"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Cold wave; northerly gales, shifting to northwesterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Spot wheat, No. 2 red, $1.04½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅝c; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed the Army and the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bills. In the latter bill provision was made for veterans, the Commissioner of Pensions being ordered to favor them in reducing his force of employes. The House did nothing outside of repudiating the Teller silver resolution.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The Manchester Guardian hears that the difficulty in the Far East has been solved by the opening of Port Arthur to trade on the same terms as Kiao-Chau, Great Britain withdrawing her demands for the opening of Ta-Lien-Wan. Lord William Nevill was committed for trial without bail in London, his counsel waiting in no defense at his arraignment. Marquis Venosta denied in the Italian Chamber of Deputies that neither the Italian Military Attaché at Paris nor any Italian agent had ever had any dealings with Alfred Dreyfus. About 25 per cent. of the striking British engineers were put to work, and others will follow. The British steamer Tourmalin was intercepted by a Sherifian steamer while attempting to land arms off the Morocco coast. She opened fire on the Moorish vessel, and one of the British boats was captured. The village of Randogne, in Switzerland, was destroyed by fire. A woman and two children lost their lives.—Page 7.

Page 1.

An unexpected fight against Bernard J. York has developed among Brooklyn Democrats, and will come to a head at the primaries to-night.

The International Paper Company, otherwise known as the American Paper Trust, was incorporated at Albany yesterday with an authorized capital of $45,000,000.

The United States and several foreign Governments will be represented at the trial of Sheriff Martin and his Deputies, for killing the miners at Lattimer, which begins at Wilkesbarre, Penn., to-day.

A five-inch rapid fire Driggs-Schroeder rifle burst at the Sandy Hook proving grounds after seventy-three rounds. A leg of William H. Murray, a telegraph operator, was broken, and his office was wrecked.

The House yesterday buried the Teller silver resolution under an adverse majority of fifty votes. One Republican voted for the resolution and one did not vote. Two Democrats were recorded in opposition to the resolution.

The ferryboat Nevada was run down by the steamer Portia. One of her paddle wheels was lost, and her upper works were badly wrecked. The forty persons aboard were panic-stricken and taken off by tugs. The ferryboat was damaged to the extent of $10,000, and a horse was so badly hurt that it had to be shot.

Page 2.

Eugene H. Healey was appointed chief clerk of the West Side Police Court after a sharp contest with five other candidates.

The snowfall of five inches gave the new contractors for the Department of Street Cleaning their first serious problem. Work was not begun extensively until 7 P. M. Two new machines for melting snow were tried.

The Committee of Fifty-three issued yesterday an address to the voters of New York County, urging them to enroll in the new organization, for the purpose of defeating machine methods. Favorable reports were sent in from all Assembly districts. An enrollment of from 12,000 to 30,000 is expected. The first enrolling will begin to-night, between 7:30 and 10 o'clock, at 114 places in the county.

Page 3.

A four-months-old baby sailed with its parents and other passengers yesterday for the Klondike.

The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture has issued his final estimates of the acreage, production, and value of the crops of 1897.

Gov. Griggs of New Jersey resigned his office at 12 o'clock last night. President Voorhees of the State Senate will be sworn in as Acting Governor at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Scholl of Jamaica, L. I., who was accused of assault by Miss Thompson, her former servant, was yesterday discharged, getting the benefit of the doubt in view of the contradictory evidence.

The courts are called upon to decide whether or not the wife of Dr. F. G. Winter, who attempted to have him incarcerated in an asylum after she had abandoned him, must be supported by him.

The Chicago wheat market was weak yesterday, May declining 2 cents and January over 4 cents. It is said that Leiter's control of 15,000,000 bushels of contract wheat is having a bad effect on the quality of flour manufactured.

Gen. Merriam has decided to land the entire Klondike relief expedition at Dyea, and send it over the Chilkoot Pass. He will go probably as far as the pass himself to direct operations. A larger expedition, he thinks, will be needed next year.

President Dole of Hawaii, although he is making friends in Washington, is not gaining votes for annexation in the Senate. The rejection, in 1855, of the proposition for the acquisition of the Danish West Indies is cited as a precedent by opponents of the Hawaiian treaty.

The appraisement of the sailing ship Agate at $2,000 is under question in the Supreme Court. The vessel was scheduled to sail for the Klondike. Thomas W. Taylor engaged passage and deposited $500 with the Copper River Mining and Development Company. When this company failed, Taylor sued and got judgment for $2,000 damage.

Page 4.

In the Assembly last evening Mr. Weekes of New York introduced a resolution censuring United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., and calling upon him to resign for casting his vote in favor of the Teller resolution. Action on the resolution was postponed until next Monday night.

Gov. Black was the guest of his military staff at dinner last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria, and afterward received the officers of the National Guard of the State. The reception was held in the ballroom of the hotel and was largely attended. Many of the boxes were occupied by ladies.

The New York Legislature reconvened last evening. In the Assembly Mr. Nixon's bill to increase the number of copies of bills to be printed was advanced to the order of third reading after a discussion of the so-called "printing scandal." Many bills were introduced, including the State Medical Society's measure to regulate expert testimony.

Page 5.

F. Marion Crawford lectured at St. Francis Xavier's College on "Pope Leo XIII. in the Vatican."

Miss Kate Le Noir of Washington was found dead yesterday morning in the Sturtevant House. She had committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas.

Robert Bonner, Chairman of the Congregational Committee, stated positively last night that Dr. Hall will remain as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and added that some members of the session are likely to resign.

Page 7.

A reception was given yesterday at the local chapter house of the International Order of the King's Sons and Daughters to the members of the Central Council.

The City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution yesterday elected delegates to attend the convention of the National Society at Washington this month.

Page 11.

A flaw in the port thrust shaft of the American Liner New York has caused the abandonment of her regular trip to-morrow.

At the Woman's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture yesterday Miss Ellen H. Bailey described some model houses erected for the benefit of working people.

Jennie Muller, who on Jan. 15 was released from the Tombs by mistake, was rearrested yesterday morning. Recorder Goff has ordered an investigation of the circumstances attending the woman's release.

William A. Bellwood, alias Balensi, who is wanted in France in connection with the Max Lebaudy blackmail scandal, was placed on trial yesterday on the charge of robbing W. E. Marcus & Co. of $5,000 worth of jewelry.

Bossy, a red and white spotted cow belonging to James McMahon of Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, is astray in the heart of the greater city, and the police have sent out a general alarm for her.

The Court of Appeals has given a decision setting aside the will of the late James Madison Conner, a wealthy typefounder. His son, Archie Ball Conner, who when a boy ran away from home to join Barnum's Circus, and was ostracized by the family, recovers his share of the estate, which is valued at $600,000.

Page 12.

The pastor of a Mount Vernon church extended the hand of welcome during services to a psalm-singing stranger, who repaid him by stealing his coat.

At the last meeting of the old Board of Education yesterday no attempt was made by the Mayor to remove any of the members. A temporary reorganization of the board will be effected to-day.

Thirty men and women employes narrowly escaped from flames in the building at 65 Cortlandt Street, which burned out several firms and caused $50,000 damage. The fire raged fiercely and it took sixteen engines to gain control of it.

George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, yesterday sent to Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, a formal and detailed application for authority to construct new lines of elevated roads, make connections and alterations, and for such other facilities as the company desires.

The Board of Estimate yesterday announced its decision on eleven of the budgets presented by the different bureaus and departments. Of the $20,380,390.36 total applied for, $17,338,093.85 was allowed. The police budget was cut $2,698,020. For the new East River Bridge $4,140,000 was asked, and the Mayor and Controller declared themselves in favor of granting the amount.

Edward J. Ratcliffe's counsel yesterday gave notice that he would file a motion to quash the indictment against his client for perjury, and the hearing was set for Thursday. It was rumored that the prisoner had offered to discontinue the fight against his conviction for assault, and to allow Peter De Lacy's daughter to secure a divorce by default if the charges of bigamy and perjury were dropped.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
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ALLEN FAIRBANK DEAD.

The Victim of a Famous Robbery in Illinois Leaves an Estate of $400,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—In a little house, such as might have been the home of a person in the poorest circumstances, there died at Wheaton last Saturday Allen Fairbank, who was accounted one of the wealthiest men of the town. A servant, who was the only person at his deathbed, said that he was worth something like $400,000, mostly in stocks and real estate mortgages, purchased with money which was the slow accumulation of years.

Fairbank and his wife, who died two years ago, and the servant were some twelve years ago the central figures in one of the most sensational robberies in the history of Du Page County. Fairbank was suspicious of the banks, and kept his money hidden about his house. At the same time he was somewhat given to boasting of his wealth to travelers who passed his way.

One night several masked men appeared and demanded Fairbank's money. When the old man refused to give them anything, or to tell them where he had hidden it, they stripped off his shoes and applied the flames from lighted lamps to the soles of his feet. They applied the same torture to his wife, but neither could be induced to reveal the secret.

The robbers were, however, more successful with the servant, who told them where the money was.

The robbers got away with $12,000 in Government bonds and $1,300 in currency, but in the struggle with the servant she succeeded in tearing away the mask of one of the men. She saw a long mustache, and this led to the conviction of Harry Myers, who got a fourteen years' sentence for the job. From that time until his death Fairbank was a recluse.

MRS. SAUM'S GOWN AFIRE.

New York Man Saves His Wife's Life Near Fishkill Landing.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Mrs. J. A. Saum of 1,730 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, had a narrow escape from death by burning yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Saum are stopping at their country place in Glenham, a suburb, for a few weeks. Last evening Mrs. Saum, while attempting to light a lamp, accidentally set fire to her dress. In a twinkling she was completely enveloped in a mass of flames. Her husband's first impulse was to grab an overcoat or quilt to smother the fire. Fortunately, a pail of water was standing near by, and in quick time he dashed the contents on the burning clothes of his wife. His prompt action saved her from an awful death. Mrs. Saum suffered considerably as it was. Her eyebrows and hair were badly singed.

THE LATTIMER RIOT TRIAL.

United States and Foreign Governments to be Represented.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 31.—Henry M. Hoyt, Deputy Attorney General of the United States, arrived here from Harrisburg to-day to be in attendance at the trial of Sheriff Martin and his Deputies, which will begin to-morrow. The object of the Government in sending Mr. Hoyt here to attend the trial is to protect itself in case foreign Governments file claims for damages for the killing of their subjects at Lattimer.

Austria already has made a move in that direction, and it is understood that if the verdict is against Sheriff Martin and his Deputies, Germany and Italy will file claims at once. It is reported that each of these Governments will have a representative from its legation at Washington present at the trial. Secretary Sherman, having received notice of this, decided to have the National Government represented also.

Attorney General Palmer has been added to the list of attorneys for the defense, and James Scarlet of Danville, will be one of a half dozen lawyers who will assist in the prosecution. It is expected that the whole of to-morrow will be consumed in selecting a jury.

Mr. Blackburn's Daughter Worse.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Mrs. Lucille Blackburn Lane, daughter of ex-Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, who accidentally shot herself with a revolver two weeks ago, is again in a serious condition after a period of improvement, and her relatives and physicians are apprehensive that the wound, with new complications which have set in, may result fatally. An abscess, indirectly traceable to the wound, has formed near where she was shot, and has caused her intense suffering.

An Oil-Laden Freight Car Ablaze.

A freight car, containing fifty barrels of kerosene, the property of the Standard Oil Company, caught fire last night in the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. freight yards at the foot of St. Ann's Avenue and the Harlem River, and was totally destroyed. The loss is $500. The car was one of a train that the switchmen were taking off a float, and had just arrived from Pier 50, East River. Only the quickest sort of work on the part of the trainmen prevented the other cars catching.

GUN BURST AT SANDY HOOK

Operator Murray's Leg Broken by a Five-Inch Rapid-Fire Driggs-Schroeder Rifle.

FIRED SEVENTY-THREE ROUNDS

Flying Pieces of Metal Barely Missed Soldiers and Workmen and Wrecked the Telegraph Office—No Explanation of the Accident.

The bursting of a gun under test added one more casualty yesterday to the list of those which have occurred at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. One man had his leg broken. That many were not killed outright seems to be a miracle. A great many men were exposed, and nearly all had narrow escapes, which means that flying pieces of metal in their flight barely missed the heads and limbs of soldiers and workmen.

Capt. Frank Heath, in charge of the proving grounds, and Lieuts. L. M. Fuller, Charles C. Jameson, and George Montgomery are in charge of the tests this week. A five-inch rapid fire Driggs-Schroeder rifle was being tried. It was fired by electricity from behind bomb proof safety coverings and rear protecting sand butts. The gun had been fired seventy-three times. Owing to the snowstorm, there had been perhaps fewer onlookers than there might otherwise have been during the morning, but at the time of the seventy-fourth shot, the dinner call had just been given, and there were at the moment more men about than usual. They saw Lieut. Fuller give the signal when the charge was ready for every one to get under cover. The firing squad got behind the safety coverings, and a number of others did likewise, but many of the men paid no attention.

The setting off of the charge was followed by a terrific report. Five feet of the rear of the gun and a steel jacket had been blown away. The pieces flew in all directions, covering an area four or five hundred feet square. The heaviest pieces were hurled at an angle rearward.

About 200 feet distant to the rear is the ordnance building, in which a corner had been partitioned off for the use of the Commercial Cable Company's marine observer, pending the completion of an observatory for the company's recently established marine report service. In this apartment sat William H. Murray, an operator, and another employe of the cable company, John Nannery.

Two pieces of the breech of the exploded gun crashed through the side of the ordnance building in the telegraph office. One piece fractured Murray's left leg above the ankle. His fellow-worker was unscathed, but the office was wrecked.

A number of large pieces of the metal were hurled over the rear protecting sand butts. One small piece struck a private soldier, fortunately, however, inflicting only a slight scalp wound.

The Post Surgeon of Fort Hancock cared for Murray, and soon afterward he was put aboard the ordnance boat and brought up to the city. By orders of the cable company he was taken as a private patient to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The cause of the gun's bursting was a mystery to the experts. It had stood the preceding shots without developing evidences of weakness. An employe of the Government said that it was supposed to be a built-up gun, but he seemed to have some doubt about this. The charge which burst it was not so heavy as the preceding ones.

The gun had been mounted on what is known as a six-inch-barbette carriage. The carriage was dismantled.

A thorough investigation will be made and a report sent to the Chief of the Ordnance Department.

The last accident at the grounds was on Sept. 26, 1895, when Corp. Doyle and Private Conway of the army were killed by an explosion. Previously, on Feb. 19 of the same year, Lieut. Peck was killed on the proving ground.

A FIGHT AGAINST YORK.

The President of the Police Board to be Opposed in the Brooklyn Primaries To-night.

The February primaries of the Democratic Party in Brooklyn, which will take place to-night, are to be enlivened by an unexpected fight. The contest between Councilman Conly and ex-Congressman Clancy in the Second Assembly District and the Gray-Millard difficulty in the Eighth were the only rows of importance in prospect up to a few days ago. A new one has been started, however, which is aimed at Bernard J. York.

Commissioner York, as well as Controller Coler, has given considerable dissatisfaction to some of the faithful in Brooklyn by his friendliness with Tammany Hall, and the malcontents say that York is betraying the interests of the Willoughby Street machine to make himself popular in the Borough of Manhattan. Mr. McLaughlin has so far given no indication that he will interfere or is dissatisfied with York, but he is now in Florida, and the objectors apparently think it is a good time to fight York.

The Eleventh Assembly District, in which the fight will be made, includes the Ninth Ward, Election Districts One, Two, and Three of the Eleventh Ward, and Districts One, Two, and Three of the Twenty-second Ward. Ex-Assemblyman Thomas F. Byrnes, a lieutenant of York's, is the leader of the district, and the fight will be made to depose him. Deputy Highway Commissioner Farrell, a protégé of ex-Senator John McCarty, is at the head of the movement. Byrnes says he did not discover any opposition until last week, when he learned that Farrell was undermining him. Of course, Farrell simply represents McCarty, and it is generally reported that ex-Warden Shevlin is with McCarty in the crusade. McCarty and Shevlin are closer to McLaughlin than any other men, and Shevlin is in charge of the Willoughby Street auction room in McLaughlin's absence. This does not, however, indicate that McLaughlin is with them in fighting York.

York is not, as has so often been stated, McLaughlin's personal representative. He is one of the Brooklyn leader's lieutenants, and McLaughlin has confidence in him, but he is not as close to him as are others.

MULLIGAN IS LEADER.

His Tammany Supports in the Annexed District Meet and Indorse Him.

Another chapter in the fight for leadership of Tammany Hall in the annexed district was closed last night, and Thomas J. Mulligan is the leader. He said so. It was at a meeting in the Manhasset Club, which is at Bronx Street and White Plains Road. Mulligan sent out notices for the meeting, which was to be one of all members of the General Committee of the district.

The followers of William J. Hyland, who wants to be the leader, say that no one but those in favor of Mulligan received notices, and that each notice was considered a ticket of admission to the meeting, without which trouble might be looked for. But Mr. Mulligan said this was not so. After Mr. Mulligan had made his speech the vote was taken.

There were 130 votes cast, and the result was 130 solid for Mr. Mulligan.

There are said to be 190 members of the committees in the district.

Gov. Bushnell Leaves for New York.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 31.—Gov. Bushnell of Ohio left Old Point this evening for New York. He said this afternoon that he felt considerably improved by his stay at Old Point.

POLICEMAN RESCUES A CHILD.

Mr. and Mrs. Hirschfield in Their Flight from a Burning Tenement Leave Their Baby in Bed.

It did not take Mrs. Ann Lowe long to awaken most of the people in the double tenement house 316 East Twenty-fifth Street last night, when fire broke out in the place at 11:30 o'clock. Mrs. Lowe lives alone in the basement, and when she was awakened by the smell of smoke she found that her rooms were filled and that she was almost overcome. The fire had broken out in a mattress in her kitchen, and the flames spread rapidly.

The street was soon filled with white-robed women and scantily dressed men. Patrolman Fox soon heard the shrieks, and sent in an alarm. Then he ran back to the house. Of the twenty families in the house, many of the members had feared to go through the dense smoke-filled halls, and made their way to the roof. There were some who climbed down the fire escape.

On the second floor, in the rear, lives Isador Hirschfield. He, with his wife and their fifteen-year-old son, reached the street, only to remember that they had left behind their little Rachel. She is two years old. The mother became hysterical at the thought of her child being suffocated by the smoke just as Patrolman Fox ran up. The policeman dashed into the house, but the smoke on the first floor was more than he could stand. He staggered out to the pavement again. But he only remained there an instant. Then he ran in the next house, got to the second floor, crawled along a rear fire-escape, and so into the Hirschfield rooms.

The child was on a bed, fast asleep. The room was almost free of smoke, the family having slammed the door after them in their hurried flight. The patrolman picked up a shawl from the floor and wrapped up the little child. Then he crawled back over the escape, and in two minutes the mother had her child in her arms. It was only then that little Rachael woke up.

"Mamma," she lisped, "it's morning."

The flames did not get above the basement, and the damage will not exceed $300.

VICTORY FOR DR. ROOSA

His Defence of the Right of Criticism Applauded at the Meeting of the County Medical Society.

Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa was invited to be present at the meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New York held last night and explain certain published statements of his which reflected on one of the society's committees. Dr. Roosa complied with the request, and defended himself so ably that the society adjourned without taking action. He argued for the right of free thought and free speech in the society, and insisted upon his right and the right of any of its members to criticise its actions. During his remarks the room fairly shook with applause, and a resolution censuring him, read by Dr. F. R. Sturgis, was not even seconded.

That part of the meeting at which Dr. Roosa's case was taken up was in executive session, and reporters were not admitted. The members were extremely reticent when questioned about the proceedings.

Certain members of the society had taken exception to Dr. Roosa's statements concerning the course of a special committee appointed by the society to appear before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and watch the granting of the city's money to private hospitals and clinics. The society has opposed the granting of money to these institutions. Dr. Roosa, who did not agree with the majority of the society on this matter, wrote an article for publication in which he declared the society's committee had not done its duty and that the committee itself had been appointed by snap vote.

A STEER AT LARGE IN CHICAGO.

It Tosses a Cowboy 20 Feet and Four Persons Are Shot in the Excitement.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—A big Texas steer butted through a fence at the stock yards this morning and ran westward. Two minutes later 300 people came screaming after him. In seven minutes the steer was on the open prairie, at bay. He caught Tom Burns, a cowboy, by the coat tails and threw him twenty feet.

William Browne appeared with a shotgun and thundered "Stand back, and I'll stop him." The steer started for Browne, a shot rang out, and a shriek went up from the crowd. Four men had been injured as follows: John Pallinski, shot in legs; Peter Johnson, shot in shins; Henry Smith, shot in ankles; and James Ryan, shot in feet. The steer was lassoed.

THE BLAND-ALLISON ACT.

Friendly Suit by Silver Men to Test Its Constitutionality.

DETROIT, Jan. 31.—A friendly [illegible] in Chancery was begun to-day in [illegible] Court at Pontias, to determine [illegible] constitutionality of the Bland-Allison act of 1878.

Stephen Baldwin, a Detroit capitalist, purchased some land upon which [illegible] a mortgage, held by Fred A. Baker, chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Baldwin tendered [illegible] dollars in payment of the amount [illegible] the mortgage. Mr. Bake declined to [illegible] silver dollars unless enough of them [illegible] tendered to equal, at the present [illegible] value of silver, 384 gold dollars. Accordingly [illegible] suit was begun to obtain a decree [illegible] Chairman Baker, to cancel the [illegible] and accept the tender made.

Ex-Congressman Timothy E. [illegible] is the complainant's attorney, and [illegible] parties are prominent silver men. It is [illegible] to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court in any event.

"I will contend before the court," Chairman Baker says, "that the Bland-Allison act is unconstitutional because it does not provide for coinage. It provides that the Government should buy silver bullion at a depreciated price in gold and [illegible] the seniorage. Yes, legalized the [illegible] of the seniorage."

HERMIT'S LIFE BARELY SAVED.

He Started to Cross the [illegible] at Cornwall and Lost His [illegible].

FISHKILL LANDING, Jan. [illegible] Cunningham, the old hermit [illegible] Mountains, looked down from [illegible] cliffs this morning. The Hudson [illegible] was frozen over and covered with [illegible] the mercury stood below zero. He saw [illegible] this a fine opportunity to visit Cold [illegible] on the opposite shore, without the [illegible] of ferriage. His rig consisted of a little old thirteen-hand mule with one eye and a big bunch on one knee, an animal he bought two years ago in Newburg for $3. His sleigh was of his own manufacture, the shafts and runners made of hickory saplings, the body an old crockery cask on end, with a few staves cut off in front, while those in the rear made a comfortable back to the seat. His harness was composed of bits of leather and string tied together.

He came slowly down the mountain side and started to cross the river. Capt. George Stevenson, veteran steamboat agent and prohibition speaker, of Cornwall, saw him from a distance, and realizing his danger, started in hot pursuit, but did not overtake him until just as he reached the place where the steamer Newburg of the Ramsdell line had passed down the night before.

The newly fallen snow covered the track of the steamer, and the old man did not realize his perilous position until the mule's feet broke through the new ice. At that instant Stevenson's strong hand clutched the old man by the shoulders, and pulled him back to a place of safety, thus saving him from a bath in the icy waters of the Hudson. The little mule was carried away by the swiftly running tide, but the hermit's life was saved.

Have Music When You Want It.

A music box, playing any tune, equal in tone to a piano. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av., (22d St.)—Adv.

PAPER TRUST ORGANIZED

Incorporated at Albany with an Authorized Capital of $45,000,000.

SIXTEEN COMPANIES UNITED

Five Others Expected to Join the Combination, Which Will Give It a Capacity of 1,543 Tons Per Day.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The International Paper Company of Corinth, Saratoga County, was incorporated to-day with a capital of $45,000,000. The main office of the company will be at Palmer Falls, Saratoga County. This is the largest industrial company ever incorporated in this State, and is what has been termed the "American Paper Trust." It paid a corporation tax of $56,250. It has among its incorporators many of the leading paper manufacturers of the country, and its stock will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The company is formed to maintain, conduct, and manage in the State of New York and elsewhere all kinds of paper manufactures, including the manufacture and production of any other fibre, and as a part of and incident to such business to conduct the mining of iron pyrites, clay, sulphur, coal, agolite, and any fibrous minerals and materials, to purchase, lease, and develop wood lands, and to purchase and hold merchandise in New York and other States and in Canada.

The capital stock of $45,000,000 is divided into $25,000,000 of preferred stock and $20,000 of common stock, each divided into shares of $100 each. The power is reserved to increase the preferred stock by an issue of 100,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, if the same shall be required for the conversion of the mortgage bonds of the company, to be issued for the aggregate principal sum of $10,000,000. The company is to commence business with $60,000.

The preferred stock shall be entitled, out of the surplus net profits, to cumulative dividends at the rate of and not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, beginning on April 1, 1898, payable in quarterly dividends, in preference and prior to any payment of any dividend on the common stock for such quarter. The common stock shall, after the payment of quarterly dividends on the preferred stock, be entitled to such dividends as may be declared out of the net surplus of the earnings of the company.

The Plan of Organization.

Among other things the company is authorized to purchase, acquire, hold, and dispose of the stocks, bonds, and other papers of indebtedness of any corporation, domestic or foreign, engaged in a business similar to its own, or which is in any way connected with the manufacture of paper or any of its component parts, or it may issue its stock or bonds in payment for the stock, bonds, and property of any other corporation which it desires to absorb.

The Directors and the number of shares of preferred stock held by each are: Ogden Mills, 1,000; D. O. Mills, 70; William B. Dillon, 90; Judson T. Francis, 3; Hall Park McCullough, 2; Melville Edgar Ingalls, Jr., 2; all of New York City; Alonzo H. Burbank of Bellows Falls, Vt., 90; Thomas S. Coolidge of Glens Falls, 10; Warren Curtis of Corinth, 100; I. W. Drew of Lancaster, N. H., 100; Frank T. Benner of Howton, Mass., 10; David W. Snow of Portland, Me., 100; Edward R. Greene of Brooklyn, 8.

It is said that the company will have as officers a President, four Vice Presidents, who will be heads of departments; a Secretary, and a Treasurer. There will be an Executive Committee, and a Finance Committee, besides a sales department, and a manufacturing and construction department. It is said that there are now sixteen companies in the combination, with a possibility of five more coming in. The new company, it is said, will assume control on or before Feb. 16.

Members of the Combination.

The mills represented include the following, with their capacity per diem: Otis Falls Pulp Company, Livermore Falls, Me., 150 tons; Glen Manufacturing Company, Berlin, N. H., 135 tons; Rumford Falls Paper Company, Rumford Falls, Me., 100 tons; Fall Mountain Paper Company, Bellows Falls, Vt., 105 tons; Winnipiseogee Paper Company, Franklin, N. H., 70 tons; Webster Paper Company, Bangor, Me., 26 tons; Montague Paper Company, Turners Falls, Mass., 11 tons; Russell Paper Company, Lawrence, Mass., 20 tons; Falmouth Paper Company, Livermore Falls, Me., 60 tons; Haverhill Paper Company, Haverhill, Mass., 40 tons; Glens Falls Paper Mill Company, Glen's Falls, N. Y., 275 tons; Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company, Farmers Falls, N. Y., 150 tons; Niagara Falls Paper Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., 120 tons; Lake George Paper Company, Ticonderoga, N. Y., 50 tons; Herkimer Paper Company, Herkimer, N. Y., 25 tons. The aggregate capacity is 1,387 tons.

There are five other mills which eventually will come into the combination. The time which would be necessary for them to make the legal arrangements would delay the formation of the trust, and it was thought best to go ahead immediately with the plan of organization. These five companies, with their capacity, are: Piercefield Falls Pulp and Paper Company, Piercefield Falls, N. Y., 30 tons; Gould Paper Company, Lyons Falls, N. Y., 30 tons; Ontario Paper Company, Watertown, N. Y., 20 tons; Remington Paper Company, Watertown, N. Y., 30 tons, and Wilder Company, Olcott Falls, Vt., 40 tons. This will increase the total capacity to 1,543 tons per day.

For the first year each plant will be operated under the present owners, but when the General Manager is elected he will have power to appoint his assistants for each plant.

D. O. Mills of New York, who is interested in the Niagara Falls Paper Company, is quoted as having said: "I do not think that in the placing of the securities the public will be applied to. All the large paper mills of the East are in the combination, and some of the large Western mills. I do not think the consolidation will result in any material change in prices. Its chief advantage will be concentration of management and the reduction of expenses."

PINGREE OFFERS PRIZES.

Financial Problem Submitted to Michigan University Students.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 31.—Gov. Pingree has sent the following communication to President Hutchins of the University of Michigan:

"I would like to know what the difference would have been to the Union soldiers if they had been paid in gold, or the best money, or honest money, as some call it.

"I enlisted in August, 1862, and served, say, three years. I received a bounty of $50 from the town and $13 a month in currency, payable every two months. What difference did it make to me? And what difference did it make to the whole Union Army? How much would it take now to pay the difference with 3 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and compounded?

"I will give $50 to the first student of the university who gives me a correct answer, $25 to the second, and $10 to the third. Answers will be opened March 1, 1898."

$50 for Finding $5,000 in Bonds.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 31.—John Sleight, a laboring man, Saturday night, while crossing Main Street, picked up a large envelope filled with papers which had been dropped in the middle of the street and partly covered with snow thrown from the hoofs of passing horses. He took the envelope home with him, and on opening it found inclosed five one-thousand-dollar 4 per cent. Louisiana bonds. This morning he learned that the bonds belonged to Mrs. John F. Winslow, widow of the man who built the Monitor. He restored them to Mrs. Winslow and received $50 reward.

Mountain Side Farm Dairy will remove on Feb. 7 from 622 Sixth Ave. to 752 Sixth Ave.—Adv.

MUTINY IN AUBURN PRISON.

Convicts in the Cane Shop Attack Keeper Murray and Are Put Down with Difficulty.

AUBURN, Jan. 31.—It has just been brought to light that a serious riot occurred in Auburn Prison on Saturday afternoon. Sixty convicts employed in the cane shop attacked Keeper John D. Murray, who was alone with them. The men were armed with knives, and the uprising was only quelled by the concentrated action of a dozen guards and keepers, who rushed among the rebellious convicts, cowing them into subjection by the free use of heavy sticks and a flourish of firearms.

The employes of the cane shop, for some unknown reason, had a grudge against Keeper Murray, and they seized the opportunity for an assault upon him while he was alone. After they were overpowered they were marched in squads to the jail, where they will be compelled to stay for some weeks. The food in the jail consists solely of bread and water. To-day the cane shop was closed, owing to a lack of operatives.

FERRYBOAT NEVADA RUN DOWN.

Portia Struck Her Apidships Badly Wrecking Her Upper Works—Passengers Taken Off by Tugs.

The atmosphere was thick with snow, and navigation of the harbor was fraught with the necessity of great caution, when the ferryboat Nevada left her slip, foot of Roosevelt Street, at 7:30 A. M. yesterday, bound for South Ninth Street, Brooklyn. She had aboard about forty passengers and two double-team trucks.

On leaving her slip she headed up the East River, and kept near the New York shore. The Red Cross Line steamship Portia, from St. John's, Newfoundland, and Halifax, was coming down the river bound for her pier, at Atlantic Stores, Brooklyn. A little further down the river the Dalzell tugboat H. B. Moore, Jr., was steaming along slowly, awaiting the Portia to assist her in docking.

The Portia blew one whistle, indicating that she would pass to the right. There was plenty of room to the left. There was very little to the right or shoreward side. The Portia, however, had the tide with her and was consequently less manageable. But there was not time for the ferryboat to change her course. Her engines were reversed, but it was too late.

The Portia struck the ferryboat on the starboard side forward of the paddle-box. She gouged out a hole in the men's cabin; opening the roof, she carried away the paddle wheel and part of the shaft, and the frame, the guard beam, and the outboard of the tiller. The paddle wheel sank; a good deal of wreckage was lodged on the Portia's bow; the entire midships section of the ferryboat was laid open on the starboard side; the men's cabin was a wreck.

Several men were in the cabin. They were thrown down, but none was hurt. On the other side of the boat were more passengers, including a few women. They also were thrown to the floor, and the window glass, shattered by the shock, was deluged upon them; but none was hurt, though all were thoroughly frightened.

The boat lay heeled over to an alarming angle, and the Portia's bow, still imbedded in the hole she had made, kept the ferryboat heeled over for a minute or two. Passengers rushed for life preservers. At the forward entrance to the women's cabin those who rushed in that direction found themselves blocked by a horse, which lay across the entrance. He was tangled in his harness, and was straining and kicking violently to free himself. He was one of a team belonging to John O'Mara of 8 Sutton Place, New York, and driven by Robert Curley. The other horse was so badly hurt that it was subsequently shot. Curley had his hip hurt.

The tug H. B. Moore, Jr., and the tug Volunteer, which happened along, went immediately to the relief of the ferryboat's passengers. Eighteen of them jumped to the deck of the Moore. Capt. L. De Noyelles of the Moore assisted the women. It was a pretty big jump, and there were some screams. Other passengers boarded the Volunteer, and some remained aboard the ferryboat.

The steel hull of the Nevada remained intact, and she was therefore in no danger of sinking. Her engines were, however, helpless owing to the breaking of the paddle shaft. The Portia's bow was damaged above water, several plates being stove in, but there was no injury below water. Soon after she docked at her pier.

The Moore put a line aboard the Nevada and assisted her back to her slip, foot of Roosevelt Street.

The damage to the Nevada was estimated at $10,000.

FERRYBOAT GEN. HANCOCK.

Secretary of War Christens the New Vessel for New York Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Secretary of War has christened the new ferryboat built at Wilmington for the army to cross the harbor at New York—the General Hancock, in recognition of the fact that the General was once an officer in the Quartermaster's Department, for which branch the vessel is intended.

HAD PICKED 10,000 POCKETS.

John Shevlin Sentenced in Chicago to Serve an Indefinite Term.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Another of the Shevlin boys was started to-day toward the penitentiary in Judge Chetlain's court. This time it was John Shevlin, king of the Shevlin gang of pickpockets. A week ago Michael Shevlin went to Joliet.

After Assistant State's Attorney Pearson, who was instrumental in sending Michael Shevlin to prison, had produced his evidence against John Shevlin, the latter arose and said: "I am guilty of the charge, your honor. I have nothing more to say."

Judge Chetlain sentenced the prisoner to the penitentiary for an indefinite term. The police assert that Shevlin is guilty of fully 10,000 pocket pickings. He has been convicted and indicted twelve times.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm, central last night over Lake Superior, has moved rapidly to the Southeast New England Coast, increasing markedly in intensity, a northeast wind of fifty-two miles an hour and a pressure of 29.26 inches being reported from Block Island. This storm has caused snow or rain in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and [illegible] northeast gales on the New England coast. This storm will move east-northeast in the Atlantic Ocean, causing northerly [illegible] shifting to northwesterly on the New England Coast. The weather has grown [illegible] er in the Atlantic States and colder [illegible] where, except stationary temperature [illegible] of the Rocky Mountains. Signals are [illegible] play on the Atlantic Coast from [illegible] to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the [illegible] ty-four hours ended at midnight, taken [illegible] THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer [illegible] from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		THE TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
2 A. M.	15	17	21
6 A. M.	19	16	22
10 A. M.	29	19	28
12 M.	26	28	33
2 P. M.	30	27	30
6 P. M.	30	25	29
10 P. M.

only of National but also of private obligations.

"At the outset it is important to strip from the issue presented by the pending resolution all the subterfuges which have been resorted to to conceal or cloud its real character, and to obtain a clear understanding of its meaning. This resolution is not presented for the purpose of securing an expression by Congress as to the power of the Government, either as to the payment of its obligations or as to what may be declared legal tender. It is throwing dust in the eyes of our own people and of the world to assume that we are determining a question of power or even of a technical legal right.

Question of National Honor.

"No one denies that this or any other nation has the power to pay in full or in part or none of its obligations, to pay in gold or silver or paper or copper, according to its pleasure. Payment cannot be enforced against a sovereign nation. Its obligations are measured by its own sense of honor and good faith. But even if this sense of honor is at any time blunted, as was Shylock's, by dwelling on a narrow view of the letter rather than the spirit of the obligation, the intelligent selfishness of a nation which is to live not simply for a generation, but for centuries, ought to lead it—and whenever a nation is wisely governed does lead it—to as scrupulously maintain its pledges in both letter and spirit as to preserves its credit untarnished, and thereby not only make it possible to borrow at the lowest rate of interest, but also to make it easy to obtain loans in exigencies which are sure sooner or later to come to every nation.

"A nation's honor and credit—I may say to the gentlemen on the other side who applauded so justly when the pending resolution was brought into this hall—are among its most priceless possessions—aye, its title deed to permanence and prosperity. Gentlemen on the other side who so exultingly applauded under the impression that they were hitting the hated holder of bonds issued by the Government to fund the debt incurred in defending and saving the Union in its years of adversity and peril, were in fact hitting and discrediting the credit of the Nation, which stands for every citizen, high or low, rich or poor, and whose flag is the emblem of freedom and civilization."

"Mr. Speaker, the sting and dishonor of the pending resolution, like the sting of the deadly snake, is in its tail. And that sting, well-nigh harmless twenty years ago, under conditions then existing, is made deadly by the changed conditions of to-day. The deadly tail of this resolution reads as follows:

"'That to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in the payment of said bonds (meaning practically all the bonds of the United States now outstanding) is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.'

A Free-Coinage Measure.

"The declarations of the movers and supporters of this resolution in the Senate during its recent consideration in that body throw a flood of light on what is meant now by the phrase, 'to restore to its coinage such silver coins'—a phrase which in 1878 was with good reason interpreted by many who supported a similar resolution to mean something vitally different from what it must mean now.

"This brings me to the consideration of the vital question as to whether 'the Government has the moral right,' in other words, whether it would be an act which the moral sense of the world would regard as in accordance with honor and good faith for the United States to pay its outstanding bonded indebtedness in dollars, of materially less value than the dollar which has been the practical standard of value since 1834, barring the war and reconstruction period, and which has been the legal and practical standard of value since 1879, and the dollar in which our bonded indebtedness has been paid thus far, paid by every Administration from Lincoln to McKinley, to wit, the dollar equal in value to 25.8 grains of standard gold. [Applause.]

"Bear in mind that we are discussing this question from the point of honor and good faith, and not from the point of power or technical legal right; for I have already said that the Government can do as it pleases. More than three-fourths of the outstanding bonds were, as a matter of fact, issued and sold after 1878, when the silver dollar was dropped from the list of coins. Now, in view of these facts, would it be good faith for Congress, now that silver has so greatly depreciated, to restore its free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, by its country alone, when the market ratio is 33 to 1, and then use such dollars to pay the bonds which we had sold for gold under such circumstances? I do not think it would.

Playing Politics.

"I fear that many of you are resting on the expectation which you have that nothing of this kind will be done, and are excusing your vote for it on the unworthy idea that you are 'playing politics.' If so, I beg of you not to trifle with the honor and good faith of the Nation for any such miserable end; for, rest assured, such an expression of opinion as to the sense of honor of the people of this country contemplated by this resolution under existing conditions would seriously injure the credit of the country and tend to weaken reviving confidence. It is because I believe—as does every scientific bimetallist in the world outside of politics—that 16 to 1 free and unlimited silver by this country alone would make the United States a silver monometallic country, like Mexico and China, and would give us a silver basis that would obstruct our trade with gold-standard countries that now take 90 per cent. of our exports and prove a serious menace to our progress; and because I believe that it would seriously injure our credit and standing as a Nation, that I appeal to gentlemen on this side of the House to maintain the pledge which the Republican Party made at St. Louis to keep all our currency, whether silver or paper, as good as gold, and preserve inviolably the public faith and credit, and to gentlemen on the other side of the House to maintain the standard of value which Jackson's Administration gave the country sixty-four years ago and the honor and good faith of the Nation, so carefully preserved by the fathers of the Democratic Party, and to take the opportunity offered by the resolution now before the House to show to the country and world that the good name of the Nation is safe in our hands." [Prolonged Republican applause.]

After the outburst of applause which greeted the close of Mr. Dingley's speech had subsided, Mr. Bailey was recognized for an hour. He first yielded twenty minutes to Mr. Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.,) a member of the Ways and Means Committee, who submitted an argument in support of the resolution. Before closing Mr. Wheeler yielded a minute each to half a dozen members on the Democratic side, each of whom, as Mr. Cowherd (Dem., Mo.,) said, erected a hook on which to hang a speech in The Congressional Record.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) declared that the efforts of the President and Secretary of the Treasury to more firmly establish the gold standard would vacate many seats on the Republican side.

Applause for Bland.

The appearance of Mr. Bland, (Dem., Mo.,) to whom Mr. Bailey yielded ten minutes, was greeted with applause.

Mr. Bland created great applause on the Democratic side by reading from The Record the votes of Messrs. Hopkins, Grosvenor, and other prominent Republicans against the bill to pay the bonds of the United States in gold, which was voted upon in the last Congress at the time the last Administration negotiated the two-hundred-and-sixty-million-dollar loan.

Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.,) declared that the effect of defeating the resolution would be to serve notice to the bondholders that they would be paid only in gold, whereupon they would have no further interest in silver, and the present parity would be destroyed.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) said this resolution had clearly shown that the Senate was not a Republican body, but was controlled by the free-silver element. By a decisive vote in the last election the people had spoken against the free and unlimited coinage of silver. And yet the Senate, no longer representing the people, passed this resolution in defiance and misrepresentation of the public will. Mr. Hopkins commented on the unequal influence exerted by the scantily populated States of Nevada and the great State of Illinois, in shaping results in the Senate.

Mr. Clayton (Dem., Ala.,) asserted that the defeat of this resolution was dictated by the masters of the Republican Party who gathered at a New York banquet table the other night at $100 a plate, which meant, at Alabama standards, that every man ate a bale of cotton and a couple of mules.

The Republican Record.

Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) a member of the Ways and Means Committee, in opposition to the resolution, said that throughout all the changes and mutations of the money question in this country, the Republican Party had maintained its unvarying devotion to what was denominated "honest money."

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.,) followed with a review of the same history that Mr. Grosvenor had invoked to prove that the Republican Party on the money question h... "somersaulted like a circus tumbler."

Mr. Pearce (Dem., Tenn.,) declared t... the mist had at last cleared away. ... Republican Party was firmly committed to the gold standard. Nothing could disguise that fact.

Mr. Grow (Rep., Penn.,) contended against the resolution, that the creditor had the right to demand the payment of his debt in whatever legal tender he elected. For the Government to exercise the option would be dishonest and in bad faith. Otherwise the Government could set its printing presses at work and soon turn out enough "legal tender" to discharge the Government debt.

Mr. Brumm (Rep., Penn.,) said he would have voted for the resolution had it not contained the clause declaring that the free coinage of silver was not inconsistent with the public faith.

Mr. Baird (Dem., La.,) asserted that in voting against the pending resolution the Republicans simply would obey the commands of their masters in Wall Street.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.,) advocated the adoption of the resolution in a vigorous ten minutes' speech. Nothing in the public faith, he argued, demanded the payment of coin bonds in gold. Congress had emphatically declined to insert the word "gold" in the bond, and for this refusal to change the policy of the Government we had paid $16,000,000. The holders of the bonds purchased them with the full knowledge that the Government could exercise its option, and it was timely now to remind those in authority that they had no power to change existing law.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) asserted that President McKinley was the slave of the money power.

Mr. Bailey yielded fourteen minutes to Mr. Bell, (Pop., Col.,) and that gentleman parceled the time out to the Populist members, giving each of them a couple of minutes. All advocated the adoption of the resolution.

Chicago Platform Over Again.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) got ten minutes from Mr. Steele, (Rep., Ind.,) with which to oppose the resolution. He said the resolution was nothing more or less than a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform—a declaration for the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, opposed the resolution, and asked if the members ever stopped to calculate the commercial value of undoubted honor, whether among nations or individuals. A country must discharge its obligations in good faith, whether the requirements of good faith were nominated in the bond or not. In explaining his vote against the insertion of "gold" in the bonds issued under the last Administration he said he was moved, as others had been, by the argument that to vote to put gold in the bond would be an indirect admission that "coin" bonds were payable in silver.

Mr. Pearson, (Rep., N. C.,) said he would vote for the resolution if the latter clause were omitted. He was committed to the coinage of silver to the extent that it could be kept at a parity with gold.

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa,) made a stirring ten-minute speech against the resolution. He said he was ready to agree with Mr. McEwan, who in describing the demoralization of the silver campaign said the people were almost ready to endure all the horrors of the gold standard if by so doing they could get rid of the noise of the advocates of silver at 16 to 1.

Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) whose record had been attacked during the debate, said in speaking of his former votes for free coinage and for the Matthews resolution, that the difference between silver and gold then was but a few cents; it was now 50 cents. The Republican Party had always been for honest, sound money; the Democratic Party since the war for cheap, unsound money.

Rhea Descends to Blasphemy.

Mr. Rhea (Dem., Ky.,) created something of a sensation. In the course of his speech, while he was referring to the crime of 1873, he declared that if there was any "hole in hades" hotter than any other, it would be reserved especially for John Sherman. Many hisses from the Republican side greeted this statement. Later, speaking of the Republican cry of parity between gold and silver, Mr. Rhea said a man who hugged his chambermaid or cook had as well talk of maintaining honor of his household as those who, debasing silver in every way, prated of preserving the parity of the two metals.

After some further brief remarks by Messrs. Lacey and Hepburn of Iowa against the resolution, the debate closed with speeches by Messrs. Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) and Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) which stirred their respective followers to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

Mr. Bailey, owing to the great pressure for time, had only four minutes in which to close the debate for his side. The resolution under consideration, he said, contained two propositions, one moral and the other legal. One asserted as a matter of law that the bonds of the United States were redeemable at the option of the Government in silver, and the other as a matter of morals that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of the bonds, principal and interest was not in violation of the public faith or in derogation of the rights of the public creditor. He would not dwell, he said, on the legal aspect of the question. There was not a lawyer in the United States or any other country who would venture on his professional reputation to deny that the bonds could be paid in silver. That went without saying. The Republicans in this matter must justify themselves if at all upon the proposition that in their consciences they believed that gold was the money of the contract.

"Does one of you believe," said he, addressing the Republicans, "that if the bondholder owed the Government under a similar contract that he would not exercise his option? We believe the Government has the same right with the position reversed. [Democratic applause.] We are ready to meet you on this issue—the issue that the money which is good enough for the people who produce the wealth is good enough for the idlers who spend it; that the money which is good enough for the poor is good enough for the rich; that the money the laborer receives for his toil and the merchant for his wares is good enough for the bondholder, and, by the Eternal, he shall be compelled to take it."

Henderson Rallies His Party.

Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) the one-legged veteran, created intense enthusiasm as with the stump of his leg resting on a bench at the right of the Speaker's chair and his crutches by his side he rallied his followers. This resolution, he said, reminded him of one of the monograms he used to see on the Bryan banners.

"You will see it again in 1900," said Mr. Bailey. [Democratic applause.]

"Yes," Mr. Henderson replied, "and we will tear it down again." [Republican applause.]

"It was the three R's," continued Mr. Henderson, "radicalism, rascality, and repudiation. This scene reminds me of a Popocratic convention. It is the old familiar howl against the bondholders. But, gentlemen, remember that we cannot cut down the money of the bondholder without cutting in half the money that goes to the old soldier, or his widow or orphan, or the money of the men who toil."

"How about the taxpayer?" demanded Mr. Simpson, (Pop., Kan.)

Mr. Henderson waived Mr. Simpson's interrogatory aside. "The resolution," he resumed, "was in reality part of the programme that sought to commit the country to the single silver standard." He recalled the President's declaration in his New York speech.

"God bless little Mac!" he exclaimed fervently. "His declaration means that the best money in the world shall be paid to the bond holder, the plow holder, the hod holder, the pen holder, the pension holder, and all who toil and sweat. [Republican applau... that in your pipe and smoke... at issue we will meet you next ... thrash you as we thrashed you ... [Prolonged Republican cheer...

Mr. ... ep., Penn.,) the last speaker, de... t the resolution was meaningle... ts purpose was to open the mint... ee and unlimited coinage of silve... a proposition that the United Stat... is legend on forty-four cents of ... declares that it was one dollar. ... proposition of National repudiat... ainst it all the forces of Nation... y and honor were arrayed. ... than the centuries of history, Mo... and its heroes, said Mr. Dalzell, its ... Nation's honor, and he thanked ... the party in power had been ... would be the protector of that ...

...at 5 o'clock the Speaker, an... at the time for the vote had ...

...on (Rep., N. C.,) asked if the ...e divided on the first and second ... in the resolution, and was ... the negative.

The Vote Taken.

...me the vote, which was followed ... interest, notwithstanding the de... e resolution was a foregone con... The Speaker announced that the ...ld be directly on the resolution, ...e adverse report.

...was evident that party ranks were ...d intact. There were only three ... Elliott (Dem., S. C.,) and McAleer ...enn.,) voted against the resolution, ...ey (Rep., N. C.,) voted for it. Mr. ...tep., N. C.,) did not vote.

...the roll call was completed the ... asked that his name be called, and ... call, responded with a vigorous ... He then announced the result: ... 132; nays, 182.

Republicans cheered long and loud ... their victory, and then at 5:35 P. M. ...ouse adjourned.

TO ENROLL AGAINST PLATT

Committee of Fifty-three Ready to Begin Forming a New Republican Organization.

ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS

Favorable Reports from All Districts—Men Who Have Opposed the Machine Anxious to Join the Movement.

The Committee of Fifty-three is ready for its first actual trial of strength to-night. It was organized Dec. 17, 1897, and has worked with unremitting zeal every moment of time since. It has gone into every Assembly district, and even into every election district, in its endeavor to create a new Republican county organization; and last night its leaders issued their final instructions, to make sure of an effective fight at every point.

All day the headquarters in the St. James Building were crowded. The 114 Chairmen of the enrolling boards called for final orders and each received carefully prepared instructions as to how the enrollment should be conducted. Most of these Chairmen reported that the prospects were bright for a large and representative enrollment. They said that in every Assembly district men who have hitherto refused to ally themselves with the "machine" were deeply interested in the new movement and were anxious to join it. Some of them had letters from well-known men, saying they saw in the new organization the only hope of purifying the Republican Party and that for the first time they were ready to do practical work in the ranks.

Chairman Kenyon Confident.

When asked about the results of the enrollment, Chairman W. H. Kenyon said last night that he expected a good enrollment and would be satisfied with 12,000 for the four days. The hours for enrollment to-night are 7:30 to 10:00.

The committee of fifty-three formulated yesterday an address to the voters. It is as follows:

The Committee of Fifty-three, appointed on Dec. 17, has adopted a constitution which it herewith submits to the voters of this county, and has perfected arrangements for an enrollment under that constitution on the evenings of Feb. 1, 2, and 3, between 7:30 and 10 o'clock in every Assembly district in New York County and at enrolling places, the lists of which will be published on the enrollment days. The committee invites all who are in sympathy with its movement to enroll in the new organization and to take part in its first primaries.

The movement for a new county organization is based on the fact that the majority of the Republican voters have for manifest cause repudiated the machine and will not return to it nor join any organization created or promoted by it or by its leaders or in harmony with it or with its methods. These voters have been outraged and driven away by existing abuses, by the wicked self-interest of the machine leaders, and by their abandonment of the Republican principles of "non-partisanship in municipal affairs" culminating in the political folly of 1897. These voters demand that the old machine be absolutely superseded, and that a new, clean, and representative organization be formed on lines which will prevent a return of the present conditions.

The Test of Republicanism.

The new Constitution presented by the Committee of Fifty-three is based upon the belief that the Republican Party in this county cannot long exist if its members are not guaranteed and safeguarded in the right to nominate without the dictation of a boss, the right to join with other citizens to choose municipal officers, the right to vote directly for representatives in the governing body of the city, the right to order the political affairs of their own district without interference, the right to vote at honest primaries, and the right to prompt justice before party tribunals.

The new Constitution differs from the old in making direct provisions as to future and in National affairs the test of Republicanism, in the express permission to non-partisan activity in municipal affairs, in leaving the unit for enrollment and primaries to be determined by each Assembly district for itself, in taking the vote cast as the basis of proportionate representation in conventions, in establishing a direct vote at primaries for the General Committee as well as for all delegates and for officers within the organization. The new Constitution also provides for the election at primaries of Assembly district nominees for public office, thus striking at the root of the power of the boss, also for official ballots at all primaries.

Membership in any other organization of a National party in the County of New York, for example, in Tammany, in the old Republican machine, in the Prohibitionist Party, &c., if held, must be renounced before enrolment in the new organization.

The Committee of Fifty-three commends the new Constitution and the new organization to the Republican electors of the County of New York and invites them to enroll.

None is to be unjustly excluded. All who intend to act with the Republican Party in the National and State campaigns of the immediate future (which excludes those Bryan Democrats) may enroll and they have now an opportunity to assist in making and keeping the Republican Party in the County of New York a fit abiding place and a clean and representative leader of all the anti-Bryan and anti-Tammany forces in the community.

The new organization appeals to all Republicans who have been dissatisfied with the old machine for any reason; it appeals to all good citizens who believe that in the city Tammany should be driven from power and kept from power; it appeals to all good citizens who believe that in the Nation public faith should be kept and currency reform carried out and Bryanism in every form defeated; it appeals to all Republicans who fear party divisions, for it offers the only possible way of preventing party dissensions in the future—all may enter into a new, clean, and representative party organization, for there the majority can and should control. We believe that the majority favor party methods, distinct from vested party leadership, the principle of the rule of the majority as opposed to bossism, and that they also favor non-partisanship in municipal affairs—hence this movement. It challenges the attention of all good citizens who desire to better the conditions of political and civic life in the County of New York. Any Republican who omits to enroll will by that omission give his public indorsement and support to the existing evils against which the new organization is directed. The Committee of Fifty-three and the several committees working with it furnish the opportunity for better things. It lies now with the individual Republican voters to take advantage of that opportunity.

HEALEY IS CHIEF CLERK.

He Is Appointed to the West Side Police Court After a Sharp Contest with Five Other Candidates.

The long contest over the chief clerkship of the West Side Police Court was ended last night by the appointment of Eugene H. Healey, formerly assistant clerk of the court, by the unanimous vote of the Board of City Magistrates at the regular monthly meeting in the board room of the West Side Police Court.

The fight over the appointment began last June when former Magistrate Job Hedges put in nomination for the clerkship, Frank McCabe, late candidate for the Assembly in the Thirty-third Assembly District. McCabe's nomination was opposed by Magistrate Crane, and a dead-lock ensued, which delayed the opening of the Court House until Nov. 3. A compromise was effected, by which Phillip Block, chief clerk of the Harlem Police Court, officiated alternate hours as chief clerk of the new court.

Gov. Black decided that the appointment of a Chief Clerk for the new court rested with the Civil Service Board, and an examination was held a month ago, in which five competitors in the eligible list of Court clerks took part. Healey obtained the highest mark, 87 67-100 per cent., Church, a colored man, ranking next. In the Nominating Committee of the Board of City Magistrates Healy again came out ahead. The salary of Chief Clerk is $2,500 per annum. The appointment is for four years, dating from Jan. 1, 1898. Martin O. Galvin, of 910 St. Nicholas Avenue, was confirmed as Healey's successor in the position of Assistant Clerk at a salary of $2,000 a year.

Dr. C. A. Simmons Dead.

ATLANTA, Jan. 31.—Dr. C. A. Simmons, famous throughout the country for his connections with Simmons's liver regulator, died in this city last night. Dr. Simmons was son of the original discoverer of the medicine, and at his father's death sold the formula to J. P. Zeilen, then a druggist of Macon. Dr. Simmons died in comparative poverty, though millions have been made out of the medicine. His brother, Dr. C. F. Simmons, manufactures Simmons's liver medicine in St. Louis. When A. Q. Simmons, the father of these brothers, died Dr. C. A. Simmons continued the manufacture of the regulator and received $60,000 from Zeilen. This money was paid in cash, but was lost in unsuccessful speculations. Dr. C. F. Simmons, the St. Louis brother, is a reputed millionaire.

GETTING RID OF THE SNOW

First Serious Problem for the New Street Cleaning Contractors.

FALL ABOUT FIVE INCHES

Two Machines for Melting the Snow Are Tried—Many Pedestrians Fall Down and Break Limbs on the Slippery Sidewalks.

New York awakened yesterday morning under a blanket as fine as driven snow could make it. The sky, as high and as far and wide as the eye could penetrate, was filled with the white stuff, its small particles blown hither and thither and into every crevice by a smart wind from the east.

The snow had begun to fall at 1:15 A. M., and it kept up all day yesterday. It didn't snow perhaps so much as it seemed to, because there was much drift in the air, but there was a fall of five inches by 11 o'clock last night, and it was still snowing.

The temperature worked up all day. The thermometer registered 12 degrees at 12:05 A. M. and 5 degrees higher at 3 A. M. It was 19 at 9 o'clock and 26 degrees at noon. Then it fell 3 degrees before 9 P. M., and at 11 P. M. it had risen again to 26 degrees. The winds remained easterly till nearly 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Then they shifted to north, and finally northwest. The wind was pretty stiff all day, though its maximum velocity, at 7 A. M., was only 32 miles an hour.

Five inches of snow in New York necessarily incommodes travel, and there were of course the usual interruptions and delays on bridges, elevated roads, and surface railways. There was some delay in ferry traffic also, the thickness of the atmosphere making extreme caution necessary. One collision occurred, which was in part attributed to the storm, and a coasting steamer, the Creole, was stuck on a shoal in the lower bay for three-quarters of an hour, but otherwise the harbor was free of accidents.

Cleaning the Streets.

It was the first serious snow problem for Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney, and it was the first opportunity the American Transfer Company had to show what it was able to do under the contract made by it with former Commissioner Waring, which calls for the removal of snow at the rate of 36 cents a cubic yard for snow dumped.

The first undertaking by the present contractors was on Dec. 26, and Col. Waring said then that he was greatly dissatisfied with the work.

The contractors pay the carters 32 cents a load, which is a cubic yard and a half. They also pay shovelers 12½ cents an hour.

Heretofore, Broadway has been the first avenue of travel to be cleared of snow, but yesterday this thoroughfare was not touched at all until night. The sweepers of the railroad company threw snow up on both sides of the track all day long, and left the draymen to make the best of the condition of affairs. Heavily loaded wagons were in many instances blocked, and this caused many suspensions of traffic along Broadway.

The only visible effort that was made to get rid of any snow was at Union and Madison Squares, and the work did not proceed very rapidly there. In Park Row and the ferry streets the snow was early shoveled into heaps, where it remained until rescattered by horses and vehicles.

Mr. McCartney Talks.

Commissioner McCartney yesterday evening said:

"We did not tackle Broadway until night because the traffic there is so great that the work and traffic would both be interfered with. The story that we have been turning men away who apply for work is nonsense on its face. They are sent to the contractor, who employs them if they are needed. Under the law I couldn't employ a man in this department except through the civil service regulations. I put 200 men, sweepers and drivers, to work during the first week of my incumbency, and I don't know one of them from a side of sole leather. They were on the civil service list and so were employed."

No snow, he said, would at present be removed from Fifth Avenue above Seventeenth Street, this being left for sleighing.

The Commissioner said he had issued orders to Dunn & McGarvy, the contractors in Brooklyn, to proceed vigorously in the cleaning of the streets, and would also have the streets in that borough in shape in a short time.

Cleaners Busy at Night.

When traffic ceased last night the utmost efforts of the contractors were put forth to clear the principal streets of the down-town districts. Every man and every cart that made application was put to work. In the districts extending south of Seventh Street east of the Bowery and south of Twenty-second Street, west of Broadway, 1,000 men and 750 carts were at work from 7 o'clock last night to 4 o'clock this morning. In all, 2,800 carts and 4,000 shovelers were at work throughout the city.

The district between the Bowery and Broadway, below Bleecker Street, was given over as a trial field for the different snow melting machines. Two types of this machine were tested under the eyes of engineers of the Street Cleaning Department. At 7:30 P. M. three Speers machines began operations in Mulberry Street, beginning at Bleecker Street.

These machines, which, their inventor claims, can melt one cubic yard of snow per minute, soon showed signs of weakness. They were in charge of engineers who, it was claimed, did not know the first principles of their business. The machine uses coke as fuel and the melting is accomplished by the propulsion of the flame from the fuel by means of steam.

Within a half hour the engineer of Machine No. 1 allowed the water in his boiler to descend below the crown sheets, rendering an explosion imminent. He warned the spectators to run for their lives, and he himself was last seen running frantically toward the Bowery. The machine was put out of commission. The engineer of the second machine, a few minutes later confessed his inability to master the details of an injector and withdrew. At this time the supply of coke gave out and at 8:30 o'clock the experiment ceased, after one block had been cleaned.

The naphtha machine in charge of its inventor, R. A. Healy, did not begin work in Crosby Street, at Spring, till after 10 o'clock. It melted about three-quarters of a cubic yard of snow a minute, burning about thirty gallons of naphtha an hour.

Snow Inspector Sidham said at 11 o'clock last night that the clearing of the snow was progressing satisfactorily under the circumstances. "It took us last year," said he, "seven days to clean 145 miles of streets of an eight-inch snowfall. This fall is 5 inches up to this hour, and our work has been almost as good. We are hampered by the continual fall, which necessitates going over the routes several times, and by the fact that carts are hard to obtain. We have been able to obtain only about 2,500 carts to-day, whereas last year we could get from 3,000 to 4,000."

Numerous Accidents.

The sidewalks were in a bad condition yesterday, especially those which are undermined with steam pipes, a slippery slush being the result. There were numerous accidents to pedestrians, and the ambulances were kept busy. Among those injured were:

Thomas Wilson of 258 West Sixty-eighth Street; fell at 205 West Sixty-fourth Street; attended by an ambulance surgeon and taken home.

John Gilliecart of 19 Mott Street; fell at Pier 20 East River; broke his left arm; removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Josephine Claudius of 121 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, fell at 11 Nassau Street; fractured arm and taken home.

Jacob Bernstein of 50 Essex Street; fell at Grand and Norfolk Street; broken ankle and taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

Catherine McAleer of 242 West Sixteenth Street, fell at 152 West Sixteenth Street; fractured leg; removed to the New York Hospital.

THE KNABE PIANO
A PERFECT ART PRODUCT.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
148 Fifth Avenue, near 20th St.

AT THE HOTELS.

GERLACH—Ex-Senator M. C. Butler, South Carolina.

GILSEY—Judge P. R. Hullit, Rochester; Judge Henry Martin, Bridgeport.

GRAND—Inspector Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira; Gen. W. M. Kirby, Auburn.

HOFFMAN—A. N. Brady, Albany.

HOLLAND—Lord Herbert Scott, Scotland; Granger Farwell, Chicago; Lord Elphinstone, Holland; Robert Winsor, Boston; William L. Elkins, Jr., Philadelphia.

MURRAY HILL—Judge N. C. Shipman, Hartford; Judge S. K. Nestor, Geneva, N. Y.; Commissioner Ashley W. Cole, Albany.

WALDORF—F. W. Roebling, Trenton; J. C. Cramp, Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, Washington.

WINDSOR—J. N. Fiero, Albany; George H. Pegram, Omaha.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Altman & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Altman, woolens; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.
Abt, L., & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; H. H. Abt, clothing; Hoffman House.
Albany Dry Goods Company, Albany, N. Y.; N. C. Nolan, domestics and white goods; Grand Hotel.
Auerbach & Guettel, Topeka, Kan.; H. A. Auerbach, clothing; Hoffman House.
Bailey, M. S., & Sons; Clinton, S. C.; M. S. Bailey, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss E. H. Foster, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Damon, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Biermeister, Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, 2; collars and shirts; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods; 108 Worth Street.
Church, The A. M., Company, New York; H. G. Vanderpoel, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin St.; Park Avenue Hotel.
Cleveland Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. Bowie, linens and blankets; Hotel Albert.
Cauffman, Minkelpiel & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. Dinkelspiel, clothing; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons, handkerchiefs, and ladies' collars; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. P. Long, notions; Hotel Savoy.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. E. Force, dress goods, silks, and linens; 2 Walker Street.
Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. B. Harris, upholstery goods; E. A. Lamberth, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. S. D. Richardson, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. Carter, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Felipan, B., New Orleans, La.; J. S. Dreyfous, notions, and furnishing goods; 11 Lispenard Street; Hotel Savoy.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Hayden, cloaks and suits; W. E. Rice, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.
Fleisher Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. C. Fleisher, clothing; Hotel Vendome.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Frank, J., Nashville, Tenn.; clothing; Hoffman House.
Frank, Samuel, & Son, Terre Haute, Ind.; J. Frank, clothing; M. S. Frank, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Hutter, notions and trimmings; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Goldenberg, J., Washington, D. C.; dry goods, notions, cloaks, and suits; A. P. Leidy, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Grossman, Michaelson, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Grossman, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Hale Brothers & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Hale, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Netherland Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, domestics, linings, white goods, and trimmings; Miss Kaufman, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
Hengerer, William, Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Hengerer, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hershberg Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; A. Hershberg, clothing; Hoffman House.
Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; S. A. Heiser, white goods and laces; Hotel Imperial.
Hammell, L., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; L. Hammell, dress goods, silks, cloaks, suits, and notions; 377 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
International Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; J. A. Leggett, shirts; T. A. Campion, collars and cuffs; J. McKay, shirts; 8 Astor Place; St. Denis Hotel.
Jelenko, Brother, Charleston, West Va.; J. Jelenko, notions; 412 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kemper & Lewin, Buffalo, N. Y.; B. Kemper, overalls; Hotel Imperial.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss L. A. Wallingford, underwear and corsets; S. G. Godfrey, millinery; Hotel Normandie.
Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Myers, notions and trimmings; 51 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
McCarthy, D. & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, trunks, bags, &c.; 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Meyer, Reinhard & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Reinhard, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Mann, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; L. Mann, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Menken, The J. S., Company, Memphis, Tenn.; C. Crosby, notions, fancy goods, jewelry; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Menken, The J. S., Company, Memphis, Tenn.; J. A. Ford, silks and velvets; J. M. Robertson, furnishing goods; Miss A. O'Neill, knit underwear and hosiery; 115 Worth Street.
Miller, J. G., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Miller, clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.
Mayer, Scheuer, Offner & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Offner, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.
Menken, The J. S., Company, Memphis, Tenn.; Miss F. Young, ladies' and infants' wear; 115 Worth Street.
Nugent, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; G. E. Passmore, notions, fancy goods, furs, toys, &c.; H. Otto, millinery; 377 Broadway.
Palmer & Cassidy, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Cassidy, silks, velvets, and laces; Mrs. C. Palmer, millinery; Union Square Hotel.
Peters, N., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; N. G. Peters, dry goods, &c., N. G. Peters, Jr., fancy goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. A. Gay, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Wyman, boots and shoes; Hotel Normandie.
Rice & Montgomery, Ala.; furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Rubel, A., Corinth, Miss.; clothing and shoes; Union Square Hotel.
Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; L. H. Hart, dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Robinson, The J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; G. G. Mackey, dress goods and silks; 48 Leonard Street; Stuart House.
Regensberger Brothers, Denison, Texas; E. Regensberger, clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.
Simon Brothers, Salt Lake City, Utah; L. Simon, notions and fancy goods; 610 Broadway; Stuart House.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. Stewart, laces and embroideries; Hotel Vendome.
Sigler Hat Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. J. Stern, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.
Siegel, Hillmann & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. Hillmann, dry goods; M. Gwilner, crockery; Hoffman House.
Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.
Strauss, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. H. Cameron, furnishing goods; 196 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Sommers, G., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; B. Sommers, notions and laces; 356 Broadway; Plaza Hotel.
Schoenau, W. H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Schoenau, woolens and linens; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Taylor, Symonds & Co., Providence, R. I.; H. F. Hinckley, domestics; Murray Hill Hotel.
Wegman, John B., Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
West, F. J., Syracuse, N. Y.; dry goods; 212 Mercer Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Waldman, L. J., Albany, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Imper

SENDING KLONDIKE RELIEF

Gen. Merriam Decides Upon Landing the Expedition at Dyea and Crossing Chilkoot Pass.

GOING TO THE NORTH HIMSELF

Indications that Next Winter Will Need a Large Relief Expedition—Troops to Tally the Number of People Going to Klondike.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 31.—The steamer Elwood, loading with Government equipments and forage for the Alaska relief expedition, is lying at the wharf at Vancouver Barracks ready to transfer her freight to the steamer George W. Elder when she arrives from Alaska. The Elder is scheduled to sail again on Feb. 1. She will carry the escort of sixty enlisted men and 150 tons of supplies, and the steamer Signal, which sails from Seattle Feb. 7, will carry 110 pack animals and 24 men and a portion of the supplies.

Gen. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia, has decided upon landing the entire expedition at Dyea and pushing forward over the Chilkoot Pass as fast as possible. He has notified the Chicago Snow and Ice Transportation Company, which has the contract to transport the supplies from Dyea to the interior, that its train must be ready to receive freight by Feb. 15 at Dyea. Gen. Merriam is working out a plan to ascertain the number of people and the amount of supplies that will enter Alaska this Summer. Speaking of this matter, he said:

"From present indications a greater expedition will be needed next Winter than this. Hundreds are already embarking for the gold fields without more than sufficient supplies to last during the Summer's prospecting. It appears that thousands or more are on the way in a similar condition. While many may come out at the end of the season, others will stay with the hope of purchasing supplies. Therefore it is my opinion that the Alaskan detachment of the army could not be employed than to watch the train and tally the men and provisions passing to the interior. The Government will have definite information as to whether there will be want or suffering in Alaska next Winter."

Because of the conditions which may arise to alter the present arrangements, Gen. Merriam will go in person at least as far as Chilkoot Pass to direct operations.

MAJOR RUCKER'S RELIEF PLAN.

Capt. Ray Seizes Supplies at Fort Yukon for the People—To Ask for 500 Troops at Circle City.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The War Department has received advices from its agent at Dyea, Major L. H. Rucker, Fourth Cavalry. In one dispatch, dated Jan. 12, the Major says that W. H. Rank, just in at Dyea from Dawson, Dec. 16, had dispatches from Capt. Ray, the army officer sent into the mining country by Secretary Alger to report upon the conditions there. Rank said that Ray, who was at Fort Yukon, had seized all the supplies of the Alaska Commercial Company and of the North America Trading Company in the name of the Government, and was issuing them to the people, selling at the company's prices to those who could afford to pay and giving to those unable to pay.

There were 60 people at Fort Yukon. Rank further said that Ray would ask the Government for 500 troops to be stationed at Circle City and vicinity. Jan. 12 Major Rucker reported that a number of parties had just come in from Dawson, and "all appear to have accumulated a supply of dust and nuggets." They were going back in the Spring, and came out for amusement. There was no starvation at Dawson. Major Rucker reports at length upon the plans he has prepared for the relief parties to be sent out by the Government.

He says that it will require 115 mules and 130 Juneau sleds to transport 120 tons of supplies into Lake Lebarge, ready to send down the Yukon River to Dawson when the ice will permit. He proposes to divide the route into three sections. The Major has worked out all the details of the expedition, but, while submitting them, according to his instructions, he adds that he recommends strongly that the Government contract with one of the railway companies to take in the supplies. One, at least, of these roads will be open by the time the supplies reach Dawson, he says, and he incloses an offer from one crossing the Chilcoot Pass to take in 150 tons of supplies or more for 16½ cents per pound, delivered at Lake Lindeman.

APPRAISEMENT OF THE AGATE.

Valuation of the Vessel for the Klondike Is Questioned.

Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court yesterday was asked to set aside an appraisement, made by order of the court, assessing the value of the sailing vessel Agate at $2,000. The appraisement was made in an action brought by Thomas Webb Taylor, who was assistant receiving teller of the Bank of the Metropolis, to recover $2,000 damages from the Copper River Mining and Development Company for failure to convey him to the Klondike on the Agate.

The company had organized an expedition and booked a large number of passengers, of whom Taylor was one. He paid a deposit on account of his passage of $500. Then the company failed, leaving him $500 out of pocket. He obtained judgment for the $2,000 sued for, and as the company had nothing upon which to levy Taylor seized the Agate. Three appraisers were appointed by the court, and they estimated the value of the ship at $2,000. Taylor's counsel argued yesterday that the appraisement was corrupt, as the vessel had since been sold by the defendant company for $7,000. Counsel on behalf of Adolph Sussman opposed the motion on the ground that the Agate had never come into possession of the Copper River Company.

Justice Cohen said that the matter displayed a very peculiar manner of running Klondike excursions, and reserved decision.

RECIPROCAL RIGHTS IN ALASKA.

Canadian Miners to be Treated as Americans Are in Canada.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator Carter has offered to the bill granting right of way in Alaska an amendment which reaffirms and continues the present mining regulations, and also adds the following provision:

"Provided, That native-born citizens of the Dominion of Canada shall be accorded in said territory of Alaska the same mining rights and privileges accorded to citizens of the United States in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories by the laws of the Dominion of Canada or the local laws, rules, and regulations, and the Secretary of the Interior shall from time to time promulgate and enforce rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect."

CAPT. RAY'S REPORT ARRIVES.

Brought to Seattle from Fort Yukon by E. H. Wells, a Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A telegram was received at the War Department to-day from E. H. Wells, a newspaper man who has just arrived at Seattle from the Klondike, saying that he had with him the long-expected report from Capt. Ray to the Secretary of War. Capt. Ray was at Fort Yukon when he sent his report, on Dec. 20 last.

He was telegraphed by Acting Secretary Meikeljohn to place all the dispatches he has for the War Department in the hands of Gen. Merriam, commanding at Vancouver. The General will open the report and telegraph such points as may be necessary for the information of the department.

A DOCK WAR AT SKAGUAY.

Local Longshoremen Prevent Indians from Unloading the Al-Ki.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 31.—A riot occurred in Skaguay Jan. 21 on the arrival of the steamer Al Ki betwen the local longshoremen and the crew. The steamer had brought a number of Indian longshoremen from Juneau to discharge her cargo, and as soon as she made fast to the dock and the Indian laborers began work trouble commenced.

A mob of at least 100 men made an onslaught on the Indians, striking and beating them in a ferocious manner. The first mate of the steamship interfered, but in a moment he was knocked down by the mob. Then Capt. Henkle of the steamer ordered the hot-water hose turned on the crowd, but the order was not executed. Had it been, serious loss of life would have inevitably resulted.

A parley was subsequently held, which resulted in the white longshoremen securing the work of discharging the Al Ki's cargo, the Indians being kept on board the steamer.

Skaguay is rapidly filling up with the most notorious confidence men in the United States, who see here a rich field for their operations. A man named C. J. Dumbolton of Minneapolis, a returning Klondiker, was relieved of a sack of gold dust valued at $450 in a poker game.

FOR CHILKOOT PASS TRAMWAY.

Electrical Machinery Sent to Dyea by the Westinghouse Company.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 31.—The Westinghouse Electric Company to-day shipped several carloads of electric machinery to the Dyea-Klondike Transportation Company, for two tramways, to be built over the Chilkoot Pass. These will be operated by steam engines from Dyea, thirteen miles distant from the tramway, because of the cheapness of coal on the coast. The wires will carry 5,000 volts. Baggage and passengers will be hauled over the pass, and the machinery will be installed before Spring sets in.

ROTHSCHILD'S AGENT IN CHICAGO.

He Will Buy Several Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth of Supplies.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—L. C. Phillips of San Francisco, Baron Rothschild's special Klondike agent, arrived in Chicago yesterday and registered at the Great Northern. His advent in Chicago may cause quite a flurry among wholesalers in all sorts of provisions, as he makes no secret of his intentions to spend a few hundred thousand dollars here before leaving for Montreal Tuesday.

The corporation Mr. Phillips represents is styled the Alaska Exploration Company. Its capital stock is $1,000,000, all paid in, and there is no stock for sale. The business of the company is under the direct management of H. Liebes & Co. of San Francisco.

A SMALL KLONDIKE PASSENGER.

A Four-Months-Old Baby Sails for the North with Its Parents.

A four-months-old baby was one of the passengers on the schooner Actea, which sailed for the Klondike yesterday from Brooklyn. This juvenile gold seeker was Conserva Polaris McCarthy, the daughter of Frank McCarthy. Mrs. McCarthy and Miss Cora Williams, a girl of eighteen, were also passengers, and Miss Williams says she will write a book on the Klondike, dealing particularly with the Governmental experiment of putting forward relief expeditions through the means of reindeer transportation.

The Actea will anchor in the bay until this forenoon, in order to hear from John R. Taylor of Boston, who expects to join the party with his wife. George F. Flint of the Copper River Exploration Syndicate of Washington is also expected to send several passengers. The Actea is a two-masted schooner of 98 tons, and 98 feet long, drawing 9 feet 3 inches. It is expected that she will make San Francisco in 120 days.

MR. GRIGGS OUT OF OFFICE.

Ceased to be Governor of the State of New Jersey at 12 o'Clock Last Night.

TRENTON, Jan. 31.—Gov. Griggs to-night sent to both houses of the Legislature a communication giving notice that he had filed his resignation with the Secretary of State, to take effect at midnight. The two houses then passed a resolution providing that President Voorhees of the Senate should take the oath of office as Acting Governor in the presence of the House and Senate at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning and Chief Justice Magie be requested to administer the oath.

A concurrent resolution eulogistic of Gov. Griggs was adopted by both the Senate and Assembly.

The resolution refers to Mr. Griggs's active and honorable career in New Jersey and congratulates him on his accession to higher honors.

The State also is congratulated upon "the recognition of New Jersey in the councils of the Nation" "and upon her growing and commanding influence in public affairs."

The Senate to-night in executive session confirmed all the nominations before it.

In the Assembly, Mr. Allen, the Democratic leader, introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the administration of justice in Camden County. Mr. Gledhill, the Republican leader, moved that the matter be referred to the committee already appointed to investigate Hudson County, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Eble introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five for the purpose of investigating certain building and loan and savings associations that were agreeing to pay $100 at the end of twelve years upon an assessment of 25 cents a month. Mr. Eble said these concerns were agreeing to pay twice as much as experience had demonstrated the regular building and loan associations could pay. The resolution was laid over until to-morrow.

MRS. SCHOLL DISCHARGED.

Woman Charged With Spanking Her Former Servant at Jamaica, L. I., Gets the Benefit of the Doubt.

JAMAICA, L. I., Jan. 31.—The case in which Mrs. Annie Scholl was charged with assault by Miss Edith Thompson, her former servant, ended in Justice Wood's court to-day in a victory for the defendant.

Miss Thompson told her version of the affair. She said that until a week ago Saturday she was employed by Mrs. Scholl. They had a disagreement, and she left the Scholl home. The following Tuesday she returned for a cook book. Mrs. Scholl would not give it to her until she paid 30 cents she owed. She became angry and threw the 30 cents at Mrs. Scholl. The latter retaliated by throwing the cook book at her and pulling her hair, and ended by following her to the sidewalk, where she picked her up in her arms and beat her as a woman would punish a refractory child.

Lawyer Matthews, counsel for Mrs. Scholl, asked the complainant whether she knew any one was aware of the fact that Mrs. Scholl had beaten her in the manner described. Miss Thompson replied that she had heard several persons talking about it. "They said Mrs. Scholl 'fanned' me," continued the servant, "and so she did. No one knows that better than me!"

Mrs. Scholl denied that she had beaten the complainant, and declared that Miss Thompson had assaulted her and pulled her hair. Other witnesses testified that it was the servant who began the dispute.

Judge Wood decided that as the evidence was contradictory, he would give Mrs. Scholl the benefit of the doubt, and discharged her.

Malt-Nutrine

The Leading Malt Extract.

Malt-Nutrine is the only really great extract of malt offered on the market. Other so-called extracts being nothing better than strong black beer with a large percentage of alcohol and a very small one of extractive matter. Such extracts should not be given or recommended to convalescents or strength-seeking people, since their merits are all on the label and not in the bottle. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senate Passes the Army and the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bills.

A PROVISION FOR VETERANS

Pension Commissioner Ordered to Favor Them in Reducing His Force—Adverse Report on Allen's Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate to-day passed two of the general appropriation bills—that for the army, carrying $23,143,492, and that for the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Departments, carrying $21,658,520.

Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) secured the adoption of an amendment to the latter bill providing that, in any reductions made in the force of the Pension Office, the Commissioner shall retain in the service by preference such employes as may be honorably discharged soldiers and sailors or their widows and daughters.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) did not believe the condition of the business in the Pension Office warranted such a reduction of force as had been suggested, and said that if, after the reduction was made, an effort should be made to increase the force, there would be "some amusement over it."

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) explained that Commissioner Evans had testified before the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment that the clerical force of his office could be reduced between 90 and 100 clerks without impairing the efficiency of the service.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) commended the work of the Commissioner of Pensions and thought his statements were made with a sincere desire to better the service of his bureau. Mr. Platt was of the opinion that other chiefs of bureaus also could make reductions in their forces without impairing their efficiency, and suggested that the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment might well obtain the testimony of some of them on that point.

A committee amendment providing that Collectors of Customs at all ports, except at ports for which Commissioners of Immigration have been appointed by the President, should be constituted ex-officio Commissioners of Immigration, was disagreed to.

The reading of the bill occupied about three hours. Amendments adding $29,000 to the total amount carried by the measure as reported to the Senate were adopted, making a total addition to the bill as it came from the House of $182,055.

Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Chairman of the Pension Committee, reported adversely the bill introduced by Mr. Allen, (Rep., Neb.,) providing that all pensioners now receiving less than $10 a month receive that amount after the bill's passage. Mr. Gallinger said that the whole number of pensioners affected by the proposed bill was 468,483, and that the total annual increase in pensions would aggregate $15,286,000. The bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) presented a resolution, which he asked to lie on the table, requesting the President, if in his opinion not inconsistent with the public service, to send to the Senate the correspondence and notes of diplomatic character relating to the negotiations and the exchange of ratifications upon a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relating to compensation for the seizure of British ships in Behring Sea, and also the instructions and advice given by the State Department to the agent or attorney of the United States as to the conduct of the arbitration.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) gave notice that Friday at the conclusion of the morning business he would move to take up the case relating to the seating of Mr. Corbett as a Senator from Oregon.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Senator Vest's Committee Opposes a Department of Public Health.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator Vest, from the Senate Committee on Public Health, to-day made a report from the bill providing for the creation of a Department of Public Health. The report is adverse to the proposition, and it recommends as a substitute the bill for the enlargement of the powers of the Marine Hospital Service.

The report says the first bill would deprive the Marine Hospital Service of its jurisdiction over quarantine matters, and that a change so radical would be impolitic and dangerous. The opinion is expressed that if a Health Department is to be established it should be gradually done, and that a transition so sudden as that proposed would leave the Gulf States without quarantine protection against yellow fever for a time at least. The report defends the Marine Hospital Service against what it terms "violent assaults" which have been made upon it, saying that there is no convincing evidence to sustain them.

The Government is advised to continue the present system, and to enlarge the quarantine powers of the Hospital Service by giving the President, through this service, the right to resort to measures to prevent the spread of contagious diseases from one State to another. The committee enters into quite an extended argument to show that such a provision would not be unconstitutional.

MATTEAWAN PEOPLE SWINDLED.

An Alleged Grand Army Man Passes Spurious Checks.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Jan. 31.—A smooth tongued fellow giving the name of C. W. Stanley has absconded from this town, after defrauding merchants of a large sum of money. Stanley came here a few days ago representing himself as a Grand Army man in advance of a theatrical troupe which was to give a benefit performance for a local G. A. R. organization. He solicited advertisements for a programme of the entertainment and pocketed the money, which amounted to $200.

At the Mattewan Bank he ordered a draft for $300 on a Chicago Bank, asking for a slip showing that he had made application for the draft. With this paper he set out to defraud other townspeople. It is said that he passed over a dozen spurious checks for sums ranging from $50 to $100.

Last Saturday a warrant was issued for Stanley's arrest, but he eluded the officers and left town. He is about forty-five years of age, has sharp features, wears a mustache, and talks rapidly. It is believed that Stanley was an assumed name. The police have traced him as far as Saratoga.

The Camden Embracery Charges.

CAMDEN, Jan. 31.—There are two charges against Harry S. Scovel, Eli Shaw's counsel, who was indicted by the Grand Jury last Saturday. He is charged with embracery in having given John Meshaw, who was drawn on the Shaw panel, $20, and also with attempted embracery in having promised Meshaw a much larger amount in case the latter was drawn on the Shaw jury. George W. Miles, Justice of the Peace of Stockton, and Samuel Johnson, Chief of Police of Stockton, are charged with approaching Juror Schiller. The accused persons will not be tried at this term of court.

$25,000 Recovered from Tebbitts.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Chief Inspector Watts to-day received a telegram from the police of Regina, Northwest Territory, who have in custody Abraham Tebbitts, the alleged defaulting leather commission merchant of this city, and his wife, saying that bonds money, and jewelry amounting to nearly $25,000 have been recovered. Both prisoners will be held in Regina until the Boston officers arrive.

Father and Daughter Killed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 31.—At 8:20 o'clock this morning, three miles from Greenville, a Dayton and Union passenger engine struck a buggy containing C. F. Young and his wife and four-year-old girl. Mr. Young and the child were killed and the mother was terribly injured.

Massachusetts Post Office Robbed.

CANTON, Mass., Jan. 31.—The Canton Post Office was entered early this morning by burglars, who, after blowing open the safe, carried off over $2,000 worth of stamps.

GORHAM
Sterling Silverwares

Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

TORPEDO BOAT WINSLOW'S TEST.

Lieut. Bernadou Says She Proved Stanch in the Recent Gale.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The torpedo boat Winslow had a hard time of it in the heavy weather that prevailed off the Atlantic Coast last week, according to the official report of her commander, Lieut. John D. Bernadou, received at the Navy Department to-day.

"The Winslow proved herself to be an excellent seaboat," says Lieut. Bernadou, "fully capable of riding out a heavy gale. I felt considerable apprehension as to whether the machinery would hold out or the hull suffer from the violent motion to which we were subjected. In both these respects the vessel proved stanch. In view of the limited supply of coal and provisions carried, the position of the torpedo boat exposed to heavy weather on our Atlantic Coast in an off-shore gale must be regarded as a perilous one, yet the Winslow proved sufficiently seaworthy to stand the severe test to which she was subjected."

THE INDIANA NOT DAMAGED.

Reports that She Broke Down Contradicted in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A good deal of amusement was excited among the officials of the Navy Department at the attempts made to convey the impression that the fine battleship Indiana had suffered some severe and dangerous break-down while on the way south recently through the failure of her boilers.

As a matter of fact, the extent of the mishap was the leakage of one or two tubes in a boiler, an event so insignificant on all kinds of steamships that Admiral Sicard made only a passing reference to it as an explanation of why he took the Indiana in tow for six hours to prevent her from delaying the progress of the remainder of the squadron. Otherwise the matter would not have been called to the attention of the department save in one of the monthly work reports.

NAVAL TRAINING STATION.

Commander Dickins Would Transfer It from Newport to New London.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Navy Department has under consideration a proposition for the transfer of the naval training station from Coaster's Island, in Newport Harbor, to New London. For some time past the officials have believed that the institution might be operated to greater advantage away from Newport, and the change would give the Naval War College the sole possession of the island.

The proposition has now taken formal shape through a report to the Secretary of the Navy from Commander Dickins, the officer in the department who has direct charge of the training school and its affairs. At New London the Government now has a suitable reservation for the use of the apprentices, and while the few old buildings erected thereon are not entirely sufficient for the accommodation of the boys, not much money would be required to place them in condition.

THE CROPS OF 1897.

Final Estimates of the Acreage, Production, and Value.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Final estimates of acreage, production, and value of the crops in the United States for 1897, made by the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, are as follows:

Corn—80,095,101 acres; 1,902,967,933 bushels; $501,072,952 value.

Wheat—39,465,066 acres; 530,149,168 bushels; $428,547,121 value.

Oats—25,730,375 acres; 698,767,809 bushels; $147,974,719 value.

Rye—1,703,561 acres; 27,363,324 bushels; $12,239,647 value.

Barley—2,719,116 acres; 66,685,127 bushels; $25,142,139 value.

Buckwheat—717,836 acres; 14,997,451 bushels; $6,319,188 value.

Potatoes—2,534,577 acres; 164,015,964 bushels; $89,643,059 value.

Hay—42,426,770 acres; 69,664,876 tons; $401,390,728 value.

Detailed information by States will be issued in a few days. The revision of the estimates of the acreage of Winter wheat and rye for the present season is nearing completion. No report on tobacco will be made at present.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Collectors, Consuls, and Army and Navy Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collectors of Customs—BENJAMIN B. BROWN, District of Erie, Penn.; GEORGE E. BOWDEN, District of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.

Consuls—BENJAMIN JOHNSTON of Iowa, at Utilla, Honduras; ELIAS H. CHENEY of New Hampshire, at La Paz, Mexico; CHARLES E. MACRUM of Ohio, at Tahiti, Society Islands; JOHN E. ROWEN of Iowa, at Port Stanley, Faulkland Islands.

WAR.—First Lieutenants to be Captains—G. PALMER, Ninth Infantry; S. W. MILLER, Fifth Infantry. Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—H. J. HIRSCH, Sixteenth Infantry; JOSEPH FRAZIER, Nineteenth Infantry; R. L. HAMILTON, Twenty-second Infantry.

NAVY.—Assistant Paymaster J. J. CHEATHAM, to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster.

Dinner at Secretary Gage's.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The President and Mrs. McKinley were entertained at dinner to-night by the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage. The entire Cabinet was present with the exception of Secretary Alger. The other guests were Justice and Mrs. McKenna, Miss Lucy Page of New York, and Senator Hanna. The house was decorated with pink roses and hyacinths. The table decorations were elaborate and beautiful.

Bank Failure in North Dakota.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Controller of the Currency has received a telegram announcing the failure of the First National Bank of Larimore, North Dakota. The bank has a capital of $50,000, and on Dec. 16 last it owed depositors $71,754. Bank Examiner Enheler has been placed in charge.

Congressional Notes.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill reported to the Senate yesterday provides for an increase of $151,000 over the amount carried by the House bill, making a total appropriation of $3,512,202. Of this increase, $125,000 is to go to the Bureau of Animal Industry.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Tillman presented the credentials of John M. McLaurin as a Senator from South Carolina, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Earle, the term ending March 4, 1903. The oath of office was administered to Mr. McLaurin by the Vice President.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill was agreed on yesterday by the sub-committee of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House. It carries a total of $460,140, against estimates made by the department of $640,310. It is also a total decrease of $19,432 from last year's appropriation. The only important additional item over last year is $20,000 for a new dock at West Point. The Secretary of War called for $70,000 for a new library, but the sub-committee rejected the proposition.

An anti-trust bill, explicit in its terms and naming a penalty of $10,000 fine or from two to fifteen years' imprisonment, has been introduced in the House by Mr Green of Nebraska. It makes it a felony to monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine, or conspire with any others to monopolize, any part of the trade or commerce among the States or with foreign nations, and the making of every contract, agreement, or combination entered into by any persons, firms, corporations, or combinations of persons as a trust or otherwise, to restrain trade or commerce or limit or control the output or price of any article of commerce.

HAWAII IN THE SENATE

President Dole Making Friends, but Not Increasing the Vote for Annexation.

DANISH TREATY A PRECEDENT

Purchase of St. Thomas and St. John Defeated, Although the Islanders Voted to Come into the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Among Senators who are favorable to the annexation of Hawaii it is evident that not much is expected to be gained in votes from the visit here of President Dole. As President of the republic he is making a very agreeable impression, helped by a striking appearance and pleasing address, wherever he goes—and he is going almost everywhere. In society he is greeted very cordially, and many pleasant things are said about the little republic over which he presides. But while he gets the impression that everybody wishes his Government well, he learns no news from the Senate to lead him to believe that his coming has increased the vote for annexation, and he finds that there is a strong undercurrent against it.

Some of the advocates of the treaty have had their attention directed in executive session to the attempt made in 1868 to purchase St. Thomas from Denmark. Objections have been made by opponents of the treaty of annexation to the seizure of a people who have not consented to be absorbed by another nation. To this the annexationists have answered that it is already known that the people who own the property in the Hawaiian Islands favor annexation; that many natives favor it, and that history shows that the Senate would not necessarily be convinced if the Hawaiians voted unanimously for annexation.

It was news to some of the Senators that in 1868 the inhabitants of the Danish islands of St. Thomas and St. John voted on Denmark's proposition to sell those islands to the United States, and that in one island the opposition was twenty-two votes and in the other only two votes, yet one Senator declared that the Senate, with this almost unanimous consent of the islanders to become a part of the United States, rejected the treaty and the possession of the islands now considered highly important from a military standpoint.

Long before the vote on Hawaiian annexation is reached the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations may present a report about this rejected treaty for the acquisition of St. Thomas and St. John. It has been called for, and it is in course of preparation. It is probable that inquiry for information to make this report recently gave rise to the rumor abroad that the United States Government had offered Denmark $7,500,000 for the islands, the price agreed upon in 1868. No such offer has been made. The State Department would scarcely make such a proposition unless it had been authorized by Congress.

MR. PETTIGREW TO SPEAK.

Mr. Hale Objects to Hawaiian Discussion in the Open Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.,) gave notice that he would speak to-morrow upon his resolution declaring it to be the policy of the United States not acquire territory to defend which a navy would be required.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) anticipated, he said, that the proposed speech of the Senator from South Dakota would trench upon a matter properly being considered by the Senate in executive session. If it should so trench it would be a violation of the Senate rules, and he wanted it understood that objection would be raised.

Mr. Pettigrew said he thought it would be time enough to object when it became evident that he was violating the Senate rules.

President Dole at the Theatre.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—To-night President Dole of Hawaii and his party occupied boxes at the Lafayette Square Theatre to witness the performance of John Drew and his company in "A Marriage of Convenience." The audience included also ex-President and Mrs. Harrison.

NOVEL SEPARATION SUIT.

Dr. Frederick G. Winter Declines to Support His Wife After Her Abandonment of Him.

The question whether a wife can desert her husband when he is in trouble and still demand support is raised in a novel separation suit begun in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Dr. Frederick G. Winter, the physician whose wife and father-in-law attempted to have him incarcerated as a lunatic, and who proved his sanity in court, has been sued for separation by the wife, Jennie E. Winter. In his answer Dr. Winter raises the question above stated.

Henry A. Powell, on Mrs. Winter's behalf, asked Justice Maddox for counsel fee and alimony yesterday. He said the action was brought on the ground of abandonment and non-support. In November, 1897, Dr. Winter escaped from the sanitarium in which he had been confined and fled to Jersey City. The lunacy proceedings were then brought by Mrs. Winter and her father, and Dr. Winter was declared sane after a three days' trial in the County Court. Mrs. Winter then visited her husband and asked if she should return to him. The doctor replied that she could not, and that he never wanted to see her again. He said he would not trust her, for the first chance she had she would put him in a madhouse. Her father was present at the interview.

Edward M. Grout, for Dr. Winter, replied:

"The question is whether a wife can desert her husband in his sickness and distress. Mrs. Winter deserted her husband when he was ill and most in need of her aid. She left him alone in the house with the intention of abandoning him and never returning, and later took away two truckloads of furniture."

Mr. Grout further said that the lunacy proceedings had cost so much money that it was doubtful if the sale of all of Dr. Winter's property would satisfy his debts. Dr. Winter was willing to provide for the child, but not for the wife who had ruined him.

Decision was reserved.

GERMANIA CLUB SUED.

A Brooklyn Organization Defendant in a Friendly Suit.

Foreclosure proceedings in a friendly suit have been begun against the Germania Club of Brooklyn by Ernest Hall, counsel for the Germania Fire Insurance Company, ex-Mayor Schroeder, H. B. Scharmann, and Charles Pfitzer representing the C. F. Erhart estate. The mortgage is for $60,000, and covers all the club's property in Schermerhorn Street near Smith Street. The mortgage was made on Nov. 6, 1889, and the club undertook to raise the money by issuing bonds to be taken by the members. The amount of the bonds was $65,000, and Messrs. Schroeder, Scharmann, and Erhart were made trustees for the bondholders.

The club was organized in 1863, and is the leading German organization in Brooklyn. It has a membership of about 300.

Haverhill "Boodler" Sentenced.

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 31.—Fred M. Smith of Boston, the last of the so-called Haverhill "boodlers," was called for sentence in the Superior Court this afternoon. Judge Braley sentenced him to fifteen months in the House of Correction. Smith and six others were indicted in 1894 for conspiracy and attempted bribery. Smith, who went to Europe, returned last November and gave himself up.

Shorter Days for Workingmen.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 31.—Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co., founders and machinists of this city, eight months ago increased the working hours of their 450 employes from nine to ten hours, without an advance in wages. To-day notices were posted that the nine-hour day will be resumed. This action will be followed by the machinists and founders throughout the two cities.

WHEAT WEAK IN CHICAGO.

A Slump of Over Four Cents in the Price of January—Bearish Statistical News.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—This was another day of reaction in the wheat market. May declined 2 cents under the influence of weak Liverpool cables, bearish statistical news, and a slump of over 4 cents in the price of January. Conditions were more favorable for a decline at the opening than for two weeks. Outside of the depression caused by the unloading of many heavy holders on last week's bulge, the influence of which was still apparent, news decidedly favored the decline which took place. May, which closed Saturday at 96⅞ cents, opened to-day at from 95⅝ cents to 96 cents. For a moment or two the price recovered to 96¼ cents, then it declined slowly to 95⅝ cents. There was not much selling pressure, but, on the other hand, there was an almost total lack of demand and the market sank from its own weight.

Liverpool was very weak, and this had more influence than anything else. Quotations from that market showed a decline of 1¼d. London was reported equally weak. Some reason was shown for this in the larger estimated shipments by Argentina and favorable harvesting reports from that country. World's shipments were large at 7,278,000 bushels, Russia showing a good increase, and the increase on passage was reported at 1,200,000 bushels. The visible supply report, showing a decrease of but 551,000 bushels, was also a disappointment.

The market was steadied about noon by the liberal clearances of 534,000 bushels, May advancing to 95⅞ cents, but after that the market ruled heavy. Late in the session some selling pressure was put on January, and the price of that delivery, which had been nominally $1.08½, dropped very quickly to $1.03 on the selling of not more than 75,000 bushels. This weakness was reflected in the futures, increased liquidation following the January decline, and May soon sold off to 94¾ cents. It was bringing 94⅞ cents at the close. July sold as high as 85⅞ cents and as low as 85 cents, and closed at 85@85⅛ cents. January closed at $1.04.

BLACK BREAD DUE TO LEITER.

His Control of 15,000,000 Bushels Cuts Off the Supply of Wheat.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Joseph Leiter, according to experts in the trade, is forcing thousands of people to eat darker bread than has ever been seen since the introduction of the patent roller process of making flour. His control of 15,000,000 bushels of contract wheat means, they say, that the millers are unable to obtain grain of good quality, since their supply of No. 1 hard Spring wheat has become exhausted.

Grocers and retail flour dealers have been receiving complaints regarding breadstuffs from cooks and housewives, who have sent back sacks and barrels of flour marked with the fanciest brands and bought at the highest price. But the loudest protests have been raised by the restaurateurs and bakers, who buy flour at wholesale.

Commissioner of Health Reynolds to-day sent out men to gather samples of flour from leading dealers. This flour will be analyzed and definite information given to the public as to the nature of the adulterations, which are said to have resulted in a general prevalence of dark and shady bread.

John A. Logan, Jr., in Wheat.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—John A. Logan, Jr., has turned his attention to wheat. He is credited with holding 500,000 bushels, and stands with the Leiter crowd. Logan's deals are in the May article, and if he "got in" where Leiter did he already has made a profit of from $40,000 to $50,000.

DETROIT MURDER MYSTERY.

Drowning of a Young Woman in 1884 May Be Explained.

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario, Jan. 31.—The Chief of Police here has information which he believes will solve the mystery connected with the murder of a young woman, whose body was found in the river at Detroit in 1884. William Duff was on a train going to Detroit at that time and saw the young woman leave the train with two men. He heard a stifled scream and a splash a few moments later. Afterward the body was found in the water.

Duff positively identifies James Stull, who was convicted for burglary a few weeks ago, as one of the men he saw leave the car with the young woman. The information has been sent to the Detroit police for investigation.

CAPT. CARTER'S COURT-MARTIAL.

Conversation Held in 1891 Admitted in Spite of a Protest.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 31.—Counsel for the defense in the Carter court-martial to-day made a determined effort to keep out all evidence relative to the contracts entered into by the accused previous to 1896-7. The Judge Advocate placed A. J. Twiggs of Augusta on the stand to recite a conversation held in 1891 with one of the Gaynors about the work done in the Savannah River, near Augusta, during that year.

Mr. Blair of the counsel for the accused objected to his stating the conversation. The Judge Advocate contended he had a right to introduce the testimony. The court retired for consultation, and upheld the contention of the Judge Advocate.

E. R. Conant was put on the stand again this morning. He was at work on Cumberland Sound as an Inspector when Anson M. Bangs had the contract. He testified that Capt. Carter instructed him not to be hard on the contractor, as he had taken the contract so low that he could not make any money at all.

The Gaynors, alleged conspirators with Capt. Carter, were on Bangs's bond. A. J. Twiggs followed Mr. Conant on the stand.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTEREST.

The Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York has decided to remain in the St. Louis board.

The Bankers and Merchants' Life Association of Chicago has voted to change its name to the Illinois Life Association.

The stockholders of the German Alliance of New York will vote Jan. 10 on the proposition to increase the capital stock to $400,000.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which had its license revoked by Superintendent McNall of Kansas for resisting the claim of Mrs. Bertha E. Emery of Kansas City, Kan., has settled the claim and applied for a renewal of its Kansas license.

The Electric City Lloyds of Buffalo has reinsured its business in the Queen City Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Buffalo, and has retired. The Queen City has given up its intention of converting itself into a joint stock corporation.

The insurance on the risk of Michael Mayer, 179 to 189 Moore Street, Brooklyn, burned last Saturday, was distributed as follows: Phoenix of London, $2,040; Northern, $2,720; Pennsylvania, $2,720; New Hampshire, $1,360; British America, $1,300; Western, Toronto, $1,360; Scottish Union and National, $2,040; Miller and Maltbie, adjusters.

The insurance on the Liberty Knitting Mill, 233 to 249 McKibbin Street, Brooklyn, burned Sunday, was as follows: Western, $2,500; Howard, $1,500; Merchants' of Newark, $2,500; Associated Manufacturers' Mutual, $2,000; New York Underwriters', $1,025; Citizens' of St. Louis, $1,025; H. A. Landgraff & Co., adjusters. On stock of Schneider, same building: Germania, $500; German American, $1,000; National, $1,000; Western, $1,500.

Ackerman, Deyo, and Hilliard, Metropolitan agents for the Scottish Union and National and other companies, have been formally charged with violating the rules of the Tariff Association. The offense alleged has been repeatedly condoned when committed in offices of

The Wanamaker Store

ONE who went up to the fifth floor yesterday for the sake of the music, the pictures and the palm-embowered bicycle ring, found there also the Restaurant, and hailed it as a discovery. "I didn't know of the restaurant here," she said.

This is a condition which, if general, needs amendment. We have said very little about our Restaurant, for it seemed to need no advertising, but it is intended for the benefit of customers and should be known to them.

There *is* a restaurant here, and some thousand people a day seem to think it a very good one.

New Embroidered Swiss Gauzes

TEN thousand yards have come to us from St. Gall in the last few days. Twenty-five hundred yards went on the counters yesterday, and it was astonishing to see how fast they found new owners.

Nothing prettier or more tasteful comes from St. Gall, the home of Art in Needlework. These ten thousand yards are in carefully "picked" patterns, and you will accept them as fast as we can supply them to you.

They will never be common. The source of supply is the handlooms of peasants, and consequently limited. They will never be anything but artistic,—the very textile embodiment of diaphanous daintiness. Judging by yesterday, to see the selections we have prepared for you, is to stop and admire;—to stop and admire is to learn the prices, and to learn the prices is to immediately choose and purchase.

Separate Dress Skirts. TOLD you about some ten dollar ones on Friday which were selling for five dollars. They're so nearly gone that we'll make the rest of them

Four Dollars each.

Some are in mohairs, others in whipcords, serges, cheviots and fancy mixtures. Not every one is worth ten dollars, but many of them are. You may pick for yourself. There's not one which is not a bargain worth coming for.

If you wish better ones, here they are, and values proportionately great:

At $10.50—Of Black Satin, with 6 rows of cording; percaline lined.

At $15—In black, blue, or brown; corded to top; all silk lined.

At $18—Of Broadcloth, black or blue; 9 rows of cording; all silk lined; dust ruffle.

At $30—Of Black Taffeta, with 3 corded ruffles, 5 inches apart; dust ruffle.

Second floor, Broadway.

In the Little French Store. THE daintier, fluffier and more delicate the garment, the more admiration it gets,—and the sooner it shows it. That is why a number of exquisite French productions in lingerie are marked at Half Prices to-day. They are only slightly mussed and tumbled, but in the Little French Store there can be nothing save immaculate perfection.

So out they go, these exquisitely laced and hand-worked under-garments, which were a few weeks ago the show-pieces of the stock. There are only a few at each price,

CHEMISES

Were, Saturday, $3.50 to $5.25; now one-half.

DRAWERS

Were, Saturday, $5, $6.50, $21 and $25; now one-half.

GOWNS

Were, Saturday, $5.50, $6, $6.50, $6.75, $10 and $13.50; now one-half.

Dressing Sacques. WARM, pretty, low-priced. Many styles from which to select. Newest patterns, latest styles.

At $2—Of French flannel, some plain others with stripes, dots or Persian designs; fitted back, full front, silk crocheted edge, ribbon at neck.

At $3—Of solid colored French flannel; cardinal, pink or gray; yoke back and front, full from yoke down; square collar with edges of crocheted silk; bow at neck.

At $3.75—Of solid colored cashmere; pink, blue, cardinal or black; fitted lining, plaited back and loose front; collar and cuffs of white cashmere edged with lace and five rows of narrow ribbon; ribbon around waist.

At $6—Of handsome figured French flannel; yoke back and front; bretelles over sleeves and ruffle on bottom of sleeves; yoke, bretelles and sleeves elaborately trimmed with velvet ribbon.

Children's Coats. ONLY 25—but they're all seasonable and in good style. From the plain little elderdown to the beautiful silk models, with lace and fur trimmings. Prices were $4 to $25,

Now $1.75 to $12.

Second floor.

Warm Waists. MANY cold days yet to come when these waists will be appreciated. Styles are all new, and the prices little enough.

At $1—Of black sateen; yoke and plaited back, full front and collar; lined throughout.

At $1—Of cotton serge in pretty Scotch plaids; shirt waist, with yoke back, full front and collar; extra value.

At $1.25—Of cotton serge in shepherd's plaids; black and white, red and black; yoke back, full front; four rows of narrow braid across front; yoke, collar and sleeves also trimmed with braid.

At $1.75—Of solid colored flannel in navy blue, cardinal or black; yoke back, full front; clusters of plaits across bust.

At $2.75—Waist of all-wool, Scotch plaid, with silk stripe; yoke back, full front; detachable collar of same; lined throughout; value $3.75.

Ulsters and the Weather. DAYS like yesterday suggest ulsters as irresistibly and logically as a rainy day suggests an umbrella. We have some ulsters worth talking about, too.

You'll notice several things about these garments besides the prices. One of them is that they "hang" and fit in the manner generally associated only with the finest custom-work. An ulster is chiefly for use, and not adornment, but you'll find that ours will look as well as they wear,—and columns could say no more.

At $15—Of black all-wool frieze; satin shoulders, wool lined; fairly priced at $18.

At $18—Of all-wool chinchilla; blue or black; satin shoulders, wool lined, large collars; the usual $22.50 kind.

At $20—of frieze, Oxford mixed; one-inch lap, raw edge seams; lining all wool, and satin shoulders. Good style unites with warmth in this coat, and $25 will buy no better.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Mackintoshes and Cravenettes. YESTERDAY'S weather was doubtless a good reminder of that contemplated purchase of a mackintosh.

A splendid assortment here; double texture, with beautiful plaid linings; adjustable double or military capes. Some as low as $4; others up to $15.

Cravenettes—Light, durable, dressy; hood lined with bright colored silk; all styles, and prices $9.50 to $14.

Second floor.

Silver Articles. THEY'RE not solid,—they're quadruple plate, as of course the prices would tell you. But they're the best of plate, and they are notably cheap for even plated goods.

At $2—Carving knife and fork, stag handle, plated ferule, blade of best steel.

At $3—Dinner knives, plated ferule, best steel blades.

At $4 and $4.50 doz.—Rogers' A1 table spoons, plain or engraved.

At $4 and $4.50 doz.—Rogers' A1 medium forks, plain or engraved.

At $3.50 and $4 doz.—Rogers' A1 dessert forks, plain or engraved.

At $7.50—Quadruple plated tea set, satin finish, handsomely engraved; includes gold lined sugar bowl and creamer.

At $1.50—Quadruple plated bread trays.

At $1—300 glass claret jugs, quadruple plated mountings.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th st.

TRAIN WRECKER A SUICIDE.

Goettel Succeeds in St. Augustine, but His Partner Fails.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 31.—Henry Goettel, a young German baker, after making a confession to the Sheriff to the effect that Herman Breetz and himself wrecked a passenger train near Rivera, on the Florida east coast last Tuesday night, committed suicide by hanging himself with a towel in the jail early this morning.

After wrecking the train, the amateur wreckers lost their nerve and ran. It was their purpose to hold up the passengers. Breetz, his assistant, who occupied the same cell, also attempted to kill himself, but was unsuccessful.

Alice Nielson and Husband Parted.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—Alice Nielson, the prima donna of the Bostonians, was separated legally from her husband, Benjamin Nentwig, by Judge Henry of the Circuit Court to-day. The order of separation was given to Nentwig on the cross-bill which he filed against his wife's petition for divorce. He made no charges except desertion. Miss Nielson, who is a Kansas City woman, filed her suit for divorce here last August, charging her husband, who is the leader in one of the local theatre orchestras, with cruelty and abuse.

A FERRIS WHEEL ROMANCE.

Couple Met in Midair Last Summer and Now They Are One.

Harry R. Roehn and Miss Mamie Huttman were married Sunday at the Brighton Chapel, Coney Island, by the Rev. Franklin Noble. The young couple met first last September in midair during a temporary derangement of the machinery of a Ferris wheel, and thereafter met frequently. Miss Huttman's parents live in Jersey City. On Sunday she visited Roehn at 209 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, where he boarded with Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Smith.

A trip was taken to Coney Island to see how it looked in the Winter. A sight of the dreary-looking skeleton of the Ferris wheel rearing its mighty iron framework to the snow clouds reminded the young people of the comfort each had been to the other, and when Mr. Roehn suggested that Miss Huttman give him the right to be always beside her she consented. Mr. and Mrs. Smith graciously acted as witnesses.

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. Roehn returned to the Chauncey Street house, where they will reside for the present. A dispatch was sent to Mr. and Mrs. Huttman in Jersey City, and a reply by wire conveyed the parental blessing to the bride and bridegroom.

TO ASK MURPHY TO RESIGN

Resolution Introduced at Albany Censuring Him for Supporting the Teller Resolution.

DEMOCRATS DEFEND HIS ACT

Minority in the Assembly Objects to the Attack on the Senior Senator —Debate Set for Next Monday Night.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Assemblyman Weekes of New York to-night introduced a resolution censuring and requesting the resignation of Edward Murphy, Jr., the senior United States Senator from this State, for casting his vote in favor of the silver resolution of Senator Teller in the upper house of Congress. The introduction of the resolution brought to their feet several members of the minority, who shouted in chorus: "I object." They could not prevent the introduction of the resolution, but under the rules of the Assembly it had to go over and be printed.

While the Democrats were objecting, Mr. Armstrong (Rep., Monroe,) moved that the resolution be amended by declaring the seat occupied by Senator Murphy vacant. Assemblyman Trainor (Dem., New York,) declared that the minority was prepared to debate the resolution at once. Assemblyman Weekes said that he was willing that the resolution be laid aside, with the understanding that it be made a special order at 8:30 o'clock next Monday evening. That course was pursued. The resolution is as follows:

"Whereas By the general election for President of the United States, held in the year 1896, the people of this State did declare themselves by a large and overwhelming majority to be unreservedly opposed to the free coinage of silver, and did in no uncertain manner declare themselves in favor of sound money and unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country; and

"Whereas, one of our United States Senators has seen fit, in opposition to the almost unanimous wishes of our citizens, to support in the United States Senate the so-called 'Teller resolution,' which resolution declares the bonds of the United States payable in silver dollars worth about 50 cents, and did oppose an amendment to said resolution in which the statement was made that the bonds of the United States are payable in gold or its equivalent, and that any other payment without the consent of the bondholder would be in violation of the public faith and in derogation of its rights, be it

"Resolved, by the Assembly of the State of New York (the Senate concurring,) that in view of the betrayal by said Senator, Edward Murphy, Jr., of the trusts imposed in him by the people of this State by voting as aforesaid to debase our currency and impair the credit of our country, we do hereby censure him for his course, and do hereby request his resignation as United States Senator of this State.

"Resolved, that the Clerk of the Assembly be and he is hereby directed to forward a copy of this preamble and this resolution to said Senator."

After the presentation of the resolution Mr. Weekes made the following statement:

"My intention and purpose in introducing the resolution was to officially pronounce the disapproval of the representatives of the people of the State of the action of Senator Murphy in voting for the Teller resolution. New York State, by a majority of over 200,000 votes, declared against free silver. Its declaration was of a character more pronounced than that of any other State of the Union. The constituency of Senator Murphy is the people of the State, and he, in voting for the resolution, not only did not represent its wishes, but voted directly contrary thereto. The Teller resolution is opposed to a policy for which this State has declared. It is against its commercial necessities, and is of that species of semi-legislation which is sure to breed distrust abroad and disquietude at home, and a representative in Congress voting for it deserves the censure of the Legislature of his State."

EXPERT MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

The State Medical Society's Bill to Regulate the Subject.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The bill advocated by the State Medical Society to regulate expert testimony was introduced in the Assembly to-night by Mr. Kelsey. It provides that upon the trial of all indictments for felonies in a court of criminal jurisdiction, whenever it is made to appear to the court that the trial of issues will probably require the introduction of medical expert testimony, the court may, upon the application of either party, appoint such number of experts as the court shall deem proper—not less than three nor more than five.

Such experts shall be persons skilled in medical and surgical science, or in both, and shall be duly admitted to the practice of medicine in the State of New York, except that, in special and extraordinary cases, the court may in its discretion appoint such expert persons resident in other States and duly qualified and admitted to practice medicine in the States where they reside. Each expert witness so appointed shall receive such compensation as the court in its order of appointment shall prescribe, which shall not be less than $10 nor more than $100 a day while in actual attendance upon such trial, and mileage the same as is allowed to other witnesses, which shall be paid by the county.

The expert witnesses appointed under this act may be examined and cross-examined upon the trial in the same manner, and subject to the same rules as other expert witnesses; but if, upon preliminary cross-examination at the trial, with reference to his qualifications it shall appear that any such witness has, either before or after his appointment, expressed an opinion as to the merits of the case, his appointment shall forthwith be revoked, and he shall be allowed no compensation as an expert, but he shall not thereby be prevented from testifying as a witness.

The party applying for the appointment of expert witnesses under this act, or calling them for examination after such appointment, shall not be concluded by the testimony of such witnesses, but may rebut the same by counter testimony. This act shall not be construed by limit or affect the right of either party to summon other expert witnesses.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The following bills of general interest were introduced to-night in the Senate:

Senator Nussbaum—To repeal the Anti-Scalpers' law passed last year.

Senator Stewart—Appropriating $105,000 for the construction of the new south wing of the Elmira Reformatory.

Senator Higgins—Reappropriating an unexpended balance of $491.80 for the expenses of the Board of Commissioners for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States.

Senator Ellsworth—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure by providing the same regulations in the Court of Appeals as in the trial court in relation to preferred and deferred causes.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Fish—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure by defining the word "Intestate" as a person who died without leaving a valid will.

Mr. Schultz—Appropriating $100,000 for a normal school at Port Jervis.

Mr. Taylor—Appropriating $925,000 for the maintenance and ordinary repairs of the canals for 1898.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Proposed Organization of a Public Library in Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—These bills of interest to New York City have been introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Brennan—Providing that whenever the Municipal Assembly of New York shall determine to establish a public library in the Borough of Brooklyn, the Mayor shall appoint twenty-one Directors for the same, and, in addition, the Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Council, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, the President of the Board of Education, and the Directors of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences shall be Directors of said library.

Also—Providing that there shall be thirteen, instead of eleven, clerks appointed for the Magistrates' Court in the Second Division in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. Glaser—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure by providing that persons not admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors in the courts of record of the State shall not practice in any court or before any Magistrate within the City of New York.

Vio-Violet

has the delicate and natural fragrance of Spring Violets

Lundborg's

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Minority in the Assembly Calls Attention to the So-Called "Printing Scandal."

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Both houses of the Legislature reconvened this evening. No business of importance was transacted in the Senate. In the Assembly the special order was Mr. Nixon's bill to amend the legislative law in relation to the number of copies of bills to be printed, the measure being on the order of second reading. The consideration of the bill led to a discussion of the so-called "printing scandal."

In opening the discussion Mr. Donnelly, the Democratic leader, asked that the bill be recommitted for further consideration. He said that he had in contemplation a resolution calling upon the Controller to report how much money had been expended for printing during 1896 and 1897 and what amounts had been withheld by him for any reason, and also what contracts had been made for the present year.

Mr. Nixon replied to Mr. Donnelly, and alluded to the fact that some years ago a Democratic Legislature and Governor had approved of just such a bill.

Mr. Palmer asked Mr. Nixon for the figures under the existing contract. Mr. Nixon replied that $1.25 was paid for 640 copies of each bill and $1.92 for each 100 extra copies. Mr. Palmer said the terms of such contracts ought to be submitted to the Legislature for approval.

Mr. Wallace asked if the bill applied to extra copies of all bills introduced, or only to some specially designated. Mr. Nixon replied that it applied to all bills. Mr. Nixon then moved the previous question on Mr. Donnelly's motion to recommit the bill. This was lost by a vote of 59 ayes to 64 nays.

Mr. Weekes offered an amendment providing that the increase of 200 copies of proposed general laws to be printed by stricken from the bill, saying that the adoption of the amendment would save the State more than $10,000 annually. Mr. Nixon said that the requests for these bills were more numerous than for any other. Mr. Weekes's amendment was lost by a vote of 53 yeas to 68 nays. The original bill was then advanced to a third reading.

Mr. Oliver called up his resolution asking for certain information relative to the savings banks of the State from the Superintendent of Banks. It was referred to the Committee on Banks, while his resolution providing for an investigation of prices of gas in New York went to the Committee on Cities.

Both houses adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NEW RAILROAD FOR NEW YORK.

Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company of New York City was incorporated to-day with a capital stock of $10,000, to construct a road to be operated by a motive power other than steam, 1,500 feet long on the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue, from King's Bridge Road to One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street. The Directors are John T. Little, Jr., Robert S. Johnstone, C. R. La Rue, F. C. Garrick, Thomas Hanlon, Jr., and Harry J. Turner of New York City; Clement M. Cumming of Yonkers, J. Howard Brouse of Mount Vernon, and C. A. Gilbert of White Plains.

MUNICIPAL COURT ROTATION.

Measure Abolishing the System Not Likely to Pass.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Justices Moore and O'Gorman of the Municipal Court of New York City are here in the interest of the bill abolishing the system of rotation now in force in that court. The Assembly Cities Committee will give a hearing on the measure to-morrow afternoon, when the two Justices are expected to appear for the bill which will be opposed by Assemblymen Weekes and Seligsberg in behalf of the Bar Association and the City Club. James W. Pryor also will probably appear against the bill.

The impression is strong here that the bill has no chance to pass, and that if it does it will receive the Governor's veto.

Randall's Island Appropriation.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—In a document sent to the Legislature to-night the State Board of Charities recommends a total appropriation for the House of Refuge on Randall's Island of $190,900. The board says that it continues to hold to its ruling that public moneys should not be appropriated for real estate betterments to private charities, and that it recommends this appropriation solely to tide over the time until this House of Refuge can become a State institution or until such time as the State can establish its own reformatory and remove its charges to such new institution.

To Stop the Sale of Spurious Oils.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—A bill will be introduced in the Senate to-morrow by Mr. Page, making it unlawful to sell adulterated flax or linseed oil branded as genuine. The bill has been drawn in the interest of the painters, who claim that the trade in spurious oils used in their business has reached serious proportions.

The Park Board's Jurisdiction.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—A bill consolidating the authority of the Park Commissioners of New York so as to give the board, as a whole, jurisdiction over the entire territory of the new city, instead of each Commissioner having charge of a certain borough or boroughs, will be introduced by Assemblyman Seligsberg to-morrow. It will be the maiden measure of the lone representative of the National Democracy in the Legislature.

Adirondack Colony for Consumptives.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—In the Senate to-night Senator G. A. Davis presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Health to investigate and report as to the advisability of establishing a colony for consumptives in the Adirondacks in accordance with the suggestions contained in a paper on the subject read by Dr. John H. Pryor at the recent meeting of the State Medical Society in this city. The resolution was sent to the Committee on Public Health.

New York Mail Deliveries

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Cullen of New York introduced a resolution calling upon the Representatives in Congress from New York State to use every honorable means in their power to prevent any alteration of the postal service or delivery in the City of New York which is calculated to diminish in any manner the number or frequency of mail deliveries. The resolution went over under the rules.

Independent Nominations.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Senator Wray introduced in the Senate to-night the proposed amendment to the election law regarding independent nominations. The amendment provides that an independent candidate can be named only upon petition of 3 per cent. of the whole number of votes in the State or the political division of the State in which the office to be filled is located.

The Canal Investigation.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Weekes of New York introduced a resolution calling upon the Attorney General for an opinion as to the constitutionality of the Republican bill providing for an investigation of the canal improvement expenditures by a commission to be appointed by the Governor. The resolution went over under the rules.

DINNER TO GOV. BLACK

Officers of the National Guard Entertain Him at the Waldorf-Astoria.

MILITARY RECEPTION FOLLOWS

The Governor Meets the Commanders and Staffs of the State Organizations in the City—Army Officers and Many Women Present.

Gov. Black was the guest at a dinner given to him last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, and later received the officers of the National Guard of the State. The dinner was served in the East Room and the reception was held in the ballroom.

At the dinner, which began at 7:30 o'clock and lasted for about two hours, Gov. Black had the seat of honor, with Brig. Gen. Benjamin Flagler on his right and Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll on his left. Others at the table were Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, Gens. M. O. Terry, Henry T. Noyes, William H. Hughes, Warren M. Healey, E. M. Hoffman, William M. Kirby, and Stillman F. Kneeland; Cols. F. C. Ham, Henry W. Sackett, George C. Treadwell, Albert J. Myers, Harrison B. Moore, Jr., John F. Doyle, Jr., E. Earl Britton, Capt. Herbert L. Satterlee of the Naval Militia, and Major Burbank, United States Army.

The dinner was strictly private. There was only one speech made and that was by Gov. Black at its conclusion. The Governor said:

"It has been a source of satisfaction to me to have this opportunity of meeting my staff and of having presented to me the officers of the National Guard. Their devotion and ability have brought the Guard of this State to the high position it now occupies. I am glad to see represented at the five branches of the service in the Guard of Honor, taken as they are from the rank and file of the State troops."

Some time before the dinner came to an end, officers of the National Guard began to arrive, and the hotel rapidly filled with men in various military uniforms, conspicuous among them being the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment, who, for the first time wore their new uniform of British red coat and French cap.

A guard of honor made up of men from all branches of the service lined the hall from the East Room to the ballroom and saluted as the Governor, with Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast and the others passed through from the dining room. A bugler blew the headquarters' salute as the Governor appeared, and upon his arrival at the ballroom portal the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band struck up "Hail to the Chief."

The ballroom was lavishly decorated with flags and Virginia creeper; at one end stood two brass field pieces and at the other two Gatling guns, while at regular intervals around the room stood guards of honor from the various branches of the service.

The Governor stood at the head of the room, wearing evening dress, in striking contrast to the brilliant uniforms of staff and National Guard officers. Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast stood at his left, and as the officers came up in pairs he introduced the ranking officers from the various commands, and they introduced the officers of their entourage.

Many of the boxes were occupied by ladies. After the reception luncheon was served to the Officers of the Guard in the Astor Gallery.

Among the officers present were Col. William Seward, Jr., acting commander of the First Brigade, and officers of the Ninth Regiment; Major Robert McKim and Capt. S. J. Smith of the First Brigade Staff; Brig. Gen. James McLeer, Major W. E. Mayer, Major, T. H. Babcock, and Major George R. Fowler, Second Brigade Staff.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Cushman, Major Charles J. Buchanan, Major Herman Bendell, Third Brigade staff; Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle, Major Martin Carey, Major L. W. Pettebone, and Capt. E. H. Hall, Fourth Brigade staff; Major Charles F. Roe and officers of Squadron A; Col. Daniel Appleton and officers of the Seventh; Major Henry Chauncey, Jr., and officers of the Eighth Battalion; Col. William L. Watson and officers of the Thirteenth Regiment.

Lieut. Col. A. L. Kline and officers of the Fourteenth, Col. Franklin Bartlett and officers of the Twenty-second, Col. A. C. Smith and officers of the Twenty-third, Col. John C. Eddy and officers of the Forty-seventh, Col. S. M. Welch, Jr., and officers of the Sixty-fifth, Col. George M. Smith and officers of the Sixty-ninth, Col. Francis V. Greene and officers of the Seventy-first, Major H. P. Stackpole and officers of the Tenth Battalion, Capt. J. W. Miller and officers of the Naval Militia, Major G. E. Briggs and officers of the Old Guard, and Cols. Ashley W. Cole and W. C. Sanger, Assistant Chiefs of Artillery.

In the Governor's box were Mrs. Black, Mrs. Frank H. Platt, Mrs. H. C. Armour, Miss Amy Treadwell, Col. and Mrs. Charles S. Francis, and Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Woodruff. In the box to the right were Mrs. Gen. Howard Carroll and a party of young ladies. The wife of Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast had the two boxes on the left, and in them as her guests were Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. George L. Thompson and daughter, of Boston; Mrs. Henry F. Boardman, Miss Clarke, and Miss Hyde of Syracuse; Mrs. Clarence McMurray of Troy; Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Beddall, and Mrs. P. J. Langdon.

In other boxes were Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan, Mrs. H. B. Moore, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Gifford, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Werner, ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett and Mrs. Fassett and Mr. and Mrs. John Dwight, Elmira; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Haskins, Gen. James M. Varnum, and Miss Varnum, and Col. Charles F. James and Miss James; City Magistrate Joseph Pool and Mrs. Pool, Mrs. Clarence Postley and party, Mrs. E. H. Ripley and Miss Jane Meade Welch, Mrs. F. C. Ham, Miss Hattie Butler, and Miss Rhoda Butler, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Proctor of Utica, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, Gen. Thomas L. James, and Mrs. Peterson.

PLATT AGAINST BLACK.

The Senator and Governor Confer About the Different Primary Bills, but Fail to Agree.

The disagreement between the Platt and the Payn, or Black, factions over the sort of primary election law that the Republicans are to enact at this session of the Legislature, has not been patched up or lessened by the conferences Senator Platt has held in this city for the last three days. It seems to have got worse, and men who had talked to leaders in both factions said yesterday that there was only one chance of adjusting thse differences—the chance of the Senator yielding to the demand of the Governor.

Senator Platt and the Governor held a short conference yesterday morning. It was thought important enough to be kept secret, and was denied by some of the leaders. The conference was fruitless, so far as harmony is concerned, as the only common ground the two men stood on was the one that a new and better primary law is necessary, in view of general protests against the present system. As to the provisions of the proposed law there was a wide disagreement.

Mr. Platt has committed himself to the Ford bill, with the Kentucky, or "party affiliation," idea, while the Governor is unalterably opposed to this idea, as he thinks with Assemblyman Hill of Erie, author of one of the other bills, that the voter should not be asked to declare his party affiliation. The Governor bases his objection to this feature upon the ground that it would to some extent impair the secrecy of the ballot, and is contrary to the spirit of the Australian system.

Gov. Black has let slip no opportunity to declare, either personally or through his close friends, his position in regard to the primary law. He has recently had it stated authoritatively that he would sign no primary election law that does not embody the main features of the bill drawn by Assemblyman Hill. On the other hand, Senator Ford has announced that the "organization" is with him, and that his bill, which Gov. Black condemns also because of its voluminousness, will be passed. The issue between the two factions is thus very sharply drawn, and both look to the outcome as a test of their respective strength.

Senator Platt has prolonged his visit beyond the usual length, and is busy night and day consulting with his lieutenants. In the meanwhile, Gov. Black, secure in his position, as his veto would certainly kill any Platt measure, quietly meets all the organization's demands with the assertion that the bill he wants must pass, and he will have no other.

McGibbon & Co.

913 Broadway.

Last Week of Our Removal Sale

Our Stock having become broken through the drain by sales since January 3d, there are yet some good bargains left in—

Upholstery Goods, Lace Curtains, and Linens, notably Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Pillow Cases, Linen Sheets, and Quilts. The same values cannot be offered again, as all are under the former low tariff rates.

MANIAC ON THE ALEXANDRA.

Drink-Crazed Man Gave the Officers a Lively Time Throughout the Liner's Trip.

The officers of the Wilson Line steamship Alexandria, which arrived yesterday from London, and the passengers had the most unpleasant trip any of them had ever experienced. And it was not due to unusually severe weather, though the elements could have been kinder.

The trouble was due to the presence aboard of an obstreperous passenger—the victim of drink. This individual was booked as Lieut. Henry Thomas Walsh. He is said to be a member of the National Guard of this State, but that cannot be verified. It is known that he went abroad two months ago with a British Army officer, and his friend seems to have had enough of him, for as the Alexandra was about to sail from London on Thursday, Jan. 20, he took him aboard, introduced him to the purser, presented a prepaid ticket, and departed.

The hawsers of the steamer were cast off and she got under way. Walsh ordered a bottle of champagne. It was brought, but it was not paid for. Walsh swung the bottle around his head and hurled it through one of the saloon lightports, and it found its way to the bottom of the Thames. The glasses that were brought with it on a tray were then similarly made away with. Walsh then invited the steward to fight.

The officers finally made Walsh go to his room. He ordered drinks frequently, the steward keeping a tally of his account. Meals were taken to his room, but he generally dashed the plates and food over the floor.

Thus the time wore on till Sunday, when a consultation of the officers was held. Dr. Turner, the ship's physician, said that the man must be treated as considerately as possible, but must have no more liquor. The supply was cut off at noon, and immediately Walsh became like a maniac. He smashed the electric light fixtures in his room, and ripped the electric wires and beading from the walls. He shattered the looking-glass and wrecked the glass rack. He tore out the berths and braced two wire mattresses against the stateroom door, and then, taking a corkscrew, proceeded to bore holes through the panel of the door.

The officers forced an entrance, led Walsh into another room, laid him out on the floor, and sat upon him till he cooled off.

He was comparatively well behaved Monday, doing nothing beyond insulting the passengers, and he was not choice in his language. Tuesday morning he dashed out on deck and clambored up the mizzen rigging. No one dared follow lest he should throw himself overboard. He had threatened suicide. He staid afloat till he got chilled through, and then he came down and ordered whisky. It was given to him. Then he ordered another, and it was refused. Then he went to his room and wrecked it as he had the first one, winding up by punching out the panel of the door.

He was next put into an iron-walled room. Using the stool as an instrument of destruction, he broke the electric fixtures and the mirror.

When the health officer and the customs officers were boarding her Walsh made three attempts to gain the rail and jump overboard, but was intercepted in time. He had nothing to declare. His valise contained only some soiled collars. He had no money, either, and the steward was out of pocket to the amount of liquors Walsh had consumed or thrown into the Thames.

Reaching the pier, Walsh went down the gang plank in perfectly sober mien, affectionately greeted his wife, who awaited him, hooked his arm in hers, and walked away. He subsequently registered at the Pierpont House.

MRS. SCHUYLER HAMILTON DEAD

Hospital Authorities Refuse to Say Where Her Body Was Taken.

Mrs. Louise Frances Hamilton, the wife of Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, died yesterday morning at Roosevelt Hospital. She had been a private patient there for a week. At the hospital all information as to what she suffered from was refused.

The body was taken from the hospital some time yesterday, but the hospital authorities refused to say where it had been taken. Gen. Hamilton has recently been staying at the Hotel Savoy. Mrs. Hamilton was born in Sanford, Me.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

George Alexander has decided on April 14 for the first production of "The Conquerors" at the St. James's Theatre, London. Charles Frohman will go to London for the opening performance.

Mme. Giulia Valda and Mme. Francesco Lamperti have issued cards for an "at home" on Friday evening, Feb. 11, at the Parker, 123 West Thirty-ninth Street. During the evening an elaborate musical programme will be rendered.

Last night, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, there were 100 officers and members of the Irish National Alliance present to witness Chauncey Olcott's opening performance of "Sweet Inniscarra," and to-night the Independent Irish Regiment will be present in a body to honor Mr. Olcott.

Agnes Huntington witnessed the performance at the American Theatre last night of "Paul Jones," the opera in which she made her American début at the Broadway Theatre in the Fall of 1890, after having presented the opera in London. At the time she made a pronounced hit in the title rôle.

Thomas Broadhurst, brother of George Broadhurst, author of "What Happened to Jones," arrived in New York yesterday from New Orleans. He comes to this city in the interest of his brother's farce, for which J. J. Rosenthal is organizing a second company to go on tour through the Eastern cities.

The first production of William Brady's "Way Down East" in this city, which takes place next Monday night at the Manhattan Theatre, will have in its cast Miss Phoebe Davies, Miss Minnie Dupree, Miss Ella Hugh Wood, Mrs. Sara Stevens, Odell Williams, Howard Kyle, Frank Lander, George Backus, Felix Haney, Charles V. Seamon, and Bartley McCullom.

"The Highwayman" celebrated its one hundredth performance at the Broadway Theatre last evening. Reginald De Koven conducted the orchestra and souvenirs were distributed to each one in attendance. At this evening's performance Miss Camille Darville will assume the rôle of Lady Constance, replacing Miss Hilda Clark. Miss Clark will remain a member of the cast, and at the Wednesday matinée, in New Haven, she will resume her part.

A performance of the play "Adelaide," in which David Bispham will present the part of "Beethoven," will take place at the Fifth Avenue Theatre at 2:30 P. M. to-day. Miss Julie Opp will play the rôle of Adelaide, and Mrs. Charles Walcot, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Miss Yvonne de Treville, and Perry Averill will take the other rôles. The Dannreuther Quartet will precede the performance with a brief Beethoven concert, and Mme. Gadski will sing an aria from "Fidelio." The performance is given for the benefit of the New York Kindergarten Association and the Camp Mission Kindergarten.

THE GENUINE

JOHANN HOFF'S

MALT EXTRACT

MAKES

FLESH AND BLOOD

AVOID SUBSTITUTES

WEIGHTS FOR BIG HANDICAPS.

Announcements for the Suburban and Brooklyn Races.

Following are the weights for the Suburban Handicap, one mile and a quarter, to be run Saturday, June. 18:

Name and Age.	Lbs.	Name and Age.	Lbs.
Ben Brush, 5	129	Meadowthorpe, 4	108
Ornament, 4	128	The Roman, 4	107
Ben Holladay, 5	123	Algol, 4	107
Requital, 5	122	Imp. Isidor, 4	106
On Deck, 4	120	Semper Ego, 5	106
Tillo, 4	119	Plaudit, 3	106
Dr. Catlett, 4	118	Merry Prince, 5	105
Havoc, 6	117	Macy, 4	105
Sir Walter, 8	116	Counter Tenor, 6	105
Howard Mann, 5	116	Connoisseur, 6	104
Don de Oro, 4	115	Lou Bramble, 4	104
Typhoon II., 4	114	Fleur de Lis, 4	103
Lehman, 7	114	Poetess, 4	103
Buddha, 4	112	Dr. Sheppard, 4	102
Fleischmann, 4	112	St. Bartholomew, 4	100
Scottish Chieftain, 4	111	Box, 4	100
Tragedian, 4	110	Handball, 3	100
Peep o'Day, 5	110	Michael III., 3	97
Imp. Royal Stag, 5	110	Imp, 4	98
Loki, 5	109	George Keene, 3	95
Ogden, 4	109	Caldron, 4	95
Ben Eder, 5	109	Great Bend, 3	95
Byron McClelland, 5	109	Murillo, 3	92
Senator Bland, 5	109	Sly Fox, 3	90
Maceo, 4	109		

The weights for the Brooklyn Handicap, one mile and a quarter, to be run Saturday, May 28, are as follows:

Name and Age.	Lbs.	Name and Age.	Lbs.
Ben Brush, 5	128	Macy, 4	105
Ornament, 4	127	Merry Prince, 5	105
Ben Holladay, 5	122	Plaudit, 3	105
On Deck, 4	119	Previous, 3	104
Tillo, 4	118	Lou Bramble, 4	104
Dr. Catlett, 4	117	Fleur de Lis, 4	103
Howard Mann, 5	115	Lake Shore, aged	103
Typhoon II., 4	114

MISS LE NOIR A SUICIDE

A Young Washington Woman Takes Her Own Life in the Sturtevant House.

SHE BREATHED DEADLY GAS

She Assigns No Cause, but Those Who Knew Her Remark About Her Fits of Melancholy—Was at the Hotel Only a Few Days.

Miss Kate Le Noir, a native of Washington, killed herself with illuminating gas at the Sturtevant House, presumably Sunday night. She was found dead in one of the two rooms which she occupied on the third floor of the hotel yesterday morning.

After pounding ineffectually on the door the night watchman, who had smelled gas, gained access to the young woman's apartments by climbing through the window from the fire escape. The body was on the bed, clad in a silk night robe. A rubber tube, one end of which was between her lips, was attached to a gas fixture, and the gas was turned on fully.

Drs. Perkins and Washburn responded quickly to a call, and they sent word to Coroner Fitzpatrick.

There evidently had been the utmost deliberation in the suicide. The clothes she had recently worn were carefully folded on a chair and the room was in order. The Coroner looked for letters, but there was none, not even in her trunk or hand satchel. Nothing volunteered as the cause of the deed.

Rich Clothing and Jewels.

Her trunk was packed with fine apparel, and there were eight feathered hats lying about in parcels. On the hands the Coroner found three rings. One was a marquise, set with thirty-three small diamonds, and the other two contained three large stones. These, it was learned afterward, had been purchased at an adjacent jewelry store a year or more ago, and were worth nearly $600.

The identity of the woman was disclosed by an envelope found among her effects containing this address: "Miss Kate Le Noir, 157 West Thirty-fourth Street." At that address Mary J. McCleery, who is a physician, was found. She said she ran the boarding house at that place. She gave this account of Miss Le Noir:

"She came here from Washington three years ago, and occupied a room in my house up to last Tuesday. She left suddenly then, I do not know why. She conducted herself well here, and I believed her to be as good as she was beautiful. She had an income, and money was sent to her regularly from Washington. Her sister is Mrs. Galway of 335 Sixth Street, Northwest, that city. She also has a sister, Mrs. Ida B. Hopkins, living in Baltimore. I know nothing of her parents.

"Miss Le Noir was whimsical and moody. At times she was in the lightest of moods, and again was downhearted and depressed. Often she heard her say she thought she would be better off if dead. The boarders knew her moods, and sometimes remarked: 'Well, Kittie will commit suicide now sure.' While here she received many callers, and seemed to be very popular. I know of no trouble she ever had. Eddie Hopkins, a nephew, recently wrote her that he was coming here to attend school, and it seemed to make her happy."

Her Movements Traced.

Dr. McCleery said that when on Tuesday Miss Le Noir suddenly packed up and left, her possessions were sent to 142 West Thirty-sixth Street, and she spent one night at the boarding house there with Miss Elsie Rainey, an actress friend.

On Thursday she registered at the Sturtevant House.

While at the Thirty-sixth Street house Mrs. Warden, the landlady, said that Miss Le Noir was visited by a tall, dark young man whom she called "the Doctor." His name was not learned nor did he appear yesterday. Miss Le Noir made no acquaintances at the hotel and was seldom seen out of her room.

There was a deposit book among her effects of the Greenwich Savings Bank, showing a credit of $2.25, and a picture of Ethel Wright Mallison, an actress, now said to be on the road with "The Sporting Duchess" Company. Although only 25 cents was found in money, it is not supposed that Miss Le Noir feared want, in view of her expensive jewelry and the income of which Dr. McCleery spoke.

Word was sent to Mrs. Galway at Washington and she is expected in New York to-day. Meantime the body is lying at the undertaking establishment of J. Aldred & Sons, 359 Fourth Avenue.

F. M. CRAWFORD LECTURES.

"Pope Leo XIII. in the Vatican" the Novelist's Subject.

F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, lectured on "Pope Leo XIII. in the Vatican" last night for the benefit of the Altar Society of St. Francis Xavier, in the college building, in West Sixteenth Street.

The speaker gave a general idea of the political history of Europe in the years prior to Leo's accession to the Papacy. He dwelt particularly on the last days of Pius IX. and of the condition of the Church at his death. Pius IX., the speaker said, while good at heart and looking always to the interests of the Church, had been weak, so that when Leo became Pope he practically had all Europe against him.

Leo XIII. had shown his strength from the start. He had joined clashing elements, conquered the disgruntled, and had done more than any other Pope to upbuild and strengthen the Church. Leo XIII., the speaker said, was a scholar and a poet. His voice, though neither loud nor deep, was convincing and far reaching. The speaker cited an instance where 60,000 people had listened to the Pope, and had heard every word that he uttered.

The speaker told how, although nearly ninety years old, Leo XIII. walks as a young man, and his mind is as active and his will so strong and decisive that he is able to lead a life of occupation. The speaker told at great length of the Pope's daily life and works, describing the household arrangements of the Vatican. In closing the speaker said: "Leo XIII. probably comes nearer to perfection than any great man who has been in the world during this century—as a man, a statesman, and a scholar."

The lecture was well attended, and the lecturer was frequently interrupted by applause.

THE MOHICAN TO VISIT SAMOA.

She Will Cruise in the Pacific with a Crew of Apprentices.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Navy Department is about to arrange the itinerary for the coming cruise of the Mohican, with her crew of apprentices, through the islands of Oceanica, and particularly to Samoa. The vessel is expected to start about the last of February, and to occupy eight months on the cruise.

An effort is making to increase the number of apprentices on the vessel from 160 to 150, which will give her a full complement. Probably the first stop will be made at Honolulu, and the next at Fanning Island, half way from Hawaii to Samoa. The vessel will not stay long in Samoan waters, but, it is expected, will return to Mare Island by way of the Society Islands.

There is said to be no diplomatic significance in the voyage beyond a desire on the part of the State Department to avail itself of this opportunity to show the American flag on a warship in Samoa, in partial payment of the obligation imposed upon the United States by treaty to take turns with Great Britain and Germany in keeping a man-of-war among the islands.

Naval Battalion Exhibition Drill.

The Second Division of the Naval Battalion gave an exhibition drill last night at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, on the invitation of Company C of that regiment. The battalion came from New Hampshire, seventy-five strong, and was in charge of Lieut. Dimock, Lieut. J. G. Boyd, and Ensigns Andrews and Griffith. The men first appeared as infantry and gave a bayonet drill, then as light artillery, with four one-pounder rapid firing Driggs-Schroeder guns, and drilled by platoon, section, and battery and battery square. A drill by Company C followed the exhibit of the naval battalion.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Agreement of the Coal-Carrying Roads of Ohio to Go into Effect To-day.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31.—The agreement by which all the coal-carrying roads of Ohio are to form a combination for mutual protection will go into effect to-morrow. The combination will control practically all the coal mines in the State. It is to be known as the Central Coal and Coke Company, and a central selling agency will be established at Columbus.

A uniform freight rate will be established on the several roads that carry coal from the State, and the amount of coal to be carried by each is to be in proportion to the amount of coal carried by each road last year.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO CARS.

Receivers Ask Permission to Lease 5,150 from the Pullman Company.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—Receivers Cowen and Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day petitioned the Circuit Court of the United States for permission to lease 5,150 additional box cars. Receiver John K. Cowen makes the following statement:

"The obligation made by the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the acquisition of new equipment covers the following contracts: Two coal companies, the Monongah and the Montana, purchase 900 coal cars, and the company and its receivers agree to use these cars, paying the regular mileage of six mills per mile run. The coal companies make the contracts for the purchase of the cars, and the obligation of the receivers is simply to use the cars at the regular mileage rates during the period of the receivership.

"The Pittsburg Junction Railroad Company purchases 1,250 cars and makes its own financial arrangements for their acquisition by the issuance of the ordinary car trust obligations. The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company agree to use these cars and pay the regular mileage rate of six mills per mile run. The only further obligation which they incur in relation to the same is that they assent to the Pittsburg Junction Railroad Company applying, as far as may be necessary, the sum which that company refunds at the end of each year to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for excess charges for transportation of cars over its line.

"The receivers obtain by lease from the Pullman Company 3,000 cars, and the only obligation which they assume in relation to these 3,000 cars is to pay a rental for them equivalent to ten per cent. of their cost each year, for the period of two years, and the interest upon the cost for the same time. No equipment obligations are issued. The receivers' obligation is therefore substantially $300,000, being the rental payments for two years, and without the issuing of any car trust obligations.

"Therefore the net result of the whole affair is that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company secures 5,150 cars, and the receivers' obligations for principal amounts to about $300,000, payable in two years. The mileage alone on the 3,000 cars to be secured from Pullman will be considerably greater each year than the interest and principal payments."

KANSAS PACIFIC PURCHASE BILL.

Senator Foraker Calls It Up and Two Amendments Are Offered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Foraker called up the bill providing under certain conditions for the purchase by the Government of the Kansas Pacific branch of the Union Pacific Railroad and asked that it be considered at once.

Mr. Thurston offered the following amendment to the bill: In case the Kansas Pacific Division of the Union Pacific Railroad shall be purchased for the United States, then the President may in his discretion sell the railroad and property so purchased for a sum not less than the full amount paid out by the United States to purchase the railroad and property.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall, under the direction of the President, make, execute, and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of said railroad and property a conveyance in writing, but not under seal, which conveyance shall vest in said purchaser or purchasers all the rights, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property therein described.

Mr. Turple (Ind.,) offered to the amendment an amendment providing that "in no case shall the sale be made for a less sum than the original claim and interest due thereon."

In view of Mr. Turpie's amendment, Mr. Foraker withdrew his request for immediate consideration.

UNION PACIFIC CHANGES HANDS.

Formal Transfer of the Road to the New Officers in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 31.—The new Union Pacific management obtained formal possession of that entire property to-night from the receivers. Though the change did not occur technically until midnight, the formal transfer was completed at the headquarters of the company in Omaha shortly after 7 o'clock.

T. M. Orr, confidential secretary to the President and managing receiver, represented the receivers in the transfer. There were also present President Burt, Oliver W. Mink, General Manager Dickinson, General Passenger Agent Lomax, and a number of the general officials of the company. President Burt, Mr. Mink, and Mr. Orr arrived from New York this afternoon especially for the purpose of completing the transfer. This was done by the passing of receipts and official papers from President Burt to Mr. Orr, in which formal receipt of all Union Pacific property was acknowledged.

The Wheeling's Reorganization.

TOLEDO, Jan. 31.—President Blair of the Wheeling Road has gone to Cincinnati for the purpose of presenting the matter of the road's reorganization to the United States Court. The details of his plan will be made public to-morrow. It is understood that the reorganization of the Wheeling, as well as the Hocking Valley, has depended on the perfecting of the Central Coal Agency agreement, and this agreement goes into effect Feb. 1.

Heavy Travel to the Pacific Coast.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The transcontinental passenger officers report the heaviest business they have known for many years in the absence of any special attraction on the Pacific Coast to draw the crowds. Some of the roads report that all their sleeping car space has been engaged until the middle of March. The Southern routes are getting the larger share of the business, but the Northern roads have the Klondike business to offset it.

New Pennsylvania Road Chartered.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 31.—A charter was issued by the State Department to-day to the Philadelphia and Eastern Railroad Company to build a line through Philadelphia and Bucks Counties to connect the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York Railroad below Foxchase, a suburb of Philadelphia, with a point on the Delaware River opposite Tremton. The company is capitalized at $250,000.

L. S. Miller for General Manager

ST. PAUL, Jan. 31.—L. S. Miller left on this afternoon's Northern Pacific train for Seattle, and will at once enter upon the duties of General Manager of the Seattle and International Railroad, recently acquired by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and formerly known as the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

The Seaboard Air Line will early this month assume control of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.

Andrew Markham has been elected Vice President of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, succeeding Philip N. Lilienthal. A. H. Payson becomes a Director in place of Antoine Borel.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company will to-day assume control of the Seattle and International Railway. President C. S. Mellen of the Northern Pacific has been elected Chairman of the International's Board of Directors, in place of M. S. Paton. President J. H. Bryant and Secretary and Treasurer Charles Powers have resigned.

The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company begins to-day a new through passenger service between Portland, Oregon, and New York. From Portland to Huntington the Navigation tracks will be used; thence the Oregon Short Line to Ogden, the Rio Grande Western and Denver and Rio Grande to Denver, the Rock Island to Chicago, and the Vanderbilt system to New York.

W. & J. Sloane

are now showing a most Attractive Assortment of

China & Japan Mattings

Just imported, of the best weaves; in characteristic designs and colorings.

Broadway & 19th Street

DR. HALL SURE TO REMAIN

Statement by Mr. Bonner Concerning the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Pastorate.

SOME RESIGNATIONS PROBABLE

Members of the Session May Find It Best to Retire for Personal Reasons—Position of Stated Clerk Brownell.

The Congregational Committee of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church appointed at a recent meeting of the congregation to acquaint Dr. John Hall with their wish that he remain their pastor, met yesterday afternoon to consider what report to make at the meeting of the congregation to-morrow night. The members of the committee are Robert Bonner, Chairman; S. B. Schieffelin, William Brookfield, J. Henry Work, and William Theodore Weston.

It was decided, after much discussion of the situation, to merely report that Dr. Hall had decided to remain indefinitely at his post—a decision with which everybody is already familiar. The committee will refrain from expressing an opinion on the efforts being made to get Dr. Hall to reconsider his decision, not because they are undecided what course to take, but rather because it is not entirely within their province.

Mr. Bonner laughed last night when asked if there was any sentiment in his committee in favor of limiting the term of Dr. Hall's active duties as pastor of the church.

"Not in the least, I assure you," he said. "We are all firm friends of Dr. Hall, and we want him to remain as pastor just as long as he will. You can quote me as saying that Dr. Hall will surely remain as pastor. I say this from what I know of the progress of events in the last few days. The effort to get him to retire and become pastor emeritus has failed, and he will continue as the head of our church."

"What will be the effect on those who have been opposed to his remaining?" was asked.

"The committee, of which I am Chairman, has none but the kindest of feelings for the members of the Session, and I am sure we do not want any of them to resign. I presume, however, that two or three of the members may find it best to retire for personal reasons, and there may be one or two resignations from the church, but everything will be harmonious after a while."

"How many are there in the Session who desire to have Dr. Hall made pastor emeritus?"

"I hardly know, as some of the members have not expressed an opinion that I know of. There are now about twelve active members of the Session, and perhaps less than half of these think as Mr. Brownell does."

"Is he the leader in the sentiment antagonistic to Dr. Hall's continued pastorate?"

"Well," returned Mr. Bonner slowly, "he is the stated clerk of the session and he introduced the resolution to have the resignation of the pastor accepted. The members of the Session were somewhat surprised at the manner in which the congregation took the matter into their own hands. Those who opposed the continuance of Dr. Hall's pastorate refrained from voting on the question as to whether he should be asked to remain as pastor."

"Did the congregation know that the session wished to make Dr. Hall pastor emeritus?"

"Oh, yes; it was noised around, and that is what made the meeting so enthusiastic the other way."

"Has the trial of the Hebrew missionary, Herman Warszawiak, anything to do with their trouble?"

"There are some of the session who think the doctor stuck by the little Jew too long, but I don't think it's worth while to pay any attention to that matter now. They did not like the way he took it, and they did like it when he ignored the session in making his announcement that he would remain as pastor. They thought he should have communicated his decision to the session first."

BOMB EXPLODED NEAR HAVANA.

Luis Coro Lazo Attacks the House of ex-Mayor Diaz and Is Caught.

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—At about midnight last night a man named Luis Coro Lazo, who recently returned to Cuba from the African prisons, exploded a bomb at the private residence of the Conservative ex-Mayor of Havana, Señor Miguel Diaz, who is described as being very popular, owing to the fact that he is a self-made man. The noise of the explosion was heard throughout Havana, although the scene of the explosion was at Jesus del Monte. A number of doors were broken and a large hole was made in the house. The Diaz family and those inhabiting neighboring houses were panic-stricken. Lazo drove to Jesus del Monte from Havana in a cab. He was captured while attempting to escape. Señor Diaz says he does not know Lazo and believes he has political accomplices.

Capt. Gen. Blanco sailed to-day from Santiago de Cuba on the steamer Villaverde for the north coast of the island.

COL. RUIZ'S FUNERAL IN HAVANA.

Gen. Blanco's Aid, Who Was Executed by Aranguren, Buried.

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—The body of Lieut. Col. Joaquin Ruiz, the aide-de-camp of Captain General Blanco, who was executed by order of the late Gen. Nestor Aranguren for visiting an insurgent camp with proposals looking to the surrender of the insurgent chief, has been found, identified, and brought to Campo Florida, where it was received with military honors.

Thence it was taken by train to Quinta Molina, Havana, the residence of the Captain General, where the body rested in state. On its arrival at Quinta Molina last night the body was received by all the Generals and a large number of other army officers. The body was buried this morning in Colon Cemetery.

Cuba in the New York Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Senate to-night adopted the concurrent resolution received from the Assembly last week, extending sympathy to Cuba and asking the President and Congress to take such steps in the interest of the insurgents as may be deemed necessary. The Democratic substitute, calling upon Congress to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans, was defeated—yeas, 9; nays, 25.

Mrs. S. S. Howland Ill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Perry Belmont and August Belmont arrived in Washington from New York this evening, called here by the illness of their sister, Mrs. S. S. Howland.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Persons subject to affections of the throat and lungs will always find Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup the best medicine to use. Price 25 cents.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on October 15, 1897, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, wherein J. Pierpont Morgan and others, constituting the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., are complainants, and the Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, Receivers, are defendants;

The undersigned, J. P. Morgan & Co., as successor Trustees under a certain trust deed dated September 4, 1891, executed by said Union Pacific Railway Company to the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., as Trustees, together with W. D. Cornish as Special Master appointed by said Court in said cause, jointly, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, to the highest bidder or bidders on the terms hereinafter mentioned, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1898,

at twelve o'clock noon, the following described bonds, stocks, and other securities and property:

STOCKS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Co.	$820,800.00
Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Co.	105,000.00
Bozeman Coal Co.	96,000.00
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.	874,200.00
Colorado Western Railroad Co.	9,100.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co.	3,000,000.00
Gray's Peak, Snake River & Leadville Railroad Co.	6,000.00
Green River Water Works Co.	225,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co., (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	6,434,900.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co.	4,726,375.00
Laramie, North Park & Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Co.	66,500.00
Lawrence & Emporia Railway Co.	465,000.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Co., (240 shares at $20)	4,800.00
Montana Railway Co., ($600,000, 70% paid)	420,000.00
Montana Union Railway Co.	425,000.00
Morrison Stone, Lime & Town Co.	100,000.00
Occidental Steamship Company, ($5,000,000, 3% paid)	150,000.00
Omaha & Elkhorn Valley Railway Co.	40,800.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co.	2,827,528.77
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Common)	6,300.00
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Preferred)	378.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co.	66,300.00
Salt Lake, Foundry & Manufacturing Co.	67.00
Salina & Southwestern Railway Co.	231,700.00
South Park & Leadville Short Line Railroad Co.	1,000,000.00
Union Depot Co., Kansas City	45,000.00
Union Elevator Co., Council Bluffs	48,700.00
Union Elevator Co., Omaha	81,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co.	4,437,900.00
Union Pacific Coal Co., (held as Collateral)	562,100.00
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Co.	1,997,800.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., (Reorganization Certificates)	177,450.00
Union Pacific & Western Colorado Railway Co.	400,500.00
Western National Fair Association	7,950.00
Wood River Improvement Co., (323-200, 80% Paid)	258,560.00

BONDS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Union Depot & Railroad Co. Second Mortgage 5% Bonds	$4,500.00
Colorado Central Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	1,437,000.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co. First Mortgage 4½% Bonds, (to be included in plan of reorganization)	54,000.00
Green River Water Works Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	214,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	1,025,000.00
City of Junction City, Davis County, Kansas, 6% Bonds	5,000.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds Reorganization Certificates on Deposit, (held under an agreement made by J. P. Morgan & Co. to sell upon exercise of an option)	1,595,500.00
Kansas Pacific Railway Co. 7% Income Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	1,250.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	400,000.00
Ogden Union Railway & Depot Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	163,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	121,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	526,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Extension First Mortgage 5% Bonds	1,246,000.00
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company 5% Income Bonds, Series A	451,500.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	132,000.00
Union Depot Co., of Spokane Falls, First Mortgage 5% Bonds	334,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	4,890,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Equipment Trust, Series C, 5% Bonds	225,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., Kansas Division and Collateral Mortgage 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	5,000,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Omaha Bridge Renewal 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Receipt)	145,000.00

Miscellaneous Securities and Claims.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Echo & Park City Railway Co. Notes, (8@$25,000 each)	$200,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. Note, which $349,863 has been paid by sale of collaterals, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	767,736.76
Portland & Puget Sound Railroad Co. Certificate of Indebtedness, (held as Collateral)	969,245.98
Wood River Improvement Co. Notes; (Collateral, $467,000 Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds)	350,000.00
Note L. E. Walker secured by $50,000 Receivers' Certificate Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co.	25,000.00
Claim to 200 Gondola Cars, built by Pullman's Palace Car Company and leased to Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company.	
136 Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company Five Per Cent. Coupons at $25 each, amounting, at par value, to $3,400—being 35 coupons due March 1, 1892; 35 coupons due September 1, 1892; 35 coupons due March 1, 1893; 31 coupons due September 1, 1893.	

The sale will be made subject to all the terms, conditions, and provisions contained in said decree, to which reference is hereby made.

As provided in said decree, the undersigned will first offer for sale said bonds, stocks, and other securities or property in separate parcels, as follows: Each class of stock will be offered for sale in one separate lot, and each class of bonds or other securities or property will be offered either in one separate lot, or may be divided up and sold in such amounts as the undersigned may deem best. The bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property so offered for sale in separate lots will be received and noted upon condition that all the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which, together with any other cash then held by said complainants, as trustees under said trust deed, shall be deemed by them sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest upon all the collateral notes then outstanding under said trust deed and remaining unpaid, and the other payments to be made therefrom as directed by such decree, then the undersigned will offer no more of such stocks, bonds, and other securities or property for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property offered for sale in separate lots, the same will be offered for sale in a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bids for all such bonds, stocks, and other securities and property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the several highest bids received and noted for said bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such bonds, stocks, and other securities so offered for sale will be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but, if the highest bid received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the highest bids received and noted for such bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several lots offered for sale will be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, as directed by such decree, will receive no bid at any such sale from any one offering to be the purchaser of the first deposit with said complainants, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of such bidder either in cash or in collateral notes secured by such trust deed taken at their par value. Any sum in cash or collateral notes so deposited will to the extent of 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of the purchaser, be applied to the payment of the purchase price of the property bidden in by such purchaser if the same shall be struck down to him. Any deposit of cash or of collateral notes so made at the time of or prior to the sale by any unsuccessful bidder, and the unapplied portion of any deposit made by any other bidder, will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down to others.

Upon the acceptance of any bid of any bidder, such accepted bidder, forthwith, must deposit with said complainants twenty per cent. of the amount of his accepted bid either in cash or in such collateral notes taken at the par value of their face with the interest accrued and unpaid thereon; but any cash or collateral notes which previously may have been deposited by such bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid will be received on account of the amount so required to be deposited on the acceptance of his bid. The balance of the purchase price payable by such bidder may be paid or satisfied in whole or in part either in cash, or by presenting such outstanding collateral notes and allowing to be stamped thereon an acknowledgment of the receipt of such proportion of the purchase price as will be equivalent to the amount that the holder of such collateral notes would be entitled to receive thereon in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash; but such collateral notes so presented must be surrendered and canceled if the whole amount remaining due thereon for principal and interest shall be satisfied by payment or by such credit thereon. The purchase price other than the portion thereof required to be deposited at the time of sale as aforesaid must be paid either in cash or to the extent above mentioned by presentation of collateral notes to said complainants at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, at such time after the day of sale as said complainants may designate, and against delivery of the bonds, stocks, and other securities sold.

As provided in such decree, if any bidder shall fail to complete his bid and comply with the terms of sale, the cash or collateral notes deposited by such bidder with said complainants will be forfeited and such bidder may be held by the complainants, constituting said firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and as Trustees under said trust deed, liable for any deficiency there may be between the sum for which any bonds, stocks, and other securities were struck off to such bidder on the sale and that for which they may be sold on a resale, and also any costs and expenses accruing on such resale which such deposit shall not be sufficient to pay.

By the terms of such decree all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the Union Pacific Railway Company and of the said receivers, and all right, title, and interest of said complainants as such Trustees under said trust deed in and to the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property sold, will pass by such sale thereof under said decree, but without any covenant, warranty, or representation, express or implied.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decree of said Court.

Particular information concerning the various bonds and coupons and other property to be offered for sale will be furnished upon application by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, November 19th, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,

As Trustees under the Trust Deed, dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustee; and

W. D. CORNISH, Special Master.

Notice is hereby given that the sale pursuant to the above advertisement has been adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place, viz., the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,

As Trustees under the Trust Deed dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustees, and

W. D. CORNISH, Special Master.

FURTHER NOTICE is hereby given that the sale under the foregoing advertisement having been adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, such sale, as directed by an order entered on January 20th, 1898, by said Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York in said cause mentioned in the foregoing advertisement, wherein J. Pierpont Morgan and others are complainants and The Union Pacific Railway Company and others are defendants, HAS BEEN FURTHER ADJOURNED TO WEDNESDAY, THE 2D DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1898, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y.

Notice is further given that as directed by said order entered on January 20th, 1898, the bonds, stocks and other securities and property mentioned in said decree entered on October 15th, 1897 and directed to be sold, will be offered for sale in the manner and upon the further conditions following, viz.:

Each class of bonds or of stock will be offered first in separate parcels of such amounts as the undersigned may deem best, not exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds in each parcel. The bids received by the undersigned upon such first offering for each of such class of bonds or of stock in such separate parcels will be received on condition that all the bonds or all the stock of that particular class shall secondly be offered together in a single lot, and that finally all the stocks, bonds and other securities and property which shall have been offered for sale as aforesaid shall be offered for sale in one single lot as hereinafter provided. The highest bids received for the aggregate of bonds or of stock severally and respectively when the same first offered for sale will in each instance be noted by the undersigned.

After noting the highest bid received for every such separate parcel, not in any instance exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds, the undersigned in each case will secondly offer all the bonds or all the stock of that class together each as a single lot or parcel and will note the highest bid therefor. Such bid, however, will be received and noted on condition that all the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property so offered for sale shall finally be offered together as one entire lot. When and if the highest bids which shall have been received and noted for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property which shall have been offered for sale as hereinbefore directed, first in separate parcels not exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds, and secondly in combined parcels embracing in each instance all the bonds of one class, or all the stock of one class, as the case may be, shall in the aggregate amount to a sum which together with any other cash then held by the complainants as trustees under said trust deed shall be deemed by th complainants sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest on all the Collateral Notes then outstanding and unpaid, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sales, and all costs of this cause and all proper allowances, compensation, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any of the parties or their counsel, and to the Special Master, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the complainants in the administration of the trust, and such compensation as the court may allow to the committee appointed and acting under said trust deed for their services, then the undersigned will offer no more of such stocks, bonds, and other securities or property for sale in separate parcels or in lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property which shall have been offered for sale firstly and secondly as above provided, the undersigned will then and finally offer the same for sale together in one entire lot.

If the highest bids for all such bonds, stocks, and other securities and property when finally offered together as one entire lot shall exceed the aggregate of the several highest bids received and noted for such bonds, stocks and other securities and property when theretofore offered first in separate parcels not exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds, and also when secondly offered in combined parcels embracing in each instance all the bonds of one class or all the stock of one class as a single lot, then all such bonds, stocks and other securities and property so offered together as one entire lot will be struck off and be sold together as one entire lot to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid so received shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids theretofore received and noted for such bonds, stocks and other securities and property when previously offered in separate parcels and lots as aforesaid, then the several parcels or lots or cels or lots offered for sale will be struck off and sold to the bidders who shall have made the highest several bids therefor, the bonds or stock of each class in such case being struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor when offered in separate parcels of not exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds, unless a higher bid was made for the bonds or for the stock of that particular class when offered together as a single lot, in which case the same shall be struck off to the bidder who made the highest bid therefor when so offered as a single lot.

Every such sale will be made subject to confirmation by this Court and will be reported to the Court by the undersigned; and the purchase price payable for any bonds, stocks, securities or other property sold, other than the portion of such purchase price required to be deposited at the time of sale as provided in said decree, will be payable within three days after confirmation of the sale. In case any sale shall not be confirmed by the Court, then all sums deposited by the bidder on account thereof will be returned to the bidder.

Notice is further given that the deposit of five per cent. in cash or in Collateral Notes required under clause (c) of Article XIV. of said decree, entered October 15, 1897, to be made with the complainants by any one offering a bid at the sale before the bid of such bidder shall be received, will be received by said complainants if made either prior to the sale or at the place of sale, and at the time when any bidder shall make his bid.

Notice is further given that lists indicating the order in which the several classes of stocks, bonds, and other securities and property will be offered for sale have been filed and are under signed at the office of the complainants at No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, and also at the office of the Auctioneers, Adrian H. Muller & Son, No. 24 Pine Street, in said City of New York, for inspection by persons applying therefor; and such lists will be exhibited to and may be examined by persons applying therefor at either of said offices.

Particular information concerning the various stocks, bonds, and coupons, and other property to be offered for sale will be furnished by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, to persons applying therefor.

Dated New York, Jan. 20, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,

As Trustees under the Trust Deed, dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustees; and

W. D. CORNISH, Special Master.

NOTICE OF MASTER'S SALE OF CLAIMS OF the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Montana Union Railway Company, and against the Montana Railway Company.

Under and in pursuance of an order made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, in the suit of Ames and others against the Union Pacific Railway Company et al., the undersigned, William D. Cornish, as Special Master, will offer for sale by public auction, all the claims and demand of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Montana Union Railway Company and the Montana Railway Company arising out of operations or transactions prior to October 13, 1893, the amount of which claim, as stated on the books of the Union Pacific Railway Company, was on the 30th of October, 1897, the sum of $446,188.17.

The undersigned, as such Special Master, under the same order, will also offer for sale by public auction all the claim and demand of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Montana Railway Company arising out of operations or transactions prior to October 13, 1893, which claim or demand, as stated on the books of the Union Pacific Railway Company, amounted on the 31st day of December, 1897, to the sum of $318,151.39.

The undersigned will sell both the aforesaid claims by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 1, 1898.

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GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Paul Jones—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
CHICKERING HALL—Orchestral Concert—8:30.
DALY'S—The Country Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Joan—8:10. Matinée—2:00; benefit.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—French Cooks' Ball.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cumberland '61—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Geisha—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A New Yorker—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—La Belle Helene—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Poultry and Pigeon Show—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The defeat of the Teller resolution in the House was inevitable, since that body still exhibits a sense of responsibility to the opinion of the Nation. Danger and disgrace are averted, but not all the evil consequences.

It is a menace to the country's honor and its prosperity when the Senate by a majority vote and 132 members of the House take the ground that the Treasury is at liberty to pay the creditors of the Government in a money that is now current and kept at its face value only by the pledged faith of the United States, which would be broken and become of no avail the moment we began to pay bonds in silver.

The defeat of this resolution does not end the responsibility of the House or of the Administration. The President has said that the question of the currency should be settled. He is bound, and every friend of National honesty at Washington is bound, to attempt to settle it, notwithstanding the hostile attitude of the Senate. It is the duty of the hour. The Senate was hostile to Mr. CLEVELAND'S demand that the Sherman law be repealed but it yielded.

THE MANHATTAN COMPANY'S PLANS.

The application of the Manhattan Railway Company has been promptly made. It is comprehensive and detailed. We cannot say that it is specific in respect to matters of primary importance, which the Rapid Transit Commission requested should be set down with precision.

As a first instance of a lack of definiteness take the stipulations in regard to the time within which the improvements shall be completed. The commission very properly asked the company to say when it would undertake to have the work completed. We are sure no candid man would say that the assurance the company gives is worth anything. The fertile and ingenious brain of its counsel has devised a wonderful catalogue of possible causes of postponement and delay, all of which must exhaust their potency before the time specification begins to run against the company. The time consumed in legal proceedings of all kinds and in proceedings to acquire property shall not be reckoned, but certainly the funniest of the exemptions claimed is the non-delivery of iron or steel to the company "resulting from the acts of any Trust, corner, or combination among manufacturers of or dealers in steel and iron." Where the bond stipulates such a multitude of grounds upon which exemption shall be claimed as a matter of right the bond itself must be set down as of no validity, and the conclusion is that the Manhattan Company would begin and complete its improvements when it got ready, and the city, by accepting such a bond, would contract away all right of action to compel prompt performance. Want of precision in a still more vital matter is to be noted in the fourth part of the application. The company asks for an omnibus grant of authority to lay additional tracks "on, above, under, and contiguous to portions of or the whole of route or routes of its railway or railways" in the City of New York. It agrees to enlarge its structure for the purpose, and when the present structure is not of sufficient strength, such structure "will be reconstructed or changed." This is of the first importance to every patron of the road, for it is plain that the extensions northward and to the ferries for which the company asks authority will very greatly increase the number of passengers on the existing lines, already crowded to the point of danger and indecency. But the company does not say where it will lay new tracks to accommodate the new traffic, nor does it say when. The significant paragraph of this part of its application is this:

"Your petitioner, the Manhattan Railway Company, will begin to construct and will complete such additional track or tracks and terminal and other facilities from time to time as the traffic shall, in the judgment of the said company, require or demand."

The "judgment of the company," if we may judge, as we must, from distressing experience, would not be the judgment of the public. It would be dangerous to give the Manhattan Company the right to build the important extensions it asks for without exacting from it stipulations of binding force and unmistakable meaning as to the portions of its existing lines it would equip with additional tracks and the time when these tracks should be ready for operation. The official guardians of the interests of the public must not surrender all its safeguards.

The peculiar phraseology of that part of Mr. GOULD'S letter to Mr. ORR, in which he discusses the extension along the Boulevard, will excite interest and provoke comment. We quote his language:

"In view of the width of the Boulevard, the fact that it is already occupied to a considerable extent by surface lines, that the elevated structure to be built thereon will be in the centr of the street, will be built of steel, and will be ornamental and light in its construction, and the cars thereon probably operated by electricity, it is believed that it will not cause any essential defacement of the Boulevard, nor any essential injury to the abutting owners."

In the Sun of Tuesday, Jan. 11, Mr. GEORGE GOULD was reported as making the following declaration: "We have decided to introduce electricity on the elevated system, and we will now proceed to effect a general installation with as little delay as possible." Mr. GOULD now assures Mr. ORR that the road will "probably" be operated by electricity, while the formal application of his company to the Rapid Transit Commissioners makes no mention of electricity as the motive power. Mr. GOULD'S weak and inconclusive adverb and the failure of the company to say anything about electricity in its application will affect the public mind somewhat unpleasantly. It will be remembered that immediately following Mr. GOULD'S announcement, and chiefly because of it, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company withdrew as one of the intending bidders for the building and operation of the underground railway.

The whole question of the policy of the city in respect to rapid transit is raised by what Mr. GOULD says about the disfigurement of the Boulevard. The structure, he tells Mr. ORR, will be "ornamental and light in its construction." He does not think it will cause any "essential defacement" of the Boulevard. That is not the point in question. There is no doubt about the defacement. The point is whether the city shall prevent it. The structure must be as ugly as sin. That is the indelible nature of railroad structures. It will destroy the green and agreeable parkway that occupies the centre of the Boulevard and will convert a great thoroughfare, intended as an ornament to the city and largely resorted to for pleasure, into a street, like Columbus or Third Avenue, no longer attractive to wheelmen or possible for carriage driving. The character of the Boulevard will be destroyed and persons who have acquired property there on the supposition that it was to be maintained as a boulevard will be entitled to damages.

But when Mr. GOULD asks the Commissioners if they should withhold the Boulevard from his company, to be good enough to indicate some alternate route, he probably knows that they can suggest none. It must be the Boulevard or nothing if underground rapid transit is to be denied to the people who demanded it at the polls. If we cannot have underground roads we must have roads in the air, and if we give up the Boulevard this year, next year Fifth Avenue may be asked for, or a franchise to extend the Sixth Avenue Road through Central Park. These possibilities may become necessities, and must be considered at the beginning.

The down-town extensions proposed by the company would meet an urgent need and promote the public convenience. The west side extension northward, while it is of prime necessity if this company is to provide all the rapid transit facilities the city is to be allowed to have, presents problems of much gravity for the consideration of the people and the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

ENGLAND AND THE EAST.

The news bureau at Pekin seems to be under Russian control. That is the only explanation which seems to account for its recent output. It is really not credible that "England has resolved not to force a conflict by further opposing Russia's claims at Port Arthur and in the Liao-Tung Peninsula." The declaration of England's intentions promulgated through The Manchester Guardian some weeks ago bore the strongest internal evidence both of its authenticity and of the intention of the Government that it should be taken as official. Since then it has been confirmed by external testimony. Two members of the Ministry, the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, have repeated and enforced its sentiments. Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH went so far as to say plainly that England would go to war if necessary to vindicate her right to trade in any port of China that was opened to the trade of any other European nation.

That England should have withdrawn her opposition to the exclusive occupation of Port Arthur by Russia would evidently be inconsistent with the declaration of her intentions, and with the public utterances of her Ministers. It is true that in the declaration it was provided that actual cessions to European powers of Chinese territory were upon a different footing from exclusive licenses for the purposes of trade. The latter England announced her intention to resist, even, if need were, to the shedding of blood, in the enforcement of her rights under "the most favored nation clause" in her treaties with China. For actual cessions of territory to other powers, if China should make them, she announced her intention to demand compensations in her own way.

That after all this she should be bullied into acquiescing in the exclusive pretensions of Russia and Germany is, we repeat, quite incredible. That would be a "back down" quite without any apparent reason. She is not at the mercy of Russia and Germany in the Far East. They are rather at her mercy, and if she has Japan for an ally they are absolutely at her mercy. They cannot even coal their ships, except upon the sufferance of one or the other of these powers. This condition will last, so far as Russia is concerned, until the completion of the Asiatic railway to a Russian port on the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, and, so far as Germany is concerned, until the exploitation of the coal mines which are somewhat vaguely supposed to exist in the "Hinterland" of Kiao-Chau Bay. That England should recede from a position which she has deliberately taken up, when no pressure has been put upon her seems quite out of the question. It is more likely that the true version of the present state of the negotiations is again published through The Manchester Guardian than through the news agencies of Pekin and Shanghai. That version is that England has abandoned her demand for the opening of the Ta-Lien-Wan, in consideration of the opening to her on equal terms with Russia of Port Arthur and on equal terms with Germany of Kiao-Chau Bay. That would be a settlement in compliance with the British demands and in compliance with the interests of all nations which do not look for a share in the partition of China.

"PROHIBITION" AT PRINCETON.

President PATTON'S sermon at Princeton on Sunday, reported at some length in yesterday's TIMES, may be fairly taken as an official reply, upon the part of the university, to the unofficial and irresponsible clamor that has been recently raised against it. To some it may seem that this clamor was so senseless that it might have been allowed to "foam itself away." We quite agree that nothing can very well have been more stupid than the persecution of a professor because he signed a petition for the license to sell liquor of a highly respectable and well-conducted inn, to which undergraduates were allowed to resort. Any concession that may be made to the sincerity of the persecutors must be made at the expense of their intelligence, and vice versa.

This is really what President PATTON has to say, though in his sermon he made no direct allusion to the shameful and ridiculous persecution of which the upshot was that Prof. SHIELDS threw up in disgust a place which exposed him to it. There may be persons, in fact we know that there are persons, who honestly believe that the only way in which students, or indeed any other persons, can be saved from drunkenness is to make it mechanically impossible for them to have access to intoxicating liquors. But we should gravely doubt whether the Presbyterian ministers who have been hounding Prof. SHIELDS were among the number of these honestly deluded persons. Because these Presbyterian ministers are, for the most part, graduates of colleges, and are, or at least have at one time been, aware of the conditions of college life. In regard to some of them, it may be true that their undergraduate life has been sheltered from all temptations. They may be of the number of those who, as HOLMES observes,

"From lack of marrow or the coins to pay
Have shirked some vices in a shabby way."

But this cannot be the case with all of them. Some of them must be perfectly aware that, to the undergraduate mind, a mere prohibition is a mere challenge, and that the readiest way to incite a hunt for liquor among students is to tell them that they must not find it.

Prof. SHIELDS evidently took a more rational view of the matter. It appears that President PATTON agrees with this view when, instead of denouncing the penalties of college discipline against drinking, he reserves them for excessive drinking, and for the rest makes his appeal to the self-respect and the humanity of the young men under his care. If his appeal is successful, it will preserve them not only from the temptations of the Princeton Inn, but from the temptations from which neither the Faculty of Princeton nor the concurrent action of all the synods in the United States can protect them. Nobody who has not completely forgotten the state of mind of ingenuous and undergraduate youth can possibly doubt which form of appeal is more creditable, more skillful, or more likely to prove efficacious. If the persecutors of Prof. SHIELDS could make sure of sheltering the students of Princeton from the temptation to drink, not only while at Princeton, but in all other places to which they might be called, and not only at college, but after college, then they might have something to say for themselves. Now they have nothing which is not nonsense, unless it be hypocrisy. The President of Princeton agrees with JOHN MILTON. He "cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed," "which shirks out of the race where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat." It seems to us that he greatly shines by contrast with the advocates of this "fugitive and cloistered virtue," whose most recent achievement has been to drive out of the university a professor whose offense was that he differed from them about the most feasible method of promoting temperance among undergraduates.

A WINTER VICTIM OF THE SUN.

There are records more or less authentic of Kings and potentates, flattered to lunacy by courtiers, who have attempted at divers times to take liberties with the firmament and the elements and have asserted supremacy over the forces of nature and described themselves officially as Lords of the Sun, the Moon, and the Stars, to say nothing of the Earth. The sun has been a favorite object of these crazed ambitions, but the only successful demand upon it of which we are told was that of JOSHUA, Judge of Israel and Captain of her hosts, to whom power was given for a special purpose and to enable him to complete special work. Two of the most notable tragedies of mythology resulted from attempts connected with the great source of light and heat. Phaeton, driving with inexperienced hands the chariot of the sun, nearly set the world afire and came to an untimely and melancholy fatal smash, and Icarus, essaying to fly, fell into the sea when the fervid warmth of day melted the wax of his wings.

In strict accord with these classical precedents, disaster has overtaken Street Cleaning Commissioner JAMES MCCARTNEY of New York, who proposed to harness the sun as Phaeton did and require it to do his work by clearing away the snow from the thoroughfares of this city. As the stars in their courses fought against Sisera, so the clouds gathered across the sky have baffled the purposes and blighted the calculations of Commissioner MCCARTNEY and shadowed his administration at its beginning.

It is not likely that any unofficial human being can comprehend entirely the intellectual processes of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning and his advisers. If we may base surmises on circumstances, however, we may suppose that the Commissioner expected important results from the genial warmth, sunshine, and thaw he so confidently predicted. He must have known that the ordinary citizen who has become habituated to streets well cleaned and cared for would resent the continuing presence of the snow and that on the other hand the hundreds of men who have found profitable employment removing snow would resent even more bitterly having their job given to the sun, which has no vote in our municipal politics. His hope, we may assume, was that the murmurs and criticisms of both these classes would vanish as do the vapors, when the streets appeared beautifully cleaned, dry, and pleasant without the expense of a dollar to the city and evidences of Tammany foresight, economy, and business methods.

The sun has refused to shine. The clouds that have helped Tammany so often by bringing ugly weather on election days gathered darkly, and the temperature persistently lowered itself. On a substratum of frozen and packed snow which makes travel of every kind precarious we have now another storm, and the flakes are plied deeply. While the daring Icarus, soaring high, was sent hurtling to an angry sea by heat, and the rash Phaeton, driving the sun across the heavens, was slain by Jupiter for the general safety, the no less rash and daring MCCARTNEY, taking chances as desperate, has been frozen out—has slipped up and injured himself severely. All alike are victims of the sun's vengeance and of misplaced confidence and untimely liberties.

SAMPLE PENSION EXAMINATIONS.

Original and increase applications for pensions all come to be considered, at a certain stage before allowance or rejection, by local boards of medical examiners. These examiners ought to be competent physicians, qualified by skill and experience to judge between pretense and fact when upon their decision depends the paying or withholding of money taken from the people to meet the increasing pension appropriations.

But these boards are not always skillful and competent to judge. Sometimes they are prevented, by fear of organized resentment, from finding that an applicant has no disability sufficient to give him a pensionable rating. It is knowledge of all the facts that leads the Pension Commissioner, no doubt, to advocate the abolition of local examining boards and to recommend that all examinations shall be made by medical officers under the control and in the exclusive employment of the Government.

Take a recent instance of the work of local boards. Complaint was made that a man on the pension rolls was there without pensionable cause. He was receiving $16 a month. He was taken before a board of examiners and was soon pronounced to be pensionable at the rate of $8 a month. On the same day, in the same city, a second board examined the same man. This board decided that he showed no pensionable disability whatever. A third board, on the same day, found the pensioner disabled to an extent that called for a pension of $22. A fourth board, visited on the same day, reported the man to be entitled to a pension at $17 a month.

Here were five examinations to which this pensioner had been subjected, and averaging the awards of the five it seems that he should have about $12 a month. But the public may properly be distrustful of the sort of examination for which this shows that they are paying. How could it be possible for one board of three physicians to find a man so sound as to be unfit to receive a pension and another board of three other physicians, an hour later, find the same subject entitled by reason of his disability to receive out of the Treasury $22 monthly? Which was right? Or, was either right? We cannot tell, but we know who will pay.

Do not these facts suggest the probability that medical examinations are superficial and unconvincing, and that they need reformation at the earliest possible moment?

PERSONAL.

—Discussing in this month's Cosmopolitan the relative advantages and disadvantages offered by the several professions, President E. B. ANDREWS of Brown strongly, though somewhat indirectly, advises young men to keep out of journalism. Those whose experience in newspaper work has been longer than that of Dr. ANDREWS, and whose knowledge of its peculiarities is presumably as extensive as his, will not be moved to deny his assertion that in it opportunities for making a fortune are the reverse of numerous. When, however, he talks about "drudge reporters" and editors who write against their own convictions, and when he more than intimates that the great majority of newspaper workers are in one or the other of these two categories, then the impulse to vehement dissent is irresistible. As to the reporters, no doubt many of them—all who amount to anything—work long hours and hard, but the few who are "drudges" would be the same in any walk of life, and possibly have good reason to congratulate themselves that there is one profession which allows errand boys to assume a more dignified name. Every real reporter finds an interest in his work that makes up for many an unpleasant feature of it, and enables him to look with pity, not envy, upon no small portion of his contemporaries. And is Dr. ANDREWS quite sure that editorial positions are often to be retained only at the cost of smothered convictions? He justifies the lawyer for putting bad cases in the best possible light; why couldn't he do as much for the free trader who writes for a protection paper? There is considerable latitude for conscientious choice as to what shall be said on any of the economic, political, and artistic problems that form the basis of newspaper controversy, and a perfectly honest and convinced Republican may yield to inclination, not compulsion, when he vigorously denounces the errors or crimes of his party's leaders. One might almost suspect that Dr. ANDREWS, who has been himself the object of some journalistic criticism, has decided that this, being directed against a thoroughly well-intentioned man, must have been insincere. The supposition is more natural than logical.

—A really illuminating interview with CHARLES TYSON YERKES covers nearly a page of The Chicago Journal. Mr. YERKES, as everybody knows, has been a very prominent resident of the Queen City of the Lakes, and his success in adapting himself to the peculiarities of that ambitious hamlet has been brilliant enough to make him an object of general interest. He talked with apparent frankness to the interviewer, and said many things calculated to show again how strange a thing is man—especially the man who can heap millions on millions and sigh for more. For instance, Mr. YERKES, while admitting that he is, and long has been, the object of universal denunciation from his fellow-citizens, asserted that there was not one act in his career which he regretted, or one that he would not repeat if circumstances duplicated themselves. This must be a most satisfactory state of mind to be in, and evidently Mr. YERKES is to be envied for more than his wealth. Closely related to his self-approval—its result, perhaps—is his conviction that humanity is basely ungrateful. Men hate and oppose him, declares Mr. YERKES, when in reality they ought to love and help him. Are not the transportation facilities of Chicago better than they were before he monopolized the franchises? Are there not thriving suburbs to-day where once was open prairie, and could the inhabitants of those suburbs live where they do if he had not built lines of street railway? The childlike naïveté of all this is simply delicious. Next thing we shall hear the Western ranchmen and wheat growers claiming gratitude from New York because they are kind enough to supply us with beef and flour, and so save us from death by starvation. All of Mr. YERKES'S remarks are instructive; they are cynical, insolent, and humorous, by turn, and the Chicago paper does well to print them. They will supply it with much ammunition for use when the maker of them has his next struggle with human ingratitude.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We were hasty, it seems, in thinking that the doctors who are attacking the Board of Health and its work had been silenced by the instant and unanimous denunciation which their course has excited. Not only have they found a sponsor in both the Senate and the Assembly for their bill to restrict the board's power and to destroy its efficiency, but they are writing letters to the papers in defense of their position. The one which we published yesterday was remarkable for the stress which is laid upon the sale of antitoxin by the city in competition with private manufacturers. Why are the doctors so much interested in this purely economic phase of the controversy? What are their relations to these imperiled merchants? One might almost imagine that the interest and the relation were closer than is usually the case between men of science and men of trade. If the unsubsidized manufacturers can produce better and cheaper antitoxin than the Board of Health, surely they have nothing to fear, and our correspondent and his associates may safely leave that branch of the controversy to settle itself. It is the consumption branch to which the public gives most earnest attention, and no clamor about who shall sell a few hundred or thousand dollars' worth of medicine will distract that attention—except, perhaps, long enough for a smile at the absurdity of saying that because the city should not go into the meat or milk business it cannot encourage scientific investigation or assist progressive doctors in overcoming the prejudices of their timid brethren.

—Statistics printed in the Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels of Brussels show that the rate of interest for money in several countries has shown of late a slight tendency to increase rather than to decrease. Thus, the average rate of discount in London for the years 1894-7 works out, respectively, at 2.11, 2, 2.48, and 2.78 per cent., which shows a reversal, since 1895, of the downward movement. In Berlin the same tendency has been observable, the average rates for the years mentioned being 3.12, 3.15, 3.65, and 3.84 per cent. In Holland, where there is a silver currency, resolutely maintained at par with gold—if necessary, by means of State intervention—the rates worked out at 2.58, 2.50, 3.02, and 3.14 per cent. In "bimetallic" France the average rates were, respectively, 2.50, 2.20, 2, and 2 per cent., and in similarly bimetallic Belgium 3, 2.60, 2.85, and 3. In fact, in Paris the rate of 2 per cent. has continued without a break since April, 1895; 2½ per cent. ruled for about three years before then down to May, 1892, and before that it was 3 per cent. from March, 1889. There has been no advance of the French rate since August, 1888, and the position of the French money market is, indeed, the most enviable in Europe. Belgium, too, has had a steady official discount rate of 3 per cent. during 1897. The Vienna average for the four years was, respectively, 4.09, 4.30, 4.09, and 4 per cent.; St. Petersburg, 4.50, 5, 6.05, and 5.87 per cent.; Madrid, 5, 4.61, 4.78, and 5 per cent.; Lisbon, 6, 6, 5.70, and 5.50 per cent.; Rome, 5.70, 5, 5, and 5 per cent.; Berne, 3.20, 3.26, 3.94, and 3.83 per cent.; Bucharest, 6.12, 5.30, 5, and 5 per cent.; Bombay, 5.60, 4.50, 5.45, and 8.08 per cent., and Calcutta, 5.50, 4.26, 5.60, and 7.86 per cent.

SENATOR FRYE'S FIGURES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a curious misapprehension in regard to the amount of freight money annually paid to foreigners for the transportation of American commerce. For the last ten years it has been estimated in round numbers at $200,000,000, although it is almost needless to say that if that was the approximately correct figure in 1888, it should be considerably larger now. In Senator Frye's address before the Manufacturers' Association he stated that "we paid in 1892 foreign nations, principally Great Britain, $500,000 every single day, including Sundays, for carrying our own exports and our own imports." This would amount to $182,500,000 in a year. Even that is largely in excess of what it really is. I will acknowledge that I have always adopted the common estimate of $200,000,000, as it enhanced the value of the argument for free ships. I accepted it because twenty-five years ago Mr. John Roach, in his argument for subsidies, said it was $140,000,000, and if that was so, it should have grown to a great deal more than $200,000,000 by this time. But I have lately most carefully investigated the matter, and, averaging the conclusions arrived at by our Commissioner of Navigation and other accurate statisticians, I find not only that Mr. Roach was egregiously mistaken in his guesswork, but that up to the present in no single year have we paid to foreigners more than $75,000,000 for doing our carrying trade, in which business Mr. Frye and protectionists of his stamp have so generously protected them.

Mr. Frye says that last year "we carried 16 per cent. of our imports and 9 per cent. of our exports." Our imports and exports for 1897 are rated at $1,841,000,000. It is fair to conclude that if we carried 25 per cent. of them, say, $460,000,000, the foreigners carried $1,381,000,000. Now, if we paid them $182,500,000 for doing that business, we paid them over 13 per cent. on the value of the merchandise. I think that the Senator will for once admit that he has been mistaken in common with myself and others in accepting such manifestly erroneous calculations as facts. In one thing we are in accord. Our maritime prestige should be regained. But by what means? By taxing people who have no interest in it with the cost of subsidies and bounties, or by giving to those who are interested in it the liberty enjoyed by all other nations of using their own money to buy their own ships? If Mr. Frye would put this question before any intelligent farmer of his State, I apprehend that he would say: "Bounties on ships? Why, yes, provided we have bounties on wagons, plows, and harrows." JOHN CODMAN.
Mohegan, Jan. 30, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Abandoned.

"The doctors have given him up."
"No!"
"Yes, his case baffles the highest bill-collecting skill."—Detroit Journal.

No Quarter.

"You couldn't call a quarter-off sale a slaughter, could you?"
"Why not?"
"Well, in a slaughter they give no quarter."—Chicago Journal.

Quick Distribution.

"I'm proud of you," said the head of the firm. "I have letters from all over Kansas saying that they have seen our samples. How in the world did you manage it?" and he patted the traveling man on the back.
"Cyclone."—Detroit Free Press.

Why He Looked Glum.

Wife—What's the matter, dear?
Husband—I had a chance to bet $10 on a "sure thing" this afternoon.
Wife—And you didn't do it? Well, no matter. Getting money by betting isn't——"
Husband—You don't understand. I did.—Chicago News.

SOME COMFORT.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

When the snow is on the garden,
And the ice is on the walk,
And the monthly bill for fuel
Brings about a painful shock,
There's a pleasing consolation,
And we feel inclined to sing,
For it's cheering to remember
That we're one day nearer Spring.

When we slip on icy pavement
And go down with fearful crash,
Then arise in indignation,
Using language that is rash,
It is soothing to remember
Spring is coming on the hop,
With its mud to serve as cushion,
When the walker takes a drop.

When the mercury is tumbling
And the northern breezes roar,
And we're howling at the scoundrel
Who neglects to shut the door,
It is helpful to remember
Ere a chair at him we fling,
That the door he now leaves open
He'll be closing in the Spring.

When before the fire we shiver,
With a bad attack of chills,
And at intervals we're gulping
Down a lot of quinine pills,
It's some comfort to remember,
As we bolt the bitter stuff,
That the balmy Spring is coming
And we'll soon be warm enough.

Yes, the gentle Spring is coming,
With its flowers, birds, and bees,
With sweet odors of the blossoms
Borne upon each passing breeze,
And though now the blasts of Winter
Rush and roar and sharply sting,
It is cheering to remember
That we're one day nearer Spring.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

Mr. Crane Cordially Received at the Knickerbocker Theatre Last Night.

"A VIRGINIA COURTSHIP"

An Imitation of Eighteenth Century Comedy, with Virginia as the Locale—Fanny Davenport as Joan of Arc.

Mr. W. H. Crane began his yearly engagement in New York at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night. The audience was as numerous and cheerful as usual, and greeted the comedian with affectionate demonstrativeness. His "first night" was distinguished by all the customary signs of triumph. He was called out frequently, and so was Mr. Eugene Presbrey, who wrote the play in which Mr. Crane appeared. Both were compelled to make speeches.

The play is called "A Virginia Courtship," and is manifestly and avowedly an imitation of eighteenth century English comedy. The scene is laid in rural Virginia in 1815, and Mr. Crane, in the character of one Major Richard Fairfax, a planter of the Old Dominion who does not forget his English ancestry, represents a curious sort of composite of Sir Anthony Absolute, Bob Acres, Old Dornton, Sir Peter Teazle, (in his admiration of "a man of sentiment,") and Sir Robert Bramble. Similarly, the "leading juvenile" and "leading heavy" resemble (rather remotely, so far as recognizable human traits go) Charles and Joseph Surface and the good and bad young men in Cumberland's "Brothers." There is a high-spirited widow who rides to the hounds, and she has a merry daughter who does likewise.

The play, composed by an expert stage manager, has all the qualities that might be looked for in an expert stage manager's play. The plot is as obvious, the "motive" as forced, the situations as artificial as possible. It may be said in extenuation that many of the last century comedies are open to the same objection. But it is not likely that Mr. Crane's audiences will bother much about this play's manifold faults.

They will like its pictures, which are beautiful. The scenes, painted by Mr. Unitt of the Lyceum, represent two handsome interiors and a lovely and characteristic landscape. One of the rooms is decorated and furnished in a sort of combination of Louis XV. and Empire modes, while the other is in the heavy old English style, and the counterparts of both doubtless existed in the Virginia of our grandfathers. The furniture is rich and solid; the dresses correct and handsome. Real old comedy has rarely been produced more beautifully or more tastefully. The groupings, and all the "business," show Mr. Presbrey at his best—as a stage manager and "producer" of plays with a keen eye for effect and quick inventiveness.

On the other hand, the play shows him a smart enough craftsman to "work up" a dozen or two obvious "scenes" with good effect, to keep his "star" generally on view, to give him good "entrances" and "exits," and a sufficient variety of "business." He is the irascible parent, the diffident lover, the light-hearted spendthrift, the bankrupt with an appreciable touch of pathos, the jealous lover, and the befooled duellist by turns. He wears handsome clothes, and, though he is not always in the right, he is always likable and carries the spectator's sympathy. There are moments when if he asked a question few sane human beings could refrain from asking, the whole fabric of the piece would crumble. There are moments when, if he looked behind him, the curtain would have to be run down, for the play would end. But these things do not matter.

Mr. Crane is always welcome, no matter what his play is, and, although his acting as Fairfax naturally lacks the verity and power of his portrayal of the ruined speculator in "A Fool of Fortune," it is neat, careful, and enjoyable. His Anthony Absolute manner is familiar to habitual playgoers. His expression of choler is not richly humorous, but is rather quaint and droll. At times, when Mr. Presbrey had put him in a Bob Acres mood, Mr. Crane's vocal inflections and gestures last night suggested Mr. Jefferson's influence. But no influence could be better than that.

Annie Irish and Percy Haswell both looked well and acted with discernment and spirit. To show his fairness the dramatist had made their rôles of equal value, and given to each one of those famous horseback speeches, (to be shouted at the audience,) without which no imitation of old comedy is complete. Walter Hale did his Jack-Absolute-Charles-Surface rôle fairly well, and Boyd Putnam and Vincent Serrano were equal to their parts. The whole performance, in fact, was smooth and finished.

Major Richard Fairfax.....William H. Crane
Capt. Tom Fairfax.....Walter Hale
Jack Neville.....Boyd Putnam
Amos Kendall.....George F. De Vere
Berkeley.....Vincent Serrano
Squire Fenwick.....William Boag
Neal.....Charles F. Gotchell
Sam.....Percy Brooke
Juniper.....William E. Butterfield
Constance Robert.....Annie Irish
Prudence Robert.....Percy Haswell
Betty Fairfax.....Kate Lester
Laura Fenwick.....Frances Stevens
Grace Jefferson.....Lelia Bronson
Marie.....Louise Closser

MISS DAVENPORT AS JOAN.

Her Portrayal of La Pucelle Not Likely to Increase Her Fame.

A short horse is soon curried, and it takes few words to tell the story of Fanny Davenport's performance last evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The play was "Joan," which, according to the programme was "a story woven around the greatest of women, Joan Darc, by Frances Aymar Matthews." This is Miss Davenport's first appearance in "Joan" before a New York audience. The audience last evening, doubtless on account of the weather, was not very large, but it showed a friendly amount of enthusiasm when the curtain went down at the end of each act. And each time Miss Davenport came before the curtain and betrayed her appreciation of the hand-clapping by her bows and bright smiles.

The actors seemed to be divided as to what the Maid of Orleans should be called. Some said in bold Anglo-Saxon "Joan of Arc;" others preferred the French style and called her "Jean d'Arc," but the majority, in this as in most other things, followed Miss Davenport's example and gave a sort of medley in pronouncing the name "Joan Darc."

Of the two usually accepted conceptions of the Domremy girl—the tall, slender, graceful, creature with golden hair, or the gaunt, haggard peasant girl with great mystical, famished eyes, and emaciated form and feature—Miss Davenport portrayed neither. Nature had endowed her differently, and no amount of make-up and tight-lacing could give a suggestion of the etherial creature of Brunin's picture on one hand, or of the peasant girl in the painting of Bastien Le Page, on the other. Miss Davenport's "Joan" was a New England country girl, well-fed on eggs and milk, but who, unfortunately, had acquired the use of cosmetics and other things from city boarders at her father's farm. The artificiality, however, although misplaced, gave a pretty clear suggestion that the girl would come to grief in some way or other. And if the audience had not already been familiar with the ultimate end of the poor creature, it would have kept them guessing.

The argument of the play in the programme should be changed. Speaking of the last act it says: "Confinement in a dark dungeon, lack of food, and the harsh treatment of her jailers have almost broken the spirit of Joan. The inspired young girl of Act I. is now wan, pale, and haggard." This must have been written for some other Joan; it certainly is not Miss Davenport's.

Miss Davenport played with her usual deliberation of speech and quiet, impressive gesture of head and swing of arm. So did the others, as far as they were able to do so; but most of them fell short several points. The entire performance, predominated by the phlegmatic conduct of Joan,

was restful and created no spasms of emotion. Mr. MacDowell as the fool Clichet pranced around the stage a good deal, and almost succeeded in making things more lively for a while, but at his exit the piece again took up its tranquil tread.

Joan Darc.....Fanny Davenport
Charles VII.....Henry Jewett
Nicholas l'Oseyen.....Charles W. Stokes
Guy de Laval.....Cuninghame Deane
Jacques Darc.....Frank Tannehill, Sr.
Earl of Warwick.....Louis Hendricks
Bishop Beauvais.....Albert Lang
Duke d'Alencon.....Fred M. Mayer
Count Dunois.....George Lang
Pasquerel, dan't almoner.....William T. Durand
Agnes Sorel.....Dorothy Rossmore
Isabeau Darc.....Mrs. W. G. Jones
Hauvette.....Frances Hastings
Old Harper.....Ellis Ryse
Clichet.....Melbourne MacDowell

"FAUST" AT THE OPERA.

Repetition of Gounod's Masterpiece with the Cast of the First Night.

In default of a galaxy "Faust" seems to be the most trustworthy standby of the impresario, and Mr. Damrosch's reliance in its drawing power was gratified last night. In spite of weather about as bad for operatic purposes as it could be, the house was much more than fairly filled. There was scarcely a gap in either tier of boxes or a vacant seat in the parquet, and the upper regions showed unbroken lines.

It cannot, as was intimated on the occasion of the first performance, be said that Gounod's music derived any adventitious advantages from its presentation, so far as the soloists were concerned. The honors of the occasion decidedly fell to the orchestra, to which, in size and quality, it is difficult to recall a parallel in "Faust." We all remember how Mancinelli last year did the utmost with Gounod's score that could be done with his material. But his instruments were nothing like so good as that upon which Mr. Damrosch has to play, and upon which he played last night very effectively.

It was so effective in fact that, considering the performance merely as music, the voices were apt to appear in it if not as annoying interruptions, at least as below the general level. The Marguerite of Mme. Melba was the only exception to the rule that the musical quality of the vocal parts was below that of the instrumental. In fact, in beauty of tone, her Marguerite left nothing to be desired, except when it was deliberately sacrificed to expressiveness while in dramatic animation and appropriateness it has gained very considerably.

The vocal shortcomings of the other principals have been sufficiently adverted to already. But both the Faust and the Mephistopheles of the present cast have at least that air of competency which training and experience give, and therefore do not detract from the enjoyableness of the performance, even when their positive additions to it are not very important. On the other hand the small part of Valentine is rather overweighted by such an artist as Campanari. It should be added that Mme. Van Cauteren's Martha was very noticeably intelligent and effective.

"PAUL JONES" A SUCCESS.

Revived at the American Theatre by the Castle Square Opera Company.

"Paul Jones," a comic opera in three acts, was given at the American Theatre last night by the Castle Square Opera Company, with Miss Lizzie Macnichol in the title rôle. The opera, an adaptation by H. B. Farnie of Robert Planquette's "Surcouf," was accorded a warm reception by the large audience present. It was the first time in nine years that it had been given in this city with anything like a representative cast. Miss Macnichol looked, acted, and sung the part of the nautical hero with unusual cleverness. William Wolff was a mirth provoking old seaman; Raymond Hitchcock, a model shipchandler; Oscar Girard, an extremely agile Governor; Miss Amy Hartley sang, and Miss Bessie danced themselves into the good will of the audience.

Pictorially, "Paul Jones" is beautiful. It groups brilliantly plenty of pretty girls in costumes rich in tints and artistic in design.

In the first act we find Paul Jones apprenticed to Bicoquet, a shipchandler of St. Malo. He is in love with Yvonne, Bicquet's niece, but he has a rival in Rufino de Martinez, nephew of Don Trocadero, Spanish Governor of the Island of Estrella. The shipchandler conspires to wed Yvonne to Rufino, and as a first step discharges Paul from his service. The dashing young apprentice as once enlists on board an American privateer, but not before he has elicited from Bicoquet a promise that Yvonne shall be his if in three years he returns with a fortune of a million francs.

In the second act the three years have elapsed and Rufino, now the Captain of a Spanish man-of-war, claims Yvonne's hand in the absence of Paul, who is supposed to be drowned. But at the moment the marriage contract is about to be signed between Yvonne and the Spaniard, Paul makes his appearance, with the required million francs, ready to hold Bicoquet to his promise. Paul is at once challenged to a duel by Rufino, but before the meeing can occur, the craft Spaniard entraps Paul and two of his officers, though the latter manage to escape to their vessel. Paul is conveyed on board Rufino's frigate, a prisoner, and Yvonne is also on the ship by Rufino's order.

The third and final act brings the frigate and its living freight to the Island of Estrella. Escaping from his prison, Paul enters the Governor's palace, hoping to find Yvonne there. He is at first mistaken by the Governor for Bicoquet, while the latter, in turn, is arrested. But the error is soon discovered. Things are again shaping themselves toward Paul's discomfiture when suddenly the American crew, headed by Paul Jones's two faithful friends, attack the palace, take the Governor and Rufino prisoners, and the curtain falls as Yvonne is clasped in Paul's arms.

Grand Opera House.

Mr. Fyles's well-wrought and stirring drama of incident called "Cumberland '61," was placed on view at the Grand Opera House last evening, and will remain there for two weeks. The scenery is uncommonly handsome and appropriate, and the pictures show well on the large stage.

The acting is vigorous and effective. As the mountaineer's well-educated daughter, the Juliet of this setting of the elemental romance of a family feud in a Southwestern environment, Marie Shotwell is seen to much better advantage than she has been seen hitherto in this city. Louise Galloway is well placed in the ingénue rôle. Besides the substitution of these actresses for Misses Rockwell and Black there have been no changes in the cast. Messrs. Kellerd, Davenport, Craig Losee, and Ferguson, Amelia Summerville and Millie Sackett retain their former rôles.

Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Chauncey Olcott began an engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night, and once more Irish bravery, sentiment, humor, and melody have found an abiding place in Mr. Rosenquest's playhouse. "Sweet Innisfarra" is the medium of Mr. Olcott's reappearance, and it serves its purpose well.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Geisha" is this week's entertainment.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The burlesque called "The Model" continues, and the programme also includes an olio of song and dance.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S.—Lottie Collins in her budget of new songs; Julia Mackey; Alexandriani, a skillful tight-wire performer; the trapeze person named Charmion; Guille, de Bessel, and the Three Polos are in this week's bill.

PLEASURE PALACE.—Lillian Burkhart in the comedietta called "Extravagance," heads the bill, which also includes Lydia Yeamans Titus, a troupe of performing Great Danes, dogs of much intelligence, and a splendid array of variety acts.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Barrymore in "A Man of the World," the Dowlings in "A Pillar of Salt," Calcedo in his high wire act, and Clifford and Huth in "The Chappie's Afternoon Call" are prominent features of this week's bill. Minnie Seligman Cutting appears next week in "Comedy and Tragedy."

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Two good actors of refinement and experience, namely Frazer Coulter and Grace Thorne Coulter, are to be seen this week in a little play by E. E. Kidder, called "A Pass for Two." Alice Atherton, the Fortuni brothers, and the animated song sheet are also in the bill.

BRITISH SHIP UNDER FIRE

Steamer Tourmalin Intercepted While Attempting to Land Arms on the Morocco Coast.

ONE OF HER BOATS CAPTURED

Moorish Troops Raze the Villages Favorable to Foreigners, Killing Many Inhabitants—Globe Venture Syndicate Arrests.

TANGIER, Jan. 31.—The British steamer Tourmalin, it is officially announced, while attempting to land arms and stores on the Sus coast of Morocco, was intercepted by the Sheriffian steamer Hassani, whereupon she opened fire. The Hassani reciprocated and captured one of the ship's boats, with three Englishmen.

The Moorish troops then demolished the villages favorable to foreigners, killing numbers of the inhabitants.

The difficulty appears to have arisen from the operations of a British mining company, the Globe Venture, a syndicate acting under a treaty whereby the Sus Chiefs granted a trading and mining monopoly over 150,000 square miles of the Sus District.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Tangier to The Cologne Gazette says the Government of Morocco has arrested five members of the Globe Venture Syndicate on a charge of unlawful trading.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Mogador, Morocco, says that an expedition having occupied Erkssees, (presumably on the Sus coast,) with the assistance of rebel tribesmen, the Sultan's troops attacked and defeated it after severe fighting, capturing four Englishmen.

HURRICANE RAGES IN VIENNA.

Roofs Torn Off and Windows Blown In by a Windstorm.

VIENNA, Jan. 31.—A hurricane raged here last night, and has continued to-day, doing great damage to property, tearing off roofs and blowing in windows.

COUNT BISMARCK'S DUEL.

Result of Herr Maubach's Disrespectful Allusion to the Countess.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The Lokal Anzeiger confirms the report of a duel between Count William Bismarck, President of East Prussia and second son of Prince Bismarck, and Herr Maubach, the Chief Presidential Counselor.

The encounter grew out of a disrespectful allusion by Herr Maubach to Countess William Bismarck.

NEW CABLE TO JAMAICA.

Line by Way of Turk's Island and Bermuda Opened for Business.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, (via Bermuda,) Jan. 31.—To-day was celebrated the opening of the new cable, via Turk's Island and Bermuda, giving the United States and Canada a competitive route for cablegrams to the West Indies, connecting, as it does, with the service of the Commercial Cable and Postal Telegraph Companies.

ITALY AND THE DREYFUS CASE.

Marquis Venosta Says No Italian Agent Ever Had Dealings with Him.

ROME, Jan. 31.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis Visconti Venosta, replying to the question of a Deputy, announced, amid great applause, that he was able to affirm in the most positive manner that neither the Italian Military Attaché at Paris nor any other Italian agent has ever had direct or indirect relations with Alfred Dreyfus, the former Captain of French artillery, whose alleged unjust court-martial and sentence to imprisonment for life have caused so much agitation in France.

LORD NEVILL HELD FOR TRIAL.

His Counsel Puts in No Defense, and He Is Committed Without Bail.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The examination of Lord William Nevill, fourth son of the Marquis of Abergavenny, who was arrested on Jan. 24, charged with fraud in connection with the suit of "Sam" Lewis, the money lender, against Spender Clay, an Officer of the Guards, to recover £11,113 due on two promissory notes cashed for the prisoner, was resumed at the Bow Street Police Court to-day. Mr. Clay's evidence was read and Sir George Lewis, counsel for Lord Nevill, said he would not cross-examine or offer any defense at the present stage. He recognized that the case must go to trial. The Magistrate remarked that the defendant's honor was at stake, and said the defense should be offered now, otherwise he would draw his own conclusions when considering the question of bail. Thereupon counsel expressed the hope that the Magistrate would not draw any conclusions, as he had decided not to offer any defense, which was reserved for counsel which would appear at the Old Bailey.

Continuing, counsel said he ventured to say the Magistrate was drawing an unfair inference. Lewis, the money lender, then testified to accepting Lord Nevill's notes, purporting to be signed by Nevill and Clay. He had previously had large transactions with Lord Nevill, who was largely indebted to him. Early in December, 1897, Lord Nevill asked him to cash bills for £18,000, signed by Clay, and witness agreed to do so, but he wanted to see Clay first. Lord Nevill afterward told the witness that he did not want the money.

Sir John Bridge, the presiding Magistrate, in committing Lord Nevill, said the trial would take place next week, and that, having regard for the gravity of the offense and the clearness of the evidence, which, he added, was not contradicted, he thought no bail would be sufficient to hold the defendant. Therefore, he refused to admit the latter to bail.

Madrid Students and the Progreso.

MADRID, Jan. 31.—The students reassembled to-day with the object of making a demonstration against the Progreso, but the great precautions adopted by the police prevented the young men from approaching the offices of that newspaper. The Prefect made a speech to the students, urging them to be quiet.

William Pardons Herr Trojan.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Emperor William, it is reported, has pardoned Herr Trojan, editor of the Kladderadatsch, who was sentenced a few days ago to two months' imprisonment in a fortress for lèse majesté in cartooning the Emperor.

Italian Duties on Wheat.

ROME, Jan. 31.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of Finance, Signor Luzzati, replying to questions on the subject, declared the customs duties on wheat could not be entirely abolished, but, he added, they could safely be reduced.

Prince Hohenlohe's Salary Raised.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The Reichstag to-day adopted the increase of the salary of Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, to 100,000 marks. The Social Democrats, Freisinniges, and the South German People's Party opposing the proposition.

Paris Fortifications Condemned.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted the bill providing for the demolishment of the Paris fortifications between Point du Jour and Pantin.

Prince Bismarck Better.

BERSIN, Jan. 31.—The health of Prince Bismarck is improving. There has been a marked diminution in his pain and his insomnia.

PORT ARTHUR OPEN TO TRADE.

Great Britain Blamed for Withdrawing Her Demand for the Opening of Ta-Lien-Wan.

MANCHESTER, England, Jan. 31.—The Manchester Guardian hears that the difficulty in the Far East has been solved by the opening of Port Arthur to trade, on the same terms as Kiao-Chau, Great Britain withdrawing her demand for the opening of Ta-Lien-Wan.

PEKIN, Jan. 31.—It is supposed that Great Britain's withdrawal from Port Arthur and her ceasing to exert pressure for the opening of the port of Ta-Lien-Wan, which actions are regarded as incredible and suicidal to British interests and prestige, were owing to her disbelief in the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and China. But the Chinese Government quotes this treaty as the reason for Russia's presence at Port Arthur, and Russian dispatches to the Tsung-li-Yamen allege that the occupation of Port Arthur is in accordance with the treaty.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail says a dispatch has been received there from Port Arthur asserting that no British vessels remain in the harbor, and that the Iphigenia and the Daphne left a week ago.

NO ANGLO-JAPANESE CAMPAIGN.

England and Japan Want Only Free Development of Chinese Trade.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—It is announced on the best authority that the talk of an Anglo-Japanese plan of campaign in certain eventualities is unfounded. No such matter has occupied the attention of the statesmen of the two countries, and no agreement exists between England and Japan, except the common desire to secure the free development of trade in China.

As regards Port Arthur, the Russian fleet, according to the same authority, is only there for Winter quarters, and the statements as to a Russian occupation are unfounded. China is willing that the English warships should anchor there if required.

Russian Cruiser Leaves for China.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 31.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Saratoff, belonging to the volunteer fleet, with twelve quick-firing guns and 1,600 troops on board, passed through the Bosporus yesterday on her way to Vladivostock.

SWISS VILLAGE DESTROYED.

A Woman and Two Children Perish in the Flames.

BERNE, Jan. 31.—The village of Randogne, in the Canton of Valais, has been burned to the ground. A woman and two children perished in the flames. The disaster has caused great distress.

BRITISH ENGINEERS AT WORK.

About 25 Per Cent. of the Strikers Employed and Others to Follow.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The engineering works throughout the country reopened to-day, owing to the settlement of the great strike. About 25 per cent. of the men were employed. The others will be given work gradually, as the machinery gets in full swing.

BARON CARLINGFORD DEAD.

English Statesman and Former Cabinet Officer Expires.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 31.—Baron Carlingford, (Chichester Samuel Parkinson-Fortescue,) formerly President of the Board of Trade, Lord President of the Council, &c., is dead.

He was born in 1823 and was Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1865 to 1866 and from 1868 to 1871, with a seat in the Cabinet. From 1871 to 1874 he was President of the Board of Trade.

PLOT TO MURDER THE SHAH.

Berlin Report of a Conspiracy Against Mouzaffer-ed-Din.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The Post says it learns from Russian sources of the discovery of a conspiracy at Teheran, Persia, to murder the Shah and to install a younger brother at the palace.

Mouzaffer-ed-Din, the Shah of Persia, has six younger brothers, of whom the eldest is Massoud Mirza, born in 1850, and the second is Kamran Mirza, born in 1856.

AUSTRALIA BURNS IN THE SUN.

Heat Ranges from 110 to 160 Degrees and Fires Result, While Crops Are Destroyed—Millions of Damage.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 31.—The steamer Warrimoo, just arrived from Australia, brings news of appalling climatic conditions which have been prevailing in many sections of Australia. The prostrations from heat are so numerous that the condition of affairs in large cities is alarming. In a great many instances work is out of the question and sleep impossible. Telegrams show that the same conditions prevail all over the colonies.

The thermometer during the heat of the day averages about 124 in the shade, and in a long list of towns the lowest figure found is 110. In the sun it is 160, so it is impossible to work at midday. The heat has caused numerous fires from spontaneous combustion, and the houses are so baked during the day that in the worst section the residents sleep in gardens and on roofs. The damage from fire is very great.

It would appear from the press report that the total damage will amount to millions of pounds. In Victoria colony 100,000 acres have been swept clear and an enormous acreage of crops destroyed. In other colonies houses and barns have been burned.

GOODWIN AS NATHAN HALE.

Chicago Seems to Like the Performance, but Thinks It Too Tragical.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Nat Goodwin, in the tragic rôle of Nathan Hale, in a play of that name by Clyde Fitch, commanded the closest sympathy of a packed house at Hooley's to-night. No doubt exists, in Chicago at least, of his remarkable ability to stride from the part of a comic undertaker in "Turned Up" to the heroics of an inspired patriot, but now that the public has been satisfied of this it may be that it will demand his return to more congenial characters, at least those whose troubles are not finally relieved by the hangman.

Clyde Fitch has been successful in the way that Gillette has, in making the Spy a person of the loftiest motives. But were it possible to discard history or bring the play to a climax without making its termination tragic, most people would be the better pleased. The noose hangs from a tree in the orchard in plain view when Hale is given the opportunity to utter his last sentiments.

Maxine Elliott has even a more trying part than Goodwin and shows emotional power she has not been called upon to express in previous rôles. Both the author and the star were overwhelmed with commendations, and responded as best they could.

Jean Joseph Bott's Stradivarius.

With a desire to do exact justice to the memory of her brother, a surviving sister of Jean Joseph Bott, the violinist, writes to this newspaper correcting certain misstatements regarding the proposed sale of Mr. Bott's Stradivarius violin to Nicolini some years before the latter's death. Miss Bott particularly objects to the statement—made recently in an obituary notice of Nicolini—that her brother "was driven to sell his Stradivarius." On the contrary, the motive that impelled the violinist to accept Nicolini's offer of $4,000 for his precious instrument was chiefly a generous consideration for the comfort of his sister. He thought that with the $4,000 he could enable her to secure a home in New York. Besides having no further use for his violin for concert playing, he believed that in Nicolini it would find an appreciative and tender owner. The trade was not consummated because Jean Joseph Bott's brother, Carl, who was a careful business man, was not satisfied to accept Nicolini's uncertified check for $4,000 on the eve of the latter's departure for Europe.

SARANAC LAKE ICE CARNIVAL.

Parties from New York, Albany, and Ottawa to Join in the Adirondack Festivities To-day.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Jan. 31.—This place is decked in holiday attire in honor of the ice carnival that will be opened here to-morrow. Hotels and residences are draped with bunting and flags of all nations. School will be dismissed to-morrow, and the entire Adirondacks will join in the celebration.

The town is full of excitement and life and the streets are lined with sleighs filled with pleasure seekers. A round tower of ice has been built at Riverside inn Square, and the word "Pontiac" in evergreen surrounded by colored lights is suspended over the street. Hundreds of balsam and spruce trees have been set out on Main Street.

Benson Bennett Sloan and a party from New York will arrive to-morrow morning, also a party in a private car from Albany and the Boothbarty from Ottawa. The street parade of decorated sleighs and floats will include Indian canoes and cabins, and Adirondack camp tents, and will be an imposing spectacle. The parade will be witnessed by several thousand persons. Three hundred persons in costume will be at the rink in the evening.

THIRD ADAMOWSKI RECITAL.

Miss Eustis Sings from Rubinstein and Tschaikowsky at Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's.

The Adamowski trio gave the third of their series of recitals at private houses this season in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, 2 West Fifty-ninth Street, at 4 P. M. yesterday. Miss Lydia Eustis, niece of ex-Ambassador James B. Eustis, who is assisting them in these recitals, sang as usual, with Victor Beigel as piano accompanist.

The recital was held in Mrs. Whitney's ballroom. It had been scheduled for two some weeks before the death of Mr. Whitney's aunt, Mrs. Mary Payne Bingham, which occurred recently in Florida, and although she has given up social activity for the season, she did not withdraw her consent to act as hostess for this occasion.

The programme, which presented works of Slavonic composers, was headed by a piece in memory of Nicolai Rubinstein, by Tschaikowsky, rendered by the trio: Mme. Szumowska-Adamowski, pianist; T. Adamowski, violinist, and J. Adamowski, violoncellist. The last-named player also played Dvorak's rondo, while T. Adamowski played Paderewski's "Mélodie," and Zarzycki's "Mazurka." Mme. Szumowska-Adamowski played Impromptu, F sharp, major, and Scherzo, B minor, both by Chopin. Miss Eustis sang "Te Songe" and "Te fils des Astra," by Rubinstein, and Tschaikowsky's "Toujours a toi," and "Ah! Qui brula d'amour."

POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW.

Madison Square Garden Rapidly Filling Up with Exhibits.

All day yesterday and far into the night exhibits were arriving at Madison Square Garden for the Poultry and Pigeon Show, which opens at the Garden at 10 o'clock this morning. The snow storm, which was worse out of town, so impeded the shipments, but telegrams all quarters announced that the birds were on the way.

The entries are very [illegible] that the entire centre of the [illegible] filled by breeding yard and fancy [illegible] cages. The best stock display will be [illegible]ted in the basement. A large number [illegible]naries and various other song birds [illegible] exhibited. There will also be a special [illegible]t of cats.

KING'S SONS AT [illegible]GHTERS.

Reception at the Lenox [illegible]er House to Central Committee.

There was a reception [illegible] day afternoon at the chapter house [illegible] International Order of the King's Daughters, at 48 Henry Street, [illegible]members of the Central Council were present, and the purpose of the reception was to afford the members of the order an opportunity to meet them. Mrs. Low, assisted by other members [illegible]ouncil and the board of management, received the visitors.

The members of the [illegible]t of whom visited the house during the afternoon, are: Mrs. Julius Heath, [illegible] Mrs. S. L. Houghton, First Vice-President; Mrs. J. J. Seaman, Second Vice-President; Miss Anna R. Beals, Recording Secretary; Miss Clara Field, Treasurer; Mrs. [illegible]arrell, Mrs. Charles McDowell, Mrs. [illegible] H. Woodbury, Miss Alice Wood, [illegible] Nellie M. Smith, Mrs. James P. [illegible], Miss M. E. Woodbury, Miss [illegible]ilton, Miss Caroline A. Childs, Mrs. [illegible]L. Cushier, Mrs. L. L. Burke, and Mrs. [illegible]illard.

THE D. A. R. CONVENTION.

Delegates of the Local Chapter Elected to Go to Washington.

A laurel wreath of "undying metal" will adorn the brow, or for convenience, and as being more becoming when a traveling bonnet is also worn—the breast of Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, when she goes to Washington some time this month to battle for the position of head officer of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, which is to hold a convention in that city.

The wreath was voted at the meeting of the City Chapter yesterday morning on the motion of Mrs. James Fairman. It is to be of silver leaves and berries, and can be worn as a wreath or festooned across the breast.

Delegates to the convention were elected. They were Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. Edwards Hall, Miss Emma Lathrop, Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Miss Gertrude Van C. Hamilton, Mrs. James Fairman, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Miss Ingraham, Mrs. John Stanton, Mrs. F. S. Donaghue, Miss Myra B. Martin, Mrs. Brookfield, Miss Springer, Mrs. Gardiner.

STATE WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Plans Under Way for the Federation Meeting Next Fall.

A preliminary meeting was held at the Bristol, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, the home of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, yesterday afternoon of a few heads of New York organizations of the federation. This is to be followed, within two weeks, by a meeting of the Presidents of all the women's clubs belonging to the federation in New York to unite in sending outside clubs an invitation to be present at the next State federation meeting in this city next November. This done, committees will be immediately appointed to attend to all the work necessary at a big federation meeting.

Mrs. Helmuth proposes to change somewhat the plan of work at the meeting, and has already sent out announcements to that effect. The work will be under the following, and possibly a few more, heads:

Educational, literary, philanthropic, Shakespeare, civics, musical, travelers' art, practical art, parliamentary, political study, scientific, patriotic, household economics, town and village improvement, trained nurses and first aid to the injured, alumnae, historical, philosophy, women in law, and free libraries.

An hour's time will be allotted to each department for discussion.

Dr. Mary Allen Succeeds Mrs. Butler.

Dr. Mary Wood Allen of Ann Arbor, Mich., for some years Superintendent of the purity work in the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has been chosen by the general officers as successor to Mrs. Josephine Butler in the Department of Work for the Promotion of Social Purity in the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. John L. Scudder Ill.

Mrs. John L. Scudder, wife of the pastor of the First Congregational Church, Jersey City, has been ill for a week with pneumonia. She became worse yesterday, and last night her condition was pronounced critical. Mrs. Scudder is an active church worker, and is President of the State Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

New Editor of The St. Paul Globe.

Telegrams from St. Paul, Minn., bring information that The Daily Globe of that city will this morning pass into the editorial control of Mr. George F. Spinney, who was long associated with THE NEW YORK TIMES. The Globe is a Democratic journal that has a somewhat long-continued history of good repute, and the city of St. Paul seems to be the centre of a field that must be attractive, and ought to be profitable.

PASSION PLAY REPRESENTED.

Reproduced by Means of the Cinematograph.

The first public exhibitions of the Passion Play as reproduced by the cinematograph and its accessories were given yesterday afternoon and evening at the Eden Musée. The display was in every respect interesting, and held the attention of the spectators from beginning to end. It began with the shepherds who watched their flocks by night. Herodias was seen pleading for the head of John the Baptist. Salome's dance before Herod was pictured, and after Herod had pleaded with Salome to release him from his promise to grant any request she asked, his compliance was shown by the presentation of the victim's head. Christ's entry into Jerusalem, His blessing of little children, and the raising of Lazarus were next pictured, and were followed by scenes from the Last Supper, Judas's betrayal, and the arrest.

Many views were given of the scenes before Pilate, which culminated in the condemnation of Jesus, and then came the journey to the place of crucifixion, in which He was preceded by the two thieves carrying their crosses, and fell beneath the weight of His own, until relieved of the burden by Simeon. In the tableau of the crucifixion the scene was taken after the two thieves had been affixed to their crosses, and these had been put in place, and at the moment when nails were being driven through Christ's wrists. With this done His cross was lifted by a dozen men, lowered into its hole, and left in sight for a few minutes. The next view the lifeless body was being taken down from the cross, and this was followed by the Resurrection and the Ascension.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Joshua D. Chandlee.

Joshua D. Chandlee, sixty-six years of age, died in the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, in Kearny, Saturday night. He was born in Oxford, Penn., May 1, 1831, and came of French Huguenot stock. His parents, Emanuel and Lydia Chandlee, were among the earliest settlers of that section of Pennsylvania.

He engaged in newspaper work in early manhood. After serving as editor of The Scranton Republican and managing editor of The Easton Free Press, he secured an interest in The Wilmington (Del.) Gazette, and was installed as its managing editor.

When war was declared he enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. On the expiration of his term of three months he re-enlisted in the same regiment, and served throughout the war. He was promoted a number of times for gallantry on the field, attaining the rank of First Lieutenant, and shortly afterward he was detailed as Quartermaster of the regiment, which position he held until the close of the war.

After the war he resumed newspaper work, and was connected successively with The York (Penn.) Tribune, The New Brunswick Home News, The New Brunswick Times, and The Dover Daily Journal. He did considerable work for Philadelphia papers also. Failing health compelled him to relinquish work in 1896. He leaves a wife and daughter, who reside in New Brunswick.

Mortimer N. Judd.

Mortimer N. Judd, Secretary of the North & Judd Manufacturing Company, died at his home, in New Britain, Conn., yesterday morning, from the effect of injuries received by the explosion of the boiler attached to his furnace last Saturday morning. The explosion, which was caused by a gas leak, completely wrecked the cellar and a portion of Mr. Judd's house, resulting in damages estimated at more than $3,000. Mr. Judd happened to be standing in front of the furnace when the explosion occurred. The iron door of the furnace struck him in the abdomen, and his chest and arms were so badly scalded that his clothing had to be cut from the upper part of his body.

Mr. Judd had a wide acquaintance among the business men of New York. Although born in New Britain, he began his business career here, and for a number of years he was connected with wholesale houses in this city and Brooklyn. Before he was thirty years old he returned to New Britain, and became associated with the North & Judd Company, of which his father was one of the founders. The New York offices of that company are at Duane and Church Streets. Mr. Judd was about fifty-two years old. He leaves a wife and three children—two sons, Mortimer and Harold, and a married daughter, Mrs. C. M. Bradley of Chicago.

Harris Merrill Plaisted.

Ex-Gov. Harris Merrill Plaisted of Maine died of Bright's disease early yesterday morning at his home in Bangor. He was the seventh in descent from Capt. Roger Plaisted, who was killed in King Philip's war, and was born in Jefferson, N. H., Nov. 2, 1828. He worked on a farm and taught school during his early manhood. He was graduated at Waterville College, now Colby University, in 1853, and at Albany Law School in 1855. He was then admitted to the bar, and began practice in Bangor, Me., in 1856.

He entered the volunteer service in 1861 as Lieutenant Colonel; he was commissioned Colonel in 1862, participated in McClellan's peninsular campaign, commanded a brigade before Charleston, and served with Grant before Richmond. He received the brevet of Brigadier General of volunteers.

He resumed the practice of his profession after peace had been restored, and was Attorney General of Maine in 1873-5. He afterward served one term in Congress, and declined re-election. He was Governor of Maine in 1881-3. In 1884 he became editor of The New Age, at Augusta, Me., which is now edited by his son, Frederick.

Abraham S. Ahrens.

Abraham S. Ahrens, a wealthy retired fur dealer, died last Saturday at his home, 19 West Eighty-third Street, of old age. He had been ill but a short time. Mr. Ahrens was eighty-two years old and was born in London. His father was also in the fur business, and at his father's death, he continued the establishment. At the age of thirty-two he came to New York and engaged in business for himself. Later he went into the Hudson Bay district and became wealthy through trading with the Indians. He made his headquarters in Toronto, but twenty-five years ago retired and moved with his family to this city. His widow, two daughters, and a son, L. W. Ahrens, survive him. The funeral will take place this morning at 9 o'clock from the residence, the Rev. Dr. Stephen Wise of the Madison Avenue Synagogue officiating.

Charles P. Craig.

Charles P. Craig, for more than a quarter of a century a well-known railway ticket agent on Broadway, died in this city yesterday, after a protracted illness. Nearly his entire life was spent in this vicinity. He was born in November, 1838, and entered railway service at the age of sixteen years. He served the Erie Railway Company in various capacities for more than twenty-five years. For seventeen years he was the Erie's ticket agent in this city, and subsequently became the General Eastern Passenger Agent of that company. In July, 1880, he was appointed General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and served in that capacity for several years, until ill health compelled him to retire. Funeral services will be held at the Masonic Temple to-morrow.

Obituary Notes.

MORTIMER N. JUDD of the North & Judd Manufacturing Company died yesterday at New Britain, Conn., aged fifty-three years.

CHARLES E. STACEY, Postmaster at North Wilbraham, Mass., died yesterday, aged fifty. He was appointed Postmaster about four months ago.

ALFRED GODDALE, the oldest resident of Dover, N. J., died yesterday, aged ninety-four years. He was married three times, wedding his third wife when he was eighty-four years of age. He leaves four children.

Mrs. REUBEN S. RAUCH, for many years Moravian missionary in the West Indies, and one of the oldest and best known deaconesses in the North American Moravian Church, died yesterday at Bethlehem, Penn., aged eighty-seven years.

ALBERT L. SAYLES, a woolen manufacturer of Providence, died Sunday at his home, in Pascoag, R. I., aged seventy-one years. He was one of the pioneers of the woolen industry, having been engaged in the business about forty-four years.

VERONICA O'BRIEN, (Mother Hieronymo,) Mother Superior of the Home of Industry in Rochester, died Sunday evening. She was born in Washington in 1819. In 1856 she went to Rochester and founded St. Mary's Hospital. In 1873 she founded the Home of Industry of which she had since been the Mother Superior.

The Rev. JAMES A. GALLUP, one of the most prominent Congregational divines of Eastern Connecticut, died Sunday at Madison, Conn., aged seventy-three years. Until three years ago, when he was made pastor emeritus, he had been in charge of the church at Madison continuously for thirty years. He was a graduate of Yale.

LOLA MARVIN VIELE, who died in this city last Sunday, was the daughter of the late Rufus K. Viele of Albany, and a sister-in-law of Mr. Talbot Olyphant of New York. A short funeral service will be held at the residence of Mr. Olyphant, 64 Riverside Drive, this afternoon, after which the body will be taken to Albany for interment.

JOHN DWYER, formerly one of the best-known Democrats of North Hudson, died Sunday night at his home, at 71st Street and Hudson Avenue, Guttenberg, from debility incident to age. He was born in Ireland in 1824, and came to this country in 1828 with his parents, who settled in New York. In 1850 he removed to Guttenberg, which was then part of the Township of North Bergen. He held, at different times, many offices, including those of Clerk and Freeholder. He is survived by his widow, one son, and four daughters.

JOHN MEHLEN, seventy years of age, of 645 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, died yesterday at his home of a complication of diseases. He was born in Germany, and was a constable above the Bronx before annexation. He ran for County Judge, and was defeated, but he always claimed that he was counted out, and the title of "Judge" stuck to him. He had been for twenty years an employe of a brewery, and in his way was a philanthropist, helping out many poor persons by conveyance of deeds and other legal work.

JACOB SINSHEIMER died Sunday morning at his residence, 36 West Ninety-first Street, of kidney trouble. Mr. Sinsheimer was born in Germany in 1833 and came to this country when twenty years old. For many years he was engaged in the wholesale hosiery and underwear business at 90 Walker Street. He was a member of Franklin Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the Congregation of Temple Emanu-El. His widow and six children survive him. The Rev. Dr. Gottheil will conduct the funeral services to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock from the residense. The burial will be in Salem Field.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Waltham Watches.

The best in existence. Eight millions in use, all keeping correct time. Prices much lower, but quality higher than ever. Best assortment in the country; inspection invited.
HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teetching; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bottle.

E. & W. "Topeka." **E. & W.**
A round end, high-banded collar.

MARRIED.

OLMSTED—WINTRINGHAM.—Jan. 30, 1898, by the Rev. David Brainard Ray, Ruth Lawton, daughter of the late Sidny, Jr., and Anna G. Wintringham, to Frederick Draper Olmsted, at the home of the bride's mother, 201 West 122d St., New York City.

DIED.

ABENDROTH.—At Port Chester, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 29, 1898, William P. Abendroth, in the 80th year of his age.
Funeral services at St. Peter's P. E. Church, Port Chester, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 1st, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot, New Haven R. R., at 12 M. Kindly omit flowers.

BAREMORE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 29, James E. Baremore, son of the late Mary R. and James Baremore.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M. from the Moravian Church, Jay Street, near Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

BRAINE.—Daniel Lawrence, Rear Admiral, United States Navy, retired, at his residence, 67 First Place, Brooklyn, Sunday, Jan. 30, 1898.
Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Clinton and Carroll Streets, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 10:30 A. M.
Interment Greenwood.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES—NEW YORK COMMANDERY.—We have to announce with very great regret the death of an officer of this commandery, Veteran Companion

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
273 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 26th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Kountze Brothers,
Bankers,
BROADWAY & CEDAR St., New York,
Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.
Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG
Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

New York, January 12, 1898.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
5% GOLD BONDS OF THE
Baltimore & Ohio
Railroad Company.
(DUE 1988).
Referring to our notice of November 1, 1897, we have to state that more than a majority of the above described bonds outstanding in the hands of the public have been deposited under the terms of the Bondholders' Agreement referred to in our said notice.
At the request of holders of said bonds, the time for additional deposits has been extended to February 1, 1898.
We cannot undertake to represent any bonds which shall not have been deposited on or before the date above indicated.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

WE OFFER
500,000
Illinois Central Railway Co.
3½% gold bonds, due 1951.
265,000
CITY OF NEW YORK
3% Tax exempt Stock.
Government, Municipal, and Railway Bonds Bought, Sold, and Appraised.
Leland, Towle & Co.,
36 Wall St., N. Y. 7 Congress St., Boston.

St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE AND TERMINAL
TWENTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS.
The above bonds having been called for redemption on June 1, 1898, at 105 and accrued interest, the Illinois Central Railroad Company hereby gives notice that it will pay for each of such bonds of $1,000, with the coupon due June 1, 1898, attached, upon presentation thereof at its office, No. 214 Broadway, New York, at any time prior to February 10, 1898, $1,065.06, being the redemption value thereof, less discount on the same at 3% per annum, from February 10 to June 1, 1898.
E. T. H. GIBSON, Treasurer.

To the Holders of
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
5% GOLD BONDS, DUE 1925.
(Loan of 1885.)
The undersigned are prepared to purchase on and after February 1st next Coupons maturing at that date, at their face value, on Bonds of the above issue, which have been deposited with them, and to pay the amount thereof to the holders of Trust Receipts issued under the Agreement of April 10, 1896, for deposited bonds on presentation of such receipts at their office, to be stamped with such purchase.
SPEYER & CO.
New York, January 25th, 1898.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.
Bonds of the above-named company maturing February 1st, 1898, secured upon lands known as the McNeal tract, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.
Registered bonds must be properly assigned.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

THESTATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, Vice Pres'ts.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Yesterday's transactions on the Stock Exchange were larger in volume than on any day since the boom of last August and September, the total of the day's dealings in stock reaching beyond 540,000 shares. Commission house transactions were newly extended, the gain on this account being very marked, for recently there has been lacking the influence of what might fairly be considered a fair proportion of transactions through such representatives of the outside public. In the current rise most of the profits have accumulated in the accounts of the larger professional traders, a group of such leaders being credited with very large gains.

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The fact that the House of Representatives was to take immediate adverse action upon the Teller cheap-money proposal was responsible for the creation of considerable new enthusiasm, it being popularly agreed that this prompt disposal of the Senate's bad work would exert good influences not only at home but among investors abroad.

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Some of the industrials which recently have been lagging made substantial gains yesterday, stocks like Tobacco Trust, Leather Trust, and the Lead Trust rising considerably. The industrial in which more public interest seemed to be taken than any other was People's Gas, in which transactions went beyond 25,000 shares.

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Generally the conservative brokers and bankers of the Street are advising customers that there are very marked prospects that the present stock market will continue to improve and develop probably into activity and strength quite equal to that which was shown last Summer. Such authorities do not fail, however, to point out that sharp reactions, and perhaps frequent ones, must be expected; and in many instances advice from such sources last night suggested that if exceptional buoyancy develop this morning (on the killing of the Teller resolution in Washington) it is not improbable that many conspicuous stocks can be "sold for a turn," a reaction which, according to the same authorities, is hardly likely to extend far.

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Government bonds were steady. There were no sales.

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In State securities, $12,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 71¼@71.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits pf.	⅝	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	New Cent. Coal	½
Ann Arbor pf.	½	N. J. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio	2¼	N. Y., N. H. & H.	3
Canada Southern	¾	N.Y.,C. & St.L.1st pf.	1
Ches. & Ohio	1⅝	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Northern Pacific	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	¾	Northern Pacific pf.	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	½	Or. R. R. & Nav.	2¼
Cleve., C., C. & St.L.	½	Oregon Short Line	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	5	Pennsylvania R. R.	½
Delaware & Hudson	1⅝	Peop. Gas, Chicago	1⅛
Del., Lack. & West.	2¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Ft. W. & Rio G.	1¼	Pullman Car	½
Great Northern pf.	.5	Rens. & Saratoga	½
Hawaiian Sugar	.2	Reading	½
Illinois Steel Co.	½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Kan. C., P. & G.	1¼	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Louis. & Nash.	1⅛	St. Paul, M. & M.	½
Manhattan con.	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Met. Street Ry.	1⅛	Twin City R. T.	⅝
Mobile & Ohio	½	Un. Pac., all in. pd.	¾
National Lead	.1	U. S. Leather pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Brook. Un. Gas	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W.	1
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Oreg. R. R. & N. pf.	½
Chicago Gt. Western.	⅝	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Consol. Ice	¾	Third Av. R. R.	¾
Consol. Ice pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Lake Shore	.2	W. & L. E. pf., i.r.,	
Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	½	$1 as. pd.	⅞
N.Y.,C. & St.L. 2d pf.	¾		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & O. con. 5s, reg.	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	2⅝
C., H. V. & T. 5s,	⅝	Peo. & East. 1st	1½
$45 pd.	1½	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1¼
C., H. V. & T. 6s	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. tr. 5s,	.3
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st	.1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	.1
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	2⅝	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Bir.	1
Long Isl. Fy. 4½s	.1	U. P. 6s, '96, ex m. c.	3⅜
Minn. & St. L. con.	1¾	U. P. 6s, '97, ex m. c.	2¼
Mo. Pac. trust 5s	.1	Va. Mid. gen., stpd.	1⅜

Bonds Declined.

C., Mil. & St. P. 1st, C. & P. 6s	.1	Morris & Essex 1st	2½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $78,372,816; balances, $5,383,779; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $789,434.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2¾@2⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½@4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84⅝ for demand, $4.84⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16@94 15-16, and guilders at 40@40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56¾@57¾. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,039.40 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Argentum Juniata sold at .20, 250 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.15, 100 Deadwood Terra at 1.00, 500 Potosi at .32, 300 Savage at .40 seller 5, 100 Union at .15. On the Mining Exchange 9,000 shares of Gold Market sold at .01, 1,000 Pilgrim at .005 cash, 2,000 Alamo at .03 seller .15, 7,000 Argentum at .09½, 6,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¾, 35,000 Cannon Ball at .005@.005¼@.004½, 1,000 Garfield Gr. at .06¾ seller .30, 700 Golden Fleece at .51@.50¼@.51¼, 6,500 Jefferson at .04@.04¼, 5,000 Justine at .015¾ buyer .30@.01⅛@.01¼, 700 Lillie at .70@.69@.70, 9,000 Mollie Gibson at .19 seller .30@.19⅝, 100 Mount Rosa at .13, 130,000 Sentinel at .004½@.007½ buyer .30@.008½ buyer .30, 2,000 Tamarack at .008@.007½, 5,000 Work at .04.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville & Nashville, 1⅛, to 61¾; Reading, ⅝, to 11½; Atchison, ¼, to 13⅜; St. Paul, ¼, to 99½; Illinois Central ¼, to 109½; New York Central, ¼, to 122½, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 40½. Canadian Pacific sold at 90¾ and Erie at 15⅝. British consols closed at 112 9-16 for money and 112 13-16 for the account. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 155.90. In Paris rentes sold at 103f 22½c. Exchange on London was 25f 23c.

THE FORTY-SEVEN BEARS.

Commodore James D. Smith talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding current stock market factors. Mr. Smith looks upon the silver faction in the Senate as men who are poison not only to the stock market, but the commerce of the whole country, and he made some pertinent remarks regarding the "forty-seven bears of the Senate." Mr. Smith said:

"I cannot say much to you, excepting about the forty-seven bears of the Senate—They are the poison that would injure the stock market, and the markets of the whole country, indeed, the business and commerce of the world, when they can carry measures radical enough to create for the moment trouble—I might say sensation.

"It is said that they (these forty-seven respectable old gentlemen) were very curious to note the effect on the stock market of the re-passage in the Senate of the old 'Stanley Matthews' resolution on the Saturday morning after they got it through. It did not 'pan out,' and covering had to be done without profit. No wonder they were mad.

"It don't seem to make much difference as far as their opinions and voting go, but, when pockets are hit, God help these men they term Shylocks the next time they come at them.

"The fact is, there is quite a check on these forty-seveners. They have got before their constituents, it is true, and that will do for a while. The House and President stand behind these would-be world disturbers, and therefore the world was not disturbed much on this effort of the forty-seven. For the present, their fangs are drawn. They are harmless. This country moves on in its majestic way, as if the Senate were in the last throes of dissolution. The revenues of the Government are increasing, money balances are growing larger, railroad earnings are gaining over last year and other years. There is an entente cordiale between railroad corporations which means reducing expenses, increasing profits, and injuring nobody.

President McKinley's speech was more than an offset to the speeches and votes of forty-seven Senators among the nations of Europe; and on the London Stock Exchange Americans took the up grade with a hum. England is now taking American stocks, some of which will doubtless be carried here on cheaper money than exists elsewhere in the world to-day.

"Just one word about the currency. It would seem hardly possible to change it and make the reform. Why not let it alone this session and give the country a rest? At any rate, we should be sure it can be done, and well done, before we agitate and fail.

"Stocks will be higher."

NEW VANDERBILT ACTIVITY.

Neither New York Central nor Lake Shore, the two Vanderbilt stocks which have recently led that group, participated in the general buoyancy yesterday. New York Central was traded in to the extent of over 22,000 shares. It fluctuated within a range of 1 point and closed with a fractional decline. Lake Shore, on transactions of about 2,000 shares, made a net decline of 2 points. Northwest, however, showed considerable strength, selling up to 127. Omaha, acting in sympathy, sold above 78. In both of these latter stocks there was a reaction of about a point before the close.

Two other Vanderbilt stocks came into prominence yesterday, showing unusual strength and activity. Three C's got up as high as 38½, and Chesapeake and Ohio, which was the most active stock on the list, nearly 45,000 shares changing hands, sold up as high as 24⅞ and closed fractionally below that figure, with a gain of 1⅝ points. There were rumors of a coming dividend on Chesapeake and Ohio and talk of a new arrangement between that property and the Three C's. This new Vanderbilt consolidation was a topic of general discussion. London was a good buyer of Chesapeake and Ohio.

COAL TRADE WEATHER.

The anthracite coalers were quite buoyant yesterday, although none of them were very largely traded in. Reading first preferred was the most active of the group, having about 14,000 shares to its credit. The stock sold as high as 52⅝, and closed with a fractional gain. Both Reading second preferred and common acted in sympathy with the first preferred. Jersey Central, on transactions of only about 3,500 shares, touched 96, and made a net gain of 1 point. Delaware and Hudson, with less than 1,000 shares, gained 1⅝, while Lackawanna, on sales of 500 shares, advanced over 2 points. Friends of the coal stocks continue to talk confidently bullish, pointing out that with the restriction which is now being strictly adhered to and with the present seasonable weather, coal trade matters will soon be in better shape than for some time.

UNION PACIFIC STRENGTH.

Union Pacific was notably active yesterday, the transactions in it aggregating nearly 40,000 shares. The stock made a new price, selling at 35⅝, and holding practically all of this gain to the close. The purchasing certificates also made a record price, selling at 12¼. Reorganization interests were large buyers of the stock, and some of the larger commission houses were also active in that direction. London sold about 2,500 shares of Union Pacific, but this selling had practically no effect on the price. The Mercantile Trust Company yesterday began the issue of some of the new Union Pacific securities, exchanging them for the old trust receipts.

INVESTMENT PURCHASING.

There were three stocks in yesterday's market which illustrated plainly the present investment demand for securities. New York, New Haven and Hartford, on the purchase of a single 100-share lot, made an advance of 3 points. Great Northern preferred, on transactions of 225 shares, gained 5 points. Three Cs preferred, with less than 300 shares to its credit, made an advance of 5 points. The remarkable strength which the inactive stocks have been showing of late indicates plainly the character of much of the buying that is being done in Wall Street at present.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR'S FRIENDS.

Hawaiian Sugar developed considerable strength yesterday. On transactions of about 4,000 shares the stock made a gain of 2 points, at one time selling as high as 33. Friends of the Hawaiian Sugar Company are talking most bullishly on the stock, claiming that Hawaiian annexation is assured. The buying of the stock yesterday was understood to be largely for the account of insiders.

NORTHERN PACIFICS BUOYANT.

Northern Pacific preferred made a new record price yesterday, touching 69. The common also showed much strength, selling at 28⅝. Both of the Northern Pacifics were notably active, commission houses being good buyers, especially of the common.

The other Klondike stocks showed strength, although it was again evident that some of the Oregon stocks are hard to bull. Insiders seem to have a supply of stock with which they readily accommodate purchasers.

FORT WORTH AND RIO GRANDE.

The net earnings of Fort Worth and Rio Grande for the six months ended Dec. 31, were $136,246, an increase of $58,067 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The fixed charges and taxes of the company for the six months were approximately $50,000, leaving a surplus of $86,246, or nearly 3 per cent. on the stock.

JANUARY'S HEAVY SALES.

As intimated yesterday, the transactions in railroad and miscellaneous bonds on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of January aggregated over $91,000,000. The exact figures were $92,990,200, as against $38,712,370 for the same month last year, an increase of $54,277,830. Previous estimates of a total of $91,000,000 were upset by the unexpectedly large transactions yesterday, which ran over $6,000,000.

In addition to this total, there were dealt in $806,900 Government and $112,000 State bonds, making the aggregate of all classes of bonds dealt in $93,909,100 as against a similar total of $40,261,370 in January, 1897.

It has already been stated that all previous records of bond transactions have been broken by January's figures, the nearest approach to them being those of May, 1895, when the total was $78,640,400. In the boom of last Summer the transactions reached $75,108,770. Since then nothing like these figures has been reached until the month just closed.

While the whole list has been active, the dealings in some issues have been enormous. The sales of Union Pacific purchase money certificates amounted to $9,590,000, of Texas Pacific seconds $8,409,000, of Atchison adjustments $5,060,000, Atchison generals $4,934,000, Wisconsin Central firsts, trust receipts, $3,115,000, Northern Pacific generals $2,698,000, Northern Pacific prior lien $2,114,000, Reading generals $2,098,000, Oregon Improvement consols $1,861,000, Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds $1,842,000, Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern firsts $1,819,000, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas firsts $1,201,000.

While the transactions in stocks during the month did not equal those of last Fall, they were still very heavy, amounting to 9,209,134 shares, as against 3,370,052 in January last year, an increase of 5,839,082 shares. The total in September last was 13,089,315 shares.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Adjournment of Supreme Court without handing down a decision in the Nebraska Maximum Freight Rate case.

Officials of Pennsylvania Railroad reported to be favorably disposed toward the establishment of a transfer office in this city so that stock can be placed on regular list of Stock Exchange.

Speculation in London turning favorably to American shares. Particular demand for Louisville and Nashville on refunding preparations and talk of a dividend next July.

Teller resolution adversely reported by Senate Committee on Ways and Means.

Several sessions of Executive Board of Southwestern Freight Association to be held this week to end if possible the steamer freight war between New York and Texas.

Arrival of $100,000 French gold en route for Havana.

Decrease of 13,600 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the past week as compared with previous week and increase of 200 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

Issuing of the new Union Pacific securities in exchange for trust company certificates.

Incorporation at Albany of the International Paper Company, the new paper trust, with a capital of $45,000,000.

Merger of Des Moines and Fort Dodge and Keokuk and Des Moines Railroads with Rock Island said to be in contemplation by the officials of the latter company. Both roads already controlled by the Rock Island.

Petition of the Boston Pneumatic Transit Company for permission to issue $700,000 additional stock.

Statement that earnings of General Electric Company last week were four times larger than in the same week a year ago.

Estimated that over $24,000,000 will be disbursed this month in dividends and interest, an increase of nearly $1,000,000 as compared with last year.

Canadian Pacific representatives not expected to attend to-day's meeting in Chicago of Western and transcontinental roads on Klondike rate.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside security market yesterday Third Avenue Railroad stock showed some weakness in response to the stories of the large expenditures which the company will have to make in order to change their motive power. Forty-second Street stock was weak in sympathy. A slightly higher quotation was made for Brooklyn City.

Among the out-of-town gas stocks Buffalo common was the feature. There was a good speculative and investment demand for the stock, which sold as high as 32. The bulls on Buffalo Gas base hopes on the estimates of insiders that the property will show a surplus for 1898 equal to 4 per cent. on the common stock. St. Joseph Gas bonds were quoted about 1 per cent. higher. Syracuse Gas was higher. In the local gas group there was a better trading market for Standard.

Of the industrials, Malt common was especially weak, selling down to 21½. The preferred was also lower. The weakness of the Malt stocks was a surprise to insiders. Glucose common and preferred were practically unchanged. Parties representing Glucose insiders yesterday circulated the statement that the earnings for the five months past are equal to 7 per cent. on the entire capital stock.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	204½	205½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brooklyn Elevated trust receipts	5	5½
Brooklyn Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80½	81¾
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	73
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2	92	94
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3½
Kings County Traction	48	51
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	103	104
New Orleans Traction common	2¾	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	18
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	109
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	176	178
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	110	112
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	10	10
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	97

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	93½	95
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	96	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry	65	68
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex interest	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	57
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana Stock, ex dividend	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, assent	69	71

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	94¾	
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	31¼	
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	88	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	75	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wis.) stock	62	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	147	148
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	162	169
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	20½	22
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	84½	86
Western Gas Company bonds	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders	39	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	54	64
Glucose common	34	35
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	8	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	95
Lorillard Company pf.	118	116¼
Malt common	21½	22½
Malt preferred, ex dividend	73½	74¾
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	(1½	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	356	390
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney preferred	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	392½	394
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	157½	158½
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago 1st 5s	51½	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151½
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	112

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	340	Imp. & Traders'	525
American Exch.	170	Irving	147½
Central National	160	Mech. & Traders'	110
Chatham	290	Mercantile	168
City	700	National Union	226
Columbia	146	New Amsterdam	240
Commerce	207	N. Y. County	700
Continental	127	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	135
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Seaboard National	174
Gallatin National	300	Second National	450
Garfield National	700	Shoe & Leather	97
German-American	113	Tradesmen's	105
Hanover	380	West Side	275
Hide & Leather	150	Western National	150

There was a sale of 10 shares of American Exchange at 174.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
THURSDAY, FEB. 3,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Wm. B. Davenport, Public Administrator of Kings County, N. Y.
$2,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., Series B, 1908.
By order of Executors Estate of Mary B. Loomis, dec'd.
161 shs. Boston & N. Y. Air Line R. R. Prefd.
90 shs. Naugatuck R. R.
40 shs. N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R.
190 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
117 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank, N. Y.
71 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank, N. Y.
67 shs. Bridgeport (Conn.) Natl. Bank.
59 shs. City Natl. Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
4 shs. 1st Natl. Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
28 shs. Aetna Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford.
12 shs. Hartford Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford.
53 shs. Adams Express Co.
25 shs. American Express Co.
39 shs. Cent. Park, N. & E. River R. R. Co.
$3,000 Boston & N. Y. Air Line R. R. 1st 5s, 1905.
$5,000 Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling Ry. 1st Consol. 5s, 1933.
$6,000 Sunbury, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre R. R. Skg. Fd. 5s, 1928.
$5,000 Town of Middletown, Conn., Refunding 4s, 1910.
$2,000 Bridgeport (Conn.) Gas Light Co. 4½s, 1909.
$10,000 Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. Regst. 5s, 1913.
$2,000 Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. Regst. 6s, 1912.
$3,000 Cuyadutta Electric R. R., Gloversville, N. Y., 1st 6s, 1922. Guar.
$2,000 Jamaica, N. Y., Township Water Co. 1st 6s, 1908.
(By order of Executors.)
$3,000 Jersey City 7 p. c. Water Bds., 1902.
$2,000 Jersey City 6 p. c. Water Bds., 1907.
55 shs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co., Brooklyn.
71 shs. The Union Manfg. Co. at Petersborough, N. H.
(By order of Trustee.)
$1,000 West Shore R. R. 1st 4s, 2361.
$1,000 St. Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st 6s, 1919.
$500 Chi., St. Paul & Minn. R. R. 1st 6s, 1918.
$3,000 Ft. Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s, 1912.
$1,000 Winona, St. Peters, R. R. 2d 7s, 1907.
$1,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. (Madison Exten.) 1st 7s, 1911.
$500 City of Waterbury, Conn., 4s, 1919.
(By order of Assignee of Geo. B. Morewood & Co.)
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$45 American Smokeless Powder Co. stock scrip.
(For acct. of Union Trust Co., N. Y.)
$15,000 Troy Steel Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. 30-year Gold Bds., 1926, Jan. 1898, coupons on.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
5 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
30 shs. Home Insurance Co.
100 shs. Pacific Bank.
3 shs. Astor Place Bank.
15 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
50 shs. Home Bank of N. Y.
121 shs. Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern R. R.
15 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
70 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
15 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs. Columbia Bank.
$22,000 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Ave. 2d 6s, Inc. Bds.
$20,000 Illinois Cent. R. R. (St. L. Div. & Term.) 1st 3s, 1951.
$500 Colonial Club, N. Y., 2d 5s, 1911.
$1,000 Hebrew Benevolent & Orphan Asylum Society of N. Y. 3 p. c. Bds.
40 shs. 1st Natl. Bank of Buffalo, Wyoming, (Hypd.)
15 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
19 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
35 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Columbia Bank.
$2,000 Eastchester Electric Co. 1st 5s, 1911.
$1,000 Mingo Coal Co. 1st 6s, 1915.
10 shs. Mingo Coal Co.
20 shs. Leather Manf. Natl. Bank.
13 shs. Oriental Bank.
$11,000 Penn. Central Brewing Co. 1st 6s, 1927.
$5,600 Southern States Land and Timber Co. Ltd. 1st 6s, Deb. Bds. (Trust Co. Receipts.)
$2,800 Trust Receipts for assessment on same.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.
50 shs. German Exchange Bank.
$4,000 Chic. and Eastern Illinois R. R. Genl. Consld. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1937.
$10,000 McGregor Empire Compress Co. of Texas, 1906.
20 shs. Title Guar. and Trust Co.
$6,000 Staten Island Electric R. R. 1st

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN FEBRUARY ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 1, 1898, AS FOLLOWS:

Arkansaw Water Co., consolidated mortgage.
Alliance Water Works Co., consolidated mortgage.
Beloit Water Works Co.
Braddock Gas and Light Co.
Cornell Steamboat Co.
East St. Louis City Water Works Co., consolidated mortgage.
El Reno Water Co.
Elgin City Railway Co.
Freeport Water Co.
Fort Smith, Ark., Water Co.
Greenbush Water Co.
Galena Water Works Co., Kansas.
Gloversville and Broadalbin R. R. Co.
Indianapolis and Vincennes R. R. Co.
Jeffersonville, Ind., Water Supply Co.
Kalispell Water and Electric Co.
Larchmont Yacht Club.
Leadville Water Co., 6 per cent. coupons.
Leadville Water Co., 8 per cent. coupons.
Manitowoc Water Works Co.
Metropolitan Gas Light Co.
Muncie Water Co.
Omaha, City Water Works Co. of, due February 2.
Parsons Water Supply and Power Co.
People's Street Railway Co., Luzerne Co., Scranton, Pa.
Pittsburg Gas Light and Coke Co. (August, 1897, coupons.)
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Co.
Seymour Water Co.
Sheboygan, City Water Works Co. of.
Stevens Point Water Co.
Waterford Water Co., first mortgage. February 1st, 1898.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., dividend.
American Tobacco Co.
February 15th, 1898.
Chattanooga, City Water Works Co. of.
Pullman's Palace Car Co., dividend.
February 27th, 1898.
Mutual Real Estate Co.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY:

FEBRUARY 1st, 1898.

Atlantic, Ia., Electric Light.
East Grand Forks, Minn., School District No. 3.
Grant Co., Minn., Independent School District No. 3 (Herman Refunding).
Keithsburg, Ill., Water Works.
King Co., Wash., School District No. 73 (West Seattle.)
Kootenai Co., Ida., School District No. 7.
Lena, Ill., Water Works.
Lexington, Ky., Funding.
New Richmond, Wis., Water Works.
Neosho, Mo., School Building.
Port Washington, Wis., School District No. 1.
Pullman, Wash., School District No. 59.
Rock Falls, Ill., Electric Light.
Sumner, Wash., School District No. 8.
Terrill Co., Ga., Court House.
Walnut Township, Ill., School District No. 1.
Whatcom, Wash., School District No. 1.
Winamac, Ind., School Building.

FEBRUARY 2d, 1898.

Escanaba, Mich., Refunding.

FEBRUARY 3d, 1898.

La Moure, No. Dak., Town Hall.

FEBRUARY 15th, 1898.

Boone, Ia., Independent School District.
St. Louis, Mich., Union School District No. 1.
Schome, Wash., School District No. 2.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland.
January 12th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., January 26th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., February 2nd, 1898.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

183rd Dividend.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1898.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.
(OF CHICAGO.)

54 WALL ST., NEW YORK, FEB. 1, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 25, 1898.

The transfer books will close, in New York, February 15th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and reopen February 28th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

H. W. OLCOTT, Asst. Secretary.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New York, January 12th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this Company has to-day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1898. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, the fifteenth instant, and reopened Wednesday, the second of February.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the net earnings for the six months ending December 31, 1897, on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable February 15th next to stockholders of record on February 10th, at 3:00 P. M. Checks for dividends will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.

GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, N. Y., January 29, 1898.

Pullman's Palace Car Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 124.
CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1898.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared, payable Feb. 15, to stockholders of record at close of business Feb. 1, 1898.

Transfer books will close Feb. 5 and reopen Feb. 16, 1898. A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company. 52 Wall Street, New York, Jan. 27, 1898.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and TWO PER CENT. on the common stock of this company will be paid at this office on Monday, Feb. 28, 1898. Transfer books will close on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 12 M., and reopen on Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1898.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 25th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d day of February. J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., January 15, 1898.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., N. Y., Jan. 29th, 1898.

Coupons due February 1st, 1898, on the **Second Mortgage Bonds** of this Company, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice Prest. and Treas.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.
New York, January 26th, 1898.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank, payable February 1st.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 21st, 1898.

The COUPONS due February 1st, 1898, on the Bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City.

JAMES BOWRON, Treasurer.

The German-American Bank,
New York, January 20th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 1st. The transfer books will be closed from January 24th to February 1st, inclusive.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

MOBILE & OHIO R. R. CO.—COUPON NO. 2 of the First Mortgage Montgomery Division Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after February 1, 1898, by the Central Trust Co. of New York. H. Y. TACON, Treasurer.
Mobile, January 21, 1898.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., N. Y., Jan. 31st, 1898.

Coupons of the **Kansas City and Pacific R. R. Co.** maturing Feb. 1st, 1898, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date. C. G. HEDGE, Vice Prest. and Treas.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$241,865,766
Gold reserve	164,061,350
Net silver	19,971,716
United States notes in Treasury	25,898,914
Treasury notes of 1890	3,581,496
Total receipts this day	1,357,147
Total receipts this month	37,333,628
Total receipts this year	245,084,202
Total expenditures this day	1,086,000
Total expenditures this month	36,352,000
Total expenditures this year	244,556,211
Deposits in National banks	45,194,962
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	35,585
Government receipts from internal revenue	797,284
Miscellaneous	106,782
Customs	453,080

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N.Y. City.

THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS IS PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 1ST, 1898:

American Cotton Oil Co. Debenture 8s.
Bedford, Ind., Funding 6s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series B, Second Mortgage 7s, Series H.
Portsmouth, Ohio, City 5s.
Rock Island, Ills., Water Works 5s.
Ridgeville, Ind., Public School 6s.
Red Key, Ind., School House 6s.
Summitville, Ind., Main St. Improvement 6s. February 14th.
Cass County, Ind., Kennel Ditch 6s. February 15th.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s, Annual 5s. February 26th.
Hamilton County, Ind., County 6s.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

STEINER, DAVIDSON & CO.—Certificate as to continued use of partnership name.

Whereas, The copartnership heretofore existing between LOUIS STEINER, EDMOND DAVIDSON, and BENJAMIN F. PARK, under the firm name and style of "STEINER, DAVIDSON & CO.," has expired by limitation; and

Whereas, The said copartnership was one having business relations with foreign countries; and

Whereas, The said LOUIS STEINER and EDMOND DAVIDSON, two of the partners therein, will hereafter continue the said business under the name and style of "STEINER, DAVIDSON & CO.," formerly carried on by the said copartnership under the said name and style.

Now, therefore, we, LOUIS STEINER, residing at No. 981 Madison Avenue, in the City of New York, and EDMOND DAVIDSON, residing at No. 102 East 61st Street, in the said City of New York, do hereby certify, pursuant to the Statute allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases, that we are the sole persons continuing the use of and now dealing and hereafter to deal under the said firm name of "STEINER, DAVIDSON & CO." and that our principal place of business is now at No. 547 Broadway, and after the first day of February, 1898, will be at No. 594 Broadway, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, January 29, 1898.

LOUIS STEINER,
EDMOND DAVIDSON.

City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 29th day of January, 1898, before me personally appeared Louis Steiner and Edmond Davidson, to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

C. L. WILBE, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys, &c., 346 Broadway, New York City, New York.

New York, Feb. 1, 1898.

MR. I. W. LAPSLEY IS A PARTNER IN OUR firm from this date. HOWARD LAPSLEY & Co.

STATE TRUST COMPANIES.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The State Banking Department to-day issued a statement showing the condition of the forty-four trust companies transacting business in this State. The statement shows their condition Jan. 1, 1898.

The total resources of these companies are $483,739,925 and their surplus $47,491,701. Their resources and liabilities are as follows:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$32,624,995
Stock investments	113,525,797
Loaned on collaterals	230,681,708
Loaned on personal securities	31,183,291
Overdrafts	25,044
Due from banks or brokers	568,935
Real estate	8,760,130
Cash on deposit in other institutions	47,202,080
Cash on hand	7,832,420
Other assets	11,435,570
Total assets	483,739,925

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$33,000,000
Undivided profits	7,813,229
Deposits in trust	185,099,694
General deposits	198,229,029
Other liabilities	12,106,270

The following other statistics are shown: Interest and commissions received during the year, $19,583,085; interest paid, $7,568,462; expenses, $3,202,240; dividends declared, $4,354,553; deposits made by order of the courts during the year, $2,472,334; total of deposits on which interest is allowed at the time of the statement, $351,031,687; amount of bonds and mortgages foreclosed, $4,380,037.

The statement also includes statistics relative to the condition of the eighteen safe deposit companies in the State. Their total resources are $5,116,362, and their excess of resources over liabilities, $472,690.

Their resources and liabilities are:

RESOURCES.

Stock investments	$1,342,356
Real estate	2,590,897
Value of safes	560,924
Furniture	95,378
Loans	5,802
Cash deposited	80,836
Cash on hand	4,009
Safe rentals	29,804
Silver storage	15,314
Warehouse storage	88,005
Tin boxes	6,014
Other assets	302,009
Total assets	5,116,362

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,283,300
Bonds	100,000
Loans on bonds	300,000
Other loans	295,638
Interest due	4,800
Expenses	9,857

A PREDICTION FULFILLED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A week ago to-day I sent a communication to your paper, in which I ventured the prediction that those who sacrificed their securities on the war scare would be buying their stocks back ten points higher within two months' time.

I inclose the following list of active stocks, with accompanying prices showing how utterly idiotic was the scare which the timid bulls were subjected to, and only say in conclusion that conditions are such, both present and prospective, to warrant a much greater improvement in our stocks and bonds.

The following table may prove interesting:

	Jan. 24.	Jan. 29.
Burlington	97	100
Lake Shore	179½	194
Louisville	54¾	58¾
New York Central	112¼	118¾
Northern Pacific preferred	62	68
Rock Island	87½	93½
Union Pacific	30	34½

and others too numerous to mention.

New York City, Jan. 31, 1898. C. L. M.

FEBRUARY DISBURSEMENTS.

In estimating the February interest and dividend payments, The Daily Stockholder to-day will say:

"February is one of the smallest months we have in point of payments. Interest becomes due and is payable to-day on bonds having a par value of $416,848,743, the amount of such dividends being $9,426,936, as compared with $8,772,645 in 1897, $8,205,155 in 1896, and $7,844,644 in 1895. Dividends have been declared or are payable during the month on stocks having a par value of $481,241,515, the dividends aggregating $14,861,403, as against $14,614,482 last year, $13,630,579 in 1896, and $14,532,067 in 1895. A comparison of the disbursements for the past two years is as follows:

	1898.	1897.	1898.
Bonds	$338,641,243	$362,582,743	$416,848,743
Interest	8,205,155	8,772,645	9,426,936
Stock	430,916,128	467,590,415	481,241,515
Dividends	13,630,579	14,614,482	14,861,403
Total disbursements	21,135,734	23,387,127	24,288,339

"The total disbursements aggregate, therefore, $24,288,339, against $23,387,127 last year and $21,835,734 in 1896. Interest is payable on the Government 4s and 5s, aggregating nearly $3,000,000—we can safely count, therefore, on total payments of about $32,000,000."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
3d week Jan.	$12,314	$10,412	$10,802
From Jan. 1	36,883	29,111	30,710
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	509
3d week Jan.	$31,189	$28,351	$39,189
From July 1	1,065,965	895,553	
IOWA CENTRAL for December—			
Gross earnings	168,342	131,344	160,260
Op. expenses	108,817	87,928	97,883
Net earnings	54,525	43,416	62,377
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	976,705	814,681	947,202
Op. expenses	652,477	563,298	575,365
Net earnings	344,228	251,383	371,837
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for December—			
Gross earnings	40,971	32,304	46,656
Op. expenses	22,227	17,083	21,507
Net earnings	18,744	15,221	25,149
Other income	861	184	
Total	19,605	15,405	25,149
Charges, taxes, &c.	14,140	14,107	14,847
Surplus	5,465	1,298	10,302
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	210,282	227,337	269,575
Op. expenses	126,079	121,730	117,267
Net earnings	84,303	105,607	152,308
Other income	2,116	1,359	
Charges, taxes, &c.	81,840	84,640	85,536
Surplus	4,579	22,317	66,972
Total	86,419	106,957	152,308

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 31, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
22½	22⅝	3,050	American Cotton Oil.	22	22⅝	22	22½	+ ⅝
77	77¼	1,620	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	77	77⅞	77	77⅞	+ ½
8⅞	9	300	American Spirits Mfg.	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+ ½
22¼	22⅜	220	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	22	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
135⅞	138¼	19,958	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138¾	139¼	137⅝	138⅝	+ ⅝
89	89½	19,833	American Tobacco	88¼	90	88½	89½	+ 1½
85½	86¼	125	Ann Arbor pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ⅛
13¼	13½	1,345	At., T. & S. F.	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	+ ⅛
31⅜	31⅝	9,202	At., T. & S. F. pf.	31½	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	15⅝	5,631	Baltimore & Ohio	13⅝	16⅝	13⅝	15⅞	+ 2⅛
6	6¼	440	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6½	6¼	6	6	− ⅛
3⅝	3⅞	750	Bay State Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
40⅜	40⅝	11,175	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40½	40⅝	40	40¼	− ⅛
122	123¼	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	122	122	122	122	− 1½
5¼	5½	200	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾	− ⅛
28	29	70	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
55	55¼	810	Canada Southern	55⅛	55⅝	55⅛	55⅞	+ ⅜
88¼	88⅜	200	Canadian Pacific	88¼	88⅞	88¼	88⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	24⅜	44,589	Chesapeake & Ohio	23½	24⅝	23⅞	24⅜	+ 1⅛
100½	100⅝	31,391	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	100⅜	101⅞	100⅜	100⅝	+ ⅜
109½	110¼	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	110⅜	110⅜	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
14½	14¾	6,635	Chicago Great West.	14⅞	15	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
9½	9¾	1,258	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9¼	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛
32½	33	406	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
96⅛	96¾	21,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	96⅛	96⅞	96	96⅛	+ ⅛
145	145¼	688	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	144⅜	144⅞	144⅜	144⅞	+ ⅛
126½	126¾	7,158	Chicago & Northw.	126¼	127	125⅞	126	+ ⅞
166¼	...	78	Chi. & Northw. pf.	165	167	165	167	...
93½	93⅝	6,630	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	94⅛	94¼	93⅝	93⅞	− ⅛
7	7⅜	250	Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜	...
25⅞	26⅛	1,040	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	26½	26½	26	26	− ¼
37½	37⅝	5,570	C., C., C. & St. L.	37⅝	38¼	37½	37½	+ ½
84	85½	285	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	83	85	83	85	+3
17⅛	17⅜	11,950	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	17⅝	18	17⅛	17¾	...
6⅞	7	400	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
191¼	192	600	Consolidated Gas	192	192	191¼	192	+ ¼
34½	35	350	Consolidated Ice	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½	− ⅛
85	87	211	Consolidated Ice pf.	86½	86½	86¼	86¼	− ⅛
112⅜	113½	883	Delaware & Hudson.	113	113⅝	113	113⅝	+ 1⅛
155½	156¼	520	Del., Lack. & West.	155	156⅛	155	156⅛	+ 2⅛
50½	50⅝	2,790	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅝	51	50⅝	51	+ ⅛
15¼	15⅝	300	Erie	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	...
39¼	39⅝	2,110	Erie 1st pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	13	222	Flint & P. M.	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
...	...	293	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	20⅜	21	20⅜	21	+ ¼
16¼	16⅜	800	Ft. W. & R. G.	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ 1¼
36⅜	36½	2,390	General Electric	36¼	37¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
140½	142	325	Great Northern pf.	138½	140	138½	140	+ 5
32⅜	32⅝	3,880	Hawaiian Sugar	30⅞	33	30½	32½	+ 2
108¾	109	3,345	Illinois Central	108¼	108⅞	108¼	108⅞	+ ⅝
51	55	550	Illinois Steel Co.	55¼	55½	55¼	55½	+ ½
9	9¼	400	Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	...
21½	22	879	K., C., Ptts. & Gulf.	21¼	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ 1¼
32	36	100	Keokuk & Western	34	34	34	34	...
44	44½	800	Laclede Gas	44⅝	44⅞	44	44	− ⅛
71¼	72	701	L. E. & W. pf., ex div.	72½	73	72	72	+ ⅝
190½	192	1,920	Lake Shore	194½	194½	191	192	− 2
42	43	60	Long Island	42	42	41	41	...
59⅞	60	10,308	Louisville & Nashville.	59¾	60½	59¼	59½	− 1⅛
118¼	118⅜	23,415	Manhattan Con	118¼	118⅝	117⅝	117⅝	− ⅝
147	147½	1,518	Metropolitan St. Ry.	146¾	147⅝	146½	147⅝	+ 1⅜
107	107¼	1,351	Michigan Central	107¼	107¾	107	107¾	+ ⅞
25	26	100	Minn. & St. Louis	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
55½	56	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	+ ¼
60	65	515	Minnesota Iron	59⅞	60	59⅞	60	...
13⅝	13⅞	1,635	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	...
39⅞	40¼	4,487	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	40⅞	40⅞	40	40	− ⅛
34⅞	35⅛	4,480	Missouri Pacific	35¼	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
30	31	110	Mobile & Ohio	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
35⅜	35⅝	2,085	National Lead Co.	36	36¾	36	36¼	+ 1
107½	109	548	National Lead Co. pf.	107¼	108¼	106¼	108¼	+ 1
7⅞	8½	600	New Central Coal	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
95¼	95⅝	3,520	New Jersey Central	95	96	94⅝	95½	+ 1
25	29	100	New York Air Brake	26	26	26	26	...
118½	118⅞	22,690	New York Central	119	119⅝	118⅜	118⅝	− ⅛
194	196	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	193½	193½	193½	193½	+ 3
15	15⅛	1,740	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	...
75	76	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	76	76	76	+ 1
39½	41	300	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	40	40	40	39½	− ⅝
10	12	200	N. Y., Sus. & West.	11	11	11	11	− 1
28½	28⅝	200	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
48½	48½	1,363	Norfolk & West. pf.	48¼	48⅝	48	48¼	+ ⅛
5¾	5⅞	405	North American	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅝	...
28⅝	28⅞	25,743	Northern Pacific	28⅝	28⅝	27⅝	28½	+ ⅛
68	68⅜	33,415	Northern Pacific pf.	68	69	68	68½	+ ⅝
50	...		Ontario Mining	3¼	3¼	...	3¼	...
17⅞	18	1,335	Ontario & Western	17⅞	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
28¾	28¾	200	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	28¾	28¾	27½	27½	+ ¼
52	53⅜	1,520	Oregon R. & Nav.	52	53⅜	51¾	53⅜	+ 2½
71¼	71½	450	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71½	71½	71	71	− ½
24½	25	2,991	Oregon Short Line	24½	25	24½	25	+ ½
31¾	31¾	2,910	Pacific Mail	31¾	31¾	31	31	− ¾
118½	119¼	21,285	Pennsylvania R. R.	118½	119¼	118¼	118¾	+ 1
98	99¾	27,020	People's Gas, Chicago	98	99¾	98	98¾	+ 1⅛
42¼	42⅝	1,400	P., C., C. & St. L.	42¼	42⅝	42	42⅜	+ ½
69¾	69⅞	510	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ½
173½	175	375	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	173½	176¾	173½	176¾	+ 2½
22¼	22½	3,500	Reading	22¼	23	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
51¼	52	13,868	Reading 1st pf.	51¼	52⅝	51	51⅞	+ ¾
27⅝	28½	1,640	Reading 2d pf.	27⅝	28½	27⅝	28	+ ¾
...	...	100	Rensselaer & Saratoga	182½	182½	182½	182½	+ ½
120⅞	122	100	R., W. & Og., ex div.	120⅞	121½	120⅞	121½	...
48	48¾	171	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	− ¼
17	18	15	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	...
...	.7⅝	200	St. L. & S. F.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
56½	56⅞	310	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56¾	56¾	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
26¼	26½	450	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26½	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ⅛
4	5	100	St. L. Southw.	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
10	10½	650	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10	10½	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
124	127	650	St. Paul, Min. & Man.	124	125	124	124½	+ ¼
76⅞	77½	3,047	St. Paul & Omaha	77¼	78½	77	77¼	+ ¼
20	20½	100	Southern Pacific	20	20	20	20	...
9¼	9⅜	1,650	Southern Railway	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
31⅝	32	6,206	Southern Railway pf.	32	32⅝	31⅝	32½	+ ⅜
25¼	25⅞	2,330	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
12¾	12¾	1,400	Texas Pacific	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
179½	180¼	1,000	Third Avenue	176	180	176	180	− 2
17	19½	300	Twin City R. T.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¾
35⅛	35¾	41,035	U. P., all in. pd.	34⅝	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ¾
9	9¼	600	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	9¼	9¼	9	9	...
7⅝	7⅝	4,610	United States Leather.	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
65¼	66	5,341	U. S. Leather pf.	65¼	67	65¼	66	+ 1
65½	66¼	200	U. S. Rubber pf.	65½	66¼	65½	65½	+ ⅛
...	...	350	Wabash	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
19	19	2,795	Wabash pf.	18⅞	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
112	116	13	Wells-Fargo Express	113	116	113	116	...
...	...	300	West Chicago Street.	101	101¼	101	101¼	+ ¼
91½	91¾	3,485	Western Union Tel.	91⅝	92¼	91⅝	92	+ ⅛
3	3⅛	420	W. & L. E., pd. as. pd.	3	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
13	14	100	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. pd.	13½	13½	13½	13¾	− ⅛
Sales		542,458						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891, ex d.	99½	...	Col. Fuel & Iron	24¾	25	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	86	88
4s, r., 1907	113	113½	Col. F. & I. pf.	70	78	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	7	...
4s, r., 1907	114½	115	Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	7	7½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	17	...
4s, r., 1925	128	128½	C., H. V. & T. pf.	21	21½	Morris & Essex	170	175
4s, c., 1925	129	129½	Com. Cable	175	...	Nat. Lin. Oil	18	18½
5s, r., 1904	113¼	113¾	Consol Coal	38	...	National Starch	7½	9
5s, c., 1904	114½	114¾	Den. & R. G.	13¼	14	Nat. St. 1st pf.	77	80
Currency 6s, 1899	104	...	D. M. & Ft. D.	12	13	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	30
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¾	...	D. M. & Ft. D

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Day of Small Transactions Both at Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

John H. Berry has sold for Louisa A. Finck, to Alfred Ogden, for $55,000, the old buildings at the southwest corner of Greenwich and Albany Streets, on a plot 50 by 65. The buyer gives in part payment, $65,000, the apartment house Alexis, southwest corner of Marcy and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn, 50 by 100. Mr. Berry has resold, in connection with Arthur R. Parsons, the property at Greenwich and Albany Streets, to a builder for improvement.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold, for Max Freund, to the Central Realty Company, for improvement, the property 127 to 131 Mercer Street, 50 by 100. This plot was purchased by Mr. Freund only recently.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have purchased from Abraham Nelson the five-story flat, 246 Second Street, 24.9 by 106.

Abraham Sprung has sold the three-story dwelling, 241 Henry Street, 23.1 by 80.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have leased to the New York Camera Club for a term of five years from May 1 the entire eighth floor of the Bancroft Building, 3, 5, and 7 West Twenty-ninth Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to William C. Lester, for $6,600, the plot occupied by a two-story frame dwelling and stable, southeast corner of Boscobel Avenue and Elliott Street, running northeast along Elliott Street 49.6 by north 149 by east 70 to Cromwell Avenue, by south 178 by west 169 to Boscobel Avenue, by north 51.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Samuel E. Jacobs, for $130,179, the two and three story concert hall 134 and 136 East Fourteenth Street, together with the three-story brick dwelling 133 East Thirteenth Street, beginning on Fourteenth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, south 206.6 to Thirteenth Street, by west 21 by north 90 by west 41.6 by north 116.6 to Fourteenth Street, by east 62.5; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Samuel H. Vanderbeck, for $54,610, the four four-story brick flats, 1,010 to 1,016 Brook Avenue, 123 by 100 and irregular; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John F. Steeves, for $17,240, the four three-story frame tenements, Intervale Avenue, southeast side, 119.3 feet northeast of Home Street, running southeast 52.11 by northeast 54.8 by north 52.6 by northwest 59.2 to Intervale Avenue, by southwest 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Pratt A. Brown, referee, 806 and 808 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 125 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 50 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $2,762.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 10 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 185 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,690.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 346 to 354 Hudson Street and 83 to 89 Charlton Street, being the northeast corner of the streets named, 99.6 by 100, Trinity Church leasehold, seven three-story brick and frame buildings.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Alexander T. Mason, referee, 527 First Avenue, west side, 24.7 feet south of Thirty-first Street, 24.7 by 75, five-story iron-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,837.

On the premises at noon by Perry J. Fuller, referee, 1,881 Railroad Avenue, east side, 218 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 40 by 150, two three-story frame tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,315.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

West End Avenue, southeast corner of Seventieth Street, and West End Avenue, northeast corner of Sixty-ninth Street, eight five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 67 and 25.5 by 77; J. T. and J. A. Farley, Nevada apartment house, owners; Thom & Wilson of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $170,000.

Seventieth Street, south side, 82 feet east of West End Avenue, and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 82 feet east of West End Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 18 by 86; same owners and architects; cost, $36,000.

Nos. 129 and 131 Amsterdam Avenue, for two one-story brick stores, 20 by 60; John A. Moore of 310 West Seventy-eighth Street, owner; T. H. Styles of 101 Powell Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

No. 318 East Houston Street, to a four-story brick office building; M. Zimmerman, owner; I. Kastner of 744 Broadway, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 369 to 373 Third Avenue and 204 to 208 East Twenty-seventh Street, to a seven-story brick factory; George Storm of 602 Madison Avenue, owner; C. T. Berg of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 2,352 First Avenue, to a four-story brick flat, with store; August Jacob of 527 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $1,000.

Hoe Avenue, northwest corner of Freeman Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Babette Blumenthal, owner; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 31.

AVENUE A, 1,016, 25x79.8; George Giebelhouse and wife to Thomas H. Wilcox. 10
BROADWAY, 1,168; John H. Wright and wife to Caroline H. Johnston. 110,000
BROADWAY, 1,168; John H. Wright, as executor, to Caroline H. Johnston. 1
BROADWAY, 1,168; Lydia E. Wright to Caroline C. Johnston. 1
CATHARINE ST, w s, 69 ft s of 20th Av, 25x102.6; William Reinhardt and wife to Annie S. C. Reinert. 800
CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 109st St, 75.8x100; Julius Schattman and wife to Adolf Kerp. 100
DELANCEY ST, 48 and 50 and 161 Eldridge St; Margaret A. Kipp, individually and as executrix, to Michael J. Adrian. 43,500
DELANCEY ST, 48 and 50, and 161 Eldridge St, 50x80; Catharine A. O'Connell and others to Michael J. Adrian. 1
DELANCEY ST, 48 and 50, and 161 Eldridge St, 50x80; Richard C. Kipp to Michael J. Adrian. 1
EAST HOUSTON ST, n s, 60.2 ft w of Mulberry St, 2.3x24.3x24.1; Gustavus Sidenberg and others, executors and trustees, to Baldwin Schlesinger. 1,650
HAMILTON ST, n s, 244.2 ft e of Catharine St, 19.9x82.10x irregular; Della Rush to Joseph Smolensky and another. 1
INTERVALE AV, s e s, 119.3 ft n of Home St, 100x59.1x52.6x54.9x52.11; Horace Secor, Jr., to John F. Steeves. 1,000
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 51.2 ft s of 73d St, 17x70; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to William Boggs. 1,500
LOTS 65 and 66, Block B, map of Mapes estate; Clara Hall to Sarah Tichborne. 4,800
MADISON ST, 132, n s, 20x100; Franz Backhaus and wife to Mayer Werkowitz. $1
MANHATTAN AV, 502 and 504; Mary E. Harris and another to Bertha J. Goodhart. 48,000
MILL CREEK, adjoining meadow of Edward Briggs, containing 4 acres; Susan Duryea and others to Henry W. F. Fredericks. 1,200
MONROE ST, 282, and 450 Cherry St, 25x125; Mary Sandy to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 1
MURRAY ST, n s, 35.8 ft w of Washington St, 18.9x42.3; Lewis Radford to Carinus Bogart. 10
PARK AV, n e corner of 74th St, 102.2x25; W. W. Hall and wife to Robert Gordon and another. 1
PARK AV, w s, 67.7 ft s of 92d St, 17.3x71; Bertha J. Goodhart to Mary E. Harris. 17,500
PIKE ST, w s, 25 ft s of Madison St, 25x71; Harris Rosenthal and wife to Esther L. Hurwitz. 1
PITT ST, e s, 131.2 ft n of Broome St, 21.10x100; Ludwig Kasch, trustee, and as executor, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 13,000
PITT ST, e s, 87.6 ft n of Broome St, 21.10x100; Mary Farrell to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 13,500
PITT ST, e s, 109.4 ft n of Broome St, 21.10x100; Ann Reilly and others to Pincus Lowenfeld. 1
WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 195th St, 100x100; Webster Av, w s, 100 ft s of 195th St, 50x100x50.2x100; Henry D. Purroy and wife to Josephine M. Purroy. 1
WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 195th St, 100x100; Webster Av w s, 100 ft s of 195th St, 50x100x50.2x100; Charles D. Purroy to Josephine M. Purroy. 1
1ST AV, w s, 57.1 ft s of 115th St, 18.9x99; Johanna D. Favorat to Henrietta Burkhardt. 1
1ST AV, w s, 57.1 ft s of 115th St, 18.9x99; Charles Burkhardt and wife to Johanna D. Favorat. 1
1ST AV, w s, 57.1 ft s of 115th St, 18.9x99; Henrietta Burkhardt and another to Maria Rubano. 10,500
1ST AV, w s, 57.1 ft s of 115th St, 18.9x99; Adam Radlein and wife to Charles Burkhardt. 1
2D AV, w s, 22 ft s of 105th St, 26.11x irregular; Franz Jaeger to Margaret Jaeger. 1
2D AV, e s, 60.11 ft n of 120th St, 20x80; Lena Pommenheim to Moses Stonehill. 10,500
2D AV, n e corner of 10th St, 25x103; Norman T. M. Melless, referee, to George W. Murray. 20,000
2D AV, e s, 105 ft n of 51st St, 20.5x100; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to William C. Davidson. 16,100
3D AV, w s, 80 ft n of 94th St, 20x80; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to the American Tobacco Company. 1
9TH AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 52d St, 26x100; Mary A. Gordon to Frank Greene and wife. 1
11TH AV, n e corner of 187th St, 75x100; Emma L. Schaffer to James Bowers. 1
18TH AV, n s, 219 ft w of White Plains Av, 36x114; Philip Bohnet to Harry Brown. 1
7TH ST, 97½ n s, 142.5 ft e of 1st Av, 19x97.6; John F. McKeon to Rachel R. Bracker. 1
7TH ST, 66, 25x91; Bernhard Klingenstein and wife to Samuel Braunschweiger. 1
10TH ST, 264 East, 25x96.4; Victor Gerhards to Rachel Nachtigall. 100
34TH ST, 259 West; Simon J. Tilton and wife to Cornelius F. Sheahan. 100
83RD ST, s s, 65 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x80; Charles Tellmann and wife to Tilly Tellmann. 1
58TH ST, 129 East, 16.6x100.5; George G. Battle, referee, to Lena Post. 750
59TH ST, 337 and 339 West, 50x100.5; James Bowers to Emma L. Schaeffer. 1
61ST ST, 237 West, 25x100.5; William E. Finn to John Addison. 1
68TH ST, s s, 41 ft w of Madison Av, 18x100.5; Mary K. Browne to Helen B. Browne. 10
68TH ST, 357 East, 25x98.9; Rachel R. Bracker to John F. McKeon. 1
69TH ST, s e corner of Audubon Av, 85x39; J. Carlyle Raymond and wife to Thomas W. Smith. 1
72D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 50x102.2; Pauline Levi to Henry Brabandt. 1
77TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Heinrich D. A. Bauhahn and wife to Matilda von Ramdohr. 24,000
77TH ST, 328 East, 25x102.2; Moses Cohn and wife to Karl M. Wallach and another. 1
80TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 183.9x irregular; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Clarence F. True. 5,017
88TH ST, 325 East, 25x100.8; Eberhard Schmidt and wife to Mary L. Jacobs and another. 10
89TH ST, 530 and 532 East, 50x100.8; Frederick W. Sauer to William Kirchhof. 100
97TH ST, n s, 154 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 14x100.11; William S. Kane and wife to Clarence F. True. 1
104TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x100; William Cumming, Jr., and others to John T. Halliday and wife, exchange and. 1
107TH ST, n s, 104 ft w of 2d Av, 31x100.11; Annie Frank to Elise Lotze. 1
113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.10; George B. de Forest, as executor, to Edward Oppenheimer and another. 1
113TH ST, n s, 137.10 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11; Pauline Rosenstock to Elizabeth Meyer and another. 10,500
113TH ST, n s, 137.10 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11; Elizabeth Kyle to Alexander Kyle, Jr. 1
113TH ST, n s, 137.10 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11; Andrew Kyle, Jr., to William Engel and wife. 9,500
113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.10; George B. de Forest, executor, to Edward Oppenheimer and another. 1
117TH ST, s s, 260.5 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; Andrew Nelson and wife to Jacob Goldfiam. 6,000
120TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Horace J. Brookes to Nelson D. Stilwell. 1
120TH ST, 60 West; Mattie A. Cockburn to Albert Hochster and another. 100
121ST ST, s s, 54 ft e of 7th Av, 21x100.11; Marcus Nathan and wife to Bella Meyer. 1
125TH ST, s s, 33 ft e of 7th Av, 42x100.11; James A. Mahony and wife to Marcus Nathan. 100
125D ST, n s, 233.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.2x100.11; Charles H. Galliker and wife to Theodore Diederick. 50,000
123D ST, n s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 45.11x100.11; Frederica Brettell to Congregation Adath Israel of West Harlem. 23,250
123D ST, 519 West, 33.8x100.11; Charles H. Galliker and wife to Coraleen M. Paige. 50,000
131ST ST, n s, 260 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Mary Sandy. 1
132D ST, 38 and 40 West, 30x99.11; William Quinn to Denis Quinn. 1
147TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 17x99.11; Marcus Nathan and wife to William J. Murray. 1
154TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Maggie Noulet to Emil S. Levi. 10
159TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Boulevard, 50x99.11; William Topping and wife to Isma Schreyer. 100
159TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Boulevard, 150x99.11; William Topping and wife to Isma Schreyer. 100
160TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 150x99.11; William J. Murray and wife to Marcus Nathan. 1
160TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 150x99.11; Marcus Nathan and wife to James A. Mahoney. 1
167TH ST, n s, 23.7 ft e of Kelly St, 26x97.6x26x95.4; Frank McGarry and wife to Charles E. Grubert. 1,000

Recorded Leases.

EWEN, Maria L., to Charles H. Smith; 280 Division St, 5 years. $700
LUDLUM, William H., to the Merchants' Refrigerating Company; 144 Reade St, 20 years. 2,650
MAHER, Delia, to Nicholas Downey; 634 West 34th St, 5 years. 1,600-1,800
SAUER, Frederick W., and others to Frederick Knack, Jr.; 2,504 8th Av, 2 5-12 years. 1,500
SCHMID, Josephine, to Ernest C. Bertram; 78 Cortlandt St, 5 years. 1,800
THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA College, City of New York, to Charles H. Murray; 47 West 47th St, 21 years. 738
WEINSTEIN, Joseph, to Laura Weissman; Broome St, n e corner of Columbia St, 4 5-12 years. 600

Recorded Mortgages.

ADDISON, John, to William E. Finn; 237 West 61st St, ½ year. 3,000
BALKAM, George H., to Theron G. Strong; 351 West 121st St, 3 years. 11,000
BALLSHUN, Joseph, to William Strange, as guardian, &c.; s s of 114th St, 450 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years. 18,000
BERTRAM, Ernest C., to Bernhelmer & Schmid; 78 Cortlandt Av, lease. 700
BOGART, Osmond, to Lewis Radford; 97 Murray St, 1 year. 7,000
BRAND, Jacob, to Jennie Levy; n s of 40th St, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year. 900
COHN, Moses, and wife to William H. Lane and another; 328 East 77th St, 5 years. 15,000
COHN, Joseph, to the German Savings Bank of New York; 2,075 3d Av, 1 year. 16,000
CONGREGATION ADATH ISRAEL OF West Harlem to Frederica Brettell; n s of 123d St, 375 ft w of 6th Av, ½ year. 7,750
DAVIDSON, William C., to Solomon L. Hahn; e s of 2d Av, 105 ft n of 51st St, 3 years. 12,000
DAY, Lyman H., to Helen D. Bogart; n s of 132d St, 150 ft w of Cypress or Trinity Av, 3 years. 5,000
DIEDERICK, Theo, to Equitable Savings Society; 521 West 123d St, installments. 40,000
DORMAN, Orlando P., to Anna B. Smith; 341 West End Av, demand. 20,000
FLOYD, Alice C., to William H. Young; s s of 95th St, 208.4 ft w of West End Av, 5 years. 12,000
FLOYD, Alice C., to Harriet L. Van Benthuysen; s s of 88th St, 208.4 ft w of West End Av, 5 years. 3,000
GALLAGHER, William W., to Judson S. Todd; Lot 361, map of lands of C. C. Moore, 16th Ward, 1 year. 21,500
GOLD, Rosa, to Harold M. Sill and others; 2,320 Av, 3 years. 11,000
GOLDFLAM, Jacob, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 114th St, 250.8 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year. 3,500
GREENBERG, Meyer, to L. Lindsey Fountaine; 42 Duane St, demand. 1,000
GREENFIELD, Frank, and wife to John Hardy; 457 9th Av, 5 years. 11,000
HALL, William H., to William D. Manning; s s of 115th St, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year. 26,000
HARRIS, Emma, and Henry D. to Julius Sands; 1,148 Park Av, 3½ years. 4,000
HERRICK, Elias J., to the Seamens' Bank for Savings of New York; 39 West 54th St, 3 years. 45,900
JACKSON, Mary, and Ellen Lutz to Mary A. Lodge; n e corner of Webster Av and 174th St, 3 years. 6,000
JACKSON, Robert, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 2d Av, s e s, 123.5 ft n e of 90th St, 3 years. 12,000
JACOBS, Mary L., and another to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n s of 88th St, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years. 10,000
KNACK, Frederick, Jr., to George Ehret; 2,504 8th Av, Pincus, lease, 5 years. 2,500
KIRCHHOF, William, to Frederick W. Sauer; 538 East 89th St, 1 year. 2,000
LEFKOWITZ, Mayer, to Franz Backhaus; 133 Madison St, installments. 9,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to The Corn Exchange Bank; 30 Pitt St, 1 year. 10,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 28 Pitt St, 1 year. 1,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 32 Pitt St, 1 year. 1,000
MARASCO, Rocco M., to Payson Merrill; 284 Mott St, 1 year. 5,000
NACHTIGALL, Rachell, to Victor Gerhards; 284 East 10th St, installments. 1,900
NEWMAN, Samuel and Lena, to the Board of the Church Erection Fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; 1,129 and 1,131 Lexington Av. 25,000
OLTMANNS, Diedrich, to William Zinser; n s of 81st St, 498 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years. 13,500
PAIGE, Coraleen M., to Equitable Savings Society; 519 West 123d St, installments. 40,000
PELL, Melissa A., and others, trustees, &c., to Robert D. Winthrop, executors, &c.; s w corner of 68th Av and 53d St; 6th Av, 885, 479; 27th St, 43 West, and East 29th St, 13, 5 years. 125,000
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s e corner of 3d Av and Teasdale Place, 1 year. 21,000
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to S. Gertrude Palen and another; s e corner of 3d Av and Teasdale Place, 1 year. 4,000
PURROY, Josephine M., and another, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of Webster Av and 195th St, and w s of Webster Av, 100 ft s of 195th St, 8 years. 3,000
SCHAEFFER, Emma L., to Citizens' Savings Bank; n s of 187th St, 82.6 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year. 5,000
SCHAEFFER, Emma L., to Citizens' Savings Bank, New York; 11th Av, n e corner of 187th St, 1 year. 4,500
SCHAEFFER, Emma L., to Citizens' Savings Bank, New York; n s of 187th St, 65 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year. 5,000
SHERWOOD, Mary, to Mary J. Syme; n e s of 189th St, 103.9 ft s of Franklin Av, 3 years. 2,500
SINGH, Cœrie J., to James V. Lawrence; Davidson Av, centre line, 130 ft n of 184th St, 50x130, ¼ year. 978
SMOOT, James S., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 76th St, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year. 8,000
SOOYSMITH, Charles, to Mary M. Burrill; s s of 110th St, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years. 30,000
SOOYSMITH, Charles, to Charles H. Russell; s s of 110th St, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years. 6,000
TRUE, Clarence F., to The Metropolitan Improvement Company; s s of 80th St, 200 ft w of West End Av, 135.8 ft to Riverside Drive x108.7, demand, (two mortgages). 219,000
TRUE, Clarence F., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 79th St, demand. 60,000
TILLMANN, Tilly, to Charles Tillmann; s s of 68th St, 65 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years. 6,000
VAN RENSSELAER, Louisa, to Anna Woerishoffer; 131 Liberty St, 3 years. 80,000
WESTERMANN, Emilie B., to Conrad F. Wegman; n s of 134th St, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years. 1,500
WESTERMANN, Emilie B., to Conrad F. Wegman; n s of 134th St, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years. 1,500
WLOCK, Thomas H., to George Giebelhouse; e s of Avenue A, 101.6, 3 years. 1,625
WUYTACK, Maria A., to Harriet B. Ranney; Lots 81 to 85, map of property of William E. M. Zoborowski, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, 3 years. 2,500
YOUNG, John, and John Bussing, Jr.; Lots 44 and 45, map of estate of William Cooper, 3 years. 1,800

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAILEY, Fanny A., to Corn Exchange Bank. $1
BARTE, Fritz, to Fritz Dingler. Nominal
DOLAN, Thomas H., executor, &c., to Emma L. Hawkins. 2,500
GORSCH, Arthur, to Herman Wundt. 500
MAYER, Isaac, to George W. Augustin. 2,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Pauline Rothstein. 16,102
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Catharine C. Middleton. 5,017
RINALDO, Hiram, to Herman Joseph, (five assignments). 15,000
SCHOOH Henry L., to Hannah Schooh. Nominal
STEPHENS, Anna C., executrix, &c., to Charles A. Flammer. 2,187
SYDDY, William M., administrator, &c., to Mary A. Fitzgerald. 1
TUCKER, John, to William and Elizabeth Angel. 900
WARD, Beverly, to Margaret A. Stevens. Omitted

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 168th St, 141.4 x100; Michael Petti against Louis W. Kaysser, owner and contractor. $415
JACOBY, Jr., 26; Michael Moore against Annie M. Mangels, owner and contractor.
PARK AV, s e corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; Lorenz Granacher against George W. Arthur, owner; Thomas Graham, contractor. 441
SPRING ST, 149; the Pelham Hod Elevating Company against George A. Saward, owner and contractor.
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, 104.10x30; Bernard Flood against John McGavock, owner and contractor. 506
3D AV, w s, 125 ft s of 163d St, 25x97; The Simonds Furnace Company against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor. 148
8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 50x100; Edward Wenz against Julius B. Stelber, owner and contractor. 75
96TH ST, s s, 315 ft e of 3d Av, 128x—; M. M. Mansfield against Bernard Schaffel, owner and contractor.
112TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 42x100.11; James A. Mahony and wife to Marcus Nathan. 39
112TH ST, n w corner St. Nicholas Av, 64.11x131; Orrin D. Person against Anna J. Lennon, owner and contractor. 1,175
127TH ST, 23 and 30 West; John Madden against Henry D. Bayne, owner and contractor. 388
137TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 84.6x100; the Simonds Furnace Company against Gertrude Palen, owner; Thomas Williams, contractor. 525
138TH ST, n s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; The Simonds Furnace Company against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor. 208
139TH ST, s s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; The Simonds Furnace Company against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor. 729
179TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 25x125; Frank Capodilupo against Paul Happel, owner; Frank A. Schulz, contractor. 143
ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
BROOK AV, e s, 149 ft n of 168th St, 88x100; John Lanzer, on Louis A. Kayser, to A. S. Kibbe & Son. $1,000
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, extends from 79th to 80th St, 207.2x135.9x irregular x 69.8; The Metropolitan Improvement Company, with Clarence F. True, (sixteen payments). 142,000
86TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Riverside Drive, 96x one-half block; Francis M. Jencks, with Edward S. Betts, (eight payments). 65,000

Lis Pendens.

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 142d St, 27.9x61.11x27.11x84.11; Jacob Ruppert against Guidita Cavinato and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. P. Fitch.
CONVENT AV, s w corner of 144th St, 24.11x94.5; Mabel Slade against Alexander Mitchell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Brainerd, Jr.
LAFAYETTE AV, n w corner of Hunt's Point Road, runs n e 103.10x n w 100x n e 50x s e 100 to avenue x n e 50 to Faile St, x n w 250x s w 150x n w 75x s w 143.7 to road x s e 329.5 to beginning; Alphonse H. Turnbeck against Lewis S. Samuel and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. A. Kursheedt.
SPRING ST, 149; Alois Gutwillig against George A. Saward and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Stern.
WALKER ST, s s, 66.4 ft e of Centre St, 25x82x25x80.2; Francis M. Bacon and another, trustees, &c., against Emma J. Keller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Edwards & Bryan.
39TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, with lot in Brooklyn; St. Joseph's Apostolic School against Ellen Goggin and others, executors, &c., (action to establish lien, &c.;) attorneys, Purcell, Walker & Burns. (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.
75TH ST, n s, 178.4 ft w of 2d Av, 26.2x102.2; Josephine Wiegers against Moses Cohn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Wagner.
76TH ST, 46 East; Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association against Arthur L. Meyer and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Burnham, Jr.
85TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 41x102.2; New York Life Insurance Company against David C. Robinson and others, two actions, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.
113TH ST, 16 East; Matilde Eidlitz and others, executors, &c., against Simon Doctor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. F. Eidlitz.
114TH ST, s s, 173.7 ft w of 5th Av, 17.8x100.11; Mary M. More against Margaret E. Conlon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Noble & Camp.
165TH ST, s s, 105.11 ft e of Brook Av, 25x88.6; Charles J. Obermayer against Pauline Larsen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Ruston.
168TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of Audubon Av, 25x95; Jacob G. Fischer against Margaretha Friedel and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 558—James W. Wilson, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of North Carolina, ex rel. L. C. Caldwell, and 559—S. Otho Wilson, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of North Carolina, ex rel. John H. Pearson.—Rules to show cause awarded, returnable Monday, Feb. 21.

Nos. 388, 458, and 459—The Territory of New Mexico, appellant, vs. The United States Trust Company of New York et al.—Motion to advance granted, and cases assigned for argument as one case Oct. 17, after the cases already set down for that day.

No. 558—Lars Thompson, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Utah.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument Feb. 21, after the cases already set down for that day.

No. 567—The Board of Supervisors of the County of Presque Isle, petitioner, vs. William B. Ashley.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied.

No. 577—Mrs. E. Fitz Hugh and husband, petitioners, vs. Mrs. Fisher Haszard.—Motion for leave to docket and proceed in forma pauperis.

No. 498—La Abla Silver Mining Company, appellant, vs. The United States.—Re-assigned for argument Feb. 17, after the cases already set down for that day.

188—Henry W. Benjamin, appellant, vs. the City of New Orleans.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

539—A. B. White, Collector, et al., appellants, vs. H. C. Berry.

540—A. B. White, Collector, &c., et al., appellants, vs. William Bixler, and

541—A. B. White, Collector, et al., appellants, vs. J. G. Ruckman.—Advanced and assigned for argument March 7 after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of Assistant Attorney General Boyd for the plaintiffs.

506—James P. Merrill, et al., appellants, vs. the President and Trustees of Bowdoin College et al.—Motions to dismiss submitted by William A. Maury, Thomas H. Hubbard, E. S. Pillsbury, George N. Williams, and Robert T. Hayne, in support of motion, and by C. T. Britton and A. B. Browne in opposition thereto.—Leave granted to William A. Maury to file additional brief within five days.

141—Pullman's Palace Car Company, appellant, vs. Central Transportation Company, and

496—Pullman's Palace Car Company, petitioner, vs. Central Transportation Company.—Assigned for argument March 7 after the cases already set down for that day on motion of Frank P. Prichard for the Central Transportation Company.

157—Henry C. King, plaintiff in error, vs. M. B. Mullins et al.—Assigned for argument March 7 after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of Maynard F. Stiles, for the plaintiff in error.

561—The Guarantee Company of North America, petitioner, vs. the Mechanics' Savings Bank and Trust Company, for use of J. J. Pryor, assignee.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Submitted by Holmes Conrad in behalf of William L. Granbery and Albert D. Marks, for the petitioner.

98—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Patrick R. Smith.—Leave granted to file brief herein in behalf of certain interested parties on motion of C. W. Holcomb.

Adjourned until Monday, Feb. 21.

Call for Monday, Feb. 21: 19, 21, 341, 479, 533, 47, 106, 9, 415, 150.

Calendars for Tuesday, Feb. 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

196—N. Y. Filter Mfg. Co. vs. Ellis Water Works Co.
40—Union Pacific Ry. vs. Dike.
65—Marks vs. Van Eghen.
82—Warner vs. Penoyer.
83—Am. Sugar Ref. Co. vs. Steamship Sandfield.
84—N. Y., N. Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. vs. Sayles.
86—Marsh vs. Kings Co. Elevated Ry. Co.
87—Sheahan vs. Nat. S. Co.
89—Keyes vs. United Indurated Fibre Co.
91—Merritt vs. S. S. St. Paul.
92—Same vs. Int. Navigation Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

51—Gannon vs. Consolidated Ice Co.
62—Newcastle S. S. Co. vs. Barber.
65—Hunting vs. same.
67—De la Soto vs. same.
68—Lunn vs. same.
53—Putnam vs. S. S. British King.
54—Same vs. S. S. Manitoba.
74—Same vs. same.
42—Trinidad Shipping, &c., Co. vs. Frame, Alston & Co.
33—Christoffel vs. Met. El. Ry. Co.
34—Strauss vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.
35—Disbraw vs. Disbraw.
36—Norcis vs. Jones.
37—Frost vs. Collins.
38—Wyckoff vs. Bissell.
39—Lynch vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
40—In re Brook Av.
41—Malone vs. Ocean S. S. Co.
42—Sanders vs. Porter.
43—Reed vs. Union Dime Savings Institution.
44—Merritt vs. Williamson.
45—Byrd vs. Jacobs.
46—McGown vs. Frohman.
47—Inman vs. East River Silk Co.
48—In re Griswold.
49—R. J. Gunning Co. vs. Baker.
50—People, &c., vs. Allen.
51—Feder vs. Vreeland.
52—Herman vs. Reiss.
53—George W. Lederer Co. vs. Jordan.
54—In re Bebus.
55—Third Nat. Bank of Philadelphia vs. Smith.
56—Wabberson vs. Wabberson.
57—Kransheer vs. Kransheer.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Tuesday: Nos. 320, 331, 333, 314, 322, 253, 338, 339.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—In re Kranichfeld.
2—Wilson vs. Liberty Cycle Co.
3—Anderson vs. Anderson.
4—Pruden vs. Hibbard.
5—Klaw vs. East Lake Woodcraft Co.
6—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Leffler.
7—Same vs. Katz.
8—Same vs. Lindemann.
9—Same vs. Gainger.
10—Same vs. Hachtman.
11—Same vs. Healey.
12—Same vs. Leonard.
13—Same vs. McDonnell.
14—Same vs. Duling.
15—Same vs. Gomez.
16—Simon vs. Baehr.
17—Bacher vs. Cunard S. S. Co.
18—In re Solomon.
19—Lynch vs. Rhoads.
20—In re Stroock.
21—Blanke vs. Ketchum.
22—Manhattan Ry. Co. vs. Corse.
23—Midford vs. Wedell.
24—Yod vs. Coffin.
25—Bacon vs. Graham Mfg. Co.
26—Congregation Beth Tefillath Israel vs. Samilson.
27—Davis vs. Congregation Beth Tefillath Israel.
28—Gardner vs. Foster.
29—In re Shoen.
30—Haisch vs. Mordaunt
31—Moran vs. Mayor, &c.
32—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Spring, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on, 14117—Newton vs. Metropolitan St. Ry Co.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald

JENNIE MULLER REARRESTED.

Recorder Goff Orders an Investigation Into the Circumstances of Her Release from the Tombs.

Jennie Muller, a woman whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, who has been arrested many times during the last ten years, and is known to the police of all the large cities in the country, was released from the Tombs on Jan. 15 by the mistake of an official. The mistake was not discovered until two days later, when she was to have pleaded to a charge of robbery in the first degree before Recorder Goff in the General Sessions Court. Detective Cuff was detailed to look for her. He found her at 4 o'clock yesterday morning on Third Avenue, after he had spent three nights in searching the neighborhood, and the woman is now back in the Tombs.

On Jan. 7 Jennie Muller and a man named William Rittinger were arrested on the charge of assaulting and robbing Anthony Rooney in a house in East Twenty-sixth Street. On Jan. 13 the prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the Yorkville Police Court and were each held in $1,000 bail. In the meantime they had been indicted by the Grand Jury.

On Jan. 14 a woman named Jennie Miller was arrested on a charge of robbing a man in a restaurant and committed to the Tombs by Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Court. The next day Jennie Miller was brought into the Centre Street Police Court, and discharged, because she proved to the satisfaction of the court that she had not been concerned in the robbery. The Assistant Police Court Clerk, Nathan Klein, made out the discharge papers, and sent them back to the Tombs to be filled. The name was spelled by him "Muller" instead of Miller, and Jennie Muller was released from the prison when they were received. In this way both women were released on the same papers, one in court and the other in prison.

Recorder Goff is not satisfied with the explanation given, and has ordered a rigid investigation of the affair. This was begun yesterday by Warden Fallon. He had a long consultation with Matron O'Brien, and examined the discharge papers. The matron could not remember all the circumstances of the Muller woman's release. The Warden discovered that the discharge papers made out for Jennie Muller were attached to that woman's commitment, and not to a commitment for a woman named Miller.

Clerk Klein insisted yesterday that Jennie Miller had been committed under the name of Jennie Muller, and that he had made out the discharge papers correctly. He said it was perfectly plain that the Tombs officials were responsible for the woman's release.

THE NEW YORK LAID UP.

A Flaw in Her Port Shaft Causes the Abandonment of Her Regular Trip To-morrow.

The American Line steamship New York, which was scheduled to sail to-morrow, will not sail. Vice President Wright yesterday made the following announcement:

"A flaw has been discovered in the port thrust-shaft of the New York, and the company deems it advisable to abandon the sailing of Feb. 2. A new shaft will be fitted and the steamer will remain here until the next advertised sailing. Passengers will be transferred to the Friesland of the Red Star Line, which sails Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 12 noon, or to any other steamer they may wish."

The Friesland runs to Antwerp. The White Star Line steamship Germanic sails Wednesday also for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The St. Louis of the American Line is now at Newport News for repairs. The Paris is bound here from Southampton and will sail Wednesday of next week. The New York was laid up all Summer. The next trip of which she is booked to sail will be Feb. 23.

Mr. Wright said that the flaw was not of a very serious nature and there was no indication of its presence in the vessel's trip this way. She could doubtless make the outward voyage in safety, but in view of the bad weather now prevailing it was deemed safer to abandon one trip.

W. A. BELLWOOD ON TRIAL.

Man Accused of Robbing Marcus & Co. Is Also Wanted in France.

William A. Bellwood, alias Balensi, was on trial before Judge Newburger, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday on the charge of robbing William E. Marcus & Co., jewelers of 857 Broadway, of $5,000 worth of diamonds. Bellwood is wanted in France, where, under the name of Louis Alfred Balensi, he is charged with being concerned in the blackmailing operations by which the late Max Lebaudy was fleeced of 6,800,000 francs.

William E. Marcus was on the stand the greater part of yesterday. He testified that he had first met the defendant in March, 1896, and that he did not see him again until June 17, 1897.

"At that time," said the witness, "he said that he had a customer and wanted to look at some jewelry. I delivered to him on memoranda a necklace of diamonds worth $4,400. In the same way he obtained a pair of earrings two days later. On July 8 he came to the store and said he had sold the necklace and a ring which he had obtained with the earrings. I charged these to him. He also took a ring worth $500 and a ring worth $250 on memoranda. At another time he took eight pieces of jewelry to a customer. 'I quoted them at bottom prices, and he said he would report on the goods as soon as he had made the sale.'"

Mr. Marcus's books were offered in evidence.

Vernon M. Davis is counsel for Bellwood and Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the prosecution.

POLICE HUNT FOR A COW.

Alarm Sent Out for Bossy, Astray in the Heart of the Greater City.

A cow has been lost in the heart of New York City. She is a red and white spotted cow, and her name is Bossy. Her owner, James McMahon of Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, appeared last night at the Eighteenth Precinct Station and notified Cap. Kenny of the fact that Bossy had strayed away.

Capt. Kenny, much concerned that such a mysterious disappearance should take place in his precinct, communicated with the Borough Police Headquarters, and a general alarm was sent out for Bossy. Wherefore the entire police force of Brooklyn is looking out for a red and white spotted cow of peaceful disposition and a gentle voice.

The centre of the greater city is in Flatbush. The Eighteenth Precinct is this side of Flatbush, and the cow is lost in the heart of the metropolis of the western world.

MODEL HOMES FOR TOILERS.

Described at the Woman's Conference of the Ethical Culture Society.

The Woman's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture met yesterday afternoon at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, to listen to a lecture by Prof. E. R. L. Gould upon "Civic Reform and Social Progress." Mrs. H. Ollesheimer presided.

Preceding the lecture Miss Ellen H. Bailey, who has been engaged for some time in philanthropic work in Boston and has studied social problems under Octavia Hill in London, gave an account of the houses just completed by the City and Suburban Home Company. Miss Bailey, who has an office at 214 West Sixty-ninth Street, is the Superintendent of the buildings. These are located between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Streets, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. They are composed of two, three, four, and five roomed apartments, and have closet room and all conveniences that can be given at the low rents to be charged.

The halls and stairways are heated from the basement, where the laundries and drying rooms are situated. On the first floor are baths free to tenants. There is hot water in each apartment and gas to connect with the range for Summer use. A proposition to reserve one building for the use of self-supporting women is under consideration. Tenants will be selected with great care.

The Marblehead at Port au Prince.

The Dutch Line steamer Prins Frederick Hendrik, which arrived yesterday from West India ports, left the United States cruiser Marblehead at Port au Prince on Jan. 24, all well on board.

CONNER WILL SET ASIDE.

Archie Ball Conner, After Years of Litigation, Recovers His Share of His Father's Estate.

The will of the late James Madison Conner was set aside by a decision of the Court of Appeals last Thursday, in favor of Archie Ball Conner, a son of the testator, who brought suit a number of years ago to recover his share of the estate, the total value of which is estimated at about $600,000. The estate is to be redivided between Mrs. Henrietta J. Conner, her two daughters and four sons. The will slighted only Archie Ball Conner, and he carried his case through the Surrogate's Court, the Supreme Court, and the Court of Appeals.

James Madison Conner was the principal owner of the old firm of J. M. Conner & Brothers, at one time the leading firm of typefounders in America, which eventually was merged in the American Typefounders' Company. The estate consists of a large amount of stock in this company and real estate in this borough and Brooklyn.

Mr. Conner, the father, died in July, 1887. His son Archie B. was at that time a lad of fifteen. Two years before his father's death he ran away from home with a son of Judge Henry W. Leonard, and became a performer in Barnum's Circus. When the will was offered for probate it was found that his name had been omitted. The estate was divided between Mrs. Conner and the other five children. Archie B. Conner's cause has been bitterly fought by his mother, his brothers—Charles, Benjamin, and Alfred—and his two sisters, one of whom is Mrs. Samuel J. Fendler.

Archie B. Conner was with Barnum's until about six years ago, when he joined a company belonging to Rich and Harris, which was playing at the Pike Opera House in Cincinnati. While performing on the trapeze he fell and sustained serious injuries, in consequence of which he renounced the stage and circus life. He went to Louisville, Ky., and studied law. He was graduated from the University of Kentucky Law Department with high honors, and became Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for the City of Louisville. Two years ago he came to New York to look after his interests in his father's will. Ex-Judge Leonard took up his cause, and Conner was associated with him in law for some time. Later Stephen C. Baldwin took charge of his case. Mr. Conner is at present employed by the Nassau Railroad Company of Brooklyn.

HORSE'S JOKE ON A CABLE CAR.

Went on Without His Driver and Obstructed Madison Avenue Track.

The passengers in the Madison Avenue cable car going down town about 5:30 last night were muchr interested in what appeared to be a more than usually obstinate driver. A big covered wagon was crawling along on the track in front of the car, and the sounding of the gong, whistles, shouts, everything failed to stir up the driver.

The car was filled with men anxious to get home, but such unusual persistence amused them, and they pushed up to the front door to watch the fun. The motorman was becoming exhausted with ringing and shouting, when the wagon turned leisurely out to the right, and it was seen that the horse had been having a little fun all to himself, for there was no driver on the wagon.

MINOR APPOINTMENTS MADE.

New Office Holders Inscribe Their Names in the Mayor's Book.

These appointments were announced yesterday and the men named were sworn in by the Mayor and signed the oath of office:

Eugene Otterburg, Assistant to the Corporation Counsel; Ira Elgar Rider, Secretary to the President of the Borough of Manhattan; George Russell, Chief of the Bureau of Elections in the Borough of Brooklyn, appointed by the Police Department; John Matson and Frederick Sellar, attendants in the Third Municipal Court of Brooklyn; Thomas F. Kennedy and Henry Walter, Jr., clerks to the Municipal Courts, First and Second Districts of Queens, respectively. Mr. Kennedy, in signing his name, described himself as "Clark to Municipal Court."

Arthur S. Somers was appointed to the Brooklyn Board of Education. Mr. Somers was a member of the board under Mayors Boody and Schieren. He resigned a year ago to devote his time to the publication of school books.

THE WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS.

Anniversary Celebration and Convention in Washington.

The thirtieth annual convention and fiftieth anniversary celebration of the National Woman's Suffrage Association will be held in the Columbia Theatre, Washington, beginning Feb. 14 and ending Feb. 19. The meeting will be of special interest and significance as the fiftieth anniversary of the first convention ever held to demand equal rights for women, and the convention is expected to be the largest ever assembled by the association. An interesting feature of the occasion will be the roll call of years in which the pioneers and younger workers will respond to the call of the year in which they became identified with the work for the enfranchisement of women.

Among the speakers will be Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Clara B. Colby, Lillie Devereux Blake, Ella Knowles Haskell, the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Mary Seymour Howells, May Wright Sewall, Dr. Clara Marshall, Dean of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia; the Rev. Florence Buck, Emma P. Ewing, the Rev. Frederick A. Hinckley, Martha A. B. Conine, member of the Colorado Legislature; Martha Hughes Cannon, member of the Utah Senate, and Carrie Chapman Catt.

There will be three sessions daily, except on the day of the Congressional hearing, when the morning session will be omitted.

Instead of the usual annual reports from State Presidents, they have been invited this year to use the time appointed to their respective States in vividly contrasting the conditions there in 1848 and in 1898, thus giving each State an official part in the rejoicing over the gains of the last half century.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Bohemia Hotel Company of New York City; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—John P. Skinner, G. G. Smith, and G. M. Wheeler, New York City.

Stearns Bicycle Agency of Syracuse; capital stock, $6,000. Directors—Edward C. Stearns, H. E. Moslin, and William A. Doubleday, Syracuse.

The Nonpareil Cycle Company of New York City; capital stock $5,000. Directors—William Frahm, E. L. Marks, and Joseph J. Moen, New York City.

Liberty Dredging Company of New York City; capital stock, $20,000. Directors—C. P. Bielson, H. L. Behrens, and Kaufman Simon, New York City.

The Equitable Cycle Company of New York City; capital stock $5,000. Directors—Eugene H. Levy, Jr., P. N. Earle, and Deronda Levy, New York City.

Home Magazine Publishing Company, of Syracuse; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—F. C. Hamilton, J. C. Reed, James P. Howe, Harry H. Farmer, and W. S. Farmer, Syracuse.

N w Lebanon Creamery Company, of West Lebanon; capital stock, $4,000. Directors—H. B. Hand, George Eckes, Frank Fellows, C. A. Early, and H. L. Brown, West Lebanon.

Watertown Bank Note Company, of Watertown; capital stock, $6,000. Directors—O. M. Paddock, O. E. Hungerford, George E. Wood, and Charles E. Lee, Watertown; Frederick E. Wood, Dexter.

Lafayette Place Club of New York City; to conduct a catering and restaurant business; capital stock $5,000. Directors—L. M. Hirsch, William F. Kellogg, F. L. Bruck, and L. D. Beyland, New York City.

Casperfeld and Cleveland Company, of New York City; to deal in diamonds and jewelry; capital stock, $3,000. Directors—Nathaniel H. Lewis, James D. Casperfeld, and Frank Kiernan, New York City.

The Meredith Telephone Company of Delhi; to maintain a telephone line in Delaware and Otsego Counties; capital stock $2,000. Directors—Thomas M. Ware, J. Milo Graham, Porter Dean, and others, Meredith.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

39TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large furnished room for bachelor; reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD RENT TO three gentlemen a furnished sitting room, two bedrooms, ample closets, running water, use of bath at $15.00 weekly. House is pleasantly located between Central Park and Columbus Avenue, within two blocks south of 93d Street "L" Station. Address M. T., Box 129 Times Office.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

"Standard of Highest Merit."

FISCHER PIANOS.

Special attention is called to our superb stock of New Pianos. Grand and Upright Pianos in new and Artistic Designs and encased in beautiful woods of every variety. The only house that can point to the record of over

103,000 Pianos in use since 1820.

SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES.

Cash or Easy Payments.

A Large Stock of Pianos for Rent.

33 UNION SQUARE—WEST,

Between 16th and 17th Streets, N. Y.

IVERS & POND PIANOS.

An assortment of these high-grade pianos always on hand. Also, two slightly used at bargain. New pianos of other makes $200 upward. LOUIS J. JOSCELYN, 10 East 16th Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By girl as cook; long experience; will also wash and iron; private family; best city references. 300 East 65th St., first floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class cutter and fitter; supplies her own imported designs; private families; $2 daily; best references; old furniture or carpets accepted as part payment if desired. Louise Gauthier, Box 330 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady of experience, (English and German,) as housekeeper in hotel, sanitarium, or clubhouse; highest references. M., 1,096 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a nurse to lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; seven years' city references. S. M., 149 West 62d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a middle-aged French lady to do plain sewing by the day; good reference. F. Gordon, 400 West 17th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By waitress in good private family; takes butler's place; best city reference; will take care of first-class flat; wages $20. 810 East 31st St., first flat.

Miscellaneous.

SEWING, &c.—By middle-aged American widow to do plain sewing, care for children, invalid, or aged lady; obliging, pleasant, and cheerful; salary very moderate; best reference. Widow, Box 160 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By professional English butler and valet of long experience; moderate wages; abstainer. Scott, 314 East 62d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Lady going South, highly recommends thoroughly competent, temperate, industrious, trustworthy, smart-appearing, single Irishman; careful driver. Mrs. M. T. Campbell, Westchester Country Club.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Able to take full charge of garden, greenhouse, and everything about a place; Protestant; married; one child can furnish good reference. Box 98, Irvington-on-Hudson.

GARDENER, &c.—By Scotch gardener; experienced in forcing fruits, flowers, and vegetables; knowledge of farming and care of stock. Robert Hossack, Westport, Conn.

Second Men.

SECOND or THIRD MAN.—Indoors; first-class city references. N., 447 2d Av., top floor.

Waiters.

WAITER or BUTLER.—Colored; willing and obliging; good reference. Johnson, 408 West 39th St.; ring Heath's bell.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—As janitor for office building; mechanic by trade; willing to do all kinds of work. S., Box 110, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—An intelligent and willing young woman for general office work. Address, giving references and experience, W., Box 167, Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address, H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ISAAC M. TAYLOR, plaintiff, against WHITAKER WRIGHT, defendant, summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Sept. 27th, 1897.

RICHARD J. MORRISSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 15 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendant Whitaker Wright:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the City and County of New York, dated October 19th, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in said city and county, on October 19th, 1897.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1898.

RICHARD J. MORRISSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall St., New York, N. Y. ja18-law6wTu

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Glover, Sweesy & Glover, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Atty's for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-law6mTu

Yes, I am a chemist, and as a chemist I had an engagement for two seasons at Boothbay Harbor in Maine, a place where we took in fish scraps and other refuse and turned out bags of fertilizer, the first smelling about as bad as it could and the transformed substance I thought gave out an odor that was a little worse. I don't know that the smells had anything to do with upsetting my stomach, but I came away from that place with about the worst digestive apparatus I ever knew about and it was complicated with insomnia. When I did sleep I was not much refreshed. With a headache every morning, little sleep and no appetite for food, I lost twenty-five pounds in weight and my friends said my disposition was worse than my physical appearance. It was by the recommendation of a member of my own family that I first used Ripans Tabules, but the result was satisfactory and immediate. I soon gained in weight all I had lost and added three pounds more, and never in my life was my appetite better or my sleep more sound and refreshing than now. My daughter, who was troubled with a distress after eating, took some of the Tabules on my recommendation and says she thinks they are splendid. We are both well now. I was 44 years of age on the 27th of February.

A new style packet containing FIVE RIPANS TABULES for a nickel, (which is about) is now for sale at some drug stores—not everywhere. This low-priced packet is intended to meet the wants of the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent packets (12 Tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES

Lakewood, New Jersey,

NOW OPEN.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

THE DE SOTO,

SAVANNAH, GA.

One of the most elegantly-appointed hotels in the world. Accommodations for 500 guests.

Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a Winter resort.

WATSON & POWERS, PROPRIETORS.

HAMILTON HOTEL,

Hamilton, Bermuda.

OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY.

MEAD & BROOKS, Managers.

New York Office, 3 Park Place.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL

ON THE BEACH.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R., leaving Desbrosses and Cortlandt St. Ferries at 1:40 P. M.

GOLF LINKS

in course of preparation.

The purest of water from our own artesian well 840 feet deep, used for all purposes throughout the house.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Opens Feb. 5.

Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL RICHMOND,

Atlantic City, N. J.,

Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES WREAKS,

12 EAST 73D STREET,

Thoroughly Graded School for Girls. Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

The New York School of Oratory and for the cure of STAMMERING. 1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RIDLEY, CARRIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE RIDLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of BOWERS & SANDS, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of September, 1897. LEOPOLD GUTHAL, FREDERIC C. MIDDLEBROOK, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. s28-law6mTu

SCHAEFER, FREDERICK.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and Independent, to Josephine A. Elcke, Amelia G. Chatillon, Freifrau Rose K. Shertel von Burtenbach, Edward C. Schaefer, George G. Schaefer, being heirs and next to kin of Frederick Schaefer, deceased, and persons named as legatees and devisees in the paper writings hereinafter referred to; Lizzie Schaefer, (widow of Frederick Schaefer, Jr.,) named as legatee in said paper writings purporting to be a codicil to the last will and testament of Frederick Schaefer, deceased; Edward C. Schaefer, George H. Chatillon, George G. Schaefer, as executors and trustees named in the paper writings purporting to be the will of Frederick Schaefer, deceased, and the codicil thereto hereinafter referred to; Freiherr Wilhelm Shertel von Burtenbach, Gertrude A. Klenke, George E. Chatillon, Ralph F. Chatillon, Amanda Chatillon, Eleine Chatillon, Alfred J. Chatillon, Anna Schaefer, (wife of said George G. Schaefer,) Elsa C. Schaefer, Anna Schaefer, Marguerite Schaefer, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert Schaefer of the County of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have the probate of a certain paper writing bearing date January 1, 1897, purporting to be a codicil to said last will and testament, revoked; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the first day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend and show cause why the probate should not be revoked and the prayer of the petitioner be granted. And minor of you, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. j11-law6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 116 East 176th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. fl-law6mTu

DE MIRANDA, LUCIANA GOVIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 96 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1897.—ANGELINA M. DE QUESADA, Executrix. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Executrix, 56 New Street, New York City. n8-law6mTu

DUVAL, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE DUVAL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 67, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1897. MARGARET DUVAL, Administratrix. JOSEPH G. GAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. o26-law6mTu

GEHLERT, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD GEHLERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1897. SOPHIA GEHLERT, executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, attorneys for executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. o19-law6mTu

GUNST, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GUNST, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Stein, No. 3 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of August, 1897. CHARLES VONHOF, BERNHARD GUNST, Executors. JOHN C. STEIN, Atty. for Executors, 3 Chambers St., New York. au31-law6mTu&mh1

LEDGER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEDGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmot L. Morehouse, No. 28 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1897.—WILLIAM PERCY MILES, Executor. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor, No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. n9-law6mT

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. d7-law6mTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM|Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM
Lahn Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM|Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM|Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM

GELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

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*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York.

To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

†Kaiser W. II., Feb. 5, 10 AM|Cams, Feb. 26, 10 AM
*Normannia, Feb. 12, 10 AM|*Saale, Mch. 5, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM|†Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Feb. and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 2 PM|Normannia, Mch. 24, 9 AM

Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.

Palatia, Feb. 12, 9 AM|Prussia, Feb. 26, 9 AM

First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $24.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....Feb. 9|PARIS.....March 2
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 16|ST. PAUL.....March 9
NEW YORK....Feb. 23|ST. LOUIS....March 16

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

FRIESLAND.....Feb. 2|WESTERNL'ND, Feb 16
KENSINGTON...Feb. 9|BERLIN.....Feb. 23

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Aurania, Feb. 5, 1 P. M.|Campania, Feb. 26, 9 AM
Lucania, Feb. 12, 9 AM|Umbria, March 5, Noon
Etruria, Feb. 19, 1 P. M.|Lucania, Mch. 12, 8 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, Feb. 2, Noon|Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon
Teutonic, Feb. 9, Noon|Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon
Britannic, Feb. 16, Noon|Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon
Majestic, Feb. 23, Noon|Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Obdam, Saturday, Feb. 5, 10 A. M.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, Feb. 12, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS, NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.

Sailing from pier 39, N.R., foot of West Houston St.

MINNEWASKA.....February 5

For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 22, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 5, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 23, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston; S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations. Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect. Seminole, Wed., Feb. 2|Comanche, Tue., Feb. 8
Iroquois, Fri., Feb. 4|Algonquin, Fri., Feb. 11

From Pier 20 East River (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N.Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Feb. 28, May 9, July 11
EMPRESS OF INDIA...March 28, May 30, Aug. 1
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...April 18, June 20, Aug. 22

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

WARRIMOO, Feb. 7. | AORANGI, Mch. 7.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Planer's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Man.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—TRIPTICS.

COOK'S EUROPE. TOURS

Special Parties by MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE MAR. 19, April 16 and 30. Later parties by other routes, covering EUROPE, leave weekly. All expenses included.

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Special Spring Tour leaves San Francisco Mar. 22, visiting the most charming sections.

Programmes free. When writing state which is desired.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1225 B'way, N.Y.

Cruise to the Orient $550

(To Alhambra and Rome $260.)

All Shore Excursions, Hotels, Guides, etc., Included.

By specially chartered North German Lloyd express S. S. "Aller." Feb. 5, '98. Cuisine and service unsurpassed.

The

RAPID TRANSIT PLANS

Mr. Gould Sends the Commissioners a Detailed Application for Manhattan Extensions.

FOUR ROUTES CONTEMPLATED

Developments Include a West Street Line, Connection from the City Hall to the West Side, and Extensions East and West to King's Bridge and 201st Street.

In fulfillment of the promise he made last week, George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, yesterday sent to Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, formal application for connections, extensions, and additional tracks and facilities desired by the Manhattan Company. Mr. Gould also wrote to Mr. Orr a letter of explanation and comment, in which he says:

"In preparing this application, I have endeavored to meet every suggestion contained in your letter, and to comply in every particular with your requests, even though I am advised by counsel that the Rapid Transit act does not contemplate a recital of details in a formal application, and that such a course is not warranted by precedent. * * * The application I transmit herewith presents a broad and comprehensive plan to improve the rapid transit facilities, in my judgment, it should be considered as a whole, and not as an aggregation of separate applications which sustain little or no relation to each other. * * * If, however, after further consideration, your board still adheres to the opinion expressed in your letter that 'separate, formal applications for such additional franchises and facilities should be presented,' I will endeavor to meet your views in every possible manner consistent with the general plan and purpose of this company to supply improved rapid transit facilities to the City of New York."

Mr. Gould says he has made the West Street and ferry line a separate and distinct route, thus limiting the legal questions raised by the Rapid Transit Board exclusively to the City Hall and cross-town line. After stating that he is advised by eminent counsel that the Rapid Transit act does not forbid the board to authorize the proposed connecting line across Broadway, but on the contrary plainly empowers it to do so, and quoting from the act to show that it prohibits the construction of an elevated road along Broadway and not across it, Mr. Gould says:

"Your power is plenary, and if any doubt exists as to your authority, I think you should solve that doubt in favor of the public interest. I have not referred to this question at such length because the public accommodation is much concerned in the building of this connecting line, and because I am convinced that the view personally held by you of the merits, as stated in your letter, is the correct one and will ultimately prevail."

The King's Bridge Extension.

With regard to the objections of the board to the Boulevard and Fort George route—its inadequacy, because it should go to King's Bridge, and the injury it would inflict by defacement of the Boulevard—Mr. Gould says:

"This company desires to comply in every respect, as far as possible, with your suggestions and therefore in the application herewith submitted has modified the route to Fort George, and now applies for a line to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and thence to King's Bridge, in accordance with the expressed wishes of your board.

"In view of the width of the Boulevard, the fact that it is already occupied to a considerable extent by surface lines, that the elevated structure to be built thereon will be in the centre of the street, will be built of steel, and will be ornamental and light in its construction, and the cars thereon probably operated by electricity, it is believed that it will not cause any essential defacement of the Boulevard, nor any essential injury to the abutting owners. This route seems to be the most direct and practicable way to reach the territory to the north, and this company desires, if the board has any doubt as to the propriety of granting this franchise, to be fully and publicly heard in respect thereto. If, after full presentation and discussion of these facts you are still of the opinion that it is not desirable to adopt the Boulevard route, this company will be pleased to receive any suggestion from you of such alternative route as will avoid the difficulties attending the one now proposed."

Mr. Gould concludes by saying:

"I avail myself of this opportunity to assure you, in turn, that the Manhattan Railway Company presents this application with an earnest desire to do everything within the scope of its charter authority and financial ability to increase the comfort of the travelling public and furnish the most speedy and practical solution of the rapid-transit problem in the City of New York."

West Street and Ferry Route.

The application of the Manhattan Company specifies first the West Street and ferry connecting route, as follows:

"Commencing in Battery Place where it adjoins Battery Park and intersects Greenwich Street, there connecting with the existing railway of said company; thence over, through, and along Battery Place to West Street; thence over, through, and along West Street and a place or strip of land lying contiguous to West Street upon the west side thereof, belonging to the City of New York, and known as the marginal wharf, place, or pier; thence over, through, and along West Street and said marginal wharf, place, or pier, to a point opposite or near to Horatio Street, or Gansevoort Street; thence over and across West Street and over, through, and along Horatio Street, or Gansevoort Street, to, over, and across Greenwich Street, there intersecting and connecting with the existing railway of said company; thence over, through, and along Horatio Street or Gansevoort Street to the intersection of Horatio Street or Gansevoort Street with West Thirteenth Street; thence over and across Greenwich Avenue and over, through, and along West Thirteenth Street to, over and across the Sixth Avenue, there connecting with the existing railway of said company."

The application asks authority to locate the railway in the centre of the streets named and on or near the centre or westerly edge of marginal wharf; in lieu of the latter then along the easterly edge of marginal wharf. The road is to be of steel or iron upon columns and foundations of substantially the same character as the existing elevated railways, with two tracks, and the company has its option to construct and lay upon or contiguous to this road one or two additional tracks.

The Manhattan Company engages to construct this road and have it ready for operation within two years after the necessary consents of municipal authorities and property owners shall have been obtained or determination by Supreme Court Commissioners. This undertaking, as are all the others, is subject to the proviso that the time, if any, unavoidably consumed by suits, actions, appeals, or other legal proceedings of any kind, or by the interference, omissions, or neglect of public authorities, and "the time occupied by delays resulting from the non-delivery of iron or steel to said company, in consequence of the act of God or the public enemy, riot, or strike, fire or other unavoidable accident, or resulting from the acts of any trust, corner, or combination among manufactureres of, or dealers in, steel or iron, shall not be deemed a part of the time within which construction and completion of said connecting railway shall be made. But the time, if any, during which any such delay shall continue shall be added to the period otherwise limited for construction and completion of the said railway."

This route, it is urged, will afford a ready and easy means by which passengers can connect with the Sixth Avenue line at Thirteenth Street, and with the Ninth Avenue line at Horatio or Gansevoort Street and Greenwich Street, thus providing rapid transit between the steam railways, steam ferries, and steamboat and steamship landings on the Hudson River, and the residential, business, hotel, theatre, and shopping districts in the central and western portions of the city.

City Hall and Cross-Town Route.

The second route named is as follows:

"Commencing at the present station of the Manhattan Railway Company at City Hall, at the intersection of Centre Street, Tryon Row, and Park Row, there connecting with the existing railway of said company, and the terminal thereof, at or near the City Hall, and connecting with the New York and Brooklyn Bridge and with the terminal of the railways on said bridge; thence over, through, and along Centre Street; thence over, through, and along Canal Street, to, over, and across West Broadway, there intersecting and connecting with the existing railway of said company; thence over, through, and along Canal Street, to, over, and across Greenwich Street, there intersecting and connecting with the existing railway of said company; thence over, through, and along Canal Street, to, over, and across West Street, and to, over, and across the Marginal Wharf, Place, or Pier, hereinbefore described, connecting with the proposed connecting railway along said West Street and said Marginal Wharf, Place, or Pier, hereinbefore described, at a point opposite or near to Canal Street."

The stipulations with regard to this route, the form of construction of the road, and the of its building are like those of the first route. By means of this route, the application states, passengers on the east side lines may make connection at the City Hall station and at the designated points of connection with the west side lines, and can also make connection with the steam railways and steam ferries upon the Hudson River.

This connecting railway will convey passengers arriving by the Brooklyn Bridge directly to the residential, business, hotel, theatre, and shopping districts in the central and western portions of the city.

West Side Extension Route.

The third route is described as follows:

"Commencing at a point at or near the intersection of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, there connecting with the existing railways of the Manhattan Railway Company on Ninth Avenue and Fifty-third Street; thence over, through, and along West Fifty-third Street to Tenth Avenue; thence, over, through, and along Tenth and Amsterdam Avenues to a point at or near the intersection of Seventy-first Street, Amsterdam Avenue, and the Boulevard; thence over, through, and along the Boulevard to its intersection with King's Bridge Road at or near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; thence to King's Bridge, over, through, and along such streets, avenues, and places as may hereafter be fixed and determined."

The stipulations here are like those for the first and second routes, except that this is added:

"Also, wherever the route above described connects with any existing railway of said company, to connect upon the same grade or level as the existing railway, and to locate and construct at the connections such switches and turnouts as may be necessary for the operation of the said railway, but said company shall have the right and power to construct one or two additional tracks for the operation of express trains in such a manner that the same shall cross overhead or above or under the tracks for local trains."

The company engages to complete the portion of this route south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street within three years, and the remainder within five years from the date of obtaining the necessary consents or the determination of Supreme Court Commissioners. Of this route, the application sets forth that the portion of the city traversed by the proposed extension, to the north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, is wholly without rapid-transit facilities of any character; that the extension will imediately furnish such facilities, will give an impetus to building and improvement, and will enormously increase the value of real estate; that, by means of express train service, the whole of the territory through which the proposed extension will be constructed will be brought into rapid communication with the lower part of the city.

East Side Extension Route.

The fourth route asked for is as follows:

"Commencing at the present station and terminus of the existing railway of the Manhattan Railway Company at Third Avenue and Tremont Avenue, (or One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street;) thence northerly over, through, and along Third Avenue and that portion thereof formerly known as King's Bridge Road to Pelham Avenue, there connecting with the New York and Harlem Railroad and the Fordham Station thereof; thence over, through, and along Pelham Avenue and King's Bridge Road in a westerly direction to Webster Avenue, (also known, now or formerly, as Berrian Avenue;) thence over, through, and along Webster Avenue in a northerly direction to Two Hundred and First Street, (also known, now or formerly, as Suburban Street.")

The company engages to complete this route within two years of the date of obtaining necessary consents or determination of Supreme Court Commissioners, and points out its value to a large and central section of the Borough of the Bronx.

The Manhattan Company also applies for authority to lay an additional track or tracks on, above, under, and contiguous to portions or the whole of the route or routes of its railway or railways within the city, and for authority to lay additional tracks as follows:

"First—Two additional tracks on or contiguous to all portions of the routes of the existing railway or railways of the Manhattan Railway Company upon which it is at present authorized to maintain and operate two tracks only; and,

"Second—One additional track on or contiguous to all portions of the routes of the existing railway or railways of the Manhattan Railway Company upon which it is at present authorized to maintain and operate three tracks only."

The company stipulates that where one additional track is required it shall, where practicable, be placed between existing tracks. Where this cannot be done the existing structure is to be widened, and if necessary reconstructed, keeping the centre line of the structure over the centre line of the street. In like manner, where two additional tracks are required, they are to be placed between existing tracks, each additional track close to the existing track for trains running in the same direction as those which are to run on the new track; the existing structure to be widened or reconstructed wherever necessary. The new track or tracks are to be of the same general nature and are to correspond to the structure or structures upon or contiguous to which they are built.

Larger City Hall Platforms

The application also contemplates an additional platform on each side of the present station, tracks, and platform at the City Hall station. On the easterly side the proposal contemplates a covered platform 10 feet wide and 260 feet long, and on the westerly side a covered platform 10 feet wide and 270 feet long.

The company says:

"Your petitioner, the Manhattan Railway Company, will begin to construct and will complete such additional track or tracks and terminal and other facilities from time to time as the traffic shall, in the judgment of the said company, require or demand."

By means of the additional tracks mentioned in its application, the company says that "express trains can be run over the existing and proposed lines, thereby greatly shortening the time of transit between the upper and lower portions of this city, and greatly increasing facility and rapidity of access to the outlying portions thereof."

The company serves the following notice:

"Your petitioner, the Manhattan Railway Company, reserves the right to alter or amend this application, or any part thereof, at any time before the whole or such part shall have been granted or authorized by the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners and accepted by the company."

Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the Rapid Transit Board, said yesterday afternoon that the board would meet soon, probably to-day, to consider the application of the Manhattan Company.

THE JERSEY BRIDGE APPROACH.

Mr. Swan Asks President Orr Not to Overlook the Plans of His Company.

Secretary Swan of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company has sent the following communication to President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission:

Noticing in the daily papers that your board is disposed to consider an application of the Manhattan Railway Company for certain extensions or connections of its existing railroad, including a route on part of West Street, and it being evident that the action heretofore taken by the Commissioners of the New York and New Jersey Bridge in locating an approach to said bridge has been overlooked, we herewith submit for your information a map and accompanying papers showing what has been done in locating said approach, pursuant to authority of Chapter 235 of the Laws of the State of New York of 1890.

The map shows the location of the said approach to the said proposed bridge which extends from West Fifty-ninth Street to the Battery, adjoining West Street, the necessity and importance of which to the commerce of our city is stated in the report of the Chairman of the Bridge Commission, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

Neither the Bridge Commission nor the Bridge Company has any inclination or disposition to impede or interfere with any plans for increased traveling facilities for the public, but only desires that in the consideration of any such plans by your board, the work which has been done toward the development of another public improvement of great necessity to the city should not be overlooked.

GEN. BOYCE STILL ABSENT.

His Attorney, Woodville Flemming, Declines to Say Where His Client Is.

Gen. H. H. Boyce, who has been accused of being mixed up in bribery charges growing out of Senator Hanna's election, and whose disappearance was told of exclusively in these columns on Sunday, has not been located by any of the numerous creditors who are anxiously looking for him. His counsel, Woodville Flemming of 100 Broadway, said yesterday that he heard from Boyce last week, and he was then in the West, but what particular part of that territory Mr. Flemming declined to say.

"Concerning claims against Gen. Boyce," said Mr. Flemming, "I would say that he has authorized me to settle with the elevator boys and the janitor, but I was to collect the amount from persons here who have not paid, and hence I have not paid the employes. As to the charges of bribery, I have not been advised. Neither do I know anything of his connection with Mr. Shayne."

Bridge Mail Tube Injunction Suit.

Application was made yesterday to Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn by the New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company for an injunction against Bridge Commissioner Shea. The company desires to enjoin him from interfering with the laying of pneumatic tubes across the Brooklyn Bridge. The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow. The company says it has a contract with the Bridge Trustees, made in 1896, allowing the laying of tubes, and also a further one, made in 1897, giving further privileges. Commissioner Shea stopped the work and informed the company that permission to use the bridge had been revoked.

CITY BUDGETS CUT DOWN

Board of Estimate Allows the Police Department $10,924,447 Out of $13,622,467 Asked For.

ELEVEN APPROPRIATIONS MADE

Total Reduction of $3,042,296.51 from the $20,380,390.36 Applied For—New East River Bridge Commission Wants $4,140,000.

The Board of Estimate yesterday announced its decision on eleven budgets presented, and resolved to appropriate $17,338,093.85 out of the $20,380,390.36 asked for. Corporation Counsel Whalen received all he asked for, $399,758, although it was largely in excess of last year's allowance in the united boroughs, on the grounds that it was cheaper to make the allowance ample than to have to employ special counsel to make up for the smallness of the department force. The Department of Taxes and Assessments was also well treated, receiving $322,600, an increase of $69,020 over last year's budget.

Of the total cut of $3,042,296.51 on the eleven budgets the Police Department contributed $2,698,020. The amount allowed will provide the necessary salaries, and repairs and supplies for the force on its present footing, but makes no provision for new station houses and the increase of 1,200 patrolmen, for which President York asked. The Fire Department obtained all but $154,478 of the $4,438,886.99 asked for in Commissioner Scannell's budget.

The board was in executive session from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M., less an adjournment of forty-five minutes for luncheon. Then sitting in the Mayor's public office they announced the apropriations made, with the amounts asked, as follows:

Corporation Council's office, asked $399,758, allowed $399,758.

Department of Taxes and Assessments, asked $322,600, allowed $322,600.

Municipal Assembly, asked $214,852, allowed $188,052; cut $26,800.

Police Department, asked $13,622,467.37; allowed $10,924,447.37; cut $2,698,020.

Fire Department, asked $4,438,886.99, allowed $4,284,908.99; cut $154,478.

Municipal Courts, asked $406,875, allowed $366,200; cut $42,175.

Department of Correction, asked $784,995, allowed $641,248.49; cut $93,751.51.

Sheriff of Richmond, asked $17,775, allowed $15,495; cut $2,280.

Sheriff of Kings County, asked $145,000, allowed $120,300; cut $24,700.

Public Administrator's Bureau, asked $17,390, allowed $17,390.

For interest on Brooklyn City bonds, asked and allowed $58,699.61.

The budget of the Board of Education will be passed upon to-day.

Subject to the approval of the Municipal Assembly the Board of Estimate fixed the yearly salaries for Coroners and Clerk to the different Borough Boards of Coroners. The Coroners of Manhattan, (four,) Bronx, (two,) and Brooklyn (two) will receive $5,000 each, and the Coroners (three) of Queens and (two) of Richmond will get $3,000 each. Clerks to the three first-named boards were allowed $3,000 a year each and the Clerks in Queens and Richmond $1,500 a year each. No provision is made in the charter for the Coroners' physicians, but under the Consolidation act their pay is fixed at not more than $3,000 a year.

A requisition from the new East River Bridge Commission asked that bonds be issued for $4,140,000 to carry on the work, $2,000,000 immediately and the balance before July 1. The requisition was referred to Controller Coler, with instructions to report at to-day's meeting of the Board of Estimate.

"It is our policy," said the Mayor, "to build that bridge, and there should be no delay in raising the necessary money. You should feel the same way, Mr. Controller. It is for the benefit of your borough."

"I do," replied Mr. Coler. "That bridge will do more to raise values than any other of the contemplated improvements. I shall be ready with my report in the morning."

The Commissioner of Highways asked $24,435.50 for engineers and surveyors to continue the work of laying and grading new streets begun during the last administration. The requisition was referred to the Controller.

A letter from Theodore Tusch, since 1886 stenographer to the Kings County Grand Jury, was received, asking that some appropriation be made to pay him. He said his office had been left out of the budget. Mayor Van Wyck instructed the clerk to find out who appointed Mr. Tusch and by whose authority he is still in office.

Two of the newly appointed City Magistrates of the Second Division asked the board for advice. They explained that their appropriations had not been made, and that, although compelled by law to open court and be in attendance all day Feb. 1, they had neither courtrooms nor clerks. Corporation Counsel Whalen told them to open court anywhere, and then to wait for their clerks.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

No Attempt by the Mayor to Make Changes—A Reorganization To-day.

The Board of Education, as constituted under the old charter, held its last meeting yesterday at 4 P. M. At 4:30 P. M. to-day the same Commissioners, composing, under the provision of the new charter, the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, will meet to effect a temporary organization. It will then be one of four boards forming the Department of Education of the City of New York.

It was determined by an executive session of the Board of Education yesterday to form a temporary organization to-day to avoid an interregnum between the terms of the two boards. This temporary organization will continue until Feb. 9, when the board will form a permanent organization under the provisions of the new charter.

At the meeting Feb. 9, it will elect eleven delegates, the President being one, to the new Board of Education of the City of New York. In this board the Borough of Brooklyn will have six delegates and the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond one each.

At the regular meeting of the old board yesterday afternoon there was a visible flutter of excitement among some of the Commissioners, as it had been rumored that the Mayor was preparing a surprise for the board in the way of several removals. President Hubbell, Mr. Agar, and others, however, said that so far as they knew the Mayor would take no such action. Mr. Agar said:

"It has pretty generally been inferred that the Mayor was going to attempt to remove several members, because he had treated President Hubbell with such scant courtesy and brusqueness. I think, however, that Mr. Van Wyck's display of bad temper was due to the knowledge that he was powerless to do what he wished."

The board hurried through routine business in order to hold an executive session, at which was referred to the Committee on By-Laws a resolution from the Committee on Instruction that the time now devoted to special subjects, including manual training, sewing, and cooking, be reduced from four and a half to four hours a week for the entire seven years of the course, and that the time allowed to a cooking lesson be limited to one and a half hours.

President Hubbell appointed Commissioner Burlingham on the Committee on Instruction in place of Commissioner Taft, who had resigned.

The two cases of dismissals, that of Miss Augusta L. Frank and Miss Ida A. Everitt, were considered in executive session. The dismissal of Miss Frank was confirmed. After a long discussion action on the appeal of Miss Everitt was postponed.

Boy Injured in an Elevator.

William Personowsky, sixteen years old, of 882 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, was caught in an elevator while skylarking yesterday afternoon at 14 West Fourth Street, and received two scalp wounds and a cut on the chin. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said that he is dangerously injured.

Jewish Alliance Lecture.

The Jewish Alliance will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at the Temple Emanu-El vestry room, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. There will be an address on "The Ethics of Good and Evil" by Mr. M. Block.

Royal is the greatest of all the baking powders in strength, purity, and healthfulness.

LEGAL NOTES.

SUSPENSION OF POWER OF ALIENATION.—The late Charles G. Pomeroy of Newark, N. Y., who left a married daughter, and an unmarried son, by his will created two distinct trusts, each consisting of one-half of the residuary estate, real and personal, the rents and income of one to be paid to the daughter for life, and the rents and income of the other to be paid to the son until he attained the age of forty-five, or until such later period at which the executors might deem him fit to receive the principal. The will disclosed an intention that the property should follow the testator's blood in its ultimate disposition, and in connection with provisions to that intent, declared that if the son, "in the event of his death within the periods aforesaid, should leave no child or children him surviving, but should leave a wife him surviving, then she is to have and I devise and bequeath to her, one half of the income of said half of the real estate and remainder of my said property, so long as she shall remain his widow, unmarried, the other one-half of said income to be held by my said executors or their successors, and paid by them to and for the use of my daughter. In case the wife of my said son should marry again, then the share of said income so bequeathed to her is to go to my daughter, if she then survives; if not, to her children." The son died before attaining the age of forty-five, childless, but leaving a widow. In an action by Henry Durfee and others, as executors, against Frances Pomeroy, the latter's widow, and others, to construe the will, it was held by the Fourth Appellate Division, affirming the judgment below, that the trust providing for the son's widow was void. The Court of Appeals has now directed a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Justice Bartlett, that the provision for the son's widow was not void, as being under a trust which was thereby made to involve an illegal suspension of the power of alienation; but that the legal effect of the son's death was to terminate the trust for his benefit, and that the devise and bequest of one-half of the income of the principal theretofore tied up in the trust, to his widow, vested in her a legal estate in one-half of the principal, real and personal, that is a life estate during her widowhood.

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ASSESSMENTS FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The County of Monroe brought an action against the City of Rochester to set aside an assessment imposed upon county property for the expenses of the opening of Church Street, in Rochester, and to obtain an injunction restraining the collection of the assessment. A dismissal of the complaint on the trial was reversed by the General Term of the Fifth Department about three years ago, and that decision has now been unanimously affirmed by the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Gray. The court of last resort decides that the disposition made by the trial court of the various objections to the assessment proceedings was correct, except as relating to the rule or principle adopted by the Assessors in making their assessment. The court held that a party cannot dispute by a collateral attack (as by an action) to set aside the assessment upon his property and enjoin its collection) the correctness of a municipal assessment for a local improvement where mere irregularities or errors of a formal nature have been committed, or where the ground of complaint is in the excess of the amount of the assessment over his due proportion. The remedy in such a case was held to be by certiorari. A case for relief, however, was held to be made out when, in addition to facts showing that the plaintiff's assessment was excessive and unequal, it appeared that whereas the ordinance of the Common Council, described specifically a certain territory as the portion of the city which was deemed benefited and proper to be assessed for the whole expense of the improvement, and required that the assessment should be made by the Assessors upon the property described, the facts disclosed that the Assessors allowed themselves a latitude of authority in excess of that conferred and undertook to make exemptions with respect to the properties within the territory of assessment; that, after grading the territory into districts, they failed to apply a uniform rule in assessing the property so graded, and that they made unauthorized distinctions with respect to the uses of the properties coming under the assessment.

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CORPORATE REORGANIZATION.—Upon a reorganization of the D. G. Yuengling, Jr., Brewing Company, an insolvent corporation, which had bonds outstanding secured by a second mortgage on its realty, the D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company, the successor corporation, acquired the realty through foreclosure of a prior mortgage. By the reorganization agreement the new company agreed to provide for the outstanding bonds by issuing new ones in their stead, at a lower rate of interest, to assenting bondholders, and by a distribution, to non-assenting bondholders of their distributive share in the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged property. The Directors of the new company adopted a resolution, to the effect that it assumed all the debts and obligations of the old company "in addition to the bonds and other obligations mentioned in the agreement of reorganization," in consideration of a transfer of the old company's personal property. A bill of sale from the old company of all its property, except that covered by the mortgage, was then delivered to the company, in which it was stated that, in consideration of such transfer, the new company assumed payment of all the debts and obligations of the old company, excepting its mortgaged bonds, and excepting all other indebtedness otherwise provided for in the agreement of reorganization. The court held that a party cannot dispute by a collateral attack (as by an action) to set aside the assessment upon his property and enjoin its collection) the correctness of a municipal assessment for a local improvement where mere irregularities or errors of a formal nature have been committed, or where the ground of complaint is in the excess of the amount of the assessment over his due proportion. The remedy in such a case was held to be by certiorari. A case for relief, however, was held to be made out when, in addition to facts showing that the plaintiff's assessment was excessive and unequal, it appeared that whereas the ordinance of the Common Council, described specifically a certain territory as the portion of the city which was deemed benefited and proper to be assessed for the whole expense of the improvement, and required that the assessment should be made by the Assessors upon the property described, the facts disclosed that the Assessors allowed themselves a latitude of authority in excess of that conferred and undertook to make exemptions with respect to the properties within the territory of assessment; that, after grading the territory into districts, they failed to apply a uniform rule in assessing the property so graded, and that they made unauthorized distinctions with respect to the uses of the properties coming under the assessment.

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DEVISE FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.—Nathan F. Graves, who was a resident of Syracuse, N. Y., by his will gave his residuary estate, real and personal, to trustees to found, erect, and maintain the Graves Home for the Aged, "for those who by misfortune have become incapable of providing for themselves, and who have slender means of support," and he "authorized and empowered" them to sell and convey all or any of his real estate. The testator by a subsequent provision authorized his executors to retain his stock in the banking company for a term of years in their discretion, but neither this stock nor any portion of his property was to be held longer than the lives of Catherine Graves, Roby, and Helen Breese Graves." The testator left a widow, but no descendants. The personal property was insufficient to pay the debts and legacies. Benjamin G. Allen and others brought an action against Charles E. Stevens and others for a construction of the will, in which Justice Scripture, in the Onondaga Special Term of the Supreme Court decided that there was an equitable conversion of the real estate to the personal property; that the title to it vested in the trustees absolutely; that the devise was limited by two lives in being, and so constituted a valid method by which the trustees might work out and provide a private charity. The Court held that the devise was not void, for the indefiniteness of the beneficiary and that the law of 1860, forbidding a testator to give under certain circumstances more than one-half of his estate to certain corporations and associations, had no application, as that statute applied only to corporations and associations which were incorporated under that act.

To Deaden the Noise of Trains.

Walter Katté, Chief Engineer of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, has decided on the use of an asphaltic composition to deaden the noise of trains over the viaduct along Fourth Avenue from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. The composition is made of wood chips or coarse sawdust, Portland cement asphalt, and coal-tar pitch. Work will begin when mild weather is assured.

A CORTLANDT STREET FIRE

More Than Thirty Men and Women Narrowly Escape from Upper Stories.

THE FLAMES BURN FIERCELY

Sixteen Engines and Many Firemen Work Hard and Gain Control of the Situation After a Damage of $50,000 Is Done.

A fire which came near causing the death of several persons, blocked traffic for three hours on a prominent thoroughfare, and caused $50,000 damage or more, started about 3:15 P. M. yesterday on the second story of the building at 65 Cortlandt Street. An electric wire with the insulation worn off is believed to have caused the flames.

The ground floor of the building was occupied by Philip Baer, a tailor, and Otto L. Sherer, a candymaker, whose stores were separated by a board partition. On the second floor were Burchard & Co., dealers in tea, coffee, and chocolate. The third, fourth, and fifth floors were occupied as storage rooms by Robert H. Ingersoll & Co., manufacturers of and dealers in cheap watches, clocks, and novelties. This firm occupies also the ground floor of the adjoining building at 67 Cortlandt Street, which is used as the store, and the building at 165 Washington Street, around the corner. This building passes that at 65 Cortlandt Street at right angles, and a narrow iron bridge nine feet in length leads from the rear of one building to the other at the fourth story. It was across this bridge that more than thirty men and women made their escape.

Owing to slippery streets, much time was lost before the firemen arrived. A second alarm was sounded, and a third, which brought sixteen engines and a water-tower.

The police, under command of Capt. Westervelt, had succeeded in clearing the street. Officers were stationed at Greenwich Street and Washington Street to divert the streams of people and vehicles that were coming from and going to the Cortlandt Street Ferry.

Girls Flee Screaming.

The flames rapidly worked their way into Baer's and Sherer's stores. The people in Baer's place seized as many garments and rolls of cloth as they could get, and the girls in the candy store ran out screaming. Some of them forgot to take their hats.

On the second floor, occupied by Burchard & Co., was a coffee mill operated by electricity, and it is supposed that a defective wire that connected with the motor caused the fire. Several young women were employed here, too, but all were able to run down stairs and into the street before escape was cut off.

Some thirty employes on the third, fourth, and fifth floors, however, had narrower escapes. The smoke rushed up here more suddenly, and the heated, ascending air took the people by surprise. The clerk on the third floor said he had not heard any alarm, and the first warning he had was to be almost blinded by smoke. Several of the girls were nearly suffocated, and a few almost fainted while they were running about, not knowing which way to escape, as flames were already at the stairway. Finally one of the young men shouted: "Over the bridge!" He ran up to the fifth floor shouting that warning to the other employes.

Over the narrow bridge they went, and into the building fronting in Washington Street, and soon they were seen trooping safely into the street, many without hats or coats.

Hard Work for Firemen.

Even with sixteen engines and a water tower the firemen had their hands full. The flames shot out of the windows, threatening to burn up the firemen's ladders. Several men ran up to the roof of 63 Cortlandt and directed the operations of those in the street. Hose was run in from the Washington Street side, but the flames were not stopped until the building was entirely gutted and they had penetrated into the adjoining building, where some damage was done by water and smoke.

The firm of O. H. Jadwin, dealers in druggists' supplies, at 63 Cortlandt Street, suffered some. At 67 Cortlandt Street the stock of John Diemer, manufacturer of office filings, was also damaged.

Francis M. Brewster of the Brewster Engineering Company said that he had much timber and other materials in the cellar under the Ingersoll store, and that the stock was damaged by water. He was not able to form any estimate of the damage, but he was fully covered by insurance.

Ingersoll & Co. were the largest sufferers by the fire, and they estimated their loss at $25,000. The insurance on the stock and machinery of this firm was distributed as follows: Broadway Fire Insurance Company, $1,500; Lancashire, $1,500; Imperial, $3,250; St. Paul, $1,500; Fidelity of Newark, $1,500; Western, $1,500; Merchants of Newark, $1,000; British America, $1,000; Capital, $1,000; Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,000; German American, $2,500; Agricultural, $1,500; American of New York, $1,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $1,250; Colonial, $1,800.

The loss to Burchard & Co. is estimated at $4,000, to Baer at $2,000, and to Scherer at $1,500. The building was owned by H. E. Sedgwick of Connecticut, and Bernard Kreiger, the owner of the cigar business of Jeffreys & Co. at 81 Cortlandt Street, is the lessee, and he subleases to the burnt-out firms. He said that the building was insured for $15,000. As far as he could judge the building would have to be pulled down, and he did not think it could be rebuilt for much less than $20,000.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Decision Sustaining the Protest that Trade Marks Are Not Decorations.

The question whether a trade mark is a decoration so far as the imposition of import duties is concerned, was decided negatively by the Customs Board of Classification yesterday. George Borgfeldt & Co. of this city imported a quantity of porcelain or china bottle stoppers upon which were printed the names of manufacturers or of commercial firms by whom they were to be used. These trade marks in some instances, were indicated by a monogram, star, shield, a bird, lion, or other device. Some of these marks were in colors, and the stoppers had been glazed and fired so as to render the colors permanent.

The Collector of this port assessed the importation for duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem as chinaware decorated. A protest was at once entered by the importers that the goods were dutiable only at 30 per cent. as "china porcelain, &c., goods not changed in condition by superadded ornamentation."

In rendering the opinion of the board on this case, ex-Judge Somerville said:

"A trade mark in our judgment is not an ornamentation or decoration. It does not come under the provisions of the tariff law as a superadded ornamentation; therefore the protests are sustained and the Collector's decision is reversed."

A number of tariff protests on importations of glass and glassware, earths and earthenware will come before the Board of Classification to-day.

Col. Mooney's Will Contested.

The hearing in the contest of the will of the late Col. James J. Mooney, who was connected with the Department of Street Improvements, began yesterday morning before Surrogate Arnold. Mrs. Mooney, who secured a legal separation from her husband in 1890, brings suit on the ground that Col. Mooney was subjected to undue influence before his death. The estate comprised about $750 in personal property, of which Mrs. Mooney got $50. The remainder went to a servant, a nephew, a sister, and a niece of the testator. Considerable testimony was taken yesterday. The trial will be continued on March 7.

After choosing just the color and cloth that suits you, not to find your size is as unpleasant for us as for you. That's why, as soon as a certain stock "runs down," we always "wind it up." The "key" is low price.

English walking-coat suits, single and double-breasted sack suits, Frieze ulsters, trousers, bicycle suits and cork-sole shoes are all receiving this attention.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

RATCLIFFE'S ALLEGED OFFER.

To Serve His Term and Allow Peter De Lacy's Daughter Divorce by Default if Other Charges Are Dropped.

Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor, did not look as well as usual when he was brought before Recorder Goff in the General Sessions Court yesterday to plead to the indictment against him for perjury. His friends say his long confinement in the Tombs and the new difficulties which have surrounded him have told upon his health.

Mirabeau L. Towns, the prisoner's counsel, said that he would file a motion to quash the indictment against his client for perjury on the ground that it was found on insufficient and illegal evidence, and asked that a time be set for the hearing.

The Recorder asked the prosecutor what he had to say to the motion.

Assistant District Attorney Unger replied: "I cannot understand how there can be any information either in the possession of the counsel or the Court on which to grant this motion, unless counsel asks for permission to inspect the Grand Jury's minutes."

Mr. Towns answered that he had intended to make a motion for the inspection of the minutes, but had been delayed. He said he would be ready to make such a motion on Wednesday. The Recorder accordingly set to-morrow as the day for the hearing of the motion for the quashing of the indictment and that for the inspection of the minutes.

Mr. Towns subsequently had a conference with District Attorney Gardiner. It was rumored that Ratcliffe, through his counsel, had offered to discontinue the fight against his conviction for assault and to serve his term if the charges of bigamy and perjury were dropped, and to allow his wife, the daughter of Peter De Lacy, to secure a divorce by default. Neither Col. Gardiner nor Mr. Towns, however, would affirm or deny this.

HE WELCOMED A THIEF.

Pastor Was Affable to a Psalm-Singing Stranger Who Stole His Coat.

A bold sneak-thief, who professed religion in order to ply his trade, is being sought for to-day by the Mount Vernon police.

Last night he attended services in the First Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Charles S. Lane is pastor. The church is a fashionable one. The man was well dressed, a good singer, and led in the song service. It was thought that he was a new member of the congregation. Shortly before the benediction the stranger arose and walked into the vestry. He remained a short time, and walked out just as the services had concluded.

Pastor Lane did not take particular notice to the man, except that he was a stranger, and extended the hand of welcome to him. Later the pastor discovered his one-hundred-dollar coat missing, and painfully recollected that he thought at the time the coat the man wore resembled his.

The Produce Exchange Trust Co.

The organizers of the Produce Exchange Trust Company will elect officers in a few days. The company has a capital of $500,000 and a paid-in surplus of the same amount, and will do business in the Standard Oil Building. It was understood yesterday that either Frank Brainard, President of the Produce Exchange, or James H. Parker, President of the United States National Bank, absorbed by the Western National Bank, would be chosen as President of the new trust company and that the Vice President would be Charles W. Hackett.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
In French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.
WED. EVG., FEB. 2, "Flying Dutchman"
Mmes. Gadski, Mattfeld, MM. Bispham, Stehmann, Breuer, Van Hoose. Conductor, Damrosch.
NIBELUNGEN TRILOGY.
FRI. EVG., FEB. 4.....\"Die Walkure"
Mme. Nordica (her first appearance as Brunhilde) and Mme. Gadski, Mmes. Staudigl, Terese, Seygard, Van Cauteren, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Rains. Conductor, Damrosch.
WED. EVG., FEB. 9.....\"Siegfried"
FRI. EVG., FEB. 11.. "Gotterdammerung"
SAT. MAT., FEB. 5.....\"Aida"
Mmes.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair; slowly rising temperature; northwesterly gales, becoming westerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.04; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35¾c; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday resumed consideration of the Hawaiian annexation treaty. A speech in favor of the treaty was made by Mr. Platt of Connecticut; Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. White took the other side. The House considered the District of Columbia Appropriation bill without disposing of it. Most of the session was used up in a partisan discussion of the question whether the country has become prosperous since the inauguration of President McKinley.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—A dispatch from Nagasaki says the Far Eastern situation is very serious, and it is believed Japan is preparing for war. Emperor William expressed thanks for the congratulations received on his birthday, and satisfaction at the popularity of his foreign policy. Francis Carroll, described as an actor, has been arrested in London for threatening to murder Miss Florence St. John, the actress. Gen. Lockhart says another campaign against the Afridis will be necessary in the Spring. Sir Tatton Sykes secured an injunction to prevent the sale of heirlooms which Lady Sykes had pawned. Seven persons have been killed and twenty injured by the collapse of spinning mills in Lombardy during a severe storm.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The reclaiming plant of the United States Rubber Company at Naugatuck was burned last night. Loss, $700,000.

A man at Pound Ridge, N. Y., drank cider in a grocery store and died almost immediately. He had been warned to give up the beverage.

The Channel Queen, which ran between Plymouth and the Island of Jersey, struck on the rocks off the Island of Guernsey and sank. Forty-four lives were lost.

The greatest storm known since 1851 swept the coast near Gloucester, Mass., Monday night and yesterday morning, causing heavy loss of life and $200,000 damage to shipping.

Much inconvenience was caused in this city yesterday by the storm, and trains arriving from the North and East were much delayed. The work of cleaning the streets was kept up incessantly. Long Island suffered particularly from the heavy snow.

Boston was visited by the worst storm known there in twenty-five years. Two persons were killed, the city was shut off from telegraphic and telephonic communication practically for hours. Trains and street cars were not run on time, and few ran at all. Fires at Newton and Peabody did $125,000 damage.

Page 2.

The Tradesmen's National Bank and the Clinton Bank have consolidated with a capital of $1,050,000.

At the meeting of the conference of Jeffersonian Democrats yesterday a plan of organization was agreed to, and an appeal was issued to Democrats generally.

According to engineers the snow has not interfered with the working of the underground trolley lines. All delay of those cars is declared to be on account of vehicles getting in the way.

The Democrats of the Tennessee Legislature last night nominated Thomas B. Turley for United States Senator to succeed himself and to serve out the unexpired term of Isham G. Harris, deceased.

In the Democratic primaries in Brooklyn, the Willoughby Street organization generally maintained its supremacy. Commissioner York's man was defeated, but it is not considered a personal defeat for York.

The body of Ernest Brautmann, an aged miser, was found in his rooms, at 515 East Fifteenth Street, yesterday. Although wealthy, he lived amid squalid surroundings and appears to have died from starvation.

The troubles in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, it is said, are to be submitted for settlement to the headquarters of the National Guard at Albany.

Page 3.

An elaborate dinner in honor of President Dole of Hawaii was given last night at the White House.

Adam Stai, a Coroner's juror, dropped dead in a Brooklyn police station, where he had been summoned to sit in an inquest.

The President nominated George M. Bowers of West Virginia Fish Commissioner, to succeed J. J. Brice. The nomination is criticised on the score of unfitness.

Rear Admiral Lester A. Beardslee was retired in Washington. Rear Admiral T. O. Selfridge is expected to haul down his flag on the San Francisco at Genoa today. He will be retired on Feb. 6.

The report of Capt. P. H. Ray to the War Department shows that the situation in Alaska and the Klondike region is worse than was suspected. Congress will be advised as to the facts in order that adequate measures of relief may be provided.

Dr. Pendry and a few friends of the Unity Republican Club of Brooklyn gave a "beefsteak" dinner to other members, and slaughtered and served up a decrepit nag just as a joke. It has been made to appear that the affair is accepted solely as a joke.

Page 4.

Foster M. Voorhees yesterday was sworn in as Acting Governor of New Jersey.

Six persons were burned to death in the destruction of the Alvord House at Gloversville, N. Y., early yesterday morning.

The trial of Sheriff Martin and his eighty-two Deputies, charged with the killing of twenty-two miners at Lattimer, Penn., began at Wilkesbarre.

Plans are in preparation by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company for lengthening the Hoboken piers so as to provide ample accommodation for the largest vessels afloat.

Ex-Mayor Wurster at ex-Mayor Schieren's annual dinner said the present form of city government would not prove a success, and must eventually be changed to a decentralized system.

Leopold Wallach, counsel for the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company, denied yesterday that the company is defunct, and expressed the opinion that the New Jersey suit will stimulate the stockholders to action.

The fourteenth annual report of the New York Civil Service Commission has been filed with the Civil Service Board at Albany. It shows that no radical changes in the conduct of the examinations have been made since the Black law went into effect.

In the Senate at Albany yesterday the Republican Canal Investigation bill was advanced to third reading, after discussion, in which Senator Cantor declared that it would be an unjust assumption of political power for the Governor to appoint the members of the Investigating Commission. In the Assembly, where the measure was to have been passed yesterday, the Republicans lacked a majority, three of their number being absent, and the bill went over.

Page 5.

The ninth annual show of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association opened at the Garden.

Many members of the County Medical Society who formerly advocated the Brush bill are now said to be in opposition to it, and are upholding the Health Board in its contention. The New York Hospital Medical Board is also in opposition.

Page 7.

The thirty-second annual ball of the French cooks was held last night.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave a notable musicale last night for the exclusive set, the big double mansion of the Astors being thrown open for the purpose. Mme. Nordica and Campanari sang and Leo Stern played the violoncello.

Seven members of the Session are said to have handed in conditional resignations in connection with the controversy at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. They are opposed to Dr. Hall's retention as pastor. A meeting of the congregation will be held to-night.

Page 10.

Thomas L. Thompson, ex-United States Minister to Brazil, committed suicide yesterday in Santa Rosa, Cal.

The prices of California wines have been cut until it is declared that the producers are threatened with ruin.

The armored cruiser Brooklyn, now fitting out at New York, has been ordered to make a cruise through the West Indies, especially among the Windward Islands.

Page 12.

A strike of 250 employes in the shoe factory of Thomas & Co., Brooklyn, made a call upon the police necessary.

The new City and Municipal Courts in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond Boroughs organized yesterday.

Louis Balensi, who is charged in Paris with having swindled the late Max Lebaudy and who was indicted under the name of Bellwood, on a charge of swindling a diamond firm here, told his story.

Mrs. Mary E. Wills, a Brooklyn woman, believing that her son was being led astray in a poolroom, first delivered an invective against the proprietor, and then smashed windows and lights with stones and a water pitcher.

At the meeting of the Municipal Assembly yesterday the Council voted to set aside the old Council Chamber of Brooklyn for the use of the Special Sessions Court of the Second District. A resolution authorizing the city to appropriate $25,000 annually for distributing free coal to the poor was adopted by the Board of Aldermen, who also appointed a committee to act with a citizens' committee already organized in arranging for a fitting celebration of consolidation.

The old Board of Education, under its new title of the School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, met yesterday and organized temporarily on the former basis, President Hubbell and the other officers being re-elected. Attention was called to the case of Mr. Mahoney, a builder, who, it is said, will be ruined through the blunder of a clerk in drawing an estimate if held to the terms of his contract to construct the new schoolhouse on One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
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Insurance Notes.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.

BIG FIRE AT NAUGATUCK.

Reclaiming Plant of the United States Rubber Company Burned—Loss More Than $700,000.

NAUGATUCK, Conn., Feb. 1.—The reclaiming plant of the United States Rubber Company was burned to-night. The loss is upward of $700,000. The building was of brick, four stories in height, about 75 feet wide, and 400 long. It was the largest reclaiming plant in the country and was considered practically fire-proof.

The upper floor was used as a drying room, and it is thought the fire started about one of the drying machines, which are made of wood.

The factory was equipped throughout with automatic sprinklers, which confined the fire to the fourth floor, for upward of an hour. The flames, however, succeeded in reaching the floor below, where vast quantities of old shoes and rubbers were stored, and made such a fierce fire that the department was unable to do anything to check it.

The factory was built four years ago by the Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Company, and was sold to the United States Rubber Company about two years ago.

Most of the rubber mills throughout the country have been dependent upon this plant for stock, and it is possible the fire may necessitate the shutting down of some of the factories.

A COPYRIGHT CASE.

Decision at Philadelphia in Favor of Harper & Brothers.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Judge Dallas, in the United States Circuit Court, has denied the motion of the defendants in the suit of Harper & Brothers against A. J. Holtman & Co. for a rehearing of the application for a preliminary injunction, which was granted Harper & Brothers restraining Holtman & Co. from violating the plaintiff's copyrighted trade mark for certain works. One of these is entitled "Nansen in the Frozen World—The Fram Expedition."

The court also denied the defendant's motion for a reference to a master, but granted the plaintiff's motion to refer the case to an examiner to take testimony and report to the court.

The defendants are enjoined preliminarily from selling the books in controversy in the English and Norwegian languages.

The petition of Holtman & Co. for an appeal of the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was filed.

ALABAMA POST OFFICE FIGHT.

Two Men Wounded in an Affray with Knife and Pistol.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb 1.—For months the town of Opelika, Lee County, has been stirred up by factional differences created by President McKinley appointing Dallas Smith Postmaster. The United States Senate has Mr. Smith's confirmation under consideration. Very strong statements have been made against Mr. Smith.

W. J. Siddell, Circuit Clerk, was a Smith man, and D. F. Carden, a prominent merchant, has a brother who is an aspirant for the office to which Smith has been nominated. This morning Carden and Siddell met on the street and a few words passed. Soon afterward Siddell drew a knife and cut Carden savagely in several places. Thereupon Carden brought a pistol into play and shot at Siddell four times, one ball taking effect in the neck, and ranging downwards. This evening Siddell was thought to be dying, while Carden is also badly wounded. Both combatants having many followers, further trouble is not improbable.

CRANK IN LUETGERT'S CASE.

Says He Has Seen the Alleged Murdered Woman and Can Produce Her.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—A man giving the name of Jacob Luthardt called at the Central Police Station this afternoon and announced himself as prepared to accept the twenty-thousand-dollar reward which Police Inspector Michael Schaack offered for the production of Mrs. Louisa Luetgert, wife of the alleged wife murderer. The man said he had seen Mrs. Luetgert within forty-eight hours, and could produce her within the same space of time.

He told a straightforward story, and, although subjected to a close examination by Capt. Colleran of the Central Station, insisted upon the accuracy of his story. He looked at 300 pictures, and from them selected that of Mrs. Luetgert without trouble. He said he could produce the woman at any time, and would do so immediately if he was assured of the payment of the $20,000. He said Mrs. Luetgert was within a short distance of Chicago, and with some friends of hers. According to Luthart's story, she is insane, but has lucid intervals.

A letter to Inspector Schaack was given to Luthardt, and that official not only agreed to make good the $20,000 he had originally offered, but promised to give Luthardt $500 additional for every day that was saved in the trial by the production of Mrs. Luetgert.

"The trial will last about one week longer, and will cost the State about $3,000 more," said the Inspector. "You bring the woman into court and I will personally pay you $23,000. I will also guarantee that you get a total sum of $25,000, as I know others who will put up a little besides my $23,000. Now bring her in."

Luthardt sat still a moment and then, with the remark, "Well, I must be going," left the station.

Chief of Police Kipley's private secretary, James Markham, says the man is insane. He says he has called at the Chief's office several times for an interview with the Chief. Each time he has refused to state his errand, and has said he had important business to transact with the Chief.

WRECKS OFF GLOUCESTER

At Least Four Vessels Lost, Over a Dozen Ashore, and Many Others Damaged.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE FEARED

The Shores of Cape Ann Swept by the Greatest Storm Since 1851—Damage Both on Land and Sea.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 1.—The greatest storm known here since 1851 swept the shores of Cape Ann last night and early this morning, causing heavy loss of life and about $200,000 damage. Over a dozen vessels are ashore near here, at least four more are lost, and many others have been badly damaged.

The water front of Gloucester Harbor and along the cape is dotted with wrecks and wreckage, schooners, sloops, and other vessels having been driven ashore by the fierce gale. Among the vessels which went ashore are the schooners John M. Keen, Senator, Herbert, Alice R. Lawson, and Harry Y. Roberts, and the sloops American and Trumbull. The Senator was floated before she sustained much injury, but the others were badly damaged. The schooner Mary A. White of Rockport, laden with stone, sank in the harbor. The crew escaped.

The schooners Vesta, Electa, A. Eaton, and Martha A. Bradley broke adrift from their moorings and collided with the schooners Hattie M. Graham, Nereid, and Sarah E. Nightingale, and all of them went ashore on Rocky Bank. The Eaton, Vesta, and Bradley cut off, escaping with slight damage. It is thought the others will be totally wrecked. The schooners Hazel, Oneida, and Edgar S. Foster collided in the harbor, but were not badly injured. The schooner Lawrence A. Munroe is ashore off here. The schooners Emma W. Brown, Esther, Anita, Sarah E. Lee, Oliver Eldridge, Iolanthe, and John L. Nicholson broke away from their anchorage this morning, but they were saved by hard work.

The schooner Bertha D. Nickerson of Boothbay, Me., which arrived here yesterday and anchored off Ten Pound Island, is missing. The stone sloop Riverside and the schooners Unique of Boston and John S. Presson of Gloucester are ashore. The schooner Lizzie Griffin, which grounded this morning, is in bad shape.

The schooner George W. Jewett and four unknown vessels are reported ashore at Hough's Neck. The Jewett is a total loss. The crew were saved. One of the other vessels was rapidly going to pieces this afternoon. The Jewett was owned in Portland, Me., and was valued at $10,000. Four bodies were washed ashore at Hough's Neck today. They have not been identified. Yesterday afternoon, the schooners Albert H. Harding, Sarah Jane, James Holmes, and an unknown vessel were at anchor near the Jewett. They were not to be seen to-day, and it is believed they were wrecked.

At Pigeon Cove five vessels were totally wrecked. Their names are: Schooner George R. Bradford, value $12,000; steam lighter Frank Scripture, value $20,000; sloop Daniel Webster, value $4,000; schooner Barracouta, value $1,500; schooner Defiance, value $1,000. Antorc Enos, Alpheus Pierce, and a Swede named Nelson, three of the crew of the Daniel Webster, were drowned. The schooner Clara P. Sewall reports the loss of Henry Smith, one of her crew.

It is feared that several missing vessels have been lost, together with their crews. The storm did an immense amount of damage on land as well as off the coast. The car sheds of the Gloucester Street Railway were blown down this morning, demolishing a number of cars. The loss to the company is about $15,000. Wires are down in every direction. The first train to leave the city to-day was one which managed to get to Boston at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

EIGHT LIVES LOST AT SEA.

Three-Masted Schooner Charles S. Briggs Wrecked Off Little Nahant.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—A three-masted schooner, believed to be the Charles S. Briggs, of Bath, Me., laden with coal, was wrecked off Little Nahant, it is thought, about 8 o'clock last night. It is believed there were eight men on board, and all are thought to have been drowned. The vessel is a total wreck. The body of one of the crew was found this morning among the wreckage. It was frozen to a plank, and was badly disfigured.

MANY MEN ADRIFT ON A FLOE.

St. John's Expects a Large Loss of Life —Unknown Steamer in Distress.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Feb. 1.—Another blizzard is raging here to-day. A large number of men were carried off by an ice floe in Trinity Bay, and it is feared there will be a repetition of the disaster of seven years ago, when forty perished. The thermometer shows twenty degrees below zero, and the cold is so terrible that some loss of life must result. The Government is dispatching a rescue steamer to the endangered men.

An unidentified steamer, believed to be the Jamaica, Capt. Peterson, from New York Jan. 27, for St. John's, with a general cargo, is visible in an ice floe off Ferryland, thirty miles south of this port. She is flying distress signals, and it is feared that she has been seriously injured and crushed by the ice.

Storm on the Jersey Coast.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Feb. 1.—The severe northwest storm which prevailed along the coast to-night has done no damage. Snow, which melts as it reaches the ground, has fallen. The ocean is very rough, but no vessels are in sight to-night. The wind is blowing with great velocity.

$3,700 IN A CONSCIENCE FUND.

Saunders Sends It to the Southern Express Company and Is Arrested.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 1.—A mysterious package, containing $3,700, was received less than a month ago by the Southern Express Company in Atlanta. Yesterday morning Lucius L. Saunders, a native of Winder, Ga., and for many years in the United States railway mail service, reached here under arrest. Saunders is accused of stealing $4,000 from the Southern Express Company on Jan. 16 of last year.

It is thought that Saunders, weary of the stolen burden, sent the money to the company to ease his conscience. On the day of the robbery Southern Express Messenger Butts reached Fort City, Ga. He had in his safe four packages containing $1,000 each. Leaving the car for a few moments he returned to find the money missing.

Messenger Butts enjoyed the fullest confidence of his employers, but so strong was suspicion that his aged mother's mind collapsed, and she is now hopelessly insane. It develops that Saunders slipped from his car into Butts's car and abstracted the funds in the latter's absence. The burden of conscience grew too oppressive, and he returned the bulk of the stealings, only to be detected and placed on trial.

Receiver for Vance & Jones Co.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Judge Dunne to-day appointed a receiver for the Vance & Jones Company, a shoe manufacturing concern at West Pullman, upon the application of Arthur G. Jones and William H. Huntington. The legal trouble surrounding the corporation arises from differences between the interested parties of the corporation and the court is asked to allow the receiver to conduct the business of the concern until these differences can be adjusted. The concern is in good shape financially.

19 DROWNED IN THE CHANNEL.

The Channel Queen, Plying Between Plymouth and Jersey, Lost Off the Island of Guernsey.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 1.—The Channel Queen, which ran between Plymouth and the Island of Jersey, struck on the rocks off the Island of Guernsey during a fog this morning and sank.

The rest of the people on board the Channel Queen were saved in her boats, which were launched with difficulty, one of them being swamped.

The Channel Queen's engines were reversed when the rocks were seen, but it was then too late. The first boatload reached land and sought help of the fishermen, who made gallant rescues, although the heavy sea prevented their boat from approaching the wreck. The survivors had to be dragged by ropes through the sea to the rescuing boats. The Captain was the last to leave the wreck.

The latest report is that nineteen were drowned—the chief engineer, three stokers, and fifteen passengers, including fourteen Breton onion sellers, who were drowned in their cabins when the seas swamped the vessel. The rescued passengers lost everything, even their clothing.

STEAMER BERLIN DAMAGED.

Second Cabin Flooded and a Boat and Skylight Broken by the Sea.

ANTWERP, Feb. 1.—The American Line steamer Berlin, Capt. Dann, which arrived here Jan. 29, after a passage of ten days from New York, reports encountering very boisterous weather.

On Jan. 22 a heavy sea was shipped, which stove in the door of the saloon of the second-class cabin and filled it with water. It smashed the skylight over one of the coal bunkers, through which the water poured in. A boat was also broken by the great force of the sea.

ASSETS, $3.30; DEBTS, $100,000.

The Odd Fellows' Mutual Aid Association Goes Out of Business.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—The Odd Fellows' Mutual Aid Association voted to-day to go out of business. Its assets amount to $3.30 and its liabilities to $100,000, consisting of unpaid death claims.

The association was formed twenty-eight years ago by men prominently connected with the Odd Fellows, but it never had any official connection with the order.

$500 DAMAGES FOR A DOG BITE.

W. J. Turner's Suit Against Craighead of Rye Sustained at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Horace Craighead of the town of Rye, Westchester County, will have to pay $500 and the costs of the action brought against him for keeping a vicious dog which bit William J. Turner, of the same town. Turner sued Craighead to recover $1,000 for his injuries. The defendant appealed, but the Appellate Division affirmed the judgment, and now the Court of Appeals has done likewise.

DRANK CIDER AND DIED.

Countryman Disregarded Warning to Eschew the Beverage.

POUND RIDGE, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Edgar A. Smith died to-day while sitting in Fred Scofield's grocery store. He had just taken a glass of cider. He was sixty-six years of age, and well known. At one time he was employed in the Custom House. For years he was a shoe manufacturer. It is alleged that he was warned several months ago that if he did not stop drinking cider, it would kill him.

Mr. Smith was separated from his wife, who is now said to be residing in Maryland.

TO REPLACE AN OLD BRIDGE.

New One to be Substituted in Chicago in Twelve Hours.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company is about to undertake an interesting engineering feat, consisting in the substitution, within a period of twelve hours, of a new steel bridge for the present iron structure by which all its trains cross the river at Kinzie Street, just outside of the Wells Street Station. The passage of trains over the bridge is almost continuous, and inability to use it for any considerable time would mean a practical suspension of the suburban passenger traffic of the road.

The plan is to build a new bridge on the dock near at hand, float it down to the proper site on barges, and hoist it into place by means of jack-screws as soon as the old bridge, which will meantime be lowered onto the barges, is out of the way.

NIGHT BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

Miss Susie Moore Defends Her Father's House Against a Mob.

HINDMAN, Ky., Feb. 1.—Twenty-five armed men rode into town last night at 11 o'clock and attacked the house of H. C. Moore, on Main Street, almost in the centre of the town. They fired several shots into the building and three men tried to break into the house, but Moore drove them off with an axe. The marauders then saturated the kitchen with coal oil intending to fire it. They were discovered in this act by Jailer Irving Strong and Deputy Jailer Johnson, who ordered them to leave. The mob fired on the officers.

At this juncture Miss Susie Moore, a robust young woman, jumped out of the window. A member of the mob presented a rifle and threatened to shoot if she ran. She knocked the outlaw down, took his gun away from him, and drove him off. Other members of the mob began shooting at her, and she returned the fire. By this time the entire town was aroused, and citizens with guns and pistols in their hands ran to the rescue of the Moores. The mob fled. Moore's offense is talking against the Kuklux, who have been operating extensively throughout the eastern part of the county.

Big Sale of Timber.

MARINETTE, Wis., Feb. 1.—The Kirby-Dennis Cedar Company of this city has purchased from the La Belle Company, the Munising Company, and H. D. Walbridge of Munising, Mich., all the pine and cedar lumber on 189,000 acres of land owned by the three companies. Four mills will be erected and put in operation before May 1, and by that time 1,000 men will be in the employ of the Kirby-Dennis Company in the Upper Peninsula. The four mills will cut 1,200,000 shingles every twenty-four hours. The Kirby-Dennis Company has also contracted to saw 5,000 railroad ties daily.

Wisconsin's Oldest Man Dead.

DELAVAN, Wis., Feb. 1.—Owen Sullivan, aged 105, is dead. He was probably the oldest man in Wisconsin. He was born in Ireland in 1793, and came to America in 1838. He had lived in this vicinity since 1840. He is said to have been married five times, and was the father of seventeen children, nearly all of whom are dead.

Sayville's Two-Headed Trout Story.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Feb. 1.—The South Side Sportsman's Club at Oakdale has a curiosity in its preserves, in the shape of a two-headed trout. The fish is kept in a separate pool, and is being carefully watched by the fishkeeper, K. L. Riley, who says he never saw anything like it before.

Four Children at One Birth.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 1.—Mrs. S. D. Pettis, living near Pollard, Ala., has given birth to four boys. All are living, two weighing five and one-half pounds each, and the others six pounds each. Seven years ago Mrs. Pettis gave birth to triplets.

Improvements in 1898 Wheels.

See to-day's Commercial Advertiser for information of special value to all cyclists.—Adv.

BLIZZARD ABOUT BOSTON

Several Lives Lost, Wires Down, and Steam and Electric Railroad Travel Demoralized.

THROUGH TRAINS HOURS LATE

Horses Killed by Stepping on Live Wires—The City Lighted Only in Localities—Fire Does $125,000 Damage.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—A northeast snowstorm which set in yesterday and raged until this afternoon completely paralyzed all branches of business, the street car and steam railroad traffic, and shut off the city from communication by wire with all places outside the limits of Boston. The storm was the most severe this city has experienced in twenty-five years, and caused the loss of several lives, besides doing a damage estimated in the hundreds of thousands.

Between 1 and 5 o'clock this morning a foot of heavy, wet snow settled over the city and leveled wires in all directions. The snow stuck to the poles and wires with a remarkable tenacity, and, aided by a wind blowing at the rate of fifty miles an hour, all telephone and telegraph lines out of the city were prostrated. Over half the electric lights of the city went out, and in suburban towns the fire-alarm service was badly crippled.

In the business district it was nearly noon when the employes reached their places of employment, all suburban trolley lines having been abandoned at midnight and the steam railroads being unable to run more than two or three suburban trains during the forenoon. All the through trains from New York and the West as well as those from the East were at least from four to six hours late, and many did not get in until late in the afternoon. The New York and Albany express, one section of which left New York at 9 o'clock last night and was due at 6:15 A. M., did not reach here until 1:25 o'clock this afternoon.

The other through trains which were due before noon did not arrive until late in the afternoon. The Boston and Albany Road started two express trains for New York during the forenoon, but it was 2 o'clock before they were able to proceed beyond Natick, ten miles from the city. The tracks were not only blocked with snow, but masses of broken poles and wires scattered over the road were encountered at many points. A freight train which ran off the rails near South Framingham blocked the Albany express tracks for three hours. None of the roads was able to run any trains further out than ten miles during the early forenoon, and to-night what few trains are moving are running without a telegraphic service.

Horses Killed in the Streets.

The city and suburbs are covered with broken poles and tangled wires. Many horses were killed in the streets by stepping upon the ends of telephone wires which had fallen across the trolley wires. To-night the situation assumed such a dangerous aspect that Mayor Quincy ordered that none of the electric lights be turned on except in districts where the wires are under ground. It will require weeks to restore the telephone and telegraphic service to its former standard. Not a single telegraph wire out of Boston was in operation all day, and the telephone wires were almost in as bad shape. This afternoon a telephone service as far as Worcester was established.

The wholesale and most all of the business district of the city was deserted all day. The Stock Exchange was lifeless, and transactions were very limited, chiefly due to the absence of news from the New York Stock Exchange.

Shipping in the harbor was considerably damaged during last night and the early morning. It is feared that many disasters to coast shipping will be reported when telegraphic communication is restored.

The centre of the storm appeared to be in the vicinity of New Bedford, and the brunt of it fell on Boston and territory within a radius of fifteen or twenty miles. From meagre reports received from the middle and western parts of the State the storm there was less severe.

Here, about twenty inches of snow fell. A large number of men were employed by the transportation companies clearing the tracks, and it is expected all roads will operate regular trains to-morrow.

Italians Killed by a Train.

At Dedham this afternoon, three Italians shoveling snow on the Providence Division of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Road, were struck by a train and killed. A number of less serious accidents were reported.

A number of trains met with accidents in different parts of the State, but as far as known there were no additional fatalities.

In Newton broken wires falling across others started a fire in the electric room of the elegant residence of Charles J. Travelli, the wealthy Pittsburg steel manufacturer, and in two hours nothing remained of the house but ashes.

Mr. Travelli and family escaped in their night clothes, without saving anything. The loss amounts to about $100,000.

A message was received here from Peabody this afternoon, stating that Livingstone's tannery and six adjacent dwelling houses were burned this morning. The fire alarm was badly crippled by the storm, and a greater fire was averted only by the arrival of part of the Salem department. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

WATERBURY HAS A BIG STORM.

Milkmen Do Not Get in Until Afternoon Owing to the Drifts.

WATERBURY, Feb. 1.—The snowstorm of yesterday and last night was the severest of the Winter, about twenty inches of snow falling and drifting badly. The local street railway succeeded in keeping open all its lines except that to Waterville until 11:15 P. M.

The train service on the Western Division of the New England Road was badly delayed, and there were slight delays on the Naugatuck Division of the Consolidated Road. The telephone and telegraph service was not interfered with. Country roads are badly drifted, and milkmen did not get in until afternoon. While the storm lasted it had all the cutting features of the blizzard of ten years ago.

WATERVILLE BURIED IN SNOW.

Business Suspended and the Maine Central Blocked 24 Hours.

WATERVILLE, Me., Feb. 1.—The most severe storm for twenty years has raged since Friday morning to 6 o'clock this afternoon. Business is suspended. Houses are even buried in the drifts of the snow, which have run to twenty feet. No train over the Maine Central Railroad has passed or reached this city in twenty-four hours. Bank men and merchants have been on snow shoes upon the business street. Charles Roderick's house and stable were burned at 7:30 A. M. Assistance could not reach the scene in time for service. The loss is $1,500.

PROVIDENCE GETS ONE MAIL.

Three Feet of Snow Blown into Immense Drifts Stops Travel.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 1.—The storm here to-day was one of the greatest ever known. Telegraph and telephone wires are all down, and the city is overwhelmed by three feet of snow, which has blown into immense drifts. Trains are blocked in all directions. The only mail since yesterday arrived at 10 o'clock this morning.

FATAL COLLISION IN VERMONT.

Two Relief Engines Crash into the Rear of a Snow-Bound Train.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 1.—The mail train south from this city over the Rutland Railroad was stalled this morning a short distance below Shelburne. Two engines loaded with men were sent out to pull them out. The snow blinded the engineers, and they ran into the rear end of the stalled train. Fred Dubuc was thrown between the engine and tender, and was so badly crushed that he died in a few hours.

Boston Trains Reach Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 1.—Communication between this city and Boston was patched up this afternoon, and the first train through from Boston since 8:30 last evening arrived here at 4 o'clock. Other trains followed, and service is now fully resumed. The other roads also have resumed business.

THE STORM UP THE STATE.

Worst Blizzard Since 1888 Raging in the Adirondacks—Railroad Traffic Paralyzed.

SARATOGA, Feb. 1.—The worst blizzard Saratoga and the Adirondacks have suffered since March, 1888, raged from early last evening until late this afternoon, and the indications to-night are that the storm will be intensified before morning, as the mercury is lowering and the wind is developing into a gale. In nineteen hours over thirty inches of snow has been added to the immense deposits of previous storms, and the present accumulation far exceeds the amount seen in this region at any one time in the last ten years. In many towns the snow is over five feet deep on the level, and in places the drifts are from 20 to 30 feet deep.

The blizzard placed an embargo upon business throughout this section, and the principal occupation of the people to-day was tunneling through drifts which blocked streets and roads. The Fitchburg Railway was unable to move a single wheel on its Western Division, and in some places the drifts reached the roofs of the cars. Early in the day the Delaware and Hudson was compelled to abandon all of its freight trains. The regular passenger time table was abandoned, and the trains forced through were run subject to dispatchers' orders. On the Adirondack Railway also freight trains were stalled, and only about one-third of the regular passenger trains were operated.

The blizzard has already caused a great amount of damage, and should it continue to-night with equal force it would entail a large amount of suffering. The railway companies have placed at work all available men, and so severe has been the physical strain on them that they are substantially exhausted. The blizzard has stopped the work of ice harvesting.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The storm which started here late yesterday afternoon still continues and promises to equal in violence the blizzard of 1888. There is now three and a half feet of snow on the level and over public roads, and in the outlying country the drifts are ten or twelve feet high. The street car lines, by running electric sweepers and plows, have kept up traffic, but are not running on schedule time. Trains on all the railroads are delayed.

HUDSON, Feb. 1.—A snowstorm has prevailed in this section for the last thirty-six hours without cessation, and the heavy winds are increasing. All the streets in this city are filled with huge drifts from four to six feet in height. Railroad traffic is delayed, the electric street railway system has suspended operations temporarily, and all work on the Hudson River icefield has been abandoned.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 1.—Reports from this section of the State show a heavy snow fall, low mercury, and blizzard conditions. There was a heavy fall of snow in this city last night, and it has seriously interfered with travel. Country roads are drifted.

STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Two Freight Trains in Collision on the Reading Road.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The snow and wind storm of last night and to-day was one of the most severe experienced in this section since the big blizzard ten years ago. All trains are behind time, and several casualties are reported, but none of any gravity. The storm was felt severly throughout Eastern Pennsylvania.

Two Reading Railroad freight trains collided near Tamaqua, demolishing both engines and injuring the fireman, brakeman, and conductor. Traffic was delayed several hours.

A TRAMP DIES WHILE PRAYING.

His Body Found Covered with Snow in Pennsylvania.

NEW BRIGHTON, Penn., Feb. 1.—Jacob Guffy, a farmer living near Unionville, on his way to town to-day found the dead body of a man almost covered with snow. The man was about forty years old, wore a barred suit, a brown overcoat, and had on three suits of underwear. A Bible and a bottle partly filled with whisky were in his pockets. There was nothing on his clothing by which he could be identified. It is supposed he was a tramp.

From the appearance of the body the man had evidently been on his knees praying, and succumbed to the blizzard.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm Monday night off the southern New England coast has moved to Newfoundland. A storm appears to be developing over Lake Superior, and a second storm has appeared in Southern Arizona. Snow has fallen in New England, the lake regions, and in the upper Missouri Valley. It has grown colder in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, the lower lake region, and in the Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys; also in the extreme Northwest, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Increasing cloudiness and light snow or rain may be expected in northern Texas, the Red River of the South Valley, and Kansas; light snow in the middle and lower Missouri Valley and the upper lake region. It will be slightly warmer in the Ohio, the middle and lower Mississippi Valleys, and colder in the middle Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	25	27	28
6 A. M.	21	22	25
9 A. M.	23	21	29
12 M.	26	19	28
4 P. M.	33	15	21
6 P. M.	30	15	19
9 P. M.	29	12	16
12 P. M.	28	11	15

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	22½
Weather Bureau	17½
Corresponding date 1897	28
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	29

The maximum temperature yesterday was 38 degrees at 1:00 A. M.; the minimum was 11 degrees at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8:00 A. M. was 70 and at 8:00 P. M. 54.

WORK OF THE BIG STORM

The Wind, Cold, and Snow Cause Much Inconvenience and Suffering.

NEW YORKERS SYMPATHETIC

The Snowfall Here Slight, Compared with Other Places—Ships and Trains Delayed—Many Telegraph Wires Down.

Some future chronicler may relate of this boasted end of the nineteenth century how completely at the mercy of the elements were the most advanced and progressive communities of the age; as helpless as a rudderless craft wallowing in the trough of a raging sea or a castaway mariner afloat on a chicken coop. The snow came down like a huge canopy of down and smothered industry; it piled up in the streets of the metropolis and blocked the paths of pedestrians and stalled the vehicles of transit. It placed an embargo on the railroads, and neighboring cities were cut off from intercommunication by the telegraph or otherwise almost as effectively as though besieging armies were entrenched on their outskirts.

Electric wires in those days were strung overhead on unsightly poles, to be laid low with every atmospheric disturbance, and so antiquated were the appliances for dispersing the impeding snow that hundreds of thousands of horse power lay dormant in restive steeds of steel.

Urban populations were temporarily deprived of the fresh

graph and Telephone Company said that with the exception of the Providence connection they had communication with all points. The local telephone lines were reported as being little affected by the storm here

The various ferry lines were getting their boats out within a few minutes of schedule time last night, although the boats were all greatly hampered by the high winds and drifting ice.

The storm was the cause of much delay on the Broadway and Third Avenue cable lines, and all the surface car lines were more or less interfered with. Along Broadway nearly every fifteen minutes cars were stopped by the number of snow carts in the way. In some instances wagons were lodged in the various mounds of snow along Broadway, and it was some time before they could be dragged out. Slight collisions were frequent and delays were incessant.

CLEARING THE STREETS.

Thousands of Carts and Men Busy Night and Day Carrying Away the Snow.

About 2,500 carts and nearly 4,000 men employed by the American Transfer Company, snow contractors, were at work all day yesterday in various portions of the city, but as the snowfall continued their work made little showing.

Snow Inspector Stidham of the Street Cleaning Department issued a report in the morning saying that 25,749 cubic yards of snow had been removed from the streets on Monday. He said that the amount of snow removed up to 6 A. M. yesterday was equal to the amount disposed of during the first day and night after the ten-inch snowfall of Jan. 28, 1897.

The streets that had been cleaned up to 9 o'clock yesterday morning were Park Row, Nassau, Fulton, Wall, down-town ferry streets, the Bowery, portions of the "Swamp," east side streets running to the river, Broadway to Forty-second Street, Union and Madison Squares, portions of Fifth, Eighth, Third, and Madison Avenues, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and the upper end of Third Avenue.

Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney said he had nothing new to add regarding the department's efforts to clear the streets. "We are working as hard as we can," said he, "and are satisfied with the progress made."

Superintendent Hess of the American Transfer Company said that his concern was employing every available cart for the service, and would work day and night until the snow was disposed of. The streets receiving the most attention yesterday were those in the shopping districts and the vicinity of Broad and Wall Streets. The streets leading to the principal ferries were given attention, and were fairly passable.

The two melting machines that are being experimented with were used in Houston and Spring Streets yesterday, and their owners reported a considerable degree of success.

TRAINS MUCH DELAYED.

Four from Boston on the Shore Line Heard from at New London Late Last Night.

All trains coming into the city from the east and northwest yesterday were from one and a half to fifteen hours late. The Boston express, due to reach here at 6 A. M., made the fifteen-hour record by creeping in at 11 o'clock last night. The Empire State Express of the New York Central, by coming in an hour and thirty minutes late last night, made the other. It was said at the Grand Central Station that it was the first time in three months that the Empire State Express had been late.

The North Shore Limited of the New York Central was 5 hours and 55 minutes late. All other trains from the West were four to five hours late. Trains from Buffalo were one to two hours late; those running only to Albany and this side were on time.

The Boston and Albany was blocked entirely. No trains came over it during the day or night.

On the Shore Line communication could be had only as far as New London. Nothing was known there of the trains from Boston which were due here at 3, 4:30, 6:57, and 9 P. M., respectively, until after 9 o'clock last night. Then they reached New London in a bunch and followed each other closely into New York. Meantime crowds besieged the station, making anxious inquiries about trains upon which they expected friends or relatives, and watching the bulletin boards hopefully.

Until 9 o'clock the boards bore only the disquieting words, "All trains indefinitely delayed." At that hour an official came out and wrote that all the trains would arrive about 11:20 P. M. More than a hundred people had clustered before the board ere the words were written, and showed their appreciation of the news by cheering him.

According to General Superintendent E. Van Etten of the New York Central matters were in bad shape on the Hudson division of the Central, between Albany and Syracuse. The snow in that region, he said, was from three to four feet deep.

The Rome and Watertown Division, Mr. Van Etten said, was in the worst shape, and reports from there say that this is the worst snowfall since the blizzard. This region usually has the greatest snowfall in the State, and is particularly hard division to handle in Winter. Seventeen snowplows are in use on this line, and even with these to aid them, trains could only be run at long intervals.

All the lines arriving in Jersey City were more lucky. The trains of the Pennsylvania Road were arriving within a few minutes of schedule time, and no trouble was experienced on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Erie, or the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

JOY FOR SLEIGHERS.

Parks and Drives About the City Thronged with Gay Parties.

The present fall of snow has brought the best sleighing that the horsemen of New York have enjoyed in two years. The continuous fall of snow has provided a perfect sleighing path, which, if rain does not set in, will remain in good shape for at least a week. Not unlike previous years, when the drives about the city are well banked with snow, everything in the shape of a sleigh is brought out, from the fashionable Russian troika and cutter to the box sleigh of Revolutionary type, carrying "a bevy of pretty girls."

One would have to visit the East and West Drives in Central Park to see a typical Gotham sleighing party. There was a continuous procession of sleighs of every description spinning up and down these drives during the afternoon and last night.

Riverside Drive was well patronized during the day and at night, as was St. Nicholas Avenue. The drive was in excellent shape, the snow being well packed. A great many drove to Grant's Tomb, stopping at the various road houses on the way.

For parties who enjoyed the sleighing in the Park, McGowan's Pass Tavern was the rendezvous. All during the day and evening parties drove to this famous old tavern to partake of something "hot 'n warm." Veteran horsemen who have not missed a spin over the snow in years met and talked real "horse."

A number of horsemen drove through the Park and up Seventh Avenue to Durando's and across Macomb's Dam Bridge to Huber's hostelry, always a favorite resort for drivers. Those who wished a long drive went to the handsome clubhouse of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, in Depot Lane. For members residing below Fifty-ninth Street, the route was along the West Drive, emerging at Seventy-second Street to Riverside Drive, thence by way of the Western Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue to Fort Washington Avenue. At the Suburban Club the members gathered around a log fire, and between stories enjoyed refreshments, which Felix, the steward, specially prepares for sleighing days. Some of the members who made the journey were Samuel McMillan, A. De Cordova, W. Buckingham, and E. W. Kearney.

A most gorgeous turn-out in the Park yesterday afternoon was a Russian troika, carrying L. Lemp of St. Louis and a party of friends. This Russian type of sleigh is built lower than the average pleasure sleigh, with a high dashboard mounted with several rows of bells. The box is very roomy. The troika is drawn by three horses abreast, under yokes, which are decorated with plumes. Gustav and A. Heinemann of the Central Park Riding Academy were also out in a troika.

All the mounted policemen were out yesterday to guard against accidents. Several times during the day one of the mounted force was called upon to check a horse that became unmanageable, but nothing of a serious nature was reported.

We know Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula and all Blood diseases.

Therefore, when you Need a medicine, Get Hood's and Only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DELAY ON TROLLEY LINES.

Engineers Say Snow and Ice Do Not Affect the Current, and the Only Trouble Is from Vehicles.

According to the engineering department of the Metropolitan Railway Company, the new underground trolley lines have stood satisfactorily the severe test of the snow storms that have prevailed. There was some delay on the Madison Avenue line Monday night, and many thought it was due to the effect of snow and ice on the wires in the conduit. The railway experts, however, say that this is not the case, and that neither snow nor ice interferes with the working of the underground trolley. Milton G. Starrett of the engineering department, when asked about the matter yesterday, said:

"The snow has not interfered with us at all. Of course we should prefer not to have such storms, as there must be more or less delay incident to them; but so far as the conduits are concerned, the snow and ice do not affect the successful operation of the road. Whatever delays have occurred have been due to other causes.

"The snow cannot get to the wire. Even if water should reach the interior or protected side, of the conduit it would not freeze and interfere with the wires, because we keep a salt solution there that prevents freezing. Yesterday, after the fall of snow was deep enough to cover the rails, we got out the snow plows and sent them over the lines. As fast as we cleared away the snow, all the vehicles fell in and used the clear piece of street. When a car would come up to them it would lose time in getting the right of way; and sometimes a breakdown of a team on the track caused further delay. Beyond these troubles we had no difficulty in keeping our cars going.

"We did not have yesterday, and are not having to-day, as much trouble on these trolley lines on account of the snow as on the cable or horse lines. This is due to the fact that when a blockade breaks up the trolleys can move ahead faster and make up part of the loss, while the cable and horse cars can not do this. The snow does not bother us at all so far as the electric current is concerned."

LONG ISLAND SUFFERS.

Wind and Cold Too Much for Life Savers—Accidents to Sound Vessels—Trains Delayed.

The storm on Long Island was the fiercest since the blizzard. In spite of the snow and biting winds, the life savers walked up and down the coast until nearly frozen, but were finally compelled to abandon the beaches.

The snow was about eighteen inches in depth, and in many places on the island the wind caused it to drift in piles several feet in height, making the country roads impassable and crippling trolley lines, as well as business. No one ventured out unless it was absolutely necessary. At Greenport the wind blew at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

The schooner smack Lottie S. Morton, Capt. Henry Gilmore, of Good Ground, L. I., arrived in Greenport on Monday night. She is the smack recently reported as being lost. Capt. Gilmore said the vessel encountered terrible gales during the trip from Nova Scotia, with 700 barrels of frozen herrings. Norman Griffing, one of the crew, was lost in the snow Monday night, and his shipmates searched the great drifts until early yesterday when he was found almost frozen.

The sloops Maine, Capt. William Hallock, and the Arthur D., Capt. Ferdinand Downs, were torn from their moorings at Pipe's Cove during the gale and were blown across the bay coming up on the shores of Shelter Island. The schooner Carmen, Capt. James Monsell, sprang a leak at the steamboat wharf during Monday night, and the crew pumped the entire night, keeping the vessel afloat.

Theodore Howard, Jack Ireland, and Howard Ireland, three gunners, were cut off from communication with Greenport on account of the storm. The men went hunting on Long Beach Monday, but it is believed they have obtained shelter along the coast, and will return all right when the storm abates.

There was considerable delay in travel over the Long Island Road, but the only serious case was that of Train No 22, which left Greenport at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and was snowed in near Yaphank. A snowplow was sent out from Greenport and another from this city, and it was hoped that the train which was due here at 10:30 A. M. yesterday would arrive before this morning. It was said that few passengers were on this train, and these were being cared for by the company.

The Sag Harbor train due yesterday morning had a rough experience with the drifts, but managed to get in not more than one hour late.

At the office of the Long Island Road it was said that advices from Riverhead were to the effect that several feet of snow had fallen, which was drifting badly and filling the cuts. No train had arrived at 11 o'clock, and it was said that a big snowplow, driven by two of the company's most powerful engines, was buried in a big drift between Peconic and Patchogue.

TARRYTOWN TROLLEY BLOCKED.

Passengers Push the Cars Through Snow in Westchester County.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The storm has completely blocked the trolley road between this village and Tarrytown, and the cars have been unable to get through the drifts along the line between the villages.

The Yonkers and Mount Vernon Trolley got a car through occasionally by aid of the passengers, who got out and pushed when a larger drift than ordinary was encountered.

The through express trains on all the railroads through Westchester County were very much behind time.

A CHICAGO WOMAN'S FUNERAL.

Queer Ideas of Mrs. Pauline Arendt, Who Disliked Publicity.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Pauline Arendt of 22 Spring Street, who died last Friday, was noted among her neighbors for queer ideas about her funeral. The list of pall bearers chosen by her several years ago had been changed a dozen times, Mrs. Arendt striking out the names of someone who had offended her.

She provided that she should be buried in a calico dress and a plain coffin, and that only the undertaker should look at her after death. She charged her relatives, on pain of coming to haunt them, not to allow the newspapers to say anything about the funeral.

Her wishes were fulfilled at the funeral Sunday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

6:30 A. M.—129 West Twenty-fourth Street, R. Alexander; damage slight.

7:35 A. M.—1,188 Park Avenue, occupant unknown; no damage.

10:05 A. M.—235 West Forty-ninth Street, George Graham; no damage.

11:15 A. M.—78 Lewis Street, E. Schwartz; damage, $5.

2:10 P. M.—728 Eighth Avenue, Benjamin Fox; damage, $50.

3:45 P. M.—236 East Broadway, Louis Cohen; damage, $100.

5:30 P. M.—65 Nassau Street, Henry Lange; damage, $5,000.

6 P. M.—61 West Forty-fifth Street, John Ralassky; damage, $5.

6:35 P. M.—65 Elizabeth Street, John Hassan; damage, $25.

6:50 P. M.—64 Nassau Street, Reinkers & Klug; damage, $10,000.

6:35 P. M.—374 Third Avenue, Charles Michael; damage slight.

7 P. M.—205 Bowery, H. C. Miner; damage slight.

8:15 P. M.—775 Second Avenue, Henry Miller; damage, $25.

9:30 P. M.—3 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Jacob Asteri; damage, $5.

TWO BANKS CONSOLIDATE

Tradesmen's National Bank Absorbs the Clinton Bank and Will Honor Its Checks.

THE OBJECT OF CONSOLIDATION

Aggregate Capital Will be $1,050,000—Depositors of the Clinton Urged to Transfer Their Accounts—History of Tradesmen's Bank.

The consolidation of the Tradesmen's National Bank, in the Wool Exchange Building, and the Clinton Bank, at 87 Hudson Street, was announced yesterday. The officers of the Clinton Bank have transferred the interests of their bank to the Tradesmen's, in the belief that it will be a benefit for all concerned. They maintain that the superior facilities which the Tradesmen's Bank has for transacting business and the greater stability which will result in the way of increased business makes the consolidation particularly desirable.

The depositors of the Clinton Bank are urged to transfer their accounts to the Tradesmen's, which will in the meantime, however, honor all checks drawn on the Clinton Bank. Until further notice, President Frederick E. Pitkin of the Clinton Bank assures his depositors that they may pay their bills with Clinton Bank checks, which will be promptly honored by the Tradesmen's.

President James Macnaughton of the Tradesmen's indorses Mr. Pitkin's assurance and considers the move a favorable one for both banks. The consolidation is regarded by the officers of both banks as particularly valuable to the wholesale dry goods and jobbing district generally. They point to the consolidation of the City Bank with the Third National Bank, which they say was so favorably regarded by business men that the deposits of the consolidated bank are now almost double that of the former aggregate of both.

The Tradesmen's National Bank is the eighth oldest existing bank in the City of New York. It was organized in 1823, and was originally located in the vicinity of Chatham Square. The most famous of its early Presidents was Preserved Fish, one of the most active merchants of the time. In 1860 the bank was removed to Reade Street and Broadway, where it was located for over thirty-five years.

In 1865 it was organized as a National bank. About two years ago it was again removed to its present quarters in the Wool Exchange Building, corner of Beach Street and West Broadway. Its capital is $750,000, and its present officers are: President—James MacNaughton; Vice President—David H. Bates; Cashier—James W. Clawson.

The Directors are Julius Kaufman, Thomas B. Kent, John A. Tweedy, James Macnaughton, Cornelius B. Mitchell, David S. Walton, A. Swan Brown, David H. Bates, Clarence Whitman, William H. Woolverton, Allan Macnaughton, James W. Clawson, Homer Hemingway, David M. Look, and John G. Zabriskie.

The Clinton Bank, with a capital of $300,000, is situated at 87 Hudson Street. Its officers are Frederick E. Pitkin, President, and Frank S. Hyatt, Cashier. The Directors are Jerome E. Bates, Augustus C. Beckstein, David Hunt, John E. Jacobs, John E. Leffingwell, Asbury Lester, Clarence Lexow, James E. Morris, Frederick E. Pitkin, Alexander Pollock, Samuel Galle, James Rowland, Frank Sittig, and Hyman Sonn.

PRODUCING MISFIT BUGS.

Mr. Crampton Interests the Entomological Society with Grafted Moths and Butterflies.

Members of the Entomological Society were intensely interested last night at the Museum of Natural History in an address by Henry E. Crampton on experiments in the grafting of different individual and different species of moths and butterflies on each other. The paper was illustrated with preserved specimens and photographs.

Mr. Crampton's real purpose is to learn one of the secrets of nature—the principles and components regulating the coloring of insects—but his experiments have produced some remarkable results. The creatures which were the subjects of his operations have four stages of life—the egg, the worm, usually the caterpillar, the pupae, or chrysalis, and the fully developed insect. The pupae contain what is scientifically known as hoemolymph, a fluid.

Mr. Crampton cut in two various specimens of the pupae, chiefly of the varieties found on ailanthus and wild cherry and button ball trees in and near the city, and united part of one pupa to another, surrounding the point of juncture with parafine wax. In this way he produced a number of living insects. Not only did he get a living moth with the head of one individual attached to the anterior part of another kind, but he produced monsters, two heads joined together, perfect twins joined at the middle and double heads, one at each end. All the twins were killed after five days of life and preserved.

The proportions of successful union were small. Of twenty-nine of the same species so joined only three developed to full life. Of thirty-two of different species only one developed. None of different sexes lived.

Experiments in grafting have been confined to creatures which lay eggs. G. Born has grafted parts of frogs on parts of toads, and has attached together tadpoles each with half a liver in which the livers united into a common liver. A Philadelphia man is working on fowls, and hopes in time to produce a four-legged chicken. How much higher the process can be carried the scientists decline to say.

Mr. Crampton now has several hundred pupae with which he is experimenting, and will try to breed from the monsters he produces from his severed and misfit pupae a race of monster moths and butterflies, and to study the influence of different kinds of hoemolymphs on colorings.

When the question of producing three-headed mosquitoes was brought up in the society last night everybody laughed, and said that was a matter for the future.

Money Needed for the Poor.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor reports a falling off in contributions during the month of January of $6,000. Owing to the general mildness of December and part of January it is said that an idea has prevailed that the suffering among the poor must be less than usual, yet so many claims have been made upon the association that the working staff has been increased, and material assistance is needed. The association requests that checks be sent to Warner Van Norden, 25 Nassau Street, or William H. Tolman, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Curtis H. Lindley, San Francisco, and D. C. Gilman, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

HOLLAND—G. W. Kritzinger, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—T. B. Heaton, Montreal.

WALDORF—Charles L. Bermingham, Baltimore.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 1.—The tenement block owned by Julia Legnard at Pitchburg was gutted by fire this afternoon. Loss, $7,000.

CLINTON, Ontario, Feb. 1.—The Doherty organ factory, with all its contents, was burned this morning. The loss is estimated at $80,000; insurance $35,000.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—A fire in the wholesale establishment of J. S. Johnson & Co., dealers in fishing tackle and fishermen's supplies, at 121 South Street, this morning, destroyed about $20,000 worth of materials and damaged the building to the extent of $5,000.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The general store of E. D. Wheeler, at South Trenton, Oneida County, was burned early this morning. The store contained the Post Office and telephone office. The fire communicated with the house of Henry Putnam, and burned that and a meat market. Loss, $7,000.

Hawaii and Japan.

Dispatches from Washington state that there are about to be important developments in the Japanese imbroglio with the Government of the Hawaiian Islands. However this may be, certain it is that the disturbance of the stomach caused by simple indigestion will develop into chronic dyspepsia unless checkmated at the start. The finest stomachic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promptly rectifies gastric trouble, and does away with irregularity of the bowels and liver.

McLAUGHLIN WINS OUT

Democratic Primaries in Brooklyn Controlled by the Willoughby Street Organization.

YORK'S MAN WAS DEFEATED

The Result Not Considered Personal to the Commissioner.—A Few Men Elected by the Opposition and Dislike to Coler Shown.

There were contests all along the line last night at the Democratic primaries in Brooklyn, and the opponents of the Willoughby Street organization won a few victories. In the main, however, the organization was successful. Police Commissioner York's lieutenant was badly defeated, but well-informed politicians deny that this is a personal defeat for York. Opposition to Controller Coler was manifested, but it was disorganized and easily overcome. One of the chief anti-McLaughlin leaders, Warden Hayes, proved impregnable in his district, the Fifth Assembly, and routed the machine men who attempted to get a foothold.

The greatest interest centred on the Eleventh Assembly District, where a resolute fight was made against Police Commissioner York's lieutenant, Thomas F. Byrnes. The opposition was kept secret until a few days ago, when Byrnes found he was being undermined at every point by Deputy Highway Commissioner Farrell, a protégé of ex-Senator McCarty. McCarty is no friend of York, and Farrell was getting votes everywhere by working up the sentiment among the Brooklyn rank and file that Brooklyn has not been fairly treated in the matter of patronage and that York and Coler have truckled too much to Tammany Hall.

Byrnes made herculean efforts to regain his lost ground, but without success. The whole Ninth Ward, which is the principal part of the Assembly district, went for Farrell, and it appeared last night that the regular leader had failed to save a single election district. The result, however, is much mixed. After the victory Mr. Farrell's friends announced that he and York were friends, and that the new leader had no intention of making trouble for the President of the Police Board. When this news reached the men who had voted against Byrnes because they did not like York there were loud murmurs of discontent.

The Seventeenth Assembly District is Controller Coler's, and Bridge Commissioner Shea, who is Coler's political sponsor there, is the leader. A fight was made against Shea, not on personal grounds, but because of dissatisfaction with Coler, but Shea won easily. He carried every district, and the opposition was utterly routed. The discontent among the rank and file against Coler is said to be almost as strong as against York, but in the Seventeenth District the malcontents were not organized and had no leader.

Councilman Conly's effort to get ex-Congressman Clancy's place as leader in the Second Assembly District was a failure. The regular leader carried almost every district.

Ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway, who was one of the "original Bryan men" in Brooklyn, attempted to get back into politics by wresting the leadership of the Fourth Assembly District from the machine commander, Tax Commissioner James B. Bouck. He failed, and Bouck won a sweeping victory. The Willoughby Street leader claims seventeen out of twenty-one election districts in the Seventh Ward, most of the districts in the Nineteenth, and the two election districts in the Twenty-first Ward.

The fight over Councilman McGarry's mania in the Eighth Assembly District resulted in a complete victory for Fire Marshal Gray, who is recognized as the McLaughlin leader. The rebels under John J. Millard were wiped out. Gray conceded two election districts to Millard, and the latter claims only three.

In the Ninth District of the Tenth Ward, "Darby's Patch," John Boylan, twenty-one years old, living on Degraw Street, attempted to vote, it was alleged, under the name of Bishop. There was a free fight, which ended in interference by the police. Boylan was locked up, and the ballot box taken to the Butler Street Station.

In spite of rumors that Councilman McGarry's retirement from the leadership was only a ruse, and that he would surprise both Millard and Gray, he resolutely kept his hands off, and his friends appear to have divided their strength according to their personal preferences.

Coroner Burger, the Willoughby Street leader in the Sixteenth Assembly District, won his fight over George Glendenning. Before the battle began Glendenning was claiming twelve of twenty-six election districts, but failed to make good his promise.

DADY ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

At a meeting in the Johnston Building, Brooklyn, last night, the Republican Executive Committee of the Kings County General Committee elected Michael J. Dady Chairman by 27 votes out of a total ballot of 29. In view of the general report that Dady was the choice of Senator Platt, his election was not a surprise.

It became known during the evening that George H. Roberts, Jr., is in the field as a candidate for Quarantine Commissioner against Frederick H. Schroeder, who seeks reappointment. Roberts, it is asserted, has the backing of the Platt organization. Report had it, also, that John K. Neal, Secretary of the General Committee, is slated for Chief Clerk of the Brooklyn Bureau of Elections.

ASSEMBLY MAJORITY CRIPPLED.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The troubles of a narrow majority came home to Assemblyman Nixon, leader of the Republicans in the lower house, to-day. For the first time this session he found himself short of men and had to call a halt in the legislative programme until they could be summoned.

The Republicans have just 78 votes sure in the Assembly. To-day three of these were absent. Fordyce of Cayuga is ill at home with pneumonia. Axtell of Delaware is down with measles, and Ten Eyck of Onondaga was absent on leave. This left the Republicans with 75 votes only, one less than a majority, and not enough to pass a bill. On account of this the Canal Investigation bill was laid aside.

Mr. Ten Eyck has been telegraphed to and has answered that he will come on the first train which can get through the snow to Albany. Messrs. Axtell and Fordyce are too ill to come, however, and even if Mr. Ten Eyck gets here to-morrow Leader Nixon will have a bare 76 votes—too close for comfort in case a fight should come on.

THE TENNESSEE SENATORSHIP.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 1.—The Democratic caucus on the first ballot to-night nominated for Senator, Thomas B. Turley of Memphis to succeed himself and to fill out the unexpired term of Isham G. Harris. The ballot stood, Turley, 46; McMillan, 43; Taylor, 1. The joint convention of the two houses of the Legislature will elect Mr. Turley Senator to-morrow at noon. His term will expire March 4, 1901.

Thomas B. Turley was born in Memphis, April 6, 1845. He served through the civil war as a private in the Confederate Army. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1867, and at once began the practice of law in Memphis. He held no civil office until appointed United States Senator, July 20, 1897, to succeed Senator Harris, deceased, and to serve until his successor should be chosen. Mr. Turley is a free-silver Democrat.

Adelaide Mason in Town.

Adelaide, the daughter of Marion Manola Mason, by her first husband, arrived here from Savannah last night on the steamship City of Augusta. She was in the company of Manager Harry Askin, of her mother's "Friend Fritz" company, and his wife. It was said that Mr. Mason would seek to have Mr. Askin arrested on the arrival here of the steamer on a charge of abduction, but no attempt at arrest was made at the pier.

THE JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRATS

Conference Agrees Upon a Plan of Organization and Issues an Appeal to Democrats.

The conference called by the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson, of which Henry George was the leader in the last election until his death, met in the hall of the Charities Building last night and agreed upon a plan of organization.

The platform adopted has for its opening paragraph the following:

"We, the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson of New York, do reaffirm our allegiance to the National platform of the Democratic Party, adopted at Chicago, July 9, 1896, as expressive of the spirit of true Democracy."

Then follow sections on powers of Government, franchises, taxation, which favor the single tax theory; home rule, primary elections, and utilization of school buildings. The constitution provides for the formation of a City Committee and its functions. A resolution was also adopted providing for a Committee of Eleven chosen from the judicial districts of the State to form a State organization.

An appeal to Democrats was adopted amid much enthusiasm.

"It denounces the policy of "treachery and dishonor" pursued by the leaders of the Democratic Party in the elections of November, 1897, both in the State election and in the campaign for the Mayoralty of Greater New York; insists that this policy "justifies the apprehension that in the coming campaign for Representatives in Congress the same effort to obscure the issues which have made the Democratic Party emphatically the party of the people will be made, and that in the National convention of 1900, New York under the domination of unprogressive leaders, may occupy the anomalous, contemptible, and unprofitable position that it did in the convention which nominated William J. Bryan for the Presidency," and invites all Democrats to join in the councils of the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson to the end that such disasters may be averted.

The conference then adjourned to meet at the call of the chair and to further perfect the scheme of organization.

New Democratic Club Candidates.

Four new names were presented for membership in the Democratic Club yesterday, among them that of Christian A. Buckley, who for many years was known as the "blind boss" of San Francisco. Mr. Buckley's sponsor is Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell. The other applicants for non-resident membership are John Henry Bryant of Seattle, Washington, and Maurice Schmitt of San Francisco. The only new candidate for resident membership is L. Napoleon Levy, brother of Jefferson N. Levy, one of the leading spirits of the organization.

Black Returns Without Harmony.

Gov. Black returned to Albany yesterday at 9 A. M. No attempt was made, after his conference with Senator Platt the day before, to bring about harmony between the two, and the Governor assured his friends yesterday that he would not approve the primary bill proposed by the organization in this city. The belief is growing that the organization will have to abandon the measure and John Gov. Black in formulating a more liberal law that will allow almost anybody to go into a Republican primary.

The Anti-Platt Enrollment.

The Committee of Fifty-three began its enrollment for a new Republican county organization last night. No arrangement was made by the committee to ascertain the result of the first night's work; but reports were sent in from some of the districts that a large enrollment would be obtained.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Abrams, Ed., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. J. Erstein, hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, clocks and suits; 2 Walker Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Adler, S. J., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; J. L. Adler, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Bailey, J. J., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. B. Bedle, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bemis Hat Company, Foxborough, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; S. Ewing, hosiery and knit underwear, 258 Church Street.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, hosiery, gloves, notions, and fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Byrider Brothers, Akron, Ohio; W. A. Byrider, hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.
Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; C. H. Carroll, upholstery goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Cooper, H. R., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. H. Cooper, clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; Miss S. Ammon, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and fancy goods; Miss L. Partivin, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; William Morrison, laces, embroideries, and kid gloves; 2 Walker Street.
Dreyfous Company, New Orleans, La.; J. S. Dreyfous, domestics and dress goods; 258 Church Street.
Ennenga & Wagner, Freeport, Ill.; G. Ennenga, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. P. Potter, woolens, flannels, and linings, 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. A. Adams, hats, &c., 621 Broadway; Netherland Hotel.
Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics and dress goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods, notions, &c.; Hotel Albert.
Goldstandt, A. M., Wichita, Kan.; furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Goldstein, The A., Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; I. H. Goldstein, notions and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Greene, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. J. Byrne, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Nathan Gutman, domestics and linens; Miss Golder, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Leon Hamburger, woolens; Lewis Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Hood, Foulkrod & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Low, underwear; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; P. C. Rand, notions and furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Shaw, sporting goods; 8 Greene Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. Kaufman, boys' and children's clothing; M. J. Baer, sporting goods; 689 Broadway.
Kaufman, A. J., Montgomery, Ala.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Levy, S., Nashville, Tenn.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lilienthal & Gassenheimer, Montgomery, Ala.; S. Gassenheimer, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Maas, M., Battle Creek, Mich.; furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Madison, H., & Co., Tuscola, Ill.; H. Madison, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Marks, M., & Sons, Charleston, S. C.; J. Marks, notions and furnishing goods; 358 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. L. McCarthy, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
McWhier, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; M. J. Leahy, silks and velvets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Merz, A., Terre Haute, Ind.; E. Bauer, cloaks and suits, 529 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Miller, Weizenhoff & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. A. Cohn, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Murphy, Hibben & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Hollweg, dry goods, 338 Broadway; Holland House.
Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. S. Malvern, furnishing goods and gloves; Hotel Albert.
Rice, J. H., & Friedman Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. H. Rice, blankets and underwear, 106 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Schiff & Weber, Atlanta, Ga.; I. Schiff, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schwartz, A., & Sons, New Orleans, La.; Miss M. Gruebler, millinery and ribbons; 56 Worth Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. M. Smith, dry goods, &c.; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; T. A. Stevens, ribbons and hosiery, 487 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Stix, Krouse & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. S. Stix, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.
Tower & Co., Troy, N. Y.; S. Spencer, silks and velvets; St. Denis Hotel.
Turner, Reed & Co., Norwich, N. Y.; J. B. Turner, notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. S. Hinman, china and glass; E. C. Cassell, dry goods, Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. T. Doll, jewelry; A. C. McGowin, shoes and rubbers, Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Wasserman, Brother & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wasserman, clothing; Hoffman House.
Weinberg Clothing Company, Staunton, Va.; A. Woinberg, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
West End Dry Goods Company, Elmira, N. Y.; C. C. Parish, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Williamson & Foster, Lancaster, Penn.; A. Zercher, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Wolff & Happ, Macon, Ga.; E. Wolff, dry goods, &c., 412 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Woodhull, Goodale & Bull, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. S. Goodale, clothing; W. K. Woodhull, clothing; Grand Hotel.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

STRANGE AND STUBBORN FIRE.

Mysterious Flames in the Old Building at 64 and 66 Nassau Street.

The old building at 64 and 66 Nassau Street was visited twice yesterday afternoon by fire. The first was at 5:15 o'clock, and did about $5,000 damage. The second was about an hour later, and involved a loss of $50,000, drove out two families at the risk of their lives, and gave the firemen a two hours' fight before it was subdued.

The first fire was caused by explosions in the rooms occupied by Henry J. Ling, a dealer in amber and celluloid, in the rear of No. 66. It was quickly subdued. Shortly before 7 o'clock a policeman saw flames coming from the basement of No. 64.

The engines were again summoned. The upper floors were filled with much valuable property, including diamonds owned by John Dickinson, furs belonging to H. Meihell, watches of C. F. Lidell, and engravings stored by James L. Wentsch. A second and third alarm were immediately sent in.

The fire in the basement was extinguished only to break out again in a half-dozen different parts of the building. No sooner had the firemen drowned one blaze than a fresh alarm would be sounded from another quarter. In this way the men worked with the fire for two hours before it was under control.

On the top floor of the building at 64 Olin Kaerner, a boy, lay dying from pneumonia. The family, assisted by Policemen McLaughlin and Gleason, and John Kelly, a fireman, carried the boy to the roof where they were joined by the family of J. Duldon, the janitor of 62.

The little party wandered about over the snow-covered roofs for twenty-five minutes before they could find an unfastened skylight.

The origin of neither fire is known.

BLAZE IN SOUTH STREET.

A Building There Doomed by Flames This Morning.

Policeman Grady of the Old Slip Police Station discovered the five-story building at 24-25 South Street on fire at 1:10 o'clock this morning.

The flames spread rapidly, and before the arrival of Hook and Ladder Company No. 15 the entire structure was ablaze. The firemen at once turned in a second alarm and then a third.

It was evident from the beginning that the building was doomed, and the firemen concentrated their efforts to prevent the flames spreading. The four lower floors of the building are

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Senate Resumes Its Consideration of the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty.

ITS FRIENDS MORE HOPEFUL

Mr. Platt Speaks in Favor of Ratification—Pettigrew and White in Opposition—Attitude of the Sugar Trust.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Senate to-day, in executive session, resumed consideration of the Hawaiian annexation treaty. As soon as the treaty was put before the Senate Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.) made a motion for postponement of further consideration of it until March 1. The motion was voted down without much discussion and without a roll call. Friends of the treaty professed to see in this action of the Senate an indication of a change in the feeling of the Senate. Senator Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he was confident that sixty votes would be secured for ratification. It is intimated that the matter will be put to vote as soon as possible.

Platt For the Treaty.

To-day's debate on the treaty was opened by Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) with a carefully arranged argument in favor of annexation. He spoke for about an hour and a half, and dwelt particularly upon the importance of the acquisition of the islands from a commercial point of view. He contended that our commerce in all cases would follow our civilization, and urged that we should use every legitimate method to extend our trade with outside nations, as by pursuing this course we would also extend our institutions and ideas of government.

The Hawaiian Islands he regarded as essential to the command of the traffic on the Pacific Ocean. No nation in the world's history ever had become prosperous or really great that had not assiduously built up its foreign commerce. Mr. Platt commented favorably upon the present tendency in this country toward an extension of our trade with the outside world, and said this tendency should be encouraged by the Government. The nation that controlled the Sandwich Islands would command the key to the Pacific, and we should take them, and, if necessary, fortify them for the purpose of making sure of our position in this most important trade.

Senator Platt charged that the Sugar Trust was opposed to annexation. He said there were "certain parties," whom he did not name, who were supposed to be identified with the Trust who had a grievance against the present Government of the Islands, and alleged that they were using all the means at their command to prevent the acquisition of the islands by the United States.

He said that money was being used to this end. He did not charge, he said, that there was any effort to corrupt Congress, but he thought that some interests had been unduly influenced. He urged upon the Senate the importance of not giving war to the representations of the Sugar Trust, and said that on the contrary the United States should extend the hand of brotherhood to this sister republic of the Pacific which was so anxious to join its fortunes with our own. He spoke of the character of the men constituting the present Hawaiian Government, and said it was such that we took no risk whatever in entering upon an alliance with them.

How Dole's Government Started.

Senator Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) took the floor as soon as Mr. Platt had concluded, and devoted himself especially to replying to the Connecticut Senator's remarks concerning the present government of the Islands. He made a careful analysis of the Constitution under which the Dole Government exists, showing that it had been adopted by what he termed an "alleged constitutional Constitution," composed of thirty-seven members. Nineteen of these members, one of whom was Mr. Dole, had been members of the Committee of Safety which played such a prominent part during the revolution. Speaking of the other eighteen delegates, Mr. Pettigrew urged that while they had been elected by what was called a popular vote, such was not the case, for of 14,000 persons entitled to suffrage only 4,000 had voted for them. This convention of thirty-seven persons thus chosen had adopted the Constitution, and it had never been submitted to a popular vote.

Mr. Pettigrew dwelt upon the fact that Mr. Dole had been a member of this convention, and said that the gentleman had himself elected President of the republic, and that in doing so he practically had arranged the matter so as to insure his permanence in office. He read the Constitution to show that Mr. Dole was named in it for President, and that if was provided he should remain in that office until the year 1900 or until his successor should be elected. The successor was to be chosen by the House and Senate sitting together, and there was to be no election of any one unless he received a majority of the vote of the Senate.

He then attempted to show how the matter was practically in the control of Mr. Dole and of the sugar growers. According to the terms of the Constitution a Senator must possess $3,000 worth of property or have an income of $1,200 per year, and a person who was not worth $1,500 in taxable real estate or had not an income of $600 was disfranchised from voting for a Senator. This qualification practically shut out all persons except those connected with the sugar industry from either becoming Senators or from voting for Senators.

Practically a Monarchy.

Mr. Pettigrew held that, in view of the facts he mentioned, the present Government was practically a monarchy.

Mr. Pettigrew also took up the contention that the sugar lands in the islands were already practically appropriated and producing, and argued that to annex the islands would mean the inevitable destruction of the sugar-beet industry in the United States.

Senator White of California spoke in opposition to the ratification of the treaty. His was in the main a constitutional argument intended to show that the annexation of territory which would require a navy to defend it had been from the beginning opposed to our theory of Government.

Mr. White took occasion to remark in reply to Senator Platt's statement that the Sugar Trust was opposed to the treaty that most of the Senators who were popularly believed to be interested in the Sugar Trust were favorable to the treaty.

Mr. White had not concluded his speech when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE PROSPERITY DEBATE.

Republicans Say the Country Is Doing Well; Democrats and Populists Unable to See It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The House devoted most of the session to-day to the District of Columbia Appropriation bill; the bill had not been disposed of when the House adjourned. Some politics were injected into the debate just at the close.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) attempted to show from clippings from Maine papers that there had been no return of prosperity in the lumber industry in that State. He also attacked New Jersey as the home of the trusts.

Mr. Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) in reply, declared that the Maine papers were full of evidences of the improvement in the lumber industry. The clipping quoted was the exception. Gentlemen on the other side, Mr. Dingley said, could see the speck on the barn door, but could not see the door.

Mr. Pitney (Rep., N. J.,) defended his State. He declared that New Jersey had been trust-ridden because for years it had been under Democratic domination. The Democratic Legislature had knocked down legislation to the highest bidder. Laws were to be had by those who had the price. The last crowning infamy of the Democratic Legislature was an attempt to carry out the mandates of the coal combine, by which the price of coal was to be advanced $1 per ton.

But at last, Mr. Pitney said, the wise, patriotic people of New Jersey had risen in their might and swept the Democrats from power. They had repudiated utterly the infamous doctrine preached by Bryan in 1896, and had elected as Governor last year a gentleman who had been to-day called to a larger sphere of usefulness in President McKinley's Cabinet. [Republican applause.]

Mr. Handy, (Dem., Del.,) as an evidence of the lack of prosperity, read a letter from a friend in Philadelphia, who said he had counted 240 unemployed persons who on a single day visited a charitable soup-house in Kensington.

Mr. Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) in reply, declared that the report of the Factory Inspector of Pennsylvania showed that 125,000 more persons were employed in the factories now than at this time last year. As to the soup-houses in Kensington, they fed 30,000 unemployed under the free trade tariff.

Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.,) presented in open House the protests of 10,000 German-American voters against the Lodge Immigration bill. He made an impassioned speech against the intolerance of those who desired to close the gates to immigration.

When W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.,) interrupted him, he turned upon the Pennsylvanian and denounced him as one who desired to precipitate a race question, as one who had attacked the Irish, the Germans, the Poles, and every other nationality.

"I commend you," he shouted, "to the voters of Pennsylvania as one whose Americanism cannot stand the test."

"Is the Sergeant at Arms present?" was the only comment of Mr. Stone when Mr. Mahany concluded.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mahany's speech the House adjourned.

SENATE'S OPEN SESSION.

Mr. Clark of Wyoming Explains His Vote on the Teller Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—No business of importance was transacted by the Senate in open session to-day. The feature of the short session was a statement made by Mr. Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) as a matter of personal privilege, concerning his vote in favor of the Teller resolution. He maintained that his vote was in no way inconsistent with his Republicanism, and declared that he would not permit anybody to read him out of the party, as he was satisfied the masses of the party would not convict him of political heresy.

The resolution of Mr. Pettigrew, (S. D.,) declaring it to be the policy of the United States not to acquire territory to defend which a navy would be required, went over until to-morrow at the request of the author.

CIVIL SERVICE HEARING.

Theodore Roosevelt Appears Before the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was before the Senate Committee on Civil Service to-day. Speaking of his practical experience, Mr. Roosevelt said that he had found that the civil service system had worked inconceivable improvement. He had observed this both in his position as Police Commissioner in New York and as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He said that in the navy yards the spoils system had become so intolerable under Secretary Tracy that the Secretary had been compelled to adopt a registration system.

He spoke especially with reference to the increase of men in the labor department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard just previous to election, and contrasting 1802 after the present system went into effect with 1888, he said that just previous to the election in 1888 there had been 2,500 men employed, whereas a few weeks subsequent to it the number had been reduced to 1,400, while in 1892 there had been no change in the numbers before and after the election.

Mr. Roosevelt said that he had investigated the employment of labor in all the big navy yards of the Atlantic Coast personally, and that at Mare Island by deputy, and that the commanding officers had without exception commended the change from the old system to the new, saying that in most instances the improvement was beyond belief both among the laborers and in the clerical department.

Mr. Roosevelt said that the places of shipkeepers were the only ones left in the Naval Service which did not now come within the classified service, and these positions gave the officials of the department more trouble than the entire force outside of these.

Mr. Roosevelt gave an amusing account of the effort to introduce the merit system among the New York police, but he said there was no doubt that the introduction of the system had proved of vast advantage to the service.

JANUARY TREASURY FIGURES.

Statistics as to the Public Debt, Receipts and Expenditures, Currency and Coinage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The monthly comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of January the receipts aggregated $37,333,628 and the expenditures $36,696,711, leaving a surplus for the month of $636,917.

The miscellaneous receipts for January include $8,538,401 received during the month from the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad. Excluding this item, the receipts amounted to $28,795,227, leaving a deficit for the month of $7,901,484. Deducting also the payments during November and December, on account of Pacific railroad indebtedness, amounting to $49,900,822 in receipts and $5,449,388 in expenditures, the receipts and expenditures since July 1, 1897, amount to $187,537,378 and $239,439,201, respectively, showing a deficit of $51,901,823.

The receipts from customs during January amounted to $14,269,492, a gain, as compared with January, 1897, of about $3,000,000. The internal revenue receipts showed a gain of over $1,300,000 for the month. Since July 1 the Government has paid out on pension account nearly $89,000,000.

The present net gold balance in the Treasury is the largest since August, 1890. This accumulation having become somewhat burdensome, the Government lately has not encouraged gold deposits. Recently, however, Treasury notes and silver have been coming in larger quantities, and the situation, in consequence, is relieved. The uncovered silver in the Treasury, having served a purpose in the Fall trade, is now being returned, and during the last few weeks the supply has increased from $530,000 to $4,871,000. During the same time the stock of Treasury notes has increased from $1,900,000 to $3,582,000.

The monthly statement of the public debt, issued to-day, shows that at the close of business yesterday the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,011,701,338, an increase for the month of $12,589,771. This increase is accounted for by the decrease in the amount of cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $847,365,810; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,328,540; debt bearing no interest, $386,878,774; total, $1,235,573,124. This amount, however, does not include $581,213,933 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The Treasury cash is classified as follows: Gold, $200,731,551; silver, $510,676,160; paper, $100,452,090; bonds, deposits in National banks, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $41,338,199; total, $853,198,008, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $629,326,222, leaving a net cash balance, including the gold reserve, of $223,871,786.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows the total circulation of National bank notes Jan. 31, 1898, to have been $226,444,906, a decrease for the year of $8,563,179, and a decrease for the month of $2,485,375. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $192,724,294, a decrease for the year of $20,462,412 and a decrease for the month of $3,421,794. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $33,720,607, an increase for the year of $11,899,233, and an increase for the month of $938,417.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $215,487,650, and to secure public deposits $33,832,500.

The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows the total coinage at the United States mints during January, 1898, was $5,129,010, as follows: Gold, $3,420,000; silver, $1,624,000; minor coins, $85,010. The coinage of standard silver dollars during the month amounted to $1,250,000.

Woman Suffrage Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The House Judiciary Committee to-day fixed Feb. 15 for a hearing on the proposition to make a woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

A NEW FISH COMMISSIONER

George M. Bowers of West Virginia Nominated by the President for J. J. Brice's Place.

UNKNOWN TO FISHCULTURISTS

Senator Elkins Urged His Candidacy, Which Is Criticised in Washington—An Encounter in Which Mr. Bowers Struck His Brother.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Senator Elkins's prediction concerning the filling of the office of Fish Commissioner has been verified. The President to-day nominated George M. Bowers of Martinsburg, West Va., to be Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries in place of Commissioner J. J. Brice.

A great deal of objection has been made to the candidate of Mr. Elkins, not by Democrats, but by Republicans, who regard the selection as indicating a disregard for the law specifying the qualifications of the incumbent. Mr. Elkins has been repeatedly quoted as waving away the objections to Mr. Bowers with the explanation that he has been studying fish and fisheries "for about six months," and in that way had acquired the scientific and practical acquaintance with fish and fisheries required by the law.

The Fish Commission work is essentially scientific as well as utilitarian, and it has been in charge up to this time of men who were known to fishculturists as having large acquaintance with the subject. Mr. Bowers is utterly unknown to the scientific fishculturists. This has been made known to the President, and some of his closest friends and warmest admirers have objected to the selection of Mr. Bowers as improper and unwise. Senator Frye, who prepared the language of the law prescribing the qualifications of the Commissioner, it is understood, will oppose the confirmation of Bowers. Senator Elkins, however, is confident that his man will be confirmed, as no one has yet been rejected by the Senate. Senatorial "comity" is likely to summon to Mr. Elkins's aid a number of Senators who will not be sensitive about literal compliance with the law.

An extended biography of Mr. Bowers, published here this afternoon, says he has been a member of the West Virginia Legislature, President of a railroad company, and successful candidate for Auditor on the State ticket in 1888, Vice Chairman of the National Republican League, a Supervisor of the Census of 1890, a Commissioner to the Columbian Exposition, a Harrison delegate to the Convention of 1892, and that he was interested in several enterprises at his home. The sketch further says:

"Mr. Bowers has spent much time in the study of ichthyology and in piscatorial research. He has the finest library along this line that is to be found this side of New York. When Mr. Bowers was given to understand that in all probability he would receive the appointment as Fish Commissioner he at once took up the line of work. By hard study and close application Mr. Bowers has been able to prepare himself for the position to which he has been appointed by the President. He has not given his time and attention to any particular species of fish or family of fish, but has made a study of all classes. He knows the habits of fish which frequent the waters of New England, as well as those which float in the waters of the South and the rivers of the West. The salmon, the trout, and the bass have all come in for their share of attention. Mr. Bowers has mapped out certain lines which he expects to follow."

The Martinsburg Democrat on Jan. 24 published this item of news and comment: "Between the hours of 8 and 9 on Tuesday night last people residing in the neighborhood of King and Raleigh Streets were startled by a war of words between George M. Bowers and his brother, John S. Bowers, who are not on amicable terms. This wordy contest soon resulted in a fisticuff, in which a severe wound was inflicted by George M. Bowers upon his brother, extending almost from ear to ear. So severe was the injury that the services of Dr. Morison were required to dress the wound, as the injured brother bled profusely. No arrests were made. This is the same gentleman who is a candidate for Fish Commissioner of the United States."

Other Federal Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Customs at Natchez, Miss.—DAVID KING.

Brigadier General and Commissary General of Subsistence—Col. SAMUEL T. CUSHING.

Col. Samuel T. Cushing is about fifty-six years of age and a native of Rhode Island. He was appointed to West Point from that State. He is at present Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, having attained that rank Jan. 26, 1897.

TWO REAR ADMIRALS RETIRING.

Lester A. Beardslee Relieved in Washington—T. O. Selfridge to Haul Down His Flag at Genoa To-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Rear Admiral Lester A. Beardslee, United States Navy, was retired to-day on account of age. He was the second ranking officer in the navy, and at the date of his retirement was stationed in Washington as President of the examining and retiring boards. He has been temporarily relieved of those duties by Commodore Charles S. Norton, Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, who becomes a Rear Admiral in consequence of the retirement of Admiral Beardslee.

The total service of the retiring Admiral amounts to thirty-nine years, of which twenty-one were spent in sea duty. He is a native of New York, and entered the navy in March, 1850, as an acting midshipman, and, passing through all the grades in order, reached that of Rear Admiral May 21, 1895. He served creditably throughout the war. His last sea service was in command of the Pacific station, and he was at Honolulu when the crisis came in the Islands' Government.

Secretary Long received a telegram to-day from Rear Admiral T. O. Selfridge, commanding the European Station, announcing his arrival at Genoa this morning on the flagship San Francisco. In accordance with arrangements made with the Navy Department to that effect, it is expected that the ceremonies attending Admiral Selfridge's relief of the command of the European squadron by Commodore John A. Howell will take place on board the San Francisco to-morrow. Commodore Howell was recently Commandant of the League Island Navy Yard and President of the Armor Factory Board. Admiral Selfridge will be retired for age on the 6th inst., and it is understood that he will start for home immediately after being relieved of his present command.

TO COLONIZE VENEZUELA.

An Attempt to Introduce 1,000 Italian Families Every Year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The State Department has received from Secretary Russell of the United States Legation at Caracas the details of a contract just made with the Government of Venezuela by an Italian named Dotti, wherein, in consideration of large remissions of taxations and other privileges by the Government, Dotti binds himself to colonize in the country 1,000 Italian families per annum, to establish a bank for the benefit of agriculturists with a capital of $3,750,000, and to maintain a line of steamships between the colonies and Italy.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed for New York offices as follows: Fentonville, Joseph H. Adams; Ledyard, Howard C. Willis; Leek, Lee Brown; North Harpersfield, Rolla G. Nichols; South Bombay, George W. Russell; Swain, D. P. Sedam; Whitesville, Byron B. Slade.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of C. H. Duell to be Commissioner of Patents. It also confirmed nominations to Postmasterships as follows: Connecticut—C. S. Hall, Wallingford; F. L. Gaylord, Ansonia. New Jersey—J. J. Rusting, Hackettstown; C. Burrows, Rutherford.

GENUINE ROGERS SILVERWARE

May be known by the prefix 1847—thus,

"1847 *Rogers Bros.*"

This trade mark has now been before the public for *over half a century*, and has been appropriated and so closely imitated that except the distinguishing mark "1847" be noted, the unsuspecting may be misled when purchasing Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc. designated or advertised merely as "*Rogers.*"

DINNER FOR MR. DOLE.

Elaborate Entertainment at the White House—Beautiful Floral Decorations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—An elaborate dinner was given this evening at the White House in honor of President Dole of Hawaii. The party was much too large to be accommodated in the State dining room, and the table was laid in the corridor behind the great stained glass screen. The length of the board was occupied by the great gold-edged mirror, the traditional accompaniment of so many official dinners, from which rose a peaceful trocha of delicately scented and exquisitely formed orchids, white and purple. A corsage bouquet of the same flowers was at the place of each lady, while each gentleman found by his plate a single white orchid for a boutonnière. The mirrors in the corridor were veiled in smilax, and garlands of the same delicate plant shrouded the chandeliers. At each end of the table were large plaques of white hyacinths.

In the East Room the President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, the guests of honor, President and Mrs. Dole, and the members of the Cabinet, received the other guests for a short space before repairing to the table. The decorations of the East Room were quite as artistic as those of the corridor, consisting of pink roses, hyacinths, and azaleas banked in rich profusion beneath the great mirrors and clusters of palms filling the window spaces.

Those at the table were the President and Mrs. McKinley, the President of the Republic of Hawaii and Mrs. Dole, the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, the Hawaiian Minister and Mrs. Hatch, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Sherman, the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Reed, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, the Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Gary, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Long, the Secretary of the Interior and Miss Bliss, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Senator and Mrs. Davis, Representative and Mrs. Hitt,

Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Clark, Senator and Miss Foraker, Senator and Miss Morgan, Senator and Mrs. Gray, Senator Turpie, Senator and Mrs. Daniel, Senator and Mrs. Mills, Representative Dinsmore, Senator Morrill, Senator Allison, Senator Hanna, Senator Hale, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Frye, Representative Boutelle, Representative and Mrs. Dingley, Representative and Mrs. Dalzell, Representative and Miss Cannon, Representative and Mrs. Henderson, Representative and Mrs. Grosvenor, Representative and Mrs. Payne, Representative Richardson, Representative and Mrs. Sayers, and Chauncey M. Depew.

Mr. Dole to Visit Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—President Dole of Hawaii has accepted an invitation to visit Buffalo as the guest of the Pan-American Exposition Company. He will leave Washington next Monday evening at 7:20 for Buffalo, accompanied by Mrs. Dole and his suite, and also by Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister, and Lorin Thurston.

The party will be entertained in Buffalo at a banquet Tuesday evening. The invitation was extended to President Dole by Representative Alexander, who is also endeavoring to arrange with the Inter-State Commerce Committee of the House, which was about to visit Niagara River to examine the proposed location of a bridge, to make the trip at the same time.

A NEW DEPARTMENT PROJECTED.

Bill to Create It for Industry and Commerce Favored in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce entered into a rather extended discussion of the project for the creation of a Department of Industry and Commerce to-day. Most of the members participated in the interchange of views and suggestions, and there seemed to be a general desire for some measure of this character.

The bills now being considered by the committee, however, is not satisfactory in several particulars to some of the members, and a substitute is likely to be presented. There is a strong opposition to the erection of such an office of a Cabinet rank. Legislation, if drafted at all, judged by to-day's proceedings, will have in view making the office of a relatively lower grade, with perhaps the same status as the Department of Labor.

ACCUSED OF SHOPLIFTING.

Arrest of Mrs. Seaton, Prominent in Chicago Society.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Mrs. George M. Seaton, sister-in-law of ex-Postmaster James Seaton, who is a favorite in society circles on the West Side and whose husband is worth many thousands of dollars, stood before Justice Martin at the Harrison Street Station, this morning charged with shoplifting. She was arrested by a detective in a State Street dry goods store yesterday, and the man who made the arrest charged that she was trying to steal a velvet cloak. He further asserted that she had with her a shoplifter's outfit of wrapping paper, twine, and sales tickets. The case was continued till Feb. 11.

Her husband announces that he will begin suit against the firm. Mrs. Seaton says that she fainted while examining the cloak, but did not try to steal it.

"JOE" MILLER CAUGHT AT LAST.

His Jail Delivery in Atlanta Gave Him Six Years' Freedom.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 1.—"Joe" Miller, better known as "Dutch Joe," is a prisoner at Police Headquarters charged with burglary. Prior to 1892 Miller was the most notorious counterfeiter in the Southern States. In January of that year, while confined in Fulton County Jail in this city, he planned and executed the most daring jail delivery in the history of Georgia.

Late in the afternoon, as the turnkey entered the corridor where the prisoners were allowed to walk, he was faced by Miller, who presented a pistol at his face, backed him into his office, secured the keys and opened the prison to nine other desperate criminals. Since that time Miller has eluded arrest, though large rewards were offered for him. The other prisoners who escaped at the time were captured shortly afterward. Miller, it appears, has been in Atlanta all the time and would be free yet but for a new offense.

Newspaper Rights in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Feb. 1.—Judge Keysor of the District Court to-day handed down a decision in the contempt case of Gilbert M. Hitchcock, publisher of The World Herald. The License Board of Omaha passed a resolution giving The World Herald the right to publish certain saloon notices. Judge Keysor issued an injunction prohibiting The World Herald from publishing the resolution. The injunction was disobeyed. Mr. Hitchcock was cited for contempt of court. Judge Keysor in his decision to-day purges Mr. Hitchcock of contempt and holds that the prohibitory order was not as alleged an attempt to abridge the liberty of the press.

DESTITUTION IN ALASKA

Capt. Ray's Report to the Secretary of War on the Conditions There and in the Klondike.

WORSE THAN WAS SUSPECTED

The Facts to be Reported to Congress by the War Department in Order that Relief May Be Provided.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Gen. Merriam, under instructions from Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn, yesterday opened at Seattle the dispatches brought by Special Messenger Wells from Capt. Ray, the department's representative in the Klondike, and forwarded an abstract of them to the War Department by telegraph. Acting Secretary Meiklejohn was so much impressed with the statements wired that he submitted the dispatch at once to Secretary Alger, who is now convalescing at his home from a long illness, and after consultation between these officials the paper was sent over to the White House, where it formed the subject of consideration by the Cabinet meeting to-day.

It is said at the department that the report fully justifies all that has been done by Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn under the authority conferred by Congress to relieve the situation in the Klondike. The report of Capt. Ray is particularly acceptable in view of the conflicting statements as to the conditions in the gold fields that have been made by persons coming out this Winter, for it is not doubted that he has had a broader field of observation than the others who have made statements of the situation, and his report is taken as establishing the facts for all official purposes.

The state of affairs in the Klondike as thus revealed is worse than was suspected at the War Department, and indeed, so large is the task that remains to be executed, in order to insure the safety of life and property on the American side of the line alone, that the War Department officials have concluded to advise Congress as to the facts and place upon the legislative branch the duty of devising ways and means to meet the exigencies of the case. The abstract of Capt. Ray's report, as telegraphed by Major Robinson, is as follows:

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 31, 1898. The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

Complying with telegram of to-day, five letters and two packages from Capt. P. H. Ray, addressed to you, in hands of Special Courier E. H. Wells, intercepted by me. Substance as follows:

Latest bears date of Nov. 2 and 3, refers to attempted robbery of caches, recommends that United States Government take steps to effectually check immigration to interior of Alaska of all persons not fully supplied to last two years. Gives as reason no way to earn a living, and that no placer discoveries have been made within last eight months either in Alaska or the Northwest Territory.

There is no employment for any large number of people in any capacity; all values are speculative. There is no fixed standard for labor. There is not now, or likely to be within twelve months, adequate or efficient means of supplying people now in Alaska or Northwest Territory. Is of opinion that about 7 per cent. of all people who have entered during past year have earned their living, and hundreds are now scattered along the river destitute of food, clothing, and money. People coming in have not had faintest conception what to do to earn a living, and after spending money they bring become dazed and helpless.

States rush will be great the next year, and any step that will prevent people from coming in their ignorance will be an act of charity.

In view of recent developments and knowledge that the lawless are banding together and ever for purpose of robbery, renew suggestion for Government placing on the river small draught steamers with high power, armed and used to patrol river, and the placing of detachments as the movement of people demands.

Courier sent with dispatches by 4 P. M. train to-day to report to Gen. Merriam. Also recommends preliminary survey by Cook's Inlet to the interior for all American roads. ROBINSON, Quartermaster.

INFORMATION ABOUT ALASKA.

A Book to be Published by Major Henry O. S. Heistand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The most valuable portions of the mass of information relative to Alaska and the mineral wealth of that country which has been accumulated in the archieves of the Government are about to be published in a volume entitled "Alaska, Its History, Climate, Resources, and Wonderful Gold Fields," the author of which is Major Henry O. S. Heistand, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, now stationed in Washington.

Major Heistand, while an officer of the line of the army, made an exhaustive series of exploring trips through Alaska, and especially along the Yukon, so that he has supplemented the official records with much personal knowledge.

CAPT. RAY'S REPORT DISCREDITED.

Klondikers Say He Is Too Far Away to Judge of the Situation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—After reading the interviews of a number of men who left Dawson up to the end of December, the consensus of opinion is that Capt. Ray's report is valueless. He is located at Fort Yukon, four hundred miles from the gold fields, and is considered absolutely unable to judge of the condition of affairs.

The men interviewed concede that THE NEW YORK TIMES's letter of Jan. 22 is reliable and trustworthy. The men condemn those who are in the East trying to float companies. The latest date from Dawson is Dec. 24, and the report from Mining Expert Edgar Mizner, jointly with that of Capt. Hansen, the Alaska Company's agent, is that in October, when steamers were frozen in, there were at Fort Yukon 500 tons of provisions, at Circle City 300, and at Fort Hamlin 900. For these reasons the Canadian police compelled 200 persons to leave Dawson for these points.

The entire Government expedition is regarded as a waste of money. It is thought ikunlely it will reach either Dawson or any point on the lower Yukon until the ice breaks up in May and allows steamers to run up the river with the provisions cached lower down. The local steamer agencies' bookings are estimated at over 10,000 persons to St. Michael. They will start from here in June.

Stamford Gold Seekers at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 1.—A party of thirty-four gold seekers from Stamford, Conn., have arrived here and have purchased the schooner Moonlight, on which they will sail next Thursday for the mouth of the Copper River. They have with them a snow sled with a twenty horse power engine. The sled weighs about seven tons, and is propelled by a stern wheel filled with spikes to catch in the ice, with paddles for snow.

Gold on the Prince Albert Route.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 1.—News reached Regina to-day that the first party of persons bound for the Yukon by the Prince Albert route have found gold in large quantities in the Hay, Buffalo, and other rivers running into Great Slave Lake, 700 miles from Prince Albert. The news comes through Bishop Pascal and is considered reliable.

CONFERENCE OF SILVER LEADERS

Dubois Called from Idaho to Consult About 1898 and 1900.

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, Feb. 1.—Ex-Senator Dubois, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Silver Republican Party, left for the East to-night at the request of silver leaders to confer with them for the purpose of uniting all silver forces.

Chairman Dubois says the vote in the Senate in favor of the Teller resolution has convinced the silver advocates that with a close union of the silver forces victory in 1898 and 1900 is certain.

Under the contemplated arrangement the Populists, Silver Republicans, and Democratic Parties will each maintain a distinct organization.

MANAGER REED'S LETTERS.

Some Correspondence of Interest in Insurance Circles.

The correspondence between Manager Reed and Ackerman, Deyo & Hilliard in regard to charges of violating the rules of the Tariff Association was posted in the latter's offices yesterday and throws some light on the situation in insurance circles produced by the formal charge of bad faith. The matter comes up before the Deviation Committee of the association this week.

The correspondence is as follows:

New York, Jan. 27, 1898.

Messrs. Ackerman, Deyo & Hilliard, 41 Pine St.:

Gentlemen: I inclose herewith copy of charge against you sent to-day to the Committee on Deviation. Yours very truly,

S. A. REED, Manager.

New York, Jan. 27, 1898.

Ernest Allen, Esq., Chairman of Committee on Deviation:

Dear Sir: I hereby officially charge Messrs. Ackerman, Deyo & Hilliard with offering to pay excess commissions on specifically rated risks. Yours very truly, ——, Manager.

The letter was unsigned.

New York, Feb. 1, 1898.

Messrs. Ackerman, Deyo & Hilliard, 41 Pine St.:

Gentlemen: I find I neglected to attach the name of signer to the copy of charge made against you to the Committee on Deviation, and I herewith inclose the same with the omission supplied, the charge following, as a matter of course, upon your recent verbal statement to me that you were protecting your rated business in cases of necessity by using the non-rated business. This is, in my view, a violation of the rules, and I am unwilling to assume the responsibility of such positive knowledge without taking such official action as I consider I am in duty bound to take. Yours very truly,

S. A. REED, Manager.

This last letter was accompanied with a copy of the preceding one, to which was attached no written signature.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTEREST.

At the February meeting of the Tariff Association a proposition to recognize the brokers is expected, and also a report from the special committee, to which was referred the statement of the Washington Assurance Company that it would be disposed to enter the association, were the Insurance Company of America to do the same.

The Executive, Rate, and Deviation Committees of the New York Tariff Association held a joint conference yesterday in regard to the situation now facing the fire insurance companies in their common relations. The session lasted two hours, and the subject of the regulation of the branch offices and the proposition to rate all metropolitan risks now unrated were discussed. Manager Reed of the association said last night that there would be further conferences in the next few days. Their purpose will be to formulate such a report as will be approved by the association at its February meeting. The report will be made by the Executive Committee, but will have the added advantage of the support of the Rate and Deviation Committees.

The fire at 65 Cortlandt Street Monday afternoon occasioned a heavy water damage to the property at 67 Cortlandt Street and 163 and 165 Washington Street. The insurance was distributed as follows: On stock at 163 and 165 Washington Street—Imperial, $1,250; Lancashire, $1,500; Concordia, $2,000; Security, $1,000; Schuylkill, $1,000; Hamilton, $1,000; State of New York, $2,000; New Hampshire, $1,000; Erie of Buffalo, $1,000; Globe, $2,500; Caledonian, $1,500; Agricultural, $1,000; Colonial, $2,200; Broadway, $1,500; Niagara, $4,000; Atlanta Home, $1,500; Rochester German, $2,000. On stock and machinery at 67 Cortlandt Street—Connecticut, $700; Farmers', $1,000; Globe, $700; Citizens' of Missouri, $900; Reading, $900; Lancashire, $2,000; Agricultural, $1,800. On fixtures at 67 Cortlandt Street—Caledonian, $500. Miller and Maltbie will adjust the loss for the assured.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of detonating fuses.

Capt. Andrew H. Russell, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving ground on official business pertaining to the manufacture and test of motor carriages.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted to Major Charles K. Winne, Surgeon, is extended two months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leaves of absence for two months are granted to Capt. Hugh L. Scott, Seventh Cavalry, and Capt. Andrew G. C. Quay, Assistant Quartermaster

Navy.

Surgeon A. C. H. Russell is ordered to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery Feb. 9.

Ensign F. H. Schofield's orders of Jan. 24 are modified. He will not be attached to the Coast Survey until further instructions, and will serve as Inspector of Ordnance at Bridgeport during the absence of Lieut. Whitteloy.

Movements of War Vessels.

San Francisco arrived at Genoa Jan. 31.

Adams arrived at San Francisco Feb. 1.

A UNIQUE WOMEN'S CLUB.

Help for puzzled mothers in training their children—An interesting article in to-night's EVENING POST.

POLITICIANS ATE HORSESTEAK.

Dr. Pendry and a Few Friends Slaughtered a Decrepit Nag as a Pleasant Little Joke.

Members of the Unity Republican Club, Brooklyn, have not yet recovered from a "beefsteak dinner" in which they participated on Saturday night. After the dinner they learned that instead of eating beefsteak they had been eating horsesteak, and that this pleasant little surprise had been gotten up for them by Dr. W. H. Pendry and some of his friends in the club.

When the idea of this amusing pleasantry dawned on Dr. Pendry, it took him some time to recover from an almost apoplectic fit of laughter which the contemplation of it brought upon him. After he had succeeded in bringing his jaws together and had gotten to a point where he could think of the projected joke with nothing more than a broad grin, he let some of his friends into the secret, and they too indulged in cachinnatory outbursts.

Then Dr. Pendry set to work to get a horse. He found that horsesteak came higher than beefsteak, but he finally discovered a groceryman who had a horse he was willing to part with for a reasonable figure. The horse was old and lame, and the grocer did not think he could get any more work out of it and was thinking of giving it away. This steed was purchased and slaughtered.

On Saturday the dinner took place. Magistrate Andrew Lemon of the Ewen Street Court sat at the head of the table, supported by Quaranine Commissioner Schroeder and Secretary John K. Neal of the Republican

Wanamaker's

IF you haven't tried the bicycle ring, you should. It affords a most excellent opportunity for getting a practical and intimate acquaintance with the qualities of certain leading 1898 models which are here for your free test or amusement.

Pleasant riding, too, with the shiny new wheels and the flowers and palms and bright music.

A Flurry in Suit Cases. THERE are not so many of them as we could wish;—a scant two hundred of all kinds. But while they last there'll be some little excitement in that section of the basement where they're selling, for the prices are of the "hurry-up-and-get-here" kind.

There are four sorts,—

First,—Dress Suit Cases in heavy bridle leather, with steel frame, stitched ends, linen-lined, solid brass lock and hasps, inside straps in both top and body. Three sizes, 22, 24, 26 inch, but only one price, —$4.25. Regular price $7 to $8.

Second,—Dress Suit Cases in heavy Russet leather, stitched ends, iron frame, heavy brass lock and catch, inside straps in top and body. 22-inch for $3.25; 24-inch for $3.50. Regularly, $5.50 and $6.

Third,—Dress Suit Cases in Russet leather, with heavy leather corners, good quality lock and catches. An inexpensive case but one which will be found a great value at the price. 22-inch, $2.75; 24-inch, $3; 26-inch, $3.50.

Fourth,—Dress Suit Cases in light-weight Leatherette, with brass lock and bolts, and inside straps. A case which has all the appearance of the more expensive ones, and stout enough to give a good return in wear for its cost. 22-inch, $1.75; 24-inch, $2.

An Encouraging Debut. THE new Commercial Stationery Store, which opened business only a few days ago, has evidently met and filled a real and widely extended want. It has been given a genuine welcome, and is already in the full tide of an important business.

Should there be a need in your home or office for Cash Boxes, it will pay you to visit this new store. A number of the solid, well-made kind, light, but strong, with intricate patent locks and in all sizes are piled up here, awaiting new owners. They mar the otherwise fresh and perfect stock in this section, because they come from another part of the store and are somewhat scratched and damaged from repeated removals and long storage. At their present figures they are tantamount to gifts.

Basement.

Furs Reduced a Third. DAYS like yesterday speak eloquently of fur needs. Prices like these speak eloquently of fur economy. With necessity and opportunity in conjunction, there should be some selling in the fur store to-day.

There's a reduction of one-third from almost all fur prices except those on sealskins. The detail below is only by way of suggestion,—

At $200—Handsome cape in combination of seal and mink; handsomely lined with rich silk; was $300.

At $266—Cape of genuine Leipsic dyed Persian lamb, with top collar and ruffle of fine chinchilla; imported to sell at $400.

At $166—Handsome coat of Persian lamb; reefer front, with top collar and revers of chinchilla; was $250.

At $183—Mink cape, 36 inches long, with border of mink tails; former price $275.

At $50—Chinchilla collarettes, 10 inches deep, full sweep; were $75.

At $233—Russian blouse of broadtail Persian, trimmed with silk; formerly $350.

At $183—Russian blouse, made from selected eastern mink, trimmed with green velvet and cut steel belt; was $275.

Second floor.

Eye-Glasses for all Eyes and all Purses. ORIGINALLY low-priced, they've been greatly reduced. For instance, 10k. rimless glasses at $1.75; formerly $1 more. Then there are some, gold-filled, at 85c., about half their value; and 14k. eye-glasses at $3.25, a quarter off the usual price. All of these have first quality perescopic lenses.

Prescription work and repairing receive faithful attention.

Broadway.

Kee-Wanamaker Cushion Shoe. THE correct hygienic winter shoe. An outside sole of leather, for service; next, cork to exclude dampness; and, finally, felt for warmth and comfort. Withal light and good looking. Values in the lot up to $3.90. They're going now at $2.40.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

TO LENGTHEN HOBOKEN PIERS.

Plans Provide Accommodation for the Largest Vessels Afloat.

The work of extending the piers of Hoboken will be begun in a short time, the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company having taken the first step in that direction. It is having plans prepared for the extension of the Netherlands steamship pier at the foot of Fifth Street.

Col. E. A. Stevens, President of the company, said that the pier would be extended 180 feet. This, he said, would give a depth of water that would accommodate the largest steamship in the world. All the other piers along the Hoboken front will be extended from 150 to 200 feet, so as to make them of uniform length with the Netherlands pier.

A. M. Davis Dies on a Ferryboat.

A. M. Davis, sixty-five years old, a prominent resident of Ridgewood, N. J., was taken sick on the Erie ferryboat Delaware while he was on his way to Jersey City last night. He died just as the boat reached the slip. The body was taken to Carey's undertaking establishment. County Physician Converse decided that death resulted from heart disease. The relatives were notified and the body will be taken to Ridgewood to-day.

GLOVERSVILLE HOTEL FIRE

Six Persons Burned to Death in the Destruction of the Alvord House.

FULL OF SLEEPING GUESTS

Every Room in the House Occupied When the Flames Were Discovered —Many Narrow Escapes— Loss, $100,000.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The Alvord House, the principal hotel of this city, was destroyed by a fire which was discovered at 7 o'clock this morning. Six lives are supposed to have been lost, and several persons were injured by jumping from windows to escape from the burning building. The names of the dead, as far as known, are:

DAY, HENRY C., Gloversville.
STRICKLAND, BENJAMIN F., Gloversville.
KIMBALL, E. F., wife and daughter, Indianapolis.
RUPERT, ——, bellboy.

The most seriously injured are:
LAMBERT, L. C., glove buyer, Chicago; arm broken and hip bruised.
MALONEY, WILLIAM, commercial traveler; ankle sprained.
ROSS, B. M., commercial traveler, Rochester; badly bruised.
DAVIS, Mrs., wife of the landlord; prostrated by shock.
STRAUSS, Mrs. J. C.; suffering from shock and exposure.

The hotel was patronized extensively by men in the glove business. As this is the busy season in that trade, nearly every room in the hotel was occupied last night. The number of guests is supposed to have been about 100, but as the register and other office books were destroyed, no accurate list can be made. It is believed, however, that all the persons who were in the building have been accounted for except the six whose bodies are supposed to be buried in the ruins.

Destroyed in One Hour.

The hotel, which was a handsome four-story brick structure, was erected about twenty-five years ago. It burned with great rapidity, less than an hour elapsing from the time the fire was discovered until the building was in ashes. The loss is estimated at $100,000, including the losses sustained by the guests, nearly all of whom failed to save any of their personal effects. Many of them escaped in their night clothing and are dependent upon the charity of the merchants and residents of this city, who have supplied them with clothing and temporary homes until they can communicate with their friends.

The fire started on the ground floor and communicated to the upper stories almost immediately by way of the broad stairways and halls. It is not definitely known how the fire started, but it is supposed that it originated near the laundry, from a stove in that part of the building. The kitchen employes were the first to see the fire. The flames burst into that room without the slightest warning while the cooks and waiters were preparing breakfast.

Richard Connolly was in the dining room taking an early breakfast when a waiter rushed in and told him the building was on fire. He thought at first it was a joke, and did not start immediately, but when he did leave the room he was startled to see the office and pool room a mass of flames. He did all in his power to alarm the guests before the fire compelled him to flee for safety. Landlord George W. Davis and the porter were in the basement shortly before 7 o'clock, and when they came up stairs the fire was spreading around the woodwork of the office and before they could get near enough to save anything they were compelled to flee. Mr. Davis then started up the stairs to alarm his guests.

Fifteen mintes after the fire was discovered it was seen that the structure was doomed to total destruction. At 7:22 o'clock the top of the front walls fell outward, the debris covering Main Street for some distance, and the firemen working at that point having narrow escapes. Six minutes later the whole south end above the second story fell in, and in another five minutes the upper stories of the west side followed.

How the Guests Escaped.

Most of the guests were asleep when the fire was discovered, and it is considered miraculous that the number of lives lost was not greater. A few persons made their escape by means of the stairways, but those were soon made impassable by the flames. Several persons jumped from the windows of their rooms and others waited to be rescued by the firemen and citizens who volunteered to asist in the work of saving life.

J. C. Strauss of the firm of Levi, Strauss & Co. occupied a room on the third story of the hotel, directly over the kitchen. He had risen and dressed just before the fire was discovered. When the odor of smoke reached him he aroused his wife and hastened to the stairway to see if it was passable. Finding escape there impossible, he rushed back to his room, and with his wife, who was clad only in her night dress, stepped out of the window upon a narrow cornice, along which they walked from about the centre of the west wall to the northwest extremity of the building, where they stood ten or fifteen minutes awaiting the rescue.

By that time the hook and ladder truck had reached the scene, and a ladder was hastily adjusted, down which Mrs. Strauss was assisted. While on the roof Mr. and Mrs. Strauss were followed along the same pathway by two young men, one of whom removed his coat and placed it upon the shoulders of the lady, who was suffering intensely in the freezing atmosphere. All reached the ground in safety, but Mrs. Strauss was prostrated by the shock and exposure.

Identity of the Victims.

Henry C. Day and Benjamin F. Strickland, the Gloversville victims of the fire, were prominent business men of this city. Mr. Day was one of the wealthiest citizens of Gloversville, and had resided at the Alvord for many years. He was a prominent Republican, and was well known in New York. Mr. Strickland was a contractor and builder. He was about to be married to a young woman of this city, who is prostrated by his death.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—E. F. Kimball of Indianapolis, who, with his wife and daughter, lost his life in the Alvord House at Gloversville, N. Y., was well known in local business circles. He was a member of the Columbia Club and the New England Society. Mrs. Kimball and daughter were identified with charitable work here, and it is understood that Miss Kimball was engaged to marry a young man in the northern part of Indiana. Mr. Kimball was a traveling agent for a glove concern at Gloversville.

A GEORGIA LUNATIC INDICTED.

Charge of Assault May Lead to Prosecution for Murder.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 1.—Gov. Atkinson to-day offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of B. H. Osborn, the insane murderer, who escaped from the State Asylum a month ago. This is the first time in the history of the State that a reward has been offered for a lunatic. At the time of his escape Osborn fired twice at Dr. Powell, the Superintendent of the asylum, with a pistol. Both bullets missed the mark, but the doctor had a narrow escape. Osborn has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Baldwin County for assault with intent to murder, and on the strength of this indictment the Governor has offered the reward for his arrest.

The asylum authorities contend that Osborn is not insane. Otherwise it is probable that no criminal prosecution would have been instituted. If Osborn can be prosecuted for his attempt to kill Dr. Powell, he may have to stand trial for the murder of Theodore Schradet, committed here eighteen months ago.

Actress Breaks Her Leg.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 1.—Miss Louise Ross, a member of a company that is playing "A Milk White Flag," fell into a furnace chute in the Savannah Theatre last night, breaking her right leg.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Republican Canal Investigation Bill Advanced to Third Reading in the Senate.

CANTOR SUBSTITUTE BEATEN

The Democratic Leader Declares that the Investigating Commission Should Not Be Named by the Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The Republican bill providing for an investigation of the canal improvement expenditures by a commission to be appointed by the Governor was considered by the Senate to-day in Committee of the Whole and advanced to a third reading. Several Senators were absent, and Senator Cantor for that reason asked that the bill be laid over until to-morrow, but the majority denied his request.

After the reading of the bill Senator Cantor presented the minority measure, naming the investigating commission as a substitute. He explained the provisions of his bill and contrasted it with the Republican measure, which he charged had been prepared by the Governor, or at least at his suggestion. He said he had the greatest respect for the Governor generally, but his judgment had not always been the best.

The Governor would certainly appear in a better light before the people if he should say to the Legislature: "You go ahead and make this investigation or name a commission to make it." The one man on the Canal Board who had more than any other to do with the work of canal improvement was an appointee of the Governor, and the Governor was directly responsible for his acts, and it was an unjust assumption of political power for the Governor to name the commission to make the investigation.

Senator Raines interrupted to say that the Governor had never made any suggestion as to who should name the commission. He had never said that he wanted to make the investigation.

"Let us see," retorted Senator Cantor. "Did not the Superintendent of Public Works and the State Engineer send a communication to the Governor, asking him to appoint an investigating commission, and did not the Governor send a message to this Legislature, in which he approved of that suggestion? Every man, woman, and child in the State knows that the Governor wants to appoint this commission, and everybody knows as well that the people would have much more confidence in an investigation made by some other authority than the Governor."

"Does the Senator assume that the Governor would not appoint competent and proper persons to make this investigation?" inquired Senator Nussbaum.

"I must so assume," declared Senator Cantor, "if he insists upon naming this commission in the face of the almost universal opposition of the people. It is too great an exercise of political power, and, as I have said, the people have not the greatest confidence in his political judgment."

Senator Cantor said that there could be no possible objection to the persons named in his bill. They were men of the highest character, and the Governor could not select a commission of higher character or greater competency. He was not, however, tenacious as to these particular men if the Senate desired to substitute men of equal prominence in the State.

Senator Coggeshall alone spoke for the Republicans in defense of the bill. He said he believed that the Chief Executive should name the investigating commission, and had full confidence in his integrity and in his ability to name a commission whose investigation would be satisfactory to all the people. Senator Coggeshall admitted that there was some merit in the proposition for confirmation of the Governor's appointees by the Senate, but he said the bill had been carefully prepared by the Finance Committee, and he had full confidence that this committee had given the matter the fullest consideration. He promised that the investigation should be thoroughly satisfactory, so far as the personnel of the commission was concerned.

No other speeches were made, and the substitute of Senator Cantor was rejected, the majority measure being progressed to third reading.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

To End the Existence of the Park Avenue Improvement Board.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The following bills of interest to New York City were introduced to-day.

Senator Page—Terminating the existence of the board for the Park Avenue improvement above One Hundred and Sixth Street in New York on March 10 next and transferring the powers and duties of that board to the Commissioner of Highways of the City of New York.

Also, authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Controller of New York to pay the expenses of Lewis M. Hornthall, Richard Kelly, Joseph Fettretch, and Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, incurred for legal expenses in actions brought against them as Trustees of the common schools of the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York by Louise M. Galligan, such amount not to exceed $3,157.50.

Senator Guy—Providing that all damages awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in any proceeding instituted for the widening and alteration of Elton Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and confirmed by the court, shall become due and payable by the city to the persons mentioned in the report. The commission is also authorized to assess damages on the property benefited to the extent of 25 per cent. of the total awards, the remaining 75 per cent. to be paid by the Controller out of the fund for street and park openings.

Mr. Eagan—Compelling all laundries in cities of the first-class to give a receipt in English and Arabic figures for articles delivered.

TEACHERS' PENSION FUND.

Hearing on the Bill to Give It a Share of the Excise Money.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Senator Guy's bill providing that 5 per cent. of New York City's share of the excise money shall be devoted to the fund for pensioning teachers in the public schools of the city came up for hearing before the Senate Cities Committee this afternoon. The bill provides that the Board of Education may retire male teachers who have taught for thirty-five years and female teachers who have taught for thirty years upon the certificate of a physician of physical or mental disqualification.

Senator Guy urged the claims of teachers who have spent their lives in the service. He said that the present pension fund was being drawn against at the rate of $30,000 a year. The Woman Principals' Association of New York was represented by Miss Carrie Montford of School 57 and Miss Mary Tale of School 45. The French Teachers' Association was represented by Miss Aleda Williams of School 96 and Miss Mary Thurber of School 85. Each of these women addressed the committee. Senator Grush spoke for the teachers of Brooklyn in favor of the bill.

Thomas J. Creamer, Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York, was called upon to give his views on the bill. He said that in consequence of press of business Mayor Van Wyck had not given the measure consideration as yet, but that the Corporation Counsel's office would not authorize the bill. "I wish," he said, "for the sake of the teachers, that the fund could depend on some source of income less liable to be in contention than the excise moneys."

The bill will be reported to-morrow for reprinting and recommitment, with an amendment making it applicable to all of the teachers in the greater city, the original draft only including the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

MORE BI-PARTISAN BOARDS.

Two Bills Introduced to Curtail the Mayor's Power.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—In both branches of the Legislature to-day there was evidence of the carrying out of the policy decided upon at the conference of Kings County members at Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's house to curtail the power of Mayor Van Wyck and Tammany.

Assemblyman Brennan of Kings introduced a bill for a bi-partisan board of City Assessors in New York, providing that in place of five there shall be eight Assessors, and that no more than four of such Assessors shall belong to the same political party or be of the same opinion on State or city politics. The bill is an amendment to the charter.

On the same line Senator Wieman introduced a bill to terminate the existence of the East River Bridge Commission recently appointed by Mayor Van Wyck and providing for the appointment of a bi-partisan board of six members.

MUNICIPAL COURT BILLS.

Arguments on Two Measures Before Legislative Committees.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The Assembly Committee on Cities this afternoon took up for consideration Mr. Donnelly's bill amending the New York charter by forbidding the Justices of the Municipal Courts to rotate and compelling them to serve in the districts in which they are elected. Justices O'Gorman and Moore and Assemblyman Donnelly spoke in favor of the bill, and argued that it was both unfair and illogical to compel a Judge elected in a district to serve eleven months of each year in other districts, while the law compels him to audit the accounts and report upon the services of the persons serving the court in the district in which he was elected.

Assemblymen Seligsberg and Weekes of New York opposed the bill, on the ground that unless the Justices rotate, it will tend to permit them to build up political followings for their own benefit. They asked the members to let the bill die in committee, that the existing law might have a fair trial.

Mr. Craemer, representing the Corporation Counsel's office, favored the bill.

Senator Wray appeared before the Senate Committee on Cities this afternoon and made a brief argument for his bill, which relates to the Justices of the Municipal Court of New York. The bill amends the charter by exempting Justices now serving on the Municipal Court bench from the provision requiring that such Justices shall be lawyers of five years' standing. This bill will be reported favorably to-morrow.

MANHATTAN LOSES AN APPEAL.

It Must Pay James Saxton $3,897 Damages to Property on Third Avenue.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment, with costs, in the case of the Manhattan Railway Company's appeal from a modification and affirmance of a judgment rendered at a Special Term, compelling the company to stop its trains and tear down its structure or else pay the plaintiff, James Saxton, owner of a three-story and store brick house on Third Avenue $2,000, and further awarding him $1,897.08 rental damages, besides costs, &c. Next door to Saxton's premises, at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, there is a station and stairway of the elevated railway, and three tracks are in front of his property, which he alleged had depreciated in value in consequence.

Bills Passed by the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The following bills were passed by the Assembly to-day:

Mr. Tiffany's—Providing for the recovery of costs on judgments under $50 in certain cases, so that the same shall not be deducted from judgments.

Mr. Perkins's—Amending the Civil Code so as to specially designate the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Sullivan's—Exempting veterinary surgeons of New York City from jury duty.

Mr. Armstrong's—Enabling the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks to form a State organization on the same basis as kindred orders.

Mr. Wallace's—Legalizing the raising of $10,000 by School District No. 14 of Hempstead, Queens County.

To Deepen New York Harbor.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—In the Senate to-day Senator Cantor called up his resolution calling upon Congress to make provision for the deepening of New York Harbor from the Narrows to the sea, and asking New York's Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a measure having that object in view. The resolution was passed without opposition, and shortly afterward was concurred in by the Assembly.

Anti-Treating Bill Introduced.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Senator Wray, at the request of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to-day introduced the anti-treating bill of last year, entitled "An act to discourage the drink habit and to prevent drinking of spirituous and other liquors." Violation of the act is punishable by a fine of $5 for the first offense, and for the second offense imprisonment for not less than five or more than twenty days.

Revision of the Tax Laws.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The bill introduced by Senator Stranahan, provided for the appointment by the Governor of a special commission to investigate the subject of taxation, and report to the Legislature recommendations for a revision of the tax laws, was advanced to third reading in the Senate to-day.

Joint Republican Caucus.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—There will be a joint Republican caucus to-morrow evening to nominate a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Charles R. Skinner, the present incumbent, is the only candidate so far mentioned.

Against Chinese Laundries.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—In the Assembly to-day a bill was introduced by Mr. Eagan, the purpose of which is to compel all laundries in cities of the first class to give receipts in English and Arabic figures for articles delivered.

$40,000 Fire in Jersey City.

Day and O'Donnell's cooperage on the Morris Canal at Susser Street, Jersey City, took fire shortly after 11 o'clock last night from an overheated stove in the office. The building was filled with barrel staves and heads, and was completely destroyed. Four small stables adjacent were also burned, but all the horses were taken safely out. The total loss is $40,000.

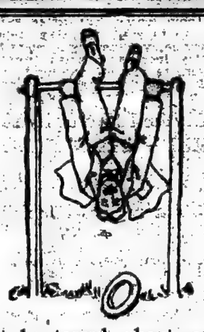

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Our remnant sale is your opportunity! Suits to order, $14.00; Trousers, $4.00.

English Kersey Overcoat, satin lined, $18.00. Full Dress suit of English Drape, lined with silk, guaranteed for 3 years, $30.00.

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—the Food Drink—is the greatest tonic for nursing mothers. Nourishing—inspiring—soothing. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merits claimed for it.—Adv.

TRIAL FOR KILLING MINERS

Sheriff Martin and His 82 Deputies Answer for the Shooting at Lattimer, Penn.

TWENTY-TWO MINERS VICTIMS

A Claim that Fifteen of the Defendants Made Threats Beforehand and that a Signal to Fire Was Prearranged.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 1.—Not since the trials of the Molly Maguires has a case excited so much interest in the coal regions as that of Sheriff Martin and his eighty-two Deputies, which began in the Luzerne County court to-day. Long before the court was called to order the court room was crowded, and it was found necessary to close the doors. When this was done there were in the corridors hundreds of persons who were unable to gain admission.

Sheriff Martin and his eighty-two deputies are charged with shooting and killing twenty-two striking miners and wounding over fifty more, at Lattimer, this county, on Sept. 10, 1897. The eighty-two deputies marched in in a body and after seating themselves began to read the morning papers, apparently unconcerned. The bar was crowded with lawyers, while around the tables were grouped some of the best attorneys in this section of the State. Judge Woodward presided.

District Attorney Martin asked that the special attorneys for the prosecution, five in number, be allowed to assist him. Counsel for the defense raised no objections, saying that 1,000 assistants would not avail the Commonwealth. The court granted the request. The Commonwealth asked for a nolle pros in the cases of Leonard Babcock, William Drum, John Dougherty, J. J. Gallagher, William Mulhall, Fred A. Sleppy, William Costello, William Siewell, Clavin Pardee, Jr., John W. Crooks, Jr., R. C. Warriner, Thomas A. Harris, Samuel Arnold, Craig Anderson, and Samuel Gundery.

District Attorney Martin explained that, while the names of these men were on the indictment, the Commonwealth found that the men were not present at the scene of the shooting, and therefore could not be held for trial. Attorney Lenahan, counsel for the defense, objected strenuously, saying that it was unfair, after the men, having been indicted and having the terrible charge of murder against them, to rob them of their Constitutional rights—a fair and impartial trial by jury.

The argument lasted twenty minutes, and the Court then allowed the motion, and the nolle pros. was entered. The names of those remaining on the indictment were then read, and Sheriff Martin and the other defendants answered to their names.

There was no argument before the Court as to whether or not all of the defendants should be tried together. The commonwealth and the defense mutually agreed that they should be so tried.

Seven jurors were secured to-day. The Prosecution Committee, which has its headquarters at Hazleton, claims to have sufficient evidence to convict fifteen of the defendants. It is alleged that every one of the fifteen made threats on the morning of the shooting. It is claimed one man said: "I would like to get a chance to shoot down some of the d—d foreigners."

Another is reported to have said: "I will help fill them full of holes; the country would be better off without them."

It is also claimed that Sheriff Martin had an understanding with the deputies. It has been claimed all along that the Sheriff never gave the order to fire. The prosecution say this may be true in one sense of the word, but the Sheriff gave a signal which was just as effective as a word by mouth order. The signal was for the Sheriff to pull his revolver. The instant he did this the posse was to fire. The lawyers for the defense say no witnesses will be found to testify to such facts, but the attorneys for the prosecution say there will.

SPAIN AND THE TRADE TREATY.

Proposals of the United States and Cuba to be Considered by the Cabinet at Madrid.

MADRID, Feb. 1.—The Cabinet will meet in a few days to decide how far the Government can assist to the commercial proposals of the United States and the Cuban Government.

When an agreement has been arrived at as to the preliminaries the negotiations will be transferred to Washington.

THE VIZCAYA'S PEACE ERRAND.

Spanish Admiral Addresses the Crew Before the Cruiser Sails.

CARTAGENA, Spain, Feb. 1.—Prior to the sailing of the first-class armored cruiser Viscaya for the United States, the Admiral made a speech to the crew, during which he said:

"You are charged with a mission of peace."

This announcement was greeted with cheering, and the other ships in the harbor and the crowds of people on the quays also cheered for Spain.

HARD FIGHTING IN SANTA CLARA.

Spaniards Claim a Victory, but Their Losses Were the Heavier.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—A skirmish between the Spaniards and the insurgents has taken place, it is announced, at the central plantation of Constancia, Province of Santa Clara.

The Spanish version of the affair is that the sugarcane cutters, assisted by a military force from Encrucijada, defeated the insurgents, killed two of the latter, and compelled the enemy to retire. But it is admitted that the commander of the Spanish soldiers was wounded; that the chief of the guerrilla force, ten privates, and five laborers were killed, and that four were wounded.

THE PNEUMATIC TUBE COMPANY

Counsel for Reorganization Committee Believes the New Jersey Suit Will Stimulate Stockholders.

The Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company, which was one of the earlier organizations for the development of the pneumatic tube, is not dead nor attempting to do business without a charter, although the proceedings taken against it in New Jersey, published yesterday, indicate that the officials of that State are trying to hold a post-mortem and to collect $1,700, said to be due to the State as an assessment on the company's stock.

The company owns some very valuable patents, and efforts are being made to reorganize it which promise to be successful. The Reorganization Committee consists of John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company; Bernard M. Baruch of A. A. Housman & Co., and W. A. Dick of Dick Brothers & Co.

Leopold Wallach of 33 Wall Street, who is the counsel for the committee, said yesterday:

"The committee had no intimation of the suit against the company by the Attorney General of New Jersey, and there was no occasion for such action on his part. It is and has always been the purpose of the committee to pay the assessments due by the company to the State as soon as all the stockholders come into the reorganization and rehabilitate the company. I do not understand the motive of the action against us, as the company is doing no business and has done none, as I understand, since its charter was forfeited.

"This action, however, gives another powerful reason to stockholders to deposit their stock as quickly as possible, come into the reorganization scheme, and enable the committee to save the company.

"If our competitors imagine for a moment that this suit will injure the company they will be mistaken, if our stockholders will act as a unit. The injunction against the company cannot affect the committee or hinder its work, for it is an outside party, merely endeavoring to unify the stock for the purpose of securing the money necessary to discharge the taxes and other indebtedness, and does not manage the company's affairs. The committee is confident that when the facts are explained to the Attorney General and the court every facility will be given the company to become reconstructed."

THE CITY'S CIVIL SERVICE

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Commission Filed with the Board at Albany.

WORKING OF THE BLACK LAW

Question as to the "Merit" and "Fitness" Clause—No Radical Changes Made in the Conduct of the Examinations.

The fourteenth annual report of the New York Civil Service Commission, addressed to Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, has been filed with the Civil Service Board in Albany. The report gives an account in detail of the manner in which the commission directed and supervised the examinations for the various positions under the City Government and in summing up this account says that there is hardly any kind of employment that does not come under the general supervision of the Civil Service Commission.

"After these examinations are completed," the report continues, "and the rating is made according to the 'merit' and 'fitness' of the different applicants, there still remains a period of probation under the rules, during which the head of the department has an opportunity to test by actual service the qualifications and efficiency of the successful candidates, and not until these have been assured by an actual probation is the final appointment made.

"When, on the 15th day of May, 1897, the new act relating to civil service examinations took effect, a question of much difficulty was presented to this commission as to the change effected in the civil service system by the adoption of this act. Until then it had been generally supposed that the words 'merit' and 'fitness' in the civil service clause of the Constitution of the State of New York were nearly synonymous. The act referred to required special examinations, one for merit, to be held under the direction of the several Civil Service Commissioners, and the other for fitness, to be determined by the appointing power, 'or by some person or board designated by the person holding such power of appointment or promotion.'

"The Corporation Counsel advised that it was competent for the appointing power to designate the Civil Service Commission as the board which should conduct the examination for fitness. Almost all of the departments of the City of New York have availed themselves of the authority thus conferred, and have designated the New York City Civil Service Commission as the board to conduct the 'fitness' examination.

No Change in Examinations.

"Practically, therefore, the conduct of examinations in the City of New York has not been greatly changed by the act in question. The following departments have in all instances designated the Civil Service Commission as the board to conduct the examination for 'fitness': Law Department, Board of Education, Department of Correction, Department of Charities, City Record, Department of Docks, Department of Taxes and Assessments, Fire Department, (except in promotions,) Health Department, Street Cleaning Department, Police Department, Commissioner of Accounts, and Building Department.

"The following departments have designated the commission in most instances as the Examining Board for fitness: Department of Public Works and Department of Street Improvements.

"The following departments have made no such designation, but have themselves conducted the examinations for fitness: Finance Department, Department of Public Parks, and Board of City Magistrates.

"Some of these examinations have been a direct violation of the provisions of Section 4 of the act of 1897, and we have felt it our duty to call the attention of the appointing power to this violation. In order to show the flimsy and unreliable character of some of these examinations, we append a schedule showing the questions put, and the answers, and the rating upon the answers in several instances.

"Our experience has shown that the danger of abuse under the provisions of this act is so great, and the facilities it affords for enabling persons desiring so to do to evade the requirements of the Constitution, that we feel it is a subject for congratulation to all interested in the good government of the city that 100 persons have been repealed, so far as the Greater New York is concerned, by the charter."

Principal Changes Recommended.

The principal changes recommended by the commission to the Mayor, and which have been approved by the New York State Civil Service Commission during the year, are:

1. Authorizing the commission to prescribe rules for the execution of the regulations and of the Civil Service act, and prescribe forms for use in connection therewith.

2. Providing for non-competitive examinations in some positions in Schedule A, which before had been altogether exempt from examination.

3. Requiring the Chief Examiner to attend the meetings of the commission.

4. Making a violation of the civil service regulations good cause for dismissal.

5. Substituting, in the case of firemen and Park policemen, for examinations upon future duties of applicants the writing of a letter and a report on subjects given at the time of examination.

6. Raising the minimum on obligatory subjects for all applicants for appointment as Park policemen and firemen from 60 to 75 per cent.

Referring to the question of removals the report says:

"The subject of removals had been under consideration by the commission for years. Two evils were to be guarded against—removal from the service for political reasons or motives of personal dislike, and making the removal of incompetent persons difficult by bringing under the jurisdiction of the courts the proceedings for the removal.

"The regulation on this subject adopted by the President of the United States in the early part of the year was carefully considered, and the result was a recommendation to the Mayor, which was approved by him and by the Civil Service State Commission, which assimilated the provisions of the civil service regulations as to removals to those which had long been in force under Section 48 of the New York City Consolidated act, relating to the removal of regular clerks and heads of bureaus."

Final Suggestions.

In conclusion, the report, complying with the requirement that suggestions be made for the more effectual enforcement of the purpose of the Civil Service act and of the regulations, says:

"The only suggestion we desire to make is that the arrangement be continued which has been made with the Controller of the City of New York, by which the pay rolls have passed through the city civil service office and have been examined, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not persons have been legally employed. This has materially assisted in the enforcement of the regulations, and has been a great protection to the Controller, who, under Section 7 of the Civil Service act, is prohibited from drawing or authorizing the drawing of any warrant for the payment of salary to any person in its service whose appointment has not been made in pursuance of this act and the rules in force thereunder.' The Controller is thus made personally liable for any sum paid contrary to the provisions of this section.

"We have established a system by which the name of each person in the employ of the city is placed upon a card which contains the date of his application, of his examination, and of his appointment. These cards are arranged in alphabetical order, and enable the Secretary in a moment to ascertain in each instance whether or not a person has been appointed in compliance with the provisions of the law.

"Our experience has shown that cordial co-operation between the Mayor, the heads of departments, and the Civil Service Board is of great importance to the effectual administration of the city service and of great benefit to the public."

The report is signed by Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman; C. W. Watson, J. Van Vechten Olcott, W. Bayard Cutting, and William Jay Schieffelin.

The Prince of Wales

ORDERS

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

ABERGELDIE CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE.

Please supply three dozen Hoff's Malt Extract; on account of H. R. H., Prince of Wales. J. CROSS.

By goods train to Abergeldie, Ballater, Aberdeenshire.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract makes Flesh and Blood. More strength in one dozen bottles of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract than in a cask of Ale, Beer or Porter, without their intoxicating effects.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Voorhees Takes the Acting Governor's Oath in Presence of Both Houses—Bills and Resolutions.

TRENTON, Feb. 1.—Foster M. Voorhees, President of the Senate, at 11:30 o'clock this morning was sworn in as Acting Governor of New Jersey, to succeed John W. Griggs, who resigned the office of Governor to become Attorney General of the United States. The ceremony took place in the Assembly chamber in the presence of the members of both houses, and the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Magie, under whom Senator Voorhees studied law.

Mr. Voorhees will be succeeded in the office of President of the Senate by Senator Squirm.

Among the bills introduced to-day in the Senate are the following:

Mr. Foster—Limiting telephone charges to $4 a month in first class cities, $3 a month in second class cities, and $2.50 in other municipalities. It is provided in the bill when these rates do not net 8 per cent. profit they may be increased, after investigation.

Mr. Martin—Reducing the Governor's salary from $10,000 to $6,000 a year.

The House to-day adopted Assemblyman Ehle's resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate certain building and loan and savings associations, which agree to pay $100 a share at the end of twelve years in return for the payment of a monthly assessment of 25 cents, aggregating $36 for the twelve years.

The House also adopted a resolution offered by Assemblyman Gledhill, which authorizes the Hudson County Investigating Committee to investigate other counties. This extension of the committee's power is the result of the efforts of the Democrats last night to have Camden County investigated as well as Hudson.

Mr. Griggs Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—John W. Griggs, late Governor of New Jersey, who took the oath of office last evening as Attorney General, assumed charge of his new office this morning.

WURSTER PREDICTS FAILURE.

In a Dinner Speech He Said the Present Form of Government Must Eventually Be Changed.

The annual dinner of ex-Mayor Schieren and his cabinet was held last night at the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn. Joseph C. Hacker, ex-Excise Commissioner, presided. These dinners have grown into the formation of a sort of club, and last night it was voted to limit the membership to twenty. Two new members, Henry Batterman and Frederick Lyon, were elected. Seventeen persons were present, the only absentee being ex-Police Commissioner Welles.

During the speech of ex-Mayor Wurster, who was Fire Commissioner under Mayor Schieren, he attacked the present form of the City Government. He said that from the indications observed so far, the City Government, in its present centralized form, would not prove a success. He spoke of the prevalent dissatisfaction in the Borough of Brooklyn over their treatment by the consolidated government and the small share of attention they are getting, and instanced this as merely the first symptom of the trouble which is sure to arise from such a form of government.

A time was coming, Mr. Wurster said, when the present system of government will have to be altered. The only system by which such a large population, included in so many different communities, could be properly governed would be by a decentralized system, modeled after our National Government, with its State control and State representation in a large body sitting at the capital.

Addresses were made by a number of the other members of the Cabinet.

CAPT. CARTER'S COURT-MARTIAL.

Testimony to Show the Rigid Inspection of Capt. Twiggs's Work.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 1.—Several witnesses were examined at to-day's session of the Carter court-martial. Capt. A. J. Twiggs of Augusta gave more evidence about the

FEATHERED FOLK ON SHOW

Ninth Exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association at the Garden.

BIRDS FROM MANY STATES

Nearly 4,000 Feathered Creatures on Parade—Side Exhibits of Cats, Mice, Rats, and Rabbits—A Day of Noise.

Garrulous chanticleers strutted in all the beauty of well-groomed feathers received homage from hundreds of admirers at Madison Square Garden yesterday and extended the hospitality of their temporary abodes with a cheery répertoire of ear splitting crowings and confiding cluckles. It was the opening of the ninth annual exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, at which 4,000 feathered creatures of domestic inclinations maintained a not unmusical cacophony from the first streaks of dawn until the artificial day of the electric lights had disappeared into immediate night.

In a cackling community, with thoroughfares just wide enough for two to pass, and bounded by dwellings of wire with a single room, all the kinds of fowl dear to the heart of the epicure or the eye of the fancier were mingled with other creatures not classed as poultry or pigeons. While the greater part of the floor was devoted to feathered bipeds, one of the most popular sections was peopled by cats of varied points of interest. Other sections were for the use of colonies of mice, tribes of rats, and even guinea pigs and rabbits were members of the Garden's populace.

Poultry and pigeon fanciers from nearly all the Eastern States and from some parts of Canada had sent in the choicest of their stock. Specimens from the out-of-town farms of wealthy New Yorkers were not the least in point of excellence.

On the Twenty-sixth Street side the exhibition of monster fowl begins and the exhibits diminish gradually in weight and gain in style as they approach the Twenty-seventh Street end, where are those shanked, quick-tempered specimens of light weight that bluster and take offense at the familiarities of sightseers. Between the extremes is the habitat of the pigeons. At the Fourth Avenue end are several rows of fat, complacent ducks, inquisitive geese, and ungainly gobblers of colossal size.

Among the most valuable exhibits is that of George B. Inches, whose fowl have been frequent winners at the Dairy Show of London and the noted shows of this country. In the silver gray Dorkings, a cock at $150, two hens valued at $100 each, a cockerel at $150, and two pullets at $100 each, are centres of interest. Another exhibitor of valuable poultry is John Crowe, who, among a long list, shows game birds valued from $50 to $150. For this last named price, two superb specimens of the black-breasted red game fowl, pullets, are shown. The exhibit of game birds, in fact, is said to be the best ever seen in this country, and includes broods of prize winners and notables of the pit. One is the famous black Langshan hen, Wonder, the pride of Thomas H. Terry of Hempstead Farm.

Not less valuable are many of the 228 classes of pigeons.

J. H. Burley shows one dark bronze archangel cock valued at $100 and another at $75; William W. Kline shows a winged turbit, bred 1897, a specimen valued at $100, while the $50 and $25 birds are too numerous for mention. Conceited pouters and the fleet carrier pigeons, in general, however, divert the attention from their fellows.

The judging began soon after the exhibition was opened, and continued all day.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 1.—Racing at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Maidens, six furlongs, purse. Musculado won, Nilhaah second, Forest Guard third. Time—1:18¾.

SECOND RACE.—Allowances, five furlongs. Montgomery won, Briar Sweet second, Caesarian third. Time—1:01¾.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Bow and Arrow won, Roche second, Roulette Wheel third. Time —1:17½.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, one mile. Dr. Bernays won, The Dipper second, Mistleton third. Time —1:44¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, mile and an eighth. Can't Dance won, Fashion Plate second, Lena third. Time—1:56½.

SIXTH RACE.—Allowances, one mile. Ostler Joe won, Buck Massie second, Libertine third. Time—1:42¼.

George Wilkes's Bones to be Mounted.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 1.—The bones of the famous pacer George Wilkes have been presented by Col. W. L. Simmons to the Kentucky State College, and they will be mounted and placed in the college museum. George Wilkes died sixteen years ago, but his bones are in good condition.

Jockey Fitzpatrick Ill.

SARATOGA, Feb. 1.—W. J. Fitzpatrick, the famous jockey and starter, known on all American and Canadian running race tracks as "Daredevil Fitz," is critically ill with typhoid pneumonia at his residence here.

Execution Against Von der Ahe.

PITTSBURG Feb. 1.—Mark Baldwin, the baseball player, issued an execution to-day against Chris Von der Ahe for $2,525. This is the amount of the verdict Baldwin received for being illegally arrested in St. Louis in 1895.

A MURDERER IDENTIFIED.

Arrested as Henry Hahn, He Turns Out to be Patrick Lynch, Convicted in 1881.

The old man who, under the name of Henry Hahn, was found early in the morning of Jan. 1 in the saloon of Charles Armbruster at 312 West Forty-fourth Street, and who several days later was arraigned apparently in a dazed condition before Recorder Goff, in the General Sessions Court, has been identified as Patrick Henry Lynch, who was convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of James Maher on Dec. 11, 1881. Hahn was sent to Sing Sing for life on this conviction. He became insane in prison, and was transferred to the Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan. His reason finally came back to him, and he was pardoned by Gov. Flower. Some time later he served a term in the penitentiary for burglary.

Lynch was found cuddled up in front of the stove in Armbruster's saloon by the proprietor on his return from a dance. Lynch was arrested for burglary, and was found to be suffering from wounds on his head. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and when taken from there to court he seemed to be in a semi-conscious condition. Recorder Goff thought he had been assaulted either by Armbruster or the policeman who made the arrest. Armbruster admitted a few days later that he had assaulted the man when he found him.

Recorder Goff thinks the man is shamming insanity. He has appointed a commission in lunacy, which will meet next Friday to examine into the prisoner's mental condition.

INSURANCE AGENT FINED.

John P. Hickman's Punishment for Violating a New Jersey Law.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 1.—Agent John P. Hickman, an insurance agent of this city, was fined $500 and costs to-day by Justice Collins in the Supreme Court.

It was alleged that Hickman wrote an insurance policy for $1,500 in the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia, a company not licensed to do business in New Jersey.

The case was made a test case, and counsel for the defendant gave notice that it would be taken to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Story of a Soldier's Bible.

MALONE, Feb. 1.—George W. Marden of Malone, in 1862, while with the Army of the Potomac, in Maryland, found a Bible on the battlefield after the battle of South Mountain. It contained the name of Lucien F. Thomas, with the inscription: "Search the Scriptures—Mother's gift." Mr. Marden has just found out the identity of the soldier whose name was written in the book, and it has been sent by mail to Lizzie W. Thomas of Gorham, N. H., the only surviving relative of Lucien Thomas.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

TO RESTORE ITS FAST TRAIN.

The Burlington Goes the Union Pacific One Better.

The Burlington route will next Monday restore its "Colorado Flier," or No. 1, and run it on this schedule: Leave Chicago 10 A. M., arrive at Omaha 11:55 P. M., arrive at Denver 1:30 P. M. next day, making through connections for all Colorado, Utah, and Pacific Coast, including Portland and Puget Sound points, trains. Returning will leave Denver at 10 A. M. and arrive at Chicago at 2:15 P. M. next day, making all Eastern connections. The Burlington's St. Paul-Minneapolis train continues in service, leaving Chicago at 6:30 P. M. daily.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 1.—To-night Omaha Railroad men declare that the fight for fast train service is seriously threatening the stability of the Western rates, and that the situation presages a great passenger rate war, such as has not been seen for some time. The announcement of the reduction in time by the Union Pacific's new management was followed yesterday by the Burlington announcing a faster service, by which the distance of 1,012 miles between Chicago and Denver will be covered in twenty-seven and one-half hours.

Some predict that the Union Pacific will now withdraw its threatened fast train and end the fight, but others assert that it is the beginning of a competition that will not end for a long time. The Rock Island and Missouri Pacific insist that they will cut the rate to equalize the situation.

THE ONTARIO AND WEST SHORE.

New Rumor that the Vanderbilts Have Absorbed the N. Y., O. and W.

The latest rumor hinging on the development and extension of the Vanderbilt systems is the acquisition by the West Shore Railroad of control of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway. Such a control has from time to time been suggested because of the logical necessity of such a deal. The Ontario uses the West Shore tracks west to Cornwall, where it turns to Middletown, and those of the Rome, Watertown and Oswego from Oswego to Buffalo.

At Hancock the Ontario has a line to Scranton for its coal service. Here a sixty-five-mile line to Williamsport would connect with the Beech Creek Railroad and complete an important bituminous coal system. The Beech Creek output would in this way find an outlet to the lakes and Atlantic seaboard.

The financial scheme suggested is $4,500,000 of West Shore debentures for $58,000,000 of Ontario stock. Chauncey M. Depew has just been elected a Director of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company.

CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAY.

Three Transit Freight Lines United Under One Management.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—A consolidation under one management has been effected by three of the Chicago transit freight lines under the title of the Chicago Junction Railway Company. The new system unifies lines that have heretofore been competitive.

It is practically an extension of the facilities of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, which is the nucleus of the consolidated system. The consolidation places that company in better competitive condition with the Western Indiana and Calumet Terminal.

The consolidation is a step further in the recent absorption of the Chicago, Hammond and Western by the Stock Yards Company, the third addition being the Chicago and Indiana State Line Railway. John A. Spoor is President of the consolidated lines.

Union Pacific Official Promoted.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 1.—Samuel A. Hutchinson, formerly General Traveling Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific, was to-day appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent.

OPPOSE THE BRUSH BILL.

Physicians Formerly Advocating It Now Said to be with the Health Board in Its Contention—A Specialist's Letter.

The Board of Health is making a hard fight against the bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Brush curtailing its powers. It is rumored that several prominent members of the Medical Society of the County of New York, which was responsible for the bill, are now strongly opposed to it, and some of those who were its strongest advocates in the society have entirely changed their views regarding it.

Nathan Straus, President of the Board of Health, received a communication yesterday from the Medical Board of the New York Hospital stating that the board had passed a resolution which, in effect, is that the bill will work injury if passed, and that it should be opposed by all those who have the welfare of the community at heart. The work of the Health Department is commended.

The Medical Board of the New York Hospital consists of Drs. W. T. Bull, R. F. Weir, George L. Peabody, Henry P. Loomis, Samuel W. Lambert, Frank Hartley, James W. McLane, Thomas M. Markee, and Lewis A. Stimson.

On Jan. 25 President Straus, in his efforts to have the bill killed, wrote to Dr. E. L. Trudeau, widely known as an expert on the subject of tuberculosis, and who has a sanitarium for its treatment at Saranac Lake, N. Y. Yesterday he received from Dr. Trudeau the following reply:

Since writing you at your request on the subject of tuberculosis, I notice by the papers that a bill is to be presented to the Legislature which leaves it off the list of diseases the Health Department is authorized to deal with, and which this account is a great menace to the cause of progressive sanitation and the welfare of the community.

It would seem that in view of the infectious character of the terrible ravages of tuberculosis, which causes one-seventh of all deaths in large cities, and such overwhelming misery and suffering among the poor, physicians and the public should unite in upholding Health Boards in any efforts they make to diminish the ravages of consumption. To the hands of the Health Department by leaving tuberculosis from the list of diseases with which it is authorized to deal would be a step toward a return to barbarism which an intelligent and progressive community should not permit. What has already been accomplished, and with encouraging results, by the education of the people as to the early recognition of the malady, the real sources of danger, and the best means of dealing with them; but many difficulties created by the complex condition of our civilization, the overcrowding in large cities, and the ignorance or willful carelessness of afflicted individuals are still to be met, and the co-operation of the profession and the public should be freely given to the Health Department in any intelligent efforts they may make to deal with this all-important and difficult problem.

DR. JACOBI RESIGNS.

He Is Opposed to the Course of the Medical Society.

Dr. Jacobi announced last night that he had resigned from the committee of the County Medical Society which had prepared the bill now before the Legislature amending the charter in its provisions relating to the power of the Board of Health. Dr. Jacobi said also that he had written a letter to the Committee on Cities of the Senate protesting against the passage of the bill in its present form. In speaking of his position on the matter, Dr. Jacobi said:

"My disapproval is not directed against the bill in its entirety, and there are some provisions in it that I am in favor of, but I am unalterably opposed to the intended restriction of the supervision of contagious diseases and laboratory work of the Board of Health, in which work it has not only helped the medical profession, but has prepared antidotes such as vaccine virus and antitoxine. If the laboratory work of the Board of Health is restricted I shall look upon it as a great detriment to the health and the welfare of the City of New York."

"Any measure looking to taking the control over contagious and infectious diseases from the Board of Health, in which field it has done so much good in preventing disease, I should regard as one of the greatest misfortunes which could happen to the city."

Dr. Jacobi said he was appointed on the committee in his absence. Dr. Janeway has also written a protest to the Senate.

Mrs. Kilpatrick Gets Her Jewels.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Mrs. W. L. Kilpatrick daughter of Denman Thompson, the actor, has recovered the $3,000 worth of diamonds which she lost at the Hotel Walton on Wednesday last. Joseph Cleary, a hotel waiter, is under arrest for the theft of the precious stones.

Can We Be Cured

Of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption?

A Test by Which the True Value of All Cures Can Be Determined.

How many thousands there are to-day who would gladly pay almost any reasonable sum to be cured of either one of the above diseases, but, knowing of so many different remedies and treatments, are unable to decide which one to try. It does seem a difficult task, yet becomes a comparatively easy one if the person afflicted will but use a little good judgment and common sense. In the first place, every man and woman knows, or should know, that the air passages were made for air alone, and that nature has so constructed these passages that moisture of any kind cannot enter the bronchial tubes or lungs. This at once precludes all possibility of a cure of deep-seated diseases being affected by treatment requiring the use of sprays, douches, atomizers, or vapors. Secondly, all regular physicians admit that these diseases are purely local and must be treated locally; consequently stomach medicines become useless in treating diseases of the air passages. The diseased parts must be reached through the air we breathe or not at all. Not only this, but a germicide must be used which will leave the air dry and yet have the power to destroy the bacilli of disease in the minutest air cells of the lungs. This decision reached, then comes the question: Is there such a germicide, which can be inhaled through the air you breathe? Thirty-eight hundred physicians and over three hundred thousand persons who have tested it, say YES.

Your money is refunded if it fails to do as guaranteed.

"Hyomei" Inhaler Outfit, $1.00. Extra Bottles "Hyomei" 50c. "Hyomei" Balm, a wonderful healer, 25c. Can be obtained of your druggist, AT OFFICE OR BY MAIL. Pamphlets, consultation, and advice free. Send for the Story of "Hyomei." Mailed free.

FREE TREATMENT

by a local physician with "Hyomei" given daily at the office, 23 East 20th St., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

R. T. BOOTH CO.,
23 East 20th St., N. Y.

FOUR OF A FAMILY DEAD.

Girl and Three Boys Carried Off by Diphtheria in Jersey City.

Eight days ago Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Brown, of 246 Terhune Avenue, Jersey City, had ten children, nine sons and one daughter. The oldest was sixteen, and the youngest an infant. Now the girl and three of the boys are dead. Two other boys are ill, but will recover. The disease that made this havoc was diphtheria.

Campbella, the seven-year-old daughter, was prostrated two weeks ago. She died on Wednesday last. In the meantime five of the boys had contracted the disease, and Dr. C. A. J. Lignot, who was attending the girl, sent them to the Hospital for Contagious Diseases on Tonnele Avenue. Then the house was quarantined and fumigated.

Of the boys sent to the hospital, John H., four years old, died on Thursday last, Frederick J., twelve years old, on Friday, and Walter H., the eldest, sixteen years old, on Sunday. The two boys still at the hospital are well on the way to recovery.

RAPID TRANSIT MEETING.

The Manhattan's Proposition to be Considered To-morrow.

President Orr yesterday called a meeting of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners for to-morrow afternoon to consider the application of the Manhattan Railway Company for authority for various connections, extensions, and additional tracks, which were submitted by George J. Gould on Monday and made public yesterday. In advance of this meeting the Commissioners, their counsel, and the Secretary of the board, Mr. Delafield, were disinclined to say what they thought of the Manhattan's propositions.

Woodbury Langdon and John Claflin were agreed in their approval of the proposed extension to King's Bridge as a partial solution of the problem of rapid transit. Mr. Langdon, however, said that in his opinion the underground railroad plan was the only one that could afford permanent relief to the city.

The Executive Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company held a meeting yesterday morning, but the subject of rapid transit, it was said, did not come before the meeting, as there is nothing for the Manhattan committee to do further until the Rapid Transit Commissioners shall have acted upon the company's propositions.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.04
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.20
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.25
Cotton, middling	5 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅜
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05½
Lard, prime	5.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Copper, lake ingot	11.00

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Flour firm; No. 2 Spring wheat, 92@94c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 90@95c; No. 2 red, $1; No. 2 corn, 27⅛@27½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 27¼@27½c; No. 2 oats, 24c; No. 3 white, free on board, 24⅞@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 46¾c; No. 2 barley, 27½@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.25½; Northwest, $1.30½; prime timothy seed, $2.82½; mess pork, per bbl, $9.75@9.80; lard, per 100 lb, $4.72½; short ribs, sides, (loose), $4.70@4.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.90@5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

Cables showed much better conditions at Liverpool than had been considered possible in view of the large movement of cotton at the ports Monday. Our market made a distinct average gain, after showing considerable irregularity with intervals of weakness. After opening quiet at an advance of 2@3 points, there was an additional advance of 2@3 points, following the unlooked for encouragement from Liverpool, and a smaller port movement than had been predicted, generally favorable advices from Southern markets as to the interest of exporters and the firmness of holders. At the same time, accounts from Fall River indicated a good demand for print cloths at former prices, with most sellers asking an advance of 1-16c. The volume of speculation, however, was discouragingly small, and the final phases of the market were weaker; liquidation of the smaller long accounts became a feature of the afternoon market. The market was finally dull, at a net advance of 2@4 points, with sales limited to 39,600 bales, this being one of the smallest totals of recent times.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	....	....	....	5.70@5.72
March	5.73	5.76	5.73	5.74@5.75
April	5.77	5.77	5.76	5.77@5.79
May	5.79	5.82	5.79	5.81@5.82
June	5.83	5.85	5.83	5.84@5.85
July	5.86	5.89	5.86	5.87@5.88
August	5.89	5.92	5.89	5.90@5.91
September	5.89	5.92	5.89	5.90@5.91
October	5.90	5.93	5.90	5.91@5.92
November	....	....	....	5.94@5.95

Southern markets, middling: Galveston—5½ New Orleans—5¼c. Mobile—5¼c. Savannah—5 3-16c. Charleston—5¼c. Wilmington—5⅜c. Norfolk—5¼c. Baltimore—5⅜c. Memphis—5 5-16c. Augusta—5¼@5 5-16c. St. Louis—5⅜c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—Middling uplands, 3 3-16d. February, 30@⅛; February-March, 30@⅛; March-April, 30@⅛b; April-May, 31@⅛; May-June, 311b; June-July, 312s; July-August, 313s; August-September, 313⅛b; September-October, 314⅛s; October-November, 315s; November-December, 315⅛s.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Inspired by a somewhat remarkable decrease in Liverpool stocks for the month, bull traders made a determined effort to retrieve their losses, but after getting the market up to 97¾c for May, representing 1⅝c advance over last night, were forced by constantly increasing sales from scalpers and others to give up the fight, and prices dropped rapidly to 96⅞c, closing fairly steady at 97c. The Liverpool statistics which caused the early strength and activity consisted of a month's decrease of 1,250,000 bushels, leaving supplies of only 1,500,000 bushels, or not more than sufficient to last a couple of weeks.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1.—No. 1 Northern, 96c; No. 2 Spring, 90@92c; May, 95c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—February, 95c; May, 93⅝@93¾c; July, 93@93¼c; No. 1 hard, 96½c; No. 1 Northern, 96c.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 1.—No. 1 hard, cash, 95¼c; May, 95⅝c; July, 94¼c; September, 78c; No. 1 Northern, 96⅝c.

Corn.

No. 2, 35¼c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 29c; No. 3, 28¼@28¾c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29½c; track mixed, 29@30c; track white, 30@33c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 56c; No. 1 Western, 56½@57c, free on board afloat, New York. BARLEY—38c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. SEEDS—Clover, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; timothy seed, $3@$3.75.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Barley—No. 3, 27½@41c. Rye—47c; May, 48¼@48¾c. Flax—$1.25; Northwest, $1.30½; May, $1.27½. Timothy—Cash and February, $2.82½; March, $2.87½.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.35; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.65; Winter patents, $5.30@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.80@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.50@$3.65; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.25@$1.30. RYE FLOUR—$2.60@$3.10. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $1.95@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 67@68c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 70@77½c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@67½c; city feed, 75c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 36@36½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—Flour, first patents, $4.70@$4.80; second patents, $4.55@$4.65; first clears, $3 85@$4.05; second clears, $2.80@$3.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
February	103⅞	103⅞	103¼	103¼
May	96⅞	97¼	96⅝	97
July	90	90½	89¾	89⅞
Corn—				
February	....	....	....	34
May	33⅞	33⅞	33¾	33¾
July	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
Oats—				
February	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½
May	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
February	....	....	....	100
May	95½	96⅜	95½	95⅞
July	85¼	86⅛	85¼	85⅝
Corn—				
February	27⅛	27⅛	27	27
May	28⅝	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝
July	29⅞	30	29⅝	27⅛
Oats—				
February	....	....	....	23
May	23⅞	24	23⅞	23⅞
July	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10@$12. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11@$11.50; packet, $9@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¼c; 180-lb, 5⅝c; 160-lb, 5¼c; 140-lb, 5⅝c; 120-lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5¼@5⅝c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6c; 10 lb, 5¼c; 12 lb, 5⅜c; 14 lb, 5¼c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c; pickled hams, 7¼c; Western, 16 lb, 6⅞c. TALLOW, 3⅝c; country, 3½@3¾c. LARD—Prime city, tard, 4.70@4.75c; refined, South America, 5.15c; Continent, 5.30c; Brazil, kegs, 6.90c; compound, city, 4¼c; Western, 4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard stearine, 5¾c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Close: Pork—February, $9.70; May, $9.80; July, $9.90. Lard—February, $4.72½; May, $4.80; July, $4.85. Ribs, February, $4.80; May, $4.82½@$4.85; July, $4.92½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 66s 3d; prime mess, 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 47s 6d; prime mess, medium Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady; 36s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 29s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 29s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s; 40 to 45 lb, 28s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 31s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime, Western, 25s 3d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 20c; firsts, 18@18½c; thirds to seconds, 14½@17c; State, finest, 19c; thirds to firsts, 14@18c; June make, fancy, 17½@19c; firsts, 16@17c; thirds to seconds, 14@15½c; State dairy, half firkin and Welsh tubs, finest, 17@18c; firsts, 16@16½c; thirds to seconds, 13@15c; State dairy, firkins, finest, 17@17½c; common to choice, 13@16½c. Imitation creamery, fancy, 16@17c; seconds to firsts, 13@15c; factory, fresh, extras, 14c; seconds to firsts, 12½@13¼c; low grades, 11@12c. June, fancy, 13½@14c; thirds to firsts, 11@13c; rolls fresh, choice, 13@13½c; poor to prime, 10@12c.

EGGS—Jersey and near by, fancy, per dozen, 20c; State and Pennsylvania, 18½@19c; Western, 18c; Southern, 17@17½c; refrigerator, case count, 14½@15½c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, large, fancy, September, 8¼@8¾c; choice, October, 8@8¼c; fair to good, 7½@7¾c; common, 6½@7c; colored or white, small, fancy, September, 9@9¼c; choice, October, 8¾@8¾c; common to good, 7½@8c; light skims, small, choice, 6¼@6¾c; large, choice, 6@6¼c; part skims, small, choice, 6c; large, 5¾c; good to prime, 4½@5¼c; common to fair, 3½@4c; full skims, 2@3c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.30@$1.32½; do, medium, $1.12½; do, pea, $1.10; do, red kidney, $1.70; do, white kidney, $1.45@$1.50; do, black turtle soup, $1.40; do, yellow eye, $1.30@$1.35; do, lima, California, $1.30; green peas, bbls, 80c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, bbls, 90c; do, bags, 85c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Bermuda, prime, per bbl, $6@$6.50; do, seconds, $3.50@$4; do, Belgium, per sack, $2@$2.75; do, Jersey, per bbl, $2@$2.25; do, per sack, $2@$2.15; do, Long Island, per bbl, $2.50@$2.75; do, State and Western, per 180 lb, $2.12@$2.37; do, per sack, $2@$2.25; do, inferior, $1.75@$1.87; do, Colorado, per two-bushel sack, $1.60; sweet potatoes, Vineland, per bbl, $3@$4.25; do, other Jersey, $2.50@$3.50; onions, Havana, per crate, $3.25; do, Bermuda, $3; do, Orange County, red and yellow, per bag, $2@$2.50; do, white, $2@$4.50; do, Eastern, white, per bbl, $3@$6.50; do, red and yellow, $2@$3; do, State and Western, red and yellow, per flat-hoop bbl, $2@$2.40; do, white, $3@$3; Brussels sprouts, per qt, 5@10c; beets, local, per bbl, 75c@$1; do, Florida, per crate, $1@$1.25; chicory, per bbl, $3@$7; celery, State and Western, per dozen, 5@50c; do, California, 30@65c; do, Florida, 50@60c; cabbages, per 100, $2@$2.50; do, Danish seed, per bbl, $1; do, red, $1@$1.50; do, Florida, per barrel crate, $1.25@$1.50; cauliflowers, California, per case, $3@$3.50; do, Florida, per box, $1.75@$2.25; eggplants, Florida, per box, $5@$7; escarol, per bbl, $3@$4; lettuce, New Orleans, per bbl, $3@$6; do, Florida, per basket, $1@$3; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$3; peppers, per carrier, $3@$4; squash, per bbl, $1.25@$1.75; parsnips, per bbl, 50c@$1; turnips, Russia, per bbl, 60@80c; do, white, 40@50c; carrots, per bbl, $1@$1.25; string beans, per crate, $4@$8; kale, per bbl, 50@60c; spinach, per bbl, $1@$2.

POULTRY—ALIVE Fowls, per lb, 9@9½c; chickens, 8c; roosters, 6c; turkeys, 10c; ducks, per pair, 40@65c; geese, 60c@$1.50; pigeons, 20@25c. DRESSED—Turkeys, Western, straight, young hens, per lb, 13c; do, mixed, young hens and toms, 12@12½c; do, young toms, prime, 12c; do, heavy, 10½@11c; old toms, 10c; chickens, Philadelphia, choice, per lb, 13c; do, fair to good, 10@11c; do, Jersey, prime, 10@10½c; do, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 9@10c; do, Western, fancy, picked and scalded, fancy, 9@9½c; do, fair to good, 7½@8¼c; do, Western, staggy, 6@7c; chickens and fowls, mixed, Western, fancy, 9c; do, fair to good, 7½@8½c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 8½@9c; do, Western, fancy, 8½@9c; do, fair to good, 7@8c; old cocks, Western, per lb, 5½@6c. Capons, Philadelphia, fancy, large, 15c; do, medium sizes, 12@14c; do, small and slips, 10@11c; do, Western, choice, large, 12½@13c; do, medium sizes, 11½@12c; do, small and slips, 9@11c; ducks, Western, fancy, per lb, 9@10c; do, fair to good, 6@8c; geese, Western, prime, 8@8½c; do, fair to good, 6@7c. Squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $3@$3.25; do, small and poor, $1.75@$2.

GAME—Partridges, Fair to choice, per pair, $1@$1.50. Grouse—Prime, dark, undrawn, per pair, $1@$1.12; do, pinnated, 90c@$1; do, inferior, 40@50c. Quail—Western, per dozen, prime, $1.75@$2; do., Southern, $1.50@$1.60. Wild Ducks—Canvas, per pair, $2@$2.50; do., red-head, 75c@$1.50; do., ruddy, 50@75c; do., mallard, 75c@$1; do., black, 75@80c; do., teal, bluewing, 40@50c; do., greenwing, 25@40c; do., common, 25c. Rabbits—Prime, per pair, 20@25c; jack rabbits, 35@40c. Venison—Saddles, per lb, 12@16c; do, fresh, whole deer, per lb, 10@12c.

FRUITS—FRESH.—Apples—Wine Sap and Johnson's Winter, good to fancy, per bbl, $3@$4.50; Ben Davis, $3@$3.75; Greening, $3@$3.75; Baldwin, $3@$3.75; Spy, $3@$3.25; poor to fair grades, $2@$2.50. Grapes—State, Catawba, per small basket, 6@10c; do, per case of 10 small baskets, $1@$1.10; do, per case of 18 three-pound boxes, $2@$2.25. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per bbl, $5@$8; Jersey, per bbl, $4@$7; do, extra, per crate, $2.25; do, poor to prime, per crate, $1.50@$2. Oranges—Florida, good to fancy, per box, $3.50@$5; fair grades, $2.50@$3.25; inferior, $1@$2. Grape fruit, per box, $5@$6.50. Strawberries, per quart, 50@75c. DRIED.—Apples—Evaporated, fancy, 9@9½c; do, choice, 8¾@8c; do, prime, 8⅛@8⅜c; do, common to good, 6@8c; do, sundried, quarters, 3@3c; do, sliced, 3@4½c; do, coarse cut, 3@3½c; do, chopped, per lb, 3@3¾c; do, cores and skins, 2¼@2½c. Cherries, 12@14c. Huckleberries, 6@7c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 13@14c; do, sundried, 10@11c. Blackberries, 4@4½c. Apricots—California, Moorpark, 7@11c; do, Royal, 5½@8½c. Peaches—California, peeled, 10@18c; do, unpeeled, 5½@10c. Pears—California, 6@10c. Prunes—California, 3@8c.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 70@72½c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 45@65c; do, clover and clover mixed, 40@50c; do, shipping, 35@45c; do, salt, 40@45c; do, no grade, 35@40c. Straw—Prime long rye, 45@50c; do, other grades, 30@45c.

COFFEE.

There was another narrow, featureless market for coffee. Sales on the call were confined to 2,250 bags. Up to noon business had reached only 4,250 bags, and for the entire session the transactions were limited to 5,750 bags, with the market finally quiet at unchanged prices to 5 points net lose, after having opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.55
March	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60@5.65
April	....	....	....	5.65@5.70
May	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70@5.75
June	....	....	....	5.75@5.80
July	....	....	....	5.80@5.85
August	....	....	....	5.85@5.90
September	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90@5.95
October	....	....	....	5.95@6.00
November	....	....	....	6.00@6.05
December	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00@6.10
January	....	....	....	6.05@6.15

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Good average, 8$400. Hamburg—½@⅝ pfennig lower; sales, 5,000 bags. Havre—½ net lower; total sales, 11,000 bags; February, 36.50; March, 36.60; April, 36.75; May, 36.75; June, 37.00; July, 37.00; August, 37.25; September, 37.50; October, 37.50; November, 37.75; December, 38.00. Rio—No. 7, 7⅞75.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 1-16c; muscovado, 3 9-16c; molasses sugar, 3 5-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19c asked; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15@15½c; prime Summer yellow, 22c asked; off Summer yellow, 21½c; butter grades, 24@26c; prime white, 24¾@25½c; prime Winter yellow, 27¼@28½c; linseed, American raw, 44@45c; American boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 41@42c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools based upon Wool Exchange official classifications are as follows:

Texas—Fine 12 months, 17@18c; fine medium, 12 months, 18@19c; medium 12 months, 19@20c; fine and fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 15@17c; medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 16@18c; fine and fine medium, Fall,

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Paul Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:10.
DALY'S—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Joan—8:10.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Imiscarra—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cumberland '61—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Geisha—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A New Yorker—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—La Belle Helene—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Poultry and Pigeon Show—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Flying Dutchman—8:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 11:00 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE REPUBLICANS LINING UP.

There are several things worthy of special note in the burial of the Teller resolution in the House on Monday.

One that had already impressed the whole country was the decision and energy with which the matter was handled by the leaders of the party. It was treated as a question needing no discussion, affording no room for difference of opinion in the party, and requiring nothing but prompt and definitive action. The resolution was taken up the moment it reached the House from the Senate, and the Ways and Means Committee and the Committee on Rules, without a dissenting Republican voice, took steps to have it disposed of at the first session of the House.

In the short speeches made on the resolution every Republican spoke with the utmost emphasis and spirit. Mr. DINGLEY, with more than usual dignity and sense of party responsibility—following, we venture to note, the advice of THE TIMES to the Sound-Money Senators—brushed aside all consideration of the language of the law or any technical interpretation to which it might lend itself, and rallied his party to the plain moral duty of maintaining the National credit at its highest level. The other prominent Republicans followed in the same vein. But the most significant speech was the stirring one made by Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. It struck the campaign note which will ring from every platform and "stump" in the Northwest. Referring to Mr. MCKINLEY's speech in New York:

"GOD bless little MAC!" he exclaimed fervently. "His declaration means that the best money in the world shall be paid to the bond holder, the plow holder, the hod holder, the pen holder, the pension holder, and all who toil and sweat. [Republican applause.] Put that in your pipe and smoke it. On that issue we will meet you next Fall and thrash you as we thrashed you in 1896." [Prolonged Republican cheers.]

It is plain that the utterances of Mr. MCKINLEY in New York were deliberate and substantially agreed upon among the leaders of the party. And it must be remembered that these were not confined to the Teller resolution, but went to the far greater question of currency reform. Followed by the action of the House and such declarations as were there made, they are a formal notice to the weak and halting that the party standard is advanced, and that loyal party men must stand by it. There is to be no lagging or skulking. To such a warning even the "bummers" and the "coffee coolers" must respond.

The next fight will be on positive action by the House on an affirmative currency reform measure on the lines of the President's speech and the avowed policy of his Secretary of the Treasury. This will test the discipline of the party and the real purpose of the leaders. But beyond all doubt they can carry their plan if they are determined to do so. They are committed to an aggressive campaign, and to win in such a campaign they must give the people a pledge, not in words only, but in substantial action of what they are ready and able to do. If they are prepared for that, we believe that they can win this Fall, and, even if they cannot then save the House, they can make victory sure in 1900. If they will put behind them every thought of compromises or "deals" and make their appeal distinctly to the voters who wish a sound and elastic currency based on the gold standard, to the voters who are weary to death of having their business, their wages, their chance to earn a living, made the football of politics, and who long for a plain policy that no one can misunderstand or misrepresent, they will surely win.

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

If the dispatches from St. Petersburg published in London are correct, the tripartite league which was called into being for the purpose of depriving Japan of the fruits of her victory over China is to be continued. It is to be continued for the purpose of keeping China out of the field of free commercial competition, to which the Japanese treaty undertook to admit her, and opening her to that partition of "conquest and colonization" to which Great Britain has declared that she should not be exposed. Whether or not these dispatches are authentic, it is quite plain that this is the issue. On the one hand is the British and Japanese demand for a free field and no favor; on the other the demand of Russia, Germany, and France for exclusive trading privileges.

The tripartite alliance for this purpose is an unnatural alliance. Its demands are what we should expect of a semi-barbarous country like Russia, in which Government and people are all of a piece, and three centuries behind the age. It is what we should expect of Germany, so long as the German people permits itself to be ruled by an absolute form of government, and, while industrially and educationally modern, to remain politically mediaeval. In a country in which an editor can be sent to jail for cracking jokes at Government measures we should expect the sixteenth-century notions of the methods of colonial expansion to survive. The surprise is that France, with a Government which is as modern as the country itself, should be found in such company, but this surprise is lessened and almost disappears when the situation of France is considered. The French Republic is compassed round about by its enemies. The alliance of a military power of the first class is a vital necessity to it, or so seems to be to the majority of Frenchmen. If France were isolated she would be helpless. She simply cannot give up the alliance of Russia without obtaining some other alliance equally trustworthy. She is simply bound to Russia, and she cannot prevent Russia from making such diplomatic use of her as suits the interests of Russia, however repugnant the use may be to the great majority of Frenchmen. Hence it is that enlightened and modern France was chained to the wheels of Russia when Russia intervened to prevent the enlightenment and modernization of China as a consequence of the defeat of China in war. Hence it is that France does not now dare to stand out against Russia when Russia threatens armed intervention to open China to Western civilization and to open it on terms of equality to all the competing nations. Of course, this is not a satisfactory position for a great nation, but when we look over the European field we have to own that France cannot help herself.

It seems that this triple alliance is irresistible in Europe. The Kaiser's allies of the last ten years, Austria and Italy, seem to be quite left out of his present calculations. An alliance with the powers of darkness rather than with those of light and progress is that to which the mediaeval monarch of a modern country is irresistibly impelled by the nature of his position, and he is of course perfectly aware of the weight of the bonds under which France lies to keep the peace with Russia. The spectacle that is now presented by the two "inexperienced young men" who control the destinies of two mighty nations is the sequel of that which they exhibited last year, when GLADSTONE pilloried them and the system which they represent, before the eyes of abashed Europe.

In the case of Crete, about which he was writing, they were allowed to control the concert of Europe on account of the mischief which it was supposed that they could do if they were balked. It is equally plain that they could do an enormous amount of mischief now. They could let loose, for the devastation of Europe, those huge armaments which for a quarter of a century have been preparing, to the burdening of Europe and the injury of its peaceful progress. It is the threat to do this that was behind the conferences of Constantinople and that led Europe to abandon Greece and to deliver the Christians of the Ottoman Empire to the mercies of the Turk. The threat is repeated now, when the question is no longer one of mere humanity and Christianity and decency and civilization, but also, and specifically, one of "British interests." Will it be equally effective? The British Government, in a declaration which has almost an official force, has said that it will not. Two members of that Government have reaffirmed that declaration, and one of them has gone so far as to say that Great Britain would risk war rather than to let Germany and Russia, meaning the "two inexperienced young men," have their way in the partition of China. If Great Britain takes up the challenge that they seem to have thrown down, she will represent every modern and industrial nation, including the United States, and including also France, which should be detachable from her unnatural alliance. She will represent every modern and industrial element in Germany itself, where those elements are of great account, and even in Russia itself, where very possibly they may still be negligible. It is a decisive battle to which the "two inexperienced young men" invite her, a field in which the forces that make for reaction and for barbarism are arrayed on one side and the forces that make for progress and for civilization on the other.

If the conflict could be confined to the place of its origin there could be no doubt of the result. Great Britain and Japan together could sweep Russia and France and Germany from those seas, open every Chinese port to all mankind, and put an end to all thoughts of China as "a field for colonization and conquest." What makes the issue doubtful, and the Russo-German action appalling, is the threat that the venue will be changed, and that Europe will be drenched in blood in order to vindicate the right of the Czar and the Kaiser to divide China for a spoil. There is something so awful in such a threat on the part of two men who are able to execute it, something so frightful in the fact that two such men should be able to execute such a threat, as gives an air of tragedy to the procedures of NICHOLAS and WILLIAM such as Europe has not witnessed since the wars of NAPOLEON. They have at least made it clear upon which side the sympathies of mankind should go.

A SUBSTITUTE RESOLUTION.

It is useless for the Legislature to censure EDWARD MURPHY, Jr. He is a pachyderm. A resolution asking him to resign will annoy him not more than the humming birds of Mashonaland annoy the armed rhinoceros.

Besides MURPHY was put into the Senate by the Legislature of the State of New York. There is where the fault lies, that is the original disgrace. Assemblyman WEEKES's preamble and resolutions, therefore, should have been drawn in this wise:

Whereas, The Legislature of New York has been in the habit of electing political bosses to represent this great State in the Senate of the United States; and

Whereas, Political bosses are not infrequently a low order of beings, destitute of convictions, and incapable of making a speech, insomuch that in great debates when Senators from other States are heard expounding the principles of the Constitution or defending party policies and individual opinions with courage and ability, no voice is lifted for this greatest of all the States, so that the immense commercial interests of this community have lost all power of defense against the dangerous assaults of Populists and repudiators, and the State of New York is without influence for right and wisdom in the Senate; and

Whereas, By the folly of the Legislature this State is now represented in the United States Senate by a pair of political bosses, one of whom within the past week has repeatedly voted to stain the honor of the Nation and break its pledged faith and the other has not opened his lips to defend its honor and good faith; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of New York, recognizing the impracticability of any attempt to force these unworthy Senators from their seats, hereby declares that their election to the Senate by the Legislatures of 1893 and 1897, respectively, was a crime against the interests of this commonwealth, and feeling that confession is good for the soul, humbly acknowledges that if it had a chance this Legislature would do the same thing, yet, nevertheless, resolutely affirms the principle that when the successors of these Senators are chosen, of whichever party the majority membership of the Legislature then in session may be composed, skill, activity, and success in machine politics should not alone be considered a gratifying equipment for this great office, but the Senators and Assemblymen, with that frank ingratitude which is often a shining political virtue, should forget the bosses who made nine-tenths of them, and elect as Senators men distinguished for their ability and high character, and we furthermore declare that this should be the unchanging policy of the Legislature, to the end that the State of New York may never again be subjected to the shame, humiliation, and peril of being exposed undefended to savage foes in the Senate of the United States.

This resolution is not partisan flapdoodle. It is honest and means something. It rebukes a public crime and establishes a State policy. We report it to the Legislature as a substitute for the Weekes resolution with the recommendation that it do pass.

WHAT SPEED?

We are surprised that the Rapid Transit Commission failed to include the speed of trains in the list of subjects as to which it invited the Manhattan Company to give specific assurances in its application for authority to extend and improve its system. As speed was not mentioned in Mr. ORR's letter, Mr. GOULD was justified in making no reference to it in his reply.

Yet it is speed that the town is making all the fuss about. It is rapid transit that we are seeking, not ordinary, jog-trot transit. The commission was organized in the interest of rapidity. It must have forgotten its own name.

From the Battery to Harlem in less than twenty minutes is rapid transit. Anything over that is open to the objection that it is slow and wasteful of the valuable time of an unusually high-priced community. The commission's own plan promised a speed that would cover this distance in seventeen minutes. We think it should at once ask the Manhattan Company what rate of speed it has in view in making the proposed extensions and improvements.

The character of the structure which the company proposes to erect in continuing its lines northward and the nature and extent of the changes necessary to fit its present lines for the increased traffic will be determined largely by the speed at which trains are to be run. That question, therefore, is one of the first to be asked. If the Manhattan Company can convince the Rapid Transit Commissioners that its improved system will carry passengers from the Battery to Harlem in twenty minutes or less, that assurance might have determining weight against some of the very grave public objections to a grant of authority to carry out the plans described in the company's application.

TO MR. M'CLELLAN ET AL.

Do the Democrats from the East desire an issue on which they are bound to be beaten and deserve to be?

This question is addressed to Mr. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN of this city particularly and in general to all the Representatives from States that have enough business to know the value of honest money, who on Monday voted for the preposterous Teller resolution.

Mr. MCCLELLAN is a well-meaning gentleman of not very mature years, who has held several local offices of more or less honor and emolument and is now serving a second term in Congress from the Twelfth District. He has generally been classed among the "gold men," and has himself claimed that distinction, though in 1896 he did not boast audibly of it, the "regular" organization being then nominally committed to Bryanism. It is not unfair to him to say that such consideration as he personally enjoys in politics is due to his association with the more conservative and respectable wing of the Democratic Party and to the modest and proper manner in which he has borne a name of eminence in the history of the country.

Why does he cast his vote for a resolution compounded of inflation and repudiation? Why does he give the support of his name, and of a speech of parrot-like insignificance, to a proposition which nine out of ten of his constituents and of his party utterly detest? What sense is there at this time and in this way in aiding to fasten on his party the burden of free silver coinage that crushed it in 1896, and the shame of wishing to pay Government debts in a forty-five-cent dollar? Had he had the discretion to consult Mr. CROKER, whose voice is not without authority in his district and city at present, we venture to say that he would have avoided so amazing a blunder. But even with Mr. CROKER's approval the blunder would have been inexcusable and suicidal.

He and all the Democrats in like case ought to have seen that, as a mere question of party tactics, they were being outmanoeuvred by the Republicans, who saw and promptly seized the opportunity of drawing party lines on this ridiculous resolution. Having passed the Senate, there was only one thing for sound-money Democrats to do with this proposition, namely, to take the political sting out of it by voting against it. But they seem enamored of defeat, and bent on courting a repetition of it.

"PRIMARY" REFORM.

In discussing the movement for primary reform last week THE TIMES suggested that the true remedies for the evils the reformers are fighting must include the greatest possible extension of the merit system in every branch of the civil service and the greatest possible facility in making independent nominations. CARL SCHURZ in the current number of Harper's Weekly agrees heartily, we are happy to see, with this view. He says:

"The primary reformers who aim at lifting our politics to a higher plane will finally have to admit that still more important than an improvement of the mechanism of party elections and caucuses will be the following three things: the restriction of the patronage to the narrowest limits, an amendment to our election laws making independent nominations as easy as possible, and another banishing the party column from our official ballot, arranging the nominees for each office in alphabetical order, and thus obliging the voter individually to identify each candidate he wishes to vote for."

The last mentioned provision is in harmony with the second. It makes easy, and indeed to some extent compels, independent voting.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Most interesting, perhaps, of the minor topics discussed in the last letter from the President of the Manhattan Railway Company to the President of the Rapid Transit Commission was the need, or rather the possibility, of improving the platform arrangements at the City Hall Station. The plan suggested in the letter is one of several that would be a vast improvement on the present abominable mantrap, and though it is mentioned only as something to be done in the vague future, when the "judgment of the company" deems it a necessity, yet there is reason for rejoicing over the fact that the old pretense of powerlessness to act has been abandoned. Two additional passageways, to the east and west of the existing tracks, would undoubtedly do much toward relieving the congestion at that point, and toward removing the danger of a horrible death to which everybody who takes a train there in the rush hours is now exposed. But why should the company wait? The new platforms are urgently demanded to-day, just as they have been for years and years past, and there is no justification for a moment's delay. The room needed for the changes will never be given to the company, the often mentioned tyranny of the courts will prevent any attempt to grab it for nothing, and it can be bought more cheaply now than will be the case after the region about the bridge entrance has been covered with modern buildings.

—Several days have passed since news came of the slaughter of four German sailors by a Chinese mob, and still we do not hear anything about the compensation that will be demanded by Germany for her loss. This is probably due to the fact that her mathematicians find themselves confronted by a problem so difficult that much time will be required for its solution. The point is that sailors and missionaries, being utterly unlike and violently antithetical, cannot be reduced to similar units, and the Teutonic appraisers find themselves completely at a loss. When the missionaries were killed the Kaiser made out a list of material equivalents which included almost everything that he knew the Chinese had or could provide. Cathedrals, harbors, towns, railways, mines, money, and many other useful articles were lumped together and declared to balance just two itinerant evangelists. That made it easy to find the value of one such person, and mere child's play to multiply this by any required number if need should arise. But the Chinese next turned their attention to laymen, and it would be obviously absurd to say that two missionaries are to such and such concessions as four sailors are to X. The terms are incommensurable and they cannot be divided or multiplied. It looks as if the Kaiser would have to draw up a complete scale of prices, showing the estimate he places on each variety of his subjects. That will be a most delicate job, and if he isn't very careful he will offend somebody before he accomplishes it.

—A convention of guides has just been in session at Saranac Lake, and, as might have been expected, many interesting things were said and done. The Adirondack guides are now well organized, and their society now has 240 members in regular standing. This is an increase of thirty-two over last year, and it shows how rapidly appreciation of New York's wilderness as a resort for tired residents of the cities is extending. Several of the addresses delivered dwelt with emphasis on the interest which the guides have in the passage of wise laws for the protection of game, and in doing their utmost to prevent any illegal slaughter of game or fish. In contrast with this were the words of a mountain poet, who rose before his fellows and recited an ode whose last lines were:

"But we ought to have hounding again,
Through the month of October, I'm sure;
So let's try with our might
To get what is right,
For we ought to have hounding again."

PERSONAL.

—Two bills for protecting the interests and ameliorating the condition of sailors are now pending in the Senate, and they are receiving careful attention from the various organizations whose object is to defend poor Jack from his many enemies, including himself. These bills, one of which was introduced by Senator WHITE of California, and the other by Senator FRYE of Maine, are to be considered by the Committee on Commerce March 17, and the societies will be represented at the hearing, probably by J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON of this city. Neither bill is entirely satisfactory to the friends of the sailors, but they hope that, by taking the good features of each, and by eliminating certain bad features common to both, a single measure can be evolved which will remedy many of the evils now incorporated in our shipping laws. Representatives of the societies recently met in joint conference and resolved to favor the restriction of "allotments," or advances, to a maximum of one month's wages for men engaged for deep-sea voyages, and to oppose any allotments at all for those in the coasting trade. The licensing of shipping agents is to be antagonized. As to the imprisonment of seamen on shore, the resolutions that were adopted say: "We favor giving discretionary power to the courts, and we disapprove of the imprisonment of sailors as a penalty for delay in rendering themselves on board in the port of shipment." It will be earnestly advised that clauses in the contracts signed by sailors agreeing not to demand the legal allowance of food be declared void and that the same inhibition be made against promises not to demand part payment of wages when in a foreign port.

—"There never was a stronger Unionist than Gen. 'STONEWALL' JACKSON," is a rather surprising statement, but it is made by Mrs. LOUISA JACKSON ARNOLD, the General's sister and only surviving relative. Mrs. ARNOLD, who is now in her seventy-second year, has lived in Ohio ever since the war, and for fifteen years past has made her home in a "water-cure" establishment near Columbus. Though a confirmed invalid, her memory, like her eyesight, is unimpaired, and her favorite topic of conversation is her distinguished brother. At the outbreak of the rebellion, she says, General, then Major, JACKSON, was, like herself, earnestly opposed to secession, but while she, following her inclinations, devoted herself to the task of caring for wounded Union soldiers, her brother felt that loyalty to the doctrine of State's rights demanded that his services should be given to the Confederate cause. There was, however, no doubt about his views, Mrs. ARNOLD declares, for when the Richmond Convention, to decide whether Virginia should secede or not, was approaching, she received many letters from her brother, in which he advised her husband and neighbors to exert what influence they could against a division of the Union. These letters are now lost, having been stolen by unknown persons from an iron box in which Mrs. ARNOLD had kept them for many years. Mrs. ARNOLD is an honorary member of the Army of West Virginia, a distinction that has been bestowed upon no other woman except Mrs. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

—Certain votaries of economy who live not a thousand miles from New York have a brother over in England in the person of Mr. ST. JOHN BRODRICK, the Under Secretary of State for War. At a recent meeting held to raise money for the Civil Service Fund, this eminent person told a story to disprove the charges of extravagance that had been made against the War Office. He said that when Sir REDVERS BULLER reached Korti after the fall of Khartoum, he declared to Lord WOLSELEY that it was impossible for him, having been three days out of bed and practically without sleep, to write a lengthy dispatch to the War Office. Lord WOLSELEY suggested that Sir REDVERS should have a bottle of champagne. Sir REDVERS acted on the suggestion, and wrote the dispatch. When in England eight months later Sir REDVERS was surprised to find at the War Office that he had been debited with 7s. 6d., the cost of the bottle of champagne, plus the cost of the transport of the wine to the place in which he partook of it.

REFORM THE U. S. SENATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are certain defects in the Constitution of the United States of America that call for reformation quite as loudly as the former servitude of the negroes, which led to the famous Fifteenth Amendment. It is hardly possible that our press is blind thereto, although no one seems to dare speak thereon, nor does any political party lift its voice against manifest injustice and wrong.

It were impossible to review all these in a brief article to the editor; the writer simply craves his indulgence to point out one. But that one is a glaring one, and a prime source of disquietude, unrest, and injustice to the people. I refer to that provision in our Constitution which permits and provides two Senators for the Senate Chamber of the United States from each and every State, be that State great or small, populous or sparsely settled; nor more, nor less. We all know that in the foundation of our Government the smaller States refused their assent to the Constitution unless in the Senate they were allowed the equal representation of two Senators each along with the greater and more populous States. But we know equally well that to-day small States and insignificant States, having each in the Senate two Senators, exercise a power disproportionate and oppressive to the older and more populous ones. And by this unjust representation do the silver States keep alive the silver question, which but for their unfair and tyrannical power would die the speedy death it so well deserves.

How long is the power of the great State of New York to be nullified in the Senate by Nevada or Colorado? How long shall 7,000,000 of the people of New York, or one-tenth of our total population, be content in the United States Senate to be nullified by such as Nevada? Why should not such great States as New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Virginia, Massachusetts, and Georgia have a Senator for each half-million of population, and why should any State with half a million population or less have more than one Senator?

Justice calls loudly for reform and amendments on this line, and if we are not unworthy descendants of our Revolutionary sires, who fought to resist taxation without representation, justly branding it as tyranny and oppression, we of the great and populous States will refuse longer to be tyrannized over by Tellers or Joneses or Wolcotts in an unequal and unjust Senatorial representation.

The writer is no "jingo," but if we must have war prefers to redress injustice at home and to suppress tyrants here, rather than enter on any Quixotic enterprises abroad. For the American people, if we can but have our currency reformed and our finances put on a sound basis, and if our "jingoes" can be silenced and the country remain at peace with all the world, have a career of unexampled prosperity opening up before them which will, directly or indirectly, bless every man, woman, and child of all our population. This prosperity the Senate of the United States as now constituted hinders and prevents. The Senate now does not represent the thought or follow the behests of the American people. Therefore the Senate should be destroyed, as a menace to our liberties and a perverter of our best interests. Never has the will of the people been disregarded by any of our Presidents, but it has been repeatedly by the Senate of the United States. It must be amended, or the Republic perish. SEVENTY-SIX.

New York, Feb. 1, 1898.

FREE SILVER FANATICISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Fairplay" asks if "it is not about time our State and City Governments were made to understand that it is against the financial interest of these United States to stamp their bonds payable in gold?" We do not think it is until we are assured that Bryan and his breed of free-silver-coinage fanatics are blotted out of existence; or, in other words, we do not propose to be partners in a transaction which may return one-half or less of an amount borrowed.

We are quite sure that no party in Congress or Senate will succeed in legalizing such a performance. The silver of the United States used for money is really gold, because it represents gold. Our silver dollar of itself is worth less than 50 cents. We would propose that the Senators and Congressmen who have voted for this resolution be paid in Mexican silver dollars, the silver dollar of virgin "weeping willow" purity. They could then go back to their constituents and dilate with sincerity on the advantage of free coinage. N. S.

New York, Feb. 1, 1898.

A Rapid Transit Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suggest Amsterdam Avenue as the "alternate route" on the west side. This will give the dwellers above One Hundred and Sixth Street easy access to the elevated road and will save our only "park" avenue from destruction.

The surface line on the Boulevard is about to be changed to an underground trolley line, and this, with the elevated on Amsterdam Avenue, will undoubtedly satisfy the demands of those who live west of the Boulevard, as well as though the Boulevard was taken.

What we really need is an underground system, but if we are to be denied this great boon let us not quietly stand by while our only beautiful thoroughfare is sacrificed—perchance because the sum of damages to abutting property will be fewer dollars than if the road ran through Amsterdam Avenue. M. D. ROTHSCHILD.

New York, Feb. 1, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Test of Friendship.

Country people's idea of a good friend is one who rides out to see them in Winter, when the roads are bad, instead of waiting for the strawberry season.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

A Worthy Club.

"Nan and I are getting up a 'Don't Worry' Club."

"Don't worry about what?"

"Don't worry about other people's troubles."—Chicago Record.

Florist's Shop Interview.

Brown—Hello! Smith, how's the family?

Smith—What family?

"Why, aren't you married yet?"

"Don't you see I'm buying roses at $10 per dozen."—Philadelphia Record.

One Instance.

"Our proud name has never been humbled in the dust," said Miss Parr-Venoo.

"Oh, yes, it has, Sally," said the inconvenient and objectionable old friend of the family. "I remember it happenin' forty years ago, when the wind blowed down the sign off your grandfather's shoe shop."—Indianapolis Journal.

Half Sure.

Bookstore Salesman—What can I show you, madam?

Mrs. Fitch—I want to order the complete works of—the complete works of—there, I've forgotten again! I know it's either Wordsworth or Southworth, but I can't remember which. About the same thing, ain't they?—Chicago Tribune.

THE EGOIST.

I am the Weathercock! Listen, good people:
Listen to me!
Proudly ye placed me here, high on my steeple,
King of the air and prince of the sea!

I am the lord of the winds that blow
Round the compass and high and low.
When I swing to the east, it blows from the east—
I call and call
Till the storm-rack drives o'er the moaning sand,
And the rain lash scourges the shivering land,
And the good mast splits in the shrieking squall—
And I did it all, I did it all!

When I swing to the north, it blows from the north—
I call and call
Till it blears the lake with a film of ice,
And whitens your Autumn paradise,
And you trudge to church to your knees in snow,
Poor little people that flock below
To worship me on my steeple tall:
For I did it all, I did it all!

When I swing to the west, it blows from the west—
Hurrah, for my westing wind!
There is health and life for the world and his wife,
When I feel in a rollicking mind.
O, the steer is glad as he grides the earth
With the share of the wallowing plow;
And the plowman dreams of the husking's mirth,
The shocks and the bursting mow.
O, the wind is true to its master's call:
For I did it all, I did it all!

When I swing to the south, it blows from the south:
And Tom stole a kiss from Prue;
And Bob bussed Kate on her red, red mouth
Because the south wind blew!
O, hearts grow kind in the warm south wind
With the boys and the girls at play;
And many's the wedding that would not ha' been
Had the wind blown a different way!
Thus I hold the world in my gracious thrall:
For I did it all, I did it all!

JOHN MOWATT.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Reappearance of Franz Rummel, the Pianist.

DAVID BISPHAM AS BEETHOVEN

An Interesting Concert at Chickering Hall and a Beethoven Entertainment at the Fifth Avenue—Comedy at Daly's.

The orchestral concert last night in Anton Seidl's series at Chickering Hall was made more than usually interesting by the reappearance here of Franz Rummel, the eminent pianist. This is Mr. Rummel's fourth visit to America. He came here first in 1879, and his last visit was four years ago. He is a Londoner by birth, a German by descent, and has an American wife, who is the daughter of Prof. Morse, the famous electrician. Cosmopolitan in the incidents of his career, Mr. Rummel is also cosmopolitan in his artistic taste, and has long been known as a pianist of remarkably wide comprehension.

He selected as his numbers last night Beethoven's E flat concerto and that of Liszt in the same key. In his first number Mr. Rummel, probably because of unusual nervousness, did not do himself justice. He made a surprising number of technical slips and one false entrance, which came near to upsetting the conclusion of the last movement. At times he seemed inclined nervously to force the tone of the piano, and at others to lose control of his touch in softer passages.

These shortcomings having been accepted as due to the circumstances of the hour, there is only hearty praise to be written of the pianist's performance of the Beethoven concerto. Mr. Rummel has throughout his career been a serious and reverent student of Beethoven. His readings of this master's works are characterized first of all by a keen analytical insight into their intellectuality. No player brings out the symmetry of form in a Beethoven work more clearly and convincingly than Mr. Rummel. As an expounder of the profound musical thought of Beethoven he is always admirable. He gives his hearers a reading that carries with it deep satisfaction.

Perhaps there was a lack of tenderness in the second movement last night, but this was certainly occasional. It was not formerly noticeable in this pianist's reading of this movement. Yet there was a fine repose in the interpretation, a characteristic sanity which is too often absent from more highly colored performances of the same matchless piece of piano cantabile. In the last movement Mr. Rummel appeared to have gained something more like control of his nerves, and his playing was admirable in the variety and significance of its nuances.

The Liszt concerto he played quite in his old familiar manner. His rhythm was all that could be desired, and he extracted from the instrument a beautiful range of tone-color. He was particularly happy in the declamatory passage, in which his contrasts of soft singing touch with highly accentuated staccato were most effective. The climax of the last movement he developed splendidly with a growing power and an increasing tempo, which brought the work to a close in a most excellent style. In response to numerous recalls he played a nocturne by his teacher, Brassin.

That Mr. Rummel is an artist of high rank has long been known. That he returns to us in the fullest enjoyment of his powers is a matter for congratulation. He is always interesting, always suggestive, always stimulating. It is altogether probable that he will be heard to greater advantage hereafter than he was last night.

The orchestra under Mr. Seidl played Beethoven's overture to "Coriolanus," two movements from Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite, and the "Waldweben," from Wagner's "Siegfried." It seems necessary at this time to say that no amount of skill on the part of the noted conductor can induce his wood wind to play in tune. Otherwise the orchestra last night acquitted itself with credit.

MR. BISPHAM AS BEETHOVEN.

Performance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre for Charity.

A very interesting entertainment was given yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Theatre for the benefit of the New York Kindergarten Association and the Camp Mission Kindergarten. It was entitled "An Afternoon with Beethoven," and consisted of music by the famous master and a one-act play founded on a romantic tale connected with one of his songs. The musical part of the programme was brief. The Dannreuther Quartet played with much smoothness and unanimity two movements from the C minor quartet, opus 18, No. 4, and Mme. Johanna Gadski sang Leonora's "Abscheulicher," from "Fidelio."

The play followed. It is entitled "Adelaide," after the song, and was translated and arranged for performance in English by Edmond Howard and David Bispham, the well-known operatic baritone. The performance embraced the services of David Bispham as Beethoven, Julie Opp as Adelaide, Yvonne Treville as Clara, the landlady's daughter; Mrs. Charles Walcot as Frau Sephere, the landlady; Mrs. Whiffen as Frau Fadinger, the washwoman, and Perry Averill as Franz Lachner, Clara's lover. The presence of Miss Treville and Mr. Averill in the cast was due to the musical requirements of the play. The latter sang "Adelaide" very well with accompaniment of well-devised action, and the former sang an air from "Egmont" very badly.

Mr. Bispham's performance of Beethoven is interesting and sympathetic. He showed skill in make-up, and for a singer an uncommon command of the technic of spoken dialogue. His delivery of a speech about fame was a fine burst of power, and his indication of Beethoven's deafness was very good. Miss Opp played Adelaide like a wonderful talking doll.

Mrs. Walcot and Mrs. Whiffen were excellent in their small character sketches. The list of patronesses was as follows: Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Mrs. W. H. Draper, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Lewis Sayre Burchard, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mrs. Frederic Norton Goddard, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. W. B. James, Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. R. J. Cross, Mrs. William S. Rainsford, Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mrs. H. B. Stillman, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. H. W. Poor, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, Mrs. Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., Mrs. John Edwin Muchmore, and Mrs. Henry F. Dimock.

OLD COMEDY AT DALY'S.

"The Country Girl" Revived Last Night with Genuine Success.

Not one of the other revivals of old plays at Daly's Theatre this season has surpassed in interest that of last evening, when the play was "The Country Girl," Garrick's happy modification of Wycherley's humorous, but unspeakable Restoration comedy called "The Country Wife," which has been further adapted to suit present-day tastes, (or, at least, not to shock contemporary prejudices,) by Mr. Daly. The second of the long series of revivals of old comedy by Mr. Daly in his present theatre, (not counting as a revival Bronson Howard's curious composite of two Molière plays under one title,) "The Country Girl" was first performed with Ada Rehan as Peggy Thrift as long ago as 1883. Peggy was long accounted one of her most popular rôles, but for five or six years it has not been conspicuous in her repertory, and it was supposed that its juvenility had caused her to lay it aside permanently. All the more were the buoyancy, naturalness, and irrisistible drollery of her portrayal last evening surprising alike to the older playgoers and the youngsters who had never seen Miss Rehan in a character so frisky.

She has not acted with more sympathy and facility this season. Whether in her

white needleworked gown, or in the breeches and coat of her brusque guardian's supposititious godson, she was as nimble, ingenuous, and winsome as ever. There's not a girl on our stage who could surpass the buoyancy of this impersonation, or nearly equal its artistic elaboration, which is so adroit as to produce the effect of nature.

The play itself is sufficiently rococo, and, perhaps, not the less agreeable for that reason, as an occasional offering. Without Fisher to lend a touch of pathos to Jack Moody's misanthropy (Varrey plays the part wholly in the comic vein and all in one key, so to speak,) one believes in it not at all, when Peggy is out of sight. The curious three-cornered courtship of Alithea, Sparkish, and Harcourt (afterward imitated in "Wives as They Were Maids as They Are,") is quaint and of a sort of pleasing archaic interest, as it is done at Daly's, but is scarcely convincing. But the performance as a whole is very pretty, and even more carefully ordered, in a pictorial way, than performances of the same play used to be at Daly's.

And Miss Rehan acting as Peggy gives it real vitality. The scene in the park, with the cleverly worked in passage from Congreve, and the inimitable letter scene never went better than they did last night. Statements have been widely published of late that Miss Rehan has been ill this season, and has been working under great disadvantages. But her acting in "As You Like It," "Twelfth Night," and "The Country Girl," gives them the lie. Mr. Scott as Harcourt and Miss Catherine Lewis as the confidential maidservant were well placed.

The comedy was preceded by a one-act piece said to have been adapted from the French of "Edmond Pailleron" by Sydney Rosenfeld. Edouard Pailleron has signed a number of one-act plays, and perhaps some of these are of no great moment. "Subtleties of Jealousy," as this new trifle is called, exhibits Miss Rehan briefly as an unreasonably jealous wife. Some juggling between her and Mr. Richmond, with bedchamber candlesticks, is funny.

"FLYING DUTCHMAN" TO-NIGHT.

Mme. Gadski and David Bispham Will Assume the Principal Parts.

The performance to-night of "The Flying Dutchman" at the Metropolitan Opera House should be one of the best. Mme. Gadski will sing the part of Senta and David Bispham will assume the part of the Dutchman. On Friday night the first of the Niebelungen Trilogy, "Die Walküre," will be given, with Mme. Nordica, who makes her début as Brunhilde, and Mme. Gadski, who will sing the Sieglinde; Herr Kraus will be Siegmund, Herr Fischer Wotan, Mr. Rains Hunding, and the Walkürés will be sung by Mmes. Seygard, Toronta, Mattfeld, Van Cauteren, and Staudigl. The Niebelungen Trilogy will be given in succession—"Siegfried" on Wednesday, Feb. 9, and "Die Götterdämmerung" on Friday evening, Feb. 11. Mme. Nordica will sing the part of Brunhilde throughout the series.

In response to numerous requests, Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" will be given at the matinée on Saturday, instead of "Aida." This will be the only opportunity the management will have to give this opera during the season. The cast will be Mme. Melba, as Juliette; Mlle. Toronta, as Stephano; Mme. Van Cauteren, as Gertrude; M. Bos, as Romeo; Signor Campanari, as Mercutio; M. Bouhy, as Friar Laurence; Mr. Stehmann, as Capulet, and Mr. Rains, as Ducde Verona.

At the third Sunday night concert, next Sunday, Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be given, in conjunction with a miscellaneous programme. Mme. Nordica will make her only appearance in these concerts on that evening. The other soloists include Miss Gertrude May Stein, Herr Rothmühl, M. Boudouresque, and the chorus of the opera company.

On Monday night a repetition of "The Barber of Seville," with last week's cast, will be given.

THEATRE OF MUSICAL ARTS.

Many Present at the Final Performance at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, a large audience was present at the eighth and final performance of the Theatre of Musical Arts at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. The programme was made up of Paer's one-act comic Italian opera "Il Maestro di Capella," Vance Thompson's tragic pantomime "In Old Japan," and a pas seul by Signora di Consoli. The opera and pantomime were given by request.

Signori de Bassini and Sabatelli and Signora Chalia formed the cast of the opera, whose amusing plot and tuneful music were greatly enjoyed. In the pantomime appeared Mme. Pilar-Morin, Mme. Severine, and Messrs. Belknap, Morin, and Brinton. It had been reported that the so-called "Baroness Blanc" would appear, and it was rumored that she had come to the ballroom stage door, but, finding no one to receive her, had departed. This rumor caused a mild sensation and lively gossip.

In the audience there were, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Richards, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Lounsberfy, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Richard, Mrs. Newton Perkins, Miss Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Miss Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Miss Benedict, Miss Faure, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Shaw, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Osborne.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Dorothy Morton has practically agreed to a contract to sing the leading soprano rôle in the production of "The Normandy Wedding," to be produced at the Herald Square Theatre.

Joseph Jefferson has arranged for the production next year of "The Rivals," with Elsie Leslie, who will make her reappearance. Overtures have been made to Louis James and Rose Coghlan to become members of the cast.

Camille Darville made her first appearance last night in the part of Lady Constance in "The Highwayman." She received a rousing reception. She filled the part in a capital manner, and has made a vast improvement of the rôle.

Manager E. E. Rice will produce at the Herald Square Theatre after the engagement of "A Normandy Wedding," his new musical comedy, "Monte Carlo," the libretto of which is by Sidney Carlton, lyrics by H. Greenback, and the music by Howard Talbott.

Joseph R. Grismer is daily rehearsing at the Manhattan Theatre the new company engaged to present there on Monday night Lottie Blair Parker's new New England comedy, drama "Way Down East." Full dress and scenic rehearsals of the comedy will be given Thursday and Friday afternoons.

To-night the fiftieth performance of "The Telephone Girl" will take place at the Casino, and it will be signalized by the distribution of souvenirs in the shape of whisk brooms hung in a silver-washed metal holder representing a telephone, to which a chain is attached, so they can conveniently be suspended from the wall.

David Belasco has arranged for a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House for Mrs. Leslie Carter in "The Heart of Maryland," beginning March 7. This will be her last appearance in this country prior to her departure for London, where she will present the same play, and possibly a new one now being written by David Belasco.

The testimonial performance of "Die Meistersinger" to be tendered to Herr Emil Fischer by Messrs. Damrosch and Ellis in honor of the anniversary of his fortieth year on the stage and of his ninety-fifth performance of Hans Sachs is assuming large proportions, and up to yesterday the demand for seats was enormous. Herr Fischer has given his services seventy-three times for performances devoted to benevolent purposes since he became a citizen of this country.

The Drug Clerks' Agitation.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather only a few drug clerks attended the meeting last night at St. Michael's Parish House, 225 West Ninety-ninth Street, to protest against their long hours of duty. The Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley of St. Agnes's Episcopal Church presided. The Rev. Dr. J. Balcom Shaw of the West End Presbyterian Church, the first speaker of the evening, expressed hearty sympathy with the movement. Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. J. A. Francis of the Riverside Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Peters of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Philip Watters of Grace Methodist Church, Charles F. Wingate of the Social Reform Club, and T. E. Congleton, a druggist.

Mrs. Ida Vetter Dead.

Mrs. Ida Vetter, who was shot by her husband, John Vetter, a drug clerk, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Evans, at 181 Eckford Street, Brooklyn, about two weeks ago, died last night in St. Catharine's Hospital. The husband is now confined in Raymond Street Jail.

JAPAN PREPARING FOR WAR

A Dispatch from Nagasaki Says the Far Eastern Situation Is Very Serious.

TRIBES IN HAINAN IN REVOLT

Great Britain Said to Have Withdrawn Her Demand for the Opening of Ta-Lien-Wan — Support of the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Nagasaki says:

"The Far Eastern situation is very serious, and it is believed that Japan is most actively preparing for war."

The British warships, according to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Shanghai, left Port Arthur of their own accord.

The same dispatch says it is reported that three Russian cruisers are steaming off Ta-ku, at the mouth of the Pekin River, on the Gulf of Pe-chi-li.

The Daily Mail's Hongkong correspondent say that telegrams from Hainan announce the revolt of tribes in the interior of the island.

The Pekin correspondent of The Times says that Great Britain has definitely withdrawn her demand for the opening of the Ta-Lien-Wan.

Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney General, speaking at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, last evening on the Chinese trouble, said that the United States was supporting England's policy with surprising unanimity. He declared that if Great Britain were compelled to fight for this cause and should lose, the British people would have a "quick and glorious death instead of the slow starvation which the loss of trade would mean to the nation."

GERMANY MAKES NEW DEMANDS.

Further Concessions Asked for the Murder of Sailor Schulz.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Germany has demanded further concessions, in the shape of railroads in the Shan-Tung peninsula, as compensation for the assassination of the sailor Schulz, who was murdered by a Chinese mob while on sentry duty, although it occurred within the military jurisdiction of the Germans.

Germany, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, demands that Port Arthur and Ta-Llen-Wan be made free ports.

The railway concession demanded is for a line south of Kiao-Chau. The land already conceded amounts to 100 li, about 300 cables, around Kiao-Chau Bay.

Trustworthy Chinese assert that the killing of Schulz was justifiable homicide, and due to his own misconduct.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN KOREA.

The Emperor Refuses to Reoccupy the Legation and Trouble Ensues.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch to The Standard from Kobe, Japan, says the Emperor of Korea refuses to reside at the Russian Legation, and the pro-Russian Foreign Minister has resigned.

The Times's correspondent at Kobe says: "There are repeated rumors from Seoul that the Russian agent, M. Alexeieff, is trying to persuade the Emperor of Korea to reoccupy the Russian Legation. It is reported also that, as a result of the agitation against Russian influence a pro-Russian Minister has been dismissed."

BRITISH CONTENTION IN CHINA.

They Want to be at the Head of the Yang-Tse-Kiang Valley Customs.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, the critical point of the Chinese loan negotiations was Great Britain's insistence that the British should always remain at the head of the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley customs, and assume their full administration in case of default.

The dispatch adds that several thousand Russian troops, which have been guarding the Trans-Siberian Railroad have entered Manchuria with the consent of the authorities at Pekin.

The Tsung-li-Yamen proposes to divide the loan equally between Great Britain and Russia.

Rumor of a Russo-German Loan.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says:

"Representatives of the Disconto Bank, the Deutsche Bank, and several other Berlin firms have been here several days, and have only just departed. It is reported that a Russo-German loan to China of 100,000,000 rubles has been concluded, but the report requires confirmation in detail."

ANOTHER CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.

Gen. Lockhart Says It Is Necessary—Gen. Westmacott Back from the Scene of Recent Disaster.

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Mamani gives further details of the disaster on Saturday last to the Fourth Brigade of the British troops operating on the frontier near Shinkamar. Gen. Westmacott, who has just returned to Mamani, after visiting the scene of the fighting has recovered twenty-two bodies of the British slain and inflicted heavy loss upon 300 of the enemy who opposed him. The British force lost one man killed and had eight men wounded in the latter engagement.

Gen. Sir William Lockhart, who has just been relieved of the command of the frontier forces by Gen. Sir Arthur Power Palmer, sails for England on Saturday next. In an interview he has expressed the opinion that a Spring campaign will be necessary.

REV. DR. JOSEPH CARSON DEAD.

Had Been Vice Provost of the University of Dublin Since 1890.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Carson, Vice Provost of the University of Dublin since 1890, is dead.

The late Vice Provost Carson took his degree of B. A. at Dublin University in 1835, and from 1837 to 1866 held the rank of tutor. From 1841 to 1853 he was Assistant Professor of Hebrew, and from 1878 to 1880 was the Erasmus Smith Professor of Hebrew. He retired from this chair to become Auditor of the university, a position he held until he was appointed Vice Provost.

MILLS COLLAPSE IN ITALY.

Seven Persons Killed and Twenty Others Injured in Lombardy.

COMO, Lombardy, Feb. 1.—Heavy storms have visited this city and vicinity. A spinning mill at Oggiono, thirteen miles from this place, has collapsed, killing five persons and injuring twelve others. Many other buildings have been destroyed in the Como District.

BERGAMO, Lombardy, Feb. 1.—The roof of a spinning mill at Raazonico collapsed during the storm, and many workmen were buried in the ruins.

Two persons were killed and eight injured by falling buildings at Cezana-Brianza, in the Brianza District.

Prince von Fuerstenberg Loses.

CARLSRUHE, Baden, Feb. 1.—The action of the revenue authorities against Prince Maximilian von Fuerstenberg for the recovery of several millions of marks in legacy duty has resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs.

Presidential Election in Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 1.—The Presidential election will be held to-morrow throughout Colombia. It is the general opinion that Dr. San Clemente, the Nationalist candidate, will be returned.

Completing the Queen's Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Cabinet met today in order to complete the Queen's speech on the reassembling of Parliament.

STUDENTS RIOT IN AUSTRIA.

Strike in Prague and Vienna, Which May Reach the University—Ausgleich Trouble Dead-Locked.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—The renewed conferences between the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers, in the endeavor to compromise the Ausgleich difficulty, have failed to remove the dead-lock.

As an outcome of the refusal of the Government to withdraw the order prohibiting the wearing of badges by students, a strike has opened at the Polytechnic and the high schools of Prague and Vienna and at the Universities of Prague and Innspruck. There have been violent scenes of disorder all day at the Vienna High School, the strikers going to the lecture room and disturbing the lectures, until the professors were obliged to yield.

In a duel at Marburg, in Styria, a medical student of the Graz University has been shot dead by a Lieutenant of Dragoons, and quarrels are of daily occurrence between the officers of the Graz garrison and the students, arising out of the brutality of the troops when suppressing student demonstrations last November.

The strike threatens to extend to the Vienna University, in which case street riots are probable.

PRINCE TO VISIT MR. McKINLEY.

Albert Leopold of Belgium to See Him About the Congo Free State.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 1.—In the course of his tour of the United States and Canada, Prince Albert Leopold, the Belgian heir presumptive, will pay a visit to President McKinley, it is asserted, in connection with the affairs of the Congo Free State. The visit will be of an official character.

SULTAN'S FAVORITE ARRESTED.

His Secretary Charged with High Treason on Account of a Son.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Neue Freie Presse reports the arrest of the Sultan's secretary and favorite on a charge of high treason. The secretary has long been under suspicion on account of his son's connection with the Young Turkey party. The son escaped across the frontier, taking important secret State documents.

THREATS AGAINST ACTORS.

Francis Carroll Proposed to Murder Miss Florence St. John in London.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—There has been an epidemic of threats to kill theatrical people since the murder of William Terriss by Richard Arthur Prince. A man named Francis Carroll, described as an actor, was remanded to-day, on the charge of threatening to murder Miss Florence St. John, the actress.

WILLIAM AND HIS BIRTHDAY.

He Expresses Satisfaction at the Popularity of His Foreign Policy.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The Reichsanzeiger today publishes a rescript in which Emperor William, after expressing thanks for the congratulations which he received upon the occasion of his birthday, says:

"I have noted with much satisfaction, from the enthusiastic demonstration of loyalty, what joyful echoes the recent successes of Germany's efforts to secure the protection and development of German interests abroad, as well as at home, have found in the hearts of patriots, particularly of Germans broad."

MOORS KILLED BY THE BRITISH.

The Tourmaline Said to Have Had 4,000 Rifles for Friendly Natives.

LONDON Feb. 1.—Additional advices from Tangier confirm the first reports as to the fighting between the British steamer Tourmaline and the Moroccan steamer Hassani on the Sus coast of Morocco. It appears that 5,000 Moorish troops were sent in conjunction with the Hassani to prevent the Tourmaline landing her cargo. Several Moors were killed by the Tourmaline's fire.

It is reported that the Tourmaline carried 4,000 Martini-Henry rifles and 400,000 cartridges with a view of arming the friendly natives.

LADY SYKES ENJOINED.

Sir Tatton Prevents the Sale of Heirlooms She Had Pawned.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—An injunction was granted in the Chancery Court to-day restraining Lady Tatton Sykes and a pawnbroker from selling family heirlooms which Lady Sykes had pawned. The application for an injunction was made by Sir Tatton Sykes.

Counsel, in making the application, said the family jewels pawned were catalogued for a sale of unredeemed pledges which was to take place on Feb. 3.

Notice of appeal has been given in the case of Jay vs. Sykes and wife, which resulted on Jan. 18 in a verdict in favor of the defendants.

Zelaya Begins a Second Term.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, (via Galveston, Texas,) Feb. 1.—Gen. Santos J. Zelaya was to-day inaugurated President of Nicaragua for a second term of four years. There were no disturbances and the city was gaily decorated. Many highly respectable native Nicaraguans have been reimprisoned under suspicion of complicity in the insurrection of last September.

Swiss Village Destroyed.

BERNE, Feb. 1.—The Village of Weissenburgbad, in the Bernese Oberland, has been destroyed by fire. Only the original hotel was saved.

BALL OF THE FRENCH COOKS.

Many Specimens of Culinary Art Displayed, Demolished, and Eaten.

The thirty-second annual ball of the Société Culinaire Philanthropique for the benefit of the widows and orphans' fund of the French Cooks' Society was held last night at the Grand Central Palace. There was a large attendance, and the affair was one of the most successful in the history of the organization. The programme of dances included twenty-four sets and a like number of promenades.

Previous to the ball proper there was a display of the handiwork of the principal cooks in the city. Nearly every one of the leading hotels and restaurants, and several private kitchens and clubs were represented by one or more set pieces beautifully fashioned. All the pieces were of edible materials and many of them were demolished at the supper to which nearly 500 persons sat down at midnight.

DEFAULTER WRIGHT MAY DIE.

P. F. Collier Company's Collector Shoots Himself in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Preferring death to the disgrace of being held as a criminal, Frank S. Wright, a collector in the employ of the P. F. Collier Company of New York, shot himself before the officer who had arrested him in the vestibule of the Deming Hotel. Wright was carried into a room while a physician was called. The latter declared his efforts were useless, as the man could live only a few hours. Wright was taken to the County Hospital.

Only a few moments before shooting himself Wright confessed his guilt to J. S. Turkington, assistant manager of the P. F. Collier Book Company, in the Rand-McNally Building. He pleaded that he be allowed to remain in his position in order to pay up his shortage, but Mr. Turkington, considering this impossible, refused.

Wright then calmly awaited the arrival of a constable, and when Eckert placed him under arrest requested that he be allowed to visit his room in the Deming Hotel. When near the street he shot himself, and fell upon the stairs. He had worked for the book concern three years, and his peculations were discovered three weeks ago. His shortage is said to be $15,000. In his confession Wright declared he had stolen the money to assist his brother Harry in business, saying the latter refused to pay him back.

ASTORS GIVE A MUSICALE

Nordica, Campanari, and Leo Stern Heard by the Exclusive Set.

THE DOUBLE MANSION OPEN

A Large Attendance of Fashionable New York Folk—Mozart, Rossini, and Wagner on the Programme —Supper at Small Tables.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave the musicale of the season for the most fashionable set of society at their home, 840 Fifth Avenue, last night. It may in fact be said to have taken place in 842 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. William Astor's half of the house, as well, for the big double mansion was thrown open for the occasion.

Several hundred members of the exclusive set were present, and their effort in coming was repaid by the work of three artists of reputation, Mme. Nordica and Campanari, the operatic stars, and Leo Stern, the violoncellist. H. H. Wetzler was musical director, and his orchestra was present also. Mr. Luckstone and Mr. Simmons were the accompanists.

The hall and main foyer were decorated with palms and long-stemmed American Beauty roses, the latter placed in ornamental vases. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who was assisted by Mrs. William Astor in receiving, wore white silk and mauve and diamonds. The programme was opened with Mozart's A major symphony, by the orchestra, after which Signor Campanari sang the aria from Rossini's "Barber of Seville." Mr. Stern then played "Berceuse de Jocelyn," Godard, with the orchestra, and Mme. Nordica sang Erkel's Hungarian aria.

An intermission followed, and then the busy chatter of the guests was succeeded by Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll," played by the orchestra. Robaudi's "A la Stella Confidente" was then sung by Campanari, with violoncello obligato by Mr. Stern, who next played "Reigen" from Popper's "Im Walde," with the orchestra. Nordica then sang three delightful love songs, "Meine liebe ist grün," Brahms; Massenet's "Elegie," and "Si mes vero avaient des ailles," by Hahn. The final number was a duet by Mme. Nordica and Signor Campanari, "Nozze di Figaro," Mozart.

Supper was served at 12:30 A. M. at small tables, prettily ornamented with flowers, in the dining room and hall.

The coachmen were pleased to find the Church Temperance Society's van, with the usual supply of coffee and sandwiches, on hand.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Page—Cary.

Miss Grace Brett Cary, daughter of the late Alanson Cary, the inventor, was married to Horatio Page, formerly of Boston, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Rachel A. Cary, 14 West Seventy-seventh Street, yesterday evening. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church, officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Albert Cary, wore white satin, point lace, and a tulle veil, fastened with orange blossoms and lilacs. She also wore a diamond crescent, the gift of her sister, Mrs. Francis L. Wait, and carried lilacs. The maid of honor, another sister, Miss Florence Read Cary, wore white taffeta and carried white azaleas, while the bridesmaids—Miss Mildred Page of Boston, the bridegroom's sister, and Miss Carrie von Bernuth—wore pink taffeta and carried pink azaleas. The contrast was most effective.

Edward M. Cary, the bride's brother, was best man, and the ushers were James K. Hand, John N. Blair, H. Percy Douglas, and Frederick W. Wendt. A wedding supper followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Page will visit the South and make their home with Mrs. Cary on returning.

Goldsmith—Davis.

Miss Estelle Davis, daughter of Michael M. Davis, of 206 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, was married yesterday afternoon to Edwin Goldsmith of Stamford, Conn. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. H. Pereira Mendes, took place at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, B. Mordecai, 102 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. A reception from 5 to 7 o'clock followed the ceremony. Mr. Goldsmith is the son of J. Goldsmith of Cleveland, Ohio.

Smith—Wellington.

GOODLAND, Ind., Feb. 1.—At 8:30 o'clock this morning, at the home of her parents here, Charlotte I. Wellington was married to W. B. Smith, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia. Only the relatives of the bride were present. Mr. Smith was Mayor of Philadelphia in 1884. At present he is manager of the Wanamaker store in Philadelphia. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. McCain, former pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will reach Philadelphia Feb. 11.

Hawkins—Hyde.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 1.—Miss Harriet Hyde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Hyde, was married to-night to Philip D. Hawkins. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Cotton Brooke, in Christ's Church.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman entertained at dinner at their home, 888 Fifth Avenue, last night.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Harby of 1 West Sixty-ninth Street left last week for a Southern trip. They will spend several days in Atlanta and Charleston.

Mrs. John Hall Watson, Jr., was to have begun a series of receptions at her home, 62 East Fifty-third Street, yesterday, but was prevented by illness. She hopes to receive on Feb. 15, assisted by Mrs. Wilberforce Sully, her sister.

A pleasing "French séance" took place last night in the east room of the Waldorf-Astoria. G. Castegnier gave several monologues and recitations, and his daughter, Mlle. Cécile Louise Castegnier, played on the piano Grieg's "Au Printemps" and Clark's "Saltarelle."

Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Cook gave a dinner at their home, 1 East Seventy-eighth Street, last night. Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia, Mr. Cook's son-in-law and daughter, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John Wesley Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher Adams, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Capt. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, and Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane were the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis F. Robbins gave a red dinner of twelve covers, the last of a series of three, at their home, 13 East Sixty-third Street, the main decorations being red roses. There were present: The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Abbott E. Kittredge, Gen. and Mrs. McAlpin, Dr. and Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Fisher, and Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy.

Mrs. Clara H. Carhart of 1,235 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, gave a reception last evening in the Pouch Mansion, on Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, in honor of her daughter, Miss Elsie C. Carhart. The receiving party consisted of Miss Mabel Beers, Miss Edna Sands, Miss Marion Camp, Miss Louise Romaine, Miss Estelle Romaine, Mrs. P. Meyton, Mrs. C. H. Carhart, and Mrs. R. J. Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mortimer Brooks gave a dinner of twenty-four covers at their home, 1 East Forty-fifth Street, last night. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Steward, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Gulee, Mr. Winthrop, and Miss Hunt.

Before going to the Astors' last night Leo Stern, the violoncellist, played at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, his programme having been preceded by a dinner. He played, with Victor Harris as accompanist, Sitt's "Serenade," Tschaikowsky's "Nocturne," Popper's "Im Walde," suite, "Melodie," and "Humoresque," by Mr. Stern himself, and Davidoff's "Am Springbrunnen."

The fifth fortnightly dance of the series maintained by a class, at whose head is Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, took place in Sherry's large ballroom last night. Mrs. Delafield and Mrs. Church were among the patronesses present. The guests of the evening were Miss Rosalie Francke, Mr. Thaesbey, Edward S. Isham, Walter K. Dinkinson, Reginald Bonner, and Henry Talmage. The cotillion was danced after supper.

THE OPPOSITION TO DR. HALL

Seven Members of the Session Said to Have Handed in Conditional Resignations.

THINK THE PASTOR SHOULD GO

Effort May Be Made to Delay a Settlement at To-night's Meeting of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Congregation.

Important developments are expected to-night at the meeting of the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church when the committee which was appointed to induce Dr. John Hall to reconsider his resignation will make its report. That final action will be taken is by no means certain, for those who are opposed to the retention of Dr. Hall will, it is said, do all in their power to cause delay and then, by means of strongly written pamphlets, circulated among the members, set forth additional reasons why the pastor should be removed from the field of active work.

In the event of a settlement adverse to the views of the opposing faction, the Session of the church will be disrupted, seven out of the sixteen members having already written letters of resignation contingent upon a decision favorable to the pastor. They are E. Francis Hyde, Henry L. Smith, John Sloane, Malcolm Graham, Col. J. J. McCook, Alexander Maitland, and Silas B. Brownell, the Secretary of the Session. The remaining members are John Sinclair, William Campbell, Ewen McIntyre, George Hunter Brown, Robert Beggs, H. Edward Rowland, Henry B. Barnes, John Inglis, and James R. Jesup.

Silas B. Brownell, when seen at his office, 71 Wall Street, yesterday, said: "I cannot freely express my opinion in the premises. So much has been said already that I would prefer having you wait until the matter is finally settled. It seems to me that the situation is apt to change every two minutes, and any expressions indulged in just now would only be in the nature of speculation."

E. Francis Hyde, at his office, 54 Wall Street, said:

"I cannot say at this time anything about my reported intention to resign. I will neither affirm nor deny the statement. I believe this matter is of a domestic nature and does not permit of public discussion."

Alexander Maitland of 182 William Street said he was aware that his name had been mentioned as one of those of the session who were to resign in case Dr. Hall was retained, but that he preferred not to discuss the matter. "As soon as we arrive at anything definite," he declared, "we will let you know."

A prominent member outside the session, however, freely expressed his views. He said:

"Dr. Hall's resignation should stand, and when I say this I am only voicing the opinions and desires of a large number of the congregation, who, fearful to speak out, just as I am, would rather resign themselves to adverse conditions and accept a disagreeable situation than antagonize such a man as Dr. Hall. Looked at in one way, my expressions might appear to smack of ingratitude and disrespect, uttered as they are against the position of a man whose life has been given up to work to which I feel myself benefited, and which has benefited so many others who think just the way I do. It is this very fact that has deterred hasty action on our part. But we are all business men as well as churchgoers, and if we were not seemingly hard and very practical at times the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church would not be today what it is.

"Now, considering that Dr. Hall has accomplished his life's work as very few men in a similar position have done; that he has and always will have every comfort in life, and that his own personal affairs are too important and too numerous to allow him to give his wonted attention to the duties of pastor, there is no reason why he should not be practical and allow another man, younger and poorer, to step into his place. That Dr. Hall's wealth is an obstacle to his work among the poorer classes cannot be doubted, and if we do not extend the same religious comfort to the poor that we give to the rich we are not doing Christ's work. I sincerely hope that Dr. Hall will look at the situation in this way and gracefully resign."

Robert Bonner, Chairman of the Congregational Committee, said that the body would meet this afternoon at his residence, 8 West Fifty-sixth Street, to make final arrangements concerning their report. He still contended that Dr. Hall would remain, and said he had not been informed that any members had written their conditional resignations.

In accordance with a request made by the committee Dr. Hall yesterday appointed a Moderator for this evening's session. He selected Dr. Duncan J. McMillan, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions.

IMPORTANT GOLF MEETING.

New Officers of the Metropolitan Golf Association Elected.

An important meeting of local golf clubs was held last evening at the Twenty-sixth Street Delmonico's, when the Metropolitan Golf Association had its annual meeting. Most of the prominent clubs in the immediate vicinity were represented by delegates, and besides the discussion of matters of golf interest new officers were elected for the year, which occasioned some spirited balloting.

The officers chosen are: President—Henry B. Hollins, Westbrook Golf Club, Islip, L. I.; Vice President—Robert H. Williams, Morris County, Morristown, N. J.; Secretary—John Du Fais, Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J.; Treasurer—W. Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Baltusrol; Executive Committee—R. H. Robertson, Shinnecock; Grenville Kane, Tuxedo; Augustus T. Gillender, Knollwood; O. W. Bird, Meadow Brook, and A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's.

This is a re-election for the President, Mr. Hollins, but owing to his absence and that of the Vice President, Daniel Chauncey of the Dyker Meadow Club was selected to preside. A resolution was offered giving members of one club in the association the right to play on all club links, but it was received in silence and laid on the table. All dates in May for open tournaments have been applied for.

Lynch Goes to Prison for Life.

Peter Lynch of New Brighton, Richmond, was last night convicted of murder in the second degree. Lynch was charged with killing his wife, and the jury was out about eight hours. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Augusta Murray Boyd Tilghman.

Mrs. Augusta Murray Boyd Tilghman died at her home, 929 Madison Avenue, yesterday of an injury which she received on Thanksgiving Day in falling from her bed. She suffered a fracture of the thigh. Her advanced age, which was nearly eighty years, precluded the possibility of recovery from the shock.

Augusta Murray Boyd was the widow of Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, C. S. A., who was killed in the battle of Champion's Hill on May 16, 1863, when Gen. Pemberton's army was falling back on Vicksburg. Mrs. Tilghman's oldest son, Lloyd Tilghman, Jr., was killed in the August following at the age of seventeen years near Selma, Ala.

Mrs. Tilghman was the youngest of the fifteen children of Joseph C. Boyd, the first Treasurer of the State of Maine. Her grandmother was Mary King, sister of Rufus King, first Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James. John Alsop King, son of Rufus King, and Governor of this State in 1857, was therefore her cousin. Her mother was Isabella Southgate, whose sister, Eliza Southgate, married Walter Bowne, Mayor of New York in 1833. When a girl, Mrs. Tilghman often visited her uncle, Walter Bowne, who lived in Beekman Street, where she frequently met Martin Van Buren, with whom she was a great favorite.

Mrs. Tilghman was named for Miss Augusta Murray, or "Lady Augusta," as she was called by courtesy by her friends. The Murrays lived in St. John's Park when Mrs. Tilghman was a girl, and she was a frequent visitor there, and also at their farm, as it was called in those days, on Murray Hill. In 1843 she married Lloyd Tilghman, class of '36 at West Point, who afterward commanded Forts Donelson and Henry when Gen. Grant started on his campaign up the Tennessee River, which resulted in the capture of Gen. Tilghman at Fort Henry and of Gen. S. B. Buckner at Fort Donelson. Gens. Tilghman and Buckner were warm personal friends in Kentucky before the war.

Mrs. Tilghman had lived in this city since the close of the war. Of her eight children only two sons survive her, Frederick R. and Sidell, both of whom are members of the New York Stock Exchange. She was born Jan. 10, 1819, in Portland, Me.

Obituary Notes.

T. D. STIMPSON, one of the wealthiest business men of Southern California, is dead at Los Angeles. He was a large dealer in lumber.

FELIX LIVINGSTON, who had the restaurant privileges of the Immigration Bureau, died yesterday of a complication of diseases at his home, 1,142 Madison Avenue.

Prof. F. HAWN, aged ninety years, died at Leavenworth, Kan., yesterday. He was one of the incorporators of Leavenworth, aided in the survey of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway, and helped to survey a large portion of Kansas.

Capt. GEORGE W. ELLIS of the Immigration Bureau, and for three years Chairman of the Board of Special Inquiry, died of pneumonia yesterday morning at his home, in Huguenot, Staten Island. Capt. Ellis was a veteran of the war, and was formerly the Police Commissioner of Staten Island.

Miss LINDA PUSTKUCHEN died Monday, at the home of her parents, 932 Hudson Street, Hoboken, from peritonitis. An operation was performed last Saturday, from which she never rallied. Miss Pustkuchen was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Pustkuchen. Funeral services will be held this evening at her late home.

Mrs. ELIZABETH DE BAUN, wife of Peter De Baun of the firm of Peter De Baun & Co., printers of this city, died suddenly Monday morning at the Hotel Beresford in West Eighty-first Street, where she was living. She was fifty-three years old, and was born in this city. Death was caused by heart disease. Mrs. De Baun was a member of the Christian Reformed Church at 31 Bank Street, and a very active worker there for many years. The funeral services will be held at that church at 10 o'clock this morning, and the remains will be taken to Hackensack for burial.

Mrs. MARY ADELAIDE ROOME, widow of William H. Roome, a dealer in real estate, died on Monday at her home, 101 East Fifty-seventh Street, after an illness of a day, in the sixtieth year of her age. Mrs. Roome was a native of this city, the daughter of Hiram Miller, who was in his day a well-known merchant. She leaves two children, a son and a daughter. The son, William J., is a member of the Real Estate Exchange, and has his home in Plainfield, N. J. Mrs. Roome was for many years a communicant of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. Funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pearls and all kinds of precious Stones, of the best quality only. Prices low as anywhere, here or abroad. HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dorflinger's American Cut Glass. This week clearance sale of TOILET BOTTLES.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
220 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
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27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
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BANKERS,
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Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS,
COTTON AND GRAIN.
Market letter furnished on application

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG
Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad Street, New York City.
Stocks, Bonds, Grains, Provisions, and Cotton bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
PRIVATE WIRE TO CHICAGO.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST.
IN RESPECT OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY SIX PER CENT. GOLD COLLATERAL TRUST NOTES.
23 Wall Street,
NEW YORK, January 26, 1898.

Pending completion of the foreclosure sale under the latest indenture of September 4, 1891, and distribution of proceeds thereof, the undersigned, on and after February 1, 1898, will purchase Warrant No. 2 from each of the above described Certificates for the sum of Seventeen 93-100 Dollars, (being the full amount payable thereon,) upon presentation of such Warrant at their office, 23 Wall Street, New York, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 48 State Street, Boston.

This amount is determined as follows:
Aug. 1 to Aug. 16—15 days @ 6% on $1,000.. $2.50
" 16 to Sept. 28—1 mo.,12d.s @ 6% on 950.. 6.65
Sept. 28 to Oct. 22—24 days @ 6% on 650.. 2.60
Oct. 22 to Feb. 1—3 mos.,9 ds.@ 6% on 375.. 6.18
$17.93

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE AND TERMINAL TWENTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS.

The above bonds having been called for redemption on June 1, 1898, at 105 and accrued interest, the Illinois Central Railroad Company hereby gives notice that it will pay for each of such bonds of $1,000, with the coupon due June 1, 1898, attached, upon presentation thereof at its office, No. 214 Broadway, New York, at any time prior to February 10, 1898, $1,065.06, being the redemption value thereof, less discount on the same at 3% per annum, from February 10 to June 1, 1898.

E. T. H. GIBSON, Treasurer.

The Mechanical Rubber Company,
NEW YORK OFFICE, 22 MURRAY ST.
Passaic, N. J., Jan. 31, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE MECHANICAL RUBBER COMPANY will be held at the office of Thomas M. Moore, Esq., Passaic, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1898, at 1:45 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the company for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J CHATRY Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1 000,000. Surplus $1,600,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt,2d V.P.
Osborn W.Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst.Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

As was to have been expected, prices in the stock market were somewhat lower yesterday morning, the killing of the Teller resolution by the House of Representatives causing liquidation of stocks bought recently in anticipation of that action. In the first hour many traders were sellers of the active stocks, theorizing that the favorable action of the House had been fully discounted.

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Later in the day, however, strength reasserted itself, and before the close many of the early losses had been regained. Generally speaking, the market was irregular, but throughout the session its inherent strength was clearly evident. At the close speculative sentiment, even with many heretofore bearish traders, was hopeful and confident of further steady advances. In many quarters there was a reaction expected yesterday, and the insignificance of the morning decline and the rapidity with which stocks rallied in the afternoon apparently convinced these reactionists of the stable character of the present stock market movement.

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It was a less active day than Monday, although the volume of transactions was still large, amounting to over 400,000 shares. Again there was commission house activity, indicative of the increasing outside interest in the market.

***

Several of the "specialties," notably Manhattan Elevated, Union Pacific, and Baltimore and Ohio, were exceptions to the general irregularity, showing steady strength throughout the day. The declaration of another 1 per cent. dividend on Northern Pacific preferred and the inspiriting statement of the President of that company regarding its financial condition attracted general attention.

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The storm along the Atlantic Coast, which interfered with the foreign cables and cut off communication with Boston during the greater part of the day, was responsible to some extent for the smaller volume of trading. What transactions there were for London account, however, were on the buying side.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 128½, ex interest, and $21,000 5s, coupon, at 113½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	2½	Laclede Gas	½
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Manhattan Cons.	1⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	½	Minnesota Iron	½
B. & O. S. W. pf.	½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1
Brooklyn Union Gas	1	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	3½	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	⅛
Chicago & N. W.	½	Pullman Car	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Chi. Term T. pf.	1	St. Louis & S. W.	½
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	1¼	St. Paul M. & M.	2½
Col., H. V., & T. pf.	½	Standard R. & T.	½
Des Moines & Ft. D.	3⅜	Union Pac., all in. pd.	1
Great Northern pf.	3	W. & L. E. pf.	⅛
Hawaiian Sugar	½	assessment paid	1⅜
Iowa Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	⅝	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	1
Am. Tobacco	⅞	N. Y. Central	⅝
Buff. R. & P. pf.	1	Nor. Pacific pf.	½
Canadian Southern	½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅜	South. Railway pf.	½
Consolidated Ice	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Denver & R. G. pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅜
Michigan Central	⅝	U. S. Rubber	1½
National Lead	¾		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	1	Kan. Pac. 6s, '96, ex.	1
Chi. & Ind. Coal 1st	2½	M. C.	3
Cleve. & Canton 1st.	1	Kan. Pac. con., & r.	8⅜
L. r.	1	Louis. & Nash. 5s	1½
Den. & R. G. Imp. 5s	6½	Ore. S. L., Inc. B.	4
Kan. Pac. 6s, '95, ex.	1	Reading gen. 4s	1¼
M. C.	3	St. L. & S. W. 2d	1¼
		U. Pac. pur. money	1⅝

Bonds Declined.

C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	2	Gal., H. & S. A. 2d	1
Col. Coal & Iron 6s	1½	Standard R. & T. 6s	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $178,682,278; balances, $8,544,759; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $692,787.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝@2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was very dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84⅝@$4.84¾ for demand, $4.84⅞@$4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞@94⅞, and guilders at 40@40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56¼@57¼. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25 1-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 358,039.40 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Anaconda sold at .48, 300 Belcher at .40, 50 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.15, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 100 Iron Silver at .43, 500 Mount Rosa at .14, 200 Sierra Nevada at 1.00, 100 Yellow Jacket at .37. On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .01, 1,000 Pilgrim at .005, 400 Rocky Mountain at .17 buyer 60, 60 St. F. Cariboo at 2.75@2.62½, 13,100 Alamo at .03@.03¼@.02⅞@.03, 500 Argentum at .19, 5,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10 seller 10, 11,000 Cannon Ball at .005@.004½ cash, 12,000 Fanny B. at .002 buyer 10@.002 buyer 15, 320 Gold Coin at 2.00, 300 Garfield Gr. at .06½@.06¾, 900 Golden Fleece at .51@.50½, 500 Isabella at .32 buyer .30, 1,600 Jefferson at .04, 13,000 Justine at .01¼@.01½ buyer 10, 1,400 Lillie at .69½@.70½@.69¼, 2,000 Mollie Gibson at .19 buyer 80, 300 Pharmacist at .06½, 400 Portland at .78@.78½,72,000 Sentinel at .005½@.008 buyer 30@.005@.005¼, 3,000 Specimen at .03 buyer 10, 8,000 Union at .13½ buyer 30, 6,000 Work at .04@.04¼@.04⅝.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 110¼; St. Paul, ⅝, to 99½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 62½; Reading, ⅜, to 11¾, and Erie first preferred, ⅞, to 40⅝. Declined—New York Central, ⅛, to 122, and Erie, ⅛, to 15⅝. Atchison sold at 13⅜ and Canadian Pacific at 90¼. British consols were steady at 112 7-16 for money and 112 11-16 for the account.

In Paris rentes sold at 103f 57½c. Exchange on London was 25f 22½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 154.90 and in Rome at 105.07.

THE PUBLIC COMING IN.

Mr. Henry B. Lockwood of the Stock Exchange firm of Lockwood, Hurd & Co., in talking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday regarding the stock market outlook, said:

"The market is broadening and the public coming in. Just what stocks will be most affected in the further advance which I look for is hard to tell, but all stock market values will be benefited.

"It looks to me as if we were on the eve of one of the most important railway deals known to the history of the country. Those in control of the New York Central and Lake Shore evidently intend to amalgamate those two properties, desiring ultimately to associate with these roads the Northwest and the Union Pacific, and to get by some means a line from Ogden to the Pacific Coast, so that they will control a road through from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is not apparent how this may be accomplished, but some arrangement might be made with the present owners to take over the possession of the Central Pacific, by satisfying the Government claim. There have been several deals in the past in the New York Central, and each one of them has been succeeded by a period of wild speculation.

"The known intentions of the Administration and the recent public address of the President deprived the vote of the silver Senators of any opportunity to be injurious to the security markets. At any rate, it is fair to say that these silver advocates in the Senate only speak as the representatives of 'rotten boroughs.' The House—the real representative of the voters of the country—will oppose the action of the Senate majority. Silver is a dead issue.

"Prosperity is increasing throughout the country, the sections adversely affected by the reduced price for cotton excepted. The only discernible feature of discordance that can be brought forward is the possibility of a hitch in the matter of Cuban pacification or a Supreme Court decision that may be regarded as adverse. These are possibilities, but not probabilities.

"Money will not go begging around at 1½ to 2 per cent. A people assured of profit will put their surplus money in all kinds of enterprises in which they have confidence. Even European pocketbooks will be opened to us when the public there is persuaded that a basis of prosperity exists here.

"The opening of the Klondike district will have an excellent effect. Good effects followed the gold discoveries in Africa, and we will, in all probability, find a like result in the Klondike case.

"Public confidence in the market is being gradually strengthened, the general situation is encouraging, and I expect to see a strong bullish feeling assert itself from this on."

NORTHERN PACIFIC FIGURES.

The Northern Pacific Directors yesterday fulfilled general expectations by declaring a dividend of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock for the quarter ending March 1. The dividend was declared so as to bring four quarterly payments within the year. It has been known for some time that the Directors intended taking such action, and many of the traders have of late been buyers of Northern Pacific preferred in anticipation of this. Yesterday when the dividend was announced there were realizing sales, and the stock, after being traded in to the extent of over 30,000 shares, closed at 68, with a fractional loss for the day.

At the meeting of the Directors yesterday the President pointed out that the net earnings in the first six months of the fiscal year amounted to $6,940,000, and showed that, even if in the current six months the company does not earn more than $2,500,000, fully 4 per cent. on the preferred stock will be earned and a surplus of about $500,000 be left over. Friends of the company yesterday, in calculating upon the basis of the President's figures, pointed out that if in the current six months earnings are as good as in the first half of the year, there will remain, after the payment of fixed charges and of 4 per cent. dividends on the preferred stock, a surplus of $4,880,000 applicable to dividends on the $80,000,000 of common stock.

THE BUYING OF MANHATTAN.

Manhattan Elevated was one of the stocks which showed notable strength yesterday. On transactions of about 40,000 shares the stock sold as high as 119½ and made a net gain for the day of over 1 point. Houses understood to be acting for insiders were heavy buyers of the stock, and the traders were active in the same direction on rumors that the reply of the Rapid Transit Commission to President Gould's letter will prove to be a bullish argument. But probably what was most significant in Manhattan's market course yesterday was the indication that new speculative interests are taking hold of the stock. There was buying of a sort that pointed in that direction.

The other local traction stocks were comparatively inactive. Metropolitan Street Railway, with about 6,000 shares to its credit, sold as high as 148¼, a new record price. Brooklyn Rapid Transit on a smaller volume of transactions sold as high as 40⅝. Between 100 and 200 shares of Third Avenue Railroad stock were traded in at 180.

GRANGERS WERE LAGGARD.

In the general weakness in the first hours yesterday the Granger stocks suffered with the rest of the list, and in the afternoon they failed to respond as promptly as some of the other stocks to the better feeling. None of the group showed much activity. St. Paul was traded in to the extent of about 18,000 shares and Rock Island to the extent of over 10,000 shares. Burlington had only 9,000 shares to its credit, Chicago Great Western less than 5,000, Northwest less than 4,000, and Omaha about 600. With the exception of the two Vanderbilt Grangers, all of the group made fractional declines. Commission houses were buyers of the stocks, although to a less extent than during the past few days. Some of the professional traders were inclined to talk bearish on the Grangers because of the adjournment of the Supreme Court on Monday without handing down a decision in the maximum rate case.

UNION PACIFIC STRENGTH.

All of the Union Pacific securities, both new and old, were active yesterday. Houses connected with the reorganization syndicate were again heavy purchasers, and Union Pacific stock was the most active on the list, about 63,000 shares changing hands. The stock sold up as high as 36½, and held a full point of its gain to the close. Wall Street is hearing vague consolidation rumors coupling the names of Union Pacific and some of the most important of the Eastern trunk lines.

AS TO BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Baltimore and Ohio attracted considerable attention yesterday by its unusual strength and activity. Nearly 12,000 shares of the stock changed hands, and it sold as high as 17⅜, an advance of nearly 2 points over the closing price of Monday. The stock closed at 16, with a fractional gain. Several houses connected with large Wall Street banking institutions were buyers, and there were many rumors that the reorganization of the property is to be taken in hand immediately. Of course these stories gave the professional manufacturers opportunities to tell all about the proposed reorganization plan, how it is to scale down interest charges and give preferred stock for the assessment on the present common. Possibly a better explanation of Baltimore and Ohio's strength, however, is the fact that the management of the company for some little time past have been reducing operating expenses in whatever way possible, cutting off many of the expenditures which they have recently been making in order to build up Baltimore and Ohio business.

GOSSIP ON THE READINGS.

The Reading issues attracted attention yesterday, at one time showing considerable strength. The first preferred sold up to 52½ and the common to 23. Reading general fours were notably active and strong, selling up to and closing at 85⅝, a gain of 1¼ per cent. for the day. Friends of Reading have of late been talking very bullish, particularly on the bonds and on the first preferred stock. Coal trade interests which are understood to have been buying all of the anthracite coal stocks recently are said to be especially favorably disposed toward the Readings.

THE BRITISH BEAR.

The London Times, reviewing the American security market, makes the following comment—not apparently seeking for an opportunity to encourage English investors to take hold of American stocks:

"American railroad securities have throughout the year been steadily sold by British holders, who had an excellent opportunity for disposing of them, owing to the great advance in prices which began in June and continued until October. The bull party in the United States had matters its own way for fully four months, and the bears suffered severely, but their turn came later, there being a rapid and violent fall during October. The British public sold steadily all the Summer, and is inclined to reduce its holding still further. The policy pursued by Mr. McKinley since he entered on the Presidency has not been such as to encourage any one to buy United States securities. It is evident that he never had any fixed intention of dealing seriously with monetary reform, and it is doubtful whether he could now do anything useful even if he desired to. Mr. Lyman Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury, has thoroughly sound ideas as to what ought to be done, but he is without influence on the politicians who surround Mr. McKinley, most of whom are either indifferent to reform, believing in the efficacy of a high tariff to enable the Treasury to maintain a sufficient stock of gold, or are ready to trust to the chapter of accidents. We should, perhaps, except Mr. Hanna, who appears to have sound ideas, but even he is too much of a politician and wirepuller to be relied upon.

"The prospect, therefore, is that the United States will make no change in its present monetary arrangements, which are so bad that the frank adoption of a silver standard would, in some respects, be an improvement on them. Should Mr. Bryan win the Presidential election in 1900 we may, perhaps, see some experiment of the kind tried.

"In the meantime and for the present the business and industrial world of the United States seems to have made up its mind to ignore the neglect of monetary reform. There can be no doubt that America prospered in 1897." All available evidence tends to show that debts have been liquidated and profits made, and as a consequence the number of failures recorded is smaller than for many years past, and a very cheerful tone prevails among merchants and manufacturers. It is argued that, even at the worst, more than a year must elapse before the prospect of a new Presidential election will begin to interfere with business.

"We need only repeat what we have often said before—that until the American people reform their monetary system it will be foolish for the ordinary British investor to hold any but the very best American securities. Foreign securities of the 'international' class have comparatively little interest for the British public, but we note that, on the whole, their prices have advanced since the end of 1896, after considerable fluctuation caused by the political conditions early in the past year."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Refusal of Canadian Pacific to attend meeting of Western and Transcontinental lines in Chicago yesterday looked upon as a declaration of war as far as Alaskan rates are concerned.

Payment to Sub-Treasury of $2,000,000 by National City Bank on account of Union Pacific purchase.

Decrease of $2,700,000 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week.

Partial restoration of through rates from Port of New York to Texas points.

Wheeling and Lake Erie plan of reorganization not ready to be made public. Some details yet unfinished.

Meeting to-morrow of the Board of Control, Joint Traffic Association, to consider differentials on east and west bound business by the lake and rail lines.

Heavy transactions in the new Union Pacific preferred stock both here and in London. Application being prepared for listing on New York Stock Exchange.

Application to Stock Exchange of Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad to have listed $2,122,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds and $630,000 additional stock.

Decrease in Pacific Mail's earnings for December due in part to fact that there was one less trip between China and Japan and San Francisco and two less trips on the Panama line in 1897 than in 1896.

Annual meeting Maryland Coal Company. Election of Henry P. Janes as a Director in the place of John C. Havemeyer. Declaration of a 2 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock.

London a heavy buyer of stocks in early trade; later a seller.

Milwaukee and St. Paul, Prairie du Chien 7 3-10s and 8 per cent. bonds stricken from Stock Exchange lists, having been retired. Mexican International gold 4 per cent. bonds also stricken off.

Rumors that an important banking interest has under consideration a plan for the reorganization of Baltimore and Ohio.

Purchase by the United States Biscuit Company of the Columbia Cracker and Biscuit Company at Columbia, Penn., one of the largest factories in the East.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, 40 shares Wells-Fargo Express, $100 each, at 113½ per cent.; 5 one-thousand-dollar 6 per cent. bonds of the Auditorium Hotel Company of Chicago, secured by chattel mortgage, American Trust and Savings Bank, trustee, due 1900, interest paid to Jan. 1, 1898, at 51 per cent.; 1 debenture 6 per cent. bond New Club, par value $500, due 1901, at $50, and 4 shares Hoboken Quartet Club, par value $25, at $6 lot.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	206	208
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 6s	85	89
Brooklyn Elevated trust receipts	5	5¼
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80½	81¾
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	94	96
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	69	73
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2.	92	94
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3½
Kings County Traction	43	45
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	104
New Orleans Traction common	2¾	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	18
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	178	180
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	110	112
Union Railway stock	176	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	97

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	93½	95
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108¾	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry	65	66
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex interest	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	39	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	57
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	71

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	94½	95
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	31¼	31¾
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock ex div	75	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	147	148
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	162	169
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	20½	22
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	84½	86
Western Gas Company bonds	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders	39	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	54	64
Glucose common	33½	34¼
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92	92¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	8	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	95
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116¼
Malt common	20	21
Malt preferred, ex dividend	73½	74¾
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaraugua Canal Con., rew	8½	9
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney preferred	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	292	293
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	8½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	157½	158½
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	88	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago 1st 5s	51¼	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151½
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	112

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Manhattan	230
American Exch.	170	Market & Fulton	220
Broadway	225	Mechanics'	185
Central National	165	Mechanics & Tr'ders'	110
Chatham	20	Mercantile	165
Chemical	4000	Merchants'	146
City	700	Merchants' Exch.	115
Citizens'	125	Metropolis	440
Columbia	146	Nassau	150
Commerce	200	National Union	220
Continental	127	New Amsterdam	240
Corn Exchange	285	New York	235
East River	135	New York County	700
Fifth Avenue	2900	Ninth National	90
First National	3000	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
First Nat. of S. I.	125	Pacific	180
Fourth National	185	Park	263
Gallatin National	300	People's	200
Garfield National	700	Phenix	99
German-American	115	Republic	155
Germania	300	Seaboard National	170
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	380	Seventh National	105
Hudson River	153	Shoe & Leather	97
Importers & Traders'	515	State of New York	110
Irving	145	Tradesmen's	100
Leather Manufact's.	170	U. S. National	275
Lincoln National	775	Western National	150

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$223,871,786
Gold reserve	164,236,792
Net silver	19,921,766
United States notes in the Treasury	23,883,606
Treasury notes of 1890	4,733,614
Total receipts this day	897,488
Total receipts this month	897,488
Total receipts this year	246,883,080
Total expenditures this day	1,314,000
Total expenditures this month	1,314,400
Total expenditures this year	246,202,570
Deposits in National banks	40,091,625
National bank notes received for redemption	232,851
Government receipts from customs	640,143
Internal revenue	220,957
Miscellaneous	27,387
Expenditures	1,314,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA for December—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings.	$120,196	$86,538	$49,483
Operating ex.	77,514	61,708	33,152
Net earnings.	42,682	24,830	16,331
From July 1 to Dec. 31:			
Gross earnings.	632,937	525,193	270,818
Operating ex.	419,814	345,386	208,429
Net earnings.	213,123	179,807	71,489

The interest charges for December, 1897, on the first mortgage preference and consolidated bonds outstanding amounted to $20,266; rentals, $5,159; total fixed charges, $25,425; surplus, $17,257.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for December—

Gross earnings.	$1,925,277	$1,854,971	$1,757,856
Operating ex.	1,218,853	1,183,015	1,095,217
Net earnings.	706,424	671,956	662,639
From July 1 to Dec. 31:			
Gross earnings.	11,073,814	10,592,917	10,720,081
Operating ex.	7,263,425	7,061,094	6,835,639
Net earnings.	3,810,386	3,531,253	1,884,442

SOUTHERN PACIFIC (all lines) for December:

Gross earnings.	4,811,940	4,324,259	.....
Operating ex.	2,896,127	2,736,536	.....
Net earnings.	1,915,813	1,587,723	.....
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings.	28,470,123	28,452,271	.....
Operating ex.	16,455,188	16,012,149	.....
Net earnings.	12,014,935	10,440,122	.....

SOUTH CAROLINA & GEORGIA for six months ending Dec. 31, 1897—

Gross earnings	695,902	592,677	.....
Operating ex.	417,213	358,547	.....
Net earnings	278,689	234,129	.....
Fixed ch'ges, taxes, and rentals	170,350	161,150	.....
Surplus	108,339	72,979	.....

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY for

December—	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings.	$327,076	$388,880	$378,681
Operating ex.	302,908	282,054	296,796
Net earnings.	24,168	106,826	81,855
From May 1 to Dec. 31:			
Gross earnings.	2,640,141	2,630,824	2,893,129
Operating ex.	2,152,822	2,148,754	2,360,709
Net earnings.	487,319	482

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 2

OF

DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS DATED JANUARY 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sixty-four (64) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz:

1301	1589	1917	2394	2636	3026
1310	1606	1918	2483	2730	3210
1387	1633	1930	2538	2760	3253
1393	1668	1959	2548	2777	3317
1422	1685	2003	2562	2790	3324
1426	1835	2029	2563	2802	3346
1437	1840	2135	2579	2811	3382
1482	1846	2229	2598	2973	3401
1491	1843	2264	2904	3000	3469
1530	1863	2286	2911	3008	3488
1541	1877	2306	2629		

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 16th, 1898, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

New York, January 25, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify the sixty-four (64) bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

J. STALLKNECHT, With Central Trust Company of New York.

E. V. CARY, Of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.

FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificates, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 16th of February, 1898, at 105 per centum and interest, say, $1,057.50 per bond.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

Redemption of "Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Sinking Fund Bonds of 1879."

The following numbered bonds of the above issue—BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENTS—have been drawn for the sinking fund of 1897 in conformity with the mortgage, and will be redeemed by THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, at No. 20 William Street, New York, at 105 and accrued interest to February 1st, 1898, upon surrender of the bonds; interest will cease to accrue on and after that date. Registered bonds require to be assigned on deliv. 677.

Registered bonds in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000, drawn in part for redemption by numbers representing $1,000 each, must be surrendered and new registered bonds bearing interest from October 1st, 1897, will be given for the undrawn portion thereof:

5% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.

Nos. 0068, 0100, 0106, 0682, 1298, 1426, 1750, 1806, 1910, 2290, 2530, 2628, 2720, 2097, 3251, 3561, 3684, 3729, 3916, 3840, 3871, 3963, 5284, 5313, 5777, 5875, 6001, 6062, 6028.

5% REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.

Nos. 0111, 0164, 0230, 0261, 0443, 0712, 0814, 0838, 0873, 0968, 1023.

5% REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.

Each number drawn representing $1,000.

Nos. 0229, 0258, 0265.

5% REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.

Each number drawn representing $1,000.

Nos. 0222, 0229, 0270, 0272, 0279, 0279, 0330, 0343, 0355, 0357, 0433, 0462, 0568, 0570, 0576, 0578, 0781, 0799, 0831, 0839, 0855, 0857, 0559, 0892, 0892, 01049, 01061, 01067.

6% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.

Nos. 330, 414, 835, 964, 978, 1989, 2218, 2311, 3023, 3020, 3556, 3584, 3618, 3916, 3924.

5% REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.

Nos. 0563, 0861.

5% REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.

Each number drawn representing $1,000.

Nos. 022, 0180, 0181, 0191, 0222, 0223, 0249.

5% REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.

Each number drawn representing $1,000.

Nos. 0379, 0383, 0394, 0396, 0398, 0403, 0405, 0405, 0413, 0437, 0455, 0455, 0470, 0513, 0519, 0522, 0547, 0576, 0614, 0626, 0656, 0672, 0713, 0714, 0725, 0788, 0795, 0795, 0803, 0840, 0864, 0879, 0879, 0913, 0915.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, By M. L. SYKES, Vice President and Treasurer.

New York, January 31st, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Railway Company, Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving the action heretofore taken, and of fully authorizing such further action as hereafter may be taken, by the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company for the acquisition of the whole or any part of the Railroad of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and sale of the bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for properties, securities or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgages or pledges to secure such bonds.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY, January 26, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the Syndicate Building, 35 Nassau Street, New York City, on Wednesday, February 9, 1898, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing seven (7) directors to hold office for three years, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open half an hour. Transfer books will be closed from January 30, 1898, to February 9, 1898, inclusive.

EDSON S. LOTT, Secretary.

Peoria and Eastern Railway Co. Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on Wednesday, February 9th, 1898, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close February 5th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., February 10th, 1898. J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at No. 27 William St., Room 1,404, New York, on Tuesday, February 8, 1898, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer Books closed Jan. 28 to Feb. 8.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia will be held at No. 115 Broadway, Room 66, New York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1898, at 12:30 P. M.

CHARLES REMSEN, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION of the AMERICAN INSTItute, Feb. 10, at 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. WM. T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Feb. 8, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS, Albany, January 22, 1898.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Friday, the 18th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

Three million two hundred and thirty thousand dollars

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1913.

These bonds are exempt from taxation pursuant to Chapter 80, Laws of 1897.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and such proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for one per cent. of the amount of the bonds bid for.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Co. in the City of New York, to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund," of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1898.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan from the first day of January, 1898, will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company.

Mills Building, New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898. Transfer books will close on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 12 M., and reopen on Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1898.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

Henderson Bridge Company.

The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox.

The stock transfer books will close at 12 M. on the 22d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the second of February. J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., January 10, 1898.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,

No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 21st, 1898.

The COUPONS due February 1st, 1898, on the Bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City.

JAMES BOWRON, Treasurer.

183rd Dividend.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,

New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1898.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 and 39 Liberty Street and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,

New York, January 12th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this Company has to-day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1898. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, the fifteenth instant, and reopened Wednesday, the second of February.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Office of The Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co.,

11 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company was declared, payable February 25 proximo, at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books of the "Assented" Stock will close in New York, February 21, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen March 1, 1898, at 10 A. M.

HY. TACON, Secretary.

January 19, 1898.

West Chicago Street Railroad Co.,

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 28, 1898.

The Board of Directors at this company have this day declared a QUARTERLY dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) per cent. on its capital stock, payable Feb. 15, 1898, at the office of the company, either in Chicago or in New York, 54 Wall Street.

Transfer books will close Feb. 5, 1898, and reopen Feb. 16, 1898. L. S. OWSLEY, Secretary.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, 52 Wall Street, New York, Jan 27, 1898.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and TWO PER CENT. on the common stock of this company will be paid at this office on Monday, Feb. 21, 1898. Transfer books will close on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 12 M., and reopen on Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1898.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

Consolidated Exchange.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
17,540	Am. Sug. Refs.	138¼	138½	137½	137⅞
800	Am. Tobacco	90¾	90¾	89½	89½
50	At., T. & S. F.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
360	At., T. & S. F. pf.	31¾	31¾	31½	31½
500	Baltimore & O.	15¾	17¼	15¾	15⅞
480	Brooklyn R. T.	40¾	40¾	40	40⅜
100	B'klyn Elevated	5½	6⅛	5½	5½
5,830	Chi., B. & Q.	100⅝	100⅝	99⅜	99⅜
8,180	Chi., M. & St. P.	96⅜	96⅜	95⅞	95⅞
1,850	Chi., R. & P.	94⅛	94⅛	93	93
260	Ches. & Ohio	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
90	Cent. of N. J.	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝
1,640	Gen. Electric	36⅝	37½	36⅝	36⅞
8,080	Louis. & Nash.	60⅛	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝
6,980	Manhattan	118	119¼	118	119⅜
810	Missouri Pacific	35	35	34½	34⅝
60	Mo., K. & T. pf.	40	40¼	40	40¼
940	N. Y. Central	113⅛	113⅝	117⅝	118¼
10	N. Y., O. & W.	18	18	18	18
590	Nor. Pacific	26⅝	27¼	27¼	27¼
3,060	Nor. Pac. pf.	68½	68½	67⅞	68
3,060	People's Gas	99	99⅛	98⅜	98⅝
1,820	Reading	22⅞	28	22⅝	22⅝
680	Reading 1st pf.	52	52	51½	51⅝
70	Tenn. C. & I.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛
7,320	Union Pacific	35½	36⅝	35	36⅜
10	U. S. Leather pf.	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
20	Wabash pf.	19	19	19	19
3,100	Western Union	91½	92¾	91½	92¼
71,160					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$18,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	61	61⅜	61	61⅜
3,000	C. of Ga. 2d inc.	14½	14½	14½	14½
5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	65⅝	65⅝	65⅜	65⅜
3,000	Nor. Pac. 3s	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
3,000	Reading gen.	85⅛	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛
4,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	29½	29½	29½	29½
21,000	Texas Pacific 2d.	33⅝	34	33⅝	34
6,000	Wabash 2d	80	80	80	80
4,000	Wis. C. 1st, t. r.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
$67,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

By Long Distance Telephone.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Following are the closing bid and asked quotations in the Boston stock market to-day:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	224	—
Boston & Lowell	224	—
Boston & Maine	167	—
Boston & Maine pf	240	—
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	115½	116
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	115	115
Fitchburg pf.	98	98¼
Maine Central	129	—
Old Colony	191	—
Oregon Short Line	24¾	25
West End	84	84½
Wisconsin Central	2	2¾
Wisconsin Ceniral pf.	..	6

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1	1¼
Arnold	8¾	9
Atlantic	28	29
Boston & Montana	164	..
Butte & Boston	26½	26¾
Calumet & Hecla	..	501
Centennial	9¼	9⅜
Franklin	18	..
Gold Coin Mines	..	2½
Napa, (quicksilver)	8	..
Osceola	..	42
Pioneer, (gold)	6¼	6½
Quincy	110	111
Tamarack	144	145
Wolverine	19½	19¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	265½	268
Dominion Coal	..	23
Dominion Coal pf.	..	107
Erie Telephone	72	73
General Electric	36⅞	36⅞
Illinois Steel	65	65½
Lamson Cons. Store Service	22	22½
Mexican Telephone	9	9
New England Telephone	129	..
Pullman Palace Car	177½	179
United States Oil	17¾	18
United States Rubber pf.	..	80½
Westinghouse Electric	..	25
Westinghouse Electric pf.	..	55

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	2	..
Merced Gold Mining	..	5½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	..	24½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The local market wavered to-day, with Reading, the Choctaws, and Western New York and Pennsylvania the only strong features. The strength of the Choctaw issues is generally understood. Directors of the company are authority for the statement that the company is earning dividends on both the preferred and common. Improved conditions too explain revived interest in long-neglected Western, New York and Pennsylvania. Union Traction was in good demand. Pennsylvania Railroad relaxed to 59 on profit taking. London bought. United Gas Improvement shares broke a point on lack of support. The Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company held its annual meeting, re-electing the old management. The report of President Janney showed that the company more than earned the 5 per cent. paid on the preferred stock. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey continues to advance. The buying puzzles insiders, who have been sellers from 35 up to-to-day's price, 48.

The close was firm at these bid and asked figures:

Lehigh Valley	24½	25
Northern Pacific common	26	26½
Northern Pacific pf.	67⅞	68½
Pennsylvania	59	59½
Reading	11¼	11⅜
Reading 1st pf.	26⅞	26
Reading 2d pf.	13¾	13 15-16
St. Paul	95½	96⅜
W. N. Y. & P.	3	8½
Metropolitan Railway	147½	148½
Philadelphia Traction	81¾	82¼
Baltimore Cos.	23½	24
Union Traction	15½	15⅝
Penn. R., L. & P.	21½	21⅞
Penn. R., L. & P. pf.	53⅝	54
United Gas Improvement	107⅝	108
Electric Storage	26	26½
Electric Storage pf.	29	30
Welsbach Light	38½	39
American R. E. L.	5	5⅜
Marsden	8¾	9
Choctaw	11¾	11½
Choctaw pf.	31½	31¾
Reading G. 4s	85⅝	86
Electric & L. P. 4s	82¼	82½
Cons. T. Pitts	12½	12¾
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	*45¾	..

*Bid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Diamond Match today opened at 141½, sold to 142, and closed at 141. North Chicago sold down from 223 to 222. There was only one sale of West Chicago, at 101. Chicago Edison stock sold at 143; debt 6s at 103; gold 5s at 106. Metropolitan Elevated stock was at 4; Metropolitan Elevated 5s at 50¾. Eighty thousand shares of West Chicago consolidated 5s sold to-day from 94⅝ to 94⅞. New York Biscuit was scarce at 65, and Chicago City Railway, at 242.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard Company	83¼
C. & Chi. C. & D. C.	62
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	7⅞
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	81¾
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	80
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	50¼
Chicago City Railway	243
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	141⅞
Lake Street Elevated	14
International Packing Company	18
International Packing Company pf.	83½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	8½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	32½
New York Biscuit Company	64¾
North Chicago Street Railway	222¾
Street's West Stable Car Line	20
West Chicago Street Railroad	101
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	11⅞
South Side Elevated Railroad	61

BOND AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
160	165	100	Adams Express	162½	162½	162½	162½	+2½
22⅜	22⅝	700	American Cotton Oil	22⅜	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	+⅛
76½	77	565	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	77¼	77¼	77	77	—
113½	120	21	American Express	119	119	119	119	—
8½	8⅝	855	American Spirits Mfg.	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
22	22½	210	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	22	22	22	22	—
137⅝	137⅞	9,359	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138	139¼	137⅝	137⅞	—
113	114	410	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114	114	113¾	113¾	—
89	89½	10,800	American Tobacco	89⅞	90⅜	89	89	—
35½	36½	100	Ann Arbor pf.	36	36	36	36	—
13	13⅜	100	At., T. & S. F.	13½	13¾	13⅜	13¾	—
31¼	31½	15,060	At., T. & S. F. pf.	31⅝	31⅞	31⅞	31¾	—
16	16½	12,605	Baltimore & Ohio	15	17⅜	15	16	—
6½	6⅝	1,200	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6	6½	6	6½	—
3⅝	4	580	Bay State Gas	4	4	4	4	—
40⅞	40⅝	4,484	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	—
122	123½	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	123	125	123	125	+1
5	5½	100	Brunswick Co., 2d in. pd.	5	5	5	5	—
28	29¼	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	28	28	28	28	—
12½	13	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	66½	66½	66½	66½	—
13⅞	14	4,650	Chicago Great Western	14¼	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	—
82	86	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	36	36	36	36	—
9½	10	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9½	9½	9½	9½	—
33	33½	601	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	32⅝	33⅝	32⅝	33½	+⅝
95⅝	95⅞	17,505	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	96⅜	96⅝	95½	95⅝	+⅛
144⅜	145½	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145	145	145	145	+⅛
126¼	126¾	3,937	Chicago & Northw.	128	128¾	125⅝	126½	+⅛
92⅜	93	8,425	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	93⅜	93⅝	92⅜	92⅝	+⅛
7	7¼	488	Chi. Term. Trans.	7¼	7¼	6¾	6¾	—
26⅞	27	2,855	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	26½	27	26½	27	+1
37	37¼	1,995	C., C., C. & St. L.	37¾	37¾	37	37¼	—
85	88	175	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87	87	87	87	+2
17	17½	2,000	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	17¼	17½	17	17	—
49	49¼	700	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	48	49¼	48	49¼	+1¼
24¾	25	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	25	25	25	25	—
7	7¼	200	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	—
7⅛	7¼	1,250	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	7	7⅜	7	7¼	—
21	22	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf.	21	21½	21	21½	—
34	35	200	Consol. Ice ex div.	34	34	34	34	—
113	113½	775	Delaware & Hudson.	113⅝	113⅞	113⅝	113⅝	—
156½	157	115	Del., Lack. & West.	156½	156½	156½	156½	—
49⅝	50	960	Denver & R. G. pf.	50½	50½	49½	49½	—
15⅜	15½	5,800	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	12½	15⅜	12½	15⅜	+3⅜
130	134	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	133	133	133	133	—
39⅛	39¼	625	Erie 1st pf.	38½	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	—
12½	13	110	Flint & P. M.	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12¾	—
16½	17	250	Ft. W. & R. G.	16½	16½	16½	16½	—
36⅞	36⅞	3,452	General Electric	36¼	37¼	36¼	36⅜	+⅛
143	148	1,107	Great Northern pf.	140	143½	140	143	+3
32⅜	33	2,600	Hawaiian Sugar	32½	33½	32⅜	33	+½
42	45	100	Homestake	44	44	44	44	—
106¼	106½	785	Illinois Central, ex div.	107	107	106¼	106¼	—
51	55	100	Illinois Steel Co.	55	55	55	55	—
9	9¼	200	Iowa Central	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
22	22½	400	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	22	22⅛	22	22⅛	+⅛
16	18	13	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	—
44	45	465	Laclede Gas	44	44½	44	44½	+½
71¼	72	80	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71¼	72	71¼	72	—
191	192½	824	Lake Shore	191	192½	191	192½	—
13,000	59¾	13,000	Louisville & Nashville.	59¼	60¼	59¼	59¾	+⅛
39,938	118¾	39,938	Manhattan Con.	118¾	119¾	118¾	119¾	+1⅜
5,850	148	5,850	Metropolitan St. Ry.	148	148¼	146⅞	147½	+¾
6¼	6½	100	Mexican Central	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	—
107⅛	107⅜	525	Michigan Central	107⅛	107⅛	106¾	106⅞	−⅞
25½	25⅝	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	25½	25½	25½	25¾	−¼
55½	55½	800	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	—
61	61	100	Minnesota Iron	61	61	61	61	+1
40¼	40¾	5,685	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	40¼	40¾	39¾	40	—
35	35½	3,880	Missouri Pacific	35	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	−⅛
30½	31	100	Mobile & Ohio	30½	30½	30½	30½	—
170	173	20	Morris & Essex	172	172	172	172	—
35⅝	35¾	200	National Lead Co.	35⅝	35⅞	35½	35½	−¾
108⅜	108½	52	National Lead Co. pf.	108⅜	108⅜	107⅞	108	—
18½	19	500	National Linseed Oil.	18½	18½	18½	18½	—
77	83	250	National Starch 1st pf.	77	79	77	79	−1
95¼	95⅜	800	New Jersey Central.	95⅜	95⅞	95⅜	95⅝	−⅛
117⅜	118	15,170	New York Central.	118⅝	118⅝	117⅝	118	−⅞
15	15¼	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝	—
75	76	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	76	76	76	76	—
29¼	29¾	1,280	N. Y. & New Engl. pf.	29¼	29¾	28¼	29½	+1
47⅞	47¾	200	Norfolk & Western pf.	47½	47⅞	47½	47½	—
5⅞	5⅞	330	North American	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—
28⅝	28½	18,268	Northern Pacific	28⅝	28½	27⅞	28¼	—
68½	68⅝	30,377	Northern Pacific pf.	68½	68⅝	67⅝	68	—
18	18	600	Ontario & Western.	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	—
28	28¼	500	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	28	28	28	28¼	—
54¼	54½	450	Oregon R. & Nav.	54¼	54½	53½	53½	—
71½	72	200	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71½	72	71½	71⅞	—
25	25½	400	Oregon Short Line.	25½	25½	24⅝	24⅞	—
81	34⅝	395	Pacific Mail.	30⅝	31½	30⅝	31½	—
4,000	118½	4,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	119¼	119¼	118½	118½	—
98⅜	98⅝	7,520	People's Gas, Chicago.	98⅜	99⅛	98⅛	98⅜	—
42	42½	1,110	P., C., C. & St. L.	42½	43	42	42	—
176	177½	179	Pul. P. Car Co., ex div.	177	177	177	177	—
22⅝	22⅞	4,720	Reading	22½	23	22¼	22⅜	+⅛
51⅞	52	8,460	Reading 1st pf.	51½	52¼	51½	52	+⅛
27⅜	28½	1,105	Reading 2d pf.	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	—
47⅜	48½	14	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	47	47	47	47	—
17	18	12	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	—
7⅜	7⅝	450	St. L. & San Fran.	7½	7½	7⅜	7½	+⅛
56¾	57	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	+⅛
26¼	26¼	140	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+⅛
5	5	100	St. Louis Southw.	5	5	5	5	—
10½	10⅝	600	St. L. Southw. pf.	10½	10½	10¼	10½	+¼
127	127	150	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	127	127	127	127	+2½
77⅜	77½	635	St. Paul & Omaha.	77⅜	77½	77¼	77¼	—
9¼	9⅜	603	Southern Railway.	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Extensive Improvements Along Riverside Drive—Private Sales and Auction Room Dealings.

Clarence True, the architect and builder, is planning the improvement of property along Riverside Drive recently purchased by him on a scale which makes the operation one of special significance and one which will doubtless prove of far-reaching effect.

Mr. True has acquired frontages of about 600 feet along the Drive, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fourth Streets, including the entire block fronts from Seventy-ninth to Eightieth Street, Eighty-second to Eighty-third Street, and the southeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street. On all of these plots residences of the most modern design, thirty in all, will be erected, except on the Seventy-ninth Street corner, which will be occupied by an apartment house which, it is promised, will be so planned as to injure in no way the adjoining property.

There has been great apprehension among real estate owners in the neighborhood that this section of the Drive would eventually be given over to flats of inferior appearance, and Mr. True's announcement of his plans in regard to it ought to put a stop to all anxiety on that score.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Dr. Elias L. M. Bristol, to an investor, the five-story apartment house "Baltimore," 138 to 142 East Fortieth Street, 72 by 98.9.

William Kramer has sold the five-story brick and stone building 120 Nassau Street, 19 by 75.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Charles A. Tatum to P. B. McEntyre & Co. the four-story brick dwelling 244 East Fifteenth Street.

It is reported that two lots on Fifth Avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets, have been sold by S. D. Moulton and the Knickerbocker Trust Company, trustees, for about $175,000.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Kate Bolger, for $10,198, the two five-story brick flats 806 and 808 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 50 by 100.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Washington Life Insurance Company, for $17,200, the five-story brick flat 10 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 99.11.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Charles and Magdalena Birngruber, for $13,600, the five-story iron-front tenement 527 First Avenue, 24.7 by 75.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Arthur M. King, referee, 1 Weehawken Street, southeast corner of Tenth Street, 21.10 by 51.10 by 21.2 by 55.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Subject to a mortgage for $12,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 80 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 47.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 17.4 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,499.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 60 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,471.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 7 and 9 Harrison Street, southwest corner of Staple Street, 50 by 100.3, two seven-story brick buildings, with stores and lofts, all title and interest of the Enterprise Cold Storage Company in a lease made by Joseph O'Donohue.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 1 East Seventy-sixth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 30 by 89.4; Sara E. K. Hudson, Astoria Hotel, owner; Brite & Bacon, architects; cost, $40,000.

No. 11 Waterloo Place, for a two-story frame stable, 46 by 20; S. Trowis, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, northwest corner of Franklin Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 61 by 48; Elizabeth Allen, of 225 West Fifteenth Street, owner; F. J. Miller, of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, southwest corner of Prospect Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 39.6 by 63.8; William Ebling of 935 Prospect Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $3,000.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side 125 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for a three-story and basement frame dwelling, with store, 25 by 50; C. F. Zeitfuss of Morris Heights, owner; A. W. Simpson, architect; cost, $4,000.

Railroad Avenue, east side, 76.6 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a one-story brick stable, 43.6 by 66.6; O. J. Stephens, owner; John Sexton, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,021 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick laundry; John Ruddell of 103 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; James J. Hart of 504 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

Broadway, southwest corner of Grand Street, to a five-story brick, iron, and stone store and lofts; estate of Thomas Suffern of 99 Franklin Street, owner; Cambridge & Livingston of 287 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 526 and 528 Eleventh Avenue, to a two-story brick stable; Phebe C. Rapelye, owner; Garret Van Cleve of 588 Mott Avenue, architect; cost, $750.

Suburban Street, north side, 296.8 feet east of Anthony Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; James Allen, owner; J. Hanson, architect; cost, $250.

No. 139 West Thirty-second Street, to a two-story brick storage house, 176 by 16.4; Thomas Dimond, owner; Andrew Craig, architect; cost, $450.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.

ANTHONY AV, at intersection, s s of 150th St, 50.5x89.3; David Shuldiner to Rosa Shuldiner. 1

ARTHUR AV, w s, 276.9 ft s of Samuel St, 18x67.6; Joseph Spears to Martha J. Spears. 1

BARKER AV, e s, 200 ft n of Julianna St, 100x125; Rose D. Dalbec to Fannie Schwartz. 1

BOSTON AV, s e s, 87 ft n e of Teasdale Place, 20.5x65.1x19x73; Marcus Nathan to Julia A. Riley. 1

BOSTON AV, s e s, 87 ft n e of Teasdale Place 20.5x65.1x19x73.1; Isma Schreyer to Marcus Nathan. 1

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 320 ft n of 161st St, 20x125; John W. Decker to John Bothwell. 1

CLINTON AV, e s, 50 ft n of Warren St, 25x100; William Romer, referee, to Cardilia T. Archer. 2,550

CLINTON AV, e s, 25 ft s of Elmwood Place, 25x100; George M. Van Hoesen to Susan J. Evans and another. 4,000

COLUMBUS AV, e s, n e corner of 106th St, 25.11x75; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to William F. Hearn. 46,500

EAGLE AV, w s, 175 ft n of 161st St, 150x125; Fernando Baltes to Hebrew Infant Asylum. 23,000

ELTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 155th St, 30x100; August F. Lausen to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company. 3,750

FORSYTH ST, 15, 25x100; William Fenberg and another to Edwina D. Fowler and another. 1

GRAND ST, s e corner of Sullivan St, 50x20; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Henry Winans. 19,500

GROVE ST, s w s, 24.7 ft n of Whilton, Fort Morris, and East Morrisania; Gouverneur Morris to Francis F. Brugman. 4,000

HAMPDEN ST, s s, 100 ft w of Andrews Av, runs s 70.6x w 114 to Hampden St x n e 141.9; Ella M. Shaw to Lillie B. Cleverdon. 1

KNOX ST, s s, 280 ft e of Katona Av, 40x100; Frederick W. Felch to Charles L. Leonard. 1

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 26th St, runs s 78.9x irregular; William L. Detmold and others to the Young Men's Christian Association of New York. 78,500

LOTS 138 and 169, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Fritz Schober. 1,100

MADISON AV, e s, 75 ft n of 118th St, 25.11x95; the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, to Michael Conian and another. 1

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, n w corner of 122d St, 100.11x150; Adolf Kerbs to Julius Schattmann. Nom.

MORRIS PARK AV, s s, at n e s of Rose St, 40.100x100x102.2; Mary Seiferd to J. C. Davies. 800

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 151st St, 80x70; Daniel J. Early to Julius Franke. 8,400

NASSAU ST, 120, 18.10x80.1x17.2x79; William Kramer to George Johnt. 1

ORCHARD ST, 24, e s, 178 ft n of Canal St, 24.11x88x25.1x88; Emanuel Glauber and another to Charles Tellmann. Exchange

PARCEL AT CITY ISLAND, ADJOINING land of Jacob Brady and estate of Aaron F. Vail; Orrin F. Fordham to Angeline A. Fordham. 1,200

PARK AV, n w corner of 77th St, runs n 127.8x w 100x s 25x e 75x s 102.8 to street x e 25; William Hall's Sons to Thomas M. Hall. 1

PARK AV, n e corner of 88th St, 25.2x92.6; John A. Prigge to Charles H. McNamara. 41,500

PERRY ST, 41, 25x96; Joseph C. Devine to Julius H. Fox. 1

PERRY ST, 41, 25x96; Julius B. Fox to Jacob Klingenstein. 16,350

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of Boston Av, 50x65x88.1x122.6; Franklin A. Wilcox and wife to Herman Wauer. 4,000

READE ST, 134 and 136, n s, 50x33; E. M. Harrison to Ella B. Emmet. 1

RIVER AV, w s, 100 ft n of 167th St, 25x91.8x26.8x87.4; Thomas Rodgers and others, executors, to Annie Malcolm. 1,100

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50 ft s of 189th St, 20x102.1x25x101.4; Stephen J. Egan to Elizabeth Klein. Omitted

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of St. Joseph St, and other property adjoining; Anna Krieg to Max Weil. 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of St. Joseph St, and other property adjoining; William F. Brugman, executor, &c., to Anna Krieg. 78,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 125 ft s of 149th St, 50x100; Michael H. Hagerty and others, executors, to Martin Lippe. 4,800

UNION AV, w s, 175 ft n of 149th St, 75 ft to 150th St x 80; David Cohen to Herman Wolff and another. Nominal

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of Findlay St, 50x100; Susan A. Monaghan to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company. 9,000

WASHINGTON AV, n corner of 168th St, 48x150; Francis de S. Henwood to Ellen Whitman. 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of Tower Place, runs e 100r s 50r e 144.8x s 380.5r n w 470.9 to avenue x n 55.5; David C. Tefft to Noah C. Rogers. Nom.

WEST END AV, 624, e s, 19x100; William L. Crow and another to Herman Runkel and another. 100

WEST ST, 73, e s; Mary E. Thorndike, individually, and others, executors, to Newbold L. Edgar and another. 17,000

2D AV, 127, w s, 55.11 ft s of 8th St, 55.11x119.4; 2d Av, s w corner of 8th St, 35.11x119.4; George Abeel and others to August Ruff. 105,000

2D AV, n e corner of 10th St, 25x105; George W. Murray to Thomas J. Jenkins.

3D AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 117th St, 25.2x114x34.4x90.8; Salomon Davidson to Isidore Jackson. Nominal

4TH AV, w s, 51.7 ft n of 84th St, 25x82; Maria L. Roberts to Daniel Cunningham, ½ part. 5,000

4TH AV, w s, 51.7 ft n of 84th St, 25x83; Elnathan R. Atwater, executor, &c., to same, ½ part. 5,000

5TH AV, e s e corner of 80th St, 25.8x100; 3d Av, n e corner of 51st St, 100.4x110x100.4x110; 3d Av, n w corner of 51st St, 75.6x100; Anne M. Winters to Byram L. Winters. Nominal

5TH AV, e s, 88.6 ft n of 17th St, 29.9x80; Thomas Dooner to Emil Bloch. 1

7TH AV, 146; Peter Kirchhop to Elizabeth Hanitsch. 2,000

8TH AV, s s, 99.11 ft n of 148th St, 24.11x100; William Knight to Frederick W. Haynes 1

11TH AV, 829 and 831, w s, 50.4x100; Josiah W. Bailey to Benjamin Hart. 56,000

3D ST, 288, s s, 454.4 ft w of Avenue D; Cassel Cohn to Isaac Marx. 13,250

3D ST, s s, 477.5 ft w of Avenue D, 22.1x106x23.1x106.1; Samuel November to Isaac Marx. 13,500

7TH ST, n s, 421.9 ft w of Avenue D, 24.9x97.6; Albert Seligman to Bernhard Klingenstein. 100

7TH ST, 263, n s, 248.6 ft w of Av D, 24.9x97.6; Henry Kropf to Leonard A. Giegerich. 100

7TH ST, 265, n s, 274.9x97.6; Carrie M. Meyers and others to Henry Kropf. 14,500

10TH ST, 215 East, 25x1½ block; Josephine H. Bissell to Francis Valk. 48,000

15TH ST, s s, 43 ft w of 2d Av, 25.3x100.3; Charles A. Tatum and another to Richard Berger. 23,500

16TH ST, 316 and 318 West; Henry Grese to Mary A. Donally. 1

16TH ST, 316 to 318 West; Mary A. Donalby to Diedrich O. Hearen. Nom.

26TH ST, 124, s s, 105 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Margaret Murphy and another to the Young Men's Christian Association of New York. 24,500

28TH ST, 126, s s, 50 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x86.9; Mary E. Kelly to the Young Men's Christian Association of New York. 23,000

26TH ST, 126 East; Huidah A. Duryea to the Young Men's Christian Association of New York. 25,000

29TH ST, 232 to 238 West; Montgomery B. Cowperthwait to the George C. Flint Company. 100

34TH ST, 216 East, 18.9x86.9; E. Benjamin Ramsdell to Eliza L. Edgar and another, executors. 1

36TH ST, s s, 284.8 ft w of 9th Av, 24x98.9; Ellen and Thomas Cowman and others to Peter Duffy. 1

36TH ST, 414 to 418, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 84.8x98.9; Ellen Cowman to Peter Duffy 1

39TH ST, 406 West, 25x98.9; John Fritz to Peter Helferich. 1

40TH ST, 427 West, 25x98.9; Louis Runkel and others to William L. Crow and another 1

43D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 75x100.5; Ascension Mission Association to Ascension Memorial Church. 19,000

44TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Elizabeth Callaway to Herman Herst 1

45TH ST, 17, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.5; John Hallahan and another to John Crane. 1

47TH ST, 133 East, 17.6x100.5; Michael Haas to Samuel Haas. 100

47TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; John W. Hearen to John M. Schuler. 1

48TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Stephen N. Simonson, executor, to Zachariah Jaques. 48,750

48TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Beach Brothers and Hurricane Isle Granite Company and others to Zachariah Jaques. Nom.

48TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x125; William J. Rodenbach and another to Leopold Polatschek. Exchange

52D ST, 150, n s, 300 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Francis G. Lloyd to Susette V. Tuck. 1

55TH ST, n s, 83 ft w of 2d Av, 17x100.4; George Keiling to Fritz Baumann. 9,250

57TH ST, 45, n s, 170 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.5; 57th St, n s, 195 ft e of 6th Av, 3x100.5; Mitchell A. C. Levy to John C. Tomlinson. 1

58TH ST, s s, 65 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Tilly Tillman to Emanuel Gauber. 1

76TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2; James Ranahan to Nellie Scheyer. 16,500

77TH ST, n s, 24.9x97.6; Carrie M. Meyers and others to Henry Kropf. 14,500

102.8; Thomas M. Hall to Isaac T. Meyer

81ST ST, 100 to 127 East, 59.6x102; Frederick A. Constable and another, executors, &c., to Grenville Lindall Winthrop. 99,000

84TH ST, 228 to 232 East, 50.10x102.2; Can Ernst to Marcus Nathan. 1

84TH ST, 228 to 232 East, 50.10x102.2; Marcus Nathan to Julia A. Riley. 1

88TH ST, s s, 183 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x100.8; Lilia B. Robinson to Beverly Ward. 100

95TH ST, n s, 284 ft w of 9th Av, 16x100.8; Albert J. Adams to John C. R. Eckerson. 15,800

96TH ST, 324, s s, 375 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Martin Berg to Alexander Cameron. 6,000

104TH ST, n s, 112 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Philip Hauseman and wife to William A. Roos. 1

111TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Ann F. Cool to Hermine Sabel. 1

111TH ST, 25, n s, 270 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Emeline Johnston to Isaac Berman. 100

111TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Hermine Sabel to Amelia Barnett. 1

114TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Boulevard, 100x100.11; Edward and Henry Hirsh to Carrie S. Kennedy. 1

115TH ST, s s, Dyett & Co's, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Esther and Leopold Polatschek to Catharine Wigand. 1

115TH ST, 254 West, 25x100.11; Esther and Leopold Polatschek to William J. Rodenbach, exchange and. 1

119TH ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 95x100.11; Louis H. Wells to Eugene C. Potter. 1

120TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Bernard Holzman to Morris Weiss 1

123D ST, 239 East, 25x100.11; Emily H. Akin to Marcella Markus. 1

123D ST, 521, n s, 233.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.2x100.11; Theodore Diederick to Rudolph F. Kilgen. 55,000

123D ST, 519 West, 33.8x100.11; Coraleen M. Paige to Rudolph F. Kilgen. 55,000

126TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Augustus Remer to Thomas F. Hines 1

126TH ST, n s, 283.2 ft e of 7th Av, 16.10x99.11; William C. Bolton to James Burke 1

132D ST, s s, 185 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy to the Washington Life Insurance Company. 17,200

139TH ST, n s, 320 ft w of 5th Av, 75x99.11; Peter Duffy to Mary A. Hessells and Ellen Cowman Nominal

152D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 34.3x irregular; James J. Faye and others to Jennie C. Lock. 1

Recorded Leases.

KRAUS, David, to Charles Wahn; 126 to 130 East 14th St, 5 years. 1,200

LENANE, Thomas, to Dwyer Brothers; 59 North Moore St, store, 5 2-12 years. 600

LOCKMAN, Mary, to William and Henry Kleine; Cedar St, 155, 10 years, 3 months 1,800

MONFE, William, to Louis Roccioli; Amsterdam Av, s s, corner of 101st St, vegetable stand, building as lessor occupies store, per month. 30

PECARROTTA, Francesca, to Francesco Paolo; 422 East 13th St, west store, &c., 2 years. 216

Recorded Mortgages.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH to the Franklin Savings Bank; n s of 43d St, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year. $37,000

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH to Ascension Mission Association; n s of 43d St, 25 ft n of 8th Av, 3 years. 3,000

BAUMANN, Fritz, to George Killing; n s of 55th St, 88 ft w of 2d Av, 17x100.4, 5 years. 6,000

BEELY, Emily L., to Bradley & Currier Company; s s of 106th St, 104.8 ft e of Boulevard, 2 months. 5,071

BOTHWELL, James, to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Cauldwell Av, 220 ft n of Clifton or 161st St, 8 months. 8,500

BRANDT, Charles W. and Emma, to Peter Herrmann, trustees, &c.; n s of 109th St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years. 4,000

CAHN, Abraham, to Esther M. Smith and another; 106th St, 171.8 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years. 4,000

CIRRITO, Joseph, to David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag; n s of 101st St, 260 ft w of West End Av, 1 year. 40,000

DAILY, George, and John A. Carlson, to David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag; s w corner of West End Av and 106th St, 1 year. 30,000

DAVIDOWITZ, Jacob, and Samuel Weiss, to Anton Mayer; 491 Houston St, 3 years. 6,000

DAVIDOWITZ, Jacob, to William Weiss and another; same property, 3 years. 1,000

DORMAN, Orlando P., to Anna B. Smith; w s of Palisade Av, 743 ft n of 80th St, demand. 5,000

DUBANO, Maria, to Henrietta Burkhardt; w s of 1st Av, 97.1 ft s of 115th St, 5 years. 7,000

ECKERSON, John C. R., to Albert J. Adams; n s of 8th St, 284 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years. 2,500

EDELMEYER, John H., and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 71st St, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years. 20,000

ENGELHARDT, Herman, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Co.; n s of 136th St, 1,000 ft w of Home Av, demand. 10,000

ERNHOUT, Charity F., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lots 114 and 115, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years. 2,400

EVANS, Susan, and Mary E. Cairns to Louise C. Mohiman; e s of Clinton Av, 25 ft s of Elmwood Place, 3 years. 2,000

FELDSCHER, John H., to Irving Savings Institution; n w corner of 11th Av and 30th St, 3 years. 22,000

FINCH, George H., to Charles H. Schoelzenkamp, guardian, &c.; e s of Broome St, 51.3 ft s of Charlotte St, 3 years. 2,500

FLOYD, Alice C., and Henry E., to William J. Shaw; s s of 85th St, 206.4 ft w of West End Av, 1 year. 1,000

FOX, Julius B., to Joseph C. Divine; 41 Perry St, 7 years. 12,000

FRANKE, Julius, to John H. Wilson; ne corner of 151st St and Morris Av, 3 years. 5,000

GALLIKER, Charles H., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 123d St, 286.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year. 7,000

GOTTHEIMER, Edward, to Minnie Fisher; s s of 53d St, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year. 7,000

GOTTHEIMER, Edward, to the United States Trust Company of New York; 380 West 53d St, 5 years. 20,000

GOTTHEIMER, Edward, to Daily Bach; s s of 53d St, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 1 month. 7,000

GOTTHEIMER, Edward, to Lewis Z. Bach; s s of 53d St, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years. 2,500

GOTTHEIMER, Edward, to Lewis Z. Bach; s s of 53d St, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years. 2,500

GOTTHEIMER, Edward, to the United States Trust Company; 328 West 53d St, 5 years. 20,000

HEBREW INFANT ASYLUM OF THE City of New York to Fernando Baltes; w s of Eagle Av, 175 ft n of 161st St, 5 years. 4,500

HELFERICH, Peter, to John Fritz and wife; s s of 39th St, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 3,000

HART, Benjamin, to Josiah W. Bailey; 829 11th Av, 3 years. 10,000

HART, Benjamin, to Josiah W. Bailey; 831 11th Av, 3 years. 10,000

HORTON, Jesse S., to Charles A. Halstead; 102 3d Av, ¼ year. 11,500

HERST, Herman, to William T. and Elizabeth Callaway; s s of 44th St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years. 3,000

HINES, Thomas F., to Charles Weisbecker; s s of 126th St, 150 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year. 1,000

IDEN, John H., to Jacob May; w s of 1st Av, 25 ft s of 4th St, 3 years. 10,000

JACKSON, Isidore, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of 3d Av, 50.5 ft n of 117th St, 1 year. 23,000

JACKSON, Isidore, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of 3d Av, 50.5 ft n of 117th St, 3 years. 2,000

JAQUES, Zachariah, to Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 48th St, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year. 20,000

JENKINS, Thomas J., to the Bradley & Currier Company; n w corner of 125th St and Amsterdam Av, 2 months. 6,860

JENKINS, Thomas J., to George W. Murray; n e corner of 2d Av and 10th St, leasehold, instalments. 4,333

JENNINGS, Thomas J., to George W. Murray; n e corner of 2d Av and 10th St, 4 years. 25,000

JOHNSEN, Amund, to Samuel Heyman; 64 and 66 East 11th St, ½ year. 23,000

KAYSER, Henry C., to the Bowling Bank of New York; 1,063 and 1,065 Lexington Av, 1 year. 28,000

KENNEDY, Carrie S., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; s s of 114th St, 300 ft e of Boulevard, 9 months. 52,345

KLEINE, William and Henry, to George Ehret; 155 Cedar St, lease, demand. 3,100

KLINGENSTEIN, Bernhard, to Albert Seligmann; n s of 7th St, 421.9 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year. 6,500

KRIEG, Anna, to Emma H. Brugman; s w corner of Southern Boulevard and St. Joseph St, 3 years. 5,475

KRIEG, Anna, to Emma H. Brugman; w s of Wales Av, 100 ft s of St. Joseph St, 3 years. 2,100

KRIEG, Anna, to Emma H. Brugman; s w corner of Wales Av and St. Mary's St, 3 years. 975

KRIEG, Anna, to Emma H. Brugman; e s of Concord Av, 100 ft n of St. Mary's St. 1,650

KRIEG, Anna, to Cora F. Worth; w s of Southern Boulevard, 100 ft s of St. Joseph St, 3 years. 3,600

KRIEG, Anna, to Cora F. Worth; s e corner of Wales Av and St. Mary's St, 3 years. 2,400

KRIEG, Anna, to Cora F. Worth; n e corner of St. Mary's St and Wales Av, 3 years. 2,925

KRIEG, Anna, to Cora F. Worth; Wales Av, e s, 100 ft s of St. Mary's St, 3 years. 513

KRIEG, Anna, to Cora F. Worth; s e corner of Concord Av and St. Joseph's St, 3 years. 2,737

KRIEG, Anna, to Albert F. Brugman; s w corner of Southern Boulevard and St. Mary's St, 3 years. 4,650

KRIEG, Anna, to William F. Brugman; s w corner of Southern Boulevard and St. Mary's St, 3 years. 5,100

KRIEG, Anna, to William F. Brugman; s w corner of Concord Av and St. Joseph's St, 3 years. 2,175

KRIEG, Anna, to William F. Brugman; s e corner of Wales Av and St. Joseph's St, 3 years. 3,225

KRIEG, Anna, to Henry G. Brugman; n e corner of Concord Av and St. Mary's St, 3 years. 2,100

KROH, Jennie, to Robert T. Varnum; 114 West 79th St, 2 years. 6,000

KROH, Jennie, to William E. Thorn, trustee, &c.; 114 West 79th St, 3 years. 36,000

KROPF, Henry, to Carrie M. Meyers and another; 266 East 7th St, 3 years. 10,000

LA COSTE, James M., to Fanny P. Robertson; s s of 141st St, 100 ft n w of College Av, 3 years. 10,000

LA COSTE, James M., to Fanny P. Robertson; s s of 144th St, 125 ft n w of College Av, 3 years. 10,000

LIPPS, Martin, to Michael Hagerty and others, executors, &c.; w s of Southern Boulevard, 125 ft s of 149th St, 3 years. 3,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 282 Monroe St and 450 Cherry St, 1 year. 17,000

LOUGHRAN, Joseph, to Catherine T. Dixon; 48 Manhattan St, 1 year. 3,000

LYNCH, James, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 495 10th Av, 1 year. 7,000

MALCOLM, Thomas D., and Annie to Thomas Rogers and others, trustees; w s of Silver Av, 100 ft n of 167th St, demand

MARKUS, Marcella, to Emily H. Akin; 239 East 123d St, 5 years. 6,500

MARKUS, Marcella, and Henry, to Celia M. Schell; n s of 123d St, 380 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year. 1,000

MARX, Isaac, to Cassel Cohen; s s of 3d St, 454.4 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year. 2,500

MAUXS, James F., to Cornelius Wallace, trustee, &c.; 79 8th St, or Clinton Place, 3 years. 17,500

McNAMARA, Charles H., to George Ehret; n e corner of Park Av and 88th St, 1 year. 26,500

MEYER, Isaac T., to William D. Manning; n w corner of 77th St and Park Av, 1 year. 21,000

MICK, Claude W., to James K. Holmes and another; s s of 151st St, 550 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand. 2,624

MICK, Claude W., to Helvetia B. Dutcher; s s of 151st St, 550 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 months. 15,000

NAGLE, William, and wife to James J. Corsa; Lot 140, Block D, amended map H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years. 1,800

NAGLE, William, and wife to T. Emory Clark; Lot 141, Block D, amended map H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 1 year. 200

NEWBOLD, Anna M., to Eliza Billett; Lot 70 and s w half of Lot 69 map of Cebrie Park, 24th Ward, 3 years. 2,500

OGDEN, James W., to Joseph Slickney; n e corner of Prospect and Leggett Avs, 3 years. 2,000

PARMLY, Ehrick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 13 West 33d St, 3 years. 18,000

PARMLY, Ehrick, to Patrick Grady and another, executors, &c., trustees; n s of 38th St, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years. 32,000

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Margaret Morgan; n s of 138th St, 1,000 ft w of Home Av, demand. 2,000

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of Elton Av, 100 ft n of 155th St, 1 year. 2,500

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n e corner of Elton Av and 160th St, 1 year. 7,000

RACHOW, John, and Katharina, to The Equitable Life Assurance Society; 252 and 254 West 29th St, 3 years. 20,000

RACHOW, John, and Katharina, to Theresa Humbert; same property, 3 years. 2,250

REPETTI, Charles, to Michael T. Daly; s s of 125th St, 472.6 ft w of 5th Av, 4 years. 22,000

RICHEY, David, to Cornelia S. Wray; e s of Manhattan Av, 75.11 f n of 119th St, 5 years. 18,000

ROBERTSON, Fanny P., to Clara Platt; 269 6th Av, 1 year. 6,000

RUFF, August, to George Abeel and others, executors, &c.; 127 2d Av; also s w corner of 2d Av and St. Mark's Place, 1 year. 90,000

RUNKEL, Hermann, and Historia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 624 West End Av, 1 year. 19,000

SABEL, Hermine, to William Z. Larned; s s of 111th St, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 3 months. 4,000

SCHEYER, Nellie, to James Ranahan; s s of 76th St, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years. 1,500

SMADBECK, Jennie, to Charles Lesinsky; s s of 66th St, 60 ft w of Park Av, leasehold, 4 years. 6,000

SCHMIDT, Louise M., to Joseph and Katharina Muller; s e corner of 1st Av and 12th St, instalments. 2,000

SCHNIER, John M., to Daniel Murray; s s of 47th St, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 20,000

SCHNIER, John M., to John W. Haaren; s s of 47th St, 400 f w of 10th Av, 1 year. 6,200

SCHAAG, Martin J., to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Arthur Av, 276.9 ft s of Samuel St, 1 year. 2,000

STABLER, Clara M., and Walter, to Margaret A. Swan and another, trustees; s s of 135th St, 305.6 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years. 10,000

THE ARKELL PUBLISHING COMPANY to the Knickerbocker Trust Company; n w corner of 5th Av and 16th St; 5th Av, 112, and 16th St, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, all leasehold; also land in Texas and Albany, N. Y., secures bonds. 500,000

TYLER, Elliphalet W. and Elizabeth P., to Jennet R. Wilson; s s of West End Av, 62.8 ft s of 92d St, 8 months. 6,000

VAN RIPER, Charles, to Percival C. Smith; w s of Prospect Av, 100 ft n of 151st St, 76x100, (three mortgages,) 5 years. 12,000

WINANS, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of Grand and Sullivan Sts, 3 years. 12,000

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, City of New York, to Frank A. Otis and another, trustees; s w corner of Lexington Av and 26th St, 3 years. 100,000

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, City of New York, to Francis J. Otis; same property, 3 years. 25,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARRY, Maria T. C., to J. B. Kissam. $15,450

CARSKADDON, Benjamin, to Frank Thomson and others, trustees. 2,000

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF New York to the City Real Estate Company 10,000

CORN EXCHANGE BANK to Frederic J. Middlebrook. 6,027

DELACY, Catharine, to John C. R. Eckerson. Nom.

DUPIGNAC, Clara M., to Josephine Chedsey 771

FLANAGAN, James, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. 18,000

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Maria T. Cotes-Barry 15,450

GOLDBERG, Isaac, to Rachel Reiter. Nom.

GOODMAN, Moses, to Hugo and Samuel Rosendorf 2,060

GOULD, Annie W., to Lawyers' Surety Company. (two assignments) Nom.

GOULD, Annie W., to the Lawyers' Surety Company Nom.

HEILNER, Laura M., individually, and as executrix, to Isaac Hermann, as general guardian Nom.

KISSAM, Jonas B., to Ellenville Savings Bank 5,000

KNOX, Effe V. V., to William P. Taber. 2,500

JOCKEL, Helena B., to Ferdinand Beinhauer 3,050

LAWSON, Daniel D., to Sarah M. Reed. 2,000

MARX, Max, to James Clarke. 1,500

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company. 108,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee. 5,055

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Hudson River Bank, (two assignments). 24,537

REED, Mary L., guardian, to Eleanor F. G. Reed Nom.

REED, Eleanor F. G., to William H. Jaenawsky Nom.

ROUSE, Callman, to Charles Rosenberg. 1,500

SEAMAN, William, to Edward M. Scudder 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to the Maritime Association of the Port of New York. 15,000

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY to Benjamin W. Carskaddon. 2,750

WELLS, Annie V. R., to Frederic E. Gunpleson. 10

WELLS, Annie V. R., to Frederic E. Gunpleson. 10

VAN WYCK, Joanna S., to F. J. Middlebrook 10

VARNUM, Robert T., to James M. and Robert T. Varnum, trustees. 7,200

WERPLANCK, William G., executor, &c., to Julia A. Sill. 1,500

WELLS, Annie V. R., to Albert W. Grifford 10

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 592 to 598, e s, 260 ft n of Prince St, 83x200 to Crosby St x —; David Mayer against Jeremiah C. Lyons, owner; Estate of T. Lyons and Mary Lyons, contractors. $489

LEWIS ST, 115; Charles Burger against Morris Amster, owner; Edward Hastings and Wm. Wiegand, contractors. 25

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 104 ft e of Boston Road, 75x100; Steel Mantel Co. against Max Goldner, owner and contractor 462

1ST AV, 377 and 379; 223 St, 341 and 343 East; Joseph Hagen against Margarette K. Douglass and others, owners and contractors. 17

2D AV, 156, and 10th St, 204 East; Candee & Smith against Wilhelmine Walther, owner; R. U. Benson & Co., contractors 245

11TH ST, 64 and 66 East; Patrick Marrin against Amund Johnsen, owner and contractor 1,100

88TH St, 102 East; Randolph & Sullinger against Minnie Knowlton, owner; William W. Graham Co., contractor. 68

45TH ST, 241 and 243 East; Henry Bieg against Ellen J. Potts, owner; Charles F.

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LADY'S COMPANION, &c.—Refined, well-educated French person, as mother's help or lady's companion; understands care of children; knows all about housekeeping; good sewer; city or country; good reference. Mlle., 30 West 21st St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant girl as cook and laundress; good baker; no objection to work of small family apartment; good city reference. 319 East 32d St. No cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook; good soups, desserts, entrees, baker; good reference; do coarse wash. 312 West 49th St., one flight, front.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By French nursery governess or companion in American family; English, Spanish; entire charge of children; good teacher; best references. Mlle. O., 149 West 36th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady of experience, (English and German,) as housekeeper in hotel, sanitarium, or clubhouse; highest references. M., 1,096 3d Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper in a widower's family only; best references. Refinement, Box 324, 1,260 Broadway.

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LADY'S MAID.—French lady's maid; speaks English and German; understands all her duties; experienced traveler. L. M., 223 East 19th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class German lady's maid; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; city reference. E. T., 554 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge of infant from birth; doctor's reference; wages, $25 to $30 per month; best city reference. Present employer's, 34 West 87th St.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; treats massage; terms reasonable; seven years' references. Emmeel, 346 West 59th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Takes butler's place; willing, obliging; best city private family reference; last employers seen; wages, $20. 492 3d Av., near 33d St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; willing to assist; city reference. 213 East 40th St.; ring McEntire's bell.

Miscellaneous.

LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND A COMPETENT person to take charge of elderly lady; good sewer; willing to assist chambermaid. 106 West 73d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly competent as butler and valet; six feet in height; strictly sober; lady can be seen; William, 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—High-class; five years in one place. Lubben, 364 East 72d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man, married, with no incumbrance; five years' best reference from last employer, who can be seen, regarding honesty, sobriety, and capability. J. D., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness; good careful driver; city or country; best of city reference from last employer. J. Nolan, 221 East 40th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, &c.—By Scotch gardener; experienced in forcing fruits, flowers, and vegetables; knowledge of farming and care of stock. Robert Hossack, Westport, Conn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent maid and seamstress; must understand cutting and fitting, and have best references. Apply Wednesday and Thursday, between 9 and 11 A. M., 142 West 57th, St.

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WANTED—A competent nurse for two young children; Protestant preferred. 20 Clifton Place, Jersey City Heights.

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HARDMAN, PECK & CO., Manfrs., 138 Fifth Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DOSCHER, JOHN CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHRISTOPHER DOSCHER late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Holm & Smith, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of February next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1897. MARY DOSCHER, Executrix. HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. au18-1aw6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE H. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City.
f2-1aw6mW

GOULD, JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY GOULD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Lyndhurst, in the Township of Greenburgh, Westchester Co., New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898. Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1897. GEORGE J. GOULD, EDWIN GOULD, HELEN M. GOULD, HOWARD GOULD, Executors. JOHN F. DILLON, Attorney for Executors, 195 Broadway, New York. o20-1aw6mW

HAVEMEYER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, No. 41 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April, next. Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, JENNIE B. H. CAMPBELL, Administrators. EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Attorneys for Administrators, 41 Wall Street, New York City. o13-1aw6mW

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897.
EDWARD N. BOND, Executor.

WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York.
d29-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. WALKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. O'Brien, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, the 31st day of August, 1897.—GEORGE H. WALKER, JR. CHARLES B. WALKER, Administrators. JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Attorney for Administrators, 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City. sept1-1aw6mW

MARQUIS, ROBERT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT M. MARQUIS, late of the City of New York, engineer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 42 West 20th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. HELEN M. MARQUIS, Administratrix. EDWARD B. MERRILL, Attorney for Administratrix.
o13-1aw6mW

MYERS, ALICE E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George Gormley, if living, and if dead, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of said George Gormley, whose names and parts of whose names and whose place or places of residence are unknown and cannot, after diligent inquiry, be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas, John McKenna of the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County of New York, at the City of New York, the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk Surrogate's Court.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Petitioner, 247 Broadway, City. j12-1aw6wW

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance or an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City. d15-1aw6mW

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—EDWARD HIRSH, plaintiff, against JOHN COTTER, Nicholas Cotter, William W. Skiddy and Eleanor M. Skiddy, his wife; The Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; Frank S. Baker, Isaac E. Blake, Oscar Ising, Gilbert O. F. Nicoll, George H. Davis, Carrie K. Brennan, Simon Bier, Shearjashub Bourne, John Breitweiser, J. Hamilton Hunt, and Stephen W. Jones, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons; exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 30, 1897.

REGINALD H. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 206 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants William W. Skiddy and Stephen W. Jones: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 20th, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the said City of New York, in the said County and State of New York, on the same day.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1897.

REGINALD H. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 206 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. d22-1aw6wW&f2

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—HENRY HIRSH, plaintiff, against JOHN COTTER, Nicholas Cotter, William W. Skiddy and Eleanore M. Skiddy, his wife; The Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; Arthur D'Ewes Lynam, Walter A. Clark, Charles D. Smith, Darling R. Beach, Charles C. Niebuhr, Mary W. Steele, Lila Steele, Sophie P. S. Steele, John Trunkett, the name "John" being fictitious, the real name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff; Henry MacCulloch, John Breitweiser, J. Hamilton Hunt, and Stephen W. Jones, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons; exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 30th, 1897.

REGINALD H. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 206 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants William W. Skiddy and Stephen W. Jones: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 20th, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the said City of New York, in the said County and State of New York, on the same day.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1897.

REGINALD H. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 206 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. d22-1aw6wW&f2

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MARY FALKLAND, formerly known as Mary Cary, plaintiff, against ROBERT L. READE, individually and as trustee under the will of Berry Lee Reade, late of New York, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 23d day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the 17th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and Commonwealth of New York, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain messuage and lot and parcel of land in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York fronting on Factory Street, now Waverly Place, and beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of said street, distant forty (40) feet southerly from the present southeasterly corner of Factory and Christopher Streets, running thence easterly and parallel with Christopher Street sixty (60) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Factory Street twenty (20) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Christopher Street sixty (60) feet to Factory Street; thence northerly along the line of Factory Street twenty feet to the place of beginning. And also all that certain piece or parcel of land adjoining the last described piece and parcel, and on the easterly side thereof beginning at the southeasterly corner thereof and running thence northerly along the rear line of the said last-described piece and parcel of land twenty (20) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Christopher Street thirteen (13) feet to land formerly of one Foley; thence southerly along said Foley's land and parallel with Factory Street twenty (20) feet to land of Peter Tobey; thence westerly along said Tobey's line and parallel with Christopher Street thirteen feet to the place of beginning. Subject, however, as to that part of the last-mentioned piece of land lying along and adjoining the said Foley's land, eight feet in breadth the whole length from the northerly to the southerly sides so as to perpetual easement and right of way of the owners of the lots of land adjoining the hereby granted premises on the northerly and southerly sides. Together with the free right of ingress and egress and of way to the said parcel of the second part, its heirs and assigns, in, over, and upon a lane or alley of eight feet in width extending from Christopher Street aforesaid to and over the said part of the said piece of land adjoining Foley's land, and to the southerly boundary of the piece or parcel of land hereby granted or intended so to be, said premises being now known by the street Number 157 Waverly Place. Being the same premises conveyed to Catherine A. Lefferts by William A. Boyd, referee, by deed dated November 9th, 1880, and recorded on the same day in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1580 of Conveyances at Page 359.—Dated New York, January 25, 1898.

A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
R. P. LEE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

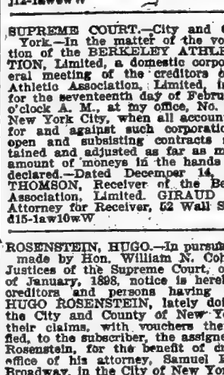

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which said premises are to be sold is $9,825, with interest from January 20th, 1898. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and water rents is $142.45, besides interest and costs of action. A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
ja26-2aw3wW&F&f1.17

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as executors of the last will and testament of Jacob G. Fundis, deceased, and as trustee under said will, plaintiff, against FREDERIC O. KETCHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action bearing date the 25th day of August, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 10th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with all the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of New York and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of West Thirtieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-one (431) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirtieth Street; thence running northerly parallel with Tenth Avenue and through the centre of the party wall thirty-one feet six inches; thence westerly and parallel with Thirtieth Street thirty-one feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue and through the centre of the party wall thirty-one feet six inches to the northerly side of Thirtieth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Thirtieth Street thirty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being known by street No. as 531 West Thirtieth Street.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1898.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

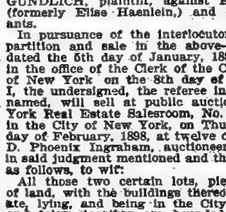

No. 531 West 30th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien for which the above sale is to be made is $6,682.49, with interest from August 25th, 1897.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens is $1,690.22, and interest, and which amount is to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or is to be paid by the referee.—Dated January 18th, 1898.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Referee.
ja19-2aw3wW&S&f10

106TH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New York.—JAMES MURRAY and ROBERT HILL, plaintiffs, against CARL A. LARSSEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 17th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with said One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet, and thence southerly and again parallel with said Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

FRANCIS SPIER, Jr., Referee.
CHAS. S. BLOOMFIELD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale:

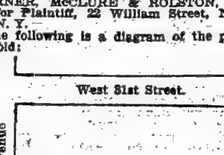

The approximate amount of the plaintiffs' claim is three thousand and fifteen and 50-100 ($3,015.50) dollars and interest from January 12th, 1898; the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents outstanding is about $800 upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. Two five-story and basement three-family flat houses.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898. FRANCIS SPIER, Jr.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Pinson, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PINSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d16-1aw6mW

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHERINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway. d1-1aw6mW&Jp1

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WAVERLY PLACE.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court.—SARAH A. LAWRENCE and MARIE E. DEGRAUW against JOHN B. LEFFERTS, Caroline M. Lefferts, The Department of Buildings of the City of New York, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the 17th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, by Thompson and Pryor, auctioneers, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain messuage and lot and parcel of land in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York fronting on Factory Street, now Waverly Place, and beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of said street, distant forty (40) feet southerly from the present southeasterly corner of Factory and Christopher Streets, running thence easterly and parallel with Christopher Street sixty (60) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Factory Street twenty (20) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Christopher Street sixty (60) feet to Factory Street; thence northerly along the line of Factory Street twenty feet to the place of beginning. And also all that certain piece or parcel of land adjoining the last described piece and parcel, and on the easterly side thereof beginning at the southeasterly corner thereof and running thence northerly along the rear line of the said last-described piece and parcel of land twenty (20) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Christopher Street thirteen (13) feet to land formerly of one Foley; thence southerly along said Foley's land and parallel with Factory Street twenty (20) feet to land of Peter Tobey; thence westerly along said Tobey's line and parallel with Christopher Street thirteen feet to the place of beginning. Subject, however, as to that part of the last-mentioned piece of land lying along and adjoining the said Foley's land, eight feet in breadth the whole length from the northerly to the southerly sides so as to perpetual easement and right of way of the owners of the lots of land adjoining the hereby granted premises on the northerly and southerly sides. Together with the free right of ingress and egress and of way to the said parcel of the second part, its heirs and assigns, in, over, and upon a lane or alley of eight feet in width extending from Christopher Street aforesaid to and over the said part of the said piece of land adjoining Foley's land, and to the southerly boundary of the piece or parcel of land hereby granted or intended so to be, said premises being now known by the street Number 157 Waverly Place. Being the same premises conveyed to Catherine A. Lefferts by William A. Boyd, referee, by deed dated November 9th, 1880, and recorded on the same day in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1580 of Conveyances at Page 359.—Dated New York, January 25, 1898.

A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
R. P. LEE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which said premises are to be sold is $9,825, with interest from January 20th, 1898. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and water rents is $142.45, besides interest and costs of action. A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
ja26-2aw3wW&F&f1.17

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as executors of the last will and testament of Jacob G. Fundis, deceased, and as trustee under said will, plaintiff, against FREDERIC O. KETCHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action bearing date the 25th day of August, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 10th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with all the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of New York and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of West Thirtieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-one (431) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirtieth Street; thence running northerly parallel with Tenth Avenue and through the centre of the party wall thirty-one feet six inches; thence westerly and parallel with Thirtieth Street thirty-one feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue and through the centre of the party wall thirty-one feet six inches to the northerly side of Thirtieth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Thirtieth Street thirty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being known by street No. as 531 West Thirtieth Street.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1898.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

No. 531 West 30th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien for which the above sale is to be made is $6,682.49, with interest from August 25th, 1897.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens is $1,690.22, and interest, and which amount is to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or is to be paid by the referee.—Dated January 18th, 1898.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Referee.
ja19-2aw3wW&S&f10

106TH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New York.—JAMES MURRAY and ROBERT HILL, plaintiffs, against CARL A. LARSSEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 17th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with said One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet, and thence southerly and again parallel with said Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

FRANCIS SPIER, Jr., Referee.
CHAS. S. BLOOMFIELD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the plaintiffs' claim is three thousand and fifteen and 50-100 ($3,015.50) dollars and interest from January 12th, 1898; the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents outstanding is about $800 upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. Two five-story and basement three-family flat houses.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898. FRANCIS SPIER, Jr.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Pinson, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PINSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d16-1aw6mW

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHERINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway. d1-1aw6mW&Jp1

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In pursuance of an order made by Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, on the eighth day of January, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given to ALL THE CREDITORS AND PERSONS having claims against J. J. Ruben, Incorporated, lately doing business at Number 181 Maiden Lane, in the City, County and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said J. J. Ruben, Incorporated, for the benefit of its creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Mandelbaum Bros., attorneys, at Number 178 Pearl Street, in said City, County, and State of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1898.

Dated, New York City, January 10th, 1898.

AMBROSE G. TODD, Assignee.
MANDELBAUM BROS., Attorneys for Assignee, 178 Pearl Street, N. Y. City.
j12-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BERKELEY athletic ASSOCIATION, Limited, a domestic corporation. A general meeting of the creditors of the Berkeley Athletic Association, Limited, is hereby called for the seventeenth day of February, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M., at my office, No. 52 Wall Street, New York City, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts shall be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be; and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated December 14, 1897. DAVID THOMSON, Receiver of the Berkeley Athletic Association, Limited. GIRAUD F. THOMSON, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Wall Street, N. Y. d15-1aw10wW

ROSENSTEIN, HUGO.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the 18th day of January, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HUGO ROSENSTEIN, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Hugo Rosenstein, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, Samuel Fleischman, 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, February 2d, 1898. ISAIAH C. ROSENTHAL, Assignee.
SAMUEL FLEISCHMAN, Attorney for Assignee, 346 Broadway, New York City. f2-1aw6wW

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In pursuance of an order made by Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against James H. Young, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Board of Trade Resolution in Favor of Harbor Improvements Introduced in the Council.

FREE COAL FOR POOR FAMILIES

Annual Appropriation of $25,000 for This Charity Recommended by the Board of Aldermen — Greater City Celebration Favored.

The Municipal Assembly met yesterday and disposed of considerable routine business.

In the absence of President Guggenheimer, engaged at the executive session of the Board of Estimate, Vice President John T. Oakley presided over the Municipal Council. A question as to the intelligence of the body was raised by Councilman J. J. McGarry of Brooklyn, but was not decided.

Councilman Ware of the Fourth District asked the approval of a resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen granting permission to the Columbus Club of Harlem to parade Saturday night. Mr. McGarry objected. He said the police department had jurisdiction in the matter, and no action the Council could take would have any effect.

"I presume this is an intelligent body," he said, "and it ought to act intelligently."

"Nobody doubts the intelligence of the body," retorted Mr. Wise, "but I asks that the resolution be adopted."

It was adopted.

Councilman Foley offered a resolution prepared by the Board of Trade and Transportation, in favor of the deepening and widening of the channel of the harbor of New York. The resolution recommends that the channel be deepened from 32 to 35 feet, and widened to 2,000 feet. It was suggested that a committee be appointed to further the passage of a bill now before Congress. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels.

There was some discussion on the report of the Committee on Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies on the designation of offices in the various public buildings in the Borough of Brooklyn, Richmond, Queens, and the Bronx. Councilman Francisco objected that some of the buildings occupied by the Municipal Courts in Brooklyn were leased, and that the rents paid are too high. The report was referred back to the committee.

A resolution setting aside the old Council Chamber of Brooklyn for the use of the Court of Special Sessions of the Second District was passed after opposition. Mr. McGarry objected on the ground that the public should be consulted as to what disposition should be made of that room. It was understood that the Society of Old Brooklynites had made application for it.

Councilman Doyle said the court had been forced to organize in an anteroom because no quarters had been assigned for it. Councilman Leich clinched the argument with the remark that there was no reason why the court should not have the room and that the Brooklyn City Hall was "only a morgue at present."

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Motion to Fly the Irish Flag on City Hall Discontinenanced.

The Board of Aldermen approved a resolution of the Committee on Docks and Ferries to request the Dock Board to provide an electrical lighting and heating apparatus for the Recreation Pier, on the East River, at a cost not to exceed $35,000.

When the report of the committee was presented Alderman Stewart moved that it be laid over. Alderman Diemer supported Mr. Stewart and protested vehemently that the expenditure favored New York and was unjust to Brooklyn. The motion to lay over was lost and argument was in order on the original resolution. Aldermen Woodward and Goodman opposed the expenditure on the ground that "a certain high official" had been posing as "a shining example of economy" and cutting down necessary expenses. Their protests were of no avail, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 47 to 8.

A like resolution presented to the Board of Aldermen in December was defeated by 13 to 12.

A resolution was adopted that the Legislature be asked to authorize the city to appropriate $25,000 annually to furnish coal free to the poor.

Alderman Harrington introduced a resolution that "the Mayor be directed to display the Irish flag as well as the State and National flags on the City Hall on March 17, commonly known as St. Patrick's Day."

Alderman Woodward asked if there was not a law that prohibited the display of any flags on public buildings except the State and National flags. President Wodda ruled that there was such a law. He was interrupted by Alderman Bridges, who declared that he did not care what the law said.

"It makes no difference in this instance," he said. "Let us pass the resolution and go on record as favoring the display."

The President ruled that the resolution could not be offered, and an appeal taken from his decision sustained him. Mr. Harrington withdrew his motion, despite the protest of Mr. Bridges, who insisted that he had a right to have his vote on the matter recorded.

Alderman Muh then introduced the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to act with a citizens' committee, already organized, in arranging for a celebration of "that great and important event, the union of several counties and parts of counties in one great city, known as Greater New York."

President Woods appointed Aldermen Muh, Burrell, Dooley, Vaughan, and Goodman as such committee.

Alderman Glick, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, said yesterday that the committee was considering the feasibility of constructing the Aldermanic rules so that the board may, when its members prefer, go into session as a Committee of the Whole and exclude reporters and clear the galleries. The charter provides that the two houses of the Municipal Assembly shall sit with open doors, but it is thought that there is a way of getting around this provision, and the opinion of the Corporation Counsel is being taken in regard thereto. Alderman Glick frankly acknowledged that the members resented newspaper criticism of individual members of the board.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

G. H. Leavitt on the School Board of Queens—Salaries Readjusted.

G. Howland Leavitt of Flushing was yesterday appointed to the School Board of Queens and sworn in by Mayor Van Wyck. Joseph Liebertz of the Bronx, appointed Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning by Commissioner McCartney, also took the oath of office.

Controller Coler made public these appointments and readjustments of salaries.

Controller's Office.—Edgar J. Levey, Assistant Deputy Controller, $3,000; E. O'H. Jervois, general clerk, $2,000; I. S. Barrett, general bookkeeper, $4,500; Joseph Hasg, first assistant bookkeeper, $3,600; George P. Williams, second assistant bookkeeper, $3,000; James J. Sullivan, stock and bond clerk, $4,000; Eugene E. McLean, engineer, $4,000; Michael J. McCoy, keeper of record room, $1,500; John J. Koehler, clerk, $1,500.

Auditing Bureau.—John F. Gouldsbury, first auditor of accounts, $5,000; James L. Raymond, examiner of coupons, $2,200; Arthur L. Brigham, examiner of claims, $2,000; John H. Timmerman, city paymaster, $5,000.

Bureau for the Collection of Taxes.—John J. McDonough, deputy tax receiver in Manhattan, $3,750; Ira B. Betts, cashier, $2,400; Isaac Evans, adjustment clerk, $1,900.

Miscellaneous.—William F. Baker, private secretary, $3,000; Harry A. York, deputy auditor, Borough of Manhattan, $2,500; Daniel H. Phillips, deputy auditor, Borough of Brooklyn, $3,000.

The salaries of the First Auditor and Paymaster have been increased $1,000 a year each. Controller Fitch paid his secretary $1,600 a year. Mr. Coler has appointed a new man at $3,000 a year. General Bookkeeper Barrett's pay is raised $500 a year, and the Assistant Deputy Controller gets an increase from $5,250 to $6,000.

These appointments were announced in the Park and Dock Departments:

Park Department.—Alvin Boody, Deputy Commissioner, $3,500; John De Wolf, landscape architect, $3,500; Francis X. Kerrigan, chief clerk and paymaster, $2,500.

Dock Department.—George E. Weller, private secretary to the President, $1,500; William O'B. Widdit, Dock Superintendent, (temporary,) $3,000; Peter Wooley, Dock Master, (temporary,) $1,500; John R. Powers, Dock Master, (temporary,) $1,500; Patrick Hennessey, Dock Master, (temporary,) $1,500; John J. White, Dock Master, (temporary,) $1,500; William Tait, Dock Master, (temporary,) $1,500; Edward J. Kennedy, Dock Master, (temporary,) $1,500; William T. Hall, engineman, per hour, 35 cents.

William Tait was an Alderman in this city until Jan. 1.

Eighty park laborers have been removed and twelve new men have been appointed. Justice Neu of the Brooklyn Municipal Court has removed the Assistant Clerk, T. R. Goodwin, and appointed James A. Dunne in his place.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

$100,000 Allowed to Meet a Deficiency in the Snow Clearing Account.

The Board of Estimate was in executive session yesterday in the Mayor's private office for nearly six hours. At 5:30 o'clock P. M. there was a brief open session. To meet a deficiency in the snow-cleaning account $100,000 was allowed to the Street Cleaning Department. No other appropriations were announced. This resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Boards of Education of the former Cities of Brooklyn and New York be and hereby are requested to submit to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment statements in detail of the liabilities on all appropriation accounts incurred during the month of January, 1898."

The resolution means that the Board of Estimate has adopted Controller Coler's view of the Board of Education budget. Mr. Coler said, when the budget was first presented, that they could only consider the expenses for January. Mayor Van Wyck disagreed with him, and insisted on the presentation of the entire budget.

The Mayor, when asked yesterday if the resolution had any significance, in view of the reports that he purposed making a change in the personnel of the Board of Education, said the resolution meant just what it said—no more, no less.

BANK COMMISSION MEETING.

Institutions Designated for the City's Deposits During the Next Quarter.

The Bank Commission, composed of the Mayor, Controller, and City Chamberlain, met in the Mayor's office yesterday and designated these institutions to have the city deposits during the next three months.

BANKS IN MANHATTAN BOROUGH.—Bank of America, Bank of the State of New York, Bowery Bank, Central National Bank, Chase National Bank, Chatham National Bank, Continental National Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, East River National Bank, Eleventh Ward Bank, First National Bank, Fourth National Bank, Gallatin National Bank, Garfield National Bank, Germania Bank, Hanover National Bank, Importers and Traders' National Bank, Liberty National Bank, Mechanics' National Bank, Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Merchants' Exchange National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, National Bank of North America, National Bank of the Republic, National Broadway Bank, National Citizens' Bank, National Park Bank, National City Bank, National Shoe and Leather Bank, National Union Bank, New York County National Bank, New York National Exchange Bank, New York Produce Exchange Bank, Ninth National Bank, Oriental Bank, Phenix National Bank, Seaboard National Bank, Seventh National Bank, Tradesmen's National Bank, Western National Bank, West Side Bank.

TRUST COMPANIES IN MANHATTAN.—Atlantic Trust Company, Colonial Trust Company, Continental Trust Company, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Knickerbocker Trust Company, Manhattan Trust Company, Mercantile Trust Company, Metropolitan Trust Company, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York Security and Trust Company, Real Estate Trust Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Washington Trust Company, Central Trust Company.

BANKS IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.—Bedford Bank, Broadway Bank, Brooklyn Bank, First National Bank, Fifth Avenue Bank, Fulton Bank, Hamilton Bank, Kings County Bank, Manufacturers' National Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Nassau National Bank, National City Bank, North Side Bank, People's Bank, Schermerhorn Bank, Seventeenth Ward Bank, Sprague National Bank, Twenty-sixth Ward Bank, and Union Bank.

TRUST COMPANIES IN BROOKLYN BOROUGH.—Brooklyn Trust Company, Franklin Trust Company, Hamilton Trust Company, Kings County Trust Company, Long Island Loan and Trust Company, Manufacturers' Trust Company, Nassau Trust Company, People's Trust Company.

BANKS IN THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS.—Far Rockaway Bank, Flushing Bank, Bank of Jamaica, Queens County Bank.

BANK IN THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.—The Bank of Staten Island.

NEW COURTS OPENED.

City and Municipal Justices Take Their Seats in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond Boroughs.

The new Court of Sessions in Brooklyn organized yesterday in the old Common Council Chamber. Justices John Courtney, Howard J. Forker and J. R. Devenny of Brooklyn, John Fleming of Queens, and Thomas W. Fitzgerald of Richmond were in attendance. Justice Forker was elected Chairman and Justice Devenny Secretary. It was decided to meet in Brooklyn on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; in Queens on Tuesdays, and in Richmond on Thursdays. On Saturday urgency business may be transacted in Brooklyn. Each of the Justices will preside for two weeks in rotation.

In the Borough of Queens City Justice Matthew J. Smith opened his court in the old Hedges Court Building, at Sixth Street and East Avenue, Long Island City, while Municipal Justice Thomas C. Kadien began his session in the Surrogate's office in the Queens County Court House, also in Long Island City. Justice Conorton began his duties at Flushing. Justice McLoughlin held court in Jamaica, and Justice Monteverde sat at Newtown.

Three new Justices, both city and municipal, began their official life in the Borough of Richmond. Staten Island is divided into districts, the First at New Brighton, where most of the borough offices are located, and the Second in Stapleton, where Police Headquarters are situated. City Justice Croak and Municipal Justice John J. Kenny presided in the First District, and City Justice Nathaniel Marsh and Municipal Justice Albert Reynaud in Stapleton.

A WOMAN RAIDS A POOLROOM.

Believing Her Son Was Being Led Astray, Mrs. Willis Wrecked the Place with Stones.

A Flatbush poolroom was raided and cleaned out by an indignant mother on Saturday night, and the raider was arraigned in the Grant Street Court on Monday. The poolroom is conducted by Harry B. Coyne at 23 Adams Place, Windsor Terrace. Since the place was opened, last Fall, Windsor Terrace mothers have noticed that their young sons were spending much more of their time away from home than had been customary in that quiet neighborhood.

On Saturday night Mrs. Mary E. Willis's son arrived home at a late hour and without his hat. Mrs. Willis, who is a woman of decision, demanded an explanation. The youth tried to change the subject, but failed, and finally admitted that he had been in the poolroom, and that somebody had hidden his hat to make him stay longer. Mrs. Willis made a few remarks which her son will remember for several years, and then marched out of the house and descended on Coyne.

She burst into the poolroom like a whirlwind, and for about five minutes Coyne listened to a torrent of eloquence such as he had never heard before. One or two futile attempts at interruption convinced him that debate was not his forte, and for the rest of the time he could only wave his hands apologetically and stutter. Then Mrs. Willis, having reached an impressive peroration, left the room. Coyne and the cowering players were just beginning to breathe easily once more when something came smashing through the window, and shattered glass flew in every direction. Another and another came, and four big lights were smashed and the place left in darkness. Then the avenger went calmly home.

When Coyne recovered from the shock he swore out a warrant. The case was set down for Feb. 7. Mrs. Willis says that the engines of destruction used by her were stones and a water pitcher.

Forged Checks in Circulation.

Two checks for $125 each to which his name had been forged were returned to City Paymaster John H. Timmerman yesterday by the Importers and Traders' National Bank, upon which they had been drawn. The bank received the checks from the Garfield National Bank, which had taken them as deposits in the ordinary course of business. Mr. Timmerman informed the police that a number of these checks are being uttered about town, and furnished a clue, which it is believed will be helpful in bringing the forgers to book.

Especially in serious cases of cold, or in the absence of the doctor, you want a medicine which you know is right. That's JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

SCHOOL BOARD ORGANIZES

Commissioners for Manhattan and Bronx Re-elect Mr. Hubbell and Old Officers Temporarily.

BUILDER MAHONEY'S DILEMMA

If Held to His Contract, He Will Be Ruined, It Is Said, by a Clerk's Blunder in Drawing an Estimate—Case to be Considered.

The Board of Education of the City of New York ceased to exist at midnight of Monday night. Its members met yesterday as the School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and effected an organization to continue until Feb. 9, when a permanent organization will be effected under the statute. On the record the proceedings appear as purely formal. As a matter of fact, they were rather informal, members being apparently disposed to take a humorous view of the interregnum they had met to provide against. "Interregnum" and "hiatus" were more frequently used than any other two words.

Seventeen of the twenty-one members of the board were present. Commissioner Jacob W. Mack was called to the chair, and on motion of Commissioner Agar, Charles Bulkley Hubbell was elected President, "to serve until the statute authorizes the board to appoint a permanent President." Every Commissioner voted for Mr. Hubbell except the nominee himself, who cast a blank ballot. Mr. Hubbell was escorted to the President's chair in due form, amid general laughter from the Commissioners and the score of teachers, most of them women, who had braved the snow and constituted the audience outside the railing. The laughter was renewed when Mr. Hubbell dryly remarked that he had no doubt the process of electing him President had become monotonous, this being the third time, and that he certainly would not inflict a speech of thanks on his fellows.

Arthur McMullin, for Secretary, and R. H. Cook, for Assistant Secretary, were elected unanimously, both "for the interregnum."

Commissioner Joseph J. Little moved that the salaries of the President and the two Secretaries during the hiatus be at the rate as previously fixed. The President put the resolution only so far as it applied to the Secretaries, and it was adopted amid more laughter.

After a long and somewhat complicated discussion the old rules of order and such of the by laws as do not conflict with the new charter were adopted for use during the interregnum.

Several Commissioners insisted that the salary schedule of last July, which Commissioner Henry W. Taft described as "having been improvidently forced upon this board," should be excepted from the by laws, not because the exception would have any legal effect, but because they objected to having the board in any manner appear to indorse that schedule. The schedule was, therefore, excepted.

The old committees were temporarily continued.

Commissioner Little called attention to the curious case of a contractor named Mahoney. He has been given the contract to build the new schoolhouse on One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, his bid being the lowest by $17,000. He gave the required bond of $8,000. The Board of Education has sent in an application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for $235,000 of bonds to pay for the building. Mahoney has discovered that in making the estimates one of his clerks in calculating the cost of brick had misplaced a decimal so that the cost appeared to be $1,700, instead of $17,000, which it really was. This makes a difference of $15,300, and means ruin to him if he is held to the contract made on his bid. Commissioner Little said Mr. Mahoney has done much faithful work for the board, has been made ill by his trouble, and is entitled to consideration.

A resolution was adopted asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to delay action on the application for bonds until the Central Board of Education can act.

There was much vague talk of a possible bomb shell to appear in some undefined shape from the Mayor during the proceedings, but it did not arrive.

Queens Borough Education Board.

The Board of Education recently appointed by Mayor Van Wyck for Queens Borough met yesterday at the Borough Hall in Long Island City and effected temporary organization. William J. Wainwright of Hempstead was chosen President, and S. De Hass Simonson of Newton Secretary. It is thought this organization will later be made permanent. No business was transacted by the board.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Protest Against a Multiplied Duty on Imported Long Carbon Sticks for Electric Lighting.

A protest was heard by the Customs Board of Classification yesterday which involved a question of great importance to importers and users of electric light carbons. The protest was filed in the name of R. F. Downing & Co., Custom House brokers, but several importing houses were interested in it, including Schiff, Jordan & Co., Machado & Roller, Hugo Reisinger, and others. These importers of electric light carbons declared that the local Appraiser's interpretation of the provision of the new tariff law relating to imported carbon sticks practically prohibited such importations.

The law imposes a duty of 90 cents a hundred pieces of electric light carbons. The importers, in order to make that duty easier to bear, have adopted the practice of importing their carbons in long sticks and cutting them up for use in this country. Appraiser Wakeman has deemed it to be his duty to count each one of these imported long sticks as three electric light carbons, and has assessed duty accordingly, thereby making the tariff on the goods just three times as much as the importers think it ought to be. The contention was made that each stick should be counted as one piece or else the imported carbons should be admitted at a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the clause of the new tariff act providing for the importation of manufactures of carbon as a mineral substance. Decision in this case will be reserved for a few days, the Government desiring further time to look into it.

Considerable time was devoted by the board yesterday afternoon to the hearing of a protest against the assessment of a duty of $3 a ton on a particular brand of asphalium mastic imported by Gabriel & Co. of this city. The local customs authorities hold that the mastic is dutiable at the figure assessed under the head of manufactures of asphalt and bitumen. Mr. Gabriel took the stand and declared that his importation differed widely from the pure asphalt. It was, in fact, a compound of which ground lime rock formed about 87 per cent. and bitumen about 13 per cent. The mastic was used for flooring and sidewalks but not for street paving. The importers claimed that it should be admitted at a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem. Decision was reserved.

STRIKE IN A SHOE FACTORY.

Police Protection Was Necessary for Thomas & Co.

The strike among the 250 employes of Thomas & Co.'s shoe factory, at South Fifth and Hewes Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday at one time threatened to become serious. There are about 500 employes, and it was necessary to have police protection there yesterday. The strikers object to having a man named Ward among them, because, as they allege, he is a "scab." The Superintendent, Charles Turner, was appealed to on Monday to discharge Ward, and upon his refusal the men struck.

A committee appointed by the strikers to settle the trouble with the firm met with no success yesterday afternoon. It is now said that unless the strike is soon settled some of the other employes might be called out.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

B. Altman & Co.

Have received Spring assortments of their 2-Clasp

$1.00

Ladies' Pique, Embroidered WALKING GLOVES,

white, black and popular colors.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE REV. A. H. WYATT RESIGNS.

Pastor of a Brooklyn Church Thinks He Can Do Better Elsewhere.

The resignation of the Rev. A. H. Wyatt as pastor of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in South Second Street, near Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, has been presented to the official board of the church. Mr. Wyatt was appointed to the pastorate by the New York East Conference in April last, and it was the general belief that he was satisfied with his charge.

"It is not true," said the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, "that there is any trouble between my congregation and myself. The Eastern District of Brooklyn is not what it was fifteen or sixteen years ago, when I was in charge of the same church. I much regret resigning, but I feel I can do better somewhere else. My resignation will not take effect until the next conference meets in the early part of April."

The church was formerly one of the most prosperous in Williamsburg.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONSTRUCTION OF WILL.—Joseph Warren Tompkins, who died in 1874, leaving a wife, a son, Jotham, and a daughter, Marian, by the fourth and fifth clauses of his will directed his executors to sell certain real estate and personal property in Westchester County and to invest and dispose of the net proceeds "as hereinafter directed as to the residue of my estate, or the proceeds thereof." By the sixth clause he gave to his executors a house and lot at 15 Wall Street, in this city, with power to receive the rents during the lives of the wife and son, upon the trust to pay the same during that period in equal shares to the wife, son, and daughter, or the "lawful issue or descendants" of the son or daughter, if either should die before the wife, "such descendant receiving the share of their parent," and at the decease of the wife and son the executors were to "deliver up to my said children or their descendants the said house and lot, which is then to belong to them in fee." Power was given to the executors to sell, under direction of the court, at any time during the lives of the son and wife, or to the one living longest, the proceeds to be invested and the income paid in equal shares to the wife, son, and daughter, the principal to be equally divided between the son and daughter, "or their lawful descendants." Mrs. Tompkins died before the daughter, who, dying unmarried, devised any interest she had in her father's estate to Emil B. Morel. The latter subsequently died, leaving all his property to his wife, Stephanie Morel. The Court of Appeals has modified the decision of the Second Appellate Division, given by Justice Cullen, holding, in an opinion by Judge Bartlett, that the words, "or their lawful descendants," referred to the death of the son or daughter in the lifetime of the testator; that that clause created a valid trust in the proceeds of the sale of the house and lot, terminable on the death of the son. The beneficiaries, it was held, took the income as tenants in common, and, at the testator's death, the remainders vested in the son and daughter absolutely, subject to the execution of the trust. All the residuary interest which the daughter had in the principal of her father's estate at the time of her decease passed, the Court says, under her will to Mr. Morel, and, under his will, to Mrs. Morel. But as the daughter took her interest in the income as tenant in common, that interest after her death was undisposed of by her father's will and did not go to the survivor, but passed by the statute (1 R. S., 726, Sec. 40) to the person "presumptively entitled to the next eventual estate," that is, to Morel, her devisee, and on his death to his devisee. On the death of the son one-half the estate goes to Mrs. Morel and the other half to the representative or assign of the son.

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INSOLVENT LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—An action in equity was brought by Joshua L. Baily and others, as judgment creditors of Robert and Albert Weis, with executions returned unsatisfied, against Lewis N. Hornthal and others, to reach a specific fund in Hornthal's hands, upon the theory that as against them he had no right to that fund, because he received it from the judgment debtors virtually as a gift when they were insolvent. Albert and Robert Weis, in 1891, were general partners in Galveston, Texas, with Hornthal of this city as special partner, contributing $50,000. In November, 1891, the firm failed, with a deficiency of over $200,000. At the time of the failure Hornthal was preferred in a trust deed by the general partners, for the benefit of certain creditors, with the remainder of his capital contribution, amounting, with interest, to about $28,500. The Court of Appeals has affirmed judgment of the General Term of the Supreme Court of the First Department, which affirmed a judgment of the Special Term in favor of the plaintiff. The court holds, in an opinion by Judge Vann, that the doctrine that a partner who retires from an insolvent firm and withdraws from it a sum of money as his share of the contributed capital, is defrauding the creditors of the firm, applies with the same force to a limited as to a general partnership.

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ORDER OF ARREST FOR SLANDER.—Eben B. Crandall secured an order for the arrest of Julius Jacob, in an action for $5,000 damages for alleged slander, which consisted in the defendant having stated, with other defamatory words, "You cheated Swayne, but you ain't going to cheat me." The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, has affirmed an order denying defendant's motion to vacate the order of arrest. The Court holds that where the right to an order of arrest depends upon the nature of the action, the affidavits used to procure the order must not only say what the cause of action is, but must also show that it exists, is sufficiently complied with where both the verified complaint in the action for slander and the affidavit of the plaintiff each positively allege the utterance of the defamatory language set out in the first cause of action, in the presence of various persons, and this statement is corroborated by an affidavit of a third person. A motion to vacate the order of arrest in such a case, based solely upon the papers upon which the order was granted, was held to be properly denied.

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LAW OF THE ROAD.—An action was brought by James H. Crabtree in the County Court of Kings County against William C. Otterson for damages for injuries received by him while driving on Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, through a collision between Otterson's coupé and his wagon. The coupé was proceeding slowly on the right-hand side of the road, toward Coney Island. The driver, intending to return, began to turn his wagon to the left, out into the roadway, when it was run into by the plaintiff, who was speeding his horse down the road in the same direction that the coupé was going. The plaintiff's wagon was upset by the collision of the vehicles, and he was thrown out and received serious injuries. The Second Appellate Division has reversed judgment secured by plaintiff upon the trial, holding, by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that a person driving upon a public highway who desires to change the course which he is pursuing is only bound to use reasonable precautions not to embarrass the movements of a following and overtaking vehicle, which is attempting to pass him; and it was therefore erroneous for the Court in this case to charge the jury, as matter of law, that the driver of the vehicle in advance was bound to "see to it" that he changed his course in such a way that he would not come into collision with the vehicle following him.

B. Altman & Co.

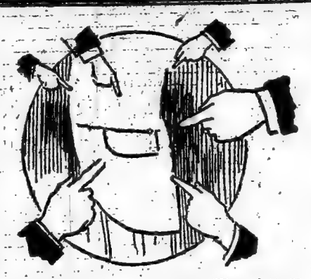

"Killed by over-affection" will be the epitaph of one of the best coats ever made—the English walking-coat.

And here, English walking-coat suits are now $15 instead of $18 and $20; $18 instead of $23 and $25.

Single and double-breasted sack suits, Frieze ulsters, trousers, bicycle suits and cork-sole shoes are in a like condition.

If Jack Frost really means business, we do. Old and new fashioned ulsters; $22 to $32—and that old stand-by Frieze at $15—was $18 and $20.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BALENSI TELLS HIS STORY

The Prisoner Denies that He Left France Because of the Lebaudy Exposure.

DIAMONDS PUT IN EVIDENCE

A Tray Containing $3,000 Worth of the Stones Brought Into Court by a Pawnbroker—W. E. Marcus Tells of Balensi's Dealings.

Louis Alfred Balensi, who is charged in Paris with having swindled the late Max Lebaudy out of millions of francs, and who was indicted in this city, under the name of William A. Bellwood, for swindling Marcus & Co., the Union Square jewelers, out of $6,000 worth of diamonds, was called to the stand to testify in his own defense, before Judge Newburger, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. The defendant is a good talker and a clever witness.

He testified that he was forty-four years old and had spent almost all his life in Paris. He said he had received a thorough education when a boy, and had been able to speak English for twenty years. He stated that in France he was "an owner, trainer, and gentleman rider."

The witness said he had changed his name two months before coming to America, for no reason in particular. On the strength of his admission that his real name was Balensi, Assistant District Attorney Osborne moved that the name in the indictment be changed from Bellwood to Balensi, which was done.

In speaking of his Paris life the witness said he had lost a great deal of money there, and it was on that account he left. He spent several weeks in Continental cities, he said, and then sailed for America.

"Isn't it a fact that you left France and changed your name immediately after the Lebaudy exposure?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes," replied Balensi, "but not in consequence of that."

"How much money did you have when you left Paris?"

"Ten thousand dollars."

"Would you rather be known by the name of Bellwood or by your real name?"

"As you choose," said the witness, with a wave of his hand.

Balensi said on his first trip to this country he remained in this city from March 13 to May 23. He then went to Europe and then came here, returning to Paris later, where he got money at his home. Again he went to Paris, where he left his wife, and upon his last trip he went to Philadelphia and engaged in business.

Balensi claims that he paid Marcus & Co. $1,600 on account before taking the diamonds, and this the prosecution admits. He testified that he had made arrangements to pay the firm $2,000 more on Aug. 10, and to give his notes for the balance. He said his arrest on July 17 prevented him from doing this. He admitted that he had pawned some of the diamonds, but he said he believed he had a perfect right to do so, as he had purchased them and they belonged to him, although he had not paid for them in full.

David McAleenan, a pawnbroker, and a witness in the case, appeared in court with a tray of diamonds worth $3,000. He testified that Balensi had pawned them with him. William E. Marcus identified the diamonds as belonging to his firm.

Mr. Marcus said he had given Balensi a necklace worth $5,750, and that at that time the latter had jewelry belonging to the firm valued at $13,000 more. Balensi had never given a receipt for the jewels. He always offered his notes for the jewels, and Mr. Marcus said he thought Balensi's word as safe as his notes.

The witness said he had been introduced to Balensi by a Mr. Kallenberg. He admitted having been very friendly with Balensi. He said that at a dinner he and Balensi had agreed to go to Europe together to get some diamonds for the diamond wedding of some of the prisoner's friends in Philadelphia. Balensi had told him he thought he could sell about $70,000 worth.

Balensi's past life, Mr. Davis said, would doubtless be more thoroughly gone into today. If Balensi is acquitted here he will be immediately rearrested on the charges against him in Paris.

PERIODICALS CONSOLIDATE.

Judge, Leslie's, and Demorest's Now Under One Corporation.

From papers filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, it was learned that Judge, Leslie's Weekly, and Demorest's Family Magazine have been consolidated. These publications will hereafter be issued by a new corporation, known as the Arkell Publishing Company, of which W. J. Arkell is President. The place of publication will continue at the Judge Building, 110 Fifth Avenue. The new company has $1,000,000 of capital stock and $500,000 of bonds, with which the existing stock and bonds of the three different publications have all been taken up.

The purpose of the consolidation is to bring together under one head three publications, and the book publishing business connected therewith, and also to provide for the issuance of an English edition of Judge, the publication of which has been arranged for with a London house.

Victor Gillam of Judge's staff will be in charge of the foreign cartoon department in London, to which city he will remove before the beginning of the new publication, early next Fall.

Mayor McKisson of Cleveland.

Mayor R. E. McKisson of Cleveland, Ohio, has written to The Hartford (Conn.) Times, correcting some stories published in connection with the recent election of United States Senator from Ohio. "I have never declared for free silver," he says, "at any time or place to any body of men or to any person. I have always adhered strictly to the principles of the Republican Party and propose to continue on that line. The only position that we have taken here is one against Hannaism, boodleism, and bossism. The contest at Columbus was one between members of a party and not between different parties. We hope that Mr. Hanna is satisfied with his purchase, but I can assure you the people are not."

W. L. Douglas $3.50 SHOE FOR MEN

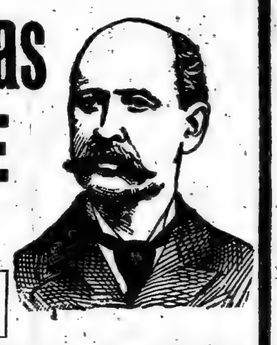

BEST IN THE WORLD

is suitable for all classes of business and professional men.

Workingmen can wear them with economy, and dress their feet as genteelly as the merchant or banker, as one pair of W. L. Douglas shoes will wear as long as two of cheaper goods.

We could not make over 1,000,000 permanent wearers unless our shoes were as good as we claim.

THE BLACK VICI-KID

shown in our cut is made on our New Cadet Toe, and is as soft and pliable as cloth, and very suitable for winter wear. It takes and keeps an elegant polish, and holds its shape as long as worn. Kid-lined, and fast-color hooks and eyelets. We have 155 styles, and widths from A to EE, made in Patent Calf, Calf, French Enamel, Box Calf, Russia Storm Calf, etc.

Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Our stores are located at

NEW YORK—1211 Broadway, 1343 Broadway, 264 W. 125th St., 974 3d Ave., 2210 3d Ave., 345 8th Ave., 114 Fulton St.
BROOKLYN—708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 431 Fulton St., 494 5th Ave.
JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Ave.

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

MATE LOST AT SEA.

Relieved from Duty by Capt. McIntosh, He Was Not Seen Afterward.

Capt. McIntosh of the Ward Line steamship Vigilancia reported on his vessel's arrival yesterday morning from Havana the loss of Second Officer Tobias Torreson. Capt. McIntosh said that he went on to the bridge at 10 o'clock Saturday morning and relieved Mr. Torreson, who left the bridge and started for the main deck. The vessel was laboring heavily, and it is assumed that the mate lost his balance and was thrown over the rail. No one saw him after he left the bridge.

Torreson was fifty-five years old. He lived at 238 Sackett Street, Brooklyn. He leaves a widow and children.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S
THEATRE. B'way & 30th. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, & $2. Evenings, 8:15; Matinées at 2
Every evening this week, Wycherly's famous comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL.
Miss REHAN as PEGGY.
Previous to which a comedy in one act by Pailleron, entitled
Subtleties of Jealousy. Miss Rehan as Nell.
MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY.

PLEASURE PALACE
CONTINUOUS Performances, 1:30 to 11; 25c., 50c. | 58th and 3d Av.
LYDIA YEAMANS TITUS, LILLIAN BURKHART, AL. LEECH & 3 ROSEBUDS, SMITH & CAMPBELL, BOGERT & O'BRIEN, COL. SHULTZ'S TRAINED DOGS, McPHEE & HILL, Lavender & Thompson, Hall & Staley, Nellie Burt, Sutton & Jones, Lee Ingham, others. Afts., 15c., 25c

PROCTOR'S
High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c. 50c.
MAURICE BARRYMORE in "A Man of the World"; M. Rudinoff, Great French Entertainer; Clifford and Huth, Comedy; Living Pictures; The Dowlings; Comedy; 40 other stars.

EDEN MUSEE
Extra Attractions
THE WORLD IN WAX.
New To-day Execution of Criminals by Elephants in India. Hungarian Band Concerts Aft. & Eve.
CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits New Views hourly, including
THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY
At 3 and 9 P. M.

LYCEUM
4th Ave. & 23d St...Begins 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat'y, 2.
INSTANT SUCCESS OF
The 5-act domestic drama by R. C. Carton,
THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.
*** Special Matinée next Tuesday of The Princess and the Butterfly, with James K. Hackett.

AMERICAN
42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147—38. Castle Sq. Opera Co.
"Sustained reputation of company."—Tribune.
PAUL JONES
Evg. 8:15; 25c., 50c. 75c. Mats. Wed. 25c. Sat. 25c., 50c
Feb'y 7th, Souvenir (50th) perf. In prepr. Martha.

5TH AVE.
THEATRE, B'way & 28th St.
FANNY DAVENPORT,
Supported by Melbourne MacDowell.
To-night, JOAN; Thurs. & Sat. Mat., FEDORA. Next week, MODJESKA, supported by Joseph Haworth. First week, MARY STUART

BIJOU,
B'way & 30th. Evgs. 8:15. | MATINEE TO-DAY.
UNENDING BRIGHTNESS.
MAY IRWIN IN THE SWELLS MISS FITZWELL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th St. & Irving Pl.
A CONTINUOUS TRIUMPH.
"THE WHITE HEATHER."
Mat. To-day & Sat., at 2. Eve., 8:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
B'way & 40th St.
MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY.
The Conquerors
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.

WALLACK'S
Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
Last 2 Weeks Edward E. Rice's Production.
The Girl from Paris.

GARRICK THEATRE.
35th St., near B'way.
Matinées To-day and Sat.
MAUDE ADAMS
THE LITTLE MINISTER.
Evenings, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.

KNICKERBOCKER.
B'way cor. 38th St.
EVGS., 8:30.
WM. H. CRANE
In His New Romantic Comedy,
SAT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; west to southwest winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,497. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.03⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅞c; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday continued consideration of the Hawaiian annexation treaty. Senator White gave the second installment of his speech against the treaty. He will have more to say today. In the House there was a discussion of the defenses of New York Harbor brought out by items in the Fortifications bill. The House passed the District of Columbia Appropriation bill.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—St. Petersburg advices are to the effect that England was opposed by France and Germany as well as Russia in her demands for the opening of Talien-wan, and that it is now a question of an open conflict with Russia. Bulgaria demands of Turkey that the oppression at Uskub shall cease, and that the troops in that vicinity shall be withdrawn. The Czar insists on the appointment of Prince George of Greece as Governor General of Crete. Zola and the Aurore have asked to have Gen. Billot, the French Minister of War, summoned to the author's trial. Earthquake shocks were felt at Balikesr and Brusa, Asia Minor. Gen. Lockhart has decided to stay in India and endeavor to retrieve the disaster to the Fourth Brigade.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Archbishop Kain will serve as a Vice President of the meeting called to greet Gen. Booth on his arrival in St. Louis.

Four men were scalded by the explosion of a tug boiler in Jersey City. The tug took fire and sank, involving a loss of $30,000. None of the men will die.

H. C. Frick, who is in Paris, has purchased a painting by Dagnan-Bouveret for $100,000. It will be presented to the Carnegie Art Library in Pittsburg.

It is estimated that over twenty-one lives were lost, thirty vessels wrecked, and property damaged to the extent of $2,000,000 by the great storm in New England. Boston's damage is estimated at $1,428,000.

Miss Lucy Taylor, while ill, leaped from a window in Washington in spite of her parents' efforts to hold her, and ran through the streets. Her father attempted to hang himself in her absence. Both will recover.

The importation of every kind of American fresh fruit, on sanitary grounds, has been prohibited in Germany by a decree which goes into effect immediately. Ambassador White has remonstrated against this evident violation of the treaty

Reports from the North Atlantic fleet say that a few days ago the monitor Terror ran aground, but got off quickly. A few hours later the Iowa stuck fast and it took the united efforts of the New York and Montgomery to pull her off.

William J. Quinlan, Jr., for many years the trusted cashier of the Chemical Bank, confessed to President Williams on Sunday that he had loaned $393,000 of the bank's money to two customers of the bank, Francis C. Grable and John S. Silver, on security of doubtful character. On Monday he offered his resignation, and it was accepted. The bank will charge whatever it loses through the loans to "profit and loss."

Page 2.

The jury in the case of Louis Alfred Balensi disagreed and was discharged. The prisoner was taken back to the Tombs.

The Spanish military operations in Cuba continue paralyzed at this season, which is the most favorable for movements. The Spaniards have suffered heavy losses in the field.

Adolph Kelleman, owner of the Consolidated Banking Exchange Company, in East New York, a private institution, has disappeared and his brother was arrested. About $12,000 was on deposit owned by small foreign depositors.

It was colder yesterday morning than at any previous time this season. The Postal Telegraph Company rushed repairs, and got a wire through to Boston by 3 P. M. Much work was done toward removing the snow from the city's streets.

Page 3.

The Quartermaster General of the Army, George H. Weeks, will retire from active service to-day, and be succeeded by Col. Marshall I. Ludington.

It is said that Gov. Black is willing to give Gen. McLewee a chance to finish his twenty-five years of service in the National Guard if he can do so properly.

Gen. Merriam has assigned Major Rucker, Fourth Cavalry, to command the Klondike relief expedition, and to take temporary station at Dyea, where 12,000 complete rations will be sent him.

The Executive Committee and some State Vice Presidents of the Sound Money League, organized in Chicago, met in Washington. The sentiment of the meeting was not in favor of a consolidation with the Indianapolis movement.

It is intimated by Republican leaders in the House that there will be no attempt this session to pass a currency bill. On account of the situation in the Senate it is held by some of the Representatives that it would be foolish to undertake financial legislation at this time.

Senator Ford admitted yesterday that he was drawing up a new primary bill based upon all measures on the subject hitherto introduced. It is believed that the new plan is the outcome of an agreement reached between Mr. Platt and Gov. Black. Another and very brief primary bill will be introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Brennan.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff presided in the Senate at Albany yesterday, and was attacked by Senator McCarren for protesting, at his recent dinner to the Republican representatives of Kings against the removals from office made by Mayor Van Wyck. The Finance Committee's canal investigation measure was tabled to await the presentation of the Assembly bill on the same subject.

Page 4.

The Poultry Show at the Garden attracted a larger number of visitors than on the opening day.

Edward J. Ratcliffe was taken before Recorder Goff and his bail on the charge of perjury was fixed at $2,000. District Attorney Gardiner is considering the dismissal of the indictment.

The trial of the boy, Clarence Doyle, for the killing of Amos Haviland ended at Trenton, N. J., yesterday in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, coupled with a strong recommendation for mercy.

At the meeting of the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church last night Dr. John Hall was re-established as the head of the pastorate. There was not a dissenting voice, but some members of the Session, disgruntled, resigned.

Page 5.

City police were sent to the villages in the Borough of Queens yesterday to take charge of the police business there. The old forces yielded under protest.

At a conference of anti-Quay Republicans, mostly business men, from all parts of Pennsylvania, held at the Bourse, in Philadelphia, yesterday, it was decided to urge John Wanamaker to run for Governor. An address to voters was adopted, charging wholesale bribery and corruption, and bitterly denouncing the present senior United States Senator.

At the opening of the new clubhouse of the Baltimore Union League yesterday, John M. Thurston delivered a speech upon the danger of losing the next Congress, with which the Republican Party is confronted. He said he was in favor of giving the country a rest from threatened financial legislation, commented upon the perils of the sectional issue, which, he declared, had been raised by the "combined opposition," and insisted upon the necessity for a stand being made against monopolies and trusts.

Page 7.

Mrs. Mary Wortman, said to be the oldest woman in Brooklyn, died at the age of ninety-five.

The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson of Chelsea, Mass., has been invited to fill the vacant pulpit at Broadway Tabernacle.

Page 9.

A business block at Winnipeg, Canada, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

An advance of over $1 a ton in the price of wire is regarded as an indication that the much-talked-of wire trust, with a capitalization of $87,000,000, is an accomplished fact.

The Park Paper Mill at Marinette, Wis., was wrecked by an explosion on Tuesday night. One man was killed, another fatally injured, and another, buried under the ruins, is believed to be dead.

Page 10.

Custom House inspectors yesterday were put in charge of Boldini's paintings, which are on exhibition here. Collector Bidwell having heard that they are to be sold.

An Italian immigrant, held in a Brooklyn hospital for deportation, was assisted to escape by three friends, who smuggled in a suit of clothes. One man impersonated the prisoner in his cot while he walked out.

The Mexican Government has issued an order preventing the Postal from carrying messages between this country and Mexico over the Mexican National and the Central Railroads, and allowing the Western Union to do the work.

Page 12.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment cut down total estimates of various departments from $8,439,785.22 to $7,182,808.90.

Many prominent financiers attended yesterday the auction sale of securities and property held under the Union Pacific collateral trust gold notes deed of Sept. 4, 1891.

Patrolman Vaughn of the Morrisania Court squad shot John Lawlor, a prisoner who was trying to escape from him. Vaughn was held in $2,000 bail and was suspended from duty pending result of the case.

The Rapid Transit Commission has filed a notice for re-argument in the Supreme Court of some of the questions already submitted, and among other things suggests the exaction of a contractor's bond for $7,500,000.

Mrs. Kate Marchant is living alone in one room in the house, 116 East Twenty-fifth Street, which she occupied fully furnished a short time ago. She accuses a lawyer of swindling her out of her furniture through a mock auction.

Harry Albury, formerly of Key West, but for several years confined in a separate building on the grounds of the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, died of tubercular leprosy. Two nurses were with him at the time of his death.

The Board of Public Improvements spent most of the time of its session yesterday discussing its own jurisdiction. President Holahan declared that the provisions of the charter were confusing, and that the board had to lose time in interpreting the law, instead of executing it.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 4.

MORE MISHAPS TO THE FLEET.

Two Warships Run Aground—The Terror Quickly Got Off, but the Iowa Stuck Fast for a Time.

According to reports, another series of accidents has overtaken the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron. This time two of the vessels, the monitor Terror and the first-class battleship Iowa, went aground on the shoals as they were leaving Tortugas Harbor, a few days ago, on their way to Port Tampa.

The Terror was got off the shoals before any damage was done. This accident occurred early in the morning. Orders were given for the vessels to proceed and anchor in deeper water.

At 5 P. M. the Iowa went fast aground about eight miles from Dry Tortugas, and the rest of the squadron anchored near the fort. The cruiser New York, flagship of the squadron, set signals ordering the fleet to get under way and prepare to haul the Iowa off the shoals, as she was in a dangerous position. The New York had been trying to relieve the Iowa, but, owing to the shallow water, the attempt was unsuccessful and the Montgomery went to her assistance. It was several hours before the big battleship was cleared.

An inspection of the double bottoms showed that no damage had been done. It is not known whether the ship is strained or not. She was not taking any water.

This is the second time an accident of this kind has happened. When the ships first entered Tortugas Harbor one of them went aground, and was with difficulty hauled off.

The cruise so far has resulted unfortunately. The Indiana on the way down the coast showed her boilers to be in bad condition. They leaked and in order not to delay the other vessels of the fleet the Indiana was taken in tow by the New York. One of the torpedo boats during practice broke her propeller shaft and was sent to Norfolk to be repaired. When the fleet was ordered to manoeuvre in Florida Bay and near Tortugas none of the officers knew in what kind of water the drills were to take place.

Admiral Sicard has asked the department to place buoys on the shoals and to mark the channels, as it is not only difficult but unsafe for the ships to enter the harbor.

SYNDICATE TO BUY GAS STOCK.

George Westinghouse, Jr., Creates a Boom in Pennsylvania Companies —Asks for An Option Until July.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 2.—George Westinghouse, Jr., in a circular letter issued to the stockholders of the Philadelphia Gas Company, asks the latter to place their stock at his option for disposal. In the circular he states that he will not accept less than forty dollars a share, and that he will not accept any less for any one else's stock than he will for his own.

Philadelphia Company stock jumped from 27⅜ to 30 to-day as a result. An Eastern syndicate has made a bid for all the gas companies, natural and manufactured, of Allegheny and Pittsburg. The capital stock of all the companies makes a total of $20,720,000. The Philadelphia Company is capitalized at $7,500,000, and is the greatest natural gas producer in the world, having more than 100 miles of main line in West Virginia. The Pennsylvania Gas Company, capitalized at $1,000,000, had its stock jump to $25, which is ten dollars above the normal price. Allegheny County Heat and Light went up to $125, an advance of $15 in two days. The other companies to be included are the People's, capital, $4,000,000; Equitable, $250,000; Chartiers Valley, $2,000,000; Manufacturers', capital, $600,000; Allegheny County, $4,000,000; and illuminating plants, capitalized at $3,200,000, which is owned principally by D. Herbert Hostetter.

Mr. Westinghouse desires an option until July 1.

A VICTORY FOR CHATTANOOGA.

Judge Severns Gives It the Same Railroad Rates as Nashville.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 2.—In the case of the Inter-State Commerce Commission versus the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad and sixteen other roads United States Judge Severns delivered his decision to-day. The decision was adverse to the railroads and a complete victory for the commission and the City of Chattanooga.

An order was issued requiring the railroads to at once make Chattanooga rates the same as those to Nashville. The Judge held that the evidence showed that the Inter-State Commerce act had been violated in many ways, and that Chattanooga had been grossly discriminated against.

Mandolins You Can Use.
$4 upwards. KRELL, 174 5th Av., (23d St.)—Adv.

GERMANY BARS OUR FRUIT

Importation of the Fresh American Product of Every Kind Prohibited by Decree.

SANITARY REASONS ADVANCED

Ambassador White Calls Attention to the Evident Violation of the Treaty —Trains Prevented from Crossing the Frontier.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The Prussian Minister of Finance, Dr. Miquel, issued a decree yesterday, which goes into effect immediately, prohibiting the importation of every kind of American fresh fruit. The decree has been sent to all the German ports and frontier stations, excepting Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg. The United States Embassy was not previously warned, and the United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, sent a formal letter to the Foreign Office to-day, inquiring upon what authority this inimical step was taken.

The United States Consul at Hamburg, Dr. Hugh Pitcairn, telegraphs that 16,000 barrels of American apples have been forbidden to be unloaded, and that two trains full of American fruit have also been forbidden to cross the frontier at Emmerich, which, aside from Hamburg, is the principal place of entry for American fruit.

On receipt of this news, Mr. White sent a second and stronger remonstrance to the Foreign Office, calling attention to the evident violation of the treaty.

At the Foreign Office it was learned that the Prussian Government prohibits the entry of American fruit on sanitary pretext, claiming that California and other vermin threaten to infect German trees and fruit.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Berlin correspondents of the morning papers are all skeptical as to the alleged reason for the exclusion of American fresh fruit. They doubt that the cause is the discovery of a bug in a box of apples in South Germany. The exclusion is attributed rather to the agrarian demand for reprisals against the American tariff.

The decision has caused the greatest surprise and considerable dissatisfaction; for American apples had rapidly taken the German markets by storm, owing to their cheapness and fine quality, and the poor consumers cannot afford to buy equally fine French or Italian fruit.

Furthermore, it will be a severe blow to commerce and shipping. The decree only permits importation on condition that the fruit is exported to England.

The Berlin National Zeitung defends the prohibition, if danger such as phylloxera exists. It declares, nevertheless, that "promises to the agricultural population of all manner of blessings from the legal and administrative enhancement of the prices of provisions are not calculated to induce them to make efforts which would be equally useful to consumers and agriculturists alike.

The opposition German papers consider that the proposed Brussels sugar conference will be futile under such conditions.

COMMERCIAL WAR MAY RESULT.

The President Will Retaliate on German Products if There Is no Foundation for the Decree.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The State Department has not yet been informed by Ambassador White of the decree against the importation of American fresh fruits into Germany, and the official statement of the matter is awaited with anxiety, as the department desires to know just how far the German Government is willing to yield to the wishes of the Agrarian Party, which insists upon the exclusion of all American farm products which enter into competition with the German farmer.

For two years the State Department has been engaged almost fruitlessly to secure from the German Government the refusal of a decree like the present one, but applied to meat products. The attitude of the Germans in the matter is not encouraging, and the announcement of this additional decree against another American staple export has tried the patience of the department sorely, and there is no telling how far we may go toward retaliation if the conditions justify it.

If the facts indicate that there is a little foundation for this exclusion decree, as was the case with the meat products, it is said at the State Department that the President probably will avail himself of his statutory power to retaliate, under Section 5 of the act of Aug. 30, 1890.

To the knowledge of the State Department no complaint has ever before been made against the character of American fresh fruit. There was some complaint a few years ago from Hamburg and Cologne against certain importation of dried fruits, on the ground that they contained traces of zinc taken up from the trays on which they were dried, but there has never been an attack upon the fresh fruit. The reports of the United States Consuls show that the imports of the latter have found great favor in German cities, and the universal testimony of our Consuls is that our apples are so superior in every respect that there is hardly a market for the German apples in their vicinity.

G. B. Brackett, the Chief of the Pomological Division of the Agricultural Department, in discussing the dispatch, said: "It is surprising that any charge should be made that California fruit is infested with pests. The fruit from that State is the freest from vermin of any in the whole country. Apples are the only fresh fruits which are shipped to Europe at this time of the year; peaches and oranges have been sent mostly as an experiment, and they go mainly to England. The growth of the shipment of apples abroad has been enormous in the last sixteen years. In 1880-1 the shipments amounted to 1,328,806 barrels, while in 1896-7 they aggregated 2,919,846 barrels. Of this aggregate 111,090 barrels, valued at $213,483, were shipped to Hamburg; the remaining number, with the exception of approximately 100,000 barrels, going to English ports. Of course, it is likely that some of the fruit which is sent to England reaches Germany indirectly, though there are no statistics on hand to tell the precise amount.

MUCH TALK OF STRIKING BACK.

Mr. Dingley Thinks America Has Better Reason for Prohibiting German Wines—Washington Excited.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Berlin cable announcing that Germany had closed her ports against American fruits attracted much attention to-day among Senators and members of the House of Representatives.

Chairman Dingley said: "This is evidently a device to prohibit the importation of American fruits on alleged sanitary grounds, in line with the similar prohibition of American pork. The importation seems to be prohibited on sanitary grounds in order to avoid the provisions of our commercial treaties with Germany, which give to imports from the United States equal privileges with imports from other countries. There is not the slightest ground for the allegation that California fruits are affected, as charged. Indeed, the evidence is conclusive that they are especially free from parasites. The United States would have much more ground for prohibiting the importation of German wines on alleged sanitary grounds than Germany has to prohibit the importation of American fruit or American pork on such grounds. We have no objection to Germany's putting whatever duty it sees fit on imports of any kind. That is her own business. But when that Government undertakes to prohibit the importation of American products on sanitary grounds which do not exist in fact, it violates the spirit of our commercial treaties with that country. The President, under the act of 1890, has authority to meet just such discrimination as this."

A Game Two Can Play.

Representative Tawney and other members of the Ways and Means Committee indorsed Chairman Dingley's view, and said that if Germany began such a course it was a game in which two could play. It was said, also, that the result would work serious injury to German wines, German hosiery, German shoddy, and many other lines of German goods brought in great quantities to this country.

Representative Dinsmore of Arkansas, the leading minority member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said he considered the decree of the Prussian Government a plain case of retaliation, based, as was the decree against the importation of American pork, on a pretext of sanitary grounds.

Some of the Representatives from the Pacific Coast say there might be a slight justification for the Prussian club so far as the fruit of Oregon and Washington is concerned if it was directed solely against apples. The codling moth is said to be very prevalent in both of those States.

Senators Mills and Bacon expressed the opinion that Germany's action was the logical sequence of our high tariff system.

Senator Elkins said: "We may just as well have it out with Germany now as at any other time. There is no denying that we are in a commercial war, and we should fight it out on the lines they have laid down. I should go back at them on their own terms. I should prohibit the importation of their sugar."

Senator Hawley pronounced the news very surprising and disagreeable, but he was opposed to harsh measures on the part of this country. "We could retaliate by prohibiting the importation of German cutlery," he said, "and the retaliation would be severely felt, but that would be mere boyishness and unworthy of National dignity."

Senator McBride of Oregon says he is confident that the discrimination of Germany is not occasioned by the condition of Oregon fruit, for it has always held a high place.

Senator Perkins of California said that the prevention of importation on sanitary grounds was a mere pretext, and that it was simply to keep out fruits which competed with German production, and the order was no doubt issued as a retaliation against the United States because of the differential tariff on sugar from bounty-paying countries. He had no doubt that the United States could meet this new order by retaliation.

Senator McEnery of Louisiana was much interested. "If this country," he said, "would only prohibit the importation of Germany's cutlery and woolens, there would soon be an end to any discrimination against American products, and, according to my way of thinking, that is what should be done."

A Resolution in the House.

Representative McGuire of California late in the afternoon introduced in the House a resolution calling upon the State Department for all information and correspondence between this Government and Prussia relative to the decree forbidding the importation of American fruit.

Mr. Hitt, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, expressed surprise at the step taken, particularly that it should not be preceded with a notice to our representative at Berlin. Mr. Hitt said that it was evident Germany based her course on sanitary grounds, which would exclude the idea that the move was of a political and proscriptive character. It was a right which all sovereign powers reserved to protect the health of its people by such sanitary measures as is deemed wise, whether it be against cholera or any lesser evil. In such case, while it was not for another power to question the wisdom of the sanitary precaution, yet the facts on which the action was based were always open to inquiry and proper representation. Mr. Hitt thought the present case looked much like the exclusion of American hogs. In that case the right of the Government to adopt sanitary restrictions was not questioned, but the United States made a dignified showing that the facts did not warrant the restrictions and they were modified.

Representative W. Alden Smith of Michigan, a member of the committee, said: "The attempted exclusion of American fruit from the German markets at Emmerich is not the first act of hostility displayed by Germany since the Cleveland Administration, when our markets were open to German exports, they dealt very unfairly with this country, excluding our beef on the false pretext that it was unwholesome, when they knew our inspection laws were rigid, and that Great Britain's laws were equally so, and yet we exported large quantities of beef to England without the slightest objection upon the part of that Government. Their present course is unfair and unjustifiable from any standpoint, and should be rebuked."

MONEY CHEAP IN CHICAGO.

A Gilt-Edged Loan Made at 2½ Per Cent.—Sending East for Bonds for Western Buyers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Money was never cheaper to the borrower than it is in Chicago and the West at the present time. Financial conditions have changed very materially during the past year, and in place of the banker being inaccessible to the borrower the latter is more independent than ever. In speaking of this matter President Eckels of the Commercial National Bank said:

"The days of 6 and 7 per cent. interest seem to be permanently over. There will be more 5 and 6 per cent. money, and even below that figure, while possibly 5 and 6 per cent. will be the general rate."

Interest rates in Chicago at the present time vary. A large loan to probably the best gilt-edged borrower in the city was recently made—demand after a certain period—at 2½ per cent. This is the lowest interest rate ever charged in Chicago.

"Bonds not for sale" is what customers of leading banking houses in town are now being told when they come to inquire for well-known issues in which to invest their money.

Inquiry to-day among several of the chief traders in this city revealed a condition in the bond and money market which is nothing else than phenomenal. One of the banks of the city which does an enormous business each year in investment bonds reported that, with the exception of a few such securities as are especially reserved for a class of customers whose demands must be light, it had positively no longer bonds on hand which it could sell. Some of the best issues have been completely absorbed from the market by recent purchasers. Bond houses are looking eagerly toward the East for every possible chance to buy bonds, for they find that they can quickly sell them in Chicago at handsome profits to themselves.

ARCHBISHOP AND GEN. BOOTH.

John J. Kain of St. Louis to Serve as a Vice President of the Meeting Called to Greet Him.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—The Right Rev. John Kain, Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Diocese of St. Louis, has signified his intention of serving as a Vice President of the meeting called to greet Gen. Booth on his visit here on Feb. 18. The Catholic prelate has written the following letter to Mrs. Major Miles of the Salvation Army:

"My dear friends: I cheerfully authorize you to place my name among the Vice Presidents of the public reception to be tendered Gen. William Booth on his arrival in our city, and I take this occasion to wish a godspeed to the efforts of your army in relieving and uplifting the fallen and distressed of our common humanity.

"JOHN J. KAIN,
"Archbishop of the Diocese of St. Louis."

From Pulpit to Pullman Car.

PAXTON, Ill., Feb. 2.—The Rev. J. A. Thome of Loda has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church there to become a conductor of an Illinois Central Pullman car.

The Evening Post

to-day will contain an able article on the growth and development of electric street car system. It is ten years to-day since the first electric car was run in the streets of Richmond, Va. To-night's Evening Post.—Adv.

NEW ENGLAND STORM LOSS

Twenty-one Persons Dead, Thirty Vessels Lost, and a Property Damage of $2,000,000.

COAST STREWN WITH WRECKS

Few Messages by Telegraph for Twenty-four Hours, but Long-Distance Telephone Wires Hold Out—More Bodies in the Sea.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The magnitude and severity of the Winter hurricane, which on Monday night and Tuesday morning made a record for itself in Eastern Massachusetts and in Rhode Island, was realized more fully with to-day's revival of business and communication with the outside world after many hours of practically complete isolation.

A summing up of the storm's work is as yet difficult, however, but to-night it appears almost certain that the great hurricane claimed over twenty-one human lives, wrecked over thirty schooners in Massachusetts Bay, completely prostrated all telegraph lines, and caused a total property loss of nearly $2,000,000.

The cost of the storm in this city is estimated as follows:

Boston Elevated Railway Company	$224,000
City of Boston	75,000
Western Union Telegraph Company	20,000
Postal Telegraph Company	10,000
Long Distance Telephone Company	5,000
New England Telephone Company	10,000
Electric Light companies	4,000
Fire Alarm and Police Signal Service	5,000
Fire losses due to disabled equipment and defective wires	100,000
Steam railroads, damage to property, and loss to income	125,000
Loss to shipping interests, about	250,000
Loss to Boston's business interests, at least	600,000
Total	$1,428,000

Four unidentified bodies lie in the Coroner's office in Gloucester. Five more are in Lynn, brought over from Little Nahant, the rocky beach on which was wrecked the schooner Charles H. Briggs. Twelve unknown corpses are reported to be at Baker's Island, in Salem Harbor. They, too, must have manned some of the schooners which were lost in Gloucester Harbor. That there are others in the bay seems almost certain.

Gloucester Harbor was the storm centre of wrecks, but the beaches near this city were not exempt from a similar spectacle, while the shipping within half a mile of the wharves broke from their cables and worked destruction to themselves and their neighbors. On land the loss by the storm seems to have been confined entirely to property, for while horses almost without number were killed in the main thoroughfares of Boston by falling trolley wires, no human being was struck.

After twenty-four hours of unremitting labor the two big telegraph companies were enabled to obtain a few messages over their own lines with the outside world. Boston seemed, however, to be harder to reach than other cities affected by the storm, for, while communities only a few miles away managed to obtain good communication late in the day, it seemed as if clear wires would never reach this city.

The railroads, however, helped out wonderfully in bringing in news from more fortunate localities, and the officials of the different companies worked as hard as the telegraph men to get their service once more near its normal condition.

The electric car service, in this city at least, also became once more a factor in human affairs, and nearly every one of the different divisions of the Boston Street Railway was in good working order by noon. Outside the city among the small trolley companies, the embargo was much harder to break, and at night but a few of the smaller towns had a local service.

The telephone proved its value by giving almost continuous service in this city, and practically the only communication with New York was by the long distance lines.

THREE SCHOONERS ASHORE.

The Clara Jane's Crew Rescued at Great Brewster Island.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The two-masted schooner Clara Jane of Calais, Me., is ashore at Great Brewster Island, Boston Harbor. The vessel ran ashore during the storm yesterday. The United States life savers and the volunteer crew of the Massachusetts Humane Society station at Hull rescued Capt. R. R. Maloney and crew after a hard struggle. The schooner was badly damaged and may not be floated again. She was bound from Salem to Calais.

The schooner Crandall is high on the beach of the Weymouth shore. She broke away from her moorings during the gale, and sufficient aid was not at hand to prevent her stranding. No one was on board at the time.

The schooner Diadem, Capt. Blake, of Gloucester, bound from Boston to Boothbay, Me., with a cargo of salt, went ashore during the gale yesterday morning at Clark's Island. She will be floated.

DISASTERS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Sixteen Hunters May Be Lost in the Ice and Seven Sailors Drowned.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 2.—Sixteen men belonging in Trinity Bay were taken off in the ice yesterday while seal hunting. It is feared they have perished. The boats that were out seeking them to-day returned at nightfall without having got sight of them.

The British brigantine Lady Bertha drove ashore last night at Renews Harbor, forty miles south of here. She was imbedded in an ice floe and became a total wreck. Her seven men, it is feared, are lost.

CLARENCE M. RICHARDSON DEAD.

A Member of Denman Thompson's Company Expires in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—Clarence M. Richardson, a member of Denman Thompson's "Old Homestead" company, playing in this city, was found dead in bed at the Academy Hotel in this city.

Apoplexy was the cause of the death. He was fifty-five years old, and a native of Portland, Me. He had been a member of the company for twelve years and played the part of the fiddler.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE'S HOSTS.

Chicago Bar Association to Entertain Him for Two Days.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Joseph H. Choate of New York, lawyer and orator, will be the guest of the Chicago Bar Association from the time of his arrival to-morrow afternoon until Saturday noon, when he returns home. Mr. Choate comes to Chicago to attend the reception and banquet of the association at the Palmer House Friday evening. It is expected that this event will draw together the largest and most representative body of distinguished jurists of any similar affair ever held in the West. At the banquet Judge Peter Grosscup will be toastmaster, and George A. Follansbee will preside.

The toasts are as follows:
"Our Profession," Joseph H. Choate of New York.
"International Arbitration," Edwin F. Uhl, ex-Ambassador to Germany.
"The Lawyer in Civics," ex-Senator Vilas of Wisconsin.
"Lawyers' Ideals," Edward G. Mason of Chicago.

Covers will be laid at the banquet for 500 guests.

Increases Its Capital to $5,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 2.—The American Pegamold Company, which was recently incorporated to manufacture paper and products of paper, to-day filed a certificate to the effect that its capital had been increased to $5,000,000.

$100,000 FOR A PAINTING.

Masterpiece by Dagnan-Bouveret Bought by H. C. Frick for the Carnegie Art Gallery.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 2.—H. C. Frick of the Carnegie Steel Company, who is in Paris, has purchased a picture by Dagnan-Bouveret, paying $100,000 for it. The picture will be presented to the Carnegie Art Gallery, Pittsburg.

Mr. Frick, besides being an expert on steel and coke, is also a connoisseur of art, and his home is embellished with works of masters modern and mediaeval.

The Dagnan-Bouveret masterpiece will be exhibited in Paris before being shipped to Pittsburg.

WASHINGTON SUICIDAL MANIA.

Miss Lucy Taylor Leaps Out of a Window and Her Father Tries to Hang Himself—Both Will Live.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The suicidal mania which has caused a number of attempts at self-destruction in this city for the past several weeks has affected Walter Taylor, a clerk in the Treasury Department, and his pretty twenty-year-old daughter, Lucy. Miss Taylor has been in ill health for some time past, and last night her illness assumed a suicidal form.

She was with difficulty persuaded to retire to her room, and about 1 o'clock in the morning, after a violent struggle with her parents, who tried to hold her, she plunged through a window of her home and fell into a snowbank in the front yard. She then ran, terribly cut and bruised, through the streets, and after a half-hour's search was found almost nude in a snowbank by a policeman. She was taken home, and it was then found that during her absence her father had hanged himself by a rope attached to the boiler of a stove. He was cut down and removed to the hospital unconscious.

At noon the physicians reported that both Mr. and Miss Taylor were improving and that there was no longer doubt of their recovery.

SUING SIAM FOR $170,000.

Mrs. Cheek Seeks to Recover Damages for Confiscated Property.

GRAND RAPIDS, Feb. 2.—Before a board of arbitration at Bangkok is being pushed the claim of Mrs. M. A. Cheek, for $170,000 damages against the King of Siam. The Rev. Dan F. Bradley, a brother, says that eight years ago the late Mr. Cheek owned a lumber plant in Siam, with 200 elephants and several steamers.

Failing to fulfill a Government contract owing to low water, the King confiscated everything he had. Cheek died from the shock. Dr. Bradley thinks the widow will win.

PINGREE FOR A TWO-CENT RATE.

To Bring Suit to Compel the Michigan Central to Adopt It.

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—Gov. Pingree took steps to-day toward bringing suit to compel the Michigan Central to carry all passengers at 2 cents per mile. He demanded a ticket to Ypsilanti at the legal two-cent rate, and then paid the full three-cent fare under protest.

The suit already pending to compel the Michigan Central to sell 1,000-mile tickets for $20 is not broad enough for the Governor, as the winning of it would benefit only those who have the $20 to pay for the mileage books. The second suit, he asserts, will be for the benefit of the plain people, who pay for just the ride they get.

TUG'S BOILER EXPLODED.

Four Men Scalded—Boat Sank Involving a $30,000 Loss.

The boiler of the tug Isabella Wilbur of the Amboy Towing Company exploded at 10:30 o'clock last night, and three men were badly and one slightly hurt. The Wilbur was tied up at the Lehigh Valley Railroad docks to take in water. The pipe leading from the tank to the boiler was frozen, and the tank burst. The explosion of the boiler followed.

The injured men are William A. Hawkins, cook, of 323 West Thirty-seventh Street; Edward J. Connors, deckhand, of Perth Amboy; John Ryan, fireman, of South Amboy, and Thomas Cleary, fireman, of Coxsackie, N. Y. They were scalded. Capt. James Lake and Engineer Henry Gates escaped injury. Ryan, who was only slightly hurt, went to his home. The others were sent to the City Hospital.

The tug took fire, and was towed some distance from the dock, where several fire tugs turned streams on her, but she was burned to the water's edge and sank. The damage is $30,000. None of the injured men will die.

THE CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE.

Importers and Bankers Petition for Its Removal to a Safer District.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Chicago importers and bankers have again manifested their dissatisfaction with the present location of the Custom House in the dangerous levee district, and William Penn Nixon, Collector of Customs, left to-night for Washington with a spontaneous and vigorous petition that the Custom House be moved back from the bad hands and located somewhere in the centre of civilization surrounded by the Union loop.

The petition is signed by 150 of the leading importers, bankers, and vessel owners of the city. It sets forth that the Custom House, which is in the United States Appraisers' warehouse building, at Sherman and Harrison Streets, is in a dangerous neighborhood, which greatly increases the risk of carrying the large sums of cash, averaging $50,000, which must be sent to the Custom House every business day. Then the petition dwells on the great inconvenience of reaching the inaccessible Appraisers' building.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm over Lake Superior has moved to Ontario and has caused light snow in the lake regions and the middle Mississippi Valley. It has grown warmer in the extreme Northwest and in the Atlantic States south of New England. It is colder in the Middle and Lower Missouri, and in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and in the Southwestern States. Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts, preceded by light snow in Northern New England. It will be slightly colder in the Middle and South Atlantic States, except stationary temperature in Florida.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	Weather Bureau. 1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	23	9	13
6 A. M.	28	6	10
9 A. M.	23	7	12
12 M.	29	12	22
4 P. M.	30	13	22
6 P. M.	31	14	20
9 P. M.	30	14	18
12 P. M.	34	15	19

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 295 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	17½
Weather Bureau	10½
Corresponding date 1897	27½

The maximum temperature yesterday was 15°, at 7 P. M.; the minimum was 5°, at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 53 and at 8 P. M. 68.

Mountain Side Farm Dairy will remove on Feb. 7 from 633 Sixth Ave. to 783 Sixth Ave.—Adv.

THE CHEMICAL BANK'S LOSS

W. J. Quinlan, Jr., for Many Years Its Cashier, Loans $393,000 of Its Funds on Poor Security.

HE CONFESSES HIS ERROR

His Resignation Promptly Accepted by the Directors—He Trusted the Representations of Two Customers of the Bank—Their Records.

The Chemical National Bank has within six months lost $393,000 through what its officers yesterday spoke of as errors of judgment on the part of William J. Quinlan, Jr., for the last twenty years and until Monday the bank's cashier. The first intimation of this loss came to the President of the bank, George G. Williams, on Sunday, when Mr. Quinlan called on him at his home and confessed that he had made loans to the amount stated on collateral which he now believed to be nearly if not quite without value. He had made these loans, he said, without consulting with the President and had concealed them by wrong methods.

President Williams communicated this confession to the other Directors of the bank, and a meeting was held the next day. Mr. Quinlan was present and offered the following letter of resignation:

"New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

"To the Directors of the

must have been a kind of hypnotic influence the two men exercised over the cashier. Silver in particular, he said, had the reputation of being the most plausible and persuasive man. It seemed incomprehensible, however, that his reputation was not known to Mr. Quinlan. It was suggested in some quarters that Mr. Quinlan's first mistake was in accepting the present of stock. It was thought that perhaps he had received interest on this, and had been misled by the fact into supposing that the other securities offered him would prove equally productive.

JOHN S. SILVER'S RECORD.

Connected with Several Financial Institutions that Failed.

John S. Silver's name appears in the City Directory as "President," with offices at 39 Cortlandt Street. On an office door on the eleventh floor of that building are the names of William S. Silver & Co. and John S. Silver. Yesterday afternoon one of these Silvers was in this office. To reporters he said that he was William S. Silver. He curtly said that he had nothing whatever to do with his brother's business, and that he did not know what that business was. He locked the door of a small safe and went out. He was of medium height, well dressed, and wore a dark mustache. This is said to be a description that would fit John S. Silver. The hallman said that the brothers are much alike in appearance.

John S. Silver is down in the copartnership directory as the President of the New York Carbon Works, (New Jersey,) and William S. Silver is named there as its Secretary, with William H. H. James as Treasurer. The capital of the company is stated to be $250,000, and its Directors are the two Silvers, Mr. James, George W. Mills, and Albert Storer. John S. Silver is also said to be a member of Burns, Silver & Co., a Connecticut corporation.

His Brownstone House Dark.

John S. Silver lives in a brownstone-front house at 24 West Ninetieth Street. His family consists of a wife and an adopted daughter. At 6:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the place seemed to be deserted; the curtains were closely drawn in all the front windows, and repeated ringing and knocking at the front and the basement door failed to bring anybody. Servants belonging to the neighboring houses in the block, said that they had seen Mr. and Mrs. Silver leave the house about 3:30 P. M. Whether or not they took any satchels with them, the servants did not remember. About 6 o'clock a servant left the house by the front door, which she was seen to lock after her. No one in the neighborhood knew where the Silvers had gone.

Mr. Silver is said to own the house in which he lives, and has lived there for about fifteen months. It is said to be expensively furnished; he employs two servants.

Though Mr. Silver would seem not to have been known by reputation to Mr. Quinlan, his name in the past has been connected with the failure of several financial institutions.

American Loan and Trust.

In connection with the failure of the American Loan and Trust Company, which went into the charge of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State Feb. 18, 1891, with an estimated deficiency of nearly $657,000, it was said at the time that Silver owed the company $175,000, which he had "borrowed." Silver was one of the Directors of the company, a member of the Executive Committee, and at the same time President of the Charleston, Sumter and Northern Railroad. When J. Edward Simmons was appointed receiver to settle the affairs of the company Silver was debtor to the amount of $102,243.19. His note for $7,500 appeared as collateral for this entry in demand loans, "$360,650 to the Decatur and Nashville Improvement Company." At the receiver's sale of stocks, bonds, and notes in clearing up the affairs of the company a face value of $1,035,560 was disposed of for $46,491.

"For loans made on poor collateral" the Washington National Bank closed its doors in Broadway March 24, 1891. Its President, E. G. Sherman, was severely censured for the loans mentioned, which he finally admitted were advances made to John S. Silver on drafts to be sent out of town for collection. Silver was then identified with the firm of Burns, Silver & Co., known as manufacturers of car springs and other metal work at Bridgeport, Conn.

The Capital Heavily Impaired.

The capital of the Washington National Bank, $300,000, was found to be impaired to something like $135,000. It had been opened only in June the year before, and on the following October its deposits represented some $700,000. It was asserted that Silver obtained on loans without giving security $63,000. A certified check for $11,500, which he had obtained from President Sherman, he used in settling a part of the difficulties in which he was involved by the failure of the American Loan and Trust Company. At the time of the loans, Silver, it was alleged, had less than $100 on deposit, and had long been known as a broker whose specialty was the negotiation of paper and securities. It was denied that he had any common business interests with President Sherman. It is said that while the Washington Bank was in the hands of the Bank Examiner, Silver remained away from this State.

The Third National Bank lo[illegible],000 some years ago through dealings with Silver, and several other banks in the city have suffered from time to time smaller losses through him in much the same way that the Chemical's loss was incurred. In all his operations Silver has kept within the law and has never been prosecuted.

WHAT IS KNOWN OF GRABLE.

Has an Office at 100 Broadway and Stays at the Waldorf When Here.

In the co-partnership and corporation directory of this city Francis C. Grable is put down as the President of the Edgemont Stone Company, with offices at 27 William Street. At that address it was learned that the business of this company had been removed from there about six months ago, ostensibly to Philadelphia. But it was stated that the office furniture had been taken to the American Surety Building, 100 Broadway. In the directory of this building Mr. Grable's name appears as the occupant of an office on the fourth floor. On the door of this office are the sign of the Inter-State Land and Canal Company and the name of W. K. Kurtz. The only visible occupant of the office yesterday afternoon was a very young man, who refused to give any information to reporters about the business transacted there. The office is large and handsomely fitted up, and is arranged with a partition and windows much after the manner of a private bank. Within this partition are a number of closed top desks, and piled up out of reach of an outsider are prospectuses of various kinds. One of these was that of the Edgemont and Union Hill Smelting Company. On the walls are various photographs of Western mining scenes and the like, and one of the Grable Block—where situated there is nothing to indicate.

The young man in charge refused to give out any of the prospectuses. He said that Mr. Grable, who, he declared, was the chief man in the office, had not been there for two months, declared that no correspondence had been received from him in that time, except a letter from Chicago, which came about a month ago, and added that Mr. Grable's home office is in Omaha. When in New York, the young man said, Mr. Grable roomed at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The janitor of the building and one of the elevator men said that they last saw Mr. Grable in the building last Friday, while another employe thought he saw him on Monday. These men described Mr. Grable as a man of prepossessing appearance, with gray whiskers. He had a son, Clarence, a slim, closely shaved young man, who was often in the office with his father.

On file in the office were copies of the Edgemont Express of Edgemont Falls, Col., in which was an advertisement of the Edgemont and Union Hill Smelting Company. Mr. Grable is described therein as Secretary of this company, with offices in Omaha.

At the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night it was said that Francis C. and Clarence Grable had rooms there, but that neither of them had been to the hotel yesterday.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 2.—F. C. Grable for a dozen years has been investing in Western mining and irrigation properties, using Omaha as a basis of operations. Four years ago Mr. Grable opened here headquarters of the Edgemont Townsite and Development Company. He selected a piece of tableland on the Burlington Railroad, just in the edge of the Black Hills of South Dakota. To-day the town has 3,000 population; there are immense wooden mills, electric light plant, flour mills and many commercial industries, and the wheels are driven by water brought in a canal, constructed at great cost, from the mountains to the town.

All the stock of this enterprise was placed by Grable in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania, the late Benjamin Butterworth, and Eastern men of that standing were leading stockholders. Since the development of Edgemont, Grable has interested much New York capital in Black Hills gold mines. At present he is in Chicago organizing a mining company, of which he expects to make ex-Vice President Stevenson the President, and Mayor Carter Harrison Vice President.

MR. QUINLAN'S HONORABLE CAREER.

Paid Out $145,000 on Account of a Brother Who Killed Himself.

William J. Quinlan, Jr., is about fifty-three years old. He was taken into the employ of the Chemical Bank when a lad of seventeen, and had been continuously in its service for thirty-six years. He was made Cashier some twenty years ago, and had become one of the props of President Williams, as the burden of his many years began to tell upon him. He was one of the bank's Directors, and he was permitted to use his discretion in making loans almost without question. Mr. Stevens said yesterday that Mr. Quinlan had loaned millions upon millions of the bank's money, and that never until now had his action cost the bank anything.

His behavior after the suicide of his brother Washington some seven years ago was recalled yesterday by the bank officers as proof that he is a man of sensitive honor. Washington Quinlan became hopelessly involved in speculation in Western lands. He secured money from banks in this city, among them the Chemical, upon stock and bonds of various concerns in which he was interested—the aggregate sum being very large. His ventures proving hopeless, Washington, in despair of making good his indebtedness, took his own life at the Kenmore Hotel, Albany, on March 29, 1893. William, for the honor of the family name, and because he believed his own standing had led to the trust reposed in Washington, undertook to pay off the debts of the suicide out of his own private means. Mr. Stevens said that in doing this Mr. Quinlan had paid out $145,000.

Washington Quinlan at the time of his death was about thirty-nine years old. He became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1886, and established an office at 2 Wall Street. It was current talk at the time that his father had left him over $700,000, although the amount afterward proved to be little more than $100,000. He was regarded as being in business for fun more than money, and, although he persistently took the bear side of the market in spite of booming prices, he found many friends and adherents. He lived at the New York Club and was widely known in society.

On May 2, 1890, he disappeared from Wall Street, and on May 6, his disappearance was officially noted on the Exchange. Several creditors began to press claims, and his seat was sold. His friends said that he was perfectly solvent and feared foul play. On June 4 of the same year he reappeared, explaining that he had been ill. He did not attempt to regain his seat and relinquished his office. He kept himself out of sight for several months, and in March, 1891, was found a suicide.

At the time of his death there were two unsatisfied claims in the hands of the Sheriff; one was about $15,000, and was pressed by a cousin, Ellen Quinlan, who alleged that she had given him a certified check which he had appropriated, and the other was for a similar amount, sued for by the Omaha Loan and Trust Company. There were numerous other claims, which made the total a heavy one.

William J. Quinlan, Jr., lives with his family at 186 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. To all callers at that address yesterday the statement was made that he was too ill to see any one, and that he had nothing to say to the public.

THE BANK A RICH ONE.

Its Capital Only $300,000, But Each Share Is Worth at Least $4,000.

The Chemical Bank was organized in 1821, under a State charter, as "The Chemical Manufacturing Company," with banking privileges. The charter expired in 1844, when its line of deposits was $600,000. A new bank took its place with a capital of $300,000, and on Feb. 26, 1844, the business of the Chemical Manufacturing Company was taken over by the Chemical Bank. John I. Jones, the first President, remained in that office until 1878, when he was succeeded by President Williams.

The amount of money that the bank will lose by Mr. Quinlan's loans is more than the capital of the bank. The shares of the bank, based on $100 par value, have sold as high as $4,980 each, the quotation varying from that sum to $4,600 a share. They were last bid for at $4,000.

According to the weekly bank returns of Saturday, Jan. 29, 1898, the Chemical National was quoted as follows: Capital, $300,000; net profits, $1,454,700; loans, $24,900,300; specie, $5,124,300; legals, $4,841,600; deposits, $27,155,100; average circulation, not given.

A BROOKLYN BANK CLOSES.

Owner of a Private Institution in a Tenement District Disappears—His Brother Arrested.

A number of people of the poorer class living in East New York, Borough of Brooklyn, gathered yesterday in front of a building bearing the sign, "Consolidated Banking Exchange Company." On the door was pinned a piece of paper bearing the inscription, "Bank closed on account of sickness. Will open to-morrow."

The crowd continued to grow every moment, and the larger it grew the greater became the commotion. Men and women jabbered and gesticulated in foreign dialects, and at last a dozen men dashed hurriedly out of the crowd in the direction of the Eastern Parkway Police Station.

When the state of things had been ascertained from the excited and half-breathless depositors, Detectives Croak and Stack were detailed on the case. It was found that the bank was owned by a young man named Adolph Kelleman, twenty-three years old, living at 49 Norfolk Street, Manhattan. A visit to Kelleman's home resulted in the finding of his younger brother, Charles, who was employed by him as his cashier and general manager. Charles was unable to state the cause of the bank's closing, but what he said gave reason to suppose that the fears of the depositors were not entirely groundless.

Young Kelleman said that he had not seen his brother all day Tuesday until after 4 o'clock. At that hour he received a telephone message from the banker, asking him to come over at once to their home in Norfolk Street and bring with him all the money which had been deposited in the bank that day. When he arrived his brother took the money, amounting to about $400, and left without making any explanation. Charles has not seen his brother since. He was placed under arrest.

The bank was situated at the corner of Belmont Street and Thatford Avenue, and had been doing business for about a year. It was much patronized by the working people in the neighborhood, mostly poor cloakmakers and tailors, and all of foreign birth. The deposits averaged from $10 to $40, and one woman, Fannie Cohen, of Thatford Street, claims to have $1,000 on deposit.

The safe will be forced to-day. So far as known the claims against the bank on the part of the depositors amounts to $12,000.

Receiver for Bradford Savings Bank.

Bradford, Vt., Feb. 2.—The Bradford Savings Bank and Trust Company was enjoined by the Chancery Court to-day from doing further business, and James B. Hale of Newbury was appointed receiver for the corporation. The company has been prominent in a number of suits in both the Vermont and Massachusetts courts for the past year. No statement has been made of the assets or liabilities of the bank.

BOY KILLED IN A GLOVE FIGHT.

WEST BEND, Wis., Feb. 2.—During a glove contest to-day between Carl Lindback and Willie Glanis, high school boys, Lindback fell dead in the fourth round. The young men had been unfriendly and decided to settle their differences with the gloves.

Shortly after the beginning of the fourth round Lindback received a stinging blow, which felled him to the floor, face downward. His friends ran to his assistance, and were horrified to find him dead.

The California Insurance Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The contest with the Eastern and foreign insurance corporations continues interesting. Two companies, the Merchants' of New Jersey and the Continental of New York, have filed new bonds, which have been accepted by the Commissioner. The question of whether or not licenses must be renewed annually and new bonds given will be settled soon in the courts. Meantime, the writing of policies proceeds as usual.

HARM DONE BY THE STORM

The Mercury Dropped Lower Yesterday Than on Any Previous Day This Season.

ARRIVAL OF BELATED SHIPS

Many Rumors Regarding Overdue Vessels Not Yet in Port—A Rough Time for Seamen on the Sound Tuesday Night.

Yesterday it was colder than on any previous day this season. At 8 o'clock in the morning the thermometer in the Weather Bureau registered 4.8 degrees. New York at that hour was just emerging from the outskirts of the storm centring in the vicinity of Boston, and rivaling the blizzard of 1888.

The inhabitants of this city then began to realize the extent of damage that had been caused by the onslaught of wind and snow. The temperature gradually rose after 8 o'clock.

The fearful force of the recent storm was made apparent yesterday when the steamships and sailing craft that had encountered its fury at sea came into port. Nearly every vessel showed the scars of battle with the elements. The fleet of belated and ice-bedecked vessels crawled wearily up to an anchorage off the Quarantine station. They were all from two to three days late, and were covered with a coating of ice and snow.

Many other vessels from foreign ports are still at sea and overdue, and are anxiously awaited by their owners and agents. The list of rumors and reports regarding belated and storm-ridden vessels is one of the longest in recent years, and accounts of many ocean tragedies are likely to be heard in this port soon.

The Kaiser Wilhelm's Trip.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm, which arrived at Hoboken yesterday morning, encountered one of the worst storms she has seen. The big liner was covered with a thick coating of ice, and her decks were covered with snow to a depth of several inches. The steamship Lackawanna, from London; Scottian, from Glasgow, and Altai, from Port Limon, were among yesterday's arrivals which suffered severely from the storm. The captain of each of these vessels reported having encountered tremendous seas and furious winds, and each vessel was encrusted in a coating of ice that glittered and sparkled in the Winter sunshine.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the Norwegian ship Jamaica, which sailed from this port a week ago for St. John's, N. F. She was seen on Tuesday wedged tight in the ice off the Newfoundland coast, flying signals of distress.

Two men belonging to two mud scows which broke adrift from the tug De Veaux Powell at 11 o'clock Tuesday night were landed at the Quarantine station yesterday morning from the Harbor Inspectors' steamboat Nimrod. The Nimrod fell in with the two drifting scows at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and took the men off with much difficulty. The scows are still adrift.

Rough Times on the Sound.

Tuesday night was the roughest of the season on the Sound. All the passenger steamers arrived safely yesterday morning, but were late in almost every instance. It is feared that navigation will be impeded by an ice gorge which is forming off Fort Schuyler. The bays and harbors are frozen over, and many boats are fast in the ice.

The fleet of vessels along the piers contributed to a beautiful picture yesterday morning. The unobstructed rays of the morning sun fell upon a forest of ice-encrusted masts and spars that shone with prismatic color. Even the tugs and other river craft as they moved about the harbor resembled fancy floats in a gigantic ice carnival.

The beauty of the scene was enjoyed only by the spectators on shore, however. The men who live on the water will remember this storm as one of most unusual severity.

TELEGRAPH WIRE TO BOSTON.

The Postal Company Hastens to Put New York in Touch with the Hub.

New York got in touch with Boston to some extent yesterday afternoon when the Postal Telegraph Company, after great exertions on the part of its employes, managed to get through the first telegraph wire in forty-eight hours. Some fifty men, with sleighs, and working in relays, concentrated their efforts on one wire rather than to try to get all the wires through, and at 3 o'clock word came to Superintendent G. H. Usher that they had been successful.

Two wires were also carried through to Providence, which also had been cut off since Monday night, and Mr. Usher said he expected by to-day to have enough wires to Providence and Boston in shape to handle the greater part of the enormous business that has accumulated.

The Western Union was not so fortunate. Wire Chief Griffith said yesterday that his company had been unable to get a line through to Boston, although his advices are to the effect that the men now working will succeed in getting fifteen wires up to-day. These will follow the Shore Line route. The company has succeeded in establishing two wires to Providence, one a duplex wire.

According to F. J. Hovey, General Superintendent of the Long Distance Telephone Company, the business with Boston is practically at a standstill. Only one pair of wires is working to Boston and one pair to Providence.

The railroad situation is much improved, except on Long Island. The trains over the Shore Line and the Boston and Albany all arrived at the Grand Central Station from Boston yesterday, only an hour or two behind time. On the New York Central, the Chicago Limited was three hours late, although advices to General Superintendent Van Etten were that the conditions in the Mohawk Valley are much improved.

Matters are in bad shape on the Long Island Road east of Riverhead. The train which left Greenport at 7:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning is solidly snowed in at Peconic, and the train which left New York at 11:30 o'clock, and which managed to get beyond Riverhead, is snowed in at Mattituck, ten miles west of Peconic.

Seven powerful locomotives, two rotary snow plows, and an army of shovelers worked all last night at the drifts, but were unable to make much headway, the wind blowing the snow back into the cuts as fast as they were cleared. The cuts between Peconic and Mattituck are half a mile in length and nearly twenty feet deep. Some of the locomotives are out of coal, and fence rails, where they can be found, are being used for fuel.

The Mozart Symphony Club is on the train from Greenport, and the members helped to while away the hours for the passengers by giving a performance. It was bitterly cold, however, and as soon as sleighs could be obtained, the passengers sought shelter in the neighboring farm houses. Orders were issued at the office of the Long Island Road not to sell tickets to points beyond Riverhead. No mail has come through from Greenport since Monday. The other parts of the line are open, even to Montauk Point, and trains are running on time.

WORK OF REMOVING SNOW.

At Least Two Days More to be Consumed Before the Streets Are Cleared—Progress to Date.

The work of clearing the snow from the streets of the Borough of Manhattan will occupy two or three days more. Forces of men have been kept at work night and day in the downtown districts, and work was being pushed on every street all day yesterday. Four thousand laborers and 3,500 carts were used by the American Transfer Company, which has charge of the removal of snow by contract with the city.

Yesterday morning 85,089 cubic yards of snow had been removed, and consigned to the rivers, at a cost to the city of more than $30,000.

A report issued yesterday by Superintendent Harrison L. Stidham of the Department of Snow Removal said that the work in the present case compared favorably with that of a corresponding period of work on the ten-inch snowfall of Jan. 28, 1897, being only a few thousand cubic yards less. The work on the storm of 1897 lasted seven days, and, owing to the fact that work on cleaning the streets this time began on Monday morning before 11, while the storm was still in progress, the work will consume three or four more days. The following streets had been cleaned two or three times up to yesterday morning: Park Row, Nassau, the entire Wall Street district, the large portion of the "Swamp," the downtown ferry streets, the streets in the dry goods district, Madison and Union Squares and the shopping district, Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, streets near the Grand Central Station, the main thoroughfares of Harlem, and Broadway from the Battery to Fifty-ninth Street.

The principal avenues and crosstown thoroughfares and the Boulevard were in passable condition last night. A more thorough cleaning will be given to-day, beginning at Broadway and working to the rivers on each side.

The two snow-melting machines were in operation yesterday between Broadway and the Bowery and Broome and Bleecker Streets. It was reported at the office of the contractors that their work was not altogether satisfactory, and that most of the district would have to be gone over in the regular way. It was said that the machines were continually breaking down, and that even under the most favorable conditions effected no saving in expense or time. Eighteen or twenty men were found necessary to each machine, and the work was very hard. With the machine and the requisite number of men, only about sixty cubic yards of snow an hour were consumed, and the water turned into the gutters made the work disagreeable and unsatisfactory.

At the Street Cleaning Department office, in City Hall Park, last night a statement was given out, in which it was said:

"From 7 A. M. until 6 P. M. yesterday 54,327 cubic yards of snow had been removed. This, added to the amount already carted away, made a total of 139,425 cubic yards. Schedules above Fifty-ninth Street were practically finished, and in most of the districts north of that thoroughfare work ceased last night. Below that street one district will be finished up to-day. The remaining five probably will be completed by 6 P. M. Friday. The regular schedule includes 145 miles of streets to be cleaned."

CROWDS ENJOY SLEIGHING.

The Sport Better for New Yorkers Than in Many Years.

The sleighing on the Central Park drives and roads leading to the various road houses was better yesterday than on Tuesday. Veteran drivers said that it was the best sleighing New Yorkers have had in many years.

Crowds of sightseers lined the broad walks along Seventh Avenue above One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon and watched the impromptu races.

Most of the drivers stopped at Durando's and Huber's. At the latter place, which is about one-half mile above Macomb's Dam Bridge, the drivers and their parties sat on the glass-inclosed veranda and enjoyed a "sun bath" while partaking of refreshment. George H. Huber sat in a cutter behind Ethel J., 2:22½, and Lady Catch, 2:20, early yesterday, and later brought out Joe Kistus and Arrat, two and three year old colts which he purchased recently, and drove them through the Park, accompanied by Mrs. Huber.

A party of thirty enjoyed a genuine straw ride to Huber's last night, where a dance was held.

Durando's hostelry, at the entrance to Macomb's Dam Bridge, was the rendezvous for many prominent drivers during the day. Joshua Gregg drove up with his spanking team, with which he won a loving cup last year. Capt. Tuttle came up in a trim cutter drawn by Echo and Judge Russell, who have a record of 2:19 on the pole. Myndert Starin handled the reins over a beautiful pair that showed more than ordinary speed. George Putney had out Black Diamond and Jim, a pair with a record of 2:28, and ex-Alderman Wundt drove up with his mare Sarah G., 2:26. M. Reilly's Clarence A., 2:20, driven by his owner, successfully tried conclusions with some fast trotters on the way up Seventh Avenue.

The drives in Central Park were crowded. Among those seen driving fast trotters were John Quinn, George Pinchard, John O'Neil, John Miller, J. Gibson, Jule Childs, and Peter Radigan.

Many Skaters Make Merry.

Van Cortlandt Lake was thrown open to skaters yesterday morning, and before 3 o'clock in the afternoon a large crowd was on the lake. The snow has been cleared off, the ice carefully scraped, and the lake is in fine condition. The ice is six inches thick. A few hundred skaters went to Central Park, but were disappointed. The lake has not been cleared of the snow. The authorities said the ice was not thick enough to insure safety. There was good skating on the Bronx River and ponds in the suburbs.

River Frozen Over at Sing Sing.

SING SING, Feb. 2.—The cold was intense along the Hudson River this morning. At 6 A. M. the mercury marked 5 degrees above. The river is frozen over and if the cold continues another twenty-four hours teams and pedestrians will be able to cross. The trolley service in Westchester County is generally crippled.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.
(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:10 A. M.—24 and 25 South Street; John Lewis & Co.; damage, $50,000.

5:45 A. M.—19 Rutgers Place; Morris Simon; damage, $2.

6:55 A. M.—200 West Eighty-fourth Street; occupant unknown; damage slight.

8:50 A. M.—559 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; B. P. Thompson; damage, $500.

8:50 A. M.—111 Division Street; Louis Gold; damage slight.

10:25 A. M.—511 West End Avenue; Patrick J. Murphy; damage slight.

10:30 A. M.—201 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street; Willis Miller; damage, $150.

2:30 P. M.—79 Pike Street; Mrs. Mack; damage, slight.

4:10 P. M.—96 Lexington Avenue; Mary Burke; damage, $50.

5 P. M.—77 Broome Street; Frederick Bolk; damage, $5.

5:10 P. M.—2,735 Eighth Avenue; Henry Tholdheimer; damage $100.

5:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Third Avenue; Union Railroad Company; damage slight.

5:45 P. M.—18 First Avenue; Frederick Stallenburger; damage, $5.

8:25 P. M.—204 West Twenty-third Street; A. B. Baum; damage, $10.

8:30 P. M.—96 Monroe Street; occupant unknown; damage slight.

8:40 P. M.—120 West Fifty-third Street; Edison Electric Company; damage, $100.

8:50 P. M.—231 West Sixteenth Street; occupant unknown; damage slight.

9 P. M.—194 Avenue C; Michael Muller; damage, $25.

9:15 P. M.—121 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Frederick Merdburg; damage, $5.

10:30 P. M.—125 Bowery; H. B. Kerr; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CORNING, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The planing mill of the Corning Lumber Company was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is about $10,000.

CUBA, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The St. James Hotel and two adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss, $15,000; insured.

DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 2.—The factory of the Judd & Dunning Hat Company of Bethel was burned this morning. The loss is estimated at $25,000, with an insurance of $15,500.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 2.—The building on Market Street occupied by Simonson's clothing store and by a Chinese laundry was gutted by fire this morning, and the Market Street Mission and McClelland's dry goods store adjoining were badly damaged. Loss, $8,000.

L. Crist Delmonico
166 FIFTH AVENUE,
between 21st and 22d Streets.
HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS.

CUBANS GAINING GROUND

Spanish Operations Still Paralyzed at the Most Favorable Season for Movements.

TROOPS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES

Gen. Luque's Men Without Rations—Losses at Mejia Were 124 Killed and Wounded—Two Squadrons of Cavalry Defeated.

HAVANA, (via Key West, Fla.,) Feb. 2.—Spanish military operations continue entirely paralyzed, the season most favorable for movements against the insurgents thus being lost.

On Friday night the insurgents entered the town of Artemisa, Province of Pinar del Rio, and plundered several stores. Eighteen of the townspeople joined them. The Governor of Pinar del Rio sent José Menendez Diaz as an emissary with proposals of peace and surrender. The insurgents hanged him near a railway opening, with the Governor's letter on his body. Monday night they renewed the attack on Artemisa, but were repelled, leaving two killed.

After attacking the Constancia Plantation, in Santa Clara Province, as already cabled, the insurgents burned immense cane fields. They burned also very large fields on the Central Plantation La Palma.

In the fight at Vega Alta, in which the guerrillas were involved, the insurgents macheted seven guerrillas and wounded a Captain, a Lieutenant, and five privates seriously. In an engagement near Guines the Spanish loss was a Lieutenant, a Sergeant, and five privates killed, and thirteen privates wounded.

On Monday night the insurgents attacked Cayajabos, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, but were repulsed. Gen. Bernal has left the military operations in that province. At Holguin, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Gen. Luque is making urgent requests for provisions, as his soldiers are without rations. Private advices from Gibara confirm the report that Gen. Luque's losses at Mejia were more serious than was officially given out. He lost not twenty, but one hundred and twenty-four killed and wounded.

The insurgents under Leader José Miguel Gomez surprised two squadrons of cavalry on the military trocha near Ciego de Avila, and inflicted considerable loss, including a Spanish Captain. The remainder of the Spanish force made a disorderly retreat to Ciego de Avila.

CUBANS BLOW UP A TRAIN.

Spanish Cavalry Engaged in Havana Province and a Victory Claimed.

HAVANA, Feb. 2.—The insurgents have dynamited a passenger train near Guara, Havana, partly destroying the engine and derailing the cars.

A detachment of Spanish cavalry has been engaged with an insurgent force, under Col. Rosendo Collazo, at the Aguayo plantation, Havana Province. The Spanish report of the affair says the insurgents lost seventeen men killed; that four insurgents were captured, and that the Spaniards had seven men wounded.

On Sunday last, at Havana and Guanabacoa, assistance was given to 7,511 reconcentrados. About 33,830 rations were distributed. There are about 15,000 reconcentrados in and about Havana and Guanabacoa.

THE RAINY DAY CLUB.

Rough-Weather Skirts Are Now Out in "Dead" Earnest and the Custom Is Really Established.

The Rainy Day Club began its New Year in dead earnest yesterday. It was in such very dead earnest that a casual glance at its members by a close observer—a feminine observer, who takes in other feminines from top to toe at a glance—would have disclosed the fact that it was a genuine short-skirted rainy day club. The club was really wearing short skirts, and it was a pleasant day.

"People say that they have always worn short skirts in stormy weather, and ask what is the need of a Rainy Day Club," said Mrs. A. M. Palmer, the President, "but we know that if it wasn't for the Rainy Day Club they would not have had courage to wear their short skirts. They say there have been bicycle skirts and golf skirts, but they are very different from these." And she gently patted the skirt of her own trim-looking gown, from below which two small well-booted feet showed plainly as she stood—it was a brand-new rainy day dress.

"People ask what we can do besides wear rainy day suits," she continued, "but they will see by our programme for the Winter that we are going to work for sanitation in the home. If you wear long skirts on the streets you are going to take disease germs into your homes. If we have our nice clothes made short we will find the women of the tenement houses following our example. No dress that is conspicuous will be recognized by this organization."

The last announcement was followed by enthusiastic applause.

During the meeting an announcement was made that the annual dues had been raised from 50 cents to $1, and hoops of blue and black ribbon were sold to members for 5 cents each, to wear with the society's pin and to be a sustaining power in keeping the wearer in the straight and narrow path of the short skirt.

The subject for the day's discussion, "Altruism," was also a foreshadowing of coming events. This was illustrated by the action the club took in indorsing the anti-exoectoration work of the Ladies' Health Protective Association, and the club may, through individual members, become a distributor of anti-expectoration tracts.

"But I'll never dare give one to a man until just as I am leaving a car," said one of the more timid spirits.

The club may also form an inner "No woman ever to talk more than a minute and a half at a time" circle. No action was taken, but Mrs. Ellen Bryant suggested following Sydney Smith's advice in this respect as being a wise form of altruism.

Mrs. Fales opened the discussion for the day with a paper.

State Issues in Minnesota.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Times, (Dem.)

There seems to be a growing sentiment among the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans of Minnesota in favor of confining the campaign next Fall for State offices to local issues. The Middle-of-the-Road Populists probably will not consent to this. They will no doubt insist upon a platform practically in line with the one which they adopted at St. Louis in 1896. Their action, however, will be of small importance, because of the insignificant number of their followers.

One of the ideas behind the move is that possibly the gold Democrats can be induced to support the ticket if it is not placed upon a full-fledged Populist platform. It is thought, also, that quite a number of Republicans who are dissatisfied with the way in which the affairs of the State have been managed will vote for a man like John Lind, whose absolute integrity has never been questioned. The only place in which the free silver question would come into play in the State Capitol would be in case it became the duty of the Governor to appoint a Senator. In that case John Lind could be relied upon to select one who favored free silver coinage.

In the Congressional campaigns the case will be different. National issues will of necessity have the right of way there, and the Populists who favor co-operation will rightfully insist that their views shall be recognized.

Rubber Shoe Company Sale.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

An English syndicate has been negotiating with the Converse family for the purchase of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, and we believe that the deal is nearer consummation than is generally believed in the rubber trade. This English syndicate some time ago offered $10,000,000 cash for the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, but whether the trade will finally be made on that basis we do not know. If the foreigners purchase the property, the result is likely to be a strengthening influence on prices, as the new owners will desire to make as good a showing as possible for the first year or so.

BALENSI JURY DISAGREES.

The Prisoner from France Is Taken Back to the Tombs.

The jury in the case of Louis Alfred Balensi returned to the courtroom of General Sessions at 12:30 o'clock this morning, and the foreman told Judge Newburger that it was impossible for them to agree. They were discharged.

The jury had left the courtroom to consider the case at 3:40 P. M. yesterday.

Their deliberations were interrupted late in the evening by a jury in another case on a burglary charge. The jury sang songs to pass away the time, and made such a noise that the Balensi jury took a voice in it. Judge Newburger then had his jury taken to another room. Their discussion was so loud and vigorous at times that it could be heard out in the halls of the building.

Balensi was taken back to the Tombs. If he had been acquitted he would have been rearrested on a warrant issued by a French Government official on the charge of having swindled Max Lebaudy out of 3,000,000 francs.

Further facts were brought out concerning the life of Balensi in Paris at the morning session. Assistant District Attorney Osborne asked the witness if he had any reason to doubt Mr. Marcus's version of the interview which occurred when Balensi selected the diamond necklace on June 17. Balensi replied: "I have no more reason to doubt it than to believe it. I can't remember. I did not suppose at the time that I would be called upon to repeat the conversation, and consequently I made no record of it."

"Why did you leave France?" asked Mr. Davis, his counsel.

"Not because I misappropriated one cent of the Lebaudy funds, but because I was in adversity and learned that some of the Lebaudy heirs were going to prosecute some persons for blackmail. I changed my name because in France my name had been mispronounced."

Diamond Match Company Erases a Big Asset.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Nearly $1,000,000, lost to the stockholders of the Diamond Match Company through the failure of the Moore Brothers in 1896, as a result of the collapse of the great Match and Biscuit speculative boom, and heretofore carried on the books of the match company as an asset charged to W. H. and J. H. Moore, has been erased from the books, and the amount, $708,767, taken from the surplus account. The profits of the company during the past year were $1,274,917.76.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. Charles F. O'Ferrall, Virginia.

HOLLAND—Ex-Gov. F. A. Osborne, Kansas.

MANHATTAN—Ashley Pond, Detroit; Col. Samuel M. Nicholson, Providence; Leonard M. Hill, Amherst.

MURRAY HILL—E. C. Pope, Boston.

WALDORF—J. W. Guthwaite, Cleveland; John Price Wetherill, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Richardson, waists; 2 Walker Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; T. Donaldson, furnishing goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.
Barnum, S. O., & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Dempsey, trimmings; Hotel Imperial.
Broger, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; Miss F. Berwanger, laces and white goods; Grand Hotel.
Brown, M. L., & Co., Mexico, Mo.; J. W. Platt, clothing; Bi adway Central Hotel.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Burke & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. Fensterwald, clothing; Colonnade Hotel.
Burger Dry Goods Company, Birmingham, Ala.; L. Phillips, clothing and shoes; Hotel Vendome.
Cohen, Louis & Co., Charleston, S. C.; L. Cohen, dry goods, notions, &c.; 157 Duane Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; A. J. Kline, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. F. Castle, millinery and ribbons; 530 Broadway; Holland House.
Frank Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Frank, woolens; Hotel Albert.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Armitage, domestics; Park Avenue Hotel.
Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.
Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Golland, underwear; Hote. Imperial.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Lambert; F, Freudenthal; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Holmes, D. H., New Orleans, La.; F. S. Mills, housefurnishing goods; 192 West Broadway. Gilsey House.
Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, carpets, dress goods, and cloaks; J. A. Roberge, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Kaufmann Brothers, Pitt

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senator White Continues His Speech Against the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty.

HE WILL SPEAK AGAIN TO-DAY

He Says the Proposition to Annex the Sandwich Islands Is Based on Sugar and Sentimentality—Tillman Makes a Stir.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Senator White (Dem., Cal.,) continued his speech in opposition to the Hawaiian annexation treaty in the executive session of the Senate to-day amid many interruptions and much crossfire.

Previous to Mr. White's speech the Senate spent about three-quarters of an hour in legislative session, with the doors closed, trying to decide whether Senator Pettigrew's resolution concerning the acquisition of territory which it would require a navy to defend should be debated in open or executive session. When the vote was taken the majority was found to be against the proposition for open sessions.

It is regarded as significant that Senator Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) who has during his entire career been exceedingly conservative on the question of executive sessions of the Senate, took a position to-day in favor of discussing the Pettigrew resolution in open session. He gave as his reason the fact that the speeches for and against the treaty were liable to be unevenly reported with the press excluded from the sessions.

Senator White began his speech to-day with a citation of authorities to show that the policy of this country really had been against the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. He reviewed most of the documents quoted by Senator Morgan as favorable to annexation of the islands for the purpose of showing that they were all favorable to Hawaiian independence, but not to Hawaiian annexation.

As to the Nicaragua Canal.

Senator White then took up the contention that the control of Honolulu was necessary to the defense of the Nicaraguan Canal, and asserted that there was no foundation to support it, and gave figures to show that in case defense of the canal became necessary by this country it would be defended from either San Diego or San Francisco, and not from Honolulu. He said that no enemy could use Honolulu as a base of supplies in case of war with the United States, because the modern war vessel did not carry enough coal to make the round trip and to delay for hostile purposes.

He quoted Admiral Belknap to the effect that Honolulu could be fortified effectually, and Gen. Scofield to the effect that it could not be fortified at all for land defense to show that authorities differed. He contended that if one of the islands should be forfeited all three of them should be, and that it would require an immense navy to remain there permanently, while the acquisition of this territory would not diminish the expense for fortifications and maintaining a navy at home.

Mr. White challenged any one to produce proof of hostile intentions on the part of England, Japan, Germany, or any other power, and cited the declaration of various statesmen from each country repudiating any desire to interfere in any manner with the United States.

"The whole scheme for the annexation of Hawaii," said Mr. White, "is based on sentimentality and sugar."

Continuing this line of presentation he said the sugar people who were netting eight or nine million dollars a year under the reciprocity treaty, were back of the annexation project, with the hope of making the benefits now derived from reciprocity perpetual. But for this condition of affairs the treaty never would have been heard of; hence he charged that the patriotism of Senators was being "imposed upon to consummate a most disgraceful proposition."

Subjected to Interruptions.

Among the Senators who interrupted Mr. White were Messrs. Hoar, Teller, Morgan, Hale, Chandler, Wolcott, and Tillman.

Senator Hoar's interruption brought on quite a prolonged debate in which several Senators participated, and which for a time threatened to divert the discussion from the lines which Senator White evidently desired to pursue. The Massachusetts Senator's question related to the Japanese on the islands and the complication growing out of their presence there.

To this Mr. White replied that the present Hawaiian Government was importing contract laborers under a provision which goes to the extent of permitting their imprisonment. He asserted that since the trouble occurred a few months ago which resulted in refusing permission to 700 Japanese to land on the islands, over 2,000 had been brought in under contract. This practice he denounced as hypocritical.

Senator Tillman (Pop., S. C.,) came into the debate, making some assertions which created a stir for a few minutes. The South Carolina Senator referred to the recent Hawaiian revolution and to what he termed the effort of the Republican Party to establish a government in the interest of the white people in the islands when they numbered only about one out of thirty of the inhabitants, and in this connection referred to the reorganization of party lines in the South after the war.

Reconstruction Days.

"We were then, in South Carolina," he said, "attempting to establish a white man's government. The Republican Party interfered with us then or attempted to do so, professing to hold opinions about the sacred rights of the majority to rule. I should like to know whether the Republican Party has changed its opinion on this subject of the right of the white man to rule, for if it has and will extend it to the Southern States I will vote for the treaty."

"The distinguished Senator from South Carolina evidently knows all about the effort to re-establish the white man's party in the South after the war, and could doubtless give us much interesting information on that point," said Senator Chandler.

"I know something about it," responded Mr. Tillman, "and I know that there was some cheating and some use of the shotgun in those times as there probably was in Hawaii."

"The Senator from South Carolina would, I hardly think," interrupted Senator Hoar, "say in open session what he has here said."

"I am willing to say it anywhere," said Mr. Tillman. "I want the same policy all along the line. Throw open the doors, and I will say what I have said before the entire world."

Senator White will continue his speech to-morrow.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Discussion of the Defenses of New York Harbor Brought On by an Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The House to-day passed the District of Columbia Appropriation bill and then took up the Fortifications Appropriation bill.

Mr. Hemenway, (Rep., Ind.,) in charge of the Fortifications bill, explained its provisions. The estimates of the War Department for fortifications and other works of defense, armament, &c., he said, were $13,378,571, while the amount carried by the bill was but $4,144,912. The appropriations were for continuing the policy inaugurated by the Fiftieth Congress, since which $39,384,253 had been spent.

In discussing the harbor defense works erected under this policy, Mr. Hemenway stated that the defense of New York Harbor was complete. He quoted the Chief of Ordnance as having said to him that not enough war vessels could now enter the harbor in the face of the present defense system to damage the city materially.

Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) criticised the bill because it did not provide for the inauguration of defense works at the harbors along the Gulf of Mexico. Mobile Harbor would be the first harbor entered by the Spanish fleet if we should become involved in war with Spain.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.,) also criticised the bill. If anything was needed to demonstrate the absurdity of scattering the bills for the National defense, he said, it was furnished by this bill. The bill came, he pointed out, from the Appropriations Committee, where there was no pretense of detailed and exhaustive knowledge of army establishment. The committee arbitrarily had cut down all along the line without vouchsafing reasons for the reductions.

Mr. Fischer (Rep., N. Y.,) submitted some remarks on the inadequacy of the defenses of New York Harbor. He advocated the erection of a fort on Romer Shoals.

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

OPEN SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Agricultural Appropriation Bill Read —Resolution as to Indians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Beyond the reading of the Agricultural Appropriation bill and agreeing to the amendments proposed by the committee, the Senate transacted no business of importance in open session to-day.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) secured the adoption of a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the Senate a statement showing the total per capita cost of educating Indian children at certain Indian schools; the total cost of transporting pupils to and from the schools, and the number transported; approximately what proportion of the children educated in the schools return to the blanket and camp condition, and what can be done to prevent such retrogression and continue the children in the lines of progress on which they have entered, and what is the relative value of the influence of the educated youth at home and those educated away from home in favor of ending tribal reservation life of the Indian, his becoming a citizen, and entering the great mass of the population, as shown by the pupils going into the employment of civilized life.

The joint resolution adopted by the House providing for representation at the International Fisheries Exposition at Bergen, Norway, was passed.

OUTLOOK FOR THE TREATY.

Not Enough Votes Yet Obtained to Secure Ratification.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Reports from the Senate regarding the prospect of the ratification of the Hawaiian treaty of annexation vary according to the inclinations of those who make or disseminate them. The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES does not discover any ground for amending the report made some time ago, after a careful canvass of the Senate, that the treaty is likely to be beaten. To say that it is impossible to secure the ratification of the convention is to make an assertion not warranted, for Senators sometimes will change their minds. Anxiety to secure other things may incline a number to change their opinions. Until several Senators have changed, the treaty will not be approved.

"The Hawaiian treaty is beaten," said a Democratic opponent of it to-day. "We have 36 votes against it nailed down, and if you take 36 from 89 you cannot get 60 for annexation. These reports about the gain of votes for ratification are a part of the 'boom' for it that has been attempted to be worked up while President Dole is here.

"Mr. Dole is a very agreeable gentleman, and those of us in the Senate who oppose ratification are not unwilling to wish him well with his so-called republic. That is all he ought to ask for and all we can afford to give. So long as mutually friendly relations are maintained, the United States will exercise all the influence in Hawaii that is desirable. No other power will take the islands now any more than they have taken them these many years."

There is little doubt that the silver Senators who helped to pass the Teller resolution to pay the obligations of the United States in silver contemplate some sort of combination against the treaty, not because they all are opposed to annexation, but because they are determined to show, from time to time, that they can thwart the policy of the Administration, not only in money matters, but in other affairs. It is believed that even Mr. Teller, who is for annexation, may join with the silver men to prevent ratification, if he finds that failure of the treaty will embarrass or annoy the President.

"Vote?" said Senator Tillman, when asked this afternoon if he considered a vote imminent on the Hawaiian treaty, "I should say that a vote was at least a month away."

The Proposed New Cabinet Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A committee composed of Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago, President of the National Business League; Theodore C. Search of Philadelphia, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, and John W. Ela of Chicago, counsel of the National Business League, had an interview with the President to-day by appointment, in the interests of the proposed Department of Commerce and Industries.

It is understood no definite reply was made by the President to the committee, but there seems to be a general understanding that he is in sympathy with the movement.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed for New York offices as follows: East Meredith—John H. Henderson; Lagrangeville—William Bodden; Westville Centre—Mandana Chapin.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The extension of ordinary leave of absence granted First Lieut. Floyd H. Harris, Fourth Cavalry, is changed to leave of absence on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Second lieutenant Robert Sewell, Seventh Cavalry, Department of the Colorado, is extended one month.

Capt. Theodore E. True, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Columbia, to take effect upon the completion of the transfer of his accountability at that post; he then temporarily will retain station at Vancouver Barracks, settle his accounts, and, upon the completion of that duty, report to the Quartermaster General with a view to assignment to another station.

The Quartermaster's depot at Vancouver Barracks will be discontinued.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Charles H. Alden, Assistant Surgeon General; Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon, and Capt. George D. De Shon, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, April 12, at 10 o'clock, for the examination of such officers of the Medical Department as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Benjamin Brooke, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from temporary duty at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to take effect April 6, and will then repair to Washington and report April 12 to Col. Charles H. Alden, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Charles H. Alden, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Alexander N. Stark, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Charles Lynch, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Edward L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Charles E. B. Flagg, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. James M. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. William F. Lewis, Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. Lyman W. V. Kennon, Sixth Infantry, is relieved from the further operation of paragraph two of special orders, March 10, 1897, and will join his company Jan. 31, 1898.

The order detailing First Lieut. James T. Kerr, Seventeenth Infantry, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Baker University, Baldwin, Kan., is revoked.

First Lieut. William F. Clark, Second Cavalry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Baker University, Baldwin, Kan., to take effect March 20, to relieve First Lieut. Ernest V. Smith, Fourth Infantry, who will join his company.

The retirement from active service of Capt. Sidney E. Clark, Second Infantry, is announced.

Navy.

Paymaster L. C. Kerr is ordered to take charge of the Navy Pay Office, Baltimore, Feb. 11.

Lieut. Commander C. C. Cornwell is ordered to report as Assistant Inspector, Seventh Lighthouse District, Feb. 20, instead of March 1.

Acting Gunner C. S. Van Derbeck is detached from the Richmond and ordered to the Columbia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Adams arrived at Mare Island Feb. 1.

Nashville arrived at Key West Feb. 2.

Annapolis sailed from St. Kitts for Santa Cruz Feb. 2.

Marietta sailed from Acapulco for La Libertad Feb. 2.

China and Glass

for Dinners, Afternoon Teas, Receptions, etc.

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. invite an inspection of their choice stock for this season, of dinner, dessert, game, oyster and fish plates, terrapin plates and casseroles.

Bouillon, tea, chocolate and after-dinner coffee cups and saucers.

Tiffany & Co.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

CURRENCY IN THE HOUSE

Intimation that There Will Be No Attempt at Financial Legislation This Session.

VIEWS OF REPUBLICAN LEADERS

Some of Them Think It Would Be Useless to Send a Bill to the Senate—Fights in the Currency Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—"If there has been any agreement of Republican leaders of the House that there shall be no attempt at this session to pass any currency legislation," said Mr. Dingley, this afternoon, "I do not know of it and I was not permitted to take part in it. I do not believe there has been any such conference or agreement, or that there will be one. There may be individual opinions about the advisability of reaching such a determination, as there have been since the Congress met, but there has been no consultation of, leading members to adopt such a conclusion."

"The determination of the so-called leaders," said Mr. Cannon to-day, "has nothing to do with it. It is the condition that controls the situation. There will be no financial legislation, because the condition that exists will not permit of it. Of what use would it be for the House to waste time debating a bill from the Committee on Banking and Currency, when the Senate would not pass it. We already have established our ability to defeat any silver bill the Senate may pass, as was shown on the free-silver measure Monday. The Teller resolution is nothing less than a free-silver measure, and unless the Senate precipitates another free-silver discussion, none will take place this session. I have known this for a long time."

That the reported decision of hypothetical leaders had not been communicated to the Banking and Currency Committee was plain to-day, for that committee had its usual "monkey-and-parrot" time in its meeting, Mr. Johnson of Indiana and Chairman Walker of Massachusetts clashing about a matter under discussion.

Mr. Johnson said Chairman Walker was pursuing a "rule or ruin" policy as to the line of currency action which the committee should take. Mr. Walker resented this, saying he would regard Mr. Johnson's course as personal if it was persisted in.

Later when Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.,) moved to take up the measure embodying the President's recommendations as to three specific changes in the banking laws, Mr. Johnson said action of this limited character would be antagonistic to larger measures of currency revision now pending before the committee.

In vehement tones Mr. Johnson questioned the good faith of those who were urging a limited measure of revision, saying they were too much concerned about the Hawaiian question to give sincere support to the full accomplishment of financial reform.

With much feeling and emphasis Mr. Johnson expressed his regret that the President had not urged earnestly the fullest measure of currency revision, instead of the limited plan now brought before the committee.

If anything would justify fear that nothing will be accomplished in the House in the way of currency legislation it is the constant bickering in this committee. It is suggested that it would be perfectly safe for the Speaker to promise that the House will pass any measure that the majority of the members of the committee will agree upon.

If it shall become apparent later on that the Banking and Currency Committee is unable to agree upon a report, the Ways and Means Committee may be asked to furnish a bill over which its members will not quarrel when it is in the House. Republican members of the Banking and Currency Committee fear that unless Mr. Walker can obtain a report for his bill in preference to any other measure, he may prove troublesome in the House, and so contribute comfort to the opponents of all currency legislation at a time when the votes needed will be difficult to get and keep.

There is just the chance that if the Ways and Means Committee should take up this subject, the Banking and Currency Committee, anxious to hold its own proper business in its hands, might be able to pull itself together and present some sort of moderate bill."

SOUND MONEY LEAGUE MEETING

Executive Committee and State Vice Presidents Decide Not to Join the Indianapolis Movement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Executive Committee of the National Sound Money League, organized in Chicago soon after the last National election, held a conference here to-day with some of the State Vice Presidents of the league. The meeting was without special significance, and no formal announcements of any kind were issued.

Among those present were President George E. Leighton of St. Louis, M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati, John K. Cowen of Baltimore, H. P. Robinson of Chicago, Secretary E. V. Smalley of St. Paul, W. C. Cornwell of Buffalo, A. Blair of North Carolina, John B. Jackson of Pittsburg, and W. H. Royal of Virginia.

A letter written by ex-Gov. Morrill of Kansas was read, in which he stated that the sound-money sentiment was rapidly gaining ground in his State, and in his judgment would carry the State if divested of all other issues, State and local. Mr. Royal in a brief address said that the people of Virginia had been led into the silver movement by reason of the want of sufficient currency to meet business requirements, and that should a better banking system be established by which the smaller cities and towns could have banking privileges the people would have little interest in silver. Other speakers expressed the same idea.

A proposition was made looking to a consolidation of the league with the Indianapolis monetary movement, but the sentiment of the meeting was against it on the ground that the Indianapolis movement had for its prime object reform in banking legislation, while the league more particularly advocated the gold standard.

The conference adjourned to meet in Chicago some time in April next.

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not only aids digestion, but is in itself a nutrient. Appetizing and strengthening. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

CONGRESS AND THE DRY DOCK.

Civilian Experts to be Consulted in Regard to Rebuilding.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—As a preliminary to determining upon a reconstruction of the large dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which is practically out of service as a result of defects discovered, members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs have asked Secretary Long to secure testimony from civilian experts on the character of the ground underlying the structure, with a view to learning whether the existence of quicksand or like unstable foundation makes it inadvisable to carry out the plan of rebuilding.

Before a final determination is made, it is probable that a full understanding will be had as to the general merits of the soil for a structure of this dimension.

Secretary Long has sent to Congress for inclusion in the Naval Appropriation bill estimates of $24,500 for the conversion of Building No. 8 in the Brooklyn Navy Yard into a two-story fireproof storehouse for ordnance material, to be immediately available, and $350 for a memorial stone to mark the former moorage of the old Jersey prison ship.

NEW QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Col. Marshall I. Ludington Succeeds George H. Weeks To-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Quartermaster General of the Army, George H. Weeks, will retire from active service to-morrow, and will be succeeded by Col. Marshall I. Ludington, the senior officer of the Quartermaster's department.

The retiring Quartermaster General is a native of New Hampshire, and was graduated from the Military Academy in July, 1857. He served throughout the war in the Quartermaster's Department, and received the brevet ranks of Major and Lieutenant Colonel in March, 1865. He was Depot Quartermaster at Washington, October, 1891, to November, 1894, and was on duty in the War Department at the date of his appointment as Quartermaster General, Feb. 16, 1897.

The new Quartermaster General, Col. Ludington, was appointed to the army from Pennsylvania, and is not a West Point graduate, having entered the regular establishment after gallant service in the volunteers during the war, in which he won the brevet of Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was appointed a Major and Quartermaster in the regular army in 1867, and was assigned as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East in 1897.

KLONDIKE RELIEF ORDERS.

Major Rucker to Command the Expeditions and Take Station at Dyea —12,000 Complete Rations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Gen. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia, has notified the Acting Secretary of War that he has completed the details of the relief expenditions to be sent out by the Government to the gold region in Alaska and to the Klondike. These are as follows:

Major L. H. Rucker, Fourth Cavalry, is assigned to command and to take temporary station at Dyea, where he is to establish a camp and supply depot. Capt. George Ruhlen, Assistant Quartermaster, is designated a Quartermaster and Commissary of the expedition, and is to report to Major Rucker at Dyea.

Capt. D. L. Brainard, Commissary of Subsistence, has also been assigned to duty at Dyea as purchasing and disbursing officer of the expedition.

Capt. Bogardus Eldridge, with a detachment consisting of Lieut. E. W. Clark and fifty enlisted men of the Fourteenth Infantry, together with First Lieut. P. M. Kemp, Assistant Surgeon, and two enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, fully armed and equipped for escort duty in the interior of Alaska, with 100 rounds of rifle ball ammunition per man, are ordered to proceed from Vancouver Barracks to Dyea and report to Major Rucker.

First Lieut. Guy H. Preston, Ninth Cavalry, in charge, with Lieut. James A. Ryan, Ninth Cavalry, and the pack trains from the Department of the Platte, forage to include May 31, are also ordered to duty at Dyea. Orders have been given to the Chief Commissary of the Department of the Columbia to ship by steamers from Portland and Seattle about Feb. 5, 12,000 complete rations, with proper proportion of subsistence stores and property, and also tandem and single sleds, to Major Rucker at Dyea.

Alaska Railroad Rates.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Unless the Canadian Pacific alters the attitude it has assumed toward the Western roads in the matter of Alaska rates, it is possible there will be a concerted movement among all the American roads to refuse to have any further dealings with it in passenger traffic. The meeting of the Western roads to-day sent a message to the Canadian Pacific saying they would be glad to have the Canadian Pacific name a date on which its representative could meet a committee of the Western roads, either in Montreal or New York. To this a reply was received, to the effect that it would not be convenient for the Canadian Pacific to meet the committee of the Western roads.

After the adjournment of the meeting to-day representatives of the Western roads said that if the Canadian Pacific would not consent to meet and discuss matters with them, there was nothing to do but to sever all traffic relations with it.

Proposed Alaskan Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Senator Carter, who is a member of the Sub-Committee on Alaska for three different committees of the Senate, has prepared and introduced a bill to amend an act providing a civil Government for Alaska. It leaves the duties of the Governor substantially as under existing law, and lodges extensive powers in the court. The intention of the bill is to enable the court, by orders issued from time to time and by appointments to be made, to respond to the necessities of each settlement or mining camp for a proper and vigorous administration of the law.

To Seek Fortune in Alaska.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—Peter Busch, son of Adolphus Busch, the wealthy brewer of this city, has gone to seek his fortune in Alaska. He is accompanied by C. E. Hodde, a coffee broker of New York, whose mother lives here, and whose brother married a niece of the elder Busch. The two men go supplied with plenty of money and everything possible to make the trip a success.

Canned Meat for the Klondike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—One of the features of the demand for supplies growing out of the Klondike excitement was the arrival here of a special train from Chicago made up of seventeen cars, all loaded with canned meats, aggregating half a million pounds.

METHODIST WAR INDEMNITY.

Bill to Give $208,000 for Damage to Property at Nashville Opposed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The passage by Congress of a bill to indemnify the Methodist Church South Publishing House in the sum of $208,000 for property destroyed at Nashville during the civil war is the subject of a vigorous editorial in The Northwestern Christian Advocate.

The editor, Dr. Arthur Elwards, attacks the measure, denouncing the claim as unjust, and asserts that the damage never amounted to over $5,000. He appeals to the President to veto the bill if it ever reaches him. The editorial says, among other things, "Nobody pretends that the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church South were loyal during the war, or other than eager enemies to the Union cause. Their papers preached secession. Their pulpits championed it. Their prayers were in its behalf. Their publishing buildings and presses in Nashville were devoted to the Confederate cause. The advocates fled southward as the Union Army followed. Neither the Southern Church nor its printing interests were neutral even."

Mayor of Duluth Re-elected.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 2.—Henry Truetsn was re-elected Mayor of this city yesterday over Elmer F. Mitchell (Republican) by a majority of about 1,200. He was nominated by the Populists and indorsed by the Democrats. Of the nine new members of the Common Council, four are Republicans, one is a gold Democrat, one an independent silver, and three are silver fusion.

Thousands of Sheep Dead.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Feb. 2.—Thousands of sheep are reported to have perished from cold and starvation in Western Wyoming. The cold has been intense for sixty days. Carbon County has 500,000 sheep, and flock masters there fear the loss will amount to 25 per cent. Losses among cattle will not be so heavy.

Rose of Arden

Lundborg's—
is put up in boxes
as attractive as
those containing
Ayli, Vio-Violet
or Edenia.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senator McCarren Attacks Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for Protesting Against Mayor's Removals.

REPUBLICANS OBJECT IN VAIN

Finance Committee's Canal Investigation Measure Held to Await the Assembly Bill—Mr. Oliver's Banking Resolution Lost in the House.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The closing moments of a very dull session in the Senate to-day were enlivened by Senator McCarren's statement upon a question of personal privilege. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who had been absent for several days, came in near the close of the session and assumed the chair.

"It is this moment," Senator McCarren said, "for which I have waited several days."

He then referred to a newspaper article relating to a dinner given by the Lieutenant Governor to the Republican representatives from Kings, at which resolutions of protest were adopted against the removals from office by Mayor Van Wyck, and retaliatory measures were threatened through the Legislature.

Senator McCarren quoted from the article and from the resolutions, and declared that such a statement came with very poor grace from the Lieutenant Governor. He recalled that a few months ago the Lieutenant Governor had established himself at the Clarendon Hotel in the then City of Brooklyn to meet as valient a foe as was ever engaged in warfare. After the battle the field was strewn with the blood of the Lieutenant Governor's enemies. Some of the papers and others unacquainted with the Lieutenant Governor had then attempted to laugh at his efforts, and declared him to be a novice as against such an experienced foe, but the Lieutenant Governor had proved himself worthy of and had immediately entered upon the enjoyment of the fruits of his victory. His protest against the same course by Mayor Van Wyck he therefore declared came with very poor grace at this time.

Republicans Enter a Protest.

At this point Senator Raines and others upon the Republican side began an earnest protest, and endeavored to stop Senator McCarren with points of order that he was not speaking to a question of personal privilege, but the Lieutenant Governor, under the circumstances, was loth to interfere, although he said if another were in the Chair he would be forced to declare the point well taken.

Senator McCarren was permitted to proceed to the consternation of Republican Senators and the evident amusement of the Democrats.

The persons who had thought the Lieutenant Governor a novice, he continued, had speedily discovered their mistake, for as soon as he had gained his victory he began placing his worthy supporters in every spot and place which he could discover, and these spots and places multiplied with surprising rapidity. In the language of the small boy, he proved himself a peach.

If Mayor Van Wyck had displeased the Lieutenant Governor he had pleased a great many other people, and the Lieutenant Governor, under the circumstances which he had recited, ought to be the last person in the greater city to enter such a protest. But if the Mayor's action was going to bring about a conflict between Mayor Van Wyck and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff it would be a contest worth going many miles to see.

Senator McCarren was frequently interrupted by Republican Senators, but to no avail, as the Lieutenant Governor permitted him to proceed to the close.

When the Finance Committee bill providing for the appointment of the Canal Investigating Commission was reached on third reading, Senator Higgins, Chairman of the Finance Committee, asked that the bill be held until the Assembly bill reached the Senate.

Senator Cantor objected, making the point that the courtesy of twenty-four hours' delay had been denied the minority yesterday, the Republicans having urged great necessity for hurrying the bill.

Roll call was taken on Senator Higgins's motion to table the bill, resulting in its being tabled by a vote of 31 to 11.

In the Assembly.

A short calendar and a slim house were the features of the session of the Assembly.

When the report of the Cities Committee was read, Mr. Finn asked whether or not "Mr. Bondy's bill gerrymandering the city of Syracuse" had been reported favorably, as had been agreed upon in executive session yesterday. The Chair informed Mr. Finn no gerrymandering bill had been reported and refused to permit Mr. Finn to comment on the matter further at the time.

When the Committee on Banks submitted its report, it included an adverse opinion on Mr. Oliver's resolution asking that the Superintendent of Banks furnish information as to the number of banks owning the buildings they occupy, and what the return is in rentals. Mr. Hill, in explaining the report of the committee, stated that the printed report of the Superintendent of Banks contained all the information desired and which would appear shortly, being now at the printer's.

Mr. Oliver denied that the report of the Superintendent of Banks contained what the resolution asked for. He cited the difference between commercial banks getting $20,000 a year rentals, and large savings institutions virtually owned by their poor depositors erecting palatial structures for which no revenue was received. He moved the adverse report of the Bank Committee be not agreed in.

Mr. Armstrong declared the resolution had a tendency to create a panic among depositors, and that the information needed should be obtained from the official report of the Banking Superintendent.

The motion to disagree was lost by a vote of 78 nays to 62 yeas. The report was adopted.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

One Fixes the Status and Salaries of Bridge Railroad Employes.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—A bill introduced in the Assembly this morning by Mr. Crabtree seems to be the exact opposite of the bill introduced by Mr. Marshall of Kings a week or so ago. Mr. Marshall's bill is understood to provide that a railroad raising or depressing its tracks shall still have the right to use the surface of the street either above or below the new roadbed. This would give the New York Central Railroad the right to use Fourth Avenue underneath its raised tracks. Mr. Crabtree's bill provides that the Commissioner of Parks shall lay out the street surface underneath the Central tracks with flower beds.

The following bills of interest to the city and vicinity were also introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Adler, (by request of the Brooklyn Bridge employes)—Fixing the grades and salaries of the Railroad Department of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge; and limiting their hours of work to eight a day.

Mr. Nixon—To terminate the Park Avenue Improvement Commission in New York, and to devolve its duties upon the Commissioner of Highways. This is the commission that had charge of the New York Central improvement.

Mr. Fritz—Providing that the rate of fare for foot passengers on the New York and Greenpoint Ferry Company shall be, between the hours of five and eight in the forenoon and four and seven in the afternoon, for passengers, one cent. At all other times and on Sundays, two cents.

Mr. Redington—Providing that the jurisdiction of the City Court of New York City shall extend to the limits as constituted by the act of 1897 incorporating the greater city.

Mr. Murray—Authorizing certificates of indebtedness to be issued by the City of New York for the construction of a pier at the foot of West Ninety-eighth Street, New York, to be used for the purposes of recreation.

Mr. E. C. Brennan—Amending the law relative to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences by providing that the Mayor and Controller of the City of New York, the Park Commissioner of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, and the President of the Borough of Brooklyn shall be added to the membership of the Board of Trustees of that institution.

Mr. De Graw—Providing that the Captains, Sergeants, and patrolmen of the police forces of the several villages and towns of Queens County now being within the Borough of Queens, who were such on the 31st day of December, 1897, shall be members of the regular police force of the City of New York.

Also making eligible for the office of Municipal Court Justice in New York City up to March 1, 1898, any person who has served as such a Justice and without reference to his being a lawyer of five years' standing, as now provided in the charter.

Also to change the name of the "Brooklyn Throat Hospital" to the "Williamsburg Hospital."

Mr. Griggs—Appropriating $300,000 to establish a normal school in the Borough of Brooklyn.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The following bills of general interest were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Senator Ford—Authorizing the Governor to appoint not more than fifteen persons, five of whom shall be women, to represent New York State as an honorary commission at the Paris Exposition.

Mr. Wicks—Providing that the general railroad fare of the State as fixed by the Laws of 1890 shall be amended so as to make it 2 cents instead of 3 for every mile or fraction thereof, with a right to a single minimum fare of not less than 5 cents.

Also reducing from 2 cents to 1½ cents per mile the mileage book rate as in the present law.

Mr. Bondy—Amending the anti-conspiracy law by providing that threats, intimidation, or threats to interfere with the tools of another shall not be a violation of the law, nor shall the orderly assembling or co-operation of persons employed in a calling for the purpose of obtaining or aiding other persons so employed in securing an advance of wages or of maintaining such rates or obtaining more favorable conditions of employment, or any respect of maintaining or in peaceably aiding other persons so employed in obtaining redress of any grievance against employers, be considered a conspiracy or a crime.

Mr. Tiffany—Providing that whenever the receiver of a domestic corporation or of the property of a foreign corporation in the State shall have been appointed, and shall show to a Supreme Court Special Term that he has reason to believe that an agent or employe of such corporation has embezzled or wrongfully disposed of its property, the court shall make an order without notice to any one commanding the appearance of such person for examination.

A NEW PRIMARY BILL.

Based on All Measures on the Subject Hitherto Introduced—Open Primary System Abolished.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Senator Ford, who introduced what was represented to be the organization primary bill in the Senate, admitted to-day that he was engaged in drawing another measure to take its place. The Senator said it was never intended or expected that the bill he first introduced should become law in its original form. That bill, he said, was intended to bring out suggestions and inspire criticisms which might lead to the preparation of a more perfect measure. The bill now being drawn is to be the outcome, he asserted, of all the bills on the subject that have been introduced.

It is believed here that the new primary plan Senator Ford is at work on is the result of an agreement reached between Mr. Platt and Gov. Black at their recent conference in New York. It is known that the Governor did not approve of the original Ford bill, and it is understood that his ideas will be embodied in the substitute measure under preparation. This impression is strengthened by the fact that Senator Raines is collaborating with Senator Ford on his last plan.

Senator Ford indignantly denied that David B. Hill had anything to do with inspiring his new primary bill. He said, however, that the new bill would differ from the first in that instead of leaving it optional for a party to operate under it, it would make it obligatory. The first bill would have left the Tammany open primaries undistrubed. The new bill will compel the Wigwam to changes its methods in that particular.

Senator Ford said he believed the independent Republicans in New York would nominate candidates for the Senate and Assembly in the greater city, no matter what primary bill was passed. Senator Pavey, when informed of this statement, said that it was correct.

THE BRIEFEST PRIMARY MEASURE.

Will Be Introduced in the Assembly To-day by Mr. Brennan of Kings.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The briefest measure relative to primaries and the latest addition to the literature in that line will be introduced to-morrow morning by Mr. Brennan of Kings. It provides, among other things, that any citizen who shall certify in writing or on a blank provided for the purpose that he intends to vote on election day for the candidates of the party organization he desires to become a member of shall be entitled to membership in the said organization, and his name shall be placed on any list or record of members used in connection with voting at the primaries of said party; provided, however, that a man must be a member of his party organization at least thirty days before he shall be entitled to participate in its primaries.

The name of no citizen shall be removed from the membership roll, list, or record of any party organization except upon written charges, and absolute proof that he has violated the by-laws of the said party organization or the provisions of this act, and he shall be entitled to vote at any caucus or primary held thereafter. Any decision upon such charges shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court or any judge thereof in the judicial district, or any county judge.

Whenever a citizen shall apply for a writ of mandamus, certiorari, order, or other process of court or justice or judge, said court, justice, or judge shall immediately hear testimony in the matter and shall have jurisdiction to issue peremptory writs or other order upon the chairman of any convention or committee, or the chairman or inspectors of any primary election.

Skinner Named to Succeed Himself.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—In the Assembly Chamber to-night with little ceremony and the usual speechmaking Charles R. Skinner was named by a joint Republican caucus to succeed himself as State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The fact that Mr. Weekes was present at the caucus and answered to the roll call was commented on. Mr. Laimbeer's name was also called, but he was not present, not being in the city.

Municipal Court Justices.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—At a hearing on the question of the rotation plan for the Municipal Court Justices, yesterday, Justice O'Gorman stated that they would not object to the system if the Justices were elected from the borough at large instead of from the districts. To meet this objection Mr. Seligsberg is preparing an amendment which he will probably introduce in the Assembly to-morrow, providing for the selection of the Justices at large in each borough instead of by district, as now.

Lieut. Ritter of Elmira Discharged.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—A special order issued from the Adjutant General's office to-day discharges for the good of the service First Lieut. Frederick Horace Stewart Ritter, Assistant Surgeon, Third Separate Company of Elmira, N. Y. This order is the outcome of the findings of a board of examination convened under Paragraph 83 of the Military Code.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

SPECIAL NOTICE

EVERY HIGH GRADE

#

The Wanamaker Store

A Gingham Sale Worth Reading About

It's going to be a gingham season. Already there is complaint from merchants that gingham orders are delayed in delivery owing to the rush which has overwhelmed the manufacturers. There seems little doubt that the handsome, inexpensive, reliable, serviceable gingham is to re-assume its place in the dress-goods world, from which it was temporarily pushed by the more elaborate organdie. All this makes the sale we have to tell about this morning the more remarkable.

We have 77,523 yards of the almost-very-best ginghams made in the world, to sell

At Eight and One-Half Cents a Yard

A VERY low price for these would be 12½c. They vary only by a few "picks," or threads per inch, from the *very* best ginghams made, and are manufactured by the mill which unquestionably leads this country in gingham makes.

In the lot are 253 styles,—plenty of choice. The styles are the same that you will find in the best Scotch makes, to which these are inferior practically only in *name*,—in quality the difference is all but imperceptible.

We have given these goods the places of honor for to-day's sale,—the main aisle from Broadway to the Rotunda, and also the Tenth street aisle from Broadway to Rotunda, and the new Fourth avenue counters. There will be a great deal of extra help, and it will all be needed.

A February Sale of Chamber Furniture

THIS is the second occurrence of an annual event. Inaugurated last year with one of the greatest sales ever associated with the name of Wanamaker, it will this year surpass its previous figures because it surpasses even its own previous values.

This is ordinarily the dull season for furniture makers. Factories run cautiously, or shut down altogether. Accumulated stocks weigh heavily on the minds of anxious manufacturers. The necessities of the trade demand new styles for the season rapidly approaching, while the goods of the present season remain unsold. It is a time of anxiety, hesitation, lassitude and *sacrifice*.

All this creates a Wanamaker opportunity, and it is to us that the best of these manufacturers turn for relief. They find it, through us, in sales like this one. Your profit comes through their necessities and conditions, for prices are cut to pieces.

Other matters join to make this sale doubly profitable. We have some unsold furniture ourselves. Among other lines, there is much of the superb "hand-made" furniture recently presented to you at heavy reductions from regular prices. It was fine furniture,—perhaps too fine for instant popularity at even the reduced figures. It goes in this sale at prices *which will sell it*.

Again, from our regular stock we add to the sale list one hundred styles in Brass and Iron Bedsteads, at sale prices. There will seldom be such chances as these offer you as long as they last.

The sale begins this morning. Bedroom Furniture and Odd Pieces in Dressing Tables, Bureaus, Chiffonniers and Cheval Glasses. The prices show a saving over *unusually low prices* of from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. The assortment is complete and ranges from the plainest servant's room suits to the finest mahogany pieces made in America.

Chamber Suits, from $9.50 to $275.
Chiffonniers, from $3.75 to $115.
Odd Bureaus, from $5 to $115.
Washstands, from $2.50 to $12.
Toilet Tables, from $10 to $65.
Brass and Iron Bedsteads, from $3 to $90.

Silk and Other Petticoats. CHOOSE for yourself between the kind that "look" and rustle, and the kind that merely keep you warm. After seeing these the chances are that you will take *both*. There are many opportunities here for getting both at the usual price of the silk kind.

SILK PETTICOATS

At $5—Of changeable taffeta; corded umbrella ruffle and dust ruffle.

At $6—Of Roman striped taffeta; corded umbrella ruffle and dust ruffle; extra value.

At $6.50—Of changeable taffeta; dark grounds with satin stripe; corded Spanish flounce, velveteen bound and percaline lined; value $8.

At $7.50—Roman striped taffeta; Spanish flounce, with two small ruffles on bottom, cording above, velveteen bound.

At $9—Of changeable taffeta; Spanish flounce, with corded ruffle on bottom, and rows of cording above, dust ruffle.

At $12—Handsome Scotch plaid taffeta; corded umbrella ruffle; others with plaited ruffle and dust ruffle.

KNIT PETTICOATS

At 75c—Wool face and cotton back; in pink or blue; border of contrasting colors on bottom.

At $1—All wool, in navy blue or garnet; Roman border on bottom.

At $1.25—All wool, in pink, light blue, white or navy blue; silk crocheted edge on bottom.

At $1.75—All wool, in pink, light blue or cardinal; three silk crocheted bands across bottom.

Second floor.

Fifty Dollar Jackets for Fifteen Dollars

WE have given you a succession of jacket bargains which has been a crashing crescendo of values. We think that this morning we have the climax for you, and it deserves the advertiser's fortissimo.

They are made from Kersey,—imported kersey, the kind that costs $2.50 to $3 a yard. The colors are coachman's tan, navy blue, golden brown, myrtle green and black. We have all sizes from 32 to 40 in each color. The coats are lined with the heavy figured satin made especially for the purpose,—figure $2 a yard for the lining. Each coat is heavily trimmed with unusually fine and thick Alaska Sable (alias black marten, alias skunk) fur, around collar and down the front. The fur man says that the retail price of fur alone would be $15, and he knows. Style is the very latest adaptation of the Blouse idea, with very large revers; rolling collar.

We ourselves sold coats like these not more than thirty days ago for $47.50. Fifty Dollars is their regular price.

To-day, $15 each.

In the lot are a number of superb Velour Jackets, both plain and fur trimmed.

Overcoats For Men. INDUSTRIOUS searchers after that elusive thing, a clothing bargain, which is as good in fact as it is in type, will always find here what they are looking for.

There's a case in point in these overcoats. They're the best their prices could buy,—they were bargains before their prices were cut.

At $8.50—In blue and black kerseys; were $10 and $12. Some at $10, which were $15. Others at $12; regularly $18.

At $15—Oxford and black friezes; were $20. At $20—Black Cheviot, Montagnac or Thibet; were $25.

At $28.50—About 40 overcoats in fine imported Kerseys and Velours; silk lined; were $35 and $40.

Clothing For the Boys. FASHIONABLE top coats, with prices way down. Of Montagnac, kersey, chinchilla, heavy ribbed diagonal cheviot or covert cloths; and in blue, black, tan or green. Surely, a wide range of choice. Ages 3 to 8 years. Values $8 to $10.

Now $6.50 each.

About 200 pairs of knee trousers, all wool, at FIFTY CENTS A PAIR. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Warm Gloves. ALL the woolen gloves, the heavy silk sort, those that are lined and the costly fur gloves—in fact, all the *warm* gloves must depart quickly. Whether marked 25c. or $25, they go at half-price today. Men, women and children's.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th st.

DR. HALL IS TRIUMPHANT

Acclaimed Enthusiastically as the Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

NOT A DISSENTING VOICE

Addresses His Congregation After the Favorable Report of the Committee Is Adopted — Members of the Session Absent and Some Have Resigned.

Dr. John Hall, it has now been officially decided, will continue as the pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, notwithstanding his resignation of a few weeks ago and the opposition of some members of the Session and the congregation. This conclusion was arrived at last night at a general meeting in the church.

By unanimous consent and in accordance with the desire of the venerable pastor and the congregational committee appointed to consider the matter, he was acclaimed the leader of the church, and he re-established himself before the assembly was adjourned.

The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church was more than half filled at 8 o'clock, the hour appointed for the meeting. Dr. Duncan J. McMillan, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, whom Dr. Hall appointed as Moderator of the meeting, presided and opened the session with prayer. Secretary Silas B. Brownell read the minutes of the preceding meeting of Jan. 19, in which were contained several resolutions and a petition on the part of more than 900 members of the church urging Dr. Hall to reconsider his resignation and to resume his duties as usual. One of these resolutions was formulated by Howard Peyon Wilds, another by the Young Women's Missionary Society, and another by the Young People's Association.

As each document was read over, there was a storm of applause from the body of the church, and when the minutes were submitted to a vote there was a prompt motion made to have them adopted. At this juncture Howard Peyson Wilds arose and moved an amendment that the word "unanimously" be placed before the word "adopted." This was the occasion of another siege of applause, and when the vote was put there was not a dissenting voice raised. This practically determined the disposition of the gathering. It was noticeable, however, that not one of the members of the session opposed to Dr. Hall, with the exception of Secretary Brownell, was present.

The Committee's Report.

It was then in order to call for the report of the special Congregational Committee, and Robert Bonner, as Chairman of that body, was called upon. Mr. Bonner was seated in a front pew, and, with his official documents in his hand and a smile of elation on his face, rose and delivered the report, which was as follows:

The committee appointed by resolution adopted at the meeting of the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on the 19th day of January, 1898, beg leave to report:

That, pursuant to the terms of the resolution under which they were appointed, they waited upon the pastor, Dr. John Hall, at his residence on the 22d day of January.

That the Chairman of the committee, Robert Bonner, on behalf of the committee, after alluding to the fact that Dr. Hall was doubtless already informally advised of the action of the congregation, presented to Dr. Hall a certified copy of the resolution adopted by the congregation, and also the originals of the several petitions referred to in and forming part of such resolution, accompanying such presentation with a few words expressing on behalf of the committee their happiness in being the bearers of such a communication and their hope and confidence that Dr. Hall would accede to the wishes of the congregation.

After some informal discussion of the subject, Dr. Hall informed your committee that he had reached the conclusion, in view of the action taken by the congregation, to withdraw his resignation, and that, with the purpose of putting an end as speedily as possible to the public discussion upon the subject of his relations to the church, he would announce his determination to the congregation at the morning service on the following Sabbath.

This announcement was accordingly made, as suggested, in strict accordance with the law and usage of the Presbyterian Church, and, in so far as its legal disposition is concerned, the matter is ended.

Your committee have, however, to make this formal report, and in so doing desire to state that in their communications with the pastor and individual members of the Session, they have uniformly expressed, on behalf of the congregation, the earnest desire for harmonious action with the session in the future work of the church, and your committee have the honor and pleasure to submit herewith the following letter from Dr. Hall embodying the substance of the announcement which he has already made to you.

Dr. Hall's Letter.

To the Committee appointed by the Congregation to Report to the Pastor:

My Dear Friends—In presenting my resignation of the pastorate of the congregation, at a meeting of session, I offered to give up work at once, or to go on until a successor should be found.

One of a series of very kind resolutions of the session was that a meeting of the church and congregation should be held on Jan. 19, to take action on the resignation, according to our forms of church government.

On receiving from your committee their report of the unanimous action taken at that meeting, with a copy of the resolution adopted by the congregation, and certified by the Clerk of the Session, who was the Secretary of the meeting, and believing that this meeting represented the feeling of the congregation, and having had many most tender appeals from members, and there having been no other course suggested by officers of the church, I announced from the pulpit on the following Lord's Day my willingness to continue in service so long as strength was given from above. This was done to quiet anxiety on the subject, and to continue the happy Christian unity of the congregation. The technicalities of the law were not thought of, but in Dr. Hodge's book on "Presbyterian Law," I find the following statement regarding such matters:

"The congregation may be so convinced that he (the pastor) ought not to leave them that they shall refuse to unite with him in his application to the Presbytery, and the pastor may be unwilling to urge his desire against this opposition. In these cases no further step need be taken, save a public notice that he has determined to accede to their desire and remain as their pastor." (Page 375.)

Let me, then, say to you, dear friends, as representing the congregation, that I mean to carry out the wish of its members, but only while the services are for their spiritual good, feeling that I am responsible to the Head of the Church for the best interests of the people, and, God helping me, I shall do the best I can, in cooperation with the officers of the church, until strength for service is no longer enjoyed.

I am, dear brethren, in "the good hope through grace," sincerely yours, JOHN HALL.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT BONNER,
SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN,
WILLIAM BROOKFIELD,
JAMES HENRY WORK,
CATHERINE B. WESTON,
Congregational Committee.

New York, Feb. 2, 1898.

Enthusiasm Bursts Forth.

Throughout the reading of the minutes Mr. Bonner was interrupted by his auditors, who persisted in clapping their hands and otherwise demonstrating their enthusiasm.

Dr. Morehead made a motion that the report should be adopted, and the meeting adjourned; but Moderator McMillan said he thought it very fitting that Dr. Hall should be summoned and openly apprised of the sense of the congregation. This was agreed to, and after the adoption of the report, Howard Payson Wilds was detailed to conduct the pastor to the church.

Mr. Wilds returned in a few moments with Dr. Hall, and he received an ovation which, perhaps, was never before equaled in a church. When order could be restored Mr. McMillan, addressing Dr. Hall, said:

Dear Brother: It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the business of the meeting has been concluded and the session adjourned. It gives me great pleasure also to inform you that the report of the committee was received with unanimity and enthusiasm, and to assure you of the heartiness with which you are still recognized as pastor of this church, and I hope you will remain so until the days shall be gray and dying, when the Lord shall say to you, "It is enough, come up higher."

Dr. Hall was much affected. In reply he said:

Dear Brethren: I do not think it necessary for me to make to you a lengthy address. The only thing I can do, according to my judgment, is to express my appreciation of the good and kindly feeling that you have shown in your action as a congregation. I must add what I have repeatedly intimated already, that the great wish of my heart is that we be preserved as a united body of Christians, as a congregation worshipping and doing the work of the Lord in perfect Christian harmony, and I hope everything will be put aside that may in the least degree interfere with that state of feeling in the time to come.

Even though there may be those with whose apparent judgment you have not agreed, yet you are to give them credit for honesty of purpose, purity of feeling, and conscientiousness, and do everything you can that will contribute to our co-operating together, whether as officers or members of the church or glorifying the Church as it is in Jesus. We ought to make known the Gospel of the Blessed God in the city by missionary contributions all over the land. There is one matter I desire to impress upon your minds and hearts, and I trust the spirit of God will so work among us that we shall be able without any difficulty to go on increasing the zeal and glorification of the Gospel and glorify Him whom you have been taught is the head of the Church. Let us avoid everything that will tend to grieve the Holy Spirit, and look for His mighty power, and by the means of grace the missionary efforts in which you have engaged will result in the salvation of souls.

Singing and Prayer.

Dr. Hall then suggested the singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and after that Samuel B. Schieffelin offered up a prayer. He was followed by Mr. Wilds, and then, turning to Secretary Brownell, who is an opponent of the pastor, Dr. Hall said: "Mr. Brownell will pray with us now."

The latter seemingly winced under the apparent sarcasm, but gracefully recited the Lord's Prayer.

Dr. Hall took occasion to call attention to the fact that complaint had been made that the poorer members of the congregation found difficulty in getting seats in the church, and said that he learned from the Financial Committee that there were seats in the balcony at the small sum of five dollars a year.

Mr. Brownell did not volunteer to shake hands with the re-established pastor after the meeting, although those in the body of the church swarmed about Dr. Hall frantically. The other members of the Session were also conspicuously absent. Robert Bonner came in for a big share of credit in the termination of the trouble, as also did Mr. McMillan.

During yesterday afternoon the dissenting members of the session attempted to hold a meeting and they visited each other in their offices down town. It was finally concluded to wait until last night's meeting was over. It was learned positively that E. Francis Hyde, Henry L. Smith, John Sloane, Malcolm Graham, and Alexander Maitland had resigned, and that Silas B. Brownell intended signifying his intention so to do at the next meeting of the session, which is to take place a week from to-day.

Col. J. J. McCook was out in Kansas a few days ago, but it was understood that he was to make a strenuous effort to be present last night. He did not appear. Dr. Hall's alleged old-time methods of service and the reputed falling off of the congregation and the depletion of the treasury were set forth last night as an additional reason why the Session members do not want him.

JURY FINDS DOYLE GUILTY.

Murder in the Second Degree, with Recommendation for Mercy.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 2.—The trial of Clarence Doyle for the killing of Amos Haviland ended this afternoon. Doyle is seventeen years old, and killed Haviland during a quarrel. Witnesses for the State claimed that the killing was deliberate, while in his own behalf the boy claimed that he struck the fatal blow while defending himself.

The jury found a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, but coupled with it a strong recommendation for mercy.

TORTURED BY ROBBERS.

An Ohio Woman Forced to Give Up Her Valuables.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Four masked men last night entered the residence of Miss Nancy Fix, living south of this city.

They commanded her to tell where she kept her money, and upon her refusing, bound, gagged, and tortured her.

Unable to stand the torture she disclosed the hiding place and the robbers secured $900 in certificates and checks and $360 in cash. Miss Fix may not recover.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Tunnel 5,700 Feet Long.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The contract for the construction of a tunnel 5,700 feet in length on the line of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad has been awarded to Foley Brothers & Muir of St. Paul, Minn. The tunnel will enable the Valley Road to reach its terminus at Port Richmond, on San Francisco Bay.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

President C. S. Mellen of the Northern Pacific Railway Company denies that a general cut in wages is to be made throughout the system.

The American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents is to meet at Washington Feb. 14 to consider anti-scalping legislation and safety paper for tickets.

Committees from the Joint Traffic and lake lines are to meet to-day at 143 Liberty Street to discuss differentials on east and west bound business, and a report will be prepared for the next meeting of the Board of Control.

The Directors of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway Company yesterday elected as First Vice President E. D. Kenna, who has been General Solicitor of the company. Third Vice President Paul Morton was made Second Vice President.

President Thomas P. Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company said yesterday that all he knew of a plan to consolidate the road with the Vanderbilt systems came from the newspapers. No such proposition had to his knowledge been officially made.

The present expectation of the Spencer Trask & Co. syndicate, which is building the New York and Ottawa Railroad, is that the entire line will be completed, including all the bridges, by July 1. The tracklaying has been completed on the Ottawa and New York Division from Cornwall, Ontario, to a junction with the Canada Atlantic, five miles from Ottawa. The Canada Atlantic tracks will be used for the present, but an independent line will be built into Ottawa this year.

No White Star Agent Appointed.

J. Bruce Ismay of the White Star Line, who has been in this country for six weeks endeavoring to arrange for the appointment of a successor to H. Maitland Kersey as American representative of the company, left for England yesterday without having made a selection. There are about fifty applicants for the position, it is said, representing in many instances some of the best-known merchants of both this country and England. It is understood that but five of these applicants have been considered, and of this quintet the choice for the position will be announced within a few weeks.

Death of Gus Heege.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 2.—Gus Heege died late this afternoon at his home in Cleveland. Heege introduced the Swedish dialect on the stage, and was very successful in his plays, "Yon Yonson" and "A Yenuine Yentleman." He had finished a Swedish-American opera and the first orchestra rehearsal was to be to-morrow morning.

Offers to Hang Father's Murderer.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 2.—H. A. Colburn, son of a murdered man, offered his services to-day as hangman if the murderer now on trial shall be convicted. The Sheriff has the proposition under consideration.

Championship Curling Contests.

The annual curling competition for the Gordon Championship Rink Medal began yesterday at the Hoboken Rink. As a rule this competition brings out the best curlers in the United States. Eleven clubs are entered for the competition. Yesterday's scores in the first round were: Caledonian, 11; Manhattan, 16; New York Thistle, 30; Long Island City, 10; St. Andrew's, 16; John o' Groat's, 11; Empire City, 17; Van Cortlandt, 19; Jersey City, 17; Yonkers, 23. The results of the second round were: New York Thistle, 17; New York Curling Club, 8; Manhattan Club, 14; St. Andrew's, 16; Van Cortlandt, 19; Yonkers, 20. The final round will be played to-day.

A Baseball Deal.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.—A baseball deal was closed to-day by which the Louisville Club gave Pitcher Hill to Cincinnati in exchange for Shortstop Ritchey, Centrefielder Hoy, and Pitcher Ehret. The trade was even. Hill is a star pitcher, but Louisville was in need of a shortstop and another hard-hitting outfielder. Both teams are strengthened by the trade.

Winners at Hockey.

The Columbia University hockey team won a spirited game from the Naval Reserve team by a score of 3 to 0 at the St. Nicholas rink last night. The collegians outclassed their opponents in team work. Belden and Henderson excelled in individual work.

At the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night, the hockey championship game between the New York Hockey Club and the Montclair Athletic Club resulted in favor of the Montclair team. Score, 2 to 1.

GORHAM
Sterling Silverwares

Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

THE GARDEN POULTRY SHOW

The Winged Colony the Centre of Much Attention from Admiring City Visitors.

VETERAN CARRIER PIGEONS

Canadian Owners Lead in Ornamental Breeds and Americans in Standard —The Exhibits Represent Some 100,000 Birds—A Furry Bantam.

All the colony of feathered folk at the Garden yesterday, from the ponderous Brahmas at one end of the settlement, that blinked with dignified and indifferent eye, to the spider-weight Polish bantam on the last street, which shot quick, haughty glances from under a huge crest of white plumes, and from which a fiery red comb projected like a flame of fire, looked upon a greatly increased number of visitors which improved weather made possible, than on the preceding day, when the ninth annual exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association was opened. To provide for the convenience of the patrons, the exhibition for the rest of the week will be opened at 9 A. M. instead of 10, as announced previously.

One of the latest displays was that of the United States Homing Pigeon Service, near the Madison Avenue entrance. Here were shown twenty carrier pigeons, most of which had been employed many times at sea. In a frame attached to their quarters were the original messages sent through their service from the United States vessels at sea, and the inspection of these dispatches drew a crowd throughout the afternoon.

It is estimated that the birds on exhibition represent yards aggregating some 100,000 thoroughbred fowl and pigeons, each of a high degree of perfection. The giant of this collection is a bronze turkey, aged two years, from Hempstead Farm, that, although not scientifically fattened, weighs forty-four and a half pounds, and when ruffled could hardly be packed in a big trunk. The tiniest creature on show, excluding the quadrupeds and barring newly arrived visitors in the incubators, is a white owl pigeon that effuses more importance from the three ounces of itself than the monster gobbler assumes.

In the ornamental breeds of poultry, the exhibits of Canadian owners lead, and the American raised birds are strong in the standard breeds. Both sort of breeds show general improvement in quality over former years.

The gold-pencilled variety of the Wyandottes is a handsome result of careful poultry culture, and is shown for the second time only, the first being that brought to light at the last New York Show.

The gold and silver Seabrights surpass all their bantam comrades on the score of beauty, their plumage reminding of the winged inhabitants of tropical forests. A solitary specimen of the "silky" variety in the "Any Variety" class gains a deal of attention daily. A dainty, fluffy, white down, soft as lamb's wool, covers this creature, instead of honest feathers, and the grotesque appearance of the diminutive freak is enhanced by a saucy cockade perked defiantly above its comb.

To-day will mark the beginning of meetings of several poultry and pigeon associations.

Twelfth Regiment Shooting.

The third annual contest for the Rifle Association Trophy began at the Twelfth Regiment Armory last night. Company C did the best work of the four teams that occupied the butts. Private J. Egan of Company D made the best individual score—65 out of a possible 70. The match is for teams of twelve men from each company. The conditions are seven shots standing and seven prone. Scores:

COMPANY C.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Capt. Seiter	31	32	63
Lieut. Huston	27	31	58
Lieut. Romaine	27	27	54
Sergt. Barrenger	27	30	57
Sergt. Wells	29	29	58
Sergt. Loughlin	27	30	57
Corp. Brown	28	31	59
Corp. Ford	30	29	59
Private Hawes	13	28	41
Private Finney	20	23	43
Private Norris	21	28	49
Private Welde	24	9	33
Total	304	317	621

OTHER SCORES.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Company D	261	208	469
Company K	235	230	465
Company H	173	182	353

May Buy the Yacht House.

Notices for a special meeting of the Douglaston Yacht Club were sent out yesterday with the object of conferring with the Atlantic Yacht Club relative to the purchase of that organization's old house at Bay Ridge and moving it to the property near Douglaston recently acquired by the Sound yachtsmen. The date of the special meeting has been fixed for Feb. 11 at 1,440 Broadway, and during the interim negotiations will be begun with the Atlantic Club's representatives. Should the two clubs fail to agree on a figure for the Bay Ridge property, the Atlantic Club will float the house down to Seagate and use it as an auxiliary to its new home, transforming it into billiard parlors, storage and locker rooms, as well as sleeping quarters for servants.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Results at Ingleside:

First Race.—Maidens; three-eighths of a mile; purse. Santello won, Milt Young second, Odd Eyes third. Time—0:37¼.

Second Race.—Selling; seven furlongs. Kamsin won, Plan second, Morinel third. Time—1:28¾.

Third Race.—One mile. George Lee won, Polish second, Miss Ross third. Time—1:42¼.

Fourth Race.—Selling; mile and a half. Little Cripple won, Don Clarencio second, The Bachelor third. Time—2:37¾.

Fifth Race.—Steeplechase; handicap; short course. Mestor won, Governor Budd second, Presidio third. Time—4:07¾.

Sixth Race.—Purse; seven furlongs.—Maxillo won, Prince Tyrant second, Edgartland II. third. Time—1:28¼.

Racehorse Requital Sold.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 2.—J. J. McCafferty has sold the race horse Requital to E. C. Cowden, who will probably retire him to the stud.

Interscholastic Chess Tourney.

The first round of games in the annual tournament of the Interscholastic Chess Association was played at De La Salle Institute, 106 West Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon. Driggs of Hamilton Institute beat Brown of Cutler School in 48 moves. Matteson of Hamilton Institute beat Manson of Cutler School in 19 moves. The games between Arnstein of Sachs School and Lynch of De La Salle resulted in victory for Arnstein after 61 moves. Lebaire of De La Salle School vanquished Wertheimer of Sachs School in 25 moves.

Australians Win at Cricket.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Feb. 2.—The Australians to-day, by eight wickets, won the fourth test match with the visiting team of English cricketers. The Australians in their first innings made 323 runs, and the Englishmen in their first innings were all out for 174 runs. The visitors in their second innings scored 263 runs, a total for the two innings of 437 runs, thus leaving the Australians 115 runs to make in order to win.

RATCLIFFE IN COURT AGAIN.

His Bail for Perjury Fixed at $2,000—The Charge May Be Dismissed.

Edward J. Ratcliffe was taken before Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday, in connection with the charge of perjury against him. His bail was fixed at $2,000. Mirabeau L. Towns, his counsel, had abandoned his efforts to have the indictment quashed, because the Recorder had denied the day before the motion for permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury. Ratcliffe is confident of getting bail.

District Attorney Gardiner received two briefs from Mr. Towns, one of which set forth and criticised the legal points of the ground on which the indictment was based. Mr. Towns asserted that no indictment could be found for perjury in the testimony on points immaterial to the charge. The other brief set forth the fact that a man cannot be prosecuted for a crime while another criminal case is pending against him, according to the practice in vogue in New York State.

Col. Gardiner is of the opinion that the argument in Mr. Towns's second brief is sound. He said he would investigate the point made by counsel for the defendant, and if he found that the charge of perjury was not well founded he would move for its dismissal.

Capt. O'Brien Resigns.

Capt. John E. O'Brien of Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment, resigned last night on the plea of a pressure of business. It is understood, however, that he is dissatisfied with the company, which turned out only eighteen men Tuesday night for drill. It is also declared that he believes the bickerings in the regiment hamper the building up of the company.

Jury to Try Sheriff Martin Selected.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 2.—The whole proceedings of the Criminal Court today were taken up by the selection of a jury for the trial of Sheriff Martin and his sixty-five deputies. The jury was completed at 3:40 this afternoon, and the Court at once adjourned until to-morrow.

MANY DOCTORS DINE.

Eighth Annual Banquet of City Hospital Alumni Held at the Savoy.

The eighth annual banquet of the Society of the Alumni of the City (Charity) Hospital was held last night in the ballroom of the Hotel Savoy. One hundred and twenty-five members and guests of the society sat around the tables, Dr. Brooks Wells, the retiring President, presiding.

The following toasts were responded to: Dr. William Polk, "The Busy Practitioner"; the Rev. Dr. Greer, "Medical Charities"; Dr. Leroy M. Yale, "The Physician in the Field"; Percy Powers, "The Press"; Col. E. C. James, "The Bar"; Col. Richard Henry Savage, "What America Owes Its Doctors"; Dr. Richard C. Newton, "Ourselves."

Dr. Wells reviewed the fifty years' existence of "Charity," going over the history of the purchase of Blackwell's Island, the foundation of the hospital, and its career up to the present date. Dr. Greer, in his references to medical charities, said that only the third-class doctors suffered by their existence.

The following officers were announced for the year: Walter B. Johnson, President; W. L. Stowell, Vice President; Charles J. Proben, Secretary; Henry M. Schroeder, Treasurer; A. T. Muzz, Editor.

Among the members of the medical profession present were L. Bolton Bangs, Henry Grigues, Henry Clark Coe, Dr. Piffard, Henry Noyes, and Prince A. Morrow.

Choral Union Entertainment.

The annual midwinter entertainment and reception of the People's Choral Union was held last night at Central Opera House, in East Sixty-seventh Street. A musical programme made up the first part of the entertainment, the chief feature of which was the singing of Miss Inez Grennell, the well-known soprano. Miss Grennell sang the aria from "Norma" and Grieg's "Solvejg's Song" in a particularly pleasing manner. Others who helped to make the programme a success were Mr. Howard, the tenor; Mr. Mannes, violinist, and the People's Glee Club, under the direction of John F. Hoey. After the musical programme was finished dancing was enjoyed.

POLICEMAN'S BIG JUMP.

Catches a Runaway Team, but Is Dragged Two Blocks Before Stopping It.

A horse drawing a cutter made things lively in the vicinity of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue at 11:15 o'clock last night, just as the streets and avenue were thronged with the homegoing crowds of Harlem theatres.

A runaway single horse, attached to a cutter, started somewhere about One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street down Seventh Avenue. The driver was unable to control the animal. At One Hundred and Twenty-second Street the horse ran into a cutter and team driven by James Joseph, a liquor dealer at 46 Pearl Street, and living at 770 Madison Avenue. Both Mr. Joseph and his friend were thrown into the snow.

The team continued north, and in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue, several persons narrowly escaped being run down.

At One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street Policeman James Maloney of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station ran out, and, making a splendid jump, caught both horses by the bridles. He was dragged almost to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street before he could stop them.

Mr. Joseph a few minutes later took possession of the team at the police station. He had received a slight injury to one of his hands, and his companion, who declined to give his name, was considerably shaken. Policeman Maloney was cheered by the crowds for his conduct, but modestly held his peace.

The single runaway, the cause of all the trouble, made its escape.

A Correspondent Answered.

H. M. Acheson, Augusta, Ga.—Sealskin garments can be brought in if they were bought and applied to personal use prior to the passage of the act of Dec. 29, 1897, and on proof, satisfactory to the Collector of the port of arrival, of such purchase and use they will be relieved from confiscation and admitted free or subject to duty, according to conditions. Otherwise such garments are liable to confiscation.

CAPT. CARTER'S COURT-MARTIAL.

A Short Session in Savannah on Account of a Cold Courtroom.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 2.—This was a dull day in the Carter court-martial. The courtroom was so cold that the session only lasted a short time. J. W. Sterly, clerk in the engineer's office, was on the stand. He gave only documentary evidence. It was shown by Mr. Sterly that M. A. Connally, a clerk in Carter's office, had received one month's salary, ($150,) which was charged to the supplemental contract when the Government took charge of Capt. A. J. Twigg's contract in the Savannah River, in 1893.

Other charges of a similar nature were made against Twigg's contract at this time.

Gets Back the Breeches Bible.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Dr. S. C. Bartlett, former President of Dartmouth College, appeared before the Genealogical Society today on behalf of his relative, Miss Elizabeth G. Hoyt of Belmont, and asked the society to return to Miss Hoyt the "Breeches Bible," which was presented by her to the Genealogical Society twelve years ago.

This is the famous Bible which contains the verse stating that "Adam and Eve took fig leaves and made for themselves breeches." Until its presentation to the Genealogical Society, it had been in the possession of the Bartlett family since 1610. The society voted to restore the Bible to the donor.

Brooklyn Teachers' Commencement.

The commencement exercises of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers were held last night in the Girls' High School Building. Henry W. Maxwell, as Chairman of the local committee, delivered an address, and diplomas were presented by Justice Augustus Van Wyck of the Supreme Court. Justice Edward W. Hatch of the Supreme Court delivered the concluding address. Emma L. Haynes was the valedictorian.

Another Eskimo at Bellevue.

Wychut, another of the Esquimau villagers who was with the Peary expedition, was taken ill with pneumonia to Bellevue Hospital last night. He has been living lately at King's Bridge with some of the Peary guides.

THE ANTI-QUAY MOVEMENT

John Wanamaker Urged to Run for Governor by Republicans of Pennsylvania.

CONFERENCE OF BUSINESS MEN

Platform Adopted Charging Wholesale Bribery and Corruption of Voters and Denouncing the Present Senior U. S. Senator.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 2.—The anti-Quay movement in the Republican Party received an impetus here to-day at a conference held in the Bourse, at which there were present about 400 representative business and party men from all sections of the State. Gen. W. H. Kountz of Somerset County was chosen permanent Chairman.

A number of speeches were made denunciatory of the United States Senators from Pennsylvania, and particularly censuring the political methods of Senator Quay. The dominant faction of the State Legislature also came in for its share of reproach, and Gov. Hastings was commended for having steadfastly protected the State Treasury from the attacks of the legislators.

The sentiment of nearly all the speakers was in favor of the nomination of John Wanamaker as the candidate for Governor of the Republican Party at the coming Fall election, although the names of Congressmen Dalzell and C. W. Stone were frequently mentioned and applauded. Most of the speakers urged that the nomination of Mr. Wanamaker should be formally placed before the people by this conference, but others considered that such action would be unwise, contending that it would in too great a degree resemble "bossism" and "cut-and-dried planning."

After a lengthy discussion, which at times became quite animated, a resolution was adopted urging Mr. Wanamaker "to permit the use of his name" for the office of Governor at the approaching Republican primary elections and at the Republican State Convention, and a committee of seven was selected to wait upon Mr. Wanamaker and endeavor to induce him to accede to the wishes of the conference.

Great enthusiasm was aroused in the early part of the meeting by the reading of a letter from John Wanamaker. It was dated Ossadow Island, Ga. Mr. Wanamaker expressed regret that a prior engagement had prevented his attendance at the meeting, with the purpose of which he was fully in accord. He very distinctly understood that he did not desire public office, and suggested Judge John Stewart, Henry C. McCormick, John Dalzell, Major E. A. Hancock, and Col. E. A. Irwin as names from which could be selected a Governor not to be owned by any one. Mr. Wanamaker further said he desired to unite in organizing the State against the naming or electing of any Governor or legislature to be known to be under the domination of the bosses, who defy the people that live in the State and pay the taxes that form its revenues."

A lengthy platform of principles in the form of an address to the Republican voters of the State was adopted. It declares the condition of politics in the State to be disgraceful, and that this condition has been brought about by the expenditure of money to corrupt and debauch the voters. It declares that the free will of the party in conventions has been defeated and men nominated and elected to office who give fealty to and are submissive to an individual leader and the dispenser of public patronage, who now dominates the party and uses it for the political and financial aggrandizement of himself and those he chooses to participate in the spoils. This domination, the platform declares, controlled all legislation in the last General Assembly.

A review of the record of the last Assembly is made, in which attention is called to the alleged padding of the pay roll with officials as a reward for support in the election of a United States Senator, the efforts to take from the Treasury thousands of dollars for pretended investigating committees and junketing trips, and more than $1,000,000 for purpose either unlawful or useless, which failed by reason of the interposition of Gov. Hastings.

Numerous bills, it declared, were introduced merely for the purpose of extorting money from the corporate and other interests of the State as the price of preventing passage.

The voters are called upon to attend the primary elections and to send to party conventions and to the General Assembly such representatives as cannot be corrupted by money, or the promise of appointment to office. The present senior United States Senator, the platform says, is understood to desire re-election, and he, more than any other man, it says, is responsible for the present corrupt condition of State politics, and his defeat for re-election is urged upon the voters.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses Adjourn Until Monday After Doing Little Business.

TRENTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate to-day passed the Senate bill providing for Assistant Prosecutors in Monmouth, Union, and Mercer Counties; also the Senate bill authorizing all municipalities in the State to allow rebates for the prompt payment of taxes, and the Senate bill providing for Commissioners to codify the laws of the State.

The House passed Assemblyman Benny's bill authorizing Bayonne to issue bonds to erect a public school building.

There was reported from committee the House bill authorizing the deposit of bicycles for security as bail for violations of bicycle ordinances.

Both houses adjourned until Monday night.

Tennessee's Senator Elected.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 2.—The Senate and House met to-day in joint convention to elect a United States Senator. Thomas B. Turley, Democrat, was elected, receiving 91 votes. The Republicans voted for J. W. Baker of Nashville.

Mr. Perry Belmont's Criticism.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The most pointed criticism we have seen against the generally admirable speech delivered by President McKinley at the Manufacturers' banquet in New York is given in THE NEW YORK TIMES by ex-Congressman Perry Belmont, who, while admitting that the speech of the President was highly commendable in many respects, insists that the President weakened the force of his utterance by declaring the deliverance of the St. Louis Convention to be a declaration in favor of sound money.

It is true that there is a silver bob to the sound money kite of the Republican National Convention, but it is so entirely overshadowed by the declaration in favor of the gold standard that the expression in favor of bimetallism is accepted by the country and the world as only harmless surplusage.

Mr. Belmont is somewhat exacting in his demands of the President. The President was not delivering a message to Congress when he gave his address at the Manufacturers' banquet. He could deal only in general principle and not in details, and his expressions in favor of honest money were so emphatic and thorough that he must violate his plighted faith if he were to accept any measure that did not scrupulously maintain the sound-money standard.

The suggestions of Mr. Belmont are well worthy of consideration, and will be read with general interest, but it is not wholly fair to hold the President responsible because he did not in his New York speech give all the various details of a sound-money policy.

Want Long Acre Square Beautified.

At the monthly dinner of the Architectural League, Tuesday night, some suggestions were made for the beautifying of Long Acre Square. A large amount of interest was created from the fact that photographic designs and imaginative sketches in oil and water colors for the improvement of that part of the city architecturally had been prepared by the members of the league and were submitted for the inspection of the guests. Several novelties were among them, and in nearly every suggestion the square was made to present a beautiful and artistic appearance. The discussion following was carried on by Bruce Price, the Chairman; Jacob A. Riis, John De Witt Warner, President of the League, and Frederick S. Lamb.

GOLD CRAZE IN NEW YORK.

Rush from Western Villages of Well-to-Do People Who Stake Their All On Success.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 2.—Western New York seems to have gone gold mad. The intensity and sudden outbreak of the craze are equally notable. It is not in Buffalo and Rochester and other cities, where work is scarce and workers are too many, that the craze is most virulent. It is the villages that are sending out the largest proportionate number of gold seekers.

Men are giving up good positions, putting their all into outfits, and starting out to face certain cold, hardship and privation, and uncertain fortune. If the reports are to be believed, nothing but the Klondike and its possibilities are talked of or thought of or dreamed of in these towns.

The return to Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, of one Dan Fraser seems to have been the match which ignited the rapidly spreading flames of excitement. In less than ten minutes after Fraser landed in his native town 300 persons had surrounded him, and he was kept busy answering questions until 4 o'clock the next morning.

Fraser talked willingly enough about his experiences, the lack of provisions, which he claimed was the reason of the return home; the temperature, the game, his partner, his partner's valuable claim—everything in short, but that which his eager listeners most desired to hear—Fraser's own fortune.

"I am satisfied" was the most that could be drawn from him. Perhaps this very reticence fired excitement more than the most golden tales would have done. At any rate, the leaven worked so well that there started back to the Far Northwest Tuesday with Fraser a large party. Just how large cannot be told till the men leave Seattle. From Franklinville alone eighteen went.

Thirty-two joined the party at Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, and many towns contributed others. Among the pilgrims were John R. Holden, President of the Franklinville First National Bank, and his wife. The brigade is headed by A. B. Robbins.

The week of Fraser's return brought back, too, A. C. Bower and C. M. Gillett of Byron, Genesee County, and Menzie, Mosier, and Lee, former Caledonia men. The appearance and tales of these men roused all Genesee County to the highest pitch of excitement.

Six Italians who left Le Roy last Summer were reported to be earning from $10 to $15 a day. Bower and Gillett confided to some of their friends that they owned two and a half claims, for one of which they would not take $50,000.

Their tales have proved so alluring that when these men start on their return trip, March 1, they will be accompanied by as many Genesee County folk as can raise the necessary money.

How widespread is the interest is proved by the immense crowds that gather from every part of the county whenever one of these men speaks in public. Each and every one of these returned gold seekers gives the scarcity of provisions during the Winter months as his reason for returning at this time.

There are some, however, who claim that the Alaska Transportation Company could explain the true cause of the men's sudden return home. If this surmise be founded on fact, the company will reap a rich harvest from their venture; and its agents have done their work well.

Other Western New York towns which cannot boast of the return of their Klondike pilgrims are making the most of letters from the far-away El Dorado. There is not a village so small or so poor that it has not representatives present or prospective in the Yukon gold fields. Holley, Orleans County, sent a party of six this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Clark of Perry, Wyoming County, set out Tuesday. Their plan is to open a hotel on the Yukon. Three unskilled men have joined the big band whose members placed $1,000 each in a common fund, and will share all things equally.

The Rev. F. L. Benedict, pastor of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church at Elmira, Chemung County, will present his resignation to the Presbytery Wednesday evening, and will start at once alone for Alaska. He argues that there is great need there for religious work, and will strive to fill that need.

This sudden emigration, resembling in so many ways the rush to California in '49, has two sides. It gives better opportunities to those in need of employment. Should the rush continue, however, it cannot but act disastrously upon many of these Western New York towns which can ill afford to spare any of their scanty population.

MURDER AND LYNCHING.

Two Klondikers Shot Dead and Their Assassin Hanged for the Crime.

SEATTLE, Jan. 2.—A double murder and a lynching have stamped Port Valdes, the town at the mouth of the Copper River, as the most lawless camp on the shores of Alaska.

M. F. Tanner of Lexington, Ky., a noted rifle shot and plainsman, killed N. Call of Worthington, Minn., and William Lee of Lowell, Mass., two members of a party of gold hunters bound for the Copper River country, headed by L. Herbert Haines of Salem, Mass. The party, twelve in number, sailed from Seattle on the Thrasher Nov. 20.

Quarrels over the food allowance brought about the murder and the lynching which followed.

Haines, the head of the party, and G. G. Hoag, a civil engineer of New York, who was associated with him, guaranteed to land the men at Orca with six months' supplies for $250 each. When the freight was discharged at Valdes it was found that there were provisions enough to give each man only three months' food. Tanner took Haines and Hoag to account and demanded an itemized bill. This was refused, and quarrels were of daily occurrence as the party proceeded over the icy crest of Valdes glaciers.

One night after supper Hoag and Call were discussing a plan to rid the camp of Tanner. He overheard them and, entering the tent, said:

"I am here for business now."

He fired four shots in quick succession. Call and Lee fell dead. The next morning at daylight Tanner was hanged for his crime, having been found guilty by an improvised court of thirty miners.

YACHTS DRIVEN ASHORE.

Great Damage Done at Booth Bay Harbor by the Storm.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 2.—A telephone message received in this city to-day from Booth Bay Harbor, announced that the gale had done great damage there.

Booth Bay Harbor is a great place for wintering yachts, and there were many anchored there before the recent gale. The gentleman who telephoned, said that almost every one of these yachts had broken from its moorings and gone ashore, and many of them would be total wrecks.

TO AID ACCUSED OFFICIALS.

Bill Permitting Them, If Acquitted, to Recover Their Expenses.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—A bill to enable an official who has won a suit to oust him from office or convict him of a crime to recover costs from the county has been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Oliver.

It provides that "the respective county Treasurers of the several counties in this State are hereby respectively empowered and directed within three months after the passage of this bill, to inquire and examine into the claims made against the counties and for which they have been elected or appointed arising out of reasonable counsel fees and expenses paid or incurred, or which shall hereafter be paid or incurred, by any official or officer of such county who shall have been successful in any trial or proceeding commenced within such county to remove him from office, or in which it is sought to convict him of any crime in the performance of, or in connection with, his official duty."

It is provided that all such claims must be filed inside of two months and that the county authorities must levy a special tax to meet the expense thus incurred, pending the collection of which they are to issue revenue bonds to pay off the claims.

It is suspected that this measure is intended to affect certain officials in the City of New York who have been before the courts. Mr. Oliver declined to say just what case had induced him to draw the bill, but in speaking of its effect he said: "It would enable a Police Captain, for instance, who had been tried and acquitted, to recover the expenses of his litigation from the county."

Ten-Cent Stamp Worth Having.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A Boston firm lately received in a letter from one of its customers $1.12 to balance an account. Their correspondent inclosed a one-dollar bill, a ten-cent and a two-cent postage stamp. The ten-cent stamp looking rather unfamiliar, one of the firm took it to an expert, who valued it at $9.

NO REPUBLICAN HARMONY

The Committee of Fifty-three Rejects the Overtures of Levi P. Morton and Others.

ISSUE TO BE FOUGHT OUT

The Official Reply of the Anti-Organization Republicans Says that Those Who Brought the Party to Its Present Plight Must Be Deposed.

The Committee of Fifty-three has prepared an official statement in reference to the letter that has been addressed to it and to the Republican County Committee by Levi P. Morton and others. The object of the letter is "to secure united and effective action by all Republicans in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx at the next election." It is signed by Levi P. Morton, Chauncey M. Depew, Elihu Root, C. N. Bliss, Le Grand B. Cannon, Edmund Wetmore, John Claflin, John J. McCook, Henry W. Cannon, Edward Mitchell, S. V. R. Cruger, Henry L. Burnett, F. D. Tappen, A. D. Juilliard, and Robert M. Gallaway.

A suggestion is made in the letter that both organizations appoint committees to confer with these gentlemen, and the letter continues:

We suggest that such committees shall be authorized to represent their several organizations in providing for a joint committee to consider and act upon the subject of reorganization, reenrollment, a new constitution, a new primary election law, and any other measures which may lead to general participation by Republicans in the action of their party and the establishment of an organization which will fairly express the wish of the majority of the party and will command universal adherence.

In reference to this proposition the Committee of Fifty-three says it has not received the letter, but was aware of the preparation of such a suggestion. The official statement continues:

"We have concluded that the methods of this old school have been wrong, that they have not gone to the root of the evils which have beset the party in the past and which now beset it with even greater force. We believe that the chief reason why all their efforts have failed is that at no time has a genuine reorganization been allowed to come when effective reorganization could be induced to desist by the desire of the timid for so-called harmony and by the promises of the wicked to be good.

"Party crime after party crime and incompetent leadership following upon the despotic exercise of usurped powers have finally worked their effect upon us, and we have come to the conclusion that the party can only be made honest, progressive and fit when we have led up to our present plight can be sent and kept to the rear. We believe they can be sent and kept to the rear only by a reorganization which is effected entirely apart from them and which will appeal to the good sense and honest sentiments of an outraged, boss-ridden community. We have not gone into this movement lightly. We have gone into it advisedly and after mature deliberation. We have gone into it with the determination to remain in it and to carry it on to ultimate success in spite of the fear of the timid or the cry of the boss that we shall ruin the party.

"We believe that the party has been ruined by the present machine. We therefore intend to wage relentless warfare upon the machine and to save the party out of its grasp. The machine may ridicule the men who join in the hand through eminent Republicans upon whose good nature and good sense it can successfully impose; it may even induce them to appeal to us; but we shall go right on with our work. The principles which the party represents are ours, and we regret most profoundly that these gentlemen cannot find it compatible with their sense of party duty and practical politics to join with us in our work of taking the party out of the hands and control of those who use its name as a cloak for a multitude of selfish and corrupt purposes.

"We have adopted a constitution which has been generally approved, and has not been criticised in any quarter. It permits complete harmony on the basis of thorough reform, and no other harmony is worth having. Its chief claim to attention is the fact that it is not presented to the voters by the old machine or after conference with the old machine. Any new plan for independent reorganization could differ from our plan only in being closer to the machine in its origin, and that fact would give it less chance of success and make it less likely to attain harmony than our movement has. We repeat again that we are absolutely done with the bosses. We cannot in any way whatsoever confer with the machine or have anything to do with it. We cannot recognize it as in any way whatsoever representative of or empowered to speak for the Republican voters in the County of New York."

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ENROLL.

Seth Low, W. L. Strong, and William Brookfield Among Those Who Sign.

The enrollment of the committee of fifty-three in the 114 enrolling places Tuesday night amounted to 2,500. At the headquarters yesterday the Committee on Enrollment expressed its entire satisfaction with the result. Chairman Backus said that, considering the inclement weather, the number was far greater than he expected.

Besides the 2,500 who went to the enrolling places to put their names on the lists, the enrolling books were taken to a great many houses throughout the city, and many more signatures were obtained. Chairman Backus cited one case where fifteen names were obtained within an hour by two enrolling officers in an election district. In each case the book is taken to the house by two officers, who certify to the signature of the person enrolling. It is said that the number obtained in this way yesterday will run the enrollment up to 3,000. This method will be followed until the last day set for taking names, that is, Feb. 15.

Among those who enrolled Tuesday night in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, the only district in which the managers made any report about those who signed the roll, are the following:

Seth Low, W. L. Strong, Gen. S. Thomas, W. Jay Schieffelin, Charles H. Strong, William Brookfield and his three sons; Washington E. Connor, Robert Edward Bonner, A. L. Merriam, Dr. W. H. Thompson, John Vinton Dahlgren, William J. Buker, William M. Backman, S. C. Carll, Benjamin E. Hall, Arthur T. Slade, Benjamin D. Finley, W. M. Beekman, Jr., William G. Fleming, William A. Jenner, E. L. Meierhof, Theodore Holt, Paul Libby, H. R. Demlit, G. Seabury Jones, F. W. Longfellow, and Max J. Lissauer.

Officers of the committee say they are so much encouraged that they now expect an enrollment of 15,000 to 25,000. The books will be open at the same places the evenings of Feb. 4 and 10. After the latter date enrollment can be obtained only by means of an application to become a member of the new organization.

Jussen Fights Against Removal.

Carl Jussen, who was for twenty-six years in the Fire Department of this city as Assistant Secretary or Secretary, and who was removed by the new administration, has put his case in the hands of Elihu Root. He claims that under the operation of the civil service law he was entitled to hold his place. Mr. Root will try to have him restored.

CITY POLICE TAKE CHARGE.

Sent To Old Towns in the Borough of Queens—A Little Comedy at Flushing.

Chief McCullagh yesterday assigned six Sergeants, twelve Roundsmen, and seventy-six patrolmen to do duty in Flushing, Newtown, College Point, Jamaica, Richmond Hill, Rockaway Beach, Far Rockaway, and Whitestone. Deputy Chief Clayton was assigned to establish and take charge of the police of Richmond Hill and Jamaica, Inspector Brooks at Newtown and Flushing, Inspector Rhodes at College Point and Whitestone, and Inspector Cross at Far Rockaway and Rockaway Beach. All the officers received orders not to recognize any of the would-be hold-over policemen in Queens.

When Inspector Brooks with Sergt. Cottrell, two Roundsmen, and ten patrolmen reached Flushing they were not greeted with cheers or even with silent welcome. Flushing does not want the "city cops," as the assigned men are termed, but wants its old police force taken into the municipal force just as it stood.

The village Trustees who were in office before the charter abolished their positions appointed a police force in November, and the officers served one month before Flushing was wiped out. The Trustees say they had legal advice and their appointments stand. The Flushing Police Station was turned over to Inspector Brooks without question by Capt. Hance of the old police, but that will not prevent the matter from going into the courts. The records were not turned over. Capt. James Allen asserts there were no records kept that were required by law, and that the records he kept were his private property.

At 7 o'clock last night, the usual hour for the Flushing police to go on duty, Inspector Brooks was surprised to have the whole force troop in upon him. They were arrayed in the nice new regulation uniforms which they had purchased. They demanded to be assigned to duty. They were ordered out of the station and warned not to repeat the act under penalty of being arrested for impersonating an officer. They fled upon this threat.

The College Point police and those of Whitestone turned the property and stations over to Inspector Rhoades under protest.

The force assigned to Newtown had no trouble, as no organized police force had existed there, and the residents looked with awe upon the uniformed men when they went out on patrol. In other portions of the borough the old police surrendered under protest.

MORAN AND COLONNA.

Facetious Remarks Upon American Sportswomen's Fondness for Big Game.

From The London Telegraph.

Satiated with the destruction of English Peers, the American sportswoman is apparently transferring her attention to the matrimonial "big game" of the European Continent. An Italian Prince has been brought down already, and, as it would seem, by a "snap shot," in more senses than one. That, at least, is the plausible belief of society in Richmond, Va., where the rumor is current that Miss Eleanor Bergen Moran has won the hand of a scion of the ancient and noble house of Colonna. There has been no formal announcement of the engagement of Prince Fabian, but letters have passed, and the family "admit that an understanding exists between the young people." They are described as related to each other, but, as this, it appears, only means that Prince Fabian's grandmother was first cousin to Napoleon Bonaparte, and that the niece of "Mme. Bonaparte of Baltimore married Mrs. Moran's first cousin," there can be no objection to their union on the ground of too close consanguinity. Five steps, ascending and collateral, are required to take us from the prospective bridegroom to the Bonaparte who married Miss Patterson, and as many more are necessary to get from a lady who was only connected by marriage with the lover's grandmother's cousin to the mother of the bride. In fact, if there is any drop of the same blood in the veins of the two parties it must be diluted with something like thirty-two times its bulk of alien ingredients, which even the most fanatical believer in heredity will probably regard as sufficient to insure persons about to marry against the danger of degeneracy in their offspring. It was not, however, any unconscious attraction of affinity which drew the couple together, if such a phrase can be used of two persons who have never met. To this circumstance, indeed, it is that the situation owes its chief element of romance. The Prince and Miss Moran have never set eyes upon each other, and for all that appears Miss Moran may never even have looked upon a counterfeit presentment of the Prince. But through certain persons, who are described as "mutual friends—as, of course, they must have been if they reciprocated each other's friendship—but who were evidently, also, common friends of the two young people, the Prince saw a portrait of the lady, and incontinently fell a victim to her pictured charms. Caesar's achievement was divided between the three. It came, he saw, and she conquered.

It was at this point that the correspondence commenced; and even an American public must be content at such a juncture to submit to a gap in the narrative. The letters which passed between the love-smitten Romeo and the transatlantic Juliet would, of course, make priceless "copy;" but they are not, or not at present, procurable for publication. We do not even know, so provoking is the reserve which has been maintained on the subject, in what tongue the Prince opened his communications with the fair original of the portrait. Italian, according to some authorities, is pre-eminently the language of love; English, and especially its American variety, is, perhaps, the language of business, and would thus be used in a reply from the lady's parents rather than in an answer from herself. "Doubt that the stars are fire, Doubt that the sun doth move"—an ejaculation, by the way, which makes Hamlet's love for Ophelia dependent on an erroneous astronomical theory—"Doubt truth to be a liar, But never doubt I love," is a quatrain which would lend itself admirably to a version in "very choice Italian." On the other hand, a cold parental inquiry as to the means and expectations of the impassioned wooer seems almost to clamor for utterance in the language which is so religiously consecrated to the service of "the almighty dollar." It appears pretty plain, however, that prose, even Italian prose, soon proved to be an inadequate medium for the utterance of the lover's emotions. He has asked, we are told, and obtained permission "to dedicate one of his poems to the fair Virginian." The word "dedicate," it is true, is a little ambiguous, and of course might merely imply a desire on his part to "inscribe" a poem to his Innamorata. We incline to believe, however, that the word has what the venerable critic of a certain famous love letter described as a "more tenderer" meaning than that. Prince Fabian, we take it, intends not simply to dedicate a poem to Miss Moran in the formally complimentary sense of the term, but to devote a poem to the celebration of those charms which as yet he has never actually seen in the flesh, but has gazed upon in a specimen of the photographer's art.

This it must be admitted is to outdo the lover as described by the melancholy Jaques. To "sigh like a furnace, with a woeful ballad made to his mistress's eyebrow," may be a comparatively easy task to a love-sick swain, who has actually seen the eyebrow which has inspired his Muse. But to drop into poetry over this point of feminine beauty as exhibited on a portrait, cabinet size, a guinea for the first half dozen, is a feat which argues a much higher degree of imaginative ardor, not to add a singularly firm faith in the products of the camera. Petrarch, himself the supreme type of the poetic lover, it is difficult to imagine as the subject of so immaterial an inspiration. Would a "Kodak-ed" half-length of Laura have turned on the poetic stop and produced the sonnet sequence? From some accounts of the poet's mistress it is rather to be inferred that it would have produced an exactly opposite effect. The subject of his adoring verse is said to have had a certain opulence of charm which required a good deal of idealization on the part of the sonneteer. Had he written with a portrait of the matronly Laura before him in the form of a photograph representing the original even better "developed" than himself, his praises might have lost much of their fervor. We can well believe that Miss Moran's likeness, on the other hand, is a dream of beauty, and that as a portrait it fully justifies Prince Fabian's raptures. Still, he has to take the risk of its being too flattering, and there is an element of chivalry in his unhesitating defiance of the mere possibility of disappointment. Royal suitors, it is true, have often contracted and even by proxy gone through the ceremony of marriage with brides whom they have never seen, but that, of course, was because the natural and human preference for "looking before you leap" has had to give way to reasons of state. Sometimes, too, they have drawn back at the last moment, as in the case of one of the proposed alliances of our much-married Henry, who would have been spared the performance of a painful duty to himself if somebody could have furnished him with a "snap shot" of Anne of Cleves. When, however, the evidence of a portrait is distinctly adverse to the original the situation is simplified. Miss Moran's case is one of the opposite kind. There the evidence is in the highest degree favorable, and we hope and believe that it is to be implicitly relied on.

Insurance Companies in Mexico.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Feb. 2.—Of the forty-one fire insurance companies engaged in business in Mexico, it is estimated that fully one-half will retire because of the new legislative act, which became effective yesterday, requiring a deposit with the Territorial Treasurer of $10,000 cash or its equivalent, barring United States bonds. The Pacific Coast companies generally will remain.

Son Finds the Purse His Father Lost.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Mr. E. W. Albaugh, the fish and oyster dealer of Light Street, near Camden Street, has on exhibition three one-dollar silver certificates which have been under salt water at the bottom of Carter's Creek for the past three years. The money was dropped overboard by T. J. Willing, an oysterman. The money was in a purse, and was fished up by William Willing, a son, while dredging for oysters. The money is much discolored.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Speedily cures whooping-cough, croup and measles' cough. This old reliable medicine never fails. Get only Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

REPUBLICAN PARTY'S PERIL

John M. Thurston's Speech at the New Clubhouse of the Baltimore Union League.

MAY LOSE THE NEXT CONGRESS

Danger in the Sectional Issue—Rest Wanted from Threatened Financial Legislation—Stand Against Trusts Must Be Made.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—At the formal opening to-night of the magnificent clubhouse of the Union League Club of Baltimore, United States Senator John M. Thurston delivered the principal address, in the course of which he said:

"I believe the Republican Party is in danger of losing the next Congress, and, so believing, it were cowardly on my part not to say so. The allied fusion forces of free silver, socialism, lawlessness, and anarchy are endeavoring to so falsely state the premises and frame the issues as to array every man without a dollar against every man with a dollar.

"I am not a pessimist; I am an optimist. I do not predict party defeat. I do not predict national disaster or decay; but I warn the thoughtful men of the Republican Party against those dangers which beset our path.

"The Republican Party, always brave against all injustice and all wrong, must have the courage by adequate legislation, by uncompromising policy, by vigorous prosecution, to maintain all the rights and protect all the just privileges of all the citizens of this Republic. It must stand eternally against all unlawful combination and unjust exaction of aggregated capital and corporate power; it must smite with the mailed hand of law every combination formed to artificially decrease the wages of labor or increase the prices of the necessaries of life; and if it uses injunction against boycotts and unlawful assemblages, it must not hesitate to use injunction against monopolies and trusts.

The Section Issue.

"There is also danger to the Republican Party in the sectional issue which is made by the allied opposition. We have no sooner outgrown the old feeling between North and South than we hear the cry raised 'the West and the South against the East.' Sectionalism of that kind would be as dangerous as that other sectionalism which almost destroyed the Union.

"Fellow Citizens: We have a Congressional situation at Washington which has caused grave apprehension to the business interests of the country, but which, in my judgment, is not to be deplored. It is now evident to every citizen, as it was evident to many of us on the first day of the Fifty-fifth Congress, that no financial legislation of any kind can pass the two houses as at present constituted. It is, therefore, plain that the people of the United States are to be permitted to do business for the next three years without any possible interference by new legislation with monetary conditions or financial affairs.

"Yes, my countrymen, our present prosperity is the providence of God. The Republican Party was organized as an instrumentality of the providence of God. Abraham Lincoln was made President through the providence of God; Ulysses S. Grant commanded our armies by the providence of God, and, in my judgment, William McKinley is in the White House by the providence of God. I am not at all certain but that now and then the Democratic Party is visited upon us by the providence of God; for the Good Book says 'Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth.'"

Financial Situation.

"This brings me back to the statement that for my part I am glad the Congress of the United States is unable to legislate on the financial question. The country is once more doing business; the rolling stock of our railroads is tested to its utmost capacity in carrying our crops East and our merchandise West; the labor forces are once more employed; the whole tendency of the time is upward and onward. In the practical business affairs of the country we are not troubled about money or about the system of money.

"I am in favor of giving the country a rest from threatened financial legislation, and, in my judgment, the man who, at the present time and under existing conditions, seeks to force gold resolutions through the House of Representatives is no less politically unwise than the man who forces a silver resolution through the Senate.

"Give the business of the country a chance. Our gold reserve is not threatened; the balance of trade is setting strongly in our favor, and the average American citizen takes no concern about the money in his pocket, about the money for his wheat, or the money for his wage, for he knows that whether it is in the form of a silver certificate, a gold certificate, a National bank note, or the greenback, it is as good in this country and in every other as the best money of the civilized world. Give this country three years without financial agitation or calamity prophecy, and we will have outgrown the money question altogether."

CRUSHED BY AN ELEVATOR.

John J. Smalley Killed at the Hotel Marie Antoinnette.

John J. Smalley, twenty-six years old, a hall man in the Hotel Marie Antoinette, Sixty-sixth Street and the Boulevard, was so badly crushed by an elevator car yesterday afternoon, that he died last night in Roosevelt Hospital. Smalley was married and lived at 320 West Twenty-ninth Street.

At 4 P. M. he was at the fourth floor, waiting for the elevator to come down so that he could ride to the ground floor. The elevator is fitted up both for passengers and freight, the freight being put into a sort of trap which hangs beneath the car proper of the elevator. In this trap those who help about the house ride.

Yesterday the elevator was being run by John Martin. He was descending from the seventh floor with two women and passed the fourth floor before he saw Smalley. The latter called, and Martin raised the elevator again, opening the gate as he got to the floor. He then sent the elevator upward, so as to give Smalley a chance to get into the freight trap.

But Smalley for some reason tried to step into the regular passenger car, where the two women were. He was thrown on his face, and before Martin could stop the car it shot upward so that Smalley's body was caught between the car floor and the top of the door.

The two women in the car both fainted. Smalley was carried into the hall, and was still unconscious when the ambulance surgeon arrived.

An Editor's Will.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, Jan. 29

John F. Rowe, late editor of The Christian Leader, made some provisions in his will to control the future policy and principles of that paper. The will was admitted to probate yesterday, and leaves all his property to his wife, Edith M. Rowe, for life, and afterward to his children. He requires that his son, Fred L. Rowe, shall manage the paper without the aid of a salaried editor, "purely in the interests of Apostolic Christianity," and if at any time this policy is departed from the paper is to be sold, and the proceeds placed in his wife's hands. He says the paper is to be conducted in future, as in the past, as an "exponent of Bible teaching and nothing else, and that everything is to be excluded from its pages that is not sustained by a 'Thus Saith the Lord,' or by the express language of Scripture. That it shall stand for the Church of Christ to the exclusion of all human devices and all human experiences." The valuation of the estate is $500. Fred L. Rowe is administrator, with the will annexed.

President Lincoln's Pallbearers.

From The Philadelphia Times.

An article from The Washington Star is now extensively quoted stating that H. G. Worthington and ex-Senator Dawes are the only survivors of the pall bearers of President Lincoln. Gen. A. H. Coffroth of Somerset, Penn., was then in Congress, and was one of the Lincoln pall bearers. He was one of the few Democrats in the House who voted for the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. Gen. Coffroth is not only very much alive, but he is an active candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

THE ADVANTAGE OF BUYING FURS WHEN THEY CAN BE PRODUCED AT A REDUCTION IN COST OF LABOR.

INFORMATION BY

C. C. SHAYNE

It is customary to lay off hands in fur factories after the holidays. The dull season for work people is from February to May, nine-tenths of whom are idle during those months.

DESIRES TO KEEP HANDS EMPLOYED.

A number of my work people have been in my employ for many years. They are among the best in the world, and I don't like to lay them off, and have decided to keep them in employment during the dull months if I can do so without a loss. The hands have agreed to work for largely reduced wages rather than be idle, and I will sell furs which can be manufactured during the dull months at nearly cost of production. This will afford a splendid opportunity for parties who have not purchased to buy their furs now at a great saving in cost.

JACKETS COST $10 LESS NOW.

I can produce a Sealskin Jacket for $10 less now than a month ago, and, although I have advertised that I could not, on account of the advance in price of sealskin, sell manufactured goods any less than I did early in the season, I am now enabled to announce, however, that I can sell Sealskin Sacques for $10 less, because I can produce them that much cheaper.

PERSIAN LAMB GARMENTS COST LESS NOW.

I can produce a Persian Lamb Coat $10 cheaper than I could a month ago. These goods probably will not advance in price. I have marked manufactured goods down to correspond to the cost of production during the dull months. When you can make an honest saving of $10 on the cost of labor, and the merchant takes off his profit of, say, $25 on a garment, then you are getting a real reduction.

COMPETES WITH EUROPE.

I announced last Fall that in order to compete with European fur merchants I would sell European furs at as low prices as they could be purchased abroad. It attracted a large trade, and my customers were thoroughly satisfied; hundreds of ladies who had returned from Europe expressed their appreciation of the honest effort which I made to fulfill strictly to the letter the promises made in the newspapers.

WANTS TO KEEP THE CLERKS BUSY.

In order to keep my hands employed, as stated, and the salesmen, bookkeepers, shipping and delivery clerks and other employes actively engaged, I will agree to furnish any article at the cost of the skins and labor, with only a small margin to pay the running expenses of my establishment, and that is as near cost as any firm can promise and fulfill the obligation.

IMPERIAL CROWN RUSSIAN SABLE.

Now is an opportune time to have Sable garments made to order. I have a splendid assortment of Imperial Crown Russian Sables and all other standard fashionable furs. All manufactured goods in store will be reduced in price to the cost at which they can be produced now. It is unnecessary to quote a lot of prices, marked down, marked down, marked down. The public is tired.

INVITES INSPECTION.

All I ask is for ladies who desire to get genuine Furs at the lowest possible prices to have them give me an opportunity to show my stock. If manufactured articles cannot be found in stock which will fit and please, then they can be made to order as cheaply as if they were in stock, and at lower prices now than at any other season of the year.

MEN'S FURS.

Gentlemen's fur-lined overcoats, sealskin caps and gloves, coachmen's outfits; in fact, everything produced in a first-class fur house, can be had at prices which will pay to invest now. Parties desiring alterations or repairs made should have the work done now.

BELIEVES IN LEGITIMATE ADVERTISING.

Competition leads some merchants to resort to dishonorable methods in order to secure trade, forgetting that it is only the merchants that do an honorable business that succeed. I believe in legitimate advertising. In this age of competition persistent advertising in newspapers is a factor in securing business, but facts must be adhered to.

PLEASED CUSTOMERS.

The very best advertisement, however, that any merchant can have is a pleased customer. I have pleased customers all over the United States, many of whom give letters to their friends recommending my house. The past season, notwithstanding the backward weather, has been one of the best I have had since I have been in business. My sales have been unusually large, customers well pleased, and I am thoroughly satisfied. Furs well made, in the latest style, sold at the lowest possible prices for reliable goods, hold and increase trade.

Respectfully,

C. C. Shayne

Importer and Manufacturer,

124 and 126 West 42d Street,

between Broadway and 6th Ave.

N. B.—All goods with the firm name in carry the guarantee of reliability.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SECURITIES OF SECURITY MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY OF DALLAS, TEXAS.

Whereas, THE SECURITY MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, a corporation of the State of Texas, heretofore, to wit, on or about and under date of the 25th day of September, 1888, made and entered into a certain agreement or indenture of trust with the HOLLAND TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, wherein and whereby it was provided that there should be deposited with the said Holland Trust Company certain securities as collateral security for the debentures to be issued by the Security Mortgage and Trust Company; and

Whereas, The said Security Mortgage and Trust Company did thereafter issue its certain debentures in series known as Series B, depositing with the said Holland Trust Company, as security for said debentures, certain notes, bonds, and mortgages, or other evidence of indebtedness secured by real estate as provided by said indenture or trust agreement; and

Whereas, The Holland Trust Company thereafter passing into voluntary liquidation, the New York Security and Trust Company was by order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York duly and regularly substituted as trustee under said trust agreement in the place and stead of said Holland Trust Company and is now acting as such trustee; and

Whereas, The Security Mortgage and Trust Company likewise entered into a similar agre

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$10.00
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DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Paul Jones—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
DALY'S—The Country Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Fédora—8:10.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cumberland '61—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Geisha—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A New Yorker—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—La Belle Helene—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL—Concert—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Poultry and Pigeon Show—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—German Charity Ball.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.
WALDORF-ASTORIA—Musical—11:00 A. M.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

WHAT DO THE PEOPLE THINK ABOUT IT?

The petition of the Rapid Transit Commission to the Appellate Division to listen to the argument of its counsel for a modification of the Court's stipulation in regard to the fifteen-million-dollar bond brings the commission's underground project once more into the public view.

That project is now subject to the determination of two events. The conclusion of the Court in the matter of the bond is one of these, the conclusion of the commission itself in the matter of the application of the Manhattan Railroad Company is the other. It is the opinion of the commission, stated in its petition, that the refusal of the Court to modify the bond stipulation would be fatal. Anybody can see that a favorable reply to the Manhattan Company's application would at once end all talk about the tunnel road—at least for the present.

But there is another lion in the path. Even if the bond and the Manhattan application were out of the way, the underground project, it appears, would not have the approval of the City Government. Mr. RICHARD CROKER is reported in The Journal as expressing his views with great frankness. We quote from its report:

"As to what the Rapid Transit Board will do, I have but slight notion. I am not in the board's confidence. Moreover, I have but little respect for it. In all the years of its existence it has done nothing but talk, talk, talk. Five bluejays would have done as much. The people have repudiated it at the polls; it has done nothing but talk and waste time and money. It promises nothing but to waste future time and future money. The sooner it gets out the better for the public and the better for its own self-respect.

"The city hasn't the money to build a tunnel. There is only a small margin of credit left to the city. It wouldn't pay for one-quarter of the tunnel. Then, again, the tunnel, even if feasible, would take too long. The city hasn't the time or money for tunnels. It must have rapid transit relief and have it at once. Aside from that, the elevated road is the better scheme of the two. Wouldn't a man rather ride in the open air than underground? Another feature of the Manhattan offer which people should not forget is that the railroad furnishes the money. It doesn't cost the city a dollar. We get rapid transit, get it in two years, and get it without bankrupting ourselves."

We do not at the moment recall any express repudiation of the Rapid Transit Commission at the polls. Probably Mr. CROKER holds that by their vote of last November the people repudiated everything which was part of the existing administrative organization of the city. This might not be easily demonstrable as a matter of law, but Mr. CROKER shows his usual firm mental grasp of the practical side of public questions by his further observations:

"The City Council can grant the rights asked for by the Manhattan Company for the space of twenty-five years. It ought to do it, too, if the board delays or declines the Gould offer. The city must have rapid transit. The board has been talking and the city crawling about long enough. If the board doesn't act, the Council will."

This affirmation might be criticised on several grounds, but who can deny that it denotes a conscious command of a complex and important situation?

In his learned opinion conditionally approving the report of the Commissioners upon the underground plan, Judge VAN BRUNT said:

"The imperious necessity of improved means of rapid transit in the City of New York has long been recognized. It had become so evident that in the year 1894 the people determined that as there seemed to be no other means for its accomplishment it should be brought into existence even by this pledge of the credit of the city."

These are swift days, and history quickly becomes ancient. Yet it is well to recall the dim and half-forgotten fact that at the time of the November election in 1894 the subject of rapid transit was of such interest to the lawful voters of this city that 184,035 of them took the trouble to vote on it. "For municipal construction of a rapid-transit road" there were cast 132,647 votes, and against the proposition there were cast 42,916 votes. The others, making up the total of 184,035, were defective and blank votes. Here was a vote of three to one authorizing, and in effect commanding, the municipal authorities to build a rapid-transit road, using the city's credit. It was a very full vote, much larger than was cast on the adoption of the new Constitution or on municipal consolidation, indicating the popular estimation of the importance of rapid transit. It was understood that the road would be underground.

We should like to know if the 132,647 voters who voted for rapid transit in 1894 have changed their minds. If they are still of the opinion they held four years ago there must be thousands more of like mind. Yet the people, the real party in interest, are absolutely dumb while this great question of such vast importance to themselves is under determination. Mr. ORR writes letters. Mr. GOULD answers them. The court hands down opinions. The Mayor gives out a message, and Mr. CROKER talks to a reporter. We should suppose some effort would be made to give expression to the thoughts and wishes of the people themselves. It would be illuminating and helpful to know whether they approve Mr. ORR's plan or Mr. GOULD's plan or Mr. CROKER's plan.

THE LESSON OF THE DEFICIT.

The salient points in the month's financial statement issued on the 1st of February are:

1. Increase of debt, less cash in the Treasury, $12,589,771.

2. Increase in deficit during the month, excluding Union Pacific payments and receipts, $7,901,484.

3. Total deficit since July 1, 1897, seven months, $51,901,823.

This can hardly be called a cheerful showing for a party that came into power declaring that its first duty was to provide sufficient revenue for the Government. We cannot say that we wholly regret the extravagance in expenditure and the neglect and mismanagement of revenue-getting measures that have led to this result. During the acute struggle from the close of the Harrison Administration to the election of 1896 there were many Republicans who stubbornly refused to listen to any plea that the burden of currency redemption should be removed from the Government by the gradual retirement of Government notes. With equal fatuity they refused to give the Government the authority either to borrow specifically for purposes of redemption or to make temporary loans to meet deficiency in the revenue. They declared that the currency would be all right if there was a surplus in the Treasury, and that as soon as the Republicans could get into power they would provide that surplus and everything would immediately be for the best in the best of worlds.

Well, they have been in power ten months; they passed their boasted revenue measure at an extra session called for that purpose, and refused to touch the currency. They have had an experience of nearly seven months with their revenue bill, and have rolled up a deficit of $52,000,000, while for the latest month the deficit is at a still greater rate. At last they are coming to their senses. They begin to see that the burden of redemption is too serious to be left to the uncertain yield of revenue measures which themselves interfere with trade. The sentiment is steadily growing among them that the currency should be taken out of politics and the Government out of the banking business, for which it has neither the facilities, the resources, nor the trained skill. If this can be accomplished the deficit, large as it is, can easily be taken care of. The mere increase of prosperity due to sound currency reform would increase the revenue sufficiently to banish all uneasiness on that score.

A CAUTION TO GOV. BLACK.

If Gov. BLACK does not wish to injure his reputation irretrievably, he will put a stop to the bill giving him the appointment of a commission to investigate the work on the canals.

If he names such a commission, he will be responsible for its outcome. There is very little chance that it can have any respectable outcome. It is doubtful whether it can take the powers necessary to secure evidence. The courts or a legislative committee can compel witnesses to attend and to answer questions, can punish them for contempt if they do not, and for perjury if they are caught lying. It is by no means certain that the Legislature can give to any commission named by the Governor the power to do these things. If they could, the commission would be greatly embarrassed in the use of them. It would be pretty sure to report either that it could not get at the whole truth or, if it were a complaisant body, that Mr. ALDRIDGE'S policy was all right. In the former case the investigation would be taken as a failure; in the latter it would be taken as a humbug.

Moreover, Gov. BLACK is in this matter an interested party. ALDRIDGE is his most intimate political friend, adviser, and helper. He is his appointee, and he is now accused of precisely the misconduct that it was prophesied he would be guilty of when the Governor appointed him. The Governor cannot escape the suspicion of wishing that ALDRIDGE shall get out of this ugly scrape as happily as possible. It is as much the Governor's scrape as it is ALDRIDGE'S. If he appoints a commission of doubtful authority with insufficient powers, even if they be good men, to investigate his friend, every one will say—and plausibly—that he is trying to shield his friend. No finding from such a body except one of sweeping condemnation of ALDRIDGE would save the Governor's reputation for honesty.

It is a bad business at best. There is an urgent demand from ALDRIDGE and the machine for whitewash, and they will probably get it. The people demand the truth and the whole truth, but feel very helpless as to obtaining it. Gov. BLACK really cannot give it to them if he wishes ever so sincerely. He ought not to allow himself to be mixed up in any attempt at concealment, and that is what will surely be believed of him unless he promptly refuses to have anything to do with the matter.

THE KLONDIKE.

Capt. RAY'S report on the condition of affairs in the Klondike, as telegraphed in outline from Seattle, is more depressing than that of Major RUCKER, sent in some weeks ago. It is possible that the telegraphed abstract does not do justice to the report itself. Undoubtedly the most valuable and authentic news from the Klondike is that which THE TIMES printed ten days ago from its correspondent at Dawson. Capt. RAY'S recommendations appear to be justified by the information of that letter, although a discrepancy between the two has been discovered at San Francisco. It is quite true that Capt. RAY has not been within some hundreds of miles of the Klondike itself, but he has at least been many hundred miles nearer than San Francisco.

The special value of the report of an army officer upon such situations as that in the Klondike is that he is clearly a competent witness who has no interest except to tell the truth. His report is prepared under a responsibility which is not felt either by "boomers" or by Klondikers who have returned "broke." It does not follow, of course, that the recommendations of the army officers should be acted upon by the Government. But it is abundantly clear that no man who is not supplied with the means of subsistence for a considerable period ought to go to the Klondike. If an unprovided person insist upon going, it is clear that it would be an act of humanity to restrain him from carrying out his purpose.

THE DEFICIT MAKER.

The National deficit from July 1 to Feb. 1, seven months of the fiscal year, was $52,000,000.

The Treasury paid out in those seven months $89,000,000 for pensions.

Leaving pensions out of the account, there was a surplus of $37,000,000 above the ordinary expenses of the Government.

The fraud-swollen pension list makes a deficit inevitable except under a system of taxation which is at once burdensome and productive. Our present tariff, which is burdensome without being productive, is an inadequate reliance against the monstrous drafts of the pensioners.

Under a proper and just system of pensions, giving aid only to those who suffer from actual disabilities incurred in the service, our pension payments would hardly have exceeded $25,000,000 a year. We have not only been extravagant in allowances to deserving pensioners, but we have squandered hundreds of millions on the perjured and unworthy.

LESSONS OF THE STORM.

This time, it is evident, New York was on the edge of the blizzard of which, ten years ago next month, she was for all practical purposes at the centre. What New Yorkers experienced then is now confined to the north and east of New York, where the ravages of this storm have been very serious indeed.

Boston appears to have experienced the worst of them. It has been cut off from the outside world, except for a single long-distance telephone, of which THE TIMES took advantage Tuesday night, unless it be true that some enterprising Bostonians and New Yorkers contrived to communicate with each other by way of London. But its internal communications have also suffered.

Boston fell a very early prey to the overhead trolley, which a number of speculators endeavored to introduce into New York. The firm stand made against the introduction of it was one of the most creditable and useful things that New York ever did for itself. But for that resolute resistance the underground trolley would never have been brought to the point of practicability. It is obviously cheaper to erect poles and string wires, to the defacement of a city, than to dig trenches and arrange for the insulation in them of electric currents. By rejecting the former method New York compelled the introduction of the latter, which has continued to operate through the storms of this Winter with only an occasional and comparatively trifling failure. The underground trolley can be securely protected from the weather. The overhead trolley cannot. Such a storm as that of ten years ago in New York or as that of this week in New England completely paralyzes communication by overhead trolley.

What is true of electric conveyances is in a measure true of electric communication. It is of course not every year that the populous parts of this country are visited by a blizzard like that of 1888 or of 1898. But there is seldom a Winter in which communication between important cities is not suspended because "the wires are down." It is not seemly, nor even safe, that communication in a civilized country should be thus at the mercy of the weather. Such trains as were running on Tuesday through a great part of New England were running "without orders," of course at the imminent risk of their passengers, because the wind and the snow had prostrated the overhead wires.

It is quite absurd that the eastern part of the United States should rely for its communication upon so precarious a system. The difficulty of securing perfect insulation under ground has been overcome in the matter of locomotion, where it is very much greater than in the matter of mere telegraphic communication. It has become a mere matter of first cost, and between New York and Boston, and Philadelphia and Baltimore and Washington, and even Chicago, such a consideration ought no longer to be allowed to weigh, when, on the other hand, there is a distinct advantage in security and trustworthiness. The deep-sea cables, far below the region of storms, continue to operate securely and tranquilly whatever disturbances may be going on above them. There is surely no reason why subterranean communication should not be as trustworthy as submarine, or why the business of this continent should be left at the mercy of the elements.

The commercial rights and interests of American citizens residing and doing business in China will be considered by the Chamber of Commerce at its meeting to-day on the petition of a large number of banks and business houses. It can hardly be doubted that our interests stand in some peril from the conflict of policies which now disturbs the situation in the Far East. No one will look out for us unless we look out for ourselves, and we unquestionably have rights which would bear assertion.

Senator JOHN A. LOGAN once read a speech on the currency in the Senate, which he prefaced with the solemn statement that he had been studying the subject "for two weeks"! Mr. "STEVE" ELKINS has just named, through WILLIAM MCKINLEY, appointment clerk to Republican Senators, one BOWERS to be a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. His duties require, in fact and by law, a scientific knowledge of fish culture. He announces that he has been studying the subject "for about six months." Now a man might get some knowledge of the principles of finance in a fortnight, but the knowledge of fish culture needed to make a Commissioner who will not be a hindrance and a nuisance must take years. BOWERS'S appointment is shameful. We cannot say it is surprising, because neither the demands of ELKINS nor the concessions of the President of this kind can any longer surprise us. Meanwhile the advent to the commission of a gentleman who has just distinguished himself by a rough-and-tumble fight with his own brother in which the latter received a wound "extending almost from ear to ear" can hardly be reassuring to the other members.

As we have said before, it is quite incredible that Great Britain should have "backed down" from the position she took up so deliberately about the trade of China. In the first place, there was every reason why she should have taken that position. As Sir RICHARD WEBSTER, the third member of the Government to express himself upon the question, pointed out in his speech on Tuesday, the maintenance of her foreign commerce is a matter of life and death to England. It would really be as well for her to be defeated in war as to submit to have her trade taken away, and to take away her trade is the evident and almost the avowed object of Germany and Russia. In the second place, there is no reason shown why, having taken up this position, she should recede from it. There is no question in the Far East of her yielding to superior force, for neither Germany nor Russia can keep the sea but by her sufferance. It seems to be no longer disputed that she has withdrawn her demand for the opening of Talien-wan. But, as The London Times suggests, that demand may have been put forward for the purpose of being withdrawn, for compensation. That would be a common diplomatic device to which England has often resorted before. And, indeed, it is by no means clear that the demand has been withdrawn. The official statement of the Government is merely that "the negotiations thus far are absolutely confidential." But it may with perfect confidence be assumed that Great Britain will fight rather than submit to the partition of China among the rivals whom she has so completely beaten in the competition for Chinese trade.

The Navy Department seems to be the only one in which the merit system has outspoken and unqualified friends. Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT appears before the Senate Committee to tell it that the system has been of "inconceivable" advantage and is so regarded by those responsible for work in every navy yard in the United States. That is equally true of every Government office where the system has been faithfully and honestly applied.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Statistics compiled by The Brewer's Journal show that the consumption of beer by Americans in the year ending June 30, 1897, was less by 1,402,999 barrels than that of the preceding twelve months. Whether this marks an advance or a recession of what is called temperance sentiment must be decided by the people whose profession it is to deal with that interesting and important subject, but they must be careful in making up their minds, for beer-drinking is as often the alternation of indulgence in stronger liquids as of total abstinence. However this problem may be settled, the figures are certainly remarkable, and indicate the action of some very strong influence. The record of beer sales for other years hints that financial conditions may have more to do with the amount consumed than anything else. Beginning with 22,460,345 barrels distributed in 1887, the amount rose slowly and steadily to 26,820,953 barrels in 1890. Next year there was a jump to 30,021,079. The figures for 1892 are 31,646,476, and for 1893 they are 33,822,872. Then first appears a decrease of more than 500,000 barrels. This loss was almost made up in 1895, while 1896 saw an aggregate of 35,826,093 barrels. It is a notable fact that a great part of the falling off for 1897 is credited to New York, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania, in the order named, this State's share of it being 557,217 barrels. Massachusetts, on the contrary, increased her allowance by 90,226 barrels, and twenty-one other members of the Union also refused to follow the example given by those first mentioned and fifteen others. Turning to the twenty-two largest cities in the country, even more surprising information is obtained. Only two of them—Boston and New Orleans—drank more beer in 1897 than in 1896. This city shows the biggest reduction of all, 279,126 barrels, with Chicago next, 203,913, and Milwaukee third, 156,442. He is a poor statistician indeed who cannot find support in these figures for almost any theory he may happen to have on hand.

—Kokomo, Camden, and several other cities not so pretentious as this one have shown commendable energy of late in demonstrating that within their limits gross superstition cannot claim, or at least cannot get, official recognition as religion, and that criminals who call themselves "Christian scientists" must answer to the law for their acts exactly as must the rest of the criminal class. Over in the Borough of Brooklyn a young woman has just been killed by an avowed professor of this diabolical art, and there is instant need for proving to him and his male and female associates in the new and baser and more dangerous form of voodooism that here, too, law and common sense combined can deal effectually with willful homicide. The Brooklyn case is an especially atrocious one, for the victim was pathetically helpless. Even her blindness, however, did not excite the pity of the miserable fanatic into whose power she fell, and he allowed her to die of typhoid fever rather than confess the failure of his muttered spells. The man has not been arrested yet—why, we cannot imagine. Surely his apprehension will not be long delayed.

—New charges of incompetence or worse are made by implication against Government engineers in a recent report of the Department of Agriculture. It will be remembered that last year's rise of the Mississippi did an immense amount of damage in what is known as the Yazoo country. Many lives were lost, and property scattered over 4,000 square miles of territory, and valued at $15,000,000, was distroyed. All this, the report says, was due to the levees built for the protection of some 3,000 square miles of land in the St. Francis bottoms. The attempt to reclaim this tract and make it habitable diverted money and energy that might more profitably, it is declared, have been expended for the benefit of the lower region. Some $500,000 has already been used in making the St. Francis levees, and they are still incomplete. There have been put there by the United States, by private citizens, and by the State Governments of Missouri and Arkansas, at least 5,260,570 cubic yards of earth. The United States Government, in addition to the enormous outlays made by private citizens and the States affected by the floods, has spent more than $33,000,000 on the Mississippi River levees and improvements, and the Committee on Levees, in its report, estimates that the sum necessary to complete the system is about $13,300,000.

PERSONAL.

—Men of real prominence in the medical profession are beginning to put themselves on record in respect to the politico-mercenary attack now making on the Board of Health, and, of course, they denounce the miserable conspiracy with fitting energy. It remains to be seen what action the County Medical Society will take against Dr. JACOBI, Dr. JANEWAY, Dr. BULL, and dozens more of similar rank, who assert that the extermination of consumption is not a "Utopian dream," and who do put the interests of a few manufacturing chemists above those of the general public. Several members of the little faction whose acts we have condemned, and whose motives we have questioned, have utilized a portion of their abundant leisure in writing letters of indignant protest against the audacity of laymen who venture to express views on the prevention and cure of disease, but the laymen now have the support of conclusive medical authority, and can criticise their critics to their hearts' content. The fact is that the County Medical Society has allowed itself, not for the first time, to be put in a false and shameful position. It never amounted to very much, and to-day it has only the eminence of disgrace.

—Either WILLIAM H. EGLE, the State Librarian of Pennsylvania, is an extremely rash man, or else some very queer work has been done by some people supposed to be eminently respectable. Mr. EGLE asserts nothing less than that the State Library has been robbed of valuable pictures and flags, and the booty, he says, is now, a part of it, in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the rest in the homes of members of that organization. Among the articles missing are PEALE'S portraits of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, and WHARTON. The first of these was bought and paid for by the State, and the second was bequeathed to it, but they have been taken away from the library, and in the frames which they once occupied comparatively worthless copies have been placed. The Franklin, declares Mr. EGLE, is at present owned, or, at least, possessed, by a prominent citizen of Philadelphia. A more mysterious fate has overtaken the first American flag unfurled in British waters during the Revolution. This was presented to the State, and used to hang over the chair of the State Senate's presiding officer, but it disappeared many years ago, together with the flag which a Pennsylvania officer raised on the citadel of Mexico when the American forces captured that stronghold.

MUSICAL WRITERS AT FAULT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In last Saturday's reports of the performance of "Il Barbiere" at the Opera some of the writers were unable to recall when Rossini's work was last heard at the Metropolitan. Even your own excellent critic, whose articles on various musical topics are the best to be found in any of the local journals, was somewhat at fault.

The last previous performance of "Il Barbiere" in its entirety was given at one of the numerous Patti "farewells," a matinée, which occurred April 9, 1892. The other singers who took part were Bauermeister, Campanini, del Puente, Novara, and Carbone. The diva was in a particularly gracious mood, and, in addition to the various numbers of her rôle, she sang no fewer than six extra pieces, three in the music-lesson scene and three at the close of the performance. An act of "Il Barbiere" was also given at the "Grand Gala Performance for Charity" Feb. 15, 1894, when Mme. Sigrid Arnoldson, Signor de Lucia, Signor Ancona, and M. Edouard de Reszke appeared.

I have attended operatic representations in New York for the last fifteen or sixteen years, and in the case of works which are not often heard here I have found it a good plan to cut out the casts of characters from the programme, and file them away in my score or libretto for future reference.

I wonder how many of the critics remember the performance of "Carmen" by Mr. Maurice Grau's company at the Casino, when the Opéra Comique version with all of the original dialogue was used. Here is a partial list of works, very infrequently heard nowadays, of which I have preserved a record: "Rienzi," "Nero," "The Barber of Bagdad," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Fernando Cortez," "Merlin," "Mireille," "Masaniello," "Le Pré aux Clercs," "Dinorah," "L'Etoile du Nord," "Robert le Diable," "Si J'Etais Roi," "Le Postilion de Lonjumeau," "Le Voyage en Chine," "Les Dragons de Villars," "Paul et Virginie," "Die Weisse Dame," ("La Dame Blanche,") "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," (Offenbach's only serious opera,) "Don Pasquale," "Lucrezia Borgia," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Crispino e la Comare," "I Puritani," "La Gazza Ladra," "Un Ballo in Maschera," "La Forza del Destino," "I Lombardi," "Luisa Miller," "Ione," and "Il Guarany."

Many of these works we have far outgrown, but there are others which might well be revived in these days of eternal "Fausts" and "Carmens." The New York répertoire" is well known to every European impresario, and is usually referred to somewhat contemptuously. However, as her Grace of Gerolstein observed on a memorable occasion, "Quand on n'a pas ce que l'on aime, il faut aimer ce que l'on a."

OPERA GOER.

New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

REFORM THE SENATE!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The note struck by "Seventy-six" in your issue of to-day—Reform in the Senate—is one that ought not to be let die away into silence unheeded, for it concerns in a manner every man, woman, and child in the country. Let the Senate be so constituted that it will truly represent the people of the United States, not classes and monopolies and private interests, as it largely does now, and the American people may look for the prosperity which they can only have when public affairs are managed by our public men altogether and honestly in the interests of the people. This can only be when unscrupulous minorities cease to overbalance honest majorities in the elections and in the legislative halls of the country.

Meantime let the people demand, through the press and in public meetings, if it should be necessary, that the present Congress shall give its attention strictly and wholly to the business of the people. Let our currency be reformed and our finances put on a sound basis; let our commercial interests be promoted and our trade be extended by strengthening and extending our friendly relations with other peoples. And let us, especially, cease to play in the political world the part of a dynamite bomb, in the hands of a mischievous boy, which may be at any moment expected to explode, carrying destruction to all around it, the foolish experimenter included.

JAMES BARNES.

New York, Feb. 2, 1898.

SUGGESTION FOR A TABLET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hand you a suggestion for the makers of the bronze tablets that are being put up so generally, to be placed in Washington should an opportunity offer in the future. It is as follows:

ON THIS SITE,
IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1898,
THE FOLLOWING
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE
OF THE UNITED STATES
VOTED TO DISCREDIT THEIR OWN
COUNTRY.
(Here to follow the list.)

New York, Jan. 31, 1898. E. C. H.

STATE UNIVERSITY CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will greatly benefit the cause of education if you will reprint at the end of this letter the heading and marked paragraphs of the inclosed paper, which recently came into my possession. It will enlighten parents who have no other means of finding out the kind of draught their sons and daughters are drinking from the Fountain of Education at Albany.

Does any educator or educationist, to use Prof. Peck's name for that class of person, dare to claim that these are the lessons to be remembered from "Esmond" and "The Tale of Two Cities"? Is there nothing of courage, of nobility of soul, of patriotism, of the heights to which humanity can rise, of fidelity, of pure and disinterested affection, to be learned in these great novels? I ask any one qualified to inform me whether the questions propounded in this examination paper are likely to inculcate in boys and girls eager for knowledge the proper relation of literature to life.

The questions referred to are taken from the Examination Department circular (one hundred and fiftieth examination) of the University of the State of New York. The samples selected are as follows:

In "Henry Esmond" when and why did the love of Esmond for Beatrix "fall down dead on the spot"? How long had he loved her? Does his faithfulness to her up to this time appeal to you as being worthy of all honor, or was there in it an element of foolishness? Is the love story in this novel, including Esmond's relations to the mother of Beatrix, satisfactory to you? Why? Or

Write an account of the later career of Beatrix as suggested in the preface to "Henry Esmond."

Was the relentlessness of Madame Defarge toward Evrémonde (Darnay) due to bloodthirstiness alone? Give briefly the substance of the paper written by Dr. Manette in the Bastille, and explain clearly why the fate of the Evrémonde family specially concerned Madame Defarge.

Mount Vernon, Jan. 30, 1898. M. D. S.

JUDGE GAYNOR'S NEW POSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We see, with pleasure, that Judge Gaynor says he would be glad to see the gold standard universal. That is a marked change of position from that occupied by him in 1896, when he appeared in public and private an advocate of the Chicago platform. He is unable to divest himself entirely of the cant which is so characteristic of the free coinage and bimetallism advocate. He talks to us about the difficulty and confusion caused by the broken par of exchange, and expresses apprehension that the quantity of gold may not be sufficient to go around if all countries adopt the single standard, gold. That was the continual battle cry of Francis Walker; that is the cry of the German and English theorist, and that is the cry adopted by the sordid politician to whip his followers into line, and befog the unwary.

What answer do we find in fact? The distress is with the silver countries who continue in their madness despite the opinion and settled policy of the whole world nearly. We have no trouble in dealing with Mexico. We grant that they have in dealing with us because the minute they rub up against our just standard, they perceive the rottenness of their own. They find that they have been led into the very trap that Bryan and his gang have attempted to lead us into, viz., to use a dollar worth forty-five cents. We predict they will get out of it like other sensible people. N. S.

Brooklyn, Feb. 2, 1898.

PROTESTANT CHURCH MISSIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I propose, with your consent, to call attention to the "Missionary Organization of the Future" of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as outlined in The Church Standard of the 8th of January, 1898. I mean the attention of those of your readers who are members of that body. There are some of them, perhaps, who will recollect an article in the New York Churchman on the Japanese Church about six years ago, which startled them with its statements and prophecies into a belief that the Imperial authorities of Japan were accepting Christianity as the religion of the empire and under the form Episcopal, after the copy found in the British Isles, known as the Church of England.

These will not be overeager to anticipate the "Missionary Organization of the Future," as seen by the eyes of the author of the editorial in The Standard.

Such an organization as thus seen is the whole (Protestant Episcopal) Church in the United States, under the control of the House of Bishops, as the Board of Missions, with a Bishop as chief executive officer, "the very ablest member of the House of Bishops, who is possessed of the peculiar endowments which the work requires," "freed to a large extent from ordinary diocesan duties."

Have we not a most majestic ecclesiastical structure, dominated by the Episcopacy, presided over by the very ablest of its members, who has concentrated in himself the chief executive power?

Thus in one grasp of a genuine genius we have presented to us the Church as it will be about the time the nineteenth century steps over the eastern horizon up out of the Atlantic Ocean. So hypnotized was the Board of Missions—the present one—that at its last session it elected Bishop Dudley to act as Secretary until the meeting of the next General Convention of the Church can make the initiative movements toward this general consummation.

But we look with no sanguine expectation of hope to the coming together of that body. Its members, the most of them, do not possess comprehensive imaginations and are incapable of conceiving and bringing forth empires with the aid of ink horn and a sheet or two of foolscap.

I, like other puny Sanchos, gaze with wonder on the wonderful expectations of the world's literary Don Quixote prophets, who are preparing the world for a complete transmogrification next century. What a world it will be with all wrongs righted, all errors corrected, all these lame and impotent present-day establishments sent to limbo, and the whole earth so improved that it will be impossible to distinguish a sinner from a saint, when only Bishops will rule and all other people gladly obey. SANCHO P.

New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

Kind Words from a Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a constant reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES since its beginning, and have felt a strong desire for some time to express my feelings in respect to its present management, so incomparably superior to that at any period in its history.

I have no knowledge of any efforts so determined and so successful as those of THE TIMES to meet the needs and desires of an intelligent community.

With most decided views, and with no desire for their concealment, THE TIMES presents a most truthful statement of political proceedings, together with a judgment as to their merits fair and generous.

The principles which control in all departments should command the thanks and encouragement of all thoughtful people.

The public should not be unmindful of the generous provision, so far beyond any reasonable expectation, of the additional matter most pleasant and profitable to be found in The Literary and Art Supplement, The Illustrated Magazine, and The Financial Review.

I have not language sufficient to express the good which THE TIMES has done and is doing for the community.

This is a period of literary license and political debasement, and we have at last a paper not pledged to blinding our sight, but rather to the opening of our view to a conscientious and intelligent consideration of the many topics of the present time which concern our feelings and our interests.

O. W. T.

Morristown, N. J., Jan. 31, 1898.

Dr. Shields at Princeton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your very sensible editorial of to-day on "Prohibition at Princeton" intimates that a foolish and senseless clamor has driven Dr. Shields out of the university.

Fortunately, this is not the fact, and Dr. Shields remains an honored member of the Faculty. He severed his official relations with the Presbyterian body, but he continues to hold his professorship. J.

New York, Feb. 1, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Declined with Thanks.

Senator Lindsay refuses to accept the resignation tendered to him by the Kentucky Legislature.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Which Way?

"I see the Klondike rush has started again."

"Ah! To or from?"—Philadelphia North American.

Appropriately.

Mr. Bellingham—What is your Current Events Club studying now, my dear?

Mrs. Bellingham—Electricity.—Detroit Free Press.

Sure Proof.

"I thought," said the man who had been burned out, "that you told me this was a fire-proof safe."

"So it is," replied the traveling salesman. "If anybody doubts that you have had a fire, you can point to that safe and prove it immediately."—Washington Star.

Misapprehension.

"I'll never forget the time I took my good old aunt from the country to see a Shakespearean revival at one of the theatres."

"Didn't she like it?"

"Like it? I found out that she would never have gone at all but for the impression she had that 'revival' meant something religious."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

BY AND BY.

From The Denver Evening Post.

We shall see a mighty change,
By and by,
See some revelations strange,
By and by,
All the customs of to-day
In the past will fade away,
Life will be as sunny May,
By and by.

Men whom we elect to power
By and by,
Of the land will be the flower
By and by,
They will seek the people's weal,
Will not look with tireless zeal
For a chance to make a steal,
By and by.

Politicians will be pure,
By and by,
Doctors never fail to cure,
By and by,
Our officials all will be
Clear of sin and infamy,
From dishonesty be free,
By and by.

Not a tattling tongue we'll hear,
By and by,
Not a scandal wound the ear,
By and by,
Ministers will cease to teach
Doctrines out of common reach;
Pure religion they will preach,
By and by.

Sex will surely cut no ice,
By and by,
Women will not shy at mice,
By and by,
When they get the coming chance
They will march in the advance,
And may even wear the pants,
By and by.

They will never wed for fame,
By and by,
Will not seek a titled name,
By and by,
No divorces will be given,
Not a marriage tie be riven,
Every home will be a heaven,
By and by.

Lawyers to the truth will stick,
By and by,
Nor attempt a legal trick,
By and by,
In the courts the men of fame
And the men of humble name
Will be treated just the same,
By and by.

This will be our funny state,
By and by,
It is coming, sure as fate,
By and by,
Though your lips and mine be dumb
In the grave, 'tis sure to come
With the great millennium
By and by.

ENGLAND AND TA-LIEN-WAN

France and Germany Supported Russia, and It Is Now a Question of an Open Conflict.

LORD SALISBURY HESITATING

Many Decline to Credit the Backdown Until It Is Confirmed—A Statement that the Negotiations Are Absolutely Confidential.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—An article in the St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya, which has attracted the attention of Europe, declares that France and Germany supported Russia's determination and opposed England's with reference to Ta-lien-wan, and hence Lord Salisbury, it is claimed, is obliged to consult with his colleagues before the meeting of Parliament as to the best way to beat a retreat if Great Britain wishes to avoid an open conflict with Russia.

INDIGNATION IN ENGLAND.

Conservatives and Liberals Lament the Backdown About Ta-Lien-Wan.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A wave of indignation has swept over the press throughout the country at Lord Salisbury's alleged backdown at Ta-lien-wan. Conservatives no less than Liberals bewail the supposed retreat from an unassailable position, on the ground that Great Britain, supported by the United States and Japan, might safely have defied Russia.

It is understood that the Government is angry with The Times for revealing the position.

The Standard this morning, in the course of an editorial expressing its regret, assumes that since there is no official information to the contrary, The Times's version of the situation is correct. It thinks "this will be painfully felt in the course of the pending by-elections, especially as the story suggests suspicions of a larger and wider surrender." The editorial concludes by advising the Government to let the country know as speedily as possible exactly where it stands.

The afternoon newspapers yesterday commented in the most severe terms upon the alleged withdrawal of Great Britain's demand for the opening of the port of Ta-Lien-Wan. Some of them refused to credit the report.

The Globe said:

"No wonder the opponents of the Ministry regard it as a national humiliation when its supporters are unable to find a reasonable excuse for it. The public was led to believe that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and other Cabinet Ministers meant what they said, so the Ministers have only themselves to thank if they lose prestige at home and abroad through the withdrawal of the Ta-Lien-Wan demand. England, with her vast naval strength and enormous resources, has the game in her own hands if the Ministers will only play it with the necessary spirit."

An official statement on the subject is as follows:

"No communication can at present be published concerning The Times's Ta-Lien-Wan report, or the negotiations as a whole. The negotiations thus far are absolutely confidential. Many telegrams from China contain statements not merely going far beyond the Government's information, but in some instances are quite at variance with known facts."

The Times's Ta-Lien-Wan announcement created much surprise and excitement among politicians and was eagerly discussed at the clubs. The Liberals vigorously denounced the reported back-down of the British Government, while the Conservative members of the House of Commons did not conceal their bitter disappointment. Many declined to credit the report until it is officially confirmed, and a prominent Conservative yesterday afternoon offered a Liberal opponent to pay half the sum to a public charity if the back-down was confirmed. The Liberals declare it would be a humiliating surrender to Russia and a severe blow to British interests and prestige.

The members of the late Cabinet are already communicating with each other with a view of using the matter as a means of attack upon the Government during the debate on the Queen's speech at the reassembling of Parliament.

Russians Drilling China's Army.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"Col. Woronoff, the new Russian Military Adviser to China, has commenced his duties and the German military instructors have been notified of the non-renewal of their contracts.

BULGARIA THREATENS TURKEY.

Her Agent Demands a Cessation of the Oppression at Uskub and the Withdrawal of the Troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2.—The Bulgarian Agent has presented a note to the Turkish Government, pointing out the seriousness of the occurrences in the Vilayet of Uskub, where 59 Bulgarians have been arrested on the charge of storing arms.

The Agent further alleged that many of them had been tortured to death, and that women and girls had been ill treated and, as a result, were dying. Therefore, the Agent urgently demanded an immediate cessation of the oppression, the withdrawal of the military surrounding the locality, the transfer of all prisoners to Uskub for trial, and the dismissal of a number of officials.

The note has caused considerable sensation among the Turkish Ministers and at the palace.

RUSSIA COERCING TURKEY.

The Czar Determined that Prince George Shall Govern Crete.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Constantinople to The Frankfort Gazette says the answer of Emperor Nicholas to the Turkish objections to the candidature of Prince George of Greece for the Governorship of Crete was presented to the Sultan yesterday (Tuesday.) It was couched in such strong terms that the Russian Ambassador, M. Zinovieff, hesitated, and telegraphed to St. Petersburg for confirmation before presenting it.

Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, replied that it was the Czar's unalterable determination that Prince George should be nominated.

EARL OF CLONMELL DEAD.

Beauchamp Henry John Scott, a Former Captain in the Scots Guards.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Beauchamp Henry John Scott, sixth Earl of Clonmell, is dead. He was born in 1847, and was formerly a Captain in the Scots Guards.

Beauchamp Henry John Scott, sixth Earl of Clonmell, was born Dec. 28, 1847. He was formerly a Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards. He was a cousin of the fifth Earl, and a grandson of the second. He succeeded to the title in 1886. In 1875 he married Lucy Maria, daughter of Anthony Willson, member of Parliament. His only son and heir is Lord Earlsfort, born in 1878. His residences were Bishop's Court, Straffan, Kildare, and Eathorpe Hall, Leamington.

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Transfers of Embassy and Consular Officers Affecting America.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The following diplomatic changes were announced to-day:

M. H. A. J. Merou, French Consul at Galveston, Texas, has been transferred to Chicago. M. Dupas of the French Chancellery at New York has been appointed Vice Consul at Galveston. M. P. Lefaivre, First Secretary of the French Embassy at Washington, has been transferred to Berne, Switzerland. M. N. E. E. Thiebaut, French Consul at Chicago, replaces M. Lefaivre as First Secretary of the French Embassy at Washington.

M. H. de Surrel, French Consul at Manchester, England, is transferred to Santa Fé, New Mexico. M. A. Laurent-Cochelet, French Consul at Liverpool, replaces M. Bosseront d'Anglade, the Consul of France, at New Orleans. M. Bosseront d'Anglade, French Consul at New Orleans, is transferred to Milan, Italy.

GALES AND COLD IN EUROPE.

Traffic Interrupted and Property and Shipping Damaged—Little Crosby Lighthouse Burns Down.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Storms are prevailing throughout Great Britain, and railroad trains, owing to the difficulty of proceeding against the wind, have been greatly delayed. Severe gales have swept the coast, and worse weather is predicted for to-night, with severe cold.

Lloyds' report at 9 A. M. says:

"Terrific squalls are reported at Prawle Point and the Lizard."

Atmospheric disturbances are reported on the Continent from Berlin to Budapest, resulting in a general interruption of traffic and considerable damage to property, especially at Teplitz, Bohemia, and at Budapest. A gale has prevailed at Vienna since Sunday, reaching hurricane force on Sunday night. It is now subsiding.

The gale blew in the lantern of the Little Crosby Lighthouse and set fire to the building, which was destroyed. Its three occupants, the lighthouse keeper, his wife, and a man who was visiting them perished.

A hurricane, accompanied by drenching rain, has been sweeping over the Clyde district since yesterday evening. A number of yachts have been sunk in Gourock Bay, much damage has been done to shipping off the coasts, and considerable destruction has been caused inland.

Six Girls Killed in Lombardy.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Bergamo, Lombardy, says that six work girls were killed and many others seriously injured at Razzonico yesterday when the roof of the spinning mill there collapsed in the storm.

Lives Lost on the Coast of Norway.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A terrible storm has swept the coast of Norway during the last few days. There have been several shipping disasters, and it is feared many lives have been lost.

WANT GEN. BILLOT TO TESTIFY.

Zola and the Aurore Ask to Have the French Minister of War Subpoenaed to the Author's Trial.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—M. Emile Zola and The Aurore have requested the Ministry of Justice to subpoena Gen. Billot, Minister of War, as a witness for the defense in the coming prosecution of M. Zola for his open letter to President Faure, published by the Aurore early last month, pointing out alleged irregularities in the Esterhazy court-martial, accusing the French Minister of War and other officers who were witnesses at the court-martial of perjury, and challenging the Government to prosecute them.

ANTI-JEW UPROAR IN A COURT.

Hearing of M. Reinach's Libel Suit Against Rochefort Interrupted.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—When the hearing of the libel suit brought by M. Joseph Reinach against M. Henri Rochefort, who charged M. Reinach with intending to prove Alfred Dreyfus's innocence by means of forged documents, was resumed to-day, the court was thronged, and at the termination of the speech for the defense the crowd present broke out into cheers and cried "Down with the Jews!" The Judge thereupon suspended the hearing, and when it was resumed, later, there was great excitement in the vicinity.

Judgment in the suit was postponed for a week. M. Rochefort, on emerging from the court at the close of the proceedings, was loudly cheered.

EARTHQUAKE IN ASIA MINOR.

Shocks Felt at Ballikesr and Brusa and Many Persons Killed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2.—Violent earthquake shocks have been felt at Ballikesr, Asia Minor, and around Brusa, Asia Minor. Numerous fatalities have resulted and great damage has been done.

The Sultan has subscribed £500 for the relief of the sufferers. He has dispatched a relief committee to the scenes of the disasters, and has ordered the Minister of Finance to take steps to succor the injured.

AUSTRIA'S STUDENT STRIKE.

It Will Probably Extend to the Universities To-day.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—The strike of the students absorbs public attention. It will probably extend to-morrow to the Universities of Vienna, Brunn, and Graz.

The Cabinet Council to-day and a conference of the Rectors of the various universities considered the question, and the latter advised the Government temporarily to suspend the lectures without closing the universities.

This decision is regarded as practically a censure on the Government, and the resolution contained no word of blame for the students.

FRENCH WARSHIPS DEFENDED.

M. de Kerjegu Says They Are Quite Equal to Those of Foreign Navies.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—During the discussion of the naval estimates to-day in the Chamber of Deputies, M. J. de Kerjegu, Republican, reporter of the committee, replying to criticisms of the navy, contended that the French ships were quite equal to those of foreign navies.

The committee proposed that an iron-clad, three cruisers, and eleven torpedo boats be commenced this year.

Vice Admiral Besnard, the Minister of Marine, said the Government's naval programme had made the Mediterranean a French gulf. It was intended now to build ironclads for extra-European waters, with an extensive sphere of action, and a larger number of small armored cruisers. The Government, he added, was actively pursuing experiments with submarine boats, and the improvements in the initial velocity of the artillery were making it the best in the world. Meanwhile the fortifications at Bizerta were actively progressing in construction. The Minister admitted that accidents to French boilers were more frequent than in other navies. The debate was adjourned.

PLAGUE MEASURES IN BOMBAY.

Infected Persons Invited to Camp on Islands Across the Harbor.

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.—Quarantine barriers are being established in all the towns against the Bombay exodus. Lord Sandhurst, the Governor, fearing that the plague will increase rapidly in a few weeks, and that through the penning up of the large population, a panic is likely to develop, has issued an order inviting those affected to remove themselves and their families to a camp on the islands across the harbor.

Detachments from the Durhamshire Regiment at Poonah and the artillery of the Shropshire Regiment at Colaba have been ordered to Bombay for plague duty.

GEN. LOCKHART TO STAY IN INDIA.

He Will Attempt to Retrieve the Disaster to the Fourth Brigade.

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.—It is now announced that Gen. Sir William Lockhart, who commanded the Tirah expedition, and who, it was understood, had been relieved of his command by Gen. Sir Arthur Power Palmer, has decided to remain in India, instead of sailing for England on Saturday next, with the view of recovering the ground lost by the disaster to the Fourth Brigade of the British troops near Shinkamar on Saturday last. Gen. Lockhart will attempt to recover the arms captured from the Yorkshire Regiment and punish the tribesmen.

Norwegian Cabinet Crisis.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 2.—The Storthing (Legislative Assembly) will open on Feb. 10. The Dagbladet believes the Hagerup Ministry will resign, and that former Premier Steen will be intrusted with the task of forming a Cabinet.

Continental Congress Delegates.

The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of this city, Daughters of the American Revolution, met Tuesday in the parlors of the Buckingham and chose these delegates to the Continental Congress, to be held in Washington: Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. A. G. Mills, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, and Mrs. John Sargeant.

"THE FLYING DUTCHMAN."

A Moderately Large Audience Hears Wagner's Early Work at the Metropolitan.

Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer" was brought forward at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The audience was one of moderate size, and also of moderate enthusiasm. It cannot be said that the lack of enthusiasm was unreasonable. There were some genuine and striking merits in the performance, but there were also some equally genuine and striking defects, and these, no doubt, had a decidedly depressing effect on the audience. "The Flying Dutchman", is at the best a sombre work, and unless the mystic and poetic atmosphere of the work is preserved, it is sure to become wearisome. No amount of earnestness on the part of the principal performers will preserve that atmosphere for the auditor if there is much bad singing, and there was a good deal of it last night. Nor can it be said that Mr. Damrosch was altogether successful in leading his orchestra to a romantic treatment of the score. Correct in intonation, rich in color, and plenteous in vigor it certainly was, but not always poetic. The chorus assisted some of the principals in singing out of tune, and thus added to the general discomfort.

David Bispham made his first appearance in the title rôle before this public. His make up was good, but that is not a difficult end to achieve in this part. He sang all the troublesome music of the first act in tune, and that is a difficult achievement; one, indeed, which has been more honored in the breach than the observance at the Metropolitan. His conception of the part was correct, and he acted with greater discretion than might have been expected of one so given to demonstration in tragic rôles. On the whole, his impersonation, while not a great one, was generally pleasing.

Mme. Gadski's Senta is sufficiently familiar to pass without extended comment at this time. It was marred by the soprano's unfortunate habit of singing sharp in her mezza voce passages. Mr. Breuer, fresh from Frau Cosima Wagner's school of Wagner interpretation at Baireuth, was the Eric. If his vocal method was a fair example of the results of the teaching received at the foot of the throne, the fact that the school has as yet acquired a Faculty of only one is a matter for general congratulation. The pupils of the school may learn many things, but they do not learn to sing. At any rate, Mr. Breuer has not acquired that gentle art, which is generally regarded as somewhat advantageous in opera.

Mr. Stehrmann as Daland assisted in the business of not singing the music. Little more need be said. As usual, the ships in the first act performed antics which must have puzzled a seaman to explain. It is possible to manage those ships in a sensible manner, but it has never been done here.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S PLANS.

What He Expects to do at His Theatres Next Season.

As Charles Frohman has decided to go to London early in April, principally to attend to some important business which requires his personal presence, and also to be present at the opening performance at the St. James's Theatre on April 14 of Paul Potter's play, "The Conquerors," it has been necessary for him to hasten his plans for the Empire and Garden Theatres next season. These have not been definitely settled, and are subject to changes. Mr. Frohman expects William Gillette to open the Empire Theatre in September with "Secret Service" after his Summer season in London. He will remain at this theatre until the middle of October, when John Drew will produce "The Liars," the latest play by Henry Arthur Jones. In January the Empire stock company will make its first appearance of the season with a play not as yet decided upon. They will in all probability run out the remaining part of the season.

The Garrick will open the season with Charles Hoyt's new play, "A Day and a Night." It was originally intended to produce this play this season, but the sudden sickness of Mr. Hoyt prevented him from completing it. Mr. Frohman expects that this play will run until October, when he will be prepared to present a new comedy by "Phroso," which was to have been produced by the Empire Stock Company this season, will not be produced until next season. It will probably be the opening attraction for the company when it appears the latter part of the season. This arrangement was made yesterday by cable with the authors and adapters. "The Conquerors" will run until Spring, when the company will be seen in lighter play to finish out the few remaining weeks of the season.

TO HONOR H. E. ABBEY'S MEMORY

Mme. Melba Has Started a Movement for a Monument.

It was reported last night at the Metropolitan Opera House that Mme. Melba was actively engaged in securing subscriptions for a monument to the memory of Henry E. Abbey, as an expression of gratitude for his many acts of kindness to her and other members of his company when he was the senior member of the firm of Abbey & Grau. She also believes that his services to the cause of music and the drama should be commemorated. She will enlist in her project the services of other members of the opera company.

Mme. Melba will, it is understood, devote her entire influence and time to this object, and will head the list of subscribers with a liberal amount. It is said that all of the artists who were under Henry E. Abbey's management have been communicated with. They include Mme. Patti, Henry Irving, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, Mme. Modjeska, Mme. Jane Hading, Mme. Rejane, Mounet Sully, Beerbohm Tree, Wilson Barrett, Josef Hofmann, M. Coquelin, Mrs. Langtry, Lillian Russell, Eugen d'Albert, and M. Sarasate.

Mme. Melba was the guest of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice at the opera last night. When asked about her plan she asked to be excused from discussing it.

MRS. McVICKER'S TRUST DEED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—A trust deed for $54,668.48 in which two persons famous in the theatrical world figure—Joseph Jefferson and Lotta—was filed for record to-day.

The deed was given by Harriet G. McVicker, widow of J. H. McVicker, the theatrical manager, to George A. Follansbee, as trustee, and Mitchell D. Follansbee, successor in trust, and is dated Jan. 17, 1898. The beneficiaries under the trust are Joseph Jefferson, to whom the grantor is indebted in the sum of $10,000, secured by two promissory notes for $5,000 each. Lotta M. Crabtree, better known as "Lotta," is the holder of two promissory notes of $20,000 each. A third beneficiary is Elva A. Brooks, who holds two promissory notes aggregating $4,668.48, also bearing 5 per cent. interest and payable in five years.

The property given in trust is the old homestead of the McVicker family on Wabash Avenue.

Mansfield Gives a Talk.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Richard Mansfield gave an extempore talk at the Kent Theatre, University of Chicago, to-day, before the Graduate Club and its invited guests. Afterward a reception was given him at the residence of Prof. and Mrs. Judson. Mr. Mansfield severely condemned music halls and cheap theatres. He deplored the lack of a great American playwright, and appealed to the rising generation to devote their minds to the writing of great plays.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Digby Bell, who has been touring the country with his new comic opera "The Hoosier Doctor," will open his season in this city at the Fourteenth Street Theatre the week beginning April 18. The opera is a story of life in the country, and is similar to the "Old Homestead" in the manner of its telling.

Handsome souvenirs in the shape of silver trays will mark the fiftieth performance of the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre next Monday evening. On this occasion the company will enter upon its seventh week of English opera, during which time it has varied from light to grand opera.

Elita Proctor Otis is busily engaged since her retirement from the cast of "A Ward of France," which closed its season last Saturday night at Providence, in organizing a company of her own to make a twelve weeks' tour of many of the larger cities, beginning the latter part of this month and opening in Philadelphia with "Oliver Twist," with herself in the rôle of Nancy Sikes. Miss Otis was not prepared to announce yesterday who would be her leading man, but she intimated that it would be an actor who recently received a flattering offer to make his appearance in vaudeville, but refused. The play will have a short season in New York, perhaps in Harlem.

COTILLION AT THE GERRYS'

Worthington Whitehouse and Craig W. Wadsworth Lead with the Hosts' Daughters.

THE EXCLUSIVE SET ATTEND

Only Two Hundred and Fifty Invitations Had Been Issued for the Dance—Musical Programme Directed by Lander—Supper at Small Tables.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave a cotillion last night at their home, 2 East Sixty-first Street, to which 250 persons had been invited. It was not so important an affair as several previous dances of the month, but derived interest from the fact of its being restricted mainly to the exclusive set. The guests numbered about 150, and sixty couples danced in the cotillion.

The dancers were supposed to arrive about 10:30 P. M., but a large proportion of them got in much later. The house was effectively decorated within, Butler furnishing the flowers. Kentia and Oreca lutescens palms were used freely in the main hall, approached from the foyer at the entrance door by a broad flight of steps on either side. Tree ferns were scattered among the palms, and the bases of the tubs were covered with smilax.

The "red" room was decorated with long-stemmed American Beauty roses, placed in vases five or six feet high, and in the "yellow" room pink and white lilacs, also in ornamental vases, were used. The stairways and the hall leading to the ballroom at the rear of the dwelling on the first floor were banked with palms. The ballroom itself, with its wealth of fine paintings, needed no embellishment of flowers. In the balcony at the west end, which is ordinarily hidden by a large painting, Lander's orchestra of twenty pieces was stationed.

The Austrian National Hymn was played last night by special request of the host. One or two lanciers, as well as round dances, took place before supper. Among the pieces played in the course of the evening were Strauss's waltzes, "Artist Life," "My Treasure," and "Leitartikel"; "Moi Rêve," and "Patineurs," Waldteufel's waltzes; the Mabel Waltz, by Godfrey, and "Dreams of the Ocean," a waltz by Gungl; Strauss's polka, "Aurore Bell"; Fahrbach's polka, "Queen of Hearts"; "A Hot Time in the Old Town" polka; Sousa's marches, "Stars and Stripes," "Bride Elect," and a polka composed by Mr. Lander.

Supper was served at small tables in the hall and library at 12:15 A. M. The tables were not decorated. Directly after supper the cotillion was started, and danced through without a rest, sixty couples taking part. Worthington Whitehouse led with Miss Mabel Gerry, and Craig W. Wadsworth with Miss Angelica Gerry. The favors there were Directoire wands, tied with roses, for the women, and court orders for the men, as well as sashes, rosettes and other trinkets.

The Church Temperance Society coffee cart was stationed at the northeast corner of Sixty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, and the functionary in charge had plenty to do, as usual. Among those who attended the dance were:

Mrs. Levi P. Morton, the Misses Morton, Miss Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Miss Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Miss Winthrop, Miss Sands, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Miss Burden, Miss Bishop, Heber R. Bishop, Peter Marie, Stewart M. Brice, Duncan Cameron, Miss Cameron, R. K. Richard, Edward Bulkley, Miss Leiter, W. K. Vanderbilt, and Alexander M. Hadden.

Reception at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The second card reception of the season was held at the Executive Mansion this evening. Two thousand guests were in attendance. The diplomatic corps were received first, being especially invited to meet President and Mrs. Dole, who were placed between Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart in the receiving line.

The decorations were beautiful, consisting of roses and azaleas in the Blue Parlor, and azaleas and annunciation lilies in the East Room, the flowering plants being banked by palms, smilax, and foliage plants.

When the reception was over supper was served for the receiving party and a few invited guests.

The Loyal Legion Banquet.

The State Commandery of the Loyal Legion gave a banquet last night at Delmonico's Forty-fourth Street establishment. Four hundred members of the commandery, including many notable men, were present. The speaker of the evening was Col. Frederick D. Grant, who related his experiences with his father at Vicksburg. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, the President of the order, presided. Patriotic and war songs were sung between speeches and courses. Among those present were Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Henry T. Noyes, Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. Alexander Shaler, Col. Joseph Poo, Major H. A. Wilkins, and Major Joseph Land.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Ritter—Divine.

Miss Gertrude Divine of Ann Arbor, Mich., was married to William McClellan Ritter, a lumber merchant of Welch, West Va., in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, the rector, officiated, and the church organist, George William Warren, played the "Lohengrin" Wedding March before the ceremony and Mendelssohn's afterward. The bride, who was given away by her mother, Mrs. R. L. Divine, wore white satin and point lace, and carried her orange blossoms, the same flower being used to fasten her veil. Miss Neith Boyce, her cousin, who acted as maid of honor, wore pink flowered organdie, and carried pink roses. James Hamill was best man, and the ushers were James J. Divine and Charles A. Divine, the bride's brothers, both of Ann Arbor, and A. C. Needles and Edwin Mann, both of Bluefield, West Va. Mr. and Mrs. Ritter will visit Old Point Comfort on their wedding trip, and make their home at Welch, West Va.

Johnson—Butterfield.

In the Church of the Redeemer, at Bedford Avenue and Wilson Street, Brooklyn, Miss Harriet A. Butterfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Allan Butterfield, of 368 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, was married last evening to Ephraim Johnson, a well-known clubman and builder of Brooklyn.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. G. Weiskatten. Miss Ella Louise Lecount was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Harriet Schlein, Miss Edith Miller, Miss Edith Frost, and Miss Mabel Thurber. The best man was the bride's brother, Edwin L. Butterfield. The ushers were Hobart Weekes, Thomas King, William Rufkar, and Henry Brown. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Lippmann—Loewenthal.

Miss Celia Loewenthal was married in the Knapp Mansion, at Bedford Avenue and Ross Street, Williamsburg, last evening to Leo Lippmann. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Greenfield in the presence of more than 200 guests. The bridesmaids were Hattie and Jennie Lippmann, Bella and Irene Loewenthal, Freda Levy, and Blanche Lambert. A reception followed the ceremony.

Seaver—Higginson.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Miss May Cabot Higginson, daughter of Mrs. Francis Lee Higginson, was married to-day to Philip Shelton Sears. The ceremony was performed in Trinity Church by the Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield gave the second of their series of dinners at their home, 616 Fifth Avenue, last night. The table decorations were unusually beautiful.

There was a large attendance last evening at the progressive euchre party which was given under the auspices of the Catholic Women's Association at the Pouch Mansion in Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Thirty handsome and useful presents were awarded to the winners. There was dancing, and refreshments were served.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave a dinner of thirty covers at her home, 840 Fifth Avenue, last night. American Beauty roses were used as table decorations. Berger's Hungarian Orchestra of six pieces furnished the music. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, and Miss Maude Wetmore were among the guests.

Henry Mosler, the painter, gave an exhibition of his recent portraits at his studio, in the Carnegie Building, yesterday. On Saturday the pictures will be on view again. One of the most effective portraits shown is a likeness of Miss Agnes Mosler, the painter's little child. Mr. Mosler's genre painting "The Wedding Feast," a Breton subject, which won great public interest at the Paris Salon a few years ago, is also shown.

Dr. and Mrs. William Francis Honan, who were married on Jan. 12, and have just returned to the Sherman Square Hotel to live, gave a large wedding reception between 8:30 and 11 P. M. at the hotel yesterday. Music was furnished by a stringed orchestra; supper was served, and the parlors were decorated with palms, roses, and cut flowers of various sorts. The host and hostess were congratulated by some 150 of their friends, among whom were many well-known members of the medical profession.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sherman Haight, who were married in this city last November, gave the first of two afternoon and evening receptions in their new home, 793 Madison Avenue, yesterday. Mrs. Haight, who was Miss Alice M. Hoyt, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. William Hoyt, Mrs. Abner S. Haight, Mrs. Frederick Haight, Mrs. Edward Weber, and Miss Cook. The house was profusely decorated with American Beauty roses, and music was furnished by Lander's orchestra. Another reception will be held next Wednesday.

Mrs. John Elliott Curran gave the first of a series of talks on music, her general subject being "The Beginning of Music and Rhythm; the Earliest Characteristics," at the home of Mrs. Dwight Arven Jones, 13 West Fifty-third Street, yesterday morning. She treated of "Music of North America." Next Wednesday she will discuss the music of China, Greece, and Russia. Mrs. Frank Enos, who sang some old Puritan hymns, and Mrs. David Cory, who played a duet with Mrs. Curran, contributed yesterday to the enjoyment of the class.

Miss Sarah C. Very gave the fourth in her course of musical talks to a class of fashionable women, for the benefit of the Lying-in Hospital, yesterday morning, speaking on "The Symphony," and illustrating her remarks by piano playing. The course, which is given in the parlors of Mrs. Jonas B. Kissam, the Osborne, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, has awakened much enthusiasm among the women who attend the lectures, and a similar course will probably be given by Miss Very next year. The final talk in this one, which is set for Friday, will be on "The Music of To-day." Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt are among the class.

Miss Faith Moore, the second daughter of John G. Moore of 11 East Sixty-fifth Street, made her début at a reception given in her honor at her father's home on Tuesday. Mrs. Moore, the débutante's charming young stepmother, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Arnold Wood, Miss Ruth Moore, and Miss Jessie Godfrey. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Bonsall Taylor of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Davison, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hartshorne, Comte and Comtesse Henri de Frankenstein, and Mrs. Thomas Denny. Music was furnished by a string quintet. The débutante received many beautiful bouquets of orchids, roses of all sorts, Russian violets, and other flowers. She was gowned in pink crêpe and wore violets and pearls. Receptions will also be given in her honor on the next two Wednesdays.

New Yorkers Arrested in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 2.—C. E. McElhany and E. J. Bostwick, who say they are New Yorkers, were arrested to-night by Pittsburg and Allegheny detectives, as suspicious characters. The men, with their wives, have been here a week and have been soliciting contributions to raise a mortgage of $30 000 on the building of the Railway Conductors' Club in New York. Learning that the police wanted to see them to learn the nature of their business they tried to leave town and were captured.

Chicago Flour Pure.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Investigation by the Chicago Health Department as to the causes of the dark color of bread shows no adulteration of flour in the market. No corn or other foreign substance reported to have been used for adulteration was discovered in any of the samples analyzed.

MRS. MARY WORTMAN DEAD.

Said to be Brooklyn's Oldest Woman and Was Born in 1802.

Mary Mary Wortman, said to have been the oldest woman in the Borough of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday evening at the home of Dr. Speer, 728 Carroll Street. She was born in Sweet Hollow, L. I., (now known as Melville,) on Aug. 23, 1802, and was therefore in her ninety-sixth year. In 1820 she married Henry Suydam, of Jamaica, and came to the then village of Brooklyn to live. Suydam afterward became a prominent contractor and builder, and died in 1835.

A number of years afterward Mrs. Suydam married John S. Wortman. She had five children by Mr. Suydam, and Mr. Wortman was a widower with five. Four children were born to them, and thus Mrs. Wortman brought up a family of fourteen children. One of her sons is the Rev. Dr. J. Howard Suydam of the Dutch Reformed Church. Mrs. Wortman's grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, serving as a minute man in Capt. Ira Skidmore's company stationed at Jamaica. Mrs. Wortman was fond of telling about her early days in Sweet Hollow and Brooklyn, and used to see a small barefooted boy who lived opposite, and who was called Hughie. He is now Hugh McLaughlin, leader of the Kings County Democracy. The records of the First Reformed Church, Seventh Avenue and Carroll Street, of which she was a member, show that her ancestors, Joris Rapalje, and his daughter Sara were members of it in 1661, joining the church seven months after its organization.

Mrs. Wortman was in good health until eleven days ago, when she was seized with a cerebral hemorrhage, causing paralysis of the organs of speech. She remained conscious up to Tuesday morning, and died peacefully. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at 728 Carroll Street, and the Rev. James Farrar, pastor of the First Reformed Church, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. John S. Lott.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Christiana Weldon Wilson.

Miss Christiana Weldon Wilson, descended from one of the oldest families in New York, died on Tuesday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Frederick Tracy, 51 West Twenty-fifth Street, of acute pneumonia. Miss Wilson was born in New York in 1819. She was a daughter of William Wilson, who moved to New York from London early in the century to engage in business. Her mother was Ann Macoomb Wilson, a daughter of Gen. Alexander Macoomb of the United States Army. Three sisters, Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Jonathan Trumble of Norwich, Conn., and Mrs. Charles Rhland of this city, survive her. The funeral will take place at 10:30 this morning at Trinity Chapel, of which Miss Wilson was a parishioner for more than twenty-five years. The Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert will conduct the exercises. The burial will be at Sleepy Hollow, Tarrytown.

Alfred Woodbridge.

Alfred Woodbridge died yesterday morning at a private sanitarium in East Thirty-second Street of Bright's disease. Mr. Woodbridge was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1819, and was for the greater part of his life engaged in business in this city. When very young he came here to engage in business with Lane, Lamson & Co., dealers in silks. For many years he resided in Paris as their European agent. Afterward he was connected with William Turnbull & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants. For some time he was connected with a New York Stock Exchange firm, and about fifteen years ago retired from active business life. He was a member of the Union Club, and was unmarried. He had no living brothers or sisters. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 9:30 at the Church of the Ascension. The burial will be at Hartford.

Joseph Lennon.

Joseph Lennon, a well-known newspaper man, died Tuesday night at the home of his sister, at 232 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. He suffered a stroke of paralysis last April, and had done but little work since that time. A second stroke caused his death.

Mr. Lennon was born in Lancaster, England, in 1848. He was brought to this country by his parents when he was two years old, and for twelve years lived in Boston. In 1864 he was employed on the Evening Express. Twenty-five years ago Lennon became a hotel reporter. He followed this line of work, in conjunction with proofreading, until he was stricken last year. For several years he was chief of the proofreaders of the Mail and Express, and at the time he was stricken was a worker on the staff of the New York City News Association.

Edith Beecher.

Miss Edith Beecher, a granddaughter of Henry Ward Beecher, died early yesterday morning at the home of her father, Henry B. Beecher, 55 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn. She was twenty-six years old. When a child of two years she suffered from measles, and the disease left her afflicted with epilepsy. Recently the attacks had been frequent. At about midnight on Tuesday she was stricken and died in three hours. Miss Beecher was a member of Plymouth Church. Her father is in the publishing business in the Borough of Manhattan. The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY DENNISTON, widow of ex-State Controller Robert Denniston, died in Washingtonville, N. Y., yesterday, in her eighty-sixth year.

DANIEL W. STEVENS, former Postmaster of Clinton, Conn., and for ten years Judge of the Probate Court, and Town Clerk, died at Clinton yesterday. He was seventy-five years of age.

The Rev. THOMAS H. SINEX, one of the founders and at one time President of the University of the Pacific, at Santa Clara, died at San José, Cal., yesterday. He was eighty years of age.

PHILO P. BLINN, Jr., business partner of State Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn in the manufacture of boxboard at Chatham, N. Y., died at that place yesterday. He was forty years of age.

JOHN KANE, a well-known news dealer of Jersey City, died at his home, 204 York Street, on Tuesday from paralysis and Bright's disease. He was born in Jersey City forty years ago. He is survived by his widow and one child.

Mrs. MARGARET WICKLIFFE PRESTON, aged seventy-seven, widow of Gen. William Preston, who was Minister to Spain under Buchanan, died at Lexington, Ky., yesterday. Mrs. William F. Draper, wife of the United States Ambassador to Italy, is her daughter.

FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL BRAINE.

Many Military and Naval Friends of the Distinguished Officer Present.

The funeral of the late Rear Admiral D. L. Braine was held yesterday morning in St. Paul's Church, at the corner of Clinton and Carroll Streets, Brooklyn. The edifice was filled to the doors. The services were begun by the singing of a processional hymn, and the choir, led by a cross bearer, made a circuit of the aisles. They came down the aisle preceding the six pall bearers, who bore the casket, shrouded in the American flag and covered with flowers. Behind the casket came the guard of honor of friends of the Admiral. The services were conducted by the rector, the Rev. H. M. Dumbell. The burial was in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

The pall bearers were Capt. James Parker, late of the United States Navy; Col. Loomis L. Lang

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273 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND PR., $8,500,000 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
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NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL ..... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS ..... 1,250,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business. Acts as Trustee, Registrar, and Transfer Agent: Executor, Guardian, Administrator, &c. Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates. Acts as Fiscal Agent for States, Municipalities, and Corporations. Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds. Interest allowed on Deposits. Checks pass through the New York Clearing-House. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.

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Electro-Pneumatic Transit Co.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY REQUESTED to deposit their certificates, endorsed in blank, with the Manhattan Trust Company, Wall Street, corner Nassau Street, City, under the terms of a protective agreement, copies of which can be procured from said Company, or from the undersigned.

To entitle stockholders to participate in the plan, at the time they deposit their shares they must pay to the Trust Company the sum of twenty cents per share to meet expenses, as provided in said plan.

No stock will be received on deposit after the 12th day of February, 1898, except upon payment of such penalty as may be fixed by the Committee.

Trust Company's certificates, negotiable in form, will be issued for stock deposited and cash paid.

Dated New York, January 24, 1898.

Committee: JOHN I. WATERBURY, (Prest. Manhattan Trust Co.). WILLIAM A. DICK, (Dick Brothers & Co.). BERNARD M. BARUCH, (A. A. Housman & Co.).

LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.

3½ Per Cent Bonds of 1997.

Referring to our circular of January 3d, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 20TH next.

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23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
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LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations.
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FOR
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds,
Issued under Mtge. dated Dec. 19, 1887.
Warrant for coupon due February 1st, 1898, viz.: $25, will be paid on presentation at our office.
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Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
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M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Yesterday the stock market was characterized by continued irregularity. Apparently there were many speculative accounts squared, notably by the more active room traders, while commission houses and some of the recently formed pools were in evidence on the bull side. As a consequence, the market showed no definite tendency, and net changes at the close were about equally divided between advances and declines. About 410,000 shares of stock were traded in.

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The professional traders were practically all sellers of stocks, and in most instances their sales represented a clearing up process. In the afternoon the talent sold many of the active stocks short. Commission houses and representatives of many inside interests, however, were again heavy buyers.

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Nowhere, however, were there any indications of liquidation by the larger interests in the market; on the contrary, the larger market factors continue confident of higher prices.

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London traded on both sides of the American market, and there were many indications of a revival of foreign speculative interest in American stocks.

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The sturdy way in which the market rallied from the generally expected reaction of Tuesday morning did much to strengthen speculative sentiment in conservative quarters. Many of the professional traders are playing for a further reaction before the end of the week, but among the more substantial interests there is a belief in a further advance—a belief which has induced a change in many speculative plans among inside interests. A week ago many insiders who had previously been bulling their own stocks were inclined to wait for the expected setback. That disposition is now much less in evidence than formerly.

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Government bonds were fairly steady. There were sales of $5,000 4s, coupon, 1925, at 128⅝, and $10,000 5s, coupon, at 113½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Ann Arbor pf	1	Minnesota Iron	1
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. J. Central	¾
Chi. & N. W. pf	2½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1
Chi. Term. T.	1⅝	Norfolk & West. pf.	1½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	½	Ontario & Western	¾
Del., Lack. & West.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¾
Denver & Rio G. pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
Great Northern pf.	6	St. Paul & Duluth	1
Met. Street Ry.	½	St. Paul, M. & M.	3
Michigan Central	½	Southern Pacific	½
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Lake Shore	1½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	½	Manhattan Con.	1
Canada Southern	⅝	Missouri Pacific	¾
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	1	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Chi. & Northwestern	⅛	Northern Pacific	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Oreg. R. R. & N. pf.	1⅛
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	⅛
Cleve., L. & W.	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	¾
Consolidated Gas	1	U. Pacific, all in. pd.	⅝
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	⅝	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	⅛
Erie 1st pf.	½	Wisconsin Central	½
Laclede Gas	¾		
Laclede Gas pf.	2		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1885-1925	5	Flint & P. M. 5s	1½
B. & O. 5s, 1885-1925, L.	1	F. & P. M., Ft. H. 5s	1½
Chi. & N. W. deb., 1933	2½	Long Island 5s	1½
Detroit Gas 5s	1	Peoria & East. 1st	3⅝
Erie 1st ext. 5s	1¼	Reading gen. 4s	1
		St. L. Southwest. 1st	1¼
		Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

Bond Declined.

Kansas City & Pacific 1st 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $204,221,927; balances, $10,783,169; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $417,328.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝@2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were ½c higher, at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82⅝ for sixty day bills, $4.84⅜@$4.84⅞ for demand, $4.85@$4.85⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.81⅜@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜@94⅞, and guilders at 40@40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56¼@57¼. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 1-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,039.40 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Phoenix sold at .09. On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .46, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .03, buyer 3; 200 Little Chief at .18, 500 Mount Rosa at .14, 100 Portland at .87, 100 Small Hopes at .75, 200 Union Consolidated at .40, 400 Yellow Jacket at .35. On the Mining Exchange 7,300 shares of American Flag sold at .15½@.15⅝@.15¾, 3,000 Gold Magnet at .01⅛, buyer 60; 2,000 Pilgrim at .005 cash, 100 St. F. Cariboo at 2.62½, 300 Yukon at .09½@.10, 4,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09⅞, 1,000 Cannon Ball at .004¼, 400 Elkton at .85⅝, 2,000 Garfield Gr. at .06⅜, 8,000 Justine at .01⅜@.02, buyer 30@.01⅜@.01⅝; 160,000 Sentinel at .005¼@.004½@.005, 5,000 Union at .13⅜.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ¼, to 109¾, and Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 61⅞. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 40⅜; Reading, ⅛, to 11⅝; Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅜; and St. Paul, ⅛, to 98⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 90½; New York Central at 121¾, and Erie at 15⅝. British consols were firm, at 112 9-16 for money, and 112⅝ for the account. India Council bills were allotted at 1s. 3 3-16d. per rupee. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 153.70, in Lisbon at 47¾, and in Rome at 105.10.

AS TO NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Traders sold the Northern Pacific stocks yesterday on the theory that, the expected 1 per cent. dividend having been declared, a reaction was about due. Both of the stocks, however, showed firmness under this selling, neither losing more than a fraction for the day. In conservative quarters much satisfaction was evinced at the action of the board in declaring the 1 per cent. dividend, and at the strong financial position of the company, as shown by the figures presented by President Mellen to the Directors. Northern Pacific preferred, at 68, is by far the cheapest 4 per cent. railroad stock on the list.

BOND MARKET ACTIVITY.

In talking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday regarding the condition of the market for investment securities, Mr. Henry S. Kerr of the Stock Exchange firm of Redmond, Kerr & Co. said:

"Never before in my experience has there been such demand for bonds. Counter business is at present enormous, and there is the most urgent kind of a demand for all sorts of investment securities. Of course, the reasons for this bond market activity are apparent to every one. First of all, money is unusually abundant, and interest rates are consequently unusually low. Then there is the strengthened confidence of the investing public—a confidence which is stronger than it has been for years. This is largely due to the better showings which the various railroad properties are making.

"Both financial institutions and individual investors are active bidders for whatever bonds there are in the market. The banks cannot place their funds in loans with any sort of profit, and consequently they turn to the bond market. And with the individuals, even though prices are so high that the yield on the investment is comparatively small, there is eager buying of all grades of bonds.

"The gilt-edged issues are by no means absorbing all of the activity. In fact, many individual investors are inclined to look with more favor upon the second-class bonds than upon those of the higher grade. There seems to be a belief in the return of generally good business throughout the United States, and this faith makes investors feel that second-rate bonds are safe investments, giving at the same time a much larger return than the higher priced securities.

"Of course, no one can tell how long the present bond market activity is to keep up; but at present I can see no reason for a falling off in the demand for securities, unless something unforeseen should happen to hurt sentiment and chill the confidence of people having funds to invest. I do not know whether or not the public is in the speculative markets to any extent, but I do know that it is in the bond market, and that it is quite a factor there.

"The continued activity of bonds has been, I think, somewhat of a surprise to many brokers. I know of several instances where dealers have bought back at much higher prices after the lapse of a week or two the very bonds which they had previously sold out."

THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of iron trade conditions The Iron Age will say to-day:

"Cleveland is likely to be a centre of interest for some time, since it is there that the negotiations are progressing for a renewal and strengthening of the Bessemer Ore Association. It is understood that efforts are being made, with a good prospect of success, to take the Mesaba Range into the fold. As yet no movement has been made toward including the non-Bessemer ores. The question of developing an export trade in ore to England has been taken up seriously, and, while there seems little chance for lake ores, it is possible that something may be done in other directions. The uncertain factor is the ocean transportation. At present the ocean rates make the business impossible, but it is believed that later on something may be done. With a six-shilling rate, not now obtainable, there may be a chance, and if 5s. could be reached (a figure that was attained in the past), then a certain tonnage might be moved.

"So far as pig iron is concerned, the markets in the leading distributing centres continue in a nervous condition, created by the doubt whether consumption can cope with the current heavy output. The sanguine have been punished so severely and so frequently during the past few years that very few have the courage of their convictions. Nor is the season of the year favorable to the development of a buoyant feeling. Nothing would carry more weight than a falling off in the make, but that is not likely to come at an early date, while the belief is quite general that approaching Spring will considerably increase the requirements. A very large tonnage, in the aggregate, of charcoal iron has been placed at very low prices.

"In steel billets the situation is clouded to some extent by the determined efforts of powerful interests to get the market into shape for large purchases for delivery during the second quarter of the year.

"The demand for finished material is very satisfactory in some branches. The plate mills in the East and in the Central West are very busy, and additional large ship plate orders are in the market. It is true, however, that the output is expanding.

"Quite a fair tonnage is coming out in structural material. Chicago has placed some elevated work and Pittsburg is figuring on a few large orders.

"Some of the Western bar ironmakers are trying to get the Chicago market into better shape, but they will have to obtain a more general adhesion to their plans before anything of real consequence is accomplished.

"In the wire trade the leading manufacturers have got together and have decreed a moderate increase in prices. The great consolidation is reported as progressing favorably. The auditors have completed their work, and their reports now go to England for review by a firm of accountants there."

NEW YORK CENTRAL BUYING.

New York Central was again notably strong in the first few hours yesterday, selling up as high as 110⅝. Before the close, however, much of this gain had been knocked off by the selling of professional traders and the stock closed at 118¼, with a fractional gain. Nearly 40,000 shares of New York Central were traded in. The professionals of the Stock Exchange during the past few days have come to regard the upward movement in New York Central as about over, and consequently they have thrown over what stock they had, and many of them have gone short. Yesterday's strength, however, did not give them much consolation.

Some indication of the situation in New York Central may be found in the fact that large blocks of stock which have recently been bought by houses acting for the most important interests in the property are being taken out of the Street. The brokers who bought the stock on orders from these inside interests are being called upon to deliver it. This accounts for the scarcity of the stock and the difficulty which has been met with by borrowers.

TWO SINISTER RUMORS.

Wall Street heard two sinister rumors yesterday. There were in circulation hints of some sort of an impending National bank calamity, and also regarding a serious tangle in Missouri Pacific affairs. The rumors regarding the National bank proved to be exaggerations of the unfortunate affair in the Chemical National Bank, which caused the resignation of Cashier Quinlan. When the first vague rumors of the matter reached Wall Street they were distorted into statements that "a prominent bank" was in financial difficulties. A more absurd rumor never was put into circulation. Even though the loan made by Mr. Quinlan should prove a total loss, it could have no effect upon the stability of the Chemical Bank. The loan was for $393,000. The Chemical National Bank has a reserve of approximately $10,000,000.

The rumors regarding Missouri Pacific were revivals of the old stories of financial troubles, and of a rupture between Messrs. Gould and Sage. They took no definite form, but intimated that this breach in the management had gone too far to be patched up without legal complications.

ST. PAUL'S FOURTH WEEK.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the fourth week of January were made public last night. They amounted to $762,494, an increase of $100,183 over the corresponding week of last year. They are $26,000 less than the earnings of the fourth week of January, 1896, and $142,060 in excess of the earnings in that week of 1895.

BULLISH ON THE COAL STOCKS.

All the coal stocks were notably strong yesterday. Just before the close, Jersey Central, which had been firm all day, suddenly shot up to 96⅜ on small transactions. Delaware and Hudson sold at 114, its highest price, and Lackawanna, although inactive, made a gain of nearly 1 point for the day. Reading first preferred was the most active and the strongest of the group, selling as high as 58⅝, and retaining practically all of its gain to the close. Over 27,000 shares of the stock were traded in. Coal trade interests continue enthusiastically bullish on all the anthracite stocks. They point out that the present weather is all that has been needed to straighten out coal trade affairs and allow consumption to catch up with the production.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CONFIDENCE.

The buying of Hawaiian sugar yesterday was done by houses with Washington connections. The stock closed at 33, unchanged from Tuesday night's final price. Friends of the company were yesterday even more confident than ever of the success of the Hawaiian annexation treaty. They stated that their recent advices from Washington said that nothing within the bounds of probability, could prevent the ultimate ratification of the treaty.

GOSSIP ON TOBACCO.

American Tobacco was active yesterday, although it fluctuated within a comparatively narrow range and closed without change. The buying of the stock is understood to have been for the account of insiders, who, according to gossip, are using new brokers for that purpose, and trying to create an impression that the selling of the stock is for inside account by giving out to those houses usually acting for Tobacco interests large selling orders. This was evident yesterday when one operator, upon whom Wall Street looks as a Tobacco Trust broker, ostentatiously sold a couple of thousand shares of the stock. Friends of the Tobacco company are authorities for the statement that the company's earnings are much over 12 per cent. on the common stock after all other current matters are taken care of.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Norfolk and Western Directors yesterday declared another dividend of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock. This is the second dividend on Norfolk and Western preferred since the reorganization of the property, the previous one being paid last October. The dividend was rather unexpected, although the statements of the road have recently shown plainly that the company is in a position to take such action. The stock was yesterday notably strong, selling up as high as 49¼.

Norfolk and Western's net earnings for the month of December amounted to $346,000, an increase of 10 per cent. over December, 1896. In the six months ended Dec. 31 the company has earned net $1,885,000, against $1,265,000 in the same period of 1896, an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

SOME METROPOLITAN SHORTS.

Of the local tractions yesterday Metropolitan Street Railway was the only stock which showed much strength. Manhattan Elevated, after fluctuating within narrow limits during the first part of the day, slumped off at the close and scored a net decline of 1 point. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was inactive, fluctuating within a range of three-eighths of 1 per cent. Metropolitan Street Railway, however, on transactions of about 2,000 shares, was decidedly strong, selling up to and closing at 148. The buying of the stock was evidently done by inside interests. It is said that a clique of room traders, who of late have been talking bearishly on the whole traction group, have succeeded in getting themselves short of quite a line of Metropolitan.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Annual meeting Mobile and Ohio bondholders. Board of Directors re-elected.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Application to Stock Exchange to list $3,740,000 additional Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul general mortgage four per cent. bonds.

Railroad to be built from Romney, West Va., to a point on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Election of E. D. Kenna, General Solicitor of the Atchison Company, to the Vice Presidency of the company, and promotion of Paul Morton from the Third to the Second Vice Presidency.

Statement showing that Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling earned within $15,293 of its fixed charges for the entire year within the last six months. This despite strike in all bituminous coal districts of Ohio last Summer.

Decree of foreclosure and sale of mortgages of Columbia and Maryland Railway ordered by Court.

Auction sale of securities under the Union Pacific collateral trust.

Monthly meeting of the executive officers of the Vanderbilt system. Statement by Chauncey M. Depew that only routine business was transacted and no matter of great importance discussed.

Threat of Rock Island and Missouri Pacific that if Chicago-Denver time is cut they will cut the rate to equalize the situation.

Dealings in new Union Pacific preferred stock and four per cent. bonds begun in unlisted department of Stock Exchange.

Declaration of a dividend of 2 per cent. on New York, Chicago and St. Louis first preferred stock, the first since March, 1896.

Preliminary steps for consolidation of Vanderbilt roads said to be under way.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$223,712,858
Gold reserve	164,382,746
Net silver	19,488,582
United States notes in Treasury	24,723,088
Treasury notes of 1890	3,545,670
Total receipts this day	1,272,378
Total receipts this month	2,169,386
Total receipts this year	248,155,468
Total expenditures this day	1,423,000
Total expenditures this month	2,737,000
Total expenditures this year	247,625,570
Deposits in National banks	40,047,450
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	295,622
Government receipts from internal revenue	292,900
Customs	813,616
Miscellaneous	165,861
Expenditures	1,423,000

A $10,000,000 Mortgage at Corinth.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The main office of the International Paper Company, capital $45,000,000, is at Corinth, Saratoga County. Consent of the Directors has been obtained to issue a mortgage of $10,000,000 on the entire property as security for an equal amount of 6 per cent. bonds, payable in gold. The consent of the Directors was filed yesterday in the Saratoga County Clerk's office.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	222
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	206	208
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn Elevated trust receipts	5	5½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	107	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80¼	81¾
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	175	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	78
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	92	94
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3½
Kings County Traction	48	51
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	103	104
New Orleans Traction common	2¾	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	18
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	176	178
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	110	112
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	93½	95
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	76
Union Ferry	65	66
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex interest	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	57
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	71

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	94¾	95¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	31	32
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div	75	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	323	335
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	41	44
St. Joseph, (Mo.) 6s	41	41
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	145	148
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	160	166
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	117	117
Syracuse Gas stock	21¼	23½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	84½	86
Western Gas Company bonds	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders	39	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	54	64
Glucose common	33	34½
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92½	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	5	6½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	95
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116¼
Malt common	20	20½
Malt preferred, ex dividend	72	73½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	1¼	1½
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney preferred	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	392	393
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	151¾	154½
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago 1st 5s	51¼	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	112

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—

	1897.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	814	596	596
4th week Jan.	$84,744	$34,255	$16,251
Month Jan.	262,640	100404	.....

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for December—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	760,920	567,565	622,702
Op. expenses	487,594	351,686	341,449
Net earnings	273,326	215,879	281,253
Ch'g's, taxes, &c.	196,384	194,210	194,829
Surplus	76,942	21,660	86,423
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	4,475,648	3,769,459	4,082,268
Op. expenses	2,686,823	2,232,989	2,245,344
Net earnings	1,786,845	1,536,470	1,836,924
Ch'g's, taxes, &c.	1,199,789	1,176,037	1,179,071
Balance	586,856	360,433	657,853
Less div. 1, p. c. pf. stock	236,500	236,500	236,500
Surplus	350,356	123,933	421,353

DETROIT & MACKINAC for December—

Gross earnings	29,615	23,959	26,877
Op. expenses	20,788	21,723	18,628
Net earnings	8,827	2,236	8,249

42D ST., MANHATTANVILLE & ST. NICH. AVE. for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1897—

Gross earnings	187,767	175,243	155,506
Op. expenses	151,492	149,648	139,768
Net earnings	36,275	25,595	15,736
Other income	.....	2,100	1,000
Total income	36,275	27,695	16,736
Charges	25,250	26,750	28,236
Surplus	8,025	945	*11,512

*Deficit.

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand of $3,338, and a profit and loss (deficiency) of $42,225.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	$5,813,922	$5,587,766	$6,317,950
Operating ex.	4,821,259	4,704,351	5,089,719
Net earnings	992,663	883,415	1,228,231
Other income	7,293	9,643	8,583
Total	999,961	893,058	1,236,814
Fixed charges	893,542	889,970	955,506
Surplus	106,419	3,088	281,308
Div. on 1st pf.	100,000	.....	250,000
Balance	6,419	3,088	31,308

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA & NORFOLK for the year ending Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	894,510	945,833	.....
Operating ex.	719,058	745,001	.....
Net earnings	175,452	200,232	.....

NORFOLK & WESTERN for December—

Gross earnings	979,024	984,020	880,254
Operating ex.	832,953	669,283	676,266
Net earnings	346,070	314,726	203,988
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	5,772,156	5,417,622	5,244,616
Operating ex.	3,887,589	4,152,284	3,984,302
Net earnings	1,884,286	1,265,337	1,260,314

ST. PAUL—

Mileage	6,153	6,152	6,168
4th week Jan.	$762,494	$662,311	$783,078
Month	2,381,295	2,010,447	2,320,922
From July 1	20,791,573	18,748,729	20,397,343

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for December—

Gross earnings	268,702	226,186	251,533
Operating ex.	176,323	163,517	184,700
Net earnings	92,377	62,669	66,835
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,846,824	1,670,236	1,820,516
Operating ex.	1,109,097	1,038,036	1,297,679
Net earnings	737,727	632,200	522,837

Miscellaneous Earnings.

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY of Boston for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1897.	1896.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$879,949	$773,478	$106,471
Operating ex.	640,121	498,298	41,823
Net earnings	389,828	275,

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company.

Mills Building.
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.

NOTICE.—A quarterly dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the first day of March next to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine Street, New York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Co.

Grand Central Depot, New York, Feb. 2, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on the first day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1897.

The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 5th, and will be reopened on Monday, February 21st, 1898.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

183rd Dividend.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,

New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1898.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.
(OF CHICAGO.)

54 WALL ST., NEW YORK, FEB. 1, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will close, in New York, February 15th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and reopen February 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

H. W. OLCOTT, Asst. Secretary.

St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Co.

32 Nassau Street, New York, Feb. 2d, 1898.

A dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office, on and after March 1st, 1898. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Monday, February 7th, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1898.

F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company.

52 Wall Street, New York, Jan. 27, 1898.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and TWO PER CENT. on the common stock of this company will be paid at this office on Monday, Feb. 21, 1898. Transfer books will close on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 12 M., and reopen on Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1898.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1898.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after Feb. 15, 1898. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 1st to Feb. 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Railway Company,

Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving the action heretofore taken, and of fully authorizing such further action as hereafter may be taken, by the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company for the acquisition of the whole or any part of the Railroad of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and sale of the bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for properties, securities, or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgages or pledges to secure such bonds.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

Office of the Consolidated Coal Co.,

44 South Street, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 2d, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 16th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 5th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 17th instant.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

Peoria and Eastern Railway Co. Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on Wednesday, February 9th, 1898, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close February 5th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., February 10th, 1898.

J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

The Colonial Bank,

Columbus Av., cor. 83d St.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, February 7th, 1898. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. on that day.

No stock can be voted unless owned previous to January 26, 1898. W. H. LAW, Acting Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at No. 27 William St., Room 1,404, New York, on Tuesday, February 8, 1898, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer Books closed Jan. 28 to Feb. 8.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia will be held at No. 115 Broadway, Room 66, New York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2d, 1898, at 12:30 P. M.

CHARLES REMSEN, Secretary.

The National Bank of the Republic.

New York, Feb. 2, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Charles Parsons was unanimously elected a Director of this bank for the ensuing year. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

ANNUAL ELECTION of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Feb. 10, at 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. WM. T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Feb. 10, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec't'y.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Joseph Stiner & Co. of New York City, to deal in groceries; capital stock, $40,000. Directors—Isaac Stiner, Josephine Peck, Julia Soloman, H. S. Stiner, and S. W. Peck, New York City.

Music, Art and Drama Company of New York City; to carry on a publication business; capital stock, $50,000. Directors—John C. Freund, Milton Weil, and A. C. Freund, New York City.

A. R. Bailey Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture sanitary specialties; capital stock, $3,000. Directors—S. B. Benn, G. E. Paulson, C. B. Pierce, B. H. Newell, New York City.

The Tanty Cuisine of New York City, to deal in provisions; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—George W. Miatt, D. H. McConnell, Paul Tanty, and H. S. Stallknecht, New York City; D. W. Gardner, Jersey City.

Oneida Telephone Company of Oneida, Madison County; capital, $15,000. Directors—Oliver Watson, T. C. Becker, Edward Michaels, and Henry Koons, Buffalo; Martin Cavona, E. E. Coe, and J. T. Durham, Oneida.

Bishop Talbot Enthroned.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 2.—With simple but impressive ceremonies the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D. D., LL. D., former Missionary Bishop of Wyoming and Idaho, was to-day enthroned as Bishop of the Central Pennsylvania Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The enthronation service took place at the Church of the Nativity.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
22	22¼	400	American Cotton Oil..	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
76¾	77	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	77	77	77	77	.....
8½	8⅝	700	American Spirits Mfg.	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	.....
22	22¼	180	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
137	137½	11,625	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	137½	137¾	136⅞	137	— ⅛
112½	113½	292	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113½	113¾	113¼	113¼	— ½
91	92	85	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91½	91¾	91½	91¾	.....
89	89¼	11,920	American Tobacco	89¼	89⅝	88⅝	89½	+ ¼
12¾	13¼	150	Ann Arbor	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
36	37½	506	Ann Arbor pf.....	36½	37	36½	37	+1
12⅜	18	365	At., T. & S. F.....	12⅞	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
30⅝	30⅞	7,424	At. T. & S. F. pf....	31⅛	31½	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	16¾	13,560	Baltimore & Ohio.....	16¼	17½	16	16⅝	+ ⅜
6¼	6¾	1,500	B. & O. Southw. pf....	6½	7	6½	6½	.....
3¼	3½	2,100	Bay State Gas.....	3½	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
40	40½	3,541	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40¼	40⅝	40	40¼	+ ⅛
122	123½	20	Brooklyn Union Gas...	123	123	123	123	.....
54¼	55	320	Canada Southern	54⅝	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅝
88¼	88⅝	200	Canadian Pacific	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	.....
24⅞	24½	8,300	Chesapeake & Ohio....	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
99½	99⅝	9,510	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	99⅜	100⅛	99¼	99½	— ⅛
59	61	530	Chi. & Eastern Ill....	60¼	60¼	60	60	— ¼
....	112½	200	Chicago & East. Ill. pf.	113	113	112½	112½	—1
13¾	14	5,060	Chicago Great Western	13⅞	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
9¾	10	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
33	33½	600	Chi., Ind. & L. pf....	33½	33⅝	33½	33½	+ ⅛
95⅜	95½	17,570	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	95⅝	95¾	95⅛	95⅜	— ⅛
144⅜	145½	282	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	145½	145½	145	145	.....
125½	125¾	2,085	Chicago & Northw.....	126½	126½	125¾	125¾	— ⅞
167	167½	200	Chicago & Northw. pf.	167½	167½	167½	167½	+2½
92⅝	92¾	5,077	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	92½	93⅛	92½	92¾	— ⅛
7¾	8⅛	1,252	Chi. Term. Trans.....	7½	8½	7½	8⅛	+1
27	27⅜	1,453	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	27⅜	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
36⅞	38⅜	2,117	C., C., C. & St. L.....	36⅞	37¼	36¼	36¾	—1
56	57	105	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	56	56	56	56	—1
16½	16⅝	8,400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	17	17⅛	16¼	16½	— ⅝
48	48½	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	49	49	48	49	— ¼
6¾	7⅛	300	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
100½	192	525	Consolidated Gas	191	191	191	191	—1
33⅜	35	150	Consolidated Ice	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	+1
85	87	70	Consolidated Ice pf....	86½	86½	86½	86½	.....
114	114½	1,448	Delaware & Hudson....	113⅝	114	113⅝	114	+ ⅜
156½	158	200	Del., Lack. & West....	157	157	157	157	+ ½
50¼	50¾	3,350	Denver & R. G. pf....	49⅝	50⅝	49⅜	50¼	+1
14¼	15	760	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	15½	15½	14¾	14¾	— ⅝
57	59	1,010	Detroit Gas	53	57½	53	57½	.....
....	....	6	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	109	109	109	109	.....
14⅜	15½	100	Erie	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	.....
39⅛	39½	80	Erie 1st pf.....	39¼	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
12	13	100	Flint & P. M.....	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
36¾	37	3,383	General Electric	36¾	37⅜	36⅜	36¾	.....
149	150	1,750	Great Northern pf....	145	149	145	149	+6
32⅞	33	1,400	Hawaiian Sugar	33	33	32⅝	33	.....
106	106¼	880	Illinois Central	106½	106½	106	106¼	.....
93	98	3	Ill. Cent., leased line..	94	94	94	94	.....
6¼	7½	226	Kanawha & Michigan..	6	6½	6	6½	.....
22½	23	300	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
17	19	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf....	18	18	18	18	.....
43¾	43⅝	1,200	Laclede Gas	44½	44¾	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
90	93	105	Laclede Gas pf.....	92	92	92	92	—2
189½	190¼	820	Lake Shore	192	192⅜	190¼	190½	—1½
59½	59⅝	9,165	Louisville & Nashville.	59⅜	60⅛	59⅜	59⅝	— ⅛
118¼	118½	12,200	Manhattan Con	119⅜	119⅝	118¼	118⅞	—1
47	53	10	Maryland Coal pf.....	51	51	51	51	.....
147¼	148	2,165	Metropolitan St. Ry...	147	148	147	148	+ ½
108¼	107	322	Michigan Central	107	107¼	106¼	107	+ ¼
25½	28	100	Minn. & St. Louis.....	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
86½	87	200	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	87	87	87	87	+1
60	65	214	Minnesota Iron	61	62	61	62	+1
13⅜	13⅝	760	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13½	— ½
39⅞	40¼	2,725	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	39½	40¼	39⅝	40	.....
33⅞	34	5,185	Missouri Pacific	34⅜	34⅝	33⅝	34	— ⅝
30½	31	100	Mobile & Ohio.....	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ¼
170	175	14	Morris & Essex.....	173	173½	173	173½	.....
114	115½	120	National Lead Co.....	115⅜	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝	+ ¼
107½	108½	134	National Lead Co. pf..	103½	108½	108½	108½	+ ¼
96¼	96½	1,867	New Jersey Central ..	95½	96⅜	95¼	96⅛	+ ⅛
118¼	118¾	37,113	New York Central	117⅜	119⅝	117⅜	118¼	+ ¼
194½	196	85	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	194½	195¼	194½	195¼	.....
30	30⅜	710	N. Y. Sus. & West. pf.	30	30⅝	30	30½	+1
14¾	15¼	300	Norfolk & Western....	15	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
48⅝	48⅞	1,871	Norfolk & West. pf....	48	49¼	48	49	+1½
5½	5⅝	1,500	North American.....	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
27⅜	27¾	9,460	Northern Pacific	28⅛	28½	27¼	27½	— ⅛
67⅝	67¾	15,520	Northern Pacific pf...	67⅝	68¼	67⅜	67¾	— ⅛
18½	18⅝	16,125	Ontario & Western....	18	18⅞	18	18½	+ ⅛
28¼	29	600	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd..	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
70	71½	325	Oregon R. & Nav. pf...	71	71	70	70	—1½
24½	25	1,300	Oregon Short Line	25¼	25¼	25	25	+ ⅛
31¾	31⅝	1,650	Pacific Mail	31	31¼	30⅝	31¼	— ⅛
118¼	118½	7,472	Pennsylvania R. R....	118⅜	118⅝	117⅝	118¼	— ⅛
97⅜	97⅝	7,140	People's Gas, Chicago.	98¾	98¾	97½	97⅝	— ⅛
43½	43⅞	6,693	P., C., C. & St. L....	42½	44¼	42½	43⅜	+1⅛
68½	69½	10	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	68½	68½	68½	68½	.....
177	178	111	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	176⅜	176⅜	176⅜	176⅜	— ¼
22⅝	23	6,807	Reading	22⅞	23⅛	22½	22⅝	.....
53¼	53⅜	26,880	Reading 1st pf.....	52¾	53⅝	52¾	53¼	+1⅛
28⅜	28½	1,500	Reading 2d pf.....	28¼	28⅝	28	28½	+ ⅜
56⅝	57	570	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	.....
26½	26⅝	950	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
10¼	11	110	St. L. Southw. pf.....	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
23	25	200	St. Paul & Duluth....	24	24	24	24	+1
128	132	325	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	130	130	130	130	+3
76	76½	1,407	St. Paul & Omaha.....	77¼	77½	75¾	76½	— ¾
20	20½	300	Southern Pacific	20¼	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
9	9¼	20	Southern Railway.....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
31¾	31½	1,640	Southern Railway pf..	31½	31¾	31½	31⅝	— ¼
24½	25	270	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
12	12¼	225	Texas Pacific	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
35⅜	35½	27,685	U. P., all in. pd.....	36½	36½	35½	35½	— ⅛
62¾	62¼	61,649	Union Pacific pf.....	62¼	63⅝	61⅝	62	.....
8⅞	9⅛	300	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
65¼	65½	220	U. S. Leather pf.....	65⅝	65½	65⅛	65⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	16¼	175	United States Rubber..	16	16	16	16	+ ¼
7¼	7⅝	500	Wabash	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
18½	18⅞	820	Wabash pf.....	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
....	....	300	West. Chicago Street..	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅜
8	9	25	Western Union Beef....	8	8	8	8	.....
91⅝	92	4,675	Western Union Tel....	92⅛	92¼	91¼	92	.....
2⅜	2⅞	600	W. & L. E., $1 as pd..	3¼	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
12¾	13½	200	W. & L. E. pf.....	13½	13¼	13½	13½	—1⅛
2⅛	3	135	Wisconsin Central	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Sales.....		409,260						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.....	99½	..	Den. & R. G.....	12¾	13¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14½	15
4s, r., 1907.....	113	113½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	90	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	75	76
4s, c., 1907.....	114½	115	Dul., S. S. & A....	3½	4	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	38	40
4s, r., 1925.....	128	128½	D., S. S. & A. pf..	6½	8	N. Y., S. & W....	11	12
4s, c., 1925.....	128	128½	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131	134	Norfolk So.....	63½	66
5s, r., 1904.....	113¼	113⅜	Eighth Avenue....	325	..	Ont. Mining.....	3	4
5s, c., 1904.....	113¼	113⅜	Erie 2d pf.....	18⅜	19¾	Ore. R. & N.....	52	54
Currency 6s, 1899.	104	..	Ev. & T. H.....	23	28	Penn. Coal.....	340	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898.	103¾	..	Ev. & T. H. pf....	40	45	Peo., Dec. & Ev..	1	1¼
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	103¾	..	Flint & P. M. pf..	39	41	Peo. & East.....	4	7
Dist. Col. 3-65s....	117¼	..	Ft. W. & R.....	16	17	P., Ft. W. & C....	170	..
Adams Express...	160	165	H. B. Claflin.....	92	99¾	Pitts. & West. pf.	7	9
Alb. & Sus.....	180	..	Hawaiian Sugar.	42	45	Quicksilver.....	2	3
Am. Coal.....	120	140	Ill. Steel Co.....	52¾	55	Quicksilver pf.....	3	8
Am. Dist. Tel.....	..	25	Iowa Central.....	9¼	9½	Rens. & Saratoga.	182	..
Am. Express.....	119	120	Iowa Central pf..	33	34	R., W. & O.....	120½	121½
Am. Tobacco pf....	114	120	Joliet & Chicago..	160	..	Rio Grande W....	22	26
Boston A. L. pf...	104	108	K. C. P. & G.....	22½	23	Rio Grande W. pf.	55	59
Brunswick Co., 2d in. paid.....	5	5¾	Keokuk & D. M...	3¼	4	St. J. & G. I.....	6½	7
Buff., R. & P.....	28	29¾	Keokuk & West..	32	36	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	1	10
Buff., R. & P. pf..	..	68	Kingston & Pem..	1	10	1st pf.....	47½	48
Bur., C. R. & N..	69	..	L. E. & W.....	16½	17½	2d pf.....	16½	18
Capital Traction..	70½	..	L. E. & W. pf....	71	71¼	St. Louis & S. F....	7¼	7½
Central Pacific....	14	15	Long Island.....	42½	45	St. L. & S. F. pf....	5¾	6½
Chi. & Alton.....	163½	170	Manhattan Beach.	5	7	St. L. S. W.....	4½	5
Chi. & Alton pf..	175	..	Mexican Central..	5¾	6⅛	St. P. & D. pf....	86	87
Chi. Gt. W., A....	32	36	Mex. Nat. certfs..	1	1½	St. P. & O. pf....	148	155
Chi. Gt. W. pf....	23¼	24¾	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.....	7	..	Silver, bullion certfs.	56¼	57¼
Cleve. & Pitts....	168	..	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.....	17	..	Sixth Avenue....	186	210
Col. C. & I. Dev..	½	1	S. M. pf.....	17	..	Standard R. & T..	2	4¼
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	2½	N., C. & St. L....	60	78	Third Avenue....	178	180
Col. Fuel & Iron..	24½	25	Nat. Lin. Oil.....	18½	19	Tol. & O. C. pf...	40	50
Col. F. & I. pf....	70	78	National Starch..	7½	9	Twin City R. T...	16	19¼
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid.....	7	7¼	Nat. St. 1st pf....	77	83	U. S. Express.....	41	44
Con. Coal.....	175	190	Nat. St. 2d pf.....	20	30	U. S. Leather.....	7¼	7½
Consol. Coal.....	39	..	New Cent. Co.....	7¾	8¼	U. S. Rubber pf..	64¼	65½
			N. Y. Air Brake..	24	26½	Wells-F. Express..	113	116
						Wis. Central pf...	4	8

Sales..... 62,050

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	M. & St. L. con.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
18,000	Texas Pac. 2d..	33⅞	34	33⅜	34
5,000	Wis. C. 1st t. r.	44½	44½	44½	44½

$33,000

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Diamond Match sold at 142 to-day. There was only one sale.

Lake Street Elevated showed improvement. It opened at 14⅝, touched 15½, and closed at 15. New York Biscuit sold at 65, and West Chicago sold sparingly around 101½. One lot of Northern Chicago sold at 227; it closed at 225½. Metropolitan Elevated 5 per cent. bonds sold at 50⅝@50⅞.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	32
C. Chi. C. & D. Co.	62
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	7⅞
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	31¼
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	80
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	80½
Chicago City Railway	242½
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	141½
Lake Street Elevated	14⅞
International Packing Co.	11⅛
International Packing Co. pf.	39
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	8½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	32⅝
New York Biscuit Co.	64⅝
North Chicago Street Railroad	224
Street's W. S. C. Line	20¾
West Chicago Street Railroad	101½
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	12⅞
South Side Elevated Railroad	60¾

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The closing bid and asked quotations in the Boston stock market to-day were as follows:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	223	225
Boston & Lowell	223	225
Boston & Maine	168	..
Boston & Providence	288	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	116½	117
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	114	114½
Fitchburg pf.	..	99½
Maine Central	128½	..
Old Colony	190	..
Oregon Short Line	24⅞	..
West End	84½	..
West End pf.	104½	105
Wisconsin Central	2	2⅜
Wisconsin Central pf.	..	6

Mining Companies.

Aetna, quicksilver	4	..
Allouez	1¼	1½
Arnold	8½	9⅛
Atlantic	30½	31
Boston & Montana	170	174
Butte & Boston	28	28¼
Calumet & Hecla	505	507½
Centennial	9½	9¾
Franklin	15⅞	16⅛
Gold Coin Mines	1⅞	..
Kearsarge	2½	2⅝
Napa, quicksilver	..	8½
Osceola	43½	43¾
Pioneer, gold	6 3-16	6⅜
Quincy	110	112
Santa Ysabel	5	6
Tamarack	156	158
Tecumseh	3½	3¾
Wolverine	19¾	20

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	268	..
Dominion Coal	29½	..
Dominion Coal pf.	107	108½
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
Erie Telephone	72	73
General Electric	36¾	37
General Electric pf.	88	90
Illinois Steel	55½	55¾
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
Mexican Telephone	60	70
New England Telephone	130	..
Philadelphia Company	26	27
Pullman Palace Car	177	179
United States Oil	11	11⅜
United States Rubber	15½	17½
Westinghouse Electric	24	25
Westinghouse Electric pf.	53	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	24½	24⅞

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Local stocks were generally at a standstill, strong in tone, but inactive. An exception was the Reading group, which was aggressively strong. J. P. Morgan has sold $6,000,000 of the general fours in London, the last of the holdings of the underwriting syndicate. Lehigh Valley improved on cold weather. The Pennsylvania Heat, Light and Power shares were barely steady. There is continued talk of opposition to the consolidation deal which Mr. Maloney hopes to remove. He has asked the holders of unassented stock to call upon him for conference. Pennsylvania Railroad stock was firm at 59. The Choctaws held their own. Marsden was forced off a point, to 8, at which good buying appeared. United Gas was in better demand and higher. The tractions generally held firm under light trading.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	24½	25
Northern Pacific com., t. c.	27⅝	27¾
Northern Pacific pf.	67½	68
Pennsylvania	59

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Corner on Lower Fifth Avenue Sold—Good Dealings in Lots and Dwellings—Auction Sales.

M. Brigham Hall has sold for Louis Clark, Jr., to Jacob D. Butler, and has resold for Mr. Butler to a builder, the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, 28.9 by 101. The buyer will improve the plot by the erection of a ten-story building.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Blanche O. Boyer to Beverly Ward the three-story dwelling, with extension, 160 West Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 55 by 102.2.

Although negotiations have been pending for some time, it was denied yesterday by interested parties that the sale of the block front on Riverside Drive, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth Streets, had been closed. The property is owned by the estate of Augustus Whiting and has frontages of 201.10 feet on the drive, 200 feet on One Hundred and Fifth Street, and 300 feet on One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Strong & Ireland have sold for J. W. Mack to Martha M. Hall the lot on Riverside Drive, 27 feet south of Seventy-eighth Street, 25.4 by 113 by 25 by 109.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for Jeremiah C. Lyons to Dr. E. C. Spitzka, for $40,000, the five-story American basement dwelling, 98 East Seventy-third Street, one of a row of four just completed.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for George F. Vietor the two four-story dwellings 355 and 357 West End Avenue, 21.6 and 24.6, respectively, by 100.11.

Moses Hochster has purchased from Mattie A. Cockburn the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 99 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 19 by 54 by 100.

Alexander & Haskell have sold to Margaret W. Sheridan the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 796 West End Avenue, 16 by 60 by 80.

George Ehret, the brewer, is the purchaser of the property 120 Nassau Street.

It is reported that 249 and 251 West Nineteenth Street, 37.6 by 91 by 37.6 by 102, have been sold and that the buyer will erect a storage warehouse on the site.

J. E. Ketcham has sold for Dr. McMichael the three-story brownstone house and lot 23 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 17.6 by 50 by 99, to T. Reilly for $18,500 cash.

J. G. Quinn & Co. together with McNulty & Fitzgerald of Brooklyn have sold to the Co-operative Building Bank a tract of about 400 lots in Brooklyn, bounded by Seventy-third and Seventy-sixth Streets, Twentieth and Twenty-second Avenues. The price paid was about $150,000. The purchaser, it is said, will develop the property and offer it for sale in small parcels.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold, in partition, to Patrick Skelly, for $18,000, the five-story brick tenement, 1 Weehawken Street, southeast corner of Tenth Street, 21.10 by 61.10 by 21.2 by 56.9; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Germania Life Insurance Company, for $22,000, the five-story brick flat, 60 East Sixteenth Street, 20 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Katharine E. Turnbull, for $11,000, the four-story brick dwelling, 80 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 17.4 by 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, administrator's sale, 169 East One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 182.6 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 37 by 100.11, five-story brownstone-front flat.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Pratt A. Brown, referee, 153 West One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 320.8 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 31.4 by 100.11 by 31.1 by 101, five-story stone-front flat. Subject to a mortgage for $25,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 310 West Twentieth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 92, leasehold, three-story brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, extends from the Boulevard to West End Avenue, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, with store, 50.5 by 103.8 by 128; L. F. Weisman of 31 Stuyvesant Street, owner; J. A. Hamilton, architect; cost, $75,000.

No. 631 East Eleventh Street, for a four-story brick storage house, 25 by 29; Michael Germuth, owner; H. Regelman, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 204½ to 35 Thompson Street, for a nine-story brick warehouse, 76 by 96; F. C. Linde Company, Varick and Beach Streets, owners; G. H. Thompson, architect; cost, $120,000.

No. 31 Norfolk Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 88; Polstein & Feinberg of 200 Henry Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, north side, 175 feet east of Third Avenue, for four three-story frame tenements, 19 by 67; Charles H. Schroeder of 1,824 Washington Avenue, owner; George Hoffman of 529 Broadway, architect; cost, $24,000.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 375.3 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a two-story frame stable and office, 25 by 42; John H. Metzler, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $275.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 114 feet south of Sixth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 50; Edward Yeslotowski, owner; James E. Dobbs, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 28.11 feet east of Alexander Avenue, for a four-story brick tenement 24.7 by 80; Robert F. Bennett, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $13,500.

Alterations.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, to a five-story brick tenement; James Spears, owner; Robert E. Rogers of 25 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Hoe Avenue, west side, 250 feet north of Jennings Street, to a one-story frame stable, 24 by 25; Marie Del Balso, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.

BROOME AV, 473, w s, 124.9 ft s of 147th St, 25x90; Herman Mayer to Adolph Stelner 1

CRESTON AV, s e corner of 5th St, runs s 100; w 50; n 50 to street x e 100; Ellen S. A. Hall et al. to Charles Tucker, 1

EAST BROADWAY, 70; Arthur W. Palmer to William Palmer 169

EAST BROADWAY, 70; Augustus W. Palmer to William Palmer 30

HILLSIDE ST, n s, at n e s of Plot 145, map of 128 acres in 12th Ward, Isaac Dyckman estate, runs e 312.6 ft to 11th Av x n e 152.9 x n w 209.9 to St x s w 168 to beginning; Jennie M. Tompkins to Thomas K. Moore 100

HILLSIDE ST, n s, at n e s of Plot 145, map of 128 acres in 12th Ward, Isaac Dyckman estate, runs e 312.6 to 11th Av x n e 152.9 x n w 209.9 to St, x s w 168 to beginning; Marcus Nathan to Jennie M. Tompkins 1

HORATIO ST, 32, s s, 25x87.8; George W. Short to Betty Bormann 1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 154.6 ft s of 167th St, s 55.6x100; George E. Wentworth, referee, to William Metzrath 1,800

JACKSON AV, w s, 139.4 ft s of 169th St, 19.8x72; George Bechmann to Herman Ulrich 1

JEROME AV, s e s, at n s of 167th St, 27.6x109.8x25x121.4; River Av, n w corner of 167th St, 25x100; River Av, w s, 25 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Thomas Rogers and others, trustees, to Leopold Hutter 7,475

LEWIS ST, 108; Jonas Weil and another to Abraham Berkowitz 1

LEWIS ST, 111, w s, 20x100; Herman Kraus and another to Moritz Weisberger 1

LEWIS ST, 111, w s, 180 ft n of Stanton St, 20x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Herman Kraus 1

LEWIS ST, 111, w s, 180 ft n of Stanton St, 20x100; Herman Kraus and another to Leopold Kaufmann 1

LOT 65, map of the Gleason property, 24th Ward; Joseph J. Gleason to George Mackenzie 600

LOT 102, Block B, map of Mapes estate; estate of Mary C. McGuire to Francis Trainor 700

PIKE ST, w s, 25 ft s of Madison St, 25x75; Esther L. Horwitz to Louis Block. 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 225, w s, 50 ft s of 139th St, 25x102.1x25x101.4; Stephen J. Egan to Elizabeth Klein 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft s of 139th St, 25x101.4x25x100.8; Stephen J. Egan to Joseph Gunther 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 59.2 ft n of 119th St, 32.3x88.6x27.6x105.5; Harriet M. Dod to Elliphalet W. Tyler and another 1

WARREN ST, 118, s s, 23x90; Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and another to Gregory L. F. Rohan 31,000

WARREN ST, 118, 23x90; Gussie H. Hillyer, by guardian, to Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and another 15,500

WARREN ST, 115, 23x90; Clarence W. Hillyer to Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and another 15,500

WEST END AV, n e corner of 69th St, 200.10 ft to 70th St x 100; Edward Oppenheimer and others to John T. Farley 100

WEST END AV, 747, w s, 76.2 ft n of 96th St, 16.8x100; John R. Bowers to Frank A. Gesron 1

ZULETT AV, e s, 100 ft s of Mapes Av, runs e. 617x s e 180x s w 108.8 to Cornell Av x w 448x n 100x w 50x s 100 to Cornell Av x w 100x n 200 to beginning; Isaac Hessberg to Edward Baer and another 1

ZULETT AV, s s, 100 ft e of Mapes Av, runs e 617x s e 180 x s w 108.8 to Cornell Av, x w 448 x n 100 x w 50 x s 100 to Cornell Av, x w 100 x n 200 to beginning, at s s 3 lots on Zulett Av., &c., each 25x100; Julius E. Steiber to Jacob A. Zimmermann and George B. McEntyre 1

1ST AV, 1,565, w s, 26x75; Ida Rose to Samuel D. Whitfield 20,000

1ST AV, 2d Av, 99th and 100th Sts, 201.10x650, block; Albert Crane, executor and trustee, to Albert Crane 142,500

3D AV, e s, at s w boundry line of school property, 125x272.11 to Crotona Park by irregular, except parts taken for 173d and 174th Sts and Fulton Av; Julia A. Riley to Max Marx and another 1

3D AV, e s, at s w boundry line of school property, 125x272.11 to Crotona Park by irregular, except parts taken for 173d and 174th Sts and Fulton Av; Max Marx and another to City Real Estate Company 100

3D AV, e s, at s w boundry line of school property, 125x173.11 to Crotona Park by irregular, except parts taken for 173d and 174th Sts and Fulton Av; Rudolph Guggenheimer to Julia A. Riley 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 21st St, 46x90; Walter Ludlow and others to George S. Ludlow 340,000

5TH AV, 145 and 147, s e corner of 21st St, 46x90; George S. Ludlow to Caroline A. McCready and others, trustees 341,000

7TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 129th St, 25x96; Gustav Kaliski and wife to Solomon Cohen 1

11TH AV, s w corner of 35th St, 49.4x100; Eugene C. Ludin to Susan A. Ludin 1

12TH AV, n e corner of 49th St, runs n 117x e 100x s 17x s 50x s 100, to street x w 150; Eugene C. Ludin to Susan A. Ludin 1

2D ST, n s, Lot 454, map of Laconia Park, 25x109; Charles A. Hoy to Charles Kohlenberger 450

3D ST, 91, n s, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 20x48.1; Rachel Nachtigall to Victor Gerhards 100

4TH ST, 69, and 71, 50x100; Theodora Gordon and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another 1

7TH ST, n s, 717 East, 25x92.3; Maurice Myers to Irving Bachrach 1

11TH ST, 355, n s, 88 ft w of Washington St, 22x93.2; Agnes Smith to Percy Jackson 4,500

11TH ST, 355, n s, 88 ft w of Washington St, 22x93.2; Percy Jackson to Agnes Smith 1

12TH ST, n s, 268 ft e of Avenue E, 25x103.3; Albert Delle and wife to Philip J. Hoelleren 12,750

16TH ST, 602 East, 25x103.3; William H. A. Rubino and wife to Adolphine H. Paegelow 15,250

16TH ST, 316 and 318 West; Mary A. Donally to Diedrich O. Haaren 1

17TH ST, 108 West, 25x92; Eliot Gorton and wife to Fannie E. D. Story 36,000

27TH ST, n s, 77.10 ft e of 9th Av, 22.2x40.4; David I. Sharpe to Henrietta V. Mason ..... Exchange

31ST ST, s s, 220 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Sarah J. Murray to John A. Murray 1

34TH ST, s s, 216.8 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x98.9; Charles A. Williams to Henrietta V. Mason 1

34TH ST, n s, 216.8 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x98.9; Henrietta V. Mason to Margaret D. Sharpe ..... Exchange

41ST ST, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 30x98.9; Eugene C. Ludin to Susan A. Ludin, 1-6 part ..... Nom.

41ST ST, s s, 269 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Morris Weiss to Julius Jaffe 1

41ST ST, 236 to 400 West, 50x98.9; Eugene C. Ludin to Susan A. Ludin 1

47TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 11th Av, 50x53x50x61.4; Eugene C. Ludin to Susan A. Ludin 1

47TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100; Eugene C. Ludin to Susan A. Ludin 1

48TH ST, n s, 360 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Thomas A. Darragh to Mary Darragh ..... Gift

66TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Franz Fohr to James B. Baird 15,000

72D ST, s s, 530 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Margaret L. H. Stone to F. J. Stone 100

74TH ST, n s, 281 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Oscar R. Meyer and wife to Eugene Arnstein 1

75TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 33x27.2; George C. Comstock and another to Anthony Jireck 40,000

87TH ST, n s, 21 ft w of East End Av, 25x100.8; Magdalena Frey to Elizabeth Klein 1

89TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Jacob A. Zimmerman and another to Morris H. Hayman ..... Exchange

92D ST, 138, s s, 440 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Eliphalet W. Tyler to Harriet M. Dod and another 1

92D ST, 136 West, 20x100.8; Julia R. Tyler to Harriet M. Dod 1

95TH ST, s s, 193.9 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Lorenz Z. Schappert to Conrad Witt 1

97TH ST, 147 East, 25x100.11; William H. Hall and wife to Harry Goldstein and others 100

98TH ST, 148 and 150 West, 40x100.11; Hannah B. Williams to John H. Olters ..... Exchange

104TH ST, n s, 66.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.6x100.11; Mary Sullivan to Adolph M. Bendhefm ..... Exchange property and 1

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; John H. Olters to Hannah B. Williams ..... Exchange

107TH ST, n s, 104 ft w of 2d Av, 31x100.11; Elise Lotze to Philip Cramer and wife, exchange 1

111TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x100.11; Thomas K. Moore and wife to Marcus Nathan 1

112TH ST, 410, s s, 145 ft e of 1st Av, 30x100.11; Nicholas Deliagho to Rocco Ciani 1,000

115TH ST, n s, 525 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.11; William H. McKenzie to John E. Alexander 1

115TH ST, n s, 525 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.11; Empire Savings and Loan Association to William H. McKenzie 1

117TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of 5th Av, 100x½ block; Helen R. Russell, executrix, &c., to Isaac Mayer 50,000

117TH ST, s w corner of Madison Av, runs s to centre line of block x w — n — to street x e to beginning; Helen R. Russell to Isaac Mayer 1

131ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 50x irregular to Boulevard, x24.11x irregular; Fannie E. D. Story to Eliot Gorton 1,000

134TH ST, 730 East, 17x100; Rosalie A. Oakley to Walter L. Oakley 1

136TH ST, n s, 296.2 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Herbert Richmond to John S. Hanson 1

136TH ST, n s, 121 ft e of 7th Av, 21x99.11; Henry H. Yoost to Elizabeth T. Fowler 1

146TH ST, 822, ss, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Martin Tully to Lena Adler. 1

146TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Hamilton Bank to William G. Phillips 1

146TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; William G. Phillips to Richard Stacpoole 1

Recorded Leases.

CLAUDER, Christian, to Herman S. Stern; 160 1st Av, store, floor, &c., 3 years.... 870

HAHN, John H., to Adolf Sundmacker; Willis Av, 151, 2 years..... $720, 780

HENDEN, Richard Vanden, to Reinhard A. Eschmann; 755 9th Av, corner of 51st St, 5 years 1,630

HENDRY, Elizabeth, to Frank J. Coffin; 184 9th Av, 10½ years..... 2,000

HERZBERG, Aaron, to William Edwards; 44 Division St, 5 years..... 2,000

LOEB, Solomon, to Sanft Brothers & Co.; 387 Grand St, 3 years..... 1,890

PLATH, Ernst, to John Schrengauer; 6 Delancey St, 3 years..... 240

PRICE, Josephine S., to Leon M. Hirsch; 410 and 412 6th Av, 10 years....$6,000, $7,000

SACKETT, Frederic, to Hyman Goldstein and another; 237 and 239 Monroe St, 9 1-12 years..... 800

WALKER, Margaret, to Frederick Hettinger; 2,284 8th Av, 5 11-12 years..... 1,980

WALLACH, Caroline, to Barnett Marcus and another; 2d Av, s w corner of 70th St, 3¼ years..... $1,000, 1,400

Recorded Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, John E., to William H. McKenzie; n s of 115th St, 525 ft w of 6th Av, 100x100 7,000

ARNOUX, Clementine W., to Robert T. Meeks; 118 West 81st St, demand..... 4,672

BAIRD, James B., to Franz Fohr; s s of 66th St, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 9 months 15,000

BAIRD, James B., to Franz Fohr; s s of 66th St, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 9 months 12,000

BALKAM, Joanna, to Theron G. Strong; n s of 24th St, 224 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years. 17,000

BAYLEY, Thomas B., to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; 299 7th Ave, saloon lease, demand 9,000

BERKOWITZ, Abraham, to Jonas Weil and another; 108 Lewis St, installments. 4,000

BRETELL, Frank, to Frances E. H. Lewis; 307 Pearl St, 3 years 43,000

BROWNE, Helen B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 26 East 68th St, 1 year 10,000

BURKE, James, to Christian N. Bovee, Jr., and another, trustees, &c; n s of 126th St, 283.2 ft e of 7th Ave, 3 years. 16,000

CAMERON, Alexander, to Martin Berg; s s of 96th St, 375 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 years 5,000

CANNON, Louisa M. H., to Harriet H. Wilcox; s s of Tremont Av, 23 ft e of Bathgate Av, 3 years..... 2,000

COFFIN, Frank J., to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; 184 9th Ave, saloon lease, demand 2,500

CRAMER, Phillipp and Ida, to Elise Lotze; n s of 107th St, 104 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 6,000

CRAMER, Phillipp and Ida, to the East River Savings Institution; n s of 107th St, 104 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 14,000

CRANE, Albert, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; block between 1st and 2d Avs, 100th and 99th Sts, 2 years 100,000

FARLEY, John T., to Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger; n e corner of West End Av and 69th St, 1 year 28,000

FRIEDMANN, Abraham, to the East River Savings Institution; s s of 39th St, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 15,000

FRIEDMANN, Abraham, to the East River Savings Institution; s s of 39th St, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 15,000

GOLDNER, Max, to Petty, Soulard and Walker Realty Co.; n s of Teasdale Pl, 599.9 ft w of Trinity Ave, demand..... $2,780

GOLDNER, Max, to Petty, Soulard and Walker Realty Co.; n s of Teasdale Pl, 624.9 ft e of Trinity Av, demand..... 2,780

GOLDNER, Max, to Clothilde Bodine, as guardian of Florence M. Bodine and others; n s of Teasdale Pl, 574.9 ft e of Trinity Ave, 3 years 11,000

GOLDSTEIN, Bertha and Harry, to William H. Hall; 147 East 97th St, 4 years... 15,000

GOLDSTEIN, Bertha and Harry, to William H. Hall; 147 East 97th St, 3 years... 2,000

HALLAN, John, and James Ahearn, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s w corner of Central Park West and 109th St, 1 year 180,000

HERTER, Peter J., to James D. Hague; 332 West 52d St, 3 years..... 26,000

HOLLAND, Edward, to the United States Trust Company of New York; n s of 147th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Ave, 5 years 25,000

HORNBERGER, Louise and George, to Solomon H. Kohn; 167 Attorney St, 5 years 26,000

HORNBERGER, Louise and George, to David H. Oppenheim; 155 Attorney St, 5 years 19,000

HURWITZ, Raphael and Esther, to Louis and Henry M. Bloch; 80 Henry St..... 1,000

HUTTER, Leopold, to Thomas Rogers and others, trustees; 167th St, n e corner of Jerome Av; 167th St, n w corner of River Av, and River Av, 25 ft n of 167th St, 5 years 4,850

ISELIN, Alice, to Frederic D. Weeks; 51 West 36th St, 1 year..... 3,500

JAFFE, Julius, to Morris Weiss; s s of 41st Street, 269 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years..... 2,250

JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE COMPANY to John J. Jefferson and another, executors, &c.; 534 to 538 West 58th St, 5 years 7,000

JESSURUN, Louis E., to Mary A. Tiemann and another; s s of Stebbins Av, 108.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years... 3,000

JESSURUN, Louis E., to Louis B. Glacius; e s of Stebbins Av, 147.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years 3,000

JIRECK, Anthony, to George Comstock and another; n w corner of 75th St and Madison Av, one-half year..... 10,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Emma D. Van Vleck and another, trustees; n s of 7th St, 282 ft w of Avenue C, 5 years..... 45,000

LANG, Henry, and others to Jacob M. Newman; n s of 90th St, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 9 months..... 10,000

LEITNER, Franz, to Emilie Hegelein; s e s of Vanderbilt Av, 175.3 ft s w from n corner, Lot 60, map of village of Morrisania, 5 years 3,000

LUDLOW, George S., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 145 and 147 5th Av, 3 years 125,000

MACKENZIE, George, to Joseph J. Gleason; Lot 69, map of Gleason property, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 540

MAGINN, Susan, to Margaret A. Stevens; s s of King's Bridge Road, 25.6 ft s of 180th St, 5 years 10,000

MAGINN, Susan, to Edmund L. Mooney and another; Lots 104 and 105, Map 2 of property of Charles Darke, 24th Ward, one-half year..... 1,800

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; n s of 4th St, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 30,000

MATTHEWS, Lillias H., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 29th St, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years..... 6,500

MATTHEWS, Lillias H., to Charles Mensching; n s of 29th St, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 2,550

MAYER, Isaac, to Helen R. Russell, executrix, &c.; s w corner of Madison Av and 117th St, installments..... 54,000

MEAD, John L., to Charles M. Curtis and another; s e corner of Bergen or Retreat Av and Grove St, 1 year..... 1,500

MEEHAN, John M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 178th St, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 3 years..... 2,500

MONK, George, and William Gillies to John H. Oeters; 249 West 18th St, 1 year. 1,750

MURRAY, Alexander James H., to Louis Kahl; 534 7th Av, 3 years..... 3,000

PEILERT, Caroline W., to Emilie Kinderwatter; n s of 188th St, 172.6 ft e of Edgecombe Av, 1 year..... 1,000

PHILLIPS, William G., Hamilton Bank of New York; n s of 146th St, 150 ft e of 8th Ave, 5 years..... 11,000

ROHAN, Gregory L. F., to Nicolo T. Ravera, as guardian; n e s of Warren St, 118, 3 years..... 19,500

SCHAPPERT, Julius C., to Lorenz J. Schappert; s s of 95th St, 298 9 ft w of 2d Av, demand..... 2,000

SCHAPPERT, Julius C., to Lorenz J. Schappert; s s of 95th St, 323.9 ft w of 2d Av, demand..... 2,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Anne M. B. Roberts; s s of 145th St, 126 ft w of Convent Av, ½ year..... 6,000

SPALDING, Egyptienne Constat; w s of 3d Av, 402.3 ft n of 169th St, 25x107.11x25x106.4, 1 year..... 2,000

STANISLAW, Dominick, to Joseph Mostchnick; n s of 179th St, 60 ft e of Boston Road, 3 years 2,000

STEIN, Henry and Frances M., to Franklin L. Gunther; n s of 60th St, 85 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years..... 20,000

STEIN, Henry, to Alfred J. Wakeman; n s of 60th St, 85 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year 1,500

STONE, Frederick J., to Clinton Ogilvie; s s of 72d St, 530 ft e of West End Av, 5 years 40,000

TOMPKINS, Jennie M., to Marcus Nathan; s e s of Hillside St, part of Plot 146, map of Isaac Dyckman property, 3 years..... 8,250

ULRICH, Herman and Marie, to George Bechmann; w s of Jackson Av, 139.4 ft s of 169th St, 3 years 1,000

VALENTY, Marie R., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,310 to 1,320 3d Av and 177 and 179 East 75th St, 5 years 50,000

WEISSBERGER, Moritz, to Sigmund Kraus and others; 111 Lewis St, installments... 2,000

WEHTMAN, Ellen, to Francis de S. Henwood; n w corner of Washington Av and 168th St, 3 years..... 8,839

WILCOX, Hallett D., to Amanda McMann; 108th St, s s 100 ft e of Amsterdam Ave, one-half year..... 3,000

WILLCOX, Emily, Sturgis, trustee, &c.; 106th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 40,000

WILLIAMS, Hannah B., to John H. Oetgers; n s of 106th St, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 2,300

WOHLFEIL, Samuel D., to United States Trust Company, New York; 1,565 1st Av, 3 years 12,000

WOHLFEIL, Samuel D., to Moses Schwab; 1,563 and 1,565 1st Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASPINWALL, John A., and another, trustees, to Henry D. Sewall..... $4,500

ASPINWALL, John A., and another, trustees, to Henry D. Sewall..... 6,200

ASPINWALL, John A., and another, trustees, to Henry D. Sewall..... 9,000

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to George C. Currier..... 15,000

CAMPBELL, Virginia W., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..... 15,000

CURTIS, Charles M., and Adolphus L. Rake, to John F. Steeves..... 1,500

FORBES, Herbert R., to George C. Insel. Nom.

FOSTER, Frederic de P., trustee, &c., to Henry D. Sewall..... 8,000

HAMBLEN, Mary E., to Seth M. Milliken. 1,700

HASSEY, Emile A., and another, executors, to John N. Molter..... 5,523

HOLZKAMP, Ludwig, to Morris and Henry Kahn 1,530

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 100,000

KIRCHHOF, William, to Peter W. Moeller, executor, &c, two assignments..... 6,126

KNIGHT, Harriet D., trustee, &c., to Joseph C. Levi 8,000

LEO, John P., to Solomon Moses..... 1,500

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Hannah and Arthur S. Levy and another, trustees.... 8,786

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Harriet B. Knight, trustee, &c..... 11,000

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Carrie A. and Jacob Knight, trustees..... 16,000

MARSHALL, Charles H., and another, trustees, to Henry D. Sewall, (three assignments) 20,000

McKENZIE, William H., to Edward H. Ryan 7,000

McGEAN, James H., and another, executors, &c., to New York Security and Trust Company, trustee ..... Nom.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mollie Ottenberg 32,076

MURRAY, William M., executor, &c., to Rosa Sonn..... 15,375

NEWMAN, Jacob M., to Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall..... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Hudson City Savings Institution. 18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to National Savings Bank of Albany 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Richard M. Hoe and another, trustee 100,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Henry A. Bogert and others, trustees, &c..... 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to George C. Currier..... 20,000

ULLMAN, Joseph, to Amelia Robison.... 16,000

WALLACH, Antony, to Daniel E. Seybel, as sub-trustee..... 6,045

WEISS, Morris, to Auguste Goodman; s s of 41st St, 269 ft e of 2d Av..... 2,250

Mechanics' Liens.

LENOX AV, 134 to 140, and 117th St, 60 West; Byron E. Van Auken against Francis J. Schnugg, owner; Mulhern Steam Heating Company, contractor.... 129

4TH ST, 22 West; De Lorenzo Cafara & Co. against Frank O. Norman, owner and contractor 465

111TH ST, 200 West; Byron E. Van Auken against Francis J. Schnugg, owner; Mulhern Steam Heating Company, contractor 95

5TH AV, s w corner of 22d St, 28x110; Joseph Garry & Sons against Henry Corn, owner; Peter McCabe, contractor.. 3,011

156TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Bradley & Currier Company against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor 972

111TH ST, n s, 121.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 74x100.11; Martin Disken against Mary Conway, owner; Francis Lasette, contractor 1,150

111TH ST, n s, 121.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 74x100.11; Martin Disken against Mary Conway, owner; Francis Lasette, contractor 1,669

WOOSTER ST, 155 and 157; Martin Disken against George A. Saward, owner and contractor 2,940

PRINCE ST, 183 and 185, and Sullivan St, 131-133; Simons & Moersfelder against Treffenberg & Terry, as contractors..... 5,777

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 104 ft e of Boston Road, 75x100; George W. Martin against Max Goldner, owner and contractor 550

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 102d St, 100.11x100; Charles Bayer and Paul Scherbner against Mayer & Schnaier, owners; Milton Mayer, contractor $440

PRINCE ST, n e corner of Sullivan St, 50x85.6; Murtagh & McCarthy against Mary E. Gregory, owner; Treffenberg & Terry, contractors 3,491

105TH ST, s s, 164.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 85.4x100; Mehrhof Brick Company against Vincent Cirrito, owner; Vincent & Joseph Cirrito, contractors..... 804

179TH ST, 714 East; Frank A. and Lina Schuls against Paul and Clara Happel, owners and contractors..... 851

86TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Riverside Drive, 96x100.8; John J. Denneen against Edward S. Betts, owner and contractor.... 214

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE C, e s, 18.9 ft n of 5th St, 18x75.3; Alexander J. Dodin, executor, &c., against Jane Attridge and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Albright.

EDGECOMBE AV, 123 and 125; George S. Wilkes against John Walker, (specific performance;) attorney, G. S. Wilkes.

FORDHAM TO WEST FARMS ROAD, s e s, Lots 95 and 96, map of South Belmont; Mary Maloney against John F. Dowd, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, F. W. Pollock.

LOTS 126 AND 131, map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge; C. A. Auffmordt & Co. against Mary E. Moore, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Blumenstiel & Hirsch.

2D AV, 2,424; John H. Rohde against William S. Denmark and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Hoes.

60TH ST, 205 East; Clara Keller against Joseph F. Keller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. A. Gann.

75TH ST, 206 East; Jeannie E. Seymour against Harriet P. Brown and others, trustees, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Seymour.

91ST ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 40x100.8; the Metropolitan Improvement Company against Arminius Merritt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Westcott.

135TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Anna S. Schlichter against Albert Rothermel and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hoils, Wagner & Burghard.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, Feb. 3.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

82—Am. Sugar Ref. Co. vs. Steamship Sandfield.
84—N. Y., N. Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. vs. Sayles.
86—Marsh vs. Kings Co. Elevated Ry. Co.
87—Sheahan vs. Nat. S. S. Co.
89—Keyes vs. United Indurated Fibre Co.
91—Merritt vs. S. S. St. Paul.
92—Same vs. Int. Navigation Co.
95—Canada Sugar Refining Co. vs. Ins. Co. of North America.
97—Conley vs. Marum.
98—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Wickelman.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

52—Bee vs. yacht Vic.
57—Keller vs. tug Fannie P. Keer.
20—Bartram vs. bark Minevah.
24—Seasoom vs. water boat F. H. Groves.
71—Shovah vs. steamboat McDonald.
72—Atlantic Trans. Co. vs. Sherman.
13—Guimaraes vs. S. S. Wordworth.
69—McIntosh vs. Van Romondt.
49—Besse vs. Baxter.
73—Rose Brick Co. vs. tugs Belle and Seth Chapman.
75—Inm. Co. of N. America vs. ship Whittleburn.
76—Linklater vs. Howell.
77—Bannon vs. schooner John W. Fox.
78—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. S. S. Erdria.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 339, 316, 341, 344, 332, 349, 350, 351.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—In re Lyman.
2—Children's Jacket-Makers' Union vs. Levy.
3—Love vs. Love.
4—Antony vs. Runk.
5—Manning vs.

WINTER RESORTS.

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39TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large furnished room for bachelor; reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD RENT TO three gentlemen a furnished sitting room, two bedrooms, ample closets, running water, use of bath at $15.00 weekly. House is pleasantly located between Central Park and Columbus Avenue, within two blocks south of 93d Street "L" Station. Address M. T., Box 129 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By girl as competent cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; private American family; best city references. 300 East 65th St., first floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best city references. 435 West 46th St. One flight up, back.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By plain cook and laundress or general housework; six years in last place. 130 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands all kinds of cooking; excellent references. 320 East 34th St. Hall.

COOK.—By excellent cook; all kinds of cooking; take entire charge; or in club; best references. 208 West 36th St.

COOK.—First-class cook; soups, meats, entrées, desserts; would do housekeeping. 241 East 20th St.

Governesses.

A YOUNG WOMAN, REFINED AND WELL educated, wishes position by week, day, or hour with young children to help them prepare lessons in English, French, and music, walk with them, read to them, and take charge of them as may be required; references in New York City. Address E. A., 66 Maiden Lane, Room 82.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady of experience, (English and German,) as housekeeper in hotel, sanitarium, or clubhouse; highest references. M., 1,096 3d Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper in a widower's family only; best references. Refinement, Box 324, 1,269 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, waiter, and traveler; take charge or lady's wardrobe; best city references. V. C., Box 314, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class German lady's maid; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; city reference. E. T., 554 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent nurse for growing children and sewing, or as maid; speaks French, German, English; highest city references. Advertiser, care of Mrs. Griesser, 114 East 84th St.

Miscellaneous.

LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND A COMPETENT person to take charge of elderly lady; good sewer; willing to assist chambermaid. 106 West 73d St.

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BUTLER.—Has been in private family for seven years in this country; only two places; best references; would like to go to Washington. O. L., 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; willing, obliging, and hard working man; age, 35 years; good references; city or country. H. M., 1,197 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—Willing to be useful; by middle-aged, single man; sober, faithful, obliging; city or country. L. Miller, 147 East 28th St.

BUTLER.—Gentleman recommends his butler as a first-class man in every respect. L. G., Box 263, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—High-class; five years in one place. Lubben, 364 East 72d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man, married, with no incumbrance; five years' best reference from last employer, who can be seen, regarding honesty, sobriety, and capability. J. D., 628 Park Av.

Second Men.

SECOND or THIRD MAN—In private family; first-class city references. A. F., 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—As janitor for office building; mechanic by trade; willing to do all kinds of work. S., Box 110, 1,269 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, 23; handy with tools; useful at anything. John Carroll, 328 West 26th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $18 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPE, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—Second footman; young Englishman preferred. Apply, by letter only, to A. W., 884 Park Av.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JONES, MARY J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Josephine Coxe, executrix under the last will and testament of MARY J. JONES, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why you should not render and judicially settle your account of your proceedings as executrix under the last will and testament of Mary J. Jones, deceased, as prayed for in the annexed petition of Ida Fredricka Fraser, a legatee and heir at law of said deceased, bearing date December 30th, 1897 and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City, [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JAMES M. FISK, Atty. for the Petitioner, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. C. 27-1aw6mTh

OFFERMAN, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA OFFERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next, 1898. —Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. CARSTEN F. OFFERMAN, Administrator. HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for the Administrator, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. s23-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. f3-1aw6mTh

REISS, NANCY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Babette Eichenbronner, Max Lehman, Otto Lehman, Karl Lehman, Betty Lehman, Clara Frank, Sigmund Lehman, Moritz Lehman, Adolph Lehman, and Samuel Lehman of full age, and Josef Lehman and Pauline Lehman, infants over fourteen years of age, The Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids of New York City, The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York, The Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, The Home for Aged of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith at Yonkers, N. Y., The United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York, and Leopold Lehman as President of the Jewish Congregation at Wiesenbronn, Germany, and to all persons interested in the estate of NANCY REISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Marx Reiss, Albert Hochster, and Moses Höchster, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MAURICE RAPP, Attorney for Executors, 167 Broadway, N. Y. d23-1aw6wTh&f3

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 60 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 60 Wall St., N. Y. City. 127-1aw6mTh

MAGOVERN, MARTHA E.—To all persons having claims as creditors against MARTHA E. MAGOVERN, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, intestate: Please take notice that on the 22th day of February, 1898, at 10:30 A. M., I will apply to the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York at the County Court House in said city for letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased under Section 2,964 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that you are hereby notified to present your claims against said deceased to the Surrogate of the City and County of New York at his office in the County Court House in said city on or before the 25th day of February, 1898.

JOHN E. MAGOVERN.

GEO. H. STARR, Att...ney for Petitioner, 56 Pine St., New York City. ja24-2aw4wM&Th

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next. —Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City. n25-1aw6mTh

PARKER, FORREST H., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORREST H. PARKER, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, The Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. FORREST H. PARKER, Administrator. s30-1aw6mTh

PLUNKETT, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PLUNKETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the law office of her attorneys, Francis T. Garrettson, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. MARY ANN LARKIN, Executrix. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney for Executrix, 26 Broad Street, New York City. s30-1aw6mTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wm. Allen Butler, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. 1d6-1aw6mTh

SCHMITT, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SCHMITT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Werner, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1897. JOHN WEBER, JACOB E. McMICHAEL, Executors. SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. o21-1aw6mTh

RIVARA, GIUSEPPE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIUSEPPE RIVARA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Rapallo, No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1897. MARY VALENTE, JOHN RIVARA, Executors. EDWARD S. RAPALLO, Attorney for Executors, 66 Broadway, New York City. au19-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against DELIA JACOBS and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, on Thursday, the 24th day of February, 1898, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Forsyth Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, in the City of New York, and known as Number six hundred and forty-six (646) on Banker's Map of Delancey's West Farm, on file in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, and now commonly known as Number one hundred and seventy-six (176) Forsyth Street, aforesaid, and being bounded westerly in front by Forsyth Street, northerly by the lot, Number six hundred and forty-seven (647) on said map, easterly by lot Number six hundred and fifty-nine (659) on said map, and southerly by lot Number six hundred and forty-five on said map, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length on each side, one hundred (100) feet, be the same more or less.—Dated New York, February 3d, 1898.

PRATT A. BROWN, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the street number is 176 Forsyth Street:

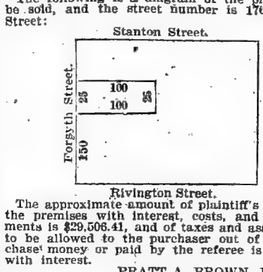

The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $29,506.41, and of taxes and assessments to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,026.00 with interest.

PRATT A. BROWN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AGNES M. STREBEIGH and LEFFERTS STREBEIGH, as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Robert M. Strebeigh, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARION V. BUTLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of August, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 27th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, and known on a map of the lands of the rector and inhabitants of the City of New York in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of New York, by the Number 1128, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street, at the northwest corner of the lot of land known on the said map by the Number 1125, such point being also fifty feet northerly from the northerly line of Beach Street; and running thence easterly, along the last mentioned lot of land and parallel with Beach Street, one hundred feet; thence northerly, and parallel with Greenwich Street, twenty-five feet to the lot of land known on said map by the Number 1127; thence westerly, along the said lot Number 1127 and parallel with Beach Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Greenwich Street; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Greenwich Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less. Being also known by the street Number 408 (old Number 397) Greenwich Street.

Dated New York, January 5th, 1898.

GEORGE LANDON,
Referee.

WILLIAM IVES WASHBURN,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.
80 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

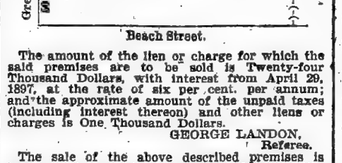

The amount of the lien or charge for which the said premises are to be sold is Twenty-four Thousand Dollars, with interest from April 29, 1897, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and the approximate amount of the unpaid taxes (including interest thereon) and other liens or charges is One Thousand Dollars.

GEORGE LANDON,
Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, February 10th, 1898, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, January 27th, 1898.

GEORGE LANDON,
Referee.

WILLIAM IVES WASHBURN,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
80 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND Street.—Supreme Court, New York County.—ISRAEL STEINHART and others, as surviving executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Schubart, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELIAS HARLIB and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale dated January 21, 1898, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by John M. Thompson, auctioneer, premises as directed by said judgment, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, distant two hundred and ten feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line or side of Fifth Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, thirty feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and thence westerly and along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being also known by the street Number 12 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.—Dated January 22, 1898. AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

HUGO S. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Number 7 Beekman Street, New York City.

182d St.

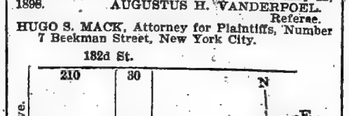

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien (with taxed costs and disbursements) to satisfy which the premises are to be sold is $28,278.42 with interest from January 21, 1898. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and water rents is $334.40 besides interest.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

ja25-2aw3wTu&Th&F14.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—WELCOME S. JARVIS, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THOMAS F. O'CONNOR and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, one hundred and eighty-five feet east of the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence south, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches; thence east, parallel with Ninety-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence north, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence west, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

AARON PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

98th St.

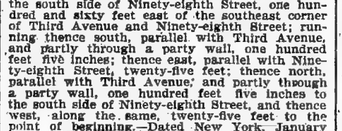

Known as No. 210 E. 98th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is Twelve thousand nine hundred three and 78-100 dollars and interest from January 24th, 1898; and, also, in addition thereto, unpaid taxes, amounting, approximately, to One hundred and sixty-three dollars.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

ja31-2aw3wM&Tb&f21

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN S. NEWTON, Executors. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Attorney for Executors, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. n11-1aw6mTh

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

IVERS & POND PIANOS.

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For reservation of staterooms and further information apply to

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STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
PIER 26 NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 1580 FRANKLIN.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, V. P. & T. MAN'G'R.

Cruise to the Orient $550

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All Shore Excursions, Hotels, Guides, etc., Included.

By specially chartered "North German Lloyd express S. S. "Trave," Feb. 5, '98. Cuisine and service unsurpassed.

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Special Parties by MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE MAR. 19, April 16 and 30. Later parties by other routes, covering EUROPE, leave weekly. All expenses included.

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Special Spring Tour leaves San Francisco Mar. 23, visiting the most charming sections.

Programmes free. When writing state which is desired.

THOS. COOK & SON,
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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

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*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York.

To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*Kais. W. II., Feb. 5, 10 AM | †Saxonia, Feb. 26, 10 AM
*Normannia, Feb. 12, 10 AM | †Trave, Mch. 12, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM | †Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Feb. and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

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87 Broadway, N. Y. | Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM | Normannia, Mh. 24, 9 AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Palatia, Feb. 12, 9 AM | Prussia, Feb. 26 9 AM
First cabin, $80 up; second class, $40; steerage, $34.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....Feb. 9 | PARIS.....March 2
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 16 | ST. PAUL.....March 9
NEW YORK.....Feb. 23 | ST. LOUIS.....March 16

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

KENSINGTON...Feb. 9 | BERLIN.....Feb. 23
WESTERNLAND, Feb. 16 | NOORDLAND...March 2
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic, Feb. 9, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon
Britannic, Feb. 16, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon
Majestic, Feb. 23, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Aurania, Feb. 5, 1 P. M. | Campania, Feb. 26, 9 AM
Lucania, Feb. 12, 9 AM | Umbria, March 5, Noon
Etruria, Feb. 19, 1 P. M. | Lucania...Mch. 12, 8 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Obdam, Saturday, Feb. 5, 10 A. M.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, Feb. 12, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, and fine accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from pier 39, N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MINNEWASKA.....February 5
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 3, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 23, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.

Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.

Iroquois, Fri., Feb. 4 | Algonquin, Fri., Feb. 11
Comanche, Tue., Feb. 8 | Seminole, Sat., Feb. 12

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

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DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

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EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD. Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.

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NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 26 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore Route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 9:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:

RAPID TRANSIT QUESTION

The Board Files Notice for a Reargument in the Supreme Court.

A $7,500,000 BOND PROPOSED

The Deposit of $1,000,000 by the Contractor Is Suggested—No Precedent Found for the Exaction of a Fifteen-Million-Dollar Bond.

The Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, through their attorneys, E. M. Shepard and A. B. Boardman, filed a notice yesterday that they would ask the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for a reargument of some of the questions in the papers and briefs of the counsel upon the motion to confirm the reports of the three Commissioners appointed by the court. The hearing is asked to be set for 1 P. M., Feb. 11.

The questions to be reargued are whether the security required of $15,000,000 should not be greatly reduced, and whether the provisions as to the security should not be different from those already mentioned. The notice also asks for an extension of time for the giving of the stipulation by the Rapid Transit Commissioners until the question of the extension of the existing elevated railroads and the provisions for additional facilities be definitely decided, and until the board shall make further application to the court. The notice is signed by Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission.

Board's Powers Purely Statutory.

The argument of the board in serving the notice asking for the hearing states:

The board respectfully requests your honorable court to consider whether the board has any right by stipulation to bind itself or its successors as to the future exercise of its discretionary power in respect of the amount of security, and whether such a stipulation would not involve the unlawful surrender by this board of a discretion vested in it for the public welfare. As this board is advised by its counsel, its powers are purely statutory, and the members can act, not as individuals, but in their official capacity, the limits of their powers being strictly prescribed by law. The rapid transit statute, as this board is advised, subject to the determination of your honorable court, leaves the determination of the amount of the bond as a matter of business discretion to the board, and to it alone, and, as public officers having this power, the members may not rightly enter into a contract or stipulation as to its future exercise, except at the time and in the manner prescribed by law.

The notice also states that, according to the requirements of Section 34, the amount of the security will depend on the condition of the time, the contract shall be advertised, and that the board cannot prepare detailed plans and specifications or propose a contract until it has obtained the authorization of the court, and the board is not in a situation to know what can be done or what terms will be practicable when the contract is to be let.

The notice shows that the report of the Commissioners appointed by the court was that the cash value of the equipment was estimated at $7,845,000, all of which must be borne by the contractor. The contract for the equipment and construction will not be performed by the contractor until such equipments is set up ready for operation, and subject to the first lien of the city.

One-Million Dollar Cash Deposit.

It is further stated that:

The board respectfully shows that the security to be given by the contractor and the pecuniary burden to be borne my him will in any event include the following:

1. Deposit of $1,000,000 in cash or its equivalent, to be returned to the contractor upon the complete construction and equipment of the road.

2. Advance from time to time of the cost of construction until he shall be repaid by the city.

3. Advances of the amounts of the withheld percentages not to be returned the contractor until complete construction and equipment.

4. Provision at the contractor's own cost, and subject to the first lien of the city, of equipment estimated to be worth between $6,000,000 and $10,000,000.

5. A joint and several bond under Section 34, to run for at least thirty-five and not more than fifty years with two or more sureties justifying in twice the amount of the bond and all liable jointly and severally.

6. Obligation to return to the city the entire outlay of the city for interest and an additional annual sum of at least 1 per cent. (conditionally subject to diminution during the first ten years of the lease) and at the end of the lease to absolutely surrender the railroad to the city.

The board respectfully submits to the court that in its opinion no contractor can be found who will assume these burdens if the continuing bond shall be for so large an amount as $15,000,000.

Present Bond Without Precedent.

The board shows that it may be possible to procure a bond to secure a bond to equip and construct the road in an amount as large as $7,500,000. The opinion of the board is based upon the following considerations:

The board has been unable to find that a bond for $15,000,000, or for any amount approaching it, has ever been required. The largest security ever given by any of the existing surety companies of New York was for $1,300,000. The City of New York, upon its largest contracts for construction work, has usually required security to the extent of only about 10 per cent. On the contract for the Cornell Dam, the amount of which was $4,100,000, the bond was $500,000; on the Jerome Park Reservoir, the abount being $5,473,000, the bond was $400,000. On small contracts the percentages are higher, but not usually exceeding 20 per cent. On the Harlem Bridge, for instance, the contract being for $1,246,049, the bond was for $250,000. The security required by the City of Boston upon its subway contracts was 20 per cent. The largest security ever required by the public authorities on important public work, so far as the board has learned, is the 25 per cent required by the United States Government; but its contracts, so far as the board has learned, have never been of an amount as great as one-fourth the amount of the cost of the proposed rapid transit construction. A bond or bonds for $7,500,000 would amount to 25 per cent. of the estimated cost of this road, and would thus be equal to the largest security which is ever required by public authorities in their most important contracts.

The board further shows that it has been unable to learn of any security for future payments in enterprises approaching a bond of $15,000,000.

Not to Exceed $7,500,000.

The board also submits that, in its opinion, the utmost security which, under conditions now existing or which can be reasonably expected to exist for many years to come, can be exacted for the proposed rapid-transit contract without absolute defeat of the plan of municipal construction and ownership is the following:

The deposit of $1,000,000; and, in addition,

The withholding or deposit subject to the control of this board of a reasonable percentage of the price of construction, such percentage to be paid to the contractor only upon his completing the work of construction and providing proper equipment upon which the city shall have a first lien to the extent of at least the portion of the percentage released, to secure the rental and satisfactory operation of the railroad, such deposit not to be fully paid to the contractor until the complete construction, equipment, and delivery of the railroad ready for operation; and, in addition,

A bond or several bonds to secure construction and equipment, but not rental, the total amount of such bonds not to exceed $7,500,000; and, in addition,

A bond under Section 34 of the Rapid Transit act in an amount which, with the cash value of the equipment, shall be equal to the estimated rental for seven years.

MERCHANTS' BOARD OF TRADE.

Preparing for Its Banquet—The Paris Exposition.

After but a year's existence the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade has acquired a membership of more than 600 members. A meeting was held yesterday at the headquarters, 241 Fifth Avenue, for the purpose of arranging for the inaugural banquet. It has been decided to hold the banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria at 7 o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 22. R. M. Walters has been chosen Chairman of the Arrangement Committee.

At the meeting yesterday C. C. Shayne of 124 West Forty-second Street presided. A discussion was indulged in on the Paris Exposition of 1900, and on motion of E. Twyeffort resolutions were adopted that Gov. Black and the Legislature be petitioned to co-operate with the National Government in representation at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and also that Commissioners be appointed to represent the commercial interests of this State.

Another resolution was adopted indorsing the proposition for an official inaugural day to celebrate the consolidation of the various municipalities constituting the new city.

To Succeed Isaac H. Walker.

Gates W. McGarrah, assistant cashier of the Produce Exchange Bank, was yesterday appointed cashier of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank to succeed Isaac H. Walker, who retires.

A MOCK AUCTION SWINDLE.

Pitiable Plight of Mrs. Kate Marchant, Who Accuses a Lawyer of Defrauding Her.

Mrs. Kate Marchant is living in one room of the house 116 East Twenty-fifth Street, which until a week ago was entirely her own home, and she is now without food, heat, or money. She tells a remarkable story of how her furniture was taken from her.

Last Fall Mrs. Marchant sub-let her house, furnished, to a woman, who agreed to allow her $50 a month for the use of $5,000 worth of furniture in it. The rent was not paid for several months, and Mrs. Marchant went to a lawyer, whom she had met through a woman whom she had accused of stealing jewelry from her. She told the lawyer her story, she alleges, and informed him that there was a $3,000 mortgage on the furniture, which mortgage was on record. The lawyer suggested several methods of ejecting the sub-tenant, but finally decided that the proper way would be to hold a mock sale of the furniture and thus force the tenant out.

Mrs. Marchant demurred, and said she would have no sale, and the following day she went to the lawyer's office, where she learned from a clerk that the sale was to be held as advertised on the next day, Jan. 24. On that day she went to the house, where she found that her tenant had gone, taking with her many articles, and found also there the lawyer, his wife, several of his clerks, and a man, who some years ago was sent to Sing Sing for crooked practices in selling out the effects of those against whom he held executions. In spite of Mrs. Marchant's protests, the sale proceeded, the lawyer telling her that the goods were being bid in for her. The entire contents of the kitchen went for 15 cents. The contents of one room, including carpet and furniture, for $1.50. A table of rosewood, which had cost several hundred dollars, sold for $6, and everything else in the house was sold at similar prices.

When the sale was over $300 was realized of which the lawyer took $100 for his services, and Mrs. Marchant received the balance. She says that the auctioneer had a Marshal on hand to attach this money on an old judgment against her of $120 and on which she had been examined in supplementary proceedings. She feared to keep the money, as she would have to account for it on the next examination, so, she says, she at once sent it to the mortgagee in California, leaving herself penniless.

Then the draymen came and removed all the furniture from the house. By main force, Mrs. Marchant says, she managed to keep enough to fill the back parlor where she lives. The house has a sign, "To let," on it, and the woman has only a small gas stove to keep the place warm, and says she has only managed to get an occasional meal by pawning some trinkets that still remain to her. William Greenthal, a lawyer, she says, has volunteered to bring her case to the attention of the courts and to secure the return of her furniture.

She says that she will, if possible, bring the action of the auctioneer to the attention of the Mayor and will ask the District Attorney to move against the false lawyer.

THE BROOKLYN LEPER DIES.

Harry Albury, Isolated for Years in a Hospital's Grounds, Succumbs to Tubercular Leprosy.

An eighteen-year-old boy named Harry Albury, who has for four years been a patient in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, died yesterday from leprosy. Albury's case has been the subject of a number of articles in medical journals, but his identity has been carefully guarded by his family.

When Albury was thirteen years old and was living with his father in Key West, Fla., he first showed symptoms of leprosy. Mr. Albury, who did not know what the disease was, brought him North and learned the truth from a specialist. He hurried back to Key West and tried to have his son placed in a private hospital, but did not succeed. He then appealed to Dr. Calvin F. Barber of 57 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, who finally obtained permission to have the boy placed in the Kingston Avenue Hospital. It was, of course, impossible to place him with the other patients, and a small building was erected back of the other buildings for Albury's use.

It was hard to get a nurse for a leprosy patient, but a Miss Edwards was finally found who had courage enough for the position. Harry's time passed pleasantly enough, and he seemed to enjoy himself. His rooms were well furnished, and he spent most of his time in reading. The physicians say that he was unusually bright. He was fond of playing on the banjo and violin.

About two years ago his sister came to Brooklyn from Key West. She has made weekly visits to her brother ever since, and he enjoyed them greatly. The disease was tubercular leprosy, and the physicians knew there was no hope of saving his life. He died early yesterday morning. Miss Edwards and another nurse were with him at the time.

Dr. J. M. Winfield, who, with Dr. Barber, had charge of the case, said yesterday that he did not think there were more than half a dozen cases of tubercular leprosy in the country, and possibly not as many.

How the young man contracted the disease is not known. It is believed, however, from such information as can be gained, that he contracted it from a boy who was his favorite chum at school in Key West. All efforts to trace this boy or to find out who he is have proved unavailing.

The disease appeared only on the young man's face, hands, arms, legs, and feet. The rest of his body was free from any indication of the presence of the disease.

POLICEMAN SHOOTS PRISONER.

John Lawlor Tried to Escape and Was Wounded in the Back by Officer Vaughn.

Patrolman Patrick Vaughn of the Morrisania Court yesterday shot and severely wounded John Lawlor, twenty-five years old, a prisoner, whom he was about to take to court. He had arrested the man at the home of the latter's mother, 538 Trinity Avenue, on complaint of Mrs. Lawlor, who accused her son of destroying the furniture of the house, breaking the windows, and being a dangerous man generally.

While taking the prisoner away from the house he temporarily released his hold on him in order to close the yard gate. Lawlor at once ran away, and the officer shouted after him to stop. After repeating the order three times without being heeded, the policeman shot. The bullet lodged in the man's back, and an ambulance was summoned from the Harlem Hospital. Neither the prisoner nor his mother was willing to make a complaint against the officer, but Magistrate Mott instructed Sergt. Maloney to make a complaint, and held Vaughn in $2,000 bail, which was furnished. Vaughn has been attached to the Morrisania Court for three years. His record is said to be good. He asserts that he merely intended to shoot in the air to frighten the prisoner.

After Sergt. Maloney made his report on the case to Chief McCullagh, it was ordered that Vaughn be suspended from duty without pay pending the termination of the case.

1898 Brooklyn Eagle Almanac.

The thirteenth volume of The Brooklyn Eagle Almanac, second edition, has just been issued. The book this year includes complete information of each borough of New York City and of the Long Island towns. In pursuance of its duties as an almanac, it contains the various tables of the days of the month, with dates of the moon's phases, the rising and setting of the sun, and other useful data. A new map of the Borough of Brooklyn is presented, showing the ward boundaries, Senate districts, the paved streets and macadamized streets. A map giving the same information regarding the Borough of Manhattan is inclosed, as well as a complete map of Long Island. A history of Greater New York and valuable election statistics are interesting features. All sorts of odds and ends of facts are attractively set forth.

Coroners Must Stand Trial.

Judge Hurd, in the Kings County Court, yesterday denied the motion to dismiss the indictments for grand larceny against ex-Coroners Coombs and Nason. The application was made on the ground that the evidence before the Grand Jury was incompetent and irrelevant, and that the offenses charged did not constitute grand larceny. Judge Hurd holds that the Grand Jury was not investigating any specific crime, but was investigating a public office, and therefore had considerable latitude. He also holds that on the evidence the ex-Coroners were properly indicted.

DARK PLACES IN CHARTER

The Board of Public Improvements Has Many Knotty Problems Presented to It.

ITS AUTHORITY IS VAGUE

President Holahan Says that the Board Has to Lose Time Interpreting Law Instead of Executing It.

The Board of Public Improvements consumed nearly all the time of its session yesterday afternoon in discussing and ascertaining its own jurisdiction. Upon the introduction of every new matter the authority of the board to act was challenged, and thereupon followed a long discussion, involving citations from the charter expressive of widely divergent views, and a final reference to the Corporation Counsel, or some other department, for interpretation and advice. President Holahan was nonplussed, and did not hesitate to say so. He confessed that the charter was a little too complex and mysterious for him.

The first question as to the board's jurisdiction arose over the proposition of Commissioner of Bridges Shea that it authorize him to purchase 50,000,000 excursion and 50,000,000 trip tickets over the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. He said the ticket supply was nearly exhausted, and more must be purchased at once. It was usual, he said, for the Bridge Commissioner to advertise for bids for lithographing these tickets.

President Holahan said that he did not know whether the board had any authority to act. Assistant Corporation Counsel Farley, who represented the Legal Department, assured him that it was not a matter for the board to consider; and so it was left for Commissioner Shea to settle as best he could, with the advice to consult the Corporation Counsel.

A Water Supply Question.

Another mooted point developed when the Commissioner of Water Supply wanted authorization for some work. Mr. Holahan said that the new charter was not at all clear on this point. "There is no provision that I can find," he said, "that makes it clear that the Commissioner of Water Supply can act alone, or whether he must act with the Commissioner of Sewers, or the Commissioner of Highways; or whether one or both departments shall require bonds. This is one of the imperfections of the new charter, and we must refer the matter to the Corporation Counsel."

A request to transfer an employe from one department to another brought up further discussion as to the board's authority. Mr. Farley decided this by saying the Legal Department had considered the matter, and was satisfied that the board could transfer only those employes in the several Boards of Public Improvements, but that the transfer of employes from other departments was entirely in the jurisdiction of the Mayor.

The most serious discussion, however, arose over a petition from the Upper East Side Association to widen Fifty-ninth Street. Augustus W. Peters, President of the Borough of Manhattan, at once suggested that the initiative in such matters belonged to the Borough Board. To sustain his contention, he cited Section 393 of the charter, which provides that the local Board of Improvements shall have power "to recommend that proceedings be initiated to open, close, widen, &c., streets, avenues, and public places."

Mr. Farley sustained him in this position, and read from the report of the Charter Committee a statement of the objects sought to be accomplished by placing local improvements primarily in the hands of the local boards.

"Has that report ever been enacted into law?" asked President Holahan.

"It is practically law," replied Mr. Farley, "because we have to use it in interpreting the various sections of the charter itself."

"That explains what the Charter Committee intended to do, not what it did," said Mr. Holahan. "One man said that, and some other men went ahead and wrote something quite different. It seems hard that we should have to spend months trying to interpret a public law, when we should be executing it. I am sorry they wrote that introductory report."

A Resolution on Local Boards.

The Borough Presidents then submitted a resolution to the effect that all local improvements should be taken up first by the local boards; and President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn moved that the whole matter, with a transcript of the discussion, be referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion. This motion was adopted.

President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx remarked that unless some work is given to the local boards and Borough Presidents they would soon be abolished.

"I haven't heard of any of you resigning," said Mr. Holahan.

"No," replied Mr. Haffen, "we want to draw our salaries for four years."

A letter was received from J. T. Butler, representing property owners on a small street opened by them about twelve years ago, between Convent Avenue and Hamilton Terrace, complaining that the street had never been laid out by the city, and for that reason they could not get clear title to their holdings. A number of these owners want to improve their property and cannot borrow money because of the condition of the titles.

President Holahan said that this was only one of hundreds of like cases throughout the city. The street, he said, had been macadamized and sewered, but it had not been mapped. It called attention, he said, to the necessity for having complete maps of all the boroughs.

The board referred the matter to the Chief Engineer for investigation.

CITY BUDGETS HEAVILY CUT.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment Scales Down More Department Figures.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment was in executive session yesterday from 2 P. M. until nearly 6. Then in open meeting they announced these appropriations:

Office of the District Attorney, New York County, asked $209,080, allowed $209,080.
Coroners, Manhattan, asked $73,300, allowed $61,200, cut $12,100.
Coroners, Bronx, asked $38,500, allowed $30,200, cut $8,300.
Coroners, Brooklyn, asked $43,500, allowed $31,500, cut $14,000.
Coroners, Queens, asked $51,750, allowed $20,450, cut $31,300.
Coroners, Richmond, asked $33,000, allowed $14,700, cut $18,300.
Commissioner of Jurors, Manhattan and Bronx, asked $41,600, allowed $41,600.
Commissioner of Jurors, Kings County, asked $25,000, allowed $25,000.
Department of Buildings, asked $546,455, allowed $475,495, cut $70,991.
Health Department, asked $1,212,297.50, allowed $958,496.50, cut $253,801.
Department of Parks, asked $1,627,435, allowed $1,395,455, cut $231,980.
Street Cleaning Department, asked $4,581,367.72, allowed $3,951,162.40, cut $630,205.32.

In the budgets disposed of yesterday the total amount asked for was $8,439,785.22, and the amount appropriated, $7,182,808.90, showing a total cut of $1,256,976.32.

The board will meet at 2 o'clock to-day to consider the budgets not yet passed on.

THE CITY'S OFFICE RENTS.

Nearly $500,000 Expended to Accommodate the Various Departments.

The City Record published yesterday a list of the offices rented by the city for the use of public officials, and the rents for each. According to the list the city pays $444,189.57 for offices in the Borough of Manhattan, not including the rents for the new offices created by the charter for which room was not found in the public buildings. The rents are as follows:

Street Cleaning Department, $73,904.57; Department of Public Works, $46,770; Department of Correction, $2,000; Court Houses, District Courts, &c., $28,962; Fire Department, $7,236; Police Department, $18,450; Law Department, $24,000; Board of Assessors, $4,000; Department of Taxes and Assessments, $22,135; Department of Public Charities, $16,020; Department of Street Improvement, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, $2,136; Board of Health, $600; Department of Buildings, $13,500; Armory, $2,750; Aqueduct Commissioners, $7,500; Sheriff New York County, $9,600; Finance Department, $59,000; Commissioner of Jurors, $4,200; Commissioners of Accounts, $3,840; miscellaneous, $6,800; Board of Education, $95,787; total, $444,189.57.

Board of Health Dismissals.

The Board of Health yesterday made a number of minor temporary appointments and dismissed the following employes: Joseph J. Koen, Chief Inspector of the Mercantile Establishment Bureau, who drew a salary of $2,500 a year; Dr. Edward C. Kerohner and Eleanor M. Hall, Inspectors in the same division, at salaries of $1,200 a year; Chief Chemist G. J. Volckenning of the Borough of Brooklyn; Sanitary Engineer William W. Locke of the Borough of Brooklyn, and A. Wieber, Superintendent of Disinfection of the Borough of Brooklyn. When the Mercantile Establishment Bureau was abolished, about two weeks ago, Chief Inspector Koen was asked to resign.

Six Dockmasters Transferred.

The Dock Board has begun a general shake-up among the force of Dockmasters. Six of them, who have been in charge of the prominent New York piers, have been transferred to Brooklyn. All of them are Republicans, and Democrats have been assigned to their places. The new appointees are John R. Powers, John J. White, Patrick Hennessey, Edwin F. Kennedy, Peter Woolley, and Victor Heimberger. The men transferred to Brooklyn are William J. Matthews, Gerard Bancker, Thomas E. Booth, Thomas Geary, Thomas Lusk, and William H. Rockwell.

Corporation Counsel's Assistants.

Arthur C. Butts and Thomas Nolan were yesterday appointed assistants to the Corporation Counsel and took the oath of office. Mr. Butts once represented the Thirty-fifth District in the Assembly. He was a follower of Henry D. Purroy, but refused to accompany him out of Tammany Hall. Mr. Nolan has been a Tammany man ever since he landed from Ireland, twenty-five years ago. He made several stump speeches for Mayor Van Wyck during the campaign. He was admitted to the bar in Ireland.

Curtailing Work on the Parks.

The Park Board yesterday set aside the bids for the improvement of the small park at Sheriff, Pitt, and Stanton Streets on the ground that there were not sufficient funds to carry on the work. Improvements in Crotona Park will also be stopped for the time being.

Brooklyn Officials Dismissed.

Deputy Water Commissioner Moffett of Brooklyn yesterday dismissed Chief Engineer Peter Milne, salary $5,500 a year; Water Purveyor Oscar Knapp, $4,000 a year; Secretary Robert M. Whiting, $4,000 a year, and Payroll Clerk William Morton, $1,750 a year. Mr. Moffett announced that he had abolished the positions.

A Nephew of Croker Appointed.

Benjamin H. Hewlett, a nephew of Richard Croker, has been appointed Chief Clerk by Magistrate Luke J. Connerton, City Magistrate of the Second District of the Borough of Queens. He is a Republican.

UNION PACIFIC COLLATERAL.

Auction Sale of Securities and Property Held Under the Deed of Sept. 4, 1891.

The offering at the New York Real Estate Salesroom yesterday of the securities and property held as collateral under the Union Pacific collateral trust gold notes deed of Sept. 4, 1891, attracted many men prominent in Union Pacific affairs and railroad and financial interests. Among them were Special Master William D. Cornish, E. Ellery Anderson, one of the Union Pacific receivers; Charles H. Coster and Temple Bowdoin, representing the successor Trustees, J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., complainants, who ordered the sales under the United States Circuit Court decrees of October, 1897, and January, 1898; Victor Morawetz, General Counsel of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company; George J. Gould, Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company; John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company; F. Isham, Jacob H. Schiff, Otto S. Kahn, Francis Lynde Stetson, and Alvin W. Krech. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold by Henry Draper.

The first sale was, in two lots, of the claims of the Union Pacific against the Montana Railway Company, which last October amounted to $446,188.17. William Nelson Cromwell bought them for $130,000. He did not name his principal. The trust notes and collateral were then bid on. There were, at par value, about $26,700,000 in stocks, $18,000,000 in bonds, and $2,300,000 in miscellaneous equities. The stocks were put up in one-thousand lots and the bonds in one-hundred-thousand-dollar lots. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. bought all but two of the offers, which went to R. L. Day & Co., giving $1,650,000 for the $4,890,000 Union Pacific Coal Company's first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds and $1,620,000 for the $5,000,000 Union Pacific, Kansas Division, 5 per cent. collateral mortgage bonds. When the latter had been sold, Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s purchases aggregated $3,290,152.

At this point Mr. Coster stopped the sale, and nine lots of bonds and stocks of the aggregate par value of $8,967,375 were withdrawn under the terms of sale, which provided that the sales should cease when enough money had been secured to pay the 3½ per cent. of outstanding indebtedness, principal and interest, on the collateral notes. All the lots sold were then offered, according to the terms of sale, in one lot, which was knocked down to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., for reorganization interests, for $3,300,000, the only bid.

Grace Institute Opened.

Grace Institute, the home for working girls and women, founded by ex-Mayor William R. Grace and his wife with a two-hundred-thousand-dollar endowment, was opened yesterday at 129 West Sixtieth Street, without any ceremony, Mr. Grace being ill at his home. Joseph Grace, his eldest son, was at the house. He presented the keys of the home to the Mother Superior of the Sisters of Charity, who will have charge of the home. The institution is to have classes for imparting to poorer girls and women the arts of housekeeping, sewing, dressmaking, laundry work, millinery, typewriting, and stenography. A formal opening will take place later. The classes begin Monday.

Two Indictments Against Zanoli.

The Grand Jury found two indictments yesterday against Charles Zanoli, one for perjury and the other for grand larceny. Both were found on complaint of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which charges that Zanoli swindled it out of $350 and that he signed the name of Charles Braune to an affidavit which set forth that Charles Zanoli was dead. The charge of homicide against Zanoli, who was alleged to have caused the death of his fourth wife, Jennie Suhmer, was dismissed some time ago.

Wool Sale Postponed.

The sixth Wool Exchange auction, which was to be held yesterday afternoon at the Wool Exchange, was postponed until next Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 9. On account of the storm the buyers for the New England mills were unable to reach the city, and after a consultation with the owners of the wool, the Board of Governors of the Exchange decided on a postponement. Over half a million pounds of wool will be put up for sale, and the outlook is for good prices.

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT REPORT SHOWS

Royal Baking Powder

TO BE PURER AND STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER

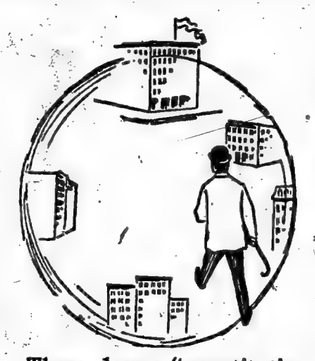

These days a "constitutional" will prove as advantageous to your pocket as to your body—if your walk is from store to store, comparing values.

Walking-coat suits, $15 and $18; were $20 and $25.

Double-breasted sack suits, $15 and $18; were $20 to $22.

Single-breasted sack suits, $15 and $18; were $18 to $25.

Bicycle coats $3.50, breeches $3; suits were $15 to $18.

Youths' suits, $14 and $18; were $15 to $25.

Trousers, $5 and $6.50; were $7 and $8.

Frieze ulsters, $15; were $18 and $20.

Cork-sole shoes, $5; were $7.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONSTRUCTION OF PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT.—A partnership agreement, which was entered into about nine years ago between Thomas Garry and Michael J. Garry, both now deceased, provided for an equal contribution of capital, ($50,000,) an equal division of profits and losses, and that an annual inventory should be made and an annual balance struck. The profits and losses being thus ascertained, a division was to be made on Feb. 1 in each year, and if either partner died "his interest in the firm should be deemed to be of the value shown by the last previous inventory taken before his death, and that that sum should be payable by the surviving partner to the executor or administrator of the deceased partner." It was provided that Thomas Garry might dissolve the partnership at any time by giving thirty days' notice, in which case he should take the firm property and pay to the other partner "one-half of the value of the firm assets as shown by the last annual inventory." Michael Garry, who died in November, 1890, left two minor children. Thomas Garry continued the business until his own death. In January, 1890, the amount to the credit of Michael on the firm's books was $59,702; but before his death he drew $8,380. In an action by William B. Davenport, Public Administrator of Kings County, representing the estate of Michael Garry, against Thomas Morrissey and others, as executors of Thomas Garry, a decision given on the report of a referee was reversed by the Second Appellate Division, and that decision is now upheld by the Court of Appeals. The controversy was as to the extent of the obligation of Thomas Garry to make payments to the estate of his deceased partner. The defendants claimed that the estate of Michael Garry was not entitled to any share of the profits earned after the inventory and settlement of the account in January, 1890, and that there was to be charged against the amount then standing to his credit the amounts he drew on the firm up to the time of his death. The referee decided both questions in the defendant's favor. The Court of Appeals decides, on the opinion of Justice Cullen, below, that the dominant provision related to an equal division of the profits and losses, and that in case a partner died, his estate should be credited with the profits which were earned after the last annual inventory was taken, and before his death, and was to be charged with the sums which he drew out of the firm during that period.

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A STREAM DECLARED A PUBLIC HIGHWAY.—About two years ago the Legislature passed an act declaring that "Roaring Brook," in Lewis County, from its junction with Black River to the head waters of the brook, in the town of Martinsburg, should be "constituted a public highway, for the purposes of floating logs, timber, and lumber down said stream," and making provision for the assessment and payment of damages to riparian owners injured by the use of the stream for these purposes. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, has reversed an order of the Fourth Appellate Division, in proceedings by James W. Burns, for the appointment of Commissioners to assess damages to riparian owners. The court below, reversing the Special Term, held that the use was not sufficiently public to save the statute from attack, on the ground that there was contemplated a taking of private property for merely private purposes. It was held by the Court of Appeals that such an act is not in conflict with the provision of the Constitution forbidding the passage or a private or local act laying out or opening a highway. A statute is not to be condemned, the Court says, on the ground that it originated in private interests, and was intended in some degree to subserve private purposes. "It may be that this statute," Judge O'Brien says, "and numerous other statutes of the same character to be found in the records of the Legislature, are open to the objection that power was improvidently or unwisely exercised, or that public authority was enlisted in the promotion of purely private interests, although there is nothing on the face of the bill or in the record, of which we can take notice, to show that such was the fact. But even if all that be true, as claimed, the question was clearly for the determination of the Legislature. Having the power to enact such a law, the occasion for the exercise of the power, or the particular case or circumstances that calls for it, were all matters exclusively within its own judgment and discretion.

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CONSTRUCTION OF WILL.—George Chesterman, who died about four years ago, in this city, by his will, made in 1865, after making certain provisions for his wife during her life, gave the residue of his real estate to his executors, in trust, to divide the net income, after deducting a third part of it, which had been given to his wife, between his children in equal proportions during their natural lives. Upon the death of either of the children, the testator gave "the fourth part of such real estate to the issue or heirs of such child, in fee, to be equally divided between them." At the time the will was executed, only two of the testator's four children had reached majority, and of these one was unmarried, while the other was married and had one child. In another clause, the testator gave one-fourth of such property to the "heirs" of a child dying, the word "issue" not being used in that clause. In an action by Clotilde Bodine and others against Ronald K. Brown, as trustee, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the First Appellate Division, holding, on the opinion of Justice Ingraham, below, that by the use of the words "issue or heirs of such child," the testator intended to give to the issue of a child dying, if issue there were surviving, the share of the child, but, where a child dies without issue, that the share of such child should go to the child's heirs at law at the time of the child's death, to be divided among them per capita, and not per stirpes.

Enough Money for Two Cases.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with thanks the following additional contributions in response to its recent appeal for a pension for a widow of seventy years of age, who is unable longer to work, and for sufficient money to pay the board of a young woman until July, when she can be operated upon for an affection of the eyes: Mrs. F. M. Warburg, $25; "M. S. R.," $20; "S. E. M." and Mrs. Winfield Scott, $10 each; "Dorothy," "Mrs. B.," and "Beatrice," $5 each; "J. de R." and "D. T.," $2 each; "M. A.," "William W.," "J. A. S." "A. J. S." and "A Friend," $1 each. As sufficient money has now been received for these two cases, no further contributions will be required.

The Rev. Dr. H. T. McEwen Resigns.

The Rev. Dr. H. T. McEwen has resigned the pastorate of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, corner Second Avenue, and a meeting of the congregation has been called for next Wednesday evening to take action. The resignation is made in order to accept the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church of Amsterdam, and will take effect on April 1.

DISSOLUTION SALE.

F. BOOSS & BRO., Importers and Makers of FINE FURS.

We regret to state that, owing to ill health, Mr. George Booss will retire from this firm, and we have decided to close out the balance of our large stock at a great sacrifice.

Sealskin Coats,	$125.	Chinchilla Collarettes,	$35.
Seal Collarettes,	$30.	Chinchilla Muffs,	$8.
Persian Coats, Leipsic Dyed,	$65.	Mink Cluster Scarfs, with tails,	$8.
Real Hudson Bay Sable Collarettes,	$45.		
Stone Marten Collarettes,	$40.	Men's Fur and Fur-lined Overcoats, Caps, and Gloves. Sleigh Robes and Coachmen's Outfits.	
" " Cluster Scarfs, with tails,	$12.		
" " Muffs,	$12.		

449 Broadway. GRAND ST. STATION.

26 Mercer St. TELEPHONE 388 SPRING.

CABLE CARS PASS THE DOOR.

STYLE BOOK MAILED ON APPLICATION.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS MEET.

Topics Discussed at Their Regular Monthly Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the League of Parents and Teachers of New York City was held yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Broadway Tabernacle, 47 West Thirty-fourth Street. The principal subject under discussion was the report of the conference with the delegates from the colleges upon "Uniform Entrance Requirements for Colleges." There were about fifty members present when Miss Bangs, President of the league, called the meeting to order. Miss Spence made the report for the Committee on English, Miss Grouard on History, Miss Williams on Mathematics, and Miss Whiton on the Classics. Miss Bangs spoke of what the college delegates had said, and added that, while the colleges could no doubt offer suggestions to the schools, the latter could point out many weak points to the colleges in their entrance requirements which needed remedying.

The next meeting will take place the first Wednesday in March, when the league will be addressed by some eminent educator.

AMUSEMENTS.

PLEASURE PALACE — CONTINUOUS Performances, 1:30 to 11; 25c., 50c. | 58th and 3d Av. LYDIA YEAMANS TITUS, LILLIAN BURKHART, AL. LEECH & 3 ROSEBUDS, SMITH & CAMPBELL, BOGERT & O'BRIEN, COL. SHULT'S TRAINED DOGS, McPhee & Hill, Lavender & Thompson, Hall & Staley, Nellie Burt, Sutton & Jones, Lee Ingham, others. Afts., 15c., 25c

PROCTOR'S — High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. MAURICE BARRYMORE in "A Man of the World"; M. Rudinoff, Great French Entertainer; Clifford and Huth, Comedy; Living Pictures; The Dowlings; Comedy; 40 other stars.

DALY'S — THEATRE, B'way & 30th. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, & $2. Evenings, 8:15; Matinées at 2. Every evening this week, Wycherly's famous comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL. Miss REHAN as PEGGY. Previous to which a comedy in one act by Fellieron, entitled Subtleties of Jealousy. Miss Rehan as Nell. MATINEE SATURDAY.

MINNIE SELIGMAN at PROCTOR'S, 23d St., next week. Private boxes now on sale.

Extra EDEN MUSEE Attractions. THE WORLD IN WAX. New To-day Execution of Criminals by Elephants in India. Hungarian Band Concerts Aft. & Eve. CINEMATOGRAPH. Exhibits New Views hourly, including THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY At 3 and 9 P. M.

LYCEUM — 4th Ave. & 23d St. Begins 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat'y, 2. INSTANT SUCCESS OF The 5-act domestic drama by R. C. Carton, THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE. *** Special Matinée next Tuesday of The Princess and the Butterfly, with James K. Hackett

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK — 66TH STREET, NEAR COLUMBUS AVENUE. Hockey Match Saturday, Feb. 5, at 8 P. M., Yale vs. Columbia.

THE CHARITY BALL — For the Nursery and Child's Hospital, WALDORF-ASTORIA, Fri. eve'g, Feb. 11, boxes can be had from 11 to 1 at 2 E. 35th St. Tickets at 19 W. 56th & 16 W. 11th Sts

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Two Piano Recitals. Two Wed. Aftn's, Feb. 9 and 16 at 2:30. SILOTI. Res. seats, $1.50 and $1.00 at Schuberth's.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. FANNY DAVENPORT, Supported by Melbourne MacDowell. To-night & Sat. Mat., FEDORA. Friday night, CLEOPATRA. Next week, MODJESKA, supported by Joseph Haworth. First week, MARY STUART.

AMERICAN — 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147—38. Castle Sq. Opera Co. "Sustained reputation of company."—Tribune. PAUL JONES Evg. 8:15; 25c., 50c., 75c. Mats. Wed.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair, not so cold; southwest to south winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.02½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36½c.; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Senator McNulty yesterday introduced in the Senate a bill to provide for a grand exhibition in this city in 1901, to commemorate the creation of Greater New York. It provides for a management to consist of twelve Commissioners from the boroughs and twelve from the State. Mr. Harburger appeared before the Assembly Committee on Excise to argue in favor of his bill to repeal the Raines law. Mr. Crabtree introduced a bill in the Assembly authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to appropriate $15,000 immediately for the purpose of supplying coal to the poor residing within the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The bill, by request, was passed to a second reading.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—The China Gazette of Shanghai says the British Indian, Australian, and Pacific squadrons have been ordered to be ready to reinforce the fleets in the Far East. Lord Salisbury has not backed down in regard to Ta-Llen-Wan. Great Britain is acting strenuously to have the moral support of the United States. William Waldorf Astor is criticised for closing Clivedon to sightseers and London picnickers. Lectures have been suspended at the University of Vienna and other Austrian institutions on account of the disturbance of students. A vote in the French Chamber implies non-confidence in Admiral Besnard, the Minister of Marine. Twenty persons were killed and fifty injured by the earthquake in Asia Minor. The British steamer Glendower reached Queenstown by using corn for fuel.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The Canal Investigation bill passed the New York Assembly by a vote of 77 to 66. Six amendments were debated and defeated.

Fifty lives were lost by a cyclone on the Windward Island of Grenada. The town of Gouyave was inundated, and many buildings were swept away.

An attempt is being made in Louisville, Ky., to form a combination of plug tobacco manufacturers of St. Louis, Louisville, New York, and other cities, in opposition to the American Tobacco Trust.

In a locked room in Chicago the National Biscuit Company was formed yesterday. It includes 90 per cent. of the larger biscuit and cracker baking plants of the country, and has a capital stock of $25,000,000. It is organized under the laws of New Jersey.

The Prussian Bundesrath apparently has modified Dr. Miquel's decree excluding American fruit to affect only such as is found to contain a plant bug. Another decree shuts out plants and bugs. State Department officials are surprised that the German decree prohibiting the importation of American fruit should have been put into effect without warning.

There were no new developments yesterday at the Chemical National Bank in regard to the big loans made by Cashier Quinlan on poor security. President Williams confirmed parts of a statement made by F. C. Grable in St. Louis and J. S. Silver said he hoped to pay all that he owed the bank. Suits for various amounts were brought by persons not connected with the bank against Silver and Grable, both here and in Omaha.

Page 2.

The Massachusetts Savings Bank Commissioners have closed the Framingham Savings Bank, and ex-Cashier William H. Bird has been arrested for misappropriating funds.

The second and last Assembly ball of the season took place in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Worthington Whitehouse led the cotillion with Mrs. Edward L. Bayliss.

The Rev. W. Jarvis Maybee, Superintendent of the Children's Home Society of Illinois, was held in $2,000 bail at Syracuse yesterday, being charged by Mrs. William Millard of Fayetteville with kidnapping her children.

The country is rapidly recovering from the effects of the storm. Traffic and telegraphic communication with the East has been re-established. The blockade on the Long Island Railroad has been raised. Many belated ocean vessels arrived yesterday.

The Republican County Committee was reorganized last night by the re-election of Lemuel E. Quigg as President and the appointment of the standing committees. Senator Ford's Primary bill was approved as the best for party interests in this city.

Page 3.

The German charity ball took place last night at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Richard Le Gallienne, poet, critic, and writer, arrived with his wife. He will give readings in this country.

The cost of the Cuban war, from February, 1895, to the end of 1897, is officially estimated at £48,000,000, besides the arrears due the Cuban Treasury amounting to £8,000,000.

A decision was handed down yesterday in the Equity Court in Washington declaring that the appropriation of United States funds for sectarian institutions is unconstitutional.

Japan is no longer opposed to the annexation of Hawaii. An agreement has been reached whereby the Japanese are accorded all the privileges of citizens of the most favored nation.

Trains through St. Paul are crowded with gold seekers on their way to Alaska. Railroaders comprise most of the men in the companies which have been formed. Valuable dogs are stolen for the trains. Gen. Merriam will send an exploring party over the Copper River route.

Gen. H. H. Boyce, who is accused by T. C. Campbell of Cincinnati of having attempted to buy the votes of members of the Ohio Legislature for Senator Hanna, lives at Mount Vernon, N. Y. His wife was seen at his home last night, but refused to say where he is. She said he will probably make a statement for publication in a few days.

Page 4.

In the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies at Wilkesbarre for murdering the strikers at Lattimer, several witnesses described the shooting.

Two Democratic and two Republican tickets are likely, from present indications, to be put forward for the Fall campaign. It is understood that the Republicans have determined to force through Mr. Weekes's resolution calling upon Senator Murphy to resign.

Page 5.

The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce yesterday authorized a favorable report on the Anti-Scalping bill, with amendments, the most important of which prohibits the giving of free passes.

President Grout of Brooklyn made a statement regarding the rumor that he intended to resign. He says he will not hold the place of a sinecure, but will attempt to prevent his office from becoming such.

President Guggenheimer of the City Council is planning to take one end of the Governor's room in the City Hall for a private office for himself. A resolution to do this was introduced in the Council on Tuesday. The Aldermen want the other end of the room as a lounging place.

The Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and found themselves powerless to take final action because of the absence of Charles Stewart Smith, who has gone to the Mediterranean. They discussed the plans proposed by the Manhattan Railway Company. Engineer Parsons said these plans would not give fast transit, and the counsel gave it as their opinion that the elevated road could not cross Broadway.

Page 6.

The first night's sale of the famous Stewart collection brought over $113,000. Many society people were present, the Vanderbilt millions being much in evidence.

Page 10.

Interest in the Poultry Show is increasing, as shown by the greater attendance. Several awards were made.

Page 11.

A saloon thief in New Jersey was arrested with a marked dime in his pocket, taken from the till, and was convicted of burglary.

Capt. Hugh Coleman, counsel for Maggie Howard, charged with grand larceny, got himself in an embarrassing predicament at the trial of the case in General Sessions, by leaving the court room before he had finished.

Page 12.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell is investigating complaints that goods, under the foreign consignee system, are greatly undervalued.

Some members of the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church are much disgruntled over the reinstatement of Dr. John Hall as pastor.

Commissioner Lantry of the Department of Correction yesterday reduced the salaries of a number of men in his department whom he cannot remove.

The Customs Inspectors who had been set to watch Boldini's pictures were yesterday withdrawn from the gallery where they are on exhibition pending Collector Bidwell's inquiry.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday discussed the publications of the Bureau of American Republics, favored guarding American rights in China, considered the diversion of trade from New York, and declared for currency reform.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.

SEVENTEEN NEAR TO DEATH.

Empire State Express Barely Missed Running Down a Sleighing Party—Two Horses Killed.

A sleighing party of seventeen men, women, and children had a hairbreadth escape from being run over by the south-bound Empire State express of the New York Central Railway at Broadway and Church Street, King's Bridge Crossing, at 8 o'clock last night. A terrible catastrophe was averted only by the rare presence of mind displayed by some of the men of the party. The sleigh and horses were torn to pieces by the engine.

The owner of the sleigh was John K. Torrens, a wealthy coal dealer, whose yards are at 316-320 East Ninety-sixth Street, and who lives at 529 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. He started out in the vehicle, accompanied by his family and a party of friends, numbering seventeen in all, including a number of small children. The destination of the party was Yonkers, and the route extended up Broadway.

As the sleigh was passing over the New York Central tracks at Church Street one of the two horses slipped and fell directly upon the track. Mr. Torrens was riding on the front seat with the coachman, John Drew.

Both men, realizing the awful danger of the position, jumped out and began to cut the horse loose. They were assisted by Frank Lutz, another member of the party. Less than a half minute later a rumble was heard, and through a cut to the northward, about 150 feet away, appeared the headlight of the engine of the express train. The train was fifteen minutes late and going at a terrific rate.

Torrens and Drew rushed to the sleigh and with the assistance of other men of the party, frantically tumbled the women and children out of the vehicle. Mrs. George Hardy, one of the party, had fainted, and her daughter Anna became violently hysterical and clung to her. The women were unceremoniously flung out of harm's way. Lutz, when he saw the approaching train, became dazed and stood on the track. He was thrown out of harm's way by Torrens as the engine struck upon them.

The horse which had been lying on the track was ground to bits, the sleigh was torn to splinters, and the other horse was cut in twain, one portion of the animal being thrown 150 feet and landing near the door of the King's Bridge Police Station, and the other half was found on the pilot of the engine when the train came to a stop 300 yards away. Conductor Webb of the train returned, and finding that no loss of lives had resulted, brought his train into the city.

After the accident the members of the party were in a pitiable state from fright and shock. The women were nearly all hysterical, and were taken to Halpin's Hotel near by and treated by a physician. Mr. Torrens stated that there had been no alarm bell rung at the crossing, the gates were not closed, no danger signals were displayed, and no one was there to give warning of the approach of any train.

Some distance up the track a watchman was in a little watch house. The watchman came out just as the horse fell. He was asked to assist, but immediately afterward the train appeared. The watchman, it is said, was carrying a white light, when he should have carried a red one. This light he waved wildly, but the engineer did not understand it, and did not slacken speed until the horses had been struck.

PARADE AT SARANAC LAKE.

Two Thousand Persons Watch the Grandest Spectacle Ever Seen in the Adirondacks.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The parade of decorated sleighs and floats which took place here to-day was the grandest spectacle ever seen in the Adirondacks and was witnessed by about 2,000 persons. The air was filled with the sound of bells, trumpets, and bugles.

The procession was headed by the Twenty-first Infantry Band. There were spectators from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa. Every house and street was decorated gayly. The parade was about half a mile long, and included J. H. Demarest's Sporting Camp in the Adirondacks, John Harding's Indian Wigwam, miners, forest with wild animals, booths from Canada, boat filled with children in costume, Dr. Nansen's Fram, filled with arctic explorers; 100 Adirondack guides in uniform.

Mrs. Denison's handsomely decorated sleigh and black ponies with violets and violet ribbons and sleigh trimmed with chrysanthemums; John Wilson's sleigh, with carnations and roses, and little Hazel Fowler, as Queen of the Adirondacks, dressed in white furs, with handsome pages in white, driving a span of Shetland ponies. In the evening there was a magnificent display of fireworks and the storming of the Ice Fortress, lighting up the lake.

BIG STRIKE IN AN OLD CLAIM.

Sheets of Colorado Has a Double Stroke of Good Luck.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 3.—On Jan. 4 Daniel L. Sheets began work on an old claim near Durango that had never paid, and in a short time had uncovered a vein of high grade gold ore in the Southern Boy. He has shipped $25,000 worth of ore in development work, and flatly refused $250,000 for his mine.

A few days ago he came to Denver, where he closed a deal for a minority interest in the Southern Boy for something like $100,000. The strike caused great excitement in the district, and the country for a mile around the claim has been staked by prospectors.

While in Denver closing the deal for an interest in the mine he received the appointment as receiver to the Durango land office, which carries a handsome salary. Sheets has held the same office under Presidents Arthur and Harrison. People of the district are speculating on what brand of luck will strike Sheets next.

Republicans Enroll To-night.
Anti-Bryan, anti-Tammany, anti-boss. A new honest party organization. For enrolling places see to-day's papers.—Adv.

GERMANY'S FRUIT DECREES

The Bundesrath Limits Dr. Miquel's Prohibition to Such as Contains a Plant Bug.

PLANTS AND SHRUBS SHUT OUT.

American Fruits to be Examined by Experts at German Ports and Infected Packages Excluded—It Applies to All Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"The customs officials at Emmerich, Rhenish Prussia, received telegraphic instructions on Jan. 30 from Dr. Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, to stop the importation of fresh fruit from America. The Hamburg Senate issued a similar order on the following day.

"Protests against the latter have secured from the Hamburg Senate permission, firstly, for further export of consignments to England, and, secondly, for consignments of American apples that have already reached Germany to be delivered to those to whom they are addressed.

"The subject occupied the attention of the Bundesrath to-day, (Thursday,) when it was decided that 'importation of fresh fruit is only forbidden when the same is discovered to contain a plant bug. The prohibiton does not extend to dried fruits, but the importation of windfalls, packing material, and plant is altogether forbidden.'

"The general indignation aroused is due perhaps less to the commercial losses that might ensue, inasmuch as American fruits bear relatively a small proportion to the total fruit export, than to the feeling that the Government has been influenced by Agrarian pressure."

The Bundesrath supersedes with its authority Dr. Miquel's decree, which seems ill-advised in its rigor and suddenness, and which, naturally provisional, was occasioned by the recently reported results of experiments by Dr. Friedrich von Kueger of the Agricultural High School.

The Bundesrath's action is due to a series of vigorous protests from the shippers affected, especially those of Hamburg, on the lower Rhine, and at Emmerich, and still more to the protests of Ambassador White. Its decision forbids the importation only where the fruit is affected by the Aspidictus perniciosus, or San José plant-bug, which is said to have done enormous damage in the United States.

The Bundesrath's decree applies to the whole of Germany, and makes matters momentarily better; but it is believed that its future interpretation will largely correspond with Dr. Miquel's decree. Parties interested here fear that the United States will resort to reprisals.

The following were last year's fresh fruit imports in hundredweights: American, 206,000; Austro-Hungarian, 607,000; Dutch, 861,000; Belgian, 540,000, and Italian, 303,000.

ANOTHER PROHIBITIVE DECREE.

American Plants and Shrubs Barred by the Bundesrath.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—It is announced that the Bundesrath, (Federal Council,) in plenary sitting, to-day approved its committee's proposal that a decree should be issued prohibiting the importation from America of live plants and shrubs and packages containing the same.

The decree will also in a certain measure affect American fruits. These are to be examined by experts on their arrival at German ports, and packages found to be infected with the fruit louse will be excluded. Instructions to this effect will be issued to the customs authorities.

This announcement, which is made by an official agency, appears to indicate a measure distinct from the decree issued on Tuesday by Dr. Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, prohibiting the importation of every kind of American fresh fruit, but it is difficult to ascertain the exact details. The Bundesrath's measure, it is pointed out, is "far less stringent than similar measures at present enforced in individual States of the American Union."

It is learned that the Hamburg authorities to-day permitted the unloading of apples from the United States, owing to instructions received from Berlin as the result of the protests of United States Ambassador White against Dr. Miquel's decree.

SURPRISE IN WASHINGTON.

The Failure to Warn Ambassador White of the Decree Considered a Discourtesy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A brief cablegram from Ambassador White at Berlin that came to the Department of State last evening conveyed the first official information as to the decree of exclusion of American fruit from Prussia.

During this afternoon further advices were received from Ambassador White as to the nature of the decree. It would seem that the full details are not yet obtainable in Berlin, but it is expected that the Ambassador will cable the entire decree as soon as he can obtain possession of it.

The important facts that were established by the last advices were first that the decree of exclusion uses the word "American" as descriptive of the place of origin of the fruit, and includes in the prohibition all dried fruits from America. State Department officials have not yet recovered from their surprise at the method adopted by the German Government of accomplishing its object in this matter, and undoubtedly the correspondence to follow will set this out very clearly.

The objection to the course pursued is threefold. In the first place, it is said to be entirely without precedent and discourteous toward the American Ambassador at Berlin to make the decree and put it into effect without the slightest warning to him.

In the second place, by making the decree take effect at once and stopping all fruit in transit a great injustice is done to shippers, who thus without warning are made to lose heavily on their capital invested in the fruit.

Third, the decree is condemned in that it makes no provision for the admission of fruit of absolute purity, permits no demonstration of origin or healthful condition, and, in fact, condemns all fruit, good and bad alike. These considerations are to be strongly urged upon the German Government as reasons why it should either revoke or modify the decree on the lines indicated before any more radical action is taken.

Canada May Be Included.

While it is not positively known, it is supposed that the decree applies only to Prussia, and not to all of Germany, a considerable limitation. Whether or not it also applies to Canadian fruit is a matter of speculation, and in view of the large trade in Canadian apples this will be important for the Dominion authorities to consider.

The German Ambassador was a visitor at the State Department early to-day, and spent some time with the officials. After talking with Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day, the Ambassador was for half an hour in close consultation with Mr. Kasson, the Special Commissioner for the United States in the negotiation of reciprocity agreements. The Ambassador had no news from Berlin directly as to the last decree, which threatens to kill all hope of the negotiation of any kind of a reciprocity treaty or agreement within the terms of the present Tariff act, so far as Germany is concerned.

It is gathered that the basis of the decree, or, rather, the reason officially to be set out by the Prussian Government for the exclusion is that some shipments of American apples, coming from California, have been discovered to be affected with the disease known as San José scale, but just how German apples are endangered, even if this fact should be established, is not made plain.

Zinc Taint in Dried Apples.

One of the standing complaints against American dried fruit, the trade in which with Germany has assumed enormous proportions, is again brought to official notice by a report that comes to the State Department from Consul Ozmun at Stuttgart, and is to-day made public in the daily Consular reports. He transmits a notice issued by the Chief of Police of Stuttgart to the effect that most of the samples of American appleings, or dried apples, taken from the local retailers show the addition of metallic zinc in quantities of 0.3 grams to the kilogram, (2.2046 pounds,) and warning all dealers that they will be punished and their goods confiscated if further sales of such goods are made.

This complaint was made to the department first about two years ago, the German Chief of Police of Cologne asserting in his notice that the zinc was present in the apples because "the Americans dry the fruit on zinc trays, instead of wooden bars, as we do." Immediately one of the most enterprising of the Consuls in Germany visited an agricultural exposition then going on in Germany, and reported that all of the fruit evaporators exhibited, about fourteen in number, were fitted with the alleged harmful zinc trays, which were freely used in Germany.

In the Senate to-day a resolution was offered by Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, calling upon the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to transmit to the Senate the correspondence and other information bearing upon the matter in his possession, or that of the State Department. The resolution was agreed to.

NEW YORK MERCHANTS PROTEST.

Apple Dealers Ask Secretary Sherman to Protect Their Interests.

Exporters of apples and large dealers in fruits were much exercised yesterday over the reports that the Prussian or German Minister of Finance had prohibited the importation of American apples into Germany.

Early in the day John Nix, one of the largest apple dealers in the city, got a telephone message from John W. Thorne & Co., fruit dealers in Philadelphia, asking whether the New York merchants were going to take any action in the matter, and if so, what they were going to do.

Mr. Nix replied that the New York men would certainly make representations to the State Department in Washington, and that he would keep the firm posted as to what was going on in New York. A consultation was then held with the largest dealers in apples, including Austin, Kimball & Co., J. H. Killough & Co., H. Doehler, Hall & Furguson, and P. M. Duncan. John Nix & Co. were deputed by them to send the following telegram to Secretary of State John Sherman:

"We, the undersigned, with other dealers having now en route to German ports about 5,000 barrels of apples, worth approximately $20,000, understanding that the Prussian Government has passed a prohibitive measure to take effect immediately, request you to instruct Ambassador White to use his friendly offices to permit the fruit now en route to be landed and sold."

In reply to this, Acting Secretary of State William R. Day sent a telegram, saying:

"Have telegraphed Ambassador White fully, with a view to protecting your own and other American interests. Will advise you further when in receipt of information."

Another telegram was sent to Washington by the merchants saying that they had thousands of barrels of apples in cars in New York which they desire to send to Germany, and asking whether it would be safe to ship them. The State Department telegraphed back to Kimball & Co. advising them to wait until Ambassador White could be heard from.

The State Department, the merchants believe, cabled to Ambassador White about 11 o'clock in the morning, and the difference in time would bring the dispatch to Berlin about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, too late in the day to make any personal official communication with the German officials. So they hardly expect any answer before to-morrow.

Mr. Nix said that the dealers in New York had made liberal shipments of apples to Germany, and it seemed to be unjust that the prohibitive order was so peremptory, as the merchants had no intimation whatever that such an order was even in contemplation. The German Government, they say, should have given American merchants at least thirty days' notice and not make them suffer unnecessarily. Later in the day telegrams were sent to the large apple dealers in Philadelphia and Boston inviting them to unite with the New York men in the matter.

RIVAL TO TOBACCO TRUST.

Manufacturers of Plug Trying to Form a New and Strong Combination.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 3.—A movement is under way for a powerful rival to the American Tobacco Company, through the organization of a trust of some of the leading plug tobacco manufacturers of the country. English capital is said to be behind the movement. Options have been asked of the leading manufacturers in Louisville, St. Louis, and elsewhere, and it is said the following have already given their assent to the movement: Buchanan & Lyall and P. Lorillard & Co., New York; Wilson & McCallay and P. J. Sorg of Middletown, Ohio. The Louisville firms, who are sought include Finzer Brothers, the Weissinger Tobacco Company, Nall & Williams, and other leading plug manufacturers.

The Tobacco Trade Mark Association is now in session in Louisville, and the various firms represented all admit that the deal is under way. Among the firms represented at the meeting not mentioned above are Liggett & Myers, Drummond & Co. of St. Louis, and Oren Scotten, Detroit.

CYCLONE IN THE WEST INDIES.

Fifty Lives Lost in a Storm on the Island of Grenada—Gouyave Inundated and Houses Swept Away.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 26.—Advices just to hand from the Island of Grenada, the seat of Government of the British Colony of the Windward Islands, report a terrific cyclonic visitation and cloudburst on Jan. 7, by which a large proportion of the crops, as well as cattle and tenement property, was destroyed. There was also some loss of life among the peasantry, many of whose little dwellings were swept away with their sleeping inmates by the onrushing torrent. The loss of life is estimated at not less than fifty.

The entire island was more or less affected, but the centre of the disturbance was the little town of Gouyave. The weather had been threatening the previous day, but no one seems to have expected any particularly severe change. Every one went to bed as usual. At 1 o'clock they were awakened by the howling of the storm, which rapidly developed into a cyclone, and by 2:30 a large proportion of the island lay in ruins. It was then that the cloudburst occurred in the mountains, and sent the Gouyave River in an overwhelming torrent over the lowlands and the town.

The river swept its embankments away, which had only a short while ago been completed at great cost for the protection of the town. The waters then rushed into the town, inundating the more solid houses, overturning others, and carrying away many of the shanties in the eastern suburb. Many persons were caught in the torrent and carried to death, while more suffered from injuries and the exposure.

Among the plantations and settlements in the mountain regions the damage has been considerable. The loss among the cattle and horse kind and small stock is particularly severe, and the growing crops throughout the island have suffered most disastrously. The mountain roads have been seriously damaged by extensive landslides, and in many quarters, particularly the district above and about Gouyave, communication has been quite suspended.

CANAL BILL GOES THROUGH

Investigation Measure Passed in the Assembly by a Vote of 77 to 66.

SIX AMENDMENTS DEFEATED

Immunity to Witnesses the Chief Topic of Debate—The Alleged Partisan Proclivities of the Bill—The Canal Scandal of 1872 Recalled.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The Canal Investigation bill was passed by the Assembly to-day by a vote of 77 yeas to 66 nays. Six amendments were debated and defeated. Leader Nixon gave intimation of the battle expected over the debate on the progression of the bill by announcing just after the Assembly convened this morning that he would move a call of the House. After the opening routine and the reports of the committees were made the call was taken.

The result of the call of the House showed over a dozen absentees, among them Assemblymen Chanler, Weekes, Murray, Fuller, and Coughtry. The chase after the latter delayed the House half an hour. Mr. Nixon at 12:15 called up the Canal Investigation bill.

Five amendments were handed to the Chair by the majority. It was decided that these should be debated and voted upon separately, and then a general debate allowed before a final vote on the measure was taken.

Mr. Trainor offered the first amendment. It provided that the appointment of the commission should be with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that the commission should be composed of two citizens of opposite political faith to the Governor, and that the minority members have power to employ counsel who shall have all the powers possessed by the majority, and that papers and subpœnas shall be issued as such counsel shall suggest. Mr. Trainor maintained that it should be placed beyond the power of the Governor to name a partisan commission, as he might be constrained to do.

Mr. Finn offered the next amendment. It provided that the names of the bidders upon work advertised for, the amounts of the bids in detail, those to whom the contracts were awarded, the amount received, the reason for increased or additional payment, if any, to contractors, and the proceedings upon the part of the Canal Board or any individual member should all be included in the list of contracts for enlargements and improvements. Mr. Finn in urging his amendment dwelt on the fact that the people had been deceived as to how much the canal improvement would cost, and that the State Engineer, or whoever had submitted the figures, was either incompetent or had purposely misled the electors of the State.

Mr. Fish, in response to Mr. Finn, declared that no State Engineer had ever had sufficient data to state exactly what it would cost to make such stupendous repairs.

Mr. Donnelly's Amendment.

Mr. Donnelly's amendment was offered next. It provided that in giving the amount needed in the past and present canal improvement it be stated whether the sum of $9,000,000 was sufficient to pay for the specific work provided for in the laws of 1895, and if not, when the Canal Board or any member of it first ascertained the fact, and whether such fact was not ascertained before any contracts were made for the improvement or any bonds issued.

Mr. Donnelly quoted Controller Roberts's letter, in which the latter declared that he, as one of the Canal Board, would not have voted for the new appropriation had he known the $9,000,000 would not be enough.

Mr. Palmer's amendment provided that the section relating to production of books and documents should read that "no person shall be excused from answering any questions that may be put to him, or from producing any books or documents, on the ground that testimony given may tend to incriminate him, but no person shall be prosecuted in any criminal action or subjected to any penalty on account of any transaction, documentary or otherwise, on which he may testify."

Mr. Palmer claimed that perfect immunity to witnesses, as suggested in his amendment, was necessary to obtain the full information desired.

Mr. Armstrong Tells Stories.

Mr. Armstrong declared that Mr. Palmer's remarks forced him to read the reply of Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge. Extracts from this reply were read, particularly that portion wherein Mr. Aldridge states that Mr. Roberts had ample opportunity to know all that was done by the Canal Board, and he, of all State officials, had the best facilities for obtaining information. Mr. Armstrong's speech was interspersed with side stories told in brogue.

Mr. Oliver followed with his amendment. It provided that "the proceedings and hearings of the commission shall be made public by the commission, and their report shall be made to the Legislature before April 5, and that the report shall include the evidence, both oral and documentary, upon which the said report is based.

Mr. Oliver devoted the major part of his speech to an allusion to Mr. Armstrong's anecdotes. He closed by maintaining that the commission should be constituted and empowered so as to report at the date he suggested.

Mr. Marshall, who spoke next, went into the history of the canals, and alluded to the scandal of 1872, in which so many came to grief.

Mr. Weekes's amendment was taken up last. It provided that the commission be composed of five members, two of whom were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and three by the Speaker of the Assembly. Mr. Weekes compared the investigation to a trial held by jury, and alluded to his resolution, now in the hands of the Assembly, calling upon the Attorney General for an opinion as to the legality of transactions in connection with this investigation. Under the terms of the bill under discussion, books and papers might be withheld and refused.

Mr. Nixon on the Amendments.

Mr. Nixon closed the debate. He took up the amendments in detail. He characterized Mr. Trainor's amendment for confirmation by the Senate as a Democratic movement to gain time. Mr. Finn's amendment, calling for further detailed information as to contracts, was fully provided for in the present bill. Mr. Donnelly's amendments, as well as those of Messrs. Palmer, Oliver, and Weekes, could not accomplish a single thing the original measure under discussion did not.

The previous question was then moved, and a vote on each of the amendments taken.

Mr. Trainor's amendment was lost, the vote being 77 nays to 64 yeas, Mr. Weekes not voting.

The amendment of Mr. Finn was lost by a vote of 78 nays to 63 yeas.

Mr. Donnelly's by 77 nays to 60 yeas, Mr. Palmer's by 77 nays to 65 yeas, Mr. Oliver's by 76 nays to 64 yeas. On Mr. Weekes's amendment the vote was 76 nays to 56 yeas, the presenter of the amendment not voting.

At 3 o'clock the bill, stripped of all amendments, was taken up for final debate.

Mr. Green spoke first, and said that Assemblymen Armstrong, Marshall, and others of the majority, who upheld the bill, must admit as lawyers of repute that its provisions were weak and rendered it inoperative. There was nothing in it to compel the giving of testimony, because proper immunity was not guaranteed.

Mr. Hill, who was next recognized, quoted voluminously from books and documents to show that the Legislature had the right to delegate investigating powers to citizens of the State, and that the powers delegated to the Governor to so name were in no peril of abuse from the chief executive, whose power to pardon and commute sentences proved that the Constitution admitted the safety of such privilege in his keeping.

Mr. Redington on Canal Improvement.

Mr. Redington followed and presented an exhaustive exposition of the canal improvement for the past three years.

Leader Donnelly closed for the minority. He said that every time the Republicans talked about canal investigation there came back an echo of whitewash.

Leader Nixon wound up the debate. He declared that one would suppose from the charges of fraud that a report had been submitted finding State officials guilty. Such was far from the case. The minority in predicting their success at the next election were a little premature. They never were successful when they faced the people on a square issue. Mr. Nixon closed by alluding to the conduct of affairs in the late campaign in New York and charging that the Democracy had not dared to face the silver issue.

"You will be forced to meet this issue next Fall, and in 1899 the Republican majority in greater force than ever will still control this Assembly," said Mr. Nixon.

"We are ready to take a vote on the Teller resolution," cried Mr. Trainor.

"The majority are willing, too, to take a vote on it before this session closes," answered Mr. Nixon.

The bill in its original form was then put to a vote and carried by a vote of 77 yeas to 66 nays.

On motion of Mr. Nixon, at 4:30 the House, after a continuous session of five hours and a half, adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

ONE BIG BAKING TRUST NOW.

Ninety Per Cent. of the Large Plants of the Country Merged in One Combination.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—All the biscuit and cracker companies between Salt Lake City on the West, Portland, Me., on the East, St. Paul on the North, and New Orleans on the South will to-morrow morning be under one management. The name of the new concern, which was incorporated to-day in the State of New Jersey with a capital of $25,000,000 of preferred and $30,000,000 of common stock, is the National Biscuit Company.

The actual transfer of the deeds of the various plants controlled by the companies merged into the National Company took place to-day in the office of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, in this city. Benjamin F. Crawford of Mansfield, Ohio, was elected President; H. V. Vories of Chicago, First Vice Perisdent; Frank O. Lowden, Chicago, Second Vice President; C. E. Rumsey, Pittsburg, Secretary and Treasurer. The following Board of Directors was elected: Benjamin F. Crawford, Mansfield; H. F. Voriès, Chicago; Thomas S. Olliver, New York; David F. Bremner, Chicago; S. S. Marvin, Pittsburg; Henry J. Evans, Chicago; Lewis D. Dozier, St. Louis; Norman B. Ream, Chicago; William T. Baker, Chicago; Joseph S. Loose, Kansas City; C. E. Rumsey, Pittsburg; James W. Hazen, Boston; F. O. Lowden, Chicago; A. I. Garrettson, Morristown, N. J., and A. W. Green, Chicago.

The new company has purchased for cash all the assets, bills receivable, and operating plants of all the bakeries which were controlled by the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company, United States Baking Company, and New York Biscuit Company. It also assumes all indebtedness of these companies.

Practically all the stockholders of the old companies subscribed for stock in the National. Although there is a small amount of stock outstanding, according to A. W. Green of Chicago, the counsel for the new company, who engineered the deal, the amount of this is so small that it cannot in any way affect the working of the new concern.

The amount of money paid in stock and cash by the National company for the buildings in the various companies which have been merged into the National is exactly $23,000,000. It was determined at the inception of the deal to limit the amount to this, and it was declared to-night that any stockholder in any of the old companies who has not subscribed for stock in the National company will not now be able to subscribe for new stock, it being all taken up. Such stockholders will be offered cash for their holdings in the old concerns at any time they may elect to sell. If they do elect to sell, their stock will be taken at the market price. If they do not choose to sell, they are out of it.

The total indebtedness of the various concerns absorbed by the National Company is placed in round figures at $2,000,000, and this it was said to-night would be paid off immediately. The Directors of the National estimate that after all contingencies have been provided for they will have a cash working capital of $6,000,000 and $10,000,000 quick assets. One million dollars of the common stock and $2,000,000 of the preferred are to be retained in the treasury.

The new company has complete control of the cracker and biscuit trade between the Atlantic Ocean and the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It controls 130 plants, which is about 90 per cent. of all the large bakeries in the country. No change will be made in prices, and no such move is contemplated. The announcement of the consolidation was very carefully guarded until 8 o'clock to-night, when Mr. Green made his announcement at his office in the Home Insurance Building.

All the details of the transfer were conducted in a locked room in the building of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Those having the work to do went there this morning, and kept very quiet until everything was completed. The fear of a possible injunction against the consolidation by some disgruntled stockholder is said to have been the cause of the secrecy. The headquarters of the National will, for the present, be in this city.

The prices paid for the three principal companies in the new consolidation were: For the American, $9,000,000, stock taken at 75 per cent.; for the New York, $9,000,000, at 65 per cent.; for the United States, $5,000,000, at 75.

DUEL FOR FRENCH DEPUTIES.

MM. Millerand and Lavertujon to Fight with Swords To-day.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—M. Alexandre Millerand, one of the Paris Deputies, and M. Henri Lavertujon, Deputy for Saint-Yrieix, will fight a duel with swords to-day, growing out of an altercation during the debate in the Chamber yesterday on the Jaures resolution, when M. Lavertujon called M. Millerand "insolent."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather is fair with moderate temperatures over the whole country. The temperature has generally risen from the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region westward to the Pacific States. Snow flurries have occurred in the lake regions. Light snow may be expected in Northern Minnesota, North Dakota, and in Montana, and generally fair weather elsewhere. It will be warmer in the Southern States and from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	30	13	18
6 A. M.	28	12	18
9 A. M.	28	11	17
12 M.	31	14	18
4 P. M.	32	15	21
6 P. M.	30	12	19
9 P. M.	30	12	16
12 P. M.	25	11	15

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	17¾
Weather Bureau	11¾
Corresponding date 1897	29¼
Corresponding date for last 25 years	31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 18°, at 2 P. M.; the minimum was 10°, at 10 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .75, and at 8 P. M. .54.

THE CHEMICAL BANK'S LOSS

F. C. Grable Makes a Statement in St. Louis and President Williams Confirms Part of It.

SILVER HOPES TO PAY UP.

The Bank People Think Grable's Securities May Be Worth More Than They Feared at First They Would Be—Suits Against the Two Borrowers.

"There is nothing further to be said to-day about the matter," said President Williams of the Chemical National Bank yesterday afternoon, speaking of the loans of $393,000 made by William J. Quinlan, Jr., former cashier, to John S. Silver and Francis C. Grable upon doubtful securities. "We took the public fully into our confidence yesterday. We have found out nothing wrong in addition to what Mr. Quinlan confessed to us in his letter of resignation, and we are convinced that he told us all. I can only reiterate that we do not regard Mr. Quinlan's conduct as criminal, but he acted very badly, very badly, indeed."

President Williams and Frederick W. Stevens, the latter a Director, said that no attempt had yet been made to ascertain the market value of the securities hypothecated by Mr. Grable and Mr. Silver, although Mr.

which had accepted securities such as were placed by Silver and Grable, but that at least six other concerns had done so. Some of the depositors in these banks were anxious, but their fears were quieted. J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National Bank said he had been visited by people who wanted to be informed on the subject.

"I do not believe," he said, "that any bank other than the Chemical National accepted securities from these people. I am sure that the Fourth National did not, and I have every reason to believe that no other bank did."

Deputy Sheriff Rinn received executions yesterday against John S. Silver, for $49,380, in favor of Camille Weidenfeld, on a judgment obtained on Feb. 17, 1894, and for $11,275, also in favor of Mr. Weidenfeld, on a judgment obtained on Dec. 18, 1893. Executions were put in originally at the time the judgments were obtained, but no property was found to levy upon. The execution for $11,275 is also against Florence I. Silver, wife of John S. Silver. An execution against Mr. Silver, for $51,125, in favor of Samuel H. Smith, was returned "no property" on Dec. 31 last. Four small executions, aggregating $445, obtained in 1895, were all returned unsatisfied. An execution on Aug. 13, 1894, for $47,918, in favor of Eugene Kelly, and one for $25,133, on May 18, 1892, in favor of George W. Adams, as executor, were both returned "no property." George M. Wright, as assignee of Hilton, Hughes & Co., put in an execution for $77 yesterday. The above executions aggregate $185,413.

Deputy Sheriff Radley received an attachment a few days ago for $112 against the North American Manufacturing Company of 39 Cortlandt Street, of which John S. Silver is President, in favor of B. P. Stevens, for celluloid, which has not yet been paid.

Deputy Sheriff Sullivan received two executions against Francis C. Grable about three weeks ago—one for $5,220, in favor of Willard Brown, and the other for $2,017, in favor of D. W. Whitmore, both claims being on notes, but repeated visits to Mr. Grable's office, at 100 Broadway, failed to find him there. It is said that the two notes held by Mr. Whitmore were payable at the Securities Trust Company, Philadelphia.

F. C. GRABLE'S STATEMENT.

President Williams a Stockholder in One of His Companies.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Grable and Mrs. J. M. Latimer, the latter the mother of Mrs. Grable, are occupying a handsome suite of rooms at the Planters' Hotel. The party arrived here on Tuesday. The Grables are registered from New York City and Mrs. Latimer from New Orleans. The length of their stay is indefinite. To-day Mr. Grable gave out this statement:

"I have just read with the deepest pain and regret of the resignation of W. J. Quinlan, Jr., cashier of the Chemical National Bank of New York. He has been my friend for twenty years, and I have been a depositor in the Chemical Bank for more than six years past. My intimate business relations with him during this period have always been of the most pleasant character. It seems unnecessary for me to say to any one familiar with Mr. Quinlan's sterling integrity that he has never profited one cent from any of my business transactions with him.

"One year ago my obligations to the bank were $180,000, and six months ago I had paid up every dollar. The present indebtedness has been incurred since that time. I never knew nor have I ever heard of the Mr. Silver mentioned in the dispatches as being a debtor of the bank, nor is he now or has he ever been connected with any of my interests in any way.

"Mr. Williams, the President of the Chemical National Bank, has been a stockholder for several years in one of the town-site companies I organized, and has expressed his complete satisfaction with his investment. The work I have been doing is that of opening a new country stretching for 500 miles along the Burlington line, beginning at Alliance, Neb., and ending at Billings, Montana, and including the branch line of 100 miles through the Black Hills to Deadwood. Only those who have had experience in building up towns and villages have any idea of the enormous cost. There are forty-two towns in our territory. I have built about 500 miles of canals and laterals for irrigation and public purposes and a large number of storage reservoirs tributary to these towns, and have thereby opened up thousands of acres for settlement and established farming communities of many homes. I have followed the same plan on which Greeley, Col., was built up. Where farm land is worth $50 to $200 per acre.

"From the time the Union Hill Company and the Edgemont and the Union Hill Smelting Companies were organized, work has never ceased. These united companies own in all over 200 mines near Deadwood and the Homestake, a smelter and stamp mill and cyanide plant completed, and another stamp mill and smelter in process of construction. Thousands of feet of development work has been done on these properties at the cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars. I believe the mines when fully developed and worked will prove one of the richest paying properties in the United States.

"Nearly every stockholder in each of the companies has been out to see the property, either before or after investing, and there has never been a doubt expressed as to the value of the property, but, on the contrary, in their many personal letters to me and letters to home newspapers have expressed their complete satisfaction. In all of the foregoing work I have given every moment of my time for seven years. I believe I have averaged eighteen hours a day, and during all these years I have not had a single day's vacation. It has been my constant and earnest endeavor to bring each of these enterprises to their highest point of profit to all the stockholders. Every dollar of my own money is invested in this work, and the money of those associated with me I have felt was based on good properties of increasing value. If the years of devotion I have given to this work are not crowned with success, I shall be completely worn out and broken in health and lose every dollar I have in the world."

Mr. Grable received many telegrams during the day, but refused to make any further statement. His secretary, Mr. Chance, however, said that Mr. Grable thought the matter had begun to assume a more promising aspect, and that he would eventually come out of the trouble with flying colors. Publicity had been given the matter by certain New Yorkers, who were antagonistic to Mr. Grable and his projects. Mr. Chance declared that the matter would soon be shown in its true light.

GRABLE SUED IN PHILADELPHIA.

His Connection with the Edgemont Company Severed Last Fall.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The gentlemen in this city who are interested in some of the mining enterprises which were promoted by Francis C. Grable state that they have no particular interest now in Grable or his doings. Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, President of the Edgemont and Union Hill Smelting Company, was seen this afternoon at the office of the company, where he was in consultation with several of the Directors. It was stated that the meeting had no connection with the Grable exposure, and that it was simply the regular weekly meeting for consideration of the affairs of the company.

President Pattison stated that Grable had not been connected with the Union Hill or Edgemont companies since September last. These companies on Jan. 11 consolidated under the name of the Edgemont and Union Hill Smelting Company, at which time ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy retired from the office of Vice President of the company. Percy S. Bickmore of Philadelphia was at the time elected Secretary. Mr. Pattison said at least 150 of the 300 stockholders are Philadelphians, while the greater number of the other stockholders are in New York and Connecticut.

George A. Fletcher, one of the Directors of the Edgemont and Union Hill Company, to-day in the Common Pleas Court obtained a writ of foreign attachment against Francis C. Grable for $25,000. J. Wesley Supple of the Corn Exchange Bank and John H. Graham were named as the garnishees. Bail was fixed at $50,000.

Suits Against Grable in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 3.—Suits were started here to-day and attachments issued against the property of Francis C. Grable. The house and stable, with their furnishings and equipments, are listed at $30,000. Marcus L. Parrotte of Omaha, Grable's resident agent, sues for $6,500; Francis G. Hamer of Kearney, an attorney, sues for $4,700, and George H. Scripps sues for $10,000 on a note. The mail brought deeds from New York transferring some of Grable's local property to J. H. C. Walker of Scott City, Kan.

Grable's Chicago Offices.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—F. C. Grable is President of the Goldfields Gold Company of the Black Hills. At the Great Northern Hotel he has an elaborate suite of rooms, containing raised maps of the mining regions controlled by the company, charts of mineralogy, and specimens of ore. A large staff of clerks give to the rooms a business appearance, and their luxury of furnishings is such as to attract the attention of the caller.

MASSACHUSETTS BANK CLOSED.

BOSTON, Feb. 3. — The Massachusetts Savings Bank Commissioners to-day placed the Framingham Savings Bank under an injunction to prevent it from doing business until further action can be taken. The action followed the arrest of William H. Bird, former cashier of the bank, who, in the Framingham Court, to-day, was held under $20,000 bail for the Grand Jury on a charge of misappropriating $9,000 of the bank's funds.

Mr. Bird is about seventy years old, and for many years was one of the bank's most trusted employes. He resigned Jan. 1. Experts of the State Bank Examiners, who were put to work on the books, discovered a shortage of $24,000, but the charge against the cashier covers only part of this amount. The bank has had trouble before, and last Summer there was a heavy run on it, owing to rumors as to its condition.

THE SECOND ASSEMBLY BALL.

The large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria was again the Mecca for New York's fashionable folk last night, at the second and last Assembly ball of the season, and, possibly, the last ever to be given. The prettiest of the season's débutantes and the best-known young society matrons of the city carried their rich costumes and brilliant jewels there through waltz, two-step, and polka, with a wall of living green looking down upon them from the highest tier of velvet-cushioned boxes, and it was as thoroughly a scene of dazzling splendor as the promoters of the dance might have hoped.

If there was anything more characteristic of this assembly than of its predecessors, it was the lateness of arrival of the dancers. It was past 11 o'clock before the ballroom contained more than a few straggling figures, and nearly 11:20 by the time enough had come to enable Nahan Franko's Orchestra of twenty-five men to start the first waltz, Franz von Blon's "Lenz und Liebe."

The ball-room decorations, which were done by Small, were simple and yet effective. The upper tier of boxes, to which access had been shut off in order to prevent a loss of picturesque effect by the scattering of the guests, were screened by a liberal use of graceful Kentia and latania palms, with their bases screened by clematis, the long tendrils of which were drawn over toward the tier below. At the south end of the ball-room palms and white lilies were used at the height of the first tier of boxes. It was in this tier that the orchestra sat, scattered through several boxes at the north side of the ball room, and screened by tall feathery phoenix palms, and long Roman garlands of pink bridesmaid roses.

Four Hundred Guests.

The Reception Committee, consisting of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who left before supper was announced, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Lloyd S. Brice, and Mrs. David King, took their stand in front of the entrance to the ballroom about 11 o'clock to greet the incoming guests. They received over 400 persons before supper was announced. The dances before supper were, of course, few, the lanciers from De Koven's opera, "The Highwayman," being one of them.

The guests entered through the west foyer, which was ornamented with long-stemmed American Beauty roses in vases. The large hall of the second floor was decorated profusely with palms, clematis being used entirely to cover the receptacles in which these were placed, and this produced a bowerlike effect.

The decorations in the Astor Gallery Myrtle Room and East Room, the suite in which the supper tables seating from four to eight were placed, were not elaborate. There was a centrepiece of pink carnations between the silver candelabra on each table, and the mirrors of the East Room were garlanded with white roses. The supper, which was served at 12:15 A. M., was a buffet affair, and supplies were brought from an L-shaped table in the east foyer, where the melancholy and beautiful statue of Cleopatra contrasted with the busy activity of waiters. The menu was as follows:

Gombo passée.
Terrapin a la Baltimore.
Canard Canvas Back.
Filet piqué, Jardiniere.
Chaud-Froid de Perdreaux.
Salade de Volaille.
Sandwiches et Rillettes.
Glaces Fantaisie.
Petits Fours.

Fruits. Café. Bonbons.
Moet et Chandon, Brut Impérial.
Apollinaris. Johannis.

The Guests of Honor.

The guests of honor for the evening included the Austrian Ambassador and his wife, Mrs. Evans and Miss Redfield of Albany, invited by Mrs. William E. Rogers; Mrs. Stuyvesant F. Morris, invited by Mrs. Charles A. Post; Mrs. and Miss Phipps of England, invited by Mrs. Butler Duncan; Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane of Tuxedo, invited by Miss Louise L. Kane; Mr. and Mrs. Burke of South Orange, N. J., invited by Mrs. Van Rensselaer; Miss King of Albany and Geo. Ware of England, invited by Mrs. James Russell Soley; Mrs. Prescott, invited by Mrs. Charles H. Marshall; George Weaver of Albany, invited by Mrs. Whitney; Vicomte de Bremont and Dr. Auguste Torria of France, invited by Mrs. Sheldon; Miss Reeves of Baltimore, invited by Mrs. Henry A. Coster; Mrs. James Lawrence, invited by Mrs. David King; Mr. and Mrs. Dohan of Philadelphia, invited by Mrs. Cadwalader Jones.

The music for the occasion was fairly representative of American composers. There was a new waltz by De Koven, whose "Serenade" march was also played; the "La Susana" waltz by "Rosey," and Victor Herbert's waltz, from "The Wizard of the Nile." Strauss's two waltzes, "Wein, Weib, and Gesang" and "The Blue Danube," were given by special request. Waldteufel's waltzes, "Reverie" and "Dolores," Carl Kornzak's new waltz, "Fideles Wien," and a two-step written by Mr. Franko for the Vaudeville Club were also played. Among the polkas were Franko's "La Belle Creole," Fahrbach's "Im Kahlenbergerdörfel," and Milloecker's "Eine Herz und Eine Hütte.

The cotillion was danced directly after supper, Worthington Whitehouse leading with Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies. The favors were simple. Long strings of pink artificial roses, very cleverly made, were given to the women, and boutonnieres of pink and white artificial pinks were the favors for the men.

Among those present were J. Russell Soley, Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, Henry G. Barbey, Henry Sloane, Craig W. Wadsworth, Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, the Misses Minturn, Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. William E. Rogers, Mr. de Navarro, F. Delano Weekes, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Miss Henderson, Richard Peters, Peter Marié, John Jacob Astor, Henry Guest, Philip Schuyler, James Barnes, and James V. Parker.

Some Striking Costumes.

The feminine dancers presented a radiant sight, and the fact that the younger women of society were out in force and comparatively few dowagers present was reflected in the gayety of gowns worn. Some of those who attended wore costumes as follows:

Mrs. Sheldon, a pearl satin gown with pink front, embroidered with a Dresden figure, and slashed sleeves. Her ornaments were diamonds and emeralds.

Miss Whitney was in old rose satin, with a diamond necklace and aigrette.

Miss Marie Kernochan wore pink satin and tulle trimmings.

Miss Lusette Kernochan wore pink gauze. Mrs. Alexander Forbes Leith was in white satin, embroidered with diamonds and pearls. Miss Kitty Gandy wore white satin and rose velvet trimmings. Mrs. Cooper wore rose satin, and Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay was in pale blue with diamond star ornaments and wore pink plumes in her hair. Mrs. Henry Whitney Monroe wore light blue velvet and diamonds, and Miss Isabel Cameron wore white gauze and violets.

Mrs. Phipp was in black satin and lace. Mrs. Eben Wright wore pale blue satin, and Miss Caroline M. Phelps Stokes, white silk and lace. Miss Willing of Philadelphia wore pink gauze and black lace. Miss Kitty Cameron was in pale blue.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander was in pearl satin with lace trimmings, wore black plumes in her hair, and a gold aigrette. Mrs. Frederick Edey was in black velvet and wore diamond ornaments, and Mrs. H. C. Beadleston wore white satin and lace. Mrs. Herman Le Roy was in rose and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson was in white. Miss Juliana Cutting wore yellow crêpe, with black and white around the shoulders. Mrs. Griswold Gray wore lemon-colored gauze.

RECOVERY FROM THE STORM

Traffic and Telegraphic Communication with the East Re-established.

LONG ISLAND TRAINS FREED

Street Cleaners Delayed by Extreme Cold—Many Belated Vessels Arrive Covered with Coatings of Ice—Accidents on the Water.

As a result of the efforts of the railroad and telegraph companies the effects of the big storm have been minimized, and matters are beginning to assume their normal proportions. Traffic and telegraphic communication with the East have been established.

Nearly all the delayed mail from the northern part of the State reached here yesterday on the heavy mail train of the New York Central due here at 6:15 o'clock, and which came in several hours behind time. The Eastern mail, via Providence, got in about noon, also several hours late, and the Chicago mails were about the same length of time behind. There was more delay on mail trains by way of Springfield, but all got here.

The Postal Telegraph Company established further communication with Boston yesterday by means of two quadruplex wires into the city, giving the company eight circuits, four for transmission and four for receiving from Boston. The company has also seven wires to Roslyndale, a suburb of Boston, and messages over these wires are being carried into Boston by messengers in sleighs and wagons. To Providence two quadruplexes and two single wires are working, and Superintendent Usher said yesterday that the company was able to handle all its Eastern business promptly.

Wire Chief Griffith of the Western Union announced yesterday that the company had established thirty circuits into Boston for the public business, and a number of leased wires used by brokers and others had also been established. The company also gained several wires to Providence.

The Long Island Blockade.

The Long Island Railroad succeeded yesterday in lifting the blockade on the road between Greenport and Riverhead, and the two trains which were snowed in since Tuesday morning, one at Mattituck and the other at Peconic, were released. The train from Greenport, which left there at 7:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning, got in at noon yesterday, and the train which left here at 11 o'clock on the morning of the same day was enabled to proceed to Greenport.

A special train in which were Train Master W. L. Jarvis, Superintendent of Transportation L. P. Kairo, and General Superintendent W. F. Potter arrived in Long Island City last evening. These officials had gone to Riverhead on Wednesday to superintend the work of clearing the road. They reported that this had been accomplished, and that the entire road was now clear.

Superintendent H. L. Stidham of the Bureau of Snow Removal issued a statement yesterday showing that up to early yesterday morning 150,411 cubic yards of snow had been removed at a cost to the city of $54,147.96. The work yesterday was pushed below Fifty-ninth Street. Mr. Stidham saw that the task of cleaning the streets was greatly retarded by the extremely cold weather. In many places the snow was packed and frozen into solid masses six to eight inches deep. Orders were issued to the contractor to put more men to work, and to supply every gang with pickaxes.

Belated Vessels Arrive.

A fleet of belated vessels came in from the sea yesterday.

The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, Capt. Cameron, arrived in the morning from Liverpool and Queenstown. Her time of passage was 6 days, 13 hours, and 58 minutes, covering a distance of 2,859 knots. The Teutonic reached the Sandy Hook Lightship at 9:15 P. M. Wednesday, but dropped anchor for the night because the lights in Gedney's Channel were out. This was caused by the drifting ice, which fouled the buoys as it was carried by tide and current out past the Hook.

The Atlas Line steamer Ilps and the Norwegian fruit steamer Douglas were the only arrivals from West India ports yesterday morning. Both experienced heavy weather after passing Cape Hatteras. The wind blew from the northwest, and there were high head seas, which caused them to ice up rapidly, so that their decks, rails, and sides were coated with a glistening mail.

The Douglas brought Capt. Terkelsen and mate of the Norwegian bark Honor, which was wrecked Jan. 11 at Orcabessa, and became a complete loss. The men were forwarded via New York in transit to their homes in Norway. The Honor was built at Arendal, Norway, in 1876, and was of 851 tons burden.

The tug L. Luckenbach, with two barges in tow, which passed in by the Hook at 8:30 A. M., had considerable difficulty with the ice, which was drifting toward the S. W. Spit. When the barges got into it they dragged the tug back toward the Fog-horn, in spite of her powerful engines. Later she succeeded in forcing a passage.

FAST HORSES ON THE DRIVES.

Everything in the Shape of a Sleigh in Use.

It seemed as though everybody owning a horse and sleigh or lucky enough to find a liveryman who had not hired out his last horse and cutter was enjoying a spin over the snow-covered drives in Central Park and other roads in the northern portion of the city yesterday. Everything available in the shape of a sleigh was brought into use.

The drives in Central Park were crowded from morning until midnight. Early in the morning the drives in the Park were scraped, and the continuous procession of sleighs packed the snow so hard that last night it had a shiny surface like ice. McGown's Pass Tavern was the rendezvous for the crowd that went sleighing in the Park, and around 3 o'clock in the afternoon the crowd was so large at this resort that it was with a great deal of difficulty that all the parties were accommodated.

Seventh, St. Nicholas, and Jerome Avenues were popular with the horsemen who drive the fast steppers. Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets, has a glassy surface, and it was there that the drivers let out a reef in the lines and let the horses do their best. J. McIntyre and E. Mehlert sat in a light cutter behind the speedy mare Goldlea. She is said to have a record of 2:14¾.

The drivers who chose Seventh and Jerome Avenues stopped at Durando's and Huber's roadhouses. "Andy" Wilkinson drove up with Prince and Dido, 2:30. Walter E. Corwin drove up in a cutter with J. O. McClintock of Memphis. Mr. Corwin had out Major, 2:28. George Buckmann's Rocket, with a record of 2:26, showed in front in several impromptu races.

Dr. James Ferguson of High Bridge, with Ted and Jim, a fast team, met George H. Huber driving Lady Catch, 2:17, and Brown Belle, in Jerome Avenue in the morning, and a race began. The horsemen who watched said it was an even thing.

SYMPHONY CLUB SNOWBOUND.

A Woman Tells of Her Tramp Through the Snow from a Long Island Train.

Snowbound in a train for thirty-six hours, half-starved and half-frozen within eighty-five miles of New York—such is the tale the members of the Mozart Symphony Club unfolded last night in telling their rough experience on the Long Island Railroad train which was caught in the snowdrifts five miles from Mattituck Tuesday morning on its way to this city. The five members of the club, Otto Lund, Theodore Hoch, Richard Stoelzer, Mario Blodock, and Miss Maria Louise Gumaer, were among the twenty-one passengers on the train.

Theodore Hoch, the cornetist, was seen last evening at his home, 1,055 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. "Monday evening we gave a concert at Greenport, and were ready to leave for New York Tuesday morning," he said. "When we pulled out of the station, at 7:30 A. M., the station agent said there would be no trouble, as there was a snowplow just ahead of us. We managed to get along all right until 8 o'clock, when we came up to the snowplow, stuck fast in the snow.

"The trainmen saw that the snowplow was in a bad way, and tried to push our train back to Mechanicsville, two miles away. We managed to get back about a mile, when it was found impossible to go further, and in about five minutes the snow was piled up almost mountain high around the cars. The wind was blowing a gale, and, together with the sand and snow blowing about, it was impossible to see thirty yards.

"Along toward evening, as we saw there was no prospect of getting out that night, and we were hungry, the conductor and three men with shovels volunteered to make their way back to Mechanicsville and see what they could get to eat. They returned in about two hours with some crackers and cheese, which was all we had for dinner. The water supply had given out by this time and we had to drink melted snow. We made Miss Gumaer as comfortable as possible for the night, using the seat cushions to arrange a couch.

"In the morning the four other members of the club decided to start and walk to Mattituck, and the remaining sixteen passengers made for Mechanicsville. I staid in the car to look out for our baggage until they sent a sleigh."

Miss Gumaer, when seen at her home, 155 East Forty-fifth Street, last night, said she felt tired out after her long walk through the snow. "I am not very fond of taking long walks at best," said she. "I knew that something had to be done, though, and rather than sit in the car and wait for help to come I decided to go with the three men and find it. I shall never forget the walk as long as I live. The snow was waist high, and once I fell in a hole and almost buried myself.

"We did not have any music in the car, as neither the other members nor myself felt in a frivolous mood at any time. I am afraid the effects will not wear off for a few days, and I don't care to repeat the experience again."

BOSTON OPENING UP.

Railway Traffic Normal—Many Wires Still Down—News of the Loss at Sea.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Boston to-day has resumed her normal condition as far as street car and steam railway traffic is concerned. But as far as the general aspect of the city is concerned, it still appears storm-bound. Excepting a few of the downtown thoroughfares, the streets are piled high with snow.

While thousands of workmen were engaged with picks and shovels in the various districts to-day, the employes of the telegraph and telephone companies were the most desperately busy. The condition of the wire systems in the suburbs of the city is still most discouraging. The telephone companies have patched up lines to New York and to several Massachusetts points, but Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Rhode Island, and Connecticut are still cut off.

From different points in this territory news of the severity of the storm has come in by every mail since the trains on the various railroads began to run yesterday morning. The stories from all sections seem to differ only so far as the damage done and the duration of the blockade is concerned, except those from the seaports.

The tales of such wrecks and loss of life thus far received furnish the darkest details in the history of the storm. It was believed, to be sure, that at least a score of seamen had lost their lives along the New England coast during the blizzard, but word has been received to-day that yesterday's report of twelve bodies being found on Baker's Island, in Salem Harbor, cannot be verified. This will leave the number of fatalities only seven, comprising the crew of the Charles A. Briggs, which was wrecked at Nahant Monday night.

From reports received from different sections of Maine and New Hampshire to-day a cold wave of a severity almost equal to that of last week prevails in those States. At Nashua, N. H., it was 28 below zero this morning, and the range was from that figure to 40 below at Rumford Falls, Me. At Boston and vicinity the temperature was about 10 below zero.

Collision on the Boston and Maine.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Feb. 3.—A local passenger train from Stoneham on the Southern Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad was struck in the rear and telescoped at the Winter Hill station this morning by a train from Concord. Over thirty persons were injured, some seriously. The accident resulted from the inability of the engineer of the Concord train to see the other train ahead of him on account of clouds of steam which escaped from the locomotive. The collision was due to some extent to the storm, for the railroad signals were not working.

Crew of the Crandall Rescued.

HULL, Mass., Feb. 3.—The crew of the schooner Albert Crandall, which was blown adrift during the blizzard Monday night, were rescued by the crew of the Point Allerton Life-Saving Station last night. Capt. Harrison Mitchell, L. F. Galiano, and H. M. Mitchell of the Crandall had been thirty hours without anything to eat or drink except a pint of beans and what little water they could obtain by breaking an icicle from the rigging and melting it.

Weather Below Zero.

CHESTER, Vt., Feb. 3.—With the town still buried under snow, the temperature fell this morning to 40 degrees below zero, the coldest ever known here.

At Londonderry the thermometer registered 45 below.

WILMOT FLAT, N. H., Feb. 3.—The thermometer registered 42 degrees below zero in this town this morning.

Saved From the Ice Floe.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 3.—Eight of the sixteen men who went adrift yesterday on an ice floe in Trinity Bay reached land to-night, badly frostbitten. It is believed that the others have been saved.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Her Husband Vainly Tries to Reach Their Apartments and Rescue Her.

Mrs. Mary Eigenbrodt, thirty-two years old, was burned to death last night in the house at 44 Rivington Street, where she lived with her husband, William, a waiter. The building is a two-story and attic brick structure, owned by a Mrs. Wittemeyer of 144 Chrystie Street, who rents furnished rooms there. The Eigenbrodts occupied one of the front rooms in the attic. Eigenbrodt and his wife were in their room last evening, when the husband went out on an errand.

On his way down the stairs he thought he smelled smoke, and stopped at the room of Peter Kessler, on the first floor, to inform the latter of his suspicions. Both men went up the stairs to the second floor, and there they detected the smell of smoke coming from one of the rear rooms on that floor. They tried the door, but found it locked. Then they burst it open, and were greeted with a great burst of flame.

Eigenbrodt made an effort to go to his room above for the purpose of getting his wife to a place of safety, but the flames drove him back. In the meantime, Kessler sent an alarm from the nearest box. The firemen had the fire under control in a short time. They found Mrs. Eigenbrodt lying on the bed unconscious. Her clothing and face were scorched from the intense heat, but she was still alive. The firemen carried her down to the street, and into a near-by drug store.

An ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital was summoned, but the woman was dead before its arrival. It is supposed by the police that she tried to run down the stairs to the street, but that the flames in the hall made her escape by that means impossible, and then going back to her room was overcome by the smoke and intense heat.

A New Crazy Sect in Connecticut.

A lot of fanatics in the State recently immersed an old rheumatic woman bodily in the water to "heal her" as they said. She nearly died in consequence. How much better it would have been to have treated the poor old woman for her infirmity with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only cures rheumatism, but prevents kidney complaint and remedies dyspepsia, constipation, liver trouble, and nervous prostration. Give it a systematic trial.

QUIGG CHOSEN PRESIDENT

The Republican County Committee Reorganized After a Short but Spirited Contest.

"HARMONY" OFFER ACCEPTED

Thomas C. Campbell Protests Against "What Is Called Intelligent Despotism"—Senator Ford's Primary Bill Approved.

The Republican County Committee was reorganized last night at the adjourned annual meeting in the United Charities Building by the re-election of Lemuel E. Quigg as President and by the appointment by him of the regular committees. It was an exciting meeting, though not as animated as was expected, and the presence of a squad of ten bicycle policemen seemed a measure of overprudence. One of the officers explained that it was better to be safe than sorry.

Charles H. Murray acted as temporary Chairman. As soon as the members settled in their seats, Alfred R. Page submitted a report on the contest in the Sixth District between delegations headed by George W. Wagner and James E. Marsh. The report stated that neither delegation had been lawfully elected, and recommended the holding of another primary.

Abraham Gruber moved that the committee go into the election of a President.

Thomas C. Campbell of the Twenty-second District, after a dispute with Mr. Gruber, Mr. Hess, and Mr. Gibbs, offered a resolution: "That the Republican County Committee of New York postpone entering into permanent organization until it can be determined whether or not a new primary law will be enacted by the State Legislature."

Chairman Murray declared this resolution out of order.

Mr. Gruber then nominated Lemuel E. Quigg, "because he has been faithful to the Republican Party and its organization."

C. N. Bovee, Jr., said he regretted that Mr. Quigg had been renominated at this time, when we are in a state of demoralization never before equaled."

Mr. Gruber retorted: "Every earnest Republican desires and absolutely demands Mr. Quigg's renomination."

Mr. Campbell said: "I am opposed to what is called an intelligent despotism."

"Perhaps," said Mr. Gruber, "you want an unintelligent despotism."

"If I did," replied Mr. Campbell, "I should nominate Abe Gruber." [Howls.]

The vote on the renomination of Mr. Quigg was then taken viva voce, with the result that he was elected by a vote of 211 out of 217. There were two votes against him, C. N. Bovee, Jr., and T. C. Campbell; J. F. Cardani and H. B. Wilson refused to vote, and Alfred Lauterbach and Martin H. Healy were absent. On a motion to make the nomination unanimous, L. F. Cardani voted "No."

Mr. Quigg made no speech, but merely accepted the Presidency.

George R. Bidwell was then elected First Vice President, Frank J. Drummond Second Vice President, and George B. Deane, Treasurer.

The letter of Levi P. Morton, Chauncey M. Depew, and others, addressed to the County Committee and to the Committee of Fifty-three, was read, and George R. Bidwell offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the invitation of Levi P. Morton, Chauncey M. Depew, Elihu Root, Cornelius N. Bliss, Le Grand B. Cannon, Edmund Wetmore, John Claflin, John J. McCook, Henry W. Cannon, Edward Mitchell, S. V. R. Cruger, Henry L. Burnett, Frederick D. Tappen, A. T. Juilliard, and Robert M. Galloway to this committee to participate in a conference with them and other Republicans to consider, and if possible, to agree upon a course to secure united and effective action by the Republicans in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx at the next general election, be and it is hereby accepted.

Resolved, That the President shall appoint a committee of twelve members of this committee who shall be authorized to represent this committee in the said conference and to act in behalf of this committee in making provision for a joint committee to consider and act upon the subjects of reorganization, re-enrollment, a new constitution, a new primary law, a change in other measures which may lead to general participation by Republicans in the action of their party and in the establishment of an organization which will fairly express the wishes of a majority of the party and will command universal adherence.

Mr. Bidwell spoke in favor of his resolutions, and they were adopted unanimously.

John Sabine Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Primary Election Laws, reported that the committee was "of the opinion that the bill introduced by Senator Ford of this county, with certain modifications, would be more nearly adapted to conserve the best interests of the party in this country than any other," but that conditions in other cities might demand different provisions. The committee further reported that it had arrived at the following conclusions:

There should be

1. An impartial and original enrollment on a day fixed by statute in the month of December, to be held in each election district, to be conducted by the Inspectors of Election and poll clerk, who represented the party in such district at the last preceding election.

2. A primary for party organization should be held thereafter in said month.

3. The enrollment should be revised before the primary to elect delegates to the conventions which are usually held in the Fall, and such primary should be held on a day to be determined by the County Committee.

4. The law should be compulsory in cities of the first and second class, and optional elsewhere upon a popular vote to adopt the same.

5. The expenses of the enrollment and primaries should be a public charge and be defrayed the same as those of elections.

6. All the provisions should be fair and equitable toward all members of the party, and ample provisions should be made for a reorganization of the party immediately after the passage of the act by such method as will not prejudice the rights or opinions of any Republicans.

This report was adopted.

Petition for J. H. Gunner in Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Ex-Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews of New York has been here for two days quietly circulating, with the aid of Senator Ford, a petition for the appointment of John H. Gunner, at present a Port Warden of New York City, to a place in the Internal Revenue Service. Mr. Andrews's interest is due to the fact that he expects to be appointed Port Warden in Mr. Gunner's place, should a vacancy be created.

JOHN WANAMAKER UNDECIDED.

He Is Not Anxious to Run for Governor of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—Ex-Postmaster John Wanamaker, who was decided upon yesterday at a meeting of business men and politicians from all parts of the State as their choice for Governor, returned home to-night from the South.

Mr. Wanamaker freely discussed yesterday's meeting, but was silent on the question of his acceptance or of the request that he permit the use of his name as a candidate. He said he did not want the office, and would prefer to conduct his business, but he would give the call his serious consideration, and give the notification committee his final answer.

Seriously Hurt by a Train.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 3.—A well-dressed man, supposed, from papers in his pockets, to be G. N. Lippitt, a solicitor for the National Mercantile Association of Hartford, was struck by the 9:22 o'clock train to-night and seriously injured. He was running to catch a train and tried to jump the fence between the express tracks. He would have cleared the train all right had not his satchel caught in the fence and delayed him. His skull was fractured, and it is not thought likely he will recover.

REV. MR. MAYBEE ARRESTED.

Superintendent of a Children's Home Society Held in $2,000 Bail for Kidnapping.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The Rev. W. Jarvis Maybee, Superintendent of the Children's Home Society of Illinois for the State of New York, was arrested here to-day on a charge of kidnapping.

Mrs. William Millard of Fayetteville, this State, in 1895, believing herself dying, intrusted her four children to Maybee. Recovering, she demanded her children, and was told by the minister that it would cost her $50 to get them back. One child was found with a family in Camden, this State, and a writ of habeas corpus was granted. Maybee was arrested to-day.

In the last report made to the State Board of Charities it was shown that the society sometimes received as high as $100 for children procured for adoption. Maybee was released on $2,000 bail.

Mr. Maybee is the man whose society was referred to in the last report of the State Board of Charities as an illustration of the need for a new law in this State to regulate the "putting out" of orphans or surrendered children. The board included in its report several pages from his testimony reciting his own methods, charges, and profits.

MRS. GORDON WANTS REVENGE.

Three of the cleverest confidence men in this country are being sought for by Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau. His attention was called to their being at large by Mrs. Edna Gordon, the wife of a notorious gold-brick swindler, now serving a term in a California prison. The woman was ejected from her home, in Waverley Place, for non-payment of rent, assistance having been refused her by the former associates of her husband, and now she wants to be revenged on them for their treatment of her.

Although only thirty-nine years old, she says she has for the past seventeen years assisted her husband in his operations, and knows all the details of the swindling business. She claims to have made $10,000 in 1882 by this method. She gave the names of three men who she says have been concerned in some of the biggest swindling transactions. They are, she declared, living in opulence, and their names are Frank Aldridge of 525 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, William Raymond of 160 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and James Leak of First Avenue and Eightieth Street. In describing the magnitude of the swindling operations carried on by these three men and her husband, she stated that they got $5,000 in Portland, Oregon; $5,000 in Vancouver, $10,000 in Sacramento, and $7,000 in Spokane Falls.

Capt. McClusky has several detectives on the trail of the men, and expects to have them under arrest soon.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The Chicago police do not consider Mrs. Edna Gordon as a "Queen" in the confidence business. She is known here, and her portrait is in the Police Gallery. Mrs. Gordon and her husband were arrested here March 4, 1894. They gave the names of Edward and Maud Lyons. William A. Pinkerton knows both Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, as well as the members of the gang.

"There are some good confidence men among them," Mr. Pinkerton said. "Gordon is known all over the country. He is now in the California penitentiary at San Quentin, serving a ten-years' term for selling a gold brick to a man in Oakland. I am inclined to believe Mrs. Gordon's story, as it appeared in print, is exaggerated."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

8:20 A. M.—672 Third Avenue, M. Cowan; damage slight.

8:30 A. M.—301 Sixth Avenue, R. Stebbins; damage slight.

11 A. M.—210 West Sixty-fourth Street, D. Grant; damage, $300.

12:30 P. M.—551 Washington Avenue, Peter Frank; damage slight.

4:40 P. M.—29 Clinton Street, M. Tatersinsky; damage, $5.

7:20 P. M.—423 Sixth Avenue, H. C. West; no damage.

7:35 P. M.—788 West End Avenue, L. G. Brown; no damage.

8:30 P. M.—44 Rivington Street, Mrs. Wittmeyet; damage, $500.

9:40 P. M.—729 Columbus Avenue, Mrs. Stewart; damage, $15.

9:50 P. M.—21 Bowery, J. Newman; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Feb. 3.—The

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The House Considers the Fortifications Bill and Talks More About Prosperity.

DINGLEY'S HAT REFERRED TO

Agricultural Appropriation Bill Passed in the Senate—Discussion on Seeds—Oregon Senatorship Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The House spent the day ostensibly considering the Fortifications Appropriation bill. In reality the major portion of the time was consumed in the discussion of political topics. The existence or non-existence of prosperity in this country was again a question of dispute.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) again took up the controversy he had a few days ago with Mr. Pitney (Rep., N. J.,) over the trusts, which he said were organized in New Jersey to prey on Kansas and other States. In a humorous vein he said the people of New Jersey were not to blame; legislation in that State was knocked down to the highest bidders, as they were the descendants of the Hessians.

When asked by Mr. Smith (Rep., Mich.,) why he had done nothing to exterminate the trusts, Mr. Simpson replied that he was helpless in the House. "In this House," said he, "the Speaker is the whole thing. I had as well file a bill in the Potomac River as in the House."

Mr. Pitney, in reply to Mr. Simpson, referred indirectly to the fact that Mr. Simpson was born in New Brunswick. He remembered, he said, that after the War of the Revolution many Tories and traitors in New England were deported to the neighboring Province of New Brunswick. He did not mean to imply, he said, that Mr. Simpson's ancestry was necessarily tainted by that fact.

Later in the day Mr. Simpson made some humorous remarks about Mr. Dingley's hat, and said it came from London.

Replying, Mr. Dingley said the hat was made in New York, and that manufacturers put in a London mark to make the dudes purchase them, whereupon Mr. Simpson said that Mr. Dingley was not a dude. Mr. Dingley said that Mr. Simpson was given to talking through his hat.

Mr. Fischer (Rep., N. Y.,) made some remarks that really pertained to the pending bill, continuing his argument begun yesterday in favor of the establishment of a fort at Romer Shoals, New York Harbor. Such a fort, he said, would command the entrance to the harbor. The cost of a fort on Romer Shoals, completely equipped, would, he said, be only one-fourth of the cost of the monitor Miantonomoh, and the cost of its maintenance would be trifling.

Mr. Foote (Rep., N. Y.,) also devoted some time to the criticism of the Fortifications bill. At the rate of appropriations provided in this bill, he said, it would require fifteen years to carry out the plans of the Endicott Board. He asserted that on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts there was not a gun that could be fired in defense of the harbors.

Mr. Hemenway, (Rep., Ind.,) in charge of the bill, denied that these coasts were defenseless. At Charlestom he said, there were three eight-inch guns and one ten-inch gun and eight mortars. If the coast was in the condition represented by the gentleman from New York, he said he would be willing to appropriate $40,000,000. Mr. Hemenway declared that the coast was fairly well protected, though not as well as he would like to see it, or as it would be. The pending bill carried every dollar which the Government could afford to appropriate at this time.

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.,) read some statements from Southern papers charging that in the distribution of munitions of war New Orleans and other Southern ports had been neglected. Mr. Livingston said he had no knowledge on this point, but he proposed to make inquiry of the proper authorities, and if the allegations should prove true he warned the House that provision would have to be made for Southern ports.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.,) offered an amendment to increase the appropriation for guns and mortar batteries from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000. It was voted down.

An amendment offered by Mr. Fischer (Rep., N. Y.,) appropriating $25,000 for preliminary work necessary to the erection of a fort on Romer Shoals was ruled out on a point of order.

An amendment offered by Mr. Foote (Rep., N. Y.,) to appropriate $39,000 for Fort Montgomery, Lake Champlain, N. Y., was voted down.

Without completing the bill, at 5:05 o'clock the House adjourned.

SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Passage of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill—Discussion on Seeds with Reference to Secretary Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate today passed the Agricultural Appropriation bill, carrying an appropriation of $3,527,202. The bill includes an item of $20,000 "for the purpose of collecting from agricultural colleges, agricultural experiment stations, and other sources, including practical agents and engineers, practical information and data on the subject of irrigation and publishing the same in bulletin form."

While the bill was under consideration Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) expressed his regret that the committee had not stricken from the bill the appropriation for the purchase and distribution of seeds. He read a letter from a member of a Connecticut Grange in which the statement was made that the seeds sent out by the Agricultural Department were not good, could not be depended upon, and were of no use to the farmers and gardeners.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) thought there ought to be a reform in the distribution of seeds. He believed the department ought to purchase seeds for distribution from persons who were known to raise or produce seeds of value. In many instances the seeds purchased were neither valuable nor rare.

"That is the unmitigated humbug of the whole thing!" interjected Mr. Platt.

Mr. Bacon said he was confident the present Secretary of Agriculture desired to distribute proper and good seeds, but that the action of the last Secretary of Agriculture had made a farce of the seed distribution.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) said he desired to express himself as unalterably opposed to the distribution of seeds in accordance with methods hitherto pursued.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) expressed his great respect for and faith in the present Secretary of Agriculture, and was satisfied he would execute the law properly and intelligently.

Mr. Cullom said he knew that the Secretary had experts in various parts of the country seeking for seeds of all kinds of the highest quality and value.

THE OREGON SENATORSHIP.

Argument Against Corbett's Contention that He Is Entitled to a Seat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—In accordance with a notice previously given, Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) in the Senate to-day, called up informally the resolution reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections declaring that Henry W. Corbett is not entitled to a seat in the Senate from the State of Oregon.

Mr. Caffery presented an extended legal argument in support of the resolution. Mr. Caffery's contention was that a Governor of a State could not appoint to fill an original vacancy—a vacancy beginning with a new term—especially when the Legislature had had an opportunity to elect and had failed to do so. This point he supported by a long list of precedents and quotations from law. He maintained that the Constitutional authority of the Legislature could not be transferred to the Governor. He contended that the Oregon Legislature, by intrigue or otherwise, failed to elect, but that the Senate of the United States could not place a premium upon such dereliction of duty on the part of a Legislature as would enable the Governor to appoint a favorite of his to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Martin (Dem., Va.,) presented the credentials of Mr. Daniel as Senator from Virginia, elected for a term of six years, beginning March 4, 1899.

CIVIL SERVICE HEARING.

Claims of Veterans Urged Before the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The House Civil Service Committee gave a hearing to-day to a number of representatives of war veterans' interests involved in the proposed civil service legislation. Representative Howe of New York urged the interests of the survivors of the rebellion.

A. S. Iffla and E. W. Kay of Brooklyn, the latter the editor of a Grand Army journal, and representing several patriotic organizations of Brooklyn, and Commander-in-chief Gobin of the Grand Army of the Republic, protested against the clause in the pending bill depriving veterans of their pensions during their continuance in Government employ at over $1,200 per year. There was a general desire expressed for the obliteration of the distinction between the veterans discharged in the war on account of wounds received in the service and those not wounded, but who served out their terms, as to preference in Government employ as against civilians.

Charles W. Strout of Brooklyn protested against the alleged employment of 75 per cent. of civilians in the Navy Yard there, citing the efficiency of the veterans who before Dec. 20, 1896, he said, had outnumbered the civilians.

The Case of Mrs. Roberts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate Committee on Civil Service held an executive session at the beginning of its sitting to-day to consider the matter of the dismissal from the pension office of Mrs. Roberts, the woman whose case was brought to the attention of the Senate by Senator Allen. The committee had received a letter from Pension Commissioner Evans, indorsed by Secretary Bliss, in which he said there were no charges against Mrs. Roberts. Senator Allen was present when the letter was considered by the committee to-day, and the statement was semi-officially made after the close of the meeting that he was satisfied with the reply and would not further press his inquiry into her dismissal.

MISUSE OF FEDERAL MONEY.

Its Appropriation for a Sectarian Hospital Is Unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Judge Hagner, in the Equity Court, to-day, made a ruling of far-reaching importance, holding in effect that it is unconstitutional for Congress to appropriate money for sectarian institutions. The court granted an injunction restraining the Treasurer of the United States from paying to the Directors of Providence Hospital any money belonging to the United States or the District of Columbia, in accordance with an agreement between the Commissioners of the District and the hospital Directors.

The agreement in question was that the Commissioners should erect on the grounds of Providence Hospital a building for the treatment of minor contagious diseases without expense to the hospital, and that the cost of the building should be paid out of an appropriation for that purpose contained in the District Appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1897, and that when the building should be completed it should be turned over to the officers of Providence Hospital.

The application for the injunction was made by Joseph Bradfield, who maintained that the agreement involved a precedent for the appropriation of United States funds for the use and support of religious societies, contrary to the Constitution. The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Organization of Republican Congressional Committee Begun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Republican members of both houses of Congress held a caucus to-night, at which organization of the Republican Congressional Committee was begun. About seventy Senators and Representatives attended. The committee as far as chosen to-night follows:

Colorado, Senator Wolcott; Connecticut, Senator Platt; Idaho, Senator Shoup; Illinios, Representative Cannon; Indiana, Representative Overstreet; Iowa, Representative Hull; Kansas, Representative Curtis; Massachusetts, Representative Simpkins; Michigan, Representative Spalding; Minnesota, Representative McCleary; Missouri, Representative Pearce; Montana, Senator Carter; Nebraska, Representative Mercer; New Hampshire, Senator Gallinger; New Jersey, Representative Loudenslager; New York, Representative Sherman; North Carolina, Representative Pearson; Ohio, Representative Van Voorhis; Oregon, Senator McBride; Pennsylvania, Representative Arnold; Tennessee, Representative Gibson; Texas, Representative Hawley; Virginia, Representative Walker; Washington, Senator Wilson; West Virginia, Representative Miller; Wisconsin, Representative Babcock; Wyoming, Senator Warren.

It seems to be practically settled that Chairman Babcock will be re-elected; that Secretary Mercer also will succeed himself; that Representative Simpkins of Massachusetts will be made Vice Chairman in place of Mr. Apsley of Massachusetts, who was not re-elected to Congress, and that Gen. Grosvenor, the present Chairman of the caucus, will continue in that office.

KOREAN MINISTER'S ESTATE.

Pom K. Soh Accused of Buying a House with Government Funds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Korean Minister, Chin Pom Ye, has filed a claim with the State Department to recover $4,500 from the estate of the late Pom K. Soh, former Minister to this country, who died in Washington last Fall.

Mr. Soh left a verbal will bequeathing his property in this country to Everett Frazer, Consul General of Korea in New York, in trust for Mr. Soh's relatives in Korea. To legally convey the property, a bill is now pending in Congress. The present Korean Minister alleges in his communication to the State Department that the house on Fourteenth Street, which represents the whole of Mr. Soh's estate, was not Mr. Soh's property, because bought with money intrusted to him by his Government.

The State Department has informed the Minister that the matter is not within the department's jurisdiction, and that his proper course is to institute civil suit to recover value of the property after the bill transferring it has been passed by Congress. This the Minister intends to do.

Wool Importations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3. — The monthly statement of the Bureau of Statistics shows that the importation of wool into the Ports of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia during December amounted to 17,768,627 pounds, an increase over the November imports of over 7,600,000 pounds, and an increase over October of over 10,600,000 pounds. Of the whole importation over 16,000,000 pounds were of Class 3, unscoured.

Congressional Notes.

Secretary Long has sent to the House for inclusion in the Naval Appropriation bill an estimate of $6,500 for a hospital for contagious diseases at the naval station at Newport, R. I.

A bill repealing an act granting American register to the steamers Claribel and others was passed in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) said the act had been passed under a misapprehension, as the vessels were owned by Englishmen.

Secretary Long has sent to Congress additional deficiency estimates for an appropriation of $18,400 for the removal of construction and repair tools, &c., from Building No. 14 in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which is reported in a dangerous condition.

The House Committee on Library yesterday favorably reported a bill to aid in the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. William Smallwood and the soldiers of the "Maryland line" in the War for American Independence. The committee says the Old Guard occupied no higher station in the French Army than did the "Maryland line" in the Continental Army.

Senator Penrose yesterday introduced two bills for the regulation of rates of postage. One of them provides a uniform rate of 1 cent an ounce on all letters, with a minimum rate of 2 cents on letters. The other provides for one-cent postage on letters not to be delivered by carriers in the city to which directed. These one-cent stamps are to be tri-colored, red, white, and blue. Both bills were introduced by request.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs yesterday authorized the reporting of the bill fixing the rank and pay of military attachés of the United States Embassies and Legations at foreign Courts. The bill is recommended by both the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, who say it is necessary to give our military representatives abroad equal rank with those of other countries. The bill gives attachés of legations the rank and pay of Majors of infantry and those of embassies the rank and pay of Colonels of infantry.

Malt-Nutrine

—the Food Drink. A dose at bedtime brings refreshing slumber. The king of tonics. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

JAPAN PLACATED IN HAWAII

Her Objections to the Annexation of the Islands to the United States Removed.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR JAPANESE

Agreement Made Giving Them All the Privileges Accorded to Citizens of the Most Favored Nation in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Japan has been removed as an element in the opposition to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States. This result has been attained by an agreement between this Government and Japan, as represented by Minister Toru Hoshi, which, by practically settling the status of the Japanese in Hawaii, removes the only substantial difference that has existed between the two Governments.

The Japanese Government, for its part, announced some time ago that it no longer cared to interpose any objection to annexation of Hawaii based on principle. Since that time the correspondence between Minister Hoshi and the State Department has been directed to a satisfactory settlement of the status of the resident Japanese in Hawaii, and this last point has been adjusted so far as the executive branch of this Government is capable of acting independently, the agreement being reduced to the shape of a written memorandum. It is proposed that the agreement shall be in effect in July next year.

Among other things the agreement confers upon Japanese within the territory of the United States all of the rights accorded to the citizens of the most favored nation, which, of course, carries with it rights of naturalization and the exercise of the right of franchise. If annexation is effected, the Japanese in Hawaii will in 1899 have the same rights as those in the present limits of the United States. All that remains to be fixed is the status of the Japanese during the time that must elapse between the ratification of the annexation treaty and the beginning of the operation of the Japanese treaty of 1899. Inasmuch as the pending annexation treaty provides for the appointment of a commission to visit the Islands and prepare such legislation as may be necessary to consummate the amalgamation of the territories, this last question could be adjusted along with other details in the bill to be reported to Congress.

A SENATE RESOLUTION.

Declares Against Intervention in the Affairs of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—In the Senate to-day Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) introduced the following joint resolution:

"Resolved, That of right it belongs wholly to the people of the Hawaiian Islands to establish and maintain their own form of government and domestic polity; that the United States ought in nowise to interfere therewith, and that any intervention in the political affairs of those islands by any other Government will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States."

The resolution follows the phraseology of the resolution adopted by the Senate May 31, 1893, having been reported by Mr. Turpie of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Senator White said he would call the resolution up to-morrow and ask the Senate to pass it without debate. It was his opinion that the intention of this country to defend the independence of the islands had been made sufficiently clear in the past, but he thought it would do no harm to reaffirm the doctrine by Congressional declaration at the present time.

TALKED LIKE MR. CLEVELAND.

An Illinois Opponent of Annexation Accused of Plagiarism.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—In the House to-day Representative Anderson (Rep.) offered a resolution favoring the annexation of Hawaii. Mr. McEnery (Dem.) spoke against it. Mr. Avery (Rep.) accused McEnery of plagiarism. "It strikes me," said he, "that it is very similar to a speech I have read, delivered by an eminent gentleman from Princeton, N. J."

The resolution was adopted.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Interior and Treasury Department Offices Filled—Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Interior—HUGH HENRY of Vermont, Pension Agent at Concord, N. H.; JOHN W. JOHNSON, to be Register of the Land Office at Lincoln, Neb.; JOHN W. ROSS, Receiver of Public Moneys at Glenwood Springs, Col.; HARRY BAILEY, Receiver of Public Moneys at Lake View, Oregon.

Treasury—ROBERT CARSON of New Jersey, Collector of Customs for the District of Perth Amboy, N. J.; WALTER S. VIEL of Indiana, Surveyor of Customs at the Port of Evansville, Ind.

Navy—Commodore CHARLES S. NORTON, to be Rear Admiral; Passed Assistant Engineer R. I. REID, to be Chief Engineer; Assistant Engineer CHARLES R. EMERICH, to be Passed Assistant Engineer.

War—Col. M. I. LUDINGTON, Assistant Quartermaster General, to be Brigadier General and Quartermaster General; First Lieut. H. H. BENHAM, Second Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. L. S. UPTON, Twenty-first Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3. — Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

New Jersey—Everittstown, H. S. Wars.

Connecticut—Ashford, Eugene B. Peck; Hop River, Herbert H. Boynton; West Wittington, Walter I. Nichols.

New York—Bridgeport, R. C. Brown; Clockville, George C. Way; East Onondaga, E. G. Fairchild; Fabius, Clarence B. Kennedy; Liverpool, George Smith; Lysander, George S. Haydon; Solsville, George R. Smith; Spafford, Uriah Roundy; Skaneateles Falls, Albert E. Ketcham.

NEW BEDFORD STRIKERS.

Non-Union Operatives Show Signs that They Would Like to Go Back.

NEW BEDFORD, Feb. 3.—The cotton mill strikers are fighting among themselves. Very little money has come in from other localities for the support of the strikers—it is said there is not enough in the relief fund to give the strikers over 6 cents apiece. Non-union operatives complain they do not get their share of even the little that comes in.

At the headquarters in Dawson's Hall this morning a non-union striker mounted the platform to make the announcement of a meeting of non-union men this afternoon to consider a proposition to return to work. He had talked but a moment when some of the crowd, which nearly filled the hall, set upon him, dragged him from the platform and put him out of the building.

In these circumstances not even the men who had threatened to advise the non-unionists to vote to return to work unless the union promised them aid were present at the appointed time this afternoon to call a meeting. But the disaffection has become sufficiently widespread to cause a feeling of uneasiness, and fears are expressed that unless some measure is taken right away the non-unionists will make trouble which may cause a stampede to the mills.

Capt. Carter's Court-martial.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 3.—The trial by court-martial of Capt. Carter was continued to-day. J. W. O. Sterely, clerk in the United States Engineer's office, testified. His evidence tended to show that in recent years the Gaynors had had an interest in nearly every contract let by Capt. Carter.

Four negroes testified as to the character of the work done in the brush camps of the Atlantic Construction Company. They said bundles of brush frequently were condemned by the contractors and their pay cut down. These bundles went into the mattresses, and were just as good as the others, being condemned, they said, only for the purpose of cutting down the pay.

CUBAN WAR COST £56,000,000.

The Madrid Imparcial Complains that Senor De Lome Is Intrusted with Trade Negotiations.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—The cost of the Cuban war, from February, 1895, to the end of 1897, is estimated officially at £48,000,000, ($240,000,000,) besides the arrears due from the Cuban Treasury, amounting to £8,000,000, ($40,000,000.)

The Imparcial complains that the commercial negotiations between Spain, Cuba, and the United States are being intrusted to Senor De Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, and urges the Government to appoint experts to examine the terms of the treaty on Spain's behalf.

Cubans Destroy a Railroad Line.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—The insurgents have dynamited and destroyed a pontoon railroad line near San Felipe, Province of Havana.

GEN. BOYCE STILL ABSENT.

The Man Alleged to Have Worked for Senator Hanna's Election a Resident of Mt. Vernon.

Gen. H. H. Boyce, who was, by the statement of T. C. Campbell of Ohio, implicated in an alleged attempt to bribe members of the Ohio Legislature to vote for Mark Hanna for United States Senator, seems to be determined to avoid newspaper reporters and other inquisitive persons. An attempt to see him last evening at his home in Mount Vernon was as fruitless as a former attempt to find him at his New York City address, 29 East Seventy-sixth Street. As has already been told, Gen. Boyce was the lessee of an apartment house at that address and has not been seen or heard of there since some time about two weeks ago, when he went away, leaving a number of debts of various amounts unprovided for.

His Mount Vernon home is at 349 Bedford Avenue. He has been living there more than a year. The people in his neighborhood seem to know little about him. They said he had been absent about two weeks.

Mrs. Boyce came to the door when a reporter asked to see her. She said her husband was away from home, but she refused to say where he was or how he could be communicated with. She would not even say whether she knew where he was. She was asked whether she would like to say anything in his behalf regarding the story of his attempt to bribe members of the Ohio Legislature.

"I don't know anything about it—I can't say anything," she answered, placidly. "I think it likely he will say something in two or three days."

Mrs. Boyce did not seem to be troubled or excited. Her manner and her answers to some other questions asked her indicated that her husband is within easy reach, and that she is in direct communication with him, but has not recently had any extended or general conversation with him.

TRAGEDY LAID TO WITCHES.

Sol F. Autrey, a Maniac, Kills Three Persons and Injures Three Others in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 3.—Sol. F. Autrey, a farmer, accompanied by his family, went early yesterday morning to visit his aged father and mother living near Mulberry, Franklin County. Shortly after his arrival Autrey became engaged in a religious argument with the old folks. Suddenly he grasped an iron bar, killed his aged father, mother, and his ten-year-old son, and seriously wounded his wife and three remaining children, two of whom are not expected to live. His wife and eldest daughter, although badly hurt, managed to notify the neighbors.

When they reached the house they found Autrey a raving maniac, with his clothing on fire. He was overpowered after a hard struggle. He has been chained all day, talking incoherently, swearing that witches were the cause of the act.

RESERVATION LAND BOUGHT.

Bannocks and Shoshones Sell Jackson's Hole Hunting Ground.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Feb. 3.—C. G. Hoyt of the Fort Hall Indian Commission has practically concluded a treaty with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation, for the purchase of 418,000 acres of their reservation for the lump sum of $525,000. The treaty provides for the payment of $75,000 to the Indians for the relinquishment of their hunting right in Jackson's Hole.

CLARION, PENN., IN A BAD WAY.

Abandoned by a Railroad and Involuntarily Temperance.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 3.—Several months ago the Pittsburg and Western Railroad decided that the business of Clarion, Penn., was insufficient to justify the repairing of a bridge, and the town was abandoned. The residents had to cross the Clarion River and then go a mile and a half to the railroad terminal. To make matters worse, the county court changed the date of granting liquor licenses, and the town "went dry" for a month. The citizens established a 'bus line to Sligo, ten miles away, where connection was made with the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The railway company to-day decided to repair the bridge.

Interscholastic Chess Tourney.

The second round in the interscholastic chess tournament was played at De La Salle School yesterday. The play was better and faster than on the first day. Libaire of De La Salle, the present individual champion, beat Brown of Cutler School in a brilliant game. Lynch of De La Salle beat Munson, Cutler School, in 14 moves. Arnstein, Sachs School, and Engels, Columbia Grammar School, attracted a great deal of attention. The Columbia School representatives won in 35 moves. Hankinson, Columbia Grammar School, and Wertheimer, Sachs School, consented to draw after 50 moves. The pairing for to-day is as follows: Brown vs. Hankinson; Engels vs. Manson; Briggs vs. Lynch; Libaire vs. Matteson.

Will Increase the Golf Committee.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association yesterday sent out a circular advocating the addition of two members to the committee. The circular fulfills the requirements necessitating a ten days' notice before the matter is taken up at the next annual meeting of the association. There is little doubt that the membership of the committee will be increased from five to seven. The change is said to have been desirable for some time owing to the rapid growth of the interest taken in the game. It is probable that one of the new members will be a New Yorker.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, six furlongs. Hermoso won, Blarney Stone second, Valendienne third. Time—1:17½.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. George Miller won, Don Fulano second, Major Cook third. Time—1:31¾.

THIRD RACE.—Gentlemen riders, one mile. Wayona won, Dick Behan second, Veragua third. Time—1:48¼.

FOURTH RACE.—The San Rafael Stakes, selling, one mile and three-eighths. Garland Bar won, Judge Denny second, Collins third. Time—2:26¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, one mile. Fashion Plate won, Polish second, Lena third. Time—1:44.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, seven furlongs. Geyser won, Orimar second, Trolley third. Time—1:29¾.

Knickerbockers Win at Basket Ball.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club basket ball players easily won their game with a team representing Company B of the Seventy-first Regiment at the clubhouse, Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, last night by a score of 21 to 8.

St. Nicholas Club Wins at Hockey.

The second teams of the St. Nicholas Skating Club and Hockey Club of New York met for the first time this season at the Ice Palace, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, and the St. Nicholas team won by a score of 7 to 3.

EXODUS TO THE KLONDIKE

Trains Through St. Paul Crowded with Gold Seekers on Their Way to the Fields.

DOGS STOLEN FOR THE TRAINS

Gen. Merriam to Send an Exploring Expedition Over the Copper River to Find a Route to the Mining Regions on the Yukon.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 3.—As the gateway between the East and the Klondike, this city has for some weeks been the witness of many returning parties of gold finders and of parties of gold seekers. The trains to the coast over both the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern are crowded, many of the parties being made up in the Northwest and outfitting here, but more are coming from the East and stopping off here to add to their supplies and outfits. Two local companies have just been organized and have started for the gold fields, but they have no present intention to dig for the metal, having bought dog trains, by means of which they expect to make most of their money.

Most of the men in the companies are railroaders, and about half the stockholders go along to work. Nearly every city in this State has contributed a share to the number of Klondikers, and most of them have given something to increase the army of dogs now en route to Alaska. So active has become the market for large dogs that the local police receive daily complaints at the disappearance of valuable canines, but in most cases have been too late to reclaim the four-footed property. One woman found her dog crated and ready for shipment, but before an officer could be called the train pulled out with her dog. Several dogs have been rescued at the station.

THE CORONA'S PASSENGERS.

About Fifty Remain on Lewis Island with Their Outfits and Animals.

FORT WRANGEL, Jan. 29.—The steamer Oregon of the Portland-Alaska Line, on her way to Alaska, anchored off Lewis Island and rescued a portion of the passengers of the wrecked Corona, who were not taken off by the Al Ki last Thursday.

About fifty of the Corona's passengers were left on the island. They would not go on the Oregon unless Capt. Stephens would agree to take all their baggage, outfits, and animals. They had about twenty-five tons of supplies on the beach. As it would take several days to get all the stuff aboard, Capt. Stephens would not comply with the request. The people left on the island are well supplied with provisions, tents, and bedding. They will probably stay there until some boat comes along and picks them up.

ALASKA EXPLORING PARTY.

Army Expedition to Survey a Trail Over the Copper River Route.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Secretary of War has telegraphed instructions to Gen. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia, Feb. 1, to organize and send an exploring expedition over the Copper River route, in Alaska, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a practicable Summer or Winter route, wholly within the territory of the United States, for mail and supplies, or for mail alone, could be found to the mining regions on the Yukon, between Forty Mile Creek and Circle City.

The organization of the party and the selection of officers to command it have been left to the judgment of Gen. Merriam. In case a practicable route can be found, instructions were given to so mark it that it could be followed hereafter. The party is to take, as far as practicable, such supplies as may be found to be feasible to relieve any persons in distress that may be encountered. The natives of the Copper River Valley have been reported as aggressive, and the officers in charge will be expected to use their efforts to conciliate them.

The party will be instructed to proceed as far as practicable toward Circle City, and, if deemed advisable, to communicate with the relief expedition taking supplies to the Yukon, and the two parties will cooperate in the work of exploration. The expedition will probably make an entrance by Port Valdes or Prince William Sound, unless it be found that some other point is more advisable.

THE GERMAN CHARITY BALL.

Nearly 5,000 Persons Attend the Affair Held at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The eighth annual German charity ball, given under the auspices of the German Liederkranz, Jung Arion, and Beethoven Maennerchor, was held last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. In point of attendance it exceeded any of its predecessors. Every box was filled to its utmost capacity, and the dancing floor was crowded to the limit. It is estimated that fully 5,000 persons attended the affair.

The decorations were simple in the extreme. Palms, ferns, and flowers were in evidence everywhere, and in front of the proscenium arch blazed from a multitude of miniature gas lamps the word "Charity." Promptly at 11 o'clock E. Neyer's Seventh Regiment Band sounded the opening march, the order of which was as follows: The delegates of the three bachelor associations, in files of two, from the end of the floor to the stage, followed by the President of the Charity Ball Association, Rudolph Schaefer, and Mrs. J. C. G. Hupfel, who were in turn followed by the Honorary Committee and ladies. Arriving at the stage, the bachelors presented front and reviewed the first dance.

During the first few dances the boxholders remained in their seats, but when the affair assumed full swing, most of them left their seats to take part in the general merriment. The ballroom presented a glittering spectacle.

The Reception Committee wore handsome oxidized silver medals, attached to white silk ribbons, donated by President Schaefer, and included:

Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, Dr. C. Beck, Charles Brandt, Jr., Hubert Cillis, George Ehret, John Von Glahn, J. C. G. Hupfel, William H. Klenke, H. C. Kudlich, J. B. Pannes, Herman Ridder, F. A. Ringler, Jacob Ruppert, George G. Schaefer, Ralph Trautmann, Richard Weinsdorf, E. G. W. Woerz, and William Zinsser, Jr.

The box holders included R. F. Amend, S. Bergmann, A. Von Briesen, A. Doelger, George H. Diehl, P. Doelger, C. A. Flammer, Mrs. R. Herrmann, Carl Hanssen, John W. Keller, R. Katzenmayer, Joseph Liebmann, J. A. May, W. C. Muschenheim, C. F. MacLean, Oswald Ottendorfer, Louis Ottmann, G. Piel, Dr. J. H. Senner, Carl Schurz, E. J. H. Tamsen, John Unger, Mrs. A. Woerishoffer, Oscar F. Zollikoffer, Heinrich Zoellner, and J. W. Stuesberg.

It was estimated that the proceeds of the ball this year will amount to over $12,000, and the charities benefited by the distribution of this amount are:

German Hospital and Dispensary, German Society, St. Mark's Hospital, German Dispensary, west side; Isabella Home, German Poliklinik, Wartburg Orphan Farm School, St. Francis's Hospital, and the German Ladies' Society for the Support of Needy Widows and Orphans.

Shortly after midnight supper was served, the catering being in charge of Mr. Schaerz, steward of the German Liederkranz. Oscar B. Weber, Chairman of the Press Committee, entertained a number of his friends in the Press Room. Among the guests present were A. F. Sutherland, George Ehret, Paul Goepel, Richard Katzenmayer, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Frank Ehret, Carl Rosenfeld, A. Scharmann, Gen. James H. Jordan, William H. Bradley, G. Schuchmann, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Senner, Judge John P. Schuchman, and Doré Kuhe.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE HERE.

English Author and Poet Comes to Give Readings—His Opinion of Zola's Position.

Richard Le Gallienne, poet, critic, and writer of short stories, is at the Waldorf-Astoria with his beautiful Danish wife. They arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Teutonic. They expect to remain here until Autumn. Fragments of Mr. Le Gallienne's translation of Omar Khayyam, the Persian poet, have recently appeared in The Cosmopolitan Magazine, and have excited a good deal of comment among literary men. In fact, almost everything that Mr. Le Gallienne does excites literary men; the public reads his work, admires or condemns, and is silent.

In appearance, Mr. Le Gallienne is young and altogether striking. He wears his hair long, and has a clean-shaven face with clear-cut features. His face reminds one of the pictures of Chatterton. In the centre of a large shirt front is a solitary gold stud, and above a huge black négligé tie. He talks easily and with quiet emphasis on what interests him. What he says is as original as his dress.

Mr. Le Gallienne admires the work of Walt Whitman very much.

"Whitman has a large following in London," he said. "He has done much for me. He did not have much regard for technique but he was a thorough poet in thought; really the most original man since Christ.

"The English don't care much for young poets until they die or grow old. Then they admire them and devour their obituaries with avidity, and are never tired of telling the world what it has so long missed. You do things differently here. Here young writers have a warm welcome until they go out of fashion and pass on to fame or to oblivion."

Speaking of the Dreyfus affair, he said:

"Of course the Dreyfus case finds much interest in London, especially since Emile Zola has so courageously defied the ruling army clique. Zola has many warm friends in London; they are all high in his praise, and his mail from across the channel must be considerably augmented with their notes of sympathy and of encouragement. We all feel that he is brave; but more than that, we are quite sure that he knows what he is about. There isn't a saner writer in the world than Emile Zola. If he is defeated, if the majority of French intelligence desert him, I think it more than probable that he may take up his residence in London."

Reverting to English literary life, Mr. Le Gallienne went on in this way:

"Of the younger English poets I think Stephen Phillips has the most promising future; his work shows much strength and beauty of diction. I admire William Morris, and his sociological, I should say Socialist, poems appeal to me very much. There is certainly too much wealth and too few people who may enjoy it. Leisure and wealth and labor should be better divided.

"I have now two books which are forthcoming shortly—a volume of poems, "Lone in London" and a novel called "The Romance of Zion Chapel." I expect to give readings from my books here, and may possibly lecture on the contemporaneous English poets."

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Col. J. B. Nixon, U. S. Army.

GILSEY—Ex-Mayor John Boyd Thacher, Albany.

HOLLAND—Major M. Ewing, London; Baron de Batz, Paris.

WALDORF—Capt. Kenneth Campbell, London; Richard Le Gallienne, London; Lord Dungarven, England.

WINDSOR—Marquis de Rojas, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Alms, The, & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Speckman, linens and white goods; J. J. Luckey, upholstery goods; 56 Worth Street; Holland House.

Binswanger, The M., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Binswanger, notions; Hoffman House.

Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, silks, notions, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Barnett Brothers & Aufsesser, Troy, N. Y.; F. M. Aufsesser, knit goods; 43 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces and curtains; 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Christman & Bliedung, Joplin, Mo.; P. A. Christman, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Hellbrun, cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Callender, domestics; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. Pease, blankets and flannels; 115 Worth Street.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Petersburg, Va.; C. Cohen, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Iowa; B. Davidson, notions and furnishing goods; 83 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; H. Choate, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Denver, The, Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; I. Scotland, notions, fancy goods, and ribbons; 447 Broome Street; St. George Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, domestics and flannels; 2 Wal

The Wanamaker Store

Further Furniture Facts

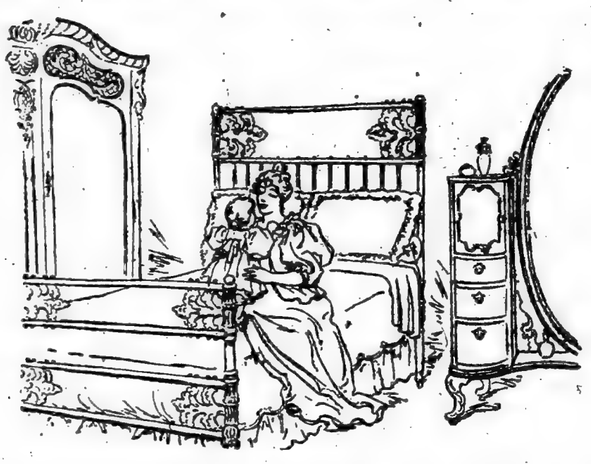

YOU can't tell whether you're getting a bargain or not, until you see the goods. Prices in themselves are not conclusive. In reading the following detail, please do so with this in mind:—

That the selection of this furniture for our February sale has been made from the offerings of only well-known and reliable makers, whose names are in themselves guaranties of worth and workmanship;

That the sale-list includes a number of pieces of the magnificent "hand-made" furniture recently described to you, and which is *admittedly the finest made in this country*, outside of the highest class custom work;

That the Brass and Iron Bedsteads are taken from our regular stock,—and you know what *that* is.

Low prices, certainly,—low enough to make you suspicious of qualities, perhaps, if it were not this store which was offering them. But beside low prices,—above and beyond the mere element of little figures,—the furniture is *good* furniture, and in many cases the best furniture which money will buy.

Now read the prices.

Bedroom Suits

At $9.50.—Of oak, 3 pieces; full-sized bedstead, carved headboard; bureau with top 36x17, 3 large drawers, French bevel plate mirror 18x20; washstand with double closet.

At $18.—Of ash, 3 pieces; full-sized bedstead, carved headboard; cheval dressing bureau, top 46x17, 2 large and 2 small drawers and hat box in base, bevel plate mirror 18x40; washstand, top 31x16, with 3 drawers in base, cast brass trimmings.

At $45.—Of curly birch, 3 pieces; full sized bedstead, headboard nicely carved; dressing bureau with fancy shaped front, top 44x22, 2 large and 2 small drawers in base, pattern plate French bevel mirror 26x32; fancy shaped front combination commode, top 20x34; cast brass trimmings; highly polished.

At $65.—Of solid mahogany, 3 pieces; full sized bedstead, carved headboard; dressing bureau with swell front, fancy shaped top 48x22, 2 large and 2 small drawers in base, pattern plate French bevel mirror 30x40; swell front commode with fancy shaped top 18x36; cast brass trimmings; highly polished.

Bureaus

At $5.—Of oak, fancy shaped top, 32x16, 3 large drawers, cast brass handles; mirror 16x20.

At $7.—Of oak, top 16x36, 3 large drawers, cast brass handles and bevel plate mirror 18x20.

At $8.75.—Of oak, top 33x20, 3 large drawers and cupboard in base, cast brass handles and bevel plate mirror 12x20

Bedsteads

At $3.—Enameled bedsteads, 3 feet wide, with best quality woven wire mattrass, guaranteed for five years.

At $7.90.—Enameled bedstead, in all the widths, swell footboard, brass top rails and brass knobs, best quality woven wire mattress; guaranteed for five years.

Toilet Tables

At $10.—Enamel finished, fancy shaped top 20x30, 1 large drawer, serpentine front, oval French bevel plate mirror 16x20.

At $16.—Of solid mahogany, fancy shaped top 32x19, 1 large drawer, swell front and oval French bevel plate mirror 16x24.

The Difference Between 88 and 100

IF your eyes are sufficiently keen to distinguish between a cloth having 100 threads to the inch, and one having 88, you can tell at a glance the difference between the ginghams we are selling at

Eight and One-Half Cents a Yard

and the best ginghams made in the world. Can you do it?

There's no other difference than this one of threads per inch. The patterns are just as good,—in fact practically identical. But the other costs 25c. a yard,—35c. a yard if it is Scotch.

These are now regular 12½c. goods, but probably more familiar to you as the kind which ruled at 20c. a yard for some years. We sold 19,765 yards of them yesterday at 8½c. There remain of the lot something less than 57,000 yards, not enough for three days' selling, for to-day's selling will be larger than yesterday's. Don't be too late.

New Lot of Children's Dresses. AN interesting display of pretty garments in the Children's Wear Store to-day. Among them a new arrival of moderately-priced percale and gingham dresses for tots 2 to 4 years of age.

At 65c.—Of percale, in pink or blue grounds with neat stripes or checks. Gretchen, yoke effect, and bertha; collar, sleeves and belt trimmed with white braid.

At 85c.—Boy's dress of percale, box-plaited from neck; large square collar, cuffs and belt trimmed with braid.

At $1—Guimpe dress of gingham, blouse effect; double ruffle around shoulders, embroidery trimmed; red, blue or pink plaids or checks.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Two Corset Chances. ABOUT 600 new corsets, bought advantageously, go on sale this morning at a third off usual prices. In all sizes and shapes.

At 95c.—Of French coutil, extra long waist, high corded bust, well boned, 2 side steels, white and drab, 18 to 30 inches; regularly $1.50.

At $1.75—A short corset similar to popular little French models; straight front, short sudden hip, medium and low bust, long waist, trimmed with lace and ribbon, white or black sateen; no side steels; regular $2.50.

Second floor.

Old Furniture Made New. WE'LL re-upholster and recover that old parlor suit and make it look nearly as bright as when purchased. There are English corduroys here at 85c. a yd.—18 colors; silk-faced Tapestries in 5 colors at $1.75; and beautiful silk Tapestries in 3 colors at $3.75.

Third floor.

Men's Suits. Be Quick! WE took stock in the Clothing Store this week. It is always a process which results in discoveries, and we made one this time. We found more broken lots than we expected. Broken lots have no business here, and so:—

About one hundred Men's Suits in fancy cheviots and worsteds,—good styles and desirable, or they wouldn't be broken up in sizes.

Formerly $13.50 to $20; now $10 a suit.

Second floor.

Consider This. DO you realize what reading Ridpath's History of the World would do for you?

A half hour daily for a single year will put you in touch with every important event since human life began.

Is knowledge worth while? Historical information lies at the foundation of all learning. Everything that is, is but the result of what has been.

And the pleasure of it! Ridpath's Great Universal History is as fascinating as a romance.

Upon payment of One Dollar the complete set is delivered at once. There are eight massive volumes, 6,500 pages, 4,000 illustrations. Members agree to make fifteen monthly payments to complete the transaction—first payment in thirty days after joining—for the cloth-bound, $1.50 a month; for the half-Russia—by far the more durable and attractive—$2 a month; for sumptuous full morocco, $2.50 a month.

Specimen pages, illustrations, maps, charts, testimonials and full information, sent free.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Picture Framing. WE frame pictures to order promptly and at little cost. An assortment of mouldings from which choosing should be easy. You may see them in the new picture store, Fifth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

FALL CAMPAIGN PROSPECTS

Two Republican and Two Democratic State Tickets Likely to be Put Forward.

SENATOR MURPHY'S POSITION

Republicans Determined, It Is Said, to Force Through the Weekes Resolution Calling Upon Him to Resign.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Two Republican and two Democratic State tickets in the field this Fall is the picture that is fast forming itself in the vision of keen-eyed observers of the political situation here.

Recent events have served to develop the picture into clear outlines. The action of Senator Murphy in voting for the Teller resolution has called out declarations from the leaders of the National Democratic Party, which leave hardly a doubt that it will have a ticket in the field not only for State officers but for Congressmen and members of the Legislature. Charles Tracey of this city, Chairman of the National Democratic (Sound Money) Committee, expresses the opinion that Senator Murphy's course means that his party will be compelled to put out its own candidates this Fall.

"It is the only way for us to meet the issue," he said. "We cannot indorse now what we opposed in 1896, and we don't propose to be forced into the Republican camp. The only method left open for us is to fight in the next campaign on the same lines as the last."

Assemblyman Seligsberg, the one National Democrat in the Legislature, indorses Chairman Tracey's views.

"What else is there for us to do but put up candidates of our own?" he said to-day. "We can't follow Tammany in the path marked out by Senator Murphy. The time for them to have repudiated Bryanism is past. They haven't done it. They have swallowed the whole Chicago platform, and it goes without saying that we can't vote with them on that. It simply means that there will be two Democratic tickets this Fall, and that the Republicans will sweep the State."

These declarations, which are believed to correctly represent the sentiment of the "Sound-Money" Democrats, are based, it is noted, on the assumption that Senator Murphy's vote indicates what the Democratic State Convention will do on the gold and silver issue. It is not doubted here that it does, and that when Mr. Murphy cast his vote it was with the approval and indorsement of Richard Croker.

The Republicans themselves, however, do not share Mr. Seligsberg's prophecy that the Democratic division means their victory. The talk of a fair primary bill which shall have the effect of healing the breach in the party has deceived very few into believing that the radical differences existing inside the party and the bitter opposition organized to the machine leaders can be so easily glossed over.

Gov. Black is given credit for wanting a fair bill passed. Such a bill would be to his interest, even if other motives were wanting. But it is recognized by all who look deeper than the surface that the men who have been fighting Mr. Platt and his "machine" for years are not going to be brought back under his domination by the bait of a primary bill. The movement to form a State organization has been called off, but it is not dead. The men at its head are playing a little politics themselves. They are waiting to see what the machine is going to do with its primary promises. But whether those promises are redeemed or not, the evidence points unmistakably to a second Republican State ticket when the nominations come to be made. Republicans who foresee this result fear that such a ticket would more than offset for them the good effects of the Democratic split.

It is understood that Mr. Weekes's resolution calling on Senator Murphy to resign will not be taken up Monday night, as was intended. The town meetings are to be held throughout the State on Tuesday, and so many of the Republican members will be absent on Monday that consideration of the resolution will be postponed to a later date.

It developed to-day, however, that the Republicans have determined to force the resolution through when they do get ready to take it up. They will do this after a call of the House, and insist on every member voting, with a view to putting the Democrats on record. Mr. Seligsberg is expected to make a speech favoring the resolution.

SENATOR BRUSH'S BLOW AT MURPHY

Offers a Resolution Strongly Condemning His Vote for Silver.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Senator Brush of Brooklyn in the Senate this morning introduced a resolution censuring "a United States Senator," and drawn in the same line as the Weekes resolution, but not requesting resignation. The resolution reads:

"Whereas, A resolution has passed the United States Senate which attacks the integrity of the finances of this Nation and is calculated to subvert the principles of sound money and honest and stable currency; and

"Whereas, The great State of New York has been grossly misrepresented by one of its Senators in that body casting his vote for these resolutions, thus aiding in the enunciation of principles calculated to foster distrust and disaster to the financial and business interests of the State; and

"Whereas, the Honorable William McKinley, the President of the Nation, by his patriotic and wise utterances at the banquet of the National Manufacturers' Association, in New York on Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1898, presented a striking contrast to such action by the reassertion of his loyalty to the financial principles so unanimously indorsed by the voters of this State in 1896, and,

"Whereas, we believe that the honor of the Nation should be jealously guarded by a strict adherence to the sound money plank of the St. Louis platform; therefore,

"Resolved, if the Assembly concur, that the Legislature of the State of New York condemns the action of the Senator who voted for these resolutions, and heartily commends the utterances of the President and declares unequivocally in favor of an honest currency with every dollar of our obligations, bonded and otherwise, payable in gold coin or its equivalent."

The resolution was made a special order for Monday night next.

ANOTHER GOOD ROADS BILL.

Senator Burns Introduces a Measure Suggesting the Issue of Bonds.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—In the Senate this morning Senator Burns introduced another Good Roads bill, providing for submission to the people at the next general election of the proposition to issue bonds of the State to the amount of $12,000,000 for the improvement of public highways. If approved the bonds are to be issued for a period of not more than seventeen years, to bear interest at 4 per cent., payable semi-annually in New York City. The Boards of Supervisors of each county are directed to designate such roads as will form a continuous highway across the State. The roads are to be constructed on what is known as the macadam system.

The expense of building and repairing the culverts and bridges over six feet in length is made a charge upon the county, and when the road is completed the county must bear the expense of keeping it in proper condition, the control of the road being vested with the Board of Supervisors. After Jan. 1, 1899, all vehicles, except carriages carrying a weight not exceeding 1,200 pounds, must have a tire three inches wide.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

To Compel Elevated Railroads to Run Smoking Cars.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Senator Ford introduced a bill to-day requiring smoking cars to be provided on elevated railroads in cities of the first class. It provides that every railroad or railway corporation or company now or hereafter operating an elevated railroad in any city of the first class shall attach to every passenger train which it shall run or operate at least one smoking car properly equipped for smokers. Any railroad company which shall violate any provision of this act shall be subject to a penalty of $100 for each and every offense, to be recovered in civil action by the city.

Other bills of interest to New York City have been introduced as follows:

Senator Burns—Directing the City of New York to appropriate a sum sufficient to pay each Volunteer Fireman of that part of Westchester County annexed to the City of New York a sum of $50 a month up to Jan. 1, 1898.

Senator Burns—Amending the New York charter in relation to the Police Pension Fund by providing that each Captain heretofore relieved and dismissed from the force shall be placed on the roll of the Police Pension Fund, and if at the time of such dismissal he received an annual salary of $2,750, he shall receive a pension of $1,375 a year.

Senator Higbie—Providing that the tenure of office of school teachers in the territory annexed to New York shall be the same as that of teachers in the public schools of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Senator McCarren—Authorizing the issuing of licenses for the hawking, vending, and peddling of merchandise to Volunteer Firemen, the same as to honorably discharged soldiers.

Mr. Tiffany—Providing for the widening and improving of Degraw Street, from New York Avenue to East New York Avenue, and of Union Street, from New York Avenue to East New York Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

TIBBETTS'S REVOLT AND DOOM.

His Successor Said to Have Already Been Chosen—The Fight Against Commissioner Baker.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The action of Senator Tibbetts in opposing the confirmation of Frank M. Baker as Railroad Commissioner in the Senate to-day created something of a sensation in that body. It was the first cropping out of the opposition to Gov. Black which has been alleged to exist there, and showed that Mr. Tibbetts, while nominally acting with the "machine," is really as ready for revolt from its rule on occasion as he was when he voted against the confirmation of Louis F. Payn as Insurance Commissioner last year. It has been understood for some time that Mr. Tibbetts's insubordination was to be punished by his defeat for the Senate should he offer for re-election. He comes from Gov. Black's County of Rensselaer, and the Governor is understood to have already selected his successor in the Senate.

A noticeable incident of the vote on Baker's confirmation was that Senator Brackett, who last year offered a bill enlarging the Railroad Commission so as to make way for a working railroad man on it, did not answer when his name was called. He did not ask to be excused from voting; he simply sat silent in his seat.

Senator Cantor, in opposing Mr. Baker's confirmation, spoke of the necessity of having a practical railroad man on the commission. He spoke of the late Commissioner Rickard, whom he characterized as one of the best Commissioners that had ever served the State, and criticised the original appointment of Mr. Baker to succeed a practical railroad man as a violation of the spirit if not of the letter of the law.

Senator Raines, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, made reply that when Mr. Baker's appointment was under consideration the first time it was shown that he had been identified with railroad work from boyhood. Senator Raines read a few telegrams from Buffalo railroad employes asking for Commissioner Baker's confirmation.

Senator Cantor answered that the requests were individual, and not as representative of railroad labor. Senator Cantor made the statement that not only the railroad organizations but kindred labor organizations of the State opposed the appointment of Commissioner Baker.

Senator Tibbits spoke against the confirmation of Mr. Baker. He said that his opposition was not on personal grounds as against the Commissioner, or against the Governor, but in the name of the railroad men of the State. He said the falling off of the Republican vote last Fall, might be found in failure to recognize railroad men.

A vote on the confirmation: For confirmation, 31; against, 13.

BILL TO REPEAL THE RAINES LAW.

Mr. Harburger Before the Assembly Committee on Excise.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—A meeting of the Assembly Committee on Excise was held this afternoon to hear arguments on the bill introduced by Mr. Harburger of New York to repeal the Raines law.

Mr. Harburger said: "The Raines act now in force, has ruined thousands, created a huge political trust, and has centralized the business among the few, who are glad that their poor and unfortunate brethren are driven out of the business. The respectable saloon keeper is driven out of existence, deprivation and starvation staring him in the face. On Sundays he must close, while his neighbor, under the guise of a Raines hotel, does open business. The Waldorf, the Millionaires' Club, and others of the same pattern do a thriving Sunday trade, while the poor man and the clubs who benefited mankind in general have been driven to the wall."

A further hearing on the bill will be held next Thursday afternoon, when the Maloney bill, drafted by the State Liquor Dealers' Association, will also be taken up.

TO AMEND THE BANKING LAW.

Mr. Page's Senate Bill Providing for Branch Banks.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The provision of the State banking law that no bank shall open or keep an office of deposit or discount other than its principal place of business is amended by a bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Page, as follows:

"Except that any bank located in a city of over 1,000,000 inhabitants according to the last State of Federal enumeration, and whose certificate of incorporation shall so provide, may open and keep one or more branch offices in such city for the receipt and payment of deposits and for making loans and discounts to the customers of such branch offices only; provided, however, that before opening any branch office the approval in writing of the Superintendent of Banks shall be first obtained, and no loans or discounts shall be made except such as may have been previously authorized by the Board of Directors."

NO EXTRA COPIES OF BILLS.

Republicans Waiting for Their Vote to Increase or the Cost to Diminish.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The bill ordering 300 extra copies of all general bills for the Assembly and Senate, which has already provoked much discussion of the so-called "printing scandal" in both houses, is temporarily sidetracked in the Assembly for lack of votes. The three Albany Republican members and the two independents here at present, Weekes and Seligsberg, are against the bill, and one Republican, Mr. Fordyce, is still absent, so that the majority finds itself for the time being in the minority.

Leader Nixon does not admit that it is lack of votes that has caused the measure to be held up. He says he has investigated the cost of the extra bills under the present contract and finds it so much more than he expected that he has decided to hold the matter in abeyance to see if some more economical arrangement cannot be made. Under the contract the printer gets only $1.25 for the 640 copies of bills regularly ordered, while he is entitled to charge $1.92 a hundred for all extra copies. Mr. Nixon says he thinks that if the Legislature will hold off from ordering any extra bills for a while, the State Printer may agree to supply them at less than contract price, on the principle of "better that than nothing."

Meanwhile the members of the Assembly will have to stop sending copies of bills to their constituents, for there will be none to send. It is suspected that the leader of the majority relies on this to bring enough Democrats around to his way of thinking to pass the bill eventually.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The following bills of general interest were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator Wray—Providing for free transportation of State officers on railroads.

Senator Grant—Appropriating $5,000 for the establishment of a fish hatchery in Delaware County.

Senator Raines—To prevent the spraying of fruit trees with poison while in blossom.

To Investigate Taxation.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The Senate to-day passed Senator Stranahan's bill providing for the appointment by the Governor of a commission to investigate the taxation system of the State.

BILL FOR THE EXHIBITION

Legislative Action for Commemoration of the Creation of Greater New York.

TWO MILLIONS CITY STOCK.

Borough and State Commissioners Provided For—Land May Be Bought or One of the Parks Utilized.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Senator McNulty introduced in the Senate this morning a bill for an exhibition of the arts and sciences to commemorate the creation of Greater New York. The bill provides that an exhibition of arts, sciences, manufactures, and produce of the soil, mine, and sea shall be held in the City of New York, for such period during the year 1901 as the Board of Commissioners shall determine, in commemoration of the creation of the Greater New York.

State and Borough Commission.

The exhibition shall be under the control and management of a board of twenty-four Commissioners. The Mayor of the City of New York shall appoint as Commissioners six residents of the Borough of Manhattan, three residents of the Borough of Brooklyn, and one each of the Boroughs of Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx, and the Governor shall appoint twelve residents of the State. Each Commissioner shall take the Constitutional oath of office, and file the same. If any Commissioner fails to file his oath of office within the time prescribed by this section his office shall be deemed vacant, and shall be filled by the officer making the original appointment.

The board may provide for an Executive Committee, which, subject to the rules and regulations of the board, shall have power to act in its stead when the board is not in session.

Two-thirds Vote Required.

A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum, except that no contract involving the expenditure of money shall be made, no executive officer or executive committee appointed, and no rule or regulation governing an executive officer or an executive committee be adopted except by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members of the board.

Nothing shall be deemed to prohibit such board, by a two-thirds vote of all the members thereof, from delegating to the Executive Committee the power to make contracts and to make rules and regulations for its own government or the government of the executive officers.

May Buy Land or Use a Park.

The board shall have power to acquire real property in New York either in fee or for a term of years, and if unable to agree with the owners of the property for the purchase or lease theeof, may acquire title in fee thereto, an estate for years therein, or any easement by condemnation. The Municipal Assembly of New York may authorize the board to use for the purpose of such exhibition any public park or portion thereof.

The Board of Exhibition Commissioners shall have power to determine the plan and scope of the exhibition, may request exhibits from the United States Government, from other States, and from foreign countries, and invite all to appoint separate Boards of Commissioners to co-operate with the board. The board shall cause to be erected such buildings and other structures and sub-structures as, with the concurrence of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York, it shall deem necessary and expedient. No liability shall be incurred for the erection of any of such buildings until the plans of construction and erection and estimates of costs shall have been approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or until a contract shall have been approved by such board.

State Exhibit Provided For.

The Board of Exhibition Commissioners shall obtain a collective departmental exhibit of the State of New York, which shall illustrate the natural resources of the State, the development of its manufactures and industries, its history, together with the methods employed and results accomplished in its municipal capacity in the work of promoting the moral, educational, and material welfare of its inhabitants. Every State and city officer, department, board, or commission shall co-operate in such manner as best to promote the success of the exhibition.

For the payment of the expenses to be incurred the Controller of the City of New York shall issue corporate stock of the city, redeemable in not less than ten nor more than thirty years from the date of issue, not exceeding $2,000,000.

How Money May Be Borrowed.

To provide additional funds, the Board of Exhibition Commissioners may issue scrip certificates payable from the receipts derived from such exhibition after the expenses are paid. Such scrip shall bear interest at not exceeding 4 per centum, and shall be sold at not less than par, and shall not exceed $5,000,000.

Whenever the Boards of Exhibition Commissioners shall deem it necessary, it may construct a bridge or bridges over any street or avenue passing between any two parcels of land acquired, or the use of which shall be authorized.

At the close of such exhibition, the Board of Exhibition Commissioners shall cause to be sold all buildings and structures which are of a temporary character, or which are erected upon lands the fee of which is not in the City of New York.

ARGUMENTS ON DOLLAR GAS.

Representatives of New York and Brooklyn Companies and Senator Cantor Heard at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Representatives of nearly all the large gas companies of New York and Brooklyn appeared before the Senate committee this afternoon in opposition to the various bills introduced providing for a reduction in the price of gas to $1 per 1,000 cubic feet. Nearly all the ground covered in the exhaustive arguments of last year was gone over and the protests against the reduction were renewed.

Among those who appeared were David McClure, representing the Consolidated Gas Company; Charles E. Cuddington, representing the Bronx Gas and Electric Company; W. R. Bronk, representing the New York Mutual Gas Company; President Thomason of the Standard Gas Company, and William N. Dykeman, representing the Brooklyn Union Gas Company.

Mr. Dykeman was first heard in opposition to Senator Coffey's bill providing dollar gas for the Borough of Brooklyn. He said his company had a contract with the city of Brooklyn, made by sanction of the Legislature, and beyond the power of the Legislature to repeal, to supply gas upon a graduated scale.

Senator Coffey said he would be willing to have the bill amended so that it should not interfere with any existing contracts. It was not the contract with the municipality to which he objected, but he wanted to secure dollar gas for the private consumers.

Mr. McClure, for the Consolidated Company, said the gas companies were not public enemies, but public benefactors. They employ over 5,000 men in New York City at high wages, indeed at the same wages as paid when the price of gas was $2 per thousand. Last year they had satisfied the committee as against the gas experts that gas could not be produced at $1 per thousand. He added that the company was obliged to extend its lines into sparsely settled districts by order of the Common Council, and that many miles of non-paying lines had thus been constructed at a cost of $350,000.

In answer to a question as to why they discriminated in favor of the city in the price of gas, he said it was because the city was the largest consumer and that it gave something to the company in the use of its streets for mains. He said the Legislature was bound by every moral consideration to stand by the contract which it had made with the gas companies a year ago, when it adopted the sliding scale of prices, making a reduction of 5 cents each year until the price should reach $1. The companies had faithfully carried out their part of that contract, and had a right to assume that the State would respect the obligation. Stockholders had bought stock upon the assumption that the State would stand by that agreement, and it would be unfair to renew the attack upon their property, as was proposed in these bills. He thought that they had satisfied the Legislature last year that good gas could not now be made at a fair profit at $1 per thousand, and called attention to Boston and Philadelphia, where both the price and the quality had been reduced, and where, he said, frequent explosions had occurred, causing much damage. In Philadelphia the city had abandoned the effort to supply gas at $1 and had recently made the contract with a big monopoly.

The bill last year, he said, had benefited the people of New York $250,000, and by the end of this year they will have been benefited half a million dollars. The companies had accepted the gradual reduction in the bill of last year because of the gradually increasing consumption for gas for fuel purposes. There had since been no complaint from any source in New York.

Asked by Senator Malby as to the rumored consolidation of the companies in New York, Mr. McClure said he was authorized to say for the Consolidated Company that there was absolutely no contemplation of any consolidation.

Mr. Cuddington said that the passage of this bill would mean the absolute confiscation of the plant of the Bronx Gas and Electric Company, and if it had to go out of business the people of that locality would suffer, as none of the competing companies could come into that territory. His company now charged $1.40 for gas, and because of the sparsely settled territory in which they operated, they could not afford to supply it cheaper.

Senator Cantor afterward said that he was willing to have this company excluded from the operation of his bill.

Mr. Bronk spoke particularly of the extremely stringent provision of Senator Cantor's bill with regard to the supervision of the gas supply. The new city charter already provided extreme measures for the supervision of the gas supply, but this bill was much more severe, and put supreme power over all the gas companies in the hands of one man.

Senator Cantor said that this was not his intention. He had intended only that the Commissioner of Lighting should enforce such regulations as should be made by the Board of Public Improvement. If the language of the bill were not sufficiently explicit upon this point he would change it.

Mr. Thompson also protested against any provision which should give any board or any individual autocratic power over the gas supply.

Senator Cantor resented the suggestion that he was making warfare upon any corporate interests. He was, however, convinced from arguments heard yesterday and from arguments by experts last year that gas could be supplied at a fair profit at $1 per thousand feet. If it had been admitted, he asserted, that notwithstanding the reduction of last year, the earnings of the company had increased and the market value of their stocks was constantly advancing. The statement had been made last year by gas experts that gas could be manufactured and distributed at a fair profit at 60 cents, and he thought the proposition to reduce the price to $1 absolutely just.

The trouble, Senator Cantor declared, arose from the fact that there was absolutely no competition in New York. If there were it would not be necessary for him to be there advocating the passage of this bill. The companies had entered into an agreement by which the same price was charged by all companies, and competition had been destroyed. Since the consolidation in 1898 there were no more special rates, no special contracts, and the city was absolutely under the control of the monopoly. He said that these companies had been earning and paying dividends of 8 and 9 per cent., and he thought any company operating a public franchise ought to be satisfied to earn 6 per cent. on its capital stock.

No action was taken on the question, and it is probable that another hearing may be had.

TO FURNISH FREE COAL TO POOR.

Mr. Crabtree Introduces a Measure Calling for $15,000.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—In the Assembly to-day Mr. Crabtree of New York introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to appropriate the sum of $15,000 immediately for the purpose of supplying coal to the poor residing within the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and authorizing the Department of Public Charities to distribute the same in said boroughs.

Mr. Crabtree said that the bill was introduced at the request of the United Charity Organization, Mr. Keller, the new Charity Commissioner, began distribution of coal, when he found on Jan. 25 that the new charter prohibited payment for it. He had already distributed 278 tons, and there were 300 tons at the dock. He had helped 1,000 persons, and had given cards for coal to 3,000 others. He also had 5,000 applicants whom he had not had time to investigate. There were 9,000 persons in all that had applied for aid.

When the bill was read from the desk this morning Mr. Crabtree asked unanimous consent to have it advanced to a second reading immediately, and his request was complied with.

New Bill to Regulate Primaries.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The primary literature was added to to-day by Mr. Hill of Erie dropping his revised bill in the box of the Assembly. He alleges that the bill is satisfactory to both the independents and to Gov. Black. Briefly, it provides for an official primary day, on the first day of registration in each year, to be presided over by the regular officers of election; for an official primary ballot; a provision containing a test of allegiance, and for the Kentucky system of registration of party affiliations. The bill also provides for a summary review by the courts of any breach of the primary election law by any Inspector or public officer.

To Amend the New York Charter.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Mr. Seligsberg of New York has introduced a bill to amend the Greater New York charter relative to the Municipal Court Justices by providing that the Justices for each borough shall be Presidents of that borough, and shall be elected by the voters living in it, and that the Justices so elected shall rotate in holding courts in the boroughs in which they are elected. The bill also provides for an increase in the salary of the Justices from $6,000 to $8,000.

Bill to Abolish Wharfage Charges.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Mr. Cullen of Brooklyn introduced this bill in the House to-day:

It is hereby provided that all public wharves, slips, bulkheads, and basins constructed in or partly within the public waters of this State known as public docks, are hereby declared free of all wharfage and dockage charges to all kinds of vessels, trade, and commerce.

CHARLES KELLERMAN HELD.

His Father, Proprietor of a Bank in This City, Arrested.

Charles Kellerman, who was arrested Wednesday charged with embezzlement and defalcation, was arraigned before Judge Worth in the Gates Avenue Court yesterday. Many of the persons who had deposited money in the institution with which Kellerman was connected, and which was known as the Consolidated Banking and Exchange Company of Brooklyn, were on hand with their bank books.

The prisoner declared he was only a clerk in the establishment. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Rosalsky of New York appeared for him and declared that his client was entirely innocent, as he was but eighteen years old. Kellerman was held.

Jacob Kellerman, father of Charles Kellerman, was arrested at his home, 49 Norfolk Street, Manhattan, last night on a charge of grand larceny. He keeps a banking establishment at that address.

Arnheim's Special Suit Sale.

Noteworthy bargains are just now being offered by Arnheim, the tailor, at Broadway and Ninth Street. Remarkably low prices are offered on a Winter's collection of desirable odds and ends of suits and trousers. The odd pieces are the remnants of patterns, which have been sold out with the exception of a single suit or two, and there is absolutely no difference between the quality of the goods offered at this sale and patterns which have been popular at regular prices all Winter. Suits which would otherwise be quoted at from $20 to $40 are offered for $14, and all trousers, cut from odd patterns, are $4. The same care and thoroughness will be given to the workmanship as if the suits were bought at regular prices. About 500 suits and 800 pairs of trousers are so to be disposed of, and it is expected that the sale will last until March 1. All patterns which run down to one or two suits, in the meantime, will be placed on the bargain counter. Evening dress suits, lined throughout in silk, will be offered at $30. The beautiful patterns now on show are worthy of inspection.—Adv.

The Princess of Wales

ORDERS

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, S. W.

Please send for the use of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, six dozen of JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract as soon as possible. Kindly give two bottles to bearer for to-day's luncheon. Yours faithfully,

JOHN GWILLIM, Cellarman
For H. R. H.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract makes Flesh and Blood. One dozen bottles of the genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract will give more strength and contains more nutritive elements than one cask of ale or porter, without being intoxicating.

KISNER & MENDELSON CO.,
Sole Agents, New York.

LATTIMER MURDER TRIALS

Witnesses Tell How Sheriff Martin and His Deputies Shot Down the Marching Strikers.

LAY IN WAIT FOR THE MINERS

American Flag Torn in Halves—Guscott, the School Teacher, Says After the First Volley Men Were Shot as They Ran Away.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 3.—Taking of testimony in the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies began this morning in the Luzerne County Court. District Attorney Martin made a motion that the jury be taken to Lattimer to view the scene of the shooting. The court denied the motion, saying the jury should be able to get an idea of the situation from the map.

Attorney McGahren then presented the case for the Commonwealth. He said the case was without parallel. "You will have," he said, "to decide upon the rights of the men who were killed to march peaceably upon the public highway and upon the duties of the Sheriff.

"We will prove to you that nineteen men were killed and thirty-eight wounded. When we have proved these facts to you, we shall say, and we shall expect his Honor to say, that these men had a right to organize, a right to march and a right to use the public highways. We will then expect you to do your duty and to vindicate these men and find the defendants guilty."

Andrew Siver, the first witness, proved the death of Mike Ceziak, saying that he saw him lying dead on the road at Lattimer with a bullet in his head. He saw the Sheriff draw his revolver and heard it snap, and then the shooting commenced. The witness dropped to the ground, to avoid being shot.

John Mahala, who was at the time of the strike the President of the Harwood local union of the United Mine Workers of America, told of the meeting where it was agreed to march to Lattimer, at the invitation of the miners there; his counsels of peace, and the start the next day, all the men being unarmed. He was the flag bearer. At West Hazleton they were stopped by the Sheriff, who ordered them to disperse. Mahala protested that they were breaking no law, whereupon one of the Deputies grabbed the American flag from him and tore it in halves.

"The Sheriff pointed his revolver," he added, "and threatened to shoot. The deputies pushed us around with the muzzles of their guns and swore at us, and one struck John Eustis twice with his gun, cutting his head and breaking his arm in two places.

"Then Burgess Jones of West Hazleton remonstrated with the Sheriff, saying that he could keep the peace without using any weapons; that he had confidence in us, and would let us march through the streets of his borough as much as we liked. The Sheriff and his deputies then boarded the cars and we marched on toward Lattimer."

Witness was in the rear of the crowd when the shooting commenced. By the time he reached the front the shooting had ended. He saw ten dead men and a number of wounded lying in the road.

The Rev. Father Richard Aust, pastor of the St. Stanislaus Polish Catholic Church at Hazleton, Chairman of the Prosecuting Committee, said he had examined a number of the dead, but could not tell in detail what their wounds were. He had buried thirteen of the dead and looked after a number of the wounded.

The Rev. Carl Hauser, pastor of the Lutheran Church at Freeland, said he had examined several and found all of them were shot in the side or the back.

Charles Guscott, principal of the Lattimer school, said he was teaching when he heard an unusual noise, and going to the window he found that some eighty men were alighting from an electric car. They were deputies.

Miss Coyle, his assistant, also watched them, and while their attention was thus riveted the pupils rushed for the door and got outside. He saw the deputies line up across the road, and then they moved over to the side of the road and formed there with rifles ready. The strikers were by this time coming over the brow of a hill some two or three hundred yards away. They were marching some five and six abreast, and were quiet and orderly. Witness could not see that they carried any weapons. They approached slowly, and as they drew near the Sheriff advanced to meet them. He did not hear the Sheriff say anything nor did he see him read any paper. At that moment one of the deputies stepped out of the line and advanced some ten or twelve paces, as if he was going to leave the other deputies, whereupon one shouted: "If you do not come back we will shoot you, too."

The fellow jumped back into the line, and almost immediately after the witness heard a shot. A moment later two more shots were fired, and then came the volley. Between the road and the schoolhouse fifteen fell, struck down by shots fired after the volley. He saw one man shot and killed while running at full speed, at a distance of 100 yards from the road. The shooting continued for some two or three minutes. His attention was wholly taken with the wounded men, some of whom he carried into the schoolhouse and attended there.

Guscott will continue to-morrow.

Battle with Cattle Thieves.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Feb. 3.—Word was received here this evening of a battle between cowboys and cattle thieves west of Glasgow, near the Dakota line. One of the thieves is reported dead, and the cowboys are in pursuit of the other members of the gang, who have crossed into Dakota.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

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BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR

CONSTIPATION,
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"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*

Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm.*

Andreas Saxlehner

RAPID TRANSIT PROBLEMS

The Commission Can Take No Final Action Because of Charles Stewart Smith's Absence.

MANHATTAN PLANS DISCUSSED

Engineer Parsons Says They Would Not Give Fast Transit—Special Counsel Say the Elevated Road Cannot Cross Broadway.

The Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday at 3 P. M., to consider the plan for rapid transit proposed by the Manhattan Railway Company. Underground systems were not discussed, and the commission devoted itself to an examination of the elevated, or overhead, system proposed by George J. Gould.

The session of the commission was executive, and held behind locked doors. While it was deliberating upon the Manhattan proposition the new Commissioners of Accounts were busy in an adjoining room investigating the accounts of the board.

Only five members of the board were present. These were President Alexander E. Orr, George L. Rives, John H. Starin, John Claflin, and Woodbury Langdon. There were present also A. B. Boardman and Edward M. Shepard, counsel for the board; W. B. Parsons, Chief Engineer, and L. L. Delafield, Secretary. Charles Stewart Smith was not present, he having gone on a Mediterranean cruise that will occupy him for at least sixty days, and probably prevent any definite action on the part of the board for that time, unless it accepts the Manhattan plans, and gets either Mayor Van Wyck or Controller Coler to vote with the other five members.

The present Mayor and Controller do not attend the meetings of the board. Yesterday Mr. Coler sent word he could not attend, as he had to be present at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. No word was received from the Mayor. The board can do nothing, so far as regards adopting final plans, without six affirmative votes. Charles Stewart Smith's absence reduces the board to five active members who attend meetings. Four can deliberate on plans and transact the ordinary business of the commission, but nothing of a final nature can be done by them.

The Situation Discouraging.

This discouraging state of affairs was fully recognized yesterday. As some of the Commissioners oppose the Manhattan elevated plan, and as both Mr. Van Wyck and Mr. Coler are understood to be opposed to the subway, it was felt that all the board could do was to consider and examine such plans as may be submitted, and wait for Mr. Smith's return. On leaving this country, Mr. Smith said he would return home immediately if he were needed, and summoned. It would require at least three weeks, however, according to the calculation of the commission, for Mr. Smith to reach New York, if he were telegraphed for.

In the meanwhile, however, the commission has not given up its subway plans, and is hoping for such a decision from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court as will enable it to go ahead and give out its contract for building the underground road.

At the meeting yesterday several protests against the construction of an elevated road on the Boulevard were received and read. One of these was signed by Benjamin F. McMahon, Francis M. Jencks, and B. F. Romaine. Another protested against the "surrender of the Boulevard."

Mr. Parsons on Manhattan's Plans.

President Orr submitted letters, already published, that he had written to and received from George J. Gould, and the following letter, dated yesterday, from Chief Engineer Parsons, in reference to the Manhattan Railway plans:

The Manhattan Railway Company asks for four extensions:

First—Along West and other streets, from Battery Place to Sixth Avenue and Thirteenth Street.

Second—From the present City Hall Station along Centre and Canal Streets to West Street.

Third—From Ninth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, along Fifty-third Street, Tenth Avenue and the Boulevard to King's Bridge Road, and thence to King's Bridge, by routes to be hereafter determined.

Fourth—Commencing at the terminus of the Suburban Railway at Third Avenue and Tremont Avenue, along Third Avenue, Pelham Avenue, King's Bridge Road, and Webster Avenue to Two Hundred and First Street.

The company undertakes, in its application, to construct on these routes two tracks "and at the option of said company, when it deems the same necessary, to construct one or two additional tracks." The application of the company also asks power to construct two additional tracks along the routes of the existing railway where it is at present authorized to operate two tracks only, and one additional track along the routes of the existing railway where it is at present authorized to operate three tracks only.

These latter extensions are to be constructed "from time to time as the traffic shall, in the judgment of the said company, require or demand." According to the application, therefore, it is evident that the company actually originates itself to construct but two track extensions, and does not promise, within any set time, to construct any additional tracks along its existing routes. While the proposed extension would in certain cases be of benefit to the people, there is nothing, from an engineering point of view, promised by the company that would give any additional fast transit.

Seven Crossings Added.

The examination of the map of the proposed extensions would show that the construction of the proposed lines would add seven crossings of the existing lines.

In this application the company expressly reserves the right to make these crossings either under, over, or at grade. If the latter course were followed it is quite evident that the running of even the present express service would be seriously interfered with, as it is not possible to maintain a high speed of express trains with grade crossings.

One of the impediments to high speed on the present elevated railroad is the existence of curves with very short radii, at which points it is necessary to diminish the speed of the trains very materially. In the present application there are six points where curves are introduced in which if the street itself is to be adhered to as the route, curves of short radii will have to be used, necessitating the diminishing of speed. There is nothing contained in the application looking to the altering of private property at these points in order to ease the curves and permit the maintaining of continuous high speed.

President Orr also submitted a letter from Parsons, Shepard & Ogden and Tracy, Boardman & Platt in reply to certain questions he had asked in reference to the plans of the Manhattan Railway.

Railway Cannot Cross Broadway.

This letter was also dated Feb. 3, and was as follows:

Your first question is this: "Has the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners power to authorize an existing elevated railroad whose lines lie within or within the City of New York to construct an extension which shall cross Broadway, in the form of an elevated railroad, at a point south of Thirty-third Street?" To this we would answer that, in our opinion, the board does not have such power.

The power of the board to authorize the extension within the City of New York of an existing elevated railroad is found in Section 32 of the Rapid Transit act. This was a part of the original act, Chapter 4, of the Laws of 1891; and its provisions are subject to the other general provisions of the act. Section 4 of the act contains this prohibition: "Nothing in this act shall authorize the construction of an elevated railroad on Broadway south of Thirty-third Street."

This by itself would plainly forbid an elevated railroad on Broadway in any form or to any extent. It is said, however, that in the same section the board is authorized to establish the route of a railway to be built under the act "across any of the streets or avenues excepted in this act at any point at which in its discretion the board * * * may deem necessary in the location of any route or routes or under and along any such streets or avenues now so occupied or so excepted in this act." The authorization follows the provisions that no park or lands set apart for or occupied by public buildings or certain portions of Washington and Clinton Avenues, and other streets in the City of Brooklyn or certain portions of Buffalo, or Fifth Avenue in the City of New York, or any street or avenue now actually occupied by any existing elevated railroad, "shall be occupied by any corporation to be organized under the provisions of this act for the purpose of constructing a railway in or upon any of such public parks, lands, or places, and upon or along any one of the said excepted streets or avenues."

Immediately after this follows the sentence already quoted permitting a route to be laid out "across any of the streets or avenues excepted in this act." It is plain that "the streets or avenues excepted in this act" last mentioned are the same as the "excepted streets or avenues" mentioned five lines before. It is after all this that follows the peremptory and plain provision that "nothing in this act," thus including all that has preceded, "shall authorize the construction of an elevated railway on Broadway south of Thirty-third Street."

That this is the true conclusion is, it seems to us, put beyond reasonable doubt by the provision immediately following which provides that Nassau Street, Broad, and Wall Streets, and portions of other streets shall not be occupied for the purposes of an elevated railroad, "except for the purpose of crossing the same." This sentence immediately following the complete prohibition as to Broadway in our opinion clearly shows that whereas as to Wall Street and the other streets it was intended to permit an elevated railroad to cross, although not to be laid along the street, it was the intention of the Legislature that no part of Broadway should be occupied.

Bad for the Elevated Road.

There is another consideration. Section 32 provides for the exercise by the Rapid Transit Board of the powers given by that section from time to time upon applications made by railroad companies owning or operating lines within the city. It would seem that such companies may be those in operation at the time of the passage of the act or which may thereafter come into existence. Such an application, therefore, could be made by a company authorized under Section 4 of the act as well as by one in existence at the time of the passage of the act. Unless the limitations contained in Section 4 apply to the powers created by Section 32 the result will be that a company organized under Section 4 after it shall have begun the operation of its railroad can lawfully apply to the board for extensions along streets which could not have formed part of the original routes. So, on the theory that Section 32 is not limited by Section 4, a corporation organized under Section 4 could, if authority were given by this board under Section 32, invade streets or avenues already occupied by the elevated railroads, although that invasion would be absolutely prohibited by Section 4, under which it was organized. Under the construction of the act which limits the operation of Section 4 to companies organized as therein provided, every one of the limitations and exceptions contained in Section 4 could be evaded.

In spite of the somewhat confused form of the act, incident no doubt to its hasty amendment in the Legislature while in course of passage there, we feel constrained to say that we are clearly of the opinion that your board has no right to authorize a railroad to cross Broadway.

We respectfully ask you to indulge us with a little further time in submitting our answer to the question as to the rights of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company in West Street.

A Conference Asked For.

John H. Starin then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the statements contained in the application filed by the Manhattan Railway Company are deemed indefinite in the following respects, among others, viz.: That the application does not specifically state the time within which the railway's tracks and facilities proposed by such application shall be constructed—a definite specification of the time being absolutely essential, in the opinion of this board, to intelligent action upon said application; That the said application does not describe with precision the portions of, or the extent to which, the streets forming such routes shall be encroached upon by the proposed structure; or whether the seven crossings contemplated by such application shall be at grade or not;

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate with the said corporation requesting written information concerning the matters thus indicated; and

Resolved, That the President be requested to invite the representatives of the said corporation to confer with a committee of this board concerning the said application, in order that definite action upon said application may be expedited; and that the committee on Contract appointed by resolution of this board on July 1, 1897, shall represent the board for the purposes of such contract.

The President appointed Mr. Starin to fill the vacancy on the Contract Committee caused by the absence of Mr. Smith. The committee to confer with the Manhattan Railway is now composed of A. E. Orr, George L. Rives, and John H. Starin.

No other meeting of the board will be held until this committee is ready to report.

BARILLAS TO SELL OUT.

Ex-President of Guatemala Will Liquidate His Interests There.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Don Manuel L. Barillas, ex-President of Guatemala and millionaire coffee planter, has turned over all his vast plantation property to two prominent business men of Quezaltenango, who will liquidate the estate for him.

Castle Brothers, who are the heaviest creditors of the house in California, have Col. Hirsch in Guatemala at present, looking after their interests. From his letters they are satisfied that Barillas is not only solvent, but still very wealthy, and are not alarmed about the latest turn of affairs.

ANTI-CHEWING GUM CRUSADE.

Bishop Vincent Urges the People of Kansas to Fight the Habit.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 3.—Bishop John H. Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appearing before the State Temperance Union yesterday, appealed to his hearers to begin a crusade against the chewing-gum habit and to persevere until it is driven out of Kansas. He asserted that the chewing-gum vice had made millionaires out of a few men in a few years, and, instead of doing any good whatever, was encouraging dangerous habits among the people.

He argued that the foundation of temperance reform should be laid at the chewing-gum age of childhood, as the habit was a sort of self-indulgence that should be restrained. If the child's will was educated to resist this habit, it could be trained easier to resist other habits. The Bishop was particular in his criticism of the chewing-gum girl, and urged that she should be given to understand that the indulgence of the habit was to her discredit.

ELECTRIC POWER FOR CANALS.

No Application by the Cataract Company Under Its Grant.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Announcement has been made that the Cataract General Electric Company, which in 1892 obtained permission to string electric wires along the canals of the State for the purpose of supplying motor power for the propulsion of boats, has decided to erect a cableway along the Champlain Canal from Watervliet to Whitehall, for the purpose of inaugurating the privileges granted it under the agreement entered into with ex-Superintendent of Public Works Harman six years ago.

Inquiry at the office of Superintendent of Works George W. Aldridge elicited the fact that no application has been made for permission to construct the cableway along the Champlain Canal and that no such cableway can be constructed until permission is obtained.

TELLER, THE FIREMAN, DEAD.

He Was an Engineer in New York in the Sixties and Fought Many Fires.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 3.—James P. Teller died at his home, in this place, on Tuesday of consumption, aged sixty-seven years. For many years he was delivering agent for the Silsby Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of steam fire engines. In October, 1860, he delivered an engine to the New York Department, where it was used for the first time in the parade in honor of the visit of the Prince of Wales. He remained in charge of this engine as engineer for a number of years, and during that time helped to fight many notable fires in New York City, and was among those who were called out at the time of the famous draft riots, in 1863, when the mob set fire to a number of places, among them the Provost Marshal's office, at Forty-third Street and Third Avenue.

Teller was well known in a great many cities, both in the United States and in Canada, as he traveled all over the country in the interests of his firm.

His body will be taken to Buffalo to-morrow, and, at his own wish, it will be cremated.

Accused of Threatening His Wife.

ASBURY PARK, Feb. 3.—Thomas A. Haggerty, Sergeant at Arms of the Chancery Court in Jersey City, was arrested here last night, charged with abusing his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Haggerty had been to Long Branch yesterday afternoon, and it is alleged that he imbibed too freely, and that while driving back to Asbury Park the sleigh was twice upset by the careless manner in which he drove. When the Haggertys arrived at their cottage here they had a quarrel, and it is charged that Haggerty pulled a revolver and threatened to shoot his wife. Haggerty was arraigned before Police Justice Wyckoff here to-day, but was discharged on a promise of good behavior.

The Clevelands Go Sleigh Riding.

PRINCETON, Feb. 3.—Richard Folsom Cleveland, the infant son of ex-President Cleveland, has had his first sleigh ride in the beautiful new two-horse cutter recently purchased by Mr. Cleveland. There is fine sleighing in Princeton and vicinity, and Mr. Cleveland and his family are taking advantage of it. They were out yesterday and again to-day. When the Cleveland cutter made its first appearance it was cheered by the Princeton students.

Philadelphia Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The Common Council to-day by a vote of 104 to 17 decided to reconsider its action of last week in defeating the bill authorizing the city to negotiate a loan for $11,200,000. It was then decided to postpone consideration of the bill for the present.

WOULD INJURE CITY HALL

President Guggenheimer Wants an Office in One End of the Governor's Room.

ALDERMEN SEEK THE OTHER

They Desire More Lounging Room—Two-thirds of the Historic Apartment Would Be Cut Off by These Schemes.

A resolution was introduced at Tuesday's meeting of the City Council to set aside a portion of the Governor's room in the City Hall as a private office for the President, Randolph Guggenheimer. If the resolution is adopted and approved by the Mayor, Mr. Guggenheimer will have the most luxuriantly appointed office in the city, and the City Hall will be robbed of one of its greatest attractions, from a historical point of view.

When plans were made for changes in the City Hall the Governor's room was left undisturbed. For many years it has been open to visitors and has been regarded as a kind of show place. Its walls are covered with portraits and pictures of historical worth, the property of the city, and its cabinets contain many objects of historical and popular interest.

The resolution presented to the Council asks that the west end of the room shall be taken for a private office for Mr. Guggenheimer, but that the pictures on the walls shall not be disturbed. A conservative estimate places the value of the pictures that, if the scheme is carried out, will adorn the President's office at $30,000. One-third of the room is to be taken for the office. The Aldermen purpose, if the first resolution is adopted, asking that the eastern third of the Governor's room be partitioned off and connected by a doorway with their committee room, which it adjoins. They complain that they have now no lounging and smoking room.

If those changes are made the Governor's room will be reduced to one-third of its present dimensions and at least two-thirds of its collection of pictures will be removed from public view. The room will then be too small for the reception of such distinguished guests of the city as Li Hung Chang, Marshal Yamagata, and the Duke of Veragua, who were entertained there within the last few years, and will be little better in appearance than an anteroom.

President Guggenheimer pronounces the objections to the scheme as sentimental, and declares that a private office for him is much more of a necessity than the exhibition of the pictures of a lot of dead men. He has had plans drawn for his new office, and expects no opposition to the resolution when it comes before the Council.

For the last couple of months the Governor's room has been kept closed. The books of the city library and such furniture as was in the way of the workmen remodeling the City Hall were stored there for safe keeping. It is expected that the historical societies of the city will take united action and petition the Mayor to veto the resolution if the Council adopt it.

PRESIDENT GROUT'S ATTITUDE.

He Says He Will Resign Rather than Hold the Place of a Sinecure.

The retort of President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn to a sneering remark of President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements Wednesday started a rumor that he was about to give up his office. It was at a meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, and the Borough Presidents were discussing their jurisdiction in the matter of starting public improvements.

President Haffen of the Bronx remarked that if the Presidents had no duties the offices should be abolished. Mr. Holahan said he hadn't heard of any of them resigning, and Mr. Grout replied: "There may be some resignations yet."

President Grout said yesterday he had given no serious consideration to the proposition. Pressed for a reply to the definite question as to what he had meant by his reply to Mr. Holahan, Mr. Grout dictated this statement:

"I have given no consideration to the proposition of resigning my office. It is true that I am unwilling to hold a sinecure or a useless place. I have made and will continue to make every possible effort to prevent my office from becoming such. But, under the charter, it may develop that all the possible effective duties of the place may, at will, be assumed by the Municipal Assembly or the Board of Public Improvements. In that case, the borough Presidency may be a fifth wheel to the coach, or, as a friend suggested to me to-day, be not even in the coach at all, but only 'tag on' behind.

"I believe that the office ought to be something effective, and that, if it cannot be, then that it would better be abolished than remain as a useless expense. But, before any consideration of resignation should come efforts to make the borough Presidency and the local boards effective instruments in the city government—an effort in which the people of Brooklyn should be interested."

By virtue of their office, the borough Presidents receive the petitions of the residents of any district within their respective boroughs for some local improvement, and summon a meeting of the local Board of Improvement to consider such petition. By Section 403 of the charter, the local board, presided over by the borough President, has the authority to flag sidewalks, lay or relay crosswalks, and fence in vacant lots, &c. Section 404 of the charter, however, takes away whatever power Section 403 confers by saying:

Nothing in this title contained shall be construed to in any way limit the power of the Board of Public Improvements or of the Municipal Assembly, or of the Board of Public Improvements and the Municipal Assembly conjointly, in authorizing any public improvement, nor shall anything herein contained be construed to authorize any local board to incur any expenditures other than as authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The borough Presidents are ex-officio members of the Board of Public Improvements, but they have no votes on questions not relating exclusively to their respective boroughs.

PETITIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Board of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts Meets.

The Board of Local Improvement of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts met yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Building, at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue. All the members were present, President Haffen presiding. A number of petitions were received for improving streets in the district. They were as follows:

To pave East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; to change the grade of Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and the immediate vicinity; to extend One Hundred and Sixty-second and One Hundred and Sixty-third Streets; to pave with asphalt One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, from Third to Lincoln Avenue; to put sewers in Tremont Avenue, from the Grand Concourse to Anthony Avenue; to pave One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, from Boston Road to Tinton Avenue; to asphalt One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, from Boston Road to Prospect Avenue; to asphalt One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, from Vanderbilt to Third Avenue.

The petitions will have public hearings. Councilman Murray attacked the asphalt companies, stating that they were sending men around to get petitions for asphalting streets. He said that the public hearings should be held so as to find out who the petitioners were.

The Heine statue matter was set down for a public hearing Feb. 24, when the public of the Bronx will be asked to declare for or against the statue, and a site for it. President Haffen said that the rejections of the statue which had been made were purely on account of prejudices. He and the other members of the board thought that the statue ought to be accepted.

Boston Mail Robber.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Matthew W. Ryan, twenty-five years of age, an employe in the Post Office, was taken into custody this afternoon on the charge of robbery from the mails. Ryan's home, in Roxbury, was searched, and many articles of jewelry and a large number of books were found. Ryan's method was to draw lines through the addresses on packages and place his own name with his home address on the bundles, after which he put the packages back into the mails.

JERSEY CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

A Suit Begun in Trenton Which May Compel Future Extensions of the Local System.

Much astonishment was manifest in Jersey City yesterday by the announcement from Trenton that Attorney General Samuel H. Grey had begun suit in the Chancery Court in the name of the Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City to prevent the City of Paterson from polluting the water of the Passaic River. Corporation Counsel John A. Blair of Jersey City said he knew nothing about any such suit, and he did not understand why such a suit should have been brought, as Jersey City does not take its water supply from the Passaic. The water now used in the city comes from the Pequannock River, and is furnished by the East Jersey Water Company.

It was finally learned that the suit was brought by virtue of a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen on Dec. 28. The reason given by Alderman Heavey, who introduced the resolution, is that the suit is necessary to protect Jersey City's rights in the Passaic River under the law of 1852, authorizing the erection and maintenance of a plant for supplying the city with water. The present contract with the East Jersey Company will expire Sept. 25, 1900, and unless the city makes a new contract before that time it will have to return to the Passaic as its source of supply. The only residents of Jersey City named in the information filed are Congressman Thomas McEwan and his brother, George McEwan, constituting the law firm of McEwan & McEwan, and James B. Vredenbergh, who are employed as counsel in the case.

The hearing in the matter is to take place in Jersey City on Feb. 14. The city has already advertised for a new water supply, and bids are to be received by the Street and Water Board on Feb. 23. Whether the proposed litigation will have any effect upon the proposed new supply none of the city officials or the lawyers engaged in the case can say.

It is believed, however, that one of the objects of the suit is to prevent the city from making a contract for water supply with a corporation, and so force it to extend its own plant. This cannot be done without further legislation, and this, at least up to the present time, the city has been unable to secure.

MRS. AYER'S LEGACIES.

Home in Lowell to Get $100,000 and Pennsylvania Hospital $50,000.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 3.—By the will of Josephine Mellen Ayer, which was filed in the Middlesex Probate Court to-day, $100,000 is left to the Ayer Home for Women and Children in Lowell and $50,000 to the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia.

The will is dated at Paris, Nov. 25, 1895, and was witnessed by prominent people. Mrs. Ayer was the widow of J. C. Ayer of Lowell, the noted patent medicine man. She died in Paris about three weeks ago.

AMERICAN CROOKS IN MEXICO.

One Is Under Arrest and Another Has Fled to Alaska.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 3.—Frederick Pollock, formerly a railway conductor, has been arrested for concealing stolen property in connection with the operations of a gang of American crooks. Frederick P. Graham, claiming to be an Englishman, who recently swindled New York and New Jersey capitalists out of $21,000 in a sale of a non-existent phosphate mine in the State of Oaxaca, has left the country, and there is good reason to believe he has gone to Alaska, where detectives will follow him.

Minister of Justice Barand has cut short his vacation in Yucatan, and is hurrying back to the capital to give direction to the prosecution of the swindlers, whose operations have been of great magnitude, and are likely to throw discredit on all legitimate investments.

THE BROOKLYN LEAGUE.

The Members Discuss Their Constitution and Make Amendments.

The members of the Brooklyn League held a meeting in the Directors' room of the Academy of Music last night for the purpose of adopting a constitution. The meeting was largely attended. Ludwig Nissen presided, while T. L. Frothingham acted as Secretary. Mr. Frothingham read the constitution. It stated that the league was to be non-political, and that its chief aim would be to watch the interests of the Borough of Brooklyn. It also provides that the league can extend its operations into any part of the city for the purpose of suppressing any matters which may arise that would not benefit the people.

Abner Haight said that it would be utterly impossible to make the league non-political.

Several amendments were made to the constitution, after which the league adjourned.

SHIP'S STEWARD ASSAULTED.

The Cabin Boy of the Oregon Arrested on Damaging Evidence.

Joseph Brazzo, the cabin boy employed in the steamship Oregon of the Booth Line Steamship Company, was held by Justice Brenner in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with assaulting Chief Steward John Demick of the steamer.

The assault occurred early yesterday morning, while most of the crew were asleep. There was a lively commotion on the ship, now lying at Martin's Stores, shortly after 5 A. M. In going his rounds of the ship, the second mate found Demick lying outside of his door in the after cabin. He was in a semi-conscious condition, and his head was resting in a pool of blood. Capt. Johnson examined the wounds and found they were not serious.

Demick was in a dazed condition and seemed to be suffering not only from the wounds, but from the effects of a drug. Officer Wilson of the Fulton Street Station found a marlinspike, covered with blood, and a sponge saturated with chloroform in Brazzo's berth.

Brazzo's shirt and socks were also covered with blood. Several articles that had been missing by some of the passengers were also found in his berth. The boy stoutly denied he had anything to do with the assault, and that he was the victim of circumstances. He will be arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions to-day.

Senator Walthall Ill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator Walthall of Mississippi is seriously ill at his apartments at the Cairo, this city. Last Thursday he was seized by a chill in the Senate and was forced to leave the chamber. He has since been confined to his bed. His physician says that the Senator is suffering from an attack of the grip. He was thought to be better on Monday and Tuesday, but his condition became worse yesterday. At present Mr. Walthall is not thought to be in a critical condition, but he is very ill.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. James Jackson is detailed for service as professor at the Bishop Scott Academy, Portland, Oregon.

First Lieut. Abraham P. Buffington, Thirteenth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., vice First Lieut. Walter A. Thurston, Sixteenth Infantry, who is relieved, to take effect Feb. 5.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Nathan K. Averill, Seventh Cavalry, Department of the Colorado, is extended one month.

Navy.

Lieut. L. L. Reamey has leave for two months on arrival in United States, and permission to delay proceeding home one month.

Lieut. G. W. Logan, on arrival home, will have leave for two months.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Montgomery sailed from Key West for Matanzas, Feb. 3.

Naval Promotion and Retirement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President has approved the recommendation of naval boards providing for the promotion of Medical Inspector G. F. Winstead to the rank of Medical Director, and for the retirement of Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse. The latter retirement leaves a vacancy in the Navy Pay Corps that may be filled by civil appointment.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Anti-Scalping Bill to be Reported Favorably to the Senate with Amendments.

PROVISION AGAINST PASSES

The Giving of Free Transportation Declared Unjust Discrimination—Penal Features of the House Bill Moderated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce to-day authorized a favorable report on the Anti-Scalping bill, with amendments. The most important of these amendments was the following, offered by Senator Teller, relating to railroad passes:

"That giving free transportation to persons or property, except as allowed by Section 22 of the 'act to regulate commerce,' approved Feb. 4, 1887, shall be deemed an unjust discrimination under Section 2 of said act and shall be punished as provided in Section 10 of said act, and in addition to the penalties upon individuals, provided in Section 10, the corporations which may be guilty of any such offense shall be punished by fine, as in said section provided.

"That all free passes issued by or on behalf of any railroad corporation, subject to the provisions of said act, shall be signed by some officer of the corporation, authorized by vote of the Directors to sign the same, and every such railroad corporation shall keep a record showing the date of every free pass, the name of the person to whom it is issued, the points between which the passage is granted, and whether a single trip or time pass, and, if the latter, the time for which it is issued, and this record shall at all times be open to the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners or to their representatives, who may be duly authorized in writing to examine the same."

The House bill was used as a basis of proceeding, and Section 2 of that bill was amended so as to remove all restrictions as to the person to whom a ticket holder may sell his ticket. Originally the person to whom the ticket could be sold must be one "who would in good faith personally use it in the prosecution of a journey." This clause was eliminated, and the proviso was left to read as follows: "That the purchaser of a transferable ticket in good faith, for personal use in the prosecution of a journey, shall have the right to resell the same."

Section 3 of the bill was amended so as to reduce the penalty for the first offense against its provisions from $1,000 to $500, to eliminate all provisions for imprisonment, and provide a penalty of $1,000 for the second offense.

Senator Chilton offered several amendments, which were voted down. One of these provided for fixing an arbitrary and uniform rate of two cents a mile for passenger traffic on all the railroads of the country, and another that railroad tickets should be transferable and negotiable just as other property is.

There is a quasi understanding that the bill shall not be considered in the Senate until Senator Cullom's bill extending the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission shall have been reported and placed on the calendar. The Commission bill will be taken up at the next meeting of the committee.

CHICAGO AND SOUTHEASTERN.

Henry K. McHarg Begins Proceedings in Chicago for a Receiver.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—Henry K. McHarg of Connecticut this evening began proceedings in the United States Court to put the Chicago and Southeastern Railroad in the hands of a receiver. This is the road owned by Harry Crawford, and extends from Anderson to Lebanon, and is the road on which the shopmen struck a few days ago.

The defendants are the Midland Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Trust Company, Theodore P. Davis, the Central Trust Company of New York, Josephus Collett, and Henry Crawford. The plaintiff is holder of $231,000 of bonds issued in January, 1887. The complaint charges that the road is insolvent and unable to pay the interest on the bonds or any other of its indebtedness. A day for the hearing and appointment of the receiver has not been set down.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC SALE.

The President Adheres to His Determination to Bid.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mr. Schiff and Mr. Pierce of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee had a conference to-day at the White House with the President and Attorney General Griggs. The conference lasted more than an hour, and was devoted entirely to a discussion of matters relating to the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It is understood that the Reorganization Committee has qualified as a bidder for the road at the sale, which will take place on Feb. 15, and at the conference to-day it is understood an effort was made to secure a modification of the purpose of the Government to bid at the sale at least up to the full amount of the principal of the road's indebtedness to the Government, which amounts to about $6,303,000.

This purpose was announced by the President in his last message to Congress, and it is stated that the President will adhere strictly to his determination, and so informed the representatives of the Reorganization Committee. No understanding or agreement was arrived at which changes in any respect the relations of the Government to the road or to the Reorganization Committee. As the matter now stands, the sale will be proceeded with at the time specified by the Court.

Receiver for an Indiana Road.

LA PORTE, Ind., Feb. 3.—L. I. Spiro has been appointed receiver of the Lake Cities Electric Railroad Company of Michigan City. The liabilities are estimated at $30,000, with assets not known. Russell B. Harrison is one of the principal owners. The John Davis Company, a Chicago electrical supply house, filed the petition for a receiver.

Senator Walthall Ill,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator Walthall of Mississippi is seriously ill at his apartments at the Cairo, this city. Last Thursday he was seized by a chill in the Senate and was forced to leave the chamber. He has since been confined to his bed. His physician says that the Senator is suffering from an attack of the grip. He was thought to be better on Monday and Tuesday, but his condition became worse yesterday. At present Mr. Walthall is not thought to be in a critical condition, but he is very ill.

Rock Island Earnings.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Estimated gross earnings of the entire system of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, both east and west of the Missouri River, for the month of January, are $1,238,457.81, an increase as compared with estimated earnings of January last year of $217,651.12.

Canadian Pacific Earnings.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ended Jan. 31 were $472,000; same period last year, $353,000; increase, $119,000.

BIG RAILROAD SWINDLE.

Bogus Orders for Pauper Passes Used in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—The railways here have discovered that they have been swindled out of thousands of dollars by bogus orders of the Mayor for pauper passes. These orders were printed and bound in pads with the name of the Mayor and his Secretary printed on them. Instead of signing these orders, the city seal or stamp had been used, but through carelessness these orders were finally given out without stamping. Many pads got into the hands of scalpers, and have been sold by ticket brokers.

The discoveries date back as far as last October, and it is believed they extend back a year or more. One railway traced over $1,000 worth of them to-day on its line, and other lines are proceeding with the investigation. Division Passenger Agent Jackson Smith discovered that the Louisville and Nashville Road had been swindled by the sale of these orders, and afterward it was found that all the railways centring here had been victimized to an enormous extent. Mayor Tafel has all the city detectives working on the case. Several arrests have been made.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale, made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee, Western Division, on the 2d day of March, 1897, in a certain cause in equity, pending in said Court, wherein The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is complainant, and The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company and others are defendants, and pursuant to the mandate of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit filed in said cause in said Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, Western Division, and the order or decree of said last-named Court made and entered in said cause in accordance with such mandate on the 24th day of November, 1897; and pursuant, also, to certain decrees ancillary to said decree of said Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, Western Division, entered on the 2d day of March, 1897—such ancillary decrees having been respectively made and entered on or about the 6th day of April, 1897, in causes pending between the said parties in the Circuit Courts of the United States for the following districts, respectively, viz.: the Eastern District of Tennessee, Southern Division; the Northern District of Alabama, Northern Division; and the Northern District of Mississippi, Eastern Division:

I, L. B. McFARLAND, as Special Master in and by said decrees appointed for that purpose, shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the railroad station upon the railroad of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, in the City of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, on Saturday, the 26th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises and property, rights, privileges and franchises described in the said decrees as follows:

All and singular the main line of railroad of the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, extending from the point of commencement thereof, in the City of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, via Corinth, in the State of Mississippi, and Huntsville, in the State of Alabama, to the terminus thereof in Stevenson in the said State of Alabama, connecting there with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, being a distance of two hundred and seventy-two miles, be the same more or less; and also the branch of said railroad, situate in the State of Tennessee, known as the Somerville and Moscow branch, extending from Moscow, on the main line, to Somerville, a distance of about fourteen miles, be the same more or less; and also the branch of said railroad, situate in the State of Alabama, extending from Tuscumbia, on the main line, to Florence, a distance of about five miles, be the same more or less, and including the bridge across the Tennessee River, near Florence; and also the Washington Street Branch, so called, of said railroad, extending from the depot of said main line in the City of Memphis, through Washington Street and Centre Landing to the Mississippi River, and the depot grounds and wharves on said river, and all the rights and privileges of said railroad company in respect of the use of the streets and wharves and levee on the Mississippi River; and, also, all and singular the right of transportation of the passenger cars and freight cars of the said The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company on and over the railroad between Stevenson, in Alabama, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee, which said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877, had or was entitled to, or could then, or since then, claim under or in virtue of the contract of the date of June twenty-third and July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, made between the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and all the rights and privileges whatsoever for or in respect to the use of, or transportation over, the line of railroad between Stevenson and Chattanooga, now belonging to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, which the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company holds or is in anywise entitled unto, or could, at the date of execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877—or at any time since then, claim either under or in virtue of the before-mentioned contract of June and July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, or otherwise howsoever, together with all and singular the roadway or track of the aforesaid main line of railroad extending from Memphis to Stevenson, as aforesaid, and of the said several branches respectively, and the superstructure and rails laid or to be laid thereon respectively, and all the appurtenances thereof, and all the sidings, turnouts, bridges, wharves, viaducts, culverts, walls, fences, ways and rights of way, depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, wood-houses, depot grounds and lands procured, provided, or intended for use for that purpose; building and repair shops, machine shops and lands used or procured, or intended for sites thereof and other buildings, structures, lands, and improvements whatsoever, leases and leasehold interests, contracts, easements and privileges belonging or appertaining to, or used or procured, or designed to be used for the purposes of or in connection with the said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or the maintenance or operation thereof, or of any part thereof, at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, on the 20th day of August, 1877, or at any time thereafter; and also all the locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, baggage cars, freight cars and other cars, and all other rolling stock or equipment, and all machinery, tools and implements; rails chairs, and spikes and other materials whatsoever, owned or

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Paul Jones—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
DALY'S—The Country Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Cleopatra—8:10.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cumberland '61—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Geisha—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A New Yorker—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—La Belle Helene—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Poultry and Pigeon Show—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Die Walkure—8:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

SUICIDAL BLUNDERING.

Washington gossip credits ex-Senator HILL with the remark that while there are few Democratic Representatives from New York in the present House, if these few go on supporting measures like the Teller resolution there will be none at all in the next Congress.

There ought to be none. The Democratic members of Congress from this State who voted for the Teller resolution betrayed their constituents and did what they could to lay waste the trade and industries of the State and to dishonor and impoverish its people. As individuals these Congressmen can be punished by defeating them at the polls if they are renominated. But that is not enough. For the misbehavior of these men public opinion will hold their party responsible. The people observe that with a single exception, the Republican Representatives voted solidly against the Teller resolution. Excuses, palliation, and palaver avail nothing against the great fact that the Republicans voted that the Nation should pay its honest debts in honest money, while the Democrats voted that they might just as well be paid in dishonest money.

The people will not trust such a party, and they ought not to trust it. It is unworthy and unsafe. If the leaders counseled support of a policy of dishonor and repudiation, their party must be put where they can do no harm with it. If the Democratic members of Congress acted without counsel or direction, then the leaders are in no less degree responsible for not holding their followers to a course that would command the approval of their constituents and conform to the principle of common honesty.

A few weeks ago the outlook for the Democratic Party was bright and encouraging. Blunders and mismanagement had brought the Republican Party into disfavor that was reflected in defeats and great losses at the polls. Wisdom seemed to have resumed her long vacant seat in the councils of Democrats. Bryanism and the Chicago platform were being thrust aside, and Democrats who were opposed in 1896 had again come together. The shocking and suicidal blunder of GRAY and LINDSAY and MURPHY and MCCLELLAN and CUMMINGS forces them asunder. The Gold Democrats of 1896 begin to talk of running their own candidates for Congress. That is a sign that anybody can read. But the current of disaffection is broader than that. It will carry clean over into the Republican camp again this Fall the legions of Democratic and independent voters who voted for MCKINLEY unless the inconceivable stupidity of the Teller resolution blunder is atoned for by some act that openly breaks this alliance with the forces of free coinage and Populism.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN THE EAST.

The unofficial Russian exultation over the "backing down" of Great Britain in China and the unofficial lamentation over it in the British press seem to be equally premature. The statement cabled from London by the agent of The Associated Press as learned by him "on incontrovertible authority" makes official the explanation suggested by The London Times for the withdrawal of the British demand for the opening of Ta-Lien-Wan. That demand, in the first place, has not been withdrawn, and in the second place was never put forward as a "sine qua non." It cannot have been made as an offset to the Russian occupation of Port Arthur. According to the memorable declaration of British policy, published last month, the British contention was that Port Arthur, or any other port, opened to the trade of one nation should be opened to Great Britain, under her treaties with China. It was only for cessions of territory that she reserved the right to fix her compensations.

It is quite plain, however, that the demands of Russia and Germany on the one hand and of Great Britain on the other are incompatible. One side or the other must recede, or there will be war. The British Government explains anew that "it is acting strenuously in favor of free ports in China, and hopes to have the moral support of the United States in this policy." It is entitled to that support, and we see no reason to doubt that it will have it. If China is opened to "conquest and colonization" we are not in the competition. But we are very distinctly in the competition for Chinese trade. Our interest in the opening of China to the trade of all nations on equal terms is very much greater than that of any other nation except Great Britain, since our trade under the existing conditions is distinctly greater than that of Russia and nearly as great as that of the whole Continent of Europe, excepting Russia. We believe that it is now clearly understood throughout this country that, in this matter, Great Britain is fighting our battle, and that she has our "moral support."

She ought to have the moral support also of France. It is true that the Government of France adheres to the old notion of colonization. She has acted upon the theory which the Kaiser produces as if it were a novelty, the theory that "trade follows the flag," and she has lost a great deal of money by acting upon it. Especially has she lost money in Eastern Asia. Her experiments in Indo-China since the days of JULES FERRY have had the effect of deterring reasonable Frenchmen from pursuing the policy of expansion further by these means. Her share of China in a game of grab by European powers would be small, and whatever it was would be a burden. On the other hand, her share in the trade of China, if China were fully open to trade, would be likely to increase, and, whatever it was, would be profitable to her.

The interests of France do not lie in the prosecution of the policy of the two Emperors. No reasonable Frenchman would maintain that they did. Such a Frenchman would be apt to say that, wherever her commercial interests might lie, it was a political necessity for France to follow Russia. She has followed Russia in so many directions and so far that reasonable Frenchmen must be weary of the exactions which the Russian alliance imposes. But there is no help for it while France would remain isolated in Europe if she withdrew from that alliance. Now for the second time she is being dragged in the wake not merely of Russia, but of Germany, in the Far East. The power of the French Navy, second only to the English, is allowed to be invoked not only from St. Petersburg, but from Berlin. That would not be a very effective threat, since England and Japan so clearly overpower all continental Europe combined in the Yellow Sea. But the French Army is also allowed to be directed from Berlin and exhibited as part of the Kaiser's assets. For it is the threat of a European war that constitutes the real strength of the case of the two Emperors at Pekin. It must be very galling to French pride to have the national resources invoked for the preaching of the gospel of the Consecrated Person. But France must submit to it until some substitute for the Russian alliance can be found. We may be sure that there is much diplomatic research going on in Paris and in other capitals for the discovery of such a substitute.

THE TRIAL OF SHERIFF MARTIN.

Questions of weight and moment will be determined by the trial of Sheriff MARTIN and his posse of sixty-seven deputies now in progress at Wilkesbarre. During the great coal miners' strike of last year the Sheriff and his deputies shot and killed nineteen men and wounded thirty others. They are indicted for murder. It is asserted in behalf of the defense that the Sheriff did not exceed his plain duty. The strikers, mostly Hungarians and Italians, had committed many acts of violence, chiefly in attempting to prevent non-striking miners from working. At the time of the encounter the strikers were on their way in a body to a mine at Lattimer, where work was going on. It was known that they were going to force the men to stop work, if possible. The Sheriff commanded them to stop and disperse. It is alleged that they kept advancing and threatened the Sheriff and his men until, in self-defense and to disperse the mob, they fired.

On the other hand, the strikers charge that they were proceeding peaceably along the highway, that they were met by the Sheriff and fired upon without provocation, some of the killed and wounded men having been shot in the back as they were fleeing.

If the jury is intelligent and without prejudice, the verdict must turn on the evidence as to the attitude of the strikers and of the Sheriff, respectively, at the time of the encounter. It would be deplorable if Sheriff MARTIN and his men should go scot free after proof that they wantonly and without need or justification fired upon a party of miners who were proceeding peaceably along the highway. And it would greatly encourage anarchy and disorder in the coal regions if it should appear as the result of this trial that a Sheriff who does his duty in attempting to protect life and property may thereafter be hanged for it by due process of law.

The trial is of international interest, also, since it is probable that the Governments of Italy and Austria-Hungary will demand payment for the killing of their subjects if the shooting is shown to have been unjustified.

GETTING AND SPENDING.

Mr. MCCLELLAN stumbled on a point of greater importance than, perhaps, he understood when he declared that the Committee on Appropriations was not qualified to deal with the question of how much money should be expended on fortifications. The truth is that that committee is not fitted to take a comprehensive and discriminating view of the field of expenditure, or of any of its parts, not because it does not contain as good material as is to be had in the House, but because it has nothing to do with raising taxes, and can have nothing to do with it. The separation of the functions of the Committees on Ways and Means and on Appropriations was a grave mistake, and it has worked increasing mischief ever since it was achieved.

Undoubtedly the combined work of the two committees is onerous, but it is by no means beyond the capacity of intelligent legislators, and it is performed successfully in other countries by a smaller body than we put to the work, though the task in a highly centralized Government is far heavier than it is in ours. The task here would, indeed, be relatively simple if it were confined to what Congress ought to do. The real trouble with both branches of our Congress is that both tax raising and tax spending have become so largely a matter of jobbery and log rolling. No one can recall without shame the experience of 1894, when a little syndicate of Protectionist Senators, both Democrats and Republicans, opened shop in the Senate Finance Committee room and bartered legislative favors for votes. That was a conspicuous instance, because the dirty business was carried on by a few men for months amid the intense excitement of the entire country. But the same thing was done in each house in 1890, and again in 1897. In both instances the amount of public revenue to be obtained was a minor matter. The amount of private gain allotted was the chief thing.

It is not very different with the Appropriations. Except so far as the Speaker of the House is able to exert a directing and restraining influence—and that is never controlling, even with a man of Mr. REED'S force in the Speaker's chair—the distribution of appropriations is largely a matter of "truck and dicker." The individual members or groups of members of the majority strive for what their constituents want, and the general result is determined much more by the effect upon nominations and elections than by the effect upon the Treasury. The case of which Mr. MCCLELLAN spoke is one in point. We do not say that the department estimates for fortifications ought not to be cut down, but what earthly sense is there in cutting these down from $13,000,000 to $4,000,000 while pensions are being poured out at the rate of $154,000,000, with a deficiency larger than the fortifications estimates in sight, and not a whisper of protest heard on the majority side of the House?

The planning for getting revenue and for spending it should be in the hands of the same committee, properly organized and subdivided, of course, but with concentrated responsibility. We know very well that that would not of itself put a stop to jobbery in either branch of the business, but it would make it easier to check it, because the men who squandered money would be accountable for procuring it. Any great business concern run on the principle of scatteration adopted in Congress would come to grief within a twelvemonth.

THE GREATER NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR.

It is not likely that we shall hear very much more of the bill introduced by Senator MCNULTY for a World's Fair in 1901 to commemorate the creation of Greater New York. We waive the question whether when that time arrives the majority of people in Greater New York will consider the event to have justified itself so conspicuously as to deserve commemoration. World's Fairs stand on their own merits as business propositions and almost any excuse is good enough for one that promises to be successful.

There is to be a World's Fair in Paris in 1900, and a World's Fair anywhere else the next year would be almost foredoomed to failure. The great majority of exhibitors would not be willing to incur the expense and risk of a second exhibition when they had not yet become fully satisfied about the returns of the first. And, even if there were a chance for two World's Fairs anywhere in two successive years, there would be no chance for the second in this country. It is of course possible that the Dingley tariff may be seriously modified before that time, but it is unlikely that Dingleyism will be overthrown. Dingleyism is a notification to foreigners that they can not expect to sell their goods in this country, and why should they take the trouble to show what they are notified beforehand they cannot sell?

And even if there were a chance for a World's Fair in this country, there is no chance in New York. The proposition to hold the Columbian Fair here failed because the people of New York did not want a World's Fair. The specific proposition that aroused their disgust was that to take Central Park for the site. That proposition resulted in showing that the people of New York cared very much more about the Central Park than they did about the World's Fair. This sentiment Mr. MCNULTY defies at the outset by providing that the Municipal Assembly may authorize the use of any public park for the fair. We have really, including or excluding the parks, no suitable site for a World's Fair, nor shall we have until rapid transit brings the suburbs much nearer than they are now. And we have no such public sentiment aroused, or capable of being aroused, in behalf of the project as would insure the execution of the project, to say nothing of its success.

THE CASHIER OF THE CHEMICAL BANK.

Any irregularity in the Chemical Bank affects the business circles of New York somewhat as a like accident to "The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" would those of London. The trouble into which its late cashier has fallen is of importance only on that account, and as another example of the mysterious way in which men of high repute, well earned by long and faithful service, may disappoint their fellows.

The President and Directors of the bank, after a careful examination of the facts, agree that Mr. QUINLAN was innocent of any criminal or even selfish purpose in the reckless loans that he made. They can only infer that, having made one or two bad mistakes of no great amount, he kept on lending money in hope that he could retrieve those mistakes. But why he did not report the early and insignificant errors as soon as he discovered them to be such, and why he violated the rule of the bank by making large advances without consultation, covering them up in the books and generally acting precisely as a dishonest man would have acted, they can explain only on the theory that his mind broke down.

That probably is the true explanation, and unsatisfactory as it is, it is one that has often to be made and that is sadly adequate. Nor is it easy to see by what system the consequences of such a disaster could be avoided. As the President of the bank remarked, "Some one must be trusted." No large and complex business can be run successfully without reposing discretion in the superior officers in charge. The sound use of that discretion depends on judgment and character. These cannot always be surely had, and when got their continuance cannot always be insured. Here was a man in the prime of life who had been with the bank thirty-six years, and was probably as intimately associated with every phase of its affairs, and had shown himself, by every possible test, as entirely trustworthy as any other officer except the President. In the ordinary course of business he makes small errors such as must occur in any like business. Suddenly he gets "rattled," enters on a series of devices utterly unjustifiable and which he knows to be so, and pursues them until discovery and practical ruin are inevitable. His mind, in the pitiful, obscure, unexplaining phrase that is yet the only one we can use, has "broken down."

We learn that during all the years he had worked for the bank, he had taken no vacation of more than two or three days at a time, and had of late years frequently worked on Sundays as well. That, according to general experience, was a singularly foolish course of life, and in view of the consequences, the common herd may be thankful for the saving vice of laziness that prevents them from imitating it. There have been men of slight physique, but vigorous minds, who have worked in this way years longer than this unfortunate, and retained their bodily and mental health; but clearly he was not of this exceptional class. Possibly the only suggestion that will occur to bank managers and Directors in studying the incident in the Chemical is that they shall compel their employés, from the President down, to take regular and fairly strong doses of leisure and relaxation.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, who writes about iron, flowers, religion, skirts, and does the Persian poets, arrived on the Teutonic, which came into Quarantine last night. He is to give lectures in this country. He said that his sympathies were with the Socialists. "We want more leisure, more pleasure, and less treasure, perhaps," he added. —The Evening Sun.

The chances are about ten to one that he pronounced leisure to rhyme with pleasure and treasure.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Those Chicago merchants who are clamoring for the removal of their Custom House from one part of the city to another might be better employed. They say that at present they are in danger of their lives every time they go to pay the Government its tribute, for the region they must traverse is that known as the "levee," and the inhabitants thereof are dreadfully expert in the use of sandbags and long knives. This state of affairs does, indeed, justify the apprehensions of the more reputable Chicagoans, and it should move them to action, but the action should take the form, not of an appeal to the Government to move the Custom House, but of a peremptory demand upon the municipal authorities for efficient protection. The city has a police force, and it is as honest as the majority of the citizens choose to make it. They, not the thieves, pay the salaries, elect the local executive, and have complete control of the situation. Why should they ask for outside aid?

—We deeply grieve to learn that The Poughkeepsie Eagle has taken offense at a question recently raised by THE TIMES. The question was: If Kiao-Chau is to be a free port, why should not Hawaii be one? This, The Eagle says, is a "nonsensical query," and as though that reproof were not humiliating enough to us, it calls our modest conundrum "the sort of thing the objectors to Hawaiian annexation are constantly putting forth." Well, perhaps that is so; perhaps it is also true that the advocates of Hawaiian annexation are constantly putting forth assertions like this one, taken from the same paragraph that furnished the quotations already given: "They (the ports of Hawaii) are all free ports now, always have been, and probably always will be. They certainly will be if they become American ports. Does THE TIMES know of any American port that is not free to ships of all nations?" There's a crusher for a fact! Poughkeepsie is so near the coast that of course its editors know what a free port is, and therefore our impression that the United States hasn't a one of them to bless herself with must be based on a misapprehension. If we only had The Eagle's dictionary, of course we could soon find and learn the correct definition, but as it is, there is no help for us until some up-the-river authority deigns to enlighten us.

—As one of the dispatches from Havana says, the Spaniards are again allowing the season for active military operations to slip by, and are accomplishing nothing. It is only in the Winter months that unacclimated troops can do any real fighting in Cuba, for with the Summer heats comes the battle with yellow fever, an infinitely more deadly foe than the rebels, and then the royal troops can only summon up enough energy to bury their stricken comrades. The revolution, it will be remembered, began in February, 1895. Until Fall no energetic measures were taken against them, and by the time the armies of CAMPOS were really in motion the campaign had to be ended. Then there were promises of great things to be done in the Winter of 1896-97, but nothing came of them. Another Summer intervened, and this Winter has been wasted in replacing one commander with another, and in futile experiments with an unworkable scheme of autonomy, so called. The fourth hot season is close at hand, and the days pass, bringing news only of inconclusive skirmishes, in which the insurgents at least hold their own, and of unsuccessful attempts to buy up the leaders whom there appears to be no longer even a hope of conquering. It is a dismal record, and a more dismal prospect. Unless new elements soon enter into the controversy it is likely to be endless.

PERSONAL.

—A familiar figure in the Province of Quebec and to passengers on the St. Lawrence steamboats is LOUIS TWO CANOES, Chief of the Iroquois Indians in that region and most skillful of pilots on the great river. His real name, they say, is NOWITEKUHONWAKE, which fact accounts, perhaps, for the gravity of his countenance, the title being one calculated to make life seem a real and serious thing, and to repress all tendencies toward frivolity of mind. Be that as it may, LOUIS is about to make a voyage longer than those to which he has been accustomed, and is to steer the best course he can through rapids at least as dangerous as that at Lachine. In other words, he is going to London for the purpose of asking the Queen to intercede with the United States in behalf of his tribe, which numbers about 2,000, and secure for them a renewal of a lapsed treaty by which they could cross the boundary with their belongings and without paying any duties. LOUIS is a tall, dignified man, very picturesque in his native dress. He is sixty-eight years old, and was born within a short distance of the spot where he now lives. His tribe has at times rendered important services to the Government of Canada. LOUIS was the first pilot down the Ottawa River. He is intelligent and earnest, and has learned that he can get an audience of the Queen, before whom he will plead the cause of his tribe. He is proud of his Iroquois blood, and declares that her Majesty has no more loyal subjects than the members of his tribe.

—By some fortunate provision of nature, comedy and even broad farce often develop out of the same conditions that give rise to tragedy, and beliefs to which criminal homicide is a logical sequence can also add to the general fund of gayety by producing harmless nonsense of a really delightful sort. If this were not so, it would always be necessary to speak and write about certain things with vehement and angry indignation—than which nothing could be more fatiguing. Take, for instance, the combination of superstition and hysteria which, though invariably the same, calls itself now "Christian Science," now "faith cure," now "mental healing," according to the taste or fancy of its votaries. This protean cult can and does scatter death, contagion, and insanity through whole communities—and it can evolve good jokes as well. Proof of its mirth-creating powers is to be found in a scheme just propounded by JAMES A. HERNE for destroying the organization commonly known as the "theatrical trust." Mr. HERNE, as many people are aware, has considerable skill as an actor, not a little as a rearranger of dramatic material, and enough, and to spare, as an advertiser of himself and Art. He is also something of a "mystic," and can chatter about mental mysteries as glibly as any crank in the great fraternity. Talking of the monopolizing managers he says: "Privates in the great army of actors may exert a powerful influence through silent opposition." Admitting that the players with fame still to win should not be outspoken in expressing hostility to their employers, Mr. HERNE tells them that minds cannot be trammeled or coerced, and begs them "to oppose this trust and all trusts in thought with heart and soul." It's a great scheme. The intellectual energy of the average "private in the great army of actors" is well known to be enormous, and when—like the djin in KIPLING'S story of the idle camel—they sit down, in "a well known café," of course, and think Great Magics against the histrionic octopus, it will no doubt be as effective as that creature's cruelest foe could wish.

—An eminent New Yorker, Mr. ROBERT E. SPEER, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, has been preaching strange doctrines over in Philadelphia. In the course of an address to the students of the University of Pennsylvania he questioned the truth of the maxim that knowledge is power, and entered a plea for ignorance. This way of putting it is hardly fair to Mr. SPEER, perhaps, for he proceeded to admit that only knowledge of evil was weakness, and he did not insist that people should be ignorant of good. Even when thus restricted, however, his theories were sufficiently provocative of doubt. "I want," he said, "to make an apology for ignorance of those things one should not know. The attitude of ignorance is the best one—not ignorance that prevents you from knowing the existence of evil, but the attitude that will prevent you from substituting evil for the truth. You can know there is evil without knowing evil. Here is where real power exists in ignorance. There is a thousand times more power in a sinless life than in one that has come out conqueror over sin and evil. The latter, it is true, has gained something, but then it has lost ten times what it gained." One cannot but suspect that Mr. SPEER uses words in other than their ordinary meanings. His idea seems to be that all knowledge of evil comes from committing it. This, unfortunately, does not explain the whole of what he says, and therefore one arrives at a second suspicion—that Mr. SPEER is not averse to saying paradoxical and somewhat sensational things, and that in the attainment of his oratorical effects he can flit from definition to definition to the great bewilderment of such logicians as may listen to him.

OUR RIGHTS AGAINST TURKEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting your admirable editorial, "Fooled by Turkey," in Tuesday's TIMES, I want to thank you for it; it is the truth, and if not all the truth, at least nothing but the truth. I am only one of many who are amazed at the inaction of the President in this matter. I say "inaction," for it is a fact that in response to the recent visit of the Joint Commission representing the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Evangelical Alliance, and other bodies, the commission was given to understand that because of "possible exigencies" in Cuba and in the East, therefore not a single steel warship of our twenty could be spared to be sent to Smyrna as the Austrian corvette was sent last Fall, and to what good purpose all the world knows. Yet the Administration is still, and it is dumb, and puts forth the plea, "non possumus"—a most humiliating one.

Right here let me evoke a bit of political history. The platform which Mr. McKINLEY accepted when he was nominated at St. Louis contained this specific plank:

"In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers, and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost."

These are very brave words; they carry a ring about them, and they commend themselves to the approbation of every American. But what shall we say in view of the fact that, though they were enunciated at St. Louis as a declaration of principle, yet in the matter of the Turkish outrages they are comprehensively and painfully ignored? And yet if the President only saw things differently; if for once he would send a warship to Smyrna, is it not the plain truth that we should see the whole country hail the act with enthusiasm? Assuredly he would wake up one of these fine Winter mornings to find himself the most popular man in America. But, instead, we see a timid and halting President, afraid—at least reluctant—to enforce our just rights against the shameless and enervate Ottoman. The whole matter is one of unspeakable shame for Americans, while it subjects the missionaries in Turkey to a cruel humiliation.

MARSHAL H. BRIGHT.
Tarrytown, Feb. 2, 1898.

THE VOTERS AND THE CURRENCY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When will we have an end of the calamity party cry which continually issues from the Republican stronghold? Listen to the wise words of Senator Thurston: "I believe the Republican Party is in danger of losing the next Congress." Yes, Senator Thurston, they are if they do not go to work and put us out of danger on the financial question. We, the voters, put you there for a specific object, and we do not propose to stand any nonsense on account of party. Go to work! Rescue your country, and don't stop to think about William or John. We have had enough fooling about this matter by the "repudiationists." We are done with them. If the Republican Party desires continuance in power, let them go to work. They have a great opportunity. The majority desire a more stable currency. The majority will continue any party in power that will give it to them. That majority, mistake not, is made up of Democrats and Republicans. Don't be frightened by the howls of the political heelers and demagogues of the Bryan type, who think with their mouths. Start your gold resolution, and in due time we will deal with the barrier of that impertinence present.

REPUBLICAN.
New York, Feb. 3, 1898.

Fair Play for China.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the question of our treaty with China was under consideration by the Chamber of Commerce to-day, I asked the gentleman who enlightened us on our diplomatic relations with that country if we had kept faith on our part of the agreement. He evaded the question by saying the answer would lead too far.

I find that the treaty concluded in 1884 gave Chinese immigrants coming to this country the rights and privileges which American citizens enjoy in China. At the instigation of members from the Pacific Coast, Congress abrogated these privileges arbitrarily by the "Exclusion act," which prohibited Chinese laborers from landing on our shores. One plucky Chinaman, who had been here before this act was passed, appealed to our courts for protection under the treaty. But the Supreme Court of the United States decided in 1889 that, without consent of the other party to the same, Congress had the right to nullify a portion of the contract.

I hope to see Americans enjoy privileges of the most favored nations everywhere, but "fair play is a jewel"; we should do unto others as we want to be done by.

LOUIS WINDMULLER.
New York, Feb. 3, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Easy Explanation.

The Kindly Man—Why stand ye idle here?
The Other Man—De benches in de park's bein' painted, see?—Detroit Journal.

Never Satisfied.

Henpeck—I had my life insured to-day.
Mrs. Henpeck—Selfish thing. You never think of having mine insured.—Philadelphia Record.

Sure Indication.

"Wigglesworth must have made some money out of that wildcat mining company."

"Yes, there's no doubt of it. His daughter Jane is now spelling her name Jeanne."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Untimely Song.

"Give me the man who sings at his work!" exclaimed the cheery citizen. "He is the person whose temperament has my sympathy and approval, every time."

"Yes," replied Mr. Blitters, "I don't object to the man who sings at his work, so long as he confines himself to that. What annoys me is to have him come in and insist on singing at my work."—Washington Star.

"GOD REIGNS."

"God reigns and the Republican Party still lives."—Mark Hanna to President McKinley.

Laura U. Case, in Denver Republican.

Unroll thy mildewed scroll, O Time.
Disclose once more a scene sublime,
When in that darkest hour,
Oppressed with grief a nation bowed,
One speaking quelled the frenzied crowd
By sacred words of power.

Those lips whence rang that clarion breath
Are silenced by the hush of death;
And freed from slavery's chains,
Baptized in blood our country rose
United, born from sorrow's throes,
And lived because "God reigns."

To-day less noble cause inspires,
And faction feeds forensic fires,
A Senate seat at stake,
Contestants war like rival kings,
From gulf to lake alarum rings
And bids a nation wake.

All watch while balance trembling turns,
When, lo! the lighted signal burns,
And from Atlantic plains
To sunset-crowned Sierra peaks
Far-flashed o'er wires, the lightning speaks,
"'Tis victory!—God reigns."

We're told in old Hebraic days
One ruled who gave not God the praise,
And golden image made;
Sore crazed, from crown and throne he fled,
For seven years with beasts he fed
Ere wrath divine was stayed.

Great Herod sat upon his throne,
His gilded armor, sun-kissed, shone,
"A god!" the mad crowd cried.
He bowed his sycophants to please,
Swift judgment came by fell disease,
Accursed the proud King died.

Triumphant ranks with cheers applaud,
A statesman's matchless skill they laud;
Should labor clank her chains,
They'd throttle back discordant moans—
Such discontent as threatens thrones—
And louder cry, "God reigns!"

Oh, hush thy "Cuba Libre" cry,
Bow down thy head and starving lie
Upon thy blood-soaked sod,
Death sealed, thy moaning lips be dumb,
From heaven above no help can come,
"God reigns"—but Gold is God.

THE STEWART PICTURE SALE.

First Night's Auction of the Famous Collection Brings Over $133,000—The Prices Realized.

Seventy of the 128 water colors, drawings, and oils forming the collection of Mr. William Hood Stewart of Paris, were sold at auction in Chickering Hall last evening for a total of $133,190. This is considered by the dealers and art experts a high sum. No such outpouring of the works of the Romano-Spanish painters, which Mr. Stewart especially affected, has ever occurred in America, and it was therefore impossible to predict the result of the sale of the Stewart pictures in advance.

The highest figure of the evening was brought by Fortuny's "Court of Justice—Alhambra"—an interior, notable for its architectural detail, rich color, and brilliant lights, and for which Mr. Harry Payne Whitney paid $13,000. The next largest figure was brought by the same artist's "Arab Fantasia," which was bought by a Mr. H. Harrison, probably an assumed name, for $12,000. R. de Madrazo, the artist, Fortuny's brother-in-law, secured Paul Baudry's superb nude, "The Wave and the Pearl," for a gentleman in Paris, for $8,600. Jules Oehme paid, probably on an order, $5,000 for Zamacois's "Infanta." H. P. Whitney bought Alma-Tadema's "Youth Reading Horace," for $3,900; the same sum was paid by W. A. Clark for Ribera's "Café Chantant," and George P. Douglas paid $3,875 for Menzel's "Stirrup Cup."

The Barbizon pictures sold brought, on the whole, good prices. The little Corot "Ville d'Auray" sold well at $5,000 to E. Brandus; S. Untermeyer secured Troyon's "Valley of the Toucques" for the low figure of $5,000; E. Brandus paid a high figure, $6,000, for the Daubigny "Anvers on the Oise," good example as it is, and Herman Schaus paid a good figure, $6,300, for Troyon's "Chickens Feeding." The Van Marcke "Normandy Cow" went to Boussod-Valadon for $4,150, and Knoedler & Co. secured the fine Bonnat, "Neapolitan Peasants," for $3,300. The Gérôme, a not overattractive example, was bought by C. G. Dinsmore for $3,700. Arthur Tooth & Sons purchased for an English customer the admirable example of the English water colorists, Pinwell's "Rural Life," for $2,150. The Ricos did not sell as well as had been anticipated, but the Baldinis brought higher figures than had been expected.

The sale—the first one of great importance since that of the A. T. Stewart pictures—drew a large audience, and Chickering Hall was not only uncomfortably, but dangerously, crowded. The admission was free, and there were no reserved seats, and long before the doors of the hall were opened, at 8 o'clock, hundreds of men and women stood in the bitter cold awaiting admission. There was a mad rush for seats when the doors opened, and the hall was filled in a twinkling. Late-comers could not push their way through the crowds of people standing, who filled all the space behind the seats. There were no policemen visible, and had any disturbance occurred there would have been a panic. This danger should be guarded against at to-night's sale.

Among the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Lanier Norrie, Mr. C. S. Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntington.

Mr. H. C. Frick of Pittsburg who was said to have bought several pictures through agents, and all the prominent art dealers and collectors of the country, were present. The majority of the crowd was, however, attracted to the sale through curiosity, and there was so much noise and laughter during the first hour of the sale that it seemed more like a circus than a picture auction. The bidding was curiously uneven—spirited at times, and again lagging.

Mr. Whitney, who occupied a seat in the centre of the hall with his wife, made his bids though an usher standing near, and was watched with intense curiosity by the crowd. Some of the more notable paintings were greeted with applause. The first spirited competition was over "The Stirrup Cup," which started at $1,000, went by thousands to $2,500, and then reached $3,375, at which figure it was sold to Mr. S. P. Douglas. Madrazo's "Woman and Parrot" called forth the next lively bidding. It started at $1,000, jumped to $2,000 at once, and then crawled up to $3,350. Messrs. Whitney and Harrison competed for the "Arab Fantasia" of Fortuny, raising each other by $1,000 bids from $5,000 to $12,500, when the latter secured it. This battle against the Whitney-Vanderbilt millions was followed with much interest and excitement by the audience.

Mr. Whitney only secured Fortuny's "Alhambra" for $13,000 by a long contest, starting at $5,000, then through thousands, and finally hundreds, till his competitor, probably Mr. Frick of Pittsburg, was vanquished.

The following table shows the artist's name, title of picture, buyer's name where procurable, and the individual prices obtained:

J. L. H. Bellangé—"Military Sketches"	$60
E. J. Gregory—"The War in the East"	70
H. Pille—"Lansquenets"	50
W. Small—"A Plowing Match"	125
M. Fortuny—"Corpus Christi"	310
H. Harpignies—"Autumn, Castle of San Angelo"	160
Cham—"The Commune"	110
P. J. Clays—"On the Coast"	600
A. F. E. Menzel—"The Stirrup Cup," G. P. Douglas	3,375
M. Fortuny—"Study of Flowers," E. Brandus	400
F. Heilbuth—"Monte Pincio," Boussod, Valadon	425
M. Rico—"Venetian Canal, with View of Veronese's Tomb"	1,525
L. Alma-Tadema—"Roman Youth Reading Horace," H. P. Whitney	3,900
R. Ribera—"Café Chantant," W. A. Clark	3,900
G. Boldini—"River Seine, at Mont-Valérian," Boussod, Valadon	1,050
M. Fortuny—"The Arquebusier," H. Stauver	2,850
H. H. Moore—"Banks of a River," W. C. Loring	125
L. Bonvin—"Wild Flowers," Crist-Delmonico	800
R. Bonington—"View of Old Paris"	375
M. Rico—"Fisherman, Seville," B. Triest	1,050
G. Boldini—"The Rest at the Studio," F. A. Bell	1,300
O. Weber—"Plowing"	255
G. Mesezoly—"Farm Scene"	200
E. Zamacois—"Fortuny's Model"	1,200
A. Parsons—"English Landscape"	400
R. de Madrazo—"Woman and Parrot," W. A. Clark	3,350
M. Fortuny—"Arab Fantasia," H. Harrison	12,000
A. Stevens—"Alsace," Knoedler & Co.	1,100
C. Maccari—"Women at Raphael's Tomb"	700
M. Rico—"Boats at Poissy"	350
M. Fortuny—"Italian Peasant Girl," C. G. Dinsmore	975
S. Arcos—"Buffoon," Knoedler & Co.	675
J. B. C. Corot—"Ville d'Avray," E. Brandus	5,000
C. Troyon—"Valley of the Toucques," S. Untermyer	2,600
C. F. Daubigny—"Auvers on the Oise," E. Brandus	6,000
G. de Kitts—"Lowlands Near Naples"	675
R. de Madrazo—"Woman and Guitar," I. Wormser, Jr.	2,500
J. H. F. Van Lerius—"An Old Woman's Head,"	425
J. L. Gérome—"Door of a Mosque, with Heads of Decapitated Moors," C. G. Dinsmore	3,700
M. Fortuny—"Arab's Head," Stanford White	1,150
E. Zamacois—"The Infanta," Julius Oehme	5,000
T. Horschelt—"An Arabian Horseman"	200
M. Rico—"A Spanish Garden," H. Harrison	1,100

Square Garden Concert Hall. His numbers with orchestra were the Schumann concerto and Saint-Saëns's concerto in G minor. He played also three solo numbers—a ballade by Brahms, a pastoral by Scarlatti, and a barcarolle by Chopin. The orchestra, under Mr. Anton Seidl, played Smetana's overture to "The Bartered Bride" and the andante cantabile from Tschaikowsky's E minor quartet. The hall was crowded with friends of Mr. Lockwood, and he was applauded vigorously, as all gentlemen should be who provide their friends with some place to go on a cold Winter night.

It was said in this paper after Mr. Lockwood's concert last year that he was a young pianist of considerable promise. Indeed, he did some really excellent playing at that time. Last night again he did some good playing, and also much that must have been disappointing to those of his friends acquainted with the pianist's art. In undertaking the Schumann concerto Mr. Lockwood greatly overestimated his own ability as an interpreter of emotional music. He played the number smoothly and prettily, but that is not giving a reading of one of the most romantic of all piano compositions. Technically, too, the performance was deficient in clearness of rhythm, in dynamic range, and in tonal variety.

In the Brahms ballade Mr. Lockwood was heard to greater advantage. This number he played with evident appreciation and with something like artistic proportion in the distribution of light and shade. The Scarlatti pastoral was played respectably, but the Chopin barcarolle, owing to extremely bad pedaling, was a muddle of confused sounds. The best work of the pianist was heard in parts of the scherzo of the Saint-Saëns concerto, which he played with delicacy of touch, clearness, and variety of accent. He hurried the tempo of the last movement, however, so that he again produced a state of confusion. The audience called him out several times and insisted on the now customary encore number. In these days any person who does not get an encore scores a failure.

ASTORIA MORNING CONCERTS.

The experiment of giving morning concerts ought at least to awaken curiosity. This public does not seem at present to be suffering from any lack of musical entertainment, but it has occurred to the Director of the Seidl subscription concerts at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel that there was room for a morning series beginning at 11 o'clock. The first of these concerts was given yesterday morning, and was attended by an audience which did not more than half fill the concert room. What the audience wanted in size it made up in enthusiasm, and its demonstration after the performance of Bruch's D minor concerto for violin and orchestra, Miss Maud Powell being the soloist, was thoroughly justified.

Miss Powell has been from the outset of her career a very serious and devoted artist. She shows evidences of growth, and her performance yesterday, perfect in intonation and instinct with all the larger impulses of true musicianship, was the most satisfying exhibition of violin playing that has been given this season. The orchestra, directed by Anton Seidl, played Beethoven's overture, "Leonore No. 3," and Tschaikowsky's "Symphonie Pathetique." Previous performances of these works by the same orchestra have received extended comment. It is only necessary at this time to note that both compositions were well played yesterday.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The soloist at the first Lenten orchestral concert of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra on March 1 at the Metropolitan Opera House will be Josef Hofmann, and he will be heard in Rubinstein's Concerto in D minor.

On Feb. 9 Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, will witness the performance of Miss Irwin in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell." They have secured 150 seats and all the boxes for the occasion, and the theatre will be decorated in a fitting manner.

Mme. Herrmann will sail for Europe about March 1, to fill an engagement at the Universal Exhibition, Earl's Court, London, which is under the direction of Imre Kiralfy. She will perform all of her husband's illusions and the bullet-catching feat.

Sylvia Thorne of Weber and Fields's company, who was reported to be dying at a private sanitarium, is recovering from a severe operation which she underwent in the early part of the week, and at no time during her sickness has her condition been precarious.

Maurice Barrymore will terminate his vaudeville engagement at the end of a fortnight and then go to London to enter the cast of "The Heart of Maryland," which Charles Frohman will present at the Adelphi Theatre. He will play his original part in the production.

The "Never Again" company, now touring this country is soon to be reinforced by the return to the cast of Ferdinand Gottschalk, who has been playing the part of Katzenjammer in the London production for the last six months. He will sail for America next Wednesday.

—Dodson L. Mitchell, who acted so well in the small rôle of the Grenadier in "Countess Valeska," has been winning much praise in the important and difficult character of Angus, the blind beggar, in Miss Marlowe's production of "For Bonnie Prince Charlie," this season. He is an actor of appreciable power and versatility.

Mayor Van Wyck went to Koster & Bial's last night. He made one of a box party which attracted more attention than the performance. Those in the party were Richard Croker, Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Police Commissioner John B. Sexton, and John F. Carroll. The party occupied a lower box near the stage.

The Twelfth Night Club will give its annual benefit performance on the afternoon of Feb. 18 at the Empire Theatre. An attractive programme will be offered, including many of the leading actors in town at that date. Two or three decided novelties are promised on the occasion by the committee having the programme in charge, which consists of Viola Allen, Annie Russell, and Alice Fisher.

Manager Augustus Pitou has almost completed his programme for the matinée in aid of the orphans and children in charge of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, which will take place at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next Thursday afternoon, Feb. 10. The artists who have volunteered include Mme. Modjeska, in scenes from "Measure for Measure"; Chauncey Olcott, on one act of "Sweet Inniscarra," and Annie Russell, in a one-act play. The first act of "Cumberland '61" will be given and a number of well-known vaudeville artists have promised to appear.

Miss Elizabeth Marbury, who recently obtained the rights to a new drama by Victorien Sardou entitled "Pamela," received cable advices from Paris yesterday that the play will receive its first public production at the Vaudeville Theatre on next Wednesday, with Mme. Rejane in the title role. The production will have seven tableaux, five acts, and thirty speaking parts. The scene is laid shortly after the time of the execution of Louis XVI. and Marie Antonette, and it is proposed to make the play a striking production. Miss Marbury says that the play is far more of a melodrama than Sardou's "Mme. Sans Gêne." She has received many offers for the play from American managers.

THE TEMPLE GOLD MEDALS.

Annual Award at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The announcement was made to-day in connection with the annual exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts that the Temple gold medals have been awarded to Wilton Lockwood of Boston for his picture, "The Violinist," and to Edward F. Rook of Newport, R. I., for one entitled "Pearl Clouds, Moonlight." Mr. Lockwood's picture recently received third prize at the exhibition in the Carnegie Art Gallery at Pittsburg.

The terms of the trust founded by the late Joseph E. Temple provide for the award of two gold medals by the painters' jury of selection for the best two pictures painted in oil without regard to subject. Previous awards of these medals have been made to the most eminent American artists, including Whistler, Sargent, Tarbell, Thwachtman, Melchers, Humphreys, Johnston, Brush, and Alexander.

Hamburg Line Changes Its Route.

The express steamers Auguste Victoria, Columbia, Fürst Bismarck, and Normannia of the Hamburg-American Line will hereafter call first at Cherbourg and then at Southampton on their way from New York to Hamburg. Hitherto these vessels stopped at Plymouth before calling at Cherbourg. This will enable the company to offer the shortest sea route to Paris. Special limited trains with dining and corridor cars will be dispatched in connection with the steamers, making the run from Cherbourg to Paris in seven hours. The time by train from Southampton to London is one and three-quarter hours.

BRITISH FLEETS TO GATHER

Indian, Australian, and Pacific Squadrons to Reinforce the Vessels in the Far East.

PLANS FOR SEIZING CHUSAN

Lord Salisbury Has Not Backed Down in Regard to Ta-Lien-Wan — To Ask the Support of Washington as a Last Resort.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 3.—The China Gazette says the British Indian, Australian, and Pacific squadrons have been ordered to be ready to reinforce the fleet in the Far East, thus giving the British Admiral a fleet capable of coping with "any combination opposing British policy."

"In the meanwhile," adds The China Gazette, "the British claims in the Yang-tse-Kiang will be supported by a strong squadron stationed at Chusan, where two other warships are en route. In the event of Russia hoisting her flag over the forts at Port Arthur, the British Admiral has been ordered to hoist the English flag over Chusan, and the Japanese fleet will ascend the Yang-tse-Kiang so soon as the river rises.

"About 7,500 Russian artillery and cavalry and quantities of stores and munitions have arrived at Kirin, the capital of the Manchurian Province of Kirin."

Two British warships entered Port Arthur yesterday and left without anchoring.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Some of the afternoon newspapers to-day refer to the absence of the Russian and German Ambassadors from the Marquis of Salisbury's regular Wednesday reception of the Diplomatic Corps as being a disquieting portent.

On incontrovertible authority, it is learned that Great Britain has not backed down on the question of making Ta-Lien-Wan a free port. The Marquis of Salisbury, George N. Curzon, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office; the Russian Ambassador, and the Chinese Minister each remarked yesterday, in conversation, that they had not heard of any back-down.

The opening of Ta-Lien-Wan, it is pointed out, was never made a condition, in any sine qua non sense, in connection with the loan to China. In the preliminary negotiations on that subject, the opening of Ta-Lien-Wan was "sketched in neutral tints," Great Britain only suggesting it as one condition favoring a speedy completion of the loan. She never demanded it, and, therefore, in on sense can be said to have backed down, if the desire was not persisted in. The question of Ta-Lien-Wan is, however, with other suggested conditions of the loan, still negotiating.

The heat of the Russian press on the subject is in no sense shown by the Russian Government in its communications which have reached the Foreign Office, though Russia has protested, and means to continue to protest in the stoutest manner against Ta-Lien-Wan being opened by British influence. But she won't carry her protest to the point of making it a casus belli. Further, it is by no means Russia's intention to close China to other nations in any concessions made to Russia by China.

The irritation in Great Britain and the disappointment in the United States over the so-called backing down of the Marquis of Salisbury is, therefore, not yet justified. Great Britain is acting strenuously in favor of free ports in China, and hopes sincerely to have the moral support of the United States in this policy. If events push Great Britain from this position, which is not yet the case, with the prospect of defeat therein, she will ask for the support of Washington, which she has not yet done.

NEW OBSTACLE TO A LOAN.

Japan Will Not Leave Wei-Hai-Wei Until Her Time Is Up.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—It is asserted that, although M. de Witte, the Minister of Finance, has ordered a suspension of sales of stock on the market as a preliminary to an issue of a Chinese loan, nothing has yet been decided upon.

China, it is rumored, now refuses the loan on the ground that Japan declines to evacuate Wei-hai-Wai before the stipulated time, even if the indemnity is paid.

Murderer of Schulz Executed.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—It was announced here in a dispatch from Kiao-Chau that the murderer of Schulz, the German sentry who was killed while on duty at Tsimo, has been executed after trial by a Chinese court.

20 KILLED AND 50 INJURED.

Victims of the Earthquake in Ballikesr and Brusa, Asia Minor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 3.—Details received to-day from Ballikesr, Asia Minor, show that twenty persons were killed and that fifty others were injured as a result of the earthquake which recently caused considerable damage to property at that place and at Brusa.

H. C. FRICK'S ART PURCHASE.

Dagnan-Bouveret's Masterpiece to be Sent to the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The St. James's Gazette, this afternoon, confirms the report that H. C. Frick of Pittsburg, Penn., through his Paris agent, has purchased the masterpiece of Pascal Adolphe Jean Dagnan-Bouveret, the genre painter, entitled "Blessing the Bread," which, it is said, is to be dispatched to the United States forthwith.

MORE BREAD RIOTS IN ITALY.

Corn Exchange of Cesena Cleared by Troops—Trouble at Castellamare.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A special dispatch from Rome says that some of the grain dealers on the Corn Exchange of Cesena, Province of Forli, who accepted reduced prices, were violently attacked by the members for attempting to corner grain. The troops, it is added, had to clear the Exchange.

The dispatch adds that there were bread riots at Castellamare yesterday, and that the troops frequently charged the mobs.

SIR SAMUEL SCOTT ELECTED.

Member of Parliament from the West Marylebone District of London.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—In the election which has just taken place in the West Marylebone District of London, for a successor in Parliament of Sir Horace Farquhar, Bart., who has been elevated to the peerage, Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., Conservative, was elected without opposition.

Sir Samuel Scott was born in 1873, succeeded his father, the fifth Baronet, on the latter's death, in 1883, and in 1896 married a daughter of Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The new Member of Parliament was formerly a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards, and owns about 60,000 acres of land.

ADMIRAL BESNARD REBUKED.

Vote in the French Chamber Implies Non-Confidence in the Minister.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Continuing the discussion of the naval budget to-day, in the Chamber of Deputies, the House voted, by 263 yeas to 260 nays, a reduction of 1,000f. in the credit for departmental inspection.

This was a protest against the suppression of the reports of the Supervising Committee, in spite of the declaration of the Minister of Marine, Admiral Besnard, that he had no desire to suppress reports to Parliament. The vote, therefore, implies non-confidence in Admiral Besnard.

M. Jaures, the Socialist, supported the Radicals and called attention to the alleged tampering with the correspondence of M. Delcasse, Deputy for Foix in the Department of Ariège, from an official at the Toulon Dock Yard. He demanded a judicial inquiry into the facts of the case.

M. Méline, the Premier, refused this demand, but promised a departmental inquiry. The chamber then, by a vote of 313 against 237, rejected the motion for a judicial inquiry, and voted confidence in the Government by 317 against 188.

W. W. ASTOR AND CLIVEDEN.

The American Criticised for Closing the Place to Sightseers and Accused of Bad Manners.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Daily Chronicle to-day publishes a letter, signed "English Citizen," in which, after referring to the beauties of Cliveden, the residence near London of William Waldorf Astor, and the "liberty the former noble owners allowed the public in the park, gardens, and house," the writer continues:

"A few years ago the property was sold to a rich American. First the park was surrounded by a hideous wall, covered with broken glass, and access thereto and to the house was forbidden. Even a spring of water, which for a century has been open to the public, quite distant from the house, is now closed, and the iron grille gate in the old park wall, allowing a view of the house and avenue, has been pulled down, and a dead, blank wall is now building in its place, so sacred is the privacy of the present owner."

After alluding to the fact that the public is admitted to two great estates adjoining Cliveden, the writer of the letter adds:

"No reasonable man wishes to prevent Americans or citizens of other States from inhabiting our country; but, if they wish to do so, their first duty is to show decent respect for the customs of their adopted country. Failing this, it becomes a duty to ask whether there is no way of teaching them good manners."

Referring to the old principle of English law, "once a highway always a highway," the writer says:

"Under ordinary circumstances there is no wish to press the maxim; but, when we see so gross a violation of the ordinary rules of courtesy in English life, we may fairly take advantage of the law intended to keep the enjoyment of right of way on English soil open forever to Englishmen and give a lesson to wealthy strangers who would not dare to strain the rights of property in their own countries."

CHAPEKAR SENTENCED TO DIE.

Brahmin Lawyer Who Killed Lieut. Ayerst and Commissioner Rand.

POONAH, Bombay Presidency, Feb. 3.—Damodar Chapekar, the Brahmin lawyer who was arrested in October last, on the charge of being connected with the murder of Lieut. Ayerst and Commissioner Rand, on June 22, by shooting them from ambush as they were leaving the reception given by the Governor, at Ganeshkind, in honor of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee, has been sentenced to death.

PRINCE GEORGE AND CRETE.

Russia, France, and England to Coerce the Sultan.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Frankfort Zeitung telegraphs that Russia, France, and Great Britain have agreed to insist on the candidature of Prince George of Greece for the Governorship of Crete, and are ready to enforce it should the Sultan prove obdurate.

Prince George, the correspondent asserts, has been so informed, and is ready to depart for Crete under the tripartite protection.

IRISH FAMILY MURDERED.

Philip King Arrested for Killing Four Persons at Cavan.

BELFAST, Feb. 3.—Philip King, it is announced in a dispatch from Cavan, capital of the county of that name, has been arrested on the charge of murdering his mother-in-law, wife, and two children.

King, who is a farmer residing near Shercock, is alleged to have committed the crimes on Monday last, but the bodies were only discovered to-day, and King, who had run away, was soon afterward taken into custody.

BURNED CORN TO REACH PORT.

British Steamer Glendower Arrives at Queenstown Badly Battered.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 3.—Incoming vessels report meeting terrific weather during the last few days, especially when near the Irish coast.

The British steamer Glendower, Capt. Honeyman, from Baltimore Jan. 14 for Cork, one of the last arrivals, reports that in the storm on Tuesday night last she was considerably damaged about the decks from the seas which broke over her, and she also lost a lifeboat. For some time she was almost helpless from running out of coal, and the cargo was broken into and part of the maize was used for fuel in getting to port.

The British steamer Apex, Capt. Tate, which sailed from Baltimore Jan. 13 for here, is now several days overdue.

EX-MAYOR HALL AND MR. BRICE.

New Yorker's Libel Suit Dismissed with Costs and No Redress.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Times this morning says:

"We understand that the action of A. Oakey Hall, former Mayor of New York City, against James Bryce, Member of Parliament for Aberdeen, claiming damages to the amount of £10,000 for libel arising out of the chapter on Tammany scandals contributed by Mr. Goodnow of New York to Prof. Bryce's "The American Commonwealth," was dismissed with costs at the end of 1897, after lying dormant since it was commenced in 1889, because Mr. Hall failed to comply with the Court's order directing the plaintiff to give security for the defendant's costs of the action. Mr. Bryce now has no practical means of recovering the very heavy amount he was compelled to expend, and which the Court orders Mr. Hall to pay."

AUSTRIAN STUDENT UPRISINGS.

Lectures Suspended at the University of Vienna and Other Places.

VIENNA, Feb. 3.—The rectors of the University and Polytechnic have been notified of the discontinuance of the lectures at the university until Feb. 11, and at the Polytechnic indefinitely. The suspension of the lectures at the university is immediately due to the disorderly conduct of a German student this morning, who shouted, "Heil Prosit." Similar occurrences have taken place at the Polytechnic of Brunn.

The German and Slav students had a free fight at noon to-day in the hall of the university, with the result that the Slavs were ejected. The rector intervened and exhorted the students to be quiet.

The students of the Academy of Mines at Leoben interrupted the lectures to-day by shouting and singing. Thereupon the lectures were suspended until Feb. 7. There were no lectures to-day at the high schools of Prague and Gratz, and there were no disturbances.

At Innsbruck there were uproarious scenes at the university. The students invaded the lecture halls and prevented the studies. Finally, the classes were suspended. Later the German national students attacked and routed the Catholic students and then paraded the streets.

Bubonic Plague Deaths in Bombay.

BOMBAY, Feb. 3.—The number of deaths from the bubonic plague for the last seven days is 927, as against 834 for the previous corresponding period.

POLICE BUSY IN THE BOWERY.

Capt. Stephenson of the Eldridge Street Police Station, with Detectives Cohen, Burns, Nell, Burke, and Leonard, was passing along the Bowery at 10:30 o'clock last night, when a man ran out of a saloon at 49 Bowery and said he had been assaulted and had his nose broken. The saloon is conducted by Charles Merkel, and is a "3-cent house." The man with the broken nose is John Grimm, a laborer, of 127 White Street.

Capt. Stephenson got five uniformed policemen, and with these and the detectives made a raid on the saloon. In the three rooms of the place he found almost a hundred persons, most of them fighting, and all of them drunk. All were made prisoners. A patrol wagon from the station made three trips, and a second wagon, which had been called from the Elizabeth Street Station, made two trips. In all, there were eighty-four prisoners. Grimm was locked up as intoxicated, after his injury had been attended to.

Shortly before this raid, Capt. Stephenson had raided a saloon at 9 Bowery, which is conducted by John Finn, who is called "Peg-leg" Finn. Twelve persons were arrested in this place, making ninety-six prisoners in all locked up in the Eldridge Street Station after 6 o'clock last night. While the raids were on there was much excitement along the Bowery.

ALFRED M. DOWNES MARRIES.

The Mayor's Private Secretary Weds Miss Anna M. Dougherty and Goes on a Trip South.

Alfred M. Downes, the Mayor's private secretary, married Miss Anna Margaret Dougherty, daughter of Mrs. Margaret A. Dougherty, last night. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father P. V. Hartigan at the Dominican Church, East Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue.

Mr. Downes was accompanied by his brother, Joseph W. Downes of New Haven, and the bride by Miss Jane Dillon. After the wedding there was an informal reception at the home of the bride's uncle, Dr. John J. Neville, 34 West Thirty-eighth Street. There were present at the reception Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, Richard Croker, Thomas F. Grady, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Assistant Corporation Counsel Richard S. Farley, T. F. Neville, Charles F. Downes, John Kenny, Miss Anna Kenny, and many others.

Mr. and Mrs. Downes left this morning for a short trip south.

Bucher—Van Dyck.

Miss Florence Van Dyck, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Cornelius V. A. Van Dyck, missionary to Beyrout, Syria, and accomplished Arabic scholar, was married to John C. Bucher of Peekskill, N. Y., yesterday afternoon at the home of her uncle, Dr. William H. Thomson, 7 West Fifty-sixth Street. The Rev. Howard S. Bliss of Upper Montclair performed the ceremony. Only the most intimate friends and relatives of the two families were present.

Miller—Howe.

Miss Julia Hendrickson Howe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Howe of 467 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, and Harry Griff Miller were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. J. Erskine Adams performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Marrietta Howe. Frank Miller was best man. A reception followed the ceremony.

Harriman—McLane.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—Miss Eugenia McLane, daughter of the late Charles McLane of Baltimore, was married to-day to Joseph Harriman of New York. The ceremony was performed in Emanuel Church by the Rev. Dr. J. Houston Eccleston, rector of the church.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Albert Ammerman.

Albert Ammerman, who for many years was a prominent figure in commercial, religious, and political life, both in New York and Brooklyn, died yesterday at his residence, 150 South Elliott Place, after an illness of several weeks.

Mr. Ammerman was born in Monmouth County, N. J., fifty-eight years ago. He came to New York when a young man, and was employed by A. T. Stewart. He served throughout the war with volunteer regiments from New York. He took up his residence in Brooklyn after the war, and served several terms as City Auditor. At the close of Mayor Boody's administration he was urged to accept the nomination for Mayor by prominent Republicans, but declined owing to his business connections.

Mr. Ammerman was a member of several clubs. He was actively connected with the Homeopathic Hospital and other charities. The funeral will be held at the house to-morrow. He is survived by his widow and several children.

Obituary Notes.

W. T. GILES of Freeport, Ill., is dead at the residence of his son, W. S. Giles, in Chicago, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Giles was a well-known newspaper man.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE HAMMOND, wife of Capt. S. S. Hammond, while out sleighriding yesterday, at Patchogue, with her husband, was stricken with apoplexy and died a few hours later. She had been apparently in good health. She was born in Patchogue, Nov. 16, 1832.

RALPH P. WEINBERG, son of Philip Weinberg, the furrier and well-known philanthropist, died Wednesday at his home, 166 East Seventy-second Street. The deceased was but twenty years old, and his life had been one of almost constant study. He was already quite proficient in languages, and had received the Riggs medal and other prizes from the College of the City of New York. The funeral services will be held at the residence to-day at 10 A. M.

CHARLES ROLLIN BRAINARD died Wednesday night at Waupaca, Wis., aged fifty-eight years. Mr. Brainard at one time served as rector of an Episcopal church in Massachusetts. Later he was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Boston. He was widely known as a story writer, having contributed to magazines, newspapers, and syndicates. Mr. Brainard was confined in several insane asylums as a result of his peculiar methods of fighting for what he considered rightfully belonged to him of his father's estate.

Capt. STEPHEN WHITMAN, an old resident of Port Richmond, died yesterday. He was born in Boston in 1825. He went to sea at an early age, and became a master. He was Captain of several San Francisco clipper ships, and made some fast voyages around the Horn. Later he was Captain of a Cromwell Line ship. Then he retired from active sea life and became a member of the firm of Whitman & Fisher, this city. He retired a few years ago He is survived by his widow and one son, Dr. Stephen D. Whitman of Port Richmond.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pearls and all kinds of precious Stones, of the best quality only. Prices low as anywhere, here or abroad. HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dorflinger's American Cut Glass. This week clearance sale of TOILET BOTTLES. Single and odd bottles at half price. No. 915 Broadway and No. 36 Murray St., N. Y.

E. & W. "Topeka." E. & W. A round end, high-banded collar.

DIED.

COPLAND.—At Montclair, N. J., on Feb. 2, 1898, after a long illness, Ada M., wife of George Worster Copland, and daughter of the late C. C. Bedell.

Funeral from her late residence, 138 Chestnut St., Montclair, Friday, Feb. 4, 1898, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 2:10 train from foot of Barclay St. Interment private.

DENNISTON.—On Feb. 2, 1898, at Washingtonville, N. Y., Mary Denniston, widow of the late Robert Denniston, in the 86th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves New York, (Erie Railroad,) foot of Chambers Street, 9:15 A. M.

JONES.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, in the 80th year of her age, Eliza Ann Dutton, widow of Thomas Dudley Jones of Brooklyn, N. Y., and formerly of Ellsworth, Me.

Funeral services will be held to-day (Friday) at the residence of her son-in-law, Bertram Young, 656 Park Av., East Orange, N. J., on the arrival of the 10:10 A. M. train from New York, via the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Carriages will be waiting at Brick Church Station. Interment at Greenwood.

PORTERFIELD.—Suddenly, at Centre Moriches, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, Lida Brush, wife of Charles R. Porterfield.

Funeral services from the residence of her sister-in-law, Mrs. William H. Mott, 137 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

SPOONER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1898, Ethel May, only daughter of Charles W. and Sally H. Spooner.

Funeral services at the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, Friday, Feb. 4, at 11:30 A. M. Interment private.

Cincinnati papers please copy.

STAMMLER.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, 1898, Eveline J. Stammler, wife of Charles E. Stammler, M. D., and daughter of the late William T. White, M. D.

Funeral services from 21 Bleecker St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 2 P. M.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 3.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
APPMANN, Eva M., 806 Forrest Av.	29	2
*BRAUTMAN, Ernest, 515 E. 15th St.	73	30
BRENNER, August, 256 Fulton Av.	41	2
BERLINER, Hermina, 29 Avenue D.	3	2
BERMAN, Peppie, 33 Lewis St.	2	1
BAUM, Henry, St. Joseph's Hospital.	22	2
BROWER, Minnie, Nursery and Child's Hospital	2	2
BORGGREVE, Frederick, 357 E. 80th.	60	1
BADOLATO, Lina, 2,065 2d Av.	1	2
BAUMBACK, Catharine, 308 W. 127th.	82	2
*BLACK, George, 290 Park Row	70	28
BRUMMER, Martin, 2,026 1st Av.	1	2
BEERS, Martha, 802 3d Av.	47	1
BRECHER, Edith E., 55 Pineapple	26	2
*BROWN, Annie, 480 Adelphi St.	21	31
CARROLL, James, 488 7th St.	26	2
CLANCY, William, K. C. Hospital	71	1
DEVEN, Anthony, Nicholson and Etna Sts.	71	2
DUNN, Mary, 898 Marcy Av.	57	1
DAWSON, Emily M., 46 Windsor Pl.	56	1
FINN, Alice, 1,746, Atlantic Av.	1	1
FARRELL, Ellen, 17 Oakland St.	52	1
JACK, Barbara, 22 Ingraham St.	60	2
HENDERSON, Loretta, 358 Gold St.	3	2
HOLMES, Sarah J., 363 Monroe St.	75	2
*HAIST, Louisa, 126 Himrod St.	40	31
*HEITMANN, Annie, Kingston Av. Hospital	7	31
JAMISON, Samuel, 235 Hart St.	2	3
KARLE, Ida, 155 Meserole St.	2	2
KENNEDY, Ex F., 155 Hopkinson Av.	11	2
KILIAN, Blondine, 152 Hopkins St.	1	2
KURZ, Bernhard, 87 Gerry St.	76	1
LAMBERT, Catharine, St. Peter's Hospital	62	2
LUTH, Charles, 132 Butler St.	1	1
LUTZ, Annie, 99 Chester St.	43	2
MASSA, Maria, 177 Richards St.	74	2
MATHEWS, Mary R., 59 Ft. Greene Place	32	2
MIRAN, William T., 1,305 Herkimer.	39	2
McGLINN, Bridget, 212 Freeman St.	47	1
*McGARVY, John, 201 Hudson Av.	40	30
NELSON, Manne, 193 Wyckoe St.	4	1
*OSTERHOUDT, C., 46 55th St.	61	31
*OSBORNE, Lucile H., 400 Madison.	21	31
O'NEIL, Ferrin R., 171 Dean St.	3	3
O'NEIL, Teresa, 566 Vanderbilt Av.	21	1
PROPSTEIN, Carrie, 41 Lorimer St.	29	2
PRATT, Beulah F., 13 Cambridge Pl.	7	2
POWELL, John, 74 N. 5th St.	1	2
ROBERTSON, Edith, 140 Raymond.	1	2
ROTERMUND, Ida H., 43 Franklin Av.	3	3
ROBERTSON, Thomas, 285 Ewen St.	71	1
*REILLY, Bernard, 137 Devoe St.	53	29
SHERMAN, John, 88 State St.	1	1
SUMMERS, George, 51 S. 3d St.	4	1
*TOAL, John, Erie Basin.	57	31
TIEBOLDT, Mary, 239 Graham Av.	20	2
VETTER, Ida, St. Catharine's Hosp.	20	1
WILSON, Mary A., 152 Bridge St.	4	1
WILLETS, C. M., 631 Throop Av.	30	2
WELLS, H. C., 1,249 Atlantic Av.	50	2
WORTHALL, Mary, Kingston Av. Hospital	7	31

*Date of death in January.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON, Alice, 1,213 Herkimer.	84	2
BRENNAN, Bridget, 370 Hicks St.	68	2
BRODEN, Ellen, 105 Reid Av.	72	2
BURWELL, Mary J., 365 Gold St.	18	2

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF

The Equitable Life Assurance Society

Of the United States.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1897.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$36,175,726.10
Real Estate, including the Equitable Building and purchases under foreclosure of mortgages.	26,622,906.53
United States Stocks, State and City Stocks and other investments, as per market quotations Dec. 31, 1897 (market value over cost, $7,496,631.93)	126,237,940.98
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (market value Dec. 31, 1897, $14,976,578.00)	12,051,800.00
Real Estate outside the State of New York, including purchases under foreclosure and office buildings	13,790,363.88
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	16,267,823.83
Balances due from agents	459,058.67
Interest and Rents due and accrued	588,746.05
Premiums due and unreported, less cost of collection	2,483,313.00
Deferred Premiums, less cost of collection	2,198,629.00
Total Assets	**$236,876,308.04**

We hereby certify that, after a personal examination of the securities and accounts described in the foregoing statement for the year 1897, we find the same to be true and correct as stated. The stocks and bonds in the above statements are valued at the market price December 31, 1897.

Francis W. Jackson, Auditor.
Alfred W. Maine, 2nd Auditor.

LIABILITIES.

Reserve (or Assurance Fund) on all existing policies, on the Legal Standard on which it is calculated that future interest earnings will be at the rate of 4%	$184,191,538.00
All other Liabilities	2,141,595.20
Total Liabilities	**$186,333,133.20**
Surplus	**$50,543,174.84**

INCOME.

Premium Receipts	$38,563,273.65
Cash received for Interest and from other sources	10,008,995.88
Income	**$48,572,269.53**

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims	$11,723,453.58
Matured and Discounted Endowments	1,160,578.65
Annuities	515,692.00
Surrender Values	3,157,494.68
Matured Tontine Values	2,205,199.00
Dividends paid to Policy-Holders	2,343,896.23
Paid Policy-Holders	**$21,106,314.14**
Commissions, advertising, postage and exchange	4,624,913.04
All other payments; Taxes, salaries, medical examinations, general expenses, &c.	3,912,050.43
Contingent Guarantee Fund	3,500,000.00
Disbursements	**$33,143,277.61**

ASSURANCE.

INSTALMENT POLICIES STATED AT THEIR COMMUTED VALUES.

Outstanding Assurance	$951,165,837.00
New Assurance written in 1897	$156,955,693.00
Proposals for Assurance Examined and Declined	$24,491,973.00

We, the undersigned, appointed by the Board of Directors of the Equitable Society, in accordance with its by-laws, to revise and verify all its affairs for the year 1897, hereby certify that we have, in person, carefully examined the accounts, and counted and examined in detail the Assets of the Society, and do hereby certify that the foregoing statement thereof is true and correct as stated.

E. Boudinot Colt, T. S. Young, G. W. Carleton, H. J. Fairchild, } Special Committee of the Board of Directors.

The average rate of Interest earned on the Assets of the Society in 1897 was 4.60%.

On a calculation that the Society will receive only 4% as its future average rate of interest, the surplus, after deducting all liabilities, is $50,543,174.84.

On a calculation that the Society will receive only 3% as its future average rate of interest, the surplus, after deducting all liabilities, is $29,014,300.00.

The surplus of the Society is greater than the surplus of any other life assurance company in the United States or Europe, on similar computations.

Whatever percentage of interest the Society may receive in the future in excess of the rate used in the above computation, is accumulated and invested for the greater increase of its surplus for the benefit of its policy-holders. An apportionment of profits will be made as usual to policy-holders during the year 1898 in the manner specified in their respective policies.

We hereby certify to the correctness of the above statement.

George W. Phillips, Actuary. J. G. Van Cise, Assistant Actuary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, FEBRUARY 1, 1898.

I hereby certify that, in accordance with the provisions of Section Eighty-four of the Insurance Law of the State of New York, I have caused the policy obligations of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, outstanding on the 31st day of December, 1897, to be valued as per the Combined Experience Table of Mortality, at four per cent. interest, and I certify the same to be $184,191,538.00.

Louis F. Payn, *Superintendent of Insurance.*

DIRECTORS.

Henry B. Hyde, Louis Fitzgerald, Chauncey M. Depew, Wm. A. Wheelock, Marcellus Hartley, H. M. Alexander, Cornelius N. Bliss, Henry G. Marquand, Charles S. Smith, John Sloane, Thos. D. Jordan, David H. Moffat, Horace J. Fairchild, John Jacob Astor, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Frank Thomson, Marvin Hughitt, George J. Gould, Samuel

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 26th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exge Bldg. 57 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Exge. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Kountze Brothers,
Bankers,
BROADWAY & CEDAR St., New York,
Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.
Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, COTTON AND GRAIN.
Market letter furnished on application.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG
Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 2
OF
DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.
FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS
DATED JANUARY 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sixty-four (64) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz:

1301	1589	1917	2394	2636	3026
1310	1606	1918	2483	2730	3210
1337	1653	1930	2538	2760	3253
1353	1666	1959	2548	2777	3317
1422	1635	2003	2562	2780	3324
1426	1835	2029	2563	2802	3346
1437	1840	2135	2579	2811	3392
1482	1846	2229	2598	2978	3401
1491	1848	2264	2604	3000	3469
1530	1863	2286	2611	3008	3488
1541	1877	2306	2629		

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 16th, 1898, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.
New York, January 25, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify the sixty-four (64) bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY,
Of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificates, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 16th of February, 1898, at 105 per centum and interest, say, $1,057.50 per bond.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
3½ Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.
Referring to our circular of January 3d, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 19TH next.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Business in Wall Street was less active than for some time past. But little more than 300,000 shares of stock were traded in, and the market was not as broad as heretofore. Stocks moved up and down, independent of one another, and there was no decided tendency shown, net changes at the close of the day being divided between advances and declines.

***

Speculative sentiment was more confused than for some time past. The traders were active on both sides of the market, and the same was true of commission houses, some of whom counseled profit taking. On the other hand, many of the more conspicuous brokers and larger commission houses continued large buyers of stock. When pressure was brought to bear on the market it yielded readily; when this pressure was removed prices moved up sharply again.

***

Comparatively few stocks were dealt in to the extent of more than 20,000 shares, the specialties monopolizing the greater part of the trading. The two most active stocks on the list were Union Pacific preferred and Baltimore and Ohio, neither of which has been among the active stocks until within the past day or two. In some quarters there were new evidences of inside manipulation.

***

The day was productive of several minor news developments which affected the market. The St. Paul and Rock Island statements for the month of January caused buying of the Grangers. The advance in the price of coal was largely responsible for the strength of the anthracite group. There were repeated rumors regarding Missouri Pacific difficulties which adversely affected that stock and at times also influenced many other issues.

***

Again yesterday there were indications that many new speculative interests are at work on the bull side of the stock market. Beyond doubt in the past few days several of the larger operators and pools have closed out their long accounts, but their old positions seem to have been quickly assumed by more recently organized interests having strong faith in the continuation of the upward movement. And there were also further indications yesterday of increasing bullishness on the part of commission house clients—the public. Although several houses openly advised customers to take profits, the great preponderance of such business was on the buying side.

***

Government bonds showed a lower tendency. There was a sale of $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 128½.

***

In State bonds, $500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 70.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	⅝	Michigan Central	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Minnesota Iron	2
Balt. & Ohio	1⅝	N. J. Central	⅝
Balt. & O. S. W. pf.	⅞	N. Y., S. & W.	¾
Canada South	⅝	N. Y. American	½
Cnl. Term Trans.	⅝	Oreg. Imp. 5th in. pd.	1⅜
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1½	Penn. R. R.	½
Ft. W. & D.C. st'ped.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Great North. pf.	1 2	St. Paul & Dul. pf.	2
Homestake Mining	1	U. S. Rubber	1½
Lake Shore	2⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Long Island	3	West Chi. St. Ry.	½

Stocks Declined.

Canadian Pac.	½	Manhattan Cons.	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	Missouri Pac.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Oreg. R. R. & Nav.	1½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	½	St. Paul & Om.	½
Ill. Steel Co.	½	Third Av. R. R.	½
Laclede Gas	½	Union Pac. all in. pd.	½
Louis. & Nash.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., I. & L. ref. 6s	1	Mo. Pac. Trust 5s	3½
C., M. & St. P. 1st I. & D. Ext. 7s	1	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1⅝
Clev. & Canton 1st	1	Or. Imp. con. 5s. 5th pd.	1
East Tenn. Reor. lien	1	W. 1st, Det. & Chi.	1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
Iowa Central 1st	1		
M., K. & T. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Mo. Pac. coll. tr. 5s.	1⅛	Peo. & East. 1st	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $181,829,870; balances, $8,776,418; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $801,833.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2 9-16@2 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾@$4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.85 for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16@94⅞, and guilders at 40@40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par@25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ½ to 122½; Erie, ½ to 15½; Erie first preferred, ½ to 40¾; St. Paul, ½ to 98¾; Reading, ⅝ to 11⅞; Atchison, ¼ to 13½, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛ to 61⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 90¼, Illinois Central at 109½, and Pennsylvania at 60⅞. British consols advanced 1-16, to 112⅝ for money and 112 13-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The bank lost £191,000 on balance yesterday. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £21,000, circulation increased £350,000, bullion increased £370,451, other securities decreased £440,000, other deposits decreased £1,800,000, public deposits increased £1,305,000, notes reserve decreased £48,000, Government securities decreased £20,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 44.89 per cent., is now 45.35 per cent., against a decline from 53.39 per cent. to 52.45 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 75,350,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 37,150,000f, gold in hand decreased 2,650,000f, bills discounted increased 30,850,000f, silver in hand increased 600,000f. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 1,700,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 40,000 marks, other securities increased 4,300,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 5,420,000 marks.

In Paris, rentes closed at 103f 52½c, and exchange on London was 25f 22c. Gold was quoted in Rome at 105.12.

LITTLE NEED FOR BORROWING.

Mr. James Lees Laidlaw of the Stock Exchange house of Laidlaw & Co., in talking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday regarding the stock market, pointed out, as one of the most important factors in the existing financial situation, the fact that the reserves of banks all over the country on deposit in the East must necessarily keep the interest rate low. He is convinced that business developments are most favorable and that the present year will be one of speculative activity and mercantile prosperity. Mr. Laidlaw said:

"I am of the opinion that money is being gradually absorbed in general business throughout the country. The recent improvement in trade has put the business men, as well as the farmers, in better shape than ever before. They are working on a cash basis, so to speak, and are borrowing very little money. I offer this as one reason why rates are so low at present. The present cheapness of money ought to have a tendency to make the speculative stocks attractive, but a pronounced activity in the stock markets could hardly fail to advance rates, as money would then be in demand for the carrying of the stocks.

"Our connection with the Pacific Coast enables me to say that business is better there now than it has been at any time since 1892, but rates of interest even in the Far West are lower than for a long time. In the few years ahead of 1896—from 1892—there was a prolonged period of general dullness which did not change appreciably until last Fall. Since then there has been great activity, and the general impression among the mercantile classes is that the improvement has a long way to go yet.

"As far as I can see the public have not come into the speculative markets to the extent of their interest last Summer, but outside speculation is undoubtedly increasing. People are now much more particular than they were as to the intrinsic merits of the various stocks. Lately there has been fair demand for the cheaper issues. This is a natural reflection of the better movement in the higher priced ones, for what is considered best is bought first and speculation goes on until the price appears to have risen above what it should, and then operations in cheaper stocks are stimulated.

"The prospects for the year that we have just begun are, in my opinion, that there will be an immense business done in stocks and securities, and that nearly all industries will improve. In other words, I regard the outlook as very bright indeed. In the absence of unexpected complications I look for a year of general improvement."

MISSOURI PACIFIC RUMORS.

The rumors regarding new Missouri Pacific complications, which were referred to in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, were in general circulation throughout Wall Street all day. As they were passed from mouth to mouth they received additions until, before 3 o'clock, the Street was inclined to believe that a receivership for the property was imminent. The rumors were simply repetitions of the old stories regarding strained relations between Messrs. Gould and Sage and the Equitable Life Assurance Society because of past due coupons. Wall Street heard the same story last Spring, and it was so generally believed that the stock sagged for several months and sold as low as 10. There was no receiver, and the stock went up above 40 again. This incident has been set down in the annals of Wall Street as another of Mr. Russell Sage's numerous speculative deals.

COAL STOCKS BUOYANT.

The announcement that the price of all sizes of anthracite coal has been advanced 10 cents per ton gave the coal stocks new strength yesterday. Jersey Central got up as high as 97½, Delaware and Hudson to 141½, Reading first preferred to 54⅛, and Reading common to 23¼. None of the group were very largely traded in, although most of the buying was done by houses closely related to coal trade interests. The severe weather throughout the East and prospects of a continued cold snap have made friends of the anthracite coal stocks most bullish.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR IN BOSTON.

Hawaiian Sugar stock was yesterday listed on the Boston Stock Exchange, an event to which friends of the property have of late been looking forward, predicting that it is to be followed by increased activity in the stock. About 4,000 shares of Hawaiian Sugar were traded in yesterday. It fluctuated within fractional limits and closed without change. The buying was again done principally by houses with Washington connections. Among Hawaiian Sugar interests there are no doubts expressed as to the success of the Hawaiian annexation treaty in the Senate.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

With the exception of Union Pacific preferred, Baltimore and Ohio was the most active stock on the list yesterday, having nearly 30,000 shares to its credit. It was also one of the strongest, selling as high as 19, and making a net gain of 1½ points. Much of the buying of the stock was undoubtedly done by speculators, but there were unmistakable indications of heavy purchases for the account of large financial interests. Wall Street gossip had it that Pennsylvania Railroad interests have of late been responsible for the activity and strength of Baltimore and Ohio. Throughout the Street it is generally thought that some announcement regarding the early reorganization of the property is soon to be made, although there has been no authority given for this idea.

GREAT NORTHERN PREFERRED.

Great Northern preferred was one of the most conspicuous stocks in yesterday's market. On comparatively large transactions, aggregating over 3,000 shares, the stock made a net gain of 12 points for the day, selling up to and closing at 161. Practically all of the buying was done by brokers credited with acting for President James J. Hill, who is at present in this city. It was stated that of late there have been conferences between President Hill and representatives of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee, and the strength of Great Northern preferred is generally taken to indicate some sort of an arrangement between the two properties.

UNION PACIFIC ACTIVITY.

Union Pacific preferred was the most active stock in yesterday's market, over 31,000 shares being traded in. The common stock was also quite active, having about 14,000 shares to its credit. The traders were heavy sellers of both stocks, and a prominent outside operator was credited with having taken the same position. Reorganization interests, however, were again heavy buyers, refusing to permit much of a decline in the prices. Both stocks made fractional losses for the day.

CALIFORNIA AND KLONDIKE.

In their weekly market letter Messrs. William P. Bonbright & Co. have the following to say by way of comparison between the discovery of gold in California fifty years ago and the present Klondike excitement:

"During the past week California has been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of gold in that State. Apropos of this interesting event the history is being rehearsed of the early days of that wonderful excitement, in many respects the greatest in the history of gold mining. During 1848—the first year—8,000 people left Eastern ports for the new Eldorado; in the following year 35,000 additional went via the ocean route, and 42,000 braved the dangers of the overland passage. In the first year California yielded $5,000,000 in gold; in the succeeding five years the production was respectively $23,000,000, $50,000,000, $55,000,000, $60,000,000 and $85,000,000. In this latter year, 1853, the maximum was reached, after which the output declined until 1890, when it amounted to but $9,896,851. Since that year it has again increased until in 1897, about double that sum was produced. In all, the State has added about $1,300,000,000 to the world's stock of gold.

"California's enormous yields were derived principally from its placers—the form of mining which has always been the most fascinating and alluring. The Klondike discoveries are the first since the early fifties which give promise of rivaling in character, value, and attendant excitement, those which Californans are now engaged in celebrating. Transportation companies are already counting on moving fully 150,000 people to the new placer fields during the coming season, the number being limited by the available facilities. These figures make interesting comparisons with those of the early California days.

"Certain it is that Alaska will be developed with great rapidity; the influx of population promises to be unprecedented; railroads will be pushed in with unexampled speed. As indicating the rapidity of this development, the Postal Telegraph Company has let the contract for a line to Dawson City, which will be completed by September of the present year."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Meeting to-day of members of the Stock Exchange interested in so-called "Union Pacific, when issued," contracts to exchange views as to the best method of settling such contracts.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

London both a buyer and seller in small lots, with sales slightly in excess of purchases.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 7 per cent. by Standard Oil Company in addition to regular dividend of 3 per cent.

Motive power on Boulevard line, Fort George, and Fort Lee Ferry lines to be changed from cable to electricity.

Agreement by Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee to report the Anti-Scalping bill favorably.

Application for listing Union Pacific securities on Stock Exchange likely to come before Governors at an early meeting. Amount of 4 per cent. bonds asked to be listed, $71,235,000.

Advance of 10 cents per ton in anthracite coal prices. Further advance not improbable in view of present weather conditions.

Confirmation of rumors of sale in London of $6,000,000 Reading general mortgage 4s.

Current reports as to likelihood of a stock dividend to be made by Edison Electric Illuminating Company at annual meeting to be held next Tuesday.

Election of Herbert A. Tucker of Boston and John C. King of Chicago to membership in the Stock Exchange.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week of January showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$12,252
Denver and Rio Grande	41,200
International and Great Northern	17,942
Iowa Central	5,907
Kansas City and Suburban Belt	4,339
Pittsburg and Western	10,583
St. Joseph and Grand Island	6,847

***

The following railways yesterday showed increases for the month of January:

Ann Arbor	$43,378
Brooklyn Elevated	9,000
Brooklyn Rapid Transit system	22,624
Denver and Rio Grande	154,200
International and Great Northern	5,645
Iowa Central	15,832
Kansas City and Suburban Belt	10,943
St. Joseph and Grand Island	12,847
Nassau Electric	25,815
Pittsburg and Western	23,685
Rock Island	217,651

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside security market yesterday the feature of the traction group was the continued demand for investment in Brooklyn City, the price reaching the new record figure 210. Forty-second Street stock was quoted lower, without business. Worcester preferred, ex dividend, was steady, and there were offerings at 95. The ferry stocks were inactive.

Indianapolis Gas bonds were in good demand at 106, with light offerings at 107. In the out-of-town illuminating gas quotations Buffalo bonds were also much sought, and a new record price was made. At the close 96 was bid, 96½ being asked. The stock sympathized with this rise in the bonds and closed at 33 bid. Offerings under 34 appeared to be very few. Local gas securities showed much firmness. Light trading will probably continue until the question of old contracts is disposed of.

Glucose remained unchanged. Malt common scored an advance, with sales as high as 23, closing with a slight reaction. While the common advanced, the preferred was pressed for sale and sold under 72. The feature of the industrials was again Standard Oil, the price of which reached 398. Although there may be some stock for sale at 400, confidence is expressed in much higher figures. The declaration of the usual dividend of 3 per cent. and the extra one of 7 per cent. was most satisfactory to the stockholders. In the miscellaneous list Metropolitan Elevated 5s (Chicago) had the very best of the buying, and showed activity within a narrow range of fluctuation. Many small lots have been taken out of the market.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	209	210
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	5	5½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	107	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80½	81¾
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	100	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	43	45
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	69	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	91	93
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3½
Kings County Traction	47	48¼
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	103	104
New Orleans Traction common	2⅞	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	18
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	103½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	178	180
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	110	112
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	93½	95
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108¼	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	76
Union Ferry	65	66
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	57
Logansport & Wab. Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	71

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	96	96½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	33	34
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J. stock	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	75	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	332	335
Madison (Wis.) stock	83	85
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	96½	101
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	41	44
St. Joseph, (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	145	148
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	160	168
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	21½	23½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	84½	86
Western Gas Company bonds	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders	39	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	54	64
Glucose common	33	34½
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92½	93½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	52	58
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	95
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116¼
Malt common	21¼	22½
Malt preferred, ex dividend	71½	72½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6½	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	350	380
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	397	398
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	158	169
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51¼	51½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	88	42
Wool Exchange	110	112

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56¼@57¼. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,089.40 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 1,500 shares of Phoenix sold at .09. On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Belcher sold at .40, 500 Bullion at .12, 400 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.05, 1,500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, buyer 3; 200 Iron Silver at .45, 200 Sierra Nevada at 1.10, 500 Utah at .15. On the Mining Exchange, 3,600 shares of American Flag sold at .15⅝@.20, 5,000 Gold Magnet at .01⅛, buyer 30; 1,000 Pilgrim at .005 cash, 310 St. F. Caribou at 2.62½@2.75, 4,000 Alamo at .02½@.03¼@.03, 2,000 Argentum at .19¾, 8,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09½@.10@.09½, 9,000 Cannon Ball at .004@.004¾@.004, 4,500 Garfield Gr. at .06⅝@.06¾, buyer 30@.06⅝, 500 Golden Fleece at .50½@.50⅝, 1,000 Isabella at .30¾, buyer 30; 9,000 Jefferson at .04, 6,000 Justine at .01⅝@.01¾, buyer 5; 500 Lillie at .69½, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .19⅞, 2,000 Mount Rosa at .15½, 200 Portland at .76, 110,000 Sentinel at .005¼@.006⅛, buyer 30@.005.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock, March 1, at 32 Nassau Street, New York.

New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, 2 per cent. on the first preferred stock out of net earnings for 1897, March 1, at the office, Grand Central Station.

Payment of dividends will be made as follows: Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, quarterly, $1.75 per share on the preferred and common stock, March 1. On the shares registered in New York payment will be made at office of Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine Street.

It is announced that Redmond, Kerr & Co. offer at 97 and accrued interest a limited amount of the Buffalo City Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, payable October 1, 1947. These bonds, it is said, are secured by a first and only lien on the entire property of the Buffalo City Gas Company, including all their assets now owned or hereafter to be acquired. The Buffalo City Gas Company owns the plants, real estate, mains, and franchises formerly owned by the Citizens' Gas Light Company, and in addition it owns practically all the stock and dividend certificates of the Buffalo Mutual Gas Light Company and the Buffalo Gas Light Company, which securities are deposited with the Trustee as additional security for the above bonds. None of the companies, it is asserted, has any bonded or floating debt, this issue being the only obligation of the company. The net earnings of the three companies for last year are placed at $345,319, for the past three months over $120,000, or at the rate of over $370,000 per annum, against total interest charges of $262,500 per annum. The Buffalo and Citizens' Gas Light Companies are said to have been paying 10 per cent. dividend on their capital stock for many years, and the Mutual Gas Light Company 8 per cent.

New Trust Company in Rochester.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The Fidelity Trust Company of Rochester, organized with a capital of $200,000, was authorized to-day to do business by State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn.

FINANCIAL.

Buffalo City Gas Co.
First Mortgage
5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
Interest payable Oct. 1 and April 1,
Principal payable October 1, 1947.

The above bonds are secured by a first and only lien on the entire property of the Buffalo City Gas Company, including real estate, franchises, and property of every description now owned or that may hereafter be acquired.

The Buffalo City Gas Company owns the plants, real estate, mains, and franchises formerly owned and operated by the Citizens' Gas Light Co. In addition it owns practically all the stock and dividend certificates of the Buffalo Mutual Gas Light Co. and the Buffalo Gas Light Co., which securities are deposited with the Trustee as additional security for the above bonds.

None of the constituent companies have any bonded or floating debt, this issue being the only obligation of the Company.

The earnings of the three companies for three years, operated under three separate, distinct, and competitive managements, were as follows:

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Gross earnings	$735,075.53	$755,103.32	$797,956.10
Net earnings	311,016.02	346,098.91	345,319.63

The net earnings for the past three months have been over $120,000, or at the rate of over $370,000 per annum, against total interest charges of $262,500 per annum. Earnings are increasing largely as a result of savings in operating expenses under one management.

The Buffalo and Citizens' Gas Light Companies have been paying 10 per cent. dividends on their capital stocks for many years, and the Buffalo Mutual Gas Light Company 8 per cent.

The City of Buffalo is now the second city in size in New York State and the tenth in the United States, having an estimated population of 375,000. It is growing very rapidly, and is a prosperous manufacturing, railway, and shipping centre.

The mortgage and all legal matters pertaining to this issue of bonds have been passed upon by Messrs. Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

Application will be made to have these bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

WE OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 97½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST, SUBJECT TO SALE OR ADVANCE IN PRICE WITHOUT NOTICE.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Manufacturers' & Traders' Bank
Buffalo, N. Y.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY 5% FIRST MORTGAGE, EXTENSION & COLLATERAL BONDS. 5% DEBENTURE BONDS.

In connection with the proposed issue of new General Mortgage 4 per cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, R. R. Cable, Esq., President of that Company, makes the following statement in a letter to us, dated January 22d, 1898:

"We have entered into an agreement with you for the sale of about $52,000,000 of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company **NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. 90-YEAR GOLD BONDS**, to be issued for the purpose of retiring:

$40,712,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds.
$4,500,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds.
$5,000,000 7 per cent. Chicago and Southwestern Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds, due November 1, 1899.

"The bonds so sold to you are part of an authorized issue for an aggregate principal sum of $100,000,000, to be made by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1898, payable January 1st, 1988; the remainder of the new bonds authorized are to be issued hereafter in the manner and for the purposes specified in the mortgage, and are to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January 1st and July 1st; both principal and interest being payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company may be required to pay, or to retain therefrom under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of any State, County, or Municipality therein. The bonds will be secured by a mortgage which is satisfactory to your counsel, and will be executed by the Railway Company, after ratification by the Stockholders at a meeting called for February 15th, 1898.

"The **NEW MORTGAGE** provides that none of the existing bonds shall be extended at maturity,

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company.

Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street.
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.,

New York, February 2, 1898.

The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred Stock a dividend of TWO DOLLAR PER SHARE out of the surplus net income for the six months ended December 31, 1897, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after February 23, 1898, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business February 15, 1898.

The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. February 15, 1898, until 10 o'clock A. M. February 24, 1898.

A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Co.

Grand Central Depot, New York, Feb. 2, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on the first day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1897.

The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 5th, and will be reopened on Monday, February 21st, 1898.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

183rd Dividend.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,

New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1898.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.
(OF CHICAGO.)

54 WALL ST., NEW YORK, FEB. 1, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will close, in New York, February 15th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and reopen February 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

H. W. OLCOTT, Asst. Secretary.

West Chicago Street Railroad Co.,

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 28, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a QUARTERLY dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) per cent. on its capital stock, payable Feb. 15, 1898, at the office of the company, either in Chicago or in New York, 54 Wall Street.

Transfer books will close Feb. 5, 1898, and reopen Feb. 16, 1898. L. S. OWSLEY, Secretary.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company.

52 Wall Street, New York, Jan 27, 1898.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and TWO PER CENT. on the common stock of this company will be paid at this office on Monday, Feb. 21, 1898. Transfer books will close on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 12 M., and reopen on Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1898.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Railway Company,

Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving the action heretofore taken, and of fully authorizing such further action as hereafter may be taken, by the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company for the acquisition of the whole or any part of the Railroad of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and sale of the bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for properties, securities or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgages or pledges to secure such bonds.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

The Mechanical Rubber Company,

NEW YORK OFFICE, 22 MURRAY ST.
Passaic, N. J., Jan. 31, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE MECHANICAL RUBBER COMPANY will be held at the office of Thomas M. Moore, Esq., Passaic, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1898, at 1:45 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the company for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Co.,

44 South Street, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 24, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 16th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 5th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 17th instant.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ENCAUSTIC Tiling Co., Limited, No. 1,123 Broadway, New York City, February, 1898.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday, March 9, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM H. FISHER, Secretary.

Peoria and Eastern Railway Co.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on Wednesday, February 9th, 1898, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close February 5th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., February 10th, 1898. J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, Greene and Grand Streets, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, February 8th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Transfer books will close on January 28th, 1898, and reopen Wednesday, February 9th, 1898.

J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at No. 27 William St., Room 1404, New York, on Tuesday, February 8, 1898, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer Books closed Jan. 28 to Feb. 8.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Feb. 10, at 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WM. T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS,
Albany, January 22, 1898.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Friday, the 18th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

Three million two hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1913.

These bonds are exempt from taxation pursuant to Chapter 80, Laws of 1897.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and such proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for one per cent. of the amount of the bonds bid for.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Co. in the City of New York, to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund," of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1898.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan from the first day of January, 1898, will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Feb. 3, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
182	...	15	Albany & Susquehanna	186	186	186	186	.....
76¾	77	650	Am. Cotton Oil pf	76⅛	77	76⅝	77	.....
119	120	24	American Express	120	120	119	119	.....
8¼	8⅞	5	American Spirits Mfg.	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
21	22	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
137½	137⅝	9,873	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137¼	138¾	137¼	137⅝	+ ⅜
113	114	450	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113½	113½	113¼	113¾	.....
88⅞	89¼	1,670	American Tobacco	89⅛	89¾	88½	89	— ⅛
87⅝	88	616	Ann Arbor pf	87⅝	88	87⅞	88	+1
12¾	13	510	At., T. & S. F.	13½	13¾	12⅞	12⅞	.....
30⅝	30⅞	2,143	At., T. & S. F. pf	30½	31	30⅜	30⅜	.....
18	18⅛	27,471	Baltimore & Ohio	16⅞	19	16⅞	18½	+1⅝
7¼	7⅞	7,010	B. & O. Southw. pf	6½	7⅞	6⅝	7⅞	+ ⅞
3⅞	4⅛	400	Bay State Gas	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	.....
40	40⅛	2,525	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40⅛	40¼	40	40	— ⅛
123	123	275	Brooklyn Union Gas	123⅛	123⅞	123¼	123¼	+ ⅜
100	...	100	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅞
28½	29⅜	20	Buff., Rooh. & Pitts.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	.....
54⅝	55¼	265	Canada Southern	55⅝	55⅝	55¼	55¼	+ ⅛
87½	87⅝	900	Canadian Pacific	87⅞	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	24	4,901	Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅝	24⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
99½	99⅝	4,604	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	99⅝	100	99½	99½	.....
112	112½	294	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	112	112	112	112	— ½
13⅝	13⅞	2,580	Chicago Great West.	13½	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
9½	9⅝	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	.....
33	33½	690	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	33⅜	33⅝	33	33	+ ⅛
95⅜	95½	5,428	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	95¾	95⅞	95⅜	95½	+ ⅛
145	146	102	Chi. Mil. & St. P. pf.	145¾	146¼	145	145	— ¼
125½	125⅝	980	Chicago & Northw.	126¼	126¾	125⅜	125⅜	+ ⅛
92½	92⅝	2,030	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	92½	93	92½	92½	+ ⅛
8½	8⅞	5,008	Chi. Term. Trans.	8½	9¼	8¼	9	+ ⅛
28	28¾	2,570	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	27⅞	29½	27⅞	28¾	+1¼
36¼	36⅝	910	C., C., C. & St. L.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
80	87	300	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85½	85½	85	85	— 1
16⅛	16¼	5,600	Cleve., Lor. & W.	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
...	...	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
...	7¼	150	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
20	22	100	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	21	21	21	21	— ½
191¼	191¾	4,205	Consolidated Gas	191¼	193½	191¼	191¼	— ⅞
113	114	558	Delaware & Hudson	114½	114½	113⅞	113⅞	— ⅝
13	13½	100	Denver & R. G.	13	13	13	13	.....
50⅝	50⅞	1,330	Denver & R. G. pf	51¼	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
14½	15¼	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
57	59	800	Detroit Gas	57½	57¾	57½	57¾	+ ⅛
132	134	2	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	131½	131½	131½	131½	.....
14⅞	15⅛	205	Erie	15	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
38⅞	39	300	Erie 1st pf	39	39	39	39	— ⅛
19	20	100	Erie 2d pf	19⅝	19⅝	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
21	...	175	Ft. W. & D. C.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
89⅝	89⅞	8,180	General Electric	87¼	87⅝	86¾	86¾	— ⅛
160½	162	3,143	Great Northern pf	150	161	150	161	+12
32⅝	53¼	8,285	Hawaiian Sugar	32¾	33¼	32¾	33	.....
44	...	100	Homestake	45	45	45	45	+1
106	106¼	960	Illinois Central	106⅛	106¾	106	106	— ¼
53	55¼	120	Illinois Steel Co.	55	55	55	55	— ½
22½	23	600	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	22⅝	22⅝	22¾	22½	.....
43¼	44	2,420	Laclede Gas	43⅝	43⅝	42¾	43¼	— ½
70½	71½	10	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	.....
191	193	1,253	Lake Shore	191¼	193	191¼	192¾	+2⅝
43	45	250	Long Island	44½	44½	44½	44½	+3
59½	59¼	7,332	Louisville & Nashville	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	— ½
117¼	117⅜	12,545	Manhattan Con.	118	118¾	117¼	117⅝	— ⅛
147½	148¼	2,920	Metropolitan St. Ry.	147⅜	148½	147	148	.....
107½	108	4,700	Michigan Central	107	108¾	107	107⅝	— ⅝
25¼	26	112	Minn. & St. Louis	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¾	— ⅛
85¼	88	305	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	88	86	86	86	— 1
63½	65	600	Minnesota Iron	63	64½	63	64	+2
13⅜	13⅝	24	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
39¾	40	2,170	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	39⅞	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
33½	33½	8,070	Missouri Pacific	34	34	33⅞	33½	— ⅜
30¾	31½	305	Mobile & Ohio	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
170	175	50	Morris & Essex	172½	172½	172½	172½	.....
35⅞	36¼	200	National Lead Co.	36	36	36	36	.....
108	108½	170	National Lead Co. pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	.....
7⅞	8¼	105	New Central Coal	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
96¾	97	8,029	New Jersey Central	96¾	97½	96½	96⅝	+ ⅝
24	27	100	New York Air Brake	26	26	26	26	.....
118⅝	118¾	11,043	New York Central	118½	119¼	118¼	118⅝	+ ¼
14½	15⅝	120	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	.....
75	80	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	76	76	76	.....
11	12	129	N. Y., Sus. & West.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
14⅞	15	105	Norfolk & Western	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
49¾	49⅞	2,749	Norfolk & West. pf.	49⅝	50	49	49⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	6,260	North American	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6	.....
27⅝	27½	5,567	Northern Pacific	27⅜	27½	27½	27½	.....
67¾	67⅞	12,800	Northern Pacific pf.	67⅞	68	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅛
18	18⅛	2,680	Ontario & Western	18⅜	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
29¼	30	1,390	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	28⅝	30	28⅝	29¾	+1⅝
52	53½	800	Oregon R. & Nav.	53	53	52	52	— 1¼
24⅝	25	683	Oregon Short Line	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
31¼	31½	1,800	Pacific Mail	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
118¾	118⅞	5,412	Pennsylvania R. R.	118¾	118¾	118¼	118⅝	+ ⅛
97⅝	97¾	8,775	People's Gas, Chicago	97¾	98¾	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
43½	44½	1,615	P., C., C. & St. Louis	43¾	44½	43¾	44¼	+ ⅛
68	69¾	300	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	69½	69¾	69¼	69¾	+ ⅛
176½	178	115	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	176½	176½	176½	176½	+ ½
22⅞	23	9,310	Reading	23¼	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
53⅜	53⅝	20,279	Reading 1st pf.	53¾	54⅛	53½	53½	+ ⅛
28½	28¾	2,810	Reading 2d pf.	29	29	28½	28½	+ ⅛
6¾	7	100	St. J. & G. I.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
48	49	300	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	48	48¾	48	48¾	.....
17½	18	400	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	18	18	17¾	18	.....
7⅝	7¾	433	St. L. & San Fran.	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
56¾	57	350	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
26½	26¾	420	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26½	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
4	5	25	St. Louis Southw.	5	5	5	5	.....
9¾	10½	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
86	89	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	87	87	87	87	+2
130	...	50	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	130	130	130	130	.....
76¾	77	500	St. Paul & Omaha	76⅝	76½	76	76	.....
20	21	200	Southern Pacific	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
9	9¼	610	Southern Railway	9⅜	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
31	31¼	545	Southern Railway pf.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½	— ⅛
24½	24⅝	1,365	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25¼	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
12	12⅜	320	Texas Pacific	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
178	180	100	Third Avenue	179½	179½	179½	179½	— ½
35	35½	15,546	U. P., all in. pd.	35½	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛
61½	61⅝	32,347	Union Pacific	62½	62⅝	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅝
8½	9	700	U. D. & L. T. r.	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
41	42	10	United States Express	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
7	7⅜	325	United States Leather	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
65	65½	170	U. S. Leather pf.	65½	65½	65¼	65½	— ⅛
16¾	17½	1,010	United States Rubber	16¾	17½	16¾	17⅛	+1½
66¼	67	980	U. S. Rubber pf.	65¼	66⅝	65½	66¾	+1¼
7½	7⅝	150	Wabash	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	.....
18½	18¾	675	Wabash pf.	18½	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
114	116	40	Wells-Fargo Express	114	114	114	114	.....
...	...	800	West. Chicago Street	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞	+ ½
91⅝	92	3,181	Western Union Tel.	91¾	92½	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅛
2¾	3¼	400	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	3	3	2¾	3¼	+ ⅛
13	14⅜	200	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. pd.	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13¾	.....
2	2¼	100	Wisconsin Central	2½	2½	2½	2½	.....
Sales.....		310,033						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	100	...
4s, r., 1907	113¾	113⅞
4s, c., 1907	114⅜	115¼
4s, r., 1925	128¼	128¾
4s, c., 1925	128¾	128¾
5s, r., 1904	113¾	114
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114
Currency 6s, 1899-1904	..	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898-1903	..	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899-1903	..	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	..	..
Adams Express	160	165
Am. Coal	120	140
Am. Cotton Oil	21¾	22¾
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	25
Am. T. & C.	91	92
Am. Tobacco pf.	114	120
Ann Arbor	12¾	13¾
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	67½
Bur., C. R. & N.	69	..
Central Pacific	14	14¾
Chi. & Alton	165½	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	174	..
Chi. & Ind. Ill.	59½	60½
Chi. Gt. W.	32	36
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	23½	24¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	167	..
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	2½
Col. Fuel & Iron	24¼	24½
Col. F. & I. pf.	70	78
Com. Cable	175	..
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	7	7¼
Consol. Coal	40	..
Consol. Ice	33½	34
Consol. Ice pf.	86	87¼
Del., L. & W.	156	158
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	3½	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	8
Eighth Avenue	325	..
Ev. & T. H.	23	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	41	45
Flint & P. M.	12⅝	18
Flint & P. M. pf.	39	41
Ft. Worth & R. G.	13	17
Green Bay & W.	30	40
H. B. Claflin	92	98
Ill. Cent. l.	93	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25
Iowa Central	9	9½
Iowa Central pf.	33	34
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kan. & Mich.	6½	8
Keok. & D. M.	3½	4¼
Keok. & D. M. pf.	18	20
Keokuk & West.	33	36
Kingston & Pem.	10	25
Laclede Gas pf.	90	93
L. E. & W.	16½	17⅜
Manhattan Beach.	5	7
Md. Coal pf.	47	53
Mexican Central	5⅝	6¼
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½
Minn., St. P. & S. M.	7	...
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	55	56
Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	17	..
Nat. Lin. Oil	18	19
National Starch.	7½	9
Nat. St. 1st pf.	77	83
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	30
N. Y. & N. H.	196	199
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	39	40
N. Y. & T. Land.	55	..
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	30	30⅝
Norfolk So.	63½	68
Ont. Mining	3	4
Ore. R. & N. pf.	70	71½
Penn. Coal	340	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Peo. & East.	5	7
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	7	9
Quicksilver	2	8
Quicksilver pf.	3	8
Rens. & Saratoga	182	..
R., W. & O.	120½	121¾
Rio Grande W.	22	26
Rio Grande W. pf.	55	59
St. P. & D.	24	25
St. P. & O. pf.	148	155
Sil. bullion certfs.	56¼	57¼
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Standard R. & T.	4	4½
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Twin City R. T.	16	19¼
West. Union Beef.	8	9
Wis. Central pf.	6	8

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
19,580	Am. Sug. Refs.	137¼	138¾	137¼	137½
80	Am. Tobacco	89½	89¾	89	89
90	At., T. & S.F. pf.	31	31	30⅝	30⅝
700	Balt. & Ohio	17⅝	18⅞	17⅝	18⅝
450	Brooklyn R. T.	40¼	40¾	40	40
20	Bay State Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
5,160	Chi., B. & Q.	99⅝	100	99½	99⅝
6,530	Chi., M. & St. P.	95¾	96	95⅜	95½
1,410	Chi., R. I. & P.	92¾	93¼	92½	92½
1,690	Cent. of N. J.	96¾	97¾	96¾	96¾
40	Ches. & Ohio	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅝
25	Chi. Term. pf.	29⅜	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Col., H. V. & T.	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
850	Gen. Electric	37⅜	37⅞	36⅝	36⅞
2,120	Louis. & Nash.	59⅝	59⅝	59	59½
4,640	Manhattan	118	118¾	117⅝	117⅝
1,710	Missouri Pacific	33¾	34⅛	33⅝	34
40	Mo., K. & T. pf.	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞
1,690	N. Y. Central	118¾	119	118¼	118¾
322	North Amer.	5½	6¼	5½	6⅛
2,220	Nor. Pacific	27¼	27¾	27¼	27½
1,560	Nor. Pac. pf.	67¾	68	67¾	67¾
990	People's Gas	97⅞	98⅛	97¾	97¾
2,930	Reading	23	23¾	22½	22⅝
5,340	Reading 1st pf.	53⅞	54¼	53¾	53¾
280	Tenn. C. & I.	25¼	25½	24¾	24¾
4,190	Union Pacific	35⅞	35¾	34⅞	35
110	Union Pacific pf.	62¾	62¾	61¾	61¾
30	U. S. Leather pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½
210	Western Union	91⅞	92¼	91⅝	91⅝
65,097					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	60⅜	61	60⅜	61
4,000	St. L. & S. W. 2d.	30	30	30	30
3,000	Texas Pac. 1st.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
22,000	Tex. Pac. 2d.	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞
6,000	U. P. D. & G. 1st	55½	55½	55¼	55¼
8,000	Wabash 1st	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
4,000	Wabash 2d	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
$56,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$223,351,092
Gold reserve	164,475,532
Net silver	18,770,309
United States notes in Treasury	28,310,278
Treasury notes of 1890	8,542,784
Total receipts this day	1,256,510
Total receipts this month	3,425,376
Total receipts this year	249,410,979
Total expenditures this day	1,374,000
Total expenditures this month	4,111,000
Total expenditures this year	248,999,570
Deposits in National banks	37,847,861
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	452,329
Government receipts from internal revenue	534,984
Customs	627,302
Miscellaneous	72,713
Expenditures	1,374,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.14	.10
Alpha Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.13	.14
Belcher	.33	.34
Best & Belcher	.43	.46
Bullion	.09	.08
Caledonia	.18	.20
Challenge Con.	.38	.31
Chollar	.24	.27
Confidence	.75	.77
Con. Cal. & Va.	.94	.98
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	.02	.02
Crown Point

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings at Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Albert A. Levi, trustee, to William Rankin five lots on the south side of Eighty-second Street, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. Mr. Rankin has resold the plot to a builder for improvement.

The same firm has also sold for a Mrs. Ferris, to a builder, for improvement, a lot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 525 feet east of the Boulevard.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. E. F. C. Peterson to Dr. S. Lustgarten the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 656 Madison Avenue, 24.5 by 95.

The same brokers have also sold for Lincoln McCormack the four-story dwelling 311 West Seventy-fourth Street, 22 by 102.2; also, for E. McGean, the frame dwelling 329 West Eighty-second Street, 25 by 102.

Ranald H. Macdonald has sold for Gideon Fountain to John Fleming the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 424 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 70 by 100.

Henry Rothschild has purchased from A. Mehrbach, at a reported price of $100,000, the plot at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 100 by 125, giving in part payment the five-story flat at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-first Street, 20 by 102.2.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Building Department for the fourteen-story building to be erected by the Astor estate at the southeast corner of Broadway and Duane Street. The new structure, which will be known as the Vincent Building, will have a limestone exterior, with copings of bluestone, and will cost about $350,000. The Trinity Building Company, recently incorporated to conduct the building operations of the Astors, will have charge of the work.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, at administrator's sale, to Isaac Josephson, for $19,175, the five-story brownstone-front flat 169 East One Hundred and Second Street, 27 by 100.11; also, in partition, to S. H. Schwartz, for $34,000, the five-story stone-front flat 173 West One Hundred and Third Street, 21.3 by 100.11, by 75 by 100.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, at public auction sale, to Mary Tallman and Jennie Goodspeed, for $4,500, the three-story brick dwelling 310 West Twentieth Street, 25 by 92, leasehold.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, runs east to Harlem River by south to north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west to a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 250 feet east of First Avenue, by north 100.11 by west 25 by south 11 by west 25 by north 11 by west 75 by south 100.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west 28 by north 100.11 by east 3 by north 100.11, several one, two, and three story frame buildings; one-quarter part, together with rights to land under water. Due on judgment, $41,161.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, Jerome Avenue, west side, 1,050 feet northeast of One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 50 by 177.5 by 52.8 by 157.8, vacant.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Tenth Avenue, west side, block front from Fifty-eighth to Fifty-ninth Street, for a two, five, and six-story brick school, 200.10 by 100; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $382,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 120 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 27 by 86 and 26 by 86; John P. Ellis, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 3 East Seventy-sixth Street, for a five-story brick and stone dwelling, 20.6 by 63; Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin of 5 East Seventy-sixth Street, owner; Parish & Schroeder of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, southeast corner of First Avenue, for four five-story brick stores and flats, 25 by 68; Arthur Gorsch of 1,441 Third Avenue, owner; W. O. Tait, architect; cost, $63,000.

Sixty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story brick office building, with stores, 25 by 100 by 75.5 by 80; J. O. Baker of 117 Second Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 216 and 218 West Fifty-eighth Street, for two three-story brick stables, 25 by 94; William Haigh of 412 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine, architects; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 7 East Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick office building; Florence S. Bache of 13 East Sixty-fourth Street, owner; Brite & Bacon of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 689 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; William Rockefeller, premises, owner; Henry S. Theun of 574 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 542 and 544 West Fortieth Street, to a seven-story brick factory; C. A. Jacob of 217 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, owner; B. Finkensieper, architect; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, southwest corner of Eleventh Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick and frame flat; George Crawford of 252 West Seventy-third Street, owner; W. J. Fryer, architect; cost, $800.

STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED (offices of the Commissioners are at 90 and 92 West Broadway)—Edgecombe Road from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to a point in the easterly line of Tenth Avenue, opposite One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street. Hearings for objectors for ten days after Feb. 28. Application to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., April 18.

NOTICE OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF ESTIMATE.—Southern side of Fifty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, for school purposes, Feb. 10.

Southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, for school purposes, Feb. 10.

Northerly side of Ninety-first Street, between First and Second Avenues, for school purposes, Feb. 10.

Northerly side of Two Hundred and Thirty-second Street, between King's Bridge and Corlear Avenues, for school purposes, Feb. 10.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR OPENING STREETS AND AVENUES.—Tudor Place, from Walton Avenue to the Concourse. | Area of assessment includes land bounded and described as follows:

On the north by the southerly side of East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, on the south by the northerly side of McClellan Street, on the east by a line midway between the easterly side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and distant 100 feet easterly therefrom, on the west by a line drawn parallel to the westerly side of Walton Avenue and distant 100 feet westerly therefrom, as said streets are shown upon the final maps of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City and County of New York.

Emmerich Place, from Heath Avenue to King's Bridge Road; area of assessment:

Beginning at a point 100 feet west of the westerly line of Heath Avenue and 100 feet north of the northerly line of King's Bridge Road and running thence southerly on a line parallel to the northeasterly line of King's Bridge Road and distant 100 feet northeasterly therefrom to a point distant 100 feet southeasterly from the southeasterly side of Sedgwick Avenue; thence southerly on a line drawn parallel to the southeasterly side of Sedgwick Avenue and distant 100 feet southeasterly therefrom to a line touching the southerly extremity of the public park or place at the intersection of Sedgwick Avenue and Bailey Avenue and drawn at right angles to the middle line of the block between Sedgwick Avenue and Bailey Avenue; thence westerly along said last-mentioned line perpendicular to the middle line of the block between Sedgwick Avenue and Bailey Avenue to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of Bailey Avenue; thence northerly on a line drawn parallel to the westerly side of Bailey Avenue and distant 100 feet westerly therefrom to the northerly line of East One Hundred and Ninetieth Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of East One Hundred and Ninetieth Street to a point distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly side of Harlem River Terrace; thence northerly on a line drawn parallel to the westerly side of Harlem River Terrace and Heath Avenue, and distant 100 feet westerly therefrom to the point of beginning, as such streets are shown upon the final maps of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City and County of New York.

Potter Place, from Jerome Avenue to Mosholu Parkway; area of assessment:

On the north by the southerly side of East Two Hundred and Fifth Street (or Erneschff Place) and Lisbon Place, from Jerome Avenue to Mosholu Parkway; on the south by the northerly side of East Two Hundred and Third Street or Rockfield Street and said northerly side produced from Jerome Avenue to Mosholu Parkway; on the east by Mosholu Parkway, and on the west by the easterly side of Jerome Avenue.

Payments of assessments to be exempt from interest must be made on or before March 21, 1898.

Wendover Avenue, from the New York and Harlem Railroad to Brook Avenue; area of assessment:

On the north by the middle line of the blocks between Wendover Avenue and East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street and said middle line produced from a line drawn parallel to the easterly side of Claremont Park and distant 100 feet westerly from the easterly side thereof, to a line drawn parallel to Fulton Avenue and distant 100 feet easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the south by the middle line of the blocks between Wendover Avenue and East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, and said middle line produced from a line drawn parallel to Fulton Avenue and distant 100 feet easterly from the easterly side thereof to the westerly line of the New York and Harlem Railroad; thence by the northerly side of East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street to the middle line of the block between Brook Avenue and Webster Avenue, and thence by the middle line of the block between Wendover Avenue and East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and said middle line produced from the middle line of the block between Brook Avenue and Webster Avenue to a line drawn parallel to the easterly side of Claremont Park and distant 100 feet westerly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line drawn parallel to Fulton Avenue and distant 100 feet easterly from the easterly side thereof, and on the west by a line drawn parallel to the easterly side of Claremont Park and distant 100 feet westerly from the easterly side thereof.

Payments of assessments to be exempt from interest must be made on or before March 14, 1898.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Feb. 3.

BOSTON ROAD, e or s e s, 87 ft n e of Teasdale Place, 20.5x65.1x19x78; Julia H. Riley to Randolph Guggenheimer..... 1

BOULEVARD, w s, 125.8 ft n of 92d St, 45.4x100x48.1x100; the New York Investment and Improvement Company to Joseph H. McKennee.....

CROTONA AV, e s, 50 ft s of 181st St, 25x102; Rufus R. Randall to Sarah J. Foster, (correction)..... 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 81, 25x100; Leopold Schneidler and another to Joseph Herlant.....

FULTON ST, n w s, n ½ 108, map of Washingtonville, South Mount Vernon, 25x100; George E. Morgan, referee, to John J. Duffy.....

HARRISON ST, s e corner of Washington St, 53x56.6; Edwin M. Harrison and wife to Carrie V. Harrison..... 1

LENOX AV, s w corner of 187th St, 25x 75; Peter Herche and wife to John C. Barth..... 1

LOT 272, map of 173 lots, Haight estate; Michael O'Connell and another to Edmund B. O'Connell.....

PERRY AV, e s, 259 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 33x100; Adolph Steiner and wife to Herman Mayer.....

PYNE ST, e s, 550 ft n of Bayard St, 75x157, 24th Ward; Oscar P. Willmann, referee, to Everett L. Barnard.....

RIVINGTON ST, 115, 24x60.10; Maria Hellenbrand to the Henry Elias Brewing Company.....

ROBBINS AV, Lot 824, map of East Morrisania; Michael O'Connell and wife to Edmund B. O'Connell.....

RYER AV, e s, 257.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x98.4x26x98.1; Winslow E. Buzby to Edward F. Howe.....

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 17, 26x112.10; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Josephine Lederer..

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 17, 26x112.10; Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wife to Julius Dreyfus.....

WARREN ST, 118, 23x90; George L. F. Rohan to Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and another.....

WASHINGTON AV, new, w s, 410 ft s of 182d St, old line, 18x110; Winslow E. Buzby to Charles T. Roth and another.....

WASHINGTON AV, new, w s, 410 ft s of 182d St, old line, 18x110; Charles T. Roth to Winslow E. Buzby.....

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n and e s, parcel of thirty-four acres, adjoining Bronxwood Park, property of Charles D. Shirmer, all title; Emily A. Hall to Charles E. McDowell, 1-6 part.....

2D ST, 104 and 106 East; 2d St, 112 to 128 East; 129th St, n s, 90 ft w of 4th Av, 100x99.11; Hudson St, s e corner of 14th St, 111.6x 50.5x103.8x92.4; 130th St, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 250x99.11; James R. Roosevelt and others, executors, to Mary Van Alen.....

2D AV, s w corner of 128th St, 99.11x75; Carrie W. Smith to Alexander P. Ketchum, 1-11 part.....

2D ST, 104 and 106 East, 48x100x40.1x irregular; 2d St, 112 to 128 East; 129th St, n s, 90 ft w of 4th Av, 100x99.11; Hudson St, s e corner of 14th St, 111.6x 50.5x103.8x92.4; 130th St, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 250x99.11; James R. Roosevelt and others, executors, to Mary Van Alen.....

3D AV, e s, 171.2 ft s of 163d St, 33.6x 127.5x33.4x123.6; Mary A. Nolan to Michael Nolan.....

3D AV, n w s, 96.6 ft s w of boundary line between Lots 58 and 63, map of Morrisania, 48.6x98.11x48x97.2; Mary A. Nolan to Michael Nolan, ¼ part.....

5TH AV, 714, 30x100; William S. Gould to Charles A. Gould.....

77TH ST, 208 and 211, 40x90; Jonas Weil and others to Morris Rose.....

7TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 129th St, 25x 96; Solomon Cohen and wife to Sarah E. Holland.....

7TH AV, w s, 34.6 ft n of 142d St, 19.10x 75; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Rosalie A. Oakley.....

8TH AV, 2,307, 26.11x75; Lula P. McGarry and another to Daniel Houlihan.

9TH AV, n w corner of 207th St, 49.11x 100; Jacob Hess and wife to John Murray.....

39TH ST, 319 East, 25x98.9; Ludwig Reuhold to Frank Brown, s. Exchange and

41ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 32.2x98.9; Henry M. Goldfogle to Josephine Lederer.....

41ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 32.2x 98.9; Josephine Lederer to Julius Dreyfus.....Exchange and

41ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 32.2x 98.9; Westchester Town Site Company to Henry M. Goldfogle.....

44TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of 10th Av, 20x 100.4; Mary W. Many to William T. Many.....

65TH ST, 302, 18x76.2x18.2x73.5; Catharina Livet to Leo Katz.....

72D ST, s s, 530 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Frederick C. Stone to Margaret L. H. Stone.....

84TH ST, 228 to 232 East, 50.10x102.2; Julia A. Riley to Randolph Guggenheimer.....

85TH ST, 333 West, 20x102.2; Mary Harrison and another to Merritt L. Pike.....

85TH ST, 331 West, 20x102.2; Mary Harrison and another to Merritt L. Pike.....

92D ST, 92, s w corner of Park Av, 21x 67.7, Marietta B. Bellows to Frederick T. James.....

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 72x100.11; Dexter B. Horton to John O. Baker.....

100TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 100.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Richard C. Voth.....

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 70x 100.11; William R. Pell to Julia Fleischmann.....

115TH ST, 22 East, 25x100.11; Elise Lotze to George Doll and wife.....

175TH ST, 22 East, 25x100.11; Jane A. Park to Elise Lotze.....

115TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11, George F. Pilsington and wife to John Klein.....

128TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Sarah E. Holland to Solomon Cohen.....

132D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; John C. Barth and wife to Peter Herche.....

141ST ST, n w corner of Beekman Av, 50.1x91.7x50x95.3; T. Hamilton Burch to Stephen J. Eggo.....

151ST ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x84.10; Carl Ernst and wife to Charlton W. Crane.....

151ST ST, s s, 400 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 86.11x92x84.10; James A. Deering and wife to Charlton W. Crane.....

154TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 75x99.11; Edwin W. Taylor to James B. Gillie and others.....

170TH ST, n e s, part of Lot 79, map of Morrisania, 50x169; Mary A. Nolan to Michael Nolan, ¼ part.....

182D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Grand Av, 50x 100; Andrew J. Connick to Bruno Daumann.....

183D ST, n s, 104.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 75x74.11; Jacob Hess and wife to John Murray.....

Recorded Leases.

BOND ST, 21; Leon Tannenbaum to Jule Stein, 5 years.....

CLINTON PLACE, n s, 108.11 ft w of University Place, 25x93.11; trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to Mary A. Craig, 21 years.....

DANZIGER, Max, to Heyman Kalman; 220 to 234 East 70th St, 5 years.....

FEIN, Wolf, to Morris Fischman; 220 Madison St, 5 years.....

FORSYTH ST, r, 9, 11; Henry Korn to Julius Frankel and another, 5½ years...

KINSMAN, F. W., & Co., to Louis Beckwith, trustee; 6th Av, 672, s e corner of 29th St, 10 years 3½ months.....5,000,

MICHLER, Frederick, to Emily Blumenreich; 1,486 2d Av, 5½ years.....

NAGLE, Rosanna M., executrix, to Anna O'Connor; 2d Av, 398, 3 years.....

REYNOLDS, Sarah E., administrator, to Louis Schmoll and others; Houston St, n s of Lot 7, map of A. Wynkoop, 17 years.....

TREU, Leopold R., to Hugo Grossenbach and another; 141 to 145 Wooster St, 4 8-12 years.....2,100 to

WEBENDORFER, Henry, to Emeola Dandreo and another; 2,207 1st Av, 3 years..

29T HST, 43 West; Peter De Lacy to George M. Wheeler, 5 years.....

Recorded Mortgages.

ALHEIDT, Conrad, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 880 8th Av, 5 years.

BARRON, James S., to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 22d St, 329, n s, 367.4 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.....

BERLANT, Joseph and Maria, to Leopold Schmeidler and another; 81 Eldridge St, installments.....

BURTON, Anna A., and another to Annie L. Morris; 4th Av, n s, 260 ft w of 2d St, 40x100; 4th Av, n s, 340 ft w of 2d St, 40x100, and property on Miles Square Road, 3 years.....

GERDING, Julia L., to Francis D. Thorne, Jr.; n e s of Samuel St, Lot 225, map of the village of East Tremont, 8 months..

GLASER, Joseph, to Gustavus D. S. Trask and others, trustees, &c.; 40 and 42 Spring St, 5 years.....

CRAIG, Mary A., to Matilde R. de Gonzales; n s of Clinton Place, 108.11 ft w of University Place, leasehold, 3 years..

DANINANN, Bruno, to Andrew J. Connick; 182d St, s s, 125 ft e of Grand Av, 5 years.....

DOLL, George and Josie E., to Elise Lotze; 22 East 115th St, installments.....

DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 17 St. Mark's Place, installments.

FLEISCHMANN, Julia, to William R. Pell; n s of 112th St, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years.....

FOSTER, Sarah J., to Daniel Murray, s s of Crotona Av, 50 ft s of 181st St, 3 years.....

HENRY ELIAS BREWING COMPANY to Maria Hellenbrand; Rivington St, 115 and 123 Esser St, 5 years.....

HOULIHAN, Daniel and wife to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,807 8th Av, demand.....

HOWE, Edward F., to New York Building Loan Banking Company; Ryer Av, e s, 237.2 ft n of Burnside Av, installments.

JIRECK, Anthony, to Martin L. Strauss; n w corner of Madison Av and 75th St, demand.....

JOHNSEN, Amund, to James D. Putnam; s s of 11th St, 284.6 ft e of University Place, ½ year.....

JOHNSEN, Amund, to James D. Putnam; s s of 34th St, 600 ft e of 7th Av, ½ year.....

LEE, Louis, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 105th St, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 75x105, 1 year.....

LONDON, Edward H., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of 5th Av, 52.2 ft s of 7th St, 1 year.....

MARKS, Esther B. and Benjamin, to Louisa Minturn; n s of 188th St, 24 ft e of Railroad Av, 3 years.....

MARKS, Esther B. and Benjamin, to Duncan E. Macenzie; n s of 188th St, 24 ft e of Railroad Av, 3 years.....

MARKS, Esther B., to Charles Meyers; n s of 188th St, 24 ft e of Railroad Av; also interior strip, 100 ft n of 188th St and 116.1 ft w of Mott Haven Canal, 3 years.....

MAYER, Herman, to Florence D. Kellogg; e s of Perry Av, 259 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 1 year.....

McCORMACK, Michael, to the German Savings Bank of New York; e s corner of Morningside Av East, 85 ft n of 121st St, 1 year.....

McCORMACK, Michael, to the German Savings Bank of New York; e s of Morningside Av East, 85 ft n of 121st St, 1 year.....

McKENNEDY, Francis M., to Jencks; w s of Boulevard, 125.8 ft n of 92d St, (two mortgages,) demand.....

MOEBUS, Sophia, to the Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 140th St, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, installments.....

MURPHY, Mary E., to Horace A. Baker; n s of Pelham Av, 150 ft from e s of Emmett St, 3 years.....

PIKE, Merritt, to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; n s of 5th St, 285 and 315 West End Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years.....

RIDGWAY, Charles W., to Edward Fox, administrator; 12th Av, n e corner of 137th St, 99.11x275, ½ part.....

BOSSERT, Jacob, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees, &c; 5, 7, and 9 East 98th St, (three mortgages,) 5 years.....

BOSSERT, Jacob, to Hugo Wolf; 5, 7, and 9 East 98th St, (three mortgages,) 1 year.

SERRA, Vincenzo, to Herman Raabe; n s of 114th St, 270 ft w of 5th Av, demand.

STEERS, Lizzie A. and Henry, to Alfred W. Hoyt; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 82d St, 3 years.....

TOCH, Henry M. and Maximilian, to Julius Janowitz; e s of Bowery, 50 ft n of Bayard St, 2 years.....

TOWNSEND, Edward M. and Sallie E., to Samuel C. F. Townsend; n s of 17th St, 377.10 ft w of 6th Av, ½ part; also n s of 17th St, 465.4 ft w of 6th Av, ½ part; n s of 17th, 477.2 ft w of 6th Av, ½ part, 1 year.....

VOTH, Richard C., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 100th St, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....

WOLFE, Peter to Francisca J. L. Hart; 164 East 109th St, 3 years.....

UNITED LOAN AND INVESTMENT Company to the Bank for Savings; s s of Bleecker St, 150 ft e of Broadway, 2½ years.....

WALTERS, Louise, to Nancy Johnston and others; n s of 187th St, 179.9 ft w of 11th Av, 8 years.....

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADRIANCE, Margaret E., to Margaret A. Goodridge.....Nom.

BERGMAN, John, to William Euler..... 1,250

DE LACY, Peter, to Philipina Arras and others, executors.....

FINN, William E., to Mary A. Henshaw, guardian, &c.....

GORDON, Reginald, and another, executors, &c., to Theodora and Louise M. Gordon.....

GUNTHER, Nicholas, administrator, &c., to Emma Helborn.....

HATHEWAY, Curtis R., trustee, to John Webber and another, trustees.....

HILLENBRAND, Maria, to Henry W. Schmidt and another, trustees.....

LEGGETT, Thomas H., trustee, to Artemas B. Smith, as sub-trustee, (two mortgages).....Nom.

LIGHT, Benjamin, to Daniel J. Kerin.....Nom.

MAHONY, John J., to Octavia Hobart..... 5,065

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to R. H. Coleman, trustee.....

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Jennings S. Cox and others, trustees.....

O'CONNOR, Elizabeth, trustee, to Thomas O'Connor.....

ROSENHEIM, Rosa, to Emma Helborn..... 3,000

SCHASTEY, George A. and William E., administrators, &c., to William E. Finn.

SCHLOSS, Moses, executor, &c., to David H. Hildburgh.....Nom.

SEWELL, Sarah V. V., administratrix, to Robert Sewell.....

SEWELL, Sarah V. V., as executrix, &c., to Julia Van Vorst.....

SMITH, Jane M., to Arthur L. Smith.....

THURSTON, David and Mary C., to Katherine Bissel.....Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Hudson City Savings Institution.....

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the trustees of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.....

WEST SIDE BANK to Harrison E. Gawtry.....

Mechanics' Liens.

CONCORD AND WALES AVS, 141 TO 142d St; the block 228.8x154; Candee & Smith against Colored Home and Hospital, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors.....

DUANE ST, s e corner of Elm St, 100x100; Candee & Smith against Albert Wagner, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors.....

FULTON ST, 106 and 108; Loughran & Behrman against Paul J. Sorg, owner; The E. G. Bernard Company of Troy, contractor.....

PARK AV, s e corner of 98th St, 100x 100; Hudson Plasterboard Company against William Johnston, owner; Thomas Graham, contractor.....

PRINCE ST, n e corner of Sullivan St, 50x95.6; P. and T. Larkin against Mary E. Gregory, owner; Treffenberg & Terry, contractors.....

SPRING ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wooster St, 25x100; Davis & Brussell against George A. Saward, owner and contractor.....

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 112th St, 118.5x73.11x100.11x136.2; John H. Sturk & Co. against Annie J. Lennon, owner; William F. Lennon, contractor.

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 104.6 ft e of Boston Av, 75x100; Jacob Rubinowitz against Max Goldner, owner and contractor.....

5TH AV, 170; Candee & Smith against Henry Corn, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors.....

6TH AV, 419; Chonel Stein against J. B. Gross and William Hirsch, owners and contractors.....

9TH ST, 608 East; White, Van Glahn & Co., against Cecelia and Alexander Haft, owners and contractors.....

43D ST, 213 East; C. Hoffman, Jr., against John Johnson, owner; James J. Gannon, contractor.....

47TH ST, 8 West; Thomas J. Dunn against Dr. Smith, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors.....

96TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 125x100; F. C. Lomonte & Brother against Bernhard Schaeffel, owner and contractor; Catherine Schaeffel, owner.....

100TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 25x82; David Saron against Robert L. De Camp, owner; Charles Gillom, owner and contractor.....

104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100; John W. Rapp against Rosa Wiederman, owner and contractor.....

111TH ST, n s, 121.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 70x100.11; John Bradley and William Brandt against Mary Conway, owner; T. W. Laster, contractor, (two liens).....

111TH ST, n s, 121.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 75x100; Herrmann & Grace against Mary Conway, owner and contractor.....

116TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 60x 100; John W. Rapp against Harris Fordinsky, owner and contractor.....

135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Hudson Plasterboard Company against William Jeffrey, owner; Samuel Guiders & Brother, contractors.

140TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, Passage Av, 25x100; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Margaret A. McCaffrey, owner and contractor.....

162D ST, n s, 150 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 150x100; Rudolph Gallus against John P. Turner, owner and contractor.....

Lis Pendens.

ANDUBON AV, s e corner of 169th St, 30x95; Winifred Condon against John C. Raymond and another, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, C. D. Crulkshank.

COLLEGE ST, n s, Lot 262, sub-division of Lot 24, map of land of the heirs of William Powell, Fordham, 25x158.6; Pasquale Zoccolo against Meta Selberg and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, G. D. Mabon.

HIGHLAND PLACE, centre line, Plots 68 and 70, and one-half of Plot 69, map of Joseph Rosenthal's villa sites at Riverdale, 24th Ward; Sophie Kallman against David H. De Boer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Gottgetreu.

MADISON ST, 400; Morris Franklin against Maude L. Mason and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. B. Wesselman.

ORCHARD ST, e s, adjoining land of William Burnett and Cornelius Happy, 25x65, 10th Ward; Moritz Schlossheimer against Sophia Fry and others, (partition;) attorneys, Davis & Kaufmann.

PENFOLD AV, e s, 137.6 ft w of Suburbia Place, 18.9x130; Edward M. Scudder against Emmy S. Liljedahl and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. M. Scudder.

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 200 ft n e of 170th St, 50x150.6x47.8x150.6; Ada A. Entz against Louis P. Smith and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Hall.

4TH AV, 367 and 369; Emma Hayes and others against Leonard R. Kerr and others, (partition;) attorneys, Olney & Comstock.

46TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.5; Stephen H. Olin, as guardian, against Simon Arend and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. J. Phelps.

57TH ST, 539 West; Hyman Schnitzer against Theodore Kurrus and others, (action to set aside deeds;) attorneys, Wahle & Stone.

70TH ST, 59 West; Mary E. Cox against Charles Busk, (specific performance;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

91ST ST, n s, 315.1 ft e of 5th Av, 17.1x100.8; Henry Dazian against Pauline E. and George W. White, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

109TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x201.10 to 110th St x25; George Clemens and another against Michele Ferrotti and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Maas & Goldberg.

117TH ST, n s, 113.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.4x100.11; Carrie S. Kennedy against Emma C. Heesemann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. L. Hall.

124TH ST, n s, 222.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; William H. Sage against Francis W. and Hannah L. Carpenter, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Sage.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Feb. 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

82—Am. Sugar Ref. Co. vs. Steamship Sandfield.
84—N. Y., N. Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. vs. Sayles.
86—Marsh vs. Kings Co. Elevated Ry. Co.
87—Sheahan vs. Nat. S. S. Co.
89—Keyes vs. United Indurated Fibre Co.
91—Merritt vs. S. S. St. Paul.
92—Same vs. Int. Navigation Co.
95—Canada Sugar Refining Co. vs. Ins. Co. of North America.
97—Conley vs. Marum.
99—Moffett, Hodgkins & Clarke Co. vs. City of Rochester.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Imperial Chemical Mfg. Co. vs. Breldecker.
2—Brewer vs. Houston Printing Co.
3—Union Assoc. Press vs. same.
4—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
5—Donovan vs. Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.
6—Brewer vs. Louisville Courier Co.
7—Union Assoc. Press vs. same.
8—Brewer vs. Post Pig. and Pub. Co.
9—Union Assoc. Press vs. same.
10—Werner vs. Brad street Co.
11—U. S. vs. Freidheim.
12—Same vs. same.
13—Same vs. same.
14—Werner vs. Bradstreet Co.
15—Bruce vs. Gould.
16—Fontona vs. Chronicle Tel. Co.
17—Goddard vs. Rhoads.
18—Same vs. same.
19—Werner vs. Bradstreet Co.
20—Flomerfelt vs. Newwitter.
Cases Noticed.
21—Schofield vs. Anderson.
22—Feleski vs. Guggenheim.
23—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Great Northern Ry. Co.
24—Demuth vs. Kaufman.
25—Sprague Electric Ry. and Motor Co. vs. Union Ry. Co.
26—Crossman vs. Press Pub. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

72—Atlantic Trans. Co. vs. Sherman.
69—McIntosh vs. Van Romondt.
73—Rose Dock Co. vs. tugs Belle and Seth Chapman.
76—Linklater vs. Howell.
50—Whyte vs. Tug Howard Carroll.
79—Kessler vs. Sloop Lark.
80—Gibson vs. Tug R. H. Rathbun.
89S—U. S. vs. Derrick Monarch.
64—Morris & Cummings Dredging Co. vs. Tug Transfer No. 6.
85—Hudson vs. Hartford & N. Y. Trans. Co.
86—Cambay S. S. Co. vs. Barber.
87—Hawley vs. Tug Mary E. Laughlin.
88—U. S. vs. Derrick Will.
89—McCaffrey vs. Tug M. Vanderecook and Ferryboat Plainfield.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for to-day: 332, 349, 350, 351.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Kirby vs. Gill.
2—Kirby vs. Mott.
3—Anderson vs. Anderson.
4—Belden Club vs. Hillard.
5—Nehrbas vs. Nehrbas.
6—Bissell vs. Williams.
7—In re Stimmell.
8—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Murphy.
9—Same vs. Leismann.
10—Same vs. Greve.
11—Same vs. Buhrmeister.
12—Same vs. Lynch.
13—Same vs. Wolf.
14—Same vs. O'Reilly.
15—Same vs. Condon.
16—Same vs. Morrisey.
17—Kline vs. Casperfeld.
18—People, &c., vs. E. S. Dean Co.
19—In re Merriam Co.
20—In re Beth-El Society, &c.
21—Ellowich vs. Cooper.
22—McElduff vs. McCusker.
23—Stegmann vs. Stegmann.
24—Butler vs. Magee.
25—Harlem Co-op. B. & L. Assn. vs. McTurck
26—In re Crotona Av.
27—Union Metallic Cartridge Co. vs. Cobb.
28—People, &c., vs. Dressel.
29—McGown vs. Frohman.
30—People, &c., vs. Hannigan.
31—Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank vs. Hulbert Bros. Co.
32—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Atlantic Lumber Co.
33—People, &c., vs. Weinberg.
34—Gusthal vs. Hart.
35—Morten vs. Browne.
36—Lant vs. McDonald.
37—O'Shea vs. Hauer.
38—Bailey vs. Ayres.
39—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Weaver Cycle Material Co.
40—U. S. Rubber Co. vs. Alden.
41—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
42—Bradford vs. Downs.
43—People, &c., vs. Todd.
44—Petrie vs. Third Av. R. R.
45—Donaigne vs. Donaigne.
46—Norcia vs. Jones.
47—Denkauff vs. Renkauff.
48—Lawrence vs. Kline.
49—In re S. M. Bixby & Co.
50—Madole vs. Madole.
51—N

THE PIGEONS AND POULTRY

Interest in the Feathered Colony at the Garden Shown by Increased Attendance.

SOME AWARDS IN PET STOCK

Siegfried, the $500 Cat, Takes Honors Easily—Valuable Mice on Show—Homing Pigeons from the Navy Yard Are Favorites.

Undiminished in vigor by two days of continuous vocal exertion, the feathered community at Madison Square Garden yesterday, the third day of the ninth annual exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, from hours before sunrise to long after twilight maintained a varied symphony of crowings, cluckles, cackles, squawks, gobbles, whistles, and all else that the throat of domestic bird is capable of. The wayward course of an escaped guinea hen and the discovery that the big crested turkey near the middle of the arena, for two days silent, could outgobble the crowing of any two roosters in the show were about the only incidents to disturb the peace of the colony.

Wee chicks probably never saw so many human beings about them as do several hundred odd specimens that are daily added to the feathered population in the incubators in the annex. About 1,000 were hatched yesterday. The air of sang froid with which the new arrivals set about the business of eating and scratching is a source of lasting entertainment to a great many.

At several of the incubators chickens are for sale at a quarter apiece. When sold they are packed in a box with openings for air, much the same as a fry in a box.

Judging the pet stock—prairie dogs, guinea pigs, cats, mice, rats, and rabbits, scattered in as a spice to the general dish of fowl—perplexed the officials yesterday morning. Siegfried, the big Siamese cat owned by Mrs. J. Horn of this city, and valued by her at $500, received the blue ribbon. Siegfried is 14½ inches high and weighs twenty pounds. Mother Honey, the benevolent tabby which once raised a family of puppies, easily took first prize for cat and kittens, as no other cat family was on hand to dispute. Another prize winner was Fleurie, an Angora, of broken color, tortoise shell, and aged only three months. Mrs. Charles Weed, the owner, values her at $200.

The prize-winning mice were objects of special attention from the lady visitors, after they had assured themselves that the exhibits could not get loose. Anton Rottmueller, who had tiny specimens entered in every class, took most of the prizes. Many of his little charges are valued at $10 each. The Belgian hares did not lack attention due to their ludicrous abundance of skin, which stuck out beneath their noses like the double chin of a fat dowager.

Although less conspicuous in shape or plumage then many of the exhibits, the carrier pigeons were subjected to a great deal of inspection. Notably so with the homer pigeons from the Navy Yard. "U. S. N., 221," which took first prize, owned by Howard Carter, was a splendid looking bird, dignified in appearance, and strong in lines. It was imported from Gits of Belgium, and has a record of 1,000 kilometers, and of 1,438 yards a minute. "Marion," another from Mr. Carter's loft, a powerful blue bird, is said to be the finest seagoing homer in the United States. A total of 1,341 miles from ships at sea during fleet manoeuvres is credited to this bird.

Several of the clubs connected with the association held meetings at the Garden yesterday. That of the National Pet Stock Association was particularly interesting from the fact that it was decided to hold an exclusive pet stock show in this city in the near future.

A LAWYER'S PLIGHT IN COURT.

Peculiar Features of the Trial of Maggie Howard, Charged with Grand Larceny.

There were some peculiar features in the trial of Maggie Howard, charged with grand larceny in the third degree, before Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday. Capt. Hugh Coleman, counsel for the defendant, moved that all the witnesses be excluded from the court room, and the Recorder asked them to step into the hall.

Assistant District Attorney Hennessy, after all the people's witnesses had testified, announced that the prosecution would rest. Capt. Coleman had left the room a moment before to speak with some of the witnesses for the defense in the hall, and Mr. Hennessy took occasion to tell the Recorder that it was an unusual proceeding for counsel to go into the hall to talk with witnesses when a case was on trial. The Recorder asked if there were any more witnesses to testify for the defense, but there was no answer, as Capt. Coleman had not returned. The Recorder then told Mr. Hennessy that he might begin his address to the jury. Mr. Hennessy replied that he would submit the case on the Recorder's charge. The Recorder then began his charge to the jury.

As is the custom, the doors of the court room were closed when the Recorder began his charge, and the officers on guard would admit no one. The Recorder had been talking only a few minutes when Capt. Coleman discovered the turn affairs had taken in the court room, and made frantic efforts to get inside. The officers would not let him in, however, and the best he could do was to climb upon a chair and gesticulate wildly toward the Recorder through the transom. When the Recorder had finished his charge, the Captain rushed in and cried he hadn't finished his case yet.

"Have you any request to make to be included in my charge to the jury?" asked the Recorder.

"Why, your Honor," began the Captain, "I was in the hall, and haven't even had a chance to"—

"That will do," said the Recorder. "The jury will please retire."

As the jury was going out, the Recorder called them back and said he would give Capt. Coleman an opportunity to introduce any witnesses he might have. The Captain then called to the stand a man who testified that he was the common-law husband of the defendant, and who admitted that he was an ex-convict.

As soon as the witness had made this admission the defendant stood up and announced that she would like to plead guilty to petit larceny. The Recorder said that he would accept the plea, and remanded her to the Tombs for sentence next Monday.

But Capt. Coleman still went on addressing the Court. He argued that sentence should be passed immediately. The Recorder cut him short by telling him his client was in the Tombs.

Dominion Parliament Opened.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—The opening of Parliament took place to-day. To-day's proceedings were purely formal. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, received notice of the appointment of a Parliamentary committee to inquire into the circumstances connected with the purchase of the Drummond County Railway by the Dominion Government. Last session the Senate threw out this bill after charging that there was a corrupt deal in connection with the purchase.

George Taylor gave notice in the House that he would introduce an alien labor bill. He thinks the present bill is unsatisfactory, since it has not been put into operation by the Minister of Justice.

Insurance Company in Trouble.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The Insurance Commissioner to-day notified the local agents of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Company, Limited, an English company, that the company must show cause why it should be permitted to transact further business in this State, the Commissioner alleging that it had been violating the law. Until the company can show such cause it must cease doing business in the commonwealth. The company, which has what is called an omnibus charter granted under English laws, has experienced considerable difficulty in one or two States of the Union.

Coytesville Indictments Quashed.

HACKENSACK, Feb. 3.—The indictments recently found against Trustee M. J. Danziger of the Coytesville Congregational Church and his wife on charges alleging that they disturbed the services on the occasion when an attempt was made to prevent the minister, the Rev. Mr. Braun, from reaching the pulpit, were to-day nolle pressed. The indictment found against Deacon Morrison on the same grounds was dismissed because it was not in proper form.

A THIEF AND A MARKED DIME.

Broke into a Saloon and Must Now Suffer Imprisonment.

John Rainey was convicted in the Hudson County General Sessions Court, at Jersey City, yesterday of breaking into the saloon of Philip Murray, at 1,827 Willow Avenue, Hoboken. The evidence against him was a dime. It was marked with a cross on one side. Murray took it one night, but could not pay it out again because it was defaced.

When the saloon was locked up on the night of Jan. 19 the coin was in the money drawer. The robbery occurred that night. Rainey was arrested the next day. The marked coin was found in his pocket.

He was remanded for sentence.

Farmer at Elba Asphyxiated.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 3.—Frank Willis of Elba, Genesee County, a farmer, thirty-eight years of age, was found dead in bed at his home this morning. The stovepipe came apart in the night, permitting the coal gas to escape. Willis's death was due to asphyxiation. His wife lies at the point of death from the same cause.

WINTER RESORTS.

Why Go South?

SAVE RAILROAD FARES.
SAVE FATIGUE.

THE LAKEWOOD,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.
FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazzas, one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors. Purest drinking water from our Artesian well, seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.
A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.
Address A. M. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL
WM. E. DAVIES, Proprietor.
HARVEY S. DENISON, Superintendent.
NOW OPEN.
GOOD ROADS—GOLF LINKS—QUAIL SHOOTING.
New York Office: F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Ave.

Lakewood, New Jersey.
LAUREL HOUSE,
Open from October 1st to June 1st.
DAVID P. PLUMER, Manager.
Circulars of FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

Atlantic City, N. J.
HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R., leaving Desbrosses and Cortlandt St. Ferries at 1:40 P. M.
GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.
The purest of water from our own artesian well 840 feet deep, used for all purposes throughout the house.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Opens Feb. 5.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL RICHMOND,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORTS.
Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including **Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico,** and **ALL POINTS SOUTH.**
FLORIDA A Pleasant Tour, under Personal Escort, visiting the chief resorts, leaves New York **Feb. 18.** Programmes, time tables, etc., free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

The New York School of Oratory
and for the cure of STAMMERING.
1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn.
Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

TEACHERS.

COLLEGE PREPARATION, FRENCH, CLASSics; mathematics; my scholars successful. A. ARMAGNAC, Ph. D., 598 West End Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

33D ST. 20 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; board; the best references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

39TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large furnished room for bachelor; reference required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat American girl as chambermaid or general houseworker in small family; willing and obliging; best references. A. L., Box 117, 1,242 Broadway.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—As companion or amanuensis, (stenographer and typewriter,) or to teach the English branches, literature, and elocution; highest references. Experience, Box 110, Times.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Swede as first-class cook in private family; wages, $35. M., 358 East 72d St., Room 18.

Governesses.

A YOUNG WOMAN, REFINED AND WELL educated, wishes position by week, day, or hour with young children to help them prepare lessons in English, French, and music, walk with them, read to them, and take charge of them as may be required; references in New York City. Address E. A., 66 Maiden Lane, Room 62.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French; entire charge children; good teacher; best references. Mlle., 149 West 36th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper in a widower's family only; best references. Refinement, Box 824, 1,269 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class German lady's maid; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; city reference. E. T., 564 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly experienced and careful laundress in private family; with best city and country references. 232 East 39th St., first floor.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress or waitress and chambermaid in a small, private family. Care of J. M. C., 410 West 57th St., top floor.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class waitress in a private family; best city reference. 530 West 51st St., second bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Has been in private family for seven years in this country; only two places; best references; would like to go to Washington. O. L., 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—By young man (colored) in private family; best city references. Butler, Times Agency, 1,354 3d Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—With the best recommendations, wishes charge of kitchen. Leon, 168 8th Av.

Waiters.

WAITER or USEFUL MAN.—By a young man as waiter or useful man in a private family; best of references. Michaelson, 405 4th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AGENTS.—Wanted a number of energetic and intelligent female agents for quickly selling article; liberal commission and bonus. Address G. N. Y., Box 192 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS.—Wanted a number of neat, sober, energetic agents for quickly selling article; liberal commission and bonus. Address G. N. Y., Box 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-1aw6mF

CAMERON, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMERON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Coleman, No. 100 Broadway in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of March, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of September, 1897. ALEXANDER CAMERON, JR., Executor. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executor, No. 100 Broadway, New York City. sept10-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF

EVANS, MARGARET E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to May Jones Mainwaring, Hattie McLaughlin, Hannah Mainwaring, Emma Walford, Benjamin Bailey, Sarah Ann Woodvine, Eliza Garbett, Thomas Price, Maggie Montrior, William Price, Richard Felton, John Felton, Ellen Payne, Mrs. "Mary" Butler, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, her Christian name being unknown,) the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET E. EVANS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry W. Poor of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 15th day of June, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of the said Margaret E. Evans, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 11th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Proponent. ja21-1aw6mF

JETTER, GOTTLIEB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GOTTLIEB JETTER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster, Hotaling & Klenke, 207 East Fifty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, September, 1897.—EDWARD J. JETTER, ANNIE J. JETTER, Executors. FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New York City. s3-1aw6mF

JUDSON, SOPHRONIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHRONIA JUDSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of November, 1897. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Executor. n5-1aw6mF

ROBERT, CHRISTOPHER R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JULIA ROBERT, Frederick Robert, Howell W. Robert, Christopher R. Corning, Hanson K. Corning, Sarah C. Galopin, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, JULIA ROBERT of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Christopher R. Robert, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at said county, the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Proponent. ja21-1aw6mF

WARNER, ARLON M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARLON M. WARNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall St., in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. WILLIAM P. CLARK, JOSEPH CONNER, Executors; ELIZABETH WARNER, Executrix. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street. s24-1aw6mF

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CAUTION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

STATEN ISLAND CLAY COMPANY.

All persons are cautioned against accepting any contract, agreement, note, check, or evidence of indebtedness issued by the above company unless the same is signed by the President, CHARLES D. THOMPSON, Esq., of Jersey City. I am the owner of every share of stock exceptten, and of six-sevenths of the bond issue of $350,000.

J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the undersigned, at the place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors.
HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
ja14-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SECOND AVENUE AND EIGHTY-THIRD Street.—New York Supreme Court.—JACOB GUNDLICH, plaintiff, against ELISE GOETZ, (formerly Elise Haenlein,) and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, dated the 5th day of January, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 6th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 24th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows, to wit:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, with the easterly side of Second Avenue, and running thence easterly and along the northerly line or side of Eighty-third Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue fifty-five feet and ten inches, more or less, to the southerly line of a strip of land heretofore conveyed by Frans Haenlein and wife to David Weinberg, by deed dated March 4th, 1887; thence westerly along said southerly line of land and parallel with Eighty-third Street one hundred feet to the easterly line of Second Avenue; and thence southerly and along the easterly line of Second Avenue fifty-five feet and ten inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 1st, 1898.

A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
2 Wall Street, New York City.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 3 Chambers Street, New York City.

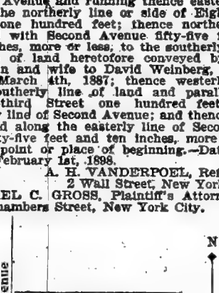

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold and its street numbers.

There is a mortgage on the above described premises amounting to the sum of Twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars, with interest from the 12th day of January, 1898, at 4½ per cent. per annum, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rates, &c., with interest, amount to the sum of $968.16. The above premises are also sold subject to the lettings of said premises, respectfully.
f2-2aw8swW&F&f24

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against DELIA JACOBS and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, on Thursday, the 17th day of February, 1898, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Forsyth Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, in the City of New York, and known as Number six hundred and forty-six (646) on Bankers Map of Delancey's West Farm, on file in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, and now commonly known as Number one hundred and seventy-six (176) Forsyth Street, aforesaid, and being bounded westerly in front by Forsyth Street, northerly by the lot, Number six hundred and forty-seven (647) on said map, easterly by lot Number six hundred and fifty-nine (659) on said map, and southerly by lot Number six hundred and forty-five (645) on said map, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length on each side, one hundred (100) feet, be the same more or less.—Dated New York, February 3d, 1898.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the street number is 176 Forsyth Street:

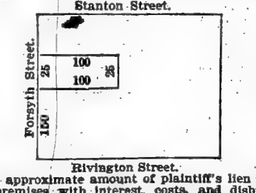

The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $29,506.41, and of taxes and assessments to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,028.96 with interest.

PRATT A. BROWN, Referee.

EDGECOMBE AVENUE AND WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court. City and County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against ANNA E. LYON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of May, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by James Bleecker and Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 23d day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Edgecombe Avenue with the northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence running northwardly but along the said easterly side of Edgecombe Avenue twenty (20) feet, more or less, to a party wall; thence running eastwardly, but parallel with said West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and through said party wall so far as the same extends, ninety (90) feet; thence running southwardly, but again parallel with said Edgecombe Avenue, twenty (20) feet to the said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence running westwardly but along the said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street ninety (90) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated January 31, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Diagram of property to be sold pursuant to the foregoing notice of sale, being premises known as No. 26 Edgecombe Avenue:

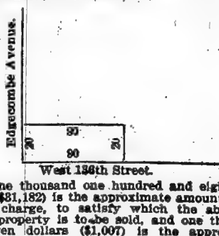

Thirty-one thousand one hundred and eighty-two dollars ($31,182) is the approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, and one thousand and seven dollars ($1,007) is the approximate amount of the charge or lien on said property for taxes and assessments, including interest.—Dated January 31, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WAVERLY PLACE.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court.—SARAH A. LAWRENCE and MARIE E. DEGRAUW against JOHN B. LEFFERTS, Caroline M. Lefferts, The Department of Buildings of the City of New York, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the 17th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the New York Real Estate and Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, by Thompson and Pryor, auctioneers, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain messuage and lot and parcel of land in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, fronting on Factory Street, now Waverly Place, and beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of said street, distant forty (40) feet southerly from the present southeasterly corner of Factory and Christopher Streets, running thence easterly and parallel with Christopher Street sixty (60) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Factory Street twenty (20) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Christopher Street sixty (60) feet to Factory Street; thence northerly along the line of Factory Street twenty feet to the place of beginning, and also all that certain piece and parcel of land adjoining the last described piece and parcel, and on the easterly side thereof beginning at the southeasterly corner thereof and running thence northerly along the east line of the said last-described piece and parcel of land twenty (20) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Christopher Street thirteen (13) feet to land formerly of one Foley; thence southerly along said Foley's land and parallel with Factory Street twenty (20) feet to land of Peter Tebow; thence westerly along said Tebow's line and parallel with Christopher Street thirteen feet to the place of beginning. Subject, however, as to that part of the last-mentioned piece of land lying along and adjoining the said Foley's land and eight feet in breadth the whole length from the northerly to the southerly sides to a perpetual easement and right of way of the owners of the lots of land adjoining the hereby granted premises on the northerly and southerly sides. Together with the free right of ingress and egress and of way to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, in, over, and upon a lane or alley of eight feet in width extending from Christopher Street aforesaid to and over the said part of the said piece of land adjoining Foley's land, and to the southerly boundary of the piece or parcel of land hereby granted or intended so to be, and presently being now known by the street Number 157 Waverly Place. Being the same premises conveyed to Catherine A. Lefferts by William A. Boyd, referee, by deed dated November 9th, 1880, and recorded on the same day in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1560 of Conveyances at Page 355.—Dated New York, January 25, 1898.

A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
R. P. LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

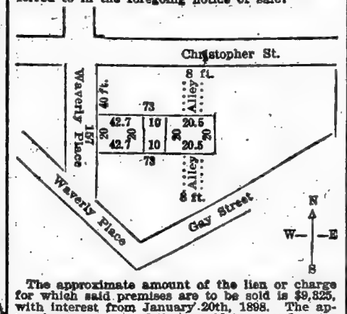

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which said premises are to be sold is $9,825, with interest from January 20th, 1898. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and water rents is $142.45, besides interest and costs of action.

A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
ja26-2aw3wW&F&f.17

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM		Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM		Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM		Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM		

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York.	
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.	
†Kais. W.II, Feb. 5, 10 AM	†Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM
*Norman'a, Feb. 12, 10 AM	*Saale, Mch. 5, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM	†Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Feb. and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line.	North German Lloyd.
37 Broadway, N. Y.	Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM Normannia, Mh. 24, 9 AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Palatia, Feb. 12, 9 AM Prussia, Feb. 26, 9 AM
First cab., $60; second class, $40; steerage, $34.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS	Feb. 9	PARIS	March 2
ST. PAUL	Feb. 16	ST. PAUL	March 9
NEW YORK	Feb. 23	ST. LOUIS	March 16

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

KENSINGTON	Feb. 9	BERLIN	Feb. 23
WESTERNLAND	Feb. 16	NOORDLAND	March 2

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic, Feb. 9, Noon		Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon
Britannic, Feb. 16, Noon		Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon
Majestic, Feb. 23, Noon		Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon		Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Aurania, Feb. 5, 1 P. M. | Campania, Feb. 26, 9 AM
Lucania, Feb. 12, 9 AM | Umbria...March 5, Noon
Etruria, Feb. 19, 1 P. M. | Lucania...Mch. 12, 8 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line.
NEW YORK AND LONDON.
The new steamers Alexandra, Boadicea, Cleopatra, Victoria, and Winifreda will perform a weekly service during the season of 1898. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers at low rates.
For further particulars apply to SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 State St., N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, Feb. 5, 10 A. M.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, Feb. 12, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from pier 39, N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MINNEWASKA .....February 5
For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 3, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 23, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Action Taken in Favor of American Rights in China and Currency Reform.

NEW YORK TRADE DIVERSION

Publications of the Bureau of American Republics—Resolutions Adopted and Points from the Speeches.

The publications of the Bureau of American Republics, American interests in China, diversion of trade from this port, and currency reform were subjects that were discussed for two hours yesterday at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. Interest in them was shown by an unusually large attendance. Alexander E. Orr presided.

Gustav H. Schwab presented the subject of the publications of the Bureau of American Republics for the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws in a report which said that the committee did not find itself warranted in recording disapproval of the course of the bureau in soliciting and using advertisements, as it has a precedent in the monthly publication of the British Board of Trade. The committee, however, criticised the policy of limiting notices in the International Commercial Directory of the American Republics to subscribers. A resolution calling the attention of the director of the bureau and the Secretary of State to the "defects inherent in the scheme of this directory" was adopted.

American Interests in China.

Mr. Schwab submitted for the same committee a report and memorial on the interests of Americans trading in China. This was prompted by a communication to the Chamber on Jan. 13 which urged proper action by the Department of State to safeguard the commercial interests of the United States in accordance with existing treaty rights.

The committee reported its findings on treaty rights and said:

Steps have been taken by European powers to occupy Chinese territory and to acquire title to such territory whereby the jurisdiction of the Chinese Empire over the territory thus ceded would cease and the laws of the foreign governments would prevail. Under these circumstances your committee believe that the privileges in China now enjoyed by American citizens under existing treaty rights should be jealously guarded and carefully watched, and that the Chamber of Commerce should impress upon our Government the increasing value of the export trade of the country to the Empire of China, and the imperative necessity for its protection in view of the action taken by European powers in the East.

In a memorial to the President of the United States, prepared by the committee, these representations are made:

That there are important changes now going on in the relations of European powers to the Empire of China affecting the territory of that empire, and to that extent affecting the privileges enjoyed under existing treaty rights by American citizens trading in and with China.

That the trade of the United States to China is now rapidly increasing, and is destined, with the further opening of that country, to assume large proportions unless arbitrarily debarred by the action of foreign Governments, the exports from the United States to China and Hongkong, as far as they can be traced, having grown from $8,147,059 in 1890 to $17,975,963 in 1897.

That, in view of the changes threatening to future trade development of the United States in China, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York respectfully and earnestly urge that such proper steps be taken as will commend themselves to our wisdom for the prompt and energetic defense of the existing treaty rights of our citizens in China, and for the preservation and protection of their important commercial interests in that empire.

George F. Seward's Views.

George F. Seward, ex-United States Consul to Shanghai, speaking to the memorial, deprecated the idea that at present there is anything particularly threatening to American interests in China. Germany's possession of a bit of territory at Shan-Tung was not, in Mr. Seward's opinion, more significant as to trade than the occupation of part of Cape Cod by some foreign power would be in this country. As for Russia, she needs a port free from ice in Winter, and such is found on the western coast of Korea, on the Gulf of Pechli, or on Liau-Tung. Russia is solving a new Eastern question. Mr. Seward continued:

Now, it is manifest at once that however unpleasant it may be for China itself, supposing that she is not now acting in concert with Russia—and there is reason to believe that she is—however unpleasant it might be to give the great power of Russia a foothold on Chinese soil; and however unpleasant it might be for Japan, which is sensitive to the growth of Russian power in the East; or however unpleasant it may be for England, which is looking to a commercial future in China, as I believe, only, there is nothing in that movement which ought by itself to arouse any American susceptibilities. We may sympathize with China in the matter, but so far as trading interest is concerned an outlet acquired there for the enormous grain fields of Northeastern Asia would not prejudice us in the slightest degree, as I believe, but would rather open a way for our merchandise to go up into that section.

In closing, Mr. Seward said:

Now, the circumstances indicate, in my judgment, simply this: It is a time for the American Government to keep in touch with its affairs in the East, in order to moderate passions there, in order to work out peaceful solutions; and I think this memorial is entirely calculated, if there be any need, to arouse the Government to do that much, and for that reason I favor the adoption of the memorial as it stands.

Everett Frazar, introduced by Mr. Schwab as Chairman of the Committee of Memorialists, addressed the Chamber on behalf of China trade. He told of his experiences in China and as a merchant, and of the circumstances that led up to the memorial. One of Mr. Frazar's points was as follows:

Under the favored nation clause of our treaty with China we can claim all the privileges demanded by, and granted to, any other nation. It is therefore in our own interests that we should give at least our warm support to China in protecting those treaty rights.

Francis C. Moore spoke against the memorial, charging that it arrayed England and the Chamber against America's old friends, Russia and France. His remarks were met with good-natured derision, and he was finally called to order by Mr. Orr. The memorial was adopted.

Diversion of New York's Trade.

A. Foster Higgins, Chairman of the Committee on Harbor and Shipping, presented a report on the diversion of trade from the port of New York, which was partly read and ordered to be printed and distributed so that it will be fully discussed at the March meeting. The report recommended the widening of the channel into this harbor to 2,000 feet, with a depth of not less than 35 feet at low water and the deepening of the Erie Canal. The committee offered resolutions of sympathy in the effort of the Produce Exchange to correct the injury done by "differentials."

Particularizing items of loss to this city's commerce, the committee's report says:

Your committee has deemed it of great interest to trace out the particular items of loss to New York, and it is perfectly evident that it is confined to three great items, viz., cotton, breadstuffs, and provisions, on which there have been increased shipments over those of 1896, in amounts, respectively, of cotton, 69 3-10 millions; breadstuffs, 56 5-13 millions, and provisions, 25 millions, of which New York has received no part, but, rather, has lost on breadstuffs 3 millions and provisions 1 2-10 millions. On the other hand, she has gained in exportation of locomotives 14 millions and cycles 5 6-10 millions, and on other merchandise has a gain of 10 millions. Upon a most careful review of the voluminous testimony adduced before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in a suit brought by the New York Produce Exchange, (whose members it will be obvious are the merchants most directly affected by this loss of commerce,) before that court to remedy the causes producing these results, we find that the plea is made and sought to be maintained that all these effects are due to the "differentials" permitted, and, in fact, established by that court in 1892, and by subsequent amendments, and by which a differential lower rate of freight is permitted to the railroad companies to convey merchandise to Newport News, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, cheaper than to New York. Boston has the same tariff rate as New York, but from certain advantages accorded by the roads delivering at that port, she also enjoys an advantage. These rates vary according to the class of merchandise.

Bimetallism Out of It.

In presenting the report of the delegation to the Indianapolis Convention, its Chairman, John Harsen Rhoades, made a spirited address, in which he said:

Bimetallism is no longer in the balance. The issue now before the country is gold or silver—an honest or a dishonest standard—faith and honor, or repudiation and dishonor. The day of compromise has passed, and upon the banner borne aloft by that political party which is now in power must be inscribed the motto, "A gold standard for the Nation's honor," or it is doomed to defeat at the polls in the future; but if so inscribed, then around its waving folds from all over the land will gather the brawn and sinew of honest men—men who know how to fight and those who dare to do. The battle for honest money cannot be delayed, but the issue must be met and fought out now, and we, as merchants of New York, must join hands with the friends of honest money everywhere, and manfully do our part until the victory is won.

Mr. Rhoades said that no one should be deceived by a year of plenty and the success of a party pledged to maintain the existing parity between gold and silver. Such contentions tend to lure the business community into a false feeling of security for the future, but the same forces which created the trouble of the past are still united, powerful, and actively at work, and have for their allies every disorderly element in our population, backed by the unrest which comes from machine methods of political rule all over the country." In closing he said:

The President of the United States has at last sounded the true call, which will summon to his side every man who stands opposed to flat money and acts of repudiation, and on his side will gather not the partisan, Republican or Democrat, but only those who love their country and will not permit a stain to rest upon its fair name. Therefore, I bid my fellow-members to-day to look the future straight in the face, realize the dangers which are before us, count the cost to them and to the country if forced to a silver standard, and then before the sun goes down to-night show the earnestness of their intention in the strengthening of the hands of the brave men at Indianapolis, who are doing a giant's work to redeem our country.

The Resolutions Adopted.

William E. Dodge offered these preambles and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Indianapolis Monetary Convention, composed of delegates from the commercial bodies and business interests of all sections of our country without distinction of party, appointed a commission of men of high character, large experience, and great ability, having our entire confidence, to study the financial conditions and needs of the country; and

Whereas, This commission, after months of close conference, exhaustive study, and patient investigation, has presented a report suggesting plans which, if their general features are adopted, we believe will put the business interests of the country on a safe and permanent basis, will inspire confidence, and protect the honor of the United States,

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York heartily indorses this report, which includes a fixed gold standard, a gradual retirement of the demand obligations of the Government, an increased and general use of silver as subsidiary currency, and such wise and safe changes in our banking laws as shall conduce to the good of all business interests to a proper and helpful distribution of money in all sections of the country, and which the successful experience in our own and other lands have proved to be efficient and secure.

Resolved, That the Chamber tenders its hearty thanks to the members of the commission who, with rare impartiality, ability, patience, and patriotism, have given long, exhaustive, and unpaid service.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Chamber of Commerce, pledge ourselves to the active support and extension of the principles of sound finance laid down in the report.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the distinct, clear, and patriotic statements of the President of the United States in favor of honest money, and feel assured that he will use the great influence of his high position to save us from false theories, which, if carried out, would bring dishonor to our country—disaster to all commercial and manufacturing interests, and special suffering and distress to all wage earners.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Senators and Congressmen from this State and to the members of the Committee on Banking and Currency in the House of Representatives, urging favorable action on the report of the commission.

Mr. Dodge, in speaking to the resolutions, said:

It is easy to criticise some of the details of the proposed plan, but, as a whole, it is admirable, efficient, and worthy of our hearty support. It will, I think, appeal to large sections of the West and South as generous, broad-minded, and fair, and if the men of business and affairs all over the country, instead of divided and timid counsels, will only cordially unite and press this or like feasible plans we can soon have an end of the strain to which we have all been subjected.

We of the East and of more favored sections must generously consider the wants and conditions of the agricultural and sparsely settled parts of our country where real financial privations exist and gladly join in urging such legislation as the experience of other countries which have overcome like difficulties has proved effective. We must use our best knowledge and larger experience for the furtherance of their interests as of our own.

Points Made by A. S. Hewitt.

Abram S. Hewitt said that it was with the greatest pleasure that he seconded the resolutions. He supported them in an address, in which he said, in part:

The resolutions are in strict accordance with the traditions of this Chamber for more than a hundred years. This Chamber was born before the Revolution, and the merchants of New York passed through an era in which money became worthless. They knew the dangers, the ruin, the bankruptcy, which spring from an irredeemable currency; hence their representatives in the convention which framed the Constitution intended, and as they believed, placed the money of the country upon the absolute foundation of intrinsic value, as it was then known to the commercial world in the form of gold and silver. That policy and that conclusion have been maintained by this Chamber under all temptations.

Referring to the Matthews resolution of twenty years ago, Mr. Hewitt quoted from the opposing speech delivered by Judge Edmunds, adding:

In other words the Senate abnegated its lofty position as a co-ordinate member of the Government, and made a declaration in favor of depreciated money, provided the House of Representatives would permit them to do so. Well, the House of Representatives did permit them. The Matthews resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority. Now, after twenty years the Senate has asked again the consent of the House of Representatives to express an opinion that a dollar, which then was worth 90 cents, and which to-day is worth 45 cents, might be used in payment of the obligations of the Government. The House of Representatives has not consented.

When the next election comes I care not on what plea of private friendship or of high personal character these Representatives (those who voted for the Teller resolution) shall appeal to their fellow-citizens to return them to Congress, I appeal to you to put a black mark on them. [applause,] and not allow a single man who has thus brought reproach upon the fair fame of the City of New York to return to a position which he has disgraced and dishonored.

In ending his address, which had been warmly applauded, Mr. Hewitt said:

There can be no compromise, and there can be no other question in the next election and the Presidential election which follows but the question of whether gold shall remain as the standard of value in this country, or whether a depreciated dollar, worth less than half of its face value, shall become the unit of value in all transactions. It is the only question to be settled, and I am glad that that question has been presented and will be settled by the vote of the people. If they prefer depreciated money, if the laborer prefers to have 45 cents on a dollar, and the man who holds a life insurance policy desires that his wife and children shall receive 45 cents on a dollar, and if every man who is a creditor is willing to receive 45 cents on a dollar, then let it be so; but let the question be fairly presented, as it will be under the report of the Monetary Commission, and then I am sure that the people of this country, who are always honest when properly instructed—I am sure that this heresy which threatens the foundations of all business will be buried so deep as to be beyond the reach of resurrection. [Great applause.]

The discussion ended in brief addresses by Henry W. and George F. Peabody.

TO STOP DRINKING AT YALE.

Miss Willard Issues an Interesting Petition to President Dwight.

The problem of regulating the amount of bibulous entertainment that college students shall be allowed to indulge in took a somewhat new phase for the guests of Mrs. William Jennings Demorest at the Hotel Renaissance yesterday afternoon. This was the result of a petition sent in by Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and destined for circulation among the various branches of the union in this State, which looks to abolishment of the privilege of drinking intoxicants at Yale University.

The occasion for the meeting yesterday was an address by Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman on "Total Abstinence." Mrs. Hoffman declared that if the womanhood of the land should rise to-morrow the most revolutionary reforms could be accomplished. She took occasion to critcise the present suffrage laws in various States, and added: "The churches are continually seeking to create revivals. Until we obtain civic purity this is an insult to God!" Later she said, in speaking of certain efforts of women to obtain the franchise privilege: "We were defeated by—well—by just such people as Dr. Lyman Abbott."

Mrs. Hoffman presented and read Miss Willard's petition, which was prefaced by a letter from the temperance leader, in which she strongly commended the action of Princeton University in forbidding its students to enter places where liquor was sold, and predicted that other American colleges would have to take similar action before long or lose patronage. The petition in reference to Yale is addressed to the President, the Rev. Dr. Timothy L. Dwight, and not only asks that the university issue an embargo against the frequenting of saloons by the students, but use its influence to have those resorts closed in New Haven.

Special interest is looked for in this city over the petition, because of the number of New York young men who go to Yale. There were several signers yesterday.

TO ATTACK CUSTOMS EVILS

Assistant Secretary of Treasury Howell Attends a Conference at Appraiser Wakeman's Office.

SEVERAL IMPORTERS PRESENT

Recent Aggravated Cases of Undervaluations of Goods Under the Foreign Consignee System Invite Official Action—Tobacco Examiners' Statement.

W. B. Howell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and W. S. Chance, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department, were in this city yesterday for the purpose of conferring with customs authorities and importers on the growing evils of the prevailing consignee system practiced by many foreign manufacturers. The visiting Treasury officials proceeded to the office of the United States Appraiser of this port, where they met Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman, Special Agent Crowley of Chicago, and several representatives of leading American importing houses, both here and in the West.

The evils complained of have developed from the action of certain foreign houses in consigning their goods direct to agents in this country, and requiring American buyers to pay for them on the basis of delivery with duties paid. The Government officers assert that under this practice the invoices cannot be accepted as giving an accurate idea of the value of the goods in the foreign market. The local Appraisers therefore are frequently perplexed and embarrassed in the exercise of their functions, and instances have been disclosed of deliberate undervaluations of consigned goods. Some aggravated cases which have recently come to light hav apparently aroused both the customs authorities and the large American importers to the necessity of taking speedy action in the matter. Statements were made at the conference yesterday which indicate the burdensome extent to which this evil has grown.

So many of the foreign manufacturers of dry goods have adopted the practice of consigning such of their products as are designed for the American market direct to their own agents in the ports of entry that a number of the largest New York importing houses are obliged to buy 75 per cent. of their goods through the agents of the foreign houses, delivered here duty paid. American buyers are still sent abroad, but they find in many important instances that they cannot purchase a bill of goods at the place of manufacture, invoiced at the foreign values. The foreign houses find it more to their own advantage to sell goods to American buyers on the basis of New York, Boston, or Chicago delivery. Thereby they can ship their goods direct to their agents in this country at whatever invoice price they may elect. It was determined at yesterday's conference to try and remedy the evil complained of by applying the penalties imposed by law rigidly to all cases of undervaluations detected, and there were intimations that certain implicating facts, now in the possession of Government officers, would be acted upon at once.

Appraiser Wakeman remarked last evening that a large number of important American importing firms had signified their desire to co-operate with the Government in securing uniform and honest valuations of importations.

"Should the existing system of consignments continue in practice five years longer," said Mr. Wakeman, "it is not likely that we would have any American importers of dry goods left. All such importations would be controlled by the agents of foreign manufacturers."

The recent complaint made by a delegation of tobacco importers direct to the Treasury Department in Washington, that their goods were damaged by being dampened by Government examiners, is under the joint consideration of the Treasury Department and the customs authorities at this port. This complaint has elicited the following statement, from the Government examiners' standpoint:

A large percentage (75 per cent. at least) of the leaf tobacco imported into this country comes in a partially dried form. The leaves cannot be examined for the purpose of ascertaining their texture, size, color, or condition while in this dry state. Like other leaves when dry they are exceedingly brittle, so that when handled they will break. In order to avoid this a "hand," i. e., a bunch of leaves, is usually taken from the bale and cased. The casing consists of softening the leaves by means of water. This is necessary not only to enable the worker to handle the leaves, but it is also necessary in order to disclose the character of the leaf.

The casing as conducted by our examiners is not burdensome. We case out of a bale one hand, weighing approximately one-third of a pound. No portion of tobacco entered as wrapper is cased, nor is any tobacco which is clearly filler cased. * * * The only loss is that a hand of wrapper leaves after casing must be used for filler purposes, and this only in instances where a question as to classification has been raised.

The tobacco examiners at this port frankly express the opinion regarding the latest complaint of the importers that "this is only one more effort to hamper the Government."

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

They Have Been So Drawn as to Make Changes and Removals Easy.

The Civil Service Commissioners have completed a new set of rules and regulations, and will submit them to the Mayor for signature as soon as they have been approved by the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Whalen has been asked to decide if the rules comply with the law.

The principal question involved is whether the Black civil service law invalidates the civil service provisions of the charter. The Commissioners have acted on the ground that it does, and are holding back from publication the new rules until assured that the courts cannot set them aside. It is said that the new rules and classifications are very liberal, and that under them the administraton can make many changes and removals. Chiefs of bureaus, secretaries, and chief clerks in all departments have been taken from the classified lists, and only the unimportant small salaried places remain to be filled from the competitive examination lists.

EQUITABLE LIFE STATEMENT.

The Company Estimates Its Surplus at $50,543,174.84.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has issued its thirty-eighth annual statement for the year ending Dec. 31, 1897. The assets of the society as certified by its auditors show a total of $236,876,308.04, divided as follows: Bonds and mortgages, $36,175,726.10; real estate, $26,622,906.53; United States, State, and city stocks, $126,237,940.98; secured loans, $12,051,800; real estate outside of the State, $13,790,363.88; cash at interest, $16,267,823.83; balances due from agents, $459,058.67; interest and rents due and accrued, $588,746.05; premiums due and unreported, $2,483,313, and deferred premiums, $2,198,629.

The gross liabilities foot up $186,333,133.20, of which $184,191,538 represents the reserve or assurance fund on all existing policies, and on which it is calculated that the future earnings will be at the rate of 4 per cent. This leaves a net surplus of $50,543,-174.84.

The total income of the society for the year has been $48,572,269, of which $38,563,-273.65 represents premium receipts. The disbursements have been altogether $43,-143,277.61, and of this amount $21,106,314.14 has been paid to policy holders as follows: Death claims, $11,723,453.58; matured and discounted endowments, $1,160,578.65; annuities, $515,692; surrender values, $3,157,494.08; matured tontine values, $2,205,196, and dividends on policies, $2,343,898.23.

The total outstanding assurance of the company is given at $951,165,837, and new assurance written in 1897 has been $156,-955,693. The proposals for assurance examined and declined have been $24,491,973.

The company makes the estimate of its surplus $50,543,174.84 on the calculation that it will receive only 4 per cent. its future average rate of interest. Should the average rate of interest only be 3 per cent., the surplus, after deducting all liabilities, is $29,014,300. Whatever percentage is received in excess of the rates used in this computation is accumulated and invested for the benefit of the policy holders.

CORRECTION SALARIES CUT.

Commissioner Lantry Reduces the Pay of Men He Can't Remove.

Commissioner F. T. Lantry of the Department of Correction yesterday announced these reductions of salaries:

John J. Murtha, Deputy Warden, penitentiary, $2,500 to $2,000.

Michael Haggerty, general storekeeper, $2,000 to $1,800.

Matthew Ellis, master baker, $1,000 to $775.

William L. Hatch, supervising engineer, $2,000 to $1,500.

James McGrath, Jeremiah Bush, James F. Howe, Robert Burns, Peter Noone, E. J. Thompson, and Frank Markey, drivers, $900 to $800.

O. J. Ward, physician, $1,500 to $1,000.

John P. Dreyer and Joseph C. Long, clerks, $1,000 to $1,200.

M. E. Townsend, stenographer and typewriter, $1,500 to $1,200.

Ralph P. Betts and Patrick J. Daly, clerks, $800 to $900.

No reasons for the reductions were given. The men were appointed under the last administration, and are protected from removal by the civil service law.

Ladies' Gloves.

4-Button Glacé,
—desirable colors—
$1.00
per pair,
value $1.25.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

RESPONSIBILITY OF GUARDIAN'S SURETIES.—James Van Riper and John Bezant were sureties for John H. Schilling, as guardian of Alice Otto and several other minor children who were entitled to a certain fund upon attaining their majority. To secure his sureties, Schilling executed a mortgage upon his real estate to an amount equal to the entire fund. He then used the money in his business, and the entire amount was lost. Subsequently the real estate covered by the mortgage was sold, the amount of the mortgage was paid to the sureties, and deposited with the American Loan and Trust Company to the joint account of Schilling and the two sureties. The money was on deposit in that company in 1891, when it became insolvent, and the entire fund was lost. Schilling removed to New Jersey, where he died two years ago, leaving no property. Miss Otto, who recently became of age, brought an action against Van Riper and Bezant to establish a devastavit and to charge the defendants as sureties. The latter claimed the action could not be maintained, because no accounting had ever been had. Justice Stover, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday granted a decree in favor of the plaintiff. Justice Stover held that this being an equitable action, upon the facts the Court was able to grant relief to the plaintiff, which he would not be able to obtain in an action at law. Proceedings for an accounting were concededly unnecessary and entirely futile, and therefore they were not necessary to enable the plaintiff to maintain the action. As to the claim that defendants could not be held liable after the investment had been made in the American Loan and Trust Company, Justice Stover said: "Guardians are held to strictest accountability in the management of funds of their estate. A guardian may not place funds beyond his control and rely upon the judgment of others as to their disposition, and escape responsibility, and this law will not investigate whether a stranger, under whose control property is placed, has exercised proper care or not, for, once having lost control of the funds, the guardian must be judged by his own act, and the Court will not follow the fund beyond the disposition by the guardian. And, however responsible, however far seeing, or however prudent third parties may be in the conduct of their business, the guardian may not escape responsibility by placing the onus of the discharge of his duties upon such third persons." The deposit in the trust company having been to the joint account of the three, and it having been an utter impossibility for the guardian to assume control of the fund, that fund was still retained subject to the control of the sureties.

***

CLAIMING UNDER AN OLD WILL.—Eugene H. Smith about a year ago brought a suit in the Supreme Court to compel Alice Keteltas, as executrix under the will of Henry Keteltas, to account and pay him one-seventh part of $230,000, with three years' interest, being the plaintiff's share of moneys claimed to have been received by Henry Keteltas, as trustee, under the will of John Gardner, from the partition sale of property at Corlears Hook. This will was made in 1817, a few months before Mr. Gardner's death, and the trustees named by him were "James Gardner, gentleman; John Hyer, carpenter, and John Miller, carver." There was an ultimate reversion to the testator's son, John Gardner, of twothirds, the remaining one-third to be divided among the heirs of Melvina and James Gardner. Prior to the commencement of this suit, Alice Keteltas was appointed committee of the persons and estates of Philip D. Keteltas and John Gardner Keteltas, who are lunatics, having been judicially so declared, the former in June, 1895, and the latter in December, 1896. Justice Truax yesterday set aside the service of the summons upon the committee, on the ground that the action had been brought without leave of the court.

***

HELD TO HIS AGREEMENT.—Last April Carl De Bomis sold his barber's shop, at 376 Amsterdam Avenue, to Conrad Vetten for $275, with the good-will of the business, and in the contract of sale De Bomis agreed "not to open a barber's shop in opposition to him, or be employed by any one else in the barber business, within 2,000 feet of said premises, during three years." In December last Mrs. De Bomis purchased a barber's shop at 364 Amsterdam Avenue, within the 2,000 feet, and she employed her husband to perform services as a barber. Justice Daly yesterday, in an action brought by Vetten to restrain De Bomis from continuing his occupation as barber at the new place, granted a preliminary injunction.

***

DAMAGES TO ABUTTING OWNER. — The Court of Appeals last week affirmed judgment of the First Appellate Division, upholding a decree in favor of Irene B. Roberts and others, individually and as executors, in an equity action brought by them as abutting owners to restrain the New York Elevated Railroad Company and others from maintaining and operating the elevated railroad in front of the plaintiffs' premises on Third Avenue, at Ninety-ninth Street. A judgment given for the plaintiffs on the first trial was reversed by the Court of Appeals in 1891, because an expert had been improperly allowed to give his opinion as to what would have been the value of the plaintiffs' property had defendant's road not been built and operated. The court now holds that a request in writing by the plaintiffs when the elevated railroad was proposed to be constructed, to the effect that they wished and preferred it to be constructed with the supporting columns placed in the carriageway, and not in the curbstone line, was not such a consent to the construction of the road in the manner requested as would estop them from afterward maintaining an action for injuries to their property resulting therefrom. The court holds that there was proof of such exceptional facts and circumstances in the case, in the character of the structures maintained by the company, and in their uses, as, in connection with the evidence respecting the difference in rentals, and the inferior class of occupants, to justify the award of damages.

"Thanks; but it's getting late, so I'll make the old things do," writes a customer.

Look out! Winter has only been napping; then there's next winter—and then

Our price on frieze ulsters is $15, instead of $18 and $20.

on Winter suits, $15 and $18, instead of $18 to $25.

on cork-sole shoes, $5, instead of $7.

on trousers, $5, instead of $7 and $8.

Don't you be caught napping.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY.)

REVIEW of BOOKS and ART.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Features for Saturday, Feb. 5:

Victor Hugo's Letters
Second Series. Passages from Advance Sheets Specially Secured for THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Byron
Letters About Him and His Wife Written at the Time of His Marriage.

"Quo Vadis" Again
Other Books on the Rome of Nero. A List of Historical Works on the Subject.

Children's Books
Some Further Views of Those Which Separate Parents from Their Children. Some New Lists.

Paris Then and Now
What the City Was When the Eiffel Tower Had Not Been Finished. Mrs. Sherwood's Article.

Books of Last Year
In This Country There Were Fewer than in 1896. In England There Were More.

Authors at Home—XVI.
Laurence Hutton in West Thirty-fourth Street.

London Literary Letter
Timely Topics Written About by William L. Alden.

Book Clubs
Their History in This Country and the Books They Have Printed.

Audubon
His Old Age Spent in This City. His Death Here in 1851.

Northern Spain
Mr. Huntington's Book of Travel in Unfrequented Regions.

Books Worth Reading Again—III.
Caroline Fox's "Memories of Old Friends." Carlyle, Mill, and Sterling.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE BOLDINI PICTURES.

Customs Inspectors Withdrawn from the Gallery Pending the Collector's Inquiry.

Collector Bidwell said last evening that he had not come to a determination in regard to the Boldini pictures which are under Treasury surveillance at the galleries 303 Fifth Avenue. He might decide to send them to a safe-deposit company. The question of violation of law, he added, hinged on the valuation put on the picture of Verdi last November. It was 1,000f., or $200. It is known that $4,000 was refused for it, and that on Feb. 1 an agreement in writing was made to deliver the picture on March 1 for $5,000. Perhaps the vendor believed that when the sale was made the duty could be paid. The affair was partly investigated yesterday in the Collector's room, Boussod, Valadon & Co. being represented by a lawyer.

Col. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division of the Custom House, was at 303 Fifth Avenue for an hour or more. After he had gone E. W. Glaenzer of the firm involved said:

"Of course, I cannot undertake to say what decision Col. Phelps may arrive at, but, as I understand it, the difficulty has been cleared up. At any rate, the Custom House officers who were here all night in charge of the gallery were sent away, and Col. Phelps said that he would place the pictures in my charge again."

Mr. Glaenzer said that besides Col. Phelps and himself the only persons present at the conference were Inspector Trailteur and Charles B. Alexander, counsel to Boussod, Valadon & Co.

"If anything improper has been done," said Mr. Glaenzer, "it is our fault, not Mr. Boldini's. The pictures had never been offered for sale, but when that woman came here and offered $5,000 for that picture of Verdi we said we would recommend to Mr. Boldini that he should sell. It was a perfectly absurd price—preposterous, in fact—but the woman said she simply must have that picture."

COLONIAL DAMES ENTERTAINED.

Mrs. N. L. McCready Gives a Luncheon to the Original Society.

Mrs. N. L. McCready, who has been in mourning for the death of her father and has not been entertaining for two years, gave a luncheon of nearly seventy covers to the original Society of Colonial Dames of America, of which she is a member, yesterday, at her residence, 4 East Seventy-fifth Street.

The society, which claims priority of organization of the various genealogical societies of this country, is made up of descendants of colonists who proved their patriotism by some deeds of special public benefit. The President, Mrs. Lyon Gardiner, is now in Europe, but the acting President, Mrs. Thomas Wrenn Ward, and the Vice President, Mrs. James W. Gerard, were present yesterday.

Mrs. McCready was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, and her sister, Miss Borrowe, in receiving. Lunch was served about 1:30 P. M. at small tables in the oak room, which is paneled with oak from an old English church. The society's motto, "Colere Coloniarum Gloriam," figured on the wall over the mantel, beneath the figure of an eagle. Each of the tables was decorated with a centrepiece of a different sort of flower, pinks, roses, and tulips being among the varieties used. The guests included Mrs. James A. Burden, Sr., Mrs. Augustus A. Low, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Rufus Delafield, Miss Julia Delafield, Miss Helen de Peyster, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Alexander Webb, Mrs. Robert Clarkson, Mrs. Beverley Chew Duer, Mrs. Pell, and Miss Robbins.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 SHOE

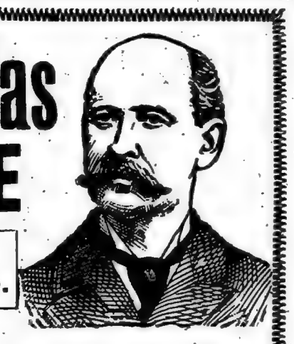

BEST IN THE WORLD.

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

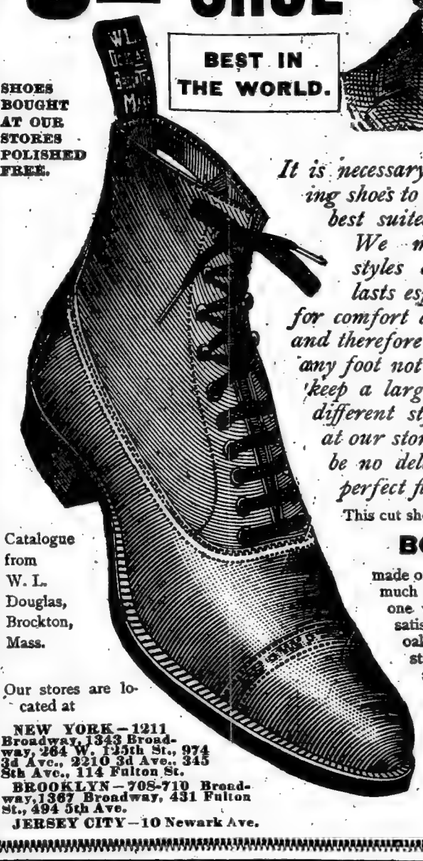

It is necessary when purchasing shoes to consider what is best suited to your feet. We make over 155 styles and widths, on lasts especially designed for comfort as well as style, and therefore can fit with ease any foot not deformed. We keep a large assortment of different styles and widths at our stores; so there will be no delay in getting a perfect fit.

This cut shows our

BOX CALF

made on the Gem Toe, a shoe much worn this winter, and one which gives the best satisfaction. Has heavy oak sole, outside back stay, fast-color hooks and eyelets, and in every way a first-class shoe. We make shoes from other leathers, such as Patent Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Russia Storm Calf, French Enamel, etc.

Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Our stores are located at

NEW YORK—1211 Broadway, 1343 Broadway, 264 W. 125th St., 974 3d Ave., 2210 3d Ave., 345 8th Ave., 114 Fulton St.
BROOKLYN—708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 431 Fulton St., 494 5th Ave.
JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Ave.

DR. HALL'S REINSTATEMENT.

Some Members of the Session Much Disgruntled by the Action of the Congregation.

The re-establishment of Dr. John Hall as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church has disgruntled those members of the session who contend that Dr. Hall is not suitable for the place.

Silas B. Brownell, Secretary of the session, refused yesterday to go into detail concerning the merits or demerits of Dr. Hall's reinstatement, and said that the views of the session might be obtained when that body meets to transact business next Thursday night. Mr. Brownell gave it as his opinion that the statement made by the Congregational Committee to the effect that the withdrawal of the resignation of Dr. Hall was in accordance with the laws and usage of the Presbyterian Church was open to question.

Any member could get an action which affected him reviewed if he saw fit. An appeal, Mr. Brownell declared, could be taken from the action to the Presbytery itself or to the Synod or General Assembly.

Another member of the session, who refused to allow his name to be used, said:

"I believe there will be a warm time when the session meets next week. I have dissented from the course of the congregation Wednesday night, and I think that the majority of the session present will declaim against Dr. Hall. Two of the members are absent in Europe, so that a full expression in the premises cannot be expected."

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE. B'way & 30th. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, & $2. Evenings, 8:15; Matinées at 2
Every evening this week, Wycherly's famous comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL.
Miss REHAN as PEGGY.
Previous to which a comedy in one act by Pailleron, entitled Subtleties of Jealousy. Miss Rehan as Nell.
MATINEE TO-MORROW.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performances, 1:30 to 11; 25c., 50c. | 55th and 2d Av.
LYDIA YEAMANS TITUS, LILLIAN BURKHART, AL. LEECH & 3 ROSEBUDS, SMITH & CAMPBELL, BOGERT & O'BRIEN, COL. SHULT'S TRAINED DOGS, McPhee & Hill, Lavender & Thompson, Hall & Staleys, Nellie Burt, Sutton & Jones, Lee Ingham, others. Afts., 15c., 25c

PROCTOR'S High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
MAURICE BARRYMORE in "A Man of the World"; M. Rudinoff, Great French Entertainer; Clifford and Huth, Comedy; Living Pictures; The Dowlings; Comedy; 40 other stars.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d St...Begins 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinée Thursday and Sat'y. 2
INSTANT SUCCESS OF
The 5-act domestic drama by R. C. Carton,
THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.
*** Special Matinée next Tuesday of The Princess and the Butterfly, with James K. Hackett

BIJOU, MAY IRWIN B'way & 30th. Eves. 8:15. | MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15.
ONE LAUGH 2 HOURS LONG.
AND HER CO. IN THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL.

5TH AV. THEATRE, B'WAY & 28TH ST.
FANNY DAVENPORT.
Supported by Melbourne MacDowell. To-night, Cleopatra. Sat. Mat., Fedora. Sat. night, (farewell,) La Tosca.
Next week Modjeska and Joseph Haworth in Mary Stuart. Seats Now on sale.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147—38. Castle Sq. Opera Co.
"Sustained reputation of company."—Tribune.
PAUL JONES
Evg. 8:15; 25c., 50c. 75c. Mats. Wed. 25c. Sat. 25c., 50c
Feb. 7th, Souv. (50th) perf. Martha in English

GARDEN THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
50th Perf. To-night—Handsome Souvenirs.
MR. CHARLES COGHLAN | LAST 2 NIGHTS. Last Sat. Mat. | THE ROYAL BOX.

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Last 2 Weeks Edward E. Rice's Production, The Girl from Paris.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. 100 to 107th Performance of THE HIGHWAYMAN.
Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.

Herald Sq. The. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
LAST 3 WEEKS.
RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."

Hello! Mat. Tmrrw! CASINO! Big Beauty Show! | LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN! "Telephone Girl!"

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Increasing cloudiness; rain or snow in evening; southerly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,499. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.03½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36¼c; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. White of California completed his speech against the Hawaiian annexation treaty. The House spent most of the day discussing the forthcoming sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The Democrats urged that the Administration should be instructed to insist on full payment of the company's debt to the Government, and, failing to get it, should take the road. The Republicans took the ground that the Administration could be trusted to look out for the interests of the country.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—China has appointed Robert Bredon Deputy Inspector General of Customs. A great famine prevails in Russia and peasants have used the thatches of their huts to feed their cattle. Miss Mary Moore, the English actress, is betrothed to Alfred Beit, the South African millionaire. Donna Elvira, daughter of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has obtained a judicial separation from Count Filippo Folchi in Italy. An almost perfect fresco by Ghirlandajo has been discovered in Florence. Six persons were killed and four injured in a railway collision in Scotland. M. Alexandre Millerand was wounded in a duel with M. Louvertujon, another French Deputy, in Paris.—Page 4.

Page 1.

A horse that was being ridden down Broadway yesterday afternoon ran away near Nineteenth Street, threw its rider, smashed a showcase on the sidewalk, and caused a panic among the shoppers.

Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, who is responsible for the decree excluding American fruit, says American horses develop influenza after importation in Germany, and that a quarantine will be necessary. American fruit is now excluded in spite of the modification of Dr. Miquel's decree by the Bundesrath. It is surmised that the modified language will mean a practical prohibition.

President Cram of the Dock Board announced at the board's meeting yesterday that the city had been swindled out of $150,000 by the transfer of water-front property on the Harlem River. He charged that ex-Controller Fitch made the transfer without the knowledge of other members of the old administration. Mr. Fitch says the transfer was authorized by a special act of the Legislature, and was passed on by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Mayor Van Wyck's Commissioners of Accounts reported the results of their investigation of the Rapid Transit Commission to the Mayor yesterday. They charge that the books are badly kept, and that the counsel, engineer, and Secretary of the board have received excessive pay for little work. Replies were made for the commission, showing that the accused officials served the city a large part of the year without pay, paid out of their own pockets heavy expenses in working for the city, and have received much smaller compensation than they would have obtained from private corporations.

Page 2.

Miss Barton, President of the American National Red Cross, will leave Washington to-night for Havana. She goes to Cuba to succor the sick and starving.

Mrs. E. M. Dutton of Chicago, formerly of Brooklyn, has begun a suit for $150,000 against John H. Hanan, the shoe manufacturer. The cause of action is not announced.

It is reported in Washington that the Cuban insurgents will offer to purchase the liberty of the island by assuming Spain's debt on account of Cuba, and that the United States Government will guarantee the fulfillment of the contract.

The Committee of Fifty-three issued a statement last night, which is practically a reply to the letter received from Levi P. Morton and others. It rejects the overtures for harmony, saying that it cannot yield now without surrendering everything. Last night was the second night of enrollment.

Joseph H. Choate was the guest of honor last night at the annual banquet of the Bar Association of Chicago. He made an address on "Our Profession," in which he maintained there was no nobler intellectual pursuit and no higher moral standard, than inspire and pervade the ranks of the legal profession.

Page 3.

Plans have been drawn for a self-supporting hotel, with 1,000 rooms, for workingwomen. The capital of the enterprise will be $1,000,000.

Miss L. S. Peterson committed suicide yesterday at Young's Hotel in Boston. She is not known in Tarrytown, where she was supposed to belong.

On the arrival of the St. Louis Special at Jersey City yesterday, a human foot and a pocket torn from a coat were found on the trucks of the Adams Express Company's car.

Russia having decided to send an Ambassador to the United States, the rank of Ethan A. Hitchcock, the United States Minister to Russia, has been raised to that of Ambassador.

Senator Lindsay yesterday replied to the demand of the Kentucky Legislature that he resign his post on account of his opposition to free coinage. Mr. Lindsay questioned the right of the Legislature to make the demand. He said he was not the tool of the Legislature, but the representative of a people which last year gave twelve of its thirteen Electoral votes to the sound-money candidates.

Both Houses of the New York Legislature adjourned yesterday until Monday evening, when the resolutions censuring Senator Murphy for supporting the Teller resolution in the United States Senate will be considered. It is understood that the resolution offered by Senator Brush will be substituted for the one presented by Mr. Weekes in the Assembly, and that it will be pushed through both Houses by the Republicans. The Democrats are anxious to avoid discussion of the silver question, and will endeavor to direct the debate toward other issues.

Page 4.

H. B. Gerbw, the policeman indicted for perjury, was arrested last night for assault.

The feathered population at the Poultry Show was nearly doubled yesterday by additions from the incubators.

The books of the Chemical National Bank are being overhauled to find out just how the affairs of the bank stand. James A. Roosevelt, one of the Directors, said yesterday that the bank would not be reorganized.

Page 5.

A euchre party given by Miss Emily MacElroy, teacher in the Embury Methodist Church Sunday School, has led to her resignation and the secession from the school of most of the members of her Bible class.

There was a sharp dispute in General Sessions between Recorder Goff and Assistant District Attorney Unger when the Recorder, in defining the powers of the Grand Jury, said they exceeded those of the District Attorney.

Mrs. Blakely-Nellis, the real estate broker, during her examination in supplementary proceedings, yesterday, declared that she has never paid any rent for the house she occupies, no demand for it ever having been made by her landlord, W. E. D. Stokes.

Page 6.

At the auction sale of pictures of the Stewart collection last night fifty-eight pictures and some art pieces brought $276,850. W. A. Clark, the mine owner, obtained Fortuny's "The Choice of a Model" after a brisk bidding contest with George Gould.

Page 7.

A Third Avenue cable car and a wagon were wrecked in collision yesterday and two men were injured.

Page 9.

In the suit of the Newburg Savings Bank against the City Assessor and other officials, Justice Hirschberg of the Supreme Court has decided that the bank's surplus is not taxable.

An application for the appointment of a receiver for the Hudson Telephone Company of Jersey City was made in Trenton yesterday, and at the same time, the company was sued for alleged infringement of patents.

Page 10.

The trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the murder of the Lattimer strikers was continued at Wilkesbarre. Miss Grace Coyle, the teacher, said the children were frightened at the approach of the miners.

Page 12.

The Police Board yesterday fixed the salaries of the Brooklyn police and the Bridge police.

A plot to rescue two men from the prisoners' ward of Bellevue was discovered and foiled by the police.

The cruiser Brooklyn left the navy yard yesterday for Hampton Roads, where she will wait orders from Washington.

The budgets of several city departments were heavily cut by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, the Department of Bridges being the most severely dealt with.

Charles E. Anderson, a guard on the Second Avenue elevated road, was struck by a train on the bridge of the road over the Harlem River. He escaped with slight injuries and a ducking.

The Corporation Counsel advised the Controller yesterday that the 5 per cent. tax penalties should be collected in Richmond and that a friendly suit should be arranged to settle whether the city is entitled to them or not.

The Directors of the New York Central Railroad consummated yesterday W. K. Vanderbilt's scheme to unite the Central and the Lake Shore Roads, and authorized an issue of $100,000,000 in bonds to buy Lake Shore stock.

Mrs. Maria Lange was sandbagged in bed early yesterday morning at her home, at 114 Grand Street, Hoboken. Two men identified by her as her assailants were arrested and held on the charges of assault and attempted robbery.

David Goldstein, who a week ago caused the arrest of two private detectives for following him, was himself arrested yesterday and was held in $7,500 bail on a charge of arson in the second degree. Other similar arrests are expected soon.

Corporation Counsel Whalen gave an opinion for Controller Coler yesterday to the effect that the Black civil service law was repealed, so far as New York City was concerned, by the charter, and that the civil service law of 1883, with some exceptions, and the rules of the old Civil Service Commission, were in force now, and would remain so till the new commission's rules were approved by the State board.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 4.

A DINNER TO THE PRESIDENT.

Secretary Bliss Entertains Cabinet Officers and Other Guests in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Secretary and Mrs. Bliss this evening entertained the President and Mrs. McKinley and the members of the Cabinet at a dinner which, in point of service and decoration, was one of the most elaborate ever given in Washington.

The apartments at the Arlington were transformed into a veritable tropical forest, the mass of palms and giant ferns about the room shutting out all view of the walls, and the luxuriant branches of the flowering and foliage plants overspreading the guests as they were seated at the table. The table itself was in the form of an ellipse, containing forty covers, and its decorations were of maidenhair ferns, yellow orchids, and pink roses. Great branches of the latter flower mingled with the tropical luxuriance of the palms about the edge of the room.

The guests present were the President and Mrs. McKinley, the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Alger, the Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Gary, the Secretary of the Navy and Miss Long, the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Davis, Secretary to the President Porter.

The Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, Mr. Justice and Mrs. McKenna, Senator Hale, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Hitt, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Alger, Mr. and Mrs. Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Miss Taylor of New York, Miss Bliss, and Mr. C. N. Bliss, Jr.

A NEW MATCH COMPANY.

Concern with $3,000,000 Capital to Have Factories East and West.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 4.—The Diamond Match Company is soon to have a rival, to be known as the Consolidated American Match Company. The men concerned are mostly Philadelphians. Frank M. Young of Decatur is the one man here who will be interested in the new scheme. He has a five-story building, and the property will be used for a factory. A new match machine, with a capacity of 6,000 a minute, will be used.

At Portland, Me., there is a toothpick factory which has sold its product to the trust, and the new company has the option on that plant, and will convert it into a match factory. There is also a match factory in the East, which has been secured by the Consolidated American Match Company. The company is said to have a capital of $3,000,000.

HORSE DASHES AMONG SHOPPERS

Threw Its Rider, Smashed a Showcase, and Caused a Panic on Broadway.

While a horse was being ridden down Broadway yesterday afternoon it became frightened at a piece of paper that had been blown into the air by a gust of wind near Nineteenth Street and ran away. It threw the man who was riding it, and dashed on to the sidewalk among the shoppers on the west side of the street. Men and women scattered in all directions, many taking refuge in the stores.

The horse knocked over a glass showcase in front of Forsythe's furnishing store at 865. The case was broken, and the contents dumped on the sidewalk. The animal then ran on to Seventeenth Street, where it was stopped by a policeman. It was not injured. The rider came up a few minutes later, having received only a slight cut from the fall, mounted the horse, and rode off.

Secretary Alger Much Better.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Secretary Alger's condition has so far improved that he has been indulged in his desire to give some attention to the business of the War Department. This morning he signed about seventy commissions which have been awaiting his signature for some time. It has been decided that he will go to Fort Monroe the early part of next week.

Praying While Starving to Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—In a padded cell at the City Receiving Hospital C. Dordano, a nephew of Francisco Deunas, ex-President of Salvador, is trying to starve himself to death. For two days he has stood in an attitude of prayer, and has not tasted food or drink. The hospital surgeons believe that he is insane.

Suicide in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—James F. Baynard of the firm of Cahall & Baynard, commission merchants, committed suicide by sending a bullet through his head while alone in the office of the firm, at 312 South Front Street, to-day. The cause of the deed is not known, but is attributed to worry over business troubles.

Crockett's New Story.

"The Woman of Fortune," begins in "The Commercial Advertiser" this afternoon.—Adv.

MAY BAR AMERICAN HORSES

Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten Says They Develop Influenza After Importation in Germany.

HE SUGGESTS A QUARANTINE

His Connivance with Dr. Miquel Resulted in the Fruit Decree—It Was Issued Without Authority of the Cabinet or Bundesrath.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, the Minister of Agriculture, at to-day's session of the Prussian Diet, declared that American horses developed influenza after importation. He added:

"If the importations increase, we shall certainly be forced to adopt a suitable quarantine in order to protect ourselves."

GERMANY EXCLUDING FRUIT.

The Decree Enforced in Spite of the Modifications Secured by Ambassador White.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Under the heading "Order—Counter Order—Disorder," the Tageblatt to-day describes the bungling of Prussia with American fruit and asks: "Are we really drifting into a fierce tariff war with the United States because we have petted the Agrarians' desire?"

The Vorwaerts publishes an article headed "Agrarian Attack On America," detailing the stupidity which the different revenue stations display in interpreting the prohibitory decree, and other Liberal newspapers make similar comment.

The issue of the decree was brought about as follows:

The Minister of Agriculture, Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, saw Dr. Miquel, the Minister of Finance and Vice President of the Ministry, on Jan. 30, and, pleading earnestly, he asked that a decree be issued forthwith prohibiting absolutely the importation of all American fruit, fresh and dried, and all products of American nurseries. Dr. Miquel telegraphed the order to all revenue stations, making it effective on Feb. 1. The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, immediately vigorously remonstrated at the Foreign Office, both in writing and verbally, and the decree was temporarily annulled on Feb. 2. During the annulment the fruit was released at Hamburg, Emmerich, and Dusseldorf. The decree was re-established on Feb. 3 in a milder form, being made enforceable against fresh fruit only.

In the meanwhile Mr. White continued making strong protests to Baron von Buelow, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, in consequence, had a special audience with the Emperor yesterday morning on the subject, resulting in the Bundesrath yesterday afternoon holding a meeting and issuing yesterday's resolution, the text of which has not yet reached Mr. White. But it is known that the wording is so loose as to be open to a score of interpretations. It is generally surmised that it will practically mean prohibition.

Mr. White yesterday evening lodged another formal protest with Baron von Buelow, as, in spite of the Bundesrath's resolution, American fresh fruit is still everywhere excluded.

The United States Consul at Dusseldorf telegraphed to-day that only dried fruits had been released and that there were about 1,000 barrels of apples in the bonded warehouses there.

The United States Embassy during the week has been flooded with appeals from fruit merchants, dealers, and shippers who have been injured by the decree, and several of them have thanked Mr. White for the vigorous measures he has adopted.

It appears that Dr. Miquel and Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten issued the decree without the authority of the Prussian Cabinet or of the Bundesrath.

The Reichsanzeiger this afternoon publishes the following:

"The American Agricultural Department's report on the San José shield louse led to an official inquiry here as to the circumstances under which American fruit is imported. Prof. Frank, on Jan. 29, found on Californian pears, arriving at Hamburg, numerous living, breeding shield lice absolutely identical with the true San José shield louse. He, consequently, expressed the opinion that the home fruit cultivation was exposed to a grave material danger thereby. A conference of other prominent specialists and the reports of the Imperial Office of Health confirmed this view in every particular. Thus, the necessity for prompt measures for protection was fully demonstrated."

The Reichsanzeiger then describes the "extraordinary harmfulness" of the San José louse, according to publications of the Washington Agricultural Department, and the measures taken in America, notably in Oregon and British Columbia, and continues:

"It is thus the unavoidable duty of the Government to give efficacious protection to the home fruit industry from the danger of disease here."

The Reichsanzeiger then gives the regulations adopted, as already cabled, and concludes with pointing out phylloxera as an example of the danger of not adopting immediate protective measures, while the Colorado bug, it is added, is kept out in time.

The official statement of the Reichsanzeiger on the subject of the measures taken to prevent the importation of "affected" American fruit, &c., was communicated to-night to the officials of the United States Embassy. The Agrarian newspapers thank the Government for the prohibition.

The Tageblatt asks why the importation of healthy living plants is prohibited, and says:

"Such extreme measures will doubtless provoke retaliation."

MOVEMENT TO STOP TRADE.

Horse Quarantine Regarded in Washington as Part of a General Plan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—When the cable as to the prospective quarantine of American horses was shown to Chairman Hitt of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, he said this move was clearly a part of a general movement toward exclusion shown by the recent action against American fruit. His colleague on the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, said the dispatch suggested that it was time to discover a bacillus in German wines, and it would be desirable also to determine as to the sanitary character of the process of making German sugar sent to the United States. Mr. Cousins of Iowa, another member of the Foreign Committee, said:

"Our State Department should give distinct notice that if there is any desire to stop trade with us this should be done in a straightforward way, and not by indirectly attacking our products on sanitary grounds."

Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee said this was in line with the German action on American fruit. A quarantine was not an absolute prohibition, however, Mr. Dingley said, and it remained to be seen whether a quarantine so vigorous as to be a prohibition would be put in force.

Dr. Salmon, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, said when his attention was called to the dispatch: "So far as the Department of Agriculture is aware, there is no influenza prevalent in this country. If an animal has the disease it will recover or die before the transatlantic journey is made. The duration of the disease is about two weeks, and as it takes from two to three weeks to ship the animals across the ocean, it is apparent that all danger is passed by the time the other side is reached."

The shipment of American horses to Europe in 1897 aggregated in value $4,769,265, as against $718,607 in 1893. The value of those sent to Germany in 1897 was $822,250, as compared with $79,950 in 1893.

SHIPPERS CAN CLAIM INDEMNITY.

United States Would Sustain Just Demands Against Prussia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The State Department has been notified by Ambassador White at Berlin of the modification of the original decree issued by the Prussian Minister of Finance, Dr. Miquel, prohibiting the importation of American fruit.

If the decree as originally promulgated had been applied to shipments of fruit in transit, as its terms indicated, the shippers would have had a right to claim indemnity from Prussia for the damages sustained by them, and it would have been regarded by the United States Government as a matter of duty to sustain the demand for indemnity.

It is hoped that the examinations of the fruit may not be made unduly severe, for, it is believed, as in the case of meat products in the early stages of the exclusion decrees, it will be possible to make these inspections so harassing to importers of fruit that there will be no inducement to continue the trade.

Neither the President nor any of the members of the Cabinet were disturbed by the finding or disposed to prejudge the case in the absence of definite information. Secretary Wilson understood, he said, that the total exportations of fruit to Germany during the last year had amounted to about $1,000,000, but during the last five or six years American fruit had grown in favor rapidly in that country, and the indications had been that within the next few years the exportations would have aggregated several millions of dollars.

When full data is at hand he will probably direct an investigation into the question of the shipment of fruit and the danger, if any, which exists of its being infected with pests that will do harm after they are fully developed.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

The Cologne Gazette Takes Exception to Mr. Dingley's Remarks.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Referring to utterances of United States Senators and Representatives on the subject, and especially to Congressman Dingley's remark, that Prussia had prohibited American fruits in order to avoid the provisions of the commercial treaties, the Cologne Gazette says:

"The German fruit growers' supplies are generally sold out, and, therefore, there is no ground for speaking of flooding the German market with American fruit. After all, every one acquainted with German relations knows that Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, could in no circumstances approve a measure which presented the appearance even of intentional violation or limitation of commercial treaties, and that, on the contrary, his prompt declaration that the treatment of German sugar imported into the United States was a violation of Germany's right to the most favored nation treatment, was immediately admitted by the American Government."

FITTED UP AS GAMBLING HOUSE.

A Raid on a New Establishment in West Forty-fifth Street.

Alfred Hallenbeck, forty-six years old, and claiming to be a speculator, was arrested in his establishment, 107 West Forty-fifth Street, last night, by Detective Brown and several policemen of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, acting under instructions from Capt. Titus. Two roulette tables, a faro outfit, 4,300 chips, and half a bushel of cards, with numerous other accessories to a first-class gambling house were taken to the station in the same patrol wagon that carried Hallenbeck.

He is charged with keeping a gambling house. The place is a four-story brownstone mansion, and was handsomely equipped. It was opened only a few days ago. Hallenbeck was released on bail, Willard F. Fitzgerald of 243 West Forty-fourth Street signing the bond. Magistrate Flammer dropped in at the station for the purpose of releasing the prisoner.

SUIT ABOUT A TOMBSTONE.

Kentuckian Objects to the Inscription "He Fell by an Assassin's Hands."

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Feb. 4.—The words, "He fell by an assassin's hands," appear on the tombstone over the grave of Brooks Larue Shobe, who is buried near Smith's Grove, in this county, and they are the basis of a suit for $20,000 damages.

The plaintiff is John Harvey, a young man of the county, and the defendants are Dr. T. B. Larue and E. A. Shobe, two of the most prominent and wealthy men in the Smith's Grove section.

Ten or twelve years ago, while schoolboys, Harvey and Shobe, now deceased, engaged in a fight at school, and Shobe was fatally stabbed. A bitter prosecution resulted. The jury disagreed on the first trial, and on the second trial Harvey was acquitted. About a year ago the objectionable tombstone was erected.

MOORE'S FINANCIAL RECOVERY.

Chicago Money Men Comment on His Rehabilitation of Biscuit Company.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Financial men to-day discussed the remarkable recuperative powers of William H. Moore, who engineered the Biscuit consolidation. Moore Brothers' failure Aug. 3, 1896, closed the Chicago Stock Exchange for three months, loaded banks with Match and Biscuit stocks, used nearly a million dollars of the Match Company's surplus, and crippled many bankers and brokers.

In the face of this overwhelming failure Moore got on his feet almost immediately and proceeded to rehabilitate the Biscuit Company. The result of his labors has been the formation of the new organization with a capitalization of $55,000,000.

That he has been able to accomplish this is held to be evidence of the fact that he still holds the confidence of financially great men.

Sudden Death of Daniel Pomeroy.

As one of the Bridge trains was nearing the Brooklyn terminal at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, it was noticed that one of the passengers, an old man, was seriously ill. When the train stopped he was carried down into the waiting room. Ambulance Surgeon Samuels was summoned, but the man died of heart disease in a few minutes. He proved to be Daniel Pomeroy, head of the Pomeroy Company, dealers in surgical instruments of 17 Union Square. He lived at 60 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Pomeroy was sixty-two years old, and had been for forty years in the surgical instrument business. Mr. Pomeroy was connected with the Swedenborgian Publishing Company, and was a prominent member of the Rev. Dr. J. C. Ager's Swedenborgian Church in Brooklyn.

Frozen to Death in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—William Morgan was found frozen to death at an early hour this morning in the entry to his home, 2,662 Prairie Avenue. The man had fallen on the stairway, sustaining injuries which rendered him unconscious, in which condition he remained till exposure to cold caused his death. Morgan was sixty years old. The old man went out and remained until a late hour last night. When he returned he attempted to ente. the premises through a basement door, but, slipping on the stairs, fell and was stunned.

Run Down by Chief Croker.

Harry Holmes, twenty-three years old, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was knocked down by Battalion Chief Croker on his way to a fire, at Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, last evening. He suffered a contusion of the left knee, which was dressed by Ambulance Surgeon Lasalle of the New York Hospital. Battalion Chief Croker is a nephew of Richard Croker.

STRANGE DOCK BOARD TALE

President Cram Says the City Has Lost $150,000 by a Transfer of Property.

ALLEGED SECRET TRANSACTION

Ex-Controller Fitch Says the Legislature Authorized It by a Special Act and that the Board of Estimate Passed on It.

Considerable surprise was created at the meeting of the Dock Board yesterday, when it was announced that a large strip of property on the north side of the Harlem River at Fifth Avenue, which had formerly been used by the Department of Docks, had gone out of the possession of the city. An application had been made to the board by the Consolidated Ice Company for the rental of the frontage between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets. The matter had come up at a previous meeting of the board, and it had been practically agreed to grant the concession.

When the question came up again yesterday President J. Sergeant Cram said that he had some disclosures to make regarding the property. He said that at 1:55 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 31 the title of the city's property on the Harlem River, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, was transferred to the estate of Isaac Bernheimer in exchange for the block between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets, on the river. He stated that all the title and exterior rights of the property had been transferred without consultation with the old Dock Board, and without the slightest notice to the new administration. In discussing the matter with the board he stated that the Dock Board of the former administration had spent $150,000 in improving the property between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets on the river front, and that it was extremely valuable.

Says Mr. Fitch Arranged It.

"The city was deliberately swindled out of the money that it spent in improving that property," said he, "and no one seems to know how it happened. According to the papers now in our possession, the transfer was arranged by the Controller of the then corporation, Mr. Fitch. The city is minus $150,000 that it spent in improvements. All the permits that have been given for the use of the dock in question must necessarily be revoked by the present board, as it has no control over the property."

A deed was recorded in the City Clerk's office on Dec. 31 last setting forth that "for $1 and other valuable considerations" this land had been transferred by the old Board of Estimate and Apportionment to Meyer A. Bernheimer, Charles E. Bernheimer, and Max Drey, executors of the estate of Isaac Bernheimer.

Ex-Controller Fitch, when seen at his home last night, expressed surprise that the Dock Board should have been totally ignorant of negotiations, which had been in progress for years. "Suit had been pending for years," said he, "over the ownership of the frontage on the Harlem River, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets. The executors of the estate of Isaac Bernheimer, the banker, contested the ownership of the property with the city.

Special Act of the Legislature.

"The matter was called to the attention of the Legislature during its last session, and by special act the city was authorized to make a final settlement of the matter by the transfer of the property between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets to the Bernheimer estate; the city to go into the absolute ownership of the property involved between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets.

"The final negotiations were delayed for various unavoidable reasons for some time, but the transfer was finally made with the full approval of every member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"That the deed was recorded Dec. 31 was probably because of the fact that a multiplicity of similar transactions were rushed through during the last few weeks of the administration's term in order to clear up its business. I think this was one of about eighty similar transactions.

"I do not think the city lost anything by this transfer. On the other hand, I think it distinctly gained by it. Furthermore, I never heard that the Dock Board had ever made $150,000 worth of improvements on the property. In fact, I feel sure that that amount of money was never spent there. If the old Dock Board made such improvements and never knew that the transfer had been authorized, it was their own fault."

Absurd, Say Mr. Einstein.

Edwin Einstein, Treasurer of the Department of Docks under the last administration, said in reference to the story:

"These are the most absurd statements I ever saw. The old board spent no money on improving property anywhere in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. No such sum as $150,000 would be spent in improving a dock, nor one-tenth of that sum. Furthermore, such a transfer of property could not be made without its being published in the papers.

"The city could not sell the property without a special act of the Legislature, and the transfer could not be made unless the papers were signed by the Mayor, the Controller, and others."

SOUTHERN CAR SHOPS SOLD.

United States Car Company's Works Bought by R. B. Rogers.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 4.—The properties of the United States Car Company, composing car manufacturing plants in Anniston and Decatur, Ala., sawmills and timber lands in Etowah, Calhoun, and Cherokee Counties, were sold at Anniston yesterday.

The sale was made by Special Master Smith of the Federal Court, and the property was bought by Richard Reid Rogers of New York, representing the reorganization committee, for $60,000. The property is now being operated by the Illinois Car and Equipment Company, a corporation formed by the reorganization committee.

SEX OF THE UNITED STATES.

"She Is Now a Full-Grown Man," Says a New York Representative.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—One of the New York Representatives gave way yesterday under the enthusiasm over the Government's foreign policy. Discussing the Fortifications bill, he said:

"This is a grand country. It is no longer weak and cowering. It is time, Mr. Chairman, she asserted herself and showed to the world that while she was once an infant she is now a full-grown man, with arms of iron and the heart of a lion."

The Congressional Record gave no intimation this morning of the Gotham member's "break." In the still watches of the night the blue pencil had removed all doubts as to the country's sex.

Capt. Carter's Court-martial.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 4.—Henry Bug, a shipchandler, was the first witness placed on the stand in Capt. Carter's court-martial trial this morning. In 1891 Bug went upon the guarantee of John M. Gaynor, bidding for work in Cumberland Sound. To this he signed an affidavit that he was worth $50,000 when he was worth about $2,500. He said he was told that he was putting his name to a small bond.

LORD ABERDEEN ATTACKED.

Sir Charles Tupper Forced to Withdraw His Words in the Canadian Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 4.—To-night Sir Charles Tupper, leader of the opposition, made an attack on the Governor General, who, he said, had violated every British and every Canadian precedent by his action against the late administration and in supporting the present Government.

No member of the House is permitted to say anything disrespectful of the Governor General, and the Speaker demanded a withdrawal of Sir Charles's remarks. Sir Charles said that he would withdraw anything he had said against Lord Aberdeen personally, but maintained that he had a right to make the attack, as the Government had assumed responsibility for what Lord Aberdeen did.

Sir Charles denounced the 10 per cent. royalty on gold in the Yukon, and advocated the idea of keeping Americans from holding claims in that region.

Sir Charles said that he was surprised that the Premier had accepted the title of Member of the Legion of Honor from France, and there was a statute in England which would not permit the sanction of her Majesty to be given to any such title.

Sir Charles said he was offered at one time a similar honor from Belgium, but he could not accept it, as her Majesty's consent could not be obtained.

BRYAN AND THE COTTON MILLS.

He Writes that the Cut Is Hardly in Keeping with Promises.

WATERVILLE, Me., Feb. 4.—C. W. Davis of this place has received from W. J. Bryan a response to a telegram informing him of the cut in cotton mill wages, as follows:

"On Jan. 17 I received your telegram. I have noticed the reduction of wages in New England, and while I have not sufficient knowledge of all the facts to enable me to pass judgment, it seems to me that the reduction is hardly in keeping with the promises made by the advocates of the Dingley bill. Very truly, W. J. BRYAN."

DUEL IN A GEORGIA HOUSE.

Col. Vann of Thomasville Exchanges Shots with a Masked Man.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Feb. 4.—Col. James Vann and his family had an exciting experience last night between 8 and 9 o'clock. They were passing away the evening pleasantly around their fireside when some one, heavily masked, entered the house from the rear and made his appearance in the family room.

Col. Vann asked the intruder what he wanted.

"I want you," he replied.

The man had a revolver in each hand.

Col. Vann quickly drew his revolver. Firing began at once. A number of shots were exchanged, and finally the masked man was driven out of the house. Whether he was wounded is not known; Col. Vann escaped injury, and so did all the members of his family.

Col. Vann has no idea who his assailant was.

GEORGIA POST OFFICE BOYCOTT.

The Negro Postmaster at Hogansville Anxious to Resign.

HOGANSVILLE, Ga., Feb. 4.—The negro Postmaster here, I. H. Loftin, is thinking seriously of throwing up his job. He has written a letter to President McKinley asking that he be given another appointment. When he was commissioned, six months ago, the white people of the town instituted a boycott against him. This boycott is so complete that Loftin, in his letter to the President, says he has only made during his term an average of 11 cents a day, whereas his predecessor made a thousand dollars a year.

The Government, in an effort to break the boycott, has directed that all mail cars passing through the town be locked. This has only had the effect of strengthening the boycott. The mail each day is carried, on orders from the merchants and other citizens, to a store in the town and there distributed from the boxes used during the former Postmaster's term. All outgoing mail is sent to other offices. Loftin says he is tired of such treatment, and proposes to retire.

LONG WALK ON LOOSE ICE.

Marcus Lounsberry, Jr., Performs a Hazardous Feat at Fishkill.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Marcus Lounsberry, Jr., yesterday performed a feat that was witnessed by hundreds of people on this side of the river. Lounsberry is employed by the Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company as a deck hand. The river has been frozen over between this place and Newburg only a few days. People only began to cross on it yesterday. All Winter the ferry has been running.

Just below where the ferry has its slip is the route of the big transfer boat William T. Hart, owned by the New England Railroad, and used for transporting cars over the river. Between the two slips is a narrow strip of ice, which is frequently broken by the two lines. The ice is shoved backward and forward as the boats move across. Yesterday Lounsberry started to walk across the ice between these two slips. He was noticed by the people here and in Newburg as he was part way across. It was a sight never before witnessed here. The ice was broken up in places, but he managed to walk within fifty feet of the Newburg shore, when the ice was broken into such small pieces that he could go no further. He was taken on board the ferryboat Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, none the worse for his hazardous walk.

A Prominent Cherokee Dead.

TAHLEQUAH, Indian Territory, Feb. 4.—D. W. Bushyhead, one of the most prominent Cherokees, died here yesterday of Bright's disease. He was seventy-five years old, and had in turn filled every office in the Cherokee Nation. He was a member of the recent Dawes Commission on the part of the Cherokees.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm Thursday night in Eastern Montana has moved to Wisconsin, and has caused much warmer weather from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic coast and somewhat colder weather, with snow or rain, in the middle and upper Missouri Valley. It will probably move east-northeastward, and will cause snow or rain in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and in New England, and possibly light rain in the Middle Atlantic States this evening. It will grow warmer in the Atlantic States and colder in the Mississippi Valley and the lake regions.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	23	11	14
6 A. M.	25	12	15
9 A. M.	25	15	18
12 M.	28	21	26
4 P. M.	26	27	30
6 P. M.	26	28	30
9 P. M.	26	28	28
12 P. M.	22	27	27

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	23½
Weather Bureau	21½
Corresponding date 1897	24⅞
Corresponding date for last 20 years	29

The maximum temperature yesterday was 29 degrees, at 2:15 P. M.; the minimum was 11 degrees, at 1:00 A. M. The humidity at 8:00 A. M. was .68, and at 8:00 P. M., .67.

RAPID TRANSIT STRIFE

The Mayor and His Commissioners of Accounts Attack the Present Commission.

SHARP REPLIES FOR THE BOARD

The Criticisms Called Disingenuous and Grossly Inaccurate—Secretary Delafield and E. M. Shepard Give Facts and Figures.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday made public the report of the Commissioners of Accounts, who have been examining the books of the Rapid Transit Commission. The accountants complain of the bookkeeping of the commission, and report that no accurate data can be compiled from the books. They call special attention to the fees paid to counsel, to the lightness of the duties of the secretary of the commission, and to the salary paid to the Chief Engineer.

On receiving the report the Mayor showed his disapprobation of the Rapid Transit Commission by criticising the work of the counsel and expressing his belief that it would be better if counsel appeared before the Appellate Division in the interest of all the people, and not in the interest of the contractors who wish to build the underground road.

Findings of the Accountants.

The report in full is as follows:

"We transmit herewith a report of an examination of the expenditures of the Rapid Transit Railroad Commission for the City of New York. The cond

vate corporations or private clients for work of the same character.

Fees Less Than the Mayor Will Pay.

"I venture to say that the professional work done for the Rapid Transit Board has been done at a less cost than that for which any corresponding professional work has been done or will be done for under Mayor Van Wyck's administration. The comparison which the Commissioners of Accounts have made between 'the fees of counsel' paid by the first commission and those paid by the second commission is, to say the least, grossly inaccurate. The $78,909.33 paid to Messrs. Tracy, Boardman & Platt and to Parsons, Shepard & Ogden by the second commission, as the Commissioners of Accounts must have perfectly well known, for they had the accounts before them, included disbursements; that is to say, moneys actually paid out by them in the service of the city to the extent of upward of $23,000. The work of the first Rapid Transit Board was confined to a single plan and was finished early in 1892. There was after that no further occasion for professional work. The compensation paid by the second board has been at no higher rate than that paid by the first board.

Will Not Be Deterred by Affronts.

"So far as concerns the intimation of the Mayor about the propriety of my submission to the Appellate Division of the petition of the Rapid Transit Board as to the bond, I have only to say that in this case, as in all like cases, I do and shall do with all the zeal and skill I possess any proper thing that I am requested to do by my client. I feel particularly bound to this duty in the case of a board of citizens as competent and zealous as the present Rapid Transit Board. Nor shall I be deterred from doing this duty with all the energy I possess by the affronts of any person, however high in authority."

After making the above statement, Mr. Shepard said:

"The Mayor of New York has a perfect right to make any just criticism upon our work. That is a part of his duty, and no one will recognize his right to do this quicker than I; but he should know his facts before he draws conclusions. John M. Bowers, counsel to the first commission, really did his work in one year and received therefor $18,000. The questions involved at that time were not nearly so complex. There was no question of municipal construction. On the other hand, we have fought all questions through the courts and have, after laborious efforts, established the constitutionality of the law. We were not only paid less, in proportion, than former counsel, and much less than we should have received if our services had been engaged by corporations, but we waived our fees for a great part of 1896."

Secretary Delafield's Reply.

Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, gave out the following statement:

"The first statement, to the effect that the condition of the books of the commission is deplorable in the extreme, so much so that no accurate data can be compiled therefrom, is thoroughly disingenuous, in that it applies both to the books of the former commission, which was legislated out of office in 1894, and to the books of the present commission.

"What may be the condition of the books of the former commission I do not know, although the examiners in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts told me that they were in an unsatisfactory condition. So far as the books of the present commission are concerned, they are perfectly simple and absolutely accurate, as can be seen by any one who will take the trouble to go to the office of the board and look at them. They are open to public inspection and speak for themselves.

"I decline to comment upon that portion of the report which refers to myself. You must seek your information from some other source. But I must confess that I am somewhat indignant to discover the statement that Mr. William Barclay Parsons, the Chief Engineer, 'devotes only a small portion of his time to the duties of his office.' It is within my personal knowledge that since the organization of the present commission Mr. Parsons has devoted substantially all of his time to the service of the commission, and that he has served it with a degree of intelligence and fidelity for which any of the Commissioners will vouch if you apply to them, and which has challenged the admiration of the numerous outside engineers who have had occasion to inspect his work. I am told by other engineers that he is now regarded as the recognized authority upon works of this character.

The Fees Not Excessive.

"The fees of the counsel are not excessive. Messrs. Shepard and Boardman are both of them men of the highest professional standing, and their services to the board have not only been exceedingly arduous, but have been able and successful. Both of them attend all of the meetings, and I can state from my personal knowledge that hardly a week passes that questions of difficulty and importance are not submitted for their action. Their duties as counsel have occupied a large part of the time of both of them, to the extent of interfering very seriously with their other practice. I think that there has been hardly a day for the past four months that I have not had occasion to submit some question to Mr. Shepard, and Mr. Boardman unites with Mr. Shepard in all of his work.

"It is not improper that I should add a word which illustrates the devotion of the Chief Engineer and counsel to the work of the board. When the Appellate Division rendered its first, and adverse, decision, it seemed for a while that it might not be possible for the board to accomplish anything toward securing real rapid transit, and the engineer and both of the counsel at once, voluntarily, and without any suggestion from the board, surrendered their salaries and refused to accept any compensation until, after the lapse of some months, during which they rendered constant service, it became reasonably evident that, by a change of its plans, the board could secure rapid transit.

"So far as the Commissioners are concerned I need say nothing. The community knows exactly who they are, and is quite competent to judge between them and the irresponsible underlings of the present administration."

Chief Engineer Parsons said that so far as his fees were concerned, he had been allowed $10,000 a year; but that he had waived part of this amount in 1896, just as Secretary Delafield and the special counsel had done, and that he had paid out of his salary all his own personal expenses and the costs of a trip to Europe and trips to Boston, Baltimore, and elsewhere, in the interests of the Rapid Transit Commission.

Power of the Commission.

When asked if the Mayor or Council could defeat the rapid transit project, Mr. Shepard said:

"They cannot. They have no power over the commission, which is the creature of the Legislature. Nothing short of an act of the Legislature can dissolve the commission."

The Commissioners and their special counsel have taken the ground that the Mayor is powerless to make effective any opposition he may have toward the plan of rapid transit. They have said that the only obstacle to the building of the subway is the fifteen-million-dollar bond demanded by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. It was said yesterday by one of them that if the court would allow a bond of $10,000,000 for construction and equipment the subway would be begun at once. It is usual, it is said, for such bonds to be made in one-fourth the total amount involved. This would mean $7,500,000; but if the court demands as large a bond as $10,000,000, the road will be built despite the opposition of the Mayor.

President Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission said yesterday that he would at once write to George J. Gould in reference to the action taken by the board Thursday afternoon. He will probably write this letter to-day.

Mr. Gould said that he had not received any communication from the commission, but that the Manhattan Railway Company would be glad to confer with the committee appointed by the Rapid Transit Board. He said it was probable that the Executive Committee of the company would be selected to hold such conference. It was understood that the Manhattan Directors discussed yesterday afternoon the criticisms and proposition of the commission.

"CHRIS" GROGAN'S BRAVE ACT.

An Aged Chicago Flagman Killed in Saving Another.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—"Chris" Grogan, an aged flagman, was fatally hurt last night in trying to save the life of Patrick Morris, whose wagon was struck by a freight engine. The accident occurred at the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway grade crossing in Fortieth Street.

Morris jumped from his wagon as the locomotive dashed into it and escaped injury. Grogan, however, was buried under the wrecked vehicle and shoved along the track several rods. When picked up he was still alive, but he died an hour later in Mercy Hospital, where he was taken by the police ambulance.

MR. CHOATE IN CHICAGO

Warmly Received as the Guest of Honor at the Annual Banquet of the Bar Association.

TALKS ON "OUR PROFESSION"

Maintains Lawyers Lead a Noble, Intellectual Life and Are Pervaded by a High Moral Standard.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—At the annual banquet of the Bar Association, held to-night, Joseph H. Choate of New York was the guest of honor. Fully 300 of the leading attorneys of Chicago were present at the banquet. Mr. Choate delivered an eloquent address upon "Our Profession," which was interrupted frequently by applause. He was enthusiastically applauded as he closed. In responding to his toast, he said:

"I maintain that in no other occupation to which men can devote their lives is there a nobler intellectual pursuit or a higher moral standard than inspires and pervades the ranks of the legal profession. I do not, of course, mean to say that among the 90,000 lawyers, whom the census counts in our 70,000,000 of people, there is not much base alloy—I speak of that great body of active and laborious practitioners upon whom rests the responsibility of substantial litigations, and the conduct and guidance of important affairs; you will look in vain elsewhere for more spotless honor, more absolute devotion, more patient industry, more conscientious fidelity than among these.

"I am not unmindful of that ever mooted question, how we can with the strictest honor maintain the side that is wrong, and the suggestion that as only one side can be right in every lawsuit, we must half the time be struggling for injustice. But that vexed question has long been settled by the common sense of mankind. It is only out of the contest of facts and of brains that the right can ever be evolved—only on the anvil of discussion that the spark of truth can be struck out.

Why Lawyers Love the Law.

"We love the law because among all the learned professions it is the only one that involves the study and the pursuit of a stable and exact science. Theology, it is true, was once considered an immutable science, but how has it changed from age to age and even from year to year. We were bred to believe that every thing and every word within the four corners of Holy Writ was absolutely inspired truth. But now upon what unhappy times have we fallen, in which the props of our faith are being knocked from under us day by day.

"And then, as to medicine, how its practice and its theories succeed each other in rapid revolution, so that what were good methods and healing doses and saving prescriptions a generation ago, are now condemned as poisons and nostrums and all the past is adjudged to be empirical.

"Meanwhile, the common law, like a nursing mother, makes void the part where the fault is and preserves the rest, as it has been doing for centuries, and we are busy applying to each new case as it arises the same principles, the same rules of right and justice, which have been established for many generations. We preserve the real fruit and throw away the rind. The technicalities which have too long incrusted the law have been stripped away, and now, like Lord Mansfield, our Judges try to solve every case by common sense and the sense of justice and the sense of honor which in their highest manifestation constitute the most eminent and valuable judicial qualities.

American Bar Not Degenerate.

"We hear sometimes that the American bar has degenerated; that it does not equal its predecessors in power and character and influence, but this I utterly deny. To the demands which each generation makes upon it it is always adequate. Times change and men change with them. The intense pressure of modern life and business leaves its mark upon our profession as upon every other vocation. What once could be said in three days must now be said in two hours; what once could be done in a month must now be done in a day, and for one I do not hesitate to say that for skill, efficiency, utility, and power the service which our profession lends to the community to-day has not been surpassed in any former generation. It must be so.

"There is one respect, I admit, in which we have declined, and which for one I do greatly deplore; The cultivation of the fraternal and social spirit among ourselves has been almost abandoned and it ought to be revived and transmitted.

"Let us get all the entertainment we can out of our work as we go along, for we may rest assured that if we postpone the fun of life until the work is done it will never come, for it will find us as dry and dusty as so many remainder biscuits after a voyage. So I trust that we in New York shall imitate your example, and that this occasion may be only the beginning of a real interchange of a living brotherhood between the bar associations of our two great and noble cities.

"There is one aspect in which the American bar has far outshone not only its brethren in England, but in every other country of modern times—I mean in its great share in the conduct and shaping of public affairs.

"I believe that with one consent the common judgment of mankind would point to Hamilton, Webster, and Lincoln as the three American lawyers whose actual public services had most largely contributed to the formation and preservation of the Constitution on whose continuance the hopes of civil liberty for all coming time depends.

Great Public Duties for Lawyers.

"But at all times, and especially in this, our day, great public duties await us. So long as the Supreme Court exists to be attacked and defended—that sheet anchor of our liberties and of our Government; so long as the public credit and good faith of this great Nation is in peril; so long as the right of property which lies at the root of all civil government is scouted, and the three inalienable rights to life, to liberty, and the pursuit of happiness which the Declaration of Independence proclaimed and the Constitution has guaranteed glike against the action of Congress and of the States are in jeopardy, so long will great public service be demanded of the bar.

"Let us magnify our calling. Let us be true to these great occasions, and respond with all our might to these great demands, so that when our work is done, of us, at least, it may be said that we transmitted our profession to our successors as great, as useful, and as spotless as it came to our hands.

"With all of my heart I thank you. To the end of my life this radiance, this good cheer, this generosity will illumine my life and endear to me more than ever the profession which has honored me so much to-night."

Speech by Mr. Uhl.

Edwin F. Uhl, ex-Ambassador to Germany, followed Mr. Choate, speaking to the toast "International Arbitration." In the course of his address he said:

"The establishment of the contemplated permanent tribunal of arbitration between the mother country and our own, the rights of each being properly safeguarded with the power of nomination of judges and umpires with jurisdiction in the premises and its limitations defined, would prove a substitute for hostilities not only among English-speaking races, but its influence would sooner or later be sensibly felt among other nations to the uttermost parts of the earth.

"With such a treaty in force between this and other nations, the great shocks to the business of the country, to which it has been occasionally subjected by the appearance of the war cloud on the horizon, or the disclosure of differences between this and other nations, would be avoided.

"It is to the honor and glory of the American people that they have assumed the leadership in the matter of international arbitration, and this glory should not be dimmed by final rejection of the permanent treaty submitted to the Senate."

Mr. Uhl ended his speech with the words of Mr. Depew: "The closing of the nineteenth, the most beneficial and progressive of centuries, would be made glorious by giving to the twentieth this rich lesson and guide for the growth of its humanities and the preservation and perpetuity of civilization and liberty."

Ex-Senator Vilas's Address.

Ex-Senator William F. Vilas of Wisconsin responding to the toast, "Lawyers in Civics," said:

"The chief ends of man in free institutions would often seem to glorify the boss

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HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS.

and to serve him forever. Public policy frequently appears to be craft which can draw the populace after false lights on fatuous courses that lead to the power and gains of the 'combine.' Statesmanship seems often to consist in the manufacture of alluring phrases to hoodwink perception of the truth, of fact and principle, and the invention of new devices to smite the springs of money for supplies to election machinery. And when in the circle of years some obvious course of evil legislation or recklessness brings resultant trade depression, instead of greater moderation and composure, a whirlwind of popular excitement, not always unfomented by the greed for power, sends spinning to the skies the spiral storm of dust and splinters torn from the wreck of industry, and baleful shadows fall on the cradles and hearthstones of the land.

"Nobody but the mere politicians fails to see that the best political successes have always responded to genuine, honest appeals to the integrity and high sense of principle of the American people. Our public evils appear mainly due to a want of coordination of the forces that should naturally uphold the right side.

"In the movement of social thought toward deliverance from evil, nothing carries better promise than the increasing tendency to respect and exalt the character of independent citizenship. In modern, as in ancient, days the glittering fraud of the golden calf, despite its cheat and folly, more easily bends the knee than the worship of the true God, with all its blessings.

"But even the chance observer can see a vast progress. The truth, albeit slowly, has at last won realization that the man who measures up to the character of a great and useful citizen deserves a higher respect than the man who simply occupies a great office. No matter what his calling, whether he win a livelihood by brainwork or handiwork, he stands in the front rank of men conscious of his manhood, carries himself as a good citizen, independent in opinions, but always for his convictions of right."

After citing evidences of the gaining power of this doctrine, Mr. Vilas paid a handsome tribute to Mr. Choate as an example of the independent citizen.

Mr. Mason on "Lawyers' Ideals."

In his address on "Lawyers' Ideals," Edward G. Mason of Chicago said that to lawyers no more than others was given the realization of cherished ideals. An ideal cause, Judge, jury, or fee never was granted. He quoted Carlyle's disgusted description of his fellow-jurymen, and said these were the jurymen who disagreed with you, while the ideal Judge was he who was on your side.

He divided ideal fees in four classes—the retainer, the refresher, the comforter, and the satisfier. The ideal brief should not be like Van Buren's political documents, "reading as well upside down as the other way."

Becoming more serious, Mr. Mason said that the ideal of the lawyer who studies the history of his profession goes beyond mere success, and his ambition is to use his attainments in some sphere in which his predecessors have achieved, not simply fame, but lasting benefit to their own and to succeeding generations.

Among the guests from out of the city present at the banquet were Adlai E. Stevenson, James P. Ewing, Judge Woods, Judge Jenkins, and Judge Showalter of the United States Circuit Court, Judge Woods of St. Louis, Judge Dwyer of Milwaukee, and Judge Samuel Williamson of Cleveland.

RUTGERS STUDENTS' FUN.

Freshmen Capture a Sophomore and Spoiled Their Rivals' Dinner Plans.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 4.—The Rutgers College students were in a turmoil to-night. The sophomores had planned a dinner at the Mansion House, and the freshmen were determined to prevent it. At about 6 o'clock the freshmen, who had gathered around the hotel, captured an approaching sophomore, Eugene Higgins. He was hustled to a trolley car and taken to Bound Brook. Fifty or sixty sophomores followed, and a conference was held. The police of Bound Brook were called in, and the prisoner was allowed to go.

When the sophomores had returned here it was almost midnight, and the hotel proprietor refused to serve the dinner. He was finally prevailed upon to do so, but limited the time to less than a half hour. The freshmen surrounded the place and enjoyed their rivals' discomfiture.

DUELL TO BE SWORN IN TO-DAY.

Will Assume the Office of Commissioner of Patents This Forenoon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Charles H. Duell will be sworn in as Commissioner of Patents to-morrow morning. Mr. Duell said to-day that he could not tell what he would do about making changes. Generally speaking, he had no radical ideas in this regard. Before he made a move he would acquaint himself with the situation thoroughly. It was his purpose to carry out the reforms inaugurated by the late Commissioner Butterworth, especially those which referred to a betterment of practice before the department.

In 1876, when his father was Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Duell was an Assistant Examiner, and after a bout with politics he went to Syracuse in 1880 and took up the practice of patent law. Of late years his business has been for the most part confined to litigations. He was kept on the stump about the country a good deal in campaign times. He often complained that he hardly had an opportunity to keep on speaking terms with his family. Mr. Duell said to-day that one of the very first things he proposed to do was to move his family to Washington.

Mr. Duell emphasized the statement that while he was Commissioner there would be no star-chamber proceedings, but everything would be "wide open" for the inspection of the people.

JURY BLAMES FAITH CURISTS.

Rev. C. L. Pridgeon and Two Women Held for a Death in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4.—The Rev. C. L. Pridgeon, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Canonsburg, and Miss Ella McMillan and Mrs. Dora Holliday, members of his flock, were to-day held by a Coroner's jury at that place to answer to a charge of criminal negligence in failing to provide medical attention for Mrs. Jennie O. Whiteside, aged sixty-one, who died late Wednesday night.

The three had attended her for several weeks during an attack of acute dementia, and tried the faith-cure plan, at the Rev. Mr. Pridgeon's instance.

He is a revivalist of some note, and has been pastor of the First Church in Canonsburg for eight years. The jury found that Mrs. Whiteside came to her death from exhaustion, produced by her violent spells, while suffering from mental derangement, the result of the gross neglect of the Rev. C. H. Pridgeon, Miss Ella McMillan, and Mrs. Dora Holliday, by their refusal to call in a doctor and give her proper medical attention, and recommended that they be made to answer to a court.

Coroner Fitzpatrick communicated with District Attorney Brownlee at Washington, Penn., who is expected to swear out warrants charging the three with criminal negligence, resulting in the loss of life. In his testimony the Rev. Mr. Pridgeon today said medicine was merely a fashion. Then he preached the funeral services over the victim of faith cure.

Accused Cabin Boy Goes Free.

The first case tried in the new Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn was that, yesterday, of Joseph Breeze, the cabin boy of the ship Origen, who was accused of assaulting the steward, John Dimnick. It was charged that the Breeze boy, who is only seventeen, had struck the steward with a club while the latter was asleep. John U. Shorter was appointed by the court to defend the lad, and he argued that the evidence was circumstantial and that the assault might have been, so far as the evidence showed, committed by any other person who was then on shipboard. The court released the boy. The Origen will sail to-day for Barbados.

TO BUY LIBERTY FOR CUBA

Report of an Offer to be Made by the Insurgents, Backed by the United States.

TO PAY SPAIN'S CUBAN DEBT

The State Department Said to Have Been in Communication with the Cubans—Plan Indorsed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A report, for which it is impossible to obtain any official corroboration of the most important particulars, has been heard here. It is that the insurgents of Cuba, confident that they have an opportunity, with the aid of the United States, to get rid of Spanish domination, will offer at a convenient time, through the United States, to assure the payment of the bonded indebtedness of Spain on account of Cuba. It is intimated that the State Department has been in communication with the insurgents with a view to bringing about this settlement, and it is asserted by those who favor it that the President will announce it as one of his plans if it shall become apparent that autonomy does not bring about the results expected.

In preparation for this movement, it is said the Montgomery has gone to Matanzas, and other ships near Cuba will presently appear at other Cuban ports. With the failure of the Blanco campaign in the field and of the scheme of autonomy in Havana, the hope is entertained that the proposition to buy the freedom of Cuba will be assented to by the Spaniards.

SPANISH NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Ciudad de Cadiz to be Turned into a Cruiser and Sent to Cuba—Vizcaya at Las Palmas.

BARCELONA, Feb. 4.—The Prefect has stopped the departure from this port of the Spanish steamer Ciudad de Cadiz, and has returned the fares of passengers booked to sail on board of her. The Ciudad de Cadiz will be armed and used as a cruiser to escort the Spanish torpedo flotilla to Cuba. The Ciudad de Cadiz has been recently in the trade between Barcelona and Havana. She is of 1,845 tons register.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Feb. 4.—The first-class armored cruiser Vizcaya of the Spanish Navy arrived here to-day from Carthagena. She will sail again to-day for New York.

100,000 COLONISTS FOR CUBA.

Fourth of July Excursion Planned by a Minneapolis Man.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Feb. 4.—"Jim" Patterson of Minneapolis, who is well known throughout the Northwest, has been in Aberdeen working on a scheme to take 100,000 men to Cuba, and land them there on the Fourth of July. He says he is backed by a syndicate of Americans, who have large land interests in the island, and who are anxious to cut up their large holdings, and dispose of small plantations to able-bodied men on long time and at a low rate of interest. They require no cash down, and all the money the intended purchaser needs is enough to pay his expenses from here to Cuba.

Mr. Patterson says excursion rates have already been arranged for, and that there will be enough steamers at New Orleans on July 3 to carry the 100,000 excursionists to Havana and other ports on the island where they intend to land. The company guarantees protection from Spanish interference from New Orleans to Cuba, and when the men arrive they will be such a formidable body that Spain will not dare to interfere in the peaceful pursuits the immigrants intend to pursue.

Mr. Patterson says he has been very successful in securing men from the two Dakotas, Montana, and Minnesota. He intends to leave for Eastern points Sunday night to prosecute his work of securing volunteers for the big land seekers' excursion.

AMERICAN DESERTS THE CUBANS.

Major Henry W. Faim in Havana on His Way to New York.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—Advices from Gibara, the port in the northern part of Santiago de Cuba, say that an American, who has been serving with the insurgents as a Captain of artillery, and who had $5,000 in a belt, has surrendered to the Spanish authorities there. It is added that the Captain took this step because the insurgents had failed for some time to give him his pay as agreed upon.

Major Henry W. Faim, the officer who surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Gibara, arrived here this evening. He denies that he ever received or requested pay from the insurgents, or that he ever belonged to the United States Army, as was at first reported. He is an American, and belongs to a New York family, whom he is about to visit. He landed in Cuba about a year ago near Baracoa. The insurgents in that district, he says, are well supplied with provisions and ammunition, but are badly off for clothing. He never saw Gen. Maximo Gomez, but served under Insurgent Leader Vidal. A son of Gen. Luque, the Spanish commander, has just suffered the amputation of a leg.

The insurgents have captured fourteen men, including six volunteers, who were bathing in the river near Gibara. The fate of the prisoners is not known.

THE MONTGOMERY AT MATANZAS.

A Small Cruiser to be Sent to Havana to Relieve the Maine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Navy Department has received a telegram from Commander Converse of the cruiser Montgomery announcing the arrival of that vessel at Matanzas, Cuba, yesterday. The Captain said that he fired a salute which was duly responded to by the Spanish forts, that visits were exchanged between himself and the local officials, and that he had been received with the greatest courtesy.

Everything is unusually quiet at Matanzas, added Commander Converse. He will leave the place in the Montgomery to-morrow for Santiago, on the south side of the island, and his stay there will be brief.

The battleship Maine will be relieved from her station in Havana in the course of a few days. It was not the purpose of the Navy Department to keep the ship there for any length of time when she was ordred across the strait, and it is felt that the ship's crew must feel discomfort lying close aboard ship in the Harbor of Havana. The Marblehead or the Detroit, which are better adapted to comfortable existence in such a climate as that of Havana than the battleship Maine, probably will be sent to relieve the latter.

A CACHALOT TAKEN OFF CUBA.

Species of Whale Weighing 4,000 Pounds Caught Near Matanzas.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—The capture is announced, off the coast of Matanzas, of an immense fish, called a cachalot, a kind of whale. It is pronounced to be six and a half yards long and one and a half yards wide. The fish is said to weigh 4,000 pounds.

The cachalot is the best-known of the sperm whale, and attains the largest size of any of the species, reaching sometimes a length of 75 feet, so that the Matanzas specimen is a very small one. The cachalot is blunt-headed, and has a straight mouth and a throat big enough to swallow a man, whereas the Greenland, or right whale, has more of a pointed head, with a much larger curved mouth, which is big enough to take in a ship's long boat, but a throat which could be choked with a man's fist. The cachalot is the most savage of the whale family, but will not attack man if left alone. When interfered with, it uses its tail and teeth as weapons of offense. They generally travel in herds of from twenty to fifty, and a large cachalot will yield eighty barrels of the finest kind of sperm oil. The right whale is the most valuable for whalebone.

MISS BARTON TO GO TO CUBA.

Missionary Will Leave To-night for Havana to Aid the Sick and Starving.

In response to an urgent request from the editor of The Christian Herald, Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Red Cross, and well known through her Armenian work, will leave Washington to-night for Havana, to minister to the sick and starving in the provinces of Cuba.

Dr. Louis Klopsch, proprietor of The Christian Herald, wrote Miss Barton the first of the week, saying that he would meet all expenses up to $10,000 per month for several months. He recommended that 200 trained nurses accompany her. In accepting, Miss Barton said that, on her arrival in Havana on Tuesday next, she would investigate the needs and formulate a plan for carrying out the work with the greatest success. She has already secured letters from the Secretary of State and the President. The Spanish Minister at Washington, in a letter given her, expresses the full approval of her mission by the Spanish Government.

The Cuban Relief Committee, which announces Miss Barton's departure, further announces that the condition of the Cubans is daily growing more pitiable.

"MAME" HOGAN CARTS SNOW.

A Plucky Coney Island Girl Makes $23.68 in One Night and "Squelches" a Tug Captain.

Among the many vehicles pushed into service by the demands of the Street Cleaning Department in removing snow in this city on Thursday night was a big double sand cart, which was brought all the way from Coney Island by "Mamie" Hogan and her young brother. The girl, who is nineteen years old, drove the team herself and helped shovel snow into the wagon during the entire night.

The girl and her brother reached this city at 3 P. M. Thursday, and at once went to work. They quit the job at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, after carrying thirty-seven loads of snow, which they dumped off the end of Pier 7 East River. She received 64 cents for each load, making her total earnings for the night $23.68. After getting rid of the last load, the young woman drove to a feed store, stacked her wagon full of oats and hay, and sent her brother home with the load, going home herself on the cars.

"Mamie," as she is familiarly known at Coney Island, where she drove a stage last Summer, managed to conceal her sex for some time after going to work on Thursday. She was clad in woman's attire, with a man's heavy overcoat over it, while a hood concealed her long hair. It is said that the Captain of a tugboat which put into Pier No. 7 for water first discovered that a girl was driving a big snow cart which was then being dumped.

Thinking to "have some fun" with her, he playfully turned the hose toward her, when, quick as a flash, she reached over, and, drawing a loaded revolver from no one knows where, leveled it at the man and told him that she took no nonsense from any one.

The Captain apologized before a crowd of other drivers, and "Mame" jumped on her cart and drove away. Once during the night "Mame" applied to the ticket man on the pier for a larger shovel, saying hers was too small. The plucky young woman was not working down town last night.

JOHN H. HANAN SUED.

A Chicago Woman Wants $150,000 from the Shoe Manufacturer.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—A suit for $150,000 against John H. Hanan, the wealthy shoe manufacturer of Brooklyn, in which the plaintiff is a woman, has been begun in the Superior Court in this city. The suit was begun Wednesday, but news of it was suppressed in the hope that service might be had on the defendant, who was in Chicago during the present week on business. The plaintiff is Mrs. B. M. Dutton, who at present resides in Chicago. Formerly she was a resident of Brooklyn, where she knew the shoe manufacturer.

Mr. Hanan came to Chicago last Monday. He did not register, and although the hotel was besieged by men who were sent to watch his movements, he succeeded in getting out of the city on Tuesday. Mr. Hanan or that day went to St. Louis, and from there he has since returned to Brooklyn without being served with a summons in Mrs. Dutton's suit. The attorney for the Chicago plaintiff has now given up hope of securing service, as he claims to have information that Mr. Hanan will sail from New York to Europe on a business trip within a few days.

The attorney for Mrs. Dutton said to-day that the suit of his client grows out of events which occurred previous to Mr. Hanan's meeting with Mrs. Smith, now Mrs. Thompson, against whom the shoe manufacturer began suit about two weeks ago at Newport, R. I., for the recovery of about $150,000 worth of real estate and jewelry which he had given her. That suit was compromised just before Mr. Hanan's visit to Chicago. Mrs. Dutton's attorney refused to say what the relations were between his client and the defendant.

New Rochelle Hospital Mortgage.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The New Rochelle Hospital is able to pay off a mortgage of $5,000 which rested upon it. A few days ago a committee of the managers visited Adrian Iselin and consulted him as to the best means of disposing of the mortgage. He advised them to obtain subscriptions and agreed to duplicate every dollar subscribed, if needful. Later Mr. Iselin paid in $2,100, that being the amount necessary to raise the mortgage after others had subscribed. Of the total amount raised the Iselin family, including Adrian Iselin, gave $3,300.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN.

1:50 A. M.—45 Stone Street; R. W. Cameron; damage, $500.

2 A. M.—412 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Charles Myers; damage slight.

4:20 A. M.—135 Cedar Street; John Mehan; damage slight.

4:15 A. M.—300 West Thirty-sixth Street; Frank Golden; damage, $15.

10:40 A. M.—248 West Seventeenth Street; James Harris; damage slight.

10:45 A. M.—468 Second Avenue; Blum & Baker; damage, $100.

11:15 A. M.—215 Park Row; Thomas Lane; damage, $100.

12:45 P. M.—801 Fifth Avenue; G. L. Lurwig; damage, $25.

2:30 P. M.—1 University Place; Edward King; no damage.

5:25 P. M.—323 East Eighty-fifth Street; Mary Stumfield; damage, $200.

6:15 P. M.—1,849 Washington Avenue; Julius Frink; damage, $5.

6:20 P. M.—Nineteenth Avenue and King's Bridge Road; S. Fulton; damage, $800.

8:25 P. M.—251 Pearl Street; occupant unknown; damage, $10.

8:30 P. M.—22 Hancock Street; Charles Nilsl; damage, $5.

8:45 P. M.—404 West Forty-seventh Street; Mary Barry; damage, $5.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

2:45 P. M.—Jefferson Avenue, between Jamaica and Steward Avenues; Eugene Preston; damage, $3,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Feb. 4.—Bartlett's Novelty Wood Works, of which Herbert E. Bartlett is proprietor, were burned this morning. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $7,800.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 4.—The Watkins Academy Building was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is not given. The academy was insured for $5,000. Many costly books and instruments were burned.

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., Feb. 4.—The building owned by the Bridgewater Box Company, and occupied by McElwain & Co., shoe manufacturers, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $80,000; partly covered by insurance.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 4.—Last night's fire, which destroyed the Young Men's Christian Association Building and other structures is estimated to have caused $160,000 damage, against which there was insurance amounting to $90,000.

WAYNE, W. Va., Feb. 4.—Fire last night destroyed Walker's dry goods store, Dean's grocery house, Burgess's millinery store, Walker's Hotel, Prichard's Inn, Smith's Hotel, and several smaller buildings. Loss estimated at $60,000, with little insurance.

PLAINFIELD, Feb. 4.—The residence of David Eastman, on East Front Street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The members of the family escaped. Mr. Eastman is the President of the Derby Razor Company of New York. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

NO HARMONY IS POSSIBLE

Reply of the Committee of Fifty-three to the Overtures of Mr. Morton and Others.

HOLDS TO ITS PRINCIPLES

To Yield Now Would Be to Surrender Everything—The Issue Between Rank and File and "Bosses"—Second Day's Enrollment.

The Committee of Fifty-three has received the letter of Levi P. Morton, Chauncey M. Depew, and others in reference to harmonizing the two factions of the Republican Party, and will probably return today an emphatic rejection of the proposals. Such an answer has not yet been sent, and it was said last night that the Ways and Means Committee of the Committee of Fifty-three is opposed to the action taken by Chairman W. H. Kenyon. According to this report this committee considers Mr. Kenyon's statement, published yesterday morning, as too hasty.

However this may be, Mr. Kenyon, as Chairman of the larger committee, and speaking for it, said last night that the movement he and the committee represent is a movement of the rank and file against the machine. He gave out the following statement from the committee:

"Mr. Quigg was re-elected Chairman last night and the Ford Primary Election bill approved. Whom the gods are about to destroy they first make mad. The re-election of Mr. Quigg is an indorsement of the greatest political folly of the decade, and an indorsement of the lowest level that Republican politics have fallen to in a quarter of a century. The approval of the Ford Primary Election bill is an effort under the garb of reform to secure from the laws of the State a legalization of the present machine which is denied it by its own constitution, for confessedly most of the election district association in the city were dissolved by the voters last November, and they had no right or power to hold primaries in December or to elect delegates to conventions, or those conventions to elect a County Committee.

"The appointment of a committee of twelve to confer with Levi P. Morton, Cornelius N. Bliss, and their associates and with a committee of the Committee of Fifty-three is futile. The reorganization movement that is now represented by the work of the Committee of Fifty-three had its origin in two ideas, that took shape soon after the election of last November: First, that a complete reorganization of the Republican Party in this county was necessary, and, second, (and no less important,) that such a reorganization must be had under auspices wholly apart from the machine. These two ideas grew quickly into action, and have become the foundation principles of the movement.

"Our movement is a movement of the rank and file against the bosses. Nothing is excluded from the new organization except bossism. This is the simple issue that is before the voters of this county. If the Republican voters of 1900 believe in the cause of the rank and file against the bosses, they will enroll in the new organization. For the Committee of Fifty-three to return a favorable answer to the letter of Levi P. Morton and the other eminent gentlemen associated with him in the supposed work of harmony would be to repudiate the very principles that called them into being. If they should attempt it they would not be followed by the voters of the county, who demand the extermination of the party boss."

The second day's enrollment was completed last night. Reports were not sent in from the 114 enrolling places, but full returns will be made to the headquarters to-day. Chairman J. Bayard Backus of the Committee on Enrollment said last night that the prospects were good for a much larger enrollment than was had on the first night.

The last enrolling night will be Feb. 10, (next Thursday,) from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

City Club Preparing Two Bills.

The City Club is preparing a primary bill that it will submit to the Legislature shortly. The Council of the club was working upon the draft of this law last night, and it is expected that the bill will be finished by next Tuesday. It is said that it will embody the "Kentucky idea" of enrolling and registering at the same time and place. The Council is also engaged upon a bill to amend what is known as the Corrupt Practices act, in order to make the publication of election expenses more definite.

Gouverneur Hospital in Darkness.

Gouverneur Hospital was in darkness for several hours last night. The gas pipes were frozen. There are several excavations about the old building made on account of the improvements in progress, and the workmen carelessly left the gas mains exposed. Early in the evening the gas began to give out, and by 9 o'clock the hospital was in darkness. The nurses made a hasty canvass of the neighboring groceries and a number of candles were found. A few lamps were borrowed from people living near, and the more pressing duties were thus performed under trying difficulties, until between 10 and 11 o'clock, when the gas was again turned on.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:05	Sun sets	5:23
		Moon sets	6:21

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	6:27	Gov. Isl'd	6:46
		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	7:01	Gov. Isl'd	7:18
H. Gate			8:35
H. Gate			9:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alexandra, London		9:00 A. M.
Alps, Port au Prince, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Auranla, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Buffon, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Creole, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
El Sol, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Galileo, Hull		

SENATOR LINDSAY'S REPLY

Rejoinder to the Kentucky Legislature's Request that He Resign on Account of His Silver Views.

NOT THE LEGISLATURE'S TOOL

Rather the Representative of a People Which Last Year Gave Twelve of Its Thirteen Electoral Votes to Sound Money.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Lindsay in the Senate to-day answered the request for his resignation by the Kentucky Legislature. He said:

"With the relations existing between a Senator and his constituency this body has generally no concern. But there are exceptional cases in which a Senator may be justified in calling attention to transactions, semi-official in their character, which if left unexplained might create the impression that he stands officially charged with conduct which would render him unworthy of a seat on this floor and an unfit associate for his fellow-Senators.

"I hold in my hand a paper purporting to be an official copy of a resolution recently adopted by the two houses of the Kentucky General Assembly, and which, it is due to myself and to the Senate, shall be fully understood.

"While this professes to request my resignation, it is couched in language which disregards the ordinary amenities of life, and is, in effect, a demand that I shall surrender my place in order to create a vacancy, and thus make room here for some one holding political views in harmony with the author and promoters of the resolution. I desire to protest against this usurpation of ungranted power, and, inasmuch as the resolution has been made a matter of record on the journals of the two houses of the State Legislature, to which I have no access, I propose to give it a place on the records of the Senate, and in that connection to make such comments as I deem necessary and proper under the circumstances.

Has Fairly Represented His People.

"It is to be observed that in the arraignment which precedes the resolution there is no charge that I have ever disobeyed the expressed will of the people of Kentucky. There is no charge that any act of mine as Senator is subject to animadversion or complaint; no intimation that I have ever given a vote which did not reflect the views of a majority of my constituents, or that I have at any time failed to look after their interests, or have been wanting in any duty owing to them or to the country, or that I am now opposing legislation which a majority of the people of Kentucky regard as essential to the public welfare, or that my personal conduct at any time or in any respect has been to the slightest degree incompatible with the high position of an American Senator.

"By the silence of the arraignment in these regards the resolution affirmatively implies that my conduct as Senator is free from all blame and open to no criticism, even by those who are evidently moved by the spirit of bitter political proscription and intolerance.

"The substance of the complaint is that I am opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and that I opposed the election of the nominees of the late Chicago Convention, and by so doing betrayed the trust reposed in me by my constituency.

"I shall not discuss the Presidential campaign of 1896. It is not necessary to do that to meet the charge that I betrayed the trust of my constituents by opposing the election of the Chicago nominees. My constituency is made up of the people of Kentucky, and that people voted against those nominees, and twelve out of the thirteen of the electoral votes of Kentucky were registered against them. If to be opposed to the free coinage of silver and in favor of maintaining the parity of our gold and silver dollars is to be deemed a betrayal of trust, then I may be pardoned for calling attention to the history of current politics in Kentucky from 1893, when I was first elected to the Senate, up to the time of the second election.

"I was elected to fill an unexpired term in February, 1893. In August of that year Congress met in extra session to consider the proposed repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890, commonly called the Sherman law. In October, 1893, I voted against a proposed amendment to the bill providing for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. I voted against an amendment providing for the re-enactment of the Bland-Allison act. I voted against the amendment providing for the free coinage of silver upon condition that the Government should receive in the way of seigniorage the difference between the market and coinage value of silver bullion. In the discussion of the bill I declared that I would vote for no amendment which merely experimented with a change of ratio or that did not provide reasonable safeguards to insure the maintenance of the parity of gold and silver dollars.

His Course Uniform and Consistent.

"These votes and that declaration were known to all the intelligent people of the State of Kentucky. In the month following the adjournment of this extra session, the General Assembly, charged with the duty of selecting my successor, was chosen. It convened in January, 1894. My name was the only one presented to the Democratic caucus, and when the election came to be held, I received the vote of every Democratic member present. My views on the silver question were as well known then as they are known to-day. They were then the views of an overwhelming majority of the Democrats of Kentucky and of an overwhelming majority of the Republican Party in that State.

"I stand to-day precisely where I stood when I received that unanimous indorsement by the Democrats of Kentucky. If those who were in accord with me four years ago are not so to-day it is because they have changed their opinions, while I have remained steadfast. I criticise no one for changing his opinions, but I protest against being denounced as a betrayer of my trust because my views remain unchanged.

"I deny the right of self-seeking political changelings, who were with me in opposition to free silver when free coinage was unpopular, and are against me now when free coinage seems to meet Democratic approval in Kentucky, to sit in judgment on my Democracy or to call in question my fealty to the constituency I represent.

"I will remind those who voted for the resolution that I am not the mere agent of the Kentucky Legislature. I do not exercise my Senatorial duties subject to legislative supervision, nor hold my place at the legislative will. I represent not merely a party or a faction, but all the people of Kentucky. My constituency is equal to the combined constituency of all the members of the present General Assembly, and I feel the utmost confidence that my views on all questions exciting public interest are the views of a decided majority of voters of my State.

"My term of service is fixed by the Constitution of the United States. It cannot be abridged by the action of the Kentucky Legislature, and an attempt by certain members of that body to abridge it is the assertion of a right which does not exist, and could not exist, without imperiling the independence of this great branch of the Federal Legislature.

Legislature Overstepped Its Powers.

"Resolutions emanating from State Legislatures touching matters pending in the Federal Congress, are entitled to most respectful consideration, and always receive it, but they cannot determine the duty of a Senator or relieve him from the responsibility of his position. His judgment and conscience are at last to guide his conduct. I am a Senator from Kentucky, but I am also a Senator for the United States. In questions local to Kentucky I am always ready to serve her interests to the best of my ability, consistent with the obligations of honesty and fair dealing, and regardful of the limitations of the Constitution.

"When great public interests, affecting alike every portion of the Union, are to be acted upon, they are to be considered from the standpoint of the broadest patriotism, and this I propose to do, no matter who may condemn my action or who approve it. There are occasions when considerations of local favor and party discipline must for the time give way, and if a Senator who acts upon that principle is to be driven from his place by his State Legislature whenever he may contravene local sentiment, or temporary passion, the dignity of the Senate will soon be a thing of the past.

"A scrupulous regard for the division of powers between the State and Federal Governments, and the careful observance of the boundary line which separates those powers, is a cardinal doctrine of Jeffersonian Democracy; yet we have here the spectacle of a controlling majority of a State Legislature boldly overstepping that line of demarcation, and in the name of Democracy demanding that I shall surrender my commission, because, in their estimation, I have ceased to be a Democrat. Ignorant of the underlying principles of the historic Democratic Party, or else regardless of their obligation to observe those principles, their right to impeach my Democracy or to put me upon the defense of my record as a Democrat, I utterly and absolutely repudiate.

"This much I have thought it proper to say, and with these remarks, I dismiss the so-called legislative request for my resignation."

SUICIDE IN A BOSTON HOTEL.

The Victim, Miss L. S. Peterson, Not Known in Tarrytown, Where She Was Supposed to Belong.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Miss L. S. Peterson, believed to be the daughter of a banker of Tarrytown, N. Y., was found dead in a room at Young's Hotel this forenoon. She had committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas. Nothing was found to indicate the motive for the act.

The woman arrived at the hotel yesterday forenoon. She had no baggage. The strong odor of gas from her rooms this morning led to an investigation and the body was found. The preparations for suicide had been made most carefully and deliberately. The little cap on the gas-jet had been removed and the rubber tubing slipped over the end of the pipe. Then the woman had undressed and placed herself on the bed, in the meantime fastening the other end of the tube to her wrist with her handkerchief in order that it should not slip from her. The other end of the tube was placed in her mouth and thus the young woman ended her life.

A physician who was summoned said she had been dead twelve hours. This would place the time of the suicide at before midnight. The woman was apparently about twenty-two years of age. Apart from her clothing, her personal possessions consisted of a black leather wallet containing $1.35, a nail-cleaner, and a small perfumery bottle. The medical examiner gives the following description of the victim:

Five feet tall, 125 pounds weight, brunette, gray eyes, dark brown hair, oval face, dressed in a brown cloth dress with brown turban to match. The dress was trimmed with narrow ribbon. She also wore a rough cloth sack and a small muff of brown cloth and fur. In addition to the usual underclothing, she had on black stockings with white toe-pieces and a green silk underskirt. There was a dark-blue feather in the turban. Her boots bore the mark, "Andrew Alexander, New York."

The woman left no letters of explanation, nor did she attempt to destroy anything which would indicate her identity. A point which supports the theory that the name under which she registered is her correct name is found in the inscription on the handkerchiefs which she had, notwithstanding the fact that they are a man's handkerchiefs. They were marked "L. Peterson."

TARRYTOWN, Feb. 4.—Miss L. S. Peterson is not known in Tarrytown. There is a banker in Tarrytown named Robert A. Patterson. He is the President of the Tarrytown Savings Bank, but he is a young man. Banker Patterson said to-night that he did not know who the Boston suicide was. The Tarrytown and North Tarrytown police and the Postmasters in the two villages never heard of Miss L. S. Peterson.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Kansas Populists are preparing to make the conduct of the insurance business by the State an issue in the coming campaign. E. C. Little, private secretary of Gov. Leedy, is preparing a handbook on the subject.

The lower house of the Virginia Legislature has passed a bill outlawing companies which unite to fix insurance rates. The measure is aimed at the existence of the Southeastern Tariff Association, and will meet vigorous opposition in the State Senate from that body. The Virginia press is practically unanimous in condemnation of the measure, on the ground that it may tend to drive insurance capital from the State.

The Executive Committee of the Tariff Association met yesterday morning. Some twelve other members of the association were present by especial invitation. At the meeting on Tuesday the Rate and Deviation Committees were present. Other conferences will be held, and it is the intention of the committee that every member of the association shall be present at some one of these conferences by specific invitation. The report of the committee to the association in regard to the general situation, which will be presented at the February meeting, it is now expected, is likely to embody some measure of recognition for the brokers.

A special meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters was held yesterday at the instance of the Committee on Laws and Legislation. The committee reported the facts in regard to the Bendy bill, pending in the Assembly at Albany, which measure proposes that domestic fire insurance companies be taxed 2½ per cent. of their net premium income, and foreign companies 5 per cent. of their gross premium receipts. Vice President Washburn of the Home Insurance Company then offered a resolution protesting against the passage of the bill, which was adopted with little debate, President F. C. Moore of the Continental casting the only negative vote. In pursuance of this resolution, the Committee on Laws and Legislation has appointed a sub-committee to oppose the bill at the hearing, which has been set down for next Tuesday. Mr. Washburn, it is expected, will present the main argument.

Chicago fire insurance men are much disturbed over the situation confronting the Chicago Underwriters' Association. The new rule allowing but three agencies to each company went into effect on Wednesday, and on that day an informal meeting was held by a number of managers and several conferences have since been held, with the result that the leaders in the movement are circulating for signatures an agreement, binding the signers not only to retire from the Underwriters' Association, but to co-operate in the formation of a tariff association. Among the backers of this proposition are Darrow & Cumming, William E. Rollo & Son, W. F. Braun, D. T. Devin & Co., and J. L. Whitlock. Such companies as the London Assurance are referred to as sympathetic. The New York Underwriters, the Hamburg Underwriters, and the Western Underwriters are determined to retain three agents, whatever the results.

Food Show at Macy's Next Week.

The fifth floor of R. H. Macy's store, on the south side of Fourteenth Street, is in the hands of the decorators, in preparation for the first Annual Food Show, which is to begin next Monday. The new Fourteenth Street Annex is being thrown open and will be used for the first time. Skilled drapers are fitting out booths for the various displays. Japanese and Indian rugs and tapestries are principally in use, and dainty ornaments of all descriptions are to be seen. The exhibits will include every kind of food kept in Macy's grocery department, with the addition of many novelties now for the first time introduced. Samples of breads, biscuits, salted peanuts and almonds, gelatine products, soups made from capsules and from stock, and other food stuffs will be given to visitors. Tea, coffee, and chocolate of various brands will be served. New kinds of flour and cooking compounds, each designed for some particular use, will be on exhibition, and the process of manipulating each will be shown. It was intended that the food show continue for one week only, but already crowds of customers are flocking around the uncompleted booths, and it is probable that the time will be extended to two weeks.—Adv.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

New Jersey—West End, D. W. Wardell.

New York—Ellenburg, S. W. Garlick; Lafayette, James J. Conan; Medway, Francis H. Simmons; New Baltimore, Chester Tompkins; Quogue, Marcus E. Griffin; Raquette Lake, John E. Tillson; Union Grove, Emery Jenkins.

Col. W. E. Haskell Acquitted of Libel.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 4.—The jury in the criminal libel case against Col. W. E. Haskell, manager of The Times, to-day brought in a verdict of not guilty. The article on which the indictment was based attacked the management of the Minneapolis Trust Company as receiver of the Guaranty Loan Company.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Discussion in the House with Reference to the Sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

DEMOCRATS WANT SOMEACTION

Desire the Administration to be Instructed to Collect the Company's Full Debt or Take the Road—No Need of Legislation, Mr. Powers Says.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In the House today there was considerable discussion of the projected sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Fleming (Dem., Ga.,) asked unanimous consent to set aside next Monday for the consideration of the bill to grant additional powers to the President in the matter of the sale. Mr. Powers, (Rep., Vt.,) Chairman of the Pacific Railroads Committee, said the consideration of the bill would be a waste of time, as it already had been demonstrated that the Senate would not pass a similar measure. He also said the President already had sufficient power.

This disposed of the matter for the time being, but later, when a pension bill was under consideration, Mr. Fleming took advantage of the latitude allowed for debate to discuss the question of protecting the Government's interest at the approaching sale.

The claim of the Government, he said, was over $13,000,000, and while it was alleged the road could be paralleled for $3,000,000, the engineer who built the road, Senator Harris of Kansas, estimated its value at from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000. The average earnings of the road for the past ten years, $1,255,675, were 4 per cent. interest on $30,000,000.

Mr. Shattuc (Rep., Ohio,) said that while Senator Harris might be a very competent civil engineer, he knew no more about computing the earnings or value of a railroad than the portrait alongside of the Speaker's chair.

"Did you hear his speech on the Pacific roads?" asked Mr. Shafroth, (S. Rep., Col.)

"I read it," replied Mr. Shattuc, "and there is nothing in it. It is wind, nothing more."

Mr. Fleming said Senator Harris by the facts he had furnished the Government had saved the Treasury $27,000,000 on the sale of the Union Pacific.

"The press of the country built a fire under the Administration," said Mr. Fleming, "and forced it to act."

Mr. Fleming said he had appealed to the Speaker and to Mr. Powers, the Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, to aid the consideration of the measure reported by the committee.

"They were both courteous," said Mr. Fleming, "but I failed to get the Speaker to use his influence with Mr. Powers or Mr. Powers to use his influence with the Speaker. Yesterday I tried to get recognition from the Speaker. I caught his natural eye but I failed to catch his official eye. To-day when I did get recognition it availed nothing because the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Powers, said he would object."

Mr. Fleming said he did not think it commensurate with the dignity of the House to wave aside indifferently the millions involved. If the sale took place and the Government only bid the principal of the debt, the responsibility would be on the majority. The only hope that remained lay in the press. It could force the Administration as it did in the case of the Union Pacific.

Mr. Maguire, (Dem., Cal.,) said the law required that the Government should collect the full amount of the debt or take the road and he believed the law should be obeyed.

"In other words you want Government ownership of railroads?" interposed Mr. Daizell, (Rep., Penn.)

"I want to collect the Government debt," replied Mr. Maguire.

"We had better have Government ownership of railroads than railroad ownership of Government!" cried Mr. Terry, (Dem., Ark.)

Mr. Powers, (Rep., Vt.,) Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, alleged that the whole purpose of those who were opposing the sale was the Government ownership and operation of railroads.

"The gentleman has heard me to little purpose for the past five years," interrupted Mr. Maguire, "if he imagines I desire Government operation of railroads. I am in favor of the Government owning the highways of commerce, but not of operating trains any more than wagons."

"I am glad the gentleman has made his proposition more ridiculous than I could," observed Mr. Powers.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) objected to Mr. Powers's statement of the position of the Democrats. He said it was not a question of sacrificing the Government's debt or Government ownership and operation of railroads.

"On this side," said he, "we believe the Government can collect the debt, and, as a prudent creditor, that it should collect every dollar of it."

Mr. Powers said he did not believe the Administration should be required to bid the full amount of the debt, principal and interest. The officers of the Government had full knowledge, and he was willing to trust the matter to the officials who had obtained every dollar due from the Union Pacific.

HAWAII IN THE SENATE.

Mr. White Delivers the Third and Last Part of His Speech Against Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator White (Dem., Cal.,) concluded his three days' argument in opposition to the annexation of Hawaii in the executive session of the Senate to-day.

At the beginning of to-day's speech he made some additional points against the availability of Hawaii for defensive purposes. It was 500 miles, he said, from the outside islands of the group to other islands. This fact demonstrated that numerous points must be guarded from hostile assault, and that a powerful navy would be required to accomplish this. The immense expenditure in this direction would be without benefit to our defenses on the continent, Mr. White said. Moreover, as soon as Hawaii was acquired, it would be contended that our domains should be extended to other islands, and we would finally embark upon the foreign acquisition business, involving an outlay of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. White then took up the question of labor. The Chinese and Japanese, he said, were receiving $15 per month, without board. He ridiculed the pretension that the Anglo-Saxon race could labor in Hawaiian sugar fields. He read from a recent Consular report to show that the coffee business was at best problematical, and that even in this work laborers only received $15 per month, without board.

Mr. White denounced as absurd the assertion that trade would be diverted from the United States if annexation was defeated, and said that even with the present treaty out of the way the Hawaiians would do business with us.

Mr. White then took up the Dole Government, insisting that it was irregular and a fraud. He said in this connection that it was universally conceded that the Hawaiian natives were well educated, and would be citizens of this country in case of annexation, and contended that they should be consulted. This Government, based upon the will of the people, could not, he said, afford to incorporate a large number of persons, who would be eligible to citizenship, against their will. He declared again that the "entire power behind the throne" was the sugar combination of Hawaii, whose personal interests always had been consulted regardless of the effect upon the public.

He criticised the action of President Dole in coming to Washington at such a time, and said he asked what would have been thought of the taste of the Prince of Wales had he come here at the time that the treaty of arbitration was under consideration for the purpose of influencing our action.

Senator White quoted at length from a speech made in the Senate in 1894 by Senator Turple, in which the Indiana Senator said that, however desirable the acquisition of the islands might be, the United States could not afford to take them by "stealth, by any process of furtive legerdemain, or gilded larceny sprung from the bandit maxim, miscalled the policy of success."

One is instinctively attracted by the natural fragrance of Lundborg's perfumes.

BRAZIL'S MINISTER ENTERTAINS.

German and French Ambassadors and Other Diplomatic Guests.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Brazilian Minister and Mme. Mendonça entertained this evening at dinner the German Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Minister of the Netherlands, the Minister of Chile and Mme. Gana, the Minister of Venezuela and Miss Andre, the Minister of Switzerland and Mme. Pioda, the Argentine Minister, the Belgian Minister and Countess Lichtervelde, the Peruvian Minister and Miss McKenna, Miss Gary, Mrs. MacBean, and the Misses de Mendonça.

FOR WAR ON COUNTERFEITERS.

Secretary Gage Asks for an Appropriation of $100,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The recent discovery of the one-hundred-dollar counterfeit silver certificate has led to a request made to Congress by Secretary Gage today for an increase of the appropriation for suppressing counterfeiting for the next fiscal year frm $95,000 to $100,000. The Secretary says the magnitude of the operations of the counterfeiters of our own and foreign currency during the past two years and the great number of persons engaged in the work necessitates the increased vigilance and extended operations to be at once initiated by the Secretary by the Secret Service.

PRESIDENT DOLE'S ITINERARY.

He Will Visit Buffalo, Cleveland, and St. Louis on His Way West.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—President Dole to-day accepted the invitation extended by Representative Alexander of New York for a visit to Buffalo. He will leave Washington Sunday night, going by way of Canandaigua and Rochester, but not stopping and arriving at Buffalo at 10 A. M. Monday. There he will be entertained by the Pan-American Association, and in the evening be the guest of honor at a reception and banquet.

On Tuesday he will go to Cleveland for a visit to his sister, and thence to St. Louis, remaining there until Thursday, when he will take the Southern Pacific for the coast to sail home to Hawaii.

EUROPEAN SQUADRON'S CRUISE.

Commodore Howell's Ships to Rendezvous at Lisbon and Go Northward.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—It is said at the Navy Department that the vessels of the European squadron will rendezvous at Lisbon in a short time. When Commodore Howell passed through Washington recently on his way to take command of the European station, he asked if the Navy Department objected to his making a northern cruise with his squadron.

He was told that the ships had been kept in the Mediterranean by Admiral Selfridge of his own volition, after the subsidence of the disturbances resulting from the Turco-Grecian war, and that the department left the movements of his ships entirely to himself. He therefore has announced that he will bring his force together at Lisbon. A cablegram from him announces that he relieved Admiral Selfridge and took command of the European station at Genoa on the 2d inst. It is expected that he will take his flagship, the San Francisco, and the gunboat Bancroft around to Lisbon very soon.

POSTMASTER BEMUS CLEARED.

Charges of Bribery at Jamestown, N. Y., Dismissed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Senate Committee on Post Offices to-day began the investigation of charges made against Emmett H. Bemus, who has been nominated to the office of Postmaster at Jamestown, N. Y., upon the recommendation of Congressman Hooker.

The charges were filed by John F. Jones, also of Jamestown, who made a preliminary statement at the forenoon session of the committee to-day, expecting to follow it up at the afternoon meeting. His charges are that a Mr. Price, who was an applicant for the office, had been influenced to get out of the way of Mr. Bemus by receiving a lucrative office in Washington through Mr. Hooker, and also by the receipt of $1,000 in cash from Mr. Bemus's friends. Mr. Jones said there were persons on their way to Washington who would substantiate his charges. Mr. Hooker denied the accusations. He said he courted the fullest investigation.

After a hearing this afternoon the committee voted unanimously to confirm Bemus. All persons implicated in the case appeared and entered an explicit denial of the charges and the committee decided that Jones had not made out a case.

AN AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.

Minister Hitchcock Raised to the Highest Diplomatic Rank.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Ethan A. Hitchcock of Missouri, now Minister to Russia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Russia. Mr. Hitchcock is named an Ambassador under the law authorizing such rank where foreign countries name Ambassadors to the United States.

The next representative in Washington of the Russian Government will be an Ambassador in the person of Count Cassini, according to official advices received by the State Department. The Count is now in Russia, and the Legation here is in the care of a Chargé, M. De Wollant, who has been acting since the departure of Mr. Kotzebue last Summer. This move on the part of the Russian Government has been long expected in diplomatic circles.

Senator Kenna's Widow Turned Out.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The appointment of O. A. Petty to be Postmaster at Charleston, West Va., has been made after a hard fight. The present occupant of the office is Mrs. Kenna, the widow of Senator Kenna, and her friends have made every effort to prevent any successor being named. It is said that confirmation will be resisted by the friends of the late Senator.

Appointments in the South.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—At to-day's Cabinet meeting the dispensation of Federal patronage in the Southern States where the Republican Party has no representatives in Congress was considered. It is probable that several important appointments will be made in the South soon, though the President has not yet absolutely and finally determined on them.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Treasury—THOMAS A. LAKE, Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Connecticut; HUTSON B. SAUNDERS, Marshal for the District of Maine.

Postmasters—Connecticut: EDWIN F. TOMLINSON, Plainville.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Platt (Rep., N. Y.,) offered a resolution in the Senate yesterday which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, directing the Secretary of War to return to the Seventh Regiment Artillery, (formerly the One Hundred and Thirteenth New York Volunteer Infantry,) the flags of the regiment.

The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce gave an extended hearing yesterday on the Hepburn bill to create a department of commerce and industries. Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago, President of the National Business Men's League; Theodore B. Search of Philadelphia, President of the Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and John W. Ela of Chicago, made arguments urging the proposed legislation.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Democrats Perturbed by the Attack on Senator Murphy's Free-Silver Vote.

WANT TO EVADE DISCUSSION

The Brush Resolution to be Substituted for That Offered by Mr. Weekes and Pressed by the Republicans.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Democrats in the Legislature are much perturbed by the combined Weekes-Brush attack on Senator Murphy for his free-silver vote. When Mr. Weekes passed his resolution up to the Clerk's desk Monday night the Democrats defied it and the Republicans laughed at it. Neither side took it seriously.

Since then, however, there has been a change. The Republicans suddenly discovered that the resolution, while admittedly partaking of the nature of buncombe, might prove a handy weapon to force their opponents to a "show-down" on the financial issue. Coming on the heels of the discussion of the canal scandals, they scented in it, too, a source of distraction from that troublous topic. The moment this thought dawned Senator Nixon and his lieutenants began to warm up to Mr. Weekes, and consultations were had with him as to the programme to be pursued when the resolution should come up for debate.

The Tammany members quickly discerned the change of feeling on the Republican side, and the smiles with which they first greeted the resolution faded into a worried look which they have since worn. They saw that a call of the House and a vote on the resolution would put them in the attitude of indorsing free silver, and, whatever the personal opinions of the Democratic legislators may be, they do not care to go on record just now. Many plans have been proposed for meeting the issue. One was to let the resolution go through without a single speech on the Democratic side. Another was to seek to drown the political effect of the vote with ridicule by loading the resolution down with amendments to declare Hanna's seat vacant on account of bribery in Ohio, to censure Gov. Black for the conduct of the canal business by his appointee, Superintendent Aldridge, and like propositions.

Question to be Evaded.

While the Assembly Democrats were cudgelling their brains to evade the effect of a square discussion and vote on the Weekes resolution, Senator Brush sprung his resolution in the upper house. There are reasons for the conclusion that this resolution was drawn after consultation among the Republican leaders, with the intention of having it take the place of the Weekes proposition. That course has already been practically decided on. The Senate is expected to take up the Brush resolution Monday night and pass it. A call of the house, an unusual proceeding in that body, is talked of, with a view to having every Democratic Senator go on record. The Brush resolution will then be sent to the Assembly and passed there.

The last stage of the Murphy matter is perceived by the Democrats to be worse for them than the first. Freed from the call on Murphy to resign, and not even mentioning the Senator's name, they see that the Brush resolution will be harder to fight than its predecessor. There was much confabbing together among the Democratic leaders in the two Houses to-day. No definite course has been decided on, but the Democratic attitude, as far as settled, will be substantially this:

To contend that Senator Murphy's vote in the Senate is not a matter on which the Legislature is called on to act; that he is answerable to the people for that vote; that the bringing forward of the matter by the Republicans is for the purpose of obscuring the real issues before the people of the State—the canal scandal and the excise and anti-trust laws; that no amount of abuse heaped on Senator Murphy by the Republicans will be allowed to turn the Democrats from keeping these real State questions before the people; that, as for the approval of Mr. McKinley's recent remarks, nobody takes an after dinner speech seriously and "actions speak louder than words."

No effort will be spared by the Democratic leaders to avoid any direct discussion of the merits of the money question. If any Democratic orator wanders off into such a discussion, it will be strictly against orders. It may be done in the Assembly, where Leader Donnelly has found his men more or less intractable in the past.

Meanwhile, the New York members will seek strength and instruction from Mr. Croker at the Democratic Club between now and Monday night, and Assemblyman Palmer, representing the interior Democrats, will confer with David B. Hill.

Advice from Perry Belmont.

Ex-Congressman Perry Belmont has sent to Mr. Donnelly a long letter of suggestions as to the course to be pursued in defending Senator Murphy from the attack made upon him. Mr. Belmont, who was a gold Democrat in the campaign of 1896, calls attention to the vote of President McKinley in Congress in 1878 on the Matthews silver resolution, which he says was exactly the same vote as that cast by Mr. Murphy on the Teller resolution. He does not, therefore, see how a Republican Legislature can chastise or condemn a Democratic United States Senator for doing the same thing for which its own representative at the head of the Nation had set a precedent.

Mr. Belmont's letter was not received with anything bordering on enthusiasm by the Democrats. Mr. Donnelly declined to discuss it at all and would not say whether or not he would make use of its contents in his remarks on the floor of the Assembly. Senator Cantor also declined to comment on the letter for publication. Less conspicuous members of the minority were not correspondingly cautious, however, and by several of them the letter was referred to as an unwarranted intrusion and its suggestions were resented.

There is a disposition among the Tammany representatives to look upon Mr. Belmont's unsolicited tender of advice as a sort of preliminary boom for his Gubernatorial candidacy. Recalling his record as a gold man, they regard him as not best qualified to act as Senator Murphy's defender in the present contingency, and it is by no means unlikely that his suggestions will be disregarded altogether in the debate.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Mr. Brennan Amends His East River Bridge Measure.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Mr. Brennan of Kings has introduced an amendment to his East River Bridge bill which provides that if one of the four Republican Bridge Commissioners mentioned in the bill dies or resigns the other three shall name his successor. If one of the two Democratic Commissioners resigns or dies his successor shall be selected by the remaining Commissioner and the Mayor and Controller of the City of New York.

Other bills of interest to New York and vicinity have been introduced as follows:

Senator Cantor—Amending the New York charter to authorize an appropriation of a sum of money at the rate of 38 cents a day for each child received and maintained by the Hebrew Infant Asylum.

Senator Wray—Providing for a reduction in telephone rates in New York City.

Mr. Brennan—To secure a uniformed force of steam engineers, machinists, oilers, and firemen in the Departments of Water Supply and Sewers in the City of New York.

Mr. Tiffany—Forbidding the construction of railroads upon East Fourteenth Street in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. Davis—Forbidding the construction of railroads on Rush and Clymer Streets and Division Avenue in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. Donnelly—Amending the act incorporating the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of the City of New York by providing that it may hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding $1,000,000, and that it may mortgage its property or any part thereof from time to time and may sell and convey its property, and may divide its property into shares of stock, transferable as personal property.

Mr. Graney—Amending the New York charter by providing that each Captain of Police heretofore relieved and placed on the roll of the Police Pension Fund who, at the time when relieved, was receiving an annual salary of $2,750, shall hereafter receive an annual pension of $1,375.

Mr. McKeown—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to include in their annual statements and estimates the sum of $2,000 to be paid to the Immaculate Conception Nursery of Brooklyn.

Mr. De Graw—Allowing a pension of $200 per annum to disabled volunteer firemen of Brooklyn and Manhattan, whose names appear on the original rolls of these boroughs, such pensions to be paid quarterly from any available funds.

Mr. Sandford—Amending the charter of Mount Vernon relative to the appointment of four Police Commissioners.

Also to establish the office of Controller of the City of Mount Vernon.

Mr. Graney—Extending to May 15, 1898, the time for the collection of taxes in the towns and cities of Westchester County.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The following bills of general interest were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. Bondy—Compelling owners of mines over 250 feet deep to provide no less than two outlets at least 150 feet apart whenever subterranean work is being carried on.

Mr. De Graw—Providing, when three or more performances are given at a theatre in a week, that the sale of admission tickets shall not be greater than the seating capacity.

THE WEEKLY ADJOURNMENT.

Assembly Canal Investigation Bill Received by the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Both houses of the Legislature adjourned to-day until next Monday evening. In the absence of a quorum, no business was transacted by the Assembly this morning.

In the Senate, the Canal Investigation bill passed by the Assembly yesterday was received and referred to the Finance Committee. Chairman Higgins gave notice that on some future day he would move for the suspension of rules to secure consideration of the bill.

In Committee of the Whole the Senate advanced several bills to third reading, including Senator Cantor's bill to mature all debts upon the day of an assignment.

WAGES ON THE CANAL.

Contractors Directed to Pay Laborers 15 Cents an Hour.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—There are 35,000 men employed by contractors and sub-contractors along the canal, and Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge says that the majority of them are working for 12½ cents per hour, instead of 15 cents, which he claims is the regular price. In a letter to the contractors, he says:

"I hereby direct that if you do not already allow your common laborers wages of at least 15 cents an hour, you forthwith adopt a scale for such labor at not less than the rate named. In case of failure to comply with this direction, I shall feel called upon to exercise the right given me by law to declare your contract void and of no effect."

To Limit the Use of Proxies.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—In the Assembly today Mr. Snyder introduced a bill providing that an officer or employe of a corporation formed under or subject to the banking or insurance laws shall not act as proxy for any stockholder, member, or policy holder at any meeting of such corporation. A proxy must be in the issuer's writing and be acknowledged as a deed. Proxies are invalid at the end of five months. One person shall not act as proxy for more than five members.

To Limit Bond Issues in Queens.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—A bill which its author says is intended to protect that portion of Queens County lying without the city limits from the part that has been taken in will be introduced in the Assembly Monday by Mr. Wallace. The bill provides that the Board of Supervisors of Queens County cannot vote bonds on any town in the county except with the approval of the Supervisor representing that town.

A Park at Jones's Wood.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Another park is proposed for New York City in a bill prepared by Assemblyman Sinsheimer for introduction Monday. It takes in the old Jones's Wood locality, between Sixty-eighth and Seventieth Streets and Avenue A, and the exterior street parallel with the East River, a space of two square blocks. The city is to bear the expense, no local assessments being levied.

Position for a Railroad Man.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Ashley W. Cole, President of the State Railroad Commission, announces that the commission is searching among the railroad employes of the State for a suitable man to take charge of the State Grade Crossing Bureau, which the board is about to establish. The person selected must be thoroughly acquainted with railroad construction and operation, and must be able to conduct important correspondence.

HOTEL FOR WORKINGWOMEN.

Plan for a Self-Supporting Enterprise with 1,000 Rooms and $1,000,000 Capital.

Another attempt to establish in New York a well-equipped and well-managed hotel exclusively for self-supporting women, and to meet their needs, is being made. The preliminary prospectus was issued yesterday through Charles D. Kellogg, agent of the Organized Charities, 105 East Twenty-second Street. The capital will be $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares.

The proposed building will accommodate 1,000 guests, and will be fire-proof and provided with good service and all modern conveniences. The upper floors will be arranged for studios and isolated music rooms, and there will be sun parlors and promenades on the roof.

The figures, revised by experienced hotel men, give an income of $435,456, on a basis of 844 guest rooms filled. The rooms will range in size from 9 by 12 to 9 by 17, with two alcoves, and will be offered at from $3 to $8 a week. Board in the hotel restaurant is estimated at $3 a week. The restaurant is expected to take in $250 a day from the public. Baths at 10 cents each, and laundry at 25 cents per guest per week are other items of income. The estimated expenses are $253,000, including the managing staff at good salaries, and a total of 219 servants. Food for guests is estimated to cost 30 cents for each per day, and for servants, 25 cents each. In addition, the estimated expenses of $40,000 for taxes, water, insurance, and contingencies will be calculated on.

Among the promoters of the enterprise are Thomas W. Wood, F. S. Church, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Bishop Henry C. Potter, the Rev. Dr. E. H. Parkhurst, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Frank Damrosch, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and Roderick Terry.

Canadian Murderer Hanged.

BERLIN, Ontario, Feb. 4.—James Allison was hanged here this morning for the murder of Mrs. Orr, wife of Anthony Orr, near Galt, on Aug. 9 last. Allison was a farm hand employed by Mr. Orr.

SILVERWARE Frequently offered for sale as

"ROGERS" Because the name is so favorably known, but the discriminating buyer should ask,

WHICH ROGERS? *Almost every year sees a new one added to the list.*

If you want spoons, forks, knives, etc., of the old original brand, which has been before the public for over HALF A CENTURY and has made the name famous

The Wanamaker Store

The Progress of Two Sales

OF the 77,253 yards of Ginghams offered Thursday morning at 8½c. a yard, there remain this morning 38,639 yards. At this rate of selling there will be none left after Monday. Almost exactly one-half has gone in two days. They are 12½c. goods in 253 styles.

The February Sale of Chamber Furniture is establishing a new record for itself. All grades of Bedroom Suits and Odd Pieces except trash grades, at an average saving of one-third.

In the Clothing Store. THINKING of a new business suit or an overcoat? We've grouped a lot of such clothing, well made and fashionable, to sell at

very little prices. Bring your sons with you—the little fellows from 3 to 12 years—they'll be interested in the stock; prices on their wearing apparel are also greatly reduced.

FOR MEN

At $5—25 patterns men's all worsted trousers; neat effects. $7 quality.

Men's overcoats in blue and black kerseys, at $8.50, were $12; at $10, were $15; at $12, were $18.

At $7—Young men's fancy cheviot suits; sizes, 13 to 19 years, $10 to $13.50 qualities

FOR BOYS

At $3—Sailor suits in plain and fancy colors; 3 to 12 years. $5 to $7 grades.

At $3.50—Double breasted jacket suits, in fancy all-wool cheviots, $5 to $6 grades.

At 50c.—All-wool knee trousers. Special value.

At 75c.—English corduroy knee trousers, $1 quality.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Gloves. A Great Sale. OVER 5,000 pairs of women's glace gloves, four buttons, heavily embroidered, go on sale to-day at 75c. a pair—no house in this country has ever sold these gloves at less than $1, and many of them get $1.25 for them. White, black, and every desirable color. Ample selling space has been provided at special tables. You can have one pair or a dozen—no limitation.

Pure Candy—Not High Priced. STRICTLY pure—made under the personal supervision of our candy chief, and the prices are uniformly less than those generally asked for the same goods. For instance, you are required in many places to pay 80c. for fine mixed chocolates, glace fruits and bon-bons. Not here, however. We ask 60c. for our very best, which are *the* very best;—try for yourself.

Chocolate-covered caramels—the 30c. kind—here for 20c.

Low Prices on Jewelry

A Novelty in Sales

THE story behind this sale is the common one of a manufacturer who came to us for a quick outlet, but in this case the application is unusual, for the goods in question are articles of jewelry. A trade sale in jewelry is somewhat unique, but this will prove quite as interesting as our sales in general, and rather more than usually profitable to the purchaser.

All the gold in this lot is 14 karat. All the jewels are genuine, of course. Don't let the little prices deceive you into believing them imitations.

Some of these articles are costly,—diamonds and rubies cannot be little-figured even in a Wanamaker sale. But they are all *cheap*, in the best sense of that much-abused word. Straight through the stock, from the dollar-and-a-half stickpins to the fifty-dollar brooches, there is a saving of about one-third over regular prices. We mean *low* regular prices; jewelry prices are not mathematically fixed and often depend on other matters than intrinsic worth. Some of these goods would be double these figures in exclusive jewelry stores.

STICK PINS—From $1.50 to $59.

At $2.25—14-kt. gold, winged wheel, set with pearls, regularly $3.

At $3—Mercury wings, with pearls; value $4.

At $8—Gold serpent, ruby eyes, diamond head; value $11.

At $17.50—Cluster of olivines, diamonds and pearls; regularly $24.

BROOCHES—From $6 to $60.

At $6—Circlet of Mercury wings in colored gold, with six whole pearls; regularly $8.

At $12.75—Of gold and enamel, diamond center; regularly $17.

At $11—Miniature brooch, hand painted on ivory, gold setting; worth $15.

At $13.50—Miniature brooch, hand painted on ivory, with 18 whole pearls; regularly $18.

At $60—Miniature brooch, hand painted on ivory, gold setting with 14 diamonds; regularly $80.

SLEEVE LINKS—From $4.25 to $38.

At $5—Of Etruscan gold, Louis XIV. pattern; regularly $6.75.

At $10.50—Jade, slender, oval shape, gold set; regularly $14.

Others in bloodstones, onyx, carbuncle, amethyst, topaz, and garnets; prices up to $38.

BIB-PINS—$2.75 to $15.

At $2.75—Plain gold, large size, neat pattern.

At $4.50—Etruscan gold, chased pattern, with turquoise; regularly $6.

At $15.50—Plain gold, sapphire and two diamonds; regularly $21.

SIDE AND BACK COMBS—From $2 to $38.

At $2—Real amber, neat gold back in beaded pattern; regularly $2.75.

At $23—Real shell, gold back, diamonds and pearls.

HAIR PINS—$2.50 to $48.

At $2.50—Real shell, gold mounted.

At $7—Real shell, two prongs, elaborate open work design in gold; regularly $9.50.

At $48—Amber, three prongs, beautiful gold back, 2 rubies, 3 diamonds; regularly $65.

FRIENDSHIP RINGS—$1.50 to $5.

Butterfly, fleur de lys, and other patterns; pearls and turquoises.

LOCKETS—$3.75 to $35.

At $3.75—Heart-shaped, Roman gold, chased pattern; regularly $5.

At $6.50—Heart-shaped with diamond center; regularly $8.75.

At $6.75—Of gold and platinum, circular shape; regularly $9.

At $31—Very heavy, gold and platinum, diamond center.

Children's Wear at Small Cost. ALL of the winter Caps and Bonnets are ordered to move quickly to make room for crowding new Spring arrivals. So

too with many little gowns and skirts. Prices are just half on the following:

At $1 to $4—Handsome silk Bonnets, trimmed with pretty ribbons, fur and chiffon. Were $2 to $8.

At 25c.—Children's Flannelette gowns, pink or blue stripe.

At 15c.—Children's Flannelette skirts with waists; 1 to 3 years.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Dresses. TWO lots—very desirable dresses to you, too—meet with a pitiless price-cut to-day. Some are marked at only a third original values.

No. 1. At $2.50 to $8.75—In one and two piece suits; some of the latter with Eton jackets, deep sailor collar, braid-trimmed; in serges and fancy mixtures; plain colors and plaids. Sizes 6 to 14 years; values $5 to $17.50.

No. 2—Of serges, cheviots and high-class novelties; stylish waists, trimmed with embroidery, chiffon, silk and satin, and velvet ribbon; sizes 14 to 18 years. Values up to $30.

Second floor.

Two Good Hosiery Items. THEY'RE hose for women, just here from Germany. Not sensationally cheap, but an obvious and straightforward value that can't fail to appeal to you powerfully.

At 3 pairs for 50c.—Of fine gauge cotton, seasonable weight, with high spliced heels and reinforced soles. A 25c. a pair value.

At 25c. a pair.—Medium weight; fast black cotton, unbleached feet; regular value, 38c. a pair.

Broadway.

Women's Imported Capes at Half

ONLY a small number of them—about seventy-five—but all stylish and beautiful. Exclusive, too, for there are no duplicates nor are there likely to be. You may select one of these without fear of encountering its counterpart anywhere. They were fairly priced two months ago. At present figures the offering is a rare one, indeed.

AT $25—Of ox-blood red Broadcloth, handsomely trimmed all over with black soutache braid, collar, front and bottom edged with black Thibet fur; lined with black satin; 25 in. deep. Was $55.

AT $35—Of Bengaline silk, fitted back; beautifully appliqued all over with black velour, edged with silk embroidery; black satin lining; storm collar of Alaska sable. Was $70.

Second floor, Broadway.

AT $40—Two styles. One of resida green Broadcloth with fitted back; effective trimming of black soutache braid; collar and bottom edged with moire astrakhan fur; black satin lining. The other, of velour, with fitted back; beautifully embroidered with jet and appliqued with brocade mohair; collar, front and bottom edged with ostrich feather trimming. Both garments were good values at $80.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE BIRDS AT THE GARDEN

Garrulous Population Nearly Doubled Within Twenty-four Hours by Additions from Incubators.

A MOUSE CLUB ORGANIZED

Unique Pair of Silver-Blue Rabbits Sold for $200—Annual Meetings of Clubs Held—National Bantam Association Dissatisfied.

The garrulous colony at the Garden nearly doubled its population yesterday, the fourth day of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association's exhibition. For this addition, the incubators in the annex were responsible, for most of them had been timed to hatch yesterday, and some 2,900 cheeping thoroughbreds first saw light through the dirt-veiled Garden windows. The brooders, beside the hatching machines, seemed almost a solid mass of fluff and down.

Such an event incited the farmyard gossips to greater conversational efforts. Other topics for gossip among the feathered folk were afforded by the rudeness of an apparently sedate biddy, that, when surrounded by a crowd of sightseers, suddenly began to scratch showers of sawdust over the garments of all, and by the pained expostulations of a young woman who tried to pull a feather from the tail of a prize turkey and was not quick in getting away with her booty.

In attendance an even gain has been noted each day and yesterday was not an exception. Some of those seen about the cages were Hugh J. Grant, Joseph Lawrence, Augustus Brandes, Duncan Bailly Blanchard, French Consul at Boston; Adrian Iselin, Jr., Dr. Robert Morris, Samuel Willets, A. Belmont Purdy, and Frederic Bronson. To insure satisfaction for those who intend to visit the exhibition to-day no exhibit will be allowed to leave the Garden until after the time of closing in the evening.

Among the sales reported yesterday, good prices being obtained in each instance, was a pair of silver blue rabbits, entered by Anton Rottmueller of Newmarket, N. H. They were purchased for $200 by Augustus Brandes of White Plains. This pair are of a newly evolved class and are the only two of the kind in America. An offer of $100 was refused for a Japanese rabbit doe, imported and owned by G. P. Reynaud of Mount Vernon, who values the animal at $250.

Most of the special club prizes were awarded after an anxious period of deliberation by the judges.

In the committee rooms a number of animated meetings of clubs in the association and others took place. The Barb and Carrier Club elected officers, and voted to hold their next annual meeting at the next New York Show. The American Mouse Club came into existence as a result of a meeting of a number of pet stock breeders. H. C. Scheel of New York was elected President. For specials to be competed for at the next show $200 was raised.

At the annual meeting of the National Bantam Association a note of discord was struck, and it was decided hereafter to exhibit at some other show if better inducements were offered. From the entries $772 was obtained for bantams by the Poultry and Pigeon Association, and only $525 awarded in premiums.

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

Rules Formulated Regarding the Work of the Students.

The committee of the Columbia University Council appointed by President Low last week to examine into the standing of athletes representing Columbia met yesterday and formulated the following rules:

Any student not permitted to continue in the class in which he entered the university will not be permitted to continue as a member of any athletic team.

A student coming from another institution must be in the university a full year before he will be permitted to participate in athletics.

No student will be allowed to belong to any athletic team representing Columbia unless he has been thoroughly examined by the physical director, and pronounced strong enough to endure the training required for the sport in which he wishes to compete.

The schedule of the various teams must be approved by the Athletic Committee.

No athletic association or club shall enter any team in any contest if it has an outstanding obligation.

These rules are not to be forced upon the various athletic societies, but the committee presents them expecting the clubs will adopt them voluntarily, with whatever modifications they may think are beneficial. If any, however, refuses to adopt the rules the committee, by the authority of the University Council, will enforce them without regard to any such society.

By the rules of the university a student failing in one subject is not permitted to go ahead with his class, therefore any athlete falling behind in one study will be barred from continuing in athletics.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Maidens, purse, one mile. Rio Frio won, Sing Wing second, Nihau third. Time—1:47.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, five furlongs. Briar Sweet won, Medrica second, Himera third. Time—1:03.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, one mile. Claudiana won, Satyr second, Queensafe third. Time—1:45¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, seven furlongs. Eddie Jones won, Libertine second, Prince Tyrant third. Time—1:30¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, one mile. Harry Thoburn won, Myth second, San Mario third. Time—1:43½.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, selling, seven furlongs. Bonito won, Catawba second, Glorian third. Time—1:30¼.

Close of Kennel Club Entries.

The entries for the annual show of the Westminster Kennel Club, to be held in Madison Square Garden from Feb. 21 to 24, will close to-night. All entries bearing the date of Feb. 5 on their post marks will be received. Nearly all the old exhibitors, and many new ones with some very fine dogs, have already made entries. Although the French Bull Dog Club of America has withdrawn its special prizes, the regular prizes of the Westminster Club remain and have drawn plenty of both the bat-eared and rose-eared dogs. Both will be judged by George Rapee. A number of special prizes have been offered for St. Bernards.

STARTER FITZPATRICK DEAD.

The Famous Jockey and Wielder of the Flag Expires at Saratoga of Pneumonia.

SARATOGA, Feb. 4.—William J. Fitzpatrick, jockey and starter, known on every running track in the United States and Canada, died of pneumonia to-day. He was born at Mount Holly, N. J., thirty-six years ago. He is survived by a widow and three children.

Fitzpatrick was one of the most fearless jockeys the American turf has ever known. He could squeeze through on the rail with a mount or fight his way through a "pocket" with any of the famous jockeys of his time, among them McLaughlin, Garrison, and Murphy, and no turn on the track was too sharp to deter him when by making it an advantage was to be gained.

He learned to ride thoroughbreds while employed by Michael J. Daly, a brother of "Father Bill" Daly, and before he weighed 100 pounds he was riding steeplechases. His reckless daring on the timber-toppers attracted the attention of Pierre Lorillard's trainer, and Fitzpatrick was soon given a chance to ride in the famous turfman's colors. One of his most notable victories was on Troubadour, when the latter won the Suburban in 1886. It was in this race that Capt. Sam Brown of Pittsburg made his big coup, capturing, it is estimated, something like $60,000 from the bookmakers.

During his career as a jockey Fitzpatrick was usually among the jockeys who had mounts in the big races of the year. In his races for the Suburban he rode Rica in 1884, was third on Rataplan in 1895, won on Troubadour in 1896, rode Hidalgo, Banburg, and Elkwood in their races, respectively, in 1887, 1888, and 1889, and Raceland in 1892. His daring was never better shown than in the Kentucky Derby, in which Jim Gore, his mount, finished second. He was promised $2,500 if he won with the horse, and he told Amos McCampbell he would win if he had to carry the horse home. Jim Gore's leg gave way coming down the stretch, but instead of pulling him up, "Fitz" only drove him harder with whip and spur, in the full knowledge that if the horse stumbled he would be trampled to death under the hoofs of the other horses in the race. The jockey never stopped plying whip or spur until he landed his broken-down mount second under the wire.

At different times in his career, Fitzpatrick rode for J. D. Morrissey, Ed Corrigan, Gideon & Daly, Marcus Daly, and Commodore Kittson. When he became too heavy to ride he started as a trainer, but abandoned this pursuit and became a starter. He wielded the flag successfully at Baltimore, Saratoga, Buffalo, Washington, Memphis, and in Canada, and was a candidate for the position of starter this year on the Metropolitan Circuit. Fitzpatrick was at one time said to be worth $300,000, but he was a heavy bettor, and died comparatively poor.

THE SEAWANHAKA CUP.

In a circular issued by the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club it earnestly invites the co-operation of other clubs for the purpose of obtaining the best American production to regain, if possible, the challenge trophy now held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.

The trial races will, as usual, be open to all, and will be sailed off Centre Island, Oyster Bay, on July 11, 12, and 13. The first and third races will be to windward and leeward two miles and return, sailed over three times, and the second of the series will be over the triangular course, one mile and a third to a leg, sailed over three times, making a total distance over either course of twelve nautical miles.

The yacht selected by the committee to represent the club shall be the one which in their judgment shall be the best adapted for the conditions that may be encountered on Lake St. Louis, where the international races will be sailed, and not necessarily the craft that wins the majority of the trial races. Entries will close on July 9, and must be made by the clubs to which the owners of the respective yachts belong.

Twelfth Regiment Shooting.

The match for the Rifle Club Trophy ended Thursday night at the Twelfth Regiment Armory. As was expected, Company B won the trophy, with a score of 673, made Thursday night. The scores:

COMPANY B.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. C. C. Smith	27	34	61
Lieut. S. S. Stebbins	27	32	59
Corp. A. H. Ahrens	25	33	58
Corp. G. Winkler	20	31	57
Corp. S. Granger	27	29	56
Sergt. C. Ott	26	29	55
Corp. D. Coughlin	25	30	55
Private J. Alexander	27	28	55
Private A. Hassler	25	30	55
Sergt. G. Gilleland	20	27	53
Corp. J. L. Sands	22	30	52
Private A. B. Van Husen	27	30	57
Totals	310	363	673
Company G	208	308	516
Company F	196	257	456
Company I	248	207	455

Interscholastic Chess.

The games in the Interscholastic Chess Tournament, in progress at De La Salle Institute yesterday, were long drawn out. Libaire, the De La Salle Institute expert, won his game with Mattison of Hamilton Institute, in thirty-three moves. Hankinson, Columbia Grammar School, won from Brown, Cutler School, in fifty-two moves. Engels, Columbia Grammar School, and Manson, Cutler School, battled for nearly two hours and decided to adjourn, after fifty-two moves. The game will be continued at Columbia Grammar School this morning.

New York's Win at Bowling.

The Niagara Falls Bowling Club played the opening series in the Inter-State Bowling League with the New Yorks at the Germania alleys, 292 Bowery, last night. They surprised the local men by winning the first game with apparent ease, rolling up the big total of 936 pins. The next three games were easily won by the New Yorks. Scores: First Game—New York, 885; Niagara Falls, 936. Second Game—New York, 874; Niagara Falls, 813. Third Game—New York, 875; Niagara Falls, 757. Fourth Game—New York, 936; Niagara Falls, 818.

CHEMICAL BANK'S LOANS

Overhauling the Books to Find Out Just How the Affairs of the Institution Stand.

PRESIDENT WILLIAMS TALKS

James A. Roosevelt, a Director, Says There Will Be No Reorganization—Grable's Friends Talk of "Politics."

The books of the Chemical National Bank are being overhauled since the departure of the former cashier, William J. Quinlan, Jr., whose resignation was required because he loaned $393,000 to John S. Silver and Francis C. Grable on questionable security. Quinlan's method of keeping books was of such a nature as to be termed "extraordinary" by James A. Roosevelt, a Director of the bank, and, although the latter expresses his complete confidence in the former cashier, he says that all accounts should be looked into, to determine the position which is to be met by Francis Halpin, the new cashier.

President Williams was asked if the books showed any other loans on security such as had been deposited by Silver and Grable, and his emphatic answer was "No."

"What do you anticipate will be the outcome of the examination?" he was asked.

"Nothing more, possibly, than that the system should be changed and put in such form that the Directors may be enabled at a glance to tell from day to day just what sort of loans have been made."

A Question as to Bonds.

Mr. Williams was asked if Mr. Quinlan had been under bonds, and he answered in the negative, and when asked whether Mr. Halpin would put up security, he replied: "That is a matter wholly private to the bank, and not discussable for publication."

He was asked about the $3,000 worth of stock which he had bought in Mr. Grable's "Town Site Company" and which netted him $2,700 in three years.

"I acknowledge," he answered, "that I did buy this man's stock and that it did net me the sum stated, and that the stock is seemingly good yet, but I do not think that has anything to do with this transaction. It was entirely a private matter involving my own money and not that of the bank. I suppose that a man is entirely at liberty to dispose of his personal possessions as he pleases."

James A. Roosevelt, seen at his office, 33 Wall Street, declared concerning the rumored possibility of a reorganization of the bank: "There will be none. Mr. Williams is the best President we ever had."

Views of Grable's Friends.

While there was a direct tendency at the bank to place all the censure for the deals with Silver and Grable on the shoulders of Mr. Quinlan, a different view of the matter was indulged in by the representatives of Mr. Grable at the office of the Inter-State Land and Canal Company, 100 Broadway. Francis G. Hauser of Kearney, Neb., who represents the promoter legally, declared that he believed politics at the Chemical National Bank had so shaped themselves that the desire was strong to get rid of Mr. Quinlan, and that the opportunity was only awaited to displace him.

"In any way you look at it," said Mr. Hauser, "you cannot but come to the conclusion that the officials of the bank acted queerly and to their own detriment. What good did it do them to make this thing public? They sowed against the wind and sent the stock which they held down so that now no one would buy it. I feel that they have wrecked the fortunes of my client. I am free to say that I believe they wanted Mr. Quinlan's fat job for some one else, and worked this trump up as a mere pretense."

John S. Silver called at the Chemical National Bank yesterday and said he would shortly pay $3,000 in cash and $200 in a few hours.

OFFICERS MUST BE TRUSTED.

Prominent Bankers Say that the Business Cannot Be Reduced to a Mechanical Basis.

The occasional occurrence of large losses to banking institutions, and in some cases losses which compel suspension, due to the dishonesty or incompetence of previously trusted officers, has given rise to the question as to whether or not it is possible to eliminate the human element and work on a system which, through its numerous checks and safeguards, shall insure absolute freedom from fraud. In an interview, in connection with the resignation of the cashier of the Chemical Bank, President Williams recently said: "Some one must be trusted."

A number of prominent bank officials who were seen yesterday said that this was the general feeling. The Presidents and cashiers of banks are elected, it was said, by the Boards of Directors, for the very purpose of removing the multitudinous responsibilities from the board as a whole. It was almost the unanimous opinion that a cashier or a President of a bank had it within his power, through the responsibilities vested in him and the confidence reposed in him, to make fraudulent transactions without the knowledge of the Directors. It was said, however, that the tendency of the banking system is toward more complete methods of checking and the introduction of more effective safeguards against dishonest officials.

Similar Loans Often Made.

A well-known banker said that loans which exceed those of Cashier Quinlan are frequently made without the knowledge of any official save the one making the loan. "In the case of banks in the Wall Street district," he said, "many large loans are made at such times and in such a manner that a consultation would be almost impossible. As a general rule all loans are reported to the Board of Directors at their regular weekly meeting. Different banks vary in their strictness of observing this rule. Old banks, like the Chemical, and banks where the stockholders and Directors are largely taken up with other monetary interests, are frequently less careful in making inquiries, and give greater freedom to their officers.

"Banks which do a smaller business, and which are frequently sought out by men of doubtful reputations, are more stringent in inspecting loans. However, in almost any bank a cashier or President might make a loan without the knowledge of any other officer, might make such an entry as would temporarily hide the transaction, and might not be discovered, because of his reputation among the clerks and employes who would see the record.

"As I understand the matter, Mr. Quinlan might easily have made the loans which he is reported to have made without being detected; nor, under existing systems, would other officers be held to account. It is deemed impossible for the entire responsibility to be eliminated, and it is requisite that Directors and stockholders choose officers whose every action shall be representative of their wishes.

A Cashier Should Be a Thinking Man.

"I believe that Mr. Quinlan's supposed fault was rather a misfortune. His mistake was in his failure to relinquish the routine of the bookkeeping and other clerical work. As a cashier he should have left that to subordinates, and should have mingled more freely with men of his own station and in circles where he would have put himself in a way to obtain wider information as to firms and men and their methods. The cashier of a bank must not only be a responsible man, but he must be a thinking man—one who can devote himself to getting to the bottom of the hundred and one schemes which are plotted against him daily."

Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, said that in his institution all loans were reported to the Directors only once a week. Directors were welcome to any information, and frequently were at the bank to investigate, but as a rule all loans were made without consultation other than between President and cashier.

Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, said: "President Williams is correct in saying that some one must be trusted. There may be banking institutions which are more careful than others in their checking methods, but the thing resolves itself down again to the confidence placed in Presidents and cashiers. If they are dishonest or careless, there is no practical way in which a bank may insure itself against loss."

ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE LOAN.

A Bank in Asheville, N. C., Gets $60,000 and Then Fails.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 4.—W. J. Quinlan, the Chemical National Bank cashier, loaned the First National Bank of this city, which failed some months ago, $60,000.

Director Frederick W. Stevens said at his home, 33 West Thirty-fifth Street, last night, that he was fully aware of the loan made to the First National Bank of Asheville. The favor of $60,000 was extended, he said, six months ago, the Chemical National Bank accepting notes as security. Cashier Quinlan did not make the loan on his own account. The Board of Directors were fully aware of it and had voted for it. The Asheville bank went under and the amount was not paid back.

James A. Roosevelt also said he knew of the loan.

COMPLICATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

One of Grable's Companies Said to be Without a Dollar in Its Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The Enquirer will say to-morrow that the Inter-State Canal and Irrigation Canal and Land Company, one of the enterprises of Francis C. Grable, has announced to its creditors that it has not a dollar in its treasury with which to pay notes due.

It follows with a statment from the Treasurer of the company, George B. Luper, who is also Second Vice President of the Security Trust and Life Insurance Company of this city. Mr. Luper said he could not tell what would be done; that, as Treasurer, he was not a Director; that he had been elected Treasurer last July; that he had never been present at a meeting of the company; that he did not know whether an extension of time would be granted or not, and that he could not tell whether there would be immediate application for the appointment of a receiver or not.

The capital stock of the corporation he knew was $1,000,000, but only about $300,000 of stock had been issued. This had been issued mainly to Grable for 8,000 acres of land, including 2,200 town lots, the property lying in and around Edgemont, a town of 1,200 people, whose name also appears in the title of another of Grable's ventures, the Edgemont and Union Hill Smelting Company.

The Inquirer article continues: "The attachment issued by George A. Fletcher of Mitchell, Fletcher & Co. against Grable, with service upon the Corn Exchange National Bank, J. Wesley Supplee, and John H. Graham, as garnishees, led to the information that some of these parties held large amounts of the stock of the Inter-State Land and Canal Company, and of the Edgemont and Union Hill Smelting Company, as collateral, which it was thought by the attaching creditors might be more than sufficient to pay the claims of those holders. The holders of the collateral, however, state that there will be disappointment in that respect."

REINDEER FOR THE KLONDIKE.

The Manitoban Sails from Norway with 530 Animals and 87 Lapps.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A cablegram received at the War Department to-day from Dr. Jackson, at Alten, Norway, announced that the steamship Manitoban, chartered by Lieut. Devore for the Government, had just sailed from that port for New York with 530 reindeer and 87 Lapp men and women to care for the animals and drive them on the Government relief expedition when they arrive in Alaska.

The War Department has contracted with the Pennsylvania Railroad for the transportation of the reindeer from New York to Seattle. The route will be over the Pennsylvania lines, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Great Northern. Passenger train time is to be followed, and the Government reserves the right to stop the train and rest the animals at points selected by its agents. The price paid is $248.77 for stock cars and $168.17 for box cars, and the railroad company is to furnish accommodations for the attendants.

Fight with the Canadian Pacific.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The question of whether or not it will be advisable for the American roads to sever all passenger relations with the Canadian Pacific on account of its attitude toward the Klondike business will be considered at a meeting of the Western roads, to be held on Monday or Tuesday. It is proposed by means of the practical boycott of the Canadian Pacific to cut it entirely off from all California business. It enters that State now over the tracks of the Northern Pacific, but the contract is said to be of such a nature that it can be abrogated at any time.

A Klondike Fleet Ordered.

ELIZABETH, Feb. 4.—Lieut. Lewis Nixon, owner of the Crescent Shipyard, at Elizabeth, has received an order from a Philadelphia syndicate headed by Arthur Cramp for a fleet of Klondike boats, to consist of two steamboats and six barges. They are to be used in transporting freight and passengers from Seattle up the Yukon River to the Klondike. An extra force of men began work on the boats this morning.

Customs Fees in the Klondike.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 4.—Gold Commissioner Fawcett has notified the Dominion Government of the forwarding by him from Dawson City of the sum of $80,000 duty collected in that district by the Canadian customs officials. This makes $105,000 received by the Government from that place since the rush to the gold fields began.

Ambulance Driver Was Drunk.

Dr. Medwin Leale, a surgeon at Roosevelt Hospital, had an exciting experience last night with a drunken driver of an ambulance when he responded to a call. The driver had been attached to the hospital but a few days. The call was at 207 West Twenty-ninth Street, where Mary Tobin fell down stairs and received a scalp wound. Upon leaving the hospital, the driver went into Eighth Avenue at a mad pace. He ran into several wagons and cars, and twice the surgeon was almost thrown off the vehicle. At Thirty-second Street he grew alarmed, and had the driver stop. Bicycle Policeman John J. Gilles pulled the driver off the ambulance, but the doctor declined to make a charge. He took the reins and drove to the scene of the call himself.

Troy Polytechnic Dinner.

The graduates of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy held their midwinter banquet at Delmonico's last night, and covers were laid for 125. The toastmaster was Major Joseph M. Knap, class of '58. There was a large number of guests, including Lewis Nixon of the East River Bridge Commission, Russell Sage of the Institute Board of Trustees, Prof. W. H. Burr of Columbia College, Henry G. Morse, President of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del., and Charles Sooysmith and Henry Meyer.

Match Injunction Made Perpetual.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Judge Grosscup of the United States Circuit Court has issued an order making perpetual the temporary injunction which was issued some time ago restraining the National Safety Match Company from manufacturing friction matches. The petition for an injunction was filed by the Diamond Match Company. The case probably will be taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Moon Will Be Queer on July 30.

From The London Mail.

According to the "Rappel" an astronomer of Hamburg has made the discovery of a second moon, which will be visible on July 30, 1898.

The new luminary is said to be distant double the space from the earth compared with the moon with which we are acquainted.

THE GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD AVOID SUBSTITUTES

GORHAM Sterling Silverwares

Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Union Pacific Reduction—Ten Per Cent. of the Men Discharged from All the Shops.

OMAHA, Feb. 4.—Two hundred and eighty Union Pacific shop machinists, all along the line from Council Bluffs to Ogden, were discharged this evening. One hundred and sixty of these were dismissed from the Omaha shops and others from the shops at Council Bluffs, Grand Island, North Platte, Cheyenne, Rawlins, Evanston, and Ogden. The reduction of force was 10 per cent.

Among the men discharged were some who had been with the company since the Omaha shops were built, as well as some of the latest put on the pay rolls. From the number of discharges of veterans, an impression has obtained that President Burt was largely acting on the theory of retaining men in the best physical condition, but officers of the road deny this. Discharges of monthly salaried men last Monday at the Omaha shops, combined with the present reduction, make a total of about 200 men dismissed in this city from the shops alone. Officials say this reduction is caused by the falling off of business since the first of the year, and the fact that much of the rolling stock not now in use is in first-class shape.

President Burt has thus far overhauled the pay rolls of only the general offices and the shops, but there is a general scare along the line due to the belief that he will insist that the services of others can be dispensed with in running the road on a Chicago and Northwestern, rather than a Union Pacific, plan. There are about 1,000 men left in the Omaha shops.

Ontario and Western.

The important developments that have been expected in the affairs of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad for some time are semi-officially announced as likely to occur in the following lines: As soon as can be done legitimately, a dividend will be declared on the existing stock, which will thus dissolve the voting trust and leave control of the property in the hands of the stockholders. The stockholders then will have a chance to decide for themselves as to the advisability of reducing their capitalization or of changing it so as to set apart some portion thereof on which regular dividends can be paid. Stockholders having entire control of the property will also be able to decide for themselves whether or not they will sell or lease their property to some other road, if such a sale or lease is proposed.

Wheeling and Lake Erie Changes.

There have been changes in the Reorganization Committee of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, so that it may have a representative of each class of securities. Now it is composed of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, representing the Wheeling Division first mortgage bonds; George Coppell of Maitland, Coppell & Co., representing the Lake Erie first mortgage bonds; J. Kennedy Tod of J. Kennedy Tod & Co., representing the consolidated 4 per cent. bonds; Eugene Delano of Brown Brothers & Co., representing the first mortgage extension and improvement bonds, and William A. Dick of Dick Brothers & Co., representing the stockholders.

Chicago-Denver Rate Cut.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The Atchison and Rock Island Roads will begin Sunday selling tickets from Chicago to Denver for $24.50. This is a cut of $5. The rate is made to offset the fast train schedules announced by the Northwestern and Burlington lines. The Atchison and Rock Island are unable to compete with the other roads in time, and so have cut the rate. It is expected the rate to Omaha will be cut $2, and that from Omaha to Denver $3.

H. B. GEROW ARRESTED AGAIN.

The Suspended Policeman, Who Is Indicted for Perjury, Makes a Disturbance.

Policeman Heman B. Gerow, now under indictment for perjury, was locked up last night in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station on the charge of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and assault. Gerow was attached to the Charles Street Police Station, about a year ago, when Acting Capt. Petty was in command of that precinct. Petty is now a Sergeant in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station. The keeper of an alleged disorderly house was arrested by Petty on evidence furnished by Policeman Gerow. When the woman's lawyers took the matter up, Gerow swore that he had never signed the complaint in the police station. Petty proved that he had and promptly secured Gerow's indictment for perjury. Two months ago Inspector Grant placed him under arrest, and he was released on bail and suspended, pending trial.

On Jan. 20 Gerow called at 125 West Sixty-second Street, an apartment house, and hired an expensive suite of rooms. He said he was married, and in due time installed a handsome brunette as his wife. The number of her male visitors and her not infrequent coming home at 5 A. M. in a questionable condition caused the janitor of the house to inform L. Jacoby of 323 West Twenty-eighth Street that he had an undesirable tenant in Gerow, and that the others in the house were threatening to move.

Thereupon Jacoby ordered Gerow out of the place. Last night he called to see if Gerow had gone, but he found him not only in possession of his own apartment, but three-fourths of the halls leading to others. Jointly enjoying this monopoly with the policeman was his wife. Neither cared for appearances, and their language was such as to cause all the tenants to lock doors and put children to bed.

Jacoby again ordered Gerow to get out of the house, and Gerow threatened to throw Jacoby out of the window. Jacoby went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and told Capt. Price how his subordinate was acting. Policeman Sprague was sent with Mr. Jacoby to enforce his demands, and Sprague tried to induce Gerow to get out. Gerow was defiant, and assaulted Jacoby. Then he was arrested and locked up.

LYMAN ABBOTT SNOWBOUND.

The Clergyman Made Prisoner Between Portland and Boston.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, went to Maine on Monday to assist at the installation of his son, the Rev. Ernest Hamlin Abbott, as pastor of a church at Fryeburg. He made the trip just in time to get caught in the blizzard, and on the way back he was snowbound with his party for thirty hours.

The train was on its way from Portland to Boston when it was found impossible to pierce the drifts, and the entire trainload was kept prisoners in the banks of snow. Mrs. Abbott was a member of the party. News was received last night that they were on their way back to Brooklyn, and they are expected to-day.

The installation services took place on Wednesday. Mr. Abbott is a young man twenty-six years of age, and is a graduate of Harvard University. He is Dr. Abbott's third son, and is well known in Brooklyn. He was an active member of Plymouth Church for several years.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

No need to despair if you have consumption or asthma in its incipiency. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures it or any other pulmonary trouble.

THE GRAND JURY'S POWER

Recorder Goff's Definition of It Excites Assistant District Attorney Unger.

A SHARP CONFLICT IN COURT

The Dismissal of the Jury by the Recorder Ends the Dispute—Mr. Gardiner's Statement Regarding the Affair.

A sharp conflict occurred between Recorder Goff and Assistant District Attorney Henry W. Unger in General Sessions yesterday. The Grand Jury had just come into the court to be discharged for the term. The Recorder held a short conference with Foreman Maynicke and then began:

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: Your foreman has requested instructions from the Court relative to duties which may devolve upon you and to your jurisdiction and power in certain cases. The law provides that the Grand Jury has power and it is their duty to inquire into all crimes committed or triable in the county and to present them to the court.

"All public papers and documents in this county are subject to your call, no matter in what office they may be deposited. All public records are subject to your inspection, and any paper constituting a public record on file in the District Attorney's office, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, or of any other public office in this county, must be at once conveyed to you at your request and direction.

"A Grand Jury of this county, when satisfied that a crime has been committed in this county, and when for the interest of public justice and the maintenance of public confidence in the administration of justice, they consider it their bounden duty to inquire into that crime, the District Attorney must attend it, and must comply with their directions. It is not at his election. The Grand Jury is the power. The law confers upon them the power. They are the body charged with that duty in the first instance."

Mr. Unger Excited.

At this point Mr. Unger arose. He was very much agitated. His face was colorless, and he was trembling with excitement.

"I have to request," he began, "that the Grand Jury remain in court, and on behalf of the District Attorney of this county, I request your Honor to charge the Grand Jury that, while under the statute it is their duty and their right to inquire into all crimes committed within the county, there is no duty cast upon the Grand Jury to precipitately or without proper deliberation take up the consideration of a case, which action on their part precipitately and without deliberation may seriously interfere with the ends of justice and defeat the rights of the people of this county."

"Stop! stop! Mr. Unger!" exclaimed the Recorder. "Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, you will pay no attention whatever to the request of a representative of the District Attorney in open court. It is ill-timed."

Mr. Unger (continuing)—And pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, I request the presiding Judge of this court to further charge the Grand Jury—

The Court—I will not hear you, Mr. Unger.

Mr. Unger—I desire to make it as a matter of record, and request the Grand Jury to remain in this court. I ask your Honor, pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, to further advise the Grand Jury that the District Attorney must be allowed at all times to appear before the Grand Jury at his request for the purpose of giving information relating to any matter before them.

The Recorder, after ordering Mr. Unger several times to sit down, said sharply: "Mr. Unger, if it were not for my high opinion of your merit, I would order your arrest." The Recorder brought the affair to a close by dismissing the jury.

Later in the day Assistant District Attorney McIntyre appeared before the Recorder to ask that twelve homicide cases be transferred to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. The Recorder refused to transfer but five of them, saying: "I am not criticising the District Attorney, but I don't like your discrimination in favor of that court. The General Sessions Court has co-ordinate jurisdiction with the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for the trial of crimes of greater degrees."

Mr. Gardiner's Statement.

District Attorney Gardiner made the following statement for publication in defense of his office:

"I am very much astonished to find that the Recorder has on the eve of the sitting of another Grand Jury, when the business of the month was completed, sent for the papers from the committing Magistrate in the case of Ciaramello, charged with the murder of Brogno, and directed the Grand Jury, which is about to be discharged, to proceed at once and subpoena witnesses.

"I might as well say right here that I do not propose that Recorder Goff shall run this office as long as I have the honor to administer it."

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF COAL.

Many Retailers Preparing to Raise Prices on Monday, It Is Said.

The wholesale price of hard coal having been advanced 15 cents to 20 cents a ton, many retailers will on Monday begin recouping for the extra charge by making small householders who buy by the ton or half ton at a time pay 25 cents to 30 cents more per ton; and small dealers and grocers who sell to the poor by the shuttle will also raise prices, it is predicted. Jeremiah Skidmore & Co., Thedford Brothers, and other large dealers, however, declared yesterday that they would make no changes in prices at present.

Had the weather during the past month not been so mild, it is affirmed the advance would have been made at the beginning of the year. A large retailer said yesterday that a further advance of 25 cents per ton is expected to be made by the wholesale trade during March. The retailers say that since the beginning of the year, when J. P. Morgan secured control of the Susquehanna and Western Railroad, the only road outside the pool, they have been at the mercy of the coal barons.

It is said that the advance to be made on Monday will be maintained, as the price of coal has been unusually low for the past two or three years. Although the population of New York has been growing, it is pointed out, the sale of coal for the domestic trade has decreased—a fact that is attributed to the extensive use now being made of gas for cooking and heating purposes. About 2,000 gas stoves were sold in this city last year.

MRS. NELLIS PAYS NO RENT.

Woman Real Estate Broker Says Landlord Stokes Never Asks for It.

Mrs. D. H. Blakely-Nellis, the real estate broker of 1,564 Broadway, was examined yesterday in supplementary proceedings by W. O. Ganz, attorney for John H. Horner, the owner of a livery stable at Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-second Street, who holds a judgment against her for $119.

In the course of the examination it was brought out that Mrs. Nellis has paid no rent for the house she occupies, at 261 West Seventy-second Street, and which she says is owned by W. E. D Stokes. She testified that there was no arrangement between her and the landlord, but he simply never asked her for the rent.

In reply to the question what moneys she had lately received, she said she had earned $600 in commissions from Mr. Stokes, who paid her that amount. Her mother lent her $1,500, a Mrs. Nolan $900, D. Barnes $400, a Mrs. Duke $400, and Mrs. Stokes had given her an additional $250, besides furniture valued at that amount, but which had realized only $200.

Mrs. Blakely-Nellis was further asked if she had had any dealings with Magistrate Wentworth, and she replied in the negative. The lawyer then wanted to know if the Magistrate was a friend of hers, and she advised him to go and ask the Magistrate.

Further questioning developed the fact that she had about $2,000 worth of furniture in her house, but it was mortgaged for $1,650, the mortgagee being Mr. Stokes. Toward the conclusion of the examination Mrs. Blakely-Nellis had some spirited arguments with the lawyer for the plaintiff, in which her husband joined. A number of the questions asked were objected to, and Judge Olcott later sustained most of the objections.

PARKS FOR THE EXHIBITION.

Use for Such Purposes Forbidden by the Charter and by New York Public Sentiment.

Some comment was caused in New York yesterday by this part of the published synopsis of the bill providing for the Greater New York Exhibition in 1901, introduced in the State Senate by Senator McNulty:

The board shall have power to acquire real property in New York either in fee or for a term of years, and if unable to agree with the owners of the property for the purchase or lease thereof, may acquire title in fee thereto, an estate for years therein, or any easement by condemnation. The Municipal Assembly of New York may authorize the board to use for the purpose of such exhibition any public park or portion thereof.

Corporation Counsel Whalen was asked if this provision was not contrary to existing law and would not repeal a clause of the new charter. He replied merely that he had not seen or read the bill spoken of, and declined to say anything more on the subject.

Mayor Van Wyck was asked what his position would be on a proposition to use any of the parks for exhibition purposes. He said he made it a rule never to define his position in advance on any matter of future policy.

Section 837 of the new charter says:

It shall not be lawful to grant, use, or occupy for the purposes of a public fair or exhibition any portion of any park, square, or public place.

Ex-Mayor and ex-Park Commissioner Smith Ely in speaking on the subject yesterday said it had always been the policy of New York to forbid the use of the public parks for exhibitions of any kind. The only exception he could recall was the use of Bryant Park, while it was virtually out of town, for the Crystal Palace.

"There was a strong public sentiment," he said, "in favor of using part of Central Park for the World's Exposition, which afterward went to Chicago, but the newspapers all opposed it, and the reaction was so strong that the idea was abandoned. The friends of the exposition then decided on the Harlem flats, but they are largely built up now and could not be used. I know of no available space for an exhibition on Manhattan Island.

"There might be no serious objection to the use of Pelham Park or some of the other more remote parks, but I do not think the public will ever consent to the use of Central Park or of Prospect Park for an exhibition. Of course, the reason is obvious. An exhibition in either of those parks would do damage which could never be repaired."

MUTINY ON THE INDEPENDENT.

The Schooner's Master Appeals for Help at New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 4.—The four-masted schooner Independent anchored off the New London Light this morning, flying flags of distress. Capt. Scott went down the bay in a tug, and the schooner's master passed out to him a message to be delivered to the Custom House here.

The message contained the information that the crew had mutinied and its members were locked up in the hold. A cutter was requested to take the crew off. There is no cutter stationed here, and a telegram was sent to Newport for one. The Independent, several days ago, unloaded a cargo of coal here. She took on board a new crew, secured by her Captain in this city.

RIVAL MILLING COMBINES.

At War Over a Bill Pending in Congress.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Two rival milling combines, involving all the mill owners of the Central, Western, and Northwestern States, are engaged in a bitter war. The adulteration of flour is the basis of the trouble. One faction includes Pillsbury and other Northwestern millers. The other side embraces the big makers of corn flour, headed by the Decatur Cereal Mill Company and the Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Company.

The latter seek to defeat a bill introduced in Congress, it is claimed, in the interest of the Northwestern mill combine. The bill provides a penalty for adulteration of bread, and that a tax for internal revenue shall be placed on blended flour made of wheat and corn.

GIFT TO CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

The Rev. Mary B. Eddy Presents a Building in Boston to the Society.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—It is announced that the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of the Christian Science Church, who has contributed large sums of money for the benefit of the cause she represents, has made a conveyance to the Scientist Church in this city of the property of the Christian Science Publishing Society, with the building now used by the society.

The value of this gift is estimated to be not less than $50,000. The Christian Science Quarterly and all the literary publications of the society and all the moneys and assets thereof are to be held in trust by Edward P. Bates, James A. Neal, and William P. McKenzie, as trustees, who are to have charge of the business affairs of the society.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR HUDSON.

New York and Western Capitalists Interested in Brick Making.

HUDSON, Feb. 4.—A. L. Gilbert of New York, representing a syndicate of New York and Western capitalists, secured options to-day for the purchase of all the land of the Hudson Iron Company, the extensive Coral-Shell marble quarries of Fred W. Jones, the Jones Railroad, and the entire South Bay, covering 150 acres of valuable river frontage, including docks of over 2,000 feet in extent. The new company will manufacture high-class front and ornamental brick and vitrified paving brick. All kinds of clay, including the rare white, and many species of shale abound within one and one-half miles of the water front.

The capacity of the plant will be 150,000 paving bricks per day, and as many more of pressed brick. The plant will be run in connection with a similar one to be erected on the Harlem River.

EUCHRE SPLITS A BIBLE CLASS.

Teacher and Eight Pupils Withdraw from a Brooklyn Sunday School.

A euchre party given by a popular Sunday school teacher in a Methodist church has led to the teacher's resignation and to the secession of most of her class from the Sunday school. Miss Emily MacElroy of 274 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, is the teacher, and the church which has been offended by her participation in euchre is the Embury Methodist Church, Decatur Street and Lewis Avenue. Miss MacElroy has been a member of the church since she was five years old, and teaches a Bible class.

On Wednesday, Jan. 19, eight of her eleven scholars met at her house by invitation to join in what was originally intended for a salmagundi party. Euchre was played instead. When the news got abroad in the church, many of the members were shocked. The Sunday School Superintendent, H. R. Roden, announced that he should at once request Miss MacElroy to resign. The teacher heard of his intention and forestalled him by handing in her resignation.

The eight pupils were indignant, and declared that they would follow Miss MacElroy. Their parents approved their decision, and the class has since been meeting at Miss MacElroy's house. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. George E. Strobridge, has taken no part in the affair.

Making Glucose from Corn Enjoined.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day handed down an opinion reversing the decision of Judge Grosscup in the case of the Chicago Sugar Refining Company against the Charles Pope Glucose Company. Some time ago Judge Grosscup refused to grant an injunction against the Pope Company, enjoining it from manufacturing glucose from corn.

Yale-Princeton Debate.

PRINCETON, Feb. 4.—The question for the annual Yale-Princeton debate, on March 25, was announced to-day, as follows: "Resolved, That National party lines should be disregarded in the choice of the councils and administrative officials of American cities." The question was chosen by Princeton, and Yale will have the choice of sides. Princeton will propose twenty judges, and from that list Yale will select three regular judges and three alternates. The contest will be held at Princeton.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Broadway Tabernacle Church Has Called the Rev. C. E. Jefferson of Chelsea, Mass., as Pastor.

HE HAS ACCEPTED THE CALL

Refused Offers to Go to Worcester and Chicago to Accept the Pastorate in This City—He Left the Law to Study Theology at Bishop Brooks's Suggestion.

Word was received yesterday from the Rev. Charles Edward Jefferson of the Central Congregational Church, Chelsea, Mass., indicating his acceptance of the pastorate of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. After a long delay in filling this important pastorate the final part of the work has been concluded within about three weeks. Up to that time the Pulpit Supply Committee had no one in mind. Mention was made of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie of Cambridge, and two others of lesser note, and a little hope was still entertained of securing President Raymond of Union College. Three weeks ago the leading periodical of the denomination published a personal sketch of the Rev. Mr. Jefferson. The committee of the Tabernacle was attracted at once. William Ives Washburn, the Clerk of the church, went to Chelsea and heard him. A consultation was had, and immediately afterward the Rev. Mr. Jefferson declined the calls which he had received from Piedmond Church, Worcester, Mass, and the New England Church, Chicago.

The Tabernacle committee at once announced that it had secured a probable pastor, and went so far as to set a society reception for Monday evening, at which, while it was not said that the pastor-elect would be present, the impression was given that he would be. A like impression was conveyed to the congregation by Mr. Washburn when the call was formally extended on last Wednesday evening. The acceptance follows in quick succession, and, the pulpit having been no longer vacant, it is understood that Mr. Jefferson will take up his work in New York at the earliest possible date.

It is an interesting fact that the late Bishop Phillips Brooks of Massachusetts influenced the new pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle to give up the law for the ministry. Mr. Jefferson had been graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University and had won a State oratorical contest. He tried school teaching, and then the law. While a student in the Boston University Law School he came under the influence of the then rector of Trinity Church, Phillips Brooks, left the law school, and entered the School of Theology of the same university. At Chelsea, where during the last ten years he has made the ministerial and pastoral record which secured for him a New York call, he had a salary of $2,500 a year. At the Broadway Tabernacle he is to receive $10,000.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Feb. 6.

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SUBJECT—"Our Father's Care."—Matthew iv., 24-34.

GOLDEN TEXT—"He Careth for You."—First Peter, v., 7.

In its religious life the soul of man must stand alone with God. This is recognized by all in every civilized nation. It is the foundation of the universal demand for freedom of conscience. Last week we considered our Lord's application of this great fact to the personal giving, praying, and fasting of His disciples, not only of those disciples who were with Him on the Mount, but of all others to the end of time. All such religious services were to be done as to God only, with no courting of man's favor, or fear of man's judgment.

Now we hear Him apply the same fact to their secular affairs. This is an application which men do not generally indorse, or even, in most cases, recognize. Prayer, fasting, and works of righteousness they can easily understand as belonging to fellowship with God; but it is by no means clear, even to many professing Christians, what the making of money, eating, drinking, clothing, the care of the household, and of the world's business have to do with such a relationship. They can see easily enough that they demand patience, industry, honesty, amiability of temper, and many other things which make the intercourse of man with man one of confidence and comfort, but they cannot see what they have to do with faith and holiness. Hence the common saying: "Business is one thing; religion is another." But in this lesson He who "spake as never man spake," brings all of these worldly things under the sway of a religious faith. He lifts up the whole life of His disciples into a blessed companionship with God—into such a companionship as we can well understand Adam enjoyed in the Garden of Eden before he sinned.

Now it will be noticed that the line of separation, to which attention was called last week, runs through all this lesson, as it did through that. Then the two classes were Jesus's disciples and the hypocrites; "they" were not to be "like them." Now it is those who lay up "treasures upon earth," and those who lay up "treasures in Heaven"; those who serve God, and those who serve Mammon. The one class—both last week and this—live for the present, the other, for the future. The one have their reward, the others wait for it. The one class live by sight; the other by faith. All of the one class are "in Adam"; all of the other are "in Christ."

The character of these two classes is very clearly illustrated by reference to the condition of a man's eyes. When both focus at the same point it is as if there was but one single eye. Everything looked at is seen clearly, and in its right relationships; or, as our Lord expresses it, "If thine eye be single thy whole body shall be full of light." But if they do not focus at the same point nothing is seen clearly. One eye sees one thing, the other another, and all is confusion—"the whole body is full of darkness."

Two Natures of Man.

Now that is just the condition of fallen man. He has a spiritual nature, and a carnal nature; a soul and a body. Since sin came into the world these have never acted in harmony with each other. Every man has been afflicted with a spiritual strabismus. When, however, this is in any degree corrected by the grace of God, and the two natures do act somewhat together in His service, the man is said to be, more or less, "spiritually minded"; when not corrected, they act together in the service of the world and of the flesh, in like manner he is said to be "carnally minded." In one case he looks up, and sees the sun, and has light. In the other he looks down, and can only see the earth, and is in darkness. "If, therefore, the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness?"

Now, it is very evident that no man can be both "spiritually minded," and "carnally minded," at one and the same time. By nature, every man is "in Adam," begotten "after his image." (Gen. v: 3;) "of the earth, earthy," (First Cor. xv: 47;) "sold under sin," (Rom. vii: 14.) But "by grace, through faith," (Eph. ii:8,) he may be "in Christ"; "and as is the Heavenly, such are they also that are Heavenly." (First Cor. xv: 48.) There must, however, be a great change wrought, when he passes out of the dominion of nature into that of grace; out of Adam into Christ. This, according to the Scriptures, is being "born again," (John iii: 7;) becoming "a new creature," (Second Cor. v: 17;) "created in Christ Jesus unto good works," (Eph. ii: 10.) This is an absolutely essential change, which has the authority of sound reasoning, as well as the higher authority of the Holy Scriptures; for "Ye cannot serve God and mammon."

Laying Up Treasures.

But what is meant by this word "Mammon"? As ordinarily understood, it is simply a personification of riches—of this world's wealth. It is so defined in Smith's Dictionary, which also says, "there is no reason to suppose that any idol received divine honors in the East under this name." The Scriptures, however, give us a somewhat different and larger definition than this. In St. Luke's Gospel, where our Lord makes precisely the same declaration as here, (xvi., 13,) mammon is spoken of as "the mammon of unrighteousness" (ibid 9) and as "the unrighteous mammon," (ibid 11.) The term, therefore, must refer to something that is, in itself, unrighteous in the sight of God. This, however, cannot be said of "riches." In neither the accumulation nor in the use of them, whether they be intellectual, moral, or spiritual, or only the heaping up of gold which may rust, or garments which may become moth-eaten, is there anything, in any sense, wrong in themselves and by themselves. The spirit which leads men to accumulate these is a God-given spirit; it elevates him far above all other created things on the earth, and it is nowhere condemned by the Word of God. When man was first placed upon the earth, God blessed him, and said, "Be fruitful, multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it." (Genesis, i. 28.) This meant industry, thrift, and gain in every direction; but it was to be in fellowship with God.

No, our Lord does not say to His disciples, "Lay not up treasures upon earth." There is no other place where they can lay them up. Even the "treasures in heaven" are to be laid up "upon earth." What He does say is, "Lay not up 'for yourselves' treasures upon earth." There they are not lasting and cannot give satisfaction. You yourselves will be disappointed in that which you have laid up "for yourselves."

But the "treasures in heaven" which are laid up on the earth are "for themselves," and they will find them there awaiting their arrival. The meeting with them there, however, will be a glad surprise, and will fill them with grateful thanksgivings. When they were laying them up "upon earth," they were altogether unconscious that they were doing anything "for themselves"; because they did not "live unto themselves, but unto Him which died for them, and rose again." (Second Corinthians, v., 15.) And so, when "the Son of Man shall come in His glory, and all the holy angels with Him," and He shall present to them their "treasures," saying, "Come, ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you," with unfeigned wonder they will exclaim, "Lord, when saw we Thee an hungered and fed Thee, or thirsty and gave Thee drink? When saw we Thee a stranger, and took Thee in; or naked, and clothed Thee? Or when saw we Thee sick, or in prison, and came unto Thee?" And the King shall answer and say unto them, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me. And these shall go away into life eternal." (Matthew xxv., 31-46.)

Must Serve One Master.

All this depends, however, upon which master they serve, "God" or "Mammon." Christ's disciples must be in the world, but they must not be of the world. "For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world"; and "if any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." (First John, ii.: 15, 16.)

The common experiences of men in worldly things adds a loud "Amen" to our Lord's declaration, "No man can serve two masters"; especially when the "two masters" are antagonistic to each other. If they agree in their main purposes, as when several partners transact business together, it is always difficult to please all equally. For the personal character of one will cause him to be loved, while that of another will cause him to be hated; the authority of the one will be respected and obeyed with alacrity; that of the other will be obeyed with indifference, or neglected altogether.

True as this is in worldly and temporal things, it is far more true in spiritual and eternal things. For "what concord," exclaims the apostle to the disciples in Corinth, "hath Christ with Belial? or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel? And what agreement hath the temple of God with idols? Wherefore, come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing, and I will receive you. And will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be My sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty." (Second Cor. vi., 15-18.) And what was said to the disciples eighteen hundred years ago is just as much needed to-day as it was then. "Ye cannot serve God and mammon."

"Having laid down these great principles as to whom His disciples should serve, our Lord goes on to tell them how they should serve God. They should trust Him. The argument to establish this demand is very simple, and as conclusive as it is simple. It rests upon two solid facts.

God Will Care for His Own.

The first of these is, He cares for you. "Therefore," He says, "take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on." Can it be possible that our Lord, in these words, means that His disciples are to live to-day without thought for to-morrow? Evidently not. Such a life would be, according to all Scripture, an indolent, careless, wicked life. A man who so lives is "worse than an infidel." (First Tim. v., 8.) Nature, as well as Scripture, teaches that if any will not work, neither should he eat. (Second Thess. iii., 10,); and "work" always implies forethought.

No. It is not a careless indifference for the future which our Lord here, or anywhere else, teaches; but He counsels against a worrying anxiety concerning it—an anxiety which fills the mind with trouble instead of peace, and the heart with fear instead of loving trust. This is, in fact, the literal meaning of the word here used. In the Greek Testament there are no less than seven different Greek words all of which are translated by the English word "thought" or "thoughts." Here the word used means "to be over-anxious, very careful." (Young.) In the Revised Version it is so translated: "Be not anxious." And why should any child of God who, hand in hand with Jesus Christ, his Redeemer, can go to God and with Him say, "Our Father," ever be unduly anxious? It is his great privilege to so, with Rutherford, "I lay my head to rest on the bosom of Omnipotence."

The very birds and flowers bid every disciple to look up, take courage, and fear not. The birds come and go, fulfilling God's will, and singing His praises; and with no sowing or reaping or storing they are provided for. The flowers are decked with more beauty and glory than ever Solomon possessed, and yet they raise no flax and have no looms. If God clothes them and feeds the birds the child of God may rest assured that He will care for him. "For observe," says the Rev. Dr. Boardman with great force, "the Lord, in arguing from birds does not say, 'The heavenly Father of the birds feedeth them'; He says, 'Your heavenly Father feedeth birds.' If, then, my heavenly Father feeds the birds, which are not His children, will He not much more feed me, who am His child? Verily He will. And if there be no other way of doing it, He who feedeth the ravens when they cry will send His ravens to feed me." (First Kings xvii., 4.) ("Studies in the Mountain Instruction.")

The second fact is this: No man can care for himself. With all of his boasted skill and progress, he cannot yet make a blade of grass grow or add a span to his life or a cubit to his stature. Without God he cannot even procure the food he eats or the air he breathes. To trust Him, therefore, and to commit himself to His care, is the most reasonable thing a reasonable man can do. Just as the roving, trusting, and obedient child of earthly parents is far happier in his home than the unruly and rebellious, so is the child of God a joyous and happy child, when he leans with a loving, trusting faith on the infinite wisdom, power, and love of his Father in Heaven.

Therefore—and this is the sum of the whole matter—"Seek ye first," first in time and first in importance, "the Kingdom of God and His righteousness." All other things are, and must be, only second.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of the religious life of man and how was it brought before us last week?

What is said of the application of the same principles to his secular life, in this lesson?

How are the two classes, heretofore seen, spoken of in this lesson?

How are their characteristics illustrated and applied?

What great change is necessary and why?

What is the ordinary meaning of "mammon" and what is said of the references to it in the Scriptures?

What kind of treasures are not to be laid up "upon earth"?

What is said of "the treasures in heaven"?

How do the experiences of men confirm our Lord's declaration, "Ye cannot serve God and mammon"?

How are men to serve God and what is the first fact on which this demand rests?

What is the meaning of "take no thought" and how is it illustrated?

What is the second fact and what is said of it?

What is the sum of the whole matter?

New Church in Williamsburg.

The present structure of the Bushwick Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at Madison Street and Bushwick Avenue, Williamsburg, will be replaced by a new and handsome stone edifice. This has been decided upon by the church society, which has also approved the plans for a new building. The present church is of wood, and entirely too small for the purposes of the society. The new church will have a frontage of 125 feet on Bushwick Avenue, and a depth of 140 feet, one side of which will be on Madison Street. The seating capacity of the church will be 900 in the main auditorium and 200 in the galleries. Particular attention will be paid to the Sunday school accommodations. It is proposed to have seating capacity for 2,000 children and teachers.

WILL HONOR THE ARCHBISHOP.

The Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan to Celebrate the 25th Anniversary of His Elevation in May.

Preparations will soon be begun by Roman Catholics in this city for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of the Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan to the episcopate. It is intended to make the affair a memorable one, and the festivities will last for five days. They will be begun on Wednesday, May 4, and concluded on the following Sunday night with a pontifical high mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The clergy will join with the laity of New York and adjacent cities and towns in the archdiocese in the preparatory work, and it is expected to have many of the notable members of the Church throughout the country participate.

Among the laity who have already signified their intention to take an active part in the celebration are John D. Crimmins, Col. John McAnerney of the Seventh National Bank, Judge Joseph F. Daly, and Stephen Farley. They will attend to the business end of the affair, while Bishop Farley, with the aid of a number of priests, will arrange all the religious functions. The initial feature of the event will be a solemn high mass in the cathedral, during which addresses will be made. Each day thereafter there will be a mass, and when the conclusion is reached on Sunday night the Papal benediction will be bestowed on all who attend. Previously there will be a banquet, and tokens of esteem from the friends of the distinguished prelate will be presented.

Archbishop Corrigan celebrated his silver jubilee as a priest in 1888, and on that occasion he was visited by friends and admirers from all parts of the United States. He was elected Bishop of Newark May 4, 1873, and in the Plenary Council of 1884 represented the Archdiocese of New York. He became the third Metropolitan of the Province of New York on the death of Cardinal McCloskey, in October, 1885. Archbishop Corrigan was ordained a priest in 1863.

CHRISTIAN STUDENTS' SOCIETIES.

To be Absorbed by the Young Men's Christian Association.

The society for Christian work at Union Theological Seminary, known as the Society for Inquiry, voted last Tuesday to become a part of the Young Men's Christian Association. As the society is a member of the Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance, action will be required by the latter before the change goes into effect. The alliance will hold its annual meeting in conjunction with the Student Volunteer convention in Cleveland, Feb. 23. At this meeting it is proposed to take some action toward abolishing the alliance and making it a part of the Young Men's Christian Association. Before such action is taken, the officers are anxious to get an opinion from the seminaries. Accordingly, word was sent to the seminaries belonging to the alliance, asking for an opinion on the proposed change. Out of the twenty-three seminaries making up the alliance, twenty five Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Monday evening, an address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, and Dr. Carl E. Dufft will sing.

Fred S. Goodman, State Secretary of the New York Young Men's Christian Associations, will speak at the East Side Branch of the New York City Association to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock on "An Old-Fashioned Christian." The monthly members' reunion will be held on Monday evening.

"The Major Prophets" will be the subject of Dr. F. de Sola Mendes's lecture at the session of the Jewish Religious School Union in the vestry of Temple Beth-El to-morrow evening at 8:15 o'clock. This will be the last conference of the series on "The Prophetic Literature of the Bible."

The Session of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church will meet Wednesday evening with the congregation to take action on the recently tendered resignation of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. H. T. McEwen, who resigns, after a pastorate of ten years, to accept a call from the Second Presbyterian Church of Amsterdam.

During this month the subjects of Dr. W. S. Crowe's morning addresses at the Church of the Eternal Hope will be as follows: Feb. 6, "The Good and the Evil of Mr. Moody's Work"; Feb. 13, "Col. Ingersoll's Argument Against the Goodness of God"; Feb. 20, "The Contributions of Spencer and Darwin to Religious Thought," and Feb. 27, "If We Are Saved by Morality, What Is the Use of Religion?"

"Why I Believe in Christianity" will be the general subject of a series of Sunday evening sermons to be preached during February by the Rev. W. E. Scofield, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The special topics will be: Feb. 6, "What History Has to Say About the Origin of Christianity"; Feb. 13, "The Trustworthiness of the Gospels"; Feb. 20, "The Gospel Portrait of Jesus"; Feb. 27, "The Intrinsic Excellence of Christianity."

Members of the Presbyterian Church of the Good Shepherd, on Sixty-sixth Street, between the Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue, will celebrate the fifth anniversary of the dedication of the church to-morrow. At 11 A. M. the pastor, the Rev. Daniel E. Lorenz, Ph. D., will give a review of the work and history of the church. In the evening at 8 o'clock the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., President of the Union Theological Seminary, will preach the anniversary sermon.

CHURCHES THAT MUST MOVE.

Changes Necessitated by Building the New East River Bridge.

The advent of the new East River Bridge vitally affects at least four churches on the Brooklyn side of the river. One of these is the Central Methodist, at South Fifth Street, near Driggs Avenue, the Rev. L. K. Moore, pastor. The church dates from 1849 and now has a membership of about 300. The seating capacity of the church is 600, and the value of the property is between $35,000 and $40,000. Another church is the Emmanuel Lutheran, at the corner of Driggs Avenue and South Fifth Street, the Rev. F. T. Keorner, pastor. This property is worth, it is said, about $90,000. The church, which is nearly new, has a seating capacity of 900. Search is being made by the Trustees for another site in the immediate vicinity. A third church to be affected is St. Mark's Episcopal, at Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street, the Rev. Dr. S. M. Haskins, rector. The Vestry of this church has gone so far as to purchase a lot in another part of the city, and to announce its intention of building as soon as a sale of its present property has been made. The fourth church is the South Second Street Methodist. The pastor of this congregation, the Rev. A. H. Wyatt, is serving his first year, but has tendered his resignation, to take effect at the April meeting of the conference. Appraisers have been to see these properties many times, and in three of them have had consultations with their official boards, but so far no negotiations for sale have been concluded. St. Mark's, Emmanuel Lutheran, and Central Methodist expect to be compelled to remove either to sites near by or to those in other parts of Brooklyn.

Big Epworth League Rally.

There will be a rally of Epworth League members in New York and vicinity on Thursday evening, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Montague Street. Bishop W. X. Ninde, President of the league, will preside and deliver an address. Among the other speakers will be the Rev. Dr. J. H. Coleman of Albany, member of the General Board of Control, and President George W. Vail of the South District. The addresses will begin at 8 o'clock, following a concert by a military band. From 10 to 12 o'clock a reception will be held in the assembly rooms. Admission is to be by ticket, which can be secured from members of the Committee of Arrangements, E. M. Travis, John L. Allen, and W. B. Howard. This will be one of the largest meetings of young Methodists ever held in the metropolitan district. Over 5,000 persons are expected. It was first planned to get an expression from this meeting as to the question of combining the different districts in New York City, but as the South District, the largest of all, finds its hands full already, the plan has been abandoned. It is expected that by another year the Epworth League districts of New York will combine.

West End Presbyterian Celebration.

At the tenth anniversary of the West End Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning thirty-six new members will be received into the church, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock four memorial wall mosaics will be unveiled. These are set in the east wall, back of the rostrum, there being two on a side. The designers have chosen for their subjects the four guardian angels—the Angel of the Covenant, the Angel of Light, the Angel of the Resurrection, and the Angel Triumphant, the size of the windows being three feet by two and a half. Monday evening will be devoted to a social assembly and informal reception to the former assistant pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Edward Niles.

To Illustrate Sunday School Lessons.

A free stereopticon lecture will be given under the auspices of the New York Sunday School Association by the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler on Monday evening in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-second Street. The views to be shown are those recently collected by Dr. Schauffler in the Holy Land. They will illustrate the Sunday school lessons of the International Series for the current year. The purpose of the lecture is to create more interest in the international lessons by modern illustrations of the scenes in the life of Christ and of the prophets Elisha and Elijah. On the week following the lecture will be repeated in the United Presbyterian Church, Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Work of Hampton Institute.

The work Hampton Institute is doing for negroes and Indians will be presented at the 8 o'clock evening service to-morrow at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. Principal Frissell will describe some of the new developments that have been brought about at Hampton for the better equipment of the students. A negro graduate who has traveled extensively as field missionary will tell of some of the results the Hampton students are achieving in improving the condition of the Southern negroes. An Indian student will have a brief story to tell of his life and of what education can do for his people. There will be singing by the Hampton Male Quartet.

Church News and Notes.

The Rev. Dr. E. J. Hirsch of Chicago, who spoke at Temple Beth-El last evening, will speak there again at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Forward Movement in Foreign Missions will be formally inaugurated to-morrow morning in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

Dr. Joseph T. Duryea of the First Reformed Church, Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, Brooklyn, will begin to-morrow morning the delivery of a series of sermons on "The Beatitudes."

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton will speak Sunday evening in St. Stephen's Church, West Forty-eighth Street, near Sixth Avenue, on "Pessimism and the Religious Thought of the Day."

Sir Joseph Barnby's cantata, "The Lord Is King," will be sung at the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock by a double quartet of soloists and a chorus of thirty voices.

Dr. Budinot Atterbury, who has been for many years a medical missionary in China, will deliver an address in St. James's Presbyterian Church, West Thirty-second Street, near Seventh Avenue, to-morrow evening.

At the meeting of the Presbyterian Union at the Hotel Savoy Monday evening, Feb. 14, Walter A. Wyckoff will speak on his experiences as a professional working man, his subject being "An Experiment in Reality."

At the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at its rooms, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Monday evening, an address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, and Dr. Carl E. Dufft will sing.

Fred S. Goodman, State Secretary of the New York Young Men's Christian Associations, will speak at the East Side Branch of the New York City Association to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock on "An Old-Fashioned Christian." The monthly members' reunion will be held on Monday evening.

"The Major Prophets" will be the subject of Dr. F. de Sola Mendes's lecture at the session of the Jewish Religious School Union in the vestry of Temple Beth-El to-morrow evening at 8:15 o'clock. This will be the last conference of the series on "The Prophetic Literature of the Bible."

The Session of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church will meet Wednesday evening with the congregation to take action on the recently tendered resignation of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. H. T. McEwen, who resigns, after a pastorate of ten years, to accept a call from the Second Presbyterian Church of Amsterdam.

During this month the

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Paul Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—La Tosca—8:15. Matinée—2:00—Fedora.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cumberland '61—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A New Yorker—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—La Belle Helene—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Poultry and Pigeon Show—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Romeo et Juliette—2:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 11:00 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and evening. Hockey Match—8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The manner in which the Chamber of Commerce takes hold of the Indianapolis Convention's work is very good, as far as it goes.

Unquestionably the members of the Chamber are in hearty accord with the principles laid down by the convention. They cannot be otherwise. They are responsible and active and experienced business men. They know what the standard of value means, and what tremendous consequences follow from fooling with it. They are used to making and keeping large obligations, to forming extensive plans requiring a long time to carry out; they are accustomed to association and co-operation in great enterprises and to the multiform operations involved at every step in the development of such enterprises. They know that good faith lies at the foundation of all prosperity, and that good faith is weakened, if not shattered, when the supreme authority of the law sanctions bad faith; they know that certainty in calculations is the most essential condition of activity, and that nothing breeds danger and disaster like the intervention of the Government, imposing on business a money of changing value. Of course they sustain the gold standard; they want to get rid of the Government paper which represents no existing value and is subject to the arbitrary meddling of Congress; they dread the wabbling silver dollar; they desire a currency steadfastly attached to a stable standard of value, redeemable in gold, and adapting itself to the changing needs of commerce. With their knowledge and experience they would be crazy fools if this were not their position.

But what are they going to do about it? All the principles that they know to be sound are violated by the laws now in force in the United States, and these principles are sustained in practice only by the fidelity of the Executive to a standard higher than the one imposed by law. Meanwhile, how stands public opinion, from which, in the long run, the Government takes its orders? It is undecided, hesitating, expectant, waiting for leadership. The Republicans in the House, having squelched the Teller resolution—the baldest statement of free silver and repudiation, which nevertheless split the Republican Party in the Senate—the managers are now talking of resting on that cheap assertion of principle. Men like THURSTON of Nebraska and the organs of men like PLATT of New York are talking of strangling all positive legislation for currency reform and going to the country on the issue of merely "standing still." The common people are puzzled. They cannot be aroused on such an issue. They cannot decide a question which is not presented. They cannot strongly uphold leaders who do not know their own minds or do not dare declare them. They listen to the brave words of the Indianapolis Convention and the New York Chamber of Commerce and they ask: "If all this is true, what do you propose to DO?"

That is a question for the business men of the Chamber of Commerce, and the hundreds of thousands throughout the Union who are of the same class, to answer. If they want to take the currency out of politics they must go into politics and force it out. They can talk with the tongues of angels, but if they are not ready to act their talk is wasted. They will accomplish nothing, and worse than nothing, unless they are ready to warn the men in Congress that positive legislation must be had, or those who defeat it shall themselves be defeated, and then make their warning good. This task they must take up as they would any business enterprise and give time and thought and hard work and money to it. They are face to face with the choice between an enormous business risk and a great and lasting business advantage, and they must work to make that choice right, as they would work to save or gain a big market. Unless they do that they will lose, and have no one to blame for it but themselves.

A MISLEADING REPORT.

The Commissioners of Accounts discredit their report upon the expenditures of the Rapid Transit Commission by erroneous statements and a very evident partisan bias. The report declares that the books of the commission are in a "deplorable" condition, which is untrue of the books of the present commission. It says that the chief engineer, Mr. PARSONS, "devotes only a small part of his time to the duties," which is a flagrant untruth. The Commissioners of Accounts must have got some of their information from sources more full of malice than of facts.

The Mayor's comment upon the report of his Commissioners is equally unworthy of him and insulting to the intelligence of the community. The entire cost of the work of both Rapid Transit Commissions from 1891 to 1898 is only $430,000. That is dirt cheap for the amount of time, labor, intelligent thought, and ability represented in the great public services rendered by the two commissions in their earnest effort to meet the demand of the people of this city for passenger railroads fit for human use. The cost would have been reasonable had it been a million dollars, for this commission, often baffled by those who should have been its helpful allies, laboring under the double discouragement of having to meet organized, active, and powerful opposition and of having as its client only the poor, dumb, patient, unorganized people, has been the only agency that has kept alive and in the public view the possibility of affording to hundreds of thousands of jammed, tortured, and belated travelers the real relief of swift-moving trains between the two extremes of the city.

Mayor VAN WYCK again singles out Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD for his sarcastic observations, probably because Mr. SHEPARD'S great services to this community have been directed to the attainment of objects which would have thwarted the political ambitions of many gentlemen now prominent and prosperous in public life. The Mayor calls attention to the fact that Mr. SHEPARD'S firm and Gen. TRACY'S firm have received $78,000 in counsel fees since the organization of the present commission, in 1894. That is at the rate of less than $25,000 a year for the two firms, or $12,500 each, including disbursements. In one year, however, the disbursements amounted to $9,000—that is, the two law firms advanced their own money for expenses of the commission and charged the amount in their bill. The truth appears to be that, after deducting disbursements and office and clerical expenses, these two firms received less than $10,000 a year each for their services to the Rapid Transit Commission. The Mayor and his Commissioners of Accounts will never be able to persuade any intelligent man in this community that these charges are excessive. The work has been great, as the public well knows from the magnitude of the enterprise and from the appearance in the courts and in the press of the fruits of the labors of counsel. The responsibility is also great, and the importance to the commission of sound legal advice cannot be overestimated.

There may be ways open to the present City Government to discredit the Rapid Transit Commission and drive it out of business, but this is not one of them. The Commissioners of Accounts, we take occasion to remind them, will not increase public confidence in their capacity and their fairness by such unworthy and easily detected tricks as that of lumping the accounts of the present commission with those of its predecessor, appointed by Mayor GRANT in 1891. The labors of the present commission began practically after the people had voted in 1894 that a rapid transit road should be built by the use of the city's credit. It is in no wise to be confounded with the old commission, and cannot be held responsible for the condition, deplorable or otherwise, of that commission's accounts.

Meanwhile, where is rapid transit? The commission's chief engineer fails to discover it in the Manhattan Company's plans. Where is it? And have the people anything to say about it?

GOV. BLACK'S FOLLY.

Gov. BLACK is walking tranquilly with open eyes into the pit that he has digged for himself.

The Assembly has passed by rather more than a party majority his bill authorizing him to investigate himself and to report—after the next election—how guilty or how blameless he finds himself to be. And with uncommon fatuity his friends have voted down every amendment that could possibly tend to bring out of the investigation anything but whitewash. As a political device—and it is nothing, if not that—this is the most ill-advised and stupid that we remember.

Consider, for a moment, the perfectly well-known facts. An expenditure of $9,000,000 was authorized by the people for deepening and improving the canals of the State, with the express understanding that the work could be done for this amount. It now turns out that a year ago the State Engineer and Gov. BLACK'S appointee and friend, Mr. ALDRIDGE, discovered that this sum would be not near enough; that at least $7,000,000 more would be required. With that knowledge, they proceeded to expend all the money allowed them, carefully concealing the need of more. And now, when the money is almost spent and spent for work that is useless unless it can be completed, they make known the facts so long hidden, and present the people of the State this alternative: "Will you stand the waste of $9,000,000, or will you vote $7,000,000 more to get the canals in the condition you wish and need?"

In private business that would be impossible. No corporation would intrust a great enterprise to agents without scrutiny that would prevent such an outrage. In this case the inspectors who should have scrutinized the spending of the money are themselves the agents who have squandered it. For their conduct the Governor is only indirectly responsible. There is no evidence that he had guilty knowledge of their offense, nor was he bound to have any complete knowledge of the way they were doing their work. But he has now learned of their bad conduct, and how does he treat it? He asks that investigation of it shall be put in his hands alone and that no report of it shall be made until he shall have gone before the people for re-election. Thus he makes himself not indirectly, but directly, responsible, and does all that he can to convince the people that he has something to hide.

If the consequences fell on his own head alone it would not be a matter of so much importance. Certainly he has not been so good a Governor that any one need regret his endangering his own re-election by discrediting himself in this way. But his conduct will make the people very slow to vote any more money for the canals. No doubt much of the money already spent may have been wasted, but it will all be wasted unless the work shall be completed. Gov. BLACK is doing all he can to postpone, possibly to defeat, this.

AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.

It was worth while to cable the letter in which an indignant Briton denounced to a London newspaper the conduct of Mr. W. W. ASTOR in closing to the public the historic seat of Cliveden. To an American who has never left his own country the complaints of the indignant Briton may seem entirely frivolous. That is because the right of a man to do as he likes with his own is not subject in this country to any limitations whatever. But the mere fact that a respectable London newspaper admits these complaints to its columns is proof that in England they are regarded as plausible, if not necessarily justifiable. To us the complaints are altogether frivolous. Mr. ASTOR has "surrounded the park with a hideous wall," has "closed to the public a spring of water which for a century has been open," and has substituted a dead blank wall for an open gate which "allowed a view of the park and avenue."

These malefactions do not appear to us serious, and yet there is no doubt that to the British public they do appear serious. This difference in the point of view is very illuminating, and it explains how many Americans, buying properties in the British islands, have got themselves disliked by their neighbors, with whom their desire was to be on excellent terms. The indignant Briton immediately in question does not suggest that Mr. ASTOR, as the owner of Cliveden, has done anything that he has not had a legal right to do. But he more than intimates that the owner of a historic place who avails himself to the full of his legal rights is doing what could not be expected of a man who had inherited such a place, but what is only to be expected of "a rich American" who has bought it. The "rich American" has denied the public the liberty it enjoyed in the time of "the former noble owners."

The contrast points itself for the British public, and it indicates a difference which it requires both tact and experience on the part of an American resident in England to appreciate. If an American in the United States chose to surround his estate with a wall fifty feet high, and impermeable to vision, other Americans might wonder at his taste and his extravagance, and even go so far as to call him an ass. But it would not occur to them to consider that the public had any grievance against him, as we see it occurs to Englishmen in a like case.

The saying that an Englishman's house is his castle is evidently susceptible of much modification. If he happens to occupy a house which is regarded as a national possession, a "historical monument," then the British public considers itself to have rights in it which constitute a kind of lien. The first of these rights is that it shall be open to the public for inspection upon reasonable conditions. What these conditions are seems to be practically a matter of usage. But no English owner would think of disputing the right. If any Englishman bought Warwick Castle, or Haddon Hall, or "Cliveden's proud alcove," or Blenheim Park, he would hold it, to an extent which is not less considerable for not being precisely defined, as a trustee for the public. This fact mitigates the envy of the hereditary possessors, or even of the British purchasers, of "show places." They are in fact public parks maintained at private expense. When a churlish Briton undertakes to prevent the public from looking at his place, if it be regarded as a legitimate object of public curiosity, a row immediately ensues. But the ordinarily circumspect British owner of a famous place does not provoke a conflict. There was one British Duke, the owner of a historic seat, who had a morbid sensitiveness to being stared at, which he might have gratified, if he had been a "rich American," by simply keeping sightseers out of his grounds. Being a British Duke, he did not venture upon that heroic remedy, but instead built himself a subterranean labyrinth in which he surreptitiously circulated and took his exercise while the public was circulating overhead in his premises and looking at his house.

What a British Duke could not do an American purchaser does, in gayety of heart, and quite unconscious of the storm of opposition he is braving. This is what Mr. ASTOR seems to have done in the case of Cliveden. This is what a "rich American" did years ago in the case of a Scottish grouse moor which he had bought, and from which he cheerfully evicted crofters whose ancestors had inhabited it for many generations. The result was that he stirred up a riot which came near taking on the proportions of a small war. Upon the whole it seems that an American who desires to establish himself as a landed proprietor in England had better take constant counsel of a native if he would avoid getting himself disliked and denounced as a "rich American"—that is to say, as a person who cannot be expected to understand the laws of propriety and the limitations of proprietorship.

TAKE IT ALL AWAY.

There are tricks in all trades, even in removing snow from the city streets. In that trade the trick is to cart away only the bulk of the snow, leaving a remnant layer of an inch or so covering the stones or the asphalt of the pavement.

At 36 cents a cubic yard it is profitable to remove snow that can be readily shoveled into the cart. But to complete the work much time and labor must be spent in scraping and sweeping the pavement. This labor makes but a trifling showing in the cart and in the charge against the city.

Left upon the street surfaces, this layer of snow is presently transformed into slush, water, mud, filth, sore throat, bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism, misery, and doctors' bills. Then Commissioner MCCARTNEY'S men sweep up and remove as much as they can of it. There is again a remnant that dries up and, when the March winds come, goes into general circulation in the form of dust, doing appreciable damage to raiment and causing the irritated citizen to remark, as with finger and handkerchief he explores his eye for offending matter, that WARING cleaned the streets much better.

It would be better and cheaper for Commissioner MCCARTNEY and for the city if the snow man were compelled to do his work thoroughly and according to contract.

One of Gov. BLACK'S friends defended in the Assembly his constitutional right to appoint the Canal Investigation Commission by a curious and striking analogy. He held that it went on all fours with the right "to pardon and to commute sentences." That is just what the people believe the Governor would try to do with the commission. In this latter case, however, the final decision must be made by the people themselves, and Gov. BLACK can neither anticipate nor evade it.

We should have been glad if the Chamber of Commerce had been somewhat more specific in its memorial to Congress respecting American interests in China. It is true that our own domestic policy is modeled upon that of China, and that the law frowns upon an importer as a public enemy. But the Chamber of Commerce is not responsible for the Dingley tariff, and cannot be supposed to approve its provisions. At all events, our protectionists do not approve of protection by other countries. When Germany retaliates upon us, our producers regard her action with great disgust. Now what Russia and Germany are aiming at is pretty clearly a monopoly of the trade of such ports and places as China can be induced or compelled to "lease" to them. Either we shall be excluded altogether from those places or else we shall compete for their trade at a disadvantage. In insisting that this control cannot be obtained except by actual annexation, for which she herself is entitled to compensations in kind, and in insisting that any Chinese port opened to one nation shall be opened to all, England is representing our interest and fighting our battle. A clear and emphatic recognition of this truth on the part of the New York Chamber of Commerce would have been just and timely, and might have had considerable influence. The memorial actually adopted, asking the President to take such proper steps for the protection of our commercial interests in China as may commend themselves to his wisdom, is too colorless to attract any attention abroad as an expression of American commercial opinion on the situation in the Far East.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is only one objection to be raised against the proposition to divide the so-called Governor's room in the City Hall into a private office for the President of the Council and a smoking room for the Board of Aldermen. The plan is so extremely admirable that any attempt to characterize it fittingly brings painful realization of how ill supported with eulogistic adjectives the English language is, and so it awakens an unpatriotic inclination to import a few from other lands. Still, a good deal of enthusiasm can be expressed without yielding to this impulse, and it may even be possible to incite the City Fathers to make the change at once, instead of wasting their time in wearisome legal formalities. At present one of the largest and most stately chambers in the City Hall is devoted to what? Why, to the display of a lot of portraits whose originals may or may not have had some political influence in other days, but who are so utterly negligent of their municipal duties that not a district leader has their names on his rolls or in his memory. Besides these pictures there is displayed, we believe, some old furniture, including the desk of one G.—or was it J.?—WASHINGTON, a man quite forgotten by all except those overeducated and supercilious aristocrats whose absurd standards were so vigorously and effectively denounced a few days ago by GRADY of the Sixteen to One tongue. Away with all these chromos and all this lumber to the auction room and let the Aldermen have a chance to enjoy themselves! A small, neat bar and nickel-plated cigar stand, with a convenient number of round tables and bentwood chairs will do more to make the City Government run smoothly than ten vanloads of junk like that which now fills the room. As the President of the Council well says, only "sentimental reasons" can be urged against the proposed innovations, and reasons of that sort ought not to be considered for a moment when the necessities or even the comforts of Aldermen are in question.

—Among the curiosities on file in the Pension Bureau is a letter from a veteran, who informs the "Presedent of Penseners" of his case in the following terms: "I let you no I wor treted by a root and erb doctor he give me running milk weed for a running soar and no a vale iff my clam is loude I can voate weth a fre conchants." This applicant was probably a worthy man, deserving of National gratitude and assistance. At least, one may hope so, because he has a "conchants" and wants to use it on election day. The eccentricity of his spelling need excite no smiles not kindly. As specimens of really disgraceful ignorance the pension officials occasionally exhibit letters from examining doctors. One medical luminary writes: "Yours received I treted Wm. Akens after he cum Hoam from the surfis for polypup in his nose and Running soar in his pastur joint. The polypup cum from the nite are and esposur. The wounde cum from the cick of a hoars." Another details this very terrible case: "I surtify I treted the sed sojer fum 18888 to Date —foarmerly his stumik tube was jined to his nervious systim but now it are rotted off cosing grate expectoring and hard of breth."

—Towns not on the lines of travel pursued by pilgrims to the Klondike will be consumed with envy for the towns that are. This is because said pilgrims are stealing all the stray dogs that come in their way, and so are leaving a trail of deep peace behind. There are so many, many dogs in this country that need stealing! The Klondike region would be welcome to millions of them.

PERSONAL.

—As Senator JOHN FORD is a New Yorker, he must know something about the many annoyances, discomforts, and perils incidental to travel on our elevated railways, and it is therefore most surprising that he should have introduced a bill which, if it passes and is signed by the Governor, will compel the company to set apart one car in each of its trains for the use of smokers. This is a matter that might well be the last of at least a hundred improvements in the elevated service. When every would-be passenger has been provided with a seat in a clean, adequately lighted and decently ventilated car, when all the stairways and platforms have been so arranged and guarded that crowding and panics are next to impossible, when guards are always courteous, and the nickels of drunkards are refused by ticket-sellers, then it will be time to think about smoking cars—and to decide against having them, probably, for then the millennium will have arrived, and it's doubtful if the use of tobacco will be common enough in that epoch to make smoking cars desirable. Senator FORD seems to be much like the Manhattan Company itself—more ready to do needless things than those really needed. He would coerce the litle into favoring a single class of passengers, and a class, at that, which has demanded no special consideration. The company, deaf to petitions for the redress of bitter grievances, goes to considerable expense in putting up at certain stations glass walls which, while good in their way, were not expected and could easily have been spared.

—Herr TROJAN, the editor of Kladderadatsch, who was convicted of "lèse majesté," has already been pardoned, so his case has lost some of its interest, but it remains sufficiently important to make the giving of a few details about his trial worth while. Herr TROJAN, it will be remembered, was moved by Emperor WILLIAM'S assertion that "only brave Christians could be brave soldiers" to publish a cartoon which showed Satan reading the speech to FREDERICK the Great, LEONIDAS, ALEXANDER, and NAPOLEON. The faces of all these distinguished fighters were wreathed with smiles, and the picture was much appreciated by almost everybody in Germany except the official censors. These gentry were much offended, or pretended to be, and the irreverent editor was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The defense was Herr TROJAN'S good character and his often demonstrated loyalty, but the Public Prosecutor insisted that a grave offense had been committed. Reckless criticism of the Emperor's words, he said, when the words were spoken on "a sacred occasion"—the Kaiser was addressing a squad of raw recruits when he made his epigram—was wicked and unpardonable. The abstract right of criticism was, indeed, conceded, but in this case it had taken the form of satire and persiflage, and therefore it was inadmissible. "The cartoon in question," concluded the Prosecutor, "was a mocking picture. Its object was to make the reader laugh at the Emperor's words, and to say that, if the Emperor's views were correct, the most ridiculous consequences would follow. That was manifestly insulting." Surely Kladderadatsch never contained anything quite so funny as that.

—Baltimore is proud to number among her citizens—perhaps it would be safer to say among her residents—one who has had the unutterable joy of meeting the author of "Quo Vadis," and who can speak his precious name. This fortunate person is Father BARABASZ, rector of the Polish Church of the Holy Rosary, and he joins with the 400,000 American purchasers of "the book of the year" in fervid praise of its compiler. SIENKIEWICZ, says Father BARABASZ, is very simple in his manners, and rather silent when in society, but he is a good listener to a good story. He is of medium height and size, rather dark, and is inclined to baldness, with a hint of gray over the temples. The name is pronounced Chen-kay-vcetch, with the accent on the second syllable and the ch as in child. This information will be of great assistance to those who can get the upper hand of the vc. It is also interesting to learn that SIENKIEWICZ is so lionised that he has no time for ordinary conversation. Happy man! He is sixty-two years old, and lives in Warsaw when he isn't traveling in search of new literary material. This would seem to indicate that classical dictionaries are scarce in the ancient city. Once the marvel and glory of his age made a joke. After "The Deluge" appeared an impious fellow employed by a St. Petersburg paper wrote that it had drowned the flames lighted by "Fire and Sword." All Poland raged at this, but SIENKIEWICZ calmly said: "I cannot be the judge of my own cause, but my critics ought to know that 'The Deluge' may also swallow up all critics."

A PLEA FOR THE CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to call the attention of the public through your paper to a picayune order issued by one of the Commissioners of Parks, forbidding the children to use their sleighs or slide down the slopes in the Museum Park, at Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue. The children have had this privilege for the past six years, and any one who has seen their bright eyes or cheeks and heard their merry laughter must be of a very crusty disposition to take away their pleasure.

In the name of all the children of the neighborhood, I ask that the privilege be restored. T. DELAFIELD.

New York, Feb. 4, 1898.

FAVORS UNDERGROUND LINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thank you for your editorial in to-day's issue, on the rapid transit situation. As a New Yorker temporarily away from home, I hasten to act on your suggestion that the citizens of the city declare themselves as favoring the commission's plans, the Manhattan proposal, or Mr. Croker's scheme.

It seems scarcely possible that any intelligent man, unless he be governed by motives of selfish personal interest, can doubt the wisdom, necessity, and feasibility of the underground plan submitted by the commission. These gentlemen, after months of study, have selected the underground system as the best adapted to our needs. It has been declared practical by expert engineers. Why waste time in further talk?

The policy of the Manhattan Company has always been of the "heads I win, tails you lose" order. Its President writes as though he were offering a great favor to the citizens instead of asking privileges from them. With the utmost assurance he proposes to permanently and hideously mar one of our finest streets. What he says about a structure "light" and "ornamental" in character, which would not deface the Boulevard, is on a par with Mr. Sage's impudent statement that the "L" structure is a source of pleasure to the people living along the route. The entire inadequacy of our present transit facilities in a storm such as that of this week is alone sufficient to convince any thinking man of the desirability of a system of transit which, because underground, would be free from the derangement and delay of surface or elevated lines.

Let the city build the underground system, and either operate it or lease it to a private company. It would be one of the best possible investments for municipal funds.

JOHN W. WOOD.

Southern Railroad, in Virginia, Feb. 3, 1898.

CRUELTY OF THE CHECK REIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest two articles recently published in your paper on the subject of check reins. I am thankful that this subject is being agitated and brought before the public. I consider the over-check and tight-checking of horses extremely cruel, and wonder why the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has not interfered long since. It has been a source of worry and surprise to me that men and women who claim to have tender hearts, and would quickly resent the hint of their cruelty, are willing to drive behind horses (frequently their own) whose heads are checked so high that every step must be more or less labored. It is certain, unless a horse can use his head freely, varying its motion according to the strain he undergoes, he must suffer.

How can high-minded, noble souls sit complacently, enjoying their drive, while the animal or animals from which they are deriving this pleasure are, to say the least, annoyed and worried, if not, as is often the case, suffering? Fashion has too great an influence on our lives, and because short tails and high checking are considered "the thing," the animals' good must be sacrificed. When men and women are willing to assert themselves in the cause of humanity to animals, regardless of fashion, we may look for better days for our dumb friends.

A LOVER OF ANIMALS.

Fort Riley, Kan., Feb. 1, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Without Reason.

Amateur Scientist—Can you explain to me the reason why so many people become insane?

Guyer—The answer ought to suggest itself. They have no reason.—Philadelphia Call.

The Mystery.

She—Here is such a pretty little story in the paper about how Edison came to marry.

He—I wish some of these bright young journalists would explain how I came to marry.—Indianapolis Journal.

Ready.

"Your wife is a forehanded little creature."

"Forehanded? I should say so. The day I staid at home on account of the big snowstorm she made me get out the lawn mower and oil it."—Detroit Free Press.

His Object.

Bluster—What do you mean by coming into my office uninvited and leaving the door wide open?

Peddler—I wanted to see if you want to buy a "Please Shut the Door" sign.—Philadelphia North American.

His One Failing.

Mr. Dukane—Do you mean to say that Mr. Jiggins is invariably truthful—in all circumstances?

Mr. Gaswell—Well, perhaps he is a trifle prone to exaggerate the lowness of his thermometer in zero weather.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

SIMPLE DUTY.

From The Washington Star.

Old Wotsizname's a feller that we don't
hear much about.
He never stands on barrel heads to storm
around an' shout.
They say "he doesn't cut no ice." He
won't go mixin' in
With things that don't concern his 'mejit
fam'ly nor his kin.
So his neighbors in the village, they jes'
leave him off the list
When anything's a-doin'. He stays home
an' isn't missed.
An' yet his house is recognized by all who
come an' go.
He doesn't cut no ice, but then he shovels
off his snow.

An' folks'll stop to view the work an' wonder whose it is,
An' say how fine 'twould be ef all the rest was done like his.
But they go ahead a-botherin' an' a-stirrin' up affairs
And gratin' about business, most of which it isn't theirs.
An' when they're goin' home agin, a-wadin' through the slush,
An' strike this patch o' neatness, there will come a solemn hush.
Then some one pays a compliment—the best I'd keer to know—
"He doesn't cut no ice, but then he shovels off his snow."

THE SALE OF PICTURES

Fifty-eight Works of Art of the Stewart Collection Bring $268,395.

ONE FORTUNY FOR $42,000

W. A. Clark Gets "The Choice of a Model" After a Brisk Bidding Contest with George Gould—Encouragement for Artists.

Fifty-eight pictures, forming the second half of the famous Stewart collection, were sold at auction in Chickering Hall last evening for $268,395. The sale of a score of bronzes and eighteen objects of art, comprising cloisonné vases, inlaid tables, chairs, pedestals, &c., which followed for a total of $8,455, made the total figures for the night's sale $276,850.

The total of Thursday night's sale, $133,190, was reduced $250 by the reselling of Boldini's "Place Clichy, Paris," for $2,000, the canvas having brought $2,250 on Thursday, so that the surprisingly large total of the two nights' sale is $409,790.

The highest figure obtained at last night's sale was $42,000, paid by W. A. Clark, the wealthy Montana mine owner, for the superb and famous Fortuny, "The Choice of a Model." Mr. Clark only obtained his prize after an exciting and stubborn bidding contest with George Gould. It was a battle between Western and Eastern millions, and the West won.

It had been predicted that the canvas would bring $50,000, so that high as was the figure reached, it was said to be a disappointment to the owners and auctioneers. Mr. Stewart is reported to have purchased the painting in the late '70's for $10,000.

Mr. Clark's Career.

W. A. Clark is a native of Pennsylvania. Twenty years ago he went to Butte, Mon., where he started his business career as a teamster, or freighter. He accumulated money and purchased a mine in the City of Butte. He is now the largest individual mine owner in the United States, is the President and principal owner of a bank in Butte, and is the proprietor of a beetroot sugar refinery, in which he has invested over $1,000,000.

Mr. Clark is a finely educated man, and besides a fine residence in Butte, maintains tasteful apartments in this city, at 175 West Fifty-eighth Street. He is a lover of art and literature. Mrs. Culver, the wife of Dr. Culver of this city, is a daughter of Mr. Clark. He is a widower.

F. A. Bell paid the second largest figure of the evening, $16,500, for Madrazo's "Departure from the Masked Ball." Herman Schaus secured Fortuny's admirable "Antiquary" for the comparatively low figure of $15,200, and James F. Sutton secured Leibl's splendid character and figure picture, worthy of Holbein, "Village Politicians," for $15,000. C. P. Huntington purchased five pictures, paying $13,700 for the fine Troyon, "The Lane," and $6,500 for Baudry's "Fortune and the Child."

Other high figures reached were $12,000 for Troyon's "Cow Among the Cabbages," bought by Boussod, Valadon & Co.; $12,500 paid by H. W. Fargo for Meissonier's "Stirrup Cup," and $11,500 paid by W. A. Clark for Van Marcke's "Cows in the Valley."

Surprises of the Sale.

The sale brought many surprises. The famous Meissonier, "End of a Game of Cards," brought the surprisingly low figure of $9,000, and was secured by Mr. Fargo. The Barbizon pictures, and especially the Troyon, sold well. The Corot was sold to I. Wormser, Jr., for $6,000; the Rousseau to Boussod, Valadon & Co. for $7,450.

Mr. Gould is thought to have secured a bargain in Zamacois's noted "Checkmated," for which he paid $10,700.

The sale was a great success, and its results will greatly encourage the dealers in foreign paintings and stimulate art interests throughout the country.

The scenes of Thursday night's sale were repeated on a larger scale last night. So greatly did the story of the first night's sale stimulate public interest and curiosity that a thousand people assembled in front of Chickering Hall a half hour before the doors opened, at 8 o'clock.

There was a mad rush for seats when the doors opened, and in ten minutes the hall was crowded to the doors. The few firemen and policemen present made no seeming effort to prevent the blocking of the spaces behind the seats on the main floor and the gallery, and the overcrowding of hall of Thursday night was repeated.

There was much excitement during the sale, and especially when Messrs. Gould and Clark stubbornly fought for the great Fortuny. The majority of the bidders made their bids through the ushers, but the dealers did not buy as freely as on Thursday.

The selling of forty bronzes and art objects after the pictures was an anti-climax. They brought good figures, but were sold amid the noise made by the departing crowd. Samuel Untermyer, Jr., and H. P. Whitney, who secured pictures on Thursday, did not purchase any last night, but Mr. Untermyer bought a Barye bronze, "Panther Seizing a Stag," for $1,200, and Mr. Whitney paid $1,375 for another Barye bronze, "Tiger Seizing a Deer."

Among those in the audience were Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. J. O. Green, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Brayton Ives, George A. Hearn, and many prominent art patrons and collectors. The dealers were out in force. Mr. Frick of Pittsburg is supposed to have bought through a Mr. Stanvers.

Details of the Sale.

The details of the sale are given in the following list, which contains the artist's name, title of picture, name of buyer, and figure for which it sold:

L. Knaus—	"The Landlord," G. W. Berckmans	$350
Vierge—	"The Bridle Path, Bois de Boulogne," C. W. Kraushaar	70
D. Morelli—	"Woman Seated"	75
M. Fortuny—	"Arab at Prayer," S. Swenson	300
J. L. E. Meissonier—	"Italian Armor, Sixteenth Century," G. W. Berckmans	1,200
J. L. E. Meissonier—	"Armor," G. W. Berckmans	1,250
L. E. Lami—	"Off for the Hunt," J. Oehme	200
Gavarni—	"Small Talk," W. M. Laffan	200
P. Heilbuth—	"San Giovanni Laterano," C. P. Huntington	500
M. Fortuny—	"Gipsy Caves, Granada," W. A. Clark	2,200
J. Benlliure—	"Horses at Naples," W. A. Clark	800
G. Boldini—	"The Beach at Etretat," S. P. Avery, Jr.	1,025
A. von Pettenkofen—	"A Market in Hungary," F. O. Matthiessen	925
M. Rico—	"The Tarpeian Rock, Rome"	3,000
M. Fortuny—	"Breakfast in the Old Convent Yard," George Gould	6,900
E. Zamacois—	"The Snowball," Fishel, Adler & Schwartz	1,200
M. Rico—	"The Woodcutter," C. P. Huntington	900
O. Weber—	"Landscape and Cows," D. P. Douglas	500
A. von Pettenkofen—	"Hungarian Peasant Wagon," C. P. Huntington	2,500
G. Boldini—	"Pond in the Forest of Fontainebleau," Stanford White	1,250
M. Fortuny—	"Rosa Contadina," Boussod, Valadon & Co.	1,100
M. Rico—	"Seville," H. W. Fargo	1,350
A. Stevens—	"Remembrance and Regrets," Knoedler & Co.	1,600
M. Fortuny—	"Arab Reclining on a Divan," F. A. Bell	4,800
R. Ribera—	"Café Ambulant," S. P. Avery, Jr.	2,000
F. P. Michetti—	"Spring," Mrs. A. A. Anderson	800
A. G. Decamps—	"Death and the Woodman," Chandler	2,750
J. B. C. Corot—	"Sunset," I. Wormser, Jr.	6,200
T. Rousseau—	"The Woodcutter, Forest of Fontainebleau," Boussod, Valadon & Co.	7,450
C. Troyon—	"The Lane," C. P. Huntington	13,700
E. Zamacois—	"Checkmated," George Gould	10,700
M. Fortuny—	"The Masquerade," Knoedler & Co.	4,750
P. J. A. Haudry—	"Fortune and the Child," C. P. Huntington	6,500
G. Boldini—	"River Seine, at Bougival"	2,275
P. J. Clays—	"Dead Calm," Knoedler & Co.	1,900
M. Fortuny—	"A Street in Tangiers," W. A. Clark	5,000
G. de Nittis

C. Troyon—"Cow Among the Cabbages," Boussod, Valadon & Co. 12,000
W. Lothi—"Village Politicians," James F. Sutton 15,000
M. Fortuny—"The Antiquary," Herman Schaus 15,200
R. de Madrazo—"Departure from the Masked Ball," F. A. Bell 16,500
M. Fortuny—"Arab Butcher," Stanford White 2,800
E. van Marcke—"Cows in the Valley," Toucques, W. A. Clark 11,500
J. L. Stewart—"Summer," W. A. Tenner 1,000
M. Fortuny, "Environs de Tangier," E. McMillan 1,400
A. Vellon—"Monkey and Fruit," Jules Oehme 2,100
A. Romako—"The Huntress," A. Van Santvoord 375
M. Fortuny—"The Alberca Court," Alhambra, S. P. Douglas 7,000
R. de Madrazo—"Pierrette," Marquis Cass. Rivs 5,000
Proceeds, sale bronzes $268,395
Proceeds first night's picture sale 8,455
Less one picture resold 133,190
Grand total sale $410,040
Grand total sale $409,790

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

"Die Walkure" Given at the Metropolitan Opera House Last Night.

The first performance in the series of the Nibelung dramas of Wagner was given last night. "Das Rheingold" is omitted from the series this season, and consequently it began with "Die Walkure." The house was packed and the audience showed every evidence of interest in the work. This state of mind must be attributed almost wholly to the absorbing nature of this poetic tragedy. Mr. Damrosch, not being equipped with sufficient tenors and sopranos to enable him to give us in this drama principals who have not to do very serious work in "Siegfried" and "Die Götterdämmerung" is compelled to present the dramas of the trilogy to us in a disconnected manner. We are even to enjoy "Romeo et Juliette" before we hear "Siegfried." Thus disadvantageously placed "Die Walkure," which is not generally regarded as the most popular of the works of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," drew a house which would have been creditable to "Die Götterdämmerung."

In this state of affairs much must be attributed to the natural desire of the public to hear Mme. Nordica in a new part, for it had been announced that last night she would make her first appearance here as Brünnhilde in this drama. Furthermore, it was to be her first appearance this season, and that further stimulated public interest. Since Mme. Nordica embarked upon the heavy sea of Wagner singing her career has been one of growth. She made a serious impression with her Elsa and an equally serious one as Venus in "Tannhäuser." But the triumph of her career was her interpretation of Isolde, upon which sufficient comment has appeared in these columns. She sang Brünnhilde in "Siegfried" once last year and made a pleasing impression, though she did not convey the idea of the goddess, but rather of the woman.

In "Siegfried" it is the womanliness of Brünnhilde that is most accentuated, and hence her impersonation was suitable. In "Die Walkure" Brünnhilde brings her godhood to the front very strongly. This is particularly the case in the impressive scene in which she announces his coming death to Siegmund. It was here that Mme. Nordica came short last night of what must have been her own ideal of the part. She was womanly, but did not suggest the heroic nature of the Valkyr. She was Wotan's daughter, but not the goddess. So throughout the drama she was sweet and winning, rather than imposing.

In the last act this feature of her performance was not out of place. Yet one always longed for broader lines and more power. Her voice was in good condition, and she sang her music with excellent tone and with understanding. Her "Hojotoho" was sufficiently vociferous to please the gallery. On the whole, however, it cannot be said that Brünnhilde in "Die Walkure" is Mme. Nordica's most successful achievement.

Mme. Gadski was almost as far away from a complete embodiment of Sieglinde, one of the most poetic parts in the whole range of the Wagner drama. Her voice seemed somewhat tired, too, and her intonation was frequently incorrect. But there was soul in her work. Mrs. Staudigl was dramatically an excellent Fricka, and her declamation was forcible and intelligent, if not always musical.

Among the men Mr. Fischer stood out brilliantly by force of contrast. His Wotan is a familiar impersonation, and in these days one has to call upon memory to aid him in a full enjoyment of it. But, worn as his voice is, Mr. Fischer uses it like an artist, and at all times he does full justice to the meaning of the poet-composer. Mr. Kraus was a thoroughly tiresome Siegmund. He bawled the music in his customary manner, forcing his open tones in his most vicious style and indulging in guttural explosives. He sang really well only once, and that was in the narrative in the first act. That he sang admirably, chiefly because he did not try to make a big sound. He atoned for his good work by murdering the love song. In action, too, Mr. Kraus was distracting. He waved his arms about like a windmill, and he strutted with his nether limbs like a country circuit tragedian. Mr. Rains as Hunding sang in a sepulchral bass voice generally off the key.

The Valkyrs were Mesdames Toronta, Seygard, Van Cauteren, Staudigl, Goettich, L. Hartmann, and M. Hartmann. They did their work creditably, if not remarkably. The orchestra played the music admirably, so far as Mr. Damrosch's rigid directing would allow it to. Mr. Damrosch's reading of the score was too often inelastic and phlegmatic. It was particularly so in the second act. In the last act it was much better. This afternoon "Romeo et Juliette" will be given.

THE MANOLA-MOULD TROUBLE.

The Mother Arrives Here, the Daughter Goes to Pittsburg.

"Jack" Mason and Marion Manola arrived in this city yesterday on the steamer Gate City, from Savannah, where their company, which was playing "Friend Fritz," was disbanded on Wednesday. At the Ashland House, where they went, they refused to talk regarding the trouble with Mrs. Mason's daughter, Adelaide Mould.

It is said that a conference was held at the hotel between Miss Mould and her mother, at which the young lady decided to return to her father, in Pittsburg. She left for there yesterday afternoon.

An Accident to Charmion.

The people who were present at the performance of "Charmion" last night at Koster & Bial's witnessed a scene not included in the programme. While hanging from the trapeze by her heels, she fell headlong into the net. This unnerved her somewhat, and in attempting to regain the trapeze, she fell again, this time striking on the edge of the net and falling onto the stage, bruising her knee. She regained composure enough to bow acknowledgment to the applause.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles Biglow, a member of "The French Maid" company, was forced to retire from the cast at last night's performance, owing to a severe cold.

Rudolph Aronson and Dr. Leo Sommer recently made arrangements for the appearance in this country of the "Black Hussars" Hungarian Band, under the direction of Olah Pall. They will arrive from Budapest next Wednesday.

Josephine Allen of the Weber & Fields stock company is lying seriously ill at her home in this city. She has been out of the cast of the company for some time, but was progressing nicely until yesterday, when she suffered a relapse.

It has been said that Daniel Frohman will bring Julie Opp and her husband, Robert Loraine, to this country next season and star them in some production. Mr. Frohman said yesterday that they would not come over, but would appear as members of George Alexander's company in London, to whom he is responsible for an extension of Miss Opp's time for her appearance in the present play, "The Tree of Knowledge." Mr. Frohman is of the opinion that they will star under his management the following season. The new Pinero play, "Trelawny of the Wells," is such an extensive production that it will be impossible to present it this season.

Senator Smith Going to Lakewood.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Smith of New Jersey, who has been confined to his bed for the past week, and who has had a narrow escape from pneumonia, has so far recovered as to be able to leave the city. He will go to Lakewood to-morrow, but will be accompanied by his physician.

CHINA SELECTS A BRITON

The Tsung-li-Yamen Appoints Robert Bredon Deputy Inspector General of Customs.

MARQUIS ITO NOT COMMITTED

Apparently Awaiting the Settlement of German Claims Before Deciding on a Policy—Russia's Fleet Deprived of Coal.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says:

"In compliance with the request of Sir Robert Hart, Director of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, the Tsung-li-Yamen has appointed Mr. Robert Bredon as Deputy Inspector General of Customs, with the proviso that the chief authority must not be delegated."

The Times, commenting editorially on the appointment of Mr. Robert Bredon as Deputy Inspector General of Chinese Customs, says:

"It is a very satisfactory announcement. For the present there is no danger of the customs administration being destroyed by the political or the commercial rivalry of foreign nations."

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE EAST.

Gerald Balfour Denies that There Has Been a Backdown.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Gerald Balfour, member of Parliament for the Central Division of Leeds and Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, speaking at Leeds this evening, emphatically denied that there was any foundation whatever for the rumors that the Government had yielded to pressure from any power or had receded from the position it had taken up in the Chinese negotiations.

JAPANESE FLEET TO CRUISE.

The Russian Squadron in China Without Smokeless Coal.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 4.—The Japanese fleet is manoeuvring prior to a cruise in Chinese waters.

The press is silent on the situation in China, and it is believed the Premier, the Marquis Ito, is awaiting the settlement of the German claims before committing Japan to any policy.

The Russian squadron is without smokeless coal, and the supply here is small.

Prince Henry Sails for Ceylon.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The German warships Deutschland and Gefion, under the command of Prince Henry of Prussia, left the Island of Socotra on Tuesday last bound for Colombo, Ceylon, on their way to China.

SIX KILLED AND FOUR HURT.

Mail and Freight Trains Collide Near Troon, Scotland.

GLASGOW, Feb. 4.—A mail train and a freight train have been in collision on the Glasgow and Southwestern Railroad, near Troon. Six persons were killed and four were injured.

BRITISH FIGHT IN WEST AFRICA.

Capt. Fenton Killed in an Engagement Against the Ediba Tribes.

BONNY, West Coast of Africa, Feb. 4.—The Cross River expedition, which has been operating in the interior against the Ediba tribes, has had some severe fighting. Capt. Fenton has been killed and Capt. Middleton has been wounded. The enemy sustained great loss.

MILLERAND WORSTED IN A DUEL.

French Editor and Deputy Wounded by M. Lavertujon.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The duel arranged between M. Alexandre Millerand, editor of La Petite République Française and one of the Paris Deputies, and M. Henri Lavertujon, Deputy for Saint-Yrieix, was fought with swords to-day. The former was wounded in the right arm. The dispute grew out of an altercation during the debate in the Chamber yesterday.

SURVEYS IN NICARAGUA.

United States Canal Commission's Work Nearing Partial Completion.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, (via Galveston, Texas,) Feb. 4.—The United States Canal Commission will complete its examination of the western division, including Lake Nicaragua, and westward to the Pacific, on Monday next. The Commissioners are mapping out accurate resurveys, on the scale of 1 inch to 400 feet, with sections showing the geological formations.

They have examined the ground several hundred feet deep. The Commissioners will travel on foot from Ochoa to the Caribbean Sea, at the rate of about three miles per day, examining both sides of the route through their several engineer parties, and wading twenty miles through the swampy river delta. All the members of the American party are in good health.

MISS MOORE TO WED MR. BEIT.

English Actress and South African Millionaire Betrothed.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The betrothal will soon be announced of Miss Mary Moore, leading lady of Mr. Charles Wyndham's Criterion Theatre Company, to Alfred Beit, the South African millionaire.

Miss Mary Moore is the third and youngest daughter of the late Charles Moore, Parliamentary Agent, and widow of James Alberry, the dramatist. She has been the leading actress at the Criterion Theatre for a number of years.

Mr. Beit has long been a prominent figure at the Cape, and has been closely associated with Cecil Rhodes in the latter's political and financial undertakings. At the time of the Jameson raid into the Transvaal he was a Director of the British Chartered South Africa Company.

DON CARLOS'S DAUGHTER WINS.

A Judicial Separation from Count Filippo Folchi Granted in Italy.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A special dispatch from Rome says a judicial separation has been granted to Donna Elvira, daughter of Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, from her husband, Count Filippo Folchi, the court ordering the latter to pay the Countess 300 francs alimony per month.

Donna Elvira Bourbon-Anjou, the second daughter of Don Carlos, caused a sensation in Europe in the middle of November, 1896, when she eloped from Rome, where she was visiting her sister, the Princess Massimo, with Count Folchi, an artist, who was described as being a married man with a family. Donna Elvira took with her her jewelry, which was valued at $80,000, according to common report.

Hypnotism was alleged to be the cause of the elopement, Folchi, it was added, being penniless, ugly, and a cripple, as well as a married man. Folchi is said to be a cousin of Archbishop Folchi, the Vice Chamberlain of the Pontifical Court, who a few years ago got into trouble in connection with the heavy financial losses sustained by the Vatican through his alleged injudicious investment of the fund known as "Peter's Pence."

Ambassador White Entertained.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The United States Ambassador was entertained at dinner this evening by Baron von Cramm-Burgdorf, the Minister of Brunswick.

GREAT FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Peasants Feeding Their Cattle with the Thatches of Their Roofs—The Press Gagged.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says:

"A failure in the harvest has caused terrible distress among the peasantry of the interior provinces, especially in Central and Southeastern Russia. In some places they are worse off than during the famine of 1891. The Russian editors have been forbidden to refer to the matter. Private letters from Tamboff, in the province of that name, southeast of Moscow, say the peasants are feeding their half-starved cattle with the thatches of their roofs. Typhus and other diseases are making rapid headway among them."

RUSSIAN NAPHTHA BURNING.

Fire Which Broke Out at Baku Last Week Claims Many Lives.

BAKU, Russian Caucasus, Feb. 4.—The petroleum fire that broke out here last week, destroying almost immediately 500,000 poods of naphtha, is still burning fiercely, and many deaths are reported.

NEW FRESCO BY GHIRLANDAJO.

Discovery in Florence Containing a Portrait of Amerigo Vespucci.

FLORENCE, Feb. 4.—An almost perfect fresco, painted by Domenico del Ghirlandajo, the illustrious Florentine painter, has been discovered in the Church of San Salvadore d'Ognissanti, in this city. Among the figures is a portrait of Amerigo Vespucci.

BRITISH ROYAL COMMISSION.

Prince of Wales Heads the List for the Paris Exposition.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The London Gazette announces the appointment of a Royal Commission, headed by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, to secure adequate British representation at the Paris Exhibition in 1900.

The commission includes the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Fife, the Marquis of Lorne, the Earl of Derby, Earl Cadogan, Earl Spencer, Baron Rothschild, Baron Herschell, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, and Sir Edward John Poynter, President of the Royal Academy.

MORE SUITS AGAINST SYKES.

Two Large Insurance Companies Will Seek to Recover Loans.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning that the sensational Sykes-Jay case, in which Daniel Jay sought to recover from Lady Sykes, wife of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., the sum of £15,870, ($79,350,) loaned to Lady Sykes in 1896 on the security of notes apparently signed by her husband, which the latter repudiated on the ground that the signatures were forged, is likely to be thrown into the shade by two coming suits, in which Sir Tatton Sykes will be asked to pay sums of money advanced to Lady Sykes by two large insurance companies on the security of his signature.

LIBERALS WIN AN ELECTION.

Joseph Richardson Chosen to Succeed the Late Gen. Havelock-Allan.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The election in the Southeast Division of Durham, to fill the Parliamentary vacancy caused by the death of Major Gen. Sir H. M. Havelock-Allan, Liberal-Unionist, resulted as follows:

Mr. Joseph Richardson, Liberal 6,286
The Hon. F. W. Lampton, Liberal-Unionist 6,011
Liberal majority 275

At the last election the Liberal-Unionist candidate had a majority of 114 votes.

Mr. Joseph Richardson, the successful candidate, is an Alderman of Otto Hall, Durham, who formerly represented the division, and who was the candidate defeated by the late member at the general election of 1895. Then the total vote polled was 11,842. The total vote at the election just ended was 12,297. There are 14,996 registered voters in the division.

Reduced Italian Grain Duties.

ROME, Feb. 4.—The Minister of Finance, Signor Luzzatti, in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, answering a question on the subject, said the Government was willing to prolong the reduction of the duties on grain, from 7.50 lire to 5 lire, from April 4 to May 31. The Chamber by a big majority approved a temporary reduction of the corn duties after Signor Luzzatti had predicted a surplus in the budget of 9,500,000 lire, despite the reduction.

Sugar Bounty Conference Delayed.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4.—The Sugar Bounty Conference, which was announced to begin on Feb. 15, is now indefinitely postponed, France having renewed her objections.

LITERATURE OF CHILDREN.

Miss Burt Tells the Public Education Society that the Little Ones Are Being Sacrificed to the Publishers.

"I know what I am talking about and the publishers know what I am talking about," said Miss Mary E. Burt in a paper upon "Children's Literature," at the regular meeting of the Public Education Society yesterday afternoon. "The children all over the land are being sacrificed to the publishers, and the richer the publishers the more the children are sacrificed. The good books by the good authors are put up on the shelves, and the foolish books are pushed because the publishers get all the profits, not having to pay royalties as they do on the others."

Miss Burt is now a teacher in a school for boys, conducted according to the more advanced principles of education. She was formerly on the Board of Education in Chicago.

"Let the teachers fight all they will," continued the speaker, "they will never get a word for gook books in edgewise while the headquarters of the Board of Education is only the battle ground for politicians."

Miss Burt gave an interesting account of her taking up the Odyssey with two small boys in lieu of a first reader. They read the story with her while she made it simpler in the dryer parts by telling the story in her own words. The boys became familiar with important words, as they read, Cyclops being one of the first. They made a season's work of the book, but at the end both boys could read it through.

"Wouldn't you rather know the Odyssey," she said in ending the story, "than 200 one-syllable words to be found in a primer? I do not believe in keeping children on classic tales to the exclusion of others, but I should not keep them away from them. I should also keep them in touch with the writers of their own time. The Jungle Tales, Nansen's 'Farthest North,' some of Frank R. Stockton's works, 'Little Lord Fauntleroy,' 'Little Women,' and 'Being a Boy' are well worth a child's attention. Children should not read books that excite them; they should be left in a contemplative mood. There is nothing an American child needs so much as quieting."

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer announced at the opening of the meeting that the Portfolio Committee of the society now had an auxiliary which would be glad to receive natural objects for the schools. Stuffed birds, eggs, nests, anything educational of this nature will be received by Mrs. Howard Van Sinderen, 12 West Sixteenth Street.

A schoolroom which the society is now decorating, in School No. 5, was described by Mrs. Van Rensselaer. It is an ideal room, with window seats and other decorative effects. The children the grade above the kindergarten occupy the room. It is on the ground floor, easy of access to visitors, and the society would like $50 to complete the decoration and make a perfect schoolroom which can be a showroom.

House Passes Pension Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—During the night session of the House nineteen private pension bills were acted on favorably, including one providing $50 a month to the widow of Major Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett.

DANCED ABOARD SHIP.

Naval Battalion Entertained Their Friends on the New Hampshire.

The Third and Fourth Divisions of the First Naval Battalion gave a dance aboard the New Hampshire, lying at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, last night, which was attended by nearly 300 persons. The spar deck, where the dancing took place, was hung with signal flags and pennants of all shapes, sizes, and designs.

The Naval Reserve Band was stationed on the forecastle deck, and began playing soon after 9 o'clock. The patronesses who received the guests were Mrs. M. K. Eyre, Mrs. Frank D. Allen, and Mrs. E. P. Mowton.

About half-past 12 a buffet supper was served on the upper gun deck, just below the spar deck. The guests were seated in small parties around the machine guns with which the citizen sailors drill.

NEWPORT VILLA SITE SOLD.

Col. Edward Morrell of Philadelphia the Purchaser.

NEWPORT, Feb. 4.—Col. Edward Morrell of Philadelphia has purchased the O'Donnell and Acosta property on Ochre Point, one of the most desirable pieces of real estate in Newport and in the immediate vicinity of the property of such Summer residents as Cornelius Vanderbilt, James J. Van Alen, H. McK. Twombly, John R. Drexel, and J. J. Wysong. The estate consists of two cottages, a stable, and considerable land, and was owned by Mrs. M. C. Acosta and Miss Helen O'Donnell. It is reported that Col. Morrell will erect a handsome villa on the site.

No one here knows of the reported purchase of land on Ocean Avenue by Potter Palmer of Chicago. The Pratt cottage on Bellevue has been rented to the Palmers for next season, which will make the third season here for them. Two years ago Architect J. D. Johnstown of this city drew plans for Mrs. Palmer on the same lines as those of "Arleigh," the Pratt villa.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN MEET.

Papers Read and Questions on Early History Answered.

An interesting literary programme was presented at the meeting of the National Society of New England Women at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Edward Edison Greeley, Chairman of the Literary Committee, presided, and before the reading of the papers Mrs. Henry Townsend Edson sang several songs.

The first paper was by Mrs. Greeley, and was entitled "Four Periods of the Revolutionary War." Mrs. Benjamin Ingersoll Nesmith read a sketch, "The Huguenots in South Carolina." Other papers were: "Mistress Hannah Adams," by Mrs. Leroy Sunderland Smith; "John Hancock," by Mrs. George H. Woodward, and "A Little Girl's Diary in Colonial Times," by Mrs. Estelle M. Shannon.

The following questions, which had been allotted to members, were then answered by those to whom they had been assigned: "Which Colony Did Lord Camden Call the Ringleader of the Rebellion?" Mrs. Jasper Cairns; "When Did a Fog Save the Revolutionary Army?" Mrs. E. M. Sherman; "When Was Corsica Annexed to France, and What Connection Did this Event Have with the Future of the Young Republic?" Mrs. Alexander Cook.

Fourth Subscription Dance.

The fourth subscription dance arranged by Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, and about 250 were present. The Astor Gallery was used for dancing, and the supper was served at small tables in the Myrtle and East Rooms. Mrs. Ingraham received the members and guests, assisted by Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. Jacob Shrady, and Mrs. William Shrady. Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, one of the patronesses, entertained a party at dinner, and she and her guests reached the Waldorf soon after the opening dance. At midnight supper was served, and afterward a cotillion was danced, Frederick Andreas leading. The favors were ribbons, hair ornaments, and imitations of the insignia of the various orders of knighthood.

McGarr—McGroaty.

Miss Jennie McGroaty, the eldest daughter of ex-Assemblyman John McGroaty of Brooklyn, was married on Wednesday evening to Dr. Joseph McGarr. The ceremony was performed at St. Joseph's Church, Pacific Street, near Vanderbilt Avenue, by Mgr. McNamara, the nuptial mass following the ceremony. The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Father Flanagan. Miss Annie Keney served as the bridesmaid. The best man was Dr. Thomas Dee. After the ceremony there was a reception, held at the home of the bride at Dean Street and Vanderbilt Avenue.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Van Alen will give a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria next Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Dalles B. Pratt had her younger dancing class at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. Mr. Bull led the cotillion.

The marriage of Miss Ernestine Lambert to Dr. Albert Kohn will take place at the home of the bride, 122 East Fifty-eighth Street, on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave a dinner last night at their home, 2 East Sixty-first Street, to about forty of their friends. The dinner was served at small tables.

Mrs. Gertie A. Gorman will give a progressive euchre party and dance at the home of her mother, Mrs. Edmund A. Smith, 226 Madison Avenue, on Friday evening, Feb. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Taylor of New Haven entertained several friends at dinner yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria before sailing on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. The guests of honor were Miss Clara Louise Guyon of Brooklyn and Sir John Humphrey Phillips of London.

There was another meeting of Mrs. Anson Phelps Hard's dancing class for the young members of the exclusive set at Sherry's last night. There were about 200 present. Mrs. Hard received, being assisted by Mrs. Biddle, Mrs. Montgomery, and Mrs. Biard. Russel H. Lonsdale led the cotillion, and afterward supper was served at small tables.

The third ball of the Prospect Heights dancing class was held in the Prospect Heights Art Rooms, at Lincoln Place and Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening. H. Hamilton Salmon led the cotillion. The patronesses were Mrs. Harvey M. Hoyt, Mrs. William F. Homan, Mrs. Harry G. Barber, Mrs. F. M. Major, Mrs. Millard M. Canda, and Mrs. H. H. Salmon.

The Associate Alumnae of Vassar College will hold their annual reunion at the Hotel Savoy to-day. The New York branch will hold a business meeting at 11:30 o'clock, and the Associate Alumnae will hold their business meeting and election of officers at 12 o'clock. Luncheon will be served at 1:30 o'clock and followed by addresses from President Taylor and others, with music by the Vassar Glee Club.

CABLE CAR AND WAGON CRASH.

Both Vehicles Smashed and the Gripman and Another Man Injured.

A south-bound Third Avenue cable car ran into a team and wagon of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company of 49 Lafayette Place yesterday, at Twenty-eighth Street. The wagon was entirely wrecked and the car was badly damaged, every window in it being broken.

The gripman of the cable car, John Moran, had his right hand broken. The driver of the wagon, Hugh McCleary, was thrown off, but escaped injury. The only other person injured was Arthur White of 221 East Thirty-fifth Street, who was trying to clear the road after the accident. Part of the wagon fell on him, breaking his leg. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Trying to Get a Stay for Clifford.

Senator William D. Daly yesterday applied to Judge Lippincott, in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court, at Jersey City, for a rule to have the record corrected in the case of Edward Clifford, who killed William G. Wattson, Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad, at Weehawken. The date of the execution is Feb. 16. Senator Daly said that the object of the correction was that he might apply to Chancellor McGill for a writ of error on the corrected record. Judge Lippincott declined to hear the motion because of the absence of Judge Hudspeth, who sat with him at the trial of Clifford. Judge Hudspeth, he said, was ill, but not seriously, and will probably be in court to-day or Monday.

FUGITIVE MURDERER RETURNS.

George W. Finch Voluntarily Surrenders in Kansas.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 4.—A murderer under sentence to be hanged, who had escaped to a point 100 miles from the nearest pursuer, voluntarily surrendered to the authorities here to-day, after notifying them of his intention by long distance telephone.

The convict was George W. Finch of Kansas City, who followed young Frank Swofford here from Paola, Kan., and murdered him for a few dollars, hiding the body in the bushes.

To-day Finch called upon Sheriff Wheeler by telephone from Lamont, Mo., and said he would be here on the evening train to help mend the jail bars that he had broken.

Prisoner Walks to Jail Alone.

Charles Loeffler, who said his family had deserted him and that he had no home, yesterday appeared before Recorder McDonough in Hoboken and asked to be sent to the county jail, so that he would be sure of food and a place to sleep. A commitment for fifteen days on a charge of disorderly conduct was made out, and then, as no officer could be spared, the paper was given to Loeffler, and he trudged off to the jail, where he presented the paper to Sheriff Heller and was duly committed.

Billiard Championship of the World.

Champion George F. Slosson of this city and Jacob Schaefer of Chicago will to-night again engage in a match for the championship of the world, in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden. The game will be eighteen-inch balk-line billiards, on a 5 by 10 Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company table, one shot in balk and one shot in anchor spaces. The stakes are $1,000, and, in addition, the winner will receive the net box office receipts.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

De Witt Clinton Wheeler.

De Witt Clinton Wheeler, once a Police Commissioner, and a man known in all parts of this country, died Thursday morning at the home of his son, 135 West Eighty-fourth Street, of pachy-meningitis, which developed from a stroke of paralysis received on Tuesday of last week. He had been afflicted with epileptic fits for a year or more.

Mr. Wheeler was born at Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., March 22, 1833, the son of Major James and Cornelia Wheeler. At the age of sixteen he came to New York City and entered the service of the mercantile firm of Sheldon, Foot & Co. as an office boy. The firm name was changed to Buckley, Sheldon & Co., and then to Buckley, Welling & Co., Mr. Wheeler being a junior partner while the firm bore the latter name. Upon the reorganization of the firm in 1875 under the name of Dunham, Buckley & Co. Mr. Wheeler retired with a handsome fortune.

On Dec. 31, 1875, Mayor Wickham appointed Mr. Wheeler and Joel B. Erhardt upon the Board of Police Commissioners to succeed George W. Matsell and Abraham Disbecker, respectively, whom he removed. Mr. Wheeler was succeeded on the Police Board in May, 1880, by Joel W. Mason. In December, 1877, Mayor Smith Ely, Jr., preferred charges against Commissioners S. P. Nichols, Erhardt, and Wheeler of incompetency and maladministration, but dismissed the charges soon after as not proved. Charges were also made against Commissioner Wheeler by Mayor Cooper, but they were withdrawn.

After his retirement from the Police Board Mr. Wheeler held no office until 1889, when, through the influence of Collector Erhardt, he was made Assistant Custodian of the Custom House, serving until the second Cleveland Administration came into power and made a change. He was subsequently appointed a Dock Master, and held that place until December last, when failing health compelled him to resign it.

Mr. Wheeler was a strong Republican partisan, and was often a delegate to the State and National Conventions of that party. He was a warm personal friend of Chester A. Arthur, and so when the party was rent into the Half-Breed and Stalwart factions he stood with the latter. He was one of the famous 306 who voted for Gen. Grant to the last in the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1880, and among his treasured possessions was the medal struck off to commemorate the devotion of that band. Of late years Mr. Wheeler had not been active in politics.

A lifelong friend said of him yesterday that his charitable disposition and generous impulses caused the loss of his fortune, and made it necessary for him to labor in his old age.

Mr. Wheeler was twice married. His first wife was Miss Clara Curtis of Hartford, Conn., by whom he had two children, a son and daughter, the latter of whom is the wife of George A. Williams of Warwick. The son, De Witt Clinton, Jr., is a Sanitary Inspector in the Health Department. The first Mrs. Wheeler died in 1868. In March, 1878, Mr. Wheeler married Mrs. Fanny Wisner, who died in 1889 without issue. A brother, Edward, is living in Seattle, Washington.

The funeral and interment will be at Warwick on Monday.

Thomas A. Osborn.

Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn of Kansas died yesterday at Meadville, Penn., his birthplace. He was born Oct. 26, 1836. After receiving a common school education he learned the printer's trade and then began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at Pontiac, Mich., in 1857, soon afterward removing to Kansas. He was elected County Attorney of Doniphan County in 1858; State Senator in 1859; in 1862 he became President of the Senate; the same year he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State; from 1864 to 1866 he was United States Marshal; in 1872 he was elected Governor of the State, and re-elected in 1874.

On May 31, 1877, he was commissioned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chile, serving at that post four years, during which time he conducted important negotiations between various South American powers. He was promoted to the Brazilian mission in 1881, which position he held until the Fall of 1885. He received the highest honor from the Emperor of Brazil that could be conferred on a foreigner—the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rose.

Frank Burke.

Section Director and Local Forecast Official Frank Burke of the Kentucky Section, United States Signal Service, is dead. He had been ill with brain trouble for a short time at the home of his father, W. H. Burke, in Watertown, Mass. He was thirty-seven years of age, and had been connected with the Weather Bureau for many years. He was selected to accompany the Greely expedition, and was sent to North Montana to become acclimated to cold weather. When ordered to join the expedition the depth of snow so obstructed travel that he could not reach the party in time. He remained in the Northwest during the Indian trouble, and served in the field throughout the campaigns. On his return he was sent to Columbus, Ohio, and later transferred to Louisville, Ky. He had charge of the Weather Bureau at the World's Fair.

Eli Mansfield Bruce.

Eli Mansfield Bruce of the piano and organ firm of Estey & Bruce of Philadelphia died suddenly Thursday night at his home in that city. The Estey houses in this city are Estey & Saxe of 5 East Fourteenth Street and the Estey Piano Company, whose factory is at Southern Boulevard and Lincoln Avenue. The Philadelphia firm, of which Mr. Bruce was junior partner, was a branch concern. Eli Mansfield Bruce was born in 1825 in Wilmington, Vt. He was educated in the district school and in the local academy. As a young man he taught school in his native place, and later on in Ohio and Illinois. His connection with the late Deacon Estey dates from 1857, when he entered the business of the manufacture and sale of the Estey organ. In 1858 he opened a store in Philadelphia for the sale of the organs. He was well known in church and charitable circles in that city.

John Gavigan.

John Gavigan, an assistant police court clerk in the Centre Street Court, died yesterday morning at his home, 731 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, of pneumonia. He caught cold in the courtroom, and had been ill several days. Mr. Gavigan was forty years old, and had been a court clerk sixteen years. He was appointed under a Tammany Hall administration. Last June he was reappointed for a term of two years. He was a member of several clubs and Democratic political organizations. He is survived by his widow and five children.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. GEORGE J. MARTE of Lebanon, Penn., died yesterday. He was seventy-six years old and had served fifty years in the ministry of the Lutheran Church.

A. P. WILDER, manager of the Missouri and Kansas Car Service Association, died on Thursday at Topeka, Kan., aged sixty-six. He was formerly Car Accountant of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company.

Dr. DANIEL CAMPBELL, aged seventy-seven years, died at Saxton's River, Vt., Thursday night. He was one of the best-known practitioners in Vermont. He was a member of the Legislature in 1864, and was nominated for Congress in the Second District by the Democrats in 1880.

The Rev. WILLIAM N. BRODERICK, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Charlestown, Mass., and well known in the Methodist denomination throughout the country, died yesterday. He was a native of Marietta, Ohio, and was fifty years of age. He was President of the New England Deaconesses' Home and Training School and was Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Boston University.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Waltham Watches.
The best in existence. Eight millions in use, all keeping correct time. Prices much lower, but quality higher than ever. Best assortment in the country; inspection invited.
HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Loss of hair, which often mars the prettiest face, prevented by PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

DIED.

BLAKE.—On Wednesday, September 15th, 1897, at Springwood, Australia, in the 39th year of his age, Edward W. Blake of Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARLL.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, in Boston, on Feb. 4, Agnes Holmes Carll, M. D., daughter of S. Crosby, and the late Imogen A. Carll of New York City.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARTSHORNE.—Early in the morning of the 4th inst., in the 85th year of her age, Elizabeth Vincent, widow of Samuel H. Hartshorne, late of Seabright, N. J.
Funeral from the residence of her son, Chas. H. Hartshorne, 57 Bentley Av., corner of the Boulevard, Jersey City, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M.

LAWRENCE.—On Friday, February 4, 1898, at Hamburg, N. J., Martha Morris Lawrence, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Lawrence, in the 56th year of her age.
Funeral at her late residence, in Hamburg, on Monday, February 7, at 1:30 P. M.

MULLIGAN.—Frederick W. Mulligan, eldest son of Alfred and Julia G. Mulligan, 388 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

PLACE.—At his late residence, Fishkill-on-Hudson, Feb. 4, 1898, Nehemiah Place, in the 92d year of his age.
Funeral Monday, Feb. 7, 2 P. M., at his late residence. Carriages at the station.

PORTERFIELD.—Suddenly, at Centre Moriches, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, Lida Brush, wife of Charles R. Porterfield.
Funeral services from the residence of her sister-in-law, Mrs. William H. Mott, 137 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

STAMMLER.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, 1898, Eveline J. Stammler, wife of Charles E. Stammler, M. D., and daughter of the late William T. White, M. D.
Funeral services from 21 Bleecker St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 2 P. M.

SWAN.—At Stamford, Conn., on the morning of February 4th, 1898, Sophia C., beloved wife of Frank Swan, and daughter of the late Henry Windle.
Funeral service at her late residence, South St., Monday, February 7th, at 2:30 P. M.

TOBEY.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on January 30th, 1898, of pneumonia, Samuel B. Tobey, son of the late Samuel B. and Sarah Lockwood Tobey, aged 66 years.
Interment at Providence, R. I.

WHEELER.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, at the residence of his son, 135 West 84th St., De Witt Clinton Wheeler, in the 65th year of his age.
Funeral services at Warwick, Orange

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, February 1st, 1898.
TO HOLDERS OF
$2,600,000
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.
SECOND MORTGAGE 7 % BONDS
MATURING MAY 1ST, 1898,
AND
$2,109,000
ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.
Consolidated Mortgage 7 % Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1898.
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL UNTIL MARCH 1ST PURCHASE THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS
ON A 3 % BASIS.
HOLDERS DESIRING TO DISPOSE THEREOF CAN COMMUNICATE WITH AND FORWARD THE BONDS TO THIS OFFICE BY ADAMS EXPRESS FREE OF EXPENSE.
ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, A FIRST INSTALMENT OF 25 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on FEBRUARY 7TH, 1898.
Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.
New York, January 18, 1898.
F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
3½ Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.
Referring to our circular of January 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 10TH next.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
Car Trust Series "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" bonds are hereby notified that bonds Nos. 51, 92, 120, 136, 208, 252, 359, 394, 648, 663, 883, 887, 993, 1,026, 1,136, 1,155, 1,231, 1,450, 1,521, 1,525, 1,527, 1,535, 1,574, 1,646, and 1,688 have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage, dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the first day of April, 1898, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

About 300,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and although most of the professional talent was actively engaged in efforts to put quotations down, there were no declines of consequence. In a number of conspicuous groups significant gains were scored.

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In the Vanderbilts there was a special strength, official information disclosing much of what Wall Street lately has been cheerfully anticipating—closer relations, the practical merger, of the foremost properties under Vanderbilt and Morgan control. As yet, however, Wall Street probably has incommensurate ideas of the largeness of the corporation transactions afoot in that part of the financial world. What is in prospect goes far beyond the mere consolidation of two important properties.

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Professional Wall Street, in continuing bearish and in working to bring about recessions in the whole list, is antagonizing a public interest not at all intangible. Clever men on the Stock Exchange have recently been engaged in endeavors to mark prices down, and the small success attending their plans has been due almost wholly to the fact that they have had against them a public interest more alive than has been known at any time in a long while past. With the public there has been the helpful generalship of interests far more powerful than those which have average consequence in Wall Street.

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Business reports are with practical uniformity encouraging. Many difficulties recently apprehended have disappeared. The outlook businesswise is better in the opening week of February than has appeared in any recent showing.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 113½; $100,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 128½, and $1,000 5s, coupon, at 113¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Minnesota Iron	1
Canada Southern	1½	Missouri Pacific	¾
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1½	New York Central	⅝
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	N. Y., Sus. & West.	3½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	4
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Norfolk & Western	⅞
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1⅜	Norfolk & West. pf.	1½
Clev., Lor. & W.	½	North. Pacific pf.	⅝
Detroit Gas	1½	Pacific Mail	½
Ft. W. & Ill. of N. Y.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Erie	1⅜	St. Jos. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅜
Erie 1st pf.	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅞
Erie 2d pf.	1	St. Paul & Duluth	⅝
General Electric	⅝	St. Paul, M. & M.	5
Kan. City, P. & G.	⅞	U. S. Express	1
Laclede Gas	⅛	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Lake Shore	1½	West Chi. St.	⅞
Michigan Central	3½	Western Union Tel.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Manhattan Cons.	½
Baltimore & Ohio	⅛	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	⅛	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	3	2d pf.	½
Consolidated Ice	⅝	Third Avenue R. R.	2½
Great Nor. pf.	1	Wisconsin Central	½
Lake E. & W. pf.	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. 5s, 1925	1	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	1
L. S.	1½	N. Y., S. & W. 2d	3
Balt. & O. 1st, Parks.	1	Norf. & W. con. 4s	1
Branch	1½	Or. Imp. con. 5s, 5th in. paid	1
Chi., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	1	People's Gas 2d 6s	1
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s	1	Phila. & West. 1st	1½
Des M. & Ft. D. 4s	1	Seloto, V. & N. E. 4s	1⅜
Erie gen. lien	1	St. P., M. & M., M. C. 6s	1¼
Int. & G. Nor. 3d	2	U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s	7½
Kan. Pac. 6s, Den. Div., ex m. c.	7	Wabash 1st, D. & C.	2

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d in. 4 | Or. Sh. Line inc. B. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $177,532,456; balances, $10,903,339; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $674,388.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾@$4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.85 for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16@94⅝, and guilders at 40@40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par@25c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56⅝@57½. *No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 1-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,039.40 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.20, 295 shares Kingston and Pembroke at .20@.19. On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Alice sold at 1.20, 1,000 shares of Brunswick at .10, 1,000 shares of Comstock at .04, 450 shares of Crescent at .05, 100 shares of Deadwood Terra at 1.10, 600 shares of Lacrosse at .16@.18, 700 shares of Little Chief at .19@.18, 500 shares of Mexican at .20, 500 shares of Potosi at .25, 200 shares of Sierra Nevada at 1.05, 500 shares of Utah at .14. On the Mining Exchange 2,500 shares of American Flag sold at .20@.20¾, 850 shares of Gold Magnet at .01⅝ buyer 20@.01⅛ buyer 30; 2,000 shares of Pilgrim at .005, 200 shares St. F. Cariboo at 2.75@2.62½, 5,000 shares Alamo at .02¾@.02⅞, 7,000 shares Argentum at .19⅞@.20, 6,000 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¾@.09⅞, 7,000 shares Cannon Ball at .004½@.004 cash, 1,500 shares Fanny B. at .01, 2,000 shares Garfield Gr. at .06¾, 200 shares Golden Fleece at .50¾@.51, 27,000 shares Justine at .01¾@.02¾@.02, 800 shares Lillie at .69½@.70½, 1,500 shares Mollie Gibson at .20, 700 shares Portland at .76 seller 30@.77½; 243,000 shares Sentinel at .004¾ cash, .008 buyer 30@.004½ cash, @.006 cash; 5,000 Tamarack at .007½@.008¼.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, 1½ to 41¾; Erie, ⅝ to 16; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝ to 61¼; St. Paul, ¼ to 98⅝; Reading, ¼ to 11⅞, and Atchison, ⅛ to 18⅝. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅛ to 89¼; Pennsylvania, ⅝ to 61, and New York Central, ¼ to 121⅝. British consols were steady at 112½ for money, and 112¾ for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 52½c, and exchange on London at 25f 22½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 156, and in Rome at 105.20.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,025,767, against $2,721,980 last week and $4,515,153 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,146,959, against $2,420,739 last week, and $4,631,909 in the same week of last year.

FACTS WARRANT FAITH.

Mr. Robert L. Niles of the Stock Exchange firm of Niles Brothers, in the course of a talk on stock market conditions yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, pointed out that the interest of the public in investments was on the increase, and that existing business developments favored the growth of healthy speculative sentiment. Mr. Niles said:

"A man with fair health and a reasonably fair conscience is apt nowadays to be a bull.

"It would seem as if the country was pursuing the same course now that it did after 1873. That year panic was widespread, and it took a period of five years before there came a substantial recovery. Beginning with 1878 there was recovery and no further setback was experienced until the assassination of President Garfield in 1881. Judging the future by the past, a resemblance may be seen between the period from 1873 to 1881, and that which we have gone through from 1893, which will culminate around 1900.

"In the East the public may be tired of the suggestion, but the speculative influence of this Klondike business will be much greater than is at present supposed. Our banking interests maintain that gold is absolutely stationary in value and that other things fluctuate. That may be true. But we know that if there comes through the world a suspicion that a large amount of gold is to be obtained anywhere, while they may claim it does not go down, gold has the effect of making things go up. The tendency of this is to start speculation.

"The influence of the prices we have been having for food products and the good prospects of marketing like products in the coming season, and the excitement to attend these great discoveries of gold will probably create a boom. Money is cheap, and it is assumed that cheap money is an encouragement to speculation. That in a measure is true, but the times of greatest booms and highest speculation were when money was high. I do not believe that the present low rates for money will be very long maintained.

"It is evident from the broadening of the market and the renewed activity from day to day in securities that have been for a long time neglected that interest is steadily growing among the public. Wise heads behind the market recognize that conditions are favorable, and they are not likely to support a movement unless satisfied that the public is inclined to take part in new enterprises and old enterprises, and that the tendency is upward. There is positive evidence that interests which have lain dormant for years are now actively in the market. Stocks that have gone for months without a quotation are again becoming prominent.

"One very healthful condition which will permit of the broadening of the stock market is the facility now offered to small investors. I think the time is not far distant when the result of this will be to put standard deliveries in the New York Stock Exchange on the basis of ten-share lots as they are on the London Stock Exchange. The coming in of the small investor is a matter of hope for the future of the Stock Exchange business, as well as the successful corporation life of the railroads, and the movement is only in its infancy.

"There are no clouds on the financial horizon, and the only setbacks to be expected are those slip-ups which come in a market that goes too fast. Rapid advance leads to realization. Like a child who stumbles when in good condition, the market may fall, but that does not hurt it. In a short time it is running along merrily again."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of January to-day will cover thirty-five roads, and will show 13.05 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

	1898.	Inc.	Dec.
Ann Arbor	$41,546	$12,253	.....
Atlantic & Danv.	10,610	2,871	.....
Bal. & O. Southw.	146,488	.....	7,620
Canadian Pacific	472,000	119,000	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	299,314	5,754	.....
Chi. & East Ill.	86,300	.....	200
Chi. Great West.	120,737	18,116	.....
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	762,494	100,183	.....
Choc., Okla. & G.	23,000	8,000	.....
Clev., Lor. & W.	39,674	11,619	.....
Den. & Rio G.	195,600	41,200	.....
Evans. & Ind.	6,738	267	.....
Evans. & T. H.	28,392	2,444	.....
Georgia & Alabama	34,723	10,735	.....
Intern. & Gt. N.	96,370	17,942	.....
Iowa Central	40,761	5,907	.....
Kanawha & Mich.	12,468	431	.....
Kan. C., P. & G.	54,744	50,489	.....
Kan. C. Sub. Belt.	12,265	4,339	.....
Lake E. & W.	84,904	7,725	.....
Mexican Central	363,388	.....	19,836
Mexican National	141,423	27,850	.....
Minn. & St. Louis	93,698	3,919	.....
Mo. Pac. & I. Mt.	678,000	30,000	.....
Central Branch	33,000	.....	.....
N. Y., O. & W.	88,298	13,868	.....
Norfolk & Western	187,776	10,739	.....
Peo., Dec. & Evans	19,649	.....	4,649
Pitts. & Western	85,035	10,983	.....
Rio Grande South.	11,618	3,898	.....
St. J. & G. I.	27,106	6,847	.....
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	40,461	369	.....
T., St. L. & K. C.	48,881	527	.....
Wabash	300,128	26,591	.....
Wheel. & L. E.	38,483	18,239	.....
Total (35 roads)	$4,081,983	$572,705	$32,305
Net increase (13.05 p. c.)	.....	$540,400	.....

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL DEAL.

Official announcement was made yesterday by President Depew of the proposed New York Central-Lake Shore consolidation, after the Directors of the former road had met and authorized the issue of 100-year gold collateral 3½ per cent. bonds, to be exchanged for Lake Shore stock, one $1,000 bond for five shares of the stock. The announcement was not a surprise to Wall Street, it having been looked for for several days, although it was generally expected that New York Central would issue debenture bonds instead of collateral trusts.

When the announcement was made yesterday all of the Vanderbilt stocks developed new strength, advancing sharply. New York Central sold up to 119¼, Lake Shore to 194½, Canada Southern to 56½, and Michigan Central to 111¾. The new New York Central bonds "when issued" were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 95 bid, with offerings at 97.

The buying of the Vanderbilt stocks was done almost entirely by houses credited with acting for inside interests. Among the room traders there was some disposition to sell the stocks, particularly New York Central and Lake Shore, but the fear of higher London quotations this morning cooled their ardor.

In conservative quarters last night sentiment on New York Central was most bullish. Wall Street men closely in touch with Vanderbilt interests predicted that when the full details of the scheme are made public it will be found that that property is to benefit even more largely than is now generally believed.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

Actual payments through Clearing Houses in January made a remarkable showing, being much larger than in any previous month, 36.3 per cent. larger than the same month last year, and 7.1 per cent. larger than in 1892. The failures in January were smaller than in any previous year of which there is record, and were probably smaller than in any other January since 1881. The statement by branches of business given this week shows a surprising gain in most departments of manufacture and trade. No failures appear in the woolen manufacture, and in several branches only an insignificant aggregate, compared with the failures of previous years. Meanwhile, the money market is as confident as ever; gold does not come from Europe in large amount only because bankers find it worth while to lend American money abroad, and the commercial balances are heavily in favor of the United States as heretofore.

The iron and steel manufacture is steadily gaining in consumption of pig iron, although the production of the material is still in excess of immediate demands, but not enough to cause a decline in prices at Pittsburg or Chicago. Even the Southern producers are able to get a fair price at Chicago and at the East, and anthracite pig is unchanged. The demand for finished products has been very heavy, and includes for structural work 5,000 tons for the State Capitol building in Pennsylvania, 4,000 tons for the Court House of Denver, 3,000 tons for elevated railways at Chicago, and numerous small buildings in various parts of the country. The demand for car building has been very heavy, both at the East and West, and the plate demand greatly increased at the East on account of orders from shipyards. For plates the demand from tin plate works has been very active. The prospect of a combination of wire manufacturers has stimulated the demand and raised the price of wire rods. Of Connellsville coke 15,099 ovens are in blast, with an output of 155,000 tons weekly, and the quoted price is $1.50 for furnace. Tin is quiet and steady at 13.85 cents, with a visible supply Feb. 1 of 31,120 tons, against 32,332 tons a year ago. Exports of copper in January were about 10,225 tons, against 9,069 tons last year, and the price is held at 11 cents for lake. No change appears in spelter or tin plates, but lead is weaker at 3.55 cents.

There is a better demand for cotton goods since the general stoppage of works at the East, but there is no indication as yet of material gain as respects unsold stocks on hand. In woolen goods the demand is altogether more satisfactory, an advance of about 20 per cent. being paid on most grades of the finer woolens and worsteds, and nearly all the mills are active. The sales of wool at the three chief markets were 6,361,400 pounds, of which 3,973,000 pounds were domestic, against 13,563,700 pounds last year, of which 8,493,400 pounds were domestic.

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

Satisfactory trade for the season is reported in most lines, with special activity reported in the iron and steel trades and kindred lines. In the East the distribution of dry goods and wool has been checked, and the movement of produce greatly interfered with, but the tone of the cotton goods situation is, if anything, improved. In the Middle States and in the Central West the movement of iron into consumption is still very large, but nervousness as to possible overproduction affects that market.

Steel is slightly lower at the East, but firmly held at Chicago, which also reports advances in iron bars, wires, and nails. Western mills will not agree to deliver steel rails, billets, or rods on new orders before July 1. Southern buyers are coming into St. Louis more numerously than usual at this date, and the distribution of dry goods, boots, and shoes, and drugs is active. In the Northwest better trade is reported, and cold weather has helped the distribution of seasonable goods. At the South trade is reported improved at several important centres, and the total of January business is said to have been above the average. The light freeze did little damage to Florida truck farming interests. Alaskan business on the Pacific Coast is still very active, but export trade in cereals is small. Rain is needed in California or crops will be considerably shortened.

Steadiness in prices has been a feature of the week, the only decreases noted being in wheat, corn, and flour on a speculative recation, and in lead, while the prices of oats, pork, beef, and coffee are higher. Printcloths show a further advance, and the cold weather has affected anthracite coal production, with a consequent advance of 10 cents per ton.

Business failures, though slightly larger than last week, numbering 295, against 288 the week before, are little above the normal. They compare with a total number failing in the corresponding week of 1897 of 305, in 1896 of 338, in 1895 of 293, and in 1894 of 336. The total number failing in the first week of February, 1893, was 223.

COAL AND IRON.

In its review of the coal and iron trades The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

The anthracite coal trade of the seaboard States is still quiet, but in general producers occupy a much stronger position, and, so long as production is kept down, bid fair to keep their advantage over consumers. The snow and cold weather of the past week interfered with shipments, and though consumption has increased, it is yet impossible to say just how much trade has been helped.

The blizzard blocked trains and delayed deliveries, yet this interference with traffic is but temporary. Stocks along the roads not being so large as at tidewater points, any drop in temperature influences trade very quickly.

Estimates of production for January vary, but the general feeling among sales agents is that 2,500,000 tons were about as much as the market could take during the month. The same amount, it is thought, will supply the February demand, and as there is no desire to produce in excess of the demand, these figures are used in making estimates for this month."

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The iron market shows signs of upheaval, but there is no indication of the improvement in prices which many have been hoping for. Sales of pig iron have been on a large scale, but buyers are not disposed to make advances, relying on the very large production to keep quotations down, and probably with reason. There have been some large sales of Southern pig, generally on the basis of $7.25 Birmingham for No. 2 foundry, and $6.40@$6.50 for forge.

There is a great deal of interest in the conferences of the Lake ore men now going on in Cleveland, but nothing definite has been reached there. An effort is being made to bring the Mesaba people into the Ore Association.

The steel billet market is in an uneasy condition, and large transactions are pending, but at present prices are not very strong.

The movement of finished material continues good. Orders for plate and structural material are on a large scale.

The arrangements for the great wire combination are going on quietly and smoothly. Although the agreement is not yet complete, a number of the larger mills have agreed on an advance in prices. It remains to be seen how the market will take this move, though it is not unexpected.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Sale of Standard Oil stock at 400, highest price ever touched.

All interests in Wheeling and Lake Erie said to be working in harmony for reorganization, and plan expected soon to be ready.

New York Central 3½ per cent. collateral trust bonds, "when issued," quoted on the Stock Exchange at 95@97.

Advance of 33⅓ per cent. in rates by all steamship lines on flour from the Pacific Coast to China and Japan.

Decrease of $700,000 in value of imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with previous week. Decrease of $300,000 in amount marketed.

Placing of Northern Pacific common, Consolidated Gas, and Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling common on Stock Exchange Clearing House list. Leather common, Wabash common, and St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred dropped.

Buying of Erie first preferred and Atchison preferred for London account. Sales of Northern Pacific and Union from same source.

Small increase in Missouri Pacific's gross earnings for the fourth week in January attributed to heavy snows and bad roads.

Refusal of the House to give unanimous consent for the consideration of the Kansas Pacific Railroad bill.

Bill of exchange for £100,000 drawn, presumably in connection with sale abroad of Reading general fours.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend of $1 per share out of the surplus net income for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1897, will be paid on Feb. 23 to holders of adjustment preferred stock of Norfolk and Western Railway Company, at the company's office, 40 Exchange Place, New York.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Boston maintained its interest in the copper shares. Up to 12:30 o'clock, the first half of the day, 11,000 shares of listed mining stock changed hands, Butte, Montana, and Baltic leading in activity. Only 15 shares of Calumet and Hecla were sold, at 516@515, contrasting with highest price yesterday of 521. Tamarack fell 5, to 149, selling at 150¾ in the afternoon. Montana reacted 1¾ to 171. Butte dropped ¾ to 27, thence rose to 28, and in the last hour sold at 27½. Baltic gained 1, to 12½. Centennial gained ⅝ to 9⅞, receding to 9⅜. Franklin was off ½ at 14, and Osceola lost ⅛ to 42½. National appeared at 50@60c. Parrot lost ⅝ to 21¾. Wolverine rose ⅝ to 20⅝. Other coppers were unchanged.

In the general list, Stock Yards attracted much attention, gaining from 117 to 119, with preferred up 2, at 117. New England preferred was up 2, at 92. Wisconsin Central preferred appeared at 3@4, against last prior sale at 6⅝, Jan. 18. Common sold at 2, incomes at 4, and 5s at 44¼, the latter an advance of 1¼. Little Rock and Fort Smith 7s sold at 14. Dominion Coal 6s were off ½ at 107. Gas 5s were up 1½ at 91½. Dominion Coal stock was up ¾ at 20¼. Oregon Short Line incomes were up ⅝ at 67½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	223	224
Boston & Lowell	223½	..
Boston & Maine	168	170
Boston & Providence	270	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	119	119½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	117½	118
Fitchburg pf.	..	99
Maine Central	129½	..
Old Colony	191	..
Oregon Short Line	24⅝	25
West End	84½	85
West End pf.	104	104½
Wisconsin Central	1⅞	2
Wisconsin Central pf.	3½	4½

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1⅛	1⅜
Arnold	9¼	9½
Atlantic	28¾	30
Boston & Montana	171	172
Butte & Boston	27⅝	27½
Calumet & Hecla	512	516
Centennial	9⅝	..
Franklin	13½	14
Gold Coin Mines	1⅞	..
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	8½
Osceola	42	42½
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅝	6
Quincy	114	116
Santa Ysabel	5¼	6
Tamarack	150	151
Tecumseh	..	3¾
Wolverine	20½	20¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	267	268
Dominion Coal	20	21
Dominion Coal pf.	..	108
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
*Erie Telephone	71	71½
General Electric	37¼	37¾
General Electric pf.	89	90
Illinois Steel	54	55
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21¾	22
Mexican Telephone	80	75
New England Telephone	130	132½
Philadelphia Company	..	30
Pullman Palace Car	176	177
United States Oil	10¾	11
United States Rubber	16½	17½
Westinghouse Electric	24½	25½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52	53

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	5	5½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	24⅝	24¾

*Ex dividend.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mechanics'	185
American Exch.	170	Mechanics & Trad.	110
Broadway	225	Mercantile	165
Central National	165	Merchants'	140
Chatham	290	Merchants' Exch.	150
City	700	Metropolis	440
Columbia	155	Nassau	150
Commerce	206	National Union	230
Continental	127	New Amsterdam	235
Corn Exchange	285	New York	235
East River	155	New York County	700
Fifth Avenue	2900	Ninth National	90
First National	3000	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
First Nat. of S. I.	125	Pacific	180
Fourth National	185	Park	262
Gallatin National	310	People's	200
Garfield National	700	Phenix	105
German-American	115	Republic	155
Germania	300	Seaboard National	174
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	380	Seventh National	105
Hudson River	155	Shoe & Leather	97
Importers & Trad.	515	State of New York	110
Irving	140	Tradesmen's	110
Leather Manuf's'	170	West Side	275
Manhattan	230	Western National	150
Market & Fulton	222		

There was a sale of 3 shares of Corn Exchange at 290.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9th,
at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
20 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
20 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
6 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
$3,000 Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$2,000 Brooklyn City Public Park Land 6 p. c. Bds., 1924.
$3,500 Brooklyn City R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$2,000 United States 4 p. c. Bds., 1907.
250 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
10 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
35 shs. Fort Wayne Gas Co.
$2,000 Logansport & Wabash Valley R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gas Bds., 1925.
$2,000 Indiana Natural & Ill. Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
15 shs. Kemble Iron Co.
Receipt for 24 shs. Kemble Iron Co.
42 shs. Farragut Fire Ins. Co.
36 shs. Hanover Insurance Co.
20 shs. New York Fire Insurance Co.
15 shs. Commonwealth Insurance Co.
20 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
100 shs. 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Ave. R. R.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
$1,000 Citizens' Gaslight Co. of B'klyn Consld. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1940.
£5,600 Southern States Land & Timber Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., (Knickerbocker Trust Co. Receipts.)
$2,800 Southern States Land & Timber Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., Trust Receipt for assessments on same.
$8,000 Citizens' Gas Co. of Bridgeport 1st 6s, 1935.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
3 shs. Chemical National Bank.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
6 shs. Lincoln Natl. Bank.
225 shs. Johnston Building Co. prefd., (Hypd.)
40 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Yellow Pine Co. prefd.
$1,000 Escanaba (Mich.) Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Bd., 1911.

FINANCIAL.

120 Broadway, New York, Jan. 31, 1898.
UNION PACIFIC REORGANIZATION.
To the Holders of Mercantile Trust Company Reorganization Certificates for:
Union Pacific First Mtge. 6 % Bonds,
Union Pacific Sinking Fund 8 % Bonds,
Omaha Bridge Renewal 5 % Bonds,
and of
Union Pacific Purchase Money Certificates.
On and after this date we shall be prepared to issue the new securities in exchange for certificates of the above classes.
Not more than one hundred schedules per diem will be received.
The new Coupon Bonds are in denominations of $500 and $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either receive scrip or sell the fractions to us, or purchase from us such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.
Holders transmitting certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to receive scrip or to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express, at their expense.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
by LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

To the GAS CONSUMERS of Boston and the Officials and Holders of Stocks and Bonds of Gas and Electric Light Companies of Massachusetts:

A hearing will be given on Monday, Feb. 7th, at 11 A. M., at the office of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, on the petition filed by Henry M. Whitney, President of the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company, praying for the approval of the issue of $1,000,000 of stock.

As the result of this hearing is of great importance to the gas consumers of Boston, the officers and direct

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 2

OF

DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS

DATED JANUARY 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sixty-four (64) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz:

1301	1589	1917	2394	2836	3026
1310	1606	1918	2483	2730	3210
1337	1653	1930	2538	2760	3253
1353	1698	1959	2548	2779	3317
1422	1805	2083	2582	2790	3324
1426	1825	2029	2563	2802	3346
1437	1840	2135	2579	2811	3392
1482	1846	2229	2598	2973	8401
1491	1883	2264	2604	2999	3469
1530	1893	2284	2611	8008	3488
1541	1877	2306	2629		

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 16th, 1898, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

New York, January 25, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify the sixty-four (64) bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY,
Of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificates, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 16th of February, 1898, at 105 per centum and interest, say, $1,057.50 per bond.

Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company.

Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Co.

Grand Central Depot, New York, Feb. 2, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on the first day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1897.

The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 5th, and will be reopened on Monday, February 21st, 1898.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

183rd Dividend.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1898.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.
(OF CHICAGO.)

54 WALL ST., NEW YORK, FEB. 1, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 25th, 1898.

The transfer Books will close, in New York, February 15th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and reopen February 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

H. W. OLCOTT, Asst. Secretary.

West Chicago Street Railroad Co.,
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 28, 1898.

The Board of Directors at this company have this day declared a QUARTERLY dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) per cent. on its capital stock, payable Feb. 15, 1898, at the office of the company, either in Chicago or in New York, 54 Wall Street.

Transfer books will close Feb. 5, 1898, and reopen Feb. 16, 1898. L. S. OWSLEY, Secretary.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, 52 Wall Street, New York, Jan 27, 1898.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and TWO PER CENT. on the common stock of this company will be paid at this office on Monday, Feb. 7, 1898. Transfer books will close on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 12 M., and reopen on Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1898.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Railway Company,
Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving the action hereto taken, and of fully authorizing such further action as hereafter may be taken, by the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company for the acquisition of the whole or any part of the Railroad of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and sale of the bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for such properties, securities, or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgages or pledges to secure such bonds.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Co.,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 2d, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 16th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 5th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 17th instant.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

Peoria and Eastern Railway Co.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on Wednesday, February 9th, 1898, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close February 5th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., February 10th, 1898. J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of The Commercial Cable Company for election of Directors and such other business as may properly be presented will be held at the company's offices, No. 253 Broadway, New York City, on the 7th day of March, 1898, at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close February 24, 1898, and reopen March 8, 1898. ALBERT BECK, Secretary.

Dated February 4, 1898.

The Tradesmen's National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, February 4th, 1898.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, Messrs. Charles R. Flint, Jerome—E. Bates, Augustus C. Bechstein, Frederick E. Pitkin, James Rowland were unanimously elected Directors to fill vacancies. JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at No. 27 William St., Room 1404, New York, on Tuesday, February 8, 1898, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer Books closed Jan. 28 to Feb. 8.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Feb. 10, at 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. WM. T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately existing between Simon Cohen and Isidor Cohen, doing business at No. 100 Catharine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, under the firm name of Cohen Brothers, was dissolved on the 26th day of January, 1898, by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by said Simon Cohen and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.—Dated New York, January 26th, 1898.

ISIDOR COHEN,
SIMON COHEN.

New York, Feb. 1, 1898.

MR. J. W. LAPSLEY IS A PARTNER IN OUR firm from this date. HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Feb. 4, 1898.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	76⅝	77	472	Am. Cotton Oil pf	76⅝	77	76⅝	77	
	8¾	9	100	American Spirits Mfg.	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
	21¼	22½	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
	138	138½	3,856	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137⅝	138½	137½	138½	+ ⅞
	113	114	60	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114	114½	114	114½	
	89	89¼	3,471	American Tobacco	88½	89⅜	88½	89	
	37¾	38	450	Ann Arbor pf.	38	38	38	38	
	12¾	13¼	124	At., T. & S. F.	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
	31	31½	2,440	At., T. & S. F. pf.	30⅞	31¼	30⅞	31½	+ ⅛
	17⅝	17⅞	9,215	Baltimore & Ohio.	18½	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
	7¾	7⅞	2,400	B. & O. Southw. pf.	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
	3¾	3⅞	1,100	Bay State Gas	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
	40¾	40⅝	3,910	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅛
	122½	124	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	123½	128¼	123¼	123¼	
	56⅜	56½	7,755	Canada Southern	55⅞	56½	55⅝	56⅛	+1¼
	87⅛	..	500	Canadian Pacific	86⅞	87	86⅝	87	− ⅛
	14	15	50	Central Pacific	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
	24	24¼	4,635	Chesapeake & Ohio.	24	24½	23¾	24	+ ⅛
	100⅜	100⅝	13,885	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	99⅝	100⅜	99⅝	100⅜	+1⅛
	111½	112	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	111½	111⅞	111½	111⅞	+ ⅛
	13⅞	14	1,810	Chicago Great West.	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
	30	35	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	30	33	30	33	−3
	9½	9⅝	20	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10	10	10	10	
	33	33½	500	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	33	33½	33	33½	+ ⅛
	95⅞	96	13,231	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	95⅝	96⅛	95⅝	95⅞	+ ⅛
	145¼	145⅝	572	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145¼	145⅝	145⅛	145½	+ ⅛
	126	126½	2,885	Chi. & Northw.	125⅝	126¼	125½	126	+ ⅛
	93	93⅛	8,346	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	92½	93¼	92½	93⅛	+ ⅛
	9	9¾	1,976	Chi. Term. Trans.	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅛
	29⅜	30½	5,040	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28⅝	30¼	28⅝	30⅜	+ ⅛
	36¾	37	2,000	C., C., C. & St. L.	36⅜	37⅛	36⅜	37⅛	+ ⅛
	16½	16¾	3,810	Cleve., Lor. & W.	16¼	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
	48½	48⅝	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	48	48¼	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
	6¾	7	100	C. & H. C., all tn. pd.	7	7	7	7	− ⅛
	191½	191⅝	2,635	Consolidated Gas	192	192⅜	190½	191¼	
	33½	34½	100	Consolidated Ice	33½	33½	33½	33⅞	+ ⅛
	113	114	192	Delaware & Hudson.	113⅜	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	+ ⅛
	50⅜	51	316	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅜	51	50⅜	51	+ ⅛
	56	59	700	Detroit Gas	57⅜	59	57⅜	59	+ 1¼
	134	135	300	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	133	133½	133	133½	+ ⅛
	16⅛	16¼	2,520	Erie	15½	16¼	15½	16¼	+ 1⅛
	41	41¼	11,500	Erie 1st pf.	40⅜	41⅞	40⅜	41⅞	+ 2⅛
	20¼	21	1,200	Erie 2d pf.	20	21	20	20⅝	+1
	12⅝	13	450	Flint & P. M.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
	..	..	24	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	21	21	21	21	
	37¼	37⅜	4,742	General Electric	36⅞	37½	36¾	37⅜	+ ⅝
	155	159	1,543	Great Northern pf.	162	162	160	160	−1
	33⅛	33¼	1,620	Hawaiian Sugar	33	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
	106	106½	850	Illinois Central	105¾	106	105¾	106	
	9	9½	25	Iowa Central	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	22¾	23¼	500	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	22⅝	23⅜	22⅝	23⅜	+ ⅛
	43½	44	820	Laclede Gas	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
	70½	71½	120	L. E. & West. pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ⅛
	193½	194	3,063	Lake Shore	193	194½	193	194	+1⅛
	59½	59¾	5,390	Louisville & Nashville.	59½	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	
	116¾	116⅞	18,882	Manhattan Con	117	117⅛	115⅞	116⅞	− ⅛
	147	147½	1,611	Metropolitan St. Ry.	147	147½	147	147⅜	
	1	1½	100	Mexican National ctfs.	..	1½	..	1½	
	111½	111½	6,677	Michigan Central	111¾	112¼	111¾	112	+⅜
	25¼	26	350	Minn. & St. L.	25⅝	26⅛	25½	25½	+ ¼
	86	87	200	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	86½	86⅝	86	86	
	55¼	57	400	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	55½	55⅝	55½	55½	
	65	68	700	Minnesota Iron	65	65	65	65	+ ⅛
	13½	13¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
	40	40¾	962	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	39⅞	40⅜	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅛
	33⅝	34¼	6,650	Missouri Pacific	33⅛	34¼	33⅛	34	+ ⅛
	31¼	31½	610	Mobile & Ohio.	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
	35⅜	36	45	National Lead Co.	35¾	36	35⅝	36	
	108¼	108⅞	105	National Lead Co. pf.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅜
	96⅝	97¼	1,550	New Jersey Central	97	97	96¾	97	+ ⅛
	118⅝	119	14,310	New York Central	118½	119¼	118¼	119	+ ⅛
	39¼	40	120	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	39	39	39	39	− ⅛
	14	15	203	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	12	15	12	15	+3¼
	34½	34⅝	8,735	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	30	34½	30	34½	+ ⅛
	15⅝	16	910	Norfolk & Western.	15½	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
	51¼	51½	5,728	Norfolk & West. pf.	49¾	51½	49½	51¼	+1⅛
	5⅝	6	510	North American	6	6	5⅞	6	
	27¼	27⅝	5,306	Northern Pacific	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜	− ⅛
	68¼	68½	21,765	Northern Pacific pf.	68⅛	68⅝	67⅞	68¼	− ⅛
	18	18¼	2,925	Ontario & Western.	18	18⅜	17⅞	18	− ⅛
	29½	30	400	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	− ⅛
	52	53	200	Ore. R. & Nav.	51½	52	51½	52	
	24½	25	200	Oregon Short Line	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
	32	32¼	4,025	Pacific Mail	32⅜	32⅝	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
	119	119¼	5,338	Pennsylvania R. R.	118¾	119	118¾	119	+ ⅛
	97⅞	98¼	1,505	People's Gas, Chicago.	97⅜	98¼	97⅜	97⅝	+ ⅛
	44	44¼	1,641	P., C., C. & St. L.	43⅞	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅛
	68¼	69⅜	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	69¼	69½	69¼	69½	+ ⅛
	160	..	12	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	169¼	169¼	169½	169½	+ ⅛
	22¾	22⅞	1,300	Reading	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅛
	53⅜	53¾	3,980	Reading 1st pf.	53½	54	53⅜	53½	
	28¾	29	2,440	Reading 2d pf.	28¾	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	
	55	59	7	Rio Grande West. pf.	56	56	56	56	
	6⅞	7	100	St. J. & G. I.	7	7	7	7	
	50	50½	1,310	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	48	50½	48	50¾	+1⅛
	18½	18⅝	450	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	18	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
	7⅝	7¾	600	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	
	57⅞	58	1,160	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	57	58	57	57⅝	+ ⅛
	26⅜	26⅞	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26½	− ⅛
	4¾	5	155	St. Louis Southw.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
	10	10½	10	St. L. Southw. pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
	24	25	100	St. Paul & Duluth.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¾
	87	89	70	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	87	87	87	87	
	130	135	100	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	135	135	135	135	+5
	73¾	75	400	St. P. & Omn. ex div.	74	74¼	74	74	
	20	20½	200	Southern Pacific ?.	19¾	20	19¾	20	
	9	9¼	300	Southern Railway	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
	31½	31⅝	258	Southern Railway pf.	31¼	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
	25	25½	360	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25	25	25	25	+ ¼
	11⅞	12	700	Texas Pacific	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
	..	..	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
	178	179	300	Third Avenue	178	178	177	177	−2½
	34⅞	35	20,555	U. P., all in. pd.	35¼	35½	34¼	35	
	61½	61⅝	28,948	Union Pacific pf.	61⅞	61⅞	60⅝	61½	
	8¾	9	200	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	9	9	9	9	+ ¼
	42	45	100	United States Express.	42½	42½	42½	42½	+1
	65	65½	350	U. S. Leather pf.	65½	65½	65¼	65¼	
	16½	17⅛	100	United States Rubber.	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
	66¾	67¾	1,270	U. S. Rubber pf.	66¾	67½	66¾	67½	+ ⅝
	7¼	7⅝	100	Wabash	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	18⅝	18¾	525	Wabash pf.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅛	18¼	
	..	101¼	200	West Chi. St., ex div.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
	92¼	92⅝	6,154	Western Union Tel.	92	92¼	92	92½	+ ⅛
	2⅞	3¼	200	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	..	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
	2	2⅜	575	Wisconsin Central	..	2¼	2	2	− ⅛
	Sales.		327,855						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	..	..	Col., H. V. & T.	6¾	7	Morris & Essex	170	175
4s, r., 1907	113¾	113⅞	C., H. V. & T. pf.	23	..	Nat. Lin. Oil	18	18½
4s, c., 1907	114⅝	115⅛	Com. Cable	175	..	National Starch	7½	9
4s, r., 1925	128½	129	Consol. Coal	40	87	Nat. Sa. 1st pf.	77	83
4s, c., 1925	128¼	128¾	Consol. Ice pf.	84½	87	Nat. St. 2d pf.	30	30
5s, r., 1904	113½	114	Del., L. & W.	156½	158	New Cent. Co.	7⅝	8¼
5s, c., 1904	113½	114	Den. & R. G.	13	13¾	N. Y. Air Brake	24	27
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	14	15	N. Y. & N. H.	195	196
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¾	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14½	15½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¾	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	3½	4	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf., ex div.	73	78
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	8	N. Y. & T. Land	55	..
Adams Express	162	165	Eighth Avenue	325	..	Norfolk So.	63½	66
Alb. & Sus.	182	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	41	45	Ont. Mining	3	4
Am. Coal	120	140	Flint & P. M. pf.	39	41	Ore. R. & N. pf.	70	71¾
Am. Cotton Oil	21¾	22¾	Ft. Worth & R. G.	15	17	Penn. Coal	345	365
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	25	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Am. Express	119	120	Homestake	44	..	Peo. & East	5	7
Am. T. & C.	91½	92	Ill. Cent. l. l.	93	98	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Am. Tobacco pf.	114	120	Ill. Steel Co.	52⅜	55	Pullman Car	176½	178
Ann Arbor	13	13¾	Ind., Ill. & Iowa.	..	25	Quicksilver	2	3
Boston & L. pf.	106	108	Iowa Central pf.	33	34	Quicksilver pf.	3	8
Brunswick Co., 2d in. paid	..	5	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rens. & Saratoga	182	..
Buff., R. & P.	29	29¾	Kan. & Mich.	6½	8	R., W. & O.	120½	121½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	64	68	Keok. & D. M.	3½	4¼	Rio Grande W.	22	24
Bur., C. R. & N.	69	..	Keok. & D. M. pf.	15	20	St. P. & O. pf., ex div.	148	155
Canadian Pacific	70¼	..	Keokuk & West.	30	35	Sil. bullion certfs.	56⅜	57½
Chi. & Alton	165½	..	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Laclede Gas pf.	90	93	Standard R. & T.	4	4½
Chi. & E. Ill.	59½	60½	L. E. & W.	16½	17½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23¼	24¾	Long Island	42½	45	Twin City R. T.	16	19¼
Chi. & N. W. pf.	167	..	Manhattan Beach	5	7	U. S. Leather	7	7⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	86	Md. Coal pf.	47	53	Wells-F. Express	114	116
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Mexican Central	6	6½	West. Union Beef	8	9
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Minn. St. P. & S. M.	7	..	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	13	15
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	2½	Minn. St. P. & S. M. pf.	17	..	Wis. Central pf.	4	8
Col. F. & I. pf.	70	78						

60,250

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	61	61¼	61	61¼
5,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	94	94	94	94
5,000	C. of Ga. 2d in.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
3,000	Rock Is. 5s, c.	105⅞	106⅛	105⅞	105⅞
5,000	St. L. S'thw. 1st	76½	76½	76½	76½
2,000	Std. R. & T. 1st	59½	59½	59½	59½
16,000	Texas Pac. 2d	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝
2,000	Wabash 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½
8,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	43½	44	43½	44

$66,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$223,155,713
Gold reserve	164,566,090
Net silver	18,116,732
United States notes in Treasury	26,993,427
Treasury notes of 1890	8,783,983
Total receipts, this day	895,581
Total receipts, this month	4,820,968
Total receipts, this year	250,306,560
Total expenditures, this day	1,090,000
Total expenditures, this month	5,201,000
Total expenditures, this year	250,089,570
Deposits in National banks	37,485,991
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	291,428
Government receipts from internal revenue	505,270
Customs	354,004
Miscellaneous	36,265

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,200	Am. Sug. Ref.	137⅞	138¼	137⅝	137¾
500	Am. Tobacco	88½	89⅜	88½	89¼
100	At., T. & S. F.	13	13	13	13
30	A., T. & S. F. pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½
100	Balt. & Ohio.	18½	18½	17¾	17¾
100	Bay State Gas.	4	4	4	4
270	Brook. R. Tr.	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
7,910	C., Bur. & Quin.	99⅝	100⅜	99½	100⅜
7,760	C., Mil. & St. P.	95⅝	96	95¼	95⅞
1,910	Chi., R. I. & P.	92⅝	93¼	92⅝	93
130	Cent. of N. J.	97	97	96¾	97
60	Ches. & Ohio.	24½	24½	24	24
100	Erie	15½	15½	15½	15½
1,510	Gen. Electric	36⅝	37⅜	36⅝	37⅜
930	Louis. & Nash.	59½	59⅝	59¼	59⅝
6,680	Manhattan	117	117⅜	115⅞	116⅝
2,780	Mo. Pacific	33¼	34⅛	33¼	34
80	Mo., K. & T. pf.	40	40	39⅝	40
5,990	N. Y. Central	118⅝	119¼	118⅛	118⅝
10	N. Y. O. & W.	18	18	18	18
120	Nor. Pacific	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27½
3,420	Nor. Pac. pf.	68⅛	68⅝	68	68½
70	Pacific Mail	32	32¼	32	32¼
300	People's Gas	97⅞	98¼	97⅝	98¼
440	Reading	22¾	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
740	Reading 1st pf.	53⅜	53¾	53⅜	53¾
30	Texas Pacific	12	12	12	12
7,490	Union Pacific	35	35¼	34⅝	35
270	Union Pac. pf.	61	61¾	61	61¾
20	Wabash pf.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
2,090	West. Union	91⅞	92¾	91⅞	92½

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S.F.adj.	61	61¼	61	61¼
5,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	94	94	94	94
5,000	C. of Ga. 2d in.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
3,000	Rock Is. 5s, c.	105⅞	106⅛	105⅞	105⅞
5,000	St. L. S'thw. 1st.	76½	76½	76½	76½
2,000	Std. R. & T. 1st.	59½	59½	59½	59½
16,000	Texas Pac. 2d	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝
2,000	Wabash 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½
8,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	43½	44	43½	44

$66,000

CHIC

LATTIMER SHOOTING TRIAL

Miss Coyle, the Assistant Teacher, Says the Pupils Were Afraid of the Strikers.

LAUGHTER OF THE DEPUTIES

Pastor Stafflett Saw the Strikers Had No Weapons — Dr. Kellar Classifies the Wounds—Some 350 Witnesses to be Called.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 4.—The trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, who are jointly charged with the murder of the striking miners at Lattimer on Sept. 10, was continued this morning.

The court room was crowded, notwithstanding Judge Woodward's orders that no one should be allowed to enter after the seats had been filled. The deputies who are on trial seem to realize the position in which they are placed, and are paying the closest attention to the testimony of the Commonwealth's witnesses.

Many of the witnesses bear reminders of the Lattimer shooting in the shape of wounds and missing legs and arms. One man, with eight buckshot wounds in the back, is just recovering sufficient strength to enable him to move around.

Charles Guscott, the Lattimer school teacher, was recalled this forenoon, and was on the stand until the noon recess was taken. He was chiefly occupied in pointing out those of the deputies he remembered having seen at Lattimer just previous to the shooting, and afterward when he was assisting the wounded. Some of the deputies endeavored to avoid recognition by bowing their heads, and the Court was compelled to order them to arise and come forward. They were then required to remain in the front row, where they could be easily seen.

After this Guscott pointed out by maps and photographs of the scene of the shooting just where the deputies stood, where the strikers halted, where the Sheriff met the strikers, and where the dead and wounded had fallen. The witness was then turned over to the defense for cross-examination.

School Children Went Home.

Counsel for the deputies endeavored to prove by the witness that the children who were attending the Lattimer school were not frightened by the approach of the deputies, but upon the first intimation of the approach of the strikers they became alarmed. It was shown by this witness that the strikers were in Lattimer on the Tuesday previous to the shooting, and that there was some rioting. The witness admitted that some of the children were fearful of a repetition of the scenes of Tuesday, and that he had allowed them to go home, knowing that their attention was distracted from their studies.

Dr. H. M. Kellar mentioned in order each of the thirty-nine patients taken to the Hazleton Hospital, and described their wounds minutely. It was evident that they had been shot in all positions—some while fronting the strikers, some while running away, and some while lying on the ground in the hope of escaping injury. Forty-six wounds on thirty-nine men were inflicted by .44-calibre bullets, and only a small majority of them were caused by buckshot.

The defense, in its cross-examination, conducted by ex-State Attorney General Palmer, asked the doctor to classify the wounds as to the positions of the men when shot. The classification was as follows: Shot directly in front, 5; indirectly in front, 9; directly in the side, 15; indirectly in the side, 6; directly in the rear, 3; indirectly in the rear, 8.

Two Men Shot on the Run.

Of the 39 patients 7 died in the hospital, 2 are still there and recovering slowly, and 30 have been discharged, all of them cured except 1, who is now in a Philadelphia hospital. He has a bullet in his head, and the physicians are trying to locate it by means of the X-rays.

The evidence relative to some of the men being shot while running away was made clear by the testimony that in the cases of two who were wounded the bullet had entered just above the heel and lodged near the kneecap. Only a man running at full speed could have been shot in that manner.

The Rev. S. E. Stafflett, pastor of the Emanuel Reformed Church of Hazleton, testified that he was going from Milnesville to Lattimer, and passed the marching strikers en route. They were marching four or five abreast, were quiet and orderly, and the only demonstration they made was to cheer the car as it passed. The witness said he saw no weapons. Returning from Lattimer he again passed the strikers as they were approaching the Sheriff. As the car neared the end of the column, he saw the strikers running, heard a cheer, and immediately afterward the shooting. Witness then continued on the car to Hazleton. Speaking of the journey to Lattimer, he said several deputies boarded the car, and dismounted at Lattimer. He did not hear them say anything.

Miss Coyle Describes the Shooting.

Miss Grace Coyle, Principal Guscott's assistant at the Lattimer School, said she was standing on the porch of the schoolhouse and saw the Deputies line up along the roadside. Then the strikers approached quietly and orderly. She did not hear any shouting. The Sheriff stopped them, and some of them gathered around him, but she did not see any of them attack him. Some of them cried, "Go ahead," and a few strikers pushed past the Sheriff. At that moment a shot was fired; then came another, and in an instant a crashing volley.

"I saw men fall," said Miss Coyle. "Some of them ran toward the schoolhouse, and when they had got half way they fell. I do not know whether they were shot just before they fell or if they were wounded by the volley and ran so far before their strength failed. The shooting continued for about two minutes, and after the first volley it was scattered.

"I helped many of the wounded strikers who fell near the schoolhouse. I bandaged the wounds of some of those who were shot through the arm or leg, and we carried one man shot in the stomach, and another in the chest, into the schoolhouse; gave them water to drink, and tried to make them comfortable.

"I helped about twelve or fifteen of the wounded, and did not see any weapons on any of them. While I was helping them a deputy named Hess laughed at me, as he walked about smoking a cigar. I said, 'You ought to go to Cuba.' Another deputy, Clark, laughed, and I said to him, 'Do you think you've done a glorious deed to-day?' I called two more of them bums."

Says the Pupils Were Frightened.

Miss Coyle made a good witness for the Commonwealth in her recital of all this, but in the cross-examination she also made a good witness for the defense. Guscott had denied that his pupils were frightened, but he could not explain very clearly why they had bolted out of the school without being dismissed. Miss Coyle said on this point just what the defense desired to get at. She said: "Shortly before 4 o'clock Miss Cora Heinbach came to the school, and said: 'The strikers are coming, and I want my little sister to go home with me.' I excused the little girl, and then thought it best to dismiss the class, so they could get home before the strikers came."

This will be strong evidence for the defense, as it will show that on the Tuesday previous to the shooting a number of strikers were rioting in Lattimer and terrorized the residents. While these were not the same men who marched on the fatal Friday, the testimony will be valuable to prove that in view of the rioting on Tuesday the Sheriff considered the lives and properties of the Lattimer people in danger, and felt he was justified in using extreme measures to protect them.

Dr. John J. Corrigan of Hazleton testified to the fact that he dressed the wounds of some strikers as they were being taken to Hazleton in a trolley car. Several deputies were in the car, but said nothing to him about the affair. Then the Commonwealth called Stephen T. Adams, a traveling man, by whom it hoped to prove that some of the deputies while journeying to the scene of the shooting made threats that they would kill some of the strikers. The witness said he could not identify any of the deputies on the car. As he was proceeding to tell his story the defense objected on the ground that as he could not identify any of the deputies it was not proper evidence for him to state what was said. There was a long argument, and the Court finally sustained the objection of the defense, and the evidence will not be heard.

Court then adjourned until to-morrow morning. The trial is expected to take four weeks at least, as there are about 150 witnesses to be heard for the Commonwealth and nearly 200 for the defense.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

One Tariff Protest Overruled and Another Sustained in Opinions by ex-Judge Somerville.

A tariff protest filed by Passavant & Co. of this city was overruled by the Customs Board of Classification yesterday, and the Collector's action in dealing with a quantity of cotton velveta, imported by that firm, was sustained.

These goods were brought from Germany, and in ascertaining the market value and wholesale price of the goods in Germany, the United States Appraiser at this port included a so-called "bonification tax," designated as German duty. This, in effect, is a bonus, drawback, or remission of taxes by the German Government, on goods there manufactured in bond and withdrawn for export, and on which the tax would have been payable if withdrawn for consumption or sale in the open market. The New York importers protested against the Collector's classification, and considerable testimony was taken for and against the protest by the United States General Appraisers.

Ex-Judge Somerville, in writing the opinion of the board in this case, said: "The facts involved, as well as the questions of law, are precisely the same as those passed on by the Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs. Passavant, where it was held by the Court that the tax in question was properly included as a part of the appraised market value of the goods ascertained under provisions of Sections 10 and 19 of the Act of June 10, 1890."

A decision was also rendered by the Customs Board of Classification, sustaining the protest filed by J. D. Nordlinger of New York, and involving a construction of the so-called Lekin tax of China. This tax is an export tax, levied by the "Lekin board" of Chinese officials, and it is imposed on all exported firecrackers. The tax is paid by native manufacturers and merchants before the goods can be exported. The question taken before the Board of Classification yesterday was whether this tax properly forms a part of the market value of the goods when sold for consumption in the open markets of China, whence they were exported.

The board decided that it was not an element to be considered in determining, for dutiable purposes, the market value of such goods in China under the provisions of Sections 13 and 19 of the old Customs' Administrative act. The protest of Mr. Nordlinger was sustained, and the Collector's decision was reversed, with an order to relinquish the entry upon a basis of value excluding the Lekin taxes.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,164.—Lead pencils, from H. C. Kurz, Nuremberg, Dec. 27, 1897. Black chalk pencils, 1292-50, entered at 6.50, advanced to 7.50 marks per gross. Point protectors, 1521-1506, entered at 1.80, advanced to 2.10 marks per gross. Add case.

16,851.—Dressed and polished granite, from James A. Steel, Aberdeen, Nov. 27, 1897. One Hill o'Fare monument, entered at £4, advanced to £6, packed. One ditto, entered at £5, advanced to £7 10s. packed.

17,167.—Enameled ironware, from Herrman Wupperman, Pinneberg, Dec. 18, 1897. Entered at discounts 60 per cent., 5 per cent., 2½ per cent., 2½ per cent., and 2 per cent., less freight from works to Hamburg. No advance.

17,121.—Silk veiling and silk trimming, &c., from Leon Levy, Paris, Dec. 14, 1897. No. 2,314, Bandes mousseline de soie, 10 c-m, entered at 16, advanced to 17f. per meter. No. 2,312, ditto, entered at 13½, advanced to 15f. per meter. No. 2,315, ditto, 15 c-m, entered at 23½, advanced to 26f. per meter. Discount, 20 per cent. Add cases.

17,166.—Silk trimmings, from Leon Levy, Paris, Jan. 12, 1898. Tissue soie, 13 c-m, 1512-1-5, entered at .20, advanced to .23f. per meter. Ditto, No. 1516-1-4, entered at .26f. per meter. No advance. Ditto, 40 c-m, No. 1515-8, entered at .75f. per meter. No advance. Discounts, 15 per cent. and 2 per cent. Add cases.

17,125.—Silk trimming, from Ollivier & Co., Paris, Dec. 29, 1897. No. 1514, mousseline soie pelisse, 55 c-m; entered at 1.07f. per meter. No advance. Discounts, 20 per cent. and 2 per cent. No. 1521-1, Bandes grenadine, entered at .20f. per meter. No advance. Discounts, 5 per cent. and 2 per cent.

17,102.—Hides of cattle, raw, from Endare Iturbe, Caro, Dec. 28, 1897. Ox hides, entered at 40 bolivars per 100 pounds. No advance. Add baling.

17,155, 17,140, &c.—Jewelry and manufactures of colored glass and metal, &c., from Alexander Strauss & Co., Gebruder Mahler, W. Klaar, Gebruder Felt, and others, Gablong, Dec. 31, 1897, Jan. 5, &c., 1898. Entered at various prices and discounts. Commission, 10 per cent. Add on invoice and deducted on entry. Entered value sustained.

The following reappraisements were made by boards on appeal:

4,70-16,906.—Sweetmeats, from Meichers & Co., Canton, Nov. 3, 1897. Cargo ginger, entered at 10.80, advanced to 11.12½ Mexican dollars per picul. Discount, 2½ per cent. packed.

4,704. 16,908.—Wool dress goods, from Bradzki & Oiser, Gera, Dec. 11, 1897. 94-95 c-m, quality 2022, black, entered at .65, advanced to .75 mark per meter. 93-95 c-m, quality sparta, black, entered at .75, advanced to .84 mark per meter. 93-94 c-m, quality loanda black, entered at .65, advanced to .75 mark per meter. 103-104, c-m, negro black, entered at .84, advanced to .94 mark per meter. 110-111 c-m, quality 730 Mel, entered at 1.20, advanced to 1.25 marks per meter. Add cases.

SENDING LOCOMOTIVES ABROAD.

The Baldwin Works Filling an Order for Twenty-two from Finland.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The British steamer Majestic has been chartered to carry twenty-two locomotives and a general cargo from this port to the Finland Government. The locomotives are being shipped by the Baldwin Works. The consignment consists of ten passenger and twelve freight engines.

At the Baldwin Works locomotives are building for Norway, Japan, Africa, and other countries which formerly bought them in other places. The locomotives shipped to Finland are the first that have been sent from these works to that country in twenty-five years.

Suicide's Head Crushed in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—Daniel McClelland, aged forty-three, employed in the paint works of Mephan & Klein, committed suicide to-day by putting his head between the ponderous wheels of a machine known as a putty chaser. When found the man's head was stuck between the wheels and a side post, crushed to a pulp. Death must have been instantaneous. No reason is known for the suicide.

A Farmer Murdered Near Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Feb. 4.—Michael Sorg, a farmer, aged seventy years, living near Lancaster, six miles from Buffalo, was killed early this morning by Michael Roguski, a Polish laborer, in his employ. Sorg was hacked to death with an axe. The motive was robbery. The Pole escaped, but was captured and locked up this afternoon.

Took $15,000 from Scottish Clans.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 4.—Archibald McLaren was arrested to-day on the charge of appropriating to his own use $15,000 belonging to the Order of Scottish Clans, of which he was Treasurer.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. George H. Weeks, Quartermaster General, is announced.

Navy.

Commodore F. V. McNair ordered as President of the Naval Examining Board, Washington, Feb. 5; also as President of the Naval Retiring Board, Feb. 5.

Commodore C. S. Norton is relieved as President of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, Washington, and will continue his present duties.

Assistant Surgeon G. C. Hubbard is ordered home and has sick leave for three months.

Acting Gunner James Donald is detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Mohican.

Gunner F. C. Messenger is ordered to the training ship and station, Feb. 8.

Gunner R. Sommers is detached from the Michigan Feb. 18 and ordered at once to the Independence.

Ensign C. England is detached from the Adams and ordered at once to the Michigan.

Ensign C. J. Lang is detached from the Mohican and ordered at once to the Adams.

Ensign S. P. Fullinwider is detached from the Adams and ordered at once to the Mohican.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Ericsson sailed from Mobile for Key West Feb. 3.

Alert arrived at San Juan Del Sur Feb. 3.

Montgomery arrived at Mantanzas Feb. 3.

Annapolis arrived at St. Croix Feb. 3.

Wilmington arrived at Grenada Feb. 4.

Brooklyn sailed from New York for Hampton Roads Feb. 4.

Foote sailed from Port Royal for Norfolk Feb. 4.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Few Transactions of Interest at Private Contract—Adjournments in the Auction Room.

Mrs. M. L. Mount has sold, to an investor, for $57,500, the five-story flat at the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-first Street, 25 by 95 by 100.

W. J. Huston & Co. have sold, for Thomas J. McLaughlin, the four-story American-basement dwelling, with extension, 416 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 15.6 by 50 by 99.11, one of a row of sixteen recently erected on the block between St. Nicholas and Convent Avenues.

The same firm has also sold, for J. Pierpont Morgan, the three-story dwelling 544 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 16.4 by 50 by 99.11.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased, from J. Davidson, the three-story brick dwelling 183 Henry Street, 24 by 87.6, and from the Remsen estate, the three-story brick dwelling 186 Henry Street, 25.2 by 100.

Antonio Gallo is the buyer of the plot 125 by 100 on the south side of Eighty-second Street, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, the sale of which was reported in this column yesterday.

William Rankin has sold, to James H. Saunders, the five-story flat 45 West Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, taking in part payment the old frame dwelling 20 West Ninety-ninth Street, on a plot 50 by 100.

Oliver H. P. Belmont has leased, through Smith & Stewart, for the Winter season, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 19 East Fifty-sixth Street.

The two sales scheduled for yesterday in the Trinity Building Salesroom were both adjourned.

A new parish school will be built by St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, immediately adjoining the church edifice, in East Twenty-eighth Street, near Lexington Avenue. The school now numbers about 700 scholars, and has outgrown its present quarters. The building will be of mottled brick, with Indiana limestone trimmings, and will contain a large general assembly hall on the ground floor and twenty-eight classrooms above. It will be four stories high and will cost about $75,000. It is expected that work will be commenced on May 1.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for three four and five story brick dwellings, 25 by 60; William E. Miller of 62 West Sixty-ninth Street, owner; G. A. Schellenger of 128 Broadway, architect; cost, $120,000.

No. 386 to 392 West Twelfth Street, for two seven-story brick storehouses, 88.4 by 80.5; Baker, Williams & Co., owners; Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen of 367 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $50,000.

Station Place, east side, 60 feet south of Scribner Street, for a one-story frame storage house, 125 by 20; H. & N. Vought, owners; J. R. Reay, architect; cost, $800.

St. Ann's Avenue, 175 feet south of Westchester Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 25.4 by 71 by 74; John Nouiatt of 1,232 Tinton Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $17,000.

St. Ann's Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, for four five-story brick flats; Charles Lane of 243 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $145,000.

No. 622 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 58; W. Uhl of 621 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, owner; George Hoffman of 529 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 87 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, to a four-story brick hotel; Baar & Noble, owners; B. W. Berger, Bible House, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 14 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick store and dwelling; Mrs. A. Begouroux of 15 East Seventeenth Street, owner; Henry Regerman of 359 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 45 East Broadway, to a five-story and basement brick flat, with store; Hannah Simon, premises, owner; Michael Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 4.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 130th St, 24.11x100; Alexander Davidson to Daniel D. Lawson. 1

ANTHONY AV, e s, 125 ft n of Buchhout St, 25x124.8x25x125; Thomas J. Lock to John W. Buttikofer. 1

BROADWAY, s e corner of Walker St, 28 x 175, to Courtlandt Alley x29.6x175; Laura Wurts, et al., to Louis M. Jones. 1

BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, e s, new line, at s s of Plot 103, map part Isaac Dyckman, 85.2x104.6x irregular; Frederick Beck to Aurelia E. Runk.....Gift

BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, e s, new line at s s of Plot 103, map part of Isaac Dyckman, 85.2x104.6x irregular; Aurelia Runk to Max Marx. 1

BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, e s, new line at s s of Plot 108, map part of Isaac Dyckman, 85.2x104.6x irregular; Max Marx to Aaron R. Altmayer. 100

CAMBRELENG AV, e s, 157.2 ft s of Pelham Av, 75x100; Harry M. Perkin to Charles F. Donnelly. 1

COLLEGE ST, s s, 75 ft w of Hoffman St, runs s 90x e 25x n 90x w to beginning; Mary B. Hopper to Bernard Kelly. 850

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 107th St, 25x75; Cornelius J. Donvan to Anna C. Vessell. 1

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 104th St, 201.10 ft to 103d St x100x irregular; Margaret Marshall and another, executrors, to Salomon Rothfeld.....215,000

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 104th St, 201.10 ft to 103d St, x100x irregular; Ann Miller and others, heirs, &c., to Salomon Rothfeld. 1

ELDRIDGE ST, No. 46, e s, 75 ft s of Delancey St, 25x87.6; Samuel L. Goldstein to Joseph S. Marcus.....24,600

INTERIOR LOT, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, at centre line of block between 112th and 113th Sts, runs n 10.11x e 20x s 10.11x e 20; Edward Oppenheimer and another to Mamie Duffy. 200

LAFAYETTE PLACE, n w s, 81.1 ft n e of Great Jones St, 27.4x98; Meyer Gruhn to Laura J. Edwards. 1

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 31st, 21.5x47.10; Charlotte A. Gager to John N. Briggs.....16,500

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 51.2 ft n of 101st St, 16.7x75; Pauline Rau to Rolland De L. King. 1,500

LOTS 467 and 468, subdivided map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Edward Bergen. 900

RAILROAD AV, e s, 216 ft n of Mott St, 40x150; Perry J. Fuller, Referee, to Clara Bryce. 7,700

RAILROAD AV, e s, 216 ft n of Mott St, 40x50; Elizabeth C. Francis, et al., to Clara Bryce. 1

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 574.8 ft w of Trinity Place, 75x100; Max Goldner to Louisa Goldner. 1

WOODRUFF AV, n s, w ½ of Lot 65, map of Fairmount, 50x143x50x142.6; John W. Buttikofer to Thomas J. Lock.....Nom.

2D AV, s w corner of 100th St, 50.7x106; M. Louise G. Monaghan to John H. Stark.....Exchange

5TH AV, s s, w half of Lot 325, Map of Village of Wakefield, 50x114; Edward Jesialowski to Henry Reumann. 2,000

5TH AV, 1,325 and 1,327, e s, 50.5 ft n of 111th St, 50.6x100; John H. Stark to M. Louise G. Monaghan.....Exchange

8TH ST, n s, 186 ft w of Avenue A, 25x94; George H. Eichler and another to Bertha Klenck. 1

11TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of Avenue B, 25.6x94.9; John Eichler and another, executors, to David Cahn. 16,100

11TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of Avenue B, 25.6x94.9; John Eichler and others, heirs, to David Cahn. 1

20TH ST, 41, n s, 230.8 ft e of 6th Av, 19x92; Miguel R. Martinez to Force Parker.....32,000

20TH ST, 41, n s, 230.8 ft e of 6th Av, 19x92; William H. Spier, as executor and trustee and others to Force Parker. 1

20TH ST, n s, 230.8 ft e of 6th Av, 19x92; Force Parker to the Church of the Holy Communion, New York City. 1

20TH ST, n s, 248.3 ft e of 6th Av, 17.3x92; mary R. Callender to the Church of the Holy Communion, New York City. 1

20TH ST, n s, 213.3 ft e of 6th Av, 17.3x92; William H. Speer, as executor, &c., to Mary R. Callender. 7,000

30TH ST, s s, Lots 409, 410, and 411, Map of Laconia Park, 75x109; Charles A. Hoy to Margaret Feek. 1

32D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Arnold J. D. Wedemeyer to John J. Sullivan. 1

56TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 100x100.5; Salomon Marx to Howard N. Bailey.....Exchange and 1

57TH ST, 41, n s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 16x100.5; Caroline W. Field to Thomas G. Field. 1

65TH ST, 302, s s, 64 ft e of 2d Av, 18x76.2x18.2x73.5; Leo Katz to Noah James. 1

90TH ST, s s, 102.3 ft e of 5th Av, 25.6x100.8; Edward F. Searles to Thomas T. Sherman.....Val. consid.

90TH ST, s s, 102.3 ft e of 5th Av, 25.6x100.8; Thomas E. Stillman and another to Thomas T. Sherman. 1

100TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.11; Richard C. Voth to Eugene C. Potter. 1

100TH ST, 72 West, 24.6x100.11; L. Tannenbaum & Co. to James M. Holland. 1

100TH ST, 72 West, 24.6x100.11; Lippman Tannenbaum and another to James M. Holland. 1

104TH ST, s s, 115.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 51.7x102.2x50.8x101.10; Eugene A. Philbin to Salomon Rothfeld. 1

106TH ST, 164, s s, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Peter Wolfe to Franziska Hlavak. 18,500

127TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, 60x99.11; Lillie Hall to John R. Bowers. 66,000

128TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Solomon Cohen to Gustav Kalliski. 1

181ST ST, 27 West, 16.8x99.11; Margaretta L. Clark and others to Milton C. Henley. 100

187TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Willis Av, 100x irregular; Girard N. Whithey to the Borough Homes Company. 60,500

187TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Annie R. Spratley to The Borough Homes Company. 8,500

14TH ST, s s, Lot 51, Map of Farm of Gouverneur Morris, 50x100; Daniel D. Lawson to Alexander Davidson. 1

186TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 11th Av, 50x99.11; Jacob Hess to John Batton. 1

186TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 11th Av, 50x99.11; John Murray to Jacob Hess. 1

Recorded Leases.

CLARK, Kate C., to John Von Bremen; Boston Av, s e corner of 169th St, store, 5 years.....$900

GOELET, Robert, and another to Michael McCusker; 135 7th Av, 5½ years. 1,600

LOWENFELD, Charles, to Louis Kowal; 141 Essex St, 3 years. 2,700

MARTIN, Mary S., and another, to Nicholas Gerdes; Prince St, 94, s w corner of Mercer St, 5 years. 4,750

NYLANDER, Emma L., to Francisco Gazzola; 309 East 104th St, 5 years. 960

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, Annie P. and George W., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s w corner of 3d Av and 182d St, 1 year.....$3,000

BERGEN, Patrick, to J. Blackburn Miller; n s of 100th St, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years. 12,000

BONAVIA, George, to John M. Graff and others; part of Lots 295 and 296, map of Village of Wakefield, installments. 820

BOWERS, John R., to Lillie Hull; s s of 127th St, 220 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year. 20,000

BRAUN, Maria W., to Anthony Wallach; 40 and 42 Harrison St, and 340 Washington St, 1½ years. 12,000

CAHN, David, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 11th St, 170 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year. 9,000

COLLINS, Mary E., and James J., to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Union Av, 150 ft n of George St, installments. 500

BROGAN, Martha and Charles, to Judson S. Todd; w s of Washington Av, 50 ft n e of 167th St, 1 year. 15,000

DAVIDSON, Alexander, to Welcome S. Jarvis; s e corner of Beach Av and 147th St, 3 years. 3,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Laemmlein Buttenwieser; n s of 41st St, 300 ft e of 9th Av, demand. 15,000

FORDINSKY, Harris, to Aaron H. Rosenberg; s s of 116th St, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, ½ year. 3,800

GAZZALO, Frank, to India Wharf Brewing Company; 300 East 104th St, lease, demand. 1,000

GILBERT, Lilla, to Italian Savings Bank; e s of 5th Av, 30.6 ft s of 64th St, 22.6x120, 5 years. 12,000

GOLDNER, Max, to James A. and E. T. Woolf; n s of Teasdale Place, 574.9 ft w of Trinity Av, 1 year. 1,700

GOULDRUP, Minnie F., to Sadie B. Clocks; n w corner of 4th Av and 7th St, 114x205, William's Bridge, 2 years. 800

HENLY, Milton C., to Margaretta L. Clark and others; 27 West 131st St, 3 years. 5,500

HLAVAK, Franziska, to Peter Wolfe; 164 East 109th St, 2 years. 2,000

JONES, Louis M., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; e s of Broadway, 28 ft s of Walker St, 1 year. 175,000

KELLY, Bernard, to Mary E. Hopper; s s of College St, 75 ft w of Hoffman St, 3 years. 550

KETCHAM, Eliza G., to James F. McKernon; Westchester Turnpike, 109 156-100 acres of upland and 78 690-1000 acres of salt meadow, 1 year. 2,000

KING, Rolland De L., to Pauline Rau; w s of Lexington Av, 51.2 ft n of 101st St, 3 years. 1,500

KRAKAUER, Jacques, to Louis Mayer; n s of 32d St, 200 ft w of 5th Av. 12,500

KRAKAUER, Jacques, to Charles H. Hastings; n s of 32d St, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 4 years. 100,000

JELLIFF, Louise J., to Caroline Wandell; 354 West 122d St, 3 years. 5,000

LA COSTE, Charlotte L. and Cornelius L., to Isaac Butler; Lot 142, map of the McGraw estate. Twenty-fourth Ward, 3 years. 2,000

LEDERER, Josephine, to Bernard Hartman; 17 St. Mark's (58th St) Place, demand. 17,000

McCABE, Bernard, to Cornelius J. Jordan; 332 East 110th St, 3 years. 2,500

McDONALD, William and Eliza C., to Patrick Keenan as Chamberlain, &c.; n e s of 199th St, 104.8 ft n w of Anthony Av, 3 years. 1,350

MONAGHAN, M. Louise G. and Thomas, to John H. Stark; e s of 5th Av, 50.5 and 70.6 ft n of 111th St, 2 years, (two mortgages) 3,000

MOORE, Ida E., to David E. Oppenheimer and another; n s of 111th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year. 72,000

NEUS, Henry, to Gustav Lange; s s of 102d St, 200 and 150 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years, (two mortgages) 38,000

NEUS, Henry, to Gustav Lange; s s of 102d St, 150 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year. 1,000

NEUS, Henry, to Gustave Lange; s s of 102d St, 200 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year. 2,000

NEUS, Henry, and wife to Rosario Gorga; s s of 102d St, 180 ft e of Park Av, 1 year. 1,917

NEUS, Henry, and wife to Edward P. Steers; s s of 102d St, 230 ft e of Park Av, 1 year. 1,500

O'BRIEN, John, and Daniel Casey to William D. Reilly; w s of 8th Av, 25 ft n of 141st St, 2 years. 25,000

PARKER, Force, to Eliza M. Bailey; n s of 20th St, 280.8 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years 20,000

RICE, Nellie, to Augustus B. Carrington; n w corner of 172d St and Bryant St, 1 year. 600

ROTHFELD, Solomon, the Seamen's Bank for Savings; s w corner of Columbus Av and 104th St, 3 years. 110,000

SLATER, James, to Charles T. Harbeck; n s of 52d St, 145.10 ft w of 5th Av, leasehold, 1 year. 10,000

SMITH, John A., to John J. Duffey and another, executors, &c.; e s of Tinton (or Wales) Av, 191.8 ft s of Westchester Railroad Station, now 149th St, 3 years. 2,500

SMITH, Ida, to William M. Smith; n s of 34th St, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years. 625

SMITH, Ida, to William S. Beale; n s of 34th St, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years. 625

STEINMANN, Sigmund B. and Theresa, to William H. Devlin; 158 to 166 West 96th St, 1 year. 2,800

STEIN, Henry B., to Jean J. Reubell and another; s w corner of 60th St and Lexington Av, 5 years. 50,000

STRUEVER, Louis, to Thomas S. Doyle; 7th Av, widened, s e corner of 128th St, 3 years. 2,000

STRUEVER, Louis, to Thomas S. Doyle; 7th Av, widened, e s, 30.11 ft s of 128th St, 3 years. 2,000

TICE, Maria J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 103d St, 385 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years. 10,000

WEINERT, Fedor, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of 1st Av, 24.8 ft s of 29th St, 1 year. 18,000

WILLIAMS, Thomas and Matilda, to the Simonds Furnace Company; n s of 159th St, 200 ft w of Elton Av, secures material. 1,531

WILLIAMS, Thomas and Matilda, to the Simonds Furnace Company; n s of 138th St, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x200, to 139th St, 3 months. 601

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUCKINGHAM, Oliver W., to Ethel H. McCormack. 10,178

CUNNINGHAM, Michael, to Annie L. Doherty. 3,750

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, to Louis E. Lahens. 3,000

GUMPERZ, Jacob, to Hermann Rixmann. 4,000

HALL, Ernest, executor, &c., to Elizabeth Gifford. Nom.

HURTT, Frank D., to Jonas B. Kissam. 10,000

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Carrie A. and Jacob Knight, trustees. 12,000

LYON, William E., jr., to Oliver I. Pilat. Nom.

MANNING, William D., to George S. Hall. Nom.

MILLER, Alvah, to Horatio G. Craig. 2,250

OVERINGTON, Harry to Hervey D. La Coste. 1,500

ROTTKAMP, John, to George Wiegand. 3,500

ROUSH, Kate M., executrix, to Caroline Hamilton. 2,000

STURK, John H., to Lambert Suydam. 1,350

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Vassar College. 12,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 26 to 30, and New St, 93 and 75; Thomas Fitzpatrick's Sons against Standard Oil Company, owner; George Vassar, Sr., and George Vassar, jr., contractors. 8,392

DAVIDSON AV, s w corner of 184th St, 50x100; Walter S. Chatterton against John W. Baldwin, owner and contractor. 125

DAVIDSON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 184th St, 50x100; Walter S. Chatterton against John W. Baldwin, owner and contractor. 125

SULLIVAN ST, 131 and 133; Prince St, 183 and 185; Harry W. Bell against Mary E. Gregory, owner; Treffenberg & Terry, contractors. 121

5TH AV, 170; Michael Power against Henry Corp, owner; Peter McCabe, contractor. 4,208

5TH AV, s w corner of 22d St, 29x110; Central Fire-Proofing Company against Henry Corn, owner; Peter McCabe, contractor. 4,142

83D ST, 122 and 124 West; John H. Scully against John J. Bowes, owner; United Building Company, contractor, (redocket.) 233

87TH ST, 339 West; Goswin Dumbrock against Julie De A. Jones, owner; David Robb and William W. Hall, contractors. 244

138TH ST, n s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x200 to 139th St, x25; Louis Goldberg against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor. 850

144TH ST, n s, 550 ft e of Willis Av, 34.11x100; Hudson Plasterboard Company against John Goeghegan, owner; J. J. Benson, contractor. 126

150TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; P. M. Lintante against George Pickel, owner; Patrick Donohue, contractor. 68

Lis Pendens.

CLINTON PLACE (8th St.) n s, 206.8 ft w of 5th Av, 24.6x99.11; Sarah C. Douglass against Rachel G. Grunhut and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

CLINTON PLACE, (8th St.) n s, 231 ft w of 5th Av, 24.6x93.11; Frederic J. Middlebrook against Rachel Grunhut and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

DECATUR AV, e s, 152.1 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Sarah Martin against Mary A. Kiely and others, (partition;) attorney, William McCloskey.

HENRY ST, 165; Frederick Machemer against Louis and Rachel Rosenblum, (action to cancel deed;) attorney, D. D. Ackerman.

LEXINGTON AV, 458; William E. Thorn against Jennie C. Lock and others, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harison.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,874; City Real Estate Company against Andrew L. Soulard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Home St, 25x106.6x36.7x100; Ellen Lane against Arthur J. McMenomy, (action to enjoin, &c.;) attorneys, Wahle & Stone.

3D AV, or Boston Road, e s, 112 ft n of 141st St, 112 to 142d St x 91.6 to Alexander Av x 100x142.1 to beginning; City Real Estate Company against Clarence W. Gaylor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

8TH AV, n w corner of 151st St, 199.10 to 152d St x 152x—x30; William E. Thorn, guardian, &c., against Jennie C. Lock and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harison.

109TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 49.9x100.11; Mary N. Townshend against Martin Lyons, (foreclos

WINTER RESORTS.

The Florida of the North

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

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The HOTEL WINDSOR

The Most Modern Hotel on the Atlantic Coast.

Apartments en suite. Hot and cold sea water baths attached.
American and European plans.
80 feet from ocean. Russian Orchestra.
Turkish Room. Marine Room. Ship's Room.
Sun Balconies.

Representative will be at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on February 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, from 11 A. M. until 5 P. M., with diagrams, views and information regarding Hotel and Atlantic City.

G. JASON WATERS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

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ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R., leaving Desbrosses and Cortlandt St. Ferries at 1:40 P. M.

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The purest of water from our own artesian well 840 feet deep, used for all purposes throughout the house.

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Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
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Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

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INSTRUCTION.

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Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

39TH ST., 80 WEST.—Large furnished room for bachelor; reference required.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

IVERS & POND PIANOS.

An assortment of these high-grade pianos always on hand. Also, two slightly used at bargain. New pianos of other makes $200 upward. LOUIS J. JOSCELYN, 10 East 16th Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—Excellent; first-class city reference; last place six years. 712 3d Av., first flight up.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By young man (colored) in private family; best city references. Butler, Times Agency, 1,334 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

ENGINEER.—Experienced man; (40;) married. O'Neil, 318 West 40th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read and write, can do the work at home in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address, H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

The treasurer of a Brooklyn (N. Y.) Safe Deposit Co. was a sufferer for fifteen years with nervous dyspepsia, and, like many other victims of this dread disorder, tried everything suggested by physicians and friends to attain relief and was always extremely gratified for even a temporary cessation of pain. He finally commenced with Ripans Tabules and, after taking them a few weeks, found himself entirely cured. "I smoke to my heart's content," said he, "and eat any and everything, and I have not had to take even a Ripans for the last three or four months." His attention was first called to the Tabules by seeing them advertised in the cars of the Brooklyn Elevated R.R. He has been the means of selling hundreds of boxes of Ripans Tabules on the strength of his cure, even going so far as to get his own physician to use them in his general practice, for he "had given my case up as hopeless."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York. As a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BENDINER, SAMUEL J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henrietta Feigelstock, Celia Feigelstock, William A. Feigelstock, Leopold Bendiner, Silas M. Brutzkus, Mortimer Kaufman, Maurice F. Schlesinger, and George Samuel Mittendorf, and to all persons interested in the estate of SAMUEL J. BENDINER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William F. Mittendorf, Frederic Haas, and Ulrich W. Becker, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appoint a guardian to appear for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BLAIR & RUDD, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Liberty Street, New York. fe5-1aw6wS

HAUSER, REGULA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julius Hauser, Adolf Hauser, Edith (Hauser) Bogwarth, also called Bertha Bogwarth; Lisi (Hauser) Roland, also called Lillian Rowland; Verona Huber, Marie Borgstedt, Marie Wolfer, Jean or Leonhard Pfister, Rudolf Pfister, Caroline Pfister, Lisi Pfister, and to all persons interested in the estate of REGULA HAUSER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry Immen and John Pfister, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ja20-1aw6wS&mh12

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM AUSTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1897. HIRAM VAN DUSEN, Executor. THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City. s25-1aw6mS

CATLIN, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT. —In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones, No. 51 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of October, 1897. CORA V. R. CATLIN, LYNDE CATLIN, Executors. o16-1aw6mS

GOODYEAR, EIRENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EIRENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of Denver, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1897. MARY McNEALE, Administratrix. GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Atty. for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City. n20-1aw6mS

HIGBEE, ELIZA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA W. HIGBEE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1897. HENRY A. CLARK, Administrator with the will annexed. DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. n6-1aw6mS

JONES, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James P. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1897. WALTER G. JONES, Administrator. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Administrator, 291 Broadway, New York City. o9-1aw6mSat

KEIM, AUGUSTA W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George F. Keim, Henriette Horneck, Hermine Schomenz, Auguste Rupp, Jennie L. Dziuba, John B. Frank Keim, Mary A. Keim, Matilda A. Weise, Jennie H. Weise, Clara L. Weise, Theodore Weise, Rudolf W. Weise, and to all persons interested in the estate of AUGUSTA W. KEIM, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George F. Keim, Henry G. Keim, Henriette Horneck, Auguste Rupp, and Jennie L. Dziuba, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

CAUTION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

STATEN ISLAND CLAY COMPANY.

All persons are cautioned against accepting any contract, agreement, note, check, or evidence of indebtedness issued by the above company unless the same is signed by the President, CHARLES D. THOMPSON, Esq., of Jersey City. I am the owner of every share of stock except ten, and of six-sevenths of the bond issue of $350,000.

J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as executors of the last will and testament of Jacob G. Fundis, deceased, and as trustee under said will, plaintiff, against FREDERIC C. KETCHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action bearing date the 25th day of August, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 10th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with all the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of New York and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of West Thirtieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-one (431) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirtieth Street; thence running northerly parallel to Tenth Avenue and through the centre of a party wall thirty-one feet six inches; thence westerly and parallel with Thirtieth Street thirty-one feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue and through the centre of a party wall thirty-one feet six inches to the northerly side of Thirtieth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Thirtieth Street thirty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being known by street No. as 531 West Thirtieth Street. —Dated New York, January 18th, 1898.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

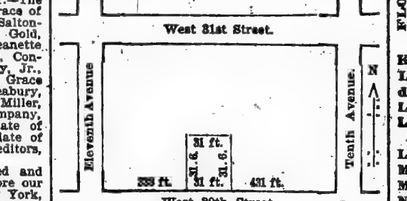

The approximate amount of the lien for which the above sale is to be made is $5,662.49, with interest from August 25th, 1897.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens is $1,690.22, and interest, and which amount is to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or is to be paid by the referee.—Dated January 18th, 1898.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Referee.

ja19-2aw8wW&S&F10

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—City and County of New York.—HENRY M. DENTON, plaintiff, against CATHARINE M. CARLIN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 2nd day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Monday, the 28th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Columbus Avenue; one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with said One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet, and thence southerly and again parallel with said Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

FRANCIS SPIER, Jr., Referee.

CHAS. S. BLOOMFIELD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale:

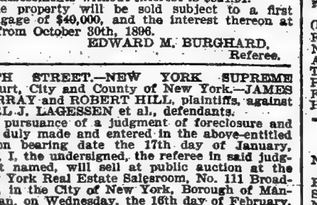

The approximate amount of the plaintiffs' claim is three thousand and fifteen and 30-100 ($3,015.30) dollars and interest from January 12th, 1898; the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents outstanding is about $800 upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. Two five-story and basement three-family flat houses.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898. FRANCIS SPIER, Jr.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAN BUREN, SUSANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA M. VAN BUREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 77 West 45th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. CATHARINE G. VAN BUREN, Executrix. s18-1aw6mS

YORAN, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK YORAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 60 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1897. LILLIE T. YORAN, BENJAMIN F. GERDING, Executors. JAS. E. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Executors, Temple Court, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. o16-1aw6mS

EXCURSIONS.

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do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do .....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)...Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Atlanta, Ga..Hotel Aragon, ep, $1.50 up; ap, $3 up
Baltimore, Md..Hotel Rennert, a. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
do .....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, $3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Florida East Coast Hotels. OFFICES: N. Y., Park Place Building, 5th Ave. & 31st St.
Key West, Key West.....a. p.
Miami, Royal Palm.....a. p.
Miami, Biscayne Hotel ...a.p.
Palm Beach, Royal Poinciana. a.p.
Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn. a.p.
Ormond, The Ormond ..a. p.
St. Augustine, Ponce de Leon, a. p
St. Augustine, Alcazar, a. p.
Fla., Jacksonville. St. James Hotel, a. p., $4
Fla., Suwanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel...a. p.
Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole...a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Kissimmee...a. p.
Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House.....a. p.
Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Belleair, Belleview.....a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda Htl.
ap. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Ft. Meyers Htl., a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
FLORIDA RESORTS. Plant System Hotels. OFFICES: 10 and 12 W. 22d St., N. Y. 261 Broadway. 306 Washington St., Boston
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up, ap, $3up
Lakewood, N. J. Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular.) ap., $3
London, Eng......Hotel Cecil, .e p., $2 up
London. (Westminster)..St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap, $3 to $5; ep, $1up
Memphis, Tenn..Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala. Battle House, rooms, bath, ap, $2.50 up
Naples, Italy. (Splendid view south;) Parker's Htl
do .....Grand Hotel de Londres, a. p., $8
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, a. p., $1.50
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a. p.
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
Old Pt Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, ap., $4 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
Southern Pines, N.C., Piney Woods Inn, ap, $3-5
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Thomasville, Ga. Piney Woods Hotel, a.p., $4 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va. Princess Anne Htl., ap. $4up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, a. p., $1.50 up
do Riggs House, Willard's & National, ap, 3up

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8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily. —24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; the Kansas City fast morning. Carries drawing-room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL daily.—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily.—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave 9:15 train.

9:10 A. M. and **3:28** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

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10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

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8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 225 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, at foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2.00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M. *12:15 night. (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:35, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner.) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M., FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20

VANDERBILT LINES UNITED

New York Central Directors Authorize $100,000,000 Bonds to Buy Lake Shore Stock.

ONE POLICY WILL DOMINATE

W. K. Vanderbilt's Scheme of Consolidation Put into Effect—All Interests Apparently Acting in Harmony—The New Trunk Line to Chicago.

W. K. Vanderbilt's scheme for the merger of the New York Central and the Lake Shore Railroads was officially consummated yesterday at a meeting of the New York Central Directors. With no dissenting voice, resolutions were passed authorizing the issue of a $100,000,000 gold collateral trust mortgage bonds bearing 3½ per cent. interest and running 100 years, for the purpose of acquiring the stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad on the basis of one $1,000 bond for five shares ($500 par value) of Lake Shore stock. The purchased stock is to be held in trust as security for the mortgage.

Members of the Vanderbilt family hold more than three-quarters of the Lake Shore stock, consequently William K. is in a position to transfer the control of the road single-handed.

That he is proceeding in complete accord with his brother, Cornelius, is indicated by the fact that this unanimous action of the New York Central board follows closely upon the meeting between Cornelius Vanderbilt and Treasurer E. V. W. Rossiter, in Egypt. Mr. Rossiter left New York on his confidential mission about three weeks ago, and he reached the invalid Chairman of the New York Central Board of Directors early in the present week. The message which he sent to William K. Vanderbilt was the capstone of this great scheme.

Terms of the Consolidation.

The terms of this practical consolidation of the New York Central and Lake Shore Roads, as defined in the resolutions adopted yesterday, are the same as those outlined in this newspaper more than a week ago. William K. Vanderbilt developed his plans quietly, taking an exceedingly limited number of persons into his confidence. The fact that he personally controlled so large a majority of the Lake Shore stock obviated the necessity of his taking counsel with a number of other security holders. Consequently, there were few parties to the negotiations. So cautious was Mr. Vanderbilt in his movements that few, if any, of the other men directly concerned with the management of the two great railroad properties merged even suspected what was going on.

Chauncey M. Depew affected complete ignorance of the matter until yesterday noon, when he issued the following statement:

"The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Directors this morning passed the necessary resolutions for the purchase of the stock of the Lake Shore Railroad Company. The Vanderbilts and others represented by them have sold to the New York Central their holdings of the capital stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and in exchange for every five shares of such stock have accepted one gold bond of the New York Central for $1,000, bearing 3½ per cent. annual interest and payable in 100 years. The Messrs. Vanderbilt made this sale upon the express provision that the same terms should be offered to all holders of the stock of the Lake Shore, and that such offer should remain open for acceptance by the Lake Shore stockholders for a period of at least sixty days. All shares of the stock of the Lake Shore Railroad Company acquired and owned by the New York Central are to be held in trust as collateral for such gold bonds. The New York Central Board were of the opinion that inasmuch as the close relations which have existed between the Lake Shore and the New York Central for over a quarter of a century were dependent entirely on the personal holdings of the stock of the two companies, it was very desirable and necessary, if possible, to make certain a permanent connection between these two lines."

To Benefit Both Companies.

To this formal statement President Depew added: "There is no doubt that this action is of benefit to both companies, and to the stockholders of both companies; also to the public and to the City of New York. Under the authority of the New York Central Board of Directors this company will purchase on terms similar to those accepted by the Messrs. Vanderbilt and their friends any part of the stock of the Lake Shore Railroad Company which may be offered, and an official notice to that effect will be published in a few days."

Of the fifty millions of Lake Shore stock authorized there is $49,466,500 outstanding. Lake Shore shares have advanced gradually within the past two or three weeks on the rumors of an impending and advantageous deal. The quoted price of this stock closed yesterday at 194. For the past four or five years the stock has paid 6 per cent. dividends.

At the meeting of the New York Central Directors yesterday Chauncey M. Depew presided, and in a measure represented the Vanderbilt interests in both the New York Central and Lake Shore Roads. W. K. Vanderbilt was present, and Francis Lynde Stetson represented the large Morgan interests. As is well known in railroad and financial circles J. Pierpont Morgan, who is now in Europe, has for a number of years represented the larger holdings of New York Central stock. Since William H. Vanderbilt's famous sale of about $50,000,000 of New York Central stock through the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., the Vanderbilts have been minority holders of that stock, although controlling the property by consent of all the interests represented. By the sale of their Lake Shore stock to the New York Central, the Vanderbilts will exchange their position of controlling stockholders in that property for the position of bondholders. They surrender $100 face value of Lake Shore stock, paying 6 per cent. dividends annually, for $200 of New York Central bonds, paying 3½ per cent. interest annually. Although other interests can outvote them at a stock vote, the Vanderbilts will retain full control of the consolidated properties, and there will be no other change of managerial policy than W. K. Vanderbilt feels inclined to make.

Compact Trunk Line Formed.

By the merging of the New York Central and the Lake Shore Roads into one system a compact trunk line between New York and Chicago is created. Calculations made by W. K. Vanderbilt, it is said, show a possible saving of $2,000,000 a year in operating expenses in consequence of this consolidation. There is no expectation that either company will lose its corporate individuality. Each road will have its own distinct organization, but the identity of interests will make many economies not only possible but actually necessary in the interest of simplicity of management.

For the present no change in the administrative officers of either road is likely to occur. Mr. Depew will remain at the head of the New York Central and Mr. Callaway at the head of the Lake Shore. Both, however, will work in consonance with a centralized policy marked out by W. K. Vanderbilt. The last-named gentleman has been Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Lake Shore for a number of years, and it is expected that he will soon succeed his brother Cornelius as Chairman of the New York Central board. The possibility of having one President over the entire consolidated system is said to be merely a matter of conjecture. Geographical considerations, apparently, make it necessary that each line shall have an authoritative executive head.

The New York Central-Lake Shore system will include an aggregate of nearly 5,000 miles, of which about 1,000 miles are controlled roads. The mileage operated directly by the New York Central aggregates 2,400, and the mileage operated directly by the Lake Shore aggregates nearly 1,500. In the New York Central's mileage are included the West Shore Road, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, and the Adirondack Division. The Lake Shore system has branch lines in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois. The capital stock of the New York Central is now $100,000,000, and the entire funded debt of the consolidated system will amount to $250,000,000. In the Stock Exchange yesterday a quotation of 95@97 was given to the new New York Central 3½ per cent. collateral trust bonds, when issued.

Two vacancies in the New York Central Board of Directors, caused by deaths, were filled at yesterday's meeting. George S. Bowdoin of J. P. Morgan & Co. was chosen to succeed Erastus Corning of Albany, and ex-Judge Ashbel Green, for many years Vice President of the West Shore Railroad, was elected to succeed George C. Buell of Rochester.

GOLDSTEIN HELD FOR ARSON.

The Man Who Caused the Arrest of Private Detectives an Alleged Firebug.

What is supposed to be the beginning of a sensational attack on alleged firebugs came yesterday with the arrest of David Goldstein of 18 West One Hundredth Street by Detectives Cuff and McNaught, on a charge of arson in the second degree. He is accused of firing the tenement at 516 Ninth Avenue. The principal evidence against him is said to have been furnished to representatives for the District Attorney's office by convicts who are now serving long terms in Sing Sing Prison for arson. One of these is Isaac Zuker, who was sentenced in 1896 to a term of thirty-six years.

For the last three weeks startling developments have been looked for as a result of an announcement by the District Attorney that he was conducting an investigation of certain fires, and it is said that the arrest of at least two well-known persons will soon be made.

David Goldstein had a jewelry store in the building at 516 Ninth Avenue when the building was burned on Aug. 30, 1894. The following December he was indicted for a false claim on the investigation of the London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company. No action was taken on the indictment until last November. Then the case was put on trial before Recorder Goff, in the General Sessions Court, and on Assistant District Attorney Milliken's recommendation it was dismissed.

As a result of investigations by certain insurance companies, District Attorney Gardiner was led to believe that Goldstein's case should be investigated further. A constant watch has been kept for weeks on several suspected persons. The Fire Marshal was confident that sensational evidence could be obtained, and the insurance company itself, holding to the same opinion, employed private detectives to shadow Goldstein wherever he went.

Last Saturday Goldstein discovered two detectives following him through Central Park, and caused their arrest for annoying him. The men were locked up, and were bailed out in short time later by their employer. Finally the information secured as a result of the work of the Fire Marshal, the District Attorney, and the insurance company's private detectives was submitted to the Grand Jury, which found an indictment for arson in the second degree last Thursday.

Goldstein was arraigned before Recorder Goff in General Sessions, and through his counsel, Mark Altmeyer, entered a plea of not guilty. Mr. Altmeyer asked that bail be fixed at $3,000, saying he had a merchant in court who could furnish that amount. The prosecutor objected, and asked that the sum be $10,000. The Recorder fixed the amount at $7,500. Mr. Altmeyer reviewed Goldstein's connection with the insurance company, which, he said, showed plainly the animus of the present charge. Mr. Altmeyer said that the claim which Goldstein had presented to the company, $2,696, was only $600 more than the valuation which the company's adjusters had set on the property, and that if Goldstein had made an excessive claim, it was very moderate.

A RESCUE PLOT FOILED.

The Police Prevent the Taking of Two Prisoners from Bellevue Hospital.

It was learned yesterday that a daring plot to rescue two prisoners from the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital had been discovered and foiled by the police. The prisoners who were to be rescued are Frederick Powers and Samuel Miller, the two men arrested in December for holding up Harry Davidson, a clerk in a drug store at Madison and Pike Streets, and robbing the till. Powers was shot in the leg while escaping, and Mills became ill soon after his arrest.

They were watched carefully by Nurse Kelley and Roundsman Quick, who has charge of the prison ward. There are eight other patients in the ward, and one of these last Tuesday morning intimated to Quick that a plot was arranged to rescue the two men. Police Headquarters was immediately communicated with, and Central Office Detectives Reagan and Cronin were sent over to the east side among the friends of Mills and Powers to learn something of the scheme.

The men reported to Capt. McClusky Thursday afternoon that the plot was to be put into execution that night by six men. They were to go to the hospital grounds in a boat, which was to be left in charge of one of the party at the end of the yard. The other five were to go to the prison ward. In charge there at night, besides the nurse, are Policemen George Banks and J. Carroll. These three were to be overpowered and the two prisoners to be taken to the boat.

Inspector Thompson and five members of his staff went to the hospital early in the evening. The four detectives waited in the new ward house, near the river. Inspector Thompson waited in the prison ward. No boat made its appearance, however, and it became evident that the men had been warned of the discovery of the plot.

The detectives left early yesterday morning. Then, at 9 o'clock, Inspector Thompson and Capt. Wiegand of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station returned and questioned Mills and Powers. Both denied that they knew of any plot to rescue them. Their beds were searched, however, and in each was found a fine saw, about twelve inches in length. The detectives claim to know that the saws were passed in through a window on Monday night.

The two men, although rather weak, were taken to Police Headquarters, and thence to the Essex Market Court, yesterday. They waived examination on the charge of highway robbery, and were held in $7,000 each for trial. They were locked up in the Essex Market Prison, and later taken to the Tombs.

HURLED FROM A HARLEM BRIDGE

Elevated Guard, Struck by a Train, Escaped with Slight Injuries and a Ducking.

Charles E. Anderson of 417 Morris Avenue, a guard employed by the Second Avenue elevated road, was struck by a passing train while walking across the bridge of the road over the Harlem River, and hurled through an opening in the track to the water below.

He had been looking for defects in the ties, and, seeing the train approaching, got out as far as he could on one of the projecting ties. He misjudged the distance, however, and was thrown off. When he rose to the surface of the water Capt. Suffier of the tug H. D. Mold, which was passing, seized him with a boathook and dragged him aboard.

Anderson was unconscious, and was taken down to the boiler room, but all efforts to resuscitate him proved fruitless. The tug steamed up to the pier, and an ambulance was called. The surgeon succeeded in bringing the man to, and he was wrapped in blankets and taken to the hospital. Apart from a slight scalp wound and the shock, Anderson suffered no injury.

THE CHARTER CELEBRATION.

Mayor Van Wyck Will Act When the Matter Reaches Him Officially.

A committee composed of Col. F. D. Grant, Gen. J. G. Wilson, Walter Stanton, Gen. Horatio C. King, and Col. J. J. Garnett, waited upon Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and asked him to appoint a committee to co-operate with the bodies arranging for a celebration commemorating the passage of the charter. The Mayor said he could take no action in the matter at this time. The committee told him that the Aldermen had already passed a resolution asking him to appoint such a committee, and the Mayor said that he had received no official notice of it.

"When the resolution comes before me," said the Mayor, "I shall take action upon it. In the meantime you had better go ahead and exercise your own judgment. When I learn that the people desire the celebration I shall be found ready to act."

Mayor Van Wyck said courteously that he was glad to meet so many distinguished gentlemen who were not office seekers, and Col. Grant said:

"We are not office seekers. I quit office on Sept. 2 last."

"Well," replied the Mayor, laughingly, "if you had not quit then, you would probably have quit on Jan. 2."

For the worst of Colds there is no better remedy than JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Bread and cake raised with Royal are wholesome when hot.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE CITY CIVIL SERVICE

Corporation Counsel Whalen Gives a Decision for the Controller.

THE BLACK LAW SUPERSEDED

Its Provisions Repealed by the Charter, So Far as New York Is Concerned—The Old Commission's Rules Now in Force.

In response to a letter from Controller Coler, Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday rendered a decision on the present conditions of city civil service. He holds that the provisions of the charter supersede in part the Black civil service law, and that until the Municipal Civil Service Commission makes new rules, and the State Civil Service Board approves them, the original law, as signed by Gov. Cleveland in 1883, with some exceptions, and the rules of the old Civil Service Commission, are in force.

Mr. Whalen shows that the greatest difference between the law of 1883 and the charter is that under the old law the person who acted primarily was the Mayor of the city, subject to the approval of the State Civil Service Commissioners, while under the charter it is the Municipal Civil Service Commission which acts, and the Mayor merely approves its action.

The matter came before Controller Coler in a communication from Secretary George McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association. Mr. McAneny held that the effect of Sections 123, 126, and 1,611 of the charter is to repeal the Black Civil Service act so far as it affects New York City, and to re-establish the provisions of law affecting appointments which existed prior to the enactment of that act.

Mr. Whalen points out the differences between the Black law and the civil service provision of the charter, and writes an exhaustive opinion on the subject. He takes issue with Mr. McAneny in several instances, but substantially agrees to the proposition advanced by him. He says:

"It is the contention, as I understand it, of Mr. McAneny, the association represented by him, that the passage of the charter not only repealed the Black law, but also did away with the rules and regulations prepared by the New York City Civil Service Commissioners under that act. It is very evident that this is an error, and that the rules and regulations and the eligible lists existing on Jan. 1, 1898, in any of the cities within the territory embraced within the City of New York, continue in force until new rules and regulations shall be adopted by the present Commissioners, and they shall prepare thereunder their lists under their powers derived from the charter."

In closing his opinion, Mr. Whalen draws these conclusions:

First—Chapter 428 of the Laws of 1897 (the Black law) has been repealed, so far as the city is concerned, by the provisions of the charter.

Second—Chapter 354 of the Laws of 1883, the original civil service law of the State, is in part in force in the city, and has been in part repealed by the inconsistent provisions of Sections 123 to 125, inclusive, of the charter.

Third—Until the present Municipal Civil Service Commissioners shall make rules and regulations, and until the same shall be duly approved, the rules and regulations existing on Jan. 1, 1898, in the former Cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, (there having been no Civil Service Commission or rules in the County of Richmond,) are still in force, and it is the duty of the present Municipal Civil Service Commissioners to act thereunder until such time as their own new rules and regulations shall be made and duly approved."

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has not yet made public its new rules. It is understood that the rules are ready for submission to the Mayor, who will be asked to approve them before they are sent to the State Board. It is said that Mr. Whalen has already examined them, and has corrected several small deviations from the letter of the law.

CITY BUDGETS HEAVILY CUT.

Department of Bridges the Most Severely Treated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday announced the result of its two days' deliberation in executive session. With the exceptions of the budgets of the District Attorney's office and County Court of Kings County, which were passed unaltered, every budget was cut considerably. In one case, that of the Department of Bridges, the cut was more than five times the amount allowed.

The budgets of eleven departments were considered. They asked an aggregate of $15,788,924.87; the amount allowed was $9,273,819.34, showing a total cut of $6,515,115.53.

Following is the detailed statement:

District Attorney's office, Kings County, asked $80,100; allowed $80,100.

County Court, Kings County, asked $99,700; allowed $99,700.

County Treasurer, Kings County, asked $21,300; allowed $15,000; cut $6,300.

Department of Charities, asked $2,318,457.88; allowed $1,671,213; cut $647,244.88.

Department of Public Improvements, asked $494,705; allowed $163,500; cut $331,205.

Department of Highways, asked $3,348,095; allowed $1,937,802.34; cut $1,410,292.66.

Department of Sewers, asked $948,890; allowed $546,563.34; cut $402,326.66.

Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, asked $4,173,264.99; allowed $3,243,405.11; cut $929,859.88.

Department of Bridges, asked $1,986,893.56; allowed $329,136.88; cut $1,637,736.68.

Department of Water Supply, asked $2,337,539; allowed $1,187,398.67; cut $1,150,140.33.

The amount named in the Department of Bridges does not include any allowance for the new East River Bridge. The board is now considering an application from the commission for $4,100,000 bonds for the construction of the bridge, and the Mayor and Controller have already expressed themselves in favor of authorizing the issue. The work of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is nearly completed. The budget of the Board of Education is the only important one now before it, and it is more than probable that it will be the first considered when the board meets again Tuesday afternoon.

POLICE BOARD AFFAIRS.

The Board Settles the Pay of Different Ranks in Brooklyn.

President York of the Police Board yesterday announced that the Commissioners had decided to recognize ex-Police Captains White and Bushman of Long Island City as members of the force, and they had been assigned to patrol duty. The Sergeants, three Roundsmen, and a number of patrolmen were also recognized and all sent to police duty. Nineteen patrolmen and three matrons were not recognized, and were dropped from the rolls.

The board fixed the compensation of the Brooklyn police, some of the salaries being as follows: Sergeants, $2,000; Detective Sergeants, $1,750; patrolmen, $1,150 and $900; bridge keepers, $1,100; telegraph operators, $1,500; matrons, $720; Captains, $2,750; Inspectors, $3,500; Deputy Chiefs, $5,000; doormen, $1,000. There was much dissatisfaction with the new scale of prices in Brooklyn yesterday, and the men whose pay was cut threaten to appeal to the courts.

The salary of Boiler Inspector in the Borough of Queens is fixed at $2,000. The Bridge police salaries are fixed on the same basis as those of the Brooklyn police.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7th.

BALANCE OF A LOT OF RECENTLY IMPORTED

KARA CORSETS,

$1.25 & $1.65

Regular Value, $2.25 and $2.75.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE ELECTION OF CORONERS.

Attorney General's Decision Against Tuthill and Hoeber.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Attorney General Hancock to-day denied the application of Theodore K. Tuthill and Emil W. Hoeber, former Coroners of New York City, to commence an action in the Supreme Court to test the title of office of Coroners Bausch, Hart, and Zucca, chosen at the late election in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The application was made on the ground that the election of the new Coroners was illegal, as they should have been chosen as county instead of borough officials. In his decision denying the application, Attorney General Hancock, after stating the provisions of the charter relating to the election of Coroners, says:

"I think it is plain that the section provides for borough officers, and the persons declared elected cannot under any reasonable construction of the charter be considered county officials. If the petitioners are correct in their contention that they are still Coroners and county officials, I can see nothing to prevent them from recovering the salaries due them, and in that way testing the question presented."

THE RICHMOND TAX MUDDLE.

Penalties to be Collected and a Friendly Suit to be Arranged.

Corporation Counsel Whalen transmitted yesterday his opinion on the Richmond tax muddle to Controller Coler. The opinion says that, as there are no precedents to guide the Law Department, the question as to the penalties on taxes collected this month would better be decided by means of some friendly action in court, as the Controller would be liable to a suit in the courts for waiving the legal forfeits. A mandamus proceeding brought for this purpose, the opinion says, would be settled speedily.

The Corporation Counsel advises that the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Mr. Gilon, collect the penalties of 5 per cent., and as no taxes have been collected yet, this means that all tax bills will have 5 per cent. added to them in that borough. A friendly suit should then be arranged, he says, by which the courts may decide whether the city has the right to charge taxpayers penalties for failing to pay taxes at the time called for in the law, when the city is itself at fault through not giving the taxpayers a chance to pay them. It is thought that the taxpayers will not object to paying their bills with the penalties added, with the understanding that the city will return the extra amount collected if the courts decide that it should do so.

Appointments to Office.

Ex-Alderman William Tait, appointed Dock Master by the Dock Board, has declined to accept the office, and Victor Heimberger has been appointed to the office. The compensation of A. J. Johnson, Secretary to the Board of Buildings, has been fixed at $5,000. William S. Findlay, counsel to the old Fire Board, resigned yesterday, and his place was at once filled by the appointment of Charles H. Ridgway, at a salary of $4,000. Mr. Ridgway is a prominent Tammany man in the Twenty-first Assembly District. He took charge of the office at once.

Rollin M. Morgan's Appointment.

Rollin M. Morgan, who was appointed Legal Adviser to the Municipal Assembly, will go on the salary list of the Corporation Counsel. His salary has not yet been definitely fixed, but will probably be $7,500. Mr. Morgan was formerly an Alderman from the Twenty-ninth District, and for many years has been the Tammany leader there. His first work will be to codify the city ordinances.

WOMAN SANDBAGGED IN BED.

Two Men, Identified by Their Victim, Held in Hoboken for Assault and Attempted Robbery.

Mrs. Maria Lange, a trained nurse, sixty years old, was sandbagged while asleep in bed at her home, on the second floor of 114 Grand Street, Hoboken, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and one of her fingers was dislocated in the struggle that followed. Three men were engaged in the assault, she says, the object of which was robbery, it having been rumored that Mrs. Lange had a large amount of money concealed about her home.

Mrs. Lange was aroused by a blow on the head, and saw the men in the room. One of them held what seemed to be a stocking filled with sand. The second man placed his hand over her mouth to stifle her cries. The third man, she says, kept guard at the door. Mrs. Lange sprang out of bed and grappled with her nearest assailant, at the same time screaming for help. The man she had seized broke from her grasp, and then her assailants fled.

In the meantime John Goestrip, Charles Fricke, and Carl Boucher, who live in the house, ran into Mrs. Lange's apartments and, learning what had happened, raised an alarm. It brought Detective Michael Fallon, who was at a friend's house near by. To him Mrs. Lange said she thought two of the men lived in rooms on the opposite side of the hallway, into which they moved on Wednesday. They are George B. Howard and John Price. The former said he lived in New Haven, Conn., and the latter said that he and Howard were employed as firemen on a steamship.

The men were not in their rooms, but Fallon found them in a saloon at Newark Avenue and Adams Street, a short distance from the house. They submitted quietly to arrest. Mrs. Lange fully identified them. She said that Price was the man who was armed with the sandbag and that Howard was the one who placed his hand over her mouth.

At 8 o'clock A. M., when the prisoners were arraigned before Recorder McDonough on charges of assault and attempted robbery, Howard volunteered to become State's evidence. He said that Price planned the robbery and committed the assault. Both men were sent to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The police do not think that a third man took part in the affair. They believe that while Mrs. Lange was struggling with Howard she saw Price's shadow against the door, the room being dimly lighted, and in her excitement mistook the shadow for a third man.

Price was arrested some time ago for stabbing Policeman Ewing of Weehawken, who undertook to arrest him for a robbery he was alleged to have committed.

City College Alumni Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Alumni of the College of the City of New York will take place this evening at 7 o'clock at Delmonico's. More than the usual number of tickets have been taken.

Stern Bros

will offer to-day

Men's Colored Dress Shirts and Best Quality Unlaundered White Shirts, at 68c

Complete lines of Fancy Madras Shirts For Spring Wear

Special Values in Men's Scarfs, 45c & 95c

Ladies' Puff Scarfs in new choice effects, at 75c

West 23d St.

LEGAL NOTES.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.—A judgment obtained by Phoebe Hobby last April in Queens County against John T. Rowland was docketed in Rockland County, and execution was issued to the Sheriff of that county. The County Judge, on return of the execution unsatisfied, granted an order for the examination of Rowland in supplementary proceedings. Rowland moved to vacate that order, claiming that as he did not reside in Rockland County the County Judge had no power to make it. A denial of his motion was sustained by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, and that decision has been sustained by the Court of Appeals on the opinion below. The court holds that the residence of a judgment debtor, contemplated by Section 2,458 of the Code, is not necessarily a permanent residence, and an execution issued to the Sheriff of the county in which the debtor has a Summer residence, and returned unsatisfied, will sustain an order for his examination in supplementary proceedings.

***

COPIOUS EMISSION OF SPARKS FROM A LOCOMOTIVE.—Henry Dougherty brought an action in the Supreme Court, in Sullivan County, against John King and another, as receivers of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, to recover damages caused by fire upon plaintiff's lands, in May, 1894, claimed to have been caused by defendant's negligence. The evidence showed that an engine hauling a way freight train upon the railroad emitted sparks which set fire to dry grass or other combustibles within the company's right of way, which fire thence ran into the adjoining woodland and advanced in spite of efforts to extinguish it for about thirty-six hours, when it reached the plaintiff's land, more than two miles from the starting point, and there did damage for which a verdict was given in favor of the plaintiff for $250. The place where the fire started was upon a high, steep bank, upon a curve in a wooded region, and the sparks emitted, though copious, were not of an unusual size, or of a greater quantity than a well regulated spark arrester would emit. The Third Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Landon, reversed the judgment below, holding that this was not sufficient to establish negligence on the part of the railroad company. The Court holds that while testimony may be open to the suspicion that the fact is otherwise than as testified to, yet if there be no proof to that effect it is error for the Court, as was done in this case, to charge the jury that they may so find.

***

LIABILITY FOR ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.—Thomas Adlum, while engaged in putting coal into a building in process of construction, was killed by the fall from the fifth story of an elevator used for the purpose of lifting hods filled with mortar and wheelbarrows loaded with brick, for use in the construction of the structure. The elevator consisted of two grooved shafts or uprights, running from the basement to the stories above. Between these shafts and fitting into the grooves was the elevating structure, which consisted of a wooden platform five to six feet square, which projected about two feet and a half on each side of the upright shaft. The elevator, which was in charge of the engineer at the time of the accident, does not appear to have been under control, and came down with such rapidity that it broke the platform. The deceased was not employed by the persons operating the elevator, but by a firm which furnished coal about the building. A suit brought by Catherine Rich, as administratrix, to recover damages from the Pelham Hod Elevating Company for the death of Adlum, was dismissed on the trial on the ground that no negligence of defendant was shown, and that there was no evidence that the deceased was free from contributory negligence. The Second Appellate Division has ordered a reversal, holding that decedent was not, as matter of law, guilty of contributory negligence in walking so close to the uprights that the platform, in its descent, struck him. The extent of decedent's knowledge of the place, the opportunities he had had for observation, and the ability to comprehend all that existed during the time he was there upon the day of the accident, were held to be questions for the jury, and the Court was not justified in determining such questions as of law. The court's opinion was by Justice Hatch, and was unanimously concurred in.

***

AN INVALID TRUST DEED.—In October, 1893, William D. Barnes gave a deed of real estate in this city to Henry W. Taft, as trustee, to collect the profits and income, and, after paying the expenses of the trust, to pay Barnes the net income during his life, with remainder over. The conveyance was concededly not collusive, or made with intent to defraud creditors. Three years later Belle C. Schenck recovered judgment against Barnes for over $7,000, and after return of the execution thereon unsatisfied, commenced an action against Barnes and Taft to determine the amount of interest Barnes reserved to himself in the trust fund, and to have it sold, and the proceeds applied to the satisfaction of her judgment. A demurrer to the complaint on the ground that it did not state a cause of action was sustained at Special Term, but the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, which was unanimously concurred in, directed a reversal of the interlocutory judgment. The court holds that the plaintiff could, under the circumstances, reach the interest of the judgment debtor in the trust. "If the contention of the present respondents prevail," Justice Cullen said, "this curious result would follow: If a man should place ten shares of railroad bonds or a thousand-dollar bond in trust, the income payable to himself, and on his death the principal to his children, both income and principal could be seized by the creditors. But if he should create a similar trust of real estate, it may be of the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars, the income would be beyond the reach of his creditors, providing his mode of life has been sufficiently luxurious, expensive, or extravagant to require the whole income to support him in the state or condition to which he had been accustomed. It would seem, too, by Stow vs. Chapin, (4 N. Y. Supp., 496,) that the fact that a single man possessed an annual income of over $25,000 proceeding from a trust fund, the principal of which exceeds $500,000, creates no presumption that the income is in excess of what is requisite for the debtor's proper support. Certainly, there has never been any disposition displayed in this State, either by lawmakers, courts, or publicists, to favor a system of landed estates. We should not support a doctrine that would lead to the incongruous, as well as unjust, results indicated, unless the statute makes it impossible for us to avoid it. This, we think, is not the case."

***

ORDER OF REFERENCE REFUSED.—Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court, yesterday refused the application of Martin M. Mulhall for an order of reference in his suit, brought a year ago, against John E. Milholland, to recover $1,239 claimed to be due for services, money loaned, and disbursements made at defendant's request. The plaintiff based his motion for a reference upon the fact that there was a multiplicity of items sued for, and because he was about to leave the State on foreign service, to remain away for four years. There are in all about 200 items sued for, including $300 for money alleged to have been laid out and expended at defendant's request, in the Spring of 1894, in connection with political matters in the Twenty-third Assembly District. Mr. Mulhall claims $779 for his expenses and outlay "in various matters connected with securing petitions, at the request of the defendant, for use in a political organization," and for expenses incurred while in Mr. Milholland's employ, "for securing meetings in the advancement of the political interests of defendant." The last item set out is for ninety-seven days' services at $5 a day, for which plaintiff says $50 was paid on account. Mr. Milholland, in his answer, denies that he owes Mulhall anything, and in an affidavit in opposition to the motion for a reference he says that having been informed, in the Spring of 1895, that Mulhall had asserted he was indebted to him and had refused to pay him, he charged Mulhall with making false statements. Mulhall at that time denied most positively, Mr. Milholland says, that he had ever made any such assertions, and declared that if they were made by any one else they were false. Thereupon he signed a document averring that Milholland, as an individual or as President of a Republican organization, owed him nothing, and that Milholland had dealt fairly and honorably with him in all dealings of a financial or political character between them. Mr. Milholland declares that the suit was not brought with the purpose or expectation of recovering judgment, but with a base and ulterior motive. Justice Daly, in refusing to refer the case, said the trial would not involve the examination of a long account. The proving of the disbursements he said would be a mere enumeration of items not to be easily disputed, if plaintiff could substantiate his claim that they were made at defendant's request. "In view of the document signed by plaintiff (although its tenor is disputed) there seems to be an issue of veracity which the parties ought to submit to a jury."

THE CRUISER BROOKLYN SAILS.

On Her Way to Hampton Roads to Wait Orders from Washington.

After a delay of several months the repairs and alterations to the cruiser Brooklyn have been completed, and the vessel left the navy yard early yesterday morning to proceed to Hampton Roads, where she will remain until further orders have been sent from Washington.

Considerable mystery surrounds the cruise of the Brooklyn. Contrary to expectations the vessel has been put on "unattached service," and will not join the fleet in command of Admiral Sicard now in Southern waters. Capt. Francis A. Cook, commanding the vessel, had been in Washington for several days, in consultation with the officials of the Navy Department. All shore leave both for officers and men was stopped a week ago, and some of the officers who had been on leave were ordered to return at once. Seven of the crew failed to report, and are listed as deserters. The ship carried her full complement of coal, stores, and ammunition.

The report that the Brooklyn had received orders to meet the Spanish battleship Vizcaya, which is expected in American waters some time to-day, was denied, but the fact that she goes to Hampton Roads just at this time lends force to the theory that the Government may have some such order in view.

AMUSEMENTS.

PLEASURE PALACE — CONTINUOUS Performances, 1:30 to 11; 25c., 50c. — 58th and 3d Av.
LYDIA YEAMANS TITUS, LILLIAN BURKHART, AL. LEECH & 3 ROSEBUDS, SMITH & CAMPBELL, BOGERT & O'BRIEN, COL. SHULT'S TRAINED DOGS, McPhee & Hill, Lavender & Thompson, Hall & Staley, Nellie Burt, Sutton & Jones, Lee Ingham, others. Afts., 15c., 25c

PROCTOR'S — High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
MAURICE BARRYMORE in "A Man of the World"; M. Rudinoff, Great French Entertainer; Clifford and Huth, Comedy; Living Pictures; The Dowlings; Comedy; 40 other stars.

DALY'S — THEATRE, B'way & 30th. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, & $2. Evenings, 8:15; Matinées at 2
Every evening this week, Wycherly's famous comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL.
Miss REHAN as PEGGY.
Previous to which a comedy in one act by Pellieron, entitled
Subtleties of Jealousy. Miss Rehan as Nell.
MATINEE TO-DAY.

MINNIE SELIGMAN at PROCTOR'S, 23d St., next week.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th. Evgs. 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY.
MAY IRWIN in ONE LAUGH 2 HOURS LONG. SWELL MISS FITZWELL.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, cor. 38th St. EVGS., 8:30.
WM. H. CRANE In His New Romantic Comedy, A VIRGINIA COURTSHIP. MAT. TO-DAY 2:15

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. A CONTINUOUS TRIUMPH.
"THE WHITE HEATHER."
Mat. To-day and Wed. at 2. Eve., 8:15.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
Jennie Yeamans in tights.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 & 8.
Hello! Mat. TO-DAY CASINO! Big Beauty Show! — LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN! "Telephone Girl!"

HARLEM Opera House. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Mr. Aug. Daly's Co. THE GEISHA. Next week—Henry Miller in Heartsease.

MANHATTAN Last week of Edward E. Rice's — Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. To-day 2:15 — THE BALLET GIRL.

BROADWAY THEATRE. — Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. 100 to 107th Performance of THE HIGHWAYMAN. — Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. — To-day Last Kopacsy Matinée and Evening Performance, "LA BELLE HELENE."

Hoyt's Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Last Week. ROBERT HILLIARD, A NEW YORKER. Feb. 7—Chas. Frohman presents Oh! Susannah!

Why shiver, with paper vests but 50c.—almost as warm as an ulster.

And Frieze ulsters are $15; instead of $18 and $20.

Walking-coat suits, single and double-breasted sack suits, $15 and $18; instead of $18 to $25.

Bicycle coats are $3.50; breeches, $3; suits were $15 to $18.

Cork-sole shoes, $5; instead of $7.

Why talk economy, if you don't practice it—winter still is young and prices you see are down.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
in French, German, and Italian, under direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinees at 2.
This Sat. Mat. ..... "Romeo et Juliette" (Only Performance.)
Mmes. Melba, Toronta, Van Cauteren; MM. Ibos, Campanari, Boudouresque, Stehmann, Rains, Vanni, Viviani, Shaw; Conductor, Bimboni.
TO-NIGHT ..... "Tannhauser"
Only Performance at Popular Prices.
Mmes. Gadski, Barna, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Bispham, Van Hoose, Staudigl, Rains; Conductor, Damrosch.
SCALE OF PRICES: 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.50.
MON

FEB 1898

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Books Received.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Saturday Edition.
With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.
$1 per Year.

Books of Last Year.

Elsewhere in this issue are printed statistics of the books published last year in this country and England. Our own land has to its account 4,928 books, while England has 7,926. With us there has been a decline in numbers compared with 1896, when the total reached 5,703; but England shows an increase, the total for 1896 having been 6,400. In the two countries, therefore, during 1897 were published 12,854 books, as against 12,103 in 1896—figures which would be misleading as to the output of the publishers did we not bear in mind how many in this total were published in both countries, and thus are counted twice.

But with all deductions made, the figures are sufficiently impressive. They show to what diverse classes of readers books must now appeal in order to find purchasers. No sane man not engaged in making catalogues can possibly interest himself in all the books that are printed. Men with widely varied interests and sympathies are necessary to constitute a market for books published in such thousands every year.

What are the causes which have provided in England a substantial increase in numbers, and in this country a considerable decline, it would be difficult exactly to explain. It is well known, for one thing, that in this country the first half of the year was a quiet one, and the last half unusually active, and the explanation of this lies in the fact that so much uncertainty prevailed early in the year as to tariff legislation. But it seems not unlikely that a cause more interesting than this, and one more significant to literature, may be found. It is beyond dispute that books as a whole are better manufactured now than formerly—better printed, better bound, and provided with more attractive covers. Moreover, a book nowadays, even an ordinary novel, is more certain than it formerly was to have a cloth cover rather than one of paper; so that one may not unreasonably indulge in a hope that paper covers as an infliction have seen their best days. One of the most disastrous failures the book trade has ever seen in this city was made by a house which in the last years before its failure poured forth paper-covered novels with an unrestrained profusion, which promised, were the process to continue, a literary desolation for the whole land. We cannot doubt that the failure was in no small degree due to the unprofitableness of these paper-bound books. Cheap as they were, the public would not buy them. Naturally, the abandonment of paper covers for covers of cloth has led to fewer books; the same amount of money will neither produce nor purchase so many.

England presents conditions the opposite of those found in America. While we have been making better books, the English have been making books that were less expensive. This does not mean that London houses have gone into paper-covered novels, but that the three-volume novel, after a brave and long-extended fight worthy of a better cause, has received its death blow. It was not so many years ago that book buying in England was a pursuit possible only for men with considerable spare money in their trousers' pockets. Conditions are gradually coming down over there to those which in America have made the buying of a popular book as feasible a transaction as the purchase of gloves or a handful of cigars.

As the article printed elsewhere points out, the distinctive features of the year's books in America have been those relating to American history, whether they are fiction or more sober history. Here we see disclosed the interest in our own history which the patriotic societies have done so much to foster. But the tendency will scarcely stop here. The next step seems almost inevitably to be the writing of better local histories, and here will come the best possible incentives to the several States, our own included, to print their historical records, which have so long been permitted to rest in archives secure from the public gaze.

Those who take hacks at books sometimes gash them and blunder. When The Athenæum's critic wrote about "Alice in Wonderland," when first produced, he made the following curious observations: "This is a dream story, but who can, in cold blood, manufacture a dream with all its loops and ties and loose threads and entanglements and inconsistencies and passages which lead to nothing, at the end of which Sleep's most diligent pilgrim never arrives? Mr. Carroll has labored hard to heap together strange adventures and heterogeneous combinations, and we acknowledge the hard labor. Mr. Tenniel, again, is square and grim and uncouth in his illustrations, howbeit clever, even sometimes to the verge of grandeur, as is the artist's habit. We fancy that any real child might be more puzzled than enchanted by this stiff, overwrought story." It once happened that a London publishing house printed an edition of Lewis Carroll's "Through a Looking Glass" with the illustrations badly worked off. Lewis Carroll requested that all purchasers of the faulty books should return them to the publishers "so that they might be exchanged for more perfect copies." This is what the author wished to do with the faulty books: "Instead, however, of destroying the unsold copies I propose to utilize them by giving them away to mechanics' institutes, village reading rooms, and similar institutions where the means for purchasing such books are scanty."

The fund started about a year and a half ago in Paris to pay for the erection of a monument to the late poet, Paul Verlaine, has only reached 6,000 francs. When we remember the ardent words of the symbolists spoken around the dead man's bier two years ago, we cannot but think that symbolistic poetry is far on the wane in the capital of the French. However, the faithful hope greatly to augment the meagre sum by a sort of love feast which the Comte Robert de Montesquiou will give this Spring at Versailles.

In the meantime the sculptor, Niederhausern-Rodo, hopes for the best, and is hard at work on the clay model, which will be exhibited at the coming Salon. A few days ago, on the second anniversary of Verlaine's death, the friends of the poet assembled at Saint-Etienne du Mont, where service was celebrated by the Abbé Mugnier, head vicar of Sainte-Clotilde. The symbolists and their friends then went to the graveyard at Clichy and laid flowers upon the tomb of the master.

There always has been a great deal unknown about George Borrow. Though one of the most impressive of characters in modern English literature, the information about him is vague. He seems to have courted mystery. Is "Lavengro" pure romance or is it in a measure autobiographical? Prof. Knapp, who has spent a lifetime in studying Borrow, is to publish a volume about the man. The work will be issued shortly by Murray.

An article by Sir William Howard Russell in the February North American Review, entitled "Recollections of the Civil War," is sure to attract attention. Sir William gives a personal narrative, with a portrayal of men and events connected with that important epoch.

Victor Hugo's Letters.

Extracts from Advance Sheets of the Second Volume of Them.*

Brilliant, but exaggerated; excellently well adapted to the necessities of a long series of novels, but transgressing all laws of probability, would have been the comment of critics had it pleased Dumas to create a hero with a character as many-sided as Victor Hugo, and to give him as many successive careers as lay between the refusal of the Academy's prize to the "poet of fifteen," to the day when Paris robbed her patron saint of her shrine that he might have a worthy mausoleum. The successful novelist, playwright, and poet; the worshipped reader of a literary school; the ardent and persuasive revolutionist; the infuriated and infuriating exile; the philanthropist, whose desires and aims find all geographical and racial limits too narrow; the recluse, whose admirably appointed hermitage is besieged by devout pilgrims, and, last of all, the literary and political idol not only of the French, but of all liberals—at least six volumes would have been necessary for the chronicle of his deeds and words.

M. Paul Meurice, the editor of these "Letters," has found two volumes sufficient, and the second, of which we have an advance copy, discovers the author of "Notre Dame de Paris" at Mont Saint Michel, which he thus describes to Mlle. Louise Bertin, who was then composing the music of "La Esmeralda":

"Around, as far as the eye can reach, infinite space, the blue horizon of the sea, the green horizon of the land, clouds, air, liberty, birds in full flight, ships with all sails set, and then all at once, on the top of an old wall above our heads, through a barred window, the pale face of a prisoner. I have never felt so strongly as here the cruel antithesis which man sometimes makes with nature."

In spite of the observation contained in the last lines, one feels that the true note of the poet's character at this time was cheerfulness. Severe and unrelieved labor was his portion, and, as he wrote in 1845, he took two continuous months of rest but once in twenty-eight years, but he enjoyed the toil; he saw the "cruel antithesis," and he perceived many another bitterness of life, but his observations were purely scientific and mental, leaving no traces on his spirit. The success of his son in a college competition gave him joy as simple and as freely expressed as if his years and the boy's were equal, and his letters to his wife bubbled with the vivacity of the French father who forgets everything when thinking of his children.

His dearest Didine, his darling Dede, of whom he is reminded by a little girl chattering in the next room, and his little prize men, Charlie and Toto, are never forgotten. He desires that Didine will follow him on the map while he makes the journey necessary for the writing of "Le Rhin." He hopes that dearest little Dede's chicken, her pigeon, her kid, her cat, and her rabbit will not keep her from writing to her papa. He hopes that she will work well and be very obedient to her sister, who is a sensible girl. "I do not mean by this that Dede is not a good child," he adds. He gives advice to a workman and poet, and what he says does not differ in essence from what he might have uttered after passing through the furnace of 1848, the deep waters of 1851, but the flavor of bitterness of the later years is absent. He writes under date of Oct. 3, 1837, to a "workman and poet":

"Be proud of your title of workman. We are all workmen, God included, and in your case the brain works still more than the hands.

"The generous class to which you belong has a great future in store for it, but it must give the fruit time to ripen. This class, so noble and so useful, should eschew what makes little and seek what makes great; it should try to discover reasons for love rather than pretexts for hatred; it should learn to respect women and children; it should read and study in its leisure moments; it should develop its intelligence, and it will achieve success. I have said in one of my works: 'The day when the people becomes intelligent, it will rule.' In other words, civilization is the paramount thing. Sometimes it rules through one man, as with the Popes; sometimes through more than one, as with the Senates; sometimes through all, as will be the case with the people. Patience, therefore. Let us understand what exists, to be worthy of existence some day. Let the people work, for we all work. Let it love us, for we love it. Let it not disturb the young plant, barely sown, if it wishes to enjoy shade and fruit in the future."

After the melancholy death of Leopoldine, who was drowned with her husband, and whose death the bereaved father learned from the newspapers while traveling, the youthful joyousness departs forever. Hopefulness and sympathy with happiness remain, but the consciousness of grief is evident in every intimate letter written for years. To Charles de Lacretelle he said:

"Where I have wounds you have scars. Now you are calm, contented, resigned, and happy, and you gaze mildly at the majestic region whence come all the rays which give light to our eyes, and all the misfortunes which illumine our souls. For nothing is more true than that misfortune brings understanding. How many things have I seen in myself and outside myself since

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*LETTERS OF VICTOR HUGO. By Paul Meurice. Second Series. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

my sorrow! The highest hopes spring from the deepest griefs. Let us thank God for having given us the right to suffer, since it brings with it the right to hope."

To the editor of the Phare de la Loire, who had spoken of him as rich, he wrote:

"I have been working for twenty-eight years, for I began when I was fifteen. During these twenty-eight years I have earned about five hundred thousand francs by my pen. I have educated my four children. M. Villemain offered me scholarships for my sons, and the St. Denis School for my daughters. I refused, as I was in a position to educate my children at my own expense, and I did not wish to saddle the State with what I could pay myself.

"To-day of these five hundred thousand francs there remain three hundred thousand. These three hundred thousand francs I have invested—capitalized, as they say—and I do not touch them, for I have worked too hard to live to be old, and I do not want my wife and children to receive pensions when I am dead. I live on the interest. I still write, which increases my income a little, and I support eleven persons—all liabilities and charges included. Add eighty-three francs a month as member of the Institute, which I was forgetting. I owe no one anything. I have never made a traffic of anything. I spend a little in charity— as much as I can. Those around me want for nothing. As for myself, I wear overcoats which cost twenty-five francs, I wear my hats rather too long, I work without a fire in Winter, and I go to the Chamber on foot.

"I am grateful, however. I have always possessed the two blessings without which I could not live—a tranquil conscience and complete independence."

The revolution of 1848 separated him from his wife for two days, for it was impossible for him to pass from "the vortex called the Assembly," to his home in the Place Royale without danger of falling into the hands of the insurgents. He was on the barricades making harangues June 24 and June 25, "hardly able to breathe with anxiety," as he told Mme. Hugo, but a few days later he wrote to Lacretelle:

"Let us take heart. It is impossible that civilization should collapse, but humanity must make an effort. The wound is deep and dangerous, but who dare say to the Supreme Healer, Thou canst not cure it?"

"For my part, I hope. I hoped during the insurrection, under a storm of bullets; I continued to hope, when I knew my family was in the power of the insurgents. I trusted in God. Not a shot touched me, not one of my family came to harm."

What the second of December made of Victor Hugo is no secret, since he published "L'Histoire d'un Crime," but among the minor sins of Napoleon le Petit must be reckoned that of having extinguished the spirit of the lover, up to that time breathing in every letter written to Mme. Hugo. For some days she was left entirely without tidings of him; then came formal letters with strange signatures, at first addressed to "Madame Riviere," hastily written, packed with directions as to household matters, the forwarding of clothes and papers; visits of policy and of gratitude to be paid; favors to be asked of this one and granted to that one; accounts of his daily life at Brussels; angry comments on the possible and actual deeds of the new Government, all written under some restraint through fear of the hatred censorship, and when both trouble and danger had passed, it was impossible to resume the old tone. Dignified affection, gentleness, even tenderness, were not lacking, but the unrestrained fondness of early years had vanished as completely as their lost cheerfulness.

The story of the Brussels days is replete with courage and humor. Three francs a day was the comparatively extravagant expenditure of the exiles at first, although they had but tiny rooms, but Hugo soon took possession of larger quarters where he literally camped in a hall with a bed having "sheets about as big as napkins and blankets the size of table covers," two chairs and a desk, and there he wrote impetuously and as industriously as he might, considering that he sometimes had thirty guests at one time. His sons were in the Conciergerie for months, and his public expression of opinion was checked by fear of provoking the Government; but at last they were released, Charles joined his father, and after a short period of indolence fell to work with great industry. It is hardly necessary to remind any reader that after the publication of "Napoleon le Petit" in London, Hugo left Brussels for Guernsey and built Hauteville House, or, in his own phrase, bought a hovel and refitted it. It was here that the spirit permeating "The Toilers of the Sea" was bred, the spirit which made him write to Franz Stevens in 1856:

"Try to realize the state of my mind in the splendid solitude in which I live, perched as it were on the summit of a rock, with all the grandeur of the waves and the sky before me. I dwell in this immense dream of the ocean. I am gradually becoming a somnambulist of the sea; and in face of all these stupendous phenomena and all this vast living thought in which I lose myself, I end by being only a sort of witness of God."

He had nobly earned his solitude and peace by the poverty of those days in Brussels and by his resolute refusal to break in upon his capital. He had said to his wife:

"To bring the matter to a successful issue, I must live like a stoic and a poor man, and say to them all: I have no need of money; I can wait, you see. A man in want of money is at the mercy of speculators, and is lost. Look at Dumas. I have a pallet, a table, and a couple of chairs. I work all day, and I live at the rate of 1,200f. a year. They feel that I am strong, and I am overwhelmed with offers."

Then came the years that were really so happy in spite of exile, the years when his friends gathered about him and he had leisure to watch the struggles of others still on the ocean of politics. In 1856 he cried to George Sand:

"Just now I am overwhelmed with grief. They have killed John Brown. The murder took place on the 2d of December. The promised respite was an infamous device for lulling popular indignation. And it is a republic which has done this! What sinister folly it is to be an owner of men; and see what it leads to! Here is a free nation putting to death a liberator! Alas! my heart is indeed sad. The crimes of Kings one can understand; a King's crime has nothing abnormal about it, but crimes committed by a people are intolerable to the thinker."

"It is slavery that they kill over there, not John Brown," he wrote to M. Heartelow, editor of the Progres at Port au Prince, and he added, under the date of March 31, 1860:

"Henceforth the American Union may be looked on as broken up. I deeply regret it, but it is a foregone conclusion. Between the North and the South there is the gibbet of John Brown.

"Joint responsibility is no longer possible. The burden of such a crime cannot be borne by two persons."

This was not bad for prophecy. Perhaps there may be some consolation to Americans in finding that their political seer was not quite infallible in literature. This was his advice to Jules Lacroix when he was translating Shakespeare:

"You are perfectly right, dear poet; make the translation homogeneous. In the French language there is a great gulf between prose and poetry; in English there is hardly any difference. It is a splendid privilege of the great literary languages—Greek, Latin, and French—that they possess a prose. English has not this privilege. There is no prose in English. The genius of the two languages is, therefore, completely different in this respect. What Shakespeare was able to do in English he would certainly not have done in French. So obey your excellent poetical instinct; do in French what Shakespeare would have done, what Corneille and Moliere have done—write homogeneous pieces."

It seems that the English-speaking nations reverse M. Jourdan's experience and do not talk in prose when they imagine that they do.

The later correspondence includes letters to all the chief revolutionists of Europe, but the spirit does not change; it rather becomes intensified with years. Perceiving the evil reaction of hate, he strove to keep himself from hating Louis Bonaparte, as he called him, but it was not possible. Even the downfall of his enemy did not assuage his bitterness, although it often lay dormant. The letters are the complement of his formal writings; the direct revelation of thoughts put into the mouths of fictitious characters in his novels and plays, and expressed with careful rhetoric in his political books and poems, for Victor Hugo's honesty was invincible. The second volume is more interesting than the first, because it reveals the complete man, the Ulysses whose added years have brought him to many a strange port, and introduced him to many a strange people.

Hugo and Sainte-Beuve—A Rupture in Their Friendship.

Sainte-Beuve, the critical genius, and the mentor and literary confessor of George Sand, was at one time the apparently devoted friend of Hugo, who in turn was so greatly attached to him that the thought of an estrangement between them caused him the profoundest suffering. Sainte-Beuve conceived a passion for Adele Hugo, the wife of the poet. He was yet an honest man at this epoch, and delicacy of sentiment prompted him to avow to the husband his unfortunate love as a reason why his visits must be fewer and far apart. This loyal avowal would to most persons seem to mean necessarily a total discontinuance of the social intercourse of the two men. But Victor Hugo wished to be magnanimous. Sainte-Beuve, nevertheless, could not adapt himself to the abnormal situation which he himself had created. He must have committed some audacious act, for it was Mme. Hugo herself who determined the final severance of social relations. To this effect was it that Victor Hugo wrote in one of his letters of the obligation imposed upon him, by a person whom he might not name, to be always present when Sainte-Beuve was there. This was one of the letters which Sainte-Beuve labeled, "To be burned after my death," but it was not burned and has been published. Soon after it was written, in 1834, the rupture came.

Instead of continuing to play the role of sincere loyalty, Sainte-Beuve now gave way to the promptings of wounded vanity and a spite to which many a less gifted man would have risen superior. As to what immediately followed, there is still much uncertainty. Sainte-Beuve has given us his narrative, but it is open to the gravest doubt. The "Book of Love" was published in 1843, but was withdrawn almost at once. A few copies had gone abroad, however, and the evil was done. It was a poetical recital and analysis of an amour. Sainte-Beuve was possessed by the vanity of feminine conquest, a thing which his extreme ugliness rendered next to impossible. Mme. Victor Hugo herself said that he was not ugly, but villainous, an expression wherein the difference of the two qualities of aspect is idiomatically indicated. And yet Sainte-Beuve in poetically addressing his supposed sweetheart, wrote (in effect:) "My assiduous countenance, the delight of thine eyes!"

Here was fatuous self-admiration in its most aggravated form. It was this besetting trait which caused him to write the "Book of Love," and with such transparent innuendoes that it was easy to see that he intended it to be inferred that Mme. Victor Hugo was its heroine, she who had declared that he was "not ugly, but villainous."

The friends of Sainte-Beuve and the enemies of Hugo have declared, on the strength of this poem and of such of the published Hugo-Sainte-Beuve correspondence as suited their purpose, that the greater man himself proved to be anything but punctilious as to his own and his wife's honor. Yet in the "Book of Love" Sainte-Beuve continually speaks of the husband of his fair one as insufferably jealous and an inexorable tyrant! This contradiction would seem to be a sufficient vindication of Hugo on this head. But the letters of Victor Hugo and his wife at the very period to which Sainte-Beuve's rhythmic boastings refer prove the absolute trust and tenderness between them. She had gone on a journey with her father and her children. I have retained the familiar "thee" and "thou" in what follows, because they render more closely the simple sweetness of the original:

"My Dear Victor: I have received thy good, kind letters, and they have caused me a very great happiness, for nothing sweeter could have come to me. * * * What a void I felt, my Victor, on arriving at Angers! It is the first time I have traveled without thee, and the impression has been sad for thy loved one. I shall yet travel with thee again, shall I not? There, as I write this, I weep!"

And Hugo answered her: "This is the happy day, for our excellent Pavie, (his wedding day.) I wish for him a wife such as thou art. After that, let him give thanks to God." And further he wrote: "Thou art the joy, the honor, of my existence." And again: "I hope that at Tours I shall find letters from thee, letters which I shall read, devour, cover with kisses." And still later: "To-morrow I shall embrace thee, though I go to Paris on my head. I am athirst for the sight of thee!" In the "Chants du Crepuscule" (Songs of the Twilight) he wrote, (I translate literally:)

"She it is, e'en virtue's self, above me bending,
The form of alabaster in my household hidden.
* * * * * * *
She who, when pensive, I myself to ill abandon,
Alone can punish me, alone can pardon!"

There he likens her to virtue in the guise of one of the household divinities, those statues of inimitable beauty which the ancients loved to keep before them in the inner sanctuaries of their homes.

We know from the first volume of the correspondence of Victor Hugo, published about a year ago, his early magnanimity toward his friend. We did not know, until Georges Rodenbach published the fact in a contribution to a French journal, that Hugo finally showed Sainte-Beuve the door of his home, a further indication that Sainte-Beuve alone was guilty. The "Book of Love" was written for revenge; it was a simple reprisal. But the most conclusive document of all is this, a sonnet composed by Victor Hugo as an unanswerable retort to Sainte-Beuve's base invention, a luminous defense, and left by him among his papers. On the margin of the manuscript was the note: "Not to publish this, unless the libel appears; otherwise, forbearance toward this villainous shade." I have made of this sonnet the following version, the first in English, I believe, to be published:

TO S.....-B.....!

What say they, then? A slander after death—
From thee? 'Tis meet. Thy filth hath turned to gall;
For aught can 'stonish me of thy foul breath.
Tortuous wretch, how monstrously did fall
Thy gaze on me the day I bid thee go,
And pushed thee forth as with disdainful blow,
And said: "No more herein thy false face show!"
The glistening treason saw I in thine eyes:
Of what thy guilt might do I noted all:
I saw thy fury and thy fear arise,
Thy cowardice transfused to hate, disgust,
Thy soul must feel of self if doth distrust,
It's ugly vileness spurned. So one who spies
The spider doth the treacherous web surmise!

THE ORIGINAL.

Que dit-on? On m'annonce un libelle posthume
De toi? C'est bien. Ta fange est faite d'amertume;
Rien de toi ne m'etonne, o fourbe totueux.
Je n'ai point oublie ton regard monstrueux,
Le jour ou je te mis hors de chez moi, vil drole,
Et que, sur l'escalier te poussant par l'epaule,
Je te dis: "N'entres plus, monsieur, dans ma maison!"
Je vis luire en tes yeux toute la trahison,
J'apercus ta fureur dans ta peur, o coupable,
Et je compris de quoi pouvait etre capable
Ta lachete changee en haine, le degout
Qu'a d'elle-meme une ame ou s'amasse une egout,
Et ce que meditait ta laideur dedaignee:
Car on pressent la toile en voyant l'araignee!

Hugo's Error as to Voltaire and Rousseau.

Now that it has been proved beyond all doubt that the bones of Voltaire and Rousseau had been safely lodged in the vaults of the Pantheon ever since the Revolution, people are wondering how the story of the desecration of the bones in 1814 could have arisen. Some of the best authorities in Paris, while crediting the documentary story of the Pantheon's vaults, were equally sure that the bones were no longer there. But what gave rise to the sewer story? What could have started such a patent falsehood? The source has been discovered.

It was the same genius who manufactured legends for Notre Dame, which are now told by priests as original; the same genius who created the characters for "Quatre-vingt Treize," until now they assume actual places in what is taken for authentic history; in other words, Victor Hugo is responsible. The falsehood was first told in his "William Shakespeare," published in 1864. This is the magnificent way the great romancist succeeded in manufacturing history:

"One night in May, 1814, toward 2 o'clock A. M., a fiacre stopped near the railway gate opposite Bercy. * * * The fiacre had come from the Pantheon, and the coachman had been ordered to take deserted streets. The gate of the inclosure was opened. Several men alighted and entered. They were led by the Marquis de Puymaurin, late a Deputy and Director of the Mint, accompanied by his brother, the Count de Puymaurin. Other men, some in blouses, awaited them. They directed their steps toward a hole made in the centre of the field. This hole, according to one of the assistants, who has since been a waiter at Marronnier's, at the Rapee, was round and resembled a hidden well. At the bottom of the hole there was quicklime. These men did not speak and had no light. * * * They opened the sack. It was full of bones. There they were commingled pell-mell, the skeletons of Jean Jacques and of Voltaire, which they had just taken from the Pantheon. They placed the mouth of the sack over the hole and dumped these bones into the shadow.

Nothing could have a stronger appearance of authenticity, nothing could have been more circumstantial. But it was all a perversion of history;

Book Clubs.

Their History in This Country and the Books They Have Printed.*

We are just now enjoying a renaissance of privately printed books. While the large paper copies of books are in a rapid decline and the impecunious collector is hoping that his love of beautiful type and paper is to be rewarded so that he need not content himself with broken stereotype plates — and wood pulp paper—just at this juncture comes along a flood of privately printed books or books issued in a limited number which one must have. The collector who has started in pursuit of the privately printed books of William Loring Andrews, for example, has returned "baffled and beaten" with a contemptuous sneer "about rich fools who will give any price for any book." Perchance the ardent lover of nicely printed books is seeking a complete set of the publications of the "Grolier," "Rowfant," "Duodecimo," or "Caxton Club." If so, his first desire is to obtain a complete list of all their publications from which he may secure information for his check list.

The book for him to use and made expressly for him is "American Book Clubs," by A. Growoll, issued in a very limited edition. Here is a laudable effort to present in convenient form, with running comment, a list of all the publications of the American book clubs. In his preface Mr. Growoll defines what the difference, in his mind, is between a printing association or society and a book club, as follows: "A book club," he says, "is an association of two or more persons whose exclusive purpose is to publish either original matter or reprints of scarce and curious books." He further states that "for this reason societies formed for another purpose, which publish reports and other printed matter, have not been included. * * * Those who are interested in the literature of the latter societies will find full records of these publications elsewhere."

Mr. Growoll devotes his first chapter to a brief summary of the work done by such clubs—although stretching his own definition as he goes along—from the year 1726 to 1825. He gives a list of magazines which were issued during that period corresponding to the present products of book clubs. These are, briefly: (1) The General Magazine and Historical Chronicle, Philadelphia, 1743-1746, three volumes, (printed and sold by B. Franklin.) (2) The American Magazine and Historical Chronicle, Boston, 1743-1746, three volumes. (3) The American Magazine and Monthly Chronicle for the British Colonies, Philadelphia, 1757-1758, (printed by William Bradford.) (4) The New American Magazine, Woodbridge, N. J., 1758-1760, three volumes, (James Parker.) (5) The Pennsylvania Magazine, Philadelphia, 1775-1776, two volumes, (printed by Robert Aitkin.) (6) The United States Magazine, Philadelphia, 1779. (7) The Columbian Magazine, 1786, Philadelphia, 1792. (8) The Massachusetts Magazine, Boston, 1789-1799, (printed by Isaiah Thomas.) (9) The New Jersey Magazine and Monthly Advertiser, New Brunswick, N. J., 1786-1787. (10) The Port-Folio, Philadelphia, 1801-1827. This list will be useful to the hunter for original sources, but does not properly come under the head of book clubs. Many other interesting items one notes in this earlier stage of our literary history, but really they belong to the formative period and should only be treated as such.

It was not until 1854, however, that any book club, in the strictest sense of the word, was organized. This was called the "Seventy-six Society," and, properly enough, originated in Philadelphia. The publications were four, relating entirely, as their names indicate, to historic incidents of the Revolution. In 1857 New York saw its first club of which we have any record, viz., "The Club," started by W. J. Davis, George Bancroft's private secretary; J. B. and C. C. Moreau, Charles Congdon, William Menzies, Robert Macoy, and J. C. Brevoort. Its two publications were "A Journal of the Expedition to Quebec in the Year 1775 by James Melvin," and "The Diary of Washington from October, 1789, to March, 1790," from an original manuscript, with an introduction by B. J. Lossing. In 1859 the club was quickly followed by "The Bradford Club." Its founders were four members of "The Club," viz., J. B. and C. C. Moreau, Charles Congdon, and W. Menzies, and, later, J. C. Brevoort. Its publications were seven in number, of which only 100 copies were printed, as follows: "Papers Concerning the Descent on Hatfield and Deerfield," Drake's and Halleck's "The Croakers," "The Operations of the French Fleet under Count de Grasse, 1781-1782," "Memorial of John Allan," "Anthology of New Netherland, or Translations from the Early Dutch Poets of New York"; "Narratives of the Career of Hernando de Soto," "The Northern Invasion of October, 1780," and Col. Laurens's "Army Correspondence, 1777-8." We have given these publications in full as to New Yorkers, since it is especially interesting to note our beginnings as a book centre.

The year 1858 saw organized in Boston "The Prince Society," which is still in existence. Its publications relate entirely to the early history of the United States. As is well known, this society is named after the Rev. Thomas Prince, some time pastor of the Old South Church. Its publications are sixteen in number and are most valuable contributions to our knowledge of early New England history. Several other but unimportant clubs were organized, and published in a desultory way between 1858 and 1867, but war was the all-absorbing topic during this period and nothing much was accomplished. There were also started the Narragansett Club of Rhode Island, the Washington Club, the Agathynian Club, the Franklin Society, and many others between the close of the war and 1876, one club in particular doing excellent historical work, viz., the Historical Printing Club of Brooklyn, whose moving spirit was Gordon L. Ford.

In our conception of the term, book club, the first to appear was called the Book-Fellows' Club, whose publications extended in time from 1881 to 1884, and in numbers to two publications, viz., Locker's "London Lyrics" and Stedman's "Songs and Ballads." Of the former 94 were printed and of the latter 100 copies. Eighteen hundred and eighty-four saw the organization of the Grolier Club, whose publications are so well known and whose books fetch such fabulous prices. This year saw the founding of the Filson Club in Louisville, Ky.; the Gorges Society of Portland, Me., while the Dunlap Society of New York followed in 1885. In Philadelphia was organized in the same year The Pegasus. In 1886, on about the same lines as the Grolier Club, was organized in Boston the Club of Odd Volumes. Cleveland, Ohio, nothing daunted, followed in 1892 with the Rowfant Club; Philadelphia in 1893 with the Philobiblon Club. A club, whose membership numbered twelve, was organized in 1893 calling itself the Duodecimos, Chicago following in 1895 with the Caxton Club. In the same year came the Colonial Society of Philadelphia, the Parkman Club of Milwaukee, the Iconophiles of New York, the Cadmus Club, and the Dibdin Club finishing the list in New York.

There is much matter in this book which cannot be easily found elsewhere—and the form in which it is put together is attractive and important. The Dibdin Club being the latest candidate for honors, one notes with pleasure among the announcements of forthcoming publications that it has in contemplation a fac simile reprint of a "Catalogue of All the Books Printed in the United States * * * Published by the Booksellers in Boston * * * January, 1804," which was the first general book trade catalogue issued in this country.

*AMERICAN BOOK CLUBS. Their Beginnings and History, and a Bibliography of Their Publications. By A. Growoll. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1897. 12mo. $7.50.

Largest of the Nuremberg Chronicle.

A London dealer advertised for sale some months ago five copies of the first edition (1493) of the Nuremberg Chronicle, and parenthetically it may be said that never before were so many copies of this rarity in any one dealer or collector's possession. One of them he described as "the finest and largest known." Bedford had bound it in brown morocco, and its condition externally, therefore, was perfect. It measured 18½ by 12¾ inches, had all the blank leaves known to bibliographers, the five printed leaves of the "Sarmatia," and the cut of Pope Joan.

Sixty-three pounds was asked for this copy of the Chronicle, with nothing missing or in fac simile, and in a binding by the first of English binders. But English dealers and collectors are quite apt to ignore, through ignorance or carelessness, the existence of certain American book treasures. For example, it was claimed for a number of years in England that the Huth copy of the first edition of George Herbert's "Temple" (the edition issued in Cambridge without a date, but in 1633,) was unique, whereas another copy (the only other one) was in this country in the library of Charles B. Foote, and had formerly been in the English collections of Brand, Heber, Daniel, and Lewis. It is now owned by Robert Hoe. And "the finest and largest" Chronicle is not the one in the dealer's stock in London, but an American copy, the one sold in April, 1890, in this city at the sale of Hamilton Cole's library.

Mr. Cole's copy had rough edges and was wholly in an uncut condition. It measured 18 9-16 by 13 inches, and had been bound by William Matthews, the Bedford of this country, in dark blue crushed Levant morocco. Nothing was lacking or supplied, though two small holes in the blank part of title and its lower edge had been repaired. It sold for $180.

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At the Salmagundi Club.

The semi-monthly dinners at the Salmagundi Club are becoming more and more frequently the delightful beginning of an evening set apart for the development of a special art idea. On Tuesday, Jan. 25, 125 members and guests dined in the large exhibition gallery of the club and proceeded thereafter with the painting of tiles for an elaborate fireplace designed by Mr. William C. Ostrander. The design provides for seven important pictures on groups of four-inch tiles. The central painting above the fireplace was allotted for execution to Mr. A. T. Van Laer, the President of the club. The two figures at the sides to Reginald Birch and Louis P. Dessar; two medallion heads on four tiles flanking Mr. Van Laer's subject to L. C. Earle and Edward Potthast, and the upper corners to William H. Howe and William H. Drake.

The work of the evening was on individual tiles, without restriction of design, which are to form the four-inch borders. All the work is in a warm brown tone, as the completed fireplace is to be set up in the red café.

Mr. Van Laer and Mr. Dessar are painters of the Dutch school. Mr. Birch, Mr. Potthast, and Mr. Drake are well-known illustrators; Mr. Earle is best known as a water-color painter of dogs and picturesque heads of old men, and Mr. Howe is distinguished as a cattle painter both in Europe and America, at least one of his pictures having been purchased by the French Government.

The mottoes, it should be mentioned, which are a part of the design, will be the work of Mr. Thomson Willing, and the tiles are to be fired by Mr. Charles Volkmar, one of the oldest members of the club.

Among the painters hard at work during the evening were Robert C. Minor, F. K. M. Rehn, E. Peixoto, Arthur E. Blackmoor, Thomas Shields Clarke, J. N. Marble, G. H. McCord, A. C. Morgan, W. Virginc Birney, J. Francis Murphy, Carl Blenner, Percival De Luce, E. C. Proctor, James Tyler, J. H. Dolph, and ten times as many others.

Among members who were onlookers were Alexander Drake and C. F. Chichester of the Century Company, J. B. Carrington of Scribner's, Samuel P. Avery, Jr., William T. Evans, C. C. Ruthrauff, Joseph Hartley, William Henry Shelton, and the Rev. James Wood of York, Penn.

Much of the enthusiasm of these occasions as well as no little of the originality of purpose may be credited to Mr. Samuel T. Shaw, who is the generous donor of the Shaw Prizes at the Academy of Design and at the Society of American Artists, and who is also the Chairman of the House Committee of the Salmagundi Club.

The entrance hall of the club, which is a deep rectangular corridor, is encircled by a twenty-inch border of painted panels at the height of what would be "the line" in a picture gallery. These are not decorations, but highly finished pictures, the movable property of the club, including landscapes by Francis Murphy, R. C. Minor, Bolton Jones, Shurtliff, Fitler, Henry P. Smith; marines by Rehn, McCord, and Tyler; animal subjects by Howe, Craig, Earle, and Frank Green, and figures by Francis Jones, Charles Naegele, Henry Moster, and others.

One of the pleasantest features of these artist dinners is the display on the walls of the dining hall of sketches contributed by the diners, to be afterward exchanged by lot, except when the privilege of drawing is resigned in favor of a guest. At the "tile," or "fireplace," dinner, on that Tuesday evening, there were forty-seven sketches, in various mediums of unusual excellence, and the sketch which was a favorite of the greatest number became the property of the club. On this occasion the work of Mr. William H. Drake was selected by ballot as the club's souvenir of the dinner.

Children's Books.

Some Further Views of Those Which Separate Parents from Children.

The subject of books for children, discussion of which was begun in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART with "Esteemed Contributor's" article of Jan. 8, continues to share with "Quo Vadis" the keenest interest of our correspondents. Letter after letter has come to this office during the present week, showing that our South Carolina reader who was "pulled out of the mud and slush and landed high and dry" was not alone in his misfortune. Below will be found letters on this subject presenting various aspects of the problem that confronts parents:

Need of More Light.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read with interest "Esteemed Contributor's" article on "Books That Separate Parents from Their Children," with its allusion to Mr. Warner's editorial, which I had previously read, and, having found them both so thoroughly good, with your permission I have come back for more. What they have said is echoed by convictions of my own, and yet they have not touched upon a perplexity which co-exists, the solution of which is necessary for the application of their truths.

It is with the feeling that those who know as much as they do must certainly know a little more that I am emboldened to ask space for a few impressions which have grown out of an intimate relation with many children in the circle of home life. They each draw an ideal picture of happy parents and children sitting down together in congenial companionship—all worthless, vapid, incomplete children's books eliminated—and drawing from the same source in measure adapted to the years of the younger the best thoughts of the best intellects; truly a complete state of affairs if its accomplishment could be realized.

But now what I want to ask is this: How are you going to catch the parents? We will admit without question that there are books enough and to spare that are good enough, interesting enough, and sufficient to answer every requirement of every age, if only they are properly presented, after banishing utterly the so-called special children's books—but who shall deliver the one to the comprehension of the other?

In as yet but partial consciousness of its needs lies the thirsty field of the youthful mind all ready to absorb the flowing stream which shall change it into a fertile mead. Place by it three stopcocks for distribution, one hot and too rarefied, one cold and too condensed, one of dubious quality, perhaps blighting. Who but parents can control these in right measure—but will they?

And for how great a number is this a vital question? It is hardly anticipating to say that down at the Barge Office has been placed a turnstile that will never move but one way in the future. Through it the illiterate who are in can go out, but those who are without can never pass in. But before the bolt was shot which held it fixed in one direction millions had entered who have practically the sole control of millions of others who are to be the bone and sinew of the Nation in its next generation. There is no doubt whatever that under present conditions books and reading must be recognized as a more important factor in the making of men than in the last century, when men who could hardly write their names sometimes wielded a power over the minds of others impossible now.

A fine genial gentleman of the old school was once wont to say, as he contemplated some grand old trees in whose shade he rested after his amateur gardening, "I am always reminded as I enjoy these trees how much more we owe to those who are gone than to those on earth to-day; we can only settle our debt to them by paying something to the next generation; never, my children, neglect an opportunity to plant a tree, to put a good book in the way of a youth, to help establish a good law; this"—he would add with a shrewd twinkle in his eyes—"is our American law of entail." If, indeed, such duty devolves on us, then with what interest must we consider those of whom the Polish boy of my neighborhood is a type, who breaks our palings and pilfers our fruit, and cunningly eludes detection, all the week through, and every Saturday morning passes the house on his way to the library to change a book, decorously lifting his cap if you are in sight. What does he take out? What does he read? Is he an embryo Sienkiewicz absorbing Roman history or is he fathoming the capabilities of chilled steel in the intellectual make-up of a future bank burglar? How could one reach him if one wished to?

But suppose we put aside the thought of these millions as too vast a consideration, and simply consider the youths who come within the radius of our acquaintance. How many parents do we know within a circle of fifty, who pay that attention to what their children read—in the meaning of what is suggested by Esteemed Contributor and by Mr. Warner—that would make it of the slightest consequence whether mediocre books were banished altogether? It seems to me that my neighbors around the corner, to whose children my house is as their own, are a good type of the average; intelligent, educated members of literary societies; but their duty and pleasure as to their children's reading is comprehended in assuring themselves that they obtain nothing that would unsettle their own particular theological tenets, by a sweeping banishment of all Sunday papers as alike pernicious, with no distinction as to worth, a gift of a set of histories on their birthdays—and for the rest, almost anything the children's consciences, which are in very good condition, will allow them to pick up.

If Mr. Warner's excellent article were to be embodied in a tract and put in their way, they would read it faithfully, and express their belief in it by giving the children more sets of histories for Christmas presents instead of airguns, or skates, or chatelaines; and the new histories would be brought around to my house, as were the others, to be bedecked with anecdotes, and sugar-coated generally. If they felt impelled to go a step further and prohibit books with juvenile titles, it would not occur to them to supply the deficiency by interpreting to them other books above the childish level. For what children need first of all is an interpreter, one who shall be on hand at a critical period. For most children need to experience a distinct mental awakening if they ever emerge from the borderland which skirts the youthful intellect. A vision comes back of one such emergence. A Summer day twenty-seven years ago; two enthusiasts in gardening; the neighboring minister and the amateur gardener before mentioned; these two seated on the terrace at the foot of the lawn with a book the minister had just brought in, and which appeared to a group of children there to be giving great delight; they were right; it was Charles Dudley Warner's "My Summer in a Garden," just published. For those two elderly men a new prophet had arisen, and they sat there and read and smiled into each other's faces as though over a new college story of old Nassau Hall; and the children drew near and listened. "Nevertheless," read the sonorous voice, "what a man needs in gardening is a cast-iron back, with a hinge in it." Here was a distinct comprehensible idea, which took hold of and pervaded the mind, and to two of that group, by later confession, it was their first clear consciousness that a book could contain a thought reflecting to their own mind a conception of imagery; a something beyond and above the interminable vacuity of the Rollo Books. The rest was easy; they had been introduced, they continued the acquaintance. That which might have lain unnoticed the year through along with Thorburn's catalogue and Notes on Fruit Culture, by the fact of being read to them appreciatively became a joy and delight which led on to other joys and delights. It would be an interesting psychological consensus to know how many of the large number of readers who would be very well satisfied if nothing better were furnished them in modern literature than Mr. Warner writes, were first drawn to and attached to that author by this same cast-iron hinge. And now it has come about that two writers who are friends of their kind have advanced a proposition, sustained by convincing arguments, that—doing away with juvenile books—the young shall come into their inheritance directly, and share the books of their parents; and here arises a question.

They have taken their friends out of the rut and placed them on the ridge—what next? The situation of affairs can perhaps best be illustrated by an incident which has the merit of truth. Personae, a small house party at a country house last August; the man of the house and two friends at the lake, a mile away, for fishing; a wise woman back at the house; something all wrong at the lake with boat, or tackle, or gear, that a chisel to split with and a hammer to drive it would soon fix; a rural messenger boy for a quarter would go over to the house for both; but there were chisels, and chisels, and the wise woman back there might not fathom their diversity of height, and depth, and thickness; happy thought, a hatchet would serve for a chisel and no one could mistake a hatchet; send for hatchet and hammer. An hour later and the messenger was back past all the apple orchards, waving aloft a single implement; "the lady at the house had sent a carpenter's lathing hatchet—they could cut with one end and hammer with the other!" The rest needs but little space; a day's sport spoiled; a remorseful wise woman who would have carried a kit of tools across the fields to save such disaster; three men, with the tempers of angels, and never a reproach, who insisted on seeing it only in a funny light, almost too perennially funny—for a joke at one's own expense to be enjoyed in its perfection should belong always to the mushroom family, which dies the next day, never to a live oak or a century plant species—but if that remorseful wise woman could some time know that to two persons, wiser far than she could ever hope to be, it did not at first thought occur that the same hatchet could not invariably be used to cut and to drive with, at one and the same time—I think it would comfort her.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wilkesbarre, Jan. 29, 1898.

A Mother Gives a List.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the articles in your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART on books for children. This is a subject which has always interested me greatly, as I consider a love of reading a pleasure which never palls and which may be enjoyed alike by young and old. The idea that books should separate children from their parents is a new one to me, and I believe that the fault lies with the parents. I have certainly found in my own family that a love of reading and of books brings us all nearer to each other and gives us a common ground upon which young and old can meet. I do not at all agree with your correspondent who would deprive the little ones of children's books. "Milk for Babes" applies as well to food for the mind as for the body; but it should be good, pure, rich milk, not skimmed milk and water. For the assistance of your correspondent, who asks for a list of twenty books I will mention some of those in the small library of my daughter, a girl of eight years. As she is very advanced in reading, and her tastes are much older than those of most children, I think the books will please boys and girls of the ages he mentions. I have never made any distinction in books for boys or for girls. I find that what interests a boy will usually please a girl as well. I try to give my daughter only books which are well written and not "slipshod" or vulgar in style or too trivial in subject. Fairy tales, in which I delighted, and many of which I can read even now with pleasure, have never attracted my children, who have preferred always to read either history or "real stories," as they called them.

"Robinson Crusoe."
"Swiss Family Robinson."
"Settlers in Canada." (Marryat.)
"Children of the New Forest." (Marryat.)
"The Story of Liberty," by Charles Carleton Coffin.
"Old Times in the Colonies," by Charles Carleton Coffin.
"The Boys of '76," by Charles Carleton Coffin.
"Building the Nation," by Charles Carleton Coffin.
"The Green Mountain Boys."
"Young Folks' History of England," by Miss Yonge.
"Young Folks' History of France," by Miss Yonge.
"The Boy's Froissart."
"The Boy's King Arthur."
Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare."
Dickens's "Child's History of England."
"Alice in Wonderland."
"Through the Looking Glass."
"Water Babies."
"Two Little Pilgrims' Progress," by Mrs. Burnett.
"Our Young Folks Abroad."
Hawthorne's "Wonder Book."
"A Virginia Cavalier."
Andersen's "Fairy Tales."
Grimm's "Fairy Tales."
Perrault's "Fairy Tales."
"A Little Girl of Old New York."

To these may be added the charming books of Mrs. Ewing and some of Mrs. Molesworth's stories. Many of Robert Louis Stevenson's and Rudyard Kipling's stories are sure to delight boys, and why not girls as well? The St. Nicholas Magazine has many interesting and instructive articles, and I have allowed my little girl, upon her earnest request, to read various articles upon the French Revolution, Napoleon, Marie Antoinette, and other historical subjects in several magazines. The practice of reading aloud to children, "with judicious skippings," always irritated me so much when I was a child that I have a feeling against it.

At fourteen or fifteen I would allow a child to read some of Scott's novels, and perhaps some of Dickens's, although I consider Dickens too sad for children. Of course there are many other books in my little girl's bookcase, particularly many relating to animals, of which she is extremely fond, but I have named those which have seemed to interest all the children who have read them. I always read enough of each book of my girl to be able to speak of it intelligently when she wishes to discuss it with me, and if she wishes to pursue the subject further, I suggest to her other books upon the same subject, and in this way she feels that I am always in sympathy with her.

M. L. J.

New York, Feb. 1, 1898.

Another Mother's Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much interested in the article "Books that Separate Children from Their Parents," and thought that a few additions to the list of books given might be acceptable to mothers and fathers. Having a family of growing children, I am naturally interested in their education, and realize that the acquirement of a taste for good reading cannot be instilled at too early an age.

My plan has been to buy occasionally a few good books suitable to different ages, which, with gifts, now form a small library that children can derive much pleasure and useful information from.

I should place firs on the list for children's reading the Bible. "The Story of the Bible," by Charles Foster, is excellent, and enables a child to grasp readily the stories of the Old Testament. Then poetry is of inestimable value in calling the attention of children to all that is beautiful in nature. Many selections from our best poets, such as Tennyson and Longfellow, are easily understood and enjoyed by children. Many of the poems of Eugene Field are also adapted to the young. I give the following list of books that girls may enjoy, which were not mentioned in the article of last week:

"King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table."—Charles Morris.
"Royal Girls and Royal Courts."—Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood.
"Our Gracious Queen."—Mrs. O. F. Walton.
"The One I Knew the Best of All.—Frances H. Burnett.
"Gods and Heroes."—Francillon.
"Wagner Story Book."—William H. Frost.
"The Little Lame Prince."—By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."

Many old standard works, such as "The Wide, Wide World," "Amy Herbert," and "Laneton Parsonage," by Miss Sewell, are wholesome stories.

B. B. McA.

New York, Feb. 2, 1898.

The Elsie Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is sad to see a classic miscalled. There is a beautiful series recounting the adventures of a sweet child from the time when she converted her grandmother to the day, some twenty years later, when she entered upon the task of converting her grandchildren, and light-minded persons call it the "Elsie Dinsmore." The Elsie Books is its name; its nature seems to be pretty well understood.

M.

Boston, Feb. 1, 1898.

Books that Open Graves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article recently published in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART relative to the separation of parents from children in modern literature appeals strongly to many readers of the same.

It has brought to mind the books that were read by the sons and daughters in one family nearly half a century back, before the "flood came" of children's literature. As soon as these children acquired the knowledge of reading they were launched at once upon such books as Cooper's "Pathfinder," "Deerslayer," and "The Last of the Mohicans." Scott's well-thumbed, dogeared volumes were twice rebound for their hard usage, so often were they in hand, with "Robinson Crusoe," "Rasselas," and "Undine." "David Copperfield" and "Dombey & Son" came in monthlies, and were eagerly watched for and read. They had but one set of volumes written especially for children, the Rollo books. Usually children read for the story alone, and this was outlined for them by the parents and the book given, but as they read their attention was called to the fine heroism of certain characters or the climax of love and sacrifice. Often they were seen to go back and re-read some passages thus pointed out, that they had passed by unappreciatively at first reading. A quotation in an apt moment, a reference to some wild tale of interest, would evoke, Where is the book? Have we got it? Can I read it?

There were evenings, of time, when, gathered about the open fire, the children sat serious and attentive, gazing into the leaping flames, as they drank in "The Lady of the Lake" from their mother's lips in sweet recitative. She needed no book; with the happy gift of retaining whatsoever best pleased her in poetry or prose, her mind was a full storehouse of fine fancies. From the opening stanza,

"The stag at eve had drunk his fill,
Where danced the moon on Monan's rill,"

unto

"He gently drew the glittering band
And laid the clasp on Ellen's hand."

the little audience was spellbound. Sometimes it was "Marmion" or "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" or "The Prisoner of Chillon." They had been sung to sleep with "The Fire King," "We Are Seven," and "John Gilpin's Ride."

Their sire sat all day on the wide piazza facing the bay, an ancient spyglass at hand, with which to watch the passing ships, but ever and anon he read one of the small, vellum-bound volumes of Shakespeare that the children knew so well, and were accustomed to hear him say: "Just listen to this; I'll swear there was nothing in man, woman, or child that Shakespeare did not know."

They were not better or more intelligent than their peers of to-day, but I believe they were happier. The present craving for some new, wildly exciting book was unknown to them. The old familiar ones were friends, always at hand, and year by year new beauties shone from out them as better understood.

It means to-day very much to them that all that is best of love and life and literature came through those who have "passed into the skies."

There are some flowers more sweet than all others, because we have slumbered innocently upon the breast they once adorned; strains more beloved, in that they were once sung by lips that are now but dust; woodlore and field-lore of flowers and simples learned as we walked hand in hand, childhood and fatherhood, never to be forgotten. So these old, well-remembered books have power to open graves and to bid our "Lazarus, come forth."

I would record also the conviction that "Quo Vadis?" would never have been allowed in that family. According to Prof. Peck, it is "archaeological" and faithfully "personal" and "true"; but is it a book fit for a household library? In "Darkness and Dawn" Canon Farrar touches also upon the vices of Rome, but, ah! with what light hand. Sienkiewicz dwells upon the loathsome details, turning them over and over, and amplifying into such scenes as it is infamous to portray. Such a book as "Quo Vadis?" can do no good, and it can work evil. All honor to England that it has had small sale there.

A. K. B.

Astoria, L. I., Feb. 1, 1898.

Neglected Maria Edgeworth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of "M. G. P. R.'s" article on children's books, which I am gratified to see has attracted so much attention, I am astonished at the omission of Maria Edgeworth's books, notably the "Parent's Assistant." I can only recall my own pleasure as a child in reading "Simple Susan," "Waste Not, Want Not," "The Two Merchants," "Old Poz," &c. When these tales were first published there was much outcry against them by "The Evangelicals" on account of what was claimed to be an absence of religious sanction or feeling in them. By this class Miss Edgeworth's books were condemned. Scientific knowledge has, however, by this time overcome any such absurd objection, and I often wonder that they are not more frequently used.

Perhaps an explanation for their disuse may be found in the following incident which happened to the writer. In his youth he had been guilty of some chil-

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dren's stories. His grandchild, (about eight years old, reading them on one occasion, said to him: "Grandfather, I like this (naming one) best." On asking her why, she said "Oh! because it has no moral to it." J. S.

Philadelphia, Jan. 29, 1898.

Lists for Children of Three Classes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps the accompanying list of books may be useful to your Charleston correspondent. It is arranged in groups for the "boy of thirteen, a girl of eleven, and another boy of nine," and would have been longer but the "Esteemed Contributor" had already furnished many of those I should have added.

While agreeing that it is wiser always to have books above rather than below a child's intellectual grasp, it is natural for children to seek the companionship of those their own age in books as well as in real life, and they need it as much. Continual grown-up society is tiresome for them in either case

Of course one should be careful in the selection of companions, both in books and playmates. I think it a pity that fairy tales are out of fashion. They take a child into a magic realm that can only be entered in that imaginative time before the "teens," and to really believe in these happy sprites is to experience a delight tempered with awe that nothing can transcend. We have met people so painfully prosaic that they would not even allow Mother Goose rhymes to be said or sung to their children, and who looked upon Santa Claus very much as the present Administration regards foreign productions, a bête noire to be kept out of the country, if possible.

The "sentimental" and "young emotions" will, I fear, be excited, no matter how judicious the choice of books for girls; it is the misfortune of the sex, and develops, thanks to stupid elders, even in the doll period. I wonder if people realize how often they destroy the charm and unconsciousness of a little boy and girl comradeship by their teasing or laughing remarks about sweethearts and lovers. Really, I think they should mend their ways in this respect, as well as where their children's books are concerned.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1898.

For a boy of thirteen: "The Boy's King Arthur," by Sir Thomas Malony; "Herodotus for Boys and Girls," by John S. White; "Tenants of an Old Farm," by Henry McCook; "Children's Stories of the Great Scientists," by H. C. Wright; "Midshipman Farragut," by James Barnes; "Whaling and Fishing," by Charles Nordhoff.

For a girl of eleven: "Hans Brinker" and "Donald and Dorothy," by Mary Mapes Dodge; "A Dog of Flanders," by Ouida; "Stories and Tales," by Hans Andersen; "The Rose and the Ring," by Thackeray; "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass," by Lewis Carroll.

For a boy of nine: "Merry Adventures of Robin Hood." by Howard Pyle; "The Prince and the Pauper," by Mark Twain; "Christmas Every Day," by W. D. Howells; "Little Mr. Thimblefinger," by Joel Chandler Harris; "Norseland Tales," by Boyesen; "The Cuckoo Clock," by Mrs. Molesworth; "The Little Lame Prince," by Miss Mulock; "Lances of Linwood," "Prince and Page," and "The Little Duke," by C. M. Yonge; "Queer Pets at Marcy's" and "Little People of Asia," by Olive Thorne Miller; "Tales of a Grandfather," by Walter Scott; "Bimbo" and "The Catskill Fairies," by Virginia W. Johnson.

F. W. H.

Difficulties in the Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Like every one else, I read and enjoy your weekly REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. I have been much interested in its various literary discussions, but do not know whether you could find space for an opinion from me.

In reading of the books that separate parents from their children, I have wondered why the parents imagined they were reading anything better than their children, or the children anything worse than their parents. The list of books recommended by so many readers and the praise of their favorite authors show the same taste for the literature of the day in the parents that is shown by the children in their juvenile preferences; and I think it is far more unnatural and unnecessary to insist that a child should read Scott or Dickens than to expect the parent to read useful and true books of science and history. The child who reads the inconsequent books that suit his childish taste may develop into the man or woman who reads the literature that survives.

It is easy to understand that grown people, too, like some up-to-date literature of social life; the only trouble is that people who read any of those lists of twenty good books or twenty better find themselves incapable of reading anything else. The other day, at the agreeable reception at Columbia University, as I walked through the narrow lanes of books of Romance literature, Germanic literature, science, &c., I thought, with regret, how few of these we can read at the best, and of what a pity it is that we should spend such a large proportion of our time over comparative trash. I am willing to include in this designation the writings of Marie Corelli as being no better and no worse than most of the others recently mentioned. I would add that I think that authoress has been maligned, as I never knew of a housemaid who cared to read her dramatic tales, and I have known some educated women who liked them.

Once I got out of the way of reading solid literature, and, to get out of the bad habit of reading only the evanescent, for two years was obliged to belong to a sort of a school girl half-hour reading club. This answered the purpose, and I stopped at the outset.

If the children have before them the solid old volumes that are worth owning, and see their parents reading them with enjoyment, and hear them talked over as valued and interesting guides, they themselves will grow up to them if they have any intellectual tastes at all—quite soon enough; for children ought to be children first and enjoy childish things.

Among children's books that I think can never fail of interest, are "Holiday House" and the three "Leila" books. Although not of the newest, there is in them something of the immortal. L. P.

New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

Some Additional Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read with much interest the article upon "Children's Books" in your admirable SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Jan. 29.

I sympathize with Mr. Laurens in his endeavors to procure good reading for his children, for there is nothing more discouraging than to turn over the mass of sickly trash that passes under the head of juvenile literature. To the excellent list already given I would add a few books which I know by long experience to be both useful and entertaining, viz., Miss Edgeworth's "Parent's Assistant," especially the beautiful stories of "Lazy Lawrence" and "Simple Susan"; "Evenings at Home," by Dr. Aikin and Mrs. Barbauld; Capt. Marryat's "Masterman Ready," (the special joy of many a bright little boy I have known;) "Hans Brinker; or, The Silver Skates"; Mrs. Ewing's beautiful stories. And for girls, more especially, Miss Yonge's and Miss Sewell's books. Neither would I leave out, for the children, Hans Andersen or the good old fairy tales.

One word as to reading Walter Scott, with "skippings and simplifyings," however "judicious." It seems to me this would spoil the child's enjoyment of the book when able to read and appreciate it as a complete whole. It would certainly take off the keen edge of delight and anticipation with which one sits down for the first time to the feast spread for us by the Great Enchanter. It would be an injustice both to the author and the reader.

What a blessing it would be if parents were to look after their children's reading, forming their taste upon the true and healthy, so that in due time they would be prepared to enjoy our best writers, and no others would have any power over them.

M. E. S.

New York, Feb. 1, 1898.

"Books for Children."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a great lover of children, I am very much interested in the books they read. It does seem important that children should be kept from books "wishy-washy" in sentiment, and that Sunday school libraries as well as home shelves should contain "healthy" books for boys and girls. Girls' books seem harder to obtain than boys'.

I have read several of Miss Bouvet's books, and I think them most healthy. They are interesting throughout, and there is a refinement about them which makes them really fascinating even for "grown-ups." I would mention especially "Sweet William" and "My Lady: A Story of Long, Long Ago" as being particularly good. Miss Bouvet has written other books for boys and girls, which are also very bright, healthy, and interesting.

May I say how much I enjoy THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART? It is a most welcome visitor every Saturday morning. I am really grateful to THE TIMES for the issuing of this excellent periodical.

Bayonne, N. J., Jan. 31, 1898. E. L. L.

Several old documents with the signature of Cromwell are to be sold at auction in England. One is an order signed by the Protector, which reads as follows: "It being necessary that the safety of the Commonwealth should be provided for, it is thought right to enroll to the Government persons serving God of approved fidelity and honesty." Then follows the list of names, including that of Gen. Monk, Col. Henry Cromwell, and Admiral Blake. There are also two framed letters written by Cromwell—one to Col. W. Howlett, telling him to quarter his troops in any part of Monmouthshire that he shall judge most advantageous, and the other to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, requesting them to send him a list of such ships of war as are either in the Channel or in harbor.

Some Autographs.

From The London Daily News.

"Oh! see here, come and look at Dickinson's manuscripts!" were the first words that fell upon my receptive ears. Dickinson! Such is Fame! The speech fell from the lips of a middle-aged lady, comfortable in appearance, admirably dressed. "Dickens—Dickens," proclaimed her spouse, rather sharply. "Didn't I say Dickins? Well—I meant Dickins." Then she went on: "Fancy him making all those corrections—such a famous writer—why, I always thought it was so easy, John."

Roebuck on Carlyle.

From Life and Letters of John Arthur Roebuck.

We had fine fun with Carlyle, who talked broad Scotch and utter nonsense without end. His nostrums respecting law reform did not go unscathed. His presumption, his dictatorial and positive manner, combined with his utter weakness, excited in my mind contempt.

Northern Spain.

Mr. Huntington's Travels in Unfrequented Regions.*

"Spain of all countries in Europe is the one about which we have the falsest ideas." So we translate a quotation the author of "A Note Book in Northern Spain" makes use of. Our curiosity in regard to Spain, however, is great. Relations with Spain may be strained, it is true, but ever since Washington Irving wrote of the country we have wanted to know more about it. Our knowledge at best is meagre, and as Mr. Huntington writes, this knowledge, "largely had at second hand, colored by antipathy of race and religion, often produces an attitude of contempt, pity, or aversion for the country which all but blocks the end of the Mediterranean."

As to Spain, how does she regard us? "She cares less for what you may think of her than does any nation in Europe, and you can force her to accept fewer of your ideas than any other. It has been a tradition with her that people beyond the Pyrennees are not friendly people, and she is not prone to look within and discover the cause of their dislike. She moves slowly, very slowly, and always considers herself just a little better than you, and will always politely tell you so when need be."

And what is that which has lowered Spain and given her scarce a position in the councils of Europe? Is Spain the only country where there have been pride, weak monarchs, a succession of them, "a dissolute Court, and religious intolerance"? Such things may have existed once or may in a measure exist to-day in other parts of Europe. Mr. Huntington, it seems to us, has put his finger exactly on the weak point of Spain. Thrift she has, if there is anything that can be saved, but she is behind the world in enterprise, or, as the author puts it, in "the trading spirit." How may that have happened? Is it her fault that she produces little or nothing, and so neither buys from nor sells to the rest of the world?

She fought on for centuries, and was the bulwark opposing Mohammedan aggression. She discovered the gold of the New World; for a time, at least, she was gorged with wealth. It was so easy for her to be rich, and that facile way spoiled her. She lost the stimulus of trade. She wanted the heredity of the mercantile class. She grew hidalgos and no merchants. "The dignity of work," that is, for the educated class, was lost because it was despised. Her colonies were useless. They were to Spain as milch cows—to be drained, and in time ruined. Mr. Huntington thinks that to-day a better condition is developing in Spain. The people are forced to know something about the outside world. But what the Spaniard still seems to us to be is a being who has learned but little since the time of the Armada.

In this volume there is a chapter on Madrid, descriptive only of the bull fighters, for the author devotes himself generally to the little-known provinces and towns of Northern Spain. He is on the way to Santiago and makes a halt at a house and asks for a glass of water and goes into the wayside dwelling:

"By the kitchen fire an old woman sits mechanically turning flat cakes; somnolent chickens roost on perches in two funereal rows along the walls, seemingly under the impression that it is night, or perhaps, like good Spaniards taking their siesta in the heat of the day. Four rabbits, the not improbable elements of some future pie, skip over each other in a corner, watched longingly by a tall thin cat with numerous kittens; while quietly sleeping and snoring in peaceful content lies an enormous hog, cheek by jowl with one of the various future heirs of all—a baby two or three years old—sleeping almost at his side."

But now the glorious cathedral of Santiago appears. "As we stood in the solemn, silent square under the tower, with the clear sky and moonlight above and about us, the great bell began to strike." Were there any to listen? Did it not awaken the long past? "Were there not thousands on thousands of voices mingled together in answer to the great sobbing beat of the grave singer high above us?" There was but a single responsive voice, the chanting call of the sereno—the watchman—the muezzin who cried "Ave Maria Purissima."

"Santiago is no longer the goal of fanatics from every corner of Europe, no longer dreamed of and longed for during the weary months of a desperate struggle to reach the door of its cathedral; no longer the bestower of eternal life for those who fell helplessly by the way, it seems to mumble and gasp and turn cold at the last, and the voice of the great bell, the moonlight gone, the spell broken, sends out a hollow sound that makes us start—a veritable death rattle."

Santiago is almost a desolate city. Once the spiritual metropolis of a Christian world, its glory has departed, and yet for centuries in this poor little Galegan town, as it is to-day, was once centred all the hopes of the pious, for here presumably repose the bones of St. James and of his followers.

We need not follow Mr. Huntington's detailed account of the finding of the mortal remains of St. James, nor of the good saint, riding on a white horse with the blood-red cross all ablaze on the white banner, turning the tide of battle, and how the Moors, taking to flight, were slaughtered, 60,000 of them. As Don Juan de San Clemente said: "Let us leave it to the Santo Apostol to defend himself and us." The approach to a Spanish town in a "berlina" is thus described:

"True to the time-honored custom of Spanish stage-drivers, we broke into a gallop, the inevitable method of entering a city after a long, weary journey. To be sure it deceived no one. No person believed for a moment that we had kept that merry pace through the long period of our martyrdom. All were perfectly aware that we had lagged, and dragged, and choked, and gone far beyond the merest joy of profanity in those miles of seething dust."

We are having the hog held up as emblematic of the Yankee. But hogs in some of the towns of Spain have all the privileges. At Placentia the streets were full of hogs. "For is not this province the home of the Spanish hog? Here he is fattened and famous; from here he is sent out in the various forms by which he is best known after death. But to all is he fairest, best tasting, and least like his living self as 'sweet hams' of Estremadura."

Sometimes we try to gauge the Spanish soldier and his fighting capacity, for remember that for centuries the greatest infantry in the world was Spanish. The author, recalling the good sword Tizon, the great horse Babieca, and former Spanish prowess, tells us what a friend in Madrid told him: "We Spaniards are all brave; that's not the trouble! I will toss a perro chico (a piece of money of small value) into any regiment you like, and it will hit a hero. But the trouble is the fellow knows he is a hero, and wants hero pay, i. e., he wants a General's commission next month, and if he does not get it there's food for revolution!"

Praise for this volume of Spanish travels should be unstinted. Mr. Huntington has an excellent manner, a strong descriptive style, and draws many vivid pictures of Spain. He has, too, a nice taste for books, and tells of bibliographical researches made by him which are of marked interest. The volume is a singularly handsome one, finely illustrated, but not to be considered in a pictorial sense alone, for the excellence of it depends mainly on Mr. Huntington's text.

*A NOTE BOOK ON NORTHERN SPAIN. By Archer M. Huntington. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company have now ready their Students' Standard Dictionary in one handsomely printed and strongly bound volume. The work is the result of an endless amount of labor and expense. It contains the orthography, pronunciation, meaning, and etymology of 60,000 words, with synonyms and antonyms; also appendix of proper names, foreign phrases, and shows what are faulty dictions and disputed pronunciations. In addition to this mass of information there are 1,225 illustrations, the majority of which are new. In the appendix of 100 pages there are many novel features, such as the reduction of foreign weights and measures to the American standard. The entire work is excellent and in convenient form. This dictionary of Funk & Wagnalls Company is certain to be widely used.

The Macmillan Company announces the following works as now ready or about being issued: A romance by Prof. Robert Herrick of the University of Chicago; a translation of Dr. Kronenberg's "Kant, Sein Leben und Seine Lehre," edited by Prof. N. M. Butler of Columbia University; "The Gospel of Freedom," by Robert Herrick; "France," by John Edward Courtenay Bodley, and "The Story of the Potter," by Charles P. Binns.

Henrik Ibsen, who was born at Skien, March 20, 1829, is to have his seventieth birthday duly celebrated in Berlin. On that occasion a complete translation of his works in German is to be published. Genealogists say that Ibsen is by no means a typical Norseman, but is of Danish, German and Scotch blood intermingled.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish within a few days a volume the title of which is "H. R. H. the Prince of Wales." The work includes the birth, education, travels, marriage, home life, philanthropic, social, and political work of the heir to the Crown of England.

"It is nothing more or less than one of the most powerful novels of the decade," says The Tribune of

The Gadfly

a romance of a revolution by E. L. Voynich, now in its fifth impression. 12mo. $1.25. Henry Holt & Co., Publishers.

In the Art World.

Charles A. Dana's Collection—Henry Mosler's Water Colors.

The sale of the Stewart collection of pictures at Chickering Hall on Thursday and again last evening was the chief art event of the week. The story of the sale and the prices obtained was told yesterday morning in the news columns of this paper, and will be found in another column this morning. In addition to this notable event, New York art lovers during the week had other incidents of interest in the thirty-first annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society, now open in the galleries of the Academy of Design, in a collection of some twenty canvases, all New England landscapes, by Leonard Ochtman, at the MacBeth Gallery; in the exhibitions of Meryon's etchings and drawings at the Grolier Club, of Wenzel's drawings at the Keppel Gallery, of portraits by Madrazo at the Oehme, by Boldini at the Boussod-Valadon, and by de la Gandara at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, and a sale of a more than usually good collection of American and foreign pictures at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries.

The exhibition of Mr. William H. Fuller's and Mr. Charles A. Dana's paintings, and of the remarkable collection of Oriental porcelains owned by Mr. Dana, will open to the public at the American Art Galleries on Thursday, Feb. 17. The press view will take place on the afternoon of Wednesday, Feb. 16, and the private view on the evening of that day. The Dana porcelains will be sold in the galleries on the afternoons of Feb. 24, 25, and 26, and the paintings will be sold at Chickering Hall on the evening of Feb. 25. The Dana pictures will be sold after those owned by Mr. Fuller. Following this notable sale there will be another of 325 high-class American pictures at the American Art Galleries, and early in March will occur, also at these galleries, the sale of pictures and sketches by Theodore Robinson and W. Hamilton Gibson. Two other important art sales are also rumored, but have not yet been definitely decided upon.

Leonard Ochtman, who now shows twenty characteristic canvases at the MacBeth Gallery, which he calls "Expressions of New England Landscape," has come to be known during the past few years as a landscape painter of rare sentiment and feeling, and the possessor of a delicate color scheme. The artist is still a young man, having been born in Holland in 1864. He came to America when still a youth, and has industriously devoted himself to an art career for several years. Those great landscapists, Wyant and George Inness, saw much promise in his work from the first, and Mr. Ochtman counted them among his warmest friends. Tender sentiment for and sympathy with nature's softer moods are the features of Mr. Ochtman's work, and, whether he paints the flush of dawn, the dreamy noon hour of a still Summer day, the rosy tints of sunset, or the misty, weird atmosphere of a Summer moonlight night, he is in tune with that side of nature which only a poet artist can adequately portray. While the majority of his landscapes are pitched in a low color key, are painted in soft grays and blues, and have a misty atmosphere, he now and then strikes a louder note, as in "Old Chestnuts, Woodwild," with its clear airs and bright coloring; the "Tints of Autumn," and the "Golden Hour," with its happy Autumn fields. There is rich color quality in "After Sunset" and "Winter." Very tender and dreamy is "Night on the Mianus River," a tonal study, and very poetic the "Light of Night." The best canvas in the little collection is one entitled "Buds and Blossoms," a study of early springtide, in which the tender, delicate green of the shrubs and young trees is seen through a diaphanous mist. The exhibition will remain open until Feb. 12, and is deservedly worth the attention of all art students and lovers.

Mr. Henry Mosler, who has achieved deserved reputation for his excellent genre pictures, has lately turned his attention to portraiture, and on two afternoons of the present week gave an exhibition in his studio in the Carnegie Building of some twelve or fifteen portraits which he has recently completed. The studio was tastefully arranged for the display, and the portraits were shown under carefully shaded electric lights. Mr. Mosler appears to have the knack of catching a good likeness, always a desideratum in a portrait painter, and especially in one who has fair sitters. The most attractive portrait shown at this exhibition was one of Miss Edith Mosler, the artist's daughter, in the manner of Madrazo, with a color scheme of whites and greens. The fair sitter held a dainty white lace mantilla over her head, and her pose was both artistic and graceful. A portrait of Mrs. Freede, a study in grays against a green background, was effective in color, and a companion one of Mr. Freede was easy in pose and fresh in color. A bust portrait of Dr. R. Wiener was very realistic, although the flesh tones were too hot. A small head of Mr. McCosker was one of the best works shown, the brush work broad and the expression admirable. A three-quarter length of Mrs. Kohn in a dark-purple gown, trimmed with lace, against a green background, was noticeable for its ease of pose and rich color. A large portrait of Mrs. Max Bleiman was natural in expression and broadly and strongly painted. Mr. Mosler's portrait work proves him a much more versatile painter than had generally been believed.

The galleries of the old Academy of Design have been well filled with visitors during the week. There is a story in circulation, which lacks confirmation, to the effect that the Evans Prize was wrongly awarded to Mr. Albert Herter's strong but not altogether attractive figure piece, "Sorrow," on the ground that it was painted abroad, whereas the conditions make it necessary for a painting to have been executed in this country to receive the prize.

A further study of the water colors shown this year confirms the estimate of the exhibition made in our news columns on Saturday morning last, namely, that it has a good standard of merit, but contains few really notable pictures. It was impossible in the first notice to mention several pictures which will attract the attention of the visitor. A few of these in the North Gallery are selected for notice this morning. A. T. Bricher shows a carefully finished and well colored marine in "Low Tide—Grand Manan," Rosina Sherwood, a good little figure piece in "Lady Betty," and Childe Hassam, a delicately colored study in blues, "The Silver Cloud." Maud Humphrey's "Good-Bye Summer" would make a good illustration, but is rather an unpoetic picture. Percy Moran's "No One at Home" is a dainty little figure piece, and there are good drawing and color in Charles Volkmar's "The Duck Pond." H. G. Marratta shows a delicate tonal study in "A Gray Day," and Harry Fenn's "Street Cafe, Jerusalem," is a characteristic study. Other pictures in the North Gallery worthy of mention are Seymour Bloodgood's "Sunshine and Shadow," rich in color; Thomas B. Craig's landscape "Near Sundown," with its delicate sentiment; T. de Thulstrup's "Golf," a good outdoors, well drawn, and with fine action; Louis Sonntag, Jr.'s, strong and well-told story of an old battleship "Condemned by the Admiralty"; Charles P. Gruppe's "November Afternoon," G. A. Travers's "East River—Evening," and Walter C. Hartson's landscape "Near Groningen." A further notice next week will be devoted to the pictures in the South and East Galleries.

Women Artists in Paris.

The first exposition in 1898 of women artists in Paris has just opened at the galleries of Georges Petit in the Rue de Seze. The second of the season, that held in March, will also occupy these galleries, for the Palais de l'Industrie is in an advanced state of demolition, making way for the new buildings for the great exposition of 1900.

Among the paintings most talked about on exhibition at Petit's are two by Mme. Louise Desbordes called "Nuit" and "La Meduse." Mme. Marie Duhem is equally lugubrious and melancholy in her "L'Ecole des Soeurs," but "Les Pivoines," a flower study, is said to be rich in color and altogether charming. Mme. Nina Gallay exhibits here for the first time, and her "Escalier d'Honneur de l'Abbaye de Celles" is considered to be full of sentiment and life. Among the other exhibitors are Mme. Foyot d'Alvar, Mme. L. Brouardel, and Mmes. Madeleine Charpentier, Fanny-Fleury, Ellen Gertrude Cohen, Jenny Fontaine, Jeanne Rougier, Leonie Dusseuil, (portrait of a woman with a book,) Sauvan-Deluze, Realdel Sarte, Sealles, Valentino, (portrait of a young girl reading,) Leonide Bourges, and Camille Isbert. Mlle. Charlotte Bertrand has several statuettes in colored clay, as has also Mlle. Marie Fresnaye. A statue in marble, "A la Fontaine," by Mlle. Jeanne Jozon, and "Un Chat," by Mme. Thomas-Soyer, the critics say are very amusing.

The paintings at Petit's Salon indicate that the exhibits by women artists at the coming Spring Salon will be both large in number and of unusual interest.

Mr. Durand's Noteworthy Volume on New York's Finances.*

Mr. Durand's volume on the finances of New York City is a timely contribution to the information and discussion relative to the development of municipal administration, which seems to be one of the great needs of the day. Possibly it might have been more so if it had come before the passing of the Greater New York charter, though its lessons would very likely not have been heeded. It consists mainly of an exposition of the growth and final condition of the financial system of the city as it was before the consolidation, with only slight and incidental references to the changes introduced by the new charter, and no attempt to deal with the conditions of the annexed sections and the problems presented by them.

An important preliminary to the main exposition is a concise history of the Government and finances of the city during the entire period of its growth, with such references only to its charter provisions and its political record as are necessary to a clear understanding of the real subject of the book. The chief purpose of the volume is explanatory, not critical or constructive, though there is sound and judicious criticism by the way, and there are incidental suggestions as to the remedy for the defects which are often pointed out. Turning the lessons of the city's financial experience to practical account is left to other hands.

The finances of New York City were a small matter prior to the charter of 1830. In the early Dutch times public expenses were trifling, and were met by indirect contributions or personal service in the main. There was a decided aversion on the part of the burghers of New Amsterdam to paying direct taxes. There was a little better disposition in the English Colonial days, but as late as 1710 public expenditures were less than £300, and in 1740 only £747, the increase being chiefly due to maintaining public wells and a night watch. After the Revolution the development was still slow, and in 1798 the aggregate expenses were $108,000, of which $40,000 was for the poorhouse and jail (or Bridewell) and $23,000 for the watch. The system of assessing the cost of local improvements upon the owners of property benefited began in the Colonial times. The first funded debt came early in the present century with the building of the new City Hall.

From the beginning of the century to 1830 the population increased threefold, property valuation sixfold, and public expenses about fivefold. The budget of that year aggregated $676,618, and a considerable item was for the support of schools, the system having been established since 1805. The sinking fund, as well as the debt, was a product of this period, and in 1830 the funded debt was $570,300, and the resources of the fund for its redemption $227,744. The Government had been chiefly exercised by the Common Council under State legislative authority, and the main purpose of the new charter was to separate the legislative and executive functions, which it did rather imperfectly, as experience proved. One of the financial difficulties of the period prior to the charter amendments of 1849 came from the practice of appropriating money for supposed needs with little regard to the limits of revenue as fixed by the year's taxation. The vicious system of spending all through the year the revenues collected in its last quarter upon assessments made in the first quarter had its origin in the old provincial government. This necessarily led to temporary borrowing, and in the lax period under consideration floating debts and deficits of one year were important items to be met by the taxation of the next. The introduction of Croton water made a large addition to the city debt, which reached nearly $14,000,000 in 1849. The budget in 1850, including the requirements for interest, came pretty near to $4,000,000, and the tax rate had risen from .42 in 1830 to 1.13 1-4.

The process of legislative charter tinkering began after the amendments of 1849, which had for their chief purpose the making of the administrative departments more independent of the Council and putting the financial powers under stricter regulation, but it was a period of rapid growth, and irregularities and abuses multiplied. The era of corruption came in, and the Common Council of 1851-2 was dubbed the "Forty Thieves." The struggle against the tendencies of the time led to constant interposition from Albany—the State Commissioners of 1857, the separate City and County Governments with the bi-partisan Board of Supervisors—which made matters worse and gave the Tweed ring its first opportunity for easy plunder. Many expenses were proscribed or restricted by the State Legislature, and the local Government and that of the State became mixed together with a corrupting effect upon both.

Prof. Durand gives a concise but fairly clear account of the rise of the exploits of the Tweed ring and its effect upon the finances of the city. Among its achievements was securing a new charter from the Legislature to promote its own designs. Its extravagance and corruption did not appear so much in the increase of current expenses and taxation as in local assessments and the alarming growth of the city debt. The debt had reached something like $44,000,000 in 1868, but war expenses and Central Park accounted for a large part of the increase. In the Fall of 1871 the funded debt exceeded $81,000,000, while about $19,000,000 of debt obligations were outstanding. After the adjustment of things under the charter of 1873, which first established the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the annual budget of appropriations (that for 1874) was upward of $35,000,000, and the tax rate was 2.80.

What may be called the present system had its origin in the charter of 1873, and has developed with little variation upon the lines then laid down. The author of this book explains in considerable detail the composition, functions, and methods of the Boards of Taxes and Assessments, of Estimate and Apportionment, and of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; sets forth the sources of revenue and the objects of expenditure, with an example of the city budget (that of 1896) in full. In speaking of the revenue from docks, markets, and ferries and from franchises, he does not fail to reflect with due severity upon the profligacy with which franchises for street railways and for gas lighting have been squandered, when they might have been made a prolific source of income. His argument tends strongly not merely to the municipal control of these franchises, with a view to revenue from those who exercise them, but to municipal ownership of the works required in their employment. He cites the familiar example of public water supply in apparent justification of the public supply of other needs and conveniences of municipal life.

As we have said, this book does not profess to be constructive in its purpose, and, therefore, is not to be criticised for failing to deal more fully with the problems that confront the City of New York at present. It points out defects and criticises faults in the existing system, which is in substance a combination of that of the old city applied to new complications. It is, in fact, not a system or even a growth, but rather an incongruous combination of expedients adopted from time to time and never wrought into symmetry or founded upon consistent principles. The author has performed the task of accumulating the facts and presenting the conditions in a fairly satisfactory manner.

The volume is completed with an appendix, which contains valuable tables and diagrams, showing the growth in valuations, taxes, expenditures, appropriations, tax rate, city debt, &c., from 1830 to 1897, and there is a very full index. The book is not only valuable for study and reference for those who have to deal directly with municipal affairs, or are engaged in efforts to improve their administration, but it is informing and ought to be interesting to the citizens generally, upon whom rests the fate of the city government in the future.

*THE FINANCES OF NEW YORK CITY. By Edward Dana Durand, Ph. [illegible]ate Legislative Librarian in the New York State Library, [illegible]ant Professor of Economics and Administration, Leland Stanford Jr., University. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

1898

Books of Last Year.

In This Country There Were 4,928 Published—a Decline; in England 7,926—an Increase.

We have already made brief note of the number of books published in 1897 in England—both the actually new books and the new editions; but the figures for the United States are only to hand this week from that old and trustworthy source, The Publishers' Weekly. Below will be found the table which that paper has prepared, as well as the interesting comments which it makes on the subject—notably pointing out the decline in numbers. Following this we give a similar, though far briefer, statement from the English paper The Publishers' Circular, concerning the English output:

AMERICAN BOOKS.

There were less books recorded in our weekly lists of new publications during 1897 than in any year since 1894, when the book production amounted to 4,484 works. The year before, 1893, we recorded 5,134 works, and in 1895, the year following, 5,463 works, and in 1896, 5,703. The promise of a still increasing volume of publication with which 1896 so hopefully closed, was not fulfilled with 1897. During that year we put on record only 4,928 works, these figures including not only original works by American and English or other foreign authors, but importations and new editions. This was a falling off from the year before of 775 works, rather a remarkable decrease, considering that the publishing business had safely weathered the depression and uncertainty of previous years with little noticeable damage. The tariff agitation of the early part of the year no doubt had much to do with this, the book trade hesitating, as did every other business and trade, to engage in new ventures until some certainty as to commercial conditions was reached. The Spring announcements of new publications never equal those of the Fall. But those of 1897 were so small that the impression was created that the publishing business had almost come to a standstill. The passage of a new tariff bill, relieving the general tension, set presses to work on delayed publications, the consequence being a perfect flood of books during the last six months of the year.

Publishers' Fall announcements were unusually rich and numerous, but many important works were so belated that they received scant justice at the hands of booksellers and reviewers. A very large percentage of the intended holiday publications were not ready until late in December, when the cream of the holiday trade had been skimmed, causing loss to publishers and authors and much ill temper and inconvenience to editors of literary and trade journals, who count upon having early in November specimen illustrations and information regarding leading books to meet the demand of their readers, who even earlier than November begin to make up their shopping lists. Another result of the Spring paralysis of business was that many books of 1897 did not get out until 1898—it being impossible, with the best will in the world, to crowd the work of a year into six months. The aftermath has been most aggravatingly large, and has something to do with the small figures of the year. If there had been anything like the same activity in the first half of the year that characterized the last, the book production would have been up to the best of previous years. In spite of the decrease in numbers, there was no decrease in the quality of publications.

The books of permanent value were unusually plentiful; indeed few other years in the history of the book trade have so many good works to their credit. The year holds little record of serious business troubles, while the demand for and sale of books over the holiday season far exceeded many seasons of more general prosperity in the past. Books, it was proved, more and more take the place of other presents and souvenirs. This pleasant indication of our broadening culture was met by new editions of standard works in all departments of literature.

The dominant note in the year's output is the new interest in American Revolutionary history, illustrated in the large number of novels based on this period, and in the many books on the same topic prepared for young people, in historical works of extent and research belonging to the time, and in historical monographs and biographies of purely American interest. The class of biography, however, was not so rich in works from American authors as in some other years—our most valuable biographies coming from the other side. Novels of adventure were also very popular, books relating to music were numerous, and works on nature even greater in number than ever before. All the various complications in Greece, Cuba, Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and Africa were productive of interesting and instructive literature.

It is interesting to note just where the shortcoming in the year's figures is shown. It is chiefly in the publication in this country of English and Continental novels. There were 690 of this class manufactured in America in 1896, and only 352 in 1897. The importations of all classes of books were proportionately the same as in several previous years, while the making of American books was proportionately larger, being 3,318 out of 4,928, while in 1896 they amounted to 3,300 out of 5,703. The deduction is that American literature grows in favor, and especially the American novel, of which there were 358 published from leading houses in 1897. We have never attempted the inclusion in our lists of the five and ten cent issues of the cheap libraries. If these are considered literature they greatly swell the year's output beyond our figures. But we do claim to record every work issued by leading publishers all over the United States, with many works of smaller houses as we are able to get trace of them. Constant agitation in this direction increases the books received at this office from year to year. The number received during 1897 was 2,610, the balance, 2,318, being titles entered with an asterisk, of which we only received information from the publisher, or which were gathered from unofficial sources. The following table gives in classes, as nearly as it is possible to approximate, the figures of the book production in this country of 1897, with those of 1896 for comparison. All the departments show a falling off, excepting theology and religion, juvenile, physical and mathematical science, and mental and moral philosophy, in each of which there was a slight increase. The figures in fiction are most noteworthy. Novels from all sources printed or imported in 1897 were only 869 to 1,114 in 1896. To these, however, might be added the 380 juvenile works, as the majority of them were wholly unsuitable for children's reading.

Classifications.	1896. New Books.	1896. New Editions.	1897. New Books.	1897. New Editions.
Fiction	1,012	102	713	156
Law	507	46	474	35
Theology and religion	425	35	447	45
Literary history and miscellany	507	15	261	154
Education and language	421	38	595	36
Juvenile	238	26	519	50
Poetry	284	9	180	67
History	241	37	189	63
Biography, memoirs	180	29	193	12
Political and social science	270	14	175	21
Physical and mathematical science	138	26	166	22
Description, travel	154	36	149	20
Medical science, hygiene	119	45	129	24
Fine arts and illustrated books	168	11	108	31
Useful arts	112	27	96	14
Mental and moral philosophy	45	4	70	6
Domestic and rural	53	1	62	5
Sports and amusements	65	7	33	5
Humor and satire	24	1	17	3
Total	5,189	514	4,171	757
		5,189		4,171
		5,703		4,928

In the second table, which follows, the aim has been to show the number of books that were manufactured in the United States in 1897—first, those of American origin; second, those of English or Continental origin, and, third, the English works that were imported, bound or in sheets; these three classes comprising the book production of the United States in 1897. This table, like the former one, scarcely claims to be exactly correct, as it is impossible always to trace the history of a work. Formerly importing was confined to English houses doing business in this country, but now the great majority of publishers import small or large editions of works, upon which their imprint appears, through arrangement with the English publisher.

Classifications.	1897. Books by American authors, including books printed in the United States from stereotype plates imported for the purpose.	1897. Books by English or other foreign authors printed in the United States from stereotype plates imported for the purpose.	1897. Books imported bound or in sheets.	1897.
Fiction	336	352	189	
Law	491	..	18	
Theology and religion	378	33	36	
Literary history and miscellany	318	15	87	
Education and language	385	4	42	
Juvenile	290	9	61	
Poetry	134	22	94	
History	180	11	47	
Biography, memoirs	71	22	112	
Political and social science	155	2	20	
Physical and mathematical science	116	7	43	
Description, travel	90	9	61	
Medical science, hygiene	122	5	18	
Fine arts and illustrated books	11	4	124	
Useful arts	83	..	26	
Mental and moral philosophy	47	4	26	
Domestic and rural	35	..	22	
Sports and amusements	19	..	24	
Humor and satire	15	1	6	
Total	3,318	495	1,115	
			495	
			3,318	
			4,928	

The table shows 3,318 books by American authors, made, of course, in this country; 495 books by English or other foreign authors made here, and 1,115 books or sheets imported. The largest number of books by English or Continental authors made here was in fiction, viz., 352. The importations were greatest in fiction, biography and memoirs, fine arts and illustrated books, and theology and religion.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

The number of publications recorded in our columns [The Publishers' Circular] in the course of the past year is larger by some 1,400 than in 1896. In theology there is a rise of about 100, and in education of 160. A notable rise is that of some 300 in politics and commerce. The demand for light reading grows, and new fiction shows a considerable rise, but its large total is only increased by the same amount as the small total which previously stood to the credit of politics and commerce. In voyages and travels and in poetry the figures are much the same as last year. Of medical books, almost exactly the same number were published as appeared in 1895, but a hundred more than in 1896. In belles-lettres the figures are about 80 less than in 1895, and about 90 more than in 1896. Compared with last year, there is a falling off of about a score in arts and sciences; but in history and biography there is an increase of a like number. Law shows a slight decline. Miscellaneous works maintain an even level. The accompanying table gives the following total of books, both new ones and new editions, for the year: Theology, sermons, Biblical, 703; educational, classical, and philological, 928; juvenile works and tales, novels, tales, and other fiction, 2,077; law, jurisprudence, &c., 140; political and social economy, trade, and commerce, 641; arts, science, and illustrated works, 318; voyages, travels, geographical research, 221; history, biography, &c., 745; poetry and the drama, 427; year books and serials in volumes, 422; medicine, surgery, &c., 211; belles-lettres, essays, monographs, &c., 275. Miscellaneous, including pamphlets, not sermons, 218; total, 7,926. The following analytical table is also given for the past year:

Divisions.	1897. New Books.	1897. New Edns.
Theology, sermons, Biblical, &c.	594	109
Educational, classical, and philological	692	236
Novels, tales, and juvenile works	1,360	717
Law, jurisprudence, &c.	93	47
Political and social economy, trade, and commerce	531	110
Arts, sciences, and illustrated works	288	30
Voyages, travels, geographical researches	173	48
History, biography, &c.	604	141
Poetry and the drama	298	129
Year books and serials in volumes	422	..
Medicine, surgery, &c.	153	59
Belles-lettres, essays, monographs, &c.	227	48
Miscellaneous, including pamphlets, not sermons	210	8
Total	6,244	1,682
		6,244
		7,926

Village Idyls.*

Simplicity is the most engaging of virtues, and in this little collection of village idyls it reigns supreme. The author has not descended to a single line of fine writing, there is nothing to provoke either amusement or tears; but there is a certain rest to the mind that is not to be had from a book that is purely dull. If one is in the right mood—it must be a mild, affectionate mood—one may while away a tedious hour or so in following the quiet fortunes of these dwellers in Sandilands, and be the better for it. The pages are full of kindness and sympathy, of plain, unfashionable maidens, and of fond, pathetic mothers. The events are the inevitable events of life without impossible complications, and, unlike the whistling girl of the nursery rhyme, they always come to a very good end. In most of the stories of rural England we find this atmosphere of narrow gentleness, so lacking in our own multitudinous stories of the East and West, of the North and South, and we recognize the charm.

Moreover, there are the vicar and the vicarage, and the reverent weekday services, and these in themselves are enough to carry the day with a large reading public; the very names are soothing. And so, too, in a somewhat different way are the black silk dinner dresses, and little luncheons of cake and wine, and the references to "Magdalen" and "Oriel," and the "almond gingerbread nuts" and the "apricot jam sandwich." Most surely there are more things in English villages than are dreamed of in our philosophy.

*OTHER PEOPLE'S LIVES. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Les Memoires de M. Goron, Ancien Chef de la Sûreté. II. A Travers Le Crime. 12mo. New York: Brentano. Paper, 75 cents.

Essays on the Civil War and Reconstruction and Related Topics. By William Archibald Dunning. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

The History and Genealogy of the Knowltons of England and America. By the Rev. Charles Henry Wright Stocking. 8vo. New York: The Knickerbocker Press.

Recollections of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. By T. Hall Caine. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

Christina Rossetti. By Mackenzie Bell. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.50.

Stepping Stones to Literature. By Sarah Louise Arnold and Charles B. Gilbert. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 50 cents.

Sir Henry Layard. By Alfred E. Lemaux. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

Orderly Book of General George Washington, Commander in Chief of the American Armies, Kept at Valley Forge 18 May-11 June, 1778. 8vo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

Sir Thomas Maitland. By Walter Frewen Lord. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The Life and Times of Cardinal Wiseman. By Wilfrid Ward. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Two volumes. $6.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

The Early Life of Our Lord. By the Rev. J. Brough. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75.

A Short History of the Book of Common Prayer. By the Rev. William Reed Huntington. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. Paper, 25 cents.

St. Matthew and St. Mark and the General Epistles. Edited by Richard G. Moulton. 24mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

The Significance of the Westminster Standards as a Creed. An Address. By Benjamin B. Warfield. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Vindication of Anglican Orders. By Arthur Lowndes. 8vo. New York: James Pott & Co. 2 vols. $5.00.

Pall Mall Magazine.

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The Secret of Hegel. By James Hutchison Stirling. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

POETRY.

Afterwhiles. By James Whitcomb Riley. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Doctor's Window. Poems by the Doctor, for the Doctor, and About the Doctor. Edited by Ina Russelle Warren. 8vo. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton.

FICTION.

The Whirlpool. By George Gissing. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.25.

Warren Hyde. By the author of "Unchaperoned." 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

Sketches in Prose. Jamesy: A Christmas Story, and others. By James Whitcomb Riley. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The School for Saints. By John Oliver Hobbes. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Cleo the Magnificent or the Muse of the Real. By Louis Zangwill. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

Mavlou. By Frances Raymond. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

A Mile of Gold. By William M. Stanley. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 50 cents.

A Sailor In Spite of Himself. By Harry Castlemon. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

Moultrie De Kalb. By Thomas J. Spencer. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper. 50 cents.

Horace Everett. By the Marquise Clara Lanza. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper. 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Satan's Invisible Word Displayed, or Despairing Democracy. By W. T. Stead. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

The Quarto, 1898. A Volume Artistic, Literary, and Musical. New York: Brentano. $1.80.

Stepping Stones to Literature. A Fourth Reader. By Sarah L. Arnold and Charles B. Gilbert. 12mo. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co. 60 cents.

The Grand Tactics of Chess. By Franklin K. Young. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $3.50.

Promissory Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, Bonds. The New York Negotiable Instruments Law. By George W. Van Siclen. 12mo. New York: The Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide.

The Coming Crusade. By C. A. L. Totten. 12mo. New Haven: The "Our Race" Publishing Company. Paper, 75 cents.

The Encyclopædia of Sport. Edited by the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire Hedley Peek and F. G. Aflalo. Large octavo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Vol. I. A-Leo. $10.

Evolution Ethics and Animal Psychology. By E. P. Evans. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Principles of English Grammar for the Use of Schools. By G. K. Carpenter. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

The New Puritanism. Papers by Lyman Abbott, Amory H. Bradford, and others. With introduction by Rossiter W. Raymond. 12mo. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

Scribner's Magazine. Vols. XXI. and XXII. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Parasitic Wealth or Money Reform. By John Brown. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

Servia; the Poor Man's Paradise. By Herbert Vivian. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

The Encyclopædia of Sport. Edited by the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, Hedley Peek, and F. G. Aflalo. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Parts IX., X., and XI. $1 each part.

The Art of Getting Rich. By Henry Hardwicke. 18mo. New York: The Useful Knowledge Publishing Company. Paper. 50 cents.

The American Metropolis. From Knickerbocker Days to the Present Time. By Frank Moss, LL. D. 12mo. New York: Peter Fenelon Collier. Three volumes.

The des Goncourt and Tourgueneff.

From "Tourgueneff and His Wrench Circle."

Dinner at Magny's: Charles Edmond brought Tourgueneff, that foreign writer with such a graceful talent, author of the "Mémoires d'un Seigneur Russe," and of the "Hamlet Russe." He is a great, big, charming fellow, a gentle giant with bleached hair, and looks like the kindly genius of a mountain or a forest. He is handsome—magnificently, immensely handsome—with the blue of heaven in his eyes and that charming Russian sing-song voice, in which there is just something both of the child and of the negro. Being put at his ease by the ovation that was given to him, he talked in a curious and interesting way about Russian literature, which he declares to be well launched upon the tide of realism, from the novel to the play.

Authors at Home.

XVI.

Laurence Hutton in West Thirty-fourth Street.

Eighty years ago a venturesome capitalist unknown to present fame, exploring the wilds of what is now Thirty-fourth Street, reached a spot fifty paces west of Seventh Avenue, and there, impelled by some god or goddess of arts and letters, bought a parcel of ground and built for himself a substantial house of brick. At the end of the half-century it was "the only house on the block." Then the location caught the fancy of other home builders, and the old house had neighbors of costlier make and more modern model. So far from being the precursor of decay, this northward stride of fashionable residence that threatened to reach and outstrip the mansion was the founder of its Renaissance.

In 1859 the father of Laurence Hutton became owner of the house. The elder Hutton was a successful merchant, with instincts literary and artistic, which he now proceeded to gratify. From then till to-day, when, alas, its glory is to depart, this house, more than any other in New York, has been a wayside booth for pilgrim genius and an abiding place for those things which genius in its travels leaves behind. Varied in character and countless in number, these literary and artistic curios (for the most part footprints of famous people who have passed the threshold) cannot be even briefly described in any assignable space. One class of them—the collection of death masks now at Princeton College—filled dozens of magazine pages with illustration and comment, and the subject was not exhausted.

Richard Harding Davis and some others, after one of the hospitable evenings there which the present host delights in, caused to be printed in startling type a placard announcing, "Hutton's. Continuous performance. Doors Open 11 A. M. to 3 A. M. 34th St., Near 7th Ave." This poster, adorning the entrance of one of the rooms, is appropriate if irreverent. On the walls of the house, from the street vestibule, thence throughout the library and the dining room, up the stairway, and in the living rooms, the "workshop" and the bedrooms, hang portraits signed or written upon by the originals thereof. Verse and prose in autograph, never printed, and for which printers beg in vain, also hang there, quaintly framed, along with memorabilia which famous men and women have themselves devised and executed.

The book shelves are in orderly array, but their contents, like the other treasures, are varied. There are first editions and autograph copies, and fine bindings; and there are the curious, the almost wierdly, queer conceits of authors and publishers since the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. There is a collection, said to be the finest owned privately in this country, of belles lettres and essayical literature of the eighteenth century. There are what Laurence Hutton calls "working books," and there are books of dramatic criticism, stage lore, travel, and biography, and a vast amount of current fiction. There are guide books with commonplace exteriors, which reveal when opened marginal pencilings by travelers who know and are known.

Save where personal comfort plans otherwise, there is nothing modern in the furnishings of the house. Tables, chairs, clocks, divans, sideboards, beds, the thousand and one things we have for daily use, are old in the historic sense. With each such thing there is a fact, a fancy, a place, or a person coupled, and the tie is stronger the further stretched by the years.

To go into detail, there is in a room upon the second floor a portrait, or rather caricature, of Thackeray drawn by himself and given to Laurence Hutton by John Crerar. The face likeness is admirable in a way, but the body is shaped to form an hour glass, and the legs are those of a skeleton. Underneath is written in Thackeray's hand, "There is a skeleton in every man's house." In the same room hangs the original of the only portrait in America of Sir Walter Scott, taken from life, the work of Gilbert Stuart Newton. Elsewhere there are originals of Darley and Tadema; a portrait of Carlyle never engraved; a drawing in India ink by Robert Fulton, the steamboat inventor, called "Love's First Interview," and signed "R. F., 1804"; a shell cameo of the head and bust of the elder Hutton, said to be the earliest work of the sculptor St. Gaudens, done by him when an apprentice at the age of seventeen; the head of a stag shot by Gen. Custer, given to Mr. Hutton by Kate Field; a check dated July 23, 1832, drawn upon the Chemical National Bank by Mr. Hutton's father, and the oldest extant draft upon that institution; an album collection of theatrical photographs unequaled in point of quality and rarity, many of the pictures being elsewhere unobtainable; the last letter John T. Raymond wrote, it having been received by Mr. Hutton after the delivery of the telegram announcing the actor's death; a portrait of John Morrissey, done in 1872 at Saratoga by John Brougham, the player; a desk full of autograph letters, among them the coveted Booth autographs, for which we are told a large sum of money has been offered, and a photograph of Vedder's picture, "Identity," with autograph, and Aldrich's lines about the picture written in his hand. Under his own portrait on the wall Walt Whitman has written:

"The whole wide ether
Is the eagle's sway,
The whole earth is
The brave man's fatherland."

In one place is a caricature of Charles Reade wherein he write in 1877 that he "is glad there is no photo of him, for it would be enough sight worse." Mark Twain is in evidence with a framed letter, delightful in humor; and the envelope is there, addressed to "Laurence Hutton at the Hotel Royal, Venezia. To be kept till the cuss comes." Lester Wallack, ill to death, sent his portrait and wrote beneath it, "I will limp to you as soon as may be."

This spontaneity of contribution, these evidences of good will—nay, rather of loving friendship—for Laurence Hutton from many men of many minds make the house remarkable truly. They also lend peculiar interest to the personality of its owner. By what necromancer's charm has Laurence Hutton made and bound fast the ties between all these different people and himself? The charm of literary gifts is his; but it is not that in him which makes the Princeton undergraduates shout their college slogan in his honor when he appears on the campus. Nor was it that in him which guided Edwin Booth's steps to Hutton's house as "his other home" whenever the actor came to New York. Every player of note and every writer, excepting from the writers perhaps Holmes, Emerson, and Longfellow, has for a score of years found his way to the house on Thirty-fourth Street, and, having found it, has gone there many times. More celebrities have been guests there than in any other dwelling in New York. John Fiske wrote much of his "Myths and Myth Makers" there. The scenes in Brander Matthews's "A Mysterious Disappearance" and in Julian Hawthorne's "Beatrix Randolph" are laid there, and Mark Twain, Kate Field, and many others have sat at Hutton's desk to write. R. W. Gilder, Matthews, De Kay, Stedman, George Parsons Lathrop, R. H. Stoddard, and H. C. Bunner met in this house to form the American Copyright League. The first business meeting of The Players was held there, and there also were born the Authors', the Kinsmen, and, if memory serves, the Dunlap Society, the organization for the republication of extinct dramatic literature.

In the man himself as much as in his talent lies the charm which makes people bring gifts to his house and meet there rather than elsewhere for common purposes with which he is in sympathy. There is an indefinable something in some men which we vaguely call good-fellowship. If I were asked to be explicit in describing Laurence Hutton's good-fellowship, I should say it possessed the rare quality of discovering and enjoying what is best in everybody and everything. Clever people may not always recognize the best that is in themselves. They are quick to appreciate the friend who does recognize it, however; and his unselfish enjoyment of the discovery is a sincere flattery that binds them to him with hooks of steel. To be sure, this quality of discernment must be instinctive; a natural growth, not a hothouse flower. The man who cultivates it for the sake of making friends will have chiefly fools for friends. That it is instinctive with Mr. Hutton is apparent. "A Boy I Knew"—the boy, of course, being the impressionable Hutton in the days when Thackeray used to lecture him and when, to escape parental rebuke, he raced homeward from the theatre on the stroke of ten at night, before the curtain fell, and "not knowing whether Damon killed Pythias, or if Claude Melnotte came back from the wars"—this boy was then, as the man is now, keen to be impressed by the good and the clever, slow to notice the rest.

Mr. Hutton's first printed article was a dramatic criticism of "Jessie Brown," the melodrama as played by Dion Boucicault and Agnes Robertson. It appeared in The New York Evening Mail, upon which paper Mr. Hutton afterward succeeded Bronson Howard as dramatic critic. The same paper sent him abroad, and, while engaged with its correspondence, he gathered the materials for and wrote some of the "Literary Landmarks," particularly the "Literary Landmarks of London," on which he can justly rest his reputation for painstaking labor and attractive style. Twelve years' special connection with the publishing house of Harper & Brothers will end shortly; indeed, I believe will end when he carries to Princeton, N. J., the belongings of the Thirty-fourth Street house and moves into the new home which is there preparing.

In connection with the birth of the Kinsmen at this house, mention has been made of that society. It is possibly the most unique of organizations. Though its seventy-nine living members have international reputations, and those deceased included Booth, Barrett, and du Maurier, it has rarely been talked or written about. It is not a club. It has no constitution, officers, or rules. Lawrence Barrett at the first meeting said its purpose was the association of the kindred arts, whereupon Hutton proposed the name Kinsmen, which it bears. A man becomes a Kinsman by eating at the table where any number of Kinsmen are gathered by previous appointment. These feasts are irregular in occurrence and scattered in location; and are elaborate or primitive as occasion may determine. One in London in 1883 is commemorated by a composite pen-and-ink sketch, the original of which was bequeathed to Hutton by James R. Osgood. The picture, signed by each artist, shows a laden table, drawn by Alfred Parsons; an immense punch bowl, conceived by George H. Boughton; a multitude of bottles and cigars, by Linley Sambourne; a typical John Bull uncorking a fresh supply of liquid, by George du Maurier, and Brother Jonathan in the act of pouring oil upon the troubled, strong waters, the creation of Edwin A. Abbey. It may have been on this occasion that Irving gave each Kinsman a "bone," the English theatrical term for a free pass to the performance. This bone reads, "Give two seats to the Kinsman bearer whenever and wherever I am playing, forever," and is duly signed by the actor.

Between the library and the dining room of the Hutton house there is placed a piece of board upon which in 1720 an epigrammatist printed in quaint characters, "They have said, and they will say.. Let them be saying." There is a history connected with the relic which I have forgotten. But the words may be seen in at least one other house—that of Dr. Louis L. Seaman. Whatever the application of the epigram when it was written, it can be pleasantly enough applied nowadays to the Hutton house and its owner.

FRANCIS KNOWLES.

Col. Waring's Influence in a Library.

For a good library there are three essentials: A good collection of books, a well-situated building, and a good librarian. In a community which has set itself out to have a library these things ought not to be hard to obtain. The rarest of the three is the desirable librarian, but it is so in his nature to love books that a very little money, added to the chance to be with them, will usually secure his services.

Cleveland, Ohio, is fortunate in having such an official. William H. Brett, who for more than thirteen years has had the supervision of the Cleveland Public Library, is a type of those progressive librarians who are fast replacing the old idea of the public library as a storehouse of books, with the new theory that it is, or should be, an educational power house where the power never gives out.

An interesting development of this idea is now to be seen in his Library League. This is spreading to other cities than Cleveland. It is frankly modeled on Col. Waring's Juvenile Street Cleaning Leagues of New York—or, at least, was suggested by them, which shows how far a good idea may go. Mr. Brett gives the credit of the thought to two of his assistants, so perhaps a fourth is to be added to the requisites of a good public library in a large community, viz.: capable, assistants for the good librarian.

To membership in the Library League any young person of school age who draws books is eligible. There is no initiation fee, and there are no dues or assessments. The pledge, which must be signed preliminary to membership, explains the objects and requirements of the league. Briefly, the subscribers promise to handle books carefully, remembering that they are entitled to respect; not to mark them, turn down the leaves, or to insert between the covers anything thicker than paper. There is also a promise to do what is possible to interest others in the right care of books. A neat badge has been designed, showing an open volume, with the name of the organization across it, and by this means—a famously alluring one, even to persons who would scorn to be thought children—through the co-operation of the teachers in the public schools, and the appeal on a curious little bookmark that was devised for the younger children the league has won rapid and wide success. At the end of nine months 15,000 children were enrolled, and the league not only made better, because more careful, but created many new, library patrons. The appeal on the bookmark, which is ingenious, is as follows:

Please don't handle me with dirty hands. I should feel ashamed to be seen when the next little boy borrowed me.

Or leave me out in the rain. Books can catch cold as well as children.

Or make marrs on me with your pen or pencil. It would spoil my looks.

Or lean your elbows on me when you are reading me. It hurts.

Or open me and lay me face down on the table. You wouldn't like to be treated so.

Or putting between my leaves a pencil or anything thicker than a single sheet of paper. It would strain my back.

Whenever you are through reading me, if you are afraid of losing your place, don't turn down the corner of one of my leaves, but have a neat little bookmark to put in where you stopped, and then close me and lay me down on my side, so that I can have a good, comfortable rest.

Remember that I want to visit a great many other little boys after you are through with me. Besides, I may meet you again some day, and you would be sorry to see me looking old and torn and soiled. Help me to keep fresh and clean and I will help you to be happy.

The expression here is so simple that no child can fail to understand it, and the appeal is direct to childhood's quick sympathy. One may object that a child who needs such simple language cannot be an extensive drawer of books from any library. He cannot; but his older brother or sister may be, and he may come in contact with books which he cannot read.

This idea of giving personality to books is not a bad one. Sometimes older book lovers do it, with much tenderness of affection and gentleness of thought. Such a blunt and public characterization may shock the sensitive, but none of us should grudge the pleasure which it gives to the children by peopling the world with so many new and pleasant friends, or fail to acknowledge with delight the beneficent results of the league.

M. Pierre Gramet's work in modeling a head of Frederic Lemaitre has been concluded, and now in bronze will be attached to Frederic Lemaitre's tomb. And who was this Frederic? may be asked. Frederic Lemaitre, as many believe, was simply the greatest actor who ever lived. He was the original Robert Macaire.

Certainly Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" for 2 cents is cheap. That was the price of the book, with illustrations, for sale by itinerant merchants on Fleet Street, London, some ten days ago.

Arthur Young.

Passages from His Autobiography, Just Published in London.

Students of the causes of the French Revolution have found one of their most interesting authorities in Arthur Young. Young visited France during the years when the condition of the people had sunk to that low state of want and bankruptcy from which so largely sprang the incentive to uprising against the Old Régime. Young was a great producer of manuscripts, and among them was an autobiography, which Miss Betham-Edwards has just published in London through Smith, Elder & Co. From The London Times we learn that even the autobiography is not published in full. Miss Edwards tells us in her preface that the memoirs were too long for publication without curtailment, and that she has extracted from seven packets of manuscript and twelve volumes of correspondence all that the public would care to possess. It is significant of his amazing industry and fertility of ideas that, though his published works run to many volumes and his memoirs are bulky, there is still a mass of manuscript which remains—perhaps always will remain—unpublished.

The autobiography is said by The Times to reveal "a singular character, and one which even his friends imperfectly understood; the confident controversialist, the indefatigable schemer, the brilliant talker walked through life in darkness and despair. He was constantly sunk in despondency and gloom. He was always struggling with debt. The parental estate brought in little, and he mentions dolefully the fact that his grandfather, with only a part of it, 'lived genteelly and drove a coach and four on a property which in these present times just maintains the establishment of a wheelbarrow.'" From the same source we derive further information about this interesting book.

Many of his favorite projects failed; his ideas were appropriated; his public services were meanly requited; his wife was unsympathetic; his sight gradually passed away, and melancholy ideas as to religion, inherited from or encouraged by his mother, and intensified by disappointments, darkened many years of his life. But he never slackened in his varied labors; to the last he was planning, projecting, and writing; and even when he is an old man there are such entries as this in his diary: "I rise at 4 A. M., walk up to my neck in the garden pond, pray, and then read till breakfast; read, walk, and farm till dinner, and so on till it is dark, and no moment hangs heavily on my hands."

Even as a child he meditated being an author. "How early began my literary follies," is his reflection in telling how, when a schoolboy, he planned a history of England. When about twenty years old he published several political pamphlets, a species of literature for which he had natural aptitude, and about the same time he sought the aid of Dr. Johnson in regard to an ambitious monthly, The Universal Museum, "started with glorious imprudence on my own account."

"I waited on Dr. Johnson, who was sitting by the fire, so half-dressed and slovenly a figure as to make me stare at him. I stated my plan and begged that he would favor me with a paper once a month, offering at the same time any remuneration that he might name. 'No, Sir,' he replied, 'such a work would be sure to fail if the booksellers have not the property, and you will lose a great deal of money by it.' 'Certainly, Sir,' I said; 'if I am not fortunate enough to induce authors of real talent to contribute.' 'No, Sir, you are mistaken; such authors will not support such a work, nor will you persuade them to write in it; you will purchase disappointment by the loss of your money, and I advise you by all means to give up the plan.'".

An accident, which Young never ceased lamenting, turned him toward farming, of which he had thought, he tells us, as little as of physics or divinity. Finding himself without a university training or profession, business or pursuit, he took, at the suggestion of his mother, a farm of some eighty acres. The result was, as in most of Young's experiments as a practical farmer, not profitable; and Young, who never failed to take the gloomiest view of the outcome of his labors, remarks:

"The circumstance which perhaps of all others in my life I most deeply regretted and considered as a sin of the blackest dye was the publishing the result of my experiences during these four years, which, speaking as a farmer, was nothing but ignorance, folly, presumption, and rascality."

If he failed as a farmer it was not from want of interest or zeal. At the time he had on his hands a considerable farm at North Mimms he was engaged in reporting debates in Parliament for The Morning Post; and he mentioned that every Saturday he walked seventeen miles to his farm and as many back to town on Monday morning. The real obstacle to success was the bewildering variety of his enterprises. His mind teemed with suggestions and flowed over in many directions. He had projects for strengthening the navy, and for the defense of the country; he corresponded on scientific matters with Priestley while he was endeavoring to revolutionize agriculture, and in his memorandum book are such entries as, "Note of my being thirty-eight and poetry in my head."

In his long life and many travels Young met most of the celebrated men of his time, but as often happens with people immersed in affairs of their own, his reminiscences are not always very precise. He has much to say of Lord Bristol, the eccentric Bishop of Derry, a "perfect original," who treated his ecclesiastical brethren with unconcealed contempt; a personage who, by the way, interested Goethe very much. "The Bishop," writes Young, "had been so long absent from Ireland that the Primate wrote him three letters of remonstrance, and the answer he sent him was to do up and send three blue peas in a blue bladder. The old proverb, symptomatic of contempt, 'Oh, that is but three blue peas,' &c., is well known." Dr. Burney writes often to "honest Arthur"; and there is a charming letter from Mme. d'Arblay remonstrating against Young's theory that agriculture is the only art worth cultivating; Bentham corresponds with him on poor law, population, and kindred topics. Burke was an old friend and admirer, and one of the most interesting passages in the volume is an account of a visit which Young made to Burke's house at Beaconsfield. He found the orator and statesman broken in spirits, and with his powers of mind considerably weakened—"stooping with infirmity of body, feeling the anguish of a lacerated mind, and sinking to the grave under accumulated misery.

"His conversation was remarkably desultory, a broken mixture of agricultural observations, French madness, price of provisions, the death of his son, the absurdity of regulating labor, the mischief of our poor laws, and the difficulty of cottagers keeping cows. An argumentative discussion of any opinion seemed to distress him, and I, therefore, avoided it."

Every page of the last half of the Autobiography bears traces of darkness and depression of spirits. From his wife he seems to have received no aid or sympathy in his manifold troubles and labors, and in one passage he breaks out fiercely into complaints that "no enemy ever did me the mischief I received from the wife of my bosom by the grossest falsehoods and the blackest malignity." His affections were centred on his child, playfully known as "Bobbin," and her death broke the old man's heart. Nowhere is a more pathetic record of sorrow than in these "Memoirs."

Growth of the Circulating Library.

The New York Free Circulating Library has recently been awarded by the Board of Estimate the sum of $82,000 for the maintenance of the nine branches during the coming year. Mr. Bostwick, the head librarian, states that this, however, is by no means definite, as the new Municipal Board for the Greater New York must pass upon these appropriations early in the year. This is an increase of over $30,000 on the sum allowed last year, and the $82,000 is also the maximum amount that could be granted. A larger sum is needed for the ensuing year, both on account of the increased circulation and the new branches lately established. The Riverside and Yorkville branches were started about the middle of the year, and have been used to a far greater extent than had originally been looked for. In no previous year, except 1888, have two new branches been established.

The Ottendorfer branch has also undergone extensive improvements, made possible through the generosity of Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, who has supplied the funds for building an extensive addition in the rear of the library building at 135 Second Avenue, making the ground floor thirty feet longer and extending up to the second story. The entire main floor has been newly furnished with the Steickman book stacks. Considerable time was necessary for these changes, but the regular routine work of the library was not interfered with, and the new addition was thrown open for use about two weeks ago. There are accommodations now in that branch for 45,000 volumes, and 26,000 volumes are on the shelves, being the largest number in any of the branches.

The circulation is showing an increase every month throughout the city. During November the total circulation of all the branches was over one hundred thousand volumes, the first time that this figure has been reached. This is a good beginning for the first month of the Free Circulating Library's new fiscal year, for if the average is maintained it will show considerably over a million books circulated in the coming year. This will be an increase over the year that closed with the end of October, for according to the figures recently made out the total circulation, including the Traveling Library Department, which is really a tenth branch, was 973,233, an increase over the previous year of 220,813.

The Bruce Branch, West Forty-second Street, led with 178,403. The Ottendorfer branch was a close second with 169,468, then came the Bond Street branch, 124,973; Harlem branch, 18 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 121,702; Jackson Square branch, 251 West Thirteenth Street, 108,946; Bloomingdale branch, 816 Amsterdam Avenue, 105,410; Muhlenberg branch, 330 Sixth Avenue, 77,000. The Yorkville branch, 1,523 Second Avenue, and the Riverside branch, 261 West Sixty-ninth Street, have only been in operation five months, but from the former 47,903 books were circulated and from the latter 25,253. The Traveling Library department is credited with 11,477 books.

Byron.

Letters About Him and His Wife Written at the Time of His Marriage.*

There were two lovely women, Georgiana and Elizabeth, Duchesses of Devonshire, of whom Mr. Vere Foster has written a volume. Lady Elizabeth Foster was Georgiana's best friend, and Lady Elizabeth was the daughter of the Earl of Bristol. When Georgiana died, in 1806, Lady Elizabeth married Georgiana's husband and so became Duchess of Devonshire. Mr. Vere Foster, the Duchess's grandson, writes that there have been some mistakes made as to the portraits of the two Duchesses. When, twenty-two years ago, the famous "Gainsborough hat" portrait was sold, the picture was described as "a portrait of Elizabeth," whereas Georgiana was the subject.

In this volume many letters are printed which were written by the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord and Lady Byron, Gibbon, Sheridan, Fox, the Prince Regent, the Emperor Alexander, Canova, Thorwaldsen, and others. In the correspondence between Sir Augustine Foster and his mother, Elizabeth, we learn that he was Byron's rival for the hand of Miss Milbanke. The Duchess's son quite abandoned his enterprise, knowing he had no chance. In 1812 the Duchess wrote to her son, who was then Secretary of Legation at Washington:

"She [Miss Milbanke] persists in saying that she never suspected your attachment to her, but she is so odd a girl, that, though she has for some time rather liked another, she has decidedly refused them, because she thinks she ought to marry a person with a good fortune, and this is partly, I believe, from generosity to her parents, and partly owning that fortune is an object to herself for happiness. In short, she is good, amiable, and sensible, but cold, prudent, and reflecting."

The Duchess thus describes Byron and Miss Milbanke:

"Lord Byron makes up to her a little, but she doesn't seem to admire him, except as a poet, nor he her, except for a wife."

Some two months afterward the Duchess writes to her son in Washington, referring once more to Anna Isabella Milbanke:

"I see you don't like Annabella much. She is certainly rather too cold in her manners, and gives to Reason too much empire over her mind; but she has good eyes, is fair, has right ideas, and sense and mildness. I don't think she will ever be able to love very warmly."

In June again she writes:

"Your Annabel is a mystery; liking, not liking; generous-minded, yet afraid of poverty—there is no making her out. I hope you don't make yourself unhappy about her. She is really an icicle."

It is highly probable that the Duchess's opinion of Byron's wife was correct. Though a great deal has been written on the subject of the differences between Lord and Lady Byron, the drift of opinion is that his wife was a singularly unsympathetic person. The marriage having taken place in Waterloo year, a twelvemonth afterward Lady Byron left her husband. When Byron misbehaved himself by his liaison with Miss Clairmont in 1817, the son wrote his mother, the Duchess:

"Caroline seems quite shocked at Lord Byron's conduct to poor Annabel; but don't give me the particulars. They were certainly two very opposite people to come together, but she would marry a poet and reform a rake."

The Court of Napoleon, with many historical events of the first twenty years of the present century, is described by the Duchess in her correspondence. The lady died at the close of 1824. The illustrations in the volume are of value, showing prominent personages of the time.

*THE TWO DUCHESSES: GHORGIANA DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE AND ELIZABETH DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE. Family Correspondence, 1777-1809. Edited by Vere Foster. Blackie & Son.

Liddell of Liddell and Scott.

The Very Rev. Dean Liddell, late Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, just deceased, had attained the eighty-seventh year of his age. If Jowett will long be remembered as "the Master," it was Liddell who was "the Dean." With his fine presence and distinguished manner, Liddell was the embodiment of a Dean. Though courteous, he could be ironical at times, and might resent undue familiarity on the part of subordinates. Once there was a youth who rather prided himself on his Greek, who was asked by Dean Liddell certain questions. "What do you know about Sophocles?" "Oh, I know all about Sophocles," was the reply, given in an airy and self-sufficient manner. "Really," said the Dean, "I only wish I did. Suppose we translate something from Sophocles." Then the young man blundered. "Where did you get that from?" asked the Dean. "Oh, from Liddell and Scott." "Did you?" said Liddell, with gravity; "I am sure it must have been from Scott, and not me."

Dean Liddell's greatest achievement is the lexicon known as "Liddell and Scott." As a mine of Greek it is likely not to be forgotten for many years to come. It may be deemed by some antiquated, but nevertheless it has been a supreme authority. A less known work of Dean Liddell's is his "History of Rome," which is one of the best of summaries. The Dean was happy in his married life, and one of his daughters, Alice, has her name associated with Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland."

Liddell was a disciplinarian. Sometimes the Dean's reprimands may not have been in the best taste. An undergraduate had failed to cap him in the street. "How long have you been a member of the university, my lord?" asked the Dean. "A week, Sir." "I understand—puppies cannot see till they are eight days old." The stories about Dean Liddell are many. Samuel Wilberforce described him as "the man of stone, but a polished one." As to the famous lexicon, these lines are believed to have been written by a Westminster lad, and were often quoted:

"Two men wrote a Lexicon,
Liddell and Scott,
One half was clever,
And one half was not.
Give me the answer,
Quick, of this riddle—
Which was by Scott,
And which by Liddell?"

Dean Liddell had a commanding figure, whereas Mrs. Liddell was short and corpulent. Hence this couplet:

"She is Broad and I am High,
We are the University."

There always are smart verses passing current at Oxford, and perhaps the best known are on Jowett. They are often quoted:

"I stand first: my name is Jowett,
Whatever is to be known, I know it.
I am the master of this college,
And what I don't know isn't knowledge."

Strange to say, Dean Liddell had artistic tastes and sketched with vigor. When at official meetings it was his custom to draw on any scrap of paper he could find. Many of these sketches have been preserved. In the pulpit he was strong and efficient, rarely mincing matters, and is described as "hitting straight from the shoulder." His later days were spent at Ascot Wood House, where he died. In collegiate life Dean Liddell was a link between the past and the present.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

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Pictures of the Revolution.

Charles Scribner's Sons' exhibition of Revolutionary pictures, already announced, will be held next week in the Avery Gallery in this city. These pictures have been exhibited in a number of prominent cities, where they have been received with much interest. There are over one hundred pictures, including paintings in oil, pictures in black and white, wash and pen drawings, and pastels. The pictures include works of Howard Pyle, Carleton T. Chapman, Harry Fenn, B. W. Clindinst, and other well-known artists. The exhibition is to be held under the auspices of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In The New Century Review the literary agent is severely handled. The article has for title "Bookselling a Decaying Industry." The literary agent is said to do his "nefarious work" in this way: "When he has got his victim safely into his clutches by flattering him that he is a little gold mine in human flesh, he proceeds to make arrangements with as many publishers as possible * * * and one fine morning the author wakes up to find that he is bound to write so many words a day whether he feels inclined or not." "The victim" gives himself up for 10 per cent., and the first thing he knows he is bound by contracts to write "a thousand words in a thousand hours." That is not, it strikes us, very rapid work.

The Lippincott Company has ready for immediate publication a new novel by Conan Doyle the title of which is "A Desert Drama." Simultaneous with the appearance of "Alice," the same house announces a fresh edition of "The New Alice in Wonderland," by Mrs. and Miss Richards; "A Short Handbook of Oil Analysis," by Augustus H. Gill; a new edition of Anne Hollingsworth's "Heirlooms in Miniature," Charles M. Snyder's "Humorous History of Greece," and, as a sound book of reference, Chambers's Biographical Dictionary.

Paris Then and Now.

What the City Was When the Eiffel Tower Had Not Been Finished.

Seeing that the plaything of the American, Paris, is in a state of siege, I turn back to my old journals. What was it fourteen years ago, when President Carnot had not been assassinated; when the Eiffel Tower was being built; when the immediate past, already forgotten, was so tranquil? Take an evening and a morning drive with me late in June, 1884.

All good Americans have not yet been to Paris, so perhaps readers may like to accompany me on an evening drive through that splendid city. I will promise not to be in the least accurate in my historical facts, which is a great bore, nor will I give a single reliable statistic. Accuracy is commonplace. The sun shone most vividly at 7 o'clock P. M., as two ladies and myself started for a long evening drive to see the great city in its illuminations. We first drove through the lovely little ornamental Park Monceau, a delicious bit of landscape gardening, owned by the Orleans Princes, and by them given to Paris. Meissonier lived at one end of it and Mrs. Mackay at the other. This pretty bit of mediæval park, with bridges, lakes, swans, and statues, and enormous trees and greenest turf, and some magnificent hotels immediately around it, is in the heart of busiest Paris, and reminds one of Scott's secluded castle,

Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The cynosure of neighboring eyes.

Very many Americans go through Paris and never see it, but it is a little beauty, this park, and a fresh relief to the poor of the neighborhood, who have every right to its exquisite loveliness. One of the grandest houses in it, or just out of it, is that of Meunier, the chocolate manufacturer. We next drove up the Champs Elysees and down the Avenue Kleber, where the coming fete of the 14th of July (the fall of the Bastile) is to be celebrated, to the Trocadero, an immense and stately building used as a museum, and the one thing left of the great exposition.

This is on the site of an old convent, and the ivy-clad walls over which the nuns of the past looked down on Notre Dame, on the Seine, and on all old Paris, still keep their own remnant of antiquity. A splendid view! And then, as now, it had this peculiar blue sky, the evening sky of Paris, very peculiar, and the wonderfully soft, still, entrancing atmosphere which makes Paris so delightful in Summer. We had a little new moon to help us, and we all saw it over our right shoulder.

Paris is not a city. It is one of the forces of nature. It has grown beyond being a town, even a country; it is an institution which I am convinced can be seen from the moon. A few Kings and Queens may have been murdered here; it is only a bloody blot on the pages of an illuminated missal. A few Frenchmen may have been guillotined or shot or butchered or petroleused; it is but another smirch of the hand that turns the page. Beautiful women come and go. Joan of Arc, Marie de Medicis, Gabrielle d'Estrees, Marguerite de Valois, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette, and Eugenie. They smile, they weep; they are gone, and others follow. It is all the same. Paris goes on forever. On looking down on this grand scene from the Trocadero by the twilight and the new moon it would have been but little stretch of the imagination to have thought out an illuminated history of France.

We dashed off through Passy, through miles of people eating their dinners on little tables at the sides of the streets, through the beautiful park of the deaf-mutes—one of the first and noblest institutions for those who cannot do what to a Frenchman seems a necessity, i. e., talk—and saw the people enjoying their games under the great trees. Then we drove off by the fortifications—only several little mounds of earth—to the Bois, and soon lost ourselves in its wide demesne. A forest primeval could not be more silent, more fresh, more beautiful. The rabbits dart in and out; the ferns grow as they do in New England; a solitary night bird utters his thrilling note; we are alone with nature.

It has been a dream that there is any Paris, all the world is a forest, and we are but squirrels hopping from tree to tree, the denizens of the boughs. So peculiar is this effect of stillness that I cannot but wonder that this immense forest has been so carefully preserved. It reaches to St. Cloud—it seems to reach everywhere. A person might well lose himself in it. Yet we emerged on flower beds, cafes, and music—a pretty waltz in the minor key (appropriately written by Waldteuffel)—greeted our ears. The avenue of pines was forgotten; we drive through prim gardens, by lovely waterfalls and calm lakes; through other fairy glades, and then suddenly emerge on the fete of Neuilly.

A mass of fireworks and of jugglers in the open air, clowns from the circus, gaslights in long and ornamental ribbons, songs, dances, and merry-go-rounds—everything that could amuse the volatile French people. Then, tiring of this, we drove down the great streets until we came to a dozen cafe chantants and stopped a moment under the green boughs of the innumerable trees to listen to music, and so on. Thence through the grand Boulevard des Italiens, where the people were still driving on the asphalt. Everything as light as day with the electric light, and everywhere gayety, happiness, music. It is exactly like going to another planet. It is like nothing else on this earth. It was past midnight when we reached our hotel, and the white-capped, pretty concierge on duty was rubbing her eyes as she let us in. All was so orderly and quiet that we could not believe the stories of the barricades, and yet this is the city where they have assassinated three Archbishops!

Wonderfully beautiful is this great City of Paris, and wisely do they efface the effect of the tiger's teeth. The next morning, however, from the window of my hotel, I could not disguise from myself that I saw a ruin—the Cour des Comptes, burned in 1871 by the Communists. Ah! the enemies of Louis Napoleon claim that it was burned by his partisans in order to cover the frauds made in his accounts as Emperor! Then, on my left, I missed a certain portion of a well-known palace, Tuileries, and saw Post Offices and sheds crowding up near to the Arc du Carrousel, where Louis XIV. held a tournament in 1662. Soon these sheds will be removed and a magnificent vista opened to the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, under whose colossal stride no Frenchman will walk, as it was opened for the Emperor of Germany to make here his triumphal entry from Versailles.

So we concluded after these humiliating reflections to take another drive in another direction. We wanted to remember, if we could, that Paris is on this earth and not in an ether just above it. So we drove by the Seine, past the gloomy Conciergerie, where Marie Antoinette has left her shadow on the wall of the prison, now used as a prison for persons awaiting their trial; the law courts, from whose gloomy surroundings rises the Sainte Chapelle like a flower, the Picciola of that stony yard. The exquisite gilded spire rises eighty feet, and we left Henri Quatre, with his big nose, guarding the Pont Neuf. What a lively time he had until the assassin's knife let out his hot Gascon blood, from which rich current grew the seeds of the Protestant faith. Then we passed the noble old Tour St. Jacques, with rich gargoyles, the one relic of a church which dates back to 1508. The artists come to sketch its Gothic tracery, and ambitious persons go to the top. We had passed St. Germain l'Auxerrois, whose bells rung the death knell of the Huguenots some time before. This is history.

I have been to the markets, and have seen the Louise Michel type. Then, again, the coarse, angry face of the Dames des Halles, as they look out of De la Roche's picture. They sell everything, even flowers. I paused to buy a "boule" of splendid pink chrysanthemums of a rather handsome woman with a Normandy cap. She was swearing violently at her neighbor when I addressed her in English, merely to see what the effect would be upon her. She stopped, looked at me inquiringly, became civil and soft, and gave me my arms full of flowers for a franc and a half.

As we passed by these carts full of flowers I noticed the poor, wan faces of the children, who looked wistfully at the little plants, growing in pots. I invested a few sous in the geraniums and nasturtiums, heliotropes and verbenas, and presented them about. My host took me hastily by the arm and drew me away. "One cannot afford to be benevolent here," said he; "you will be mobbed in another minute."

Everywhere we heard the cry, "Trop cher—trop cher"; and yet, how much cheaper than anything in town; we bought a chicken, and a fine one, for three francs; up town a chicken costs seven francs, and so on, with beef, mutton, fish, vegetables, and, after a certain hour, if all is not sold, the remainder—scraps—are given away.

Waiting for this desirable moment we saw many Sisters of Charity sitting with their baskets. "Pour les pauvres," they said as we passed. I noticed some of the worst-looking women threw a bunch of carrots or a wing of a chicken into these baskets.

Many is the old aristocrat who comes to this early morning sale at the Halle to buy the modest provision for his dinner. When we contrast the prices paid here with the abominable swindle of the hotel prices—even the prices paid at the cafes—one wonders why all Parisian caterers do not retire daily on a fortune. Sometimes for a soup, two dishes of the table, dinner, one fruit, and the bottle of vin ordinaire, a fashionable restaurateur charges 20f. One of the wits of the day called such a man to him and said: "Do you know I belong to a club? We dine much better than this for 8f. every day. Do you charge 14f. for the privilege of looking at your profits?"

The only thing one cannot get at the cafes is coffee. It is a strange "lucus a non lucendo" that, as they were named and started for coffee, it is the last and poorest of their productions. All French coffee now is chicory, or nearly so. But since the revenues of the small Baron and the charming Viscountess have visibly diminished within the last few years, the French people begin to count on the English, the Americans, and the Germans to pay for their good dinners.

They keep up the simplicity of their own tables. An egg and a roll and a cup of coffee, three lumps of sugar, and no more, and nothing for the stranger—such is their breakfast. The luncheon, or midday breakfast, is more ample. It usually consists of one plate of a savory ragout, a salad, wine, and perhaps a dish of baked apples or stewed prunes. They spend very little for flowers for the table. They always count in the theatre as a necessary expense. The people who live best and spend the most money on bibelots, flowers, tapestry, good food, and carpets are the Americans.

Far different was a drive in the Bois at an early hour. There young France was disporting itself on horseback. Certain "pensions" take out their rosy-cheeked girls to walk in the still, green, shady alleys. Quantities of children and nurses are there, and luxurious Paris takes its early airing. Here the notorious and unfortunate creature Cora Pearl, whose goods and chattels have just been sold, used to make her morning outing, all the young fools of Paris going to see her daring horsemanship, splendid figure, and English fitting habit. I fear some of her congeners ride there to-day.

Going home by the Seine we saw three dead bodies lying on the shore—three men awaiting the arrival of the cart from the morgue, perhaps each one the centre of a tragedy. French people are being outdone, however, in suicide. It is we who kill ourselves to-day. Many are those who visit the morgue, but I could not bring myself to see the other side of Paris. It is to me the happy home of life. I do not associate it with death. I hope that I never shall.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden.
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The other day, in writing of the adventurous ways of young English authors, I spoke of Mr. Roger Pocock, a rising novelist, who had served in the Northwest Mounted Police, and who, after meeting several old comrades in London at the jubilee season, was unable to resist the temptation to return with them to the wild frontier life. This morning brought me a note from Mr. Pocock, who has suddenly returned to London, having contracted the gold fever. He announces that he is organizing an expedition to the gold regions, and wants to know if I have any friends who would care for such a little trip. A gold-seeking expedition composed of literary men will be something of a novelty, but it is doubtful if its members will be able to dwell together in unity on the banks of the Klondike. Every man will be looking for a novel as well as for gold. After having pre-empted mining claims, the members of the Pocock expedition will immediately begin to pre-empt miners and Indians and gamblers and highwaymen for their respective novels. Smith will complain that Jones has jumped a barkeeper whom Smith had already pre-empted, and Brown will accuse Robinson of having staked out a faro dealer to whom he had no just claim. Of course, the Gold-Hunting Authors will be forbidden to take manuscripts with them, or to recite original verse or sketches of new chapters. Self-preservation will compel the stern prohibition of such practices; but no rules can prevent the authors from seeking for local color, and when the survivors return home, and each man writes his Klondike novel, the air will be full of charges of literary claim-jumping.

Still, I don't deny that Mr. Pocock ought to be an excellent leader for a Klondike expedition, and if there are any literary young men in New York whom New York would willingly spare, they could not do better than to write to Mr. Pocock for places in his personally conducted Gold and Local Color Search Expedition.

We are having the usual semi-annual discussion as to prices of books. The question whether it is wise for publishers to publish books at six shillings with the certainty that nobody will give more than four and sixpence for them is always new and interesting to certain people. Every little while a publisher writes to the newspapers to say that the practice among booksellers of selling six-shilling books for four and sixpence is bringing ruin upon the British Empire, and bids fair to blot civilization from the face of the earth. Then a discount selling bookseller promptly replies that the fault lies wholly with the publishers, who are hopelessly blind to their own interests and the needs of the public. Then comes excellent Sir Walter Besant, who points out that all parties are wrong, and that until they consult the Authors' Society and follow its advice there can be only a gloomy future before them. After which the question drops into obscurity for another four or six months, when it is once more revived with the same result as before.

It does seem odd that publishers should stick to the nominal price of six shillings, when they know that the dealers will sell at a discount of 25 per cent., but in this respect they are not unlike the American bicycle agents. When the American bicycles were introduced here, the agents insisted that they could not lower their price to any one. Nevertheless, they sold their machines to the retail dealers at so great discount that the latter immediately sold them to the public at much less price than the agents demanded. For example, the Columbia bicycle could not be bought at the London Columbia agency for less than £22, but it could be bought elsewhere at any price from £18 up. If it pleases the publishers to pursue a similar course in fixing the nominal price of their books, I cannot see that any great harm results to any one. The frequent recurrence of the discussion of the matter, with its inevitable—and always kindly and sensible—letter from Sir Walter Besant, is one of the curious things of the world of English letters.

The critics are greatly troubled over Mr. Samuel Butler's book, "The Authoress of the 'Odyssey.'" Mr. Butler maintains that the "Odyssey" is the work, not of Homer or any other man, but of a Sicilian girl of the name of Nausicaa, whose portrait, in a pleasing lack of costume characteristic of the period, is prefixed to his book. Now is Mr. Butler joking or is he in earnest? If he is really trying to prove a theory in which he believes, the critic must treat him with the gravity which his learning and acuteness deserve; but if he is joking, of course the humor of his joke should be admitted. It is evident that the critic who treats a joke as a serious and scholarly work makes himself ridiculous, but it is equally clear that the critic who says that Mr. Butler's book is a joke, when it is really a painstaking contribution to Homeric literature, puts himself in an unpleasant position. As it is, every critic is afraid definitely to commit himself in this matter; and the reviews in the graver critical journals show a disposition to hedge, in the hope of proving to be right in any event, which savors more of the race-course than of honest criticism. Meanwhile the public reads Mr. Butler's book, partly because it is interesting and partly because it is looked upon as a sort of riddle. Unless the author should happen to be a dry-as-dust philologist, without the possibility of conceiving a joke, he must be immensely amused by the cautious and timid way in which his book is treated by

the men who ought to say boldly what they think of it.

Zola's "Paris" is to appear in an English translation some time this month, simultaneously with its appearance in French. During its publication as a serial it has attracted little attention, but this has no bearing on its literary merits. It simply means that Zola wrote in a not unfriendly way of the Italians in his "Rome," and that he is now strenuously defending Dreyfus. For which two reasons he is unpopular with his fellow-countrymen, as any man must be who speaks of Italy and the Italians without abusing them or who defends a man guilty of the atrocious crime of being a Jew. Zola himself has no doubt as to the future success of "Paris," and he has so far shown a knowledge of the comparative merits of his novels which is unusual in an author. The English translation is to be by Mr. Vizetelly, who has already translated several of the Rougon-Macquart series. But Zola loses much in a translation, though I do not pretend to understand precisely why. Daudet, whose style was vastly better than Zola's, reads very well in English, but Zola seems to lose life and vividness the moment he is translated.

There are signs that the end of the kailyard epidemic is at hand. Mr. Crockett is writing a novel which deals with the Vikings, and the scene of it is laid on the shores and the waves of the Baltic. Now Mr. Crockett could of course continue to write kailyard stories by the mile, and undoubtedly would so write if he judged it to be wise. The fact that he has suddenly emerged from the kailyard into the open Baltic means that he doubts if the public will stand much more Scottish dialect and many more Scottish "meenisters." It was a curious craze, that fondness for uncouth Scots and their uncouth dialect, and Mr. Barrie has much to answer for in that his own delightful story, "The Little Minister," brought a crowd of imitators into the kailyard.

Similarly Mr. Rider Haggard has apparently resolved to abandon Africa and to write no more of Kafirs with unpronounceable names and enormous capabilities for butchering other colored men. His next novel is to be a story of modern civilized life, without a person in it with a complexion darker than that of an authorized British brunette. I am rather sorry for this. Mr. Haggard has been immensely successful in selling his novels; and of course this has made many people say that they are rubbish. I wish I could write that sort of rubbish. Mr. Haggard was so fortunate as to make his appearance as a novelist just at the moment when the public had grown heartily tired of the psychological novel, in which nothing happened—though of course the public did not have the courage to say so. He wrote a story full of adventure, told in a straightforward way that would have made even a less exciting story interesting. Naturally he succeeded, and he deserved his success. But in time even Umpslapogoos—if that was his unpardonable name—and his wonderful battle axe pall upon the reader, and by the time one has read of the slaughter of the last fifty thousand negro warriors he is willing to turn from the pages of Mr. Haggard's African romances to stories in which there are no more negroes to be killed. Evidently the South African novel has had its day, and it remains to be seen how Mr. Haggard will succeed in his new field.

Mr. W. S. Maugham, whose "Liza of Lambeth" ran into several editions, is to have a new novel in the Spring. There is ability if not positive genius in Mr. Maugham, but he will have to abandon his theory that to write about the slums in the language of the slums is the way to permanent success in literature. "Liza of Lambeth" was undoubtedly clever, but those who called it one of the great books of the year simply meant that Liza and her companions used a good deal of bad and improper language, which Mr. Maugham faithfully reported. Still, I have great hopes of Mr. Maugham. He has begun in the same mistaken way as Mr. George Moore began. If he will work as hard as Mr. Moore has worked and will be as willing to unlearn his faults, he will write a novel that will be honestly entitled to the praise that "Liza of Lambeth" received.

Have you yet had in America Mr. Joseph Conrad's "Nigger of the Narcissus"? Mr. Conrad has shown in this book the same intimate knowledge of the sea that Mr. Clark Russell possesses, and at least an equal skill in writing an interesting story. There are several men who know the sea, and who write about it, but until Mr. Conrad published his "Nigger" I never found one—among contemporary writers—with the solitary exception of Mr. Russell, who could write a sea story. Perhaps I ought to except Mr. Morley Roberts. He could write a capital sea novel if he chose to do so; but as yet his sea stories have been only short stories somewhat stretched out. But Mr. Conrad has given us a capital novel, and he is a man whose future work will be worth looking for.

W. L. ALDEN.

M. Roty's fine work on the new French silver coins will be fairly well distributed, the Minister of Finance having just ordered the making of 7,000,000f. in the various pieces. On all the coins the obverse will be the same. A woman wearing a Phrygian cap is scattering seeds in furrows, and back of her is the rising sun. The reverse varies with the value of the pieces of money. M. Roty's art is strong, simple, and impressive.

In an early number of The Pall Mall Magazine there will be published an article of general interest—one on the first John Jacob Astor, written by the Hon. William Waldorf Astor. This paper is to be illustrated with pictures and portraits never before published.

Books Worth Reading Again.

When a new book comes out I read an old one.—Emerson.

III.

Caroline Fox's "Memories of Old Friends."*

The journals and letters from which these memories are taken were written by a little Quaker girl, Caroline Fox, between the years 1835 and 1871. She was the daughter of Robert Were Fox, member of a well-known Cornwall family, whose scientific researches proved the increase of temperature in descending mines. Mr. Fox also invented the "deflector dipping needle," since used in all arctic expeditions. The Fox family have always been prominent in the Society of Friends, and Caroline is said to have shown in a remarkable degree those charming qualities of simple purity, love of learning, and great regard for truth which are strongly marked features of that persuasion.

The Fox family spent the Winter months at Falmouth, where many notable people visited them, removing to Penjerreck, their country home, where, surrounded by all that is most beautiful in nature, the Summers were passed. Not being particularly strong, the little girl's education was had at home, but the best part of it was gathered after school days were over and she had become mistress of her own time. Many and varied were the books she read, seeming to make all that was good in them her own, and rejecting the rest. The works of Coleridge seem to have had a peculiar fascination for her, greatly strengthening and stimulating her mind.

Upon such a strongly receptive nature association with her father's friends exercised a great influence, and the many lucid notes in her journals show how thoroughly she appreciated and comprehended their conversation. It surely makes a most delightful picture—so young a girl, with her deep reverence for and appreciation of the society of clever men and women, and the eagerness with which she listened to and retained what was best worth remembering in their talks.

Every two years she visited London, her brother Barclay and her sister Anna Maria being the usual companions in her travels. Her London visits were filled with all that was best worth doing, and her letters and journals give the most delightful pen-pictures of well-known people. In 1840 her friendship with the Mills and Sterlings began, many interesting records of which will be found among her other memories. It was a great blow to her when the death of Mrs. Sterling, in 1843, was followed by the removal of the family to the Isle of Wight.

In reading these pages one will notice how rapidly Caroline Fox's character formed itself, attracting, reflecting, and gaining from the strong natures around her all that was best in them. The bright gayety of the girl is rapidly succeeded by the broader mind belonging to greater knowledge and maturer years, while the quickly recurring losses of dear friends deepens the manifestations of her daily life. Upon her brother's death she cried: "For whom shall I now record these entries of my life?" Those who knew her best said that after she had conquered all the doubts which hung over her earlier years, the intense reality of her faith gave a joyousness to her brighter days and sustained her through the dark ones.

Caroline Fox was unusually rich in her friendships, and had the power of graphically sketching people, events, and conversations. The English world of today owes much to men whom she called friends, and surely nothing can be truer than Carlyle's fine saying that "human portraits, faithfully drawn, are of all pictures the welcomest on human walls." In her journal for 1836, speaking of Lady Byron, she says:

"The first present she made Ada (her daughter) was a splendid likeness of Lord Byron, an edition of whose works was in her library, to which Ada had free access. She has done nothing to prejudice her against her father. The celebrated 'Fare-thee-well' was presented in such a manner as to take off from the sentiment of the thing. Byron wrapped it up in a number of unpaid bills and threw it into the room where she was sitting and then rushed out of the house."

A characteristic entry is that for Aug. 24, 1837, where she says:

"J. Pease gave us a curious account of a shelf in the Oxford Library which is the receptacle for all works opposed to the Church of England, which are placed there to be answered as way may open. Barclay's Apology and Barclay's Apology alone remains unanswered and unalterable, though many a time has it been taken from the shelf controversial, yet has always quietly slunk back to its old abode. Hurrah for Quakerism!"

But of all her portraitures that of John Sterling is perhaps the most graphic. On first meeting him Miss Fox writes: "Mr. Sterling called—a very agreeable man, with a most Lamb-liking for town life." Later she writes: "Sterling came and walked with us on a day as brilliant as his own imagination." And again, "Sterling was as usual our life." Once more:

"Sterling talked enthusiastically about his friend Julius Hare, inviting us to meet him at Clifton this Summer. He also spoke of a coach journey with Landor, who was traveling incognito, but made himself known by his strange paradoxical style of conversation. This wound Sterling gradually up to a point of certainty, until he said: 'Why, this sounds amazingly like an imaginary Conversation!' Landor just started at this remark, but covered his retreat."

Later in the year an entry in the journal reads:

"We went off to the Sterlings'. He did the honors of a capital breakfast very completely. Methinks Sterling's table-talk would be as profitable reading as Coleridge's."

In May, 1841, we find the finest pen portrait of Sterling ever drawn. In talking to Miss Fox he had suggested that, seeing so many eminent persons, she might make note of their appearance as well as of their conversation. Whereupon she writes:

"The idea being good, I'll try my hand. John Sterling is a man of stature not robust, but well proportioned; hair brown and clinging closely around his head; complexion very pale; eyes gray; nose beautifully chiseled; mouth very expressive. His face is one expressing remarkable strength, energy, and refinement of character. In argument he commonly listens to his antagonist's sentiments with a smile, less of conscious superiority than of affectionate contempt. * * * In arguments on deep or serious subjects, however, he looks earnest enough, and throws his ponderous strength into reasoning and feeling; small chance then for the antagonist who ventures to come to blows. * * * Sterling possesses a quickness and delicacy of perception quite feminine, and with a power of originating deep and striking thoughts and making them the foundation of a regular and compact series of consequences and deductions, such as only a man and a man of extraordinary power of close thinking and clearness of vision can attain unto. He is singularly uninfluenced by the opinions of others, preferring, on the whole, to run counter to them than make any approach to a compromise."

Sterling introduced the Fox family to Emerson's Essays, saying:

"It would answer your purpose well to devote three months to the study of this one little volume; it has such a depth and originality of thought as to require very close and fixed attention to penetrate."

Later, bringing them the book, Sterling drew a parallel between Emerson and Carlyle, saying the former was the Plato and Carlyle the Tacitus—one the systematic thinker, the other having the clearer insight. About this time Miss Fox's uncle and aunt paid the Carlyles a visit, and on their return said that Mr. Carlyle sent his love to "your dear interesting nephew and nieces," which Caroline Fox says "had better be engraven on our respective tombstones." Later Miss Fox and her immediate family saw a great deal of the Carlyles on their visits to town. She says the occasion of his first publishing was as follows:

"Edward Irving, being requested to contribute an article to The Gentleman's Magazine, looked through it and discovered in one of the papers the expression 'Good God!' whereupon he declined to have anything to do with it, but said he had a friend who would be less scrupulous. This friend was Thomas Carlyle, who continued his connection with the magazine until Jeffreys induced him to write for The Edinburgh, in which review his 'Life of Schiller' first made him notorious."

Sterling always dwelt with delight upon Mrs. Carlyle's character:

"Such hearty sympathy in the background and such brilliant talent in front; if it were merely 'eternal smart,' it would be very tiresome, but she is a woman as well as a clever person."

An entry in Miss Fox's journal for 1843 shows the great beauty of her character, its calm faith and wonderful patience. Writing of "Past and Present," which she had just finished reading, she says: "It is a book which teaches you that there are other months besides May, but that, with Courage, Faith, Energy, and Constancy, no December can be 'impossible.'" A few years later, in 1847, she records an interesting conversation with Mrs. Carlyle, who spoke of her own life, and the mistake of overeducating people. She told Miss Fox she began Latin with a tutor at six years of age, then went to the rector's school to continue. Later Edward Irving was her tutor, who, being equally ambitious, was delighted to push her. Then came an intimacy with Carlyle, and for years she consulted him about everything. Mrs. Carlyle added:

"And so it would probably have gone on, for we were both of us made for independence, and I believe should never have wanted to live together, but this intimacy was not considered discreet, so we married quietly and departed."

Two or three years later she wrote of another visit to Mrs. Carlyle:

"I don't think she roasted a single soul—or even body—she talked in a rather melancholy way of herself and of life in general, professing that it was only the faith that all things are well put together that prevents our sending to the nearest chemist's for sixpenny worth of arsenic, but now one just endures it while it lasts, and that is all we can do."

In 1860 she speaks of a visit paid the family by Tennyson, and his friend Francis Palgrave. During conversation the name of Hallam was mentioned, and Miss Fox writes: "How his great gray eyes flashed and opened, giving me a moment's glimpse into the depths in which 'In Memoriam' learnt its infinite wail." During this visit Mr. Palgrave, who was very enthusiastic about Tennyson, said: "If he had never written a line of poetry, he should have felt him none the less a poet."

Another of Miss Fox's friendships was with the Mill family, who were at Falmouth with Henry Mill, who was dying with consumption. The Foxes were very kind to the invalid, and were thrown constantly with the entire family. Of one of its members, John Stuart Mill, she writes:

"He is a very uncommon-looking person—such acuteness and sensibility marked in his exquisitely chiseled countenance, more resembling a portrait of Lavater than any other that I remember. His voice is refinement itself, and his mode of expressing himself tallies with voice and countenance."

But space forbids further extracts. Indeed, the book is so full of quotable bits that it is very hard to chose from so much richness. A list of her friends would be almost a catalogue of the well-known men and women of her day. In this list, for instance, would be found the Coleridges, Wordsworth and his sister, Prof. Owen, J. A. Froude, Samuel Lawrence, the Bunsens, F. D. Maurice, and innumerable others.

D. F.

Flushing, L. I., Jan. 29, 1898.

*MEMORIES OF OLD FRIENDS. Extracts from Journals and Letters. 1835-1871. Edited by H. N. Pym. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

Letters to the Editor.

The editor invites the readers of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART to contribute to this department of the paper. He would prefer to have contributions signed with the full name of writers, but he will print letters with other signatures if requested so to do. Although the editor cannot undertake to be responsible for the opinions expressed, a wide latitude will be permitted in discussion.

The Burns Memorial in Mauchline.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the 25th, the birthday of Robert Burns, is at hand, perhaps you will allow a word or two to your readers on behalf of the National Burns Memorial and Cottage Homes, at Mauchline, in Ayrshire.

The movement originated with the Glasgow-Mauchline Society some three years ago, to commemorate the centenary year (1896) of the poet's death by the erection of some memorial at Mauchline, where Burns resided at Mossgiel. [Mauchline is the name of the parish, Mossgiel the name of Burns's own farm.] Mauchline is the scene of many of his best pieces, and here he composed much of his famous work. At Mauchline he also met and married his wife, "Bonnie Jean," a native of the village.

So successful has the society been in its efforts, that a number of cottage homes have been erected and are now occupied. The homes are open to poor and respectable old people of any country.

There is also a small tower, with museum underneath. From the top of this tower a magnificent view can be had of the "banks and braes," the woods and dales, which Burns made classic during his residence there. The tower is nearly finished, and the opening ceremony will take place shortly. It is expected that this tower will be self-supporting, as a small charge will be made for admission. Three thousand seven hundred and seventy-five pounds has now been subscribed, but the Executive are desirous of raising £5,000 in all, so that an endowment fund be formed to enable the inmates to receive a small weekly allowance besides the shelter of a roof tree.

A great deal of money has come in from unexpected sources, but much was expected from quarters which are still strangers to us. The Executive are anxious that the endowment fund be completed by the opening of the memorial in the Spring. With this view, we appeal to your many readers to help us in the good work.

We hope that yet in many quarters it has only to become known to obtain support, that a benevolent memorial is being erected almost in the very field where Burns plowed up "The Mountain Daisy" and unhoused "The Mouse," "Wee, sleekit, cow'rin', tim'rous beastie," to the author of the universal doxology, "Man to man the warld o'er, shall brithers be and a' that," the world's national anthem, (if we may be allowed to use the term,) "Auld Lang Syne," &c. Contributions to be sent to Mr. William McMillan, Commercial Bank, Mauchline, or to myself,

THOMAS KILLIN,
Honorary Treasurer,
168 West George Street, Glasgow.

Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 22, 1898.

[Readers whom the above letter interests—and they are sure to be many—may be reminded here that a half-tone picture of Burns's home, Mossgiel, back of which lies the field where Burns plowed up the daisy, appeared in THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE published by THE TIMES on Sunday last.—ED.]

"Impossible Lives of Christ."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is hard for me to see what the object aimed at could have been in requesting a review of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's recent book from "a distinguished New York theologian"; and more difficult still to see what has been obtained of much value to the reader. An eminent and distinguished theologian, an ornament and leader of an ancient communion, has only one way of looking at such a subject—it has but one face for him. His training, his position, his life-long habit, tie him up and commit him to the theological view, which view seems to consist not so much in affirmative opinions on his own side as in negative opinions toward the other, not so much in positive belief and statement as in question and dissent.

It causes an uneasy feeling at the start to find the Reviewer stating as his thesis in the first sentence that such a book is an "attempt to do the impossible." Nor does it help to remove this feeling to find you, Mr. Editor, raising the question of the "propriety of writing biographies of Christ in any way," and recognizing that even "worldly-minded persons" have seen the futility of even attempting "to paint roses or adorn lilies." A true biographer does not attempt anything of the kind. He shows chiefly what is excellent in his subject and of importance and value to the reader, and neither extenuates nor gives a deeper color to such traits as show the frailties of human nature. In these days the idea that the propriety of writing the story of a life which was lived upon the earth should be open to question has an uncommon ring about it. So many men are engaged in something of this kind, and even women, running to and fro upon the earth, as if to know something of this life were man's sole concern.

The Reviewer admits an approach by the great painters of the golden age of art, though "in a faint and far-away degree," to "what we may imagine to have been the face of the God-man." Here we have the presence of that positivism referred to, and the absence of the positivism. In all fairness the distinguished theologian is bound to tell us what his conception of this face is, and how much the great artists of the past have fallen short of it. But what hope is left at all to us of deriving any help from the Reviewer when he tells us that Jesus is described in Scripture as both "one who *is* altogether lovely" and "the one who hath no form, nor comeliness, nor beauty"? To open the question of the application of this language to him is beside my purpose, but assuming it to so apply, I cannot suppress my curiosity to know what in the circumstances the Reviewer "may imagine to have been the face of the God-man," to which, he says, the conceptions of the golden age are "a faint and far-away aproach."

The theologian has a distinct antipathy to the "feminine element" in such questions, and recognizes the "fact of the wisdom of God's purpose in * * * ordering the communication of His revelation to us through the medium of masculine minds." The little part the "feminine element" plays in Scripture in personal contact with Jesus, and the effect of such glimpses as we have of the relations that existed between Him and them, make it impossible for me to resist the thought that He was best known and understood in the highest sense by women, and loved with a devotion inexpressible. And He says Himself: "He that loveth Me * * * I will love him, and will manifest Myself to him." There can, I think, be no doubt about such manifestation of Him to those women with whom He came in contact, from the poor woman at the well of Samaria, to whom he uttered some of His most lofty and memorable sayings, to the wonderful scene in the house of Simon when the woman stood behind Him weeping, a scene so exquisite in spirit and in form that to do more than refer to the narrative would be to paint the lily indeed. His relations with men, even with the Disciple between whom and Himself is said to have existed a peculiar affection, are cold and formal compared with that scene, without which, I had almost said, we should never have known the greatness of his power or the depth of a woman's love. I therefore cannot but welcome a life of Jesus from a woman's view of it. The place that women held in that age and nation sufficiently accounts for their relation to the Christian revelation.

It is hard to understand your Reviewer being able to see in the book an "evident labor of love," and at the same time a "dilution of * * * the Gospel story in a current of tropical exuberance of language, rank and reeking with sentimentalism, and what is worse than that, with a tangle, like a tropical forest," &c. As serving for an example of that which in the author he is deprecating this is excellent. But a discerning eye would see that love is not at all "evident," but is a mere pretense, if such methods of expression are made use of. I wonder what a theologian's statements regarding Jesus and His life work would be like if collated from his sermons extending over a few months, and printed in a column of THE TIMES? I think they would probably form what the Reviewer means when he speaks of a "constant series of irreconcilable statements," and such would be no "tangle" at all in the estimation of a theologian, but evidence perhaps of his abounding sincerity, as the errors of the Bible are, in the language of theology, evidence of its honesty.

Is it possible, Mr. Editor, for any man or woman to think much about the Jesus of the Gospels and not have thoughts which, when expressed, form contradictions? The only possible means of escape is to leave the thoughts that arise unexpressed.

But we look in vain for the production of those self-contradictions and irreconcilable statements. There are numerous quotations, and in the exuberant imagination which they doubtless display there is a perfect consistency, though from them we cannot tell how far the book as a whole, with all its poetic fancies, is a fit setting for its great subject, or a setting at all. One thing is, I think, perfectly certain, that a pure imagination dwelling reverently and lovingly upon the events of Jesus' life, cannot fail to be helpful—little or much—to those who are interested in the story; to those, may I say, to whom He is a comforter and a help. There is so much in His life that to the close student is sadly uncertain and indistinct, and must ever be so, so much one would like to know which is forever hid from our eyes, that any attempt to place such matters in the light of love is welcome, even if there should be much in it which does not appeal to our sense of fitness.

I had thought I could see the heavings of an incipient liberalism in your Reviewer's disclaimer of approaching the book "from the theological point of view"; but alas! he must either approach the citadel by that road or leave the attack unattempted. And I hope I shall not pass the bounds of good taste if I say that ere he gets through a flame is alight, a spark from the fire which is ever kept alive in theological seminaries, by which he sees the book "swelling that torrent of dishonor to God which, under the veil of fine phrases and courteous compliments, exhausts the vocabulary of epithets of politeness and praise in order to conceal the doubt, or at least to cover the imperfect holding of the truth of the Godhead of Jesus Christ." Is there no theologian here? Is he not here in the very panoply of theology? Did he weigh his words when he charged the writer of the book with deliberately concealing under specious reasoning a doubt of the truth of the Godhead of Jesus Christ? This is a time when much has to be overlooked in the work of reviewing, and much is not expected that does not require to be overlooked, but this review, as coming from a theologian of distinction, cannot be overlooked, though it might be better if it had never been disclosed. A. B.

Irvington, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1898.

Meeting of the Library Association.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American Library Association will hold its twentieth annual conference at Lakewood-on-Chautauqua next July. This association, now twenty-one years old, has reached the position of being officially recognized as one of the great educational forces of our country.

I send herewith the first announcement of the committee having local arrangements in charge, and ask if you will be so kind as to make mention in your next issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of the coming conference, using such data as you wish from our greeting.

Your admirable paper (THE SATURDAY REVIEW) circulates so extensively among literary people and all interested in the library movement that many will see the notice and so be led to consider the advisability of attending the meetings. We will send you other printed matter from time to time, if you are willing to aid in the campaign. We would be most happy to welcome a representative of your paper at the conference, and extend a cordial invitation to you. With sincere appreciation of all that you will do to assist this great cause, believe me very truly yours,

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE.

Jamestown, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1898.

[The editor is always glad to receive early and authentic information concerning libraries, and the work of librarians. The conference of the American Library Association will begin its session at Lakewood-on-Chautauqua on July 4, with the meeting of the Executive Board. The Post conference will continue through the following week. It is urged that members should reach Chautauqua on Friday, July 1, and remain until Monday, July 11, thus giving at least nine days for the work. A notable feature of the Chautauqua meetings will be a special library day, when the Chancellor, Bishop Vincent, will welcome the members and explain the methods, purposes, and extent of the Chautauqua school system, one of the greatest of all educational ideas. Communications in regard to the business of the American Library Association or travel or hotel arrangements are to be addressed to Mary Emogene Hazeltine, Chairman, at the Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y.—ED.]

The Literature of To-day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a recent gathering of up-to-date readers a debate arose as to the character—i. e., originality, style, morality, &c.—of "the literature of to-day" as distinguished from the literature of formed periods.

The discussion had not proceeded very far when the debate abruptly ended, because of the difficulty of agreeing upon an acceptable definition of the subject.

Please explain in your ably conducted REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART what is generally accepted in the literary world as the literature of to-day. EJAB.

New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

["Ejab's" friends encountered a very natural obstacle, and the editor does not see a way to affording them much relief by answering his question. If by to-day were meant a period of five years, the answer would be one thing, and if the last half century were meant, it would be another. Many of the books of real note and success written in the last five years were certainly written by Stevenson, Kipling, Barrie, Mrs. Ward, Marion Crawford, Sienkiewicz, Hall Caine, Du Maurier, James Lane Allen, S. Weir Mitchell, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and Capt. Mahan. No list could leave them out. But there were others.—ED.]

"Books That Society Reads."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Jan. 22, Mrs. Sherwood has an article on "Books That Society Reads." Surely it is hard indeed upon Society's mental development that among all the books and authors mentioned Corelli and Ouida should appear to be the favorites. Nothing is said of Lovyett-Yeats, of Merriman, of Mrs. Steel, or Robert Chambers, or Gilbert Parker, or Jokai, or Agnes Repplier's delightful essays. Yet I happen to know that "On the Face on the Waters," "Pierre and his People," "In Kedar's Tents," "The Chevalier d'Auriac," "The Mystery of Choice," "The Black Diamonds," and "In Dozy Hours" are in constant and increasing demand.

Mrs. Sherwood speaks of "The Christian," which has been "flung down the very dirtiest lane in the neighborhood in disgust by most pure-minded women." Surely it is scarcely likely that if Society can stomach such poor food as Corelli and Ouida, tainted, though served with a cheap wine sauce, it should turn with nausea from "The Christian," which is meat, though not, to be sure, for babes. Again, Mrs. Sherwood says, "More women have committed Richard le Gallienne's translation of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam to memory since it appeared than any other poem of the day." Is it possible that Society, which prides itself upon being up to date on all subjects, has waited all this time to learn of the Rubaiyat, and from a Le Gallienne? Alas! poor, behind-the-times Society. Where have you been—reading Corelli? Alas! Fitzgerald! such is fame. Again, who reads George Meredith? Certainly not those who read Ouida. Still there are many who read Meredith; yes, and understand him, and Hardy, as well, and yet claim recognition by Society. "Have we not hardened a little?" Yes, we certainly have—and softened also mentally—if what is said is true. Alas for Society! Surely there are some among you who enjoy a clever, strong novel, who turn with disgust from such poor food as is set before you. Try Meredith and Hardy and Eber,

"And the nights will be full of music,
And the cares that infest the day
Will fold their tents like the Arabs
And as silently steal away."

New York, Jan. 29, 1898. H. P.

Napoleon's Second Wife, if You Please.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The experience of your Brooklyn correspondent in search of "David Copperfield" in a department store, who was asked by the attendant boy "What department is he in?" reminds me of a similar experience of my own in the picture department of a large department store in this city. Noticing a copy of that very familiar painting representing Queen Louise of Prussia descending a stairway, and having but recently heard a discussion as to just who she had been and when she had lived, I asked the young lady in charge if she could tell me. Without a moment's hesitation she replied: "Queen Louise of Prussia, Napoleon's second wife." As I looked evidently skeptical, she called to one of her associates, "Miss Smith, do you know who this Queen Louise was?" "Yes," replied Miss Smith; "she was Napoleon's second wife, the Empress of Russia."

What paper-covered novels could have supplied these confused biographical ideas?

WILLIAM M. CLARKE.

New York, Jan. 29, 1898.

Best Twenty in Two Hundred Novels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to The Publishers' Weekly there were published in 1897 in the United States 1,012 novels. Of these the compiler of the list herewith has read, say, 200. From these 200 the only possible 20 are included in the list. I have written this as one list, because of the 800 unread others every one may have touched the high-water mark of worth. The books are arranged in the list in the order of their merit:

Wilkins—"Jerome."
Grand—"The Beth Book."
Caine—"The Christian."
Brodhead—"Bound in Shallows."
Hobbes—"School for Saints."
Steel—"On the Face of the Waters."
Sienkiewicz—"Quo Vadis?"
Chambers—"Lorraine."
Howells—"The Landlord of the Lion's Head."
Thanet—"The Missionary Sheriff."
Wister—"Lin McLean."
Doyle—"Unde Bernac."
Mitchell—"Hugh Wynne."
Merriam—"In Kedar's Tents."
Hope—"Phroso."
Parker—"The Pomp of the Levelettes."
Craddock—"The Juggler."
Lusk—"The Federal Judge."
Read—"Old Ebenezer."
Davis—"Soldiers of Fortune."

QUERCUS.

Watertown, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1898.

"First Editions of Lewis Carroll."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seeing in the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Jan. 22 that the original copies of Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," particularly those of 1866, with illustrations by John Tenniel, were much sought after, I thought I would ask with whom to correspond, as I possess such a copy and would be willing to dispose of it.

MARY C. LEGGETT.

East Orange, N. J., Jan. 30, 1898.

[Any dealer in first editions, for example, Dodd, Mead & Co., would probably buy this book. Or it could be disposed of at auction through Bangs & Co. of 91 Fifth Avenue.—ED.]

Where to Find "Baby's Shoes."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading "Lines a Woman Probably Wrote" one of your correspondents, writing, from Montclair, N. J., inquires for the author of the verses beginning "Those Little Blue Shoes," &c.

The poem is entitled "Baby's Shoes," and was written by William C. Bennett, (English.) It may be found entire in Dr. Palmer's collection of "Folk Songs," a memorable anthology, published in 1861 by Charles Scribner. S. W. P

New York, Jan. 31.

William Cox Bennett.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The author of the stanzas quoted by Mr. G. H. Smith was William Cox Bennett, who wrote many volumes of verse, and whose work was highly praised by Dickens, Miss Mitford, and others. He especially excelled in delineations of infant life.

I have sent Mr. Smith a complete copy of the poem, fearing you might not be able to find room for it among the delightful tid-bits of your Saturday issue, which is far and away the choicest literary weekly in America, "Critics," "Criticasters," and all included. CHARLES FRANCIS CARTY.

New York, Jan. 29, 1898.

Lines a Woman Did Not Write.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's paper (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART) George Hawthorne Smith of Montclair, N. J., writes asking for informa-

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tion concerning the following poem. I have copied it in full, with the name of the author. I do not know the music. V. N. L.
New York, Jan. 30, 1898.

BABY'S SHOES.

O, those little, those little blue shoes,
Those shoes that no little feet use!
O, the price were high
That those shoes would buy,
Those little blue unused shoes!

For they hold the small shape of feet
That no more their mother's eyes meet,
That, by God's good will,
Years since grew still,
And ceased from their totter so sweet.

And, O, since that baby slept,
So hushed, how the mother has kept,
With a tearful pleasure,
That little dear treasure,
And over them thought and wept!

For they mind her for evermore
Of a patter along the floor;
And blue eyes she sees
Look up from her knees,
With the look that in life they wore.

As they lie before her there,
There bubbles from chair to chair
A little sweet face
That's agleam in the place,
With its little gold curls of hair.

Then, O, wonder not that her heart,
From all else would rather part
Than those tiny blue shoes
That no little feet use,
And whose sight makes such fond tears start!

WILLIAM C. BENNETT.

A Fortune for a Lost Artist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About twenty months ago there appeared in The Home Journal a short account of a Miss Ella Adams, an adept in the art of book repairing. I designate that sort of work as an art because about half a dozen French experts have made it so. Up to this time, although having diligently searched and inquired, I have failed to find the much-needed American artist who has a fortune before her if she will make herself known. She will be quite beyond the necessity of a tariff provision to protect her against foreign competition; i. e., if she is in reality skilled in the useful art of mending margins, worm holes, and making old leaves new.

I inclose the cutting from The Home Journal, which I hope you will kindly print in connection with this communication.
New York, Feb. 1, 1898. R. C. H.

Mrs. Hearst and California University.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A curious blunder is perpetrated in a paragraph on page 66 of to-day's SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, where it is stated that "the Trustees of the Phebe A. Hearst University of California have issued an invitation to all architects," &c. There is no such university in California. Mrs. Hearst has recently proposed to begin the erection of a suite of buildings for the State University of California, and in the carrying out of the proposal has advanced the funds for such a competition in plans as chronicled by you. Her proposal having been accepted by the Board of Regents, Mrs. Hearst herself was lately appointed a member of that board.

It is reported that it is her intention to devote $4,000,000 to this undertaking, leaving it to the State in time to come to complete the full scheme of structures.
CALIFORNIA.
New York, Jan. 29, 1898.

A File and an Index.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to know whether there is any place in our city where your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is kept on file. Besides, I should like to know whether or not there is an index published which would give me the dates, &c., on which certain articles were published. The articles to which I have special reference are those of Mrs. Sherwood, some of which I am desirous of obtaining.

Trusting to hear from you in answer to this, I beg to remain,
ARTHUR A. FLEISHER.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1898.

[Some library in Philadelphia may keep a file of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which would be found the several issues of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. Otherwise, we do not know that any public file exists in that city.

An index to THE NEW YORK TIMES has been printed regularly for many years. Since THE REVIEW was started (Oct. 10, 1896,) this index has embraced the contents of THE REVIEW. We should be glad to furnish our correspondent with any information he may wish concerning the dates of Mrs. Sherwood's articles.—Ed.]

Twenty Novels Recommended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take the liberty of addressing you, to be numbered among those who have expressed their appreciation at the pleasure which has naturally followed an acquaintance with your admirable REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

The publication is certainly filling a long-felt want, and that it may continue indefinitely its present grade of merit is the earnest wish of the undersigned.

Apropos of a list of twenty books of good reading, what would you say of the inclosed list of my selection? Having been for years a most ardent devourer of high-class fiction, I can certainly say with Emerson that when a new book comes out it is well to read an old one, for the productions of the masters of the last hundred years or so are undoubtedly much superior from any standpoint involving excellence to those of the present day.

I would like to see a review of "Under Two Flags" (Ouida) in your columns some Saturday, if possible.
HERBERT CLAIBORNE CALDWELL.
Baltimore, Jan. 29, 1898.

"Lorna Doone," by Blackmore; "Under Two Flags," by Ouida; "The Spy," by Cooper; "Dombey and Son," by Dickens; "John Bodewin's Testimony," by Foote; "The Silence of Dean Maitland," by Tuttiett; "Gabriel Conroy," by Bret Harte; "The Scarlet Letter," by Hawthorne; "The Prisoner of Zenda," by Anthony Hope; "John Halifax, Gentleman," by Miss Mulock; "Matrimony," by W. E. Norris; "Ivanhoe," by Scott; "An Enemy to the King," by Stephens; "Vanity Fair," by Thackeray; "Ben-Hur," by Lew. Wallace; "John Inglesant," by Shorthouse; "A Daughter of Fife," by Amelia E. Barr; "A Princess of Thule," by William Black; "Lucretia," by Lytton; "Surry of Eagle's Nest," by Cooke.

Samuel J. Smith Their Author.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Jan. 29 a correspondent asks to be informed of the authorship of lines beginning:

"O, books, books, books! it makes me sick
To think me how ye're multiplied," &c.

Before me lies an old volume in which the verses are found, published in Philadelphia, in 1836. Its author, Samuel J. Smith, was born in 1771, near Burlington, N. J., where he lived for many years. The verses quoted are part of a much longer poem, entitled "To A. B. C. & Co." L. W. B.
New York, Feb. 1, 1898.

Marion Crawford's Orthodoxy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be a difference of opinion in regard to the orthodoxy of Mr. F. Marion Crawford's novels. A few weeks ago he lectured in Boston and was introduced by the Rev. Timothy Brosnahan, S. J., rector of Boston College, as a Catholic, and in his literary work a powerful champion of two things in whose defense the Papacy has stood out against the world from the beginning, but with especial significance since the days of Luther and Henry VIII.—the sanctity of the religious vows and the indissolubility of the marriage tie. Are Jesuits generally supposed to be ignorant of theology? L. C.
Somerville, Mass., Feb. 3, 1898.

Ik Marvel's New Title.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent's "David Copperfield" story reminds me of an incident occurring at one of our book stores Christmas time, when outside aid was called in to help in the rush. I asked for "Reveries of a Bachelor." The new clerk said, "'Revels of a Bachelor'? Yes, I think we have it." I could not but laugh and decline to take a book with that title, fearing it would not be interesting to a woman.
Troy, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1898. M. C. S.

De Quincey's "Knocking at the Gate."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the works of De Quincey published by Shepard & Gill, Boston, in sixteen volumes, 1873, "F. L. J." will find "Knocking at the Gate," Page 192 in the thirteenth volume.

Speaking of "Quo Vadis," the other day a gentleman was asked the meaning of the word. "He replied: "That depends. Out West it would mean, 'Where are you going at?' in New York, 'Where are you going?' and high-toned people would say, 'Whither goest thou?'"

Your REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is a great success. SUBSCRIBER.
New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 30, 1898.

Kept Alongside "The Tatler."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say that your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is a positively refreshing and convincing delight to one jaded with the arrant trash in the way of literary news and criticism that our home market is flooded with. It lies always on my desk near a little 1709 edition of "The Tatler," and the quaint piquancy of the older seems most aptly complemented by the freshness and vigor of the younger.

One lack only I find in your columns, that is, (and it is a lack they share in common with every other periodical here published,) there is no review of the play considered as a purely literary feature. I have for years been trying for a recognition of the dramatic form in literature in the magazines, but with little success. Surely a weekly review of the most prominent play current, regarded as literature, not as theatrical output, would be in order and acceptable to many, would it not? F. A. M.
New York, Feb. 1, 1898.

Not to be Measured by Its Cost.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems quite superfluous, in view of the many commendatory letters you are constantly receiving, to write you in praise of your most excellent newspaper. But the enjoyment I have had from the perusal of THE TIMES, and especially of the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, has been much more than something measured by so many cents paid for the paper.
GEN. PARKER HOLDEN.
Kingston-on-Hudson, Jan. 31, 1898.

Almost Independent Publications.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am delighted with the way in which you have developed the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART and the Monday FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT. They seem to be almost independent publications, they are so full of valuable material. Only this morning the editorials in THE TIMES appealed to me so forcibly that I thought I should like to express my appreciation to some one, and that is my reason for burdening you with this unnecessary communication. Believe me, yours most truly, PERCY S. GRANT.
New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

Found Valuable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper has been taken continuously by me for over twenty years, and I wish to compliment you for your great success in issuing THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, which I consider of great value. W. P.
New York, Feb. 2, 1898.

Articles That Were Liked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to congratulate you on the success which you have made of your weekly REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. I am glad to have the opportunity of perusing the same every Saturday, and have recommended it to several of my literary friends, who have been similarly delighted. In these days, when we are overwhelmed with so much trash in the name of literature, it is refreshing to find a review of this kind which is edited so ably, and which contains matters so pertinent and interesting. For example, I might cite the admirable review of "Quo Vadis" by my friend Prof. Feck in your last issue.

I have also read with pleasure the synopsis of the history of "An Old-time Lawyer." The title struck me especially, as I had previously written of my grandfather, Peter Hawes. GILBERT RAY HAWES.
New York, Feb. 1, 1898.

Of All He Has Seen in Sixty Years.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your sample copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES is at hand, with THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. I am familiar with both, and prize them very highly, especially THE REVIEW, which I acknowledge is superior to all other reviews that I ever saw, and I have seen many during my more than sixty years of literary labor. Very respectfully, ABRM. H. CASSEL.
Harleysville, Penn., Jan. 28, 1898.

Liberally Quoted From.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to state that I have liberally quoted your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART in the course of some literary work thrust upon me which has resulted in at least a dozen inquiries within the month relative to your paper. So long as in my judgment its present standard is maintained, I can and will benefit you much.
EDWARD DINKELSPIEL,
Director Pennsylvania Tinplate Co.
New Kensington, Penn., Jan. 29, 1898.

Appreciation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The receipt of the specimen copy of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is hereby gratefully acknowledged. The copy reached me this evening. I have read it with interest, and my appreciation of its value may be readily inferred from my request to you to have THE REVIEW sent to me for one year, beginning with Jan. 1, 1898.
JOSEPH S. SHEFLOE,
The Woman's College, Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 24, 1898.

After Twenty Years a Convert.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is assuredly one of the best publications of its kind that I have seen. Authors, readers, and all book lovers are alike indebted to you and should not be backward in acknowledgment and repayment. Your reviewers seem to have actually read the books they discuss! I am giving up the paper which I have read for twenty years for the sake of having THE TIMES, with this supplement.

Wishing you well-deserved success, I am, Yours cordially, TEDD. F. WOLFE.
Succasunna, N. J., Jan. 31, 1898.

Good as Far as It Goes—And for $1 Per Year!

From Time and the Hour.

A word of praise is due to the entertaining supplement, the "Review of Books and Art," issued every Saturday by THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is really a literary weekly, not of the highest class, to be sure, but well filled with good reviewing and lively comment and information on current books and literary topics. For the last few weeks the Review has been running a series of articles, half essays and half reminiscence, by Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood, author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

Spoiled in the Retelling.

From The Oswego Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Saturday last has a communication under the above title from "A distinguished New York theologian, eminent in his own communion, and widely known outside of it," in which the futility and harmfulness of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's recent book, "The Story of Christ," is set forth with somewhat startling effect. There is, and will never be more than one true life of Christ. It is written in the Book of Books. "That Sweet Story of Old" is spoiled in the retelling.

Washington in Newburg.*

The name of this pleasant romance was doubtless suggested by Col. Nicola's letter to Washington with the hint that "strong arguments might be produced for admitting the title of King," which he conceived would be attended with some material advantages, and which the great General "viewed with abhorrence." The scene is laid at Newburg and a large part of the attractiveness of the volume is in the admirable original photographs of historic buildings in the neighborhood.

The legend is that of an attempt on the part of certain Tories and Indians to kidnap Washington at Newburg before the army arrived and while the Commander in Chief was comparatively alone. Some of the scenes that stand out against the familiar background are charmingly rendered. We see Mrs. Washington in her garden, directing two boys in the making of a flower bed. "'Dig deep,' she says, in her rich, full, Southern voice' that seemed in its kindly intonations to change orders into privileges; 'turn the sod and put in loam, for I want my tulips and marigolds and lavender to equal any that we grew at home.' She was so much in earnest that she was on the point of taking the spade from the unskilled hands of her assistant, when Capt. Ford, bowing low, addressed to her the usual formal compliments of the day. 'The same to yourself, Sir,' she responded, dropping a curtsy as low as any she had ever made in her drawing room. Her handsome quilted petticoat touched the muddy ground, and the April breezes played wantonly with her soft, white hair in a manner far from unbecoming." We have a morning scene in the Ettrick house that is full of homely associations:

"The room in which the Ettrick family were gathered this April morning was furnished with some degree of comfort, if not of elegance, and was considered by the more humble neighbors to contain half the treasures of the Old World. Many apocryphal stories, set afloat by the Orientalism of the fiction-loving negroes, gave credence to the general belief that the house boasted carved chairs from Holland, tapestries from France, cedar chests from India, silver, cut glass, and golden dishes from London; when in truth the round mahogany table, whose furnishings were of delft and pewter, was the sole substantial piece of furniture the room possessed. The only ornament of this table was a Wedgewood platter 'whereon blue lovers walked by the side of blue waters on whose blue shores blue deer lay down to rest in the shade of blue trees.' A fried fish lay full length on this grand dish, his dead eyes and supercilious smile adding a ghastly touch to the cerulean splendor about him. At the daughter's end there was a pewter pot, with an earthen cream jug; one of the sort yet to be found by china hunters in bric-à-brac shops. It was brown in color, of a fat, rotund form, from which bulged the round, jolly face of King George himself; a veritable Toby pitcher, meant to hold a liquid more stimulating than cow's milk. The floral decorations were more artistic, if simpler, than those seen on a previous evening at the Morris house; for Miss Margaret had been up betimes to gather a bunch of scentless blue violets—purple 'roosters' as the children call them—from the wet grass."

There is a little weakness of construction; the red slayer thinks he slays and the slain thinks he is slain somewhat too easily for a cautious and watchful time; the conversations, too, lack reality, one sentence seeming to be taken bodily from the histories, and the next to be the product of a very modern mind. Nevertheless the book combines two elements not always found together—it is carefully studied and has charm.

*KING WASHINGTON. A Romance of the Hudson Highlands. By Adelaide Skeel and William H. Brearley. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Heaven and Boston as Rivals.

Letter to the Editor of The Boston Transcript.

Will you kindly inform me if these lines have ever been published, and if so, where to be found, and the author's name?

A TRUE BOSTONIAN.

A soul from earth to heaven went,
To whom the saints, as he drew near,
Said: "Sir, what claims do you present
To us, to be admitted here?"
In Boston I was born and bred,
And in her Schools was educated;
I afterward at Harvard read,
And was with honors graduated.
"In Trinity" a pew I own,
Where Brooks is held in such respect;
And the society is known
To be the cream of the select.
In fair Nahant, a charming spot,
I own a villa, lawns, arcades;
And last, a handsome burial lot
In dead Mount Auburn's hallowed shades.
St. Peter mused—and shook his head—
Then, as a gentle sigh he drew,
"Go back to Boston, friend," he said;
"Heaven is not good enough for you."
H. N. P.

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Vienna Letter.

Publication of Monuments of Music —Contest of Brahms's Will— Bust of Mark Twain.

VIENNA, Jan. 25.—Being aware that there are rich treasures of music written in Austria which are inaccessible because existing only either in manuscript or extremely rare editions, a number of friends of music in the year 1893 founded the Society for Publishing Monuments of Music in Austria. The editorship was intrusted to Dr. Guido Adler, Professor of Music at the German University at Prague. He is one of the most learned of living theorists, and it was largely owing to him that the Music and Theatre Exhibition held in Vienna in 1892 was such a marked success. He has the assistance of several well-known musicians. Most of the volumes are furnished with introductions, giving some account of the composer's life, with bibliographical appendices and critical notes. The existing texts have been carefully collated; this is not a modernized edition, but one which in all essentials restores the original text as nearly as possible.

Very wisely in some purely formal matters modern usage has been followed, as, for example, in the use of only the F and G clefs for instrumental music, so as to make it available as well for the professional as for the amateur. The ornaments, on the other hand, have not been written out in full, as they always admit of a certain license; yet a complete table of them is appended. Some of the works have a figured base; but as few people can read it nowadays, it has been worked out; yet every player can adopt or reject this modern addition, as he likes, since it is printed in smaller type than the original notes. This part of the work has been executed by Herr Joseph Labor, Hanoverian Chamber Pianist, in a style in such intimate harmony with the spirit of the old compositions, with such delicate appreciation of the composer's intentions, that it may safely be said that hardly any other work of the kind equals and certainly none surpasses it. These "Monuments" include sacred and secular music, oratorios, masses, motets, chamber music, organ, piano, and violin solos. There are many illustrations consisting of portraits, fac similes of original manuscripts, &c., while the entire get-up is most handsome. Every year two or three folio volumes are issued, running from 300 to 400 pages. The collection is entitled Monuments of Music in Austria,' Published with the Assistance of Imperial Ministry for Public Instruction, Edited by Guido Adler. Vienna: Artaria & Co.

But before describing the various monuments already published, I will briefly mention another enterprise of a similar nature, under the same editorship, viz., "The Musical Works of the Emperors Ferdinand III., Leopold I., and Joseph I." They are issued on behalf of the same Ministry. It certainly is interesting to see how great monarchs passed their leisure hours, but that does not exhaust the interest of these works, for they have real musical worth and are truly representative of the age in which they were written.

The first volume of the "Monuments" was devoted to J. J. Fux, born in 1660 and died in 1741, and contains masses of his composing, while the third volume gives us motets, some of which are still sung. He is best known as the author of "The Gradus ad Parnassum," a treatise on counterpoint which was long the standard work on the subject and is still in partial use. George Muffat is represented by his "Florilegium," a series of most delightful dance pieces for five violins; it is of great historical importance. Johann Stadlmayr (1560-1648) occupies the fifth volume with his hymn. He was a prolific church composer.

Marc Antonio Cesti was Vice Chapel Master at Vienna and enjoyed great fame as an opera composer. His opera, "Il Pomo d'Oro," as far as still extant, has been selected for reproduction. His vocal and instrumental writing is both charming and characteristic. The volume contains twenty-five exact reproductions of the original scene illustrations.

Gottliev Muffat is represented by his "Componimenti Musicali per il Cembalo." These really are suites. In the dedication he says he enjoyed "through thirty years uninterruptedly the instruction of the highly celebrated and not enough to be praised Johann Joseph Fux." Haendel "borrowed" several pieces from him, particularly for his twelve grand concertos and his "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day." The fact that Muffat introduces a hornpipe into one of his suites has led to the belief that he must have known Purcell's fine "Lessons for the Harpsichord or Spinet," for otherwise we cannot explain how he became acquainted with that form of English folk song, of which no trace has been found among his Continental contemporaries. His suites are equal to any in the world and have not been equaled by any subsequent composer.

Johann Jacob Froberger flourished at Vienna in the middle of the seventeenth century, was a pupil of Frescobaldi's, and in his music unites Italian grace and French elegance with German thoroughness. The present volume contains pieces for the organ or piano.

Heinrich Isaak first saw the light of the world in Flanders, but was for years musician to the Court of the Emperor Maximilian I. His "Choralis Constantinus," here published in score for the first time, contains specimens of the pure a capella style of undying worth.

F. H. Biber, born in Bohemia in 1644, died at Salsburg in 1704, left behind among other things some sonatas for solo violin with a figured bass accompaniment, which are of rare beauty and great contrapuntal skill. They well deserve to find a place in the répertoire of every violinist.

These "Monuments," which are to be continued, are well worth the attention of American musicians, not only professionals, but also those amateurs who have a cultured love of music. The subscription price is fixed at the extremely low figure of 17s. a year, but the volumes are also obtainable singly.

The property Brahms left behind him will be the cause of an action at law. The celebrated composer's fortune amounted to $100,000. The extensive library and the valuable collection of music will go to the Society of Friends of Music, in Vienna. But there are besides 600 letters from Wagner, Lisst, and other great artistic and scientific celebrities from all the countries in the world. The following heirs have entered their claims at the Wieden Court of Justice here: The Society of Friends of Music in Vienna, on the strength of an autograph codicil to the maestro's will, which will was subsequently found; further, the Franz Lisst Pension Union at Hamburg, his native place, and the Czerny Union. These two societies found their claims on the text of the original testament, which was also signed, whereas the codicil referred to is unsigned. But the three societies are opposed by twenty-two other claimants, whom the will does not even mention, relations of his, mostly on his mother's side, most of them now farmers in the United States. They have taken steps for protesting the will and claiming the whole property for themselves. The Wieden court will now examine the various claims and decide which hold good.

Recently the Vienna sculptor Ernest Hegenbarth completed a life-sized bust of Mark Twain. The celebrated American humorist, who so soon became popular in Vienna, who otherwise dislikes such things, despite his gouty pains, for a whole fortnight daily went all the way to the artist's studio, which is in the Prater, in order to sit to him for from two to three hours. The bust is a wonderful success, astonishingly true to nature, and most expressive. Hegenbarth has presented the original to the sitter himself. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

In connection with the foregoing letter it may be stated here that news comes from Europe of two collections of musical autographs and manuscripts, one of which has been recently exhibited at the Palais de l'Industrie in Paris. This is the collection formed with much care and taste by Charles Malherbe, who is said to live an almost retired life in the Pigalle quarter, and whose one ambition is to get as much treasure as possible, so that it can be left to France for the pleasure of other music lovers. Bach's is his oldest manuscript.

The celebrated Artaria musical collection at Vienna has been bought, it is announced, by the well-known amateur and millionaire, Dr. Erich Prieger of Bonn, on the Rhine. The exact price paid is not known, but it is said to be in the neighborhood of 100,000 Austrian florins, or about $45,000. This is much money, but the purchase is a very cheap one if the imposing number of manuscripts is considered. Among the 3,000 leaves of the collection not less than about 2,000 are from the hand of Beethoven, about 600 are by Haydn, 20 each by Mozart and Schubert, and the remainder are contributed by twenty-three composers of less renown and importance.

What makes the acquisition of this collection especially important for Germany in a musical sense is the fact that the manuscripts of the Ninth Symphony and of the Missa Solemnis are now here complete, though not as yet in the possession of one and the same party. The Berlin Royal Library owns the first parts only of both these works. Dr. Prieger acquired with Dominik Artaria's collection the final portions of them. Doubtless a way of uniting them will be found sooner or later. At any rate, both parts combined are now at the disposal of German musical research.

Audubon.

His Old Age Spent in This City— His Death Here in 1851.*

Most New Yorkers have heard of Audubon Park; some New Yorkers have been there, and a few New Yorkers are familiar with the place and know its history. But Audubon's exact relations to this city are known to the average New Yorker very vaguely, when they are known at all. His old age was spent here; he died here and here he lies buried. In those remarkable journals of his—nine in number—which were published six weeks ago after they had been rescued in part from the back of an old secretary and in part from an old Staten Island barn, Miss Audubon gives a detailed account of her grandfather's life in New York, which readers will perhaps be glad to see reprinted here:

In the late Summer of 1837, Audubon, with John and his wife—for he had married Maria, Dr. Bachman's eldest daughter—returned to England, his last voyage there, and remained abroad until the Autumn of 1839, when the family, with the addition of the first grandchild, once more landed in America, and settled, if such wanderers can ever be said to settle, in New York, in the then up-town region of 86 White Street.

The great ornithological work had been finished, absolutely completed, in the face of incredible delays and difficulties, and representing an amount of work which in these days of easy travel it is hard to comprehend. The "Synopsis" also was published in this year, and the indefatigable worker began at once the octavo edition of the "Birds," and the drawings of the quadrupeds. For this edition of the "Birds", Victor attended almost wholly to the printing and publishing, and John reduced every drawing to the required size with the aid of the camera lucida, Audubon devoting his time to the coloring and to obtaining subscribers.

Having fully decided to settle in New York City, and having advised friends to that effect, Audubon found he could not live in any city, except, as he writes, "perhaps fair Edinburgh"; so in the Spring of 1842 the town house was sold, and the family moved to "Minniesland," now known as Audubon Park, in the present limits of New York City. The name came from the fact that my father and uncle always used the Scotch name "Minnie" for mother. The land when bought was deeded to her, and always spoken of as "Minnie's land," and this became the name which the Audubons gave it, by which to-day those of us who are left recall the lovely home where their happy childhood was spent; for here were born all but three of the fourteen grandchildren.

No railroad then separated the lawn from the beach where Audubon so often hauled the seine; the dense woods all around resounded with the songs of the birds he so loved; many animals (deer, elk, moose, bears, wolves, foxes, and smaller quadrupeds) were kept in inclosures—never in cages—mostly about a quarter of a mile distant from the river, near the little building known as the "painting house." What joyous memories are those of the rush out of doors, lessons being over, to the little brook, following which one gathered the early blossoms in their season, or in the Autumn cleared out leaves, that its waters might flow unimpeded, and in Winter found icicles of wondrous shape and beauty; and just beyond its source stood the painting house, where every child was always welcome, where the wild flowers from hot little hands were painted in the pictures of what we called "the animals," to the everlasting pride and glory of their finder.

It was hoped that only shorter trips would now be taken, and a visit to Canada as far as Quebec was made in August and September of 1842.

But even in this home after his own tastes, where hospitality and simplicity ruled, Audubon could not stay, for his heart had always been set on going further west, and though both family and friends thought him growing too old for such a journey, he started in March, 1843, for St. Louis, and thence up the Missouri on the steamboat Omega of the American Fur Company, which left on its annual trip April 25, 1843, taking up supplies of all sorts, and returning with thousands of skins and furs. Here again Audubon speaks for himself, and I shall not now anticipate his account with words of mine, as the Missouri journal follows in full. He was accompanied on this trip by Mr. Edward Harris, his faithful friend of many years; John G. Bell as taxidermist, Isaac Sprague as artist, and Lewis Squires as secretary and general assistant. With the exception of Mr. Harris, all were engaged by Audubon, who felt his time was short, his duties many, while the man of seventy (?) had no longer the strength of youth.

November of 1843 saw him once more at Minniesland, and the long journeys were forever over; but work on the "Quadrupeds" was continued with the usual energy. The next few years were those of great happiness. His valued friend, Dr. Thomas M. Brewer of Boston, visited him in 1846. Writing of him Dr. Brewer says: "The patriarch had greatly changed since I had last seen him. He wore his hair longer, and it now hung down in locks of snowy whiteness on his shoulders. His once piercing gray eyes, though still bright, had already begun to fail him. He could no longer paint with his wonted accuracy, and had at last, most reluctantly, been forced to surrender to his sons the task of completing the illustrations to the "Quadrupeds of North America." Surrounded by his large family, including his devoted wife, his two sons with their wives, and quite a troop of grandchildren; his enjoyments of life seemed to leave him little to desire. * * * A pleasanter scene or a more interesting household it has never been the writer's good fortune to witness."

At this period one of his daughters-in-law speaks in her journal as follows: "Mr. Audubon was of a most kindly nature; he never passed a workman or a stranger of either sex without a salutation, such as, 'Good-day, friend,' 'Well, my good man, how do you do?' If a boy, it was, 'Well, my little man,' or a little girl, 'Good morning, lassie; how are you to-day?' All were noticed, and his pleasant smile was so cordial that all the villagers and work-people, far and near, knew and liked him. He painted a little after his return from the Yellowstone River, but as he looked at his son John's animals he said: 'Ah, Johnny, no need for the old man to paint any more when you can do work like that.' He was most affectionate in his disposition, very fond of his grandchildren, and it was a pleasant sight to see him sit with one on his knee, and others about him, singing French songs in his lively way. It was sweet too, to see him with his wife; he was always her lover, and invariably used the pronouns 'thee' and 'thou' in his speech to her. Often have I heard him say, 'Well, sweetheart! always busy; come sit thee down a few minutes and rest.'"

Of these years much might be said, but much has already been written of them, so I will not repeat. Many characteristics Audubon kept to the last; his enthusiasm, freshness, and keenness of enjoyment and pain were never blunted. His ease and grace of speech and movement were as noticeable in the aged man as they had been in the happy youth of Mill Grove. His courteous manners to all, high and low, were always the same; his chivalry, generosity, and honor were never dimmed, and his great personal beauty never failed to attract attention; always he was handsome. His stepmother writes from Nantes to her husband in Virginia: "He is the handsomest boy in Nantes, but perhaps not the most studious." At Mill Grove Mr. David Pawling wrote in January, 1805: "To-day I saw the swiftest skater I ever beheld; backward and forward he went like the wind, even leaping over large air-holes fifteen or more feet across, and continuing to skate without an instant's delay. I was told he was a young Frenchman, and this evening I met him at a ball, where I found his dancing exceeded his skating; all the ladies wished him as partner. Moreover, a handsomer man I never saw; his eyes alone command attention; his name, Audubon, is strange to me."

But "the gay young Frenchman who danced with all the girls" was an old man now, not so much as the years go, but in the intensity of his life. He had never done anything by halves; he had played and worked, enjoyed and sorrowed, been depressed and elated, each and all with his highly strung nature at fever heat, and the end was not far. He had seen the accomplishment of his hopes in the "Birds," and the "Quadrupeds," he was content to leave largely to other hands; and surely no man ever had better helpers. From first to last his wife had worked, in more ways than one, to further the aim of his life; Victor had done the weary mechanical business work; John had hunted and preserved specimens, taken long journeys—notably to Texas and California—and been his father's traveling companion on more than one occasion. Now the time had come when he no longer led; Victor had full charge of the publication of the "Quadrupeds," besides putting in many of the backgrounds, and John painted a large proportion of the animals. But I think that none of them regarded their work as individual—it was always ours, for father and sons were comrades and friends; and with Dr. Bachman's invaluable aid this last work was finished, but not during Audubon's life. He traveled more or less in the interests of his publications during these years, largely in New England and in the Middle States.

In 1847 the brilliant intellect began to be dimmed; at first it was only the difficulty of finding the right word to express an idea, the gradual lessening of interest, and this increased till in May, 1848, Dr. Bachman tells the pathetic close of the enthusiastic and active life: "Alas, my poor friend Audubon! The outlines of his beautiful face and form are there, but his noble mind is all in ruins. It is indescribably sad."

I wish to wholly correct the statement that Audubon became blind. His sight became impaired by old age, as is usually the case; he abhorred spectacles or glasses of any kind, would not wear them except occasionally, and therefore did not get the right focus for objects near by; but his far-sight was hardly impaired. That wonderful vision which surprised even the keen-eyed Indian never failed him.

Well do I remember the tall figure with snow-white hair, wandering peacefully along the banks of the beautiful Hudson. Already he was resting in that border land which none can fathom, and it could not have been far to go, no long and weary journey, when, after a few days of increasing feebleness, for there was no illness, just as sunset was flooding the pure, snow-covered landscape with golden light, at 5 o'clock on Monday, Jan. 27, 1851, the "pard-like spirit, beautiful and swift, * * * outsoared the shadow of our night."

In a quiet spot in Trinity Church Cemetery, not far from the home where Audubon spent his last years, the remains of the naturalist were laid with all honor and respect, on the Thursday following his death. Time brought changes which demanded the removal of the first burial place, and a second one was chosen in the same cemetery, which is now marked by the beautiful monument erected by the New York Academy of Sciences.

Now wife and sons have joined him; together they rest undisturbed by Winter storms or Summer heat; the river they loved so well flows past their silent home as in days long gone when its beauties won their hearts.

Truly the place where they dwelt shall know them no more; but "while the melody of the mocking-bird is heard in the cypress forests of Louisiana, and the squirrel leaps from its leafy curtain like a thing of beauty, the name of Audubon will live in the hearts of coming generations."

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*AUDUBON AND HIS JOURNALS. By Maria R. Audubon. With Zoological and other Notes. By Elliott Coues. Two volumes. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

1898

"Quo Vadis" Again.

Other Books on the Rome of Nero—Letters to the Editor.

An effort has been made in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART to interest readers not only in "Quo Vadis," but in some other books: there indeed are others. But the book of the day continues to be Sienkiewicz's. Prof. Peck's article last week on the value of the book as history must have satisfied a very large curiosity. As the editor remarked in connection with that article, it was a satisfaction to learn from Prof. Peck that the thousands of readers who gained from this book their first knowledge of Rome under Nero had not been misinformed: in the main the picture was accurate. To-day THE REVIEW is able to print another article which many readers will probably be glad to see—one giving a series of references to historical literature bearing on the subject. Along with this are printed some other letters which the book has called out from our readers.

Historians of Nero's Time.

Many readers of "Quo Vadis" seem anxious to inquire into the historical accuracy of Sienkiewicz's narrative. For the benefit of such as are not versed in historical literature the following references are suggested:

The only original authorities are, practically, Tacitus, "Annals," Books XIII. to XVI., inclusive, and Suetonius, "Lives of the Twelve Caesars," Nero. Tacitus was born about A. D. 55, thirteen years before Nero's death. Unfortunately, the account of the last two years of this Emperor's life is lost. Tacitus ranks among the greatest of historians, and faithfully described his motives and method when he asserted: "This I conceive to be the principal function of history: to record meritorious actions and to restrain men from baseness in word or deed by dread of future infamy and reprobation." Suetonius was born about two years after Nero's death, and his compilation furnishes a rich collection of amusing and interesting but gossipy anecdotes. Both these writers have been repeatedly translated into English, Suetonius successfully; but the brevity and exaggerated conciseness of Tacitus present a perhaps insuperable barrier to the translator. Arthur Murphy's version—virtually a paraphrase—published in 1793, was once highly esteemed; but it has now been superseded. Murphy, who was "everything by starts, and nothing long," "supplied the lost portions by original compositions, and added interstitial books to connect and complete the whole." Bohn's revised edition of the Oxford translation is now in general usg, and is probably the best known, though in some respects that of Church and Brodribb (1876) is preferable.

Of the modern historians the best for the purpose are Merivale, "History of the Romans under the Empire," (Chapter 52 to 55, inclusive,) and Duruy, "Histoire des Romains," (Chapter 75.) The former is comprehensive and detailed, writing in a graceful style, at once attractive and instructive. Chapters 52, 53, and 55 present a succinct history of the Emperor; Chapter 54 gives a peculiarly graphic picture of the Rome and the Romans of that period such as cannot fail to be of especial interest and service to any reader of "Quo Vadis." Duruy writes in even a still more "popular" style, and, by the profuse employment of elaborate illustrations, attracts readers who are apt to complain of the "dryness" and "heaviness" of most historical books. There is an English translation.

The famous sixteenth chapter of Gibbon's "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" must be mentioned. In fairness it should be read in the edition containing Milman's and Guizot's notes. Gibbon's sneers are in violent antithesis to the pious orthodoxy of "Quo Vadis"; but in spite of his unreasonable and provoking prejudice his history is unquestionably the greatest in our own—if not in any—language.

An excellent but condensed account will be found in the volume of the series of "Epochs of Ancient History," with the title of "Roman History: The Early Empire," by W. W. Capes, Page 99 to 122. (London and New York, 1893.)

De Quincey includes Nero in his "The Caesars," (Edinburgh, 1862, Page 75 to 92.) This is, of course, only a fragmentary comment, but written by a brilliant master of our language.

Baring-Gould's "The Tragedy of the Caesars" will be found interesting, and, besides its other merits, valuable for its portraits.

Those interested in the careers of Sts. Paul and Peter may profitably turn to Milman's "History of Christianity from the Birth of Christ to the Abolition of Paganism." See especially Book II., Chapter 3, (London, 1863, Page 461 to 466.)

The subject of slavery, which constituted so important a factor of Roman life, may be both pleasantly and profitably studied in the unequaled and unrivaled "Histoire de l'Esclavage dans l'Antiquité," par Henri Alexandre Wallon, three volumes, 8vo, Paris, 1879. For our present purposes the reader should consult the first chapter of the third volume, (Volume III., Book I., Chapter 1, Page 1 to 46.)

This list is, of course, only suggestive and far from exhaustive. Any one who desires to pursue a more thorough investigation in any special direction will find ample aids and indications in the authorities quoted and cited by the authors above mentioned.

Readers of very limited leisure or opportunities are advised to read the fifty-fourth chapter of Merivale's "Romans Under the Empire."

Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus (named later Nero Claudius Caesar Drusus Germanicus) was born at Antium, Italy, Dec. 15, A. D. 37, and was made Emperor in the year 54. He died, ignominiously, at the villa of his freedman Phaon, four miles from Rome, June 9, 68, in his thirty-first year. He was grandson of Augustus and of Mark Antony, and the sixth and last of the Julian line of the Caesars. "His brief career, with its splendid opening and its tragic close, its fantastic revels and frightful disasters, acquired a firm hold over the imagination of succeeding generations. * * * Even in the Middle Ages, Nero is still the very incarnation of splendid iniquity, while the belief lingered obstinately that he had only disappeared for a time; and as late as the eleventh century his restless spirit was supposed to haunt the slopes of the Pincian Hill."

Readers of German may find pleasant and profitable information in H. Schiller's "Geschicte der Kaiserzeit" and in the same author's monograph, "Nero," and also in Lehmann's "Claudius und Nero."

F. R. HALSEY.
22 West Fifty-third Street, New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

Errors Not Due to Sienkiewicz.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In that magnificent epitome of imagination and historical research which the gifted Polish writer has contributed to recent literature, and which no review can do adequate justice, it is only fair to surmise that the translator, rather than the author, has erred in the archaeological sense referred to by Prof. Peck in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Jan. 29, where he mentions the case of Petronius's dwelling being styled "insula," instead of his more likely abode, or one more befitting his rank and wealth—"domus." So, too, the alteration in the orthography of the names quoted may have suffered in translation; in fact, the halting sentences in many pages of the work bear evidence of this, and it is inevitable with all translations of all works; there is a certain crudity, and necessarily so, for the English language, though, as we know, a polyglot from many sources, does not lend itself always to the subtleties of a foreign tongue.

This is manifest to any observant reader, and, to quote a case which appeals instantly to memory, the translations of George Sand's novels offer a striking example. For who that has read them in the original will admit that any translation does them justice? And while I, in common with thousands who have read and enjoyed "Quo Vadis," owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Curtin for having condensed this intellectual treat into English phrase for us, he will no doubt admit himself that translators have their limitations.

R.A. WILTON.
New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

The Point When He Had Had Enough

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the discussion of "Quo Vadis" is not closed, may I say that a reading of the first third of the book has convinced me that the author's main purpose was to touch the great and growing passion among readers for the sensational and the morbid, not to say unclean? How does the work differ in intent from the ably written but contemptible yellow newspapers of the day? Its worth from a moral, not to say religious, standpoint may be fairly judged from this comparison:

Twenty-five pages are given up to Nero's banquet with all details of debauchery, lust, and nameless evils, while to the first statement of Christian faith and Christian truth as made by the Apostle Peter a bare summary of eight lines.

At that point I dropped the worse than useless book.

HERBERT S. KEMPTON.
Boston, Mass., Jan. 29, 1898.

"Quo Vadis."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You seem to have evaded the question propounded by Mr. Van Horne as to the pronunciation of "Quo Vadis." This is not what readers expect to see in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. Can you not at least state what is the pronunciation most generally accepted in good quarters?

SCIPIO.

Lakewood, N. J., Jan. 29, 1898.

[Ought the editor of a modern, a very modern (born a year and four months ago) newspaper to undertake to instruct Scipio in the speech of Rome? Hardly. Indeed, the editor finds himself busy learning how to follow the changing fashions in the pronunciation of his own native language. But "Scipio" will certainly please many well-tuned modern ears if he says "Quo Vaadis" rather than "Quo Vaddis" or "Quo Vegdis."—Ed.]

The Author's Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly inform me of the proper pronunciation of a word now being attempted by so many tongues, i. e., Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis"?

INQUIRER.
Franklin, Penn., Jan. 31, 1898.
[Sinkiĕvitch.—Ed.]

Charles Lamb's Grave Newly Cared For

Some months ago a London newspaper correspondent called attention to the dilapidated condition of Charles Lamb's grave in the churchyard at Lower Edmonton. The matter was brought to the attention of the Christ's Hospital Club, and one of the members undertook at his own expense to put the grave into good order. This, it is announced, has now been done, and the untidy mound which marked the last resting place of "Elia" has been surrounded by a neat iron railing, while the lettering on the tombstone has been carefully restored and picked out. At the foot of the stone the following inscription has been added: "Restored by a member of the Christ's Hospital Club, Christmas, 1897." We understand that in future the club will be responsible for the care of the grave.

Auction Sales Here and Abroad.

There are apostle spoons and there are "rat-tailed spoons," and the latter are prized by collectors of old silver. There was a fine lot of old plate disposed of lately in London. The best pieces and the prices were as follows: A small, plain teapot, with dome lid, 1717, 11 ounces, at £2 per ounce; a small, plain cream jug, on foot, 1742, at 45s. per ounce; a plain, octagonal-shaped waiter, 1731, at 31s. per ounce; a centre basket, with an open ivyleaf border on a stand formed as three draped female figures holding wreaths, 9½ inches high, by Paul Storr, designed by Flaxman, 68 ounces, at 9s. 8d per ounce, all at the Guelph Exhibition; a Queen Anne porringer, répoussé, with corded band and spiral fluting, 4⅛ inches high, by John Sutton, 1705, 10 ounces, at 53s. per ounce; a dozen rat-tailed tablespoons, temp. George I. and George II., 1721-7, nine rat-tailed dessert spoons, Dublin, 1713, six rat-tailed dessert spoons, 1716, and seven rat-tailed dessert spoons, 1735-59, £20; an octagonal-shaped sugar caster, richly chased, by W. Fawdery, 1720, 12 ounces, at £1; a Charles II. porringer, the lower part répoussé, with cherubs and large foliage and flowers, 1683, 11 ounces, at 51s. per ounce; eight Russian silver-gilt liqueur cups, partly fluted, eighteenth century, £7, and a pair of silver candalabra, on round faceted stems and feet, Sheffield, 1788, £35.

A remarkable collection of Greek coins in gold and electrum was disposed of in London. The most important pieces were a Croton stater, circa 420, head of Hera Lakinia nearly facing, in very fine condition, £45, and a Terina stater, B. C. 440-400, head of the nymph Terina, £39. Sicily—Agrigentum tetradrachm, B. C. 415-406, two eagles to right on supine hare upon rock, £71; two of the same period, but differing in details, £50 and £42; a Camarina didrachm, horned head of youthful river god Hipparis to left, £48 10s; Himera tetradrachm, B. C. 472-415, nymph Himera sacrificing at altar, Silenus bathing under a fountain, from the Villabrote find, £40 10s; Zancle drachm, sixth century B. C., dolphin to right within a sickle, extremely interesting type, the only example of an incuse coin issued in Sicily, found near Messina, £46 10s. Of twenty-four Syracuse tetradrachms there may specially be mentioned one by Phrygillos and another artist, B. C. 466-406, head of Persephone, £30; another of the same period and apparently by Phrygillos alone, female head to right, £25. The other Syracuse coins were a gold piece of 100 litra or double dekadrachm, head of goddess to left, £32 10s. An electrum piece of the same amount, B. C. 345-317, head of Apollo laureate to left, £33 10s; a gold dekadrachm or medallion by Euainetos, head of Persephone to left, the finest specimen of the Santa Maria find, £141, and another dekadrachm or medallion of the same place and period, by Kimon, female head with hair in net, £65; a gold piece of six drachms of Carthage, B. C. 241-218, head of Persephone £33. Of the three coins of the Kingdom of Bosporus, the most important was a stater of Asander, B. C. 47-16, diademed head of Asander to right, £27.

Many curious and desirable autograph letters and documents were sold recently in London. Among them was the original plan and survey made in the woods of Virginia by George Washington, when he was eighteen years of age; this was sold for £10; several letters of Byron realized from £1 6s. up to £10; a letter of the poet's mother in reference to the Newstead property, brought £2 4s., while two from his wife, one of which was written a week or two before she left Lord Byron, sold for £2 16s. and £2 12s., respectively. A letter on publishing and literary matters from Emerson to Carlyle, July 4, 1839, £3 10s.; the letters of W. H. Ireland, the Shakespearean forger, and the Duc de Joyeuse, the French Admiral, were each appraised at £2 4s.; a letter from Oliver Cromwell to Col. W. Howlett, June 24, 1648, £12, and another letter from the same to the Commissioners of the Admiralty requesting them to send to him a list of such ships of war as are in the Channel, Sept. 20, 1655, £12 10s; a letter from Lord Wentworth, afterward Lord Strafford, to the Earl of Leicester, dated from Dublin, May 24, 1635, £16 10s.; a letter from R. L. Stevenson to Alexander Ireland, in which he says, "I fear all publishers like the devil from legend and experience both," and "the best of the present French novelists seems to me incomparable Daudet," 3 guineas; a receipt of Thomas Gainsborough, the artist, Aug. 5, 1769, £3 14s.; four long and interesting letters from Landor to Mrs. Hodson, sold for prices which varied from £1 6s. to £1 13s. each; a fine letter of the great Duke of Marlborough to the Duke of Ormonde, Feb. 22, 1707, £9 5s.; a letter in Latin from Philip Melanchthon to Veit Dietrich referring to Luther and various matters, Feb. 12, 1539, £6 10s.; an early and interesting letter of L. Sterne, £12 10s.; a letter of the Earl of Clarendon, from The Hague, Oct. 11, 1648, 9 guineas; a letter from Elizabeth to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Feb. 15, 1569, £12 10s.; while letters of Louis XIII., Louis XIV., Salvator Rosa, John Wesley, and William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, sold for £5 5s., £8 8s., £4, £4, and £11 15s., respectively.

The only important prices at Bangs & Co.'s last week were the following:

Goodrich's "Picture of New York and Stranger's Guide to the Metropolis of the United States," New York, 1828, $23. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure. The "Picture of New York" has increased in value since the Brinley sale, where a copy, in Part II., brought but $3.50. It is the first descriptive guide to this city of any importance, and is valuable for the "Historical and Chronological Account of the Origin and Progress of the City," from Page 1 to Page 135.

Livingston's "Letter to the Lord Bishop of Landaff, occasioned by some passages in his Lordship's sermon, in which the American Colonies are loaded with great and undeserved reproach," New York, 1768. First edition. $14. Bought by Mr. Dixon.

Livingston, whose "Letter" (printed by himself) was sold by Garrat Noel near the Coffee House, edited in New York, from Nov. 30, 1752, to Nov. 22, 1753, a weekly paper called "The Independent Reflecter."

"A Glance at New York," New York, 1837, $7.

German Calendar for 1784, with steel and colored plates, representing the Boston Massacre, &c., Leipsic, 1784, $14.25. Bought by "City."

Harrisse's "Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima," New York, 1866; the same work, with additions, Paris, 1872. Two volumes. $15.50. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

The New York Times Illustrated Weekly Magazine

Sunday, Feb. 6, 1898.

FEATURES:

A Famous Veteran
Portrait of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and review of the incidents of his life.

A London Beauty
Large portrait of Lady Grey Egerton, a former American girl.

Palace on Wheels
Picture of the new private car constructed for the use of the Prince of Wales.

Music
Portraits of Harry MacDonough, Stella Brazzi, Nicolaus Rothmuhl, Alexander Siloti, Maria V. Torrilhon, Marie Engel, Marie Mattfeld, Yvonne de Treville, and L. Viviani.

The Drama
Portraits of Louise Galloway, J. H. Benrimo, Fay Davis, Louie Freear, Mary Mannering, and Mrs. Whiffen in "The Tree of Knowledge"; Julia Nielson and H. B. Irving in "The Tree of Knowledge" at the St. James's Theatre, London; two scenes from "The Tree of Knowledge" at the Lyceum Theatre, New York; W. H. Crane as Major Fairfax in "A Virginia Courtship," Percy Haswell as Prudence Robert in "A Virginia Courtship," and a scene from "The Conquerors."

Our Navy
The reconstruction of the United States cruiser Chicago, with two pictures.

A Woman Who Won Her Way
Interesting story of Miss Adelaide J. Thorpe, famous as an artist's model, with numerous illustrations.

Tops of High Buildings
Series of pictures of the upper portions of New York's high structures, taken from the roofs of other high buildings.

A Church's Anniversary
The celebration on Sunday, Feb. 6th, and Monday, Feb. 7th, of the tenth anniversary of the West End Presbyterian Church. Portrait of John Balcom Shaw, the Pastor.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FEB 8 1902

Books and Authors.

A fourth edition of Jerome K. Jerome's "Sketches in Lavender, Blue, and Green" has been called for. Mr. Jerome's book has been translated into most European languages.

Estes & Lauriat have in preparation Miss W. Allen Dromgoole's "The Valley Path." The incidents of the romance happen in Tennessee.

Lady Jackson's "Old Paris" and the "Old Régime," two notable books, are to be issued in a new uniform edition, and at a most reasonable price, by Henry Holt & Co.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church Review, a magazine published in Philadelphia, especially devoted to the interests, religious and social, of our colored citizens, contains matter not only instructive, but written in a plain and sensible manner. The last issue has a well-executed photogravure of H. O. Tanner, whose painting, "The Raising of Lazarus," purchased by the French Government, now hangs in the Luxembourg. In the same number there is an account of a visit to the Valley of Jehoshaphat, written by this artist. One article, "The Industrial Color Line in the North, and the Remedy," by James Samuel Stedmore, calls for special attention. It points out what is a crying injustice.

Mr. Alden has told us of the going of the Poet Laureate to Italy for the Winter months. Supposably he will write a sequel to "The Garden That I Love" and "In Veronica's Garden."

The wood blocks engraved after William Morris's designs have been presented to the British Museum.

The London Idler has been taken by Mr. Dent and new life put into it. Messrs. Anstey, Barrie, Pain, Austin Dobson, and other good men are to be contributors.

Mr. Oscar Browning is at work with a "Life of Charles XII. of Sweden," and is to contribute to the new Cambridge History of Europe an article on the "Foreign Policy of Pitt."

The Funk & Wagnalls Company have ready "The New Dispensation," (The New Testament,) translated from the Greek by Robert D. Weeks. This volume will be found of great use to Bible and theological students.

Feist & Frankenthaler publish a patriotic song, "Miss Liberty," written for American school children. The words are by A. B. Sterling, the music composed by Harry Von Tilzer. President McKinley has accepted the dedication of the song.

A. C. Armstrong & Son have now nearly ready the concluding volume of Dr. George Adam Smith's "Expositor's Bible." The demand for the former volumes of this work has been large. A. C. Armstrong & Son also announce the early publication of J. H. W. Stuckenberg's "Introduction to the Study of Sociology." The "Introduction to the Study of Philosophy," by the same author, is now in its sixth edition.

Mr. Andrew Lang is now preparing for the press a work the title of which has not yet been fixed. As far as can be made out, it is a criticism on the anthropological scheme of the genesis. Taking our information from Literature, the history of religion is demonstrated to be "the secular corruption of theism by animism, till the former was purified by Israel, the latter by Christianity." There may be some differences, then, between Mr. Andrew Lang and Grant Allen.

Dr. Achilles Rose's "Christian Greece and Living Greek" is addressed to Philhellenes. Containing chapters on the history of modern Greece, the author deals with the acts of the "concert of the great powers" and present distressing conditions. The subject of the pronunciation of Greek is fully represented. The volume is issued by the Peri Hellados Publishing Company of New York.

For the February Youth's Companion John Burroughs will write two papers, the first of which has for title "The Wit of the Duck." Prof. N. S. Shaler will contribute an article entitled "The Depths of the Earth."

In the Forthcoming American Catholic Quarterly Review there will appear Prof. Stockley's article "On the Manitoba School Question." The Rev. George McDermot writes about the "Irish University Question," the Rev. Hugh T. Henry on the "Mechanics of Tennyson's Poetry," the Rev. C. Widman on "Don Zeballac and the Jesuits," the Rev. Father Ming on Herbert Spencer's "Social Biography," and St. George Mivart's "What Forms Species?"

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish shortly Miss Florence A. Merriam's "Birds of Village and Field," descriptive of 154 different birds. There will be 500 illustrations. The same house announces as ready "English and Scottish Popular Ballads." This work was completed by its originator, Prof. Child, before his death. It has been carried through the press by Prof. Kettridge. Some time this month the "Second Series of Letters of Victor Hugo" will be ready. The new fiction announced is "The King of the Town," by Miss Ellen Mackubeu, and "An Elusive Lover," by Miss Virna Woods.

The Clarendon Press will publish King Alfred's Old English Anglo-Saxon version of "De Consolatione Philosophiae."

The National Portrait Gallery in London has acquired the portraits of Jane and Anna Maria Porter. Jane it was who wrote "The Scottish Chiefs" and "Thaddeus of Warsaw." Anna Maria made books, but she is forgotten. Literary women of the time of the Misses Porter do not seem to have liked them, and Miss Mitford and Lady Morgan said "nasty" things about them. And yet "The Scottish Chiefs" and "Thaddeus" are still read.

Alfred The Great.

FREDERIC HARRISON'S ADDRESS ON THE MILLENARY OF THE KING.

About two weeks ago Frederic Harrison delivered a lecture in London on "The Millenary of King Alfred in 1901." Mr. Harrison said that in an age which had an insatiable love of bigness, of numbers, of new things, it was profitable to turn back in thought upon some great epoch of old to remind ourselves that true grandeur is independent of size and of multitude, and to reflect how infinitely more precious is high quality than any quantity ever can be to man. On Oct. 26, 1901, a thousand years would have passed since the death of our greatest King—of him to whom England owed an incalculable debt of gratitude, and whom our best teachers described as the noblest Englishman recorded in our history. Alfred's name was almost the only one in the long roll of our national worthies which awakened no bitter, no jealous thought; which combined the honor of all.

Alfred represented at once the ancient monarchy, the army, the navy, the law, the literature, the poetry, the art, the enterprise, the industry, the religion of our race. Neither Welshman, nor Scot, nor Irishman could feel that Alfred's memory had left the trace of a wound for his national pride. No difference of Church arose to separate any who would join to do Alfred honor. No saint in the calendar was a more loyal and cherished member of the ancient faith, and yet no Protestant could imagine a purer and more simple follower of the Gospel. Alfred was a victorious warrior, whose victories had left no curses behind them—a King whom no man ever charged with a harsh act; a scholar who never became a pedant; a saint who knew no superstition; a hero as bold as Launcelot, as spotless as Galahad.

The commemoration of this glorious founder of our national unity—of a man so close to the very roots of the throne, so dear to the sympathies of the people, bound up with all our traditions and institutions, the inspiration of our early literature and language—such a commemoration should be a national, not a private concern. It should be taken out of the hands of self-nominated committees and self-advertising busybodies, and be taken in hand by the Government of the nation under the sanction of Parliament. The House of Commons might well vote the cost of a torpedo boat for the founder of our maritime power—for him to whom we largely owed it that there existed any England at all. If it were done it should be done royally, in a form at once magnificent and national. He did not presume to say what form it should take. When the time came he hoped that the Government would take counsel of the most competent advisers it could find. But in his daydreams he had imagined a grand mausoleum, dedicated to the memory of Alfred, and in manifold forms of art recording the great events of his life.

He used the word mausoleum in the true, the historic sense—which it derived from the monument which was erected to King Mausolus, in the fourth century B. C., and which was one of the triumphs and wonders of the ancient world. In his daydreams he had seen, rising in some conspicuous spot in Wessex, a shrine wherein could be worked out in marble, in mosaic, in bronze, and in enamel, scenes to recall to us the aspect and events of our hero's life—his terrific combats with the Dane on land and sea, his council hall, his midnight meditations, his studies, his prayers, his boyish experiences in Rome. Any fine works of art should, in our climate, be under a roof, and a covered building might contain not only the principal monument, but a museum, to which might be transferred Alfred's jewel at Oxford and any other genuine relic of his time. Or a simpler form would be a colossal statue, to be seen afar off, on the top of some historic down. How fitly might such a monument stand on the historic hill which looks down on college, Cathedral, and wall of Winchester, the Royal city of Alfred, where his bones still crumbled in their thrice desecrated tomb! A mausoleum which should combine a grand statue of the King with various illustrations of his life and deeds would open great opportunities to several artists in different arts; and it would be a narrow patriotism, indeed, which limited these artists to our own land.

HARPER & BROTHERS

HAVE PUBLISHED RECENTLY:

John Leighton, Jr.

A NOVEL

By KATRINA TRASK.

Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.25.

This story of New York society has been so fully characterized in the reviews that the publishers have only to group together a few of these notices in order to show both the quality of the book and the exceedingly favorable disposition of the public towards it.

One of the notable books of the year. As a story it has a fascination peculiar to itself, a compelling charm from the first page to the last. . . . The book abounds in flashes of wit, in clean-cut satire, in sparkling, epigrammatic, temptingly quotable sayings. . . . A book of rare qualities; admirable in its artistic perfection, in the charm of its style, in the thoughts scattered upon every page, in its keen insight into character, in the power and pathos of the story.—*New York Times.*

Mrs. Trask easily wins an assured place of high rank by her very first novel. Her novel exhibits all that delicacy and refinement of literary method which belong distinctively to **the best American writing.**—*Review of Reviews*, N. Y.

A noteworthy addition to the fiction of the year. Mrs. Trask has treated a risky theme with great tact and delicacy. The book will attract attention by its charm of style as well as by the vigor and vividness of its portrayal of character. "John Leighton, Jr.," will give its author a high reputation, and **contains the promise of a notable literary career.**—*Charleston News.*

A very vigorous and forceful study of character. While it is noble, it is natural. It is a story that **will strengthen the moral fibre of every reader.**—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

It is **very strong and very simple**, and absolutely without pretense of any kind. It comes to us straight from a serene and clear-seeing mind, which has studied life at first hand, and carries the resultant messages and lessons straight to our hearts.—*The Bookman*, N. Y.

One reads on and on with a growing sense of the power, and the real grip upon the problems of life. In the ten pages devoted to the siren who attempts the ruin of John Junior, Mrs. Trask has done some of her very best writing, and her **comments on society are original, forcible, and true.**—*Newport Herald.*

The atmosphere of the story is as pure as a June morning breeze, it **is invigorating, warming, and purifying.** It is a noble mission such a book has to perform. It arouses thought, strengthens aspiration, clears the cobwebs of cynicism, restores faith in the divinely human. It is not didactic, but touches gracefully, yet earnestly, on large topics. The author's next book will be eagerly awaited.—*New England Journal of Education*, Boston.

The lofty tone of the story is impressive.—*Boston Journal.*

Stories like "John Leighton, Jr." **strengthen and uplift human character.**—*The Wisconsin*, Milwaukee.

The development of the character is a masterly piece of work. It is **a story of a very high order.**—*Buffalo Commercial.*

The story is handled with **an instinctive appreciation of correct dramatic emphasis,** a firm touch is displayed in the portrayal of character, and the style is attractive throughout.—*Philadelphia Press.*

An absorbing story as well as one with a purpose.—*The Argonaut*, San Francisco.

As a whole the story is decidedly pathetic and no less **decidedly interesting.** It will probably prove popular as well.—*The Critic*, N. Y.

The language used is **clear, expressive, forceful** in its terseness. The story moves quickly through short chapters that are like sharply drawn sketches.—*Columbus Press.*

A strong, refined, and extremely interesting story. It will be, to many, **an inspiration to higher living.**—*Toledo Blade.*

It is a strong and striking book, **sound to the core and morally inspiring.** It is a charming story well told.—*The Congregationalist*, Boston.

The interest of the book never flags.—*The Journalist*, N. Y.

It is a **well-balanced novel** and apt to give the reader something to think about.—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.*

Mrs. Trask has the heart of a poet and much of the poet's gift of utterance. It would be too much to say that in this book Mrs. Trask has reached the summit of her power. Its chief interest to the thoughtful reader is, perhaps, the revelation of her own beautiful mind and noble purpose, with the promise of future achievement which such a revelation gives. **Every page gives promise of future strength,** indications of a trained observation, an artistic responsiveness which will soon find their best expression. The story is fresh, original, and full of interest, and if Mrs. Trask never wrote another novel, she has distinctly made society her debtor by her noble attitude towards the central theme of this one. It is to be hoped that she will write many another.—*The Evangelist*, N. Y.

A beautiful and sparkling story.—*Christian Intelligencer*, N. Y.

Katrina Trask has produced one of the few novels of this season which show earnest purpose and centre around a vital life problem. The story is **animated, keen, and well worth reading.**—*The Literary World.*

It is **a bold and clearly written novel.**—*The States*, New Orleans.

Her work is a clever one, and **no reader will fail to become greatly interested** in it. We commend it to our readers.—*Christian Work*, N. Y.

A novel of strong fibre, well spun from beginning to end. The story is written with unusual ability; the conversations are brilliant, the repartee apt and telling, and the moral insight into human nature sure.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Generally fair; much colder; southwesterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,499. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1898.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market active and strong.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday passed the Fortifications Appropriation bill. E. D. Bailey appeared before the Senate Committee on Civil Service and made charges against the Civil Service Commission, to which Commissioner Procter replied.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Germany and Austria have notified the Sultan of their opposition to Prince George of Greece for Governor General of Crete. Dr. Thomas Egleston of New York has given $5,000 to his Alma Mater, the Paris School of Mines. W. R. Foster, Jr., the alleged embezzler of the New York Produce Exchange, has sailed from Havre for the United States on an extradition warrant. The British Cross River expedition in Africa is said to have been murdered by the Ediba tribes. Italy is impatient at the delay of the United States of Colombia in carrying out the award of President Cleveland in the Cerruti case.—Pages 7 and 19.

Page 1.

Potter Palmer flatly denies the report that he intends to build a house in Newport.

It was reported last night that the steamships Kaiser Wilhelm II. and Le Bretagne were aground off Sandy Hook.

A recount of the Treasury cash, which has occupied the time since July 1, was completed. A shortage of $859 was discovered.

C. C. Shayne gave out a statement yesterday explaining his connection with the missing Gen. Boyce and the Hanna campaign.

George Jeffrey, a veteran soldier, of Chicago, who recently inherited a legacy from a relative in New York, is missing, and his family fear foul play.

Six firemen, including a district Chief, Captain, and Lieutenant, were killed and five others injured by the collapse of a burning house in Boston yesterday.

A New Orleans man offered by wire on Friday to bet Mr. Leiter of Chicago $1,000 that wheat in the course of this year would sell at 65 cents. The best was promptly taken.

Two children were burned to death and many persons narrowly escaped a like fate at a fire in the tenement at 130 East Houston Street. Carl Remoth, a locksmith, and four policemen performed daring rescues.

John Bard of Washington has accused Col. S. V. R. Cruger of holding back money due him under his wife's will, and has obtained an order directing the Colonel to show cause why he should not be compelled to pay the sums in dispute.

The first week of the trial of Sheriff Martin and his Deputies ended in Wilkesbarre yesterday. John Egler, the most important witness for the Commonwealth, gave his testimony. It was found that the ball of the prisoners had run out. After a heated discussion, until Monday was given them to have it renewed.

Page 2.

John Graham Brooks lectured on the "Revolt of the Politician," with special reference to Thomas C. Platt.

At the Seventh Regiment shoot, Company B's team won the contest for the Gazette Trophy over Company K by one point.

A sleigh containing a man and three women was run down by a train at a crossing at Saginaw, Mich. The man and two of the women were killed, and the other woman was seriously injured.

Dr. Heinrich Dorhru of Stettin writes that the San José bug has long been known in Germany as the blut-laus and that the present scare is unjustified. An imperial ordinance has been issued ordering the inspection of American fruit, and eighty-one cases have been detained at Hamburg.

Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court has enjoined John S. Silver, who is known in connection with the resignation of Cashier William J. Quinlan, Jr., of the Chemical Bank, from paying any obligations before satisfying a claim of $53,000, which he owes the old Third National Bank. At one time he owed that institution over $300,000. Hearings in supplementary proceedings bring out some new facts in his career.

Page 3.

A Washington official ascribes the discontent which brought about the revolution in Cuba to industrial conditions, chiefly the competition of beet sugar with the cane.

Washington officials hold that the Japanese are entitled to be admitted to citizenship in every part of the United States, and have the privileges of the most favored nation clause, unless Congress shall pass laws hereafter to interfere.

An ultimatum calling for the suppression of overhead wires in the down-town district has been issued to the companies interested by the Chicago municipal officials. Four thousand wires will be cut unless they are taken down before March 1.

Page 5.

A. E. Bateman, once a wealthy and prominent broker in this city, testified yesterday in supplementary proceedings.

The Associate Alumnae of Vassar College held their annual reunion at the Hotel Savoy, elected officers, and listened to speeches by President Taylor and others.

A rumor that J. Pierpont Morgan disagreed with W. K. Vanderbilt and the New York Central Directors in the matter of merging the Lake Shore and New York Central properties was authoritatively denied yesterday.

The discovery of new gold strikes in the Indian River district has led to a stampede from Dawson. A party of twenty-four men will prospect the Stewart River. E. Fay, a bartender, shot and killed two men at Skaguay, one being a United States Deputy Marshal.

Martin Egan's parents are distressed because their son, who was paroled from the Elmira Reformatory, has been taken back there by the authorities of the reformatory from Hudson River State Hospital, where he had been committed by a Judge, to be treated for insanity.

The young woman who killed herself in a Boston hotel on Thursday night by taking gas was Mrs. Laura Hinzermann-Petersen, a widow from Denmark, who had struggled to earn her living here three or four years and was a trained nurse in the Presbyterian Hospital. She was identified through a letter which she mailed to a friend at Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Page 6.

E. A. Ames has sued the Manhattan Life Insurance Company for $10,000, the value of a policy on the life of his partner and friend, H. A. Ostermoor.

United States Marshals yesterday seized 40,000 copies of a song which was to be distributed by The Journal to-day. Infringment of copyright was charged.

Miss Alida S. Williams, a public school-teacher, has asked for a mandamus to compel Supt. Jasper to put her on the eligible list of candidates for appointments as grammar school Principals.

Page 8.

The shoe factory of Thomas & Co., in Brooklyn, has closed down. About 350 employes had been on strike nearly a week.

William C. De Witt, who drafted the charter, says the local boards constitute the chief feature of the new Municipal Government, and should be welcome especially to every man who calls himself a Democrat. President Grout, Mr. De Witt says, will be a disappointment as an official if he fails to fight for the rights of Brooklyn in respect to the functions of the local board.

Page 10.

Society folk listened to an illustrated lecture on "The Academy of Rome" by Edwin H. Blashfield at the home of Egerton L. Winthrop, Sr.

Schaefer defeated Slosson in the championship billiard match in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall last night after a remarkable close and exciting contest, the score being 600 to 596.

Judge Springer of the United States Court at Muskogee, I. T., is powerless to help William Tiger, a Creek Indian, under sentence of death, although he admits that the man was illegally convicted.

The City College Alumni Association gave its annual dinner last night at Delmonico's. More than 200 members and guests attended. President Hubbell of the Board of Education made an address referring to the uncertainty of the tenure of office of the members of the board, and declaring that the reforms and improvements introduced into the department ought not to be abandoned.

Page 12.

The Poultry Show at Madison Square Garden closed last night, and was pronounced a financial success.

A Jersey City man killed his brother-in-law in a drunken fight, just as their wives, who had followed them to prevent trouble, engaged in a quarrel on their own account.

Following the decision of the Customs Board of Classification that the discriminating duty should not be imposed on imported goods coming into this country through Canada it is announced that there is no treaty definitely settling the rights of English ships in United States ports.

Page 13.

President Alexander E. Orr of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners sent to George Gould yesterday a request for a conference between representatives of the board and of the company. Mr. Gould has referred the matter to his Extension Committee. A conference probably will be held early this week. The board will insist upon a definite time in which the railway proposes to make its extensions and on more detailed plans.

Page 19.

Political matters in Great Britain have begun to attract attention such as they have not received in a long time, says Harold Frederic in his cable letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Lord Salisbury seems to have disgusted his own party as well as the Liberals with his apparently vacillating policy, and while the politicians are howling for a more vigorous foreign policy, royalty seems to be interfering to prevent war, as the Queen wants no more bloodshed while she is on the throne. Political policies are much mixed, owing to the strange position of magnificent isolation and complication in which England is placed. It seems a grand opportunity for the Liberals if Harcourt will take advantage of it, and there seems also a chance for Ireland to secure the righting of some of her wrongs. The Government, meantime, is suppressing the news as to the actual condition of affairs in China. Things begin to look badly again in Crete and Turkey, where Germany has been put in a bad position. The Dreyfus affair has made it impolitic to issue Zola's new book at present. There is much dissatisfaction over the election of the two new Academicians, and a revolt of the younger artists is a possibility. George Curzon's affair of the tin candlesticks has set London to laughing over his care of the dower of his American wife.

Page 22.

Treasury officials deny that the counterfeit two-dollar "Windom" certificate is being circulated here.

Page 24.

Seventy-six policemen, more than six feet in height, were selected yesterday to serve on the Broadway Squad, which is to be revived. Fourteen more will be added to-morrow.

An Italian woman was arrested and committed to the Tombs for the death of her husband, who, she said, had shot himself. Five boarders in the house were held as witnesses.

The breaking of the Broadway cable yesterday caused three cars to "run away" near Chambers Street. A panic resulted in the crowded street and the passengers were badly shaken up.

P. J. Gleason, former Mayor of Long Island City, says that he will fight in the court the recent reductions in salary of policemen in his old bailiwick, and will demand the reinstatement of seventeen who were dismissed.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
National Guard Gossip.—Page 4.
Amusements.—Pages 7 and 17.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 22.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 4.
United Service.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.

COL. S. V. R. CRUGER ACCUSED.

John Bard Says that He Has Held Back Money Due Him Under His Wife's Will.

John Bard has obtained, in the Surrogate's Court, an order directing Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger to show cause why he, as sole surviving executor of the estate of Margaret Johnston Bard, should not be compelled to pay to the plaintiff certain moneys which he claims are due him from the estate of his wife.

Mrs. Bard died in Rome on April 10, 1875. Her husband, the plaintiff, married again, and lives with his wife and child at 2,034 O Street, Washington, D. C. He is seventy-eight years old. Mrs. Bard made a will on Dec. 6, 1873, in the presence of Loyall Farragut, George W. Collis, and R. W. De Forest, leaving all her personal property in trust to her husband, an income of $12,000 a year to be paid him therefrom. In the will she says that at her husband's request she puts in a clause that one-half of this income shall be used to liquidate any indebtedness due her from him. John Taylor Johnston, James B. Johnston, and Col. Cruger were named as executors.

The plaintiff says in his petition that for twenty-two years he has relied on the income from his wife's estate for support and maintenance, and that during all that time no claim for any indebtedness to his wife's estate was presented to him, nor does any valid claim exist. In spite of this, he says, he has received since last October only $500 from Col. Cruger, and that the executor has refused to make any further payments. He alleges that this is his only means of subsistence, and that he has contracted debts which he cannot pay on account of the executor's conduct. He asks for an order compelling Col. Cruger to pay him at once $750, and also to account for the funds in his hands, which he alleges now amount to several thousand dollars.

SUCKED EACH OTHER'S BLOOD.

Prospectors Prolong Their Existence in Western Australia.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Perth, capital of Western Australia, that Victor Lane and David Hooke, who were on a prospecting tour of Mount Malcolm, after wandering in the bush for a week without food or water, opened each other's veins and sucked each other's blood.

They sustained life in this manner for a few days, and then became delirious. Lane has been found dying, and Hooke has not yet been found.

FIRE IN A COLORADO JAIL.

Three Inmates Burned to Death and One Fatally Injured.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Feb. 5.—Three men were burned to death and another received fatal injuries in a fire which burned the Victor Jail to-day. The dead are: Thomas Quinn, railroad grader, of Philadelphia; a railroad grader known as "Shorty," and James Connors. The injured man is named Dublin.

The four men had been arrested for disturbance. Their screams for help were heard by hundreds of people, who were powerless to aid them.

SNOW IN CHICAGO STREETS.

Railroad Companies to be Sued for Failure to Remove It.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Commissioner McGann took decisive steps to-day toward prosecuting suits against the street railroad companies that have violated the ordinance requiring them to remove the snow from along their right of way.

Mr. McGann has turned the entire controversy over to the Law Department. At the same time he ordered the Street Department to secure competent witnesses to the condition of the streets the companies have been notified to clean at the time the notice expires, and to present the evidence to the Corporation Counsel.

C. C. SHAYNE ON GEN. BOYCE

Tells About His Connection with the Absent Man and the Hanna Campaign.

EXPLAINS ABOUT TWO CHECKS

One Was for Boyce's Expenses to Cincinnati, Where He Was to Use His Influence in Behalf of Hanna.

C. C. Shayne, the Forty-second Street furrier, who has received considerable mention in connection with the alleged attempt to bribe certain members of the Ohio Legislature to vote for Senator Hanna in the recent contest in that State, last night issued a detailed statement of his connection with that controversy.

Mr. Shayne admits his acquaintance with the somewhat mysterious Gen. Boyce, the man who, it is charged by the Kurtz-McKisson faction, actually offered and paid Representative Otis of Hamilton County, Ohio, $1,750 for his vote, which, it is claimed, was the first installment of a total of $10,000 which was to have been the purchase price.

The anti-Hanna element in Ohio are now pushing an investigation, and a committee of the Legislature is in session and receiving evidence. The sudden disappearance of Gen. Boyce has blocked the investigation. Mr. Shayne's statement is, in part, as follows:

"Gen. Boyce was introduced to me in my store during the Presidential campaign of 1896 by a Republican high up in the councils of the Republican Party. He wore the Loyal Legion button, and had the marks of a veteran soldier upon him. Since that time he has called on me occasionally, but rarely. His conduct was such that it commanded my respect. I did not, however, know him well enough, nor was I interested in him sufficiently to inquire about his private affairs or past record. It was sufficient for me to know that he was introduced to me by a gentleman for whom I had the greatest respect.

What Aroused His Interest.

"He occasionally looked at goods when he called, and appeared very friendly.

"I had no occasion for extended conversation with him any more than that which occurs with the every-day gentleman who calls to talk about business or politics, but I became somewhat interested in him after he told me that he had seen A. Howard Hinkle, who had secured control of The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, and that Hinkle had said in his presence at the Waldorf-Astoria that Senator Hanna would never be returned to the United States Senate from Ohio.

"The General said that he knew Mr. Hinkle very well, had been associated with him in business in Cincinnati, and was sure that he could bring influence to bear that would secure his good will for Senator Hanna, instead of opposing him. I told him that I had a great deal of respect for the influence of any paper of large circulation, and, like other Republicans who had the best interests of the Administration at heart, notwithstanding that I had opposed the appointment by Gov. Bushnell of Senator Hanna, I was now anxious to see the Senator returned, because, in my judgment, he had made a good Senator, and added that if he was not returned it would disrupt the Republican Party in Ohio, and told him that if he could bring influence to bear on The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune he ought to do so.

"He went away and called again a day or two afterward. I was very busy, and told him to write a letter about the matter, which he did, and I quote from the letter without violating any confidence.

The General's Letter.

"'I know that it is possible to break up the Cincinnati combination,' wrote the General, 'and I know very well what will move Hinkle. Of course, no money consideration would be thought of for a moment. I am, like yourself, so loyal to President McKinley, and so desirous of seeing Senator Hanna elected to succeed himself, that I will do any honorable service to bring it about. I would even go to Cincinnati, though I have my hands full here. I want nothing for myself, only for my friends. It may be that the Senator's friends at Columbus have the matter well in hand, and all we Republicans need to do is to extend our good wishes. I know what Hinkle wants, but it is a matter that must be handled with the greatest discretion. I will do anything to show my gratitude to the President.

"'Faithfully yours,
(Signed "'HENRY H. BOYCE.'"

"After I received the letter, the General called on me again, and I told him that I thought that he ought to go to Ohio. He said he would go, but was very busy, and could not well spare the time, and just now he could not spare the money for the expenses of the trip. I asked him how much it would cost to go out and spend a few days. He said $100 would pay his entire expenses out and back. I said I would contribute that much, as I had frequently done before for the party, and I drew a check for $100 and handed it to him, and bade him good-bye, as it was understood that he would leave that evening or next morning.

Thought It the General's Work.

"He did not leave, however, until the following evening at 5 o'clock. In the meantime I learned that the Commercial Tribune had come out in favor of Hanna and I gave the General credit for it, but still thought it a good idea to have him go and make sure of it.

"I thought it commendable, and I was really proud that I had become acquainted with a man of so much influence. Before he started he told me that he had known Dr. Otis socially and intimately for a number of years, and was satisfied that by personal persuasion and social influence he could secure his vote for Senator Hanna. I told him I hoped he could bring influence to bear on all the Republicans of Ohio, and have a united party. I believed the General because he had lived in Cincinnati for a number of years, and since he had influence enough to win over The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, which had opposed Senator Hanna, I came to the conclusion that he was a man of considerable importance. Then, too, he told me that he had intimate connections with some of the leading men of this and other cities, some of whom I knew, and, as he wore the Loyal Legion button, as stated, and having no reason to doubt him in any way, I implicitly trusted him, and gave him the check to pay his expenses out and back.

"After he arrived in Columbus he telegraphed me to give his janitor $40. He told me he had a building, or flats, on Twenty-sixth Street. I sent for his janitor and gave him a check for the amount, in order to have a voucher. I supposed he had forgotten to pay the man, and I considered it thoughtful on his part.

"I wish to reiterate the statements which I have already made, that no interview was held with the President in regard to the Ohio Senatorial contest, nor was any interview contemplated. I further desire to state that I never knew Gen. Boyce intimately or socially, but I had confidence in him. He acted like a gentleman and, being a soldier and member of the Loyal Legion, and being properly introduced, I believed in him. I have no apologies to make for my connection with this affair."

ECHO OF THE HANNA FIGHT.

Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland Tries to Expel Anti-Hanna Men.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 5.—The Tippecanoe Club, one of the largest permanent Republican clubs in the country, was sued to-day to prevent its Board of Directors from expelling four members who took part in the effort to defeat the election of M. A. Hanna to the United States Senate by the Ohio Legislature. The four members who figure as plaintiffs in the case are Mayor McKisson, the Senatorial candidate put up in opposition to Senator Hanna; Speaker Mason and Representative Bramley of the Ohio House of Representatives, and Senator Burke of the Ohio Senate.

The rules of the club stipulate that every member shall stand by the nominees of the Republican Party. The four plaintiffs claim that Senator Hanna was not the nominee of the party in the sense intended by the rules, and that, the club being a stock company, and they owners of stock, they cannot be deprived of their shares. Judge Ong of the Common Pleas Court granted an order temporarily restraining the club from proceeding against Mayor McKisson and his colleagues. The case will be heard on its merits later.

TREASURY CASH $859 SHORT.

Work of Counting $797,060,000, Which Began on July 1, Ended—A Colored Workman Suspected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A recount of the Treasury cash, which was completed late this afternoon, disclosed a shortage of $859. The recount was made necessary by the appointment in June last of Ellis H. Roberts as United States Treasurer in place of D. N. Morgan, and was begun on July 1. Since that time about $797,000,000 in cash has been counted. No errors or shortages of importance were discovered until the Treasury committee had begun work in silver vault No. 1, in which there were 103,658,000 standard dollars.

A colored man named Martin, employed as a laborer, was one day discovered in the coal and wood basement under suspicious circumstances, and a search resulted in the finding of a number of silver dollars which, presumably, he had abstracted from some of the bags. Martin was arrested and made a confession, admitting that he had taken twenty-eight dollars, for which he had substituted lead. The court imposed a fine of $50 and Martin was released.

This admission cast suspicion upon the entire contents of the vault, and a count by handling each individual piece was ordered. On Sept. 10 twenty-eight expert counters and a force of laborers and verifiers, under the direction of G. C. Bance, assistant cashier, began the work of counting the contents of this vault. The time employed, therefore, was nearly five months, the counters working eight hours each day. The shortage of $859 will be made good by Mr. Morgan, the retiring Treasurer. It is probable, however, as has been done in similar cases, that Congress will make an appropriation in Mr. Morgan's favor covering the amount.

FATAL FIRE IN BOSTON.

Six Firemen Killed and Five Injured by the Collapse of a Building.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Six firemen, including a district Chief, a Captain, and a Lieutenant, were killed at a fire here this morning which burned out the interior of a five-story building on Merrimac Street occupied by G. W. Bent & Co., manufacturers of beds, bedding, &c.

The dead are John F. Egan, district Chief; James Victory, Captain Engines Nos. 38 and 39; George J. Gotwald, Lieutenant, Engine No. 39; Patrick H. Disken, hoseman; John J. Mulhern, fireman; and W. J. Walsh, hoseman.

Four other firemen were buried in the ruins, but they escaped with more or less serious injuries. They are Joseph M. Garrity, Captain, Engine No. 7; Thomas E. Conway, hoseman; T. J. Doherty, hoseman, and Edward Shea, hoseman. Lieut. John J. McCarthy of Protective No. 1 was slightly bruised by falling bricks.

The fire is supposed to have started in the rear of the building, and was nearly under control when the water supply gave out. The men of Engine No. 7 were on the fourth floor, having entered by a window, while those of Nos. 38 and 39, which is a double company, were on the second floor. Suddenly there was a deafening crash followed by a sheet of flame and smoke from the lower stories of the building. A part of the roof had fallen in upon the fifth floor, which, loaded down with its immense stock of cotton, excelsior, and such material, which had absorbed the water poured into it, had been unable to stand the tremendous strain and had given way, carrying everything before it with the exception of the extreme front of the building.

The flames broke forth with renewed force, and the entire efforts of the firemen were directed toward the wreckage under which the men had been caught. The progress of the flames was checked in that direction and finally they were under control, but over an hour and a half elapsed before the work of removing the débris could be begun.

The first to be taken out was Shea, who was found pinned between the timber about midway between the first and second floors, having fallen from the fourth floor. Capt. Garrity was found within a few feet of Shea, pinned under some heavy timbers, and was brought out in a semi-conscious condition. Conway had been in sight of the rescuing party for some time. He was pinned under some timbers which held his legs in such a manner that the timbers had to be sawed through before he could be released. Donerty was then rescued. He was apparently the worst injured of the lot. His left leg was utterly useless.

Chief Egan was found beneath a mass of bedding and feathers. His face was badly bruised and dark purple spots covered his hands and face. Capt. Victory was found near him, and in practically the same state. They were quickly placed in an ambulance. Egan died on the way to the hospital, and Victory about ten minutes after reaching there. The four men remaining under the débris were found a few minutes later. They were all dead.

The contents of the building, valued at $30,000, are a total loss. The damage to the building itself will bring the total up to at least $75,000. This is partly covered by insurance. The Evangelical Baptist Benevolent and Missionary Society and the Tremont Temple Association own the structure.

CHICAGO MAN MISSING.

George Jeffrey Had Inherited $20,000 from a Relative in New York.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—George Jeffrey, a veteran soldier and recent heir to a small fortune, is missing under circumstances that lead his wife and friends to fear foul play.

Two weeks ago Jeffrey received a legacy of $20,000 from a relative in New York. The day following he left his home, in this city, and nothing has been heard of him since. He was known to have had $1,000 in his pocket when he disappeared. Careful search for him has been made by the police and private detectives, but without avail.

Jeffrey is a veteran of the United States Army, and is said to have quite a reputation as an Indian fighter. He is about fifty years old.

A WEDDING SURPRISES PARENTS.

After a Trolley Ride a Young Couple of Mount Vernon Visit a Minister.

MOUNT VERNON, Feb. 5.—It became known here to-day that Miss Lulu S. Glover, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Howard S. Glover, an officer of the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street, New York, and a resident of this city, had been married to her cousin, Charles H. Downs, a young real estate dealer, also of Mount Vernon. The wedding was in the nature of an elopement. The young couple on Thursday afternoon met by appointment, and, taking a trolley car, rode to Eastchester, where they called on the Rev. Henry Rissey, pastor of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, and he married them.

After the ceremony a letter was written to the Glover family informing them of the marriage. Instead of returning home and asking for parental blessing, young Mr. and Mrs. Downs returned here, engaged a house, furnished it, and immediately began housekeeping. They say that they can get along without help from their parents. Young Mr. Downs is the son of the Rev. W. W. Downs, who formerly was pastor of a wealthy congregation in Boston. Both Mr. Downs and his young wife are well known in Mount Vernon society.

Florida and the South.

"The Great Limited" is via Pennsylvania, Southern, F. C. & P., and East Coast Line, leaving New York daily, except Sunday, 11:50 A. M. Two other fast trains. New York offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

A FATAL TENEMENT BLAZE

Two Children Are Burned to Death and Many Others Narrowly Escape.

BRAVERY OF CARL REMOTH

He Saves Several Lives and Four Daring Policemen Do Almost as Well —Some Who Escaped Death Have Bad Injuries.

Two children were burned to death in the four-story rear tenement at 130 East Houston Street last night, and seven families lost everything they owed. The children were Tony, three years old, and Michael, a year younger, the children of Filippo Spoinelle, a bootblack, living with his wife and his remaining child, Joe, eleven years old, on the top floor.

During the blaze there were exhibitions of daring bravery by several policemen and tenants of adjoining houses. Carl Remoth, a locksmith, living on the fourth floor of 37 First Street, a building with its rear opposite the one which was on fire, saved no less than five women, three men, and six children by his bravery and his remarkable presence of mind under the most trying circumstances. Policemen Brickwedel, John J. Jones, and William Van Twistern of the East Fifth Street Station, and Bicycle Policeman Walter Rouse risked their lives and saved several persons from death.

The Stairway Ablaze.

The house which was burned is in one of the most congested districts of the city. The flames are believed to have started from a curtain blowing against a lamp in the flat of Isaac Cohen on the second floor. Cohen and his wife were away at the time, and only the two little children of the Cohens were at home. Mrs. Cohen, who was in the rear yard, was first to see the blaze, and her cries brought the tenants to a realization of their peril.

There was a wild scramble for the open air, but the stairs were closed by the flames.

Five women, three men, and six children managed to get up to the roof, but they found on their arrival that they had no possible means of escape. They were surrounded on three sides by the walls of buildings higher than the one on which they stood, and the fourth side was the opening into the small, square yard.

The group seemed caged like rats in a three men had all they could do to prevent them hurling themselves into the yard below. The smoke was rolling up around them in great clouds and the crackling of the flames underneath grew louder and louder.

The women were almost desperate when across the yawning chasm in the rear they heard a shout and a man stuck his head out of the window, calling that he would save them. It was Remoth, the locksmith. With his wife he lived on the fourth floor of 37 First Street, in the rear, and his kitchen faced on one side of the court. He was asleep at the time the fire broke out, and was called by his wife.

He saw the horrible fate of the men, women, and children just across from him and his quick mind devised a plan for their escape. He grabbed a new clothes line which he had purchased that afternoon, and, telling his wife to remain and call words of encouragement to the people on the burning building, he ran to the roof. There he found his house, 37, was in a gorge, the walls of the adjoining buildings rising fifteen feet on either side of him.

He thought he was balked and was about to give up in despair, when the shrieks of the woman and the groans of the men gave him strength. He noticed that a clothesline extended from wall to wall connecting houses 35 and 39. He jumped and caught one of the hooks. With the strength of desperation he drew himself up. Just above him was another hook, and he managed to get to the roof of 39. This house has an extension running back to the house on fire, and it took Remoth but an instant to get above the endangered people and lower his rope.

A boy was the first to be drawn up; then the children the boy giving valuable help to Remoth, now almost exhausted from his efforts. After the children one of the men was taken up, and he helped draw up the women. The flames had by this time made great progress, and the red tongues were leaping about on every side.

The roof was hot and the remaining ones were badly burned about the feet. One rather fleshy woman, the last of the women to be drawn up, was so badly burned that as the men above grasped her hands to draw her to safety the skin and flesh were torn. All were taken down in safety.

While this rescue was in progress in the rear, an equally brave work was going on in front. Policemen Brickwedel, Jones, and Van Twistern arrived in a few minutes after the alarm was given. Brickwedel and Van Twistern dashed up the stairs through blinding smoke, and carried out several children. Brickwedel got the two Cohen children, and was almost suffocated in his effort.

Mrs. Rose Sanders became panic stricken and jumped from her room on the third floor to the yard in the rear. A snowbank saved her life. Bicycle Policeman Rouse found her there and carried her to the street. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital with dangerous internal injuries.

Mrs. Catharine Dunn and her daughter, Mrs. Agnes McCarthy, lived on the fourth floor. Both women were about to jump when caught by Policemen Jones and Van Twistern. Both were taken down the fire escape in safety, though seriously burned about the hands and face.

How Two Lives Were Lost.

Mrs. Spoinelli, the mother of the two children which were burned, was alone with them and Joe, eleven years old, on the top floor. Joe got out and easily climbed down to safety. His mother grabbed the two little ones and made a desperate attempt to get them to the ground. At the door she was driven back by the smoke, and in her fear dropped the little ones. Policeman Brickwedel found the woman in the hall and carried her down the fire-escape. He did not know of the children or he would have saved them.

It was not until the fire was extinguished and the two little bodies, burned and blackened, were found, that the police or firemen knew of their peril.

The policemen were all more or less singed by the fire, and their clothing was ruined. The injured tenants were taken into the neighboring tenements, and the names of many of them could not be ascertained.

The loss is estimated at $5,000, including the property loss and to the tenants in the way of household furniture, &c.

Patrick O'Neill, driving a Gouverneur Hospital ambulance on its way to the fire, lost control of his horse at Pitt and Delancey Streets and was thrown to the pavement. He received a scalp wound and was able after treatment by his surgeon, to continue on his way to the fire. His horse was caught at Avenue C and Seventh Street, and returned to him by some citizens.

POTTER PALMER'S DENIAL.

He Has Not the Slightest Intention of Building a Home in Newport.

CHICAGO Feb. 5.—Potter Palmer says he has no intention of investing in Newport real estate, and denies entirely the report that he is about to build a $2,000,000 house on Spouting Rock Shore, in the celebrated Eastern Summer resort.

"I have not invested a dollar in Newport," he said yesterday, after he had read the New York dispatches. "The newspapers make people do great things, of which the people themselves are thoroughly ignorant. I have never planned to build a home in Newport, and there is not the slightest foundation for such a story."

Earthquake in Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Feb. 5.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here about 3 o'clock this afternoon. The disturbance was felt through Southwestern Virginia.

Let Us Figure for You.

$2.50 a week, for two years, will buy a first-class piano. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av., (22d St.)—Adv.

12 MEN DROWNED AT KIEL.

Nine Sailors and Three Workmen Capsized in a Navy Launch at that Place.

KIEL, Feb. 5.—By the capsizing of a navy launch here to-day nine sailors and three workmen were drowned.

TWO BIG STEAMERS STOP.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II. and La Bretagne Reported to be Aground Off Sandy Hook.

Two steamships, the Kaiser Wilhelm II. and La Bretagne, which left their piers at 10 A. M. yesterday, were still in sight off Sandy Hook at 1 o'clock this morning. It was said that they were aground in Gedney's Channel. Both vessels were anchored in Gravesend Bay during the afternoon, presumably awaiting a higher tide and the clearing away of a fog.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II. was reported passing out at the Hook at 4:22 P. M., and the French Line steamer followed three minutes later.

Observations from the Hook were uncertain on account of the fog, but the vessels were seen to come to a standstill about 5 o'clock.

The Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company received private advices that the vessels were aground, and the wrecking boats I. J. Merritt and William E. Chapman, in charge of Mr. Chapman, started for the Hook at 8 o'clock.

According to reports received on Staten Island the vessels went on the bar while one was attempting to pass the other.

At the pier of the North German Lloyd Line, in Hoboken, it was said last night that word was received that the Kaiser had grounded, but had been hauled free by the tug Lewis Pulver. If this was true she had not proceeded up to the time stated, 1 A. M.

The wrecking boats went prepared for an all night's job, and with the expectation of having to lighten cargo. The wrecking company had received no reports from either of them up to 1 A. M.

Gustav H. Schwab, agent of the North German Lloyd Line, said early this morning that he had received no report concerning the grounding. There had been an intimation that the vessel had been in collision, but Mr. Schwab said that if anything serious had occurred he would have been notified. If the vessel had simply touched and been hauled free shortly, he would not be notified, and this was doubtless the case.

The French steamer is bound for Havre. The Kaiser is bound for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

The French steamer had 68 cabin passengers and the Kaiser had 175.

Belated Liners Sighted.

The steamship Lucania, which was due Friday night, or allowing for the delays of a rough Winter passage was expected yesterday morning, was reported south of Fire Island at 7:12 o'clock last evening. The steamship Paris, due yesterday morning, was sighted sixteen minutes later. The marine observer at the Hook reported the Paris anchored off the bar at midnight. The Lucania was not in sight.

MADE A $1,000 BET WITH LEITER.

New Orleans Man Wagered that Wheat Will Sell This Year at 65 Cents.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—A cotton merchant in New Orleans who has been trading in wheat sent a telegram to Frank K. Dunn yesterday morning which authorized him to draw $1,000 and bet Joseph Leiter that at some period of the year wheat would sell for 65 cents.

Mr. Dunn called on Mr. Leiter. Mr. Leiter did not say much. He simply wrote a check for $1,000 and handed it to Mr. Dunn, who is stakeholder. Mr. Leiter took a telegraph blank and, after addressing it to the New Orleans man, wrote these words, which were dispatched: "Taken. Make it $5,000."

"This New Orleans man may know something about cotton," said he, "but his judgment about wheat is mighty poor."

The name of the New Orleans man is not divulged.

TOLEDO'S FIERCE REFORM.

Mayor Sam Jones Acts—All Saloons and Theatres to be Closed To-day.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 5.—Goaded by the taunts and jeers of Toledo ministers of the Gospel Toledo's eccentric millionaire Mayor, Sam Jones, to-day instructed the Chief of Police to close every saloon at 11 P. M., and close them tight all day Sunday, also to prevent the theatres from giving their usual performances to-morrow afternoon and evening. The theatrical managers were all notified, but every one refused to obey the mandate, and have employed attorneys to fight the matter, and, if necessary, to make a test case of it in the highest courts.

Chief Ralls has ordered every patrolman to be on duty to-morrow to watch back doors, and to arrest all actors and theatrical managers. The Toledo Marine Band of thirty-six pieces is to give a sacred concert at the Valentine Theatre, and the policemen have been instructed to arrest every member. The saloon keepers to-day decided to attempt by way of retaliation to have all cigar and news stands closed, and to make an effeort to resurrect an old ordinance, and apply it to the street railways, as the Chief's order says "every ordinance in the city's statute book must be enforced."

The fight grows out of a quarrel in the Police Board.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central in Southern Wisconsin Friday night has moved rapidly to the north of the St. Lawrence Valley, diminishing in intensity, and has caused light snow or rain in all districts from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast except fair weather in Florida. A second storm has moved from the North Pacific Coast to Alberta. It has grown warmer in the Atlantic and Northwestern States and it is colder in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and the lake regions. Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts. It will be colder in the Atlantic States and warmer in the Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	21	30	30
6 A. M.	22	29	30
9 A. M.	27	32	42
12 M.	36	38	42
4 P. M.	32	40	40
6 P. M.	33	33	30
9 P. M.	31	37	33
12 P. M.	31	36	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37⅛
Weather Bureau	35
Corresponding date 1897	29⅛

The maximum temperature yesterday was 40 degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 26 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .94 and at 8:00 P. M. .78.

Florida and the South.

Fastest service ever operated to Florida, (including Palm Beach, Tampa Bay, and Nassau,) is via Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System. Celebrated "New York and Florida Special," 12:20 noon. Two other trains. New York offices, 229 and 261 Broadway.—Adv.

LATTIMER MURDER TRIAL

John Egler, One of the Most Important Witnesses for the State, Testifies.

HE DESCRIBES THE TRAGEDY

Prisoners' Bail Runs Out—Heated Discussion, in Which the Court Takes a Hand—Until Monday Given for a Renewal of the Bail.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 5.—The first week of the trial

JOHN S. SILVER ENJOINED

The $53,000 Claim of the Third National Bank Against Him Must Take Precedence.

CANNOT PAY THE CHEMICAL

New Facts in His Career Brought Out in Supplementary Proceedings—Known in Orange, N. J., and Other Places.

The evidence adduced in two hearings in supplementary proceedings, and an injunction issued last week by Justice William N. Cohen of the Supreme Court, divulge some new facts regarding the career of John S. Silver, whose name is connected with the recent resignation of William J. Quinlan, Jr., cashier of the Chemical National Bank. At one time, it is alleged, Silver owed the Third National, which was recently consolidated with the City National Bank, about $300,000, and it is further said that he was responsible for the resignation of a President of that institution.

The supplementary proceedings were held at the instigation of the old Third National Bank, which is now pressing the collection of a judgment for about $53,000, the uncollected balance of the former debt with interest. The injunction issued by Justice Cohen is in connection with the same matter, and restrains Silver from selling, transferring, or buying any property or removing any other obligation until the claim of the Third National shall have been satisfied.

Silver's declaration that he would make good every cent he owed the Chemical Bank could not have been fulfilled without coming into contempt of court by reason of this injunction, unless he had first settled the claim of the Third National. It is known that he attempted last week to offer President Williams additional security, but was prevented by this injunction. The additional security which he did turn over two days ago was in the name of John D. Riggins, and the attorneys now pressing the Third National's claim have announced their intention of finding out whether or not, in turning over this security, he came in contempt. To this end a motion will be made in Part II. of the Supreme Court next Tuesday asking that Silver be compelled to answer in supplementary proceedings certain questions which were objected to at former hearings, which, it is believed, will bring out the fact of his ownership of the security.

The Examination of Silver.

Several years ago John S. Silver became indebted to the Third National Bank much after the methods of his transactions with the Chemical. The matter was allowed to rest for a while, and on the election of new officers he was pressed for the money. By some means or other he raised the major portion of it. It is now believed that he obtained the money from other banks in similar ways. In January, 1897, he owed the bank about $40,000. The bank is now attempting to collect this money, which, with interest, amounts to about $53,000.

Mr. Silver was examined in supplementary proceedings week before last, the Third National Bank, through Samuel S. Smith, being plaintiff. His home in West Ninetieth Street, he said, belonged to his wife. He bought it, he testified, about three years ago, paying $3,000 down and assuming an eighteen-thousand-dollar mortgage. The $3,000 he had presented to his wife. As President of the New York Carbon Works he received $5,000 a year as salary, and during the last two years had received about $10,000 additional. In further explanation, he said:

"I am President of the New York Carbon Works, but I have no stock in the company. I have had no stock in it during the last two years, excepting ten shares that I do not own. Mr. Van Wart owns it. I do not own any real estate anywhere. I do not own any stock or bonds. I have no evidence of debt due me. I have about $200,000 in judgments against me, perhaps more than that."

In case it is found that Silver owned or transferred the security recently given to the Chemical Bank, he will be held in contempt of court, and it is hoped that if this comes to pass his friends and associates who thus far have been kept under cover will be compelled to make themselves known. As the matter stands, the claim of the Third National Bank has precedence to all other claims or judgments. Silver's attorneys are Kellogg, Rose & Smith, 120 Broadway. Nothing could be learned at their office yesterday regarding the status of Silver's affairs.

Last Friday William H. H. James, who is known as the Treasurer of the New York Carbon Works, was examined. He divulged nothing new in regard to Silver's ability to pay, and Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, who are the attorneys for the bank, and who conducted the supplementary proceedings, propose, next Tuesday, to attempt to obtain an order of court setting aside the objections and compelling Silver to give the information desired as to his ability to pay.

The New York Carbon Works are now capitalized at $225,000, according to the records of New Jersey, which show the incorporation of the works. The following is copied from the record:

New York Carbon and Transfer Paper Company.—Incorporated Aug. 16, 1887; charter declared null and void May 8, 1894.

New York Carbon Works.—Incorporated Sept. 9, 1887, capital, $100,000; capital stock increased to $130,000 April 9, 1894; capital stock increased to $225,000 Sept. 27, 1895.

Principal office of both companies given as Newark.

There now exists a New York Carbon and Transfer Paper Company in this city. It was incorporated under the laws of New York, however, and is a separate institution. In the New Jersey records, the New York Carbon and Transfer Paper Company and the New York Carbon Works are connected with brackets, indicating that the latter was a reorganization of the former.

Mr. Silver was seen at his office yesterday afternoon. To every question asked he varied little from the reply:

"I won't be interviewed."

An Incident in Orange, N. J.

An interesting story about Silver is told by a man who has known his entire business and personal history in New York and its vicinity. It is said that in March, 1891, Silver was living in Orange, N. J. He had been a resident of Orange for a number of years, and shortly after the failure of the American Loan and Trust Company, in which his name was mentioned, he desired to move his family to this city. Several Deputy Sheriffs, however, were on hand to prevent the removal. Mr. Silver's landlord was Assemblyman John Berriman, and it is said that he and a score of merchants had claims which they desired collected before Silver's leave-taking. One night he evaded the watchfulness of the Sheriffs, and succeeded in removing three loads of furniture. A fourth was seen by the officers, and is said to be still retained in Orange.

It was reported last night that William K. Kurtz, who is associated in many enterprises with Francis C. Grable, had indorsed securities given to the Chemical Bank by Silver. This Mr. Kurtz denied. He said that he had never known Silver and that he had had no connection with the affair. Telegrams, he said, had been pouring in for several days regarding his relation to the matter, and he said that if it did not take some turn which would show his true position he would on Monday issue a signed statement giving every detail of his connection with Grable. He said that he expected Grable here within a few days, but from a recent telegram received, did not believe that he would be able to outlive the shock. Mr. Kurtz denied the telegram purporting to have come to him, published in some evening papers, which ended thus: "If Mr. Williams can stand it, I can." He said that Mr. Grable had sent no such message.

It was learned yesterday that Albert Morris Bagby, the well-known musician, was connected with Grable's enterprises. Wade Chance, formerly manager of Carnegie Hall, it was also learned, relinquished that position to accept one with Grable.

Quiet at the Chemical Bank.

There was an air of old-time serenity about the Chemical National Bank yesterday, and a tendency on the part of President G. G. Williams and the other Directors to avoid talking about the famous $393,000 loans. Mr. Williams positively declared there was nothing new in the matter, and added: "There will not be anything new, either."

Abner McKinley, brother of the President, whose name appears on the prospectus of the Inter-State Land and Canal Company, as counsel, was seen, and gave this explanation:

"Wade Chance, a young friend of mine, who formerly lived in Canton, Ohio, worked for Grable's company. I was asked if I would represent the Inter-State Land and Canal Company, and I replied that I was a practicing lawyer and was open for business with reputable enterprises. This is all I know of this company."

Gen. Nettleton Talks.

Gen. A. B. Nettleton, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury during the Harrison Administration, who is the President of the Inter-State Land and Canal Company, had this to say:

"I accepted the Presidency of the Inter-State Land and Canal Company about six months ago, after having satisfied myself by such investigation as I could make that the undertaking was one of merit, which I still believe it to be. Its properties are undoubtedly of large value, and should easily make good the investment which has gone into them, provided they are not wantonly slaughtered. The company has sold only a trifling amount of its stock, as I am informed and believe, so the general public has no pecuniary interest in its outcome. The funds for carrying on its extensive work of irrigating canals, reservoirs, &c., have been mainly advanced by a few capitalists who started the enterprise. I have only a nominal interest in the corporation, and had nothing to do with its formation, but I know of no reason why it should not, like its predecessors, prove an honorable success. I know nothing whatever of Mr. Grable's relations with the Chemical Bank."

Don't Starve

Because Your Stomach Will Not Digest Food.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be cured. It will tone and strengthen your stomach and create an appetite. Then you may eat without fear of distress, your food will be digested and assimilated, and you will grow strong and healthy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

SLEIGH STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Man and Two Women Killed and a Woman Injured at Saginaw, Mich.

SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 5.—Just before 5 o'clock this evening a Michigan Central passenger train from Detroit ran down a sleigh containing a man and three women at the Sheridan Avenue crossing. The man and two of the women were killed, and the third woman badly injured.

The dead are Thomas Stewart, a grocery-man of this city, aged thirty-five; Mrs. Matthias Mosner, aged sixty-five, a widow residing near Frankenmuth, this county, and Miss Barbara Mosner, aged twenty-five, her daughter. Mrs. William Moncke, the injured woman, is another daughter of Mrs. Mosner, and resides here.

There was no gate or flagman at the crossing. Stewart saw the train, but was unable to cross in time.

TRUSTEES AND PASTOR AT ODDS.

As Saloon Keepers They Object to His Sermons and Nail Up the Church.

YONKERS, Feb. 5.—Father Nicholas Scetovitch, the pastor of St. Nicholas Greek Catholic Church, on Ash Street, this city, has got himself into trouble with the Trustees of his church on account of the vigorous crusade he has been conducting against the saloons of late. Trustees Lechman and Mavoy are saloon keepers, and took exceptions to the sermons preached by the pastor.

As Trustees of the church they demanded his resignation, and as he refused they appealed to Archbishop Corrigan in New York without success. Then then asked City Judge Kellogg to remove the priest, and when told it was out of his jurisdiction they nailed up the doors of the church last night.

When Father Scetovitch appeared to say mass this morning the doors were locked, but with the aid of several parishioners they were forced open and mass was celebrated.

After consulting with another priest, Father Scetovitch went before Judge Kellogg and obtained a summons for Trustees Lechman and Mavoy to answer to a charge of malicious mischief, which is returnable Monday. Two policemen are guarding the church night and day. The Trustees claim they had a right to nail up the doors, as the church is their own property, but their claim is not recognized.

COL. CARSON SENT TO JAIL.

Committed in Washington for Not Cleaning Snow Off His Walk.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Col. Perry Carson, colored, who assisted in founding the Abolition Party before William McKinley was born, and who was carrying torches in Republican processions while Mark Hanna was yelling the Know Nothing ticket, was this morning committed to the District jail for contempt of court, by a common, every-day Justice of the Peace.

There is a police regulation in the District which requires property owners to clean snow off the sidewalks in front of their houses.

Col. Carson failed to comply with this requirement during the recent storm, giving as a reason that he was very much engaged in mapping out plans for securing a Republican majority in the next House. Justice of the Peace Samuel R. Church issued an order some days ago requiring Col. Carson to show cause why he should not be fined for violating the snow ordinance. He paid no attention to this notice, and this morning was brought into court to answer for contempt.

The Justice ordered Col. Carson held until he had paid a fine of $5. Col. Carson announced to-night his intention to serve out his fine in jail.

GEORGE W. FARRELL MISSING.

George Wentworth Farrell, an inspector in the employ of W. & J. Sloane, carpet dealers of Broadway and Eighteenth Street, Manhattan, has been missing from his Brooklyn home since Tuesday. Mr. Farrell is fifty-seven years old, and is a veteran of the late war, through which he served in the Ninth Regiment. He is a Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion. On Tuesday morning he left his home, as usual, at 6:15 A. M., and has not been seen since, although his brother William thinks he caught sight of him in the act of boarding a car at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, Manhattan.

Mr. Farrell had been working very hard for about a month, and had grown very absent-minded. It is feared that he may have become a victim of nervous prostration and temporary mental aberration. A general alarm has been sent out, and the hospitals have been searched without avail.

Mr. Farrell lived with his wife and two children in a cottage at 871 East Thirty-fourth Street, Flatbush.

Buyer of "Cow Among Cabbages."

Troyon's "Cow Among the Cabbages," which brought $12,000 Friday night at the Stewart sale, was bought by Edward Brandus for T. Montaignac of Paris, instead of by Boussod, Valadon & Co., as first reported.

Senators Recovering from Illness.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Senator Smith of New Jersey, who has been ill for several days, is recovering, and has gone to Lakewood, N. J. Senator Walthall of Mississippi is reported as very much improved to-day.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:10 A. M.—One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Jerome Avenue; damage, $1,700.

4:30 A. M.—203 East Fifty-fourth Street; John Brower; damage, $25.

7 P. M.—560 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street; John Franklin; damage slight.

8:20 P. M.—130 East Houston Street; Isaac Cohen; damage, $4,000.

9:30 P. M.—340 East Fifty-fourth Street; John Berg; damage, $10.

10:20 P. M.—303 East Tenth Street; Andrew Geisler; damage, $50.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

3:45 P. M.—548 Hancock Street; Mrs. Means; damage, $200.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONTREAL, Feb. 5.—Fire in The Herald Building early this morning caused a loss of $20,000.

AURORA, Ill., Feb. 5.—Fire at Plainfield last night burned the Evarts Block, bank, Opera House, Post Office, and the stores of Hays & McCreary, Upton & Wuley, and A. E. Mottinger. Loss, $50,000; one-half insured.

THE GERMAN FRUIT SCARE

Dr. Dorhru Says the San Jose Bug Has Long Been Known in that Country as Blut-laus.

STRONG FEELING IN BERLIN

Produce Dealers, Striking on Account of the New Boerse Law, Resolve Not to Return While the Regulations Are in Effect.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Dr. Heinrich Dorhru, President of the Entomological Society of Stettin, writes that the San José bug has long been known in Germany as the blut-laus, and has devastated orchards in various parts of the country, especially in the neighborhood of Frankfort and Stettin. He adds:

"The present scare is as unjustified as the late Colorado bug scare."

The United States Embassy is continuing its remonstrances, as a protest against the unfounded rumors, alleging that they were weakening.

A meeting of the Berlin produce dealers, who have been on strike since the introduction of the new Boerse law, has passed a resolution reaffirming the associations' determination not to return to the Produce Exchange so long as the existing regulations remain in force.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE ISSUED.

Fruit Inspection Ordered to Keep Out the San Jose Louse.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The Reichsanzeiger this evening publishes the text of an imperial ordinance, dated to-day, and worded as follows:

"In order to prevent the introduction of the San José shield louse, the importation of living plants and fresh plant refuse from America, also barrels and boxes and other objects used in the packing or keeping thereof, is prohibited until further notice.

"The same prohibition applies to the dispatch of fresh fruit and fresh fruit refuse from America whenever the examination made at the place of entry may establish the presence of the San José louse.

"This prohibition does not apply to goods which enter by ships and remain on the ships.

"The Imperial Chancellor has been empowered to grant exceptions and to take the necessary precautionary measures."

FRUIT ENTERED AT HAMBURG.

Only 81 Cases Barred, Ambassador White Informs the Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The following cablegram from the Ambassador at Berlin, which was received late in the afternoon, contains all the news of to-day concerning the fruit exclusion decree:

"Berlin, Feb. 5, 1898.

"Sherman, Secretary, Washington:

"Hamburg Consul reports examination commenced and all fresh fruit admitted except eighty-one cases, where claim is made scale insect was found. No trouble about dried fruit. WHITE."

An advance statement of the Bureau of Statistics shows a remarkable increase in the recent shipments of fruit from the United States to Germany. During the last six months ended Dec. 31, the shipments of fruits of all kinds, green, dried, and preserved, and nuts, aggregated $137,000 in excess of the exports for the entire fiscal year 1897. For the last four fiscal years these shipments are given as follows: 1894, $128,421; 1895, $291,645; 1896, $717,154; 1897, $1,080,304; first half 1898, $1,217,439. The exports during the last six months are classified as follows: Dried apples, $342,508; prunes, $365,316; raisins, $14,587; apples, green or ripe, $282,371; preserved fruits, $15,394; all others, $197,193; nuts, $70; total, $1,217,439.

BOSTON ATHLETIC EVENTS.

Harvard Defeats Yale in the Mile Team Race, Making a New Record.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The ninth annual indoor games of the Boston Athletic Association were held in Mechanics' Hall this evening. One of the most interesting athletic programmes ever presented in this city drew 5,000 spectators to the hall.

Almost every event was well contested, and the world's record of 3:12, held by Harvard in the team race of 1,560 yards, was lowered in the Harvard-Yale contest, which was won by Harvard in the splendid time of 3:11 2-5.

The world's record of 0:04 3-5 in the forty-yard dash was equaled by L. W. Redpath, '98, of Harvard.

The interest of the evening centred in the team races, of which there were eleven on the programme. The closest of these were the Harvard-Yale, Columbia-Cornell, Boston College-Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Brown-Dartmouth races, which were won by the first named in each instance.

PRESIDENT POTTER'S REPORT.

L. A. W. Leader Tells of the Cycling Situation in This Country.

In his annual report, to be submitted before the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen this week at St. Louis, Isaac B. Potter, the League President, takes a hopeful view of the power of wheelmen in obtaining good roads.

"In California," he reports, "the creation of a Highway Improvement Commission by the State law has stimulated in a wonderful way the movement for better roads. In Massachusetts the enlarged appropriation for highway purposes has given added stimulus to the work of the State Commission. In Rhode Island the widest interest has been manifested in the progress of the new movement."

Mr. Potter recommends the wheelmen of New York to carefully consider the facts and figures affecting the movement for good roads within the State.

"Ten States have passed laws requiring bicycles to be carried as baggage without extra charge," said Mr. Potter, "and bills are now pending in the Legislature of Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland for the same purpose. From the steamship and steamboat lines the most hearty and gratifying reports have been received, and serve to show the rapid growth of a sentiment favoring more liberal treatment of the traveling cyclist."

New York Bowlers Win.

The New Yorks strengthened their hold on first place in the Inter-State Bowling League by winning four straight games from the Niagara Falls team at the Germania alleys last night. The best individual score of the night was 236 pins, rolled by Schultz of the local team. The scores:

First Game—New York, 958; Niagara, Falls, 852.

Second Game—New York, 923; Niagara Falls, 831.

Third Game—New York, 937; Niagara Falls, 805.

Fourth Game—New York, 868; Niagara Falls, 834.

Y. M. C. A. Basket Ball.

The Twenty-third Street Branch, Young Men's Christian Association basket ball team won an interesting game from the team representing Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, at the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium last night by a score of 46 to 11.

Congressman Boutelle Renominated.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Congressman Henry S. Boutell of the Sixth District, who was elected to fill the unexpired term of Congressman Edward D. Cooke, deceased, was to-night nominated by the Republicans of his district to succeed himself.

Seventy-first Regiment Concert.

Prof. Fanciulli, director of the Seventy-first Regiment Band, will give a popular concert at the regiment's armory Saturday evening, Feb. 26. Prof. Fanciulli, who was for five years director of the United States Marine Band, has prepared a programme for the concert one of the features of which will be the appearance of the violin virtuoso, Giacomo Quintano.

REVOLT OF THE POLITICIAN.

John Graham Brooks Speaks on the Decline of the Age of Political Liberalism.

"The Revolt of the Politician" was the subject of John Graham Brooks's address before the League for Political Education last night at Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West Fortieth Street. Mr. Brooks introduced his theme with a review of the politico-economic conditions prevailing in England prior to the reform laws of 1832, and then brought it down from that period to what he called the era of triumphant capitalism or political liberalism. He defined this condition as one in which the business interests had grown to such proportions that they virtually influenced every political sphere of action, and which brought about the desire on the part of the business men to be let entirely alone in the pursuit of their objects—the undisputed control of the social situation.

In this country, he continued, the words "political liberalism" are unknown. In their stead, the corporation life in business, or, in other words, "corporation politics," was substituted. He declared that corporations were by no means dangerous to the community; and added that when one speaks of the social question, it involves the effort to have some control of these corporations and to prevent their endangering the political liberty of the masses.

"What has happened to this triumphant capitalism during the last ten years?" Mr. Brooks continued. "It has met in every land with crushing defeat if not total annihilation. There has been a revolt against it, a demand for positive politics of a creative kind, of some constructive form that would benefit not only this capitalistic class, but society in general. It is the revolt of the politician who is tired of party politics, who is trying for some form of legislation in the face of and entirely against the established forms, against precedent.

"The new politician plays no longer to the private boxes, but to the pit. It is gradually being realized that corporations in corrupt hands bear a dangerous relation to the Government and legislation, and an attempt is being made to get hold of that danger. The time has come when even some of the strongest men in the Republican Party admit that there must be positive politics, that they must do something which the public in general will feel. They realize that it is a mistake to continue in the 'let-us-alone' policy.

"To particularize, what has the Republican Senator from this State done, this man of enormous influence and remarkable resources? True enough, he has done extraordinary things to keep the party together, he has used the money of the corporations to flood the rural communities with country newspaper editorials upholding his party's rule. This is a time, however, when the object is not to have the party there intact, but to submit tests and see what the party has done. Has it built new buildings without resorting to favorite contractors? Has it furnished its cities with light, transportation, and other necessities at a minimum cost, by its own communal efforts? Let us have these tests instead of the Republican or Democratic Party. It is for this that the revolt of the politician has been begun."

Croker Going into Another Club.

Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, Randolph Guggenheimer, and other Tammany Hall leaders will be elected members of the Harlem Democratic Club, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Lenox Avenue. The club was organized by Charles W. Dayton as a County Democracy club. After Cleveland's first election as President of the United States the by-laws were changed so as to prevent the club from indorsing any one as a party candidate. Its is now said that the club is to be turned into a Tammany organization and run on the same lines as the Democratic Club. The club has lately elected 190 new members.

THE ANTI-PLATT ENROLLMENT.

It Is Estimated that the Total So Far Is About 6,000—Prominent Names on the List.

The enrollment of the Committee of Fifty-three does not seem to have been as heavy on Friday night as the leaders expected. Full returns were not given out yesterday, as was done on the day after the first night's work, but instead Chairman J. Bayard Backus of the Enrollment Committee made the following statement:

"The Chairmen of all the districts have not yet sent in their returns. There has also evidently been a misapprehension in the minds of many of the Chairmen as to the proper return to make, some making returns for the total enrollment up to and including last night, and some only for the increase, so that it is impossible to give exact figures. From returns received, however, I estimate that the total enrollment is between 5,000 and 6,000."

Among those who enrolled Friday night were the following in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District: James Yereance, Irving C. Gaylord, Henry A. Glassford, L. A. Gould, John Le Boutillier, Isaac H. Bromley, Anson G. McCook, Samuel W. Bowne, Elbridge G. Snow, Frederick Gotthold, Gen. Augustus Gaylord, E. O. Raymond, Isaac V. Brokaw, Franklin L. Seligsberg, Col. George Moore Smith, M. C. D. Borden, G. G. Williams, James McLean, Emery Leland, the Rev. Thomas G. Wall, B. L. Ludington, and Thomas B. Odell.

The following enrolled in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District: Senator Frank D. Pavey, Prairie E. Latimer, Dr. Edward D. Fisher, Gen. Wager Swayne, Richard Butler, Nathaniel C. Fisher, Dr. Leonard Weber, Edward M. Brown, J. Albert Engelhart, Eugene Thomson.

In the Nineteenth Assembly District enrollment were the following: Cyrus Clark, Frank J. Goodnow, Henry B. Platt, Percival Knauth, E. M. Stiger, George C. Batcheller, J. R. Quinby, John T. Lockman, C. F. Hoffman, Jr., S. M. Kavanagh, E. A. Drake, John K. Rees, Thomas R. Slicer, Henry Ottenberg, Hugo Joseffy, Francis A. Utter, Rudolph Keppler, Alfred Brooke Robinson, Q. M. Curtis, D. M. Stiger, and William A. Jenner.

The committee was much pleased to see on these lists the names of M. C. D. Borden, the close business friend of Cornelius N. Bliss; J. R. Quinby, the partner of A. D. Juilliard, and William A. Jenner, the partner of Edmund Wetmore, as Mr. Bliss, Mr. Juilliard, and Mr. Wetmore signed the letter addressed to the Committee of Fifty-three and the County Committee with a view to "harmonizing" them. This letter has not yet been answered, and will not be for several days, it was announced at the headquarters last night.

DAVID B. HILL'S ASPIRATIONS.

Said to be Looking for National Honors—E. Danforth's Southern Trip.

David B. Hill will visit the city this week. Some of his friends say that he is coming to look after his political interests here and in Brooklyn. They add that recent developments show that Mr. Hill has obtained control of the Democratic organization in the State outside of the Borough of Manhattan, and that all indications point to his nomination for Governor this Autumn. Reports from the same source are to the effect that Mr. Hill's friends are practically in control in Brooklyn and will soon take the leadership from Bernard J. York.

It is said that Mr. Hill cherishes hopes of National honors, and that the trip of Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to the South has some relation to these hopes. Mr. Danforth started for the South last night. He will visit Atlanta, Raleigh, Augusta, Charleston, Montgomery, Nashville, Louisville, and other cities and consult with the Democratic leaders there. It is understood that he is not going on any definite political mission, but only to ascertain the prevailing sentiment and drift of political feeling. He will be absent two or three weeks. It is said that intimations have been received that the Southern leaders are willing to take up some other issue than free coinage, and are inclining toward an issue along industrial lines.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse is ordered to be retired Feb. 4.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Brooklyn arrived at Hampton Roads, Feb. 5.

The Nashville sailed from Key West for Dry Tortugas, Feb. 5.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT

Company B's Team Wins Over Company K for the Gazette Trophy by 493 to 492.

EXCELLENT INDIVIDUAL SCORES

Company K Makes the Highest Score for the Night, But a Falling Off at the Previous Contest Lowered the Total—the Halsted Trophy.

The second and final competition of the season for The Gazette Trophy was decided at the Seventh Regiment ranges last night. Company K made the best score, but was beaten out by one point for the possession of the trophy by Company B, whose team made a score of 238 in the previous competition, and its score of 255, made in the last competition, gave a total of 493 points. Company K's aggregate score in the two competitions was 492. The trophy will be held by Company B until next year. This is the second time Company B has won the trophy, and if another victory is scored next year the trophy will become its personal property. The competition is open to teams of six men from each company, who have not been enlisted more than two years prior to the date of competition. The conditions are five shots standing and five prone.

The third competition of the season for the Halsted Trophy was also decided last night. Company B scored the highest total for the night. Company I now has an aggregate total of 784 for the three competitions, and Company B has 769. The scores follow:

Gazette Trophy Match.

COMPANY K.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private A. V. Stout	21	24	45
Private T. M. Raborg	21	23	44
Lance Corp. C. Riker	21	23	44
Private E. S. Auchincloss	21	23	44
Private R. G. Mead, Jr.	18	24	42
Private C. Newcombe	18	23	41
Total	120	140	260

COMPANY B.

Private C. M. Kervan	21	25	46
Lance Corp. J. E. Roeser	23	23	46
Private C. L. Drummond	20	24	44
Private E. A. Ware	22	20	42
Private H. Pinner	20	19	39
Private F. J. Clarkson	18	20	38
Total	124	131	255

COMPANY I.

Private V. C. Brown	22	22	44
Private W. B. Cragin	23	22	45
Private R. K. Potter	20	22	42
Private H. A. Edson	19	23	42
Private W. H. Mote	19	20	39
Private M. K. Masters	19	18	37
Total	122	127	249

COMPANY F.

Private G. Reith	22	22	44
Private C. E. Dutton	22	22	44
Private F. Kahrs	21	22	43
Private C. H. Turner	23	18	41
Private R. H. Patterson	19	20	39
Private H. H. Brooks	18	17	35
Total	120	126	246

COMPANY G.

Private J. A. Smith	21	22	43
Private A. C. Briner	19	24	43
Private W. E. Hopping	18	20	40
Private T. Dodd	18	22	40
Private H. C. Jenkins	20	18	38
Private C. F. Winklemann	19	17	36
Total	117	123	240

COMPANY A.

Private W. G. Happy	20	21	41
Private P. Ford	19	22	41
Private H. D. Nichols	19	21	40
Private W. G. Geoghean	18	21	39
Private H. Woolley	18	18	36
Corp. H. L. Naisawald	18	14	32
Total	113	117	229

COMPANY E.

Private S. W. Christie, Jr.	20	24	44
Private F. G. Shattuck	19	18	37
Private E. S. Miller	20	19	39
Private E. W. Elliott	20	19	39
Private W. A. Grant	17	19	36
Private H. W. Martin	13	15	28
Total	109	114	223

COMPANY C.

Private C. Stein, Jr.	20	21	41
Private E. S. Thomson	18	23	41
Private F. H. Kennedy	22	17	39
Private L. Hingstler, Jr.	16	20	36
Private O. Meurer, Jr.	18	15	33
Private A. Finck, Jr.	14	19	33
Total	108	115	223

The standing of the various companies at the conclusion of the Gazette match follows:

	First Competition.	Second Competition.	Total Score.
Company B	238	255	493
Company K	232	260	492
Company F	241	246	487
Company I	231	249	480
Company G	226	240	466
Company A	204	229	433
Company C	210	223	433
Company E	199	223	422
Company D	..	201	201
Company H	..	188	188

Halsted Trophy Match.

COMPANY B.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr.	24	23	47
Private H. Pinner	24	24	47
Corp. J. J. Stewart	22	25	47
Private J. D. Thees, Jr.	22	24	46
Private C. W. Luyster, Jr.	21	24	45
Private H. M. Shrady	20	22	42
Total	132	139	271

COMPANY I.

Corp. A. W. Little	25	19	44
Lieut. H. C. Du Val	23	21	44
Corp. O. H. Keep, Jr.	21	23	44
Private B. Houston	20	24	44
Private G. D. Arthur	18	25	43
Private H. A. Edson	21	20	41
Total	128	132	260

COMPANY A.

Private J. K. Green	23	25	48
Private H. Wooley	20	23	43
Private J. J. Gordon	19	23	42
Private W. E. Ward	20	21	41
Private H. Meeder	16	25	41
Private T. Badenbach	20	20	40
Total	118	137	255

COMPANY C.

Private O. Wuers	23	28	40
Private F. A. Wessell	23	23	46
Private D. C. Meyer	23	22	45
Corp. H. S. Lyons	20	20	40
Private J. J. Brogan	19	21	40
Lieut. J. H. McDougall	20	16	36
Total	128	125	253

COMPANY F.

Sergt. H. B. Turner	21	23	44
Private L. L. Clarke	20	24	44
Corp. F. G. Turner	20	23	43
Private W. N. Annette	20	23	43
Capt. G. W. Rand	20	20	40
Private C. A. Darling	20	18	38
Total	121	131	252

COMPANY G.

Sergt. J. M. Moe	23	23	46
Private L. Pierce	21	22	43
Private W. A. Dixon	21	22	43
Private J. F. O'Ryan	20	20	40
Private W. N. Croxton	20	20	40
Lance Corp. A. Hopkins	19	20	39
Total	124	127	251

COMPANY K.

Private R. G. Mead, Jr.	22	24	46
Corp. P. Jay	22	23	45
Lieut. W. S. Scott	21	23	44
Private B. Dominick, Jr.	18	22	40
Corp. O. Smith	16	23	39
Private J. P. Benkard	20	17	37
Total	119	132	251

COMPANY E.

Private C. W. Lyon	23	23	46
Private C. E. Gleason	21	22	43
Private O. T. Carpenter	21	20	41
Corp. J. Hopkins	20	18	38
Private B. H. Welsker, Jr.	21	15	36
Corp. A. J. Vaast	18	17	35
Total	124	115	239

COMPANY D.

Private T. D. Reedle	20	24	44
Private J. M. Tufts	20	19	39
Corp. J. Bissell	19	18	37
Private G. G. Donnally	18	17	35
Private H. T. Spencer	18	17	35
Private A. S. Best	14	17	31
Total	109	112	221

YALE BEATS COLUMBIA.

A Lively Game of Hockey at the St. Nicholas Rink.

Yale lowered the colors of Columbia University in a desperately played hockey game at the St. Nicholas Rink last night, the New Haven collegians winning by a score of 4 to 0. Columbia's play was purely individual, and accounts for its inability to score.

The two teams went at it as though they were in a football struggle, and on several occasions nearly the entire team was sprawling on the ice. In the first half Columbia put up a strong defense. The work of Goalkeeper Roberts was particularly strong. Yale scored its first goal in this half fifteen minutes after play began. Palmer shot the goal on a pass from Coxe.

In the second half Yale scored three more goals, Palmer, Barnett, and Hall being responsible.

SPRING LAKE SKATING RACES.

McCulloch Wins the Ten-Mile Championship of America.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The annual speed championship races of the National Skating Association were concluded at Spring Lake to-day. A light, drizzling rain made the track a trifle soft, and disappointed champion McCulloch, who had expected to make a try for the world's record in the ten-mile championship of America. Although unable to do any record smashing, the Canadian won the race in 36:43 2-5, which was considered good time, considering the size of the track and the condition of the ice. McCulloch won the race as he pleased, finishing twenty-five yards ahead of Bellefeuille, who came in second.

In this race there was a lively scrimmage between Gibbs and McClave for second place. Coming into the straight on the last lap they collided and both fell. This allowed Bellefeuille to deprive them of the coveted place. They got on to their feet together and spurted for third place, McClave securing it by one yard.

After the novice race a protest was made against Kent, who won it, on the ground that he had already won a prize at Cornwall.

The summaries follow:

One-Mile Novice.—Starters: J. W. Olmstead, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Kent, Cornwall; J. O'Brien, Newburg, N. Y. First, Kent; second, Olmstead. Time—3:37 2-5.

Ten-Mile Championship of America.—Starters: J. K. McCulloch, Winnipeg; Thomas Cooney, Cornwall, N. Y.; Charles McClave, New York A. C.; B. Bellefeuille, Rat-Portage, Canada; Fred. D. Gibbs, Newburg, N. Y. First, McCulloch; second, Bellefeuille; third, McCl

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Fortifications Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

URGENT PLEAS FOR ECONOMY

Mr. McRae of Arkansas Says Congress Should First Protect the Country from a Threatened Further Issue of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The House today went into Committee of the Whole and resumed consideration of the Fortifications Appropriation bill. Mr. Lewis (Dem., Washington,) took occasion to discuss the financial question, and said it was the purpose of the Administration to retire the greenbacks. He also criticised the leaders of the House for not allowing more time to discuss the Teller resolution.

Concerning the provision of the bill making an appropriation of $289,000 for finishing and assembling coast defense guns, Mr. Hull (Rep., Iowa,) inquired whether the appropriation was sufficient to finish and mount the guns in readiness. Mr. Hemenway (Rep., Ind.,) replied that the amount carried by the bill was ample in the opinion of the committee for the purpose intended.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.,) felt that the bill carried no adequate appropriation for the defense of such harbors as that of New York. He thought the trouble was that too much money was expended for the improvement of our harbors, which would make them accessible to a hostile fleet. "It would be much better," said he, "first to protect our harbors, and then, after they are protected, to improve them."

In response to the remarks of Mr. McClellan, Mr. Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) a member of the Appropriations Committee, expressed the opinion that there was not the slightest prospect of war with any foreign nation. "Economy," said he, "ought to be the watchword on both sides of this chamber, and no appropriation for any project ought to be made unless it is absolutely necessary." After discussing the work of the Appropriations Committee in consideration of the various appropriation bills, Mr. Sayers said: "Our revenues are large enough. It ought to be our effort to reduce the expenses of the Government in order that they may conform to the receipts. We ought to unite to make this Congress one of the most economical since the civil war."

By the introduction of an amendment to reduce the maxim price of oil-tempered and annealed steel from 23 to 22 cents per pound, Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.,) secured the floor and made a sharp attack upon the Administration. He said he had no fear, because he was satisfied the present Administration would accept any insult from a foreign nation that might be offered, bound hand and foot as it was by trusts and monopolies. The great mass of the people, however, would protect the honor of the country. Instead of preparing for war to protect the country from the inroads of a foreign nation, Mr. McRae thought Congress ought to protect the country from a further issue of bonds, which seemed likely, in view of the present condition of the revenues, before the end of the year.

Mr. Foote (Rep., N. Y.,) and Mr. Mahon (Rep., Penn.,) opposed the amendment, maintaining that its adoption would result precisely as had the effort of Congress to reduce the price of armor plate, and that it was likely to cause one year's delay in the manufacture of guns. The amendment was defeated—56 to 34.

Mr. Lewis (Dem., Washington,) obtained the floor to conclude the remarks he had begun in the morning hour in the day. He maintained that the Treasury now had only $234,000,000 with which to pay a two-billion-dollar debt—a debt that was constantly increasing. He held that the Government was now paying a two-hundred-cent dollar in liquidation of its obligations, obligations that, when contracted, were worth only 50 cents on the present dollar.

After another fruitless effort on the part of Mr. McClellan to amend the bill, the reading of the measure was concluded, and the bill was reported by the Committee of the Whole to the House and passed. The bill carries a total of $4,144,912, against $9,517,141 last year.

At 5:10 P. M. the House adjourned until Monday.

CIVIL SERVICE HEARING.

E. D. Bailey Accuses the Commission Before the Senate Committee—Mr. Procter Replies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate Committee on Civil Service to-day heard the testimony of the clerks in the Civil Service Commission. The principal witness was E. D. Bailey, who said that for the last two years a number of things in the bureau had troubled him because he considered them detrimental to the service.

He said he had been requested not to refer to the records of the office for verification of his facts, and that Commissioner Procter himself had told him he was not to search the records, saying he wanted to break up the holding of interviews with clerks of the commission. Mr. Procter had also reminded him that subordinates owed some deference to their superiors in the office, and said in substance that his place in the service depended upon his observance of this fact.

Mr. Bailey instanced many cases of what he termed evasions of the rules of the service. He cited several cases of transfer from one branch of the service to another contrary, he said, to the rules. Mr. Bailey said that under the present commission a practice had grown up of going down on the register below the highest three eligibles to secure persons for particular places on account of special qualifications not required by the examination. This practice had, he said, come to prevail especially in the selection of skilled laborers. He also charged violation of the law requiring applicants to secure certification of residence of County Clerks, giving a case from South Carolina.

Mr. Bailey said that a large majority of appointments were first made upon special examinations, which reduced competition to the minimum and materially increased the chances of the applicant. He thought the practice had come to be too common in the departments to call for appointments requiring qualifications to which the existing registers did not apply and thus secure appointees by a special examination. The tendency of the practice was, he thought, calculated to encourage laxity on the part of the commission.

He charged a growing laxity in the examinations, which, he said, had become especially pronounced within the last two years. He mentioned a case in Kansas where one person was examined one day for a position as teacher and another person was examined the next day on the same questions, thus possibly allowing opportunity for collusion. The fault was that of the local board, but a few years ago it would not have been allowed to stand. He also charged the application of the home rule principle in an Ohio case at the instance of a United States Senator, which was, he said, in violation of the commission's regulations.

Mr. Bailey said that during the last two years there had been many appointments made in cases in which no prior examination had been held. Under pressure from Mr. Procter to state whether he thought the commission had been influenced in its course by political considerations, Mr. Bailey said he thought that the commission had shown a leaning, whether for political reasons or not, toward persons from a particular section of the country.

Mr. Procter, Chairman of the commission, was recalled and replied to Mr. Bailey. He said that Mr. Bailey's access to the files was such as to have given him the amplest opportunity to attack the work of the commission. He would, he said, furnish the data in each particular case. He was sure that the action upon each occasion had been in compliance with the law, and that if it had not been the commission was responsible to the President, who could take such action as he might think proper.

In the matter of transfers, Mr. Procter said he had taken the ground that the President would desire that wide latitude be given, in order to permit transfers from the service outside of Washington to that in this city. He said that the statement that he had denied Mr. Bailey access to the files was false, but that he told him that he must not interfere with the other clerks when at work. He denied that this had been done for the purpose of intimidating Mr. Bailey.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

Mr. Corliss to Offer a Substitute for the Lodge Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Representative Corliss of Michigan, whose immigration measure was incorporated in the legislation which passed the last Congress and was vetoed, has prepared a substitute for the Lodge Immigration bill, which he will offer as soon as the immigration debate is opened in the House. Concerning the substitute, Mr. Corliss says:

"I do not approve of the narrow educational test embraced in the Lodge bill. We cannot afford in this country to base our standard of humanity upon the educational test, either in the application of our laws to immigration, civil service, or citizenship. The test that should be applied to every human being seeking a home upon American soil should be: Does the human being possess a character and mind sufficiently honorable and intelligent to become amalgamated with the spirit of American institutions and American manhood?

"My bill provides for the exclusion of all male aliens over sixteen years of age who do not possess sufficient mental capacity and knowledge to intelligently comprehend the purpose and forms of Government and physical ability to support themselves and families in the lawful pursuits of life. The bill places in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury power to establish such regulations as may be necessary to properly ascertain the physical ability and mental capacity of all immigrants."

ADMIRAL SELFRIDGE RETIRES.

Commodore Bunce, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, a Rear Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Admiral Selfridge, who has just relinquished command of the European station, will go upon the retired list of the navy with the close of today, having reached the age fixed by law.

He sailed for the United States from France to-day. By his retirement Commodore Francis M. Bunce, the commandant of the New York Navy Yard, will become a Rear Admiral, and Capt. Winfield S. Schley, the Chairman of the Lighthouse Board, becomes a Commodore. Capt. Silas Casey, in command of the League Island Navy Yard, goes up to the grade of Commodore as the result of to-day's retirement and that of Admiral Beardslee a few days ago.

Commodore Bunce, commandant at the New York Navy Yard, will perform the ceremony of hauling down the Commodore's pennant and placing the Admiral's flag on the staff of the receiving ship Vermont to-morrow, when a salute of thirteen guns will be fired. The officers attached to the navy yard will go to Admiral Bunce's headquarters after the salute is fired to present their compliments and congratulate him.

REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.

The State Department Advised of Its Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A telegram received at the State Department to-day from San José, Costa Rica, announces that a revolution was inaugurated there yesterday.

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADORSHIP.

Russia Gratified at the Prompt Response to Its Request.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Secretary Sherman has received the following cablegram from Minister Hitchcock:

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4, 1898—7:30 P. M.
Sherman, Secretary:

The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs requests me to express the sincere appreciation of the Russian Government for the President's prompt and friendly response to its request to raise our respective legations to embassies. HITCHCOCK.

AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA.

Consul Fowler Says It Is Driving Out English and German Goods.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In the daily Consular reports to-day is a contribution from Consul Fowler at Chefoo devoted to a description of the Chinese territory at Kiao-Chau Bay, which has been taken by the Germans.

The Consul says that he does not credit the Chinese reports to the effect that Germany contemplates the extension of her sovereignty over the whole of Shantung Province, but if this were so it would be disastrous to United States trade, which has more than trebled within the last three years in that section. He sends some customs figures on this point that are instructive, and says that the shops are filling up with American merchandise, which is driving German and English goods out all along the line.

Japanese Treaty with Argentina.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Señor Mérou, the Argentine Minister, and Mr. Hoshi, the Minister from Japan, to-day signed a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation in behalf of their respective Governments. The signing of the treaty is significant inasmuch as it probably will result in the establishment of diplomatic relations through Ministers to each country.

Bureau of American Republics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Frederic Emery, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State, has been temporarily designated by the Secretary of State as Acting Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph P. Smith.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows for New York offices: Greenwood, Frank D. Watkins; Otisco Valley, Milton A. Sweetland.

Congressional Notes.

The House Committee on Labor yesterday reported favorably the bill for a commission to inquire into the conditions of labor, agriculture, &c.

The War Department has sent to Congress an estimate of $225,000 for use during the coming year in planning the deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

The House Committee on Public Lands yesterday submitted a favorable report on the bill known as the "Free Homes" bill, which opens to free homestead settlement lands acquired from Indians. An amendment is made omitting military reservations from the operation of the bill.

In the House yesterday Mr. Royce, (Rep., Ind.,) Chairman of the Committee on Elections No. 2, presented a resolution declaring that in the contest between Samuel Hudson and William McAleer of Pennsylvania, for a seat in the House, Mr. McAleer is entitled to the seat. Without division, the resolution and the report of the committee were adopted.

A bill granting to the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad Company the right to construct a branch of its railroad in the Indian Territory was passed by the House yesterday. A Senate bill authorizing the Muscogee Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railroad through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory was also passed.

Representative Bartholdt of Missouri yesterday introduced a bill for an international exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1903, the centennial year of the Louisiana purchase, to be known as the Mississippi Valley International Exposition. The bill gives Government encouragement to the exposition, provides for a Government building to cost $75,000, and a Government exhibit under the direction of a commission, to be named by the President. Reservation is made that the Government is not to be committed to any of the expenses of the exposition beyond those for the Government exhibit.

UNION AGAINST REPUBLICANS.

Populists and Silver Republicans Decide to Work Together.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Populists and Silver Republicans held a conference last evening, which was generally attended by members of these parties in both houses of Congress. After a discussion of the present situation in politics it was determined that the two parties, while maintaining separate organizations, would work together in the coming campaign and endeavor to avoid nominations which would conflict. Both organizations will endeavor also to work with the Democrats in order that a solid combination of all organizations may be made against the Republicans.

The Populists in Congress have completed an organization with Representative Bell of Colorado as Chairman of the joint caucus, Representative Shuford of North Carolina as Secretary, and Senator Harris of Kansas as Chairman of the Congressional Committee.

The carefully dressed man wins new friends all the time.

Our remnant sale is your opportunity! Monday we will add 1,000 new ends, all this season's goods. Take your pick at suit to order $14.00. Trousers $4.00. Also an extra fine kersey and melton overcoar to order $18.00, lined with satin. Full dress, made of English drape, $30.00, silk lined, guaranteed to wear 3 years.

THE PROTECTION WE GIVE IS A YEAR'S GUARANTEE OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th St.
WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

JAPANESE CITIZENS IN HAWAII.

To Have the Rights of the Most Favored Nation Unless Congress Passes Laws to Prevent It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In explanation of the position assumed by the State Department in the negotiations with the Japanese Government relative to the status of Japanese citizens in Hawaii in case of the annexation of the islands by the United States, it may be stated on the authority of the officials charged with the conduct of the negotiations that, in their view, if new legislation is not had, the natives of Japan resident in any part of the territory of the United States, unless expressly excepted by law or treaty, will have the rights of citizens of the most favored nation after July, 1899, upon the taking effect of the treaty with Japan, negotiated by the last Administration and promulgated March 21, 1895.

The department officials believe that Japanese now in the United States are entitled to naturalization, provided they comply with the terms of the existing laws, and that they are also entitled to free entry to our shores, the only prohibition upon Asiatic immigration being laid upon Chinese.

In addition the new treaty with Japan specifically, in Articles 1 and 2, confers upon Japanese in the United States full right of free entry and travel, and all of the rights enjoyed by people of any other nationality in defense of their rights, and in all matters connected with the administration of justice. They are privileged to hold lands as a native citizen, to trade freely, establish factories, and generally to all of the exemptions accorded other nationalities. With all this there is one saving clause found in the second article, providing that the treaty shall not affect the laws regarding trade, immigration of laborers, police, and public security, which are now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted. It is possible that exercising this privilege Congress may legislate to control the entry into the United States of Japanese, or regulate their movements from one part of our territory to another, but as the matter now stands, there is no provision touching this subject, and there will be none under the operation of the new treaty in 1899 unless Congress acts.

President Dole Visits Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—President Dole of Hawaii left Washington at an early hour this morning, taking the 7 o'clock train for Philadelphia. He was accompanied by Major Heistand of the army. Mr. Dole had some personal business to transact in Philadelphia, and returned to Washington late this evening.

GUN PRACTICE ON OUR SHIPS.

Mr. Dashiell Returns with Points for Improvement Secured Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Assistant Naval Constructor Robert B. Dashiell has just returned to the department from a short visit to Europe, undertaken primarily with the purpose of gathering certain information respecting the methods of gun fire on shipboard employed there. The Navy Department is dissatisfied with the gun-fire practice on our own ships, mainly on account of its slowness, and it is with the purpose of finding whether this is attributable to the guns and carriages themselves or to defective system that this investigation has been undertaken.

Mr. Dashiell's investigations have been prolific of results, considering the brief time he has been engaged in the quest. He was treated with courtesy in England and France, and had no difficulty in obtaining all the information he desired.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who has initiated the inquiry, now will make an effort to apply this information to the practical betterment of our service.

HYPNOTISM AND THE GALLOWS.

A Chicago Murderer Wants to Go to His Doom 'n a Trance.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—"Chris" Merry is willing to be hypnotized when he goes to the gallows, a week from Friday.

"I wouldn't mind trying it," he said. He had just read of the proposal of Dr. Haas of St. Paul to send the condemned murderer John Moshik to his doom March 18 next in a hypnotic trance. By this means the physician proposed to extinguish the horrors of the gallows in the mind of the doomed man and to send him to his death without any sense of fear.

"You think they can make a man walk up to the trap and not fear?" Merry asked.

The convicted wife murderer was told that the St. Paul dentist and other hypnotists could perform such apparent miracles.

"But after," Merry went on, "when the trap's sprung and, maybe, its strangulation, won't the man know then? Still, I'm inclined to try it."

THE LORILLARD DIVORCE CASE.

Son of Jacob Lorillard Secures a Decree in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—A divorce was to-day granted Jacob Lorillard, Jr., son of Jacob Lorillard of New York and nephew of Pierre Lorillard, by the Common Pleas Court from his wife, Abbie M. Lorillard.

The application for a divorce was filed by counsel for Mr. Lorillard in December. The allegations aver that the plaintiff and his wife were uncongenial, and that the former suffered indignities and intolerable treatment from the latter. Mrs. Lorillard made no defense, and the decree of divorce was granted.

The couple were married seven years ago. Lorillard's parents objected to the marriage and the union led to an estrangement, and when the young man's mother died a few years ago, she willed her other children about $1,000,000 each and nothing to Jacob. Jacob Lorillard, Sr., recently remarried in London, and is expected in New York with his bride in a few days.

Jacob Lorillard, Jr., was born at his father's residence, in Westchester County, about thirty years ago. When he married he moved away from New York.

Man Frozen to Death.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 5.—A. D. P. Smith of Ellenville was found dead in the snow yesterday. He was frozen to death. He had been missing for two days.

CUBA HURT BY BEET SUGAR

Industrial Conditions Said to Have Been the Real Cause of the Present Revolution.

PREDICTED MANY YEARS AGO

Revenues of the Island and Wages Declined with the Increasing Competition—Tobacco Remains to be Produced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—"By and by," said a State Department officer to-day, "it will dawn upon our legislators at the Capitol that the revolution in Cuba is an industrial revolution, and that no scheme that has been proposed for the pacification of the island will answer to the situation that does not take the conditions into account. The dissatisfaction among the people who are now insurgents, and who are principally of the sugar-cultivating class, began when beet sugar began to be manufactured in commercial quantities. As soon as it was found that sugar could be had without regard to the production of the cane fields of Cuba, the price of cane sugar went down, and with the depression of the price of the product down went the prices of labor.

"I would not say that the insurrection would not have taken place if there had been no competition by beet sugar, but the competition and the dissatisfaction in Cuba came together. The insurgents, of course, attribute the fall of wages to Spain's misgovernment. Whatever may be the real cause, the fact remains that Spain, having incurred a great debt upon the expectation of the continued profit of the Cuban sugar crop, begins to learn that that crop is becoming less and less valuable as the beet sugar industry is enlarged in different parts of the world. The tobacco crop remains to be produced, and with that there is yet small competition. But it will take years to bring the revenue from tobacco alone that was formerly derived from sugar and tobacco. Meantime the people have not had their taxes lightened.

"These are facts to be taken into consideration when you hear stories about the sending of United States agents to Cuba to negotiate with the insurgents to secure the freedom of the Cubans upon a guarantee by the Cubans and the United States that the bonded indebtedness of Spain, on account of Cuba, shall be met. While it is certain that Cuba's revenues must decrease in the face of beet-sugar competition, calculations must be made before assurances are given based upon the sugar revenues of five or ten years ago. Consul General Williams saw this thing coming some years ago. He predicted, as clearly as Consular reports would permit, just the conflict between Spain and the Cubans that has taken place, and on account of the beet-sugar competition. It is a very serious matter for Cuba, and it must be considered in any negotiation in which the United States may take part involving guarantees of the payment of the indebtedness of Spain.

"It would be folly to accept a proposition based upon the resources of Cuba ten years ago. Such an agreement would be very decidedly to the benefit of Spain and to our grievous annoyance."

SPANISH CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

Policy of Leaders Proclaimed in a Manifesto—Gen. Weyler's Son Seriously Ill.

MADRID, Jan. 22.—In a manifesto signed by Arsenio Martinez de Campos, A. Pidal y Mon, F. Silvela, and other leading Madrid Conservatives, occur the following passages:

"Among the most important questions of the day is the relation of Cuba and Puerto Rico with the Colonial Government, but matters therein have reached a point where the differences of opinions and views which have until lately agitated the different parties in the Peninsula have lost nearly all practical importance.

"Autonomy being granted, and the Cortes being about to meet, to it we raise our hopes that it may maintain the national unity, but whatever the King and Parliament shall sanction shall obtain our sincere respect, and shall in the future be carried out by us with scrupulous loyalty, and without thought of impossible reservations, therein following the teaching of him who was the distinguished leader of the Conservative Party, (Canovas del Castillo,) when, under circumstances somewhat similar, he said that he alone would carry on the history of Spain."

Don Fernando Weyler, General Weyler's son, is seriously ill with gastric fever. The General is in constant attendance on his son, and has received several telegrams from the Queen Regent of Spain asking for particulars as to the course of the illness. The General has replied expressing his gratitude for the interest her Majesty has taken in the case.

Representatives of the Madrid press called on the General in Valladolid and requested an interview. He replied that he would see them as gentlemen, but not as journalists, for he was never, and was less now than ever, inclined to indulge in interviews. Hereupon the Norte De Castilla publishes some statements of the General which are the subject of much comment.

THE SUFFERING IN CUBA.

What Consul Hyatt Says of the Situation at Santiago de Cuba.

Consul General Lee yesterday cabled the Central Cuban Relief Committee that the Spanish Government will henceforth admit all relief supplies to all the ports of Cuba free of duty. Hitherto this concession applied only to the goods entering the Port of Havana. Consul Hyatt, at Santiago de Cuba, writes further details of the distressing situation. His last letter contains this statement:

"The people of this district have heard of the generosity of the United States, and how the people at Havana are receiving aid, and they wonder how it is that nothing comes here.

"I am besieged by people looking for help. They continually blockade my door and all but prevent business. I have given from my own purse more than I am able, rather than see the suffering. Two other Americans, neither rich, are giving $100 a month each. Every day some one drops dead from starvation in front of my office, and I cannot be blamed if I feel that help is slow in reaching me."

Consul Hyatt, in the same letter, acknowledges the receipt of 200,000 grains of quinine.

TO CONVOY THE TORPEDO BOATS.

Spanish Merchant Ship Will Carry Provisions and Coal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—At the Spanish Legation no significance is attached to the sending of a merchant ship along with the torpedo flotilla which is about to cross the Atlantic. It is said at the legation that the sending of the torpedo boats has been contemplated for a long time and has been repeatedly announced through the press.

They are, however, small craft to undertake the hardship of an ocean voyage, and it is essential that they be accompanied by a larger vessel to serve as a transport for extra supplies, particularly coal, which the tiny craft cannot carry in sufficient quantities for a long voyage.

The merchant vessel will serve merely as a transport. She belongs to a merchant company having a large number of ships, so that one of them can be readily spared for this service. All of these ships belong to the auxiliary navy and are subject to call at any time. The one now being brought into service is useful mainly for carrying supplies.

AMERICAN OFFICERS GIVE ALMS.

Reconcentrados at Matanzas Relieved by the Montgomery.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—Among the passengers who arrived here to-day on board the Spanish steamer Maria Cristina were Señor Edouardo Dols, Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs in the Colonial Government; Senator Eliseo Giberga, and 30 officers and 1,450 soldiers. The Secretary and the Senator were received by the central and other committees and by the Autonomist Commission, who went out on a tugboat to meet them. The new arrivals were cheered by crowds of people on the wharves.

Commander Converse of the United States cruiser Montgomery, accompanied by Lieut. Ramsey and United States Consul Bryce, visited the Governor of Matanzas yesterday, and to-day the Governor, his secretary, and the other authorities of Matanzas returned the visit of the American officers. Officers of the Montgomery have been distributing alms to the reconcentrados of Matanzas.

FIVE DYNAMITERS ARRESTED.

Bombs Found in the Hotel Inglaterra and on a Street Corner.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—Five more dynamiters have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the recent explosion in the city. The prisoners contradicted each other when testifying before the Military Court. Chief of Police Pagliery had found, some days before the arrests were made, one bomb containing two kilos of dynamite in a corridor in the Hotel Inglaterra, which did not explode, and another bomb on a corner of Tejas Monte Street, which exploded.

Both these discoveries were kept secret at the time in order to avoid alarming the city. It is known that a large quantity of dynamite has been brought into Havana for the purpose of blowing up the principal buildings of the city.

CUBAN SECRETARIES AT ODDS.

Senor Govin Awaiting Blanco's Return to Resign.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—A crisis is reported to have occurred in the Council of Secretaries, and it is said that Señor Govin, the Secretary of the Interior, awaits the return of Capt. Gen. Blanco to present his resignation. This is asserted to be due to the refusal of Señor Moret, Spanish Minister for the Colonies, to repeal the law relative to the removal of Judges and Magistrates.

SENOR GULLON ON CUBA.

He Says the Sending of 15,000 Men Was Decided on Long Ago.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—Señor Gullon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, declares there is no reason to fear any aggravation of the Cuban situation. The dispatch of 15,000 men to Cuba, the Minister asserts, was decided upon before Gen. Blanco's departure.

Señor Gullon denies that dissensions exist in the Cabinet and claims that the visits of American warships to Cuba have produced a good impression.

MISS BARTON GOES TO CUBA.

John K. Elwell to Assist Her in Distributing Supplies.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—John K. Elwell, who has had much experience as a shipping clerk and is familiar with the Spanish language, has been appointed by the Central Cuban Relief Committee to accompany the President of the Red Cross Society to Cuba, to assist in receiving and distributing supplies for the sufferers. Miss Barton and Mr. Elwell left Washington to-night for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla.

GEN. WOODFORD AROUSES SAGASTA.

A Note Presented to Which the Premier Replied Vigorously.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—El Heraldo says that Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the United States Minister, to-day presented an official note to the Spanish Government, to which Premier Sagasta responded in vigorous terms.

The work on the naval armaments is being actively pushed, and the Spanish squadron will proceed shortly for the Canary Islands.

TWO MORE SPANISH CRUISERS.

The Cristobal Colon and Almirante Oquendo May Visit America.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Special dispatches from Madrid say that the Spanish Government has decided to send two additional cruisers to the United States. The vessels selected will probably be the Cristobal Colon and the Almirante Oquendo.

Blanco's March a Failure.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—It is the common belief that Gen. Blanco's march into Eastern Cuba has proved a total failure, as have also Gen. Pando's plans, military operations in the east being suspended during the dry season, the only time available for fighting the insurgents.

Gen. Blanco at Puerto Principe.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—Captain General Blanco and General Pando have arrived at Puerto Principe. General Blanco is expected to reach Havana in three days.

School Children Aid Cubans.

More than 260 barrels, containing clothing and food, has been contributed by the children of Public School No. 37, in South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, for the relief of the Cubans. The appeal for aid to the children was made about a month ago by the Principal, George L. A. Martin. The children promptly responded, and, besides the clothing and food, a large sum of money has been realized from penny and nickel contributions. Everything has been forwarded to the Cuban Relief Fund in this city, and Principal Martin is going to interest other schools in the cause.

WARM WORDS IN COURT.

Magistrate Pool and Capt. Price Differ Radically About the Arrest of a Woman.

Police Captain Price of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and Police Magistrate Pool had a bitter argument in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Mary Elliott, a well-dressed woman of middle age, who gave her address as 208 West Seventy-second Street, was brought before Magistrate Pool on a charge of intoxication, by Patrolman Dobbins, and when she denied the charge, and stated that she had been arrested in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, where she called on Friday night to tell that she had been robbed, Magistrate Pool turned to the officer and began to upbraid him for arresting her.

Capt. Price, who was in court on another matter, interrupted the Magistrate to remark:

"Your Honor, if there is any censure due for that arrest I am responsible, for I ordered it. This woman entered the station house at midnight and told an incoherent story about having been robbed by a woman companion with whom she had been drinking in a saloon in the neighborhood. I saw that she was intoxicated, and so did several others in the station house, so I ordered the patrolman to enter a charge of intoxication against her."

The woman again asserted that she was not intoxicated when she entered the station, and then the Magistrate told Capt. Price what he thought of the arrest.

"It is most extraordinary," he said, that this woman should have been arrested at all. Things have come to a pretty pass when a person cannot come to a station house to complain without being locked up."

"But the woman was intoxicated, your Honor, and was not able to take care of herself," said Capt. Price.

"Then why didn't you send for her friends? They would have cared for her, and she would not have been dragged up here," said the Magistrate.

Capt. Price answered that his police training did not teach him to do so, but that the law as he understood it compelled him to arrest any one who was intoxicated in a public place.

"Well, it doesn't do anything of the sort," said the Magistrate.

"Oh, yes, but it does," answered the Captain and then he referred to Section 40 of the Raines liquor law, which says that any person intoxicated in a public place is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be arrested without a warrant. Even then the Magistrate was not satisfied, so Capt. Price added:

"There is only one way to test what the duty of the police is, for if even you should come to the station house in the same condition as this woman did you would meet the same fate."

"Discharged!" said the Magistrate, and the woman left the court.

Capt. Price made an investigation later and discovered that up to two weeks ago the woman had been employed as a servant at the address she gave. She was discharged then and came on Friday evening to her former employer, telling her that she was penniless and homeless. She got $2 and then went away.

SOME LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP

Only the Plying of the Party Lash Can Secure the Passage of the Ellsworth Bill.

TAX RATE FOR NEXT YEAR

Example of What Independent Assemblyman Might Have Done If They Had Only Clung Together—A Popular Assemblyman—D. B. Hill Owns a Dog.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Thanks to machine control of the present Legislature, the paradoxical situation is presented of the probable passage of a bill to which a majority of the members of both parties are opposed.

If liberty of action were left the individual Senators and members of Assembly, it is absolutely certain that the Ellsworth newspaper bill would have no chance of becoming law. The most casual canvass is sufficient to show this. It is difficult to find a man in either house, outside of the party leaders, who is willing to give it his personal approval, while there are not a few, both Republicans and Democrats, who do not falter in denouncing it as a vicious, or at least a useless, measure, which they will under no circumstances support. The greater number, however, content themselves with expressing their own disapproval of the bill accompanied by the saving clause, expressed or implied, that they may have to vote for it to obey orders.

Mr. Platt wants the Ellsworth bill passed. Mr. Croker is understood to share in that desire. Senator Grady, Mr. Croker's immediate representative, heartily favors the measure. There are good reasons for believing that when the proper time comes, Mr. Grady will communicate to the Democratic members the orders of his chief for them to vote for the bill. They are against it almost to a man, but if the mandate goes forth, it will be obeyed. That is why the Ellsworth bill, unpopular as it is, may pass both houses. It will not get all the Democratic votes, nor will it command the solid Republican strength.

Gov. Black's attitude toward it is unknown. There is little doubt that he would prefer not to have the bill reach him, but there is more doubt that he would veto it if it does. If it comes to him as a party measure, the plea of party duty might be found available to justify his signing it.

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It is too soon yet to estimate with any degree of accuracy on the tax rate for next year, but Gov. Black, who has watched the State's finances keenly with an eye to that particular point, is confident that it will not be higher. In his annual message he told the Legislature that the rate could be reduced this time because the amount to complete the Capitol and buy Adirondack lands would be less. The Governor is using his best efforts to keep the rate down. He is discouraging the making of any but necessary appropriations, and he still believes that, while it may not be possible to lower the rate, it certainly will not exceed what it has been this year—2.67.

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The difference that is understood to have developed between Senator Platt and Gov. Black over the Primary bill is believed by some of the Tammany men to be responsible for the failure of what they believe to have been a general Platt-Croker deal on legislative matter. There is no doubt that many of the New York City Democrats came to Albany with the idea in their heads that there had been such a deal. They expected the Grady Municipal Civil Service bill and the charter amendments introduced by the Tammany leaders to go through as if they were greased, and they were prepared to offer complaisant opposition to the plans of the Platt men. Now these same Democrats are blaming Gov. Black with upsetting the deal. They say that the Governor is preventing Mr. Platt from "delivering the goods," and they are in for war on him in retaliation. Seeing that the civil service and all the other Democratic measures of any importance affecting the City of New York are being hung up, they declare that they have been bunkoed, and cry for revenge. This view, it is needless to state, is not given forth by the Democratic leaders, but it is rife among the rank and file.

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The striking feature of the primary agitation in the Legislature is the absolute indifference of the Democrats and the country Republicans. The Democrats declare that they do not need a primary law for their own use, and they regard the agitation as merely a fight on the Republican machine. The interior Republicans say they do not fell the need of primary legislation, though they would like to see a law enacted that would harmonize the split in New York City.

"What we want," remarked Mr. Nixon, the Republican leader in a conversation with Mr. Weekes, the New York independent, "is for you gentlemen in the city to get together on a bill that will satisfy all parties, then we'll pass it. You furnish the wisdom, and we'll furnish the votes."

Senator Cantor says the Democrats will welcome a good primary law. He did his best last session, he declares, to get the Pavey bill reported out by the Judiciary Committee, but without success. At that time the Platt Republicans would hear to no proposition for primary reform.

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What might have been accomplished by the Citizens' Union representatives had they all remained loyal to the platform on which they were elected is illustrated by the defeat of the "Extra Printing" bill. It is estimated that the cost per session of the extra copies of bills provided for by that measure would be in the neighborhood of $50,000. The fact that, owing to the "unbalanced bid" of the present State Printer, he gets $1.92 per hundred for these extras where he got 16 cents a hundred last year, has caused the bill to be looked on as a job. On that ground Messrs. Seligsberg, Lalmbeer, and Weekes, the New York Citizens' Union Assemblymen, opposed the bill. It so happened that in this particular case they were reinforced by the three Republican members from Albany and the bill was beaten.

The reflection is inevitable, however, that had Messrs. Davis and Tiffany of Kings, who owe their election to the Citizens' Union, remained independent of the Platt machine the Citizens' Union would have been in a position through its five representatives to block every "job" just as in this case, with the accidental aid of three machine men, it has stopped the bestowal of a generous gratuity on the State Printer.

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The only "Don't Worry Club" in the Legislature is composed of Alfred F. Seligsberg of the Twenty-ninth New York District. Mr. Seligsberg is a young bachelor of wealth, a light heart, and overflowing cordiality. He represents the richest district in the United States. He is the only National Democrat in the Legislature. No pent-up caucus confines his vote. He acknowledges only the authority of his conscience and the Citizens' Union. He views life and legislation through lenses of rose petals. He is already one of the familiar figures of the Assembly Chamber. He moves with impartiality among Democrats and Republicans. He knows everybody already, and is popular.

The only incident of the session that has threatened the forfeiture of Mr. Seligsberg's Don't Worry charter was the introduction of the Murphy resolution by his fellow Citizens' Unionist, Mr. Weekes. Mr. Seligsberg disapproves of Senator Murphy's silver vote with surpassing heartiness, but he thinks the Legislature's calling on him to resign is slightly bad taste. Nevertheless, when the resolution comes up, he will make his maiden speech on it and set forth therein the National Democratic view of Mr. Murphy.

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The fierce light of publicity which is being turned anew on David B. Hill has developed the fact that Mr. Hill owns a dog. Albany has a Humane Society, and the society maintains a dog and cat shelter. An item in a local paper setting forth the good work of this institution, notes the fact that "the society has just returned two valuable pet dogs to their owners, which were identified by means of the dog license tag. One of these belonged to the Hon. David B. Hill." Wise observers may interpret this as proof that behind his icy exterior the solitary statesman of Wolfert's Roost hides a warmer heart than he is popularly credited with. No man who loves a dog, all the world admits, can be considered proof against Cupid's assaults. T. R. W.

TAUNTON MILLS CUT WAGES.

Congressman Lovering's 800 Employes Reduced Seven Per Cent.

TAUNTON, Mass., Feb. 5.—The employes of the Whittonton Mills have been notified of a 7 per cent. reduction in wages, to take effect Monday. More than 800 hands are employed, and the concern is the largest manufacturer of cotton cloth in the city. Keen competition and the condition of the market are given as the causes of the reduction. There will be no strike, and the cut will be accepted.

Congressman William C. Lovering is President of this corporation.

JAM ACROSS THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Water Rises Over 5 Feet on Account of the Ice—Canadians Frightened.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The severe cold weather of the last few days has formed an ice jam across the St. Lawrence River near Morrisburg, a short distance below here, blocking the river. The water has risen over five feet, and is still rising. The Canadians are fearful of another destructive flood, and are moving portable property from along the river.

The ice cut out here by the steamers is sent down stream, where another steamer is kept along the islands sending it on down the rapids, preventing a blockade here, but it piles up in the swift water against the lower jam.

In 1887 a similar jam

FOREIGN YACHTING NOTES

Preparations Making for a Lively Season on the Mediterranean Sea in the Spring.

ONE INTERNATIONAL CONTEST

General Regret that the American Yacht Defender Is Not Able to Cross the Atlantic—Some of the American Yachts That Will Be at the Cannes Regatta.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Yachtsmen are now preparing for the racing on the Riviera, and at the different yacht yards around the coast the vessels are being fitted for the trip to the South of France. The Cannes regattas will be the most important as usual, and this year will begin on March 1 and last until March 19. Last year the prizes amounted to 90,000 francs, about $18,000, and they will be as much this year. The two most important events of the two weeks' racing will be the match race for the Cup of France, and the race for the Challenge Cup of the Royal Temple Yacht Club and the Union Des Yachts Française. There will be a review of the yachts on March 10.

Several Americans will be present at the regattas, but no American yacht will compete in the races. It was expected that the Defender would cross the ocean, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt having promised the President of the French club that the famous cup defender would be on hand if she could cross the ocean. The yacht, on examination, was found to be in too bad a condition to risk the trip across the Atlantic, and the yachtsmen in this country and in France are very much disappointed that they will not be able to try the speed of the famous American.

Eugene Higgins is cruising in the Mediterranean with a party of friends on the steamer Varuna, and will go to Cannes in time for the regattas. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will be there on board the Sultana, as will Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, on the steamer Margarita. Robert Goelet's Nahma and Henry Walter's Narada will also be there.

William Clarke's new steam yacht Tuscarora is being fitted out on the Clyde for the Mediterranean, and after the season there will probably make a trip across the Atlantic in time for the American season, and the cruise of the New York Yacht Club. Cornelius Vanderbilt has chartered the steam yacht Catania of the Duke of Sutherland, which is already in the Mediterranean. T. Lord's steamer Queen Mab, John E. Brook's steamer Andria, and Rutherford Stuyvesant's steamer Arcturus are also being prepared for the Winter carnival on the Mediterranean.

Of the English yachts, the most important will be Harry L. B. McCalmont's Griselda, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild's Rona, Duke of Montrose's Mione, Prince Max of Furstenburg's Grace Darling, J. Douglas Baird's Hiawatha, Count de Castellane's Valhalla, and Sir William Scott's Christine.

The International Race.

The racing in the big classes will be between the Bona, owned by the Duke of d'Abruzzi; the Satanita, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald; the Gloria, Harrison Lambert, and the Esterel, the property of a French syndicate. These last two yachts are matched to race for the Cup of France, and will furnish an international race of considerable importance. The Gloria will represent England, and her owner, Mr. Lambert, is a member of the Royal Temple Yacht Club. The Esterel was built for a syndicate of Frenchmen, of which the Marquis de Rochechouart, the President of the Union des Yachts Française is a member. These boats are fifty-two footers, about the size of the American Wasp. The Gloria was built by Summers & Payne from designs by A. E. Payne, who designed the Penitent, Corsair, Decima, and other fast boats. The Esterel was designed by C. M. Chevreux, who last year built the Honeymoon, which was considered to be the fastest fiver afloat.

It is said that the Grand Duke Alexis, who is now in St. Petersburg, is going to cruise about the Mediterranean in the new imperial yacht Svetland, which has just been built for the Russian Government at Havre. The vessel is a protected criuser, and will be a powerful fighting yacht. She is of steel, is heavily armed, can carry provisions for four months, and has a bunker capacity that will enable her to steam 12,000 miles without recoaling. The Grand Duke's cabins are beautifully decorated and furnished, and the saloon, which extends the entire breadth of the vessel, is fitted up in lemonwood. The Svetland will be one of the most speedy and most formidable vessels afloat of her class.

William Will Not Be on His Yacht.

There has been some talk of the German Emperor visiting England during the Cowes week, and taking part in the racing on his yacht Meteor. Unless there should be a great change in the feeling of the British public toward the Kaiser, the idea will be abandoned, and the Meteor will race without the owner being on board. The Bona, Aurora, and Meteor will furnish the sport in the big classes again this year, as yachtsmen are not disposed to build when there is a likelihood of the measurement rules being changed at any time. The Meteor has the worst of the present rules, and until some rule is framed that will please all, racing in the big classes is likely to be poor.

Work on the new big schooner for Charles L. Orr-Ewing is being pushed along. The frames are all in position, and a good idea of her general proportions can be obtained. Notwithstanding her seventeen-foot draught, her great length makes her look shallow, and this illusion is heightened by the long run of her overhangs fore and aft and the comparative shortness of her keel. The new boat is to be called the Rainbow, and unless another schooner is built, she will have practical walkovers for all the prizes. She was designed by G. L. Watson, and it is rumored that a yachtsman is now negotiating with Will Fife, Jr., to build another boat to race with the Rainbow.

A. F. ALDRIDGE.

THE LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB.

Manner in Which the Westchester Organization Fills In the Long Winter Evenings.

Yachting organizations, with few exceptions, are placed out of commission during the months when the great waterways are transformed into sheets of shining ice, and the sports change from drifting along under sunny Summer skies to skimming about on steel runners over the frozen surface. The average yachtsman is content to lie dormant when the ground is covered with snow. One notable exception to this rule is the Larchmont Yacht Club, whose magnificent home is on the shore of the Sound, and is probably the most complete of its kind in the country. It is open every day and evening, at which time it is a blaze of light, notwithstanding the icy blasts that croon and sigh among the trees and around the tapering masts of the yachts that are laid up for the Winter. Great logs are blazing in the huge open fireplaces, and lend an added charm to the handsomely decorated rooms, and the varied functions which are held from time to time make the spot fully as attractive and brilliant as in the height of the Summer season.

The billiard parlors are brilliantly lighted, and usually surrounded by scores of enthusiastic devotees of the sport, while Admiral "Pooh Bah" and his merry men of the rocking-chair fleet give orders from a cozy corner close to the café entrance and relate stories of scenes and incidents, more or less truthful, of their experiences on the rolling wave. A retinue of clerks, pages, and waiters attend to the varied needs of the clubmen, and it is a fact known to every member that at this time of year as carefully devised dinners can be obtained there as can be concocted at either Delmonico's or Sherry's.

The various committees have weekly meetings, and suggestions for improvements for the comfort of members are discussed with as much gravity as the more weighty affairs of government in the Senate Chamber at Washington. The rule excluding ladies from the clubhouse except during certain prescribed days is rescinded between Oct. 1 and May 1, and many informal dinners are served in the dining hall to parties of from six to ten, at which the gentler sex has been represented.

Arrangements were made early in December with the House Committee for a series of dances, several of which have proved to be most successful. During the long evenings the ladies stroll through the house, admiring in turn the magnificent collection of paintings and art treasures, which, by the way, is one of the most valuable in the country, the models from Hornby, and Persian room, this latter being a bijou that is usually described by the feminine adjectives "perfectly lovely."

The annual meeting of the club will be held at Delmonico's new establishment on Wednesday evening, Feb. 16, and will be followed by the usual banquet. One of the features will be the exhibition of prizes won by yachts in the races off Larchmont last Summer.

As yet little talk has been indulged in on the subject of officers for the coming year. It is an unwritten law of the Larchmont Club that the flag officers shall serve at least two years, which assures the re-election of Commodore Clarence A. Postley, schooner Colonia; Vice Commodore Edward S. Hatch, yawl Huron, and Rear Commodore Charles F. Ulrich, schooner Cariotta. Other officers and committees will remain practically the same. John F. Lovejoy will again be Chairman of the Regatta Committee, his associates being H. C. Wintringham and Howard W. Coates, although the last named desires to retire from the committee and enjoy a season of yachting on his schooner Gevalia. "Gus" Monroe, Edward J. Greacen, and William B. Jenkins will again serve on the House Committee, while the other committees will probably be made up as follows: Art—Horatio R. Harper, Theodore D. Rich, and Edward F. Caldwell; Library—Frank D. Shaw, C. M. Hamilton, George A. Cormack, and William G. Scott; Golf—F. W. Flint, D. G. Henderson, Oswald Sanderson, Francis M. Scott, Oliver Adams, and C. A. Singer. Two Trustees will also be elected to fill vacancies on the board caused by expiration of the terms of W. B. Jenkins and Oswald Sanderson.

Many improvements and additions to the clubhouse and grounds will be made between the present time and the day that the familiar blue-and-white burgee will be sent aloft for the Summer. The new locker house, bowling alleys, and shuffleboards have been completed, while more than a score of pictures, works of the most noted artists in this country, have been added to the club's collection.

NEWS FOR THE YACHTSMEN.

Stamford Yacht Club Elects Officers—Schooner Rainbow to be the Largest Yacht Afloat.

At the annual meeting of the Stamford Yacht Club, which was held at the Suburban Club on Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected: Commodore, Howard C. Smith, steamer Halcyon; Vice Commodore, Fred M. Hoyt, sloop Syce; Treasurer, Charles Leeds; Secretary, A. Leland Brown; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. Samuel Pierson; Measurer, J. Franklin Wardwell; Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. R. P. H. Vail; Directors—Henry K. McHarg, Schuyler Merritt, A. C. Hall, Edward C. Hoyt, Malcolm R. R. Pitt, James D. Smith, E. E. Bruggerhof, Stewart W. Smith, Alfred L. Pitt, Fred W. Lockwood.

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It is not generally known that the schooner Rainbow, now building at Henderson's yards on the Clyde for C. L. Orr Ewing, M. P., will be the largest yacht afloat in English waters, being nearly fifty tons larger than Mrs. Meyneil Ingram's noted schooner Ariadne. She will have the largest sail spread ever set on any yacht, her mainsail containing about the same number of square feet as that of the Britannia. Her lead keel, which weighs 108 tons, is also the largest that has ever been cast.

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The rumor that the Rainbow is a likely challenger for the America's Cup is without foundation in fact. She will, however, be a racing craft pure and simple, and will compete with the first-class sloops and cutters at the Clyde regattas, and probably around the south coast during the Summer. She will probably meet Lord Iveigh's Cetonia and the German Emperor's Yampa during the warm weather.

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The annual meeting of the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club was held at the rooms, Twentieth and Cropsey Avenues, Bensonhurst, and the following officers were elected: Commodore, Charles W. Morgan; Vice Commodore, Edward P. Morse; Rear Commodore, Eugene Rosemond; Measurer, Richard W. Rummell; President, Cornelius Ferguson, Jr.; Vice President, Thomas Cleary; Treasurer, Henry Pfalzgraf; Financial Secretary, Charles W. Kennedy; Recording Secretary, James W. Wakelee; Trustees—Dr. James De Mund, Thomas J. Hamilton, Walter Byron, R. Hudson Riley, John T. Woods E. D. Weldon, Frank C. Mason, Edward Graf, W. Coyle, N. N. Morrisey, E. A. Boller, and Thomas J. Nevins.

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Among the yachts that are laid up for Winter quarters at Morris Heights are F. T. Holder's Wachusett, Frank C. Fowler's Huntress, Charles M. McLaughlin's Half Moon, B. B. McGregor's Reposo, C. M. Busch's Nada, W. L. Stow's Lorna, George L. Ronald's Reva, John H. Flagler's Anita, the Starbuck estate's Tillie, Julius Fleischmann's Hiawatha, T. J. Byrnes's Nomad, L. M. Masury's Punjaub, W. B. Higgins's Charlietta, W. McIntyre's Strae, Walther Lüttgen's Linta, C. M. Pratt's Allegra, and Colgate Hoyt's Tide.

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Nine one-design racing boats are being constructed by Wyckoff Brothers of Clinton, Conn., for members of the Meadow Yacht Club of Seabright, N. J. The names of the owners of the boats are William B. Potts, R. B. Potts, H. T. F. Jacquelin, Bayard Dominick, Jr., Royal Moss, J. R. Haskell, J. B. Hoyt, J. Prentice Kellogg, and Chester Simmons. The design is by Gardner & Cox, and the yachts will be raced on the Shrewsbury River.

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The Yonkers Yacht Club has elected the following officers: Commodore, T. J. Shaughnessy; Vice Commodore, William J. Bright; Treasurer, J. W. Shaughnessy; Financial Secretary, W. B. Fink; Recording Secretary, Sydney Media; Fleet Captain, George Warren; Measurer, William Brazier; Trustees—George B. Warren, John J. Murphy, H. James, and J. Pitchford. Delegates to the New York Yacht Racing Association—T. J. Shaughnessy, William J. Bright, and F. C. Williams.

"ANSON DAY" IN BASEBALL.

A Milwaukee Newspaper Suggests that It Be Observed by All Clubs.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5.—As a testimonial to the esteem in which Adrian C. Anson is held in the baseball world, a local newspaper to-day comes out in an article suggesting that every league or association of baseball clubs in the United States coming under the National agreement hereafter set aside a day during the season as may be agreed upon, to be known as "Anson Day."

On that day of the first year it is proposed that the proceeds of "Anson Day" be turned over to Mr. Anson as a pension, in view of his retirement, and as a token of appreciation of all baseball lovers for what the "Grand Old Man" has accomplished during his connection with the National game.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—To-day's races at Ingleside resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse; for two-year-olds. Half a mile. Formero won, Saintly second, Milt Young third. Time—0:50¼.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Caliente won, Mainstay second, Kamsin third. Time—1:16¼.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Mile and three-eighths. Can't Dance won, Rufalba second, Wawona third. Time—2:27.

FOURTH RACE.—Hurdle, handicap. Mile and a half. Veragua won, Monita second, Our Climate third. Time—2:54½.

FIFTH RACE.—Tarper Stake, handicap. Mile and an eighth. Fleur de Lis won, Judge Penny second, Linstock third. Time—1:57¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Allowances. Seven furlongs. Ed Gartland II. won, Orimar second, Lost Prietos third. Time—1:30½.

Tommy Ryan Ready to Meet McCoy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—Tommy Ryan of Syracuse, who is here to meet George Green on Feb. 25 in a twenty-round contest, signed articles to-day at the instance of the National Athletic Club for a twenty-round fight with Kid McCoy for the middleweight championship and a purse of $7,500. The proposition will be submitted to McCoy as soon as possible.

CHAT OF THE SPORTSMEN

College Athletes Cannot Accept Favors Under Proposed Rules of the Intercollegiate A. A. A.

BOSTONS AND KNICKERBOCKER

New Yorkers Expect to Redeem Themselves at Coming Games—Amateur Skating Champion McCulloch to Meet Three Amateurs in a Relay Race.

The proposed amendment of the constitution and by-laws of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes, which pertains to athletes accepting free board at the training tables, will, it is thought, be passed by the association at the annual meeting on Feb. 26, although not without a lively discussion. The new rule will place an athlete liable to suspension or expulsion if he attends any training table without paying for his board an amount equal to that which it would have cost him had he not been at such a training table. The rule is so framed that an athelete must furnish an affidavit to the Executive Committee, signed by himself and by the person whom he paid, and is a direct result of an investigation made last year which brought to light the fact that athletes often accept favors from colleges and athletic clubs which encourage the athletes in this manner. An important amendment that will be passed without an argument is a revised system of counting points at the annual games. A fourth place has been added, which is expected to bring about keener competition. The new system of scoring will be 5 points for first, 3 for second, 2 for third, and 1 for fourth place in each event.

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New Jersey sportsmen will attempt to have a law passed in that State to compel visiting sportsmen, desiring to hunt game, to pay a license fee. It is urged that nonresident sportsmen kill more game in season than the residents of that State. This, the natives claim, is allowed, without the visitors contributing anything toward the game supply. Local sportsmen who never miss a chance to hunt game and fish in New Jersey will not oppose such a measure. A prominent sportsman said yesterday: "I for one would be perfectly willing to pay a license fee, and can safely speak for a number of others that will do the same if called upon. I believe that every sportsman who hunts game in any of the Eastern States should contribute to the maintenance of the supply."

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The Brooklyn Gun Club has made two new departures in its programme for the ensuing year. A handsome prize will be awarded to the high gun in the handicap club shoot at Dexter Park every month, and it will also enter in the Grand American Handicap of 1899, free of charge, the member making the best average in eight out of twelve club shoots. This new programme will be inaugurated at the next meeting on Feb. 12, and the generous offer is expected to prove an incentive for the crack shots of the club as well as the means of increasing the club's membership.

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J. K. McCulloch of Winnepeg, the world's amateur champion skater, will compete in a novel race to-morrow night at the Ice Palace. When the race was arranged it was the intention of William Robertson, who conducted the recent amateur championships, to secure a speedy amateur to meet the Winnipeg flier in a handicap race, but McCulloch so far outclasses other skaters that it was impossible to arrange a race which would prove interesting. It was then decided that the champion should test his ability against three of the speediest amateurs in this vicinity in a relay race of three miles. McCulloch, in this way, will meet a fresh opponent at every mile, but persons who watched his work at Silver Lake last Saturday say that McCulloch will vanquish his three opponents without much difficulty. If McCulloch decides to enter the professional ranks there are several wealthy sportsmen in this city willing to back him against any skater in the world for a large sum of money.

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The open cross-country run of the Sea View Harriers, which is scheduled to be held on Feb. 22, will have a representative entry list. Nearly every athletic club in the metropolitan district will have one or more competitors in the run. The prizes offered are very handsome.

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The Eighth Regiment Athletic Association will hold its second indoor meeting at the armory this season, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, on March 4. A good programme of athletic and cycling events is promised. "Teddy" Goodman and Fred Titus will ride a two-mile bicycle pursuit race. The event has been so arranged that if either rider catches up with the other, whether it be at the end of the first or second mile, the race will end. If no decision is reached at the conclusion of the second mile the men will keep on for three miles, when the race will end and the decision be awarded to the rider having gained on his opponent. The programme will embrace six open events, including three cycling events, three events for the members of the regiment, and a 600-yard handicap race open to members of the National Guard. The prizes will consist of gold and silver watches and a banner for the organization scoring the greatest number of points in the open events.

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The result of the interclub games between the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Boston Athletic Association, held in Boston last Saturday, was satisfactory to the New Yorkers, although they lost a majority of the events. They made a better showing against the Boston clubmen than in the games last year, and when the return series is held in New York next Saturday they expect to redeem themselves. The local club's bowling team lost a majority of the games, but the men rolled up a higher score than last year's representatives. In the shooting, although the conditions were entirely strange to the local marksmen, they were beaten by but one point, the score being 400 to 399. The billiard and pool contests were also very close. The most interest centred in the water polo game, which the Knickerbockers won. The Bostonians could not cope with the local swimmers.

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Robert Fisher, the newly elected Captain of the New York Athletic Club, has mapped out a lively campaign for the athletic members of the club. The athletes will begin training in the gymnasium as soon as the club takes possession of its new house. During the cold weather water polo will be the most important sport. A number of games will be arranged in the near future, including matches with the Boston and Chicago Athletic Association teams. Capt. Fisher has developed a good cross-country team during the past two weeks, and a run over the Travers Island course will be held on Washington's Birthday. The new Captain is particularly fond of baseball, rowing, and golf. Up to a few years ago he was one of the best amateur ball players and oarsmen in the country, and these branches of sport will receive his attention during the Summer. A strong baseball team will be organized, and if an amateur league is organized the New Yorks will enter.

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A new method of training selected by the crews preparing for the Decoration Day regatta on the Harlem River is to take a short run across country about twice a week. This, the trainers say, is more beneficial than continuous indoor work, and enjoyed by the men in training. The Brooklyn Rowing Club, formerly known as the Manhattans, promise to take an active part in all the important regattas during the coming Summer. The club will purchase several new boats and extensive repairs on the clubhouse will be made. The officers that will conduct the club's affairs this season are: Henry J. Brierly, President; E. M. Gibson, Vice President; A. J. Grady, Secretary; Thomas Haggerty, Treasurer; John Waldbaum, Captain; J. Coughlin, First Lieutenant, and Charles A. Hanson, Second Lieutenant. Executive Board—W. S. Buckley, John A. Bonham, and Charles Pease. Delegates to the Middle States Regatta Association—John Waldbaum, H. J. Brierly, and E. M. Gibson.

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Frank C. Ives received on Friday a sanction from the Amateur Athletic Union to conduct an amateur billiard tournament in this city. In a letter to the Chairman of the Registration Committee he said that he intended holding a tournament for purely amateur novices. If this is done it will bar such experts as Ferd Poggenberg, Stark Oakes, and several others, and will give the second-class players, who are really novices, an opportunity to meet in competition.

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The fifth annual tournament of the Riverton Gun Club will be held at Riverton, N. J., on March 4, 5, and 6. The principal event will be a one-hundred-bird sweepstakes, $100 entrance fee. Shooters to be handicapped from 26 to 32 yards. This tourney is one of the most important of the year to amateur wing shots in this vicinity, and a number of experts from the Carteret and Larchmont Clubs journey to the Riverton grounds annually in order to wrest a few of the prizes from ambitious and skillful Philadelphians, who are also present in force.

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Dr. George Knowlton, one of the best wing shots in the Larchmont Yacht Club, returned from a Western shooting trip and sailed for England last week. He said before he left port that he would shoot at a few birds at Monte Carlo, and upon his return would make a return match with E. R. Ladue. Ladue defeated Knowlton last year at Larchmont by a score of 89 to 88.

AMONG THE GOLFERS.

Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association to Have Seven Members.

Now that formal notice has been given to the clubs in the United States Golf Association that an amendment will be brought forward at the coming annual meeting, on the 17th of this month, to enlarge the Executive Committee from its present number of five to seven members, speculation is rife as to who the two new members will be. There is no doubt that the five officers suggested by the Nominating Committee will be unanimously elected, and, as for the additional two members, an opportunity will be afforded for some new material, which, many golfers believe, ought to be on the Executive Committee.

The amendment, it is said, is sure to pass, as it has been favorably considered in golfing circles for over a year, and after its adoption at the coming meeting the two extra members will be elected. It is thought that one of the two is almost certain to be a New York man, and New England may possibly get the second. Five other amendments have been made necessary, in view of this change—one making four a quorum and another requiring a five-sevenths vote of the committee to admit a club to association membership. The officers are drawn entirely from the associate clubs.

The February holidays are to be well utilized on the links, and many small club events will be held, besides a few of more prominence. The Baltusrol Club announces for next Saturday, Lincoln Day, an invitation tournament, at which the following contests will be played:

10 A. M.—Handicap, eighteen holes, limited to eighteen strokes, medal play. Prize for lowest net score.

2 P. M.—First round, match play, nine holes, open only to the four players making the best gross scores in the morning handicap.

3:30 P. M.—Final round, match play, nine holes, for the Lincoln's Birthday Cup.

Entries close next Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, with the Secretary, Louis Keller, at 59 Liberty Street. Snow rules will prevail if the ground is covered with snow. Special events will be held on the links of the Ocean County Hunt Club at Lakewood, and the Lakewood Golf Club will probably give an invitation contest. The latter club is contemplating an interesting tournament on Washington's Birthday, and the large Baltusrol membership will demand a club event on their links.

The recent snowfall has been the heaviest Lakewood has experienced this season, and has put a temporary stop to the weekly handicaps at both clubs. Should warm weather set in, however, the usual contests will probably be renewed this week.

Golf in the South is now in its active season, and tournaments are held every week on the new eighteen-hole course of the Palmetto Golf Club, at Aiken, S. C. Next Wednesday the Aiken golfers will have a club handicap for class A and Class B players, and for Feb. 23 a ladies' club championship event has been arranged. Still further in the South, at Palm Beach, golf is enjoying an active season, and a three days' tournament will be held the latter part of this month for the Royal Poinciana Cup, and on Washington's Birthday a ladies' tournament will be held. Alexander Findley, professional of the Essex County Club, in Orange, has charge of the links of the Palm Beach links for the Winter, and has made many improvements.

An eighteen-hole golf course has been projected at Atlantic City, and work is now being pushed forward on the first nine holes. It is expected they will be ready for use about the middle of March, and a comfortable little clubhouse is also being built, to be ready for occupancy early in April. Golf will be an additional attraction at that resort this season, and the Country Club there intends to give an opening tournament as soon as the links are in good playing condition.

The recently organized Jersey City Golf Club is starting out in a progressive manner, and hopes to open its nine-hole course with an informal members' tournament Feb. 22. Work on the course has been in progress since November, and seven greens are now finished. The longest hole on the course will be the sixth, 350 yards, and the shortest the second, 150 yards. The club now has a membership of over 100. The total length of the course will be slightly over 2,000 yards.

WESLEY WHEELER CONVICTED.

Wealthy Rochester Man Gets Eight Years for Grand Larceny.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Wesley Wheeler, a real estate dealer, said to be worth $200,000, was convicted this morning in the County Court, of grand larceny, in the first degree, in defrauding Capt. Giles F. Kitts out of $800 by false representations in real estate manipulations. He was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to eight years in Auburn Prison. The Judge afterward granted an application for a certificate of reasonable doubt.

The trial was the longest in the history of the county.

AN AMERICAN MONTE CARLO.

Fighting Island, on Canadian Soil, Bought by a Wealthy Syndicate.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Michael McDonald is at the head of a party of Chicago people who have purchased Fighting Island, eight miles from Detroit, and on Canadian soil, for the purpose of establishing there a regular American Monte Carlo.

There is a capitalization of $2,000,000 behind it.

The scheme is to construct at once a trace track on the island. With the race track going all sorts of gambling games are to be put in operation.

If ever a fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons is arranged, an attempt will be made to pull it off on the island. It was there that George F. Considine of Detroit wanted to have the fight for which he recently secured Corbett's signature.

Poolroom Bill in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5.—The Bronson Poolroom bill passed the Senate to-day, and was sent to the House. The bill not only makes poolselling a felony, except on race courses, but excludes foreign books.

Tim Hurst to Manage for St. Louis.

BUFFALO, Feb. 5.—National League Umpire Tim Hurst last night accepted the terms of the Directors of the St. Louis Club of the National League, and will manage the club during the coming season.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Brig. Gen. William M. Kirby, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, has issued comprehensive instructions in pamphlet form, relative to the rifle practice of the guard, both for the armory and outdoor ranges. The pamphlet is indexed, so that information on any particular subject can be obtained at a glance. There are some changes this year in the rules governing the practice, as well as in the issue of the new marksmen's decoration. The enlisted man in each company, troop, battery, signal corps, or naval division who shall make the highest score at 100, 200, and 300 yards on the day of the volley firing of his organization will receive a special bar to be attached to his marksman's badge, which will designate him as a "Champion Marksman." The use of ammunition containing more powder or lead than that issued by the State is prohibited, but a less amount of powder and lead may be used. In the future rifle teams competing for the State and Brigade prizes will not be allowed to use any special ammunition, but will be compelled to use that belonging to the State, which will be issued on the grounds at the time of the matches under the direction of the Rifle Practice Department. In the authorized competition, officers and men must use the rifle or carbine as issued, without alteration, and no two men can use the same rifle. The trigger pull of each rifle will be tested before a competitor fires, and must be six pounds. No sighting, warning, or fouling shots will be allowed in any match or competition, and rifles can only be cleaned upon the completion of a score.

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Some statements have been made in misinformed quarters to the effect that Col. George Moore Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was in danger of being removed from command of the regiment through the influence of politicians. The situation is exactly the reverse, for it can be stated on authority that General Headquarters will firmly uphold Col. Smith in his administration of affairs in the Sixty-ninth Regiment and carry out any measures he proposes for the good of the command.

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There was considerable comment at the reception given by the staff of Gov. Black at the Waldorf-Astoria last Monday night over the fact that Col. William Seward of the Ninth Regiment, the present Brigade Commander, came to the reception unattended by any members of the brigade staff, especially as he had requested them to be present. The members of the staff, however, while perfectly willing to perform their duty, do not care to parade around at social functions now that their former commander, Gen. Fitzgerald, is no longer in the service. They were appointed by him, and have all resigned. In the opinion of many military men, Col. Seward would do well to forward the resignations, instead of holding them, and detail a temporary staff of his own.

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Squadron A and Troop C, it is understood, are to be attached to the headquarters of the new Major General as soon as he is appointed and confirmed by the Senate. The officer slated for the position of Major General is Major Charles F. Roe of Squadron A, and his official appointment is expected every day.

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There is very little more important in the discussions of the local guardsmen at present than the coming partition of the First Brigade and the election of two brigade commanders, and, although the official order has not been issued as yet, it is looked for at any moment. Efforts are now being made to induce Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment to be a candidate in the Easterly force, and in case he accepts there is little doubt that he will receive a unanimous election. Should he decline, however, which it is expected he will do, the candidates will remain as before, namely, Col. Chauncey of the Eighth, Col. Green of the Seventy-first, and Col. Smith of the Sixty-ninth. In this event the friends of Col. Smith are confident that he has as good a chance of being a winner as any other candidate.

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In the Western brigade a new candidate is in the field in the person of Lieut. Col. William V. King of the Twenty-second Regiment. He has seen long service in the National Guard, entering as a private in the Twenty-second Regiment in May, 1862, and being honorably discharged in September of the same year. He served in the Twelfth Regiment as First Lieutenant and Captain from 1879 until 1883, when he was transferred to Company B. He was promoted Major of that command in November, 1883, and Lieutenant Colonel in April, 1890. He has many warm friends who hope he will prove the winner. The chances of Col. Butt and Col. Seward in the meantime remain about the same.

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The First Battery held an election for junior First Lieutenant last Wednesday night, at which Capt. Louis Wendel presided. The result was the unanimous election of Second Lieut. E. W. Dingleman, who has an excellent record. The election was held to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. R. M. Lyman. Capt. Wendel has planned a number of special drills of a most progressive nature for the instruction of his command. On Mondays there will be recruit drills, Tuesdays battery drill, following which an athletic rehearsal of the celebrated gymnasts in the battery will be held. For Thursdays pistol practice is scheduled, and for several Fridays following there will be mounted instruction for all non-commissioned officers and drivers.

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In Squadron A, I. Hallam Jenney has been promoted Corporal vice Havemeyer in Troop 1. Lieut. H. Barry of Troop 3 is to be married Feb. 16 at Charleston, S. C. The ushers will all be members of Troop 3.

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A notable event at the review of the Twenty-second Regiment, a few nights since, was the first appearance of a new Drum Major in the person of William Hill, Jr., a son of the Drum Major of the Ninth Regiment, George W. Hill, celebrated for having one of the foremost corps of drummers in the United States, and who was formerly a Drum Major in the army. William Hill, the new appointee, although a young man, possesses unusual ability, and performed his duties at his maiden appearance with the ease of a veteran. He was specially complimented by Adjt. Hart and other officers of the regiment. The "sound-off" was particularly well rendered.

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The second division of the First Naval Battalion, which has the distinction of being one of the largest and most progressive in the command, marched to the Borough of Brooklyn last Monday night in the face of the blinding snowstrom for the armory of the Twenty-third Regiment, which it visited on the invitation of Company C, commanded by Capt. Blackman. Here the division, under the command of Lieut. W. De W. Dimock, gave an exhibition drill in the bayonet exercise, and also a drill as a light artillery battery, in which four pieces of artillery were used. This was the first time the division had ever drilled on an armory drill floor, and the excellence of the manoeuvres was a surprise to the large and critical audience present. The drill was rendered more effective by the use of blank ammunition. Following the manoeuvres the naval militiamen were enjoyably entertained by the members of Company C.

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Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, has accepted an invitation to review the Thirteenth Regiment Wednesday evening, Feb. 9, at the armory. While the General has reviewed a number of organizations in the First Brigade, this will be his first review in the Second Brigade. During the ceremonies the State long-service medals will be presented to those entitled to receive them.

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The Third Division of the First Naval Battalion is making excellent progress in revolver practice at the range in the hold of the New Hampshire, which it uses on Saturday evenings. The joint ball of the Third and Fourth Divisions on the New Hampshire last Friday was attended with the greatest success. Capt. Miller and Commander Duncan and many of the staff were among the guests. The ship was decorated with bunting and the deck was polished as smooth as glass. The Naval Battalion Band played the dance music on the spar deck, while the Hungarian Orchestra played for promenade on the gun deck. Supper was served in the wardroom at eight bells. The handsome uniforms of several members of Squadron A and of officers of the navy who were among the guests added to the brilliancy of the spectacle.

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The Twenty-second Regiment is now drilling by battalion on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. The regiment is credited with putting up the best drills of the above description in the State, and a large number of spectators, including many officers, are attracted to the armory on the drill nights.

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Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, will give a musical entertainment and soldiers' story, followed by a dance, on Monday evening, Feb. 14. Company H will shortly hold a sociable at the armory, in honor of the completion of the furnishing and decorating of its company parlor. The following members of the regiment have been awarded medals for long and faithful service: For twenty years—Majors George F. Demarest and N. B. Thurston; Capt. William B. Smith, Chaplain W. N. Dunnell, Adjt. H. H. Treadwell, and Lieut. Walter S. Bennett. For fifteen years—Capt. J. G. R. Lilliendahl, Adjt. Stephen F. Hart, Adjt. Robert J. Daly, Quartermaster Frederick C. Ringer, Lieut. David Lowenbein, Quartermaster Sergt. J. E. Burke, Sergt. Joseph Unger, Privates Charles R. Henriques and Louis F. Fetzer. For ten years—Capt. Clement F. Kross, Lieut. Wilbur F. Barber, and Quartermaster Sergt. C. W. Mase.

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Col. McCoskry Butt of the Twelfth Regiment will review the Second Battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment, commanded by Major C. H. Smith, at the armory next Tuesday night, and a reception will follow, with dancing. The Sheridan Recruiting Trophy has been awarded to Company D, Capt. Linson. The number of men recruited by each company, upon which the prize was awarded, is as follows: A, 12; B, 19; C, 1; D, 22; F, 12; G, 14; H, 22; I, 6, and K, 14. The number of recruits secured by Companies D and H being the same, Col. Green, in order to award the trophy, found it necessary to take the net gain of enlistments in those two companies for two years, which is as follows: Company D, 49, and Company H, 45. The trophy was accordingly awarded to Company D. Company A has appointed a committee, which Lieut. Brush is Chairman, to select a candidate for Second Lieutenant. Among the likely candidates are First Sergt. Weiss, Sergt. Crockett, and Private Campbell. Company B, Capt. Hazen, will attend a performance at the Bijou Theatre next Wednesday night and will also dine at the Arena. All ex-members of the company have been invited.

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In the Ninth Regiment the non-commissioned officers of Company D will give a stag entertainment on the evening of Friday, Feb. 25. The company is also planning a reception which will be held in the armory some time in April. In the same company Corp. George Parker has been promoted Sergeant and Private A. W. Ebbers a Corporal.

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At the annual meeting of the Board of Officers of the Forty-seventh Regiment the civil officers elected were as follows: President—Col. John G. Eddy; Recording Secretary—Lieut. John A. Doremus; Financial Secretary—Capt. Hervey C. Lyon, and Treasurer—Regimental Adjt. Walter F. Barnes.

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The grand annual subscription ball of the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City, Col. Robert G. Smith, will be held in the regimental armory on Wednesday evening, Feb. 16, and will be one of the prominent social events of the season. The committee in charge is composed of Lieut. Col. J. Howard Bumstead, Jr., Lieut. A. La Rue Christie, Lieut. John J. Toffey, Jr., Lieut. John T. Pringle, and Lieut. Samuel Drayton. The patronesses are Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, Mrs. John W. Griggs, Mrs. Leon Abbett, Mrs. Louis J. Apgar, Mrs. Hugh H. Abernethy, Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle, Mrs. Marcus Beach, Mrs. Joseph H. Bumsted, Mrs. William G. Bumsted, Mrs. Jonathan Dixon, Mrs. George B. Fielder, Mrs. William C. Heppenheimer, Mrs. Everest B. Kiersted, Mrs. Philip J. Koonz, Mrs. Edward F. C. Young, Mrs. Job H. Lippincott, Mrs. Smith D. Mackey, Mrs. Alexander T. McGill, Mrs. Oliver H. Perry, Mrs. George T. Smith, Mrs. Charles C. Stimets, Mrs. John J. Toffey, Mrs. William Y. Toffey, Mrs. Francis J. Van der Beek, Mrs. George T. Werts, Mrs. Thomas H. Williams, and Mrs. George W. Young. Invitations have been sent to the officers of the army and navy stationed in this vicinity, as well as to the officers of the First and Second Brigades of the New York National Guard. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., Vice President Garret A. Hobart, and Attorney General John W. Griggs are among the prominent persons who have already accepted the invitation to be present. In former years this ball has proved quite successful, and the committee is confident the old prestige will be maintained.

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The Rev. Father W. James B. Daly of St. Patrick's Cathedral, recently appointed Chaplain of the Sixty-

NEW FINDS IN KLONDIKE

Discovery of Two Creeks Followed by a Stampede to the Indian River District.

MANY STREAMS RICH IN GOLD

Eighty Cents a Pan a Few Inches Below the Surface—Deputy Marshal Rowan and Andy McGrath Killed at Skaguay.

JUNEAU, Alaska, Feb. 1, by steamer City of Seattle to Victoria, B. C., Feb. 5.—A stampede from Dawson is imminent. The news was brought out by a party of about a dozen men who reached Skaguay on Jan. 28, several of whom had reached there by a small steamer the evening of the same day. Among them were George McKenna of Douglas, Ireland, who has been in the Yukon for two years. He also states that a number of very rich new strikes have been made. This is the very latest from the Klondike, as four men in the party left Dawson as late as Dec. 26.

A party of twenty-four men left Dawson on Dec. 19 for St. Mary River. They intend to prospect the Stewart River up its course up and into the Rocky Mountains. Gold has always been found in the bars of the Yukon. For years the sand banks of the Stewart have produced gold, and in some places there has been a rich yield to the pan.

As much of the gold in the Yukon came doubtless from the Klondike and its unequaled rich tributaries—Bonanza, El Dorado, Hunker, and other creeks—it is argued that so, also, the gold in the Stewart River bars may come from the same situation and from deposits equally rich.

Two new creeks have been discovered. One is in the Klondike district. Here the ground shows 40 cents to the pan, with seven feet of pay dirt to work. The richest creek is in the Indian River district, in the same vicinity. Eighty cents a pan was found in this district a few inches below the surface, with bed rock many feet below. This is said to equal anything found at first on Bonanza or El Dorado. There was a stampede to the Indian River district as soon as the discovery became known.

Mine owners who purchased claims at high prices during the last six months will recover their purchase money from the Spring clean-ups. Dominion, Sulphur, Dian, Hunker, and Henderson Creeks are becoming famous producers, and most of them will rival the Bonanza and Eldorado. Men who went in last Fall with good outfits are considered the rich men on the Klondike. They have been able to trade part of their outfits for interests in some of the best claims on Hunker, Sulphur, and Dominion Creeks. Deputy Sheriffs Davis and Maloney received a letter written at Dawson Dec. 25 informing them that Charles Rudolph, whom they grub-staked last August, had traded half his outfit for a claim on Hunker Creek, which he has since refused $50,000 for.

RAILROADS TO THE GOLD FIELDS.

Canadian All Rail Route Meets with Opposition from Americans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day considered, but did not complete, the House bill granting right of way to railroads in Alaska. The attention of the committee has been called to the proposition of a Canadian corporation to build an all-rail route to the Klondike country, and it is said the Canadian Government proposes to give this company 4,500,000 acres of land and to prevent any other corporation from building to the Klondike over Canadian soil.

The committee has been informed that a great deal of opposition has developed to this proposition in Canada, and it has been suggested that Congress at once take such action as will bring about amicable relations between Canadians and Americans, so that trade relations may not be impeded and so that traffic may be diverted to proposed American lines. The committee was informed that a bill to meet these desires was being prepared in the Treasury Department, but the opinion was expressed that it could not be made a part of the bill now under consideration by the committee because the latter relates wholly to right of way and land laws. It is possible that the other bill will be pushed as a separate measure.

DOUBLE MURDER AT SKAGUAY.

Bartender Fay Kills Andy McGrath and Deputy Marshal Rowan.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 5.—The steamer City of Seattle has arrived, having on board seven miners from the Yukon. They brought about $10,000 in dust and some drafts. The arrivals are Hugh Madden, J. Bigelow, J. J. McDonald, C. C. Yeager, Charles Lake, M. J. McNell, and C. C. Savage.

A shooting scrape occurred at Skaguay in the Klondike saloon. Ed Fay, the bartender, was mixed up in a robbery, and Andy McGrath, accompanied by a United States Deputy Marshal, went back to obtain satisfaction. Fay shot them both when they entered. McGrath first and the Deputy Marshal, whose name wos Rowan, after, both men dying almost instantly. Fay was given up to a citizens' committee to have justice meted out to him, and will in all probability be lynched. What adds a pathetic side to the murder is the fact that the Marshal's wife was confined to her bed.

Major Walsh is not expected to leave Big Salmon for Dawson until April 1. He paid $2 per pound for provisions from men going down.

GOLD IN INTERIOR ALASKA.

The Coquitlan Passed Twenty Steamers Bound for Skaguay.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 5.—The steamship Coquitlan, which recently struck on a rock near Mary Island, off the southwest coast of Alaska, while bound north, has arrived here direct from Skaguay, bringing direct news of affairs in the northern territory. The news that many strikes had been made on the Big Salmon is confirmed by a party who came out for supplies. Pay dirt yielding 30 cents to the pan has been discovered in the gravel above bedrock, which at last report had not been reached. On Henderson Creek, five miles below the Stewart, good strikes have been made. It is likely the stream will prove rich in gold.

Latest reports from the interior of Alaska are especially encouraging. Minook River and its tributaries, as well as scores of other streams in that region, promise to surprise the world, says a returned prospector. It is now generally conceded that the Winter's clean-up will not be more than $10,000,000.

The Coquitlan passed twenty steamers bound for Skaguay. It is reported that Skaguay is already overcrowded and that work is scarce.

KLONDIKERS SAIL FROM ENGLAND.

The Tartar Leaves Southampton with 300 Persons for Alaska.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 5.—The first large party of Klondikers from this country, numbering 300 people, sailed from this port to-day on board the British steamer Tartar. They expect to reach Vancouver in a month.

The gold seekers were cheered by a crowd of their friends as the steamer started. They carry a quantity of stores, provisions, and a telegraphic apparatus.

NEW MILITARY POSTS NEEDED.

Necessary to Preserve Order and Turn Back the Ill Supplied.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The War Department has again called the attention of Congress to the necessity of establishing additional military posts in Alaska, and in this connection Department will admit free of duty the tection in Alaska, and in this connection says:

"Information received at this department indicates the necessity of legislation to provide effective means for controlling the disorderly element among the large number of people now in and flocking to Alaska, and for preventing persons who are without an adequate supply of food and clothing from entering the Territory to perish during the severe Winters unless relieved by the Government."

Urgent recommendation is made for further military posts and adequate force in line with the recommendations of the President's message and the Secretary of War's report.

KLONDIKE PARTY ON FIRE.

Serious Accident Befalls the East Side German Expedition on Its Way Through Canada.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Peter Schramm of New York is at the Clifton House with a party of forty-two stranded Klondikers from New York and Jersey City. The party started from the East on Thursday and came along all right until yesterday afternoon, when, passing over the Grand Trunk line near Glencoe, Canada, the baggage car containing their baggage and supplies took fire. Everything was destroyed, the car burning to the trucks. The loss was about $10,000.

The party came on to Chicago and is trying to effect a settlement with the railroad company so that the prospective miners may go on to Seattle. The railroad officials promise to repay the party if they find that their employes were to blame. If the damage is not recovered in that way the men will bring suit.

"Der two telegraph's dispotcheses say dot der Kerlonedyck by Ohler have ox-perloded airetty," solemnly said a German citizen in Sixth Street, just east of Avenue A, when he was asked last night for news of the east side German gold-digging expedition which left here for Alaska on Thursday afternoon.

The expedition included fifty-one men, under the leadership of Peter Schramm. Each of them paid in $250. There was a procession of the argonauts through the east side, following three days of steady beer drinking and eating and intermittent drinking, with which that section of the community testified its sorrow over the impending parting.

Last night all the restaurants, beer vaults, wine cellars, barber shops, and delicatessen stores within ten blocks of 532 Sixth Street, which was the headquarters of the party, were full of the news of the disaster. A man at that number who was asked for information waved his hand impressively and said:

"Der vaggon is burnt oop. Dot was all." It appears from the statement of Peter Klein that every man who went had a ticket through to Seattle and provisions for nine months. All the provisions were packed in a car attached to the special coach in which the gold seekers rode.

"Fire got in the car where the grub and baggage was and it all went, so," Mr. Klein explained, spreading out his arms to illustrate how it went, and then restoring his pipe to his mouth.

Everybody denied that there was beer in the baggage car.

"Vy shuldt bier be der baggage in unt der oxpoditioners anunder car in, hey?" indignantly inquired a man who sat at a table near by with a glass of beer before him. It appeared that there was cheese involved in the conflagration and also a quantity of rye flour and many brands of herring. From the description of the freight the theory that the torch may have been applied by some rural Board of Health appeared tenable.

Nobody would show the two telegrams that it appears were received. There seemed to be an idea that they were intensely valuable as evidence in a suit against the railroad company, and that their usefulness would be impaired if they were exposed to public gaze. As well as could be learned, however, from the description of the correspondence secured in several beer vaults it was about like this:

Chicago, Feb. 5, 9 A. M.

Peter Klein, 532 Sixth Street, New York. Wir sind hier. SCHRAMM, for Schramm Klondike Gold Gräber Unterstützungs Verein. 9 collect.

New York, Feb. 5.

Address Schramm, for Schramm Klondike Gold Gräber Unterstützungs Verein. Gut heil. Sign you not so much signature heretofore. (Sig.) FROM HIS FRIENDS. 9 Paid.

Chicago, Feb. 5, 2 P. M.

Klein, 532 Sixth Street, New York. We are burnt. What is with you the matter? SCHRAMM, Klondike Gold Gräber Unterstützungs Verein. 14 coll.

Nobody on the east side knew whether the expedition would go on or come back. All agreed that there was no danger of the members of the party suffering, as they have money and unused tickets and beer. The general opinion was summed up by a barber who was left behind and was consoling himself at 101 Avenue A. The fact that he had intended to go with the party and had backed out at the last minute seemed to be accepted as proof that he was thoroughly informed and entitled to be heard when he spoke. This was his summary:

"Of der oxpoditioner ex-ploded auf spandanuous combustia-tion, der octs of Providence or other public enemies der railroad gompanies we sue can not any more. Of dere vas ander inchine a spark und so on, our gelt goot ist sure."

And all hands said "Sure."

MANY PASSENGERS FOR ALASKA.

The Queen Sails from Tacoma with 650 Men and Women Aboard.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 5. — The steamer Queen, the finest vessel in Pacific waters, and which has been heretofore the Summer excursion ship to the ice fields of Alaska, sailed from Tacoma last night for Skaguay and Dyea. She carries northward 650 passengers, 1,300 tons of freight, 200 dogs, 30 horses, and a score of carcasses of dressed cattle, hogs, and sheep, the latter for the markets of the coast cities, Juneau, Skaguay, and Dawson City.

Although a drizzling rain prevailed all day, thousands of people visited the ship and mingled with her band of intrepid men and women fortune hunters, arrayed in mackintoshes, furs, heavy boots, and Klondike caps. The women wore short skirts, knickerbockers, and other snug costumes. Nearly all the passengers on the Queen intended to ultimately go to the interior of Alaska, and have bought outfits on the Sound. The passengers are from every quarter of the globe.

MARTIAL LAW FOR SKAGUAY.

A Petition Signed Asking the Government to Send Troops.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, Jan. 31, via Seattle, Washington, Feb. 5.—A petition has been circulated here and in Dyea asking the War Department to send 300 troops here that law and order may be preserved. The petition also asks that martial law be declared. The petition is being signed by nearly all the best element.

It is stated that Gov. Brady will order one of the Government's revenue cutters now stationed at Sitka to this place to preserve order The cutter will arrive in a few days.

Good prospects have been found on the Big Salmon River. Prospect holes have been sunk to the depth of forty-five feet, but water interfered with the work before bedrock was reached.

REINDEER TO COME IN FREE.

No Provision at Present for Importations on Government Account.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Treasury Departmene will admit free of duty the reindeer to be imported from Norway for the Government relief expedition as transit goods from Norway to the Klondike region in British Columbia, and the Agricultural Department will pass them at the port of importation on inspection only, without quarantine, provided they are found to be in a healthy condition. Under existing laws there is no provision made for importations of any character on Government account.

MAIL CONTRACT TO DYEA.

Five Round Trips a Month to be Made for $15,250 Per Annum.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Post Office Department has awarded to the Klondike, Yukon and Copper River Company a contract for carrying the mails for four years from Seattle, Washington, to Dyea, Alaska, and including Juneau, Sitka, Skaguay, and other intermediate points.

There are to be five round trips each month throughout the year, and the compensation is to be $15,250 per annum.

JAIL DELIVERY AT JUNEAU.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 5.—Fire destroyed the Court House and jail at Juneau Sunday night. All records were lost. No one was injured. Fourteen prisoners had to be released and made their escape. Some were recaptured.

VASSAR ALUMNAE REUNION.

Graduates of the Women's College Elect Officers and Dine at the Hotel Savoy.

The Associate Alumnae of Vassar College held their annual reunion at the Hotel Savoy yesterday afternoon, and luncheon was served to about 250 of the graduates of the institution. Just before the meeting of the general body the New York branch held a business meeting, and at 12 o'clock the Associate Alumnae held the annual election, which resulted as follows: President—Mrs. E. S. Atwater, '77; Vice Presidents—Miss Rachel Jacobs, '77, and Miss Frances G. Markham, '88; Secretary—Miss Ada Thurston, '80; Assistant Secretary—Miss Cora Start, '90; Treasurer—Miss Marion S. Blake, '93; Member of Executive Committee—Miss Clara L. Bostwick, '83; Member of Polling Committee—Miss Elizabeth Raeburn Hoy, '87.

The report of the Endowment Committee was received with considerable applause, as is announced the final attainment of the object for which it was appointed—the completion of the fund of $50,000 for the endowment of a professorship of astronomy. The Polling Committee then announced the re-election of Mrs. H. H. Armstrong, '77, as the representative of the alumnae on the Board of Trustees of the college.

For luncheon all sat at small tables, except the President and guests of honor, who were at a long table at one end of the room. The retiring President, Miss Eloise E. Hersey of Boston presided, and the others at this table were Dr. Taylor, President of the college, Dr. Elmendorf and Dr. Strong of the Board of Trustees, Prof. H. Morse Stevens of Cornell College, Frank H. Stoddard of the University of New York, Mrs. Crowell, President of the New York Alumnae Association, and Miss Backus and Mrs. Armstrong of the Board of Trustees. Speeches were made by President Taylor, Miss Hersey, and Prof. Stevens, and music was furnished by the Vassar Glee Club.

PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATES.

The Lydia F. Wadleigh Association Has Its First Annual Meeting.

The Lydia F. Wadleigh Association met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and the members had their first annual breakfast. This association is composed of women who were graduated from the public school in Twelfth Street, which has been turned into a high school for girls, and is named after the woman who was Principal for many years until her death, about ten years ago.

The association has been organized only one year. It has on its roll the names of women well known in New York society.

The President of the association, Mrs. S. Bourne, presided at a long table at one end of the room, where the guests of honor were seated, and about 200 of the members occupied small tables in front. The toasts were as follows:

"Our Founder," Mrs. S. Bourne; "Our Legend," Miss Lillie R. Hopkins; "Our Patron Saints—The Grandmothers," Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi; "Our Queens—The Mothers," Mrs. Wellington White; "Our Vicegerents—The Husbands," Mrs. John Harrison; "Our Pioneers—The Professionals," Miss E. P. Bacon; "Our Old Guard—The Spinsters," Miss Marian E. Coppernoll.

THE GRACE RECEPTION.

Nearly 2,000 persons attended the reception given yesterday by ex-Mayor and Mrs. William R. Grace for Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Kent, their son-in-law and daughter. The couple have just returned from their wedding trip. The reception was held at the Grace home, 31 East Seventy-ninth Street, and was from 4 until 7 o'clock. Ex-Mayor Grace is confined to his room. The receiving party consisted of Mrs. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Kent, Miss Hoag, Miss Holloway of this city, Mrs. and Miss Holloway of Baltimore, and Miss Moran.

Mr. Kent is the Lieutenant Commander of the First Naval Battalion, and most of the officers of the Naval Militia of the State were among the guests. Some of those present were Mayor Van Wyck, ex-Mayor and Mrs. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, ex-Governor and Mrs. Flower, ex-Governor and Mrs. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Martin B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Gibbs, Miss Gibbs, Miss Kenedy, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, Miss Alice M. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hodges Crowell, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Jones, Mrs. James Wilson Clark, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse H. Alker, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore L. Cuyler, Jr., Henry De Forest Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp, Dr. and Mrs. Richard F. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Edward B. Renwick, Lieuts. W. De Wolf, Dimock, and James Macfarlane. Mr. and Mrs. William Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. James Grant Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. Louis Scott, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward Platt, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Knox.

RECEPTION AT COLUMBIA.

The third of a series of afternoon receptions given by the Faculty of Columbia University was held yesterday afternoon in Havemeyer Hall. The decorations were elaborate and promenade music was furnished by a full orchestra.

The professors of the three departments, architecture, chemistry and metallurgy, situated in the hall, assisted by their wives and President and Mrs. Seth Low, received the guests as they arrived and escorted them through the handsome building. The guests were entertained with experiments in electricity and chemistry in the large lecture hall.

Tea was served by the ladies at 5 o'clock, and among those who received were Prof. and Mrs. Henry M. Howe, Prof. and Mrs. Charles E. Pellew, Prof. Frank D. Sherman, Prof. James S. Pells, Prof. Herman T. Vulte, Prof. and Mrs. Marston Taylor Bogert, Prof. and Mrs. Louis H. Landy, Prof. Samuel A. Tucker, Prof. Francis Pitt Smith, Mrs. Alfred Ely, Prof. and Mrs. Pierre de Peyster Ricketts, Prof. Alfred D. F. Hamlin, Prof. Charles F. Chandler, Prof. William R. Ware, Prof. Edmund H. Miller, and Miss Elsie Mitchell.

Among the many guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Dr. and Mrs. George G. Wheelock, Henry O. Havemeyer, Thomas J. Havemeyer, Mrs. Belloni, Mrs. Charles A. Joy, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Henry de Coppert, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge Mrs. Samuel A. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. J. Grahm, Mrs. George Bliss, Prof. Charles A. Doremus, Mrs. James Stebbins, Miss C. Furniss, Prof. George H. Barker of the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Drisler, Mr. and Mrs. John Bogert, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Boardman.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton, 61 East Fifty-fifth Street, held the first of three receptions yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman has sent out invitations to his friends to meet Mme. Modjeska at his house, 13 West Thirty-first Street, next Friday, from 4 to 7 P. M.

The alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology held their annual dinner at Clark's restaurant, in Twenty-third Street, last night. About sixty were present.

The engagement is announced of Miss Fannie Lockwood, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lockwood of 328 West Fifty-seventh Street, to David B. R. Chapman.

Mrs. Condict Walker Cutler gave a reception at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Arthur Elliot Fish assisted her in receiving. Large red roses tied with pink ribbons and smilax were the principal decorations.

The fifth annual luncheon of the Alumnae Association of Lasell College was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night. About forty members of the association were present. The new President of the association, Mrs. Etheridgton, presided.

A fair was held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Baby Fold, under the auspices of the Misses and Masters' School Society. The Astor Gallery was used, and it was made to represent an old-fashioned garden.

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Champney gave a tea to the friends of her daughter at her husband's studio, 96 Fifth Avenue, in honor of Miss Olga Waite, daughter of Prof. Waite of Cornell. Miss Waite is a student at Vassar, and many Vassar girls were present.

At the monthly meeting of the Commercial Teachers' Association, held yesterday morning at Packard's Business College, 101 East Twenty-third Street, fifteen new members were elected and fifteen more proposed. Joseph Byrne read a paper on commercial geography.

Mrs. George E. Brightson of 937 President Street, Brooklyn, gave a reception yesterday afternoon in honor of her youngest daughter, Miss Florence Brightson. Those who assisted in receiving were Miss Ethel Goodhill, Miss Casey, Miss Jane Lutkins, Miss Cora Brightson, Miss Sherwood, Miss Anna Hagedorn, Miss Gibson, and Miss Brightson. A cotillion given in the evening was led by Paul Olcott Moore, with Miss Florence Brightson as his partner.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Kansas Pacific Foreclosure Discussed by ex-Gov. Hoadly and the Attorney General.

SCHEME TO REDEEM CLAIMS

Government to Act—Sales of the Roads to be Postponed—Receiver to Operate the Road for the Benefit of the Government's Liens.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Ex-Gov. Hoadly was in consultation with the Attorney General to-day upon the subject of the foreclosure against the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It has been decided by the Department of Justice that the Government will exercise the power conferred upon the President by the act of 1887 and redeem the claims of the first mortgage bondholders upon the eastern and middle divisions, respectively, and become subrogated under the law to their rights. This will make the Government the owner of both the first and second liens upon these divisions of the road.

An application will be made to Judge Sanborn at St. Louis next Saturday for a postponement of the sales of the road, which are now advertised to take place on Feb. 16, 17, and 18, and for the appointment of a receiver in the Government suit to operate the railroad for the benefit of its liens. The present receivers are operating the road under the suit of the third mortgage bondholders (commonly called the consolidated mortgage.) By this means it is expected that the immediate sale of the property will be deferred, and that the Government will have more opportunity to negotiate for a better price than has been offered by the Reorganization Committee, which now controls the first mortgages, and in the meantime the benefits of the profitable operation of the road, if it continues to be profitably managed, will under the receiver appointed in the Government suit be to the advantage of the Government by way of reduction of its claim.

Notices of the application to be made next Saturday have been served by telegraph upon the Reorganization Committee and upon the counsel of the respective underlying mortgagees. Ample authority for this action on the part of the Government is conferred by the act of March 13, 1887, which provides that whenever in the opinion of the President it shall be deemed necessary to the protection of the Government's interest in any of the bond-aided roads the Secretary of the Treasury is required to redeem or otherwise clear off the paramount lien on mortgage by paying the sums lawfully due out of the Treasury.

The amount which will be necessary to pay the first lien holders in this case is something over $8,000,000, the same amount which the Government would have been compelled to pay them had it acquired title under the pending sale. The situation of the Government is regarded by Attorney General Griggs, who advised the present course, and other leading officials, as greatly improved thereby, and it is now expected that Judge Sanborn, under the circumstances, will willingly consent to a postponement of the sale for an indefinite period, or at least to a date sufficiently remote to allow the Government ample time in which to dispose of its interests to the best advantage.

THE VANDERBILT PLANS.

J. Pierpont Morgan's Attitude Toward the New York Central—The Lake Shore Deal.

A rumor that J. Pierpont Morgan was not in accord with W. K. Vanderbilt and the other New York Central Directors in the matter of merging the New York Central and Lake Shore properties was authoritatively denied yesterday. Mr. Morgan's friends asserted that had he been opposed to the scheme he could have stopped any action on the part of the New York Central Directors. It was furthermore declared that Mr. Morgan was heartily in favor of the consolidation of interests as mapped out by Mr. Vanderbilt.

The investors represented by Mr. Morgan are New York Central stockholders, and not Lake Shore stockholders, and inasmuch as the New York Central Road is likely to be more directly benefited by this movement than the Lake Shore, it is argued that Mr. Morgan would help rather than hinder the scheme.

President Depew says that another statement will be issued in a few days giving more of the details of the new arrangement. There is more or less interest manifested by railroad men generally in the outcome of the effort to secure a transfer of all of the Lake Shore stock on the terms mentioned. Thus far no opposition to the transfer has been raised, but it is conceded that there are many independent minority holders of Lake Shore stock who have yet to announce their opinion of the proposed deal. Some of these independent stockholders, it is believed, will await an explanation of the method by which the New York Central expects to reap an advantage from its purchase of the Lake Shore stock.

The newest feature of the Vanderbilt negotiations is the probable disposition of the Michigan Central interests. The larger share of the securities of that road are held by Cornelius Vanderbilt, and it is reported that in order to protect his interests in the general reorganization, the Michigan Central will be taken under the wing of the New York Central by a transfer of its stock to the West Shore Railroad corporation, in exchange for West Shore bonds, which are guaranteed by the New York Central.

Members of the Joint Traffic Association other than Vanderbilt representatives are elated over the union of the New York Central and Lake Shore into one trunk line system, as it increases the chances of a strict maintenance of through rates between New York and Chicago. The consolidation will place the Vanderbilt lines on the same footing as the Pennsylvania, the Erie, and the Baltimore and Ohio, which have through lines to Chicago.

TO ENFORCE A RATE SCHEDULE.

Gov. Leedy Prepares a Railroad Bill for the Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 5.—Gov. Leedy has prepared a railroad bill which gives the Board of Railroad Commissioners the power to make and to enforce a schedule of rates on all the railways in Kansas.

He will send the bill, together with an address, to the members of the Legislature, asking them if they will support such a measure in a special session. If a majority of both houses reply in the affirmative a special session will be called for the 1st of March.

The majority of the members of the Senate have pledged themselves to such a measure.

CUT-RATE WAR IN THE WEST.

A Truce Established Until Monday—The Chicago-Denver Trains.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The fight between the Chicago-Denver lines over the proposed fast trains that are to be run by the Burlington and the Northwestern roads has been postponed for two days at least, and it is possible that the matter may be finally settled without any open reduction in rates.

This morning the executive officers of the four roads met at the office of the Chairman of the Western Passenger Association, and after a short conference it was decided that no cut rates be put into effect before Monday, when a general conference of the executive officers of all the interested roads will be held at the office of the Chairman of the Western Passenger Association. The Burlington and the Northwestern to-day reiterated their intention to run their fast trains, and declared that any postponement of the matter would not affect their intention to put the fast rains into service.

The news of the postponement of the proposed reduction in rates was at once telegraphed to all interested roads, and prompt replies came from all of them saying that they would abstain from putting the low rates into effect until after the meeting to be held on Monday. The Rock Island and the Atchison desire it understood that in consenting to a postponement of their cut in the rates they have not in any measure changed their position in the matter, and declare that on Monday they will insist that the fast trains be given up or that they be granted a differential of $5 in the rates between Chicago and Denver. Both sides will come to the meeting Monday prepared for a fight. It is certain, however, that, no matter what is the outcome of the meeting, thereafter the running time between Chicago and Denver will be cut by at least two hours from the time that has been in effect heretofore on all of the roads. The Northwestern and the Burlington said to-night that their new trains would leave Chicago on schedule time to-morrow morning and would arrive in Denver prompt to the minute.

Pim-Olas

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS AND INFERIOR IMITATIONS, put up in similar form and sold by unscrupulous dealers, who falsely state they are just as good as Pim-Olas, and offer them at cheaper prices.

Be sure this is on labels, caps and bottles.

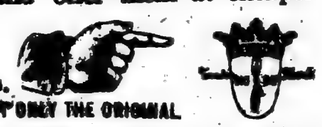

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON—ACCEPT ONLY THE ORIGINAL.

Pim-Olas are a most delicious relish, consisting of finest Spanish Queen Olives, from which the pits have been extracted by mechanical process, and a stuffing of finest Spanish Pimientos substituted, combined with a delightfully flavored sauce, the secret of the manufacturers. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE BONDS.

August Belmont's Alleged Offer to Assist in Refunding Them.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.—Information was received here to-day by a financier intimately connected with the parties concerned in the refunding plan of the Louisville and Nashville bonds that has been agitating money circles for the last ten days, that August Belmont, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Louisville and Nashville, had offered to advance the money to the committee to take up the $7,000,000 worth of 7 per cent. bonds, which fall due in April, and as collateral to take $9,000,000 unified 4 per cents. He offers to advance the money on a 3½ per cent. basis, and for two or three years, as the committee desires.

The only other proposition that is known to have been considered by the committee is the offer of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin to advance the money on a 3 per cent. basis, and it is said this will not be accepted on account of the stipulation that the loan should be for five years, as those in authority did not care to enter into an agreement for such a long time.

This information, which is for the first time made public to-day, has undoubtedly been the cause of the advance in the unified 4 per cents. during the week. Trading has been very active in these bonds, and from 86 three days ago they have advanced to 88½ to-day, and are very strong at that.

The advance has come from New York each day, which gives additional color to the report that the refunding plan is almost perfected.

Mr. Milton H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Company, left here for New York to-day, and all indications point to the belief that negotiations will be consummated within a very short time. It is believed and freely stated to-day that the unified bonds will reach 90 by March 1.

GOV. PINGREE'S MILEAGE BOOK.

Mandamus Against the Michigan Central Favoring the Governor.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 5.—Judge Donovan of the Circuit Court to-day ordered the issuance of a mandamus against the Michigan Central Railroad in the suit brought by Gov. Pingree to compel the railroad company to sell him a 1,000-mileage book, good not only for himself, but for any member of his family, for $20.

Judge Donovan in his opinion reviewed the railroad company's contention, viz., that under its special charter the company had the privilege of fixing its own rates of fares, which privilege, however, was claimed by the State to be indefinite, as the road's charter merely gave the company power to fix fares by by-laws, and if so, under police power only reasonable rates could be fixed, as under such power all rates touching the welfare and duty of citizens, their property, comfort, and happiness, can be regularly laid by law, this being true of hackmen, millers, toll roads, common carriers, liquor dealers, and all others doing public business.

"It is clearly settled law," said the Court, "that the company's whole system is under State law and State control. It cannot escape State statutes by its by-laws, which conflict with the constitutional requirements.

"The company cannot even tender to the State what it purchased in 1846. The holdings are so vast that eventually either the company will control the State railway system or that function must remain in the State. In case of doubt the State is entitled to the doubt. The mandamus will issue."

MERCHANTS OF GRIFFIN, GA., WIN.

Railroads of the State to Return to the Old Freight Rates.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 5.—The railroads operating in this State gave notice to the Railroad Commission to-day that the old rates on freight in quantities less than a carload would be restored. This is the outcome of the case made by Griffin merchants, who were represented by W. H. Brewer of that city.

This is the third time the case has been before the commission. Twice the petition failed, but this may be regarded as victory for the Griffin people, though it is really a surrender on the part of the railroads.

The protest was made on the action of the roads in putting up the rates on heavy groceries and grain 4 cents per hundred where the shipments were less than carload lots. The case was set for hearing before the Railroad Commissioner to-day.

Through Rates on Leather.

The Joint Traffic Association rules that on Feb. 10 it shall be permissible for railway companies parties to the Joint Traffic Association to participate via all routes via Chicago and Chicago junctions, also via west bank Lake Michigan points and via Mackinaw, in a through rate of 50 cents per 100 pounds on leather from Wausau, Merrill, Phillips, Chelsea, and Medford, Wis., to Boston and other Boston rate points to which the same rate is in effect via Grand Trunk Railway system (main line) and its Eastern connections. The same rate as above has also been fixed on leather from Munising, Mich., to Boston via Mackinaw, Mich. This ruling is to meet Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific tariffs.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

The basis of the minority holders' settlement in the Erie-Susquehanna deal was yesterday understood to be: Susquehanna preferred to get 80 to 90 Erie first preferred, and Susquenhanna common 75 to 100 Erie common. About 35 was paid by Erie for Susquehanna majority stock.

One of the speculations of Wall Street yesterday was that sooner or later a combination is to be made by which the Cleveland, Cincinanti, Chicago and St. Louis and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railways and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad will combine and form a system which shall have front rank among the trunk lines.

The Joint Traffic Association rules that the Wabash Railroad shall have the same differential fares by the same routes east of the Niagara River as authorized by way of the Grand Trunk from Detroit to New York, viz., $14 first-class and $13.50 second-class, via Lackawanna or West Shore; $14 and $13 via West Shore or Erie, and $14 and $12.50 via Ontario and Western.

Extradition of Charles Meyer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Secretary of State has issued his warrant for the surrender to the British officers of a sailor named Charles Meyer, charged with manslaughter on the high seas committed on the British ship Mary Anning, in the neighborhood of San Lucia, W. I. The prisoner was held for extradition in New York.

CUSTOM HOUSE JANITOR REBELS.

Ex-Member of Georgia Legislature Declines to Do Menial Work.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 5.—W. P. Payne, formerly a member of the Georgia Legislature, has been removed from his office as janitor of the Atlanta Custom House, because he refused to clean cuspidors, sweep floors, and wash windows under the supervision of H. A. Rucker, the negro Collector of Internal Revenue. Mr. Payne was ordered to-day to turn over the keys to William H. Barbour, his successor in office.

Shortly after the negro collector was made custodian of the Custom House Mr. Payne was informed that he would have to clean several rooms himself. Prior to that time his duties had been the supervision of eight men, who worked under him in caring for the Government's property.

Mr. Payne, who is a man of refined taste, did not fancy his new assignment, and did not hesitate to decline and to say that the duties were imposed upon him for the sole purpose of forcing him to resign.

There were no charges whatever against Payne, and he says he will appeal to the Civil Service Commission.

GEORGIAN KILLED IN A DUEL.

J. H. Boggs Slain by His Former Friend, F. K. Smith, in a Quarrel.

CAMILLA, Ga., Feb. 5.—At 8 o'clock last night F. K. Smith shot and killed J. H. Boggs, seven miles from here. They left town together late yesterday afternoon in a buggy to go home. Smith is a bailiff, and he and Boggs fell out about a court matter.

Boggs drew his knife and threatened to cut Smith. Smith got out of the buggy, and Boggs followed him with his knife. Smith drew his pistol and shot at Boggs as a warning, but the warning was not heeded, and the second shot was the fatal one, hitting Boggs in the forehead. The duel was terrific for a few seconds. After Smith shot Boggs he left him by the roadside, went toward home, and hired a negro to go to a neighbor and report the matter.

Boggs leaves a wife and eleven or twelve children. The oldest is about twenty-one years. Smith is a very quiet man in his general demeanor, and is regarded as a good citizen. There were no witnesses to the occurrence, but Smith's statements are considered reliable. The principals were formerly the best of friends.

MYSTERIOUS MAN IN MONTREAL.

Believed to be the Missing Bookkeeper of A. J. Hague & Co.

MONTREAL, Feb. 5.—Several telegrams have been received here asking as to the whereabouts of George Wilson, supposed to be "Ned" O'Connell, confidential clerk of A. J. Hague & Co., 364 Broadway, New York. Wilson was in this city recently, but disappeared Wednesday afternoon, being frightened, it is supposed, by rumors that the police were after him. The local authorities are now trying to find what has become of him, as he had no money and they think he may have committed suicide.

A. J. Hague of the firm of notion dealers mentioned in the dispatch said yesterday that one of the firm's bookkeepers, C. McDonald, had left the place about four weeks ago. He mentioned that Pinkerton men were looking him up, but would not say positively that his firm had been robbed.

TAKEN BACK TO ELMIRA.

Insane Martin Egan Had Been Sent to the Hudson River Hospital.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Michael Egan and his wife of this city are much distressed by the action of the authorities of the Elmira Reformatory in removing their son, Martin Egan, from the Hudson River State Hospital—to which he was regularly committed ten days ago by Judge Barnard on the certificate of two physicians that he is insane—and returning him to Elmira. The mother declares that in her son's unfortunate mental condition the discipline at Elmira will kill him.

About a year ago Martin Egan was arrested, charged with burglary in the third degree. He pleaded guilty in the County Court, and was committed to the Elmira Reformatory. He is now thirty years of age, but the commitment will remain in force for five years, the maximum term for which Egan could have been imprisoned under the Penal Code.

Some time ago he was liberated on parole. Soon after he returned home he began to act strangely. He was examined by two local physicians, who declared him insane, and on their certificates Judge Barnard sent him to the Hudson River State Hospital. Yesterday Egan's father received the following letter from Superintendent Charles W. Pilgrim of the hospital:

"Your son, Martin Egan, was taken yesterday to the Elmira Reformatory by H. B. Brockway, transfer agent of the above institution, on the

A CONGRESS OF HUGUENOTS

Delegates from English, Prussian, Dutch, and French Societies to Meet Here in April.

HISTORY OF THE HUGUENOTS

Some Account of Their Persecution, Sufferings, Wanderings, and Achievements, Together with an Estimate of Their Character and Influence in America.

On the 12th day of April, 1883, John Jay and several other Huguenot gentlemen in the City of New York assembled at the house of Mr. Jay and effected a preliminary organization of the Huguenot Society of America, which was made permanent on the 29th of May following by some fifty ladies and gentlemen of Huguenot descent. This society now has a membership of about 300 gentlemen and ladies, resident members.

There exist societies similar to this in England, Prussia, Holland, and France, all clearly affiliated with each other. In April, 1898, there will be a congress of these societies in New York City, to be attended by delegates from each of the European societies, at which the world will hear more of the Huguenots of modern times than has been known heretofore. This is a historical society, and has no pretensions to rank as a patriotic society, like so many now in our country; yet, if it be judged by the measure of patriotism to be found in the acts and lives of the men of the society, it will be found to rank no whit lower than the most distinguished ones among us.

The history of the Huguenots is the history of a tragedy of a century's duration—such a tragedy, indeed, as finds no parallel in the history of the pagan persecutions of Gallienus and Diocletian, and may scarcely be equaled in that of the Turkish Sultans.

In the early half of the sixteenth century there was one Church in Christendom, and, though Church and State were one institution, the Church itself had become the State. It had put the Italian States, Austria, and Spain under the domination of the Roman Hierarchy, and it was seeking the conquest and subjugation of England, Germany, Holland, and France. But over these countries there came a wave of inspiration, awakening into stern life the consciences of men. At no period of the world's history had the Christian Church sunk into such deep degradation, such turpitude and cruelty, such superstition and despotism. The Courts of Kings, Queens, and Princes were sinks of profligacy and debauchery, and the lower classes were steeped in brutish ignorance and misery. Patriotic men and women in France saw their beautiful country invaded by foreign troops of the Spanish King, and priests and Cardinals from Rome dominated their Kings and their people. France was already under the government of an alien power.

"The Wars of Religion" were as political as much as they were religious. The freedom and liberty of conscience involved the question of politics as well as that of religion. Civil war and the dissolution of authority were the legitimate outcome.

At the time of the St. Bartholomew massacre one-fifteenth of the population of France was Huguenot; but their ranks comprehended more than three-fourths of the intelligence, the virtue and probity, and the thrift and industry of the kingdom. The ranks of the Huguenots were recruited from the artisans, the skilled workmen, the men of the learned professions and of the universities, headed by the chivalry and flower of the French nobility. The peasantry and the lower classes were so plunged in ignorance and misery that in fear and dread of eternal damnation they clung to the robes of the priests to secure their salvation. Between the people of the Court and the King and his Princes and Princesses, and the brutal peasantry, the Huguenots were, indeed, between the upper and the nether millstone.

St. Bartholomew's Massacres.

The massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day was a conspiracy between the two to effect the destruction of the Huguenots. It extended to all towns and cities throughout the length and breadth of the land, and 20,000 of the Huguenots perished by the knife and dagger, together with 600 of the flower of the French nobility. Like the massacres organized by the Sultan of Turkey, they continued for weeks. The early dawn of a saint's day was chosen for the bloody work, and the ringing of the palace bell was the signal to begin with the assassination of the old Admiral Coligni. When the work was ended every great church and cathedral in Italy, Spain, and France celebrated this triumph of the Christian Church by chanting the Te Deum. "We praise Thee, O God; we acknowledge Thee to be the Lord. To Thee all angels cry aloud, the heavens and all the powers therein, holy, holy, holy, Lord God of Sabaoth," and such were words to celebrate the massacre of 20,000 of the noblest subjects of France. The King who commanded this massacre, Charles IX., said of these same Huguenots that if there was any virtue or honor in France it would be found in the hearts of the Huguenots.

The horrors of this awful crime made a lull in the strife of the civil wars. Men were weary of murder and massacre.

Reign of Henry of Navarre.

The advent of Henry of Navarre to the throne gave new hopes to the despairing Huguenots. As King of France he gave formal recognition to both religions, and showed to the world by his famous edict of Nantes that the two religions could live side by side in peace. During his all too short reign these were peace, prosperity, and a happy France. At no time in the history of that country was there a great material progress, or as much peace and prosperity as during the reign of Henry of Navarre. All this was fatal to the purposes of Rome and Spain, and a system of assassination of Princes was begun by this Christian Church. Henry III. was assassinated, and Henry IV., the Prince of Orange, called the Silent Prince; the Earl of Mornay—all fell under the assassin's knife, and it is recorded that for one year an Admiral of England slept across the doorway of the chamber of the Queen of England to save her from a similar fate.

With the death of Henry the old state of disorder was renewed, and the Huguenots took refuge in their fortified cities and towns. Without leaders, a course of continued persecutions broke their spirit.

The reign of Louis XIV. was a relief to the Huguenots by reason of his continuous wars of conquest. Armed men in France were occupied in the great armies of Louis nearly all of his reign. But when at last the great Protestant coalition against him brought him to defeat, and his people to misery and exhaustion, he crowned his reign by an act of infamy. As superstitious and cruel as Philip II., it will be a charity to the man to credit him with stings to his evil conscience, that prompted him to revoke the edict of Nantes, issued by his great predecesor, Henry IV.

The Huguenots Become Exiles.

The revocation of the edict of Nantes was the last fatal blow delivered to the heroic Huguenots. But one alternative was left to them, and it was self-exile. To abandon the homes of their ancestors, occupied by their families for generations; to leave estate, home, property, and country forever. Such was their heroic decision. Along every highway and road leading to the seacoast and to the frontiers they were counted by the hundreds of thousands. It was an exodus from France of at least 1,500,000 of the best subjects of the wicked King. Many went to Holland, changed their names, and became Dutchmen. The Governments of all Protestant countries opened their arms to give them welcome. The semi-civilized King of Prussia gathered in a colony of them to Berlin, where their industry and skill brought a blessing to Prussia. England received the great bulk of the fugitives. At that time England was purely a warlike and agricultural country. The Huguenots truly transformed England into the great manufacturing country she is to-day, and whose precedence in art and invention has been a blesing to civilization the world over.

Emigration to America.

Meanwhile considerable numbers found their way in ships to America. Colonies of Huguenots were founded along the entire fringe of the Atlantic Coast. Some were planted in Maine, some in Massachusetts, some in Connecticut and Rhode Island. Long Island and Manhattan and Staten Islands were the central stations of the early American Huguenots, whence they went to Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the Carolinas.

The first scenes of war and bloodshed on our continent were enacted by the Huguenots against their mortal enemies, the Spaniards.

Fifty-eight years before the Mayflower reached our shores the Huguenots were founding homes and colonies on the St. John's River in Florida. In 1555 Villgagnon landed with a mixed expedition of Huguenots and Catholics on a rocky islet in the beautiful harbor of Rio Janeiro, but which unhappily came to a miserable end. In 1562 an expedition under the Huguenot leader Jean Ribau landed on the banks of the St. John's and erected there a stone pillar to mark the possession taken for the King of France. Ribaut cruised along the Florida coast and explored it from St. Augustine to Hilton Head, where, about 300 years later, an American Huguenot Admiral delivered a victorious battle in defense of the Union and liberty! But this expedition ended in disaster like the one in Brazil. In 1564 a Huguenot squadron under the command of Laudonnière built a fort on the St. John's and named it Fort Caroline in token of their loyalty to Charles IX., who afterward caused the massacre of of 20,000 of their brethren as their reward. This expedition, too, was a failure. In 1565 Menendez, under the direct orders of Philip II. of Spain, sailed for Florida with 2,646 men in 34 vessels. These were the Spaniards who built and settled St. Augustine and then proceeded to the St. John's River and massacred the entire Huguenot garrison in cold blood.

Bloody Vengeance on the Spaniard.

In 1567 the Huguenot Dominique de Gourges sailed from France to revenge his countrymen slaughtered on the St. John's by the Spaniard Menendez in 1565. In 1568 the Huguenots reached Fort Caroline, then occupied by the Spaniards, and a bloody atonement was made by the complete destruction of the Spanish garrison. Here, on the very spot on which Menendez had erected an inscription of his deed, which was "We do this not as to Frenchmen, but as to Lutherans," de Gourges wrote another and placed over it, "We do this not as to Spaniards, but as to traitors, robbers, and murderers." Then the Huguenots razed to the ground all forts, buildings, and houses, and took to their ships and sailed away for France! From 1555 to 1568, a period of war and massacre and murder, the Huguenots had striven to found a foreign home and a safe asylum from persecution and massacre in their own country. Winter tourists who visit the banks of the St. John's for pleasure little think that the ground on which they tread was 300 years ago consecrated by the blood of the Huguenot martyrs. But in later years the descendants of these heroic but unfortunate Huguenots reaped a bitter reward for their offerings of life and blood. And so it is that the first bloody struggle in America for liberty and freedom of religion was enacted by the Huguenots.

Puritans of Three Races Unite.

The Huguenots were the Puritans of France, and in America they met and fraternized with the Puritans of England and Holland. They were all people holding identically the same principles of government and of religion, and, though they came from different countries, having each a distinct and separate race origin, each speaking a radically different language, the nobleness of their character may be judged by the extraordinary fact in human history nowhere paralleled that they could yield race distinctions, race memories, race prejudices, native language, and fuse into the solid foundations of a new nationality by virtue of the righteousness of their religious and patriotic sentiments. A nationality founded upon such principles could not fail to be noble and answer to the hopes of mankind throughout the ages. And this American nationality was founded by the noblest elements of the three Puritan nations.

And yet there were great differences which distinguished these three peoples—differences as great as their languages or their native peculiarities. The slow-moving and reflective Hollander contrasted greatly with the rough, bolsterous but quick-witted Englishman of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but sombre and gloomy in his austerity. The English Puritan was tempered by the relentless bigotry of Calvinism, and he seemed to think it sinful to be happy. Such austerity bordered on superstition as gloomy if not so cruel as the religion of Rome.

The Huguenot retained all the vivacity of his race and Gallic nature. He loved the joys of earth, satisfied with those of heaven to rest in his glorious faith. He loved his wine as he loved his sunshine, and as he loved the cavalry "hurricane charged" on the field of battle. He received his first doctrinal notions from the Calvinists, but neither Calvinism nor Lutheranism impressed him overmuch. His fierce passion and intense desire was the claim and the right to freedom of conscience and righteousness of heart. As the first written music known to France was that written by a Huguenot, set to the Hebrew Psalms, so they were sung in the shop of the artisan, by the cradle at the fireside, and by the Huguenot armies on the field of battle.

The Huguenot of To-day.

The Huguenot brought to America, besides his thrift, his economy, and his industry, the memories of the art of war, learned on the battlefields of France under Henry of Navarre and the Colignis and Condés. The American colonists generally were strangely ignorant of the arts of war. The Huguenots supplied the need in the old French war, the Revolution, and the war of 1812, and in the war of the rebellion. From the homeless, penniless exiles and the children of a hundred years of persecution, massacre, and assassination they have come to us in America, given to us Cabinet officers, Ambassadors, Generals of the army, and Admirals of the navy. Their descendants to-day are found at the head of our greatest industries, corporations, banks, and railways. They are found among the foremost men of science, in our universities, and the best scholarship in our country. We see them in the pulpits of our churches, as honored to-day as were their ancestors in the days of Henry of Navarre.

The descendants of the Huguenots have marked every page of our history since their arrival in our country. Their names may be found among the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and their counsels were given and heeded in the great convention which created our Federal Constitution. In the building up of our institutions and in their sturdy maintenance, the American Huguenots have had an enviable share.

One cannot repress a desire to speculate upon the destinies of their native country if the Huguenots had happily gained the ascendency in its government. Doubtless France would have become a democratic, limited monarchy instead of an imperial republicanism. She would have been saved from the reigns of Louis XIV., Louis XV., the Revolution, and Reign of Terror, from the frightful wars of the two Napoleons, and from the disgrace and infamy of the Commune, and, instead of being this day the biggest debtor of the nations, she would have been the thriftiest, the wealthiest, and the most stable nation in Europe. The Huguenots had few of the traits or characteristics of the French people as we now know them, but they brought to every country to which they fled the principles and elements of economy, industry, genius, and immaculate patriotism, united to a dauntless resolution and a spirit of righteousness of which, alas! we have so great a need in our Nation in our present age.

F. A. ROE,
Rear Admiral United States Navy.
Washington, Jan. 14, 1898.

To Foreclose a Large Mortgage.

SING SING, Feb. 5.—The summons and complaint and notice of action in the Supreme Court have been filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office, in the suit of John V. Cockcroft of this village, against the W. A. Underhill Brick Company, for the foreclosure of a mortgage for $100,000 executed Jan. 11, 1895, upon 215 acres of land and 105 acres of salt meadow on Croton Point near this village, together with land under water in the Hudson River in front of and adjoining the point, subject to the right of Philip Van Cortlandt to set and draw seine in the fishing ground, as was excepted on the deed of the premises from Mary Underhill and others to William A. Underhill. This will make necessary the selling of Croton Point.

Accepted Charity and Saved Money.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Feb. 5.—Mrs. John Conley, fifty-five years of age, who was generally supposed to be a poor washerwoman, dropped dead last night at the washtub in her hut, on Weston Road, near the ten-mile lock on the canal. Mrs. Conley had an imbecile son, and her husband is an invalid. The family lived in squalor, and charitable persons often helped them with donations. This morning, while the authorities were making an examination of the hut, they found sums of money amounting to $3,618 hidden in different parts of the hut. This was placed in the Bound Brook Bank by Peter W. Garretson, and will be kept in trust for her son.

HOW LITTLE BILL GOT OUT

Mary Howard Was a Mountain Girl Who Said Little but Did Some Thinking.

OUTWITTED THE OFFICERS

Romance of a Jail Escape in the South Carolina Moonshine Country, and Some Curious Coincidences Favoring the Prisoner.

They were discussing the case of Mrs. Straight, who carried saws with which her husband cut the bars of the Jersey City Jail.

"Human nature is about the same in New Jersey and South Carolina, I reckon," said a man from the South, "and it's odds on that Mrs. Straight will come out the same way Mary Howard did."

He was asked about Mary Howard.

"Mary Howard," replied the man from the South, "was, and probably is yet, the wife of Little Bill Howard, and Little Bill was, and probably is yet, a moonshiner up in the mountains of Western South Carolina, along the North Carolina line.

"The Howards are a big clan in that country, and probably the purest Saxon stock there is. Nobody knows their family history. They were in the mountains on the heels of the Cherokees, and have staid right there. They began to make corn whisky when they began to grow corn, and the fact that the Government says they shan't make it cuts no ice with them. They are good, clean-blooded, clear-skinned people, with blue eyes, and light hair, fine white teeth, stockily built, full-chested, stolid, and afraid of nobody. Some of them can read and write and some can't, but they are mostly religious in their way. They are all Baptists, but they don't think it any sin to make or drink whisky, and about once or twice a year they usually break loose, and go on a general howl through the mountains. I've thought maybe that is a trait inherited from their remote ancestors, who used to go on mad sprees at about the same intervals.

"Little Bill is what we call in that country a runt, and got his name to distinguish him from his first cousin, Big Bill. He is a sturdy little fellow, and not particularly pretty to look at, but he could hold his own in a stillhouse fight, and do his part at whatever was going. He was like the rest of them—farmed some, hunted some, made whisky and hauled it some, and he got along as everybody else does in that country where nobody ever has to go hungry or thirsty, and there's always a cabin to live in and plenty of wood to burn.

Revenue Officers' Ally's Fate.

"A man named Idom, who lived a few miles below the Howard settlement, was suspected of having led revenue officers up among the Howard stills along mountain streams and deep gorges in the woods where no stranger could ever find anything. There was evidence that a lot of the Howards got together one night and sat in conclave on Idom's case. He was found guilty, and then the only question was, Who was to kill him, and how?

"I'm not saying anything now about details—may have to go back there some day. Anyhow, one night somebody poked a gun through a crack in the wall of Idom's cabin as he sat in front of a pine fire playing with his baby. The baby wasn't hurt; for that matter Idom wasn't either; at least he didn't know he was hurt, for he was killed so dead and so quick that he didn't have time to be interested in his own case. When a trial Justice had held an inquest he issued a warrant for Little Bill's arrest on the charge of murder, and the Sheriff of Greenville County, you could anywhere, went up in the mountains and nabbed his man and shut him up in Greenville jail.

"I've told you Little Bill was a runt. He wasn't more than twenty-two years old, and had no beard to speak of, and what he had was pretty white. You remember those facts and you'll see where they come into this story. Bill had been married about a year. His wife was a Howard, too, I believe. Anyhow, she was of one of the allied tribes. She wasn't more than eighteen years old—one of those round-faced mountain girls with big, steady, staring blue eyes, and her mouth half open all the time, looking as if she didn't have an idea on earth except to get dinner and have children. A man in that country who isn't at the head of a family at twenty-five is counted an old bachelor.

The Wife's Long Tramp.

"From the day Little Bill was locked up that girl came twenty-seven miles to Greenville every Saturday night and went twenty-seven miles home every Monday morning lugging her baby in her arms. She did Little Bill's work on his farm all the week and tramped down and back to spend two nights and a day with him. Most of the time she walked. Sometimes she got a lift along the road in somebody's wagon or buggy, but it was generally a case of walking and never mind the weather. Little Bill was in jail six months—court sits only three times a year and he got a postponement the first time—and through the last of Spring, all the Summer, and the first of Winter the jailer heard the girl's timid knock at the front door just after dusk Saturday night and found her standing with her baby in her arms, a big sun bonnet covered with checked linsey woolen on her head, and wearing a shapeless dress of the same material. You know what a sunbonnet is, don't you? Well, she never said anything, for these mountain people are taciturn as Indians with strangers—just bobbed her head and waited to be led up to Bill's cell. Let into his cell? Why, of course. What do you take the Greenville Sheriff for? Keep a girl away from her husband after she'd walked twenty-seven miles over mountain roads, carrying a baby, too, to see him? Why, it would have started a riot.

"Monday mornings, just before day, the cell door would rattle and the jailer would let Mary and the baby out and go back to bed after the girl had nodded 'good bye' just as she nodded 'howdy.'

"At the trial the evidence was mighty strong against Bill. The court room was full of Howards, and Mary and her baby sat on a back bench all the three days the case was on and listened. Mary heard Bill convicted and sentenced, and never blinked her eyes or shut her mouth—just sat and looked and listened like she had nothing to do with it. I reckon she was doing some thinking, too. After the trial she gathered her baby up in her arms and left. She never flinched and neither did Little Bill.

"They took an appeal, of course, and got a stay of execution, but things looked black. Little Bill's wife kept on walking in Saturday night, walking out Monday morning.

Prisoner Changes Costumes.

"One Monday morning the jailer heard the usual rattle at the cell door, found the usual figures waiting, got his usual nod of farewell, and opened the door. His attention was attracted for a moment by the stride the bearer of the baby had, but he reflected that a woman with twenty-seven miles before her could not stop to study grace and went back to bed. When he went up stairs at breakfast time, two hours later, he found in Little Bill's cell Little Bill's wife, looking sorter ashamed, wrapped in Little Bill's blanket. Just a flicker of a sheepish kind of a grin came over her face, but except for that there was no more expression in it than usual.

"Little Bill had stopped at a friend's house, left the baby and his wife's dress and sunbonnet, and dug out for tall timber. Catch him? Give a mountaineer and a Howard two hours' clear start in that country and catch him? You might as well try to catch a flash of lightning in a tin dipper.

"Mary Howard got her clothes and went home. Nobody thought of prosecuting her. Every woman in the county would have cut the Solicitor if he'd tried it, and they couldn't have raked up a jury to convict. And it all turned out pretty well—from the Howards' standpoint. After about six months Little Bill got gay, and went to swaggering about in the mountains telling that no Sheriff could arrest him, and the Sheriff heard about it. He wasn't the man to take that kind of a dare, so he got on his horse one night, headed for the Blue Ridge, dropped in on Little Bill, catching him asleep in a friend's house, and got him out and away before day had broken or a Howard could be warned. Maybe the Supreme Court read about what Mary did. However that was, it gave Little Bill a new trial soon after he got back in jail."

Here the man from the South paused and looked mysterious.

State's Witness "Suddenly" Dies.

"Mighty curious coincidences happen up in the mountains," he said, "mighty curious coincidences. It is a remarkable fact that not long after his second arrest the principal witness against him was killed stone dead on a mountain road one day. The State's case collapsed. When Little Bill was leaving the Court House after his acquittal he found his wife sitting on the back bench with her sunbonnet on and her baby in her arms waiting for him.

"When people gathered around her and tried to make a fuss over what she had done, she smiled her slow smile, showing a pretty set of white teeth that never felt a brush, and said she had been 'a-studyin' about gettin' Bill over the scrape' a long time. Whether she had 'a-studied' out the Supreme Court and the lost witness part of it, too, I don't know, and am not saying. There's no telling what those women in the mountains do know and think. You never find out anything about it except by what's done.

"They talked about getting up a subscription for her, but she said she didn't know that she was 'a-wantin' of anything in pertickler,' unless it was 'a little mite' of candy for the baby. The baby, she said, as she contemplated it with maternal pride, did 'love candy powerful.'

"So she took Little Bill and the baby home. That was in 1892, I believe—about six years ago. I'm told she has kept a pretty tight hand over 'Little Bill' ever since. He hasn't been in any more scrapes. I've no doubt on earth there are five or six babies there now."

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

According to a German publication, a chemist of that country has prepared a fluid that has the power when injected into the tissue of a plant near its roots of anesthetizing the plant. The plant does not die, but stops growing, maintaining its fresh, green appearance, though its vitality is apparently suspended. It is also independent of the changes in temperature, the most delicate hothouse plants continuing to bloom in the open. The composition of the fluid is shrouded in the greatest secrecy, but it is said to have a pungent odor and to be colorless.

The resistance of nickel steel to the attack of water increases with the nickel contents. The least expanding alloys, containing about 36 per cent. of nickel, are sufficiently unassailable, and can be exposed for months to air saturated with moisture without being tainted by rust. With a view of testing the expansion of nickel steel, experiments have been carried out by allowing measuring rods to remain in warm water for some hours. They were not wiped off when taken out, but were exposed for a longer period to hot steam, but the lines traced on the polished surfaces were not altered. The rough surfaces, when exposed to steam, were covered after several days with a continuous, but little adhesive, coat of rust.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Photographic Society in London, Prof. Gabriel Lippman described his system of color photography, whereby a photograph showing the colors of nature is obtained by a direct process and with one exposure of the plate. The film, which might be of any sensitive substance, he explained, was exposed, developed, and fixed in the usual way. Two conditions, however, must be observed. The film must, in the first place, be transparent and grainless, and, in the second, it must be in contact with a metallic mirror during exposure. The effect of the mirror, which was formed by running a layer of mercury in behind the plate, was to reflect back the incident colored rays and thus make the incident light waves stationary. These stationary vibrations, falling in the interior of the sensitive film, impressed their own structure upon it, and by virtue of the structure thus impacted it the new deposit of silver, when viewed by reflected white light, appeared clothed with the same colors as were possessed by the image in the camera. The colors were produced by "interference" in the same way as those of the soap-bubble or mother-of-pearl. That this was their cause M. Lippman said was proved by the fact that the tints of a negative changed if it were damped in consequence of the gelatine swelling slightly and thus altering the structure of the silver deposit. The colors produced by this process were true and bright, provided that exposure and development had been properly conducted; they were, moreover, completely fixed, and resisted the action of light for a time. He had not yet succeeded in taking prints from his negatives, but was convinced that to do so would be found possible.

A greater quantity of paper was exported from the port of New York during the week which ended Jan. 12 than was ever shipped in any one week before. The value of the exports was $70,891. Nearly $30,000 worth of paper was sent to London. Over $15,000 worth went to Manchester, and there were large consignments to Brazilian ports, to Brisbane, to Glasgow, to Lyttleton, and to Mexican ports.

It is now some time since Dr. Monkton Copeman first announced that an admixture of glycerine in certain proportions with vaccine lymph derived from the calf had the effect of causing, in no long time, the disappearance of what he termed the "adventitious microbes" invariably present in that material at the outset, without diminishing the efficacy of the lymph for the purpose of vaccination. It had been known before that glycerine might be added to the lymph without destroying its vaccinal property, but that it would thus cause the disappearance of concomitant microbes was quite new. Dr. Copeman has ascertained among other things that if tubercle baciili are intentionally mixed in considerable quantity with the lymph they soon lose their life under the influence of the glycerine, thus removing a very weighty objection that has been urged against vaccination. It is further asserted that the use of the glycerine, so far from impairing the efficacy of the lymph for vaccination, considerably enhances it, so that it becomes susceptible of large dilution, one calf thus furnishing material for a much greater number of vaccinations than was formerly thought possible. It is also asserted that the inflammatory disturbance in the human arm, with the concomitant febrile disturbance, is greatly lessened.

MANHATTAN LIFE SUED.

A Legal Contest Which Will Be of Interest to Insurance Policy Holders.

A suit which will be of wide interest to policy holders in insurance companies will come to trial this week in the Supreme Court, Edwin A. Ames is the plaintiff, and the defendant is the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, which is being sued for $10,000, the value of a policy on the life of Henry A. Ostermoor.

Mr. Ames and Mr. Ostermoor were lifelong business partners and friends. In November, 1895, an insurance agent visited them and persuaded them to take out each a policy for $10,000 in the Manhattan Company, each making the other the beneficiary. Several days later the agent called and said that the company had refused a "straight-life" policy to Mr. Ostermoor, but would write one on the life of Mr. Ames. He said also that the company would write for Mr. Ostermoor another form of policy, with higher premiums, and that this policy would be "incontestable, non-forfeitable, payable at sight, no restrictions, no suicide clause, and no intemperance clause." On these representations each of the partners took out a ten-thousand-dollar policy, paying each a premium of $695. The policies were delivered on Dec. 4, 1895, and six days later Mr. Ostermoor died, in Netherwood, N. J., from heart failure.

Mr. Ames presented his claim to the company, and alleges that he was told it would be paid as soon as proofs of death were forthcoming. Several days later an adjuster of the company called on Mr. Ames and offered to pay him $695 as a settlement. He said that the agent and the doctor who examined Ostermoor were not the authorized agent and physician of the company. Mr. Ames says that after consideration he refused the settlement, and has now brought suit for a fulfillment of the original contract.

Christening of the Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 5.—This afternoon the Executive Committee of the State Christian Temperance Union passed resolutions indorsing Miss Christine Bradley's selection of water with which to christen the battleship Kentucky.

FINDING AN OUTCAST BABY

Circumstances Attending the Beginning of the Personal History of a Ward of the Public.

ABANDONED AT THE STATION

The Wisdom of a Calm Citizen, Resulting Tribulations of a Harlem Man, and Official and Unofficial Conduct of a Big Policeman.

A calm and sophisticated citizen who was climbing the steps of the Fifty-eighth Street elevated station a few nights ago noticed an old coat spread over a bundle just outside the swinging half glass door that leads into the ticket office. The citizen lifted a corner of the old coat and found under it the pink face of a baby—a baby squirming noiselessly with its eyes shut tight, but healthy looking, and handsome, according to the standard by which three or four days' old babies are measured.

The citizen bought his ticket, dropped it in the box and waited for somebody else less sophisticated to share his discovery, but nobody did. Men and women, singly and in groups, climbed the steps, but all were busy seeking change or looking for a train, and the door as it swung hid the bundle. The average New Yorker, masculine or feminine, is not interested in stray bundles or old coats even when they are obtruded on the vision.

The calm and sophisticated citizen waited until his train was near. Then he stepped back to the ticket window and told the station agent what he had found, declined to give his name or address, stepped aboard, and was rushed off.

The station agent hurried from his window, but as he neared the door began, involuntarily, to step softly. He lifted the old coat very gently.

Just then a bustling man from far up in Harlem ran up the steps in breathless pursuit of the train that had then been gone more than a minute.

"Would you be kind enough to call a policeman from the corner for me?" said the station agent, in an appealing tone. "I can't leave here."

The man from Harlem became excited immediately. Perhaps he had never been sent for a policeman before. He dashed down the steps and up Sixth Avenue, and accosted a Park policeman.

"You're wanted at the L station, quick," panted the man from Harlem.

The Park policeman was unmoved and tranquil.

"You'll find an officer down there," he said, pointing vaguely toward Fifth Avenue.

An Argument with an Officer.

The man from Harlem hurried along the long block. At Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue he found a young policeman swinging his club peacefully and broke upon his meditations with the summons. The policeman caught his club in his hand and started westward with a long, ground-covering stride that forced the Harlem man to a gait between a pace and a canter to keep up.

"What's the trouble?" he inquired casually as he strode.

The man from Harlem had allowed his imagination to work until supposition had hardened to conviction. So he answered promptly, "Drunken man."

The policeman stopped short.

"Is he doin' anythin'?" he asked.

The man from Harlem remembered that he had heard no disturbance on the platform and answered, "No."

"Now look here," the policeman said in an argumentative and rather appealing tone, "you don't want me to go off my post and lose my day off to-morrow for just a plain drunk, do you? It's not my job, anyhow. There's a man along there. You see him."

So the man from Harlem started again. At the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street he found a man watching a pile of stones, evidently officially, and inquired of him for policemen on that post. The excited way in which he asked the questions immediately drew a crowd about him, and a great variety of rumors began to circulate, including fire, murder, burglary, pocket picking, and a fight supposed to be then raging somewhere near by. The crowd surged and pushed a while, and as the Harlem man elbowed his way out, scattered. Part of it ran off to find the policeman, part of it followed the Harlem man, straggled in his wake like a procession, part of it went off about its business, carrying many impressions of what had happened.

The Crowd Interested.

At the foot of the station steps there was already another crowd. The two crowds mingled and amalgamated and genially exchanged badinage, jokes highly flavored, and erroneous information. The Harlem man was the pleased centre of interest, as one who was supposed to know all about it, and to be in some manner concerned in it, and who would tell nothing about it.

By the time the Harlem man had pushed himself up the steps the policeman on that post, having appeared suddenly and mysteriously from somewhere, was close behind him. All the men who had accumulated to wait for the next train were gathered in the waiting room, looking at the little bundle, which lay on a bench, and were talking about it in whispers, as if somebody was dead. The women were grouped at the far end of the platform, apparently having a vague idea that it would be improper to go near the discovery.

A way was opened for the policeman and for the man from Harlem, who seemed to be in some way identified with the affair in the public mind, and therefore became important.

The baby seemed to be a good baby. He—it was a boy—was kicking feebly with his little legs and grasping with his small red fists, doing just as he would have done if he had been by the side of a proud and happy young mother, and snuggling to her for warmth. He didn't know he was in an elevated station, turned adrift to fight his way among thousands of people. Somebody moralized to this effect in an awkward way, and a well-dressed man said it was the only elevated station "the kid" was likely to occupy; but nobody laughed at the joke.

The policeman was a big young man, and he swore softly and deeply, and used the word he is accustomed to use when he intends to express the superlative degree of insult and contumely. The circumstances indicated that it might have been applied justly and legally to the baby personally, but it was understood to be intended for whoever had abandoned the baby, and was so generally approved.

"I've two of my own," said the policeman, looking down from his eminence of six feet upon the squirming bit of humanity, "and I'd like to have the hanging of anybody who'd leave a poor little kid like that."

This sentiment was also indorsed by everybody but the man from Harlem, who had turned sleuth. By this time he knew more about the case than anybody. He had examined the baby's clothing and surroundings, searched it for a note, looked at its fingers and eyes, smelled of its breath for opiates, and been generally so busy and inflated with a supposed monopoly of knowledge that he had become unpopular. As a matter of fact, he knew less about it than anybody else present, but he had labored to produce an impression to the contrary, and had succeeded. When the well-dressed man, who was the humorist that always develops in every crowd, suggested that the fillings in the infant's teeth be examined for identification, everybody laughed, feeling that the Harlem man was the victim of this joke. The policeman suddenly turned on the Harlem man an eye of suspicion and demanded his name and address.

Wise Man Becomes Uncomfortable.

The Harlem man faltered and began to try to back away, conscious that everybody there would make mental note of his answer.

"What d'you want my name for?" he stammered weakly.

"You found it, didn't you?" demanded the policeman.

"No; I—I didn't exactly find it myself," said the man from Harlem in a manner implying that one of his near relatives or agents had found it under his supervision and guidance.

The busybody was unhappy in his quandary. He was afraid to refuse his name, realizing that his refusal would put him in an ugly position; on the other hand he lacked moral courage to put himself to open shame by confession that he knew nothing of the matter. His embarrassment was increased by the additional remark of the policeman:

"You seem to know more about this than anybody else. This baby may die and there may have to be an inquest and we'll want you for a witness."

This finished the Harlem man, and he collapsed into non-resistance. He tried to give his name and address in a whisper. The policeman spelled it aloud with elaborate care, entering it laboriously in a note book. Apparently his suspicions increased steadily. "That's a long way from here," he said, commenting on the address. He looked as if he had half a mind to make an arrest on general principles.

A train ran up. Everybody hurried away except the Harlem man. He lingered, held by the official eye which was steadily and doubtfully upon him.

The ticket chopper, temporarily relieved himself, brought permanent relief for the situation.

The Agent to the Rescue.

"An old woman left the kid," he said from the waiting room door. "She got off th' shuttle at 8:12. I noticed she had a big bundle in her arms."

This impressed the policeman as plausible.

"Only to-night," he said, "we got special orders to look out for women going around at night with bundles. This is the fourth baby found this way in the precinct in two weeks."

The Harlem man moved away furtively, found the darkest place he could, and lingered in it, silent and gloomily speculative, knowing that his name was going into the police records to remain permanently identified with an anonymous and mysterious infant. He might reasonably have reflected that fifteen or twenty years hence, when the boy is grown, he will probably hunt up the man whose name he will then find associated with the beginning of his personal history, and demand of him, as the policeman demanded: "What do you know about it?"

The tall policeman tenderly gathered the baby into his big arms as if it had been his own, and walked off, stepping carefully, looking bigger, stronger, and straighter than ever by contrast with what he held. He said the baby would probably not go to Randall's Island. Lifting the coat from its face and looking down at it as he gave his arms a little gentle rocking motion, he said it was a fine, healthy, strong little fellow, and had been well protected with the cotton batting wrapped about it, and that one of the asylums would probably be glad to take it. There was musing in his eyes as he repeated again that he had two little ones of his own that he remembered were just like this one, and there was promise in his manner that when he got away where nobody could see him, he would clasp the small bundle more closely against his broad blue and brass buttoned breast, and maybe bend down and brush a big brown mustache against the helpless little head.

TEACHER CHARGES PREJUDICE.

Miss Alida S. Williams Asks for a Mandamus Against Superintendent Jasper.

Argument will be heard in the Supreme Court to-morrow on a motion for the issuance of an alternative writ of mandamus asked for by Miss Alida S. Williams to compel John Jasper, City Superintendent of Schools, to place her name on the eligible list of candidates for appointment as Principals of grammar schools. In her application, which is made through her counsel, Lewis L. Delafield, Miss Williams alleges that her name has been kept off the list through the use of an arbitrary power on the part of Supt. Jasper and his assistants, who formed the Examining Board, and charges also that she is a victim of prejudice.

Miss Williams is now first assistant in the Girls' Department of Grammar School No. 96, at Avenue A and Eighty-first Street. She passed an examination on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 1896. She received, so she swears, a mark of 81.8 in scholarship, which was the highest mark received by any candidate for a girls' school, and her mark in "personal equation," or personal fitness, was 79, the third highest mark received by any candidate for the office of Principal. It was also necessary under the rules then in force that a candidate pass an average of at least 90 in her record for "meritorious service" during the twelve years next preceding an examination. Miss Williams's average in this branch was 89.22, but she asserts that it was through neglect of duty on the part of Supt. Jasper and his assistants that her average was not above the mark required.

When Miss Williams found that her name did not appear on the eligible list after the examination, she says she visited Superintendent Jasper, and was told by him that certain Assistant Superintendents were prejudiced against her and that these had refused to place her on the list on the alleged ground that her "meritorious service" record was not up to the mark.

The application for an alternative writ of mandamus is made because the matter will come before a jury if the writ is granted. Under the law, Miss Williams's attorney cannot inspect the records of the Board of Education, but on a jury trial he can demand the production of the records and books.

That the "meritorious service" system of marking was wrong and that Assistant Superintendents did not always do their duty, as shown by the records, was admitted yesterday by Commissioner Henry W. Taft. He said that the present by-law of the board required record for meritorious service to be made up from the preceding five years of service before examination, instead of twelve years, as heretofore. This was done, he said, because the records were so incomplete.

Superintendent Jasper positively denied the charge of prejudice made by Miss Williams and denied that he had ever told the teacher that some of his assistants were against her.

FOR COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT.

United States Marshals Seize 40,000 Copies of a Song.

A posse of United States Deputy Marshals, headed by Capt. Dowley, invaded the press rooms and mechanical department of The New York Journal yesterday, and seized about 40,000 copies of the sheet music supplement containing the words and music of "Honey on My Lips," May Irwin's coon song.

The seizure was made on a writ of replevin issued by Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court, on the application of the White-Smith Music Publishing Company of Boston. The application set forth that the publication of that song by The Journal was an infringement on the copyright held by the petitioners, and which was assigned to them by the author, Charles E. Trevalthan, on April 17, 1897.

C. M. Palmer, business manager of The Journal, said last night that the consent of the author had been obtained by the publisher of the newspaper, who thought he had therefore a perfect right to publish the song.

"This raid," he continued, "will not deter us from sending out the music. We have advertised the song extensively, and could not now afford to disappoint our patrons. We shall, I suppose, be obliged to stand suit, and I understand the penalty for the infringement, if such it be, is $1 per copy. Pretty steep,

THE CASE AGAINST M. ZOLA

Procedure Before the Trial, Which Begins To-morrow in the Seine Assizes.

DEFENDANT'S LATEST MOVE

Attempt to Force the Government to Allow Him to Prove His Ignored Charges—Diplomatists Likely to Testify — Proceedings May Be Secret.

The trial of Emile Zola will begin to-morrow morning at 11:30 o'clock, in the Seine Assizes, at the Palais de Justice, Boulevard St. Michel, Ile de la Cité, Paris. The case of the State is against him and M. A. Perreux, managing editor of the Journal L'Aurore. The summonses, made out by George Dupuis, Bailiff of the Paris Court of Appeal, read as follows:

"COUR D'ASSISES DE LA SEINE.—In the year 1898, Jan. 20, on the petition of the Prosecutor General of the Court of Appeal of Paris, actuated by a complaint lodged Jan. 18, 1898, by the Minister of War, according to the terms of Article 47 of the Law of July 29, 1881, in the name of the First Court-Martial of the Military Government of Paris, having sat in judgment, Jan. 10 and 11, 1898, in the case of Commandant Esterhàzy,

"I, Charles Marie George Dupuis, Chief Bailiff of the Court of Appeal of Paris, living in said city, at the Palace of Justice, the undersigned,

"Have given summons to M. A. Perreux, managing editor of the journal L'Aurore, living in Paris, 142 Rue Montmartre, where he was and is still an employe of that journal,

"To appear before the Seine Assizes, sitting in the Palace of Justice, in Paris, Monday, Feb. 7, 1898, at half past 11 o'clock, in the morning,

"And by separate copy to M. Zola,

"As arraigned:

"1. A. Perreux, of having, in Paris, within less than three months, in his capacity as managing editor, in No. 81 second year, of the journal L'Aurore, bearing the date of Thursday, Jan. 13, 1898, which number has been sold and distributed, put on sale, and exposed for sale in public places, published the following passages contained in an article signed Emile Zola, and entitled 'Letter to M. Félix Faure, President of the Republic.'

"First column, first page: 'A court-martial, by orders, has just dared to acquit one Esterhazy—a final blow to all truth and justice. And it is finished, France has this stain upon her cheek, history is to write down that, under your administration, such a social crime could be committed.'

"Sixth column, first page: 'They have pronounced an iniquitous sentence, which will forever weigh on our court-martial, which will henceforth throw suspicion on all their decisions. The first court-martial (that which tried Dreyfus) may have been without understanding; the second, (that which tried Esterhazy,) is necessarily guilty.'

"Second column, second page: 'I accuse the second court-martial of having covered this illegality (the unjust sentence of Dreyfus)—by orders—by committing in its turn the judiciary crime of acquitting, knowingly, a guilty man.'

"The aforesaid passages contain imputations casting a stain upon the honor and justice of the First Court-martial of the Military Government of Paris, sitting Jan. 10 and 11, 1898, and relative to its functions, and having thus publicly defamed it by way of its functions.

"II. Emile Zola, of being at the same time and place rendered an accomplice to the aforesaid, in delivering to M. Perreux, managing editor of the journal L'Aurore, or to some other editor or employe of said journal, for publication, the writing containing the above quoted passages.

"The aforesaid arraigned and rendered liable to punishment, according to Articles 23, 29, 30, 31, 35, 42, 43, 45, 47, and 52 of the law of July 29, 1881, and 59 and 60 of the Penal Code.

"I have read the above to the parties mentioned leaving a copy.

"Expense, 75 centimes. G. DUPUIS."

Zola to Press His Charges.

From the above document it will be seen that the Government would simply force M. Zola and his colleagues to prove that the case against Commandant Esterhazy was illegally dealt with, the defendant being discharged through partisan orders from a high authority. M. Zola's accusations of machinations in aiding a course of injustice and of perjury against Lieut. Col. Paty de Clam, Gen. Mercier, Gen. Pellieux, Gen. Billot, Minister of War, and others, were ignored. This caused the author to utter a protest and demand that the charges against him be based upon the letter as a whole. Failing to get any satisfaction he determined to force an issue upon the charges he had directly made as regards machinations and perjury.

On Jan. 24 last M. Zola returned his reply to the Prosecutor General and, after stating that he would be on hand at the designated time and place to prove the truth of the statements contained in the three passages picked out by the Government, he added the more important passages of his letter implicating Gen. Billot and the rest as facts upon which the three passages are based "and indivisible from them." In other words, M. Zola, in order to prove the truth of the statements dwelt on by the Government, finds it necessary to produce as evidence his charges of perjury against the members of the general staff, which evidence, however, can be admitted as established fact only after it has been proved to be so. This M. Zola will undoubtedly attempt to force the Government to allow him to do, claiming that he can only prove the truth of the three statements through such evidence. Whether he succeeds or not depends upon the ruling of the Judges.

In order to prove the truth of his charges, M. Zola submitted to the Prosecutor General a list containing the names of ninety-seven witnesses, whom he wished summoned. The list includes ex-President Casimir-Perier, ex-Minister Ribot, Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart, who is now under arrest for aiding Senator Scheurer-Kestner in obtaining evidence against Esterhazy; Gen. Billot, Minister of War; Senator Scheurer-Kestner, Paul Moriaud, Professor of Law in the University of Geneva; Commandant Esterhazy, Gen. Pellieux, Mme. Séverine, Jean Jaurès, the Socialist Deputy; Anatole France, and Mme. Lucie Dreyfus.

Among the experts in handwriting required are Teyssonnères, Pelletier, and Gobert of the Court of Appeal; Emile Couard, Belhomme, and Varinard of the Tribunal of the Seine, Gustave Bridier, and Célerier E. de Masneffe.

Diplomats Summoned to Testify.

To this list are added the names of those who may testify or not, as they please, having the privilegé of diplomatic immunity. Among them are M. de Giers, Russian Minister at Brussels; M. de Narischkine, counselor of the Russian Embassy in Paris; Baron Fredericks, Russian Military Attaché; Count von Groeben, Secretary of the German Embassy in Paris; Col. von Schwarzkoppen, who was Military Attaché at the German Embassy at the time the charges were made against Capt. Dreyfus; M. Constantin Dumba, counselor at the Austrian Embassy; M. G. Polacco, First Secretary at the Italian Embassy, and Commandant Echagüe y Santoyo, Military Attaché at the Spanish Embassy.

It is asserted by Le Figaro that most of the above-named diplomatists have allowed themselves to be summoned and are ready to testify when required to do so. The German Ambassador, Count von Münster-Ledenburg, has not been summoned; it is reported that in a private note he sent his personal sympathy to M. Zola, but stated that for international reasons he could on no account permit himself to appear as a witness in the case.

The anti-Dreyfus press deny that a single diplomatist or attaché or Government official will appear as a witness, and declares that M. Zola will fall through on the first day of the trial, and that the Government will then punish him as he deserves.

Law Governing the Case.

According to the latitude of the articles of law named in the summonses, Emile Zola may be shown to be either the principal or the accomplice. Article 29 defines defamation of character; Article 30 furnishes the penalty: imprisonment from eight days to a year and a fine of 100f. to 3,000f., or either the fine or the imprisonment. Article 31 deals with the regulation of the punishment when the persons defamed are in the service of the State. Articles 33 and 42 cover the mode of procedure.

In spite of his efforts, it is not at all certain that the trial of Emile Zola will be conducted publicly. Had the individuals whom he accused proceeded against him in a civil court it would have been different. But criminal procedure has been undertaken against him, and, according to French law, the proceedings may be conducted in camera the moment the President of the court deems that "publicity is dangerous to the general good and to the public peace."

NEWS OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

Bjornson Bjornstjerne Praises Zola—Angry Words for Dreyfus's Defender—Zola's Italian Lineage.

Björnson Björnstjerne, the well-known Norwegian novelist, has just come out boldly in support of Emile Zola's position. "Alone against millions!" he writes. "Is there in the world a nobler spectacle? This is what France had need of."

Among the letters addressed to M. Zola condemning his action in "defaming the French Army" are about 200 from Mayors of cities, arrondissement counselors, and department officials. Perhaps the most curious comes from the ten Mayors whose cities are in the Department of Ain. It says among other things: "We would make an indignant protest against your abominable work, which has for aim the destruction of the respect which one owes to the army of the nation. Monsieur, you place yourself in league with the Triple Alliance. You are not a Frenchman. * * * It is with the cry of 'Vive l'armée!' that we reply to your infamy. Receive, Monsieur, the assurance of our most profound disgust."

M. Darlan's Statement.

M. Darlan, ex-Minister of Justice, has been seen by a reporter of Le Matin and says that he has never received any request for the revision of the Dreyfus trial. He declined to make any formal statement on the subject of the trial, but remarked that he knew of many good and patriotic men of sound judgment who were in favor of the revision. He also said that it seemed to him to have been proved, and notably by the repeated assertions of Maître Demange, that ex-Capt. Dreyfus had only to defend himself before the court-martial against the charge of writing the bordereau. If there were other documents in evidence he knew nothing about them. But since the question had been raised he considered it a most serious one.

European Press Opinion.

In general the tone of the English press is slightly ironical in regard to the more recent phase of Zola's position—his support by the Anarchists. It seems to be the consensus of opinion in London that the disciples of disorder are making political capital out of the confusion into which the French Government has been thrown. The Pall Mall Gazette remarks: "Next, we shall expect to hear the beat of the drum and the strains of the 'Marseillaise,' mingling with the cries of 'Zola, qu'il nous fau.' That journal adds: "From any point of view, the outlook is bad for sober France." As an individual espousing an evident cause of justice, the London papers have little else than praise for Emile Zola, but the majority intimate that his defeat is a foregone conclusion.

The unofficial Berlin press has taken up the cause of Dreyfus along the lines of the alleged denials made by Count von Münster-Ledenburg, German Ambassador in Paris, and by the Emperor William. The German press did Dreyfus irreparable harm three years ago by taking his guilt as a matter of course and eulogizing him as a German patriot. The journals intimate that there are some guilty ones, very exalted personages at that, the knowledge of whose names would shake the republic to its foundations. The Cologne Gazette is most outspoken in support of the cause of Dreyfus.

The fact that some of the anti-Dreyfus journals and the rioting students have called Zola a "L'Italien" has awakened a strong and intelligent faction in Italy favoring not only the stand that the French writer has taken, but declaring the innocence of Dreyfus as well. Both Il Secolo of Milan and La Tribuna of Rome accept the taunt "L'Italien" and eulogize Zola in the light of it. Zola's father was an Italian, but aside from this his bold front has fired the imagination of the people on the other side of the Alps. There is little doubt, whether victorious or defeated, if Zola should go for a holiday into Italy, as he contemplates, he would be received as a hero.

The Zola Family.

Emile Zola was the first of his family to be born out of Italy. He may be proud of his lineage, for his ancestors have left an honorable record in the chronicles of the Venetian Republic. His father, Francesco, an able mathematician, belonged to a noble family, descending from a Captain of the ancient Republic of San Marco. He was a member of the secret society of the Carbonari, the first seriously to conspire against the tyrants by whom the country was misgoverned. Francesco Zola was one of the most daring of the conspirators, and soon compromised himself to such an extent that in 1825 he had to seek refuge in France. He never returned to Italy, but became in the land of his adoption a successful engineer, whose name is linked with several important works in Marseilles, Lyons, and Aix. He remained in correspondence with his family in Italy until the death of his mother, Benedetta Kiriaki, a native of Corfu. The visit of Emile Zola to Rome in 1894, to get color for the "Rome" of the literary trilogy, was his first to Italy. He had then the opportunity of seeing his only surviving relative in that country, a cousin named Carlo Zola, who is over seventy years of age, and is a councilor at the Court of Appeal in Brescia.

Manifesto of Socialist Deputies.

The Socialist Deputies have addressed a manifesto to the people of France. It fills three columns of La Petite République. The general argument is that "the Dreyfus affair has become the battlefield of two rival factions of the bourgeoisie—the Opportunists and the Clericals or Ecclesiastics. On one side the Jewish capitalists contend for the rehabilitation of one of their own, as a means for obtaining with the aid of their allies the Opportunists the indirect rehabilitation of their group. On the other side, the Clericals are striving to deliver the Republic to the military dictatorship and save Church capital by concentrating upon Jewish capital all the anger of the people." The manifesto ends with these words: "Shout out your triple cry of war—war against Jewish or Christian capital, war against Clericalism, war against the military oligarchy! Against capital, the dogma, and the sword, rally and fight in full light for the social republic."

DR. NANSEN TALKS OF AMERICA.

He Says Lecturing Here Is as Bad as Exploring.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—In an interview on his return here from the United States, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the arctic explorer, is quoted as saying that lecturing in America is as bad as exploring, adding that when not lecturing he was traveling, and the American style of traveling is not to his taste.

BRITISH MASSACRED IN AFRICA.

Cross River Expedition Defeated by the Ediba Tribes.

AKASSA, West Coast of Africa, Feb. 5.—It is reported that the Cross River expedition, composed of Niger Coast Protectorate troops, which has been operating in the interior against the Ediba tribes, and which was reported yesterday as having had some severe fighting, Capt. Fenton being killed and Capt. Middleton being among the wounded, was massacred while destroying towns about Assay Creek. The Royal Niger Company has sent a force of constabulary to rescue the prisoners.

FIXING THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Irish Members Decide on Amendments to the Address in Reply.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Cabinet sat to-day for two hours. It is presumed the Ministers were engaged in settling finally the terms of the Queen's speech, to be read at the reassembling of Parliament next week, in view of developments since the council at Osborne on Thursday last.

The Independent Parliamentary Party at a meeting held in Dublin yesterday evening decided upon amendments to the address in reply to the Queen's speech from the throne. They will move that reform in the existing system of local government in Ireland will not meet the demand for home rule; they will demand amnesty for the political prisoners, will denounce the alleged Stephen's Green Division election frauds, will demand attention to the distress existing in Ireland, and will ask for aid for Irish industries.

A ROUMANIAN CAUSE CELEBRE.

Fight for the Stourdza Millions to Again Come Before the French Courts After Ten Years.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—According to L'Intransigeant Prince Michael Stourdza of Roumania, who died in Paris in 1884, left an enormous fortune, his personal estate alone amounting to $10,000,000. By his first wife, Eliza Rosetti, he left two sons, the Princes Dmitri and Grigori Stourdza; by his second wife, the Princess Smaragda Vogorides, he left a daughter, the Princess Marie Stourdza, who married Prince Alexandrowitch-Vital Gortschakow. Some months later his widow also died, at Baden.

On the night of her death, it is added, the Princess Gortschakow, assisted by the Prince and Princess Brancovano, broke open the safe filled with gold and removed the contents. All the deceased's papers were also taken away to a house belonging to Prince Gortschakow on the Lake of Geneva. Prince Grigori Stourdza also obtained proof that the strong-room in the Rue de Varennes, in Paris, had likewise been broken into, and that all the valuables had been carried away by the Princess Gortschakow and deposited with Prince Brancovano. A pocket belt which the late Princess always wore on her person also disappeared on the night of her death.

Prince Grigori brought an action for the recovery of the property before the Seine tribunal, but the decision in his favor was annulled by the Court of Appeal. The case came up again before the Orleans court, which also gave a verdict in his favor, but this was similarly upset by a higher court. Now, once more, after ten years' litigation, the case is to come before the Amiens court.

DR. EGLESTON GIVES TO PARIS.

The New York Professor Remembers His Alma Mater, a French School of Mines.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—It is announced that Dr. Thomas Egleston, Emeritus Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy of the School of Mines, New York, has presented France with $5,000 in aid of the mineralogical collection of the School of Mines in this city, from which he was graduated in 1860. It is announced that the Minister of Public Works, M. Turrel, has ordered that the thanks of the French Government be forwarded to Dr. Egleston.

Dr. Egleston resides at 35 Washington Square West, in New York City. When his attention was called to the dispatch from Paris yesterday he said: "The first part of that dispatch is perfectly correct, but as to the latter part I have not as yet heard from the French Government. I have a very great affection for my Alma Mater, the School of Mines, Paris. The French Government taught me all I know and treated me so kindly and generously that when I visited Paris last Summer I announced my intention of donating this sum of money, which is, in my opinion, a small return for the favors which I received as a student. On the 4th of last month I handed the amount in bills to the French Consul here to be forwarded to Paris. This is the first intimation that I have received that my donation has reached my Alma Mater."

BERLIN UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Prussian Cabinet Adopts the Kaiser's Plans for the Removal.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The Prussian Cabinet has adopted Emperor William's plan to remove the Berlin University, Royal Library, and other scientific institutions, which are now in the centre of the city, to the Charlottenburg. The buildings vacated will become the residences of royalties, and the Government offices will thus be centralized. The plan is bound to arouse great opposition when published.

HEALTH OF THE POPE IMPROVED.

Busying Himself with an Address of Thanks to the Roman Catholics.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Pope is pronounced to be in excellent health and to be busying himself with a document to be addressed to the Roman Catholics of Christendom, thanking them for their affection as expressed upon the occasion of his jubilee. The document invokes political and religious peace throughout the whole human race. His Holiness will preside at the function at St. Peter's, and will afterward receive a body of pilgrims, including a numerous delegation from the United States.

SQUABBLE IN A LONDON VESTRY.

Refusal of the Fifes to Open Hackney Town Hall Causes a Lively Scene.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Duke and Duchess of Fife a fortnight ago agreed to open the new Hackney Town Hall, and the Vestry, by a large majority, voted to expend £200 ($1,000) to entertain them, but the minority in the Vestry protested against the expenditure, and an angry discussion followed. The local newspaper cuttings on the subject were sent to the Duke and Duchess of Fife, who then declined to open the Town Hall.

At the meeting of the Vestry at which their refusal was read, there was a great row, some of the members complaining that royalty had been insulted, &c. The Chairman resigned, and the majority, amid the liveliest kind of scenes, sang "God Save the Queen." The Duke of Fife is a son-in-law of the Prince of Wales.

CLAIMS THREE PEERAGES.

Pensioner Says He Is Viscount Cary and Wants the Family Estate.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—F. W. Cary, an army pensioner, fifty-three years of age, of Belfast, claims, apparently with right, to be Viscount Cary, and also to be entitled to the peerages of Viscount Falkland, (Byron Plantagenet Cary, twelfth Viscount, and a representative peer for Scotland,) and Baron Dover, (the title borne by Viscount Clifden, Leopold George Frederick Agar-Ellis, who sits as Baron Mendip.)

Cary, it is said, has already partly established his title to the Cary estates, the Master of the Rolls of Ireland decreeing that he is a paternal descendant of the original Cary. The present Viscount Falkland, or Cary, married in 1879 Miss Mary Reade, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Reade of New York. They have three sons and three daughters. The eldest son is master of Falkland.

ITALY WANTS COLOMBIA TO PAY.

Impatient at the Delay in Carrying Out President Cleveland's Award.

ROME, Feb. 5.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Count Bonin, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced, in reply to questions as to the Government's intention regarding the delay of the Republic of Colombia in carrying out the award of President Cleveland in the Cerruti affair, that courtesy impelled the Italian Government to give Colombia time for consideration; but, he added, the Government had informed Colombia that Italy felt it her duty to make the award respected.

The claim had its origin during the revolution of 1885, at Cali, Department of Cauca, Republic of Colombia. Cerruti was suspected of assisting the revolutionists against the recognized Government, and his estates were destroyed, his stores were looted, and his books were burned. President Cleveland decided that Colombia must pay him $300,000.

Hussar on Trial for Murder.

DUBLIN, Feb. 5.—A man known as Wilfred Kinny, belonging to the Eighth Hussars, was placed on trial to-day at Caher, charged with murdering a comrade named Albert Goodwin. The defendant, according to the testimony, is really named Warburton, is a native of Nova Scotia, and was formerly in the United States Army.

Senor Caceres to Quit Politics.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, Feb. 5.—Advices from Buenos Ayres say that Señor Caceres, the former President of Peru, will retire from politics, and is only awaiting the arrival of his son-in-law and daughter from Peru in order to proceed to Europe.

Sir Robert Peel Enjoined.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—An injunction has been granted restraining Sir Robert Peel from removing pictures from Drayton Manor, which the trustees claim are heirlooms. It is said that forty-five bankruptcy notices are out against Sir Robert, and in execution in Drayton Manor.

PRINCE GEORGE'S CANDIDACY.

Germany and Austria Notify the Sultan of Their Steadfast Opposition to Him in Crete.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 5.—Extraordinary measures of precaution are being taken in view of the Sultan's progress through Stamboul on Feb. 15, the Feast of the Ramadan.

The Sultan has postponed the military evacuation operations in Thessaly, pending the settlement of the question of the candidature of Prince George of Greece as Governor of the Island of Crete. It is said the Sultan has obtained the advice of Emperor William of Germany, who has notified his Majesty that he maintained his opposition to Prince George, and would, if necessary, recall the German warship Oldenburg from Crete.

Baron de Calice, the Austrian Ambassador, it is added, has notified the Porte that Austria adheres to her opposition to Prince George.

W. R. FOSTER, JR., SETS SAIL.

New York Produce Exchange's Alleged Embezzler Leaves Havre for the United States.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—William Riley Foster, Jr., alias Ward, who disappeared from New York in September, 1888, and who is alleged to have misappropriated a large sum of money belonging to the Gratuity Fund of the New York Produce Exchange, of which he was special attorney, sailed from Havre for the United States to-day in custody of detectives. He was arrested in October last, and his extradition was recently granted by the French Government.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

CONGESTION OF INHABITANTS IN EUROPEAN CITIES.—Dr. Colajanni, an Italian sociologist, living in Naples, has just completed a little monograph descriptive of the quarters in European cities having the largest number of inhabitants to the 1,000 square meters. In London the average to every 1,000 square meters is 196, in Paris it is 265, in Rome 280. In Naples there are 939, and in the Pendino quarter of that city 1,254. Dr. Colajanni makes an appeal to his Government to remedy the terrible conditions of life in his native city. Living pell mell in buildings that cannot be called human habitations, lacking air, light, and proper food, these Neapolitans show a harvest of death that exceeds from a quarter to a third the average mortality of the rest of Italy. Dr. Colajanni adds: "The ancient legend, 'Vide Napoli e poi morire,' is a sad truth to-day. For, in the magic horizons and under the azure heavens are the most active laboratories of death existing on the face of the globe."

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GEN. SAUSSIER'S SUCCESSORS.—Gen. Saussier, whose retirement from active service in the French Army has been recently announced, held simultaneously two important positions, that of Generalissimo and of Military Governor of Paris. Gen. Jamont now becomes Generalissimo, while Gen. Zurlinden has been appointed Military Governor of Paris. Gen. Jamont was born in Saint-Philibert-de-Grandlieu July 19, 1832. Although he reached the age limit in 1896, he has been retained in active service, owing to his success in leading the expeditionary corps in Tonquin. He is a graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique, which he entered in 1850. He received his baptism of fire at Traktie, in the Crimea, where he was wounded and received the cross for his bravery. He fought in the Italian campaign and in China, where he was made an officer of the Legion of Honor. He was a prominent officer in the Mexican campaign. As a Major in the general staff of the artillery, he took part in the battles around Metz, in the Franco-Prussian war. He was made a Colonel in 1876, and General of Brigade in 1880. After the China war of 1885-6, he returned to France, and was promoted to be General of Division. Dec. 29, 1891, he was appointed Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Gen. Zurlinden was born in Colmar, in Alsace, Nov. 3, 1837. He entered the Ecole Polytechnique in 1856, and was graduated to become a Second Lieutenant of Artillery. From 1860 until the beginning of the war of 1870, he held the rank of Captain. At the siege of Metz he was ordnance officer to Gen. de Bercheim, who commanded the artillery of the Sixth Corps. For his conduct he was appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He was promoted to be Major in 1871, and Lieutenant Colonel in 1877. As Colonel he was second in command at the Ecole Polytechnique. In 1885 he was appointed a General of Brigade and stationed in Cherbourg. He was made General of Division in 1890, and placed in command of the Second Division of Infantry at Arras; later on the command of the Fourth Army Corps, with headquarters at Mans, was given to him. In 1895, Gen. Zurlinden succeeded Gen. Mercier as Minister of War in the Ribot Cabinet. If he did not exactly prepare the Madagascar expedition, at least he assured the execution of the plans of campaign which ended when the Ministry fell, November, 1895. Since then, and until his present appointment, Gen. Zurlinden commanded the Fifteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in Marseilles. He was made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, March 5, 1896.

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH LIGHTHOUSES.—An English engineer named Purves has just made a comparison in regard to the intensity of light of the lighthouses on the English coasts and those which illuminate the shores of France. The comparison shows results which are altogether favorable to France. The average illumination intensity of 86 English lighthouses of the first class is 20,680 candle power, while 36 first-class French lighthouses give an average of 34,166 candle power. The difference is more striking if the lighthouses constructed within the last ten years be considered. Since 1886 France has built 11 lighthouses, whose average intensity of light is 8,200,000 candle power; the new lighthouse of Eckmühl gives 46,000,000. According to Mr. Purves the superior intensity of light of the French lighthouse lies in the use of the flashing rays, which have not yet found favor in England.

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CHINA'S FINANCIAL CAPACITY COMPARED.—There is a good deal of talk about China's being unable to pay interest on further loans. The natural resources of the country are well known; it is also recognized by competent authorities that they are not developed to one-tenth of what they are capable of performing under improved European methods. With a population generally estimated at about 390,000,000 of people, the total debt amounts to only $190,000,000, while the minimum revenue is about $75,000,000. India has a population of 287,000,000, a debt of $1,160,000,000, and a maximum revenue of about $485,000,000. Egypt, with less than 7,000,000 inhabitants, has a debt of nearly $525,000,000, with a revenue of $58,450,000. These are the figures that the London press is commenting on just now, to show that China has a capacity to bear a considerable greater indebtedness. It is the consensus of opinion that England would run little risk, even under present conditions, in guaranteeing a 3 per cent. loan. It is added that a 4 per cent. loan guaranteed by England would speedily stand at 50 per cent. premium and could safely be issued at 125.

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TWO MILLIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.—Mme. Chossegros, who lived at 1 Rue Bourdaloue, Paris, has just died, at the age of sixty-two. Ever since 1869 she had been a prominent member of the Society for the Protection of Animals, and by her will the society is a gainer by about 2,000,000 francs, the property being principally represented by jewels and other personal property. At present the capital of the society is 500,000 francs, which brings an income of 17,000 francs. The bequest would increase this fourfold, but, according to the terms of the will, of which the society is sole legatee, the funds are to be employed to establish new posts of inspection in the outlying districts of Paris where horses will be treated free of charge, and also for better accommodations in the society's large veterinary hospital in the city. Mme. Chossegros did a great deal toward spreading the ideas of animal protection throughout the provinces, and was instrumental in establishing branches of the society in Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Lille.

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YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

"Romeo et Juliette" in the Afternoon and "Tannhaeuser" in the Evening.

Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" drew a large audience to the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, while "Tannhäuser," given in the evening at popular prices, was heard by a very small assembly. Those who care to make generalizations from this state of affairs may do so, but they should be careful to consult the records. The history of Saturdays with two performances given in similar conditions would be instructive. The only safe generalization, perhaps, would be that this public does not care about performances of opera on Saturday nights, even at small prices. Meanwhile it may be said that the presentation of "Romeo et Juliette," given yesterday afternoon for the first time this season, was very creditable. No doubt most of those who went expected to find the chief merit of the performance in the singing of Mme. Melba as Juliette, and this expectation was not disappointed; but there was a fair level of merit attained by the ensemble.

Mme. Melba's Juliette is so familiar to this public that it requires but little comment at this time. It has lost none of its vocal charms. To no part in the soprano's repertory is the beautiful juvenile quality of her voice better-suited than to this. Mme. Melba's Juliette sounds girlish, and by that achievement alone it goes far toward the mastery of judgment. One might wish for a little more passion, but not if it were to be attained by the vocal methods adopted in her Aida. Nothing could be more unaffectedly winning than Mme. Melba's singing of the balcony scene. In "Non, ce n'est pas le jour" there might have been more warmth, yet vocally it was beautiful, and in the potion scene the soprano acted with unwonted earnestness. Mme. Melba's Juliette is one of her most fascinating performances.

M. Ibos was more than acceptable as Romeo. His open voice-production, inequality of tone, and vibrato are the faults of the French school, and have been fastened upon him by his experiences in Spain, where a tremolo, musical as well as political, is dearly loved. On the other hand, his diction and his phrasing are admirable. His Romeo disclosed poetic fervor and some genuine dramatic force, and the famous monologue after the killing of Tybalt was delivered with real feeling. Altogether his Romeo is the best thing he has done here.

The voice and style of M. Boudouresque proved to be better suited to Frère Laurence than to some other parts in which the bass has been heard. His work was creditable. Signor Campanari was a tolerable Mercutio, and Signor Vanni merely endurable as Tybalt. Mlle. Toronta was a remarkably pretty Stephano, but her singing, pleasant enough in tonal quality, was very amateurish. Mr. Stehmann was a wooden Capulet, and M. Rains a passable Doge. The chorus and orchestra seemed to lack rehearsal. Signor Bimboni conducted.

"Tannhäuser" was given last night with the same cast as before. Mr. Kraus's Tannhäuser is the most satisfactory performance he has given this season. Mr. Bispham was in good form last night, and his Wolfram was good. Mme. Gadski as Elizabeth, Mr. Fischer as the Landgrave, and Mr. Van Hoose as Walther, repeated their former creditable work. Mlle. Barna again appeared to be overweighted with the music of Venus. Mr. Damrosch conducted with firmness.

The Census of Egypt.

From The London Times.

The statistics of the census taken last June of what is called Egypt proper—that is, Egypt up to Wady Halfa—have been classified elaborately by Boinet Bey of the Finance Ministry. The main results are as follows: In 1846, under Mohammed Ali, the population was only estimated at 4,500,000; the census of 1882, which was a most imperfect one, showed over 6,750,000, and last year's, which may be considered as fairly accurate as is practicable, indicates a total population of nearly 9,750,000. Of this total 50.8 per cent. are males, and 49.2 per cent. females. After deductions for women, children under seven years, and Bedouin, it is calculated that 12 per cent. of the males can read and write, the remainder being entirely illiterate. The native Egyptians number 9,008,000, to which must be added 40,000 originally from other parts of the Ottoman Empire and 574,000 Bedouin. Of these last only 89,000 are really nomads, the remainder being styled semi-sedentary. Of foreign residents there are 112,500, of whom the Greeks are the most numerous, with 38,000; then come the Italians, 24,500; British, (including 4,500 Maltese and 5,000 of the Army of Occupation,) 19,500; French, (including 4,000 Algerians and Tunisians,) 14,000; Austrians, 7,000; Russians, 1,400; Germans, 1,300, and the remainder are divided among 10 different nationalities. The classification according to religion shows nearly 9,000,000 Moslems, 730,000 Christians, and 25,000 Israelites. The Christians include the Coptic race, numbering about 508,000, a population generally estimated at 390,000,000 of people, the total debt amounts to only $190,000,000, while the minimum revenue is about $75,000,000. India has a population of 287,000,000, a debt of $1,160,000,000, and a maximum revenue of about $485,000,000. Egypt, with less than 7,000,000 inhabitants, has a debt of nearly $525,000,000, with a revenue of $58,450,000. These are the figures that the London press is commenting on just now, to show that China has a capacity to bear a considerable greater indebtedness. It is the consensus of opinion that England would run little risk, even under present conditions, in guaranteeing a 3 per cent. loan. It is added that a 4 per cent. loan guaranteed by England would speedily stand at 50 per cent. premium and could safely be issued at 125.

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DE WITT ON THE CHARTER

He Says the Local Boards Constitute the Chief Features of the New Government.

OUGHT TO PLEASE DEMOCRATS

The Chief Framer of the Charter Will Be Disappointed in President Grout If He Fails to Fight for the Spirit of the System.

William C. De Witt, one of the members of the Charter Commission and the one who drafted the charter, yesterday made a statement with regard to the question of centralizing the City Government.

"The local boards," he said, "constitute a chief feature of the new system of municipal government which ought to be welcome, especially to every man who calls himself a Democrat. No one having the slightest regard for the history or the principles of the party founded by Jefferson could tolerate for a single instant an imperial system governing three, five or even ten millions from one centre, irrespective of existing autonomies, community rights, or home rule.

"All first improvements should originate by petition from parties interested to the President of the Borough, and, in the first instance, should be passed upon by the appropriate local board under the presidency of that officer. The fact that to the supreme branches of City Government—the Municipal Assembly, the Board of Public Improvement, and the Mayor—is given the ultimate power to make any improvements which the general interests may require is not to be taken in derogation of the fundamental rule that first improvements should, in the ordinary and general operation of the system, be initiated by the local boards.

"The ultimate power is merely a matter of last resort, an avoidance of recourse to Albany legislation, and for the purpose of arming the city itself with every function essential to the management of its own affairs. Members of the local boards know the property and the people of their immediate locality, and are therefore best qualified to decide in the first instance whether a local improvement in their own district and to be paid for by their own people should or should not be undertaken. The representative of the Borough of the Bronx knows as little about what ought to be done in this respect in Flatbush as the representative in Oregon knows what would be needful to the development of the orange groves in Florida. It is amazing to me that a fireside principle of free government like this should not be familiar to every mind which has escaped from the influence of that imperialism which on this side of the ocean has always been regarded as the most offensive feature of European despotism.

"President Grout is a Democrat, and he lacks the mettle which I believe he possesses if he fails to fight for the principles of his party against anybody who undertakes to betray them. Any man who connives at the destruction of the division of territory and distribution of power created by the borough system is a worse Federalist than Hamilton, even if he did advocate a centralization of all the powers of the States under a limited monarchy, fashioned after the British Constitution. He may call himself a Democrat, but he hasn't the slightest comprehension of the historic and philosophical meaning of the name."

TROLLEY COMPANIES WIN.

Justice Smith's Decision Allows a Joint Track Organization, Based on the Kingston Case.

The first decision in a railroad case, based on the Kingston traffic decision, was handed down yesterday by Justice Almet M. Smith, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn. In the case of Kunz vs. the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the plaintiff sought to enjoin the defendant from making connections with the Nassau Electric Railroad and the Smith Street line and operating cars over the tracks of those roads. Kunz is a property owner at Adams and Prospect Streets, and the curve to be constructed is to be at that corner. The contract makes the operation of Brooklyn Heights cars over the other companies' tracks a part of the consideration.

The defendant claims the right to operate its cars over the tracks of the other two companies and the curve without the consent of property owners and local authorities, by virtue of a traffic contract made between the three companies. Justice Smith says that until recently the right to make such contract was considered to be settled. He cites the People vs. Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad Company, 89 N. Y., 75, and Ingersoll vs. Nassau Railroad, 89 Hun., 213, and says that they are conclusive of the right of the contracting companies to operate their cars over the lines of each other without new consents, unless these decisions were overruled by the decision of the Court of Appeals.

He then examines the case of the Colonial City Traction Company vs. Kingston City Railroad Company, 153 N. Y., 548, and 154 N. Y., 493, better known as the Kingston case. One company sought to condemn the right to use the tracks of another under Section 102 of the Railroad law, in order to connect and make a continuous route. The Court held that the plaintiff had no standing in court until it first obtained the consents of the property owners along the route. "The remark," says Justice Smith, "by the learned Judge who wrote the opinion that the consents of the property owners would be necessary even if the one company consented that the tracks be used by the other company, was obviously a dictum of the Judge, as he himself clearly intimated in writing the opinion upon the motion for a reargument, 154 N. Y., 493."

The opinion concludes as follows: "I therefore conclude that the decisions in the People vs. Brooklyn, Flatbush, and Coney Island Railroad Company, 89 N. Y., 75, and Ingersoll vs. Nassau Railroad Company, 89 Hun. 213, have not been overruled, and are binding on this Court."

TAILOR SHOPS BURNED.

The Stock of Two Williamsburg Establishments Destroyed.

A lighted lamp which, it is believed, exploded early yesterday morning in the tailor shop of Samuel Konigberg, on the first floor of a two-story frame house in the rear of 206 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn, set fire to the building, and for some time there was a scene of the greatest excitement among the occupants of the surrounding tenement dwellings. On the second floor was the sweat shop of Weinberg & Fox. Konigberg had 1,000 pairs of unfinished trousers in his place, and the other firm 250 coats.

The fire spread so rapidly that when the firemen appeared it had burst through the roof and extended to a three-story frame dwelling at 130 Roebling Street. The firemen succeeded in putting out the fire in this house before much damage was done. Konigberg placed his loss at $500 and the other firm at $700. The house was damaged to the extent of $500.

Church Anniversary Celebration.

The German Evangelical Presbyterian Church in Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, will be the scene to-day of a celebration in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the church society. The church was founded as a mission in 1868. The Rev. Julius Hones was the first pastor. The church has now a membership of 358 and a Sunday school membership of 400. There is a debt of $4,500 on the church. One of the incidents of to-day's celebration will be the presence of all the speakers who were on hand at the silver anniversary of the church five years ago. They are Messrs. G. C. Seibert, Ph. D., Professor of Theology in Bloomfield, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Geiger of Manhattan, the Rev. J. D. Wells of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, and Darwin R. James. The present pastor of the church is the Rev. A. W. Fismer.

Arrival of the Minnewaska.

The British steamer Minnewaska, Capt. Griffiths, which arrived yesterday morning from Belfast, was until recently the Hamburg-American Line steamship Persia, which was sold to the Atlantic Transport Line for its regular service between London and New York. She has been thoroughly overhauled.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

1,296 Pairs of Women's $4.00 to $6.00 Shoes at $2.75 Pr

Two features will make this sale the most important Shoe event that ever took place in Brooklyn. They are:

1---The unsurpassable quality of the Shoes.

2---Values that have never been approached in the history of the retail shoe business.

These shoes were made by Wichert & Gardiner of this city for a concern in Hartford, Conn., but owing to some disagreement between them the order was canceled while the shoes were still in process of making. A liberal price concession induced us to take them off the manufacturers' hands and they've just come to us fresh from the workroom. There are fourteen distinct styles, assorted as follows:

No. Pairs.		Sizes.	Widths.
60	Patent leather, hand welted, lace walking Boots	3 to 7	A to D
60	Patent leather, hand turned, button dress Boots	3 to 7	A to D
60	Patent leather, hand welt, button dress Boots	3 to 7	A to D
32	Tan, patent leather, hand welt, lace walking Boots	3½ to 7	A to D
60	Cloth top, kid, hand turned, button Boots	3 to 7	A to D
60	Cloth top, kid, hand welted, button Boots	3 to 7	A to D
60	Enameled leather, double sole, lace walking Boots	3 to 7	A to D
60	Winter tan, leather lined, lace walking Boots	3 to 7	A to D
58	French calf, hand welted, lace walking Boots	3 to 7	A to D
274	Glazed kid, hand welted, lace walking Boots	3 to 7	A to E
60	Glazed kid, seamless lace walking Boots	3 to 7	A to D
166	Mat kid top, English walking Boots	3 to 7	A to E
226	Glazed kid, hand welted, button Boots	3 to 7	A to E
60	Common sense, plain toe, hand welted, button Boots	3½ to 7	A to E

1,296 pairs in all.

They're the embodiment of all that's BEST in Shoe making—The finest leathers—The most careful workmanship and the very latest styles—In a word they're shoe perfection.

Not a pair is worth less than $4.00, the majority are regular $5.00 shoes, and the patent leathers are universally sold for $6.00—yet they all go to-morrow at

$2.75 a pair.

If we had as many thousands as we have hundreds of pairs we wouldn't be able to supply the demand, once the facts become known and the shoes are seen. That there's going to be a rush for them is certain, so come early.

Shoe Dept.—2d floor, New Building.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

JOURNEAY AND BURNHAM

BROOKLYN.

NEW COLORED SILKS

BEAUTIFUL SPRING SILKS are being received daily. Will display on Monday two lines in FANCY ARMURE and BAYADERE effects, new shades, 21 inches wide, at $1.35 yard.

21-INCH PLAID TAFFETAS at 85c. yard.

21-INCH BLACK AND WHITE PLAID TAFFETA, satin stripe, extra quality, at $1.10 yard.

Will close the balance of a lot of evening Silks that were sold at $1.50 and $2.00 at 75c. and $1.00 yard.

SPECIAL EMBROIDERY SALE.

Will offer 5,000 YARDS FINE CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK EMBROIDERIES, wide margin and cut-out edges ready for use, handsome patterns, at 10c., 12c., and 15c. yard; usually as high as 30c.

UPHOLSTERY SPECIALS.

POMPADOUR STRIPES in pretty effects, 50 inches wide, very suitable for slip covers or draperies, value $1.50, at 75c. yard.

GOBELIN DRAPERY for Cottages, colored stripes, 36 inches wide, at 15c. yard.

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, figured and dotted, usually $2.00, at $1.35 pair.

Large assortments of BAGDAD PILLOWS, BAGDAD COUCH COVERS, BAGDAD SQUARES.

TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS at $2.00.

Extra wide at $3.50.

TAPESTRY PORTIERES, value $4.50, at $3.50.

TABLE COVERS, all sizes, in velvet, tapestry, and velour.

ROPE PORTIERES, in any combination of colors, at $3.50 to $10.00 each.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Have just received, as part of our new SPRING IMPORTATION, a very choice assortment of GRENADINES, in Plain, Checks, Fancy Stripes, Broche and Bourette.

Also SILK AND WOOL CREPON, ALL-WOOL MIXED POPLINS, MIXED COVERT BERBER SUITINGS.

SPECIAL:

New 50c. all-wool CHEVIOT MIXTURES at 38c.

44-inch CHECK CHEVIOT, 75c.

CORSETS.

200 PAIRS OF THE CELEBRATED PRIMA DONNA AND P. N. CORSETS, boned bust and silk-flossed top, white and drab, sizes 18 to 30, at 65c. pair; value $1.00 to $1.50.

FLANNELETTE UNDERSKIRTS.

200 SHORT FLANNELETTE UNDERSKIRTS in assorted stripes and colors, with embroidered scallop edge, at 35c., value 65c.

SALE OF HANDKERCHIEFS.

The $6.00 quality at $3.00 dozen.

250 DOZEN LADIES' PURE LINEN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 1½-inch hem, the same that usually sell as high as $6.00, to be offered at $3.00 dozen.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN

LADIES' AND MISSES' JACKETS.

A well-assorted lot of JACKETS in black, tan, and colors will be

Reduced from $5.00 and 7.00 to $2.50
Reduced from $10.00 and 12.50 to $5.00
Reduced from $15.00 and 17.50 to $7.50
Reduced from $20.00 and 22.50 to $9.50
Reduced from $25.00 and 30.00 to $12.50

May Now Place Mail Tubes.

Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday granted an injunction restraining Bridge Commissioner Shea from interfering with the placing of tubes on the Brooklyn Bridge for the transmission of mail matter. The New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company applied for the injunction. Justice Maddox holds that the contract of Dec. 5, 1896, is fairly to be comprehended as within the corporate powers of the old Bridge Board, and that the failure to complete the work by the time mentioned therein has not worked a forfeiture. The Greater New York charter, he holds, has not impaired the plaintiff's rights. He grants the motion on condition that the injunction shall not in any wise interfere with the passenger or vehicular traffic over the bridge, nor with the operation of the cars.

Bequests to Charity.

The will of Theodore Breier, who died on Jan. 27 at his home, in Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, was filed for probate yesterday in the Kings County Surrogate's office. The testator leaves to his widow the Montague Terrace house and everything standing in her name on his books. If the aggregate does not reach the sum of $50,000 he gives her in addition a sum sufficient to make it up. The will contains the following charitable bequests: Brooklyn Hospital, $2,500; Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, $2,500; German Frauen Verein of Brooklyn, $1,500, and to the German Home for Aged Women, $1,000. There are legacies to a number of relatives, and the remainder of the estate is left in trust for the testator's children.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. Matthews & Sons

MANY GOODS AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

HIGH-GRADE SAMPLE SHOE SALE

Goodrich & Co.'s $3.50 to $5.00 Shoes at . . $1.95

Nothing Ever Sold in Any City to Equal This Extremely Low Price.

1,200 pairs go on sale Monday at 8:30 A. M. at less than one-half regular prices, made of finest dongola and vici kid; Shoes, in button and lace, twelve different style lasts and toe shapes, all the very newest and popular lasts, including bulldog, London waukenphast, opera and full toes, calf tips, patent leather tips and stock tips, handsewed welted and stitched plain and Scotch edge extension soles, light, medium and heavy weight soles; these shoes represent the top notch of stylish shoemaking, and for wear, comfort and style cannot be excelled. Every size and width represented in this lot, sizes 2½ to 7, widths AA, A, B, C, D and E, not a pair in this lot made to retail for less than $3.50, and most of them could not be bought for less than $4.00 to $5.00; a fortunate cash purchase enables us to offer you your choice Monday at $1.95.

Increased selling space and extra salespeople will insure prompt attention and a proper fitting. You will want them if you see them.

FURNITURE.

$10.00 Metallic Beds at $6.84.

Only 50 This Style Extended Bow Foot Heavy Beds, large brass rails and knobs, finest make and finish; sizes 3 ft., 3 ft. 6, 4 ft., 4 ft. 6, usual price $10.00; while they last $6.84

SPRINGS TO FIT.

All Metallic White Enameled Woven Wire Springs, $5.00 kind, at $2.50.
Woven Wire Springs, with hard wood frame, 98c.

MATTRESSES.

Pure Cotton Mattresses, very soft and comfortable, made in layers, will not lump and pack as cotton mattresses usually do, equal in wearing qualities to any $12.00 mattress; special Monday at $5.00

Hair Mattresses, remade like new, at 50 per cent. below regular prices.

ODD DRESSERS.

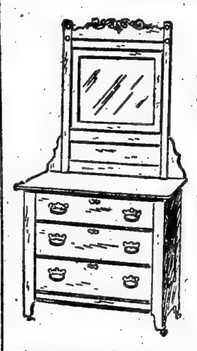

This Style Dresser, 38 inches wide, 72 inches high, $10.00 kind; for Monday only at $4.98.

White Enamel Dressers, regular price $11.75; for Monday at $6.98.

PARLOR TABLES.

100 this Polished Mahogany-finished Imitation Marqueterie Inlaid Tables, 16 x 16 inch top, advertised as worth $4.00; our price $1.17.

$5.00 ROCKERS AT $2.84.

Quartered Oak or Rich Dark Mahogany-finished Rockers, cobbler or saddle seat, piano polished, handsomely carved, worth $5.00, at $2.84.

PARLOR SUITS.

Three and Five Piece Parlor Suits and Odd Pieces, overstuffed and polished imitation and mahogany frames, special at 33⅓% below regular prices.

NOTIONS.

Velveteen Binding, five yards in piece, 12c.
Dress Stays, 3c., 5c., 10c. per dozen.
Corset Steels, 4c. per pair.
Belting, 10 yards in piece, 10c.
Hairpins, 10 papers, 5c.
English Pins, 5c. per paper.
American Pins, 1c., 3c., 5c. per paper.
Safety Pins, 2c. and 3c. per dozen.
Kid Curlers, all sizes, 4c. per dozen.
Curling Irons, 3c., 4c., 5c. each.
Hooks and Eyes, 6c. per gross.
Hose Supporters, all sizes, 8c. per pair.
Hose Supporters, with belt, all colors, 15c per pair.
Dress and Cloak Buttons, 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c. per dozen; one-third usual prices.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Stiff Board-covered Blank Books, extra good paper, 3c.
Blank Books, in single line, 2c.; double line, 3c., and square ruling for vertical writing, 4c.; four line, 4c.
Extra Fine Quality Blank Books, from 10c. upward.
A full line of Pencil Tablets, from 4c. upward.
Ink Tablets, with blotters, ruled and plain, from 5c. upward.
1 lot Large Size Letter Tablets, containing 200 sheets, 6c.
A complete assortment of Ledgers, Journals, Roll Books; also Stenographers' Note Books, from 3c. upward.

BOOKS.

"Quo Vadis," illustrated, cloth binding, 55c.
Encyclopedia, complete in two volumes, 50c per vol.
Webster's Concise Dictionary, 12c.
Standard Dictionary, 29c.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place & Livingston Street, BROOKLYN.

Rare Opportunities.

We have over 60 new and second-hand pianos, taken in exchange for Sterlings, which we offer at one-third original prices

1	Full Size Upright	$65.00
1	Full Size Upright	90.00
2	Full Size Uprights	125.00
1	Nearly New Upright	140.00
2	Slightly Used Uprights	150.00
1	Very Fine Upright	190.00
1	Steinway Square	90.00
1	Sterling Square	90.00
1	Chickering Square	80.00
1	Haines Square	68.00
6	Good Squares	60.00
4	Good Squares	40.00
2	Good Squares	30.00

Small monthly payments.
Liberal discount for cash.

The Sterling Piano Co.

No. 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn, OPPOSITE MONTAUK THEATRE.

THOMAS & CO. CLOSE DOWN.

The Strike of 350 Men in Their Shoe Factory Said to be the Cause.

As a result of the strike among the employes, the firm of Thomas & Co., shoe manufacturers at Hewes and South Fifth Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday shut down its large plant, and it is not known how long it will be kept closed.

There were nearly 500 employes, among them Dennis Ward. He is regarded by the union men as a "scab." They requested the Superintendent, Charles Turner, to discharge him. The Superintendent refused, and on Tuesday 250 men went on strike. Two days later the strikers were joined by 100 more employes. It was said that the shut-down was necessary because the boilers need an overhauling.

The strikers denied this last night, and said the firm could not go on with work while the strike is in progress. The strikers declare they will not yield until Ward is discharged. The firm, it is said, will not discharge Ward, but would not object should he voluntarily withdraw.

Would Not Be Called a Monkey.

Solomon Shapero, seven years old, of 330 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, appeared in the Harlem Court yesterday with his mother to ask Magistrate Meade for a warrant for his schoolteacher, Miss Todd. The boy attends the public school in One Hundred and Tenth Street, and says that his teacher calls him a monkey. She did so yesterday, he said, and besides kept him in, and in the presence of several other teachers struck him in the face. He exhibited a slight mark over one eye as evidence. Magistrate Meade did not place enough credence in the story to issue a warrant, but he issued a summons for Miss Todd.

ROTHSCHILD

Fulton St., cor. Hoyt, Brooklyn.
New York.
Paris: Rue Ambroise Thomas.

IMPORTER and DESIGNER of the Latest Fashions in

TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, TOQUES AND FINE MILLINERY GOODS.

DRESS and HAIR GARNITURE for EVENING or other FULL DRESS FUNCTIONS in the very LATEST and most ARTISTIC DESIGNS on hand and per order at shortest notice, in Flower, Feather or Ribbon Effects.

Mourning Millinery, Veils, Veilings and Crapes A Specialty With Our House.

All Winter Millinery AT CLEARING OUT PRICES.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert," 193 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

DRESS GOODS.

SPECIALS.

New Goods. New Styles.

40-inch Shepherd Checks, in black and white, and navy blue and white, 29c. per yard; good value at 48c.

42-inch English Covert Suitings, in plain and changeable effects, 25c. per yard; value 39c.

40-inch Silk and Wool Plaids, in Spring colorings, 25c. per yard; value 45c.

42-inch All Wool Imported Crepon Novelties, in light and dark colors, 49c. per yard; positively worth 85c.

50-inch Imported All Wool Navy Blue Serge, 50c. per yard; instead of 75c.

48 pieces All Wool Very Fine Quality Heather Mixtures, 25c. per yard.

48-inch All Wool Scotch Mixtures, in Spring shades, 85c. per yard; value $1.00.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

SPECIALS.

40-inch Imported Black Figured Brilliantines, 25c. yard; stock price 39c.

42-inch Imported Black Figured Brilliantine, new designs, 49c. yard.

44-inch Imported Black Figured Silk Finished Brilliantines, 85c. yard; value 98c.

45-inch Imported Black Figured Silk Finish Brilliantines, $1.00 yard; good value $1.25.

38-inch All Wool Black Storm Serge, 29c. yard, instead of 39c.

50-inch All Wool Black Storm Serge, extra fine quality, 50c. yard; positively worth 75c.

SILKS. SILKS.

SPECIALS.

32-inch Black China Silks, guaranteed all silk, 25c. yard; value 45c.

75 pieces Imported Colored Japan Taffeta Silks, extra fine quality, will not rip or pull in seams, 49c. yard.

BLACK SILKS.

24-inch Extra Fine Gros Grain Silk, 98c. yard, instead of $1.25.

25-inch Very Fine Quality Black Gros Grain Silk, $1.25, instead of $1.50.

27-inch Black Satin Duchesse, 98c. yard; good value at $1.25.

27-inch Black Satin Duchesse, $1.19; good value at $1.45.

27-inch Black Taffeta Silk, extra quality, 75c. yard.

11 Extraordinary Bargains

In Our Domestic Department.

BARGAIN 1—At 4½c. per yard, we are offering a fine Yard Wide Brown Sheeting, that cannot be bought elsewhere under 7c.

BARGAIN 2—At 5c. per yard, we give you the choice to either buy Yard Wide Bleached Fruit of the Loom or Lonsdale Muslin, usually sold at 8c.

BARGAIN 3—At 6½c. per yard, we are selling a choice line of Dark Ground Printed Percales, same are being sold every day not less than 10c.

BARGAIN 4—At 6c. per yard, our Printed Hair Cord Dimities take the lead, nobody can touch them under 10c.

BARGAIN 5—Our 7c. per yard Printed Organdies we guarantee matchless in either Borough less than 12½c.

BARGAIN 6—Is a grand quality of Light, Medium and Dark Ground Zephyrs, new Spring designs, 12½c. goods, at 8c. per yard.

BARGAIN 7—At 8c. per yard, Cream Color Twill Shaker Flannel, heretofore a rapid seller at 12½c.

BARGAIN 8—At 9c. per yard. Yard Wide Cream Color Shaker Flannel, that cannot be duplicated anywhere at less than 14c.

BARGAIN 9—The Best Quality of 64-square Kid Finish Cambrics, all colors, at 3c. per yard.

BARGAIN 10—Yard Wide Fast Black Rustle Lining, such as everybody sells at 12½c.; our price 8c. per yard.

BARGAIN 11—At 10c. per yard, Fast Black Aniline Dye Wool Finish Sateen, of which intrinsic value is 25c.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

All Linen Table Damask, full bleached, 56 inches wide, at 39c. per yard.

72-inch All-Linen Cream Color Damask, value 65c.; our price while they last only 50c. per yard.

150 dozen All-Linen Damask Towels, with colored borders, 21 inches wide and 46 inches long, a regular 25c. article, extra special for Monday, 19c. each.

Upholstery & Rug Depts.

Third Floor.

Special Value for Monday.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, only small lots of a pattern, full size 3½ yards long, some with slight imperfections, regular worth $1.00 and $1.50 pair; special 69c. pair.

75 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, in attractive designs, 3½ yards long, actual value $1.75; special $1.19 pair.

Fine Quality Novelty Striped and Figured Muslins, for sash curtains, etc., actual value 18c.; special 11c. yard.

Figured Silkolines, best quality, 36 inches wide, 12c. quality; special for Monday 7c. yard.

Wool-Filled Ingrain Art Squares, in a full line of colorings, 6x9 feet, $1.89 each.
9x9 feet, $2.78 each.
9x12 feet, $3.69 each.

All-Wool Smyrna Rugs, size 30x60, special $1.39 each.

Blanket Department.

Third Floor.

We are still selling the best Blankets at the lowest prices in Greater New York. A call and inspection of our goods will convince you.

Wool Finish Blankets, 11-4 size, heavy quality, white or gray, $1.50 quality, at 98c. a pair.

Heavy Wool Filled Blankets, 11-4 size, actually worth $2.75; special $1.98 a pair.

Fine Quality Wool Filled Blankets, all colors border, bound with wide silk ribbon, 10-4 size $2.98; 11-4 size $3.59 a pair.

Extra Fine Quality California All Wool Blankets, 11-4 size, actual value $6.50; at $5.25 a pair.

Fine Quality Sateen Comfortables, filled with the very best pure white cotton, value $3.00; special $1.98; same quality extra large size, $2.59 each.

Specials in Muslin Underwear.

Ladies' Muslin Gowns, V shape, trimmed with lace and insertion, Empire effect and embroidery ruffle, good value, 59c.

The largest assortment of Ladies' Gowns, cambric or muslin, prettily trimmed with fine embroidery or lace, all newest styles; extra value, 79c. and $1.10.

Ladies' White Lawn Aprons, deep hem, tucks, lace insertion; extra value, 15c. and 25c.

Ladies' Cambric Corset Covers, square, circular, and V shaped neck, neatly trimmed with embroidery; good value, 25c., 49c., and 59c.

A large assortment of Ladies' fine Umbrella Drawers, lace and embroidery trimmed, at lowest prices.

Continuation of Our Great

Dressmakers' Supplies

AND SMALL WARE SALE.

If you have not already taken advantage of our great offerings in the Notion Department which were given last week, we advise you to do so this week, as the same bargains are again duplicated and prices remain the same.

A Few Items Selected at Random from our Vast Array of Small Wares.

Fancy Silk Stitched Dress Belting, yd. 3c.
Heavy Glace Belting, 10-yard pieces, 11c.
Henrietta Velveteen Dress Facing, 4-yard piece, 8c.
Henrietta Velveteen Dress Facing, 5-yard piece, 10c.
Dressmaking Tape, large roll, 6c.
Warren Featherbone, silk covered, yard, 12c.
Warren Featherbone, twill covered, yard, 7c.
Adamantine Pins, all sizes, paper, 1c.
Silk-Covered Dress Shields, sizes 2-3, pair, 15c.
Beeswax, yellow or white, piece, 1c.
Basting Cotton, 1 dozen spools for 4c.
Cotton Elastic, sizes ⅜ inch, ½ inch, ⅝ inch, ¾ inch, ⅞ inch, choice of size, yd. 2c.
Attachable 5-Hook Corset Steels, pair, 3c.

A SACRIFICE SALE

of all Ladies' and Misses' Jackets and Capes. They must go, and that quickly, hence these big reductions in prices.

Ladies' Jackets, $2.89; reduced from $5.00.
Ladies' Jackets, $3.98; reduced from $6.50.
Ladies' Jackets, $4.98; reduced from $7.98.
Ladies' Jackets, $5.98; reduced from $9.00.
Ladies' Jackets, $9.98; reduced from $16.98.
Ladies' Jackets, $11.75; reduced from $22.49.
Ladies' Capes, $1.10; reduced from $3.00
Ladies' Capes, $1.69; reduced from $3.50
Ladies' Capes, $2.98; reduced from $5.00
Ladies' Capes, $4.75; reduced from $8.75
Ladies' Silk Waists, $2.49; reduced from $4.98.

GREAT WRAPPER SALE

1,000 Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers, yoke back and front, trimmed with fancy braid, skirt full width; for this sale, 69c.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Our desire to close out the balance of heavy clothing this week will give you an opportunity to purchase High Grade, All-Wool Clothing at extraordinary low prices. Make your selections while the assortment is large. Such bargains cannot last. In the following items we quote a few of the many bargains:

Boys' School Suits, large assortment, including blue, black, brown, and gray mixtures, sizes 4 to 15 years, at $1.89.

Boys' blue, tan, and gray Sailor Suits, beautifully trimmed, can't be made for the price we ask, sizes 3 to 8 years, at $1.98.

Boys' three-piece Eton or Middy Suits, with silk-embroidered anchors and Mohair braidings, tan with combination vest or plain blue; a dress suit for little fellows from three to eight years, at $2.98.

Boys' Kilt Suits, navy blue cheviot, prettily trimmed with soutache braid, sizes 2½ to 4 years, at $1.98.

Boys' Sailor Collar Reefers, heavy curl astrakhan, best indigo dyed chinchilla and plain kerseys, in blue, brown, and green, with or without braiding, sizes 3 to 7 years, at $2.98.

Boys' Chinchilla Reefers, with velvet or ulster collars, long nap, plaid linings, sizes 7 to 15 years, at $2.98.

Boys' Ulsters, blue, brown, and gray Chinchilla, large storm collars, sizes 7 to 15 years, at $2.98.

Youths' long Pant Suits, blue and brown plaids and mixtures, suitable for dress or business wear, sizes 13 to 19 years, at $4.98, $5.50, and $5.95.

Specials for Monday Only.

Boys' Knee Pants, plain navy blue and mixtures, small sizes have bow and buckle, patent waistbands, 3 to 15 years, at 39c.

Boys' Domet Shirt waists, pleated front and back, assortment of colors, sizes 4 to 13 years, at 19c.

Mail orders filled

Exceptional Hosiery Bargains.

Ladies' warranted fast black double sole spliced heel and toe Cotton Hose, medium and heavy weights, 15c. pair; value 25c.

Ladies' double heel and toe Cotton Hose, warranted fast black, 9c. pair, value 15c

Ladies' Seamless Cotton Hose, warranted fast black, with double heel and toe, 12½c.; value 19c.

Ladies' Silk Fleeced Cotton Hose, extra quality, with double heel and toe and warranted fast black, regular and extra sizes, 23c.

Children's warranted fast black ribbed Cotton Hose, double knees, heels and toes; an excellent school hose; 11c. pair; value 19c.

Children's extra quality School Hose, double knees, heels and toes, and warranted fast black, 9c. pair; value 15c.

Men's Heavy Cotton Socks, double heel and toe, in tan, 9c.; value 15c.

RIBBONS. RIBBONS.

All Silk Glace Fancy Ribbons, choice colorings, 3½ inches wide, 15c. yard; value 30c.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Now on sale the most complete variety of Stationery and School Supplies ever shown in this city.

VALENTINES.

Valentines of every description; from 2c. to $2.00 each.

EMBROIDERIES.

Another lot of Manufacturers' Strips of Cambric Edgings and Insertings:
Lot 1—5c. per yard; value double.
Lot 2—8c. per yard; value double.
Lot 3—10c. per yard; value double.
Lot 4—15c. per yard; value double.

Infants' & Misses' Dept.

Second Floor.

Infants' fine Cambric Short Dresses, with yokes of inserting and fine tucks, large sleeves and wide skirts; special 69c., 79c.

Infants' Long Slips, made of cambric, shirred or plaited fronts, large sleeves, shirred at the wrist, and trimmed around neck and sleeves with neat embroidery; for Monday 23c.

Infants' pretty hand-crochet Worsted Sacques, in plain white or with pink or blue borders, for this sale 89-98c.

Children's Heavy Canton Flannel Drawers, well made, sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, for Monday only, 14c.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

INTERNATIONAL BANKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I read your editorial article on "The International Bank Bill," in the issue of your valued paper of the 26th inst., I was far from imagining that any one would appear to question the facts which you bring forward, or to impugn the general statement which you make in regard to the obstacles which obstruct the expansion of our foreign commerce, especially in manufactured goods. Being somewhat familiar with the subject, I thought, on the contrary, that your presentation of the case was both very correct and very clear. I have noticed, however, in a communication which has appeared in your own paper, that the writer of it not only denies some of the facts, but asserts that you have not "touched the root, only the fringe" of the matter. Nay, he goes so far as to say that you "have done great injustice," (to the manufacturers,) when in reality you have simply stated the plain, naked truth. You say, for instance, that "our manufacturers have never studied, as have the English, the German, and the French, the art of putting up goods to suit the tastes and the customs of foreign countries." Can this be questioned? Until a few years ago it was the unqualified and absolute truth. Now it is so still, modified only to the extent that a few of our manufacturers, and no more than a few of them, are beginning to realize the importance of ascertaining the needs and requirements of foreign consumers, and the necessity of meeting those needs and requirements. Otherwise, the old notion of "what is good enough for us is good enough for anybody else" is almost as common now as it was ten years ago, and the spirit which it evinces no less predominant. Unfortunately, "what is good enough for us" is, generally, too good for others, or more correctly, too costly. With very few exceptions, the common people of other countries, the great mass of consumers, are not so well off as in the United States. In a general way, it may be said that the necessaries of life and the comforts which our unskilled laborers are able to provide for themselves, elsewhere are only within the means of the artisan; those of the lower class having to content themselves with much less. Hence the absurdity of attempting to educate (this is the favorite word) those foreign consumers to buy and use what is beyond their purchasing power. Of course, it is none of my business if our manufacturers choose to engage in a crusade of education of this kind. That is their concern, not mine; and if I criticise the proceeding, it is in their interest and for their sake.

Since the meeting of the International American Conference (Pan-American Congress) a good deal of information about trade conditions in foreign countries, their climate, topography, &c., has been circulated among our manufacturers. We do not now witness blunders, then quite often made, such as shipments of heavy woolen underwear to Guayaquil, Ecuador, where the thermometer ranges about 90° Fahrenheit, and where an enterprising manufacturer expected to open a market for his products; or machinery intended for transportation on pack mules over the Andes, forwarded in pieces weighing six and seven hundred pounds; or goods shipped to Panama by the Colon steamers and the shipping documents forwarded overland by way of San Francisco, Cal., &c.

I confess that our manufacturers do not now resent almost as an insult, as it was common some ten or twelve years ago, any proposition about making a change in the size, form, quality, or appearance of their goods. I was once nearly laughed out of the office of one of our large cotton prints manufacturers to whom I proposed to have the pieces cut of a certain even length and to make some changes in the styles, offering to give him every year orders for such goods to the extent of $80,000, and possibly of $100,000. It was too small a matter to bother about when he was selling, as he told me, over $2,000,000 per annum of his regular made goods. Such business as I offered him was considered "picayune," trifling, insignificant; and no doubt it was when compared with the immense business afforded by the domestic markets. I know that that haughty independence of our manufacturers has ceased to manifest itself; but the spirit of it yet lives.

In justice to them, however, it should be stated that very many changes which to an English, French, or German manufacturer would cause little trouble and expense, to the American manufacturer would be costly and troublesome, the establishments and arrangements of the Europeans having been disposed with a view to meeting the wants of many foreign markets, and those of the Americans only the wants of a single people. It is an unfortunate condition; but if the foreign trade is needed and desired, I do not see any other way of acquiring it than by accepting the trouble and incurring the expense. If it is difficult to reason a man out of his tastes, what must it be to reason a whole people out of theirs? One thing is certain: It is beyond human power to reason either a man or a people out of his or their economic condition or of the physical media in which they live, and every intelligent person knows the immense influence exerted by these latter in determining the tastes and the customs.

But those are only the minor factors of the problem, and may be easily disposed of. A manufacturer wishing to extend his business to any foreign market, can very soon ascertain the kind of goods which he must produce to suit the trade there. By sending to the place one of his travelers, he will have within a few months all the necessary information. There is, however, something which he cannot obtain at will, nor within a few months, and without this latter all his efforts will be entirely fruitless. He may manufacture the required goods, and even offer them cheaper than his European competitor, and the goods, nevertheless, will remain unsold in his warehouse. This something is the all-important compound factor of means of communication and transportation and banking and credit facilities.

Your critic, to whose communication I have previously referred, laughs at the idea that the lack of international banking facilities greatly hampers the development of our export trade. Indeed, were he familiar with the main bearings of the subject, he would, undoubtedly, look at it in a more serious way. Is he aware that, under present circumstances, it costs a merchant in Rio, Buenos Ayres, or Valparaiso, two, two and a half, and three per cent. more to place funds in New York than in London, Paris, or Berlin? Is he aware that a merchant in good standing in any of the three South American cities just mentioned, and in others also, can go to an English, French or German bank, and without any difficulty make arrangements which will enable him to get his goods from England, France, or Germany, all other conditions of price, charges, &c., being equal, two and a half, three, and three and a half per cent. cheaper than if ordered from the United States? Is not that a decided advantage for the European producer? Is not the difference, especially at the present time, when the margin of profit is so small, sufficient to determine the trade currents? Let your critic go to any of the South American cities which I have named and apply to any of the European banks for facilities to import goods from the United States, and, if he does not meet with a curt refusal, the terms demanded will be such as to make the transaction exceedingly costly. Let him solicit similar facilities for importations from the country to which the bank belongs, and he will see how readily they are granted, and how favorable they are. Then he will be able to estimate the potency of those institutions in securing business for their respective countries, and the disadvantage under which the American producer has to compete with his European rival.

I can hardly suppose that our manufacturers have a clear and distinct conception of the obstacles which shut them out of the foreign markets. If they have it, and they are really in need of an outlet abroad for the surplus of their products, about which so much is heard, must say that they do not show much wisdom in attempting to satisfy their wants. For the last twenty years, certainly the last fifteen, they have been complaining of overproduction, sharp competition, small profits, and of all the unpleasant and disturbing circumstances attending such a condition of things. That the complaints are not groundless is shown by the frequent consolidations and reconsolidations of interests in all the branches of our manufacturing industries, mere palliatives and makeshifts which afford temporary but no permanent relief, and the final outcome of which would be, if no new element were to interpose itself, as will surely happen, a huge industrial consolidation, a petrification of our whole economic organism. Those are, unquestionably, signs of industrial distress brought about by the narrowness of the field of consumption. Hundreds and hundreds of our manufacturers from all parts of the country have, at no small trouble and expense, sent their travelers and distributed samples of their goods all over the world. Many of them have formed themselves into large parties and gone together to visit foreign markets. Some have established agencies abroad. Others have freely consigned their goods in the expectation of inducing orders later. In fact, almost everything has been done, and done to no purpose, for what is really important, necessary and indispensable yet remains undone. The orders have not come, the trade has not developed, and the industrial congestion will become every day more threatening.

If our manufacturers have learned anything, they must by this time be aware that there is no hope for them in their embarrassment unless this country provides for its foreign trade the same means to carry it on which other nations have abundantly provided for theirs. Banks and steamship lines are indispensable agencies, and we do not have them. And we shall not have them so long as our manufacturers remain in their present indifferent and incomprehensible attitude in matters which so directly and deeply concern them.

A bill for the purpose of chartering an international bank is now before Congress, or, rather, in the hands of the committee in charge of it where it sleeps and has slept for several years past. It is a good measure. It is of paramount importance for our manufacturers. Why do they not use their influence in order that the bill may be passed? Surely, they must have influence enough to accomplish that much, and if they do not exert it, it will be their fault if no advance is made toward obtaining what they so much need.

I have said nothing about steamship lines, the other great factor; but this letter has already grown so long that I must close here.

FIDEL G. PIERRA.

New York, Jan. 30, 1898.

EVILS OF THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Efforts spasmodic in nature are apparently being made to bring about good government in our cities. The two big organizations are at work the whole year exerting themselves patriotically to benefit the people. The theory of our Government is representative, the practice is bossocratic, the result farcical. What is termed the spoils of office is the principal cause of all the trouble. Mercenary office holding needs reformation. It is evident that no man should be required in a country like this, where every citizen makes a living by labor of some kind, to serve the public gratis. But why not put in honor, patriotism, public spirit, and civic duty, instead of measuring the full value of our office holders by money?

The Mayor of the Greater New York, for example, receives $15,000 a year; that is the legal or prevailing full measure of his worth for service rendered; or, in other words, as much as he could earn in a private capacity, in whatever occupation he might be engaged. Such a salary to some extent produces a privileged class, as it precludes poor men, according to existing conditions, from getting nominated, however capable or worthy they may be.

The impression appears to prevail that unless a high salary is paid the city could not get a capable Mayor, and also that he could not be capable unless successful in business, and, as the popular expression has it, "well fixed." By making the salary $3,000 a year a mechanic could leave his trade to become Mayor if called upon by a majority of his fellow-citizens to perform the duty. If a merchant were making $300,000 a year in the greater city he certainly could well afford to serve his fellow-citizens for the same salary as the mechanic. An American citizen who refuses to serve because the salary of an office is not equal to his yearly income should be ostracized, boycotted, driven from the community as an ingrate.

The duties and obligations of citizenship impose jury duty, and military duty if necessary, and a very large percentage of officeholding should be on the same principle. The people then could exercise the first duty of citizenship to select the men they are going to vote for. What we have now is autocratic or boss government. We haven't party government in its true sense. Men now may belong to the Democratic or Republican Party for years yet never profess the principles of either; may not even know what these principles are. All that is required of them is that they shall be slaves to the party and tools in the hands of the boss; and when the party wins, things in the shape of men are in the line of promotion and placed in positions of responsibility and high emoluments as a reward for being un-American.

There would be little need of civil service or primary reform if men were paid less for serving the public than serving individuals.

WILLIAM DORAN.

New York, Feb. 4, 1898.

NEW RAPID TRANSIT ROUTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speedy realization of rapid transit in New York City is the rightful concern of the whole country. The metropolis is not rightly named if travel to and from and through it is thwarted by its own citizens. To a countryman living somewhat remote from and seldom called to visit the great city, there appears to be a plain outline of a route overlooked in the efforts to gain the end either by tunneling or elevated roads.

What is to hinder the use of the viaduct from the Harlem River south to the Grand Central Station, and through it to the lower terminus of the old Harlem tunnel under Park Avenue? Much more than one half the route is covered by that which is now in use. Doubtless he was an uncommon "common carrier" who planned this first section of our rapid transit route, bringing Chicago, not to say the Pacific Coast, down to Forty-second Street. From this point, using the old Harlem tunnel, with some changes, such as depression of the tracks, a second section will extend through Fourth Avenue to Union Square and the south line of Fourteenth Street. This wide avenue, already cut off from ever becoming a traffic thoroughfare by the tunnel, opportunely is thus made the fitting route for the greater end of rapid transit.

The depressed track starting in the old tunnel is available for this section. Occupying the central line of the avenue, handsomely walled to the ground level, roofed for supporting a superstructure of glass and iron, the intersecting streets bridged for their whole width with iron arches, a continuous structure ornamental to the street while defensive to the tracks, is surely a possibility, nothing preventing modification of the structure where exigency may call for it—for example the substitution of bridging for glass in the special case of a great building like the Madison Square Garden, or in passing Union Square. From Fourteenth Street south through the buildings on the cross streets, which streets can be bridged as in Fourth Avenue, a right of way becomes a subject of treaty with owners—in which, lastly, benefit and not damage is a reasonable presumption.

The transformation of the region into a hive of business of divers sorts which will follow the opportunity of night freight or parcels delivery on the level of basements is a justifiable expectation.

Elm Street improved affords the route its chance as far as the rise in Centre Street south of the Tombs. This section can be treated after the subway form heretofore followed, modified as business purposes exclusively require.

From the base of the Centre Street hill the route will find its way by tunnel to the junction of Broadway with Fulton Street. A cross tunnel through the length of Fulton Street will take it to the rivers on either hand, and a loop along the wharves on the surface will complete transit.

That no engineering difficulties are threatened in the tunnel construction is assumed by the writer on the opinion given him by the founder of THE TIMES, and based on his investigations made in anticipation of his beginning the erection of THE TIMES building. And if, as alleged by him, the material at this part of the island afforded a good building sand, there would seem to be a compensation in excavation.

HERMIT.

Hoosac, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1898.

METHODS OF NOMINATING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Charles Frederic Adams on methods of making nominations, in your issue of the 28th inst., presents a scheme for the solution of the problem of controverting the power of the political boss (in his ability to name candidates) at least worthy of discussion. One objection to it which will probably be raised, however, is that it provides for two distinct elections to determine a result; and, judging from observation as to the indifference of a large contingent of American voters, it is a serious question whether participation in the first, or nominating, contest would be sufficiently general to make it representative.

It will no doubt be admitted by most thinking people, leaving out the politicians, that, even if all possible safeguards are thrown around the "primaries," a majority of voters cannot be induced to attend them. Will they be more likely to take part in an ante-election election? Surely the bosses and heelers would have their forces there, but could the slow-going, conservative element, whom it would be absolutely necessary to interest if the plan is to succeed, be aroused to any sense of duty in the matter? To many, upon whom the functions of citizenship seem to be a burden, it would mean taking the trouble to go to the polls three times—once to register and twice to vote.

If Mr. Adams's plan can be demonstrated to be capable of practical operation, one feature which must be more specifically treated is that relating to the ballots to be used at the nominating elections. If these can be provided by any one, would not the same opportunity be presented for the corruption of voters which existed before we had any so-called "ballot reform"?

Personally, I am of the opinion that there was better opportunity to defeat unfit nominations under the old régime, when no troublesome formula had to be followed in order to set up independent candidates, than there is now, with the mongrel thing called the "party column ballot" and the hedges which have been placed to hinder anything but machine-made tickets from being voted. There may be, possibly, less corruption at the polls now than then; but the boss attains his ends just as well, for he keeps competition out of the field.

However, it is only fair to admit that the bugaboo of corruption of voters will be raised if it is proposed to use ballots not furnished by the authorities, and Mr. Adams ought to dispose of this, if not of the other objection suggested.

In this connection permit me to allude briefly to a remark in one of your recent editorials, to the effect that, with due regard for the advantages of "primary reform," the best way out of the present situation is to make "independent nominations as easy as possible." I could tell you of a few people who have, with the limited means at their command, been fighting for the last three or four years to prevent such nominations from being rendered more difficult. But all this time the bosses have been steadily amending the election laws so as to throttle opposition to the candidates they set up, until now they have us tied hand and foot and gagged; while, except for spasmodic protests of a feeble nature, the newspapers, as a rule, have failed to expose the wickedness of what was going on and to stir up any tangible resistance.

Consider the fact that in this county there is one town containing 153 voters and one ward in the city with 1,063, and yet the requirement in both cases are the same as to independent nominations—100 signers to the petition. True, they could not be secured in either case; but that a fixed number should be stipulated, regardless of the number of voters, would be ridiculous if it were not outrageous.

The writer has been through two independent movements, and speaks from experience when he asserts that 100 signers to an independent nomination petition could not be secured in a county of 1,063, unless the conditions were gross in the extreme. While perhaps a majority of voters might express (privately) willingness to vote for such a candidate, they will not, from fear of persecution by the machine, which can be carried on in innumerable ways, sign a petition, knowing that their names will be published and that they will be held up to ridicule by the party newspapers. Many times a man might wish to vote against a neighbor or a brother in a church or fraternal society who would not wish to put himself on record publicly as so opposed. For these reasons, manifestly, the requirements in subdivisions of the State should not provide that the names of more than two (2) per cent. of the voters be obtained to make a nominating petition valid.

Of course, as to the State at large, we all know the present law is prohibitory, the need of getting fifty names in each county making it so. True, Mr. Platt succeeded after a fashion in getting a petition signed for a "fake" nomination last Fall, but it was only through the machinery of a powerful organization that this was possible; and a bona fide nomination, without assistance from either of the two machines, could not by any means be effected.

With all these facts in view, I venture to say that there is no political party in the State which will promise in its platform of 1898 to amend the law by making independent nominations easier, if placed in power; and there are probably no voters who will ask a pledge from a legislative candidate that he will support such a measure. And yet, until men can be elected to the Senate and Assembly on such a platform or so pledged, we shall remain in the clutches of the bosses. So it matters not whether Mr. Platt's party or Mr. Croker's "party" holds dominion at Albany; the situation will remain unchanged, regardless of how many schemes there may be suggested for primary or nominating reform.

Is not this fact, after all, the principal thing to be reckoned with?

EDMUND H. TITCHENER.

Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1898.

THEO. H. SCHINTZ SENTENCED.

Chicago Banker-Lawyer Sent to the Penitentiary for Embezzlement.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 5.—Theodore H. Schintz, the former banker-lawyer, was found guilty of embezzlement as charged in the indictment by a jury in Judge Waterman's court this afternoon. His punishment was fixed at imprisonment in the penitentiary for an indefinite term.

Schintz failed some months ago for $300,000. He was Trustee for several estates, and the specific charge against him was embezzlement of $33,000 from the estate of Franz Ertel, an old miser. Ertel's estate aggregated $42,000 when Schintz took possession of it, and $27 when he surrendered the control of it.

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

Claims of Banks Against the Domestic Held to be Valid in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5.—The Court of Errors and Appeals to-day affirmed the decision of Vice Chancellor Emery in the case of Eliza Blake and others, as complainants against the Domestic Sewing Machine Company and the Domestic Manufacturing Company, both of which companies are in a receiver's hands.

This decision sustains the receivers in allowing claims of the Phenix National, Garfield National, National Park, National Broadway, and Chemical National Banks, aggregating $300,000, which the complainants as bondholders attacked. The money was advanced by the banks on notes indorsed by the Treasurer of the manufacturing companies. The complainants contended that the Treasurer had no power to indorse, but the company got the money, and the Court holds the banks' claims to be valid in law.

MRS. BEACH'S SANITY.

The Appellate Division Orders Her Mental Condition Examined.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court having reversed the ruling of the court below in the case of Mrs. Harriet E. Beach, has ordered that a commission be appointed to inquire into her mental competency.

Frederick C. Beach and Jennie Beach Casper were the petitioners. They are Mrs. Beach's only children, and they alleged that their mother was of unsound mind and was wasting her property, which consisted of the estate of her late husband, and amounted to $250,000. They alleged that she went abroad in 1896, and in January, 1897, married Henry Rogers in Alexandria, Egypt. Mrs. Rogers, or Beach, has taken much interest in Spiritualism, and, it is alleged, has been twice confined in an insane asylum.

Letters written by Mrs. Beach to her children are quoted in the decision of the Appellate Division. In them Mrs. Beach says that she was acting under the advice of the spirit of her mother. In another letter, to a Mr. Perkins, Mrs. Beach says she has received communications from Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, and Abraham Lincoln, and that she was acting under their advice and counsel. She also claimed that the spirit of Henry Ward Beecher had officiated at her "spiritual wedding."

The Winter in England.

From The London Mail.

The mildness of the weather is evidenced in some of the consignments to Covent Garden markets, where there were to be seen last Saturday numerous clumps of primroses and bunches of snowdrops. Violets—nearly all foreign—are, it may be added, a drug in the market. The wholesale price is about four a penny for lots of ten-dozen bunches, and as these are subdivided by street and shop venders, some idea can be obtained of the profits.

Judging from the innumerable letters we have received, nature is everywhere being deceived. Crocuses are in bloom in Kent, and white roses in the gardens of the Langland Bay Hotel, near Swansea.

In some parts of Lincolnshire primroses have been flowering for the last week or two, and even roses may occasionally be seen blooming in the open garden.

Pansies are also much to the front, reports from Welling, Kent, and Bournemouth showing them to be quite common. In the latter place, the Deronicum, which usually comes out in June, is already in bloom.

Tales of venturesome butterflies and indiscreet birds, who have brought their young progenies into the world several months too soon, continue to reach us. One blackbird signalized Christmas Day by laying an egg in a nest secreted in the ivy of the Aylsham Workhouse.

A correspondent who sends us the last interesting item also states that he has just seen a nest containing three young sparrows in the ivy of the Workhouse at Swaffham, Norfolk.

A HUNT FOR WILD BOARS.

Sloatsburg People Much Agitated About Animals in the Woods Near Them.

From Sloatsburg, N. Y., has come a report that a wild boar hunt, "such as is enjoyed by Princes and potentates on the continent of Europe," will take place in the vicinity of that village in a few days. It is not merely the farmers of that locality who are to engage in the hunt, for Sloatsburg, although a simple, backwoods town itself, is close to the fashionable resort, Tuxedo, and some of its wealthy residents are to take part.

Hitherto wild boars have not been supposed to exist in New York State, but, according to Sloatsburg people, this supposition has been erroneous. Around Sloatsburg, it is said, there roams a band of wild boars, which have become a terror to the farmers. These animals have even begun to invade the settlements in search of food, and are reported to have become so vicious that no man is safe from them.

Sloatsburg people tell many stories of hairbreadth escapes from the animals. A farmer came into the village a few months ago and told of how he had been pursued by some of the ferocious band, and had been obliged to climb a tree to avoid their onslaughts.

Ed Allen and Henry Apgar, both of Sloatsburg, have been chosen to lead the hunt. These men are well-known hunters in that part of the State. They and their followers intend to strike through the Sterling Forest, which runs over to Greenwood Lake.

The wild boars, according to Sloatsburg traditions, are descended from hogs once owned by a Mayor of New York City. Years ago, so the story goes, Abram S. Hewitt, who owns a large tract of land at Greenwood Lake, imported hogs from Europe for the farm which he established on this property. Some of these hogs escaped to the woods and returned to the condition of their ancestors. They are said to have increased in numbers, so that there are now hundreds of them.

However much faith may be placed in Sloatsburg traditions, Mr. Hewitt indignantly denies that his hogs were responsible for the plague of wild boars. "I never imported a single hog from Europe," said he last night. "I have had hogs on my farm, but they were all as peaceable as I am, and that's saying a good deal. If any of them escaped and became as ferocious as reports from Sloatsburg say, then they must have lost the effects of civilization in a wonderfully quick way. I would find it difficult to imagine that the descendants of these peaceful creatures could be roaming about as wild boars, although perhaps they are. I know Ed Allen. He is a good hunter, and he ought to be successful in killing a few of the beasts. But I disclaim all responsibility for the wild boars. My hogs had no ferocious characteristics about them."

GAGGED AND ROBBED.

Man Held Up in Mangin Street and Dragged to an Alley.

John D. Cornell of 491 North First Street, Brooklyn, was held up and robbed of $3.50 last night at 3 Mangin Street by two men. One was arrested. He says he is Thomas McCue, twenty-three years of age, of 235 Monroe Street, a driver.

Cornell was walking along Mangin Street, when his hands were pinned to his side by somebody walking behind him, and, despite his struggles, he was carried swiftly into the alley at No. 3, gagged, and robbed by a man who was in waiting. The two men then ran away.

Cornell cried out, and Policeman Monaghan of the Delancey Street Station came up. He pursued the two men whom he saw running away, and he caught McCue. No money was found on him.

A COW DERAILS A TRAIN.

Engineer and Fireman Killed in an Accident Just South of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—A cow threw off the track the north-bound Texas special on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway part of the Missouri Pacific System at Hematite, thirty-six miles south of St. Louis, to-day, resulting in the death of Engineer Francy and Fireman Childs and the slight injury of two passengers, names unknown.

A DIVORCE AFTER 43 YEARS.

Samuel and Ella Park of Mars, Penn., No Longer Agree.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 5.—Samuel and Ella Park of Mars, Penn., aged respectively seventy-three and sixty-three, having been married forty-three years, ask for a divorce. Mrs. Park alleges cruel treatment and asks for $500 for support pending the disposition of the suit.

The Parks are reported to be worth $40,000, and have five children. The troubles began over a disagreement as to the size of a cemetery lot which was about to be purchased.

NEWFOUNDLAND SHIP NEWS.

The Addington Damaged by Ice—Safe Arrival of the Jamaica.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 5.—The British steamer Addington, Capt. Harland, nine days from Baltimore for Bergen, Norway, with 9,000 bushels of rye, has arrived here with her bow stove in by an ice floe. Her forepeak was filled with water. The accident occurred off Cape Race yesterday. She will probably go into dock for repairs.

The steamer Jamaica, Capt. Petersen, from New York Jan. 29, which passed Cape Race yesterday, five days overdue, will go into dock here to-night to be fitted with a new propeller.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S BAD BURNS.

Gloves Caught Fire When She Cleaned Them with Naphtha.

Katie Kopp, twenty years old, was painfully burned last night in her home, at 506 East Fourteenth Street. She lived in two small rooms on the top floor, and for three years has been the sole support of her little brother, John, twelve years old, and sister, Mamie, nine years old. She worked in Kinney Brothers' cigarette factory, near by.

Last night she had put the children to bed and was cleaning a pair of white gloves with naphtha, and had the gloves on her hands when the fumes of the inflammable liquid ignited from the lamp. In a minute she was burning fiercely about the hands and arms. The frightened girl ran down the stairs to the street, and at the bottom was found by an employe of Maxey Brothers, undertakers, on the ground floor, and he extinguished the flames. The girl was then taken to Bellevue Hospital. A neighbor will take care of the children until their sister is able to return.

FISHKILL AUTHORITIES CLASH.

Health and School Boards Differ as to a Scarlet Fever Quarantine.

NEWBURG, Feb. 5.—A contest which will probably end in a fight in the courts is in progress in Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. It is between the Board of Health and the Board of Education. For some weeks scarlet fever has been prevalent in that village. There have been some cases quarantined, but the Board of Health claims that some physicians have not reported cases, and that children from infected houses have been permitted to attend school. The city physician, Dr. Molth, yesterday notified the Health Board that he deemed it advisable to close the public school for a few weeks.

When the Board of Education heard of the decision there was a strong protest. The President of the board, Benjamin Hammond, one of the most wealthy and prominent citizens of the place, was one of the strongest in opposition. Several physicians were consulted, and they made a statement that there was no necessity for the action of the Health Board.

A call for a meeting of the Board of Education was issued to-night. It is probable that the board will refuse to close the school on Monday.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.....Feb'y 16 at 8 P. M.
Miss FLORENCE TERREL'S PIANO RECITAL
Assisted by
Sig. CAMPANARI
(Kind permission of Messrs. Damrosch & Ellis.)

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mon., by request, "Hans Huckebein." Tues. & all the Week. Sat. Mat. 1st time in America, the comedy farce, "ASCHERMITTWOCH." (Ash Wednesday.)

AMUSEMENTS.

PLEASURE PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Continuous, 1:30 to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. Afts. 15c., 25c.
THE UPTOWN FAMILY RESORT.
Mr. F. F. PROCTOR.....Propr. & Mgr.
The Popular Comedy Star,
JOSEPH HART
(Late of Hallen & Hart,) and
CARRIE DE MAR
In Mr. Hart's Original Comedietta,
THE QUIET MR. GAY.
JAMES THORNTON
The man who makes the world sing.
LAURA BIGGAR
In the uproariously funny comedietta
THE WOMAN UPSTAIRS.
LEONIDAS' CAT AND DOG CIRCUS, FRANK CUSHMAN, SMITH & FULLER, BLOOM & COOPER, RIALTA, ALBURTUS & BARTRAM, THE McDONOUGH TRIO, THE FANSONS, VANLEER & BARTON, Bisser & Dreher, others.
SUNDAY CONCERT To-day, 2:30 to 11 P. M.—LYDIA TITUS, LILLIAN BURKHART, Al Leech, and 3 Rosebuds; Fisher & Carroll; 20 others. Noon-day opening, Lincoln's Birthday. All the stars

Proctor's 23D ST.
F. F. PROCTOR.....Propr. and Mgr.
6TH YEAR! 6TH YEAR!
High Class Continuous Performance.
NOON TO 11 P. M.
Drop in any time. Stay as long as you please.
THE CROWNING EVENT OF THE VAUDEVILLE SEASON!
Return to the stage after an absence of four years, and first appearance in vaudeville theatres of
MINNIE SELIGMAN,
The celebrated emotional actress, supported by a first-class company of 15, in
COMEDY and TRAGEDY,
A 25-minute play by W. S. Gilbert.
BERT COOTE, assisted by Julie Kingsley and company in the roaring farce, "Supper for Two." The popular ex-Minstrel Comedians, GEO. THATCHER and ED MARBLE, in a new conversational sketch, "Mr. Bundy and the Coon." The distinguished prima donna whistler, Mrs. ALICE J. SHAW and her charming twin daughters, in their dashing dancing specialty. Fifth successful month of the beautiful LIVING PICTURES, displaying the perfection of realistic art reproduction; handsome models; novel light effects; new this week, "After the Bath." The original MIDGLEYS, presenting their unique and laugh-provoking juvenile act. The prince of monologue entertainers ALF GRANT, with a new budget of up-to-the-minute jokes and anecdotes.
All Balcony, 25c. All Orchestra, 50c.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P.M.
LATEST VAUDEVILLE "FAD,"
THE CHARMING
ANIMATED SONG SHEET.
A DELIGHTFUL AND REFRESHING NOVELTY.
Caron and Herbert, Russell Bros., Francesca Ridding and Carleton Macy, Montgomery and Stone, Hilda Thomas and Frank Barry, Staley and Birbeck.
35 OTHER STARS.

5TH AV. Theatre, B'way & 28th St. Edwin Knowles, Manager. 2 WEEKS. Commencing To-morrow night, Feb. 7.
SPECIAL MATINEES WEDNESDAY.
Wednesday Matinée, Orchestra, $1.50 and $1.00.
MODJESKA
AND
JOSEPH HAWORTH,
with a Company of Players, Presenting
FIRST WEEK: Schiller's Great Play,
MARY STUART.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK:
Monday and Thursday, "MAGDA"; Tuesday & Sat. night, "MACBETH"; Wed. Mat., "CAMILLE"; Wed. night, "MARY STUART"; Friday night and Sat. Mat., "Measure for Measure." SEATS NOW ON SALE.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE—EXTRA!
Commencing Monday, Feb. 21, for 2 Weeks,
De Wolf Hopper,
PRESENTING
EL CAPITAN,
The entire 7th Regiment Band will appear at each performance in Sousa's Grand March Finales. Sale of seats commences Monday, Feb. 14.

BIJOU B'way and 30th St. EV'GS. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:15.
IMPOSSIBLE TO EXTEND TIME.
LAST TWO WEEKS
MAY IRWIN
AND HER COMPANY IN THE
SWELL MISS FITZWELL.
Last opportunities to hear her tuneful songs.
MONDAY, FEB. 21st
Return of Broadhurst's Funny Farce, with a Brand New Company, Opening night, 100th Time in New York. Elaborate Souvenirs. Seats Selling Now.
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES,

AMERICAN THEATRE. 42d St., 7th & 8th Avs. Tel. 3147 38th St.
Commencing To-morrow (Monday) Ev'g, Feb. 7, SEASON OF POPULAR OPERA IN ENGLISH BY CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY.
Adequate presentation of Flotow's Grand Opera
MARTHA
in English.
Cast includes the Misses Grace Golden, Elsa May, Lizzie Macnichol; Messrs. Bassett, Stephens, Stewart, Knight, Read, and the unexcelled singing chorus.
Ev'gs, 8:15. Lower floor, 75c.; 1st Bal., 50c.
ENTIRE 2d Balcony (Opera Chairs and Elevator).....25c.
WEDNESDAY (BARGAIN) MAT., 2 P. M. 25c. TO ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE. EVERY SEAT RESERVED.
SATURDAY, 2:00 P. M., MATINEE.
ENTIRE Lower Floor.....50c. First and Second Balcony.25c.
Monday, Feb. 14—Cavalleria Rusticana.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2.
Every night, (for this week.) Wycherly's famous old comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL, and Pailleron's delightful comedy, Subtleties of Jealousy.
MISS ADA REHAN
in both plays.
"Irresistible drollery."—Times. "Altogether delightful."—World. "An unalloyed delight."—Sun. "Rich with glee."—Tribune.
MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.
NEXT WEEK—The new Japanese musical comedy, "LILLI TSE."

MANHATTAN BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Wm. A. Brady & F. Ziegfeld, Jr., P'rs & Managers.
COMMENCING MONDAY EVE., FEB. 7.
The new management of this theatre have arranged to give as their first offering to the public the new American play,
WAY DOWN EAST
It's a story about plain people, told in simple fashion, and it will be placed upon the stage elaborately with a cast including the following artists: Miss Phoebe Davies, Minnie Dupree, Ella Hugh Wood, Mrs. Stevens, Odell Williams, Howard Kyle, Frank Lander, Felix Haney, George Backus, Bartley McCullum, Charles V. Seamon and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE, corner 41st St. THIRD MONTH and unusual success of The HIGHWAYMAN
THEATRE OPERA COMPANY. Evg., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2

HARLEM Opera House. Eve'gs, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Henry MILLER "Heartsease"
Next Sunday, Anton Fuerst's Military Band. Feb. 14, Hoyt's "A Stranger in New York."

AMUSEMENTS.

EDEN MUSEE
ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
NEW TO-DAY—EXECUTION OF CRIMINALS IN BURMAH BY ELEPHANTS.
NEW TO-DAY—THE BEAUTIFUL GROUP, "MOTHERLESS CHILDREN."
CINEMATOGRAPH Exhibits New Views To-day at 2:30.
HUNGARIAN BAND CONCERTS AFTERNOON and EVENING.
To-Morrow and During Week—Afternoons at 3, Evenings at 9,
THE CINEMATOGRAPH
PASSION PLAY IN 24 SCENES
"Follows quite faithfully the dramatic representation at Oberammergau."—New York Herald.
"The exhibition made a decidedly favorable impression, and will doubtless attract many visitors to this popular place of amusement."—World.
"Wherever it was done, it was well done, and the pictures are both artistic and interesting."—Evening Journal.
"The pictures are life size, and all the action is brought out in detail."—Daily News.
"The display was in every respect interesting, and held the attention of the spectators from beginning to end."—New York Times.
"One would prophesy that those who 'came to scoff' will 'remain to pray.'"—Brooklyn Citizen.
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
No Extra Charge for Admission.
"The tableaux, in their entirety, bring the Saviour's mission on earth, and His sufferings, more vividly before the spectator than any portrayal by tongue or pen could possible do.
A prominent lawyer of this city, after having witnessed the representation, expressed himself in a letter to the management of the Musée as follows: 'The lesson taught by the representation brings vividly to my mind, much more so than ever before, the teachings of Scripture. The Passion Play might well be said to give those who see it a personal and loving acquaintance with the Divine One. After the exhibition was over I left feeling like living a better life, becoming a better man, trying to follow the teachings of One whom I now know as I never knew before.'"—Mail and Express.
AFTERNOONS at 3; EVENINGS at 9.
No Extra Charge for Admission.

LYCEUM. 4th Ave. & 23d. At 8:15, Ends 11. Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat'y, 2.
INSTANT SUCCESS OF
THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.
The five-act domestic drama by R. C. Carton,
"It will be enjoyed by intelligent, broad-minded people. An interesting piece of literature."—Home Journal.
"Full of brilliant hits. Dialogue has wit and point. Interest rises to a strong climax."—Herald.
"Strong elements of human interest."—Post.
"Should have a long run."—Mail & Exp.
"A smart and interesting play. Is both exhilarating and charming."—Times.
"An emphatic triumph."—Eve. World.
"Glitters with wit."—Com'l Adver.
"The lesson always wholesome."—Sun.
TUESDAY, SPECIAL MATINEE AT 2 OF
THE PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY.
Original cast and return of J. K. Hackett.

Lyceum Lenten Lectures
.....ILLUSTRATED VIEWS.....
.....ILLUSTRATED VIEWS.....
Daniel Frohman takes pleasure in announcing a series of illustrated morning lectures at 11, with the distinguished lecturer and scientist, Mr.
GARRETT P. SERVISS,
Every morning, commencing March 7:
MONDAYS, SPAIN.
TUESDAYS, PETER THE GREAT.
WEDNESDAYS, GREECE.
THURSDAYS, NAPOLEON.
FRIDAYS, PARIS.
SATURDAYS, WILLIAM TELL AND THE ALPS.
Course ticket: 5 lectures, $5.00; single, 50 to $1.50.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
SOUVENIR NIGHT.
100 PERFORMANCE TUESDAY, FEB. 15TH.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Riverside Drive Dealings the Feature in a Week of Well-Maintained Business.

BETTER OUTLOOK AT AUCTION

Latest Sales by Brokers—The Week in the Salesroom—Schedule of Offerings and Its Attractive Parcels—Mortgages Filed.

Riverside Drive has figured so prominently in the week's reports as almost to overshadow dealings in other sections. While there has been no specially significant transaction, unless it was the sale of the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, almost every class of property has been represented, and in such amounts as to indicate that the market is steadily, if slowly, gaining strength.

The announcement by Clarence True of his intention to improve his Riverside Drive holdings with a class of dwellings which will insure the future of the neighborhood, was welcome news to owners of adjoining property as well as to real estate men generally, who have feared that a part of what is perhaps the city's most beautiful street would be permanently injured by the erection of unsightly flats. The rapidity with which flats will multiply and overspread a district after the first two or three have been put up is well known, and it is a particularly fortunate circumstance that all of the unimproved property on the Drive between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fourth Streets is now under one control.

The sale of the block front on the Drive, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth Streets, has been reported and denied with equal persistency. The brokers in the case still maintain that the property has not yet changed hands, while a man very closely connected with the purchaser, real or prospective, states positively that the contracts have been signed.

Reliable report has it that the sale of a block a little further up the Drive is well advanced in negotiations, and it will not be surprising if the coming week produces another interesting report from that section.

In the ordinary run of lots and dwellings the week has made a good showing, while sales of old properties in Greenwich Street, West Broadway, Walker, and Franklin Streets, show a well-defined movement in the improvement of business properties.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

H. H. Cammann & Co. have sold to Oppenheimer & Hamershlag four lots on the north side of Eighty-second Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Mrs. Isidore Kaufman has sold to a Mr. Hilton the four-story brownstone front dwelling 46 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

Robert L. Fowler has sold the old building 560 West Broadway, on a plot 25 by 100, for $27,500.

Francis T. Underhill has sold for Paul H. Kellar the seven-story business building 117 Walker Street, 25 by 80.

The Cutting estate has sold the two five-story flats, 223 and 224 Central Park West, 41.8 by 100.

John W. Ferguson is the buyer of the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

Jeremiah C. Lyons takes in part payment for 66 East Seventy-third Street, recently sold to Dr. E. C. Spitzka, the three-story dwelling 712 Lexington Avenue, 16.8 by 102.2.

E. C. Potter has sold the two five-story tenements 97 and 99 Mangin Street, 50 by 100.

Well & Mayer have purchased from Morris Rose the four-story brick building 746 Third Avenue, 25 by 100.

Edgar J. Amor has sold for $14,125 the four-story flat 1,826 Lexington Avenue, 20 by 60 by 74.

Amelia Graf has sold to C. A. Miller the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 246 East Seventy-second Street, 16.8 by 102.2.

A. S. Cox has sold three lots on the south side of Fifty-third Street, 175 feet west of Tenth Avenue.

The Union Trust Company, as executor, has sold the five-story flats 67 East One Hundred and Fourth Street and 72 and 74 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Louis A. Heinsheimer, not Solomon Loeb, as has been reported, is the purchaser of the old building 57 Franklin Street, 25 by 50.

By taking title to 41 and 43 West Twentieth Street the Church of the Holy Communion now has a frontage of 250 feet on that street. The church, it will be remembered, recently disposed of the small parcel 339 Sixth Avenue, adjoining its property on the north.

The sales of the following dwellings are also reported: 42 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, by Edward F. Keating; 458 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, by Joseph Murphy, Jr.; 365 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, by H. Gerken; and 242 to 248 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, by a Mrs. Bullwinkle.

Catharine Steers has sold the five-story flat 165 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 27 by 100.

It is reported that Benjamin S. Peck has purchased from Edward J. McCluskey, for $90,000, the plot, with old frame buildings, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street and First Avenue, 98.9 by 301.6 by 95 by 310.

The Auction Room.

Little interest was shown in the salesroom offerings of the week, and except in the case of the two flats 169 East One Hundred and Second Street and 153 West One Hundred and Third Street, sold by Auctioneer Smyth on Thursday, poor competition and low prices prevailed.

The general character of the few properties put up, however, was in a large measure responsible for this state of affairs, and in this respect the schedule for the coming week shows a decided improvement. Not only is the list of parcels to be sold longer that usual, but it contains an uncommonly large number of valuable offerings at executors' sales.

The majority of these will be sold by Auctioneer Harnett—on Tuesday the warehouse property 144 Water Street; on Wednesday the seven-story apartment house known as the Greylock, and a half interest in the business buildings 339 Washington Street and 195 and 197 Franklin Street; on Thursday the property of the estate of Baroness Harriette L. Solvyns, consisting of 126 to 132 Clinton Place, 136 East Nineteenth Street, 125 East Thirtieth Street, and 69 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

The holdings of the Riker estate, 166 Bowery, 184 Water Street, and the northeast corner of James and Madison Streets, will be disposed of by Auctioneer Read on Tuesday.

In partition, Philip A. Smyth will sell, on Thursday, the block front on the west side of Second Avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets, occupied by four and five story tenements, and the similar properties 1,229 and 1,231 Lexington Avenue. The schedule is far and away the most attractive in many weeks, and it is to be expected that some lively bidding will be brought forth by such a variety of first-class offerings.

There were recorded last week 418 mortgages, for $6,227,392; of which 183, for $2,311,126, were at 5 per cent.; 186, for $2,575,416, were at more, and 49, for $1,390,050 were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 356 mortgages for $4,693,326; of which 162, for $2,087,531, were at 5 per cent.; 151, for $1,001,808, were at more, and 43, for $1,603,987, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, FEB. 7.—By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Henry B. Closson, referee, 134 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 315.9 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,341.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, 2,117 Fifth Avenue, east side, 20.2 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 18.6 by 110, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,989.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Creston Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,998.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 1,460 Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,364.

TUESDAY, FEB. 8.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 144 Water Street, west side, 86.1 feet south of Maiden Lane, 19.9 by 80.8 by 20.8 by 82.2, five-story brick and iron warehouse.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 111 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 144 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 20 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling, with extension.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 342 East Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 160 feet west of First Avenue, 18 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,625.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.—By George R. Read, executors' sale, 168 Bowery, west side, 25 feet south of Spring Street, 25 by 99.5, three-story brick building, with one-story extension; 184 Water Street, north side, 54.10 feet east of Burling Slip, 19.5 by 62.7 by 16.3 by 64.10, five-story brick building, with one and two story extension; northeast corner of James and Madison Streets, 29.6¼ by 100, four-story brick building.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, 54 by 100, seven-story brick and stone apartment house, with stores; 339 Washington Street, east side, 50 feet north of Harrison Street, 25.5 by 60.5 by 25.4 by 60.9, leasehold, five-story brick building, one-half interest; 195 and 197 Franklin Street, south side, 112 feet east of Washington Street, 37.2 by 75, five-story brick business building, one-half interest.

By F. L. & T. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, Seventy-second Street, south side, 525 feet west of West End Avenue, runs south 102.2 by east 50 by south 102.2 to Seventy-first Street by west 88.9 to New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, by north to Seventy-second Street, by east 71.3, one-story frame building and vacant. Due on judgment, $67,121; subject to another mortgage for $40,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 529, 531, and 533 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 16.8 by 99.11, three three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on 529, $11,938; on 531, $10,911; on 533, $11,938.

By Solomon De Walteress, foreclosure sale, Edward Schendel, referee, 48 Washington Square South, 75 feet east of Macdougal Street, 25 by 109, four-story brick dwelling; 72 and 74 Bedford Street, 44.8 by 50.5 by 51 by 50, two three-story brick and frame dwellings. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $20,187, the Washington Square property being subject to another mortgage for $14,000 and the Bedford Street to one for $15,000.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10.—By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, George Landon, referee, 403 Greenwich Street, east side, 50 feet north of Beach Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $24,656.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 136 East Nineteenth Street, south side, 170.7½ feet west of Third Avenue, 23.6½ by 53.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 125 East Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 14 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 126 to 132 Clinton Place, south side, 80 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 65.11 by 113.9 and irregular, two five-story brick double tenements, with two five-story brick tenements at rear; 69 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 163.4 feet west of Park Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 1,229 and 1,231 Lexington Avenue, east side, 48.2 feet north of Eighty-third Street, 16 and 15.6, respectively, by 62.3, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings; 1,615 and 1,617 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street, 52.1 by 101.8 and irregular, five-story brick factory; 1,601, 1,603, and 1,605 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-third Street, each 25 by 73.2, three four-story brick tenements, with stores; 245 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 73.2 feet west of Second Avenue, 28.6 by 102.3, five-story brick tenement; 1,609, 1,611, and 1,613 Second Avenue, west side, 76.7 feet north of Eighty-third Street, each 25.6 by 73.2, three four-story brick tenements, with stores.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Surrogate's sale, 689 to 693 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Willis Avenue, each 16.8 by 100, three four-story brick flats; 695 and 697 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Willis Avenue, 20 and 30, respectively, by 100, two five-story brick flats.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. O'Brien, referee, 531 West Thirtieth Street, north side, 431 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 31 by 81.6, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,662.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, northeast corner of Prospect Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $517.

By Thomoson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 47 Leroy Street, north side, 100 feet west of Bedford Street, 24.10 by 90.7 by 25 by 91.4, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,944; subject to another mortgage for $23,000.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Mildred Levy, referee, 1,691 Park Avenue east side, 51.3 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 24.10 by 80, three-story frame tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,362; subject to another mortgage for $1,487.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, H. L. Blondel, referee, Cottage Grove Avenue, Westchester, east side, 96.5 feet south of Guerlain Place, 50 by 110, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,956.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Cowie, referee, 36 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 385 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,186.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, 1,352 to 1,358 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100.11 by 100, four five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,468; subject to another mortgage for $40,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, runs east to Harlem River by south to north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west to a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 250 feet east of First Avenue, by north 100.11 by west 25 by south 11 by west 25 by north 11 by west 75 by south 100.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west 28 by north 100.11 by east 3 by north 100.11, several one, two, and three story frame buildings; one-quarter part, together with rights to land under water. Due on judgment, $41,161.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Third Street south side, 200 feet east of Avenue D, Twenty-fourth Ward, for a three-story brick dwelling and a two-story frame stable, 25 by 60 and 16 by 11; Bernard Amster of 637 East Sixth Street, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $8,480.

Alterations.

No. 190 Seventh Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, 16.6 by 40; Owen McCrocker of 188 Seventh Avenue, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 35 to 39 Nassau Street, to a fifteen-story brick and stone office building; New York Realty Company, owner; Ralph S. Townsend, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Feb. 5.

BROOME ST, s s, 40 ft e of Ridge St, 5x60; Emilie Berlinger to Jacob Hyman 1
BROOME ST, s s, 40 ft e of Ridge St, 5x60; Elias Dreyer and wife to Jacob Hyman 8,050
CRAVEN ST, n s, 25 ft e of Dawson St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Gustav A. Rothman 1
DIGNEY AV, e s, 315.11 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x100; Eva Brendler to George Nuesse and another 500
DIVISION ST, 133, s s, 119 ft w of Canal St, 25x63.1x25x62.4; Harris Rosenthal and wife to Raphael Hurwitz 1
HENRY ST, 80, 25x100; Harris Rosenthal and wife to Raphael Hurwitz 1
LOT 53, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Ivar Nygaard to Marie Toelberg 1
PROSPECT AV, s e corner of Jennings St, runs s 57.9x e 88.6x n 6x e 11.2x n 75 to street, x w 79.11; Ivar Nygaard to Marie Toelberg 1
VYSE AV, n w s, 500 ft s w of Charlotte Place, 25x100; John Toelberg to Marie Toelberg 1
12TH ST, 292 West, 22x80; Mary A. Collins to James B. Williams 15,000
12TH ST, 386 to 390 West, 66x80; Michael W. Bradley and another to James B. Williams 49,500
65TH ST, 33 West, 31.8x100.5; Maria L. Mount to Abbey E. Williams 1
66TH ST, 430 East, 26.10x100.5; Sophie I. Hahn and another to Jacob Grunder and another 1
82D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x102.2; Albert A. Levi and wife to William Rankin 70,000
90TH ST, 126 West, 25x100.8; Siegfried Willerehousen and wife to Frederick Warnecke and wife 100
105TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.9; Augustus H. Wright and wife to John J. Meehan 1
120TH ST, 56 and 58 East, 27x100.11; Anna Folini to Guidetta Cavinato $1
120TH ST, 56 and 58 East, 27x100.11; Guidetta Cavinato to Edward West 1
127TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; John B. Eccleston and wife to Henry D. Bayne 1
140TH ST, n e corner of Bradhurst Av, 125x99.11; Frank W. Gilbert and wife to Peter J. Bogert 1

Recorded Leases.

BRADLEY, Michael W., and another to Cooper & Hulsemann; 12th St, 386 and 388 and 390 West; 10 years 1,800
GRUNDHOFER, Elizabeth, and another to Emma Meyer and another; Park Av, n e corner of 167th St, 84x70, 10 years 1,500
MARKS, Samuel, to William Hirsch; 419 6th Av, 5 years $3,000
ROSE, Morris, to Jonas Well and another; 746 3d Av, 11 years 18,000
THE RECTOR, &c., of St. Stephen's Church, to Bastins & Co.; 19 Warren St, 25 years 600

Recorded Mortgages.

BAUMBACH, Emil, to H. Koehler & Co.; s e corner of Lexington Av and 100th St, saloon, lease, demand $4,000
BOGERT, Peter J., to Frank W. Gilbert; n s of 148th St, 75 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 1 year 3,000
BOGERT, Peter J., to Frank W. Gilbert; n e corner of Bradhurst Av and 148th St, 1 year 5,000
BOGERT, Peter J., to Frank W. Gilbert; n s 148th St, 100 ft w of Bradhurst Av, 1 year 3,500
EHRHART, Ferdinand, to Nicholas Schultz, trustee, w s of 2d Av, 25 ft n of 7th St, 5 years 15,000
HERB, Jacob, to Marie Mueller; s e corner of Prospect, 183d St, old lines, 1 year 3,500
HYMAN, Jacob, to Elias and Amelia Dreyer; s s of Broome St, 40 ft e of Ridge St, installments 1,500
KAYSSER, Louis W., to John F. Steeves; e s of Brook Av, 149.7 ft n of 168th St, 5 months 7,000
KAYSSER, Louis W., to George G. Dutcher, as committee, &c.; e s of Brook Av, 149.7 ft n of 168th St, 5 months 9,800
KAYSSER, Louis W., to Roxanna N. Beam; e s of Brook Av, 220.3 ft n of 168th St, 5 months 8,100
KISSLING, Jacob, to the East River Savings Institution; 623 and 625 Amsterdam Av, 5 years; 2 mortgages 30,000
MARQUART, Henry, to William Gardiner; s s of 2d Av, 25.10 ft s of 113th St, 5 years 2,500
OPPENHEIMER, David E., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w corner of Central Park West and 94th St, 1 year 50,000
RANKIN, William, to Albert A. Levi; s s of 82d St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1½ years 65,000
REISS, Louis, to John Theall; s e corner of 71st St and Lexington Av, 4 months 6,000
ROTHMAN, Gustav A., to George F. Johnson; n s of Craven St, 25 ft e of Dawson St, 3 years 1,500
SMITH, Charles and Mary, to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; w s of St. Lawrence Av, 25 ft s of Beacon St, 1 year 1,800
WASHINGTON, Alfred H., to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Old Boston Road, Lot 75, map No. 2 of Olinville, 1 year 3,500
WEINER, Kate and Fannie, to James Buckhout, Sr.; e s of Washington Av, 128 ft s of 180th St, 24.6x100; 5 years 1,200
WEST, Edward J., to Helen D. Clark; 56 and 58 East 120th St, 5 years 6,000
ZEITZ, Henry, Charles T., to Fordham Morris, trustee; e s of Riverview Terrace, 250 ft n from corner of Riverview Terrace and Sedgwick Av, 4 years 5,595

Assignments of Mortgages.

JOHNSTON, John H., and others, executors, to Frances J. Mail ..... Nom.
JUNG, Louise, as guardian, to Andrew N. Jung ..... Nom.
MANNING, William H., to Thomas R. A. and William Hall, (two assignments) ..... Nom.
McLANE, Allan, and others, trustees, &c., to Sarah M. May and another, trustees 12,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Church of the Ascension 3,000
YOUNG, George, to Guiditta Cavinto ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

CONCORD AV, Wales Av, 141st St and 142d St, 228.8x154—the block; M. Mulligan's Sons Company against The Colored Home and Hospital, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors $12,000
HENRY, ST, 44; Harry W. Bell against Sarah Smith, owner and contractor 132
LEWIS, ST, 115; John Breitenbach against Morris Amster, owner and contractor 574
PRINCE ST, 183 and 185; Sullivan St., 131 and 133; Stephen M. Randall against Mary E. Bradley, owner; Treffenberg and Terry, contractors 10,495
SPRING ST, 149; E. A. Muller & Brother against George A. Saward, owner and contractor 370
5TH AV, 170; F. Denton against Henry Corn, owner; Peter McCabe, contractor 250
4TH ST, 22 West; DeLorenzo, Carfara & Co. against Frank O. Norman, owner and contractor 460
12TH ST, 43 and 45 East; Baker, Smith & Co. against Charles H. Taylor, owner and contractor 1,700
35TH ST, 147 to 151 West; the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company against W. H. Houghton, owner and contractor 102
62D ST, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 100x100; Harry W. Bell against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor 90
116TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; Hudson Plasterboard Company against Harris Fordinsky, owner and contractor 207
127TH ST, s s, 190 ft e of Park Av, 50x100; Wotherspoon & Son against George Jenkins, owner; Thomas R. Calder, contractor 184
136TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 59x100; William T. Hookey against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor 3,078
136TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; William T. Hookey against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor 344

Lis Pendens.

LONGFELLOW AV, n e corner of Jennings St, runs e 200 ft to Boone Av x n 162x n w 54x s w 217 to Longfellow Av x s 100 to beginning; James Michael against Annie F. Vreeland and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. A. Boecker.
114TH ST, s s, 173.7 ft w of 5th Av, 17.8x100.11; Mary M. More against Margaret E. Conlon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Noble & Camp.
147TH ST, n s, 52 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 16x74.11; Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, guardian, &c., against William Broadbelt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. G. Hillhouse.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

OSTEYEE BROTHERS.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Osteyee Brothers, (corporation,) manufacturers of perfumery, at 108 Park Row, for $1,023, in favor of Archie L. Wisner. Osteyee Brothers were indorsers on an acceptance of a draft on a London firm.

L. GUTTMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Carraher has received an execution against Louis Guttman of 96 Spring Street for $6,723, on the judgment which he confessed on Friday to Nathan Frank. Mr. Guttman is in the dress trimming business, and has an office at 96 Spring Street, but nothing was found to levy upon.

CIVIALE REMEDY COMPANY.—Judgment for $3,307 was entered yesterday against the Civiale Remedial Agency of 174 Fulton Street, in favor of the Nassau Bank, on five notes of the company, which were indorsed by Joseph B. Stillwell, who died suddenly Jan. 27. He was included in the suit, but the judgment was not taken against him.

GUARANTEE CLOTHING COMPANY.—The Guarantee Clothing Company, of which Shrier, Vogel & Lemlein are the proprietors, at 415 Broadway and Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, have completed a settlement with their creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, partly in cash and partly in indorsed notes. Platzek, Stroock & Herzog say that the firm succeeded in having all their old liabilities wiped out, including the leases of the two stores occupied by them, and are informed that they have arranged for a new lease for the corner opposite their present Third Avenue place at a materially reduced expense and in a new place now being built for them.

C. H. ANDERSON.—Schedules of Mrs. Catherine H. Anderson, formerly residing at 38 West Seventy-second Street, show liabilities $98,645, nominal assets, $184,800, actual assets $3,000. Of the liabilities, $35,145 are direct for borrowed money, merchandise, legal and medical services, and $65,500 contingent on bond and mortgage. The assets consist of thirty-two oil paintings, valued at $7,100; piano, $500; all covered by a chattel mortgage, which is in litigation; actual value, $1,000; diamonds and jewelry, $1,000, held as security for a loan of $722; claim for jewelry in hands of Rudolph Oelsner, $6,000, actual value $1,000; 1,000 shares of the Sims-Edison Torpedo Company, par value $100,000, actual value $1,000; 700 shares Harney's Peak Tin Mining Company, par value $70,000, no actual value given.

T. J. REVEILLE & CO.—T. J. Reveille & Co., the firm composed of Thomas J. Reveille and Michael Kelly, jobbers in millinery goods at 656 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Gustave Leopold, giving preferences for $5,500—to the People's Bank, $1,500; John H. Conner, $1,500, and Kate Klifolle of Metuchen, N. J., $500. The assignment was precipitated by an attachment obtained against them on Friday for $393 in favor of Max Ernst, which was paid. Both partners being residents of New Jersey, Mr. Reveille at West Hoboken and Mr. Kelly at Metuchen, they feared that other attachments might be obtained against them on the ground of non-residence, and to protect all creditors alike they made an assignment. Kirk & Schwarz, their attorneys, said that the liabilities are $11,000 and nominal assets $20,000. Their embarrassment was due to poor collections. The firm was formed on Feb. 1, 1896, with a claimed capital of $15,000. Mr. Reveille had been a partner in the firm of H. J. Harding & Co. for six years previously, and Mr. Kelly had been in the employ of Charles Broadway Rouss.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed Saturday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ADDA, Pacifico—G. Bardei $236
ARONE, George—Gorham Manufacturing Company 88
ABIESDORF, Sarah—P. Freeman 79
AMERICAN GAS CONTROL COMPANY—Schieffelin & Co. 398
BRENNAN, George J.—F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds Company 136
BLAKE, John E.—New York Telephone Company 29
BUHR, August F.—Herman and William Meyer 542
BERNSTEIN, Henry A.—The Twelfth Ward Bank of New York 344
CIVIALE REMEDIAL COMPANY—The Nassau Bank 3,307
COCHRAN, Thomas—A. C. Weingarten 64
DOOLEY, William L., Jr.—H. G. Silleck, Jr. 245
DUNN, John J.—Granger & Gregg Brewing Company 143
EBENSTEIN, Alfred—William I. Rosenfeld 214
FRIEDHEIM, Emil, and Max Mayer—J. T. Williams 71
GANDY, Sheppard—E. P. Hatch 85
GOLDSBOROUGH, Robert E. L.—J. W. Culmer 114
GARLAIRD, Peter—E. L. Domerest, as administratrix 88
HARMS, Henry—Catharine Langan 107
HAWKES, Henry—A. Zanzig 41
HELLER, David and Solomon W.—J. Talcott 7,594
HOBBS, Henry H.—New York Telephone Company 80
HERVAN, John—S. Oppenheimer and others 110
HAMMERSEN, August—Excelsior Brewing Company 336
HILLER, Ambrose P.—J. Cross, executor, &c. 180
KENNEY, Lawrence—M. Rosenfeld and others 122
KIMBLE, Smith W.—Backus Water Motor Company 49
KEISER, John A.—H. Salomon 76
LATZKE, Paul—T. Lewers 77
MILHAUSER, Jacob A.—S. Clark 224
MEYER, Jacob, and Jacob A. Newstead—W. H. Talmadge 101
MEYER, Fred—F. R. Ginto and another 558
MULRY, Winifred J.—C. M. Beattie 599
MILLER, George F.—R. H. Wolff & Co., Limited 39
MONIOT, Frank—Bausch & Lomb Optical Company 52
MARX, David—S. Peterls 487
McLOUGHLIN, George—Metropolitan Milk and Cream Company 229
O'REILLY, Thomas—New York Telephone Company 32
POSTEL, Edward—G. T. Lawrence 100
RICHTER, Frederick—New Home Sewing Machine Company 172
STEPHENS, Edward—J. Richon 378
SMITH, Charles E. W.—New York Telephone Company 71
OSTEYEE, Brothers—Archie L. Wisner 1,023
THE AMERICAN FIBRE CHAMOIS Company—New York Telephone Company 115
WOGRAM, Frederick—The Bowery Bank of New York 229
WALDRON, Lizzie G.—Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul 1,368
WRIGHT, William B.—Pyke, Williams & Co 84

THE ACADEMY OF ROME.

A Lecture and Stereopticon Exhibition at Egerton L. Winthrop's Home.

At the home of Egerton Leigh Winthrop, 23 East Thirty-third Street, last evening Edwin H. Blashfield, who painted the ceiling of the grand ballroom in the Waldorf-Astoria, lectured on "The Academy of Rome." John La Farge introduced Mr. Blashfield.

Mr. Blashfield in the course of his remarks said that there were three departments in the Academy—architecture, sculpture, and painting—and that the purpose of the gathering last night was to call attention more particularly to the department of architecture.

The Academy of Rome is located in the Villa dell'Aurora, where it has been since 1895, having been organized the year previous. The department of sculpture is under the patronage of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore. It is proposed to hold competitive examinations in this city for young architects, and the most deserving ones will be sent to Rome and $1,000 a year given them for three years for the purpose of pursuing their studies, which are designed to be in the line of observation and research rather than technical, it being presumed that the student will have acquired such knowledge before being sent among the classic surroundings of Greece and Rome.

Mr. Blashfield interspered his remarks with stereopticon pictures of buildings of Rome and other parts of Italy and Greece where the architectural students pursue their studies.

After the lecture Mlle. Seygard sang several selections, and music was furnished by Vetzler's Orchestra.

Some of those invited to hear Mr. Blashfield were Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge W. Gerry, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Brockholst Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield.

FAVORS PELAGIC SEALING.

Prof. Thompson Lays the Destruction of Seals to a Parasite.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Foreign Office yesterday published Prof. Darcy Thompson's report upon the conclusions arrived at by the British, Canadian, and American delegates respecting sealing on the Pribyloff Islands. The report is favorable to pelagic sealing, and attributes the deaths among the seals to the ravages of the parasite uncinaria.

SUIT FOR BLACKLISTING LOST.

Judge Brown, in Chicago, Sustains the Railroads' Demurrer.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Judge Brown of the Circuit Court to-day sustained a demurrer to the declaration in the case of W. F. McDonald, a switchman, who sued the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for alleged blacklisting. The case is one of thirty-four which were begun against the railroad companies in June, 1896, and is similar in its general details to the Ketcham case, in which a verdict of $30,000 was set aside a few weeks ago.

Judge Brown held that the declaration did not show any illegal act and took the position that the railroad company could make rules for its own protection just as much as the men had the right to band together. The case was appealed.

INDIAN ILLEGALLY CONDEMNED.

But the Federal Judge at Muskogee, I. T., Is Powerless to Help Him.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Feb. 5.—Judge Springer, sitting in the United States Court here, has been compelled to refuse succor to a condemned man who has, the Judge admits, been illegally convicted. The prisoner is William Tiger, a Creek Indian, who has been sentenced in the Creek Courts to be shot for the murder of another Creek Indian.

Tiger was brought before Judge Springer by writ of habeas corpus. He proved to the satisfaction of Judge Springer that he had not had a fair and impartial trial; that he was not permitted to introduce the testimony of important witnesses; that one of the jurors before whom he was tried had assisted the prosecution in gathering evidence against him, and that the Judge who presided over his case was a relative of the man for whose murder he was tried.

Judge Springer announced, however, that he was powerless to interfere, inasmuch as a Federal Judge had no power to review the action of the Creek Courts as they existed prior to Jan. 1 last.

Tiger's only hope is in an appeal to the Appellate Court of the Indian Territory.

Special Services at St. Cornelius's.

A series of special evening services for the month of February has been arranged by the Rev. Isaac C. Sturgis, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Cornelius, 423 West Forty-sixth Street. This evening, Prof. James H. Learned will speak on "Living in City and Country: Advantages and Disadvantages of Each." On next Sunday evening an address will be delivered by John H. Cole on "Socialism." Sunday evening, the 20th inst., Dr. Herbert S. Ogden will speak on "Law, Its Advantages and Benefits to the People," and on Sunday evening, Feb. 27, Robert L. Harrison will deliver an address on "The Condition of the Workingman One Hundred Years Ago and To-day."

SCHAEFER BEATS SLOSSON

Close and Exciting Billiard Playing in the Contest for the Championship.

THE SCORE 600 TO 596

Up to the Very Last the Winner Was in Doubt—An Enthusiastic Crowd in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall.

Jacob Schaefer defeated George F. Slosson for the billiard championship of the world at Madison Square Garden last night by four points in one of the most exciting and closely contested games ever seen in this city. Slosson won the championship last December in the Madison Square Garden tournament, when he successively defeated Daly, Sutton, Schaefer, and Ives.

The game last night was for 600 points, upon a 5 by 10 table, 18-inch balk, one spot up, for the championship, the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company diamond emblem, a stake of $1,000, and the net box office receipts.

The contest between the two men had been looked forward to for weeks by billiardists all over the country as being the greatest game of recent years. The Concert Hall of the Garden was filled to overflowing with enthusiasts when the game was called at 8 o'clock. More women were among the spectators than had ever been seen before at a billiard game in this city. But no one was prepared for the sensational playing of the game.

The single runs made by either man were not extraordinarily large in any instance, and the general average was rather low, but for the last four hours of the long game and up to the last inning the winner was uncertain. Time after time individual plays of extraordinary brilliancy by both men drew forth applause. Schaefer ran up a lead of more than 150 points during the first part of the game, but was gradually overhauled by "the Student," who passed him in the fifty-fourth inning.

He held the lead by careful play up to the seventy-sixth inning, when Schaefer, by a run of 76, abounding in skillful nursing and massé plays, passed him by 30 points. "The Wizard" then held the lead until the eighteenth inning, when his score of 576 was passed by Slosson in a run of 34 points. The latter missed an easy carrom when within 4 points of the goal, and Schaefer, with a run of 28, finished the game out in the eighty-first inning.

Both men were visibly nervous throughout the game, and the score was therefore "ragged," abounding in misses of the "yellowest" order, among which there shone at times shots of exquisite fineness. Here is the score:

Schaefer—0 2 0 0 0-0 11 23 0 0 11 24 19 0 0 42 1,14
56 0 0 0 5 3 0 7 20 15 11 1 0 1 0

CALIFORNIA GOLD NUGGETS

Some of the Big Finds of Lucky Prospectors in the Gold Fields.

ACCIDENT OFTEN PROFITABLE

How Fortune Knocked Twice at a Pauper's Door and Then Abandoned Him to His Merited Fate in the Poorhouse.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

One of the Indians who worked for Charles M. Weber on the Stanislaus, found in July, 1848, a lump of pure gold which weighed eighty and a-half ounces, avoirdupois. It was shaped somewhat like a kidney, and on account of its unusual beauty, purity, and size, Cross & Hobson of San Francisco paid $3,000 for it to Weber. At that time gold dust could be purchased for $12 an ounce, and the value of the lump as metal merely was but $966. Cross & Hobson desired the specimen in order to send it to the Bank of England as a sample of what the gold fields of California contained.

At Sullivan's Creek, Tuolumne County, a nugget of twenty-eight pounds, avoirdupois, valued at $7,590, was picked up in 1849. In 1851 Tuolumne was credited with a far larger nugget, one of fifty pounds, avoirdupois, which Mr. Strain found near Knapp's Ranch. When crushed and melted it yielded $8,500. It was a slab-shaped piece of quartz, about fourteen inches long, nine inches wide at one end and four at the other. It was found in a little trail, which ran up the hill from the gulch, and hundreds of miners had walked over it before Strain happened to see it. The pocket or vein from which it came was sought vainly. Lumps worth a few hundred dollars each were picked up near where it lay.

The Carson Hill nugget has ranked as the greatest ever discovered in California. Last August the Graves brothers got a lump of gold in the Blue Jay Mine, Trinity County, that was valued at $42,000, but it fell apart during removal.

On Aug. 18, 1860, a nugget in which were 1,590 ounces, troy, was obtained from the Monumental Quartz Mine, at the Sierra Buttes, in Sierra County. R. B. Woodward, the proprietor of Woodward's Gardens in this city, purchased it on Sept. 4, 1869, for exhibition, paying $21,636.52. On Oct. 7, 1869, he had it melted and the bullion was valued at $17,664.94. Regret was expressed that no cast of it had been made. The mine from which it was taken was owned by William A. Farrish & Co. It was found at a depth of twenty-five feet in decomposed quartz.

Found While Digging a Grave.

In 1854 Oliver Martin, while digging a hole near Camp Carona, Tuolumne County, to bury a drowned comrade, turned up a chunk of auriferous ore which yielded him $22,270. On this basis he erected a large fortune.

On the west branch of the Feather River on Aug. 4, 1858, Ira A. Willard uncovered a nugget which weighed fifty-four pounds before it was melted and forty-nine and a half after.

At Onion Valley, fifteen miles from Downieville, Sierra County, several large masses of gold have been found. On Jan. 1, 1851, a nugget worth $1,800 and several worth nearly $500 each were taken from one hole.

In July, 1850, a piece of quartz and gold that tipped the scales at nearly thirty pounds was discovered by an American and an Englishman, sailors, at Kanaka Creek, in Downieville district. Other large nuggets were found there.

French Ravine, Sierra County, has furnished several big specimens. A piece of gold quartz from this place in 1850 contained 263 ounces of gold, and was worth $4,893. In 1851 a nugget valued at $8,000 was found there. It weighed 426 troy ounces. In 1855 a man from Missouri named Smith found a double nugget of almost pure gold at French Ravine. The larger piece weighed fifty pounds, and attached to it was a fifteen-pound lump. The two were broken apart while being taken out of the ground. The larger one brought Smith $10,000 and the smaller $3,000. Another nugget was found at French Ravine in 1880. It weighed ninety-three ounces, and brought $1,737.

In September, 1850, B. F. Wardell found a six-pound chunk of gold at Mad Cañon, on the middle fork of the American River. There was a hole in it, and he used it for a candlestick for a long time. It was covered with candle grease when he sold it.

Lucky English Sailors.

In 1851, at the Sailor Diggings, on the north fork of the Yuba, three miles from Downieville, English sailors got a thirty-one-pound nugget and many that weighed from five to fifteen pounds. They took the lumps to England, exhibited them in cities and increased the California excitement.

A miner near Sonora, Tuolumne County, in 1852 had a nugget weighing forty-five pounds. He took pity on a consumptive friend and sent him East with the nugget, the latter to deliver lectures on California and use the gold to arouse curiosity. The consumptive died in New Orleans, and the miner, not knowing why letters from him ceased, feared that his nugget was lost. He eventually received a letter from New Orleans bankers, to whom his friend had sent the nugget, on realizing that his end was near. The specimen was melted, and the owner received $8,000. The point of this story as related in pioneer reminiscences was that confidence was not betrayed.

Two lumps of gold of unusual size were discovered near Columbia, Tuolumne County, many years ago, but the date of the finding of neither is given in reports about them. One was the property of Mr. Virgin and two other miners, who were working together and who got it at Gold Hill. It weighed 360 ounces, and was valued at $6,500. It was oblong, worn smooth, and was described as looking like a small meteorite. It was two and a half feet below the surface in red clay. The other nugget was found by a Frenchman in Spring Gulch. It was a globular mass of nearly pure gold, somewhat coated with oxide of iron, and was worth over $5,000. The Frenchman became insane and was sent to the Stockton Asylum. The French Consul took charge of the nugget and sent the proceeds to the finder's family.

In 1851 Mr. Chapman and his partners, who were working on the middle fork of the Yuba, got a horseshoe-shaped mass of gold weighing twenty-eight pounds and sold it to Major Jack Stratman of San Francisco.

A Smooth, Rich Boulder.

At Remington Hill, Nevada County, in 1855 a nugget which was sold for $3,500 was found. In 1856 at a drift mine there the half of a smoothly washed boulder of gold quartz was picked up, and it yielded $4,672 50. The other half of the boulder was searched for fruitlessly. In 1858 an employe quit suddenly, and it flashed into the mind of one of the two owners of the mine that the man had picked up the other half. Though his partner scouted the idea, this owner followed the suspected workman, and presented a pistol at his head. He opened his roll of blankets, and handed out the desired nugget. It was worth $4,430.75. The partner who brought it back took $1,000 out of this amount for its recovery. He remarked to his associate that $20 would repay him for his trouble and risk, but that his "sabe" was worth $980. In 1867 a nugget weighing 128 ounces and worth $2,400 was added to the Remington Hill list.

Frank Russworm in 1854 found a ninety-three-ounce piece of gold at Stone Cabin Gulch, near Campo Seco, Calaveras County. It was on the bedrock, twenty feet below the surface. He got from it $1,760 at the mint.

The Thousand-Dollar Cañon was so named because in 1849 a nugget, which was sold to John T. Little, a Colomar merchant, for $1,000, was secured there. This place, near Georgetown, El Dorado County, was also known as Illinois Cañon.

In Hudson Gulch, El Dorado County, a man named Jenking, in September, 1850, became possessed of a lump of gold, shaped like a goose egg, for which he was paid about $1,000.

In 1848 at Wood's Creek, Tuolumne County, William Gulnac found a hundred-and-fifty-pound specimen, which yielded seventy-five pounds of gold.

Some El Dorado County Finds.

In the list of El Dorado County nuggets these are mentioned: One found near Kelsey which was sold for $4,700, the date of the discovery not being stated; one which was free from quartz and which coined $1,166, the Aiken brothers having found it in the Summer of 1857 while mining on Manhattan Creek, two miles from Georgetown; one that Samuel Treeworgee got at Garden Valley in 1857, its value being $525; a piece of pure gold weighing two and one-half pounds and valued at over $500, which John B. Bennet and Milo Knox unearthed in July, 1860, in a tunnel forty-five feet below the surface in the Pennsylvania Seam Mine at the Spanish Dry Diggings, and a mass of gold worth $1,100, which was taken from a gulch near the Grit Seam Mine about 1854 by Mr. Jacobs and a man nicknamed "Texas."

A grit specimen from the Spanish Dry Diggings, El Dorado County, was sent to the Paris Exposition in 1878. It weighed over 101 ounces troy and was worth $3,500. From the pocket, 200 feet below the surface, where it was detected other crystals amounting to $8,000 were taken. The purchaser, who sent it to Paris, was Mr. Fricot, who had lived in Grass Valley and who removed to New York. A photograph of it was presented to the State Mining Museum.

Another nugget exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1878 was a specimen of crystallized gold from the Banghart Mine, Mad Mule Cañon, Shasta County. It weighed thirteen ounces. On account of its beauty it was valued at more than its intrinsic worth. Samuel Cooper exhibited it.

In 1855 at Alleghanytown, Sierra County, Frank Cook, afterward City Marshal of Marysville, and his partners extracted a sixty-pound lump from a quartz vein. They also got several pieces of pure gold weighing from one to twelve pounds.

A Negro Scared.

A colored miner, who was on a prospecting tour in 1853, found a thirty-five pound nugget on Table Mountain, Tuolumne County, where it slopes toward Shaw's Flat. Not wishing to carry it, and also desiring to know the place again if he struck no more promising ground elsewhere, he planted it near where he first saw it. He did so well further on that three weeks elapsed before he returned for the nugget. He was horrified at beholding a party of Italians at work where he had set it, but it transpired that they did not observe it, though it was only 10 feet from them. It yielded the colored man $7,000.

Alonzo Kinsley found a $1,250 nugget in Oregon Cañon, El Dorado County. Caleb T. Fay of San Francisco bought it and sent it to Boston, where it was exhibited in the office of Dexter, Fay & Co.

Another El Dorado County nugget was a boulder of gold quartz from Pilot Hill, in 1867, which enriched the finder to the extent of $8,000.

A mass of gold which was found at Columbia, Tuolumne County, in 1853, was weighed at Mills's banking house there and amounted to 283 ounces. Its value was $5,265.

Among the nuggets that Smith's Flat, Sierra County, provided were these: One, found in 1861, which weighed 80 ounces, and was valued at $1,509; one of 140 ounces and worth $2,605, which was found in 1864, and one of 146 ounces, picked up in 1866, which yielded $2,716.

Another Sierra County nugget came from the town of Minnesota. It weighed 266 ounces and was worth $5,000. When it was found is not known.

Other nuggets which have been discovered at dates not stated are as follows: One of 131 ounces, valued at $2,437, which was found in a gulch near the Klamath River and Groot's Ferry, Siskiyou County, and one weighing 94 ounces and valued at $1,770, which was discovered in the Hope claim, four miles from the Mountain House, Sierra County.

A huge lump of pure gold which was sold for $4,204 was taken in 1864 from the Middle Fork of the American River, two miles from Michigan Bluffs.

In 1865 at Lowell Hill, Nevada County, a fifty-eight-ounce nugget, worth $1,100, was found.

Paul Wallett in 1865 got a nugget worth $1,760 on the west branch of Feather River, in Butte County, near Magalia. He found it in the Red Hill claim, where, in 1862, R. Morrison discovered a nugget worth $1,607. Morrison, who was killed by the Indians, possessed many large lumps of gold.

A Fool and His Money.

Daniel Hill, a pauper, chanced upon a nugget in Plumas County in 1866 and was given $14,000 for it. He came to San Francisco and soon rid himself of the money, spending $5,000 in one week. He then went to Dutch Flat, Nevada County, and there, at the bottom of a stream, while washing his hands, he saw a nugget of white quartz and gold, resembling in size and shape a baby's head. For this he obtained $12,300, and when that amount was expended riotously Hill went back to the poorhouse. Fortune had given him two opportunities, and he was not favored again. Another white quartz boulder was found at Dutch Flat by J. D. Colgrove in 1870. It was in the Polar Star Hydraulic Mine. It was worth $5,760.

At Little Grizzly diggings, Sierra County, in 1869, a nugget which weighed 107 ounces and was worth $2,000 was discovered. Sierra County has quite a long record for nuggets.

A story about a big nugget, the weight of which is not mentioned, is referred to in Hittell's "History of California." He says that it was probably one of the largest pieces found in this State. It was jointly owned by a few men, who did not trust one another and who went East together with it. There they quarreled, resorted to litigation, and the gold was lost to all of them, lawyers getting most of it.

A Profitable Kick.

In 1851 a resident of Sonora, Tuolumne County, while taking a walk outside of the town, struck his foot against a stone. He turned angrily and was about to utter what he considered an appropriate exclamation of vexation when he noticed that the stone glittered. He carried it home and got $500 from it.

J. G. Player-Froud in his "Six Months in California," states that another resident of Sonora, while leading his mule, hitched to a cart, on the main street of the town one morning after a heavy rain, stooped to remove a large stone from the roadway, and found that it was a nugget of gold which weighed about thirty-five pounds. Hundreds of people had passed it daily. In less than an hour the street and all of that part of the town where the nugget lay was staked off in mining claims.

In 1851, at Holden's Garden in Sonora, Mr. Wheaton secured a nugget worth nearly $5,000.

The Alta California of this city in 1883 published this item about a Sierra County discovery:

"A peculiarly formed gold nugget weighing eight ounces was found at the Bald Mountain Mine, at Forest City lately. The formation of the gold consists of the perfect image of a human being. The legs and feet are almost perfect, while the left hand, which possesses only four fingers, lies on the breast, the right arm hanging down by the side. The head stands erect, while the whole form had the appearance of being as dignified as the Lord Mayor of London."

From 1856 to 1862 many gold nuggets weighing from 30 to 100 ounces each were found in the Oregon claim at Forest City, Sierra County, and from 1854 to 1862 twelve nuggets of from 30 to 170 ounces were taken from the Live Yankee claim at that city.

In the Fall of 1889 two tramps who had been put off a Southern Pacific freight train, walked to Bakersfield, and on the way picked up a battered nugget weighing 216 ounces.

In 1896 a chunk of gold worth $1,400 was discovered in San Diego County. A few nuggets have been found on the Mojave Desert.

In 1883 a slab of gold quartz, which contained $20,468, was taken from the Rainbow Mine, Sierra County, at a depth of 200 feet. It was in a pocket which yielded about $120,000. The specimen was exhibited at H. H. Noble's office in San Francisco.

Rich pockets have been common in the history of California mining. One in the Fellows Mine, Sierra County, contained $250,000. The "Green Emigrant" pocket, near Auburn, from which $160,000 was taken, was found by a greenhorn within thirty yards from a road which had been traveled daily for twenty years. The Devol pocket in Sonora, which was alongside the principal street of the town, yielded $200,000 in three weeks in 1879. Rich pockets were discovered last year in Trinity County.

The first piece of gold that Marshall got at Coloma was worth 50 cents, and the second worth $5. Both were given by him for provisions, and all trace of them was lost.

FOUR GENERATIONS SURVIVE.

Death of an Aged Resident of Louisville.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal, Jan. 28.

Mrs Emily Corbett Parsons, mother of Commonwealth's Attorney Frank Parsons and the grandmother of Mayor Charles P. Weaver, died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frank G. Brodie, 118 West Ormsby Avenue. About three weeks ago, in sitting down, Mrs. Parsons rested too near the edge of the chair and fell, breaking her right hip. She was in her eighty-sixth year.

Mrs. Parsons was the widow of Charles B. Parsons, who, during his early life, had a National reputation as an actor. In his more advanced years he entered the Methodist ministry, and for some time was pastor of the church at Third and Guthrie Streets. Mrs. Parsons's father was Capt. Samuel Oldham, for whom Oldham County was named.

Four of her children survive—Mr. Frank Parsons, Commonwealth's Attorney; Mr. Clarence Parsons, City Engineer; Mrs. Emily T. Roberts, and Mrs. Frank G. Brodie. The Hon. Edward Y. Parsons, who died while serving his first term in Congress as the Representative from this district, was a son of Mrs. Parsons. She leaves twenty-six grandchildren, twenty-five great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild. Mrs. Parsons's mother met her death by a similar accident.

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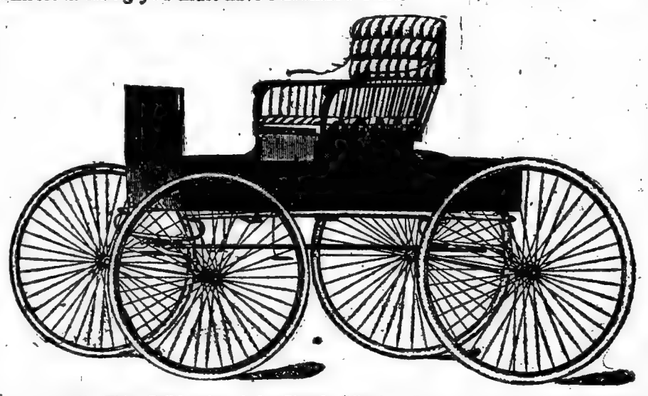

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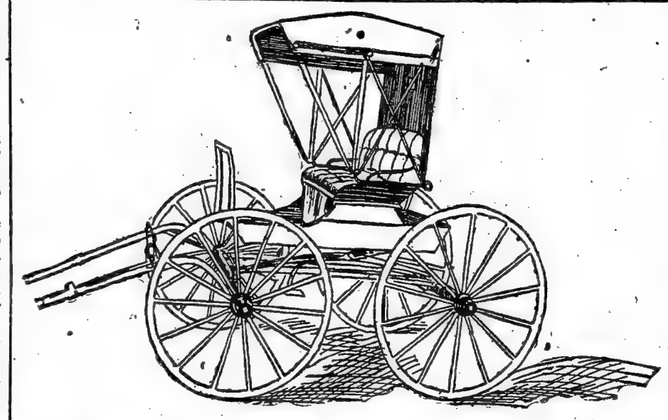

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IMPORT TROUBLES AVERTED

Remarkable Feature of the Board of Customs Decision on the Discriminating Duty Clause.

BRITISH COMMERCE INVOLVED

There Is No Treaty Definitely Settling the Rights of English Ships in United States Ports—Customs Procedure Rests on an Old Circular Letter.

Importers, and especially New England importers, have in various ways expressed a feeling of relief and satisfaction with the recent decision of the Customs Board of Classification on Section 22 of the new tariff, relating to discriminating duties. The Board of Customs Appraisers took the ground that the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. should not be imposed on imported goods coming into this country through Canada, and there is reason for believing that the United States Government will acquiesce in this decision.

One important feature of the board's decision has been subordinated in the general commercial satisfaction over the prospect of the continued transit of goods through Canada without extra duties. That feature is the peculiar legal status of British commerce at the ports of the United States. Very few persons realize that, should the discriminating duty clause be judicially construed in a manner contradictory to the decision of the Board of Classification, the effect would be to impose an extra duty of 10 per cent. on all merchandise that comes to this country from Great Britain. This extraordinary condition of affairs is explained by the following compact statement of facts prepared by Secretary W. A. Robinson at the instance of Chairman Somerville of the Board of Classification.

Soon after the United States became a Nation legislation was enacted to encourage American commerce by levying a discriminating duty on merchandise arriving in foreign bottoms. By special treaties several nations early secured themselves, to a partial extent at least, against discriminations. Some of the first treaties we made contained provisions which looked toward placing the trade of the contracting parties on a favorable basis as to imposts and port charges. These were in the form of what are known as "most favored nation" clauses, providing, in effect, that neither of the high contracting parties should grant any favor to other nations in respect to commerce and navigation which should not immediately become common to the other party. See particularly our treaty with France on Feb. 6, 1778, and our treaty with Sweden, April 3, 1783. Such provisions were not sufficiently far-reaching, however, for they did not afford relief from any general discriminating duty against all the world. Accordingly, later on we find treaties and acts of Congress, or Executive proclamations made under the authority of such acts, relieving absolutely the goods and vessels of foreign nations from the payment of any discriminating duty at all when entering our ports, in return for like privileges to American vessels and merchandise.

By far the most important act of this kind was the act of May 24, 1828, (now Section 4,228 of the Revised Statutes.) This authorized the President, upon receiving satisfactory proof from any foreign Government that no discriminating duties were levied on our vessels or produce in the ports of such nation, to issue a proclamation suspending the imposition of discriminating duties on the vessels or produce of such nation. Many countries embraced the opportunity thus afforded, or else secured like exemption by treaty. Strange to say, however, our best customer, England, delayed action in the matter so far as her own ports were concerned, though she made arrangements covering vessels and goods from some of her colonial possessions. At length, in 1849, she abolished all discriminations against our shipping or merchandise; but for some reason the President never took official notice of this fact by proclamation. Instead, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Meredith, issued a circular letter to collectors of customs, on Oct. 15 of that year, directing that goods imported in British vessels be relieved from the payment of discriminating duties. This has been referred to by Dr. Nimmo in a recent article in The Forum.

It is on that circular letter alone that British and American merchants seem to have relied for almost fifty years; for no treaty or proclamation has ever been made formally and definitively settling the rights of English ships in our ports and harbors, though at the matter is of paramount importance. When, therefore, the Dingley tariff act provided for a discriminating duty on goods arriving in foreign vessels, except those protected by "treaty or convention," but failed to exempt, as previous tariffs had exempted, those covered by "any act of Congress," it was apprehended that this was practically a repeal of the old law of 1828. (Section 4,228 of the Revised Statutes.) But on the very day that Congress passed the Tariff bill it also passed an amendment to Section 4,228, thus showing that they designed to treat that section as still alive and in force, since they would not take the pains to amend a repealed law. On this narrow point the board ruled that Section 4,228 was not abrogated by Section 22 of the Dingley bill.

Had the board ruled otherwise, all the rights under that act, by proclamation as well as by the Secretary's letter, would have gone by the board, and the mercantile community would have awaked to the fact that all merchandise arriving in British vessels at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other ports of entry would have been subject to a duty of 10 per cent. over and above the regular rates. This would, for the time at least, have driven British vessels from the coasts altogether. As about 67 per cent. of all the merchandise which reaches the United States comes in British ships, the confusion which would have resulted can be more easily imagined than described. Of course, England would have been quick to retaliate, with a counter duty on American goods and ships, and steps would have been promptly taken toward settling the matter by treaty; so that in the end we should have come out about where we are now. But during the interval, the greatest embarrassment must have resulted to merchants and shippers, if upon the millions of dollars of valuables that Great Britain annually sends us the customs authorities had suddenly exacted an extra 10 per cent. duty. From this fate the community was saved only by a delicate point of legal construction, and by a letter from a Secretary of the Treasury written nearly half a century ago.

THE CRUISE OF THE ALLER.

The Steamship Goes on a Tour of Oriental Ports.

The North German Lloyd steamship Aller started yesterday on the Oriental cruise organized under the direction of Frank C. Clark. Her itinerary includes stops at Gibraltar, Spanish ports, Algiers, Alexandria, Jaffa, Constantinople, Athens, Naples, Rome, and Genoa, arrangements being made for side trips inland to the Pyramids, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Galilee, and other places of Biblical and historic interest. The cruise will cover 12,080 miles, and last till April 9.

Among the tourists are Crosby H. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Allen, Howard P. Bellows, the Rev. G. Brickley Burns, Benjamin J. Bowen, Henry H. Earl, Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. James Gibson, Jr., W. C. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Larned, G. E. Leighton, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Russell W. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McIntire, and Mr. and Mrs. George Waldo Smith.

Stern Bros

To-morrow, Monday

Opening of
First Importations
Plain and Fancy
Dress Goods
consisting in part of
Bayadere Plisse,
Silk Warp Hernani,
Voile Laine,
Travers Souffle
and Grenadines

Black
Dress Fabrics
Novel effects in
Bayadere,
Silk and
Silk and Wool Grenadines,
Bareges,
Nuns' Veiling Plisse.

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

will place on sale to-morrow,
Special Values in
Ladies' Wrappers
all sizes up to 44 inch bust, of Cashmeres $4.25 $6.25
Real value $6.00 & $8.50
of India Silks, $7.50
Real value $10.00
of All-Wool Challies, $10.50
Real value $14.00

West 23d St.

LEGAL NOTES.

INJUNCTION AGAINST BROOKLYN BRIDGE TROLLEY LINES REFUSED.—Justice Daly, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday refused the application of Herminie Hell, in her suit against the city and Bridge Commissioner Shea, to enjoin the muncipality from granting a permit for the operation of trolley or elevated railroads upon the Brooklyn Bridge. "The rule is well settled," Justice Daly said, "that courts will not interfere with the acts of public officers which are within their powers and involve only matters of judgment, there being no allegation of fraud, collusion, or bad faith. The Bridge Trustees are empowered by law to contract with any street, surface, or elevated railroad company, permitting them to carry passengers across the bridge; and it has been held that that statute vested in the Trustees discretion to make such a contract as is now assailed by the plaintiff, notwithstanding any charter provision. It would seem that all the contentions of plaintiff are disposed of by that decision. What is now shown is the opinion of certain experts, opposed to the opinion of the expert upon whose judgment the Trustees have concluded to rely. No ground for legal interference can be based upon such a conflict of opinion."

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SHALE FROM A BLUFF DERAILING ENGINE.—Josephine True, as administratrix of Charles R. True, brought an action in the Supreme Court, in Tompkins County, against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to recover damages for the death of the intestate, an engineer, resulting from the derailment of his engine by reason of a quantity of shale which slipped upon the track from a nearly perpendicular bluff, some sixty feet high, at the place of the accident, and, because of a curve in the track, not observable by the engineer in time to stop the train. Evidence was given on the trial that the shale was accustomed to crumble and slide down upon the track, which ran along close to the base of the bluff for three-quarters of a mile, but that, although the deceased had for several years known of such slides of shale, he had never before encountered them in dangerous quantities. It appeared also that the railroad company employed a track walker, whose duty it was to inspect the tracks each morning, and to watch them all day in wet weather, and that many of the ties at the place were rotten, and spread at the time of the accident. The Court, after the jury had rendered a verdict of $3,000 in favor of the plaintiff, granted the defendant's motion for a nonsuit. The Third Appelate Division, in directing a reversal and new trial, held, by Justice Merwin, all the Justices concurring, that the questions as to the negligence of the railroad corporation and the contributory negligence of the decedent, including the question of his assumption of the risk, should be submitted to the jury. The rule that the servant takes the risk of the service, presupposes, the Court said, that the master has performed the duties of care and vigilance which the law casts upon him.

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ACCIDENT IN TRIMMING ELECTRIC LAMP.—Frank Campbell, while in the employ of the Binghamton General Electric Company as lamp trimmer, was injured in the City of Binghamton while engaged in trimming an arc lamp in one of the city streets. On the trial of his suit against Theodore F. Wood, as Treasurer of the United States Express Company, it appeared that after Campbell had lowered the electric lamp, in order to clean it, so that the wires connected with it were about six feet above the street, he saw, while standing in the street, three wagons approaching him in single file. He told the drivers, when at a distance of about twenty feet, to look out for the wires, and then turned to his lamp again. Two of the drivers did as directed, but the top of the third wagon, an express wagon, owned by the defendant company, whose driver did not hear the warning, caught the wire, dragged Campbell, whose hand became entangled under the lamp globe, against the wagon, while the horse proceeded at a rapid rate until the wire broke. The jury gave plaintiff a verdict for $7,000, which, with plaintiff's consent, was reduced to $4,000. The Third Appellate Division, on defendant's appeal, directed a reversal, holding that no negligence was shown on the part of the driver of the express wagon, and that plaintiff was shown to have been guilty of contributory negligence. "We are unable to believe," Justice Putnam said, "that negligence could be properly attributed to the driver of the express wagon, lawfully traveling on the public highway, for failing to observe the leg wire which the plaintiff had placed across it. One using a public street has no reason to apprehend danger, and is not required to be vigilant to discover dangerous and unusual obstructions."

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TESTATOR'S INTENT AS TO INCOME AND PRINCIPAL.—Jason Rogers, who died in 1868, by his will gave to his two daughters certain specific securities, on separate trusts for each. So much of the income as might be proper and necessary for the support and education of one of the daughters was given to her, not exceeding $800 a year while under the age of twelve, and not exceeding $1,500 a year after that age, until she should arrive at the age of twenty-one years or marry. The accumulations during the minority of the daughter were to be added to the principal of the trust estate. From the time the daughter should become of age or marry the whole income of the trust estate was to be paid to her, and upon her death the trust estate was to be equally divided among her children, or, in default of children, then to fall into the residuary estate. Among the securities in trust for the benefit of this daughter were fifty shares of stock of the Rogers Locomotive Works of the par value of $100 each. During the time of the trust the corporation paid dividends of 10 per cent. semi-annually, and altogether there was distributed to the holder of each share of stock 1,144 per cent. in stock of a new company, which was organized, 1,000 per cent. in cash, and 175 per cent. in railroad stock. Upon an accounting of the trustees, Thomas Rogers and William Cauldwell, under Mr. Rogers's will, before the Surrogate of Westchester County some months ago, a controversy arose between the life tenant and the remaindermen over the funds so distributed. The Second Appellate Division recently affirmed the decree of the Surrogate, which held that 100 per cent. of the cash dividends and the dividend of stock of the Rogers Locomotive Works were capital, and that the remainder of the cash dividends and the dividend of railroad stock were profits or income, to which the life tenant was entitled. The appellant tribunal holds, by Justice Cullen, that the intention of a testator, that a life tenant shall receive as income that which, as a strict matter of law, would be principal, will be given effect, but an intention that that which the law holds to be income shall be treated as principal, and go to remaindermen, being in contravention of the statute against accumulations, cannot prevail.

Stern Bros

are now showing
in their
Infants'
Outfitting Dep'ts
Spring Importations of
Long and Short
Dresses,
Coats, Guimpes,
Veils, Bonnets
and Fichus

And in addition
will offer to-morrow
the following
Special Values
Long Slips
at 39c, 48c, 85c
Short Dresses
at 43c, 55c, 79c
Nurses' Aprons
at 19c, 35c, 48c

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

offer Monday, in
Upholstery Dept
Tambour Lace Curtains $3.00 $4.50 pr
Value $4.65 & $6.50
Figured and Plain
Muslin Curtains
with ruffled edge $1.25 pr
Table Covers 1½ yds. square at $2.75
Furniture Re-upholstered,
Window Shades and
Furniture Slip Covers
made to order
Lace Curtains Cleaned
at lowest prices.

West 23d St.

KILLED IN A FAMILY FIGHT.

McGlue Struck His Brother-in-Law a Fatal Blow, Just as Their Wives Began to Quarrel.

A drunken fight, which occurred in the Lafayette district of Jersey City at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, between two women and two men, resulted in the death of one of the men. The contestants were John McGlue and wife of 122 Halliday Street and James Scanlon and wife of 113 Halliday Street. The women are sisters.

Mrs. McGlue had some trouble with her husband, who had been drinking, and took refuge at the home of her sister. Scanlon, who had also been drinking, said he would settle McGlue, and started for McGlue's home. The two men met in the street, McGlue having left home to go to a saloon. The two women followed Scanlon to prevent trouble, but when they reached the scene the men were engaged in a fierce fight. Mrs. McGlue attempted to interfere. Mrs. Scanlon told her to let them settle it between them.

"If you interfere," said she, "I'll whip you, as my husband is going to whip your husband."

At that moment McGlue dealt Scanlon a powerful blow in the region of the heart. He fell in a heap. The now frightened women and McGlue carried Scanlon into his home and sent for Dr. McCormack, but when he arrived Scanlon was dead.

McGlue, who had meanwhile returned to his home, was arrested and sent to the county jail on a charge of murder. The dead man was twenty-eight years old; Scanlon is thirty.

For the worst of Colds there is no better remedy than JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Spring Dress Fabrics.

Grenadines, Barèges, Nun's Veiling,
Camel Hair, Cashmere, Drap d'Eté,
Camaieux Poplin, Checks and Striped Suitings,
Fancy Plaids, Printed Challies,

Emb'd and Applique Robes.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Vantine's | Vantine's

Rich novelties in Oriental dress silks

To-morrow, we shall display several new invoices of high-class Oriental printed dress silks. In this shipment there is a variety of medium and large patterns in Cashmere effects in handsome stripes and palm leaf designs. There are also some new ideas in navy and white and black and white.

2400 YARDS JAPANESE AND CHINESE CREPES IN BLACK, WHITE AND COLORS.

Special sale of fine Japanese screens.

We are closing out this week a large number of fine Japanese screens at greatly reduced prices.

The screens are all delightfully hand-painted, embroidered, or otherwise decorated. They come in silk or satin, 5½ feet high, with four folds.

At $15.00, were $20.00
At 20.00, were 30.00
At 25.00, were 40.00
At 30.00, were 45.00
At 35.00, were 50.00
At 40.00, were 60.00
At $45.00, were $65.00
At 50.00, were 75.00
At 60.00, were 85.00
At 75.00, were 100.00
At 80.00, were 110.00
At 100.00, were 150.00

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the World.
877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.,
Between 18th and 19th Sts.

GOSSIP IN SAN FRANCISCO

Grand Jury Investigating Sensational Charges of Corruption Against Municipal Officials.

MAYOR PHELAN'S ASPIRATIONS

Wine Growers Discouraged—Railroad Cut-Rate War Threatened—Elevated Bicycle Track—Financial and Miscellaneous News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—The past week has been one of sensations. Many scandals have been brought to light which demonstrate that a Lexow committee is badly needed to clear out the den of political thieves who now own the city. The Grand Jury is investigating and is likely to bring indictments against various Supervisors and School Directors. The Supervisors are openly charged with demanding bribes and asking for loans. Parties interested in the public pound accuse the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with offering for money to grant permits for dog fights. Attorney Eli T. Sheppard, ex-Consul at Tien-Tsin, China, charges School Director Waller with demanding $500 to nominate his daughter, Louise Sheppard, for the position of school teacher.

The corruption of city officials has been well known to insiders for some time past. Much the same state of affairs exists as when the "Solid Nine" Board of Supervisors ruled the city, and there can be no hope of clean government for San Francisco until the sweeping election reforms provided for in the new Constitution now being framed take effect. All honest citizens are devoutly hoping that the men the Grand Jury may indict will be sent for trial before Judge William T. Wallace, whose severity in dealing with cases of this order is proverbial.

Meanwhile, Mayor Phelan, who has Gubernatorial aspirations, has allied himself with those who are trying to curry favor with the public by seeking to restrain the Market Street Railroad Company from running cars without fenders, and to compel a reduction of speed. The agitation is solely for effect. The railroad long ago decided to have fenders fitted to the cars, but was prevented by the Supervisors, who were desirous of selecting the patent themselves, their idea being to accord the privilege to the owner willing to pay the highest for it. The result has been several fatal accidents, mostly to drunken persons, and to children whose parents carelessly allow them to play in the roadway.

A friend of the Mayor, commenting today upon his attitude, said:

"It is simply incomprehensible how a young man like Phelan, who is rich, well educated, and smart in his way, can allow himself to be led by the nose as he is doing. But a man dazzled by political ambition is blind to everything save the glittering prizes, the will-o'-the-wisps he sees dancing in the air, and which will draw him on till he tumbles over the precipice at the bottom of which lie the bones of countless demagogues."

The Wine Trade Depressed.

Winemakers are discouraged by the prices fetched at a sale the other day of a big lot of old wine to close up an estate. The lot consisted of 240,000 gallons of the vintage of 1895 and 1896. The bulk sold for 8 cents a gallon, and the balance, 10,000 gallons of choice dry old port was knocked down at 9 cents a gallon. Producers declare that unless they can check the cut in rates they will root up their vines and go out of the business. Last season's vintage was of splendid quality, and free of the excess of alcohol which formerly distinguished our wines. This fact it was confidently anticipated would enhance values, and the result of the sale above alluded to has caused dismay. The fight between the firms composing the Winemakers' Corporation and the Dealers' Association is likely as a consequence to be carried on with greater vigor and determination than ever.

The agents of foreign assurance companies are not happy. Commissioner Clunie has demanded new bonds and payment of a percentage on the premiums to the fire departments wherever agencies are located in the State. The foreign companies, through the Board of Underwriters, demur. Some have furnished the bonds as asked, but others propose to carry the matter to the Federal Courts. Commissioner Clunie wants local companies established in order that the money earned as premiums may be kept in the State. At present only one California concern exists that is doing extensive business, the others having been crowded out by the foreign companies.

A question as to the supremacy of the Federal or State quarantine administration is being thrashed out before the police courts. At the instance of the Board of Health, Pilot Jordan and Capt. Finch of the steamer Gaelic have been arrested for refusing to recognize the State quarantine decree. The United States District Attorney is defending the prisoners and upholding the Federal law.

Profiting by the experience gained in the Durrant case, Judge Cook has ordered that the eleven jurors secured to try Figel for the murder of Hoffman last year shall be locked up in charge of the Sheriff at the leading hotel until the trial is ended. The Judge says this will prevent any attempt by outsiders to converse with the jurors upon matters referring to the case and avert future complications.

Cut-Railroad-Rate War Imminent.

A cut-railroad-rate war is imminent as a result of the Canadian Pacific's refusal to abandon its scheme of differential rates for Klondike travel from the East. The American road, which terminates at Puget Sound, threatens to cut fares to the lowest figure. It is already doing this in secret. The Canadian Pacific declares that it will make cut for cut, even if it has to carry passengers west for a dollar. The Southern Pacific is alarmed, and is trying to patch up a peace.

Bicyclists in Southern California are rejoicing over the fact that the elevated bicycle track between Passadena and Los Angeles will be completed in three months. The track runs for nine miles through picturesque country at an average grade of only 1 per cent., the steepest gradient being a thousand-foot stretch which runs as high as 3 per cent. It is elevated eighteen feet above the general level of the country, but is fifty feet above the valley passes in some places. Electric lights will be set at intervals of a hundred feet throughout the track, which is nine feet wide, with a three-inch separator in the centre to prevent collisions between cyclists going in opposite directions. It will accommodate electric horseless carriages as well as bicycles. The toll will be 5 cents each way.

Prosecutions have been instituted against several druggists in this city for selling drugs of doubtful quality and imitations of pills and other patent medicines. The printer of the spurious labels has been discovered. The matter was brought to light through the suspicions aroused in the minds of Eastern patentees, who found that their protected remedies were being retailed here at less than wholesale prices.

The mining fair continues to claim attention, with its multifarious exhibits of machinery, underground workings, model of the famous North Bloomfield Mine, Klondike outfits, and lessons in the art of cooking food alleged to be suitable for arctic climes. Fair parties, made up among society folk, have alternated with the balls, dances, and other society functions which have marked the week.

The Financial Week.

The strong upward movement which has characterized the stock and bond markets for some months past has received renewed strength since last week's report. The most noticeable advance took place in the shares of the corporations connected with Hawaii. The stock of the Oceanic Steamship Company, on the showing made by the Directors, went up rapidly from 41 to 46½, after having scored a corresponding advance during the previous week. No dividend has been declared by the Directors, but it is confidently expected that one will soon materialize. Dealings were confined to insiders and knowing ones.

Sugar stocks were extremely active. Hawaiian Commercial, which closed last week at 31, advanced to 34, on an unusually strong demand. Hutchinson, which closed at 42, suddenly advanced to 45.

Giant Powder stock advanced from 86 to 89. Stock of the Spring Valley Water sold at 100¾. This company has just issued 7,000 additional shares to a combination of leading local brokers, which brings the total amount of stock issued by the company up to 140,000 shares. Gas and Electric stock was strong at 96, with brisk sales. Market Street Railway was unchanged at 83¾. There was a noteworthy deal in bank shares, the advance in Anglo-California amounting to $2 a share; quotation 60.

The demand for bonds was more urgent than ever. Several large lots of Spring Valley Water fours sold at 102½, making this bond pay about 3¾ per cent. Market Street fives were at 115 bid. San Francisco and North Pacific fives went up from 105 to 107¼. The remainder of the bonds did not advance, the reason being that there were positively no offerings.

There is still an abundance of money, and prices are likely to keep improving. Directors of savings banks are puzzled as to the best method of investing the plethora existing on all hands. Real estate not proving remunerative, the only method of relief is to buy reliable securities.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

Large Invoices just received include the very latest novelties in Ladies' Neckwear, Twice around ties in Mull, Lace Trimmed, Crepe de Chene, Liberty Silk; Chiffon and Mousseline de Soie, in all colors, from 25c to $4.98 each
Ladies' Roman Striped Stocks, string ties and puffs 25c to $1.25 each
EMBROIDERIES.—7,500 yards Cambric and Nainsook Edging at 5 and 10c yd.
EXTRA GOOD VALUE AT 24c. PER YARD.
Matched patterns on Fine Nainsook suitable for Infants' and Children's wear.
SILKS.—We show for the first time on Monday a very choice collection of Lyons Black Silk Grenadines and Gauzes in very Novel and Beautiful designs—all in double widths.
A Special offering will be 24-inch Black Gauze Grenadines, good value at 85c. 55c yd.
A very opportune Purchase at this season—100 pieces of Silk and Wool French Poplins, very choice designs, Fine colorings, including Navy and White and Black and White, imported to sell at 90c. 49c yd.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

FOUR SPECIALS—VALUES AS REPRESENTED.

50 pieces All-wool Black Cheviots, value 65c., sale price 48c yd.
50 pieces two-toned Cheviots, all Wool, value 75c., sale price 55c yd.
50 pieces Crisp Bieges, all shades, value $1.25, sale price 95c yd.
200 pieces French Organdies, value 25c., sale 15c yd.

Y. W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Young Men Are Advised Not to Go to Yale.

The ninth annual session of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union of New Jersey at the North Baptist Church, Jersey City, ended yesterday.

Resolutions were adopted advising young men contemplating a college course not to go to Yale, because, as alleged, there are ninety-six saloons within two blocks of the campus; demanding equal purity in men and women; indorsing the anti-cigarette bill now pending in Congress; denouncing Sunday bicycle riding as a desecration of the Sabbath, and approving the christening of Japan's warship without the use of wine.

WOMAN FALLS IN THE STREET.

A Crowd Nonplussed by Her Plight—A Butcher Boy's Remedy.

Mrs. Lizzie Wolf, twenty-nine years old, and her seven-year-old daughter, Jennie, left their home, at 352 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, to do some shopping. As they passed in front of the butcher's shop at 714 Ninth Avenue, Mrs. Wolf fell to the sidewalk in a fit.

Immediately a large crowd gathered, and suggestions were as numerous as the multitude. One citizen evolved the idea that the woman should be taken from the damp walk, and two men and a boy carried her into the meat market. Then some one cried:

"The woman has a fit. Put salt in her mouth."

That was the butcher boy's cue. Seizing a pail of salt in one hand and a wicked-looking knife in the other, he shouted to the crowd that had now poured into the room: "Stand back, youse; gimme a chance," and they stood back, for one fat man received a persuasive dab in the stomach with the knife.

The butcher boy dropped on his knees beside the still unconscious woman and began to shovel salt into her mouth. The possible strangulation of the invalid was prevented by the arrival of a policeman, who sent the pail of salt flying with one kick and the carver of meats was assisted to an obscure part of the room with another.

The woman was lifted to a chair, and Dr. McNider of Roosevelt Hospital was called. When he saw the treatment that Mrs. Wolf had been subjected to, he did not spare his denunciation of the crowd. He removed the woman to the hospital at once. She soon recovered and was taken home.

The little girl, who all this time had added to the tumult with shrieks, was sent to the Gerry society, and late in the evening was taken home.

SCARED THE BURGLARS OFF.

Had Evidently Heard that Mrs. Donnelly Kept Money in Her Home.

A bold attempt was made early yesterday morning to rob Mrs. Ann Donnelly, the mother of Lawyer John P. Donnelly of Brooklyn. Mrs. Donnelly is eighty-five years old and for several years has lived alone in a three-story house she owns at 102 North Third Street. In the early part of each month she collects her rents from other property, and often for days at a time she keeps hundreds of dollars in her house. Her bedroom is in the front of the house, on the third floor. Occasionally a granddaughter, Eugenia Crawford, aged sixteen years, whose parents live in South First Street, would stay over night with the old lady.

Mrs. Donnelly, after collecting her rents on Friday, deposited the money in bank. That night her granddaughter slept at the house in a back room on the third floor. The windows of this room overlook a grape arbor. Before going to bed the doors of all the rooms leading to the hall on that floor are kept locked.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Miss Crawford was awakened by a noise at one of her windows. She listened, and presently the window was raised. She discovered a man on the grape arbor, and when the fellow lighted a match and extended the light into the girl's room, she screamed. In his efforts to reach the yard the arbor collapsed and the intruder carried part of it down with him. Miss Crawford saw the man in the yard join two others, and the three scaled a fence and disappeared.

Policeman Lloyd heard Miss Crawford's screams, but the men were then beyond capture. An investigation showed that the burglars had ransacked the basement and parlor floor. The visit of the men nearly prostrated Mrs. Donnelly.

Plainfield Collector's Books Muddled.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 5.—The special committee appointed by the Borough Council of North Plainfield to look into the books of H. N. Spencer, the collector of the district, made its report to the Common Council last night. The investigation has been going on for some time. The committee reported that the books of the collector were in a badly mixed condition, but the committee did not charge that the collector had misappropriated funds, neither were any charges made against him. Mr. Spencer is now the Surrogate of Somerset County, having been elected last Fall.

Hangman Van Hise Threatened.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 5.—James Van Hise, the Newark carpenter, who has officiated at more hangings than any other man, to-day received an anonymous letter, threatening him with death if he hangs Detective Edward Clifford, now under sentence to be executed in the Hudson County Jail, in Jersey City, on Feb. 16, for the murder of Superintendent William G. Wattson of the West Shore Railroad. Van Hise says the letter does not bother him. He has made application to Sheriff Heller of Hudson County to officiate at the hanging, and he says that if he gets the job he will be on hand to do it.

Valentines

Brentano's exhibit as usual a large variety of exquisite Valentines at attractive prices.

BRENTANO'S,
31 Union Square, New York.

MR. COLER'S FIRM SUED.

Charges of Fraud Made by Mrs. Julia Comins Denied by the Controller.

Justice Cohen has handed down an order in the Supreme Court substituting Myer J. Stein for William C. Beecher as attorney for Mrs. Julia Comins in a suit she has brought against the brokerage firm of William N. Coler & Co. of Brooklyn, of which Controller Bird S. Coler is a member, to recover $46,000 which she alleges the defendants are withholding from her, and which, she claims, is part of the estate of her husband, Dr. James M. Comins, who died in February, 1896.

Mrs. Comins alleges that after the death of her husband the defendants, in order to defraud the estate, represented to her that all the property in their possession was 2,745 shares of the North American Loan and Trust Company, which are of little value. She charges that the defendants agreed to take care of the property turned over to them by the decedent, including city real estate, the value of which she does not know. She claims that she made a tender to the defendants of the trust company stock which had been transferred first to Mr. Coler and then to her husband as trustee, and demanded the return of the securities confided to them. They refused to give them up, she says.

The defendants assert that they are the lawful owners of the securities intrusted to them, and say that they disposed of them in the course of their business. All allegations of fraud are denied. Controller Coler said yesterday that the suit was ridiculous. "The allegations are not founded on truth," he said, "and the suit is an attempt to get money by attacking me in my official position."

Mr. Stein said that the case was a valid one, but he deprecated any dragging in of the Controller, who, he said, was merely a member of the firm sued.

THE POULTRY SHOW CLOSES.

Nearly Five Thousand Fanciers and Lay Visitors Attended the Last Day's Exhibition.

The Poultry and Pigeon Show closed last night at Madison Square Garden with a grand tumult of hoarse crowings, squawks, cluckles, and cackles shriller and fiercer than the Garden had heard before. Immediately the owners of the $125,000 worth of feathered stock began preparations to restore the visitors to their homes, and the bustle and activity were kept up until the early morning hours. Most of the homely pigeons will save their owners all trouble of shipping. Several hundred of them will be released from the tower at the Garden this morning, and their owners feel confident of finding them in their lofts on their own arrival.

Fashionably costumed persons and people of evident wealth have formed almost a majority of the callers during the week. Friday the attendance was estimated at 5,000, and yesterday it was figured at only a trifle less.

For several days a table near the Madison Avenue entrance has been under an array of silver cups and bowls offered as prizes. The most valuable of the lot, a high silver cup valued at $250, offered by the American Black Minorca Club, for the best black Minorca cock, cockerel, hen, and pullet, was awarded, after a protracted session of the club, to Santee & Cunningham, Chenango Bridge, N. Y.

At the meeting of the Minorca Club it was decided to offer $500 in cups and specials at the next show. This association numbers nearly 350, and has a membership in almost every State.

To the ordinary layman the exhibit of eggs has had a tendency to monotony. It was far otherwise with no small proportion of the out-of-town visitors. Some of the eggs, especially those of certain classes of Buff Cochins, have sold readily at the exhibition for $5 a piece, and dozens of others at $3 and $2 each. Sales yesterday were reported brisker than on any previous day, fancy prices prevailing. Twelve pairs of rabbits, to be sent to a city park, were sold for $150.

The association has made a financial success of the exhibition, which is not its ordinary fortune. By the return of the Pigmy Pouter pigeon yesterday, it could be said that every entry was returned safe and sound. When the pigeon was stolen Wednesday it was understood that $25 was offered for its return. Yesterday morning a small boy brought in the missing bird to Secretary Crawford and asked for the sum mentioned. He was informed that the reward was for the conviction of the thief. He claimed he had purchased the pigmy for a quarter from a stranger.

Double Murder in Crescent, West Va.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Feb. 5.—George P. Tucker, a coal miner at Crescent, Fayette County, went at noon yesterday to his home and found his wife with William McAllister. He fired four shots, killing both his wife and McAllister instantly. He then walked two miles to Montgomery and gave himself up to the officers. Mrs. Tucker was the mother of three grown children, who lived at home. She was forty-one years old. McAllister was twenty-two.

Fletcher Webster Post Withdraws.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Fletcher Webster Post severed all connection with the Grand Army of the Republic this morning by the formal surrender of its charter. This document was issued July 1, 1867. The surrender of the charter ends a contest between the post and the general organization which has been in progress for several years.

Sunday
Feb. 6-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

HORNER'S FURNITURE.

ADVANTAGES IN BUYING IT.

By patronizing our establishment you will reap a double benefit—firstly in the merit of the articles, and secondly in paying the lowest possible price at which such high-class goods can be made and sold.

Another important advantage is that our assortments in all lines are fully double to any shown elsewhere.

Throughout our warerooms will be found many articles marked down to make room for incoming goods.

ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEADS, all sizes, newest patterns, from $18.50 to $500.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street,
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

DISSOLUTION SALE.

F. BOOSS & BRO.,
Importers and Makers of
FINE FURS.

We regret to state that, owing to ill health, Mr. George Booss will retire from this firm, and we have decided to close out the balance of our large stock at a great sacrifice.

Sealskin Coats, $125.
Seal Collarettes, $30.
Persian Coats, Leipsic Dyed, $65.
Real Hudson Bay Sable Collarettes, $45.
Stone Marten Collarettes, $40.
" " Cluster Scarfs, with tails, $12.
" " Muffs, $12.
Chinchilla Collarettes, $35.
Chinchilla Muffs, $10.
Mink Cluster Scarfs, with tails, $8.

Men's Fur and Fur-lined Overcoats, Caps, and Gloves Sleigh Robes and Coachmen's Outfits.

449 Broadway.
GRAND ST. STATION.

26 Mercer St.
TELEPHONE 388 SPRING.

CABLE CARS PASS THE DOOR.
STYLE BOOK MAILED ON APPLICATION.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE NOW INTRODUCING

THE CORSET-CHEMISE.

A late Paris novelty which consists of a tiny short corset hidden beneath a broad sash of moire ribbon, and to the corset is attached an accordeon plaited chemise trimmed with valenciennes lace and inserting. The sash is full length of garment.

THE STRAIGHT FRONT RIBBON-CORSET.

A Corset of regulation make, but so cleverly contrived and fashioned from plaid or plain sash ribbon as to form a noticeable novelty. To be had in the latest colorings.

THE PRINCESS CORSET-SKIRT.

Another recent novelty consisting of a regular Corset and Skirt combined in one piece of material in such a manner as to form a single garment. Designed in connection with the coming fashion in Princess gowns.

THE SANDRINGHAM GOLF WAISTCOAT.

Hand Knitted with sleeves of Silk flannel lined, and designed for Ladies, from the Men's English Waistcoats and expressly adapted for Golfing, Cycling, or Cross Country Riding.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

J. J. Oestreicher,
IMPORTING TAILOR.

New Spring Styles
FOR
TAILOR-MADE
COSTUMES
ARE NOW
Here on View.

"L" STATION AT DOOR.

6TH AVE. COR. 28TH ST.

Daniell & Sons.
Unusual Reductions in
CLOAK & SUIT DEPARTMENT.

The newest in Suits and Jackets. All silk lined Cheviot Serge Suit at - - - - $14.75
Worth double.

Special number in our Black Cheviot Serge, tucked skirt, perfect fitting, at - - - - $5.25

Ladies' Cotton Shirt Waists, all select styles, from - 75c. to $3.75 each

Also a few choice numbers in Ladies' Spring Jackets at the very lowest prices for fine goods.

GLOVES.

Ladies' Foster Hook Gloves, strong, well made, in Tans, Reds and Black, worth $1.75, at 98c. pr.

BROADWAY, EIGHTH STS. NINTH

23d Street
LeBoutillier Bros.

3 BARGAINS.

PRINTED INDIA SILKS,
39c.
Latest Styles. Value 65 cents.

TAFFETAS and SURAHS,
45c.
Plains and Fancies, reduced from 75c.

FANCY NOVELTY SILKS,
79c.
Reduced from $1.25 and $1.50.

West 23d Street.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Some Incidents of the Visit of President Dole of Hawaii at Washington.

ARIZONA WANTS GOLD BONDS

A Couple of Stories About the Chinese Minister—Senator Tillman Made a Hit About the White Man's Republic of Hawaii—An Old Salt and the Marines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Washington's first touch of real Winter weather did not come until the last of January, and then, when New York and places farther East were sending reports of an "old-fashioned snowstorm," Washington had scarcely snow enough to make one day's sleighing. A few venturesome persons, who were willing to try their cutters, seldom used and never used enough to keep the runners bright, picked their way along the shady sides of the city streets, seeking snow where it had been least melted, but scratching along, for the most part, over bare asphalt pavements. Now there is not enough snow left to justify even the pretense of sleighing. The idea of having a sleighride for the President of the United States and the President of Hawaii was a purely literary conception, suggested while the snow was still falling. As it happened, there was not snow enough to carry any sleigh loaded with so much majesty and dominion.

But the two Presidents have been in the public eye a good deal. A reception at the White House in honor of President and Mrs. Dole brought together a large company, and those invited had an opportunity to shake hands, not only with Mr. Dole, but also with Mrs. Dole, who has been the honored guest at luncheons extended for the purpose of affording her a pleasant chance of meeting the ladies of the capital. The White House reception was conducted in about the same manner as the first one given by the President and Mrs. McKinley. Some irritation appears to have been caused by the manner in which visitors were challenged at the door of the White House. The doorkeepers were provided with slips of paper, on which the names of those invited had been printed. As a guest and his ladies arrived his name, if he were recognized, was checked off. If the doorkeeper was in doubt, he asked for the ticket of invitation. When that was presented, if there was still any doubt, the holder of the ticket was at a loss to explain how he got it or to find some one to identify him. There was quite a company of the doorkeepers, and their object was, under instructions, to keep out those who were not invited, but who believed that they could get in if they only approached the door with a confident manner.

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The Uninvited Crowd In.

This care at the door, embarrassing as it must turn out to be to the diffident but entirely authorized person, does not exclude the uninvited. Strange as it may seem, it is reported, and upon good authority it seems, that there were 300 persons at the first reception who had not been invited by the President, and still a larger number on Wednesday night, on some cases those who had not been invited bought tickets, which had been given to them by invited persons who did not care to come. At the last reception there was some challenging, according to communications to the local papers, of persons who had been properly invited. One of these persons, very indignant, writes to say that it is an excess of authority for a White House doorkeeper to question the right of a person to enter when that person presents a proper ticket. And this writer insists that the White House receptions are "public functions," and, though invitations are issued to them, they are not in the nature of invitations to private houses. He is not sure that they are transferable, but he is quite sure that the man at the door is not to be trusted to decide. "His business," writes this complaining guest, "is to pass the holder of the invitation, and to leave the rest of it to those higher in authority." This writer frankly admits that he knows of a great many transfers being made, including some Senators and Representatives, who "have made glad the hearts of some young constituents by giving them a chance to see the great event." "That is politics," he writes, "not society, but we must not forget that those who give receptions at the White House are not there because society put them there." There is still room to adopt the plan of giving each invited guest a small ticket of admission to be presented at the door.

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A Chinaman's Good English.

No one ever thinks of a Chinese Minister as an after-dinner talker, and until Saturday night the new Chinese Minister, Wu Ting-fang, was no exception to the rule that has fitted all his predecessors. On Saturday night, however, Mr. Wu, after sitting next to Speaker Reed all through the early part of the Gridiron dinner, which he heartily enjoyed in spite of its unlikeness to either Chinese or American dinners, expressed a cheerful willingness to be called upon to talk. He had been talking with Mr. Reed at a great rate, and the two appeared to enjoy each other's society amazingly. Without the slightest embarrassment, right in the spirit of the gay company, not too seriously or at great length, in English that was without accent and that flowed from his tongue as if it were the only language he had ever used, Mr. Wu made a delightfully interesting speech of five minutes' length, which has been pronounced quite the equal in wit and sense of any speech made through an evening of speeches unusually brilliant. No member of the club can report the matter of his speech. But a member may say as much as has been said without breaking the rule of non-reporting.

A story has been told since the dinner about the experience of an army officer at Fort Myer who did not know that Mr. Wu speaks English quite as well as they do at West Point. The Minister had been looking at the Cossack drill at Fort Myer. After the drill there was a luncheon with punch. Col. Sumner, meeting the Minister at the punch bowl, and hearing him say the punch was good, undertook to tell him what it was made of. He employed the choicest pigeon-English at his command. The Minister listened attentively and seriously. When the Colonel had completed his pigeon explanation the Minister smiled at him, held out his glass with a wink toward the bowl, and then asked, in the best of English, "Fill 'em up again, Colonel?"

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Arizona Wants to Issue Gold Bonds.

F. M. Murphy, one of the most prominent of Arizona's citizens, a man much more interested in the development of the material resources of Arizona than he is in its politics, was here for a few days, talking proudly of the fact that Arizona has been putting oranges into the market and some of them into Washington five weeks ahead of California, and dwelling upon all manner of propositions, except that of free silver coinage. Although he believes Arizona to be better prepared for Statehood than were some Territories already admitted to the Union, he will be satisfied if he can persuade men who like a good climate and wide opportunities to come in and look at the Territory, which is now doing a good business fattening lean Texas cattle on alfalfa raised on irrigated farms. The free-silver vote in the Senate on the Teller resolution saddened him a bit. Prescott and some other towns in Arizona that need and desire sanitary improvements, wish to secure from Congress unrestricted power to issue bonds for improvement purposes. Mr. Murphy says, as one of the business men of the Territory, he believes that he can be trusted not to overload himself with taxes, and he declares that he has no such purpose. But Prescott does want to sell bonds. There is not so much trouble about getting the permission to issue them; but there may be difficulty about procuring the permission to sell bonds declared on their face to be payable in gold. The Congress of the United States is to be asked to let Arizona authorize the issue of such bonds. Unless this permission can be obtained, it will be slow work borrowing the money. It will be remembered that a short time ago New Mexico came into Congress with a similar request. The silver men did not like the proposition, but it was a case of gold bonds or no loan, the Congress, with the permission of Senator Stewart, granted New Mexico the poor boon of selling its bonds with a gold guarantee.

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A White Man's Republic.

Hawaiian annexation had already begun to look very doubtful when Senator Tillman, on Wednesday, made his speech, in which he compared the annexationists of Hawaii and of the United States with the partisans of "white men's Government" in South Carolina in the reconstruction days. His speech was not nice; indeed it grievously offended the Senatorial taste, but it was awkward logic to reply to. In Hawaii, it is maintained that only the 2,000 supporters of the Dole Government are fit to rule. Right here in Washington the pretensions of the native Hawaiians to participate in the government of the islands is ridiculed as preposterous. They are ignorant and lazy, and should not be allowed to vote, except upon educational and property qualifications. Mr. Tillman's inquiry drew a comparison at once. If the Republicans were in favor of that sort of Government in Hawaii, he could not see why they should oppose the idea of white men governing in the South. This was all said in executive session, and Mr. Hoar told Mr. Tillman that such sentiments would not do out of the privacy of the Senate executive session. Some one told just what Mr. Tillman said, and he has not risen to a question of privilege. The annexationists do not like to hear about Hawaii as a white man's republic.

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"Amphibidious" Soldiers.

A prominent naval officer who talked about the personnel bill a few days ago, said the proposition to amalgamate the engineers and the line recalled a story told by a Captain of the navy, who favored getting rid of the marines as superfluous and offensive sort of creatures on board ship. The Captain, joking with an old sailor about the suggestion, asked whether he would prefer to have all the sailors made marines, or all the marines made sailors.

The old salt looked hard at the Captain. "Look here, Captain," said he, "do anything but turn us into them amphibidious soldiers."

The Captain appeared to disregard the composition of the word, but presently asked Jack: "What do you mean by 'amphibidious soldiers'?"

"Wot I means is," said Jack, "them soldiers wot can't live on the sea and allers dies on the land."

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Dr. Mary Walker's Repartee.

Dr. Mary Walker, with her dress-reform costume, was at the White House reception to President Dole. She was attired in a neat-fitting Prince Albert suit and wore a G. A. R. button. During the evening Dr. Walker was introduced to the Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu. Now, Mr. Wu, like Li Hung Chang, is fond of asking questions when anything strikes him as peculiar.

"Why do you wear pants?" Minister Wu pointedly inquired of Dr. Walker.

"Why do you wear a gown, or dress?" asked Dr. Walker, without at first answering the Minister's question.

"Because it is the custom of my country," Mr. Wu quickly responded.

"Well, I wear trousers because this is a free country, and people are not handicapped by custom," was Dr. Walker's answer.

E. G. D.

HE DIED ON A FERRYBOAT.

N. G. Fairchild Had Been Preparing to Bury His Brother.

Nelson G. Fairchild, fifty years old, of 440 Central Avenue, Jersey City, died suddenly yesterday on the Hoboken ferryboat Montclair. His brother, Byron S. Fairchild, of 210 Monitor Street, died on Thursday.

Nelson G. Fairchild and his wife went to New York yesterday to make some arrangements in connection with the funeral. They left New York by the Christopher Street Ferry at 1:20 o'clock. Just after the boat left its slip Mr. Fairchild fell to the deck unconscious from heart disease, and was dead when the boat reached Hoboken.

Mr. Fairchild was employed in the Starin Freight Department of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yards. His brother was an engineer on the Central Railroad.

The Abigail Free School's Work.

In the printed annual report of the Abigail Free School and Kindergarten of 104 Sullivan Street, which has just been published, Stephen Merritt has written an article which deals with the subject of kindergartens. In another portion of the report the institution is shown to be in a flourishing financial condition, the receipts for the year being $4,475.73 and the expenditures $4,447.61. Besides the cash subscriptions there were many others during the year of food and clothing. In the dispensary attached to the kindergarten 153 children were successfully treated during the year. The officers of the Kindergarten Association are J. S. Huyler, President; Mrs. J. V. Dennett, Treasurer; Mrs. E. P. Devare, General Manager, and C. P. Devare, Secretary and Superintendent.

CHICAGO READY FOR WAR

Wants to Fight Germany for Traducing the Meat and Fruit It Sends Abroad.

NEW SEWAGE SYSTEM PLANS

The City May Have Pure Water from the Lake a Year from Now—Ravages of Consumption in the Badly Managed County Institutions.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The voice of Chicago is for war. It does not make any particular difference to her what kind of war it is, but there is a strong sentiment in favor of getting even with Germany in some way. The feeling is strong that German enmity to everything American is being manifested in ways which are not justifiable. Chicago is more deeply interested in the warfare which has been carried on against American meats than any other city in the country, and now that another of her great commercial interests is threatened by the exclusion of fresh fruits, there is a general sentiment that it is time for retaliatory measures. The feeling would not be so bitter if Germany would openly give her reasons for barring out the products in which Chicago deals so largely, but the systematic untruths which are used as pretexts for the exclusions are more than the people are willing to patiently endure. If Germany does not want our meat to come into competition with her own, let her put as high a tariff on its importation as she chooses, but the packers say they are tired of German slander and vilification, which is without a particle of justification. Both Government supervision and private precautions are carried to the most extreme limits to assure the shipping of none but healthy meats, but Germany persists in not only being dissatisfied herself, but in giving the meats a bad name all over the world by the lies she tells about them. Trichinosis is one of the rarest of diseases in this country, where Chicago packed and fresh meats are everywhere eaten, and whenever that disease does occur it is almost invariably traced to other sources than the meats sent out from Chicago. The same is the case in Germany and all over Europe, where trichinosis is usually found to be of home origin. It makes little difference, however, how perfect the precautions taken on this side may be. So long as Germany finds it to her interest to do so she will continue to keep on ruining the reputation of "Yankee" products.

The most recent act of Germany in condemning American fresh fruits as dangerous, strikes a severe blow at one of Chicago's great interests. While there is comparatively little direct shipping of the fruit to Germany, Chicago is a great distributing centre. The city is the greatest apple market in the country. There are at this moment more than 200,000 barrels of apples on hand, and it is a poor year for apples at that. Among dealers the germ theory is laughed to scorn, as only the very best and soundest fruit is used for exportation. The loss of German trade cuts no great figure, but the way her Government traduces and defames the products in which Chicago is most deeply concerned is what hurts. If to attain their own ends the Germans continue depreciating the value of Chicago's great commodities, its citizens will favor a war of some kind rather than be driven out of the markets of the world. The friendly spirit with which the West has always regarded the German people makes the conduct of their Government especially irritating. The arrogant tone of the German press toward America, and its way of late of aspersing everything American; the insolent manner of Germany in bullying helpless South American States, and the entire attitude of that nation toward our own, all help to make the West impatient with her systematic undermining of its principal articles of commerce.

Among business men in Chicago and the West generally, there is quite a noticeable tendency toward a better appreciation of England's "wide-open" policy. The senseless enmity which some self-interested parties try to foster between this country and its best customer, does not find as much encouragement as it used to. The liberality of Great Britain in its trade relations appeals to the business man, who understands the folly of biting off his nose to spite his face.

To Secure Pure Water.

The people of Chicago expect to be drinking pure water from Lake Michigan by this time next year, provided the usual litigation which appears whenever a new ordinance is passed can be avoided. If no violence has been done to the city, State, or United States Constitutions, work will soon be begun on the intercepting system of sewers which are planned to cost $3,200,000, are to be completed within the year, and are intended to divert the sewage of the city from the lake to the river. According to the compact between the city and the Drainage Trustees, the latter will take over all the machinery of the city sewage and pumping stations and assume the maintenance of the latter permanently. The main features of the present undertaking are the construction of a twenty-four-foot conduit at Thirty-ninth Street, into which all the South Side sewers are to empty, and which is to drain from the lake into the South Branch of the river. A similar fifteen-foot conduit in Lawrence Avenue is to drain the North Side. Smaller sewers on Twelfth, Twenty-second, and other streets are a part of the plan. The two first mentioned are to be constructed first, because 40 per cent. of the pollution of the water supply comes from the district they are expected to drain. When these plans are carried out, all the outfalls into the lake are to be abolished. The construction of the sewers need not depend upon the completion of the Drainage Canal, as the sewage can be turned into the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and be thus disposed of. By turning over the pumping stations to the Drainage Board the city will save the interest on $1,500,000. The rush of 15,000 feet of water per minute obtained by this system will not solve the problem of the needed flow to the drainage channel. The Trustees calculate that a flow of 600,000 cubic feet a minute will be needed to carry the sewage down the channel. Plans have been suggested for a waterway along the Midway Plaisance of the World's Fair. Another plan is to turn the Calumet River backward and connect it with the drainage channel.

In the present instance the customary opposition to the plan comes from the West Side, and has its origin in the objections of those people to being taxed for an improvement which they say benefits only the South and North sides of the city. Another reason for objecting is that if the big conduit is built on Thirty-ninth Street, it will do away with all chance of a ship canal at Seventeenth Street, which the West Siders have been advocating in order to secure fixed bridges. However, it is probable that the opposition will be overcome, for the expenditure of the $3,200,000 is for the benefit of all parts of the city alike. It seems absurd for West Siders to object to paying for the purification of the water which is used for drinking by the people of the whole city, and it is not likely that the courts will sustain their objections. Probably, then, we will be able to drink the water of Lake Michigan a year from now without fear of poisoning. This desirable consummation will have been arrived at by the investment of more than $30,000,000 and many years of hard work.

The System Inadequate.

Yet the improvements will be inadequate to the wants of a much larger population than Chicago now has. According to some engineers, the present plan of intercepting sewers will not permanently solve the sewage question. Ultimately lateral feeders will have to be constructed to the main channel. This means that after spending $7,000,000 for the proposed system, the city when it grows to contain two or three million inhabitants, if it ever does, will have to resort to lateral feeders to keep pace with its accumulation of sewage. The cost will be enormous, and in view of that fact some engineers are of the opinion that no final disposition of the city's sewage should have been attempted until the completion of the main drainage channel. Others think that the whole system, when completed, will have cost a great deal more than it will be worth to the city. Of course, if the main channel is only a part of a future great ship canal leading into the Mississippi River, then everything is justified, and it is probable that this possibility has always been in view.

An Unanswerable Indictment.

The justice of some previous unfavorable comments on the management of the Cook County Infirmary, and the Insane Asylum, situated just outside of the city, at Dunning, has been made apparent by the recent report of R. A. Kilbourn of the Bureau of Associated Charities. As before stated, these Dunning institutions have long been looked upon as nothing more than convenient troughs for the feeding of political hacks, and there has been no time in their history when the introduction of a probe would not be rewarded by the discovery of a festering mass of rottenness. But Mr. Kilbourn's report is a document to give humanitarians pause; and as it deals with the cold facts of statistics, it leaves no room for denial by the responsible parties. There is little use to deny the existence of carelessness, incapacity, and worse, when the figures show that over one-third of the patients admitted to these institutions die of consumption. The report shows that out of an average hospital population of 1,445 there have occurred 539 deaths from consumption at Dunning—that is, 37.3 per cent. To state that no blame rests on the management is absurd in the face of these figures. The President of the Board of County Commissioners now announces that a new building is to be provided especially for consumptives. This is badly needed, no doubt, but what is needed worse is the entire cleaning out of the gang of parasite politicians that infests these institutions. From the President of the County Board down to the most obscure of the employes there is need of a change. It is a crime to leave the care of the insane and helpless poverty-stricken to the charge of a lot of conscienceless political hucksters. Dunning is now, and has been for many years, a shame and a reproach to the people of Chicago, who have not even the excuse of being ignorant of the hideous state of affairs which prevails there. The Board of County Commissioners is the fountain head of all power, and is primarily responsible for all the institutions belonging to the county. It is only necessary to know the kind of men that are usually elected members of the board to understand why things are as they are. Some of them have occasionally in the past been sent to the penitentiary—not as many, however, as should have been.

New Tax System.

The Revenue bill as it came out of the Lower House, and as Chicago will have to take it, is looked upon by those most interested as far from what was wanted, but as better than no bill at all. At any rate, it is an improvement on the old state of affairs. It does not abolish the township organization of Cook County, but it seeks to break the tyranny of the Town Assessors by making them deputies of an elective board of five Assessors, the latter to have the power of appointing more deputies if necessary. Real property is to be assessed every four years, and personal property each year. The Board of Assessors must remain in session all the year around to hear complaints and make adjustments, which is a vast improvement over the old method. For Cook County there is provided an elective Board of Review, consisting of three members, empowered to revise the whole or any part of an assessment, but the board cannot raise it without giving the property holder a hearing. All property is to be assessed at its fair cash value, and the maximum tax levy is to be one-fourth of the amount now authorized. All of this is far from what the people of Chicago really wanted, but nothing better could have been expected from a lot of professional politicians who are always on the watch for spoils. As was to be expected from such a Legislature, the bill takes care that there shall be a lot of patronage and power in the hands of the machine that controls the election of the newly created board. The main thing under the new system will be to elect honest men to the Boards of Assessment and Review. This is by no means a hopeful prospect, for if the future can be judged by the past it is easy enough to predict that not all of the eight men on the two boards will invariably be honest ones. In view of the interests at stake it is to be hoped, however, that the voters of Chicago and Cook County will depart from their usual custom of intrusting the public finances to men who, in the private walks of life, cannot get themselves trusted to much more than the price of their regular matutinal drinks. J. W.

RAPID TRANSIT CONFERENCE

The President of the Commission Wants Fuller Information from the Manhattan Railway.

DEFINITE TIME MUST BE SET

George Gould Says the Matter Has Been Referred to the Company's Extension Committee—Will Probably Confer Early This Week.

Alexander E. Orr, as President of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, wrote to George Gould yesterday morning, inviting representatives of the Manhattan Railway Company to confer with the special committee appointed by the board at its last meeting. The letter was forwarded to Mr. Gould, and was received by him early in the day.

Mr. Orr's communication was brief, and along the lines laid down in Mr. Starin's resolution creating the board's special committee. It set forth that the application of the Manhattan Railway Company "does not specifically state the time within which the railway's tracks and facilities proposed by such application shall be constructed—a definite specification of the time being absolutely essential, in the opinion of this board, to intelligent action upon such application." It added that the plans submitted for the elevated system "do not describe with precision the portions of or the extent to which the streets" forming the proposed route are to be "encroached upon," and that they do not state "whether the seven crossings contemplated" by the application of the Manhattan "shall be at grade or not."

The resolution also instructed the President to request from the Manhattan Company "written information concerning the matters thus indicated." As to this, however, President Orr said yesterday that he felt it advisable to have the conference first. "Then," he said, "we shall know better what to ask the Manhattan people to put down in writing." He added that no time had been appointed for the conference, and would not be until Mr. Gould had been heard from.

Mr. Orr refused to make the text of his letter public until Mr. Gould had acted upon it.

George Gould said yesterday that he had received Mr. Orr's letter, and had referred it to the Committee on Extension of the Manhattan Railway Company. He said this committee would meet to-morrow and consider Mr. Orr's invitation to a conference. An answer will be sent to the letter by Tuesday. Mr. Gould said several days ago, when he learned that the commission wanted to confer with the Manhattan Company, that the latter would be glad to hold such a conference at any time.

The committee that the board has authorized to confer with representatives of the Manhattan Company is the Contract Committee, which was appointed last July. It is now composed of Alexander E. Orr, George L. Rives, and Charles Stewart Smith. As Mr. Smith is absent, the President appointed John H. Starin to take his place. The three members will meet to-morrow to confer upon their presentation of the request of the board to the Manhattan representatives. They wish to make a full presentation of the request of the board, and to obtain, if possible, a full statement from the railway company, as the resolution calls for fuller information, "in order that definite action upon said application may be expedited." The Manhattan Railway Company will probably be represented at the conference by its Extension Committee. It is likely that the conference will be held early this week.

President Orr said yesterday when asked about the criticism of Mayor Van Wyck, that he did not care to say anything in reply, either to the Mayor or to the Commissioners of Accounts.

The Rapid Transit Board will hold another meeting just as soon as the Manhattan Railway Company answers the inquiries of the Contract Committee. John Claflin has gone for a short trip to Jekyll Island, on the Georgia coast, but can return on a day's notice if needed. There are enough Commissioners in the city, not counting the Mayor and Controller, to transact any business of the board, except the taking of final action in accepting plans of rapid transit.

Officers of a Loan Association.

The annual meeting of the Provident Co-operative Savings and Loan Association took place yesterday at the offices of the association, 621 Broadway. The business of the organization was reported as being in a satisfactory condition, and the following officers were elected for the year: F. G. Wheeler of Philadelphia, President; A. J. Barnes, Vice President; George A. McDermott, Treasurer; J. M. Bagley, Secretary; Board of Directors—Louis E. Watkins, Charles A. Rooney, A. Lutjens, F. G. Wheeler, W. S. Boody, B. Marks, George A. McDermott, J. F. Baker, A. J. Barnes, J. M. Bagley, and George J. Pierson. Every officer except the Secretary is new to the office.

Lecture on War and Peace Ideals.

John M. Robertson, the English author and critic, will lecture at Mendelssohn Hall, under the auspices of the League for Political Education, on Friday, at 8:30 P. M. His subject will be, "The Present Conflict Between the War and Peace Ideal." John Graham Brooks will preside. The lecture is free to members of the league.

ALLEGED GREEK THUGS' NEST.

An Immigration Official Thinks He Has Discovered a Band of Fugitives from Justice.

Chief Registry Clerk Lederhilger of the Immigration Bureau says that he believes that he has discovered a nest of Greek thugs, pirates, and general fugitives from justice in a Greek boarding house at 95, 97, and 99 Cherry Street. He made the discovery while investigating the case of a debarred Greek immigrant named Christo Laganos, one of about 100 of his countrymen who attempted to land by representing that they had relatives here.

Mr. Lederhilger visited the Cherry Street boarding house on Friday, and learned then that Georgi Kalinas and Petros Pantaselos, two Greek padrones, carried on a lively business in bringing over Greeks, whom they employed here as pushcart men and bootblacks or hired out to other Greek employers. These two padrones were in partnership with the Mayor of a town in Greece. This individual is said to be a usurer, who has acquired a great deal of wealth. He is said to represent to Greeks of small means that they can easily make fortunes in America, and offers to advance them money on their property at 50 to 70 per cent. interest. When never property they may mortgage to him is soon foreclosed upon and passes into his possession. If the money that is advanced is just enough to pay for their passage, or even less, this Mayor gives them, it is said, enough money to comply with the requirements of the law that every immigrant must show a certain amount of money on landing. This money is taken away from them by the padrones as soon as they get out of the Barge Office. The padrones, it is said, also resort to the old trick of sending agents to the Barge Office to represent themselves as relatives of arriving immigrants, and promise to look after their assumed relatives.

"There is one of the toughest-looking crowds in that boarding house that I ever saw," remarked Mr. Lederhilger. "I saw about sixty men there, and the forbidding appearance of many of them fully justifies the reports of the detectives, that there are among them murderers and other criminals who have escaped from justice in their country.

"What are we going to do about it? Why, we cannot do anything with those men who have already landed, but we will be doubly watchful over other Greek immigrants that arrive."

THE NEW ELECTRIC LINES.

The Metropolitan Company Has Taken Steps to Provide Cars.

Having now no obstacle other than the weather in the way of carrying out its comprehensive plan of substituting electricity for horses as the motive power on its vast system of recently acquired lines, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has taken steps to provide the cars the change will make necessary. President Vreeland a few days ago signed a contract with the John Brill Company of Philadelphia for the purchase of 500 cars of the most improved construction. The cost of the cars will be nearly $900,000. Most of them are to be delivered early in April and the others as soon thereafter as practicable.

"Just as soon as we know that Winter is behind us," said President Vreeland yesterday, "we shall go ahead and complete the work of construction on all our lines."

The lines referred to are those in First Avenue, Second Avenue, Sixth Avenue, Amsterdam Avenue, Eighth Avenue, Tenth Avenue, Twenty-third Street, and several other cross streets. Much of the work on some of these lines has already been done. That in Eighth Avenue has so far advanced that it is hoped to run electric cars from the Astor House to the end of the line by the 1st of May.

The Metropolitan Company, since an agreement with the Third Avenue Company has been effected, does not look for any further opposition to the laying of conduits in Park Row from Centre Street to Broadway.

Water Color Society Exhibition.

The second week of the exhibition of the American Water Color Society, at the Academy of Design, begins to-morrow. Last week, despite the weather, there was an encouraging attendance of visitors.

NEW APPRAISERS' STORES.

A Spacious and Well-Equipped Building Almost Ready for Use in This City.

Within the past week men have been engaged in putting the freight and passenger elevators into the new United States Appraisers' Stores, now practically completed, in this city. Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman expects to take possession of the new building before the first of May. He is well pleased with the manner of its construction and with the ample accommodations that will be afforded his large and growing staff. Mr. Wakeman is of the opinion that the convenient and well systematized arrangement of this spacious building will greatly facilitate the work of his department.

The new Appraisers' Stores occupy an entire block, and constitute a massive red brick building ten stories high. This is supposed to be as nearly fire-proof as such a building can be made; brick, steel, cement, and tiling being the chief materials used in its construction. There is very little wood used. The main entrance is on Washington Street, and the building faces on Washington, Christopher, Greenwich, and Barrow Streets. Entrances from the two last named streets lead into a broad driveway, which extends along two sides of the building, enabling trucks to approach the first floor platforms and deliver and receive merchandise without obstructing the streets. A complete electrical plant will be installed in this building, the engine and dynamo room being in the basement, where also are located the large boiler room and other mechanical appurtenances. Extending from basement to roof in the centre of the building is a large fire-proof elevator shaft, in which will be two freight elevators. Two light and swiftly running passenger elevators are located on the Washington Street side of the building.

The entire first floor will be occupied by the Deputy Collector of this port in charge of the Sixth Custom House Division. Here all imported goods that pass through the hands of the Appraisers will be received and delivered. On the second floor will be the Appraisers' general offices, including the private office of Appraiser Wakeman and of Assistant Appraiser Emil Rose. On this floor also will be the First Division, in charge of Assistant Appraiser George W. Wanmaker. This division handles all personal household effects, packed packages, samples, &c. The third floor will be occupied by the Ninth, or Metal, Division, in charge of Assistant Appraiser Frank J. Drummond. Here all cutlery, hardware, saddlery, machinery, ores, and stoneware are examined. On the fourth floor will be the Third, or Silk, Division, in charge of Assistant Appraiser Warner Sherwood, and the Fifth Division, in which are handled all millinery goods, hosiery, hats, feathers, flowers, leather gloves, &c. Assistant Appraiser Lyman B. Carhart is in charge of this division.

Ex-Congressman J. Hart Brewer of New Jersey has recently been put in charge of the Second, or Jewelry, Division, which is to be on the fifth floor. This division handles all works of art, paintings, books, musical instruments, toys, leather, china, and glassware, &c. On the sixth floor will be the Fourth and Sixth Divisions. The Fourth, in charge of Assistant Appraiser Edwin A. Hartshorn, has charge of cotton and linen goods, carpets, furs, and wool; the Sixth Division, in charge of Assistant Appraiser Joseph P. Skillman, handles all of the woolen and worsted goods. The seventh floor is to be occupied by the Seventh, or Drug, Division, in charge of Assistant Appraiser Alexander Hamill, and the Eighth, or Sugar, Division, in charge of Assistant Appraiser Michael Nathan. The work of this last mentioned division is almost entirely confined to the examination of imported sugars. The force of samplers distributed throughout the port are under the direction of Assistant Appraiser Nathan. The Tenth Division, which embraces groceries, tobacco, cigars, liquors, and a variety of Chinese goods, will occupy the eighth floor, under the direction of Assistant Appraiser Thomas C. Worden.

The Board of United States General Appraisers will have the entire ninth floor, and the laboratory, in charge of the official chemist, Edward Sherer, will be on the tenth floor.

PROSECUTOR WINFIELD RESIGNS

Says Because of Ill Health He Could Not Discharge His Duties.

Prosecutor Charles H. Winfield of Jersey City yesterday sent his resignation to Gov. Voorhees at Elizabeth. He simply said that, owing to his continued illness, he was unable to discharge the duties of the position.

It is believed that John S. Erwin, who is to succeed Mr. Winfield on April 3, will be appointed to fill out the unexpired term.

Dr. G. K. Dickinson, who is attending Mr. Winfield, announced yesterday that his recovery was impossible. He is suffering from dilation of the arteries of the brain and hypertrophy of the heart.

For an Industrious Consumptive.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $50, to be applied to the continued support in the country of an incipient consumptive, who is industrious and of excellent character and who, it is hoped, will be cured if able to stay longer in healthful surroundings. Money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

St. Valentine's Day, Washington's Birthday, and Ash Wednesday will be the three notable days of this month. The first two have little social significance and the latter a great deal. Lent comes early this year, before the Christmas greens are forgotten and the last relic of them burned by the wise housekeeper who keeps them for the open fire. The good churchpeople to whom Christmas greens have some significance besides denoting the general jollity of the holiday season, put their greens up at Christmas and leave them until the 2d of February, the feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary. That is the close of the Christmas season, and the greens, at least in the Episcopal churches, are not taken down until that time. Comparatively few, however, even of the church people, remember this.

St. Valentine's Day serves for an excuse for pretty conceits at luncheons and dinners, and, to judge by the shops, there are still people who send valentines even of the comic variety, where the bicycle damsel figures largely. Washington's Birthday is observed chiefly by the patriotic societies, and Lent means, this year, the early cessation of social festivities and a season of churchgoing and preparation of Spring and Summer gowns.

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A tiny girl of seven or thereabout gave a dinner party the other day, for which twelve covers were laid, and that number of small maidens sat down to dine. It was a real little girl's dinner, and the little hostess herself presided, sitting at the head of the table. But she was anxious, in looking forward to it, to do everything as it should be done.

"Mamma," she asked, "shall we say grace?"

"No," said mamma, "it will be a very informal dinner, and I think you need not do that."

That meant one less ceremony to be gone through, and was a relief, but the little lady was anxious to have all her small guests understand it. So, as they were gathered about the table, she explained:

"Mamma says this is such an infernal dinner that we need not have grace today."

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It was at a dinner party in Chinatown. It was a large party, and the tables were set in festive array, with mandarins, bananas, delicious Chinese preserved pineapple, lichee nuts in the shell, canned lichee nuts, looking like small onions, roasted beech nuts, and other dainties. The party had arrived a little ahead of time, and the glasses, which stood at each plate, were not filled. A pretty girl, in front of whom stood a good-sized Chinese vase, reached for it and poured out water for herself and neighbors.

"Isn't this a queer Chinese idea to use a vase for a carafe?" she said, and raised her glass to her lips.

Large glass goblets were serving as bowls for sugar for the tea, which the Chinese themselves never sweeten, so it was not strange that there should be anomalies in other things. But just as the pretty girl lifted her glass, a fat Chinaman came in with a big and very American bouquet, which he carefully placed in the supposed water bottle.

"Allee clean," he said, as the pretty girl stopped drinking, with a look of displeasure on her face.

"But it isn't," she exclaimed, examining the glass more closely; "I am sure that vase has just come from the shop, and has the dust of Chinese ages in it."

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Back windows are always interesting as an illustration of the tastes and habits of the people who live behind them. Bedroom windows are adorned with siphons, milk bottles, fruit—almost anything that can be kept there and that the owner might like to eat or drink at odd times without the inconvenience of sending out or down stairs for it.

These things are always pleasant for the neighboring window dweller, but it is not always so pleasant to display one's own tastes to unknown multitudes in this way. One hotel resident has found a way out of the difficulty. And it isn't by way of a window closet built on. Any number of things about "Woman her own closet builder" have been written, but it is all a farce. Where are the boards to come from, and where the nails, and if some one has to bring them all, doesn't it cost as much as to have the whole work done?

The hotel resident has solved the difficulty by putting outside the window an enameled tin cake or bread box. Into this are put any edibles that will not be hurt by the cold, and the cover shut down, and they are protected from the elements. The elements do not do the box much good, but one can be bought at a department store for 20 cents, and perhaps for less at a five and ten cent store, and it will last a season. This particular one stands upon a window garden box, in which flowers are grown in Summer, and it is broad enough, so that there is no danger of the forces of gravitation bringing the store closet to an untimely end.

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"I was told before I came here," says an Englishwoman, "that Americans did not care anything about family, but I have heard more about it in the short time I have been in America than ever before in all the time I have spent in England. They are going to start a new society now, the 'Sons and Daughters of Kings.' I could belong to that. The members will have to trace their ancestry back to royalty."

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The most thorough work in genealogy that has been done in a private way has been done and is still in progress by a clever woman who is writing the history of her family, beginning as far back as she can trace it, and coming down to the present time. As she proceeds she covers both sides of the family, the line through which the descent comes and that of the conjugal partner. This has meant an immense amount of research, and the enthusiastic genealogist spends two or three days each week in the Lenox Library looking up old records.

The work in its course has overlapped into many other families, and there are pictures of historical places, autographs, portraits, and coats of arms which the indefatigable worker has hunted up, and the last of which she has painted in the proper colors. It is a labor of love of enormous proportions, and only a fellow-enthusiast on the subject of genealogy can really appreciate it.

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The miniature painter had been putting all her delicate skill into the portrait of a little girl. There was just the pose that the fond mother admired, and as the painter looked at her work she was well satisfied, and the little picture was sent home. But, alas, back it came again. The miniature painter looked at it, and then she hardly knew whether to laugh or to cry. Perhaps she did both. The explanation that came with the picture was that the papa did not think he liked the pose, and he would prefer another, and he had tried a little different effect, and he had—yes, he had—washed out the mouth, for he knew something of art, or if he didn't he thought he did, which amounted to the same thing. But the miniature painter did not change the pose; she merely wrote back—and 't is pretty certain she smiled then—"I think I had better not change the pose. I am sure you will be better suited with a tinted photograph."

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They had the play of "Faust" in the Chinese theatre the other evening. There was nothing outside the theatre on Doyers Street, where the sign, "Chinese Opera House," stands out in big English letters, to imply it, and it took a woman to interpret it. The central figure of the play at the time of the entrance of the party of visitors was a round-faced, jolly looking Chinaman, with a long white beard, who had much to say in a high falsetto voice. He had been talking and gesticulating for some time, when a number of "supes" who stood around in very much the same way that Americans of the same order do, placed a stand in the front of the stage with a basin upon it. The jolly faced Chinaman, who was undoubtedly Faust, began to wash his long white beard in the basin, and, after a moment, the "supes" grouped themselves together in front of him, hiding him from view to separate again and show the rejuvenated Faust with the long white beard turned to intense black.

Mephistophles came in next. He was a fierce, piratical-looking individual, also with a long black beard, showing lines of red on either side. His attire was something between that of a pirate and a ballet girl, and his acting showed traces of the two characteristics. He pirouetted, gave fantastic kicks, turned up his sleeves for fighting, and caressed in a vicious manner two long, hornlike feathers, one of which stood up from either from the top of his head, and then dropped, aigrette-fashion, down to two fanlike wings on his back. He also talked in falsetto tones, which may have been made necessary by the operatic part of the affair, which consisted of a number of heavy bass Chinese instruments in the back of the stage. Marguerite did not appear, and it was apparent that she was booked for the next evening, Chinese operas being long drawn out and given in parts.

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There was a symphony in color in one of the up-town streets the other day, where two little King Charles spaniels were out for an airing. The little fellows, with their silky black coats, the soft tan showing below the blankets, one of which was black velvet and the other sealskin, were entirely in harmony with their conductor, a very dark negro girl, wearing a tan brown hat and holding each of the dogs with a long ribbon.

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It is a comfort occasionally to hear some one lecture upon houses and house furnishing who does not insist upon bare floors. Mrs. Henry Whitman, the artist, talking on the subject in Boston, recently, said that a bare floor did not carry out entirely the idea of comfort, and that carpets which are simple and in good taste are to be preferred. "We are getting too horribly picturesque," she said, "and the result is a sort of chaos. Art," she went on, "is a most inclusive thing. It never leaves out anything essential to life. We should not try to be picturesque; the living in a room makes it that. If law and order are recognized, things will gravitate to their proper places and the balance be preserved."

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"Reminiscence of one's own youth is the best instruction one can have in caring for children and learning to understand them," says the kindergarten woman. "Try to remember how you would have felt in the same place when you were the same age. You will give the child more credit for reasoning power than you do, and you will be more in sympathy with it."

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People who have anything to do with bringing employers and employes together are constantly surprised at the low estimate set on brains by the former as shown in money values. A small hospital was in need of a woman superintendent the other day, and the authorities sent for one, saying they would pay $16 a month. "But I sent back word that I had no one whom I would send for that price," said the woman who received the request. "They pay their cook $20, and if they get a superintendent who is worth anything she ought to understand all the work in the building, and yet they will pay her only that small sum. I have no one for them."

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The subject of servants' quarters is one which comes up for discussion very frequently. It is probable that in the larger houses and with the more wealthy families, servants in America are almost luxuriously housed. In one of the Goelet cottages at Newport the servants' rooms are all good sized, they have hardwood floors, they are finished in hardwood, the chamber sets are of hardwood, and there are rugs on the floors. Every room in any of the cliff cottages is delightful—something that an ordinary person in comfortable circumstances could not obtain, and in the servants' quarters there are beautiful views and always good air.

One large family, having some twenty servants in the country, has a private dining room and a maid whose sole duty it is to care for it and wait on the servants' table. The chef does not share this ministration, for he and his special assistants of his own nationality prefer to eat by themselves in the kitchen.

In another large house, where the maids sleep on one of the upper floors and the men in the basement, a bathroom is provided for each on the respective floors.

English servants are not as well off, according to the statement made by a woman to Charles F. Wingate, the sanitary expert, recently. In a house in England at which she had been a butler and three menservants slept in little cupboards in the butler's pantry. A recent book on the subject tells of an English house where "the butler sleeps in a dingy pantry among the teacups, which he sorts on his unmade bed before breakfast."

Mr. Wingate has seen servants' quarters under the sidewalk in basements here, and the most unsanitary conditions, where two servants slept together in a single bed in a tiny room, in which was a slopsink, and with the window closed, because it opened into an airshaft into which the window of a bathroom also opened, and they were afraid of it. In the ordinary large city house, where many servants are employed, the upper floor is divided into six rooms, three front and three back, which gives satisfactory accommodations. A new device for the servants is the laundry tub, with the movable partition, where two are thrown into one to be used for a bathtub.

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"Such a dear little bonbon box as I had sent me the other day," said the golf girl. "It was a perfect miniature golf bag, all made of leather, with a leather pocket and two little golf clubs standing up at the side. And the great beauty of it was that it held a whole pound of candy, which is more than such things usually do. I don't like to have the useful entirely swallowed up in the beautiful in such gifts."

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Two small urchins were out one day this past week with a small sleigh and enjoying the snow to their hearts' content. It was so seldom they had a chance to have a sleigh out during the whole Winter. But it was not much fun to pull each other, so they hitched the sleigh to a convenient butcher's wagon, and there the work ended and real fun began. To be sure, the butcher's boy chose all the dry, smooth places, and the little sleigh bobbled along on dry concrete and bounded over cobblestones, and the people on the street laughed; but two small boys had the best kind of a time, and went to bed at night with the happy sensation that there was nothing in the world so much fun as snow and sleighriding.

A PROBLEM SOLVED.

I am so good the whole year round I don't know what to do
When Lent begins and people gay swear off a thing or two.
I'm never gay; I'm never bad; my life's a sacrifice.
I always do my duty, and I find it rather nice.

I love to give up comfort, aye, at any time of year,
In order that some other soul may find a bit of cheer;
And some one said not long ago—he said it it unto me—
My goodness was as vicious as a vicious thing could be.

I stay away from theatres to read books to the sick;
Instead of riding on a bike I mind the wayward chick
Of women poor who have to work so hard the long day through
That for their little babies they can find no time to do.

In Summer in the sweltering heat, amid the city's glooms,
I do not seek the seashore, but I roam about the Tombs,
And try to make the sorry lives of criminals down there
Seem easier and happier despite the lack of "air."

My dress is of the simplest; some have called it Quakeresque,
And one observed 'twas novel since 'twas so unpicturesque.
It's been the same for many a year, because I can't afford
To dress exactly as I like and still to serve the Lord.

And so to-day I am perplexed to know what I should do
When Lent is here and people gay swear off a thing or two.
But, on the whole, I think that I shall buy a gaudy dress
As penance, and in other ways go in for selfishness.

ANNE WARRINGTON WITHERUP in Harper's Bazar.

A YOUNG MAN ARTIST IN HATS.

He Belongs to the Borough of Brooklyn and Is Learning the Millinery Business at Pratt Institute.

It has always been a great trial to the feminine heart or mind, or to whatever part of the feminine anatomy where scientists would locate the affection or delight in pretty gowns and bonnets, that all these accessories of personal adornment, or nearly all of them, are made by men. Not only that, but the men are all foreigners.

Of course that is very nice, when the bonnet is fresh and new and being admired by numerous friends—it is much better, in fact, because duty had to be paid on it.

But when the woman is in a philosophical frame of mind and the bonnet has lost its first freshness and only the remembrance of the bill is green, then she sighs and says it is a shame, if one must have men milliners and dressmakers, that at least they can't be Americans. However, there is land in sight.

Any one who does not believe it has only to ask the mother of a Brooklyn young man, who has had three new bonnets this Winter, and all her son's handiwork. They are pretty bonnets, too. She wouldn't wear them if they were not, and it goes without saying that a prospective young man milliner would not have allowed her to do otherwise.

The headquarters of the young artist in hats is just at present Pratt Institute. Any one who visits the evening millinery class will be interested to see, first of all, a number of girls, each of whom is bringing into shape a skeleton of a hat which gradually takes to itself a covering of some kind of stuff which the expert knows to be canton flannel. That is the material which the millinery experimenter uses in lieu of velvet. But by this time the visitor has discovered that there is a young man in the room. That seems a little strange at first, but not half so strange as it does when it is seen what the young man is doing.

He is making a hat with all the engrossing interest that is to be seen in the young women. And America may have a first-class man milliner.

They have never had men students in this line of work before at Pratt's, though they have had applications. The present pupil is taking evening lessons, and comes twice a week, and has now taken thirty or more, beginning at the A, B, C of millinery work.

The girls did think it was rather funny at first to have a young man of eighteen taking millinery lessons with them; but as he did not mind, they came to think it was quite nice after all.

And the young man thinks it is rather nice, too. Why shouldn't he? When one has quite a large social circle of friends outside there is nothing to be afraid of in a few girls just because they are sewing.

"Yes," the young man says, talking about the work, "I am learning the business. I am going into the wholesale business, but you have to understand every part of it, and know how all the work is done to be successful.

"Oh, yes, I like it. I take a fashion magazine regularly. I have made three bonnets for my mother already. You see that bonnet in the case? That is very easy to make. The crown is very simple, then you put in your feathers and your bows, and it is done.

"I am of French descent. No, none of my family is in the business, but I have friends who are. I am going into one of the shops in New York soon, where I shall learn the different ribbons, and then may go abroad to study. I think I shall go with Félix to complete my knowledge of the business."

So, if America should have a great man milliner, one from the Borough of Brooklyn, he will be of French descent and partly French taught.

THE CITY'S BEST AMBULANCE.

A Finely Equipped Vehicle Now in Use at the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

The J. Hood Wright Hospital, formerly Manhattan Hospital, at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue, has the finest and most completely equipped ambulance in the city. It was put in service Sunday for the first time, and is a present to the institution from some unknown donor.

A few weeks ago Lewis Fenn, Superintendent of the hospital, received a letter from some unknown source containing $800, which the sender said should be used to purchase a new ambulance, the plans and specifications of which should be approved by the house staff. Provision was also made for an improved ambulance bag, a handsome set of harness, and uniforms for the drivers.

The order for the ambulance, after plans had been submitted and approved, was placed with a well-known firm of wagon-makers, who completed the vehicle last week. The new ambulance weighs 1,375 pounds, and is fitted with rubber tires, which assures smooth traveling. The interior is made of a light shade of oak, and the window sashes are of black walnut. All the mountings are in silver. A silver-trimmed speaking tube connects the driver with the ambulance surgeon on the rear seat. This enables them to converse conveniently. The lights on the new ambulance penetrate two small windows, arranged to allow them to illuminate the interior. A big window, made of glass, cuts off the driver from the patient, and shields the latter from cold or rain.

All the splints used to set broken limbs are inclosed in a strong leather bag and fastened underneath the ambulance. The old wooden splints have been discarded for a patent splint, made of galvanized iron, which can be folded up to suit the nature of the fracture. Three different kinds of bandages and compresses will be carried, and stand under the driver's seat in two big drawers, in which are also kept the medicines used in dressing wounds.

Another improvement is the abolition of the old canvas straitjacket and the substitution of a more effective means of controlling violent patients. A strong leather belt with steel shackles dangling from either side is fastened around the patient's waist. When necessary the patient's hands are thrust into the shackles, which close with a snap lock. In especially violent cases another leather strap, which is fastened to the new stretcher, is tied about the patient's feet.

There is a neatly painted red cross on each side of the ambulance.

It is believed that the ambulance is the gift of some former patient of the hospital who became wealthy and desired to show his appreciation in this manner.

AN INTELLIGENT SUFFRAGE

Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Plan to Bar Ignorant Voters and Secure the Ballot to Women.

ITS KEYNOTE IS EDUCATION

An Open Letter by the Famous Woman's Rights Advocate to the Members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Two bills for the restriction of immigration have recently been introduced in Congress. These bills indirectly affect the vital interests of women.

While we should not allow our country to be a dumping ground for the refuse population of the old countries, still, we should welcome all hardy, commonsense laborers here, as we have plenty of room and work for them. Here they can improve their own condition and our surroundings; developing our immense resources and the commerce of the country. The one demand I would make for this class is that they should not become a part of our ruling powers until they can read and write the English language intelligently and understand the principles of Republican government. To make a nation homogeneous, its people should all speak one tongue. The dominion of Francis Joseph in Austria, where fifteen different languages are spoken, illustrates its perils. The officers of the army can be understood by only a small per cent. of the soldiers. One can readily imagine the confusion and consequent dangers this would cause in time of war.

To prevent the thousands of immigrants daily landing on our shores marching from the steerage to the polls, no naturalization papers should be granted in less than five years, and then only if the applicant can read and write the English language. This is the only restrictive legislation we need to protect ourselves against foreign domination. To this end we should ask Congress to pass a bill for "educated suffrage," National protection from native born and foreign rulers alike ignorant of our language and institutions.

With free schools and compulsory education no one has an excuse for not understanding the language of the country. As women are governed by a "male aristocracy" we are doubly interested in having our rulers able at least to read and write. See with what care in the Old World the prospective heirs to the throne are educated. There was a time when the members of the British Parliament could neither read nor write, but those accomplishments are now required of the Lords and Commons, and even of the King and Queen; while we have rulers, native and foreign, voting for laws, who do not understand the letters of the alphabet, and this in a Republic supposed to be based on the virtue and intelligence of the people! Much as we need these measures for the stability of our Government, we need them still more for the best interests of women.

Voters Must Read and Write in English.

This ignorant vote is solid against woman's emancipation. In the Western States when amendments to their Constitutions are proposed for the enfranchisement of women this vote has been in every case against the measure. We should ask for National and State protection against this hostile force playing football with the most sacred rights of one-half the people. I have long felt that educational qualification for the exercise of the right of suffrage is a question of such vital consequence that it should be exhaustively discussed by the leaders of thought among our people.

Neither of the great political parties would dare propose such a measure lest it should insure its certain defeat. No aspiring politician as an individual would dare express such an opinion lest it should blast his chances for official position. The only society to lead in this discussion is the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Composed chiefly of women who have no political aspirations, and nothing in that line to lose or gain, members of this society are free to discuss all questions on their real merits from a moral and ethical point of view.

It is fifty years since the inauguration of what is known as "the woman's rights movement." This is a fitting time to propose an amendment to the National Constitution to extend the suffrage only to citizens who can read and write the English language. Such an amendment in all our State Constitutions should go into effect at the dawn of the next century. As all who prize this right sufficiently to labor to attain it can easily do so, an educational qualification in no way conflicts with our cherished idea of universal suffrage. According to our theory of Government all our citizens are born voters, but they must be of age before they can exercise the right. To say they must also read and write the English language is equally logical and fair. We do not propose to withhold this right from any citizen exercising it, but to apply the restriction to all new claimants. Some say that the ignorant need the ballot for their protection more than the rich. Well, they have had it and exercised it, and what have they done to protect their own interests? Absolutely nothing, because they did not know in what direction these lay, or by what system of legislation they could be lifted out of poverty, vice, and ignorance to enjoy liberty, justice, and equality.

A gun is a good weapon for a man's protection against his enemy, but if he does not know how to use it, it may prove a danger rather than a defense. There is something lacking in our science of industrial economics when multitudes in this land of plenty are suffering abject poverty. Yet by their ignorant votes they have helped to establish the very conditions from which they suffer. The ballot is of value only in the hands that know how to use it. In establishing free schools, our forefathers said to us in plain words: "The stability of a republic depends on the virtue and intelligence of the people."

Universal Suffrage Non-Existent.

"Universal suffrage" with us is a mere pretense, a party cry, as thus far we have had "male suffrage" and nothing more. In most of the States qualifications of property, education, and color, have been abolished, but in only four States have our rulers had the courage and conscience to abolish that of sex. A republic based on the theory of universal suffrage, in which a large class of educated women, representing the virtue, intelligence, and wealth of the nation, are disfranchised, is an anomaly in government; especially when all men, foreign and native, black and white, ignorant and vicious, by their votes decide the rights and duties of this superior class.

In all national conflicts it is ever deemed the most grievous accident of war for the conquered people to find themselves under a foreign yoke; yet this is the position of the educated women of this Republic today. Foreigners are our judges and jurors, our legislators and municipal officials, and decide all questions of interest to us, as to the discipline in our schools, charitable institutions, jails, and prisons. Woman has no voice as to the education of her children or the environments of the unhappy wards of the State. The love and sympathy of the mother soul has an indirect influence in all departments of human interest, but influence coined into law by the hand that holds the ballot is doubly powerful and effective.

As women have no voice in the laws and lawmakers under which they live, they surely have the right to demand that their rulers, foreign and native, shall be required to read and write the English language before they are permitted to exercise the right of suffrage. It would take the ordinary immigrant at least five years to learn our language, so we should be sure he had been here the prescribed time before exercising his right as a citizen. An educational qualification would also stimulate our native population to avail themselves of all the opportunities for learning. In basing suffrage on sex rather than education, we have in a measure defeated the wise plans of our ancestors, and made their declared principles of government mere glittering generalities.

The popular objection to woman suffrage is that it would double the ignorant vote. The patent answer to this objection is, extend the right only to educated women. Our legislators have this power in their own hands. At one time the different States had property and educational qualifications for all men. We are willing to abide by the same restrictions for all women, so that the insurmountable qualification of sex be forever removed, and ignorance hereafter be made the only disqualification for the exercise of the right of suffrage. In the discussion of this question educated women must now lead the way. Some reformers do not see the wisdom of the measure; so the few who do must take the initiative in arousing public thought and creating a widespread agitation of this important step in woman's emancipation.

Important Judicial Decision.

During the past month the Supreme Court of Wyoming has handed down an important and far-reaching decision. The court decided that foreign-born citizens of the State of Wyoming must be able to read the Constitution of the State in the English language in order to vote, and that the ability to read the Constitution in their own particular language is not a compliance with the requirements of the Constitution. I am distressed at the apathy of women themselves as to their own dignity and duty to the State. Some of the opponents to these proposed bills talk as if they were invidious to the best interests of the laboring masses, whereas their provisions will be most beneficial in their ultimate influence. You who can read and write and enjoy hours in a library, glean there the history of the world and advancing civilization; you who can visit the galleries of art, and with your knowledge of the classics, poetry, and mythology, can appreciate what the picture would say to you. Blot all this knowledge from your mind, and you may then understand the solitude of ignorance. Who can measure its misery? Surely, when we compel this class to learn to read and write and thus open to themselves the door to all knowledge, not by force, but by the promise of a privilege all citizens enjoy, we are benefactors and not tyrants.

To stimulate them to climb the first rounds of the ladder that they may reach the divine heights where they shall be as gods knowing good and evil, by withholding a minor privilege for a few years, is a blessing to them as well as to the State. The logical sequence of unwise legislation is not so easily traced by the undisciplined mind that he can readily see what measures would promote his own interests.

The condition of the laboring masses today, without adequate shelter, food, and clothes, is the result of their own ignorance of the manner in which the broad distinctions in society have been created. I am fully aware that simply reading and writing will not secure the key to the whole situation, to all that may be gained later, but it is the first necessary step, without which the laboring man can never reach the highest official positions or secure recognition in the best society.

We must inspire our people with a new sense of their sacred duties as citizens of a republic, and place new guards round our ballot box.

Symbol of Educated Suffrage.

Walking in Paris one day, I was deeply impressed with an emblematic statue in the Square Château d'Eau, placed there in 1883, in honor of the republic. On one side is a magnificent bronze lion, with his fore paw on the electoral urn, which answers to our ballot box, as if to guard it from all unholy uses. Having overturned all pretensions to royalty, nobility, and all artificial distinctions in class, and declared the right of the people to have a voice in the making of their laws and the selection of their rulers, they exalted the idea of republican government and universal suffrage with this magnificent monument, the royal lion guarding the sacred treasures within the electoral urn, more valuable than crown or sceptre, the votes of a great people.

As I turned away I thought of the American Republic and our ballot box with no guard but the sacred reverence for its contents among the people. Ignorance, poverty, and vice crowd its precincts, thousands from every incoming steamer march from the vessels to the polls, while educated women, representing the virtue and intelligence of the Nation, are driven away.

I would like to see a monument to "educated suffrage" in front of our National Capitol, guarded by the goddess Minerva, her right hand resting on the ballot box, her left on the sparkling book, the Declaration of Rights, and the National Constitution.

It would be well for us to ponder the Frenchman's idea, but instead of the royal lion, representing force, let us substitute wisdom and virtue in the form of woman.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

THE PRESIDENTS IN RHYME.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

First Washington, the truly great,
For eight years sailed the ship of state;
John Adams next; then Jefferson,
The latter for two terms came on.

Then Madison and then Monroe,
Each two terms served, I'd have you know.
Then J. Q. Adams served four years;
Then Jackson for two terms appears.

Van Buren next, called "Matty Van";
Then Harrison, one month's brief span.
John Tyler next; then Polk, James K.;
Then Taylor sixteen months bore sway.

Fillmore, the vice, succeeded him;
Then Franklin Pierce one term came in.
Then James Buchanan, until sixty-one
Saw civil war but just begun.

Then martyred Lincoln, elected twice,
Set free the slave—his life the price.
Then Andy Johnson the reins assumed;
Then Grant, two terms, the hero plumed.

Next Hayes; then Garfield, whose short life
Soon fell before the assassin's knife.
Then Arthur, his successor, came,
Followed by Cleveland, of recent fame.

Ben Harrison the next we find;
Then Cleveland for the second time.
McKinley last of all we see,
The herald of prosperity.

A VASSAR GIRL'S PRETTY ROOM.

She Tells About It and Discusses the Value of Denim as Carpeting with the Matrons.

They were talking of denim and carpets. The two would seem to have little in common at first, but when it was denim as carpeting that this particular group of women was talking about, that is quite a different thing.

"The first time that it occurred to me that denim had any artistic qualities," the Vassar girl was saying, "was when I was only a wee slip of a girl and a young artist who was a friend of the family was using it for his studio walls. He took the blue denim and wet it and had it hung out to drip dry. Of course it dried, being hung carelessly, in streaks, and this he considered very charming for hangings.

"But while I have been growing up denim has been developing and now I have found it is the prettiest thing in the world for floor coverings. There are plain, soft, dark colors and figured denims, and they make the prettiest background in the world for rugs. When I—" but she was interrupted just there, for the little white-haired old lady was saying:

"Yes, we have had denim on the floor of the butler's pantry for three years and it does not show the slightest sign of wear. To be sure, there are only three of us in the family when we have a maid, and just now my daughter and I are doing the work ourselves. But we use this pantry a great deal. The denim is sewed together and put down exactly as an ordinary carpet would be, with carpet paper—I use the cotton-filled—underneath, as with any heavy material.

"We have never even washed our denim carpet during the three years it has been in use, but it will have to be washed the next time it comes up, for the pantry makes an excellent place to store a bicycle, and with a little oil from that in one or two places, it is not as immaculate as it might be. But it is strong, and I have not used the best quality denim, either. It makes a very cheap carpet, if one is thinking of expense, wonderfully cheap."

"We have used denim on a hall floor for two years," said the younger matron, "and there are eight of us in the family. We have had it up and washed it, and, of course, it has lost its first freshness, but it is not at all objectionable yet. There is one thing about it, it will show the dust. The footprint of a dusty foot will make a distinct mark upon it. But that trouble is found with regular carpets that are of a solid color. Take this plain crimson carpet here, and it would show footprints very plainly. And denim is so easy to sweep."

"But did you notice that when you took up the denim," said the Vassar girl, "there was not a particle of dust under it. The texture is so firm that the dust does not get through, and a denim carpet does sweep as easily as a bare floor.

"As I was going to say before, when I came home from college I wanted to have my room all made over to suit me exactly. I wanted it in colors of yellow and moss green. Well, to commence with the wall, to show you what kind of a room the denim helped me to make up, I hunted high and low to find a paper with yellow roses upon it just exactly the shade and style I wanted. I found it after searching ages, and had it put on without a frieze and only a white and gold picture molding a foot or so from the ceiling. Then I bought my denim, a lovely, soft moss green, and bought my furniture, lovely old-fashioned mahogany—I had to pay a pretty price for that, too—and had my draperies of white tied back with yellow ribbons.

"Mamma gave me a lovely Oriental piece of embroidery for my bureau cover, and I bought Oriental rugs for the floor, not large ones, a number of them which lie in different places, in front of the desk and before the bureau, and in addition I had a white rug or two of the soft grayish shade that is pleasanter than the dead white. All these on that soft moss green, and you can imagine the effect. I don't mean to boast, but it is an attractive room, and there is nothing that would equal the denim as a background for it all. I believe the carpet of a room should form a background for rugs and furniture as much as the wall paper a background for pictures under most circumstances.

"When sister came home from college two years later she did over her room also and took the blue denim for a floor covering. She made a pretty room, too, but after you have seen hers, I will invite you all to come in and see my artistic green and yellow."

SEWS AT ITS MEETINGS.

The Bay Ridge Reading Club Also Talks and Does Outside Work.

There is one woman's club in the Greater New York which is unique among clubs. There may be another like it in the big city, but if there is it hasn't been heard from.

This club takes its work to meetings.

Not to church meetings, but to regular club meetings, and it enjoys itself thoroughly. And it is not a club of grandmothers, though that would not signify in these days when grandmothers are as young as granddaughters. There are young girls in this club, young married women, and older married women, and they meet once a week the year through, with possibly a few weeks excepted during the Christmas holidays, when everything is held in abeyance by Christmas festivities.

The club is the Bay Ridge Reading Club. It is made up chiefly of the old residents of Brooklyn's suburb, members of the old families there. It is a small organization, limited to thirty-five members, and with very seldom as many women present, unless it be on the monthly luncheon days, when the men's club of Bay Ridge offers the hospitality of its clubhouse, and there is some special guest of honor.

The attendance at club meetings is peculiar, for it has its Winter and Summer constituents. Many of the "old residents" now have houses in the city where they spend the Winter, and others who are there in Winter are away in the Summer.

The luncheon days bring the club out nearer in full force, for then the city dwellers make a great effort to be present.

The ordinary weekly meetings are held at the houses of different members, but at all the meetings fancy work, knitting, or some kind of handiwork is in evidence, and there is a delightful sociability about them. The members who have large verandas overlooking the water open their houses in the Summer, and the club has open-air meetings.

This Winter the club is reading the lives of famous women. There is a short reading when the members first gather, and then an informal discussion follows. There is nothing formal about the club, it is always kept inside parliamentary limits, and it is never necessary to call a point of order. Each member talks when and as much as she pleases.

Mrs. Ellis Rowan, who is now stopping in New York, exhibited her wonderful collection of Australian paintings at the last meeting at the clubhouse on Thursday. The paintings were shown with a little informal talk in the morning, and luncheon followed in the dining room, where two tables were set in three-quarters of a hollow square and prettily decorated with flowers.

It is altogether a unique organization in the history of modern clubs. It has done valuable work notwithstanding the informality of its meetings. Through it the Bay Ridge Library was started; it did much toward putting up a building for it, introduced the telephone and telegraph into it, and now supports the library work. And it is an exceedingly pleasant club, all its members and guests say.

The officers are: President—Mrs. E. W. Bliss; Vice President—Mrs. Neil Paulson; Secretary—Mrs. Otto Heinigke; Treasurer—Mrs. Robert W. Welch.

Washington Heights Library.

The monthly report of the Washington Heights Free Library, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, shows a steady increase in the number of books circulated. The figures are: January, 1896, 3,324; January, 1897, 3,963; January, 1898, 4,800. The attendance shows a slight decrease from January, 1897, but the number of applications for reference has increased from 75, in 1896, and 94, in 1897, to 255 in January, 1898.

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SOCIALISM FRANCE'S BANE

The Real Struggle Is Between the Enemies of Capital and the Holders of Property.

FRIENDS OF DREYFUS HATED

Agitators in Disfavor in France More Than the Condemned Officer—Zola's Mental Health Questioned—Meline's Long Tenure.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—To judge from the accounts which reach us daily from the other side of the Channel, Paris is in a state of revolution. I have, as is my wont, wandered through the principal thoroughfares of the gay capital more than once during the past few days without noticing any exceptional lack of traditional gayety, either in the external aspect of the streets or in the features of its inhabitants.

Perhaps, in a certain measure, the English press has been hoodwinked as to the immediate intentions of the Paris populace. Without wishing to prophesy anything very precisely, I doubt a revolution taking place in Paris, though the conditions happen to be particularly favorable for one. The populace is angry, not so much with Dreyfus as with those who persist in supporting his cause, in spite of the reiterated appeals of the French Government. The army considers itself, rightly or wrongly, insulted by the recent attacks which have been made upon certain of its members, and can hardly be relied upon as an instrument of repression in the event of an outbreak. The police are hand in glove with the army. If the anti-Semites had a ha'porth of courage, now would be their opportunity. But in spite of the bloodcurdling rumors which reach us from London, I have not noticed any revolutionary tendencies here.

Meline's Course Commended.

Of course the scene in the Chamber caused a great scandal, and a very painful impression. It is not the first time, however, that French Deputies have struck one another over the nose, and it will be remembered that four years ago M. Constans, who was then Minister of the Interior, rushed to the Speaker's rostrum and boxed the ears of M. Francis Laur. The elections are now coming on, and the Chamber is suffering from that state of irritation which results from excessive fatigue. Moreover, the Government has lasted a great deal longer than Governments have the habit of doing in France, and it is difficult for the ebullient French Deputy to retain his calm. What with drink and blood and ink it was a horrible scene on Saturday last, but a certain amount of useful steam having been let off, the Government was the better for the incident. The tremendous majority that it obtained on the following Monday was the proof of this.

In a few months the general elections are to take place. Deplorable as the whole Dreyfus business has been, it has and will prove the salvation of the Opportunist Party. Socialism and anarchy are the real enemies of the existing régime. Clericalism may be allowed to die in peace. It has no money, and consequently no power. Gambetta's exclamation, "Le clericalisme, voilà l'ennemi," was all very well twenty-five years ago, but it has no meaning now. There is a struggle, which is becoming more and more portentous as each Government goes down, between the enemies of capital and the holders of property. And it is on this basis that the final political struggle in France must be fought out. M. Méline, by clinging with obstinate tenacity to the form of the law in connection with the Dreyfus case, placed himself in the breach of the champion of strict legality as against the Anarchist tendencies of the Opposition. He might perhaps have acted with greater tact, but later on, when France has made yet another step in the direction of political looseness, his straightforwardness and strong-headedness will be appreciated.

Zola Laughs and Cries.

There is a rumor going abroad that M. Zola is mad. Certainly the list of witnesses that he has drawn up is a somewhat incoherent, indeed almost a crazy, document. He wants to subpoena the military attachés and the chargés d'affaires of the principal embassies in France. Of course none of these gentlemen will be allowed to answer his summons, and that on grounds of diplomatic etiquette, but the deduction which he and his lawyers will make will be that Europe has formed a coalition to prevent the real facts from coming out. A friend of mine who recently saw M. Zola tells me that he is in a semi-hysterical state, and would appear to be suffering from softening of the brain. He laughs and cries alternately. He has now reached the point of comparing Dreyfus to Christ. He is older in appearance and much grayer than he was a fortnight ago. As to the sincerity of his convictions, there can be no doubt whatsoever.

M. Zola is not only a gentleman of spotless character, but he is rich, and it is ridiculous to suppose, as some of the anti-Dreyfus organs have stated, that he has been paid a large sum of money to undertake his present campaign. Even on the boulevard an infamous document—a forgery, of course—is being sold as a new pamphlet by Emile Zola, in which the most outrageous sentiments are attributed to this eminent writer. Most probably the explanation of his attitude is this: Having expressed an opinion favorable to Dreyfus, he found himself attacked and insulted in the grossest fashion by the numberless penny-a-liners who in moments of political uproar rise to the surface of political life in France. He is a man of great determination and obstinacy, and this forced him into adopting a much more stringent attitude than he might otherwise have taken up.

The political excitement has not prevented Parisians from going to the play. Three new pieces have been produced, of which the most successful is "Les Transatlantiques," by Abel Hermant, an adaptation of a novel published some months ago in La Vie Parisienne and dealing with the life of American millionaires on the Continent. What will militate against the success of this very witty piece

THE PAST WEEK IN SOCIETY

The season, with but a fortnight still to run, is sufficiently gay to make its near ending pleasurably anticipated rather than regretted by the majority of society devotees. The past week, while not quite as lively as its two immediate predecessors, has been filled with interesting events and incidents, and once again the members of the gay world welcome the coming of Sunday, which, while not strictly a day of rest at this period of the year, nevertheless brings a change of occupation and an opportunity, if one desires, to escape from town for a few hours to enjoy country air and scenes.

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The fierce snowstorm of Monday last and the arctic weather which prevailed during most of the week were welcomed by the lovers of Winter sports, both in town and country. The snow had not ceased falling on Tuesday before the telephones at Tuxedo, Cedarhurst, Meadowbrook, and the other country clubs began to ring, and applications poured in from members and guests for rooms and accommodations. Every one who could went to Tuxedo and the other country clubs early in the week to enjoy at least a few hours of country sleighing, skating, and coasting. The toboggan slides which have been erected at most of the country clubs have been in constant demand, and the air through all the countryside has been musical with the ring of skates on the clear ice, with the sound of sleigh bells, and the merry shouts of happy youths and maidens.

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Many people went out of town yesterday to spend Sunday. The Tuxedo Clubhouse in particular was unusually gay last night for midwinter, and will entertain many members and guests at luncheon and dinner to-day. More people than usual are spending the Winter at this favorite resort, and these hail with delight the advent of friends from the city to enjoy with them the Winter pleasures which the long-delayed cold wave has brought. In town there has been better sleighing than for three Winters past, and Central Park and the upper boulevards and avenues presented gay scenes on the fine afternoons and moonlight evenings of the past three days. New Yorkers nowadays so seldom have an opportunity of enjoying sleighing that a sleigh is almost a novelty, and the turnout in the Park and on the upper boulevards and avenues was enjoyed by throngs of interested spectators. Of all the sleighs that have been seen in the Park and on the road the Russian vehicle of W. E. D. Stokes has attracted the most attention. Mr. Stokes has been out almost every day since the sleighing began, accompanied by Mrs. Stokes. The handsome sleighs of Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman have also attracted much attention.

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The chief events of the week in town were the fourth recital by Miss Lydia Eustis and the Adamowski Trio at the residence of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney on Monday afternoon; the second and last of the subscription dances of the "Howling Howling Swells" in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club on Monday evening; a musicale at Mrs. John Jacob Astor's, and the eighth, final, and best performance of the Society of Musical Arts at the Astoria on Tuesday evening; a small cotillion given by Commodore and Mrs. Gerry for their daughters on Wednesday evening; the second and last Assembly Ball at the Astoria on Thursday evening; numerous large dinners, and the opera, which still continues to receive fashionable support and favor, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and again yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan. This week will bring a ball to be given by Mrs. Joseph W. Drexel for Miss Josephine Drexel, at Delmonico's, and Thomas Hughes Kelley's second musicale at his apartments on Tuesday evening; the first meeting of the Midwinter Club at Sherry's, and W. K. Vanderbilt's dance for his niece, Miss Lelia Sloane, at his Fifth Avenue residence on Thursday evening, and the annual Charity Ball at the Astoria on Friday evening. The Drexel ball is to be a large one, nearly 1,000 invitations having been sent out. Alexander Hadden is to lead the cotillion with Miss Drexel, and the favors, it is said, will be very numerous and handsome. Mr. Vanderbilt's cotillion is to be limited to about 100 guests, and will follow a dinner for 100. Worthington Whitehouse will lead with Mrs. Ogden Mills. The Midwinter Club, which has succeeded in arousing much interest in its coming meetings, announces that the features of its Thursday evening meeting at Sherry's will be "music and vaudeville."

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From all indications, the annual Charity Ball, on Friday evening next, at the Astoria, will attract a more fashionable attendance than for many years past. Every arrangement has been made, the managers announce, for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. Large dressing rooms and a corps of attendants will be furnished, and there will be no less than three orchestras, two of which will play in the large ballroom and a third in the hallway. Supper will be served in the Astor Gallery. Those holding tickets for boxes will enter on the Thirty-fourth Street side, and those having ball tickets only will enter through the Waldorf. As this annual ball is given for the support of one of the oldest and most deserving of New York charities, it is hoped that there will be sufficient attendance at next Friday's ball to insure the keeping of the old building on Lexington Avenue in repair and the adding to it of needed improvements. The managers of the ball feel sure that if New York's generous public could visit the hospital and inspect its wards now filled with mothers and children, they would respond in such a way to this annual appeal for funds to properly carry on the charity that they would have no further anxiety as to its needs during the year.

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Mrs. Anson Phelps-Stokes is to give a dance for her daughter, Miss Caroline Mildred Phelps-Stokes, on Friday evening. This is at present the only entertainment of any note set for the night of the Charity Ball.

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The cotillion given by Commodore and Mrs. Gerry on Wednesday evening was led by Craig Wadsworth, and was one of the prettiest dances of the Winter. It was followed by a dinner for forty guests on Friday evening. The second and last Assembly Ball was in some ways more enjoyable than the first. It was not as well attended, and the floor was consequently at no time uncomfortably crowded. The floral decorations were less elaborate than at the first ball, but were really more effective in consequence, particularly the curtains of pink roses, draped over the front of the upper boxes, which were filled with palms. The guests were received at the main entrance to the ballroom by Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Mrs. Lloyd S. Brice. Worthington Whitehouse led the cotillion, the favors in which were garlands of roses, tied with bright-colored ribbons for the women and boutonnieres of flowers to match for the men. Among the strangers present were Mrs. Wilton Phipps, formerly Miss Jessie Duncan, with her daughter, Miss Phippps, who came all the way from England to make her bow to New York society at this ball; Miss King of Albany, the Austrian Minister from Washington, Baron Hengelmuller, and Baroness Hengelmuller, and the Baltimore belle and beauty, Miss Nanie Reeves, who made such a sensation at Narragansett Pier and Southampton the past two Summers.

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There has been a sad side to the picture of New York society doings during the past week, in the probably fatal illness of Mrs. John G. Heckscher, formerly Mrs. Winthrop Gray, and who was Miss Mary Travers. Mrs. Heckscher was taken ill about six weeks ago, and has gradually grown worse.

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The engagement was announced during the week of Albert Francke and Miss Marion Rand, daughter of George C. Rand. There is no truth in the reported engagement of Clarence W. Mackay and Miss Katharine Duer, daughter of William Duer. The wedding of Hamilton Cary and Mrs. Nellie Bostwick Morrell will be celebrated very quietly at the residence of the bride on Feb. 21.

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The announcement from Newport that Potter Palmer has purchased the large plot of ground on the southern side of Bellevue Avenue, overlooking Bailey's Beach, and on which now stand the old wooden Train, Davis, and Baker cottages, and which was received by Newporters in New York with surprise and pleasure, it now transpires was incorrect. Several millionaires have contemplated purchasing this ground, notably William K. Vanderbilt. The situation is by many people considered the finest on Newport Island, and the vista of sea and sky from this point is a superb one, taking in the whole of the Narragansett shore from Beaver Tail to Point Judith, and a sweep of ocean from Block Island to Martha's Vineyard. Mr. Palmer has leased the Theodore A. Havemeyer villa, on Bellevue Avenue, for next season.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Harby of 313 West Seventieth Street have just returned from a three months' tour of the Southern States.

Mrs. John Bleecker Miller and her daughter, Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox, of 58 West Ninth Street, will receive during February. Mrs. Miller's daughter, Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, is with her for the Winter.

Miss Ada Webster Ward will give two more talks on "The English Drama and Dramatists" at the residece of Mrs. James W. Pinchot, 2 Gramercy Park, on Tuesday afternoons, as follows: Feb. 8, "The Restoration," Otway, Dryden, Congreve; Feb. 15, "Queen Anne's Time and Later Famous Writers."

There is still much talk of the remarkably beautiful dance given at Delmonico's on a recent evening by eleven ladies, among whom were Mrs. Albert Hendricks, Mrs. Jules Bache, Mrs. Oscar Richard, and Mrs. Lowengard. The ballroom was simply but tastefully decorated with pink roses. The guests at this dance came from eleven houses where dinners had been previously given. Some of the gowns were exceptionally handsome, and particularly those worn by Mrs. Richard, Mrs. Hendricks Mrs. Lowengard, and Mrs. Bucki.

Mrs. Charles W. MacCord will give a talk on "Henry Sienkiewicz and Henry Seton Merriman" at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday morning, Feb. 8, at 11 o'clock. Mrs. MacCord's patronesses are Mesdames Tunis G. Bergen, Nathaniel W. Bishop, William D. Bishop, Jr., M. C. D. Borden, Cockcroft, George H. Coutts, J. F. Daly, Janvier Le Duc, Charles B. Foote, Virgil E. Gibney, G. Van Courtland Hamilton, Horatio C. King, Harry Robinson, Arthur Parton, A. Howell Topping, George Burroughs Torrey, Tracy B. Warren, S. V. White, and Miss Vanderpoel.

The last of the series of dances known as the Wednesday Fortnightly Dances will take place at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9. The patronesses of these dances are Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. George B. Hind, Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe, Mrs. George Grey Ward, Mrs. John B. Russell, Mrs. J. Carmoreán Hatie, Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson, Mrs. Charles L. Jenkins, Mrs. Alfred Mills Judson. The Treasurer is Miss Hattie A. Slade. The young ladies who will receive are Miss Hattie A. Slade, Miss Ward, the Misses Russell, Miss Lillie L. Hatie, the Misses Wilson, and Miss Jenkins.

The Metropolitan School of Fine Arts, at 578 Fifth Avenue, will give a reception and musicale on Friday next. An interesting loan exhibition will also be enjoyed during the afternoon. The well-known artists George R. Barse, Jr., B. West Clinedinst, Herbert Levy, and George M. Reeves, who are instructors in the school, have contributed to the exhibition. Miss I. A. Lyons, Chairman of the Reception Committee, will be assisted by Miss G. B. Colman, Miss R. P. Cape, Miss M. McArdle, Miss R. Stone, F. L. Cooper, A. F. Wattson, A. L. Vendrasco, G. Bishop, and D. A. Tauszky. The tea table will be presided over by Misses M. G. Burbank, C. E. Allen, K. R. Chrystie, and Jeanette Blumenstreel. Some well-known talent, among whom are Mrs. Vandeveer Willing and Edward Bromberg, the basso, have given their services for the benefit of the school.

Among the ladies who have signified their intention of taking part in the opening promenade at the Charity Ball, which is to be led by Mr. Gerry and Mrs. Morton, are Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. Baylies, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. George de Forest, Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hamilton Webster, Mrs. Algernon Sullivan, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. Edward Berwind, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. William Street, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Charles Stickney, Mrs. Edward Kendall, Mrs. Howard Post, Mrs. Knower, Mrs. Nicoll, and Mrs. Edward Mitchell.

Col. Franklin Bartlett, George J. Gould, and Colgate Hoyt, among others, have been added to the Floor Committee of the Charity Ball. The ball will open at 10 o'clock, with the time-honored procession of the managers and invited guests, preceded by the Floor Committee. Immediately after this a quadrille will be danced, in which several sets will be made up by the invited guests. Mr. Satterlee, the Chairman of the Floor Committee, has arranged that while waltz music is being played in the large ballroom, the band in the Astor Gallery will play a galop or polka and vice versa. This will obviate the necessity of any one waiting for the music that they wish to dance to. It is thought that the plan of giving the guests at the ball the opportunity of choosing from the entire menu of the hotel will prove much more satisfactory than the old method of compelling them to purchase supper tickets. Almost all the boxes have been sold, and the advance sale of tickets proves that the ball will be the most successful ever given by the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

Most of the large New York clubs hold their annual meetings during the three months of January, February, and March. The Union Club whose annual meeting falls in May, is an exception to this rule. The Knickerbocker held its annual meeting on the second Saturday in January, the Century held its annual meeting on Jan. 8, and the Metropolitan will hold its annual meeting next Saturday evening, Feb. 12. The annual meeting of the Calumet will be held in March, and that of the Racquet Club a few weeks later.

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These annual club meetings always induce much conversation in club circles, and even if they are quiet and bring no contested election, the members of each club holding such meeting, as well as those of other kindred organizations, usually find something to discuss in the Treasurer's report at least. Club governing committees watch these annual treasurers' reports with keen interest, and often profit by the experience of their fellow governors of other clubs, thus brought to their attention. The annual Treasurer's report is also often the only reliable barometer of a club's condition, and those who have become expert in club management can soon tell after an examination of such a report whether the club whose financial year's history it records is sailing in smooth or troubled waters, and whether it can expect a rising glass and fair, or a falling glass and foul weather in the near or far future.

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The annual report of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Club, recently issued in advance of the annual meeting of the club next week, is at present being discussed in the larger city clubs. It appears that the club had a deficit during the past year of about $30,000. It elected thirty-four new members and lost eighteen by death and fifteen through resignations, so that its membership was only increased by one during the year. This showing if not considered a discouraging one by the Governors and members of the Metropolitan. They argue that it was anticipated when the club was founded that it would have to be run for a number of years at a loss, and that the deficit has been gradually decreasing, and is not now an alarming one.

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Twenty-two members of the Metropolitan some time ago agreed to subscribe $1,000 annually, if necessary, toward any annual deficit, so that the club will only have to make good $19,000 this year. The failure to increase the membership is also not considered discouraging by the members and friends of the club, for, they argue, it must be remembered that the club is still too far up town to insure frequent attendance by the majority even of its members, and that it will be some years before it can hope to obtain much of the valuable patronage which comes to clubs further down town in its afternoons, at which time clubmen on their way home from their offices are accustomed to stop in for an hour or more, with consequent benefit to the bar, billiard, and pool-room receipts. The Metropolitan Club is during the Winter essentially an evening club, and its chief sources of revenue are its restaurant and ladies' annex. The last has been from the start one of its most popular features, and is used by the feminine relatives of the members with steadily increasing frequency. The bachelor members of the Metropolitan also find the ladies' annex a convenient place in which to entertain their feminine friends. The morning attendance at the Metropolitan in Winter is very small, but its proximity to Central Park makes it a favorite resort in Spring and Summer mornings for those of its members who have leisure, or who remain in town during the heated term.

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Three recent innovations at the Metropolitan Club have met with the warm approval of its members. Non-members, who are residents of New York, can now be introduced once a month for a day, and can be admitted to the ladies' annex when accompanied by a member, and the wives and daughters of members are now admitted to the restaurant on Sunday evenings.

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The daily coach which the New York Coaching Club has decided to put on for six or seven weeks in April next between New York and the Ardsley Casino will start from the Metropolitan Club in the morning and finish its journey there in the evening. This will be of benefit to the club, and the departure and arrival of the coach will be an attractive scene and bring many spectators to lower Central Park next Spring.

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With the effects of last Monday's fierce snowstorm still visible even in the city, and with the vivid memory of the biting winds of the week still remaining, it seems difficult to realize that the opening of the season of outdoor sports is sufficiently near at hand for the cyclists to be cleaning their wheels, the golfers to be overhauling their clubs, and the yachtsmen to be planning for the Spring and Summer regattas. The officers of the Baltusrol Golf Club—that popular and energetic little organization whose links are on the sheltered southerly slope of the Springfield Mountain, in near New Jersey—undismayed by the fact that the uncomfortable and depressing animal, the ground hog, saw its shadow on the snow on Wednesday last, and that the sleigh is still in evidence through all the country side, announce an invitation golf tournament to be held on their course on next Saturday's holiday of Lincoln's Birthday. The tournament will comprise a handicap of 18 holes, limited to 18 strokes, a first-round match play of 9 holes, and a final round match play of 9 holes for the Lincoln's Birthday Cup. The significant line is added to the announcement, "snow rules will prevail at the discretion of the Greens Committee." Under our present weather conditions, a golf tournament on Feb. 12 in this latitude can only be paralleled in Australia, where, in the present burning heats of their antipodean midsummer, with the thermometer reaching 107 degrees in the shade, a football match was scheduled to take place last week at Sydney. Golf at zero and football at 100 degrees are correlative examples of the lengths to which sporting enthusiasts will go.

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The club idea continues to spread in society, and scarcely a week now passes that some new social club, for the most part composed of men and women, is not organized. An amusing feature of the present evolution in New York's social conditions is the invasion of the literary field, so long occupied exclusively by the old and fashionable Thursday Evening Club, by the new element which has cut the Social Register down to 150 or 200 persons, and which is at present revolving rapidly to the tune of several dinner dances each week around its own small axis. The leaders of this element first entered the dancing field by the organization of a series of cotillions known as the Howling, Howling Swells, and which have superseded the old Howling Swells' dances, and have even detracted from the interest felt in the Assembly balls. Not content with their raid on the dancing arena they next planned a similar one on the literary field, and have now organized what is called the Tuesday Evening Club, and which, modeled after the old Thursday Evening Club, meets once a fortnight at the house of some one of its twenty founders, and enjoys literary entertainment.

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There are indications that the energetic and pleasure-loving young matrons who, with five invitations each for each meeting, control the new organization and confine its membership to 100 favored persons, will not long be content with following the conservative methods of the old Thursday Evening Club, upon which they have patterned their new club. The Thursday Evening Club has rarely if ever gone outside the lecturer, monologuist, or stereopticon illustrator for its meetings, but at the last meeting of the Tuesday Evening Club at Mrs. John Jacob Astor's Miss Beatrice Herford's (now Mrs. Hayward's) admirable monologues were supplemented by instrumental music, and it is reported that the club at its next meeting will enjoy a vaudeville performance.

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The Midwinter Club, whose scope is somewhat wider than the Tuesday or even the Thursday Evening Club, and which while not so distinctively fashionable an organization as the other two, has still a fairly representative society membership, announces that it will furnish "music and vaudeville" at its first meeting for the present season at Sherry's next Thursday evening, and its members and guests are curious to know whether the club committee intends to follow the lead set by the Society of Musical Arts and the managers of the Life breakfasts at the Astoria, where Charmion, Annabelle Moore, and the so-called "Baroness Blanc" were introduced. It is not likely that the men and women who compose the Midwinter Club's Executive Committee will make any such mistake, but the term "vaudeville," when used in connection with any society assembly just now, is rather a dangerous one. The Midwinter Club has become a permanent feature of the late Winter season in New York, and so numerous have been the applications for membership this year that the Executive Committee of the club has found it advisable to raise its former limit of membership of 150 to 200. Even this raise of limit leaves, it is reported, only about ten or fifteen vacancies.

CLUBMAN.

THE NEWS IN NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Feb. 5.—Cottage hunters, rentals, and refusals of cottages for next season have been most numerous, and the real estate agents are happy over the outlook for the season's demand for cottages, which has been much earlier this year than ever before. Dr. W. B. James of New York has rented The Moorings. The remainder of New York parties who have taken cottages include the following list: H. B. Duryea, Sunnylea; William R. Travers, the Parker cottage; Mrs. H. B. Renwick, the Needwood cottage; Mr. Robert Sedgewick, the Lyman cottage; Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, the Chanler cottage; Mr. Henry T. Sloane, the Carey villa. Pinaud cottages have been rented to the following parties: No. 2, to Buchanan Winthrop; No. 4, to Chauncey M. Depew; the Herrick cottage, to T. Stewart Morgan; Cozy Nook, to Mrs. E. J. Herrick; Robinson cottage to Gould H. Redmond; Ledyard villa to Mrs. Frank Foster; Pinaud Cottage No. 1 to Mrs. M. B. Ogden; Leyba cottage to Robert B. Carpenter; Terry cottage to Mrs. Elizabeth Strong, and Pinaud Cottage No. 3 to Miss Jennings.

The Boston contingency who have rented cottages are these: The Pines, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., and Swift villa to J. De Forest Danielson.

The other rentals are the S. B. Stitt villa to F. T. Sully-Dailey of Philadelphia; Waring cottage to Frank P. Mitchell of Washington, and Arleigh to Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago.

United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore and his family, who have not occupied their villa on Bellevue Avenue for the past season, will pass the entire season there, while W. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse and family will return from Europe shortly, and early next season will occupy Eastbourne Lodge, on Rhode Island Avenue.

Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice have rented Waldorf Astor's villa, Beaulieu, for next season, and a number of families who have kept their cottages closed last year on account of being abroad will return and occupy them the coming season.

Much speculation is rife as to what is to be done with the Bennett and the Paran Stevens villas, as rumor has it that Sherry, the caterer, is to have one or the other.

There has been no little talk about the street railway since the illuminating company purchased the common stock, consolidated, and came into control of the railway which has been a hindrance to Newport's welfare rather than an advancement. Property has depreciated in value over and about the places the cars have run, besides that delightful approach and drive to Easton's Beach and Middletown, Bath Road, was ruined so far as the Summer residents were concerned, who were the principal users of the road.

The talk and scare that the tracks would be extended to Bailey's Beach (Spouting Rock Beach) was a practical bluff then and now an impossibility since the road has passed into the control of the illuminating company, the former officers of the street railway resigning, while the management too, has passed into the hands of the lighting concern.

The revival of the Newport "Kat Bote Klub" next season is to come to pass for a certainty, with Mr. Hermann Oelrichs at its head, the organizer of the club, and who is really responsible for its existence.

The "Kat Bote Klub" was, in 1896, the greatest merrymaker the gentlemen of the Summer colony had, and its enjoyment will not soon be forgotten. Club runs, courts-martial, catboat races, swimming and other matches were held, and the trophies that were won would fill a large showcase. The officers of the club are: Admiral—N. James De Blois; Commodore—Fred H. Paine; Vice Commodore—Royal Phelps Carroll; Rear Commodore—Vacant; Fleet Captain—William R. Hunter; Fleet Surgeon—S. S. Burt, M. D.; Secretary of the Navy—Gould Hoyt; Lord High Chief Justice—The Hon. W. W. Douglass; Judge Advocate—Max Agassiz; Lord High Steward and Treasurer—Hermann Oelrichs; Sky Pilot—Hugh K. Norman; Gunner—Col. Reginald Norman; Undertaker—Woodbury Kane; Spouter—Sidney Woollett; Sergeant at Arms—John Whipple; Cabin Boy—Winthrop Astor Chanler; Powder Monkey—F. P. Garrettson; Seaman—J. Nelson Howard; Boatswain—W. S. Andrews, Jr.; Bell Buoy—Peter H. Duryea; Whistling Buoy—L. L. Lorillard; Veterinary—Rowland King; White Wings—Col. George E. Waring, Jr.; Foghorn—D. B. Fearing; Tender—L. Q. Jones; Wee-Wee—H. F. Eldridge; Captain Horse Marines—O. H. P. Belmont; Heaver—E. J. Berwind; Photographer in Chief—Harper Pennington. The fleet still consists of the flagship, Carrie; the Myrtle, Turtle, Annie Sleete, Ziguener, Hautie Piper, Thirsty Maid, Careless, Kate, and Scoot.

With the arrival of Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, early next Summer, the cruises of 1896 will be resumed with vigor, and the sport will be as lively as marked one of the most interesting series of the Summer life of two years ago.

During the City Council meeting on Tuesday evening last, a resolution was received from the Board of Aldermen to rescind the action taken by the Council at its last meeting as regards the 1 per cent. assessment for municipal taxation and to restore the rate of 1 1-10 per cent

Councilmen protested against such a movement, and with economy, they said, 1 per cent. of taxation should prove sufficient on the assessed valuation of the property in the city to raise the necessary funds for the city's expenses.

The President of the Common Council, after further debate, called for a vote as to whether the Council would concur with the Board of Aldermen in the passage of the resolution making the percentage 1 1-10 per cent., and the vote resulted 7 to 7. The President declared the resolution was defeated.

Mr. Warren Leland, Jr., announces that the Ocean House will open under his management June 15.

From Monday night until Wednesday night, Newport was practically cut off from either train, boat, or telegraphing service with the outer world. It was the most severe blizzard the oldest living inhabitant can recall. Fortunately, however, not a single accident of a serious nature was reported as having occurred in this locality.

Miss Barger of New York has been the guest of Miss Potter during the week.

Mr. Shafter Howard was the guest of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Hunter, on Wednesday.

Mr. William R. Hunter has recovered from his recent illness, as has Capt. H. C. Taylor, United States Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburg have taken a cottage in Newport visit.

A new stable for Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is in course of erection.

The Newport Herald is having a new home erected on Commercial Wharf and Thames Street, the paper having outgrown its present quarters.

The cold weather has caused a temporary suspension of work upon the massive walls around Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's villa, The Breakers.

Messrs. R. G. Hone, O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mrs. F. O. French, and Miss French were visitors from New York, during the week.

Mrs. Goodridge, wife of Capt. C. F. Goodridge of the War College, gave a delightful luncheon Wednesday in honor of her guest, Miss Waterbury of New York.

Congressman Melville Bull has returned from Washington.

The next subscription dance at the Casino Club by the "Hill" residents will occur on Tuesday evening next.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt is having Mr. P. F. Conroy, the engineering expert, of this city, complete a private system of water works on his farm, in Portsmouth.

Mrs. Livermore, wife of Major W. R. Livermore, of the United States Engineer Corps, is here for a short visit.

THE SAMARITAN HOME.

Annual Report Showing the Institution's Work for 1897.

The thirty-first annual report of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, 414 West Twenty-second Street, has been issued. The home was founded in 1867, and is open to the aged poor of both sexes of all nationalities and all Protestant communions.

At the beginning of the year there were 39 inmates, of whom six have died and one has been dismissed. Four men and one woman were admitted during the year, and the household now consists of seventeen women and twenty men. The annual St. Valentine's kettledrum for the benefit of the home will be given at Sherry's Saturday.

The receipts for the year 1897 were $23,155.96, including $15,350.18 in legacies, and the expenses were $8,084.90. The President is Mrs. James Hurry, 1,507 Broadway; Mrs. Eleonora Kinnicutt, 39 East Thirty-ninth Street, is the Secretary, and Howland Davis, 5 Nassau Street, is Treasurer.

Palestine Commandery Reception.

Among those who are expected to watch the drill of the Knights Templars of Palestine Commandery at the commandery's twentieth annual reception, at the Metropolitan Opera House Thursday evening, are Gen. Wesley Merritt and his officers from Governors Island and Commodore Bunce and his officers from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Palestine Commandery is one of the strongest Masonic organizations in the world, and it will give all its energies to make the reception the grandest of its history and to break the attendance record of 5,000. Grand Masters and officers from several States and representatives from many leading commanderies will attend.

The Purim Association's Ball.

The banquet and ball to be given Tuesday, Feb. 15, by the Purim Association at the Waldorf-Astoria, promises to be an unqualified success. All the lower boxes and many in the upper row are already disposed of. The tickets, which include the cost of the entire affair, are being distributed in a way to insure a financial success that will substantially reinforce the United Hebrew Charities, which the entertainment is to benefit.

The Birthday of Gen. Neal Dow.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union yesterday issued the following appeal: "The National Women's Christian Temperance Union earnestly asks the cooperation of the Christian Church, the Christian Endeavor Society, the Epworth League, the Baptist Young People's Social Union, the National Temperance Society, the Good Templars, the Prohibition Party, and all other temperance, religious, and philanthropic societies who are willing to help in the celebrating of the birthday of Gen. Neal Dow, March 20, for the purpose of strengthening the public sentiment that seeks the protection of the home by the prohibition of the liquor traffic in our own and every land."

Civic Equality of Women.

The Civic and Political Equality Union of the City of New York will hold its first public meeting at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, on Wednesday at 3 P. M. This is an organization of clubs devoted to the advancement of women, which was formed last Fall, and already has fifteen affiliated societies, representing the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake will preside, and addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, Mrs. Cornelia K. Hood, Miss Harriette A. Keyser, and others. Reports will be made from committees having in charge the advancement of salaries of the women employes of the city, the enforcement of the civil rights of women, and the representation of women in all departments of the City Government.

To Benefit a Sanitarium.

The Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home will give a fête et bal champêtre at Carnegie Hall on the afternoon and evening of March 10 for the benefit of the Home Country Sanitarium, at Bedford Station, N. Y. Prof. Charles Schwab will furnish the music both afternoon and evening, and the band of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society will also be in attendance in the afternoon, when a juvenile performance will be given. All the children of the various orphan asylums in the city will be invited to participate in the day's amusement.

A Syrio-American Club.

Prominent Syrian-Americans yesterday met at 63 Greenwich Street and organized the First Syrio-American Club, electing as officers Najeeb J. Arbeely, President; Prof. Kisbany, Secretary, and a committee consisting of A. Rihain, S. Mugabgab, and George Jabour. There are 7,000 Syrians in the City of New York and about 200,000 in the United States, 50,000 of whom are citizens by adoption. It is proposed to educate Syrians in American citizenship by weekly lectures.

Ask for Cleveland's

when you order baking powder. Then you will be sure of having the best.

SMALL STEAM CRAFT WANTED.

Chance for American Builders to Make Sales to Chinese for Canal Navigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Consul John Fowler, writing from Che-Foo, Dec. 15, 1897, incloses a copy of a letter received that day from the Rev. L. J. Davies of Chinan, the capital of the Che-Foo Province. "It is believed," the Consul says, "that the new Governor, who is expected to take charge shortly, will advocate the latest ideas in all directions, as he is reputed to be a very broad-minded man; therefore, I trust the department will give Mr. Davies's letter the widest publicity at the earliest date. It may be well for me to add that manufacturers should be careful to insert all the costs, state whether free on board at New York, San Francisco, Tacoma, and, if possible, freight charges by sailing vessel or by steamer to Shanghai or Che-Foo. The Chinese do not care for fancy work, but require simple and strong boats—the plainer and stronger the better. The great trouble with catalogues sent out here is that they often omit prices, and invariably omit essential details of cost, a great drawback when it requires three months to get a reply to a letter."

The inclosure is as follows:

Chinan Fu, Nov. 27, 1897.

My Dear Mr. Fowler: I have been asked by a friend here to procure information regarding the purchase of tugboats or launches suitable for navigation of the canal from this place to Yang Chüoa Kou, the place to which the Kwangchi comes from Che-Foo. The plan is to buy these boats, enlarge the canal, and thus reduce the time between China and the outside world. If you can put me in communication with some reliable American firm, I will be glad to present their circulars to the Chinese interested in the matter. It is desired to present the matter to the Governor as soon as possible. It is needless to say that I am not financially interested in this affair. Yours very truly, L. J. DAVIES.

The Consul says his office receives no trade journals or other publications from manufacturers and merchants, which are so essential to a Consul in giving latest information to local inquiries.

ENTERING FRENCH SCHOOLS.

All Foreigners Must Secure the Help of Their Diplomatic Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, writes from Paris under date of Jan. 11, 1898, in answer to an inquiry in regard to the admission of a student from the United States into the School of Mines. No foreign student, he says, can enter any of the schools of France—medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, veterinary, painting, design, architecture, music, declamation, engineering, &c.—without the formal application of the diplomatic representative of his country. In most cases, two letters suffice; one making application, the other expressing thanks when the request is granted. Sometimes more correspondence is necessary for the reason that those proposing to enter any of the high-grade schools have to produce certain certificates of studies or diplomas, which the authorities accept only when they come through the embassy. These rules, says Gen. Porter, apply to all foreign students. No discrimination is made against Americans; on the contrary, the authorities extend all possible facilities to them. There is a large number of American students in Paris, and, as a rule, they are much liked by the teachers in French institutions.

As for the School of Mines, he continues, foreigners can be admitted there either as foreign pupils, in which case they have to stand an examination, or as free auditors, in which case there is no examination. All the courses, however, are not open to that class of students and no diploma is granted them. In both cases they have to pay 50f. ($9.65) for matriculation. If the school is full, as occasionally happens, the application for admission is put off until the next year.

AMERICAN WINES IN GERMANY.

Politicians Looking for Re-election Want Import Duties Increased.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In a letter from Mainz, under date of Jan. 14, Consul Schumann sends this information to the State Department:

As this is the last session of the present Reichstag, the members are already beginning to work for re-election. In order to commend themselves to the wine growers of the western and southern parts of Germany, those members of the Reichstag who are the champions of the agrarian cause are beginning to agitate a campaign against the importation into Germany of American wines by advocating a higher import duty on them. Of course, as long as the present commercial treaties remain in force, such a proceeding would be impossible, as under the existing treaties the United States has the rights of the most-favored nation as regards the import duty on wines.

According to official statistics, the export of wine from Germany to the United States from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, 1897, was as follows:

	Cwts.
Still wine in casks	61,190
Sparkling wine in casks	902
Wine in bottles	16,838
Total	78,930

Of course, the fact must be taken into consideration that during the early Spring months of last year, prior to the passage of the new United States tariff law, large shipments of wine were made in anticipation of an increase in the import duty; but, even since the passage of the new tariff act, the export trade has been quite brisk, and the entire exports of wine to the United States for the year 1897 from this Consular district exceed by over $31,500 those of the previous year. For the German wine growers, it is therefore of the greatest interest to retain and expand their commerce with the United States.

On the other hand, the legislators are bringing forward many arguments to prove the necessity of checking the importation of American wines, saying that it is increasing to an alarming extent. It is certainly a very pleasing fact that, within the last few years, the importation of American, especially California, wines, has greatly increased. In the year 1895, the importation of American wines into Germany amounted to 24,494 hundredweight, as against an exportation of German wines to the United States of 118,604 hundredweight. Nevertheless, it seems that a tariff which would exclude American wines would not be wholly to the interest of the German wine growers, as the American wines, owing to their greater percentage of alcohol, are frequently needed to mix with their own wines.

MAN STRANDED WITH $50

Things That Happened to a Man Caught Up Town with Only Large Bills.

AN OBJECT OF SUSPICION

Accused of Poverty and Crime and Rebuffed on All Sides While Trying to Work His Way to the Post Office.

A man last Sunday learned lessons of the predominance of suspicion in human nature, of the impotency of honest intentions and politeness, and of the futility of a ten-dollar note in the upper part of Third Avenue on a holiday.

The man had attended morning services at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, where he was impressed by the sermon, and fished from his pockets several silver coins, which he dropped in the collection basin.

He had an important appointment down town, and as he left the church arranged a happy little programme for his immediate future. He would walk through Fifty-fifth Street to Third Avenue, have his shoes freshly polished, buy a copy of his favorite newspaper, and amuse himself with reading on his way down on the car. He had a comfortable margin of time.

He approached a corner on which were a news stand and a bootblack's chair. His first visit was to the news stand, but he held up a finger to the bootblack to reserve a chair. Then he began to dig through his pockets. The newsman stood alert behind his counter and the bootblack ranged his brushes, rag, and water bottle.

The man felt in his right-hand trousers pocket a roll which he knew contained a twenty and three ten-dollar bills. He ascertained by diligent and hurried search and research of all his many other pockets that he had not another cent, and turned away. The newsman conveyed in his manner his conviction that he had been swindled.

The Bootblack's Remark.

The bootblack remarked to the newsman quite distinctly as the man walked away, evidently referring to him:

"Drinka too moocha wisk; no gitta shine."

His opinion evidently was that the man had been out all night, and was then on his way home and trying to look respectable, having inadvertently spent all his money for intoxicants and forgotten the circumstance.

The man walked down the avenue with that peculiar feeling which thrills the human back and legs when the owner of them is conscious that he is being watched and talked about, and that his gait is being criticised.

He turned into a confectionery store, lifted his hat politely to the young woman behind the counter, and began diplomatically:

"Have you some change you can kindly give me for a ten-dollar note?"

The young woman's face and eyes hardened instantly.

"We never change money for strangers," she said, loftily and coldly.

As the man crept out through the door very softly and feeling very very small, he shrank yet further as he heard a second young woman, who sat behind another counter, snicker derisively and the first begin, rather shrilly:

"Thought because we were women—"

Cigar Man Refuses.

The man next tried a cigar store

THE WEEK AT THEATRES

"Old comedy," modified for modern taste and transformed into a thing that not only lamentable Will Wycherley, but David Garrick, Wycherley's eighteenth century adapter, would have failed to clearly recognize; and a painstaking American imitation of "old comedy," are now on view. I fancy that an uninitiated observer would find about the same measure of vital force and truth to nature in the medium of Mr. Crane's acting at the Knickerbocker Theatre as in the medium of Miss Rehan's acting at Daly's. In both cases it is the acting (or say, rather, that and the large personal popularity of the principal performer) that counts more than the play. This public, I take it, cares very little for "old comedy" for its own sake, and has no lively sense of its value as an example of the antique.

If a play is dull, and the performance cannot give it the saving grace of vitality and personal humor, it is rejected, whether it was written by a wit and gallant of the time of Charles Stuart or an expert stage manager of the time of Charles Frohman.

We must all admit that "The Country Girl" would be a lifeless thing without Miss Rehan, who was long ago called the Woffington of this era, and is yet not the Woffington, but something better, the Ada Rehan. To one who remembers vividly every performance of this actress since the night she appeared rather uncomfortably in bathing clothes in a forgotten (and very forgettable) comedy called "Love's Young Dream," and has laboriously joined many words together in comment upon many of those performances, it is rather startling to hear the youngsters talking about her portrayal of Peggy Thrift as a novelty. Yet, to be sure, it is new to them. No one who ever saw the impersonation has forgotten it. This rôle was as valuable in the making of Miss Rehan's splendid reputation as any other—as Katherine the shrew, or Vera, or Val Osprey, or Rosalind—and one who has known much of the actress's artistic career has had the frolic in St. James's Park and the droll letter scene frequently in mind. It seems but yesterday that Miss Rehan was doing them both with her accustomed vivacity and humor, and lending the semblance of nature's self to all their artifice and improbability; yet, as a matter of fact, it was as long ago as Feb. 11, 1890, at a subscription performance. The comedy was performed once that season and once the season before. There is, thus, a whole generation of influential playgoers who had, perhaps, never heard of Miss Rehan's Peggy Thrift till last week.

Moreover, when "The Country Girl" was first revived by Mr. Daly, "old comedy" was not so unfrequently on view as it is nowadays. We still had Sheridan, Mrs. Cowley, Goldsmith, and Boucicault's clever imitations nearly every season at Wallack's. Sometimes few persons went to see those revivals, and frequently, it must be confessed, they were intolerably dull. But old comedies were never novelties, and I cannot remember ever hearing as much talk about Miss Rehan's Peggy Thrift as I have heard within a week. Everybody who saw the portrayal liked it, as is now the case, and declared, sagely and with gravity, that it alone justified the revival of the transformed Restoration comedy. "The Country Girl" never had as long a run as it seems likely to have now, when I hear that the advance sales may cause Mr. Daly to keep it in his bill for a fortnight or so longer.

He will change the first piece this week, however, and no one will shed tears over the loss of that. I felt a faint sort of curiosity after the curtain fell on "The Subtleties of Jealousy," both as to the ultimate fate of Alexander and his identity, and I felt some astonishment, too, because for the second time within eight days elaborate "business" with bedroom candlesticks had been introduced in a new play. Beyond that, nothing. Miss Rehan's rôle was positively worthless; and the acting of her associates was not illumined by great intelligence.

In the rococo comedy that followed, however, there was rare entertainment. Miss Rehan's denotement of Peggy's juvenility, cunning, love of mischief, latent amorousness, budding at last in warm affection, and irrepressible spirits, was as apt and charming as ever. Indeed, it seemed to be, in all respects, the same as ever. The actress had not grown a day older in looks or manner since Peggy found a place in her repertory. It is gratifying to see her in such good form again, for she is one of the great dramatic artists of her day, and if her exquisite art is not seen in its best flower when she plays Peggy Thrift, (as Peggy's gamut is sharply restricted,) yet it is true enough that there is no other actress alive who could equal her in this rôle—none who could combine the personal humor, the skill of interpretation, and the vivacity, with the authority of presence and the style which work of this sort requires. For Miss Rehan's manner, in this play, is not, I assure you, the manner in which she meets her friends in real life. I have no doubt that Woffington herself, though perhaps her pronunciation of English words was somewhat different, played parts like Peggy in much the same manner.

Of Mr. Crane, as well as of Miss Rehan, the complaint is made that he is too modern for old comedy—and perhaps in his case the complaint has a shade more justification. Still, as he used to say, whenever he appears as a modern business man in pepper-and-salt clothes, smoking a long cigar, the cry is heard, "Why does not Crane give us something new?" While, whenever he lapses from his customary rôle, people ask, fretfully, why he does not stick to his pepper-and-salt business man with the long cigar. Well, we've had Mr. Crane as Far Western Senator, Southwestern Governor, Middle Western speculator, New York broker, militia Colonel and yachtsman of this particular era, and I, for one, am glad enough to see him as the Virginia planter of a hundred years ago, for it is a mere whim to specify 1815 as the time of "A Virginia Courtship."

The unyielding personality of Mr. Crane we must all admit. But it was said of the great Keeley (who was considered peerless in a large variety of rôles) that he was "always Keeley"; of Davidge and Lester Wallack and James Lewis that they were always themselves. We've even heard the same thing said of Jefferson and Coquelin. But Mr. Crane is, nevertheless, a comedian of considerable versatility (he used to be a capital mimic, too, and I verily believe his imitation of Jefferson, when Major Fairfax is in the Bob Acres mood, is deliberate) and large experience.

He has, to speak broadly, "played everything" in comedy, farce, melodrama, domestic drama, operetta, and burlesque. He used to be "great" in the part of Jerry Clip, "with imitations of famous actors." He has played both Dromios, and Sir Toby Belch and had a shy at Falstaff. He had his "innings" in the old stock days in many "old comedy" rôles, and it is but simple justice to say that his acting as Major Fairfax is as correct in form, as sound and interesting and varied as Mr. Presbrey's somewhat too carefully builded-up rôle will permit. I fancy, too, that most people who see "A Virginia Courtship" at the Knickerbocker Theatre like it very much for Mr. Crane's sake, for the pictures, which are quaint and beautiful; for the sake of Annie Irish and Percy Haswell, who have graceful if very artificial rôles, and treat them with skill, and for the smoothness and smartness of it all.

We habitual theatregoers find a play by Mr. Presbrey too much, perhaps, as we'd expect a play by any habitual stage manager to be, obvious as to plot, and in some of the best situations so shaky that if one of the personages should ask a question that comes to the lips of every astute spectator, the whole fabric of the intrigue would tumble to pieces. Somehow, a stage manager's play is always of this sort, because he begins to write it at the wrong end; or rather assorts his situations and works up his climaxes before he imagines his personages and fits a story to them. When a stage manager is also a Pinero or a Belasco, the story is different. Mr. Presbrey's play is open to objection much less on account of its free use of scenes and characters in the British repertory than because of its obvious insincerity and unreality. But, there! Mr. Presbrey likes it, Mr. Crane likes it, and I am told that the great public likes it; and of one thing you may be sure, "A Virginia Courtship" is as pure as a child's story book. All the little girls may be taken to see it.

Mr. Sparkish couldn't say fairer than that in his kindliest vein. Mr. Sparkish's pretty wit and his vanity as a critic of dramatist and actor come to us all the way from 1675, from Wycherley himself. Sparkish is an original, in English comedy, and Vanbrugh, Congreve, and Sheridan, as well as Garrick, copied him. Sparkish "damns" all the plays merely to show his superior knowledge. Probably there are a few Sparkishes among the vast multitude of "first-nighters" in this era. But we have drifted back to "The Country Girl," and with "The Country Girl" let us close these remarks.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

Welcome Return of Helena Modjeska

A New English Farce.

The return to New York of that famous and noble dramatic artist, Helena Modjeska, is not the less welcome because it was unexpected and almost unheralded. Every cultivated theatregoer received her announcement, after her engagement at the Garrick Theatre two seasons ago, that she might not again appear in this city with a sense of personal loss. She is not yet passée, and her exquisite skill and keen sympathy with all that is sound and beautiful in her art ought not to be lost to the stage.

Mme. Modjeska will reappear to-morrow night, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in the English version of Schiller's famous tragedy called "Mary Stuart." While the spirit of this age is scarcely in sympathy with the sentimental mood which the German poet reflects in this work, nevertheless the Mary Stuart of the imagination is still an acceptable dramatic figure. Like the saintlike Charles I. of the late Mr. Wills and Sir Henry Irving, and the sentimental, self-sacrificing Beau Brummell of Mr. Mansfield, it is satisfying as a work of art, and history does not suffer because we admire it. In fact, the "historical spirit" is not necessary to the dramatist.

As Schiller's persecuted Queen, Mme. Modjeska now has no rival on the English-speaking stage. The classical manner of Ristori, the great tragic force of Janauschek used to lend stronger effect to the great climax of Act. III.; but neither of these distinguished actresses ever surpassed Modjeska in depicting the tenderness and womanly sympathy of the Queen, or lent to her a more queenlike aspect. Joseph Haworth is the principal actor in Mme. Modjeska's support. It is said that in the second week of her engagement, which is for a fortnight only, one or two performances of "Measure for Measure" will be given.

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"Oh, Susannah," the farce to be presented at Hoyt's Theatre by Charles Frohman to-morrow night, has long been successful in London. Its triumph there is generally accredited to Louie Freear, a grotesquely comic actress, with the qualifying gift of pathos. Her rôle, to be taken here by Josephine Hall, (who was the "slavey" in "The Girl from Paris,") is a forlorn, slatternly maid-of-all-work in a London lodgings, who loves sincerely and secretly a young physician who lodges there, watches over him, makes him a hero, and is heartbroken, in her cockney, "h"-dropping manner, when she learns he is married.

That this is not the central personage in the farce may be learned from the following synopsis of the plot, which, an official document: "John Sheppard, a young doctor, has made a start in his profession in Pimlico, where he rents a floor, and has partial use of two servants, a diminutive slavey called Aurora, and a boy named Tupper. Persuaded by a successful confrère that marriage is the secret of medical success, Sheppard secretly unites himself at a Registrar's office to Flora Warner, a young lady of affectionate nature but jealous temperament. Just as the action opens Mr. Plant, a solicitor, who has discovered that Sheppard is the heir to a fortune, brings his two daughters, Ruby and Pearl, up from Southsea, determined that one or the other shall marry the doctor. Ruby and Pearl, however, are in love, respectively, with Lieut. Andrew Merry, R. N., and the Hon. Waverly Vane. Merry, who is fond of practical joking, and who learns from Sheppard that the latter is expecting a visit from a wealthy aunt, Miss Susannah Sheppard, arranges to attire himself exactly as the old lady is represented in her portrait upon Sheppard's walls. The doctor overhears the plot, and when the real Miss Susannah comes he bundles her roughly out of the room and down the stairs.

"Matters are complicated in the second act by the arrival of Flora, who is exposed by various misunderstandings to severe attacks of jealousy. Concealed beneath a rug on the operating couch she hears Plant exaggerate his daughter's affection for Sheppard, and leaves the house with the solicitor. Merry arrives in disguise, and is treated as the real aunt. The doctor's troubles increase in the last act, in which Mrs. Parker, his landlady, bothers him for his rent. In the end all is explained."

Besides Miss Hall as Aurora, the cast will include Fritz Williams as the physician, Robert Cotton as the solicitor, Jessie Busley as the Page, and Maude Harrison as the wife.

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A new pumpkin and dialect drama called "'Way Down East" will be put forward at the Manhattan Theatre to-morrow night. There is always a warm reception for a play of this kind, in which the humor is fresh and plentiful and the contrasting pathos simple and true. The author of "'Way Down East" is Lottie Blair Parker, whose one-act piece called "White Roses" was acted at the Lyceum Theatre six years ago. The scene is laid among the hills and maple trees of New Hampshire, and the stage pictures are declared to be fine. This is the story: A young woman, who has been betrayed by a mock marriage, finds refuge in the home of an old New Hampshire farmer. Her child is dead. The farmer's son falls in love with the woman. He is engaged, in pursuit of his father's wish, to wed a cousin, but the unfortunate is in a fair way to get a husband nevertheless, when a village busybody reveals her secret to the father of her sweetheart. The first act passes in the yard of a down-east farm, the second and third in the farmhouse, and the fourth at a maple sugar shed in the forest. The part of the unfortunate heroine will be taken by Phoebe Davies, a skillful actress. Odell Williams will be the old farmer, and Howard Kyle the young one. Minnie Dupree, George Backus, Sara Stevens, Frank Lander, and others will be in the cast.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

CASINO.—"The Telephone Girl" is kept in sight and hearing.

BIJOU THEATRE.—May Irwin still draws crowds in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell."

GARRICK THEATRE.—They say "The Little Minister" will run until the dog days.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"The French Maid" will run just two weeks more.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—There is nothing new to say of "The Conquerors," so why say anything?

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Cumberland '61" has been prodigiously successful. Its performances will be continued all this week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This will be the last week of "The Girl from Paris." Next week John Drew will appear in "One Summer's Day."

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—This newest venture in sensational "variety" or "vaudeville" seems to be successful. Jennie Yeamans is still the star.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—"Hans Huckebein" will be acted to-morrow night. Tuesday a new "farce-comedy," with the curiously inappropriate title of "Ash-Wednesday," will be produced.

ACADEMY.—Rose Coghlan will play Lady Janet McClintock in "The White Heather" all next season, and will not, therefore, take up the rôle of Mrs. Malaprop yet awhile. "The White Heather" draws well.

GARDEN THEATRE.—This house will be closed till a week from Tuesday, when Henry Miller will appear in "The Master," a drama by Stuart Ogilvy, who made a play out of Kingsley's "Hypatia," for Beerbohm Tree.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—This week's play will be "Heartsease," the romantic drama by J. I. C. Clarke and Charles Klein, which was acted at the Garden Theatre last season. Henry Miller will appear as the unfortunate young musician and Grace Kimball will play the heroine.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"The Tree of Knowledge" will run through the season at the Lyceum Theatre. A special performance of "The Princess and the Butterfly" will be given Tuesday afternoon, when Mr. Hackett, who has recovered from his illness, will return to the rôle of Sir George Lamorant.

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—There will be no material change in the bill this week. "Four a Cafe" continues and the incidental travesty called "The Wayhighman" is particularly amusing. Weber, Fields, Dailey, Bernard, Kelly, Ross, Mabel Fenton, and the Beaumont sisters are all alert and painstaking.

PLEASURE PALACE.—Joseph Hart and Carrie de Mar will appear this week in "The Quiet Mr. Gay." James Thornton will present his budget of songs. Laura Biggar will be seen in "The Woman Up Stairs." Leonidas's cats and dog circus and the excellent "turns" of Smith and Fuller, Rialta, Alburtus and Bartram, and many others will be in the bill.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE.—Old favorites in this week's bill will be Caron and Herbert, in their comic acrobatism, and John and James Russell in their comic sketch, "The Irish Servant Girls." Frances Redding, assisted by Carlton Macy, will appear in a one-act piece by Edward Jervaise, called "The Duchess of Devonshire." The human song sheet will be retained with new songs.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Passion Play, reproduced by the cinematograph at the Eden Musée, has been successful. Two exhibitions are given daily, except on Sunday, at 3 P. M. and 9 P. M. The concerts and exhibitions of other cinematograph pictures take place as usual. Two new groups were placed on exhibition yesterday. One is of the Burmese execution, and the other is "Homeless," a copy of a celebrated Italian painting.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Charmion enters on the ninth week of her engagement. Lotte Collins will sing new songs in her dashing manner. Julie Mackey will sing contralto songs. Silvern and Emerie, on the flying rings; Delmore and Lee, with their swing-ladder act; Clarise Agnew, and De Bessel are also held over. The newcomers are Sato, the juggler; Raffin's troupe of trained monkeys, Ajax, the contortionist; the Picchiani sisters, the Avolos, and the Kurachins.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Chauncey Olcott's welcome home at the Fourteenth Street Theatre has been most enthusiastic, and a succession of overflowing audiences has testified to the popularity of this comedian. "Sweet Inniscarra," with its picturesque scenes and incidents, is just as potent as ever, and Mr. Olcott's songs are, as usual, encored over and over again at every performance. Mr. Olcott's present engagement is for five weeks only, after which he will not be seen in this city again for a year.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Edward C. Stickney, "the most muscular man in America," will be the chief attraction in the curio halls this week. He lifts above his head as high as the length of his arm will permit, a bicycle on which a young woman is seated. "Big Alice," whose weight is said to be over 500 pounds, will be Stickney's chief aid. Ralston, with his den of forty serpents, has been retained. Daddy, the talking dog, an amusing and interesting example of animal intelligence, will also be on the bill, alongside Valletti, the whistling queen; Fanny Burdette, the midget snake charmer, and others.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Minnie Seligman Cutting returns to the stage, after an absence of three years. She will be seen in W. S. Gilbert's one-act drama, "Comedy and Tragedy," and will have a supporting company of fifteen players, including Richard Ganthony and J. Lester Wallack. Miss Seligman last appeared on the stage at Hoyt's Theatre, in the Spring of 1895, in a piece called "The Lady Gladys." At various times she played the principal rôles in "Money Mad," "My Official Wife," "The Power of the Press," "Orloff," and "A Woman's Revenge." Special scenery has been painted for the present production, which will be the finest ever given of any play in a vaudeville house. The act will be backed up by a strong vaudeville bill.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Last week was eventful for the Broadway Theatre. Monday evening "The Highwayman" had its one hundredth performance; Tuesday evening Miss Darville displaced Miss Hilda Clark as the prima donna, and Wednesday the entire organization revisited the birthplace of the opera, New Haven, appearing to a splendid audience at a special matinée. "The Highwayman" may now be seen in its finished and most advantageous form. Miss Darville has again proved herself a capable artist. The rôle suits her personality admirably, and she has introduced much new "business" that adds greatly to the interest of the opera. In the second act Miss Darville has been supplied with a new song, entitled "For This," words by Leontine Stanfield, music by Reginald de Koven.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Matters of Interest Relating to the Stage and Its People.

"One Summer's Day," in which John Drew and his company will appear at Wallack's next week, is a sentimental comedy by H. V. Esmond, with a touch or two of melodrama to heighten the effect, a plot that is simplicity's self, and felicitous characterization. Mr. Drew will appear as Major Dick Rudyard, a middle-aged hero, with a pretty love affair on his hands. Chiara, a vengeful gypsy woman, will be played by Elsie de Wolfe. A comical bad boy is one of the principal personages. The scene in two of the three acts is a wooded island in the Thames, occupied by a picnic party and a gypsies camp.

"The Master," the new four-act play, in which Henry Miller will begin his second starring engagement at the Garden Theatre a week from Tuesday night, is not a dramatization of Zangwill's story, but an original piece by G. Stuart Ogilvie, an English dramatist. John Hare owns the right to produce this work in London, and has proclaimed his intention to put it forward after the run of "A Bachelor's Romance" at the Globe Theatre.

The stories widely circulated of the retirement from the stage of Beatrice Cameron (Mrs. Richard Mansfield) are without foundation. Mrs. Mansfield has not been well this Winter, and has been frequently out of the bill, her parts in certain plays being shared by Edith Evelyn and Olive Oliver. But after the close of his Chicago engagement, a fortnight hence, Mr. Mansfield and his company will encounter many "week stands" and a fair share of "one-night stands," and travel many hundred miles before Spring. Mrs. Mansfield has wisely decided not to attempt this severe labor, but to rest in her house in this city, or in Lakewood, until the caravan with the show comes eastward again. For this reason, the engagement of Miss Carrie Keeler for some of Mrs. Mansfield's rôles has been necessary. In spite of her ill health, largely due to fatigue and nervous exhaustion, Mrs. Mansfield's acting has been uncommonly fine this season. As the Parson's wife in "The Devil's Disciple," particularly, the graphic quality of her work has been notable.

From Chicago comes the same familiar tale of Richard Mansfield's prosperity. "The Devil's Disciple," Bernard Shaw's piquant and forcible play, has held the stage at the Grand Opera House two weeks, and will run over the third of the four weeks to which the engagement is limited. Of course, the success of this smart drama is due, in a great measure, to Mansfield's facile art and powerful personality. But they could not save a thing like "Castle Sombras," and the commercial value of the play, therefore, must be admitted.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY.—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—"Il Barbiere di Seviglia," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.; "Marta," Castle Square Opera Company, American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.—Franz Rummel, piano recital, Chickering Hall, 3 P. M.; "Die Meistersinger," benefit of Emil Fischer, Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Alexander Siloti, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P. M.; "Siegfried," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.; Manuscript Society concert, Chickering Hall, 8:30 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Seidl subscription concert, Astoria Hotel, 9 P. M.

FRIDAY.—Purdon Robinson, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 12 M.; New York Symphony Society, Carnegie Hall, 2:15 P. M.; "Die Götterdämmerung," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY.—Matinée, opera not yet announced, Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.; New Symphony Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.; New York Chamber Music Club, Hotel Savoy, 8:30 P. M.

Josef Hofmann will be heard in New York in four piano recitals, after his first appearance with the Thomas Orchestra, March 1. The recitals will take place in Carnegie Music Hall, and will be under the personal management of Henry Wolfsohn.

Miss Martina Johnstone, the brilliant Swedish violinist, will make her first appearance in New York this season at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, at a recital given by Mr. George Mitchell, a young American, who has lately returned from Europe.

Henri Marteau will play this evening at the Liederkranz concert, and next Thursday evening at the Astoria subscription concert with Anton Seidl's orchestra, when the young artist will play for the first time in this country a new composition by Wormser, "Suite Tzigane."

The next concert of the New York Chamber Music Club will take place at the Hotel Savoy on Saturday night. The club will play Smetana's G minor trio and Beethoven's trio in B flat. Mme. Gadski of the opera will sing songs by Schubert, Wagner, Franz, Schumann, and Damrosch.

The German Liederkranz will enjoy a concert in its clubhouse to-night. Among other things there will be selections from Heinrich Zöllner's opera, "Das Hölzerne Schwert," and Herbeck's "Im Walde." There will also be selections from the second act of "Der Fliegende Höllander."

Franz Rummel's first piano recital will take place at Chickering Hall on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. He will play, among other things, Beethoven's sonata, Opus. 110, and the great fantasia in C of Schumann. There will also be works on the programme by Haydn, Chopin, Brahms, Tausig, Brassin, and Liszt.

Alexander Siloti, the eminent Russian pianist, will give two recitals at Mendelssohn Hall, the first on Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M. He will play works by Handel, Duquin, Beethoven, (sonata in E major, Opus. 109;) Chopin, Liszt, and a group of Russian composers, consisting of Rachmaninoff, Glazounoff, Arensky, Liadoff, and Tschaikowsky.

The fourth concert of the present season of the Symphony Society will take place at Carnegie Hall on Friday afternoon, Feb. 11, and Saturday evening, Feb. 12. Mme. Melba was originally announced as the soloist for this concert, but owing to operatic engagements was obliged to cancel this, as well as all other symphony concert engagements to appear in New York. The soloists will be M. Pol Plançon, that ever popular basso, and the programme contains Beethoven's Third Symphony, "Eroica," Strauss's Serenade for Wind Instruments, Wagner's Prelude and Finale, "Tristan und Isolde." M. Plançon will sing the aria from "Creation," Saint-Saëns "Aimons-nous," Schubert's "L'Enfer," and Tschaikowsky's Serenade from "Don Juan."

The third Sunday night concert of the series given under the direction of Walter Damrosch and C. A. Ellis at the Metropolitan Opera House during the opera season will take place this evening at 8:15, when an unusually attractive programme will be given. The soloists will be Mme. Lillian Nordica, Miss Gertrude May Stein, Herr Rothmuhl, and Herr Emil Fischer. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be given, as well as a miscellaneous programme in the first part. The following is the programme in full: Overture, "Le Nozze di Figaro," Mozart; air from "Rienzi," "Adriano," Wagner, Miss Stein; air "La Juive," Halévy, Herr Emil Fischer; intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mascagni; "La Reine de Saba," Gounod, Mme. Nordica; suite from "L'Arlesienne," Bizet, and "Stabat Mater," Rossini; Mme. Nordica, soprano; Miss Gertrude May Stein, contralto; Herr Rothmuhl, tenor; Herr Fischer, basso, and chorus of the opera company.

The programme of the fourth and last week but one of the season of opera at the Metropolitan under the direction of Walter Damrosch and C. A. Ellis is as follows: Monday evening, "The Barber of Seville"; Mme. Melba will be Rosina, M. Salignac will be Almaviva, Mme. Van Cauteren, Bertha; Sig. Campanari, Figaro; Sig. Carbona, Bartolo; M. Boudouresque, Basillo, and Sig. Viviani, Fiorello. Tuesday evening, a special testimonial performance of "Die Götterdämmerung," with Mme. Nor-Fischer, on the fortieth anniversary of her first appearance on the stage, and his ninety-fifth appearance in his great rôle of Hans Sachs. Wednesday evening, "Siegfried," with Herr Kraus in the title rôle, and Mme. Nordica as Brünnhilde. Friday evening, "Die Götterdämmerung," with Mme. Nordica as Brünnhilde, Mme. Gadski as Gutrune, Mlle. Toronta as Woglinde, Mme. Mattfeld as Wellgunde, Mme. Staudigl as Flosshilde, Herr Kraus as Siegfried, Herr Fischer as Hagen, and Herr Staudigl as Gunter. The Saturday matinée has not yet been announced, but will surely present some opera in which Mme. Melba will appear.

To-morrow evening will mark the fiftieth performance of the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre. Flotow's melodious and ever-popular work, "Martha," will be given. The cast will include Miss Grace Golden as Lady Harriet, with Miss Elsa May, an Australian prima donna, who has not yet been heard in America, as alternate; Miss Lizzie Macnichol as Nancy, a rôle which she has frequently played to advantage; Mr. Charles O. Bassett as Lionel, with Mr. William Stephens as alternate; Mr. W. G. Stewart as Plunkett; Mr. E. N. Knight as Sir Tristan, and Mr. John Read as the Sheriff. Especial attention has been given to the costuming, and a very picturesque reproduction of the methods and manners of the days of Queen Anne is promised. Four new acts of scenery have been painted by Mr. Frank King, while the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Adolph Liesegang, has been augmented for the occasion. To commemorate the fiftieth performance handsome souvenirs have been especially designed and gotten up. For the week of Feb. 14 a double bill, pleasing alike to the Castle Square patrons of grand and comic opera, has been arranged. Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" will precede Gilbert & Sullivan's ever-popular opera, "Pinafore." The double cast will embrace the full strength of the Castle Square organization.

Mr. Proctor Engages J. A. Fynes.

F. F. Proctor announced yesterday that he had made an arrangement by which J. Austin Fynes is to be general manager of his three theatres—the Pleasure Palace, Proctor's Twenty-third Street, and the Leland Opera House in Albany. Mr. Fynes has been the resident manager of B. F. Keith's Union Square Theatre since its opening, in 1893.

IMPORTANT NEW PLAYS

Pinero's "Trelawny of the Wells" Produced at the Court Theatre, London.

D'ANNUNZIO'S MORBID DRAMA

The Foremost English Dramatist Puts Memories of His Own Life in a Comic Play—Mycenae the Gloomy Italian's Theme.

The new "comedietta in four acts," by the author of "The Princess and the Butterfly," recently produced at the Court Theatre in London, has already received brief notice in THE NEW YORK TIMES. But the London newspaper reviews, now at hand, in spite of the inevitable conflict of opinion, leave no doubt that "Trelawny of the Wells" is a notable play. Mr. Pinero admits, too, that it has a sort of autobiographical quality. Like some others of Pinero's lighter pieces, it is farce with a blend of pathos.

We already knew that the subject was a contrast of theatrical and social life in London in the early sixties, and that the ugly modes of dress and furniture then in vogue were reproduced in the play. Trelawny of the "Wells" is simply a young woman who has played "juvenile lead" at the Bagnigge Wells Theatre, under which name Sadler's Wells is very transparently disguised. Never since the management of the famous Mr. Phillips (Phelps) has the house stood so high in public favor as, thanks to her, it now stands. She is, however, on the point of retiring into private life, and is, after a month or two spent in the house in Cavendish Square, of Vice Chancellor Sir William Gower, in order to acquire West End polish, to marry Arthur Gower, the grandson of that eminent but crotchetty Judge. The first act passes in the dingy lodgings of Mr. and Mrs. Telfer, members of the company at the Wells, and is occupied with festivities of farewell to Rose Trelawny, in which all her old associates take part. The chance is thus seized upon to depict the jealousies, rivalries, and pettinesses of the Bohemian, as well as the nobler qualities concealed behind his puerilities and affectation. Among those who give the feast is Tom Wrench, an unacted dramatist and all but unemployed actor, who is consumed with an ardent but hopeless affection for the heroine.

In the following act Rose is undergoing her period of tuition in Cavendish Square, and, finding unbearable the species of supervision and restraint to which she is subject, Sir William is the most intolerant and cynical of old despots; his sister, Miss Trafalgar Gower, is the most irritatingly demure of old maids. Again and again Rose wishes she could, like a belated Borgia, poison the old man's snuffbox. There is, finally, a sufficiently serious quarrel, and Rose, throwing over her lover, whom she refuses to see again, casts in her lot once more with the Bohemians—gypsies, Sir William called them—among whom she has hitherto dwelt happy and unrebuked. How the faithful Arthur, unable to elevate his bride into a model gentlewoman, becomes for her sake a gypsy, and rejoins into a genial actor, is readily understood. How Sir William, relenting in his own truculent way, develops into something not very far removed from a theatrical manager, and is, at any rate, responsible for the production of a comedy of Tom Wrench with a most Robertsonian title, in which his grandson and his future granddaughter—for to that it will come—have parts is, perhaps, less easily guessed. Matters come thus about, however, and a happy and sympathetic termination is reached. No absolute promise of marriage is held out, but the rewards of constancy and fidelity will not, it is obvious, be long withheld.

The scenes of the theatrical supper in Act I., with the never-laid-aside stage manners of the old players; of the invasion of the Cavendish Square mansion, in Act II., by the old friends of Rose who have strolled to the West End to get a glimpse of the house in which their comrade dwells, are caught in a shower and brought indoors, and of the rehearsal in Act. IV. are said to be full of Pinero's characteristic wit and irony. The third act is most highly praised by the clear-headed, unprejudiced critics and rudely condemned by the benighted fellows who howl down everything new.

In this act Rose discovers that her brief experience out of the narrow boundaries of her old theatrical circle has quite unfitted her for her work in the suburban theatre of the sixties. She loses her position in the Bagnigge Wells Company because she is beginning to act "naturally." She declares:

I was less than a month in Cavendish Square, and very few people came to see me, but they were real people—real. For one month I lost the smell of gas and oranges, and the hurry and noise and the dirt, and the slang and the clownish joking at the Wells. I didn't realize at the time the change that was going on in me—I didn't realize until I came back, and then by degrees I discovered what had happened.

Tom Wrench is the real hero of the drama, a Tom Robertson, struggling in an uncongenial age, to make the drama more natural and lifelike. In the very first act we are introduced to his aspirations in a conversation with Imogen Parrott of the Royal Olympic Theatre. He is a failure as an actor, but as a playwright he has dreams.

Imogen—Don't go on so, Wrench. What about your plays? Aren't you trying to write any plays just now?

Tom—Trying! I am doing more than trying to write plays. I am writing plays; I have written plays.

Imogen—Well!

Tom—My cupboard upstairs is choked with 'em.

Imogen—Won't anybody take a fancy?

Tom—Not a sufficiently violent fancy.

Imogen—You know the speeches were so short, and had such ordinary words in them, in the plays you used to read to me. No big opportunities for the leading lady, Wrench.

Tom—M'yes! I strive to make my people talk and behave like live people, don't I?

Imogen (vaguely)—I suppose you do.

Tom—To fashion heroes out of actual dull, every-day men, the sort of men you see smoking cheroots in the club windows in St. James's Street, and heroines from simple maidens in muslin frocks. Naturally, the managers won't stand that.

Imogen—Why! of course not.

Tom—If they did, the public wouldn't.

Imogen—Is it likely?

Tom—Is it likely? I wonder!

Imogen—Wonder what?

Tom—Whether they would.

Imogen—The public?

Tom—The public. Jenny, I wonder about it sometimes so hard that that little bedroom of mine becomes a banqueting hall, and this lodging house a castle.

Also he is quite aware of the kind of heroine he wants; it is none other than Rose Trelawny herself, who seems to him like a simple garden flower carefully fostered in a hothouse. And he divines what has happened to his favorite after her brief visit to Cavendish Square:

Tom—She was always a lady-like actress on the stage and off it, but now she has developed into a lady-like human being. Those fools at the Wells! Can't act, can't she? No! She can no longer spout, she can no longer ladle the vapid trash, the turgid rhodomontade. Yes, deep down in the well of that girl's nature there has been lying a little bright, clear pool of genuine refinement, girlish simplicity. And now the bucket has been lowered by love, experience has turned the handle, and up comes the crystal to the top, pure and sparkling. Why! her broken engagement to poor young Gower has really been the making of her. It has transformed her! Can't act, can't she? How she would play Dora in my comedy!

Avonia—Ho! that comedy.

Tom—How she would murmur those love scenes!

Avonia—Murder—

Tom—Murmur. Do you know, 'Vonia, I had Rose in my mind when I imagined Dora—

Avonia—Ha! ha! You astonish me!

Tom—And Arthur Gower, when I wrote the character of Gerald, Dora's lover. Gerald and Dora, Rose and Arthur. Gerald and Dora—

"Ever of Thee, I Fondly Am Dreaming," "Sweet Evelina," and other songs of the sixties are played by the orchestra, and the women wear crinoline, porkpie hats, chenille hair nets, leg-of-mutton sleeves, and shawls, while the men wear peg-top trousers and high-heeled shoes. We may hope to see "Trelawny of the Wells" in New York, at the Lyceum Theatre, in the Spring.

D'Annunzio's "Dead City."

A vastly different kind of play is "La Ville Morte," by the morbid Italian, Gabriel d'Annunzio, which Sarah Bernhardt (who acts the blind woman, Anna, with consummate skill) has produced at her Renaissance Theatre in Paris. Still, this is a notable and memorable work, although a correspondent of The London Times justly says of it that for what is known as the great public "La Ville Morte" will remain literally worthy of its name—a dead letter, a dead work, the whole conception, scope, and complex conclusions of which will escape the simplicity of the popular mind.

Four persons—Léonard, Alexandre, Anne, and Blanche Marie—are at Mycenae, the "Ville Morte," the land of the Atridae, whose soil contains the graves of those whose misdeeds, perjuries, and incestuous passions, with the wrath which has fallen on these crimes, have brought about the ruin of Greece and all its train of miseries. These four characters of Signor d'Annunzio's tragedy have been infected by the poisonous air of the dead city which rises from the tombs containing the criminal remains of the Atridae. Léonard is the husband of Anne, who is blind; Alexandre is the brother of Blanche Marie. Léonard discovers the tombs, and Alexandre, who is a sculptor, transforms the brilliant marble of Mycenae into masterpieces. Léonard, continuing his researches, discovers among the treasures of gold which cover them the bodies of the Atridae, whom thirty centuries of legend and mystery had hidden from the world. But it is enough for them to have lingered in this poisoned air for their reason to go astray. Their blood boils feverishly, and the germs of crime filter through their veins. Léonard is seized with a mad passion for Blanche Marie, and Alexandre, poisoned, too, by the air of Mycenae, seems to defy the ancient gods by an equally passionate ardor for this same Blanche Marie, his sister. Anne perceives the love of Léonard, but her purity prevents her from suspecting that of Alexandre, and, when the latter fights resolutely against the cursed passion which is leading him on, Anne reveals to him the love of her husband for his sister. Alexandre then reflects that Blanche Marie, still innocent and pure, is the cause of the unhappiness of them all, and, conducting her to a stream, he kills her there. Anne's emotion in stumbling over the corpse is profound. She exclaims, "I see!" "I see!" and the curtain falls.

Clyde Fitch's "Nathan Hale."

Some account of Nat C. Goodwin's production in Chicago last Monday night of Clyde Fitch's four-act play, called "Nathan Hale," in which the American spy, whose memory is preserved in history, and whose statue stands in our City Hall Park, is the hero, was telegraphed to THE NEW YORK TIMES Tuesday morning. In his account of this play, published in The Chicago Times-Herald, Lyman B. Glover says: "Mr. Fitch selected for his play, which is divided into four acts, these scenes: First the Union School, at New London, in which a fair representation of the principal scene in Robertson's 'School' occurs, and wherein Nathan Hale incidentally makes love to his pretty pupil, and declares his intention of joining the Continental Army. In the second act there is a council of Continental officers in Col. Knowlton

CORNICHE OF MARSEILLES

The Magnificent Drive Along the Rocky Cliffs Where the Summer Houses Nestle.

A PICTURESQUE COAST LINE

Quaint Bits of Architecture That Please the Eye and Give Their Owners a Chance to Get Glimpses of the Sea and Its Beauties.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 18.—Along this rocky French coast of the Mediterranean nearly every place of importance has its corniche; but the corniche of Marseilles is larger and handsomer than most, because more money has been spent upon it. The word is so nearly English that it hardly needs explanation. By simply dropping the h from it we have the English word cornice, and the meaning in French is the same. If you take a rocky cliff along the seashore and make a road in the side of it, cutting away here, bridging there sometimes filling in the ravines, you make a sort of cornice to a wall, and in the language of France that is a corniche. Why Marseilles has spent so much money upon its corniche is easily seen; in this city of half a million inhabitants, with some of the finest horses to be found in Europe, it is the only drive, and almost the only direction in which the people can go to get the sea air. And fresh sea air is a very comforting thing in a city so reeking with smells as this.

The approach to the corniche is not a foretaste of the beautiful scenes of the seashore. You go up the Cours Pierre Puget to the top of it, up a steep hill, of course, for everything in Marseilles but the corniche is either up hill or down. Reaching the fountain at the foot of a steep hill, which has been turned into a park, you turn a block to the right and so reach the Boulevard de la Corderie, a broad street which in half a mile or so takes you to the seashore and the beginning of the corniche. This is a long route, considering that the heart of the city is directly on the sea; but it is made necessary by the large rocky promontory on which stand the Château de Pharo and Fort St. Nicholas.

As the Boulevard approaches the sea there are strange signs of the modern growth and improvement of Marseilles. On the left are high hills of soft white rock, almost high enough to be called mountains—so high, at any rate, that the rows of houses on their tops look like toys. Originally these hills extended to the shore, but now they are gradually cutting them away, leaving flat fields upon which they are making new streets. The old streets on the summit come to a sudden end at the edge of a tremendous precipice, and a man's next-door neighbor may live several hundred feet above his head. The houses that are destroyed in this work are some of the oldest in this old city, and it is not unusual to see one of the ancient walls and the old chimney still clinging to the side of the rocky hill.

A Spanish Settlement.

The road runs through the little settlement called Catalans, a picturesque village inhabited largely by Spaniards, who have made that their own quarter for some centuries. It was in Catalans that Monte Cristo's sweetheart lived, but the place has grown since her time. The residents are much given to fishing in a professional way, and have their big nets spread everywhere to dry. The tiny houses are all of yellowish-white stone, with roofs of red tiles, and look very romantic; but the Marseilles fishermen seem to be a poor lot, for with the sea at their very doors, they do not nearly supply the city's demands, and fish have to be brought here in steamers from the African Coast and from Spain and Italy. This is the only seaport town I know of where fish are proportionately much dearer than meat. A poor man in Marseilles would as soon think of buying a canvasback duck as a good fish. One of the restaurant luxuries is fish soup, of which the price is exactly five times that of soup made with meat. And this must not be confounded with the immortal bouillabaisse, which is another kind of fish soup entirely.

Toy Summer Houses.

One of the first delights of the corniche is the discovery that the adjacent houses may be far up over your head or far down beneath your feet. They set out to make a comparatively level road of it, without reference to the villages on the hillsides or those down in gullies. At Catalans, which is the beginning, the road is only a few feet above the water; but it rises gradually as it advances till it attains a height of forty or fifty feet. Immediately beyond Catalans begin the houses of people who can afford the luxury of the seashore, if only in Summer, and it is interesting to see how these people live. Here on the right, between road and sea, are a quarter of a mile of stone houses clinging to the rock and looking in places like part of it, some only one story above the road; some two, and very rarely three. This little one, hardly larger than a workman's cottage, but kept very trim and neat, may be taken for a sample. It is about a story and a half high in front, but the rear runs down into the rock through several more stories. And about ten feet back of the house a round stone pier rises from the water, upon which a tiny observatory is built, round also, with round windows like the front of a cab. It is hardly large enough to open out a steamer chair in, but its owner takes his comfort there with his morning coffee and a cigarette, watching the blue water, the little fort on a neighboring rock, the Isle d'If, and the two larger islands, the ships lying in quarantine, and the endless stream of vessels entering or leaving the port. On Sunday afternoons he squeezes in two or three friends, and they draw up their legs to make room for a narrow table, and have a friendly game of cards in sight of the thousands of passers-by. But they will not play late, because soon after dark they must begin to dress for the opera or the dance. It must not be imagined, however, that they are destitute of religious feeling. They all attend morning mass.

On the other side of the street, at this point, are more dwellings of original design. Nothing on the corniche is done according to rule, but everything is shaped to suit the form of the rocks and the fancy of the owner. It would be much too mild to say that no two of the houses are alike; not one of them bears the faintest resemblance to any other. That is one of its chief charms. Here on the land side is a house with the cellar in the front yard. Originally the rock came out flush with the road, but the owner cut it away till there was only enough left to make the walls of a cellar, which he roofed over with stone and built his house fifty feet back. The roof of the cellar, railed in, gives him a terrace upon which he and his family sit on pleasant afternoons. The cellar windows are two holes cut in the rock with strong iron bars. From some of the houses the sea view is obstructed by the houses over the way. In such cases the roof is made flat and becomes the favorite lounging place, or there may be steps cut in the rock leading to a platform high above the roof. Then back of these front houses are cottages clinging to the side of the cliff, with no front yard but empty space, no back yard but a wall of rock. Some of these elevated rear places are reached by dizzy flights of steps; others have no visible means of approach, but are come at by narrow lanes winding around the hill.

An Odorous Drawback.

"This is one of the most picturesque spots I have seen in Europe," I say to my companion, an old resident of Marseilles. "I should think you would all want to live out here."

"It is very pretty," he answers, "but there are drawbacks. Do you smell anything? Ah, I thought you would! And you have been in Mar-r-r—say so long now that it takes a pretty strong smell to attract your attention? It is these little open gutters. You do not get the fresh sea odors here, but the smell of gutters. You see, there is no public sewerage at all along the corniche; every owner drains his premises in his own way and at his own expense. Some lay pipes that run down the side of the hill and under the road to the water, but they are the exceptions. The common way is to cut a trench in the rock and let the sewage run down to the road. Where circumstances are favorable it crosses the road and goes on down to the water; but generally it runs down the road a few rods to find a good place to cross. If it does not find such a place, it stands in little pools. Ah, it is very unhealthy."

"And with these pools of sewage festering in the sun," I ask him, "and your drinking water full of drowned cats and dogs, you do not waste time wondering why the favorite Marseilles amusement is having typhoid fever, do you?"

"Ah! it should be stopped!" he says; "it should be stopped. Some day I suppose it will be. But that is not all. The corniche is a very public place, and some people do not like that. On pleasant afternoons there are sometimes ten, fifteen, twenty thousand people here. On warm Sundays in Summer I am sure I have seen fifty thousand people, walking, driving, sitting in the shade. It is several miles long, you know, and at such times you can hardly make your way through it."

Ever-Present Cafes.

That accounts for the immense number of cafés, offering every inducement in the way of "vins fins et ordinaire," tea, coffee, chocolate, cognac, beer, and imported things. Not quite every other building is a café, but nearly. Some are little hovels with a few bottles, others large enough to cover an acre or two, with gardens, theatres, and shooting galleries. The normal condition of these places is to have four or five waiters idling about and no customers; but on pleasant afternoons they are all crowded, particularly on Sundays. Speaking of an acre or two does not seem to correspond with what I have said of the cramped quarters on the hillside. But that is the way it goes on the corniche; in some places they have to burrow into the rock for a little nest, and in others there is plenty of room. It all depends upon the shape of the hills.

Taking the road in proper sequence as nearly as possible, we come soon to the end of the settlement I have been describing. Then for some distance there is no house on either side; but without looking over the high walls we do not notice that we are going over a long bridge. A little bay runs into a valley here, and fifty feet below us is a village—another fishing village, evidently, for both sides of the water are lined with fishermen's boats, and acres of nets are spread out to dry. It is a shady village, as shade goes among these rocks, with some pines and palms and many smaller trees. The houses are pretty little square cottages of stone, generally with a piazza in front, and all roofed with red tiles. The boats have free access to the sea by going under the bridge, and the fisherman can take his craft in and tie it to the railing of his front porch. It is one of the prettiest little spots in Marseilles, presenting a variety of colors that would delight an artist. But the artist would find a dazzling assortment of colors all along the corniche. There are houses of blue, of green, of white, yellow, or all combined; a creamy white road, creamy white mountains of rocks, blackened rocks on the edge of the water, blue and silver water, green trees, boats with red sails, and flowers of all the colors of the rainbow. It is not uncommon to see paintings of such places, and the brightest of them is not as prodigal in colors as this reality.

The One Handsome Residence.

Just beyond the ravine and the long bridge is the one handsome residence of Marseilles. That is an odd thing to say of a city of half a million inhabitants; but as it is the truth I suppose it is sure to prevail, sooner or later. There are some very good houses on the corniche and in the Prado that look as if they might be comfortable homes if the people in them know how to operate them; but as to handsome residences, there is just one in this city. That stands on the summit of a hill on the land side of the corniche, in large, well-kept grounds, with palms and ferns and cascades and smooth walks, and other such evidences of civilization that remind one more of home than anything else in this neighborhood. It is a large white stone house much too white for any natural stone but marble, and painted, I suspect, or whitewashed. Its owner has been in America, I am sure, and has learned there how such things ought to be done. There is so much enchantment in distance that we naturally think of Europe as a country running over with beautiful homes; but the fact is that you can walk a mile through some of the suburban towns about New York and see more handsome and comfortable homes than there are on this whole continent, or the islands adjacent thereto.

With only one really handsome residence in the place, it ought not to be hard to find out who owns it. But we do those things differently in France. Of the twenty people, at least, of whom I have asked the question not one has been able to answer it. The nearest I have come to it is to learn that the owner is a German merchant, and I hope for his own sake that he is not a Jew, or his pretty place may be damaged before morning, for this is rather a bad evening for the Jews of Marseilles.

Anti-Semitic Riots.

While I write the streets are full of howling mobs of youngsters shouting and singing songs against the Jews. Several of the largest mercantile houses have been closed for the day to save their windows, and if the cognac holds out there is likely to be trouble before daylight. This is the time of year, it seems, when young men come in from the country to have it decided by lot whether they are to serve one year in the army, or two, or three. The streets have been full of them for several days, in all stages of beeriness, and having drawn their numbers and so become raw material for the army, they are full of enthusiasm and rum in about equal parts. The Dreyfus-Esterhazy affair has filled them with dislike for the Jews, and tonight they are breaking Jewish windows and making as much noise as possible without the least interference from the police. I am rather glad to see one of these riots of raw French youngsters; but it would be much more amusing to see about ten members of the Broadway squad turned loose among them, armed with trunk straps.

This transition from the corniche to the very raw material for the French Army comes all the easier because just beyond the solitary handsome place is a French battery on the hillside called the "Batterie du Roucas Blanc." It commands a large section of the harbor, but nothing of it is visible from the road save a long unbroken wall. Nearly opposite the battery there begins a stretch of large rocks piled up in great confusion between the road and the water, upon which at all hours of the day people may be seen with rods and other fishing implements. And beyond the rocks a broad bay sets in and the road winds around the bay and discloses on the opposite side many caves eaten out by centuries of waves, with uneven steps cut in the rock to reach them by. And on the other side of the road, the land side, are some of the most curious of all the houses, so combined with the rock that it is impossible to tell where the rock ends and where the house begins. The owners of these places have had the good taste to make everything appear as natural as possible. When there is a stairway leading up the cliff to the elevated house it is either cut from the rock or made to look so. The big cactus growing out of a fissure looks as if it had been put there by nature rather than by the gardener. A rivulet falls over the precipice and into a rocky basin below—a basin apparently worn by ages of falling water, but really made by the mason's chisel. Every little flat place in the rock is made to serve for a flower bed. In some places there are lions' heads and other figures carved from the original rock.

Marseilles's Bathing Place.

Beyond the bay begins the bathing establishment of Roucas Blanc, the great bathing place of well-to-do Marseilles; but you do not see it unless you are tall enough to look over the wall, for it lies a hundred feet below, between the road and the sea. Roucas Blanc is not the name of a person, but of a place. Besides the baths, which are admirably arranged on three sides of a watery square with an island in the middle, there is a large building that in Summer is a water cure and hotel. As you stand looking over the wall at the various houses and offices below, you hear a rush of water and see that a crystal stream is carried under the road by a culvert, and on emerging runs with a rush down an inclined stone trough, to be received in a big tank at the bottom and distributed thence among a dozen smaller tanks. The smaller tanks are big washtubs, where a half dozen women are constantly at work. From this point the road makes a sharp descent, and at the foot of the hill it is on a level with the sea. Now there is only a low wall between road and water, no more buildings except a few bathhouses, and on the land side an almost unbroken row of cafés extending for half a mile to the Prado, with here and there a private house sandwiched in. And the Prado is practically the end. You can go on for a mile or two further, but the road is bad and the scenery uninteresting. "A la maison, coachy," you tell the driver, "par le Prado"; and however bad your French may be he understands, for everybody tells him the same thing. A mile under the dark trees of the Prado carries you back to the heart of the city and the drive is ended, but you find that it has left a mental photograph that cannot easily be dimmed. The corniche and the Church of Notre Dame de la Garde are the two things in Marseilles that a visitor is not likely ever to forget, and he who visits either of them while the mistral is blowing will save time by sending out for cough medicine as soon as he reaches his hotel. WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

TO HELP A MUTUAL AID SOCIETY.

Annual Entertainment of Bloomingdale Brothers' Employes.

The annual entertainment and reception of the Bloomingdale Brothers' Employes' Mutual Aid Society will be held on Thursday evening at the Lexington Avenue Opera House. A long list of well-known vaudeville artists have promised to appear, and the management of the affair feels confident that the theatrical portion of the entertainment will undoubtedly be the most attractive the society has ever arranged. After the stage entertainment the floor will be cleared and dancing will be in order for the remainder of the evening.

The object of the Mutual Aid Society is the maintenance of a fund for the assistance of sick and distressed members, the membership being limited to employes of Bloomingdale Brothers. The practical benefits of the association distributed in the course of a year are large, and the consequent drains upon its treasury are heavy.

A REPUBLIC OF CRIMINALS

Indian Territory Prisoners Who Have Established Courts and a Government of Their Own.

SCENES IN MUSCOGEE PRISON

Described by Frederick Howard Wines as Worse Than Cuban or Mexican Jails and a Disgrace to Civilization, Though Under Government Supervision.

The United States Government is accused by Frederick Howard Wines, in The Charities Review, with maintaining jails which are fouler, crueler, and more destructive of morals, minds, and bodies than any of the places of confinement in Cuba or Mexico, which are regarded by the civilized world as horrible evidences of barbarism.

Mr. Wines visited the jail at Muscogee, Indian Territory, used for the detention of Government prisoners, and he writes a curious story of how the inmates have in a rough-and-ready way provided what the Government has denied them, and organized law and order for themselves.

An average of 200 men are herded in a space 40 feet square—the common prison of the jail building. Their room is 16 feet high to the ceiling—a mere shell, with thin sheet-iron on walls and floor, nailed on ordinary planking, which is sheathed outside with corrugated iron. The men eat, sleep, and pass their days in this one room. There is little light and no ventilation worthy of the name. The place is cold in Winter, and fearfully hot in Summer; there are no sanitary or sewage arrangements, and the water supply is taken from a barrel, which is filled at intervals.

The prisoners are white men, negroes, and Cherokee and Creek Indians of all ages, and represent every grade of crime from murder to petty violations of the revenue laws. There is only a few minutes' work between them and the open air, but the constant presence of eight guards, known to be good shots and heavily armed, prevents attempts of that kind. On the top of a double row of cells at one end of the main prison and overlooking the crowd of men a guard with a Winchester rifle stands day and night. The men sleep on the floor, packed like sardines in long rows.

Government Is a Democracy.

With the full knowledge and tacit consent of the authorities, this herd of murderers, thieves, incendiaries, and smugglers has established its own society and system of law and order, and made its own code of statutes. The punishments are the only ones available—fines and stripes, graded by quantity. Social lines are drawn, whites and Cherokees constituting the upper caste and negroes and Creeks the lower, regardless of crime; but the Government is a democracy, and places of authority are open to all.

Gambling is the only amusement, and the one recognized industry, and the prison-made laws so accept it, following the example of the United States authorities, who constantly and openly, requiring only that prisoners shall refrain from gambling away the clothes they wear. Gambling is a violation of the law outside of the jail; it is virtually under the protection of the law inside. Men who are sent to the jail to be punished for gambling are permitted and encouraged to gamble there to their hearts' content. Poker, five-up, and craps are the games in vogue. The food furnished is part of the circulating currency of the jail, along with tobacco and real money. Soda biscuit, coffee, beans, bacon, molasses, cornbread, and an occasional vegetable constitute the meals, which are served twice a day. There are no knives, forks, or tables. Each man does the best he can with a tin plate and a pewter spoon.

A Written Code of Laws.

The code of laws by which anarchy is prevented is written. Its first sections define the simple provision for admission as a citizen of the republic and the punishment for non-citizenship. Mr. Wines says they read as follows:

"Any one found guilty of breaking into his jail shall be fined the sum of $1 or be strapped for 100 licks; if he has the money on his person or with officers outside, and refuses to pay, he shall be fined 25 cents extra or 25 stripes or both.

"No one shall be a member of this court until he has paid the sum of $1."

The "court" is really the government. It is known locally as the "Kangaroo Court." The officers of the jail, in taking the money of a new prisoner, usually leave him a dollar with which to pay his initiation fee, and take charge of the funds collected, which are distributed among the members of the court at intervals, the Judges each receiving a double portion. The court is divided into two sections—one for Cherokees and whites, the other for Creeks and negroes.

The unfortunate who can not or will not pay his taxes not only receives his 100 or 125 lashes on his bare back, but is a menial and an outcast, subject to the orders of other prisoners, and required to do various kinds of menial work.

Other laws are against theft, having stolen goods in possession, obtaining valuables under false pretenses, and other forms of fraud and against cursing or using vulgar language in the presence of lady visitors. "Fighting without just provocation" is forbidden, and so is the use of certain particularly degrading epithets.

Etiquette Strictly Maintained.

"Agitating a fuss," conspiracy against the court or any of its officers, resistance to officers, perjury, bribery, and contempt of court are all punishable. Police regulations and prison etiquette are also made law. The members of the Women's Health Protective Association will be interested to know that spitting on the floor of the Muscogee jail, subjects the offender to a fine or a whipping in default of payment, although expectoration in a Broadway car involves no worse penalty than the indignant glares of the fastidious. Other ways of making dirt, "destroying grub," snatching or begging food, unnecessary noise after 9 o'clock at night or before 7 o'clock in the morning, "hurrahing visitors on the wall or cursing visitors," intruding on prisoners who are in conference with friends at the door, are among the punishable offenses.

The maximum punishment is twenty-five lashes, the minimum is five. The judge has large discretion between the extremes, and there is no appeal from his decision. Lashes may be compounded for at the fixed rate of one cent each. The whippings are administered in the presence of the court. The victim is stripped and stretched on the floor face downward and an imitation cat-o'-nine-tails, made of leather straps fastened to a wooden handle, is the instrument. In extreme cases the straps are wetted to increase their stinging power. Corporal punishment unrecognized by the laws of the country is freely permitted within this government jail, inflicted for violations of prison discipline.

The "Kangaroo Court."

Mr. Wines saw one of the trials of the "Kangaroo Court," standing by the side of a guard on the roof of the cells overlooking the common prison. The presiding judge, he says, was a negro cattle thief, weighing 200 pounds, who sat on a bale of rolled blankets, smoking a short pipe. The clerk of court sat by him with a stub of pencil and a sheet of dirty paper to keep a record of the proceedings. The jurors and witnesses were regularly sworn in the usual legal form. There was the usual equipment of Sheriffs, bailiffs, and guards, and a prosecuting attorney, whose arguments in favor of the enforcement of the law and the dangers of inviting anarchy by permitting violation of it were listened to with much interest and warmly approved by all his hearers. The counsel for the defense, who was awaiting his trial for murdering a man for his money, succeeded in securing acquittal for his client and earned his fee, which consisted of a chew of tobacco. Much pains is taken to guard the jury from corruption, as cases are on record in which verdicts have been swayed by chews of tobacco. In an important case not long ago, the examination having continued until bed time, the prisoners applied to the jail officers to lock the jury in one of the cells over night to avoid the possibility of contamination.

Long familiarity with court proceedings enables the older prisoners to imitate them perfectly, and even to mimic successfully the manners and expressions of well-known officials and lawyers. As for the same reason many of the men have a smattering of knowledge of criminal law, and most of them, including the Indians, have keen perceptions of ludicrous aspects, the sittings of the Kangaroo Court are invariably productive of amusement, and their broad burlesque is enjoyed by all concerned, except the defendant. The humorous purpose which brought the court into existence has never been forgotten, although the results are practically salutary. Laughter, mimicry, and well managed sarcasm are parts of the decorum of this tribunal. Indeed, in a country in which death itself is frequently merely a humorous incident, a sound whipping is not a particularly serious matter to the recipient, who has the consolation of knowing that if he cannot at the moment be mirthful himself, he is a fruitful source of mirth for other men.

Mr. Wines finds the Muscogee jail interesting from the standpoint of the humanitarian, sociology, and penology. He learned that it was the best jail in the Territory, and that there are others much worse in all their conditions.

The Government pays for maintaining the Muscogee jail more than $30,000 a year, or $150 per prisoner. The building cost $4,000, and the Government leases it at $1,900 a year, and Mr. Wines estimates the profits of the contractors who supply food at 25 cents a day for each prisoner at over $7,000 a year. He concludes that the place is in every respect a disgrace to the Government and an appeal to humanity against the management that allows its shameful horrors; but he finds food for thought in the processes by which a collection of criminals, including the worst specimens of three races, have obeyed the instinctive requirement of civilization for law and the regulation of social life even in a jail, left to their own devices, contriving to govern themselves with some show of decency and regard for each other's rights.

MRS. ANNA D. SMITH INSOLVENT.

Her Father Was President Lincoln's Postmaster General.

Mrs. Anna D. Smith was examined yesterday in supplementary proceedings in the City Court on an order granted by Justice Olcott. Mrs. Smith has failed to pay a judgment of $324.12 obtained against her by J. P. McHugh & Co. for upholstering work. She testified that her father, who died in 1882, was Postmaster General under Lincoln, and afterward Commissioner for the District of Columbia. He was considered wealthy, but lost nearly all he had during the last few years of his life.

Mrs. Smith resides at 57 West Tenth Street, and her mother, Anna E. Denison, who resides at Bar Harbor, sends her $125 a month, which she needs for living expenses. Her husband, she said, was a wealthy silver miner, but had not supported her for five years.

Died in a Ferry Waiting Room.

Mrs. Jennie Lyons, sixty years old, of 669 Washington Street, Manhattan, was on her way to Brooklyn yesterday to visit relatives, and was taken ill in the ladies' cabin of the Twenty-third Street ferryboat Greenpoint. When the boat reached the slip, at the foot of Greenpoint Avenue, she was carried into the waiting room. An ambulance was summoned, but Mrs. Lyons was dead on the arrival of Surgeon Slavin of St. Catherine's Hospital. Death is believed to have been due to heart disease.

A Fireman's Bad Fall.

Thomas Cully of 311 West Twenty-first Street, attached to Engine Company No. 1 of the Fire Department, while doing duty yesterday at Harry Miner's Theatre, 314 Eighth Avenue, fell from the flies to the stage, receiving a bad scalp wound and a probable fracture of the skull. He was removed to the New York Hospital unconscious.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON. BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York.
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*Normar'a, Feb. 12, 10AM | *Saale, Mch 5, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM | †Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM | †Ka.W.II., Mch. 19, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Feb. and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM
Normannia, Mh. 24, 9 AM | Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Ap. 7, 9 AM | Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Palatia, Feb. 12, 9 AM | Hansa, Mch. 5, 9 AM
First cab., $60; second class, $40; steerage, $26.
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AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....Feb. 9 | PARIS.....March 2
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 16 | ST. PAUL.....March 9
NEW YORK.....Feb. 23 | ST. LOUIS.....March 16

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
KENSINGTON...Feb. 9 | BERLIN.....Feb. 23
WESTERNLAND.Feb. 16 | NORTHERNLAND.March 2
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, Feb. 12, 10 A. M.
S. S. Veendam, Saturday, Feb. 19, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

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MOHAWK.....February 12
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CITY OF PEKING.....March 3, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honoluiu.....March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 23, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

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Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Feb. 28, May 9, July 11
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 28, May 30, Aug. 1
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 18, June 20, Aug. 22
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
AORANGI, March 7. | MIOWERA, April 4.
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Algonquin, Fri., Feb. 11 | Iroquois, Tues., Feb. 15
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W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

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DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
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8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily.—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, etc.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily.—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Road.
12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
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9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
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CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner.) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.
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NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, §2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)
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8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:30 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet S

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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MR. LATCHA'S WARNING.

Devout belief in the doctrine of protection has begotten in this country a singular habit of reasoning. The true believer surveys the whole domain of human activity from the protectionist's point of view. The erection of artificial barriers to shut out competition is his mania. If he reads the prospectus of an irrigation company or inspects its works in Colorado or New Mexico, he begins to contrive means for suppressing rain in the Eastern States in order that the business of artificial irrigation may flourish there. The full moon he regards as an illegitimate rival of the gas companies and a proper subject of legislative restraint.

Reasoning as a protectionist, though for anything we know he may avow himself to be a free trader, Mr. J. A. LATCHA, in The North American Review for February, discovers to this heedless country the commercial disasters it invites in promoting the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. We quote his words of warning:

> "If we build the Nicaragua Canal the commerce of Japan, of China, and of India would seek that channel and would be carried upon European vessels, by European seamen, for European benefit. Not a ton of that Old World trade would pass the ports of Portland, of San Francisco, or of Los Angeles for our Atlantic Coast or for Europe. The semi-tropical fruits of California would be crowded out of the markets by those from Nicaragua and other Central American countries adjacent to the pathway of the ocean vessels passing that canal. Our Pacific Coast trade would be blighted and destroyed as was that of the cities of the Mediterranean when the world's commerce was diverted around Good Hope, and we would not have developed sufficiently in the commercial struggle of the world to leave even respectable ruins to posterity."

How our Pacific Coast trade could be blighted and destroyed by a canal that brought that coast several thousand miles nearer New York and the Atlantic ports is an unfathomable mystery. The steamship lines and the Panama Railroad once upon a time began to destroy the trade of the Pacific Coast most merrily by reasonable freight rates over the Isthmus route, and they wrought such havoc that the transcontinental railroad lines came to the rescue of imperiled commerce by taking the Panama Railroad into a pool, which put a stop to the destructive practice of charging reasonable freight rates on goods shipped from one of our coasts to the other. This incident has always been held to indicate that a very great trade between New York and San Francisco might be built up if any arrangement could be devised under which the transportation companies would be content with something less than the entire value of the merchandise shipped.

This view, we now perceive, is erroneous. Mr. LATCHA informs us that the trade which is the life of our Pacific Coast is not of American origin or destination. It is Old World trade altogether, an exchange between Europe and the East, for which we furnish a bridge and take toll. This makes a difference, of course, but if Mr. LATCHA's theory is correct we are done for anyhow. If we wisely refrain from building the canal ourselves, we cannot well prevent Nicaragua from building it with European money, and after it is built we cannot without many simultaneous wars close it to Old World trade.

Mr. LATCHA has a scheme, of course. It is "a great railroad thoroughfare from the Pacific Coast to the Missouri River, operated under the direct control of the United States Government." This "is today an absolute necessity." The United States Government is just now rubbing its hands for joy at having successfully extricated itself from a great railroad enterprise in which it engaged as a war measure. We may be misinformed, but we do not think it is keen to go into the railroad business again. Probably we shall have to depend upon existing lines for that reduced cost of transportation which is to develop our resources and cause a "steady rush of population to Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California." At the same time, since the transcontinental lines might find it impracticable to reduce their charges to a level which would exhaust the possibilities of trade development, it would be wise, we think, to get the Nicaragua Canal built, in the hope, not wholly groundless, that it would be of commercial advantage to us as well as to China, Japan, and Europe. To declare it to be our National policy that this canal shall not be built because it would hurt our trade would doubtless result in our receiving an immediate invitation to a congress of nations to have our bumps felt.

THE LAW AND POLITICS.

The merited compliment paid by the Bar Association of Chicago to Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE was the occasion of some very suggestive remarks. The remark of the guest of the evening which will excite most surprise and dissent is that, of the learned professions, the law is the only one that "involves the study and pursuit of a stable and exact science." The orator had in his mind only the three professions of a former generation, and did not mean to include engineering, for example. But we imagine that the surgeons would take exception to the saying on behalf of their own profession. And, indeed, considering the number of decisions by experts in the law that are overruled by other experts, the statement is calculated to stagger the layman. Certainly it will stagger the layman who, having received from an expensive expert the opinion that he has a good case, finds that opinion of no avail in court. Such a layman will believe the highest degree of certitude attainable in advance of the decision to be that expressed by the cautious jurist who declared of his own position that "he would make an affidavit to it, but he would not bet on it."

Perhaps the most suggestive topic that was handled by any of the speakers was that expressed in the toast to which ex-Senator VILAS responded, "Lawyers and Civics." Twenty years ago it was a common complaint that all our public men were lawyers, and that the interests of their profession received a disproportionate share of protection in legislation. Nobody would venture to repeat that complaint now. Half a century ago every active and ambitious lawyer, unless he aspired to the bench, looked forward to service in one or the other house of Congress as the crown of a successful professional career. Now the leaders of the bar in the great commercial States are not at all apt to be found in the National councils, nor even to aspire to them. It is only in the smaller and in the more exclusively agricultural States that a leading lawyer will consent to serve the State. The case of Senator THURMAN was exceptional. The cases of Senator EDMUNDS and Senator BAYARD were typical, and even these are ceasing to be typical. The successors of these Senators are by no means the selections that would have been made in their respective parties and their several States by a vote of the lawyers.

The common explanation is that a leading lawyer can no longer afford to go to Congress. Undoubtedly that has very much to do with the matter. It may be doubted whether Mr. CHOATE himself would have consented to give up his practice for a Senatorship if his candidacy had not been obviously a forlorn hope. But there is another cause to which Mr. VILAS referred, which is of very considerable importance, and that is the growth of the boss system. Before a man can be sent to the Senate or even to the House from a boss-ridden State it is apt to be necessary for him to accept conditions which put it out of the question that he will be able to render any public service after he has arrived. To make a pecuniary sacrifice for the purpose of becoming a puppet is what is now offered to a leading lawyer as a political career. It is no wonder that leading lawyers who are also high-minded men should find that such a prospect offers them no temptations whatever.

The result is that in the boss-ridden States the lawyers have disappeared from the Senate to make room for the bosses themselves or for the speculators, of whom some acquire Senatorships as a luxury and some as a matter of business. That the change has resulted in a lowering of the tone of the Senate, nobody who is not a Senator is found to dispute. Even those who used to complain most about the domination of lawyers must regret King Log, now that King Stork is installed. The most disgraceful page in the history of the Senate is undoubtedly that which records the breaking of solemn party pledges in the adulteration of the Wilson bill. The lawyers have a right to point with pride to the fact that not one of the Senators from Havemeyer was of their profession. Senator QUAY is by profession a lawyer, but by long practice a mere politician. Of the rivals for the boss-ship of Ohio who represent that State in the Senate Senator FORAKER, who has served up to the Senatorship by practical politics, is nominally, while Senator HANNA, who has acquired his Senatorship outright, is not even nominally, a lawyer. Nor is either of the statesmen who represent the State of New York. It is plain that the country has suffered by the substitution in the Senate of the mercantile for the professional spirit. Not only would a change be welcome which once more opened the public service to the leaders of the bar, but the system which closes it to them is a public danger.

FOR THE RELIEF OF DINERS-OUT.

During the past five years there has been going on in this city—possibly in other cities—a movement for the relief of persons who dine out a great deal. It appears to have had its origin in a somewhat similar movement antedating that to which we refer. Fifteen years ago, possibly at a more remote date, a few artistic and well-disposed dinner-givers introduced the innovation of serving only one wine at any dinner that might deserve the name of "swell"—elaborate. The late SAMUEL J. TILDEN, whose wine cellar and whose taste were both rich and rare, made little dinner parties at which only one kind but many brands of wine were served to the highly favored guests who learned at his table how many fragrant and poetic varieties are bottled from the sunshine of the Rhine valley. And later, other connoisseurs have sounded for their guests the entire gamut of the sparkling elixirs of the champagne district of France, or the fuller tones of the burgundies and clarets of that happy land. Naturally, when men began to concentrate their attention on the simplicity and perfectness of the wines served, they found a heavy, elaborate bill of fare impertinent. So it has come to pass that they do not tarry long at the wine; and the massive repast is reduced to reasonable dimensions.

We come naturally enough by our heavy feeding. It is an English habit. The early American colonists brought their British manners and customs with them, and the annals of Virginia and Massachusetts are loaded with appetizing accounts of the wild turkeys, venison, partridges, wild ducks, oysters and lobsters with which their tables daily groaned. In one of the Revolutionary ballads an evil genius of King GEORGE is represented as plying that selfish monarch with such tales of the wealth of the colonists as this:

> "With gold and silver dishes their tables always shine;
> On turkeys, fowls and fishes they commonly do dine.
> They eat and drink with pleasure;
> They rise and go to play;
> They spend their days in leisure
> In North America."

Worthy Judge SEWALL, visiting his English home in 1689, makes due record of the dishes set before him. For instance, at Cousin JANE HOLT'S house he had "very good bacon, veal, and parsnips, very good shoulder of mutton and a fowl roasted, good currant suet pudding, and the fairest dish of apples I have eat in England." A few days later, he records the bill of fare of "a dish of bacon with livers, pigeons, sauce, beans, and cabbage; then roast veal-tarts"; at another time "had a dish of fowls and bacon with livers, a dish of salt fish, and a piece of mutton, cheese, and fruit; no wine." At 6 o'clock on the same day, he says, "Mr. MATHER, son, and I supped on two dunghill fowls." "Mr. MATHER prays and we get to bed just at 9." One of Judge SEWALL'S biographers, quoting these entries, justly adds: "Very good fare, no doubt, all this; but what with the wild fowl, venison, and fish of Massachusetts Bay, SEWALL was used to better fare at home." Within fifty or sixty years a New England Thanksgiving dinner must needs include, with the traditional turkey, a brace of roast ducks, a dish of boiled bacon or ham, and a vast chicken pie, to say nothing of the pies and puddings that came later on. At the festal table of one of the Presidents of the United States who served since ANDREW JOHNSON the number of courses was fourteen or fifteen, and the varieties of wines were equally numerous. Isn't it about time to call a halt if our people are to preserve their digestion and their traditional simplicity of life?

Fortunately, people who lead the fashion have begun the reformatory movement to which we have referred. It is not "good form" to serve a long and elaborate menu which will keep the guests at table from four to six hours. People ambitious of showing their wealth can do this as well with a costly dinner of a few courses as with a wearisome and cloying banquet. People of refined taste have discovered that after a certain stage of the game all that comes on the table is wasted on dulled appetites. No rational, self-respecting man can partake of terrapin, grouse, venison, canvas-back duck, saddle of mutton, and filet of beef at one dinner with any degree of enjoyment after he has passed the Rubicon that should be marked with "something cold," a sorbet, for example. Yet a banquet of these incongruous, dark-hued plats has been served in New York often enough, in years past. How well the habitual diner-out knows what is before him when he is invited to one of these old-time dinners! The market is sufficiently varied; but the dinner-giver insists upon having the entire market on the table. Let the hard-working habitual diner-out take heart of grace. Better times, more reasonable demands, are coming for him.

BUGS AS WEAPONS OF WAR.

Processes of science and supposed requirements of internal commerce and politics have developed curious changes in Germanic methods of warfare. The Goths and Vandals fought many bloody and tumultuous fights, and the Teutonic peoples, with storm and fire, the clashing of metal weapons, and the spilling of gore through centuries, fashioned unity and power for themselves. They swarmed in warlike hordes over the strong battlements of imperial Rome and laid the mistress of the world prostrate and humble at their barbarian feet. Now they achieve defense and seek conquest by the laborious pursuit of minute bugs with microscopes.

The rather blatant young man whose proudest title is "War Lord," and who is supposed to be the successor of Charlemagne, while, like SHAKESPEARE'S portrait of the soldier, sudden in quarrel and full of strange oaths, seems to seek the bubble reputation not at the cannon's mouth, but by the discovery of the germs of trichinosis in the opposition pork. He has beaten his sword into a ham tester and his spear into instruments for the pursuit, arrest, detection, and exposure of the larvae of phylloxera in American fruits.

Ten years ago the Germanic bug warriors found death and desolation and mystic swarms of pernicious animalculae in American hay. They found it more dangerous to Germany than the armed and living bowels of the famous horse sent by the gift-giving Greeks within the walls of fair Troy. Hay grown, cured, and packed on the free soil of this land was solemnly and in due form stigmatized, accursed, and banished as a thing even more fatal to the equine and bovine population of the Fatherland than American principles and habits of thought and example to human subjects of the Kaiser. Then our hogs were found to be unanimously and perniciously packed with more devils than urged their ancient relatives of Gadara to rush violently down a steep place into the sea.

The facts that millions of horses and vast herds of cattle thrive on American hay in America and many other countries of the world, and that millions of men, women, and children in every part of the globe—including great numbers of German birth and parentage—prosper and fatten, live, think, fight, and work on diet derived chiefly from American swine were rejected as having no bearing on the case. The new-fangled warriors, conquerors, and defenders of Germany smote us hog and hay and hurled our invasion baffled back.

The tireless and unscrupulous American invaders renewed their assault against German monopoly and supremacy in food products and stormed the empire with apples. We have been selling apples to the Germans—apples crisp, juicy, and alluring, grateful to Teutonic tongues and palates, sold at prices which put them within the reach of the smallest Teutonic incomes and diminished the profits of home growers. Therefore we are now told on the authority of Dr. MIQUEL, Prussian Minister of Finance, that the American apple must also be excluded as a dangerous thing, filled not with the knowledge of good and evil, as the first apple of history was, but with Aspidictus perniciosus. The Bundesrath has arisen in its wrath and officially denounced our fresh fruit as a thing fruitful of bugs and disaster. Our plants and shrubs are put under the same prohibitive malediction, and even our dried apples are libeled as bearing particles of zinc.

So the war goes on. The War Lord marshals his armed legions and speaks great words of conquest, of striking for the Fatherland, and maintaining for aye and everlasting the Watch on the Rhine. With even more clamor the scientific and more effective warriors of his empire draw their deadly microscopes, marshal from their metaphysically trained imaginations hosts of crawling, creeping, and growing things, describe them in words even greater, and stand their enduring watch over bacon rhinds and the skins of American-grown pippins. Myriads of germs, larvae, bacteria, microbes, fungi, and bugs are arrayed in good order against the incursions and invasions of American trade.

The methods of the contest may impress the irreverent as much like those of an alarmed keeper of a corner grocery or a discredited delicatessen store striving to injure a rival who has a better, fresher, and cheaper stock. Yet they are methods of war adopted by a warlike people, presumably with the sanction of a War Lord whose every utterance resounds like the clanging of sword against armor and thunders like the roaring of great guns. It is the difference between proclamation and practice—declarations of wrath and knighthood and heroism illustrated in the microscopic chasing of infinitesimal bugs and the pretended discovery and stern denunciation and banishment of Aspidictus perniciosus.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some of our esteemed contemporaries hunger and thirst after war, and they assume a hostile attitude toward foreign nations on the slightest semblance of a provocation. These same papers are the swiftest to fill their columns with sensational stories about the breaking down of our battleships and their utter unfitness for fighting. The question naturally arises, How do these papers, believing that we have no ships fit for battle, justify their immense eagerness for armed conflict? They say that they are very patriotic, but they really seem to be anxious that we should go to war unprepared and get a sound thrashing. Perhaps that is patriotism of a new kind.

—A good many people seem to have rather curious ideas about the proper way to educate their children to artistic taste. Most of these people believe that it is right to bring up their children to love music. Hence they take them constantly and relentlessly to hear the most solid works. It is little short of pathetic at times to see boxes full of heavy-eyed, long-faced little folk vainly struggling to swallow such compositions as SCHUMANN'S overture to "Manfred" or BRAHMS'S symphony in D. But at the opera these little ones must have an even worse time of it, for there they are confronted with action for which they naturally seek some explanation. How intensely interested must little children be during that long scene in which Wotan and Mime hurl the conundrums of creation at one another, or during the dialogue of Faust and Marguerite in the prison scene of BOITO'S "Mefistofele," or during the contest in the hall of song in "Tannhäuser." How easy it is to explain to them the ethical significance of such scenes, and how simple must the story of such a work as "Der Prophet" or "Der Ring des Nibelungen" appear to them. They ask questions, for their minds are inquisitive, and then comes trouble. One child recently demanded why Marguerite was put in prison, and was told that it was because she had married against the wishes of her family. Another child sits matinée after matinée waiting for the dragon. When Siegfried winds a blast upon his horn and brings the transformed Fafner from his lair, that child's eyes sparkle with joy. It is the one thing that he understands in all the opera. And after the dragon is dead the rest is all wretchedness for him. But he is having his musical taste cultivated. Poor little music-dosed children!

There ought to be some way to stop the playing of wheezy, discordant musical instruments in the streets. Not only do broken-down hand organs discourse melancholy discords, but blatant cornets, squeaking fiddles, and complaining flutes are heard in the land. True, one may order the players to move on, but they do not go out of hearing. With sad faces and appealing eyes they go a short distance down the street and then resume their wailing. The truth is that these performances are a species of nerve torture to draw money from suffering human beings. Frank begging is much more honest and much less of a nuisance.

The good people who are so busily engaged in discussing what kind of books children should read forget many important points. They forget to consider what kind of books children desire to read. The authors of books for boys and girls have this point very close at heart. A boy or a girl is not prepared to read books in which the psychological development of character is the chief feature. They must have action and incident in plenty. What the honest author of juvenile books does is to try to make stories in which the incidents show the value of courage, honesty, fortitude, self-reliance, energy, generosity, thoughtfulness, and other virtues, and the evils of deceit, treachery, and wickedness in all forms. Even the books of Oliver Optic and his kind preach such doctrines quite as frankly as Scott's "Ivanhoe" or Stanley Weyman's "House of the Wolf." And in many of the books written for young people there is a considerable amount of literary art. Those who do not believe this should recall the juvenile stories of KIPLING and HOWELLS. But there is also literary skill in those of MOLLY ELLIOTT SEAWALL, JAMES BARNES, KIRK MUNROE, Capt. KING, RUTH MCENERY STUART, and others whose names figure frequently in the pages of the best-known juvenile periodicals.

PERSONAL.

—If SALMI MORSE were alive to-day he would probably revive his project of giving performances of the "Passion Play" in New York. He labored in vain to get his version on the stage, and died a disappointed man. At the time when he was agitating the matter the papers printed interviews with many ministers who expressed the deepest indignation at the project. Indeed their utterances went far toward fanning public opinion against it. Two or three times since that the scheme has been discussed, but without result. Now the "Passion Play" is on exhibition here in a modified form, and no one has expressed amazement or anger. The fact that amusement managers have not been willing altogether to relinquish the project of giving some kind of a dramatic representation of the tremendous events of the crucifixion goes to show that they firmly believe that there are thousands of people ready to pay their money to see such a representation. In the Middle Ages the Passion was enacted by the priests of the Roman Church as a means of popular instruction, but it does not seem at all necessary in these days of general reading to resort to such methods of teaching, and on the whole the desire of pious people to keep the greatest of all dramas away from the present associations of the theatre is wholly natural.

—The arrival of Mr. RICHARD LE GALLIENNE suggests that this is the time to tell a story, not new, yet by no means familiar. It may not be known to the general reader that Mr. GALLIENNE is a person of excessive refinement, not to say emasculation of style. He seems to have surrounded his existence with a halo of the eternal feminine. It is also a fact that he has made what he is pleased to call a translation of the "Rubaiyat" of OMAR KHAYYAM. It is furthermore known that the only version of these quatrains that is poetry is that of FITZGERALD. These facts having been laid down the reader is prepared to perceive the subtle point of the following tale: A certain man (note the Arabian Nights flavor of this) went into a book shop and conversed with a friend behind the counter. And he said to his friend: "Have you read RICHARD LE GALLIENNE'S version of Omar Khayyam?" And the friend straightway answered him: "No; I prefer EDWARD FITZGERALD; I do not care for CISSY."

—The amazement of The Daily Chronicle of London at the exclusiveness of Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR at Cliveden is not unnatural, but it is based on an utter lack of knowledge of the conditions under which American "swell" society exists. There is no more exclusive society in the world, and it is exclusive because it has to be. In fact, about the only way in which a self-constituted aristocracy can maintain a separate existence in a country where there are no defined ranks and no titles is by being exclusive. Mr. ASTOR seems to be quite as much afraid of being democratic in England as he would be here. An Earl would not suffer from any such fear, for no matter what he might do he would still be an Earl.

MEMORIAL TO BURKE—A PROTEST

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of Sunday, Jan. 30, an appeal is made by the rector of Beaconsfield, England, for donations from America for a memorial in his parish church to Edmund Burke. It is to be hoped that before responding to this appeal Americans will make themselves acquainted with the character and the career of the famous man they are invited to honor. This cannot be done by reading the accepted biographies, in which ugly facts are suppressed, but those who shall carefully peruse the article on Burke in the English Dictionary of National Biography, which, though not unfriendly, is conscientious, will become aware of the necessity of caution and investigation before helping to set up "Rhetor Burke" (as Jefferson called him) as an exemplar. "Your readers," says the rector, "will remember the courageous and enlightened attitude which Burke took up during the American War of Independence."

At the beginning of his Parliamentary career Burke supported the Declaratory act of Feb. 24, 1766. The repealed Stamp act was a small thing compared to this quasi-constitutional manifesto. It declared "That the King's Majesty, by and with the consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, had, hath, and of right ought to have full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America, subjects of the crown of Great Britain, in all cases whatever."

This was the challenge to which the Revolution was an answer. It was urged by real statesmen here and in England that taxation and representation should go together. But Burke (1760) opposed American representation as "contrary to nature." He is to be credited with opposing certain particular taxes on America as "mistakes," as not likely to be lucrative, but never repudiated the principle of the Declaratory act, which, as the King was assured by his Ministers, was that which most rankled in the American breast. After having thus affirmed the wrong that brought on the Revolution—the right of taxation without representation—Burke advocated conciliatory measures toward the insurgent colonies. There was nothing particularly "courageous" in this, as the great Chatham had made conciliation popular in England. But in view of Burke's subsequent career, it is difficult to avoid a suspicion that his "enlightened attitude," to which the rector refers, may have had some connection with the then large salary of £500 which he had been since 1771 receiving annually from the Province of New York as its agent. Presumably that salary ceased after the Declaration of Independence, and Burke's Parliamentary pleadings for America also ceased: in November, 1776, he withdrew from Parliament on all questions relating to America. He is to be credited with having, in 1778, opposed the employment of Indians against the Americans, but he by no means earned a place beside the English statesmen who opposed the war altogether and favored American independence.

Goldsmith's sentence on Burke, that he gave "to party what was meant for mankind," proved inexact only because Burke was found equally ready to betray his party for his own interests. As a couplet of the time ran:

> "A pension makes him change his plan,
> And loudly damn the Rights of Man."

Having avowedly adopted as his philosophy the "subordination of principles to government," he proceeded to subordinate government to the pecuniary interests of himself and family. His dishonesty as Paymaster of the Forces was such that he escaped censure in the House of Commons by a bare majority of 24 on promise of undoing what he had done, and his political venality escaped exposure only because the younger Pitt did not venture to ask the Commons for the pension money with which he had bought Burke. It was given secretly—£1,200 by the King from his civil list, and £2,500 by Pitt from the West Indian 4½ per cents.

There was in Burke's career one principle to which he sincerely adhered—intolerance. It was he who first proposed the prosecution of the Rights of Man, inaugurating a reign of terror among English republicans, many of whom were imprisoned, others escaping only by flight to France or to America. Even printers had to fly—among these being young Gales, who founded The National Intelligencer, at Washington. Burke defended every fetter on religious thought. He bound the articles on the clergy when they sought relief from subscription in 1772. Infidels he declared "outlaws," and his definition of "infidel" was so inclusive that he insisted with almost his last breath on continuing the criminal penalties on Unitarianism. It was probably in some measure due to Burke that the movement toward religious liberty a hundred years ago failed, and that denial of Trinitarian doctrine remained a statutory crime until 1813.

These are only some of the dark features in the character and career of Edmund Burke; reference to them is unfortunately rendered necessary by the ill-advised invitation sent us to subscribe to his memorial at Beaconsfield. HISTORICUS.

New York, Feb. 4, 1898.

THE SITUATION IN THE EAST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of this morning you take the ground that the United States should support England in her Eastern complications with regard to Russia, Germany, and possibly France. This is the view expressed in the memorial to the President adopted at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, in which it refers to the danger to our trade from the "action of foreign Governments in China," and urges the President to take steps for the "prompt and energetic defense" of treaty rights with China. This memorial, by the way, was adopted by a bare majority vote so small that the President announced that he was in doubt as to the vote, and had to make a recount. The meeting, also, was a small one, less than a tenth of the membership being present.

Would it not be well for us carefully to consider just what our interference in Eastern complications, taking the side of England, would imply? In the first place, whatever rights we have are in accordance with a treaty with China. Imagine our going to China and saying to John Chinaman, "I insist on my treaty rights."

The reply would be: "I am sorry, Brother Jonathan; I of course give you all the rights to the ports I control, but there is the Russian Bear at Port Arthur and that fighting war lord, the German Emperor, at Kiau-Chau; I suggest that you demand your rights of them. True, they have always been friendly to you. I believe they have never excluded you from any ports they control elsewhere; possibly they do not intend to from these. Possibly you can make treaties with them, or possibly you can force them to give you your rights. I do not believe your navy in these waters is strong enough; in fact, the strongest thing in your squadron here seems to be the faith of its Admiral, expressed the other day, that it was sufficient to protect American interests in the East. However, I would really like to see you or anybody else pitch into Russia and Germany."

This would be our answer from China. Let us now proceed to Port Arthur and interview the White Czar, demanding our treaty rights of him. The answer might well be something after the following:

"You surprise me, Jonathan. You say that you have England behind you. You mean in front of you; you are simply a tail to England's kite. Have you forgotten the fable of the fox in the hole who invited the goat to jump in and then leaped from his stupid head to higher and safer ground, and ran away laughing? And have you also forgotten what Richelieu said about eking out the lion's skin with the fox's pelt? England will simply laugh at you when she is through with you. But you know your friends, Jonathan, and of course England has been uniformly friendly to you throughout the past century.

"It seems strange to me that you Americans always associate England with such men as John Bright, Dean Stanley, Charles Kingsley, and others, instead of with John Bull, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, and others of that class—the politicians and aristocrats of England, most of whom ridicule you and have only contempt for you. There is a great difference between John Bull and John Bright. (Excuse my smiling, but I was just thinking that John Bright's name would be a misnomer for you, Jonathan.) You have nothing in common with such Englishmen except the language, and that ought to enable you to see how frequently they ridicule you. Your true allies are the common people of England, but they will not be available for your purpose until England is a republic. It was only with that class that Henry Ward Beecher succeeded when England was doing her best to disrupt your Republic.

"However, you know your friends—and, by the way, to speak seriously, I am no longer one of them. It would have been ripe time to demand rights when denied to you. If you had sailed into Port Arthur presuming on my friendship, as in the past, as I never have excluded you from any of my ports, I should have welcomed you. I shall now deny you the right to enter Port Arthur, and I shall slip across and take back Alaska. I have always been sorry I sold it to you; it was a great mistake. Meanwhile you can attack Germany and France, if you choose. It would seem strange, by the way, to have the white squadron train its guns on France, who gave you your first navy and furnished Paul Jones with the Bon Homme Richard to capture the Serapis and prevent its operations against your struggling forces.

"I think you are making a mistake in poking your nose into Eastern politics, and deserve to get it well pulled, and you will."

This is about what Russia might well say to us.

England's position is different. She has the naval strength to insist on her claims. We can well imagine her saying to Germany, Russia, and France: "I will not have any ports of China closed to me. I have been doing a thriving and profitable trade with these Chinese for years; I have been supplying them with that great commercial necessity, opium, with great pecuniary advantage to myself, just as I have been supplying other semi-barbarians with that other great commercial necessity, rum, and I do not intend to give up my rights. I have the 'countenance' of the United States, the great Western Republic, as an ally."

This is about the situation in the East, according to my understanding of it, and, in my judgment, the Administration at Washington will be false to all the traditions of America if it takes any part in a contest against Russia, France, and Germany in support of England. It will make the greater mistake still of showing base ingratitude to nations who have been uniformly friendly in the days when we have needed their "countenance."

FRANCIS C. MOORE.

New York, Feb. 5, 1898.

P. S.—I see by the English papers that England has the "countenance" of the United States; possibly it is too late.

F. C. M.

WOULD REVIVE OLD OPERAS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The appeal made to-day by "Operagoer" for some of the operas of bygone days doubtless stirs remembrances in the breasts of many an old-timer besides the writer. Too many of the deserving operas of former days have been shelved and forgotten, to the great loss of the music-loving public of New York. Is there any good reason for not giving Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," "Le Prophète," "Les Huguenots," and "L'Africaine"? The last two are rarely given, and then in an emasculated form, that enrages one who has heard them at the Grand Opéra in Paris; whereas the first two are never heard nowadays in New York. There is no valid reason, except unwillingness to incur the expense, or unfamiliarity of the artists with the score, for not reproducing that grandest of Donizetti's operas, "Don Sebastian"; nor is there better reason for denying us the privilege of hearing again "I Puritani," "Ione," "Il Poliuto," "William Tell," "Die Weisse Frau," and many more tuneful works of other days.

And it may be asked why the grand work of Reyer, "Salammbo," which was brought out in 1892 at the Grand Opéra, Paris, has not been vouchsafed to the American public? Those of us who have heard it know it worthy to rank with "Aïda," in gorgeousness at least. Some of us, despite the advice of the musical critic of The Evening Post, wish that much of Wagner's music might be relegated to "the future," and that the present age might be spared further infliction of much of this musical murderer's brassy clangor and discord. Also, if we must have much repetition of "Carmen" and "Faust," which are both deservedly admired operas, why repeat them till they become as hackneyed and worn out as were "Norma" and "Trovatore" in days of old? It is pertinent to ask why the opera of "Faust" is never rendered here in full, as in London and Berlin? Here, the church scene is omitted, for Marguerite, as the opera is rendered in Europe, enters the church, a magnificent view of the interior being given, while Mephistopheles appears through an opening in the wall, tempting her to despair and destruction.

In New York much of the music allotted by the composer to the part of Valentine is omitted, and those who have heard and seen this opera only as rendered in America have not heard and seen it in full. Last Winter a mangled version of the "Huguenots," omitting entirely the last act, was palmed off on the New York public, who had paid well to hear the whole.

This clipping and cutting short of operas is much defended in the press, "on account of the length of the score," as if the press had constituted itself guardian of early retiring habits for the inhabitants of the Manhattoes. Now, however desirable it may be to get early to bed for many obvious reasons, and admitting that the writer belongs to a former age of operagoers, he still believes that the composer was a better judge of both the quantity and quality of his opera than any impresario or musical critic is likely to be. Hence he protests against "cutting" of operas. Let us have them as they were written, and not mangled versions. And whether old operas be revived, or more modern ones alone be given, let us have variety, for "variety is the spice of life;" nor let our impresarios of the next season forget that "what is worth doing, is worth doing well."

ANOTHER OLD OPERAGOER.

New York, Feb. 3, 1898.

DEMOCRATS AND THE CURRENCY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Keep at the question of currency and party. There are some things in this life which have to be introduced into the brain by the use of a trephine. Keep boring away.

The Democratic Party is one of suicidal blunders. Why? Because it has handed itself over to the leadership of the ignorant. Its leaders have no more conception of government, finance, and the proper management of affairs than Indians. Even if a man believed in some of its principles he would be loath to ally himself with the party, to bring himself under the guidance of one Croker or Murphy. What do they see or do beyond taking care of the patronage? It is fair to say that a microscope would not discover a patriotic cell in their economy. Do they ever give vent to a patriotic thought? Do they ever suggest anything for financial benefit of the country? No.

They talk about measures to enable the debtor to escape paying his debts—to pay back 45 cents on every dollar borrowed. They vote for such a measure in public. Let them walk into one of our large business houses and talk such stuff. You may be sure that they would have short work made of themselves. Yet we allow them to do that in politics. Some crawl on their bellies after them, marching before with repudiation on their banners—with the insane idea that they will endure. Endure? Prosper? Remain in power? Govern? The thought makes one's hair stand on end. Self-preservation demands their destruction.

VOTER.

New York, Feb. 4, 1898.

A Letter of Appreciation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You may consider this another contribution to your scrap basket. However, I wish to express my appreciation of your excellent paper, as an individual who reads it daily, and from which I am deriving a great deal of pleasure. It may be unnecessary to mention this, but I must thank you for many delightful editorials, and particularly one, "The British Declaration." Amid so much "yellow news" such a fair-minded statement is most refreshing. Your Saturday book reviews are delightful, and I take a great deal of satisfaction in being one of your admirers. PERCY GRIFFIN.

New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

For Cast-Off Clothing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of the 26th I noticed a letter from "Subscriber," asking the best disposition for clothing, underwear, &c., more or less worn. May I ask you to suggest that at the George Junior Republic, Freeville, N. Y., there are many boys and girls of various ages who are in great need of such clothing? The articles are not given to the children, but are put on sale at the Republic store, where they can be purchased by the children themselves. The Republic is much in need of all kinds of clothing, as well as money. The Treasurer is Mr. A. G. Agnew, 7 Nassau Street.

T. M. OSBORNE,
President George Junior Republic Association.

Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The Exception.

He—I had a scheme so the fellow could make $10,000 as easily as turning over his hand, but the fool wouldn't go into it.

She—Then a fool and his money are not always so easily parted after all?—Yonkers Statesman.

For the Public Safety.

A sportsman who tried to kill a mad steer that had broken out of the stock yards shot four spectators. The next time a steer breaks out the sportsmen of the neighborhood should be lassoed immediately.—Chicago Journal.

Not Worried About His Ancestors.

"I can trace my ancestors back to a hundred years before William the Conqueror."

"Well, I can't trace mine that far, but I haven't the slightest doubt that some of them were living even earlier than that."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

His Idea of the Real Sufferers.

New Yorker—And for a whole day you were shut off entirely from all communication with the outside world. How very uncomfortable!

Bostonian—Uncomfortable? How did you endure it at all?—Chicago Tribune.

All the Same.

Brobson—It's a disputed question which have the quicker tempers, blondes or brunettes.

Craik—Is it?

Brobson—Yes; my wife has been both, and I couldn't see that it made any difference.—Boston Traveler.

EACH IN HIS OWN NAME.

W. H. Carruth in Boston Christian Register.

A fire mist and a planet,
A crystal and a cell;
A jellyfish and a saurian,
And caves where the cave-men dwell;
Then a sense of law and beauty
And a face turned from the clod—
Some call it Evolution,
And others call it God.

A haze on the far horizon,
The infinite, tender sky;
The ripe rich tints of the cornfields,
And the wild geese sailing high;
And all over upland and lowland
The charm of the goldenrod—
Some of us call it Autumn,
And others call it God.

Like tides on a crescent sea beach,
When the moon is new and thin,
Into our hearts high yearnings
Come welling and surging in—
Come from the mystic ocean
Whose rim no foot has trod—
Some of us call it Longing,
And others call it God.

A picket frozen on duty,
A mother starved for her brood,
Socrates drinking the hemlock,
And Jesus on the rood;
The million who, humble and nameless,
The straight, hard pathway trod—
Some call it Consecration,
And others call it God.

THE GOSSIP OF LONDON

Plans of Politicians Begin to Attract Attention in Great Britain.

MORE VIGOROUS FOREIGN POLICY DESIRED.

Royal Influence Is Against War, and Salisbury's Course Suits Neither Liberal Nor Tory.

Government Officials Are Suppressing News as to the Condition of Affairs in China.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Not much has been said lately about British politics, for the sufficient reason that partisan movements here have been overshadowed, profoundly affected, and confused by the course of events abroad. Next week, however, the Ministry must meet its supporters and its professional antagonists. At the present moment it would be hard to say which of these classes dislikes the Ministry most. Of course, when it comes to divisions, the Tories will be found voting to sustain it, even more certainly than will the Liberals be found voting against it. But everything is on the hither side of the aye and no vote in this extraordinary mix-up. The truth is, though no one seems to realize it, that existing party divisions do not at all represent the actual divergences of public feeling and opinion on questions of foreign politics. There has been a violent and complete alteration of the whole foreign situation since Disraeli died, and Englishmen have personally readapted themselves to these changed conditions, but politically they remain classified and ticketed as they were in his day. This creates bewilderment and confusion, alike in the Ministerial and the public mind at every turn. To take two chief examples: Disraeli had the Tory Party practically solid in defense of the Turk as against the Russian; now the Tories vie with the Liberals in their detestation of the Sultan and the whole Turkish system, and not a man of them would dream of suggesting that England lift even a finger to prevent the Ottoman Empire from being broken to splinters. Again it was a sacred cult of the Liberals in Disraeli's day that England ought to be friends with Russia and sympathize with rather than obstruct her beneficent activity in Asia. Now the Radical papers lead all the rest in their fierce protest against any concession whatever to Russia. These are almost random samples. Everywhere one finds similar and alike perplexing and embarrassing changes.

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England's Isolated Position.

The resulting confusion could not be better illustrated than by the facts that at Constantinople England is acting with Russia and France against Germany and Austria. At Cairo, England is supported by Germany and Austria against France and Russia, but at Pekin, Russia, France, and Germany are all combined against England, and if Austria had any voice there it would also be anti-British. That it is the most delicate and exacting of tasks to steer a way through such a complicated tangle of conflicting policies will be obvious to everybody. That Lord Salisbury has large talents and qualifications for such a task there is a general disposition to agree, but it is all too wearisome, too intricate, too full of small finesse, too lacking in patent results for the patience of a practical democracy like the British. They want to see something accomplished, even if somebody has to be hurt. Accordingly, every time Lord Salisbury discloses that he has committed the country to certain demands, the English are all delighted at a view of something definite, and swear they will die in the last ditch in order to secure it. Then comes the discovery that as the game took shape those demands had to be abandoned, and England howls with rage at Salisbury's weakness. This has happened so often during the past three years that now the popular temper is excessively irritable on the subject of the Continental taunts that "England always backs down." To-day, for instance, the Tory papers say even harsher things about the Government's surrender in China than does the Liberal press, and if the Tory members dared vote as they talk the Government majority in the House of Commons, vast as it is, would not last the week out.

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Royal Influence Against War.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is known to have believed when he put those deliberate words about war in his speech that he had rendered it impossible for Lord Salisbury to back down on the Ta-lien-wan affair. He said to his friends that he had forced the Cabinet's hand. The Attorney General, though not in the Cabinet, and indescribably a lighter weight personally, hoped to contribute to the same result by his bellicose utterances. These two are unbending Tories of the straighter sect, and they represent the feelings of at least a dozen out of the twenty Cabinet Ministers. The five Liberal-Unionists in it, Chamberlain, Devonshire, Goschen, Lansdowne, and James, represent a diametrically opposed view. They are afraid to go to the length of war, if for no higher reason than that in the great national excitement their little but extremely lucrative separate party organization would disappear. They have the Queen behind them, who wants no bloodshed while she lives, and Lord Salisbury sympathizes with her feelings. This is enough to secure a majority in the Cabinet for peace, distasteful as the means of securing it undoubtedly are to the majority. There can always be, moreover, official hints that the royal relationships and dynastic understandings are working mysterious subterranean results for which time and patience are needed.

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Tories Disgusted with Salisbury.

Much of this cannot be explained to the party at large. Perhaps it would fail to pacify them even if it were. There is certainly exceptionally outspoken disaffection among the country Tories already in town, and the provincial Tory papers are fairly spluttering with disgust and vehemence. This spirit may be imagined by the fact that it avails to make Gladstone, by comparison with Salisbury, a kind of jingo hero in the Tory minds. You hear them recalling how, in April, 1885, he slammed a book shut on the Treasury table and delivered an ultimatum of defiance to Russia over the Penjdeh business, with an air of reluctant admiration. If Salisbury would only close a book of any description on any subject, and resolutely keep it closed, they would go through fire to support him. Unhappily, they are beginning to believe that he is a hopeless case.

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Harcourt's Great Opportunity.

As for the Liberals, they are more conscious of the greatness of their opportunity than confident that they will profit by it. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, unlike his prominent colleagues, has not said a word during the Winter. Since indignant indictment is his great forte, there is immense curiosity to see his impending performance. If he gives a sufficiently vigorous and sweeping lead in the direction of a robust and determined foreign policy, he may at this juncture powerfully affect the history of Europe. It would be a remarkable transformation to have the Liberals take up the running as the war party, but stranger things have happened. It rests largely with Harcourt to make this happen now. If he re-echoes stoutly enough Gladstone's great point against the two young despots at Berlin and St. Petersburg shirking from the consequences of the crimes of that other unutterable despot at Constantinople, he can rally in a militant force not only the professed Liberals, but the immense bulk of the other party whose liberalism is unlabeled, but is just as sound in foreign politics. This might force Salisbury's hand at once.

The furious quarrel which after a long smoldering has broken out in Birmingham between the Tories and Liberal-Unionists, right in Chamberlain's backyard as it were, is a sign of mutinous restlessness in the opposition camp which greatly stimulates Liberal hopes.

Apparently Lord Rosebery would not be sorry to create a division in his party ranks on the questions of foreign policy, and some of his immediate henchmen have done as much as they could in that direction. But Rosebery himself is taking life easy at Naples, and it is unlikely that he will take the trouble to come back to England, and still less likely that he could regain his former leadership. The bye-elections continue to show a marked revival of Liberal strength throughout the country, though they exert no influence on the programme with which the Ministry will meet Parliament.

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The Chance of Irish Reforms.

In this crowded arena it is hard to guess how much attention the Irish members will be able to command. Eighteen hundred and ninety-eight is a year, they feel, that ought to secure a special commemoration of some practical sort, and this spirit will avail if Dillon's mischievous vanity does not prove to be an insuperable obstacle to keep them fairly together at Westminster. A really capable leader would probably utilize the threatened Parliamentary confusion to get for Ireland not only a pretty good local government system, but a considerable amelioration of her taxation burdens. One fears to be sanguine about such results, however, so long as the Dillon-Blake clique have the power to wreck whatever does not minister to the glorification and enrichment of themselves. John Redmond's talk since his return sounds very sensible and moderate. Perhaps something good will come out of '98 after all.

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Government Suppressing Chinese News.

Of actual news from China there is such a dearth that the public is resenting it bitterly. That pompous young ass, Curzon, does not, it seems, approve of the modern press. He is said to have addressed a private lecture of much severity to The Times for printing some facts from its Pekin correspondent which the Government would have preferred not to be known, and, apparently, he has guarded against further publicity by similar warnings to the British Embassy at the Chinese capital. Certainly not a word has come since, save the accustomed windy gabble of the Shanghai liars' syndicate. There are hints about town, apparently suggested from Government quarters, that there has really been no backdown at all, and that Lord Salisbury is being most unjustly blamed. Unfortunately, these hints seem to be based on wholly conflicting stories. One is that England and Russia have arranged everything amicably; the other that Russia's obvious warlike prepartions on the Pacific are, at the proper moment, to be neutralized by an overwhelming display of British force which Lord Salisbury has been secretly marshaling. In other words, nobody knows what to believe.

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Bad Situation in Crete.

China so engrosses public attention that it is impossible to get up any popular interest in the extremely important series of events much nearer home, and touching much more closely, in all probability, the vital concerns of the nation. To put it in a nutshell, Crete has reverted to the situation of a year ago this week when the fighting began at Candia, which served as a pretext to Col. Vassos to invade the island. The differences are that the Turks are now occupying Thessaly, and that the concert of Europe having broken up, Russia, backed by England and France is now encouraging the Greeks to a Cretan adventure of the same type as that which, a year ago, they punished so mercilessly. The only explanation vouchsafed for this phenomenal "volte face," is that the Czar now feels that this is the only way to treat the matter. The change puts Germany in a ridiculous hole. She is asked, not only to swallow her own leek publicly, but to join in forcing Abdul Hamid, whom she has been boasting of as her creature, to swallow his as well. It is plain enough that a great struggle is going on in the Kaiser's mind, divided as it is between the impulse to resent such a capricious insult to his diplomacy, and the dictates of prudence to humor Russia at any cost to his pride. It is always likely that the latter policy will win, but for the moment Germany is hesitating, and as for the Sultan he is swearing that he will die first. There is the familiar reappearance, though exceptionally early in the year, of the Balkan grievances, the demands for the redress of which are a part of the machinery of the Russian war party when it seeks to pick a quarrel with the Sultan, and more ground than usual for suspecting that this party is influencing or interpreting the Russian imperial policy. More than that it is impossible to say at the moment.

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Zola's New Book Delayed.

Paris and France are as deeply stirred as ever over the Dreyfus issue, but outsiders have their attention diverted to other matters for the time being. There are no new features save that the military clique and the Ministry, between them, seem to have fixed up, as I predicted they would, an arrangement by which Zola's trial next week will be a one-sided farce. All the official witnesses he called are to be forbidden to give testimony, which apparently ties his hands. It is not surprising to learn that his book, "Paris," which was to have been published next week, is to be held over indefinitely. For months past Le Journal has been running a daily installment of it in small type on an inner page, while having flaring "leaders" on the front page savagely denouncing the author. It has looked to me latterly, indeed, as if the installments had been a good deal reduced in the office as well, though Zola would probably have complained if that was the case. At any rate, any book of his would be remorselessly boycotted by the public and probably by the trade, too, in the existing state of bourgeoise feeling.

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A Very Unconventional Bishop.

Dr. Creighton, the new Bishop of London, is attracting attention in various ways by an originality of mind and frankness of speech which was not expected of him. While smoking endless cigarettes he receives interviewers, tells them that a Bishop has the most useless, stupid, and depressing job in the world, and derides the intellectual and temperamental defects of the Anglican clergy as surely no mitred man has ever done before. One thing he has done about which views sharply differ. The Rev. Steward Headlam was disciplined twenty years ago for preaching a sermon in favor of ballet dancing, and when, eleven years ago, he founded the Church and Stage Guild, Bishop Temple took his license away. Bishop Creighton has now restored it.

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Two Unpopular Academicians.

The Royal Academy's latest elections of Academicians has evoked an exceptional amount of adverse criticism. Leader and Lucas represent the most incrusted Philistinism of British commercial art, and though personally nice enough, their elevation on the admitted ground that they are getting along in years, and might never become Academicians if passed over now, arouses unusual hostility, even in quarters generally amiable to Academic vagaries. The truth is that since the ridiculous selection of Poynter as President the prestige of the Academy has been sinking steadily, till it looks as if we were on the threshold of a new and powerful revolt by the younger English artists, which may come soon.

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An American's Thrifty Husband.

I am tempted to repeat a story about George Curzon which is absolutely authentic, because a sort of international interest attaches to his views of money matters. He has rented a country mansion from a well-known lady of title, he having the use of the furniture, but not of the plate. This involved his having to provide candlesticks, and he approached the lady's agent with the demand of a pledge that on the expiry of his lease she would agree to take these off his hands at two-thirds of what they cost him. The agent replied that he was unable thus to pledge his principal, but since Curzon displayed so much feeling on the subject, he asked what was the value of the candlesticks, and discovered that they, fifteen in number, were of japanned tin and cost 40 cents each. It was then solemnly agreed to pay $4 for the lot when Curzon leaves. This will, I trust, reassure those who imagine that American dowers are invariably scattered to the winds by the spendthrift aristocracy of this effete monarchy.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

VELVET IN SPRING FASHIONS.

Lady Violet Greville Foretells from Paris that It Will Predominate.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Lady Violet Greville, whose tips on the fashions are always accepted as gospel, writes from Paris, saying that velvet will reign supreme this Spring in the fashionable world. She says:

"Velvet in every style, shape, and color, black, cornflower-blue, sapphire, silver gray, shot with gold, and a host of other startling shades."

Continuing, Lady Greville describes a number of velvet costumes, which are being made for the Princess of Wales and the Queen Regent of Spain.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S TRIP TO NICE.

Will Be Made in March After a Visit to the Indian Campaign Wounded.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Queen Victoria will visit the Indian campaign wounded, at Netley, on Tuesday, and will start for Nice on March 9, going there by her usual route, but by easier stages than hitherto.

She will spend two nights on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, presumably one night in English waters, after embarking, and one night in French waters, after arriving at Cherbourg, where she will take the train for the South of France.

THE RAID ON THE SUS COAST.

The Saturday Review Condemns "Such Buccaneering Expeditions."

LONDON, Feb. 5.—When the evidence is sifted, it appears that the Globe Venture Syndicate's descent on the Sus coast of Morocco, announced in dispatches on Jan. 31, closely resembles Dr. Jameson's Transvaal raid. The pretended ignorance of Sir Edward Thornton, Chairman of the syndicate and formerly British Ambassador at Washington, is wholly untenable, for it is known that warnings were received in London at Christmas to the effect that if the Tourmaline, the vessel of the expedition, persisted in her intention to land arms and ammunition on the Sus coast she would meet with a warm reception from the troops and ships of the Sultan of Morocco.

The Saturday Review protests against "such buccaneering expeditions, hazarding imperial prestige for the benefit of a band of needy adventurers and unpicturesque freebooters," and expresses the hope that the Sultan will press a claim for damages for this "flagrant breach of international faith, even though the dignity and pockets of ex-diplomatists suffer accordingly."

GERMAN POLITICAL PLANS

The Ludicrous Chinese Exploit Unnecessary to Get a Navy for the War Lord.

PRUSSIAN RAILWAY SERVICE

A Betterment to be Made at Once—Change in the Civil Code Proposed —Attempt to be Made to Prevent Berlin Police Outrages.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Inaugurated with a royal outburst of heroic oratory unexampled in modern history, and greeted by the German nation as a turning point in the annals of mankind, the Chinese adventure of the German war lord has at this early stage assumed remarkably modest dimensions in the field of public interest. The Germans are not so utterly devoid of the sense of the ludicrous but that they see that the grand pathos of the Emperor's Kiel speeches stands in grotesque disproportion to the value of the conquest achieved and the difficulties besetting it. The threatening wave of hysterical chauvinism has passed by, leaving a calm, businesslike consideration of the exploit behind it. No question involved is now of more interest to the public than that of the cost, or, to put it as Mr. Mantalini would have done: "What's the dem'd total?" In a way this sudden subsidence of popular excitement is a disappointment for those at the head of the State. The Chinese diversion was to bluff the German people into acquiescence with the grand naval scheme so dear to the Emperor's heart. But the great powers did not care to lend their hand to the imperial stage manager by raising a protest and maintaining it for a while, and most inconveniently desisted from any serious opposition. Germany finds its great rivals so uncommonly accommodating in this instance that the naval scare intended for home consumption will prove a very weak argument in the coming debates on the increase of the navy.

Luckily enough for the Emperor's Government, which would find itself unable to prove the necessity of the naval scheme to an unwilling Diet, the nation and its representatives have practically made up their minds that the ambitious young war lord is to have his ships. Excepting the Collectivists and the radical wing of the Liberals, even those parties that are not otherwise prepared to hail every and any aggrandizement of the empire's fighting capacities with delight are willing to increase the proportions of the means of naval defense to the vast and growing foreign trade. The Catholic Party, to be sure, is making a show of serious deliberation, but it is barely calculated to keep up appearances. The South German section of this party still refuse their approval, but in the end will most likely accept some measure favoring the Catholics in return for their votes. The only great condition attached to a favorable consideration of the Naval bill by the astute leaders of the Catholics, in public discussion, is the pledge exacted from the Government that such increase of taxation as will be entailed shall not devolve upon the masses, but upon the wealthy classes, the great manufacturers, and foreign traders. This specious bit of demagogism will hardly encounter serious opposition from the Government, as no special naval tax is demanded, and no one could control the distribution of the burden of taxation to such a detailed extent as would make the promise in question worth having. Then it has refused to carry a bill covering the whole measure, i. e., providing for the whole expenditure that will arise during the years wanted for carrying out the large scheme. Of course, this is no substantial difficulty, for if the principle of the project is once approved, no present opponent of it would think of refusing installments due for completing half-built cruisers. The Catholics hold the balance of power in the Diet, as mediators between the Government's household forces and the Liberal parties. It is just possible that they will spring a surprise on the Government, but it is hardly likely that they would make a stand and risk the dangers of a dissolution and new election on the question of "national defense."

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Railway Improvements in Prussia.

With a view to removing any apprehensions that might exist in regard to the financial ability of Prussia to meet its share of the cost, Dr. von Miquel, that most astute of modern German politicians, gave a highly promising account of the resources of public revenue in his budget speech as Minister of Finance in the Prussian House of Representatives. The annual expenditure of the Prussian State has reached the handsome sum of 2,000,000,000 marks, but is balanced by the revenue, and the State's own resources are steadily increasing in value.

There are other schemes than dreams of maritime and colonial expansion and military prestige and the humbling of minor States that encounter the frugality of Germany and its predominant partner, Prussia. But little is said of social and political troubles in the speech from the throne, by which the Parliament of Prussia was opened. By stinting the railways to gorge the splendid disbursing departments, the rolling stock has remained so far behind the exigencies of the times as to bring disastrous results to trade, the most important shipments of merchandise being delayed for weeks for lack of cars. The disorganization of commercial transportation, the inconvenience of overcrowded cars to travelers, are, however, of secondary importance compared with the innumerable accidents which are traced directly to insufficient provision for double lines, to undermanned stations, and to overworked employes. This is a grave scandal, for which the Prussian State, the great monopolist of all lines within its frontiers, is immediately responsible. No similar state of affairs would be tolerated in a private enterprise. Considerable sums of money are now to be devoted, rather late in the day, to replenishing the working capital of the railway department.

Other Proposed Reforms.

The schedule of measures promised by the Government for the present session includes a bill providing for a systematic control of public expenditure—no comprehensive law of this description having hitherto existed—to the great disgust of all sticklers for constitutional methods. The disastrous effects of the late great floods are to be alleviated by State aid to the sufferers, and important works providing against future inundations. Then, the "privat docenten," the unsalaried lecturers at the universities, are to be brought within the pale of disciplinary control, so as to prevent Socialistic vagaries like those of Dr. Aarons, a millionaire lecturer, who goes in for collectivist propaganda. A good deal will be said by the opposition before this measure passes into the statute books.

Yet another measure of some interest is to be carried this session—the abrogation of bond deposits by public officials. Some 35,000 officials are now required to give security for deficiencies in their accounts occurring through negligence or defalcation, when admitted to office. Now the total annual amount of such deficiencies occurring is less than one-fifth of 1 per cent. of the aggregate securities given, and only a very small fraction of the sums missing is covered by the amounts deposited, which are responsible in each case. On the other hand, the securities cost those who have to give them a large sum. As they are a great inconvenience to the officials, and inadequate for their purpose, securities and bonds are to be abolished altogether.

To Revise the Judiciary System.

The Imperial Diet has met again after its Christmas recess. It applied itself at once to the revised Code of Civil Procedure, which proposes to deal with many inconveniences of the present system. Thus the work of the Reichsgericht, the Supreme Court of the empire, is generally admitted to suffer under an excess of appeals. With the introduction of the new Code of Civil Law it will be the supreme appellate tribunal for all private law in Germany, and a vast increase of cases brought up to it is imminent. As the uniformity of interpretation is supposed to be endangered by a proportionate addition to the number of Judges, the Department of Justice now proposes limiting the jurisdiction of this Imperial Court to suits involving 3,000 marks and upward instead of 1,500 marks, the amount required at present to be at issue where the Supreme Court is to be invoked. This rise would exclude a large number of cases, and undoubtedly relieve the Reichsgericht to a considerable extent, but the measure is very unpopular, as tending to curtail the rights of suitors, and is not sure of approval by the Diet. Numerous minor improvements are included in the draft, but the fact remains, disputed by no lawyer and few Judges, that the present system of civil procedure is about the worst imaginable, with or without alterations. It actually invites the malicious plaintiff or defendant to protract proceedings in the simplest cases for years, and contains many fundamental provisions endangering justice.

Police Outrages to be Stopped.

There is one department of the administration that will be dealt with rather severely by the Legislatures before it is much older—the police. Arbitrary, high-handed proceedings on the part of superior and subordinate officials alike have become the order of the day, and illegal arrest, followed by serious ill-treatment at the police station is frequently heard of, and redress is hardly ever obtained. But the long-suffering public might have put up with the scandalous attitude of the executive toward the public for many a day to come had not certain occurrences, bearing in every case the same features, brought the whole people to a pitch of indignation. Both in Berlin and elsewhere ladies happening to be out of doors after dark have been taken up by policemen as questionable characters walking the streets. They were kept at the station over night in close company with real unfortunates, vagabonds, and criminals, and then compelled by force and in spite of indignant protests to submit to medical examination. It was of no avail to beg for official inquiries as to their irreproachable character; the police did not deem it worth their while to send to the addresses given as their homes by the victims of official prosecution, and thus these ladies had to undergo the indignities intimated above until a slow-going bureaucracy had concluded the round of its researches and dismissed them with scant apologies. In nearly every case the policeman who effected the arrest was unable to allege any substantial ground for his action beyond his general impression that his victim required a dose of the police station. These occurrences made every father, brother, and husband tremble for the safety of his female relatives, and an overwhelming wave of protest now calls for protection against the paid protectors—the Royal Police Corps. It remains to be seen whether a material improvement will be brought about. Prussian officialdom would first have to discover that it was paid by the citizens to serve them, and not to bully them, and no Prussian official thinks otherwise than that the people are merely there to keep the State machinery going.

Meanwhile scores of police officials have been included in the bulky list of recipients of decorations bestowed on the occasion of the decoration festival, on the 16th. Far over 2,000 lucky citizens were enabled to make an addition to their store of enameled crosses, to pin a star on their breast, or, greatest of human delights in this country, to gaze on the first bright ribbon in the button-hole that has had to do with only a modest pink until elevated to its new dignity. The first decoration is to the German what a kiss is to a maiden; both expect to get one, sooner or later, but nothing equals the joy of number one.

EDWARD BRECK.

AMERICAN CLAIMS ON MOROCCO

Special Commissioner Carleton Refuses to be Put Off and Follows the Court to the War.

TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 20.—After the United States cruiser Raleigh visited the coast last Spring, and the United States representative had failed to obtain satisfaction, Harry Carleton, the United States Special Commissioner, was sent to the Moorish Court to demand an immediate reply to the American demands.

He left the Raleigh at anchor off Mazagan, and on arriving at Marrakesh with his dispatch, the Government wished to bring into play its customary policy of procrastination, but when the Commissioner informed it that he was ordered to return to the ship twenty-four hours after his arrival in Marrakesh with or without an answer, the Sultan's advisers, whose sole idea was to get the American ships out of Moorish waters, gave a verbal reply to the effect that instructions would be given to the Sultan's Foreign Minister at Tangier to settle the principal claims at once, and that the minor ones would be inquired into at no distant date.

On Mr. Carleton's return here, after allowing a reasonable time to elapse, he called on Sid Mohammed Torres to learn what he had done, but was assured by the Sultan's Minister that no instructions had been received from the Government with regard to the American claims. When more than sufficient time had passed for Sid Mohammed Torres to write to and receive a reply from the Court, and it was found that the Minister had received no communication bearing upon the matter, Mr. Carleton was sent to obtain in writing the promise which had only been given to him verbally.

On arriving at Marrakesh the usual evasive policy was pursued, till at last, just before the departure of the Court, the Commissioner is said to have been informed that the members of the Moorish Government were sorry they couldn't attend to United States affairs at present, as the Sultan was going "to eat up the dogs" who had refused to pay their taxes, and "laugh in the beards" of his Governors. Mr. Carleton said he could not return with such a message to his chief, so he would follow the Court till there was a lull in hostilities, when no doubt the Government would find time to attend to his business.

Every effort was made to dissuade him from taking this step, but he remained firm. Since he has been with the army every device has been resorted to—and the Moorish Court possesses many—to persuade him to return to Tangier, but he has refused to budge.

KAISER WILHELM CURIOUS.

Asks Ambassador White Concerning University Boat Racing Here.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—After the Court reception on Tuesday the Secretary of the United States Embassy, J. B. Jackson, gave a ball, which was attended largely by Court society.

During the reception Emperor William conversed at length with the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, inquiring particularly regarding the conditions of university boat races in the United States and the hygienic precautions taken to prevent youths from being injured thereby.

THE PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

A Hot Preliminary Campaign—Agrarians Sweeping the Provinces.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—It is the Government's present intention that the quinquennial elections of 1898-1903 shall occur in July, and that the Prussian Diet elections should take place in October, although the programme may be changed, should the Reichstag reject the Naval bill, which, however, is now quite unlikely.

Election agitation is already pronounced, especially in the provinces, where the Agrarians are sweeping the field. The Socialists and Conservatives are having a hot preliminary campaign, and both parties expect to make large gains from the National Liberals, Freisinniges, and other middle parties.

Season's Drawing Rooms and Levees.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The first drawing room of the season will be held on Feb. 29 by the Princess of Wales, in behalf of her Majesty. The second drawing room will be held in March, and there will be two drawing rooms in May. The number of presentations at each drawing room is limited to 200. There will be four levees this season, two before and two after Easter. The Prince of Wales will hold two of them, and the other two will be held by the Duke of York.

German Import Duties Fall Off.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The Government is disagreeably disappointed at the considerable diminution of the import duties and taxes of the last six months of 1897. In December alone they fell off 5,000,000 marks, owing to the enormous decrease in the sugar exports to America. This will be cited against the large appropriations asked for in the Naval bill.

For a Network of Canals in Prussia.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The Prussian Agricultural Council opened its sessions on Thursday, and the Emperor was in attendance on Friday and participated in the discussion of the question of extending a network of river canals in Prussia. The proposal is to connect the Elbe, Rhine, Oder, and Weser for shipping.

German Army Manoeuvres for 1898.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The present year's imperial army manoeuvres will be between the Army Corps of the Reichsland and Würtemburg, but they will not be as extensive as those of 1897. Probably no more than 50,000 troops will be engaged.

IN AUSTRIA'S GAY CAPITAL

A Compromise on the Language Edicts May Bring Political Peace in March.

VIENNA'S WINTER FASHIONS

The Town Council May Come to Wall Street to Float a Public Loan Which None of the European Bankers Will Accept.

VIENNA, Jan. 25.—The critical situation in Austria-Hungary changed but little during the past month. All that happened in this part of the monarchy and in Hungary is calculated only to render the crisis more severe. The new Premier, Baron Gautsch, has been trying to bring about a reconciliation or compromise between the exasperated parties of the Czechs and the Germans on the language question, and thus to make it possible to resume Parliamentary and constitutional action. At first reconciliation seemed likely; but hardly had the Germans and Czechs met in the Bohemian Diet, when the old rancor and hatred of the two hostile races flared up again. The prospect of an understanding seems well-nigh to have disappeared. Not only do the two parties in the Diet assume an uncompromising attitude toward each other, but in the streets of "Golden" Prague the abominable fighting and excesses between the flower of the two nations, the German and Czech students, have been renewed. It, indeed, looked as though it would be necessary to reintroduce martial law, which had only just been abolished.

Meanwhile, in the Diet the Government has declared its intentions, which really seem calculated to satisfy both parties. Neither the Germans nor the Czechs at present admit it, nor has either given up opposition. The Statthalter, Count Couvenhove, declared that in February the Government would issue new decrees which would replace the odious ordinances of Count Badeni, which let loose the furor Germanicus. Accordingly, in future we shall distinguish between purely German districts, purely Czech ones, and mixed districts, and not all public officials shall be obliged to know both languages, as decreed by Badeni, but only those in bilingual districts. Officials in purely German districts will not be required to know Czech. Yet every one shall have the right, before every court in Bohemia, to be heard in his mother tongue. It is hoped that at last an understanding will be arrived at on this basis. If it be, then the obstruction in the Reichsrath will cease, so that it could again be summoned. It will probably meet in March.

Vienna May Come to Wall Street.

Vienna wants money; not much—only 30,000,000 florins, or about $12,000,000—but she cannot get it. The Town Council turned out the English gas company that has lighted Vienna for the last sixty years, and is now building municipal gas works, which are estimated to cost 40,000,000 florins. The expense of the first work was met by petty municipal loans from the savings banks and the Orphan Fund. But as that sort of thing could not go on long, the Town Council resolved contracting a big loan. And it was prepared to pay pretty good interest—4 per cent. And the security? Oh! the Christian Social, or, as they call it in Vienna, the anti-Semitic, civic administration would look out for that all right. They haven't got the cash as yet, and it may be safely anticipated that ere long the emissaries of Dr. Lueger, the anti-Semitic Burgomaster, will make their appearance in Wall Street to get the money from the Yankee millionaires.

Those emissaries have been making the rounds of the European capitals, and finally reached London. But somehow all the European banks, Jewish as well as non-Jewish, besides all the rest of the capitalmongers have resisted the enticements of the Vienna municipality. No wonder! At home, so long as Dr. Lueger's party were out of office, they waged a fierce war against capital. Now that they are in office they are in search of foreign capital, which is to be the means of enabling the municipality to fight against home capital. The sum required is a comparatively small one. Why was not the loan issued for public subscription in Vienna? It could have been covered ten times over in Vienna alone. Formerly Dr. Lueger himself declared that to be the only proper way of raising a municipal loan. But now he does not venture to put his theories into practice. He knows that his party's miserable administration of the finances has shaken the credit of the town to its very foundations, so that a public subscription would almost certainly be a failure. Well-nigh every sitting of the Town Council brings base quarrels and scandalous scenes.

Factional Fights in the City.

The party that is now ruling Vienna is practically the same as that which in France is called the Boulanger Party. Here its members call themselves Christian Socialists or anti-Semites, and they profess belief in democratic theories. Actually they are guided and supported by the Roman Catholic clergy, the aristocracy, and all the other retrograde forces of society. The working classes, who are gradually perceiving how they have been deceived, are constantly at war with the Town Council. The franchise for the municipal elections was promised them, but now the anti-Semitic party persistently refuses to extend it. There is as yet not a single representative of the Social Democratic Party in the Town Hall. Hardly anything is done for the good of the working classes or the poor. In the budget the items for charitable institutions, for poor school children, and teachers are being greatly reduced, whereas millions are being voted for building new Roman Catholic churches and restoring old ones. Only last Sunday a great demonstration was made here by Czech workmen, who want a Czech school for their children, which the Town Council persistently refuses to allow. Even the Nationalist German anti-Semites, by whose aid the Liberals were overthrown, are beginning to fall off. Although themselves fierce anti-Semites, they do not approve of such far-reaching retrogression and obstruction as those Dr. Lueger and his party are indulging in. The split between the two anti-Semitic factions in the Town Council is complete, and the struggle between them is getting severer every day.

Banks Refused the Loan.

It is all this, together with mistrust of the municipal administration, which induces the Jewish bankers in Vienna to refuse to take up the loan, or rather caused them to make such hard conditions that they were equivalent to a refusal. The anti-Semitic Vienna Town Council, in the first instance, turned to the Vienna Jewish banks—although one of the chief doctrines they enunciate is: "Don't buy of Jews!" But that is only for poor peddlers and old clothes dealers. The new gas pipes, to the value of many millions, they have bought of Rothschild, and to pay him they wanted to borrow the money of the Vienna Jewish banks. Little German towns can easily raise municipal loans at 3½ per cent. Recently Paris paid only 2½ per cent., and now intends reducing its interest on loans to 2 per cent. The Vienna banks offer the Vienna municipality only 97½ for a 4 per cent. scrip of 100 florins. Thereupon Dr. Lueger turned to a group of Berlin banks. The result of the long negotiations was that the German banks offered only 98½ for a 4 per cent. scrip, and that on condition that the municipality surrender to them the concessions for the electric tramways—which, by the way, would be a gigantic business. Then a group of Swiss banks was sounded; but they were willing to take up the loan only in connection with the tramway business. Next "Catholic" capital was sought in Paris. But there they would not hear of Vienna. So next "Catholic" capital was tried for in Brussels. The negotiations lasted a long time, but led to no result. At last Dr. Lueber's emissaries, in their long wandering after the loan, reached London in order to try for "Protestant" money, after "Jewish" and "Catholic" had failed. One of the greatest anti-Semitic "victories" was turning English capital out of Vienna, yet they were again soliciting it. The Vienna plenipotentiaries had been in London a week negotiating with two syndicates, the one a group of Midland banks, the other a number of city firms, headed by Coates & Co. On Jan. 22 the bulletin from London read: "The plenipotentiaries are returning to Vienna; all negotiations have utterly failed."

Now, there remains only the journey across the ocean to Wall Street.

The third International Congress for Applied Chemistry will assemble in Vienna this Summer. At present the date is not exactly fixed, but the Vienna Executive Committee the other day decided it should be in the last days of July or the first in August. Local committees have been formed in almost all the countries in the world. The celebrated chemist Berthelot, late French Minister of Foreign Affairs, is to be at the head of the French committee.

Winter Fashions in Vienna.

In reviewing the toilets of the late season it must be acknowledged that among all the luxurious additions to Winter robes fur and embroidery were the leading features. The general outlines of Autumn fashions remained traceable in this season's costumes, but with some great modifications.

The most striking changes certainly were introduced into the skirt, which has now, indeed, considerably increased in importance. In the great attention hitherto bestowed on the bodice the skirt was almost relegated to the background, and the perpetual report that the skirt continued to be worn plain grew monotonously wearisome. The skirt has now, however, asserted itself, and demands more attention than the bodice. In the first place, the upper part must be fitting, no pleat being allowed at the front and sides, and frequently in perfectly made skirts no pleat is allowed anywhere. Such skirts appear easy to make, and would be so, if, as formerly, a deep flounce or underskirt were permitted, but these helps being prohibited the tailor or costumer is obliged to fashion his skirt to an extreme fullness below without any extraneous aid. Of course this involves endless seams, which must, if possible, be introduced invisibly. In the next place, the skirt now sets the fashion in trimmings, the bodice trimming being only a repetition in miniature of that on the skirt, and a glance at the exquisite braiding on some of the modern toilets may give an idea of the labor involved. In some skirts the entire width is placed in front, and stretched over the hips, the cross joints beneath being hidden by a galon or a volante, but though this may be well enough in the light materials used for soirée robes, it has an awkward appearance in day gowns.

The skirt in its full magnificence is to be seen only in evening toilets, where entire fronts of gowns are covered with exquisite trailing floral wreaths, or sprays, in hand embroidery. The tabliers in many of the dinner dresses consist of paillettes, incrustations, sequins, tinsel, steel, and gold embroidery, with some relief applications of velvet, lace, and satin. The bodices, with rich profusion of lace, repeat the same embroidery.

Pouch Fronts Still the Vogue.

The bodices are still pouched, and occasionally overhang the belt all around, which is a less pretty fashion than the pouched front which, falling over the narrow belt, is very effective by contrast, in an elegant slender figure. The fronts are generally braided, and the design repeated on the sleeves. Volante epaulettes are frequently seen, but the small puff is more usual. Sleeves of transparent material are generally tucked or puckered, either into pipings or headings.

Much fur is employed in all the best toilets. Mixed furs are still seen, but the glaring contrasts of last Winter are happily no longer visible. Persian or Thibet lamb forms the yoke for sealskin or sable capes. Chinchilla, the most fashionable fur, is added to the Russian blouses of fur or velvet. Sable is, of course, ubiquitous. One sees it on day gowns, evening robes, and out-of-door vestments. Fur is also employed this season for lining the long evening cloaks, which are made of the richest materials, such as brocade and satin, and are finished with superb trimmings. A novelty of the season has undoubtedly been the fur cravats and ties with many tails. These harmonize well with the out-door Russian blouse. The jabot and cravat of silk muslin or lace, worn with the high collars, relieve the otherwise sombre effect of the dark fur, as does also a cleverly inserted bow of scarlet or crimson.

Among the new Winter materials is a delicate velvet, the velours mouseline, which can be pleated in small folds, and evolves wonderful color effects. The fleur de velours is a soft moire without the watery sheen of the ancient material, but with a charming velvety brightness. Several other velvets with Persian, Japanese, and Venetian designs, bear appropriate names. Lovely spangled muslins and gauzes, embroidered in gold and silver, are worn at the Carnival this year. Not only do the ballrooms present a blaze of color, but an almost bewildering metallic glitter from the spangled embroidered robes of the dancers reflecting the electric light above them as they move in the mazy dance.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

THE CAVENDISH EXPEDITION.

Exploration of the Upper Nile Combined with Empire Making—Dr. Donaldson Smith's Offer.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Cavendish expedition, which is about to leave London, is one of the most striking examples of how young and wealthy Englishmen, with a fondness for sport and exploration, combine the tastes with empire making. Henry Cavendish, a relative of the Duke of Devonshire, has already spent $300,000 in pre

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

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National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS,
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BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.
30 Broad St., Johnston Building, New York.
Private wire to Philadelphia.

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Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, COTTON AND GRAIN.
Market letter furnished on application

FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
3½ Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.
Referring to our circular of January 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 10TH next.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Transactions on the Stock Exchange during the past week had more encouraging results than at the beginning of the week was anticipated. On Monday and Tuesday there were apprehensions of difficulties which did not materialize. The cheap-money crusade of the United States Senate was disposed of by firm aggressiveness in the House; and on this account much bearishness was put out of the way.

Much the most important development of the week came in the announcement from Vanderbilt headquarters of the merging of the Lake Shore and the New York Central. The consequence of this deal is not to be figured out quickly. Its advantages go far beyond the calculations of any superficial consideration. It represents not only assured economies, but it proposes a progressive extension of the Vanderbilt interest where the involved properties will be far more productive in the future than they have ever been in the past.

It is not merely the Lake Shore and the New York Central that have fortunes at stake. A little later we will have disclosure of plans further reaching. The "Vanderbilt system" will in the near future be more a reality, and more a dividend maker, than hitherto has been estimated. With the Lake Shore and New York Central are certain to be merged other and lesser properties to round out a combination of Vanderbilt properties more comprehensive than anywhere has been calculated. In such a combination there will be the assurance of vast net revenues. Michigan Central, Canada Southern, Omaha and Northwest, Three C's, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other similarly related properties are evidently destined to be brought within the newly established policy of concentration.

And what is coming to pass in the Vanderbilt quarter is significant of what may be accomplished elsewhere. There is a tendency, no longer disputable, toward consolidation of corporation interests having so much in common as do many conspicuous groups of railroads. The Lake Shore-New York Central deal is a pioneer move. It will be followed, emulated, extensively. Before long it is probable we shall have disclosed a similar accomplishment in the Pennsylvania Railroad quarter. Western auxiliaries of the Pennsylvania are soon sure to become integral parts of the parent property. The first Pennsylvania property likely to be taken in by consolidation will be the Pan Handle, (Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis,) whose earnings are already beyond what in consolidation will be required to provide the equivalent of handsome dividends upon its present capitalization. Recently the shares of the Pan Handle system have been buoyant in Wall Street, and that without any apparent manipulative assistance. Earnings of the property have been in evidence to warrant the confidence of investors, and there has been for months past a steady and effective absorption of both the common and preferred shares of the company, till now well deserved attention is paid to suggestions that before long we can expect what will practically amount to the merger of the Pan Handle lines with the Pennsylvania's older Eastern system.

An immediate and controlling consequence is in this tendency toward the "zoning" of American railways—the consolidation of related properties into concentrated groups; but as bearing upon the course of the security market there is another current development of extraordinary importance. Suggestions of it appear in many quarters. It involves the purchase in blocks of large quantities of American securities by foreign investors. Largely this movement is the result of work done on the other side of the ocean by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. There is reason to believe that substantial volumes of bonds and stocks are at present being taken by European buyers on his direct recommendation. It looks as if in virtually every property where Mr. Morgan has influential relations there have been secured new foreign investment interests. Erie bonds, Reading bonds, (and the bonds of other properties recently reorganized, and having now improved business prospects,) have been taken and are still being taken for investment at London in volume beyond any anticipation. Not only bonds, but stocks earning new dividends are being absorbed liberally in the same foreign account. From high Wall Street sources comes the information that one European interest alone has just had bought for it in the market here 50,000 shares of Northern Pacific preferred and an equal amount of the first preferred stock of the Reading Company. Such transactions are of importance beyond what they themselves directly represent. Above anything else, they indicate a changed or changing disposition upon the part of the British investor toward American securities. They warrant the expectation of further and larger transactions along similar lines, and in the development of such a tendency there is the possibility of an influence more potent than any which for a long time has appeared in the international market.

In the business world complaint of hard times is heard only from interests identified with cotton growing and cotton manufactures. That particular situation is bad in many ways; but the reasons for discouragement operating there contrast with the warrant for business confidence elsewhere. Especially in the iron and coal trades is there better feeling.

In banking circles forlorn expressions ooze out here and there, the vast accumulation of deposits provoking many bankers into the expressions of doubts as to the soundness of business conditions. Money is not in demand, they say; the lack of demand signifies, they argue, doubt and hesitancy and contraction in the industrial and commercial worlds; and, they urge, any expectations of much betterment in business cannot be fairly entertained till deposits shall be much further drawn upon.

But, really, what warrant is there for discouragement in banking circles? What basis exists for the representation that there is no business demand for funds? The records of the Clearing House Association of New York tell a story very different from that which calamity promoters circulate. Here are the figures showing loans outstanding at the end of the first business week in February twenty years ago, ten years ago, and now:

1878	$241,000,000
1888	363,000,000
1898	664,000,000

Banks of the New York Clearing House are lending to-day more money than their total loans amounted to ten years ago and twenty years ago—1878 and 1888—combined. The present volume of loans breaks every past record. Talk about lack of demand is unwarranted.

True it is that deposits pile up beyond past records, too. But the reason for that it not the poorness of business. Surplus deposits are more than ever hitherto representing surplus profits.

SATURDAY.

Activity and strength characterized the stock market throughout the two hours of business yesterday. Practically every stock on the list advanced, and closing prices showed many substantial gains. Over 250,000 shares of stock and over $3,000,000 bonds were traded in on the Stock Exchange—a much larger volume of business than Wall Street has had in a short session for many weeks.

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New York Central and Lake Shore were two notable exceptions to the general buoyancy. Both stocks scored declines, although neither could have been called weak, in view of the pressure under which they were kept. Traders and commission houses were sellers of New York Central all day, taking profits on the theory that official announcement of the Lake Shore purchase marks the culmination of the upward movement in the stock. The character of the buying of New York Central, however, indicated some flaw in this sort of logic.

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Michigan Central was the most conspicuous Vanderbilt yesterday, advancing sharply to 113¼, on rumors that the Vanderbilt amalgamation plans are to include that property. Canada Southern was sympathetically strong. Vanderbilt houses were also buyers of Pennsylvania Railroad, which was notably buoyant, selling as high as 120½, on large transactions.

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General Electric was a feature of the market, showing much strength on reports of pending arrangements for funding the accrued dividends on the preferred stock. The Grangers were more active than of late and also much stronger, Burlington leading the group.

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The weekly bank statement showed a decrease in surplus reserves of nearly $830,000—the first decrease for some time. Deposits increased $11,300,000 and loans increased nearly $8,000,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of over $218,000,000, or nearly $35,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating more than $733,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of nearly $634,000,000.

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Government bonds were quiet. There was a sale of $1,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 114⅝.

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In State securities, $21,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 90@89½ and $300 do, small, at 88.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs	1⅝	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Tobacco	½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Canadian Pacific	⅞	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy	1¼	Nort. & West. pf.	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅛	Oreg. R. R. & Nav.	½
Chi. & Northwest	2	Pennsylvania R. R.	1¼
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	2½	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅞
Clev. Lor. & W. pf.	⅝	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	2½
Del., Lack. & W.	2	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	¾
Det., So. Sh. & A. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
General Electric	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	⅝	St. Louis S. W. pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	½	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Keokuk & Des M.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Lake E. & West.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Lake E. & West. pf.	2½	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Met. Street Ry.	1⅛	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Michigan Central	1	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Minn. & St. Louis	1⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅞
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½	West Chicago Street	½

Stocks Declined.

Great North. pf.	2	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Lake Shore	2	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	½
N. Y. Central	½	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	3

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Clev. & Can. 1st, t. r.	1½	Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	1
Erie prior lien	1	St. Jo. & Gr Is. 1st	1
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1	U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s	1½
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1½		

Bond Declined.

Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $161,591,590; balances, $9,730,988; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $282,892.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾@$4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.85 for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16@94⅞, and guilders at 40@40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par@25c premium.

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The money markets have shown more activity during the past week than for some time. There has been no change in rates, but the demand has been better than of late, and more business has been done.

Call money has been in good demand, but offerings at 1¾ and 2 per cent. have been quite liberal. In the time department the supply has continued large, and the more active demand has made practically no impression upon the market. Bankers do not expect any improvement in rates for some little time, but in many quarters March and April are looked forward to for more nearly normal money markets.

Offerings of commercial paper are fairly liberal, but the demand from both local and out-of-town banks is so large that no stock is allowed to accumulate with the brokers. Second grade paper is meeting with ready sale.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@57½. No sales. Bar silver in London, 26¾d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 349,039.35 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .95, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 500 Mount Ross at .14, 800 Pharmacist at .08, 200 Portland at .80, and 200 Sierra Nevada at 1.15. On the Mining Exchange, 500 shares of American Flag sold at .19¾@.20¾, 50 St. F. Cariboo at 2.75, 11,000 Alamo at .02¾@.03@.02¾, 6,000 Argentum at .20@.20¼, 6,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¾@.09⅞, 2,100 Garfield Gr. at .06¾@.06⅞, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .51, 700 Isabella at .29¼, 1,000 Justine at .02, 500 Lillie at .70@.70¼, 7,000 Mollie Gibson at .20¼, 3,000 Old Gold at .007½, 300 Portland at .77, 60,000 Sentinel at .006@.007½ buyer 30@.006, 1,000 Specimen at .03, and 6,000 Union at .13 seller 30.

AS BANK PRESIDENTS VIEW IT.

The Money Market and Its Relation to General Business.

The following views regarding the present state of the money market and its outlook were expressed by half a dozen prominent New York bankers yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

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A Question of Progress.

President W. W. Sherman of the National Bank of Commerce said:

"The money market situation is, I think, considerably better than is generally thought. It is quite true that banks all over the country have large surpluses, that the supply of money is much greater than the demand, and that loaning rates are abnormally low. But these very facts blind people to one very important phase of the situation—the good demand for funds and the very fair volume of business that is being transacted in the money market.

"There is at present an abnormally large supply of money; and that is the unusual feature of the situation. Extraordinary conditions in the agricultural sections of the country this year have cut down the demands on the country banks for loans, and consequently much money has come East, swelling the holdings of the New York banks. As yet the demand for money for industrial and financial purposes has not increased proportionately, and hence the low rates.

"But general business is steadily improving, and, with its growth, the demand for funds is increasing. At present money is in very fair demand. And as all prospects point to continued business improvement, there is every reason to expect steadily increasing activity in the loan market.

"Just now there is considerable idle money to be absorbed. Already much has been taken in loans, but the supply still exceeds the demand. In time—and, I think, in a comparatively short time—this will be righted. Funds now idle will be borrowed as business progress goes on. There are under way many financial plans which will take up much money, and as manufacturers and merchants find it necessary to extend themselves you will find that the present large surpluses held by the banks will speedily dwindle.

"Personally I am inclined to expect higher money rates in another month. By that time I think the demand will have caught up with the supply to an extent that will make money dearer.

"The whole question is simply one of business progress. And upon my confidence in continued improvement throughout the country I base my expectations of better rates for money within the next few weeks."

No Urgent Need for Funds.

President Frederick D. Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank said:

"The significance of so much money being in bank and without demand for it seems to me to be that money is not needed in the various channels of trade to the extent that would require bank withdrawals and large loans. Either business is not so active as is generally supposed or there is too much paper in use.

"The present low rates of interest will be maintained as long as money market activity remains as at present—until there is a wider demand and need for funds."

Surplus Funds Will Be Absorbed.

President Duncan D. Parmly of the Phenix National Bank said:

"We have been going through a period of thorough liquidation of merchandise accounts, a general settling up has taken place, and this has brought to the great financial centres of the country a large amount of cash. The United States Government has deposited with certain of the New York banks the Union Pacific money, which has also increased the available supply. Fewer accounts are now open than there were, and more cash is on deposit.

"Business progress has not yet caught up with the amount of money piled up. Until it does, it will be as it always has been—when the supply of money is greater than the demand, the price of it will be low.

"I think there is a slow expansion of business now going on, which ultimately will take up and use a great deal of the money on deposit. It should be remembered, on the other hand, that the American Nation is becoming very much richer in cash itself. I do not recall the amount of gold that has been brought to the United States from the various new gold fields, but that is a factor which plays a part of some importance.

"With an expansion of commerce such as that referred to, merchants will use borrowed money and invest their profits in first-rate securities. Such business developments are likely to occur. Business is generally improving, and the progress is being made on safer lines than for many years.

"Among the events that have transpired in the business world of late months, and which have brought considerable money into the country, most conspicuous is the Western crop movement. For the first time in a number of years wheat brought a high price. A most important class of people—the farmers—obtained a vast amount of money. The farmer paid off his mortgages, and the various banks throughout the country got this money. Then, too, after all is said, the country's prosperity must come from the soil—a truism, even if it is old. When the farmer is prosperous, nearly everybody else is. And should his crop be favorable this year, he will be in a position to make purchases of new farming implements and erect barns and buildings, which will necessitate the use of considerable sums of money. In a period of agricultural prosperity, very much is done to help business in the commercial centres. This explains the source of the immense money supplies we now have, and a like state of things reappearing would result in a business activity which would be felt in every section. I look for a healthy expansion of trade right along."

Money Piled Up in New York.

President Warner Van Norden of the National Bank of North America said:

"The present condition of affairs in the money market is simply the result of unusual conditions throughout the country. At present there is a very much greater supply of money than is needed in business. This is not because of a small demand, but rather of a large supply.

"The Western banks at the present time have large deposits in New York. They have no use for their money at home for several reasons. The large crops and the high prices for them have given to the farmer increased wealth. Not only has he had no need to borrow this year, but he has paid off old loans. Consequently, business with the Western banks is not as good as in recent years. Another source of their demand was cut off this year by the urgent demand for grain. When the farmer puts his grain in an elevator he usually has to borrow money on it. This year the Western elevators are comparatively empty, and loans on stored grain have been comparatively few.

"Because of this the Western banks have sent much of their idle funds to New York, where they can get some small return upon them from the interest allowed on deposits; and although the demand for money has been steadily increasing, the heavy supply thus created keeps rates low.

"As business gets more active the surpluses, which are now large, will be absorbed and we shall get back to normal money markets again. It would not need a very largely increased demand to give us decidedly better rates. From $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 taken from the market would mean much higher rates.

"Not only will the demand for money from business men continue to improve, but funds will be needed to carry out new projects and enterprises which always spring up in times of improving trade. Then, too, better times mean higher security markets and a greater volume of speculation, more money is needed to carry stocks, and there are more stocks to be carried in Wall Street.

"Although we may have low rates in the money market for another few weeks, I think that things are shaping themselves toward a very much better market in the Spring. In my opinion, this is to be an excellent year with business men, and in that event it cannot fail to be a good year so far as money rates are concerned. The phenomenon of a much larger supply of money than there is demand for is by no means new, but always in the past it has been followed by business activity, creating a greater demand for money, and in that way producing a stiffer money market again."

Money Cheap, but Business Good.

President Scott Foster of the People's Bank said:

"The reason that money is stored up and idle in the banks in Wall Street is that capital is attracted to New York through inability profitably to employ it elsewhere. The business of this bank is largely local, and we have no great surplus here. Our deposits draw no interest.

"In this mercantile district, in times ordinarily good, there is a demand for money from among our own depositors. At present we find it necessary to make concessions on loans to good people and where the collateral is good. When money accumulates in Wall Street and difficulty is found in putting it out the banks tell the note brokers that they will be satisfied with 3½ to 4 per cent. When this becomes known in other quarters advantage of it is sought to be taken. Many of the up-town banks have bought good bonds and are holding them. Yesterday we bought $50,000 worth, which will pay us 4 per cent. We prefer to do that than to purchase paper of which we know comparatively little.

"My impression is that there is a great deal of foreign capital in this country for investment. It may find an outlet in a short time. Returns at first sight might look better, but the fact ought not to be overlooked that high rates have often come in quick succession upon low ones. I believe we will have low rates of interest all through Spring. The tendency is in the direction of lower rates now, and it has been so for the last fifteen or twenty years—since we used to have a 7 per cent. rate. Accumulations of capital are continuously increasing.

"All the business men with whom I come in contact in this district feel encouraged. They talk favorably of the outlook. This is particularly the case with those of them who do a business with Western localities. Factories which make goods that are popular are not able to deliver what is demanded of them. In the specialties there is an activity at the present time which is altogether unprecedented. I look for a low interest rate for some time yet, and for a continuance of the good trade that has been going on."

Only Temporary Dullness.

President Fernando Baltes of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank said:

"I think the present inactivity in money is only to be regarded as temporary. The adjustment of Union Pacific affairs will take out of the banks a vast amount of Government money and the situation will settle itself.

"Demand for money has fallen off principally from the South; and until that section has recovered from the decline in the price of cotton it looks as if there would continue a curtailment of the former requirements for money in the South. Frequently in the past there have been periodical spells of dullness in the money market such as that which is now attracting attention.

"There is nothing happening in business to warrant the present low interest rates. People active in the industries say that a better basis is gradually being established for future trade and that their credits are better. It cannot be urged any longer that we are getting on a less satisfactory basis as far as the permanency of sound currency is concerned. Our currency is on as stable a basis as that of any of the older countries.

"The immediate demand for money is, of course, hardly up to the standard. We are passing through a time of comparative dullness. Down-town brokers announce in circulars that they will buy paper at 3 per cent. Under such circumstances one cannot expect that borrowers will pay a bank 6 per cent.

"To some extent the pursuit of a settled policy of caution in regard to loans has kept large amounts unusued. People are more conservative than they were in times gone by—when overconfidence resulted in tremendous losses. There is certain to be a demand for money for commercial purposes before long. This is the off season we are passing through. The speculation which may be done in future will also be tempered with this same caution. It will have nothing wild about it. I am still a believer in prosperous times being ahead of us."

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Buffalo City Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds which are offered by Redmond, Kerr & Co. at 97½ and accrued interest are subject to sale or advance in price without notice.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company announces that holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and land grant general first mortgage and sinking fund 6 per cent. gold bonds may convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of $1,225 prior lien bonds for each $1,000 general first mortgage bonds. General first mortgage bonds for conversion should be deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co. This offer will terminate on March 15, and should the company decide to continue conversions after that date the terms therefor will then be announced.

The Fifth Avenue Trust Company, of which Levi P. Morton is President, opens its doors for business on Monday at Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. The company has a capital of $500,000 and a paid-in surplus of $500,000, and its list of Trustees includes the following well-known names: S. D. Babcock, August Belmont, E. J. Berwind, Chauncey M. Depew, C. D. Dickey, Elbridge T. Gerry, Marcellus Hartley, G. G. Haven, Joseph C. Hendrix, J. H. Hyde, A. Iselin, Jr., A. D. Juilliard, D. H. King, Jr., Daniel Lord, Levi P. Morton, William D. Sloane, Frank Tilford, and William C. Whitney. The officers of the company are: Levi P. Morton, President; William D. Sloane, Vice President; Cecil D. Landale, Second Vice President; Herbert H. Swasey, Secretary, and James M. Pratt, Assistant Secretary. The company has a superior burglar-proof and fire-proof vault built into the premises. The Executive Committee of the company is composed of G. G. Haven, Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank, and Marcellus Hartley.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$223,768,533
Gold reserve	164,557,124
Net silver	19,028,778
United States notes in the Treasury	25,420,527
Treasury notes of 1890	4,058,402
Total receipts this day	1,038,110
Total receipts this month	6,359,068
Total receipts this year	251,344,670
Total expenditures this day	1,158,000
Total expenditures this month	6,359,000
Total expenditures this year	251,247,370
Deposits in National banks	37,481,415
National bank notes received for redemption	557,812
Government receipts from internal revenue	505,894
Customs	513,018
Miscellaneous	19,107

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ⅛, to 109½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 61⅝; St. Paul, ¼, to 99; Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅜, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 88⅝. Declined—Erie, ¼, to 16⅛, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 61½. New York Central sold at 122 and Reading at 11¾. British Consols were steady at 112½ for money and 112 11-16 for the account. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 160 and in Lisbon at 47½. In Paris rentes sold at 103f. 50c. Exchange on London was 25f. 23½c.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Market & Fulton	225
American Exch.	170	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	230	Mechanics & Trad.	110
Central National	165	Mercantile	165
Chatham	290	Merchants'	146
City	700	Merchants' Exch.	115
Citizens'	125	Metropolis	440
Columbia	150	Nassau	150
Commerce	207	National Union	230
Continental	127	New Amsterdam	235
Corn Exchange	285	New York	235
East River	135	New York County	700
Fifth Avenue	2900	Ninth National	90
First National	3000	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
First Nat. of S. I.	125	Oriental	140
Fourth National	185	Pacific	180
Gallatin National	300	Park	263
Garfield National	700	People's	200
German-American	115	Phenix	92
Germania	300	Republic	155
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	174
Hanover	380	Second National	450
Hudson River	155	Seventh National	105
Imp. & Traders'	520	Shoe & Leather	98
Irving	145	State of New York	110
Leather Manuf's'	173	Tradesmen's	110
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Manhattan	230	Western National	150

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports, exclusive of specie, for the week were valued at $8,220,813, of which $2,025,767 was in dry goods and the remainder general merchandise. The imports of specie were $1,115,620 and the exports $1,231,310.

FINANCIAL.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

My advice on the speculative markets is imparted daily to nearly two hundred paid subscribers in every important city in the Union, and in the course of a month I send out over 5,000 telegrams; my average correspondence is probably 100 personal letters per day, exclusive of general or stock letters and printed matter. My offices occupy two double suites in one of the best office buildings in New York City, and consist of eight rooms. I employ twenty-seven clerks, stenographers and office assistants, have my own system of private telegraph and telephone lines, and in every respect am fully abreast of the times.

I have furnished more valuable information to the speculative public than all other so-called advisory agents combined, and my resources for obtaining the same are as perfect as skill, money and experience can make them.

About two weeks ago I advertised a "Special Opportunity," in which I announced that a certain stock would advance 50%, and up to this time the price has improved 14½%, with every promise of 50% further enhancement.

The facts above stated are familiar to my New York clients and others who have visited me, but are of course unknown to many, and I hope to be pardoned for my apparent egotism in thus, for the first time, "blowing my own trumpet."

If you are interested in speculation you need my advice, and it can be obtained on my regular terms of $10.00 per week, or $30.00 per month.

Send your remittance to-day and get my wire advice.

CHARLES HUGHES,
Nos. 63 and 65 Wall St.
New York.

Half tone Portfolios of views of my offices free on application.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 2

OF
DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.
FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS
DATED JANUARY 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sixty-four (64) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz:

1301	1589	1917	2394	2636	3026
1310	1606	1918	2483	2730	3210
1337	1653	1930	2538	2760	3253
1358	1686	1959	2548	2777	3317
1422	1685	2003	2562	2790	3324
1426	1835	2029	2563	2802	3346
1437	1840	2135	2579	2811	3392
1482	1846	2229	2598	2973	3401
1491	1848	2264	2804	3000	3469
1530	1863	2286	2911	3008	3488
1541	1877	2306	2629		

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 16th, 1898, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

New York, January 25, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify the sixty-four (64) bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT.
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY,
Of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT.
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificates, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 16th of February, 1898, at 105 per centum and interest, say, $1,057.50 per bond.

Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE.
Second Vice President.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HAIGHT & FREESE
53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
85 State St., Boston; 402 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
Execute orders in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Provisions on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Grain and Stock Exchanges for investment or to be carried on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. at moderate rates of interest, and 1-16 commission. Interest allowed on margins and deposits subject to check at sight.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," conceded by Banks, Exchanges, Press, and Boards of Trade to be the best statistical financial publication ever issued by any Banking House, giving maps, reports, earnings, and prices for 10 to 30 years, thereby enabling investors to operate on their own judgment.
ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.
DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.
New York, Philadelphia, and Boston National Bank references furnished.
Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.
Private wires to Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago.
Branch Office, 1,132 Broadway, N. Y.
A MARKET LETTER ISSUED DAILY AND SENT FREE ON REQUEST.

FINANCIAL.

TO SPECULATORS
A CARD

In 1892 my creditors by consent released me from $900,000 debts and allowed me to keep $250,000 with which to work. Before December 31st of that year I paid them in full with interest and still had the $250,000.

While outside of the exchange, from a failure precipitated upon me wholly for account of others, in the cataclysm of May 5th, 1893, I have paid over $500,000.

I believe 1898 promises as well as did 1892, and that any time will be as good as were the years 1893 to 1896 inclusive.

I desire correspondence with speculators who may form a syndicate for trading in the New York Stock Exchange.

I do not want money which cannot remain, if I so desire it, till December 31st, 1899.

I do not want money which may be sent to me upon the theory that the speculations will be as safe as Government Bonds and will pay a hundred per cent. per annum. That security and those dividends do not go hand in hand. If they did I should not now want to form a syndicate.

I do want money from those who believe that I am sincere in the statement that I estimate that the chances are two to one that they will get back their money with some profit and that the chances are much more than one to two that they will get it back more than doubled.

I want money from those only who are sufficiently accomplished thoroughbreds that they can take a loss without depression and a profit without exultation.

Address S. V. White,
7 Wall Street, New York.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, A FIRST INSTALLMENT OF 25 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on FEBRUARY 7TH, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

New York, January 18, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman:
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY 5% FIRST MORTGAGE, EXTENSION & COLLATERAL BONDS. 5% DEBENTURE BONDS.

In connection with the proposed issue of new General Mortgage 4 per cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, R. R. Cable, Esq., President of that Company, makes the following statement in a letter to us, dated January 22d, 1898:

"We have entered into an agreement with you for the sale of about $52,000,000 of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company **NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. 90-YEAR GOLD BONDS**, to be issued for the purpose of retiring:

$40,712,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds.

$4,500,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds.

$5,000,000 7 per cent. Chicago and Southwestern Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds, due November 1, 1899.

"The bonds so sold to you are part of an authorized issue for an aggregate principal sum of $100,000,000, to be made by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1898, payable January 1st, 1988; the remainder of the new bonds authorized are to be issued hereafter in the manner and for the purposes specified in the mortgage, and are to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January 1st and July 1st; both principal and interest being payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company may be required to pay, or to retain therefrom under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of any State, County, or Municipality therein. The bonds will be secured by a mortgage which is satisfactory to your counsel, and will be executed by the Railway Company, after ratification by the Stockholders at a meeting called for February 15th, 1898.

"The **NEW MORTGAGE** provides that none of the existing bonds shall be extended at maturity, but that they shall be retired, so that thereafter the **NEW BONDS** will be secured by a First Mortgage on all the railroad property and real estate of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, including its railroad, terminals at Chicago and other points and equipment; and also its leases, all as is more fully specified in the mortgage.

"The **NEW BONDS**, in excess of the amount used to retire the existing bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and the outstanding obligations of such other companies whose railroads now connect with, and shall hereafter be acquired by consolidation or purchase by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company (the amount for the latter purpose, however, not to exceed $5,500,000) as authorized in the mortgage are to be issued only for the improvement or extension of, or for additions to, the property covered by the mortgage, at a rate not to exceed $1,000,000 par value per year (except that bonds up to an aggregate amount of $2,000,000 par value may be issued at the option of the Railway Company, for the betterment or increase of the Company's properties).

"Upon ratification of the new mortgage the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company intends to exercise its privilege of redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, as follows:

The **5 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENSION AND COLLATERAL BONDS** to be paid on or before July 1st, 1898;

The **5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS** to be paid on September 1st, 1898.

INTEREST WILL CEASE ON DATE BONDS ARE THUS PAID.

"In connection with your offering of the new 4 per cent. General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, I submit the following information:

The Capital Stock of the Company on March 31st, 1897, was	$46,156,000.00
The Bonded Debt was	$62,712,000.00
The net income of the Company for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1897, after deduction of rentals and all other charges was	$4,765,121.27
The interest on the Bonded Debt was	$3,321,525.00
The surplus income for the year was	$1,443,596.27

"By the proposed plan of refunding, the **ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGES WILL BE REDUCED**, upon the retirement of the 5 per cent. First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds, the 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds, and the Chicago and Southwestern Railway 7 per cent. Bonds from **$3,321,525** to **$2,824,904**, an **ANNUAL SAVING OF $496,621.**

"The Net Earnings for the nine months ending December 31st, 1897 (December estimated), show an **INCREASE OF $1,525,198.24** over the corresponding period of 1896.

"The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company has regularly paid cash dividends in each year since the organization of the Company in 1880, amounting in the aggregate to $38,938,465."

Referring to the above letter, and subject to ratification of the new mortgage by the stockholders we offer until **FEBRUARY 17TH, 1898** (unless the amount is exhausted earlier),

$25,000,000 of the New General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds

to the holders of the Five per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds and the Five per cent Debenture Bonds, in exchange for their existing Bonds, at the price of

103 1-2 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

the computation to be made as of May 1st, viz.:

For every $1,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bond to be deposited, with July 1st, 1898, Coupon attached, the Holder will receive $1,000 new 4 per cent. Bond, with July 1st, 1898, Coupon attached, together with a **CASH PAYMENT** (at the time of delivery of the new Bond) of **$18.33**, representing the difference between 105 per cent. and 103½ per cent. and the difference in interest between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum from January 1st to May 1st.

For every $1,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bond (to be deposited ex the March 1, 1898, Coupon) the Holder will receive $1,000 new 4 per cent. Bond with July 1, 1898, Coupon attached, together with a **CASH PAYMENT** (at the time of delivery of the new Bond) of **$13.33**, representing the difference between 105 per cent. and 103½ per cent., viz.: $15, less the amount due for difference in interest, $1.67, calculated as follows:

Interest accrued on new 4 per cent. Bond, due by Holder:	
January 1st to May 1st at 4 per cent.	$13.33
Interest accrued on Debenture 5 per cent. Bond, due to Holder:	
March 1st to May 1st, at 5 per cent.	$8.33
Interest difference between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. due to Holder:	
May 1st to Sept. 1st at 1 per cent.	3.33
	$11.66
Difference in interest deducted as above	$1.67

The **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK** is prepared to receive, on our behalf, deposits of the above existing Bonds for exchange as above provided, and will issue therefor its receipts, showing the description and amount of existing Bonds deposited and the amount of new Bonds and cash to which the holder will be entitled.

As soon as the new Bonds are legally issued, and delivered to us by the Railway Company, due notice will be given thereof, and thereafter, upon presentation and surrender of their respective receipts, the holders will be entitled to receive from the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** the said new Bonds, and the cash payment as stated therein.

If, for any reason, the Railway Company shall not have delivered the proposed new Bonds on or before the first day of July, 1898, then and in such event the existing bonds deposited with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of the amount and description stated in the receipts, will be returned to the respective Holders upon surrender thereof.

Applications to exchange will be granted in the order of their receipt.

The above offer is made concurrently in Frankfort o-M. by Mr. Laz. Speyer Ellissen, and in London by Messrs. Speyer Brothers.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street.

NEW YORK, January 27th, 1898.

SIX PER CENT. GUARANTEE FUND NOTES OF THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company,

MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1898.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company has made an arrangement with Bankers for the conversion of the above Notes into its Four Per Cent. General Mortgage Gold Bonds due 1995. Upon final payment of the Guarantee Fund Notes the General Mortgage Bonds will become a first lien upon the entire Railroad of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, and upon all its Equipment, (subject only to $754,500 of outstanding obligations covering a small fraction of the Equipment which are being rapidly retired,) and also upon the Stocks by which the various other Railroad Companies embraced in its System are controlled. The General Mortgage Bonds are also a first lien upon all the Bonds of such other Railroad Companies, (except less than $2,200,000 of divisional bonds,) such bonds being held by the Trustee, together with other collaterals, as additional security under this mortgage.

The Atchison System embraces 6034.96 miles of railroad extending from Chicago to the Pacific Ocean at San Diego, California; to the Gulf of Mexico at Galveston, Texas; to Denver, Colorado, and El Paso, Texas. It traverses the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Texas, and California, and also the Indian Territory and the Territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona.

The surplus above fixed interest charges for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, was **$1,452,445.60.**

The net revenue of the System during the six months ending December 31, 1897, being the first half of the current fiscal year, after deducting taxes and rentals, amounted to **$3,388,044.88**, showing an increase of **$1,152,261.50** over the same period in 1896. The present requirements for fixed interest charges are **$3,024,505** for the entire fiscal year.

ALDACE F. WALKER, Chairman of the Board.

NEW YORK, February 1st, 1898.

Referring to the foregoing announcement, the undersigned offer to holders of 6 Per Cent. Guarantee Fund Notes of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company the privilege of refunding the same into the 4 Per Cent. General Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company by surrendering their Guarantee Fund Notes with the unmatured coupons attached and receiving for every $5,000 in such notes $5,600 in the General Mortgage Bonds with coupons due April 1, 1898, attached. This offer will remain open for a reasonable time, but may be withdrawn without further notice. Holders of the 6 Per Cent. Notes desiring to avail themselves of the conversion should surrender the 6 Per Cent. Notes to the Guaranty Trust Company, 65 Cedar Street, New York, and receive the 4 Per Cent. Bonds in exchange therefor.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Speyer & Co. Guaranty Trust Co.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Pres't. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Pres't.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Wm. H. Appleton, Wm. L. Strong, James J. Hill, Wm. F. Buckley, Stuart G. Nelson, Hudson Hoagland, James Stillman, Edward N. Gibbs, M. C. D. Borden, Jno. G. McCullough, Edward Uhl, Frederic R. Coudert, B. Aymar Sands, John W. Sterling, John A. McCall, H. Walter Webb, James A. Blair, Frank W. Stearns, Edm. D. Randolph.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

KLONDIKE GOLD You Grub Stake a Prospector with $500 or more and let him join my club and give me a per cent. of what he may find. If you can't get a suitable man, I will. Wouldn't you like to invest a few hundred or a few thousand dollars in a store, to be started in Dawson City? The profits on a few hundred dollars invested should pay for several prospectors the first year. I have a different plan from any stock company. This might be your chance to make a fortune. It will pay you to investigate. Send stamp for circular to-day. Start about March 1st. Best of references. C. SHULTZ,
1 South Main St., Monmouth, Ill.

WE OFFER TAX EXEMPT
NEW YORK CITY 2½s and 3s.
LELAND, TOWLE & CO.,
BANKERS,
36 Wall Street, New York. 7 Congress Street, Boston.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world
ISSUED BY
Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—Black POCKETBOOK, Metropolitan Opera House, Friday night. 248 East 55th st.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Feb. 5, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
165	..	12	Adams Express	165½	165½	165½	165½	...
76⅝	77	215	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅝	76¾	− ⅛
8¾	9	220	Am. Spirits Mfg.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
139⅜	139½	17,580	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137⅞	139½	137⅞	139¼	+1⅜
112	114	331	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113½	113½	113¼	113¼	...
89¼	89⅝	4,390	American Tobacco	89½	90⅜	89¼	89½	+ ½
38½	39	630	Ann Arbor pf.	38	38	38	38	...
13½	13⅝	1,420	At., T. & S. F.	13½	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ¼
31⅜	31½	2,915	At., T. & S. F. pf.	31	31½	31	31½	...
17½	17⅝	2,110	Baltimore & Ohio.	17⅜	18⅛	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	7⅞	700	B. & O. Southw. pf.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½	+ ⅛
3⅞	3⅞	700	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅞	3¾	3⅝	...
40⅝	40⅝	1,305	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40¼	40⅝	40	40⅛	− ⅛
56⅝	56¾	3,962	Canada Southern	57	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
87⅝	88	1,400	Canadian Pacific	87⅛	88	87⅛	87⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	24¼	2,710	Chesapeake & Ohio.	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
165½	..	5	Chicago & Alton.	165	165	165	165	...
101¾	101⅞	27,850	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	100⅝	101⅞	100⅝	101⅝	+1⅛
111½	112½	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	− ⅛
14½	14½	3,150	Chicago Great West.	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
33	33½	600	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	33½	33½	33	33½	+ ⅛
96⅜	96½	10,348	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95⅞	96⅝	95⅞	96⅜	+ ⅛
145½	146½	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝	+ ¼
127⅜	128	4,625	Chi. & Northw.	126	128	126	128	+2
93¼	93½	2,280	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	93	93⅝	93	93⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	9⅝	1,896	Chi. Term. Trans.	9⅝	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
32⅜	33	3,830	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30½	33	30½	33	+2⅜
36⅜	37	545	C., C., C. & St. L.	37	37	36⅜	36⅜	− ⅜
17	17⅛	1,500	Cleve., Lor. & W.	16¾	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
49⅜	49⅝	700	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	48½	49¼	48½	49¼	+ ⅛
24½	24½	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	...
6⅞	7¼	200	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	7	7	7	7	...
191½	192	715	Consolidated Gas	191	192½	191	191½	...
158½	159½	484	Del., Lack. & West.	158	159	158	159	+2
50⅞	51	1,290	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅜	51½	50⅜	51	...
6⅝	7¼	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+1⅜
16	16⅛	1,200	Erie	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	− ⅛
41⅜	41½	6,500	Erie 1st pf.	41½	41¾	41⅜	41½	+ ⅛
21	21½	350	Erie 2d pf.	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
12¾	13	100	Flint & P. M.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
..	..	3	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	21	21	21	21	...
39⅜	39½	16,529	General Electric	37½	39½	37⅜	39½	+2⅛
157	160	178	Great Northern pf.	158	158	158	158	−2
33⅜	33⅞	2,260	Hawaiian Sugar	33	34½	33	33⅜	+ ⅝
106½	106¾	770	Illinois Central	106¼	106¾	106¼	106½	+ ½
52¾	55	16	Illinois Steel Co.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	...
23	24	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
4½	5	200	Keokuk & D. M.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+1¼
43	43½	320	Laclede Gas	43⅜	43⅜	43½	43½	− ¾
17⅞	18	1,610	Lake Erie & Western.	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
73¼	73½	1,502	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71¼	73⅞	71¼	73½	+2¼
192	194	1,150	Lake Shore	194	194½	192	192	−2
43	45	160	Long Island	44½	44⅞	44½	44½	...
59⅜	59⅞	1,410	Louisville & Nashville.	59½	59⅝	59½	59⅝	+ ⅝
117	117¼	4,500	Manhattan Con	117	117⅛	116½	117	+ ⅛
148¾	149	3,230	Metropolitan St. Ry.	147½	149	147½	149	+1⅞
..	1¼	100	Mexican National ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
112	112¼	9,623	Michigan Central	112	113½	112	112½	+1
26⅜	27	375	Minn. & St. Louis.	26	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+1⅜
86	87½	105	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ¼
56½	56⅝	800	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56⅝	+1¼
63½	64	10	Minnesota Iron	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	...
39⅜	39⅞	240	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	39⅜	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	− ⅛
34⅝	34⅞	2,415	Missouri Pacific	34	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ½
31½	32¼	225	Mobile & Ohio.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ½
35⅞	36¼	680	National Lead Co.	36	36⅜	36	36⅜	+ ⅜
108	108⅞	70	National Lead Co. pf.	108½	109½	108½	109½	...
96⅜	97⅛	680	New Jersey Central	97¼	97½	97¼	97⅜	+ ⅜
118½	118⅝	7,500	New York Central	119	119½	118½	118½	− ⅛
14	15	680	N. Y., Sus. & West.	15	15½	15	15	...
35⅜	35⅞	4,701	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	35	36	35	35½	+1
15	16	100	Norfolk & West.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	...
52¼	52⅝	4,569	Norfolk & West. pf.	51½	52⅞	51½	52½	+1¼
5⅞	6	900	North American	6	6	6	6	...
27¼	27⅝	1,200	Northern Pacific	27⅜	27⅝	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
68⅛	68¼	8,339	Northern Pacific pf.	68⅛	68⅜	68	68⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	18¼	1,317	Ontario & Western.	18	18⅜	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
29⅜	30¼	200	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	30	30	30	30	...
52⅜	53	100	Oregon R. & Nav.	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
71	72½	47	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71	71½	71	71½	...
25	25¼	410	Oregon Short Line	25	25	25	25	...
32¼	32½	2,715	Pacific Mail	32⅜	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
120¼	120⅝	22,239	Pennsylvania R. R.	118⅜	120½	118⅜	120½	+1½
98¼	98⅝	1,405	People's Gas, Chicago	97⅜	98⅝	97⅜	98⅛	+ ⅛
44½	..	620	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	43¼	45¼	43¼	45	+ ⅞
69	70	295	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	69½	69½	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
22⅝	22¾	880	Reading	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	− ⅛
52⅜	53	5,240	Reading 1st pf.	53⅛	53⅜	52½	52⅝	− ⅛
28¼	29	120	Reading 2d pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅛
7	7¼	120	St. J. & G. I.	7	7	7	7	...
52¼	52½	1,679	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50⅜	52⅜	50⅜	52⅜	+2⅛
19	19½	335	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	18⅜	19½	18⅜	19½	+ ½
58⅜	58¼	1,010	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	58⅛	58⅝	58	58¼	+ ½
27¼	27⅝	1,342	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26⅜	27¼	26⅜	27¼	+ ½
10⅝	11	860	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11	11	10¼	10¼	+ ½
135	136	100	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	134⅜	134⅞	134⅜	134⅜	−1
74¾	75½	475	St. Paul & Omaha.	74½	75¼	74½	75¼	+1½
20	20½	100	Southern Pacific	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
9¼	9⅜	300	Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	...
31⅜	32	1,325	Southern Railway pf.	31⅝	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
25½	25½	600	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	25	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	6,490	U. P., all in. pd.	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	34⅞	− ⅛
62¾	62½	15,382	Union Pacific pf.	61¾	62⅝	61¾	62⅜	+1⅛
8⅝	9	500	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	9	9	8½	8½	− ½
63½	66	520	U. S. Leather pf.	65½	66	65½	66	− ½
17¼	18	271	United States Rubber.	17¾	17⅞	17¾	17⅝	+ ⅛
68¾	69¼	1,743	U. S. Rubber pf.	67⅝	69¼	67⅝	69	+1½
18½	18⅝	200	Wabash pf.	18⅜	18⅝	18½	18½	...
114	117	25	Wells-Fargo Express.	116	116	115	115	...
..	..	300	West Chicago Street.	101½	101¾	101½	101¾	+ ⅛
92⅜	92¾	1,253	Western Union Tel.	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	3¼	100	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	...
3	5	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	5	5	5	5	−8
Sales.		257,192						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s	Knox & Ohio 1st	Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
2,000.....114¾	1,000.....117	5,000.....107
Am Tobacco Co scrip	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
500.....82	5,000.....104½	8,000.....112½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	L S & Mich So 3½s	Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 5th installment paid
9,000.....84	5,000.....106¼	15,000.....62
2,000.....84¼	1,000.....106⅝	25,000.....62¼
1,000.....84⅝	Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s	2,000.....62
2,000.....84	4,000.....94	Peo & Eastern 1st
5,000.....84¼	Unified gold 4s	8,000.....77
10,000.....84½	93,000.....88¼	Pitts & West 1st 4s
At, T & S F gen 4s	20,000.....88⅜	3,000.....84¼
20,000.....93⅝	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	25,000.....85
27,000s20F.....93⅞	3,000.....106⅝	Reading Co gen 4s
51,000.....93⅞	Minn & St L con 5s	57,000.....86⅝
2,000.....93⅝	1,000.....108	44,000.....86¾
2,000.....93⅞	Mo, K & East 1st	9,000.....86⅞
23,000.....94	1,000.....98⅛	15,000.....86⅝
500.....94¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	Rio Grande West 1st
25,000.....94	58,000.....91½	1,000.....85
13,000.....93⅞	Mo, K & T of T 5s	2,000.....85¼
Adjustment 4s	5,000.....91⅝	5,000.....85⅜
57,000.....61⅜	35,000.....91⅜	25,000.....85⅝
35,000.....61½	7,000s20F.....91¼	5,000.....85¾
40,000.....61⅝	Mo, K & T 2d	86,000.....85½
5,000.....61½	6,000.....65	33,000.....85½
22,000.....61⅝	Mo, K & T of T 5s	2,000.....85¼
10,000.....61½	11,000.....84	5,000.....85⅝
Brooklyn R T 5s	1,000.....84¼	25,000.....85⅝
5,000.....95¼	25,000.....84	270.....85¼
Canada So 1st 5s	Mo Pac 1st cons	10,000.....85⅛
3,000.....111	5,000.....97¼	Wabash 1st 5s
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	13,000.....97½	4,000.....109½
10,000.....91½	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	Det & Chi ext
Cent Ga Ry 3d inc	3,000.....71	5,000.....108½
5,000.....7½	Mo Pac trust 5s	Wabash 2d 5s
5,000.....7¼	10,000.....78	3,000.....80½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	2,000.....77⅜	12,000.....80¼
37,000.....83⅞	5,000.....77½	West Shore gtd 4s
4,000.....84	3,000.....77⅝	8,000.....109⅞
10,000.....83⅞	2,000.....77⅞	3,000.....110
1,000.....84	5,000.....77⅞	Registered
Ches & Ohio con 5s	2,000.....77⅞	1,000.....109⅝
15,000.....116	10,000.....77⅞	W N Y & P inc
Chi, B & N 5s	10,000.....78	3,000.....15½
6,000.....109¾	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	26,000.....80	$3,187,500
1,000.....107	5,000.....80½	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	15,000.....80	
32,000.....105⅞	1,000.....80¾	
Chi Term & Trans 4s	N Y C & H deb 4s reg	
16,000.....87½	12,000.....104⅜	
2,000.....87⅝	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
3,000.....87½	7,000.....101¼	
24,000.....87⅝	1,000.....101½	
50,000.....87½	N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s	
Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs	2,000.....107½	
1,000.....72¼	3,000.....107¾	
2,000.....73	N Y, S & W G M	
1,000.....73½	5,000.....96¼	
Den & Rio Grande 4s	3,000.....96⅜	
4,000s20F.....95	75,000.....96½	
Dul & Iron Range 1st	10,000.....97	
5,000.....105⅞	10,000.....97¼	
6,000.....106⅜	5,000.....97½	
Erie gen lien 3-4s	10,000.....97⅜	
18,000.....72¼	2,000.....97¼	
33,000.....72½	5,000.....97⅜	
10,000.....72⅝	10,000.....97¼	
37,000.....72⅝	5,000.....97½	
5,000.....72⅞	25,000.....97⅝	
25,000.....72¾	10,000.....97⅞	
5,000.....72⅞	15,000.....97	
20,000.....73	5,000.....97¼	
5,000.....72¾	5,000.....97¼	
26,000.....73	10,000.....97⅜	
1,000.....73¼	15,000.....97½	
20,000.....73	Nor & W Ry con 4s	
Erie 4s prior bonds	10,000.....82½	
10,000.....92¼	10,000.....83	
5,000.....92⅜	10,000.....82½	
10,000.....92½	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
4,000.....92⅝	100,000.....63	
97,000.....92¾	1,000.....62⅞	
Flint & P M 5s	19,000.....62⅝	
5,000.....94⅜	10,000.....63	
5,000.....94¼	10,000.....62⅞	
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s	10,000.....62⅞	
5,000.....91	15,000.....62⅞	
5,000.....91½	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s	24,000.....97½	
10,000.....58⅜	3,000.....97⅜	
10,000.....59	32,000.....97½	
5,000.....58⅞	Registered	
Galv, H & H 5s	6,000.....96	
3,000.....90½	Nor Pac 1st 6s	
Gen Elec Co deb 5s	10,000.....117	
4,000.....101¾	20,000.....116½	
Iowa Central 1st 5s	Nor Pac 1st reg	
1,000.....100½	1,000.....117	
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	Nor Pac Term 1st	
5,000.....80½	1,000.....107	
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	Nor Ry of Cal 5s	
15,000.....111	6,000.....102½	
1,000s20F.....110¾	7,000.....102¾	
1,000.....110¾	Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
18,000.....111¾	1,000.....100	
10,000.....111⅜	Inc A 5s	
22,000.....111	10,000.....68¼	
1,000.....111¼	10,000.....68½	
6,000.....111⅛	10,000.....68¾	
38,000.....111¼	Inc B & col trust	
10,000.....111⅜	10,000.....44	
Total sales.	Oregon R & N 4s	
	15,000.....96⅜	

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	100	..	Col., H. V. & T.	6¾	7⅛	Nat. Lin. Oil	18	18½
4s, r., 1907	113¼	113⅝	C., H. V. & T. pf.	20	22	National Starch	7½	9
4s, c., 1907	114⅝	115½	Com. Cable	175	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	77	83
4s, r., 1925	128½	128⅝	Consol. Coal	40	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	30
4s, c., 1925	128¼	128⅝	Consol. Ice	33¼	34	New Cent. C.	7⅝	8¼
5s, r., 1904	113½	114	Consol. Ice pf.	85	87	N. Y. & N. H.	195	196
5s, c., 1904	113½	114	Del. & Hudson	113½	114	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14½	15⅛
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..	Den. & R. G.	13	14	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	78
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103

banks at the end of each week in the present year, with the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896 for comparison

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,794,575	$48,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,965,775	52,172,525	32,845,550
Jan. 22	31,270,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,138,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,425

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$34,781,625	1893	$18,654,000
1897	54,540,050	1892	33,441,425
1896	40,182,425	1891	20,242,675
1895	36,751,500	1890	9,858,900
1894	111,968,800	1889	14,152,975

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Feb. 5, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$820,619,347	$515,316,007	+59.2
Boston	89,730,657	85,565,291	+ 3.7
Philadelphia	63,072,893	59,132,230	+ 6.7
Baltimore	15,172,874	15,429,042	— 2.1
Chicago	91,451,835	62,739,213	+45.6
St. Louis	*25,000,000	22,385,894	+11.7
New Orleans	8,573,353	7,310,750	+17.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,113,560,959	$768,937,137	+47.8
Other cities, 5 days	160,018,274	131,472,418	+21.7
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,273,579,233	$900,409,555	+41.4
All cities, 1 day	215,207,411	155,271,513	+38.6
Total, all cities, for week	$1,488,786,644	$1,055,681,068	+41.0

*Partly estimated.

Complete returns for the week ended Jan. 29 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 43.3 per cent.; with th same week in 1896 a gain of 43 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 30.8 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 24.8 per cent., with 1896 18.4 per cent., and with 1895 an increase of 14.9 per cent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week Jan.	$48,499	$43,822	$39,825
Month	163,007	135,174	124,697
From July 1	1,068,465	994,220	1,077,760
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—			
Mileage	278	278	278
4th week Jan.	$10,610	$7,739	$10,150
Month	42,661	38,128	39,861
BUFFALO, ROCH., & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
4th week Jan.	$87,806	$80,786	$82,553
Month	277,164	250,439	255,914
From July 1	2,179,286	2,045,470	.....
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,323	1,459	1,459
4th week Jan.	$159,085	$165,995	.....
Month	514,305	508,831	.....
From July 1	3,557,421	3,408,789	.....
ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN—			
Mileage	197	189	182
Month Jan.	$116,715	$76,029	$106,966
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
4th week Jan.	$6,758	$6,491	$8,024
Month	21,586	19,376	26,435
From July 1	260,411	169,576	192,415
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
4th week Jan.	$28,391	$25,947	$31,289
Month	91,605	85,250	98,299
From July 1	735,081	616,420	765,240
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	458	362	265
4th week Jan.	$24,723	$23,088	.....
Month	108,628	88,078	52,562
From July 1	741,611	610,908	332,380
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	173
4th week Jan.	$12,468	$12,037	$12,842
Month Jan.	42,457	41,662	40,544
LONG ISLAND—			
Mileage	375	375	375
Month Jan.	$226,440	$195,089	$205,981
From July 1	2,973,470	2,730,500	.....
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	372	372	372
4th week Jan.	$40,840	$31,965	$39,549
Month	118,021	98,032	109,860
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
4th week Jan.	$141,423	$113,573	$147,998
Month	463,813	390,177	404,389
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	215
4th week Jan.	$18,978	$17,568	$19,549
From Jan. 1	70,246	68,075	75,753
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
4th week Jan.	$126,323	$64,745	.....
Month	359,308	207,745	.....
From July 1	4,101,684	3,006,760	.....
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
4th week Jan.	$19,648	$24,297	$22,036
Month	70,086	71,475	77,553
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week Jan.	$11,618	$7,720	$11,850
Month	37,706	28,205	36,310
From July 1	248,088	253,631	305,884
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,162	1,328	1,328
4th week Jan.	$163,099	$127,897	.....
Month	494,884	425,316	.....
From July 1	4,680,428	3,557,101	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
4th week Jan.	$165,200	$127,700	$158,000
Month	473,800	390,700	438,300
From July 1	3,836,482	3,347,790	3,164,649
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	4,827	4,777	4,597
4th week Jan.	$531,800	$492,159	$542,714
Month	1,659,534	1,565,963	1,644,070
From July 1	12,153,288	11,404,548	12,062,233
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
4th week Jan.	$236,252	$209,045	$206,903
Month	691,822	615,480	606,492
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	894
4th week Jan.	$98,751	$80,985	$91,995
Month	352,185	270,265	275,533
From July 1	2,956,165	2,504,862	2,650,783
GEORGIA for December—			
Gross earnings	159,106	148,757	157,759
Oper. expenses	115,559	112,960	105,820
Net earnings	43,547	35,797	51,939
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	882,870	863,499	784,504
Oper. expenses	625,218	586,642	510,974
Net earnings	257,652	276,857	273,530
MOBILE & OHIO for December—	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	401,028	367,132	371,859
Operating ex.	242,135	207,311	200,710
Net earnings	158,893	159,821	171,149
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,135,374	1,990,527	1,893,838
Operating ex.	1,317,600	1,226,417	1,106,419
Net earnings	817,774	764,110	787,419
OREGON SHORT LINE for December—			
Gross earnings	351,082	283,501	.....
Operating ex.	134,480	124,261	.....
Net earnings	216,593	159,330	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,263,604	3,029,242	.....
Operating ex.	1,957,201	1,996,180	.....
Net earnings	1,306,403	1,024,062	.....

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Smith Tailoring Company of Glens Falls; capital, $5,000. Directors—Addison B. Colvin, G. H. Parks, James Knight.

Port Jefferson Water Company of Port Jefferson; capital, $7,500. Directors—J. V. N. Bergen, E. M. Davis, C. P. Randall.

Thomas Publishing Company of New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. M. Thomas, A. H. Lamborn, J. W. Anderson.

Standard Cabinet Manufacturing Company of Rochester; capital, $5,000. Directors—Lulu H. Hood, G. A. Ord, G. F. Hickok.

Silk Angora Fur Company of New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—G. M. C. Bannard, Sara F. Bannard, F. Alfred Bigelow.

Windsor Hotel Company of New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—Warren F. Leland, Charles W. Leland, Alfred C. Hibbard.

Burtt Brothers of Lockport, to deal in household furnishings; capital, $10,000. Directors—John J. Burtt, Hugh T. Burtt, Anna A. Burtt.

Max Brickner & Son Company of Rochester, to deal in clothing; capital, $35,000. Directors—Max Brickner, D. M. Brickner, G. A. Brayer.

Rosenheim Company of New York, to manufacture medicine; capital, $2,000. Directors—B. G. Rosenheim, Clara Smalbach, A. S. Reimann.

GOSSIP FOR HORSEMEN.

Alfred De Cordova Promises the Erection of a Fine Mile Trotting Track Within a Year.

Alfred De Cordova, who succeeded James Butler as President of the Driving Club of New York, promises that before a year has elapsed New York City will have one of the finest mile trotting tracks in the world. A number of persons who have not been in harmony with the management of the club have attempted to create the impression among the public that the track will not be built, and that when old Fleetwood Park was given up by the club it was really the deathknell of the old club. In a letter sent out a few days ago, Mr. De Cordova defines the position of the club in the matter as follows:

"Since old Fleetwood is to be divided into streets and dwelling sites, is Greater New York to be left without a mile trotting course? Supported by every member of the newly elected Executive Committee of the Driving Club, I emphatically say No! And I want to assure the public that we are using every effort in our power to find a suitable location, as near New York City as possible, where a mile track, with grand stand, clubhouse, and sheds can be built that will not only give pleasure to the lovers of the trotter, but be a matter of pride to the inhabitants of Greater New York. Why should America, with her wealth represented in the trotting horse, not have—and be as proud of—her Hambletonian day, as England is of her Derby and as France is of her Grand Prix?"

***

The rumors which were afloat not so long ago, to the effect that the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club would not give its annual horse show this year were set at rest last week, when at a meeting of the Directors of the club it was decided to give a horse show in the Spring. The arrangements for the show, however, have not been settled upon, but they will be known definitely within the week. Formerly the shows of the club were most exclusive, and entrance to the various classes was open only to members' horses. It is now proposed to widen the scope of the show, and to make the entries open to all. To decide upon this question, a committee, consisting of Charles A. Moore, H. H. Salmon, J. H. Walbridge, R. B. Woodward, and E. H. Barnes, was appointed at the meeting last week. When the committee makes its report, the Horse Show Committee will be named. There is also a division among the members of the club as to the duration of the exhibition this year. Some are in favor of two nights and one afternoon, instead of four nights and a matinée, as the majority of the club's previous shows have had.

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Harry E. Feld of this city, who went to England some time ago to arrange for the showing of American horses at the next horse show at the Crystal Palace, London, has returned to this country, and is at present in Washington, D. C. He has spoken to a number of influential people in Washington as to the advisability of holding an international horse show at the National capital. The proposition has been favorably received by many, but no definite steps in the matter have been taken. Mr. Field says that the coming show at the Crystal Palace will probably bring together the finest collection of horses in Europe, as entries from France, Germany, Russia, and Austria have been made. At the English horse shows last year the American show horse was much in evidence, George D. Hulme of this city having taken over with him a number of American-bred horses, and carried off a number of prizes with them.

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James A. Murphy of Chicago, the owner of the world's champion pacer, Star Pointer, and also of Guinette, has announced that he will take both horses to Europe the coming season, with a view to showing foreign trotting men what sort of horse the American pacer is. The pacer is not regarded with much interest by horsemen in Europe, and there are only a few places on the Continent where pacing races are ever held. Trotting races, however, have captured the fancy of the Europeans, and they are paying very big prices for American trotting stock, if they see the champion pacer cutting down the two-minute mark, as he did when he gained his record. Mr. Murphy thinks they may change their opinions as to the merits of the pacer, and a new market for good horses of this gait may be opened.

***

The biennial congress of the National Trotting Association will convene on Wednesday at the Murray Hill Hotel, and a strong individual representation is looked for. There will be much of importance to breeders and horsemen in general to be considered by the congress. In the past two years hundreds of breeding farms have been wiped out of existence, and the liberties of horsemen have been so much abridged that owners of tracks in States like New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut have been disheartened and are fearful about laying out money for the sport in their States. This matter will probably be the subject of some discussion at the session, and ways and means to secure less stringent laws will be talked over.

***

Jay Bird, the sire of Allerton, 2:09¼, Early Bird, 2:10, Larabie, 2:12¾, and a number of other well-known trotters and producers of trotters, will be offered for sale to-morrow, at the big auction sale of trotters and pacers, to be held at Lexington, Ky., by Woodward E. Shanklin. William L., the sire of Axtell, will also be sold to-morrow. He is one of the youngest sons of George Wilkes.

***

Samuel Willets of Brighthome Farm, Roslyn, L. I., has purchased the well-known hunter The Moor, by Duke of York. The Moor bears the reputation of being one of the best heavyweight hunters in the country. He will be used next season by Mr. Willets over the stiff hunting country covered by the Meadow Brook Hounds.

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The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Horse Show Association of America was held on Thursday at the offices of the association, 16 East Twenty-third Street, at which the old Board of Directors was re-elected. A new lease of Madison Square Garden has been taken, and the annual show this year, it was decided, would as usual be held in November.

***

John Gubbins, the owner of Galtee More, who captured the English Derby last year, has entered the horse for the March Stakes of $2,500 at the Newmarket First Spring Meeting. Twenty-three horses have been entered in the event, among them being Knight of the Thistle, last year's winner; Berzak, and Newhaven II. Knight of the Thistle is now unsound, and is a bad "roarer."

***

The Mayor of Bellefontaine, Ohio, probably won many a future supporter from the ranks of horsemen when he issued an order recently directing that all horses found standing unblanketed on the streets of Bellefontaine in cold weather be taken up and placed in a stable at the expense of the owner.

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Col. W. L. Simmons, one of the oldest and best-known breeders in the country, made a unique present to the Kentucky State College recently. He had the bones of the famous old sire George Wilkes mounted, and then presented the skeleton to the college. The frame of the grand old trotter and sire has been placed in the college museum.

***

Ed Tipton, the well-known breeder and turfman, proposes a sweepstakes race on the following lines: To match a half dozen two-year-old trotters by Prodigal against the get of any other trotting sire for $5,000 a side. His idea is for several breeders to nominate their horses, each breeder contributing $100 to the stake, the payments of this sum to make all foals of 1898 by such nominated sires eligible to compete in the race when three years old.

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Theodore H. Coleman, the promoter of race-meetings, has been reappointed manager of the trotting department of the New York State Fair. This will be Mr. Coleman's fourth consecutive term.

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Elliott C. Cowdin of this city has purchased Requital, the winner of the Futurity as a two-year-old, and the Realization as a three-year-old, from John J. McCafferty. It is Mr. Cowdin's intention to retire the son of Eothen-Retribution to the stud.

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The first of the get of August Belmont's great race horse Henry of Navarre was born at the Nursery Stud, Lexington, Ky., on Jan. 24. The imported mare Yseult is the dam of Navarre's "first born."

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Some of the riders at the Central Park Riding Academy who do not like to be confined to the tanbark ring started out for a canter through the Park on Thursday, in spite of the fact that the roads and bridle paths were well covered with snow. The party of a dozen went out under the command of Mr. Pearce, one of the instructors, and on the return declared riding in the snow to be excellent sport. Gustav Heinemann, one of the proprietors of the academy, discovered that by filling the hoof with gutta percha a horse is less likely to slip on the ice or snow, and all of the horses used by the party were shod in this manner. Of course, all of them wore sharpened shoes.

Keenan Arrives at Bombay.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The American race horse Keenan, which was purchased by Lord William Beresford and resold to the Maharajah, Aga Khan, has arrived in Bombay in good condition.

Hurst Defeats Crossland.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 5.—Hurst won the running race with Crossland at Rochdale to-day, the latter breaking down.

CYCLE RACING REFORMS

Suggestions by Albert Mott, Chairman of the L. A. W. National Racing Board.

MOST POPULAR OF SPORTS

Other Methods of Entertainment Secondary to Cycle Racing, Says Mr. Mott—Professional Promoting Commended — Championships by Points.

In the annual report of the National Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, to be submitted to the National Assembly at St. Louis this week, Albert Mott, the Chairman, asserts, in connection with a section in defense of the sanction privilege, that bicycle racing flourishes beyond any other method of entertainment in this country. "This is attested," says Mr. Mott, "dealing in round numbers, by over eight millions of spectators, who have in the season of 1897 paid $3,600,000 to attend 2,912 race meets participated in by 9,000 racing men, who have won and received racing and pacemaking prizes to the value of $1,645,020, giving the promoters a margin on the meets and incidentals of $1,089,180.

"One new feature that has improved bicycle racing during the past season," continues Mr. Mott's report, "is the entrance into it of capitalists and business men. Their meets are conducted in a business-like manner, and with system. Everything moves with precision, spectators are well cared for and better entertained, and the racing man is sure of the full value of the prizes he wins. It is not only in the large cities that these enterprises exist, or that the largest attendance is attracted. A track in a town of 200 inhabitants in the South drew over ten times its own population at one meet.

Mr. Mott dodges the questions of Sunday racing, long-distance events, and the admission of professionals by saying that these are matters pertaining entirely to the National Assembly. Professional racing men, he has decided from his contact with them, are cleaner sportsmen than the amateur class. "It is unfortunate," he says, "that there are thousands of racing men, some of them our own members, who have a desire to profit financially by bicycle racing, and yet will not classify themselves with professionals. These are the ones who cause most of the trouble."

To discourage the subsidizing of amateurs, Mr. Mott will recommend that the promoter be required to publish on his score card, after the entry, the name of the wheel or tire ridden of all those professional entries received regularly seven days before the meet. He also recommends that all professional men be required to register with the Chairman of the Racing Board, the fee for the same not to exceed $2, the exception being only those who compete in closed meets exclusively. The proposition to pay the expenses of traveling of the amateurs competing for the proposed world's championship this Spring also meets his approval. The present method of determining the professional National champion, according to Mr. Mott, is at fault, and he proposes an elaborate scheme of remedy by which the championship shall be determined by points. The National amateur championships, he recommends, shall be determined entirely at the National Meet.

In a section entitled "Business Principles," Mr. Mott says: "It is the intention of the League of American Wheelmen to have everything connected with bicycle racing open to public scrutiny and criticism, so that the public shall not be inveigled by false pretenses into paying for entertainment that it does not actually receive. Any 'fading' of the public, such as knowingly having a short track, the length of which is unannounced, exaggerating purses and prizes, including alleged 'side bets,' or any deception by polite fictions born of the greed for gain, is not permissible, and it is recommended that it be more specifically and clearly provided for by the racing rules."

For the care of the racing men, Mr. Mott recommends that promoters be required to grant contestants proper consideration. An important part of this is that the men and their trainers be furnished with comfortable and convenient training quarters when participating in race meets, and that they should be furnished with a convenient place from which to view those races on the programme in which they are not participants. It is recommended that sanctions be denied those promoters who fail to give these men proper consideration in this respect.

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Road Records.

John H. George of Philadelphia is the leader for mileage during 1897, according to the reports of the members of the Century Road Club of America, accepted by its Road Records Committee. The leader's accepted record is 32,479 miles. Second is John Nobre, also of Philadelphia, who rode 28,713 miles during the year. As a mileage in competition is counted only while applicants are members, the record of Irving Harrison of Hackensack, who is fourth on the list in point of distance, is not accepted. Five women were among those who had finished 5,000 miles or more. Thomas W. Davis, a Peoria, Ill., competitor, is a man seventy years old. He claimed a mileage of 10,518 miles, which was accepted.

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Secretary Bassett's Report.

The annual report of Abbott Bassett, Secretary of the League of American Wheelmen, to be presented at the National Assembly in St. Louis, this week, shows that the gross income of the great cycling organization for 1897 was $165,042.90. This is an increase of $41,546.90 over the income for the preceding year. Of the receipts, $91,501.42 was distributed among the several league State divisions. The total income from membership fees was $133,062.20. The L. A. W. Bulletin cost the league $13,992.40 for the year.

Mr. Bassett shows that the league increased its membership last year from 72,879 to 102,636. The Pennsylvania State Division led in membership gains, with an increase of 122 per cent. for the year. New York's percentage gain was 31, and, excepting Massachusetts and Illinois, the lowest of all.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE CLUBS.

Bowling, Pool, and Cards Provide Indoor Amusement During Winter Months.

The officers elected by the Century Wheelmen of New York will be installed at the meeting to-morrow evening at the clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street. On Wednesday evening a ladies' reception and euchre party will be given.

The annual ball of the Century Wheelmen at the Lexington Opera House, Thursday night, was quite successful, and delegations from all the large cycling organizations of the greater city were present. Decorations included the colors of the Century Wheelmen and of many other cycle clubs, besides floral designs and green foliage. Troop A Band supplied music for the promenade, and Lovell's Orchestra for the dancing. The Century run and mileage bars and medals won during 1897 were presented.

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Associated Clubs' Bowling.

Morris Wheelmen bowlers lead for the month of January in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York. Their record is not a real indication of strength, however, as they played but two games, winning both, with a high score of 898, while the Riverside Wheelmen team has won two and lost the same number, but secured a high score of 936. The Yorkville Wheelmen have a record of two won, none lost, and a high score of 792. In order, the teams rank as follows: Morris Wheelmen, won two, lost none. Yorkville Wheelmen won two, lost none. Royal Arcanum Wheelmen won one, lost one. Bowling Green Wheelmen won one, lost one. Triumph Wheelmen won one, lost one. Century Wheelmen won one, lost one. Riverside Wheelmen won two, lost two. Manhattan Bicycle Club won two, lost two, and the Harlem Wheelmen won none, lost four.

On a team average, the Riverside Wheelmen's five hold the best record, at 173, and the Morris Wheelmen next, at 171. The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, 166; the Yorkville Wheelmen, 153; the Triumph Wheelmen, 151; the Bowling Green Wheelmen, 147; the Century Wheelmen, 145; the Harlem Wheelmen, 141, and the Manhattan Bicycle Club, 136, are the order and averages of the rest. H. Beam of the Riverside Wheelmen has the best individual average, at 199½, with Worth of the Bowling Green Wheelmen, at 185½, second. The third place, at 185, is a time between Johansmeyer of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen and Hanan of the Morris Wheelmen.

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Triumph Wheelmen.

Benjamin T. Burton, Secretary of the Triumph Wheelmen, on behalf of the club announces that he is ready to receive challenges for inter-club pool games from any cycling organization within the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. No conditions are named. The address of the Pool Committee of the Triumph is 59 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

At the annual election of the Triumph Wheelmen the following officers for the ensuing year were chosen: President—C. N. Pitcher; Vice President—A. Brown; Treasurer—A. Civrac; Financial Secretary—G. Huber; Recording Secretary—D. Flynn; Sergeant at Arms—W. Maute; Board of Governors—W. A. Burton, W. Leaycraft, B. T. Burton, C. P. Staubach, F. O. Topping, A. Renkel, and R. G. Campbell; Captain—H. W. Best; First Lieutenant—J. Farmen; Second Lieutenant—J. F. Collins; Color Bearers—L. Haegele and W. Rakawsky; Bugler—W. Tams.

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Firemen's Cycle Club.

Firemen from many out-of-town departments have signified their intention of being present at the first invitation reception of the New York Firemen's Cycle Club, to be held at the Central Opera House, in East Sixty-seventh Street, Thursday evening, Feb. 10. The arrangements already perfected provide not only for dancing and the promenade, but add features of other entertainment, among which is an exhibition drill by the drill team of the Greenwich Wheelmen.

Four thousand invitations have been issued. Besides the firemen from the local and other departments, delegations from many of the New York and Brooklyn cycle clubs have promised their presence. Dr. H. M. Archer, an honorary member of the Firemen's Cycle Club, has been chosen floor director. It is expected that Fire Commissioner Scannell, who has expressed himself as heartily in sympathy with the red-clad cyclers and was recently elected an honorary member, will review the grand march. Boxes have been reserved for the parties of the Commissioner and of Chief Bonner.

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The Harlem Wheelmen.

An exhibition of photographs made by members of the Harlem Wheelmen while on cycling jaunts will be given at the clubhouse Tuesday evening. The exhibits are the fruits of a photographic contest extending through last year, and many interesting views of the neighboring country and some valuable data for road improvement will be shown. The exhibition is open to club members and their friends. The same evening will be ladies' night for the month of February, and arrangements have been made to provide entertainment by means of the phonograph. A collation and dancing will follow.

CYCLE CLUB NOTES.

The annual ball of the Camei Wheelmen will be held Saturday evening, Feb. 12, at Stuyvesant Hall, 351 East Seventeenth Street. The members of Court Herbert of the Foresters expect to attend in a body.

At the annual election of the Richmond County Cycle Club, the following were the successful candidates: President—C. D. Mitchell; Vice President—William McGregor; Secretary and Treasurer—John T. Shay; Lieutenant—C. C. Wincapaw; Bugler—J. C. Gill.

Appointments for Chairmen of the various committees of the Sunset Wheelmen of South Brooklyn have been made as follows: Law—Joseph Oberlies; Membership—William Schwers; Finance—David Simpson; Entertainment—Thomas Meekin; Road—John Oberlies; Racing—Andrew Eckles.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Greater New York Wheelmen is arranging for a reception some time this month. The prize winners in the progressive euchre tournament, which proved a popular means of entertainment, were Mrs. C. Kelton, Mrs. Brown, Miss Haviland, William Kaufield, William J. Kalling, and J. Roberts.

The Battery Wheelmen of 20 Greenwich Street will have two triplet teams, one composed of C. E. Sands, W. Rodenberg, and H. Heath, and the other of A. Martheon and the Cunningham brothers, on track and road the coming season. W. F. Cunningham, W. Eidelhauser, A. Martheon, and C. E. Sands will also race on singles.

The annual reception and dance of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club has been announced for March, the day to be determined later. The ladies' reception at the clubhouse, 80 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, last Friday, was a success. A pleasant programme of music and other features were provided. It is the last formal reception of the kind this season.

Civil officers have been elected by the Thirteenth Regiment Cycle Corps as follows: President—Sergt. H. V. Van Auken; Vice President—Corp. A. S. Johnson; Secretary—Private I. H. Bridge; Treasurer—Sergt. Charles P. Shinn; Captain—W. A. Turpin; First Lieutenant—T. J. Hooley; Second Lieutenant—Clarence W. Smith; Color Bearers—Corp. Jennings, Corp. Spear, Private Wood, Private Lundberg, Private Mainland, and Corp. Johnson.

NURSE CHARGED WITH LARCENY

A St. Luke's Hospital Employe Accused of Taking a Patient's Jewelry.

David R. Birch, a St. Luke's Hospital nurse, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday for trial on a charge of grand larceny. The complainant was the Rev. George F. Baker, Superintendent of the hospital, who charged him with stealing jewelry from the late William H. Loche, once a hospital patient.

Loche, a wealthy bachelor, was found unconscious in the street at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street last June. He was taken to the hospital and placed in the care of Birch. He had about $900 worth of jewelry and some money. He died on July 8.

When the executor of the estate, J. W. Pringall, was making up the accounts of the man's property he could not find the jewelry. Capt. Steinkamp of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station was notified, and Detectives Quinlan and Prunty were told to investigate the case. They learned from one of the other nurses in the hospital that Birch was wearing fine jewelry.

The detectives also found that considerable jewelry had been pawned by Birch. Birch was accused of theft. He denied it, and said that he had received a lot of jewelry from his grandfather. Finally, he admitted that the jewelry was Loche's, but he said that Loche had given it to him.

"WINDOM" $2 COUNTERFEITS.

Treasury Officials Deny that They Are Being Circulated Here.

Sub-Treasury officials say that the story that the two-dollar "Windom" silver certificate counterfeit, one of the most dangerous forgeries extant, because of its excellent work and its small denomination, is being circulated here, is nonsense. For months discoveries of it have been made daily at the Sub-Treasury, sometimes as many as three in a day being stamped as "bad." It is evident that the bill, to use criminal parlance, has been "shoved" East and West, and until the source of issue is found and the plates seized, the Government can do no more than to warn the public and banks against the dangerous bill.

It is easy, when one has one of the counterfeits and an expert directs attention to its weak points—which are few—to see that there is a hard, staring expression to William Windom's face, and that the carmine red seal is of lighter color than in the honest bill. But expert handlers of money in banks are constantly passing the counterfeits in counting stacks of bills, and the average shop cashier or tradesman would pass them unhesitatingly.

Their chief security appears to lie in their appearance of having been in active circulation. None have a new look. Their used appearance is due to rumpling and washing in glycerine and tea or weak coffee. The paper is almost as good as the Government's silk-fibred article.

J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital.

The annual report of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, formerly the Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street shows that the number of patients treated during the year was 11,321, a falling off of 1,002 from the number treated the year before. The death rate of 1897, however, is 6.67 per cent., against 11 per cent. the previous year. The expenses for the year were $19,089.56.

Classified Business Directory.

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CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The 'Cello.

When late I heard the trembling 'cello play,
In every face I saw sad memories
That from dark secret chambers where they lay
Rose, and looked forth from melancholy eyes.
So every mournful thought found there a tone
To match despondence; sorrow knew its mate;
Ill fortune sighed, and mute despair made moan,
And one deep chord gave answer, "Late—too late."
Then ceased the quivering strain, and swift returned
Unto its depths the secret of each heart;
Each face took on its mask where lately burned
A spirit charmed to sight by music's art;
But unto one who caught that inner flame
No face of all can ever seem the same.
—The February Century.

Haitian Peculiarities.

From Leslie's Weekly.

When a fire breaks out in the town almost all the stores close, the troops stand under arms, and few except the firemen and the people near the place of conflagration venture out into the street, the reason being that most revolutionary movements are started in this manner. While fire draws the attention to some remote part of Port au Prince, the "conspirators," as they are always called, attempt to storm the arsenal and the prison, liberating and arming its inmates. Many a dangerous criminal owes his liberty to an incident of this nature.

Another peculiar feature of the constant excitement is the so-called couru—derived from courir, the French word for run—when everybody in the street starts to run. I remember well one that happened in Port au Prince, the capital, about five years ago, when the situation was comparatively quiet. Two young men quarreled about a woman, met near the marketplace, drew their revolvers, and fired at each other. This caused a panic in the market halls; everybody commenced to run, in order to get home. Nobody knew what had happened; nobody knew what was going to happen; those who had not heard the shots, seeing the others take to their heels, also ran for the shelter of their homes. The stores closed; strong detachments of troops patrolled the streets, headed by the Chief of Police, the commanders of the port, the town, and the "Arondissement," and finally the President himself, being in doubt as to the outcome of the affair, left the palace and rode through the streets at the head of about two hundred and fifty cavalry, with their carbines on the thigh and their fingers on the trigger, who were followed by a battalion of infantry. Only one man of the party besides the officers was without a rifle; he carried on his head a soapbox full of cartridges. All this had been caused by a few shots exchanged between two men! They were promptly arrested, but the majority of people did not know until the next morning why they "ran." It is indeed quite natural that they should look for shelter at such a time; for justice, (and sometimes injustice,) always summarily dispensed, is particularly high-handed at the time of a couru.

A similar march which President Hippolyte made through the streets at the head of his troops to quell the May insurrection of 1891 cost a good many lives. However, had the revolution been allowed to spread, thousands of Haitians might have fallen.

The Art Student at Munich.

From the February International Magazine.

"First of all get rid of all illusions on the subject."

The artist's life is often regarded as a dream of freedom and gayety. In the first place it means the student life in Munich, for the Isartown is to be recognized as the capital of German art, the seat of Apollo and the Muses. In the neighborhood of Munich the Alps raise their snow-capped crests against the sky, and the thousands of paths which lead to the mountains are so many attractions to diversion. The would-be student pictures to herself lovely evenings on the blue Isar, rowing parties on the Starnbergersee—in short, it is like a vision of the Promised Land, and, like all other visions, does not materialize. Such dreams are no nearer the reality than are other dreams.

As a matter of fact, the life of the young art student is one continual round of work from early morn to dewy eve. One who expects to devote herself with any degree of success to art needs, besides the necessary talent, earnest application, dogged perseverance, good health, and, last but not least, money. There are, alas! many students whose daily question is: "How shall I ever be able to hold out to the end? And even if I succeed, what is it all worth?" For it is not to be for one moment supposed that it is an easy matter to find fitting employment when the student has become a full-fledged artist.

Because of such difficulties students often have their times of depression, during which the beauties of the student's life fade like the dreams of childhood in the presence of stern reality. The social and other advantages offered by Munich, which advantages are so great an attraction to the neophyte, are not for the art student. Society and the natural beauty of the surroundings can be enjoyed but very sparingly, because the strength has to be husbanded for study.

Business a Wager on Elections.

The Hon. Charles S. Fairchild in the February North American Review.

Every member of the commission was pronounced and decided in the opinion that this provision should be made for the retirement of the demand obligations of the Government. There was no difference of opinion whatever upon this subject. The only discussion was over the means by which this should be done in order that there might be no sudden or injurious derangement of the currency or an absence of currency tools for the transaction of business. Business is, as it were, a wager on elections. Then, too, it is dependent upon the balance between the revenues and expenditures of the Government.

If the Government had no demand obligations, a deficiency of revenue would be of little importance to business; it would be something that every one would know could be easily cured by the increase of revenue or reduction of expenditures. Private credit would not be affected by it at all; and public credit hardly at all, probably not at all; but now a serious deficiency in revenue produces uncertainty in all contracts, and causes distress not only here, but wherever our business and our obligations are distributed over the world. This is an intolerable condition, productive of vast loss at times and increased expense at all times. It perverts the notions of the people because it leads them to suppose that Government, by investing something with the legal tender quality, can thereby give it value—a dangerous fallacy, pregnant with mischief, but very specious.

At first one supposes that the legal tender quality must give great value, for at least the thing indued with it will pay past debts, yet there have been time and again moneys invested with this quality that have become utterly worthless, while there were plenty of past debts that could be paid with them. Men at various times in history, and a large number now in our country, have believed and do believe that the legal tender quality, the fiat, is the thing which gives chief value to money, quite oblivious of the experience of either generations with fiat money. They are theorists pure and simple, and refuse to look at facts, and yet if they will theorize a little further they will see that their own theory is baseless.

Australian Contrivances.

From The February Outing.

Some men were handling a little piece of wood about the shape of a cigar boat, and four or five inches long, with a long reed kind of tail to it.

"What odd thing is that wooden rat?" asked the guardsman.

"Wichi-wichi," replied Warrigul.

Just then a native whirled one over his head, at a dangerous gait, and sent it flying out along the level ground. The little nose of it bobbed up and down, and the queer oblong thing worked its way along, with its tail as a balance, at a fearful rate. It ran along the ground for sixty or seventy yards. Others competed at the game of wichi-wichi, until the winner scored over one hundred yards in the directest line to the target.

Then they swung the hulawalla. This is a fish-shaped piece of thin wood tied to a long string and swung around and around by means of a long stick. The noise of it much resembled the roar of a giant bull enraged. The hulawalla is used by the tribesmen to warn off the women during the week of the sacred bora dance. It can be heard three or four miles away, according to the wind and lay of the country. During that week, the women must not come in hearing of the dread instrument, or they suffer dire agony to a sure death.

Desmond War.

(Dirge for all Ireland, 1580.)

Fall gently, pitying rains! Come slowly, Spring!
Ah slower, slower yet! No notes of glee!
No minstrelsy! Nay not one bird must sing
His challenge to the season. See, O see!
Lo, where she lies,
Dead, with wide open eyes,
Unsheltered from the skies,
Alone, unmark'd, she lies!
Then sorrow flow;
And ye, dull hearts, that brook to see her so,
Go! go! go! go!
Depart dull hearts, and leave us to our woe!

Drop forest, drop your sad accusing tears,
Send your soft rills adown the silent glades,
Where yet the pensive yew its branches rears,
Where yet no axe pollutes the decent shades,
Show forth her bitter woe,
Denounce her furious foe,
Her piteous story show,
That all may know.
Then quickly call
Your young leaves. Bid them from their stations tall,
Fall! fall! fall! fall!
Till of their green they weave her funeral pall.

And you, ye waves who guard that western slope,
Show no white crowns. This is no time to wear
The livery of Hope. We have no hope.
Blackness and leaden grays befit despair.
Roll past that open grave,
And let thy billows lave
Her whom they could not save.
Then open wide
Your western arms to where the rain-clouds bide,
And hide, hide, hide,
Let none discern the spot where she has died.

—EMILY LAWLESS in Literature.

Older Than the "F. F. Vs."

From "Southern Workman and Hampton School Record."

In King William County there are two small colonies of natives whose ancestry antedates that of any so-called "F. F.Vs.". They are Indians, occupying two reservations granted them by the State of Virginia. The first band numbers about 150, and is located on a reservation of about 1,500 acres on the Pamunkey River. The other is about ten miles distant, on the Mattapony River, and numbers only fifty. Their reservation comprises 500 acres.

The Pamunkey and Mattapony Indians own their land in common, and have tribal government. The chief and his council of braves are aided, however, by a board of white trustees chosen by themselves. The census says of them:

"They subsist mainly by hunting and fishing, raising a little corn and a few vegetables. They send to the Governor of Virginia annually, at about Christmas time, a present of game and fish as tribute and as evidence of fealty and loyalty. They have their own schools and churches. They preserve many of the arts and customs of their ancestors, and still retain much of their Indian blood, features, and characteristics. They make regulations to preserve as far as possible their purity of blood and to prevent the scattering of their people.

"These Indians are the remnant of the once great and powerful tribe over which the celebrated Chief Opekankanough ruled, who held his court and his seat of authority at a fortified position at the head of York River, where West Point now stands. Opekankanough was a rival of the great Powhatan, and afterward acknowledged allegiance to him."

Paris as a Financial Centre.

From The Spectator.

That Paris is and has for two centuries been by far the greatest intellectual centre in the world is, of course, true, but she is a great money centre also; she has the power of the purse. She contains the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of France, and she consequently wields a supreme power in France quite apart from the fact that she is the greatest artistic and literary centre in the world, and that, politically, she often stands out as the representative of all France, as she did in 1793, in 1830, in 1848, and in 1870. Take from Paris the power of the purse, transfer the Bank of France and the haute finance to Lyons or Toulouse, and we should find (if the transference could be made permanent) that Paris had declined greatly in the esteem of France and of the world.

While Paris is a grade below London in its power as a financial centre, Berlin is perhaps a grade below Paris; not because it is not a very influential centre of finance, but because it shares that position with Frankfort, which still, though no longer a capital, maintains its old reputation, and will probably continue to do so.

Last Letter of Mary Queen of Scots.

From The London Standard.

This is the conclusion of a letter of Mary Queen of Scots to Henry III. of France and believed to have been written by her on the morning of her execution, Feb. 8, 1587:

"It remains for me to beseech you, as a very Christian King, my brother-in-law and ancient ally, who has always protested to love me, that at this blow you will give proof in all these points of your virtue, solacing me that for the discharge and ease of my conscience you will recompense my disconsolate servants, giving them their wages, and the other point is that you will cause prayers to be offered to God for a Queen who has been called most Christian, and dies a Catholic stript of all her goods. As to my son, I commend him to you as much as he will deserve, but for that I cannot answer. I have been so bold as to send you two rare stones, desiring for you perfect health, with a happy and long life. You will receive them as from your very affectionate sister-in-law, who, in dying, gives you testimony of her good will toward you. I again commend to you my servants. You will order, if it please you, that for my soul I am paid part of that which you owe to me; and that for the honor of Jesus Christ, to whom I shall pray to-morrow at my death, that you will provide somewhat to found an Obit and bestow the usual alms. Wednesday at two after midnight. Your very affectionate and right good sister, Mari R."

My Valentine.

My lady, with an old-time grace,
Sends me a valentine to-day,
A miniature of her dear face
With eyes so true and wondrous gray.

Ah, lady mine, the world grows old,
And men's hearts steel with care and strife,
And in the race for fame and gold
There's little time for love or life,

And yet, ambition's but a name,
And gold, 'tis but the miser's sign;
I envy no man wealth or fame
While you are my true valentine.

—THOMAS H. WILSON in February Ladies' Home Journal.

Colleges and Incomes.

Elliott Flower in the February North American Review.

It may be urged that it is wrong to attempt to run educational institutions on such small capital as is available to many of them. Conceding that Mr. Rockefeller could not have made a better use of his money that he did in founding the University of Chicago, what excuse is there for the existence of many of the little colleges that are endeavoring to struggle along on incomes that would hardly be sufficient for the support of a good-sized family? One college in Trenton, Mo., has 159 students and an income of $2,000; another at McKenzie, Tenn., 200 students and $1,500; another at Bowdon, Ga., 143 students and $1,500; another at New Berlin, Penn., 79 students and $3,000; a university at Canton, Mo., 71 students and $1,500, and a college at St. Joseph, Mo., 85 students and $5,040. These have been taken at random from the College Year Book, and are given merely as examples of a large number of like institutions. The writer does not wish to be understood as making an attack upon them or upon any other particular college, but, taking these little institutions as a class, he does believe and assert that no college can be properly run on a miniature income, and that the money so expended is needed elsewhere. Yet, aside from those institutions that decline to make any statement as to their incomes, there are eighty-seven colleges in the United States that have not to exceed $10,000 per annum each, and it is probable that at least twenty of that number have only $5,000 or less.

What an absurdity it is to try to run colleges on so little money! How much better it would be if some of these funds could be combined and more students cared for at less expense per capita! To my mind much more could be accomplished if we could blot out half of these institutions, combine the other half into a smaller number of larger and better-equipped universities and colleges, and devote the money thus saved to the kind of education most needed. Of course, this is impracticable, but at least philanthropists who are looking about for ways to spend money to the best educational advantage can refrain from establishing universities, colleges, and scholarships until those who have to fight for even the lowest common school education have been cared for. According to the best figures at hand, we are spending $8 a year to a student in the grammar schools, and $109 a year to a student in the higher educational institutions, and it is all out of proportion. If it were possible to get all the figures, the difference unquestionably would be much greater. In fact, the money expended in giving opportunities for higher education probably would exceed $125 a student, and this does not include the money that the students themselves pay into the institutions.

The Paper Makers.

From The February Our Animal Friends.

One morning in early Summer, while standing beside an old rail fence watching some cows that were cropping the grass, my attention was attracted by the peculiar movements of a wasp that settled on the rail beside me. The rail was covered with a a light gray fuzz of woody fibre, beaten up from the decaying wood by the excessive soakings it had received from the long Spring rains, and when the wasp had gathered as much of this as he could carry he slowly flew away. In a short time there were a dozen or more of those industrious pulp gatherers at work on the old rail, and as fast as each of them obtained a load, away he flew in the direction of a clump of bushes that grew beside a small stream.

My curiosity was aroused, and I determined to find out if possible what they were doing with such a quantity of fibre, and, approaching the thicket cautiously, I soon discovered them at work on a good-sized nest which hung from the limb of a white beech sapling. I was able to get quite near it, for wasps are not apt to be quarrelsome if left alone, and these were too busy to take heed of anything except their work.

As fast as their loads were deposited they flew down to the brook, and, having "wet their whistles," returned to the nest and set about beating the fibre into a thin sheet, which was so deftly joined to the main body of the nest that the jointure was imperceptible. There was a constant throng of workers coming and going, the objective points being the nest, the old fence, and the brook, and while each addition to the structure was only the tiniest mite, yet it grew perceptibly under the united efforts of those little builders.

Chimney or Hearth Money.

From "History of Taxation," Dowell.

What you call "chimney money" is the same as the house tax called "hearth money." It was established as a means of making up the deficiency in the revenue granted after the Restoration to Charles II. It was repealed by I. and II. William and Mary, c. 10, but was reimposed in Scotland in September, 1690, at the rate of 1s. 2d. for every hearth. The repeal was one of the first boons conceded by William on his arrival.

The Gargoyle.

From Chambers's Journal.

Let us look at some of the old rain-water spouts, or gargoyles. It is only recently that the word gargoyle has found its way into our dictionaries. Even technical glossaries of repute passed it over a few years ago. But now it is not only included, but chosen for illustration, in lexicographical works that are enlivened with wood-cuts. This advance in public estimation is probably the result of the exceptional wave in the waters of sanitary science now passing over us, which has drawn attention to the manner our ancestors made provision for the limitation of one of the evils with which they had to contend.

We find our predecessors not only contrived a means to prevent the damp that would have ensued if rain water had not been diverted from falling off their roofs into the foundations of their buildings, but so treated these discharging spout-heads from their gutters as to make them give considerable ornamentation. The application of the term gargoyle to these contrivances is said to be due to the dragon-like character that was at first given to them, coupled with the fact that there was a particular dragon known by that name that kept the district around Rouen in trepidation. Directly these fantastic spouts came into use they were treated as works of art, in so far as two were never made alike.

Those who have studied the subject aver that many of them are fine works of sculpture, and they are often so adroitly placed as to bring out the salient points of a fabric and conduce to its pleasing effect. They were employed from about the middle of the thirteenth century, and were gradually improved in form and delicacy of design and execution. At first they were somewhat short and thick, but after a time were made longer, to project further, and with more elegant details.

The Semaphore.

From The Cornhill.

Shortly before the French Revolution, Claude Chappe, at Angers, invented a semaphore telegraph, consisting of relays of towers surmounted by movable arms. This plan, with modifications, was adopted in France, England, and other countries. In August, 1794, the first of Chappe's lines was completed between Paris and Lille, and on Sept. 1 at noon the welcome news of the recapture of the town of Condé from the Austrians was transmitted by it from Lille, and announced by Carnot to the Deputies in Paris the same evening.

The inventor, who was the first person that received the title of telegraph engineer (ingénieur-télégraphe,) as head of a telegraphic department in the military service of the First Republic, was succeeded in this office by his brothers, Ignatius and René. During the Directory, the Empire, and the reigns of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. numerous lines of this description were constructed in France. Louis Philippe secured the introduction of the electric telegraph; but both systems were in use down to the time of the Crimean war, after which the somaphore was finally abandoned.

Goods at "Half Price."

From Textile World.

The mill agent, importer, or manufacturer takes orders for a line of goods from jobbers and from large retailers for a full opening supply, but a great many of them are thus sold on a guarantee; that is, the buyers can return what they do not sell—a pretty safe business for the buyer. When the goods fail to move at a stipulated price, the sellers are notified that a certain quantity will be returned. Then new negotiations begin.

If they are in jobbers' hands and the quantity is large a drive may be arranged for; if not large enough for this, a sale may be arranged to a large retailer. Then comes his announcement of a large purchase from a well-known manufacturer or importer, greatly below cost, and being content with a small profit they are to be sold below cost. Very often, therefore, these sales do not mean a loss to the retailer, nor to the importer, but usually to the maker of the goods, whether domestic or foreign. Of course, buyers from agents who make up the goods into garments or convert them into bleached, dyed, or printed articles cannot well fall back upon the mills.

Rachray Island.

Och, what was it got me at all that time
To promise I'd marry a Rachray man?
An' now he'll not listen to rason or rhyme,
He strivin' to hurry me all that he can.
"Come on, an' ye be to come on," says he,
"Ye're bound for the Island, to live wi' me."

See Rachray Island beyont in the bay!
The dear knows what they be doin' out there
But fishin' an' fightin' an' tearin' away,
An' who's to hindher, an' what do they care?
The goodness can tell what 'tid happen to me
When Rachray 'ud have me, anee, anee!

I might have took Pether from over the hill,
A dacent poacher, the kind, poor boy.
Could I keep the ould places about me still,
I'd never set foot out o' sweet Baliyvoy.
My sorra on Rachray, the could sea caves,
An' black-neck divers, an' weary ould waves!

I'll never win back now, whatever may fall,
Oh, give me good luck, for you'll see me no more.
Sure an' Island man is the mischief an' all—
An' me that never was married before!
Oh, think o' my fate when ye dance at a fair:
In Rachray there's no Christianity there!

—MOIRA O'NEILL in The Spectator.

Reindeer for the Klondike.

From The Spectator.

Moss, as we understand it, is rather an uncommon vegetable. It would be difficult, for instance, to find enough moss by an English roadside to feed one reindeer per diem, not to speak of hundreds. But once beyond a certain line on the arctic fringe moss is the one common form of vegetable life. Lichen is the more appropriate name, for it is a thick, whitish growth, springing up naturally, and often burned by the Lapps over large tracts, just as Scotch shepherds burn the heather to produce a thicker crop for the deer. It is the natural vegetable covering of the earth where earth, and not rock, is on the surface. And the Klondike climate is particularly favorable to this moss, which lies over the whole soil, an invisible vegetable lining, between the earth and the covering snow. It is so thick that even in Summer, when the snow melts, this non-conducting layer of moss prevents the ground from thawing.

Before the snow melts, as on the projected journey of the deer, they will be traveling over one vast carpet of snow-covered food; and as each reindeer, male or female, has a third projecting palmated antler, or "snow scraper," with a few side-long sweeps of which it can brush away the snow, the herds have no trouble in reaching their food. A good reindeer will travel a hundred miles a day over frozen snow. When drawing burdens it will take a weight of 300 pounds, though the Lapps prefer to limit it to 240 pounds.

Paul Krueger.

From "South Africa To-day," Younghusband.

Sitting there in his well-known attitude in an upright armchair, smoking a huge pipe and expectorating profusely, he thumped upon the table at his side and bellowed back his answer, that as long as his country was not attacked he would attack no one. * * * Certainly at the present day no one like him exists, and perhaps no one of his peculiar stamp will ever appear again.

Ants and Their Milch Cows.

From The Chautauquan.

The fact that ants used aphids for milch cows was discovered nearly a century ago, but the special care given to their live stock has been a subject of more recent study. Almost any one may have observed ants running up and down the trunks of trees and shrubs. It is no joy of climbing nor desire for a wide outlook that leads the ants to ascend trees, but because the leaves of the trees afford pasturage for their small cattle, the aphids. These little creatures exude voluntarily drops of a sweet liquid known as honey dew. The process of milking is this: the ant comes up to the aphid and pats it on the back with her antennae, at which the flattered and pleased aphid gives forth the honey dew, which the ant eats with every sign of enjoyment.

It might seem at first glance that the benefits of this relationship accrue only to the ants. However, this is not the case. The ants are fierce defenders of their flocks, and make it very uncomfortable for the many insect enemies of the aphids. Some species of ants build sheds over the aphids upon the trees, and other species remove them to the safety of their own nests; but the special claim of the ants as aphid protectors lies in the care of the aphid eggs, which are shown as much attention as their own.

A Doubting Heart.

Where are the swallows fled?
Frozen and dead,
Perchance upon some bleak and stormy shore.
O doubting heart!
Far over purple seas,
They wait in sunny ease
The balmy southern breeze,
To bring them to the northern home once more.

Why must the flowers die?
Prisoned they lie
In the cold tomb, heedless of tears or rain.
O doubting heart!
They only sleep below
The soft white ermine snow,
While Winter winds shall blow,
To breathe and smile upon you soon again.

The sun has hid its rays
These many days;
Will dreary hours never leave the earth?
O doubting heart!
The stormy clouds on high
Veil the same sunny sky
That soon (for Spring is nigh)
Shall wake the Summer into golden mirth.

Fair hope is dead, and light
Is quenched in night.
What sound can break the silence of despair?
O doubting heart!
Thy sky is overcast,
Yet stars shall rise at last,
Brighter for darkness past,
And angels' silver voices stir the air.

—From ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER'S "Legends and Lyrics."

Pernicious Literature—Its Effects.

From The Westminster Review.

Books have been called companions: no better description could be employed; and as bad company with foul minds, bad books with foul contents, damage irreparably the thoughts of their readers, impregnate them with vile ideas, and put trash in the place which should be occupied by valuable knowledge. It is well known that an inebriate perpetually indulging in an excess of strong alcohol destroys his taste, and can appreciate no other than strong drink, for which he always craves; this is similar to the reader of vile books: his taste is destroyed, and he can appreciate no others after he has accustomed his taste to, and saturated his mind with, abominable publications.

Pernicious literature appears to consume the very intellect of its readers, as opium-smoking destroys the intellect of the smoker; for such readers appear to possess no knowledge of matters which directly or indirectly affect themselves or their fellow-creatures; they take but little, if any, interest in matters which rightly claim the attention of all members of the human race, but concentrate their attention upon what is called by the far too mild name, sensational literature.

The Officer in Berlin.

From Self-Culture.

With all their fine uniforms and privileges of precedence, one cannot help feeling sorry for these officers, many of whom are brave, noble men; for they are so bound and tied by the cords of trifling conventionalities. They must not carry umbrellas, no matter how it storms, for they thus show their endurance by a fine disregard for the weather, which in Berlin pouts and cries all Winter. Then they never must ride in an ordinary omnibus, for that is beneath their dignity. Owing to the common sense of the late Emperor Frederick, who, while Crown Prince, sanctioned the use of the street cars by officers, (he himself rode on the first one which made its appearance in Berlin twenty years ago,) the army can enjoy that common blessing; but if they take a cab, it must be a first-class one, and if they go to an entertainment, they must occupy a place in the most expensive part of the house.

Only boys whose families can afford to set aside a certain sum of money for their use can enter the army, for the pay is inadequate to meet the style in which an officer must live. Think of twenty-five dollars a month for a Lieutenant!

British and American.

Capt. A. T. Mahan in the February Scribner's.

In no case where the British and the Americans have met upon the water has a serious charge of personal misconduct been proved against any individual; and the gallantry shown upon occasion by both sides upon Lake Champlain in 1776 is evident from the foregoing narrative. With regard to the direction of movements—the skill of the two leaders—the same equal credit cannot be assigned. It was a very serious blunder on Oct. 11 to run to leeward, passing a concealed enemy, undetected, upon waters so perfectly well known as Champlain was, it having been the scene of frequent British operations in recent wars. Owing to this, "the Maria, because of her distant situation (from which the Inflexible and Carleton had chased by signal) when the rebels were first discovered, and baffling winds, could not get into close action."

For the same reason the Inflexible could not support the Carleton. The Americans, in the aggregate distinctly inferior, were thus permitted a concentration of superior force upon the part of their enemies. It is needless to enlarge upon the mortifying incident of Arnold's escape that evening. To liken small things to great—always profitable in military analysis—it resembled Hood's slipping away from De Grasse at St. Kitts.

A Literary Choice.

I've read and I've read and I've read,
O'er hundreds of books I have pored,
But give me the book that reads as if it
Was writ with the point of a sword.

Ink's all very well in its way,
But I don't want ink any more;
The book that I want is one that's been writ
With gruesomely gurgling gore.

And while I am fond of my sleep,
My nods and my naps I'll forsake
For the tale that is warranted night after night
To keep me a-staring awake—

A tale that is made up entire
Of thunder and blizzards and sea,
And muskets and cannon and sabres and shot,
Is the tale that will satisfy me!

—JOHN KENDRICK BANGS in Harper's Bazar.

NO MATTER WHAT MIGHTS OTHER HOUSES MAY POSSESS, THEY CANNOT LAY CLAIM TO THAT WHICH IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF THIS STORE

Macy's

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH STREET (RUNNING FROM 13TH TO 15TH ST) SIXTH AVE

Pure Food Fair

Monday we throw the fifth floor of the new building and the older building formerly occupied by our grocery into one greater Food Depot. These two make a store whose importance commands special attention and whose birth is well worth celebrating. We crown the occasion with our FIRST FOOD FAIR. Mark you, NOT a show, but an exhibition of the world's best foods. A money-saving sale of enough importance to interest every man or woman who is glad to know when seventy-five cents or fifty cents will do the usual buying of a dollar. The music will be the merry hum of business, and there will be no poor qualities, for we keep only the best. Booths, artistically draped, form a pleasant sight in the new room just added. All the prominent foods will be demonstrated and free samples given to all interested visitors. Come—all are welcome to see, to taste and to carry home for trial the free samples. Our Coffee, Tea and Cocoa, the finest in New York, sampled free.

CHOICE TEAS, Amaryllis Chop, famous for its strength and delicious flavor, new crop, garden grown, same quality sold elsewhere at 60c. Formosa Oolong—Young Hyson—English Breakfast—mixed (green and black)—this sale, per pound..... 29c

FORMOSA OOLONG, finest imported this season, original packing, 5-pound lead-lined boxes, should sell at $1.25 per pound, per box..... 4.24

BAKING POWDER, (none better,) Red Star Brand, pound cans, this sale..... 24c

FLAVORING EXTRACTS, strictly pure, finest quality—Vanilla and Lemon—in two and four ounce bottles, for this sale, 4 oz. bottles, 19c., 2 oz.... 10c

SPICES, strictly pure, finest quality, full weight, Black Pepper—White Pepper—Mustard—in ¼-pound cans..... 6c

FRENCH MUSTARD, large bottle..... 16c

ROLLED OATS, Lily White Brand, fine flavor, strictly clean, 2-lb. package..... 7c

CALIFORNIA ROLLED WHEAT, delicious breakfast cereal, 2-lb. package..... 9c

RICE FLAKES, per package.... 10c

PICKLES, high grade, selected stock, equal to imported—Gherkins Chow-Chow—mixed—quart bottle 24c., pint bottle..... 14c

WASHING POWDER, 4-lb. package..... 14c

PURE FRUIT JAMS, (our regular 14c. quality.) Raspberry and Red Currant—Blackberry—Red Raspberry—Green Gage—Fig—Apricot—in pound glass jars, for this sale..... 10c

MINCE MEAT, Anderson's celebrated extra fine quality, 5-lb. cans 24c., 3-lb. cans..... 19c

FANCY MAINE CORN, Jessamine Brand, case 1.56, per can 7c

STRINGLESS BEANS, small, sweet, and tender, case 1.49, per can..... 7c

LIMA BEANS, extra fine, case 2.18, per can..... 10c

SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, case 2.18, per can..... 10c

FINE SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, case 2.66, per can..... 12c

SPINACH, 3-lb. cans..... 15c

BOSTON BAKED BEANS, 3-lb. cans, plain or with tomato sauce..... 7c

BOSTON BROWN BREAD, ready for use, equal to fresh home made, 3-lb. cans..... 10c

CALIFORNIA FRUITS, (Bear Brand): BARTLETT PEARS—YELLOW CRAWFORD PEACHES, large cans..... 14c

EGG PLUMS, per can..... 12c

APPLES, gallon cans, peeled and cored, ready for use..... 22c

Furniture Features at Prices That Tell.

DESKS, Very handsome Ladies' Writing Desks, mahogany finish, marqueterie inlaid front, finely finished, sold elsewhere at $9.50; only one to a customer..... 6.49

DESKS, solid quartered oak, five drawers, serpentine front, rope twist pillars in front, finely carved, sold elsewhere at $18.50; our price..... 15.76
(5TH FLOOR ANNEX.)

COUCHES, full Turkish, spring edge, upholstered in three different coverings of corduroy, sold elsewhere at $10.00; only one to a customer..... 6.49

COUCHES, full Turkish, spring edge, extra well made, upholstered in four different coverings of corduroy, sold elsewhere for $12.00; our price.... 9.99
(3D FLOOR, ANNEX.)

ROCKERS, high back, in oak or mahogany finish, seat upholstered in different colorings of velvets and tapestries, sold elsewhere at $5.00; only one to a customer..... 2.99

ROCKERS, in mahogany finish, seat and back upholstered in green velour, embroidered in gold, sold elsewhere at $5.50; our price..... 3.99
(3D FLOOR, ANNEX.)

CHINA CLOSETS, solid oak, bent glass ends, well finished, large and durable, sold elsewhere at $15.00; only one to a customer..... 9.24

CHINA CLOSETS, solid quartered oak, carved top, moulded corners, high piano finish..... 13.66
(5TH FLOOR ANNEX.)

Economy in Our Upholstery Figures.

CURTAINS, Antique lace, with scrim centre, 3¼ yards long, per pair..... 2.24

CURTAINS, Irish Point Lace, 3½ yards long, regular price elsewhere 3.25 a pair..... 2.74

CURTAINS, Renaissance Lace, with wide insertion and edge; sold elsewhere at 9.50 per pair.. 7.24

SOFA CUSHIONS, covered with imported China silk and ruffle to match; regular value 2.00.... 1.18

PORTIERES, Tapestry, 50 inches wide; suitable for couch covers; former price 2.49. Each..... 1.39

PORTIERES, plain flax velour, 50 inches wide, with heavy fringe top and bottom; regular 10.50 quality, at, per pair..... 8.49

Furniture Slip Covers, Window Shades, and Awnings made to order. Lace Curtains cleaned at prices much lower than elsewhere.
(THIRD FLOOR, REAR ELEVATORS.)

Values Supreme in China and Glassware.

JAPANESE CUPS AND SAUCERS, three styles decorations.. 10c

CUSPIDORS, variety of decorations..... 23c

GOBLETS, copy of cut patterns, per dozen..... 36c

TUMBLERS, thin crystal, fine fancy etching; worth $1.00 per dozen, at..... 59c
(BASEMENT, MAIN BUILDING.)

DINNER SETS, Haviland China, fancy shape flower, gilt handles, 113 pieces..... 19.89

DINNER SETS, Limoges China, pink flowers, every piece gilt, 113 pieces..... 21.41

DINNER SETS, Haviland China, Lily of the Valley, gilt handles, 102 pieces..... 22.41
(2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

TABLE LAMPS, decorated vase and shade to match..... 87c

TABLE LAMPS, brass mounted, painted vase and globe to match..... 1.63

PORTABLE GAS LAMPS, complete, with shade, tubing, chimney and connections..... 1.87

BANQUET LAMPS, 24 inches high, stand and globe richly gilt Bohemian glass..... 2.87

BANQUET LAMPS, 30 inches high, brass mounted, painted stand and globe..... 3.83

BANQUET LAMPS, 36 inches high, brass trimmed, solid color stand and globe..... 4.87

TABLE LAMPS, Rockwood finish vase, gold plate mountings, with cathedral glass globe..... 5.34
(BASEMENT, MAIN BUILDING.)

Carpets and Rugs.

TAPESTRY CARPETS, eight wire, per yd..... 39c

EXTRA SUPER CARPETS, all wool, per yd..... 46c

SMITH'S MOQUETTE CARPETS, per yd..... 66c

SMITH'S AXMINSTER CARPETS, per yd..... 69c

The special carpet items in this announcement will not be sold except where we can make and lay them. This is done only to prevent competitors and other merchants from buying up our entire stock, as every carpet on this list is offered at from 10 to 20 per cent. less than they can be bought to-day at wholesale.

OILCLOTH, per square yard..... 18c

LINOLEUM, per square yard..... 42c

Carpet Lining, Cocoa Mats, Ingrain Art Squares, and all kinds of Rugs at prices that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

SMYRNA RUGS, 36x72..... 2.34

SMYRNA RUGS, 48x72..... 3.84

SMITH'S AXMINSTER RUGS, 8.6x10.6..... 15.74
(2D FLOOR ANNEX.)

The Great Basement Housefurnishing Store.

"Steel" enameled ware, first quality only, at lower prices than inferior goods are sold at elsewhere.

DISH PANS, 14 quart..... 24c

TEA KETTLES, 7-inch..... 36c

DRESDEN SAUCEPANS, 4 quart.. 21c

TEA AND COFFEE POTS, 3 quart..... 16c

PIE PLATES..... 3c

TEA AND COFFEE CANISTERS, japanned, hinged, 2 lbs..... 6c

"HOME USE" AMMONIA, unequaled for strength and quality.. 10c

"U. S." FURNITURE POLISH.... 15c

SUGAR BOXES, 7-lb., 9c.; 3½-lb.... 7c

DUST BRUSHES, all bristle..... 16c

"RIVAL" ASH SIFTERS, galvanized..... 43c

ENGLISH STEEL CARVERS, stag handle..... 49c

ENGLISH STEEL CARVERS, stag handle and patent guard rest..... 99c

"GUARANTEE" CLOTHES WRINGERS, rolls 11x1¾, fine "Para" rubber, best roll possible to be made, warranted five years, for regular family use.. 4.47
(BASEMENT MAIN BUILDING.)

B. Altman & Co.

ARE showing an attractive variety of SCOTCH FLANNELS for Spring wear; also WHITE EMBROIDERED FLANNELS in new and exclusive designs.

TO-MORROW—MONDAY.

5,000 Yards

ALL-WOOL IMPORTED FLANNEL

light and dark stripes, suitable for Negligees, Tea Gowns, Sacques, etc. Per yard, ... 19c.

Regular Value 35c.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

ROLE OF THE CAPITALIST.

John Graham Brooks's Lecture Before the League for Political Education.

John Graham Brooks lectured yesterday morning before the League for Political Education at Mendelssohn Hall, on "The Capitalist." This lecture, with the next two, deals with the wealth producers, that is, the "lender of the tools," or the capitalist; the employer, and the wageworker.

Mr. Brooks laid special emphasis upon the idea that the capitalist is merely a tool-lender, capital being one of the great forces necessary to produce wealth. As a tool-lender he is entitled to compensation for the use of his capital. The two questions—the getting rid of the capitalist and of the employer, or the man who makes use of capital by organizing and employing labor—are at the very heart of the Henry George and the Socialist movements. The Socialist idea, he said, is that labor should furnish its own capital and its own organizing force, and Mr. George wants to get rid of rents, also. Socialism wants to wipe out everything except wages.

The rage against capitalism, he said, is as old as the world. There has not been a period that lacked its party denouncing interest on money. The idea of interest was abhorrent to the early church, and nearly all the scholastics and fathers may be cited against it. Clement and Augustine had denounced the practice. Even the wisest of the Greeks, Aristotle, declared that capital was absolutely barren and should not exact interest.

Thomas Aquinas, "the greatest thinker of the middle ages," was the first, the lecturer said, to stem this torrent of denunciation of interest. Aquinas upset all the old theories by this simple argument: "If I lend my house to my friend, I deprive myself of something and should get something in return." Since his time it has not been thought unchristian or immoral to lend money or other form of capital on interest.

"We are just beginning to understand the importance of the economic side of our life," said Mr. Brooks. "I took the trouble once to work up economic data in a city in which there were about 10,000 wageworkers. I found that only one-third were saving anything out of their wages. The other two-thirds were living just as the savage lives, content with satisfying the needs of the day or hour. Most of the unmarried men were included among the improvident. I came to the conclusion then that if we could instruct those men in the first duties of citizenship, to make of them the kind of thrifty citizens we want in our country, the first step would be to teach them to save money. Since then I have been told by teachers of Indians and negroes, both of whom have led communistic lives in an economic and in a moral sense, that the first thing to do is to build up the economic base, and that the virtue of good citizenship can be inculcated just so far as this economic base can be built up.

In reference to interest on capital, he said that he would frankly confess he would like to see the day when it could be abolished, but he did not see any present prospect of it. Interest is getting lower every day; he said, and has gradually sunk from 18 to 3 per cent. In some parts of this country, even in Massachusetts, a rate of 100 to 150 is paid on small mortgages; but the net rate is as low as 3 per cent. throughout the civilized world. It is conceivable that it will fall still lower, and gradually disappear, when, as Mr. Bellamy has said, the great "tank," representing the world's capital, is filled, owned, and controlled by the wageearners.

The lecture next Saturday at 11 A. M. will be on "The Employer."

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE.

Report of the Referee Appointed by the Supreme Court.

The report of John H. Rogan, the referee appointed by the Supreme Court to examine the accounts of the Mutual Benefit Life Association and to determine the claims of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustees, under a receivership ordered Sept. 8, 1894, has filed his report.

The receivership was ordered on an interlocutory judgment obtained on Nov. 18, 1896, and affirmed, after modification, by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on June 28, 1897. The report of the referee shows that there was paid into the hands of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee for the life association's policy holders, $9,841.80, on Feb. 15, 1884, and on Dec. 5, 1885, $214,421.94. These amounts have remained in the hands of the trust company ever since, as the reserve fund of the life association.

The agreement of Feb. 15, 1894, when the first sum was turned over to the trust company, was, that in case of the dissolution of the life association, the entire reserve fund, less expenses, be divided among the living members. The matter was ordered to a reference, because several policy holders contended that the money should have been invested. The policy holders contested the claim of the trust company for commissions.

The referee holds that as no order was given for investments the trust company had no right to make any investment, and is therefore entitled to the full amount of its claim for commissions, $2,606. He also allows $10,344.10 to Turner, McClure & Rolston, lawyers, who, he says, by contesting the payment of certain death claims, saved to the policy holders the sum of $118,000.

The trustees have in their hands $118,-062.48, from which the policy holders are to be paid after the allowances have been deducted. Members who have failed to pay assessments are left out.

The Recorder Effects a Truce.

There was a reconciliation between Recorder Goff and the District Attorney yesterday and the announcement was made that the war was over. The Recorder called upon Col. Gardiner in an attempt to arrive at an understanding with him regarding the disputes of the day before, in which Assistant District Attorneys Unger and McIntyre had figured. The Recorder, Col. Gardiner, Mr. Unger, and Mr. McIntyre came together, and after explanations all shook hands in a most friendly way.

Trolley Road for Rockaway Beach.

The Long Island Railroad has decided to operate a trolley road at Rockaway Beach, and it is the intention of the company to have the road running by next Summer. The company will run its steam road to Hammel's Station, and from there passengers will be taken by trolley up or down the beach. President Baldwin of the railroad yesterday approved plans for the building of the trolley road.

B. Altman & Co

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T

A collection of Lace Curtains and Portieres, mainly single sample pairs and small lots, also a number of Irish Point, Marie Antoinette and Antique Lace Bed Sets,

Will be offered to-morrow—Monday, at prices to effect an immediate sale.

LOUNGING CUSHIONS, covered in figured velour, reduced to $2.45

Furniture Slip Covers and Window Shades made to order at lowest prices for best workmanship.

B. Altman & Co

LADIES' COSTUME SKIRTS of Black Glacé Taffeta Silk, in the Laferriere flounce model (made on silk drop skirt), elaborately trimmed with ribbon velvet, . . . $26.50

WALKING SKIRT of Black Cheviot, tucked trimming (made on percaline), . . . $6.50

To-Morrow—Monday. Second floor.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

GLEASON CHAMPIONS POLICE.

Former Mayor of Long Island City Will Oppose the Commissioners in Court.

Former Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City said yesterday that application would be made to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus requiring the Board of Police Commissioners to show by what right they had reduced in rank the Long Island City policemen who were recently reinstated, and also to show cause why seventeen patrolmen should not be reinstated.

When Long Island City became part of Greater New York two Captains, seven Sergeants, and seven Roundsmen were suspended, together with seventeen policemen. A few days ago the men who had attained a higher grade than patrolmen were notified to report for duty as patrolmen, and are now doing duty as such. The seventeen suspended patrolmen were not put back, and it is said the Board of Police does not intend to reinstate them.

Mr. Gleason says that Section 281 of the Greater New York charter might give the Police Board the right to reduce policemen in rank, but he questioned the dismissal of the seventeen policemen. He says that the men were legally appointed and that the courts will reinstate them. He holds that the Police Board may have the power to reduce the men in rank, under Section 281, but that Section 283 says that the salaries of the police cannot be decreased from what they were at the time of the consolidation. Mr. Gleason says that the two Captains, the Sergeants, and the Roundsmen were drawing salaries in accordance with their ranks, and, although they are reduced, the Police Commissioners will have to pay them salaries in accordance with the rank they held before being reduced.

The point raised by Mr. Gleason is an important one, in view of the fact that President York has announced that the Police Board, under the charter, has power to reduce any officer, from Chief down. If Mr. Gleason's contention holds, while the board can reduce a man, it would have to continue his salary unchanged.

FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY.

Federation of Labor Plans for a Big Movement Beginning May 1.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has just sent a circular letter to the unions affiliated with the federation, stating that the organization intends this year to make a great fight for the eight-hour working day. In his letter Mr. Gompers says:

"It may not be known to you that the miners, through their splendid victory of last year, have just concluded an agreement with the mine owners by which, on April 1, 1898, the eight-hour workday is to be established. This victory should unquestionably encourage us all in the effort to attain the eight-hour workday, or a diminution in the hours of labor, let us hope, May 1, 1898.

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will hold a session at headquarters about Feb. 21, and it is our purpose to consider the situation as it is then presented, and to glean from each organization the condition in which it finds itself, and the opportunities it may have to enter into the movement."

The letter is accompanied by a blank, in which each union will say whether it is willing to make a demand for eight hours on May 1, and also to state whether it has sufficient funds in its Treasury to fight in case of a strike.

Labor leaders said yesterday that it is not proposed to have general strikes for eight hours, but those unions that are best equipped financially will be selected to fight, and the other unions will assist them.

E. W. Blackmur Resigns.

E. W. Blackmur, who for twenty-nine years has been Controller of the North Hudson Railway Company, yesterday tendered his resignation to General Manager William H. Starr, at Hoboken. It was said that Mr. Blackmur's resignation was occasioned by a disagreement as to his management of his office. Beyond confirming this statement, neither Mr. Starr nor Mr. Blackmur would say anything concerning the matter.

Man Bleeds to Death After a Fall.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 5.—Foreman William Schopfer of Ballantine's cooperage works, in this city, accidentally stepped on some barrel staves to-day and fell heavily. The accident brought on hemorrhage that resulted in his death.

Works to Reopen in New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 5.—The United States Rubber Company, it is announced, will resume operations next week. The news has caused much rejoicing in New Brunswick.

B. Altman & Co

THE NEW

TAFFETA CHINOIS.

A Pure Dye Dress Silk now being employed by leading Paris Modistes, will be shown to-morrow—Monday in Silk Department.

B. Altman & Co.

Another 10,000 Yards

BLACK MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES,

54 inch, to-morrow, per yard, ... 58c.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

ITALIAN LABORER SHOT.

Wife and Five Boarders Held on Suspicion of Having Caused His Death.

Antonio Suozzo, an Italian laborer, thirty years old, of 422 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, was found lying in his bed at the point of death early yesterday morning with a pistol wound in his body, and a few hours later he died in the Harlem Hospital. His wife, Maria, has been committed by Coroner Hart to the Tombs and five boarders, all Italians, who lived with Suozzo, are held as witnesses in the House of Detention.

Mrs. Suozzo insists that her husband shot himself, but this the police will not believe, as the location of the wound is such as to make it impossible that it was self-inflicted. The bullet entered the left side of the body only a few inches away from the spinal column and came out after a slightly upward course.

The pistol with which the fatal shot was fired was found hidden underneath a pile of clothing in a trunk, and no explanation has been given as to when or by whom it was concealed.

The dead man had been married to the woman who is held on suspicion for about a year and a half, and quarrels are said to have been of frequent occurrence between the couple. Friday night the husband and wife had a bitter quarrel, and Suozzo left the house in a rage. He returned about 1 o'clock in the morning and the wrangle was continued. Barely an hour later the woman ran out of her apartments to the grocery store of Rosaria Canero, at 307 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and calmly informed him that her husband had shot himself. The investigation which followed resulted in the immediate arrest of the wife and these boarders as witnesses: Vincenzo Barites, Vincenzo Solassi, Francisco de Costeri, Dominico de Costeri, and Mattio Avallone.

THREE RUNAWAY CABLE CARS.

They Cause a Panic in Lower Broadway and Delay Traffic Seriously.

The breaking of a cable on the southbound track of the Broadway line near Chambers Street yesterday afternoon caused three cars to "run away," and they in turn created a panic among drivers and pedestrians for several blocks. One of the "runaways" finally overhauled and smashed into the car ahead of it. Both cars were thrown from the track and disabled. The occupants of all three cars were severely shaken up, but beyond a few slight scratches and bruises no personal injury was done. Traffic was delayed along the entire down-town system for nearly two hours by the accident.

Car 321 of the Lexington Avenue line, bound down town, became the victim of the break at a point near Chambers Street shortly after 1 o'clock. The grip caught in a loose strand of the cable and the car shot forward with bewildering velocity and began a wild career down Broadway. John Carroll, the gripman, finding his brakes helpless, shouted to the pedestrians and drivers to get out of the way, and there was a frantic scurrying in every direction. The car was fast overtaking Car No. 91 of the Broadway line, and a short distance beyond was Car No. 390. A collision was imminent.

"Go on!" yelled Carroll to the gripman. "I can't stop. Go on for your lives!"

The men ahead put on their grips for full speed, and like a combination Juggernaut the three cars sped by City Hall Park. One of the road Inspectors darted to the communication boxes opposite City Hall Park and signaled the engineer of the Houston Street power house to stop the cable. The response was instantaneous, and the three cars came to a sudden stop. A driver of a truck then started across the track ahead of the cars. As he did so the cable suddenly started up again from some unexplained cause, and Car No. 91, which had not been disconnected, knocked the truck aside and going on crashed into Car No. 390, just ahead. The force of the collision twisted the grips beneath each car, and, as if impelled by some unseen force, the two cars were lifted bodily off the track and turned sideways before the grips snapped off. The passengers, who had already been frightened half to death, were finally thrown into a confused heap in each car. The bodies of the cars were not badly injured, but their grip mechanism was entirely destroyed. A large force of workmen consumed nearly two hours in removing the cars, and an extra squad of policemen was required to keep back the enormous crowds of spectators.

THE BROADWAY SQUAD.

Ninety Six-Footers Will Patrol that Thoroughfare Hereafter.

The Broadway Squad of policemen, which at one time consisted of officers who measured six feet or more, is to be re-established. In response to a call from Chief McCullagh, 442 men, all more than six feet, presented themselves yesterday at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, to pass muster. Of these, 76 were selected, and will be assigned to duty to-morrow. The squad will be in charge of Roudsman Taggart, who stands six feet five inches in his stockings, and Roundsman Graham, who measures six feet six inches. The former will be assigned to the West Thirtieth Street Station, and the latter to the Macdougal Street Station. To-morrow 14 more men will be added, bringing the total up to 90. Of these 18 are already doing duty in Broadway.

The men sent to the West Thirtieth Street Station will patrol Broadway from Fourteenth Street to Forty-fifth Street, and the men of the Macdougal Street Station will be in charge of the thoroughfare from Fourteenth Street to the Battery.

The shortest man selected is six feet one and three-quarter inches. The men will receive special instructions every morning in the manner of handling traffic, until they show thorough proficiency.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

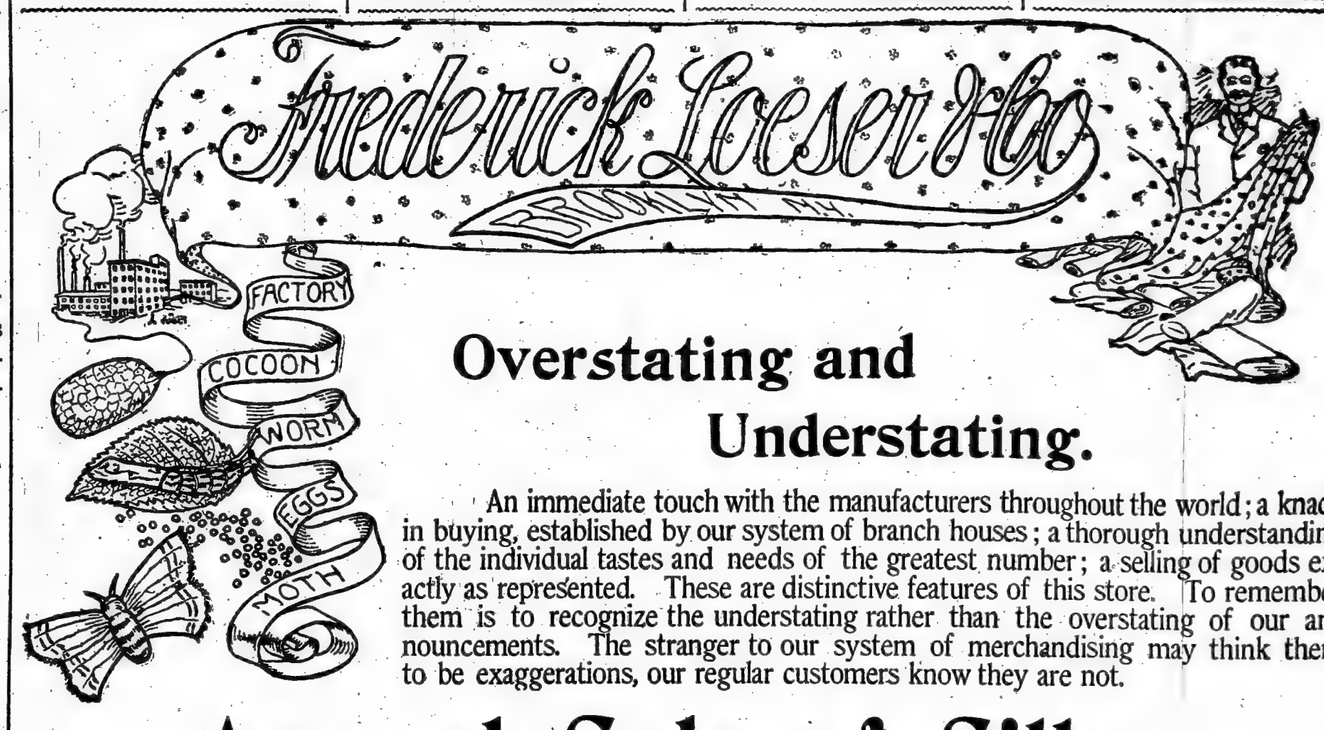

Overstating and Understating.

An immediate touch with the manufacturers throughout the world; a knack in buying, established by our system of branch houses; a thorough understanding of the individual tastes and needs of the greatest number; a selling of goods exactly as represented. These are distinctive features of this store. To remember them is to recognize the understating rather than the overstating of our announcements. The stranger to our system of merchandising may think them to be exaggerations, our regular customers know they are not.

Annual Sale of Silks.

Here is where our buying facilities have served your interests exceptionally well. Every yard of silk in the store has a history, and can be traced back from our counters, through the factory to the cocoon, the worm, the eggs, and the moth itself. It really seems foolish to sell such fabrics at such prices, but here is the result of our months of getting ready, a picture gallery of beauty, counter after counter loaded with the surprises of newness in the silk world, the strong, the heavy, the serviceable, the delicate, the light, the catchy, the fresh, bright, cheery showy colors of Spring; the quieter, subdued, dreamy tints of Autumn, and the ever lustrous, becoming, and serviceable blacks. The attractiveness and brilliancy of these exquisite silks can't be imagined, and above the pleasure of it all is the practical fact that there are price benefits to you, which have never been reached before, and this in the face of a rising market. Not to take advantage of them is like refusing a gift, or to have no thought whatever of the future, to say nothing of the present. The following descriptions are necessarily brief. Comfortable buying for you is assured since the display occupies the Dress Goods section and Section C, extreme rear.

LOT NO. 1, 29 CTS.
2,500 Yards Japanese Wash Silks, best quality of Kaiki colors the newest, attractive combinations.

LOT NO. 2, 49 CTS., INSTEAD OF 75 CTS. TO $1.00.
Printed Foulards, China and India Silks, large number of designs on black and colored grounds.

LOT NO. 3, 59 CTS., INSTEAD OF $1.00.
Lyons Printed Foulards, navy and white and black and white.

LOT NO. 4, 65 CTS. INSTEAD OF 85 CTS.
Fancy check Taffeta Silks, newest colors in the latest combinations,

LOT NO. 5, 75 CTS. INSTEAD OF $1.00 AND $1.25.
All Silk and Silk and Wool Novelties, in Brocades, Checks, and figured effects.

LOT NO. 6, 89 CTS. INSTEAD OF $1.25.
Lyons all silk Satin Brocades, in beautiful evening colors.

LOT NO. 7, 98 CTS. INSTEAD OF $1.50 TO $2.00.
2,000 yards rich, high-class Novelties.

LOT NO. 8, $1.25 INSTEAD OF $1.75 TO $2.00.
All silk, and silk and wool Brocades, newest and attractive.

LOT NO. 9, $1.50 INSTEAD OF $2.00 TO $2.50.
1,000 yards rich evening novelties, Moire Antique, Brocade Tinsels, Taffeta Brocades, and figured Peau de Soie.

LOT NO. 10, 45 CTS. INSTEAD OF 59 CTS.
1,500 yards changeable Glace Taffetas, all the newest color combinations.

LOT NO. 11, 29 CTS. INSTEAD OF 39 CTS.
1,500 yards black Shanghai Silk, good, strong, and serviceable cloth.

LOT NO. 12, 45 CTS. INSTEAD OF 59 CTS.
19 inch, all silk, imported black Taffetas, bright cloth, good rustle.

LOT NO. 13, 59 CTS. INSTEAD OF 75 CTS.
20 inch, all silk, black Taffeta de Milan, extra fine and durable quality.

LOT NO. 14, 69 CTS. INSTEAD OF 89 CTS.
21 inch, all silk, black Taffeta, extra heavy grade.

LOT NO. 15, 75 CTS. INSTEAD OF 89 CTS.
23 inch, all silk, black Taffeta, excellent for full dresses.

LOT NO. 16, 98 CTS. INSTEAD OF $1.25.
22 inch, all silk, black Dress Taffetas, a combination of richness and durability.

LOT NO. 17, 59 CTS., INSTEAD OF 75 CTS.
20-inch all-silk black Peau de Soie. The price doesn't give you an idea of its strength.

LOT NO. 18, 79 CTS., INSTEAD OF 98 CTS.
21-inch all-silk black Peau de Soie. What quality! What extra strength!

LOT NO. 19, 98 CTS., INSTEAD OF $1.25.
21-inch all-silk black Peau de Soie. The weave, the quality, the weight, a trio of attractions.

LOT NO. 20, $1.09, INSTEAD OF $1.35.
24-inch all-silk black Peau de Soie. This fabric is rich, heavy, and beautiful; full costumes.

LOT NO. 21, $1.29, INSTEAD OF $1.50 YARD.
22-inch all-silk black Peau de Soie.

LOT NO. 22, 49 CTS., INSTEAD OF 65 CTS.
800 yards all-silk black Satin Duchesse.

LOT NO. 23, 59 CTS., INSTEAD OF 75 CTS.
19-inch all-silk black Satin Duchesse, bright and strong cloth.

LOT NO. 24, 69 CTS., INSTEAD OF 85 CTS.
23-inch all-silk black Satin Duchesse.

LOT NO. 25, 75 CTS., instead of $1.00.
24-inch all-silk black Satin Duchesse, strong and serviceable quality.

LOT NO. 26, 89 CTS., INSTEAD OF $1.09.
23-inch all-silk black Satin Duchesse, suitable for full dresses.

LOT NO. 27, 98 CTS., INSTEAD OF $1.25.
24-inch all-silk black Satin Duchesse, rich and handsome quality.

LOT NO. 28, $1.09, INSTEAD OF $1.39.
21-inch all-silk black Satin Duchesse, extra fine and heavy grade.

LOT NO. 29, $1.29, INSTEAD OF $1.50.
22 inch all silk Black Satin Duchesse, exceptionally rich quality.

LOT NO. 30, $1.48, INSTEAD OF $1.75.
22 inch all silk Black Satin Duchesse, serviceable and rich fabric for entire costumes.

LOT NO. 31, $1.69, INSTEAD OF $2.00.
23 inch all silk Black Satin Duchesse, beautiful, fine and rich.

LOT NO. 32, $1.89, INSTEAD OF $2.25.
23 inch all silk Black Satin Duchesse, extra fine and heavy lustrous quality.

LOT NO. 33, 89 CTS., INSTEAD OF $1.15.
24 inch all silk Black Gros Grain, very strong cloth.

LOT NO. 34, $1.00, INSTEAD OF $1.25.
22 inch all silk Black Gros Grain, extra fine and serviceable quality.

LOT NO. 35, $1.29, INSTEAD OF $1.50.
25 inch all silk Black Gros Grain, really wonderful value.

LOT NO. 36, 49 CTS., INSTEAD OF 69 CTS.
23 inch Black Pekin stripe, very strong and serviceable.

LOT NO. 37, 59 CTS., INSTEAD OF 75 CTS.
24 inch all silk Black India Brocades in large and small designs.

LOT NO. 38, 69 CTS., INSTEAD OF 95 CTS.
22 inch all silk black figured Gros Grain, large variety of new designs.

LOT NO. 39, 79 CTS., INSTEAD OF $1.25.
22 inch all silk Black Moire Antique, rich, handsome quality.

LOT NO. 40, 75 CTS., INSTEAD OF $1.00.
21 inch Black Moire Velour, especially desirable for skirts.

LOT NO. 41, 79 CTS., INSTEAD OF $1.15.
500 yards 44 inch Black Brocade Grenadine, new and exclusive designs.

LOT NO. 42, 73 CTS., INSTEAD OF $1.00.
1500 yards all silk Black Satin and Gros Grain Brocades, large assortment of new designs in scroll and floral patterns.

LOT NO. 43, 98 CTS., INSTEAD $1.19.
800 yards all silk Black Gros Grain and Satin Brocades, large variety of patterns in large and small designs.

LOT NO. 44, $1.15, INSTEAD OF $1.39.
600 yards all silk Black Satin and Gros Grain Brocades, extra fine and heavy.

LOT NO. 45, $1.69, INSTEAD OF $2.25.
500 yards Lyons all silk Black Satin Damasse, new designs in floral and conventional patterns, very fine and rich fabric for full costumes.

Startling Sale of Wash Fabrics

10 cts. for 25 cts. Goods.

20,000 yards of the richest, most effective and newest wash goods, never shown before at any such price.

The assortment contains fine loom embroidered lawns in needle work patterns in black tinted and white grounds, printed in the most artistic manner in the newest Parisian designs, black grenadine weaves with Ondule stripes and rich printing, almost like hand painting.

"Almost Given Away."

The entire stock of one of the leading manufacturers. Some of them finished in the new silver gray and oxidized, every piece perfect. This is unquestionably the cheapest and most desirable lot of silver plated ware ever offered.

The Very Best Quality Rolled Silver Plated Toilet Articles.

Hair Brushes, $1.49, were $3.98.
Hat Brushes, 98 cts., were $1.98 to $2.50.
Cloth Brushes, $1.29, were $2.98.
Mirrors, $2.25, were $3.98 and $4.48.
Powder Boxes with Puffs, $1.49, were $2.98 and $3.98.
Stands containing Bottles of Salts, 98 cts., were $2.19 and $2.39.
Pin Cushions, 98 cts., were $2.50 to $3.75.
Pin Pyramids, 29 cts., were 59 cts. and 69 cts.
Ash, Pin and Pen Trays, 59 cts., were 89 cts. and $1.25.
Bill Files, 29 cts., were 49 cts.
Pumicestone Holders, 49 cts., were 75 cts. and 89 cts.

Embroideries from St. Gall.

The Prices are Half.

You may ask why half price! Because they are manufacturers' sample strips. The designs are delicate and new, beautifully worked, on fine Nainsook, Swiss, and Cambric, edgings and insertions, in various widths, all cut out ready for use. They are matchless, the best lot we have ever shown, that is saying a great deal, at 3, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 19, 25, up to 75 cts. yard.

SECTION B.

House Furnishing Interests.

Interest is rapidly doubling up in the basement. No wonder, for we are making some reductions in prices that are like so much money found on every purchase. Note these, particularly the item of Gas Radiators.

100 pieces Galvanized Iron Garbage Cans, 35 cts.; regular price, 65 cts.
50 dozen brooms, 10 cts.; regular price, 17 cts.
15 dozen Wash Boards, 7 cts.; regular price, 14 cts.
Nickel-Plated Cold Handles Pokers, 4 cts.
Nickel-Plated Cold Handles Lifters, 3 cts.
Nickel-Plated Gas Torches, 10 cts.
Nickel-Plated Mincing Knife, extra fine quality, 15 cts.
160 Radiators, newest styles, first quality goods, 25 per cent. off regular marked prices.
296 sets Folding Table Mats, 6 and 8 to set, fine goods, 25 cts.

Winter Cloaks. The remainder of our winter stock, which will not be remainder long at such final reductions as these.

Jackets, formerly sold $6.00, now $2.50.
Jackets, formerly sold $8.00, now $3.90.
Jackets, formerly sold $11.00, now $5.25.
Jackets, formerly sold $14.00, now $6.90.
Cloth Velour and Plush Blouses and Capes at $4.25, $6.90, $9.50 to $38.00; former prices were $15.75 to $89.00.

Silk and Shirt Waists. $4.98 instead of $6.00 and $7.00. The purchase was a fortunate one; it enables us to give you the benefit of about 200 assorted silk waists in extra quality taffetas, Black changeable, Roman stripes and plain colored taffetas, in the latest styles blouse effects trimmed with pearl and fancy buttons, also stylish plaids, mostly shirt waist style, in this lot $4.98, instead of $6.00 and $7.00.

Percale shirt waists in pretty dots and figured, some white linen, others self detachable collars, at 49 cts.

A well assorted line of waists in gingham, assorted checks, self and white linen detachable collars, at 98 cts.

A Display of Nazareth Waists. All week a special fitter will be in attendance at the corset department to demonstrate the Nazareth Waist for Women and Children. It is a soft-fitted, properly boned waist, easy to slip on; a delight to work, ride, golf, exercise or lounge in. The Women's waists are $1 and $1.25; the Children's waists, 50 cts.

Ways to Embellish the Home. It has come to be a race between each day and the new things as to which will get here first, in this department unique suggestions at every turn, ideas for beautifying homes at the cost of little money, useful, time-saving, helpful things. A visitor carries away something with him whether he buys anything or not. The following are indications only, but you'll find the prices interesting.

24-inch Tapestry covered pillows at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25 each.
Japanese fire screens 2 fold, gold and silk embroidered, $1.00 each.
Additional styles in shirt waist cases, window seats and shoe boxes, $6.50.
Louis XIV. Lace curtains, $16.75.
Marie Antoinette, $8.75.
White Irish Point at $4.75.
White and colored ruffled, $1.20 pair.
Cozy corners, same as styles on exhibition, $27.50 to $35.00 each.

Such Laces.

All at 10 cts. Yard, Regular Prices up to 75 cts.

SECOND FLOOR FRONT.

Laces 3 to 9 inches wide, 10,000 yards, exquisite patterns, delicate, chaste, unusual designs, in sets if you want them, five and six different widths to a set, Point de Paris, Normandy, Valenciennes, as well as other makes; think of seven yards at the price of one, all perfect, beautiful, new, and washable.

Tailor-Made Suits.

The first of early Spring models, the newest and most artistic ideas, the best features and effects, correct styles and perfect combinations, all the leading shades in materials. Wool Cheviots, Coverts, Serges, Whipcords, Meltons, Broadcloths, Heather Mixtures, and English "Checks." Also the following briefly quoted, made especially for this season:

AT $11.50.
Suit in Cheviot Serge, Blue or Black, Top Coat lined with Taffeta silk, skirt with percaline.

AT $17.50.
Suit in Broadcloth, Blue and Black or Brown, top coat effect, entirely lined with Taffeta silk.

AT $20.00.
Suit in English Cheviot Blue, Black or Brown, with stylish blouse coat, entirely lined with Taffeta silk.

AT $24.00.
Suit in Heather Mixtures, Brown or Tan, top coat effect, entirely lined with Taffeta silk.

One Dollar Sonnette Corsets, 59 cts.

400 pairs of the well-known Sonnette Corsets, in white and drab, made in the medium length model now in demand, well boned, full hips, handsomely flossed, with silk; sizes 18 to 30, 59 cts., instead of $1.00.

FEB 1898

The New York Times

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

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GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

The New York Times.
Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

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WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

When we plainly implied last week that the rightful position of the American painter in his own country had been usurped by certain charlatans of art and parasites of society, of course we did not refer to the few excellent foreign artists who visit us every year with admirable examples of their work, which people who know good pictures and have the money are very glad to buy. We referred to that large class of poseurs who come here one year, fill their pockets, and depart in the Spring never to return again—those who leave half-painted portraits, unpaid bills, and angry clients behind them. We have nothing against the true artist, whether he was born in Madrid, Paris, or Timbuctoo. But it is a pity that, owing to the ignorance that sometimes accompanies newly acquired wealth, the fakirs in art find ready welcome here, while so many really excellent native artists are forced to paint pictures in Rome, Paris, or Munich or come home to starve or invent designs to advertise some new toilet soap.

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That "music hath charms, &c.," has almost been taken for an axiom. It is not one, however. To Mascagni and his "Cavalleria Rusticana" belongs the distinction of the exception. The Signor directs the Rossini Musical Lyceum in Pesaro. The other day he lectured on some subject or other, taking his illustrations from his famous little opera. He was interrupted by a quarrel between two students, which arose in a corner of the room. In a moment knives were out, and, before the maestro could interfere, a man had been stabbed. Signor Mascagni must have felt flattered than otherwise, however, for the interruption came in the midst of the bars which interpret the stiletto duel in "La Cavalleria Rusticana."

***

A boaster, if he employs his predominant quality without interrupting persons in their own pet tales, may succeed in the first encounter but never after. He is like much literature that cannot be read a second time without the artifices of the author being detected. He bores, and the sham of it all is evident. People may say that they like to hear about your interests, but really they don't. They would much rather speak of their own. The real art of conversation has only two elements: Questions and silence. Cultivate these, and people will think you a most engaging fellow, a charming conversationist, an entertaining conteur, and speak well of you when you are gone.

***

The energetic attack made upon the fashion of wearing wild birds' plumage in women's hats and bonnets is meeting with a favorable response in Europe, and American ornithologists, who labor so hard in this cause, should feel happy. A French editor, having scratched off the title "Horrible Massacre," gets right down to business in this way: "Do you know, oh, lovely woman with heart so tender, how many little birds are killed every year for the plumage that garnishes your hats? Pas moins de trois cents millions! A single London firm alone imports 400,000 colibris, (humming-birds,) 6,000 oiseaux de paradis, (birds of paradise,) and 500,000 wings of other birds." The figures are not as large as those recently quoted at the Ornithological Congress in this city; still, they will do very well. The French editor continues: "A London house sold last year in four months 800,000 birds brought from India and Brazil." These figures are better, and the Frenchman clinches the matter in a way that deals a heavier blow to feminine vanity than it does to the millinery business. He writes: "Vue de ce côté, la coquetterie est, en effet, bien laide chose."

***

It is not likely that the following will be believed by many, notwithstanding that it is perfectly true: An educated Italian gentleman, who had learned his English from a well-known Oxford professor sojourning in Rome, went the other night to see a so-called farce-comedy at one of the second-class theatres of New York. The piece was funny, deluged in a myriad of situations where the wit consists in unexpected comparisons. The players were not good actors, and that may account for the fact that, while the audience was holding its sides with laughter, the Italian sat like a sphinx. Could it be possible that he who had prided himself on his exquisite diction and his exhaustive knowledge of English grammar did not understand what was spoken on the stage? He leaned over to his American friend and whispered: "Will you be so good as to translate? I should like to laugh." His friend looked puzzled, but complied to the best of his ability. After the play the Italian said to his friend: "I caught a few Celtic words in there, but not as I have heard them pronounced in Dublin. What language did they speak?" His friend, who was a bit of an Anglomaniac, replied, "Oh, it was American." "Indeed," returned the Italian, "I had been informed that English was spoken throughout America. But I presume only the upper classes speak that. I am much interested. I have more to learn here than I thought. Will you be so good as to tell me where I can procure a grammar of the American tongue?"

GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

With a loaf of bread under his arm and sixpence in his pocket a young man, heated and dusty, toiled wearily toward Philadelphia. He had walked from Princeton, N. J., and just before reaching the Quaker City he stopped at a farmhouse and asked for a glass of water. He was greeted by a comely maiden, who gave him, instead of water, a bowl of milk. This young man was not Benjamin Franklin. His name was Daniel E. Sickles, and the incident occurred in the early forties. A few months before his friendless entry into Philadelphia young Sickles had, in a spirit of independence, left his prosperous father's farm in New Jersey and had endeavored to get into college at Princeton, but in consequence of insufficient means he was obliged to abandon that attempt. After working for a while at the printer's trade in Princeton, Sickles decided to seek a larger field of action. He was young, vigorous, ambitious, and possessed of an indomitable spirit.

In the parlor of one of those substantial and old-fashioned brick mansions on lower Fifth Avenue a few days ago sat this same Daniel E. Sickles, in his seventy-third year, and yet looking not a day over fifty. Surrounded by a rich profusion of works of art and antiquities, collected during long years of travel and residence in foreign lands, this remarkable man talked entertainingly of his extraordinarily active and varied career. Printer, lawyer, statesman, soldier, diplomatist, and art connoisseur, there was a wealth of historic reminiscence even in his casual talk. Gen. Sickles was born in New York City, Oct. 20, 1825, and his interest in the welfare of his native place has never faltered.

People of the present generation are probably not aware that Daniel E. Sickles was largely instrumental in giving them their beautiful Central Park. For several years he fought sturdily for the establishment of that park when the influential voice of fashionable society was raised against it. He and the few who stood with him were obliged to combat not only prejudice and ridicule, but the united power of the rich land owners of the town.

"I have a fatherly feeling for Central Park," said Gen. Sickles. "As Corporation Attorney in 1853, I drew the original bill authorizing the establishment of the Park. Subsequently I went to Albany and gave personal attention for several weeks to urging the passage of the bill. It was only after the most persistent and energetic efforts that the bill was carried through. Almost everybody of influence here in New York opposed it, and only one newspaper would print anything in its favor. Some of the objections raised against it were that it took too much land, that it would cost too much money, and that none but the rabble would enjoy it. The Four Hundred of that period were unanimously against it and sent delegations to Albany to resist the passage of the act. The idea that ladies would ever condescend to ride in Central Park was pooh-poohed, and the assertion was made over and over again that its environments would consist of saloons, gambling dens, and dives of the lowest character. The bill passed by the Legislature created a commission to lay out boundaries and take the lands, and owing to the adverse sentiment it was a very long time before the report of that commission was confirmed by the courts. I went to Europe in the meantime, and upon my return I found the opposition to Central Park still fierce. My election to the State Senate followed, and without delay I introduced a bill and secured its passage authorizing an appropriation of $2,000,000 for the Park. That practically ended the fight."

Gen. Sickles's early education was obtained in the University of the City of New York. Although his father was at that time, and in subsequent years, a wealthy man, Daniel preferred to strike out for himself, and it was with a view of self-support that he learned the printer's trade. When temporary reverses overtook his father, this high-spirited lad became of real service to the family, as he was able to earn good wages by "working at the case" in the office of Mr. Turney in Fulton Street. After various vicissitudes and wanderings, young Sickles returned to this city, and entered the law office of Benjamin F. Butler, who was Attorney General under President Van Buren. The young man's professional studies were aided by Kent, Butler, and Clerk, all eminent jurists. Then it was that he formed the political principles to which he energetically adhered. The brilliant Butler was a leading Democrat, and his student became imbued with an enthusiastic devotion to that party. Sickles was a successful lawyer from the start; his fine legal mind and effective oratory gained for him eager clients and large fees. Without neglecting his practice he took an active part in politics, and in 1852 was a member of the Baltimore Convention, which nominated his warm personal friend, Gen. Franklin Pierce, for the Presidency. He was for several years a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, and in 1852 was regarded as a Democratic leader in this State. He participated in many turbulent scenes and on more than one occasion was in personal danger. One night a mob rushed into a Tammany meeting, and pushing aside Mr. Dillon, James T. Brady, and other eminent associates, seized Sickles, who had in some way excited their ire, and threw him violently down the stairway. He had the presence of mind to grasp the banisters in his descent, and although he fell stunned and bleeding, he was not seriously injured. At another time while he was addressing a meeting of the Tammany General Committee, an angry mob broke into the hall and advanced upon him with murderous intent. Without showing the slightest fear or excitement, Mr. Sickles, it is related, quietly resumed his seat, and thrusting his right hand between the first and third buttons of his close-fitting frock coat, calmly looked in the eyes of his approaching assailants. The leaders cowed before his gaze, and the mob melted away. It was thereafter a question among his friends whether it was Daniel E. Sickles's eye or the position of his hand that saved his life on that occasion.

Fear of personal danger seems at no time to have had any place in Gen. Sickles's nature. An incident that made a strong impression on the public mind occurred on Monday, March 11, 1872, when Gen. Sickles led an invasion of the barricaded Erie Railway offices in the Grand Opera House building. Jay Gould had possession of the offices and the property. A majority of the Erie stockholders had engaged Gen. Sickles to restore to them their vested rights. He advised heroic action, and accompanied by Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. Barlow, and a few others, went boldly to the Grand Opera House, took forcible possession of the Erie offices, held a stockholders' meeting, and voted Gould out of office. There was intense excitement for the time being; hundreds of Gould's retainers were standing around ready to make trouble if Gould but made a sign. Sickles's boldness, however, took the fight out of Gould and he capitulated. Gen. Dix was elected President of the Erie Road then and there, and Gen. Sickles, who refused to take the Presidency, received a fee of $150,000 for restoring the property to the stockholders.

Gen. Sickles was appointed Corporation Attorney of New York early in 1853, and in the Fall of that year he was commissioned Secretary of Legation in London, James Buchanan having been appointed Minister to England. After spending two years abroad Sickles returned to New York, and in 1856 he was elected a State Senator after a bitter and exciting campaign, in which the successful candidate made his election a test of the indorsement of Mr. Buchanan by the New York Democracy. Although associated with a minority of three others, Senator Sickles made a brilliant record in the Senate. His speech on the Trinity Church bill, establishing the rights of that corporation, was a noted event. So complete and effective was his review of the questions at issue that the Vestry of Trinity caused many thousand copies of the speech to be printed for distribution in after years. While receiving the most grateful acknowledgments from Dr. Berrien, Bishop Horatio Potter, Gen. Dix, and other prominent Episcopalians, Senator Sickles's most cherished reward was the consciousness that his elaborate and successful argument was a response to his mother's request to him to defend what she regarded as the rights of the church of which she was a member. In the Winter of 1856-7 Gen. Sickles was nominated by the Democratic members of the Legislature as their candidate for the United States Senate.

Before his term in the State Senate expired Mr. Sickles was elected to Congress. About the same time Fernando Wood was a candidate for the Mayoralty. There was much opposition to Wood and his methods, and Mr. Sickles took an active part in the fight against Wood and in favor of Daniel F. Tiemann. The latter was elected by a majority of 3,000. Mr. Sickles served two successive terms in Congress, and he took a high rank in that body. He held a leading position on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and his influence in Congressional debates was of a positive character. It was during his residence in Washington that the one dark cloud of his life eclipsed his domestic happiness. Discovering a guilty intimacy between his wife and Philip Barton Key, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, he shot and killed Key on Feb. 27, 1859. He was tried for murder and acquitted, the verdict being in accord with a strong public sentiment. Commenting on this event in April, 1859, a writer in Harper's Weekly said of Mr. Sickles: "Whatever he may have to charge against himself in the matter of youthful follies, a hundred proofs can be furnished of his perfect devotion and passionate attachment to his unfortunate wife. In Washington it would be difficult to find a man, especially in public life, more domestic in his tastes, more irreproachable in his habits, or more devoted to his family than he has been during his residence at the capital."

Retiring from Congress in March, 1861, Mr. Sickles was one of the first to anticipate the need of his country for soldiers. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he organized the Excelsior Brigade of United States Volunteers in New York, and was commissioned Colonel of one of the five regiments. He was nominated Brigadier General in September, 1861, but was not confirmed by the Senate until March, 1862, when he was nominated a second time for gallantry. Gen. Sickles served under Gen. Joseph Hooker with marked distinction at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hill. He was in the seven days' fight before Richmond, and also participated at Antietam. Succeeding Gen. Hooker in the command of the division, he took part in the engagement at Fredericksburg. He was appointed a Major General of Volunteers on March 7, 1863, his commission dating from Nov. 29, 1862, at Chancellorsville, commanding the Third Army Corps, to which he had been promoted, he was highly commended for gallant conduct, and his courage and activity at Gettysburg are matters of history. All authorities accord him a very important part in that great battle, some contending that his was the master stroke that saved the day. It was at Gettysburg that he lost a leg. In March, 1865, he was brevetted a Major General of the regular army for bravery and meritorious service at Gettysburg.

President Lincoln and Secretary Seward sent Gen. Sickles on a confidential mission to Colombia and other South American States early in 1865. He negotiated an important treaty regarding rights of transit over the Isthmus of Panama. Immediately upon his return to this country he was selected to play an important part in the task of reconstruction. He commanded the Military Department of the Carolinas in 1865-7 and performed his duties in a manner that elicited the cordial commendation of Secretary Stanton and Gen. Grant. The views of President Johnson differed from those of Gen. Sickles, however, and the President relieved Sickles of his command, after first offering him the mission to the Netherlands, which he declined. He was mustered out of the service Jan. 1, 1868, and was placed on the retired list with the full rank of Major General April 14, 1869.

In the Spring of 1869 President Grant having tendered to Gen. Sickles the mission to Mexico, which was declined, appointed him United States Minister to Spain, a post which he retained until March 20, 1874. After relinquishing that office to his successor Gen. Sickles continued to reside abroad, chiefly in France, until 1880. He formed many close friendships during that period with persons distinguished in statecraft, literature, and professional life. Since his return to New York Gen. Sickles has served a term in Congress, has held for a brief period the office of Sheriff of this county, has been President of the New York State Board of Civil Service, and he is now and has been since its creation Chairman of the State Commission for Erecting the New York Monuments. During his latest term in Congress Gen. Sickles drew and secured the passage of the act making the Gettysburg battlefield a National park. As Chairman of the State board he has superintended the erection of all of the New York monuments on that famous field and at Chattanooga. To this particular subject he has given a great amount of attention and study, having equipped himself as thoroughly as possible as an expert on monumental architecture. He has accumulated a rare and valuable collection of books dealing with that subject, also pictures and choice models of the famous monuments of the world.

Gen. Sickles's highly cultivated artistic sense is apparent in the interior decoration and furnishings of his home. His apartments are literally crowded with art objects, rich, rare, and curious, the result of his collection for many years. On the walls are original examples by Murillo, Rubens, and other old masters; in one corner is a complete Persian chain armor set in gold, in another corner a Moorish cabinet between 700 and 800 years old, and near by another quaint and historic cabinet constructed of tortoise shell. Marbles and bronzes of rare quality are lavishly displayed, and one room, which Gen. Sickles calls his Dresden room, contains some exquisite specimens of that dainty ware. The patriotic spirit of the owner of all of these art treasures is significantly indicated by the lambrequin draperies above the parlor windows. There in graceful folds hang American flags caught up between the windows by an American shield. The General's beloved Third Army Corps headquarters flag forms a feature of one of the lambrequins.

In recent years Gen. Sickles's mode of life has been exceedingly quiet, from which, however, he emerged in the last Presidential election, traveling through all the Western States in an effective campaign against Bryan and the Chicago platform, making more than a hundred speeches. With his daughter he enjoys such social pleasures as his tastes suggest. He is very fond of music, and good opera finds in him a steadfast and liberal patron. He is a diligent reader, and his fine library still has room for all that is worthy in literature. He is of a sociable disposition, and enjoys heartily the companionship of his friends, of which he has many. If he has any lingering ambition for public station, it is that he might be Governor of Cuba, with the latter as one of the United States. With quickening sympathies he has watched the struggle of the Cubans for freedom, and he believes that under favorable circumstances that wonderfully productive island can be made the garden spot of the world.

EARL D. BERRY.

Alphonse Fteley.

Newly elected President of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

1898

LADY GREY EGERTON.

LADY GREY EGerton, who is prominent in English social circles, and who is considered one of the most beautiful women in the English capital, is an American. She was May Wayne Cuyler, and is the daughter of Major J. Wayne Cuyler of the United States Army. Lady Egerton made one of the party invited by the Duke and Duchess of Devshire to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales at Chatsworth recently.

THE LATE J. W. LINTON.

The death of William J. Linton, the well-known engraver, brings to mind the ardent discussions that prevailed over old and new methods of illustration a couple of decades ago, says The Art Interchange. When political affairs became too warm in England and Linton took up his abode here, book and magazine illustration was at a pretty low ebb. Few artists were engaged in illustrating, and the engravers were rigidly bound by formalism. Linton's fame had preceded him, and his arrival was hailed with enthusiasm, and a dinner given in his honor. Our publishers soon flooded him with orders, and he had many imitators. Some of the best examples of his work at that time will be found in "Picturesque America," and "The Aldine," published in the seventies. In spite of his multitudinous labors, he accepted the position of instructor in engraving at the Cooper Union School for Women, opening a field of women's work hitherto wholly untried. But he found his time so well filled that he was obliged to abandon teaching. However, three of his pupils at that time have since won reputation—Jessie C. Curtis, Mary Hallock Foote, and Caroline A. Powell.

When the original Scribner's Monthly, now The Century, started under Dr. Holland, much was made of the department of illustration, but many artists were unwilling to allow their pictures to be reproduced if the distinctive character was to be eliminated by the engraver, and several particularly specified that under no consideration would they allow Linton to engrave for them, for Linton reserved to himself the privilege of making such changes in the artist's drawing as in his opinion might improve the work. The new group of engravers, headed by Timothy Cole, held that it was the engraver's sole province to reproduce faithfully the picture put before him. Mr. Linton, through the medium of The Atlantic, attacked in a bitter article the new school of engravers, and Mr. Cole's work in particular, and Dr. Holland made defense in his own magazine. Other periodicals had much to say, and Mr. Linton was happy over the row he had stirred up. But it is curious that while maintaining his own right to make such changes as he saw fit in others' work, he fired some hot shot at Mr. Howells, The Atlantic's editor, for making some minor changes in the wording of his manuscript. Both Mr. Howells and The Atlantic publishers entered the skirmish, adding to the general uproar. In spite of all this noise, Linton's work commanded the admiration of artists and public alike. Even Cole, against whom most of the warfare was directed, was a strong admirer of Linton's work, and readily acknowledged his indebtedness to him. When Linton was asked why he specially attacked Cole, he replied that "Cole was the only one of the new men worthy of his powder and shot." During the last fifteen years of his life Linton did no engraving, mainly occupying his time with writing. Among his numerous books is a "History of Wood Engraving in America," which was issued in a limited edition. His poetic talents led him, conjointly with Richard Henry Stoddard, to undertake the compilation of a library of English verse, a monumental work, filling five volumes.

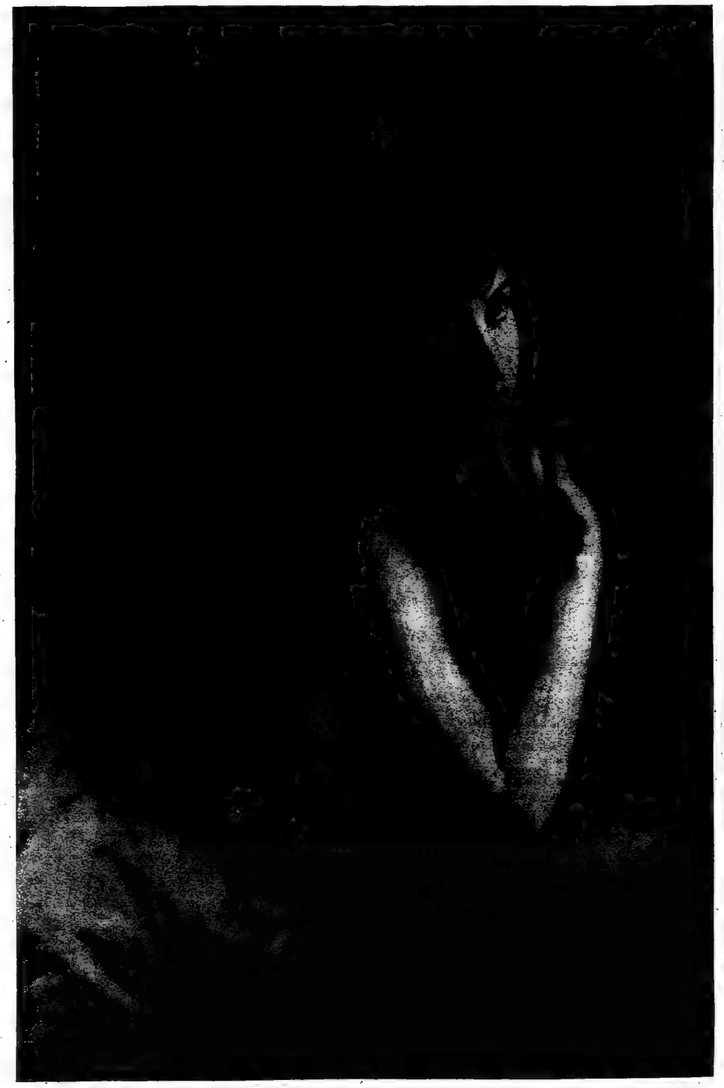

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LADY GREY EGERTON.

THE ABUSE OF FINE FEATHERS.

We cannot permit ourselves, even with all the classic evidence of ladies in the Roman amphitheatres with down-turned thumbs, and the occasional "modern instances" that might be adduced in addition, to believe that the majority of the gentler sex are such strangers to the ordinary feelings of mercy as to wish to make themselves beautiful at the expense of any fellow-creatures' suffering—except it be that of the fellow-women, their natural rivals, who will suffer by their unsuccessful emulation, comments Country Life Illustrated. That is another story. But no woman, speaking broadly, would put a bird's feather into her hat, into her hair, or wear it for her personal adornment in any manner, if she thought that by so wearing it she was making it likely that another bird of the species would suffer; still less if she thought that the bird that had yielded her this particular feather had suffered in any other wise than that of a speedy and painless death to give her its plumage.

The plucking of the bird for the sake of the so-called "osprey" feathers—the aigrette—suggests notions of a torture that must revolt her if she did but give it a thought. The only trouble is that she does not give it a thought, and the aim of all remonstrances, however addressed, should be to make her bestow a thought on this view of the question. That is all that is needed.

She would not seriously desire that a beautiful life should be cut short, still less that it should be prolonged in torture, for the gratification of her simple vanity. If the two motives were put side by side together in her mind, mercy would carry down the balance, and vanity lightly kick the beam. This much of justice let us do her; and, therefore, we cannot but think that all argument and all non-argument—all noise, in fact—that directs notice to this view is good. It only needs to make woman turn her eyes upon her own act and consider it, and it is certain that, viewing its consequence in its true light, she cannot, if she be woman, continue in it. The thoughtless will continue, for there are thoughtless ones of that sex as well as of the other; but the thought of the thoughtful will obtrude itself after a while to leaven the thoughtlessness of the lump. Then may we see a sensible decrease in the feather topknots of our ladies, for as yet, in spite of the noise about the matter, we see little sign of molting.

And, after all, are these feathers beautiful? In their place, on the wings and as part of the plumage of the birds on whom they grew, they are beautiful indeed, for they have their purpose, but on a woman's head are they not somewhat of an excrescence? What do they there? They fail, somehow, to suggest the incipient growth of angel's plumage; besides, that is generally considered a matter of wings rather than of headgear. It was a pagan deity, if we mistake not—a god of shady character withal, of sharps and pickpockets—that was depicted with the wings fastened to his hat. Flowers in the hair or hat seem more in place, for these might naturally be plucked and woven into the hair, for her adornment, by woman as she went her ways. The feather, the wing, and, worst of all, the "sitting hen"—as we sometimes see it in shape of a complete bird planted uncomfortably on the hat brim—look out of place, as being the result of elaborate study, (an entirely extraneous thing brought in for the obvious purpose of artificial adornment,) a matter of elaborate calculation, not due to the spontaneous impulse of the moment, which might be supposed to inspire the plucking of a flower or a spray of foliage.

The "sitting hen" is horrible—horrible as an outrage on the æsthetic proprieties, ugly beyond measure, and dreadfully out of place. There is a notion that woman dresses to please the man; certainly it gives no man pleasure to see a bird seated upon her head. Or is the ultimate end to outvie the fellow-woman? Even so, the "sitting hen" is not all effective. As for the aigrette, it is abominable—abominable less by its aspect than by the association with suffering bird life which it cannot escape. Those things that are killed at once may be plucked, and their feathers stuck about according to woman's fancy, or even be planted bodily on the head, with far less offense, but the plucking of the live thing is an abominable torture—if woman would but think!

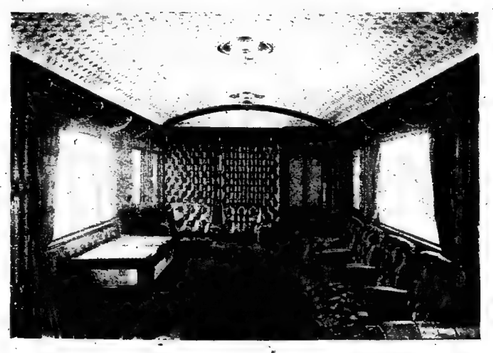

INTERIOR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S NEW PRIVATE CAR.

HOW THE PRINCE OF WALES TRAVELS.

The Prince of Wales has just had a new car built, which he will use when traveling on the different railroads in England. The car was built by the Great Eastern Railway Company at Stratford, and is very luxuriously fitted up in every way. The new car is constructed like the American cars and is mounted on two four-wheeled bogies, one at each end. It is a saloon car, and in addition to the saloon and boudoir has apartments for the attendants. The body of the saloon is forty-one feet long. The interior of the car is decorated with English walnut and satinwood. The ceiling is covered with Lincrusta Walton, picked out in cream and gold. The saloon and boudoir are upholstered in blue morocco and the draperies are of blue silk. The saloon has seats for eight persons and the boudoir seats six. The car is lighted by oil gas and is fitted with the Westinghouse vacuum automatic brakes.

Activity in Police Circles.

From Judy.

Householder—Was there a fight outside my house last night?

Policeman—Yessir.

Householder—How long did it last?

Policeman—About twenty minutes. I was a hundred yards down the road when it started, but it was all over before I got there.

Quite Different.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Miss Homewood—Charley Brushton told me that I was looking pretty this morning.

Miss Point Breeze—That isn't what he told me he said to you.

"What did he say?"

"He said he told you that you were looking as pretty as ever."

THE PLACING OF CITY MONUMENTS.

No. 2.

BY RUSSELL STURGIS.

STATUES are commonly placed in our parks they are not well placed. The confused light and shade of ordinary trees near at hand hardly serve the purpose of background to a statue or group, which requires a firm and less varied setting off. Moreover, the trees grow and embrace the statue too closely; they lose their leaves in Autumn and put them on again in Spring. All these things, which make a background of foliage satisfactory if it is distant enough, make it objectionable if placed as close to the piece of sculpture as must generally be the case in our parks. And yet there can be no doubt that public taste demands the placing of works of sculpture in our pleasure grounds rather than in our crowded carrefours, and this with good reason, for in a park there are leisure and comparative quiet, and sometimes a seat to sit upon. The sculptures in the Tuileries Garden and those in the Luxembourg Garden may give pleasure to some persons. It is hard to suppose that those in a crowded street can ever serve their purpose. It is worth noticing, too, how very many pieces of sculpture have been set up in the Gardens of the Tuileries and of the Luxembourg pointing to the same feeling existing and recognized among the most artistic people of the modern world, and it may be mentioned, by the way, that very many of the statues in the Luxembourg Garden are backed up by a very solid wall of green. Let the spectator take that point of view from which the group in question should most be studied, and he will find in very many cases an excellent setting off in the foliage beyond it. This excellent disposition contrasts, however, with the entire lack of any setting off in the case of many other works of art, so that in the Luxembourg Garden alone the Charlemagne group and the Harvest group, the one in bronze and the other in white marble, come against the sky from any imaginable point of view.

It is really desirable that the full difficulty be made clear to our readers in order that they may the more wisely judge of the different schemes that have been proposed, or may be proposed, for the placing of future monuments. It has been pointed out by some of the art societies acting together that the wall dividing Central Park from Fifth Avenue affords an excellent place for monuments, which monuments might face the avenue and be backed up by the foliage of the park. The scheme is to build recessed—square or curved—terraces, which would project backward into the Park, and thus allow the pedestals of the monuments to find room without encroaching upon the sidewalk of Fifth Avenue. Monuments of less elaboration, such as single statues, might well be placed upon pedestals forming part of the Park wall. The same suggestion applies to Eighth Avenue as well, and to Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets, so far as any available room can be found between the entrances to the Park. It is, however, at least an open question whether it would not be far better, in arranging for future monuments, to place them on the Park side of such a wall, and to give them a special backing of their own—a backing of foliage if nothing else offers. Let us, for instance, try how statues might be placed in Madison Square. Suppose that we were allowed to alter the placing of the three pieces of sculpture now located in that square. Suppose that we were to carry a path along each side of the park, not necessarily a straight path; some, at least, of the paths now existing might remain unchanged, nor is it in any way essential that the ruled lines of the formal garden should be adopted. What is required is that spaces be left between the path and the external boundary of the park for the work of sculpture whose background would be furnished by the buildings which surround the square. Let us turn Ward's statue of Senator Conkling so as to face toward the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It will then be backed by the great mass of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's building, 150 feet distant. Let us turn the Farragut about so as to face southward; it will then be backed by the brownstone buildings on Twenty-sixth Street. Let us take the Seward entirely away from the most crowded corner of the square, where it is terribly in the way, and give it for a background either the building of the University Club or some other one or two of the buildings on Madison Avenue. It is probable that no groups or monuments should be placed along the Fifth Avenue front of the square, because the Fifth Avenue sidewalk here is so much of a thoroughfare that there is an incongruity in placing monuments with their backs to it. At the same time it must not be forgotten that monuments should have no "back" too emphatically marked as such—that monuments should generally be made so as to be seen agreeably on all sides, and that if it is desirable to provide a background for them, when viewed from their principal point of view, this should not preclude the possibility of examining them on all sides.

How dismal is the placing of the Humboldt bust in Bryant Park! How unfortunate in its location is the MacMonnies statue of Nathan Hale in what is left of City Hall Park! How forlorn is the bronze Garibaldi in Washington Square! They are not lost to thought and shut off from their study by the bustle of the street around them, as are the Dodge statue in Broadway, the S. S. Cox statue in Astor Place, and, most of all, the bronze Franklin in front of THE TIMES office; but they are put where nobody would expect them, and they seem to shiver, each alone, in a playground where no one would dream of finding a work of art. Suppose that a resolute stand were made by the Park Department in this matter, and that some one of our public gardens should be treated as a museum of sculpture to be fairly well filled before another were begun upon. Nor, indeed, is this restriction essential. Two gardens might be started at once, one on the east side down town and one on the west side up town. Let us try Corlears Hook Park and one of the new parks now promised in the upper west side region, or else, what would be an excellent scheme, Tompkins Square and Washington Square, two parks near together and in the old settled part of New York. Suppose that in Tompkins Square Park, which is now but a flat field with trees which have not had time to grow up, a plan were adopted something like this: One memorial structure on each side of each of the four entrances at the four corners. Between each two of these eight monuments, that is to say, along the four sides of the park, let other monuments, large and small, be placed as they are offered to the city, and let a path be carried parallel to each side of the park at a distance from the sidewalk of from forty to eighty feet. The monuments being placed between this path and the street and facing in toward the park, would all be relieved against the houses beyond and would have at the same time all the benefit of being placed in a pleasure garden where seats, shade, and comparative tranquillity might be found by him who would.

STATUE OF COSIMO I.,
Florence.

STATUE OF ONE OF THE TWO "BALL PLAYERS."
National Museum of Naples.

The wish of every sculptor would be that the exact place of his monument should be marked in advance that he might compose the whole monument together. Pedestal and statue, pedestal and group, pedestal and many groups or statues, as in the Dumas Monument, the Gambetta Monument, (both in Paris,) the Guttenburg Monument at Frankfurt, or the New National Monument at Berlin, or the smaller and more easily accepted Schiller Monument in the same city—should be designed together. It is fashionable nowadays for the sculptor to associate with himself an architect, in all cases of elaborate composition, and whether this is done, or whether the sculptor has himself considered the subject of ornamental placing and ornamental composing, the design should be considered as one and not as two things, and the location of the monument should count for much in the design. Mr. French, in modeling his portrait statue of Rufus Choate, knew exactly what kind of corridor in the Boston Court House building it was to stand in, and was able to determine the exact height from the ground, and very nearly to determine or foresee the kind of light which would fall upon it. The larger and more elaborate monument by Chapu, erected to Berryer, in the Palais de Justice, at Paris, was also, and even more decidedly, modeled for its exact place. When statues are placed in public buildings they are apt to be treated with this necessary attention to their fitness for their place. Let the same care be taken for monuments to be placed out of doors, and let us not make a statue and then search for a place for it and try to design a pedestal for it. Let us rather select the patch of ground and request the sculptor to erect upon that, first in his spirit, then in clay, and finally in bronze and granite or in marble, the combined work of decoration and expression which the subject requires and the funds make possible.

In that future which, in the first article of this series, was spoken of as possible to preconceive, if not absolutely to prejudge, the Park Department and the Street Department may be conceived as joining their forces to produce a kind of map of New York with indication thereon of those localities within the city's boundary which might allow of the placing of monuments. If the committee in charge of subscription funds or a society with a treasury of its own, or a rich man with a memory which he wishes to embody, should express an intention to erect a monument, the public authorities might hand a copy of this map, with a printed word or two of suggestion, to the proposing builder, or his or their artist, and might say: Choose your site and come back to us with the outlines of your proposal. Such a preordained and predistributed system should be very plastic, of course, and the authorities should be more biddable than public authorities are wont to be, even to the point of taking kindly the suggestions of artistic societies. The very scheme, however, the map and the comment upon it, might easily be devised by means of the artistic societies, and even then, when the question arises, the new considerations which will then, for the first time come to the front, must receive, and are sure to receive, their due weight. Thus, an equestrian statue should generally be placed among high and dignified buildings, high enough to afford a background to it when seen from almost any conceivable point of view, and buildings large in their parts and refined in their system of light and shade. Such statues, then, should not be placed along the wall of Central Park, and the last place in which they should find a home would be among the trees of Central Park, lost, or soon to be lost, amid the abundance and fullness of the Summer foliage. Still less again should either single standing figures, or groups, when of colossal or even heroic size, be placed in a large tract of half-natural landscape garden like Central Park. The French know better than that, and there are no such things in the Bois de Boulogne. The smaller parks sometimes, but still more commonly the larger open places made by the city streets, where, indeed, trees must be more common than they are now with us; these are the fitting homes for our greater and more elaborate monuments. Let the city square or the meeting place of two wide avenues be fixed in advance, and let the sculptor be consulted ab initio as to the placing of his statue therein, and we should see, taking one case with another, a vast improvement in the setting off of our equestrian statues.

As for the parks, they are the natural homes of the smaller and simpler monuments, the little monuments which one loves to see near at hand. Suppose that a hint were taken from the famous villa of Herculaneum, that marvelous building which has not seen the light of day for just eighteen centuries, and which we know rather better than any other building of its time.

In that villa was a small square fountain tank, in its atrium or entrance, as was usual, and again, as was usual, a great cistern 230 feet long occupied the centre of the garden. The Spanish excavators of 1752, and the years thereafter, were not too minute or too accurate in their notes, or in their references to their own topographical plan of the excavations, but this much is clear, that these ornamental basins of still water had been thought the best possible setting off for the smaller and more delicately modeled of the statues and the more refined of the busts. Around the impluvium of the atrium were placed those little statuettes which one sees in the Hall of the Little Bronzes, on the ground floor of the Naples Museum, such as the Faun with the Wine Skin, the Dancing Faun with the Thyrsus, the delightful pig rising with energy on the points of his hinder hoofs at the commencement of a wild gallop, and the two delicate deer, so alike that one has to search painfully for some earmark by which to tell them apart, and yet so different in modeling. Around the greater basin, that of the great peristyle, were placed certainly the two admirable figures of the Ball Players, which every traveler remembers, and certain other of the noble bronzes which fill the larger room which adjoins the room of the statuettes. Either upon the tank's very

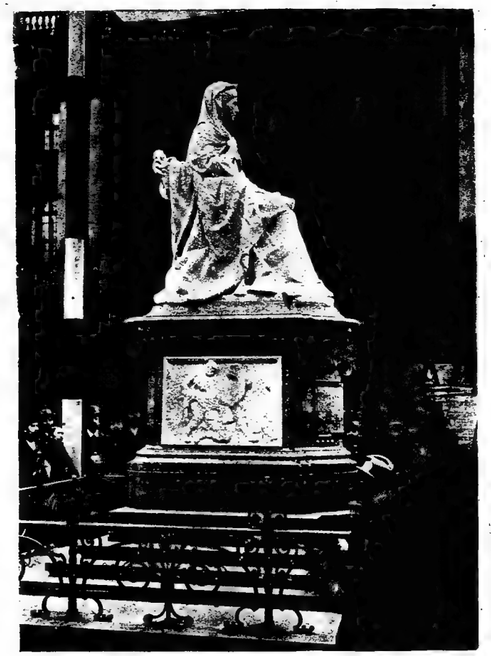

STATUE OF EMPRESS AUGUSTA,
Berlin.

edge, or within a few feet of it, were the splendid Faun and that Mercury, or Hermes, in repose, of which a copy is in the Fine Arts Society's building, and several of those extraordinary portrait busts the like of which exist nowhere else in Europe outside of the walls of that favored museum. Is there any reason why this hint should not be taken? Our Croton Aqueduct may not, perhaps, allow for the absolutely free use of the water for running fountains, but some supply it will furnish for our ornamental purposes, and a still tank fed by a stream merely sufficient to keep the water sweet is always within our reach, even if the basin is large and rather deep. Such a tank would allow of the cultivation of ornamental water plants even more perfectly than does the fountain basin of the Park as we now have it. Around such a tank statues, small in scale, and groups of fantastic subjects could be placed under almost ideal conditions of harmony and contrast. Let them face the water; they can still be seen from the other side of the never very large basin, and their details can be studied from points on either side and nigh at hand.

THE BOWERY FOUNTAIN.

One of the spots most frequented by horses and truckmen of this city is the public fountain at the junction of Third and Fourth Avenues. It stands at the head of the Bowery, and teams are constantly passing it in either direction, and there is hardly a moment in the week day when horses are not drinking there.

The fountain was the gift of Marie Guise Newcombe to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It is of granite, of massive design, with a large stone bowl, capable of accommodating as many teams as can approach it at the same time. It is surmounted by an exquisite wrought iron lamp of quaint design

THE ETIQUETTE OF THE DESERT.

Social etiquette among the Arabs is a factor in life to be considered seriously if you wish to live among them without friction. Its obligations are not to be completely mastered in a few months. Sometimes when I have had companions with me presumably thoroughly au fait with all things Mohammedan, the harmony of the occasion has been seriously endangered by some thoughtlessness or ignorance on their part, which to the Moslem could appear only as a contemptuous want of consideration. Thus, no greater insult could be offered to an Arab than a friendly inquiry as to the welfare of his wife, to us a natural civility, but to him a gross impertinence bitterly resented. On one occasion I nearly made a similar blunder.

I was invited by a neighboring Sheik to go over to see him, and was on the point of riding up to his tent door and dismounting there. Fortunately, however, I recollected in time that etiquette demanded that I should halt fifty yards off, and call in a loud voice: "Have I your permission to approach?" This gives time to bundle off any of their womankind who may be about, preparatory to the admission of a stranger. It is curious, also, to notice that, in spite of the real affection existing between father and son, the sense of respect dominates all other feelings, and the sons will never sit at meat with their father in the presence of a guest, but will wait upon both until the father, rising, allows them the opportunity of breaking bread with their visitor.

Provided, however, that you recognize their social customs, my experience has proved the Bedouins to be genuine, warm-hearted friends; and they really become greatly attached to those whom they know and who know them.—The Century.

WHY THE DAYS ARE LONGER.

A story told by Lord Peel the other evening shows that this fine culture is already descending upon our masses. At one of the large schools in Birmingham a boy was asked, "What is the reason why the days are longer in Summer than in Winter?" He replied at once, "It is the property of all natural objects to elongate under the pressure of heat." There you see the complete result of our modern training in the principles of science.

The boy had grasped a fundamental mechanical law taught him in a physical or chemical class, and his mind, possibly an unusually alert mind, had been trained not merely to learn, but to apply. It is a mere detail that the particular application was grotesque; Lord Peel's story represents a typical result of that instruction in the general principles of elementary science which we dignify by the name of technical instruction in England. It turns the stolid dullards of the last generations into the new generations of bright imbeciles, facile, glib, and contented.—The Spectator.

THE LEAKY MISSOURI.

The Missouri River leaks badly; for, you know, there are leaky rivers as well as leaky boats. The Government engineers once measured the flow of the Missouri away up in Montana, and again some hundred miles further down stream. To their surprise they found that the Missouri, instead of growing bigger down stream, as every rational river should, was actually 20,000 second-feet smaller at the lower point, says a writer in St. Nicholas.

Now, while 20,000 second-feet could be spared from such a tremendous river, that amount of water makes a considerable stream of itself. Many very celebrated rivers never had so much water in their lives. Hence there was great amazement when the discrepancy was discovered. But of late years Dakota farmers away to the south and east of those points on the Missouri, sinking artesian wells, found immense volumes of water where the geologists said there wouldn't be any. So it is believed that the farmers have tapped the water leaking from that big hole in the Missouri River away up in Montana; and from these wells they irrigate large tracts of land, and, naturally, they don't want the river-bed mended. Fancy what a blessing it is, when the weather is dry, to have a river boiling out of your well, ready to flow where you want it over the wheat fields! For of all manner of work that a river can be put to, irrigation is, I think, the most useful. But isn't that a queer way for the Missouri to wander about underneath the ground?

HUMAN NATURE IN STEERAGE.

To me the most noticeable thing about the life in the steerage, says a writer in The Century, was the ease with which the yoke of civilization was thrown off. If conditions be favorable, I opine that a large proportion of the steerage passengers go back to their Darwinian ancestry about the third day out. Away from home, country, and religious influences, unrestrained by custom and conventionality, bound by no laws of action, and separated from all that force of opinion so strong in the world ashore, they let themselves go, and allow their baser natures to run riot.

No sooner has the seasickness left them than they growl and snarl over their food like dogs, scrambling for the choice pieces, and running off to their bunks with them; they grow quarrelsome; their talk is lewd and insulting; brute strength is in the ascendant; and, without shame, both sexes show the animal side of their natures. But most apparent and obnoxious are the filthy habits into which many of them fall. The sea seems utterly to demoralize them. Some of them will remain for days in their berths, where, without changing their clothes, they eat, sleep, and are sick with the utmost impartiality and without the blessing of soap and water. Hence the steerage, as a whole, the "married quarters" (where there were children) in particular, was ill-smelling and otherwise objectionable.

SONG.

If thou art not kind,
What will profit thee
Wealth of purse or mind,
If thou art not kind;
Grief and misery
Must thy portion be,
If, alas! thy heart be blind
And, poor wight, thou art not kind.

Kindness, and the earth is bright,
Kindness, and the load is light,
Kindness, and the weary way
Laughs with love and roundelay;
King is he in all his blood
Who is first in doing good,
God pity him whose heart is blind
And, alas! who is not kind.

ROBERT LOVEMAN.

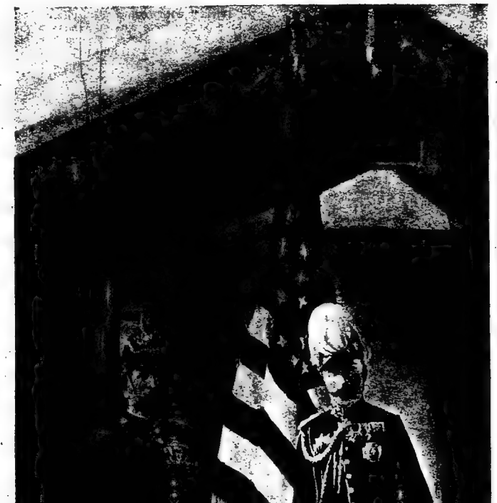

FEB

Music

Harry Mac Donough.

IT was very pleasant to hear Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Sevigilla" once again. It gave some of our German brethren great pain, but then that was to be expected. There is one feature of the "Barber" that always annoys them, and that is its relationship to Mozart's immortal "Marriage of Figaro." It must be known to all who have ever read the libretto of these works that Mozart's was taken from a comedy by Beaumarchais. Rossini's libretto is a sort of prologue to that of the Mozart work. In the later opera we are introduced to the struggle of Count Almaviva to secure the hand of the pretty Rosina, and a jolly time he has of it. Figaro, the factotum of all Seville, as he announces at his first entrance, is the deus ex machina of the story. There is no Susanna, and there is no Cherubino—dear, delicious little Cherubino, with his pretty curls, his soprano voice, and his remarkable ankles—and Almaviva, who, after marriage, settles down into a sober, respectable bass, is quite appropriately a wooing, seductive tenor.

Rossini knew a thing or two, the wily old dog. He was not stupid enough to try to make a basso lover. I have always been sorry that he could not find a place for Cherubino in his scheme, for I have a very open admiration for that winsome young scamp. It was a brilliant idea of Rossini's to write a prologue to "Le Nozze di Figaro," but the Germans will never forgive him for it. They are fond of saying that there is no music in "Il Barbiere." To be sure, it has no such music as "Le Nozze," but that does not mean that it has no music at all. Indeed, it has much that is wholly delightful. Where, for example, outside of Mozart, is there a better buffo song than "Largo al factotum"? And is not "Una voce poca fa" a respectable aria of its kind? To be sure, there is nothing quite as good as "Non piu andrai," but heaven sent us only one Mozart, and when you reflect that Rossini wrote "Semiramide," the very worst of all operatic hodgepodges, "Il Barbiere" becomes a veritable tour de force. Musically it is, indeed, inferior to the other Barber—the "Barber of Bagdad," by Peter Cornelius—but dramatically it is a much smarter comedy.

The performance at the Metropolitan was so good that I should like to see it repeated. To be sure, it was not quite what we used to get twenty years ago, but, as operatic shows go in these days, it was more than passably creditable. Mme. Melba's Rosina has been sufficiently discussed in this place. It was acceptable, and for Mme. Melba an unusually good attempt at a portrayal of character. As a matter of fact, this famous soprano has never seemed to realize that a delineation of character was any part of her duty as an artist. She is probably wholly unaware of the fact that some composers have made deep study of the capability of musical characterization, and that there are many rôles in which an operatic artist has fully as fine opportunity for dramatic impersonation—chiefly by singing accompanied by simple but well designed action—as any tragedian. It might do her some good to compare the music of the part of Desdemona in Verdi's "Otello" with that of Mrs. Ford in his "Falstaff," for example.

But Mme. Melba seems content to rely on the marvelous sensuous beauty of her glorious voice, and to care very little whether she appears to the populace to understand the part which she assumes. Except in dress and make-up there is no difference whatever between her Violetta Valery and her Aïda. Her idea of acting appears to be to do something, to be active. And when she runs about the stage, shakes her hands, and frowns, her admirers all exclaim, "Heavens! how Melba is acting tonight!"

I cannot severely blame those who find it a great joy simply to hear her voice. It is, indeed, a magnificent organ, and when she sings the cadenza in the mad scene from "Lucia" with such a plenitude of luscious tone as she gave us last Sunday night and "Se saran rose" with such scintillant bursts of dazzling ornaments, I, for one, am ready to bruise my palms with the maddest

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STELLA BRAZZI, SOPRANO.

NICOLAUS ROTHMUHL,
Tenor.

of them, and to shout "bravo" in stentorian voice.

But merely to sing is not the end and aim of operatic art. The bewitching Melba flutters behind the footlights, a veritable lark of the stage, caroling to high heaven in the wanton exercise of a divine gift, without thought of the present or dream of the morrow. And when I return from the witchery of mere tone which she weaves about my senses, and remember that she has been phrasing with an absolutely demoniac recklessness and forcing her lower tones with merciless insistence, I wonder whether at Sembrich's age this lark will still be making the vaulted blue of the night tremble with the streaming glory of her trill.

This week comes a letter in a familiar handwriting. But I do not know my correspondent. Never has one of these letters been ornamented with a signature of any kind whatever. This is most humiliating, because the writer of the letters is plainly a much better critic of music and musicians than the writer of the musical comments in THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is depressing to know that somewhere in this town there is a woman—it's a woman's handwriting—who is so keen and so thoughtful. It is depressing because the present writer has said cold and heartless things about the eternal feminine appreciation of music. But soft! You shall see that a woman has something of the same kind to say, only womanlike she approaches her point by the popular road of dress. She says:

"Would you become a public benefactor to the extent of asking the young ladies in the audience, whose heads are surmounted by all the plumes of an east-side funeral procession, and then set on pivots, to please go and absorb chocolate ice-cream soda in Huyler's during the hours of the next Philharmonic rehearsal? There were three such in front of us to-day, with the produce of an ostrich farm on their hats. Their heads were not still for six seconds at a time. They heard not one bar of the music. We had to hold programmes before our eyes, or else be made dizzy by their incessant, aimless motion. Once at a music festival of Mr. Thomas a lady sat in front of me whose head simply revolved. At last, during the 'Sanctus' of Beethoven's Mass, there came a sudden movement of rest. I looked to see if it was really due to the music. She had reversed her opera glass, and was trying the effect of looking at the audience that way. Perhaps these young women were her daughters."

Write more! Dear correspondent, if you will but send me twenty-five or thirty pages of such delectable matter every week I promise forthwith to forswear the abuse of pen and ink, and to sign your name to the articles—if you will only send it. This same correspondent also says: "Would you mind hinting to that very talented young artist, M. Gerardy, that it is as wicked to portamento-ize Bach as it is to sentimentalize Beethoven; that a Bach air cannot be expressed like a Chopin nocturne, and that Mr. Alwyn Schroeder has proved that the high thought and noble emotions belong to the 'cello as well as sensuous beauty of tone and brilliant technic?"

No, Madam: I prefer that you say it yourself. You say it much better than I can, and, furthermore, it is contrary to my principles to instruct artists. That is not the office of the critic. For me to suggest to M. Gerardy how he ought to play the 'cello would be an impertinence. He knows, to use a common expression, more in a minute about 'cello playing than I do in a year.

But with your kind permission, dear Madam, I shall suggest to the audience which attends the Philharmonic concerts, and which does not know any more about 'cello playing than I do, that Bach should not be "portamento-ized" and that when a 'cellist is guilty of a performance of that kind he ought to be dismissed with polite silence, and not with thunders of approval. In other words, the critic stands between the artist and the public, and endeavors to secure for music and its interpreters correct appreciation—not correct performance. When the appreciation is correct, it will demand and it will get correct performances. Also, about that time expect the millennium.

One of the London papers, in the course of a long article on the death of Nicolini, the tenor, says:

"Like Albert Niemann, long the principal robust tenor of the Royal Opera House at Berlin, Ernest Nicolini was an expert and assiduous fisherman, devoted to the practice of the 'gentle art,' and Castle Craig-y-Nos, a reddish-gray old château nestling in a bight of the Swansea Valley, offered exceptional facilities for sport to the skilled angler. A well-stocked trout stream, the Tawe, runs through its spacious grounds, and the Usk, a becoming salmon river, the fishing on which could be rented without difficulty by the owner of 'The Rock of Night,' is conveniently situated within a

Alexander Siloti.
Pianist.

1898

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MARIA V. TORRILHON,
Pianist.

mile or two of the castle gates. These inducements proved irresistible to Mme. Patti, who purchased Craig-y-Nos with a view to making it her permanent home, and laid out large sums of money upon improvements which have converted it into one of the most picturesque and commodious country residences in the United Kingdom. In the course of the past twelve years she has added two handsome wings to the massive corps-de-logis, as well as a tastefully decorated theatre capable of accommodating an audience some three hundred strong. All the main buildings and annexes are brilliantly illuminated by electric light, and the original acreage of the estate appertaining to the castle has been more than tripled by Mme. Patti-Nicolini's successive acquisitions of woodland tracts, on which she keeps up a large head of game.

"Such is the beautiful and luxurious home in which Ernest Nicolini spent many years of happy life with his incomparable consort, and which, at the instance of his medical advisers, he was compelled to forsake a few months ago, in order to seek abroad climatic conditions more favorable to his recovery from a dire and painful disease than those which habitually prevail during the Autumn and Winter in 'wild Wales.' Unfortunately, neither science nor change of air and scene availed to stay the progress of his malady, which steadily gained upon him during his sojourn at Paris and on the Riviera, and the fatal result of which, at Pau, in the French Pyrenees, it is to-day our regretful duty to record."

Something of more or less interest culled from a London pupil's letter from Rome anent Puccini:

"Puccini's first opera, 'Le Villi,' had the same fate in 1883 as that of Verdi. It was judged by the Conservatory unworthy of consideration. Five months later 'Le Villi,' given in Milan, had a tremendous success. Then came 'Edgar,' then 'Manon,' then the 'Bohème.' 'And then, and then?' I asked the maestro himself. '"La Tosca" will come next. I am now working on it, and it will certainly be finished this year, although it is a most complicated work; the drama is taken from that of Sardou, reduced to the libretto by Luigi Illica and Giuseppe Giacosa, the sweet poet of "The Game of Chess." It will be produced at the Opéra Comique in Paris or in Rome in the first months of 1900, possibly on Feb. 1, a date for which I have a weakness.'

"'Ah! yes, and why?'

"'It is a question of remembrance. "Manon Lescaut" was first given on Feb. 1, 1893, the "Bohème" on Feb. 1, 1896, and so I wish "La Tosca" to be heard for the first time on the same date in 1899.'"

It gives me pleasure to publish items from the foreign papers about the production of new operas, because the American public shudders with fright at the mere suggestion of the possibility of such things happening here. Fear not, dear reader. There will be next Winter at the sacred Faustspielhaus in the upper Broadway nothing but "Faust," supported by occasional "Lohengrins" and "Carmens."

W. J. HENDERSON.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Advocates of the adoption in this country of the metric system of weights and measures have ascertained that there are now only three important nations that do not use it. These three nations are the British Empire, Russia, and the United States. Not long since the New Decimal Association of London printed a list of about forty countries, containing an aggregate population of 423,504,950, which have adopted the metric weights and measures. In this country the American Metrological Society, for many years connected with Columbia University, has been doing effective missionary service for the metric system, and recently the National Association of Manufacturers has taken up the subject with much earnestness. The matter was discussed to a limited extent at the recent convention of manufacturers in this city, and it is now in the hands of a special committee consisting of Albert Herbert, Andrew Carnegie, Henry Fairbanks, Charles A. Schieren, and Charles H. Harding.

The co-operation of commercial bodies and business men generally is to be asked in procuring the necessary legislation to make the metric system of weights and measures the legal system in this country, taking effect Jan. 1, 1901. Such a step, it is argued, would be of great commercial advantage to the United States, because it would make the metric system the universal language of quantity, and American price lists and the newspaper and mail quotations would then be universally understood. Messrs. Herbert, Carnegie, and their associates say that no single act of a similar nature would do more for the extension of American trade. The language of quantity would then harmonize with the money scale. The fact is recalled that Thomas Jefferson devised and submitted to Congress in 1790 a decimal system of weights and measures, but that the Congress lacked the courage to adopt it because at that period it was an innovation.

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MARIE ENGEL,
Soprano.

A DIAMOND-TOOTH JOKE.

Here is an anecdote about a Brooklyn dentist that has recently caused a smile or two in drawing room and club circles not far from the Heights. A wealthy man upon whom nature has bestowed a rugged and serious countenance to mask a joking disposition, called at the office of the dentist aforesaid in actual distress over a broken front tooth. "Can anything be done to remedy this defect?" he asked eagerly.

Upon examination the dental artist found that one of two very large and prominent upper teeth had been damaged beyond repair. "It must come out," he said curtly.

"No, no, you must build it up," exclaimed the visitor. "I can't spare that tooth. Its removal would make my mouth look like an open porthole."

"Oh, well, I can replace it," complacently answered the dentist. "The old one must certainly come out, but I will put in a new one that will make you look better than ever before. It will be firm and regular, and much handsomer than the old one."

"Ah!" muttered the wealthy man. "That's what I want. Make it as attractive as possible."

"Yes, indeed, I will," said the dentist enthusiastically. "You shall have a tooth that will be perfect in form, white, pearly, and glistening—"

"Say, doctor," interrupted the visitor with mock gravity, "couldn't you set a large diamond in the middle of it?"

"Oh, no, I wouldn't do that," replied the dentist hastily, but in sober earnest. "Of course I know that you can well afford it, but it would look—well, just a trifle too conspicuous, don't you know."

An Important Roll.

"Your son is an actor, you say? What rôle does he play?"

"Faith, he rolls up the curtain."—Tid-Bits.

Ludovico Viviani,
With Damrosch-Ellis Opera Company.

MARIE MATTFELT,
With Damrosch-Ellis Opera Company.

Yvonne de Treville.
Castle Square Opera Company.

THE DRAMA

Louise Galloway.

—she had been previously a platform reader—was made as the American heiress in "The Squire of Dames" at the Criterion. At the St. James's she has appeared in several rôles, and the character of Fay in "The Princess and the Butterfly" was, it is said, designed and named for her by Mr. Pinero.

J. H. Benrimo, whose careful study of the Chinese pipe mender in "The First Born" secured for him a footing in New York and an engagement at the Empire Theatre, plays his rather important rôle in "The Conquerors" with discernment and dignity. I fancy he is "a rising actor," for he seems to have individuality, and he certainly lacks no measure of art his present rôle demands.

J. H. Benrimo.

The Major in "The Conquerors."

THOSE persons who have seen "The Tree of Knowledge" at the Lyceum Theatre will be particularly interested in the pictures herewith given of some of its scenes, and also in the opportunity afforded to them to compare the looks of some of the actors in the London production with those they have seen here. Julia Neilson, who originated in London both of the rôles recently acted by Julie Opp at the Lyceum, has no reason to feel very grateful to American playgoers. They did not care for her acting of Mrs. Ebbsmith or for the play in which that unhappy lady figured, and they did not grow enthusiastic when she acted Clarisse in "Comedy and Tragedy." Yet Miss Neilson deserves well of all playgoers. Though she was not a great or finished artist when she was here, she was an actress of good gifts and a splendid presence. I suppose she has lately improved in facility of expression.

Fay Davis as Monica.

"The Tree of Knowledge," at the St. James's Theatre, London.

Julia Neilson is one of those women who seem to naturally belong to the stage, whereon we have the right to expect to see the finest examples of physical manhood and womanhood. It is always a great pity when dramatic genius is allied with a puny body.

Fay Davis, who plays Mary Mannering's rôle in London, is, singularly, an American young woman, while Miss Mannering is English. Miss Davis is very popular in London. Her first "hit" on the dramatic stage

We shall know this week how far the London success of the comic piece called "Oh, Susannah," is due to the peculiar talent of Miss Louie Freear. Josephine Hall, who took the slight rôle which made Miss Freear's fame in "The Girl from Paris," will again play her part in "Oh, Susannah" at Hoyt's. The character is a bedraggled little lodging house "slavey," whose great passion, though it is unrequited, recalls that of the Marchioness for Dick Swiveller.

The first well-remembered London "slavey" of the stage was Belinda in "Our Boys." But this is only a variant of a type long familiar in comedy and melodrama. The comically sentimental kitchen girl belongs to no particular epoch. You can find a hint of her in theatricals as far back as Townley's "High Life Below Stairs."

E. A. D.

MONICA AND MRS. STANYON.

Mary Mannering and Mrs. Whiffen, in "The Tree of Knowledge," at the Lyceum Theatre.—Act V.

Sudermann's "Johannes."

Agnes Sorma's acting as Salome in Sudermann's much interdicted, much advertised drama "Johannes," was highly praised in Berlin, but the play did not turn out to be a "sensation," after all. It seems to be a simple, strong, and reverent work, but for the multitude a little dull.

John the Baptist is the central personage. He preaches vehemently against the abuses of the age. He still clings to the old covenant; his Messiah is a Jewish King, who will come "clad in golden mail, with a sword stretched out over his head." Then for the first time the doctrine of love reaches his ear. From this moment the strong, fiery prophet becomes feeble and uncertain. And it is just at this time that the people are in such urgent need of his guidance. Herod is about to appear publicly in the temple with his brother's wife Herodias, and to violate the sanctuary in the face of the whole people. But the people will not suffer the crime. If Herod dares to carry out this unheard-of plan, they will stone him with his wife, and Johannes will give the signal.

Herod has dared to carry out his unheard-of threat. Stones in every hand will avenge the outrage; all that is required is for Johannes to begin. All eyes are turned on him in fearful expectation, but he stands on the temple steps, absorbed in thought. A follower presses a stone into his hand, whispering "Take the stone." Johannes is silent. "Throw the stone," he urges, softly. Then Johannes raises himself up once more, in all his solemn grandeur, and with a loud voice cries, "In the name of Him—" and is about to raise the stone. But he suddenly restrains himself, lets his arm fall, and, in an agonized, half-questioning voice, he seems to tear from himself the words: "Who bids—me—thee—to love?" The stone drops from his hand, and a groan goes through the house, while Herod's myrmidons seize the fallen prophet. "Woe, woe!" cry the people.

The motive for the beheading of the Baptist is the despised love of Salome. Pride and the ardor of love burn in this youthful human tiger with a like eagerness for satisfaction. If the great man will kneel in humility on the hard stones before her pride, her love will perhaps forgive him. He walks calmly to his death.

"Beg of me," she suggests yet once more to him. But he looks beyond her, smiling. "Mother, will he ask for nothing?"

While the frenzied girl flourishes the rolling head of the Baptist on the golden dish in time with her ghastly dance at the back of the scene, Herod, who is shuddering with terror, watches the spectacle with his diabolical wife, and his Roman guest, the legate Vitellius, is giving himself up to the pleasures of eating. In the midst of all this the cry is heard, in ever-increasing loud-

BELLE AND LOFTUS ROUPELL, IN "THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE."—ACT IV.
Julia Neilson and H. B. Irving, at the St. James's Theatre, London.

Louie Freear as the Slavey.

The part to be acted in "Oh, Susannah," at Hoyt's by Josephine Hall.

1898

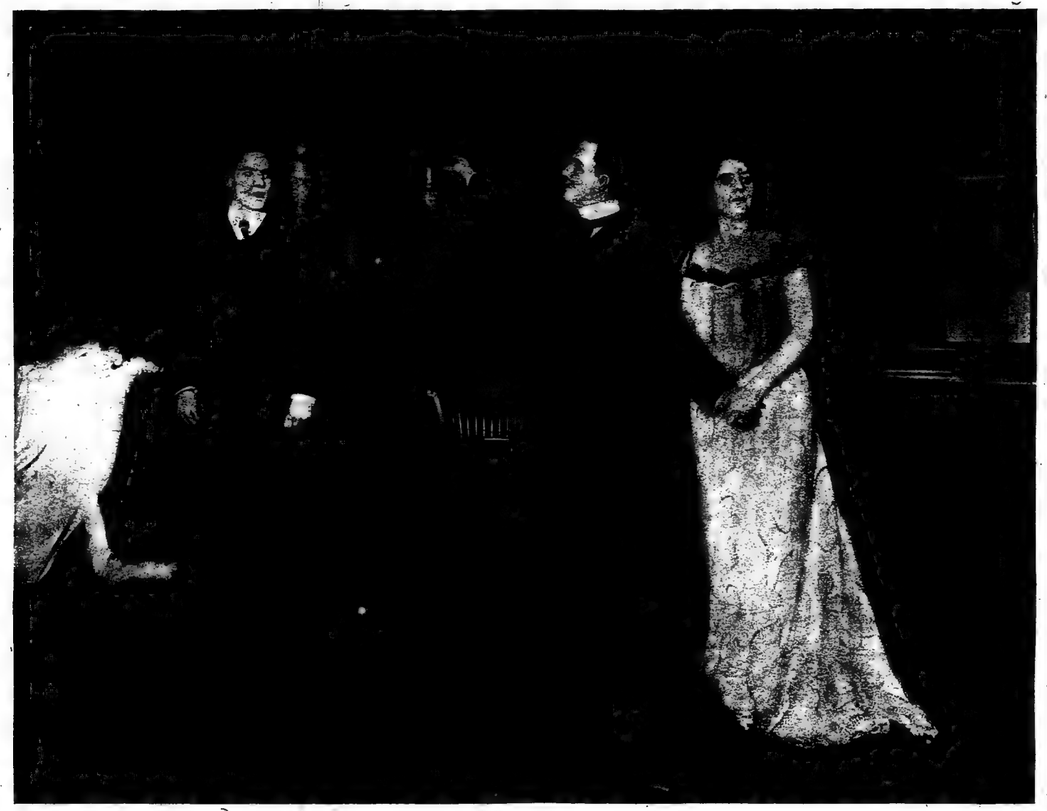

BRIAN'S REBUKE TO NIGIL.
Scene in "The Tree of Knowledge" at the Lyceum Theatre.—Act IV.

ness: "Hosanna to the King of the Jews." The roofs are seen to be crowded with people, palm branches are waving in the streets, and the hosannas of the people rise boisterously.

A Popular Play, Indeed.

Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" has been translated into German nine times, into French seven, into Italian six, into modern Greek three, into Latin and Swedish twice, and into Croatian, Danish, Dutch, Frisian, Polish, Roumanian, Russian, Magyar, Portuguese, and Yiddish. There are seven or eight English acting editions of the tragedy. But one attempt actually to alter and improve it has ever been made. This was in 1722, when John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, divided it into two parts at the death of Caesar, calling it "The Tragedies of Julius Caesar and Marcus Brutus," and made many other changes. To enrich this poor play (or, rather, these poor plays) Pope furnished some choruses. But they had the usual effects of ill-adjusted ornaments—they served only to make the meanness of the thing they bedecked the more conspicuous.

Sardou's Opinion of Shakespeare.

How interesting would be Shakespeare's opinion of Sardou! But, alas, it might not be more favorable than that of Prof. Brander Matthews. Sardou's opinion of Shakespeare, however, is now at hand. M. Lermina has begun to newly translate Shakespeare into French. Sardou has written his opinion that the translation was needed. Of the other French translations he says: Guizot is too French, Montégut—in his fear of not being understood—has taken up three lines to translate as many words, while François Hugo's literal word for word translation is neither English nor French. It belongs to no language.

"As a matter of fact, what all these translators lack is knowledge of the stage. Shakespeare needs to be translated by a dramatist and a comedian, and not by a professor, in whom the action of the stage is completely wanting. The perplexed reader, therefore, often comes to the conclusion that the plays were written to be read, but not to be performed. And yet what writer for the stage has ever been such a dramatist in the full acceptation of the term as Shakespeare, who was at once author, actor, and stage manager of his works? He was the dramatist of the pit, of the people, of the masses. He was dramatist to the extent of seeing in imagination what he was not able to produce on the primitive stage of his time, when scenery and accessories consisted merely of a canvas, on which was written the scene intended to be indicated. * * * What we want, and what you, my friend, seem to have understood, is Shakespeare as he is. * * *

"But if in a volume I consider all suppressions or illustrations of the original a sacri-

BELLE AND LOFTUS ROUPELL IN "THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE."—ACT IV.
Julie Opp and William Courtleigh at the Lyceum Theatre, New York.

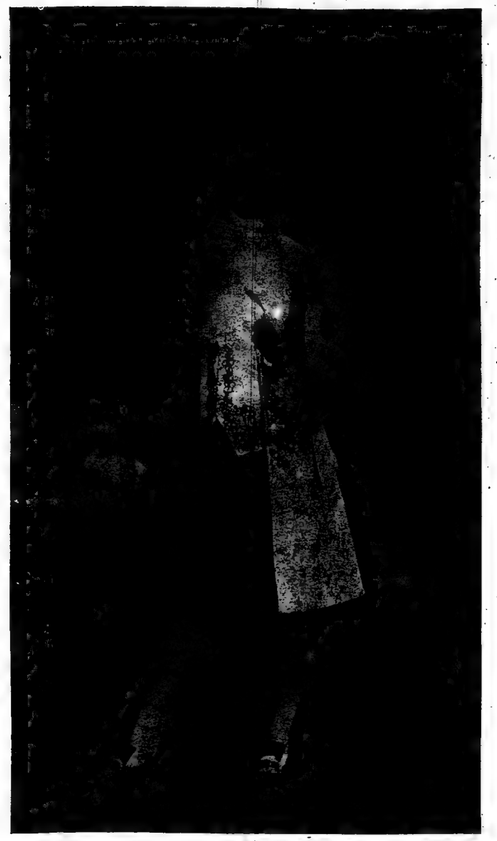

W. H. CRANE AS MAJOR FAIRFAX.
"A Virginia Courtship."

PERCY HASWELL AS PRUDENCE ROBERT.
"A Virginia Courtship."

lege, I am not precisely of your opinion with regard to the stage presentation of the plays. For instance, the frequent changes of scene are impracticable. Then, look at the players' scene in 'Hamlet.' It charms the reader, but its presentation on the stage retards the action."

"Titus Andronicus."

Every play by Shakespeare has been acted in modern times, including even "Troilus and Cressida," "Timon of Athens," and "Titus Andronicus," which certainly cannot be called familiar plays. The last-named revolting drama is declared, by some recent commentators, to be the work of a lesser poet, not even touched in revision by Shakespeare. But that is mere speculation. "Titus Andronicus" was acted in England as recently as 1851, having been adapted for the late Ira Aldridge, the colored tragedian, by "an eminent literary gentleman." The "African Roscius" himself undertook the part of Aaron the Moor. Dryden, Colley Cibber, Garrick, and others made adaptations of this gloomy tragedy.

Shakespeare in Spain.

Echegaray and his morbid contemporaries by no means monopolize the stage in Spain. At the Teatro Español in Madrid lately a new version of Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," adapted and translated into Spanish by Don Eugenio Selles of the Royal Spanish Academy, was played for the first time in Castilian before an immense audience. The part of Antony was taken by the celebrated Spanish actor Antonio Vico, and that of Cleopatra by Maria Guerrero.

GOOD HOPE.

The hills were soft with Autumn gold, and wild vine running red
Their temples garlanded;
And here a wall drooped ruining, with ivy all grown old,
With ivy-love among the mold,
True love, though youth had fled.

And at sweet eve sweet-summoning the minster bell made moan
(Old and yet softer grown,)
Dreaming and sighing out its dream of things begun and ended,
And then more bravely of things mended
In regal monotone.

Then passion-hearts that saw the world-love sweet with all its years,
And age no vale of fears,
Turned once again to lip-play, and the old, old lover-song,
Yet bolder now and now more strong
With understrain of tears.

—J. M. G. in Black and White.

The End in View.

From Modern Society.

The father actually wept. "Young man," said he, "you are asking me to part with my dearest treasure."

"I say," said the young man, "if you really feel so bad over it, I am willing to compromise by taking the dowry and letting you keep the girl."

1898

REBUILDING THE CHICAGO.

WITH the rapid growth of the navy and the increase in machinery for both fighting ability and speed that has been added to the new ships it has become necessary, in order that some of the ships of the "original squadron of evolution" be brought up to date in both speed and armament, that many changes be made in them. This is particularly so with the cruiser Chicago, which was one of the first modern ships to be added to the United States Navy and which was looked upon as the finest ship of her class afloat. The vessel is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard undergoing many alterations and improvements, and when again put on the active list will not only equal some of the more modern vessels, but in appearance will be entirely changed from the "Old Chicago" we knew so well.

The spars and lufty mast have given way to the more formidable military masts with fighting tops, which will be fitted with small rapid-firing guns to repel attacks from torpedo boats. This, however, is but one of the improvements that will go to make the Chicago a formidable fighting machine.

The reconstruction of the vessel is attracting unusual attention. Not one of the old steam pipes or pieces of machinery that were used on the vessel will be found in her when again in commission. For the first time, nickel steel has been used in the manufacture of the boilers that are now being put in the ship, and the Chicago will be the first vessel to be fitted with Babcox & Wilcox boilers.

The first set of powerful engines of modern type ever constructed at the navy yard was recently completed and is now being put together in the engine room of the ship. The whole construction, from the plans and specifications to the working up of the metal and setting up of the machinery, was done in the big steam engineering shops at the navy yard, under direction of Chief Engineer Edward Farmer and his corps of assistants. The engines are not only of the most modern design, but are equal to any that have ever been constructed for use in any vessel.

The new engines are of the triple expansion, direct action type, with an estimated horse power of about 5,000 each. This is nearly double that of the old engines, and it is believed when the ship is sent on her trial trip the engines will develop sufficient horse power to give her a speed of more than nineteen knots. When the vessel was constructed her speed was about fourteen knots. Every modern device known to the engineering skill for strength and safety has been applied to these engines to bring them up to the required standard. After their completion and while they were in the shops they were thoroughly tested and the vital parts accurately measured. The levers for operating and reversing this gigantic mass of metal are so arranged as to free the operator from coming in contact with the machinery, thus avoiding danger. So simple is their construction that a child could move them easily.

The clearance volume at the ends of each cylinder was accurately determined by measuring the water required to fill it. This is the total volume of the steam passing between the piston valve and the piston when the latter is at the end of its stroke. It plays an important part in the economy of steam.

The engines are placed in two watertight compartments amidships. They rest on a massive bedplate of cast steel, built into the inner lining of the vessel, which at this point and also under the boiler space is made especially strong to stand the weight and vibration.

The starboard engine is placed in the forward compartment, with the cylinders resting on the port side of the midship line. The port engine is in the after compartment and the arrangement is reversed. Both engine rooms occupy a floor space of fifty-six feet fore and aft and about thirty-two feet athwartship. The diameters of the cylinders are 33½, 50½, and 76 inches, respectively, with a piston stroke of 40 inches.

The six Babcox boilers have already been placed in the ship. They will supply 60 per cent. of the steam power, while the remaining 40 per cent. will be supplied by four single-ended cylindrical shell boilers. The Babcox & Wilcox boilers are constructed of mild steel. They occupy a floor space in the forward fire room of forty-two feet fore and aft and about thirty-three feet athwartship. Both fire rooms are forward of the engine space and connected with it by water-tight bulkheads. The other four boilers occupy the aft fire room. Each of these boilers is ten feet in length and thirteen feet eight inches in diameter, with three mild steel furnaces.

A protective deck constructed of nickel steel three inches thick has been fitted the whole length of the vessel just below the water line. It is over and protects the engine and fire rooms and magazines. The Chicago's coal-carrying capacity will be about 900 tons, on which she will have a steaming radius of about 6,000 miles at ordinary speed.

The work of reconstruction has taken more than a year, and it will be several months before it will be completed. The total cost will be about $300,000. The work of placing the protective deck and rearranging the interior of the hull is in charge of Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs at the navy yard. The vessel, before being placed on the active list, will be fitted with a complete battery of modern rapid-fire guns, and when completed will compare favorably with any ship of her class in the navy.

F. A. VERDU.

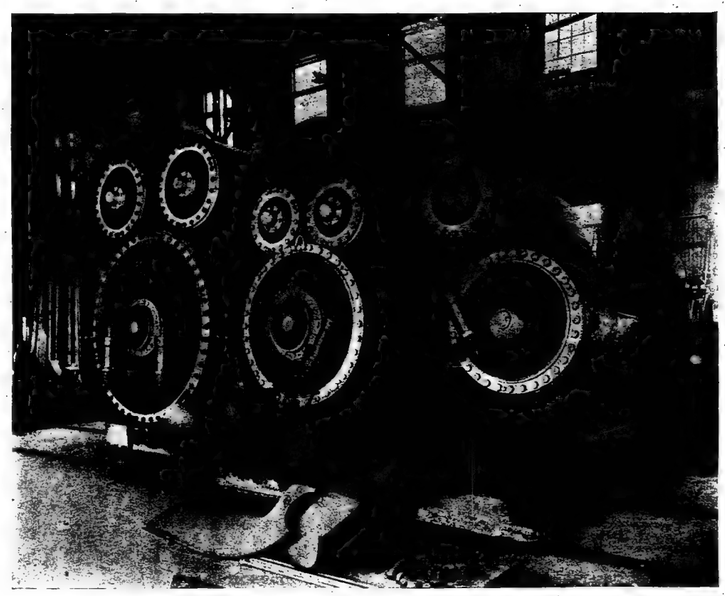

NEW ENGINES FOR THE UNITED STATES CRUISER CHICAGO.

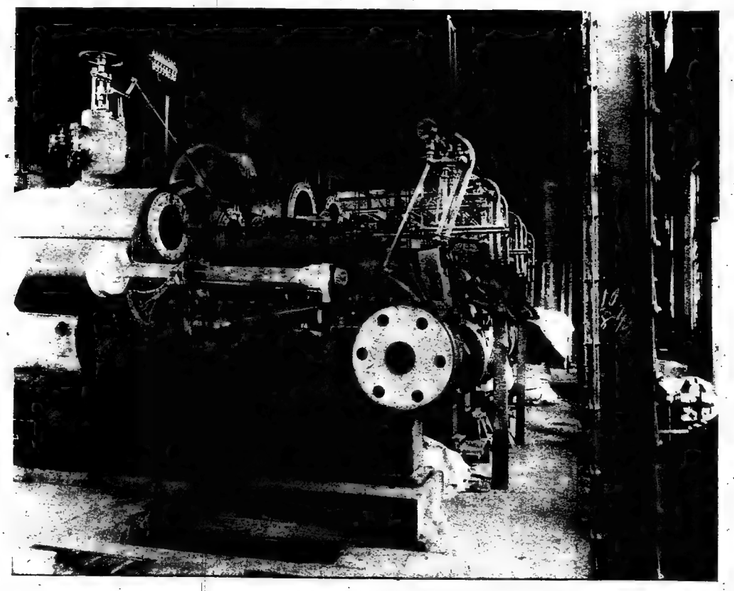

NEW ENGINES FOR THE UNITED STATES CRUISER CHICAGO.

HEROES REWARDED.

While many heroic deeds have been performed by the officers and men of the United States Navy during the past thirty years, it was not until recently that any recognition by the Government has been shown to some of these brave men.

The first two men to be awarded medals of honor for gallant conduct since the war are August Wilson, a boiler maker, and William O'Hearn, a water tender. Both men were attached to the United States monitor Puritan, and it was while on duty on that vessel that they displayed such bravery, and by their cool and quiet action not only saved the lives of the officers and men attached to the ship, but saved the vessel from untold damage.

The deed through which the men won the medal of honor was performed on July 1, 1897, while the Puritan was at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The repairs to the vessel had been completed, and the engines were having a "dock trial" prior to the ship's departure, when the crown sheets of boiler E collapsed, sending volumes of steam and boiling water into the fireroom, where Chief Engineer George W. Cowie, Jr., and the men of his division were at work. So dense was the steam that the men had to grope their way from the room.

Engineer Cowie was badly scalded about the face and hands while trying to reach the safety valve, which he wished to open. All the boilers were connected with the damaged one, and were in immediate danger of exploding. No time was to be lost, as the collapsing of the crown sheets of the other boilers meant not alone injury to the vessel, but probable loss of life.

August Wilson assisted Engineer Cowie from the fireroom. Several men were dragged out of the place by both Wilson and O'Hearn. Mr. Cowie tried to return to the fireroom, but was prevented by Wilson, who said: "Don't go in there, Mr. Cowie, you are badly burned now. I will go," and both he and O'Hearn, after wrapping wet clothes about their faces and arms, entered the fireroom. Several men were still in the place, having become dazed by the steam which was pouring forth. They were taken to places of safety. Wilson opened the safety valve, while O'Hearn crawled over the tops of the boilers and closed the auxiliary stop valves, disconnecting the damaged boiler, and removing any danger of explosion of the other boilers.

John P. Yates, chief machinist, and William J. Lee entered the fireroom and worked personally hauling the fires, thus reducing the danger to a minimum.

Capt. P. F. Harrington, commanding the Puritan, in his report of the accident and the conduct of the men to Admiral Sicard, said: "The circumstances of the conduct of August Wilson and William O'Hearn were of extraordinary heroism and gallantry, and I respectfully recommend that medals of honor be given them."

Admiral Sicard complimented the men who helped save the ship from danger, and in his report to Secretary Long spoke of the excellent example that the men set, and recommended them for medals of honor for the "dangerous part of the duty they undertook." The medals were presented about a month ago.

Both Wilson and O'Hearn have been in the service many years, and both have received medals for their good conduct.

August Wilson, U. S. N.
Medal of Honor Man.

A WOMAN WHO WON HER WAY.

"MR. TURNER'S ASSISTANT."

THE man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before may leave offposing as the representative benefactor of his race and find legitimate occupation catching the agricultural vote or booming some new fertilizer. He has really done nothing by comparison with the girl who, in these days of keen competition and systematized effort, has found for herself a new vocation, a good one, fitted to her desire, and by it has won her way with honor into one of the most exclusive fields of art. That is precisely what has been accomplished by the little lady now universally known among the artists of New York as "Mr. Turner's assistant."

Nearly a dozen years ago, when Adelaide J. Thorpe—a shy, demure little Quakeress—came from Stanhope, N. J., to New York, she was an embroiderer skilled in the patient cunning whereby the needle is made to rival the brush. Inspired by an inherent love for art, she had applied herself to the mastery of its expression in the manner that then seemed easiest of attainment and at the same time most properly within woman's field of endeavor. But just when her work was winning reputation and the future of her career seemed happily determined, all her plans were suddenly brought to naught. She was threatened with blindness as a result of her close application to the embroidery frame, and was told by oculists that she would have to give up that work forever.

Energetic, versatile, and indefatigable, she possessed the elements of success in almost any vocation she might have chosen, and many were open to her, but in only one was there attraction, and that, perhaps, the most hopeless, seemingly, of all. She would be an artist. But how? That was a serious question. The years she should have given to drawing, modeling, and composition studies had been wasted on the needle. Well, perhaps not altogether wasted, for in her embroidery she had trained to rare delicacy her naturally fine color perceptions and turned into knowledge her intuitive sense of the subtle harmonies of tints and shades. But none knew better than she how much she still lacked to make of value even such talent as she possessed, and even had she time and patience for a long course of study, the means were wanting. Such instruction as she required could only be obtained from the highest class of artists, who rarely give lessons, or only do so upon terms proscriptive for her. Yet their help she was determined to have, and upon such terms as would enable her to live and care for those dependent upon her. She resolved to make herself so useful that, while she was learning by observation, her services in utilization of the knowledge so captured, aided by her rare inherency of color perception, would be of value.

Mr. F. S. Church has painted a very good portrait of her as she appeared at that time, in one of his most effective and charming compositions. The picture represents a girl in academic cap and robe reading to a surrounding group of surprised and fascinated tigers. Dainty, sensitive, intellectual, self-reliant, courageous, ambitious, she is a delightful realization of the typical American girl, and the title given to the painting by the artist—"Knowledge Is Power"—is a peculiarly happy and, to those acquainted with the facts, suggestive one. Miss Thorpe then stood in the pronaos of the temple of art. Now she has conquered for herself a place among those who serve at its high altar.

In a short time after her studio life began she discovered herself possessed of another asset of knowledge hardly less valuable than her color-sense, but which she had until then scarcely taken into account. This was a wide familiarity with textile fabrics and a discriminating talent for their utilization in the production of desired effects. At once her value in the studio was assured, and she was in demand by the best artists painting draped figures and interiors. In this way she attained her purpose of studying by observation with not only the foremost of American artists, but with all those of European note who have for a time maintained studios here during the period of her evolution, such as Madrazo and Constant. And nearly all of them, seeing how bright, purposeful, and worthy the girl was, willingly helped her, either by direct instruction or—as Mr. Abbey and Mr. Smedley did—by enabling her to study their almost priceless collections of works on the costuming of all peoples in all ages. Few artists to-day are so well informed on the lore of costumes, decorations, and ornament as Miss Thorpe has made herself.

Of late years her services have been almost wholly engrossed by three of our most prominent American artists, Mr. C. Y. Turner, Mr. F. S. Church, and Mr. E. H. Blashfield, mainly by the first-named, so that in the artistic world she is more known as "Mr. Turner's assistant" than by her own name.

So distinctive and exceptional is Miss Thorpe's work that it is difficult to make its scope and importance clear to those who are not, to some extent at least, conversant with the methods of the studio. Mr. Turner, speaking of it, says:

"The first step in producing a mural painting is the making of a sketch, settling pretty well the color scheme and the composition of forms, lines, and masses in harmony with what will be the surroundings of the finished work, architecture, colors, presentment, light, space, &c. Even in that Miss Thorpe's suggestions and criticisms are often very valuable in prescribing attitudes and poses of the figures introduced, but her real work comes later, when the costuming of the figures is to be determined. She has a remarkable fund of information concerning costumes of races and classes in all eras, not mere general knowledge, but an acquaintance historically accurate with the nicest details of garments, ornament, arms, decorative habits, &c., and she knows well the orders and eras of architecture, so that there is no fear of her making any anachronisms. But beyond this she must know how to adapt her selected material, in tints and shades, to the color scheme of the primary sketch. With all this in mind, she goes out and buys the necessary materials for the clothing of the models. There her exceptional color perception and comprehensive knowledge of textile fabrics both come in play. Hardly any one who has not made the attempt would realize how difficult it is, very often, to obtain exactly the material required for reproduction of antique costumes. Such dress stuffs as may be demanded are no longer made or may be procurable only in the highest class of upholstery fabrics. No mat-

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SUMMER.

One of the End Panels in the Hotel Manhattan.

Photograph Copyrighted, 1896, by Curtis & Cameron.

AUTUMN.

One of the End Panels in the Hotel Manhattan.

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SPRING.

One of the End Panels in the Hotel Manhattan.

1898

ADELAIDE J. THORPE,
In Her Mother's Wedding Dress.

ter; if they exist, she will find them. If they do not, her genius will discover some perfect substitute or perhaps she will even make what she requires—as in the case of that rare lace you will see in the collar of the Burgomaster's wife in one of our tableaus decorating the Manhattan Hotel. That lace is no longer made; not an inch of it is to be found anywhere. But she, having found a perfect picture of it, herself effected its reproduction. She does much in that way, and it is from my point of view not less an evidence of genius than is her remarkable color perception. An inharmonious tint in a composition seems to jar upon her as a discordant note affects a musician, and this exquisite delicacy of sense makes easy for her what would confuse and perplex most persons who esteem themselves color experts. It is enough for her to know generally that certain colors are wanted in a composition—say, green and red, for instance—with a knowledge of the purpose in the combination. On that basis she goes ahead and never fails in attaining perfectly the most subtle harmonies of tints. Sometimes, toward the close of a long day's work, my eyes grow weary and lose somewhat of their accuracy, but she, looking on, never fails to note at once the faintest departure, in lightening or deepening, from an exact tint, and I am free to confess that I feel more secure in my work when Miss Thorpe oversees it."

The accompanying figures of "Spring," "Summer," and "Autumn" are from Mr. Turner's magnificent mural decorations in the Manhattan Hotel, and are good illustrations of the conjoined work of that eminent artist and his gifted assistant. The costumes are of the seventeenth century, not only in the fashions but the stuffs of that era, the texture of which is admirably preserved. The color scheme of "Spring" is a combination of violet and light green; that of "Summer" light pink and light green, and of "Autumn" a very effective blending of red, yellow, and gold.

In the posing, draping, and coloring of the emblematic figures in the twenty-seven spandrels of the great banquet hall in the Astoria Hotel, Miss Thorpe's valuable assistance is gratefully acknowledged by the master artist who executed those admirable works, Mr. C. Y. Turner. The necessity for conformity to the dominant color scheme of the hall and the inconvenient spaces regularly reproduced threatened compulsory monotony in the figures, escape from which was an unusually difficult problem. How well it has been worked out, every one can see.

Miss Thorpe sat for the draperies and poses of several of the draped female figures of heroic size (eighteen feet high) in the dome of the new Library of Congress, in Washington, painted by Mr. Edwin Howland Blashfield. Ellen Terry sat for the head of the figure symbolizing England. Mr. Blashfield says:

"I have known Miss Adelaide J. Thorpe for more than twelve years, and have a very high opinion of her as a woman and as an intelligent and sympathetic assistant in questions relating to harmonious colors, color and texture of fabrics, their adaptability for specific artistic requirements, and especially their drapery effects. As a model she is exceptionally skillful in the effective management of her costumes, particularly of long and voluminous draperies, and I am confident she would carry her extraordinary cleverness in such matters into any decorative art work she might be induced to essay. She has made an exhaustive study of draperies—an important department of interior decoration—and has a far greater knowledge of materials and sources of supply than any man could reasonably be expected to have."

In the management of the antique classic costume, which is simply a bag two and a half yards square, Miss Thorpe's skill is looked upon by artists as approximating to the marvelous. She has evolved no less than sixty-three distinct variations of its adjustment, and, finding its limitations too narrow even at that, has invented a variation upon it, prolongation by an addition two and a half yards long by one and a quarter wide, which admits of practically infinite variety in effective arrangements. All her work as a model has been for the draped figure.

The accompanying portrait of Miss Thorpe was executed by Mr. C. Y. Turner for illustration of this article, and represents her costumed in her mother's wedding dress.

J. H. CONNELLY.

A NEGRO CENTRE IN VIRGINIA.

Prince Edward County is a small, irregular quadrangle of about 300 square miles, situated in the middle country of Virginia, between the Piedmont region and tide water, about fifty-seven miles southwest of Richmond, and midway between Petersburg and Lynchburg. This county is thus near the geographical centre of the State, and is also in the centre of a district that produces seven-eighths of the tobacco crop of Virginia. The county seat is Farmville, a market town of 2,500 inhabitants, situated on the upper waters of the Appomattox. So writes W. E. Burghardt du Bois in the Bulletin of the Department of Labor.

This county has had an interesting history as regards its population. A century ago it had a population of 8,000, evenly divided between whites and blacks; to-day it has a population of over 14,000, but the increase is almost entirely among the blacks, the number of whites still remaining under 5,000.

A study of a community like Farmville brings to light facts favorable and unfavorable, and conditions good, bad, and indifferent. Just how the whole should be interpreted is perhaps doubtful. One thing, however, is clear, and that is the growing differentiation of classes among negroes, even in small communities. This most natural and encouraging result of thirty years' development has not yet been sufficiently impressed upon general students of the subject, and leads to endless contradiction and confusion. For instance, a visitor might tell us that the negroes of Farmville are idle, unreliable, careless with their earnings, and lewd; another visitor, a month later, might say that Farmville negroes are industrious, owners of property, and slowly but steadily advancing in education and morals. These apparently contradictory statements made continually of negro groups all over the land are both true to a degree, and become mischievous and misleading only when stated without reservation as true of a whole community, when they are in reality true only of certain classes in the community. The question then becomes not whether the negro is lazy and criminal, or industrious and ambitious, but rather what, in a given community, is the proportion of lazy to industrious negroes, of paupers to property holders, and what is the tendency of development in these classes. Bearing this in mind, it seems fair to conclude, after an impartial study of Farmville conditions, that the industrious and property-accumulating class of the negro citizens best represents, on the whole, the general tendencies of the group. At the same time, the mass of sloth and immorality is still large and threatening.

How far Farmville conditions are true elsewhere in Virginia the present investigator has no means of determining. He sought by inquiry and general study to choose a town which should in large degree typify the condition of the Virginia negro to-day. How far Farmville fulfills this wish can only be determined by further study.

ROBERT FULTON'S TORPEDOES.

Before he turned his attention to navigation by steam, Robert Fulton invented a marine torpedo which he endeavored to dispose of to the United States Government. Succeeding in interesting James Madison, then Secretary of State, in the matter, he obtained a small appropriation from the Government for the purpose of conducting some public experiments. In the Summer of 1806 he invited the high dignitaries and a number of the prominent citizens of New York to Governors Island to see the torpedoes and the machinery with which his experiments were to be made. While he was lecturing on his blank torpedoes, which were large empty copper cylinders, his numerous auditors crowded around him. After a while he turned to a copper case of the same description, which was placed under the gateway of old Castle Williams, and to which was attached a clock work lock.

Drawing out a peg, Fulton set the clock in motion, and then he said in solemn tones to his attentive audience: "Gentlemen, this is a charged torpedo, with which, precisely in its present state, I mean to blow up a vessel; it contains 170 pounds of gunpowder, and if I were to suffer the clockwork to run fifteen minutes I have no doubt that it would blow this fortification to atoms."

The circle of humanity which had closed around the inventor began to spread out and grow thinner, and before five of the fifteen minutes had passed there were but two or three persons remaining under the gateway. Some, indeed, lost no time in getting at the greatest possible distance from the torpedo, and they did not again appear on the ground until they were assured that the engine of destruction was safely lodged in the magazine, whence it had been taken. The local historian of that period remarks:

"The conduct of Mr. Fulton's auditors was not very extraordinary or unnatural; but his own composure indicated the confidence with which he handled these terrible instruments of destruction, and the reliance he had on the accuracy of the performance of his machinery. The apprehensions of his friends surprised and amused him, and he took occasion to remark how true it was that fear frequently arose from ignorance."

Fatal.

From Pick-Me-Up.

"What did the blacksmith die of, Johnny?"

"Shoeing a mule."

WAITING.

You said, "I will return to you in Spring":
But, ah! 'twas early Autumn when you spake!
And 'twixt the Autumn and the Spring nearts break:
It seems so long to wait until the Spring!

You said, "I will return to you in Spring":
But 'twixt the Autumn and the Spring there lie
The weary months of Winter; and men die
In Winter, waiting for their promised Spring!

And yet—"I will return to you in Spring":
Your words dwell in my heart like some sweet song;
What matter, then, though Winter days be long?
I shall have You, and Gladness in the Spring.

GERALD MEYRICK in St. Paul's.

Cruel.

From London Judy.

She—I have had my picture taken once a year every year of my life.

He—How did you manage before photography was invented?

"LE STRYGE."

"Le Stryge," illustrated herewith, is perhaps the best known of the etchings of the celebrated French artist, Charles Méryon. The subject is a piece of sculpture, or specifically a gargoyle, on one of the towers of the old Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris. It forms the first of the twelve principal pieces of the set of etchings of old Paris, which in very fine impressions make up, with other excellent impressions of Méryon's etchings and drawings, the exceedingly interesting and valuable little exhibition now in progress in the gallery of the Grolier Club.

Méryon's etching of "Le Stryge" is shown in this exhibition in three states. The first state, reproduced in the illustration, is on green paper and is very rare. The initials C. M. are on the chimney at the bottom of the oval. Under the oval, on the left, is the inscription, "C. Méryon del. sculp." and "MDCCCLIII." reversed; on the right "A. Delatre imp. rue de la bucherie 6." Underneath are the suggestive and strong lines, absent in the later states, and which well emphasize the sensual, gloating expression of "Le Stryge":

"Insatiable vampire l'eternelle Luxure
Sur la Grande Cité convolte sa pâture."
"C. M."

This etching is not only a characteristic and admirable example of the work of the lamented and talented Méryon, whose nervous artistic temperament brought him to a lunatic's grave, but is also an exemplification of that weird, mysterious something which forever haunts the old buildings and streets of Paris. "Le Stryge" signifies not only the powers of evil gloating over the buttress of the city's life below them, but, like the Egyptian Sphinx, the changelessness of time. Centuries ago "Le Stryge" looked out and down upon the human drama of old Paris, as it gazes upon the same drama in the French capital to-day.

J. B. T.

"LE STRYGE."
Etching by Charles Meryon.

NEW YORK'S HIGH BUILDINGS.

IN the panorama of New York there are pictures that New Yorkers have never yet seen. The heart of the city (the region of the marts where daily, sugar and cotton, machinery and railroad shares are bought and sold, and newspapers published) possesses them, though hurrying merchant, clerk, and office boy know it not. Yet these pictures are in broad view. God's sunlight touches them with gold and brightness before it filters down into the narrow cañons of masonry called by courtesy streets, on the tip end of Manhattan Island. They are the varying, the curious roofs, the upper stories of the "skyscrapers" of New York seen at close range and caught by the camera.

This is New York at its best. Except for purposes of history, tradition, and loving memory Old New York has very nearly served its term. There is little of it left. The hand of the real estate operator has long since been felt in sleepy old Greenwich Village, and Chelsea Village, centring around the Theological Seminary in Ninth Avenue, is at the end of its day. In the place of the old the new looms—forever skyward. And it is of the stories well nigh in the clouds that the municipality, if it only knew it, has reason to be justly proud.

Seen from the street, or anywhere from a distance, these great, towering blocks of brick and stone are little more than ungainly masses. The delicacy of their upper stories, the architectural beauties that jut out against the sky in a new and fascinating mid-air landscape, purely American, are lost, and the eye takes in only the bulk—the strips of wall pierced by countless regular windows. But when viewed in the air, from the top of another tall building, a building close at hand and only a few stories less in height, each "skyscraper" has a new aspect. Its rude mass becomes delicate in design, a hundred and one beauties not discernible from the street flash out, and the edifice is transformed.

The architects of New York, in building after building of this class, have lavished their finest ideas, their bravest designs, in the stories that are almost in the clouds. Half way between sky and earth, when close upon them, one may see towers, turrets, pinnacles, square, oblong, curving masses of stone, delicately fashioned; peaks, loggias, cornices, colonnades, Italian, Greek, Gothic, and Early English, set against the blue. No multiplying of words can quite do justice to these pictures in the air. The aid of the camera is needed to set them vividly before New Yorkers; and so it has happened that the writer, with skilled photographers, has toured the roof tops of the city that lies down town, and presents with this some selected details of beauties that lie easily within the reach of every one, but have never until now been sought out.

Even in prosaic commerce art lies hidden. This is the first conclusion that forces itself upon a sightseer of New York's upper air, when the camera is trained upon the towering top of a building near at hand. The mass that from the street was only too evidently a steel skeleton clothed with stone and brick from above has a new meaning. It is here the architecture that has been described as "frozen music" and the best that America has to show in this one of the arts, for, while the master workers of a century, two centuries, ago gave their greatest thoughts to churches, with their pinnacles and spires, the modern American of architectural fame puts his ablest work into the office building that, confined within the bounds of a narrow lot or two, stretches up hundreds of feet into the air.

It is from the roof of THE TIMES Building that two of the most interesting sights of this sort are to be obtained. Thirteen stories above the ground is the roof of this gray pile, and yet it is far overtopped. Across the street the square mass of the American Tract Society Building stands, twenty-three floors in all. It is from THE TIMES'S roof alone that the full detail of its upper stories can be caught. But a few feet away, across a narrow city chasm of a thoroughfare, these details stand out vividly. Below, on the line of THE TIMES'S roof, come several rows of regular windows, precisely like those of the dozen stories beneath to the street. Above the picture changes. A deep red mansard roof of irregular tiles leans back, and outside of this the walls go up in a Venetian colonnade, stretching across the entire Nassau Street front of the building. Female figures, carefully cut from the same stone, of heroic size and arranged as caryatides, are on either end. Over them are balls that are lit at night, massive globes of iron by daylight.

UPPER STORIES OF THE COMMERCIAL CABLE AND MANHATTAN LIFE BUILDINGS.

From the street little, if any, idea can be had of the grace of this colonnade half way up to the heavens, of the effect of the red touched with black behind the brownish stone and terra-cotta brick. Another new picture lies to the nor'-nor'east of THE TIMES roof, the tips of The Tribune and

LOGGIA ON MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

World buildings. Of the first the camera and the eye take in only the square clock tower that ends in an ecclesiastical point, of red brick of an old-fashioned sort, marked with bands of white stone. The architect of long ago built much better than he knew when he came to erect this tower, from this point certainly one of New York's finest exhibits.

Of a design far different and yet hardly less effective to the eyes of a lover of art is The World dome, just beyond. This glistens in the sunlight as does the dome of Temple Beth-El, far up town on the edge of Central Park. Its gold harmonizes admirably with the deep brown of the pile on which it rests, and the effect is added to by the ornate windows that pierce it, and the balcony on the roof to the south, plainly seen from this point, with its low stone railing. Across and up town from here, though high buildings abound, nearly all are flat-roofed and of little interest for the present study, the few that have features of interest in their upper stories having no "view point," no high spot near at hand from which the camera can wink at them or the eye can take them in.

The sole exception is the new tower of the New York Life, at Broadway and Leonard Street, which, fortunately, can be seen at precisely the right angle from the roof of the Central National Bank several blocks below. The clock here and the tower itself are modern ornaments of Broadway. From the point mentioned they are superb. The eagles with outstretched wings marking the tower's base, the heroic figures of an Atlas type holding the globe on their backs, all carved out of fine white stone, are the features that at once strike the eye and that the man in the street can only dimly see. The tower's base on the roof is balconied. The tower itself is square at its foot, and then runs up in the rounding form of a watchtower of old.

Still further down town where the tall structures cluster closer every year there is such a wealth of detail that it is difficult to pick out of the mass. The Italian loggia surrounding the upper story of the annex to the Mutual Life (it was here that the Insurance Club was located several years ago) has a beautiful architectural effect viewed from the roof of the German-American Building, in Nassau Street. The Mutual Life itself, though massive, is compara-

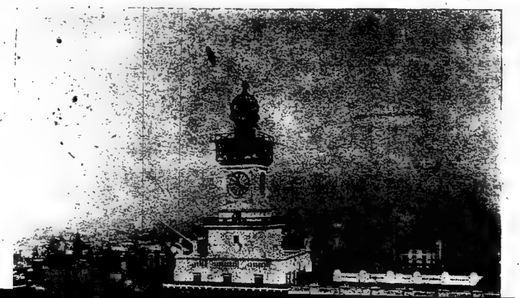

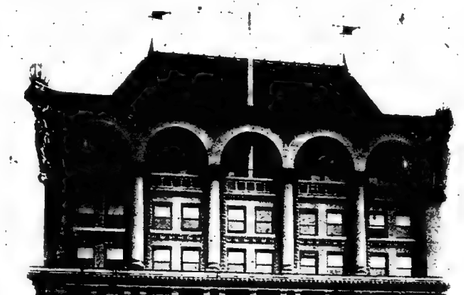

1898

NEW YORK'S HIGH BUILDINGS AS SEEN FROM A WALL STREET OFFICE.

tively low. The view to the east from the roof-top named overlooks this pile and the loggia of the annex sets out boldly against the sky. A broad recessed balcony topping all else in the vicinity, it is impressive in the extreme. The effect is added to at the south side of the building (where the loggia does not extend) by a circular projection (a staircase well) reaching from ground to roof, which effectively breaks the square lines of this towerlike structure.

A curious study of architecture, old and new, is spread before the man on the German-American Building roof, if he turns due westward. In the foreground on the top of the building that is not named, but is numbered 142-146 Broadway, a quaint old clock tower stands. Squat, of little artistic merit, hardly to be noticed from the street, and certainly of no prominence from there, here is one of the features of the air landscape. This is the old; beyond, across Broadway, is the new. The gray walls of the nearly completed Washington Life, that is to be yet another landmark of down town, blot out a goodly portion of the Jersey shore, and by its side is rising the red and white Singer Building, whose walls at its top curve inward in graceful design, built over steel arches, the work being just far enough along to show these details plainly. From nowhere else can these upper stories of the Singer Building be seen in such perfection. From below, the roof will lose in beauty, but, viewed across from the same elevation, it is fascinating in its curve and grace.

A huge box of stone set end on end does not inaptly describe the American Surety Building, and yet when examined from high in the air the feather-like cornice of gilt, sharply defined against the white stone, is exceedingly picturesque. The twin cupolas of the new Commercial Cable Building, on Broad Street, near Exchange Place, of white, set on an irregular, many windowed, mansarded roof of a dark tone, give it a new effect of sky line. The place to view them at their best is from a roof just beyond the Sub-Treasury and the Assay Office, and to the northeast, so that these twin miniature towers are seen over the tops of the Drexel Building, the Stock Exchange, and that comparatively low edifice, a hive of banking men and corporation lawyers, at the corner—the southwest—of Wall and Broad Streets.

This latter building has a roof of its own that is worthy of picturing and study. A view of this in the foreground, (taken from an adjoining building across Wall Street to the northeast,) with the rear of the still taller Union Trust behind it, shows a medley of reds and browns of varied tints, as brilliant and as decorative a set of roof tops and upper stories as can be found in all New York. After a succession of effects of stones gray and stones white, cold and of a sameness, however pure and artistic in their designs and different in architectural school and treatment, it is a relief to look upon the warm tones of these two roofs and note the harmonious intermingling of the hues. In the entire vicinity, the only other rests the eye has from the whites, grays, and pale terra cottas are the brown black dome of the Manhattan Life, where the Weather Bureau daily makes its plans and its reports, and the Gothic spire of Old Trinity, now an overshadowed point and no longer the triumph of the architecture of down town.

Yet one other roof near here is notable. It is the towered top of the narrow "sky-scraper" that goes by the name of the Manhattan Trust. A miniature dome or cupola is all it is, nevertheless on this roof, above all else in the vicinity, it has a picturesqueness of a high order. Photographing it adequately is impossible, because from its Nassau Street side, its point of greatest effectiveness, there is no building tall or near enough. The newest of Wall Street buildings, it is also the very tallest.

Up Broadway two roofs of artistic elegance and novel handling are those of the Mail and Express and the St. Paul Buildings. The former has its charm from its load of ornaments up in the sky. The St. Paul is radically different. The roof ends abruptly, and on the Broadway front an unadorned block, shallow and severe, runs up some three stories higher, except for an outward beflying square or curve on Broadway. Its real beauty can only be seen from one point, the tip of the dome of the Post Office. Here the effect of the sunlight on the curving front of gray-brown stone can be splendidly seen. A higher and a nearer point would be preferable, but there is nowhere else to go.

Some day, on the site of the old rookeries on the west side of Nassau Street, between Ann and Beekman, a magnate will erect a tall building, from the upper stories of which a true view of the varying roofs of this city cañon reaching down to Wall Street may be seen. At present one cannot climb high enough to get precisely the picture. Leaning over the rail of a rickety top balcony of one of these ancient edifices the view can almost be caught. But the proper effect just eludes.

CROMWELL CHILDE.

THE TRIBUNE TOWER AND THE WORLD'S DOME.

DESCENT OF LOVE.

Hath man e'er had experience like this—
(For poets sing a love which children mock,
And bliss of love therein is laughing-stock;

Their silly words make creed for common men!)
—Our life had long been dreamy holiday,
Till when, one even on the bleak highway,

I told her that I loved her, and she left
Her soul upon my lips; and thus we staid
Bereft of earth. And then (O strange) we fled

Down the bleak highway till the place's Fear
Had closed his wings and left from following!
—So here, within sound of her sweet singing,

This Summer's day, I fathom that dread time
And liken it—how up some desert peak
Sublime, went ancient men and heard God speak

And won His law. But once they went, no more!
Yea, though God's dreams ran burning in their brain,
They hurried to the ways of humble men,
Nor prayed of Him to visit them again!

—A. BOYD SCOTT in Black and White.

AN IMPRESSION.

A girl in a window seat—
Dusk, and a single lamp
Lit in a gray, gray street—

White face against the glass,
Blurred with the misty damp
Stained with the yellow gas.

Eyes that a lost hope seek,
Lips that bear longing's stamp • • •
And something bright on her cheek.

—J. J. BELL in St. Paul's.

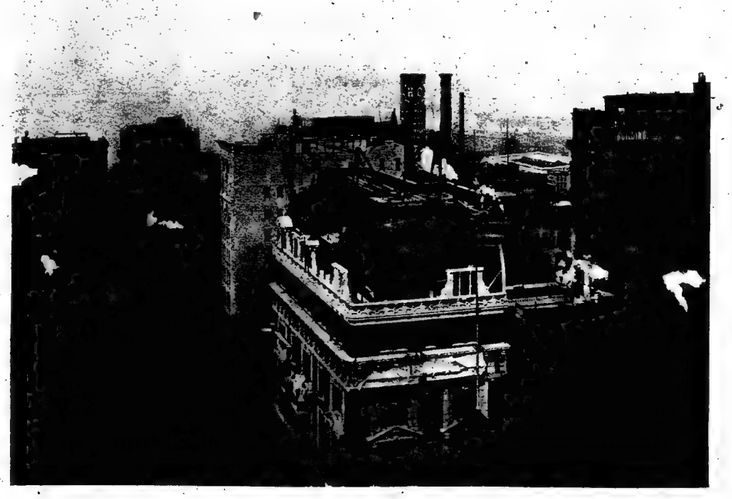

VIEW LOOKING WEST FROM THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BUILDING, NASSAU STREET.

THE WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

TO-DAY and to-morrow the West End Presbyterian Church congregation will celebrate the tenth anniversary of its organization. The significance of the occasion will lie more especially in the unprecedented growth of the church, which has exceeded the fondest hopes of its supporters, and which has become the wonder of Presbyterians throughout the country.

Starting with a communicant list of 69 members the church has grown until it now has over 1,300 members, an average increase of 130 a year. The Sunday school has increased in a like proportion and now numbers 1,300 pupils and teachers. The average Sunday attendance is 1,078, whereas at one time the attendance fell as low as 8, all told—teachers, officers, and pupils.

Samuel Inslee, who was eleven years ago on the Sunday School Committee of the New York Presbytery, is credited with the idea which resulted in the inception of the church. The story is told that as he was riding on a horse car up Tenth Avenue, with a friend, he pointed to the country in the vicinity of One Hundred and Fourth Street, with the remark, "Here would be a good place to start a Sunday school."

"Yes," replied his friend, "it would, if people continue building here."

Signs of approaching growth were already apparent, however, and Mr. Inslee, with wise foresight, saw the opportunity. A few weeks later he gathered together a few friends in a real estate office on Ninth Avenue and discussed the advisability of making the move. They adjourned to meet again. On the night of the second meeting in the real estate office, Mr. Marshall, who

The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D.,
Pastor West End Presbyterian Church.

lived near by in the Marshall homestead, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Ninth Avenue, noticed them, and after learning the purpose of the meeting, invited them to his house.

Here they took the decisive step of establishing the Sunday school. There were present at that memorable meeting the Rev. Dr. J. H. Hoadley, J. Finlay Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Fulton, George W. Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, and Miss Marshall. George W. Beale was made Superintendent of the Sunday school which it was decided to establish at One Hundred and Fourth Street and the Boulevard. Mr. Inslee contributed the larger amount of the needed funds, and on May 22, 1887, a modest little chapel was opened, with seventy-seven members, including officers, teachers, and pupils. In the evening preaching services were held.

The church was formally organized at a meeting of the congregation Feb. 7, 1888, with sixty-nine members, sixty-six being received by letter and three by confession. The Rev. Mr. Shaw was installed as pastor the following May. From that period the little society has grown with what is said to be the most remarkable growth of any Presbyterian church in the land.

In less than a year the chapel was becoming so overcrowded that another building

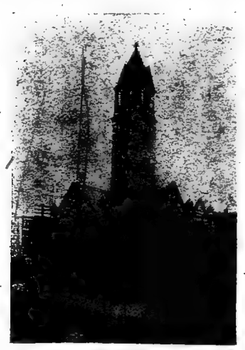

West End Presbyterian Church,
Erected 1892.

was an absolute necessity. Following Mr. Inslee's idea, the chapel had been constructed so that it could be removed on wheels, if necessary, no one dreaming at that time that the size of the building would be the cause of its change. The decision to build again was hastened by the advantageous offer of a plot of ground at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. This was purchased and a chapel commenced, which was to cost $40,000. The cornerstone was laid June 22, 1889, and the church was dedicated Oct. 20, 1890.

No sooner, however, had the second chapel been completed than it was seen that the congregation was destined soon to outgrow even that. The firm of Carrère & Hastings was asked to draw plans for a

First Chapel, Erected 1888.

large church, which it was decided to build next to the chapel. These plans, however, called for so large an outlay that it was necessary to modify them, and at the same time increase the capacity of the church.

The present church structure was built after the modified plans, at a cost of $140,000, all of that sum being raised save $55,000. The cornerstone was laid June 22, 1891, just two years after the laying of the cornerstone of the chapel.

The services of the anniversary will commence this morning with a communion service, followed by historical addresses by the pastor and several invited speakers. The afternoon service will be of the same nature. On Monday evening a reception will be tendered by the Ladies' Aid Society to the congregation and former mem-

Second Chapel, Erected 1890.

bers, and it is expected that several of the latter will relate interesting incidents of the early history of the church. At the conclusion of the reception stereopticon views concerning the church will be described by the assistant minister, the Rev. James Hunter.

Besides the pastor and assistant minister of the church, the officers include E. Payson Porter, Clerk; Henry R. Elliott, James W. Noyes, Charles S. Patteson, Prof. Francis M. Burdick, James M. Clifford, Nelson Olcott, John Pennington, and William E. Collins, Elders. The Trustees are Edward M. Taintor, Charles S. Kohler, S. B. Goodale, Robert G. Hunter, James K. Warnock, Lewis A. Bower, and Robert Main.

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FEB 1898

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer, winds easterly, becoming southerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,000. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.03½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36½c; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

FOREIGN.—Sanguinary conflicts continue between the Turkish troops and the peasants in Thessaly. Eight thousand Turkish troops have occupied and burned four villages, and 100 persons have been killed. Germany and Russia are reported to have signed a contract for a Chinese loan. The Berlin Society of Fruit Dealers has adopted resolutions condemning the exclusion of American fruits.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The Highland Park Hotel at Aiken, S. C., was burned yesterday. Loss, $165,000.

The pilotboat James Stafford ran aground on Romer Shoal on Saturday night and was wrecked.

The Government relief expedition with supplies for the Klondike miners has sailed from Portland, Oregon, for Dyea.

Henry M. Markert, a retired confectioner, died suddenly in Beethoven Maennerchor Hall last night shortly after a song composed by him was sung.

The stranded steamers Kaiser Wilhelm II. and La Bretagne got off the shoals off Sandy Hook yesterday morning at high tide and went to sea unharmed.

Eveline O'Connell, ten years old, has been missing from her home, at 1,199 Third Avenue, since Friday. This is the third time within a month she has run away. Her little brother was recently kidnapped by two men.

Señor José Maria Galvez, President of the Autonomist Cabinet in Cuba, says there is no disagreement among its members nor anything in the nature of a crisis. He declares that there will be no negotiations between the Cabinet and the insurgents, and that peace will come by the combined action of arms and politics. Señor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, in reply to Minister Woodford's latest note, complains of the continuance of filibustering and declines to fix a date for the completion of the pacification of Cuba.

In connection with an investigation of an alleged attempt to bribe a member of the lower house of the Tennessee Legislature to secure the passage of a bill repealing the anti-cigarette law, Mr. Rogers, a member of that body, has declared that he received a letter from Frederick S. Gibbs of this city urging him to support the bill, because its promoters were among the largest contributors to Thomas C. Platt's campaign fund. Mr. Gibbs admits having requested Mr. Rogers to introduce such a bill, and having assured him that such action would be appreciated by the Republican Party, but denies that in so doing he acted as the agent of the American Tobacco Company.

Page 3.

James Montgomery of 566 West Forty-fourth Street caused a disturbance on a Ninth Avenue car on Saturday night, and was yesterday held in the West Side Court on two charges of assault and one of larceny.

Letters from Horace White and Seth Low to the Secretary of the Monetary Commission express approval of the several principles of the commission's plan. Both writers urge that prompt action by Congress in respect to the currency is imperatively necessary.

Miss MacElroy, the young Methodist Sunday school teacher of Brooklyn who was compelled to resign for playing euchre at her home, still declines to make a confession that she was in the wrong. She said that if all the members of the Embury Church who play cards and go to the theatre were compelled to resign there would not be many left.

The Legislature will reconvene at Albany this evening, when the State Engineer and Surveyor will present his annual report, in which he urges that the work of improving the canals be completed. Special appropriation bills calling for $4,540,455, nearly all for the benefit of localities outside of New York City, have been introduced in the Legislature.

Page 4.

An Italian boy fourteen years old told a pitiful tale of abuse on the part of his father to a Cruelty Society agent, who gave the lad a pair of shoes and fed him out of sympathy.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in his series of sermons on St. Paul, said that neith r human law nor divine law nor the power of conscience, but only by God working in the heart, can men or society be regenerated.

Herman Andrews, known in Chicago as the "Overcoat King," was held in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge of stealing many articles of wearing apparel from houses on the west side. He admitted that he had stolen 100 overcoats during the past nine weeks.

At a meeting last night of the newly formed Greater New York Irish Athletic Association it was announced that eight and three-quarter acres had been secured at Laurel Hill, Borough of Queens. A mammoth grand stand will be constructed and a bicycle and other tracks laid out.

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The "First Regular Annual United Labor and Labor Reform Convention" has been called to meet in St. Louis May 2.

The Central Labor Union condemned the Brush Board of Health bill, indorsed the Fagan bill, and voted aid for the New Bedford mill strikers.

Howard, Spellman & Co., a Boston leather firm, suffered a loss of $75,000 in the destruction by fire of their Brooklyn factory, in which glazed kid was manufactured.

Two men were found in an unconscious condition in a West Street hotel from having inhaled gas from a radiator. One died shortly after, and the other is in a precarious condition.

Trusts and capitalists and the methods of some charitable institutions were denounced by Father Ducey yesterday, at the joint bi-monthly conference of Christian Workingmen, held in Amity Hall.

Page 7.

Maurice Grau arrived in town yesterday on the Lucania. He expressed himself as pleased with the prospects of a successful season in London and said that the details of next season's opera in this city are practically completed.

It is said that the Assembly balls and the Tuesday night dances at Sherry's may be discontinued, owing to society's growing lack of interest therein. The reason given is that these semi-public functions are regarded as unnecessary in view of the many large private balls now given every season.

Page 8.

During rush hours, until full service is inaugurated, Brooklyn Heights cars will cross the bridge on a five-minute headway.

Dr. R. S. Graves of Brooklyn may lose his left hand from blood poisoning as the result of an operation performed on a cousin of Lady Randolph Churchill.

Old Capt. Turner, an odd character who had lived for twenty years on Brooklyn's water front, was found dead in bed by a friend, with his three dogs crouched around his bed.

Miss Bixby, a model at the Art Students' League, was badly cut about the body on Saturday morning by a shower of glass from the skylight, which was smashed by a falling icicle.

Mrs. Tamer Wright, so far as known the last full-blooded member of the tribe of Montauk Indians, died in Brooklyn, at her daughter's home. She was born in a wigwam, and early adopted by the Gardiner family.

Page 12.

The West End Presbyterian Church celebrated its tenth anniversary yesterday with special services.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe of the Universalist Church of the Eternal Hope, Eighty-first Street, near Columbus Avenue, severely criticised Mr. Moody, the evangelist, in his sermon yesterday.

In a sermon yesterday commemorative of the tenth anniversary of his work as pastor of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck thanked the congregation for combining to mark the occasion by lifting the debt of the church.

Dr. John Hall was in the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday. He announced that six members of the Board of Trustees had resigned and that a meeting would be held next Monday at which others would be elected to take their places.

Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, yesterday delivered an address upon "The Golden Resources of Silence." He mentioned cases in which speech is inadequate to express our emotions, and others when it behooves us to think before we speak, or to remain mute. He also insisted upon the importance of restraining impulse, which he characterized as the enemy of morality.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND.

Report in Cincinnati that Stock Holdings and Profits Will Soon Be Quadrupled.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 6.—The Enquirer in its business columns will say:

"It has leaked out from the recent annual meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company for this territory that a reorganization plan is on the tapis, to be perfected in a short time. This plan contemplates issuing stock dividends to the extent of four shares for each one share of certificate of stock held by present holders of stock. This will increase the face value of the present holdings of stock 400 per cent. It is said that the quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent. are to be paid on this stock thus augmented."

DIED AFTER HIS SONG WAS SUNG

Henry M. Markert Expired Suddenly in the Hall of the Beethoven Maennerchor.

Henry M. Markert, sixty-nine years old, of 160 East Seventieth Street, died last night at the concert of the Beethoven Maennerchor, 210 Fifth Street. Mr. Markert attended the concert in company with his wife and his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Monk. A song of his composition was the first number on the programme. He sat at the head of a long table, around which the members sat. At the other end were two warriors in mediaeval costume, and ten patriarchs of the society sat at his side. Mr. Markert himself was one of the oldest members of the society, having belonged to it for more than thirty years.

After his song had been sung, the warriors started on an imaginary hunt for the author. When they had found him they read his verses to him and then read a verse of appreciation from the members. He was escorted to the platform and made a little speech of thanks for the honor bestowed upon him, and then returned to his place at the table. It was noticed that he stumbled as he walked, and he was assisted to his seat, but nothing was thought of it.

Three minutes later he fell back in his chair fainting. Those nearest him sprang to his aid, and his wife caught him in her arms. He gasped and expired. Two physicians, Dr. Gengenbacher and Dr. Muellenbach, who were present, were called, but he was dead before they reached him. The body was taken to an anteroom and an undertaker summoned. The Coroner was notified, and the body was removed to his home. Mr. Markert was a retired confectioner, and was reputed to be wealthy.

HORSE FALLS INTO A TRENCH.

Pending Its Rescue a Watch Is Missing, a Man Arrested, and the Bowery Gets Excited.

When the horse fell in the hole last night there was all kinds of excitement. The hole is a long trench of the Fourth Avenue electric road at Sixth Street and the Bowery, and stretches under the down-town cable track.

A cable car buzzed along at 10:30 o'clock last night, and close behind it came a bay horse and a light wagon, in which were William Busby, a horse dealer of Thirty-second Street and Second Avenue, and his friend, Thomas O'Donnell of 345 East Thirty-seventh Street. Every time the car stopped the bay horse stopped and waited for the car to go on.

Everything went all right until the car came to the hole and glided over it. Then the bay horse tripped along and dropped into the hole. If the bay had fallen right down between the two tracks he would have been mixed up with the fast-running cable and there would have been a block. Fortunately he dropped over beside the tracks. The shafts of the wagon broke and the two men were tipped in the street. The horse floundered around and managed to fall over on his side. There was not much room in the trench, so in a few seconds he was wedged fast, with his head about three inches from the running cable and a wheel which made a wild racket as it whirled.

Then the crowd came. It numbered hundreds, and included policemen, inspectors of the cable road, watchmen, tramps, and citizens. Everybody had advice to give as to how the bay was to be taken out or as to why the watchmen were to blame for letting him get in. As the horse's head was well under the tracks, every time a car passed it went over him and he kicked the sides of the hole with wild and vigorous effort. The horse gradually worked its way toward the cable wheel, and, to prevent his getting his head in it, volunteers were asked for to sit on him and keep him quiet. The entire crowd wanted to jump in the trench. Three men were selected, and these did good duty, and talked a good deal about it, until a cable road repair wagon came with ropes and hooks.

Just as the wagon drove up, a man cried: "My God, it's gone!" He meant his watch. He was Harry Bristol of Milford, Conn., who was strolling along the Bowery and was attracted by the excitement. He felt for his watch to see how long it would take to get the horse out. Then he made a dive through the crowd and grabbed a man who held his watch in his hand. Policeman Downey grabbed the man, too.

"S' help me," said the man, "I found the watch on the ground. I'm lookin' for an owner." He was locked up after saying he was Patrick Egan of 46 First Street.

It took the repair wagon men twenty minutes to get ropes around the horse and drag him out. He did not seem to be injured and was led home. Then the policeman drove the crowd away, and a watchman stood beside the hole with a red light.

$27,000 FOR MINTER BROTHERS.

Judgment for a Bad Rating by Bradstreet's Commercial Agency.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Feb. 6.—The case of Minter Brothers against Bradstreet's Commercial Agency was given to a jury here yesterday afternoon, and a verdict was rendered last night, awarding the plaintiffs judgment for $27,000.

In 1890 Minter Brothers were large retail dealers at Sedalia. Warren Parmele, an attorney, Bradstreet's reporter at that place, reported to the agency that Minter Brothers were insolvent. A business failure followed, and Minter Brothers alleged that it was due to an unjust rating.

In 1891 suit was brought by Minter Brothers against Bradstreet's for $100,000 damages and loss of property, that was sacrificed in the failure. The case came to Johnson County on a change of venue in 1894, and a judgment for $30,000 was given. The award was set aside by the Supreme Court, and the case was remanded for trial, which has just been held, with the result as stated.

Hawaiian Sugar by Rail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Hitherto the sugar crop from Hawaii has been shipped on sailing vessels around the Horn to New York City, but recently an arrangement has been made with the Southern Pacific Company whereby this plan will be changed. The sugar will be brought in the vessels to this port and shipped to New York by rail. There were eighty carloads to-day at Long Wharf, Oakland, awaiting shipment.

CUBAN AUTONOMIST REGIME

Jose Maria Galvez, President of the Cabinet, Discusses Its Programme.

REPORT OF A CRISIS DENIED

Peace Will Come, He Declares, by the Combined Action of Arms and Politics — No Negotiations with the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—Señor José Maria Galvez, President of the Autonomist Cabinet, says there is no disagreement among its members nor anything in the nature of a crisis. On the contrary, all the Ministers understand their programme and mission, which he sums up as "as to establish the new régime, to prepare for the elections, and to constitute a Chamber of Deputies."

Under no conditions, declares Señor Galvez, is it the mission of members of the Cabinet to address the insurgents officially or to negotiate for peace, unless they should have a guarantee as to the outcome of their efforts. Nevertheless, the members of the Cabinet, in their unofficial capacity, will do all in their power to smooth the pathway, and will contribute to all private efforts to bring about a favorable issue.

Señor Galvez says the Cabinet is expecting favorable news from the Province of Santa Clara, and assurances that Gen. Maximo Gomez retired across the trocha into the Camaguey District owing to lack of support, and to "the conflicting opinions that distract the insurgents in eastern Cuba." Peace will come, he declares, by the "combined action of arms and politics"; but it is absolutely necessary to demonstrate the efficiency of Spanish arms at the same time that the beneficial influences of the new régime are being made known.

PLEA FOR SUFFERING CUBANS.

Letter from United States Consul Barker Stationed at Sagua La Grande.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Charles W. Russell, Assistant United States Attorney in the Department of Justice, has just received a letter acknowledging the receipt of a New York draft mailed to United States Consul Barker at Sagua La Grande, Cuba, whose district of Las Villas embraces Santa Clara, the capital of the province of that name; San Domingo, Remedios, and another city in the same province in the eastern part of the island. Mr. Barker, in his letter, says:

"It is with unfeigned pleasure, as well as inexpressible gratitude, that I acknowledge the receipt of your valued favor of the 19th inst. transmitting $68 United States currency as a donation to the dispensario, a charitable institution to care for the destitute and sick children of this city—contributed, as you say, by certain employes of your department.

"I must tell you and the other good souls contributing that the remittance was most timely, as their exchequer was empty, and, as one remarked when this relief was made known, 'We had God, and only God, to look to in order that our treasury be replenished. To God and these charitable Americans are due our thanks.'

"Mrs. G. of Boston has notified me that she has sent to my address a case of condensed milk for the same purpose, as also for 'the remnants of families of reconcentrados in an old warehouse of whom I have heard.' I assume it was you who called her attention to these poor, starving outcasts."

After speaking of the good done by Mr. Russell's visit to Cuba, Mr. Barker proceeds:

"Up to date my district has received nothing of the relief sent by our people except through your thoughtful remembrance. Of course Consul General Lee has not, nor will he ever in my humble judgment have, sufficient contributions sent to Havana to share with us, who are so remote and so inaccessible. In view of this, contributions—like yours—in money will aid in saving thousands who must die without sustenance and medicine immediately furnished. For instance, this remittance from the generous employes in your department will prove more beneficial than ten times the sum thirty days hence.

"I have certificates signed by the Alcades of the principal cities and towns in my Sagua La Grande zone alone showing that my estimate of 50,000 perishing souls was under, rather than above, the mark. To my mind, and to all Christian people, there is but one—solely one—issue in this Cuban question, viz., destitution and starvation.

"The status quo is as when you left—save the destitution grows and the death rate increases hourly.

"I have—not the authorities—selected and named a relief committee, composed of women as well as men, who will distribute all contributions received and render needed relief to all the destitute.

"Say to the generous people of America, who have never turned a deaf ear to the cry of the distressed, whether at home or in a foreign land, to send us food, medicine, and clothing for the sick."

Mr. Russell says that any contribution of money may safely be sent to United States Consul Walter B. Barker, at Sagua La Grande, Cuba.

As money can be transmitted with great certainty and promptness to that particular region, he advises sending New York drafts rather than food supplies, which can be purchased there.

SAGASTA ANSWERS WOODFORD.

Cannot Fix a Date for Completion of the Pacification of Cuba.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Señor Sagasta's response to the official note presented yesterday (Saturday) by Gen. Woodford, the United States Minister, complains of the filibustering expeditions and declares that Spain cannot entertain the suggestion for fixing a date for her completion of the pacification of Cuba.

"Pessimist impressions are now current regarding the relations between Spain and the United States and have depressed the Madrid and Barcelona Bourses. Public feeling among all classes is strong against America."

Case of Faim, Alias Taim and Fenn.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—The American (variously named in recent dispatches as Henry W. Faim, Henry W. Taim, and Emory Fenn, the last probably being correct,) who served with the Cuban artillery in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and who, it was reported, had surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Gibara, denies that he surrendered.

He says he was taken prisoner by the column of Gen. Linares. On its becoming known that he was an American he was well treated.

He will sail for New York by the Ward Line steamer Yucatan, but will not carry with him $5,000 as reported.

Distribution of Food.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—At Marianao to-day provisions were distributed to 800 persons. In each case the recipient received a ticket showing that the gift of food was from the United States.

French Cruiser at Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—The French cruiser Dubourdieu arrived here to-day.

Interesting to Wheelmen.
Important illustrated article on 1898 wheels, "The Commercial Advertiser" this evening.—Adv.

RELIEF FOR THE KLONDIKE.

The Government Expedition Sails for Dyea—Plans of the War Department.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 6.—The expedition which the United States Government is sending into the interior of Alaska with supplies for the relief of miners sailed for Dyea last night on the steamship George W. Elder. The Elder carried 350 passengers, 51 of whom are officers and enlisted men of the army, who will act as escort to the pack train which, it is expected, will carry the supplies over the passes. The officers in charge of the detachment are Capt. George Ruhlin, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Bogardus Eldridge in charge of the escort, with Lieut. E. W. Clark, assistant, and Lieut. G. M. Kemp, Assistant Surgeon.

About 200 tons of provisions were forwarded by the Government from here, and an additional supply will go from Seattle in a few days. Brig. Gen. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia, who has general supervision of preparing the expedition, has assigned Major L. H. Rucker, Fourth Cavalry, to the command of the relief expedition. Major Rucker has been in Alaska for several weeks, and has taken temporary station at Dyea, where he has established a camp and supply department.

Gen. Merriam expects to go to Alaska on the steamer Oregon, which is scheduled to sail from here Feb. 8, and from Dyea he will direct affairs until the expedition is started over the passes. Capt. L. D. Brainard, Commissary of Subsistence and Disbursing Officer for Relief Supplies, will also go forward by the Oregon.

The Government has let a contract to the Snow and Ice Transportation Company of Chicago for carrying 150 tons of supplies from Dyea to Dawson City, but as the paraphernalia of the company has not yet arrived on the Pacific Coast, it is probable that Gen. Merriam will push on a portion of the supplies by pack train to Lake Lebarge, and there build boats on which to carry the supplies down the Yukon. It is expected that the 500 reindeer brought from Norway by the Government will be landed in Alaska within a month, and, if possible, additional supplies will be taken in with them.

TELEGRAPH TO DAWSON CITY.

Scheme to Utilize a Line Begun Over Thirty Years Ago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—There is a project afoot to open telegraphic communication with the Klondike country by utilizing the old Siberian line, which was partially built into Alaska thirty-five years ago, and abandoned when Cyrus W. Field made a success of the Atlantic cable. As long ago as 1865 over 900 miles of this Siberian line were constructed from New Westminster into the Cariboo country, and from there to the Klondike, and close to the site where Dawson City is now located.

It will take but little new construction to open communication with that part of Alaska now. Originally $11,000,000 was spent in surveys, explorations, and construction. It was this venture that afforded George Kennan the material for his literary work.

Alaska Dredging Party.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 6.—A party is being organized here to carry on dredging operations on the Hootalinqua River, Alaska. They will take in a large steel cylinder similar to those used in sinking artesian wells, and will work the bars of the river. The cylinder will be taken over on the snow in a specially built sleigh. Application will be made at the next session of the local Legislature for a charter for a railway from Observatory Inlet to Glenora, to connect with the Teslin Lake Railway. This will save a route from the coast to Damsey, all in Canadian territory.

The Danube to Sail To-day.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 6.—The steamer Danube will sail to-morrow with over 200 miners bound for Alaska. Over 100 miners' licenses for the Yukon district were issued yesterday, and almost as many to-day by the Collector of Customs.

REPLEVIN FOR A HUSBAND.

Walter Evans Said to Have Been Stolen from His Wife at Mount Holly, N. J.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Feb. 6.—Constables are out with writs of replevin making a search for the husband of Mrs. Walter Evans, who, she alleges, has been stolen from her. Walter Evans is proprietor of the Mill Street Hotel. He disappeared from there yesterday, and his wife alleges that he is being kept in hiding by some one. Mrs. Evans asserts that his three brothers had a hand in the abduction of her husband.

Evans has been an invalid for some time, and is powerless to help himself. There has been trouble between his three brothers and Mrs. Evans. It is said that the brothers did not like Walter's wife, and opposed his marriage to her because she is a Roman Catholic. They wanted, she alleges, to take her husband away from her when he became an invalid, but she declined to consent and wanted to care for him herself.

Yesterday Mrs. Evans was away from home for a short time, and during her absence her husband was taken away in a coach. The men who took him away are said to have been strangers, but Mrs. Evans claims that they were hired by her brothers-in-law to do the work. The constables to-day made search at the homes of the three brothers, which are situated at Rancocas, Lamberton, and Columbus, without success. The general impression is that Evans has been taken to some sanitarium.

HAD HIS TONGUE CUT OUT.

An Indiana Man Waited Too Long Before Consulting a Doctor.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—John Meier of Roby, Ind., aged sixty years, lost his power of speech last week by having his tongue cut out. About three years ago a small pimple appeared at the base of his tongue. It gave him much trouble, but he was tardy in consulting a doctor. When he did he was told that the pimple had developed into a cancer, and that to save his life the cancer and his tongue must be cut out.

The operation was performed at the Mercy Hospital, and is thought to have been a successful one. Meier may die, however, at any time from strangulation.

SAENGERFEST AT UTICA.

To Be Held in July by the Central New York Saengerbund.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The officers of the Central New York Saengerbund, embracing all the territory between Poughkeepsie and Syracuse, met here to-day and adopted new regulations for their annual saengerfest.

The first saengerfest under the new regulations will be held in Utica, July 11, 12, and 13. It was decided to divide the singing societies in competition for prizes into three classes. The first class will comprise societies having over twenty-four members, the second class societies with memberships of over sixteen, and the third class those not having a membership of sixteen.

It also was decided that the societies of the first and second classes must sing songs selected by the Festbehoerde. Other societies may make their own selections. There will be three prizes for each class.

A Newport Improvement.

NEWPORT, Feb. 6.—Oliver H. P. Belmont has begun the extension of Wheatland Avenue across his grounds to the Ocean Drive at Bailey's Beach. An attractive entrance to the avenue has been made by rounding the northeast corner from a point 100 feet west on Wheatland Avenue to a point 100 feet north on Bellevue Avenue. If Mr. Belmont allows the public to pass through this private road, as he doubtless will do, the distance will be reduced from 3,150 feet to 1,600 feet. This, however, is a small matter in comparison with the addition to the beauty of Bellevue Avenue and the great convenience to those driving tandems and four-in-hands, who hitherto have been obliged to turn three sharp corners.

Stores—Offices—To Let.—Harvard Building, 42d St., corner 6th Av.—Adv.

CIGARETTES IN TENNESSEE

Passage of a Bill Repealing the Law Against Them Urged by Frederick S. Gibbs.

HIS LETTER TO MR. ROGERS

The New York Politician Interested as a Republican, but Not as a Representative of the American Tobacco Company.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 6.—The joint committee of both houses of the Legislature engaged in investigating an alleged attempt to bribe a member of the lower house in connection with legislation touching the sale of cigarettes, after examining some witnesses yesterday, adjourned until Feb. 14. Mr. Rogers, a Representative, is said to have testified that he was offered $500 to introduce and advocate a bill repealing the anti-cigarette law.

In the Legislature yesterday Mr. Rogers in a speech said that Mr. Fuller, counsel for the American Tobacco Company, had drafted a bill repealing the anti-cigarette law, and that Frederick S. Gibbs, the New York member of the Republican National Committee, had written him asking his support of the bill because its promoters were among the largest contributors to Thomas C. Platt's campaign fund. Mr. Rogers also said the counsel for the company in Knoxville had approached him on the subject.

Williamson W. Fuller, counsel for the American Tobacco Company, was seen last night at his residence, 65 West Seventy-third Street. When shown the foregoing dispatch from Nashville he said:

"I don't understand what prompted Mr. Rogers to make the statements he is credited with making. In the first place, Mr. Rogers was the father of the Anti-Cigarette bill, which took effect in Tennessee in May, 1897. As soon as the bill went into effect I went to Nashville to test the law. A dealer, acting under my instructions, sold some cigarettes, and when he was arrested I obtained a writ of habeas corpus from the Federal court. When the case came up for argument, in September, the law was declared unconstitutional, which practically knocked it out. Mr. Rogers filed a brief in court in favor of the constitutionality of the act, but it was not sustained by the Judges.

"I have never met Mr. Rogers and only know about him in connection with his Anti-Cigarette bill. His statement that I drafted a bill repealing the Anti-Cigarette law is not true, as such a bill would not be necessary in view of the United States Circuit Court's decision. I would not hesitate to draw such a bill, however, if necessary. I don't understand why my name was mentioned in the matter and am very sorry that it has been done.

"The laws passed in Washington and Iowa prohibiting the sale of cigarettes have been declared unconstitutional, as well as the law in West Virginia imposing a tax of $500 a year on their sale. The $1,000 yearly license fee which the City of Denver imposed on its retail cigarette dealers met a like fate. Every bill that has ever become a law which tended to interfere with or prohibit the sale of cigarettes has, when tested, been declared void.

"I know nothing whatever about the alleged bribery, and can only say that Mr. Rogers's remarks must be the ravings of a disappointed politician."

George Arents, Treasurer of the American Tobacco Company, who lives at 38 West Fifty-seventh Street, laughed at the report and said that the American Tobacco Company never, either directly or indirectly, made any overtures to any member of the Tennessee Legislature.

Frederick S. Gibbs, who, it is alleged, wrote a letter to Mr. Rogers on behalf of the American Tobacco Company, said:

"I met Mr. Rogers in St. Louis at the time of the Republican National Convention in 1896, and remember him as a cripple with a bad face. I wrote a letter to Mr. Rogers about a year ago, at whose suggestion I cannot say without consulting my letter book, asking him, if consistent with his convictions, to introduce a bill in the Legislature to repeal the anti-cigarette law, and telling him the Republican Party would consider it a favor.

"Mr. Rogers is at perfect liberty to make my letter public. I never mentioned the American Tobacco Company in my letter, and if he says I did, he lies. It was just such a letter as I am asked to write every day, and I thought nothing further of it after it was finished. If Mr. Rogers was offered a bribe of $500 he must be a cheap man, or the smallness of the amount perhaps insulted him."

Severe Punishment of Colorado Girls.

DENVER, Feb. 6.—A sweeping change was made to-day in the management of the State Industrial School for Girls, Capt. Robert G. Smithers being placed in charge as Superintendent, with his wife as matron, on recommendation of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, which is investigating the condition of affairs at the institution. The investigation already has made it plain that the old management utterly failed to control the inmates, although it employed such drastic measures as locking them in dungeons, hosing them with cold water, putting them on bread and water diet, and stringing them to the wall with their hands behind them.

Iron Brotherhood Broken Up.

DENVER, Feb. 6.—According to dispatches received here from Trinidad, Col., Albuquerque, New Mexico, and various other points in Colorado and New Mexico, the American Patriotic League, otherwise known as the Iron Brotherhood, concerning which a report was made to the Department of Justice at Washington by W. B. Childers, United States Attorney for the Territory of New Mexico, is now practically extinct. In Raton and vicinity the organization was broken up by enforcing against the members the penalty for carrying firearms.

Electric Project in Washington.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—W. T. Baker, former President of the Board of Trade, owns a water fall near Tacoma, Washington, that he intends to harness and make it furnish electric power to light the Cities of Tacoma and Seattle and run all the mills and factories in the two places. The project involves an expenditure of $50,000, and it is expected that an average of 30,000 horse power can be secured. The property owned by Mr. Baker includes the famous Snoqualmie Falls, thirty-six miles from Tacoma and twenty-three miles from Seattle.

$500,000 Australian Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The steamship Mariposa, from Sydney, Australia, due here Feb. 10, is reported to have on board nearly $500,000 Australian gold, consigned to the Anglo-Californian Bank of this city. Added to the former receipts, this will bring the total shipments of gold from that source for this season to $13,000,000, by far the largest amount ever received in California from Australia during any one year in settling the balance of trade in favor of this country.

Mr. Shannon's Picture Wins a Prize.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts Walter Lippincott Prize of $300 has been awarded to James Jebus Shannon for his oil painting entitled "Babes in the Wood." Mr. Shannon is an American, who has lived for some years in London, where his portraits of women are much in request. His picture entitled "Miss Kitty" is also in the Academy's exhibition, and won first prize at Pittsburg this year.

Welcome Rain in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Reports received here from all sections show general rain throughout the State. It will prove of great benefit and will save the farmers and fruit growers from great loss.

GIRL MISSING FROM HOME.

Third Time Little Eveline O'Connell Has Run Away—Her Brother Was Recently Kidnapped by Two Men.

Eveline O'Connell, ten years old, daughter of John J. O'Connell of 1,199 Third Avenue, has been missing from her home since Friday last. The girl attended school at Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue on Friday, and was dismissed by her teacher at recess to go home to lunch. She has not been seen since, and her father reported the case to the police yesterday. A general alarm has been sent out for her.

She is described as being about three feet in height, with dark hair and eyes, a clear complexion, and wore a plaid woolen dress, a blue bicycle cap, and black stockings. This is the third time the girl has run away within the past month.

Two weeks ago Joseph O'Connell, her brother, aged eight, who attended the school at Sixty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, was met on his way home from school by two men, who asked him if he did not want to sell papers. He was willing, and accompanied them. They took him on a train to Mamaroneck. There they pointed out a man on the street, who they said would tell him about the papers. The man, who was George C. Froelich, knew nothing about papers, and questioned the boy as to who he was. When he looked for the men they had disappeared. Froelich turned the boy over to Officer Thomas Perrell of Mamaroneck, and he was sent home.

O'Connell is a plasterer, and is President of the Plain and Co-operative Plasterers' Society. He has four children—Eveline, Joseph, May, aged five, and Frank, aged two. He is much puzzled about these frequent disappearances of his children, and can assign no cause.

QUICK WORK BY TELEGRAPH.

Remarkable Speed in Report of a Grain Order from New York.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—All telegraph records were broken last week in a Chicago Board of Trade transaction.

A New York broker operating on the New York Produce Exchange was anxious to buy a lot of May wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade at the lowest price and also was eager to get immediate advices whether his order had been filled and the buying price. Accordingly his message was sent with an extra "rush." With eighteen seconds the message was received in Chicago, the order filled, and the desired reply received.

The feat eclipsed all previous records by over a minute.

MARRIED IN A SAFETY VAULT.

Scheme of a Kentucky Couple to Outwit the Bride's Parents.

HENDERSON, Ky., Feb. 6.—Miss Minnie Kohn, daughter of Jailer and Mrs. H. W. Kohn, and W. P. Bailey, formerly a deputy under her father, to-day announced that they had been married Dec. 9 under romantic circumstances, due to parental opposition. In order to keep the matter a secret the license was issued in Dixon, Webster County, and was kept off the record.

The ceremony was performed here. In order to avoid detection the principals, the officiating magistrate, and two witnesses locked themselves in the safety vault in the County Clerk's office, where the marriage took place.

HOTEL BURNED AT AIKEN, S. C.

All the Guests Escape with Their Baggage—Boston Man Shot.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 6.—The Highland Park Hotel, here, was destroyed this morning by a fire that started in the laundry room. The loss is $165,000, and there is $98,000 insurance. One hundred and sixty-eight guests were sleeping in the hotel when the fire started, but they had no trouble in getting away with their baggage. The Highland Park Hotel was one of the best known of the Southern Winter resort houses, and was improved to the extent of $60,000 this season. The hotel will be rebuilt immediately.

Almost every big city in the Northeast had representatives in the hotel.

In the excitement of the fire Thomas Falon of Boston was shot and badly wounded by one of the hotel engineers.

PANIC AT A CHICAGO DANCE.

A Balcony Occupied by Thirty Persons Falls to the Floor.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—A panic among 200 dancers was averted narrowly at midnight last night at the North Shore Hall. Thirty spectators were crowded into the little balcony watching the dancers. The supports became loosened and slipped back to the wall. The balcony sank gradually, allowing the spectators to slide down upon the polished floor.

When the creaking commenced, indicating that the balcony was falling, the persons underneath stampeded toward the central portion of the hall. John Krusie, an occupant of the gallery, was caught by the falling timbers and had his side crushed. As the north end of the balcony commenced to fall the musicians, seizing their instruments, made a dash for the door. The dancers followed. Several policemen stationed at the door shut it and held it against the panic-stricken dancers, thus averting a certain catastrophe in the narrow stairway.

Of the thirty persons in the gallery, Krusie alone sustained serious injuries. All the others, however, were painfully bruised.

KILLED BY A PRACTICAL JOKE.

Troy Man Drank a Horrible Mixture Which Caused His Death.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—It is believed that Frank W. Welch, who was found dead in the stables of Lindy & Litowitch last Monday, was the victim of an outrageous practical joke, the perpetrators of which are said to be hangers-on about the stable where Welch was employed.

It is alleged Welch, who had been drinking, was challenged to drink a decoction these men prepared, readily accepted the challenge, and quickly drank a horrible mixture of varnish, wood alcohol, whisky, and beer. The story runs that Welch soon fell into a stupor, and that while he was dying from the effects of the drink, the so-called jokers disfigured his face with paint and laughed at his miserable plight.

It was thought at the time that Welch's death was due to wood alcohol, taken by mistake, and no inquest was held. Now, however, the Coroner will hold an inquest, and it is probable several arrests will follow.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm of considerable intensity has developed off the North Pacific Coast, and a second storm of very slight intensity appears to be developing in Colorado. The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country, with a general rise in temperature in the central valleys and lake regions. Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts, and it will grow warmer in the Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	31	34	36
6 A. M.	32	33	35
9 A. M.	34	32	36
12 M.	40	35	39
4 P. M.	40	37	40
6 P. M.	41	33	36
9 P. M.	41	30	33
12 P. M.	42	28	31

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35¾
Weather Bureau	32¾
Corresponding date 1897	37½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	28

The maximum temperature yesterday was 37 degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 31 degrees at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 70, and at 8 P. M., 54.

STRANDED STEAMERS SAIL

The Kaiser Wilhelm II. and La Bretagne Get Off the Shoals at High Tide

THEY GO TO SEA UNHARMED

**Their Pilots Say the Buoys at the

from the Hook at 3 P. M. Saturday, and bore up for port in care of the boatkeeper, John Ronan. There were also aboard four seamen and the cook. The wind, which blew lightly, came in from the north-northwest, and the schooner had to beat in. She passed the Hook at 8:45 o'clock. Fifteen minutes later she ran aground.

It was a bad place to strike. So many vessels have found a grave there that the bottom is strewn with their bones, and the jagged ends of heavy timbers or dismantled machinery reach out to claim unwary victims. Before the pilotboat had been fast three hours the lazy swell assisted in the pounding out of her timbers. She began to fill. The seamen got a boat clear loaded with their traps and ready for casting off. It was evident at midnight that nothing could be gained by remaining aboard, so all hands and the cats got into the yawl and rowed to the steam pilot station boat New York, which they boarded. The New York was then lending assistance to the stranded French steamer La Bretagne at the opposite end of the shoal.

The Stafford was a sixty-ton craft, built at Noank, Conn., in 1888, for Pilot Joseph Nelson and others, but had since become the property of the members of the Pilot Association.

The steam pilotboat yesterday morning stripped the canvas from her spars, and later the wrecking boat William Coley visited her to secure any possible salvage. It is doubtful if the hull will be worth saving.

LOSS OF A GLOUCESTER BOAT.

Schooner Volunteer Among Those Wrecked in the Recent Storm.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 6.—The Gloucester schooner Volunteer, one of the best boats of the fishing fleet, is added to the list of vessels lost in the recent storm. The Volunteer was built in 1889 at Essex and had been engaged in the fresh halibut trade ever since she was first fitted out. She was valued at $8,000 and insured for $6,500. None of the crew was lost.

Another attempt was made to-day to locate the missing schooner Marcellus at Dolliver Point and to recover the bodies of the rest of the crew from the wreck of the John Holmes. A diver went down and searched the Holmes, but no trace of the bodies could be found. He reported that the hull of the vessel lies easily and that she probably can be raised.

The diver explored the bottom for some distance, but failed to find any evidence of the Marcellus. It is now believed that she foundered off the point, and that her remains are among the large piles of wreckage strewn along the shore. A large number of men, headed by Capt. Turner of Belfast, searched the shores all day hoping to find the bodies of the unfortunate sailors. Their efforts were unsuccessful.

WRECK OF THE LUCILLE.

Gloucester Fishing Schooner's Crew Landed at Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The British steamer Boston, which arrived here to-day from Yarmouth, N. S., had among her passengers the crew, sixteen in number, of the Gloucester fishing schooner Lucille, which went ashore and subsequently became wrecked at Hubbard's Cove, N. S., during the storm of last Tuesday.

HALIFAX, Feb. 6.—A tug left here to-day for Hubbard's Cove to attempt to haul off and bring to Halifax for repairs the American fishing schooner Lucille, stranded at that place.

Steamship Pennland Ashore.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The American Line steamship Pennland, which sailed from this city yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo valued at $150,000, ran aground late yesterday in the shoals below Chester. At high water to-day she was still hard and fast. Her position is not dangerous.

Schooner Fannie Kinney Lost.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 6.—The schooner Fannie Kinney, Capt. Fisher, which sailed from Philadelphia Jan. 28 with a cargo of coal bound for this port, foundered about five miles north of the mouth of the St. John's River early this morning. No lives were lost, but the vessel is probably a total wreck.

STRIKERS HOPE FOR HELP.

Labor Leaders and Organizations Back New Bedford Mill People—A Despondent Superintendent.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 6.—Secretary Ross of the Spinners' Union denies the truth of the statements relative to the weakness of the strike. While there may be some individual complaint and willingness to give up the fight, he does not feel that the general body of operatives is in a position where it will give up the battle, and as to the near end of the strike through the weakness of the unions he says "Such statements are poppycock." Mr. Ross returned from Boston to-night apparently pleased at the situation. He had been to a conference of labor leaders assembled from all New England to meet President Gompers of the New England Federation of Labor, and from the talk that was had he feels that aid will soon be forthcoming to the New Bedford strikers which will put them in a position to resist with additional strength.

Mr. Gompers and the other labor leaders, Mr. Ross says, were surprised and pleased to learn that there was no break in the ranks. He told those present that $16,000 will be required weekly. As a result of the discussion, it was decided to appoint a committee to Washington for a conference at an early date, to which representatives of all textile unions in the country shall be invited, whereby a plan for the systematic aid of the strikers may be set on foot.

After the conference Mr. Ross, with other labor leaders, went to the meeting of the Central Trades Council, where the case of the New Bedford strikers was explained. As a result, action will probably be taken by the Council to make a systematic solicitation in Boston for aid of the New Bedford strikers. Mr. Gompers will visit mill centres this week.

The Executive Council of the New England States Federation of Weavers met in this city to-day, and voted to grant the New Bedford union $100 weekly during the strike, the first installment to be paid Tuesday. It was reported that nine unions had applied for charters since the beginning of the strike, in the following places: Pawtucket, Manville, Lonsdale, Woonsocket, Ashton, and Berkley, R. I.; Augusta, Me., and Manchester and Salmon Falls, N. H.

In an address on "Relation of the Employer to the Employed," before the Brotherhood of St. John, at Grace Episcopal Church, to-night, N. B. Kerr, Superintendent of the Grinnell Mills, said he saw no hope of any immediate settlement of the present strike; nothing but a protracted struggle. He declared that the storms of protest over the cut arose originally not from the operatives, but from politicians, from office holders, and from those leaders of the unions who lived not by working themselves, but who were paid by the unions. The strike can only result in a loss to both sides. Mr. Kerr believed that the so-called labor leaders were responsible for all the trouble and that the sooner the walking delegates and the labor agitator went to work the better it would be for capital and labor. He thought any strike could be averted by mutual forbearance and common sense.

GOMPERS URGES HARMONY.

Success of the Mill Strike Endangered by Labor Discords.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—In an interview after the secret conference of labor leaders this afternoon, Samuel Gompers said that unless the hostile factions of the textile unions came to some agreement very quickly the strike at New Bedford would be of little avail.

It is for the purpose of harmonizing these different unions and uniting them in the interests of the strikers that Mr. Gompers is now making an extended tour of the textile centres of New England.

He said that he was sorry that the success of the strike had been threatened by such antagonism among the different branches, but he believed that there was yet time to win the fight, if only these differences were settled.

He further said that he did not think the best work was being put forward to help the strikers in New Bedford.

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Andreas Saxlehner.

BOSSES AND THE SPOILS

Charles F. Adams Condemns Croker and Platt in a Speech in Brooklyn.

REAL DEMOCRACY WANTED

Office Holders Mean to be Honest, He Says, but They Have to Obey the Orders of Their Leaders.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association in the Long Island Business College, South Eighth Street, Richard Croker and T. C. Platt were roundly denounced by Charles F. Adams, who spoke on "Primary Election Reform and Nominating Elections."

"Politics," Mr. Adams said in part, "has not kept pace with the industrial system. It is a question of men and not principle. Principle is something which has been forgotten. We have the secret ballot box, but the men who cast the votes do not vote as they wish, but as they are directed. We have the nominations first. There are always plenty of men ready to serve their country by being nominated for office, but they are not asked. Along come the bullies with their hordes, and from some hotel parlor direct the affairs of the men called delegates.

"The nominations are made and the nominees make up their mind that if elected they will act squarely. They mean to be honest; they are all right in themselves, but they forget that they are bound hand and foot to the millionaire leaders and must obey them. They dare not do as they want to. They are obliged to sign the orders written for them. The leaders are the office holders in reality, not the men elected by the people.

"The nominal office holder gets the salary. Who gets the spoils? The spoils are worth more than the positions, and the leaders are made wealthy by them. They get such control of things that they, like Croker, who is really King of New York, can purchase clubhouses and direct affairs of the city, and so work with Platt that the two bosses can from their offices direct the affairs of the State.

"How is the voting done? The votes are stolen, stolen by Croker and Platt. Of course, these two official tinkers and royalist leaders do not go into the ballot box and steal the ballot from you. It is not because they don't want to, but because they dare not. If Mr. Croker had done things that way last Fall the chances are that he would now be preparing to start for Sing Sing, where they would teach him an honest way to earn a living upon his liberation, for a change.

"It is the substance of democracy, not the shadow, that we want, and the only way to accomplish this is to change the system of election. We should have two days of election, one in October, when the common people, not the leaders and their subsidized delegates, may name the officers. The reign of King Croker would then be over. He could devote his time to race horses, and we might have an honest election, an honest Government, and the people could govern their own affairs."

PRESIDENT DOLE GOING HOME.

Leaves Washington for Buffalo, Where He Will Spend Part of To-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—President Dole and his party ceased to be the guests of the Nation to-night at 7:20 o'clock, when he started for Buffalo, and thus began his return journey for the Hawaiian Islands. The President arrived at the Pennsylvania station a few minutes before his train was ready to start, but was not kept waiting, as he immediately went to the private Pullman car, "Coronet." The party was escorted to the station by Assistant Secretary of State Thomas W. Cridler, Major Heisland of the army, Commander Phelps of the navy, and several friends of the President. Minister Hatch and Mrs. Hatch also were present.

The train will arrive in Buffalo to-morrow morning about 10 o'clock, going by way of Harrisburg and Elmira via the North Central Railroad. The President will remain in Buffalo until 11:45 to-morrow night, when he will start for Cleveland, where he will stop for a few hours that Mrs. Dole may meet some of her relatives living there.

He will then go directly to St. Louis, and will take the Sunset Limited train leaving there at 10 o'clock Saturday night. He will arrive in California Tuesday, and will spend several days at Riverside, the home of his brother.

He will then return to San Francisco, where he will be given a banquet by former residents of Honolulu. He expects to sail on either the Gaelic or Mariposa, leaving on Feb. 22 and 23, respectively.

ONE PULLMAN TWIN AT WORK.

Determines to Prove that His Father Misjudged Him, and Receives Much Sympathy.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—George M. Pullman, Jr., one of the twins practically disinherited by their father, the sleeping car magnate, has succeeded in attracting the sympathies and admiration of a great many people, who think the dead millionaire's estimate of the young man was too harsh. In his will Mr. Pullman not only cut off this son with an income of $3,000 per year, but expressed the opinion that he was utterly incapable of managing even that amount of money.

Determined to disprove the correctness of his father's views, the young man recently accepted a position as car Inspector with the Pullman Company, and is performing his duties satisfactorily. Young Pullman at once received a flood of congratulatory letters. Next came several flattering offers of marriage from sympathetic maidens who thought his father had been too severe, and now he is receiving hundreds of letters of advice.

Rumors circulate periodically that Mrs. Pullman will upset her husband's will and make proper provision for the disinherited twins, but George M. Pullman, Jr., expects nothing of the kind to happen.

CONFESSES DOUBLE MURDER.

Belew, of Fairfield, Cal., Poisoned His Brother and Sister.

FAIRFIELD, Cal., Feb. 6.—Frank Belew, under arrest for the murder of his brother Louis and sister Susie in the little town of Dixon on the 9th of last November, has confessed. He told how he placed rat poison in the tea-kettle used by his brother and sister, and when the news came to him that they were dying, how he had gone to their home and witnessed the dying struggles of his sister without a pang of remorse.

Bruna Klein, an employee of Louis Belew, was also poisoned, but recovered. At the time of the poisoning a rejected suitor of Susie's was suspected of the crime, but, owing to lack of evidence, was not arrested.

Suspicion also fell on Frank Belew, and the motive was thought to be money. Frank was finally arrested, and in his confession declared his only motive for the crime was revenge on his brother and sister for having repeatedly slandered his wife.

TRAITS OF DEAN LIDDELL

Author of the Famous Lexicon and the Impression He Made on Oxford and His Associates.

BISHOP WILBERFORCE'S SAYING

"The Man Is a Stone, but a Polished One"—His Jokes and Manners and His Intercourse with His Pupils.

From The London Telegraph.

It is difficult for us to realize, especially those of us whose memory extends back to the sixties and the seventies, that Henry George Liddell is no more. As he was for years associated with the Deanery of Christ Church and with the headship of the university, elderly men can scarcely recognize, except after a few moments' thought, that there ever was any other Dean or any other Vice Chancellor. The case stood with him as it did with the equally celebrated Dean Stanley of Westminster. It is the gift of such men to dwarf their predecessors and throw their successors into the shade—seeming to combine in their single personality the sole right to hold the position which they so much adorn. When an American stranger heard some one speak of the Dean of Westminster after the decease of Stanley, he quickly replied, "Dean of Westminster? I thought he was dead." Just this kind of forgetfulness of the mutation of things occurred in reference to Henry George Liddell. It involves no disrespect to his successor, Dr. Paget, to say that for some time after 1891 no one thought or spoke of the Deanery of Christ Church except in relation to the famous figure who had departed for Ascot Wood House. "The Dean" always meant the Dean of Christ Church; and the only occupant of the post in popular memory was the famous part-author of the Greek Lexicon. For the four years during which he occupied the Vice Chancellorship, he was not only the most prominent, but also the most representative, man of the university.

When the shy undergraduate came before him to be formally matriculated, he received, together with a copy of the university statutes, a lasting impression of what the highest and best type of academic don was like. A tall, stately figure, with an exceedingly handsome face, and a manner of haughty reserve, Dean Liddell bore about him that indefinable power of personality which we sometimes call "a good presence." As he walked through the streets to the Convocation House, preceded by his Bedels and the sacred wielders of the Silver Pokers, the effect on the ordinary citizens of the town was just the same; everywhere men recognized this great, serious, and dignified individuality, sweeping with an air of majestic unconcern through the narrow thoroughfares and winding purlieus of "the schools." He seemed to belong to the old stones and hoary walls of Oxford, as though a fit emblem of their coldness and antique grandeur. Indeed, the old Bishop of Oxford, Samuel Wilberforce, who was wont to allow himself certain latitude in his criticisms of brother officials, is supposed to have once remarked of Dean Liddell, "The man is a stone, but a polished one." Polished and urbane he undoubtedly was, but always with a touch of remoteness, if not of condescension; a man who could not very well brook opposition, and who, indeed, took pains rarely to encounter it; a grand old gentleman if ever there was one, though he left one cold. To his contemporaries and intimate associates he was doubtless a friend; others were unfeignedly afraid of him.

Stories Told in Oxford.

Of course all kinds of stories were current in Oxford about his scholarship, and the famous Lexicon. Doubtless some of them are apocryphal, invented by wags of a later date, but it is a fact that though Dr. Scott, at that time master of Balliol, and Dr. Liddell, headmaster of Westminster, had collaborated in producing the Greek Dictionary which ran through so many editions, and is familiar as household words on the lips of every schoolboy, neither of the two authors was ever very tolerant of the scholarly attainments of the other. In Balliol any mistakes in the Lexicon were invariably attributable to Liddell; in Christ Church they were invariably attributed to Scott. One story goes that a freshmen came before the Dean of Christ Church and was asked how much he knew of Aeschylus. "Oh, I know all about Aeschylus," was the jaunty rejoinder, whereupon Dean Liddell set the young man to construe a passage from the chorus in the Agamemnon, and speedily had occasion to find fault with the rendering. "Where did you get that from?" asked the dean. "I got it from your Lexicon," came the answer. "Really," the dean was heard to mutter, half to himself, "I did not know that Scott was such a fool."

It ought, perhaps, to be explained that High Street and Broad Street are two of the principal thoroughfares of Oxford. During all the years in which Dr. Liddell reigned in Christ Church the deanery was the centre of the social life of the university, and the dinner parties and entertainments there were famous. Some time before the Master of Balliol adopted the plan of bringing distinguished men and women from the metropolis to spend Saturday and Sunday at his lodge in Broad Street, it had been customary with the hospitable inmates of the deanery to introduce famous strangers to the inhabitants of the university city. It was Dean Liddell, it will be remembered, that the Prince of Wales was intrusted when, for a brief and brilliant period, he was enrolled as a member of "the house." Lord Rosebery was under his care; so, too, was Lord Tweedmouth, then Mr. Marjoribanks; and several other peers and commoners who have since attained distinction in the political life of the country. As a rule, the hours of Dean Liddell's life were laid in pleasant and peaceful places, but occasionally he found himself embroiled in difficulties with his undergraduates. The dean had no particular objection to balls at Blenheim and elsewhere, and usually gave free permission to the young men to stay out after hours; but now and again they forgot to ask for the privilege, and wonderful are the stories told of the ways in which they managed to smuggle themselves into the quadrangle without passing through the porter's lodge. There was a particular set of rooms, looking toward Pembroke College, which often served as an asylum to young men in evening clothes who had omitted to go through the formality of getting sanction for being out of bounds. But Dr. Liddell had an especial dislike of private theatricals, and as some members of "the house" used to be rather fond of acting farces, in which they essayed not only male and female characters, they from time to time found themselves in trouble.

Rows Among the Students.

Other disturbances took place in connection with the violation of ordinary rules of discipline. Once, during a severe Winter, the young men managed to make a gigantic snowball which entirely filled the archway between Tom Quad and Peckwater, thus precluding several worthy censors and canons from going to cathedral for morning service. One night, also, a mad incursion took place into the dean's private garden, with lamentable results to the turf and flowers. The worst incident of all, however, was the celebrated émeute connected with the library. Several undergraduates made a nocturnal attack upon the statues as well as the shelves dedicated to valuable books and manuscripts; some of these were hurled into a bonfire which had been lit in the middle of Peckwater, and the young vandals danced around the flames the greater part of the night. The event was notorious at the time, and led to one or two lamentable cases of rustication and removal from the college books. Despite these and sundry other storms, which, after all, fall to the lot of every disciplinary officer in Oxford, the Dean of Christ Church was much admired and respected by his young men. They were mortally afraid of him also; no bad thing for any one who has to wield academic authority. At the terminal "collections," when undergraduates go up before their dons and make due confession of their slips of omission and commission during the past eight weeks, it was a not uncommon experience for some negligent scholar to find that the dean could not only "slate" him with a most appalling severity, but also let him off with a dignified condescension no less difficult to bear.

One or two more details may be added in retrospect of a life largely spent under "the dreaming spires, whispering the last enchantments of the Middle Ages." It was Dean Liddell's custom when sitting at the numerous meetings which he had officially to attend to draw extremely artistic little scenes on blotting paper. Sometimes it was a waterfall, or a ruined tower, or a country side by moonlight; sometimes a few blots or pen scratches were converted into lakes bathed by the setting sun, or a mountain range tinged by the early dawn. These were all faithfully preserved by some of his friends, and a collection of them was recently sent to Mrs. Liddell as a present from an old friend of her husband. The late Dean was a Liberal of the old school, and at one time tolerably intimate with Mr. Gladstone. When Prof. Henry Smith, the mathematician, a man of wide culture and attainment, was put up for the university on the Liberal side, he had no warmer supporter than Dr. Liddell. Later, however, as happened to so many Oxford dons, who at one time opposed "Squire" Hall and the Tories, a modification of views took place at the deanery, and a sort of complacent Liberal Unionism took the place of the Radicalism of earlier years. His associates used to tell with peculiar glee a story of Dean Liddell when he was Vice Chancellor. At some of the meetings of congregation it is only permissible to speak in the Latin tongue. One orator, carried away by the exuberance of his eloquence, burst into an English sentence, whereupon the Chairman—no less a person than the distinguished scholar who wrote "A History of Rome"—in the hurry of the moment used the remarkable phrase, "Non licet Anglice loquari," a slip which added much to the gaiety of the audience.

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TWO FIRES IN SAVANNAH.

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist Destroyed and Business Property Worth $125,000.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 6.—The Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, the seat of the Catholic Church in Georgia, was burned to the ground to-night.

When the fire was discovered all the fire engines in the city were engaged at a fire which, starting in a hay warehouse at the foot of Jefferson Street, burned that building and several others, causing $125,000 loss. The consequence was that it was nearly an hour before an engine arrived to turn a stream on the cathedral, that was fast going to waste, and on other property around that needed protection. The shower of sparks that was carried up in the heat for an hour or more made a grand spectacle. The fire started in the organ loft and spread rapidly through the church. Everything was removed from the residences in the vicinity, and it was only after a struggle that they were saved. At midnight the destruction of the cathedral was complete.

The cathedral cost about $225,000 and was insured for $60,000. It was one of the finest ecclesiastical structures in the South. The edifice contained many works of art, all of which were saved.

In the earlier fire Charles A. Conklin & Co. lost $100,000, their insurance being $75,000. It is believed the fire in the hay warehouse was of incendiary origin. There have been about a dozen of the same sort inside of two weeks.

TALK OF LYNCHING IN OHIO.

Mob Surrounding a Jail at Laurelville, Where an Alleged Murderer Is Confined.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Feb. 6.—Great excitement prevails at Laurelville over the alleged murder yesterday of Bessie Neff, the daughter of a farmer residing at Adelphi, and the probability of the alleged murderer being lynched before morning.

Late last night the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the death was the result of some drug administered by Dr. Sampson, a local physician, for the purpose of performing an operation. As soon as the verdict was announced a mob of about 800 men surrounded Sampson's house, for the purpose of lynching him, but the Constable, with an armed guard, finally succeeded in driving the mob back and placing Sampson in the jail at Laurelville.

People have been coming in large numbers into Laurelville all day from the surrounding country, and a large crowd is hanging about the jail where the prisoner is confined. It is feared that an attempt to lynch him is to be made before morning, although the jail is strongly guarded.

NO SMALLPOX IN CHATTANOOGA.

Sensational Reports Denied by the Health Board's President.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 6.—Sensational stories have been sent out about the existence of smallpox in this section. The President of the Chattanooga Board of Health officially announced to-night that there is not a case of smallpox in Chattanooga, nor has there been one originating here.

He also says that the disease has been effectually stamped out at the other cities where it has been prevailing to only a slight extent.

TRAIN WRECK IN WASHINGTON.

Two Tramps Killed, and a Passenger Injured Fatally.

RITZVILLE, Washington, Feb. 6.—A train wreck occurred last night on the Northern Pacific Railroad near Lake, a station about twenty-five miles east of Pasco. East-bound Passenger Train No. 2 plunged into a wash-out.

Two tramps who were stealing rides were crushed between the tender and mail car. One was instantly killed; the other lived only a short time. Another man was injured fatally.

A LEXINGTON NEGRO'S FUNERAL.

Four Broken Legs and Two Fires Among the Incidents.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 6.—Several thousand negroes congregated at the Auditorium to-day, where the funeral of the negro Baptist preacher, Sanford J. Howard, was to be held. The wooden steps to the Auditorium, laden with threescore women, broke down. Four women suffered broken legs and many others were more or less severely bruised.

During the panic which ensued the Broadway Episcopal Church caught fire, and half an hour later the Centenary Methodist Church was on fire. Both fires were quickly extinguished.

SABINE PASS HARBOR OPENED.

The First Vessel Clears for Liverpool from the New Texas Port.

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 6.—The steamship Drumelzier sailed to-day from Sabine Pass, the new harbor on the southeast coast, for Liverpool.

She is the first European steamer to sail from that port. While there have been twenty-four feet of water on the bar for two years, nothing has hitherto been shipped except lumber, of which $700,000 worth was sent out last year.

The Drumelzier carried out a general cargo, most of which came from the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Road. The one cargo is worth more than all of last year's lumber shipments, being valued at $960,000.

The Haddon Hall will begin loading tomorrow at Sabine Pass with 22,000 bales of cotton for Liverpool.

Death of Mrs. Alexander Gibson.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 6.—Mrs. Alexander Gibson, wife of New Brunswick's lumber king, died to-day, aged seventy-four years.

PRESIDENT'S SOCIAL SIDE

Mr. McKinley's Entertainments Uncommonly Satisfactory to His Fortunate Guests.

EQUALED ONLY BY ARTHUR'S

The Vice President, Too, Proving Very Popular in This Respect, and the Cabinet Not Lagging Behind.

Washington Letter to Philadelphia Record.

President McKinley's social season, like that of the Washington society of which he is the titular head, is now at its height, and he is getting whatever enjoyment there is in formal entertainments out of them. He is happily constituted so as to get some pleasure out of even the most formal entertainment, partly because he takes pleasure in giving pleasure, and with his agreeable ways he can make people feel at home even at a White House state dinner, which can be the most solemn and depressing form of entertainment this side of the Atlantic.

President McKinley's entertaining, by the way, has excited much admiring comment, in which one can easily detect the note of astonishment. Everybody who attended the Diplomatic Corps reception last week agrees that it was the best of its kind, and the same thing is said of the Diplomatic Corps dinner this week by those who were there, and running through this praise is a great deal of surprise that it is possible. Because President McKinley was not a society man and did not belong to the small class of public men who go out constantly in society, because he always lived in a modest way at a hotel and never was able to take a house and entertain, even if his wife's health had permitted.

Washington society, to which he was practically a stranger, is very much surprised at the ease and grace with which he entertains and the superiority of the arrangements at his entertainments. Most of them seem to have thought that he would be awkward, or that his entertainments would be, and they seem amazed at his social success. They recognize, too, that it is largely a personal success, due to his own taste and tact.

Compared with Arthur.

They know that Secretary John Addison Porter and Col. Bingham, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, who is ex officio master of ceremonies, are both society men of long experience and wide acquaintance, and directly connected with the most exclusive set in Washington society, so that the President has better social advisers than Presidents are apt to have. But social advisers only make some people somewhat less ridiculous than they otherwise would be, and it is recognized that President McKinley is not dependent on his social advisers for his social success, as other Presidents have been.

Already, at the beginning of his Administration, it is being compared with that of President Arthur as to social side, and that is the highest compliment that Washington society can pay it, for President Arthur was the most popular man with it who has been in the White House since the war.

President McKinley's humor, as well as his good humor, comes into play in his entertaining, and this is not generally reckoned on by outsiders in talking about him, because he has been careful not to make public exhibition of it. He is a humorous, though not as witty, as Speaker Reed, and tells a funny story quite as well. But in all his long service in Congress he never allowed the fun in him to come out in public, except when he was making the tariff speech in which he endeavored to answer the argument that the tariff on wool compelled manufacturers to use shoddy for cheap cloth, which the late Representative Leopold Morse had just employed in a speech, and brought down the House by exhibiting a suit of clothes, which he had sent to Representative Morse's store in Boston for, with the receipted bill, which stated that they were warranted all wool, and that the price was only $10. The House laughed for fully half a minute, and no one in it more heartily than Mr. Morse himself, who stood just in front of Mr. McKinley.

The Vice President.

Vice President and Mrs. Hobart are rapidly acquiring the reputation that Vice President and Mrs. Morton had for their social qualities and splendid entertainments. Mr. Morton was the only Vice President of our time, before Mr. Hobart, who had at once the inclination, the taste and the means for performing all the social duties of his station, and in his fine house on Scott Circle he maintained a hospitality at once generous and elegant, which rivaled that of the White House.

Vice President Stevenson was his equal in personal popularity, but his private income did not permit him to keep house or to entertain frequently at his hotel. Mr. Hobart is already, I believe, as popular in the Senate as either Mr. Stevenson or Mr. Morton was, the most popular of his predecessors, although he has only begun to know many of its members, and at the same time he is becoming the actual head of Washington society.

The Vice President has the great advantage over every other prominent man in Washington that his official duties only occupy the afternoon, and that he has the morning and the evening for his private affairs and the engrossing business of society. From 12 o'clock to 5, on an average, for five days a week, the Vice President must be in the chair presiding over the Senate, or in his office, now so handsomely and tastefully furnished just back of the Senate.

But the rest of the twenty-four hours is practically free for him to use as he pleases, and in case of emergency he can put a Senator in the chair who looks like him, for every Vice President has a "double" among the Senators, and the general galleries will be none the wiser, or, if he is to be gone for the day, the President pro tempore, who is a Senator chosen by the majority of the Senate; at present the brilliant, eloquent, and accomplished William Pierce Frye of Maine, will preside for him throughout the afternoon.

The Vice President's Duties.

Mr. Hobart, however, has never left the Senate in this way, except on one or two occasions, when he had to attend funerals. It is true that the present Vice President is treated by the present President as Presidents are not accustomed to treat Vice Presidents—as both friend and counselor (a sort of extra member of the Cabinet,) and he has to be at the White House a good deal in the performance of these extra duties. It is true, also, that Vice President Hobart is very punctilious in attending to the letters of an unusually large number of correspondents, with the assistance of his clever private Secretary, Mr. Frederick Evans, and a good deal of the time is taken up by people who want to pay their respects, or to ask him to do things, most of which he can't do, in the way of getting offices and other official favors.

But still he is not, like a Cabinet officer or a Senator, bending under the strain of almost incessant official duties, and with no political work to carry on on a large scale at the same time. He has no exacting routine, no speeches to prepare or reports to write, and so is comparatively free to cultivate the amenities and look after society for the Administration. In this he is performing an important function, for the Vice President can do for the Administration in this way what no one of its members more closely related to the White House can accomplish.

As the official head of the Senate he can always gather the Senators socially more easily than the President himself can do, and every other prominent man of all parties can find a common meeting ground with the Administration at the Vice President's house. In the past the Vice President has not often been useful to the Administration in this or any other way, because no other President except Mr. McKinley has had the wisdom and grace to cultivate friendly relations with the Vice President.

But Mr. Hobart is already a tower of strength to the Administration, justifying all the expectations of those who believed that President McKinley would profit greatly by this way of proceeding. The Hobarts have a delightful house in the old Ogle Tayloe mansion on Lafayette Square, looking over at the White House in the friendliest manner, which Senator Don Cameron renovated and refurnished without spoiling any of its old-fashioned beauty. It is not the largest house in Washington by any means, but I know of none which is more attractive or better fitted for entertaining, and the Hobarts make the best of all its capabilities. They are themselves in great demand at all the most exclusive entertainments in Washington, and are quite unspoiled by the unusual attentions they are receiving.

The Cabinet.

While the Cabinet is not made up of society men, it has more men with means to entertain extensively and more women of social experience than most Cabinets. The Shermans, of course, have for many years been among the conservative leaders of Washington society, and have a fine house for entertaining. The Gages came from the best social set in Chicago, and had an acquaintance among the old residents society here before they came, and are well equipped financially for making the most of the handsomely furnished house they have rented.

It is so with the Blisses, and the Algers, and the Garys, although the lingering fever of Secretary Alger has interfered with their entertaining. Secretary Long and his wife and daughter are very popular, as they have been for years before in Washington, and meet their social duties fully. Secretary Wilson and his daughters are quieter people, but they will do as much as Secretary Morton and his sister did under the last Administration in the way of entertaining.

The new Attorney General, who will probably continue to be called Gov. Griggs, like Gov. Dingley in the House and Gov. Gear in the Senate, is expected to surpass his predecessor, now Mr. Justice McKenna, in a social way, although the latter did all that could be expected of him. But the wealth and inclination and experience of the incoming Attorney General, and his desire to add to the social success of the Administration, are expected to make him second only to Vice President Hobart in Washington society.

HISTORY OF MRS. DUTTON.

Chicago Woman Who Is Suing Mr. Hanan, of Brooklyn, Was a New Yorker.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Beulah M. Dutton, who has sued John H. Hanan, the Brooklyn shoe manufacturer, for $150,000, is living in a large three-story brownstone front house at 17 Loomis Street, this city. Three or four intimate friends occupy the same home and help Mrs. Dutton pay the household expense. The house is beautifully furnished, but the number of servants is much smaller than she had while living in Brooklyn. When seen by a reporter tonight Mrs. Dutton told several things about her past life, but refused to discuss her suit against Mr. Hanan.

She was born, raised, and married at Albion, near Rochester, N. Y. Her maiden name was Dutton. After her divorce she moved to Cincinnati with her mother and foster-father, Dr. Jackson. She lived there three years. Later she lived in New York. Her parents have resided in Chicago for ten years and now conduct a private sanitarium in Leavitt Street. She met Mr. Hanan in Cincinnati, she says, shortly after her divorce. In comparing her case with the celebrated Arbuckle case she declared Mr. Hanan was and is not as foolish in some ways as was Mr. Arbuckle. She insists the case will be pushed, but leaves the details to her attorney to give to the public.

Accused of Theft and Forgery.

Detective Shortell of the Grand Central Police Station arraigned Arthur Bigelow of 131 East Thirty-ninth Street before Magistrate Olmsted at Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of theft and forgery, and had him committed in $1,000 bail for further examination to-day. Bigelow was on visiting terms at the house of Mrs. Eveline J. Foster of Third Street, William's Bridge. Her husband is an employe of the New Haven Road. Mrs. Foster has an account in the Greenwich Savings Bank. Bigelow, on one of his visits, stole her bankbook, it is claimed, and then proceeded to draw the money by forging her name on drafts.

Herne's Eulogy on George.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—James A. Herne, the actor, from the pulpit of the Church of the Redeemer, delivered a eulogy to-day on Henry George, who was his personal friend. Every seat was filled. After speaking of his personal associations with Mr. George and the heroism of Mr. George's life and death, Mr. Herne devoted himself to the principles of the single tax advocate.

A Chicago Lecture Course.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Under the management of the Swedish National Association of Chicago a series of free lectures will be begun in this city the latter part of this month. Prominent ministers and professors will be invited to deliver the talks, which will be on popular subjects.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:03	Sun sets	5:25
Moon rises	6:42		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:47	Gov. Isl'd	8:00	H. Gate	9:49
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:13	Gov. Isl'd	8:29	H. Gate	10:18

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havel, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Saginaw, Inagua, and Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yumuri, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10.

Alliance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*11:00 A. M.	
Buenos Ayrean, Glasgow	.....	.....
Etna, La Plata	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana and Mexican ports	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New York, San Domingo, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Niagara, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

Caribee, St. Kitts, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
City of Washington, Havana and Mexican ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12.

Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A.M.	
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Holstein, Cape Haiti	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	
La Gascogne,

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Possible Postponement of Action on the Resolutions Censuring Senator Murphy.

CANAL INVESTIGATION BILL

To Come Up for Final Passage in the Senate Early in the Week—Committee Hearings on Important Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—When the Legislature reconvenes to-morrow evening the resolutions offered by Senator Brush in the Senate and by Mr. Weekes in the Assembly censuring Senator Murphy's action in supporting the Teller silver resolution in the United States Senate will come up for consideration. There is a possibility that action on the resolutions will be postponed. Another resolution which is on the calendar of the Assembly for to-morrow night is that of Mr. Weekes calling upon the Attorney General for an opinion as to the constitutionality of the bill providing for an investigation of the canal improvement expenditures by a commission to be appointed by the Governor.

The Canal Investigation bill will come up for final passage in the Senate early this week. Though the Democrats are in a hopeless minority in the upper house, they will oppose the bill as vigorously as possible and advocate Senator Cantor's substitute, which names the members of the investigating commission and differs in other respects from the Republican measure.

Few measures of general interest will appear on the calendars of the two houses this week, most of the important bills of the session being still in the committee stage. Hearings on several of these bills will be given during the coming week. On Wednesday there will be a joint hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the two houses on Senator Nussbaum's Bankruptcy bill. On the same day the Senate Committee on Roads and Bridges will give a hearing on Senator Higbie's Good Roads bill, and the Senate Committee on Railroads will hear arguments on Senator Wieman's bill requiring the placing of fenders on all street surface cars, as well as on several bills introduced by Senator Raines at the instance of the Railroad Commission. Before the Ways and Means Committee on Wednesday there will be a hearing on Mr. Fitzgerald's bill for the acquirement by the State of three grain elevators in New York and Buffalo, to be run under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly will give a hearing on Wednesday on Mr. Green's bill relating to the Elmira Reformatory limiting the powers of the management of the institution so far as terms of imprisonment are concerned. On Thursday the Senate Committee on Penal Institutions will give a hearing on Senator Wilcox's bill making a number of changes in prison and penitentiary regulations.

On Wednesday there will be a hearing before the Railroads Committee of the Assembly on Mr. Glaser's bill providing that no corporation operating a street surface railroad within the limits of New York City shall charge more than 5 cents for a continuous ride over any of its lines or branches. Before the Assembly General Laws Committee there will be a hearing the same day on Mr. Sullivan's bill regulating the fees and privileges of auctioneers. On Thursday the latter committee will consider Mr. Haight's bill repealing the barbers' Sunday law, and two bills to reduce the rate of interest to 6 per cent., and the Assembly Excise Committee will give hearings on Assemblyman Harburger's bill to repeal the Raines liquor tax law and Assemblyman Maloney's Excise bill drafted by the State Liquor Dealers' Association.

Some important measures are to be discussed at hearings before the Senate Cities Committee this week. The hearings set for Tuesday are as follows: Senator Ahearn's bill in relation to children committed to public institutions in the City of New York; Senator Coffey's, relative to an assessment for the grading, construction, and improvement of Surf Avenue in the late town of Gravesend; Senator Grady's, providing that Justices of the municipal courts of New York may sit for one another in certain cases; Senator Tibbits's, providing that all that part of the water adjacent to the wharves of the City of New York, from the west side of Pier 3 to and including the east side of Pier 8, East River, shall, from March 1 to December 31 in each year, be set apart and reserved for the exclusive use and accommodation of canal boats and barges engaged in transportation business on the Hudson River north of Castleton, or coming to tide water from the canals of the State.

On Thursday the Senate Cities Committee will give hearings on the following bills: Senator Grady's, amending the civil service law relative to its application to New York City; also, amending the New York charter relative to the Street Cleaning Department; Senator Guy's, amending the New York charter by giving the Board of Pharmacy power to prescribe the conditions under which any pharmacy or store for the retailing or dispensing of medicines or poisons may be continued or opened or conducted, and to regulate such pharmacies or stores and to issue certificates of the registry thereof.

TO AMEND THE JURY LAWS.

Contingency of a Juror's Illness Provided For in Two Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The movement for the reform of the system of jury service, in the interest of business men, begun some time ago in New York City, has not resulted in any proposed legislation so far, but several propositions for amending the law as to juries are already pending before the Assembly.

Mr. Green of New York proposes to add to Section 358 of the Code of Criminal Procedure a provision that "in any criminal action, after a jury shall have been empaneled and sworn, in case of the death or disability from any cause of one or more of the jurors empaneled to try the case, action, or cause, the trial shall proceed with a less number of jurors than originally empaneled and sworn to try the same, with the same force and effect as if twelve jurors were in the jury box, provided the defendant or his counsel and the prosecuting attorney attending and prosecuting the action shall signify their consent so to do."

Another New York member—Mr. Collins—has a bill now before the Committee on Codes which seeks to meet the same contingency as Mr. Green's, but in a different way. It provides that where a crime is punishable with death or in any case which, in the judgment of the Court, is deemed extraordinary, and an order is made and entered accordingly, "the number of trial jurors drawn shall be thirteen, the whole number of which shall sit throughout the trial in the same manner as if but twelve had been selected, but the thirteenth juror selected shall take no part in the deliberation or determination of said jury unless one of the twelve previously selected become physically incapacitated during the trial or deliberation of said jury to the extent of preventing his further continuance in said case, and the trial Justice does declare said juror's place in the jury vacant. Then and in that event the said thirteenth juror shall take the place in the jury so declared vacant and act therein with the same power and authority as if he had been originally selected to the place."

Instances such as that in the trial of Martin Thorn, where a second trial was made necessary by the illness of a member of the jury, are responsible for the changes proposed in both these measures.

A bill introduced by Mr. Maloney of Erie removes from the list of qualifications of a trial juror the provision that he be assessed for personal property to the amount of $250 or be the owner of a freehold estate in the county worth $150 or the husband of a woman who owns such an estate.

STATE ENGINEER'S REPORT.

A Plea for Continuance of the Canal Improvement Work—Decline of New York's Commerce.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The annual report of State Engineer Adams will be presented to the Legislature to-morrow night. Considerable space in the report is devoted to the subject of the commerce of the State. Tables are presented showing the exports and imports each year from 1856 to 1897, at New York, Boston, New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Galveston, which prove that the foreign commerce which once belonged almost exclusively to New York City is now being diverted to other points.

Mr. Adams says that the Port of New York, which, a third of a century ago, commanded 73 per cent. of the total exports of the Nation, to-day controls but 37 per cent. of them. In imports she almost holds her own at two-thirds of the Nation's total. From 1880 to 1897 the Nation's foreign commerce increased $300,000,000 in value. During that time New York's share increased $20,000,000. Boston's $63,000,000, Galveston's $29,000,000, and that of New Orleans $17,000,000.

Mr. Adams believes that the present inadequate condition of the canals is largely responsible for the decline of commerce at New York City, and that the improvements now being made not only should be completed promptly, but that steps must be taken immediately to secure better facilities and lower terminal charges for canal traffic, especially at Buffalo and New York. So long as the transportation interests of the canals are disorganized and the traffic is handled by poorly equipped vessels without proper system, just so long will the value of the canals to the people of this and other States be minimized.

He believes that the great danger to New York State is not that larger and rival companies equipped with modern boats and handled in a businesslike manner will be able to take from the present boatmen lower rates some of the traffic which they now handle, but that, without these improved conditions, an enormous volume of traffic will continue to be diverted to points outside of this State, so that the canals, the railroads, and the people generally will lose the profits that should accrue from this traffic.

"Cheap transportation is New York's most vital necessity," he says. "The accessories to commerce, sufficient docks, available warehouses, with every possible appliance that expedites and cheapens handling, must be so ample, so numerous, so cheap, so accessible, as to always keep in advance of the demand. However ample and extensive our waterways, if the means be not at hand for accommodating, and at reasonable rates, all of the commerce that would naturally be attracted to these waterways, the beneficence of them is wasted. In this respect the great City of New York has been extravagantly wasteful.

"While guarding with the most unrelaxing watchfulness and solicitude the adequacy and efficiency of our canals, let us not imagine that our duty has been performed if at terminals conditions exist that practically nullify all that these canals are capable of accomplishing in the way of reduced transportation charges, in increased commerce, and greater industry. There is the vital spot in which New York has been far too lax, too neglectful, too indifferent. Let the abuses and the obstacles existing at terminals be removed, and every other reform will rapidly follow."

Mr. Adams describes the progress that has been made on the work of improving the canals, and presents a number of tables showing the total estimated cost of the work to be $16,000,000. The entire length of the three canals is 454 miles, and 295 miles is now under contract. The estimated cost of these contracts is $7,745,920. The total amount earned on all contracts to the end of the fiscal year was $3,239,453. Mr. Adams says that the plans for the entire work are practically completed, and that every feature of the work will bear the fullest investigation.

To Re-elect Superintendent Skinner.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—On Wednesday at noon the Legislature will meet in joint session to elect a State Superintendent of Public Instruction to succeed Charles R. Skinner. The Republican caucus has renominated Mr. Skinner, and he will be reelected. James F. Crooker of Buffalo, who was the last Democratic Superintendent, will probably receive the Democratic vote. The term of the Superintendent is three years, and the salary $5,000. He has the appointment of two deputies and about twenty assistants.

NEWTOWN'S SHAKY BRIDGE.

Closed for Repairs and Boatmen Reaped a Harvest of Nickels.

The drawbridge across Newtown Creek, between Brooklyn and Queens, at the head of Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, was open all day yesterday. This was necessary, owing to repairs which had to be made to the revolving machinery. During the day people had to cross by means of rowboats. These were manned by longshoremen who charged 5 cents for each person ferried across.

The bridge being repaired has been condemned by the War Department, but a new one has not been built owing to failure to agree on the part of the old Brooklyn Aldermen and the Supervisors of Queens County. The bridge is in a dilapidated condition and almost unfit for use.

WESTERVELT PLAYS "CRAPS."

The Police Captain Captures the Dice, and Sergeant Lamey Gives a Lesson.

While walking through his precinct yesterday Capt. Josiah Westervelt of the Church Street Police Station came across a score of young men in front of 28 West Street shooting craps The Captain was in citizen's dress, but one of the players who knew him by sight happened to look up in time to give the alarm.

"Cheese it, fellers!" he yelled, "dere's de Cap himself."

The boys secured the stakes and scampered off, leaving two dice behind them. These Capt. Westervelt brought to the police station, the boys being too fleet for him to catch.

Last night Sergt. Lamey was practicing with the dice on the desk, having just thrown eleven, when the Captain came in again.

"What kin you understand that game?" ejaculated the big precinct commander.

Sergt. Lamey then explained to him the intricacies of "crap shooting," using matches instead of money for stakes. At the conclusion of the lesson the wily Captain had all the matches, while Lamey kept the dice in memory of the occasion.

FIRE ON BOARD A SHIP.

The William Law Was Beached to Save the Craft.

The British three-masted iron ship William Law, Capt. Abbot, at anchor off Stapleton, S. I., and about to sail for Shanghai with case oil, took fire early yesterday morning and was beached on the mud flats at Stapleton to save her from destruction.

The fire was discovered at 4 A. M. in the lazarette, which is under the cabin, by the man on watch. A signal alarm brought the Merritt & Chapman wrecking boats Hustler and William Coley to the vessel's assistance, and later the fireboat New Yorker arrived. The lazarette and afterward the hold were flooded, the vessel being towed the while into shoal water, so that she settled in the mud off Merritt's wrecking dock at Stapleton.

The fire was under control at 10:30 A. M., and subsequently the Merritt boats set about pumping the water out. The cargo was not damaged, as the fire was prevented from reaching it. The damage to the vessel was slight.

The William Law registers 1,634 tons, and is owned at Yarmouth, N. S., her hailing port. J. F. Whitney & Co. are her New York agents.

Chicken Pox at Bellevue Hospital.

Chief Clerk Philip Mertz of Bellevue Hospital yesterday notified Dr. Hubbard of the Health Department of the presence of two cases of chickenpox in the infants' ward in the hospital. Dr. Benedict of the Health Department will doubtless order the removal of the cases to the Reception Hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth Street. One of the cases is that of Mabia Solomon, two and a half years of age, of 11 Washington Street, and the other that of Mamie Ryan, five years of age, of 125 Roosevelt Street.

Looking for an Alleged Swindler.

The Jersey City police were yesterday notified to look out for a well-dressed man about thirty years old who is alleged to have swindled several residents of the city by soliciting subscriptions for the Art Academy of Brooklyn.

Eichenkranz Society's Ball.

The annual bal masque of the Eichenkranz Society, which takes place to-night at Terrace Garden, promises to be one of the most successful affairs of its kind ever given by the society.

A New Crazy Sect in Connecticut.

A lot of fanatics in the State recently immersed an old rheumatic woman bodily in the water to "heal her" as they said. She nearly died in consequence. How much better it would have been to have treated the poor old woman for her infirmity with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only cures rheumatism, but prevents kidney complaint and remedies dyspepsia, constipation, liver trouble, and nervous prostration. Give it a systematic trial.

DEMANDS ON STATE FUNDS

Special Appropriation Measures Calling for $4,540,455 Introduced at Albany.

TO BENEFIT THE INTERIOR

Rural Members of the Legislature Willing that New York City Shall Pay for Its Own Improvements.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—If Gov. Black succeeds in lowering the tax rate this year, as he has set out to do, he will have to see to it that many of the special appropriation bills already introduced are choked in committee or else he will have to interpose the executive veto more frequently than heretofore. Young as the present Legislature is, fifty-seven separate and distinct calls upon the State Treasury, in addition to the regular appropriation bill, are already charged up to its account.

Some of these are for legitimate State purposes, which for one reason or another are not provided for in the appropriation or the supply bill. Others are to carry out more or less visionary enterprises, and are not to be taken seriously, having no chance of becoming law. Many are "grabs," intended to secure State funds for the benefit of some local improvement. They are all interesting, as illustrating the ideas entertained by their introducers of the proper objects of State expenditure.

For General State Purposes.

Up to date, in addition to the regular annual appropriation bill, measures making appropriations for State institutions and general State purposes have been introduced as follows:

To pay the balance due newspapers for printing the General Laws of 1897, (by Mr. Nixon)	$62,500
To carry into effect the grade crossings act, (by Nixon and Senator Ellsworth)	250,000
To pay a local assessment for paving Forest Avenue, in Buffalo, (by Mr. Hill and Senator Siebert)	15,593
To build monuments in memory of New York soldiers on the battlefields of Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold, (by Mr. Nixon)	50,000
To defray the expenses of the Canal Investigation Commission, (Ways and Means Committee)	10,000
To improve the buildings and erect new ones for the State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, (by Mr. Cross)	108,000
To provide new buildings and improvements for the Craig Colony for Epileptics, (by Mr. Kelsey and Senator Humphrey)	161,000
To purchase three grain elevators for the use of canalboats at Buffalo and New York, (by Mr. Fitzgerald and Senator Foley)	500,000
To provide for the support and maintenance of the several State prisons, (by Mr. Nixon)	200,000
To promote agricultural knowledge throughout the State through the Cornell College of Agriculture, (by Mr. Nixon)	35,000
To erect new buildings for the Rome State Custodial Asylum, (by Mr. Mason and Senator Coggeshall)	207,512
To extend the south wing of the State Reformatory at Elmira, (by Mr. Holbert and Senator Stewart)	150,000
To pay the expense of a survey and investigation of the old Erie canal water supply, (by Senator Brush)	40,000
To defray the contingent expenses of the Legislature, (by Mr. Ellsworth)	27,500
To construct a macadam highway through each of the counties of the State, (by Senator Guy)	500,000
To complete the centre section and a portion of the east wing of the Dannemora State Hospital for Insane Convicts, (by Senator Chahoon)	77,250
To continue the promotion of sugar beet culture, (by Senator Coggeshall)	50,000
To aid the "Volunteer Life Saving Corps of the State of New York," (by Mr. Wallace)	15,000
Total	$2,459,355

For the Canals.

As usual, the towns and cities along the canals are to the front with a budget of bills for new bridges, to be paid for out of the public funds. Here is the list of bills so far introduced calling for the expenditure of State money in connection with the canals, including the regular annual appropriation for their general maintenance:

To pay the ordinary expenses of superintendence, maintenance, and repairs of the canals, (by Mr. Nixon)	$926,500
To build a bridge over the Erie Canal at Ellicott Creek Street, Buffalo, (by Mr. Boland and Senator Lamy)	86,000
To construct a bridge over the Erie Canal in the Village of Pittsford, (by Senator Parsons)	19,000
To build a stone arch culvert over the State ditch in the Village of Tonawanda, Erie County, (by Mr. Patton and Senator G. A. Davis)	6,000
To build a guardlock, bulkhead, and dam in the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, (by Mr. Van Rensselaer)	120,000
To build a steel bridge over the Glens Falls feeder in the Village of Sandy Hill, Washington County, (by Mr. Paris)	6,000
To drain lands in the town of Niagara, Niagara County, overflowed by the State canal dam across Tonawanda Creek, (by Mr. Tompkins)	5,000
To costruct a hoist bridge over the Erie Canal in the City of Syracuse, (by Mr. Bondy)	7,500
To build a new iron bridge, with double driveways and sidewalks over the Erie Canal in Rome (by Mr. Mason)	8,000
To build a new wrought iron bridge over the Erie Canal, or Tonawanda Creek, between Pendleton and Pickard's bridges, (by Mr. Patton and Senator G. A. Davis)	15,000
To construct a lift or hoist bridge over the Erie Canal in the Village of Lockport, (by Mr. Williams and Senator Coggeshall)	18,000
To construct a lift or hoist bridge over the Erie Canal in the Village of Canastota, Madison County, (by Mr. Fish and Senator Stranahan)	18,000
To build a wrought iron or steel lift bridge over the Erie Canal in the Village of Brighton, Monroe County, (by Mr. Perkins)	25,000
To increase the depth of water in the Erie Basin at Buffalo, (by Mr. Hill)	60,000
Total	$1,270,000

For Normal Schools.

A favorite form of the solicitation of State aid is for the building of normal and training schools. Propositions for the erection of six new institutions of this character, at an aggregate cost to the State of $420,000, with calls for $95,000 for additions to two such schools recently established, have been made, as follows:

To establish a Normal and Training school at Frankfort, Herkimer County, (by Mr. E. L. Smith)	$50,000
To establish a Normal and Training School at Oneida, Madison County, (by Mr. Fish)	50,000
To make additions to the buildings of the State Normal School at New Paltz, Ulster County, (by Mr. Ackert)	70,000
To establish a Normal and Training School at Camden, Oneida County, (by Mr. Williams)	45,000
To establish a Normal and Training School at Lyons, Wayne County, (by Mr. Greenwood and Senator Raines)	100,000
To grade the grounds and complete the buildings of the State Normal and Training School at Jamaica, Queens County, (by Mr. Gale)	25,000
To establish a State Truant School, (by Mr. Witter)	50,000
To establish a Normal and Training School in the Village of Port Jervis, Orange County, (by Mr. Shultz)	100,000
To establish a Normal and Training School in or near the Village of Brewster, Putnam County, (by Mr. Addis)	75,000
Total	$565,000

For Local Improvements.

The conception harbored by some interior members of the Legislature as to how the State should spend its money is illustrated by the following list of bills for purely local improvements, to be made at public expense:

To clean the bed of Bond Creek, in Washington County, (by Mr. Paris)	$3,000
To improve and change the channels of Basha's Kill and Pine Kill, in the town of Mamakating, Sullivan County, (by Mr. McLaughlin)	5,000
To repair the "Erie Road" in the town of Brant, Erie County, (by Mr. Baker)	600
To build a bridge over Black River, at Pratt's Landing, in the County of Lewis, (by Mr. A. L. Clark)	10,000
To complete the bridge over the inlet to Otisco Lake, Onondaga County, (by Mr. Cottle)	10,000
To improve the State road from Wilmurt, Herkimer County, to the east line of Oneida County, (by Mr. Mason)	10,000
To deepen the channel of Beeman Creek and provide additional drainage for the towns of Clarence and Amherst, in Erie County, (by Mr. Patton and Senator G. A. Davis)	4,500
To repair the banks, bed, and drops of Moyer Creek, in the village of Frankfort, Herkimer County, (by Mr. E. L. Smith)	6,000
To clean the bed of Wood Creek, in the town of Kingsbury, Washington County, (by Mr. Paris)	3,000
To build a Bascule bridge over Black Rock Harbor, in the City of Buffalo, (by Mr. Hill and Senator Lamy)	70,000
Total	$122,000

For Armories.

Only three special armory appropriations have been asked for up to the present. They are:

To build a State armory in the village of Whitehall, Washington County, (by Mr. Paris)	$42,000
To repair and complete the State armory at Auburn, (by Senator Wilcox)	15,000
To make repairs and improvements on the State armory at Syracuse, (by Senator White)	10,000
Total	$67,000

For Monuments.

The State is asked to give $57,000 for monuments in memory of its distinguished and martyred dead, in three different bills, as follows:

To build a monument at the outlet of Otsego Lake, in memory of Gen. James Clinton	$2,000
To help erect a monument to the martyrs who perished in the prison ships in New York Harbor during the Revolution, (by Senator Brush)	50,000
To assist in erecting a monument to Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, who designed the American flag, (by Senator Brush)	5,000
Total	$57,000

Nothing for New York City.

Summarized, the various special and extraordinary appropriations asked for up to date are as follows:

General State purposes	$2,459,355
Canals	1,270,000
Normal Schools	565,000
Local improvements	122,100
Armories	67,000
Monuments	57,000
Total	$4,540,455

It is a noticeable fact that, of all these special measures carrying appropriations, the only ones that provide for the expenditure of any State money in New York City are the Grain Elevator Purchase bill, which will not pass, and the bills for monuments to the Revolutionary War prisoners and Capt. Reid. The members from the interior who are prolific in proposals for the State to drain streams, and build bridges and erect normal schools in their respective localities manifest no surprise that all the bills for the expenditure of funds for public purposes in New York City specify that the city shall raise these funds.

CAUSED TROUBLE ON A CAR.

James Montgomery Held to Answer Two Charges of Assault and One of Larceny.

James Montgomery of 566 West Forty-fourth Street, who claims that he is an agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was held for trial by Magistrate Pool in the West Side Court yesterday morning on three charges. Two are for assault and the third is larceny.

It appears that Montgomery and four others boarded a Ninth Avenue car at Thirty-fourth Street about 9 o'clock Saturday night. The quintet, according to three witnesses, at once proceeded to create a disturbance. John Henry Turner, the conductor, remonstrated with them, but, as he expressed it in court, "They made light of my protests."

It was impossible for passengers to either board or alight from the car until Lawrence J. Sauer of 448 West Twenty-seventh Street, a powerful six-footer, pushed his way in. Conductor Turner followed him and collected fare. Sauer swears that Montgomery struck the conductor in the back of the neck. The conductor adds that shortly after another passenger called his attention to the fact that Montgomery's hand was in the conductor's change pocket. The conductor says that he caught Montgomery by the hand and wrenched six five-cent pieces away from him. This money, the conductor declares, had been abstracted from his pocket by Montgomery.

At Forty-second Street four of the boisterous party got off the car. Montgomery staid on until the car reached Forty-third Street. As he was getting off he raised the umbrella he carried and made a fierce lunge at the conductor. The latter dodged and the ferrule end struck Daniel McNamara of 514 West Fiftieth Street on the upper lip, cutting it badly. The wound was not serious, but the shock was so great that McNamara fell to the floor of the platform in a faint. Then Montgomery jumped off and fled up West Forty-third Street. Sauer started in pursuit, caught him in an area, and handed him over to a policeman.

Montgomery's defense in court yesterday morning was that he was under the influence of liquor. The conductor, McNamara, and Sauer swore positively that the man was not intoxicated, and he was held in $1,500 on all three charges. He furnished bail.

Boy Stabs Another with a Penknife.

John J. Cunningham and Francis Kearns, both about fifteen years old, quarreled yesterday afternoon on Second Avenue, near Forty-second Street, and Kearns stabbed Cunningham in the back with a penknife. Cunningham was attended by Dr. Hammond of Bellevue and taken to his home, 780 Second Avenue. The wound was trifling. Kearns, who resides at 776 Second Avenue, was taken in charge by the Gerry Society.

Found Dying on the Track.

WALTHAM, Mass., Feb. 6.—An unknown man was found lying on the tracks of the Fitchburg Road near Stony Brook Station this morning by the crew of an east-bound freight. He was alive, but died in a few minutes. It was supposed that he fell from the 9 o'clock train for Waltham. It is thought the man is John Quinn of Lowell.

Winthrop Knitting Mills to Resume.

LACONIA, N. H., Feb. 6.—The Winthrop Knitting Mills, at Lakeport, which have been closed down for several months, will resume operations to-morrow morning on full time. The company will start in with 150 employes, and hopes within a short time to have another hundred at work.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:05 A. M.—1,580 Third Avenue; J. Fossie; damage, $250.

12:20 A. M.—575 Eagle Avenue; C. Mauger; damage, $5.

1:45 A. M.—18 Spruce Street; J. Feldo; damage, $200.

2:40 A. M.—210 East Ninety-eighth Street; R. Meilse; damage, $50.

7:15 A. M.—6 Montgomery Street; L. Geineschewitz; damage, $5.

1:10 P. M.—99 Spring Street; unknown; damage, $200.

8:15 P. M.—300 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; John Reilly; damage, $300.

8:30 P. M.—304 East Houston Street; Manuel Morgenstein; damage, $5.

9 P. M.—249 West Thirtieth Street; Joseph Seelig; damage, $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The plant of the Vulcan Iron Works was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $75,000; covered by insurance.

ALBANY, Ind., Feb. 6.—Fire last night in the Speicher Block caused a loss of over $50,000. Several business houses were burned out.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Feb. 6.—The warehouses and material of the Marsden Cellulose Company at Marsden, Ind., burned last night. Loss, $20,000.

BRIDGEPORT, Feb. 6.—Fire last night destroyed the factory of the Bridgeport Silver Plating Company, manufacturer of silver novelties. Loss, $50,000.

MONTREAL, Feb. 6.—The transforming house of the Citizens' Power and Light Company, situated at Cote St. Paul, a suburb of this city, was destroyed by fire to-night, causing a loss of $100,000. The company derived its power from the Lachine Rapids, the electric current being carried to Montreal through cables. The plant had been running only a few weeks.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

W. & J. Sloane

A Superb Line of

Extra Velvet Carpets

(Best Worsted),

$1.40 per yard.

Savonneries

(For Parlors & Drawing Rooms),

$1.35 per yard.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK.

Broadway & 19th Street

NEED OF CURRENCY REFORM

Letters from Horace White and Seth Low to the Secretary of the Monetary Commission.

COMMISSION'S PLAN APPROVED

Suggestions that Some Minor Amendments May Be Necessary—Prompt Action by Congress Declared to be Imperative.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Horace White of New York, in a letter to the Secretary of the Monetary Commission, has this to say of the commission's report recommending a plan for a revision of the currency laws:

"I heartily approve the report of the Monetary Commission. While I might prefer slight changes here and there, the general principles advanced by the report are, in my judgment, correct, and their enactment necessary to the prosperity of all classes. I consider the report most timely in a political sense also, because the country cannot stand still. Either the right thing or the wrong thing will be done. Stagnation would be suicide for the party in power, even if stagnation were possible, but it is impossible.

"From the close of the war until the present time, the currency question has been the uppermost one in politics. We have been moving one way or the other all the time—never standing still. To stop now would be to rest in a fool's paradise. The enemy will not allow it. I consider the commission's plan for bank reform exceedingly hopeful."

Mr. Seth Low also expresses himself as in hearty sympathy with the commission's purposes. Speaking of the report, he says:

"Its detailed recommendations seem to me to be well calculated to accomplish the desired result. As long as it is possible for any one to ask with any reasonable doubt as to the answer, 'What is a dollar?' the business of the country will be carried on under more or less disadvantage in proportion to the gravity of this doubt.

"It seems to me that the battle as to the standard of value must be fought to a finish, so that the standard shall be unquestionably gold or unquestionably silver—precisely as Lincoln said that the country must be either wholly free or wholly slave.

"In favor of the gold standard are these facts: First of all, that we are already upon it, and that any attempt to change it to the silver standard would involve an industrial and mercantile convulsion, the effects of which no man can measure, and, secondly, that the gold standard is the standard of value in all the countries enjoying the highest civilization.

"Under these circumstances, I sympathize with the frank utterance of the Monetary Commission and of the Secretary of the Treasury in urging their measure explicitly for the purpose of establishing gold unequivocally as the standard of value in this country.

"The measures directed to this end and the modifications of the banking law proposed by the Indianapolis commission in the main commend themselves to my judgment. I have no doubt that experts may differ upon some details, and that the propositions can be amended in detail without serious disadvantage. On the other hand, the whole trend of the report I like, and I hope it will result in securing a common alignment of all the friends of sound banking and of sound money behind the same measure."

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Matters that Will Come Up for Consideration in the Two Houses—Hurrying the Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The attention of the Senate this week in all probability will be divided between the Hawaiian annexation treaty, appropriation bills, and the question of the right of H. W. Corbett to a seat in the Senate from Oregon. The treaty probably will occupy the greater share of attention Monday, but after that the Committee on Appropriations will claim the time of the Senate for the Indian Appropriation bill, which, it is expected, will be reported early in the week. This bill will provoke considerable debate, and by the time it is disposed of the Committee on Appropriations hopes to have the Fortifications bill before the Senate.

Senator Hoar will press the seating of Corbett upon the attention of the Senate as a matter of the highest privilege, and several speeches will be made upon it. It does not appear probable, however, that a vote will be reached during the week.

It is probable the House this week will consider a contested election case. It is the purpose of the House leaders to keep the Appropriation bills to the front in order to obtain an early adjournment or, as the alternative, throw the responsibility of delay on the Senate. But after the Fortifications bill is disposed of, only one other appropriation bill is on the calendar for the present—the Military Academy bill—and it should not consume more than a few hours.

It is the expectation of the leaders, therefore, some time this week, to take up the Aldrich-Plowman contest in the Fourth Alabama District. The Elections Committee has divided on this case on party lines, and the indications are that the House will do the same thing, and that Mr. Plowman will be unseated.

Doubt that Boyce Will Come Back.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Washington politicians were greatly interested to-day in the report that H. H. Boyce, who has figured in the bribery investigation in Ohio, had been located in Montreal. The general opinion seems to be that Mr. Boyce will not consent to come to this country to answer the charge that he attempted to bribe Representative Otis of the Ohio Legislature to vote for Mr. Hanna for Senator.

Justice Gaynor Lectures.

Justice William J. Gaynor, of the Supreme Court last night delivered his well-known lecture on "The Arrest and Trial of Jesus from a Legal Standpoint," at the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, between Reid and Patchen Avenues, Brooklyn. It is the first of a series of lectures by laymen which is to be given at the church on the Sunday evenings of February. Next Sunday John De Witt Warner will speak on "The Moral Side of Municipal Ownership." The Rev. Daniel H. Overton is pastor of the church.

Died Suddenly at Her Sister's Home.

Miss Mary Doyle, thirty-two years old, of 490 Ninth Avenue, New York, yesterday went with her brother, James Doyle, to visit their sister, Mrs. Ellen Garvin, at 333 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City. While there she was prostrated by heart disease, to which she had long been subject, and died before medical aid could be summoned.

MISS MACELROY YET DEFIANT.

The Methodist Sunday School Teacher Forced to Resign for Playing Euchre Declines a Confession.

A report that some reference might be made by the Rev. George E. Strobridge in his sermon at Embury Methodist Church, Brooklyn, last night, to the disciplining of Miss Emily MacElroy for playing euchre drew a large congregation to the church. Mr. Strobridge made no reference to the subject, however, and refused to be interviewed. Miss MacElroy, who taught the girls' Bible class in the Sunday school, was forced to resign because they played euchre at her house a few days ago, and nearly all the class left the school and now meet at her house. The church is at the corner of Lewis Avenue and Decatur Street.

R. H. Roden, Superintendent of the Sunday school, who forced Miss MacElroy to resign, said last night:

"I am right, and all good Methodists know I am right. It was my duty to administer a rebuke to Miss MacElroy for violating a rule of the Sunday school."

When asked whether he would forgive the teacher he said: "Yes, if she withdraws her resignation and admits her fault."

Miss MacElroy, who is a pretty young woman, was equally decided. When asked if she would make the confession required by Mr. Roden? she said, firmly:

"Never. I admit that the discipline of the Church prohibits cards, dancing, and the theatre, but I will not acknowledge the fault, because I took no such vow. I can truly say that this is the first time cards have cost me pain. If all the members of Embury Church who play cards and attend theatres have to go, there won't be many left."

Miss MacElroy significantly added: "I have not failed to consult with my pastor."

THE MICHIGAN SILVER CASE.

Answer in the Suit Brought to Test the Bland-Allison Act.

DETROIT, Feb. 6.—Fred A. Baker, a prominent attorney of Detroit, has filed an answer to the suit brought against him in the Oakland County Circuit Court involving the constitutionality of the Bland-Allison act and other laws pertaining to silver as a legal tender. The case is the one started for silver men with the intention of carrying it to the United States Supreme Court.

Stephen Baldwin bought a farm upon which Mr. Baker held a mortgage on which $364 was due, including interest. Mr. Baldwin tendered Mr. Baker 364 silver dollars and asked for the cancellation of the mortgage. Mr. Baker refused to surrender the mortgage for the 364 silver dollars, but agreed to cancel it if he received enough silver dollars to equal, at the present bullion value of silver, 364 gold dollars. This condition was declined by Mr. Baldwin, and he filed a suit in equity asking for a decree commanding Mr. Baker to cancel the mortgage in view of the tender made.

In the answer Mr. Baker submits that under the power "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures," the Congress of the United States has no more authority or power, as far as pre-existing contracts for the payment of money are concerned, to diminish or increase the number of grains of pure gold or pure silver in the dollar in which a contract has been lawfully expressed than it has, in respect to pre-existing contracts, to change the number of grains in an ounce, or the number of ounces in a pound, or the number of inches in a foot, or feet in a yard, or to change any other standard of weights or measures.

Several of the leading attorneys of Detroit are interested in the case.

Tripped on Fire Hose and Hurt.

Frozen pipes in a tenement at 249 West Thirtieth Street caused a fire last night at 9 o'clock. Some one of the tenants, in thawing them out, set fire to rubbish in the cellar. Two alarms were turned in. The fire was put out with $500 damage. Mrs. Ogden B. Cummings, fifty-two years old, of 46 Perry Street, tripped on the hose at Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue and fell, sustaining a scalp wound. She was taken to her home in a cab.

Small Fire in a Tenement.

Fire started at 2:40 A. M. Sunday morning in some rubbish in the basement of the five-story brick tenement at 210 East Ninety-eighth Street. It burned through the walls into the rooms of Robert Millse, an Italian laborer, who lives there with his wife and child, and they were awakened by the smoke, which nearly suffocated them. They aroused the other tenants in the building, who fled in their night dresses. The fire was extinguished after it had done $25 damage.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge M. L. Stover, Amsterdam, N. Y., and Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware.

GRAND—Charles N. Castle, United States Army; H. G. Jackson, United States Army, and George Vidmar, United States Army.

HOLLAND—W. R. Kimball, Syracuse.

IMPERIAL—Judge A. G. Maloy, Boise City, Idaho, and Judge Frederick Meeks, Milwaukee.

MANHATTAN—John H. Hood, Cleveland; William C. McKenzie, Dundee, Scotland, and John D. Woodhouse, Detroit.

SAVOY—Romualdo Sapio, Naples, Italy.

WALDORF—W. D. Pearson, London; James M. Wilson, San Francisco; G. W. A. Lych, Fiji Islands, and M. de Brunoff, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Alms, The, & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio: J. J. Lu

The Wanamaker Store

And a Showing of the New Goods

ONE hundred and fifty-three thousand yards of new Embroideries,—Edgings, Insertions, and Flounces, are shown this morning for your inspection and approval. Fresh from St. Gall and Herisau, bought direct from the dealers who have made those towns famous for such wares, shipped to us as straight as rail can run and ship can steer, and shown at the littlest figures that modern methods of buying and selling can compass.

Of course they're good goods. They're the kind which are made on hand machines, patiently and carefully. They're distinctly *not* the kind made by steam, in which the edges ravel freely after laundering. All the patterns, all the styles, all the kinds have been gone over with care, and the result is a collection of the best, prettiest, most desirable.

In connection with this opening, there's a sale of about 30,000 yards of other Embroideries, —the samples of a Swiss manufacturer. All this season's patterns, all new, fresh goods, in widths from 2 1-2 to 9 inches, and sold in lengths of 4 1-2 yards only.

Prices run from 4c. to 25c. a yard:—about one-half regular figures.

White Brocaded Silks at Half

IT seems almost a desecration to allow the element of commercialism to affect these Silks, and make a Half Price sale of them. These are *wedding* silks,—the very finest of imported Brocades, all in ivory white, all fresh and pure and spotless and perfect, all in the very choicest of the season's designs, yet all at Half Prices.

There's nothing in the whole list of textile fabrics which so combines the elements of richness, delicacy, purity and beauty as a high-class white brocaded silk. The special counters in the Rotunda, themselves covered with snowy felt, will have a wonderful showing for you this morning.

8 patterns in the $2.50 kind, now $1.10 a yard
5 patterns in the $3 kind, now $1.25 a yard
8 patterns in the $3.75 kind, now $1.65 a yard
1 pattern in the $4.25 kind, now $2 a yard
1 pattern in the $4.75 kind, now $2.25 a yard
6 patterns in the $5 kind, now $2.50 a yard
3 patterns in the $6 kind, now $3 a yard.

Half Prices on Lamps. HERE'S a really magnificent assortment, running in price all the way from $1.50 to $125. It's a sample line of a big manufacturer, who is considered to lead the entire country in the artistic excellence of his designs and decorations.

These lamps would be interesting without the words "Half Prices" which are now attached to them. At half prices they ought to create something like a sensation

There are 129 kinds, and almost as many prices. With a very few exceptions there is only one of each kind.

$125, regularly $250 $50, regularly $100
$75, regularly $150 $30, regularly $60
And so on, down to $1.50, regularly $3.

Basement.

Spring Costumes. ORIGINALITY,—newness, —tastefulness,—exclusiveness. These are the chief factors in our costume choosing. To these is added inexpensiveness simply through the every-day operation of our store methods.

The assortment of costumes is already approaching completion. We think there is none like it in New York. Will you look for yourself?

TAILOR-MADE SUITS

At $14—Of mixed suitings, blue or tan; fly-front jacket, lined with changeable silk; percaline lined skirt.

At $18.50—Of cheviot serge, black or blue; all lined with Roman striped satin; fly-front jacket, trimmed with straps of same material and jet buckles.

At $20—Of cheviot serges and broadcloths, black, blue, brown or green; fly-front jackets or blouse front waists; all lined with Roman striped taffeta.

At $32—Of broadcloth; waist with tight-fitting back and blouse front, turned down rever; waist and skirt trimmed with fancy braid; all silk lined; skirt has dust ruffle.

At $42—Of broadcloth, tan, gray or blue, all silk lined; waist with Eton back, double-breasted blouse front; skirt and waist prettily braid-trimmed.

SEMI-DRESS COSTUMES

At $55—Of gray broadcloth; fly-front, cutaway jacket, which, with the latest and most graceful skirt, is trimmed with pretty designs in cording and steel beads; all silk lined.

At $70—Of black broadcloth, made over black silk; waist trimmed at neck, yoke and sleeves with embroidered chiffon, and cluster of burnt orange velvet in front and back of neck; skirt with series of ruffles from waist to hem, edged with narrow velvet ribbon; waist with corresponding ruffles.

At $87.50—Of black net, with double skirt over heavy black taffeta; rows of black satin ribbon in graduated widths on both skirt and waist, the latter a blouse front, with pretty satin ribbon bows and rhinestone ornaments.

Second floor.

Bureaus in the Furniture Sale

THERE are several good features about this sale of Chamber Furniture beside that of qualities and low prices. One of them is the fine lot of Odd Pieces which is offered. Don't get the idea that this is a sale of Chamber Sets only. You can get any single piece you wish.

Take a look at the single Bureaus. There is very little chance that you will get such good ones again at such prices; —certainly not until another sale comes in another February. And it makes little difference what kind of a bureau it is that you wish. It's here, whether it's for the guest-room, or the nursery, or your own room, or the servant's room.

If you're interested, look up the regular prices on the pieces mentioned below,—a few from many. A comparison may be interesting to you. It will certainly be profitable for us.

At $5—Of oak, top 32x16, mirror 16x20, three large drawers in base, cast brass handles.

At $7—Of ash, top 17x36, bevel plate mirror 18x20, three large drawers in base, carved ornaments, cast brass handles.

At $11—Of white enamel, fancy top 20x42, bevel plate mirror 20x24, two large and two small drawers in base, cast brass handles.

At $13.50—Of white enamel, fancy top 22x42, bevel plate mirror 24x30, two large and two small drawers in base, top drawer swell front, cast brass handles.

At $8.50—Of ash, fancy top 18x37, French bevel plate mirror 18x24, three large drawers in base, cast brass handles.

At $10—Of white enamel, fancy top 34x16, bevel plate mirror 14x24, three large drawers in base, cast brass handles.

At $22.50—Of mahogany, fancy top 23x44, pattern French bevel plate mirror 24x30, two large and two small drawers in base, top drawer swell front, cast brass handles, highly polished.

At $25—Of mahogany, fancy top 20x44, French bevel plate mirror 26x32, two large and three small drawers in base, cast brass handles, highly polished.

Fourth floor.

A Companion to the Ginghams

TO-DAY will probably see the last of the 12½c. Ginghams which we are selling at 8½c. a yard. They have met with phenomenal favor, and earned it from simple merit. To-day's selling will undoubtedly be the largest of the four.

We add to-day another lot of goods to the fast disappearing Ginghams, which will receive as eager a welcome as the Ginghams did. Sixteen thousand yards of Lawns,—Printed Spiral Stripe Lawns,—in beautiful patterns, light and dark, at

Eight Cents a Yard

They are twelve and a half cent goods.

Made to Measure Clothing

A NUMBER of very fine cheviots and worsteds, suits of which have been $25 and $30, and excellent value at those prices, are to be made up for a few days at $20 a suit. Fashionably cut, perfectly tailored, elegantly trimmed.

At $6.50 a pair, trousers of fine English cheviot, were $9 and $10.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

FOR THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE.

Its Trustees Issue a Statement of Its Needs and an Appeal for Funds.

Spencer Trask, Chairman; Miss Grace H. Dodge, Treasurer, and Newbold Morris, Secretary of its Board of Trustees, have issued the following statement and appeal in regard to the work and needs of the Teachers' College, on Morningside Heights:

With the beginning of the year 1898, Teachers College entered upon a new era. Sympathy, proximity, and, from an educational standpoint, necessity brought about an alliance with Columbia University, by which the college has become one of the schools of the university on the same terms as the law and medical schools, with the important difference that the Teachers College retains its corporate existence, with its separate Board of Trustees and financial independence. The college will be under the direct administration of President Low and its dean. The latter and one of its professors will have seats in the University Council. Having thus become an important part of a still more important whole, the future of the college as an educational centre is assured. It will be able to draw men of the greatest distinction to its faculty, and to raise its standards of scholarships. While the academic side of the work has thus been advanced, the practical side of education, for which Teachers College has always stood, will also be strengthened. The manual arts, domestic science and art, kindergarten, and the art departments are all thoroughly appreciated by President Low, and the college has already been able to extend its influence and raise the standards of these departments owing to this new alliance.

Teachers College was never more in need of the financial support of its friends than at present. It must be in a position to take its part in the university system, to extend its work, to increase its courses, to enlarge its faculty, to establish fellowships and scholarships, and to send out its graduates trained to fill any position, even to the highest.

The Trustees hope that the greater possibilities now opening before the college may serve as a spur to its friends whose liberality has been so conspicuous in the past.

GIUSEPPE LIED TO GET SHOES.

He Told a Gerry Agent a Pitiful Tale and Won His Sympathy.

Giuseppe Mingolone is a tricky Italian boy, fourteen years old. He managed to hoodwink the Gerry Society people on Saturday by a pitiful story. Giuseppe appeared in tears at the office of the society and said his father, Rocco, who keeps a coal cellar at 282 East Thirty-ninth Street, was treating him cruelly. The boy said that he was compelled to carry coal and wood throughout the day, and in the evenings was sent out to sell newspapers, adding that if he failed to have a profit of 25 cents from the sale of the papers each night he would be sent supperless to bed and get a whipping besides.

Agent Pisarra believed his story. He gave Giuseppe a good meal and kept him in the society rooms for the night. When he awoke yesterday morning his torn shoes were replaced by a new pair furnished by the society. He was then brought to Yorkville Court, where he met his father. He exhibited the new shoes to him, and acknowledged to the agent that he had simply lied about his father.

Giuseppe said that he went to the Gerry Society for the purpose of getting the new pair of shoes, adding: "All the boys in my neighborhood got new shoes from the Gerry Society, so I thought I would get a pair myself."

When Agent Pisarra explained to Magistrate Olmstead how the boy had lied and tricked the society, the Judge said:

"Giuseppe, if you don't be careful you will be sent to Elmira Reformatory. Don't try that game again."

The boy was then discharged.

"OVERCOAT KING" CAUGHT.

Andrews Admits that He Has Stolen 100 Overcoats in Nine Weeks.

Herman Andrews of 153 West Twenty-fifth Street, who is known about the Tenderloin as Mary Smith, on account of his bleached hair and effeminate appearance, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge of having stolen a number of pieces of wearing apparel from houses on the west side of the town. He came from Chicago recently, where he was called the "Overcoat King," out of compliment to his dexterity in stealing overcoats from public or private buildings.

The prisoner confessed that he had stolen no fewer than 100 overcoats in the last nine weeks, and that his thefts mostly were from boarding houses, which he entered on the pretext of hiring a room. He was remanded to the custody of the police until to-day, when it is expected that many complainants will appear against him.

Among his victims are the Rev. Canon J. Harris Knowles, curate of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street; Fulton McMahon, a lawyer, of 28 West Thirty-ninth Street, and Dr. Pfaffer of 48 West Twenty-seventh Street.

NO LIGHT WITHOUT DESIRE

Dr. Abbott Says that Neither Human Nor Divine Law Can Regenerate the World.

CONSCIENCE, TOO, IS FUTILE

Only by God Working in the Heart, the Preacher Holds, Can Men or Society Reach Salvation—The Question Meeting.

That neither human law nor divine law nor the power of conscience, but only by God working in the heart, can men or society be regenerated, was the point which Dr. Lyman Abbott made in his sermon in Plymouth Church last night. The Epistle to Romans formed the subject of the sermon, which was the tenth in the series on St. Paul.

Dr. Abbott began by saying that there were six standards by which any civilization may be judged—the government, the condition of labor, the social life, the state of the home, and the position of woman, the character of education, and the nature and influence of religious institutions. The Government of Rome in Paul's time was an absolute and despicable despotism. As to the labor conditions, half the people were slaves and the other half was divided into a few rich men and many abjectly poor.

He gave a graphic picture of the degradation of social life in Rome, and read an extract from "Quo Vadis" by way of illustration. "I know it is a novel," said the preacher, "but I read it because this novelist has with vivid and true colors portrayed what there is abundant authority for in the Roman histories of that time."

Paul's View of Roman Society.

"What was the home?" continued Dr. Abbott. "There were no homes. There was nothing that we could call marriage. Either party might give a divorce, either might withdraw from the partnership at will. There were only bargains for men and women to live together. Education had died. Indeed, to write was rather a sign of servitude. Religion had no relation to morality. The temples were often themselves nesting places of vice. This was the society upon which Paul looked. His first word to them is this: 'The world cannot be made better by law.'"

Dr. Abbott quoted from the epistle to prove this point, and passed on to his next, which was that the world could not be regenerated by obedience to divine law, which he also supported by quotations.

"We are asked what becomes of the unconverted heathen," said the preacher. "Paul tells us. 'Wherever,' he says, 'a man has earnestly sought a higher life, not by forms and ceremonies, but by patient continuance in well doing, God rewards him.' There is nothing He demands save earnest and sincere desire. If the pagan has the desire he will have the light, and if you have not the desire you will not have the light.

No Benefit from Law.

"Paul undertakes to prove that the world cannot be made better by law. Still we are looking to human law to remedy evil. Is there drunkenness? We will put prohibition in the Constitution. Is there profanity and infidelity? We will put God's name in the Constitution. Have we made a law to prohibit immorality and has it failed? We will make a law harder still. We go to Congress and State Legislatures and Municipal Councils to make the world righteous. Or we go to divine law. Hang up the ten commandments; put them before the eyes of men. But still they go on in the old evil way. Then we will appeal to conscience. We will undertake to make men righteous by the unwritten law. It has been tried. In the time of Cromwell law closed the theatre, destroyed the statues, robbed the picture galleries. But just as soon as he had died, not only did the theatre and the statue and the picture come back again, but never in Anglo-Saxon history was the drama so corrupt or literature so debased or art so poisonous as it was in the era which immediately followed the Puritan attempt to reform the world by conscience.

"Neither by human law, nor by divine law, nor by unwritten law, can the world be righted. Man cannot be hammered into the image of God. Society cannot be planed and chiseled into the Kingdom of God. It is by God working in the heart, life working from within out, that the individual, that society, can be reclaimed."

The Question Meeting.

The usual question meeting followed the sermon. One Prohibitionist prepared a three-pointed question for Dr. Abbott. He sent up a note, the first question in which was: "What shall be done with laws which legalize and protect drunkenness and vice?" Dr. Abbott replied that such laws should be abolished. The next question was: "What should be the attitude of Christians toward political parties which maintain such laws?"

"It depends on circumstances," was the reply. "In a country like ours party organization is a necessity and we must work through it. In my judgment a voter must consider what is the most important issue in the then pending election and cast his vote for the party which gives the most hope of reaching the conclusion he desires. If he thinks the most important question in that election is prohibition he ought to cast his vote for the Prohibition Party. If he thinks the most important question then pending is free coinage he should cast his vote for the party which represents his opinion on that question."

The third question was, "Should a political party be as moral as an individual?"

"Well, yes, it should be, but it isn't. [Laughter.] A political party will not be as moral as the most moral members of the party, nor as immoral as the most immoral members. It will not be as wise as the wisest nor as foolish as the most foolish. It will represent an average."

INDIANS AGAIN IN CHURCH.

Attend Service and Have Their Hands Shaken by Many Children—Big Casino's Joke.

The meeting for children at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, was attended yesterday afternoon by six of the seven Indians who are playing in a melodrama in the city.

The Indians were in gaudy blankets and full regalia, and had places on the platform, where they submitted impassively to being stared at by hundreds of pairs of widely opened juvenile eyes. It cannot be said that they took intense interest in any part of the services except the collection. Big Casino amused his comrades very much during that ceremony by "holding out" the quarter that had been given him to deposit, whispering to Hall-Stones-in-His-Stomach: "Heap fun! Ff beers."

After the service the aborigines held a reception and everybody shook hands with them, most of the boys doing it twice by slipping around over the platform and taking their places in line again. When the Indians went out to their carriages to be driven to the Grant Tomb they had to force their way through a crowd which blocked the sidewalk and street.

Sabbath Union Meeting.

A meeting in the interest of the American Sabbath Union was held in the First Reformed Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, last evening. The General Secretary of the Union, the Rev. Dr. Israel W. Hathaway, preached on the subject of Sabbath observance. The service was well attended.

TOLEDO SUNDAY LAW CRUSADE.

Mail Delivery Men Arrested, with Others, for Sabbath Breaking.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 6.—The saloons of Toledo were closed at 11 o'clock last night by order of Mayor "Sam" Jones and were closed all day. Tobacco stores, restaurants, news depots, drug stores, fruit stands, milk depots, and everything of that character came under the same provision. Policemen were stationed all over the city and arrests were made upon the slightest violation of the orders. By special arrangement the mail delivery men were allowed until 8 A. M. to complete their routes, but those who were unable to get through by that time were arrested and dragged off to the police station.

This afternoon the Toledo Marine Band gave a sacred concert at the Valentine Theatre. In the streets in that vicinity were perhaps 15,000 people, and more were gathering every moment. The police were on hand and arrests were made as soon as the performance was over. Notice was served upon all persons in any way connected with the concert to be on hand when the cases are called.

This forenoon people had difficulty getting their morning papers and many went away without them. It was only by strategy that any could be obtained. To-night the streets about the theatres were so packed that many were turned away. The theatrical people were arrested and taken to the station. Attorneys are preparing to make a test case.

WOULD GO TO A CHRISTENING.

Man's Fine Remitted to Enable Him to Attend the Ceremony.

William Donoghue, a laborer, of 1,089 First Avenue, had nothing to say when arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted, at Yorkville Court yesterday, on a charge of intoxication, and was fined $3. As he did not have the money he was about to be led down stairs into the prison, when he said:

"My baby will be christened to-day without my being there."

"What!" said the Judge.

"I have a little girl who is to be christened to-day."

"Why did you not say something about this before I fined you?" asked the Judge.

"I don't know," came the reply.

"How many children have you now?"

"Two girls and a boy," Donoghue answered.

"And did you get drunk because your last one was not a boy?" asked the Judge.

"Oh, no. That wasn't it."

"Well, I shall remit your fine. Go to the christening of your daughter," said the Judge.

"Thank you," said Donoghue, as he hastened out of court.

WORSE THAN LYNCHING.

Australians Flog Women Servants to Death and a Jury Acquits Them of Murder.

A correspondent writing to the St. James's Gazette from Perth, Western Australia, on Dec. 24 says: A great sensation has been caused here by the trial, before the Chief Justice, (Sir Alexander Onslow,) of a white squatter named Ernest Anderson for the murder of an aboriginal called "Spider" and of two other aborigines, "Biddy" and "Polly." In spite of the clearest evidence and the plainest direction from the Judge, the jury refused to convict Anderson of murder and brought in a verdict of manslaughter only. I believe no white man has ever swung for a black, and one member of the jury declared he would sit a week if necessary, but "he would never hang a white for a few damned niggers." Thereupon the others agreed. Anderson is said to have been introduced about town as "the man who killed that lot of niggers." His only regret was that he would not be able to see the race for the Perth Cup. The Chief Justice said yesterday that he tried a similar case eighteen months ago, but then only one black man was flogged to death, and the jury acquitted the prisoner altogether.

The facts in this case are peculiarly revolting, and the brutality revealed is of an almost incredible character. Seven aboriginals, three of whom were children, ran away from Bendhu, a station in the Northwest, which was managed by two brothers named Anderson. The reason for their flight was said to be that the sheep in their charge had strayed, and they were afraid to face the consequences. The Andersons pursued and overtook them at another station twenty-five miles off. On the way back they were allowed no food, and on reaching Bendhu they were tied up while the brothers had their dinner. Afterward the wretched natives were mercilessly flogged. "Candy," one of the adults, was first attacked. Alexander Anderson beat him till he was tired, and then his brother went on with the thrashing. "Spider," the eldest native, tried to run away again, but was brought back and securely tied by the legs and neck. Then he was flogged with such violence that he died. "Biddy" and "Polly" met with the same fate. Even the children, "Louie" and "Minnie," one twelve and the other eight, were flogged with the same knotted rope.

Among the local community at Bamboo Creek the case was regarded with a disgraceful leniency. At the inquest the jury found that the aboriginals had "died from exhaustion"; a rider was added "censuring" the brothers Anderson, and a bench of Magistrates inflicted a few paltry fines on them for assault.

Subsequently, by order of the Public Prosecutor, the bodies of the dead aborigines were exhumed, and after expert examination of the broken limbs an indictment was brought.

Alexander Anderson died of typhoid fever in Fremantle Jail before being brought to trial.

From the newspaper reports it appears that the Judge, in passing sentence, said:

"Ernest William Anderson, the jury have taken a very lenient view of your case. Nobody who heard the evidence in this case can have the shadow of a doubt as to the crime which you committed. Your crime is nothing but that of a deliberate, brutal, base, and cruel murder—the murder of a man and two women, and the inhuman flogging of two mere girls. However, the jury have done that which they have in law a right to do. It remains for me to pass sentence upon you. You are sentenced to penal servitude for life."

Such Is Fame.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The memory, as well as the gayety, of nations can be easily eclipsed. It is now not many years since the Empress Eugénie and her slightest movements were faithfully chronicled by that Parisian daily press which, at the present time, seems to have no spare type for anything outside l'affaire Dreyfus. An enterprising editor, however, of a French annual last year instituted a competition to which the solution has just been published. The test took the shape of a composite face made up from the features of four well-known public personages. The correct solution turns out to be that the visage is composed of: (1) the mouth of Leo XIII.; (2) the right eye of Bismarck, and (3) the left eye of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. As for the fourth component—the nose—it turns out to be the nose of the Empress Eugénie. Out of 5,000 competitors, 3,600 have guessed one feature correctly, 1,800 have given two, and 120 three. Nobody has guessed the lot, and one—let it be noted—one only has identified the nose of the Empress Eugénie.

All Longed for Coffee.

From The Washington National Tribune.

During the war of the rebellion the Confederate soldiers wanted many things which were plentiful enough in the Union camps, but they wanted coffee more than anything else. They and their "women folks" seemed half crazy for "Yankee coffee." They would swap anything except their muskets for it. A pound of Yankee coffee was the most acceptable present one of them could send back home to his mother or sweetheart. It was not often that one of them had the self-denial to do this. He wanted it too badly himself.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES
EISNER & MENDELSON CO. NEW YORK, AGENTS

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

Newport Cottagers Will Have a Show on the Casino Grounds This Year.

SOCIETY MUCH INTERESTED

Squadron A's Annual Mounted Athletic Games Will Be Held March 1 —Lou Bramble and Sir Vassar Sidney Paget's Purchases at Morris Park.

The Knickerbocker Riding Club, which meets at Durland's, has secured Baron Paul Vettinghoff for its instructor. The Baron is a thorough horseman, and has for a number of years been an instructor of riding in this city. Under his instruction the members of the club will be taught tandem riding, tandem fencing, and other intricate movements in equestrianism. Among the members of the club are:

Mrs. J. Fred. Pierson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wetherbee, Mrs. Lee Mol. Luquer, Miss Lucette P. Banks, Miss Josephine Buckley, Miss Florence B. Bailey, Miss Emily Coddington, Miss Florence Clark, Mrs. Horace E. Dickinson, Miss Edith L. Dupignac, Miss Marie Eddy, Miss Helen F. Graham, Miss Julia I. Graham, Miss Grace Henop, Miss Dorothy L. Higginson, Miss Edith Johnson, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Miss Mills, Miss Norwood, Miss Emily Petit, Miss Catharine S. Leverich, Miss Llewellyn Parsons, Miss Lillian S. Proctor, Miss Louise Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Pease, Miss Adeline Pierson, Miss Alice Robert, Miss May J. Riker, Miss Virginia Swayne, Miss Henrietta M. Schroeder, Miss Margaret Stimson, Miss Nellie Thurber, Miss Mary Hope Smith, Miss Eleanor N. Thomas, Miss Sarah M. Thomson, Messrs. Louis Agostini, Horace Barnard, Jr., Charles G. Bennett, Alexander J. Bruen, O. J. Brand, Percy M. Burrell, Henry L. Cammann, Robert S. Edson, Charles P. Fry, Mortimer Flagg, Samuel T. Gifford, Louis C. Hall, Charles A. Heaton, Henry W. Hodge, William J. Innes, Percival Kuhne, T. L. P. Luquer, Ernest M. Lockwood, Sydney G. Mather, George L. Myers, Harold C. Mathews, Irving McKesson, Arthur N. Peck, F. A. Plummer, Walter C. Peckham, James T. Wood, C. F. Rawlins, Schuyler Schieffelin, C. H. Stout, John T. Sill, and Charles Stevens.

***

The colt by Harry of Navarre-Ysault, which was foaled at August Belmont's nursery stud, Lexington, Ky., on Jan. 24, is the first of the get of the great Henry of Navarre to see the world, and his career will be watched with interest. If there is anything in royal breeding, the colt should develop into a race horse of the first class, for, with a sire who was one of the best race horses which ever showed in this country, both as regards speed and stamina, he has the additional advantage of having excellent blood on his dam's side, for Ysault is by Tristan, who was a good race horse and a successful sire. The foal is a black or brown, and is a large-boned fellow.

***

Among the big Western stables which will strive to carry away some of the money offered by the Eastern racing associations this year is the Avondale Stable of E. S. Gardner & Son. The string, which is a large one, includes Bangle and White Frost, and should prove a valuable addition to the already large string of racing material promised for the meetings in the metropolitan circuit. White Frost was one of the cracks of the West last year. Bangle showed himself early last Spring to be a two-year-old of rare speed, but was injured before the racing season was well advanced, and was retired for the year.

***

The Newport Horse Show Association will hold an exhibition this year on the grounds of the Newport Casino during the last week in August or the first week in September. Because no suitable grounds could be found last year the show was not held, but as most of the Summer residents, who are also interested in the Casino, are members of the association, or exhibitors at its annual show, they determined that the exhibition should be held this year, even if no other grounds than those of the Casino could be secured. Among those who will strive to make the show a successful one, both from social and equine standpoints, are Center Hitchcock, L. L. Lorillard, Henry F. Eldridge, Francis M. Ware, Robert Goelet, and Prescott Lawrence.

***

H. T. Griffin, who caused the owners of fair handicap horses, who were in the habit of entering such horses in selling races in the East, a lot of trouble by claiming their horses out of the selling races last season, did not profit much by taking Tom Cromwell from M. F. Dwyer. Griffin claimed Tom Cromwell, but the Brooklyn turfman retaliated by claiming Griffin's horse, Ben Ronald. The latter won several good races for Mr. Dwyer, but Griffin's purchase did not show well after he changed hands, and this Winter could not win for Griffin in California. He was sold a few days ago to Dr. Rowell.

***

George Bodimer, a well-known reinsman and a trainer of trotting horses, left Buffalo about a month ago for Vienna, Austria, where he was to have taken charge of a large trotting stable for Mrs. Caroline Klauss. Before he reached Vienna Mrs. Klauss died, but in a letter to some of his friends in this city, Mr. Bodimer feels confident that her heirs will continue the stable. Among the American trotters Mr. Bodimer brought to Austria with him were Maud Wright, 2:13¾, and Charming Chimes, 2:17½, as well as a number of two year olds.

***

Squadron A's annual mounted athletic games are down for decision at the armory on Tuesday evening, March 1. A varied and interesting programme divided into competitive and other events, has been prepared. The former are low reach at gallop, potato race, tug-of-war, novelty race, riding double, and head cutting while jumping hurdles. In the non-competitive portion of the programme there will be team wrestling, rough riding exercises, and a melee.

***

Lou Bramble and Sir Vassar, two of the thoroughbreds purchased by William C. Whitney for Sidney Paget at the recent Kentucky sales, arrived in this city last week in charge of John Miller. Lou Bramble, for which Mr. Whitney paid $9,000, was sent to Morris Park, where she will be trained by J. W. Rogers. Sir Vassar, who astonished the followers of the turf in this section last year by winning over the jumps and then on the flat, was sent to Westbury, L. I., where he will be schooled over the jumps.

***

James Butler and F. P. Steinway, representing the Driving Club of New York, recently inspected a piece of property near Yonkers which has been offered as a site for the proposed mile trotting track which the club intends to build. The site is near Dunwoodie station, about a mile from the Hudson River, and about a mile and a half from the Harlem Railroad depot at Mount Vernon. A trolley line from Yonkers passes close to the property.

***

Entries to the Rosebud Stakes, for fillies two years old, at four and a half furlongs; the Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase, over the full steeplechase course, and the Bay Hurdle Handicap, at two miles, over eight hurdles, all of them to be run at the June meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club, will close on Tuesday, Feb. 15.

***

At the annual meeting of the Northern New York Trotting Horse Breeders' Association recently, George F. Ferguson was elected President, William M. Cameron Secretary, and Henry L. Sherman Treasurer. The trotting meeting of the association this year will be held at Glens Falls, and the association will apply for dates in the Grand Circuit.

***

Gloversville, N. Y., will give two good trotting meetings this year—one in July and another in September. Plans for a new barn with thirty box stalls have been accepted, and the new stables will be built this Spring. With this addition Gloversville will have 100 stalls.

***

The American Horse Exchange will sell at auction on Tuesday, Feb. 15, fifteen two-year-olds from Pierre Lorillard's Rancocas Stud. The youngsters are the get of Pontiac, Simon Magnus, Locohatchee, and Sensation.

NEWS FOR YACHTSMEN.

Col. Pope of Hartford to Have a Handsome Steam Craft—Other Boats Being Built.

Col. Albert L. Pope of Hartford has commissioned Seabury & Co. of this city to build him a handsome steam yacht. She will be called Columbia, and her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 65 feet; length on water line, 58 feet; extreme beam, 11 feet, and draught, 3 feet 9 inches. The Columbia will be planked with white cedar on oak keel and frames. She will be copper fastened and riveted throughout, and her rudder, skag, propeller wheel, and outboard fittings will be of bronze.

The Columbia will have a low trunk cabin with a nine-foot deckhouse, and small steering bridge, directly aft of it. The owner's quarters are designed to occupy the after part of the vessel, and consist of a large stateroom with double brass bed, dressing case, shelves, hooks, &c. The main saloon is arranged with folding berths, folding dining table, carpets, curtains, hangings, &c. The machinery will consist of a "Seabury" triple-expansion engine, 4¼—6¾—10½ by 8 stroke, and a water-tube boiler of latest design. The speed is designed to be twelve miles per hour. The yacht is now in frame, the work of planking started, and the machinery and boiler under way.

The 103-foot steam yacht in course of construction at Morris Heights is in frame, deck frames are in place, and planking started; her machinery and boiler work is also being pushed rapidly forward. Other yachts and launches that are receiving the attention of workmen at the Seabury works are a fifty-foot auxiliary, which is designed for Southern waters, and an electric launch for the Czar of Russia, which is nearly completed, and will be shipped to St. Petersburg at an early date. In the shops the following smaller craft are being built: A twenty-one-foot naphtha launch, for Alfred G. Seidenberg, for use in the vicinity of his home, at Irvington-on-Hudson; a twenty-five-foot launch, for O. and W. Zanor of Calumet, La., which will be shipped shortly by the Morgan Line, and several others for New York and Western yachtsmen.

DATES FOR THE BOWLERS.

Plans of the New York Players Who Will Visit the West.

The New York Bowlers who are soon to tour the West held an important meeting in this city last night. Dr. H. Timm presided. Samuel Karpf, Secretary-Manager of the club, announced the following dates for the trip: March 1, Toledo; March 2 and 3, Columbus; March 4, Cincinnati; March 5, Newport, Ky.; March 6, Fairview, Ohio; March 7, Dayton, Ohio; March 8, Covington, Ky.; March 9 and 10, Indianapolis; March 11, 12, and 13, Chicago, and March 15, Detroit.

It was decided to split no dates, and each city will get the full complement of players. This means that no games will be played either in St. Louis, Mo., or Milwaukee on this trip. Manager Karpf has reserved the following dates, and expects to close negotiations in a few days: March 14, Menominee, Mich.; March 16 and 17, Toronto; March 18 and 19, Buffalo; March 21, Batavia, N. Y.; March 22, Rochester, N. Y., and March 23, 24, and 25, Boston.

The exhibition schedule was arranged as follows: Feb. 10, at Elizabeth, N. J.; Feb. 12, Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn; Feb. 16, Clancey's alleys, Long Island City; Feb. 14, Arcade alleys, New York City, and Feb. 19, Roos's alleys, Brooklyn.

IRISH ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Tracks to be Laid Out on Ground Secured at Laurel Hill.

An enthusiastic meeting of the newly formed Greater New York Irish Athletic Association was held last night at Sixty-sixth Street and Third Avenue. The association was founded three months ago to secure a place within the territory of the greater city in which athletic sports of all kinds, and Irish pastimes in particular, can be indulged.

It was announced at the meeting that eight and three-quarter acres of ground had been secured at Laurel Hill, Queens Borough. The price agreed upon was $9,000, of which $2,000 was paid down, and $5,000 was quickly realized at yesterday's meeting by the sale of shares at $50 each, leaving $2,000 yet due and sixty-five shares unsold. No member can purchase more than five shares, which entitles him to a vote at the Directors' meeting.

It was announced that an engineer is drawing plans for a mammoth grand stand and routes for a bicycle track. There will also be football, baseball, and sprint race tracks. The main track will be a mile long, twenty-five feet in width, and forty feet at the turns, and will be banked for bicycle racing. The association expects to open its grounds about May 1 with a grand carnival, to which all the Irish societies of the city will be invited. Arrangements are being made for trolley cars to run direct to the grounds.

It is believed that part of the ground will be used as a site for an armory for the new Irish regiment, commanded by Col. James Moran.

Hockey at St. Nicholas Rink.

The hockey teams of the New York Athletic Club and the St. Nicholas Skating Club will play off their game of Dec. 23 at St. Nicholas Rink to-morrow evening, beginning at 8:15 o'clock. The two teams are close together for the championship of the Amateur Hockey League, and the game will doubtless be an interesting one. The men will line up as follows:

New York A. C.		St. Nicholas.
Beard	Forward	Larned
Wallis	Forward	Harty
Bogert	Forward	Callender
Belden	Forward	Barron (Capt.)
Fenwick (Capt.)	Centre Point	Wrean
Waters	Point	Robb
Macrae	Goal	Hewitt

Proposition to Bald to Race.

BUFFALO, Feb. 6.—Secretary Reeves of the National Cycledrome, New York, met "Eddie" Bald in this city to-day and proposed a match between Bald and the German champion, Lehr, mile heats, best two in three. Bald was favorable, and offered to make a side bet of $500. Reeves left for St. Louis to-night, to secure Lehr's signature to the agreement. It is proposed to have the race at a combined meet of the Quill Club and the Kings County Wheelmen, at Ambrose Park, Brooklyn, in May, or at the opening meet of the National Cycledrome.

Indian Tea in India.

From The London Globe.

The conservatism of the people of India is very marked in their reluctance to use their own tea. India produces annually about 137,000,000 pounds of tea. Of this, 132,000,000 is exported, no less than 124,000,000 going to the United Kingdom. Only 5,000,000 pounds, therefore, remain in India for the consumption of 300,000,000 people; while the United Kingdom, with only about 40,000,000 people, takes 124,000,000 pounds. In other words, India uses less than half an ounce per head per annum of its own tea, while each inhabitant of the United Kingdom consumes on the average about five and a half pounds. The contrast between these figures becomes the more marked when we learn that the bulk of the tea used in India is consumed by the English community there, no fewer than 1,000,000 pounds—out of the total of 5,000,000—being purchased for the use of the British soldier alone. It is not that the natives of India have any prejudice against the use of tea, for they like it, and rate its medicinal properties against fever very highly. It is merely that tea, as a beverage and a luxury, has not yet found its way into the daily life of the natives, although the consumption is increasing year by year among the population of the larger towns, especially among the Mohammedans. The Indian tea-planting industry has, therefore, a splendid future before it. Not only is it fairly dividing with Ceylon the markets of the world, from which the merits of both have practically ousted China tea, but in the slowly educated population of 300,000,000 of native Indians it will have a new market of its own in the future.

Small Congregation.

From The Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

On a recent stormy Sabbath there were light congregations in Saco. At one church the congregation was so small that the pastor put it to a vote whether or not he should deliver the sermon which he had prepared for the occasion. The vote was against the delivery of the sermon by a small margin, but one of the minority made a touching appeal in behalf of the "eleven hungry souls who had struggled through the storm" to hear the sermon, urging that it was not right to deny them their reward. The sermon was delivered.

MEDALS AWAITING OWNERS

About 250 Naval Awards at the Department That Have Never Been Called For.

ERICSSON BRONZE MEDALS

A Large Number of King Oscar's Presents Still Unclaimed—Record of Brave Deeds in Peace and War —Few Acknowledge the Awards.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—About 250 medals await owners at the Navy Department in the City of Washington. Each of these medals is an evidence that the man for whom it was intended did something unusual—some brave thing or some act in the line of duty done unusually well—so as to single him out to be decorated with the bronze badge of distinction provided by law. About 100 of the medals in the Navy Department safe were awarded during and immediately after the war of the rebellion. Efforts have been made to find the persons for whom the medals were prepared, but without success. Many of them are doubtless dead. A few medals returned for dead men, presumably because they left no families or friends, suggest Jack's loneliness. Some of the men who won medals for acts of bravery, not in war but in rescuing shipmates, may have been indifferent to the award and have let the notice to them go by without acting upon it. Very few of the medals have been acknowledged by those who received them.

When the Baltimore took to Stockholm the body of John Ericsson, the King of Sweden and Norway gave to each officer and sailor of the ship a medal to commemorate the service. The medal to the commanding officer was gold; those to the officers were silver; those for the crew were bronze. Of the 400 or 500 medals sent to the ship there are still unclaimed 133 medals for men and 26 for apprentices. These medals and the unclaimed bronze medals can be had by the men for whom they were issued or by their families in case the men are dead. This may not be known to the sons or other relatives of the sailors on the navy during the rebellion. Some of the medals have been forfeited by desertion or bad conduct after they had been awarded. These instances are few, and they are all touching, as some of the bravest men became deserters.

Besides the medals mentioned in the lists given hereafter, there are several medals in the department safe for members of the Jeannette party. Congress awarded a silver medal to each member of that party, although at the time the order was made many of them were dead. Among the medals is one for Dressler, who died with Ensign Chipp in the attempt to reach the Lena Delta from the ice. A man named Star and another named Ah Sam died some years ago, and are buried at Woodlawn. All the Jeannette medals here are for men who are dead.

Below is a complete list of unclaimed medals awarded to naval sailors under the law, together with a brief sketch of the service for which the medal was awarded:

The Unclaimed Medals.

Andrews, John; ordinary seaman on board of the United States steamship Benicia; was stationed at the lead in passing the forts in Korea June 9 and 10, 1871. Standing on the gunwale of the Benicia's launch, lashed to the ridge rope, he remained unflinching in this dangerous position, and gave his soundings with coolness and accuracy under a heavy fire.

Baker, Henry; quarter gunner on board the United States steamship Metacomet; was one of the boat's crew which, in charge of Acting Ensign H. C. Neilds of the United States Navy, went to the rescue of the officers and crew of the United States monitor Tecumseh when that vessel was sunk by a torpedo in passing the forts in Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864. This boat's crew, under their brave and gallant leader, went within a few hundred yards of one of the forts, under a fire which Admiral Farragut expressed as "one of the most galling" he ever saw, and succeeded in rescuing from death ten of the crew of the Tecumseh. Their conduct elicited the admiration of both friend and foe.

Baxter, Gurdon H.; landsman on board of the United States steamship Minnesota; especially commended for bravery in the assault on Fort Fisher, remaining at the front near the fort when the panic carried the mass away.

Bazaar, Philip; ordinary seaman on board the United States steamship Santiago de Cuba; was one of the boat's crew detailed for Gen. Terry. The five men forming this boat's crew were represented to have been the only men who entered Fort Fisher in the assault from the fleet Jan. 15, 1865.

Blageen, William; ship's cook on board of the United States steamship Brooklyn, in the engagement in Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864; conspicuous for bravery, performing his duty in the powder division at a point where the ship was riddled very much, and in the immediate vicinity of the shell-whips, which were twice cleared of men by bursting shells.

Brutsche, Henry; landsman on board of the United States ship Tacony. At the capture of Plymouth, Oct. 31, 1864, he landed and spiked a loaded nine-inch gun under a sharp fire of musketry.

Burns, John M.; seaman on board of the United States ship Lackawanna; severely wounded and sent below under the surgeon's charge; would not remain unemployed, but assisted the powder division until the action was over. Said to have deserted at Pensacola.

Burton, Albert; seaman on board of the United States ship Wabash; mentioned for gallant conduct in the assault on Fort Fisher Jan. 15, 1865, and as having entered the stockade.

Campbell, William; boatswain's mate on board of the United States ship Ticonderoga in the attacks on Fort Fisher Dec. 24 and 25, 1864, and on Jan. 13, 14, and 15, 1865. Commended for coolness and good conduct as Captain of a gun.

A Rescue Off Alexandria, Egypt.

Chandron, August; seaman apprentice, second class, of the United States ship Quinnebaug; for jumping overboard from that vessel at Alexandria, Egypt, on the morning of Nov. 21, 1885, and, with the aid of Hugh Miller, boatswain's mate, rescuing from drowning William Evans, ordinary seaman.

Connor, Thomas; ordinary seaman on board of the United States ship Minnesota. In the assault on Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865, charged up the palisades and remained there, when others were seized with a panic. He, with others, brought off a wounded officer from the field.

Cotton, Peter; coxswain on board of the United States ship Baron De Kalb; mentioned by his commanding officer for having "distinguished himself in various actions."

Cutter, George W.; landsman on board of the United States ship Powhatan; jumped overboard at Norfolk May 27, 1872, and aided in saving one of the crew of that vessel from drowning.

Davis, Samuel W.; ordinary seaman on board of the United States ship Brooklyn in the engagement in Mobile May, Aug. 5, 1864; displayed much courage, bravery, and coolness in acting as a look-out for torpedoes and other obstructions.

Dees, Clement; Pontoosuc; reported as having deserted from the receiving ship Ohio Feb. 18, 1866.

Dempster, John; coxswain on board of the United States steamship New Ironsides; commended for highly meritorious conduct during the several engagements with Fort Fisher, in December, 1864, and January, 1865.

Quartermaster of the Monitor Neosho.

Ditzenback, John; quartermaster on board the United States monitor Neosho. During the engagement at Bill's Mills, on the Cumberland, near Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1864, the flag and signal staffs of the Neosho were shot away, and the flag lay drooping over the wheelhouse. Under the fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry, this man went out of the pilot house, recovered the flag, and fixed it upon the stump of the main signal staff, the highest staff remaining, being assisted by Pilot John H. Ferrell.

English, Thomas; signal quartermaster on board of the United States steamship New Ironsides; commended for highly meritorious conduct during the several engagements with Fort Fisher, in December, 1864, and in January, 1865. Medal, notebook, and letters returned at his death.

Farley, William; boatswain's mate on board of the United States steamship Marblehead, in the engagement with the rebel batteries on Stone River, Dec. 25, 1863; distinguished for extraordinary energy and heroism in discharging his duties as first Captain of nine-inch gun, setting a noble example of courage and devotion.

Florence, Charles; medal returned to department by his commanding officer.

Garrison, James R.; coal heaver on board of the United States steamship Hartford in the engagement in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864. He had one of his great toes shot off, but without leaving his station at the shell-whip, bound up the wound, and remained at work until again severely wounded.

For Cool Behavior Under Fire.

Gardner, William; seaman on board of the United States steamship Oneida; behaved so coolly under fire as to draw the particular attention of the executive officer of the vessel.

Gehigan, Thomas; withheld for misconduct.

Giddings, Charles; seaman of the United States steamship Plymouth; for heroic conduct in trying to save the life of one of the crew of that ship, who had fallen overboard from aloft, New York, July 26, 1876. Medal returned; deserted.

Graham, Robert; landsman on board of the United States steamship Tacony; at the capture of Plymouth, Oct. 31, 1864, he landed and spiked a loaded nine-inch gun under a sharp fire of musketry.

Griffiths, John; Captain of forecastle, belonging to the United States steamship Santiago de Cuba; was one of the boat's crew detailed for Gen. Terry. This boat's crew was represented to have been the only men who entered Fort Fisher in the assault from the fleet, Jan. 15, 1865.

Grimvgid, Luke M.; was one of the crew of the first cutter, United States steamship Rhode Island, on the night of Dec. 30, 1862, which was engaged in saving the lives of the officers and crew of the Monitor. The crew had saved quite a number, and owing to their gallantry and zeal in the desire to save others, they became separated from the Rhode Island and were adrift for several hours.

Haffee, Edmund; quarter gunner on board of the United States ship New Ironsides; commended for highly meritorious conduct during the several engagements with Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865.

Tried to Save an Officer.

Harding, Thomas; Captain of forecastle on board of the United States ship Dacotah, on the occasion of the destruction of the blockade runner Pevensey, near Beaufort, N. C., June 9, 1864. "Learning that one of the officers in the boat, which was in danger of being and subsequently was swamped, could not swim, Harding remarked to him: 'If we are swamped, Sir, I shall carry you to the beach, or I will never go there myself.' He did not succeed in carrying out his promise, but made desperate efforts to do so, while others thought of themselves only. Such conduct is worthy of appreciation and admiration—a sailor risking his own life to save that of an officer." Promoted to acting master's mate.

Harcourt, Thomas; ordinary seaman on board of the United States ship Minnesota; especially commended for bravery in the assault on Fort Fisher, remaining at the front near the fort when the panic carried the mass away.

Hays, John; coxswain on board the United States ship Kearsarge when she destroyed the steamer Alabama off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864. "Exhibited marked coolness and good conduct, and is highly commended by his divisional officer."

Hayes, Thomas; coxswain on board of the United States ship Richmond, Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1861; commended for coolness and good conduct as Captain of No. 1 gun in the action; was on board the Brooklyn in the actions between Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the ironclads and gunboats below New Orleans; with the Chalmette batteries; batteries below Vicksburg Aug. 5, 1861.

Hollat, George; third-class boy on board of the United States ship Varuna in the attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip April 24, 1862; mentioned as deserving of "great praise." Deserted.

One of a Powder Boat's Crew.

Hinnegan, William; second-class fireman on board the United States ship Agawam; one of the crew of the powder boat which was exploded near Fort Fisher Dec. 23, 1864, for which service he volunteered. Returned to department.

Higgins, William; United States ship Plymouth; deserted.

Hill, John; chief quarter gunner on board of the United States ship Kansas; displayed great coolness and self-possession at the time Commander A. F. Crosman and others were drowned near Greytown, Nicaragua, April 12, 1872, and by extraordinary heroism and personal exertion prevented greater loss of life.

Horton, Lewis A.; seaman; was one of the crew of the first cutter of the United States ship Rhode Island on the night of Dec. 30, 1862, which was engaged in saving the lives of officers and crew of the Monitor. They had saved a number, and it was owing to their gallantry and zeal in the desire to save others that they became separated from the Rhode Island, and were adrift for some hours.

Huskey, Michael; fireman on board of the United States ship Carondelet, Deer Creek expedition, March, 1863; gallantry in volunteering to aid in the rescue of the tug Ivy under fire of the enemy, and for general meritorious conduct.

Jackson, John; United States steamship Pontoosuc; reported as having deserted from the receiving ship Ohio at Boston.

James, John H.; Captain of top on board of the United States steamship Richmond; commended for coolness and good conduct as Captain of a gun in the action in Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864; he came off the sick list at the beginning of the action, went to his quarters, and fought his gun well during the entire action.

Stood Fast at the Wheel.

Jones, John E.; Quartermaster on board of the United States steamship Oneida; stationed at the wheel; was wounded. After the wheel ropes were shot away he went on the poop to assist at the signals, and remained there until ordered to reeve new wheel ropes.

Jones, William; Captain of top on board of the United States steamship Richmond; commended for coolness and good conduct as Captain of a gun in the action in Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864. Was on board the Cumberland when sunk by the Merrimac at Newport News.

Kelly, John; second-class fireman on board of the United States steamship Ceres in the fight near Hamilton, up the Roanoke River, July 9, 1862; spoken of for "good conduct and soul bravery."

Kendrick, Thomas; coxswain on board of the United States steamship Oneida; a volunteer from the Bienville; attracted the particular attention of the executive officer of the Oneida by his excellent conduct.

King, Hugh; ordinary seaman on board of the United States steamship Iroquois; jumped overboard in the Delaware River Sept. 7, 1871, and saved one of the crew of that vessel from drowning.

Lafferty, (or Laverty,) John; first-class fireman; for hauling the fires from under the boilers, the stop valve chamber having been ruptured, of the United States steamship Alaska at Callao Bay, Peru, Sept. 14, 1851.

Lann, John S.; landsman on board the United States steamship Magnolia; was of the howitzer corps co-operating with the army in the military and naval expedition to Saint Marks, Fla., March 5 and 6, 1865, and was commended for coolness and determination under fire, remarkable efforts in assisting to transport gun, and for remaining by his gun throughout a severe engagement in a manner highly creditable to the service.

Was Brave Before Fort Fisher.

Lear, Nicholas; Quartermaster on board of the United States steamship New Ironsides; commended for highly meritorious conduct during the several engagements with Fort Fisher, in December, 1864, and January, 1865.

Lee, James H.; seaman on board of the United States steamship Kearsarge when she destroyed the Alabama off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864; "exhibited marked coolness and good conduct, and is highly commended by his divisional officer."

Lucas, Frank; powder boat; reported deserted by Commodore Rhind April 3, 1865.

Machon, James; boy, United States steamship Brooklyn; in the engagement in Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1804, conspicuous for bravery, performing his duty in the powder division at a point where the ship was riddled very much, and in the immediate vicinity of the shell-whips, which were twice cleared of men by bursting shells.

Miller, Hugh; boatswain's mate; for jumping overboard from the United States ship Quinnebaug, at Alexandria, Egypt, on the morning of Nov. 21, 1885, and assisting in saving a shipmate from drowning.

Moore, George; seaman; was one of the crew of the first cutter of the United States ship Rhode Island on the night of Dec. 30, 1862, which was engaged in saving the lives of the officers and crew of the Monitor. They had saved a number, and it was owing to their gallantry and zeal and desire to save others that they became separated from the Rhode Island and were adrift for some hours.

For Bravery in Mobile Bay.

Noble, John; landsman on board of the United States ship Metacomet; constituted one of the boat's crew which, in charge of Acting Ensign H. C. Neilds, United States Navy, went to the rescue of the officers and crew of the United States monitor Tecumseh when that vessel was sunk by a torpedo in passing the forts in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864. This boat's crew, under their brave leader, went within a few hundred yards of one of the forts, under a fire which Admiral Farragut expressed as "one of the most galling" he ever saw, and succeeded in rescuing from death ten of the crew of the Tecumseh. Their conduct elicited the admiration of friend and foe.

Noon, Thomas.

O'Connell, Thomas; coalheaver on board of the United States steamship Hartford, in the engagement in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864. "Although on the sick list and quite unwell, he went to his station at the shell-whip, where he remained until his right hand was shot away."

Ortega, John; seaman on board of the United States steamship Saratoga; meritorious conduct in action on two occasions; promoted to Acting Master's Mate.

Rescued the Gunner's Mate.

Osepins, Christian; seaman; for jumping overboard from the United States tug Fortune May 7, 1882, at Hampton Roads, Va., and rescuing from drowning James Walters, Gunner's Mate.

Pease, Joachim; seaman (colored) on board of the United States steamship Kearsarge when she destroyed the Alabama, off Cherbourg, France, June 18, 1864; "exhibited marked coolness and good conduct, and is highly commended by his divisional officer."

Powers, John; United States steamship Plymouth.

Prance, George; Captain of the maintop on board of the United States steamship Ticonderoga, in the attacks on Fort Fisher Dec. 24 and 25, 1864, and Jan. 13, 14, and 15, 1865; commended for coolness and good conduct as Captain of a gun.

Price, Edward; Coxswain on board of the United States steamship Brooklyn, in the engagement in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864; great coolness and bravery under fire. His gun becoming disabled by the sponge breaking, leaving the head in the gun, he proceeded to clear it by pouring powder into the vent and blowing the spongehead out.

Province, George; ordinary seaman belonging to the United States steamship Santiago de Cuba; was one of the boat's crew detailed for Gen. Terry. This boat's crew were represented to have been the only men who entered Fort Fisher in the assault from the fleet, Jan. 15, 1865.

Pyne, George; seaman on board the United States steamship Magnolia; was one of a howitzer's crew that co-operated with the army in the military and naval expedition to St. Mark's, Fla., March 5 and 6, 1865, and was commended for coolness and determination under fire, remarkable efforts in assiting to transport gun, and for remaining by his gun throughout a severe engagement in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the service.

Reed, Charles; United States steamship Hendrik Hudson.

Robinson, Charles; United States steamship Galena; deserted.

Another Fort Fisher Hero.

Savage, Anzella; ordinary seaman on board the United States steamship Santiago de Cuba; "commended for gallant behavior in the assault on Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; had a flagstaff shot away above his head, but seized the remainder of the staff and brought the colors safely off."

Schutt, George, or John; Coxswain on board of the United States steamship Hendrik Hudson; was one of the howitzer's crew co-operating with the army in the military and naval expedition to St. Mark's, Fla., March 5 and 6, 1865, and was commended for coolness and determination under fire, remarkable efforts in assisting to transport gun, and for remaining by his gun throughout a severe engagement in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the service.

Seanor, James; master-at-arms of the United States iron-clad Chickasaw; although his time was out, volunteered from the Vincennes for the battle of Mobile Bay, and was honorably mentioned by his commanding officer on the Chickasaw. Deserted from the United States steamship Guerriere June 6, 1869.

A Brave Private Marine.

Shivers, John; private marine on board of the United States steamship Minnesota; especially commended for bravery in the assault on Fort Fisher, remaining at the front near the Fort when the panic carried the mass away.

Smith, James; seaman on board of the United States steamship Kansas; displayed great coolness and self-possession at the time Commander A. F. Crosman and others were drowned near Greytown, Nicaragua, April 12, 1872, and by extraordinary heroism and personal exertion prevented greater loss of life.

Smith, John; second Captain of the top on board the United States steamship Richmond; commended for coolness and good conduct as Captain of a gun in the action in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864.

Smith, Thomas; seaman on board of the United States steamship Magnolia; was one of a crew co-operating with the army in the expedition to Saint Mark's, Fla., March 5 and 6, 1865; commended for coolness and determination under fire, remarkable efforts in assisting to transport gun, and for remaining by his gun throughout a severe engagement in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the service.

Smith, William; Quartermaster on board the United States steamship Kearsarge when she destroyed the Alabama off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864; "exhibited marked coolness and good conduct, and is highly commended by his divisional officer."

Stacy, William B.; seaman on board the United States steamship Rhode Island; while coaling ship in the harbor of Cape Haitien one of the crew of the Rhode Island fell overboard, and, notwithstanding he succeded in catching a rope, had, from exhaustion, to relinquish his hold. Although the sea was running high at the time, Stacy, at the peril of his life, jumped overboard, secured the rope around his comrade, and thus saved him from drowning.

Stanley, William A., (E.;) shellman at No. 8 gun on board the United States steamship Hartford in the engagement in Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864; "was severely wounded, but refused to go below, and continued to perform his duties, until, at length, he became so weak from loss of blood as to be unable to stand."

Strahan, Robert; Captain of the top on board of the United States steamship Kearsarge when she destroyed the Alabama off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864; "exhibited marked coolness and good conduct, and is highly commended by his divisional officer."

One of the First to Enter Fort Fisher.

Swanson, John; seaman of the United States steamship Santiago de Cuba; was one of the boat's crew detailed for Gen. Terry. This boat's crew were represented to have been the only men who entered Fort Fisher in the assault from the fleet, Jan. 15, 1865.

Swatton, Edward; seaman on board the United States steamship Santiago de Cuba; one of the boat's crew detailed for Gen. Terry; were represented to have been the only men who entered Fort Fisher in the assault from the fleet, Jan. 15, 1865.

Talbott, William; Captain of forecastle on board of the United States ship Louisville at the capture of Arkansas Post, Jan. 10 and 11, 1863; was conspicuous for ability and bravery as Captain of a nine-inch gun.

Tallentine, James; quarter gunner on board the United States ship Tacony. At the capture of Plymouth, Oct. 31, 1864, he landed and spiked a loaded nine-inch gun under a sharp fire of musketry.

Webster, Henry S.; landsman on board of the United States ship Susquehanna. During the assault on Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865, remained on the field under fire with a wounded officer until aid could be obtained to bring him to the rear.

White, Joseph; coxswain on board of the United States ship New Ironsides; commended for highly meritorious conduct during the several engagements with Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865.

Williams, Augustus; seaman on board of the United States ship Santiago de Cuba; "commended for gallant behavior in the assault on Fort Fisher, Jan. 15 and 16, 1865."

Unclaimed Ericsson Medals.

List of bronze "Ericsson" Medals, awarded to the members of the crew of the United States ship Baltimore by the King of Sweden on the occasion of the conveyance of the remains of John Ericsson to that country in 1893, now in the possession of the Navy Department awaiting claimants:

Allen, J. J., coalheaver; Anderson Charles, Quartermaster; Anderson, D. N., painter; Burkhart, H., coalheaver; Barbee, William A., landsman; Berneker, Ulrich J., Quartermaster; Birdsall, D. D., coalheaver; Brown, Warren, second-class fireman; Brown, Joseph, Quartermaster; Brown, J. G., coalheaver; Burke, M. J., landsman; Butts, Robert, wardroom, chief cook; Carson, T., seaman; Chase, J. A. F., landsman; Coyn, A., landsman; Cott, George H., coalheaver; Cook, J. W., landsman; Collins, W., coalheaver; Conway, P., coalheaver; Cray, William D., coalheaver; Cullin, W. F., Quartermaster; Dalstrom, Charles, seaman; Dayton, F. G., quarter gunner; Donaldson, A., first-class fireman; Downey, E., landsman; Ebert, R., landsman; Eshikawa, Masatare, steward; Freeze, John W., seaman; Friedrich, Herman, ordinary seaman; Furlong, James, water tender; Gallacher, Thomas, second-class fireman; Gorman, M. J., carpenter and caulker; Gustafson, John P., landsman; Hall, Thomas, seaman; Hayes, William, seaman; Hogan, George, coxswain; Holm, Adolph, seaman; Horgan, Michael, oiler; Houlihan, Michael, second-class fireman; Howard, Charles, landsman; Hurley, J. J., cabin cook; Hurst, J. H, seaman; Iriska, Sinjira, landsman; Jonbeck, Peter, first-class fireman; Kearns, Peter J., first-class fireman; Kenny, Thomas, seaman; Kinsey Frederick E., first class fireman; Kilbride, John, coal heaver; Kinkichi, F., wardroom officer's steward; Kondrup, J. J., ordinary seaman; Kobayashi, Edward, landsman; Lavery, James F., oiler; Lightfoot, W. H., landsman; Lucy, Patrick, coal heaver; Luftus, James, coal heaver; Mahoney, Peter, first class fireman; Maloney, John, landsman; Maramuchi, T., landsman; Masterson, P. F., first class fireman; McAdams, John, water tender; McGrath, Joseph, second class fireman; McCarrier, Samuel, coal heaver; McGuinness, Samuel, coal heaver; McWilliams, P., coal heaver; Mitchell, Samuel K., landsman; Mass, John, sailmaker's mate; Mori, Joseph, seaman; Neil, John, boatswain's mate; O'Brien, James, coal heaver; O'Donnell, Lawrence R., coal heaver; Olsen, Harry, seaman; Oshima, Joseph, steerage cook; O'Toole, John, quarter gunner; Oshimatsu, Okado, landsman; Peterson, Harry, seaman; Yama, Moto, landsman; Phillips, John J., first class fireman; Picknernell, Frank, machinist; Paulsen, William F., landsman; Price, George L., landsman; Quigley, Joseph, coal heaver; Quinlan, Thomas F., engineer's yeoman; Readdy, William, coal heaver; Riggin, C. W., boatswain's mate; Riddick, Henry W., second class fireman; Robertson, James, second class fireman; Rodgers, George W., first class fireman; Scott, Arthur, seaman; Shemelis, Adam, seaman; Shields, James, seaman; Sheridan, James, first class fireman; Shinjiro, Nagano, landsman; Spain, Andrew, machinist; Staples, William, bayman; Toner, John F., coal heaver; Turnbull, George, coal heaver; Turnbull, William, coal heaver; Tinney, James A., cabin cook; Watanabe, Sadaro, landsman; Watanabay, Palo, landsman; Weishogel, Albert, coxswain; Welch, John F., oiler; Whannell, G. D., seaman gunner; Whipkey, Allen, armorer; Wilson, Robert, Quartermaster; Wilson, M. J., seaman; Wilkinson, William, blacksmith.

Apprentices.

Bechtle, J. J., apprentice, first class; Borstel, Frank, first class, apprentice; Briggs, William A., seaman, apprentice, second class; Butler, John, first class, apprentice; Burns, William K., first class, apprentice; Cass, Henry, first class, apprentice; Dang, H. J. S., first class, apprentice; Deleglise, Albert A., seaman, apprentice, second class; Dunn, Charles D., first class, apprentice; Holdsworth, W. R., seaman, apprentice, second class; Kenney, Joseph, first class, apprentice; Lillis, J. A., seaman, apprentice, second class; Nickerson, Horace J., first class, apprentice; Powell, R. T., first class, apprentice; Reynolds, W. H., second class, apprentice; Rogers, P. V., first class, apprentice; Schopp, Otto, bugler; Sheehan, J. A., first class, apprentice; Smith, F. M., seaman, apprentice, first class; Sterne, Nick, seaman, apprentice, second class; Taylor, J. R., first class, apprentice; White, William E., seaman, apprentice, first class; Williams, C. G., first class, apprentice; Wightman, James, seaman, apprentice, second class; Williams, T. H., seaman, apprentice, second class; Willis, C. C., first class, apprentice.

Hoboken Milk Dealers in Trouble.

Twenty grocerymen who sell milk in their stores will be called before Recorder McDonough in Hoboken this morning to answer charges brought by Health Inspector Granelli for their failure to procure milk licenses in accordance with the ordinance recently adopted by the Hoboken Board of Health. Inspector Granelli, who threatens to make a complaint against sixty other dealers, claims that the grocerymen refused to pay a two-dollar license fee and ignored the provisions of the ordinance. They will probably be given the option of paying the required fee, it being their first offense, or a twenty-five-dollar fine will be imposed. The Hoboken Milkmen's Association objected to the ordinance and recently decided to fight its validity in the courts. Counsel Horace L. Allen of the Health Board says the ordinance is legal, and has advised the board to enforce it.

Shipwrecked Crew Brought Here.

The Portuguese steamer Oevenum, which arrived yesterday from Oporto, brought nine of the crew of the American bark Serene, wrecked Dec. 31 at Leixoes, near Oporto. The Serene dragged her anchors during a heavy northwest gale and went ashore on the rocks. The crew landed with difficulty, saving only the clothes they wore. Capt. Dailing remained by the vessel to look after the owners' interests. The Serene sailed from Philadelphia Nov. 18, for Oporto, with a full cargo of case oil. She was built at Baltimore in 1867, and was owned in New York, whence she hailed. She registered 522 tons.

A Schooner Reported Lost.

It was reported last night that the schooner Ida L. Hull, Capt. Gabrielsen, which arrived during the day from Savannah, met the schooner Jacob Reed, Capt. Bunker, in a sinking condition, took off her crew, and brought them to this port. The Reed sailed from Fernandina, on Jan. 28, for New York. The locality in which the reported rescue was effected and particulars could not be learned last night.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Central Union Delegates Condemn the Brush Board of Health Bill.

CHINESE LAUNDRIES DISLIKED

At Mrs. Charlotte Smith's Request the Eagan Bill Is Indorsed—New Bedford Strikers Will Receive $250 from the Union.

Delegate James P. Archibald of the paperhangers, yesterday, at the Central Labor Union meeting, attacked Senator Brush's bill to cripple the Board of Health by prohibiting the manufacture and sale of antitoxin and vaccine virus. He said the bill was a vicious one, and was a direct blow at the praiseworthy and successful efforts of the Board of Health in keeping down the death rate.

"The Board of Health," continued Delegate Archibald, "has done splendid work by the use of antitoxin, and has prevented hundreds from falling victims to diphtheria. It is among the poor especially that so much good has been done, and the Board of Health has an excellent machinery for the distribution of these remedies."

The meeting thereupon passed a resolution condemning the bill, and ordered that copies of the resolution be sent to all the members of the Legislature.

Aid for the New Bedford Strikers.

Alfred Clarkson and Henry Poirier appeared as delegates from the New Bedford strikers to relate the woes of the strikers and to ask for assistance.

Delegate Clarkson, who is a spinner, gave a brief history of the causes that led up to the strike. All that the operatives had asked, he said, was to put off the reduction of prices for two or three months, but the employers refused.

"When the notice of 10 per cent. reduction was posted," Clarkson continued, "we asked the employers for a conference. The Mayor interested himself, and the State Board of Arbitration came on and held a secret conference with the employers in Masonic Hall. Later on we were told to send representatives. We did so, and our men asked that the reductions be deferred until March, when the coldest weather shall have passed. The Arbitration Commissioners said that our request was reasonable, but the employers positively refused to grant it."

Delegate Poirier spoke of the sufferings of the strikers, and made an appeal for aid. The meeting voted $100 for the strikers and gave their delegates credentials authorizing them to ask for subscriptions from affiliated unions. The Board of Walking Delegates, it was said, gave the strikers $150.

Delegate George Washington Jones of the clothing cutters, who is on the Labor Exchange Committee, handed in a bill for $24 for services rendered, and Delegate Hawkesworth of the Auditing Committee refused to honor it, saying that the money appropriated for the exchange was for the benefit of the unemployed, and not for committees.

"It is good to get such men off the committee," remarked Delegate Prince of the cigar packers. "If all did so, where would the Central Labor Union land?"

"I think that such men had better get out of the central body altogether," said another delegate.

"Oh, I believe that Delegate Jones is only joking," said Delegate Archibald.

Delegate Jones, however, angrily replied that he was not joking at all, but was very much in earnest.

The meeting refused to pay the bill, and then Delegate Jones gave notice that he would sue the Central Labor Union.

Delegate Ryan of the photo-engravers introduced a resolution, which was passed, indorsing the bill in the Legislature providing that no printing or photo-engraving be done in penal institutions except what shall be required for penal and charitable institutions.

Will Visit the Mayor.

Delegate Prince said that the snow shovelers had been paid only $1.25 for ten hours' work, when the law authorized the payment to laborers of $2 for eight hours' work, and moved that a committee be appointed and sent to the Mayor and ask him to enforce the law.

The meeting appointed Delegates Prince, Farley, Livingston, Barry, and Johnson on the committee.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith asked for ten minutes' time, and said she wanted to enlist the sympathy of the Central Labor Union in a crusade against Chinese laundries. She wanted the delegates to boycott these laundries, and to support Assemblyman Eagan's bill, requiring Chinamen to give checks and make out bills in English.

Then she went on to say: "These Chinamen are driving white women out of work. It is very well to say that women should marry and have husbands to support them, but the men won't marry nowadays."

The meeting indorsed Assemblyman Eagan's bill.

REPORTERS ARE BOYCOTTED.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union Takes Drastic Action.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union was yesterday very much exercised over the reports that were published about its last week's meeting. Some delegates were of the opinion that the reporters had hidden themselves in some closet and overheard what had been said, and one excited delegate declared he was sure there was some traitor in the camp who gave out the secrets of the body. Such a man was an arch enemy of labor.

"Who is the traitor?" asked a dozen voices.

The delegate looked hard at several of his colleagues, as though he read their inmost thoughts. These men felt aggrieved and angered at the supposed suspicion, and began asking, "Is it I?"

The delegate refused to answer questions, and so a coolness sprang up between him and them.

Then another delegate suggested that a labor paper be started to publish the proceedings of the Central Labor Union, which would be withheld from the regular reporters for all time.

"Let us also establish a labor exchange in true Western style," said another delegate.

No action was taken in regard to establishing any labor paper, but it was decided to persist in boycotting reporters, and a committee was appointed to find out how the news leaked out. Another committee was also appointed to ask Mayor Van Wyck to see that only union men be employed on public works. A third committee was sent to Albany to ask for the repeal of the conspiracy law.

Typographical Union No. 6.

Typographical Union No. 6 met yesterday at Clarendon Hall and nominated its President, Samuel B. Donnelly, for President of the International Typographical Union. Mr. Donnelly is popular among printers, and has already been nominated for that office by the Typographical Union of Chicago and in other cities. All nominations must be sent to the International Secretary by March 8.

LABOR CONVENTION CALLED.

Will Meet in St. Louis May 2 to Consider Various Matters of Interest to Workingmen.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—A call for the "First Regular Annual United Labor and Labor Reform Convention," to be held in St. Louis May 2, has been issued by a committee acting under authority conferred on it by the United Labor Convention held in Chicago last September.

The call is signed by M. P. Garrick, United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania; Sheridan Webster, Social Democracy of St. Louis; William Brandt and E. M. Bannisseer, Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and vicinity; Mrs. Mary Jones, Knights of Labor; John F. Walters, Single Tax Club, Chicago, Ill.; William Mailly, Secretary Central Labor Federation, Nashville, Tenn.; G. F. Stephens, Single Tax Society, Philadelphia, and Dan McDonald, Trades and Labor Assembly, Butte, Mon.

The convention is called for the following purposes:

First—To consider and adopt measures to secure closer union between all advocates of labor reform.

Second—To adopt an efficient system of resisting the encroachment of the judiciary upon the liberties of the people and to abolish government by injunction.

Third—To unite efforts in support of every movement for the betterment of industrial conditions not inconsistent with each other.

Fourth—To consider the political situation in relation to the interests of the producers and to take any necessary action thereon.

Fifth—To establish closer and more sympathetic relations between the supporters of isolated attempts at self-help by co-operative colonies and industries.

Sixth—To impress upon the American people the pre-eminent importance of the system of direct legislation, including the initiative, referendum, imperative mandate, and proportional representation, as the only means of restoring the liberties of the people and as the only issue whereby all reform elements can be cemented into hearty political union without compromise of principles.

The basis of representation in the convention will be one delegate from each bona fide local organization in actual existence, which has for one of its fundamental objects the promotion of industrial and social reform.

A PRIEST ON TRADES UNIONS.

Father Sigl Refuses to Interfere in a Labor Dispute.

Father Sigl of St. Alphonsus's Church, in West Broadway, near Canal Street, does not believe in the methods of trades unions. The church is being painted and decorated, and a strike was ordered there on Saturday against non-union men, who had been brought from Boston. A committee from the Painters' Union called on Father Sigl and asked him to use his influence with the contractors to have the non-union men discharged and their own men employed.

The clergyman told them that he did not like to assume the responsibility for taking work from one set of workmen who were entitled to it as well as those who wanted it, and giving it to another set. He did not care for trades unions or their methods, and would not interfere.

SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

Two Men in a West Street Hotel Found by the Clerk—One Dead.

Thomas Cleary, thirty-eight years old, and William Gafney, thirty-five years old, longshoremen, with no permanent place of residence, were found suffering from the effects of escaping gas on the top floor of a hotel conducted by Michael McCourt at 302 West Street, yesterday morning. Cleary died soon after being discovered, and Gafney was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital in a precarious condition.

The two men, much under the influence of liquor, registered at the hotel about 3 o'clock in the morning, and were shown to a small room with two beds in it. There is a gas radiator in the room, and, apparently, the occupants of the apartment did not know how to use it, for the stopcock was wide open, and gas was escaping in volumes when they were found later in the morning by the clerk, who went through the building to put out the lights.

They were dragged out into the hall for more air, and an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital was summoned. When it arrived the surgeon declared that Cleary was dead. He took Gafney to the hospital, but gave little hope that he would recover.

A brother of Cleary lives at 16 Clarkson Street, but he is too poor to bury the body.

LEATHER FACTORY BURNED.

Howard, Spellman & Co. of Boston Suffer a $75,000 Loss in Brooklyn.

The glazed kid factory of Howard, Spellman & Co., at 82 to 86 Russell Street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, involving a loss of at least $75,000. The office of the company is in South Street, Boston. The factory was a three-story and basement frame structure, and employed 100 men.

Herman Miller, who lives in a house opposite the factory, discovered the fire. On the arrival of the firemen the entire factory was in flames. A fear that the fire would reach the frame tenement house near by caused a second alarm to be turned in. After an hour's work the fire was under control.

Mr. Howard, the senior member of the firm, was on his way to the factory when the fire broke out. He is the resident manager and could not tell what caused the fire. He said that 100 dozen skins were manufactured each day, and that the machinery alone was worth $50,000. All of this was destroyed. The owner of the building, Jacob Lemhardt, placed his loss at $4,500.

PLUCKY BOY'S BRIEF CAREER.

Struggle to Win His Way in This City Too Hard for Willie Crawford.

Willie Crawford, eighteen years old, a well-known and very popular character at the Newsboys' Lodging House, 9 Duane Street, died a few days ago at his parents' home in Goldsboro, N. C., after a short illness.

Two years ago Willie left a good home to come to this city and shift for himself. His money soon gave out, but his pluck did not, and he sought a bed in the Newsboys' Lodging House. Superintendent Rud

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Martha—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—In Gay New York—8:00.
DALY'S—The Country Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Mary Stuart—8:10.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cumberland '61—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Heartsease—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Hans Huckebein—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Barber of Seville—8:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

MAKE COMMON CAUSE WITH ENGLAND.

How far ought we to go in supporting England's demand for open ports in China?

The true measure of the energy of our protest and of the extent of our co-operation with England is not the worth to us of the immediate interests involved. Our present trade with Tallenwan may be but a fraction of our entire Chinese trade of twenty millions. And that total of twenty millions is but the small beginning of our trade with China, which is destined to increase wonderfully in volume and to become a source of great profit in the period of rapid expansion in foreign commerce upon which we are tardily entering. The interest imperiled is not our trade with one Chinese port, nor yet our present trade with all Chinese ports, but the right to all that trade with its future increase. For it cannot be denied that if we permit one port to be closed to our ships by an agreement between China and Russia we leave the way wide open for other agreements conferring exclusive port privileges upon Germany and France which would shut us out altogether from the Chinese trade, and this immense disaster to our commerce, if we now stand by silent and assenting, we should be practically powerless to avert.

The measure of our interest, then, is the growth to us during indefinite future time of the right of export and import trade with the Chinese people. We might make the proposition still broader. In view of the possibility that these new European ambitions may at any moment set up fresh spheres of influence and assert exclusive trade privileges in other parts of the world, notably in Africa, we are justified in saying that the foundation principle of commerce, the right of a nation's ships to trade in the ports of other friendly nations, is diminished and sensibly put in jeopardy by the startling pretensions of Russia in the Far East.

Clearly foreseeing the nature and extent of the impending injury, the Government of the United States would show itself indifferent to the interests of its people if it did not employ serious measures of protection. We must understand that this is peculiarly a question of to-day, to be judged and determined by the interests and the policies of to-day, not by the light which safely guided the footsteps of the fathers through the narrower domain of our National policy a century ago. "Europe," said WASHINGTON in those familiar words that have so often served to cool our ardor for unbecoming adventures, "has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns." This wise admonition is by its own terms not applicable to European interests that are equally American, nor to controversies provoked by causes that are of intimate and large concern to us. The interests we have and the interest England declares in China are identical. We want no territory there. She disclaims the intention to take any. We have no thought of restricting the commercial privileges of Russia and Germany in that part of the world, nor has she. But when England declared her position to be that of insisting that the ports of China must be open to her trade and the trade of all the world she declared our position also. If there was, then, any delay at Washington in making known to her our full indorsement of her declaration and our willingness to make common cause for the protection of a common interest, then the Government showed itself something slower than it should have been to seize a precious opportunity to assert the rights of American commerce and defend its field from hostile encroachment.

Has that opportunity been lost? We cannot deny that the reported withdrawal of England's demand that Russia abandon her pretension to exclusive rights has caused uneasiness here as well as in England, where, indeed, the feeling is something more than uneasiness. Of course, we are not admitted to a full understanding of the game. Lord SALISBURY may have made a concession of the point which most concerns us in order to gain a point which he thought to be of greater concern to England. The angry and almost violent protests of the English press and people have no doubt caused him some misgivings already. Assuming that he has assented to Russia's plans, which is not yet by any means a matter of certainty, he may become convinced that he has made a grave mistake. It is possible he will try to correct it, and in that attempt he ought to have the full support of the United States.

Our National prosperity and the industrial and commercial rank we are to hold at the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century depend upon the growth of our foreign trade. In that direction chiefly have we freedom for rapid expansion and the opportunity to become immensely more wealthy and more powerful. English trade has shaped and dominated England's foreign policy ever since, with the fall of the STUARTS, national interests took precedence over dynastic interests. The extension of our commerce must now become and continue to be the chief aim of our National policy at home and abroad. This necessity makes our foreign relations a matter of broader concern than they were in the decades when we were felling forests and making homes. It demands of us the courage to assert and the firmness to maintain our commercial rights. Especially must we be alert to perceive and resist designs that, if accomplished, would narrow our trade domain. By a weak tolerance of minor depredations we may sacrifice great principles.

The two greatest commercial nations of the globe cannot let themselves be bullied out of their right to do business and make progress by a pair of young rulers whose chief ambition it is to force the world back to the conditions of four hundred years ago.

"THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK."

We give in full this morning a most interesting and informing statement prepared by Mr. JOHN W. AMBROSE of this city regarding the harbor and the commerce of New York. He has, as is well known to his fellow-citizens, devoted much time and labor to convincing Congress that the best interests of the whole country will be served by making its chief harbor adequate to the enormous trade which passes in and out of it. In the course of his work in this direction he was confronted by the amazing statement from the Chairman of a committee that $4.50 of every $5 expended by the United States on rivers and harbors had been spent on the harbor of New York. Mr. AMBROSE not having the data at hand to refute this statement had to content himself with an emphatic expression of his belief that it was wholly mistaken, and then proceed to make an exhaustive study of the history of the matter. The results of this study we lay before our readers this morning.

The most striking facts are to be found in the following little table, which we make up from Mr. AMBROSE's figures:

EXPENDITURES FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Total, 1790-1896	$296,468,853
For New York Harbor	2,252,500

IMPORT DUTIES COLLECTED.

Total, forty-one years	$6,250,000,000
From New York	4,297,000,000
New York's share in expenditures	.0076
New York's share in receipts	.67

Or, to put it in a different form, had New York turned into the Treasury an amount only proportioned to what has been expended on New York the returns from this port would have been but $47,500,000 instead of $4,297,000,000. Had New York's share in the expenditures on rivers and harbors been in proportion to the revenues collected here she would have had over $201,000,000 instead of $2,252,500. Of course no one would claim that any such expenditure would be justified or should be asked, but it remains true that the claim for the amount that is really needed is enormously stronger than has ever been recognized by Congress.

The figures we have taken from Mr. AMBROSE's statement relate exclusively to the harbor of New York. He explains very clearly exactly what this is, and how it does not include the passage of Hell Gate or the Harlem River, on which considerable money has been expended. Interesting as these improvements of navigation are, they have no important relation to the great harbor through which the foreign commerce of the city must pass. It is this latter which requires the utmost care of the Federal Government. We rely still on the import duties for a large share of our revenues, and must continue to do so for a long time. But quite apart from the question of immediate revenue from imports there is involved a far wider and more important general interest, that of the trade of the country and the prosperity it spreads throughout the entire land. A very small portion of the enormous imports at this port find their market here. For consumption or manufacture they are spread throughout the Union. A still smaller proportion of the exports comes from New York or its immediate neighborhood. Both the outward and inward trade are the trade of the whole Nation, and it is the interest of the whole Nation that is served by putting the harbor in the best possible condition to carry on that trade rapidly, easily, and at the least possible cost.

OPEN THE DOORS.

The Senate is making itself more and more ridiculous, if that be possible, by its refusal to allow open debate on the Hawaiian treaty.

The talk that is made behind closed doors gets into the papers, though not a word of the long reports sent over the country but involves "contempt of the Senate," an offense for which that body has frequently asserted its authority to punish with severity. Every word so printed is necessarily either false, and therefore offensive, or true and a betrayal of the sworn secrecy of the Senate by some Senator or employé. In either case the Senate does nothing. But when Senators desire to make their speeches in open Senate, and so have them go into The Record, and into the newspapers, and become useful for enlightening public opinion, the majority refuse. They persist in thinking that with their heads in the sand of secrecy no part of their ludicrous make-up is visible.

What makes the matter more absurd is that the treaty cannot get the necessary two-thirds vote, and if the miserable scheme of annexation is to go through it must be by resolution. When that is taken up there can be no limit to debate, and it is quite within the power of a few determined and skillful Senators to prevent any action upon it at the present session. It is, indeed, suggested that the desperate annexationists hope to get their plan adopted as an amendment to an appropriation bill. This is so clearly a violation of the rules of the Senate that Vice President HOBART would in decency be forced so to declare it and to compel the Senate openly to change its own rules before it could be adopted. But, even so, such an amendment would equally be a violation of the rules of the House. Mr. REED, we hope, would have no hesitation in enforcing these rules. He would act on his sound and brilliant summing up of the whole Hawaiian business: "Empire can wait."

SENATOR LINDSAY "FROM KENTUCKY."

"Senator from Kentucky, but for the United States," that is what Mr. LINDSAY says that he is.

He denies the right of the Legislature of his State to make a request for his resignation; denies that he misrepresents the majority of the people of the State; points out that, when his views were as well known as they now are, through his action in 1893, he was re-elected without opposition in his party, and declares that he will at all times do what he thinks to be his duty toward the whole country.

This is sound, sensible, and brave. It is a pity that, having made up his mind to declare his independence in so clear and honorable form, he should have made so poor a use of his independence. His vote for the Teller resolution is, on the principles that he lays down in his admirable little speech, wholly incomprehensible, for it was a vote at once for the payment of the bonds in depreciated silver, and for the coinage of such silver. It is the hesitation and vacillation shown by the sound-money Democrats, from time to time, in such matters as these that give the silver factionists all the encouragement they get.

AN ARCHITECT'S EDUCATION.

It is a curious and interesting article that Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS has in the current number of The Atlantic Monthly, and we should very much like to know the view taken of it by his fellow-architects and artists.

So far as the article deals with the specific calling of the architect we, of course, are not competent to judge of it. We can appreciate the aims the writer sets for the student, but whether the means by which he would have him pursue them are indeed the best, and whether in thus pursuing them he is covering as much of the necessary ground of preparation as he ought, are questions for expert opinion. What strikes us, however, as especially interesting and wholesome in Mr. STURGIS's advice to his young friends is that it is addressed directly and forcibly to the value and the need of their learning to do something. Whatever else architecture may be as the result of Mr. STURGIS's proposed methods, it will not be merely a matter of memory, either of what the books can give or of the traditions of the school in which it is learned. The three things that he insists that the student shall master are building, drawing in free hand, and modeling in wax or clay. We cannot here give an abstract of what the writer has to say of the building with which the student should be made familiar both in instruction and, within reasonable limits, in actual practice. It is "the how and why of simple every-day building, such as has been practiced for centuries, is adapted to all those materials which his own country furnishes, and is according to all those processes which his countrymen recognize." In the same way he should learn his drawing, not necessarily with the completeness or refinement the artist requires, but with the thoroughness only to be acquired by constant, long-continued, and varied practice. The object is twofold, first, to train his own imagination so that he can really see the actual form and proportions of the building or of its parts as he conceives them, and, second, so that he can convey what he wishes by drawing. The modeling is a more complete method of doing the same thing as well as a means of doing some things that cannot be done by drawing.

No one who knows Mr. STURGIS and the aesthetic gospel that he has preached lo! these many years will suspect him of stopping at this degree of training for his architect. But, he says, "All else is a part of his higher education, of his training as a man rather than as an architect." And he follows this statement with a stinging condemnation of architecture as it is practiced which will, no doubt, arouse discussion and criticism enough to satisfy even the writer, who is not exactly greedy of indorsement and might, we suspect, fear that he had gone hopelessly wrong if he found too many of his fellow-morfals agreeing with him. That is "another story," however. We have called attention to the article and indicated its substance because it is extremely interesting not to those only who are studying architecture or intend to study it, but to all who are interested in the buildings around them and the men who make them. It is a sign also of the change which has spread more or less throughout the preparation for the professions of late years, and which demands in the study of each the development, as far as may be, of all the faculties that can be made useful, and of their development through actual activity. Theory will never go out of fashion so long as there are facts to generalize about, and it is of prime importance that theory shall be based solidly on the strongest and broadest and best-adjusted foundation of accurate and familiar knowledge. It is to this basis that actual work with the hands and the eyes contributes.

Nothing is more adapted to excite unfeeling mirth than the attitude of our leading legislators upon the exclusion by Prussia of American imports. Mr. DINGLEY's indignation is almost too great for utterance as he observes that the exclusion of our horses is "in line" with the exclusion of our fruit. One member of the House thinks that the State Department should insist that Prussia stop trading with us "in a straightforward way" if at all, instead of by "attacking our products on sanitary grounds," thereby laying upon the State Department an extremely difficult task. Another member suggests that we might retaliate on German wines and German sugar. All these statesmen show signs of pain that Prussia should be pursuing in regard to American products the policy of exclusion which they have been enforcing against Prussian products. It is familiar knowledge that it makes a great difference whose ox is gored, but the prudent protectionist can at least maintain silence when it is shown to him that his rule can work both ways.

The custom of printing speeches in the House has some odd results. On Jan. 31 the Hon. WILLIAM SULZER of this city arose to discuss the Teller resolution. He said: "Owing to the limited time at my disposal it will be impossible for me to discuss the important question now before the House to the extent that I should like to, and hence I shall have to be brief and to the point." Then follow in The Record five pages of the report of his speech, about 12,000 words, or substantially one full page of THE TIMES of closely printed type. There is no sign in The Record that a single word of this was unspoken, though, had it all been uttered, it would have taken up more than one-half the time allotted to the friends of the resolution. Mr. SULZER is set down as thinking that these weary pages, crammed with tables from the Hon. ANDREW JACKSON WARNER, and with quotations from the old Record, and variegated with the inevitable quotation from "Miss Kilmansegg," are "brief and to the point." As a matter of fact, he probably did not speak more than one-tenth of his "piece" and got "leave to print" the rest under the rule of the day.

Our neighbor The Sun inscrutably calls him the Hon. NARCISSUS LE GALLIENNE, and declares that his pretended interpretation of KHAYYAM is merely a perversion of FITZGERALD "into bald and flat Le Gallienese." How can the young man write bald verse with all that wealth of celebrated hair?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—So much time has been devoted to the discussion of what should be studied by children, and how it should be taught, that comparatively little has been employed in solving the problem, perhaps almost as important as either of the other two—the problem of when the studying and teaching should be done. A Berlin pedagogue has taken up this neglected branch of the great subject, and his investigations have had interesting and suggestive results. The best working days, he says, are Mondays and Tuesdays, or any two that come directly after a holiday. The obvious deduction is that the insertion of a full holiday in the middle of the week would tend to the keeping up of mental activity among school children, and so add to the amount of real work accomplished. Those hours of the day, as well as those of the week, which follow rest are most valuable, and it is advised that the first two hours of the morning be reserved for the tasks which children find most fatiguing. Regarding vacations, this authority asserts that they are at present needlessly long, but far from sufficiently frequent. The refreshing effect of each vacation is demonstrated in every schoolroom. It is no greater, however, after two months of play than after one, and it lasts no longer. In this connection the value of impetus must also be taken into account, and it would hardly do to alternate months of idleness with months of work, but the fact remains that the periods of activity are now too prolonged. The German says that the studies most fatiguing to child minds are, in order, mathematics, foreign languages, gymnastics, and, for many, singing and drawing, while the natural sciences and history cause little strain. He is surprisingly emphatic in opposing gymnastic exercises for the young, and asserts that they are no substitute for sleep, baths, and walks.

—Some difficulty is experienced in getting excited over the latest accusation against the publishers. An essay read the other day before the Public Education Society contained the assertion that books by good authors are allowed to slumber on dusty shelves in the big shops, while those of little or no worth are widely advertised, and so forced upon a helpless public. The explanation given for this wicked conduct was that writers of talent and merit insist on getting larger royalties than the small fry, with nothing to say, can commend, and the publishers prefer their own profits to the elevation of their fellow-men. This is important if true, but it sounds a good deal like nonsense. In the first place, the public decides for itself as to what it wants, and is utterly indifferent to the interests of either authors or publishers. In the second place, though some writers do get slightly larger royalties than others, it is almost, or quite, certain that the publishers make the most, taking direct and indirect profits together, on the works of those authors to whom they pay the greatest amounts. This is a very practical world, and it is just as well, perhaps, that the magnates of the trade in literature think their duty to society is fairly well accomplished when they meet the demands of the decenter half of readers. The authors must take care of themselves, and the suppression of those who cannot do so will not interfere materially with the progress of the sphere.

—Maps recently issued by our Northern neighbors show what is regarded by some of the geographical experts at Washington as a tendency unnecessarily to confuse the Alaska boundary question. This is none too easy of settlement at best, and if the Britishers do a lot of preliminary claiming the results may be painful. The new British Columbian Year Book contains a map which seems to put a considerable part of Southeastern Alaska, including the towns of Juneau, Dyea, and Skaguay, within her Majesty's possessions. Another, published by the Surveyor General in the Interior Department at Ottawa, marks no boundary at all south of Mount St. Elias, though the one hundred and forty-first meridian is a dividing line about which there is no real dispute. The line has not yet been surveyed, but that is no reason why it should not be recognized by cartographers. No international trouble should ever arise over this matter, and none will if it is not willfully manufactured. The old treaty defining the English and Russian possessions is very clear in defining the distance of the boundary from the coast line. The treaty now pending in the Senate for a joint survey of the line between Alaska and the British possessions will no doubt put an end to the controversy if misguided patriotism can be kept in check for a few months.

PERSONAL.

—GLADSTONE'S malady is almost exactly like that from which BISMARCK has suffered so long, facial neuralgia and deep mental depression being the chief symptoms in both cases. The English statesman, however, is hardly likely to give the same explanation of his pains as was recently propounded by the grimly humorous Teuton. One day when the latter was obliged to sit for hours with his fingers pressed hard against his cheeks for the sake of getting a little relief, he is said to have remarked: "This is only just; in my life I have sinned most with my mouth—eating, drinking, and talking." GLADSTONE has done rather more talking than BISMARCK, but of the three sinful uses to which mouths can be put, the eating and drinking might be expected to make more trouble for old age, and in these respects the Englishman's memories are not as varied as the German's, if there is any truth in the stories of the latter's student days. It's very confusing, if one adopts the reap-and-sow theory, to see the same consequences following habits so dissimilar. BISMARCK, by the way, declares that his "depression" is due simply to the burden of years. "Wait till you are eighty-three," he exclaimed to a friend, "and see how you feel, especially if you have spent nearly half a century in struggles and anxiety."

—There is an important difference between the "good roads" law from which New Jersey is profiting so much and the bill just introduced at Albany by Senator BURNS. The former divides the cost of construction between the State and the several counties that choose to take advantage of it, while the latter would make the State bear the whole expense. Taking it for granted that Mr. BURNS intends to push his measure with energy, and that he appreciates the urgent necessity for an immediate improvement of New York's highways, one cannot but regret that he did not follow more closely the example of our neighbors. State aid, not State alms, will produce the best results, perhaps the only results worth having, and as the advantages of good roads go in part to the several communities through which they pass, and in part to the whole region having relations with those communities, the just and businesslike method of action is for each to do its share. This principle might reasonably be extended beyond State limits, and so bring the whole Nation into a great and beneficent work. No better use for public money could be found, and few as good.

—Three hundred francs per month might be generous alimony in not a few cases, but the news that this sum has just been awarded to and accepted by the daughter of Don CARLOS is calculated to excite pity for her hard lot. What can a woman whose maiden name was BOURBON-ANJOU do with $15 a week? She will need more than that if she is to make any sort of a showing among her royal relatives, even the poorest of whom has an income of $1,000 a year.

NUGGETS.

Close Resemblance.

Proud Mamma—Do you really think baby resembles grandpa?

Proud Papa—Yes, indeed. She hasn't any hair or teeth.—Philadelphia Record.

An Artist's Efforts.

"How long was your friend, the artist, working on that canvas?"

"Eight years. Six months to paint it and seven years and a half trying to sell it."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Pleasant Change.

Softleigh—You must excuse me, Miss Cutting, I'm not quite myself to-night.

Miss Cutting—How delightful—how delightful; introduce me to the other fellow, will you?—Chicago News.

The Opposition.

"Why," the member from Wayback was asked, "do you think the measure would bring calamity upon us?"

"Because," he replied, "it was not introduced by a member of the party to which I belong."—Chicago News.

No Time for Trifles.

Servant, (rushing in)—Ma'am, the house is on fire!

Boston Mistress, (who is giving a 5 o'clock tea)—Summon the Fire Department, Honoria, and do not disturb us again. We are discussing the "crime of the split infinitive."—Chicago Tribune.

NEEDED RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

Written for The New York Times

By Robert P. Porter.

The outlook for needed railroad legislation seems to have been complicated by the bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce act introduced by Senator CULLOM. The senior Senator from Illinois has given much attention during his Congressional career to railway matters, and has been generally regarded as fair and just in his dealings with these interests, representing, as they do, one-fifth of the working capital of the United States. Of late, however, Senator CULLOM seems to have adopted, possibly in a modified form, some of the unsafe and radical ideas of ex-Commissioner Morrison, who recently retired from the board, loudly proclaiming that the courts had shorn the commission of all the powers it ever possessed. Those familiar with the genesis of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and those who have watched the rulings of our various courts in relation to one after another of the assumptions of power it has made realize the injustice of this criticism. Mr. Morrison, however, can hardly be classed as a constructive statesman, though Senator Cullom, as the author of the present Inter-State Commerce law, may rightly claim distinction in railway legislation. For this reason the bill which he has introduced, apparently with his indorsement, seems peculiarly unfortunate, both for the reputation of the Illinois Senator, as well as for our railway interests.

The two main features of the railway legislation really needed at this time are the prohibition of ticket scalping and the repeal of the section of the present law prohibiting freedom of contract between railways. There are other minor matters which should be adjusted, but with these two amendments and improved general conditions of trade our railway properties would begin to steadily recover from the perilous condition to which they were brought by the financial disasters which overtook the country in 1893. Every-day, common honesty, which the American people are supposed to possess, should long before this have seen the Anti-Scalpers bill through both houses of Congress. The readers of THE TIMES are more or less familiar with the history of the proposed legislation which will make it lawful for railways to enter into agreements for the division of what is called competitive traffic. Not for the purpose of increasing rates, because the making of excessive rates is no longer practically possible in the United States; not for the purpose of destroying competition, but to regulate competitive excesses; not exclusively for the benefit of the railways, but as much for the benefit of the shipper, who, as a rule, is more concerned in the maintenance of just and equitable rates between himself and other shippers than in the question, Is the rate in itself reasonable? There is no possibility of such legislation effacing legitimate competition in a country like the United States, nor of even seriously weakening its vitality. In the form of what is known as the Patterson bill a measure affording this relief for the vast internal commerce of the country came up and passed the House of Representatives Dec. 11, 1894. It failed, however, to pass the Senate. Last year a similar bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Foraker, referred to the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, and after two or three hearings the bill was practically abandoned for that session.

Meantime the railway problem has assumed another and, it is feared by some, very dangerous aspect. Those interested in our railway properties must have observed that every effort of the Supreme Court to bring the commission back to its moorings in cases in which it assumed powers never conferred on it, have been met with an endeavor on the part of the commission, or of certain members of it, to array public sentiment against the rulings of our courts, and to so mold this public opinion as to in time secure changes of the law to meet the committee's ideas of its powers. In short, there is a growing sentiment among railway managers that the Inter-State Commerce Commission is reaching out after powers which were never conferred upon it by Congress. That the views of the commission itself have gradually undergone a change as to the scope of its powers may be seen by a glance at its several annual reports. It has begun, as has been said, by assuming powers which the genesis of the law conclusively shows were never bestowed by Congress, and, when checked in these assumptions by the courts, it has started the misleading cry of "the courts have nullified the law by which the commission was created, leaving it a mere advisory body." The courts, in fact, have done nothing of the kind, but have simply passed upon the law as it exists, and as the framers and the country understood it at the time of the passage of the Inter-State act in 1887. The commission has not been emasculated, its usefulness has not been destroyed, it has not been deprived of a single power vested in it by Congress. Congress never for one instant intended that citizens of the United States were to be deprived of the fundamental rights and protection vouchsafed to them by our courts by a commission which, in its advisory, supervising, and investigating powers, holds altogether different relations to the special interests placed under its supervision.

The Cullom bill, introduced last week, seems to have been framed with a view of meeting the mistaken notion that the courts have taken away some of the powers of the commission, and hence it proposes to invest the commission with powers never contemplated in the original act. The passage of such a measure would be most detrimental to railway interests. The proposed amendment to the clause relating to the long and short haul is practically an attempt by legislation to deprive certain communities of their natural advantages as competing points and to level down all business enterprise. As Judge Emory Speer of the United States Court said a few days ago, in the clearest and ablest opinion yet promulgated on the commission's long and short haul contention, "Shall Government undertake the impossible but injurious task of making the commercial advantages of one place equal to those of another?" And then he truly adds: "It might as well attempt to equalize the intellectual powers of its people." Yet this is one of the impracticable aims of the new bill to amend the Inter-State commerce law. It is, however being urged, and the reports of the commission have even stated that such was the law of England. That is, the commission claims no English court has ever yet held that the words "same circumstances" in the English act relate to competition. W. M. Ackworth, probably the ablest English contemporary writer on railway matters, in an article published in The Railway Gazette of Jan. 21, completely explodes this false notion, and shows that the highest courts in England agree with the interpretation of our own courts. All over England, Mr. Acworth says, the short haul is habitually charged more than the longer haul in which it is included, wherever "competition justifies the lower longer haul." In support of this a dozen actual cases are given, and hundreds could be quoted. There can be no equity in any other solution of what would seem to be an elementary proposition. It is undoubtedly true that where circumstances are the same rates should be the same, we can all agree. But where competition exists, are the circumstances the same? And if so, what prevents competition from being a circumstance? Perhaps those who want to deprive communities of their commercial advantages, and also those who would go still further and make us all like so many peas in a pod, will give a frank answer to the above question. To conform with the wisdom of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and in opposition to the findings of our highest courts and most eminent jurists and to the experience of England, "same circumstances" is to be eliminated and great systems of transportation, as well as great centres of commerce, ruined.

In the same spirit the extension of some sort of ratemaking by the Inter-State Commerce Commission is being pushed. This is a mistake. In the proposed legislation not only should ratemaking of a general character be excluded, but indirect ratemaking also. By this is meant such interference as would make it the duty of the commission to supervise pooling contracts before they take effect. On this point the Hon. Martin A. Knapp, now Chairman of the commission, seemed to be very clear in 1895, when the question was up for debate, as a glance at the following telegram to Senator Butler indicates:

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 22, 1895.

To Senate Committee Inter-State Commerce:

Am strongly opposed to changes in bill amending act to regulate commerce, especially object to amendments which would make commission a party to pooling contracts by permitting them to make conditions relating to rates, and requiring them formally to approve such contracts before they take effect. Sincerely trust that this important and needful measure may not be imperiled by amendment, which I deem unwise and undesirable.

MARTIN A. KNAPP.

If the recent annual report of the commission has the Chairman's indorsement, he has somewhat modified his opinion now. Conservative, judicious amendments are needed in the inter-State commerce law, but not radical and revolutionary changes. Too much should not be done at once, and the public interests will be best served if such amendments as all agree upon are made, and the railways of our country allowed to get on their feet again before the country is given any more experimental legislation in managing railways.

Probably the most pernicious plan ever suggested by legislation gone mad was that a commission representing the several States and Territories should be created, and that this body, centred at Washington, should classify and formulate railway rates. Of all the work which falls to the managers of railways this is the most delicate and difficult. In England, for example, the rate books literally contain millions of rates, and the entries in the rate book at a single station are counted by thousands. Imagine, therefore, what the task would be in the United States, with geographical, topographical, mileage, and other difficulties, by reason of paralleling railways, climatic differences, and extent of territory multiplied to even a greater extent. Indeed, when compared with the problem railway managers have to face this side the Atlantic, the questions on the other side seem comparatively simple. This reference of the vital power of railway companies to the exigencies and uncertainties of a political body, pulled or hauled to a greater or less degree by local influences, would be worse than Government ownership outright, and practically means the confiscation of the railway properties of the country.

There is a superficial idea in some quarters which has gained ground to the effect that England has successfully legislated in regard to railway rates, and that hence it is possible in the United States. It is true that railway rates were originally fixed by the special acts for particular railways, and that in those numerous acts maximum charges were specified—charges which to-day would be ridiculous. In the matter of fares there has been no legislation save that all railways must run one Parliamentary train each day at a rate of a penny a mile to the public. This law is practically a dead letter, because all railways run such a train not only once a day, but oftener—as many times a day as trains are required. The British legislation as to rates may be found in the acts of 1888 and 1894, which came about in this way. The maximum freight rates originally granted to individual companies half a century ago were very much in excess of what the companies actually charged. But in cases of dispute with the traders, the companies being legally authorized to charge the maximum rate of the stage coach times, the traders had no legal ground of complaint. Therefore it was that Parliament revised the whole rates of the country, bringing them nearer to the actual charges made. Again, to prevent the railways from ever going back to the high rates, after having once themselves fixed reasonable rates, the act of Parliament of 1894 further provided that in cases of complaints being made by shippers to the commission that rates made by the railways themselves, it should be remembered, were unreasonable, it should not be sufficient for the railways to show that the charge was within any limit by an act of Parliament or by any provisional order confirmed by act of Parliament. In fact, the British Railway Commission have been given the power (after a complaint has been made to and considered by the Board of Trade under the conciliation clause of the act of 1888) to hear and determine complaints with reference to any increase of rates made since 1892, and that on the hearing of such complaints it lies on the company to prove that the increase is reasonable. This is vastly different to the idea sought to be conveyed by some that the Government fixes rates. It will at once be seen that the situation in England is so fundamentally different to the one we are facing here in the United States that there is really no analogy. The outcome of the new legislation of 1888-92 prevents this remarkable result, that Parliament, in 1892, after probably the most protracted inquiry ever held in connection with proposed legislation, in which all the railways of the country were fuly heard and considered, decided that certain amounts were to be maximum charges which railway companies should for the future be entitled to make, and in 1894 apparently accepted the suggestion that many of the charges, sanctioned after so much deliberation, because the railways themselves did not in many cases enforce the maximum rates allowed, were unreasonable, and enacted that to entitle a company to demand them it should not (to again quote the act) "be sufficient to show that the charge was within any limit fixed by an act of Parliament," &c.

These experiences, far from pointing to legislative interference in ratemaking, forcibly illustrate the dangers and difficulties of such experiments. To confer ratemaking powers, or to give the Inter-State Commerce Commission control over rates, might work even more irreparable injury to our railways and bring about even a worse condition than now exists. Such propositions should therefore be approached with extreme caution. The proposal to inject into the present law powers even tending in this direction, as an exchange for amendments so generally conceded as necessary to the existence of our railways as the repeal of the law prohibiting freedom of contract between railways, would seem both unreasonable and unjust. ROBERT P. PORTER.

"WHEN THE DEVIL WAS SICK."

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

A man who had delved in the lore of the ages
And could tell you the weight of the stars,
Who had added wise words unto Science's pages
And written an essay on Mars,
Arrived at the startling conclusion, one day,
That lawyers who plead and preachers who pray,
And doctors who claim to subdue people's ills
With scalpels and nostrums and poisonous pills
Were nothing but swindlers, each in his way.

But the man who had delved in the lore of the ages
And studied the far-away stars,
Who had earned the proud right to be classed with the sages,
One day got in front of the cars!
They picked him up tenderly; put him to bed,
And, as he lay groaning and moaning, half dead,
A preacher came in and knelt down at his side
And called on the God that the sage had defied,
And he heartily joined in the prayers that were said.

Yet the man who had delved in the lore of the ages,
And could name all the stars in the sky,
Who had added wise words unto Science's pages,
Was not quite ready to die!
He summoned a surgeon and patiently lay
While the "brute of a butcher" was sawing away;
He took all the poisons they gave him to take,
Forgetting that "doctoring's only a fake"—
And arose and hobbled away, one day.

Now the man who has delved in the lore of the ages
And can tell you the names of the stars,
Who has earned the proud right to be classed with the sages
And was knocked galley west by the cars—
Who prayed when he thought he was going to die,
Who, ill, sent for him of whom, well, he fought shy,
Has hired a lawyer to take up his case—
To sue for the damages done to his face
And the leg that he lost when the train went by.

HOSTILITIES IN THESSALY

Eight Thousand Turkish Troops Engaged in Conflicts with the Peasants.

A HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED

Four Villages Destroyed About Midway Between Arta and Domoko—Greek Outposts Strengthened—The Situation Ominous.

ATHENS, Feb. 6.—Sanguinary conflicts continue between the Turkish troops and the peasants in Thessaly.

It is reported that the Turks have occupied several villages, and that a hundred persons have been killed.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says:

"The Turks, after severe fighting, have occupied and burned four villages in the Agrapha District, in the north of Acarnania, about midway between Arta and Domoko. Eight thousand Turkish troops were engaged in the conflicts.

"It is reported that in the neighborhood of Palaeokastron the Turks were repulsed. A panic prevails among the inhabitants of the neutral zone. The Greek outposts have been strengthened and the situation is ominous. It is probable that the Cretan question will be dropped, until the evacuation of Thessaly has been secured."

CRETAN QUESTION SHELVED.

No Disorder Attending the Sultan's Progress Through Stamboul.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The candidacy of Prince George of Greece for the Governorship of Crete and the Cretan question generally have been shelved for the present.

"The Sultan's progress through Stamboul to-day (Sunday) was a magnificent spectacle. There was no disorder."

Earthquake in Anatolia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6.—Anatolia was visited by an earthquake yesterday which, it is reported, caused widespread devastation.

Anatolia is the name given to the peninsula forming the west extremity of Asia, and is, in its most usual application, identical with Asia Minor. In its widest sense it appears to include all Asiatic Turkey. Its estimated area is 270,000 square miles. The principal cities are Smyrna, Trebizond, Iskanderoon, and Sinope.

CHINESE LOAN CONTRACT.

Russia and Germany Said to Have Signed an Agreement—English Offense to Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says a telegram received there from St. Petersburg asserts that Russia and Germany have signed a contract for the issuance of a Chinese loan.

The Daily Chronicle says it believes that the recent speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, at Swansea, when he said the Government was determined, even at the cost of war, that the door of Chinese commerce should not be shut to Great Britain, greatly offended Russia.

ADMIRAL BULLER AT SHANGHAI.

The British Commander Communicates with the Admiralty.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, Admiral Sir Alexander Buller, Commander in Chief of the British fleet on the China station, has arrived there, and an important exchange of views by cable has occurred between him, the British Minister at Pekin, Sir Claude Macdonald, and the Admiralty.

A dispatch from Hongkong says it is rumored there that the British cruiser Edgar is stowing all possible ammunition preparatory to going north. The cruiser Bonaventure has been ordered from Devonport for China, and the first-class battleship Barfleur has left Malta for Chinese waters.

JAPAN'S DEMAND ON KOREA.

An Immediate Contract for a Seoul-Fusan Railway Concession.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The correspondent of The Times at Kobe, Japan, says:

"The Korean Government having adopted a resolution that no railway concessions shall be granted to foreigners, the Japanese Minister at Seoul, M. Kato Masuo, will demand that the contract for the construction of the Seoul-Fusan Railway by Japan, under an agreement made in August, 1894, shall be signed without delay."

AMERICAN FRUIT IN GERMANY.

Its Exclusion Condemned by the Berlin Society of Fruit Dealers.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—At a largely attended meeting of the Society of Fruit Dealers yesterday, the speakers were unanimous in condemning the exclusion of American fruit, on the ground that it would cause a rise in the price of all fruit. A resolution embodying this conclusion was adopted, and will be sent to the Bundesrath.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The declarations of Mr. Wilson, the American Secretary of Agriculture, regarding fruit diseases have relieved the minds of commercial men here, who feared reprisals for the exclusion of American fruit. On the other hand, the Hamburg Nachrichten, the organ of the Agrarian League, is still dissatisfied, and declares that American fruits imported by way of Holland and Belgium ought to be covered by demanding certificates of origin. It regrets that all American fruit, whether infected or not, was not prohibited."

THE SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

The Duke of Fife and Sir Horace Farquhar Resign as Directors.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Duke of Fife, Vice President of the Board of Directors of the British South Africa Chartered Company, and Sir Horace Farquhar, Bart., Member of Parliament for West Marylebone, have resigned their seats in the Directorate of the company.

FRENCH RIGHTS IN AFRICA.

Claim to an Outlet on the Niger Disputed by England.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Times, referring this morning to the claim of France to an outlet on the navigable part of the Niger for her Soudan and Dahomey establishments, says:

"France has no right whatever to such an outlet, and a pretension to obtain it at England's expense is a proposal which only could be accepted on the hypothesis that Great Britain had lost the power to defend her legitimate possessions."

Dr. Nansen Pleased with America.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the arctic explorer, who has arrived here from the United States, is quoted as saying in the course of an interview that he was greatly pleased by his visit to America, where he met with every courtesy and was almost killed with kindness of a social nature; so much so, indeed, that he was glad of the rest afforded by the Atlantic passage.

Austrian Colleges to be Closed.

VIENNA, Feb. 6.—The Government has decided to close all the colleges to-morrow and to keep them closed until March 21, when, before readmission, students will be compelled to sign an agreement to observe the disciplinary regulations. This is the severest measure of its kind that has been put into application since 1848.

Skating Contests in Switzerland.

DAVOS-PLATZ, Switzerland, Feb. 6.—In the world's speed skating contests, held here, Seyler of Munich won the 500 metre race in 47 1-5 seconds. Oestlund's record was not beaten. P. Oestlund of Trondhjem, Norway, won the 6,000 metre race in 8 minutes 52 1-5 seconds. Eden's record was not beaten. The ice was in good condition.

To Protect Italians in America.

ROME, Feb. 6.—Government measure has been published authorizing the Bank of Naples to take charge of the savings of Italian emigrants in North and South America, with a view of securing them against the rapacity of the so-called "bankers" there.

Mr. Gladstone Attends Church.

CANNES, Feb. 6.—Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, drove to church to-day and received communion. He was able to walk without assistance.

JUSTICE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Prominent Part the Province Played in the War of the Revolution Recognized.

From The Boston Transcript.

A paper of unusual historic interest was read Wednesday afternoon before the Historic-Genealogical Society by ex-President Samuel C. Bartlett of Dartmouth College, entitled "New Hampshire in the Revolution." Dr. Bartlett, in introducing his subject, referred to the fact that the part taken by New Hampshire in the American Revolution had never been adequately told. The State was small, but it was a great force, and during the struggle for independence her soldiers bore their part in all the principal battles, from Canada to Virginia. When the crisis came and war was found to be inevitable, New Hampshire men and women, old men and boys, sprang to meet

The Patriotic Uprising.

News reached the little town of Salisbury on the next forenoon. Mehitable Pettengill sent for her sixteen-year-old son, the oldest of six children, Benjamin by name, who was at work in the field with his father, made him up a small bundle, and started him out for Cambridge with his father's musket—a musket which he fired on many a battlefield. A band of his townsmen went with him. From Boscawen Capt. Gerrish and sixteen men next day were on the march. Capt. Chandler and thirty-six men hurried on from Concord. Capt. Cilley started with a hundred volunteers from Nottingham and John Taylor Gilman with another hundred from Exeter. McClary left his plow in the field at Epsom. Worcester of Hollis dropped his razor unused, to spread the alarm, and the three Nevins brothers drew out their crowbars and left a big stone propped on a boulder for seventy years, to make with eight-score others a night march to Cambridge. John Stark shut down his sawmill gate, hastened to his house, and in ten minutes more was on horseback, headed for the fray.

More Than Half at Bunker Hill.

Two thousand New Hampshire men were flocking thither. Many were sent back to plant their crops. But enough remained with Stark and Reed to constitute, together with the 300 New Hampshire troops in Prescott's special command, unquestionably more than half, if not two-thirds, of the 1,500 men that fought the battle of Bunker Hill.

Then came a temporary pause in open hostilities, but the home work of the Revolution went steadily on. The convention which assembled at Exeter in May, 1775, seized the whole administration and appointed a Committee of Safety, instructed in true Roman style to see "that the public sustains no damage." The committee organized companies of rangers and artillery and twelve regiments of infantry, four of them "minute men."

First to Adopt a State Constitution.

The convention, in December, 1775, adopted a State Constitution. It was the first of the colonies to do so. On the following 15th of June it instructed Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, and Matthew Thornton to vote in Congress for "declaring the thirteen colonies a free and independent State," and the first man in Congress to cast his vote in the roll call on the Declaration of Independence was Josiah Bartlett, who boldly answered "Yes."

The people stood firmly behind their leaders. Already in April the written pledge had gone through the State, whereby every male citizen over twenty-one years of age was solemnly to engage at the risk of life and fortune, with arms, to oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the united colonies of America.

In the whole State of New Hampshire there were 743 persons who, as Quakers or for other reasons, refused to sign the pledge of armed resistance.

When Burgoyne came down along Lake Champlain with his select army of 7,000 German and British troops, to be joined by Tories and Indians, and to be met by Clinton from below, it meant the isolation and subjection of New England, to be followed by the easy conquest of the other colonies.

Stark and Two-thirds the Men at Bennington.

It was then that New Hampshire troops, led by a New Hampshire Colonel, through the pledged fortune of a New Hampshire merchant, came to the rescue. John Langdon made his famous offer of his money and merchandise, and the mortgage of his house and place, as a loan if Stark might lead the troops; then that Stark received his independent command; and then that he forgot the affront of Congress. His name roused enthusiasm once more; 1,525 men were ready to follow him to Bennington, and those who could not go went to help them off. Two-thirds of the men that fought that day were New Hampshire men. And when that body of raw militia stormed, routed, and captured a body of the best regular troops of Europe, completely equipped, armed to the teeth, and behind their cannon and entrenchments, it was an exploit unequalled in that war and seldom surpassed in any other.

When the war was ended and the Constitution of the United States was before the country for adoption, under intense opposition, when the question had been carried in Massachusetts by a vote of 187 to 168, while two States seemed doubtful and two were dilatory, New Hampshire again met the crisis, and by her affirmative vote secured the requisite two-thirds that made a Nation.

Where Girls Propose.

From The London Standard.

A scientific expedition will start shortly for the Islands of Torres Straits. Prof. Haddon, on his first visit obtained a valuable ethnological collection, and brought back a large amount of interesting material relating to the manners and customs of the natives, among whom he lived, generally, on very familiar terms. He described the islands as differing considerably in their structure. Those to the west are composed of old igneous rocks, and might be called disconnected portions of Northern Queensland, and are moderately fertile; those to the east are volcanic, and the vegetation is much more luxuriant. Both are fringed with coral reefs. They are inhabited by distinct races, whose manners, customs, and languages are very different; only a few words, and these chiefly trade terms, being common to both. An emphatic instance of their diversity is found in matrimonial affairs. Among the Western tribes, the girls propose marriage to the men—there it is always leap year. Among the Eastern the more usual course is adopted. With the former it might be some time before a lad had an offer. In these islands, as in other parts of the world, the path to love can sometimes be smoothed by gifts. Here, however, the most attractive present is not gems or personal ornaments—it is a man's head! The youth desirous of an offer from a particular maid organizes a foray, kills some one—man, woman, or child, it matters not much, except that the first is the most welcome gift—and thus having proved his prowess, may be sought by the fair one. Of course, the actual courtship and marriage have their own customs, some of them singular enough, and a certain amount of fighting, generally harmless, is re rigueur between the relatives. Among the Eastern tribes, also, fighting occurs, and, as a preliminary, the lover practically elopes with the damsel. But with both races a payment of some kind is made for the wife. Prof. Haddon obtained most of his information on these subjects from the Western tribes, but will, no doubt, this time, make that about the Eastern equally complete. He learned most of their totems, and the significance of the tattoo marks, but here, also, he trusts to augment his knowledge. There is evidently a fertile field still open, and the expedition, if all go as well as it did last time, should bring back a rich harvest.

ASSEMBLY BALL QUESTION

Annual Function May Be Discontinued Owing to Society's Lack of Interest Therein.

DANCES AT SHERRY'S AS WELL

Regarded as Unnecessary in View of the Many Large Private Balls Now Given Every Season—Views of Persons Interested.

The intimation conveyed on Friday in THE TIMES's report of the Assembly Ball of the previous night that it might be the last of these functions was founded on a condition of affairs that is admitted to exist by a number of the leading members of that element in society which has been the main support of these balls. A growing lack of interest has been noticeable for some seasons. This is said to be due to the fact that society's demand for extensive functions of this kind is met by the owners of the large private ballrooms, where those who form the most exclusive set gather so frequently during the season that they see no necessity for semi-public affairs such as the Assemblies and the Tuesday night dances at Sherry's.

A gentleman, who has been a constant attendant at both of these functions for years remarked concerning them:

"The question of discontinuing the Assemblies was quite openly discussed at the Waldorf on Thursday night, and I incline to the opinion that no more are likely to be held. Persons who pretend to keep up with social life in New York are beginning to find that they have all they can do to attend the private dances and balls that are given nowadays.

"In the old days ten, fifteen, or twenty years ago, it was different. Then there were only one or two private ballrooms in the city which were large enough to accommodate those who composed society in New York City. Then the Patriarchs' balls were looked forward to, and were always successful. But with the increase in the number of private ballrooms the interest in those died away, and they were finally abandoned. The Assembly balls have taken their place in a measure, but the fact that the interest in them is also waning is proof conclusive, to my mind, that New York society has no need for such semi-public affairs.

"There is the Astors' big ballroom and the ballrooms of Commodore Gerry, Heber Bishop, Ogden Mills, W. Starr Mills, H. Payne Whitney, Henry Sloan, and W. K. Vanderbilt. All these entertainers give dances with more or less frequency throughout the season."

Mrs. Charles A. Post, the Secretary of the Matrons, who manage the Assembly balls, did not agree with all that was said by the gentleman just quoted, although she admitted that the conditions he described prevailed to a certain extent.

"New York society, however, is so large now," she continued, "that there is room for the Assembly ball, despite the fact that we have so many private ballrooms. The Tuesday evening dances at Sherry's may be discontinued, but I do not believe that we shall give up the Assembly balls yet awhile."

Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, who has charge of the contracts for the Assembly balls, said that she had not heard that there was any intention of discontinuing them.

A gentleman who attends most of the exclusive social functions declared that it would take but little to cause the abandonment of semi-public functions.

"If some leader in society were to take the stand that Mrs. Curzon did in Baltimore it would settle matters. She was Miss Mary Leiter of Chicago, and when asked to help in getting up a subscription ball in Baltimore, where she was a social leader, she replied that when she wanted to give a ball she had a ballroom of her own to which she could invite her friends. She then announced a dance at her home for the same night that the subscription ball was to be held, and in giving it scored a distinct victory. If one of our leaders takes it into her head to do this sort of thing she will probably achieve a somewhat similar triumph, but so long as nothing else is going on on the same night people will attend the assembly balls."

The assembly balls and the Tuesday evening dances are managed by practically the same set of ladies. There are fifty patronesses to each. Mrs. John Jacob Astor is Chairman of the assembly balls, and is also on the Executive Committee for the Tuesday evening dances. Other patronesses are Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

WANT AN ACCOUNTING.

The "Webber Heirs" in Maine Wish to Trace Their Contributions.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

The Webber heirs all over the country have, at various times, been importuned to contribute funds by a society in New York, to prosecute what has been represented to be their just claims to valuable land in the City of New York, including the very site on which Trinity Church has for years stood. The agents of this society have been very successful, and several thousand dollars have been collected at various times, not a little of which has come from the heirs in this State, and even in the vicinity of this very city.

There are said to be four or five hundred in our own midst, who have lent a willing ear to the story of the society's agents and have put enough faith in their representations to materially augment the society's treasury.

The latter part of last year an effort was made to get some response from this society touching the work that had been done and a sort of statement showing its financial condition. It was hoped that by Jan. 1, some showing would be sent them.

Failing to secure any satisfactory answers from the officers of the society, it is reported that many of the Webber heirs in Maine have banded together and collected a good sum of money, and more to come if necessary, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the proper legal talent to investigate the conduct and proceedings of this society from inception up to the present time. They even go so far as to assert that if a satisfactory financial statement is not made by the authorized agents, they will stop at no steps short of putting this society into insolvency, if such be its deserts.

The Democrats of Arkansas.

The Arkansas Democratic State Convention has been called to meet in Little Rock June 21. A telegram to The St. Louis Republic says: "The State Committee made a decided change in the mode of selecting candidates for various State offices. After a prolonged discussion, it was decided to hold primaries in every county of the State May 7, and the candidate receiving a majority of all the votes cast in all the counties shall be declared the nominee by the State Convention. In the event a candidate fails to receive a majority of the votes cast the State Convention shall select the nominee. The result of the primaries shall be compiled by the County Central Committee and forwarded to the Secretary of the State Committee. The basis of representation was fixed at one delegate for every 200 votes and fraction polled for Gov. Jones. These will give a total delegation of 457. The Senatorial, Judicial, and Congressional Committees were requested to adopt a similar rule in reference to primaries. All male persons who in good faith supported the Chicago and State platforms are invited to participate in the primaries.

Finding Gives Not Ownership.

From The Philadelphia Record.

In the case of an individual who had claimed a reward for the restitution of a diamond ring which he had found, Judge Finletter rendered a decision to the effect that the mere fact of finding the ring gave the finder no lien upon the property. The article had been lost; its loss was advertised, and to keep it was practically larceny.

GLOSTER AT MINER'S.

Mr. Bennett of Eighth Avenue Does His Turn in a Recital of Very High Tragedy.

A notable dramatic triumph was achieved at Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre last night by George Henry Bennett, who was announced on the bills as "The Tragic King." He was allowed by the audience to "do his turn," which is much better luck than he had previously enjoyed.

Mr. Bennett is said to be a barkeeper in Eighth Avenue. Several weeks ago he suddenly developed a tendency to believe that he could act. He was encouraged in this until last night a week ago, when he attacked "Hamlet" on the stage of Miner's. The assault was bitterly resented by the populace. After a recitation of the soliloquy which was strictly between himself and his conscience, because nobody else could hear a word of it, he retired amid ironical invitations to try something easier.

When he was announced by the manager last night there was a cheerful and instantaneous response of hisses, whoops, whistles of special shrillness, and cat calls.

"Now, boys," said the manager, imploringly, "give de gent a run for his money. If youse don't like him, send a letter to de box office."

This joke took well, and Mr. Bennett strode nervously from L. o., taking good care to keep in such position that a side step to the left would take him behind the shelter of a wing and out of danger. He is a tall man, with a wonderfully bald head, over which a single thin lock of hair is trained like a convolvulus vine over a tin roof. He wore a dress suit, and, without a sword, proceeded to "do" the cruel Duke of Gloster, as he appeared in the act of disposing of King Henry. It was an energetic performance, and was listened to and observed with respectful silence, except when the Duke spoke of having been born with teeth, a deeply interested spectator, whose chin rested on his hands folded upon the gallery rail, opened his mouth long enough to say, distinctly:

"Wy didn't dey trow in some hair, den?"

This interrogation caused so much laughter that the effect of the snarl with which "And this word 'love'" was produced was spoiled.

When Mr. Bennett had finished, the applause began. It was continued until he had come out twice and bowed from the wings several times, and ended only when he crossed the stage in his hat and overcoat, as evidence that he was really going away. Then the audience quieted down.

TREASURERS' CLUB BENEFIT.

A Large Audience at the Broadway Theatre.

A large audience was present last night at the performance given at the Broadway Theatre for the benefit of the Relief Fund of the Treasurers' Club of America. A programme of over twenty-five numbers was given, and its contributors were from the leading theatrical attractions now in New York. William Parry and Max Freeman conducted the entertainment, and Ernest Nayer and the Seventh Regiment Band furnished the music. The receipts were encouraging to the management.

Among the performers were Camille D'Arville, Bonnie Thornton, Cheridah Simpson, Lizzie Derious Daly, Elsa May, the Beasley children, Victor Herbert, George Fuller Golden, James Thornton, Maurice De Vries, Julius P. Witmark, Wood and Shepard, George W. Day, Charles A. Bigelow, William Armstrong, Joseph O'Mara, Frank J. Keenan, and Carl Lanzer.

VEGETARIANISM TRIUMPHANT.

The Faithful Are No Longer Apologetic—Effect of Vegetables upon Bicyclists.

From The London Chronicle.

Vegetarianism, like the soul of John Brown, still goes marching along. It does not hide its light under a bushel, nor, to complete the confusion of metaphor, does it apologize for its existence as a creed. If all the members of the Vegetarian Federal Union were Bernard Shaws, which happily they are not, for Mr. Shaw would cease to amuse if there were many of him, they could not be more militant. It is not in whispering humbleness that the vegetarian now orders a dinner at a hotel or restaurant given up to the flesh pots. Rather he or she, and especially she, is aggressively and even flauntingly vegetarian, and regards with a pity, which is not at all akin to love, those who are consuming cutlets and other carrion.

The union held its annual meeting yesterday at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, when the eighth annual report was presented. Mr. A. F. Hills, (President,) who was in the chair, contributes a preface to the report, in which he says that a change is passing over the face of society. The vegetarian movement advances by leaps and bounds, no longer despised and rejected of men. This doctrine of the perfect way in diet begins to number its disciples in every class of the community. It is no longer difficult to be a vegetarian. The shadow of the cross of sacrifice is lustered with the shining of the crown of triumph.

The Secretary, Mr. Josiah Oldfield, in his report referred to the fact that the year just past was the jubilee of the Vegetarian Society, and every organization throughout the land had done something to mark its sense of the importance of the cycle accomplished. A fund had been organized, and had reached over £1,400, and a large number of special meetings had been held in important towns. Following the International Congress of September last in London, a national congress would be held in London this year and an international congress in Paris in September, 1900. The reports of a large number of affiliated societies were also presented.

There was a large attendance at the conversazione in the evening, when an excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music was given, in which the Vegetarian Choir took a prominent part, under Mr. John C. Ward. During one of the intervals the prizes won by the members of the Vegetarian Cycling Club were distributed by the President. The occasion was notable as being the first on which these prizes had been presented at a meeting of the Vegetarian Federal Union.

The club, as was stated in an article recently published in The Chronicle, can boast of present and past members who hold important records in cycling, among which are the world's amateur tandem records for one to five miles made in 1896, which still stands, and the cycling championship of India. Medals were won last season for long-distance rides by members of the club, five for 100 miles on the path, a similar number for 100 miles on the road, three for 12 hours on the road, and the Yorkshire Road Club's gold medal in the race from Hull to York and back. In the "Hammon Memorial Shield" team race, offered for competition between over 100 clubs, embracing the pick of the clubs of North London, excepting the Polytechnic and North Road Clubs, that constitute the Essex Cycling Union, the Vegetarian Cycle Club finished second.

The French Vintage.

From The London News.

The facts and figures relating to the French vintage have just been published, and contain much interesting information. Though the ravages of the phylloxera do not appear to be so widespread as they were fifteen years ago, there are other enemies to the vine which have been doing much damage, for the area under vine cultivation has been steadily decreasing. Some fifteen years ago it exceeded 5,000,000 acres, and was last year only a little over 4,200,000. The quantity of wine made for the last ten years has averaged something like 700,000,000 gallons, although in 1896 it exceeded 1,000,000,000. Last year the production was not so large, though it exceeded the average of the last decade. It might be thought that, with so vast a production, France would not require to import any wine from abroad, but, in addition to about 67,000,000 gallons coming from Algeria, almost as much came over the Spanish frontier, while the exports were not more than a fourth of the imports. "Wine" to the extent of 32,000,000 gallons is made from raisins, and from a mixture of sugar and water with the second press of the grapes, and it is to be feared that no little of the "good, sound claret" introduced into England has this origin. The average production of cider for the last few years has been over 890,000,000 gallons.

Fees in Insanity Cases.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

In Kansas in insane cases jurors get no fees unless they find a verdict of insanity. Attorney General Boyle says many men would send a sane man to the asylum for no other reason than to get fees.

OPERA FOR NEXT SEASON

Maurice Grau Announces that All His Arrangements Are Practically Completed.

SOME NEW SINGERS ENGAGED

An American Soprano to Make Her Debut—Schumann-Heink, Contralto, and Saleza, Tenor, Among the New-Comers—The London Season.

Maurice Grau arrived in town yesterday from London on the Lucania. He expressed himself as much pleased with the prospects of a successful opera season at Covent Garden, London, and said that the details of next season's opera in this city were practically completed. He purposes spending two weeks in New York looking over the situation and arranging for a season of Sunday night concerts to begin at the Metropolitan Opera House when the Damrosch & Ellis series is over.

Among other things Mr. Grau has to do is to arrange terms with Mmes. Melba and Nordica for their appearance in London, and later in New York. M. Doehme, Mme. Nordica's husband, was a passenger on the Lucania, and he and Mr. Grau reached an agreement satisfactory to both of them, which only awaits Mme. Nordica's approval. As Mme. Nordica has said that she would fulfill any contract M. Doehme might make, Mr. Grau considers the matter as good as closed. He expects no difficulty in obtaining Mme. Melba's signature to a contract.

Mr. Grau is enthusiastic over the makeup of the company he will present here in the Fall. He said yesterday that in Jean de Reszke and the new-comers, Van Dyck and Saleza, he has the three finest tenors who have ever appeared in one combination of artists. Salignac is included in the list of tenors. For contraltos he has Mmes. Mantelli, Meisslinger, and Schumann-Heink, and for sopranos Mlle. Calvé and Mme. Eames, and, in all probability, Nordica and Melba. Then there is a débutante whose individuality Mr. Grau declines to divulge. He says she is an American girl who has studied in America and who has "the most remarkable dramatic soprano voice" he has ever heard. The débutante has not yet signed a contract, but she has offered her services, and Mr. Grau is to see her again some time during the present week. Campanari, Bispham, and Albers are the baritones and Edouard de Reszke and Plançon the bassos.

The report that Mme. Schumann-Heink had signed a ten years' contract with the Royal Opera at Berlin Mr. Grau said must be incorrect, as the singer is under contract to him for four years, and he has no doubt that she will be heard at the Metropolitan next Winter.

With the exception of the sopranos Mr. Grau has all the talent he needs for the leading rôles for next season, and there is little "nothing" to be done beyond engaging people for the second-rate parts and the choruses.

Referring to the proposed Sunday night concerts, Mr. Grau said they had not been finally decided upon. It depended in a great measure upon what talent was at liberty. He has learned from experience that the public will patronize first-class attractions, but will not pay to listen to mediocrities.

The majority of those who will appear at the Spring season in Covent Garden have been heard in New York. For the benefit of Mlle. Calvé "Sapho" and Boïto's "Mefistofele" will be sung, and she will also appear as Ophilie in Ambrose Thomas's "Hamlet." Mme. Nordica will probably sing with Jean de Reszke in the Wagner operas. There will be few new operas presented if the present programme is carried out. Mr. Grau's list includes "Sapho," "Aida," "The Huguenots," "Carmen," "Lohengrin," and "Tannhäuser."

Plançon informed Mr. Grau yesterday that he was hard at work studying the part of the Landgrave in "Tannhäuser" in German. He will sing the character in that language both here and in London.

THE SUNDAY CONCERT.

A Large Audience at the Regular Entertainment at the Metropolitan.

The usual Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was attended by a fairly large audience. Most of the orchestra chairs were occupied and there was the customary thick fringe of standers behind the brass rail at the rear of the chairs. The boxes were not full. The particular star of the concert was Mme. Lillian Nordica, the eminent dramatic soprano. Her solo number in the early part of the concert was the grand aria from Gounod's "La Reine de Saba," which she sang in a broad and dignified style, but not without some technical faults. Mme. Nordica has always placed some of her moderately high tones too far back and thus given them a cloudy quality, but now she has taken to forcing some of her lower tones, especially when sung on the vowel sound of long E, in a manner which produces a throaty quality. If this is one of the results of her recent studies in method, it cannot be said to be an advantageous accomplishment.

Mr. Emil Fischer, the popular bass, sang the familiar air from Halévy's "La Juive" in a most admirable manner, and for an encore gave Lassen's "Es war ein Traum" so beautifully that it calls for special mention. Gertrude May Stein sang an air from Wagner's "Rienzi" in a somewhat cold voice and with some injudicious phrasing, but very effectively in parts. The orchestra played the overture to Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," Litzer's "Suite l'Arlesienne," and Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra" overture. The second half of the programme was taken up with Rossini's "Stabat Mater," in which the solo singers were Mme. Nordica, Miss Stein, Mr. Rothmuhl, and Mr. Fischer. The chorus of the opera was also heard. The concert was conducted by Signor Bimboni.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A dress rehearsal of "Way Down East" was had last night at the Manhattan Theatre. Everything worked smoothly, and the play will be presented to-night to the general public.

Miss Julie Opp, Mrs. Walcot, and Mrs. Whiffen, with David Bispham and others, will present "Adelaide" at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, this morning in behalf of a local charity.

Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, entered an order last Saturday permanently restraining Samuel E. Rork from producing the comic opera "Peg Woffington," and compelling him to return the manuscript, libretto, and score to Harry B. Smith and Victor Herbert, the authors. The complaint of the latter was that Mr. Rork did not carry out his contract with them.

Daniel Frohman has arranged with Garrett P. Serviss for a series of illustrated lectures to take place in the Lyceum Theatre every morning in Lent, commencing Monday, March 7. The programme for the first week is as follows: Monday, "Spain"; Tuesday, "Peter the Great and the Making of Russia"; Wednesday, "Greece, the Cradle of Civilization"; Thursday, "Napoleon Bonaparte"; Friday, "Paris," and Saturday, "William Tell and the Romance of the Alps." These lectures will mark the beginning of a series of Lenten entertainments to be given at the Lyceum Theatre every season.

A concert has been arranged for the benefit of the College Settlement, 95 Rivington Street. It will be given on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. Henry Lansing Wardwell, 27 West Twentieth Street. The receipts will be devoted to musical instruction among the Poles, Germans, and Hungarians in the neighborhood of the College Settlement. The directoresses of the college regard the influence of music as a factor in education now so well recognized that any means of spreading it among the poor must commend itself to the general public. The artists who have contributed their services for this concert include Mme. Gadski, Miss Ethel Hyde, Miss Grace Preston, Henry Holden, Mr. Kaltenborn, and Mr. Hermann Beyer-Hane. Among some of the patronesses are Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Francke H. Bosworth, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Frank Damrosch, Miss Julia B. De Forest, Mrs. George B. Hopkins, Mrs. Edward G. Love, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, Miss Laura B. Post, Mrs. Pinchot, Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, Mrs. John R. Taber, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, Mrs. Henry L. Wardwell, Mrs. Charles H. Welling, and Mrs. Stanford White.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas Chatterton.

Thomas Chatterton, one of the old merchants of New York, died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, 30 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

He was born in New Haven, Conn., April 16, 1818, and started in business in that city. In 1856 he came to New York and entered the dry goods and wholesale clothing business, becoming a member of the firm of the C. W. & J. Garrett Company. Later he became a member of the firm of Lewis, Chatterton & Co., and afterward the head of the firm of Thomas Chatterton & Co., at 265 and 267 Canal Street.

He retired in 1877, but remained very active, attending to his personal affairs, and went down town almost every day until within two weeks, during which time he was confined to the house.

Mr. Chatterton was a member of the Prince of Orange Lodge of Freemasons, and for many years was Treasurer of the First Panel Sheriff's Jury and attended the last annual dinner of that body.

He is survived by his widow, one daughter, Mrs. John F. Long of this city, and three grandchildren. The funeral will take place on Wednesday.

Amos H. Alling.

Amos H. Alling of the firm of A. H. & C. B. Alling, woolen manufacturers of Derby, Conn., died yesterday at his home, in Derby, aged seventy-five years. He was born in Orange, Conn. His father, Charles W. Alling, established a wool-carding and cloth-dressing plant at Orange, and this business, which later came into the hands of the two sons, Amos Henry and Charles Alling, was the foundation of the large woolen cloth manufactory the brothers have conducted in Derby for forty years, which is now known as the Paugassett Mills, where about 500 hands are employed.

Mr. Alling was married twice. He is survived by his second wife and two daughters.

Lucius Hart.

Lucius Hart of this city died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Vendome, Broadway and Forty-first Street. He was the son of Lucius Hart, who was in the metal business in Burling Slip for fifty years. At the time of his father's death, in 1871, he succeeded him, but carried on the business for only a few years. Since then he had not been engaged in active business. He was much interested in military matters, and was a veteran of the Seventh Regiment. At one time he was a member of many prominent clubs. He leaves two sisters—Mrs. Henry N. Beers, a widow, and Mrs. H. C. Benedict of 10 West Fifty-first Street.

Obituary Notes.

Judge BENJAMIN T. GUNTER of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Virginia, who had been a patient at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, for the past eight weeks, died at that institution yesterday. The immediate cause of death was uraemic coma.

W. S. HALL died yesterday in San Francisco, aged sixty-five years. He was a shipbuilder, with yards at Port Blakely. He built a number of schooners and barkentines, famous on the Pacific Coast, some of which were engaged in the Hawaiian trade. He was born in Massachusetts.

Dr. EDWARD W. THOMSON died yesterday afternoon, after a short illness, of acute pneumonia. He had been confined to his bed only two days. Dr. Thomson was born in this city about fifty-six years ago. For many years he had been engaged in the practice of medicine near East Broadway and Grand Street. He is survived by his widow and two children.

GEORGE CURTIS, father of ex-Mayor Edwin Curtis of Boston, died yesterday in Roxbury, Mass. He was born in Westminster, Mass., Sept. 3, 1817, and went to Boston at the age of twenty to engage in the lumber business, from which he retired in 1884. Besides numerous offices of trust in financial bodies, he served in the Aldermanic Boards of the old City of Roxbury and of Boston and in the Legislature.

JAMES HAYWOOD, eighty-six years of age, died at his home in Flatbush yesterday from paralysis. Mr. Haywood was born in Liverpool, England, in 1812. He came to this country about fifty years ago and engaged in the dry goods business in this city, but retired fifteen years ago. For forty-two years he had been a resident of Flatbush, and for nine years held the office of Excise Commissioner. He leaves a wife and nine children.

BOY WHO SHINNED THE POLE.

Story Told by Joseph Murphy of the Early Days in California.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Free Press.

Joseph Murphy, the famous Irish comedian, may with eminent propriety be classed with the pioneers. In conversation with The Detroit Free Press Mr. Murphy gave some interesting reminiscences of his early time.

"It was forty-six years ago—in 1852," he said; "that I emigrated from New York to California. I arrived there a mere youth, without resources, and in a deplorable plight. I had expected to meet a brother, but he had gone to the Sandwich Islands, leaving me nothing more substantial than a letter of good counsel. But youth is not given to despair and I started in to hustle. The first opening I found was as waiter in an eating house much patronized by miners. I was soon rattling dishes at a lively gait, and when the proprietor of a hotel in Oroville, then a great mining camp, came to 'Frisco looking for help he took a fancy to me and offered me a job. I saw prospects and accepted. The next day I left with my new employer, a Mr. Lawler, for the camp. My baggage was packed in a snare drum, which I suspended from my neck. All I had besides a change of clothing was a set of bones, my best friend. When 'broke' I earned many a dollar with those bones, for to tell the simple truth I could handle them surprisingly well.

"Oroville was a rough place, but I was happy. Among the people I met there were two young men who lived in 'our' hotel and whose wants in the dining room I attended to. One of them was named Perkins. He was a lively, bright young fellow, who clerked in a grocery. The other was named Gore. I had not been there long when Summer came around, and with it the ever-glorious Fourth of July. Patriotism was strong in our far-away camp, and the men decided to celebrate by raising a liberty pole. A committee was appointed to go into the woods and cut a nice, straight pine and trim it. Another committee dug the hole and the women bestirred themselves to get materials for the flag. Bunting, of course, was out of the question,

FOR NEW YORK HARBOR

Liberal Appropriations Now Needed to Supply Commercial Demands.

IT HAS HAD LITTLE AID FROM GOVERNMENT.

How Other Harbors and Rivers Have Benefited at the Expense of the Nation's Metropolis.

Tables That Show How Poorly New York Harbor Has Fared Compared with Less Important Points.

The writer was led to make the investigation which has resulted in the preparation of this article by reason of applications made by him to Congress at several sessions during the last sixteen years to procure appropriations for dredging out certain channels in the Harbor of New York, known as the Bay Ridge, Red Hook, Buttermilk, and Gowanus Creek Channels. These channels extend for about three miles from a point in the East River, near Hamilton Ferry, along the Brooklyn and Bay Ridge shores, to a point near Sixty-fifth Street, Bay Ridge.

On one of my visits at Washington in 1890, in connection with the matter, on appearing before the River and Harbor Committee of the House, the Chairman of the committee, at a very early stage of the hearing, made the following remark:

"Are you aware, Mr. Ambrose, that in this matter you represent a part of the country—that is to say, the Port of New York—that has had $4.50 out of every $5 that the Federal Government during its existence has appropriated for river and harbor improvements in the whole United States?"

To this I at once replied that if the facts were as stated by the Chairman, I would concede that the Port of New York should not ask for another dollar from the Federal Government for channel improvement for a long time to come.

I added, however, that while I did not have the data before me to determine correctly what the facts were; yet that I had no hesitation in saying that it was my very decided opinion that instead of having received $4.50 out of every $5, the Port of New York had not received as much as 50 cents out of every $5 appropriated. I at once began a study and investigation to learn what had been done by the Federal Government on behalf of all the rivers and harbors of the United States, and also what it had done for the Harbor of New York, in comparison with all the rest of the country.

To make it complete, I carried the investigation from the year 1790 (the year when the Government was substantially established) down to the year 1890, and laid the results of the investigation before the proper committees.

After Congress had thus had the opportunity to learn how little had ever been done for this National gateway, as compared to the vast revenues here derived, Congress granted immediate and favorable action upon successive applications made by me, and at several sessions made appropriations amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $2,000,000.

These appropriations were made for the enlargement and improvement of Bay Ridge, Red Hook, Buttermilk, and Gowanus Creek Channels, so that while formerly they were not navigable except for small craft, such as scows, tugboats, &c., they are now, except the Creek Channel, the widest and deepest open highways in the port, and navigable by the deepest draught ocean-going vessels.

Some Instructive Figures.

Having decided to give this information to the public, I have lately brought my investigation down to the year 1896, inclusive, and the investigation has developed the fact that the total amount that has been appropriated by the Federal Government for all the rivers and harbors of the United States from the year 1790 to the year 1896, inclusive, has been the sum of $296,468,653.52, of which only $2,252,500 has been appropriated for the Harbor of New York; this being the amount (except $252,500 thereof, which was appropriated for Newtown Creek through the efforts of other parties,) which, as above stated, was obtained almost altogether through my personal efforts during the last sixteen years, and $1,500,000 of the amount was secured entirely by my efforts within the last six years.

As explained in a later part of this article, I do not include in the two million dollars here mentioned the expenditures for Hell Gate, Harlem River, and Sandy Hook improvements, for they are not in any sense harbor improvements, being at points so far distant from the place where traffic concentrates inside the harbor.

Upon the assumption thus made of what properly constitutes harbor improvements, the Harbor of New York had received out of the total appropriations made for the entire country during the 106 years mentioned, only one-half of 1 cent out of every dollar, as compared with 99½ cents devoted to improvements in the rest of the country.

Statistics showing receipts from import duties at the different ports of the United States are not very complete anterior to the year 1856, or, at least, not readily obtainable. I have, however, obtained accurate data for the forty-one years from 1856 to 1896, inclusive.

These show that the total receipts from import duties for the forty-one years at all the ports of the United States were $6,250,000,000.

Of this whole amount of receipts there was collected at New York $4,297,000,000, and at all other ports of the country only $1,953,000,000.

That is to say, out of every 100 cents collected by the Federal Government at all the ports of the country for the last forty-one years, 69 cents were collected at New York, and only 31 cents from all the rest of the country.

While out of every 100 cents which the Government has expended during the past 106 years for the improvement of all the rivers and harbors in the country, it has expended only one-half of 1 cent out of every dollar within the Harbor of New York, and 99½ cents out of every dollar in all the rest of the country.

The Federal Government has thus secured at this port two-thirds of the revenue that has enabled it to live and pay its debts, and yet for the enormous benefits that it has received from the Port of New York it has given practically nothing in return.

In the study of what appropriations have been made for the Harbor of New York, I will, for an easier understanding of the matter, present it under three sub-divisions:

First—The topography and extent of the harbor.

Second—The import and export trade of the Port of New York, and the revenue that the Federal Government derives therefrom, as compared with the trade in all other parts of the country, and the revenue derived from it.

Third—The appropriations made by the Federal Government for the Port of New York, as compared with the total appropriations for the whole United States, and with appropriations for special harbors, rivers, and sections in other portions of the country.

Topography and Extent of the Harbor

The New York Harbor, or the Upper Bay of New York, lies inside and north of the Narrows at Fort Hamilton, and comprises the Upper Bay, which terminates at the Battery; the East River to Port Morris, and the Hudson River to Spuyten Duyvil Creek. It surrounds the City of New York and bounds the west side of Brooklyn and Long Island City, and the east side of Staten Island and Jersey City, and contains in superficial area 19,840 acres, or 31 square miles in superficial area. The total shore or bulkhead line of New York Harbor is 62½ miles, divided as follows:

Hudson River, from Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the Battery on New York shore	70,000 feet or 13¼ miles
Hudson River, from opposite Spuyten Duyvil Creek to Constable Point on the New Jersey shore	93,760 feet or 17¾ miles
East River, from the Battery to Port Morris on the New York City shore	50,000 feet or 9½ miles
East River, from Lawrence Point, opposite Port Morris to Fort Hamilton on the Long Island shore	97,000 feet or 18¼ miles
Upper Bay, on east side of Staten Island, from Fort Wadsworth to St. George	2,000 feet or ⅜ miles
Total shore or bulkhead line	62½ miles

The Lower Bay of New York, which lies below or south of the Narrows, is the main entrance to the harbor, which has also a second entrance, from Long Island Sound through Hell Gate.

The navigable channel depth across the bar at Sandy Hook and through the Lower Bay has been improved by the Federal Government, so that it has at present a depth of 30 feet at low water and a width of 1,000 feet. What is called Sandy Hook Bar lies fifteen miles to the southeast of, and on the ocean side, of the Narrows at Fort Hamilton. The bar is a strip or belt of ground 4,000 feet wide, east and west, and extends north and south from Sandy Hook to Coney Island, a distance of eight miles. The dredging which the Federal Government did was on this belt of ground, and was for the purpose of opening a channel across it which should lead westerly from the sea toward the harbor, and which channel should be 1,000 feet in width and have a depth of 30 feet at low water. From the west or harbor side of the Sandy Hook Bar, for a distance of four miles westerly the existing natural channel averaged over 40 feet in depth and 3,000 feet in width, so that no dredging has been or will be required over these four miles.

From the westerly end of this last mentioned four miles for a distance of five miles northerly up through the Lower Bay dredging had to be done to secure the desired depth of 30 feet and a width of 1,000 feet, the natural depth of this five-mile stretch being only about 24 feet. For the remaining five miles up to the Narrows at Fort Hamilton no dredging had to be done, as the natural channel averages over 60 feet in depth, with an average width of at least 4,000 feet. The five-mile section last mentioned constitutes the upper part of the fifteen miles which comprise the Sandy Hook Channel, or, in other words, the entire channel of fifteen miles from the ocean to the Narrows.

Above the Narrows, and between the Narrows and the Battery the natural channel lies about midway between the shores, and it has a depth of from forty-five to seventy feet, for widths varying from 1,000 to 3,000 feet, while through the Hell Gate entrance the depth averages only twenty feet at low water.

East and Hudson Rivers.

The main ship channel of the Hudson River, which is located about midway between the New York and New Jersey shores, has ample width and depth, while that of the East River is much obstructed by rocks and reefs, which are constant sources of danger to passing vessels. The worst of these is the reef extending one and a half miles south from the southerly end of Blackwell's Island, which is about 100 feet wide and mostly above high water, and is composed of solid rock; the reef in Hell Gate known as Middle Ground, just above Ward's Island, which has a depth over it of about eighteen feet at low tide, and the reef extending from Grand Street to Twenty-sixth Street on the New York side known as Shell Reef, which has a depth over it of fourteen feet only, and which is composed of clay and bowlders on the surface, with possibly solid rock underneath. Besides these there are a number of detached rocks scattered along the channel of the East River, and new ones are often discovered by vessels coming in contact with them.

The channels along the shores of the harbor outside of the pier heads are maintained by the natural scouring force of the currents, but the conditions that affect the slips inside of the pier head lines on the Hudson River are very different from the conditions that affect the slips upon the East River.

On the west side of Manhattan Island is the Hudson River, in which the tide rises to a point as far north as the State dam at Troy, 150 miles north of New York City. The total length of the Hudson River from its source, at Newcomb, Essex County, in the Adirondacks, is 300 miles, and it has a watershed of 10,000 square miles, or 6,400,000 acres. The Hudson River, although not a sediment-bearing stream like the Mississippi, still carries in suspension a large quantity of material, consisting of the sewage of the numerous towns and villages along its banks, and during heavy rainfalls and the early Spring thaws it receives in addition the vast quantity of material washed down from its immense watershed, the presence of which is easily detected by the discoloration of the water. While there is no doubt that most of this variety of material is carried to the sea by the strong ebb currents, it is equally certain that a large percentage of it is deposited in the slips that surround the piers on both shores of the Hudson River, for it is well known that these slips require frequent dredging to maintain their depth. The Hudson River flows down in one undivided stream between the shores of New Jersey and New York City, and, joining the East River at the Battery, the stream or current continues down on the west side of Governors Island and the harbor to the Narrows.

The East River, which is really a strait between Manhattan Island and Long Island, connects the sea by way of Long Island Sound with the sea by way of the Narrows and the Lower Bay. It carries substantially no material in suspension, as it has only an inconsiderable drainage area. The sewage from the cities on the shores of the East River flows into the water near the ends of the piers, and only a small part of it is left on deposit upon the ground at the bottom of the slips, because the larger part is forced out into the channel and is carried by the currents into the sea, through Sandy Hook and Long Island Sound. The slips surrounding the piers on its shores, after they have been once dredged out to a sufficient depth, require dredging only at long intervals to maintain that depth. The report of the United States Coast Survey respecting tidal levels and flow of currents in New York Bay and Harbor conclusively shows, by instrumental observation, that the water from the Hudson River enters into the East River, because the water level of the East River is always higher than that of the Hudson River.

The East River begins at the westerly end of Long Island Sound, at Throgg's Neck, and flows in a westerly and southerly direction to its junction with the Hudson at the Battery. The East River is divided into two streams by islands at several points along its course, and at the Battery enters the Upper Bay by two streams, the main stream running between Governors Island and the Brooklyn shore and passing out into the bay through Buttermilk, Red Hook, and Bay Ridge Channels, and the other stream passing into the bay between Governors Island and the Battery. The waters of the East River flow down between Manhattan Island and Long Island and, joining at the Battery with the waters of the Hudson at the Battery, as the water of the East River forces the Hudson River water to the shores of New Jersey and Staten Island. So much of the water of the East River as passes between Governors Island and Brooklyn flows down along the Brooklyn shore through Buttermilk, Red Hook, and Bay Ridge Channels to the sea through the Narrows. Prof. Mitchell, in his report on the circulation of the sea through New York Harbor, says: "The peculiar quality of the East River current, as compared with the free tidal current, is that the former is a gravity stream, i. e., it is water running down a slope as in a fresh-water river. The East River delivers more water into New York Harbor than it carries back again into the Sound. The fresh waters that enter from the Hudson and other rivers play an insignificant part in the physics of the harbor, but the circulation of the sea by way of the East River, although small in quantity, is the element which determines the superiority of New York Harbor over nearly all the sand-barred inlets of the world. It is this circulation which keeps the port open in Winter and sweeps the sand from its threshold."

Channels Will Be Permanent.

The essential fact shown by the foregoing statement from Prof. Mitchell is that the Sandy Hook Channel, from the ocean into the harbor of New York, as far north as the Narrows, will be permanent in character, depth, and location, and will not change from place to place, because the current or circulation of the sea going out through it will maintain it at its full depth and width.

The Buttermilk, Red Hook, and Bay Ridge Channels along the Brooklyn shore, which serve to carry the main body of water from the East River to the Narrows, to whatever size they may be deepened and widened, will also permanently remain at that size, because of the scouring force of this great current of sea water that comes from the ocean through Long Island Sound and the East River, and which passes through these channels on its way out to the ocean again through the Narrows.

As further proof of this we have the preponderance of the ebb tide in the East River over the flood tide, and the ebb tide in every tidal stream being the scouring tide, the tendency against shoaling is self-evident.

There is also the important fact that the East River, having practically no drainage area or watershed from which materials are brought into it, carries no material in suspension, and therefore can deposit none in these channels, or in the slips along its shores. It is also well known that the East River and these three channels to the south of it, through which it finds its way through the Narrows to the sea, cannot receive any sediment from the Hudson River, because the water of the Hudson when it reaches the Battery on its way out is crowded over to the west side of the harbor, and on to the Jersey flats and toward Staten Island and by the body of water coming from the East River between the Battery and Governors Island, and which body of water flows southerly along the westerly side of Governors Island.

The waters of the Hudson River, after they have passed to the south of Governors Island, receive an additional and controlling impulse to the westward from the very large volume of water that comes out of the East River through Buttermilk Channel to the southeast of Governors Island; thus allowing the sea water from the ocean coming in through Long Island Sound and the East River to pass out through the Buttermilk, Red Hook, and Bay Ridge channels to the Narrows.

The fact that the Hudson River waters do not pass into the East River or to the east of Governors Island is also established by observations that have been made upon the currents at the beginning of the flood tides. These observations show that the stream on the west side of the harbor, coming from the Hudson River, still flows ebb, or to the southward, while at the same moment the currents along the Bay Ridge and Brooklyn shores are running flood or northward; thus clearly showing that the waters of the two rivers do not intermingle, but that they are as completely divided and separated as though a wall of solid masonry stood between them, extending from the Battery to the Narrows along a line some distance to the west of Governors Island.

For the reasons above stated it is apparent that when channels and slips have been once excavated to any given depth in the East River or along the shore of Brooklyn toward Fort Hamilton, they will retain such depth with but little, if any, occasion for further dredging.

Import and Export Trade.

Second—The import and export trade of the Port of New York and the revenue that the Federal Government derives from it, as compared with the import and export trade, and what it gets therefrom, in all other parts of the country.

It is very well known that more than half the foreign commerce of the United States passes through the Port of New York. The import trade of the Port of New York considerably exceeds the import trade of all the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf, and lake ports combined; while its export trade amounts to nearly as much as the export trade of all its competitors. It follows, therefore, that the chief part of those revenues that are drawn by the Federal Government from duties on imports are received from the New York Custom House. The following table is an exhibit of the total value of imports of the entire country during the thirty-five years beginning July 1, 1860, and ending June 30, 1895, and of the comparative amount of duties collected thereon at the different ports of entry. The table also shows the exports from the same ports during the same period:

Ports.	Foreign Imports.	Receipts from Duties On Foreign Imports.	Exports of Domestic Goods.
New York	$13,688,174,078	$4,003,569,753.34	$11,038,442,674
Boston	1,862,851,677	570,086,708.91	1,549,002,385
Philadelphia	1,022,695,160	357,861,337.50	1,062,297,358
Baltimore	543,205,323	137,530,134.39	1,361,950,964
New Orleans	418,953,888	84,060,087.58	2,612,519,911
San Francisco	1,230,803,282	243,747,564.95	1,176,297,081
Aggregate, all other ports	1,968,602,052	422,843,426.48	4,417,392,955
Total United States	$20,785,285,440	$5,819,231,013.35	$23,217,903,328

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the total duties collected for the whole country were $131,818,530.62. Of this amount New York contributed $87,424,445.71, and all other ports only $44,394,084.91. This was 66.32 per cent. in favor of New York.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, the total duties collected were $152,158,617.45, and this was divided as follows: New York, $103,633,983.83, and all other ports $48,524,633.62, or 68.11 per cent. in favor of New York.

Thus during the fiscal years 1894 and 1895 New York contributed $191,058,429.54 to the revenues of the country, and all other ports only $92,918,718.53.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, the total value of foreign imports for New York was $513,241,192, and for all other United States ports $276,324,712, or 65 per cent. in favor of New York, and the total value of New York's domestic exports was $401,150,796; all other ports $488,679,538, or 45 per cent. in favor of New York. These figures show that during the year ending June 30, 1895, New York secured 65 per cent. of the total foreign imports of the country, and exported 45 per cent. of the entire home products.

So much for figures that can be obtained from official reports.

It has been found to be impracticable to get accurate data wherewith to measure or fairly estimate the vast magnitude of the coasting trade of the Port of New York, which includes its trade with all other seaports of the Union; and equally impracticable to measure the amount of its trade with the interior of the country, for the reason that no reliable statistics have ever been kept of either. It is very well known, however, that with respect to its coasting trade combined with its trade with the interior of the country, the Port of New York controls more than half of the trade of the whole Union.

It concerns us also to know the relations of the metropolitan centre, which comprises the cities and towns that cluster around the harbor of New York, to the rest of the Union in industry, wealth, and population. Consider the question of population. It is a fact that a man can stand on the top of any of the tall buildings in New York City and overlook about one fourteenth part of the inhabitants of the entire Union, with its more than 3,000,000 square miles and numberless towns and cities.

As an industrial centre, the metropolitan district produces more than one-twentieth of the annual product of the country. It contains more than 40,000 factories, and produces goods to the value of many hundreds of millions of dollars each year.

The assessed valuation of its real estate is much more than one-twentieth of the assessed value of the entire Union, and its total wealth, including the personal property held by its citizens, is estimated at one-fifteenth of our National wealth.

Appropriations for the Harbor.

Third.—The appropriations made by the Federal Government for the Port of New York, as compared with the total appropriations made for the whole United States, and with special appropriations for certain harbors, rivers, and sections in other portions of the country.

In presenting the following comparative statement of the total appropriations of Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors from the foundation of the Federal Government to the year 1896 it would be well to say in advance that no disparagement is meant for any section of the Union. It will be well to say also that it is not intended to make a charge of excessive appropriations for any section. The total of all appropriations seems light to the verge of parsimony when we reflect that one hundred years ago the continent, except along a thin line of population on the Atlantic seaboard, was a complete and unbroken wilderness.

The inhabitants of the district in which the Port of New York is comprised have been, since the foundation of the Government, strangely oblivious to what has so vitally concerned the commercial interests of this port, in that they have failed to apply for and to secure from the Federal Government such share of appropriations as properly belonged to this port, by reason of its conceded supremacy in all that constitutes the chief and general port of entry, through which the great bulk of the merchandise and products of the country at large are brought in and sent out.

Hence, it is well to consider in detail some of the further grounds upon which the Port of New York is entitled now and hereafter to base its claim to larger and more adequate appropriations from the Federal Government.

With the large commerce of this port in view, second only to the commerce of the greatest commercial city in the world, London, with the further facts given in the preceding pages, it is instructive to study the figures which represent Congressional appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors since the foundation of the Government, and to observe the trifling total that has gone toward the improvement of New York Harbor. Comprehending Brooklyn and Jersey City in the calculation, and leaving out all improvements that belong rather to the list of river than harbor improvements, we find the total to be most ludicrously small. It may be said, in general terms, that the Federal Government has done next to nothing for the harbor of its chief commercial city.

What the States Have Received.

The following table gives the total of all appropriations charged to the account of each State from the year 1790 to the year 1896, inclusive:

State, &c.	Amounts Appropriated.
Alaska	$5,000.00
Alabama	6,316,480.69
Arizona	10,000.00
Arkansas	3,669,093.75
California	6,788,677.27
Connecticut	3,791,188.93
Delaware	4,330,032.70
District of Columbia	2,746,500.00
Florida	4,191,250.00
Georgia	8,464,315.41
Idaho	90,000.00
Illinois	7,288,555.00
Indiana	1,920,138.92
Iowa	72,000.00
Kansas	702,500.00
Kentucky	3,289,745.74
Louisiana	12,465,004.55
Maine	3,528,900.87
Maryland	4,797,439.50
Massachusetts	6,727,215.06
Michigan	20,933,880.27
Minnesota	1,961,850.00
Mississippi	1,908,925.00
Missouri	895,100.00
Montana	45,000.00
New Hampshire	594,500.00
New Jersey	2,599,118.00
New York	22,319,943.16
North Carolina	5,496,096.92
Ohio	6,561,768.86
Oregon	9,680,942.47
Pennsylvania	5,167,370.63
Rhode Island	2,762,650.00
South Carolina	5,496,065.00
Tennessee	1,978,000.00
Texas	12,564,050.00
Vermont	852,172.20
Virginia	4,844,221.00
Washington	913,350.00
West Virginia	4,720,225.00
Wisconsin	8,791,947.84
Delaware River	4,021,961.71
Mississippi River	52,821,125.73
Missouri River	9,391,000.00
Ohio River	10,856,572.16
Tennessee River	5,050,522.12
Removing obstructions in Western rivers, (Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas)	4,186,800.05
Northern and Northwestern lakes	5,101,591.86
Surveys and examination	3,763,463.00
Miscellaneous	407,750.00
Grand total	$296,468,653.52

Some Trite Comparisons.

It will be observed in looking over the above table that while the amount appropriated for river and harbor improvements in the State of New York is larger than the appropriations in any other single State, it is yet not nearly so large, when population and traffic are taken into the calculation, as the amount contributed to several of the younger or less important States. The total amount, $22,319,943.16, for example, is nearly equaled by the amount appropriated for Michigan, a State which has obtained $20,963,680.27 of the public money for the improvement of her waterways and harbors. We find also $8,791,947.84 charged against the young, not very populous, and commercially not very important State of Wisconsin; $12,465,004.55 charged against Louisiana, and no less than $4,330,032.70 charged to the account of Delaware, a State hardly more populous, and not nearly so rich, as some single wards in the City of New York. The excuse for the latter State will be found in the fact that she lies at the gate of the Delaware Bay and River, and that her appropriations are made for the benefit of the rich and powerful State of Pennsylvania. But New York lies at the main gate of the continent, and bears toward almost the entire Union the relations which Delaware bears to only a single State.

The Mississippi River has had appropriated up to the close of 1896 the magnificent sum of $52,821,125.73, having during the years 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896 received no less than $17,339,000. In the five years embracing 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896 the amounts appropriated for rivers and harbors for the whole United States sum up $83,542,019. Of this amount New York Harbor has received only $808,600, or less than 1 per cent. of the total amount appropriated. During the same period New York has paid into the National Treasury in receipts from duties on imports $593,631,697.94, as against $287,570,157.20 from all other ports of the United States, or 67 per cent. of the total receipts.

That is to say, the Federal Government, out of every 100 cents which it has expended on the improvement of all the rivers and harbors of the whole country, has spent less than 1 cent in the Harbor of New York, while out of every 100 cents that it has received from import duties at all the ports of the country, it has got over 67 cents from the Harbor of New York alone.

A Few Instructive Particulars.

To understand the parsimony of the appropriations for New York Harbor, however, it will be necessary to descend to particulars, and to make comparisons which it is to be hoped that citizens at the East, West, or South may not think odious. We do not comprehend the full measure of the neglect from which the Harbor of New York has suffered until we begin to examine the detailed expenditures for harbor improvements as they are illustrated by the appropriations for different ports and separate carefully the items that should be classed as river improvements from the items that should properly be classed as harbor improvements. First, studying the following table, which gives a detailed statement of the amount of moneys expended for the improvement of different rivers, bayous, and harbors for which the largest expenditures have been made throughout the Union, and then observe the analysis that follows:

State and River or Harbor.	Amounts Appropriated.
Alabama, Mobile Harbor	$5,593,630.68
Arkansas, White River	370,000.00
California, Oakland Harbor	1,804,600.00
Connecticut, New Haven Harbor	1,161,000.00
Delaware, Delaware Breakwater	2,808,353.70
District of Columbia, Washington and Georgetown	2,746,500.00
Florida, St. John's River	1,711,000.00
Georgia, Savannah River and Harbor	5,580,606.64
Illinois, Chicago Harbor	2,331,006.00
Illinois, Illinois River	1,743,650.00
Indiana, Michigan City Harbor	1,273,638.92
Iowa, Dubuque Harbor	69,500.00
Kentucky, Kentucky River	2,281,155.15
Louisiana, Bayou Plaquemine	480,000.00
Maine, Portland Harbor	873,977.05
Maryland, Baltimore Harbor	3,721,000.00
Massachusetts, Boston Harbor	3,024,196.00
Michigan, St. Mary's River, Falls, and Canal	10,84[illegible]765.22
Michigan, Sand Beach, Lake Huron	1,336,000.00
Michigan, St. Clair River Flats and Canal	901,717.97
Minnesota, Duluth Harbor	902,299.20
Mississippi, Yazoo River	276,000.00
Missouri, St. Louis Harbor	342,600.00
New Hampshire, Cocheco River	240,000.00
New Jersey, Raritan River	365,213.00
New York, Buffalo Harbor	2,861,480.41
New York, Buttermilk Channel	496,350.00
New York, Hell Gate	4,385,361.07
New York, Gowanus Bay	1,503,650.00
New York, Hudson River	3,091,038.00
New York, Harlem River	1,196,000.00
New York, Channel off Sandy Hook	1,795,000.00
New York, Hudson River opposite Jersey City	25,000.00
New York, Oswego Harbor	1,902,612.87
New York, wrecks at Sandy Hook	113,530.00
New York, Newtown Creek	227,500.00
North Carolina, Cape Fear River	3,485,478.92
Ohio, Cleveland Harbor	1,833,631.61
Ohio, Toledo Harbor	1,622,200.00
Oregon, Columbia Cascades	3,673,400.00
Pennsylvania, Erie Harbor	1,231,077.23
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Harbor	3,241,000.00
Rhode Island, Providence River	820,750.00
South Carolina, Charleston Harbor	4,277,200.00
Texas, Galveston Harbor and Bay	3,704,800.00
Texas, Sabine Pass	2,118,750.00
Vermont, Burlington Harbor	601,922.20
Virginia, James River	1,772,500.00
West Virginia, Great Kanawha River	3,976,037.00
Wisconsin, Fox and Wisconsin Rivers	3,377,831.07

Moneys Not for the Harbor.

At a casual glance the appropriations for New York Harbor, as given in the above table, may not seem so inadequate to persons who, not being familiar with the topography of the harbor, do not know where or for what purpose these appropriations were expended. People generally are apt to regard Hell Gate and the Harlem River as parts of New York Harbor, but they are not. It should be unnecessary to say that improvements at those points are properly to be considered not harbor, but river improvements. Neither the East River at Hell Gate nor the Harlem River, now being converted into a ship canal, lies within the radius of New York Harbor, that is to say, where traffic concentrates; and were we to charge the appropriations for their improvement to the account of New York Harbor, that is, where the shipping business of the port is done, we should have to charge the cost of the work on the lower Mississippi between New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico to the harbor account of New Orleans. The harbor account of New Orleans would then foot up $12,732,884.55 of appropriations, a total far in excess of the total appropriations made for all work done anywhere in the vicinity of New York, as well as in New York Harbor proper.

Deduct the appropriations, then, for the removal of the rocks at Hell Gate, the Harlem River improvement, and the channel improvements off Sandy Hook from the bill against the New York Harbor and see how the account stands. We find remaining only the money appropriated for the improvement of Gowanus Bay, $1,503,650; for the improvement of Buttermilk Channel, $496,350; for the improvement of the Hudson River opposite Jersey City, $25,000, and for the improvement of Newtown Creek and Bay, $227,500. The total of these four items foots up only $2,252,500, a ridiculously small total when we consider the magnitude of the maritime operations that concentrate in the Harbor of New York, and the amounts appropriated for improvements elsewhere.

Harbor Appropriations Compared.

Compare the foregoing figures with some of the figures that represent appropriations for harbor improvements in a few of the minor ports of the Union.

Beginning with Boston, we find the total charged to harbor improvements to be $3,024,196. Philadelphia has had $3,241,000 appropriated since 1888, exclusive of the amounts appropriated for the Delaware River; while during this same period of eight years Philadelphia has paid into the National Treasury, from customs duties, only $125,912,002, or about the amount New York pays in one year. Passing down the coast to Baltimore, we discover the total amount of appropriations for her harbor have been $3,721,030. Charleston has had $4,277,200; Savannah, $5,580,606; Mobile, $5,593,630, and Galveston, $3,704,800. Passing to the lake ports we find some still more surprising figures. Burlington, Vt., a city which few persons outside of Burlington ever suspected of being a port, has managed to obtain harbor improvement appropriations to the amount of $601,922, or about one-third the total for New York. Erie and Toledo have been made happy in receiving, the first-named city $921,867 and the last named $1,622,200, the latter being equal to two-thirds of the appropriations for New York Harbor. Appropriations for Cleveland reach $1,833,631, and for Chicago $2,331,005. Michigan City, Ind., (a port which most persons outside of Indiana would have difficulty in locating,) has received $1,273,638 and the seemingly munificent total of $20,968,680.27 in Federal money obtained by the State of Michigan has largely gone toward the improvement of numberless small harbors which, to say the least, have not a National reputation.

Lake Harbor Appropriations.

But while making an exposition of the qualifications of our fellow-citizens of the South and West for obtaining appropriations, it will not do to forget that the citizens of New York State outside the metropolis have some accomplishments of a corresponding kind. The following table gives the amount appropriated for lake harbors in New York State where the appropriations exceed $100,000.

Locality.	Amounts Appropriated.
Buffalo Harbor	$2,861,480.41
Charlotte Harbor	521,325.40
Dunkirk Harbor	564,079.38
Oak Orchard Harbor	205,000.00
Ogdensburg Harbor	282,355.58
Oicott Harbor	163,000.00
Oswego Harbor	1,902,612.87
Plattsburg Harbor	185,680.01
Tonawanda Harbor	350,000.00
Great Sodus Harbor	475,646.80
Little Sodus Harbor	332,941.77

It will be seen by this table that the three harbors known as Dunkirk, Great Sodus, and Little Sodus Harbors, (ports which probably nine-tenths of the citizens of the State of New York could not locate without the aid of a map,) have received appropriations which, combined in amount, equal two-thirds of the appropriations for New York Harbor, (viz., $1,372,687.95.)

What Kentucky River Cost.

Now let us see what has been done for one of the interior rivers of the country, and that also not an important stream, commercially speaking. The Kentucky River is a tributary of the Ohio, and empties into it at Carrollton, Ky. The object of its improvement was to repair five locks and dams built by the State of Kentucky, and to extend slack-water navigation for a draught of six feet, by the construction of twelve additional locks and dams, to Three Forks, a distance of 261 miles from the mouth of the river.

The improvement of a river of this class differs materially from the method adapted for tidal rivers. In tidal rivers increased depths are secured by the familiar process of dredging, while in non-tidal rivers little or no dredging is done, but slack-water or lock and dam navigation is resorted to. This consists in dividing the river into a number of pools or ponds, by forming dams to keep the water in the pools at a constant head or depth, and by passing the vessels from one pool to another by locks at the ends of each dam. A lock is a small basin just large enough to receive a boat, in which the water is confined on the sides by two upright walls of masonry, and at the ends by two gates, which open and shut, both for the purpose of allowing the boat to pass and to cut off the water of the upper pool from the lower, as well as from the lock while the boat is in it. To pass a boat from one pool to the other—from the upper to the lower for example—the lock is first filled with water, by means of valves; the upper gates are then opened and the boat passed in; these gates are next shut, and the water is then drawn from the lock by valves, until the boat is lowered to the lower pool, when the lower gates are opened and the boat is passed out. It will readily be seen that this really transforms the river into a canal and requires the constant employment of men to operate the locks and a continual expense to keep in repair the dams, locks, and necessary machinery for operating. There has been appropriated to date for the improvement of the Kentucky River $1,673,000, and further allotments, amounting to $608,155.15, have been made for operating and keeping in repair the locks and dams. The expenditure of these amounts has resulted in restoring five locks and dams, in building one new lock and in operating the river since 1880.

The expenses incurred in operating and maintaining navigation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, were $67,677.93, this being exclusive of the amount expended in improving the river, which was $69,999.48 for the same period of time.

It Was All for This.

The commercial statistics of Kentucky River, as printed in the report of the Chief of Engineers for the seven fiscal years ended with June 30, 1896, are as follows:

ARTICLES.	1890. Tons.	1891. Tons.	1892. Tons.	1893. Tons.	1894. Tons.	1895. Tons.	1896. Tons.
Beer	.....	.....	345	325	193	52	88
Brick	.....	.....	130	771	1,394	156	87
Coal	89,592	89,752	203,224	176,871	108,169	49,912	34,811
Cement	.....	.....	200	212	1,119	333	418
Cooperage	.....	.....	736	1,116	670	.....	.....
Cross-ties	.....	.....	1,445	889	.....	.....	.....
Grain	6,991	14,279	10,219	7,859	4,844	3,142	.....
Flour	1,503	1,744	6,233	12,094	6,407	1,719	1,678
Hay	4,407	500	6,486	5,120	2,273	2,620	2,183
Iron	1,903	712	4,292	5,671	175	.....	.....
Live stock	2,350	8,065	2,506	493	2,288	838	1,217
Lime	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450
Logs	158,903	224,844	72,749	2,471	63,866	286,342	198,514
Lumber	10,670	15,256	13,336	63,187	.....	3,170	1,667
Merchandise, Miscel	19,554	21,739	60,618	28,156	25,744	13,810	9,799
Salt	909	1,602	9,025	4,276	3,328	654	1,129
Timber	4,682	5,761	21,831	3,131	3,078	.....	3,000
Tobacco	2,782	5,636	11,199	9,806	11,667	4,483	4,638
Whisky	4,142	4,306	4,098	3,263	3,732	5,059	4,533
Passengers	1,995	2,023	3,172	3,176	3,055	2,841	2,082
Total	310,854	389,219	431,846	330,449	250,817	296,318	269,386

The tonnage of the Kentucky River for the year 1896 is 269,386 tons, with an estimated value of $2,963,246. This includes all the commerce of the river, both up and down. The commerce passing the locks on this stream amounts to about 130,150 tons annually, valued at $1,431,650, while the cost of maintaining the slack-water system has averaged $50,000 per annum. The importation of sugar alone for the Port of New York for the year 1895 was 950,406 tons, or nearly four times the total tonnage of the Kentucky River, and its value was $38,748,906, which at the present tariff rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem would have resulted in a revenue of $15,499,443, or more than five times the value of the total tonnage of the Kentucky River, from which the General Government derived no revenue whatever.

The total value of foreign imports and domestic exports of New York for the year 1895 was $914,391,988, or 300 times the value of the Kentucky River tonnage for the same year, and yet the Harbor of New York has received from the Federal Government in 106 years for harbor improvements only $2,252,500, as against $2,281,155 for the Kentucky River.

The River and Harbor Act of June 3, 1896, provides for the completion of the present project of improvement of the Kentucky River at a cost of $1,349,000, exclusive of the amounts heretofore expended. This will bring the cost of the completed improvement up to $3,630,155, including the cost of operating and maintenance. If the cost of operating and maintaining increases in the same ratio as the locks increase in number this cost will be about $150,000 per annum when all the locks and dams, seventeen in number, and all the other improvements contemplated by the expenditure of this $1,349,000 appropriation shall have been completed. When this last appropriation shall have been expended in

THE DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

A Resume of the Various Alternatives to Burial.

DISCUSSION BY F. S. HADEN

A Remedy for Crowded Cemeteries in Crowded Cities, Threatening the Living and Excluding Them from Needed Residential Area.

The following letter was sent to the editor of The London Times and printed in that journal:

Sir: I should have read your recent article on the overcrowding of cemeteries and on the practice of cremation as a suggested alternative for it with more concern if I had not at once perceived that it had, as usual, been written under the influence of a great but very common mistake. This mistake it is the interest of the cremationist propaganda to keep alive. As a matter of fact, however, if you will forgive my saying so, there is no such thing as the overcrowding of cemeteries in the sense implied by the article in question—in the sense, that is, that more dead bodies have been thrust into a space insufficient for their accommodation. A casual observer might, indeed, suppose, on seeing the surface of one of these cemeteries raised several feet above the surrounding level, that such had been the case. For all that he would be wrong, and doubly wrong if he supposed that cremation, or anything short of legal prescription, would affect the evil in any way whatever. The upheaval he had noticed would not, in short, have depended on a plethora of the dead, but on the massive and costly furniture which the undertaker had been clever enough to impose upon us, and for the storage of which we had not been clever enough to see that we had provided him with a permanent place of deposit. If it were only the dead that we were burying, any two or three of these cemeteries would, as I have shown, bury the whole mortality of London for every week while, as experience has shown me that nothing short of the résumé I am now sending you of the circumstances which have led up to it will ever make the singularity of our position understood, I have no choice, Sir, than to ask you to give that necessarily explanatory résumé insertion.

The Situation in London.

The case, in short, is this: In 1839, when the population of London was less by 3,000,000 than it is at present, Mr. Walker, a member of the profession to which I belong, drew attention to the overcrowded state of the city graveyards. At that time every church in the city—I am now speaking of the city proper—had its graveyard in which burials had been going on since the first, and as these churches were numerous and close together, it followed that no small portion of the city ground was in the permanent occupation of the dead. At that time, also, people who had business in the city lived in the city and shared with a dead population, many times more numerous than themselves, the soil they lived upon, the water they drank, and the air they breathed. In 1843 Mr. Edwin Chadwick, in a report on the same subject, confirmed the representations of Mr. Walker, and at length, in 1848—that is to say, five years after the issue of Mr. Chadwick's report, and nine years after the publication of Mr. Walker's book—the Government, by the machinery of a Board of Health which it created for the purpose, closed the graveyards in question and forbade further interment within the walls. Then in 1854, having dissolved the Board of Health and sanctioned the opening by joint stock companies(!) of new cemeteries outside the town, it ceased all further action.

Practically, therefore, beyond the fiction of forbidding intramural interments, and the opening of cemeteries outside the town to become in no long time as much inside the town as those they abandoned, the Government did nothing, while so far as the recommendations of its own board went, which all pointed to the necessity for legislation, it disregarded them altogether. Given the growth of a great living city, it seems to have taken for granted that a great dead city must of necessity grow up with it. In the city proper, the dead having shouldered out the living, the living left and went to live elsewhere. The inhabitants of the suburbs would have to do the same. The case was in the great city. A generation would elapse before the new cemeteries would become full. The matter might, therefore, wait. But a generation did not elapse, or anything like a generation, before, the new cemeteries being already full, the whole question cropped up again. The living population having increased by 3,000,000, the dead population increased in like proportion. And this was not, because fiction to the contrary, why the dead being permanent and the rate of their increase over the living constant, the question of their disposal, already difficult enough, became out of all proportion more difficult as time went on. Meanwhile the problem to be solved was always spoken of as "overcrowding," and the only remedy for it the opening of new cemeteries.

Perishable Coffins Should Be Used.

It was under these circumstances that in 1875, impatient of a position at once so helpless and so little creditable to us as a practical people, and scarcely less so of certain fanciful proposals which were just then being put forward for its correction—I ventured to advance the alternative of a simple reliance on the provisions and prescriptions of nature, and to promise, as a return for such reliance, a speedy extrication from all our difficulties. Fortified by the well-defined cosmical law which provides for a return to the earth of all organized beings that live and die upon its surface, I pointed out that by inclosing the bodies of the dead in hermetically sealed coffins we were vainly seeking to make them an exception to that law, and by preventing their dissolution were ourselves the cause of their embarrassing accumulation. Further, I showed that by the simple expedient of inclosing them in coffins as perishable as themselves we had it in our power at a very moderate cost wholly to undo the mischief we had done. Finally, I declared that if the dead were only thus properly buried in from three to five, or at most seven, years, according to the depth of their interment, not a single dead body would remain to monopolize the soil and a quantity of land of incalculable value, now hopelessly alienated, would be liberated for purposes of hygiene or of utility.

The impression produced by these proposals was, if I may say so, so considerable that if the Government of the day had only had the courage to take advantage of it and make proper burial compulsory they might easily have done so and have thus disposed of all our difficulties. The energy necessary for such a change was not, however, as we now know, forthcoming.

Strong Coffins and Deep Graves Are Bad.

The case, therefore, as left by the failure of Governmental action was, and still is, this: While the proximate and material cause of the so-called "overcrowding of cemeteries" was the strong coffin, the remote and moral cause—the unreasoning sentiment, that is, which prompted its use—was little by little lost sight of. The distinction between "improper burial" as a cause, and the "overcrowding of cemeteries" as an effect, was forgotten, and even cremation, the most visionary of remedies for it, again began to be heard of. I am not, Sir, on the present occasion going to waste a line of your space on this, to my mind, unfortunate and ill-advised revival, satisfied to wait for that searching and, it is to be hoped, capable and disinterested inquisition which you have happily invoked for its settlement. To continue, therefore, in 1884, at a meeting presided over by the late Earl of Shaftesbury, I tried again to disarm the prejudice which shrinks from exposing the bodies of the dead to an actual contact with the earth by describing in popular terms what that friendly contact meant. Some curiously mistaken notions, I explained, existed as to that which happened to a dead body when, in the words of the old ritual, it was "laid into the ground"—the popular notion being that it became a part of the clay to which we committed it. Nothing of the kind, of course, is the case.

A body properly buried—buried, that is to say, in such a way that the earth may have access to it—does not even remain in the earth, but returns to the atmosphere. The earth, as earth, affects it in no really appreciable way. The part played by the earth in its resolution is that of a mere porous medium between it and the air which is above it. Through this medium the air filters, and, when it reaches the body, in chemical language oxidizes it—that is to say, resolves it into new and harmless products; and then these new products, passing upward again through the same sieve-like medium, re-enter the atmosphere and become the elements of its renewal and of the nourishment and growth of plants.

And, yet again, so recently as the 23d of August last, after eleven years' experience of the fact, I made, with your permission, a final statement as to the absolute competence of even small quantities of earth to resolve many times its own bulk of animal matter without either loss or increase either of its substance or of its inherent sweetness and purity—a statement which I would fain hope has contributed to the modified form of the cremationist contention observable in your article.

Properly, also, I ought, in order to render this summary complete, to put on record a respectful expression of my surprise that the Local Government Board is even now so behind the times as to prescribe a depth for the burial of the body which unnecessarily retards its resolution, and even issues instructions for the continued use of brick graves and vaults!

I forbear, patiently waiting for that millennium which you, Sir, have foreshadowed, but which, by the way, will never find its accomplishment in a committee of the House of Commons. The case, in fact, is eminently one not for an immovable Government with a full knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, but for some such independent body as the London County Council. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, F. SEYMOUR HADEN.

Athenaeum Club.

THE ECLIPSE IN INDIA.

Striking Contrasts Between Observations by Englishmen and Natives.

From The London Times.

TALNI, Jan. 22.—The observation of the total solar eclipse in India has been a magnificent success. Here at Talni, during the three weeks of our preparations, we never saw a single cloud, and to-day has been as perfect as those which have preceded it, and while we are rejoicing over our own good fortune, the news is flashed to us that at Buxar, in the east, and Jewar, in the west, observers have been equally favored. Thanks to the forethought of our host, Lieut. Morris, no spectators were allowed to approach within several hundred yards of our camp, and we observed the superb spectacle free from the slightest interruption. The first encroachment of the dark body of the moon gave us an hour and a half's warning of totality, and slowly indeed did the first part of that time pass. A fine procession of sharply defined spots lay across the solar disk and were swallowed up one by one by the invading darkness. The air, which had been intensely hot, grew chill, the weird sense of approaching disaster which always accompanies an eclipse oppressed the nerves, and then, with what seemed a sudden rush, the shadow fell.

I was watching the eclipse through a binocular, one lens of which was fitted with an eyepiece prism. As totality approached, the burning spectrum at the sun became crowned with dark semicircles—the Fraunhofer lines. These grew finer and sharper, and then suddenly turned to bright flame at either end of the semicircles. The continuous spectrum narrowed, the bright arch grew with startling swiftness, a long constellation of glittering points sprang out for a fraction of a second, and totality had begun. "Go!" I cried. The signal clock was started, and its clear beat rang out, emphasized at every tenth second by the sharp ting of its bell, and the warning voice of the timekeeper called, "One hundred," "Ninety," "Eighty," according to the number of seconds still left us.

Just behind me Capt. Molesworth and Mrs. Maunder, at ah equatorial with two cameras, were changing plates with the confidence and precision begotten of much practice. With each camera six plates were to be exposed, and all went without a hitch, but, just as the word came for the sixth exposure, with a sudden rush an immense flood of sunlight poured forth. The eclipse had been four seconds short of the time we had expected. Meantime Mr. Thwaites had secured three photographs, and Lieut. Morris exposed several plates in small cameras. Further west Mr. Evershed, with a threefold arrangement of spectroscopes, exposed plates to catch the spectrum of the corona, and especially of the flash. Between our other occupations we looked up at the magnificent spectacle before us. The darkness did not equal that of the eclipses of 1886 or 1896, but the corona stood out in the sky as a vast silver star, brighter and more extended than when I saw it eleven years before. Two fine leaf-shaped extensions stretched out almost horizontally east and west, while nearly, but not quite, on the sun's equator, directed southwest, was the greatest ray of all, two millions of miles in length almost, pointing to where one celestial brilliant glittered several degrees away.

I had hoped to ascertain the distribution of the element coronium in the corona, but the green line, which for us composes its spectrum, was very faint, and was not seen at all on the eastern side of the sun. On the west it was traced to about five minutes in height. While telegraphing we learn that Prof. Naegamvalla secured forty photographs at Jewar, completing his programme. E. W. MAUNDER.

(Through Reuter's Agency.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 23.

So far as Bombay is concerned, the result of the eclipse has not quite realized general expectations. As the eclipse reached its zenith the temperature fell rapidly and the atmosphere became perceptibly chilly. Quite an earthy smell pervaded the air. One naturally expected to see stars peep out and twinkle in semi-darkness. But the scene here was too bright for that, and rather resembled a landscape under a wintry English sun. Crows flew from tree to tree or circled in flights, while sparrows twittered preparatory to roosting. Kites descended and cocks crowed. At the moment of totality the conditions were favorable at Sir Norman Lockyer's camp at Viziadrug, and the same was the case at Prof. Campbell's camp at Jewar. The sun was gradually blotted out, and a marvelous corona of pale silver blue appeared. The duration of totality was two minutes. Stars sprang out and all was deadly still. Native astrologers had prophesied all kinds of calamities, including a tidal wave at Bombay, and some foretold a great disaster a week hence. Religious Hindus sat down and counted their beads at the moment of contact, at the same time reciting passages and hymns. Here and there on the foreshore stood Parsees, Zend-Avasta in hand, with their faces turned toward the sun. The Brahman priests, who are ever ready to receive alms, ceased their solicitations during the eclipse. Beggars, however, swarmed nearly everywhere, and the Hindu streets were alive with the cry, "Give alms for the recovery of the sun from the jaws of the dragon Rahu!"

The large gatherings which usually assemble along Back Bay on the occasion of eclipses for the purpose of bathing in the sea were prohibited by the Plague Committee. The few bathers to be seen tied Durab grass to their clothes and put some of it into pickles and preserves to insure that they should not be affected by the eclipse. There was general fasting, but not much alarm seemed to be felt. It is the impression of most of the Hindus that when there was no Mohammedan or British Raj in India the solar eclipses occurred once in twelve years, and that they are now more frequent on account of the increase of sins and misdeeds.

The Nizam of Haidarabad has released fifty prisoners, each of whom received a present of money and clothes.

Three Statues During His Life.

From The London News.

A discussion was going on in a leading political club on the question, "Who was the most celebrated man of the century?" Various opinions were expressed, but suddenly from a recess hard by the words came: "I am the man," and Mr. Villiers came forward laughingly to join in the discussion. "I am the only public man who has the distinction of having three statues erected to him during his lifetime." This is a fact. There is not only the statue standing on Snow Hill, Wolverhampton, which has been covered with wreaths during the last few days, but a second at Manchester, the original home of free trade principle, and another is to be found in Devonshire. The late Mr. Villiers therefore beat the record.

A Good Roadmaker.

From The Rockland (Me.) Star.

Edwin McIntyre, who lives a hermit life in the house near Warren where Dr. Pilton R. Baker was shot, has a queer hobby. One of the prettiest and best pieces of road in Maine passes in front of his retreat. It has been built by Mr. McIntyre, who for the past twenty-three years has been picking up the rocks and stones near his home and pounding them into pebbles, which he has put in the highway. In twenty-three years' time he has pounded 900,000 stones and made them ready for road use. The town authorities, recognizing the value of the work, for years have compensated the man by giving him his road tax. He estimates that he has placed on the road twenty cords of these manufactured stones. Other towns might envy Warren such a faithful road builder.

The Health of Gladstone.

From the London Lancet.

Mr. Gladstone has suffered since the Autumn of last year from a chronic nasal catarrh, accompanied by facial neuralgia, which resisted all the most careful treatment. Therefore, at Mr. Gladstone's urgent desire and because the climatic influence had previously always restored him to health, he was allowed to go to Cannes in spite of any risk attendant upon the long journey. At first the neuralgic pain almost disappeared, and there were but fitful attacks. Subsequently the presence of the mistral with cold and wet weather produced the return of the pain, but at no period has there been any evidence of increase of other inflammatory symptoms. The pain has continued since, though varying from day to day. This has doubtless had a depressing and disappointing effect upon the distinguished patient, but otherwise his general physical condition remains very much the same, and there is no further development to record. We are happy to be able to publish this information upon excellent authority, inasmuch as the rumors that were rife in the press have been of a decidedly disquieting character.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.03½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.25
Cotton, middling	5 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅜
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅞
Lard, prime	5.15
Butter, creamery, Western	.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Pig iron warrants	6.55
Copper, lake ingot	10.95
Tin	13.90
Lead	3.60
Spelter	4.05

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Flour steady; Winter patents, $4.80@$4.90; straights, $4.80@$4.60; Spring specials, $5.85@$5.45; do, patents, $4.60@$4.90; straights, $4.30@$4.50; bakers', $3.60@$4; No. 2 Spring wheat, 91@93c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 84@93c; No. 2 red, 98c; No. 2 corn, 27½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 27½c; No. 2 oats, 24¼@24⅝c; No. 3 white, free on board, 25¾@26½c; No. 2 rye, 47½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 29@32c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.24½; Northwest $1.29; prime timothy seed, $2.80@$2.82½; mess pork, per bbl, $10.20@$10.25; lard, per 100 lb, $4.85; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.90@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.35; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugars, cutloaf, $5.89; granulated, $5.39.

COTTON.

The course of Saturday's cotton market was a decided surprise to a large class of trade who have become bearish on habit, from which they find it difficult to break themselves after so long a period of success on the short side of the account. The market made a decided gain, and showed increased speculative and investment activity. Shorts became alarmed, and covered with energy. Buying was in good part on foreign and Southern orders, with local covering and local investment demand also a feature. The basis of the improvement was the gradual strength developed by the Liverpool cotton market, supported by favorable Manchester accounts and by advices from the South, indicating continued activity on the part of foreign spot buyers in competition with Southern mills. The visible supply this week is 4,459,154 bales, against 4,933,449 bales in 1895. Our market opened steady at an advance of 4@6 points, further improved 3@5 points, and after showing a few intervals of weakness under liquidation by the more conservative longs, closed steady at a net advance of 7 points, with total sales of 122,700 bales. Spot cotton ruled quiet, and closed steady at unchanged prices.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	5.77	5.77	5.77	5.78@5.80
March	5.80	5.83	5.80	5.82@5.83
April	5.83	5.85	5.83	5.85@5.86
May	5.86	5.91	5.86	5.89@5.90
June	5.91	5.93	5.90	5.92@5.93
July	5.94	5.96	5.93	5.95@5.96
August	5.96	6.00	5.96	5.98@5.99
September	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.98@5.99
October	5.98	6.01	5.97	5.99@6.01
November	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.01@6.03

Southern spot markets, middling—Galveston, 5½c; New Orleans, 5 5-16c; Mobile, 5 5-16c; Savannah, 5¼c; Charleston, 5¼c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5¼c; Baltimore, 5⅝c; Memphis, 5 5-16c; Augusta, 5 1-16c; St. Louis, 5⅜c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—Middling uplands, 3 7-32d; February, 3 11½S; February-March, 3 11½S; March-April, 3 12S; April-May, 3 12½B; May-June, 3 13½S; June-July, 3 14B; July-August, 3 15S; August-September, 3 15½S; September-October, 3 16S; October-November, 3 16½S; November-December, 3 17S.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
February	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
May	95⅞	96¼	95⅞	96¼
July	88½	88⅞	88⅜	88¾
Corn—				
May	34	34⅛	34	34⅛
July	..	..	..	35
Oats—				
May	29⅛	29¼	29¼	29¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
February	..	..	..	95
May	95	95⅞	94⅞	95
July	84¼	84⅝	83⅞	83⅞
Corn—				
February	..	..	..	27½
May	29⅛	29¼	29	29⅛
July	30¼	30½	30¼	30¼
Oats—				
February	..	..	..	24
May	24½	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝
July	23	23¼	23	23⅛

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Sentiment in wheat was a little more bullish Saturday on a combination of domestic and foreign news outside of Liverpool cables, which closed unsatisfactory at ⅛@⅜d net decline. The French markets came decidedly strong at 10@30 points advance on wheat and 40@65 points rise on flour. Official prices for the day closed unchanged to ⅛c higher than last night. On the curb May sold up to 96⅛c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 5.—February, 94½c; May, 92¾@92⅞c; July, 91⅝@91¾c; No. 1 hard, 95¾c; No. 1 Northern, 95½c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5.—No. 1 Northern, 96@97c; No. 2 Spring, 91@92c; May, 94½c.

DULUTH, Feb. 5.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 93½c; May, 93½c; July, 92c.

Corn.

No. 2, 36½c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 29¾c; No. 3, 29½c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track mixed, 30@31c; track white, 31@34c.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.25; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.80@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.50@$3.65; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.25@$1.30. Rye Flour—$2.60@$3.10. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.20, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 67@68c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 70@77½c; Spring bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@67½c; city feed, 75c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 37c. cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 5.—Flour—First patents, $4.65@$4.75; second patents, $4.50@$4.60; first clears, $3.70@$3.90; second clears, $2.70@$2.90.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 55½c; No. 1 Western, 56½c, free on board, afloat, New York.

BARLEY—38½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. SEEDS—Clover, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; timothy, $3@$3.75.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Barley—No. 3, 28@40c. Rye—47½c; May, 48¾@49c. Flax—May, $1.24½; cash, Northwest, $1.29; May, $1.26⅛. Timothy—Cash and February, $2.82½; March, $2.87½.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $10.25@$10.50; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10@$12. Beef—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11@$11.50; packet, $9@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 5½c; 180 lb, 6¼c; 160 lb, 5¾c; 140 lb, 5½c; 120 lb, 5½c; pigs, 5⅝c. Cut-meats—Smoking bellies, 6¼c; 10 lb, 5¾c; 12 lb, 5¼c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western, 14 lb, 6¾c. Tallow, 3 9-16@3⅝c; country, 3¼@3⅜c. Lard, $5.15; city lard, $4.85; refined, South America, $5.75; Continent, $5.40; Brazil, kegs, $6.90; compound, city, 4¼c; Western, 4¼c. Stearine—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard stearine, 5¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 66s 8d; prime mess, 58s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 47s 6d; prime mess, medium Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 32s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 16 lb, 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 25s 9d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 41s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Close: Pork—February, $10.17½; May, $10.27½; July, $10.35. Lard—February, $4.85; May, $4.92½; July, $5.02½. Ribs—February, $5.02½; May, $5.05@$5.07½; July, $5.15; September, $5.22½@$5.25.

COFFEE.

Without being active, the coffee market seems to be pervaded by a better general feeling; possibly an affair of sympathy with the increased speculative interest shown on the Cotton Exchange, which is the next door neighbor of the Coffee Exchange. For several days past the coffee market has effectually resisted bearish influences, and Saturday held its own fairly well in the face of large receipts at Rio and Santos and lower European markets. The firmer attitude of spot holders has been followed by an increased demand from consumers, but as yet buyers and sellers have been too far apart for considerable transactions.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
February				5.65@5.75
March	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
April				5.80@5.85
May	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.90
June				5.85@5.95
July	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
August				5.95@6.00
September	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00@6.05
October				6.05@6.10
November	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10@6.15
December	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.10@6.15
January	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.15@6.20

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 8$500. Hamburg—¼ pfennig lower; sales, 10,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged; total sales, 14,000 bags. February, 36.75; March, 36.75; April, 37; May, 37; June, 37.25; July, 37.25; August, 37.50; September, 37.75; October, 37.75; November, 38; December, 38.25. Rio—No. 7, 8$100.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 1-16c; muscovado, 3 9-16c; molasses sugar, 3 5-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 18¼@19c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15@15½c; prime Summer, yellow, 21¼@22c; off Summer, yellow, 21¼c; butter grades, 24@27c; prime white, 24¼@25½c; prime Winter, yellow, 27¼@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 45@48c; American, boiled, 47@48c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 42@43c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based upon Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, 13¼@14c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, white, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13¼@14c; Bokhara, white, 15@16c; camels' hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria, and Vicanees, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, Cosso, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B. 14@16c; Georgian B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; Mohair, Turkish, 42@48c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

John M. Emmett, for years connected with the London wool sales, will conduct the wool auction to be held at the Wool Exchange on Wednesday. For that occasion, and until further notice, Mr. Emmett will take the place of the recent official auctioneer of the Exchange. Mr. Emmett is well known as a wool man, and was an active broker for many years in London.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, barrels, $3.20; pitch, $1.85. Spirits—Turpentine, regulars, 34c; machines, 34½@34¾c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 5.—Turpentine, 33¼c; resin, A, B, C, D, $1.30; E, $1.35; F, $1.40; G, $1.50; H, $1.85; I, $1.70; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $1.95; W G, $2.05; W W, $2.35.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 5.—Turpentine, 32c; resin, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 5.—Turpentine, 31½@32¼c; resin, $1.20@$1.25.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed beef, 7@8¼c.

CALVES—City-dressed veals, 11@12½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.80; lambs, $5.25@$6.25; dressed mutton, 7@8c per lb; dressed lambs, 7½@9c.

HOGS—$4.15@$4.40.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Feb. 7.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 68 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

68—McIntosh vs. Van Romondt.
72—Rose Brick Co. vs. Tugs Belle and Seth Chapman.
80—Wing vs. Tug How-ard and Carroll.
80—Gibson vs. Tug R. H. Rathbun.
48—Sheldrake vs. S. S. Dunolo.
24—Seaman vs. Water Boat F. H. Graves.
78—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. vs. S. S. Etruria.
11—Jefferson vs. N. Y. & Lake Champlain Trans. Co.
90—Echlentar vs. S. S. Ethiopia.
91—Hewlett vs. Burrell & Sons.
92—Sutton vs. Steamer City of Norwalk.
93—Beard Dredging Co. vs. S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.
94—Martin vs. Southern Pacific Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

Calendar for to-day: 832, 349, 350, 351.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—In re Kohn.
2—Soles vs. Young.
3—Shrady vs. Van Kirk.
4—Shrady vs. Shrady.
5—Gallo vs. Mayor, &c.
6—Nassau Bank vs. Reid.
7—In re Union India Rubber Co.
8—Lawrence vs. Smith.
9—Streep vs. Streep.
10—Herman vs. Reiss.
11—Darrin vs. Glass.
12—Trahan vs. Trahan.
13—Rothschild vs. Schwab.
14—Scandinavian Bank vs. Fishback.
15—Hammel vs. Schleisewer.
16—Wood vs. Fennelly.
17—Stern vs. Runkel.
18—Koch vs. Fox.
19—Shannon vs. Shannon.
20—Fallon vs. Stickney.
21—Goodwin vs. Norton.
22—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
23—Higgins vs. Gedney.
24—University Press vs. Williams.
25—Kult vs. Nelson.
26—In re Utica Carriage Co.
27—Morris vs. Winne.
28—People, &c., vs. Cohen.
29—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Moore.
30—Dodge vs. Hamilton.
31—Dodge vs. Woods.
32—New York Building Loan Banking Company vs. Fisher.
33—Fisher vs. Adler.
34—Boyd vs. Gorman.
35—Myers vs. Moss.
36—Mattlage vs. Taylor.
37—Feigel vs. Feigel.
38—In re Swan Incandescent Elec. Light Company.
39—Society Di Muro Lucano Mutuo, &c., vs. Saracco.
40—Emery vs. Galvin.
41—In re Gridley.
42—Mullery vs. Lippmann.
43—In re Hulbert Bros. & Co.
44—Hahn vs. Manhattan Railway.
45—Price vs. Price.
46—Humphrey vs. Royle.
47—Fitzpatrick vs. Barnum.
48—In re Atlas Iron Com. Co.
49—Belden vs. Sigfried.
50—Philip vs. Third Av. R. R.
51—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
52—Manning vs. Benedict.
53—Marx vs. Dempsey.
54—Dorchester vs. Lipfel.
55—Stillman vs. Kearney.
56—In re Daly.
57—Lynch vs. Henderson.
58—Noirit vs. Tamsen.
59—Ganz vs. Bannon.
60—Beattie vs. Brets.
61—In re Sheldon.
62—Stook vs. Stook.
63—Cohen vs. Cohen.
64—In re Williams.
65—Goetz vs. Brotherhood of Progressive Variahers.
66—Koch vs. same.
67—Wendeshold vs. same.
68—Van Beuren vs. Heinrichs.
69—Whitman vs. Bates.
70—Breslar vs. Brealer.
71—In re Shoen.
72—Market and Fulton Nat. Bank vs. McAllister.
73—In re Millanie.
74—People, &c., vs. Schmidt.
75—Caludy vs. Hageman.
76—In re Thomason.
77—Dept. of Buildings vs. Moore.
78—Same vs. Hatzell.
79—Same vs. La Tour.
80—Same vs. Sullivan.
81—Powell vs. Russell.
82—Jacob vs. Bush Co.
83—Thadden vs. Wolfe.
84—In re Barnett.
85—Shaw vs. Vernam.
86—In re Whiglet.
87—In re Smith.
88—Zimmerman vs. Werner.
89—Levy vs. Horowitz.
90—Wurtenberg vs. Williams.
91—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
92—Chevra vs. Pivovor.
93—People, &c., vs. New Nicholas Bank.
94—In re Sears.
95—Gloster vs. Gloster.
96—McLean vs. F. C. McAllister Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Boone St.
2—In re Wilkins Place.
3—In re East 176th St.
4—In re Webster Av.
5—In re Andrews Av.
6—In re Orchard St.
7—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
8—In re Marion Av.
9—In re Willis Av.
10—Colwell vs. Colwell.
11—In re Hotel Brunswick.
12—Wilson vs. Tailer.
625—Bonner & Van Court Co. vs. Schaefel.
542—Export Lumber Co. vs. South Brooklyn Saw Mill Co.
641—Kagar vs. Brenneman.
642—Ernst vs. New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
643—Sonn vs. Heilberg.
644—Brykmann vs. Rossi
645—Munzinger vs. United Press.
646—Lodge vs. Martin.
647—Episcopo vs. Mayor, &c.
648—Carroll vs. Smith.
649—Rupprecht vs. Brighton Mills.
650—Doelger vs. McGinniss.
651—Brown vs. Metropolitan St. Ry.
652—Hadden vs. Jerolomman.
653—Same vs. same.
654—Miller vs. Scharf.
655—Jellicoe vs. New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
656—Appleby vs. Seward
657—Markert vs. Smith.
658—Baker vs. Mayor, &c.
659—Logan vs. Benedict.
660—Spitzer vs. Spitzer.
661—Harris vs. Elliott.
662—Same vs. same.
663—Siebrecht vs. Siegel-Cooper & Co.
664—Whitman vs. Cohen
665—Merritt vs. Siebert.
666—Van Bokelen vs. Van Bokelen.
667—Schneider vs. Zucker.
668—Empire Dairy Feed Co. vs. Chatham Nat. Bank. Preferred Causes.
6016—Martin vs. Baldwin.
5961—Martin vs. Del Piano.
5908—Dunlop vs. Gill.
5870—People ex rel. Barney vs. Barker. Demurrers.
5614—Griffiths vs. McNeal.
6095—Kertscher vs. Jacobs.
4711—Kempson vs. Slator.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be held in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact;

5744—Gould Paper Co. vs. Frank.
5950—Simonson vs. Gray.
5015—Chadwick vs. Zaiss
5942—Atlantic Trust Co. vs. Powell.
4858—Geiseler vs. Geiseling.
5858—Kaschovitz vs. Kaschovitz.
6005—Bergamo vs. Brennan.
6727—Strauss vs. Wimpheimer.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6183.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term

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Hanover National Bank
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London Committee.
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, CHAIRMAN.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.

Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morton & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

Electro-Pneumatic Transit Co.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY REQUESTED to deposit their certificates, endorsed in blank, with the Manhattan Trust Company, Wall Street, corner Nassau Street, City, under the terms of a protective agreement, copies of which can be procured from said Company, or from the undersigned.

To entitle stockholders to participate in the plan, at the time they deposit their shares they must pay to the Trust Company the sum of twenty cents per share to meet expenses, as provided in said plan.

No stock will be received on deposit after the 12th day of February, 1898, except upon payment of such penalty as may be fixed by the Committee.

Trust Company's certificates, negotiable in form, will be issued for stock deposited and cash paid.

Dated New York, January 24, 1898.

Committee: JOHN I. WATERBURY, (Prest. Manhattan Trust Co.), WILLIAM A. DICK, (Dick Brothers & Co.), BERNARD M. BARUCH, (A. A. Housman & Co.).

LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
3½ Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.

Referring to our circular of January 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 19TH next.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Almost every stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange participated in last week's buoyancy. In many instances new high figures were made, and in many others advances of consequence scored. Many new items of gossip were to be heard during the week, some of them significant of pending speculative plans.

***

Vanderbilts.

Official announcement of the New York Central-Lake Shore merger had been looked forward to since the beginning of the week. When it came there were expressions of much satisfaction to be heard on all sides. Among the traders of the Stock Exchange there were also expectations that the Vanderbilt stocks in general and New York Central in particular would react. They did not; on the contrary, they showed wonderful firmness in the face of heavy realizing sales—showing plainly the character of the buying which has given the group its recent buoyancy. In quarters where the information should be of the best it is now stated that Michigan Central is to be the next property to be handled according to Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's consolidation plans. Rumors of the same sort are heard regarding Canada Southern. Both latter stocks showed considerable strength last week.

The Grangers.

Wall Street generally is expectant of an increased dividend on Burlington. Statements of that sort have recently been made by men close to the company, and recent confident buying of the stock by both New York and Boston interests has given the Street an even more substantial intimation as to the probable action of Burlington's Directors on the dividend matter. St. Paul and Rock Island did not respond to the general buoyancy last week. They held their own, but by refusing to advance they made Wall Street bears hopeful. A clique of traders is said to have put out a heavy line of shorts on both stocks.

Anthracite Coal Stocks.

The more favorable weather for the coal trade was, to a great exent, responsible for the strength of the anthracite stocks. Coal trade interests are talking confidently of higher prices for the whole group in the near future, pointing out that the financial affairs of the several companies are getting in excellent shape. Reading first preferred and Jersey Central are coming in for most of the bull talk on the coalers.

Local Railway Stocks.

Metropolitan Street Railway was the only one of the local transportation group which showed an upward tendency last week. Third Avenue slumped 5 points. Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Manhattan Elevated both made fractional declines. Both the latter stocks were targets for the bears. Manhattan has become an especial pet with the reaction players. For some time past they have been selling it persistently. Just as persistently it has refused to go down. The bears have had no profits, but each one of them has succeeded in making himself an integral part of a decidedly unwieldy short interest. Practically the same state of affairs exists in Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

Southern Stocks.

The declaration of another 1 per cent. dividend on Norfolk and Western preferred was followed by a burst of strength in the stock, which advanced nearly 5 points last week. Wall Street seems to be just waking up to the fact that there is being earned considerably over 4 per cent. on Norfolk and Western preferred, and that within four months there has been 2 per cent. paid on the stock. Southern Railways did practically nothing during the past week, neither of the stocks showing much activity. There are rumors in circulation, however, that since Mr. Morgan has been in London he has not forgotten the property, and that centre is being watched for suggestions as to the future of the stock.

Klondike Stocks.

Insiders continue to talk most hopefully regarding the Northern Pacific and the other Klondike issues. Of both the Northern Pacific stocks there has been continued inside buying. The heavy selling of the preferred last week is attributed to profit taking because of the recent declaration of the second dividend. Friends of the property are confidently predicting 80 for the stock in the near future. Among the Oregon stocks it is still evident that some of them, in the vernacular of the Street, "bull hard."

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Vanderbilt houses, banking interests, and Philadelphia are credited with the recent heavy buying of Pennsylvania Railroad. The two latter are easily accounted for, but there is more than passing significance in the former. Suggestions are at hand of an absorption of one of the Vanderbilt properties by the Pennsylvania.

Baltimore and Ohio.

Baltimore and Ohio's recent strength has been a mystery to Wall Street—so much of a mystery that some of the genial gentlemen who invent rumors have been allowed to hint at Pennsylvania Railroad buying without being molested. The suggestions as to buying by important banking interests having in view plans for the reorganization of the property are more to the point.

Missouri Pacific.

Up to date Mr. Russell Sage and Mr. George Gould are still friendly, and as yet there has been no receiver appointed for Missouri Pacific. Nor as yet have the bears, who invented and put in circulation the receivership canard, made any money on the short side of the stock.

Pacific Mail.

The poor statement of Pacific Mail for December, showing a substantial decrease in gross earnings and a still more substantial one in its net, will, according to current gossip, be followed by a January statement of much the same sort.

Hawaiian Sugar.

Progress made by the friends of Hawaiian annexation last week was quoted as largely responsible for the strength shown by Hawaiian Sugar. Friends of the stock are talking confidently of 60 as a price for it in the near future. They say they are doing nothing with the stock in the market; that they have no manipulative plans, and that they are going to let the annexation of Hawaii put the stock up.

Sugar Trust.

Both bulls and bears on Sugar are agreed that the stock is now hesitating preparatory to a substantial movement which will bring about wild speculation. As to the direction of the movement, they are divided in opinion. Curiously enough, Wall Street interests usually acting for speculative interests in the management of the Sugar Trust state that they are doing nothing in the stock just now.

Union Pacifics.

Union Pacific preferred had 140,000 shares to its credit last week, being the most actively traded in stock on the list. Both the common and the preferred made fractional gains for the week. Reorganization interests continue enthusiastically bullish, both by word and by act, on all of the Union Pacific securities. Friends of President James J. Hill of the Great Northern are also talking bullish on the stocks.

St. Paul and Duluth.

The management of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company has sent out a circular to the shareholders, recommending the issue of a consolidated 4 per cent. bond for $5,000,000. The purpose of the issue is to reserve $3,000,000 for redemption at maturity of prior lien bonds, the remaining $2,000,000 to be applied to the taking up of the company's 5, 6, and 7 per cent. branch line bonds, and $700,000 of the proceeds to be returned to the land fund of the company for the retirement of that amount of the St. Paul and Duluth preferred stock, as required under the plan of purchase sale and reorganization. Dividends on the preferred stock have been paid continuously for the past seventeen years, the average annual rate during this time having been over 6½ per cent. per annum. By the retirement, therefore, of this amount of preferred stock and the taking up of the branch line bonds referred to, a considerable annual saving will be effected.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $827,825. The banks now hold $84,781,625 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $7,994,100, an increase in specie of $995,400, an increase in legal tenders of $1,012,600, an increase in deposits of $11,343,300, and a decrease in circulation of $76,300.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Feb. 5,'98.	Jan. 29,'98.	Feb. 6,'97.
Loans	$633,859,800	$625,865,700	$497,513,600
Specie	114,088,200	113,092,800	79,559,500
Legal tenders	104,150,300	103,187,700	117,221,000
Net deposits	733,827,500	722,484,200	568,961,800
Circulation	14,392,400	14,468,700	16,787,500

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Feb. 5,'98.	Jan. 29,'98.	Feb. 6,'97.
Specie	$114,088,200	$103,187,700	$79,559,500
Legal tenders	104,150,800	113,092,800	117,221,000
Total res've	$218,238,500	$216,230,500	$196,780,500
Reserve required	183,456,875	180,621,050	142,240,450
Excess of reserve above legal req'ments	$34,781,625	$35,609,450	$54,540,050

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$42,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,268,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 6	84,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$84,781,625	1893	$18,654,000
1897	54,540,050	1892	33,441,425
1896	40,182,825	1891	20,242,675
1895	86,751,500	1890	9,538,900
1894	111,623,000	1889	14,152,975

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Fifth Avenue Trust Company, at Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, will open for business to-day.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Railway Company,
Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving the action heretofore taken, and of fully authorizing such further action as hereafter may be taken, by the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company for the acquisition of the whole or any part of the Railroad of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and sale of the bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for properties, securities, or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgages or pledges to secure such bonds.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

Peoria and Eastern Railway Co.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on Wednesday, February 9th, 1898, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close February 5th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., February 10th, 1898. J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at No. 27 William St., Room 1,404, New York, on Tuesday, February 8, 1898, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer Books closed Jan. 28 to Feb. 8.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Feb. 10, at 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. WM. T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

FIFTH AVENUE
TRUST COMPANY,
Fifth Ave. and Forty-third St.,
New York, N. Y.
Capital...$500,000 Surplus...$500,000

Deposits received subject to cheque at sight.
Interest paid on daily balances.
Letters of credit and drafts payable in any part of the world.
This company acts as Executor, Guardian, and Administrator, and executes all kinds of trusts. Wills cared for in burglar and fire-proof vaults, free of charge.

TRUSTEES.

S. D. BABCOCK,	J. H. HYDE,
AUGUST BELMONT,	A. ISELIN, JR.,
E. J. BERWIND,	A. D. JUILLIARD,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,	D. H. KING, Jr.,
C. D. DICKEY,	DANIEL LORD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY,	LEVI P. MORTON,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,	WM. D. SLOANE,
G. G. HAVEN,	FRANK TILFORD,
JOS. C. HENDRIX,	WM. C. WHITNEY.

OFFICERS.

LEVI P. MORTON, President. CECIL D. LANDALE, Second Vice President.
WM. D. SLOANE, Vice-President. HERBERT H. SWASEY, Secretary.
JAMES M. PRATT, Assistant Secretary.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, A FIRST INSTALLMENT OF 25 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on FEBRUARY 7TH, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

New York, January 18, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman; James T. Woodward, Charles Parsons, Ernst Thalmann, Leonard Lewisohn, } Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

American Express Co.
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000
65 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Issues TRAVELERS CHEQUES immediately available as funds everywhere.
Draws FOREIGN DRAFTS in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and Money Orders, on all parts of the Commercial World.
Makes CABLE TRANSFERS of money to England and the Continent.
These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

FINANCIAL.

CHOICE BONDS.

Massachusetts State . . 3 1-2's
(Payable in Gold.)
Jersey City . . . . . 4's
(Payable in Gold.)
Boston Terminal . . . 3 1-2's

Send for
FULL DESCRIPTIONS AND PRICES;
also our February List of
Investment Securities.
E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
19 Milk Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven 01-100 dollars, ($48,867.01.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, at New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 18th day of February, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.

THE UNDERSIGNED, SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., L., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 337, 471, 127, 221, 850, 297, 375, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898; and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

183rd Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1898.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 2, 1898.

NOTICE.—A quarterly dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the first day of March next to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine Street, New York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, January 27th, 1898.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on and after February 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books January 31st, 1898.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.
(OF CHICAGO.)
54 WALL ST., NEW YORK, FEB. 1, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will close, in New York, February 15th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and reopen February 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

H. W. OLCOTT, Asst. Secretary.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Co.
Grand Central Depot, New York, Feb. 2, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on the first day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1897.

The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, February 5th, and will be reopened on Monday, February 21st, 1898.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Co.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feb. 2d, 1898.

A dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office, on and after March 1st, 1898. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Monday, February 7th, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1898.

F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS,
Albany, January 22, 1898.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 70 of Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Friday, the 18th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

Three million two hundred and thirty thousand dollars

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1913.

These bonds are exempt from taxation pursuant to Chapter 80, Laws of 1897.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and such proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for one per cent. of the amount of the bonds bid for.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Co. in the City of New York, to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund," of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1898.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan from the first day of January, 1898, will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

GOLD AND "LAWFUL MONEY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent is not willing to be shut up by any such sophistry as "N. S." tries to give me; and how does he come to apply the word "we"? Can it be that you are answering under some disguise in the headline "Free Silver Fanaticism" on Feb. 1? I must say it looks suspicious. Now, I have been a reader of THE TIMES for the last fifteen years or more, and I have always felt that I learned something every time I read it, and believe all men who have ideas about justice will learn what that means quicker than in any other paper which has "All the News That's Fit to Print."

On the 26th of January, to my question as to whether cities and States have a "constitutional right" to make their bonds "payable except in the currency of the United States," and whether their making bonds payable in gold does not tend to depreciate the value of United States bonds payable in "coin"—as to the effect no depreciation of the sort has yet taken place because no one really believes the United States will pay its bonds in any coin except gold coin—nothing is said in the Constitution of the United States upon the subject. City or State bonds could lawfully be made payable in legal-tender notes or in standard silver dollars if the State Legislatures having control of such matters should authorize it. Or if they were made payable in "lawful money of the United States" they could be paid in legal-tender notes (greenbacks or Treasury notes of 1890) or in standard silver dollars or in gold—all these being legal tender under the laws of the United States. As a matter of cold fact they are generally made payable in gold because on those terms money can be borrowed more cheaply.

Now to "N. S.'s" "free silver fanaticism." I would like to ask him, or we, as he uses the word, how in the name of justice can he talk like this. Since we now are sure "coin means gold," and as you have told us what "lawful money" is, I fail to see why we should not be allowed to use the term. Either "lawful money" is just as good as gold or the United States is deceiving the people; and where does the parity of the bugaboo come in? We could here use that famous line of Lincoln: "You can fool some people all the time," &c. Besides, something must be the matter when the rates of interest between a "coin bond" and "gold bond" are different. What need have State Governments of a gold bond? Is not the "lawful money" of the United States good enough for them? Why should not insurance policy holders and savings bank depositors claim the right to be paid in gold? We, the common people, believe the "lawful money" of the United States is just as good as gold, and so every one else should think, especially when we can exchange it at the United States Treasury. It seems strange that "gold bonds" can be got more cheaply. Is money so scarce? I hear the market is glutted with money. What money? Gold or "lawful money"? It is the duty of a newspaper to be consistent and say what it means and stick to it. Nobody can be honest unless he acts accordingly.

The Republican Party tried to put Mr. Cleveland "in a hole," but they had to fill it up quickly when Mr. McKinley came around, and I don't think they will dig another one except to bury their dear coin in and set up a danger sign with the word "Gold" on it. Do you think if I were a free silver man I would have voted a straight Republican National ticket last Presidential election? Now, Mr. Editor, I have followed your teachings up to this bridge, and make that of "lawful money," and if follow your lead; otherwise I stand still until you can make me feel it is safe to cross.

HONESTY.

Brooklyn, Feb. 5, 1898.

THE SILVER CRAZE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Well, Senator Teller's resolution has been exploited for all it is worth, and has proved to be a brutum fulmen and nothing more, since nobody is hurt or even seriously scared. Still the Senate is entitled to all the exultation it can derive from its concurrent resolution in which neither the President, the House, nor the people will ever concur. It is particularly noticeable that the Nelson amendment could not have been defeated except by the vote of the Senators representing the rotten boroughs which the Republican leaders, with singular fatuity, admitted to statehood to preserve the party ascendency in the Senate, even though several Senators, notably Chandler, Murphy, and Smith, grossly misrepresented their constituencies on that vote.

As usual the foresight of the Senate is retrospective, but civilization is advancing, not receding, and it is only a question of time when the gold standard, already accepted by the whole civilized world, will cease to be combated anywhere in our country, except perhaps the Rocky Mountains and the most benighted regions of the South. Remedial legislation, however, is urgently needed, and it seems now quite certain that, as the Senate is now constituted, such legislation cannot be enacted. The conditions demand patience and intelligent, energetic, and persevering effort.

With such effort, Kansas, Nebraska, the two Dakotas, and, perhaps, Oregon can be redeemed at the next election, and it is scarcely conceivable that New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, or Indiana will long tolerate any Populist representation even in the Senate. Another promising field is the more intelligent portions of the South.

The Southern people have no silver mines, but feeling the distress resulting from scarcity of currency, difficulty in obtaining loans, especially small loans, and excessive rates of interest, and failing to perceive the true cause and remedy, they accept silver monometallism (under a bimetallic label) much as a suffering invalid swallows the poisonous nostrums of a quack.

Of course the true remedy for the unfortunate conditions now prevailing at the South is an adequate banking system. Probably the best results could be obtained by the reconstruction of the National banking system, but, unfortunately, a deep and bitter antagonism to National banks is very prevalent at the South, and for political purposes such a feeling is just as effective whether it has any foundation or not. Can nothing, then, be done until the Senate succumbs to civilization?

If the Fifty-third Congress had fulfilled the promise of the platform upon which it was elected, and removed the 10 per cent. tax from the circulation of State banks, or, at least, reduced the tax to the same rates as those imposed upon National banks, the silver craze would never have grown to alarming proportions.

Why should not the Republicans do what the Democrats promised, but failed to perform? Doubtless the clamor of "wildcat" would be raised, but such clamor would be at least as senseless as the prejudice against National banks. The conditions which made it possible to float wildcat currency in ante-bellum days no longer exist. Besides, we have no right to assume that the Southern States would indulge in unsound banking. Before the war Louisiana had as sound a banking system as any State in the Union. Moreover, State bank notes could not be made legal tender, they must circulate upon their merits, and unless security and redemption were sufficiently provided for they would not be accepted at all beyond, nor long within, the State where they were issued.

The agents of silver mine owners in Congress would not be disposed to favor any measure intended to relieve the distress at the South because that very distress is one of their best assets, but they would hardly dare to resist it openly, and even covert hostility, however disguised, would alienate their indispensable allies. Nor is it a consideration of small consequence that the Republicans can do nothing more conducive to breaking up the political solidarity of the South and disarm Southern hostility to their party than to remove a burden which all Southerners (and not they alone) believe to be unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional.

WILLIAM GREEN.

Gloversville, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1898.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There can be no doubt that it will take many years of litigation involving large sums of money, time, and labor before the laws set forth in the charter of the Greater New York will be understood, construed, and settled. That many of its laws are sadly defective there can be no doubt.

The Municipal Courts, the outgrowth or evolution of the District Courts, popularly called the "poor man's courts," have through this charter been brought into being. None of the defective laws relating to District Courts have in any wise been improved by it. The same crude statutes having relation to these courts which were passed fifty years ago have been again placed upon the statute book.

It was a consummation devoutly hoped for by the junior members of the bar who practice to a great extent in these courts, that because of the able men appointed upon the commission to draft the charter the much-needed amendments to the District Courts act would be inserted in it, and the much-needed remedial legislation supplied. These courts can no longer be called the poor man's courts, for the amount and extent of jurisdiction has been so greatly enlarged as to closely ally them in power to the City Court of the City of New York or any court of record.

As the law now stands, a creditor in Richmond County to whom $2.50 is due can compel his debtor to answer the complaint or summons in the Borough of Richmond, even though the debtor resides in the Borough of Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn, or Manhattan. Therefore, spiteful litigation will be enhanced, malicious prosecution will be encouraged, pretended claims will be enforced or attempted to be by litigants anxious to provoke an alleged debtor, and some legal restraint or check should therefore be placed upon them.

The remedy is, that a creditor in an adjoining county bringing his debtor within his bailiwick or county should give an undertaking for costs and damages in the sum of about $50, to pay all damages, costs, and counsel fees in the event of that defendant succeeding.

Again, suppose a merchant commences an action for $500 against his debtor and brings his suit in attachment. If that attachment is sustained by the Municipal Judge upon motion, no appeal whatever can be taken by the defendant from the order sustaining or vacating it, no matter how unrighteous the decision of the Judge may be.

Again, suppose an action to be commenced by order of arrest or in replevin or the invocation of any of the provisional remedies allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure, when once passed upon by the Justice either upon a motion to vacate or upon counter-bond, no appeal lies to any Appellate Term. In other words, the decision of the trial Judge is a finality. Parties ought to have the same rights as in courts of record, where an order is granted or denied to appeal from the order.

Now, if any one of these actions over $50 was commenced in the City Court or the Supreme Court, appeals would lie and parties litigant get the full benefit of the law of review, which at all times should be accorded every citizen no matter how humble his station.

It may be said, why not commence the action in a court of record instead of a Municipal Court, and the answer to that is that the great desideratum of the law is a speedy disposition of the case. No element in a case outside of payment of the claim is more important from the merchant's standpoint than a quick termination of it.

Again, where the merchant commences a suit in the Municipal Court, his main object is, as above stated, to obtain a speedy adjudication. Under the new law, where the amount is upward of $250, the action may be removed to the City Court, where, unless the action can be tried in one hour, it will remain upon the calendar for at least a year. Therefore the object of the plaintiff in bringing his suit in the Municipal Court is entirely frustrated, and the reason for the removal is aggravated by reason of the fact that a successful defendant may recover a full bill of costs if he should succeed in the removed action. It is therefore essential to him in more ways than one to remove the action.

In order to avoid at least this latter motive personal to the attorney, the statute should be amended so that the attorney should not receive a larger bill of costs in the court to which the action is removed than he would obtain in the Municipal Court if the action had been permitted to remain there.

In this exceptional instance, a check should be kept on the attorney's acts, so as to avoid unnecessary removals and discourage them from a monetary motive; with this exception I am in favor of a proper bill of costs as hereinafter indicated.

Nor does the new law at present do justice to the junior attorney. In a court of record he would be entitled to a full bill of costs, which would compensate him for his time, and which is not out of the pocket of his client, but is to be paid by the party defendant. Ought not the attorney to receive some compensation outside of the nominal fee which he receives in the cases brought in these courts? If he is not to receive a full bill of costs amounting to about $100 in a court of record, ought he not to receive half of that amount where the amount involved is sufficiently large to have brought the action in a court of record? Ought not motion costs also to be allowed, and ought not in a difficult case—an action that is outside of a strictly called action on contract, i. e., a promissory note and the like—an extra allowance to be obtained from the Justice for the trial of the case, especially where it involves interesting questions of law, or takes a day or two to try?

This and many more like just criticisms could be made of the present ineffective legislation regarding these courts. It follows, as a matter of course, that the increased powers of the Justices will add dignity to the court. It also follows logically that the business of these courts will be vastly increased, and that important questions of law will have to be disposed of by the Justices. The older members of the bar will now be frequently seen in these courts, and cases will not be tried mainly, as heretofore, by the younger members of the profession, but by many of the older and experienced man, and, what is more, the trials will be carefully conducted, and not in the slipshod manner which heretofore has been the rule and not the exception.

If, as I apprehend, this increased j

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Henry B. Closson, referee, 134 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 215.9 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,341.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, 2,117 Fifth Avenue, east side, 20.2 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 18.6 by 110, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,969.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Creston Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,998.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 1,460 Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,364.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

72D STREET, NO. 241 WEST,

a 4-story and basement; full dining room extension, three-room house, 25 feet wide, lot 102 feet deep. Rich limestone front, box stoop, circular bay. Cabinet work by Herts. Magnificent dining room in Francis I. style. Reversed balcony stairs. All bath and toilet rooms in enameled tile. Piped for electric light. Perfect in location, style, and finish. Caretaker on premises.

ALSO,

NO. 814 WEST END AVENUE, a very attractive 3-story, 20-foot house; 6 bedrooms; light, open rear; shades and gas fixtures; decorated. Price, $25,000, free and clear. Particulars of

CHARLES BUEK,
109 WEST 42D ST.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

NO. 59 WEST 70TH ST.

A handsome 20-foot 4-story and basement house; pantry and bathroom extension; modern plumbing. Will be decorated to suit.

Also

No. 503 West End Avenue, northwest corner of 84th St., a very choice 4-story, basement, and attic corner house, 30 feet wide. Will be decorated to suit. Particulars on premises, or of

CHARLES BUEK, Owner,
NO. 109 WEST 42D ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,

10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

131 W. 97TH ST.—Four-story, basement and cellar dwelling, carpets, safe, furniture, coal, &c.; possession. CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand St., Bowery.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

No. 233 WEST 72D STREET,
ADJOINING THE ST. ANDREW HOTEL.

Suites to rent, furnished or unfurnished, by the month, season, or year, including heat, light, and service; parlor, bedroom, bath, and dressing rooms; abundant closet room; room for maid or valet; larger rooms and finer accommodations than any hotel affords at double the price; house private. Particulars on premises, or of

CHARLES BUEK, Owner,
NO. 109 WEST 42D ST.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctioneers, will sell at auction Wednesday, February 9, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

By order of George H. Coutts, Executor
of the estate of John Holmes, deceased.

Columbus Avenue and 74th St., northeast corner,
"THE GREYLOCK,"

7-story Indiana stone and Tiffany brick apartment house with store. Passenger elevator. All modern improvements, &c. Lot 54x100.

1-2 interest in 195 and 197 Franklin Street,

5-story brick building. Lot 37.2x75.

1-2 interest in 339 Washington Street,

5-story brick building. Lot 25.6x90.5. St. Mark's Church leasehold expiring May 1, 1903. Two renewals of 21 years each. Ground rent, $450 per annum, taxes, &c.

Frank G. Wild, Esq., Attorney, 15 Beekman St. Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Three Handsome Corner Rooms,

ALL WELL LIGHTED,

Suitable for a Law Firm, Banker, Broker, or any Business Corporation,

TO LET IN THE

Western National Bank Bldg.,

Corner Pine and Nassau Streets,

APPLY TO

GERALD R. BROWN,
120 Broadway, New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON

lectures to-day in Broadway Tabernacle at 3 P. M. on "Numbers the Book of Wanderings."

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SECURITIES OF SECURITY MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY OF DALLAS, TEXAS.

Whereas, THE SECURITY MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, a corporation of the State of Texas, heretofore, to wit, on or about and under date of the 25th day of September, 1893, made and entered into a certain agreement or indenture of trust with the HOLLAND TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, wherein and whereby it was provided that there should be deposited with the said Holland Trust Company certain securities as collateral security for the debentures to be issued by the Security Mortgage and Trust Company; and

Whereas, The said Security Mortgage and Trust Company did thereafter issue its certain debentures in series known as Series B, depositing with the said Holland Trust Company, as security for said debentures, certain notes, bonds, and mortgages, or other evidence of indebtedness secured by real estate as provided by said indenture or trust agreement; and

Whereas, The Holland Trust Company thereafter passing into voluntary liquidation, the New York Security and Trust Company was by order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York duly and regularly substituted as trustee under said trust agreement in the place and stead of said Holland Trust Company and is now acting as such trustee; and

Whereas, The Security Mortgage and Trust Company likewise entered into a similar agreement or indenture of trust with the New York Security and Trust Company, as trustee, and thereafter and under such agreement issued its certain debentures in series known as Series Z, depositing with New York Security and Trust Company certain securities as collateral thereto, as provided by said indenture or trust agreement; and

Whereas, In said indentures or agreements of trust it is among other things provided that in case default should be made by said Security Mortgage and Trust Company in the payment of interest upon any of said debentures, and said default should continue for sixty days, or if default should be made in the payment of the principal when due, the said trustee, at the election of the holder or holders of said debenture or debentures, may at once proceed to collect or sell the securities in the manner pledged under the payment of the same, the proceeds of such sale to be applied, after deducting therefrom its reasonable compensation and expenses, toward the payment of said debentures; and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the interest upon said debentures issued under said agreements and the same has continued for sixty days and longer, and now continues; and

Whereas, The holders of debentures issued under the said trust agreements have requested and directed that the securities pledged under said agreements as security for said debentures be sold at public auction to the highest bidder,

Now, therefore, The New York Security and Trust Company, as trustee for said Series B and Z, hereby gives notice that on the 7th day of February, 1898, at the Real Estate Exchange and Salesrooms, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon thereof, it will proceed to sell at public auction the securities pledged with it under each of said Series B and Z, including any real estate which has been acquired by said trustee under said trust agreements. If all of said securities are not sold on that day said sale shall continue at the same place and at the same hour from day to day until completed.

Lists of the securities can be seen upon application at the office of the New York Security and Trust Company, No. 44 Wall Street, New York City, where full explanations and information will be given in regard to said securities and the terms of sale.—Dated New York, December 31st, 1897.

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, TAYLOR & MILLER, Counsel.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily. (Sundays excepted.) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE FRANCIA, LORENZO CARRIO.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent: To Joseph F. Francia, Isabel F. de Santos Suarez, John Francia, and Eugenie Lagarde, and to all persons interested in the estate of LORENZO CARRIO DE FRANCIA, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the eighteenth day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Pedro R. De Florez, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New York.
ja31-law6wM

DICKINSON, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN DICKINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Gallinger, her attorney, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of October, 1897. SARAH DICKINSON, Administratrix. GEORGE W. GALINGER, Att'y for Administratrix, No. 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City.
o11-law6mM

FELDHAUS, JOHN H., or JOHAN H.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Catharine Feldhaus, Regina Glatzmayer, Mary Schafmeister, Rose Ramsen, John Henry Feldhaus, Lena Blanck, John Hermsn Feldhaus, John H. Peters, Elizabeth Rosenberg, Lena Aspenleiter, Henry Feldhaus, and John William Feldhaus, all of full age, the next of kin of JOHN H. FELDHAUS, or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, send greeting:

Whereas, Catharine Feldhaus, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN H. FELDHAUS or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at said county, the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. MICHAEL C. GROSS, Attorney for Petitioner, 3 Chambers Street, New York.
f6-law6wM&mch21

HASTINGS, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the heirs and next of kin of JOHN HASTINGS, deceased, whose names and parts of names and whose residences are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Hugh A. Muirhead of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN HASTINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said county of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja24-law6wM.

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT T. REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. n22-law6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.

ROBERT MAINS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
d27-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City.
ja10-law6mM

MORSS, ANNE A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert M. Olyphant, William H. Adnoux, John R. MacArthur, David M. Bokee, Vernon M. Bokee, Frederick W. Bokee, Joseph M. Bokee, William B. Bokee, William O. Bokee, Helen M. Steiger, Elizabeth V. Ledyard, Frank M. Olyphant, Talbot Olyphant, Anna E. Olyphant, Harriet T. Irving, Anna M. Vail, Cornelia V. R. Vail, Archer N. Tuttle, Howard Tuttle, Herbert Tuttle, Perais G. Tuttle, John R. Morse, Jr., Stephen Burrows Morss, Ella M. Flatt, Jane B. Morss, Elizabeth S. Morss, William O. Morss, Henry M. Richards, Mary M. Richards, Sarah H. Aller, Robert Watts, William Watts, Alice I. Fulton, Robert Olyphant, Mary L. Olyphant, Susan R. O'Sullivan, Eliza Aller, Margaret Rogers, Helene A. Milne, Anna A. MacArthur, Anna Morss Olyphant, Daisy Bokee, Ellen S. Newman, Edith Fairfax Smith, Esther Smith, Varnon M. Olyphant, Emma W. Wallace, Grace V. Olyphant, J. Kinnett Olyphant, Anne Morse Houghton, Alice Meikelham, Ellen Meikelham, Treasurer Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and Widows of Deceased Ministers, Jane Adams, Lizzie Hanrahan, Nellie Murphy, Bridget McCarvill, and to all persons interested in the estate of ANNE A. MORSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert M. Olyphant and William H. Arnoux as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

RITCH, WOODFORD, COVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for William H. Arnoux and John R. MacArthur, executors, 18 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

DAVID WILCOX, Attorney for Robert M. Olyphant, executor, 20 Nassau St., New York, N. Y. ja3-law6wM

MAGOVERN, MARTHA E.—To all persons having claims as creditors against MARTHA E. MAGOVERN, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, intestate: Please take notice that on the 25th day of February, 1898, at 10:30 A. M., I will apply to the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York at the County Court House in said city for letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased under Section 2,666 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that you are hereby notified to present your claims against said deceased to the Surrogate of the City and County of New York at his office in the County Court House in said city on or before the 25th day of February, 1898.

JOHN E. MAGOVERN.
GEO. H. STARR, Attorney for Petitioner, 56 Pine St., New York City.

EXCURSIONS.

WINTER RESORTS.

Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including **Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico,** and **ALL POINTS SOUTH.**

FLORIDA A Pleasant Tour, under Personal Escort, visiting the chief resorts, leaves New York **Feb. 18.** Programmes, time tables, etc., free from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE AND OTHER instruction, by Harvard graduate; experienced tutor. MORGAN, Box 99, 1,242 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

BOARDERS WANTED.

33D ST., 20 WEST.—Well furnished large and small rooms; first-class board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable middle-aged woman as excellent cook; willing to assist with washing; city or country; best city reference. 319 East 32d St.; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as cook; would do plain washing; the best of city reference. 53 Columbus Av., first floor; inquire in grocery, same number.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook. Apply at present employer's, from 9 to 11 A. M., at 216 East 18th St.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as thorough cook; understands all kinds of cooking; good references. Garrett, 885 8th Av.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young girl as excellent cook; will assist with washing; best city reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 6.

COOK.—By girl as competent cook; will assist with washing; best city references. 300 East 65th St., first floor.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper in a widower's family only; best reference. Refinement, Box 324, 1,269 Broadway.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a young girl to do general housework, or as chambermaid and waiting; small plain family. 217 West 66th St., ground floor, rear.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By a young German girl, good seamstress, as nurse to growing children; references. 329 East 89th St., care Faber.

MAID.—By young woman as maid; some knowledge of dressmaking; American family preferred. Call Monday, between 9 and 3 o'clock, at 207 West 80th St., first floor, apartment, east side.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; family wash done home; reference. 242 East 79th St., Herbert.

Nurses.

NURSE.—As infant's nurse or care of invalid or plain sewing by the day. Mrs. Marston, 842 6th Av., between 47th and 48th Sts.

NURSE.—By a North German as nurse to growing children; good seamstress; city references. 300 East 57th St., top flat.

NURSE.—To invalid lady or gentleman; a doctor's widow, with first-class hospital and family references. K., 320 West 52d St.

NURSE.—By a refined nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; seven years' references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; best city reference. 108 West 61st St.; housekeeper's bell.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in all kinds of stenographic work. Address, with salary paid, Miss Maxson, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly competent and strictly sober Frenchman; just disengaged on account of family going abroad. Can be seen at his last employer's, Henry, 604 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as butler in private family; city or country; knows duties thoroughly; best of references. J. P., 990 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Gentleman recommends his butler as a first-class man in every respect. L. G., Box 263, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

DESIGNER and FITTER.—Furs and cloaks; experienced and skilled; able to do fine furrier-work; reasonable terms; good recommendations. Progress, Box 146 Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A German or French nurse and seamstress for child six years old. Apply, Monday, 3 to 5, with references, 307 West 72d St.

WANTED—First-class German or Swedish laundress. Apply, between 1 and 3 o'clock, Monday, with references, 307 West 72d St.

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash, and iron; city reference required. 423 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FOURTH AVENUE, ALSO HILLSIDE STREET.—Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—IGNATZ BOSKOWITZ, as Trustee for the Mechanics & Traders' Bank, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date November 18th, 1897, and entered on the 10th day of December, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, County, and State, on the 17th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant eighty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-fourth Street with said easterly side of Fourth Avenue; thence running easterly and parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches; thence running westerly again parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches to said easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches to the point of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, upon a certain map entitled "Map of One Hundred and Twenty-eight acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dykeman, deceased, known as the Fort George property, dated September 15th, 1868, R. Ross, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York November 7th, 1868, as Map 697, and which parcel is distinguished and known thereon as No. 135, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the street laid out by Commissioners of Central Park, and designated on said map as Hillside Street, at the southeasterly side of Plot No. 134, on said map; thence running southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Plot No. 134 on said map, two hundred and twenty-six feet two inches to the land of Thomas J. Powers; thence running southeasterly along the land of Thomas J. Powers fifty feet; thence running northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Plot No. 136, on said map, two hundred twenty-six feet four inches to the centre of Hillside Street, and thence running northwesterly along said centre line on Hillside Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 287 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 14th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1898.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 287 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja19-2aw4wW&M

WINTER RESORTS.

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3½ hours from New York. Vestibule train daily, 1:40 P. M.

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G. JASON WATERS.

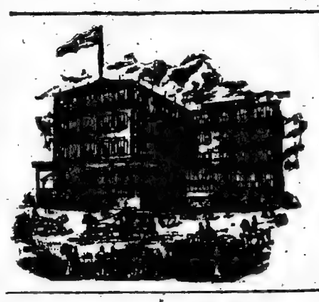

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Opens February 19th.

Mr. TRUITT will be located at Gilsey House, New York City, February 7 and 8; hours, 11 to 1; 4 to 6, and 8 to 9, with plans, rates, and give any information desired concerning the hotel and Atlantic City.

The de Ville is modernly and handsomely equipped. Elevator; Music Room, Sun Parlor, &c. Rates, $12 per week and upwards.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
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Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM

Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM

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To Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa.

*Norman's Fels. 12, 10 AM | *Saale, Mch. 5, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM | †Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM | †Ka. W. II., Mch. 19, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Feb. and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM
Normannia, Mch. 24, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Ap. 7, 9 AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Palatia, Feb. 12, 9 AM
Prussia, Feb. 26, 9 AM
First cab., $60; second class, $40; steerage, $26.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM
Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
Normannia, May 19, 9 AM

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....Feb. 9 | PARIS.....March 2
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 16 | ST. PAUL.....March 9
NEW YORK.....Feb. 23 | ST. LOUIS.....March 16

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

KENSINGTON...Feb. 9 | BERLIN.....Feb. 23
WESTERNLAND...Feb. 16 | NORTHERNLAND...March 2

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, Feb. 12, 10 A. M.
S. S. Veendam, Saturday, Feb. 19, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

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NEW YORK AND LONDON.

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Sailing from pier 39, N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MOHAWK.....February 12

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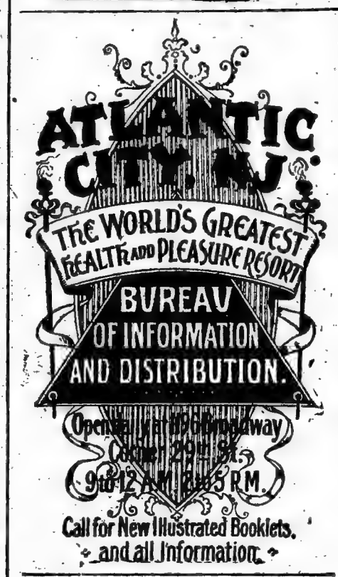

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SAVE FATIGUE.

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LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
AMONG THE PINES.

Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazzas, one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors. Purest drinking water from our Artesian well, seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

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ON THE BEACH.
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Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
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Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City or New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 B'way, New York City. nZ2-1awBtillmy28

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic, Feb. 9, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon
Britannic, Feb. 16, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon
Majestic, Feb. 23, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, Feb. 12, 9 AM | Umbria...March 5, Noon
Etruria, Feb. 19, 1 P. M | Lucania...Mch. 12, 8 AM
Campania, Feb. 26, 9 AM | Etruria, Mch. 19, Noon

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CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 3, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 23, 1 P. M.

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ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations. Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect. Comanche, Tue. Feb. 8 | Seminole, Sat., Feb. 12
Algonquin, Fri., Feb. 11 | Iroquois, Tues., Feb. 15
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
W

CHURCH TRUSTEES RESIGN

The Rev. John Hall Announces the Withdrawal of Six Members of the Board.

CONGREGATION NOT SURPRISED

The Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Makes Only Slight Reference to the Recent Troubles.

Dr. John Hall, triumphant against those of the session and the general congregation who desired to depose him as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, was in the pulpit of that edifice yesterday morning and delivered a long sermon on the efficacy of the Gospel and the wisdom of those who believe and do good works. After the sermon he announced the resignation of six of the members of the Board of Trustees and the death of one, and the necessity of holding a meeting of the congregation in the near future to elect new Trustees.

The deceased member was James Fraser. Those who resigned were E. Francis Hyde, Robert H. Robertson, John P. Duncan, Horace E. Garth, Dr. George G. Wheelock, and John S. Kennedy. The announcement of the resignations did not come as a surprise to any of those present; in fact, it was fully expected by all that the list would be much longer and that it would reach further among the members of the session. As it was, but one of the session was declared to have withdrawn, E. Francis Hyde, who was also a Trustee and whose name was mentioned early in last week as among those strongly opposed to Dr. Hall as pastor. Mr. Hyde, with six others of the session, really handed up resignations, but these could not be read, because they will not be dealt with until the meeting of the session next Thursday.

Dr. Hall said that the congregation was officially requested to meet at 4 o'clock in the afternoon Monday, Feb. 14, to elect the new Trustees. Three are required for the term which expires Dec. 15, 1898, two for the term ending in December of 1899, and two for the term expiring in 1900.

The pastor did not recite any reasons for the resignations, nor was it at all necessary for him to do so, because all understood. Several of the prominent members said that such a wholesale list of resignations was never before recorded in the history of the church, and they declaimed against what they termed a spontaneous and ruthless lack of consideration for the venerable pastor.

It was noticed only five of the Session members occupied their usual seats near the pulpit. These were Robert Beggs, H. Edward Rowland, Henry E. Barnes, Silas B. Brownell, and William Campbell. Of the total number of sixteen members of the Session only three others were present, and they took seats in the body of the church. They were E. Francis Hyde, Col. J. J. McCook, and H. L. Smith. Of the Deacons attending there were James A. Frame, William Irwin, and William Sloane. The attendance of members of the congregation was not unusually large and there were very many vacant seats in the balcony.

After the services the enthusiasm of the congregation at Dr. Hall's reinstatement was shown and he was besieged with congratulations on all sides.

In his sermon the pastor took occasion to call attention to the number of testimonials he had received within the last few weeks. He referred by this to the period of the recent misunderstandings.

"The testimonials," he said, "have been very numerous, and a great many of them from persons whom I did not know and who, I suppose, have come here occasionally. They spoke so strongly of the good they had received that I have been led to believe even more firmly than ever in the holiness of the Gospel."

Dr. Hall refrained from any further reference to the clash between himself and dissenting members of his congregation.

THEIR DEBT CANCELED.

Church of the Good Shepherd Celebrates the Event.

The Church of the Good Shepherd, in McDonough Street, between Stuyvesant and Lewis Avenues, Brooklyn, began yesterday the celebration of the payment of its mortgage debt. At the morning service the rector, the Rev. Andrew F. Underhill, and the rector emeritus, the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Cornwell, were the preachers. A letter of congratulation was read from Bishop Littlejohn. A special prayer of thanksgiving was offered, after which the holy communion was celebrated.

In the evening there was a special musical service, and the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of St. Luke's Church, was the preacher. The celebration will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

TRIPLE CHURCH CELEBRATION.

Special Services of a Brooklyn German Presbyterian Congregation.

The German Evangelical Presbyterian Church, in Hopkins Street, near Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday celebrated with special services the twenty-fifth anniversary of the cornerstone laying of the edifice. Incidentally it was also the thirtieth anniversary of the organization of the Church Society and the annual union mission service with the Church of the Peace, in Willoughby Avenue, near Broadway.

The triple event was celebrated by the delivery of addresses by the Rev. W. A. Elsmer of the Hopkins Street Church, the Rev. Dr. G. C. Seibert of the Bloomfield (N. J.) Seminary of Theology, the Rev. Dr. Geiger of Manhattan, the Rev. Louis Walferz of the Church of the Peace, the Rev. C. C. Jaeger of the Ebenezer Chapel, and ex-Congressman Darwin R. James, to whose efforts, thirty years ago, the society thanks its existence.

WORK FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

A Forward Movement Among Presbyterian Churches.

The forward movement in the foreign missionary work of the Presbyterian Church was formally begun yesterday, when a union meeting was held at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The meeting took the place of the regular morning service. Many delegates representing churches in this city were present.

Luther D. Wishard, who represents the Presbyterian Foreign Board, was the only speaker. He said that the board wished to make foreign missions a special feature of the work during the closing years of the century. In recent years the foreign missions had been neglected, and as an instance of this he cited the fact that where ten years ago twenty-one churches gave $5 the same churches this year gave $3. Many young men had volunteered to go into the missionary field, but they could not go because there was not enough money to send them. There were 1,000 volunteers all anxious to start at once, but they were obliged to remain idle. He appealed for funds for this work.

NEW YORK DIOCESE CONSENTS.

Votes for Archdeacon Brown as Coadjutor Bishop of Arkansas.

It was voted unanimously by the members of the Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York at its last meeting to consent to the consecration of the Rev. Dr. William M. Brown, the Archdeacon of Cleveland, who was lately elected as the Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Arkansas. This action on the part of the committee was cordially indorsed by Bishop Potter, and is likely to have considerable effect upon the vote of many of the dioceses in the United States.

Nothing in the recent history of the Episcopal Church has created greater discussion throughout the Church at large than the controversy arising out of the election of Dr. Brown to the Coadjutor Bishopric of Arkansas. It was openly charged by influential clergy and laymen, in a protest sent to the Bishops and standing committees, that his election was irregular and "was compassed by trickery, fraud, and falsehood." This protest was followed by an exhaustive answer, indorsed by Bishop Pierce, which set forth at length the circumstances attending the election, which, it was declared, was regular in every respect.

ON GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

Hugh O. Pentecost Applies the Golden Rule to the Every Day Life of the Community.

Hugh O. Pentecost talked yesterday morning on "Good Citizenship" before the members of the Unity Congregation, in Carnegie Hall. He described the ideal good citizen as the one, above laws and legislation, who had so thoroughly at heart his fellow-citizens' welfare that his conduct was regulated by his own sense of right, rather than by a desire to be an obedient and law-observing member of the community. He described as the ideal state a condition when all citizens were good citizens, when legislation would not be necessary, and when wars and strife would be at an end. In part, he said:

"Good citizenship is our relation to society, the State, and the Government. A good citizen must first become free from all prejudice. He must realize that every man is his neighbor, whether white or black, big or little, regardless of belief, education, or dress. He must respect the rights of every mortal, from which we deduce that the good citizen may not use the privileges of public office for his own personal ends. In this respect George Washington was the ideal good citizen when he said, 'I will serve my country, but will take no pay.' He further showed his good citizenship when he did it.

"I do not know how far popular reports are correct, but if what we hear about our public men is true many of them are not good citizens. If President McKinley or Mayor Van Wyck or Richard Croker or T. C. Platt is a man not of George Washington's kind he is not a good citizen. If they exercise their power for their own individual advantage, they are neglecting their duty. If Mark Hanna, as has been reported, has bought his way into the United States Senate, he is more dangerous than a thousand John Mosts. The Anarchist is limited to blowing up buildings and destroying life, but the bad citizen corrupts the very sources of our Government.

"A good citizen should live entirely above law. I saw a man throw a cigarette box on the sidewalk recently. He was not a good citizen. I do not know whether there is an ordinance against it, but he did not have the good of his fellows at heart, or he would not have done it. We want clean streets, and good citizens will help to keep them clean. The man who has a vacant piece of property is rarely a good citizen, for he does not remove the snow from his sidewalks. A good citizen will not stand around the rear door of a cable car, impeding his neighbors who desire to board it, nor will he monopolize two seats, nor spit on the floor. It is discouraging that we have to have ordinances and laws on things so evidently out of accord with good citizenship as these. The Golden Rule is the good citizens' creed."

DR. LUBECK'S ANNIVERSARY.

Completion of His Tenth Year of Work as Pastor of Zion and St. Timothy—Church Debt Cleared.

In a sermon commemorative of the tenth anniversary of his work in his present parish, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, pastor of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, yesterday morning made the formal announcement that arrangements had been perfected to lift the floating obligations, amounting to about $6,400, thereby leaving the church clear of debt. He thanked his congregation for the generous loyalty which had prompted them to thus voluntarily mark an important anniversary of his ministry. He briefly reviewed the parish events of the past decade, and showed that the work of the church had developed and broadened steadily.

The most important event in recent years was the formation of a separate parish from the Zion and St. Timothy Mission, in West Forty-fourth Street. This mission had grown to such proportions that it was deemed best by all the persons interested to make a separate church out of it, and the new Protestant Episcopal parish of St. Cornelius was formed, with the Rev. Isaac C. Sturgis as pastor. About $20,000 was raised in a very short time for the purpose of making the first payment on a building in West Forty-sixth Street for the new church. Aside from that work, Dr. Lubeck said that the congregation of Zion and St. Timothy had raised within the past year about $24,000 for its own maintenance. This amount was in addition to an income of about $6,000 from the endowment fund. A very large and beneficent work among the poor is done by the clergymen and laymen of this parish. Rector Lubeck has two assistants in the Rev. Karl Schwartz and the Rev. J. Martin Neifert, and there are various church societies equipped for special relief work.

In urging a continuance of the zealous efforts of his people Dr. Lubeck drew some effective lessons from the text, "We are all workers together, in God."

ITS TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

Special Services Held Yesterday in the Prosperous West End Presbyterian Church.

The tenth anniversary of the organization of the West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, of which the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw is pastor, was celebrated yesterday. The floral decorations were elaborate, the pulpit and platform being banked with palms, white roses, and carnations. Every seat in the church was occupied long before the service began at 11 A. M., when communion was celebrated.

Dr. Shaw gave a brief history of the church. Starting with 69 members, it has increased this number to 1,350, while during the ten years of its existence it has raised $300,000. Immediately after the pastor's discourse forty new members were received into the church.

At 4:30 P. M. a service in memory of those members of the church who have died was held, and four windows in memory of John Curry, a Trustee of the church; Moses Dunlap, a Deacon; Miss Isabella Ferguson, and Winfield Johnson were unveiled. The memorial address was delivered by Dr. Shaw, and prayers were offered by the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter of the North Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Edward Niles of Gardiner, N. Y., and the Rev. James Hunter, assistant pastor of the church. Last evening a service in commemoration of the first decade of the church was held, and addresses were made by the Rev. George L. Lerch, the Rev. Dr. Francis H. Marling, the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Schauffler, William E. Dodge, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Union Theological Seminary. This evening there will be a reception for the members of the church.

Biblical Study for Pastors.

Lack of available opportunities for the continuance of theological study by actively engaged pastors in and near this city will be supplied in part, it is expected, by the establishment of a Biblical institute in this city. The experiment will be started this afternoon, when the first lecture of the term will be delivered in the assembly hall of the building of the United Charities, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The work of the Institute will go on through February, March, April, and May, each Monday afternoon. The Directors of the institute are the Rev. Drs. Henry T. McEwen, Samuel M. Jackson, Alexander H. McKinney, W. C. Bitting, W. J. Peck, Joseph T. Duryea, and the Rev. Henry C. Fagg.

Mormon Elders in Brooklyn.

The new Mormon mission in Brooklyn is beginning work. Preliminary meetings were held in Grand Union Hall, on Court Street, on Saturday and yesterday, but the active work of the mission is hardly under way as yet. Elder A. S. Kessler presided at the meetings, and with him were Elders Lyman and Cowley, who have just returned from the South; Elder David P. Gill from Pennsylvania, Elder Wilcox, Elder Edwards, and others. The permanent work will begin during this week.

Harlem Y. M. C. A. Celebration.

The thirtieth anniversary of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, will be held this evening at 8:15 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. John Hall will deliver the address, Dr. Carl E. Dufft will sing, and the entire building will be open for inspection. This meeting will be open to the public generally.

Special Y. M. C. A. Services.

The first of the series of special religious services under the auspices of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in West Fifty-seventh Street, was conducted yesterday afternoon by the Rev. George P. Eckman, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

While we frequently advertise that we make to fit by altering garments, just as a good tailor does, too much stress can't be laid on our ability to fit the majority without alteration.

Once it is settled which of our sizes is your size, how comfortable to walk into a garment when you want it and as you want it.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man and boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE RESOURCES OF SILENCE

Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, Gives Instances Where Speech Is Inadequate.

MANY THINGS INEXPRESSIBLE

Emotions of Richest Spiritual Joy and Profoundest Sorrow Impossible of Depiction by Words—Impulse the Enemy of Morality.

"The Golden Resources of Silence" was the subject of Prof. Felix Adler's address before the Society for Ethical Culture yesterday at Carnegie Music Hall. It being the first Sunday of the month, as usual special musical services were provided and a large audience was present. The lecturer said in part:

"Some of the holiest, loveliest things in life are best preserved when kept in the casket of reticence, when the seal of silence upon them remains unbroken. The art of using language is one which everybody practices from babyhood upward. And yet it is one of the most difficult of all the arts, in which only an exceedingly small number are proficient. The difficulty consists in this, that there are no particular words in language that express only a particular thing and nothing else. There are but class words, that designate whole classes of objects, and it is only by combining these class terms, by partly blocking the meaning of each with the help of the others that we can indicate more or less satisfactorily the particular thing we wish to say.

"In endeavoring to find a suitable expression for our thought we are engaged in a kind of mental chase, and the words we use are a series of eccentric circles, growing narrower as we proceed, until at last the sense is trapped, as it were, brought to bay, where it can no longer escape us, and transfixed on the keen point of speech. The difficulty of forming a picture of what is described merely from the adjectives used is immeasurably increased when an attempt is made to express by means of language something that is not tangible, not visible, a purely inward occurrence, an idea, a state of feeling. The vocabulary at our service for such purposes is limited indeed.

Silence Often Better Than Speech.

"This, then, is one reason why silence is often better than speech, because certain things—and these the greatest, the highest, and the most inward—are actually inexpressible in their very nature. As a first instance of the unspeakable I would mention gratitude. We can express our thanks for the lesser benefactions which we receive at the hands of our fellows, and we can, occasion offering, return their favor by similar services on our part. But the moment the benefactions of which we are the recipients involve self-sacrifice on the part of our benefactors, we are mute and utterly unable to find words in which to express our gratitude. To use the current phrases in which thanks are expressed at such times seems to us like a desecration of our feeling, so paltry and pitifully inadequate do they seem.

"Our richest spiritual joys and our profoundest sorrow are other instances. We try in broken, stammering utterance, by tokens and symbols, to give a hint of what we feel to a select few of our most intimate friends. But when that feeling has become so engrossing as to take complete possession of our soul, even that resource fails us and utter silence is our only refuge. We say of grief that vents itself in sighs and lamentations, that it may be like a tempest which shakes the soul; but we predict that, like a tempest, it will pass quickly away. On the other hand, we stand in awe of speechless sorrow, for we know how it has taken hold of the roots of the soul.

"In the next place, silence is the right attitude in the case of things which might be spoken, but which ought not to be—for example, charity. The publication of one's charities to the world is so unpleasing and repellent because it gives color to the suspicion that the actuating motive was the vainglorious desire for admiration and praise. There is really a distinct feeling of shame mingled with our charitable deeds. We often feel ashamed when we bestow our help upon a worthy object of charity, not on our own account, but on his account. So there are these two reasons for reticence in the case of charity: The one relating to the purity of our own motives; the other to the self-respect of those whom we assist.

Publicity in Collective Charity.

"All this is true of private charity. There are, however, certain forms of collective effort in charity which are not obnoxious to the same objections. A body of people acting in concert for the support of philanthropic institutions has a right to make known to the public what it is doing or proposes to do, for the sake of obtaining the public support. And, for the same reason, it is often best that those who contribute should do so openly, for the sake of influencing others to follow their example.

"Next to be considered is the silence of privacy—the law of silence that protects whatever specifically concerns ourselves from the prying curiosity of others. The right to be uncommunicative with regard to certain matters has been slowly acquired, and the extent to which it is conceded is a measure of civilization. This precious privilege of keeping one's own counsel as to matters which others have no right to know, simply because they cannot comprehend, requires to be further extended.

"That it is an impertinence to ask a man how large his income is, or whether his domestic relations are felicitous or infelicitous, and the like, is conceded by all. But in regard to one subject the right to remain incommunicative has not yet been established, especially in the United States. Persons otherwise fairly well bred have no scruple in asking a comparative stranger to what Church he belongs—that is to say, what opinions he may hold on the very highest questions of life; opinions which he may find it extremely difficult to express to others in such a way that they can comprehend, and which he ought, therefore, to be particularly privileged in withholding unless the circumstances are propitious and the listeners are sufficiently en rapport to enter into and appreciate the drift of what he says.

"The chief thought that I have wished to place before you, however, is this: The greatest moral value belongs to those ellipses, or intervals, during which is being evolved and matured in the mind the right utterance that is to come afterward. The enemy of morality is impulse. The moral man is one who sees before his eyes the chart of his relationship to others, and especially the differences in the duties which he owes to others, and who tries to conform his speech and his action to the directions of this chart. And it is evident at once that a man who tries to do this must often stop to think, must allow intervals of silence to elapse, before he acts or speaks, during which he considers the actual situation in the light of this ideal chart.

"So that it is not too much to say that the morality of a person can be gauged by his reflectiveness, by the degree to which he has acquired the habit of contemplation, of seeing the invisible moral entities and deriving thence his bearings.

Moral Importance of Silence.

"And the moral importance of letting silence intervene before speaking or acting—silence that is not vacancy, but crowded with thought—becomes particularly plain on certain occasions; for instance, when a child of yours, or a friend, or some one near to you, has done or said anything which you are disposed to resent how infinitely precious, at such moments, is the habit of preserving silence.

"The mere fact that the impulse to speak is repressed allows the wave of wrathful feeling that threatened to sweep away self-control to subside. Reflection steps in. We revolve inwardly what the causes of this offense may have been, whether we ourselves have given any provocation, and we gain time by this means to shape our words in such a way that they shall have a medicinal effect, a curative result."

A SYNAGOGUE'S CELEBRATION.

Ohab Zedek's Congregation Hold Jubilee Services, and Afterward Attend a Banquet.

The 400 members of the First Hungarian Congregation, "Ohab Zedek," (lovers of righteousness,) celebrated yesterday their twenty-fifth anniversary as an organization with a jubilee service in the synagogue in Norfolk Street, winding up the day's festivities with a banquet and dance. In 1873 a few orthodox Hungarian Jews banded together and organized a society, using a small front room at 69 Ridge Street in which to worship. In 1882 the congregation had grown so that it purchased a building at 70 Columbia Street, which quarters were used until 1886, when the present synagogue was erected at a cost of $55,000. Until 1891 the services had been conducted by a cantor, but owing to the increased prosperity which attended the congregation, it was decided to extend a call to the Rev. Dr. Philip Klein, a Hebrew scholar of great learning. Rabbi Klein, who was then stationed at Liebau, Hungary, accepted the call, and immediately came to this country.

Yesterday afternoon when Albert Carmiol, the cantor, opened the jubilee services with a prayer, the synagogue was crowded to the doors with the members of the congregation and their guests. The interior of the place had been decorated profusely, American flags, palms, ferns, and bright bunting composing the principal features.

President Herman delivered an address of welcome, and Dr. Klein made an address in German. An address in English was given by the Rev. H. P. Mendes.

Dr. Mendes, in the course of his address, dwelt upon the significance of the celebration and the good work the congregation had accomplished during the twenty-five years of its existence. He admonished them to better the condition of the poor in their community as much as possible, and in closing, spoke of the brilliant future that was before them.

When the services were over the congregation adjourned to Progress Hall, 28 and 30 Avenue A, where a banquet was served and dancing indulged in.

The present officers of the synagogue are Leopold Herman, President; M. Schlesinger, Vice President; Joseph Berkowitz, Cashier; L. Waltzenhofer, Financial Secretary; D. Bellinger, Recording Secretary; Moritz Neuman, Emil Neufeld, and L. Engel, Trustees.

A MISSION FOR NON-CATHOLICS.

Three Thousand Persons in the Paulist Fathers' Church.

The Paulist Fathers began a non-Catholic mission at their church, Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, last night. There were 3,000 people present, 75 per cent. of whom, it was estimated, were non-Catholics. Every Catholic who attends the mission must bring at least one non-Catholic. The mission is to last two weeks, and is to be conducted by Fathers Doyle, Elliott, and O'Callaghan.

Father Elliott made an address of welcome to the non-Catholics present last night, and Father O'Callaghan delivered the sermon. His subject was: "Whether Out of the Church There Is Salvation." The purpose of the mission is to spread a knowledge of the Roman Church among the residents of the parish.

UNIVERSALISM IN JAPAN.

A Native Minister Speaks in a Brooklyn Church.

The Rev. Hizedo Yoshimura, a Japanese Universalist preacher, yesterday occupied the pulpit of All Souls' Universalist Church in South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, with the pastor of that church, the Rev. Dr. J. Coleman Adams. Mr. Yoshimura is in this country for the purpose of raising funds to carry on Universalist work in his native land, where it was started eight years ago. He said that there now existed ten Universalist churches, three schools for men and women, several kindergartens, and a young people's Christian union. There were also eight women preachers and four missionaries. The preacher said that Shintoism, which was the ancient religion of Japan, was in reality no religion, but what might be called ethical Japanese teachings. Confucianism and Buddhism were dying out.

"What are we to do now?" he asked. "How are we going to get along without a religion, and if we are going to have a religion must it not be Universalism?"

A large collection was taken up for the cause.

Semi-Annual
Carpet Sale,
Commencing
Monday, February 7th.

174 Pieces
Best Quality Moquette,
and 108 Pieces
Domestic Axminster,
all at
75 cts.
per yard.
(The above comprise some of the most desirable patterns.)
Moquette and Axminster Remnants,
50 cts.
per yard.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 SHOE

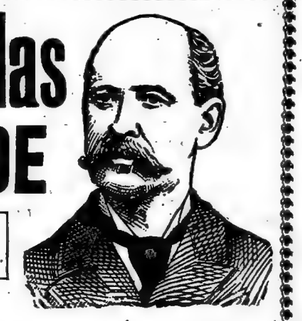

BEST IN THE WORLD

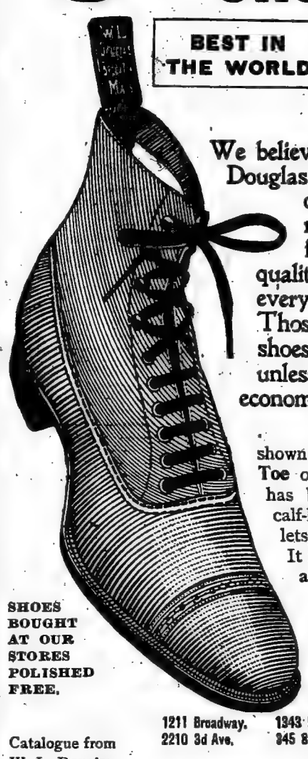

We believe that every wearer of the Douglas Shoes feels a sense of thorough satisfaction, which almost amounts to gratitude, for his money's worth of quality and style that goes into every pair of shoes we make. Those who have never worn our shoes cannot appreciate this fact unless they prove their worth and economy by giving them a trial.

OUR CALF SHOE

shown herewith is made on the Gem Toe of the best calf to be procured; has both medium and heavy soles; calf-lined, fast-color hooks and eyelets, and Australian kangaroo tops. It is an ideal street shoe, neat, dressy and comfortable.

We can show a full line of shoes made of different leathers, especially adapted for this season of the year.

Our stores are located at

NEW YORK:
1211 Broadway. 1343 Broadway. 264 West 125th St. 974 3d Ave.
2210 3d Ave. 345 8th Ave. 114 Fulton St.

BROOKLYN:
708-710 Broadway. 1367 Broadway. 431 Fulton St. 494 5th Ave.

JERSEY CITY: 10 Newark Ave.

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

MR. MOODY CRITICISED

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe Asserts His Work and Methods Have Done Immense Harm.

SAYS HE FIGHTS GOOD SENSE.

The Good Accomplished by the Evangelist Is Overbalanced by the Bad Effects of His Teachings, Says the Preacher.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe of the Universalist Church of the Eternal Hope, in Eighty-first Street, near Columbus Avenue, preached yesterday morning on "The Good and the Evil of Mr. Moody's Work." He said, in part:

"The good results of Mr. Moody's work require a large measurement. Tens of thousands have been rescued from vice and crime in his revival meetings. Multitudes of husbands and sons and fathers have been saved from drunkenness and debauchery and gambling and cruelty and sent back to their families to begin a decent manner of life. In every city where he has tabernacled there has been, at least for a time, a healthier sense and a higher tone of morals.

"Wherever he has gone the churches have been aroused, at least for a season, from their dead formalism and their pious make-believe to an intense earnestness of faith and action. Preachers by the thousand at his call have risen to a nobler conception of their duty as moral guides and spiritual advisers and the pastors of souls. When the story of his work is fully told it will be said that through him a multitude of lives have been redeemed and that sacred joy has come into countless homes.

"I would be glad if we might pause here, with no criticism to utter; but Mr. Moody has persisted—needlessly and vigorously persisted—in making the protest of liberals a necessity. The good results of his work to morality are sadly matched and mated with evil results to intelligence. More than any thousand men in this country he has kept alive the senseless warfare of piety against knowledge. He has persistently opposed the truths of science with the fears of superstition. Entirely innocent of Biblical scholarship in his own right, he has denounced and hindered the work of the scholars to the full extent of his influence.

Prohibits Common Sense.

"With all the power and prestige of his great name, he has prohibited the exercise of common sense in religion. As the foundation of his moral and spiritual effort—as the only foundation of ethics and prayer—he claims the inspiration and infallibility of every sentence in the Bible. This is his logic: Morality is founded on theology; theology rests on the Bible; the truth of the Bible depends on the infallibility of each text. This is the pyramid poised on its apex. If that were all we might question his judgment and let the matter pass. If any man's intellect is so constituted that he can really believe the One Hundred and Ninth Psalm infallible, or the story of Esther inspired, that is his misfortune, and I think we ought to be charitable with him.

"Mr. Moody does not keep to his personal affairs. He is rankly aggressive in telling the rest of us what we shall believe and what we shall not believe. He is the special champion of what is known as the 'All-or-none' theory of the Bible. 'All of the Bible is true or none of it is true!' Everything in the Bible is true or nothing in religion is true! Everything in the Bible is true or nothing in morality or in human nature, nothing in experience or history, is to be depended on!

"'If Moses did not write the Pentateuch, we have no ground for believing that Christ ever lived! If the earth were not created, out of nothing, less than six thousand years ago, our faith in immortality is a delusion! If Elijah were not taken up to heaven in a four-wheeled chariot, there are no such things as right and wrong in this present world! If the Hebrew children did not walk about comfortably in that blast furnace heated sevenfold, then a mother's love for her child is neither beautiful nor commendable! If the story of Jonah be not a perfectly attested bit of history, then the Sermon on the Mount is a tissue of falsehoods! If the torture of heretics be not endless, civilization is a myth!'

Knowledge as Necessary as Morals.

"Against such tortures of intelligence liberals must enter their protest, though Mr. Moody were reforming all the sinners of the world. No possible good to morality can justify that wholesale destruction of common sense. Knowledge is as necessary as morals to human progress. The practice of virtue is not more essential to the welfare of mankind than is the pursuit of truth. For this world and for all conceivable worlds it is altogether as important that men think wisely as that they shall live devoutly. Crime has not cursed the world with greater misery than has ignorance. Vice has not been the author of more suffering than has superstition.

"Why is it that Mr. Moody appeals to these outgrown and exploded superstitions as the basis of his moral and spiritual work? It is simply because he has not learned to separate things which have been incidentally or accidentally thrown together. He regards mere association as cause and effect. A child ought to see that there is no logical relation between a belief that Moses wrote the Pentateuch and a belief in the soul's immortality. The two beliefs have stood side by side in the Christian teaching of many centuries, and Mr. Moody seems to imagine that they have grown into one body, and that to sever them is like cutting off a man's head.

Sincere, but Mistaken, He Says.

"I accept Mr. Moody's entire sincerity. I can understand it. I suppose he really believes that the putting away of the Eden poem, and the Samson myth, and the fiery furnace, and Daniel's lions, and Elijah's chariot, and Jonah's whale, would be the ruin of the world's morality and its worship and its hope. The supreme pity of it is that such weaknesses and such folly should be popularly accepted as the very genius of religious teaching.

"I heard him often in the day of his greatness. I never felt that he was magnetic. He never rose to eloquence. His manner was neither pleasing nor impressive. He could not tell an amusing story or a pathetic one with popular effect. He was peculiarly cold and stiff. His voice was unsympathetic, his tone monotonous, his gestures cramped, his expression stolid, and his language most ordinary. He had wonderful power, but not as an orator. You must look for something deeper. As to the music at his meetings the volume is heroic, but I don't know where you would get less harmony. The music is neither splendid nor great. I think it would be difficult to find anything poorer and less inspiring than the average revival tune of the Sankey books. Those of the best sung are neither sweet nor tender nor devotional nor imaginative, nor even melodious. One of the crimes that I charge Mr. Moody with is the popular desecration of religious music."

Then Dr. Crowe graphically described a Moody meeting, telling of the great interest and earnestness that prevailed. "Well, what objection?" he continued. "No objection to that. All praise for that. The objection is that he couples this magnificent spiritual work with certain theories which violate common sense, which beget intellectual revolt, which drive as many persons away from all thought of spiritual life as his good work help into it. That one great reason-crushing sermon of his on 'The Blood' has created more infidelity than Ingersoll's lecture on 'The Gods.'

"This constant teaching that, in order to be religious, you must believe in the Divine injustice; you must send good men to hell for exercising the reason which God gave them; you must put blind credulity above knowledge and virtue; you must have a bloody sacrifice instead of the refinements of conduct and character; you must believe all the silly old superstitions of barbarism—it is enough to make the angels weep."

DR. EATON ON PESSIMISM.

He Says that It Has Done Good in Calling Attention to the Existence of Evil.

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, in West Forty-sixth Street, spoke last night on "Pessimism," the subject being one of a series on religious theories. He said, in part:

"Pessimism is a part of the inheritance of the present time and takes possession of all. You will see it in society, in literature, and among the professional men. It always adds a drop of bitterness to the wine of life. Pessimism has rendered great service to the religious thought of the nineteenth century. There is an unintelligent optimism. There is evil in the world—physical, intellectual, and moral. Pessimism is right when it affirms that there are cancers at the vital spots of the world.

"I can see the beautiful days, but I can also see the shadow of approaching storms. I see thousands of men, women, and children suffer because of the evil forces of progress. I see men and women dying in hospitals. I see the sweat shops. I see men and women murdered by the social and industrial laws of the time. Have I any right to forget these evils in the world? If pessimism has forced us to remember that there can be nothing perfectly pure, then I say it has done the age a service.

"While it has done a service, it is like other philosophies; it is not new or an explanation of the facts of life. It is impossible to find out whether we have more pain or pleasure in this life. I do not believe in pessimism. It tends to rob the universe of God. Still, we should not ignore the evils of life or underestimate their values. Be ready for the worst—the best will come to us. Let us cherish a noble optimism."

Grand Army Colony in Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 6.—John E. Pierce, ranchman and land owner, announces that he has closed a deal with the Grand Army of the Republic whereby they take 25,000 acres of land in Matagora County, on which they purpose to place about 1,000 families. They will build a town and organize a model co-operative community.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
in French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
Evening performance at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.
TO-NIGHT ..... "Barber of Seville"
Mmes. Melba, Van Cauteren; MM. Saligiac, Campanari, Carbone, Boudouresque, Viviani. Conductor, Bimboni.
TUES. Evg., Feb. 8.... "Die Meistersinger"
Testimonial Performance Tendered to HERR EMIL FISCHER,
in honor of the anniversary of his fortieth year on the stage and his ninety-fifth appearance in his great role of "HANS SACHS," supported by the following cast: Mmes. Seygard, Staudigl; MM. Rothmuhl, Stehmann, Rains, Breuer, Staudigl, Van Hoose, and others. Conductor, Damrosch.
WED. EVG., FEB. 9..... "Siegfried"
Mmes. Nordica, Toronta; MM. Kraus, Bispham, Stehmann, Breuer, Rains, Conductor, Damrosch.
FRI. EVG., FEB. 11. "Gotterdammerung"
Mmes. Nordica, Barna, Toronta, Staudigl, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Staudigl, Conductor, Damrosch.
SCALE OF PRICES—$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4.
Seats on sale at Box Office, and also at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d St.... Begins 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinees Thursday and Sat'y, 2.
THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.
***Special Matinée Tuesday of THE PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY with Jas. K. Hackett.

Lyceum Lenten Lectures
.....ILLUSTRATED VIEWS.....
.....ILLUSTRATED VIEWS.....
Daniel Frohman takes pleasure in announcing a series of illustrated morning lectures at 11, with the distinguished lecturer and scientist, Mr.
GARRETT P. SERVISS,
Every morning, commencing March 7.
MONDAYS, SPAIN.
TUESDAYS, PETER THE GREAT.
WEDNESDAYS, GREECE.
THURSDAYS, NAPOLEON.
FRIDAYS, PARIS.
SATURDAYS, WILLIAM TELL AND THE ALPS.
Course ticket: 5 lectures, $5.00; single, 50 to $1.50.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2.
Every night, (for this week,) Wycherly's famous old comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL, and Pailleron's delightful comedy, Subtleties of Jealousy.
MISS ADA REHAN
in both plays.
"Irresistible drollery."—Times. "Altogether delightful."—World. "An unalloyed delight."—Sun. "Rich with glee."—Tribune.
MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.
NEXT WEEK—The new Japanese musical comedy, "LILLI TSE."

SEIDL SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT
The Astoria, 5th Av. & 34th Street.
THURSDAY EVE., FEB. 10, AT 9 O'CLOCK.
SOLOIST:
Mr. HENRI MARTEAU, (Violinist)
TICKETS OBTAINABLE at the office of CARL LOEWENSTEIN, W. 33d St., at Tyson's, Schuberth's, Rullman's, 11 Broadway. 2 & 4

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance, 1:30 to 11; 25c., 50c. 58th & 3d Av.
JOB HART and CARRIE DE MAR, JAMES THORNTON, LAURA BIGGAR, LEONIDAS' CAT AND DOG CIRCUS, FRANK CUSHMAN, SMITH & FULLER, BLOOM & COOPER, RIALTA, Albertus & Bartram, The McDonough Trio; The Fansons, Vanleer & Barton, Bigger & Dreher; others. Afts. 15c., 25c. Noon-day opening, Lincoln's Birthday. All the stars

PROCTOR'S High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
Return to the stage of Miss
MINNIE SELIGMAN.
Supported by a first-class company in GILBERT'S "COMEDY AND TRAGEDY."
BERT COOTE AND CO. in "Supper for Two"; GEO. THATCHER and ED MARBLE, Minstrels; MRS. ALICE SHAW and her daughters; LIVING PICTURES. 40 OTHER STARS.

CHICKERING & SONS' GRAND CONCERTS.
One Matinee Recital Chickering Hall.
On Tuesday Aft., Feb. 8th, at 3,
Franz Rummel
will play the
Chickering Piano.
Reserved seats, $1.50; admission, $1. Now on sale at box office, Chickering Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL.
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y. Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
4th Aft. Concert, Feb. 11, at 2:15
4th Evg. Concert, Feb. 12, at 8:15
By the New York Symphony Orchestra (Inc.)
Soloist:
M. POL PLANCON.
Res. seats 50 cts. to $1.50. Boxes $12; now at box office.
C. L. Graff, Bus. Mgr.
500 Seats in Balcony, 50 Cents.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX.
New Group To-Day—"MOTHERLESS."
Hungarian Band Concerts Afternoon and

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ending Feb. 5	2,260,365
Same week last year	784,621
Stocks to date this year	10,936,641
Corresponding date last year	4,154,673

Bond transactions for the week	$32,152,000
Same week last year	15,710,300
Bonds to date this year	118,893,200
Corresponding date last year	54,422,670

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2; at three months, 2½; at six months, 3 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

ON A FIRMER FOOTING

Gen. Thomas L. James Has Faith in Good Times.

The placing of such a vast amount of Government money in the deposit vaults of our banks has had the effect of enormously increasing the funds ready to be used in whatever satisfactory way business my demand. To this are added the sums taken out of the reserves of country banks, a large part of which have found their way to New York. And the result is that there is more money in our banking institutions than present demands absorb; and, consequently, loan rates have been and are still low.

What is now being experienced is but a repetition of conditions which have existed on former occasions. More money is stored away than the necessities of business enterprise require. Yet something exceptional has brought about the plethora which is at present making itself felt, and the immense accumulations are to be accounted for by financial developments altogether unusual.

Take the trade of the country. The volume of goods manufactured for home and foreign consumption is greater than before. From month to month business grows. The figures of improvement are as convincing now as at any time since the healthier turn of affairs first became apparent, months ago.

Business men know now to a reasonable certainty where they stand. They have come through a period which has gradually prepared them for the level established by new tariff conditions. There has been shown some hesitation on account of possible currency disturbances, but that too has been overcome by the recent action of the lower house of Congress in vigorously stamping out the silver heresy. And the emphatic sound-money declaration of the President of the United States has given confidence to investors to whom numerous existing enterprises are attractive under conditions divested of the elements of apprehension.

Slowly but surely the country's business has been reviving, and it has secured a much firmer footing. The way in which it is now being conducted is most encouraging, viewed from the standpoint of mercantile intelligence and probity. One of the signs of the times, and not the least gratifying one, is the substantial reduction in the number of recorded business failures. This certainly indicates that business is in a healthy state.

No lessening of the hopefulness that prevails regarding the future can be expected from cotton trade troubles that now agitate some quarters. They can be only of short duration. Temporary business quiet, of course, there is; but it is the precursor of activity to come with a promising Spring trade. The whole country works incessantly forward.

From all this I think that the general conditions of business continue inspiriting.

It is but rational to expect that a business investment of much of the money now temporarily locked up will take place in a short time. Rates for money have been low in the beginning of the year and will so remain until Spring activity is felt. Money is cheaper now than it will be later—than it will be at any other time this year.

THOMAS L. JAMES.

Still Hoping to be Worried.

"While it is quite possible that a further advance in price of American stocks and bonds will occur," says The London Statist, "and purchases by speculators may for a time prove profitable, it should be fully understood that there is risk of a heavy fall in the course of a few months. Should any untoward circumstances occur to compel New York bankers to call in their loans, the decline in prices would be serious. Those with a speculative dispositon will therefore do well to keep their operations within reasonable limits. Those investors who still hold stocks bought at high prices would be well advised to carefully watch the market, and to sell when the speculation for the rise becomes still less discriminating."

Some Independent Notions of a Stock Exchange Observer.

The approach of regular dividend day gives Wall Street a chance to speculate a great deal on what the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Directors are going to do. Generally, the forecasts are cheerful, suggesting various inspiriting developments. Some predictions are silly, promising what virtually amounts to a millennium.

It happens that I know certain New England members of the Burlington board intimately, and within the week I've been closely associated with two of them. Their calm candor has a sound very different from the existing ebullitions that we meet on the Street.

The Burlington dividend may be increased. It has not been so decided yet.

Moreover, an influential group of Directors—large stockholders—are opposed to an increase. They say the sturdy policy of the company in maintaining dividends (when other Granger roads cut down or abolished payments wholly) ought now to have the natural sequel of similar independence—that Burlington ought not to rush pell mell into big additional distributions simply because some other Western roads have resumed or increased their current payments.

The Burlington people ought by this time to be up to all the necessities of laying by spare dollars for rainy days. They know how wet such days can be.

One of the most interesting phases of Stock Exchange activity just now is reflected in transactions made for the account of politicians of local consequence and their brethren at Albany and Washington. In a number of conspicuous stocks the political traders are pegging away with quite an old-fashioned vigor.

The Washington crowd are on the bull side now, after having been taught some expensive lessons a little while ago. They all started in at the beginning of the year to gamble on the depressing effects of what the Senate was going to do. It is estimated that they sold a number of the prominent stocks on a large scale. They went short not only of the industrials, but of the standard railroad stocks as well. They counted on Senatorial action to demoralize business confidence generally. At the beginning of last week the most of them flopped over to the bull side, covered their shorts, took their losses; and now they are as vehemently bullish as all through January they were dolefully bearish.

The Albany crowd are long of the New York transit stocks, but short of the New York gas stocks. They are advising Wall Street friends that dollar gas is a certainty. Consolidated Gas is, however, higher now than it was when they began their bear crusade.

Of the local politicians, those who are most important seem to be pretty well out of Metropolitan and back again into Manhattan. A few of the Tammany leaders have made handsome profits. Some Stock Exchange brokers during the last month or two have depended on Tammany for most of their commissions.

Deacon S. V. White's project—inviting deposits to be used in the market at his own discretion—is not only one of the most-talked-of incidents in current Wall Street affairs, but there are likely to be Stock Exchange proceedings on account of it. The man who hustles in Wall Street does not find himself overcrowded by co-operation. There are so many "brokers and bankers," who are doing so little business, and who stand small chance of ever doing much more than they now do, that it is one of the easiest things in the world to stir up opposition to any man who makes a show of being wideawake. And I anticopate that Deacon White will find himself before the Governing Committee within the next fortnight. It is hardly probable, however, that a campaign vigorously undertaken by such a veteran as is Deacon White can be stayed by any technical obstacles which sleepiness and envy may concoct.

From recent "positions" taken by some of the Governors of the Stock Exchange it is only a little step (and that step is already urged in some official quarters) to the prohibition of advertising by members of the Stock Exchange. In London, you know, there is a Stock Exchange rule against advertising; and the London example is held in very high esteem in some Wall Street parts where lack of business permits a wide range of international consideration.

CASIMIR JONES.

Wall Street's Response to the West Shore Deal.

The consummation of the New York Central-Lake Shore deal has brought back to the minds of many in Wall Street the year 1885, which went on record in the annals of speculation as in many ways remarkable.

It was in that year that the West Shore was leased to the New York Central under a guarantee of its bonds. It was not until August that the plan was fully disclosed, but shrewd financiers became aware that something important was pending when in June a sharp buying movement in West Shore bonds and New York Central stock began. Many theories were afloat to explain what this activity meant, but the full importance of it was not surmised.

That deal imparted spirit to stock speculation and also brought many important interests into the market as buyers for investment. Previous to June the market had been greatly depressed, having hardly recovered from the effects of the Marine Bank failure and the succeeding panics. Then, too, the trunk lines were bitterly fighting one another, with no prospect of an early settlement of their differences.

But with the consummation of the West Shore deal the whole aspect of the market changed, and depression and dullness were replaced by buoyancy and activity. No reactions of consequence occurred, and the year ended with a more cheerful feeling in Wall Street than had been known for many years.

How substantial the advance was may be judged from the range of prices in some of the active stocks. New York Central was selling in January at 84½; in July it had risen to 99, in November it was 107. The first 7 per cent. bonds of the company advanced from 129 in January to 138 in December. The New York, West Shore and Buffalo first 5 per cent. bonds advanced from 28½ in April to 44½ in July, and varied little from this price for the remainder of the year.

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The effect of the deal in the general market is shown by the following table, giving the prices of important stocks at their lowest in January—before the deal—their highest, in midsummer—following the deal—and where they were approximately at the end of the year:

	Jan.	Highest.	Dec.
Canada Southern	20¼	47½	44¼
Jersey Central	31⅝	52	46⅝
Bur. & Quincy	115½	138½	138¼
St. Paul	70⅛	99	96½
Northwest	84⅝	115⅝	114¼
Rock Island	106	132	127⅛
Omaha	24¼	44¼	41⅛
Lackawanna	82⅝	129⅝	129⅝
Illinois Central	119¼	140	140
Lake Shore	59⅝	89⅞	89¼
Louis. & Nashville	22	51⅝	48½
Manhattan	65	123½	123½
Michigan Central	54	79⅝	78
Erie	12½	27⅞	26⅞
New Haven & Hartford	175	204	204
Ontario & Western	10½	20¼	20⅝
Northern Pacific pf	36½	65⅝	65¼

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The New York Central-Lake Shore combination is of greater consequence than was the New York Central-West Shore deal. That largely represented the ending of a rate war, the establishment of harmony; and that was a great accomplishment. But there is involved in the Lake Shore merger what is of far vaster importance. The first checked destructiveness; the later one represents progressiveness. It does more than stop waste. It is the greatest step forward that American railroad management has yet made. And the spirit that was roused in Wall Street in 1885 cannot fail to respond.

CLARENCE J. HOUSMAN.

Boston Feels Bad Effects.

Members of the Boston Stock Exchange do not take kindly to the prohibition of arbitrage transactions from the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. They insist that the move is merely a narrow scheme which will result in depriving New York stock brokers of large amounts of business.

"In the past," (we quote The United States Investor, speaking for the Boston Stock Exchange,) "communication with the New York Exchange, has been so rapid, being practically instantaneous, that arbitrage houses have made considerable profit in trading on the difference in quotations between the two markets. The two leading houses in Boston doing this kind of business are Charles Head & Co. and George C. Brooks & Co. The cutting off of instantaneous and continuous quotations, of course, kills that kind of business. New York quotations govern values, and in the absence of them speculative dealings on the Boston Exchange in New York securities would be materially curtailed.

"The action of the New York Exchange is a blow to speculative activity in Boston, which had been dull enough before. The principal speculative securities the trading in which is local to the Boston Exchange are the copper mining stocks. Aside from these and a very few others, the Boston market is practically an investors' market—not a speculators'; and this last action of the New York Stock Exchange Governors renders it still less of a speculative market. Considerable bitterness is felt over the matter, also, because the Governing Committee has not prohibited arbitrage dealings between the New York and London Exchanges, thus discriminating against Boston and New York and in favor of London.

"What will be done of a definite character to counteract this move remains to be seen. It is hinted by some, but denied by others, that this act is in violation of inter-State commerce provisions. Whether any suit will be begun on that ground to secure a repeal of the act is doubtful, however, at least until after the next annual election of the Exchange, which will be held May 9. It is well known that the adoption of the resolutions was opposed at the meeting of the Governing Committee, the vote standing 11 against to 25 in favor of their passage, and the entire subject will probably be the vital issue at the annual election referred to."

To be Spent in Chicago.

Railroads entering Chicago must make expenditures on a large scale to meet the requirements of the ordinances making it obligatory to raise their tracks within certain city limits. Approximately, the following will be involved:

Atchison	$1,200,000
Burlington & Quincy	2,500,000
Chicago & Alton	1,800,000
Chicago Terminal	2,400,000
Madison & Northern	1,000,000
Northwestern	700,000
Panhandle	1,300,000
Union Stock Yards	1,100,000
Total	$12,000,000

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

The Bank of England gained £370,451 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 44.89, became 45.35 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 2,650,000f. gold, and gained 600,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¾@4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.85 for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82@4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16 and 94½, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—50@c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 5, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Feb 5 Bid.	Closing Sat., Feb 5 Ask'd	Net Ch'gs Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ending Feb. 5, 1898.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending Feb. 5. First.	Week Ending Feb. 5. High.	Week Ending Feb. 5. Low.	Week Ending Feb. 5. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For Week End. Feb. 5, 1898.
162½ Feb. 1.	*157 Jan. 3.	166	---	+ 2.	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	2	163½	162¼	163¾	162¾	152	13
*196 Feb. 3.	*153 Jan. 4.	182	---		Albany & Susquehanna	3,520,000	Jan., '98.	2½	186	186	186	186	170	15
23¼ Jan. 10.	20 Jan. 25.	21¾	22⅜	+ ⅛	American Cotton Oil	30,257,300		--	22	22⅜	22	22⅜	---	4,150
77¼ Feb. 1.	72½ Jan. 21.	76¾	77	---	American Cotton Oil pf	16,128,600	Feb. 1, '97.	2	77	77¼	76¾	77	64½	3,722
*130 Jan. 14.	117½ Jan. 1.	119	120	---	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '98.	2½	119	120	119	120	110¾	65
9½ Jan. 26.	6¾ Jan. 20.	8¾	9	+ ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing	23,000,000		--	8¾	9	8¾	8¾	13¾	2,200
22¾ Jan. 24.	18 Jan. 3.	21	22	+ 1¼	American Spirits Mfg. pf	7,000,000		--	22	22¾	21¾	21¾	32¾	800
145 Jan. 7.	135¼ Jan. 17.	139¾	139¾	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Co	25,000,000	Jan. 2, '98.	2	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	114¾	72,321
116 Jan. 6.	112 Jan. 15.	113	114	---	American Sugar Refining Co. pf	30,000,000	Jan. 2, '98.	1¾	114	114	113¾	113¾	102	1,543
91¾ Jan. 13.	*90 Jan. 3.	91½	92	---	American Tel. & Cable Company	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1¼	92¼	91¾	91¾	91¾	80	86
99¾ Jan. 7.	93½ Jan. 24.	99¼	99¾	+ ¼	American Tobacco	17,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	3	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	78	82,030
123¾ Feb. 2.	*115 Jan. 10.	121	123	---	Ann Arbor	3,250,000		--	123	123	123	123	---	150
38 Feb. 3.	34 Jan. 4.	38¼	39	+ ¾	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000		--	38¾	38	38¼	38	24½	2,440
13⅝ Jan. 7.	12⅜ Jan. 24.	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	262,000,000		--	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	12¾	3,864
31¾ Jan. 12.	28⅜ Jan. 24.	31⅛	31⅝	---	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf	112,657,300		--	31⅝	31⅝	30⅞	31⅛	24½	32,154
19 Feb. 3.	12⅜ Jan. 25.	17½	17¾	+ 4¾	Baltimore & Ohio	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4%	19¾	19	17¾	17¾	15¾	70,566
7⅞ Feb. 3.	5¾ Jan. 19.	7½	7¾	+ 1⅜	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf	20,000,000		--	6½	7¾	6	7½	---	13,250
5½ Jan. 21.	3½ Jan. 4.	5¾	5¾	---	Bay State Gas	12,000,000		--	5¾	6	5¾	5¾	11	5,600
41¼ Jan. 14.	35¾ Jan. 5.	40¼	40⅝	- ¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	60,000,000		--	40⅜	40¾	40	40¾	39	28,940
125 Jan. 24.	116 Jan. 3.	123	124½	+ 1½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	122	123¾	122	123¾	91	596
6½ Jan. 3.	4¾ ---	5	6	- ⅝	Brunswick Co., 2d in. pd	5,000,000		--	5¾	5¾	4¾	4¾	---	400
30¼ Jan. 8.	28 Jan. 20.	29	29¾	---	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000		--	28	28	28	28	---	150
67¾ Jan. 8.	65 Jan. 21.	66	67	- 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 16, '97.	1	66½	66¼	66¼	66½	---	200
57¾ Feb. 5.	51½ Jan. 3.	56⅝	56⅞	+ 5	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	55¾	57¾	54¾	56⅞	45	13,462
90½ Jan. 20.	84 Jan. 6.	87¾	88	- 1⅝	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1½	89¾	90⅞	89⅞	90⅞	---	4,500
*141¾ Feb. 4.	111⅜ Jan. 4.	14	15	---	Central Pacific	67,275,500	Jan. 1, '96.	2	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	12¾	90
24⅞ Feb. 1.	21 Jan. 24.	24½	24¾	+ 1⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,467,500		--	23¾	24¾	23¾	24¼	17¾	93,032
106¼ Jan. 5.	104¼ Jan. 7.	105½	---	---	Chicago & Alton	13,751,100	Dec. 1, '97.	1¾	105	105	105	105	107¾	5
102¾ Jan. 12.	97 Jan. 24.	101¾	101¾	+ 1⅜	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,052,900	Dec. 15, '97.	1¾	100¾	101¾	99¾	101¾	74¾	97,828
60¼ Feb. 1.	55 Jan. 8.	60	61	---	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800		--	60¾	60¾	60	60	39	830
113¾ Feb. 1.	102 Jan. 7.	111½	112½	+ ⅝	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	4,830,700	Jan. 3, '98.	1½	110¾	113½	110¾	111¾	96	1,775
16¾ Jan. 8.	13⅜ Feb. 3.	14¼	---	- ½	Chicago Great Western	20,880,245		--	14¾	15	13¾	14⅜	---	23,865
26½ Jan. 28.	23 Jan. 25.	23	25	- 2¼	Chicago Great Western pf. A	11,157,000		--	26	26	23	23	---	300
19¾ Jan. 14.	8¼ Jan. 5.	9½	9¾	+ ⅝	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000		--		9¾	9	9¾	---	1,778
53½ Jan. 22.	30 Jan. 5.	33	33½	+ 1½	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	3,883,750		--	32¾	33¾	32¾	33½	---	3,988
97⅛ Jan. 12.	92⅞ Jan. 4.	96⅝	96⅞	+ 1⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Oct. 21, '97.	3	96⅝	96⅞	95¾	96⅝	76	88,530
146 Jan. 14.	142⅜ Jan. 3.	145½	146⅝	+ 1⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	30,192,000	Oct. 21, '97.	3½	144⅝	145⅝	144⅜	145⅝	133	2,444
128 Feb. 5.	119¼ Jan. 4.	127¾	128	+ 2¼	Chicago & Northwestern	30,096,353	Jan. 7, '98.	2½	126¼	128	125¾	128	104	21,870
167½ Feb. 2.	163 Jan. 3.	169½	---	+ 2½	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,968,800	Jan. 7, '98.	1¾	167½	167½	167½	167½	155	270
94½ Jan. 28.	87⅞ Jan. 24.	93¾	93¾	+ 2⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	94½	94½	92¾	93¾	87½	27,788
9¼ Feb. 5.	4½ Jan. 3.	9⅝	9¾	+ 2⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000		--	7¾	9¼	6¾	9¾	---	11,998
33 Feb. 5.	22½ Jan. 3.	32⅜	33	+ 6¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	17,000,000		--	26½	33	26	33	---	16,788
38¾ Jan. 31.	33¼ Jan. 24.	36¾	37	- ⅞	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	27,187,835	Aug., '93.	1½	37¾	38¼	36¾	36¾	27½	12,897
87 Feb. 1.	80 Jan. 7.	80	85	---	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1¼	83	83	83	85	---	995
19¾ Jan. 12.	15¾ Jan. 5.	17	17½	- ¼	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	5,000,000		--	17⅝	18	18	17½	---	26,260
49¾ Jan. 12.	48 Jan. 6.	49½	49¾	---	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '96.	1	48	49¼	48	49¼	---	1,900
26¾ Jan. 11.	23 Jan. 24.	24¼	24¾	---	Colorado Fuel & Iron	13,000,000		--	25	25	24¾	25	26¾	500
7½ Jan. 13.	6 Jan. 3.	6¾	7¼	---	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. pd	47,096,000		--		7¼	7	7	4	500
7⅞ Jan. 10.	5¼ Jan. 3.	6¾	7¼	+ ⅜	Columbus, Hocking Val. & Toledo	11,096,300		--	7	7⅜	7	7	9¾	2,100
23 Jan. 10.	17 Jan. 17.	20	22	---	Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo pf	2,500,000	Jan., '97.	2½	21	21¾	21	21	40	300
195¼ Jan. 25.	176 Jan. 3.	191½	192	- ¼	Consolidated Gas	39,230,000	Dec. 15, '97.	2½	192	195¾	190¾	191¼	148	8,699
87¾ Jan. 24.	30 Jan. 12.	33¼	34	+ ½	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000		--	34¾	34⅝	33½	33½	---	800
89½ Jan. 4.	85 Jan. 7.	85	87	- ½	Consolidated Ice pf	3,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	86½	86¾	86¼	86¾	---	251
114¾ Feb. 3.	110⅜ Jan. 21.	113¼	114	+ 1⅜	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¼	113	114¾	113	113¾	108¾	3,986
159 Feb. 5.	150¼ Jan. 21.	158½	159¼	+ 5	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1½	155	159	155	159	152¾	1,319
18 Jan. 12.	12 Jan. 12.	13	14	---	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000		--	13	13	13	13	---	100
53¾ Jan. 28.	46 Jan. 3.	50¾	51	+ ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande pf	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	50¾	53¼	49¾	51	43¾	10,035
15½ Feb. 2.	12 Jan. 24.	14	15	+ 3	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,253,000		--	12½	15¼	12½	15	9¾	5,760
59 Feb. 4.	53 Feb. 2.	56	59	---	Detroit Gas	4,000,000		--	53	59	53	59	---	2,019
7¼ Feb. 5.	6 Jan. 11.	6¾	7¼	---	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	10,000,000		--	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7¼	---	100
135 Jan. 20.	127½ Jan. 8.	133½	134½	+ ¼	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	7,938,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	133	135¾	133	133¾	105¾	402
16¼ Feb. 4.	14 Jan. 24.	16	16¼	+ ⅜	Erie	100,000,000		--	15¼	16¼	14⅞	16	15	4,325
41¾ Feb. 5.	37 Jan. 4.	41⅜	41½	+ 2⅜	Erie 1st pf	30,000,000		--	39¼	41¾	39	41½	35¼	21,835
21 Feb. 4.	18¼ Jan. 22.	21	21¼	+ 1½	Erie 2d pf	1,690,000		--	19¾	21	19¾	21	---	1,650
12⅞ Jan. 29.	12 Jan. 19.	12¾	13	+ ⅜	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,398,200		--	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	---	969
21½ Feb. 3.	19¼ Jan. 24.	---	---	+ ⅝	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000		--	20⅝	21½	20¾	21½	---	495
16¾ Jan. 31.	*14 Jan. 22.	14	16	+ 1	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100		--	16¾	16¾	16¼	16½	---	1,050
39½ Feb. 5.	33¾ Jan. 4.	38¾	39¼	+ ¾	General Electric	30,490,000	Aug., '93.	2	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾	25¾	33,075
122 Feb. 4.	130 Jan. 12.	157	160	+23	Great Northern pf	25,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	138½	162	138¾	158	122	8,046
34½ Feb. 5.	28¼ Jan. 3.	33¾	33⅞	+ 3¼	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000		--	30¾	34¼	30¾	33¾	---	15,025
108¾ Jan. 31.	102¼ Jan. 5.	106½	106⅝	+ ½	Illinois Central	52,500,000	Sep. 1, '97.	2½	108¼	108⅞	105¾	106¼	94¾	7,125
*55¾ Jan. 29.	48 Jan. 6.	103¾	55	---	Illinois Steel Co.	15,550,833	July, '96.	1½	55¼	56¾	55	56	34½	895
9¾ Jan. 13.	8¾ Jan. 22.	9	9¼	+ ⅛	Iowa Central	8,457,425		--	9	9¼	9	9¼	---	625
*6¾ Jan. 12.	6 Feb. 2.	8¼	8	---	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000		--	8	8¼	8	8¼	---	225
25½ Feb. 5.	19¾ Jan. 25.	23	24	+ 3	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	18,863,800		--	21¾	25¾	21¾	23¾	---	2,779
4¼ Feb. 5.	*2¼ Jan. 26.	4¼	5	+ 1¼	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000		--	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	---	200
18 Feb. 2.	*16¼ Feb. 1.	18	20	---	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,800	Jan. 15, '96.	90c	18	18	18	18	---	113
34 Jan. 31.	34 Jan. 31.	32	35	---	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1	34	34	34	34	---	100
48 Jan. 13.	42¾ Feb. 3.	43	43¾	---	Laclede Gas	7,500,000		--	44¾	44¾	42¾	43¼	24	5,330
94½ Jan. 14.	92 Feb. 2.	90	93	- 2	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '97.	3½	92	92	92	92	---	105
18 Feb. 5.	16⅜ Jan. 11.	17½	18	+ ⅝	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000		--	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	16¾	1,610
73¾ Jan. 12.	72¼ Jan. 3.	73¼	73¾	+ ⅝	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1¼	72¾	73¾	71¾	73¾	67	2,435
194¾ Jan. 29.	170¾ Jan. 4.	192	194	- 2	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 1, '98.	3	194½	194½	190¼	192	153	8,830
44½ Feb. 3.	40 Jan. 20.	43	45	+ 3	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	48¾	470
60½ Jan. 31.	54⅜ Jan. 5.	59¾	59¾	+ 1	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	59¾	60¼	59¼	59¾	50¾	49,095
120¾ Jan. 14.	113 Jan. 10.	117	117¾	- ½	Manhattan Consolidated	30,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	118	119¼	117¾	117	89¾	105,980
*51 Feb. 2.	*51. Feb. 2.	47	53	---	Maryland Coal pf	1,885,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	51	51	51	51	---	10
149 Feb. 5.	128¼ Jan. 4.	148¾	149	+ 3	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1¼	149¾	149	146¾	149	---	17,294
6¼ Jan. 8.	6 Jan. 8.	6	6¾	---	Mexican Central	47,900,100		--	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	---	100
1¼ Feb. 5.	1¼ Feb. 4.	---	1¼	---	Mexican National ctfs	33,350,000		--	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	---	200
113¾ Feb. 5.	100 Jan. 4.	112	112¾	+ 4⅞	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	107¼	113¾	106¼	112¾	90	23,198
26⅞ Feb. 5.	25 Jan. 5.	26¾	27	+ 1⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000		--	25¾	26⅞	25¾	26⅞	20	1,337
87 Feb. 2.	85½ Jan. 13.	86	87¼	+ ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2¼	87	87	86	86¾	73¾	510
66¾ Feb. 5.	53½ Jan. 24.	66¼	66¾	+ 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	4...00,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	65¾	66¾	65¼	65¾	48	1,320
65 Feb. 4.	57 Jan. 20.	63½	64	+ 5	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '96.	1½	59¾	65	59¾	65	50	2,139
14¼ Jan. 20.	12¾ Jan. 5.	13½	13¾	- ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000		--	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	2,429
41 Jan. 28.	33½ Jan. 5.	39¾	39¾	+ ¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	13,000,000		--	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾	30¾	16,294
35¾ Jan. 28.	32¾ Jan. 24.	34¾	34⅝	- ¾	Missouri Pacific	47,442,375	July 1, '91.	1	35¾	35¾	33¼	34⅞	21¾	27,920
31¾ Feb. 5.	28¾ Jan. 18.	31½	32¼	+ 1¾	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600		--	30¼	31¾	30¼	31¾	---	1,450
*175 Jan. 14.	*167½ Jan. 4.	170	175	---	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3½	172	173½	172	173½	165	84
37⅞ Jan. 14.	34 Jan. 24.	35¾	36¾	+ ⅞	National Lead Co.	14,905,400	Oct. 12 '95.	1	36	37¾	35¾	36½	23	3,530
109¾ Feb. 5.	100 Jan. 3.	108	108¾	+ 1½	National Lead Co. pf	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¼	107¼	108¾	107¼	108¾	89¼	1,079
19 Jan. 14.	17 Jan. 4.	18	18½	---	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sep. 16, '95.	1	18½	18¾	18¼	18¼	---	500
*81 Jan. 24.	75 Jan. 13.	77	88	---	National Starch 1st pf	2,219,400	Nov. 1, '97.	2	77	79	77	79	---	250
8 Jan. 31.	7 Jan. 5.	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅛	New Central Coal	5,000 00		--	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	5	705
98½ Jan. 8.	91¼ Jan. 24.	96¾	97¼	+ 2⅞	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	95	97½	94¾	97¾	99¼	11,248
28 Jan. 24.	23 Jan. 6.	---	---	---	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	26	*26	26	26	---	200
*119¾ Jan. 28.	105¾ Jan. 3.	118½	118¾	- ¼	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	118¾	119¾	117¾	119¾	93¼	108,528
*195½ Feb. 2.	184 Jan. 4.	196	196	+ 3	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,638,500	Dec. 3, '97.	2	193½	193½	193½	193½	165½	133
15⅝ Jan. 31.	13 Jan. 3.	14½	15⅜	---	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000		--	15¼	15⅝	14¾	15	12	2,260
76 Jan. 31.	*67 Jan. 22.	73	78	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000		--	76	76	76	76	---	300
40¼ Jan. 29.	33 Jan. 7.	39¼	40	+ 1¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000		--	40	40	39	39	---	430
18 Jan. 6.	8 Jan. 8.	14	15	+ 3	New York, Susquehanna & Western	12,451,000		--	11	15¼	11	15	8½	1,212
35½ Feb. 5.	23 Jan. 10.	35¾	35¾	+ 7½	New York, Susquehanna & West. pf	12,951,100	Nov. 1, '93.	1¼	28¼	35½	28½	35¼	24½	10,526
15⅞ Feb. 4.	14¼ Jan. 26.	15	16	+ 1½	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000		--	15	15⅞	14⅝	15⅞	---	1,415
52⅞ Feb. 5.	46 Jan. 24.	52½	52⅝	+ 4¾	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1	48½	52⅞	47⅞	52⅝	---	16,480
6½ Jan. 27.	4¼ Jan. 15.	5⅞	6	+ ¾	North American	39,733,600		--	5⅞	6½	5¾	6	4¼	9,900
28⅝ Jan. 31.	20¼ Jan. 4.	27½	27⅝	+ ½	Northern Pacific	79,800,000		--	28⅝	28⅝	27½	27¼	15⅝	80,544
69 Jan. 31.	58 Jan. 5.	58¾	58¾	+ ½	Northern Pacific pf	75,000,080	Jan. 15, '98.	1	68	69	67¾	68¼	38¾	122,216
8¼ Jan. 4.	3¼ Jan. 4.	3	4	---	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	10½	50
18¾ Feb. 2.	15⅞ Jan. 3.	18¼	18¾	+ ½	Ontario & Western	58,138,982		--	17¾	18⅞	17⅝	18¼	14¾	24,982
30½ Jan. 22.	19 Jan. 3.	29¾	30¼	+ 1⅝	Oregon Improvement, 5th in. pd	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	28¾	30	27¾	29¾	---	3,220
54¼ Feb. 1.	35½ Jan. 7.	52¾	53	+ 1	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000		--	52	54¼	51¾	52¾	---	3,090
72½ Jan. 20.	68 Jan. 3.	71	72½	- 1½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation pf	11,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1	71¼	71¾	70	70	44¼	1,022
25½ Feb. 1.	19⅜ Jan. 3.	25	25½	+ ½	Oregon Short Line	24,778,600		--	24¾	25¾	24¼	25	---	5,424
32¾ Feb. 4.	25⅜ Jan. 3.	32¼	32½	+ ½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1	31¾	32⅜	30¾	32⅜	25¾	13,435
120¼ Feb. 5.	114 Jan. 22.	120¼	120⅜	+ 2½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 30, '97.	2½	118½	120½	117⅝	120¼	---	63,746
98¾ Jan. 31.	94¾ Jan. 25.	98¼	98¾	+ ⅜	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Nov. 24, '97.	1½	98	99¼	97¾	98¾	---	48,365
46¾ Feb. 5.	35⅜ Jan. 5.	44½	46	+ 2⅝	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,354,827		--	42¾	46	42¾	46	13½	12,779
70 Jan. 27.	64¼ Jan. 18.	69	70	- ¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	22,658,460	Jan. 27, '96.	2	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	50	1,315
*170 Jan. 5.	*163 Jan. 5.	169½	---	---	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Jan. 3, '98.	1¼	169¼	169½	169¼	169½	168	22
179 Jan. 28.	173 Jan. 4.	176½	178	- 1½	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	2	178¾	179¾	176¾	176½	155½	780
23¾ Jan. 3.	21¼ Jan. 24.	22¾	23¾	+ 1⅜	Reading	69,900,000		--	23¼	23¾	22¾	23⅝	---	31,017
54¾ Feb. 3.	48⅞ Jan. 24.	52¾	53	+ 1½	Reading 1st pf	28,000,000		--	51¼	54⅛	51	52⅞	---	78,795
29 Jan. 6.	26⅜ Jan. 19.	28¼	29	+ 1⅞	Reading 2d pf	42,000,000		--	27⅝	29	27½	28¾	---	9,615
182¼ Jan. 31.	182 Jan. 28.	183	---	---	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000		--	182¼	182¼	182¼	182¼	---	100
61¼ Jan. 8.	*56 Feb. 4.	---	---	---	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	Feb. 1, '98.	¾	56	56	56	56	---	7
*123 Jan. 4.	*120⅞ Jan. 31.	120¼	122	---	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1¼	120⅞	121½	120⅞	121¼	---	100
8 Jan. 7.	6⅜ Jan. 28.	7	7¼	- ⅛	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,600,000		--	7	7	7	7	---	320
52¾ Feb. 5.	47⅞ Jan. 22.	52¼	52½	+ 3½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	5,497,600	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	49¾	52¾	45	52¾	---	3,474
20 Jan. 7.	16¾ Jan. 25.	19	19½	+ 1½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	3,430,000		--	17¾	19½	17¾	19½	---	1,212
7¾ Jan. 8.	6¾ Jan. 24.	7¾	7¾	---	St. Louis & San Francisco	29,066,000		--	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	5¾	1,680
58¼ Feb. 3.	51⅞ Jan. 24.	58¼	58¾	+ 1⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	56¾	58¾	56¾	58¾	39¾	3,660
27¾ Jan. 7.	25 Jan. 19.	27⅛	27¾	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	16,000,000		--	26½	27¾	26¾	27¾	15¾	3,802
5 Feb. 2.	3⅜ Jan. 24.	4½	5	+ ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000		--	4½	5	4¾	4¾	3½	340
11 Jan. 27.	9 Jan. 24.	9¾	11	+ ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern pf	20,000,000		--	10	12	9¾	10¾	10¾	2,420
25 Jan. 8.	20¼ Jan. 6.	24	25	+ 1¾	St. Paul & Duluth	4,650,207	July 5, '97.	3	24	24¾	24	24¾	20¾	300
87 Feb. 3.	*81½ Jan. 20.	87	89	+ 2	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,792,886	Sep. 1, '97.	2½	87	87	87	87	87	170
135 Feb. 4.	*121½ Jan. 6.	133	138	+ 10¾	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	124	135	124	134¾	---	1,575
78¾ Jan. 31.	73 Jan. 24.	74¾	75¾	+ ½	St. Paul & Omaha	18,539,187	Feb. 20, '97.	2½	77¼	78¾	73¾	75¾	48¾	6,464
22 Jan. 12.	19¾ Jan. 24.	20	20½	+ ½	Southern Pacific	70,006,100		--	20	20½	19¾	20½	15¾	900
9¾ Jan. 12.	6½ Jan. 24.	9¼	9¾	---	Southern Railway	120,000,000		--	---	9¾	9	9¼

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 5, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending Feb. 5..$22,326,800

	Week Ending Feb. 5, 1898. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil 8s	106	106	106	106	1
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114	114¾	114	114¾	4
American Tobacco scrip	82	83½	82	82	19½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	84	84½	83¾	84½	60
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	92½	94	92¾	93⅞	1,963
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	60⅝	61⅝	59¾	61¼	1,739½
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	96½	97¾	96½	97¾	40
Balt. & O. S. W. 1st income, Series B	9⅞	9½	9½	9½	4
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	114	114	114	114	10
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	92½	92½	92½	92½	2
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925 cfts	92½	94	92½	94	17
Balt. & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, tr. cfts., reg	95	95	95	95	10
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, t. r.	86	86	85½	86½	36
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	95	95¼	94⅝	95¼	161
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	100¼	100½	98½	98½	12
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	113½	114½	113½	114½	26
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg general 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	6
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	107¾	109	107¾	109	33
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110½	111	110½	111	17
Central of Georgia, 1st income 5s	42½	43	42½	42½	22
Central of Georgia 2d income 5s	14	14½	13½	13½	31
Central of Georgia 3d income 5s	7½	7½	7¼	7½	10
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	91⅝	91⅞	91½	91½	21
Central of New Jersey consol. 7s, 1899	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	15
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113	114½	113	114½	34
Central Washington 1st tr. certs	40	40	40	40	10
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	82⅝	84	82¾	84	1,137
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	116	116	115½	116	73
Chesapeake & Ohio consol 5s, registered	114½	114½	114½	114½	10
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	105	105	104¾	104¾	13
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy cv. 5s	110¾	111	110¾	110¾	13
Chicag., Burlington & Quincy Deb. 5s	107	107¾	107	107⅝	45
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy sinking fund 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	7
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115¾	116¼	115¾	116¼	29
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	104	104	103¾	103¾	39
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	96½	96¾	96¼	96¼	116
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	11
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	107	107⅝	107	107	27
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	2
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	9
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	5
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 6s	105	107	105	107	50
Chicago, Indiana & Louis. refunding 6s	100	101	100	101	14
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refunding 5s	85	85	85	85	42
Chicago Terminal & Transfer 4s	85½	87½	85¼	87½	497
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	137	137½	137	137½	2
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s	102	102	102	102	2
Cincin., Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, trust receipts	71	73½	71	73½	121
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st St. L. Div. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Indianapolis consol 7s	136	136	136	136	2
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	99	99	99	99	19
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	80½	81⅜	80¾	81	80
Colorado Midland 4s, all in. p'd	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¼	14
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, t. r.	67¼	67¼	67	67¾	30
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r., $45 pd.	78½	79	78½	79	19
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo gen 6s	55½	55¼	55¼	55¾	4
Commercial Cable 4s	105½	105½	105¼	105¾	3
Consumers' Gas, Chicago, 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	83	83	83	83	10
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	110¾	110¼	110¼	110¾	93
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	92	93	92	93	76
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	94¾	95¾	94¼	95¾	138
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s	91	92	91	92	2
Detroit Gas Co. 5s	103	103	103	103	20
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	105¾	106⅝	105¾	106⅝	53
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	105½	105½	105	105	5
East Tenn., Vir. & Georgia con. 5s	110¾	111¼	110¾	111	20
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia 1st	107	107	107	107	2
East Tenn. reorganization lien 4-6s	100	100	100	100	11
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	13
Erie general lien 3-4s	71	73¾	70¾	73	447
Erie prior lien 4s	90¾	92¾	90¾	92¾	634
Erie 1st extended 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Erie 1st consolidated 7s	147	147	147	147	35
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	88½	91¼	88	91¼	48
Flint & Père Marquette 5s	93¾	95	93¾	94½	36
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	74	74	73¾	74	46
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	58¾	59½	58¾	58¾	24
Galveston, H. & Harrisburg 5s	89	90¾	89	90½	44
Gal., Harrisburg & San. An., Mex. & P. 5s	94¼	94½	94	94¼	15
Gal., Harrisburg & San Antonio 2d 5s	103	103½	103	103½	8
General Electric debenture 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	4
Green Bay debenture B	6½	6½	6½	6½	14
Hannibal & St. Joseph Consol 6s	123	123	123	123	5
Houston & Texas general 4s	79¾	80	79½	80	31
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102	102¼	102	102½	39
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	5
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	122½	122⅝	122½	122½	11
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	88½	90	88½	90	27
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	54	54	54	54	64
Iowa Central 1st 5s	100	101	100	100½	35
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	80¼	80¾	80½	80¾	17
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	72	72	72	72	5
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	80¼	80½	79¾	80½	183
Kansas Pacific 6s, 1895, ex mat. coup	121	121	121	121	122
Kan. Pac. 6s, Den. Div., ex mat. coup	127	127	127	127	82
Kan. Pac. 6s, 1895, ex mat. coup	121	121	121	121	40
Kansas Pacific consol. gold 6s, tr. rects	100	112	99½	111¾	2,386
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	89¼	91¾	89¼	91⅝	421
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	87¼	87½	86	86	404
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	83	84¼	83	84	95
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	1
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	105¼	105¼	104¼	104¼	11
Lake Shore 1st consol. 7s, coupon	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	9
Lake Shore 2d consol. 7s, coupon	120	120	120	120	9
Lake Shore 3½s	106¼	106⅝	106¼	106¾	85
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	103¾	105¼	103¾	103¾	10
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s assented	102	102½	102	102½	16
Long Island consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	10
Long Island Ferry 4½s	90	90	90	90	2
Long Island general 4s	87½	88	87½	88	17
Louisville & Nashville consol. 7s	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	9
Louisville & Nashville 5s	103	103⅜	103	103⅜	8
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 2d 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	15
Louisv. & Nash., So. & No. Ala. gtd. 5s	89½	94	90¾	94	29
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s	86½	88⅝	86⅝	88⅝	379
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef 1st 5s	90	90	90	90	1
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atl. 1st 6s	103	103	103	103	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	97¾	98	97½	98	116
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	118⅝	119¼	118⅝	119⅝	40
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	105	105	104½	104½	14
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	116¼	116¼	113⅞	113⅞	57
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	106½	108¼	106½	108	149
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	97	98½	97	98¾	44
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	71¼	78	71¼	78	281
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	71⅝	72	70⅞	71	43
Missouri Pacific con. 6s	98	98	97	97½	125
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	79½	80½	79¾	80¾	82
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	141½	142½	141½	141½	1
Morris & Essex con. 7s, gtd	141	141	141	141	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	133¼	133¼	131¼	133¼	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis cons. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¾	23
National Starch Manufacturing 1st 6s	106½	106½	106¾	106¾	7
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	116¾	116¾	116½	116½	5
New York Central debenture 5s	111½	111½	111¼	111¼	3
New York Central debenture 4s, registered	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	12
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, coupon	130½	130½	130½	130½	7
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107	107	107	107	12
New York, Ontario & Western rfdg. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	13
New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝	83
New York, Ontario & Western rfdg. 5s	107½	107½	107¼	107¼	5
New York, Sus. & West., Terminal 5s	110¾	111½	110¾	111½	5
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	94	97½	94	97½	624
New York, Sus. & Western 2d 4½s	91	91	91	91	5
Norfolk & Western con. 6s	81	83	81	83¼	348
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	63¾	63½	62¼	62¾	611
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, coupon	117½	117¾	116¼	116¾	113
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	117	117	116¾	117	110
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	96	96	96	96	6
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	97¼	97¾	97	97½	870
Northern Pacific Terms. 1st 6s	107	107	107	107	1
Northern Railway of California 5s	103¼	102½	102½	102¾	83
Northwest gold 7s, coupon	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¾	19
Northwest Sinking Fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	119	119	119	11
Northwest extended 4s	107	107	107	107	1
Northwest sinking fund 5s	111½	111¾	111¼	111¾	4
Ohio & Mississippi 1st S'field Div. 7s	103	107	103	107	23
Ohio & Mississippi consol.	105¼	105¼	105½	105¾	29
Ohio Southern general 4s	14	14	14	14	5
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	78¾	78½	78¾	78¾	1
Oregon Improvement con. 5s, 5th in. paid	93	93½	89	93	203
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, trust receipts	111	112¾	111	112½	121
Oregon Short Line 6s	125	125¾	125	126½	20
Oregon Short Line cons. 5s	128¾	130	128¾	130	1334
Oregon Short Line In. R. and col. trust	47¾	49	47¾	47½	104
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	100
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	96	96½	96¼	96¼	206
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st	115	115	115	115	10
Pacific of Missouri 2d extended 5s	106½	106¾	106½	106½	7
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	106	106	104¾	104¾	8
People's Gas of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	100	100	100	100	3
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	75¼	78¾	75¼	77	61
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	7
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	82	85	82	85	117
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, series B	112¾	112¾	112¾	112½	15
Reading general 4s	84½	87¼	84½	86¾	3,116
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	84½	85¾	84½	85¼	211
Rio Grande Junction 1st 5s	92¾	93¾	92½	93¼	15
Rio Grande Southern 3-4s	54	54	54	54	15
Rochester & Pittsburg con. 6s	123	123	123	123	2
Rock Island 5s, coupon	106	106¼	105¾	106½	737
Rock Island 5s, registered	105¾	107¼	105¾	106½	110
Rock Island debenture 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	17
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	7
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	91	93¾	91	93	283
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	72	73	72	73	6
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s	74½	76¾	74½	76¾	230
St. L. & S. F., Southwestern Div. 5s	94½	95	94½	95	6
St. Louis & San Francisco trust 5s	96	96¾	96	96¾	14
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class B	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	5
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¾	55
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 6s	117¼	118¾	117¼	119¾	191
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	74	76½	74	76½	258
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	29	30	29	30	13
St. Paul consol. 7s	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	1
St. Paul 1st, Hastings & Dakota 7s	130	130	130	130	4
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota extended 7s	142	142	142	142	3
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pacific & Western 5s	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¾	21
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minnesota 6s	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	17
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Pacific 6s	120	120	120	120	2
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	105¾	107	105¾	106⅝	119
St. Paul 4s, Series A, registered	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	20
St. Paul, M. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	108	108	108	108	2
St. Paul, Min. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	97	97	97	97	19
St. Paul, M. & Man., Montana Central 6s	130	130	130	130	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	62	62	61¼	61½	118
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	94½	98¾	94¼	98¼	97
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	10
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	97	97½	97	97¼	20
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¼	40
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	21
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	102	103	102	103	35
Southern Railway 5s	92¼	94¼	92½	94¼	253
Standard Rope & Twine Income 5s	12	12½	12	12½	15
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	60¼	61	57	58	36
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	84
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st Tenn. 6s	85	85	85	85	4
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham 6s	87	87	86½	86½	5
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	100¾	101¼	100¾	100¾	92
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	33¾	34½	33½	33¾	1,121
Terminal R. R. Association of St. L. con. 5s	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¼	3
Third Avenue 1st 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	13
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st, t. r.	87	87	87	87	1
Tol. & Ohio Cent. 1st, West. Div. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	6
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	16
Union Elevated 1st 5s, tr. rects	86¾	86¾	85½	85½	13
Union Pacific ext. sink. fund 8s, t. r.	133	134¼	133	134¼	11
Union Pac, col. tr. 6s, notes 62⅝% paid	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	116
Union Pacific col. tr. 6s	100	100	100	100	1
Union Pacific 1st 6s, 1896, ex mat. coupon	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	1
Union Pacific 1st 6s, 1897, ex mat. coupon	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	3
Union Pacific, new 4s	95½	96	95½	95½	3,021
Union Pacific purchase money cfts	124	126¾	123¾	126¼	1,102
Union Pacific, Den. & G. 1st 5s, trust rects	56	56	54¾	55	289
Virginia Midland gen. 5s, stamped gtd	105¾	105¼	105¾	105¼	6
Wabash 1st 5s	106½	109¾	106¾	109½	176
Wabash 2d 5s	82¾	82½	80	80½	131
Wabash debenture, B	28	28	28	28	13
Wabash 1st 5s, Detroit & Chicago Ext	100	105½	100	103½	22
West Shore gtd. 4s	109¾	110	109¼	110	78
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	109¾	109¾	109	109¾	227
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5-6s	51¾	53¼	51	53¼	239
Western New York & Penn. income	15	15¾	14½	15½	289
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	105¾	106¾	105¼	106¾	22
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s tr. rects	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	3
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	99¾	100½	98¾	100½	55
Wisconsin Cen. 1st 5s, trust receipts	44¼	44¾	43¾	44¼	206
Total sales					$32,152,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 5, 1898.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	1
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	128½	128½	128½	128½	100
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	128½	128½	128½	128½	7
United States 5s, coupon	113½	113⅝	113½	113⅝	32
Total sales					$141,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 5, 1898.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	90	89½	89½	21
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	88	88	88	88	93
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	71¼	71	71	12½
Total sales					$3,800
Grand total					$32,326,800

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last	Sale.
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113¼	Feb. 4	112⅝	Jan. 5	113¼	Feb. 4
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅝	Jan. 13	113⅝	Jan. 4	114⅝	Feb. 3
United States 4s, 1925, registered	128½	Jan. 12	127½	Jan. 26	128½	Feb. 4
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	128½	Feb. 3	128½	Feb. 3
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	113½	Jan. 18	113½	Jan. 18
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	113½	Feb. 1	113⅝	Feb. 4
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	104	Jan. 22	104	Jan. 22

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last	Sale.
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	101¾	Jan. 19	101¾	Jan. 19
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 8	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	89½	Feb. 5	89½	Feb. 5
Tennessee Sett. 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5	88	Feb. 5
Virginia funded debt, 2-3s, 1991	71¼	Jan. 31	69	Jan. 10	71	Jan. 31
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	5	Jan. 13	5	Jan. 24

STATE AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last sales in 1897 of Government and State Bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A	105¼	Nov. 20	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107½	Oct. 9	North Car. 6s, 1919	125	Dec. 20
Alabama, Class B	104½	July 26	Virginia deferred 6s	5	April 1
Alabama, Class C	99	Sept. 27	United States 2s, reg	98¼	Sept. 10

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	350	Jan. 25	350	Jan. 25	350	Jan. 25
American Exchange	174	Jan. 31	170	Jan. 6	174	Jan. 31
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 27
Corn Exchange	260	Feb. 4	260	Feb. 4	260	Feb. 4
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	148½	Jan. 4	148½	Jan. 4
Park	263	Jan. 28	263	Jan. 28	263	Jan. 28
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	105	Jan. 21	105	Jan. 21	105	Jan. 21
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 19
Western National	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 10	Market & Fulton	230	Dec. 6
Butchers & Drovers'	96	Nov. 27	Mechanics'	195	Nov. 19
Central National	162	Nov. 23	Metropolis	475	April 21
Chatham	298	Nov. 19	New York	240	Dec. 6
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	New York County	300	March 23
Citizens'	152	Nov. 19	Ninth National	92	Dec. 15
Columbia	170	May 10	North America	138	Nov. 4
Commerce	200	Dec. 7	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
East River	140	Nov. 26	Republic	139	Aug. 17
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	Seaboard	170	July 19
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	State of New York	114	Dec. 2
Importers & Traders'	695	March 23	Third National	85	March 14
Manhattan	230	Nov. 15			

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Feb. 5, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	..	91
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	84½	Feb 5	82	Jan 5	84½	Feb 5	82½	86
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	94	Feb 3	89	Jan 3	93½	Feb 5	89½	..
Do. adjustment g. 4s, 1995	61¾	Feb 5	57½	Jan 7	61½	Feb 5	57½	61¾
Atlantic & Pacific income	..	....	7	Jan 7	..	....	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	32½	Feb. '98	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	97¾	Feb 4	95	Jan 5	97¾	Feb 4	95½	98
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	114	Feb 4	113¾	Jan 20	114	Feb 4	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	92½	Feb 2	80	Jan 12	92¾	Feb 2	103	..
Do., coupons off, registered	..	....	..	....	96	Dc 16, 97	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	94	Feb 4	90	Jan 25	94	Feb 4	..	..
Do., 6s, registered	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	..	....	..	....	102	May 1, 97	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	106¾	Get., '95	..	..
B. & O. S. W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	100	Jan 10	96½	Jan 17	96½	Jan 17	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1935	..	....	..	....	60	Jne 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	..	....	..	....	47¾	Nov., '95	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9½	Feb 3	9½	Feb 3	9½	Feb 3	..	..
Mononga. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104½	July, '92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	90	Jan 27	90	Jan 27	90	Jan 27	90	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½	Nov., '96	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	80	No 1, 97	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	103½	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Ohio & Miss. con. sink. fund 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	103	No 18, 97	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1898	106⅞	Jan 8	104	Jan 20	105¾	Jan 31	..	..
Do., 2d con. 7s, 1911	..	....	..	....	121	Dec 13, 97	118	122
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107	Jan 12	105¾	Jan 27	107	Feb 5	106½	108
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	103	April, '92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	..	....	..	....	115	Sep 13, 97	..	..
Brooklyn Bg. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 5s, 1924	86¼	Jan 28	83	Jan 5	85¾	Feb 4	..	..
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43	Jne 19, 97	..	..
Sea. & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½	Dec 14, 97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	86¼	Jan 28	83	Jan 6	85¾	Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	95¼	Jan 7	94	Jan 4	95¾	Feb 5	..	95⅝
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., '96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	104¾	Jan 31	104¼	Jan 18	104¾	Jan 31	104	106
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 28	127	Jan 28	127	Jan 28	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	121	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Apr 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., '98	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	107¼	Jan 20	109	Feb 4	108	..
Do., con. 1st and col. trust g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	107⅝	Jan 6	109	Jan 24	..	..
Minn & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Feb 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	Dec 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	109¾	Jan 6	111	Feb 5	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	109½	Jan 29	106½	Jan 11	109½	Jan 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	108	Jan 30, 97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	91½	Dec 13, 97	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	118¼	Jan 11	119½	Jan 13	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92½	Jan 22	91	Jan 5	91½	Feb 5	91½	92½
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	42½	Jan 24	42½	Feb 2	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼	Jan 6	14	Jan 29	13½	Feb 4	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	7¼	Feb 5	7¼	Feb 5	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅝	Jan 19	96	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	104¾	Jan 4	104¾	Feb 3	..	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113⅞	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	..	....	..	....	110	Mar 23, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114½	Feb 4	110	Jan 4	114½	Feb 4	114¼	..
Do., do., registered	112	Jan 19	110	Jan 6	112	Jan 28	114	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	102¼	Jan 12	100	Jan 3	102½	Jan 31	101½	103
Do., 5s, 1912	90	Jan 5	90	Jan 5	90	Jan 5	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	115	Jan 25	114	Feb 4	114¾	Feb 5	..	..
N. J. Southern 1st. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	..	....	..	....	102	Dec 10, 97	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	....	..	....	102½	Jne 10, 97	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. deposit E, 1900	..	....	..	....	100½	Dec 29, 97	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	..	....	..	....	101¾	Dec 14, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., '96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	..	....	..	....	100½	Dec 27, 97	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	101⅜	Jan 12	101¼	Jan 3	101⅜	Jan 12	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	93	Aug 6	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102¾	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	102¾	Feb 5	100	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	36	50
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101½	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120¼	Jan 19	120	Jan 7	120¼	Jan 26	120	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120½	Jan 21	120¼	Jan 21	120¼	Jan 21	120	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	116	Jan 29	114	Jan 6	116	Feb 5	115¾	116½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	84	Feb 2	81¾	Jan 3	84	Feb 5	83¾	83⅞
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	102⅝	Jan 7	104⅜	Feb 4	..	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	93¾	Jan 24	93⅝	Jan. 24	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	95½	Jan 13	95½	Jan 13	95½	Jan 13	99	102
Ellis, Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	102	Jan 6	103½	Feb 2	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	..	....	..	....	112	Dec 9, 97	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	110½	Jan 3	111	Jan 7	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	No 18, 97	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104⅝	Mar 25, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., '96	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110½	Jan 5	109⅝	Feb 1	109⅝	Feb 5	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	116¾	Feb 4	115¼	Jan 8	116¼	Feb 4	116	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	104½	Feb 4	104¼	Jan 6	104½	Feb 4	..	..
Do., debenture 5g, 1915	107¾	Feb 4	100	Jan 3	107¾	Feb 4	107¾	110
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	110½	Jan 18	110¾	Feb 4	..	..
Do., Iowa Div. sink. fund 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	109	Jne 9, 97	100	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	102	Jan 7	103¼	Feb 4	..	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	100½	Jan 24	100½	Jan 28	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	..	....	..	....	93¾	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., '96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	98½	Jan 4	99¾	Feb 4	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	91	Jly 10, 97	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	122½	Jan 3	123	Jan 31	123¼	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	116¾	Jan 14	116½	Feb 3	116	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	129	Jan 14	129	Jan 14	129	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	107⅝	Jan 3	101¼	Jan 11	107	Feb 5	106¾	107½
Do., do., registered	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 1	100¼	Jan 14	107	Feb 1	106	107
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	115	Dec 18, 97	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	85	Jan 26	83	Jan 14	85	Feb 3	84	86
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	102	Jan 27	97	Jan 7	101	Feb 4	100	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	140¼	Jan 13	140	Jan 29	140	Jan 29	140¼	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	137½	Jan 3	137½	Jan 3	137½	Jan 3	140	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	140½	Jan 28	140	Jan 13	140½	Jan 28	140¼	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	140½	Jan 24	138	Jan 4	140¾	Feb 4	140½	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	142	Feb 3	139¼	Jan 5	142	Feb 3	141	142½
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	118¼	Jan 19	119¾	Jan 19	..	..
Do., 1st La C. & Dav. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	111½	Sep 15, 97	..	..
Do., 1st So. Min. Div. 6s, 1910	120½	Jan 31	118¼	Jan 8	120½	Jan 31	120¼	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	130	Feb 3	130	Feb 3	129	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	119	Jan 5	120	Jan 31	120	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	115¾	Jan 6	116½	Feb 2	117½	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	114½	Jan 5	114¼	Jan 5	114½	Jan 5	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	110	Jan 17	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	117	Dec 28, 97	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	114½	Jan 5	114½	Jan 5	114½	Jan 5	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	114½	Jan 19	114	Jan 11	114½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¾	Jan 27	127¾	Jan 5	127½	Jan 27	127½	..
Do., cont. sink. fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	Jly 9, 97	105	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	113½	Jan 17	113	Jan 29	113	Jan 29	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	104¾	Jan 10	106⅝	Feb 5	106¼	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 1	104¾	Feb 1	104¾	Feb 1	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	122½	Jan 19	122½	Jan 24	123	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	122	Dec 27, 97	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	144	Jan 25	144	Jan 25	143½	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116¼	Jan 19	116¼	Jan 6	116¼	Feb 4	116	..
Do., do., registered	116¾	Jan 3	116	Jan 22	116⅜	Jan 25	116	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	117½	Jan 19	116¾	Jan 7	117	Jan 19	117½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	111¼	Jan 5	111½	Feb 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	Dec 30, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	117⅞	Jan 5	119	Feb 2	..	..
Do., registered	118	Jan 18	118	Jan 18	118	Jan 22	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110¼	Jan 27	110¼	Jan 27	110¼	Jan 27	..	110½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	108⅝	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	115	Dec 13, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	114½	Au 28, 97	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	107	Feb 4	107	Feb 4	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100	No 10, 97	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	No 23, 96	111	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102	Jan 31	101½	Jan 3	102	Jan 31	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 4, 97	109¼	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 20, 97	109¼	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	136½	Jan 6	136¾	Jan 15	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Feb 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	..	....	..	....	118	Dec 10, 97	..	..
Do., Michigan div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	....	..	....	131½	Au 30, 97	..	..
Do., Ashland div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	..	....	..	....	134	Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	..	....	..	....	110¼	Jly 2, 97	..	..
Chicago; Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	..	....	..	....	134½	Dec 18, 97	131	..
Do., do., registered	131½	Jan 29	131½	Jan 29	131½	Jan 29	..	..
Do., ext. and col. 5s, 1934	106¾	Jan 28	105¼	Jan 6	106⅝	Feb 5	105¾	106
Do., do., registered	106	Jan 28	105½	Jan 8	106⅜	Feb 4	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅝	Feb 2	106⅜	Jan 6	107⅜	Feb 4	107¼	108
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92	Feb 4	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	69¼	Jan 10	69¼	Jan 10	69¼	Jan 10	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	83	Mar 15, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	106½	Jan 10	106½	Jan 10	106⅜	Jan 10	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Apr 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P. Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	136¼	Jan 8	137¼	Feb 3	137	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	132	Jan 20	131¾	Jan 11	132	Jan 20	130	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan 28	132	Jan 6	132¾	Jan 28	131	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask.
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106	Jly 22, 97	106	..
Do., Fen. g. 6s, 1933	121	Jan 11	121	Jan 11	121	Jan 11	121	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s	87½	Feb 3	85¾	Jan 7	87½	Feb 5	87	88
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	98¾	Nov., '98	..	..
Chi., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	113	Oct 28, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103¾	Mar 15, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1941	111	Jan 7	110½	Jan 31	110½	Feb 3	110	..
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105¾	Apr., '95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctz. for 1st 5s, 1917	73½	Feb 4	70	Jan 28	73½	Feb 5	72½	74
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	..	....	..	....	94	Oct 14, 97	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 12	90	Jan 8	90	Jan 12	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	97	Jan 14	96½	Jan 13	97	Jan 29	96	..
Do., 6s, registered	..	....	..	....	98¾	Dec 15, 97	..	..
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	97	Oct., '95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 13	87½	Jan 11	88½	Jan 13	..	..
Clin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	88½	No 23, 97	..	..
Clin., Ind. St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	101	Jan 20	101	Jan 20	101	Jan 20	100	..
Do., con 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., '94	..	..
Clin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 6s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	110	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¼	Feb 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	78¾	Feb 2	75	Jan 28	77	Feb 5	..	..
Do., income 4s, 1990	..	....	..	....	21	Au 26, 97	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105¾	Jan 25	105¾	Jan 25	105¾	Jan 25	105	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	135	Jan 5	138	Jan 31	135	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	128	No 26, 97	125	..
Cin. & Spfd 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 18, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	102¾	Jan 11	102½	Jan 11	102¾	Jan 31	103	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120½	July, '98	..	..
Col. Mid. Tr. Co. cts. 1st g. 6s, assd., 1936	67½	Jan 13	64½	Jan 5	67½	Feb 4	..	..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1940, ast'd, all in, paid	21¾	Jan 7	19½	Jan 7	20½	Feb 4	..	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	95½	Jly 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $45 paid	70	Feb 1	74	Jan 7	79	Feb 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	55¼	Jan 31	54	Jan 11	55¼	Jan 31	55	..
Do., general lien 4s, 1996	..	....	..	....	..	....	30	..
Con. & Pasqumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., '95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	..	..
Syrs., Bing. & N.Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Jan 3	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	143½	Jan 31	141½	Jan 31	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	..	....	..	....	112	Dec 10, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	141	Jan 31	141	Jan 31	141	Jan 31	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	July, '92	..	..
N. Y., Lack & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138½	Jan 20	138½	Jan 5	138½	Jan 20	138	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112	May, '98	108	..
Del. & Hud. 1st, Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	....	..	....	147½	Au 31, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	125½	Jan 25	125½	Jan 25	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	118½	Jan 27	118½	Jan 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	Mar 22, 97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	148¾	Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	No 18, 97	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95¾	Feb 2	89¼	Jan 4	95¼	Feb 4	94½	95¼
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110¼	Feb 1	110¼	Feb 1	110½	Feb 4	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	93	Feb 2	85¼	Jan 3	92	Feb 2	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	97½	Jan 13	97	Jan 6	97¼	Jan 13	96	98
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	17½	Jan 12	17¼	Jan 12	17½	Jan 20	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	106⅝	Feb 5	104	Jan 3	106⅝	Feb 5	106	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	..	....	92	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	106½	Feb 3	106	Jan 17	106	Feb 3	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112¼	Jan 4	116	Feb 2	114½	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	116¼	Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	..	....	..	....	112⅝	No 12, 97	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	120½	Oct 29, 97	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	..	....	..	....	105¾	Oct 29, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147	Feb 3	146	Jan 12	147	Feb 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	142½	Jan 11	143	Jan 13	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	..	....	..	....	137½	Dec 20, 97	138	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	..	....	..	....	141	Sep 16, 97	140	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	106	Dec 27, 97	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	112½	Jan 10	112	Jan 6	112½	Jan 31	112	113¼
N. Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., '96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105¼	Oct 2, 97	..	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds, 1996	92¾	Feb 5	90¾	Jan 24	92¾	Feb 5	92¼	93
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	73½	Feb 5	70	Jan 24	73	Feb 5	72¼	73¾
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	95	No 10, 97	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	117	Jan 11	116½	Jan 19	117	Jan 26	..	..
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	76	Dec 10, 97	80	..
Do., Mt. Vernon

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98¼ Jan 13	95¼ Jan 3	98 Feb 4	97¾	98
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	118¾ Jan 17	118¾ Jan 3	118¾ Feb 3	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105 Jan 26	104¼ Jan 7	104¾ Feb 3	..	..
Metro. St. Ry. gen. cl. t. g. 5s, 1997	116¼ Jan 14	113½ Jan 3	113¾ Feb 4	113½	114
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½ Jan 14	122½ Jan 11	122¾ Jan 28	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼ Jan 14	121½ Jan 3	123 Jan 28	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	123¼ Jan 12	121¾ Jan 7	123 Jan 28	..	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	.. ....	.. ....	68 Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	39 April, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	11½ Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican International 1st g. 4s, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	60 Mar 10,97	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	.. ....	.. ....	42¾ No 12 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	.. ....	.. ....	13 Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	100 Jan 30,97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123 Jan 28	114¾ Jan 4	123 Jan 28	114½	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106¼ Jan 10	106¼ Jan 10	106¼ Jan 26	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	120 Dec 10,97	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127 Jan 10	127 Jan 10	127 Jan 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	121 Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., 5s, 1937, registered	125½ Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	.. ....	.. ....	105½ Jne 4, 97	..	..
Do., registered	108 Jan 7	108 Jan 7	108 Jan 7	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	143 Jly 22, 97	142	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼ Feb 1	106¼ Jan 7	108 Feb 5	107½	108½
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	127 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwestern ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	129 May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	121¼ Au 31, 97	122½	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91½ Feb 4	85¾ Jan 4	91¼ Feb 5	91¼	91¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½ Jan 27	63 Jan 3	65 Feb 5	64	66
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾ Jan 28	83¾ Jan 28	83¾ Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	84¼ Feb 5	81½ Jan 3	84 Feb 5	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	73 Jan 24	71 Jan 4	72 Feb 4	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	82¾ Jan 27	80 Jan 3	82¾ Jan 27	..	..
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	98½ Feb 5	94 Jan 5	98½ Feb 5	98	99
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	98 Jan 29	94 Jan 4	97¾ Feb 5	97	98
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109 Jan 22	107¼ Jan 6	109 Jan 29	..	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	78 Feb 5	65½ Jan 19	78 Feb 5	77¼	78
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	78 Feb 4	65 Jan 19	71 Feb 5	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106 Jan 31	104¼ Feb 2	104¼ Feb 2	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	106¼ Feb 3	106¼ Feb 3	106¼ Feb 3	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110¼ Jan 7	109¼ Jan 20	109¼ Jan 20	..	..
Do., Arkans. Brch. ext. g. 5s, 1935	107 Jan 12	106¾ Jan 3	107 Jan 12	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry. & id. grt. g. 5s,1931	93¼ Feb 4	88 Jan 3	93 Feb 5	93	..
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	89 Jan 13	87 Jan 11	89 Jan 22	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	122 Jan 5	121 Jan 5	121¾ Jan 24	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	119 Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½ Feb 5	77 Jan 5	80¼ Feb 5	79½	80½
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	.. ....	.. ....	84 April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½ Feb 3	131 Jan 28	131¼ Feb 3	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	.. ....	.. ....	105½ Dec 17,97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	103¾ Feb 1	103 Jan 6	103¾ Feb 3	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM. M. W. & Al.1917	.. ....	.. ....	106 Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	.. ....	.. ....	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	116¾ Jan 25	116 Jan 11	116¾ Jan 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	116¾ Jan 31	116¾ Jan 19	116¾ Jan 31	..	..
Do., debentures 5s of 1884-1904	111¼ Jan 28	110¼ Jan 11	111¼ Jan 31	..	..
Do., do., registered	110¼ Jan 5	110¼ Jan 5	110¼ Jan 5	..	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	.. ....	.. ....	109½ Sep 24, 97	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	104¼ Jan 27	103¾ Jan 19	104¼ Jan 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	..	..
Do., debt. certfs. ext. g. 4s, 1905	104¾ Jan 27	103¾ Jan 3	104¾ Jan 27	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110 Jan 4	109 Jan 4	110 Feb 5	109½	110½
Do., registered	109¾ Feb 4	108¼ Jan 5	109¾ Feb 5	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	.. ....	.. ....	108¼ No 16, 97	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd.g.4s,Ser.A,1940	.. ....	.. ....	86 No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109¼ Feb 3	108¼ Feb 3	110¼ Feb 3	..	..
Do., do., registered	109½ Jan 27	109¾ Jan 27	109¾ Jan 27	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	.. ....	.. ....	103 May 7, 97	103	..
Rome, W. & Ogd. con. 1st ext. 7s, 1922	123 Jan 24	121¾ Jan 10	122½ Feb 5	..	..
R., W. & Og. Ter.R.1st gtd.5s,1916	.. ....	.. ....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	.. ....	.. ....	110 Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Oct 14, 97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g.4s,1991	.. ....	.. ....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g.5s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	122½ Sep 24, 97	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½ Jan 12	106¾ Jan 3	107 Feb 3	106¾	107½
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	103 Nov 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H.1st registered 4s,1903	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certfs., $1,000	150 Jan 24	145 Jan 6	149¾ Jan 25	..	..
Do., do., small certfs., $100	146 Jan 6	145 Jan 6	146 Jan 14	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	123 Jun 16,97	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	125½ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	.. ....	.. ....	115½ Oct., 96	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	.. ....	.. ....	114 My 27, 97	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	106¾ Jan 6	107¼ Jan 25	107⅝ Feb 4	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	101¼ Feb 3	97¼ Jan 7	101½ Feb 5	101¼	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s, 1937	108 Jan 10	103 Jan 6	107¼ Feb 5	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91 Feb 4	84¾ Jan 6	91 Feb 4	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	97¼ Feb 5	87 Jan 6	97¼ Feb 5	..	..
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½ Jan 28	110¾ Feb 2	111¾ Feb 4	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	100½ Feb 4	93¼ Jan 3	100½ Feb 4	100½	..
Midland R. of N. Y. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121 Jan 4	120 Jan 10	120¼ Jan 26	120	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	117¾ Jan 11	116 Jan 3	116¾ Feb 5	116½	118
Do., do., registered	117½ Jan 26	116¾ Jan 17	117 Feb 5	116½	118
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	.. ....	.. ....	128 Dec 8, 97	128	..
Do., do., registered certificates	.. ....	.. ....	126 Nov 3, 97	125	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	97¾ Feb 3	96 Jan 3	97½ Feb 5	97	98
Do., registered	96 Feb 5	95¾ Jan 3	96 Feb 5	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63¼ Jan 31	60¾ Jan 5	62½ Feb 5	62½	63¼
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	107 Jan 19	104 Jan 5	107 Feb 5	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	.. ....	.. ....	108 Jne 28, 97	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½ Jan 17	125¼ Jan 17	125¾ Jan 17	125	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	120½ Dec 7, 97	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾ Jan 20	117¾ Jan 4	119½ Jan 28	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	101 Feb 23,97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s 1989	86¾ Feb 5	83½ Jan 7	86¾ Feb 5	85½	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	83 Feb 5	79 Jan 4	82¼ Feb 5	82	83
Ogden. & L. Chan. 1st con.6s,1920	.. ....	.. ....	94 April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	.. ....	.. ....	82 Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼ Jan 28	102 Jan 12	102¼ Jan 28	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	85 Dec 16,97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	83 Jan 18	80 Jan 13	83 Jan 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15 Jan 20	10¼ Jan 7	14 Feb 1	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certfs	14⅜ Jan 20	14½ Jan 22	14¼ Jan 22	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82 Jan 3	78½ Feb 1	78½ Feb 1	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	108 Sep 21, 97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. ctfs. of deposit	112¼ Feb 3	103¼ Jan 5	112½ Feb 5	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., 5th in. paid	62½ Feb 5	53½ Jan 17	62 Feb 5	61½	63
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	.. ....	.. ....	120 Dec 13,97	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	.. ....	.. ....	102 My 24, 97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	100 Jan 22	96½ Jan 3	100 Feb 5	99½	101
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	68¼ Feb 5	58 Jan 5	68½ Feb 5	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	49 Feb 1	39 Jan 4	47¾ Feb 5	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115 Jan 26	112¾ Jan 3	115 Jan 31	..	..
Ore. R.R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	96¼ Feb 4	93¾ Jan 4	96¾ Feb 5	96	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	127½ Jan 29	124 Jan 3	125½ Feb 4	..	126
Panama sink. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	101½ Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. g'd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114 Jan 26	113 Jan 20	113¾ Jan 31	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Dec 21,97	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g.4½s,1940Ser.A	112¼ Jan 18	111¾ Jan 4	112¾ Jan 18	..	..
Do., 3o., Series B, gtd., 1942	113 Jan 21	112 Jan 11	112¾ Feb 4	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	.. ....	.. ....	111 Jne 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	.. ....	.. ....	102 Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	.. ....	.. ....	111¾ July 2, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	109¾ Apr 23,97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼ Jan 25	140 Jan 10	140¼ Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140 Jan 4	140 Jan 4	140 Jan 4	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	.. ....	.. ....	128 Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	110¼ July 8, 97	118	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s,1900	.. ....	.. ....	110¼ July 8, 97	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ April, 96	..	..
St. L., Van. & T. H. 2d 7s, 1898	102 Jan 24	102 Jan 24	102 Jan 24	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	.. ....	.. ....	100 No 25, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941	.. ....	.. ....	110 Jne 27 96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	109 No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s,1923	.. ....	.. ....	108 My 12, 97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can Co. gen. 4s, 1944	.. ....	.. ....	114¼ Oct 22,97	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	99¼ Jan 24	98½ Jan 24	98½ Jan 24	..	..
Do., Evans. div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	100 Dec 23,97	..	..
Do., do., gen Trust Co Certfs	.. ....	.. ....	95¾ No 29, 97	..	..
Do., Trust Co. ctfs. for 2d g. 5s,1926	.. ....	.. ....	14½ Dec 30,97	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s,1921	.. ....	.. ....	112¼ Mar 3, 97	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	85 No 24, 97	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	108½ April, 93	..	..
Pitts., Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	124 Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s,Ser.A & B,1928	.. ....	.. ....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	117 Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	.. ....	.. ....	95½ April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	108¾ Jan 26	106¾ Jan 3	108¾ Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jly 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	85 Feb 5	77 Jan 7	85 Feb 5	84½	86
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	.. ....	.. ....	83½ Mar 1, 97	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¾ Feb 3	83¾ Jan 24	86¾ Feb 5	86¼	87
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	85¾ Feb 5	81½ Jan 6	85¾ Feb 5	84½	86¼
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	93¾ Feb 2	92½ Feb 2	93¼ Feb 5	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	54 Feb 2	54 Feb 2	54 Feb 2	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s,1947	78 Feb 5	70 Jan 5	73 Feb 5	73	..
St. L. A. & T. H.1st & 'ter.g.5s,1914	.. ....	.. ....	105 Dec 28,97	..	..
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	.. ....	.. ....	115 Jan 22,98	..	..
C., St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917	.. ....	.. ....	108 Jly 17, 97	..	..
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	.. ....	.. ....	90 No 12, 97	..	..
Do., 2d income 5s, 1931	.. ....	.. ....	72½ Feb., 98	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s,Class A,1906	.. ....	.. ....	114½ Dec 24,97	115¼	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¾ Jan 11	115 Jan 6	115¾ Feb 3	115¼	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115 Jan 6	115 Jan 6	115 Jan 14	115¼	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	119¾ Feb 5	116¾ Jan 28	119¾ Feb 5	119	120
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	104¾ Feb 4	103¾ Jan 8	104¾ Feb 5	104¾	105¾
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	96¾ Feb 2	95 Jan 7	96¾ Feb 2	96	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R.R. g. 4s, 1996	76¾ Feb 5	74 Jan 7	76⅝ Feb 5	76¼	76⅞
St. L. & San Fran., S. W. Div. 6s,1947	93 Jan 27	94 Jan 28	95 Feb 5	94½	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76½ Feb 4	72 Jan 4	76¼ Feb 5	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	30 Feb 3	27¾ Jan 14	30 Feb 3	..	..
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g.5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	90 Nov 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	.. ....	.. ....	114 Aug., 94	115	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	108 Jan 20	107¾ Jan 4	108 Jan 21	100	112
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾ Jan 28	122⅝ Jan 7	122¾ Jan 29	..	..
Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910	122 Jan 20	121¾ Jan 10	122 Jan 29	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	128¼ Jan 18	128 Jan 5	128 Jan 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	119¾ Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108 Feb 4	106 Jan 4	108 Feb 4	..	..
Do., do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	106½ Mar 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	97 Jan 20	94½ Jan 10	97 Feb 5	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	89½ Apr 23,97	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½ Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	130 Feb 4	127 Jan 21	130 Feb 4	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	115 Apr 24,97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	108½ Jan 14	108 Jan 14	108 Jan 29	..	..
Eastern Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108¾ Jan 14	108½ Jan 14	108½ Jan 14	..	..
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	.. ....	.. ....	111 No 25, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	115 Apr 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Oct 20, 97	..	..
Sav., Flor & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	114 Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	104¼ Oct 18, 97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass.pd	80 Jan 21	42 Jan 6	80 Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	97¼ Feb 2	95 Jan 4	97¼ Feb 3	97½	98
Southern Pacific Co.					
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107 Jan 20	107 Jan 20	107 Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	104 Jan 28	100 Jan 17	103 Feb 1	105	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s,1931	94¼ Jan 28	92 Jan 4	94¼ Feb 4	93	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	.. ....	.. ....	102 Nov., 94	127	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110¾ Jan 22	109½ Jan 14	103¾ Jan 27	..	111
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	.. ....	.. ....	108 Dec 28,97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	80 Jan 11	78¼ Jan 4	80 Feb 3	79	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	114 No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	123 Dec 18,97	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75 Jan 6	75 Jan 6	75 Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	62½ Jan 21	59¾ Jan 5	61½ Feb 5	61	61½
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	.. ....	.. ....	111 Mar 1, 97	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	.. ....	.. ....	106¼ No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98½ Jan 28	96¼ Jan 3	98½ Feb 4	98	..
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	103¾ Jan 21	100½ Jan 4	103 Feb 4	100	103
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110 Jan 24	110 Jan 24	110 Jan 24	110	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	96½ Feb 5	92¼ Jan 6	96¾ Feb 5	95	..
Austin & Northw'n 1st gtd. g. 5s,1941	87¾ Jan 15	85½ Jan 6	87¼ Jan 15	85	87
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	107½ Feb 1	105½ Jan 5	107½ Feb 5	105	..
Southern R'way 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	94¼ Feb 5	92 Jan 24	94¼ Feb 5	93½	94½
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100 Feb 3	96 Jan 19	100 Feb 4	100	..
Alabama Cent.-R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	112¼ Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	.. ....	.. ....	119 Dec 22,97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107 Jan 31	106¾ Jan 10	107 Feb 4	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	.. ....	.. ....	115 No 12, 97	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111¼ Feb 3	110¼ Jan 18	111 Feb 4	111	..
Georgia Pac. Ry. 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	122½ Dec 27,97	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117 Jan 29	117 Jan 29	117 Feb 5	..	..
Rich. & Danv. con. g. 6s, 1915	123 Jan 24	122 Jan 4	123 Jan 24	..	..
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	101 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	100 Nov 4, 97	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	105 Jan 25	103½ Jan 17	104½ Jan 28	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	105½ Jan 31	104½ Jan 24	105½ Feb 2	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4s, 1924	.. ....	.. ....	84 Au 10, 97	..	..
West'n No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½ Jan 11	112¾ Jan 3	115¾ Jan 21	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110¾ Jan 12	110¾ Jan 12	110¾ Jan 12	110	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¼ Jan 12	106½ Feb 3	106½ Feb 3	106	..
St. L. Mnts.' Bgc. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	103 Oct 27, 97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110 Jan 28	109 Jan 18	110 Jan 28	109	110
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	101¼ Feb 3	97¾ Jan 3	100¾ Feb 4	100⅝	..
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	34¼ Jan 31	28 Jan 4	33¼ Feb 5	33⅝	33¼
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	123½ Jan 19	122 Jan 5	123½ Feb 3	..	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½ Jan 7	102½ Jan 3	103¼ Jan 21	..	..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½ Jan 31	103½ Jan 31	103½ Jan 31	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	80⅝ Feb 4	79 Jan 4	80⅝ Feb 4	..	..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	72½ Jan 7	72½ Jan 7	72½ Jan 12	..	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	90 Jan 10	86 Jan 27	87 Jan 31	..	..
Ulster & Dclaware 1st c. g. 5s, 1928	104 Jan 7	103½ Jan 27	103½ Feb 4	..	..
U.P. g. 6s,1890,T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps	122 Jan 14	116½ Jan 7	125½ Jan 31	127¼	..
Do., g. 6s, 1897, T.C. cts., ex mat.cps	125¾ Jan 31	113½ Jan 4	125¾ Jan 31	127½	..
Do., g. 6s, 1898, T.C. cts., ex mat.cps	124 Jan 20	115 Jan 5	124 Jan 28	128½	..
Do., g. 6s, 1899, T. C. cts.,ex mat.cps	124½ Jan 20	116½ Jan 5	124½ Jan 20	128½	..
Do., col. tr. g. 6s, 1908	100 Feb 1	100 Feb 1	100 Feb 1	..	..
Do., col. tr. g. 5s, 1907	.. ....	.. ....	83 Au 31, 97	..	..
Do., col. tr. Tr. Co. cts. g. 4½s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	45 Dec 17,97	..	..
Do., purchase money cts	126⅜ Feb 2	111⅞ Jan 3	126½

CALENDAR FOR THIS WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 7.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad—Final installment of assessment payable.
Colonial Bank—Annual meeting.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Michigan Central Car Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
National Lead Company—Books open.
St. Paul and Duluth Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Colonial Bank—Books open.
Copper Queen Consolidated Mining—Annual meeting.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York—Annual meeting.
Michigan Peninsular Car Company—Books open.
Sixth Avenue Railway—Annual meeting.
United Traction and Electric Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.

Boston and Montana Mining—Books open.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway—Books open.
Illinois Steel Company—Annual meeting.
Mechanical Rubber Company—Annual meeting.
Peoria and Eastern Railway—Annual meeting.
United States Casualty Company—Annual meeting.
United Traction and Electric Company—Books open.

Thursday, Feb. 10.

Bank of Manhattan Company—Books open.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Chicago and Alton Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.
Consolidated Ice Company—Dividend payable.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Pennsylvania Natural Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Peoria and Eastern Railroad—Books open.

Friday, Feb. 11.

Consolidated Ice Company—Books open.

Saturday, Feb. 12.

Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company—Last day for depositing stock.
Holiday—Stock Exchange closed.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 5, total transactions included 2,280,305 shares of stock, $32,152,000 bonds, with $141,000 Government and $33,800 State bonds.

The week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Feb. 6, '97.	Feb. 5, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Mis..	784,621	2,280,365	†1,475,744
Banks	61	20	*41
Mining	9,500	2,395	*7,105

BONDS.

R. R. & Mis..	$15,710,300	$32,152,000	†$16,441,700
State	57,700	33,800	*23,900
Government..	244,000	141,000	*103,000

†Increase. *Decrease.

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs.....	1¼	Minn. & St. L.....	1⅝
Am. Tobacco.....	1	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Ann Arbor pf.....	3	Minn. Iron.....	5
Balt. & Ohio.....	4⅛	Mobile & Ohio.....	1⅝
B. & O. S. W. pf...	1⅝	Nat. Lead pf.....	1⅞
Brook. Union Gas...	1¼	N. J. Central.....	2⅞
Can. Southern.....	2	N. Y., N. H. & H..	3
Ches. & Ohio.....	1⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1st pf..... 1
C., I. & L. pf.....	2¼	2d pf.....	1
Chi. & Northwest..	2¼	N. Y., S. & W.....	3
Chi. & Northwest. pf.	2½	N. Y., S. & W. pf...	1½
C., R. & Q.....	1⅝	Norf. & West.....	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1¼	Norf. & West. pf..	4⅜
Chi. Term. Trans...	2⅜	Oreg. Imp., 5th pd.	1⅞
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	6⅜	O. R. R. & Nav....	1
Del. & Hudson.....	1⅜	Penn. R. R.....	2½
D., L. & W.....	2	Peo., C. & St. L...	2⅜
Den. M. & Ft. D....	3	P., C., C. & St. L.	2d pf..... 1½
Erie 1st pf.....	2⅜	Reading 1st pf....	1½
Erie 2d pf.....	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	3⅜
Ft. W. & Rio G....	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Gen. Electric.....	3¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Gt. Northern pf....	23	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Hawaiian Sug.....	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
K. C. F. & G.....	3	St. P. & Duluth....	1¾
Keokuk & D. M.....	¼	St. P. & Duluth pf.	2
Long Island.....	3	St. P. M. & M.....	10½
Louis. & Nash.....	1	U. S. Leather pf...	4
Met. Street Ry....	3	U. S. Rubber pf....	2⅝
Mich. Cent.....	4⅞	Western Union.....	1

Stocks Declined.

Buff. R. & P. pf....	1	Or. R. R. & N. pf..	1½
C. Gt. W. pf. A....	2¼	Pull. Pal. Car.....	1½
Lacledе Gas pf....	2	Third Av R. R.....	5
Lake Shore	2	Wheel. & L. E. pf..	1¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	1¼	Wis. Cent. pf.....	3

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Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. gen.	1½	N. Y., O. & W. ref.	1½
At. & Dan. 1st....	1½	N. Y. S. & W. gen..	3½
B. & O. 1st, Paris..	1¼	Nor. Pac. Term. 1st.	1
B. & O. 5s, 1925..	5	Norf. & West. con..	1¼
B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.	4	Or. Imp. 1st t. r..	1½
B., C. R. & Nor. 1st.	1	Or. Imp. con., 5th	1
Cent. of N. J. gen..	1½	Inc. pd	3½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s..	1¼	Or. S. L., Inc. A...	2
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st	2½	Or. S. L., Inc. B...	2½
Chi. & Northw. s. f. 5s, 1933	1	People's Gas 2d grd. 6s	1
Chi. Term. Trans..	2½	Pitts. & West. 1st..	3½
C. & Can. 1st t. r..	2½	Peo. & East. 1st....	2
Col., H. V. & Tol. 6s, $45 pd.....	1½	Reading gen. 4s...	2¼
Dul. & Iron R. 1st.	1	St. J. & G. Isl. 1st.	1½
Erie 1st ext. 4s....	1¼	St. L. & S. F. gn. 6s	2⅜
Erie, prior lien.....	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 4s...	1½
Erie, gen. lien.....	1⅜	St. P., M. & M....	
F. & P. M. con. 5s..	1¼	Mont. Ext. 6s....	1⅞
F. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	2½	S. V. & N. E. 4s....	1½
Gal., H. & H. 5s...	1½	Southern Ry. 5s....	1⅞
Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d..	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s..	1
Int. & Gt. Nor. 3d..	2	U. P. 6s, '96, ex. M. C.....	3½
Kan. Fac. con. 6s, t. r.....	11⅞	U. P. 6s, '97, ex. M. C.....	2½
L. Isl. 1st con. 5s..	1½	U. Pac. p. money..	2⅝
L. Isl. Fy. 4½s....	1	U. Pac. 1st, sf. 8s, t. r.	9
L. & Nash. unif. 4s.	2¼	U. P. ext. sf. 8s, t. r.	9
Minn. & St. L. con..	1⅜	Wabash 1st	1
Mo., Kan. & T. 1st..	2	Wabash 1st D. & C.	3
Mo., K. & E. 1st....	1¼	W. N. Y. & P. gen..	1½
Mo. Pac. Trust 5s..	7		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. in.	1¼	G., H. & S. A. 2d...	1
C., I. & L. ref. 6s...	1	Can. C. & Pac. 1st.	1
C., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. 6s	1	Nor. Pac. 1st 6s.....	1

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56⅜@57⅛c. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 349,659.35 ounces of silver bullion.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations in securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 6s....	109	111
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s....	107	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s.....	88	90
Bridgeport Traction 1st 6s....	106	..
Bleecker St. & F'ton F'y stock.	34	37
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 6s.	105	107
Broadway & Seventh Avenue..	208	212
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st..	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d...	111	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d.....	106½	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s....	85	89
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	210	212
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s.	114½	115½
B'klyn City & Newtown stock.	180	190
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s.	115	117
Brooklyn Elevated 1st.....	5	5½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s.	107	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.....	107	109
Buffalo St. Ry. stock.....	80½	81¾
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols.	111	113
Central Cross-Town.....	252	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s....	122	127
Central Park, N. & E. River..	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.	113	115
Christopher & Tenth Street....	160	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st.	102	105
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s.	75	..
Cleveland City Railway.....	90	..
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s.....	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway....	55	..
Cleveland Electric con. 5s....	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock..	140	..
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s.	103	105
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock.....	43	55
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s.....	94	95
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s...	90	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J...	40	40½
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock....	175	190
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s....	115½	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip.	98½	100
Eighth Avenue.....	325	340
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip....	105	107
42d & Grand Street.....	325	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av...	65	70
4d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st..	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d..	91½	92½
Kings County Elevated.....	2⅝	3½
Kings County Traction.....	48	50
Louisville St. Ry. com.....	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pref.....	95	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s..	52½	53½
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)..	102	104
New Orleans Traction com....	2⅝	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.....	12	18
New Orleans Traction notes....	..	75
North Shore Traction com.....	13	15
North Shore Traction pf.....	76	78
Ninth Avenue.....	180	200
Providence & Pawtucket 1st...	106½	107
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s....	81	..
Rochester Ry.....	19	21
Rochester Ry. con. 5s.....	95	100
Second Avenue stock.....	160	170
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s.....	105½	110
Second Avenue debenture 5s...	102	105
Scranton Traction	9	12
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock.....	195	210
South Ferry 1st 5s.....	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s.....	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d.....	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st..	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad.....	178	180
Twenty-third Street	300	..
Twenty-third Street 1eb. 5s....	103	105
Twin City R. Transit Co. com..	16	19¼
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf..	90	100
Union Railway	175	200
Union Railway 1st 5s.....	110	112
West Chicago Street.....	100¾	101¼
West End, (Boston).....	84½	85
West End, (Boston,) pf.....	104	..
Worcester Traction common...	17½	19
Worcester Traction	93	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock.....	93½	96
Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.....	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock....	75	76
Union Ferry.....	65	66
Union Ferry bonds.....	105½	107

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	135	..
Atlantic	135	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.....	188	..
Brooklyn	400	415
Central	1375	..
Colonial	190	..
Continental	180	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust.....	850	..
Fifth Avenue	300	..
Franklin.....	230	..
German-American R. E.....	20	30
Guaranty	..	..
Hamilton	236	243
Kings County.....	280	..
Knickerbocker.....	225	..
Lawyers' Surety	107	112
Lawyers' Title Ins.....	150	..
Long Island Loan & Trust.....	220	..
Manhattan	152½	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn.....	235	..
Mercantile	435	..
Metropolitan.....	310	..
Nassau	157	..
National Surety.....	200	212
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co..1,200		..
N. Y. Security & Trust.....	350	..
People's	250	..
Produce Exchange.....	200	205
Real Estate Trust Co.....	180	..
State.....	200	210
Title Guarantee & Trust.....	235	295
Union	1,040	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust.....	280	290
United States.....	1,175	..
Washington	230	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	115
Commonwealth	106	110
Continental	420	..
Eagle.....	240	245
Empire City	100	104
Farragut	95	100
German-American	430	..
Germania.....	250	..
Greenwich	155	..
Hamilton	110	115
Hanover.....	147	150
Home.....	205	215

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Kings County.....	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	165	..
New York	115	120
Niagara.....	170	180
North River.....	125	130
Pacific	146	150
Peter Cooper	120	130
Phenix, Brooklyn.....	170	175
Rutgers	120	123
Stuyvesant	80	85
United States.....	119	125
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City.....	380	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America.....	350	..
American Exchange.....	170	177½
Astor Place.....	225	..
Bowery	300	330
Broadway	225	235
Butchers & Drovers'.....	..	100
Central	165	175
Chatham.....	280	..
Citizens'.....	120	130
City	700	..
Clinton	..	95
Colonial	110	..
Columbia.....	150	..
Commerce	200	..
Continental	127½	..
Corn Exchange.....	235	245
East River.....	136	145
Eleventh Ward	220	..
Fifth Avenue	3000	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3000	3250
First National of Staten Island.	125	150
Fourth National	135	145
Fourteenth Street.....	130	140
Gallatin	310	..
Gansevoort	..	160
Garfield	750	..
German-American.....	113	118
Germania.....	225	..
German Exchange	250	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	120	130
Hanover	380	..
Hide & Leather.....	90	95
Home	150	..
Hudson River.....	155	..
Importers & Traders'.....	515	530
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	185
Liberty	180	..
Lincoln	775	..
Manhattan	230	..
Market & Fulton.....	225	240
Mechanics'	185	190
Mechanics & Traders'.....	110	115
Mercantile	170	..
Merchants' Exchange.....	118	..
Merchants'	146	150
Metropolis	440	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union.....	228	..
New Amsterdam.....	242½	..
New York.....	235	245
New York County	700	..
New York National Exchange..	80	..
Nineteenth Ward.....	100	..
Ninth National	90	94
North America	135	..
Oriental	145	..
Pacific	178	185
Park.....	263	267
People's	205	..
Phenix	94	97
Plaza	100	..
Produce Exchange.....	117½	..
Republic	155	165
Riverside	160	..
Seaboard.....	174	..
Second National.....	450	..
Seventh National.....	104	110
Shoe & Leather.....	97	100
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York.....	110	112
Third National	10	80
Tradesmen's	130	..
Twelfth Ward	130	140
Twenty-third Ward.....	100	..
Union Square	180	..
United States.....	210	..
Western	150	..
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Electric Light and Manufacturing.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny County Light Co....	103	..
Brush Electric Co.....	..	40
Bridgeport (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	85	88
Eddy Electric Mfg. Co.....	..	19
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., St. Louis.	3¼	4½
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Brooklyn.	106	110
Edison Ore Milling Co.....	12	15
Edison Storage Co.....	27½	30
East End Electric Light.....	..	10
Fort Wayne Electric Co.....	1½	1¾
Ft. Wayne E.Co.-T. S. Series A..	2	3¼
General Electric Co. pf.....	81	85
Hartford(Conn.)Elec. Light Co.	110	..
Hartford (Conn.) L. & P. Co...	4½	..
New Haven (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	145	..
Narragansett(Prov.,R.I.) El. Co.	80	85
Rhode Island Elec. Protec. Co.	115	120
Toronto (Can.) Elec. Light Co..	131	131¾
Thomson-Houston Welding Co.	5	..
United Elec. Light & P. Co. pf.	2	..
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co....	..	23
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. pf.	..	54
Woonsocket (R. I.) Electric Co.	90	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s....	98	..
American Bank Note Co.....	41½	43
American Brake	90	95
American Grocery 1st pf.....	5	10
American Press Association....	100	110
American Soda Fountain com....	..	15
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	60
American Soda Fountain 2d pf..	..	45
Am. Type Founders, new stock.	40	42
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897..	100	..
American Graphophone.....	14⅝	15¼
American Graphophone 1st pf..	15½	16½
Anderson Tobacco	20	30
Automatic Vending	40	70
Barney & Smith Car com.....	15	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.....	65	69
Barney & Smith Car 6s.....	98	100
Bliss, E. W., common.....	70	80
Bliss, E. W., pf.....	..	112½
Carter-Crume pf.....	..	50
Celluloid Company.....	67½	..
Cen. & South Amer. Tel.....	104	107
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock.....	60	65
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s.....	106	..
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.....	360	380
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.....	93	..
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.....	98	..
Commercial Cable.....	195	197
Consolidated Car Heating.....	27½	28½
Consolidated Fireworks com....	..	50
Consolidated Fireworks pf.....	80	..
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.....	80	85
Diamond Match Co.....	141½	146
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1¼
Empire & Bay State Tel.....	68	73
Eastman Kodak Co.....	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.....	42	45
Glucose Sugar Refining com....	88	90
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.....	94	96
Gorham Mfg. Co. com.....	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.....	112	115
Great Falls Ice.....	105	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	82	86
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds..	82	85
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.....	¾	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.....	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.....	109	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 6s.....	106½	..
Hudson River Telephone.....	68	73
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s.....	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.....	40	..
J. B. Stetson pf.....	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.....	18	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.....	63	73
Lorillard pf.....	115	116¼
Madison Square Garden stock..	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s..	25	40
Malt Trust com.....	23¾	24
Malt Trust pf.....	75¾	74½
Mechanical Rubber com.....	6	12
Mechanical Rubber pf.....	20	30
Mergenthaler Linotype.....	144	145
Mich. Pen. Car com.....	9	13½
Mich. Pen. Car pf.....	56	58
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s.....	84	89
Moseler Safe Co.....	..	106
National Saw pf.....	..	93
National Casket Co.....	60	80
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock..	48	53
N. Y. Loan & Imp.....	48	53
N. Y. Biscuit.....	53½	54½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s.....	107	110
New Jersey Zinc & Iron.....	99	..
New York Air Brake.....	25	28
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.....	150	151
Nicaragua Construction.....	6	10
Northwestern Telegraph	110	118
Pennsylvania Coal.....	356	360
Penn. Salt Mfg.....	192	..
Penn. Watch com.....	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat.....	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage.....	40	45
Pratt & Whitney com.....	8	12
Pratt & Whitney pref.....	58	62
Procter & Gamble.....	212	215
Procter & Gamble pf.....	190	195
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe.....	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pref..	40	58
Safety Car Heating & Lighting.	90	95
Simmons Hardware com.....	107	113
Simmons Hardware pref.....	105	109
Singer Mfg. Co.....	330	360
Standard Oil	405	408
Southern Cotton Oil.....	15	20
Swift & Co.....	94	97
Swift & Co. 1st 6s.....	102	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s.....	110½	..
Texas & Pacific Coal.....	45	50
Texas & Pacific Coal 1sts.....	100	..
Terminal Warehouse stock.....	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s.....	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s....	..	72½
Trenton Potteries com.....	9	11
Trenton Potteries pref.....	48	51
Trow Directory pref.....	38	42
Union Switch & Signal.....	30	31
Union Switch & Signal pref....	54	56
Union Typewriter com.....	8½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pref.....	87	92
Union Typewriter 2d pref.....	80	90
U. S. Glass com.....	28	29
U. S. Glass pf.....	70	..
Wagner Palace Car.....	160	168½
Westinghouse Air Brake.....	220	..
Wool Exchange of N. Y.....	110	112
Worthington Pump	15	20
Worthington Pump pref.....	88	92

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	54⅞	55
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s.....	110	..
Bay State Gas Inc.....	60	..
Boston United 1st.....	91	92
Boston United 2d.....	70	72
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.....	96¾	97½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.....	34½	35
Central (N. Y.).....	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds.....	104¼	105¼
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s.	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s.....	104	105½
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & S. 1st 6s....	104½	107½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s.....	112	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s.....	108½	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s.....	117	119½
Clicero Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.).....	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s..	98½	101
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock.....	89	91
Columbus (Ohio) 1st m. 5s.....	101	103
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103½	104¼
Detroit Income 5s	..	98
Equitable	228	233
Equitable 1st 6s.....	102½	103½
Equitable 1st con. 5s.....	115½	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock.....	81	88
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st m. 6s...	91	92
Grand Rapids stock.....	75	78
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	100	102
Ind. Nat. & Ill.....	57	60
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st m. 6s...	71	74
Indianapolis stock	118	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s.....	106	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock.....	86	88
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st m. 6s.....	89	92
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock.	51	57
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s.	76	78
Madison (Wis.) Gas.....	83	85
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s.....	95½	100¾
Minneapolis Gas 6s	98	102
Mutual of New York	323	335
New Amsterdam	32¾	33¾
New Amsterdam pf.....	72	74
New Amsterdam 1st 5s.....	103½	104¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.....	107	106½
Ohio & Indiana stock.....	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds.....	69	71
St. Joseph (Mo.).....	41	44
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock.....	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	75	80
Standard Gas, New York.....	145	148
Standard Gas, New York, pf....	160	166
Standard Gas, New York, 1st..	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	21½	23½
Syracuse Gas 5s.....	89	91
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee.....	84½	86
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee.	103	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s.....	103	105

1898

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 4, 1898	$8,220,813
Week ended Feb. 5, 1897	8,248,065
From Jan. 1, 1898	42,473,416
From Jan. 1, 1897	45,219,406

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 4, 1898	$8,050,107
Week ended Feb. 5, 1897	7,521,968
From Jan. 1, 1898	36,406,734
From Jan. 1, 1897	33,138,435

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 4, 1898	$1,049,786
Week ended Feb. 5, 1897	23,716
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,115,040
From Jan. 1, 1897	244,856

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 4, 1898	$196,635
Week ended Feb. 5, 1897	84,581
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,745,040
From Jan. 1, 1897	251,831

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 4, 1898	$853,158
From Jan. 1, 1898	370,000

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 5, 1897	$30,875
From Jan. 1, 1897	6,975

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 4, 1898	$85,227
Week ended Feb. 5, 1897	34,453
From Jan. 1, 1898	351,289
From Jan. 1, 1897	266,059

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 4, 1898	$1,034,675
Week ended Feb. 5, 1897	355,175
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,963,685
From Jan. 1, 1897	4,063,674

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 4, 1898	$968,848
Week ended Feb. 5, 1897	320,722
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,602,416
From Jan. 1, 1897	3,797,615

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 28, 1898	$1,115,620
Week ended Jan. 29, 1897	58,159
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,466,329
From Jan. 1, 1897	521,895

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan 28, 1898	$1,231,810
Week ended Jan. 29, 1897	900,768
From Jan. 1, 1898	7,380,725
From Jan. 1, 1897	4,315,505

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 5, 1898	$115,690
Week ended Feb. 6, 1897	351,997
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,214,416
From Jan. 1, 1897	3,793,610

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	$982,216,338
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,461
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	826,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,578,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,827,085
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,861,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,965,003
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,897,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,570,869
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,877,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	865,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	753,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	783,330,926
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,461,913
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	652,151,090
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,889,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	726,626,090
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,081
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	792,066,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,103
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	726,662,555
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	43,290,182
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30	690,229,861
Balances week ending Oct. 30	41,276,452
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23	764,596,108
Balances week ending Oct. 23	47,110,718
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16	799,310,990
Balances week ending Oct. 16	42,786,840

*Five days.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

The following table gives the range of prices for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Feb. 5. Bid.	Asked.		Amount Outst'd'g.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
..	..	American Bank Note Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	Sept. 2, 1897
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1897	4	..	..	..	..	125	Sept. 16, 1897
..	25	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	Mch. 1, 1897	1	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19, 1898
114	120	Am. Tobacco pf.	11,935,000	Feb. 2, 1898	2	117⅞	Jan. 10	*112	Jan. 28	*115	Jan. 28, 1898
105	108	Boston Air Line pf.	1,420,000	Oct., 1897	2	..	..	..	..	*106	Oct. 13, 1897
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	*71½	Dec. 28, 1897
69	..	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & N.	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	*72	Jan. 10	*72	Jan. 10	*72	Jan. 10, 1898
72½	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897	85c	10	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
174	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Dec. 1, 1897	1½	..	..	..	..	170½	Oct. 2, 1897
23¼	24¾	Chicago Gt. Western pf B	7,444,199	..	..	25⅝	Jan. 14	*23	Jan. 19	24½	Jan. 26, 1898
..	..	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	12,050,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	*75	Dec. 27, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1897	4	..	..	..	..	102½	May 22, 1897
168	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,050	Dec. 1, 1897	1½	..	..	..	..	*167	Dec. 23, 1897
¼	½	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	6,000,000	..	..	⅞	Jan. 28	⅜	Jan. 10	⅞	Jan. 28, 1898
2	2½	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	..	..	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7, 1898
70	75	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	20,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	..	..	..	..	*93	Dec. 14, 1897
175	..	Commercial Cable	1,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897	1¾	..	..	..	..	*162½	May 28, 1897
40	..	Consolidated Coal	10,259,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	..	..	..	..	37½	May 20, 1897
80	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
3¼	4½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½	Sept. 13, 1897
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3	..	..	..	..	260	July 30, 1897
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	Aug. 16, 1897	1	..	..	..	..	75	Oct. 14, 1897
25	28	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,132,100	Aug., 1893	1½	25	Jan. 7	23	Jan. 7	24	Jan. 7, 1898
41½	43	Evansville & T. H. pf.	1,284,000	April 15, 1897	1	41	Jan. 11	40	Jan. 18	40½	Jan. 28, 1898
40	43	Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	6,342,000	Feb. 15, 1893	2	43	Jan. 28	40	Jan. 18	43	Jan. 28, 1898
..	..	General Electric pf.	4,252,000	July 1, 1893	3½	..	..	..	..	75	Mch. 22, 1897
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	1½	..	..	..	..	*105½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	..	..	*30	Jan.	*30	Jan. 7	*30	Jan. 24, 1898
92	98	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1898	1½	92	Jan. 27	*91⅞	Jan. 28	*91⅞	Jan. 28, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1898	1¾	..	..	..	..	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,800	Feb. 1, 1898	1½	..	..	..	..	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Jan. 3, 1898	4	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5, 1898
33	34	Iowa Central pf.	5,560,378	April 1, 1892	1	35	Jan. 8	32½	Jan. 22	33	Jan. 28, 1898
6¼	8	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	..	..	*6	Jan. 12	*6⅝	Jan. 12	*6⅝	Jan. 12, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4⅛	Mch. 9, 1897
..	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Aug. 30, 1897
5	7	Manhattan Beach	350,000	..	..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	5¼	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893	2	..	..	..	..	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 27, 1895	1	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
7	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	..	..	7	Jan. 5	7	Jan. 5	7	Jan. 5, 1897
17	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	Dec. 2, 1897
60	75	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	1	..	..	..	..	75	Dec. 14, 1897
7½	9	National Starch	4,450,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	Dec. 28, 1897
20	30	National Starch 2d pf.	1,846,800	Jan., 1893	6	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27, 1898
..	..	New York & East River Gas.	5,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	Sept. 13, 1897
..	..	New York & East River Gas pf.	1,671,000	July 22, 1897	3	..	..	..	..	117¾	Sept. 10, 1897
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan., 1893	1¼	121⅝	Jan. 25	121	Jan. 4	121⅝	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1898	4	..	..	..	..	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1898	2½	..	..	..	..	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	*8	Dec. 28, 1897
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1893	2	..	..	..	..	*85	Sept. 22, 1897
345	385	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	4	..	..	..	..	*330	Dec. 20, 1897
1	1¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	..	..	1¼	Jan. 19	⅞	Jan. 7	1¼	Jan. 27, 1898
4	7	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	..	*3	Jan. 28	*3	Jan. 28	*3	Jan. 28, 1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1893	2	..	..	..	..	*115	Sept. 29, 1897
..	..	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	5½	Dec. 22, 1897
2	3	Quicksilver	5,708,700	..	..	2½	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 28	2¼	Jan. 27, 1898
5	8	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	1891	4%	..	..	..	..	10	Sept. 24, 1897
22⅝	22¾	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	..	..	*21¼	Jan. 11	*21¼	Jan. 11	*21¼	Jan. 11, 1898
145	155	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	11,259,912	Aug. 20, 1897	3½	151¼	Jan. 22	*148	Jan. 5	151½	Jan. 22, 1898
56¼	57½	Silver bullion certificates	..	..	..	57⅝	Jan. 13	57⅜	Jan. 13	57⅝	Jan. 13, 1898
195	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	3½	..	..	..	..	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Dec. 3, 1897	3½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	Dec. 31, 1897	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	626,325	Oct., 1897	2½	..	..	..	..	*95	Dec. 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	..	..	..	..	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
20	30	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov., 1893	1	..	..	..	..	20	Oct. 4, 1897
40	50	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,788,000	July 25, 1896	1½	*39	Jan. 18	*39	Jan. 18	*39	Jan. 18, 1898
15	19½	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	1,137,200	Oct., 1897	1¾	..	..	..	..	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	..	..	..	..	*94	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan., 1898	2½	..	..	..	..	*215¼	Mch. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1897	3½	..	..	..	..	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	1,900,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3½	..	..	..	..	103	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1898	8	86	Jan. 12	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 6.—Last week showed a fair average business, its finish, if anything, a little stronger than its opening. Cloth was fair, but lines for India and China were much hindered by producers refusing to sell beyond April because they could not sell longer exchange. The Japan demand was good, and the minor markets did a fair miscellaneous business, prices being steady and firm throughout.

Yarns are moving regularly in bundles to China, Japan, and the Continent, but the home demand is uneven, though prices are well maintained.

The French spinners report a quiet, steady, moderate business. Germany says business is distinctly better than at the end of last year. Prices are somewhat higher, the demand and the engagements booked are very liberal, and prospects are good.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 5th day of February, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$151,410,785.47		
Gold bullion	49,637,617.90	$201,048,403.37	
Outstanding gold certificates	$38,062,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,570,870.00	36,491,279.00	
			*$164,557,124.37
Standard silver dollars	$392,834,703.00		
Silver bullion	883,011.56		
Outstanding silver certificates	$388,658,504.00	$393,717,714.56	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	13,960,568.00	374,688,936.00	
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$5,140,477.00		19,028,778.56
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	100,261,803.25		
		$105,402,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		105,402,280.00	
			.25
United States notes		$73,445,527.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$50,255,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,230,000.00	48,025,000.00	
			25,420,527.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$4,058,402.00		
National bank notes	5,343,318.63		
Fractional silver coin	11,737,128.11		
Fractional currency	132.76		
Minor coin	1,180,599.88		
Deposits in National banks	$7,481,415.95		
Bonds and Interest paid	2,044,409.40		
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$7,162,130.41	$61,845,414.13	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,982,352.42		
Disbursing officers' balances	27,761,906.05		
Post Office Department account	3,156,154.26		
Miscellaneous items	2,080,795.16		
		47,083,311.30	
			14,762,102.83
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$238,768,583.01

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fis'l Y'r.
Customs	$513,018.33	$2,357,623.25	$79,968,679.25
Internal revenue	505,984.14	2,080,106.62	100,396,977.50
Miscellaneous	19,107.57	221,335.68	70,480,034.23
Total receipts	$1,038,110.54	$5,359,068.55	$251,344,670.98

EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	170,000.00	1,109,000.00	65,551,443.05
War	118,000.00	515,000.00	40,471,562.84
Navy	125,000.00	315,000.00	20,700,763.68
Indians	45,000.00	237,000.00	6,223,168.23
Pensions	700,000.00	4,192,000.00	93,052,073.52
Interest	.....	.....	25,294,556.51
Total expenditures	$1,158,000.00	$6,369,000.00	$251,247,570.13
Excess of receipts over expenditures	119,889.46	999,931.45	†97,100.85

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890		$320,610.00	$17,983,190.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$102,820.00	536,827.50	9,400,905.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1878.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$512,451,883.00	$91,226,237.00	$603,778,113.00
This fiscal year	17,944,853.00	1,430,423.00	19,375,276.00
This month	151,380.00	15,900.00	167,270.00
This day	60,983.00	7,000.00	67,983.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of receipts over expenditures.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Maine (semi-annual)	$3	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Feb. 21
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 16
Chicago & Alton (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	.....
Chicago & Alton pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	.....
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	2	Feb. 21	Feb. 5	Feb. 16
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 21	Feb. 5	Feb. 16
Cin., Ham. & Day. pf., (quarterly)	1¾	Feb. 8	Jan. 28	Feb. 9
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 23	Mar. 16
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 21
Lake Erie & Western pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 16
Mobile & Ohio	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
New York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf.	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 5	Feb. 21
Norfolk & Western pf.	1	Feb. 23	Feb. 15	Feb. 24
Northern Pacific pf.	1	Mar. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 21
Piedmont & Cumberland	2	Mar. 15	.....	.....
D. G. & Western pf. (extra)	1	Feb. 15	Dec. 31	.....
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	1½	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 16
St. Paul & Duluth pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Feb. 7	Mar. 1
Wynesburg & Washington	2½	Mar. 15	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

West Chicago (quarterly)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	Feb. 16

BANK STOCKS.

International Mortgage, Mexico	3	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Manhattan (semi-annual)	4	Feb. 10	Feb. 1	Feb. 10

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am Dist. Tel., Phila., (quarter)	1	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter)	$3	Feb. 19	Jan. 20	Feb. 9
Consolidated Ice	1	Feb. 10	Feb. 1	Feb. 11
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Mar. 12	Mar. 4	Mar. 13
Erie Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	.....
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 2
Jeff. & C. C. & I. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 16
Laclede Gas Light	1½	Feb. 15	Jan. 28	Feb. 16
Laclede Gas Light pf.	3	Feb. 15	Jan. 28	Feb. 16
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	1	Feb. 7	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
National Lead common	1	Feb. 15	Jan. 22	Feb. 7
New England Tel. & Tel.	$1.50	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Pennsylvania Natural Gas	1¼	Feb. 10	.....	.....
People's G. L. & C. of Chi. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 25	Feb. 15	Feb. 26
Procter & Gamble (semi-annual)	6	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Quincy Mining	$3	Feb. 15	Jan. 21	Jan. 26
Standard Oil	3	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	7	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 16
Sunday Creek Coal pf. (annual)	1½	Feb. 15	Jan. 29	Feb. 16
United Electric Securities (semi-an.)	$3.50	May 2	Apr. 30	May 3

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Encaustic Tiling Co.	.....	.....	Mar. 9	Annual
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. Railroad	Feb. 1	Feb. 16	Feb. 15	Special
Colonial Bank	Jan. 25	Feb. 8	Feb. 7	Annual
Commercial Cable	Feb. 24	Mar. 8	Mar. 7	Annual
Consolidated Coal, Maryland	Feb. 5	Feb. 17	Feb. 16	Annual
Copper Queen Consol. Mining	.....	.....	Feb. 8	Annual
Delaware, Lack. & Western	Feb. 7	Feb. 23	Feb. 21	Annual
Edison El. Ill. of New York	Jan. 25	Feb. 9	Feb. 8	Annual
Forth Worth & Denver City	Jan. 28	Mar. 2	Mar. 2	Annual
Illinois Steel Company	Jan. 21	Feb. 11	Feb. 9	Annual
International Bank, Mexico	.....	.....	Mar. 8	General
Mechanical Rubber Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 9	Annual
Metropolitan Street Railway	.....	.....	Mar. 4	Special
Mo. Pa., & St. L. & Iron Mt.	Feb. 2	Mar. 10	Mar. 8	Annual
National Lead Company	Jan. 22	Feb. 7	Feb. 17	Annual
New York Fire Insurance Company	.....	.....	Feb. 9	Annual
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	Feb. 14	Feb. 23	Feb. 21	Annual
Norfolk & Southern	Feb. 1	Mar. 4	Mar. 3	Annual
Peoria & Eastern Railway	Feb. 5	Feb. 10	Feb. 9	Annual
Sixth Avenue Railway	Jan. 28	Feb. 9	Feb. 8	Annual
Southern Railway	.....	.....	Feb. 18	Special
United States Casualty	Jan. 30	Feb. 9	Feb. 9	Annual
United Traction & Electric	Jan. 28	Feb. 9	Feb. 8	Annual
Western Union Beef	Jan. 31	Mar. 2	Feb. 28	Special

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The money market has dropped somewhat, and at present the prospects are against a permanent hardening. The Stock Exchange was generally firm last week. Home securities were dull, but foreigners were firmer, on the strengthening of the Paris Bourse, though South American receded. Argentine provincial loans were bought freely at from 3 to 5 points higher.

American railroads were active, and, after fluctuations, at the finish showed generally distinct advances. The increases include Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, which rose 6 points; Norfolk and Western preferred, 3⅝; Erie firsts, 2⅝; Louisville and Nashville, 2¼; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, 1½; Erie mortgage, 1¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 1¼, and Philadelphia and Reading firsts, 1 point.

Canadians were lower, owing to the large bull account existing and to rumors of rate-cutting by two companies. The decreases in Grand Trunk shares ranged from ¼ point to 2 points, and Canadian Pacific shares dropped 1⅜ points.

South American railroads materially receded, except Central Uruguay, which rose 4 points.

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SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Horn Silver	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	100
K. & Pem.	.20	.20	.20	.20	235
Phenix of A.	.09	.09	.09	.09	2,000
Total sales					2,335

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	300
Anaconda	.48	.48	.46	.46	600
Arg. Juniata	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Belcher	.40	.40	.40	.40	600
Brunswick	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,000
Bullion	.12	.12	.12	.12	500
Comstock	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
C. Cal. & V.	1.15	1.50	.98	.98	650
Cons. Imp.	.02	.02	.02	.02	1,000
C. Cr. Con.	.11	.11	.11	.11	1,000
C. & C. Cr.	.03	.04	.03	.04	2,500
Crescent	.05	.05	.05	.05	450
Deadwood	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.10	200
Iron Silver	.43	.45	.43	.45	300
Lacrosse	.16	.18	.16	.18	900
Little Chief	.18	.19	.18	.18	980
Mexican	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Mt. Rosa	.14	.14	.14	.14	1,500
Pharmacist	.08	.08	.08	.08	800
Potosi	.32	.32	.25	.25	1,000
Portland	.87	.87	.80	.80	300
Savage	.40	.40	.40	.40	500
Sierra Nev.	1.00	1.15	1.00	1.15	800
Small Hopes	.75	.75	.75	.75	100
Union	.15	.40	.15	.40	800
Utah	.15	.15	.14	.14	1,000
Yellow Jack.	.37	.37	.35	.35	500
Total sales					21,000

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.03	.03½	.02⅝	.02⅝	29,100
Am. Flag	.15½	.20⅝	.15⅝	.20⅛	13,000
Argentum	.19½	.20	.19½	.20½	22,500
Cannon Ball	.005	.005¼	.004	.004	72,000
Crip. Cr. Co.	.10	.10	.09⅜	.09⅞	29,000
Elkton	.85⅜	.85⅞	.85⅜	.85⅞	400
Fanny B.	.002	.01	.002	.01	13,500
Garfield Gr.	.06⅞	.06⅞	.06¼	.06⅞	41,000
Gold Coin	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	320
Gold. Fleece.	.51	.51¼	.50½	.51	3,300
Gold Magnet	.01	.01⅛	.01	.01⅛	26,500
Isabella	.32	.32	.25¼	.29¼	2,200
Jefferson	.04	.04¼	.04	.04	17,100
Justine	.01⅝	.02	.01⅛	.02	60,000
Lillie	.70	.70½	.69	.70½	3,900
Mol. Gibson	.19	.20½	.19	.20½	20,500
Mt. Rosa	.13	.13½	.13	.15½	2,100
Old Gold	.007½	.007½	.007½	.007½	3,000
Pharmacist	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	300
Portland	.78	.78½	.76	.77	1,300
Pilgrim	.005	.005	.005	.005	7,000
Rocky Mt.	.17	.17	.17	.17	400
St. F. Carib.	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75	721
Sentinel	.004½	.008	.004½	.006	532,000
Specimen	.03	.03	.004½	.03	247,000
Tamarack	.008	.008¼	.007½	.008¼	7,000
Union	.13½	.13½	.13	.13	19,000
Work	.04	.04¼	.04	.04½	11,000
Yukon	.09½	.10	.09½	.10	500
Total sales					1,187,240

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
Bank of England.		
Feb. 3, 1898	£32,934,187	....
Feb. 4, 1897	37,307,998	....
Bank of France.		
Feb. 3, 1898	77,074,060	£48,380,128
Feb. 4, 1897	76,401,706	49,232,214
Bank of Germany.		
Feb. 3, 1898	30,130,000	15,521,000
Feb. 4, 1897	29,228,450	15,056,000
Austria-Hungary.		
Feb. 3, 1898	36,327,000	12,422,000
Feb. 4, 1897	30,333,000	12,644,000
Spain.		
Feb. 3, 1898	9,431,000	10,570,000
Feb. 4, 1897	8,528,000	11,380,000
Netherlands.		
Feb. 3, 1898	2,628,000	6,852,000
Feb. 4, 1897	2,633,000	6,858,000
Belgium.		
Feb. 3, 1898	2,800,000	1,400,000
Feb. 4, 1897	2,224,067	1,362,333
Total for the week	£191,324,247	£93,146,128
Total preceding week	191,272,873	95,043,057
Corresponding week last year	187,156,821	96,532,547

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

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NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.

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E. H. PULLEN, Vice Pres't.

CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

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Buffalo City Gas Co.

First Mortgage

5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Interest payable October 1 and April 1, Principal payable October 1, 1947.

The above bonds are secured by a first and only lien on the entire property of the Buffalo City Gas Company, including real estate, franchises, and property of every description now owned or that may hereafter be acquired.

The Buffalo City Gas Company owns the plants, real estate, mains, and franchises formerly owned and operated by the Citizens' Gas Light Co. In addition it owns practically all the stock and dividend certificates of the Buffalo Mutual Gas Light Co. and the Buffalo Gas Light Co., which securities are deposited with the Trustee as additional security for the above bonds.

None of the constituent companies have any bonded or floating debt, this issue being the only obligation of the Company.

The earnings of the three companies for three years, operated under three separate, distinct, and competitive managements, were as follows:

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Gross earnings	$735,075.53	$755,103.32	$797,956.10
Net earnings	311,016.02	346,098.91	345,319.63

The net earnings for the past three months have been over $120,000, or at the rate of over $370,000 per annum, against total interest charges of $262,500 per annum. Earnings are increasing largely as a result of savings in operating expenses under one management.

The Buffalo and Citizens' Gas Light Companies have been paying 10 per cent. dividends on their capital stocks for many years, and the Buffalo Mutual Gas Light Company 8 per cent.

The City of Buffalo is now the second city in size in New York State and the tenth in the United States, having an estimated population of 375,000. It is growing very rapidly, and is a prosperous manufacturing, railway, and shipping centre.

The mortgage and all legal matters pertaining to this issue of bonds have been passed upon by Messrs. Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

Application will be made to have these bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

WE OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 97½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST, SUBJECT TO SALE OR ADVANCE IN PRICE WITHOUT NOTICE.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,

41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

WE OFFER AND RECOMMEND TO INVESTORS A LINE OF CAREFULLY SELECTED BONDS, NETTING FROM 4 TO 6 PER CENT.

Circular sent on application.

57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

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Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

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COLUMBUS AV. AND 72D ST.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus and undivided profits	186,827

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The Mercantile Trust Co

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $4,750,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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THE STATE TRUST CO.

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Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

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OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

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Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:

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Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

Appraisements made or quotations furnished for the purchase, sale, or exchange of above securities.

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Stocks, Grain, Cotton,

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Two private wires to CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Private wire to N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair, followed by cloudiness; warmer, east to southeast winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,001. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.03½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36¾c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday, in executive session, heard Mr. Teller advocate the annexation of Hawaii. Mr. Teller, in the course of his speech, said it was doubtful that the friends of the treaty could secure enough votes to ratify it. He urged that a bill should be introduced providing for annexation. The House spent most of the day debating the prosperity question. It passed the Military Academy Appropriation bill.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Lord Nevill, fourth son of the Marquis of Abergavenny, will be put on trial for forgery in London to-morrow. A movement for a festival in honor of Joan of Arc continues throughout France. The Pekin correspondent of The London Times thinks China will be induced to decline the proposals for a loan of both England and Russia. She is trying to float bonds to meet the installment due Japan in May. Lady Henry Somerset has made a retraction of the position she took at first in regard to the suppression of vice in the Indian Army.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Justice Frederick Smyth of the Supreme Court, who was stricken with vertigo about two weeks ago, is reported to have improved little.

Henry G. Young, City Treasurer of Reading, Penn., was removed by the City Council after a shortage of $8,000 was discovered in his accounts. He made the amount good.

A boy named Henry Smith was buried by the fall of a snow house yesterday which he had dug out of a bank in the yard of his home in Williamsburg. He was dead when help arrived.

Capt. Cox of the Wilson Line steamship Hindoo, which reached here yesterday, reported that his vessel collided during a snowstorm in mid-ocean with the British steamer Lake Ontario. Both vessels were battered, but no lives were lost.

The steamer City of Wakefield, Capt. Townsend, from Port Tampa for Helsingborg, reports that on Feb. 2 in latitude 48 degrees, longitude 7 degrees, she saw the steamer Glendower founder at sea. Her crew was rescued by another vessel.

John S. Silver formed the Medical and Burial Supply Company, whose purpose was to provide for the sick and bury the dead. Twenty-five thousand subscribers, mainly of the poorer class, paid a fee of 10 cents a week, but eight months ago the concern gave up business.

In the trial of Sheriff Martin and his Deputies for murder, at Lattimer, Penn., Judge Woodward rebuked the lawyers for their altercation after court adjourned on Saturday. Several witnesses described the shooting, and evidence was brought out to show malice aforethought.

The Committee of Fifty-three sent last night a reply to the "harmony" letter from Levi P. Morton, Chauncey M. Depew, and others. It refuses to confer, saying it has no authority to abandon the purposes for which it was created, and that the whole movement is an organized opposition to the methods and measures for which the County Committee stands.

Page 2.

First Assistant Postmaster General Heath has written a letter to the Postmaster at Chicago defining the political rights of postal employes.

Assemblyman Seligsberg, National Democrat, says a plan is being discussed for a union of Gold Democrats and anti-Platt Republicans in next Fall's campaign.

The monthly report of the Treasurer of the Democratic Club made last night showed $160,000 received from dues, &c. The transfer of the new clubhouse was recorded.

Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States Circuit Court, in Trenton, yesterday dissolved the temporary injunction restraining Internal Revenue Collector Moffett of Camden from removing certain Deputies.

At the meeting of the Tammany Society last night Mayor Van Wyck was seized with faintness in the crowded meeting room, but speedily revived when assisted to the air. Several new members were initiated.

Ferdinand Eidman, Collector of Internal Revenue, explained that he had appointed a deputy without regard for the civil service regulations because he was responsible for that man's work and wanted some one he could trust.

The dead body of Kate Drought, eighteen years old, was found on the roof over her aunt's flat, at 216 Madison Avenue, last evening. She had poisoned herself. She had been missing from her home, at 200 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, for two days.

Page 3.

Reports of damage to the warships of the North Atlantic squadron are denied by Admiral Sicard.

Dr. Lyman Abbott and Thomas G. Shearman spoke at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, against the annexation of Hawaii.

The President yesterday nominated Edward B. Thomas for United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York.

Ex-Assistant Prosecutor Noonan and Alexander Simpson, charged with accepting a bribe, were placed on trial yesterday in Jersey City.

The police are looking for Harry Stone, a bartender who disappeared from a Third Avenue saloon yesterday morning. The sum of $700 was also found to be missing.

Adolph Sutro, ex-Mayor of San Francisco and builder of the famous Sutro Tunnel under the Comstock lode, has been adjudged mentally incompetent. He is a brother of Theodore Sutro, of this city.

The congregation of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church met last night to consider the proposed resignation of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson. It was decided to urge him to remain.

Grand Jurors in Wayne County say that an attempt was made to influence them in regard to Dr. Dwight Chamberlain of Lyons in a case of assault arising out of his refusal to allow Mrs. Phoebe Allee to be buried in the Rural Cemetery.

At the meeting of the Academy of Sciences yesterday several persons were elected to membership. P. H. Dudley read a paper before the Section of Astronomy and Physics on "The Use of the Dudley Stremmatograph in Determining Strains Produced in Rails by Moving Trains."

Page 4.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for a celebration of Charter Day on May 4 met and effected a permanent organization. Much preparatory work was accomplished.

Col. Hamburger, the American representative to Paris of the Amateur Athletic Union, will leave to-day for Washington, where he will try to have a part of the proposed appropriation for the Paris Exposition set apart to defray the expense of sending a team of American champions to take part in the Olympian games to be held in the French capital in 1900.

Page 5.

The frame building on top of the elevator at Weehawken Ferry was destroyed by fire yesterday. The elevator was damaged, the entire loss being about $6,000.

A clergyman is reputed to be the relator of a story of a wonderful waterspout one and a half miles in height, said to have been seen by persons aboard the steamer Asiatic Prince.

Trial was begun yesterday of the suit brought by Mrs. Annie C. George, widow of Henry George, to recover $5,000 damages from the Pennsylvania Railroad for injuries received by her in 1894.

James M. Stern, General Manager for E. Gulick & Co., real estate dealers of 350 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was taken to Bellevue insane pavilion last night. His condition is believed to be due to overwork.

Mrs. William W. Place, wife of an insurance adjuster, at Broadway and Pine Street, killed her stepdaughter, attacked her husband with an axe, and then tried suicide, in their home at 598 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. She had previously shown much jealousy of the father's love for his daughter. Mr. Place is likely to recover, but his wife's condition is critical.

Page 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid gave a dance for which several hundred invitations had been sent out at their home, 451 Madison Avenue, last night. The favors were among the handsomest of the season. Worthington Whitehouse led the cotillion, dancing it with Mrs. Ogden Mills, the hostess's sister-in-law.

Page 11.

Each faction in Dr. John Hall's church is confident of ultimate success. It is thought the old Trustees may remain.

The indictment for grand larceny against William H. Griffith of Leadville was dismissed, upon information received from Gov. Adams of Colorado.

Nathan Straus, President of the Board of Health, received word from Albany that the Brush bill, aimed at the Board of Health, had been killed in committee.

The newsboys at the Brace Memorial Home yesterday sent a message of sympathy to Mrs. W. W. Crawford, mother of Willie Crawford, the newsboy who died at his home, at Goldsboro, N. C.

Page 12.

Admiral Braine's will was filed for probate. Nearly all the estate is left to his widow. A son receives war relics.

The restoration of the Broadway squad gives general satisfaction. Nearly all of the men exceed 6 feet 2 inches in height.

The underwriters composing the Mercantile and Guarantee Fire Association decided yesterday to go into voluntary liquidation.

Seventy new lawyers were sworn yesterday, including Miss Alice Serber, the first Russian woman admitted to the bar in this city.

Many valuable dogs in Bay Ridge have recently been poisoned, and the residents of that section of Brooklyn are terror-stricken.

The Manhattan's Committee on Extension will probably make a report to the Executive Committee of the company on Mr. Orr's latest letter to-day.

William Shannon of East Orange, N. J., has ended a controversy with the Board of Education by paying with a certified check for 25 cents a fine imposed upon his son for mutilating a school desk.

Mrs. Sarah A. B. Tappen, wife of F. D. Tappen, banker, was examined as a witness in supplementary proceedings on Saturday, in an effort to obtain information regarding the ability of her daughter to pay a judgment for $10,590.64.

Miss Annie R. Tartt, who was accused of assaulting Solomon Schapiro, a pupil, was discharged by Magistrate Meade in Harlem Court yesterday. A number of women teachers, friends of Miss Tartt, were present in court, but expressed their views so loudly during the hearing of the case that the Magistrate ordered the room cleared.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
United Service.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.

LEITER STRENGTHENS WHEAT.

A Slump in Chicago Prevented by the Bidding on His Behalf in Spite of Bearish Advices.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The influence which the Leiter interests have on wheat trading was well illustrated to-day. Notwithstanding news that under ordinary circumstances would be sufficient to break prices very sharply, wheat declined only ⅝c, and when the Leiter brokers started to bid a general covering movement ensued, which carried prices back to within ⅛c. of Saturday's final figures.

For two hours the May price hung around the bottom, the dullness being varied occasionally by some buying against "puts." Then the bulk of trade appeared and commenced buying at around 94¼. They had made a show of supporting the market around the opening, but the feeling at that time was so unanimously bearish that they soon quit. This time their bidding, coupled with the fact that prices were at "put" figures, soon turned the market toward higher prices. Late in the session shorts became apprehensive of the gradually increasing strength, and many traders who had sold early in the session bought back their lines. May had previously advanced to 94½, but this fresh support carried prices up to 94⅞, where it closed, with buyers at that figure.

SILVER'S BURIAL VENTURE.

Formed a Company to Provide for the Sick and Bury the Dead, but It Failed to Pay.

Another of John S. Silver's financial ventures, which met an untimely end, came to light yesterday. He was the originator and backer of the Medical and Burial Supply Company, which went out of business about eight months ago. William S. Silver, his brother, was Secretary, and Thomas L. Jones, cashier of the German-American Bank, at 927 Broadway, Brooklyn, was its President. Mr. Jones's brother, H. N. Jones, was General Manager. The concern did business in the building used by the bank, and existed about eighteen months.

The company had branch offices in Manhattan and in Rahway, N. J. It was capitalized at $10,000, and the whole capital is said to have been furnished by Silver. The agents operated mainly among the poorer classes, and it is said that the company had about 25,000 subscribers, who paid in 10 cents a week. The contract called for the furnishing of all medical attendance, the filling of all prescriptions for medicine, and burial. One clause in the contract read as follows:

To furnish to the funeral in case of death of the party herein named, provided death occurs one year after the date of this contract, one cloth-trimmed casket, satin lined, with eight nickel-plated handles, with the date of death inscribed on the plate, (or white-trimmed coffin, if under thirteen years of age;) also one plain, extra large box for the casket; also one shroud of good quality; also to provide the draping of the room and candles; also an open grave in a specified cemetery; also one hearse, with three carriages, if an adult, and one carriage if deceased be under six years old.

The company did a rushing business for a while, but at last the officers called a meeting of the agents and announced that the company was not making expenses and would have to go out of business. A number of suits are pending, brought by druggists, and A. Firestone, one of the former employes, is suing for $200 for breach of contract.

President James G. Brower of the bank said yesterday that it held none of Silver's securities.

Quinlan Not Seriously Ill.

A sensational story in an evening paper that William J. Quinlan, former cashier of the Chemical National Bank, is dying at his home, 183 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, was yesterday denied by his family and by his physician. At the house it was said that Mr. Quinlan was somewhat tired, but by no means ill. Dr. Frank Little of 114 Montague Street, the physician, said that there was not a word of truth in the story.

GRABLE CHECKS REJECTED.

A Lawyer Knocks Down His Private Secretary in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—A local newspaper to-night says: "To-day Thomas T. Fauntleroy of the legal firm of McDonald & Fauntleroy called at the Planters' Hotel to see Francis C. Grable concerning two checks, aggregating $2,000, which Grable had cashed in Chicago last month by W. J. Littlejohn of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

"The checks were returned, marked 'worthless,' and Mr. Fauntleroy had the matter to settle. Grable, he said, refused to see him, but sent down his private secretary. The young man and Mr. Fauntleroy had words which resulted in the lawyer's knocking Grable's secretary down.

"'The young man used loud tones to denounce me, and said he would run me out of town,' said Mr. Fauntleroy. 'I replied that I'd have a glimpse of his veiled mystery, even if it was in the criminal dock.

"'I do not know what action I shall take regarding the checks. If Grable does not come forward and make a settlement he will be treated as any other man who knowingly trades upon worthless paper.'"

ZOLA ON TRIAL IN PARIS

His Counsel Protests Against the Non-Appearance of Witnesses Who Were Subpoenaed.

THE PEOPLE HISS AND CHEER

Defense Willing to Hear Certain Testimony in Secret—Zola Complains of the Pressure Brought to Suppress Evidence.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The trial of M. Emile Zola and M. Perreux, manager of the Aurore, who are being prosecuted by the Government as the result of a letter which the novelist caused to be published in the Aurore in December last strongly reflecting upon high officials connected with the Dreyfus case, opened to-day in the Assizes Court of the Seine. M. Zola was represented by M. Laborie and M. Perreux was defended by M. Clémenceau. The most keen public interest was manifested in the case. Hundreds of people surrounded the court, anxious to gain admittance. The police measures taken to insure order were most rigorous.

The arrival of M. Henri Rochefort was the signal for shouts of "Vive Rochefort!" and counter-cries of "A bas Rochefort!"

Turning in the direction of the hostile cries, M. Rochefort shouted:

"It would seem that with four of you at 5f. apiece the Dreyfus syndicate will not be ruined."

M. Zola, who arrived in a carriage shortly afterward, was greeted with vehement shouts of:

"Conspuez Zola!" ("Spit upon Zola.")

An individual who shouted "Vive Zola!" was promptly hustled and suppressed.

The proceedings commenced at 1 P. M. under the Presidency of M. Delegorgue, who announced that the court would be cleared if there was any demonstration.

Although the court was thronged, quiet was maintained owing to the knowledge that a company of Republican Guards had been placed at the disposal of the Judge, to preserve order. While the jury was being selected, M. Zola entered the dock. He was pale, and a few cries of "Vive Zola!" were promptly suppressed by the vigorous protests of the majority of the audience.

After the reading of the indictment, the Advocate General explained that the charge was strictly limited to the passage in M. Zola's letter denouncing the Esterhazy court-martial.

Continuing, the Advocate General said it was imperative to prevent the proceedings from wandering, and "thus playing into the hands of the accused, whose aim is to get a revision of the Dreyfus affair by a circuitous route."

At this juncture three experts in handwriting, who were charged in M. Zola's letter with making fraudulent reports, asked permission to appear in the action as private prosecutors. But M. Laborie, counsel for M. Zola, objected, and the Court upheld him.

Scope of the Trial Enlarged.

In regard to the limitation of the scope of the trial, the Court decided to allow the accused to call evidence in support of the other charges contained in his letter, including the accusations which he made against Col. Paty du Clam and Gens. Mercier, Boisdeffre, Billot, and Pellieux.

After reading the names of the witnesses summoned, M. Delegorgue read a number of letters of excuse, including a letter from the Minister of Justice, M. Darlan, announcing that Minister for War Gen. Billot had not received the authority of the Cabinet to testify. M. Delegorgue also read a letter from ex-President Casimir-Périer saying he could not testify except as to facts subsequent to his Presidency.

Col. Paty du Clam was then called, and refused to testify.

M. Laborie urged the importance of his testimony, adding that unless the Court ordered the witness to testify he might be compelled to demand an adjournment until the next session. Counsel also said he was not prepared to oppose a secret trial, if it was absolutely necessary.

But, continued M. Laborie, the allegation that the matter they were discussing was connected with State secrets and the National defense was a mere joke.

The Advocate General thereupon protested against the National defense being called a joke, to which M. Laborie hotly replied that he would permit no one, not even the Advocate General, to cast suspicion upon his patriotism. [Cheers.]

Addressing the jury, M. Laborie said:

"The proof we wish to show you is so striking that our opponents are making efforts to prevent its becoming known. Nevertheless, if it is necessary, I will declare it alone, without witnesses. If I fail, Dreyfus will remain in the galleys, where he was placed by a law expressly made for him." [Violent protests.]

M. Laborie insisted that the judges of Dreyfus should give evidence, and that Mme. Boulancy, whom Zola had summoned, but who has declined to appear on the ground of ill-health, should also testify, urging that she be ordered to appear if necessary. Counsel added that Mme. Boulancy, in addition to the notorious Uhlan letter, possessed others from Major Esterhazy, outrageously insulting the French Army, which had not been published.

Mme. Boulancy Wanted.

M. Laborie further contended that Major Esterhazy was persecuting Mme. Boulancy in order to prevent her from surrendering the letters.

Counsel for the Aurore supported M. Laborie's request for the appearance of Mme. Boulancy, and urged the Court to obtain a verification of her alleged ill-health.

M. Laborie, in his application for a subpoena for Mme. Boulancy, says:

"The appellants have ascertained that Count Esterhazy has thrice written her, menacing her with death should she surrender the documents, with the result that Mme. Boulancy has left her home and concealed her new address. As the aforementioned documents have a direct bearing on the present case, the appellants ask also that an officer of the court be sent to impound all telegrams and letters from Count Esterhazy in the possession of Mme. Boulancy."

Later on, M. Laborie insisted that the depositions made before the Examining Magistrate be read in court. This was opposed by the Attorney General on the ground that the examination was not concluded.

M. Laborie then vehemently protested against the absence of the subpoenaed witnesses, and, referring to the non-appearance of Gen. Mercier, he said:

"When he was Minister of War he submitted to the Judges of Dreyfus, behind the backs of the prisoner and his counsel, a secret document, which, however, he said was unimportant. If this document, as he declared, was unimportant, then the incident is ended, and there is no further need for Gen. Mercier's testimony, while, if the alleged secret document did not exist, let Gen. Mercier come and tell the Court so, and our side will be well satisfied."

This attempt to drag the former Minister of War into the witness stand caused much commotion in court, which was increased when, on several members of the Dreyfus court-martial refusing to testify, M. Zola rose up in the dock and indignantly cried:

"We must know if these persons are acting under the orders of the Minister of War or on their own volition."

Gen. Boisdeffre was then called and claimed exemption on the ground of professional secrecy, whereupon M. Laborie shouted:

"One would really think that all these officers imagined they form a separate caste above all rights and that they are totally exempt from the laws and the respect due to justice."

The Court then ordered a short adjournment, until 4:30 P. M., in order to allow M. Laborie to draft his argument.

On the resumption of the hearing M. Laborie made a speech demanding that the witnesses be ordered to attend and testify.

The Court postponed decision until to-morrow, and the case was adjourned. M. Zola conferred with his counsel, M. Laborie, for half an hour in a private room, and then left by a private staircase and emerged through the porter's lodge, but he was recognized as he drove away. The crowd was divided, some cheering the novelist and others denouncing him.

Zola Not Hopeful of the Result.

Counsel for M. Zola deposited with the court written applications requesting the Court to order the subpoenaed witnesses to appear.

Regarding Col. Paty du Clam, the application charges him with illegal acts in the Dreyfus and Esterhazy affairs, claiming that if these acts are proved in court the good faith of the accused will be demonstrated.

M. Laborie further affirms that he is prepared to show that the veiled lady who Col. Paty du Clam alleges sent him certain letters prejudicing Col. Picquart emanated from one of Col. Paty du Clam's own friends, and not from Col. Picquart's. Counsel is willing that Col. Paty du Clam's evidence be given behind closed doors, if necessary.

There is another application, calling for the appearance of Gens. Mercier and Boisdeffre and others. It declares that they have no right to absent themselves on the plea that their evidence is not necessary, as that is for the Court, and not for them, to decide.

David Christie Murray, the novelist and playwright, had a column interview yesterday with Emile Zola, which is published to-day in The Daily News. Zola, it appears, was anything but hopeful of the outcome of his trial, and said:

"We know everything concerning the Dreyfus case, but it is impossible to describe the pressure to impose silence upon the men who are able and ready to reveal the truth. Our documentary evidence is not even looked at, and our witnesses have refused to testify or have been ordered to be silent. There is no room for doubt. There is no question or a possibility of a question. The facts are clear and absolutely beyond denial, but the authorities refuse to allow us to produce our evidence and then hold up the feebleness of our cause to the derision of the public."

TELEGRAMS SENT TO ZOLA.

He Asks What Is the Extreme Penalty, and Says He Would Take More if the Truth Could Emerge.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—It was a day of considerable emotion, but scanty progress. M. Scheurer-Kestner and M. Mathieu Dreyfus were conspicuous in court, and in the audience were several notabilities and many ladies, especially actresses, most of whom were provided with sandwiches and bottles of wine.

Mme. Zola was almost crushed out of sight in a back corner. Mme. Severine, the authoress and M. Zola's devoted champion, was also there. When M. Zola entered, everybody was on tiptoe to get a glimpse of him, and there was some disorder pending the arrival of the Judge. Scarcely was he seated when a bundle of telegrams was handed to M. Zola, all addressed "Zola, Court of Assizes, Paris," and other telegrams poured in during the proceedings, altogether over 400, from all parts of the world, offering sympathy and congratulations. One from Belgium bore the signatures of 1,000 legal and literary celebrities; another, signed by a group of Roman Catholic priests, said "Vive la justice!"

M. Zola, who was quite calm, asked the barristers: "What is the maximum penalty to which I am liable?" On being told that it was six months, he rejoined, smiling: "If truth could but emerge from this trial I would willingly take six months more."

Maître Laborie, who bore the brunt of the day's discussion, is a blond, tall, slim, typical Gaul, only thirty-eight, and one of the youngest and most brilliant Parisian advocates. His eloquence extorted applause even from his adversaries, and produced a profound impression. The proceedings at the present stage are a struggle between Maître Laborie and Advocate General Van Cassel, the latter being determined to resist the scope of the trial and the former to enlarge it. There is no doubt that the visible efforts of the Government to suppress inquiry by its refusal to allow Gen. Billot, Minister of War, the other important witnesses to testify came as a great surprise to the audience.

Maître Laborie created quite a sensation by exclaiming, ironically, "What a passion for light there is on the part of the prosecution." There was some murmuring in court when letters of excuse were read from Gen. Mercier and others, and there was a flutter of excitement when Maître Laborie insisted upon the attendance of the aristocratic Mlle. Blanche de Comminges, who pretends that illness prevents her from testifying. Her name was mixed up in the unsavory story of blackmail connected with Major Paty du Clam and the mysterious "veiled lady." Maître Laborie contended that Major Paty du Clam's evidence was the key of the whole story and that the jury must make its own reflections upon the persistent refusal to allow him to testify. The Advocate General bit his lip, but remained silent. Altogether, the decision of the court as to whether the witnesses shall be compelled to attend is awaited with supreme interest.

M. Zola, who was interviewed late to-night, looked rather haggard and was hoarse; but he seemed buoyant, even enthusiastic, and spoke hopefully of the day's proceedings. He praised the moderation and courtesy of the President of the Court. He said he believed he had already produced some effect on the public mind, adding that the day's record was better than he had ventured to hope.

"I am convinced," he said, "that outside feeling is growing rapidly in favor of a full inquiry. It is too much to expect that all the truth will come to light at the present hearing; but I believe we shall see a little. Once the French people can be made to see a duty, they will do it at whatever cost. I am well content with the day's work."

M. Zola purposes to reserve his own manifesto if permitted to offer it at all, until the close of the hearing.

JUSTICE SMYTH'S CONDITION.

Reported to Have Improved Little Since He Was Attacked by Vertigo Two Weeks Ago.

Justice Frederick Smyth of the Supreme Court is still confined to his home, 15 West Forty-fifth Street, as the result of an attack of vertigo on Sunday, Jan. 23. His physician reports that he has improved little and that indications of an early recovery are not encouraging. A slight hemorrhage in the right hemisphere of the brain is still threatening and another more serious one is feared. He is unable to move his lower extremities, and an attack of rheumatism has retarded his improvement.

At his residence last night it was said that his condition was more hopeful than for some time, but his physician, Dr. Richard G. Wiener, said that there was little chance of an early recovery, although the Justice might eventually become entirely free from the results of the attack.

Justice Smyth was in the Windsor Hotel when he was attacked with vertigo. Mr. Leland, the proprietor, rushed to his side and prevented his fall from injuring him. Dr. Leonard F. Pitkin was called and it was thought then that he would be able to be about in a short time. Justice Smyth is now more than sixty-six years old and has been a hard brain worker all of his life. He came to this country from Ireland in 1850 and worked himself to a high position in the New York bar. He was Recorder of the City of New York from 1879 to 1883. He has been an indefatigable student, often allowing his work to interfere with the regularity of his sleep and meals. It is believed that the present attack of vertigo is due to overwork.

Bessemer Pig Up Fifty Cents.

PITSBURG, Penn., Feb. 7.—Bessemer pig has advanced 50 cents a ton since Friday, in spite of an alleged quiet market. The Shenango and Mahoning Valley furnaces found themselves fairly cleaned out at the closing of the week at $9 a ton. Orders began flowing in, and the price jumped to $9.50, which is equal to $10.10 in Pittsburg. The established price here to-day was $10. Furnace owners were surprised to see this gain. They are hopeful that it indicates advanced Spring prices.

Martin Guitars and Mandolins.
Also Globe, KROLL, 174 Fifth Av., (22d St.)—Adv.

LATTIMER MURDER TRIALS

Judge Woodward Rebukes the Warring Lawyers and Threatens to Exclude Certain Reporters.

MALICE BEFORE THE TRAGEDY

Witnesses Tell of the Remarks of Deputies and an Attempt to Persuade a Man to Help in the Shooting—More Details.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 7.—Hundreds of persons anxious to hear what action Judge Woodward would take in reference to the sensational outbreak on Saturday between Attorneys Garman and Lenahan, opposing counsel in the Lattimer shooting case, thronged the courtroom to-day.

Judge Woodward, as soon as all the attorneys had assembled, spoke of the incident of Saturday, saying that after he had left the bench and before court adjourned an altercation had arisen between two of the lawyers engaged in the Martin trial, which the Court did not fully hear, nor realize the words uttered until they were seen in the newspapers.

"Had we heard," said the Judge, "what was said we should have dealt with the lawyers in a summary manner, as the affair so deserved, and if there is a repetition of it we shall punish the guilty parties for contempt of court."

Judge Woodward went on to say that the attorneys were officers of the court and that their aid was necessary in preserving the dignity of the court, as the nature of the case demanded.

Then came a severe denunciation of the sensationalism of certain newspapers in, as the Court said, endeavoring to prevent justice by an exaggeration of the facts and the incidents of the trial in print and pictorially.

He would, he said, not mention any names at present, but "if the astounding falsehoods and misrepresentations continue the representatives of the papers will find the door of the court closed to them."

"This is a court of justice," continued the Judge, "engaged in the trial of a case dealing with the life or death of a number of men, and is not a concert, or a political convention. The dignity of the court must and will be preserved."

Talk of Spectators Shut Out.

The first witness to be called to-day was Silas Jones, Justice of the Peace of West Hazleton. He stated that he had seen the meeting of the Deputies and strikers at West Hazleton, and had then followed the Deputies to Lattimer. He saw, as the strikers approached, Sheriff Martin advance toward them with a paper in his hand. Some of them surrounded him and an altercation occurred, but the witness could not see exactly who the Sheriff was engaged with, how the altercation commenced, or how it terminated. He heard a couple of shots and then a volley, and saw several men fall; two who fell near him were dead. He was asked what the spectators said after the shooting. The defense objected to this on the ground that the evidence was not relevant.

After listening to all the arguments, the Court sustained the objection, thus shutting out the evidence. This is regarded as an important point gained for the defense. Counsel for the defense asked the witness if he was not frightened when he saw the Sheriff surrounded by the strikers, and the witness answered that he was, and that owing to this fact he could not tell clearly just what happened at the moment.

John Yeager, a Slavonian who required an interpreter, said he had seen the deputies on their way to Lattimer on the day of the shooting; all were armed with rifles, but he could not see whether the Sheriff had any weapons. He pointed out a number of the deputies in the courtroom whom he did not know by name.

Just before the noon adjournment the Court accepted bail for all the accused deputies and the Sheriff in the amount of $6,000 in each case, making $402,000 in all. Bail was furnished by the Philadelphia Surety Company.

Deputies Who Fired Pointed Out.

In the afternoon George Yeager resumed his testimony, detailing his movements on the day of the shooting and corroborating the evidence of previous witnesses as to the scenes enacted at West Hazleton. At that point he joined the strikers and marched with them to Lattimer. He described the meeting with the Sheriff and said the Sheriff drew his revolver and pointed it at the strikers. He grabbed one and pulled him out from the others, all the time holding the pistol at his breast. Then some one shouted to shoot, and they shot. The witness then pointed out the deputies whom he saw shooting.

The men Yeager pointed out as doing the shooting were John Zeirdt, Harry Zeirdt, Schuyler Ridgway, and Thomas Hall. The witness could not remember any more, but he mentioned Edward Turnbach, John Cook, Richard E. Jones, George W. Fritzinger, Frank Clark, and R. P. Platt as being present with guns in their hands, although he was not sure that they shot.

"After the first few shots," said the witness, "there was a volley, and then a number of separate shots and eleven men were killed in five minutes and lots wounded."

The witness saw two men run forward several paces from the line of the deputies, but could not remember them. Mr. Lenahan conducted the cross-examination, but did not change the witness's story materially. He said the sound of the volley was like the explosion of three boxes of dualin. He reiterated with emphasis his statement that numerous shots were fired after the first volley and that he saw several men fall. He said during the course of the examination that he could point out any deputy who was present at the shooting, and the defense immediately scored a strong point by calling up in front of the witness stand John Hampton, Chief of the coal and iron police. Yeager was asked if he had seen Hampton with the deputies.

"Yes," he exclaimed, "he was in the line and was holding his rifle this way," and he illustrated. The defense, when its time comes, will prove that Hampton was not on the scene at all, but was in Hazleton at the time. After getting this bit of contradictory evidence from him the cross-examination was concluded.

First Shot from the Strikers.

Thomas Hall, clerk of the Valley Hotel in Hazleton, testified to a conversation he had heard on the Sunday following the shooting from the lips of Deputy John Turner. Turner was in the hotel talking to some friends and he said, speaking of the shooting: "We all marched out to Lattimer, and as the strikers came up I heard a shot. It seemed to come from the ranks of the strikers and then we opened up. I shot nine of them and killed five."

On cross-examination Hall said he did not know whether Turner was "blowing" or making a statement of fact.

The next witness was Christopher Brehen, a miner, of Cranberry. Brehen said he was at West Hazleton when the strikers arrived and that he talked with Bornheiser, one of the deputies, who wanted him to join the deputies. Bernheiser said "Every one of these strikers ought to be shot."

"They have as good a right to strike as anybody," the witness replied, "and I would not stop them."

"You're a coward," Bornheider said, "or else you would get a gun and go out with us to shoot them."

"If you want to shoot them, all right," the witness said, and then Bornheiser went away.

A few days before the shooting the witness had a talk with a deputy named Dodson, who said: "We ought to get so much a head for shooting down these strikers. I would do it for a cent a head to make money at it."

On cross-examination, the witness admitted that he had been in jail once for a week on the charge of burglary, but that he had been bailed out and acquitted. His original story was not altered.

The last witness was John Costello, who said he was helping a wounded man when Deputy A. E. Hess approached him. He was about to detail the conversation which ensued, and by which the Commonwealth hoped to prove malice on the part of the deputy, when the defense objected. There was a long argument conducted by Attorneys Palmer and Lenehan for the defense, and Attorneys Scarlet, McGahren, Garman, and Martin for the Commonwealth. During the argument the jury was dismissed, and at its conclusion the court adjourned and the decision will be rendered in the morning.

TWO STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

Wilson Liner Hindoo and the Lake Ontario Crashed in Mid-Ocean During a Snowstorm.

The Wilson Line steamship Hindoo, which left Hull Jan. 22, arrived here yesterday with twelve plates of her bow seamed and dented from collision in mid-ocean with the British steamer Lake Ontario, Capt. Campbell, from St. John, N. B., and Halifax for Liverpool.

Capt. Cox of the Hindoo reported that the collision occurred Jan. 31, latitude 47 degrees 35 minutes, longitude 42 degrees 55 minutes. There was a strong north-north-east gale with a thick snowstorm prevailing at the time. The snow was so thick that, despite a double look-out, they were upon the Lake Ontario before there was time to sheer off. The vessels separated immediately and lost sight of each other.

The Hindoo lay to pending an investigation of injuries. The damage was all above, the steamer being light and floating high, but the plates were buckled and cracked from a point just abaft the starboard bow for twenty feet and ten feet up and down. Shoring was placed behind to strengthen them, and the vessel proceeded.

A cable dispatch received yesterday announced the arrival at Liverpool of the Lake Ontario. Her master reported that the Hindoo struck her a glancing blow twenty-eight feet abaft her stern, on the starboard side, crushing in beams and frames, and smashing the topgallant forecastle.

SAW THE GLENDOWER GO DOWN

The City of Wakefield Reports that the Crew Was Rescued by Another Steamer.

DARTMOUTH, Feb. 7.—The British steamer City of Wakefield, Capt. Townsend, from Port Tampa, &c., for Helsingborg, put in here to-day, and reports that she witnessed the foundering of a steamer on Feb. 2 in latitude 48 degrees, longitude 7 degrees. Certain marks displayed indicated her to be the British steamer Glendower, bound from Carthagena for Mostyn, Wales. Her crew was rescued by a Prince Line steamer the name of which was not ascertained.

The Glendower was built at Sunderland in 1883. She was of 1,161 tons gross, hailed from Cardiff, and was owned by the Glendower Steamship Company.

LIFEBOAT AND TWO MEN LOST.

Steamer Philadelphian Tries to Put a Towline Aboard the Tabasco.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—The British steamer Philadelphian, Capt. McCallum, which arrived here Feb. 5 from Boston, reported that she lost a lifeboat and two seamen on Feb. 3, while attempting to put a towline aboard the British steamer Tabasco, which was last reported spoken on Jan. 22, in latitude 51, longitude 36, with shaft broken and propeller gone, being from Rotterdam via Sunderland for Baltimore.

SNOWHOUSE FELL UPON HIM.

Henry Smith Was Dead When Dug Out in the Yard of His Home in Williamsburg.

Henry Smith, fourteen years old, was killed last evening in the yard of his home, 195 Moore Street, Williamsburg, by being buried in a falling snow house. The boy was dead when dug out.

The snow had been banked against the high fence in the yard on Sunday by a number of boys, and yesterday afternoon young Smith started to dig out a snow house. He was soon joined by William Hoffmeier and another boy known only as "Monk." While Smith was inside the excavation he had made the bank caved in and he was buried out of sight. Instead of calling for help, his companions tried to dig him out. Failing in this one of the boys ran to the street, and, meeting Matthew Pfister, eight years old, of 191 Moore Street, told him to run to his home and get the coal shovel. Mrs. Pfister, learning of Smith's plight, hurried down stairs, where she was joined by George Becker of 188 Moore Street, and together they removed the snow till the boy's body was brought to light.

Young Smith was one of seven children. His parents are very poor, and he helped to support the household by peddling matches and notions.

READING'S TREASURER SHORT.

Henry G. Young Removed After a Deficit of $8,000 Is Discovered and Made Good.

READING, Penn., Feb. 7.—The auditing of City Treasurer Henry G. Young's accounts and the discovery by City Controller Leader of a deficit of over $8,000 was an unexpected revelation. City Treasurer Young admitted the shortage and gave judgment against property he owns assessed at $13,000 for the amount of his bondsmen, who made the deficit good.

A special meeting of the City Council was called to-night, at which thirty of the thirty-two members were present, who refused to accept his resignation. They unanimously voted to remove Mr. Young from the office of City Treasurer, and elected Dr. John Y. Hoffman in his place. A special committee of four, to co-operate with the Finance Committee, was appointed to investigate the condition of the Treasury thoroughly, and Howard A. Boas, a member of the Council, stated that other city officials were concerned in the shortage.

Treasurer Young was elected in 1896 for a period of three years, at a salary of $2,000. He is a Democrat, and this discovery of misappropriated city funds has caused consternation in the ranks of the party on the eve of an election for Councilmen and other city officials.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm last evening to the north of Washington State has moved to the north of Montana, increasing in intensity. A secondary from this storm is developing in Kansas. The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country. Light rain has fallen in the Middle Mississippi Valley. It has grown warmer from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, and in the extreme Northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— 1897. | 1

years. When President Cleveland came in I was dismissed. My successor cleaned out the office and appointed his personal friends. Mr. Cleveland then put the Deputy Collectors in the classified service and they have held their places ever since.

"When President McKinley was elected I was appointed again. I found Mr. Sheckel acting as stamp deputy when I took office in April, 1897. He staid there until Feb. 1, when he resigned. I then appointed Isaac Newman, whom I felt I could trust in every way. I did not want to take a man whom I did not know, and put him in charge of my revenue stamps, where he could ruin me, as I would be held responsible for him.

"That is all there is to the story. I know that the place to which I appointed Mr. Newman is under the civil service regulations, but I think that, as I alone am responsible, I should do the appointing. I suppose they will make a case of it. As to this, however, I have heard nothing. I did not do it to make a test, nor did I consult anybody. I acted on my own responsibility."

CROKER'S CLUB PROSPERS.

Monthly Report of the Treasurer Shows that a Golden Stream Is Flowing into Its Coffers.

The Democratic Club took possession nominally yesterday of the clubhouse of the New York Athletic Club, at Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, which will hereafter be its new home. When the purchase was made last month, $10,000 was paid to bind the bargain, and yesterday Secretary Theodore F. Hascall of the Democratic Club met the officers of the New York Athletic Club at the office of David McClure and paid $75,000, upon receipt of the deeds of transfer. The price paid for the new clubhouse is $190,000, of which $125,000 is in the shape of a mortgage. The transfer of deeds was recorded yesterday.

Treasurer Hascall in his monthly report at the meeting of the Board of Governors last night announced that the house receipts of the club for January were $6,375.65, which established, he says, a record for monthly house receipts in any club in this city. From other sources, dues and initiations, $160,000 was received. At last night's meeting 119 resident and 49 non-resident members were elected. The New York Athletic Club has rented its old quarters for one month, and the Democratic Club will come into actual possession on March 1.

DECLINED TO PRAISE CROKER.

Upper East Side Association Would Not Indorse a "Recent Utterance" of the Tammany Chief.

There was quite a lively time when the Executive Committee of the Upper East Side Association met last night at the Madison Avenue Hotel, at Fifty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, and an effort was made to pass a resolution indorsing certain utterances of Richard Croker. There was no indorsement.

The association is composed of a large number of property owners who seek to improve the property condition of the upper east side of the city. The committee met to discuss matters relative to association matters in general. Cornelius O'Reilly was Chairman and George A. Wells Secretary, and a number of routine matters went through with a rush, so that everything looked well until it was time for Peter A. Cassidy to speak. He is a real estate dealer and lives at 249 East Forty-ninth Street.

Mr. Cassidy had a resolution which had been prepared in advance, and was to the effect that "the recent utterance of the Hon. Richard Croker concerning the governing of Greater New York be indorsed and approved by this association."

There was a great deal of discussion after Mr. Cassidy had read his resolution, and it was so heartily opposed that he withdrew it. The general line of opposition was that as Mr. Croker was not an official of the city, it would not be to the interest of the Upper East Side Association to note any words of his in regard to City Government.

The members of the Executive Committee refused to discuss the matter of the resolution after the meeting, beyond saying they had simply acted for the best interests of the association. They also refused to give the full text of the Cassidy resolution.

O'SHEA IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

The Deputy Night Warden Testifies Before Commissioner Lantry.

Night Deputy Warden Edward O'Shea of the Tombs Prison testified in his own defense at the hearing yesterday before Commissioner of Corrections Lantry on the charges preferred against him by Warden Fallon.

O'Shea began by saying he had fought in many famous battles of the civil war. He went on to deny the testimony of Tombs keepers against him. He denied that he had said to Keeper O'Neill not to open the prison door because Fallon had a man outside "laying for me." He said that when he had asked for a body guard to escort him on his rounds of the prison he had meant simply a servant, and that body guard was a common expression in the army for a servant. He produced an order from Fallon for the admission of Edward J. Ratcliffe's friends.

This order showed that the men who had called on Ratcliffe and who it was claimed were allowed to drink liquor with him in the prison office were Eugene F. Wilson, J. F. Aitken, Samuel Dickson, George F. Andre, and I. Mohrbach. They had been thoroughly searched before being allowed to see the prisoner. After they had been with Ratcliffe an hour he ordered them away, as their time was up.

O'Shea testified that he was much surprised at the testimony of Keeper Smith. He said he thought Smith was his friend.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

JOHN WANAMAKER HESITATES.

Notified of the Anti-Quay Desire to Nominate Him for Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker was to-day officially notified of the action of the recent anti-Quay meeting of business men and politicians from all sections of the State, which decided upon him as its choice for the Republican nomination for Governor to succeed Gov. Hastings.

After a conference lasting from shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 o'clock in the evening Mr. Wanamaker made no definite announcement of his determination other than to say he would give the matter his careful consideration and make answer within the next few days.

SOUND MONEY AND NO BOSSES.

Platform for a Union of Anti-Platt Republicans and Gold Democrats.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—According to Mr. Seligsberg, the National Democratic member of the Assembly, the proposition for a combination of the Gold Democrats and independent Republicans on a State ticket this Fall is meeting with much favor among the advocates of honest currency in the metropolis. The idea is being discussed with favor by some of the most prominent men in the reform ranks, who see in it an opportunity for a strong and effective alliance of the anti-boss elements in both parties.

It is recognized that Senator Murphy's vote for free silver makes the money question the issue in the coming campaign, as it was in the last. The National Democrats and anti-Platt Republicans, being of one mind on the two questions of honest currency and opposition to machine rule, might, Mr. Seligsberg thinks, fight together to the confusion of both the Platt and Croker camps. Such a combination, it is understood, is regarded as feasible by many members of the City Club.

POST OFFICE AND POLITICS.

Assistant Postmaster General Heath Defines the Political Rights of Postal Employes.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The political rights of employes of the Post Office Department under the civil service regulations are dealt with in a communication received to-day from First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath by Postmaster Charles U. Gordon of Chicago. The occasion for the Assistant Postmaster General's communication was a letter written by John L. Manning, President of the Chicago Union Veteran Club, to Postmaster Gordon, in which

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A PERFECT
ART PRODUCT.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
148 Fifth Avenue, near 20th St.

Mr. Manning said that many employes of the Post Office Department belonged to the Chicago Union Veteran Club, and information was desired as to the extent to which the civil service regulations governed their political action.

Postmaster Gordon submitted Mr. Manning's inquiry to the Post Office Department, and to-day received the following letter:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1898.
Charles U. Gordon, Postmaster, Chicago:

Sir: Responding to your letter of the 26th ult., transmitting a letter from Mr. John L. Manning, President of the Chicago Union Veteran Club, respecting the exercise of political rights by employes of the Postal Service, I have to say that we have not yet made any general ruling upon the subject. There is no disposition to curtail the proper exercise of political rights of any one in the Postal Service.

It is the manner in which these rights are exercised rather than the exercise of them, and, at the same time, the consideration of the discharge of the employes' duties, more than the exercise of political rights, that are important. We prefer to pass upon complaints as to the offensive exercise of political rights rather to make a general rule. A man's conscience and regard for the rights of others should be a good guide. No employe of the Government should be disorderly or offensive in any capacity. Good citizenship as well as good service is always a prerequisite.

PERRY S. HEATH,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

CAMDEN REMOVALS UPHELD.

TRENTON, Feb. 7.—Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick rendered a decision in the United States Circuit Court to-day dissolving the temporary injunction issued by himself some time ago restraining Internal Revenue Collector Moffett of Camden from removing three Democratic Deputies—R. Harry Page, William Jasper, and Benjamin Worthley. When Collector Moffett removed these men he appointed in their places Charles H. Ellis, President of the Camden Common Council; ex-Assemblymen Thomas S. Austin and Adolph Ernst. The matter was carried to the United States Circuit Court by counsel for the men removed, who claimed that they were protected from dismissal by the order of the President against the removal of employes from the classified service except for cause.

Judge Kirkpatrick, in his decision, says there is nothing in the Civil Service law prohibiting the removal of employes except a prohibition of a removal for refusing to contribute for campaign purposes. The Judge says that the act gives the President power to make rules respecting the selection of persons for positions, and that the President could no doubt make rules against removals which would be expected to be observed by the subordinates of the President, but that there are no vested rights in public office, and an equity court is without jurisdiction to prevent the removal of persons in the classified service.

W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., ILL.

His Attack of Measles Will Prevent the Dance His Father Was to Give for Miss Sloane.

One of the dances that was to have been of social importance this season has been put out of the question by the illness of the son of the man who was to give it. It was learned yesterday that William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is now lying ill with measles at the home of his father, William K. Vanderbilt, 660 Fifth Avenue.

The dance that Mr. Vanderbilt was to have given there on Thursday of this week to introduce his niece, Miss Lila V. Sloane, the daughter of Mr and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane of 642 Fifth Avenue, an affair that had aroused considerable anticipation in the social world, will therefore not be given.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is now a student at Harvard University, and was taken ill with measles on Saturday. He is now doing fairly well, and his recovery is looked for. He is a member of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. His engagement to a Southern girl was recently rumored, but denied later.

Miss Sloane, whose mother was Miss Emily T. Vanderbilt, has been attending the more important dances of the season, though her début has not been formally made. Her parents will give a dinner dance and cotillion for about forty couples in her honor at their residence next Monday, Valentine's Day.

ROW IN A TURKISH CAFE.

Word was sent to West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night that a row was in progress at a Turkish café in West Twenty-ninth Street, near Broadway, and that policemen were needed. Sergt. McDermott sent Policemen Field and Sullivan to the place.

The proprietor of the resort, Joseph Oussani, pointed out two men against whom he wished to make complaints. The men were arrested, and in company with the two officers started for the station, followed by Oussani. The two officers arrived at the police station alone, and reported that on the way they had missed Oussani, and, concluding that he had changed his mind about making a complaint, had allowed the prisoners to go.

At this juncture Oussani arrived and asked where the prisoners were. Sergt. McDermott gave the two officers a severe lecture, and said that he would report them to-day to the Police Commissioners.

It was rumored that the two men arrested and then liberated in such a mysterious manner by Field and Sullivan were two policemen in citizens clothes.

Keene Sends Race Horses to England.

On the Atlantic Transport Liner Minnewaska, which left here for London yesterday, were six race horses belonging to James R. Keene. They were all three-year-old colts—Cock Robin, Easter Gift, Nautch Girl, Blushing Bride, Maid of Erin, and a bay filly.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

2:30 A. M.—40 Clinton Street, Lewis Telzer; damage, $15.

5:20 A. M.—85 Bowery, James Cohen; damage, $5.

10:40 A. M.—607 East Twelfth Street, Charles Edelman; damage, $25.

1:30 P. M.—724 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, C. Arnold; no damage.

1:45 P. M.—394 Amsterdam Avenue, Frank Warner; damage, $500.

3:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Mott Haven, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; damage, $400.

5 P. M.—13 New Street, Fred Ederman; damage slight.

7:10 P. M.—Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, Hebrew Sheltering Arms Society; damage slight.

7:30 P. M.—236 Mulberry Street, Andrew Ferrette; damage, $25.

9 P. M.—206 Broome Street, owner unknown; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DAYTON, Ohio, Feb. 7.—The works of the Bradley Twine and Cordage Company were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $75,000.

EXETER, Neb., Feb. 7.—Fire here at an early hour this morning destroyed fourteen business houses. Loss, $32,000; insurance, $12,500.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the business portion of the village of Busti, four miles south of this city. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $5,000.

WOBURN, Mass., Feb. 7.—The waterproof factory of N. Boynton of North Woburn, which was burned on Dec. 6, 1897, and had just been rebuilt, was destroyed by fire again this forenoon. Loss, $8,000; uninsured.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 7.—A fire, which originated in the Academy of Music this morning, destroyed a half block of buildings, entailing a loss of about $65,000. Only a small amount of insurance was carried on the burned property.

KATE DROUGHT A SUICIDE

Girl Missing Two Days Found Dead on the Roof Over Her Aunt's Flat.

SHE TOOK CARBOLIC ACID

Despondency Resulting from Epileptic Fits and a Friend's Fancied Slight Thought to Have Caused the Act.

The dead body of Kate Drought, eighteen years old, was found last evening at half-past 6 o'clock on the roof of the three-story flat house at 216 Madison Avenue. The girl had been missing from her home, at 200 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, since last Saturday, and up to the time she was found the city had been scoured in a fruitless search for her. Her death was caused by carbolic acid poisoning, and the only reasonable theory is that the poison was taken with suicidal purpose.

Kate Drought was a good-looking girl, developed beyond her years, but from early childhood was subject to epileptic spasms. Up to three months ago she was a model in the dressmaking establishment of Mrs. Donovan, at Thirty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. Her father, William Drought, is a hard-working man.

Last Saturday afternoon she was to have met her sister, Emily, at 3:30 o'clock, and the two were to go to the shopping districts. Kate did not appear, and when Emily went home her mother told her she did not know where she was. Owing to the fact that Kate had an unusually severe attack of epilepsy on Thursday, when two physicians were called to attend her, it was feared that she had become insane and had wandered aimlessly away.

Saturday night her father and her two uncles, Michael and Daniel Drought, searched for her without avail. They visited the flat of the girl's aunt, Mrs. Mary Hicks, on the top floor of the Madison Avenue house, and were told that Kate had been there about the time she was to have met Emily on Saturday.

Mrs. Hicks said Kate sent her down to the barroom on the ground floor with the request that Robert Wright, the proprietor of the place, come up and visit her. Mrs. Hicks did this. Wright sent an answer back that he was to relieve a barkeeper a few hours, and was obliged, in the meantime, to get some sleep. The young woman seemed quite concerned about the answer. Mrs. Hicks said she then went out for twenty minutes, and when she returned Kate was not there. On the dining table she found a note reading:

Dear Auntie: Say good-bye to papa and mamma. I have received money to go far, far away. With love, KATIE.

The Body Discovered.

Search was then renewed. Last evening Daniel and Michael Drought went again to Mrs. Hicks's flat and were told by her that she missed a blanket from her bed and thought that fact might lead to something. The only place of the house that had not been examined was the roof, and as a last chance, Michael Drought went there. He discovered the body of the girl, fully clad, lying against the brick coping, wrapped in the blanket. Her body was contorted and her hands tightly clenched, as if she had died in a convulsion. Her lips were burned.

Coroner's Physician Philip O'Hanlon made an autopsy, which showed carbolic acid poisoning. Her last desire before killing herself, Coroner Bausch thought, was to see Wright, whom she had known for years. She was rendered additionally despondent when Wright did not go to her, and in her aunt's absence committed the act. The bottle was not found. He questioned Wright, and the latter said he knew of no reason, except the girl's illness, that should cause her to kill herself.

COLONIAL BANK ELECTION.

The Institution Not to be Absorbed by the Hanover.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colonial Bank, Eighty-third Street and Columbus Avenue, was held yesterday and the following officers and Directors were elected:

Alexander Walker, President; Edwin W. Orvis, Vice President; William C. Duncan, cashier; Directors—Alexander Walker, James M. Donald, R. Fleming Handy, Hudson Hoagland, John J. Hopper, Augustus W. Kelley, Judson Lawson, Edwin W. Orvis, George Reuter, Jr., Charles Herbert Smith, Henry E. Stevens, and Arthur W. Watson.

Rumors have been going about of late to the effect that the Colonial Bank was about to be absorbed by the Hanover National Bank. President Walker positively denied this rumor yesterday, and said that the probable cause of the rumor was the fact that William E. Duncan, the newly elected cashier, was formerly discount clerk in the Hanover National Bank, and that not only Mr. Duncan, but a number of other stockholders in the Hanover National Bank had bought stock in the Colonial Bank.

GOOD PICTURES AT AUCTION.

The Sale of 125 Oils to Begin at the Fifth Avenue Galleries.

The first half of a collection of 125 oils, water colors, and a few drawings, together with fine bronzes, including a Barye, a Fremiet, and a Gardet, will be sold at auction this morning at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries. The second half of the collection will be sold to-morrow evening.

The collection, made up from various sources, is more important and interesting than is usually found in auction rooms.

Among the water colors are a good example of Bruce Crane, "Woodlands," an excellent Quartley, "Fishermen Launching Their Boat"; a well-drawn and richly colored single figure by Fichel, "On the Cabaret"; Percy Moran's figure piece, "The Letter"; good examples of Leloir, Duez, Lambert, Vibert, Detaille, a little interior by the talented Bargue, and Fortuny's "Spanish Lady," from the Mary J. Morgan sale. With the water colors are shown sepia and pencil drawings by Bargue, Vernet, Smirke, Alma Tadema, Corot, Meissonier, and Dargelas, to be sold this evening.

The oils have a good if not a high average of merit. Among them are a soft colored, low toned landscape by Leonard Ochtman, Comerre's clever "Ballet Girl," Vernier's "Mussel Gatherers," harmonious in tone and color; a clear, airy landscape by Francais, "Environs of Rome," Fezant's "Noonday Rest," a thoroughly good Lambinet, "Breezy Day," an early and characteristic Inness, an important James Hart, J. G. Brown's well-known "Good Story," a Sanchez-Perrier, "On the Guadalquiver," a Barbizon landscape by Rousseau's pupil, Hervier, a Pasini, "Crossing the Ford," and Wagrez's decorative and refined figure work, "Cupid Asleep."

At to-morrow evening's sale will be a superior example of Thomas Doughty, the old Academician, "New England Landscape"; De Thoren's "Return from the Fair," a Pelouse, "French Village"; a fine Roybet, "The Cavalier"; Jiminez-Aranda's fresh-colored, attractive "Trouville," an excellent Berne-Bellecour, "Wounded Trumpeter"; a charming outdoor figure piece by Couturier, and examples of Diaz, Corot, and other artists.

Found $1,000 and Restored It.

George Lederer of the firm of Lederer Brothers of 607 Henderson Street, Jersey City, found a $1,000 bill on the counter in the Second National Bank, Hoboken, yesterday. He handed it over to Paying Teller Nichols. A few minutes later William H. Von Ojen of the firm of Ojen & Segelken, wholesale grocers, on Palisade Avenue, Jersey City Heights, entered and said he had lost a $1,000 bill. It had slipped out of his bankbook while making up his deposit slip. He breathed a sigh of relief when he recovered it. Lederer had departed before he entered the bank, but Von Ojen promised to reward him for his honesty.

New Branch Post Office Opened.

Branch Post Office Station U, which is located at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, was opened yesterday morning for the transaction of general postal business. It covers the territory bounded by Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, between Fifth Avenue and the East River. Fourteen clerks have been assigned to the station, and thirty-nine carriers will collect and deliver the mail in the district.

W. & J. Sloane
A Superb Line of
Extra Velvet Carpets
(Best Worsted),
$1.40 per yard.
Savonneries
(For Parlors & Drawing Rooms),
$1.35 per yard.
SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK.
Broadway & 19th Street

$2,000,000 FIRE IN MANILA.

Madrid Advices Say 200 Buildings Were Destroyed.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—Dispatches just received from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, announce that 200 buildings, some of them of importance, have been destroyed by fire.

Gen. Primo Rivera, Governor of the Philippines, wired a statement of loss by fire exceeding $2,000,000.

PRINCE HENRY'S RECEPTION.

PEKIN, Feb. 7.—Baron von Heyking, the German Minister, has asked the Tsung-li-Yamen to order the Viceroy of Nankin to receive Prince Henry of Prussia at Shanghai, on the ground that the rank of the Judge of Kiang-lu Province, who had been deputed for that function, is insufficient.

MR. IRVING'S ENGAGEMENT OFF.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Daily Mail, which on Jan. 15 contained the formal announcement that Laurence Irving, son of Sir Henry Irving, was engaged to marry Miss Ethel Barrymore, the actress, says this morning:

"We understand that the engagement has been broken off. There is no quarrel, but it is mutually recognized that the engagement was entered upon in romantic haste and that it is best this should be frankly acknowledged. Miss Barrymore and Mr. Irving remain excellent friends, and their circle of intimates applaud their straightforward common sense."

BOSTON'S CADET THEATRICALS.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The crowning social event of the Boston year, the cadet theatricals, is here, and to-night Mr. Schoeffel's handsome Tremont Theatre was packed from footlights to roof with humanity—the most fashionable humanity that Boston boasts—to welcome "The Queen of the Ballet." The seats for the week were sold at premiums aggregating $18,000, so that the armory fund of the Second Corps will be swollen by Saturday night by a sum large enough to make even a grand opera impresario green with envy.

It was as "cadet theatricals" that "1492" and "Fiasco" and "Jack and the Beanstalk," burlesques since exaggerated by E. E. Rice on the professional stage, made their first appearances. "The Queen of the Ballet," this year's production, differs considerably from either of its predecessors, but appears to have the necessary element of "go" in it. Mr. Edward W. Corliss of Providence wrote the music, and the "leading soubrette" is Mr. Arthur C. Stone, also of Providence—a Brown university student who has made successes in two other operas from Mr. Stone's pen, and whose Gretchen Dare in the "Jollity Ballet" and whose singing of "Won't You Wink at Me, Willie?" reminded the audience strongly of Anna Held and created a furor of enthusiasm. Mr. Stone's partners in the "Jollity Ballet" are all young men, but it is almost impossible to believe that they do not belong in very truth to the fair sex.

There is a "hurdygurdy" chorus, with an alleged Italian and a group of children, which delighted the house very much.

To cut it short, there were two hours and a half of clean fun, in which fully 100 members of the Second Corps participated to the delight of their fathers, mothers, sisters, cousins, aunts, and sweethearts, and as the Tremont will be crowded all the week another story will be added as the result to the magnificent stone armory which is rapidly going up on Columbus Avenue.

Tobacco Purchases in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 7.—It was stated on the tobacco breaks to-day that Liggett & Myers of St. Louis had purchased 10,000,000 pounds of tobacco in the country in Kentucky this season, and were still on the hunt for more. The result of this purchase will doubtless be an advance of from 1½ to 2 cents a pound. The Barker Tobacco Company, agents for Liggett & Myers at Carrolton, have purchased since Jan. 1 about all the tobacco in the barns in the northern part of Owen County, aggregating 2,000,000 pounds. They are now receiving about fifty wagon loads of tobacco a day, which is being shipped by river. Liggett & Myers have been buying in the country for several seasons, increasing their purchases every year, and are said to have profited greatly by the saving of commissions.

West Superior Steel Works Sold.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 7.—The West Superior Iron and Steel Company's property here, including the mammoth steel works, was sold to-day to George Welwood Murray of New York for $60,000. The sale was under an order of a local court, the Central Trust Company of New York, which held the mortgage bonds, amounting to $1,629,000, being the plaintiff. The property was bid in for the Reorganization Committee, and in time will be turned over to a new company known as the Wisconsin Steel Company. Carnegie is not in the deal. The plant cost almost $2,000,000. The rolling department has not been in operation for four years.

Printers to Plant Potatoes.

Typographical Union No. 6 has adopted a resolution appropriating $2,500 to begin cultivating potatoes and garden produce in Pelham Park on May 1. A committee appointed by the Mayor has provided a similar amount for the cultivation of 250 acres in the park. A committee from the union reported favorably on the project, and all out-of-work men will be employed. A hundred and fifty members of the union have already applied for work.

Notable Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—At the twelfth annual meeting of the Marquette Club, to be held at the Auditorium, several notable persons will be present. Ex-President Harrison, Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, and Congressman Boutelle of Maine have consented to address the meeting. Secretary of the Treasury Gage will discuss the monetary question. Mr. Harrison will speak upon the deeds of Abraham Lincoln.

Chicago Bank Consolidation.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The Continental Bank of this city will absorb the International Bank of Chicago. The capital stock of the International is $500,000 and that of the Continental $2,000,000.

The New York Times,
Journal of Commerce
and
Commercial Bulletin,
and the best printed dailies throughout the country use
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made by
J. Harper Bonnell Co.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

ART STUDENTS RULED OUT.

The "Zoo" Closed to Them After 9 A. M., but the Time May Be Extended.

The Park Board is withholding all permits for art students to sketch the animals of the zoological collection in Central Park after 9 A. M. President Clausen said yesterday that there was no reason why these students should block up the way with their easels and interfere with the comfort of the throng of sightseers. "They can work before 9 o'clock," he said, "but not after that."

It is just this provision about 9 o'clock that has irritated the art students. At that early hour it is not comfortable in the park, especially with the snow and ice and slush everywhere; and, besides, 9 A. M. is very early for art students in a great city.

The students who have been doing the sketching for years belong to the New York School of Applied Design for Women. It is said to be the only school of its kind in the world, and its work has begun to attract attention throughout this country and the entire world of art. Daniel Beard, the artist, is the instructor of the animal class of the school. He said yesterday that nowhere else can these students pursue their studies so well as here.

Miss Ellen J. Pond, Superintendent of the school, said that the students do not get in anybody's way and that they were treated with every courtesy until two weeks ago. It is impossible, she said, for them to accomplish much work before 9 A. M. She thinks that the order should be revoked.

Secretary Holly of the Park Commissioners said yesterday that no one had complained by letter of the new regulation, and that only one complaint had been made orally. This came from a young student who lives some distance away, who said that, in order to get there in time to do any work before 9 o'clock, he had to rise at midnight. Superintendent Smith, he said, had suggested that the time in which artists may sketch be extended from 9 to 12, and it is probable that the suggestion will be adopted.

HEBREW CHILDREN DISCIPLINE.

False Fire Call Roused the Sheltering Guardian Society's Charges, but No Panic Followed.

The children in the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society's institution, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the Boulevard, some 835 in all, about half of them boys, were aroused from their beds last night by an alarm of fire. Perfect discipline, the result of constant drilling, prevailed, and the little ones fell into line and marched to their respective playrooms as steadily as veterans in a line of battle. The alarm proved false, and though four engines quickly responded, the firemen had nothing to do.

A mischievous boy about twelve years old was the cause of the trouble. It was at 7:40 P. M. when the blaze was seen, and but a few minutes before all the children had been put to bed and all lights were supposed to be out. This particular boy had quietly informed four of his companions in one of the smaller dormitories to remain awake, as he had a "show" for them.

He had constructed a lantern out of a candle and cigar box, and was to have a great time. He gathered his guests about him, and, taking a piece of paper, ignited it from the low burning gas jet, intending to light the lantern.

A step was heard in the hall, warning the boys of the approach of an attendant. The boys scampered to their cots, and the arch conspirator, in his hurry, threw the blazing paper back of a steam register. One of the boys not in the game saw the blaze, and, thinking the building on fire, rushed into the hall, down the stairs, and informed Superintendent Louis Fauerbach.

The boy's discipline kept him from crying in the hall. Superintendent Fauerbach quietly touched the alarm which summons the engines and at the same time gives warning in each room.

When the engines arrived there was nothing for the firemen to do, and the long lines of white-robed figures standing in the playrooms, where they had been marshaled, were an example in discipline and freedom from fear.

THREE RECEIVERS APPOINTED.

To Take Charge of the Fairpont Manufacturing Company of New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Feb. 7.—Judge Lowell, in the United States Circuit Court, in Boston, to-day appointed Clarence A. Cook, Lou M. Snow, and Gilbert Allen receivers for the Fairpont Manufacturing Company of this city, manufacturers of Britannia plated ware, glassware, and wrapping paper.

The liabilities are $500,000, with assets in excess of that sum. The capital of the concern is $1,000,000. About 300 employes in the metal department with weekly pay roll aggregating $3,300, were discharged this afternoon. It is expected the glassware department and the paper mill will be kept running.

The concern has branches in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Montreal.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Ex-Congressman Charles S. Randall, New Bedford, Mass.

HOFFMAN—Daniel J. Campau, Detroit.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Thomas Lowry, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. Rockefeller, Cleveland.

IMPERIAL—Judge R. E. Daniels, Minneapolis, Minn.

SAVOY—J. M. Hill, Chicago.

WALDORF—Senor Antonio del Viso, First Secretary of the Legation of the Argentine Republic, Washington; A. J. Drexel, Philadelphia; W. McCormick, Chicago.

WINDSOR—Tilford Grosbeek, Cincinnati; Congressman H. C. Van Voorhis, Zanesville, Ohio.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Altman & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Altman, woolens; 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Athol Silk Company, Boston, Mass.; D. E. Adams, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks and velvets; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. Gradwohl, dry goods; M. Ryan, laces, notions, &c.; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars, cuffs, and shirts; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Broger, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; F. Klein, boys' clothing, cloaks, and muslin underwear; Hotel Marlborough.

Broughton, H. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats, caps, and furs; Hotel Albert.

Baum & Balz, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Baum, hats and caps; Hotel Normandie.

Blum Brothers, Washington, D. C.; D. Blum, carpets and shoes; Hotel Vendome.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; Miss M. Connelly, ladies' and infants' wear; E. D. Bugles, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Chamberlain & Patterson, Natchez, Miss.; C. V. Patterson, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Cohn Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; L. Cohn, notions and furnishing goods; 468 Broome Street; Stuart House.

Church, The A. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; A. M. Church, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. A. Williams silks; Hoffman House.

Clayton Brothers & Co., Cleburne, Texas; F. C. Clayton, dry goods; A. B. Patton, notions, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Gardner, fancy goods; S. Carson, ribbons; 115 Worth Street.

Collender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; D. A. Smart, dry goods, &c.; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Denver, The, Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; C. H. Lovin, cloaks, suits, and waists; 447 Broome Street.

Dey Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. L. Adrian, boys' clothing; 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Doggett, laces and embroideries; C. W. Sheets, dry goods; 2 Mercer Street.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; N. Epstein, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ellington, W. H., & Co., Hillsborough, Texas; W. H. Ellington, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Eiseman Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Eiseman, cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.

Exstein, L. & Brother, Sherman, Texas; L. Exstein, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Rosenberg, laces and ribbons; J. T. Kennedy, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Friedlander, S., & Co., Washington, D. C.; S. Friedlander, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; S. D. Adams, linens; W. A. Harris, white goods; G. F. McIntosh, hosiery; J. G. Peck, upholstery goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. F. Meagher, dry goods, &c.; Sinclair House.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Harmon, fancy and furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street.

Feder, Silberberg & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Silberberg, clothing; 377 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Frank Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; R. Frank, clothing; Grand Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Costello, notions; Grand Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Holohan, horse clothing; Union Square Hotel.

Gallaud Brothers & Kraemer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Gallaud, ladies' wrappers; Hotel Imperial.

Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestic dress goods, silks, and cloths; H. Hunter, dry goods; 67 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. B. Gutman, dry goods; 79 Grand Street; Grand Hotel.

Georgia Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.; C. L. Perkins, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, white goods, linings, and hosiery; Hotel Imperial.

Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; C. Strauss, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Gerber, B., & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Gerber, dress goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Goldsmith Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. Goldsmith, woolens; Hoffman House.

Goldenberg Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; L. N. Goldenberg, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassauer, cloaks, suits, and dress trimmings; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Halle Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; S. P. Halle, hats and caps; Hoffman House.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Hecht, dry goods; M. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht, The, Hirschler Company, Norfolk, Va.; I. Moritz, dry goods; 17 White Street; Sinclair House.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vedder, cloaks and suits; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Miss McKibbon, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; C. Stroh, linens and white goods; 57 White Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; John T. Ryan, boys' clothing; 377 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Heyman, S., & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; S. Weyman, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Havens & Geddes Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; G. E. Robson, cloaks and suits; 268 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Holzman, The, Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, underwear; Hotel Marlborough.

Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; S. Thorn, white goods and linens; 55 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Adler, linens, white goods, and laces; Hotel Albert.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks and suits; N. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear; 699 Broadway; Holland House.

Kaufman & Rubin, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. A. Kaufman, wrappers; Holland House.

Kaufmann & Co., Richmond, Va.; H. Kaufmann, millinery; 472 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. Kennedy, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Normandie.

Kline, H. & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; H. A. Kline, dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Kraus Brothers, Wheeling, West Va.; B. F. Kraus, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Lehman, M., & Brother, Portsmouth, Ohio; M. Lehman, clothing and

HAWAII AND THE SENATE

Indications that the Annexationists Have Lost Hope of Ratifying the Treaty.

TELLER FEARS IT IS BEATEN

Thinks an Annexation Bill Should Be Introduced—Resolution from Mr. Morgan That Seems a Signal of Distress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Senator Teller of Colorado occupied the entire four hours of to-day's executive session in the Senate with a speech advocating the Hawaiian annexation treaty. In the course of his speech Mr. Teller said he should have been glad to discuss the treaty in open session, and to this remark he added that the time had almost come when the question of annexation should be debated upon a bill looking to legislation by both houses of Congress rather than upon the basis of the treaty.

While he thought there might be a bare possibility of securing the sixty votes necessary to ratify the treaty, he conceded that in the present circumstances this was exceedingly doubtful, and he thought the sooner this fact should be recognized and a change of front made the better it would be from all points of view.

There were some interruptions at this point, and it was suggested by some Senators after the close of the executive session that the Committee on Foreign Relations at its Wednesday meeting would consider the advisability of making the change of policy suggested by Mr. Teller. The statement, however, was made by Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that there had been no intention of attaching the treaty to one of the appropriation bills as an amendment, as some of the newspapers had stated. He made this statement in reply to a question put by Senator White of California.

Mr. Morgan's Resolution.

Nothing was said by Mr. Davis as to what course a resolution would take that was introduced to-day in open session by Senator Morgan, (Dem., Ala.) Mr. Morgan's resolution was proposed as an amendment to the Hawaiian resolution introduced a few days ago by Mr. White, (Dem., Cal.)

Mr. White's resolution declares that it was the right of the people of Hawaii to maintain their own form of government and the United States ought in no wise to interfere with it. Mr. Morgan's amendment provides distinctly for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. It is as follows:

"That the Republic of Hawaii, established in and based upon its present Constitution, is a rightful Government and has been and still is recognized as such by the United States of America and by other great powers, without any question by any nation of its rightful and sovereign independence; and said Constitution is the true and recognized authority that fixes the measure and the distribution of the rights and powers of government in that republic while said Constitution remains in force.

"That, in conformity with the existing Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii, and so long as the same is in force, the powers of Government reside in and are to be exercised by the incumbents of the departments, tribunals, and offices created by said Constitution and filled in pursuance of law, and the lawful electors under said Constitution, who qualify as such by taking the oath of allegiance prescribed therein, are entitled to share in the government of Hawaii, according to the rights secured to them in said Constitution and to the extent and in the manner therein provided, so long as the same is in force;

"And said Government of the Republic of Hawaii having in due form signified its consent in the manner provided in its Constitution that the Hawaiian Islands, with all the territory appurtenant thereto, over which said Government now claims to exercise sovereign jurisdiction, shall be annexed to and become a part of the territory of the United States of America and shall be subject to the National and sovereign jurisdiction thereof, it is hereby enacted and declared that said cession is accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that said Hawaiian Islands are annexed as a part of the territory of the United States of America and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof."

The resolution is now in the hands of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Several Votes Lacking.

The Morgan resolution is regarded by opponents of Hawaiian annexation as a signal of distress, if not an open admission of the defeat of the annexation treaty. As Mr. Morgan is as prominent an annexationist as there is in the Senate, and may be assumed to know the best and most hopeful canvass of its members, it is believed he would not have made this alternative movement if the canvass promised the success of the treaty.

As readers of THE TIMES have been informed from week to week, the vote for the treaty appears to the short not less than seven of the number required to ratify. An analysis is made to-day by a friend of annexation finds forty-three Republican votes, six Populist and Silver votes, and the Democratic votes of Gorman, Morgan, Pettus, Money, Kenney, and Murphy, as certain for the treaty. Four or five more will be required, and the canvass referred to assumes that Turpie of Indiana, McLaurin of South Carolina, and Roach of South Dakota will be captured for annexation.

This count comes within two of confirmation, but Mr. Morgan's resolution, the known opposition of two or three Republicans, and the aversion for the treaty of several of the Democrats mentioned as still opposing but leaning toward it make it extremely doubtful that the "White Man's Republic" of Hawaii will become a part of the United States soon.

The probability is that the advocates of annexation are claiming more votes than they can command. Mr. Morgan can get a majority vote for his resolution if the opponents of annexation by bill will let it come to a vote. That contingency is remote, and beyond its passage in the Senate is the House, with Mr. Reed opposed to annexation by treaty or bill.

Teller Argues for Annexation.

Mr. Teller in his speech in the Senate to-day advocated the ratification of the treaty upon the ground that the annexation of the islands would be in the interest of our commerce and in line with our National policy for the last half century. He said the native population would not long continue to be an essential factor of the situation. The natives, or Kanakas, were rapidly dying off, as a result of their commingling with outside races. He contended that the islanders could not long remain to dispute the supremacy of some other race, and what race that would be would depend largely upon the present action of the United States Senate. With the fierce struggle that was about to begin in the Orient for the possession of new territory among the European powers, he was indeed a short-sighted man who would contend that Hawaii would be left untouched by some of the land-grabbing nations of the Old World. In the present circumstances, it was absurd for this Government to try to maintain a system of control without taking actual possession.

Mr. Teller controverted the assertion of Senators Pettigrew and White, that the American could not labor in the Hawaiian Islands. The climate was not oppressively hot, he said. But if the white man of this country should not be impressed with the islands, Mr. Teller thought they would make an ideal location for the colored people of the United States who might desire to leave the present territory of this country and find congenial employment in the sugar plantations and coffee fields of Hawaii.

HAWAII AND THE HOUSE.

Nothing to be Done by the Lower Branch Until the Senate Acts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—There is no present purpose in the House of Representatives to consider the Hawaiian question. The House leaders say there has been no change whatever in the disposition to allow the Senate to act on the subject before making any move in the House.

Published reports that he had changed his views on Hawaii, and was now in favor of prompt action on a joint resolution annexing Hawaii, was brought to Speaker Reed's attention to-day. He replied with such emphasis that the report was unwarranted and false.

PRESIDENT DOLE AT NIAGARA.

He Returns to Buffalo as the Guest of the Exposition Company.

BUFFALO, Feb. 7.—President Dole and party arrived here this morning from Washington in the private car Coronet, over the Pennsylvania Railroad. A committee headed by Capt. John M. Brinker, President of the Pan-American Exposition Company, met the train and escorted the party to their hotel, where an informal reception was held from 11 to 12 o'clock. Shortly after 12 o'clock the party left for Niagara Falls, stopping on the way at Cayuga Island, the site of the proposed Pan-American Exposition.

A stop was also made at the power house, where the visitors found much that interested them. At Niagara Falls luncheon was served. A drive on the Canadian side and a trip over the Gorge Road followed, after which the party returned to Buffalo.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Another Debate on the Prosperity Question—Military Academy Appropriation Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The House today spent most of its time discussing the question whether or not prosperity has come to the country since the inauguration of President McKinley. Mr. Greene (Pop., Neb.,) started the debate by reading a dispatch from Wheeling, West Va., giving an account of the alleged tearing down of McKinley's picture by workingmen. Gentlemen might cry prosperity, prosperity, said Mr. Greene, but there was no prosperity.

"And others howl calamity, calamity," cried Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Iowa,) amid shouts of laughter from the Republicans.

Mr. Olmsted, (Rep., Penn.,) in reply to Mr. Greene, produced clippings from newspapers in all parts of the country showing a great revival of business and trade. Mr. Olmsted said that the continued agitation of the silver question was the only thing that retarded the full measure of prosperity that would naturally flow from the Dingley law. The threat contained in the Teller resolution had driven $40,000,000 to investment in foreign securities.

"Do we want a cowardly money that runs away?" asked Mr. Bland, (Dem., Mo.)

"Money is always timid," replied Mr. Olmsted. "It goes to places where it is safest and the security is best."

"You don't hear of silver runningaway!" reiterated Mr. Bland

"No," interposed Mr. Landis, (Rep., Ind.,) "you don't hear of silver running away from Mexico, where prosperity is."

"Mexico is prosperous," shouted somebody on the Democratic side.

"You don't hear of silver money running away from China." Mr. Landis continued.

Mr. Miers (Dem., Ind.,) and Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) both denounced the action of the House on the Teller bond resolution. The whole purpose of the Republican Party in the defeat of that resolution, Mr. De Armond declared, was to commit the country irretrievably to the gold standard.

Mr. Low (Rep., N. Y.,) said it was no strong marvel that the Democrats were howling down the evidences of prosperity which confronted them on all sides. When a Democrat was brought face to face with prosperity he shook like an aspen leaf.

These remarks and others touching the prosperity question were made while the House was considering the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The House passed the bill with only one unimportant amendment. As passed, the bill carries $453,540, being $26,032 less than the amount carried by the current law. The bill to limit the period for the refunding of the certificates of deposits of 1870 to Dec. 31, 1899, was passed. About $40,000,000 of these certificates were issued in furtherance of the Redemption act. Only $42,000 of them remain now outstanding.

The House to-morrow will take up the Aldrich-Plowman contested election case.

TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL WORDEN.

Mr. Chandler Asks Recognition for the Services of the Monitor's Commander.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) presented to the Senate today a memorial which was prepared in 1874 by the late Admiral Worden, who, as a Lieutenant in the navy, commanded the Monitor in the historic fight in Hampton Roads between that vessel and the Ironclad Merrimac. Mr. Chandler said Admiral Worden conceived the idea that it would be proper for the Government of the United States, in view of the practical destruction of the Merrimac by the Monitor, to pay to the officers and crew of the Monitor the sum of $200 each, in the nature of prize money. But, after having prepared a memorial presenting this suggestion, Admiral Worden concluded not to send it to Congress lest his motives might be misconstrued.

Mr. Chandler said he now took occasion to present the memorial himself, and he hoped that Congress might see its way clear, in view of the wonderful victory achieved by Lieut. Worden, to do something substantial for the surviving members of his family, who were not in good financial circumstances. Mr. Chandler was of opinion that this was not a case calling simply for a pension, as the services of the Monitor's commander and crew rendered it deserving of special consideration. He asked that the memorial be referred to the Naval Affairs Committee, his idea being that the committee and the Secretary of the Navy could evolve some plan whereby suitable recognition by the Government could be made of the great services rendered this country by Admiral Worden.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) and Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) indorsed Mr. Chandler's proposition.

CURRENCY REVISION MEASURE.

A Disposition to Follow the Lines of the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Republican members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency were in private session today to consider the bill of Representative Fowler for a revision of the currency. Mr. Fowler's hearing closed to-day, and Chairman Walker will follow with two days' exposition of the measure bearing his name. This will end the hearings, and the Republican members of the committee then will take up the question of formulating a bill expressive of the views of the committee and embodying such propositions as a majority of the Republican members may agree upon, the purpose being, first, to secure agreement among the Republican members and then have united action before the full committee. By this means it is hoped to command the nine votes which are requisite in the full committee in order to report a bill. No votes have been taken to-day and within the last few days which show the attitude of the members, and the votes taken when the discussion opened are no longer regarded as pertinent to the situation as it exists to-day.

The strong tendency among the members is to report the proposition embodied in the President's message to Congress with some enlargement on the lines of general currency revision, but not to the extent of securing a distinct expression on the gold standard or for the retirement of the greenbacks.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Robert Carson of New Jersey to be Collector of Customs at Perth Amboy, N. J., and the nomination of E. H. Bemus to be Postmaster at Jamestown, N. Y.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices have been appointed as follows: Preston, H. B. Franklin; West Eaton, Carlos D. Tracy.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) providing that on Washington's Birthday, immediately after the morning business, Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) shall read Washington's farewell address.

Mr. Chandler secured the adoption by the Senate yesterday of a resolution directing the Inter-State Commerce Commission to transmit to the Senate so much of the testimony taken by the commission in the proceedings known as the New York Produce Exchange case and the grain investigation cases of 1897 as relates to the Joint Traffic Association agreement, and any action thereunder in the pooling of traffic or otherwise.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Edward B. Thomas for United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Justice—United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, EDWARD B. THOMAS of New York; Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Atlanta, Ga., CHRISTOPHER C. WIMBISH.

Consuls—LEWIS M. BERG of Texas, at Durango, Mexico; FREDERIC W. GODING of Illinois, at Newcastle, New South Wales; JACOB H. THIERIOT of New Jersey, at Lisbon, Portugal.

Postmasters—New York, EDWIN V. HARD, Cobleskill; FRED C. NAGLE, Dunkirk; JOHN D. VAN NOSTRAND, Flushing; NATHAN VAN WAGENEN, New Paltz; JOHN DWYER, Sandy Hill; LEVI A. SHOVE, Brewster; R. TITUS COAN, Albion; FRANK E. HOLMES, New Berlin; FRED O'NEIL, Malone; BRYAN S. DAYTON, Middletown.

New Jersey—H. B. ROLLINSON, Rahway; ALFRED R. MESSLER, Upper Montclair.

Edward B. Thomas.

Edward B. Thomas, whom the President has nominated for Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of New York, was born in Cortland, N. Y., in 1848. He was graduated from Yale in 1870, and studied law with Judge W. H. Shankland of Norwich, Chenango County. He was a member of the State Senate from 1881 to 1885 and ran for Attorney General of New York in 1885 on the Republican ticket, headed by Davenport for Governor, which was defeated. Mr. Thomas came to New York in 1885, and has since practiced law here. His home is in Brooklyn. He is the author of several books which are used in the law schools throughout the country.

REVOLT IN NICARAGUA.

The Gunboats Newport and Marietta at Hand to Protect Americans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—It appears from a more careful scrutiny of the news cabled to the State Department from San José, Costa Rica, last Saturday, that a revolution is in progress in Nicaragua and not in Costa Rica, as was at first understood. The advice came from United States Minister Merry, who is now at his post in Costa Rica, where he has been received without difficulty, notwithstanding his rejection by Nicaragua.

The navy is unusually well prepared to protect American interests in Nicaragua, as well as the Canal Commission, having a warship on each coast of the country or near by. The gunboat Newport arrrived at Port Limon yesterday, where she can be readily communicated with by cable, and the gunboat Marietta touched at Libertad, Salvador, to-day on her way north, which will bring her on the Nicaraguan coast in the course of a day or two.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Admiral Sicard Denies Reports of Damage to the Warships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The detailed report from Admiral Sicard of the recent movements of the ships of the North Atlantic squadron, just received at the Navy Department, clears away the reports that have found circulation of damage sustained by the big ships while on the drill grounds in Florida. The Admiral says that the Iowa and the Texas touched an unknown shoal in the harbor of Tortugas while drilling, but came off without any damage whatever, as established by a court of inquiry. This shoal had an area of about seventy feet, but the ships were unfortunate enough to find this comparatively small spot in the large harbor.

The Indiana had made some repairs to her tubes, a routine proceeding that is always going on on a man-of-war, but the ship was in perfect cruising condition, according to the Admiral's report.

GRAND JURORS TAMPERED WITH

Wayne County Farmers Approached in Regard to Dr. Dwight Chamberlain's Case in Lyons.

LYONS, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The case of Dr. Dwight Chamberlain, President of the Lyons National Bank and the Lyons Rural Cemetery Association, who was charged with assault in the third degree, was to have been reviewed by the Grand Jury today. Justice Dunwell, hearing that the Grand Jury had been tampered with, stopped proceedings in the court in the afternoon and, summoning the Grand Jurors, said:

"I have sent for you because the Court has been informed that some of your members have been approached by persons who have talked with you, and in a measure sought to influence the members of the Grand Jury in some cases that are either before you or are likely to be brought before you during this term of court. I desire to ask any member who has been approached to state it."

At this, Abram Weld, a farmer from Clyde, said that ex-Sheriff William Glen of Lyons had talked with him on Saturday about the Chamberlain case. Charles Powers and Harvey Wilson, also farmers from Clyde, said that they had been talked to in the Court House hall at the noon recess regarding the Chamberlain case by Dr. James W. Putnam and William H. Baltzel, prominent citizens. The Judge instructed the District Attorney to take sworn statements from the Grand Jurors and notify Messrs. Glen, Putnam, and Baltzel to present themselves in court to-morrow to answer to the charge. Continuing, Justice Dunwell said:

"If any other juror is approached by any person in regard to cases to be heard by them, we will take the matter in hand and see what can be done."

Dr. Chamberlain was arrested for assault in connection with the filling up of the grave of Phoebe Allee, in Rural Cemetery, in December. Mrs. Allee was a widow over eighty years of age. Her husband, two sons, and three other relatives had been buried in the family plot, and there remained only room enough for Mrs. Allee. When she died Dr. Chamberlain refused interment, claiming that the lot had not been paid for, and Superintendent James P. Boyle with a gang of men filled up the grave three times after it had been dug, and the last time partially burying the gravedigger, Michael Albert. The funeral was delayed nearly an hour waiting at the grave, while a cordon of citizens guarded the digger. Boyle and his assistants were arrested and convicted of assault in the third degree. Boyle was fined $15. Dr. Chamberlain was arrested on the same charge, and got the case sent to the Grand Jury on showing that public feeling was so intense against him that he could not secure a fair trial here. Dr. Chamberlain is a member of the Loyal Legion. Sensational developments are expected.

PRESBYTERY AND DR. COLFELT.

Suspended Pastor Wanted Back by His Congregation in Oxford, Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—The Presbytery of Philadelphia, in secret session today, considered the application for reinstatement made by the Rev. Dr. Lawrence M. Colfelt, who was suspended five years ago for sustaining Dr. Briggs in his alleged heresies.

Dr. Colfelt was pastor of the Oxford Presbyterian Church, but resigned his pastorate when the suspension fell. Recently the Oxford church solicited his return, and hence the application: He is now Dean of the Pennsylvania State College.

After a long session of the Presbytery no official announcement was made, but one of the members said that Dr. Colfelt had been received under the care of the Presbytery as a "candidate for the ministry." The impression is that Dr. Colfelt will be first required to establish himself as a member of the church before further action toward making him a Presbyterian can be taken.

Indians Married at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 7.—William J. Dominick of Schenectady and Ida Jacobs of the Onondaga Indian Reservation, both Indians, were married this morning by the Rev. John Grimes at St. Mary's Church.

Murderer Kaiser Must Die.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—The State Supreme Court to-day confirmed the finding of the Montgomery County Court condemning to death Charles O. Kaiser for the murder of his wife at Norristown, Oct. 28, 1896.

WANT HAWAII KEPT OUT

Dr. Abbott and Thomas G. Shearman Give Their Reasons Against Annexation.

RICH MEN MAKING TROUBLE

Mr. Shearman Believes Admission Would Result in an American Plutocracy—The Preacher Declares the Hawaiians Should Be Consulted.

Plymouth Church listened last night to addresses by Thomas G. Shearman and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, denouncing the scheme for the annexation of Hawaii.

Mr. Shearman, who was the first speaker, began by showing that the descendants of the missionaries had never surrendered their American citizenship. He reviewed the revolutions of 1887 and 1893, and showed that they were accomplished by American citizens through the aid of American marines directed by the United States Minister. The purpose was to annex Hawaii to the United States.

"These troops were withdrawn," said Mr. Shearman, "the flag was taken down, and a general howl of execration went up from the religious people of this country that the United States should start out to steal something and then hesitate. Not a single religious paper, not even The Outlook, [laughter,] raised a protest against the theft. I think The Outlook enjoys the distinction of being the only religious paper which did not applaud the theft, and even The Outlook has since justified it and slid over the fact that the United States Government put this revolution through. That is where my friend Dr. Abbott and I part company. He is in favor of the Maine law, but against its enforcement; he is in favor of the revolution, and against its sole object—the annexation of Hawaii. [Laughter.]

Calls It Highway Robbery.

He said that there were 34,000 native Hawaiians and only 4,000 Americans in Hawaii. "The 4,000 propose to ignore all rights of the 34,000," said Mr. Shearman. "Petitions are being presented by more than 10,000 native Hawaiians remonstrating against annexation, but President Dole has been quite unable to hear of them, and says there are no means of ascertaining the feeling of the native Hawaiians. I can see nothing in this except highly respectable, smug, religious highway robbery.

"What is our duty to our own country, leaving the rights of the Hawaiians aside? Haven't we problems enough on hand? Haven't we more States than we want? That was a most significant article in The New York Press, confessing the sins of its party—the first time it has ever done it—that its own party, to perpetuate itself in power, had admitted mining camps and had ruined the cause of sound currency.

"No matter what arrangements you make for governing it as a Territory, just as soon as the free-silver party gets into power and secures the promise of two Senators from Hawaii, it will admit it as a State, or the gold party will do the same thing on the same promise.

"I see in this very clearly only one step in a long line of policy which some of our shrewd and wealthy men have in view. They intend to transform the nature of this Republic. They intend to have an immense navy; they want excuses for large expenditures; they want to follow this up by the necessity of an army by cultivating the taste for war, and I know what I am talking about when I say that there are many wealthy men in this country who are waiting with impatience for the arrival of the man on horseback, and intending that he shall be their man.

"Gradually we shall come under the rule of the worst plutocracy the world ever saw."

Dr. Abbott's Address.

Dr. Abbott, who followed, declared that he differed entirely with Mr. Shearman on the subject of the revolution. He read extracts from Liliuokalani's book to show that the revolution of 1893 was not only justifiable, but necessary. He then took up the annexation question, and said:

"In the first place, we ought not to annex Hawaii without a popular vote in the islands themselves. I don't think we want to force in those 9,500 reluctant Hawaiians who do not want to be citizens. In the second place, our country has quite enough problems to take care of. It is not wise to increase them. Our work is not to make a bigger Nation, but to make a greater one, [Applause,] a purer, stronger, and nobler one. Until we can drive corruption out of municipalities and Legislatures and National Administrations we do not want to widen our borders.

"In the third place, the United States is a great partnership, and in receiving a new State we receive a new partner. Instead of being eager for new partners, we should stand aloof. We should think membership in this partnership an honorable thing, to be won by noble service and splendid character, not to be flung out gratuitously to any one that seeks it, and certainly not to be forced upon those who do not."

SCARLET FEVER IN FISHKILL.

Union Free School Closed on Account of the Epidemic.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The Union Free School in this place was not opened to-day, in compliance with the order issued by Health Officer Moith, who closed the structure on account of a scarlet fever epidemic, after asking President Hammond of the Board of Education for advice in the matter.

Dr. Moith, too, has reported all the facts to the State Board of Health, and awaits an early reply. To-day Dr. Moith came across a case which he says convinces him he took the correct stand when he ordered the school closed. At the house of Mrs. Charles Newton, on Ferry Street, a child has the disease. Two teachers in the school board there. The house was at once quarantined. It is probable that the school will remain closed for two weeks.

KREMP'S HEIRS SURRENDER.

Reading Concerns Wrecked by Him to Get His Property.

READING, Penn., Feb. 7.—At the time of the death of Lewis Kremp of this city a few months ago, the discovery was made that the affairs of some twenty Reading building associations, of which he was the Treasurer, were in a terribly muddled condition, and investigation showed that his estate was indebted to the associations to an amount variously estimated at a quarter to a half million dollars. Arbitrators were appointed, and various suits against the estate were instituted.

To-day the attorneys representing the executors of the Kremp estate made a proposition to the Trustees of the building associations to turn over to them all the real estate held by the Lewis Kremp heirs, amounting in value to $235,000, to be divided as deemed best among the various organizations, on condition that all civil and criminal proceedings against the Kremps be discontinued. The proposition probably will be accepted, as it is thought this move will enable all the associations to pay their stockholders dollar for dollar.

EXAMINATIONS IN HYGIENE.

Candidates for Office to be Tested at Rutgers College.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Feb. 7.—The Trustees of Rutgers College have decided to conduct examinations and grant certificates in municipal hygiene to officers of local Boards of Health, Sanitary Inspectors, Factory Inspectors, Plumbing Inspectors, and to those who may seek appointments to these positions. The examinations will be designed to test the fitness of persons who may be called upon to engage in the execution of the health laws. Examinations will be held on the first Wednesday of the months of March, June, and October at the college buildings in New Brunswick.

These examinations will be open to men and women. A certificate of competency, signed by the examiners, and bearing the seal of the college, will be granted to each successful candidate. A list of successful candidates will be furnished to the State Board of Health, and, on application, to local Boards of Health.

DR. THOMPSON'S RESIGNATION.

Congregation of Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church Strongly Urge Their Pastor to Remain.

The congregation of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church met in the church building, Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, last evening to consider the proposed resignation of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson.

Dr. Thompson has been offered the post of Secretary to the Home Board of Missions, and having to give an answer by this morning it was necessary hurriedly to call last night's meeting.

Brief addresses were made by several of the Trustees of the church and others, in which the belief was expressed that Dr. Thompson should not resign, as he was loved by all members of the congregation, and that no pastor so satisfactory to the interest of the church could be found. A set of resolutions had been prepared, expressing the hope that Dr. Thompson would not resign, and these were read by Thomas Strong, a church Elder, who presided.

After some discussion, however, the resolution were not considered strong enough, or as embodying the complete expression of the feelings of the congregation members. H. E. Leroy, Andrew Mills, and T. B. Meigs were therefore appointed a committee to draw up and present stronger resolutions to Dr. Thompson this morning.

It is not believed that Dr. Thompson will resign.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Paper by P. H. Dudley on the Stremmatograph and the Strains Produced in Rails by Moving Trains.

At a business meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences last evening at Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, the following persons were elected to membership: Wheeler H. Peckham, Solomon Loeb, Frederick Holme Wiggin, Dr. J. Morgan Howe, C. A. Woodward, William W. Hoppin, Spencer Trask, James A. Roosevelt, James Boyd, J. Hampden Robb, Alfred S. Brown, Alfred R. Wolff, John S. Kennedy, George S. Nichols, George Zabriskie, Henry L. Thornell, William Phelps Eno, Edwin S. Marston, and John I. Waterbury.

The Section of Astronomy and Physics met as soon as the academy adjourned, and P. H. Dudley read a paper on "The Use of the Dudley Stremmatograph in Determining Strains Produced in Rails by Moving Trains," illustrated by the lantern. The paper was largely technical, and gave the results of a number of experiments or tests made on the New York Central, the Boston and Albany, and other roads.

The stremmatograph is a new instrument of Mr. Dudley's invention, and was designed to prove to railroad managers what Mr. Dudley says he has long known but had hitherto been unable to demonstrate, viz., that the stress on rails from moving trains is often greater than railroad men would believe—sometimes 35,000 or 40,000 pounds.

It also has enabled him to show that the stress is much less on a heavy than on a light rail, and that safety and economy can best be promoted by the use of the heavy rail, the saving in the cost of maintenance more than balancing the additional cost of the rail. The results of tests by the stremmatograph show that for trunk lines and fast trains the 100-pound rail should be used.

With the stremmatograph Mr. Dudley has also tested the question of counterbalance in locomotives.

William S. Day read a technical paper on "Recent Experiments Concerning the Specific Heat of Water."

HUDSON COUNTY BRIBERY CASE

Ex-Assistant Prosecutor Noonan and Alexander Simpson Put on Trial —One Witness Testifies.

Joseph M. Noonan, ex-Assistant Prosecutor, and Alexander Simpson were arraigned yesterday in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court, charged with conspiring to secure the release of Nicodine Boczkowski, who was confined in the Hudson County Jail on a charge of embezzlement, but who had pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny. The prosecution was conducted by Attorney General Samuel H. Grey, Abram Q. Garretson, and Assistant Prosecutor William M. Klink; the defense by William F. Hoffman, Thomas F. Noonan, and William H. Speer, Jr.

Mr. Garretson opened the case for the State, and called the first witness, Edward E. Pidgeon. Pidgeon testified that he was a newspaper writer and that he met the two defendants in this city on Dec. 2, by appointment. The question of effecting Boczkowski's release had been broached to Noonan previously, and at the meeting on Dec. 2, when Pidgeon said $300 was all Boczkowski's friends could raise, Noonan said it was not enough, but Simpson thought it was better than nothing. The matter was not settled that night, Simpson saying the only way he could get Boczkowski out of jail would be to have the case reopened by making a motion in open court.

At the next interview with Noonan and Simpson in Jersey City on the following day, Pidgeon said he was accompanied by his associate, Louis Beck, as on the previous occasion. Pidgeon testified that when they got to Simpson's office, there was only one man, who looked like ex-Judge Hoffman, present, besides Simpson. Noonan was then sent for, and when he came in he asked if they had the money. Beck brought it out, and Simpson protested, saying it ought to be $1,000, but Noonan, the witness said, took the $300, and after counting it put it in his pocket. Simpson, at the request of Noonan, wrote a receipt for the amount, which Pidgeon gave to the editor of the paper he was employed on.

The witness added that Simpson asked Noonan for his share, but the latter would not divide, saying he might have to return it "if the goods were not delivered." After asking if he would have to return the money if Boczkowski were not released, and being told he could keep it, no matter what happened, Noonan handed some of it to Simpson, how much witness did not know. Afterward they went to a saloon and opened several bottles of wine.

Mr. Hoffman then began his cross-examination, but elicited nothing of importance. His line of questioning indicated that he would try and break down Pidgeon's character.

BARTENDER AND $700 GONE.

Police After Stone, Who Disappeared from a Third Avenue Saloon.

Harry Stone, a young bartender, disappeared yesterday morning from the saloon of Patrick and Michael McKeon, 2,314 Third Avenue. Money estimated to amount to $700 was also found to be missing.

Five weeks ago Stone was engaged by the McKeons after showing apparently good references. For nearly a week the saloon proprietors had been ill, and the receipts of the bar were allowed to accumulate in the strong box to which Stone had access. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Stone appeared at the saloon and after a few minutes' stay left unseen. For three hours no one was in charge of the saloon, and when the assistant bartender arrived he discovered that the receipts for the six or seven days preceding had been abstracted.

On Saturday Stone left in charge of a bootblack near the saloon a letter addressed to "Mary Stone, Jersey City," and the police have turned their investigation in that direction.

Spanish Divorce in North Dakota.

FARGO, N. D., Feb. 7.—Saturday night State's Attorney Fred Morrills secured a divorce for a distinguished Spanish woman. Cruelty was the ground upon which the decree was granted, and there was no opposition by the husband. The plaintiff was Countess Marie De La Concepcion De La Cantera y Clark De Gobel y Fernandez and the defendant Juan C. Gobel y Fernandez. They were married at Madrid in March, 1892. The woman belongs to one of the oldest and wealthiest families in Spain and owns large estates in both Cuba and Spain.

A Syracuse Official's Suicide.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 7.—James E. Croak, custodian of the City Hall, was found dead in his bed this morning. He had turned on the gas in his room and died of asphyxiation. Croak had been prominent in Democratic politics. He recently sued Mayor McGuire for $10,000 damages, the Mayor having called him a ballot-box stuffer, but the suit was discontinued. The wife of the suicide has an action for divorce now pending in the courts.

Pilotboat James Stafford's Position.

The observer at Sandy Hook reported yesterday that the pilot boat James Stafford, before reported sunk on Romer Shoal, was lying in the same position on Sunday, the hull being nearly under water.

ADOLPH SUTRO DERANGED

The ex-Mayor of San Francisco and Builder of the Sutro Tunnel Adjudged Insane.

THEODORE SUTRO'S BROTHER

The New York Lawyer Describes the Engineering Feat by Which the Wealth of the Comstock Lode Was Made Accessible.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Adolph Sutro, ex-Mayor of San Francisco and builder of the famous Sutro Tunnel, has been adjudged mentally incompetent by Superior Judge Belcher. His daughter, Dr. Emma Sutro-Merritt, who has been in constant professional attendance on her father for many months past, has been appointed guardian of his person and estate, her bond being fixed at $100,000. Her two brothers and her sister, who reside in this city, became sureties on the bond.

Mr. Sutro is sixty-eight years old, and the loss of his mental faculties is attributed to advancing age, combined with the effects of two strokes of apoplexy which he has suffered within the last few months. The petition to have his daughter appointed his guardian was made by Col. Little, manager of the Sutro properties, after the members of the family and their attorneys had decided that such a step was necessary.

Theodore Sutro, brother of Adolph Heinrich Joseph Sutro, was seen yesterday at his law office, 280 Broadway. He had received no recent news concerning the health of his brother, but thought it more than probable that the news from San Francisco was correct. He said:

"My brother has been suffering from a chronic disease for several years, and that, augmented by the worry and disappointment of his administration as Mayor, may have made necessary the steps described in the San Francisco dispatch. He had planned great things for San Francisco, and when he became Mayor he thought that he could execute them. He was mistaken. He was hampered at every turn. It was as though the City Government expected him to pay for presenting gifts for the public good, and my brother soon found out, if he didn't know it before, that there were those who expected direct benefit from his plans, which he had undertaken solely for the public good. Nevertheless he has done much for his city, but he achieved most as a private citizen and before his election to the Mayoralty.

"He was born sixty-eight years ago in Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia. He came to this country in 1850, lived at first with his family, in Baltimore, and then went to California, having become fired with the gold fever. He was well equipped for the mining business, being a good deal of a mineralogist. In the middle sixties he made a journey to Nevada, and there conceived the work which made his name well known both in this country and in Europe. I refer to his tunnel under the Comstock lode.

"The mines were very wealthy, but work in them had to be stopped, for the shafts had been carried so deep that there was no way to drain them. The heat was frightful, and no miners could work there. My brother conceived the scheme of constructing an enormous tunnel under the lode which should connect with the shafts, and thus relieve them. He made many journeys to Washington and New York, and succeeded, after much labor, in getting capitalists to subscribe. In October, 1878, the tunnel was completed. It was 12 feet wide, 10 feet high, and 20,500 feet long, and cost over $6,500,000.

"With the tunnel completed, one might have supposed that full credit would be given him for his enterprise, which had been undertaken under extreme circumstances. But he met opposition from the mining companies, which refused to share the revenues with his tunnel company. My brother acted promptly; he closed his tunnel, and as there was no other way of draining the mines, the companies came to terms. Soon after he saw the tunnel in full operation he sold out his interest in the company and went to San Francisco to live.

"He established himself in San Francisco at a very interesting period. It was at the time of the sand-lot agitation and the Kearney riots. Real estate was at its lowest ebb. A financial and labor crisis threatened the city. My brother bought largely in real estate overlooking the sea, investing principally on Sutro Heights, which at his death will become the property of the city. He turned a desert waste into a beautiful park. Cliff House stands to-day where twenty years ago there were barren acres of rock and sand. He has made the city many beautiful gifts, among them statues, fountains, and an aquarium. But the work by which he will probably be best and longest known in that city is the library of over 200,000 volumes, containing valuable collections from the Buxheim Monastery and from the Duke of Dalberg's library, besides a rare array of Mexican and Spanish volumes and Japanese and Sanskrit manuscripts."

JOHN JACOB ASTOR NON-SUITED.

The Mary Powell Not Liable for Sinking the Nourmahal's Launch.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Word has just been received here that the case of John Jacob Astor, who sued the Mary Powell Steamboat Company for $5,000 for running down a launch of the Nourmahal in New York Bay last Summer, has been decided by Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court in favor of the Mary Powell's owners.

Mr. Astor was non-suited. He is to pay the costs, which will amount to about $5,000. The launch was valued at $3,000. Capt. Anderson of the Powell was on the forward deck when the launch was struck. The sailor who was running the launch jumped from the small craft as the big steamer struck her and hung on to a guard support. He was not wet at all.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Fourteenth Infantry; Lieut. Col. William D. Wolverton, Deputy Surgeon General; Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon; Major Joshua W. Jacobs, Quartermaster, and Major Thomas H. Barry, Assistant Adjutant General.

Capt. Theodore E. True, Assistant Quartermaster, will report to Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Fourteenth Infantry, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his

The Wanamaker Store

Boudoir Desks in the Sale

IT isn't necessary to say anything about their desirability and convenience and value for both use and ornament in a room. Every woman knows just how pretty and how "handy" these desks are, and so we will confine ourselves to the sale part of the story.

We have a fine lot of these desks in the February Sale now in progress. There is only one of each kind, but there are no less than *ninety-five* kinds, which ought to give choice enough.

They formed a manufacturer's sample line,—desks he used as show-pieces through which to sell others, so their careful finish goes without saying. Prices begin at $4 and run up to $56, with plenty of prices in between. These prices are just about a third less than you could buy these desks for at any other time. We cannot duplicate any one of them at its present figure.

More of Those Embroideries

TWENTY thousand of the thirty thousand yards of Embroideries vanished yesterday. The gaps in the ranks will be filled before you see this, and the sale will go on with full assortments.

All widths from 2½ inches to 9 inches, and all new Spring patterns. Only one length,—4½ yards. Prices are a third under the market.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits. We'LL speak to-day only of a special lot—navy blue or black cheviot serges. A perfectly made suit with fly-front walking jacket and the new stylish and gracefully hanging skirt; lined throughout with black rustling taffeta or Roman stripe satin. Excellent value at $18.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Children's Dresses. SPRING styles, new, fresh, original, *different*. Neat and tasteful at the owest prices, and well made, too, with more elaboration than you'd think possible for the money. At the higher figures, some really exquisite little gowns; but the highest figures are not very high after all.

At 85c.—Gingham dresses in fine pink or blue checks; little puffed yokes, trimmed with insertions; collars and sleeves with embroidery edging.

At $1.25—Boy's dresses of pink or blue percale, box plaited from neck; collar, cuff and belt of white pique.

At $1.85—Lace striped dimity dresses; yokes trimmed with two rows of insertion; revering ruffle over shoulder trimmed with deep embroidery; neck and sleeves edged with embroidery.

At $1.85—Guimpe dress of flower pattern organdies; round yoke; three deep ruffles over shoulders, lace trimmed.

At $3—Gretchen dresses of fine Scotch ginghams in handsome patterns; trimmed from neck to waist, and on yoke and sleeve with fine insertion; large cape collar; finished with little pearl buttons on yoke and belt.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests CRITICAL men are especially invited to look over this splendid assortment. They are fully up to the high standard of the clothing sold here,—perfectly fitting, carefully tailored, and withal fairly priced. Three styles are mentioned.

At $20—Of black Thibet, Italian cloth lining; silk faced, hand-made collars and button holes; double-breasted vests.

At $25—Of black Thibet, silk lined throughout; double-breasted vest.

At $35—Of imported black Vicuna, silk lined. As well tailored as if made to order.

A large assortment of fine Worsted Trousers at $5, $6 and $7.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Toilet Sets and Umbrella Stands. LOOK at them and see if you can tell why a third and more has been shaved from their prices. We'll tell you,—they are *seconds*, but in most cases we'll defy you to find the imperfection. A hair's-breadth slip of the decorator's brush,—a spot where the color "flowed" a trifle,—imperceptible defects to any eye but that of a trained expert; in fact we can't find them ourselves in many of the pieces. Nevertheless, — a third off,— sometimes more.

TOILET SETS—10 or 12 pieces, painted flowers, gold edges and handles.

At $2.50, value $4	At $5.50, value $8.50
At $4.50, value $6.50	At $6.50, value $10.50

UMBRELLA STANDS

$1.75, worth $2.75	$4.50, worth $7
$4, worth $6	$8, worth $12

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

CHARTER DAY CELEBRATION.

The Committee in Charge Effects a Permanent Organization and Begins Preparations.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock the committee having in charge the arrangements for the organization of a movement for the celebration of May 4—Charter Day—held a meeting. William de H. Washington called the meeting to order, and in a short speech spoke of the coincidence of having Charter Day on the anniversary of the offer of Peter Minuit, the old Dutch Governor, of the sum of $24 to the Indians for Manhattan Island.

Col. John J. Garnett, temporary Secretary of the organization, read many favorable letters in response to the circular letter sent out. The replies aroused much enthusiasm, and arrangements for a grand civic and military celebration were begun with a rush.

Mr. Washington was made permanent President and Col. Garnett permanent Secretary. A resolution thanking the Board of Trade and Transportation for its offer of meeting rooms was passed. Alderman Elias Goodman moved that the future meetings be held in the City Hall, promising that a resolution allowing such privilege would be introduced to-day in the Board of Aldermen.

It was also decided to send a memorial to the Board of Aldermen and the Municipal Council, asking that the Legislature be requested to make May 4 a legal holiday. On the motion of Gen. Horatio C. King, a committee, numbering at least fifty, and as many more as the President, who was to appoint its members, thought fit or necessary, was provided for. The next meeting is to be held on Thursday, at 4 P. M., in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The committee, as partially completed by President Washington, consists of the following: Gen. Horatio C. King, Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius Van Cott, John Claflin, John A. McCall; A. D. Juilliard, J. Edward Simmons, James Stillman, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, James Matthews, Elias Goodman, Louis C. Haffen, N. G. Sprague, Col. F. D. Grant, Frank Brainard, Elbridge T. Gerry, Charles A. Wilson, Aaron Vanderbilt, James Grant Wilson, John D. Crimmins, Gen. Howard Carroll, Amos J. Cummings, Paul Dana, J. Harsen Rhoades, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., James H. Stiner, Thomas F. Gilroy, W. R. Hearst, D. Willis James, David W. King, Clarence Lexow, J. Seaver Page, Bartow S. Weeks, Thomas C. Platt, James McMahon, J. P. Cadigan, George C. Clausen, Perry Belmont, Charles R. Flint, Henry E. Hyde, Charles Savler, S. A. Beall, Nathan Straus, Frank Tilford, Henry D. McCord, A. A. Alling, Theodore W. Myers, Augustus W. Peters, Charles J. Wilson, Frederick S. Eames, Robert Muh, Charles W. Bowley, Edward M. Grout, Stephen M. Griswold, S. E. Weir, Charles A. Moore, Henry W. Cannon, Whitelaw Reid, Fred Cromwell, H. H. Brockway, Darwin R. James, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, S. M. Williams, John Sloan, and Richard Croker.

The William Law Afloat Again.

The British ship William Law, outward bound for Shanghai, which was beached on the flats at Stapleton, S. I., Sunday morning while a fire was being extinguished in her lazarette, as previously reported, was pulled off about 10 o'clock yesterday morning and anchored off the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking dock. A lighter was taken alongside, and some of her cargo of case oil was discharged into it.

CHARGES ON AMERICAN LUMBER

The Prussian Railway Discriminates Against Pitch Pine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—American lumber is now the subject of discrimination at the hands of the Prussian Government, according to the report of the United States Consul at Bremen, Mr. Keenan.

The Consul transmits the complaints of a number of lumber dealers against what they regard as discriminating charges against the carriage of American pitch pine levied by the Prussian Railway. This pitch pine is listed as Class 1, at a higher rate than Class 2, on which is listed similar wood from Sweden, Norway, and other countries.

It is also said that American pitch pine is allowed to go at the lower rate if the officials do not know where it originates. The trade is considerable, and this Prussian Railroad is the only means by which the wood can be taken into the interior, so the discrimination is keenly felt, says the Consul.

F. A. MAGOWAN, JR., ACCUSED.

Son of Trenton's ex-Mayor Arrested on a Charge of Burglary.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 7.—Frank A. Magowan, Jr., son of ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan was placed under arrest this afternoon on a charge of burglary. He is accused of having taken part in the robbery of the residence of Assistant Secretary of State Rickey in September last. Magowan waived a hearing and gave $350 bail.

The goods stolen at the time included $500 in cash, several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry, and a lot of papers, only of value to Mr. Rickey. These papers were returned to Mr. Rickey by mail. Magowan has been suspected for some time, and experts were put to work on the handwriting on the envelope in which the papers were returned. Two experts reached the conclusion that the handwriting is that of young Magowan. The boy is about eighteen years of age, and the oldest son of the ex-Mayor.

CANAL COMPANY'S TROUBLES.

Change of Officers of the Albemarle and Chesapeake.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 7.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company in this city on Saturday Robert M. Cannon was elected President of the company, vice Franklin Weld, resigned, and Warren G. Elliott, President of the Atlantic Coast Line, was elected a Director, vice W. S. Brown of Erie, Penn., who declined to serve.

For a number of months a majority of the stockholders have not liked the manner in which the affairs of the company have been managed. It was reported yesterday that there had been a large defalcation, but this was denied by one of the officers of the company. He said that for some time there had been a leakage, in that money which should have been devoted to one purpose had been diverted to other channels. The management not being satisfactory to the Directors, an investigation into the financial affairs of the company is now being made. It is not anticipated that this will disclose any defalcation on the part of anybody, but rather that the business has been loosely conducted.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Brush Resolutions Censuring Senator Murphy Debated in the Senate.

ACTION DELAYED ONE WEEK

Consideration of the Weekes Resolutions Postponed in the Assembly—Senator Murphy Defended by His Party.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—It was expected that the resolutions censuring United States Senator Murphy for supporting the Teller silver resolution would be considered in both houses of the Legislature to-night. In the Assembly, however, Mr. Weekes, who introduced the resolution in that body, announced that he would call it up at some future day. In the Senate, after a long debate on Senator Brush's resolution, final consideration of the matter was made a special order for next Monday evening.

The Republican leaders had decided prior to to-night's session that the resolutions should not be called up, but that a compromise between the resolutions drawn by Mr. Weekes and Senator Brush should be presented to-morrow or later in the week. When the Senate convened, however, Senator Cantor demanded on behalf of the minority that the Brush resolutions be considered.

Senator Brush moved that the resolutions be held over and printed.

"Oh, let's have them to-night," said Senator Grady. "We want a crowded house."

"If we are to have a crowded house when the debate is concluded the doors had better be locked now," said Senator Coggeshall.

"Are you afraid the resolutions will escape?" asked Senator Guy.

"No," answered Senator Coggeshall. "I was afraid Senator Cantor was going to speak."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff ruled the discussion out of order at that time, holding that the Brush resolutions had been laid on the table and could only be taken up under the order of motions and resolutions. When that order was reached, Senator Brush called up his resolutions, saying: "If our Democratic friends wish to talk to this audience I will give them a chance."

Senator Brush Speaks.

Senator Brush, in the course of a speech of some length in support of the resolutions, said in part:

"We want a dollar of this Government stamped with its promise to pay to be worth its face value anywhere in the markets of the world. We therefore lift our voice in protest against the action of the Senate of the United States a few days ago, as expressed in the Teller resolution passed by that body. We especially protest against the action of the senior Senator from this State in voting for that resolution, and thus misrepresenting the well-known wishes of an overwhelming majority of the voters of the State as expressed at the polls.

"Objection has been made to any action by this Legislature upon this subject on the ground that it is a Republican body, and the Senator referred to in the resolutions under consideration is a Democrat. Let it never be forgotten that a man elected to responsible official position is a representative of the people and not the representative of a party, still less a faction of his party. It is true that on questions of party policy he would be expected to vote with his party, but on questions of National importance, involving the honor of the Nation or State, he should rise above party and be patriotic and statesmanlike enough to express the wishes of the majority of those he represents. We have been passing through a period of great financial and business depression as a Nation, and the man who puts forth his hand or uses his voice to stay the rising tide of prosperity commits a crime against his fellow men."

Mr. Grady on the Defensive.

Senator Grady said that the resolutions of Senator Brush were not explicit in defining just what he meant by "attacking the integrity of the nation." "I don't know," he continued, "when we have had such an amusing spectacle on the floor of the Senate as an attempt to criticise the senior Senator of this State. He is a man of ability and integrity and the peer of any man in the Legislature.

"This resolution is either too short or too long. Why didn't the junior Senator come in for a word of praise? Why is Thomas C. Platt thus studiously ignored? Let's be fair with each other. There is no use of trying to fool the people; they are on to us. This is an attempt to make political capital, and they know it. This is a subject you had rather discuss than the canals. You had rather talk about coinage than the Raines law."

Senators Grady and Guy offered several amendments to the resolutions, one of them making the resolution of censure read "for voting as William McKinley did when the matter was last before Congress."

The Crimes of 1873 and 1896.

Senator Raines took issue with the theory that the Legislature of the State had no right to criticise the action of a United States Senator. "If a United States Senator is the servant of any one," he said, "he is the servant of the people of this State." He said that the question was one too serious to laugh down, as the Democrats had attempted to do. It would rise again, he said, in the next campaign, and the State would be lost to the Democrats.

Senator Raines said that the Democrats had been talking about two crimes—the crime of 1873 and the crime of 1896. "We have," he said, "restored the free lunch, and now we only have to face the crime of 1873."

Senator Grady asked if Senator Raines intended to say that a United States Senator should be criticised if he voted according to his conscience.

"If he voted against the interests of the State we have the right to criticise and to censure him, conscience or no conscience," replied Senator Raines. Referring to the Teller resolution, Senator Raines said that it was politics and nothing else. "It was," he said, "an attempt to boom the Bryan cause and to attach such men as Senator Murphy to the Bryan chariot."

Senator Cantor said that he had disagreed with his party two years ago on the currency plank, and had not voted for its ticket, but he could not see how the payment of the bonds in silver could affect the financial interests of the country, as, according to the statements of the Republican Senators, the silver of the country to-day is as good as gold.

Senator Brush asked to have the question put over until next Monday evening as a special order, as many Senators wished to speak to the resolutions. It was so ordered, and at 11:10 o'clock the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Manhattan and Brooklyn Members Fight Over Local Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The Assembly to-night took up the bills on the calendar of Feb. 3 left undisposed of, and passed several of them, including Mr. McLaughlin's measure amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to evidence in actions for injury to unoccupied lands and to timber thereon.

A long calendar of bills on the order of second reading was then considered. Mr. Trainor of New York objected to the advancement of two bills introduced by Mr. Tiffany of Kings, one providing for the levying of an assessment upon the entire City of New York for the opening of Prospect Avenue in the Borough of Brooklyn, and the other prohibiting the construction of railroads on Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Trainor claimed in the former case that it was wrong to saddle on the Borough of Manhattan assessments for local improvements in Brooklyn, and in regard to the latter that the Municipal Assembly had control of such street prohibitions. After some debate between Brooklyn and Manhattan members on the principles involved, both bills were advanced.

When Mr. Hoffman's bill relating to the payment of election officers in New York came up, its advancement was objected to by Mr. Brennan, who said that as Manhattan members had objected to Brooklyn members' bills on the ground of expense, it was only just that an explanation of every Manhattan measure should be asked by Brooklyn men. The bill was advanced.

Among the other bills advanced to third reading were the following:

Mr. Adler's—Exempting the University Settlement Society of New York and the Educational Alliance from taxation, assessment, and water rates.

Mr. Tiffany's—Prohibiting railroads on East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Martin's—Allowing appeals from decisions of the Court of Claims to the Court of Appeals.

ANOTHER PRIMARY BILL.

Introduced by Assemblyman Coughtry of Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The volume of legislative literature upon the subject of primaries was increased to-night by the introduction of a bill by Assemblyman Coughtry of Albany County, which is supposed to be favored by the Republican leaders here. It does not meet the desire expressed by Gov. Black for a short bill, being almost as voluminous as the Ford bill and the first Hill bill.

The bill provides for a special enrollment of all parties or independent bodies which cast 10 per cent. of the vote at the last election. The enrollment is to take place not later than June 30, 1898, and is to be presided over by the Inspectors and poll clerks who served at the last election, or, in the case of independent parties, by persons selected by their county committees. Declaration of affiliation with a party must be made publicly and recorded by the person enrolling, and an oath may be required as to allegiance or right to enroll. Enrollments other than the special enrollment must be held twenty days after each general election. No person shall be entitled to vote at any primary unless enrolled.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Brooklyn and Queens Demand Some of the Coal for the Poor.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Mr. Cullen of Kings has introduced in the Assembly a bill to amend Mr. Crabtree's bill authorizing the City of New York to spend $15,000 for coal for the poor of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, by providing that an additional $15,000 shall be expended for coal for the poor of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

The following bills relating to New York City have been introduced in the Senate:

Senator Guy—Providing that tenement houses in New York City not over five stories in height, having the first floor constructed with iron or steel beams and fireproof arches, and having no opening for any purpose in said floor, and having the stairs on one side of the building and the partitions or walls of the stair well constructed of fire-proof materials, and having no chimney or other fireplace within fifteen feet of either side of the stair well, shall be exempted from the provisions of the act relating to fire-proof stairs and stair landings.

Senator McCarren—Providing that all proceedings for opening any street or avenue in Brooklyn instituted prior to Jan. 1, 1898, shall be continued to final completion in the same manner as they would have been if Brooklyn had not been annexed to New York.

Senator Wieman—Providing that street surface railroad companies in the Borough of Brooklyn shall pay to the municipality a yearly tax of 3 per cent. on their gross receipts.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The following bills of general interest have been introduced in the Senate:

Senator Lamy—Appropriating $350,000 for extraordinary repairs and improvements to the canals.

Senator Lamy—Prohibiting the use of trading stamps.

Senator Wray—Providing that foreign corporations authorized to do business in this State shall not have any greater privileges than they enjoy in the State where they are incorporated.

Senator G. A. Davis—Appropriating $46,000 for improvements to the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.

These bills have been introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. E. C. Brennan—Providing that no person shall be appointed a fireman, inspector, or supervisor of public works in the State or any city or local department without first passing a civil service examination.

Also, providing that all repaving, reflagging, or repairing of streets hereafter contracted for by the State, or by any county or any local Government, shall be done by day's work, and that none but citizens and residents shall be employed.

Also, repealing the law passed last year compelling contractors to obtain the consent of the Superintendent of Public Works before they sublet any portion of a contract, so as to enable him to compel them to pay their help properly.

Mr. Tiffany—Amending the agricultural law relative to the analysis of milk samples.

Mr. Schultz—Amending the consolidated school law relative to the qualifications for the office of School Commissioner.

Mr. Pickett—Permitting free prospecting for petroleum and gas upon the lands of the State, after procuring a permit from the State Controller.

CIVIL CODE REVISION.

The First Chapter, Embracing the "Judiciary Law," Introduced in the Legislature.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The Statutory Revision Commission has completed the first part of the proposed Civil Code revision relating to the courts, and it was introduced in both houses to-night. The commission says in regard to it:

"This bill is intended to present the first chapter in a general revision of the Code of Civil Procedure. The Commissioners of Statutory Revision were also appointed Commissioners of Code Revision in 1895, and presented a preliminary report to the Legislature in 1896 setting forth an outline of a proposed plan of revision of the Code, embracing five parts.

"Under that plan the first part was intended to embrace that which in this chapter we propose to call the 'Judiciary Law,' including provisions applicable to courts and, generally, to the administration of justice. We have transferred to this chapter about 500 sections of the Code of Civil Procedure, and about 100 independent statutes relating directly or indirectly to the same subjects. Some provisions have also been transferred from the Code of Criminal Procedure. It is intended to make this chapter applicable, generally, to all courts, whether of record or not of record, and thus avoid the necessity of repeating provisions in chapters relating to procedure in particular courts."

The number of subjects included in this chapter and the importance of its provisions justify the enactment of a general law relating to the constitution and organization of courts, the functions of various officers, limitation of actions, various branches of the subject of evidence, the constitution of the jury and the method of its selection, the admission of attorneys, reporters, stenographers, compensation of judicial and other officers, rules of courts, appointments of terms, and various jurisdictional matters not a necessary part of procedure. The elimination of these subjects from the present Code of Civil Procedure will afford an opportunity for a revision which shall relate exclusively to practice."

The important changes in the law comprise:

1. The granting od additional compensation to Justices outside of New York and Kings who hold court outside of their own district.

2. Allowing the Appellate Division on its own motion to institute proceedings for removal of attorneys.

3. Fixing the number of Supreme Court stenographers in New York at twenty-two and in Kings County at twelve.

4. Requiring Grand Jury stenographers to attend inquests by Coroners if the District Attorney so desires.

5. Fixing the compensation of stenographers in New York at $2,500 per year, and in Kings at $3,000 per year, and requiring payment monthly instead of quarterly.

6. Amending the establishment of the Court of Claims by providing that claims may be taken there without obtaining legislative permission.

7. Making the qualifications for jurors uniform throughout the State. The sections relating to excusing of jurors now applicable to New York County are made to apply to the entire State.

8. Making corruption on the part of the Jury Commissioner in omitting names, or any other willful neglect, a misdemeanor through the State, the same as now in Kings County.

9. Establishing a Commissioner of Jurors in Richmond County, made necessary by the abolition of town officers.

10. Allowing the Board of Supervisors in any county to appoint a Commissioner of Jurors without legislative consent.

11. Giving Jury Commissioners the same fees as allowed by law to clerks of Court of Record.

12. Allowing the Appellate Court to remove a Jury Commissioner upon charges.

Bills Passed by the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The following bills were passed by the Senate to-night:

Senator Coggeshall's—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to appeals to the Court of Appeals.

Senator Nussbaum's—Making an appropriation of $1,200 to compensate the stenographer in the Sheriff Tamsen inquiry.

Senator Page—Equalizing the salaries of certain court officers in New York City.

Mr. Nixon—Providing for a monument to the New York State soldiers engaged in the operations about Chattanooga.

Also providing for the payment of balances due newspapers for publishing the General Laws of 1897.

Fairy Frond

the newest
Lundborg Sachet,
is even more
sought after
than anticipated.

BIENNIAL TOWN ELECTIONS.

Violent Opposition Manifested to the Administration Measure.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—It is within the possibilities that at least one feature of the Administration programme for this session of the Legislature may have to be abandoned on account of opposition inside the Republican ranks. The feature in question is the bill providing for the election of town officers biennially, at the same time as State officers are chosen.

The object of this radical change, which contemplates the abandonment of the old town meeting system and the amalgamation of local, State, and National issues, is to swell the Republican rural vote in the State and National elections, the idea being that interest in the town contests would insure a larger attendance at the polls than could otherwise be secured. The bill is understood to be one of the measures on which Gov. Black's heart is set. It was introduced in the Assembly by the Republican leader, Mr. Nixon, and in the Senate by Mr. Coggeshall, and in so far as is possible without caucus action it has been made a party measure.

The bill has developed violent opposition on the Republican side, however. It came near being defeated by the Assembly committee to which it was referred. Republican members from the interior are being deluged by protests against the proposed change from Supervisors and other town officials and citizens, who declare that the opposition to the plan is so pronounced among the people of many of the towns that the very object aimed at would be defeated if the time-honored Spring meetings were done away with.

In view of this opposition and the narrow Republican majority in the Assembly, it is now considered more than likely that the Biennial Town Elections bill will not become law this year.

SCRUTINIZING NEW YORK BILLS.

The Legislature Not to Do the Work of the Municipal Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—An incident occurred in the Assembly this evening, which furnished a clue to the attitude of the majority toward bills pertaining to New York City matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Assembly. A bill, introduced by Mr. Hoffman, authorizing the payment of amounts due certain election officers in New York, but withheld on account of slight technical errors, was being ordered to its third reading when a volley of questions about its import and effect was fired at its author. Among these was one from Speaker O'Grady, who said:

"The Chair would like to ask the gentleman from New York if the Municipal Assembly could not itself pay these bills?"

Mr. Hoffman answered that it could not. The question, coming from the Speaker, was taken as additional proof that the majority is watching all New York measures with a view to passing none that the local legislature can attend to.

The Governor Declines Invitations.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Gov. and Mrs. Black to-day received an invitation from President and Mrs. McKinley to attend a reception at the White House on Feb. 16. They will be compelled to decline. The Governor has also declined an invitation to attend a banquet of the Sons of New York to be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, Feb. 14. He received an invitation to-day to attend the Arion Ball, to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York, Feb. 11.

To Investigate State Institution.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Maher offered resolutions providing for the appointment of two committees of five members each, one to investigate charges against the Northern New York Institute for Deaf-Mutes at Malone, and the other to investigate alleged abuses at Elmira Reformatory. Both resolutions were referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

To Equalize Excise Rates.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Mr. Harburger of New York introduced a resolution in the Assembly this evening, which went over under the rules, in favor of an equitable system of excise rates throughout the State. The resolution declares that the rates now charged in cities of the first class, being higher than those in other parts of the State, constitute an injustice.

Election Bill to be Modified.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Senator Wray of Kings, who, in conjunction with Assemblyman Wallace of Queens, has introduced a bill amending the election law, says that the bill will be modified in some particulars, notably to meet the objections of those who asserted that the intent of the bill was to prevent independent nominations.

The Governor's Annual Reception.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The annual reception of Gov. Black to the State officers, members of the Legislature, and others will be held on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, from 9 to 12 P. M.

Deportations from State Hospitals.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Last year the State Commission in Lunacy sent to other States and countries 110 alien and non-resident inmates of the New York State hospitals.

CHICAGO DIVORCE SUIT.

Prof. Rene De Poyen-Bellelsle Is the Defendant.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Mme. Frances E. De Poyen-Bellelsle has begun suit for divorce against her husband, Prof. Rene De Poyen-Belleisle of the Chicago University.

Prof. De Poyen-Bellelsle is a West Indian, the son of French parents. His wife is an American. He wooed and won her in Baltimore, where he taught before he came to the University of Chicago. They have one child, a boy about five years old.

Incompatibility of temper is the cause assigned why a divorce should be granted.

WEEHAWKEN ELEVATOR GONE.

The Superstructure Destroyed with a Total Loss of $6,000.

The frame building which formed the top of the big elevator leading from the shore-front at Weehawken Ferry to the heights at Guttenberg, and which was built to accommodate the visitors to the old Guttenberg race track, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The elevator, which is 200 feet high, had not been used for some time. The elevator structure, which is composed of iron and steel, was not damaged, but the machinery was injured to such an extent that it cannot be used. The loss from this cause and on the building is estimated at $6,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

SPORTS AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Col. Hamburger Wants to Send a Team of American Champions to Take Part in the Olympian Games.

Col. Hamburger, the American representative to Paris of the Amateur Athletic Union, will leave this afternoon for Washington to confer with Senator Mason, who is interesting himself in the proposed bill now in the hands of Senator Thurston in reference to the appropriation for the Paris Exposition, and to procure, if possible, a portion of this appropriation for the purpose of sending a team of American champions to Paris in 1900. Senator Mason is deeply interested with Col. Hamburger in framing an amendment to the bill, and possibly he can interest Senator Thurston and others in the measure.

Col. Hamburger received a letter from Baron Pierre de Coubertin, President of the International Olympian Committee, in which he said that it had not yet been definitely decided whether the games would be held in connection with the Exposition or be fully independent. The games will be held, however, in Paris in 1900, under the Presidency of the Vicomte de la Rochefoucauld.

The third series of games are to take place in 1904, and while Berlin and Stockholm are anxious to have them, the Baron said in his letter that he favored New York, as did Prof. William M. Sloane, the permanent American member in the International Committee.

Col. Hamburger, who is to make a trip to Paris in the interest of the Athletic Union, will probably defer it until June or July, when Baron de Coubertin said that something definite would be known.

The Olympian games provide for the organizing of every kind of athletic competition, with the condition that amateurs only shall be allowed to compete.

THE METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

The Field a Large One, but Not as Heavy as Some for the Later Meets.

The Westchester Racing Association issued yesterday the list of the entries for the Metropolitan Handicap, which will be the first of the big Spring handicaps to be run on the metropolitan tracks this year. The field is a large one, thirty-six being entered, but the material as a whole is not of the class entered in the Suburban and Brooklyn Handicaps. Sturdy Ben Brush, who has been assigned top weight in both of these latter events, and Ornament, who is rated a pound less than him in each, are both missing in the Metropolitan, their owners doubtless reserving them for one or another of the two handicaps which come later.

Among the horses of the older division entered, August Belmont's trio, Merry Prince, Octagon, and Don de Oro, and Eastin & Larabie's good long-distance performer, Ben Holladay, will probably be heavily dealt with by the handicapper. M. F. Dwyer's sturdy mare, Cleophus, who showed such bulldog courage last season, when she was asked for the first time to go a mile, will, with Ben Eder and Previous, strive to bring the rich prize home for the Brooklyn turfman. Previous, who took Hamburg's measure once last season, and who was unfortunately left at the post in the Futurity, will also be a candidate, barring accident, and so will L'Alouette, the winner of last year's Futurity. She will carry the colors of Richard T. Wilson, Jr., the young society man who was recently made a member of the Municipal Statistical Commission by Mayor Van Wyck.

This will be Mr. Wilson's first year on the turf. The West will be well represented, with Bromley & Co.'s Typhoon II. and Nuto, Marcus Daly's Ogden and Isidor, Turney Brothers' Dr. Catlett, and J. W. Schorr & Son's Algol, Macy, and Presbyterian. Lou Bramble, one of the horses purchased in Kentucky recently by William C. Whitney for Sydney Paget, is also named, and William Astor Chanler has also nominated Caldron, who showed to advantage last year. J. Story Curtis, the South African millionaire, will be represented by Royal Stag, an imported five-year-old.

The conditions of the race, with the list of candidates, are as follows:

The Metropolitan Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, for the Withers mile.

Owner.	Horse.	
August Belmont	ch. h. Merry Prince,	5
August Belmont	ch. h. Octagon,	4
August Belmont	ch. h. Don de Oro,	4
Bromley & Co.	ch. h. Typhoon II.,	4
Bromley & Co.	ch. c. Nuto,	3
W. A. Chanler	blk. h. Caldron	4
J. S. Curtis	imp. b. h. Royal Stag,	5
Marcus Daly	b. h. Ogden,	4
Marcus Daly	ch. h. Isidor,	4
W. C. Daly	b. g. Sensational,	3
C. F. Dwyer	ch. c. Michael III.,	3
C. F. Dwyer	ch. c. Sir Play,	3
M. F. Dwyer	b. h. Ben Eder,	5
M. F. Dwyer	ch. m. Cleophus,	4
M. F. Dwyer	b. c. Previous,	3
P. J. Dwyer	ch. c. Handball,	3
Eastin & Larabie	b. h. Ben Holladay,	5
Charles Fleischmann's Sons'	ch. h. Lehman, aged	
Charles Fleischmann's Sons'	b. c. George Keene,	3
James Galway	br. h. Imperator,	4
James Galway	b. c. Blueaway,	3
Hayman & Frank	br. c. Demagogue,	3
William Jennings	ch. c. Sailor King,	3
William Lakeland	ch. m. Winged Foot,	4
J. McLaughlin	ch. h. Premier,	5
E. D. Morgan	br. h. Blue Devil,	4
A. H. & D. H. Morris	b. c. Bowling Brook,	3
A. H. & D. H. Morris	b. c. Varus,	3
Sydney Paget	ch. h. Lou Bramble,	4
Rogers & Rose	b. h. Tillo,	4
J. W. Schorr & Son	ch. h. Algol,	4
J. W. Schorr & Son	br. h. Macy,	4
J. W. Schorr & Son	b. c. Presbyterian,	3
T. D. Sullivan	br. g. Debride,	4
Turney Brothers	ch. h. Dr. Catlett,	4
R. T. Wilson, Jr.	b. f. L'Alouette,	3

The other fixtures closing Feb. 2, received a total number of entries as follows:

Gaiety, fillies, 2 years, 66; Bouquet, 2 years, 62; Laureate, 2 years, 57; Larchmont, 3 years, 19; Baychester, 3 years, 35; Van Nest, 3 years, 31; Pocantico Handicap, 3 years, 32; Harlem, 3 years and upward, 29; Toboggan Handicap, 3 years and upward, 34; New Rochelle, 3 years and upward, 36; Serial High Weight Handicaps, 3 years and upward, 21; Amateur Cup, 3 years and upward, 19; St. Nicholas Hurdle Handicap and Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap, 21 each; New York Steeplechase Handicap, 24, and International Steeplechase Handicap, 22.

Events for Saratoga Meeting.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Saratoga Racing Association yesterday, at the association's offices, 1,402 Broadway, it was decided to announce fifteen stakes to be run at the meeting, which opens on July 28. The feature of the meeting will be the Grand Union Hotel Stakes, a double event, with a guaranteed value of $8,000. Other leading events will be the Spencer and Citizens' Handicaps and a new stake called the Hamburg, after Marcus Daly's great colt of that name.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Seven-sixteenths of a mile. Gold Scratch won; Clarindo second, Ecome third. Time—0:43¾.

SECOND RACE.—Purse. Six furlongs. Sybaris won; Catawba second, Midian third. Time—1:17½.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap. Mile and a half. Judge Denny won; Collins second, Marplot third. Time—2:39.

FOURTH RACE.—Follansbee Handicap. Seven furlongs. George Miller won; Imperious second, Buck Massie third. Time—1:29.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. Mile and a sixteenth. Mercutio won; Osric II. second, Harry Thoburn third. Time—1:51.

SIXTH RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Napamax won; Highland Ball second, Hermoso third. Time—1:10.

FOREIGN RACING SCHOONERS.

The American Yacht Yampa Will Be Fitted to Race Against the New Schooner Rainbow.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The new schooner yacht Rainbow, which is being built at the Henderson yard, at Morningside, will not be ready for racing until well on in the season. It is probable that by that time there will be other schooners ready to meet her, as there is considerable talk of altering some of the old single stickers and thus forming a good schooner class. The American yacht Yampa, which is now over here, is to be put into racing condition, and will be ready for the new boat. If they give her a new suit of canvas she will give a good account of herself. The Yampa will be sailed by Capt. John Burt, who used to sail the schooner Hildegarde when owned by the Prince of Wales.

J. Lawson Johnston, who purchased the Britannia from the Prince of Wales, promised not to race that yacht as a cutter. Mr. Johnston is, however, anxious for a little of the social recognition that yachting gives a wealthy man, and it is said that he will have the Britannia changed into a schooner and raced. Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, who purchased the Satanita from C. D. Rose, may change the rig of that yacht. These four would make an exceedingly interesting class, and, with Lord Iveagh's Cetonia, the Hon. Mrs. Meynell-Ingram's Ariadne, and Sir Frederick Will's Amphitrite, will furnish some rare racing.

The Rainbow when finished will be very much like the Meteor in appearance. Her steadying weight is contained in a lead casting of about 108 tons. It is deeper and fuller forward than it is aft, but the differences are less than in the castings carried by the two cutters Bona and Meteor. The Rainbow is faced entirely in steel angles, the steel of which they are rolled being the special composition which is turned out for the construction of torpedo boats. The steel seems light, but it is remarkably tough, and the timbers are very closely spaced. The frame is strengthened, too, by a very complete and complicated system of crossties and stays, which have been introduced at all points where exceptional strain will come. The new boat will not carry so much beam as the cutters recently built at Henderson's yard, but the under body will be carried deeper, and will come to the keelson with the gentlest of curves. She has a very long overhang both fore and aft, and a striking feature in her profile is the practical absence of any hollow in the forefoot. The Rainbow drops in a gradual and unbroken curve right from the stem head to the fore top end of the keel, and the lead continues the curve with an easy sweep. The rake of the stern post is hardly as exaggerated as in some of the modern cutters, but above water a long and shapely counter

A WOMAN'S TRIPLE CRIME

Mrs. Place Kills Her Stepdaughter, Attacks Her Husband, and Tries Suicide.

SHE HAD SHOWN JEALOUSY

The Dead Girl's Sweetheart Tells of the Woman's Strange Actions—The Husband a Well-to-Do Insurance Man.

The fatherly love which William W. Place, an insurance adjuster of 598 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, bore for his seventeen-year-old daughter, Ida M. Place, culminated last night in the girl being murdered by her stepmother, Martha Place. The woman then committed a murderous assault with an axe upon her husband, and afterward tried to end her life by inhaling illuminating gas.

The family, which comprised only the father, stepmother, and daughter, occupied a two-story and basement brick house. Mr. Place's business office is at Broadway and Pine Street, Manhattan. He owns the house in which he lives, and he is a Mason in high standing. Ida was his daughter by a former marriage.

Mr. Place married his present wife five years ago. A few months later, it is declared, the woman began to evince a hatred for the girl. Ida paid no attention to her step-mother. Things went on this way until about a year ago, when the woman's conduct became unbearable, and she threatened to kill Place. He caused her arrest and arraignment in the Gates Avenue Police Court. Meantime Mr. Place had his daughter taken in charge by relatives. The case dragged along in the court until it was finally dismissed by the Justice because of Mr. Place's non-appearance. Mrs. Place afterward improved her conduct, and a few months ago Place had his daughter return to his house. Mrs. Place showed a kindly disposition toward the girl for some time. One night while the girl's sweetheart, Edward Scheideaker of 514 Lexington Avenue was at the house the young people and Ida's father were in the parlor, where they played and sang. Mrs. Place remained in the room a while and then went out. She returned a few minutes later and began to denounce her husband, accusing him of loving his daughter altogether too much, and then advising Scheideacker to quit calling on the girl. Several times after that Mrs. Place abused the girl, Scheideacker, and her husband.

Yesterday's Tragedy.

Mr. Place left his house at the usual hour yesterday morning. On his return at 6:20 last night he was surprised to find the lower floor in darkness. He walked up the front stoop, let himself in with a key, and walked along the hall to the back parlor. He retraced his steps and then called his wife. She replied: "Here I am!" and he heard the rustling of her dress as she came down the stairs from the second floor. He walked forward again, and, after hanging his coat and hat on the hatrack, drew a match from his pocket to light the hall gas. As he struck the match he noticed his wife on the stairs near the foot. She had a large axe in her hands. The axe was uplifted, and while Place stood horrified for a second the woman brought the axe down on the top of his head, opening the scalp. He fell and began to cry for help. The woman brought the axe down upon him a second time, the blow landing on the left side of his head just over the ear. Then the woman stepped over Place's form and went into the parlor. After much difficulty Place succeeded in opening the vestibule door and again cried for help. He was heard by a next-door neighbor, N. B. Thompson, who succeeded in forcing open the outer door. Place crawled out covered with blood.

Thompson's cries of "Murder!" "Police!" brought Policemen Moore and McCauley of the Ralph Avenue Police Station. Meantime Place was carried by Thompson into the latter's house. Policeman McCauley entered the Place house, while the other officer sent for an ambulance.

McCauley on entering the vestibule smelled gas. He traced it to the second floor, where in a front room he found Mrs. Place lying on the floor with her head between two windows. The two gas burners had been pulled down and broken, and gas was escaping freely. Mrs. Place had pulled the bed clothes from the bed near where her feet were and dropped the clothes over her from her head down. She was insensible. The policeman threw up the windows and then turned into a back room in order to open the windows there and let in more air. He found the door leading to the back room locked.

Then McCauley went into the hall and tried to get into the room by that door. This was also locked, and then the policeman burst it in. He lighted the gas, and to his horror discovered the feet of Place's daughter protruding from under the bedding, which had been piled up. Everything in the room was in disorder. McCauley pulled off the bedding and found the girl lying in the bed. There was a deep gash over the top of her head which reached down to the neck. She was in her working dress, which had been nearly torn from her body. It was discovered also that her mouth was horribly burned, as if acid had been forced into it.

McCauley called for help, and just then an ambulance surgeon from St. Mary's Hospital arrived. He pronounced the girl dead and said she had been dead about three hours. The blow on the top of the head had probably caused death.

A Terrific Struggle.

An investigation of the room showed that a terrific struggle must have taken place. Blood was everywhere, and an examination of the hall seemed to indicate that the girl had probably fought for her life there also. Two chairs in her room were broken, as was another in the front room, where Mrs. Place tried to end her life. Mrs. Place was taken to St. Mary's Hospital first. She was unconscious.

Before Mr. Place was removed to the same hospital he told of his wife's jealousy and said that he tried in every way he knew to change his wife's disposition toward him and his daughter.

Soon after Mr. Place was removed to the hospital, Mr. Scheideacker appeared. He was greatly affected at the death of the girl, and told of Mrs. Place's insane jealousy. He said that on Sunday night, Mrs. Place discharged the servant girl, telling her that there was no further use for her services. Scheideacker heard Mrs. Place tell the girl to send for her trunk. The police were trying to discover her whereabouts and also who the expressman was who moved her trunk. It is believed that Mrs. Place's intention was to kill her husband.

At the hospital late last night, it was said that Mr. Place would probably recover, while his wife's condition was pronounced critical.

Mr. Place made an ante-mortem statement last night to Coroner Delap at St. Mary's Hospital. He said he arrived home at 6:30 P. M. and found the house dark.

He went in the front door and started down the hallway toward the back parlor. He noticed a ray of light on the stairs, and hearing the rustling of a dress thought it was his wife. The next thing he felt as if something had hit him, and thought it was a bullet, as he imagined he saw a flash.

He felt another blow and called to his wife, but received no answer. He went to the front door yelling "Murder!" He could not tell who struck him, but thinks it was his wife. He does not know of the death of his daughter.

Surgeon Zimmerman said late last night that the man's skull had been cut clear through by the axe and his chances of recovery were slim.

BOODLING IN CHICAGO.

Story Relating to the Alley "L" Road to be Investigated.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The statement made by Alderman Fitch at the Merchants' Club banquet Saturday night, that an attempt was made by "boodle" Aldermen to "sandbag" the Alley "L" officials for the sum of $35,000 as compensation for the passage of the ordinance granting the company the right to use Harrison Street in making the connection with the Union loop, has deeply stirred the reform element here, and in the face of denials by Manager Marcellus Hopkins that Alderman Fitch misunderstood his remarks regarding the alleged "boodle" affair, steps may be taken to bring the matter before the next Grand Jury for a formal sifting.

State Attorney Deneen has promised that he will afford every facility to probe the matter to the bottom.

PROGRAMMES LOST AND FOUND.

The Audience at the Metropolitan Had a Narrow Escape Without Knowing It.

The Leo Van Raven Publishing Company, which has the contract for furnishing the programmes for the Metropolitan Opera House, came near causing the audience who attended the performance of "The Barber of Seville" last night considerable trouble and annoyance. This company depends largely upon the services of a printing establishment in Fulton Street.

Last night the programmes, which numbered several thousand, were printed and packed early enough for delivery, but owing to the carelessness of one of the printer's employes during his travel from Fulton Street to the Opera House a package was dropped in Broadway. One of the Broadway Squad, noticing the bundle drop, hailed the driver of the wagon to stop, but he paid no attention.

The only alternative for the officer was to take the bundle to the nearest police station, which was Capt. Chapman's, in Mercer Street. There he turned the bundle over to the Sergeant in charge, who opened the package and found what it contained.

The Sergeant immediately dispatched one of his men to the Opera House, and he arrived there at 6:30, just one hour before the time for the opening of the house. He went to the box-office window and declared to Treasurer Max Hirsch's assistant:

"If youse want any programmes for this theatre to-night you better send down to the Mercer Street Station House, and do it in a hoory or they'll go to the lost property clerk."

To this information the assistant treasurer asked the officer why he didn't bring them up. The officer not taking this query in a friendly nature responded, by wanting to know if the assistant treasurer thought the members of the Police Department were horses. With this he took his departure.

An employe of the opera house was finally sent to get the programmes so that the large audience at last night's performance knew little of what trouble there was before they received one of the important parts of their evening's entertainment.

PRAYER FOR DEATH ANSWERED.

George Fry, an Indiana Farmer, Seeks Relief from Misery.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Feb. 7.—George Fry, a well-known farmer, residing near this city, prayed fervently for death yesterday afternoon, and died a few minutes after, concluding his prayer.

He had suffered severely for several weeks from a cancer in his ear, and entreated death as a relief for his misery. An autopsy revealed the fact that the cancer had eaten into his brain. Mr. Fry was twenty-five years of age.

MRS. GEORGE SUES FOR $5,000.

Damages Claimed from Pennsylvania Railroad for Injury to Her Ankle.

The suit brought by Mrs. Annie C. George, the widow of Henry George, to recover $5,000 damages from the Pennsylvania Railroad for injuries received by her while a passenger on the defendant's road on March 21, 1894, came to trial yesterday before a jury in the Supreme Court.

Mrs. George in her complaint alleges that while crossing from the waiting room to the platform in the Philadelphia station, to take a train for New York, she stepped in a hole which had been left unguarded and fractured her ankle. She declares that she was permanently injured. The defense is a general denial, claiming that the accident was due to contributory negligence on the part of the complainant.

Mrs. George was accompanied in the courtroom by her brother-in-law, Thomas George of Philadelphia, and her son, Henry George, Jr.

JAMES M. STERN IN BELLEVUE.

Real Estate Man's Mental Condition May Be Due to Overwork.

James M. Stern was taken from 140 East Twenty-seventh Street last night to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital, and there held for examination as to his mental condition.

Stern is the General Manager for E. Gulick & Co., real estate dealers of 350 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Several weeks ago he paid a visit to his sister, in Troy, N. Y., where he formerly lived. He has appeared worried since his return, and has acted strangely at times. For several weeks he has been living in the Twenty-seventh Street house, with M. L. White. Last evening, when Mr. Stern had been acting more strangely than usual, he said to Mr. White, "Have you noticed lately that my legs are two feet shorter than they were formerly?"

Mr. White answered him, and then quietly slipped out and fetched Dr. E. S. Werner of 123 East Twenty-fifth Street. The physician advised that Stern be sent to Bellevue. The man's condition is thought to be due to overwork.

CANADIAN PACIFIC AGGRIEVED.

Its Bid for Transporting Reindeer for Alaska Rejected.

MONTREAL, Feb. 7.—Canadian Pacific Railway officials have been notified from Washington that the bid of that road for transporting reindeer for the United States War Department to be used in Alaska has been rejected, and that the contract has been awarded to the Pennsylvania Railroad, notwithstanding that the Canadian Pacific's bid was $1,400 lower.

The railway officials feel that their company is being discriminated against on account of being a foreign concern.

TROOPS NEEDED FOR ALASKA.

Senator Wilson Urges that They Be Sent to Skaguay and Dyea.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Senator Wilson of Washington was at the War Department to-day urging that action be taken by the military arm of the Government to preserve order at Dyea and Skaguay, especially at the latter place, where fears are entertained that trouble will ensue with the arrival of more gold seekers.

Senator Wilson has letters and telegrams giving the conditions and saying that unless there is something done looking to a government of those places there would be serious difficulties. It is claimed that the Alaskan ports are now thronged with the worst elements of this country and Canada, as well as of Europe, and that there is no way of governing the lawless element except by the military. Senator Wilson recommended that troops be sent until Congress could provide some form of government.

Japanese for the Klondike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Japan is going to invade the Klondike. A body of 5,000 laborers is being collected for work in the gold fields, and in a month or so they will make a descent upon Dawson City. One of the Nippon Yuren Kaisha steamers will bring them here, but they will not land on the soil of the United States. The Japanese will be brought over by a syndicate, and trouble in the Klondike is predicted.

Klondike Fever Out West.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Klondike fever is the raging epidemic in the Middle Western States. It is estimated that at least 25,000 men in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, and Michigan are planning to go to the Yukon this Spring; 2,114 actually have bought tickets and secured their implements and outfits.

Revenue Cutter for the Yukon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported a House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury either to purchase or have constructed a suitable revenue cutter for use on the Yukon River, Alaska, at a cost not to exceed $40,000. It was passed.

To Prevent Disorder in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A communication was received by the Senate to-day from the Secretary of War, presenting the urgent necessity for immediate action to control the disorderly elements that are assembling in Alaska.

A TALE OF A WATERSPOUT

A Clergyman Is Reputed to be the Relator of This Story.

ONE AND A HALF MILES HIGH

A Man Aboard the Steamer Asiatic Prince Says He Did Not See the Alleged Freak of the Elements.

The tales of the sea which certain yarn-spinning skippers bring into this port are received with a grain of brine, and the ultra-marine reporter attaches a Munchausen trait to the character of the skipper, though in the doing of it he gives him a fame not confined to the floor of the Maritime Exchange.

A story was brought in yesterday by the steamer Asiatic Prince, from Brazil ports, and as the Captain had nothing to do with it, his good name is spared. It was written out and handed to the Quarantine reporter, and purported to come from one of the passengers, and the passenger was a clergyman, booked as the Rev. James L. Kennedy. This is the story as he told it:

"On Wednesday, Feb. 2, about 7 o'clock in the morning, we saw a marvelous waterspout. No one on board of the Asiatic Prince had ever seen its equal, either as to height, size, or duration. The steamer was in latitude 23 degrees 21 minutes north and longitude 64 degrees 57 minutes west. The waterspout appeared about four miles distant, and was fully one and a half statute miles in height. The surrounding heavens just above were black and lowering. The spray and vapor at the base appeared to be fully 500 or 600 feet in diameter and leaped upward to a distance of 200 feet.

"A most astonishing feature of this phenomenon was its long duration. Such spouts generally last fifteen minutes or less. This waterspout continued for a half-hour. At the beginning its fall was almost perpendicular, but as it began to give way it assumed the shape of an immense crank in the sky. Swerving in a northwesterly direction, it broke near the middle, then reunited, and finally receded, and torrents of rain fell in immense sheets all about the locality."

To make sure that the clergyman was no myth, a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES went alongside the Asiatic Prince, in a small boat, as she lay at anchor last night off Liberty Island. In response to a hail the third officer came to the rail. He spoke with an English accent, as beamy, the boatman called it, as the steamer herself.

"I didn't see the waterspout, you know," said he, "because it was my watch below and, bless you, I've seen waterspouts before. I paid no attention."

Then he said that the clergyman had gone ashore and the Captain and every man who had seen the waterspout had turned in.

"But," said he, "you knew you ought to take the word of the clergyman. He is a countryman of yours."

Asked if the clergyman was priest or minister, he said: "Minister, to be sure. From his dress I took 'im to be a Nonconformist, doncher know."

When he was told that the clergyman reported the waterspout as one and a half statute miles in height, he said:

"Well, I'd a' known that. I think I would have turned out, doncher know, but I'm sure now 'e was a Nonconformist."

PASSENGER CAR BLOWN UP.

Five Persons Killed and 27 Wounded by the Cuban Insurgents—Spaniards Report an Engagement.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—The insurgents have dynamited a train between Boniato and San Vicente, Province of Santiago de Cuba, destroying a first-class passenger car and another car loaded with cattle. Five passengers were killed and twenty-seven were wounded.

The Spanish version of the affair adds that the insurgents afterward attacked the train, but were repulsed by the fire of the escort until the arrival of reinforcements.

SHARP FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Insurgents Encounter Spanish Troops and Harass Their Advance.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—According to information from Spanish sources, a column of troops commanded by Lieut. Col. Hervas has been engaged with an insurgent force at Canada la Vieja, Province of Santa Clara. After inflicting some loss on the enemy, the Spaniards, it is added, followed the insurgents in the direction of Arroye Hondo, and later became engaged with 600 insurgent infantry and 60 insurgent cavalrymen, who occupied an intrenched position, commanded by Alejandro Rodriguez Esterlin, Naya Victor, and Machado.

The Spaniards, it is claimed, after some lively firing, dislodged the insurgents, who retreated with a loss of twenty-seven men killed and leaving one wounded prisoner and twenty-eight firearms, a quantity of ammunition and medicines, one dynamite cannon, two boxes of dynamite cartridges, and a number of important documents in the hands of the troops. The loss of the Spaniards is pronounced to be insignificant.

Gen. Luque, while reconnoitring at Melones, on the heights of Holguin, Province of Santiago de Cuba, has, he reports, killed six insurgents in a skirmish in which his troops had nine men wounded.

Gen. Linares reports that during six days' operations undertaken in order to reconnoitre the Cameron route to Tacajo and the mountain heights as far as Lao, in the Holguin district, he has been engaged, at Laorlands, with an insurgent force commanded by Torres and others. The enemy, the General adds, were coming from the direction of Santiago de Cuba, and were well supplied with ammunition. They continuously opposed the advance of the Spanish troops, attacking the advance guard and flanks of the Government force, but were, it is asserted, compelled to give way. The troops, the Spanish report says, lost four men killed and had two officers and thirty-seven soldiers wounded.

Austrian Cruiser at Santiago.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba announces the arrival there of the Austrian third-class cruiser Donau, of about 2,300 tons' displacement.

Cuban Relief Fund.

R. A. C. Smith, Treasurer of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, acknowledges receipt of the following subscriptions from the Cotton Exchange to the fund for the relief of the suffering people of Cuba: Ralli Brothers, James Stillman, R. T. Wilson & Co., and Lehman Brothers, $100 each; Latham, Alexander & Co., Henry Hentz & Co., J. S. Bache & Co., and Henry Clews & Co., $50 each; Herklotz, Corn & Co., Hopkins, Dwight & Co., Stephen M. Weld & Co., Price, McCormick & Co., and S. J. Harding, $25 each; D. Schnakenburg, $15, and "Cash," $10; total, $750.

CRIPPLE CREEK MINING SUIT.

James Doyle Demands $620,000 as His Share of a Profitable Deal.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Feb. 7.—The annual meeting of the Portland Mining Company, a Cripple Creek company incorporated in Iowa, was held to-day. At the meeting notice of suit for $620,000 was filed on the officers. The suit is brought by James Doyle, and the defendant is James Burns, President of the company. Doyle alleges that in 1891 he formed a partnership with several men to engage in prospecting and several valuable mines were discovered, including Bob Tail No. 2, the Ideal Wave, and Devil's Own.

Doyle alleges that Burns, in the name of the company, sold 150 shares of Bobtail stock for $2.04 a share, and that a large dividend has since been declared. Doyle also alleges that Burns sold 350,000 shares of the Devil's Own stock at the same price of $2.04 a share, and that dividends amounting to $77,000 have been paid on this stock. He asks for his share of one-half of the profits on these transactions, amounting to $620,000. The officers of the company treat the matter lightly and say the transfers were made in Doyle's presence and with his consent.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Great Improvements Being Made on the Santa Fe—More to be Done in the Spring.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The Santa Fé system is expending several million dollars in improvement of its permanent way. Before the end of 1898 the physical condition of the road will be better than ever before.

Seven hundred miles of new steel rails are being laid. Every building on the system is being overhauled and painted. Steel span bridges are replacing wooden trestles, and stone arch culverts are supplanting wood bridges; grades have been reduced in Texas and New Mexico, larger cars are being built, more powerful locomotives are employed; in every way possible operating expenses are being put on an economical basis.

As a result, it is calculated that last year's tonnage was hauled for $2,000,000 less than could have been on the operating basis of two years ago.

Little actual work is in progress now, but work will be resumed early in the Spring, and pushed to completion.

RECEIVER FOR A RAILROAD.

Officers of the Mexican Southeastern Accused of Fraud.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 7.—On the application of E. L. Bartlett of this city, a shareholder in the Mexican Southeastern Railroad Company, formerly the Mexican and Guatemala Colonization and Railroad Company, H. W. Leman, Vice President of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, has been appointed receiver of the corporation by District Judge N. B. Laughlin. The petition in the case sets forth that the corporation, organized under the laws of New Mexico with a capital of $10,000,000, secured valuable concessions and franchises from the Mexican Government, one of the conditions being that it should have equipped and in operation 100 kilometers of new railway on or before Dec. 31, 1897.

Had the contract been compiled with, the petition avers, the company would have earned $225,000 in subsidies and saved its land grants and franchises, and it is charged that the failure to complete the road was brought about by the willful neglect, mismanagement, and collusion of the officers of the corporation for the purpose of depriving the company of said valuable concessions and acquiring the benefits thereof for themselves in fraud of the rights of the company.

Western North Carolina Bonds.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—A syndicate composed of Baltimore, New York, and Richmond bankers has been formed by the Maryland Trust Company to take the entire issue of first mortgage bonds of the Charleston and Western North Carolina Railroad. This road has become part of the Atlantic Coast Line, which purchased its entire capital stock and an issue of income bonds. The coast terminal of the Western North Carolina Road is at Port Royal, N. C.

Rates to Denver Will Stand.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The conference between the Atchison, Burlington, Northwestern, and Rock Island regarding the fast train service lately put into effect to Denver by the Burlington and the Northwestern was continued to-day and came to nothing. An adjournment was taken until Thursday of this week. In the meantime there will be no reduction of rates to Denver.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

St. Louis capitalists, headed by President Thomas H. West of the St. Louis Trust Company, have contracted with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to build a line from Sapulpa, Indian Territory, the present terminus of the Southwestern Division of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, to Oklahoma City. The road will be about 108 miles long, and will have a total issue of $2,052,000 bonds and about the same amount of stock.

The Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association is to meet next Friday at 143 Liberty Street. It will pass on several matters of more than ordinary importance, among others reports from the committees on rail and lake differentials. The Rail Committee framed last week a report which provided for a reduction of differentials and in increase in rail and lake rates on the basis of 6 cents first-class west bound, and 3 cents east bound, lake and rail. The present rate situation will be fully discussed.

The details of the refunding plan of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company were considered yesterday by the Directors, who met in the office of Chairman August Belmont. President Milton H. Smith attended the meeting. The issue will be for about $12,000,000, and the rate in the neighborhood of 4 per cent. After the meeting Mr. Belmont stamped as false the story that he had offered to lend the railroad company $7,000,000 at 3½ per cent. He added that his position as Chairman of the Board of Directors barred consideration of such a transaction.

INDIVIDUAL DRINKING CUPS.

To be Adopted in the Schools of Columbus, Ind.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Feb. 7.—The Health Board of this city, at its meeting to-morrow night, will make an order requiring the pupils of the public schools to provide themselves with individual drinking cups.

Every Winter for several years diseases have been epidemic in Columbus, causing high death rates. The order for individual drinking cups will be issued as a preventive.

Individual communion services in the churches are urged by the Health Board, and probably will be adopted soon.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.03⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29⅜
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.25
Cotton, middling	.06 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅜
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.25
Beef, hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	.03 9-16
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.5⅝
Lard, prime	5.22½
Butter, creamery, Western	.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lake copper, ingot	10.95

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 91@93c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 89@94c; No. 2 red, 98@98½c; No. 2 corn, 27½c; No. 2 yellow, 27½c; No. 2 oats, 24½@24⅝c; No. 2 white, free on board, 26½@29c; No. 3 white, free on board, 25½@26½c; No. 2 rye, 47½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 28½@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.25½; new, $1.30½; prime timothy seed, $2.80@$2.82½; mess pork, per barrel, $10.30@$10.35; lard, per 100 lb, $4.02½@$4.05; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.05@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.35; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugar unchanged.

COTTON.

Not for several months past has the cotton market shown the activity and strength manifested by yesterday's market. Total transactions in futures reached 255,600 bales. The character of the business was decidedly encouraging. The orders represented broadening speculation and also alarm on the part of the shorts. Prices at the best point showed an advance of 8@10 points on the more active positions. Liquidation caused a partial recession, but the market closed at a net gain of 6@7 points and steady in tone. The rise originated in strong cables, public and private, from Great Britain and the Continent, chiefly from Liverpool and Manchester. The spot sales in the English market reached 14,000 bales. At the same time the movement of cotton at the ports was not up to the claims made by the bears, and forecasts from the Southern points of accumulation favor the idea of a moderate movement.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	5.86	5.86	5.85	5.84@5.86
March	5.87	5.92	5.86	5.88@5.89
April	5.92	5.95	5.90	5.91@5.92
May	5.96	5.99	5.92	5.95@5.96
June	6.01	6.01	5.96	5.98@5.99
July	6.04	6.05	6.03	6.01@6.03
August	6.08	6.09	6.02	6.05@6.06
September	6.07	6.09	6.04	6.05@6.06
October	6.06	6.08	6.03	6.05@6.07
November	6.00	6.11	6.07	6.07@6.09

Spot cotton in Southern markets—middling Mobile, 5⅞c; Savannah, 5 5-16c; Wilmington, 5 7-16c; Norfolk, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 5¾c; Augusta, 5¾c; St. Louis, 5 7-16c; Galveston, 5 9-16c; New Orleans, 5⅝c; Charleston, 5 5-16c; Memphis, 5⅜c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—Middling uplands, 3¼d; February, 315S; February-March, 315S; March-April, 315B; April-May, 315½B; May-June, 316½S; June-July, 317B; July-August, 317½B; August-September, 318B; September-October, 318½B; October-November, 319S; November-December, 319½S.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
February	...	...	...	101⅝
May	96¼	96¼	95½	96⅞
July	88¾	88¾	88	88⅝
Corn—				
February	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝
May	33⅞	34	33¾	34
July	34⅞	34⅞	34¾	34⅞
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	29⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
February	...	...	...	98
May	95⅛	95⅛	94¼	94⅞
July	84	84⅛	83⅝	84⅛
Corn—				
February	...	...	...	27½
May	29	29½	28⅞	29⅛
July	30¼	30¼	30	30¼
Oats—				
February	...	...	...	24
May	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
July	23	23⅛	22¾	23⅛

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Speculation in wheat was far from satisfactory, and the tendency of prices, unchecked by positive news of a bullish character, was generally downward, except in the last hour, when unconfirmed rumors of export business at the ports provoked a little disturbance among shorts. Final figures of the day were ⅛@1c net lower, near months showing greatest weakness, although during the forenoon they held a firm relation to other options. The export business consisted of 8 loads here to French houses.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.—No. 1 Northern, 95@96c; No. 2 Spring, 91c; May, 94¾c.

DULUTH, Feb. 7.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 93¾c; May, 93⅜c; July, 91⅞c.

Corn.

No. 2, 36¼c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 29¾c; No. 3 oats, 29¼c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track mixed, 30@31c; track white, 31@34½c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 56@56½c; No. 1 Western, 57@57½c, free on board, afloat, basis. BARLEY—38@38½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. SEEDS—Clover, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; timothy, $3@$3.75.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Barley—No. 3, 28@40c. Rye—47¾c; May, 48¾@49c. Flax—$1.26; Northwest, $1.30½; May, $1.28¼. Timothy—Cash and February, $2.85; March, $2.87½.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.35; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.80@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.50@$3.65; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.25@$1.30. RYE FLOUR—$2.60@$3.10. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 67@68c. FEED—40, 60, and 90 lb, Winter, in bulk, 70@80c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@67½c; city feed, 75c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat brain, 37c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.—Flour—First patents, $4.60@$4.70; second patents, $4.45@$4.55; first clears, $3.70@$3.90; second clears, $2.70@$2.90.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.25@$10.50; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10@$12. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11@$11.50; packet, $9@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5½c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; 140 lb, 5½c; 120 lb, 5½c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¼c; 10 lb, 5¾c; 12 lb, 5½c; 14 lb, 5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4⅜c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western, 16 lb, 6⅞c. TALLOW—3 9-16c; country, 3½@3⅝c. LARD—5.22½c; city lard, 4.90c; refined, South American, 5.75c; Continent, 5.45c; Brazil kegs, 6.90c; compound city, 4½c; Western, 4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard stearine, 5¾c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Close: Pork—February, $10.30; May, $10.37½@$10.40; July, $10.47½. Lard—February, 4.92½@4.95c; May, 5.00@5.02½c; July, 5.07½@5.10c. Ribs—February, 5.07½c; May, 5.12½c; July, 5.20.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 66s 3d; prime mess, 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 47s 6d; prime mess, medium Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 32s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s. Lard—Prime Western, 25s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 41s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COFFEE.

The coffee market opened steady at a decline of 5@10 points and ruled fairly active without further change in prices. Total transactions reached 14,250 bags, in good part the result of liquidation following unsatisfactory European cables.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	...	...	...	5.60@5.65
March	5.70	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.75
April	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.80
May	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.75@5.80
June	...	...	...	5.80@5.90
July	...	...	...	5.85@5.90
August	...	...	...	5.90@5.95
September	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
October	6.05	6.05	6.00	5.95@6.00
November	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05
December	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.05@6.10
January	6.15	6.15	6.10	6.10@6.15

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 8$300. Hamburg, ½@¾ pfennig net lower; sales, 10,000 bags. Havre, ¼f lower; total sales, 18,000 bags; February, 36.50; March, 36.50; April, 36.75; May, 36.75; June, 37; July, 37; August, 37.25; September, 37.50; October, 37.50; November, 37.75; December, 38. Rio, No. 7, 8$050.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 18½@19c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15@15½c; prime Summer yellow, 22c; off Summer yellow, 21½c; butter grades, 24@27c; prime white, 24½@25½c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 45@46c; American, boiled, 47@48c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 42@43c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based upon Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XXX, 32@33c; XX, 30@31c; X, 26c; fine unwashed, 21c; fine delaine, 30@31c; half-blood combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 32c; quarter combing, 31@32c; coarse combing, 30c; half-blood clothing, 27c; three-eighths clothing, 29@30c; quarter clothing, 29c; coarse clothing, 27c.

New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin—X and XX, 24c; fine unwashed, 17@18c; fine delaine, 27@28c; half-blood combing, 29c; three-eighths combing, 31c; quarter combing, 30@31c; coarse combing, 29@30c; half-blood clothing, 27c; three-eighths clothing, 29c; quarter clothing, 28c; coarse clothing, 26c.

Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana—Fine, 18c; half-blood combing, 22c; three-eighths combing, 23@23½c; quarter combing, 22½@23c; common combing, 22c; braid combing, 20@21c; medium short combing, 23c; half-blood clothing, 21c; three-eighths clothing, 22½@24c; quarter clothing, 22@23c; low clothing, 20c; Georgia and Southern, 23@25c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, barrels, $3.20. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits turpentine, regulars, 34c; machines, 34½@34½c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; WG, $2.40; WW, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 7.—Turpentine steady, 32½@33c. Resin, $1.20@$1.25. Iron, $6.40@$6.60. Spelter, $4@$4.10. Tin, $13.92½@$13.97½. Lead, $3.62½@$3.67½.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 7.—Turpentine, 32c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 7.—Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.40@$5.25; stags and oxen, $3@$4.60; bulls, $3@$3.60; dry cows, $2.25@$3.50. Dressed beef, 7@8½c.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.50; grassers, $3.50@$4. City dressed veals, 11@12½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.75; lambs, $5.50@$6.20. Dressed mutton, 7@8c. Dressed lambs, 7½@9½c per lb.

HOGS—$4.20@$4.45.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Ple

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Martha—8:15.
AVERY GALLERY—Exhibition of Revolutionary Pictures—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
CHICKERING HALL—Concert—3:00.
COLUMBUS—In Gay New York—8:00.
DALY'S—The Country Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematographe—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Mary Stuart—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cumberland '61—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Heartsease—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Ash Wednesday—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—The Princess and the Butterfly—2:00.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Die Meistersinger—8:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15.

See Amusements Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

FOR THE RUIN OF THE CANALS.

In his annual report to the Legislature Mr. CAMPBELL W. ADAMS, State Engineer and Surveyor, dwells with not unwarranted anxiety upon the declining relative importance of the Port of New York in the export trade of the country. We hold our own in imports, still retaining about two-thirds of the total for the country, but since 1850 we have fallen from two-thirds to a little more than one-third of the total exports.

No one will question the soundness of Mr. ADAMS's conclusion that cheap transportation from the interior secured by the maintenance of adequate waterways is a most important factor, perhaps the chief factor, in re-establishing the commercial prosperity of the Port of New York. Concurrently with the decay of our export trade the efficiency of the canals has diminished and the tonnage they annually transport has fallen off, until at present they are pretty rapidly falling into disuse.

Between these observed phenomena the relation of cause and effect is established with tolerable ease.

Yet Gov. BLACK and the other Republicans who shape the course of legislation at Albany have adopted and are recklessly and obstinately pursuing a policy which could scarcely be better contrived for the purpose if it had been their deliberate purpose to destroy the canals. Two years ago Engineer ADAMS and Superintendent ALDRIDGE discovered that the $9,000,000 voted by the people for deepening the canals was not enough; at least $7,000,000 more would have to be expended before any good would come of the spending of the fund now authorized. They concealed this knowledge from the people until two months ago. So stupendous a blunder, and in particular the concealment of it, demanded a searching investigation. The people could not be expected to vote any more money until they knew the whole truth about the failure of Mr. ADAMS and Mr. ALDRIDGE to complete the work with $9,000,000.

Gov. BLACK's only safe course was to tell everything, to let the light of a perfectly impartial commission of inquiry fluminate the subject so that no voter could feel that anything had been kept from him. With the report of such a commission before them the people might have voted the additional $7,000,000 required.

Will they vote it now that Gov. BLACK is going to investigate himself and the work of his own appointee, GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE? We think it very doubtful. There has been such a stout resistance to every attempt to provide for a competent and unbiased commission and the taint of personal and partisan politics so visibly pervades the proceeding that the people would take GEORGE ALDRIDGE's word as readily as they would give faith to a report and finding of which GEORGE ALDRIDGE might be the author.

Of course, this is bad party policy. It arouses suspicions that did not before exist that there is something rotten to conceal, something worse than mere blundering. But it is bad canal policy, destructive canal policy, and that deeply concerns the interests of the City of New York. The appointment of a whitewashing committee will not satisfy the people or put them in a mood to vote seven millions more. That means delay, and possibly the loss of the nine millions authorized and the abandonment of the canal system.

THE TRIAL OF ZOLA.

The trial of ZOLA is in one sense, and a very important sense, ended before it is fairly begun. M. ZOLA set out to prove that French military courts cannot be trusted to do justice. His immediate object was to prove that they had convicted an innocent man, and his immediate motive was, we believe, sympathy with their victim. But in the course of his investigation he found reason to believe that they had also acquitted a guilty man. He made charges accordingly, charges so specific that they could not be disregarded, and involving the Government of the republic. The Government was forced to prosecute him, as he dared it to do, but it did not meet his charges by giving him an opportunity to prove them all. It selected one specific allegation which was a mere clause in his sweeping arraignment, and elected to prosecute him upon that. He will not be allowed to prove that DREYFUS was unjustly condemned. That would be to reopen a "thing judged," when the root of the whole matter is the question whether it was fairly judged. He will be allowed to prove, if he can, that ESTERHAZY was unjustly acquitted, although the acquittal of ESTERHAZY constitutes a "chose jugée" as much as the conviction of DREYFUS. ZOLA has insisted that his other charges were "indivisible" from the charges against the Esterhazy court-martial, and in this contention the French court has sustained him. But when he summons the witnesses upon whom he relies to make his charges good they all with one accord begin to make excuses. M. CASIMIR-PERIER cannot testify to what happened during his Presidency. Col. PATY DU CLAM refused point-blank to give evidence, apparently without assigning any reason. A woman whose testimony is regarded as important has declined to appear on the ground of ill-health. Finally, Gen. BILLOT, the Minister of War, "has not received the authority of the Cabinet," of which he is himself a member, to appear as a witness and confute the libel for which M. ZOLA is on trial.

No matter what the formal issue of such a procedure may be, the real result will be a triumph for ZOLA. The French public, when it uses its intelligence, will come to the conclusion of the English Judge: "Every presumption is to be taken against the party who can show and won't show." The prosecution is in itself an admission by the Government that something needs to be done. It is an appeal to public opinion, or rather a reluctant response to the appeal of ZOLA to public opinion. Neither the subterfuge that the Dreyfus case has been decided nor the bugaboo of the national defense can be successfully invoked before a civil court on the question whether M. ZOLA has libeled certain Frenchmen eminent in political or military life. But the very Frenchmen who complain that they have been libeled are the Frenchmen who decline to go into court and submit themselves to examination. What a farce of an appeal to public opinion is that! How can it do anything else than to convince those who before doubted the truth of ZOLA's charges, to put those in doubt who were before convinced of their falsehood?

That M. ZOLA should have made charges so serious with his knowledge of the legal responsibility attaching in France to the bringing of false charges, without a complete conviction of their truth, has all along been to us quite incredible. It was, of course, credible that he had been deceived by a cunningly devised fable the concocters of which had availed themselves of his literary powers to have impressively put before the public. But how does this theory fit the fact that of all the men he has accused not one comes into court prepared to tell freely what he knows about the matter? The appeal to public opinion is already lost by the French Government. Of course, by public opinion we do not mean the emotions of the Paris mob, but of the sober and thoughtful Frenchmen of whom so many have ranged themselves with ZOLA in demanding the inquiry which the Government falsely pretended to grant and is already endeavoring to stifle. The Paris mob thinks to protect "the honor of the army" by cheering ESTERHAZY, who has loaded the army with insults, and hooting ZOLA, who demands the redress of a wrong which he believes has been committed upon one of its officers. But the mob seems to be at least as well advised as the Government. "Conspuez ZOLA" is an exhortation easier to execute than to confute ZOLA by evidence in a court of justice.

TO FREE BARNARD COLLEGE.

Barnard College for the higher education of women has a debt of $100,000. Relatively to the splendid resources and the remarkable development of its noble enterprise this is not a large debt. It is desired that it shall be paid, and when that is done the college will have annual revenue enough to meet its current expenditure. It will, of course, extend its work as opportunity and means present themselves; but that is a matter of the future. The point of actual interest and importance is that, freed from this burden, the college can stand squarely on its feet and meet well the immediate demands upon it.

The case is stated very forcibly in the following letter from Mr. HEWITT:

New York, Jan. 25, 1898.

GEORGE A. PLIMPTON, Esq., Treasurer of Barnard College:

My Dear Sir: Having consented to accept temporarily the position of Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College, made vacant by the death of the lamented DR. ARTHUR BROOKS, I have necessarily become familiar with the financial condition of the institution. I am amazed at the achievements of the last three years. What five years ago was only a remote possibility has become a reality. A stately structure has been reared on a site of unapproachable excellence. Thanks to the generosity of those noble women, Mrs. ANDERSON, Mrs. BRINCKERHOFF, and Mrs. FISKE, supplemented by liberal gifts of other persons interested in the higher education of women, this magnificent property is practically completed, without an incumbrance of any kind, and it only remains to raise the modest sum of $100,000 in order to cover the cost of equipment and of liquidating the preliminary outlay of getting the institution in full working order.

Barnard College has thus in five years made greater progress than Columbia College achieved in the first fifty years of its existence. It has more students than Columbia had in its academic department at any time prior to its removal from its original site. I regard this result as a miraculous success, and it will be a reproach to the citizens of New York if, even for a short time, the work of Barnard College should be hampered for need of the small amount required to place it in the position of comparative independence.

I therefore recommend that an appeal be made at once to the large-hearted men and women of New York to contribute the sum of $100,000 necessary for the fulfillment of the plans now actually in operation. Although the means of myself and my family are, as is well known, pledged to the development of another institution devoted to the diffusion of knowledge, I cannot deny myself the luxury of being included in the list of those who will confer upon the women of New York the opportunity of acquiring the mental training and the stores of knowledge which have always been regarded as necessary in the case of men for social progress and the elevation of humanity. Sincerely yours,

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

Besides Mr. HEWITT's subscription of $1,000, a like amount has been subscribed by Mrs. JACOB H. SCHIFF, Mrs. WILLIAM H. OSBORN, Mr. MORRIS K. JESUP, and two "friends," $6,000 in all to date. The condition of the subscriptions is that at least $100,000 shall be raised and that the Trustees shall pledge themselves by appropriate resolutions not to incumber the property of the college by any mortgage or lien whatsoever.

We have little doubt that the money will be forthcoming promptly and none whatever that it would be a sound investment yielding rich returns. It is too late—far too late, happily—to need to discuss the value of the kind of work Barnard College is doing, and the proof that it is doing this work steadily better and better, and so will continue, is convincing.

DIFFUSING POISON.

It is to be regretted that Judge WOODWARD, before whom the trial of Sheriff MARTIN and his Deputies is going on at Wilkesbarre, has no more effective means of preventing newspaper misrepresentations of the evidence and the facts of the trial than the exclusion from his court of the wanton falsifiers who send out the distorted reports. The perverting mind of a yellow journalist works as freely in a horseshed or in a beer saloon as in the courtroom. Given a mere outline of the day's proceedings, which some spectator could be paid to supply, and the beings of whom Judge WOODWARD complains would produce an amount of daily copy not less voluminous nor any more fair or decent than if they were sitting in his Honor's courtroom.

The language in which the Judge denounced these falsifiers will confirm impressions which many people in this city must have received from a perusal of the offending reports. We quote from his remarks at the opening of court yesterday:

"This Court has granted generous privileges to reporters of the press and to sketch artists. Against most of these we have no complaint to make, but as to a certain few the case is different. We have been amazed at the horrible misrepresentations of evidence that have been telegraphed to other places and at the untruthful and misleading caricatures that have been made of alleged scenes at this trial.

"Scenes wrought utterly out of imagination have been pictured and words have been set down utterly wide of the acthal happening, and, indeed, intended to create an opposite meaning, and to work upon the passions and prejudices of those who read. At this time we mention no names, but we distinctly warn those interested that if their offenses are repeated, those giving such offense will be denied the privileges of attending this trial."

The reports Judge WOODWARD condemns are every one of them a flagrant contempt of court. They audaciously prejudge the case, and each day convict the accused, presumably because of a belief that the anarchistic and disorderly classes will be best pleased by a sort of running verdict to the effect that the Sheriff and his Deputies who shot the striking miners were guilty of murder. The public harm these publications do is scarcely to be estimated, since they purposely and in advance spread the belief that if the accused are not convicted it is because the money of the mine owners has saved them.

The guilty newspapers are engaged in the diffusion of poison in the community. Were they within the jurisdiction of Judge WOODWARD's court he would, of course, fill the available jails with the responsible editors until the practice ceased.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, marshals a telling array of arguments against postal savings banks in an article of less than four pages in the February number of Gunton's Magazine. The objections to the Postmaster General's plan group themselves about two main points—the interests of the Government and the interests of the depositor.

Mr. TOWNSEND very justly says that postal savings banks would not inspire popular confidence unless the Government guaranteed the safety of the deposits. But this would be a perilous risk for the Government. The deposits would be received and handled by Postmasters, a great proportion of whom, appointed for political reasons, would be unfamiliar with the keeping of accounts, while the usual percentage would be untrustworthy. Investment in municipal, town, and county securities in those parts of the country where it is claimed that postal savings banks are a necessity would involve the risk of serious losses, and these investments would commonly be made on the advice of local Postmasters, who in many cases would be interested and unskilful advisers.

The Postmaster General would be the custodian of a great fund, for the safety of which he would stand as guarantor, yet his agents, cashiers, tellers, accountants, and clerks would be men without financial experience and unaccustomed to exact business habits; while the necessity of earning 2 per cent. on the deposits and of holding them subject to the depositor's demand on short notice would call for the exercise of a high order of banking ability and the exercise of great care and prudence. The result demanded and the machinery provided stand in startling self-contradiction.

From the point of view of the depositor the convenience of being able to make his deposit in the nearest money-order Post Office would be offset by the inconvenience of having to await the slow process of getting from Washington a draft on a bank whenever he wished to draw any funds. Moreover, 2 per cent. interest, which it is quite as much as such a loose and scattered system of savings banks could afford to guarantee, is not so much as the depositors would receive from a savings bank managed by Trustees.

It is a pretty safe rule that the Government should keep out of any business that is better managed by private individuals. Ordinary savings banks in the Eastern States now earn from 3 to 4 per cent. for their depositors. Their success would prevent the establishment of postal savings banks in this part of the country. They would get little or no business. Mr. TOWNSEND points out that it would be easy to adopt this system in the South and West, where, it is asserted, there is crying need of secure depositories for the savings of the people. Let towns, under the authority and supervision of the State Banking Department, open a bank and begin to receive deposits, managing it themselves until it made money enough to pay the expenses of a staff. That is a better plan than 2 per cent. postal savings banks.

THE BURKE MEMORIAL.

The rector of Beaconsfield, who has appealed in our columns for American subscriptions to a monument to EDMUND BURKE, will doubtless remark with some astonishment the denunciation of that project by "Historicus" in our columns on Sunday. Most of the American readers of that letter will share his astonishment. They have remembered what the rector calls "the courageous and enlightened attitude which BURKE took up during the American war of independence." That he did take up such an attitude and that his taking it entitled him to the gratitude of Americans has been for a century and a quarter a historical belief so well established that it is presumptuous to attack it except upon strong evidence.

Such evidence it does not appear to us that "Historicus" has produced. His chief point is that upon first coming into Parliament BURKE supported the act declaring the power of that body to legislate for the Colonies in all matters, and he intimates that BURKE's change from this position was brought about by his appointment as salaried agent for the Province of New York. But nobody can read BURKE's speeches on America without perceiving that there is no change to be explained away. Through these speeches there runs a continual insistence that the Colonies were to be conciliated, and that it did not matter for any practical purpose what the rights of Parliament were, so long as it was inexpedient to exercise them. This he reiterates in language that has become a familiar part of English literature, and that it is surprising any critic of our day should overlook. But the charge that at the time BURKE's American salary "presumably" ceased his Parliamentary efforts in behalf of America also ceased is considerably worse than careless. It is true, as "Historicus" says, that in November, 1776, he withdrew from Parliament on all questions relating to America. What "Historicus" omits to mention is that it was on the rejection of the motion seconded by BURKE, "for the revision of all acts aggrieving the Colonies," and by way of an emphatic protest against that rejection that BURKE withdrew from any further attempt to influence the House of Commons on American affairs, and that his whole party withdrew with him. But his activity in behalf of America did not cease out of doors because it had been shown to be of no avail in the House of Commons. In his letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol he explained and justified his action, and in his speech at Bristol four years later he reaffirmed and defended the position he had taken in the House. How does all this conform to the amiable suggestion of "Historicus" that BURKE was a friend of the Colonies only so long as he was paid to befriend them?

This is not the place in which to deal with the other charges of "Historicus," though some of them are no more ingenuously made than that we have exposed. It is the attitude of BURKE during the Revolution with which, as Americans, we are concerned. As to that, the rector of Beaconsfield is clearly in the right and "Historicus" clearly in the wrong. BURKE earned a place not only "beside," but at the head of the English statesmen who opposed the war altogether. We admit that BURKE was very much opposed to "infidels" and had no great liking for Unitarians. In fact, he dissected one eminent Unitarian, though not at all upon the score of his Unitarianism, in a paper which is likely to last as long as any piece of prose in the English language. But to say this is only to say that with all his greatness of mind and soul he was an Englishman of the eighteenth century and not of the nineteenth. His reputation is one of the possessions of the English-speaking world, which it is a public offense to attack without warrant. Such attacks as that of "Historicus" may nevertheless have their uses if they send their readers to reading or to re-reading BURKE.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Earnest as have been the efforts made in this column and other parts of THE TIMES adequately and justly to characterize the sins of omission and of commission in which the Manhattan Railway Company indulges, it seems that we have not been sufficiently severe to satisfy the critics of that large and important corporation. Remarking the other day on the recent inclosing of a few station platforms with glass, we expressed wonder that the company should have spent money on an improvement which nobody had demanded and which would not add appreciably either to public comfort or to public gratitude. A correspondent takes objection even to so tepid an admission as this of good intentions on the part of the Manhattan Directors. "Would they have gone to this expense," he asks, "if they did not intend to rent to advertisers the wall space thus formed, and thereby acquire another source of illegitimate revenue? Are they entitled to any consideration or thanks for doing that which is at once a violation of existing statutes and a deprivation of tenants in adjoining buildings of much-needed light and air?" These questions are interesting as indications of the average New Yorker's opinion of the elevated road people. He resents the imputing to them of any regard at all for public interests or convenience, and even in the case of acts apparently decent looks for a selfish and lawless motive. This may occasionally be unjust, but it is entirely explicable by the company's history. Whether or not the new partitions are to be covered with advertisements remains to be seen, but they certainly give more of annoyance to the occupants of abutting property than of comfort to passengers. For the present it is enough to call them deep mysteries; in a week or two it may be possible to denounce them as glass and wooden outrages.

—As might have been expected, the absurd charges that have been brought by certain doctors against the New York Board of Health have made their way abroad, not for what they are, but in the guise of facts, and it is natural that they have created considerable excitement in foreign medical circles. One letter in a London paper says: "It would be a great folly on the part of sanitary legislation to go so far as suggested in America—namely, to quarantine all consumptive people. This would not only be inhumane in the extreme, but also criminal in spirit, because many patients would die soon in exile who might have recovered, or, at least, lived much longer, if surrounded by the tender care of relatives and by home comfort—a care and a comfort so essential to the sensitive state of their mind and health. Besides, one-half of mankind cannot well be separated from the other, because, as I have stated already, tuberculosis is so widely spread, and exists in a latent state with so many, that no one could be said with certainty to be entirely free from it. Far more philanthropically inspired than the American idea would be the erection of homes in healthy suburbs of cities for the exclusive benefit of re-convalescents from pulmonary affections." Of course, the quarantining of all consumptives has never been advised or thought of, and the Englishman simply knocks to pieces—not very small pieces, by the way—a man of straw. And, strangely enough, he proceeds to advise just about what our Board of Health advises: "The Government would assist by establishing centres for microscopical examination, free of charge, and by bringing again and again before the public in general, before the lower classes in particular, the great value of sanitary measures."

—"Afterward, therefore because" is regarded as good enough logic out in Wisconsin. Some farmers living in Burnett County, that State, decided a while ago that there was copper under their land. What reasons they had for their belief are not given, possibly because to give them would make what they like to consider a very remarkable thing lose all its mystery, and so become entirely uninteresting. Be that as it may, the farmers, instead of sending for a geologist or a mining engineer to tell them where to dig, called in the services of a Lutheran clergyman, who is said to have great powers as a metal finder. He came to them all the way from Omaha, went poking about the fields with a bit of bent wire in his hands, and after a while declared that he felt "magnetic thrills," indicating the presence of valuable deposits. A shaft was sunk at the spot indicated, and at a depth of nine feet copper was found in paying quantities. "Those who scoffed at this method of discovering minerals," we read, "now have little to say." Why should they? Nothing could be said that would affect those who believe in "magnetic thrills," while for those who don't nothing is necessary. It is amusing to learn, however, that Burnett County now has dozens of wizards who can manipulate the bent wire as well as the Omaha man and that they are earning good wages from intelligent American citizens by doing it.

PERSONAL.

—While Gov. ATKINSON of Georgia was in Mexico recently, he devoted part of a Sunday to the acquisition of knowledge about bull fights. In other words, he attended one of those miserable spectacles, in which cruelty and cowardice masquerade as sport, and thus, from personal observation, learned another lesson in human possibilities. His act has been severely condemned by not a few of his constituents, their objection being, apparently, not that he went to a bull fight, but that he went to it on Sunday. For some rather mysterious reason, the Governor has seen fit to attempt a justification of his course, and, as is usually the case when the compliment of a reply is paid to those who make what they regard as piety an excuse for impertinent meddling with the private affairs of other people, the Governor has simply laid himself open to new assaults. "As Sunday," he says, "is the only day on which bull fighting can be witnessed in the City of Mexico, and as the purpose of my visit was to glean all I could of Mexican customs, I did not stand back on conventionality." This is decidedly poor argument, for it begs the whole question of right or wrong, which was the only question involved, while it is easy to understand how much of cynical irreverence the Governor's critics will see in his use of the word "conventionality." Does he, then, regard Sunday observance as a mere form? they will ask, and the controversy will instantly take a new and long lease of life. The Governor should have said nothing, or else he should have asserted boldly that he owed no excuses to the public for what he did in a strictly private capacity.

—Chicago was touched to her big, warm heart by JOSEPH CHOATE's speech at the Bar Association dinner, and the papers there are using every eulogistic adjective in their extensive vocabulary in the effort to express their appreciation and approval of his compliments. Incidentally the city that sent them their distinguished guest is coming in for a part of the prevalent good feeling, and it may very well be that the interchange of jokes too sharply barbed and of criticism too heavily weighted, in which both Chicago and New York have so long indulged, will be given up, for a while at least, as the result of the kindliness expressed and excited by Mr. CHOATE. He preached good doctrine to his hosts, and we as well as they can afford to remember and repeat his words: "One future, one hope, one destiny," he said, "awaits us all alike. If one section suffers all the rest will suffer with it. If there is, which I do not believe, a growing jealousy and strain between East and West, Chicago, with her equal hold on both, must be the mediator, and we of New York may well envy the share which the bar of Chicago will take in such a conciliation. If New York is our gateway to Europe, Chicago is the gateway, East and West, North and South, not of our Nation alone, but of the whole continent. Here the great throbbing centre sends forth life to the whole body of America." That is true as well as pretty, and it is pleasant to see that the Chicagoans emphasize this portion of Mr. CHOATE's speech more than that in which he listed their various possessions that are "greatest."

—Mrs. ISAAC E. EMERSON of Baltimore is the fortunate possessor of diamonds worth $25,000; she also possesses a disinclination to pay the somewhat heavy tax on them as personal property which the Baltimore Assessors have imposed. In these circumstances, the Judges of the Appeal Tax Court asked the City Solicitor for advice, and he has prepared an opinion almost as luminous as it is long, which is saying a good deal. The important part of it, however, is that in which the City Solicitor calls attention to this clause in the tax law: "The provisions of this article (that relating to taxable personal property) shall not apply to wearing apparel of any description except diamonds and other costly jewelry not habitually worn on the person." This raises a hard question for Mrs. EMERSON to answer. Does she wear her diamonds habitually? If so, apparently they will escape taxation. But it will be very dreadful to reply in the affirmative.

THE CRUEL CHECK REIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest and pleasure the several protests which have appeared in your columns against the use and abuse of the cruel check rein for horses, and wish to add my testimony in a righteous cause. Every day I am pained to see the patient, willing creatures pass my windows, dragging their burdens, with their heads checked up so tightly as to be sometimes almost at right angles with the back, and tossing their heads in the vain effort to relieve the strain upon mouth and neck, while their careless drivers take no note of the discomfort plainly set before them.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which I am a member, does good service here, as elsewhere, but apparently it has not yet succeeded in abolishing an abuse which is rooted in the ignorance and vanity of man. It seems to me that the worst offenders are the farmers and country people, who sin partly from long custom and partly from ignorance. Often in the case of fine horses it is the coachman who insists upon making his "team" look grander and more spirited than that driven by rival coachmen, and even when the master or mistress of such horses is aware of the abuse, he or she hesitates to interfere with the autocrat of the stable.

There are doubtless many owners of fine horses who do not permit the use of the bearing rein, and are rewarded by the superior beauty, carriage, and power of the animals. Nature, in this as in all cases, knows best, and who is to combat the decrees of fashion? Let the numerous Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals all over the country answer that question. Meantime, perhaps the people who persist in the use of the obnoxious rein may learn that a horse cannot pull when his head is checked up, and utility may do what mere humanity so obstinately refuses. C. T.

New York, Feb. 6, 1898.

SENATOR MURPHY AND HIS VOTE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of Feb. 4 entitled "Suicidal Blundering" strikes the keynote of what ought to be the position of the Democratic Party. The Teller resolution was radically wrong, and how any one claiming the Democratic name from the State of New York could vote for it is past understanding.

Senator Murphy has a peculiar faculty, on every great question of National importance, of voting rarely, and when he does of voting wrong.

There was considerable grim humor in the proposition made in the Assembly to declare his seat vacant. It has been vacant at many roll calls of the Senate, much to the relief of his Democratic constituents, who tremble every time his name is called lest he, their representative, should answer to his name in such a manner as to cause them to crimson with shame that he calls himself a Democrat.

It is no answer to say the Republicans, as they have a majority, are responsible for the action of the Senate. A great question which involves the National credit, Governmental honesty, demands the vote of every Senator and Representative, regardless of party name, to sustain the credit of the Nation.

Country Democrats are devoutly praying for the exit of Murphy.

F. A. WILLIAMS.

Corning, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1898.

The Louisiana Convention.

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention, which was elected last month, meets in New Orleans to-day. The New Orleans Picayune says: "The chief topic to be treated by the convention is the revision of the suffrage franchise, in order to take the power to vote out of the hands, first, of the ignorant and shiftless classes, and, second, out of the hands of foreigners."

NUGGETS.

Sure Way to Popularity.

"I suppose the secret of his popularity is that he talks well."

"Not at all. The secret of his popularity is that he laughs well."—Chicago Post.

Unappreciative.

"Palette felt disappointed because you didn't attend his exhibition of paintings."

"I was detained."

"But he kept the gallery open very late."

"Yes, that's what detained me until a little later."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Abbreviations.

The St. Louis Star is greatly worried because The Boston Globe abbreviates the word "President." We notice that The Star abbreviates the word "Saint" in the name of its own town. Why isn't a saint entitled to as much respect as a President?—Boston Globe.

Play.

"Does your husband work, Mrs. Dashley?"

"Indeed, he does not. He plays from one year's end to the other."

"How can he do that and keep the wolf from the door?"

"Mr. Dashley is a musician."—Detroit Free Press.

A BETROTHAL ACCIDENT.

From The Denver Evening Post.

They walked 'neath the moon together, he whispering words of love,
And telling her she was fairer than the angels and things above.
He compared her eyes to the starlets, her voice to the pleasing lute,
Said her cheeks had the bloom of roses and her breath the flavor of fruit.
The song that he sung was a sweet one, he had warbled it oft before,
And his plea was so well directed that it touched her heart to the core,
And she clung to his side yet closer, aye! clung like a little leech,
For a question she knew was coming as a close to his flowery speech.

At last in a tender manner he asked her to be his wife,
To share in the chromo picture he'd drawn of a future life,
And she whispered her "yes" so softly that the angels could never hear,
Yet it beautifully succeeded in probing his waiting ear.
In rapturous joy he seized her and squeezed her in new-born bliss,
And made a heroic effort to snatch the betrothal kiss,
But he'd clear lost sight of the headgear she wore with such natty pose,
And the rim of her cowboy dicer broke the bridge of his bloomin' nose!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Helena Modjeska in Schiller's "Mary Stuart" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

MINNIE SELIGMAN AS CLARICE

A New Rural Drama at the Manhattan Theatre and Another Imported Farce at Hoyt's—Yesterday's Music.

Helena Modjeska began her short engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening under pleasant auspices. The audience was numerous and attentive, and received the distinguished actress with many manifestations of esteem. The play was Mme. Modjeska's own version of Schiller's "Mary Stuart," which is familiar to habitual theatregoers. It was mounted appropriately, and the general performance, though far from brilliant, was sufficiently smooth and intelligent.

Joseph Haworth, the principal actor now in Modjeska's company, chose the comparatively unimportant rôle of Mortimer. For this he is not to be blamed, as Mortimer, though slight, is a grateful and showy part, and there is no possible triumph for the actor of Leicester. In "Mary Stuart," however, Mary, although she is out of the scene in two acts of the five, is the all in all.

This heroine of romance, for the real Queen of Scots was a very different woman from Schiller's imaginary personage, as the causes and effects of her downfall differed greatly from those deliberately set forth or intimated in his tragedy, is, at this stage of her career, one of the most attractive characters in Mme. Modjeska's repertory. Indeed, there is no other English-speaking actress now in sight who would be likely to attempt the rôle. Queen-like dignity in Modjeska's impersonation is tempered by womanly tenderness and softened by rare personal charm. The denotement of Mary's scorn for her enemies and her just wrath in the face of false accusations is graphic and human, and in the great climax of anger (in the encounter with Elizabeth) the effect is secured by the simplest and truest method. But the softer side of Mary's nature is denoted with exquisite art, and pathos is the most potent quality of this portrayal. The pathos is unaffected, and free from any suspicion of extravagance, and its effect is irresistible.

This and the other portrayals of Mme. Modjeska cannot be too warmly commended to public notice in this hour, not only because of what this actress has been, but for what she is, an artist of the finest sensibility, the highest intelligence, and the sincerest sympathy with the best and noblest in the drama. In her choice of plays she has never been governed by the vagaries of narrow-minded persons and "prurient prudes," and has wisely held that art should not be hampered by ignorant prejudices. But the drift of her mind has always been toward the noblest and most elevated dramatic subjects. She has acted Camille, Odette, and Magda, but she has acted also Isabella, Ophelia, Rosalind, and Katharine of Arragon. Her present rôle serves admirably to exhibit some of her best gifts, and the radiant charm of her presence.

The enthusiasm of the spectators last night was greatest after the episode in Fotheringay Park, in which the actress of Mary is required to express a wide range of emotion, from the ecstacy of one long imprisoned and suddenly set at liberty in the Springtime, through many changing moods of gentle revery, of sudden fright and embarrassment and wounded pride, of shame and self-abnegation, to scorn and defiance. In all this, while every state of feeling is clearly expressed and the scene is carried forward to its climax with cumulative force, there is no posing or ranting and no mere declamation. This scene and the last affecting episode of Mary's parting with her few friends before her execution, as Modjeska does them, remain vividly in the memory.

Mary Stuart	Helena Modjeska
Elizabeth	Anna Proctor
Leicester	Lester Lonergan
Shrewsbury	George S. Spencer
Burleigh	John Malone
Kent	George Sylvester
Sir Amias Paulet	Wadsworth Harris
Sir Edward Mortimer	Joseph Haworth
Sir Andrew Melvil	James M. Ward
Burgoyne	William Wilson
Officer	David Ward
Hannah Kennedy	Mrs. Sargent
Page	Maud Northam
Margaret Kyrle	Anna Daly

A NEW FARCE AT HOYT'S.

"Oh, Susannah," by Three Able-Bodied Britons, Vigorously Performed.

"Oh, Susannah" is a caricature play in three acts, constructed clumsily by no fewer than three Englishmen, whose names are all printed, in dead earnest, on the bill at Hoyt's Theatre, where the piece was performed in a painstaking and energetic manner last night. This thing has been a very profitable entertainment in London, they say, because of the uncommon ability to blend pathos with caricature possessed by an extraordinarily homely little comic actress whose queer name is Louie Freear. Her rôle is Aurora a bedraggled "slavey" in a lodging house, much in love with a poor young physician, whom she looks after with much officiousness. The poor creature is represented as interfering in the doctor's affairs, lying heroically about his practice, taking his medicine with pitiable joy, and, in the preposterous course of events, fancying that she is betrothed to him. When she learns that he is already married she succumbs. She will, presumably, be buried with her real "diamink" side combs, at ninepence the pair.

Last night this tragi-comical slattern, with her bad foot, her shrill voice, her rags, and her unrequited passion, was impersonated by Josephine Hall, who was associated all last Winter with another of Miss Freear's parts, namely, the "top-note" creature in "The Girl from Paris." Miss Hall's make-up was a bit too grotesque and her performance was certainly well intentioned and carried forward with perfect seriousness. She was frequently funny, especially in the first act, and once or twice she suggested, in a vague way, that she might be able to express dumb pathos very effectively, propitious circumstances. But Miss Hall did not make Aurora reasonable or continuously lifelike, and if Miss Louie Freear can do so, then Miss Louie Freear is a woman of genius. We have our doubts. Moreover, we have a strong liking for Miss Hall, and wish she'd stop "making-up" as a creature of the gutter.

The farce, apart from the character of Aurora, is very much like the character of Aurora—crude, noisy, incoherent, overwrought, and vulgar. There are some funny moments. There are even a few bright passages in the text. Unlike "A Bachelor's Honeymoon" and some other comic pieces of the year, it is not all depressing. The audience endured it politely, but it must be said that the interest flagged as the performance proceeded. Nor were any of the actors at fault. Mr. Fritz Williams and all his associates deserve only praise:

John Shepard	Fritz Williams
Mr. Plant	Robert Cotton
Andrew Merry, R. N.	Frank Doane
Hon. Waverly Vane	Alfred Hickman
Tupper	Jessie Busley
Miss Susannah Shepard	Marion Lester
Flora	Maude Harrison
Ruby	May Wood
Pearl	Blanche Burton
Mrs. O'Hara	Maggie Fielding
Aurora	Josephine Hall

"COMEDY AND TRAGEDY."

Minnie Seligman in W. S. Gilbert's Little Play at Proctor's Theatre.

The long and varied "continuous" bill at Proctor's Theatre in Twenty-third Street this week contains one item of unusual interest and appreciable dramatic value. Minnie Seligman, (Mrs. Cutting,) who has been absent from the stage for some years, has returned to it by way of "vaudeville," and the little play in which she is the star is mounted and dressed in a manner much superior to that common in such houses. "Comedy and Tragedy," by W. S. Gilbert, is the play. It

derson, who first acted in it here in 1885. Recently Julia Neilson, who was a protégée of Mr. Gilbert, impersonated Clarice at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Clarice is an actress in Paris in the first quarter of the eighteenth century when, Mr. Gilbert fancies, stage players were petted and made rich if they pleased the nobles, but were accounted vagabonds and denied even the measure of "recognition" accorded to mere tradespeople. Clarice's husband, for instance, wants to cross swords with the Regent, the Duc d'Orleans, who has insulted Clarice, but the Regent refuses to fight an actor. So Clarice pretends to have quarreled with her husband and to be separated from him, and then invites the Regent and his friends to sup at her house. When they have arrived she induces the Regent to make love to her and then the husband breaks in upon them and so annoys the poor Regent that he is compelled, in spite of his prejudice, to go out in the garden and fight with the despised actor.

Meanwhile the followers of the Regent have been gaming in another room, but they now return to demand entertainment of Clarice. So it becomes her task to centre their attention upon herself until the duel in the garden is finished. She undertakes to improvise scenes of comedy and tragedy and gets through the first very well; but then her nerves give way under the strain of suspense and fear and she reveals her anguish and the cause of it to the company. This is taken as the exhibition of tragedy and is vigorously applauded.

Miss Seligman has dramatic aptitude and abundant power, and she acts this arduous rôle with strong effect, with as little subtlety as possible, of course, to suit her audiences, and with all the emphasis allowable. In her hands "Comedy and Tragedy" is likely to be a "great card" in the "vaudevilles," wherefore it would be unkind to express the wish that Miss Seligman could be employed in work of a higher kind. The best artist must live, and they say that very good livings are made in these "continuous" shows, which are respectable and provide entertainment cheaply for hosts of respectable persons.

One of the actors in Miss Seligman's suite is named Lester Wallack. He is a grandson of the famous Captain of the Watch, and he exhibits no sign of fitness for his calling. But in the important rôles of the Regent and the husband the actress is very well supported by Richard Ganthony and Albert Gran.

A NEW RUSTIC PLAY.

"Way Down East" Successful at the Manhattan Theatre.

"Way Down East" was presented last evening for the first time at the Manhattan Theatre. The play was written by Lottie Blair Parker. The programme said it was "elaborated and produced by Joseph R. Grismer." In "Way Down East" one does not find the seed of the much-sought-after American drama; a sort of composite flower, full-blown, ready to drop from the stem, is given instead. The play is reminiscent and recalls boyhood memories of quiet enthusiasm, but not in such a way as to make one ashamed of having been once amused over trivial, commonplace, yet exaggerated things. Much has been eliminated, but the salient significance of what we have often seen and from long ago remained.

The first act carried with it the atmosphere of "The Old Homestead," the second that of "Shore Acres," while the third, which ended as Squire Amasa Bartlett, personated by Mr. Odell Williams, drove the poor girl out into the storm, strongly reminded one of "Hazel Kirke." The fourth act was comparatively new, and gave evidence of a careful appreciation of what had gone before. But if the play set one in a reminiscent mood, it was only to draw attention to the protuberances of the plays mentioned.

Strange as it may seem the usual farmers' slang and "cuss" words, which exist nowhere but on the stage, were wanting; there was no exaggeration of the uncouth which is supposed to predominate New England rural circles, but which, as a matter of fact, does not; and what suggested "Shore Acres" was not an attempt at dreary and photographic realism, but a sincere desire to idealize for the stage what was true in nature. The scenery was simple, and without being striking was perfectly correct, as far as we remember the environment of New England village home life. The dialogue was simple, too, and very often to the point, but there were few outbursts of rhetorical flubdub to appeal to the gallery. The gallery applauded, nevertheless, but in the natural order of things, and when the people in the orchestra applauded, too.

In general the acting was good; the hero and heroine, played respectively by Howard Kyle and Phoebe Davies, were presented in excellent style, as was the part of Louisa Bartlett, the Squire's warm-hearted but "set" wife, by Sara Stevens. All seemed to take an interest in their parts and to find pleasure in pleasing the audience. It was all very congenial.

At the end of the third act somebody began to cry for the author. Soon many joined the same cry. Mr. Grismer appeared before the curtain; he said that he wasn't the author, but the stage manager, and requested Mrs. Parker to step to his side. She failed to appear, and so, in a few well-chosen words he apologized and thanked the audience in her behalf.

Squire Amasa Bartlett.....Odell Williams
Louisa Bartlett.....Sara Stevens
David Bartlett.....Howard Kyle
Kate Brewster.....Minnie Dupree
Prof. Sterling.....George Backus
Hi Holler.....Felix Haney
Anna Moore.....Phoebe Davies
Lobdell Sanderson.....Frank Lander
Martha Perkins.....Ella Hugh Wood
Reuben Whipple.....Charles V. Seamon
Seth Holcomb.....Bartley McCullum
Dr. Wiggins.....Homer Granville

"MARTHA" IN ENGLISH.

Another Success Scored by the Castle Square Opera Company.

The Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre last night added another to its growing list of successes by an enjoyable presentation of Flotow's "Martha" in English. There was a large attendance, every seat in the house being occupied, and there were many encores.

Neither Miss Golden nor Miss MacNichol was at her best. Miss Golden as Martha sang as often off the key as truly, and Miss MacNichol as Nancy, although she acted her part vivaciously, was not at home in the lines. Charles O. Bassett, the tenor, Earl of Derby, was in good form, and was recalled after every number. His singing of "Ah! Che a Voi; Heaven May to You Grant Pardon," in the fourth act, was a fine performance, and earned him four encores. W. G. Stewart, as Plunkett, was also at his best, and he was compelled to repeat his rendition of the soste nuto in the drinking song three times before the audience would allow the performance to proceed.

John Read made an acceptable Sheriff in the fair scene. The choruses were well trained, and the interest of the tuneful piece was well sustained throughout.

A double programme is promised for next week—"Pinafore" and "Cavalleria Rusticana."

"THE BARBER OF SEVILLE."

Last Night's Performance at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Rossini's opera, "The Barber of Seville," with Mme. Melba as Rosina, was repeated by the Damrosch & Ellis company at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, with Signor Bimboni conducting.

Mme. Melba was as charming as ever in her part, and Signor Campanari as Figaro was excellent. M. Salignac filled the part of Almaviva creditably, and M. Boudouresque as Basilio was well received. The attendance was large, the boxes practically full, and their occupants brilliantly arrayed.

American Music for Europe.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—De Wolf Hopper and John Philip Sousa are going to Europe to give American comic opera and American band music. All the members of Hopper's "El Capitan" Company and all the members of Sousa's Band are booked for the trip. The start will be made in the Fall and both companies expect to be away the entire season of 1898-9. In consequence of this trip abroad the production of De Wolf Hopper's new opera will be delayed until some time in 1899.

Mr. Fitch's "Nathan Hale."

Opinions in Chicago differ greatly about both the commercial value and the artistic quality of Clyde Fitch's new semi-historical play, called "Nathan Hale," and of Mr. Goodwin's acting of the title rôle. But there is nothing new or strange in disagreement of critics over any artistic effort that is more than commonplace. We all know that Mr. Goodwin has command of pathos, but that, in spite of his remarkable skill as a mimic, there is small variety of expression in his impersonations. The critic of The Times-Herald, whose opinion of Mr. Fitch's play was quoted, is always conservative and moderate. Other newspaper writers have lauded "Nathan Hale" to the skies. The Evening Journal says: "It is the sanest, sweetest lesson in patriotism we have had in a long time, and in these days, when patriotism is hawked about the market place, to have made it beautiful and fine once more is to have done something for one's country." Some passages of dialogue from "Nathan Hale," quoted in The Chronicle, read exceedingly well. Evidently the aims of both the dramatist and his chief interpreter in this work are high, and it is to be hoped that we shall soon have an opportunity to form our own opinions of "Nathan Hale."

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The burlesque called "The Model" is given at every performance, and the bill also includes an "olio."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Cumberland, '61," drew another large and enthusiastic audience last night. Mr. Fyles's play will be kept on view here all this week, and will then be taken on the "road" again.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE.—John and James Russell are back again, and those noisy Irish servant girls are as funny as ever. "The Duchess of Devonshire" is a one-act play by Edward Gervaise, in which Frances Redding and Carlton Macy appear.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Henry Miller and his company appeared last night in Messrs. Clarke and Klein's romantic play called "Heartsease." Mr. Miller, as the unfortunate young musician, was capably supported by Miss Kimball and others. The audience was numerous and well pleased.

PLEASURE PALACE.—Two attractive "turns" are those of the popular comedian and entertainer, Joseph Hart, who appears with Carrie de Mar in a sketch called "The Quiet Mr. Gay," and Laura Biggar, who has a comedietta called "The Woman Up Stairs." The cat-and-dog circus of Leonidas delights the children.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Charmion has become one of the exalted stars of the "vaudeville" business. Lottie Collins is also in the bill at the big music hall, as well as Julia Mackey, whose contralto voice is greatly admired, and a host of others. This week's entertainment is particularly rich in novel feats of acrobatism, but song and dance and fun are not neglected.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Passion Play, reproduced by the cinematograph, is meeting with much success. Each afternoon and evening the Musée is crowded, and the greatest interest is taken in the reproduction. The lecture accompanying the vivid scenes is full of interest, and the music is effective. It is said by the manager that many daily visitors are church members and ministers, and also that many are moved to tears by the pictures. The Musée's improved cinematograph is now being used, and the pictures are reproduced with sharpness of outline and little flickering. The other attractions of the Musée are to be augmented. Two new wax groups were on exhibition last evening.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mme. Nordica occupied a box at last night's performance of "The Telephone Girl."

Mme. Viarda, who recently returned from Lakewood, contemplates her reappearance in this city some time in the near future.

William H. Crane has accepted an exceedingly clever comedy by Clyde Fitch and Leo Dietrichstein, which he hopes to produce the early part of next season. He is also considering a strong play written by Gilbert Parker.

E. E. Rice has engaged Miss Marguerite Sylva for one of the leading parts in his new production, "Monte Carlo." She will withdraw from "The French Maid" company next Saturday night, and will be succeeded by Miss Olive Redpath.

Considerable interest is attached to the performance of "Die Meistersinger" at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night in honor of Emil Fischer. In addition to the fact that the occasion will celebrate Herr Fischer's fiftieth year on the stage, his admirers will crown him with a handsome silver wreath made by Tiffany & Co. and suitably inscribed.

The members and officers of the First Battery will attend the performance of "The Girl from Paris" to-morrow night at Wallack's Theatre. Manager Charles Burnham said last night that the extraordinary number of orders received for seats for the first week of John Drew's new play, "One Summer's Day," surpasses anything in his experience as a manager. The sale of seats will open on Thursday.

Manager Kingsbury of the American Theatre announced last week that they would distribute souvenirs in the shape of silver trays to mark the fiftieth performance of the company, which took place last night. The result was that the house could have been filled three times over by the tremendous crowd of people who tried to gain admission to the theatre. The crowding of this throng almost carried away the brass entrance gates to the theatre, and the people became unmanageable by the regular forces of the theatre, so Capt. Brown of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station was informed, and he responded with a squad of reserve officers, who cleared the lobby of the theatre.

James K. Hackett, after his brief rest with some friends in the Adirondacks, returned to the city Sunday night much improved in health. He will make his first appearance to-day at the Lyceum Theatre in a special matinée performance of "The Princess and the Butterfly." Daniel Frohman, since he made his first announcement of giving this special performance, has found the demand so extremely large for seats that he finds it will be absolutely impossible to fulfill them, and therefore he has decided to give additional special matinées, one on next Tuesday and another on Washington's Birthday. If the demand continues he will give additional performances.

OLYMPIA RUMORS DENIED.

Mr. Freedman Disclaims Any Intention of Making Hammerstein Manager.

A report was current yesterday that Oscar Hammerstein was soon to assume the management of the Olympia Music Hall, Theatre and Roof Garden. It was said that The New York Life Insurance Company, which holds a $900,000 mortgage on the Olympia establishment, had become dissatisfied because the mortgage was not bearing interest, as a result of the failure to operate the enterprise, and that they had asked Andrew Freedman, the receiver, to take some step which would insure their interest.

This report was denied yesterday by Mr. Freedman. He said there was no change in the situation, and that for the present Mr. Hammerstein would not be Olympia's manager. He believed that some other disposition of the management would be the final outcome. He also said in answer to the report that there are differences of opinion between Mr. Hammerstein and himself regarding the management of the property that so far as he knows no such friction exists.

At the office of the New York Life Insurance Company, it was said that Mr. Freedman was entirely satisfactory as a receiver, and that no suggestion as to his conduct of the affairs of the Olympia had been made. It was believed that the interests of the mortgage were being cared for as well as could be expected. No communication had passed, it was asserted, between the New York Life and Mr. Hammerstein.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. James A. Scrymser held an evening reception at her home, 107 East Twenty-first Street, last night.

A dinner for eighteen persons was given last night by Mr. and Mrs. Francis Otto Matthiessen at their home, 580 Fifth Avenue.

In consequence of a sudden death, Mrs. Charles A. Peabody of 60 West Twenty-first Street, will not be at home on her receiving days in February.

Mr. and Mrs. James Williamson Henning entertained at dinner at their home, 113 East Thirty-seventh Street, last night. The table decorations were yellow carnations and ferns.

Cards are out for a reception and cotillion to be given by Mrs. Gilbert Edward Jones at her home, 222 Madison Avenue, next Tuesday night. Dancing will start some time after 10 o'clock. Seventy-five couples are expected to take part in the cotillion.

Mrs. Henry Budge entertained some friends at a dinner in her apartments at the Dakota, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, last night. Covers were laid for eighteen. The table decorations were garlands of lilies of the valley and tulips.

Mrs. Warren G. Demarest gave a dinner for about twelve people at her home, 48 East Seventy-third Street, last night. On the table was a handsome centerpiece of pink cattaleya orchids, with Farleyense ferns. Roses were also used about the room and quince blossoms in the parlor.

CHINA IN AN AWKWARD FIX

She May Be Induced to Decline the Proposals of Both England and Russia for a Loan.

CANNOT PAY JAPAN INDEMNITY

Trying to Float Bonds to Meet the Installment Due in May—Powerless Against the New Exactions of Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"I have reason to believe that China will be induced to decline the British proposals in consequence of Russia's opposition, and, similarly, that she will be unable to accept the Russian proposals owing to England's opposition. The country is helpless and unable to pay the indemnity except by installments; but China nurses the hope that Japan will agree to an extension of time.

"Meanwhile an Imperial decree authorizes an issue of Treasury bonds at 5 per cent., to the amount of 100,000,000 taels, (about $78,000,000.) It appeals to the officials, the gentry, and the merchants, to assist the issue, in the remote possibility of raising enough to meet the installment due next May.

"The method proposed increases the growing distrust in the Government. Similar bonds, issued at the time of the war of 1859, were repudiated in 1862.

"The unsatisfactory and evasive nature of the Imperial edict exacted by Germany in condemnation of the Shan-Tung murders affords Germany the desired pretext for remaining in military occupation of considerable territory, including the town of Kiao-Chau, beyond the area leased. China still maintains that the murder of the German sailor was justifiable homicide, and due to the sailor's misconduct, but she is powerless to refuse Germany's exactions."

A special dispatch from Pekin says the proposed internal loan of 100,000,000 taels is redeemable in twenty years. The principal and interest are payable from the land and salt taxes, and the money is intended to pay the Japanese indemnity, but the prospects of its being subscribed are illusory.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN CHINA.

M. Hanotaux Says the Indemnities Secured During Two Years Amounted to 4,600,000 Francs.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. François Deloncle, Deputy for Castellane, raised a debate on the Government's foreign policy.

M. Hanotaux, the Foreign Minister, pointed out in the course of his reply the exclusive advantages France had recently secured in Southern China. In every case, he said, France had obtained compensation for injury to her interests or subjects in China, together with the punishment of the culprits, and these indemnities during the last two years had reachel a total of 4,600,000f. French diplomacy, continued M. Hanotaux, was active, but he regretted the timidity, amounting to indifference, of the French traders. France was convinced that any cataclysm causing a disruption in China would have the most terrible consequences, and the Government's aim was to work hand in hand with the other powers for the peaceful development of the country.

M. Méline, the Premier, replying on the subject of the Franco-Russian alliance, said it was only because of the alliance that Europe had escaped a general conflagration and the European concert become possible. To those who had expressed the fear that France was Russia's dupe, he would reply that when one has friends one must not display a constant distrust of them. The alliance was a work of long duration. "Therefore," he concluded, "France's friendship is not impatient; Russia's friendship is a profound and durable sentiment; and care should be taken not to sap its foundations."

SUPPLIES FOR FLEETS IN ASIA.

Large Consignments of Meat and Canned Goods Ordered in the West.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—The officials of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company say that within the past few days there has been an astonishing increase in the shipments of food supplies to the Orient consequent upon the gathering in China waters of the English, German, and French warships.

They also state that a few days ago the representative of the English Government placed an order in Kansas City for 2,000 tons of beef to be sent to the English fleet in China waters. The Russian Government, they also state, has given a big order to two Chicago houses for canned goods and beef, part of which will be sent from this port and the remainder by way of Vancouver or Seattle.

The agent of the Russian Government has an order for 1,200 tons of beef. This order for canned goods is intended as part of the supplies for the Russian troops now being sent from Odessa to the Manchurian frontier. Agents of the French and German Governments have also placed orders for meat supplies both in Omaha and Chicago.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET'S STAND.

Says She Was Misunderstood in the Controversy About India.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Lady Henry Somerset has written a letter to Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, to the effect that the letter which she wrote him early in 1897 in connection with the repeal of the Indian Cantonments act was widely misunderstood, and she therefore desires to withdraw her indorsement of any form or principle of State regulation of vice.

LONDON'S POLISH TRAGEDY.

The Inquest Shows that Marta Wysocka's Husband Is in Chicago.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The inquest over Marta Wysocka and Clement Kuermiorowich, both of whom were shot and killed in Whitechapel on Saturday by Marta's paramour, Karazewski, through jealousy, has developed that Marta's husband is now in Chicago. All the parties are Russian Poles. Wysocka lives at 155 Davidson Street, Chicago.

FESTIVAL FOR JOAN OF ARC.

A Movement in Its Favor Continues Throughout France.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The movement in favor of a national festival in honor of Joan of Arc continues with unabated vigor throughout France. Hundreds of petitions are yearly presented to Parliament from French women requesting the definite institution of the festival already voted by the Senate in 1894. M. de Mahy has just deposited in the Chamber of Deputies his report upon the case. It breathes throughout a spirit of the purest patriotism. Speaking of the perseverance of his countrywomen, he says: "No nobler reply can be made to the charge that we are a nation wanting in steadfastness."

In the name of the commission over which he presided, M. de Mahy recommends the ratification of the bill "as the supreme homage of the nation to the bravest, the noblest, the most glorious, heroic, and devoted child of our race who paid with her martyrdom the salvation of our land."

Sir Robert Peel for the Stage.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—It is reported that Sir Robert Peel, grandson of the famous Prime Minister, the young Baronet whose financial and other troubles have attracted much attention, is to adopt the stage as a career.

Peru's Dispute With Chile.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 7, via Galveston, Texas.—It is learned privately here that the questions in dispute between Peru and Chile will be satisfactorily arranged before the end of February.

Edinburgh Sale of Burns's Works.

EDINBURGH, Feb. 7.—At the sale to-day of Burns's works, a copy of the first Kilmarnock edition, in the original paper covers, uncut, brought £572, ($2,860.)

QUEEN'S SPEECH FORECASTED.

The Document Expected to be More Remarkable for Its Omissions than Its Contents.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The following is a forecast of the speech from the throne, to be read at the opening of Parliament to-morrow:

Referring to China, the Queen will speak favorably of the pacific relations between the powers, and will then point out the satisfaction experienced at the conclusion of the treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey.

Dealing with India, complimentary allusions will be made to the valor and loyalty of the British Indian troops. There will be a lengthy reference to the West Indies and the Government's intentions, as outlined by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, and the speech will then express the hope that the International Sugar Conference will have satisfactory results.

The first place in the estimates is devoted to the army needs, and the chief bills promised will be local government for Ireland and the London Municipalities bill, providing, as announced by the Marquis of Salisbury, for the modification of the London County Council, in the direction of decentralization.

The speech is expected to be long, but rather more remarkable for its omissions than its contents. It is quite evident that no settlement has yet been arrived at respecting China which will admit of more than a bare mention. The same applies to the West African difficulty with France and the troublesome Cretan negotiations, which are again in a state of collapse.

The public is anxious to learn more about the Soudan advance, but it is not likely to be gratified to any extent. It is understood, however, that there will be a long reference to the West Indies and the Sugar Commission.

No proposal will be made to relieve the Indian exchequer of the costs of the campaign on the Northwest frontier. The message addressed specially to the House of Commons will deal largely with the intended increase in the army estimates, with a view of strengthening the army and amending the conditions of service. Some fourteen new bills will be mentioned, mostly of local interest.

The Marquis of Salisbury and the other leaders gave the customary Parliamentary dinners this evening. Lord Rosebery returned to town to-day from Naples.

LORD NEVILL'S TRIAL AT HAND.

The Marchioness of Santurce, His Mother-in-law, Dies of Influenza —A Leader in Society.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Recorder, Sir Charles Hall, addressing the Grand Jury in the case of Lord William Nevill, fourth son of the Marquis of Abergavenny, who was committed for trial on Jan. 31 charged with fraud in connection with the suit of "Sam" Lewis, against Lieut. Spender Clay of the Second Life Guards, to recover £11,113 due on two promissory notes cashed for the prisoner, said the evidence "appeared to establish a prima facie case of forgery," and it would be their duty to find a true bill against Nevill. Eventually the trial of Lord William Nevill was set down for Wednesday next.

The Marchioness of Santurce, mother-in-law of Lord Nevill, died of influenza on Saturday last.

The Marchioness of Santurce died unexpectedly in her maid's arms. Lady Nevill, who was staying with her mother at the latter's house, on Eaton Square, went to Holloway Prison on Sunday to tell her husband of the death of the Marchioness.

The Marquisate of Santurce was a recent purchase of the deceased, her husband, José de Murrieta, the famous South American banker, preferring the simple name of Murrieta. The Murrietas always entertained in splendid prodigality, and royalties frequently graced their balls and dinners, and also attended the marriage of their daughter to Lord William Nevill, which was a nine days' wonder. Shortly after that event the crash came. Another daughter had a settlement of £2,000 on her, but Lady Nevill was to have a similar sum only as an allowance, not as a settlement, and so lost it when her father failed.

In spite of the loss of her fortune, the Marchioness of Santurce was welcomed everywhere and was held in the highest esteem by the Prince and Princess of Wales, whose intimate receptions she attended. There was scarcely a notable gathering in London at which she was not present. She was always handsome, distinguished, beautifully dressed, and wore the jewels she saved from the wreck. The Marchioness was very fond of Lord Nevill, and died in the belief that he had been wronged and was innocent.

THE REIDS GIVE A DANCE.

A Cotillion for Sixty Couples Led by W. Whitehouse with Mrs. Ogden Mills.

An important social event yesterday was the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at their home, 451 Madison Avenue. Some four hundred invitations had been issued, and the cotillion, which was danced after supper, was led by Worthington Whitehouse. His partner was the hostess's sister-in-law, Mrs. Ogden Mills.

The interior decorations were almost all of palms, which were furnished by Siebrecht. Kentia palms were used freely in the main hall and the dining-room on the first floor. Mrs. Reid received her guests in the parlor fronting on Madison Avenue. The dancers, who began to arrive in numbers about 11 o'clock, met in the gilt music room in the northeasterly wing of the house and on the same floor with the hall. The organ and piano had been removed and the floor waxed, so that the chamber was converted into an attractive ballroom for the occasion. Berger's Gypsy Hungarian Orchestra of sixteen pieces, which furnished the music, under the guidance of Horvath Miska, was stationed in the gallery. Strauss, Waldteufel, and Ziehrer were the composers chiefly favored.

Supper was served about 12:30 A. M., at small round tables, seating six or eight persons each, and set in the dining room and hall. After it was over Mr. Whitehouse and Mrs. Mills started the first figure of the cotillion. There were in all five favor figures, and the favors, though small in point of size, were among the costliest given this season. A series of artistic work-bags for women, trimmed with pink satin ribbon and artificial roses and violets, which Mrs. Collins furnished, were among them, "jeweled" orders with red ribbons being used in the same figure for men. In another figure there were small circular picture frames, set with rhinestones and trimmed with pink satin ribbon, as well as paper cutters of carved bone. There were also golf and other scarf pins for men, made of gold and set with stones of value, and jeweled trinkets for women. A feature of the cotillion was a Maypole dance, for which a pole of gilded wood was used, the strings being fashioned of garlands of roses of different hues.

Among the guests were Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitney Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Stevens Eryce, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Josephine W. Johnson, Miss Post, the Misses Emily V. and Lila V. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Post.

Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, William Sloane, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Miss Bishop, Francis C. Bishop, Miss Eva Barbey, Henry G. Barbey, Stewart M. Brice, W. Starr Miller, William Douglas Sloane, F. Delano Weekes, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Miss Cutting, Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, Miss Post, Miss Leiter, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn B. Burden, M. Orme Wilson, Craig W. Wadsworth, the Misses Morton, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Sands, R. C. Sands, Miss Caroline M. Phelps Stokes, R. K. Richards, Sidney D. Ripley, and James Otis.

SOROSIS'S "RED LETTER" DAY.

Presentation of a Gavel Made from a Rail Split by Abraham Lincoln.

Sorosis had a "red letter" day yesterday. That is what an old member who has come back to Sorosis and New York said at the close of the meeting to the large number of assembled members and guests.

"All Sorosis days are red letter days," corrected the President.

But yesterday was a day of days, if the length, depth, and breadth of the programme is considered, and it would not be strange if Sorosis went home with a head much enlarged from natural causes. It was "current events day, with Mrs. Gertrude H. Tenney as Chairman to prepare as a subject for discussion "Some Interesting Conditions That Are Marking the Close of This Century and Shaping the Destiny of the Next."

The following are the "conditions" which were discussed with great thoroughness, after Mrs. Tenney's presentation, by means of long papers: "Discoveries in the Thought World," Mrs. Louise Downs; "Medical Science," Mrs. Evelyn A. Stumpf; "Arbitration," Miss Nellie L. Kingman; "Education," Miss Sara M. Ely; "Armenia," Mrs. Mary M. Berghols; "The Drama," Mrs. Genie H. Rosenfeld; "The Effect of the Modern Extended Summer Vacation Upon Home, Church, and Business Life," Mrs. Mary C. Ball.

A tall, breezy, handsome, well-dressed Chicago clubwoman and a common-sense, practical, energetic Denver Woman's Club-woman were among those who spoke extemporaneously.

The notable event of the day was the presentation to Sorosis by Miss Margaret Pascal of the Rhinelander School of a gavel made from a rail split by Abraham Lincoln, and brought from the Lincoln farm by the Rev. John Terris Clark and fashioned into the sceptre of the parliamentarian by the Rhinelander School boys.

MISS MORTON'S LECTURES.

The course of lectures to be given on Tuesday mornings during Lent by Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton at the Waldorf-Astoria, is likely to be one of the most popular and interesting set of lectures of the season, embracing as it does the city's history, which is now attracting so much attention. The list of subscribers is already a large one, and the tickets, which are going rapidly, are to be obtained from Miss Morton or any one of her patronesses.

Among those who will be present at the lectures are Mrs. Samuel Thorne, Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Miss May W. White, Dr. Daniel G. Brinton of Philadelphia, Dr. Philip J. J. Valentine, Mrs. Donald McLean, Miss Furniss, Mrs. J. Morgan Wing, David Willcox, Mrs. Henry Van Wart, Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, Walter S. Logan, Mrs. William Gordon Ver Planck, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles D. Stickney, Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. John Jay White, Dr. John S. Billings, Prof. and Mrs. Frederick Partington, Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. Eugene McLean, Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. William A. Perry Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. William Duer, Mrs. William M. McClure, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Allen D. Loney, Frederick W. Wendt, Mrs. Richard Somers Hayes, and Mrs. Eugene Kelly.

Twelfth Night Club Entertained.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., Feb. 7.—Walter Stanton, a Wall Street banker, entertained at his country residence, Wild Hurst, at Hillsdale, last evening the members of the Twelfth Night Club and a number of other guests, numbering in all over forty people. The guests were met at the station by three large sleighs and treated to a sleigh ride in the country, after which they were driven to Mr. Stanton's residence on the Wearimus Hills for supper. Mr. Stanton's guests returned to New York at midnight.

De Sayre—O'Donnell.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The marriage of Miss Aileen O'Donnell to Viscount de Sayre of Paris took place at St. Matthew's Church to-day at noon. Father Lee celebrated nuptial mass, aided by Cardinal Gibbons, the Pontifical benediction being pronounced.

Among those present were the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the French Ambassador, M. Thielebeau, M. Boentre, M. Outrey, Sir Roderick Cameron, ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, Mrs. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Hinkley, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lee of Baltimore.

The French Ambassador and ex-Gov. Carroll witnessed the marriage contract. The Viscount and Viscountess de Sayre left on the afternoon train for New York, and will sail Saturday for France. They will make their home in Paris, but will spend part of this Winter in Italy.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Merchants' Association announced yesterday that it had been refused any concessions in the matter of reduced railroad rates for the Spring trade by the Central Passenger Association, notwithstanding every effort had been made to induce the companies to make a reduction.

The Merchants' Association states its belief that it has not been treated fairly in this matter, as the Central Passenger Association has granted reduced rates to Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and the other large cities in its jurisdiction.

President King, who is fully alive to the great addition to the trade of this city that the association secured during 1897 by reduced rates, has not given up the fight, and will make every effort possible to get the railroads to come to terms. Failing in this, he proposes to interest every merchant and exchange in New York in an aggressive fight against this discrimination.

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association, at its meeting Saturday, considered some radical measures looking to relief, and referred the matter to the Advisory Committee. There is talk of a mass meeting in some large hall Wednesday afternoon, at which representatives of the various interests will be heard. This has not, however, been definitely determined upon.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Aaron Raymond.

Aaron Raymond, the senior member of the clothing firm of A. Raymond & Co., died yesterday morning at his home, in the Ariston apartment house, Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street. Mr. Raymond's illness dates back to about a year ago, since which time he gradually declined in health.

Mr. Raymond was born in Bedford, Westchester County, Feb. 20, 1834, and was educated at the Bedford Academy. In 1852 he came to this city, where he entered the employ of a clothing house as clerk. Five years later he, with P. L. Rogers, founded the clothing firm of Rogers & Raymond, at Nassau and Fulton Streets, and in 1864, when his partner died, Mr. Raymond became sole proprietor. Later he took his son into the business with him. Mr. Raymond was one of the oldest members of the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Union League Club. He was an ardent Republican, and always high in party councils, but was never a public officer. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and two sons. Funeral services will be held at the home of the family to-morrow at 5 P. M. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery on Thursday.

Augustus Sherrill Whiton.

Augustus Sherrill Whiton died yesterday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Robert F. Little, 116 West Seventy-sixth Street, after a short illness. Mr. Whiton was for many years actively engaged in business in this city, but retired in 1892.

He was born in Binghamton in 1820. He studied civil engineering, and was put in charge of the construction of the branch of the Erie Railroad between Piermont and Goshen. In 1857 he came to New York and was made General Superintendent of the Erie. After several years in this position he resigned to take up the agency in this country of a European steel rail manufacturing Company. He was engaged in the railroad supply business until the time of his retirement. Mr. Whiton was an Elder in the Collegiate Reformed Church, at West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. Louis C. Whiton, a son, and Mrs. Robert F. Little, his daughter, survive him. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Henry E. Cobb of the Collegiate Church will take charge of the services.

James Harvey Halsey.

James Harvey Halsey, head of the firm of J. H. Halsey & Smith, leather manufacturers of Newark, died at his home at 60 East Park Street in that city Sunday night. He was nearly eighty-nine years old, and had not taken an active part in business for the last three years. About a week ago he was stricken with an illness which resulted in his death. He leaves two sons, Daniel Halsey, Jr., and William H. Halsey, and one daughter, Mrs. Wallace Durand. The junior member of the firm of which Mr. Halsey was the head is United States Senator James Smith, Jr.

Mr. Halsey served as Alderman of Newark in 1844 and 1845. At the time of his death he was one of the Directors of the Howard Savings Institution, and at other times he had served as a Director of the Mechanics' Bank and the New Jersey Insurance Company, both of which have since become defunct. The funeral will take place from his late home at 2:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and the interment will be in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Mrs. E. Burton Hart.

Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Blydenburgh Hart, wife of E. Burton Hart, died yesterday morning at the family residence, 59 East Seventy-ninth Street, from the effects of a paralytic stroke. She was the daughter of Hamilton Blydenburgh, who died in 1894, and who was for many years President of the Nassau Bank. Mrs. Hart was born in Smithville, L. I., about fifty years ago. She was married to Mr. Hart in 1892. She was a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and was quietly interested in a great many charities. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock from the residence. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church will conduct the services. The burial will be at Woodlawn.

Mrs. Harrietta Shattuck Weaver.

Mrs. Harrietta Shattuck Weaver, widow of Caleb S. Weaver, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Edwin Stuart Cregin, 99 Willow Street, Brooklyn, Sunday morning of heart failure. Mrs. Weaver was born in Ipswich, N. H., in 1819. She received her education at a seminary at Andover, Mass. She was a classmate of the late Mrs. Mary E. Storrs, wife of the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. For more than forty-two years she was a member of Dr. Storr's church. She was well known in the Heights by reason of her liberal gifts to charity. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock, Dr. Storrs officiating.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. JOHN GREENLEAF, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, at Washingtonville, N. Y., died Sunday.

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS, who until three years ago was in the wholesale liquor business in New York, died yesterday at his home, in Springfield, Mass.

E. L. RAQUA, a fancy poultry raiser, died Sunday at his home, in Highland Mills, N. Y. He was selected to act as judge of poultry at many county fairs in this and other States.

Judge M. G. TROUP, one of the oldest and best-known lawyers in Kansas, died Sunday at his home, in Winfield, that State. He was a pioneer Kansan, and at one time served

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exch'ge Bldg. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Kountze Brothers,
Bankers,
BROADWAY & CEDAR St., New York,
Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.
Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, February 5, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent Gold Bonds.
Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.
Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
3½ Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.
Referring to our circular of January 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 10TH next.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, corner NASSAU.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN EGAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. A. DUANE, Ass't Sec. N. THAYER ROBB, Ass't Treas.
Directors.
August Belmont, H. W. Cannon, A. J. Cassatt, R. J. Cross, Rudolph Ellis, Amos T. French, John N. A. Griswold, H. L. Higginson, John Egan, John Howard Latham, John G. Moore, E. D. Randolph, Grant B. Schley, James O. Sheldon, Samuel Thomas, Edward Tuck, John I. Waterbury, E. T. Wilson.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
NEW YORK & ONTARIO LAND COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated Jan'y 4th, 1890.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated January 4th, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of three thousand eight hundred and thirty-three 50-100 dollars, ($3,833.50.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 17th day of February, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

THESTATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, Vice Pres'ts.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

The stock market yesterday stood severe tests. Unexpectedly the Cuban war scare was brought out again, early morning advices from Madrid being of a most disquieting character. Wall Street's bullish enthusiasm was dampened, and in many quarters discouragement was expressed over the new phase of the Cuban situation. As a consequence the stock market was unsettled, and in the early hours of business lower prices were made throughout the list. There was much profit taking and the trading contingent became clamorously bearish, making raids on all of the more active stocks.

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Before the close of the day, however, after the first selling excitement was over, the market developed strength again. Many early losses were made up, and, although at the close the majority of net changes were declines, these changes were in most instances only fractional. On the decline and throughout the day the buying was of the most confident character.

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The new development in the Kansas Pacific matter was another new and unexpected bear factor. On the announcement of the Administration's stand toward the Kansas Pacific sale, Union Pacific securities were weak, affecting in some degree many other stocks. But in Union Pacifics as in the rest of the list the strength which developed later cut down the early losses.

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Other news items of the day—the less sensational but probably more substantial developments—were favorable. Railroad earnings were most gratifying. Money rates were lower, call money loaning as low as 1 per cent. Foreign houses, although trading on both sides of the market, were buyers of stock on balance to the extent of about 10,000 shares. Wall Street had a fairly active day, over 420,000 shares changing hands. In the bond market transactions aggregated nearly $7,000,000. More than $1,000,000 of the new Union Pacific 4 per cents were traded in.

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The recuperative powers shown by the market before the close yesterday greatly improved Wall Street sentiment. Where the bad news and the early weakness had induced doubt as to immediately higher prices there was renewed confidence last night. Unfortunately Washington has been given another chance for jingoism, but in many conservative quarters but little harm to the stock market is feared from this source.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $1,000 5s, coupon, at 113¾, and $50,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 128¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tel. & Cable...	½	Long Island	½
Ann Arbor	1	Met. Street Ry.....	1½
Ann Arbor pf.....	2½	Michigan Cent.	1⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf....	⅞	Mobile & Ohio.....	½
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	1	New Cent. Coal.....	½
Chi. & N. W. pf.....	3½	Norfolk & West.....	1
C., C. & St. L....	½	Nrf. & West. pf....	3⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron....	1	Ore R. & Nav.....	½
C., H. V. & Tol. pf.	1⅛	Ore. R. & Nav. pf....	1½
Consol. Ice	1	P., C., C. & St. L...	⅞
Great North. pf....	⅞	P., C., C. & St. L.pf.	⅞
Hawaiian Sugar	⅛	Pullman Car	2⅜
Iowa Central pf....	⅝	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	⅝
Lake Erie & West....	½	U. S. Rubber pf.....	1
L. E. & W. pf.....	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref.....	1	Minn. Iron	⅛
Brook. Un. Gas.....	½	N. J. Central.....	⅞
Canadian South.....	⅛	N. Y. Central.....	⅛
Chi. Term. Trans....	½	N. Y., S. & W.....	⅛
C. Term. Trans. pf...	1¾	N. Y., S. & W. pf...	½
Consol. Gas	1	North. Pacific	¾
Erie 1st pf.....	⅝	Reading 1st pf.....	⅛
Gen. Electric.....	½	Reading 2d pf.....	⅛
K. C., F. & G.....	⅝	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Laclede Gas	½	St. Paul & Omaha...	⅝
Lake Shore	⅞	U. P., all in. paid....	1
Manhattan Cons.	½	West Chicago St.....	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s.....	1	Nor. & W. con. 4s...	1½
A., T. & S. F. adj....	1½	Nor. Pacific 6s.....	2
B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.	1½	Nor. Pacific 6s, r....	1
Brook. Es. 1st, t. r.	1	N. P., prior lien, r...	1¼
Cent. of N. J. gen. R.	2	U. P., col tr. notes,	
C. & O. Craig Val. 1st	4	6½'s per cent. pd...	2¾
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s..	1¼	U. P., D. & G. 1st t. r.	3
D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen...	1½
Int. & G. N. 3d.....	6	Wilkes. & East. 1st..	1
M. & O. new 6s.....	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Northw. deb., 1933	1	Kings Co. Elev. 1st..	5
F. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s.	1¼	Long Island 4s.....	1⅜
		Wab. 1st, Det. & Chi.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $83,465,788; balances, $5,443,715; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $512,052.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83@$4.83⅛ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼ for demand, $4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82⅛@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95, and guilders at 40@40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par@25c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@57½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45⅝c

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 349,039.35 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Breece sold at .32, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at .95, 1,500 Consolidated Imperial at .02@.03, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 200 Kingston and Pembroke at .21, seller 3; 100 Portland at .77, 500 Utah at .12, and 300 Yellow Jacket at 32. On the Mining Exchange, 2,200 shares of American Flag sold at .20½@20⅝@20¼, 9,000 Gold Magnet at .01⅛, buyer 30@.01; 11,000 Pilgrim at .005@.005½@.005, 510 St. F. Cariboo at 2.75@2.62½, 5,000 Alamo at .02¾@.03, 1,200 Argentum at .20@.20¾, buyer 30; 2,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, buyer 30@.10½, buyer 30; 700 Garfield Gr. at .06⅞, 500 Golden Fleece at .50½@.50¾, 24,000 Justine at .02@.02¼@.01½, seller 30; 600 Lillie at .70½@.70¾, 3,000 Old Gold at .009⅛, 104,000 Sentinel at .007½, buyer 30@.008, buyer 30@.005, and 5,000 Tamarack at .007.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ½, to 99¾. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 90½; Erie, ¼, to 16¼; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 67⅞; Reading, ¼, to 11⅞, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 42½. Atchison sold at 13⅜, Illinois Central at 109¾, Louisville and Nashville at 61⅝, and New York Central at 122. British consols declined 1-16, to 112⅝ for money and 112 9-16 for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 50c, and exchange on London was 25f 24c. In Berlin, exchange on London was 20 marks 44 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 158.50, and in Rome at 105.37.

MONEY WILL BE CHEAP.

President Charles H. Fancher of the Irving National Bank is another of the heads of financial institutions who regard natural business conditions as altogether favorable to good times in the near future. Speaking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. Fancher said:

"Apparently an impression has been formed of late that there is not so much money required at present for business purposes as there ought to be. Large amounts of unused money in bank are pointed to as evidence that trade is not as active as it was, and that the period of prosperity experienced for some time past has come to an end. It is assumed that because bank deposit holdings are unusually large, there must be a corresponding falling off in the demand for currency from commercial interests.

"No such falling off, however, has taken place—that is, no falling off of a general character. The aggregate amount of commercial loans is keeping well above the average of seasons admittedly of great business activity. The presence of large sums on deposit is not to be explained by changes other than those to be expected to naturally follow the extraordinary inflow of deposits from outside quarters—producing a plethora.

"Money is, of course, very cheap, and a stimulus consequent upon that condition has been given to speculation. Business people, too, are steadily calling for large amounts. As far as the banks are concerned, there is every disposition to loan out funds at reasonable rates to assist any enterprise considered safe. They simply exercise in such matters a caution deemed prudent. There is every confidence in an ample and early demand for money to further many investments of this kind.

"Absorption of funds has been hindered to no small extent by various uncertainties in the financial and business situation. Apprehensions as to the future, however, have been greatly allayed of late in commercial circles, although it would undoubtedly be a relief to many if our lawmaking bodies could see their way clear to adjourn. It is appreciated that Secretary Gage is making every effort to restore confidence in regard to currency matters. Once that is accomplished, the natural movement of the country's trade will carry us along to good times. Business men are careful—perhaps a little too nervous—and a general conservatism prevails among financiers. There will be no absorption of any overflow funds for wildcat speculative schemes. But there will be absorption on a large scale for substantial enterprises.

"The tendency of this whole country is to go forward. It does not seem to move fast enough for some, but it is evident that decided progress is being made.

"Lower rates for money here as in England will probably continue. I do not think that money will ever reach former high rates unless in times of stringency. It is likely to be low even for years to come, and I do not look for any material change from present rates until next Fall."

SILVER AN ACADEMIC QUESTION.

Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co. in a letter to clients briefly sum up the general situation as follows:

"The general situation is not without blemishes, but it is highly encouraging as a whole. The snow and storms of the week may temporarily increase the cost of operating the railroads, but the prospect of a good crop out-turn for 1898 is helped. The business failures in January were smaller than in any previous year of which there is record and, judging by estimates, were probably larger than in any other January since 1881. Iron and steel manufacture is satisfactory, the woolen goods industry is still encouraging, and there are signs of improvement in cotton manufacture as a consequence of the curtailment of production in New England. If we turn to Legislative circles we find a less vicious feeling toward capital existing in many State Legislatures, as compared with a year or two years ago. The advocates of sound money are showing signs of vigorously meeting the Bryanites in debate and effort, and though currency reform may not be practicable on account of the present attitude of the United States Senate, the aggression of the friends of the gold standard and the rise in agricultural commodities and the reviving of business are practical arguments which will be of important avail in any future electoral contest. The actual state of the National Treasury and the favorable international trade position of the country render the silver question at the moment a purely academic one.

"The securities markets have represented continued absorption of securities by capital. Speculation is shifting from one group of stocks to another accordingly as temporary influences prevail, and the most favored ones now are those representing properties which are tending toward a higher dividend paying basis. Discrimination is still to be desred, but the aspect as a whole is encouraging to expectations of a continuance of hopeful market movements."

ENORMOUS BOND TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday $6,897,500 bonds were traded in. This is the largest total for a single day since Feb. 11, 1892, when the transactions in the bond department aggregated $6,988,000. At that time the great anthracite coal combination was being effected, and Wall Street had a more active and more buoyant market for both stocks and bonds than it had known for many years.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S QUARTER.

Although the Vanderbilt stocks suffered in common with the rest of the market yesterday, none of them declined to any extent. New York Central, Lake Shore, and Canada Southern made fractional losses, but Michigan Central was notably strong, selling up as high as 114. Vanderbilt houses were buyers of the group, also taking round lots of Pennsylvania Railroad.

New York Central's statement for the quarter ended Dec. 31 was made public just at the close of business yesterday. The road's gross earnings for the three months aggregated nearly $11,900,000, an increase of $219,000. Net earnings were nearly $3,900,000, an increase of $87,000. There was a small decrease in fixed charges, and for the quarter the statement shows a surplus of $235,000, an increase of more than $100,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

AS TO NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Norfolk and Western was one of the most conspicuous stocks in yesterday's market. The transactions in it were enormous for that stock, aggregating over 22,000 shares. The stock sold up to 56¼, and closed fractionally below that price, with a gain of 3⅜ points. Much of the buying was said to be for the account of important Southern banking interests. There were many curious rumors to explain the strength of the stock, one of them telling of a combination with Lake Erie and Western. The real reason for the Norfolk and Western strength, however, is probably to be found in the growing appreciation of the excellent position of the preferred stock, on which there has been paid within the past four months 2 per cent., and on which there has been and is being earned considerably more than 4 per cent. per annum.

THE BUYING OF METROPOLITAN.

Metropolitan Street Railway was the feature of the market yesterday. On transactions of 11,000 shares the stock sold as high as 154¾, an advance of nearly 6 points over Saturday's closing price. This is a new high figure for the stock. There was no news regarding the property, but much significance was attached to the character of the buying which brought about the advance. The political interests which were recently active in Metropolitan were evidently not buyers of the stock yesterday. Purchases were made by many brokers comparatively new to the Metropolitan post, and were understood to be for the account of important financial interests. Manhattan Elevated was comparatively inactive, less than 4,000 shares changing hands. The stock fluctuated within fractional limits, and all day showed an inclination to sag. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was dull but steady around 40.

NORTHERN PACIFIC EARNINGS.

The Northern Pacific stocks suffered with the rest of the list in the general profit taking movement yesterday, the common selling as low as 26⅝ and the preferred as low as 67⅜. Both closed at fractional declines. The selling was mostly realizing by both commission houses and traders, and by the latter class there was also some extension of short lines. London was also a seller of the preferred stock. All day, however, inside interests were buyers, the company's excellent statement for the fourth week of January making friends of the stock most bullish. Northern Pacific gross earnings for the week ending Jan. 31 are estimated at $474,000 against $289,000 in the same week of last year, an increase of over $185,000, or more than 64 per cent. For the month of January the estimate of gross earnings was $1,400,000, an increase of $458,000, or nearly 49 per cent. For the fiscal year, to Feb. 1, they are close to $15,000,000, increasing 24 per cent. over the corresponding months of last year.

UNION PACIFICS LOWER.

The announced attitude of the Government toward the Kansas Pacific foreclosure matter and the postponement of the sale of the road naturally made Union Pacific stocks weak yesterday. Both the common and preferred stocks were very active, declining on selling for both accounts. The common, on transactions of 20,000 shares, made a decline of 1 point, while the preferred, with nearly 32,000 shares to its credit, sold as low as 61, later rallying to 62¼, and closing with a fractional loss. On the decline reorganization interests were purchasers of both stocks. The traders were heavy sellers. Union Pacific new 4s were the feature of the bond market, the transactions in them amounting to over $1,000,000.

A CORUNDUM MONOPOLY.

There was incorporated in New Jersey last week the National Abrasive Manufacturing Company, with $1,000,000 capital. The incorporation of the company marks substantial progress in a project which has been pending for some time, and in which many important New York and Philadelphia financial interests are concerned. For some time past the projectors of the newly formed company have been quietly at work in the South, and have now, it is understood, secured absolute control of all the known corundum deposits in the United States. They have about 20,000 acres of land in North Carolina, in which, in addition to the corundum, there are large deposits of copper, talc, chromic iron, and other minerals. The company's scheme is a vast one, embracing the building up of a practically undeveloped American industry—the mining and manufacturing of corundum and other abrasive materials in the South. Mr. W. S. Taylor of Philadelphia is President of the company and Mr. George B. Kirkbride of New York, well known as an experienced financier and railroad man, its Secretary and Treasurer and its active head.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

At Southern trade centres, business, as reported by The Chattanooga Tradesman's many correspondents, shows a healthy increase, with indications favorable for still greater improvement when the Spring season opens.

While this is the "waiting season," the demand for iron continues good and the furnaces are well stocked with orders. While the consumption of pig iron is gaining, the production at present somewhat exceeds the demand, though not enough to cause prices to decline. The demand for finished products and car material is especially heavy.

The Southern lumber market is firm, the mills are all busy, and prices are advancing. An encouraging feature of the trade is the increased demand for common grades of lumber, for which there has heretofore been practically no market.

Business at the coal mines continues active and the textile mills report a good sale for their products.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of 9,000 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago, as compared with previous week, Lake Shore, the leader, carrying over 12,600 tons.

Statement that the Northern Pacific is to sell its entire holdings of land in the Northwest to a company organized for the purpose of acquiring them.

Beginning of business by the new Fifth Avenue Trust Company. Stated that before 11 o'clock over $1,000,000 was on deposit in its vaults.

Officially stated that Illinois Central's earnings are holding up better than expected, and January's figures likely to be much in excess of same month last year.

Decrease of $33,525 in surplus reserve as shown by statement of outside banks.

Increase of $334,998 in gross earnings of Great Northern system for January, making a total increase since last July of $1,665,974.

Activity and strength of Standard Oil stock in the outside security market. Advance of nearly 20 per cent. from opening, sales being made at 425.

Incorporation at Albany of the Buffalo Beet Sugar Company with a capital of $600,000 to refine and sell beet sugar.

New feeder for the St. Louis and San Francisco, to be built by St. Louis capitalists from Sapulpa, Indian Territory, to the present terminus of the Southwestern Division of the Frisco.

Denial by Standard Oil officers of statement that company would exchange its certificates on the basis of 4 shares to 1.

Circular to be issued to-day by New York Central formerly offering an exchange of its 3½ per cent. collateral trust bonds for Lake Shore stock.

Hearing to-morrow by Boston Gas and Electric Light Commissioners to show cause why the Attorney General should not begin action against Massachusetts Pipe Line Company on the question of legality of the issue of stock.

Denial by August Belmont of reports from Louisville stating that he had offered to loan the Louisville and Nashville $7,000,000 at 3½ per cent. As Chairman of the Board of Directors of the company he could not make such an offer.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Lincoln National....	750
American Exch.	170	Manhattan	230
Broadway	225	Market & Fulton....	225
Central National	165	Mechanics'	185
Chatham	200	Mechanics & Trad..	110
City	700	Mercantile	165
Columbia	150	Merchants'	140
Commerce	206	Merchants' Exch. ..	115
Continental	127	Metropolis	440
Corn Exchange	280	Nassau	150
East River	135	National Union	230
Fifth Avenue.....	2900	New Amsterdam ..	235
First National	3000	New York	288
First Nat. of S. I...	125	New York County....	700
Fourth National ...	187	Ninth National	90
Gallatin National....	300	Nat. Bank of N. A..	135
Garfield National....	700	Pacific	180
German-American....	115	Park	263
Germania	300	People's	200
Greenwich	160	Phenix	90
Hanover	380	Republic	155
Hudson River.....	155	Seaboard National...	174
Imp. & Traders'	515	Seventh National ..	105
Irving	140	State of New York..	110
Leather Manuf's....	170	Tradesmen's	110

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in the metropolitan district which are not members of the Clearing House, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Feb. 5.	Changes.
Loans, dis., investments.	$59,065,600 Dec.	$229,900
Circulation	1,356,000 Dec.	14,400
Net deposits.....	66,331,000 Inc.	245,700
Dep. with C. H. agents..	9,240,200 Inc.	236,000
Dep. banks and tr. co's.	3,433,800 Inc.	191,000
Legal tend. and b'k notes	8,781,100 Dec.	253,000
Specie	3,177,500 Dec.	146,100
Total reserve.....	$19,641,600 Dec.	$27,900
Reserve required.....	16,332,750 Dec.	61,425
Surplus reserve.....	$3,308,850 Dec.	$33,525

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

J. P. Morgan & Co. notify holders of certificates of interest issued in respect of Union Pacific Railway Company 6 per cent. gold collateral trust notes, under agreement of Feb. 15 last with the United States Circuit Court, that they are prepared on and after date to use the funds collected by them upon such notes for the payment of the unpaid balance of principal of the above-mentioned certificates, viz., $375 of principal and interest at 6 per cent. on the unpaid balance from Feb. 1, 1898, to date of surrender of such certificates. Holders of such certificates are notified to surrender them not later than Feb. 19, on which date interest will cease.

French Gold for Havana.

By the steamship La Gascogne Lazard Frères received $500,000 in French gold, which goes to Havana on commercial account.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9th,
at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
20 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
20 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
6 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
$3,000 B'klyn Heights R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$2,000 B'klyn City Public Park Land 6 p. c. Bds., 1924.
$3,500 Brooklyn City R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$2,000 United States 4 p. c. Bds., 1907..
250 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
10 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
(By order of Trustee.)
50 shs. Cinn., Lafayette & Chic. R. R. prefd.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
35 shs. Fort Wayne Gas Co.
$2,000 Logansport & Wabash Valley 1st 6 p. c. Gas Bds., 1925.
$2,000 Indiana Natural & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1906.
15 shs. Kemble Iron Co.
Receipt for 24 shs. Kemble Iron Co.
42 shs. Farragut Fire Ins. Co.
30 shs. Hanover Insurance Co.
20 shs. New York Fire Insurance Co.
15 shs. Commonwealth Insurance Co.
20 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
100 shs. 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Ave. R. R.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
$1,000 Citizens' Gaslight Co. of Brooklyn Consld. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1940.
$5,600 Southern States Land & Timber Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., (Knickerbocker Trust Co. Receipts.)
$2,800 Southern States Land & Timber Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., Trust Receipt for assessments on same.
$8,000 Citizens' Gas Co. of Bridgeport 1st 6s, 1835.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
3 shs. Chemical National Bank.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
6 shs. Lincoln Natl. Bank.
225 shs. Johnston Building Co. prefd., (Hypd.)
40 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Yellow Pine Co. prefd.
$1,000 Escanaba (Mich.) Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Bd., 1911.
$12,000 Englewood and Chic. Elec. Street Ry. Co. (Trust Co. certfs.) Assessments paid in full.
25 shs. National Surety Co.
25 shs. Bank of America.
50 shs. 4th National Bank.
20 shs. Hampton Roads Hotel Co. (Hypd.)
25 shs. Sixth National Bank.
25 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. Sixth National Bank.
107 shs. United States Express Co.
98 shs. National Fire Ins. Co., Elizabeth, N. J.
10 shs. Eppens, Smith & Wieman Co.
1 Membership Riding & Driving Club, B'klyn.
100 shs. Nashville, Chatt. & St. Louis R'y Co.
$3,000 Long Island Water Supply Co., 1st 6s, 1901.
27 shs. Yellow Pine Lumber Co. prefd.
100 shs. Ohio Southern R'way. (Trust Co. Certfs.)
50 shs. Equitable Gaslight Co. of N. Y., (Trust Co. Receipts.)
70 shs. Equitable Gaslight Co. of N. Y., (Trust Co. Receipts.)
34 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shares German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Co., $100 each.
20 shares Chicago and Alton R. R. Co., common, $100 each.
List at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

FINANCIAL.

1898 EDITION
HAIGHT & FREESE'S MANUAL.
JUST ISSUED.
Write or call for the latest edition of our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," just issued, giving latest records of prices and statistics to date.
Conceded by Banks, the press, and Boards of Trades throughout the country to be the most condensed and statistically reliable publication ever issued by any banking house. Gives range of prices of stocks, wheat, and cotton for ten to thirty years, latest financial reports, statements of earnings, &c., of all railroad and industrial incorporations whose shares are listed on the principal Exchanges, thereby enabling investors to operate on their own judgment based on facts to be found in the Manual, which is invaluable to business men generally. It enables any one to invest money, keeping the principal intact, and making it pay an income.
ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,
Bought and sold for cash, or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.
DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.
New York, Boston, and Philadelphia National Bank references furnished.
Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.
HAIGHT & FREESE
BANKERS
—AND—
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS
New York, 53 Broadway.
UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,132 BROADWAY.
PHILADELPHIA, 402 WALNUT ST.
BOSTON, 85 STATE ST.
PRIVATE WIRES.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY 5% FIRST MORTGAGE, EXTENSION & COLLATERAL BONDS.
5% DEBENTURE BONDS.

In connection with the proposed issue of new General Mortgage 4 per cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, R. R. Cable, Esq., President of that Company, makes the following statement in a letter to us, dated January 22d, 1898:

"We have entered into an agreement with you for the sale of about $52,000,000 of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. 90-YEAR GOLD BONDS, to be issued for the purpose of retiring:

$40,712,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds.
$4,500,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds.
$5,000,000 7 per cent. Chicago and Southwestern Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds, due November 1, 1899.

"The bonds so sold to you are part of an authorized issue for an aggregate principal sum of $100,000,000, to be made by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1898, payable January 1st, 1988; the remainder of the new bonds authorized are to be issued hereafter in the manner and for the purposes specified in the mortgage, and are to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January 1st and July 1st; both principal and interest being payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company may be required to pay, or to retain therefrom under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of any State, County, or Municipality therein. The bonds will be secured by a mortgage which is satisfactory to your counsel, and will be executed by the Railway Company, after ratification by the Stockholders at a meeting called for February 15th, 1898.

"The NEW MORTGAGE provides that none of the existing bonds shall be extended at maturity, but that they shall be retired, so that thereafter the NEW BONDS will be secured by a First Mortgage on all the railroad property and real estate of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, including its railroad, terminals at Chicago and other points and equipment; and also its leases, all as is more fully specified in the mortgage.

"The NEW BONDS, in excess of the amount used to retire the existing bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and the outstanding obligations of such other companies whose railroads now connect with, and shall hereafter be acquired by consolidation or purchase by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company (the amount for the latter purpose, however, not to exceed $5,500,000) as authorized in the mortgage are to be issued only for the improvement or extension of, or for additions to, the property covered by the mortgage, at a rate not to exceed $1,000,000 par value per year (except that bonds up to an aggregate amount of $2,000,000 par value may be issued at the option of the Railway Company, for the betterment or increase of the Company's properties).

"Upon ratification of the new mortgage the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company intends to exercise its privilege of redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, as follows:

The 5 PER C

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Railway Company,
Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving the action heretofore taken, and of fully authorizing such further action as hereafter may be taken, by the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company for the acquisition of the whole or any part of the Railroad of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and sale of the bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for properties, securities, or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgages or deeds to secure such bonds.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Colonial Bank, held February 7, 1898, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

JAMES M. DONALD,
R. FLEMING HANDY,
HUDSON HOAGLAND,
JOHN J. HOPPER,
AUGUSTUS W. KELLEY,
JUDSON LAWSON,
EDWIN W. ORVIS,
GEORGE REUTER, Jr.
CHARLES HERBERT SMITH,
HENRY E. SPEERS,
ALEXANDER WALKER,
ARTHUR W. WATSON.

At subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were elected:

ALEXANDER WALKER, President.
EDWIN W. ORVIS, Vice President.
WM. C. DUNCAN, Cashier.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the fourth day of March, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Dated New York, Jan. 28, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the fourth day of March, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Dated New York, January 28th, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. E. DOREMUS, Secretary.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Co.,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 2d, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 16th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 5th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 17th instant.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

Peoria and Eastern Railway Co. Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on Wednesday, February 9th, 1898, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close February 5th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., February 10th, 1898.

J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The annual meeting of the members of the Corporation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art will be held on MONDAY, the 14th of February, 1898, in the Board Room of the Museum, at 4 o'clock P. M.

L. P. DI CESNOLA,
Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Feb. 10, at 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. WM. T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 15, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Feb. 7, 1898.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tenn., on Tuesday, March 8, 1898, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Feb. 15, and opened on March 9, 1898.

JOHN F. FLETCHER, Jr., Secretary.

183rd Dividend.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1898.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the net earnings for the six months ending December 31, 1897, on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable February 15th next to stockholders of record on February 10th, at 3:00 P. M. Checks for dividends will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.

GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, N. Y., January 29, 1898.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.
NO 18 BROADWAY.
New York, Feb. 7, 1898.

DIVIDEND NO. 43.

The Trustees of the Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten Cents per share on its capital stock, payable March 5th, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from February 22d to March 5.

S. JACOBY, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

STEINER, DAVIDSON & CO.—Certificate as to continued use of partnership name.

Whereas, The copartnership heretofore existing between LOUIS STEINER, EDMOND DAVIDSON, and BENJAMIN F. PARK, under the firm name and style of "STEINER, DAVIDSON & CO.," has expired by limitation; and

Whereas, The said copartnership was one having business relations with foreign countries; and

Whereas, The said LOUIS STEINER and EDMOND DAVIDSON, two of the partners therein, will hereafter continue the said business under the name and style of "STEINER, DAVIDSON & CO.," formerly carried on by the said copartnership under the said name and style.

Now, therefore, we, LOUIS STEINER, residing at No. 981 Madison Avenue, in the City of New York, and EDMOND DAVIDSON, residing at No. 152 East 61st Street, in the said City of New York, do hereby certify, pursuant to the Statute allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases, that we are the sole persons continuing the use of and now dealing and hereafter to deal under the said firm name of "STEINER, DAVIDSON & CO." and that our principal place of business is now at No. 547 Broadway, and after the first day of February 1898, will be at No. 594 Broadway, in the City o New York.

Dated New York, January 29, 1898.

LOUIS STEINER,
EDMOND DAVIDSON.

City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 29th day of January, 1898, before me personally appeared Louis Steiner and Edmond Davidson, to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

C. L. WILBE, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys, &c.,
346 Broadway, New York City, New York.

The Mexican Debt.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. yesterday would not confirm or deny a report that they are negotiating with the Mexican Government in regard to refunding that nation's gold debt. This is more than $100,000,000, and it bears a gold interest of 6 per cent. The debt matures July 1 next.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Feb. 7, 1898.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	21½	22	100	American Cotton Oil	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	− ⅛
	76⅞	76¾	800	Am. Cotton Oil pf	77	77	76⅞	76⅞	− ⅛
	119	120	2	American Express	120	120	120	120	
	8½	8¾	500	American Spirits Mfg.	9	9	8½	8½	− ⅜
	20	22	4	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
	138⅝	138⅞	28,390	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	139⅜	140	138¼	138½	−1
	113	114	420	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	113¼	113½	113¼	113¼	
	91¾		148	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	92	92	92	92	+ ⅛
	83⅝	83¾	8,750	American Tobacco	83½	83¾	83½	83½	
	114	120	43	American Tobacco pf	115	115	115	116	
	13¼	14	100	Ann Arbor	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+1
	39¾	40¼	2,142	Ann Arbor pf	39	40¼	39	40¼	+2¼
	13¼	13½	880	At., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
	31⅞	32	24,682	At., T. & S. F. pf	31⅝	32⅛	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
	17⅜	17¾	1,525	Baltimore & Ohio	17⅞	17⅞	17¼	17¼	− ¼
	7	7½	620	B. & O. Southw. pf	7½	7½	7	7¼	− ⅛
	3¾	3⅞	60	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	39⅞	40	1,825	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40⅜	40⅝	40	40	− ⅜
	122	123½	162	Brooklyn Union Gas	122⅜	122⅝	122⅜	122⅝	+ ⅛
	29	29⅜	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	29	29	29	29	+1
	56	56¼	2,560	Canada Southern	56⅝	57	56¼	56¼	− ⅜
	88	88¼	1,000	Canadian Pacific	88	88⅛	88	88¼	+ ⅜
	14	14⅛	14	Central Pacific	14	14	14	14	
	24¾	24½	8,035	Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅜	24½	24¼	24⅜	+ ¼
	101½	101⅝	29,654	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	101⅜	102¼	101¼	101⅝	− ⅛
	110½	111½	10	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	
	13⅞	14	2,960	Chi. Great Western	14⅝	14⅝	13⅞	14	− ⅜
	9½	9⅝	120	Chi., Ind. & Louis	9½	9½	9½	9½	− ⅛
	32	32¼	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	33½	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
	96⅞	96¼	22,390	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	96½	96⅝	96	96⅜	+ ⅛
	145½	146	159	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	146	146	146	146	+ ⅛
	124¾	123½	8,228	Chi. & Northw	127⅞	128½	127½	125⅝	+ ⅛
	171	172	222	Chi. & Northw. pf	171	171	171	171	+3½
	92⅜	93⅛	3,956	Chi., Rock. Isl. & Pac.	93½	93⅜	92⅞	93	− ⅛
	8¼	8⅜	1,140	Chi., Term. Trans.	9½	9½	8⅝	8⅝	− ½
	31	32½	2,675	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	33	33	31⅛	31¼	−1¾
	37	37½	2,310	C., C., C. & St. L.	36⅞	37⅞	36⅞	37¼	+ ½
	80	85	10	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	80	
	16⅝	16⅞	3,330	Cleve., Lor. & W.	17⅛	17⅝	16⅜	16¾	− ⅜
	48⅞	49⅛	400	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	49	49⅞	48¾	49⅛	+ ⅜
	24	24½	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	24	24	24	24	−1
	7	7¼	30	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	7	7¼	7	7¼	
	22½	23	150	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	22	22	22	22	+1½
	190½	191	2,590	Consolidated Gas	192	192¼	189	190½	−1
	34¼	34⅝	360	Consolidated Ice	34½	34¾	34½	34⅝	
	85	86½	20	Consolidated Ice pf	86	86	86	86	
	113¼	114	120	Delaware & Hudson	114	114	114	114	+ ¼
	156½	159	24	Del., Lack. & West	159	159¼	159	159¼	
	50⅜	50⅞	1,200	Denver & R. G. pf	50¾	50⅞	50	50⅜	− ⅛
	14⅝	15	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅛
	131	134	5	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼	
	15⅞	16	1,380	Erie	15⅞	16	15⅝	16	
	40⅞	41	5,110	Erie 1st pf	41½	41½	40¾	40⅞	
	21	21¼	200	Erie 2d pf	21	21¼	21	21¼	
			6	Ft. W. & D. C., st	20½	20½	20½	20½	
	38⅞	39	16,428	General Electric	39¾	39¾	38¾	39	
	157	159	300	Great Northern pf	159	159	158⅞	158⅞	
			3,310	Hawaiian Sugar	33¾	34⅜	33¾	34⅜	
	106¼	106½	1,140	Illinois Central	106½	106¾	106¼	106½	
	52¾	53	5	Illinois Steel Co	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	
	32	34	100	Iowa Central pf	33	33	33	33	
	22¼	23¼	300	J. C. Ptts. & Gulf	23½	23½	22⅞	23	−1
	33	37	112	Keokuk & Western	33	33	33	33	
	43	43¼	310	Laclede Gas	43½	43½	43	43	
	18¼	18½	3,365	Lake Erie & Western	17⅞	18⅛	17½	18½	
	75	75½	1,895	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74	75¼	73⅞	75	
	191	192	1,204	Lake Shore	194	194	191	191½	
	45	50	1,000	Long Island	45	45	45	45	
	59⅝	59⅞	5,501	Louisville & Nashville	60	60	59¾	59⅝	
	116½	116⅝	3,716	Manhattan Con	116½	116⅝	116¼	116¾	
	153¼	154	10,692	Metropolitan St. Ry	149½	154½	149½	153½	
	1	1¼	100	Mexican National ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
	113¼	113⅞	8,007	Michigan Central	113	113⅞	112¼	113⅜	
	26½	27	200	Minn. & St. Louis	26⅜	26½	26⅜	26½	
	86½	87½	100	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	
	56½	57	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	
	63	65	300	Minnesota Iron	64¾	64¾	64½	64½	
	13⅞	13⅝	50	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13½	13¾	13¼	13½	
	39⅜	39⅝	2,175	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	39⅞	39⅞	39¾	39⅝	
	33½	33¾	3,665	Missouri Pacific	34	34⅞	33¾	33¾	
	31⅝	32½	900	Mobile & Ohio	32½	32½	32	32½	
	36½	36¼	220	National Lead Co	36⅝	36¾	36¼	36¼	
	108¼	109	180	National Lead Co. pf.	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	
	8	8½	600	New Central Coal	8	8½	8	8½	
	96¼	97⅜	373	New Jersey Central	97	97	96¾	96¾	
	118	118¼	18,262	New York Central	118⅝	118⅝	117¾	118	
	195		30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195½	195½	195½	195½	
	14½	15½	10	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	
	38	39½	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	39	39	39	39	
	14	14½	200	N. Y., Sus. & West.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
	34¾	35	1,845	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	35½	35	35	35	
	16⅞	17	3,023	Norfolk & West.	16	17	16	16⅝	
	55⅜	55⅞	22,919	Norfolk & Western pf.	55¼	56¼	55¼	55⅞	
	5¾	6	490	North American	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
	26¾	27	11,450	Northern Pacific	27½	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
	67⅝	67⅞	13,718	Northern Pacific pf.	68⅜	68⅜	67⅝	67⅞	
	17⅝	18	1,490	Ontario & Western	18	18	17¾	18	
	29½	30	250	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	29½	29½	29½	29½	
	52	52¾	1,775	Oregon R. & Nav.	53	53	52½	53	
	70½	72	411	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	
	25	25½	1,450	Oregon Short Line	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	
	32	32¼	820	Pacific Mail	32¼	32¼	32	32¼	
	119¾	120	18,960	Pennsylvania R. R.	120⅜	120⅝	119⅝	119⅞	
	1¼	1½	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
	94	94¼	2,760	People's Gas, Chi.	98½	98¼	98	98	
	45½	46	2,150	Ptts., C., C. & St. L.	45	46¼	45	45⅞	
	70	70½	1,223	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	70	71	70	70½	
	179	180	1,717	Pull. Pal. Car Co	177¼	179½	177½	179⅛	
	22⅛	22¼	1,004	Reading	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	
	52⅜	52⅝	1,696	Reading 1st pf	52⅜	52⅞	52¼	52⅜	
	28	29	350	Reading 2d pf	28⅞	28⅞	28	28	
	59½	61	210	Rio Grande West. pf.	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	
	7½	7⅝	1,010	St. J. & G. I.	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
	51⅝	52¼	1,250	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	52½	52½	52	52	
	18⅜	19¼	500	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	19¼	19¼	19	19	
	58¼	58½	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	58¼	58½	58¼	58⅜	
	27¼	27½	1,400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	27¼	27½	27¼	27⅜	
	10¼	11	365	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11	11	10¾	10¾	
	24½	25	100	St. Paul & Duluth	25	25	25	25	
	133	136	100	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	135	135	135	135	
	74½	75	675	St. Paul & Omaha	75½	75½	74⅝	74⅝	
	20	20¼	200	Southern Pacific	20	20	20	20	
	8⅞	9¼	445	Southern Railway	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
	31⅝	31⅞	3,020	Southern Railway pf.	32	32½	31⅜	31⅝	
			2	Standard R. & T.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
	25⅜	25¾	2,250	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25½	25⅝	25¼	25¾	
	11⅞	12	10	Texas Pacific	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
	177	179	900	Third Avenue	177	178	175	176¾	
	33¾	33⅞	19,925	U. P., all in. pd.	34	34¼	33½	33⅞	−1
	62⅜	62¾	33,492	Union Pacific pf.	62	63⅛	61	62¼	
	9	9¼	900	U. P. D. & G., 1 r.	9	9	9	9¼	+ ⅛
	43	45	30	United States Express	44	44	43	43	
	7¼	7⅝	1,020	United States Rubber	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
	66	66⅞	4,500	U. S. Leather pf	66	66⅜	66	66	
	17	18	1,243	United States Rubber. pf.	17⅜	18⅛	17⅜	18	+ ⅜
	69	69½	942	U. S. Rubber pf	69¼	70	69½	70	+1
	7	7¼	235	Wabash	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	− ⅜
	18¾	18⅞	345	Wabash pf.	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
	114	117	7	Wells-Fargo Express	116	116	116	116	
			200	West Chicago Street	101	101¼	101	101¼	− ⅛
	92⅜	92½	4,460	Western Union Tel.	92¾	92⅞	92⅛	92½	− ⅛
	2⅝	3¼	200	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
	1⅝	2	50	Wisconsin Central	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
			422,440	Sales					

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,370,800	$161,400	$27,000	$351,700	$160,000	$2,684,700
Clinton	300,000	742,000	30,200	14,100	89,800	.....	572,800
Colonial	100,000	997,000	4,300	48,500	123,500	.....	731,300
Columbia	300,000	1,931,500	99,300	78,600	148,000	77,700	1,976,500
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,032,300	60,900	83,500	282,600	.....	1,366,800
14th Street	100,000	832,000	17,100	118,200	108,500	.....	994,200
Franklin Nat	200,000	480,000	85,000	25,000	70,000	.....	440,000
Gansevoort	200,000	703,300	7,700	50,500	45,500	6,200	513,800
Hamilton	200,000	1,236,000	57,400	56,000	103,300	.....	1,288,000
Hide & Leather	500,000	1,944,800	269,300	31,100	143,400	.....	1,425,800
Home	100,000	329,900	88,800	46,500	67,000	29,000	537,300
Hudson River	200,000	1,039,000	36,000	64,000	209,000	.....	1,080,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,308,400	73,100	92,400	72,400	60,000	1,539,900
Mutual	200,000	885,400	19,200	109,600	140,300	16,100	840,100
19th Ward	100,000	624,200	37,300	105,500	105,000	7,000	820,000
Plaza	100,000	1,087,600	10,500	69,100	227,300	.....	1,184,500
Riverside Bank	100,000	672,400	7,700	40,000	31,700	.....	676,600
Standard Nat	200,000	442,400	18,200	65,100	165,700	600	322,100
State	100,000	1,528,000	46,000	24,000	62,000	104,000	1,057,800
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,072,900	20,100	122,700	107,500	66,900	1,381,300
23d Ward	100,000	665,600	24,700	70,800	54,800	91,800	814,900
Union Square	200,000	2,032,200	67,900	212,200	514,300	.....	2,486,300
Yorkville	100,000	1,171,600	85,300	78,200	124,700	.....	1,249,000
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	958,000	34,200	50,400	104,500	85,000	1,076,500
Broadway	100,000	1,265,600	30,100	124,700	164,000	.....	1,442,200
Brooklyn	800,000	943,000	78,200	84,900	489,700	10,700	1,320,500
Eighth Ward	100,000	275,000	7,800	14,300	37,400	1,000	205,000
Fifth Avenue	100,000	449,600	21,900	19,400	53,200	21,400	408,900
Fulton	200,000	847,000	58,800	33,100	129,800	.....	752,500
Kings County	150,000	600,300	35,500	26,000	107,900	.....	588,900
Manufs' Nat.	252,000	2,264,000	250,200	240,100	583,900	.....	2,956,600
Mechanics'	500,000	2,570,300	104,300	114,800	168,700	.....	2,492,300
Mech. & Traders'	100,000	884,800	47,500	31,800	103,800	34,300	905,000
Nassau National	300,000	3,709,000	251,000	218,000	734,000	44,000	4,141,000
National City	300,000	2,391,000	138,000	361,000	337,000	95,000	2,877,000
North Side	100,000	741,000	10,400	59,800	90,700	539,900	1,157,600
People's	100,000	741,600	37,200	28,800	85,300	40,300	798,300
Queens County, (L. I. City)	100,000	1,598,800	94,700	119,800	566,500	168,900	2,365,500
Schermerhorn	100,000	452,700	36,200	9,100	85,900	.....	435,300
17th Ward	100,000	400,900	5,700	34,200	95,400	4,500	376,900
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,044,900	81,200	14,500	180,000	10,000	920,000
26th Ward	100,000	368,900	7,700	24,100	52,500	900	364,200
Union	100,000	257,100	8,800	17,700	38,100	30,800	212,400
Wallabout	100,000	483,000	12,300	32,600	46,100	2,500	452,100
Other Cities:							
First Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,791,300	130,000	203,900	582,800	533,700	4,531,100
H. C. Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,876,400	100,100	54,200	190,700	457,600	2,051,600
2d Nat. J. C.	250,000	1,420,000	61,700	59,600	529,900	.....	1,488,200
3d Nat. J. C.	200,000	720,400	27,700	48,400	171,000	242,800	956,300
1st Nat., Hoboken	110,000	1,494,100	91,800	34,500	124,200	294,000	1,523,000
2d Nat., Hoboken	125,000	679,400	39,300	31,600	62,800	196,500	842,700
Bank of S. I.	25,000	422,100	14,500	16,400	168,200	700	588,600
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	577,200	16,600	22,000	69,300	.....	533,600
Total	$9,212,000	$59,065,600	$3,177,500	$3,781,100	$9,249,200	$3,433,800	$65,331,000

*As per official reports—14 National banks, December 15, 1897; 38 State banks, December 16, 1897. $33,525 decrease, reserve.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The St. Lawrence River Real Estate Association of New York City yesterday certified to the Secretary of State an increase of capital stock from $20,000 to $40,000.

A certificate of increase of the number of Directors of the Hoffman House, New York, of New York City, from three to five, was filed yesterday with the Secretary of State.

Club and Grange Fertilizer Company of Utica; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—James E. Engelhardt and M. S. Torrey, Syracuse, and E. B. Hemmingway, Whitney's Point.

Mooney Horseshoe Pad Company, New York City; capital stock, $25,000. Directors—Daniel W. E. Burke, Richard Krause, and F. B. Roy, Brooklyn, and E. J. Johnson and E. S. Seidman, New York City.

North German Society of the Borough of Queens. Directors—Louis G. H. Botjer, Henry Dickenga, Edward Diekenga, Herman Folcke, Henry Hanson, Carl Lankow, Anton Schwerman, Thomas Warchkonal, and Henry Bleker, Borough of Queens, New York City.

Buffalo Beet Sugar Company of Brant, Erie County, to manufacture and refine beet sugar; capital stock, $600,000. Directors—Clarence M. Fenton, Benjamin Fenton, Herbert P. Bissell, and Eugene F. Read, Buffalo, and John G. Battello, Piqua, Ohio.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$222,919,977
Gold reserve	164,950,686
Net silver	19,314,680
United States notes in the Treasury	25,344,461
Treasury notes of 1890	4,297,300
Total receipts this day	1,518,205
Total receipts this month	5,877,274
Total receipts this year	252,362,876
Total expenditures this day	1,665,000
Total expenditures this month	8,024,000
Total expenditures this year	252,912,670
Deposits in National banks	37,484,009
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	282,831
Government receipts from internal revenue	805,668
Customs	650,263
Miscellaneous	62,275

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s		Oregon Imp Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
10,000	84½	3,000	91¾	4,000	112¼
5,000	84¾	4,000	91½	1,000	112
37,000	85	5,000	90¼	7,000	112¼
20,000	85¼	Int & Gt Nor 3d mtge		12,000	112½
25,000	85¼	35,000	60	Oregon R & N 4s	
5,000	85½	Iowa Central 1st 5s		1,000	96½
At, T & S F gen 4s		3

172, and closed at 172½. Butte lost ¾, to 20¾. Centennial receded ¾, to 9¾. Baltic ⅜, to 12½. Parrott held at 22. Wolverine was strong at 21, as was Atlantic at 31—a rise of 1 in the latter. Arnold yielded ¼, to 9. Atchison adjustments rose 1⅝, to 62⅛. Stock Yards rose ½ more, to 121¾, thence reacted to 118½, and closed at 119¼. New Haven and Hartford rose 1, to 196. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	224	
Boston & Lowell	222	225
Boston & Maine	168	169
Boston & Providence	270	
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	119¾	120
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	116	118½
Fitchburg pf		99
Maine Central		129½
Old Colony	192	192½
Oregon Short Line	24¾	25
West End	85½	86¼
West End pf	104	104½
Wisconsin Central	1⅝	1⅞
Wisconsin Central pf	3½	..

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1¼	1½
Atlantic	30	31
Boston & Montana	172½	173¾
Butte & Boston	25¾	26⅛
Calumet & Hecla	510	516
Centennial	9½	9¾
Franklin	13½	14
Gold Coin Mines	1 15-16	..
Kearsarge	2	2⅛
Napa, (quicksilver)		8½
Osceola	42½	43
Pioneer, (gold)	5¾	6½
Quincy	115	116
Santa Ysabel		6¾
Tamarack	150	152
Tecumseh		3
Wolverine	20¾	21¼

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	267½	268
Dominion Coal	20	
Dominion Coal pf	105	108½
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	
Erie Telephone	71	71¾
Gen. al Electric	353¾	39¼
General Electric pf	89	90
Illinois Steel	53	55
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21¾	
New England Telephone	134	135
Philadelphia Company	30	31
Pullman Palace Car	178½	179
United States Oil	11	11¾
United States Rubber	16	17¼
Westinghouse Electric	24½	24¾
Westinghouse Electric pf	53	54

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	5	5½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	24½	24¾

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

W. ROMER.—Schedules of William Romer, dealer in furniture at 2,166 Third Avenue, show liabilities $2,203, nominal assets $2,580, actual assets $1,054.

W. H. BRICKNER.—William H. Brickner, who has a café and restaurant at 133 Bowery, confessed judgments yesterday aggregating $3,614—for rent, to James Somarindyck, $1,876; estate of W. Somarindyck, $1,483, and John Somarindyck, $255. Mr. Brickner bought out his brother-in-law eight years ago, it was said, for $7,500, and has carried the business on since. A brewer's mortgage on the fixtures for $5,000 was renewed in May last.

G. BERNHARD & SON.—Francis A. Winslow, assignee of George Bernhard & Son, manufacturers of clothing at 202 and 204 East One Hundred and Second Street, obtained leave from Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court yesterday to file a provisional bond of $25,000. He estimates that the value of the assets which will come into his hands will not exceed $25,000, of which $12,000 are outstanding accounts and the balance stock, &c.

AMERICAN GAS CONTROL COMPANY.—A meeting of the creditors of the American Gas Control Company of 825 Broadway, which made an assignment on Thursday last to Albert H. Gleason, was held yesterday at the office of Mr. Gleason, 261 Broadway. He said that the liabilities are $15,000 and nominal assets $10,000, with a chance of getting $4,000 more, but he did not think the actual value would exceed $6,000. The creditors requested the assignee to continue selling at retail during this month, and also requested the officers to make some offer of settlement as soon as possible.

B. SCHNEER.—The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the store of Benjamin Schneer, wholesale dealer in ribbons and laces at 461 Broadway, on two executions from Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, aggregating $4,519, in favor of Herman & Schneer, for $2,679, and Isaac Schneer $843, both claims being for money lent to him. The total liabilities are reported to be about $13,000, of which $7,000 is for merchandise and the balance borrowed money. Platzek, Stroock & Herzog said that the failure is attributed to poor collections, backwardness of the season, and competition from the commission houses, who now sell directly to the consumers, where they formerly dealt through jobbers. Mr. Schneer has been in business since 1882, was of Schneer & May to 1885, and then B. Schneer & Co. up to January, 1895, since which time he has been alone.

Out of Town.

BOISSAN FRERES.—Boissan Freres, dealers in fancy and staple dry goods at Montreal, have suspended payment, and a meeting of creditors has been called for to-day. The liabilities are said to amount to $110,000.

READING FOUNDRY COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received another attachment against the Reading Foundry Company of Reading, Penn., for $518 in favor of Paul S. King on an assigned claim for water pipe sold to the company by the Donaldson Iron Company. The Sheriff attached an account of $514.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ADDA, Pacifico—Gustav Bardel..... $747
BRICKNER, William H.—J. Somarindyck. 1,876
BRICKNER, William H.—J. Somarindyck. 255
BRICKNER, William H.—T. D. Cock and another, executors..... 1,483
BREAKSTONE, Joseph, and Benjamin Friedlander—The People, &c..... 100
BENNETT, John—W. Farrell..... 196
BARNES, William D.—R. S. Barnes and another..... 17,696
BRULL, David—Excelsior Brewing Company..... 207
CLARK, George, and Charles McCormick —J. Bigar & Son, costs..... 36
CURLEY, Anna D. and Thomas J.—J. H. Wilson..... 375
DIMDIS, Hipolito, and F. Simon—R. H. Hoadley and another, costs..... 142
De PAOLA, Luigi—G. Orig..... 73
DAVIS, Wolf—S. Schwersenski..... 201
DAVIS, Elmer—J. I. Houseman, Jr..... 165
ETLINGER, Henry—H. J. Rendles..... 83
FEELEY, John J., and David Hannon—A. E. Gibbs..... 292
FITZGERALD, Elizabeth—J. K. Pollock.. 899
FARRINGTON, Claude S.—C. K. Starr.. 73
GOLDMAN, Frederick—H. Israel..... 112
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—The Knickerbocker Ice Company..... 532
HARRIS, Abraham E.—H. Kraus..... 724
HARRIS, Albert, and Jennie Lee—The people, &c..... 1,000
HESS, Ludwig—F. MacD. Sinclair and another..... 150
JACOBSON, Laser B.—National Wall Paper Company..... 392
JOHNS, Richard C.—G. Harjes and another..... 16
JOHNSON, Edwin—M. E. Goldwater..... 48
KOENIGSBERG, Joseph—Henry Vogt & Brothers Manufacturing Company..... 392
KOEHLER, Martha—Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co..... 376
LUTJEN, Henry—J. H. Mohlman Company 279
LONGO, Ernesto C.—K. Bothner..... 47
LANCASTER, James H.—J. E. Gibson.... 100
LETHBRIDGE, Eugene F.—The Mayor, &c..... 404
LEVY, Israel N.—H. Held..... 233
LIND, James—G. M. Smith and another. 827
LYON, James A.—Chambers Printing Company..... 67
LEVENE, Louis—S. L. Wischanski..... 169
MILLER BROTHERS & CO.—Welch, Holme & Clark Co..... 323
MAGEE, Carrie E.—J. D. Butler..... 7,113
MICHELMAN, Elias—C. F. Zentgraf..... 90
McCARTHY, James, and James P. Foster —G. M. Smith and another..... 169
NEWMAN, Samuel—Lena Price..... 247
NORMAN, Frank O.—M. Stern..... 149
NEUS, Henry—G. M. Smith and another.. 1,720
O'SHEA, Patrick—N. V. Cantasano and another..... 34
PERLS, Emanuel—J. B. Hazenbuchle..... 305
PETTIBONE, Fred—C. F. Pettibone..... 3,396
PRICHARD, John H.—J. R. Hinton..... 148
PALUMBO, Vincenzo—M. Zetena..... 46
PLAYTER, Charles W. and Cordelia J.—J. Donogh and another..... 537
RHODES, Oscar—J. H. Perkins..... 1,961
RULAND, William—A. H. Moore..... 116
RIEHL, John and George—J. Keller..... 45
RIEDELL, William, and Frank Wayland—C. Becker..... 81
REDMOND, Michael—F. B. Hawkins and another..... 86
SCHNEER, Benjamin—Herrman & Schneer 3,676
SCHNEER, Benjamin—Isaac Schneer..... 843
SULLIVAN, Ann J.—J. W. Clark and others..... 36
SCHWARTZ, Isaac—J. Solomon..... 83
SLEIGHT, Charles H.—L. Frank..... 148
SMITH, Elliott C.—A. L. Root..... 281
SIMMONS, Jacob—I. Roessel and others.. 100
SIMMS, Caesar—S. Stern..... 120
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Ellen Cotter and others, costs..... 89
THOMAS, Edward R.—W. S. Brooks..... 200
THE FORSTER MANUFACTURING Company—Charles Niedner..... 729
THE PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Matilda E. Starbuck and another, executors..... 5,580
TAYLOR, Daniel—E. Hall..... 25
THE CALDWELL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Allen Irvine, and Henry H. Yoost —H. S. Armstrong..... 124
UMBACH, Tony F.—H. Baues..... 27
UNDERTAKERS' AND MEDICINAL Supply Company—John Schlitz..... 686
VON SLOCHEM, Herman—J. Matzinger.. 66
VOLCK, Harry E.—M. W. Schneebele.... 258
VROOM, Edward—A. McE. Anable..... 334
WOODMAN, Nathaniel H.—G. W. Kidd, costs..... 98
WINEMAN, John R.—W. Stursberg and another..... 262
WEISER, Samuel, and Jeanette Weinman—The People, &c..... 1,000
WEEKS, C. H.—H. L. Coe..... 76
WINDSOR, Elizabeth C.—L. Auerbach and another..... 635
WINDFIELD, John D.—E. Fischer and others..... 43

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Trading in Harlem Lots and Apartments—Second Avenue Corner Sold—Auction Sales and Other Items.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for Gustavus L. Lawrence, the five-story light stone and brick apartment house, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 50.11 by 100. Mr. Lawrence takes in part payment the five-story flat 466 Amsterdam Avenue, 27 by 90 by 100, and the plot at the southwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 100.11 by 75.

The Metropolitan Improvement Company has sold, to Walworth Ward, the plot on the west side of the Boulevard, 26.10 feet south of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 60 by 100; also, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 100 feet west of the Boulevard, 69.4 by 75.11.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold, for E. S. Carman, the four four-story flats 759 to 765 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-first Street, 75 by 75.

C. R. Gregor & Son have sold, for Thomas J. McLaughlin, the seven-story brick and stone apartment house, known as the Palacio, 55 and 57 East Sixty-fifth Street, 50 by 90 by 100.

B. W. Williams, Jr., has sold, for Frederic T. James, the four-story brick dwelling 82 East Ninety-second Street, 21 by 67.7.

Charles F. Allen has sold, to T. J. Buckley, the old frame buildings 754 and 756 Eighth Avenue, on a plot 50.5 by 100, taking in part payment the frame building 410 West Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.5.

James B. Baird has purchased the lot, Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.5, and will improve the property by the erection of a five-story flat.

It is reported that the five-story brick flat 41 West Sixty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5, has been sold.

The Committee on Legislation of the Real Estate Exchange met yesterday afternoon and indorsed the bill now before the Legislature repealing the law of 1806, which makes an auctioneer's bond a lien on the real estate of the bondsman.

Architect C. H. P. Gilbert is preparing plans for a residence, to be erected for Joseph H. Choate, at 8 East Sixty-third Street. The house, which will be five stories in height, will be most complete in its appointments, with mosaic and marble floors, electric lights, and an electric elevator.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, George R. Read sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George W. Crossman, for $12,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling 134 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 18 by 100.11.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to John E. Brodsky, for $17,500, the three-story stone-front dwelling 2,117 Fifth Avenue, 18.6 by 100.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to Coleman Rouse, for $32,200, the five-story brick tenement 1,460 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.

Elias Jacobs is the purchaser of the houses and lots 156, 158, and 160 First Avenue, near Ninth Street, 69 by 100. The buyer intends to improve by erecting modern buildings on the site and devoting all his time to real estate matters henceforth.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 144 Water Street, west side, 86.1 feet south of Maiden Lane, 19.0 by 80.8 by 20.8 by 82.2, five-story brick and iron warehouse.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 111 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 144 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 20 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling, with extension.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 342 East Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 160 feet west of First Avenue, 18 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,625.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 28 Eldridge Street, to a five-story brick tenement; S. Levinsky of 61 Canal Street, owner; Samuel Sass, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 30 and 32 East Tenth Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; Dennison P. Chesebro, owner; John De Hart of 1,637 Fox Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

TEXAS REAL ESTATE SOLD.

Property Valued at $58,000 Brings About $20,000.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday, at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange, Series B and Z of real estate collateral in Texas, held to secure debentures of the Security, Mortgage and Trust Company of Dallas, Texas. The collateral was originally, so far as Series B is concerned, deposited with the Holland Trust Company, which went into liquidation. Its successor as trustee of the two series, was the New York Security and Trust Company. The Dallas Security Company defaulted, and under the agreements the New York Security and Trust Company ordered the sale of the collateral.

Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller watched the sale as counsel for the trustee. The proceedings lasted only a few minutes, D. M. Fox & Sons of Philadelphia, acting in the interest of the debenture holders, purchased Series B for $16,000 and Series Z for $4,000, a total of $20,000, against a book value of about $58,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Feb. 7.

BROOK AV, e s, at junction of 3d Av, runs s 89.2x e 70x n 118 to 3d Av x s w 59 ft; Catherine E. Falvey to Arthur McConnell..... 15,000

CHATHAM ST, 125, s s, 25x48x25x47; 31st St, n s, 258.6 ft e of Madison Av, 21.6x irregular; Grand St, n s, 80 ft w of Sheriff St, 37.6x87.6; Broome St, n e s, 37.6x87.6; Leonard H. Gates to Catharine Gates and others..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, 750, w s, 125.8 ft n of 96th St, 26.6x100; Emilie Eckstein to Diedrich Eggers..... 35,000

ELM ST, w s, 97.11 ft n of Spring St, 20.10x22.9x23.2x29.2; Mary C. Everson and another, devisees and trustees, to John W. Aitken..... 7,000

GERARD AV, e s, 158 ft n of Juliet St, 25x80x irregular; Frank D. Cadmus to John Leonard..... 1

GRAND BOULEVARD, w s, 26.10 ft s of 110th St, 60x100; Francis M. Jencks and wife to the Metropolitan Improvement Company..... 1

HILL AV, e s, 150 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Land Company B of Edenwald to Bengt Nelson..... 1

LOT 133, Map C, amended map of Hudson P. Rose; Andrew P. Anderson to Christ Swenson..... 1

LOTS 369 to 372, map of land of Benson estate; lots 374 and 375, map of land of Benson estate; lots 377 to 384, map of land of Benson estate; Rose A. Smith to Isabella Brinkenhoff..... 1

LOT 48, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, Tremont; Nathan B. Levin to Joseph Loesch and another..... 6,600

MARKET ST, 18, e s, 25x86; Charles J. Maguire, executor, to Jacob Korn..... 17,500

MIDDLETOWN ROAD, n s, 117.3 ft e of Pelham Road, 25.6x95.11x25x100.11; Rose A. Smith to Isabella Brinkenhoff..... 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 30 ft n of 151st St, 28.9x70.3; Daniel J. Early, referee, to Julius Franke..... 4,700

NORFOLK ST, 70, 25x100; Kate Boehm and others to Jacob Pizer..... 1

PARK AV, n w corner of 129th St, 99.11x90; Elizabeth Van Arsdale, widow, to Chauncey M. Depew..... 1

PARK PLACE, 19, n s, 26x75; Murray St, 16; s s, 25x75; Edward S. Renwick to Brooklawn Company of New York...Nominal

PECK SLIP, n e s, 58.7 ft n w of Water St, 24.3x42.7x10.10x32; John H. Scheel and wife to Anna C. Tasche and others, 1-5 part..... 2,000

PELL PLACE, s e corner, Lot 241, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 33.4x100; William J. Brogan to Mary T. Fallon..... 850

PRINCE ST, 90, s s, 36x irregular; Andrew A. Bibby and others to August Selittiz. 1

PRINCE ST, 90, s s, 36x irregular; William H. Bibby, as trustee, to August Selittiz..... 65,000

PRINCE ST, 90, s s, 26.6 ft e of Mercer St; August Selittiz to Max Freund..... 1

STEBBINS AV, 2-inch strip in front of avenue, indefinite; Gustave P. Muller to John H. Hahn..... 50

WEST END AV, s e corner of 80th St, 102x150; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to John Westervelt.....130,000

WEST END AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 62d St, 25x100; Marietta B. Bellows to Warren E. Dennis.....Nominal

3D AV, w s, 125.2 ft s of 163d St, 25x95.8x25x96.3; Thomas Williams to S. Gertrude Palen..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 23.11 ft s of 115th St, 17.2x100; John W. Harren to John M. Schnice..... 1

6TH AV, s w corner of 55th St, 75.5x100; New York Athletic Club of the City of New York to the Democratic Club of the City of New York.....190,000

8TH AV, n e corner of 127th St, 99.11x100; Matthew T. Murray and wife to John Morgan, ½ part..... 1

9TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 145th St, 50x100; Julia Ludwig to Vincent Camovito..... 10

11TH AV, n e corner of 41st St, 20x62; Harrison E. Gawtry to Consolidated Gas Company of New York..... 1

11TH AV, n e corner of 41st St, 20x62; 42d St, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 100x100.5; Henry Murray to the Consolidated Gas Company..... 1

11TH AV, 900, e s, 25.5 ft e of 62d St, 25x100; Marietta B. Bellows to Warren E. Dennis..... 1

10TH ST, 39 and 41, n s, 298.3 ft e of University Place, 44.6x94.9; Edward S. Renwick to Brooklawn Company, New York..... 1

12TH ST, 40 and 42 East; division agreement; Abraham Bernheimer with Louis Herzog and another..... 1

12TH ST, 42 East, 25x103.8; Aaron Brunmer to Louis Herzog and another..... 1

28TH ST, 353 West, 25x74; Maria S. Simpson to Mary C. Peterson..... 14,500

81ST ST, s s, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 20x83; Samuel D. Currier to Mary J. De Moe... 22,000

34TH ST, s s, 207.5 ft e of 2d Av, 21.4x98.9; 34th St, n s, 236.4 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; John M. Knox to John Courtney 1

53D ST, s s, 116.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.6x100.5; Sarah Plastrik to Dora Nathan..... 5

67TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x101.2x25.2x104.5; J. Warren Nash to Alonzo Ainsworth..... 1

58TH ST, 440, s s, 141.5 ft w of Avenue A, 20x100.4; Isaac White to Ferdinand Brooks.....Omitted

63D ST, s s, 100.6 ft e of Madison Av, 21.6x100.5; Sarah C. Price and another to Joanna A. Isham..... 1

63D ST, s s, 100.6 ft e of Madison Av, 21.6x100.5; Charles L. Jones and another, executors, to Joanna A. Isham..... 35,000

72D ST, 160 East, 18x104.4; Jacob Pizer to Herman J. Katz..... 1

85TH ST, 100, s w corner of Columbus Av, 30x102.2; Mary A. Ryan and another, executors, to Agnes G. Farley..... 50,880

85TH ST, 100, s w corner of Columbus Av, 30x102.2; Mary A. Ryan and others to Agnes G. Farley..... 1

93D ST, 265, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 17x100.8; William W. Hall to Harriet N. Austin..... 1

103D ST, s s, 288.5 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x105x27x105.1; also 103d St, s s, 209.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 27x105.3x27x105; Marietta Wilsey to Warren E. Dennis..... 1

111TH ST, 126, s s, 248.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 15x100.11; John H. Judge to Isaac H. Platt, trustee..... 10,000

111TH ST, 124, s s, 233.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 15x100.11; John H. Judge to Thomas H. Platt..... 10,000

111TH ST, 130, s s, 281.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 17x100.11; John H. Judge to Everton L. Winthrop..... 13,000

111TH ST, 132, s s, 298.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 17x100.11; John H. Judge, referee, to Egerton L. Winthrop..... 12,500

135TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 62.6 x99.11; Edwin A. Bradley and another to Alexander J. Bruen..... 1

139TH ST, s s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x200 to 138th St; Thomas Williams to George H. Simonson..... 1

145TH ST, s s, 178.4 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Mary A. Sproson to Catharine S. Kelly... 5,200

Recorded Leases.

FRIEDRICH, Anton, to H. L. Schunmoller; 574 9th Av, 5 years..... 1,200

GROELING, George, to Rocco D'Onofrio; 411 and 413 East 115th St, 10 years..... 1,800

LASKEY, Kahman, to Israel Cohn and another; 23 Hester St, rear house, 10 years..... 700

MOLGONE, Faust D., to Michelangelo Farraro; 80 Mulberry St, store, &c., stables, 2 years..... 1,140

STARR, Walter D., to Harry E. Morrell; 513 Amsterdam Av, 2 1-6 years.....780-805

Recorded Mortgages.

AINSWORTH, Alonzo, to Elizabeth Cullen; s s of 57th St, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 1,500

AINSWORTH, Alonzo, to Lillian S. Gillespie; s s of 57th St, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years..... 28,000

AUSTIN, Harriet N., to Lina A. Weber; 266 West 93d St, 3 years..... 17,000

AUSTIN, Harriet N., to David P. Condon; 265 West 93d St, 3 years..... 8,000

BAILEY, Mary E., to Louis Josephthal; n s of 17th St, 211.6 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 3,600

BETTS, Edward S., to Charles W. Betts; n s of 86th St, 320 ft e of Riverside Av, 1 year..... 5,000

BETTS, Edward S., to Charles W. Betts; n s of 86th St, 300 ft e of Riverside Av, 1 year..... 5,000

BETTS, Edward S., to Charles W. Betts; n s of 86th St, 238 ft e of Riverside Av, 1 year..... 5,000

BETTS, Edward S., to Charles W. Betts; n s of 86th St, 376 ft e of Riverside Av, 1 year..... 5,000

BETTS, Edward S., to Charles W. Betts; n s of 86th St, 358 ft e of Riverside Av, 1 year..... 5,000

BUCKLEY, Lawrence, to Citizens' Savings Bank; s s of 104th St, 494.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 50,000

CAMOVITO, Vincent, to William R. H. Martin and another, trustees, &c.; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 24.11 ft n of 145th St, 3 years..... 11,000

CASEY, James, to Andrew A. Smith; 343 East 87th St, 2 years..... 1,500

COHEN, Harris and Abraham, to Leopold Haas; 10 and 12 Allen St, and 62 Canal St, 5 years..... 20,000

CROWE, Bartholomew, to Charles F. Dean, executor, &c.; n s of 87th St, 208 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 13,000

DONNELLY, Charles F., to Rose T. Mosher and others, executors, &c.; e s of Belmont Av, 137.2 ft s of Pelham Av, 2 years..... 2,250

DUFFY, John J., to Eliza M. Hugh; n w s of Fulton Av, n one-half of Lot 168, map of Washingtonville, South Mount Vernon, 3 years..... 1,200

FARLEY, Agnes G., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 100 West 85th St, 3 years..... 50,000

FORDINSKY, Harris, to Emanuel Hellner and another; s s of 116th St, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, demand..... 500

FRANKE, Julius, to John H. Wilson; e s of Morris Av, 30 ft n of 151st St, 2 years..... 3,500

FRAZIER, Thomas, to Adolph J. H. Meyer; n s of 102d St, 132.6 ft e of Boulevard or Drive, 2 years..... 5,000

FREIDMAN, Barney, and Samuel Harris, to David Greenberg; 136 Madison St, installments..... 4,000

GANS, Carrie and Ralph, to Robert Gans; e s of 3d Av, 53 ft n of 53d St, 3 years. 9,000

GIEBELHOUSE, Henry A., to Huber & Co.; n e cor. 16th St, 100 ft n w of 3d Av, leasehold, 1 year..... 800

GUIDER, John W., to William H. Webb; w s of Walton Av, 107.7 ft s of 176th St; s s of 176th St, 102 ft w of Walton Av, 1 year..... 2,192

HALL, William W., to Jacob M. Newman; n s of 93d St, 133 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 15,000

HALL, William W., to Jacob M. Newman; s e corner of Riverside Drive and 89th St, 2 years..... 70,000

HUMBERT, Thomas J., to Paul Dartiguenave; 9 Wooster St, 1 year..... 5,000

HURLBUT, Hannah M., to Florence C. Wilkins; s s of 3d Av, as widened, 52 ft s of 135th St, 5 years..... 4,000

HURLBUT, Hannah M., to Florence C. Wilkins; e s of 3d Av, 78 ft s of 135th St, 5 years..... 4,000

ISHAM, Joanna A., to James Pott; s s of 86d St, 100.6 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years..... 20,000

KATZ, Herman J., to Edwin A. Hochstadter; 160 East 72d St, 5 years..... 14,000

KERVAN, Matthew C., to Allen L. Mordecai; w s of Convent Av, 54.2 ft n of 129th St, demand..... 1,000

KORN, Jacob, to Charles J. Maguire, executor, &c.; 18 Market St, 1 year..... 15,000

LOESCH, Joseph, to Nathan B. Levin; Lot 48, map of sixty-two lots at Mount Hope, 1 year..... 1,000

MARTIN, Thomas C., to Bernheimer & Schnted; 368 10th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,200

MILLER, J. Bleecker, as committee, to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; 45 Great Jones St, 3 years. 4,000

MULLIGAN, James, to James Fay; 466 East 135th St, 1 year..... 1,985

NATHAN, Dora, to Sarah Pfaintrik; s s of 53d St, 116.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 2 years..... 1,500

NELSON, Benjamin, to the Co-operative Building Bank; e s of Hill Av, 150 ft s of Jefferson Av, installments..... 2,500

NEWMAN, William to Margaret Newkirk; 365 7th Av, 1 year..... 9,000

NEWKIRK, William F., to Margaret Newkirk; 7th Av, e s, 66.11 ft n of 30th St, adjoining above, 1 year..... 9,000

PETERSON, Mary C., to Maria S. Simpson; 353 West 20th St, 2 years..... 2,000

REID, Maurice, to Benjamin Yates; n s of 34th St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, ¼ year.. 500

RIZER, Jacob, to Isabella Loyal; 79 Norfolk St, 1 year..... 17,000

ROSENTHAL, Jennie, to Louis Peiser; n s of 123d St, 138 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years..... 3,000

ROTHSTEIN, Levy, to Louis Josephthal; 35 Cherry St, 5 years..... 4,000

RYAN, William, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; part of Lot 91, map of Village of Morrisania, 1 year..... 5,000

SACHS, Hannah R., to Millie H. Rindskopf; n s of 162d St, 198.6 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 5,000

SCHARSMITH, John E., to Sophie Y. Clausen; n s of 183d St, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 3,000

SELIGMAN, Augustus, William H. Bibby, stub-trustee; 90 Prince St, 3 years..... 65,000

TASCHE, Anna C., and others to Robert A. B. Dayton, trustee, &c.; 11 Peck Slip, 3 years..... 2,000

TAYLOR, Charles H., to Thomas J. Callaghan; 43 and 45 East 19th St, demand. 10,000

TAYLOR, Charles H., to Joseph Wood; 43 and 45 East 19th St, demand..... 10,000

TAYLOR, Charles H., to the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; w s of South 5th Av, Lots D and E, map of the property of Francis Cooper, secures bond..... 20,000

WESTERVELT, John, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; s e corner of West End Av and 80th St, 102x110, (two mortgages,) 1 year.....103,000

WESTERVELT, John, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; s s of 80th St, 110 ft e of West End Av, 80x102, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 72,000

WESTERVELT, John, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; s e corner of West End Av and 80th St, 102x110, (two mortgages,) 1 year.....135,000

WICKHAM, William H., to Jacob Pfaff; s s of 56th St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years. 40,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDREWS, Samuel W., executor, to S. W. Andrews, trustee .....Nominal

ASPINWALL, John, and another, executors, &c., to John Aspinwall and another, trustees, &c.....Nominal

BEARNS, Joseph H., to Martin C. Hyer .....Nominal

BETTMAN, Marcus A., and another administrators, to James Stikeman..... $2,700

COCK, Townsend D., and another, executors, to Anna Somarindyck.....Nominal

ELDERD, Margaret, general guardian, to Henriette M. Elderd.....Nominal

ENGELHARDT, Joseph, to Valentine Berninger 1,600

HERZ, William, to Amelia Robinson...Nominal

HEYER, Henry C., to Julia E. Swords... 3,000

JAY, Mary M., to Edward De L. Neill, 1-20 part..... 1,500

KIELEY, Timothy J., to Frederick T. Mueller 14,816

LAIMBEER, William, to Anna Somarindyck 11,250

McADAM, George W., and another, executors, to Kate B. Murray 6,057

McCARTHY, Frederick, to Millie H. Rindekopf .....Nominal

MORRIS, Coles, and another, executors, &c., to Julia Neill, 1-10 part..... 8,000

MORRIS, Coles, and another, executors, &c., to Mary M. Jay, 2-20 parts.....Nominal

MORRIS, Coles, and another, executors, &c., to Coles Morris and another, trustees, &c., 1-5 part.....Nominal

MORRIS, Coles, and another, executors, &c., to Edward De L. Neill, 22-30 parts .....Nominal

MORRIS, Coles, and another, executors, &c., to Samuel M. Neill, 5-30 parts.....Nominal

OBERMYER & LIEBMANN to the Otto Huber Brewing Company, two assignments 8,000

OTTIWELL, John D., to Ada A. Shipman .....Nominal

OTTIWELL, John D., to Sarah C. Ottiwell .....Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Frances Aronson..... 11,812

UNANGST, Charles, to Paul M. Herzog... 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 142d St, 24.3x107.2; Rudolph Salathe against Henry D. Bayne, owner and contractor..... 280

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424; Norwalk Lock Company against Milton Mayer and others, owners and contractors..... $675

CONCORD AV, Wales Av, 141st and 142d Sts, the block; G. L. Schuyler & Co. against the Colored Home and Hospital, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors..... 333

CONCORD AV, Wales Av, 141st and 142d Sts, the block; J. P. Duffy & Co. against the Colored Home and Hospital, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors..... 132

DELANCEY ST, n e corner of Columbia St, 100x100; Mary L. McBean against Isaacs & Jacobson, owners and contractors..... 142

DUANE ST, s e corner of Elm St, 100x100; Calvin Tompkins against Albert Wagner, agent; McCabe Brothers, contractors. 377

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 350 ft n of 141st St, 75x100; Kilian Brothers against William S. Anderson, owner and contractor..... 281

LEWIS ST, 115; F. Eckenroth & Son against Max Amster, owner; John Breitenbach, contractor..... 216

WEST END AV, 440 to 450, n e corner of 86th St; Power Brothers against St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors..... 2,069

WEST END AV, 440 to 450, n e corner of 86th St; John Morrow against St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors..... 15

2D AV, 156, and 204 East 10th St; George Pfister against Wilhelmine Walther, owner; H. U. Benson & Co., contractors. 55

5TH AV, s w corner of 22d St, 20x110; The Central Fire Proofing Company against Henry Corn, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors..... 469

5TH AV, s w corner of 22d St, 20x110; Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

11TH ST, 64 to 68 East; Reechling & Co. against Adolph Hoffstadt, owner; Amund Johnsen, owner and contractor..... 225

19TH ST, 137 West; Diehl Brothers against Robert Lipold and Charles C. Hendrickson, owners and contractors.... 160,

47TH ST, 8 West; John J. Roberts against A. A. Smith, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors 488

47TH ST, 8 West; John Morrow against Dr. Smith, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors 293

57TH ST, 318 West, 100x200 to 56th St; John Morrow against the Young Men's Christian Association, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors..... 120

82D ST, 108 East; William Rockwell against Mary Cotter, owner and contractor 23

82D ST, 108 East; John Crowley against Mary Cotter, owner and contractor..... 26

82D ST, 108 East; Richard Cotter against Mary Cotter, owner and contractor..... 28

116TH ST, s s, 72 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; F. B. Hawkins & Co. against Harris Fordinsky 50

136TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Theodore Kleinke against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor 2,481

136TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 59x100; Louis L. Conway against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor.... 900

136TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 60x100; Schnatz & Massoth against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor 126

136TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 60x100; Schnatz & Massoth against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor.... 284

140TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Mott Av, 100x100; Schnatz & Massoth against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor.. 397

136TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; R. Eckstein & Son against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner; John Gilleher & Son, contractors

DR. HALL'S WARRING FACTIONS.

Both Sides Equally Confident of Ultimate Success—Old Trustees May Remain.

Opinions as to whether Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church will be obliged to again hand in his resignation are divided, some of the members declaring that he will triumph over his opponents and others firmly contending that his retention means destruction to the best interests of the congregation, and that of a necessity he will find it advisable to depart.

While the wholesale resignation of the Trustees announced by Dr. Hall at the services on Sunday was no surprise to the majority, still it renewed the old discussion of the trouble, and many said that the affairs of the church were in a worse condition than ever before.

It was acknowledged by most of those of the congregation who were seen yesterday that the withdrawal of the six Trustees from the board was a great blow to the church, but they said they hoped the new Trustees who are to be elected at the meeting next Monday would prove just as effective. They were of the impression at the same time that the old Trustees had no intention to quit the church entirely, and the belief prevailed that they would continue to contribute just as liberally as heretofore to its support.

In contradiction to this feeling, however, it was freely rumored that John S. Kennedy of 31 Nassau Street had withdrawn from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and had gone over to the Brick Church. Mr. Kennedy refused to speak on the subject yesterday.

Dr. Hall's opponents are active in their work against him. They assert that he has not got the majority of the members of the congregation with him, and that out of the 2,600 parishioners they point to the fact that not 1,000 of these signed the petition to have him withdraw his resignation. They also represent that out of the number who did sign a great many were placed in a position where they did not want to declare themselves against him.

In defense of this statement the other side contends that all who wanted to sign were not seen because time did not permit it.

In explaining his reason for resigning from the Trusteeship, E. Francis Hyde said yesterday that as there was a clash of opinion in the board, it was his desire that harmony should be restored, and he thought resignation was the only way out of it. There was no desire, he said, to create any discord—in fact, that was the thing sought to be avoided. Other former members of the board refused to talk.

Although Dr. Hall is not inclined to discuss the trouble, it is understood that he will accede to the desire of the majority. It was said that since the pastor did not adhere to his resignation in the beginning, he will not be retired with the pension of from $5,000 to $7,000 a year which would have been voted to him then, in case he now consents to quit the pastorate.

SECRET WEDDING IN FLATBUSH.

Philip A. Snyder and Frances A. Esquirol Married Last August.

The fact that Philip A. Snyder and Miss Frances A. Esquirol of Flatbush were secretly married Aug. 12 last leaked out yesterday and created great astonishment in Brooklyn's Twenty-ninth Ward. Both are members of wealthy families, and not only was their engagement known, but it was expected that the wedding would be an event in the social history of the old Dutch town. It had originally been planned to have a double wedding, when Daniel L. Esquirol was to marry Miss Nellie Snyder, and Mr. Snyder was to marry Miss Esquirol.

There was some gossip when, a few weeks ago, the double wedding plan was abandoned and Miss Snyder was quietly married to Mr. Esquirol at the home of the former's parents, 234 East Twenty-first Street, but no one suspected the real state of the case.

Mr. Snyder, who was formerly a Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Regiment, was the defendant in a breach of promise suit brought by Miss Florence Louise Robinson, who recovered a verdict of $5,000. Mr. Snyder's engagement to Miss Esquirol was announced shortly after in the early Summer. The Rev. Samuel Smith, pastor of the Windsor Terrace Methodist Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony. The young couple have been living apart since the wedding.

THE BRUSH BILL KILLED.

Board of Health Prohibitive Measure Suppressed in Committee.

Nathan Straus, President of the Board of Health, received word from Albany yesterday that the Brush bill, known as Senate Bill No. 5, had been killed in committee and would not be recalled. This bill was intended to curtail the powers of the Board of Health, and the board fought it vigorously.

The bill was drafted by the Medical Society of the County of New York, but it was understood a few days ago that certain well-known members of the society who had at first supported it had changed their views and hoped for its defeat.

The Medical Directors of the life insurance companies of New York have all along been active in their protests against the bill, and have taken the ground that it would be a fatal mistake to exclude tuberculosis from the list of infectious diseases. Notwithstanding the failure of the bill to pass the committee, these practitioners say they will aid in discouraging any future attempts on the part of legislators to pass a similar measure. Among the Medical Directors and Examiners who have expressed such a desire are: Elias J. Marsh and Granville M. White, Mutual Life Insurance Company; A. Huntington and S. Oakley Vanderpool, New York Life Insurance Company; Edward W. Lambert and Edward Curtis, Equitable Life Assurance Society; John W. Brannan, Washington Life Insurance Company; F. S. Grant and A. L. Vandewater, Provident Savings Life Assurance Society; F. W. Chapin, Home Life Insurance Company; Thomas H. Willard, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Z. Taylor Emery and G. W. Wells, Manhattan Life Insurance Company; John P. Munn, United State Life Insurance Company, and Joseph Kucher, Germania Life Insurance Company.

NEWSBOYS REGRET WILLIE.

Send a Message of Sympathy to the Dead Boy's Mother at Goldsboro, N. C.

Willie Crawford's brightness and kindness of heart made him a great favorite with his companions at the Brace Memorial Newsboys' Home, at 9 Duane Street, and when they heard of his death at his home in Goldsboro, N. C., they adopted a set of resolutions yesterday morning, which Rudolph Heig, the Superintendent, sent to Mrs. W. W. Crawford, Willie's mother. The resolutions were:

Whereas, Willie Crawford was a good fellow, and,

Whereas, He was always square and honest, and,

Whereas, He should have lived longer, we, his partners and friends when he was alive, hereby

Resolve, That it is no more than right to let his mother know what a good fellow he was when he was with us, and,

Resolve, That we feel just as bad about his going so far away as we can, and,

Resolve, That we sympathize with his mother.

The signature was simply "Willie's Partners."

Ahlborn Makes a Scene in Court.

Herman Ahlborn, Jr., who fatally injured his young stepmother, Mrs. Herman Ahlborn, at 301 East Seventy-ninth Street, Oct. 20 last by shooting her with a revolver and slashing her with a knife, was arraigned before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday to plead to the indictment against him for murder in the first degree. The prisoner has been for weeks in the hospital cell at the Tombs. His counsel, Stephen J. O'Hare, began to plead for the appointment of a commission to inquire as to the defendant's sanity. While Mr. O'Hare was speaking, Ahlborn suddenly interrupted him by crying out to the Justice: "You want to send for my mother, too. Do you hear? You want to send for her. Ring up No. 6 on the telephone, and my mother will answer." Looking wildly around the courtroom, he continued to talk incoherently. Justice Fursman appointed a commission.

Banquet of Hamilton Alumni.

The thirty-first annual banquet and reunion of the New York Association of Hamilton Alumni will be held at the Hotel Savoy this evening. President Stryker and Prof. Hopkins of the Faculty and other prominent speakers will make addresses. The officers of the association are: C. S. Truax, President; F. M. Burdick, J. N. Beach, J. H. Hewson, and the Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, Vice Presidents; A. N. Brockway, Corresponding Secretary; J. C. Bryan, Recording Secretary; J. S. Greves, Treasurer.

WINTER RESORTS.

The Florida of the North

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

3½ hours from New York. Vestibule train daily, 1:40 P. M.

The HOTEL WINDSOR

The Most Modern Hotel on the Atlantic Coast.

Apartments en suite. Hot and cold sea water baths attached.
American and European plans.
80 feet from ocean. Russian Orchestra.
Turkish Room. Marine Room. Ship's Room.
Sun Balconies.

Representative will be at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on February 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, from 11 A. M. until 5 P. M., with diagrams, views and information regarding Hotel and Atlantic City.

G. JASON WATERS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R., leaving Desbrosses and Cortlandt St. Ferries at 1:40 P. M.

GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.

The purest of water from our own artesian well 840 feet deep, used for all purposes throughout the house.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
Atlantic City, N. J.,
Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Special Spring Rates. F. ALSFELT.

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"Standard of Highest Merit."

FISCHER PIANOS.

Special attention is called to our superb stock of New Pianos. Grand and Upright Pianos in new and Artistic Designs and encased in beautiful woods of every variety. The only house that can point to the record of over

103,000 Pianos in use since 1820.
SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES.
Cash or Easy Payments.
A Large Stock of Pianos for Rent.
33 UNION SQUARE—WEST,
Between 16th and 17th Streets, N. Y.

IVERS AND POND PIANOS.
An assortment of these high-grade pianos always on hand. Also, two slightly used at bargain. New pianos of other makes $200 upward. LOUIS J. JOSCELYN, 10 East 16th Street.

EXCURSIONS.

WINTER RESORTS
Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including **Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico,** and **ALL POINTS SOUTH.**
EUROPE Pleasant short Tour to South of France, Italy, etc., including Paris and London, leaves Feb. 19 by S. S. "Fulda." Programmes, time tables, etc., from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

WASHINGTON Three-day trip by Royal Blue Line, leaves New York Feb. 17.
Including Hotel and Traveling Expenses, **$14.50**
Programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 AND 1,225 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GRIFFITH CASE DISMISSED.

Gov. Adams Explains the Charges Against the Colorado Man.

The indictment against William H. Griffith of Leadville, Col., for grand larceny in receiving money under false pretenses was dismissed yesterday by Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions. The complainant against Griffith was Richard J. Bolles of Colorado Springs, who accused him of swindling him out of $14,670. The Judge dismissed the indictment on District Attorney Gardiner's recommendation. Col. Gardiner said that the case had been submitted to the Grand Jury on the claim of Bolles that Griffith was a fugitive, and that no conviction could or should be had, as the case belonged to the civil courts.

After Griffith was indicted Detective Sergeant Cuff went to Denver, where he arrested the accused. Gov. Alva Adams refused to surrender the prisoner on Gov. Black's requisition papers, and Cuff came back to New York alone.

A letter has been received by Col. Gardiner from Gov. Adams, in which the latter gives his reasons for not surrendering Griffith. The Governor wrote that Griffith had bought The Daily Times of Denver in 1888, and had sold it later at a profit of $100,000. He had managed and edited The Morning Sun of that city until 1893, and in 1895 had begun the publication of two daily papers in Leadville, which he still controls. The Governor wrote that there were not half a dozen more prominent men in the State of Colorado.

The indictment was based on a transaction Bolles had had with Griffith in November, 1892, the Governor pointed out, when Bolles bought three promissory notes of $5,000 each, paying for them $14,670. The notes had been made by the Colorado River Irrigation Company, and had been indorsed by Griffith and Earl B. Coe, a Police Commissioner of Denver, who was a witness for Bolles before the Grand Jury.

Indian Girls Guilty of Arson.

CARLISLE, Penn., Feb. 7.—Elizabeth Flanders and Fannie Eaglehorn, Indian girls, who tried to burn the girls' building at the Indian school here, to-day pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment. They said they were homesick, and wanted Capt. Pratt to send them home.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES
Lakewood, New Jersey,
NOW OPEN.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GA.,
One of the most elegantly-appointed hotels in the world. Accommodations for 500 guests.
Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a Winter resort.
WATSON & POWERS, PROPRIETORS.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.
The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.
J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

INSTRUCTION.

The New York School of Oratory and for the cure of STAMMERING. 1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Avenue, above 45th Street.

Daily Services this Week.

The Rev. Randolph H. McKim, D. D., Mission Preacher.

8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Instruction on the Spiritual Life.
8 P. M.—Short Service, Sermon, and After-Meeting.

Wednesday.

4 P. M.—Service and Special Sermon for Women.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

35TH ST., 30 WEST.—A handsomely furnished second floor in private house, for one or two gentlemen.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FINE JOBBING AND FAMILY LIQUOR store; largest village on south side of Long Island; best chance; good trade; poor health cause of selling. G. PETERSON, Patchogue, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

ANNUAL UNDERWEAR SALE.—GREATEST bargains in fine choice goods ever offered. Occasion extraordinary. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—First-class laundress; Swedish or German. Apply, 12 to 2 o'clock Tuesday, 307 West 72d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid; good plain sewer; or is willing to assist with waiting; first-class city reference. 201 East 44th St.; please send no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and do some plain sewing or assist in pantry; willing and obliging; city reference. M. R., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Small private family; first-class references from last place. 240 East 37th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; understands the best of soups, entrées, desserts; also baking; best of references; $30 to $35. Reuter, 203 East 48th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook in small private family; no objection to country place; good reference. 883 6th Av., ring first bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands French, German, and American cooking; from $30 to $35. 48 Amsterdam Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a fully experienced cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; city references. 212 East 26th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; capable and reliable; references accordingly. 240 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; best personal city references; wages $30 to $35. 446 West 49th St.; ring Howe's bell.

COOK and BAKER.—By cook and baker in private family; no objection to small boarding house; assist with washing. 144 East 48d St.

COOK.—Protestant; first-class; private family; no washing; first-class city references. A. A., Box 817, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook in private family; best reference; no cards. 271 West 12th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; city references. 270 West 42d St.; ring Jones's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; first-class; good city references. 456 West 32d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By refined North German as dressmaker, seamstress, or nursery governess; reference. Lang, 136 East 109th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an American as nursery governess; teaches English to beginners; is a good nurse in illness; thoroughly understands the care of children, having had several years' experience; if desired can take entire charge of those between the ages of three and eight; excellent references. M. P., 105 West 56th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper in a widower's family only; best reference. Refinement, Box 324, 1,269 Broadway.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—Protestant; first-class; under chef or first-class cook; private only. A. A., Box 317, 1,269 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By a young woman as maid and chambermaid; is a very good seamstress; good city reference. 239 West 30th St.; ring three times.

MAID, &c.—A refined German girl as maid or with grown children; best city reference. B. S., care Mrs. Stahlhut, 142 East 17th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By thorough, experienced laundress in private family; can see any lady from 5 to 7 any evening, as am not disengaged until Friday next; first-class city references. 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city references. Norwegian, Box H. C., 650 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; best city references; no cards. 155 East 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—As experienced nurse for bottle baby or growing children; first-class reference. D. G. K., 48 Amsterdam Av.

NURSE.—By competent woman as nurse; take full charge of infant; good city reference. 326 West 40th St.

NURSE.—By refined nurse; mental cases; willing and obliging; seven years' city references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Sewing at home or out by the day repairing, mending, remodeling. C. W., 240 East 79th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Takes butler's place; willing and obliging; is not afraid of work; lady seen; wages, $20; good private family required. 492 3d Av., near 33d St., first floor.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By young lady as bookkeeper, cashier, or general office worker; six years' experience; thoroughly reliable; reference. D. R., Box 320 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; thoroughly understands duties; private family; city or country; best of references. J. P., 990 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Gentleman recommends his butler as a first-class man, and good valet, also, in every respect. L. G., Box 263, 1,269 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF.—In private family; good disposition and morality; thoroughly capable; references. Leon, 168 8th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Married; aged 32; family of three; experienced; to take charge of country place; good, permanent home in preference to high salary. Holder, 146 Columbia Av., Jersey City.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Married; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; garden, farm, lawns, greenhouse, graperies; 21 years' references. R., Box 61, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

DESIGNER AND FITTER. — Furs and cloaks; experienced and skilled; able to do fine furrier work; reasonable terms; good recommendations.
PROGRESS, Box 146 Times.

JANITOR.—By a janitor, with license, in first-class apartment houses; long experience; careful and obliging; strictly sober; handy in all kinds of repairing; no children. Janitor, 608 Columbus Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-law6mTu

DE MIRANDA, LUCIANA GOVIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 56 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1897. ANGELVA DE QUESADA, Executrix. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Executrix, 56 New Street, New York City. n9-law6mT

DUVAL, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE DUVAL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 97, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1897. MARGARET DUVAL, Administratrix. JOSEPH S. GAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. o26-law6mTu

GEHLERT, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD GEHLERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1897. SOPHIA GEHLERT, executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, attorneys for executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. o19-law6mTu

GUNST, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GUNST, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Stein, No. 3 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of August, 1897. CHARLES VONHOF, BERNHARD GUNST, Executors. JOHN C. STEIN, Atty, for Executors, 3 Chambers St., New York. au31-law6mTu&mh1

LEDGER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEDGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmot L. Morehouse, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1897.—WILLIAM PERCY MILES, Executor. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor, No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. n9-law6mT

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. d7-law6mTu

RIDLEY, CARRIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE RIDLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of BOWERS & SANDS, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. LEOPOLD GUTHAL, FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. s28-law6mTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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Special Parties by MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE MAR. 19, April 16 and 30. Later parties by other routes, covering EUROPE, leave weekly. All expenses included.

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Programmes free. When writing state which is desired.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1225 B'way, N.Y.

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ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect. Comanche, Tue., Feb. 8 Seminole, Sat., Feb. 12 Algonquin, Fri., Feb. 11 Iroquois, Tues., Feb. 15 From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.) 3 P.M.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
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DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
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NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily.—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, Daily.—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily.—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily.—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

3:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
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DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and point West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 118 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 125th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., 12:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night. (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way; 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

NEW BROADWAY SQUAD

The Tallest and Most Powerful Policemen Now Guard New York's Main Thoroughfare.

THE PICK OF THE BLUECOATS

Nearly All of the New Squad Exceed 6 Feet 2 Inches in Height—Must Be Active and Prepared to Answer Questions.

Old-time pedestrians on Broadway walked that thoroughfare with smiles of satisfaction yesterday, for on nearly every crossing was the gratifying evidence of the return of the Broadway squad. There were not many familiar faces among the helmeted giants in blue, for, with the exception of about twenty, all of the eighty-five big policemen picked out by Chief McCullagh are new in this particular line of duty. The restoration of the traditional Broadway squad, however, elicited a sufficient number and variety of commendations during the day to prove the popularity of the step.

All but twelve members went on duty at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning. There will be eighty-five patrolmen and two Roundsmen in the squad when it is completed, and the shortest man will be more than 6 feet 1 inch in his stockings. In the selection of these men the Chief of Police has not considered height alone. Each man now on guard in Broadway is not only tall, but he is well proportioned, muscular, and active.

When the determination to re-establish the Broadway squad was reached by the Police Commissioners, Chief McCullagh sent out an order for all subordinate members of the force six feet in height and over in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx to rendezvous at the Twelfth Regiment Armory. He found 442 giants to select from, as Broadway is considered a gilt-edged assignment. Starting with Roundsman Graham, who is 6 feet 6½ inches in height without his shoes, the Chief selected the tallest men down to 6 feet and 1 inch. He got sixty men before he reached the 6 feet 2½ inch class, so that very few men in the squad are below 6 feet 2 inches.

The men were divided into two platoons. The one that will patrol Broadway below Fourteenth Street is in command of Roundsman Graham, and will be quartered in the Macdougal Street Station House; the other platoon, which will do duty in Broadway from Fourteenth to Forty-fifth Street, will quarter in the West Thirtieth Street Station, and is under command of Roundsman Archibald Taggart, who is 6 feet 5 inches tall. The men will be on duty each day from 8:30 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. Every important crossing will have at least one policeman, and where circumstances require it there will be two, three, or four as the case may be. Twenty-third Street, being regarded as a particularly dangerous point, will have four men on guard all of the time. Those on that post yesterday were Officers Thomas F. Harrigan, John P. Day, John M. Barry, and John O'Connor, not one of them being under 6 feet 4 inches.

At the Fourteenth Street crossing Officers Feldman and Flaherty—two strapping big men—are stationed, and at Cortlandt Street, which is a difficult crossing to handle on account of the teams, stalwart Officers McDermott and Barnes are on duty. Patrolman Alexander Carr, a quick and energetic giant about 6 feet 4 inches tall, is stationed at the head of Wall Street.

The members of the two platoons will be drilled and disciplined with military care and precision, and no man who fails to maintain the dignity of his position or who fails to inform himself thoroughly about localities, street car lines, ferries, hotels, public buildings, stores, &c., will be permitted to remain on this force. All of the men have been selected on probation.

One important matter to which Chief McCullagh proposes to direct the attention of the Broadway squad is the necessity of having some system about the management of the intersecting lines of travel. He hopes to be able to establish regulations which will greatly facilitate the passage of vehicles through and across Broadway. He is considering the advisability of asking the Municipal Assembly to enact an ordinance making it a misdemeanor for the driver or conductor of a vehicle not to stop when directed to do so by a police officer.

The first accident to a member of the new Broadway squad occurred soon after noon yesterday, when Patrolman William H. Roberts of 305 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street was knocked down by a cable car near John Street. His right arm was bruised and he was severely shaken up. He was taken to his home.

ADMIRAL BRAINE'S WILL.

His Widow Receives Nearly All the Estate—Disposition of His War Relics.

The will of the late Rear Admiral Daniel Lawrence Braine, who died on Jan. 30, was filed yesterday in the Kings County Surrogate's office. Nearly all the estate is left to the widow, Mary Elizabeth Braine. To his daughter Heloise he leaves $50 a week, and also, on the death of her mother, the house at 67 First Place, Brooklyn. The testator's sons, Lawrence F., Clinton E. and Bancroft G. Braine, are to receive such income from the estate as their mother may deem wise.

Lawrence F. Braine is to have first choice of his father's collection of pictures, and also his larger battle flag and swords. Paintings are left to the other sons, and to Bancroft is left the Admiral's library. To Emily Fulton, a sister-in-law, is bequeathed $25 a month for life. No schedule was filed with the bill.

BAY RIDGE DOGS POISONED.

Many Valuable Pets the Victims, and Residents Terror Stricken.

Residents of one of the most fashionable portions of Bay Ridge are just now in what amounts almost to a state of siege. The inhabitants are not beleaguered, and go and come as they like, but what to the suburban resident is almost a member of his family—his dog—is not allowed to leave the house, except with an escort, and even with all proper precautions a sort of panic has fallen upon the owners.

Within the past four weeks a dog poisoner has begun operations somewhere in the neighborhood, and a number of valuable animals have fallen victims. No one knows who the miscreant is, and as a result, neighbors who have lived amicably for years are beginning to look upon each other with suspicion, and coolnesses are growing up between old friends.

The residents in question live between Eighty-first and Eighty-fifth Streets, and Second and Third Avenues. On Saturday William Hunter of Second Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street found his valuable Gordon setter dying in convulsions, and on the same afternoon, W. G. Lahey lost a fine Irish setter in the same way. The setter had been a pet for ten years. A few hours later, Mr. Matthews of Eighty-fifth Street, near Second Avenue, lost a fox terrier. Dozens of dogs have disappeared in the same way.

The extent to which suspicion has spread is shown by some remarks made yesterday by Mr. Lahey. He said that some malicious person had spread a report that he was the poisoner, and he declared that nothing less than the death of a relative could have affected his family more than did the loss of the setter. Mr. Lahey says he is ready to offer a reward for evidence which will convict the guilty person or persons.

The Grace Institute Opened.

The Grace Institute, at 149 West Sixtieth Street, founded by former Mayor W. R. Grace, was opened yesterday morning. There were 75 pupils out of 200 applicants present at the morning session. The majority of the pupils were in the classes of typewriting and stenography, about thirty being seated in that department. The school is intended to teach gratis girls and young women in useful things such as stenography, cooking, and sewing. The pupils can have three sessions a week, and it is proposed to teach 200 at each session, so that 600 pupils may take advantage of the school during the week.

MRS. F. D. TAPPEN EXAMINED.

The Banker's Wife Questioned Regarding Her Daughter's Property—An Unsettled Judgment.

Mrs. Sarah A. B. Tappen, the wife of Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, was examined as a witness in supplementary proceedings on Saturday in the office of her counsel, Lord, Day & Lord, at 120 Broadway, in an effort to obtain from her knowledge touching the ability of her daughter, Mrs. Ellen T. Adams, to pay a judgment of $10,590.64, obtained against her and her husband, Isaac E. Adams of Chicago, by Mrs. Katherine J. Myers of the same city. The object of the examination of Mrs. Tappen was to obtain also from her a statement relative to a lot of valuable furniture and silverware, which it is alleged her daughter and son-in-law sold or assigned to her and her husband after the judgment was obtained against them.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams were examined as judgment debtors some time ago, but their testimony is not among the papers on file in the Supreme Court. The papers there consist of affidavits made by Franklin Lord, who is the attorney of the Tappens and the Adamses, and by David A. Sullivan, of Hoeltjes & Sullivan, attorneys for the creditor, and there is also on file the testimony of Frederick D. Tappen as a witness in the proceedings taken on Aug. 30.

Mrs. Myers, the creditor, makes an affidavit in which she swears that eight months after she obtained her judgment in Chicago, and while she was supposed to have a lien on the silverware and furniture, Frederick D. Tappen offered her $4,500 in cash to cancel her judgment, which offer she refused. She alleges that this property was surreptitiously removed from Chicago and now stands in the name of Sarah A. B. Tappen in the Lincoln Safe Deposit vaults. On these papers Justice Cohen directed that Mrs. Tappen be examined before Referee Pratt A. Brown of Evarts, Choate & Beaman. Against the protest of Mr. Sullivan, the examination was held in the office of Lord, Day & Lord, instead of in the office of the referee. Mrs. Tappen's testimony has not been filed as yet, and neither Mr. or Mrs. Tappen or the lawyers on either side would give any information about it.

In the testimony of Mr. Tappen on file in the Supreme Court he says that he lives at 49 East Sixty-eighth Street and that his daughter lives with him. She left her husband, Mr. Adams, he says, because he could not support her. They were married twelve years ago. In relation to the furniture, he says he got a bill of sale for it in consideration of $790 on March 2, 1896. He knew nothing of the details, which were managed by a friend of his in Chicago. The silverware, he says, he also got a lien on by paying off liens against it and taking an assignment of mortgage.

Action will be made to-morrow in the Supreme Court, before Justice Pryor, to have the examination closed.

LEGAL NOTES.

Accident on a Highway.—The town of New Brighton, Monroe County, has failed in its appeal to the Court of Appeals from a judgment for over $3,000 for injuries secured against it by Catharine A. Whitlock, in the Monroe County Supreme Court, in April, 1895, which judgment was affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division. The injury complained of was received while plaintiff, nearly five years ago, was walking along one of the highways of the town. There had been a heavy fall of snow the night before, reinforcing snow already upon the ground, and as she reached a bridge over one of the streams crossing the highway upon which she was walking, she was overtaken by a gentleman in a sleigh, driving his horse at a trot. As she stepped out of the beaten path to allow him to pass, her foot and leg passed through a hole in the bridge and she received the injuries of which she complained. The hole retained her leg in the bridge, so that she could only be released therefrom by the gentleman going to the neighbors and obtaining an axe, and cutting away a portion of the wood of the bridge. The Court held it was not sufficient for the town to show that its Highway Commissioner had no funds in his possession of which he could cause the necessary repairs to be made, but it must also be shown that he had sought, through the proper channel, to procure funds.

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Negligence of a Parent.—In an action brought by Joseph Albert, as administrator, to recover damages resulting from the death of Loretta Albert, caused by the alleged negligence of the defendant, the Albany Railway Company, it appeared that the deceased, a girl aged three years and four months, residing with her parents at a place about two blocks from South Pearl Street, in the City of Albany, was with her sister, aged five, sent by their mother to a shoestore on South Pearl Street to get shoes which had been left there for repair. The company's cars, moved by electricity, ran through this street about every ten minutes, and in order to reach the shoestore the children were compelled to cross the track, which they did in safety, and crossed back to a candy store. Then they attempted to cross again to the side upon which the shoestore was located, the eldest child going first and only a short distance ahead of an approaching car. The younger child attempted to follow her and was struck by a car and killed. The Court of Appeals has now unanimously sustained the decision of the Third Appellate Division, which reversed judgment secured on the trial by the plaintiff, holding, on the opinion of Presiding Justice Parker below, that a verdict in favor of the plaintiff could not be sustained. Although the question as to what constituted such negligence in a parent as would prevent a recovery in an action for damages for the death of a person non sui juris negligently killed while playing upon a public street depended upon the circumstances of each case and must usually be submitted to the jury, yet the fact that in this case the mother sent the child, without protection or control, into a locality known to her to be dangerous, and where the child would be liable to meet with such an accident as actually did occur, constituted gross carelessness upon her part and necessitated a reversal of the judgment.

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What Constitutes Rescission of Sale for Fraud.—A representative of George Borgfeldt & Co., a corporation engaged in the mercantile business in this city, in September, 1893, met a member of the firm of Reuben Wood's Sons, to whom it had sold goods to a large amount, at a meeting of the creditors of that firm in Syracuse, and charged him with insolvency at the time the goods were purchased, to which the vendee replied that he was not insolvent at that time and that he had only recently found out that he was so. After leaving the creditors' meeting the vendor went to see his attorney, consulted with him, and finally instructed him to replevy the goods at once. After this conversation, and before the goods were replevied, they were levied upon under executions against the vendee. The vendor did not, at the creditors' meeting, communicate to the vendee his intention of replevying the goods or take any definite position toward the vendee at any time before the goods had been levied on under executions issued in favor of other creditors. Judgment given on the trial in favor of the defendants was affirmed by the General Term of the Fourth Department in 1895, and that decision has now been upheld by the Court of Appeals, on the opinion of Justice Merwin below, which held that the evidence did not show a rescission of the contract of sale before the levy by the Sheriff; that the vendor of goods has a right to rescind the sale for fraud, but until he has exercised his option to rescind, either directly or by some act in disaffirmance of the sale, the purchaser has a leviable interest in the goods, and if they are levied upon by attachment or execution against the purchaser before rescission the provisions of sub-division of Section 1,690 of the code, as it stood in 1893, forbid the vendor from thereafter maintaining an action to recover the goods.

Recent Snowstorm's Cost to City.

The work of the snow contractors in clearing the streets after the recent storm has been finished. The total cost of the storm has not yet been computed by the Department of Street Cleaning. Snow Inspector Stidham said yesterday that in round figures 280,000 cubic yards of snow had been removed from the streets. The snow contractor gets 36 cents a yard for delivering this at the city dumps, and this item amounts to $100,000. The department has to pay the expense of final disposition and other incidental expenses, all of which must figure in the cost of the removal of the snow.

SCHOOL BOARD'S POSITION

Administration May Bring Pressure to Bear by Holding Back Appropriations.

NEW CITY SUPERINTENDENT

Opposition to Messrs. Maxwell and Jasper May Result in the Selection of a Compromise Candidate—The Education Budget.

Whatever may be the attitude of the city administration to the old Board of Education, the members of the board are not at all uneasy as to the fate of their budget. They contend that as the budget was passed by the last Board of Estimate, and the tax rate was levied upon that among other budgets, the present Board of Estimate has no legal right to cut it in any way. It is believed that the delay in acting upon the budget has been caused by the efforts of the administration to find some way by which the Board of Education may be controlled. Sufficient money was transferred some weeks ago to meet the salaries and other expenses for January.

When the School Board meets to-morrow to elect delegates to the central body it is said they will be asked informally and secretly to submit to the dictation of the administration. Although the administration has no real power to interfere with the work of the schools, to cancel any of the contracts already given out, or to cut down salaries in any way, it can by withholding appropriations do a great deal toward hindering the progress of the schools.

For instance, when the central board meets on Monday next it will, under the charter, appoint a Superintendent of Schools for the whole city. He in turn will appoint general examiners, &c., to the number of about sixteen. The salaries of the new-comers are to be fixed by the central board, subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate, which has to supply money to pay them. If the Board of Estimate should decide not to allow more than a couple of hundred dollars for those salaries unless they had the naming of the men, the central board would be powerless to find any responsible men to take the places.

It is known that Superintendent Maxwell of Brooklyn is not the choice of the administration for the City Superintendentship. The chief objection to him is that he is not congenial to Tammany Hall. The present City Superintendent, John Jasper, is also a candidate. The progressive element of the Board of Education is, it is said, as much against Jasper as the other element is against Maxwell, and it is therefore considered likely that a compromise candidate may be found. Unless such compromise is effected, it is almost certain that nothing will be allowed the Board of Education except the bare appropriation for salaries and to pay contracts already entered into.

It was publicly announced yesterday at the Board of Education that if any attempt was made to interfere with the budget as passed by the last board, the courts would be asked to decide the legality of any cuts made. The provisions of the charter relating to the Board of Education are fairly explicit, and the members of the board claim that the evident intent of the law is to arrange matters so that the work of the last administration in the schools cannot be stopped or destroyed.

Police Headquarters Improvements.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday made an inspection of the Police Headquarters building with a view to ascertaining the justice of many complaints by the higher police officials as to the utter inadequacy of the building. At the conclusion of their trip the Commissioners expressed the unanimous opinion that the building was entirely too small for its present business. Commissioner Hamilton particularly called attention to the location of Inspectors Thompson's and Hartley's offices. These are in the basement, and Commissioner Hamilton warmly declared them unfit for human occupation. The Commissioners will probably recommend the addition of another story and other minor changes.

City Civil Service Commission.

President Knox of the Municipal Civil Service Commission said yesterday that the new rules and regulations would be completed within a week or ten days. He said that work on them had been blocked until Mr. Whalen's decision was given on the question whether the board was to proceed on the basis of the Black law or under the charter provision. Mr. Knox said that the Civil Service Board purposed adopting a liberal policy, and he had no doubt would give satisfaction to the heads of departments and the employes. "We shall do nothing to affect the great mass of the city's employes," he said.

Queens and Richmond Bond Issues.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday appointed a commission to report on the legality and validity of the bond issues of Queens and Richmond Counties, which, under consolidation, are to be borne by the City of New York. He appointed David McClure Chairman; William C. Trull, and Samuel Untermyer, to take up the work where it was laid down by the commission which was appointed for a like purpose by Mr. Fitch, and which resigned last month.

Appointments in the Bronx.

Park Commissioner Moebus yesterday appointed ex-Alderman Peter Gecks Superintendent of Parks in the Borough of the Bronx, at a salary of $2,200 a year, and Max H. Kahn private secretary at $2,000 a year.

SEVENTY NEW LAWYERS.

Miss Alice Serber the First Russian Woman Admitted to the Bar Here.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Justice Van Brunt presiding, yesterday swore in sixty-nine young men and one young woman as members of the bar. The principal interest centred around Miss Alice Serber, the only female member of the class, who is the first native of Russia to be admitted to the bar in this city.

Miss Serber, who is an intellectual-looking young woman with much grace of manner, was born in the City of Bar, in Southern Russia, when deponent saith not. She came here six years ago with her father and mother, entered the Law School of the University of the City of New York, and was graduated in 1896. She then studied law in the offices of Miss Rosalie Shaw and David Solomon.

Miss Serber intends also to take up the study of medicine, and will then make medical jurisprudence her specialty.

FOUND BROOKLYN TOO LIVELY.

Two Boys Brought There from Amityville Turned Up at the Old Home.

The credit of discovering that Brooklyn is too lively a town, and that life there proceeds at too swift a pace, belongs to two small boys from Amityville, L. I., who were brought to the sister borough on Saturday to live. After trying for several hours to endure the unaccustomed excitement of life in a thoroughly hot town, the youngsters gave it up and ran away.

Joseph and Frederick Bristow have for three years been inmates of Holy Trinity Home at Amityville. On Saturday their sister, Mrs. Beaton of 627 Park Place, Brooklyn, brought them to the city to live. On Sunday morning both disappeared, and a general alarm was sent out. That evening they turned up at the home in Amityville. They were taken back to Brooklyn, where they said they had run away because the city was too lively for them. They have excellent records in the institution.

Old residents say that the discovery made by the boys is the first of the kind on record.

Delaware Society's Dinner.

The eighth annual dinner of the Delaware Society will be given in Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, Thursday evening. Gov. E. W. Tunnell will be the guest of honor, and toasts will be given on "Delaware's New Constitution," by John Biggs, and "Delaware in Literature and Art," by Howard Pyle. Other speakers will be Medford H. Cahoon of Wilmington, on "Caesar Rodney"; Charles E. Hughes, "Greater New York"; H. B. E. Stapler, "The State of New York," and Wilson Lee Cannon, "John M. Clayton."

It is
ROYAL
Baking
Powder
that makes the
Delicious Biscuit, Griddle Cake and Doughnut

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS.

The Manhattan's Committee on Extension Will Probably Report on Mr. Orr's Latest Letter To-day.

It is expected that the Committee on Extension of the Manhattan Railway Company, to which was referred the latest letter from Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, to George J. Gould, will report to the Executive Committee at its meeting to-day. The expectation of Mr. Orr is that action will be taken first upon that portion of his letter suggesting a conference between representatives of the Manhattan Company and the special committee appointed for that purpose last week by the Rapid Transit Commission. Mr. Orr's letter of Saturday was made public yesterday, and its tenor was much as outlined in these columns on Sunday.

Mr. Orr states to Mr. Gould that he is of the impression that the board would favor a cross-town line at or near Canal Street, and adds:

"The board is, however, informed by its counsel, whose formal opinion I send you herewith, that it is prohibited by the statute from authorizing the construction of an elevated railroad across Broadway at any point south of Thirty-third Street. It has, however, taken under serious consideration the advisability of an application to the Legislature to so amend the statute as to remove this limitation upon its powers."

With regard to the claim of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company to an exclusive right to a portion of the West Street route proposed by Mr. Gould, Mr. Orr says the board has reached no definite conclusion, and, as regards the proposed "west side extension route," the board is not prepared to express any opinion.

It is the impression of the board, says Mr. Orr, that the construction of the proposed west side line, the cross-town line, and the northerly extension of the east side line would add nothing to the speed of transportation unless grade crossings were, generally speaking, avoided, and unless the capacity of the existing trunk lines were largely increased by the construction of additional tracks; and the board is informed by its engineer that if the construction of the "west side extension route," as sought, were permitted it would add intolerably to the existing congestion at the Fifty-third Street crossing, and upon both of the west side lines south of that point, unless a grade crossing at that point were avoided and additional tracks placed upon the existing railroads. Mr. Orr further says:

The board accordingly requests me to ask you to furnish a further written statement specifying the number of tracks to be erected upon each street; whether such tracks are all to be placed upon the same level, or, if not, how they are to be placed, and the total proposed width of such structure; and that you will also inform the board of the period within which your plan contemplates that such additional track or tracks shall be built in each street.

The question as to the form of structure perhaps implies the further question which I am directed to ask, namely, whether the various crossings contemplated by your application are designed to be grade crossings, and, if not, in what manner such crossings are to be effected? This question is deemed of particular importance by the board, since grade crossings are deemed particularly objectionable by it, and because, if the crossings are to be above grade, the new structure must, it would appear, be built at a very considerable height above the street.

The letter concludes by informing Mr. Gould of the appointment of a special committee by the board to confer with representatives of the Manhattan Company and expressing a desire to meet those representatives at their earliest convenience.

SCHOOL TEACHERS IN COURT.

Miss Tartt, Accused of Assaulting a Pupil, Discharged—Room Cleared of Her Talkative Friends.

Miss Annie Regina Tartt, a school teacher of the public school in One Hundred and Tenth Street, near Third Avenue, was summoned to the Harlem Court yesterday morning by Mrs. Delia Schapiro of 233 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, in behalf of her seven-year-old son Solomon, a pupil of Miss Tartt.

The boy said that Miss Tartt had called him a monkey and had struck him in the presence of several other teachers, leaving on his forehead the marks of two rings she wore. He said she gave him a "good" ticket and told him to say to his parents that he had been helping her to clean the blackboard.

Miss Tartt said that young Schapiro had been unruly after she had given him the ticket for good behavior, and that she had spoken to him about his conduct. He would not keep quiet, but shuffled his feet and threw his hat into the air. As she stooped to speak to him he spat in her face and kicked her shins. Miss Simpson, the boy's former teacher, she said, told her that he was incorrigible and that she must begin to curb him at once. He had been in her class but a week.

The boy denied that he spat in her face and declared that he would be afraid to do so. He made the remark so impudently that many of Miss Tartt's young women friends, also teachers, commented about it in loud tones, whereupon Magistrate Meade ordered everybody not concerned in the case to leave the room.

When the court had been cleared Miss Tartt acknowledged that she had struck the boy, but she swore that she did not see any blood on his face when he left her and that she had not cut him. Miss Simpson corroborated all Miss Tartt said.

Magistrate Meade told Mrs. Schapiro to take her boy home.

"I in part believe what the boy has said," he remarked, "but there is no way to establish the fact that he was struck. I don't believe he's as bad as he's painted. I believe school teachers should use more discrimination and not make game of or strike their pupils."

FINED FOR SCRATCHING A DESK.

Damage Done by Boy in an East Orange School Paid for with Certified Check for 25 Cents.

The rigid enforcement of an old and almost forgotten New Jersey law has resulted in a duel of words, with a humorous outcome, between William Shannon of East Orange, N. J., and the Board of Education of that village. Franklin Shannon, an eight-year-old son of Mr. Shannon, who attends the Franklin Public School, a few blocks from his home, on Dodd Terrace, scratched his initials on his desk with a nail three weeks ago. Frank S. Tisdale, the Principal, decided to enforce a law passed in 1887 by the State Assembly of New Jersey, under which children who maliciously mutilate the property of the schools are liable to fines.

Franklin Shannon was sent home with a request that his parents pay a fine of 25 cents. They refused. Considerable correspondence passed between Mr. Shannon and the Board of Education. The latter pointed out that the boy could not be readmitted till the fine was paid, and urged Mr. Shannon to settle in the interest of discipline. Mr. Shannon at length yielded. He drew a check for 25 cents on the East Orange National Bank, had it certified, forwarded it to the Board of Education, duly received a receipt for it, and the boy returned to school yesterday morning.

Mr. Shannon is a large property holder in East Orange, and said yesterday that he believed the taxes which he had paid since his residence there ought to have paid for any damage done by his posterity. He has ordered an expensive frame for the receipt, and when the check is returned to him from the bank he will also frame it.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

A NEW TAILOR SUIT. EXCLUSIVE DESIGN. $35.00.

We have placed on sale the first of our new Tailor Suits for Spring.

The Skirt has the new wide flounce, with four folds at the top and bottom, edged with braid piping.

The Waists are in three styles—Russian Blouse; tight-fitting waist; short, tight-fitting jacket,—all trimmed to correspond with the skirts.

The Suits are of Broadcloth, in black, tan, brown, castor and green, and are lined throughout with superior quality of Silk.

They will be ready to-day, in all sizes, 32 to 44 inches, $35.00 Each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Concurrence of the Treasury Department in the Decision Against Discriminating Duties.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage has concurred in the recent decision of the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers relating to the imposition of a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on imports by way of Canada. The decision of the board was that the imposition of such discriminating duties was not required by law. Although the Treasury Department had taken a different view of the effectiveness of the discriminating duty provision, it now accepts the General Appraisers' decision as final.

"The effect of this decision in which the department concurs," says Secretary Gage, "taken in conjunction with the opinion of the Attorney General, is to relieve all merchandise coming from a contiguous foreign country from the exaction of discriminating duty, except such merchandise as comes via contiguous foreign territory from a country the Government of which exacts a discriminating duty upon the vessels of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from the United States or from any foreign country. Should any foreign merchandise become legally liable to the discriminating duty provided for by Section 22 due notice will be given by this department.

"The decision now rendered being opposed to the opinion given by the Solicitor General, as contained in the circular of Oct. 6, 1897, No. 163, (Synopsis 18,427,) customs officers will no longer be governed by the provisions of that circular. All entries liquidated in accordance with said circular will be reliquidated under this decision, and duties paid in excess as discriminating duties will be duly refunded."

Another important order of currence just issued by the Treasury Department relates to the decision of the Board of Classification against the Government's long-fought contention that initial handkerchiefs imported should be classed as embroideries. The importers protested against this ruling because it added 10 per cent. to their duties. They asserted that an initial marked on a handkerchief was in no sense an embroidery and the General Appraisers not only sustained them, but the United States Circuit Court affirmed the decision of the General Appraisers.

In the matter of the initial handkerchief case of Jonas Brothers, which was recently decided in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit adverse to the Government, the following announcement is made by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury W. E. Howell: "The merchandise in this case consisted of so-called 'initial hemstitched handkerchiefs' which were classified for duty as 'embroidered and hemstitched handkerchiefs' at the rate of 60 per centum ad valorem under Paragraph 373 of the act of Oct. 1, 1890. The importers protested, claiming that the handkerchiefs were not commercially known as embroidered handkerchiefs, and were only dutiable at the rate of 50 per centum ad valorem as 'handkerchiefs,' under Paragraph 349 of said act.

"Acting under the advice of the Attorney General, no further proceedings will be directed in this matter, and you are, therefore, hereby authorized to forward to this department the usual certified statement for refund of the duties paid in excess in this case."

This action of the Treasury Department will lead to the speedy settlement of 3,432 protested cases, all of which have been suspended by the General Appraisers to await the final adjudication of the principle involved.

AN APPRAISERS' CONFERENCE.

Customs Officers from Different Ports Will Meet Here To-day to Consider Drug Classification.

With a view of obtaining uniformity of classification a conference of drug examiners and appraisers from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Baltimore, Detroit, Buffalo, and other ports of entry will convene at the United States Appraiser's office in this city to-day. Customs officers have experienced a great deal of difficulty in the uniform classification of drugs under Paragraphs 20 and 548 of the new tariff law, which are as follows:

Par. 20. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibres, dried insects, grains, gums and gum resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds, (aromatic, not garden seeds,) seeds of morbid growth, weeds and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing which are drugs and not edible, but which are advanced in value or condition by refining, grinding, or other process, and not specially provided for in this act, one-fourth of one cent per pound, and in addition thereto 10 per centum ad valorem.

Par. 548. (Free list.) Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs and bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibres, and dried insects, grains, gums, and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, nutgalls, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds aromatic, and seeds of morbid growth, weeds and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing which are drugs and not edible and are in a crude state and not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process, and not specially provided for in this act.

As far back as September of last year the Secretary of the Treasury issued instructions bearing upon these sections of the law as follows:

It will be observed that under the act of 1894 the free or dutiable character of the drugs, &c., was made dependent upon whether they were advanced in value or condition by refining, grinding, or other process of manufacture, so that it was successfully contended by importers under that act that the articles were free of duty unless they had undergone such treatment as was commercially known or understood to be a process of manufacture, which involved change of form, condition, or name, or commercial designation; whereas, under the present act it is necessary only that the articles should have been advanced from a strictly crude or natural condition by refining, grinding, cleansing, or purifying process to render them liable to duty without having undergone such conversions as would bring them within the purview of the term "manufacture."

The newly appointed Assistant Appraiser, Edwin A. Hartshorn, assumed the duties of his position yesterday. Mr. Hartshorn will have charge of the linen and cotton, (or Fourth Division,) heretofore in charge of William McKinny. Mr. Hartshorn is a practical linen man, and it is expected that he will give satisfaction to the trade.

Runaway Eveline O'Connell Found.

Eveline O'Connell, ten years old, of 1,199 Third Avenue, who ran away from her home on Friday last, was found by Policeman Doran of the Eighty-eighth Street Station at midnight on Sunday walking about at Third Avenue and Ninety-second Street. She would not tell where she had been.

"At times it's inconvenient not to grow the same size as other men grow, but such is life," writes a customer.

Have patience, my dear Sir; the world is progressing; we have for you clothing ready to wear, just as for your smaller brothers.

Trousers from 4S to 54 inches waist measure; under and overcoats, from 4S to 52 inches breast measure.

Sack suits, cutaway and frock coats; silk lined, if you want them.

But all at our Prince St. store, remember!

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FIRE LLOYDS TO LIQUIDATE.

Step Decided Upon by Mercantile and Guarantee Association as Result of P. B. Armstrong's Resignation.

The underwriters composing the Mercantile and Guarantee Fire Association decided at a full meeting yesterday afternoon to go into voluntary liquidation. This decision was the result of the resignation of P. B. Armstrong, as one of the attorneys of the association, which took effect last week. The association is one of the few fire Lloyds whose charter dates back previous to 1892, and was first known as the Guarantee and Accident Lloyds. In the first part of 1897 it was reorganized as the Mercantile and Guarantee Fire Association, with William Durbrow as attorney. Last October, P. B. Armstrong, who has since become President of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, became a joint attorney of the association, with Mr. Durbrow. The syndicate which purchased the Manhattan Fire recently was mainly formed from among the underwriters of the Mercantile and Guarantee Fire Association. The association has decided to reinsure all of its present outstanding risks, but the business has not yet been sold.

Mr. Durbrow, who will be in charge of winding up the affairs of the concern, is in Louisville to-day in connection with the appointment of a Manhattan Fire representative in Kentucky.

California Insurance Injunction.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Demorrow granted a second restraining order in the case of the foreign insurance companies doing business in San Francisco against Andrew G. Clunie, Insurance Commissioner. The second order was made necessary by the filing of a supplemental bill, and does not differ in terms or effect from the restraining order previously granted. Commissioner Clunie is ordered to abstain from inciting litigation against the companies or interfering with the conduct of their business until the hearing.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Washington Insurance Company of Cincinnati has withdrawn from Illinois.

The German-American and the German Alliance will cease to write their joint policy.

J. A. Halstead, general agent of the Union Central Life of Cincinnati at Kansas City, has resigned.

The Insurance Commissioner of Tennessee has refused to license the Life Insurance Clearing Company of St. Paul.

Van Slack & Co. of San Francisco have been appointed Pacific Coast agents of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.

The Kansas City fire insurance agents have decided, as a body, to do business for no company operating through underwriters' agencies.

Insurance Commissioner Betts of Connecticut has issued a license to the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company to do business in that State.

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature prohibiting assessment life insurance companies from using the mortuary fund for expenses.

Insurance Commissioner Cutting has admitted the Liverpool and London and Globe of New York to Massachusetts. Guild and Eastman will be the company's agents at Boston.

The British-American Insurance Company of New York has notified Superintendent Payn that it will be prepared to-morrow for examination, preliminary to the issuance of a license.

The insurance on the stock of apples of E. P. Loomis & Co., at Kendall, N. Y., totally destroyed by fire on Saturday, the 5th inst., was distributed as follows: Niagara, $5,000; Continental, $3,000; Home, $5,000; Mercantile and Guarantee Fire Association, $2,000.

A bill in now being drafted for introduction at Albany, which forbids fire insurance companies, authorized to do business in New York State, from reinsuring that business in companies not so authorized. The bill will in no way repeal the present statute which provides means of outside insurance to all large wholesale houses that will make an affidavit to the effect that they cannot obtain sufficient insurance in authorized companies.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
in French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.
TO-NIGHT..... "Die Meistersinger"
Testimonial Performance Tendered to HERR EMIL FISCHER,
in honor of the anniversary of his fortieth year on the stage and his ninety-fifth appearance in his great role of "HANS SACHS," supported by the following cast: Mmes. Seygard, Staudigl; MM. Rothmuhl, Stehmann, Rains, Breuer, Staudigl, Van Hoose, and others. Conductor, Damrosch.
WED. EVG., FEB. 9..... "Siegfried"
Mmes. Nordica, Toronta; MM. Kraus, Bispham, Stehmann, Breuer, Rains. Conductor, Damrosch.
FRI. EVG., FEB. 11. "Gotterdammerung"
Mmes. Nordica, Barna, Toronta, Staudigl, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Staudigl. Conductor, Damrosch.
SAT. MAT. FEB. 12..."Barber of Seville"
Mmes. Melba, Van Cauteren; MM. Salignac, Campanari, Carbone, Boudouresque, Viviani. Conductor, Bimboni.
SCALE OF PRICES—$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4.
SAT. EVG., FEB. 12..... "Carmen"
At Popular Prices. Only Performance.
Mmes. Seygard, Gadski, Mattfeld, Van Cauteren; MM. Ibos, Campanari, Viviani, Stehmann, Vanni, Cassi. Conductor, Bimboni.
SCALE OF PRICES—75 cts., $1, $1.50, $2.50.
Seats on sale at Box Office, and also at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

Exhibition of Revolutionary Pictures.

The original paintings and drawings illustrating Senator Lodge's "Story of the Revolution," will be exhibited during the week February 7th—12th, at the Avery Gallery, 368 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. The exhibit is conducted under the auspices of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. The collection of pictures includes oil paintings in color and in black and white and wash and pen drawings, by Howard Pyle, F. C. Yohn, Carlton T. Chapman, E. C. Peixotto, H. W. Ditzler, B. West Clinedinst, F. Louis Mora, Harry Fenn and other artists. Admission free.

ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
MADISON SQUARE G

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair and southeasterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.04¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½ cents; cash cotton, 6 1-16 cents.

CONGRESS—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Pettigrew continued his speech against the annexation of Hawaii. Mr. Chandler made an argument in favor of seating Mr. Corbett, the appointed Senator from Oregon. In the House a contested election case was under consideration.—Page 3.

FOREIGN—The British Parliament was opened by the reading of the Queen's speech, which spoke of a local government plan for Ireland to be brought up. Lord Salisbury explained his position regarding Ta-lien-wan and the Chinese loan. The German occupation of Kaio-Chau was discussed in the Reichstag. Baron von Buelow said Germany desires to cultivate relations of harmonious co-operation with England. The San José scale and the beet sugar duties on this country were brought up also in the Reichstag. An earthquake has killed or injured 120 persons in Asia Minor, and rendered 4,000 homeless. William W. Thomas, for the third time, was received as American Minister of Sweden by King Oscar.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The Lattimer murder trial was continued yesterday at Wilkesbarre.

Commander Leutze of the Alert landed marines in San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, to protect property during a bombardment of the town by rebels. He gave women and children who desired it a refuge on the Alert. The rebels were repulsed.

At Zola's trial, in Paris, the crowd was so great that the Republican Guard was called upon to preserve order. None of the important questions put to the witnesses were allowed. Zola escaped a lynching after court adjourned through the intervention of the police.

A copy of a private letter alleged to have been written and sent to Señor Canalejas by Señor de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, and to have been stolen by a Cuban patriot, was yesterday issued to the newspapers by the Cuban Junta in this city. The letter grossly insults President McKinley, who is characterized as "weak and catering to the rabble, and, besides, a low politician."

Page 2.

Diamonds and jewelry valued at $7,000 have been stolen in St. Louis from Mrs. James O. West of this city.

A grand banquet is to be tendered to the officers of the French flagship at Havana in celebration of the success of the new régime.

A course of four courses on the contemporary drama was begun last evening before the Comparative Literature Society in Carnegie Lyceum. The lecturers were Prof. Adolphe Cohn, Prof. Brander Matthews, and Dr. Curtis H. Page.

The Church Club held its eleventh annual dinner at Shorry's. About 150 guests were present, and the speakers were Bishop Potter, Bishop Satterlee of Washington, D. C., the Rev. Dr. Kirby, the Rev. Dr. Starr, and Mr. Ingham of Philadelphia.

The torso of an unknown man was found floating under some trellis work at the foot of Roosevelt Street yesterday morning. The head, arms, and legs had been cut off, and what seems to be a bullet wound was discovered by the Coroner.

Page 3.

The cut in the Sewer Department budget in Brooklyn causes residents of the borough to say that their health will be jeopardized.

The Committee on Extension of the Manhattan Railway Company met yesterday, and, after considering the letter written to Mr. Gould on Saturday by the President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, authorized Mr. Gould to reply to it.

Mesrob Mamovlian, who said he was once "royal painter artist" to the Sultan of Turkey, was set free when he appeared before Judge Newburger yesterday on a charge of assault. The complainant refused to prosecute on account of the prisoner's royal record.

The three Citizens' Union members of the New York Assembly won a victory yesterday by securing the recommitment of the bill to restrict independent nominations. The annual report of the State Tax Commission was presented to the Legislature. The bill to apply the Black "starchless" civil service law to this city is declared to be dead. Work will be commenced to-morrow on the draft of a primary election bill. The bill relating to the qualifications of Justices of the Municipal Court of New York City, which was passed by the Senate yesterday, is for the relief of Justice Schnitzpan of Brooklyn, who is not a lawyer.

Page 4.

Group 8 of the New York State Bankers' Association held its second annual banquet at the Hotel Manhattan, and many humorous speeches were made.

Chris Von der Ahe, the St. Louis baseball magnate, has been taken to Pittsburg under an order of arrest obtained by Pitcher Mark Baldwin, who has a judgment for $2,500 against him. The arrest was in the nature of an abduction.

The Street Cleaning Department has ceased work in clearing away the snow, and many streets, especially up town, are left in a deplorable condition, the snow lying on them having partly thawed and been worked into masses of filth.

The Cabinet yesterday decided to send four companies of troops to Dyea and Skaguay, Alaska, to preserve order. Canada has declined to permit United States troops under arms to escort the Yukon relief expedition across Canadian territory.

The second annual dinner of the Blooming Grove Park Association was held at Delmonico's last evening. Speeches were made by Warren Hixley, Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Robert B. Roosevelt, Julien T. Davies, and Charles R. Miller. Letters of regret were received from Attorney General Griggs, Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, A. N. Cheny, and others.

Page 5.

The ice harvesters employed at five houses on the Hudson struck yesterday for an increase of wages, and obtained it. There was considerable violence while the strike lasted.

The third meeting of the Tuesday Evening Club was held last night at the home of ex-Gov. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, 681 Fifth Avenue. Mme. Nordica was in the audience.

A man, said to be Baron von Geyr, son of a noble and wealthy German family, was cut in the head on Monday night with an axe in the hands of his room-mate and companion. He disappeared after his wound was dressed.

Miss Josephine W. Drexel, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Joseph W. Drexel, gave a ball for about 350 people at Delmonico's last night. Alexander M. Hadden led the cotillion after supper, dancing with the hostess of the evening.

There was much light thrown on the Place tragedy in Brooklyn. Mrs. Place was taken from the hospital to court, having recovered from the effects of gas. To the police she made a partial confession, but denied killing her stepdaughter. Mr. Place may recover. A pathetic story came from New Jersey regarding Mrs. Place's early life there. She has sent her money and clothing to relatives there.

Page 10.

Mrs. Hollister, formerly of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and who is said to be sole heiress of Mrs. Alfred Duncombe of that place, has brought suit in North Dakota for the annulment of her marriage, on the ground of cruelty and ill treatment.

Page 12.

In the Noonan bribery case Pidgeon tells how he and Beck were employed to find corruption among Jersey City officials.

Papers were served on Controller Coler yesterday in a test suit for $5,000 damages against the city, brought by Samson Fineus of Brooklyn for injuries sustained through an obstruction on the Coney Island cycle path.

The Right Rev. Thomas Underwood Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky, was yesterday elected General Secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. There is much speculation among both clergy and laity as to what the House of Bishops will do in the matter.

Winfield S. McDowell, an electrician, was caught by falling sand in a hole he had tunneled through the retaining wall under the sidewalk of a Broadway building and smothered to death. His presence there was a mystery, neither agent nor employes appearing to know anything about him. It is presumed he was intending to tap wires for bucket shops in the building.

Corp. Sparling, Company B, Ninth Regiment, was fined $10 by a court-martial on Monday night for swearing at a Sergeant and leaving the drill hall without permission. Another charge against him, that when found smoking in the ranks, he secreted a cigar instead of throwing it away, as ordered, was dismissed, on the ground that the cigar was his personal property, and that he could not therefore be compelled to throw it away.

At the meeting of the Municipal Assembly yesterday a resolution was adopted by both the Council and Board of Aldermen calling for a thorough investigation into the alleged canal frauds. The Council also approved a resolution directing the Committee on Railroads to examine the condition of the westerly terminal and tracks and loops of Brooklyn Bridge and devise plans for rendering travel safe and keeping the passageway free and open to pedestrians.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 2.

MR. BOIES'S CURRENCY PLAN.

Twenty-five Per Cent. of Paper Money to be Represented by a Metal Reserve.

FAIRFIELD, Iowa, Feb. 8.—In an address delivered here to-day ex-Gov. Horace Boies said that in ten years the National banks will hold the purse strings of the Government, or be on the road to complete extinction. He thought the hope for the country was in a currency rooted in the Constitution, and based on gold and silver so welded that no power can part them or make them unequal.

His plan for accomplishing this is to keep in the United States Treasury 25 per cent. of the face value of all Government notes outstanding, half in silver bullion and half in gold, each at its market value, three days' grace to be allowed for the redemption of notes presented. They are to be redeemed in silver or gold, at the Government's option, at the market price, or in coin if demanded, and are to be immediately reissued, the Treasury on the day of redemption buying in open market a quantity of bullion equal to that paid out for them.

Mr. Boies contended that this plan would secure a fixed reserve, make raids on the Treasury impossible, and secure a sound stable paper currency. The endless chain would unload in the Treasury as many ounces of metal as it took out.

Further, he advocated the issue to any person depositing gold or silver in the Treasury a certificate expressing its market value on the day of deposit, redeemable on demand, after three days' grace, at the same valuation, these certificates to be legal tender. He claimed that this would make a currency really better than National bank notes are, "with all the fiat squeezed out of it," and capable of expansion to meet increasing demands. He favored the cancellation of every other note except silver certificates for sums less than $10, making silver the currency for the ordinary smaller transactions of commerce.

REBEL DEFEAT IN NICARAGUA.

San Juan del Sur Bombarded, and American Marines Were Landed to Protect Property.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Commander Leutze of the Alert has cabled the Navy Department that he has landed marines at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, for the protection of the American Consulate, owing to the fact that a revolution has broken out.

Commander Leutze's dispatches indicate that the revolution in Nicaragua is assuming a serious phase. In a telegram sent yesterday Commander Leutze said that the revolutionists had taken possession of the City of San Juan del Sur and that the Government troops were digging rifle pits in the suburbs preparatory to making an attempt to dislodge them.

To-day he telegraphed that the Government forces were attacking the city, and that he had landed a force of marines for the protection of the United States Consulate and American interests generally, and as the Government forces had given notice of their intention to bombard the town he had taken on the Alert all of the women and children who cared for refuge. The bombardment began yesterday, and in the end the rebels were driven out of the town, which was entered and taken possession of by the Government troops. The rebels retreated toward the interior of the country.

The opinion among Central Americans here is that the insurrection has been a mistake from the beginning, and that it is doomed to failure owing to the preparations made by President Zelaya to meet the storm. The outcome of this uprising is awaited with much interest, because it is the first real test that has been made of the ability of the Greater Republic to carry out that part of the tripartite agreement that pledges united efforts to suppress rebellion in any State.

San Juan del Sur is near the western terminus of the Nicaragua Canal, and is a cable station. The United States has three warships near the scene of the disturbance, and ample measures will be taken to safeguard American interests. The Alert is at San Juan del Sur, the gunboat Marietta is at Libertad, Salvador, and the gunboat Newport was at Greytown, on the east coast, at last reports.

ABANDONED, SINKING AT SEA.

The Bark B. D. Metcalf Left with a Cat and the Rats.

With a cat for a skipper and rats for a crew, the old bark B. D. Metcalf lay in mid-ocean "working out her sail" before the storm's angry tumult. Fore and main lower topsails were set, and a windmill was working the pumps, but the water was gaining. Two faithful dogs had found death in the waves, and a squeaking porker had followed them.

The bark had been abandoned when only twenty-four inches of water was sounded in the hold, but then she was very old and her dissolution threatened when Capt. Ormoult and his Norwegian crew of fourteen left her for the Fabre Line steamship Burgundia. That was in latitude 43, longitude 35.

The old craft had weathered the storms of forty-two Winters since she left the ways in Damiscotta, Me., but long ago she was sold, and thereafter flew the Norwegian flag and hailed from Arendal. A proud bird she was till the last, however, with her 1,222 tons and double decks.

She went out of Savannah on Dec. 10, with 7,500 barrels of resin, for Hamburg. Three days out a storm was encountered, and she began to leak. Capt. Ormoult bore off for Bermuda, where the vessel was thoroughly calked. On Jan. 22 her sails were spread again for the eastward passage. It was fair sailing for ten days, and then a northwester came.

The vessel sprang a leak again. The crew worked at the pumps and used the windmill, but the water gained on them. The Burgundia hove in sight on Feb. 1. The sea was less rough, but it was hard work, and four trips were made by the steamer's boat, in charge of Chief Officer Lucciani.

TUMULT AT ZOLA'S TRIAL

The Judge Refuses to Put Any Important Questions to the Witnesses for the Defense.

NOVELIST SAVED FROM A MOB

M. Casimir-Perier Says It Is His Duty Not to Tell the Truth—Mme. Dreyfus on the Stand, but Cannot Testify.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—When the trial of M. Emile Zola and M. Perreux, manager of the Aurore, growing out of the former's denouncement of the Esterhazy court-martial in a letter to the newspaper mentioned, was resumed in the Assizes Court of the Seine to-day, there was a terrific struggle to enter, people fighting their way with blows and kicks toward the courtroom.

The entrance of M. Zola was the signal for an outburst, during which the few cries of "Vive Zola!" were drowned by shouts of "A bas Zola!" The crowd pushed and hustled, and ladies climbed upon benches recklessly in order to avoid the crushing. When the Judge entered the scene was so tumultuous that he directed the Republican Guards to force the crowds from the doors, and to remove some of the people from the overcrowded halls.

The Presiding Judge, M. Delegorgue, read a letter from Major Count Esterhazy, in which the latter refused to testify. Thereupon M. Laborie, counsel for M. Zola, insisted that Esterhazy should be brought to court by force.

The Court admitted the claims of the defense, and decided that Gen. Mercier, the former Minister of War, and Major Paty du Clam should be resummoned. The Court also decided that the other witnesses, allegedly ill, should be visited by a doctor, and that if able to appear, they should be resummoned.

Mme. Dreyfus was the first witness today. She was dressed in black, and was much distressed.

M. Laborie, who examined her, asked what she thought of M. Zola's good faith, and whether she could say under what circumstances she was informed by Major Paty du Clam, in 1894, of her husband's arrest. The Judge declined to put the last question.

M. Zola here rose and cried:

"I desire the same treatment as the assassin and thief. They have always the right to defend themselves; but I am deprived of this. I am mocked and insulted in the streets, and the obscene press drags me in the mud. You see, gentlemen of the jury, the position I am in. I wish to have my witnesses heard, but I am prevented."

The Judge, addressing M. Zola, remarked:

"But do you not know the law?"

To which Zola replied:

"No! I don't know, and I don't want to know!"

Judge Refuses to Put Questions.

The scene caused great excitement among the public, and M. Laborie intervened and demanded that the questions be put to the witness.

The Judge answered:

"I will enter your protest if you desire; but I cannot put questions which are foreign to the indictment in order to arrive at a revision of the Dreyfus case which has already been determined."

Thereupon Laborie exclaimed:

"In the presence of the obstruction placed in our way—" [cries of 'No!' 'Yes!' and Quite right!']—I have the honor to ask the President what means we should employ?"

"That does not concern me," answered the Judge, a remark which caused laughter. M. Laborie then proposed to submit a list of questions, leaving the Court to indicate which of them might be put, and the session was suspended to allow them to be drawn up. During the interval the noise in court was deafening. Every one discussed the case at the top of his or her voice, with such intensity of excitement that the faces of the disputants were distorted. In the meanwhile Mme. Dreyfus retired to the witnesses' room and was seized with a violent fit of hysterics.

On the resumption of the session of the court, M. Laborie presented a statement claiming the right to ask Mme. Dreyfus certain questions in the interests of justice.

The Advocate General, M. Van Cassel, argued that the Court could not rejudge facts already legally decided, and, turning to M. Zola, he exclaimed:

"You say you don't know the law, and don't want to know it. Well, we do know the law, and will have it respected, with the aid of the jury, in which we have the most complete confidence."

This apostrophe, delivered in the most vehement manner, evoked marks of approval.

M. Laborie responded with great warmth, protesting against the obstruction of which his client was a victim, and finally M. Zola said he would submit to the law and to justice, adding:

"I do not revolt against the law, as my words may have implied. What I want, gentlemen, is that you should end your hypocritical schemes." This remark was greeted with shouts of "Bravo! bravo!" and murmurs of dissent.

The Court then decided against the defense, saying that no question not contained in the indictment would be allowed.

Esterhazy and the Bordereau.

M. Le Blois, a lawyer and a witness for the defendants, testified that he and Col. Picquart were old friends, and studied together, consequent Picquart later, when he was connected with the War Intelligence Department, consulted him on certain grave matters he had unearthed in connection with the carrier-pigeon affair at Nancy, and in regard to which he had received menacing letters. When doubts on the Dreyfus matter arose, M. Scheurer-Kestner questioned the witness on the foregoing matter, and the witness gave him certain information, including letters which Gen. Gonse wrote to Col. Picquart, which convinced M. Scheurer-Kestner of the innocence of Dreyfus. Witness urged M. Scheurer-Kestner to apply to the Minister of Justice to annul the Dreyfus judgment, in view of the secret document submitted to the court-martial; but, as he was lacking in material proofs, M. Scheurer-Kestner had not acted immediately.

Continuing, the witness spoke of the intrigues against Col. Picquart when the latter was transferred to Tunis. Finally the witness laid the matter before the Government.

M. Scheurer-Kestner, who was next examined, said he learned last July that Col. Picquart had discovered that the bordereau had not been written by Dreyfus, and he submitted Major Esterhazy's handwriting to M. Bertillon, who agreed that it was in the same hand as the bordereau. Witness suggested to Gen. Gonse that a fresh expert examination be made, but the General dissuaded him from so doing. At this stage of the proceedings, M. Scheurer-Kestner was about to give the gist of the correspondence between Gen. Gonse and Col. Picquart, showing that Gen. Gonse favored reopening the Dreyfus case, but the Presiding Judge ruled that the evidence was inadmissible.

M. Laborie then intervened, saying:

"I ask that these letters be read in court. M. Zola was aware of the existence of these letters. It is time that light was thrown into the case."

The Judge, however, reiterated that the letters were inadmissible, as previous notice had not been given.

This caused M. Laborie to remark:

"There is still time to communicate them to you and then to the jury."

"You know that is impossible," replied the Judge, "as the law formally forbids it."

M. Laborie read the section of the law code authorizing the production of documents in support of morality and good faith. But the Judge again pointed out the necessity for a previous notification.

Gen. Gonse's Letters Suppressed.

M. Clémenceau, counsel for M. Perreux, manager of the Aurore, here declared that Col. Picquart submitted those letters to the President of the Dreyfus court-martial, who impounded them without reading them to court. Thus it was impossible to give notification of them as evidence.

M. Scheurer-Kestner was then allowed to proceed. He sketched the contents of the letters, in which Col. Picquart wrote that fresh facts had been discovered which would be "eagerly seized upon by the Dreyfusians, who would create a great scandal."

Gen. Gonse replied that it was "too late to stop the matter now."

Col. Picquart, in another letter, still, according to the witness, urged that the whole affair be exposed, or there would be a scandal. M. Scheurer-Kestner added that he regretted being unable to read the actual letters, which, he said, did much to honor them as soldiers and as men.

Continuing, the witness said:

"I went to Gen. Billot, the Minister for War, and told him what I knew. I offered to communicate Gen. Gonse's letters; but he refused. Then it was agreed that the interview should not be divulged. Nevertheless, the Government newspapers published an account of the interview.

"I had interviews with the Premier, (M. Méline,) and told him everything I knew."

M. Scheurer-Kestner further remarked that he never mentioned the name of Esterhazy, except to the Government. But, some time later, Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of the prisoner, Alfred Dreyfus, came to him and declared that he also had discovered that Esterhazy was the author of the bordereau, whereupon the witness told Mathieu Dreyfus to write to the Minister for War, which he did, denouncing Esterhazy.

M. Zola here asked M. Scheurer-Kestner, who, by the way, is a Senator and former Vice President of the Senate, to give the Court details of his interview to the Minister for War, and the witness did so, recounting how he had begged his old friend to take the initiative in the matter, adding:

"I gave him a fortnight to make up his mind, during which I was insulted as a Prussian."

"Yes," interjected M. Zola, "as they now treat me as an Italian!"

M. Casimir-Perier on the Stand.

There was much stir in court when it was announced that M. Casimir-Périer, the former President of the French Republic, would be the next witness.

When he was called, the Presiding Judge said:

"You swear to speak without animus and fear, and to speak the truth and nothing but the truth—"

M. Casimir-Périer at this point interrupted the Judge, saying:

"Pardon me, I cannot swear to tell the truth, because I cannot do so. It is my duty not to tell it."

This statement caused a commotion among the audience.

The Presiding Judge then resumed, remarking:

"The law compels you, before even speaking or refusing to testify, to take the oath."

M. Casimir-Périer then submitted, raised his hand, and took the oath.

"Can you say," asked M. Laborie, "if, when you were President, you knew before his arrest that a staff officer was suspected of treason and that charges had been made against him?"

The Presiding Judge intervened, saying:

"You cannot ask that."

This intervention upon the part of the Judge aroused murmurs in court.

Counsel for M. Zola then put another question to M. Casimir-Périer, saying:

"Did M. Casimir-Périer know that a secret file of papers existed at the War Ministry?"

To this M. Casimir-Périer replied:

"I was not aware of a file of papers concerning Major Esterhazy."

"Did you," continued M. Laborie, "know that a secret document was handed to the court-martial?"

"You cannot ask that question," interrupted the Presiding Judge, a statement which caused renewed murmurs in court.

"I do not know any facts subsequent to my Presidency," said M. Casimir-Périer. "I can only speak as a private citizen, which I am willing to do."

"You are setting a noble example," replied M. Laborie, "which other witnesses have not deemed fit to follow, since it has been necessary to bring them here by force." [Applause.]

M. Laborie here made a formal application, "in the interests of justice," that his previous questions be allowed to be put. The Judges, after deliberating on the matter, refused to allow the questions referred to.

M. De Castro, a banker, was then examined. He declared he recognized the identity of the handwriting of Major Esterhazy and that of the writer of the bordereau. The witness revealed this discovery to Mathieu Dreyfus, and, he added, he had since received a number of threatening letters. The Court then rose amid great excitement and shouts for and against M. Zola.

Zola in Danger from the Crowd.

On leaving the witness box, M. Casimir-Perier received a great ovation, the public cheering itself hoarse. There was a big crowd outside the Lower Court, and as the people were leaving the building a man cried, "Vive Zola! Down with France!" He was immediately arrested.

A tremendous rush followed. M. Zola, on emerging from the jury door, was recognized and obliged to return and seek refuge in the robing rooms, the doors of which were then locked. The crowd remained outside, yelling, "Conspuez Zola!" led by a number of young barristers in their robes, who roughly handled M. Zola's sympathizers until a detachment of Republican Guards cleared the approaches to the court. M. Zola then emerged, pale and trembling, and the moment he appeared on the steps leading to the courtyard there was an immense clamor, and shouts of, "Down with Zola! Long live Zola! and Death to Zola!" the last cry dominating the others. The novelist, with his few friends, had difficulty in keeping his feet amid the surging crowd. In the meanwhile the police, misunderstanding their orders, closed the gates, and M. Zola thus found himself inside the courtyard, surrounded by a howling, threatening mob. The police were powerless, and for a moment it looked as though he would be lynched with the friends who formed his bodyguard.

His friends rallied around him, and eventually the gates were reopened, and the police, having been reinforced, escorted M. Zola to the street, while the majority of the mob was confined in the courtyard, shrieking threats against the novelist, who eventually entered a cab and drove quickly away.

The women in the crowd were especially violent. A man who cheered for Zola was set upon by a mob of people, who hustled him to the St. Michele Bridge, where they tried to throw him into the River Seine. But the police were reinforced in the nick of time, and saved him.

The crowd remaining in the courtyard greeted M. Rochefort's exit with great cheers of "Vive l'Armée!" and "Vive la France!" They were eventually dispersed.

MME. DREYFUS'S STORY.

She Says Major Paty du Clam Tried to Make Her Confess.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Daily News publishes this morning an interview which David Christie Murray, the novelist and playwright, has had with Mme. Dreyfus. She said that after her husband's arrest Major Paty du Clam visited her on seventeen successive days, denouncing her husband as a scoundrel and traitor and alternately threatening and cajoling her, in the hope that she would confess her husband guilty.

But she revealed nothing because she had nothing to reveal, and she now says it was impossible that her husband could have confessed himself guilty, inasmuch as he was innocent. There never was, she declares, a better husband or father in the world.

Mr. Murray adds: "It is impossible to say what would have happened if this beautiful woman had been permitted to give the foregoing evidence in court, which she would have done if allowed."

MRS. ARMOUR LEFT $1,800,000.

Chicago Woman's Property Goes to Her Three Children Equally.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—One of the largest estates ever left in Cook County by a woman was brought into the Probate Court this morning. It is that of Mrs. Barbara Armour, who died Feb. 1. Mrs. Armour was the widow of George Armour, a large elevator owner, who died a number of years ago. The estate is valued at $1,800,000, of which $1,525,000 is in personal property.

By the will, which was made in 1884, all the property goes to the three children—George A. Armour, Allison V. Armour of New York City, and Mrs. Mary A. Whitehouse of Manchester, Mass.—in equal shares.

LATTIMER MURDER TRIAL

Witnesses Testify as to the Shooting of Strikers by Sheriff Martin's Deputies.

THE JUDGE IS THREATENED

Receives an Anonymous Letter Relating to the Case in Hand—Says the Man Who Wrote It Is a Coward and Scoundrel.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 8.—Before the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies was resumed to-day Judge Woodward stated that he had received an anonymous letter stating that if he did not do certain things something would happen, and a threat was made.

"The man who wrote this," said the Judge, "will probably hear what I have to say, and I want to tell him that he is a scoundrel and a coward, and that no such dishonorable means will in any way affect my judgment. Cowardice and personal fear are not a characteristic of the race from which I come."

The first witness to-day was John Costello. When court adjourned last night Judge Woodward held under advisement a question as to the admissibility of certain evidence given yesterday by Costello. Judge Woodward decided this morning that the evidence should be ruled out.

Costello was asked to-day to go on and tell what he saw on the road from Farley's Hotel to Lattimer. He said he had seen eight wounded men lying along the road and three dead men. He did what he could for the wounded. He found no weapons on any of them.

Evan Jones, the Chief of Police of West Hazleton, the next witness, said the strikers reached West Hazleton on the afternoon of the shooting, and there met the Sheriff and the deputies. They carried a flag and talked rather loud, but they had no arms and made no disturbance. The Sheriff told them that they could not march to Lattimer and must go home, whereupon Jones induced them to go back and showed them how they could march by a side street.

Threats by Deputies.

John Lynch, the next witness, testified he was at West Hazleton when the strikers arrived. They were unarmed and orderly. The Sheriff told some of the spectators they had better get out of the way, as there was liable to be trouble if the strikers did not disperse. The witness pointed out several deputies as being among those he had seen at West Hazleton.

The witness further testified that Deputy Manly struck him with a gun as he was moving off the street, and that another man also was struck. He heard several threats against the strikers. One deputy pointed his gun at a striker and said: "I could get a bead on that fellow." Another said "I'll get even with the ——— when we get to Lattimer." Deputy Ferry told a man who was sympathizing with a striker whose head was bleeding that if he did not shut up he would blow his head off.

Witness denied, on cross examination, that he had a black jack and tried to hit a deputy with it, or that he had tried to break through the line of deputies.

Herman Pottunger of Hazleton testified that while he was at West Hazleton on the day of the shooting, Deputy Henry Deihl threatened to blow his brains out if he did not get off the road. The witness pointed out deputies whom he saw at West Hazleton. He heard Deputy Hall say "I'd like to get a pop at them." Another deputy said: "I bet I drop six of them when I get over there."

On cross-examination, Pottinger was asked if he did not tell Benjamin Morris that he did not know much about the case, but that he was getting well paid for his interest in it, showing him at the same time a roll of money. Pottinger denied this.

Man Who Saw the Shooting.

John Fortschek, who required an interpreter, testified he was at West Hazleton with the strikers, and heard the Sheriff threaten to shoot down several men. The strikers had no clubs nor weapons of any kind. One of the deputies pulled the American flag and tore it. At Lattimer witness saw no disturbance made by the strikers, but almost as soon as they halted a shot was fired, and then came the volley. The firing continued about five minutes.

On cross-examination, witness said he did not see much of what happened during the shooting, as he was badly frightened and the bullets were whizzing about his head.

Simon Kowalski said that when the Sheriff stopped the strikers at Lattimer he asked where they were going.

"To Lattimer, to see our fellow-workmen," was the reply. Then the Sheriff took a man by the collar, pulled him out of the line, and pushed his revolver against his throat.

"The next moment," said Kowalski, "there was a shot, and I ran as fast as I could. When I came back Mr. Dodson, a deputy, came over as I was helping a wounded man and said: 'You run away or I'll shoot you, too.'"

Walter Pekerski told how how the deputies had struck one of the strikers at West Hazleton with a gun, cutting his head badly. The man, he said, was doing nothing. At West Hazleton the Sheriff was pointing his revolver at everybody near him. None of the strikers had any weapons, and all were quite peaceable.

The Attorneys Clash.

At this point counsel for the defense claimed that District Attorney Martin was merely taking up time in asking each witness if the strikers were armed.

"Will you admit it?" asked Martin.

"No, Sir; we admit nothing."

"Then we will go ahead and prove it."

"Go on," said Palmer. "It will take you seven years."

"At Lattimer," continued the witness, "the Sheriff stopped us and said nobody could go to Lattimer. Then some of the men pushed forward, and the Sheriff pulled a man to the side of the road and pointed his revolver at him. The man pushed the revolver away and ran. The Sheriff snapped his revolver twice. The third time it exploded. I can't say whether or not he shot anybody. As soon as he shot the deputies commenced shooting, and everybody ran. I was among the last, and the deputies fired at us while we were running. The firing lasted about five minutes."

The witness could not point out any of the deputies who fired after the men ran, saying he was too busy running to look back at all. In the cross-examination the witness denied emphatically that any of the strikers resisted the deputies, or that the Sheriff was thrown to the ground. The only deputy the witness could remember seeing at Lattimer was Cook, whom he pointed out.

TWO SURFACE CAR COLLISIONS.

Cables Strike Horse Cars—One Pushed from the Track, but No One Hurt.

A north-bound Columbus Avenue cable car struck a Boulevard horse car at Fifty-third Street and Seventh Avenue at 10:30 o'clock last night and pushed it from the track. Both cars were full of passengers, but none was seriously hurt. John Cunningham, the horse-car driver, was thrown out and sustained a scalp wound and a leg bruise. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

A down-town Third Avenue cable car collided with a crosstown car at Spring Street last night, derailing it. No one was hurt.

Four Lives Lost in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 8.—Five men were swept over the falls at Oregon City this morning, and in the plunge in the rapids fifty feet below, four of them were drowned. The names of those whose lives were lost are L. J. Shannon, George Freeman, Sr., George Freeman, Jr., and James Freeman. Harry Freeman, who was in the boat, escaped death in a way that no one understands.

ARTHUR W. SHERMAN DEAD.

The Cashier of the Gallatin National Bank Expires at the Metropolitan Club.

Arthur W. Sherman, for many years cashier of the Gallatin National Bank of 34 Wall Street, died at 9:30 o'clock last evening at the Metropolitan Club, Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, after being in bed only a day. At the bedside were his brothers, William A. Sherman and Frederick Sherman; a married sister, residing in Orange, and Theodore Baldwin, an intimate friend of the family. Death was due to Bright's disease.

For a number of years Mr. Sherman had been a sufferer, but it was not until ten days ago that he was unable to attend to his business. On Monday evening Dr. Joseph B. Bissell saw that his end was near, and his only daughter, Mrs. F. A. King, of Bristol, R. I., and his nine-year-old son, Arthur Carr Sherman, attending a school at Pomfret, Conn., were summoned. During yesterday Mr. Sherman was unconscious most of the time. Neither Mr. Sherman's son nor his daughter was able to reach New York before their father died.

Mr. Sherman was born in New Haven, Conn., about fifty-eight years ago. In 1850 he came to New York, where he secured employment as a clerk in the Bank of New York, 48 Wall Street. When the war began, he obtained leave of absence from his employers, and served with the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn. On his return to New York he opened independently as a broker on Wall Street. Some time later he entered the employ of the Gallatin National Bank as an accountant. Seventeen years ago he became cashier, and held that position until his death. He was twice married, and was a widower at the time of his death. The funeral will probably be held Friday at New Haven.

Mr. Sherman had been a member of the Metropolitan Club for four years. He was at one time a member of the Seventh Regiment, and had been Treasurer of the Astor Library. He was also a member of the Country Club and the Seawanhaka Yacht Club.

SOUTHERN FURNACE OPERATORS.

Agreement to Maintain the Market Price on Pig Iron.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 8.—At a conference of Southern furnace operators held here to-day, it was agreed to maintain the market price on pig iron.

The conference was brought about by the discovery that while the Southern furnaces had booked orders sufficient to run them for several months, in many instances the prices obtained were so far below the market price as to barely realize a profit.

This condition of affairs had been brought on by a hot competition. The furnaces will now stick to the market price, which is based on No. 1 foundry, at $7.50.

CHICAGO'S NEW BANK OPENED.

The America National with $1,000,000 Capital Begins Business.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The America National Bank of Chicago opened for business to-day in the rooms formerly occupied by the National Bank of America in the Woman's Temple. The new bank is the result of the consolidation of the National Bank of America and the American Exchange National Bank. The capital stock is $1,000,000.

The Directors will include the best men of the two institutions, and those who do not appear on the official staff will continue to be stockholders in the concern. This new institution will be the only bank in the United States to have as its initial title America.

ALLEGED STOVE TRUST.

Reported to Have Been Organized in Detroit—$10,000,000 Capital.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The Tribune says: "A stove trust is the latest addition to the combinations of manufacturing interests. According to Chicago men, who say they have correct information, the infant was born Monday at Detroit, Mich., and it already represents $10,000,000 of invested capital.

The primary aim of the promoters, it is said, is to raise prices on all kinds of cast stoves, ranges, heaters, &c. It is said the advance will take effect within sixty days, and the first jump will be at least 20 per cent.

Among the concerns which are said to have gone in as charter members are: Michigan Stove Company, Detroit Stove Company, Peninsular Stove Company, Buck Stove Company, Union Stove Works, and Phillips & Clark Company.

OATMEAL TRUST FIGHT.

Control of the American Cereal Company to be Decided To-day.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 8.—The annual meeting of the American Cereal Company, which will be held in this city to-morrow, will bring to an end a most bitter factional fight, which has existed for some time among the stockholders of the Oatmeal Trust. Both sides have been sending letters to the individual stockholders, and have been conducting a vigorous campaign to secure control of the company's affairs.

Some serious charges were made on both sides. The Schumacher faction claimed that if H. P. Crowell, who has been in charge of the company ever since it was organized, were retained, he would run things so as to depreciate the value of the stock. Mr. Crowell, on the other hand, sent out letters to the effect that there was no one in the Schumacher faction capable of conducting the company's business.

The Schumacher faction to-night issued a statement declaring that they will have an easy victory at the meeting to-morrow, and that Mr. Crowell will be ousted from the management of the company. Ferd Schumacher, the oatmeal king, they say, will be elected President; M. Otis Hower of Chicago, Vice President, and Chairman of the Board of Directors, instead of H. P. Crowell, and Hugo Schumacher, Secretary and Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors to-day the usual 1½ per cent. quarterly dividend was declared.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm of slight intensity appears to be developing in Texas. Light rain has fallen in the lower lake region, the Ohio, the Middle, and Lower Mississippi Valleys. It has grown warmer from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, and is decidedly colder in the extreme Northwestern States. The storm will move northeastward, probably causing rains in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. It will grow colder in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the upper lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	39	33	33
6 A. M.	36	34	34
9 A. M.	37	37	38
12 M.	38	40	45
4 P. M.	38	40	46
6 P. M.	38	40	42
9 P. M.	33	38	40
12 P. M.	33	36	38

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39½
Weather Bureau	38½
Corresponding date 1897	35⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 43 degrees at 1 P. M.; the minimum was 33 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8

erals,' 'professors,' and "doctors,' nobody knows why, for they are so in partibus. No one would more willingly than they assume the title of Duke of Connecticut or Marquis of Minnesota."

Señor de Lome came to the United States as Minister from Spain about three years ago. Don José Canalejas is editor of El Heraldo de Madrid.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

The Minister Could Not Be Found Easily Last Night.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Many persons, mostly newspaper men, called at the Spanish Legation to-night to question Minister de Lome about the letter made public by the Cuban Junta in New York, but all were met with the announcement that Señor de Lome was out, and would not return till very late. Minister de Lome has not been exclusive, and he has not been in the habit of avoiding the reporters. When reports have been in circulation that he desired to check or discredit he has been very prompt and candid in denying them. His course to-night has therefore given rise to comment.

Persons who have all along looked upon Señor De Lome as a polished diplomatist, but a man sharing the common dislike of the Spanish loyalist for the United States and its sympathy with the insurgents, were quite ready to believe that the letter was genuine. The familiar reference to a member of the Minister's family is considered strong proof of this.

None of the State Department people have any information except that obtained from the dispatch received from New York and the letter through the Junta. Just how the matter will be acted upon it is impossible to say until there has been consultation to determine.

"Unless Minister De Lome disavows it," said a State Department officer, "a strained situation must follow at once. Ministers have been presented with their papers for writing less offensive communications about the Governments to which they have been accredited. But it is just possible that Mr. De Lome will deny that he wrote such a letter. He has been very prudent, under trying circumstances, and certainly would not have written such a letter if he had imagined it would fall into the hands of this Government."

If the letter is an invention, it has been published at a moment that may turn out to be critical. The Spanish situation is to be discussed in the Senate to-morrow by three members of that body who favor the recognition of Cuban belligerency and independence, and the publication of the Canalejas letter cannot fail to provoke irritation toward Spain.

The Department of State, with the hope of restraining anti-Spanish feeling, has been preparing matter to be sent to Congress, matter it is understood that would tend to check extreme legislative action. The appearance of the letter said to have been written by Minister de Lome must have an effect prejudicial to the pacific intention of the Administration.

Naval officers who have observed the tendency of recent information, but who have refrained from "jingo" talk, say that the movements of the North Atlantic squadron and of the vessels of the navy undoubtedly show that the Administration is taking precautions against a possibly untoward turn of events. Thirty-two vessels, it is pointed out by naval officers, are within easy sailing distance of Havana, and could all be brought into service in that neighborhood within a week. This includes the torpedo flotilla.

While it is generally expected that the Spanish Minister will disavow the letter just made public by the Junta, it is considered possible that a crisis may be brought on within a day or two by the presentation to Minister de Lome of his passports.

De Lome Makes Denial.

[By The Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 2:15 A. M.—Knowledge that a letter was public, claimed to have been written by Minister Dupuy de Lome, in which the President was criticised, was current in Washington to-night.

When acquainted with this fact, the Spanish Minister declared that if any such epistle was in existence it was a pure forgery without an iota of truth in it.

THE CASE OF SENOR MURUAGA.

The predecessor of Minister de Lome was Señor de Muruaga. Minister Muruaga was not pleased with the course of Secretary Gresham in the Allianca affair in dealing direct with Madrid through the United States Minister, and he openly made known his displeasure.

The feeling engendered by his course was duly impressed upon Minister Muruaga, and on March 14, 1895, he cabled his resignation to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, who promptly refused to accept it.

On March 25, however, he was advised of its acceptance.

The fact that a change in the Spanish Ministry had taken place, and that there was a general recall to Madrid of representatives at the leading capitals, opened an easy way out of an otherwise embarrassing situation.

MADRID AND CUBAN CUSTOMS.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The Government protests that it has no intention to tamper with the Cuban customs tariff, in order to benefit Spain or injure foreign powers. On the contrary, it recognizes the importance and will heartily cooperate in the development of commerce between the United States and Cuba. The official relations between the United States and Spain are said to be cordial and to give no cause for anxiety."

The Almirante Oquendo Coming.

MADRID, Feb. 8.—The Spanish Government has decided to send the Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo to Havana, and thence to New York.

FRENCH FLAGSHIP AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, Feb. 8.—The Colonial Government, in return for the visit of the French officers, and in order to mark the "happy development of the new régime," will give a grand reception at the palace on Thursday in the honor of the French Rear Admiral and the officers of the French cruiser Dubourdieu. It is added that kindly messages have been exchanged between the French Admiral and Capt. Gen. Blanco. Gen. Parado at 1 o'clock this afternoon returned the visit of the officers of the Dubourdieu.

From Spanish sources it is announced that the Maria Cristina Battalion has been engaged at Quintana, his province, with the largest forces under the command of Betancourt, Arango, and Sangully. The insurgents, it is added, left nine men killed, including a Captain, on the field, and the Government force, according to the Spanish version of the affair, had eight soldiers killed and a Major and twenty-two soldiers wounded.

MR. DOLE HOPEFUL.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8.—President Dole, who passed through here to-day on his way West, said to a reporter:

"I regard my trip as extremely satisfactory, and feel confident that the Hawaiian possessions will ultimately be annexed to the United States. At Washington I had a long consultation with President McKinley. It was a most satisfactory one. I think that the President's previous expressions show that he favors annexation."

When his attention was drawn to a dispatch in the morning papers in which it was hinted that the Hawaiian annexation treaty might be abandoned for an annexation bill, President Dole said this view of the matter had arisen since he left Washington, and he knew nothing of it.

DIAMOND THEFT IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—The police report that Mrs. James O. West of New York, who is visiting here at the home of Frank L. Norton, has suffered the loss of $7,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry, which were taken by sneak thieves while the family and their guests were at dinner last night. Mrs. West is an aunt of Mr. Norton. With her husband, a capitalist, she lives at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and is a well-known figure in New York society. The jewels stolen were collected during years of travel in all parts of the world, and could not be duplicated for many times their purchase price.

Mrs. West and her husband have been at the Norton residence two weeks. The lady brought with her to St. Louis $30,000 worth of diamonds. They were all in her room, to which the porch climbers effected an entrance. The jewels stolen were those that had been worn by Mrs. West during the day and put off while she went to dinner. A portion of the $23,000 worth of jewelry that the robbers failed to get was locked up in a cabinet. A diamond necklace valued at $7,000 was concealed in a hatbox under the bed.

Dyspepsia

If This Is Your Trouble, Here Is a Good Word for You.

Hood's Sarsaparilla positively cures dyspepsia. It gently tones the stomach and digestive organs, creates an appetite, purifies and enriches the blood, and builds up the whole system. Don't suffer any longer, when by the faithful use of Hood's Sarsaparilla you may be cured.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion. 25 cents.

ANOTHER RIVER MYSTERY

Mutilated Body of a Man Found in a Ferry Slip at the Foot of Roosevelt Street.

MURDER THE POLICE THEORY

Elaborate Precautions Taken by the Perpetrator to Prevent Identification of the Body—Closely Resembles Guldensuppe Case.

A murder is supposed to have been committed in or about New York which, in many particulars, bears a close resemblance to the crime of which William Guldensuppe was the victim in June last. The trunk of an unknown man with remnants of a leg and skull was found floating in the river at the foot of Roosevelt Street, yesterday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. It was a heavy trunk, apparently that of a tall, strong man. The cutting had evidently been done with a very sharp instrument, presumably a knife, but the manipulator of it could have had no knowledge of anatomy.

Peter Petersen, a deckhand of the Long Island ferryboat Montana, discovered the trunk. Between this ferry slip and that of the Roosevelt Ferry line is a system of ratting trellis work, which is seventy feet wide, and which was constructed for the purpose of protecting the rack system of spiles on either side from the pressure of the boats which pound up against them when making the slips. Sometimes the trellis work is flush with the racks and at others there is a distance of five feet between them. This was the case when Petersen went to the Roosevelt Street Ferry side. He was looking for driftwood about eighty feet out from the bulkheads, and saw the body among the drift of wood and rubbish that was rising and falling as the boats forced the water beneath the trellis. Very near the ferry slip on the north side of the trellis there is an inlet eight feet wide, and through this the body had obviously floated.

Petersen hurried away, and recounted his discovery to Policeman Hawkins of the Oak Street Station, who is detailed thereabout. Hawkins viewed the body in turn, and reported to Capt. Vredenburgh, and Inspector Cross of that district went to the scene with Detective Sergts. Reap and Holland.

Morbid Crowds Gather.

That the trunk might not float away through the inlet it was secured to a timber by a rope, pending the arrival of Coroner Fitzpatrick. For two hours it remained in this position. In the meantime a crowd gathered. Pedestrians on the Brooklyn Bridge, seeing the police gathered on the trellis, stopped and peered over the railings. The neighboring piers and housetops were likewise the viewing places of the curious.

When Coroner Fitzpatrick arrived the trunk was lifted from the water and placed on the trellis. An examination showed that elaborate precaution had been taken to render identification impossible. The face, the left ear, and the major portion of the scalp were gone. The skull fragments left constituted the cup or base and a portion of the right occipital bone. Enough, however, remained to show that the victim had short dark-brown hair. The arms had been cut away with the shoulder blades. The right leg was completely gone, but a stump of the left remained, and what looked like a bullet wound, the size and roundness of a dime, was observable in the thigh.

Coroner's Physician Edward J. Donlin was enabled to make only a hasty examination when he arrived at the dock. It was his opinion that the man was forty-five years old. The trunk was so large that he deemed the weight in life to have been 220 pounds, and the height 6 feet.

Views of the Doctor.

"He was a physical giant," said the doctor, "and was well nourished. That hole I believe to have been made by a bullet, and it is my opinion that the cause of death was the crushing in of his skull. Still he may have been shot in the head and the skull broken afterward. The cuts are clean, and were done with a knife very sharp. All these bruises on the body are post-mortem, and were likely caused by floating logs or by passing boats. The body has not been in the river above three days. That right occipital bone is diseased, and indicates the man suffered from deafness. Look for a deaf man if you want to arrive at identification. The man was possibly a Hebrew."

The Coroner and the Coroner's Physician agreed with the police that the individual had been murdered, and this is the theory that Chief McCullagh entertains, and he is trying to solve the mystery with a corps of his best men.

Dr. Donlin was too busy to perform an autopsy yesterday, but will do so this morning. The trunk lies in the Morgue.

Dr. McSweeney, attached to the staff of Bellevue Hospital, examined the body there and said he did not believe the man to be over thirty years old. From an examination of the stump of the left leg he was of the opinion that the bone had been hacked off with a knife.

Theories were various as to how the body was thrown into the river. Seemingly the most plausible was that it was dropped overboard in a nude state from a rowboat. It was urged by many that the murderer had been careful to avoid the mistake made by the murderers of William Guldensuppe, who wrapped the body in a cloth by which they were traced.

Every effort is being made to identify the unknown. Records at Police Headquarters show a number of persons lately reported missing. Among these is George Farrell, fifty-five years of, whose home is in East Thirty-fourth Street, near Avenue F, Flatbush. He was a foreman in Sloane's carpet store at Nineteenth Street and Broadway, and has been missing since Feb. 2. Mr. Whitehead, an employe of the firm, called at the Morgue last night and positively declared that the torso was not that of Farrell. The latter was a lighter man in weight.

Bert C. Newell was missed from his home, No. 5 East Twelfth Street, Jan. 28, but his wife said yesterday that she knew he was all right.

On the records Edgar W. Chichester of 742 Columbus Avenue was reported missing since Jan. 9. He is a Grand Army man, fifty-eight years old, and had money and jewelry on his person when he disappeared. A visit to his home last night disclosed the fact that he had returned two days after his disappearance was reported, and his son had made this fact known to the police of the West One Hundredth Street Station.

On Jan. 4 Henry Stark reported that his uncle, Albert Abrahams, had been missing for two days. He was forty-six years old and lived at 344 East Eighty-fifth Street. Mrs. Abrahams said last night that her husband had returned home on Jan. 5, and that she had told the police about it, but his name still appears on the records as missing. This is one of many defects found recently in the system of keeping records at Police Headquarters.

William A. Kearns has been missing from his home, 175 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, since Jan. 3, but because of his age—twenty-one years—it is not thought he could have been the dead man.

Ignatius Freeman, fifty-five years old, left his home, at 291 East Market Street, Newark, N. J., on Nov. 9, and has not been heard of since.

Speechmaking by Telephone.

Col. A. B. Chandler, President of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, at his home in Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, delivered a speech to sixty guests at a Boston dinner over the long-distance telephone last night. The dinner was given at the United States Hotel by the Electrical Club. A receiver was placed at each guest's plate.

FRENCH CONTEMPORARY DRAMA

Addresses Before the Comparative Literature Society—Prof. Cohn on the Outlook of the Parisian Stage.

A course of four conferences on "The Contemporary Drama" was begun last evening before the Comparative Literature Society in the Carnegie Lyceum. Prof. Charles Sprague-Smith introduced the speakers. The opening address was delivered by Prof. Adolphe Cohn of Columbia University. He was followed by Prof. Brander Matthews, who spoke on "Literary versus Dramatic Ability," and Dr. Curtis H. Page, also of Columbia, spoke on "The Departing Men." The conference ended with an address by Prof. Cohn on the present conditions and the apparent future of the drama in Paris.

Prof. Matthews carefully made a distinction between the successful playwright and the dramatist, and showed the transitory nature of the former, whose works simply appealed to the theatregoers of his own time. Dr. Page, following out the hint of Prof. Matthews, demonstrated the widely different phases of novel literature and theatre literature, and took a rather disparaging view of the French drama for the last twenty-five years, as the speaker before him had done. The later drama lacked in coherence and unity, he thought.

Prof. Cohn saw the same falling off in dramatic literature that his two predecessors noticed, and he deplored the fact that, for several years until quite recently, dramatic form and the fundamental rules of dramatic construction had been neglected. He spoke of a revival of idealism and of romanticism, however, which were recovering from the blows of the naturalistic authors. He said:

"There is an Italian now in Paris, Gabriele d'Annunzio, who has written a play in French, "La Ville Morte," produced by Sarah Bernhardt at the Renaissance, which is most profound in the struggles of human passion, and appeals to one from its weird imaginings quite as much as it does from the reality of latent emotions."

Another play which served to show the outlook of dramatic literature in Paris, Prof. Cohn said, was "Cyrano de Bergerac," produced at the Porte Saint Martin Theatre. He had great hopes for its author, M. Edmond Rostand, who, although only twenty-eight years old, was a better poet than Hugo and a better dramatist than Alexandre Dumas fils. "But," said Prof. Cohn, "the young man must not place the moneyed prize above that of his art, he must not give inferior work to fill the pockets of grasping theatrical managers; if he would be really great and enduring, and I believe he can be both, he must be true to his life, true to his art, and true to his ideal."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Possible the Union Pacific Will Buy the Kansas Pacific and Avoid a Foreclosure Sale.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—There seems to be a probability that the negotiations pending between the Government and the Union Pacific reorganization committee will result in a settlement for the Government's claim against the Kansas Pacific without the necessity of a foreclosure sale.

Up to yesterday the best offer made by the committee for the Government's interest in the road was $2,500,000, and upon this being declined, another proposition was made of $4,500,000, which was also declined. The Government is fixed in its purpose not to accept less than $6,303,000, the principal of the debt, and as the difference between the amount and the offer already made is only $1,803,000 it is believed that before the time arrives for making the motion for leave to pay off the first mortgage and for a postponement of the sale the full amount will have been offered and accepted.

CANADIAN PACIFIC WARNED.

European Shareholders Dislike Its Aggressive Policy.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The newspapers here report growing dissatisfaction among the European shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railroad because of the latter's aggressive policy in rate matters against the Canadian and American lines and its attempted inroads into unknown territory. The public fears a general boycott of the Canadian Pacific.

The National Zeitung caustically advises greater conservatism if the Canadian Pacific "desires to retain the confidence of the Germans."

Other newspapers comment on the matter in the same strain.

BUFFALO TERMINAL ROAD.

A Line Eight Miles Long Planned by the Vanderbilt Interests.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8.—Plans for a new belt line railroad at Buffalo for the use of the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, and New York Central, to be known as the Buffalo Terminal Road, are drawn up. The road will be about eight miles in length.

It is estimated the Lake Shore will handle an average of 2,500 cars daily, and the New York Central at least an equal number. While the exact organization of the new road has not yet been perfected, it is known that Miles Bronson of Cleveland, at present secretary to President Callaway of the Nickel Plate, is to be the Superintendent, and is to have full charge of the management of the road. Mr. Bronson has been secretary to Mr. Callaway since June 5. Prior to that time he was in the office of the general counsel of the Grand Trunk system west of Detroit.

MASSACHUSETTS G. A. R. FIGHT.

Life Members of the Department Defeated in an Election.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The Massachusetts Department, Grand Army of the Republic, began its thirty-second annual encampment in Tremont Temple to-day, and the first session resulted in the anticipated contest between the life members of the body and the elective delgates. The former collectively were termed "The House of Lords" in the contention of the Department Commander with Fletcher Webster Post of Brooklyn, which recently surrendered its charter.

The test of strength came upon the choice of officers and the regular ticket for the principal offices was defeated by a close vote, William H. Bartlett of Worcester being elected Department Commander by a majority of 26 votes over John E. Gilman of this city. The victory of the "antis" is considered by many as the culmination of the agitation which Fletcher Webster Post began about two years ago.

COL. C. A. BOUTIN DEAD.

Stricken on a Horse Car, He Dies in Roosevelt Hospital.

An old man, well-dressed and of apparent affluent circumstances, was stricken with apoplexy yesterday afternoon in a Forty-second Street car near the Weehawken Ferry. He was carried into the waiting room, and Dr. Marcy of Roosevelt Hospital responded to an ambulance call sent in by Policeman Ricot of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. The man died late last night in Roosevelt Hospital.

There is considerable doubt as to his identity, owing to the bungling of the policeman's report. He reported to the West Forty-seventh Street Station that the man was colored, fifty-eight years old, and T. A. Bentin of 467 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street is recorded on the blotter as the name and address.

Late last night a woman called at the hospital and said she was the wife of the dead man. She gave his name as Col. Charles A. Boutin and said he had lived at 467 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street with her and a grandchild. He was fifty-eight years old and born in New York. He was formerly a builder, with offices at 145 Broadway.

Mrs. Boutin said her husband was a veteran and had earned his rank of Colonel at the front. She could not recall his regiment.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CLERGY AND LAITY DINE

The Church Club Holds Its Eleventh Annual Dinner at Sherry's.

MANY DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

The Speakers Were Bishop Potter, Bishop Satterlee of Washington, the Rev. Dr. Kirby, the Rev. Dr. Starr, and Mr. Ingham of Philadelphia.

The Church Club of New York held its eleventh annual dinner last night at Sherry's, Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. About 150 members and guests were present, and the banquet hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Ferns, potted palms, and garlands of carnations were wound around the table of honor and scattered throughout the hall.

President Bispham of the club acted as toastmaster, and occupied the centre of the guests' table. At his right were the Right Rev. Bishop Henry C. Potter, C. C. Tiffany, W. H. Ingham, Vice President of the Philadelphia Church Club; the Rev. Dr. Kirby, Charles G. Saunders, W. R. Thomas, the Rev. Dr. Starr, Alfred M. Collett, and the Rev. Dr. Coit; while at his left sat the Right Rev. Bishop Satterlee of Washington, D. C.; Dean Hoffman, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Vibbert, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Ruhey, the Rev. Dr. Hooper F. B. Van Kluck, W. S. Lightner, the Rev. J. D. Kennedy, and the Rev. Newton Perkins.

When coffee had been served and cigars lighted President Bispham introduced Bishop Potter and proposed his health, which was drunk standing. He then said he would not waste any time with an introductory address, but would at once proceed to the ceremonies of the occasion, calling upon the Bishop of New York for a response.

Bishop Potter kept the diners in a roar of laughter by his humorous prefatory remarks, beginning with a tribute to the President, to whom he gave credit for devising the mottoes inscribed beneath each course. The mottoes included extracts from "The Concerted Peddler," by Randolph; "The Malcontent," by Marston, and "The Sun's Darling," by Dekker and Ford, besides the works of Shakespeare, Lytton, Milton, and others. Of the two former the Bishop said he was confident not another soul besides the Chairman had read them, and as for Dekker, "Who is Dekker?" he asked. The Bishop also took jocular exception to the clergy.

Work of the Church Club.

Lapsing into more serious vein, Bishop Potter earnestly advised the Church Club to re-elect its President at the approaching election upon the ground that "when a good man is found he ought to be retained and worked for all he is worth." Speaking then of the work of the Church Club, he said that it had entered in the last year or two upon an era of prosperity and influence that is bound to be felt in the Church world, for the reason that it gathered the laity into a wholesome body, co-operating with and assisting the Church in its parish work.

"The laity," he continued, "also plays an important part in the clergyman's pulpit work, especially when joined in a corporate body. They can counsel the preacher, talk to him as a fellow club member, and inform him how his sermons are regarded. I personally found this a great help; in fact, I owe a good deal to a lawyer, who early in my career, reported to me faithfully what impression my pulpit work was making.

"It is true, some clergymen do not like to be counseled, and this reminds me of a young curate who was informed by an older clergyman that his reading was imperfect, and that he ought to remedy the defect.

"'Thank you, Sir,' answered the young curate, 'but I will consult my wife.'

"The next Sunday the young curate approached the clergyman and gravely remarked: 'Sorry, Sir, but my wife says my reading is perfect.'

"I say for one that if we should listen more to private men we would do a great deal better."

In conclusion, Bishop Potter paid a glowing tribute to the work of the Church Club in behalf of the East Side House, and said that it was a monument to its honor; it would redound to its joy and to the glory of God in the extension of its kingdom.

Bishop Satterlee Speaks.

Bishop Satterlee of Washington was the next speaker. He explained his work in the capital and called attention to the fact that there was a great work to be done there.

"In our city," he said, "there is a great Methodist university and a great so-called Catholic university, and I think the time has come when the Episcopal Church should make itself more felt. There is no Catholic Bishop there, no Archbishop, or Cardinal—only a Papal Delegate or 'Ablegate,' as some people call him. Now, I am a true Protestant, and still, on the other hand, I do not like the term 'protestant.' That means that we are protesting against the evils of other churches. Are we, then, always to take a negative stand? Is it not time that we take a position? We are American churchmen, and as such we have a mission, a higher mission, than the Church of Rome, to extend our faith on every side and show it in its purity and independence."

The Rev. Dr. Kirby, who was already thirty-five years ago a missionary in Alaska, followed with humorous sketches of several Northern prelates of whom he had met and known. His anecdotes concerning them and the manner in which they managed their several dioceses evoked a great deal of merriment. He gave a graphic description of the many hardships with which a missionary in that region many years ago was beset and the dangers he had to encounter in the pursuit of his vocation.

The other speakers of the evening were the Rev. Dr. Stan., Professor of Dogmatic Theology at the University of the South, in Suwanee, Tenn., and W. H. Ingham.

A SUICIDE AND THE BIBLE.

Vermont Man Hangs Himself Because His Wife Would Not Read It.

GRANVILLE, Vt., Feb. 8.—Elmer Woodward, a respected young man of twenty-seven years, hanged himself yesterday afternoon on his wife's refusal to read the Bible to him. He was about the house attending to his duties until about noon, when he requested his wife to read the Bible to him.

She, being busy, replied that she had no time to devote to reading. This highly incensed him, and he used some very uncomplimentary remarks, which were spiritedly resented. Soon after he went up stairs, and his wife found him hanging to a bedpost.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Montgomery sailed from Matanzas for Santiago de Cuba Feb. 6.

Machias arrived at Algiers Feb. 7.

Detroit arrived at Key West Feb. 8.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:40 A. M.—221 East Thirty-seventh Street; J. Ruppert; damage, $25.

10:30 A. M.—20 Catharine Street; Martha Schapiro; no damage.

5 P. M.—Grand Central Palace, 43 Lexington Avenue; no damage.

8:20 P. M.—295 Second Street; Philip Schwartz; damage, $10.

8:30 P. M.—1,087 First Avenue; John Mahony; no damage.

10:10 P. M.—305 West Street; Otto Quick; damage, $20.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

5:35 A. M.—33 Broad Street, Stapleton; Mrs. J. Jelter; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MOUNT CARMEL, Penn., Feb. 8.—The Mount Carmel House was destroyed by fire early this morning and seventy guests escaped clad only in their night apparel. The loss on the building and furniture amounts to $22,000, partially insured. The guests lose about $4,000 in personal effects.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

How the Results Affect Boards of Supervisors—Mr. Platt's Town Goes Democratic.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Feb. 8.—As the result of the town elections in St. Lawrence County to-day the Board of Supervisors probably will stand 32 Republicans, 3 Democrats.

OWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The town elections in Tioga County were held to-day. Returns indicate that eight of the nine towns have chosen Republican Supervisors. Tioga has not yet made complete returns, but it is thought to have gone Democratic. The last board was solidly Republican.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The Otsego Board stands 12 Democrats, 10 Republicans, with two towns not reported. The last board stood 18 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 8.—At the town elections in Herkimer County to-day the Republicans elected 11 Supervisors and the Democrats 9. Two Republicans from this city hold over, making the board 13 Republicans to 9 Democrats. This is a Democratic gain over last year of two.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Feb. 8.—At the town meetings held in Montgomery County to-day the Republicans elected four Supervisors and the Democrats six. With the Supervisors elected in the City of Amsterdam last November, the board will stand nine Republicans to eight Democrats, a Democratic gain of two.

Postmasters May Write Editorials.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Hereafter editors who are appointed Postmasters will be permitted to continue their newspaper work without interference by the Post Office Department. This decision has been announced by First Assistant Postmaster General Heath to several persons now owning and conducting newspapers and recently appointed to Postmasterships. This policy is different from that of the last Administration, which notified editor-Postmasters that they would not be permitted to engage in partisan writing.

WED HIS PRISON MATRON.

Corpio United to a Missouri Woman Who Secured His Pardon.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—Prescitiana L. Corpio, whose late father, Prescitiana Corpio, was a millionaire and ex-Postmaster General of Mexico, has been married here to Mattie y Peebles of Dispatch, Kan., a widow, and former matron of the Kansas State Penitentiary.

The bride had secured Corpio's pardon after he had served six years in the Kansas State Penitentiary under an assumed name for the murder of a Wichita man.

LARGE DEALS IN IRON ORE.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8.—A big deal for Bessemer pig iron developed to-day. A week or ten days ago Bessemer pig was selling at $9.05 and $9.10 a ton, but the increased demand forced the price up to $9.50, and the Carnegie Steel Company, through its brokers, picked up about 100,000 tons at that figure. One report states that the purchases made by Carnegie amounted to 110,000 tons. Very close to $1,000,000 is represented in the deal, which is the largest of the kind that has been made for several years.

The management of the Illinois Steel Company, which is one of the largest ore consumers in the country, has made arrangements with the Minnesota Iron Company for its supplies of Mesaba ores for the season of 1898. Most of the ore will be shipped from the head of the lakes to South Chicago, and a little may be sent to Milwaukee.

The Rev. Dr. C. C Hall Installed.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall was formally installed last night as President of the Faculty of Union Theological Seminary. The former President, the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, transferred the duties of the post to Dr. Hall, and told him that the Board of Directors and the Faculty were in sympathy with him.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—E. S. Cramp, Philadelphia.

ASTOR—W. W. Averill, United States Army.

BUCKINGHAM—Major A. B. Taylor, United States Army, and Prof. C. A. Shields, Princeton.

FIFTH AVENUE—Frank Hiscock, Syracuse; Judge Grinnell Burt, Warwick, N. Y., and Gov. C. Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island.

HOLLAND—F. L. Ames, Boston, and Duncan Waring, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Edward Belden, Syracuse, and F. W. Odin, St. Louis.

WALDORF—G. W. Elkins, Philadelphia; Justin Cox, Jr., Philadelphia, and H. M. Duncan, London.

WINDSOR—José Andradi, Venezuela.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. B. Campbell, notions; 51 Leonard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lassner, laces; Hotel Vendome.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; A. Baer, notions and furnishing goods; Belvedere House.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Metropole.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; W. C. McKnight, dry goods; 828 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics, dress goods, notions, &c., 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Benson & Todd, Macon, Ga.; F. C. Benson, clothing and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Cleveland Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; T. P. Lyman, furnishing goods and hosiery; 309 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Curlin, R. T., Union City, Tenn.; millinery and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

"Curran's," Waterbury, Conn.; Miss M. Curran, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Connolly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; P. B. Connolly, dry goods and notions; Westminster Hotel.

Cole, J. J., & Co., Natchez, Miss.; J. J. Cole, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cook, Salmond & Cowden, Altoona, Penn.; E. L. Cowden, dry goods, &c.; F. L. Cook, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. E. McDonald, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; F. E. Nolan, photo supplies; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. Copp, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethrum, fancy goods and notions; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Morrison, laces, embroideries, and kid gloves, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Atlanta City, Mo.; Miss Nolan, underwear; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Daniels, F. J., & Cr., Charleston, West Va.; F. J. Daniels, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; W. H. Black, furnishing goods, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Metropole.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. E. Atkinson, cloaks, 2 Walker Street;

Douglass & Davison, Atlanta, Ga.; R. J. Scott, cloaks and suits; B. Davison, domestics, flannels, and millinery; 45 Lispenard Street.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. J. Carter, upholstery goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Effroynson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Wolf, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Elliott, W. H., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Morgan, carpets; Gerlach Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. P. Potter, flannels and blankets; 115 Worth Street;

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; W. Le Baron, ladies and infants' wear; Grand Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. L. Fox, underwear; 45 Lispenard Street; Stuart House.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. Dick, dry goods, notions, &c.; 57 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. H. Nolan, dress goods; J. O'Brien, buttons; W. S. Raleigh, flannels; Park Avenue Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. M. Horr, books and stationery; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, silks and velvets; A. Spence, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Godfrey, W. E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. A. Godfrey, shirts; Grand Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Nassauer, hosiery, gloves, and ribbons; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Julius Gutman, gloves, velvets, and dress goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Gutman, dry goods, &c.; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Grinsfelder, Joseph, & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; D. J. Grinsfelder, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Golden Rule Bazaar, Albuquerque, N. M.; D. Weinman, notions and furnishing goods; 444 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Goldberg, H., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Goldberg, cloaks; Belvedere House.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; E. Henderson, dress goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Hamburger, clothing; S. Hamburger, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Holaman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holaman, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hofmayer Brothers & Co., Albany, Ga.; L. J. Hofmayer, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.

Holmes, D. H., New Orleans, La.; F. S. Mills, house furnishing goods; 192 West Broadway; Gilsey House.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, carpets, dress goods, and cloaks; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; L. Jonas, dry goods; 622 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Leback & Corvin, Scranton, Penn.; S. E. Leback, dry goods, notions, and millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; C. E. B. Lamson, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Loewenstein & Weinberg, Baltimore, Md.; S. G. Loewenstein, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; B. Long, laces, hosiery, and gloves; Hotel Imperial.

Lewis, J. C., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. Perry, cloaks and suits; Stuart House.

McNally, J. A., & Son, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. A. McNally, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; W. H. Cox, fancy goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks and velvets; C. Marks, dry goods; Holland House.

Morris Brothers, Athens, Ga.; L. Morris, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Miller, S., & Son, Pottstown, Penn.; I. Miller, shirts; Grand Hotel.

Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; E. J. Roth, cloaks and suits; Hotel Metropole.

Moffett, S. S., & Son, Madison, Ind.; J. C. Moffett, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Menken, J. S., Company, The, Memphis, Tenn.; Miss F. Young, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss J. Buckley, millinery and ribbons; 115 Worth Street.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, cloaks and suits; 55 White Street.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. F. Gordon, hosiery and underwear; 454 Broome

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Mr. Pettigrew Continues His Speech in the Senate Against Annexation of Hawaii.

WILL SPEAK AGAIN TO-DAY

He Ridicules the Idea that We Need the Islands to Defend Our Pacific Coast—Might as Well Defend New York from Ireland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota was the only speaker on the Hawaiian annexation treaty in the executive session of the Senate to-day. He opposed the treaty, resuming his speech where he had left off a week ago. He said there was no doubt that all the sugar necessary to supply the demands of the United States could be produced in Hawaii, but all the sugar grown on the islands must be produced by Asiatic labor. No colonies of the Anglo-Saxon race, he said, had ever been successful within the tropics.

He argued that if we should annex the islands the Japanese inevitably would take possession of them and we could not in any degree check their inroads under our new treaty with Japan, which goes into effect next year. In view of this fact whatever bounty we give or tariff we levy would be in the interest of Asiatic labor in Hawaii. The Asiatics did not buy or use anything we produce. In consequence of this fact our exports to that country had declined rapidly during the last seven or eight years. The population had increased to the extent of about 25,000 in the same length of time, but this increase had been almost exclusively among the Asiatics, and this fact served to emphasize his point that the Asiatics buy only Asiatic goods.

Mr. Pettigrew held that a fleet would be necessary for the protection of the islands if we should own them, and that if hostilities should be begun against this country with our fleet at Honolulu we would be in an awkward predicament. He undertook to show that many of our warships did not carry sufficient coal to bring them from Honolulu to San Francisco under forced draught, while others only carried little more than enough for that purpose.

"Suppose, for instance," said he, "San Francisco should be attacked by the enemy and we should cable to Honolulu for the fleet, a cable having been supposedly constructed. Many of them would not be able to reach our coast, and if the others should be engaged for a day or two off the coast their coal supply would be exhausted and they would be perfectly helpless, capable neither of continuing their journey to San Francisco nor of returning to Honolulu."

If, on the other hand, he argued, the islands should be in the possession of a hostile power, we would be perfectly secure from an attack from that source, for the same reason.

"It is as absurd," said Mr. Pettigrew, "to talk of defending San Francisco from Hawaii as it is to talk of defending New York from Ireland, for the distance is about the same."

Mr. Pettigrew will continue his speech to-morrow.

HOUSE AGAINST SENATE.

Indications of a Coming Conflict Between the Two Bodies Over the Hawaiian Matter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—With nearly two-thirds of the Senate in favor of the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty and Senator Morgan determined to "jam annexation through" by treaty or bill, and with Speaker Reed disposed to adjourn the Congress by May 1, there is a prospect of a lively contest before long between the Senate and the House.

Every indication from the annexation camp makes it plain that there will be the greatest difficulty in getting the treaty out of the Senate. Senator Tillman, in saying that it will be a month yet before the vote is taken, expresses not only an opinion, but a resolution. Senators have speeches yet to make. Some who already have spoken, but who will be rested before all the other speakers have been heard, may desire to speak again. There is no limit to the number of times a Senator may speak on any subject or to the length of the speeches he may conclude to make.

It was out of desperation and in a foolish spirit of enthusiastic hope to "boom" the treaty in the Senate that the report was started here that Speaker Reed had changed his position and had resolved to favor annexation. The idea was that if hesitating Senators get the impression that Speaker Reed was for annexation rather than against it, the opponents of the treaty in the Senate would desist from their opposition and render it unnecessary to bring in the resolution of annexation that is to be tried in case of the failure of the treaty.

Democrats in the House, as well as Republicans, entertain the opinion that the work of the Congress is substantially completed. Mr. Reed has said that he does not see any reason why the Congress should not be ready to adjourn by May 1. Leading Democrats have learned that they are not to be disturbed by measures of great importance. The inference they draw is that there will not be any bill for currency reform brought forward, as they consider any money bill a matter of importance. However, a bill might be brought into the House from the Banking and Currency Committee. A fortnight might be given to debate it, and then if it was made acceptable to the Committee on Rules and the House, it could be passed at any time. In the Senate it at once would divert the interest now manifested in annexation, and the short executive sessions given to that measure would be cut down to shorter time, thus prolonging the debate and diminishing the interest at the same time that the session of Congress was extended.

Mr. Reed has suggested, when enthusiastic annexationists in the House have intimated that a Senate resolution for annexation would go "whooping" through the House, that there are "many obstacles to legislation" when the body is divided upon the measure and the policy it represents. He has not seemed to regard the possible influence of the Administration to overcome his own scruples about annexation.

With a conflict about this Hawaiian question, the Senate can easily show Speaker Reed why the House will not be ready to adjourn before May 1. All that the Senate need do to prevent adjournment is to refuse to pass the joint resolution to that effect. As only a majority is needed to hold that resolution back, and more than a majority is determined that the annexation treaty must be approved, the majority may keep the Congress here, as a sort of punishment, until late in the Summer.

WORK IN THE HOUSE.

Consideration of the Contest from the Fourth Alabama District—Aldrich vs. Plowman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The House to-day considered the contested-election case of William F. Aldrich vs. Thomas S. Plowman, from the Fourth Alabama District. Mr. Plowman, the sitting member, is a Democrat, and Mr. Aldrich was the Populist and Republican candidate. The majority of the committee reported unanimously in favor of unseating Mr. Plowman.

Mr. Tayler (Rep., Ohio,) opened the debate with an elaborate argument in favor of sustaining the majority report. He explained the Alabama election laws, which, he said, could not have been framed more effectively to encourage fraud and thwart the people's will. The illiterate voter, he said, was absolutely at the mercy of the ticket marker. Fraud was everywhere—not lurking or secret, but bold and insolent.

Mr. Fox (Dem., Miss.,) presented the case of the minority, which reported that Mr. Plowman was entitled to retain his seat. He said Aldrich was not the regular nominee of the Republican Party, and was opposed on the stump by leading Republicans and Populists, and that any assumption that he commanded the full strength of the Republicans and Populists of the district was unwarranted. He controverted the claim that a conspiracy existed, and maintained that a revision of the returns, in accordance with the testimony, would still give Plowman a plurality of 2,487.

Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.,) spoke in favor of the majority report, and Mr. Settle (Dem., Ky.,) on the other side. Mr. Settle did not finish his speech to-day.

CUBA IN THE SENATE.

Three Resolutions in Favor of the Insurgents by Messrs. Allen, Cannon, and Mason.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Three Cuban resolutions were introduced in the Senate to-day.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered, as an amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, the following:

"That a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers and accord to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

Mr. Allen said he desired to have the amendment made a part of the Diplomatic bill, so that the House of Representatives might have an opportunity to vote upon the proposition, and not be stifled by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of that body or by other influences.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) said the amendment proposed was subject to a point of order, even though it should be reported by the Foreign Relations Committee, as it was general legislation.

"Do you know of any appropriation bill passed in the last few years that has not carried with it general legislation?" Mr. Allen inquired.

Mr. Hale replied that much matter was put into appropriation bills by unanimous consent that would be subject to points of order. To this he added:

"Under the rules of the Senate and under those of the House, which are very strict, general legislation does not belong upon appropriation bills."

Mr. Cannon (S. Rep., Utah,) then offered the following resolution, which he asked to lie over until to-morrow, when he would submit some remarks on it:

"Whereas, The people of the Republic of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent; and

"Whereas, The continuance of the barbarous warfare of Spain in her attempt to subjugate the patriots of that republic is in violation of the law of humanity, is a menace to freedom and progress of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere, and is full justification for a demand by the Government of the United States that Spain shall withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and shall leave that republic and her people to their enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate, That the President of the United States is urged to notify the Kingdom of Spain that if Spain shall fail to recognize the independence of the Republic of Cuba on or before the fourth day of March, 1898, the Government of the United States will on that date recognize the belligerency of the Cuban patriots, and will within ninety days thereafter assert the independence of the Republic of Cuba."

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) offered another Cuban resolution, giving notice that to-morrow, at the conclusion of Mr. Cannon's remarks, he would address the Senate in support of it. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to notify Spain and the insurgents of Cuba that the war (so called) must at once cease and be discontinued, and that the United States of America hereby declare and will maintain peace on the Island of Cuba."

The resolution of Mr. Mason was preceded by a long preamble setting forth the conditions in Cuba. In the course of the preamble Mr. Mason quotes the declaration of the Republican National Convention of 1896, that the Government of the United States "should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island."

A NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

Trial of Pay Director Billings to Begin To-day in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Secretary Long has ordered the trial by court-martial of Pay Director L. G. Billings, on account of his connection with a corporation which is seeking to supply the navy an emergency ration and because of his denial of such connection.

The facts in the case are that the pay officer was interested pecuniarily in royalties received from a patent upon the food preparation, but he believed that he relieved himself from breach of regulations by providing in his agreement that he should not receive any part of the royalties derived from the Government. It is said at the Navy Department that the facts upon which the department acted in ordering a trial are not inconsistent with the innocence of the accused, but that it is deemed best to settle the matter by court-martial because the reputation of the Naval Pay Corps must not be under the slightest suspicion.

The court will meet to-morrow, at the Washington Navy Yard, with the following members: Commodore McNair, Commodore Howison, Commodore Remey, Commodore Farquhar, Capt. Silas Casey, Pay Directors C. H. Eldredge, Edward May, and T. T. Caswell, with Lieut. Lauchheimer, Marine Corps, as Judge Advocate.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Several Offices Filled and Army and Navy Promotions Announced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Treasury—Collector of Customs for the District of Savannah, Ga., JOHN H. DEVEAUX; Collector of Customs for the District of Wilmington, N. C., JOHN C. DANEY.

State—Consul at Patras, Greece, ALONZO C. YATES of Virginia.

Justice—United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia, MORGAN TREAT.

Navy—Commodore FRANCIS M. BUNCE, to be Rear Admiral; Assistant Surgeon T. W. RICHARDS, to be Passed Assistant Surgeon; Passed Assistant Engineer R. T. Hall, to be a Chief Engineer; Assistant Engineer W. H. McGRANN, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer; Medical Inspector G. F. WINSLOW, to be a Medical Director; Surgeon W. S. DIXON, to be a Medical Inspector; Passed Assistant Surgeon O. D. NORTON, to be a surgeon.

War—Lieut. Col. WILLIAM H. NASH, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, to be Colonel and Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Major C. A. WOODRUFF, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Capt. E. S. DRAVO, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Major and Commissary of Subsistence; First Lieut. B. K. WEST, Sixth Cavalry, to be Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, and the following promotions in the Quartermaster General's department: Lieut. Col. J. W. SCULLY, to be Colonel; Major C. W. WILLIAMS, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. C. P. MILLER, to be Major.

Postmasters—New York: WILLIAM J. BRIGHT, Skaneateles; MARTIN HARRINGTON, Baldwinsville.

New Jersey—EDWARD C. TUTTLE, Deckertown.

Rear Admiral Sicard Ill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Rear Admiral Sicard has been relieved from the command of the North Atlantic Squadron temporarily on account of sickness, and the command has devolved upon Capt. William T. Sampson, commanding the battleship Iowa, as the senior officer present. Admiral Sicard has gone to Tampa, Fla., to recuperate from an attack of malarial fever. Capt. Dickins, acting Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, says that the temporary change of commanders will make no change whatever in the prearranged programme of exercises of the squadron in the vicinity of Tortugas.

Receipt for $796,925,439.17.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—United States Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts to-day sent to Mr. Morgan, the former Treasurer, at his home, in Bridgeport, Conn., a receipt for $796,925,439.17, the amount of Government money, bonds, &c., turned over to Mr. Roberts when he took charge of the office, June 30, 1897.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices have been appointed as follows: Little Utica, Charles A. Losey; Whitelaw, Thomas Vivyan; Navarino, O. W. Crysler; North Syracuse, Gage R. Crampton; Turin, Hugh Hughs; Warner, Duane La Due.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Citizens' Union Assemblymen Win a Victory for Freedom of Nominations.

REPUBLICANS ASSIST THEM

The Palmer Bill Restricting Independent Nominations Recommitted by a Close Vote—Leader Nixon's Sudden Change of Front.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The three Citizens' Union representatives from the Borough of Manhattan won a victory for freedom of nominations in the Assembly to-day, thanks to the desire of the majority leaders to placate the independent element.

The fight came up on the second reading of Mr. Palmer's bill amending the election law with regard to nominations. The bill has two provisions only. The first is that an elector who signs a certificate for an independent nomination must make oath "that he intends to vote for the person or persons so nominated therein." The second is that the certificate of nomination "shall also contain or have annexed thereto the written acceptance of the nomination by the person or persons so nominated therein."

The fact that these amendments would tend to make independent nominations more difficult and would to just that extent fasten machine rule more firmly on the people was pointed out by Assemblyman Laimbeer when the bill was before the Judiciary Committee, and he opposed it there. When it came up to-day, Assemblyman Seligsberg made a speech in opposition to it. He pointed out that, according to the second provision of the bill, if an independent candidate died or withdrew a day or two before the day for closing nominations, a new certificate with 500 signatures, all properly sworn to, would have to be secured before another candidate could be substituted. This, he declared, it would be practically impossible to do. As the regular parties could substitute a candidate without any such formality, he contended that the proposed change unfairly discriminated against independent nominations. He also thought that the requirement that an elector should pledge himself to vote for the candidate whose nomination certificate he signed was an interference with the secrecy of the ballot.

Assemblyman Tiffany, once classed as an independent, opposed the bill, as did Assemblyman Wallace, who is the author of a measure of similar import, and Assemblyman Wright. Mr. Palmer and Mr. Phillips supported the measure.

Before the bill came up, Mr. Nixon, the Republican leader, told its author that he was inclined to think his measure was all right. When Mr. Nixon heard the arguments advanced against it by the independents, however, and saw the fight they were making, he executed a flank movement, made a brief speech, saying that he thought no obstacles should be thrown in the way of independent nominations, and seconded a motion to recommit the bill. When the roll had been called on this motion it was seen that, by reason of the absence of a number of Republicans and the failure of all of them to follow their leader in his quickly conceived concession to the independents, the Democrats had a majority. Before the vote was announced, however, Leader Nixon held whispered conversations with Mr. Marshall of Kings, Mr. Addis of Putnam, and Mr. Kavanaugh of Saratoga. These three gentlemen changed their votes from nay to yea, and the bill was recommitted, 63 to 61. Messrs. Seligsberg, Lambeer, and Weekes, voted to recommit.

But for the opposition of the Citizens' Union Assemblymen, led by Mr. Seligsberg, the bill would have gone through with the votes of both machines.

CARE OF INDIGENT CHILDREN.

Opposition to Senator Ahearn's Bill to Compensate Parents.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The Cities Committee of the Senate gave a hearing this afternoon on the bill of Senator Ahearn providing that when any child shall hereafter be committed to the care of any institution in the City of New York the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in said city shall, upon the application of the parent or guardian of such child, in a proper case after a careful and thorough inquiry, direct that the custody of such child be given to its parent or guardian, and in such event the Controller of said city is authorized to pay said society, for transmission by it to such parent or guardian, the money allowed by law for the maintenance, care, and welfare of such child, and paid by said city to the institution to which it may have been committed.

There was a large delegation of New Yorkers present, including representatives from societies of that city interested in the welfare of indigent children. Secretary Hebbard of the State Board of Charities presented, on behalf of that board, various objections to the measure, the substance of which was that it was designed to increase pauperism. Similar objections to the bill were urged by E. A. Townsend, representing the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; James P. Campbell, representing the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; President Mornay Williams of the New York Juvenile Society, Nathaniel Rosenau, manager of the United Hebrew Charities of New York; Father Thomas L. Kinkart, Supervisor of Catholic Charities in the Archdiocese of New York; Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Children's Aid Association, and Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of New York.

Senator Ahearn spoke for his bill. He said that it was not intended to bar out institutions, but from a long personal experience, and an extended knowledge of the needs of the poor, he was sure that the home influence was essential to good citizenship. He had invariably found, he said, that persons reared in institutions contributed largely to the criminal classes.

The committee took no action on the bill.

AGAINST THE FIRE LLOYDS.

The Sears Bill to be Reported Favorably to the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The Assembly Insurance Committee will report favorably to-morrow Mr. Sears's bill, supposed to be aimed at the Lloyds insurance companies, which provides that no domestic mutual fire insurance corporation shall commence business, if situated in the Counties of New York or Kings, or establish any agency for the transaction of business in either of such counties, until agreements have been entered into for insurance with 400 applicants, citizens of this State and freeholders, each owning real estate within this State to the value of at least $5,000, the premiums on which insurance shall amount to $200,000, of which $40,000 shall have been paid in cash.

No such corporation in any other county of the State shall commence business until agreements have been entered into for insurance with at least 200 applicants, citizens of this State and freeholders, each owning real estate within this State to the value of at least $2,500, the premiums on which insurance shall amount to $100,000, of which $20,000 shall have been paid in cash.

The committee will also report favorably Mr. Sears's bill providing that no life insurance corporation doing business in this State shall until after one year from the default in payment of any premium, installment, or interest, declare forfeited, or lapsed, any policy hereafter issued or renewed.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Hebrew Charities Building to be Incorporated.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Senator Cantor has introduced a bill incorporating the Hebrew Charities Building in the City of New York with the following incorporators: Henry Rice, Isaiah Josephi, Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac Wallach, Abraham Wolff, Isaac M. Seligman, and Morris Loed. The object of the corporation is to establish and maintain a building in which Hebrew benevolent institutions can have their headquarters, and at which all applicants for aid may apply, and also to establish a public library with a special department of Judaica. The property is to be managed by a board of seven or more Directors, not, however, exceeding twenty-one, to serve without compensation.

Other bills of interest to New York were introduced in the Senate to-day as follows:

Senator Ford—Providing for the removal of all telegraph or other electric wires or poles from Amsterdam Avenue, between Manhattan Avenue and West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and from West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, in the City of New York.

Senator Page—Amending the Penal Code by providing that in certain actions brought in the First Judicial District, where the sum recovered or the value of the chattel, the possession of which is awarded to the plaintiff, is less than $2,000, the plaintiff shall only be entitled to costs, in case the trial Justice in his discretion award such costs.

Senator Higbie—Amending the New York charter by providing that all persons who were duly licensed to teach school and were engaged continuously in teaching for three years prior to Dec. 31, 1897, in the counties of Richmond or Queens, or such part thereof as is now included in the City of New York, shall be entitled, without further examination, to recive permanent licenses to teach in the boroughs of New York in which they have been employed, and to those who have been engaged for a less period than three years a temporary license shall be issued, to be made permanent upon the completion of three years' service.

The Senate Cities Committee this afternoon decided to report favorably the following bills:

Senator Page's—Releasing the real estate of the Congregation of Shearith Israel in the City of New York from the tax for Croton water.

Senator Guy's—Permitting the filing of amended claims relative to damages caused by changes of grade in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New York.

Also—Providing that 5 per cent. of New York's half of the excise moneys shall be given to the teachers' pension fund.

The Assembly Cities Committee will report the following bills favorably to-morrow:

Mr. Davis's—Authorizing New York to expend $35,000 for the erection of a monument to revolutionary martyrs.

Mr. Tiffany's—Exempting East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, from railroads of any kind.

Also—Authorizing New York City to appropriate $5,500 for 1896 to $8,500 every year thereafter to the Manhattan Hospital and Dispensary.

Mr. De Graw's—Providing that past service as a Justice of a Municipal Court shall be a sufficient qualification for the office of the New York Municipal Court after March 1, 1898.

Mr. Burr's—Providing that the Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Judicial District, shall designate two publications not representing the same political party, in which all notices and advertisements relating exclusively to each particular borough shall be published.

Mr. Nixon's—Providing that after March 10, 1898, the Park Avenue Improvement Board shall resign its rights and authority to the Commissioner of Highways of New York.

Mr. Brennan's—Providing that doormen of the New York Police Department after serving three years shall rank the same as patrolmen of the fourth grade.

NEW YORK CIVIL SERVICE.

The Grady Bill to Make the Black "Starchless" Law Operative Here Is Pronounced Dead.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Secretary George McAneny of the New York Civil Service Reform Association had an appointment to be heard before the Committee on Cities of the Senate this afternoon against Senator Grady's bill applying the Black civil service law to New York City. He failed to appear, however, and the bill was not called from the pigeon hole in Chairman Stranahan's desk, where it has been accumulating dust since its introduction early in the session. This proposed legislation now offers the only method by which the Tammany administration can secure the advantages of the "starchless" law, Corporation Counsel Whalen having decided that the charter repealed that statute so far as it applied to the city.

It can be stated on unquestionable authority that the bill will not pass. The Republican members of the committee are against it, and Chairman Stranahan is against it. There may be some perfunctory hearings, but the fate of the measure is already settled. Mr. McAneny need not take the trouble to come up here to kill it, for it is dead already.

The reason given by the Republicans for refusing to allow Tammany the same civil service license they voted to themselves last year is that they are opposed to tinkering with the charter. Behind this diplomatic generalization, however, they are recognized as really rejoicing that the charter has supplied an excuse for them to abandon the law as soon as it is proposed that somebody else shall execute it. Senator Grady's failure to push the bill indicates that he has given up hope for it, and the conclusion arrived at here from the seeming complaisance of the Tammany Administration is that Mr. Croker has determined to rely on the liberal rules and friendly interpretations of the city Civil Service Commission to take care of the dominant party.

MUNICIPAL COURT AMENDMENT.

Bill to Relieve Justice Schnitzpan, Who Is Not a Lawyer, Passed by the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The first of the series of amendments to the Greater New York charter affecting the Municipal Court to get through either branch of the Legislature is Senator Wray's bill, relating to the qualifications of Justices, which passed the Senate to-day.

The only reason this measure succeeded in escaping the Republican embargo against charter amendments is that it affects but one man, Justice Schnitzpan of Brooklyn. This Justice, it appears, although elected to a full term of six years last November, has never been admitted to the bar, and is not eligible to the place under the charter, which requires that before a man can be elected Justice of the Municipal Court, he must have had five years' experience as a lawyer.

Senator Wray's bill makes a man who has previously served as a Justice of the court eligible, whether he be a lawyer or not. It was drawn to fit Judge Schnitzpan's case, and on its being represented to the Cities' Committee that the Justice expects to be admitted to the bar at an early day, it was favorably reported and passed.

None of the other proposed changes in the charter affecting the Municipal Court is believed to have any chance of passing, although Senator Page is working daily for his bill to raise the salaries of the Justices to $8,000 a year. Senator Stranahan said to-day that it was most emphatically the policy of the Senate Committee on Cities not to report any amendments to the New York charter, except such as are necessary for purposes of administration or to correct errors.

The Sullivan Dispensary Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—When Senator Sullivan's Dispensary bill was moved in the Senate to-day, Senator Brush, Chairman of the Committee on Public Health, said that at the two hearings given on the bill no one appeared in opposition, and it was reported favorably. The moment that it had been reported, Senator Brush said, protests began to come in from dispensary Presidents. He had promised them that they should have an opportunity to be heard, and he asked that the bill be laid aside. Senator Sullivan did not object and it was so ordered, with the stipulation that it retain its place in the calendar.

To Publish Savings Bank Deposits.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Mr. Brennan of Kings has introduced a bill in the Assembly providing that during the month of May of each year all the savings banks, savings institutions, trust companies, and building and loan associations of the State shall publish the names of all depositors who have deposits that have been unclaimed for a period of ten or more years or who have full paid shares which have not been redeemed for five or more years. Any institution violating the provisions of the act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall pay a fine of $500, and the officers of such institutions shall pay an additional fine of $1,000

Appellate Division Designations.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate this afternoon decided to report favorably Senator Guy's concurrent resolution for an amendment to the Constitution which will permit the Governor, upon the application of the Presiding Justice of an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to designate one or more additional Justices for the court.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

Silversmiths

TRADE MARK

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208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square

FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT

STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

Special Meeting Called to Correct the Vote for C. G. Hart for Supreme Court Justice.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—A call was issued to-day for a meeting of the State Board of Canvassers to be held in this city Feb. 15. The meeting is made necessary by the filing of an amended return of the votes cast at the late election in Westchester County. The amended return was filed by the County Board of Canvassers pursuant to an order issued by the Supreme Court. The order was granted on the application of C. G. Hart, who claims to have been elected as successor to the late Justice Calvin E. Pratt, formerly of the Supreme Court bench in the Second Judicial District. Hart was not a nominated candidate for the office at the late election, but eight voters wrote his name upon the ticket.

Justice Pratt died a few days prior to the general election in 1896. His successor was chosen at the election in that year. There was at that time a question as to whether his successor should have been elected, because the election law specifies that no nominations can be made after a certain number of days prior to election. The question was never carried to an issue, however, and the successor to Justice Pratt was elected.

At the election this year eight voters voted for Hart for Justice of the Supreme Court. The Board of Canvassers, in certifying the vote, stated that "the votes cast were," to fill out an unexpired term." This was incorrect, and Hart instituted mandamus proceedings to have the returns corrected so that they should state that the votes in question were cast "for a full term." This has nothing to do with his allegation that he was elected to the office, and the proceedings thus far have been simply to correct the returns. Hart may make an effort to compel the State Board of Canvassers to declare that he was elected because of the alleged technical defect in the nominations made for the office prior to the general election in 1896.

PRIMARY ELECTION REFORM.

Work on the Final Draft of a Bill to be Begun To-morrow.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The task of preparing a composite primary election bill which shall receive the approval of the Republican organization and at the same time satisfy the independents is to be begun on Thursday, when a joint meeting of the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and Assembly will be held for that purpose. At this meeting, all the bills bearing on the subject so far introduced will be taken up and considered.

The measure on which the Law Committee of the City Club has been engaged is expected to reach here in time to be submitted as embodying the views of the independents. Senator Ford says he will probably offer the changes which are being made in his organization bill as introduced in the Senate to the joint committee in the form of amendments instead of presenting a new measure.

These two measures, the Pavey bill, the Brush bill, the "Buffalo plan," as set forth in the two Hill bills; Assemblyman Wright's plan, borrowed from the Minnesota Legislature, and the Coughtry measure, introduced yesterday, and representing the views of William Barnes, Jr., editor of The Albany Evening Journal, Republican State Committeeman, and close friend of Gov. Black, will all be taken in hand and referred to a joint sub-committee to draft a general substitute for them all.

Palisade Park Scheme Approved.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—In the Assembly to-day Mr. Nixon introduced a resolution indorsing the bill now pending in the House of Representatives, to establish a National military park and reservation along the Palisades of the Hudson, and requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from New York to use their influence for the passage of the bill. The resolution was adopted.

The Palisades Commissioners, at their office, 10 Wall Street, yesterday issued the following statement:

"The statement which appeared in a morning paper that the members of the Palisades Commission of New York and New Jersey had disbanded or resigned is without foundation. The Commissioners have no intention of resigning until their work has been accomplished and they have duly reported to the Governors of the two States from whom they have received their commissions."

A Westchester School-Tax Case.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner has sustained the appeal of John D. Rockefeller, William C. Church, and others against J. R. Delaney, J. H. Acker, and T. F. Hanley, Trustees of Union Free School District No. 3, Mount Pleasant, Westchester County. The appellants appealed from a tax list, which the School Trustees had prepared apportioning the school district taxes. On the ground of irregularities the assessment is vacated, and a new assessment is ordered.

Democrats Nominate Dr. James Lee.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The Democratic Senators and Assemblymen at a conference this morning selected Dr. James Lee of New York, President of the New York State Teachers' Association, as the candidate of the party for Superintendent of Public Instruction, to succeed Charles R. Skinner. Dr. Lee will receive the complimentary vote of the party at the election in joint session to-morrow.

Bills Passed by the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The following bills were passed by the Assembly to-day:

Mr. Ives's—To prevent fraud in the sale of paris green.

Also—Providing that it shall be lawful to possess venison during the closed season.

Senator Burns's—Authorizing the City of Yonkers to borrow $25,000 to provide for an invalid assessment.

Grade Crossing Appropriation.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The Finance Committee of the Senate to-day decided to reduce the appropriation of $250,000, proposed in the bill for putting into effect the provisions of the Grade Crossing act, passed last year, to $100,000. It is expected that it will take twenty years to complete the work of the abolition of grade crossings.

Hempstead School Meeting Legalized.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Gov. Black to-day signed the bill of Mr. Wallace legalizing the proceedings of a meeting held by the residents of School District No. 14, of Hempstead, Queens County, at which $10,500 was appropriated for the erection of a new schoolhouse.

MANHATTAN OFFICIALS MEET.

Mr. Gould Will Reply to Mr. Orr, but Is Tired of Rapid Transit.

After the weekly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday morning the Committee on Extension met, George J. Gould also being present, and took up the letter sent on Saturday to Mr. Gould by Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. The letter was considered in detail, and Mr. Gould was authorized to reply to it. No member of the Extension Committee would say a word in reference to the nature of the proceedings.

Mr. Gould, who declared that he was tired of the subject of rapid transit, and who declined all information, said that he would reply to Mr. Orr's letter in a day or two. It is understood that the suggestion for a conference was not acted upon at the meeting.

Nursing mothers find the nutriment they need in

Malt-Nutrine

—the Food Drink. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

TAX COMMISSION'S REPORT

An Answer to the Charge that the City of New York Is Overassessed.

STATE EQUALIZATION UPHELD

The Commissioners Declare that Property in Other Counties Is Assessed Higher Than in This City—Recommendations.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The annual report of the State Tax Commission was presented to the Legislature to-day. In answer to attacks made upon the State Commissioners, alleging that the City of New York is overassessed for the benefit of the State at large, they say:

"The amount added to New York City by the equalization of 1897 was $88,988,103, and this sum, large as it is, represented the difference between 63 per cent., the rate at which New York was credited with being assessed relative to full value, and 66 per cent., the average rate fixed for the entire State. We have availed ourselves of many souces of information in the effort to determine equitably the actual percentage of assessment in New York City to the full value of the property assessed, and we do firmly believe that the estimate of 63 per cent. is a liberal one.

"In answer to numerous inquiries addressed to real estate brokers, lawyers, and others, whose business requires familiarity with the prices obtained on sales of real estate in New York City, we have been repeatedly assured that, while in a great majority of cases real estate was assessed in that city at about 60 per cent. of its full market value, yet in many cases of large holdings by wealthy estates and large corporations, the average of assessment would not exceed 40 per cent. And in certain testimony given by ex-Controller Fitch, in September last, before a commission appointed by the Supreme Court, as reported in the New York papers at the time, he stated, with reference to the ratio of assessments to prices paid for property bought for municipal purposes, that he had known the assessment to be 30 per cent. of the real value in some cases and as low as 30 per cent. in others.

"The cost of new buildings erected and of improvements in New York City between 1880 and 1896, as shown by the estimates filed in the Building Department, was $932,982,485. The assessed value of real property in the year 1896 exceeded that of the year 1880 by $788,937,453, showing that the assessment of real property in the city of New York in 1896 was $144,045,032 short of the estimated cost of new buildings during that period, without regard to the increased value of the land exclusive of the buildings.

Comparison with Other Counties.

"The real estate in New York County was equalized in 1874 at $812,709,047. In 1897 it was equalized at $1,820,497,246, an increase in twenty-three years of $1,007,788,199, or 124 per cent. The other fifty-nine counties of the State were equalized in 1874 at $937,989,871, and in 1897 at $2,221,329,340, an increase of $1,283,339,469, or 136.8 per cent. If the equalized value of real estate in the County of New York had increased in the same ratio as in the other counties during the same period, to wit, 136.8 per cent., it would have been in 1897 $1,924,495,023, or $103,997,776 more than the sum at which it was equalized in that year, and there would have been added to the assessed value the sum of $192,985,880, instead of the sum of $88,988,103, the amount which was added to the local assessment.

"From the outcry which was raised in the newspapers, it would naturally be supposed that the equalization of 1897 was the culmination of a long series of outrages on the part of the State Board, and yet as far back as 1878 there was added to the assessment of New York City by the State equalization of that year the sum of $191,850,766, or $103,862,663 more than the amount added in 1897; and does any one doubt that the increase in the actual value of real estate in the City of New York has been greater than in other parts of the State, especially in view of the fact that in exclusively agricultural communities there has been a steady decline in values during that period?

"In the equalization of next year the average percentage for the State at large will be higher, and unless it shall be shown that the ratio of assessment to full value in New York County has correspondingly increased, the amount to be added by the equalization of 1898 will be greatly in excess of that in 1897."

Taxation of Personal Property.

The report of the commission shows that the total assessment of real and personal property in the State for 1897 was $4,999,268,900, of which $4,349,882,088 is real and $649,386,812 personal. Comparing with 1896, there is an increase of $308,055,502 in real and $105,075,255 in personal property, a total of $413,130,757. Of this large increase, a comparatively small portion represents an actual addition to the taxable wealth of the State. By far the larger proportion, the commission says, is attributable to a more conscientious compliance with the requirements of the statute.

It is conceded, the commission declares, that the personal property liable to assessment probably exceeds the value of the real estate, but the operation of the law as regards taxation of personal property is still a practical failure. "It is a melancholy reflection," says the report, "that in this Christian age neither the memory of early moral training nor present religious profession, hopes or fears for the hereafter, the penalties of the law, nor any other possible considerations are sufficient to restrain the average possessor of personal property from forcing other men to pay the taxes for which he is justly liable by methods unquestionably immoral, if not absolutely criminal."

The commission makes the following recommendations:

1. That the correction of assessment rolls and the equalization of assessments between towns be taken out of the hands of the Supervisors, and the provisions for equalization by a commission be made of compulsory application.

2. That a uniform system of equalization between the towns be required and be made to conform to the methods of the State Board of Equalization in equalizing assessments between the several counties.

3. That some method be devised for the assessment of all railroads of the same class at a uniform rate per mile, such rate to be fixed by the Railroad Commission with the assistance of the State Engineer.

4. That the law with regard to taxation of personal property be changed so as to allow the assessment of tangible and visible personal property at the place where it is, rather than at the place of domicile of the owner.

5. That a small uniform tax be paid by the banks upon all deposits liable thereto directly to the Controller of the State.

BROOKLYN BUDGET DIMINISHED.

Officials Believe the Borough's Health Will Suffer.

Deputy Sewer Commissioner Brennan of Brooklyn is much alarmed at the cut made in his budget by the Board of Estimate, and Brooklyn people generally believe that the health of the borough is menaced by it. Mr. Brennan has requested Commissioner Kane to appeal to the board for more money. The estimate was cut from $334,000 to $139,000. In 1897 it cost $237,162 to run the department.

It is pointed out that Br

The Wanamaker Store

On Keeping Well Informed

IF you are one of the thousands whose business or pleasure it is to keep abreast of the coming styles,—or as much in advance of them as possible,—we suggest frequent visits to this store. It is a College of Fashion. Our imports are coming in.

It isn't necessary to confine ourselves to the imported goods as object lessons in approaching styles, however. Every year which passes, every season which comes and goes, sees the American models and American manufacturers closer on the heels of the European style-leaders.

Our organization in Paris, London, Berlin and Vienna is such as to make this store practically a part of each of those cities. In addition, it is a store typically American. And above all else, it is a store which *leads*. For the new styles, the best styles and the styles *first*, come here. We are ready for you now in Costumes, Dress Goods, Millinery, Shirt Waists and Silks.

Four New Costumes

OUT of twenty-five new models in Spring Costumes here since yesterday, we pick almost at random four to talk about. At the very beginning one despairs of painting the delicate beauty and striking magnificence of these gowns in the plain black and white of printer's ink on paper. But, just to illustrate what we mean by new styles, and styles first, read about these, and try to find their like elsewhere:—

At $142.50—Quiet but immensely effective costume of craquele net over black and white striped taffeta silk. Skirt with three deep ruffles of black accordion plaited satin striped chiffon; top flounce of 9 inch black satin ribbon with empire applique embroidery. Waist of craquele net over striped silk, with corded yoke of shaded rose-colored velvet, finished with empire embroidered bows of black satin ribbon, and black mousseline de soie.

At $140—Of black craquele net, in a narrow bayadere stripe over rainbow silk in shifting shades of violet and green. Waist a la Pompadour, with yoke of cream lace, edged with vermicelli ruching. Juliette sleeves, finished at top with ruffle of black taffeta. Skirt in new bell shape, finished at bottom with trimming of vermicelli ruching to correspond with waist.

At $115—Of tan iron grenadine over shaded green silk. Yoke of rich lace, shirred below in suggestion of "baby" style, fastened at side with rosette and four rows of gathered ribbon in tan-colored satin. Mousquetaire sleeve, with heavy epaulette of green chenille and spangles. Skirt with Lafferiere ruffles, trimmed with rows of narrow satin ribbon to correspond with waist.

At $78—Exceptionally handsome tailor-made gown of castor broadcloth, made with open Saddler jacket, corselet of which is bright-studded with steel nail heads, and outlined with cording. Wide turn-back revers have a novel feature in that their velvet facing is corded, with tufted edges. Jacket completed with large soft Marquise bow of striped chiffon. Skirt with Lafferiere ruffle, upper part studded with steel nail heads.

Here's a Covert Cloth Chance

SIXTEEN Shades in 37-inch Covert Cloths, or, more accurately, Venetian Cloths. It's a quality which the manufacturer intended should sell for 65c. a yard, and he was fair-minded as to price, at that. But things happened, and it turned out finally that we were enabled to sell it for 50c. a yard. At that price the goods were really excellent values.

Now here's another lot of the same goods, and more things have happened. The present price is

Thirty-seven and a Half Cents.

All the goods are fresh,—it isn't a marked-down lot. Handsome, stylish, reliable suitings, and exactly right for walking and bicycle suits.

Lace Curtains:—Some at Half

THEY are *new goods*. They are not old, nor soiled nor shopworn nor defective. They are not in undesirable patterns. They have nothing about them of the every-day excuses for a reduced price. Nevertheless, most of them are at Half Price, and the reason is one you will never know. No need to know it,—the fact is enough, and probably all which interests you. There are 200 pairs of them,—French lace, Renaissance and Marie Antoinette patterns, six to eighteen pairs to a style. Prices begin at $6.50 and run up to $30. Double most of them to get regular retail values,—on a few, add fifty per cent.

Men's Evening Dress. MEN are justifiably "fussy" about the fit and set of their evening dress. Our ready-to-wear fitters are fussier than any customer we ever knew. That's their business,—to make the fit of these garments *perfect*,—and perfection is reached only by carrying fussiness to the superlative degree.

Don't worry about the fit,—the fitters will do that for you,—and you will be satisfied before they will be.

DRESS COATS AND VESTS
At $15—Of broadcloth, Italian cloth lining.
At $20—Of fine German worsted, silk lined and faced to buttonholes.
At $25—Of fine worsted, silk lined and faced to buttonholes. Others of better quality up to $35.
Dress trousers to match at $6 to $10; vests of pique and linen duck, at $2.50 and $3.50. Of cream figured silk, $8.
At $12 to $18—Tuxedo dress coats. Vests $4 and $5.

INVERNESS OVERCOATS
At $20—Of rough black diagonal cheviots.
At $30—Of Oxford diagonal cheviots, fully silk lined.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Handkerchief News Item. A REGULAR price,—a price usual and customary,—on a handkerchief, seems always to be regarded by the handkerchief chief as something to be instantly amended. Items of "Handkerchiefs reduced" are very common here,—occurring much oftener than they are printed. But here are two in especial which deserve mention. Is it necessary for us to say again that the handkerchiefs are *always* pure linen when sold here?

FOR WOMEN
At $1 doz.—Hemstitched and revered unlaundered handkerchiefs, good quality. Value $1.50.
At $2 doz.—Fine and beautifully hemstitched, excellent cloth. Regularly $3.

FOR MEN
At $2.50 doz.—Pure white, fully laundered hemstitched handkerchiefs; different widths of hem. Regularly $3.
At 35c.—Plain white hemstitched handkerchiefs, very fine. Value 65c.

Broadway.

Finest Fans. IT'S a showing which will delight you, whether you care to buy or not. If you admire such things, it is a wonderful display of art and handicraft in combination. We can mention only a few,—we cannot describe any, for they surpass description.

At $95—Old ivory, beautifully painted.
At $73—Black and white lace and spangles, with real shell sticks.
At $44—White point lace, shell sticks.
At $39—White Duchesse lace, pearl sticks.
At $15—White gauze with gilt spangles.
Others of white silk and gauze and white with Duchesse lace edge, at $3.50 to $15.
Pretty gauze fans, white or black, painted, at 50c.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SNOW HAS BECOME MUCK

Miserable Condition of Many Streets Where the Snow Contractors Did Not Go.

NOTHING MORE TO BE DONE

Lower Part of the City Fairly Well Cleared—Up-Town Side Streets Covered Deep With Partly Frozen Filth.

Complaints come from many parts of the city of the condition of streets which have not been touched by the snow contractors. It is a fact that while in part of New York there is no visible evidence that there has ever been a snowstorm, in other parts there is no visible evidence that there has ever been a Street Cleaning Department or an attempt to haul snow.

Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney could not be seen yesterday afternoon, but his chief clerk, Thomas A. Doe, who was chief clerk for Col. Waring, promptly confirmed the announcement heretofore printed that the snow contractors have finished their work on the storm which came Jan. 31, and that the city is now officially declared to be cleaned and cleared. At the snow contractor's office nobody would answer questions. The entire force was busy paying off the foremen and sub-contractors, who crowded the room to the doors and were kept in order by a policeman.

Chief Clerk Doe said the official figures showed that 290,000 cubic yards of snow have been removed.

"How many miles of street have been cleaned?" he was asked.

"Using round figures, 140 miles. That is approximately correct, and near enough for all practical purposes."

"How much remains uncleared?"

"Well, there are 440 miles of streets, and we have cleared 140 miles. That is as much as has ever been cleared heretofore. Nobody has ever tried to clear the entire city. That would cost millions. When we say we have finished clearing away snow, we mean, of course, the districts we work on—not the whole city."

What Was Done Last Year.

The report of Snow Inspector H. L. Stidham, made to Mayor Strong last May, confirms these statements. It shows that during last Winter, from 144 to 148 miles of streets were cleared of snow after each storm, the average amount removed being a little over 2,700 cubic yards to the mile. For this storm the average seems to be not much over 2,000 cubic yards to the mile.

A trip around the city, however, shows that hundreds of miles of streets are in horrible condition. Below Houston Street everything is clean. The tenement districts on the lower east side are entirely clear and dry. On the lower west side the snow has been taken away, but black, cold slush is everywhere, and there is no indication that brooms have been active except in the streets close to Broadway. All the shopping district streets and those near the big hotels and on which important street-car lines run are in good order.

The trouble begins, however, at Bond Street on the east side and Canal Street on the west. Bond Street, which is a great thoroughfare for people crossing the city going to and returning from work, is a mass of muck from the Bowery to Broadway and from house line to house line. In several places patriotic citizens have laid planks across morasses on the sidewalks and along these streams of men and women were picking their way last evening, the great majority of passengers being crowded off into the cold, slimy, sticky mud mixed with snow.

Several side streets above Bond, on the east side, between Third Avenue and Broadway, have been cleaned. East of Third Avenue nearly all the side streets as far as Twenty-third have received attention.

Deplorable Conditions Up Town.

Between Fourteenth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street only six cross streets have been cleared from end to end. Sections of nineteen others have been cleared. The remaining ninety-odd are in far worse condition than they were the morning after the storm or when they were country lanes, and the indications are that they will be worse yet. The snow and mud have been worked by wheels and hoofs until they form a filthy paste, dark brown in color, staining whatever it touches like paint. The partial thaw has made a pool of foul, chilly water in every rut and hoof print. This water does not drain off. The streets are kept damp and cold. The avenues which they reach are kept almost as damp. Where there is asphalt the water seems to have soaked into it from the side streets, and does not dry out. Where there is stone paving there is mud and slime.

In some of these unfortunate streets the snow cleaners seem to have begun work and then left off, leaving the state worse than the first, because the half-frozen filth is piled into little disorderly heaps in the gutters. It would be hard to imagine a stronger or stranger contrast than was seen last night along several of the avenues—the avenues themselves broad, brilliantly lighted, and at least clear of snow, the side streets leading to them dark, damp, and cold, with the sodden, half-frozen filth covering their roadways inches deep to the foot crossings along the avenues. Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue were in better condition than any others. The asphalt on Fifth Avenue was dry and clear, and while the snow lies in the side streets, there it has not had so much dirt worked into it as in other sections.

There seems to be no relief for the situation unless a heavy, washing rain comes and continues two or three days. A glance at the side streets shows that the ordinary street force can do nothing with them. A "White Wing" going into one of them with a broom would accomplish about as much as the old woman who tried to sweep back an Atlantic tide.

Sale of Trotting Horses.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 8.—Ninety-eight trotting horses were sold here to-day, for $38,565. The following were sold to New Yorkers:

John Kelly, New York, bought Annunciata, two-year-old, by Wilkes Boy, for $900.

C. Reusens of New York bought Prince of Indra, six years, by Baron Wilkes, for $1,580.

William Simpson, New York, bought Amaryllis, three-year-old mare, by Liberty Bell, for $1,000, and Amaryllis, ten-year-old, by Director, for $1,000.

Wilkes Boy, the eighteen-year-old stallion, brought $8,600, going to R. C. Estill, Lexington.

Kincora, brood mare, nineteen years old, dam of four better than 2:30, went to A. A. Austin, Boston, Mass., for $2,300. Austin also paid $1,020 for a yearling by Wilkes Boy, dam Kincora.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Racing at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, 5 furlongs. Al won, La Mascotta second, Moringa third. Time—1:04½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, seven furlongs. Alma won, Miss Ruth second, Adam Andrew third. Time—1:33½.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, mile and a sixteenth. Wawana won, Hazard second, Perseus third. Time—1:53.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Mainstay won, Midlight second, Al Koran third. Time—1:17½.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, five furlongs. Distinction won, Durwad second, Mount Roy third. Time—1:05.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, seven furlongs. Red Glenn won, Lena second, Coda third. Time—1:32.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF

The Manhattan Life

Insurance Company of New York.

HENRY B. STOKES, President.

INCOME IN 1897.		DISBURSEMENTS IN 1897.	
Premiums	$1,880,691 52	Total payments to policy-holders	$1,557,918 22
Interest, rents, and other receipts	764,871 18	Other disbursements	640,426 21
	$2,645,562 70		$2,198,344 43

Assets Dec. 31st, 1897, $15,143,941.27.

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on policies in force (N. Y. Standard 4%)	$13,425,931 00
All other liabilities	270,658 43
	$13,696,589 48

Surplus December 31, 1897, $1,447,351.84.

Increase in Assets (over half million dollars) . . . $522,418.57.

Increase in Surplus (over quarter million dollars). $266,769.65.

GROSS PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS OVER FORTY-TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

TROOPS GOING TO ALASKA.

The Cabinet Decides to Send Four Companies to Dyea and Skaguay to Preserve Order.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day it was decided to send four companies of troops to Dyea and Skaguay, Alaska, immediately, for the purpose of preserving order and protecting life and property. Advices to the Government state that the rush to the gold fields has attracted hundreds of lawless characters, and that the presence of troops is necessary to prevent trouble.

In accordance with the Cabinet decision to take steps to protect life and property at the Alaskan seaports, the War Department this afternoon framed and forwarded the following instructions to Gen. Merriam at Vancouver Barracks, Washington:

"Make all necessary arrangements to send the regimental headquarters band and two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry to Dyea, and two companies of the same regiment to Skaguay, Alaska, prepared to stay at least through the coming Summer season, some suitable and temporary quarters to be arranged for the troops. Further instructions will be sent later, and the troops will go as early as proper arrangements can be made. Report the time the troops will be ready to start."

YUKON RELIEF EXPEDITION.

United States Troops Under Arms Cannot Pass Through Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 8.—There appears to have been a misunderstanding relative to United States troops accompanying the Yukon relief expedition of that country over the Canadian border. In reply to a query in the House of Commons on the subject, the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, said:

"The question of the accompanying of this expedition by United States troops has been the subject of negotiations between the two Governments, and the United States troops under arms will not accompany the expedition over Canadian territory. The question of whether United States troops shall be allowed to be sent over Canadian territory, not under arms, for the purpose of more expeditiously reaching American territory on the other side of the one hundred and forty-first meridian is now under consideration."

KLONDIKERS SUE RAILROADS.

New Yorkers Stranded in Chicago on Account of Losing Their Baggage.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Suits aggregating $8,400 were brought in court to-day by the forty-two Klondike prospectors from New York and Jersey City whose baggage was burned on the way to Chicago, and who have been stranded here ever since. The suits are against the West Shore and Wabash Railroads. The offer to compromise for less than 50 per cent. of the alleged damage was refused by the prospectors at a meeting held in the Clifton House, and Attorney Harry Levy was authorized to begin suits at once.

Secretary Walsh a Klondiker.

SEATTLE, Feb. 8.—Charles A. Walsh, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, is here in advance of a party of thirty-eight Klondikers from Iowa and South Dakota. The party will "outfit" for eighteen months' provisions in Seattle at a cost of $50,000. They will take a steam barge and sawmill, and will prospect the upper tributaries of Stewart River. Walsh will accompany the party, and will be gone a year. He has not resigned his position as Secretary of the National Committee.

The Laurada for the Alaskan Trade.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 8.—The Boston and Alaska Transportation Company announces that it has purchased the steamship Laurada, which was, until her seizure by the Government recently, engaged in filibustering between New York and Cuba. The Laurada will be placed on the Alaska run from this city.

Chicago Defaulter a Gold Hunter.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Edward Hodgman, the absconding Treasurer of the Chicago Building Trades Council, has been located on his way to the Klondike. He is under arrest in a remote part of the Northwest Territory, and a detective left Chicago to-day to bring him back. Hodgman's shortage is said to be nearly $25,000.

Disgusted with the Klondike.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 8.—A special from Nanaimo says that the steamer Noyo has arrived there from Skaguay. She had twenty-five disgusted passengers aboard, tired of the country after their first experience and severely denouncing the Klondike rush. The treasure on board amounted to $10,000. One of the passengers said that 200 men could do all the work offered at Skaguay, and that there were at least 500 men there who had nothing to do but drink and gamble.

RHODE ISLAND FOWLS STOLEN.

Gov. Dyer Called Upon to Assist in Apprehending the Thieves.

NEWPORT, Feb. 8.—For some time past the people of Portsmouth and Middletown have suffered largely from thefts of poultry and other property from their farms. Weary of waiting for action by the officials, the people of these two towns took matters into their own hands and appointed a committee to wait upon Gov. Elisha Dyer, asking his official aid in the matter. Yesterday a delegation of citizens from both places called upon the Governor, and he promised to do what he could to assist them in bringing the thieves to punishment.

It is reported that one farm in Portsmouth, the property of Cornelius Vanderbilt, has been relieved of over 800 fowls. H. A. C. Taylor's farm, known as Glen Farm, has also been visited, and Hugh K. Norman and William R. Hunter have lost valuable poultry. The thieves are said to be colored persons living in the vicinity.

BANKERS OF GROUP 8 DINE

The New York State Association Gives Its Second Annual Banquet.

PRAISE FOR MR. McKINLEY

Bankers Congratulate Themselves Upon His Attitude on the Money Question—The Death of Arthur W. Sherman Announced.

Group 8 of the New York State Bankers' Association had its second annual banquet last night at the Hotel Manhattan. Covers were laid for 200 members and guests in the ladies' gallery, which was specially decorated for the occasion with flowers and the National colors and State and city arms. Thomas L. James presided and acted as toastmaster.

With him at the speakers' table were F. D. Tappen, John S. Wise, W. A. Nash, Hamilton W. Mabie, J. Edward Simmons, the Rev. Dr. H. A. Brann, J. C. Hendrix, F. D. Kilburn, C. N. Jordan, and A. B. Hepburn. Others present included John B. Lander, D. H. Bates, Arnold Kohn, George M. Hard, J. T. Woodward, Oliver S. Carter, H. R. Ickelheimer, A. S. Heidelbach, S. G. Nelson, J. D. Archbold, A. Trowbridge, Stephen Baker, E. O. Leech, G. R. Gibson, Percival Kuhne, W. A. Simonson, Scott Foster, John I. Waterbury, John D. Crimmins, J. G. Cannon, W. H. Porter, W. T. Cornell, J. T. Mills, Jr., W. C. Cornwell, V. P. Snyder, C. H. Stout, F. Baltes, G. S. Hickok, George D. McKay.

The menu was printed in the form of a sixteen-page book, each page being devoted to a course. The illustrated cover was signed H. B. Eddy, and represented a heavyweight chef leading a slim banker, presumably to dinner. Each page of the book was devoted to a single course, of which a cut was given, with a verse more or less appropriate.

Features of the Menu.

Following is the menu:

Imported Swiss Oysters on the Shell.
Clear Green Turtle Soup.
Creme de la Creme of Game. Chicken a la Reine.
Anchovies. Almonds. Olives. Celery. Radishes.
Oyster Crabs. Sauce Hollandaise.
Cucumbers. Pomme de Terre Murphee.
Wads of Sweetbread with Goshen Butter.
Saddle of Mary's Little Lamb—Salvandi.
Supreme of Immortelle Chicken. French Peas.
Terrapin a la Maryland.
Red Head Duck. Grape Jelly.
Fried Hominy. Tomatoes en Surpris.
Baked Klondike Pudding.
Assorted Cakes.
Cheese. Fruit. Bonbons. Coffee.
Sherry and Chilkoot Bitters. Apollinaris.
Moet & Shandon. Brut Imperial.
Cigars. Cigarettes.

Two illustrations will explain the motif of the menu book. Above the caption "Saddle of Mary's Little Lamb" was a cut of a gigantic butcher with a hatchet threatening a lamb, which, with its fore feet extended as if in prayer, hung from a hook. Below were the words:

The subsequent proceedings
This lamb regards as past.
His wool has gone to England,
To the saddle we hold fast.

The "Supreme of Immortelle Chicken" showed a man in Quaker dress, with a dull axe, making an ineffectual attempt to decapitate a fowl, and the quotation:

"'Tis a Philadelphia chicken
Of good old Quaker stock,
Fourteen hundred and ninety-two,
Is branded on his crop."

Some of the Souvenirs.

One Klondike souvenir was given to each table. It consisted of a breastpin made of a nugget of Klondike gold, imported through the First National Bank of San Francisco. The pins were hidden in the ice cream. Arnold Kohn, Vice President of the State Bank, was the lucky man at Table F, and was the first to announce his success. The other winners did not give their names, despite the invitation of the Chairman.

The addresses which followed the eating and drinking were limited to ten minutes. Mr. James was the first speaker. In proposing the health of the President of the United States, the only toast of the evening, he said, among other things:

"I congratulate you all upon the wave of prosperity which has overtaken, but not overwhelmed, us. Although there is an unsafe Teller in the Senate of the United States, who needs watching, we have a Board of Directors in the House of Representatives who are sound and honest, and a cashier in the chair of the Treasury Department who believes that the Government, like individuals, should pay its debts in the best money the world knows, and who maintains that there can be but one yard stick to measure values, and that a golden one. Above all, I congratulate you that we have a President of the United States who believes and says that poor money never made a country rich, and that sound money will not and cannot make us poor. Gentlemen, let us drink to the continued health of President McKinley."

Mr. Mabie's Story.

The toast was drunk amid cheers, and then Mr. Mabie, editor of The Outlook, was introduced. Mr. Mabie told some humorous stories in leading up to his text that all business men should have ideals and live up to them, and that commerce is and always has been the greatest educational influence of the world. One story he told was of a negro in Tennessee, who, after several weeks' constant attendance at church, staid away. The minister asked him why, and he replied: "Well, you talk of God all the time, and I'm for Bryan."

John S. Wise, introduced as being ready to tell how he was elected Governor of Virginia, but was counted out, said he had too much respect for the business instincts of his audience to try and get credit on any such security. When first notified that he was expected to make a speech, he purposed making some notes, but was afraid to produce them for fear of being asked to produce collateral.

J. Edward Simmons, who followed Mr. Wise, said in part: "Last year we celebrated the success of sound money. We have secured in President McKinley, and I speak as a Democrat, a man who stands not only for anti-communism and anti-Socialism, but who stands for honesty and integrity in all matters relating to public life and to the financial welfare of this great country. That is one of the reasons why we feel so joyous and free to-night; we enjoy the sense of security. We know that so long as McKinley is at the head of the Government he will interpose his veto upon anything or upon any measure that may aim at interfering with our recognized standard of value."

Mr. Hendrix's Soup Tale.

Mr. Hendrix was introduced as being able to talk of politics, and responded by saying that he was out of politics so long that he had forgotten all about it. He said it reminded him of the man who, when told the only soup on the bill of fare was oxtail soup, replied, "That's pretty far back to go for coup, isn't it?" Mr. Hendrix proceeded to poke mild fun at his friends in connection with Mr. Mabie's demands that business men establish ideals and live up to them. He said:

"Simmons here has the ideal, and only needs to shave his face to be a Bishop. Gen. James was cut out for the United States Senate, but was sidetracked at the Grand Central Station and became a banker. Wise would make an excellent man of either end of a negro minstrel company, and Cornwell would make a far better editor of Outlook than our guest, Mr. Mabie, because he has devoted many hours of his valuable time writing pamphlets on the money question. All around these tables I see gentlemen who have established ideals and lived up to them, but none of them ever let his ideals interfere with his business."

A. B. Hepburn was the last speaker. When he had concluded his address, Mr. James announced that he had learned that Arthur W. Sherman, cashier of the Gallatin National Bank, was just dead. A messenger brought the information to President Tappen of the bank early in the evening, and Mr. Tappen left the banquet hall. It was at his request that the reason for his withdrawal was not made public earlier.

GEN. TORRENCE'S WILL.

A Son by His First Wife Trying to Break It in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—In the answer filed by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank to the suit of David T. Torrence against the estate of the late Gen. Joseph T. Torrence, another portion of the Torrence family skeleton is exhibited.

David T., the son, sold his birthright for $2,500, as a contract, made Feb. 20, 1892, shows. It appears that the son of the first and unhappy marriage of the General had found out that the General was his father, and for years had asked money from him. Finally the father grew weary of this, and when the son came to see him he gave him $2,500, demanding that the son sign away all claims to the estate.

The contract or receipt signed by the son is clear, and the attorneys say there is no chance for breaking the will. The chief beneficiary under the will is Miss Jessie Torrence Magoon of New York City.

TWO SISTERS' WILLS MIXED.

Matilda and Adeline Westcott of Fishkill Signed Each Other's.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 8.—A curious case came before Surrogate Dorland to-day. Matilda and Adeline Wescott, maiden sisters, resided in the town of Fishkill, in this county. They each had about $5,000. They agreed that in case one should die before the other, the surviving one should have all the money. In order to make sure of this result each one made a will, in which the other was left all that she possessed. This was in 1894. In 1895 Adeline died, and the wills were produced.

It was found that Matilda had signed Adeline's will and that Adeline had signed Matilda's will. Both wills were declared void. Matilda appeared to-day in an effort to maintain her executorship of her sister's estate on the strength of the alleged verbal agreement made before Adeline's death.

Walter C. Anthony of Newburg, who drew the wills, said that the way in which the names got into the wrong places was all a mystery to him. The case was adjourned for two weeks.

SPORTSMEN AT DELMONICO'S.

The Blooming Grove Park Association Dines and Tells of Its Year's Work with Rod and Gun.

The second annual dinner of the Blooming Grove Park Association was held in the red room at Delmonico's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, last evening. Covers were laid for about 120 members and guests, who sat at sixteen tables. Nathaniel S. Smith, President of the association, was in the chair. At the table with him were Robert B. Roosevelt, Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Julien T. Davies, Warren Higley, and Charles R. Miller. Among those at other tables were Robert B. Lawrence, Frederic Engle, B. E. J. Ells, James F. McNaboe, S. M. Nash, Luther Loomis, W. H. McCord, V. J. Hedden, Dr. E. O. Mitchell, Charles L. Adams, A. B. Hall, H. B. Hall, A. R. Kuser, William T. Woods, Thomas C. Barr, H. A. Potter, C. H. Dorflinger, John L. Kuser, Grant W. Lane, C. R. Hedden, Wilbur F. Smith, James W. Smith, A. S. Van Wickle, A. E. O'Connor, C. S. Morley, Dr. B. D. Sheedy, D. A. Keyes, J. L. Livingston, and David T. Kennedy.

President Smith made a short address of welcome, in which he spoke of the growth and objects of the association. One of those objects, he said, was to seek to uphold those who are making intelligent efforts to protect game. He also suggested that New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Massachusetts should have uniform game laws.

Letters of regret were read from Attorney Gen. Griggs, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, A. N. Cheny, and others, after which speeches followed from Warren Higley, President of the Adirondack League Club; Dr. Neff of Philadelphia, who spoke for the Kettle Club and the Riverton Gun Club; Robert B. Roosevelt, Julien T. Davies, representing the South Side Club and the Robins Island Club, and Charles R. Miller. The speeches were all informal, and dealt with hunting, fishing, game preserves, and like topics, appropriate to the occasion.

At a business meeting which preceded the dinner the fish and shooting records for 1897 were read, from which it appears that 5,272 trout and 2,247 bass were taken from the waters of the association, and that of game there were killed: Deer, 11; grouse, 225; woodcock, 64; rabbits, 11; duck, 15; doves, 21; pheasants, 87, and quail, 154.

The number of spawn laid down in 1897 was 500,000. The record of fish on hand Jan. 1, 1898, was: Brook trout—Yearling, 43,000; two-year-old, 14,600; three-year-old, 7,300. Rainbow—Two-year, 380; one year, 1,000; fry, 500; breeders, 25. Land-locked salmon—Fry, 800; breeders, 20. One of the keepers recently counted 47 deer in the park.

Athletic Club Hockey Team Wins.

The New York Athletic Club scored a victory over the St. Nicholas Skating Club in a hockey game at the latter's rink last night by a score of 6 to 1. There were 3,000 persons present, the largest crowd that ever visited the St. Nicholas Rink. The game was the play-off of a tie game played early in the season, and also decided first place in the Amateur Hockey League. Up to last night the two clubs were tied, with three victories each.

CHRIS VON DER AHE TRAPPED.

St. Louis Baseball Magnate Taken to Pittsburg to Satisfy Pitcher Mark Baldwin's Judgment.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—Chris Von der Ahe, the manager of the St. Louis baseball team, was taken into custody here last night by Detective Nicholas Bendel of Pittsburg upon an order of arrest obtained by Pitcher Mark E. Baldwin, who some time ago secured a judgment against the local magnate for $2,500. Von der Ahe was practically kidnapped. He was decoyed to the St. Nicholas Hotel and hustled into a carriage, which was driven about the city until it was time to board a train for the East.

It is understood that the final details of the plot to abduct Von der Ahe and force him to go to Pittsburg were arranged yesterday morning in the law office of W. C. & J. C. Jones, in the Laclede Building, here. The Messrs. Jones were attorneys for Mark Baldwin when the pitcher was imprisoned by Von der Ahe during the year of the Brotherhood-National League trouble. Bendel and the two Pittsburg lawyers arrived in St. Louis early Monday morning.

B. Stuart Muckenfuss, President of the St. Louis Browns, who is Von der Ahe's right-hand man, was seen to-day at the office of J. M. Glover, the baseball magnate's attorney. "I see but one way to fix this matter up," said he. "That is to scrape up the dust, go to Pittsburg, and redeem Chris. I can't say just when I shall start. I must first talk with Mr. Glover. But you can rest assured that we'll have Von der Ahe back here right away."

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.—The arrest of Chris Von Der Ahe in St. Louis was made at the instigation of W. A. Nimick, former President of the Pittsburg Baseball Club, who went on Von Der Ahe's bond when the latter was arrested in this city on the charge preferred by Pitcher Mark Baldwin. The litigation between Baldwin and Von Der Ahe was commenced in 1891, and grew out of a dispute between the National League and the American Association. Baldwin was connected with the Pittsburg League Club, and Von Der Ahe was President of the St. Louis Association Club.

The former went to St. Louis to secure Pitcher King, and was arrested on a charge of conspiracy, preferred by Von Der Ahe. When the case was tried Baldwin was discharged. He then brought suit against Von Der Ahe for malicious prosecution, asking $10,000 damages. Von Der Ahe was arrested in Pittsburg, and Nimick became his surety. The case was tried twice, and verdicts were given both times for $2,500. Von Der Ahe appealed to the Supreme Court, but the lower court was sustained.

As nothing was secured on an execution issued against Von Der Ahe, and the Sheriff made a return that the defendant could not be found in the county, his bondsman, Nimick, decided to have him brought to this city to forestall proceedings for recovery on the bond.

Von der Ahe arrived at the Allegheny County Jail at 8:15 o'clock to-night, in the custody of Detective Bendel. When the party reached the jail they were met by the United States Marshal, who produced habeas corpus papers issued by Judge Buffington and claimed the prisoner. Bendel refused to deliver his man until the Marshal had given him a receipt. After considerable wrangling this was done, and Marshal Gamble took charge of Von der Ahe. J. Scott Ferguson, his attorney, then signed a bail bond for $2,500, which released the magnate until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when a hearing in the habeas corpus proceedings will be had. Von der Ahe's attorney says the arrest of his client was illegal, and that he will go back to St. Louis to-morrow.

Von der Ahe was nervous and showed marks of travel. His clothing was disarranged and buttons were torn from his coat and vest. He is very indignant at the manner in which he was captured and his subsequent treatment, and says he will fight the case through to the end.

ODDS ON THE KENTUCKY DERBY.

A Winter Book Opened at the Louisville Turf Exchange.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 8.—The Turf Exchange to-day opened a Winter book on the Kentucky Derby, which has 102 eligible starters. Odds range from 2 to 1,000 to 1, the odds against all the good horses being short. Among them are Hamburg, 2 to 1; Plaudit, Bannockburn, Bangle, and Lieber Carl, 4 to 1; Peacemaker, Dr. Black, and Frank Thompson, 15 to 1; Don Quixote and Howland, 20 to 1; Handor, Official, Benares, Pentus, and Sacket, 25 to 1; Banaster, 40 to 1; Eltholin, 50 to 1; George B. Cox, 100 to 1.

It is conceded that the odds must be lengthened if any large bets are to be recorded.

Poggenberg Wins at Billiards.

Ferd Poggenberg of the Liederkranz Club won his game with F. A. Kenney of the Crescent Athletic Club last night in the amateur fourteen-inch balk line handicap billiard tournament in progress at Daly's parlor, completing his string of 270 points in the forty-fourth inning. The Brooklyn clubman had to play 275 points, but could only reach the 168 mark when Poggenberg ended his game. The latter played brilliantly after the twenty-first inning, and executed some marvelous shots. He clicked off thirty-nine points of every variety in the twenty-fifth inning, which won well-deserved applause. The game to-night will be between F. A. Kenney (275) and W. Barnard, (250.)

WHAT MELBA SAYS:

I highly commend the genuine **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract.** I use it with my daily diet. It improves my appetite and digestion wonderfully.

Nellie Melba

Johann Hoff

Beware of Imitations.
The genuine *Johann* Hoff's Malt Extract has the signature on neck label. EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agts., N.Y.

COTTON Is KING

and the famous vegetable shortening, the crowning product of the cotton plant—

COTTOLENE

is a royal aid to good cooking, right living and health. Let lard alone.

Use COTTOLENE.

The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trademarks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

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Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

THE PLACE MURDER CASE

The Woman Makes a Partial Confession, but Denies Killing Her Stepdaughter.

TAKEN FROM THE HOSPITAL

A Pathetic Story of Her Life in New Jersey — Her Letters to Relatives —She Speaks of Her Son as an Adopted Boy.

Mrs. Martha Place, who killed her seventeen-year-old stepdaughter, Ida, on Monday, at her home, 598 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, and later made a murderous assault with an axe upon her husband and then attempted to commit suicide, recovered sufficiently yesterday to be able to leave St. Mary's Hospital in charge of the police.

She was taken into the room of Capt. Ennis, at the Ralph Avenue Police Station, where she acted with the utmost unconcern. Capt. Ennis questioned her about the tragedy. At first she hesitated. Then she bit her lip, and for a moment looked squarely at the Captain.

"I struck my husband," she said slowly, dropping her head, "because I was afraid he was going to attack me. In the morning we had a violent quarrel, and I thought he would probably renew it. His daughter sided with him as she usually did, and slammed in my face the door of her room when I went to speak to her. That made me feel mad, so I got some acid from my husband's desk and threw it into her face. After that I didn't see her during the afternoon. I was fixing the furnace in the cellar when I saw the axe lying close by. It occurred to me that it would be very useful in case of trouble, so I took it up stairs with me. My husband came in afterward, and I struck him with it. That is all there is to it."

"Had you been drinking anything?" inquired the Police Captain.

"I had a few glasses of whisky and wine during the day, but nothing more. My husband always did find fault with me, anyhow. We were married six years ago. I had then been a widow six years, my first husband's name having been Wesley Lavcole.

Her "Adopted" Boy.

"We had no children, but I had adopted a little boy, who is now fourteen years old. I took charge of him ten years ago, but my husband, while very attentive to his own daughter, would never permit my adopted boy to live in the house with us. He is now in Orange, N. J., where I had him apprenticed to a harnessmaker. We were married at my husband's home here in Brooklyn by the Rev. Mr. Ostrander after having met a few months before at Johnsonburg, N. J., my former home."

Throughout the whole recital Mrs. Place never wavered. Capt. Ennis then had the patrol wagon summoned, and the woman was driven to the Hancock Street house. This was done to force a fuller confession.

On arriving at the house it required considerable strength on the part of the detectives to induce her to enter the room of the murdered girl. Detective Becker exposed to view the girl's body with the exclamation:

"There is your daughter! She is dead."

Mrs. Place simply shut her eyes and resisted every effort to compel her to view the remains. Then the woman became hysterical and was led from the room. She was taken back to the patrol wagon and driven to Police Headquarters, where she was closeted with Deputy Chief Mackellar and John F. Clark, First Assistant District Attorney. What the woman told them is not known, but it is believed that she made a confession. She was taken from there to the Gates Avenue Police Court, where she was arraigned shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Three complaints were made against her—one for murder, one for felonious assault, and a third for attempted suicide.

A General Denial.

Mrs. Place answered the questions put to her in a low voice, and seemed to constantly mutter to herself. When the murder charge was read, she simply said in a low voice:

"I did not do anything of the kind."

She gave no reply to the other two charges, and as she had no attorney, the Justice assigned Lawyer Nittle. He asked for an adjournment, and the case was set down for to-day.

At St. Mary's Hospital it was said last night that there was a chance of Mr. Place's recovery. He is still in a critical condition, however, and the doctors say that he does not yet know that his daughter is dead.

At St. Mary's Hospital yesterday it was found that Mr. Place was suffering from a compound fracture of the skull. The operation of trephining was successfully performed, and it was said last night that conditions were favorable for a recovery.

Dr. Alvin C. Henderson, assisted by Dr. William Moser, made an autopsy yesterday on the body of the dead girl. After working for three hours, they found no trace of poison, in either the windpipe, the heart, or the stomach. There was an abrasion on the right temple, which may have been caused by a blunt instrument. The official report will be made to-morrow probably, and the funeral will follow on Friday. Deputy Coroner Lewis said last night that death was due to suffocation, the girl being smothered by the bed clothing.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 8.—Mattie M. Place is a sister of Peter D. Garrettson of 318 Seaman Street, this city, a baggage master on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Garrettson, when seen this afternoon, said that his sister, when twenty-three years old, was thrown from a sleigh and struck upon her head. He believes that the injury she then sustained she never recovered from. After the death of their parents, Mr. Garrettson and his two sisters moved to Newark. The sisters did dressmaking. Mattie married William Savcole. Their married life was not happy, and finally after the birth of their boy, Savcole deserted his wife. Mr. Garrettson said his sister then wanted him to take the boy because she could not support herself and look after the child. She seemed morbid at that time about the boy's future. Mrs. Garrettson, wife of the brother, did not like the idea of taking the child. Finally Mrs. Savcole offered the child for adoption, and he was taken by William J. Ashenbach. She no sooner parted with her boy than she wanted him back. For ten years, her brother says, she has worried and fretted over him.

The Woman's Letters.

Two letters arrived here this morning from Mrs. Place. They contained five notes, two bank books, the key to the trunk, and the check for it, as well as the single trip railroad ticket purchased so as to send the trunk as baggage. One note, to Grace Garretson, oldest daughter of Mr. Garrettson, reads:

Keep this money toward getting yourself a good home. I will send you my clothing. Make good use of them.

Another note, also to Grace Garrettson, says:

Go to bank and draw this when you want it. I cannot want it any more. Don't spend a cent on the old farm. Get a nice home. Please look after dear little Ralph, (Harry Ashenbach,) and share with him as long as he lives.

A third note is to Mr. Garrettson:

At your convenience you can also draw this amount from the Brooklyn Bank. Don't let any one know you have the bankbook. Keep the money for yourself and children, and make good, sensible use of it and all the clothing. You keep them. They will be in your possession. No one else has any right to them. Any lawyer will tell you that.

The fourth note is to Grace Garrettson:

My Dear Grace Garrettson: If anything should happen to me, please take $200 for yourself and keep the rest for my son Ralph when he comes of age, and he is to use it for a good purpose.

This note is written on a sheet of legal cap. It is the only one of the five that is dated, and bears date of Sept. 20, 1897. Written on the lower corner of the note in lead pencil, the body is in ink, are the words:

"Get your papa to attend to this."

The fifth note is to Mr. Garrettson, and says:

Take good care of dear little Ralph. Go and see him and have him go and see you. When he is twenty-one years old his time expires. Then take him to live with you. How I would love to see him.

One of the bank books is of the Howard Savings Institution of Newark. It shows a credit to her account of $1,074.48. The second book is of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and shows a balance of $213.18.

In the envelopes, besides the articles mentioned, there was $25.

Mr. Garrettson said this evening he had not gone to Brooklyn to-day because he did not have the nerve to face the state of affairs which existed there. He is greatly depressed. Mr. Place's brother was here this afternoon and called at the Garrettson house, but did not wait to see Mr. Garrettson.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Place lived here fourteen years ago. She was then Mrs. Savcole. A year or so after taking up her residence in this city a son was born. While the child was still an infant the father went away, deserting the mother and child. The child was named Harry. Mrs. Savcole, finding it necessary to go out and earn her living by sewing, placed him in an orphan asylum. She paid for his board there, it is said. After he had been in the asylum for a year his mother took him out, and hoped to be able to take him about with her when she went out to work. This she did for a short time, but people objected to the child being brought to their houses, and finally Mrs. Savcole placed an advertisement in a local paper offering the child for adoption.

William J. Ashenbach, a wealthy manufacturer of harness, who lives in a handsome house in South Orange Avenue, after consultation with his wife determined to adopt the child.

His mother used to visit him occasionally for the first few years, but as he grew older and became likely to remember her Mrs. Ashenbach objected, saying that she wished the boy, to whom she is deeply attached, to consider her his mother. Mr. Ashenbach said this evening he did not think his foster-son remembered his mother.

Those who knew Mrs. Place while she lived in Newark say they entertained a high regard for her, because of the way she struggled to support herself and her child after she was deserted by her husband. Mr. Ashenbach says she was about the last person in the world he would think of committing a murder.

ALLEGED BARON BADLY HURT.

Geyr, Said to Belong to a Noble German Family, Cut in "Poverty Hollow."

A man who is said to be Baron von Geyr, the black sheep of a noble and rich German family, was struck on the head with an axe and badly injured during a row on the west side Monday night and has disappeared. The alleged Baron was known as Emil Geyr and lived with his intimate friend and boon companion, Julius Brandt, at 542 West Twenty-ninth Street in the row known as "Poverty Hollow." Geyr is said to have received a monthly allowance of $75 from his father, owner of the Rheinischer Eisenbahn, a fine railroad property in Germany, through Schulcz & Ruckgaber, bankers, of 16 Exchange Place, and to have been in the habit of celebrating its receipt by going on a spree with Brandt.

Monday night, while the two men were in their room they had a drunken quarrel. Brandt seized an axe and Geyr ran into the street. After a short flight and pursuit Brandt overtook Geyr and struck him a heavy blow with the axe. A policeman arrested the assailant and sent the wounded man to Roosevelt Hospital. After having had his wound, which is serious, dressed Geyr insisted on leaving. A man who said he was Geyr's cousin called at the hospital in search of him yesterday afternoon, and expressed much anxiety when told of his disappearance. Magistrate Poole, in the West Side Police Court, yesterday morning committed Brandt to await trial for felonious assault. Geyr's cousin said he would employ detectives to find his kinsman.

TALK WITH MR. GRABLE.

He Severely Blames President Williams of the Chemical National Bank—Says He Did Not Act Fairly.

OMAHA, Neb. Feb. 8.—Francis C. Grable arrived in Omaha from St. Louis to-day, and immediately went to the home of his local representative, M. L. Parrotte. Mr. Grable, who looks as though he had undergone a severe mental strain, said:

"I have little to state to the public at the present time, other than what has already been said. I think the newspapers have misrepresented me in many things, although I do not know that it was intentional. I can only say now that I organized all the companies in which I was identified upon a logical basis, and that there is no reason why they will not ultimately prove paying investments. I have received many kind letters from friends, both in this city and in the Black Hills country, who still express their confidente in me, and with their assistance I hope to once more regain my former position.

"The whole trouble was precipitated by the action of President Williams of the Chemical National Bank of New York in demanding the resignation of Cashier Quinlan. The various companies with which I was connected were in good condition, although it is true carrying a large indebtedness, and they were in no way dissimilar to thousands of other projects which are at the present day backed by large Eastern capital.

"To show you that President Williams's action was unwarranted, I had a consultation with him a few days previous to the resignation of Cashier Quinlan, and told him that I had already $180,000 on hand with which to pay the indebtedness of our companies to the bank, and that within a few weeks' time I could easily raise the rest of the amount. He was aware of the fact that I had paid off a note of $190,000 which had been due the bank upon a former occasion, and he had no right to doubt my ability or honesty to do so in the present instance.

"If President Williams had withheld action in the matter for a fortnight his bank would have received every dollar that was due from the Edgemont companies.

"As additional proof that President Williams did not act in good faith either with Cashier Quinlan or myself, I will merely state that the "little flier" he speaks of investing in, in connection with the Edgemont enterprise, paid him back in dividends three-fourths of the capital he placed in them."

CONFIDENCE IN MR. QUINLAN.

His Neighbors in South Oxford Street Write a Letter of Sympathy.

William J. Quinlan, the former cashier of the Chemical National Bank, has received from his neighbors a letter reading as follows:

Mr. William J. Quinlan:

Dear Sir—We, your old friends and neighbors, desire to express to you at this time our sincere sympathy, and to assure you of our undiminished confidence in your perfect integrity. Let us also hope that when this time of trial has passed away you may yet see many years of honorable activity and usefulness.

The letter is signed by every one of Mr. Quinlan's neighbors on the block in South Oxford Street from Fulton Street to Atlantic Avenue. The first name on the list of signatures is that of the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler.

TALKING LUETGERT JURORS ILL.

Lawyer Harmon Has Talked for Four Days and Will Talk Four More.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Attorney Harmon, who is Adolph L. Luetgert's attorney, has now spoken for four days and has announced that he will speak for four more. The court and jury are showing signs of great fatigue, and Judge Gary has reprimanded Harmon on innumerable occasions, but seems unable to bring him to time. He has gone over a large part of the evidence three times. The jury has difficulty in keeping awake.

Harmon frequently weeps at his own tragic eloquence, and then again he laughs loudly and hysterically at his own humor and sarcasm, but he weeps and laughs alone. The spectators have deserted the courtroom, and few attend, but Harmon is not discouraged. He laughs, weeps, waves his hands, and still talks. One of the jurors has typhoid symptoms. Lawyers say it is strange the whole twelve have not paresis.

Coach Struck by Trolley; Four Hurt.

Mrs. Thomas Fallon, her sister, Miss Kate Higgins, and Patrick Murtha, all of 285 Barrow Street, Jersey City, yesterday attended the funeral of a relative of Murtha. As they were returning from the cemetry their coach was struck by a trolley car of the Consolidated Traction Company's line at Pacific Avenue and Ash Street. The coach was partly wrecked, but not upset. Thomas Martin, the driver, was thrown from the box and stunned, but subsequently recovered at the City Hospital. The occupants of the coach were so badly bruised that Dr. Rector was called to attend them, after which they were taken to their homes. Mrs. Fallon was afterward prostrated as a result of the shock.

Good clothing, like good nature, is always appreciated. Our remnant sale gives you an opportunity of getting a high-class suit to order at $14.00. Trousers $4.00. Special line of English Meltons and Kerseys, Overcoat to order $18.00, satin lined throughout. Full dress, made of English drape, $30.00, silk lined, guaranteed to wear 3 years.

YOUR MONEY BACK OR A YEAR'S GUARANTEE—THAT'S THE PROTECTION WE GIVE!

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

READING'S MAYOR ACCUSED.

Asked to Explain the Alleged Withholding of Fines Imposed on Prisoners Since Last May.

READING, Penn., Feb. 8.—At the special meeting of the Council last night, at which Henry G. Young was deposed as City Treasurer and Dr. John Y. Hoffman elected to the place, indefinite allegations were made by members of the Council that another city official high in position was guilty of the illegal use of public funds, and a special committee of seven was appointed to thoroughly investigate.

To-day the charge was openly made that Mayor Weidel's accounts with the city were not straight, and it is alleged that he has not turned over moneys received by him from costs and fines imposed on prisoners since last May, and that the School Board has failed to get its 40 per cent. of the money thus realized, as directed by law. At a meeting of the prospective guests, is now in the West.

Lander's orchestra of twenty pieces, which was stationed in the gallery, furnished the music. Among the numbers on the evening's programme were the following: Waltzes—"Symposia," by Bendix; "Martin," by Zeller; "Frauenliebe," by Fahrbach; "Artist Life," by Johann Strauss; "The Serenade," by Victor Herbert; "Daisha," ("Bride of Korea,") by Bayer, and "Patinetta," by Waldteufel; Polkas—"Violanthe," by Knecht; "Amateur," by Millöcker," and "L'Esprit Française," by Waldteufel; Two-steps—Rosey's "Scorcher," Sousa's "Bride-Elect" and "Stars and Stripes," and "Gold Bug," by Herbert.

An Entire Floor for Supper.

Supper, which consisted of nine courses, was served at 12:30 A. M. An entire floor—that just below the one on which the large ballroom is situated—was given over to the feast, and here tables for eight persons each were set. Every table was decorated with a centrepiece of pink bridesmaid roses. They were the only floral decorations used on the occasion.

The cotillion was begun right after supper, and lasted about an hour. Alexander M. Hadden led, dancing with Miss Drexel, and there were five favor figures.

In the first figure the young women received gilt wands trimmed with ribbons and artificial flowers of various colors, and artificial boutonnières, also variegated, were distributed to the men. There were fancy paper fans for the women and paper cutters trimmed with ribbon for the men in the next figure. The women received ribboned ornaments for the hair in the third figure, in which the favors for men were rather striking. A large glass jar, an exaggerated reproduction of receptacles for candy sticks used in country stores, was passed around, and from this each man received a sachet of red and white striped satin, made to represent a large stick of peppermint candy. There were metal picture frames for the women and metal ash receivers for the men in the fourth figure, and hat brushes for every one in the last.

Some of the Guests.

Among those who accepted invitations for the ball were Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Sr., Mrs. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. di Zerega, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pell, Miss Van Alen, Miss Frances de Peyster, Miss Augusta de Peyster, Miss Julia Dent Grant, the Misses Morton, the Misses Beekman, Miss di Zerega, Miss Daisy McClure, Miss Katharine M. Meredith, Miss Mary R. Meredith, 2d, Miss Louise de Peyster Webb, Miss Mary Hopeton Drake, Miss Gertrude Alexandre, the Misses Hammerschlan, Miss Josephine Astbury, Miss Frances Pell, Miss Renée M. Coudert, Miss Alice K. Sands, Miss Hopkinson Smith, the Miles. de Saint-Seigne, Miss Harriet Louise Biddle, Miss Christine Biddle, John Vinton Dahlgren, Dr. Daniel Woodbury Wynkoop, Signor Caniello Romano, G. Creighton Webb, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Stewart M. Brice, F. Bronson Winthrop, Reginald Jevons, Thomas Seton Jevons, Dr. J. Duncan Emmet, A. Benziger, Albert Morris Bagby, Joseph P. Grace, John Langdon Erving, Peter Marié, W. Seward Webb, Joseph L. Delafield, Edward De Clifford Chisholm, Richard Schieffelin Chisholm, F. Harold Van Rensselaer, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Doremus.

Although the night was a comparatively mild one, the Church Temperance Society coffee van, which is now an established thing among the givers of balls, was on hand to afford the coachmen comfort.

SOCIETY NOTES.

George Griswold Haven gave a large dinner at his home, 24 East Thirty-ninth Street, last night.

Mrs. J. I. D. Bristol gave a reception last evening at her home, 45 West Seventy-fourth Street, in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Albert Turner, who was married last November and recently returned from her wedding tour.

There was a large assemblage last evening at the first of a series of three subscription dances given by the Southern Society of Brooklyn, at the Hotel St. George. The patronesses were Mrs. James Milen, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. J. Oleina, and Mrs. Henry J. Gielow.

Mrs. George C. Nichols gave a dinner of twelve covers at her home, 66 East Fifty-sixth Street, last night. The table was set with a centrepiece of pink tulips and maidenhair ferns. Mrs. Nichols gives a second dinner, for fourteen persons to-night. Light-green orchids and maidenhair ferns will be the prevailing decorations.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard gave a luncheon for sixteen persons at their home, 16 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday. Bridesmaid's roses were used as table decorations, a silver loving cup being filled with them. There was a corsage bouquet of violets for each woman guest, and the fingerbowls were adorned with the same flower. Mr. and Mrs. Juilliard will give a dinner to-morrow.

A quartet of mandolin players furnished music at the first of five luncheons given by Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt at her home, 11 East Sixty-seventh Street, last night. Twelve guests are invited for each occasion. Miss Frances Brooks of Boston was the guest of honor yesterday. Luncheon was served at 1:30 P. M. The table decorations were Farleyense ferns and Bridesmaid's roses, and each guest received a corsage bouquet of violets.

New Haven Railroad Agent Killed.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Feb. 8.—F. M. Sargent, claim agent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was instantly killed by a train at West Leominster this afternoon. He was sixty years of age, a thirty-second degree Mason, and lived at South Framingham.

MISS J. W. DREXEL'S BALL

Some Three Hundred and Fifty Fashionable People Attend Her Cotillion at Delmonico's.

ALEXANDER M. HADDEN LEADS

His Partner the Hostess of the Evening, One of the Season's Debutantes —Supper Tables Occupy an Entire Floor—Many Young People Present.

The social event of yesteday, and one that has excited considerable anticipation since its announcement a few weeks ago, was the ball given at Delmonico's by Miss Josephine W. Drexel, daughter of Mrs. Joseph W. Drexel of 103 Madison Avenue. About 500 invitations had been issued for the affair, and some 350 fashionable people met in the large ballroom of the Forty-fourth Street building.

The ball was rather unique among the social events of the city, as it was given by a débutante of the season, and not, as usual, by her mother or other relative, in her honor. Miss Drexel, who conducted the management of the affair herself, was formally introduced to society at a large reception given for her at her mother's home some weeks ago.

The guests were chosen almost entirely from the younger set. Some of the most prominent social figures of the city were among them, and others came on from Philadelphia. Those from that city included Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle and Miss Bradley, Mrs. Biddle's sister; Arthur Brooks, a cousin of the débutante; Spencer Penrose, Philip Penrose, and Lardner Howell.

Guests Received in the Ballroom.

Miss Drexel received her guests, most of whom began to arrive about 11 o'clock, in the ballroom itself. She wore a gown of light green moiré velour, trimmed with old Bruges lace, and was quite without jewelry of any sort. Her mother, Mrs. Drexel, was gowned in petunia satin. Mrs. James Watson Benton, the débutante's cousin, who is still in mourning, and Miss Drexel's sister, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, also assisted her to receive. The former wore black silk, covered with black net, and a corsage bouquet of violets. Mrs. Dahlgren was in a light blue silver-spangled gown of satin. Her other sister, Mrs. Eric V. Dahlgren, who was one of the prospective guests, is

Charity Ball Boxholders.

The boxholders at the Charity Ball on Friday night at the Waldorf-Astoria will be as follows: E, Mrs. H. B. Moore, Jr.; D, Mrs. Levi P. Morton; 1, Mrs. Benjamin Knower and Mrs. Henry M. Day; 2, Mrs. George C. Clark and Mrs. Louis C. Clarke; 3, Mr. Clarence C. Hyde; 4, Mrs. J. Howard Wright; 5, Mrs. Harriot; 6, Mrs. Miles Carpenter; 7, Mrs. Walter H. Peckham; 8, Mrs. Joseph Milbank; 9, Mrs. J. M. Ceballos; 10, Mr. H. P. Frothingham; 11, Mrs. Joseph Meckner; 12, Mrs. F. Schroeder; 13, Mr. J. H. Archbold; 14, Mrs. J. W. Pinchot and William P. Eno; 15, Mrs. John H. Hall; 16, Mrs. H. F. Dimock; 17, Mrs. Charles Wood; 18, Mrs. Chester W. Chapin; 13, Dr. Everett M. Culver; 20, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard; 21, Mrs. J. L. Adams; 22, Mrs. N. A. Moss; 23, Mrs. Nelson G. Green; 24, Mrs. F. O. Matthiessen; 25, Mrs. Edwin Gould; 26, Mrs. H. C. Coe; 27, Miss S. De F. Day; 28, Miss A. B. Hurd; 30 Miss Grace Watts; 31, Mrs. Alfred Cowles; 32, G. S. Coddington; 33, Mrs. S. Conda; 34, Mrs. C. J. Hudson; 35, Mrs. A. J. Adams; 36, Mrs. J. C. Rennard and Miss Elliott; 37, Mrs. P. Thebaund; 38, Mrs. William L. Strong; 39, Mrs. E. M. Brown; 40, Mrs. G. de Almegro, 41, Mrs. A. de Bary; 42, Mrs. H. B. Moore, Jr.; 43, Mrs. John Burke; B, Mrs. E. J. Berwin.

WORK OF LABOR EXCHANGES.

J. W. Arrowsmith Tells Why They Excel Co-operative Societies.

J. W. Arrowsmith, President of the Labor Exchange Association of Orange, N. J., spoke last evening before the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor at the Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton Street, on the worthiness of labor exchanges which are intended to do away with middle men, and also with the wage system.

The speaker explained that out of twenty-seven coöperative societies that he knew of only seven were still in existence, in consequence of the keen competition that existed among them. The Labor Exchange, he claimed, did away with competition. Any one could join a labor exchange for an initiation fee of $1. A man who made hats or any other commodity deposited his products at the end of the week in the exchange and received in return certificates of deposit which became mediums of exchange for any other commodity that could be found in the exchange, where there were groceries, cigars, shoes, clothing and other articles. He paid the men who worked for him with these certificates, which virtually passed for money in the exchange and with any one connected with it.

There were, he said, already 300 branches of the Exchange in different parts of the country, with headquarters at Independence, Mo., and for every dollar's worth of certificates that the various exchanges issued they had from $1.70 to $2 worth of products to redeem it. The exchanges exchanged with each other; fruits from California, bituminous coal from Akron, Ohio, where the members of the exchange mined their own coal, and also almost all kinds of necessaries. They expected soon to get control of an anthracite coal mine.

THETA DELTA CHI CONVENTION.

Delegates Meet at the Windsor for Their Fiftieth Annual Session.

The fiftieth annual convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity, which will be continued for three days, was begun yesterday morning in the Windsor Hotel. More than 200 delegates, representing twenty-two different colleges in various sections of the country, were present when President Carl A. Harstron of Hobart College, Class '86, called the convention to order. Of the seven founders of the fraternity only two are living. They are Abel Beach of Iowa and Andrew H. Green of New York, both of whom were accorded seats of honor. The sessions are being held behind closed doors.

Some 150 members of the society enjoyed a concert and some recitations by Richard Hovey at 1,424 Broadway in the evening. Among those present were Dr. J. C. McBride Sterrett, Professor of Philosophy in the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and Daniel Lockwood of Buffalo, who nominated Grover Cleveland for President at three National Democratic Conventions.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY'S WORK.

During the Year Over 5,000 Cases Were Attended To.

At the twenty-second annual meeting of the Legal Aid Society, held yesterday afternoon at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, President Arthur Von Briesen, in his annual report, described the work of the society. There were 5,350 cases in which the society rendered active assistance.

The society collected for its clients $35,979.86 during the year, and in addition $36,830.95 was paid to its clients, but did not pass through the hands of any officer of the society. Some 700 cases were actually begun in court, but in most cases the knowledge that the society had undertaken to collect wages due has been sufficient to insure their payment.

The report of Treasurer Robert Behr showed that the expenses last year were nearly $8,000. At present the dues of the members are not sufficient to cover expenses. Clients are each charged 10 cents when a suit is begun, and if the amount recovered is over $10, 10 per cent. of the amount. In nearly all cases, however, the sum is so small that it would not pay any lawyer to handle the case. Carl L. Schurz, the attorney of the society, read a detailed report.

The following Directors were elected: Arthur Von Briesen, Robert Behr, Alexander Beckers, F. Solinger, Franklin A. Wilcox, Louis Stolber, Louis Windmüller, C. A. B. Pratt, Mornay Williams, George Flint Warren, Jr., William G. Low, William J. Schieffelin, Otto Irving Wise, Isidor Straus, and Charles F. Wiebusch. These Vice Presidents also were elected: James C. Carter, Joseph H. Choate, Julien T. Davies, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Robert W. De Forest, Charles S. Fairchild, F. W. Rolls, Elihu Root, and Carl Schurz. The other officers will be elected by the Directors.

McDonald Must Be Tried.

Application was made yesterday in General Sessions to dismiss the indictment for grand larceny against Theodore F. McDonald, ex-Chief Clerk of Special Sessions. McDonald is alleged to have misappropriated moneys which came into his possession while clerk of the court to the amount of $5,644, but the specific charge is that of stealing $65. He has restored the money. He is now out under bail. The Recorder refused the application and said: "The fact that restitution has since been made does not alter the character of the original transaction if it was criminal."

THOMAS H. KELLY'S MUSICALE.

"A Persian Garden" from Omar Khayyam's "Rubaiyat" Given by Artists of Note.

One of the most notable private musicales of the Winter took place last night in the apartments of Thomas Hughes Kelly, at the Bolkenhayn, 768 Fifth Avenue. The guests were received by Mrs. Eugene Kelly, the mother of the host, whose home is also at the Bolkenhayn.

The programme consisted of a rendition by a quartette of "A Persian Garden," from the Rubáiyat of 'Omar Khayyám, (Fitzgerald's translation.) The music to which the words were set was composed by Giza Lehmann. Victor Harris acted as musical director and accompanist last night.

The rooms were profusely decorated by Stumpp. In the music chamber three large Persian rosebushes were used, set in pots, and with American Beauty roses deftly fixed upon them so as to look as if growing there. The pots were placed on stands, five or six feet high. Palms were also abundantly used in this room, and Kentia and Areca palms were employed to bank the windows in other apartments. Six hundred meteor roses were set in specimen glasses in the library, where quince blossoms adorned the mantels, and forsythia was also used.

The chief floral attraction, however, was a quantity of rare double-flowering plum blossoms, which had been "forced" especially for this occasion. This was placed on a table before a mirror in the library, and trained up on either side of the mirror, mixed with springerii ferns. The programme was by these artists: Mrs. Ford, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, mezzo-soprano, MacKenzie Gordon, tenor, and David Bispham, bass.

Among the guests, most of whom arrived about 9:30 P. M., were Mr. and Mrs. Julien Townsend Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Miss Ethel Hyde, Miss Ethel Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cumnock, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Madeline Cutting, Miss Gertrude Minturn, Miss Mildred Minturn, the Misses Knowlton, and Mrs. Griswold Gray.

METHODIST LAYMEN APPEAL.

Ask the Ministers to Consider Equal Lay Representation Carefully at the Coming Conference.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The Northwestern Christian Advocate will to-morrow print an appeal, signed by many laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, asking the clergy to so amend the restrictive rule that the General Conference shall consist of lay and ministerial delegates in equal numbers.

The ministers are urged to debate the proposition seriously and in public at their annual conference in 1898, a broad hint being given that heretofore the laymen, having no voice in those bodies, have been smothered by silence.

The appeal says that the present plan of minority lay representation has given the impression that the ministers distrust the laymen; that the Church is being deprived of the wisdom and experience of laymen who have done much to make the growth of the conference, from which it is now proposed to make them suffer; that it is unjust to give 67 conferences equal and 55 unequal representation, the 67 having 91 lay representatives and a total membership of 500,000, while the 55 have 110 lay representatives with 2,000,000 membership.

It is further stated that every other Protestant denomination, including the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Canadian and English Churches, has equal lay and ministerial representation, and that the plan has been uniformly successful. The voice of the masses of the members of the church is declared to be practically unanimous for the proposed change.

The Advocate quotes Bishops Bowman, Merrill, Foss, Hurst, Walden, Ninde, Vincent, Fowler, Goodsell, Mallalieu, and Cranston, and many prominent ministers and laymen as favoring the change of the system of representation.

DR. THOMAS W. EVANS'S WILL.

Its Contents to be Made Public Today in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Application was made to court to-day for a charter for a corporation to take charge of that part of the estate of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist, who died in Paris last October, which he left to the City of Philadelphia. The corporation is to be known as the "Thomas W. Evans Museum and Dental Institute."

Mayor Warwick has received from Paris several copies of the will of Dr. Evans, and will make the contents public to-morrow. There will be a meeting of the executors living in this country and letters of administration will be applied for.

This city will take all legal steps necessary to secure its share to the estate left by Dr. Evans.

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THE TUESDAY EVENING CLUB.

Third Meeting Held at ex-Gov. Morton's House—Artists and Society Folk Attend.

The Tuesday Evening Club, an institution of the season which fills a rather novel niche among social functions, convened for the third time last night at the home of ex-Gov. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, 681 Fifth Avenue. Mme. Nordica, who sang with Sig. Campanari at the previous meeting, held at Mrs. J. J. Astor's, was among the audience at the Morton house, and so were Miss Lydia Eustis, Reginald de Koven, and Alexander Harrison.

As was to be expected, the five invitations which are the perquisites of each of the twenty New York matrons who compose the club, were practically all accepted. The guests were bidden for 10:45 P. M. The house decorations, in which roses and palms prevailed, came chiefly from the Morton conservatories at Rhinecliff, N. Y.

The programme of the evening, which was musical, in the main, was given in the saloon on the second floor. The singers were Dayton Powell, the English baritone; Miss Herlocher, a contralto; Miss Stuart, soprano, and Mr. Galloway, bass. The guests were further entertained by Mr. Celli's recitations. Upon the completion of the programme, about 1 A. M., a buffet supper was served.

Among the members and guests present last night were Bishop and Mrs. Doane, Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Prof. and Mrs. William Milligan Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wharton, Dr. and Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, the Misses Chanler, the Misses Hewitt, W. Bourke Cockran, Stephen H. Olin, James F. D. Lanier, Mrs. J. D. Cameron, Jules Stewart, Chester Alan Arthur, G. Creighton Webb, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Stephen Bonsal, Rawlins Lowndes Cottenet, James R. Roosevelt, Thomas Hastings, and Mr. Munzig.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

ROSENSTEIN, HUGO.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the 13th day of January, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HUGO ROSENSTEIN, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Hugo Rosenstein, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, Samuel Fleischman, 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, February 2d, 1898. ISAIAH C. ROSENTHAL, Assignee.

SAMUEL FLEISCHMAN, Attorney for Assignee, 346 Broadway, New York City. f2-1aw6wW

YOUNG, JAMES H.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. William N. Cohen on the 10th day of January, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against James H. Young, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said James H. Young, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23rd day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, January 11, 1898. ALLEN W. JOHNSON, Assignee.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Assignee, 35 Wall St., New York. ja12-1aw3wW

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—The County of New York is designated as the place of trial.

Silvie M. Warner and Marie Martinache, as the Committee of Eugenie Martinache, an incompetent person, plaintiffs, against Karl M. Wallach, Simon Canaan, and Esther Canaan, his wife; Maria A. Schmieder, Josie Cohn, Joseph Rosenberg, Hyman Sharff, Fanny Diamond, David Goodman, Jacob Cohn, Benjamin Greenberg, Selig Levi, Benny Dambowitz, Congregation Eitz Chaim Nusach Hoary, (otherwise known as Congregation Eitz Chaim Ansche Konotop,) which congregation is more particularly designated and described as the one occupying the second floor in No. 16 Ludlow Street, New York City, and Marcus Stern, President of said Congregation;

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Martha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AVERY GALLERY—Exhibition of Revolutionary Pictures 10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—In Gay New York—8:00. Matinee.
DALY'S—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Mary Stuart—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Innisearra—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cumberland '61—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Heartsease—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Ash Wednesday—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Piano Recital—2:30.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Siegfried—8:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM. T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusements Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

AGAINST NEW YORK.

The Merchants' Association has a fight on its hands in which it should be reinforced by every business organization in the city.

The merchants, after long negotiation and much effort, succeeded in getting from the Joint Traffic Association terms for buyers visiting New York which, though not so favorable as they had a right to expect, were of decided value. For this arrangement the Joint Traffic Association asked the co-operation of the Central Passenger Association, controlling the territory between Pittsburg and Buffalo on the east, Chicago and St. Louis on the west, and the Ohio River on the south. The co-operation invited is declined, and as there is no use in trying to do anything with the territory west and south of that controlled by the Central Passenger Association, the work of the merchants is for the time blocked.

It must not be forgotten that no favors are asked by New York—none have been or will be. It asks only that it shall have the same terms as are given to Chicago and St. Louis, and it proclaims without reserve that every advantage secured for New York shall be granted to other cities. The Central Passenger Association has granted to St. Louis and Chicago terms more favorable than have been secured in New York. The most the latter has ever had is a reduction of one-third on a round-trip fare for its members. St. Louis and Chicago have been granted a reduction of 40 per cent. on a round-trip fare. In this matter the Central Passenger Association takes the same antiquated and narrow view that Russia and Germany take of Chinese trade, while the merchants of New York, with the courage and fairness of the genuine mercantile spirit ask, as England does, for a fair field and no favor to any one. It is on this situation that the Merchants' Association has passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this association be and it hereby is earnestly advised and requested to prosecute a vigorous fight against discriminations of all kinds affecting the welfare of our city."

This is certainly a "good fight," and every business organization in the city should enlist in it in earnest. For a long time the Produce Exchange has been engaged in one branch of the struggle. It has not succeeded in bringing it to a head, and in the dubious condition of the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission—the only tribunal to which it can now appeal—it is by no means certain what the outcome will be. But much has been gained, nevertheless. Public opinion has been aroused and informed. The business men of the city have become accustomed to united action and to sustaining the common cause with all the energies of each. A spirit has been awakened which will be of service. We have no doubt that the discriminations in passenger rates are unlawful and that with sufficient vigor in fighting them they can be overthrown. A central committee of representative men, sure of the backing of the whole business community, can accomplish much.

JAMMING THROUGH ANNEXATION.

The Hawaiian plotters are in a prodigious hurry to put the job through, in order that they may take their profits. Senator MORGAN'S plan to annex by resolution, now that it is evident that the treaty will not go through, reflects their impatience. Our neighbor The Sun in great excitement and double-leaded italics, urges them to "jam the treaty through if every tradition of the Senate is crushed flat as a pancake in the jamming thereof"; and if that can't be done "pass the Morgan bill and send it to the House."

We think it would be perfectly appropriate to jam this thing through. Nobody willingly dawdles over any disreputable, loathsome, revolting, and nasty piece of business. Thieves are uniformly as expeditious as is consistent with success. It is the loiterers that get caught. Perhaps that is what the Hawaiian jobbers are afraid of. Anyway, from their point of view there is every reason for speed. The more haste the less shame. And who that has gone into a corrupt speculation is not anxious to see the end of it and pocket his gains?

So, failing to pass the treaty, the Morgan resolution will probably be got through the Senate and sent over to the House. Then the Republican majority will find itself face to face with a serious situation. By killing the Teller resolution it has just earned the gratitude of the Nation and immeasurably brightened the till then gloomy prospects of the Republican Party in the Congressional elections next Fall. That was plain sailing in broad daylight, and demanded nothing but the courage of common honesty. Hawaiian annexation is a more perplexing kind of navigation. There is a murk of mystery about it. The attentive ear hears the breakers, but the rocks are hidden. Sailing through unknown waters in midnight darkness is not more dangerous to the actual seaman than annexing Hawaii will be to the Republican Party, of whose members only a very small number can be aware of the corruption that underlies the job or of the possibilities of exposure and scandal that it involves. But the party itself will suffer for the sins of the guilty few, as it suffered after the Crédit Mobilier exposure.

Speaker REED stands firm and scornful. It is to his credit that he resents the insulting newspaper report that he has gone over to the annexationists. At this late day that report was defamatory, being equivalent to the allegation that he had been taken into the job. As a defender of the public honor he bore an honorable part in the defeat of the Teller resolution. For the public decency, as well as for the public honor and to prevent a reckless departure from our National traditions, it is to be hoped that he will take the same view of his duty and make a like use of his powers when Mr. MORGAN'S Hawaiian resolution comes over from the Senate.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR.

The statement in the Queen's speech respecting the interests of the sugar growers in the West Indies denotes that his colleagues in the Government have in the main accepted Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S scheme. Modifications have doubtless been made on both sides, but the result of them is that the announcement of the Queen's speech seems to be entirely in harmony with Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S latest and most elaborate explanation of his own proposal, which was contained in his speech at Liverpool on Jan. 18.

Of course the peculiarity of the case from an economical point of view is that the British colonists in the West Indies are suffering from the results of protectionism in other countries, and that their suffering is connived at by their own Government. They insist that under a free interchange of products all round they would be able to compete with their cane sugar against the beet-root sugar of Continental Europe. But the growth of this industry is not natural. It has been deliberately pampered by a system of bounties on sugar for export given by the Governments of Continental Europe. Conceivably these Governments might stimulate the production of sugar which could not be produced at all in the absence of such stimulation, and, if they were willing to pay enough in the way of bounties, could drive out of the market sugar that could be raised much more cheaply. Something like this is what the West Indian colonists maintain to be the real state of the case. They can compete with beet-root sugar, they say, in the absence of artificial stimulants to its production in the way of bounties, and they ask the British Government in some way to offset the effect of the Continental bounties so as to give them a fair chance.

The most obvious method of doing this would be by "countervailing duties" in favor of cane sugar to the extent of the bounties on beet sugar. But this method was advocated by only one member of the royal commission appointed to inquire into the facts, Sir HENRY NORMAN. It would of course have the effect of raising the price of all sugar to the British consumer. It would be a very wasteful expedient, because, as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN pointed out, the sugar crop which it is desired to protect against the bounties is of 200,000 tons, while the total British consumption of sugar is 1,500,000 tons.

Countervailing bounties on the cane sugar would apparently be more to the purpose than countervailing duties on the beet sugar. But this method would be open from the British point of view to obvious objections. It happens that there is an increasing dissatisfaction among the bounty-paying nations with the amount they have to pay in taxes for the benefit of their sugar producers and foreign sugar producers. What the British Government now proposes is to appeal to this dissatisfaction, with the view to equalize the conditions of production of cane and beet sugar, and in the meanwhile to make a grant of money outright—"a very large grant," according to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN—to encourage other industries than sugar growing in the British West Indies, and to enable the sugar planters to await the result of negotiations between Great Britain and the sugar-growing countries of the Continent. Although neither the Government nor Mr. CHAMBERLAIN admits it, the probability seems to be that the raising of sugar is doomed, and could not be revived to its former estate, even if all bounties on the production of beet sugar were withdrawn.

DEPARTMENT STORES AGAIN.

The fight against the department stores in Buffalo has assumed a curious shape. The Aldermen have passed an ordinance imposing a license fee of $1,000 on each department of each store, $20,000 of which would fall on one of two brothers and $18,000 on the other, who own the chief houses of this character. The ordinance, it seems, was proposed and championed by a man whose own business is somewhat varied, including a baseball team and a dime museum and, according to one authority, a saloon and a cigar shop.

There is a good deal of a certain kind of popular sympathy with the movement because of the undoubted injury to the smaller retail dealers. How far this would be affected by a rise in retail prices if the department stores were taxed out of existence is a matter of inference, but of pretty easy inference. Two things are pretty plain in this matter. One is that the courts will hardly let the city put a license tax on a retail business carried on under the same roof with another retail business unless a proportionate tax is levied on the same kind of business carried on separately. That would be an attack on the fundamental right to practically equal taxation which would not and could not be permitted. Another thing that is pretty plain already, and daily becoming more so, is that, whatever may be the laws of cities and States, the law of the development of society distinctly tends toward concentration. The baker began it when he began to sell pastry and confectionery and the dry goods merchant when he put on sale hats and gowns. To try now to disentangle all the strands that make up the various lines of trade and force each one into a single management is as impossible as to abolish dining-room cars on the railways. For good or ill, the department store is come to stay until it gives way to something else demanded with greater force by the conditions of trade.

"You're another" is about the only argument the Democrats in the Legislature can find to use in the debate on Senator MURPHY'S silver vote. It is worthless in his defense. But it is a pity that the Republicans cannot see that it nevertheless puts them in a bad "hole." It is perfectly true. There is not a vagary of inflation or repudiation now in existence that has not been supported at some time by a good many Republicans now in good standing. And every departure from honesty and common sense thus indulged in was due to a selfish and contemptible motive—the desire to win the votes of the ignorant and misguided. If the Republicans would only now make up their minds to take a firm and definite stand for the gold standard and make no changes except to advance, they would rob the criticism of the Democrats of all force and carry the people of the whole country with them. It is not because they have been weak and wabbling in the past; it is because they have not ceased to be wabbling and weak that they do not command general confidence.

That was a significant debate that arose in the French Chamber of Deputies on Monday upon the foreign policy of the Government. The meagre report which the cable sends us yet suffices to indicate that the Government was arraigned for its subserviency to Russia, for M. MELINE spoke of the fears that had been expressed that France was "Russia's dupe." That is indeed the character in which France appears to foreigners, and it is not surprising to find that she should have begun to appear in that character to many Frenchmen. That the dissatisfaction of these Frenchmen should have found expression in the Chamber of Deputies sufficiently proves how very strong it is. Of course, every Frenchman is aware of the absolute indispensableness to France under the present conditions of the Russian alliance, and of the danger that she would incur from any rupture of it. There is no other alliance that could be so valuable to her in a military sense as that of the nation which adjoins Germany on the east as she herself does on the west. Russian statesmen are equally aware of France's helplessness, and are trading on it. They are trading on it rather too freely for French patience when they enter into an arrangement to aggrandize Russia and Germany at the expense of France in the Far East. The debate in the Chamber is only one of many signs how relieved France would be if another alliance as valuable as that of Russia were offered to her.

The report of the trial of ZOLA will be equally surprising and enlightening to Americans in the disclosures it makes of French judicial procedure. When the Government elected to prosecute ZOLA only on the charges connected with the trial of ESTERHAZY, and to ignore those connected with the trial of DREYFUS, it was within its rights, although it thereby gave up the case before the tribunal of public opinion. The Judge was therefore within his rights when he ruled out testimony relating to the trial of DREYFUS as a "chose jugée," though it is no more a "chose jugée" than the trial of ESTERHAZY, which he is engaged in retrying. But the behavior of the witnesses is the strangest part of the proceedings in our eyes. When a Frenchman is summoned to testify it seems that he does not necessarily incur any penalty by declining to appear, or by appearing and declining to testify. It is only when he is "resummoned" that he is forced to come, and it is in the discretion of the Judge whether or not he shall be resummoned. A plain man, whose interests were at stake in such a system of procedure, might very well exclaim, with ZOLA, "I don't know the law and I don't wish to know it." It will be surprising if the sequels of the Dreyfus case do not work changes in the French administration of justice by civil courts as well as by courts-martial.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Every Winter, for years more numerous than the oldest New Yorker can pretend to remember, the beginning of the sun's northward journey has been the signal for turning the sidewalk about our City Hall Park into a river of dirty water by day and an icy mantrap by night, this alternation continuing until Spring is well advanced. The superficial observer explains the phenomenon by saying that, as the park is everywhere a little higher than the encompassing sidewalk, when the snow which falls on its lawns is melted by the sun, the resulting liquid—of interesting complexity, like all city drainage—naturally makes its way toward the lower ground of the streets, incidentally annoying several hundred thousand people daily. Now, it is the readiness of New Yorkers to accept explanations of that sort that accounts for at least half of their unhappiness and for nine-tenths of the misgovernment by incompetent or dishonest officials from which they suffer. There is not, and never has been, the slightest excuse for turning this sidewalk, one of the most used thoroughfares in the whole metropolis, into a fine imitation of a barnyard for several months in every year. That it is done is simply an illustration of stupidity or worse on one side, and of weak submission to easily remedied evils on the other. Let a single energetic protest be made by the public, and the men having the park in charge would instantly forbid their employes from piling snow taken from other places on the park lawns. This in itself would put an end to most of the trouble, and the making of small gutters just within the sidewalk would do away with what was left. Neither of these obvious expedients has suggested itself to the members of any administration. Reformers or not, they did nothing in the matter, which, though small, is not unimportant, and now again we see the annual outrage repeated.

—An Indiana paper makes the somewhat sweeping assertion that "nothing produces sensations so utterly horrible as those which result from seasickness." It is a bit surprising to find that a resident of a State so far from salt water should be writing about a distinctly maritime malady with such a semblance of authority, but as everybody travels nowadays, perhaps he has had some personal experience of the woes he mentions. That they are hard to endure is quite true, but it seems to us that he goes too far in declaring them unequaled by any other form of human suffering. With time for consideration we feel sure that we could mention several things worse than seasickness, but it is only fair to confess that the name of none of them occurs to us just at the moment. One agony, however, we do recall, which not only is as trying as anything which a rolling and pitching steamship or sailing vessel can produce, but is to all intents and purposes the same. If this rash Indiana person had ever heard a grown-up woman, with a double chin and weighing 206 pounds, call her mother "Mama," he would know of sensations that exactly duplicate those of which he speaks with such horror.

—A St. Lawrence Club is to be established on about the lines that have proved so successful in the case of the Sullivan County Club. The originator of the scheme is a Syracuse man, but residents of Brooklyn have interested themselves prominently in it, and members are to be admitted from many other cities. The site chosen consists of nine acres on the American side of the river at Bartell's Point, three-quarters of a mile southwest of Clayton, the New York gateway of the Thousand Islands. The land is surrounded by water on three sides, and rises to an elevation of 100 feet or more. The clubhouse will be built on the top of this little hill, and the views from it will be magnificent, as the river is here three miles wide, and many islands are in plain sight. The house is to be open in Winter as well as in Summer.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. FERDINAND EIDMAN, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District, has assumed a position toward the civil service law that may well be described as advanced. While other office holders waste their time in denouncing the legal restrictions with which patronage has been hedged about, or in devising methods by which those restrictions can be at once observed and evaded, Mr. EIDMAN has adopted the expedient, at once more simple and more satisfactory, of deciding for himself that, as regards his own deputies at least, the law is a mistake. Thus deciding, the Collector proved that he is as logical as he is courageous by selecting a subordinate to suits himself. "I know," he says, "that the place to which I appointed Mr. NEWMAN is under the civil service regulations, but I think that, as I alone am responsible, I should do the appointing." What could be finer than that? Not many things, certainly, but there is one—Mr. EIDMAN'S further remark: "I suppose they will make a case of it." Well, perhaps "they" will, but in the interests of something or other—is it cool insolence?—one can hope that "they" will refrain from immediate action. It is not often that the American public has a chance to behold a phenomenon of this magnitude, and the spectacle should not be hastily withdrawn. By the way, what does President MCKINLEY, by whom Mr. EIDMAN was placed in office, think of his course?

—A Georgia friend, who recently called upon Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS at her home in this city, is quoted by The Macon Telegraph as saying that Mrs. DAVIS is deeply pained by the constant criticism she receives from Southerners who object to her choice of the North as a place of residence. The explanation of her course has often been given, but it seems to be impossible to silence these impertinent busybodies, and this fact might reasonably be taken as a new illustration of the injudiciousness of excusing that which needs no excuse. Surely, an American citizen is under no obligation to tell from what motives of interest or convenience he or she lives in any particular part of the country. This friend of Mrs. DAVIS thinks otherwise, apparently, for he recounts in minute detail just why she "abandoned" the South. The plantation at Beauvoir, he says, on account of floods and the low price of cotton, no longer supplies an income sufficient for the maintenance of Mrs. DAVIS and her daughter. This rendered it necessary for them to earn money, and, being able to do so only by writing, they began to look about for purchasers of their productions. "They made repeated efforts to dispose of their work in the South, but found the demand very small, there being practically no market for literary work in the South, as all of the big publishers and newspapers are in the North; consequently, it became necessary to move to one of the large cities, and they selected New York. There they find a ready market for all of their productions, and the income thus derived, together with the small income from the Beauvoir plantation, affords them a comfortable living. The joint income from the literary work of Mrs. DAVIS and Miss WINNIE last year was $2,000, Mrs. DAVIS earning $800 and Miss WINNIE $1,200."

—Everything connected with Prince HENRY'S voyage to China has been funny, but the funniest feature of the whole enterprise will be his reception by the Chinese at Shanghai, a port where he will be practically the guest of Englishmen, and where the Chinese have about as much power as they have in Berlin. Here he is to strike the dreadful blow at British interests—if his supply of British coal ever takes him that far—and here he is to begin to preach the gospel of his brother's consecrated person. The Chinese are a solemn race, but they will be less than human if they don't laugh at a spectacle like this.

A REPLY TO "HISTORICUS" ON EDMUND BURKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was not only surprised but very much regretted that there could be found at this late day any candid and intelligent writer to attack the conduct and career of Edmund Burke, one of the noblest and most enlightened of statesmen and philosophers of all times, in such manner as does "Historicus" in your columns of Sunday last. On this day (Tuesday) you very properly and ably dissent in an editorial article from the views of this writer, which will materially shorten this reply which I venture to make, as your article completely overthrows his criticisms on Burke with reference to the American Revolution.

(1) It is difficult, however, to contend against a writer who assumes without proof, as does your correspondent at the outset, that Burke's political motives were "venal"; that these great models of classic eloquence, "American Taxation" and "Conciliation with America," were solely inspired by salary and pay instead of a wise and enlightened statesmanship and lofty patriotism. This is not the understanding or belief of Americans. (2.) The serious and base accusation that Burke "was found ready to betray his party for his own interests" is wholly without proof. This writer adduces nothing but a weak partisan couplet of the time, and which is in clear opposition to the facts. Burke's condemnation of the "rights of man" and of the principles of the French Revolution took place several years before his pension was granted or thought of, and had no connection whatsoever with it. That the pension was the "price" for which Pitt "bought Burke" is also false and slanderous, and no critic or writer upon Burke (since his death) suggests it, no matter what political rancor at the time might have declared. It is not denied that Burke was entitled to a pension. He had been in laborious public service for nearly thirty years, most of the time—in fact, nearly the whole of it—without the rewards of office or pay whatsoever, and with but moderate means of his own. This occasioned debts, and he was at the time in need. Hence the pension. That Mr. Pitt did not submit the matter to Parliament was to Burke the occasion of great chagrin and disappointment, and contrary to Pitt's own promise when it was first proffered. There is nothing to show that Parliament would not have dealt in the same generous spirit with this as it did in paying the heavy debts of Pitt and Fox which they left on their decrease. (3.) The charge of Mr. Burke's "dishonesty as paymaster of the forces" is something entirely new to us. The only thing relating to that time was the pension to Col. Barré. There was some Parliamentary criticism as to that, but the blame was placed (if any) on the head of the Cabinet—Lord Rockingham, and not on Mr. Burke. Certain it is that many years after this occurred—during the progress of the Hastings trial—Frederick Montague, a member of Parliament, in defense of Mr. Burke, as one of the managers in the trial, said of him: "I have been honored with Mr. Burke's friendship these four and twenty years. I will not mention the brilliancy of his imagination, the strength and depth of his understanding, or the energy of his eloquence. They are confessed by all. It may at once be said of my right honorable friend that he has embraced the whole compass of human knowledge. But what I most admire in my friend are the qualities of his heart, his consummate integrity, and his unbounded benevolence." (Parl. History, Volume 27, Page 1,377.) This whole tribute is indorsed by the many generations that have followed since it was uttered, and we are grieved to think that, notwithstanding some errors of opinion and action indulged in by Mr. Burke with respect to the French Revolution in his last years, your correspondent should have made this late and unfounded attack on his great reputation. VERITAS.

New York, Feb. 8, 1898.

MR. CHOATE'S CHICAGO SPEECH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by your issue of the 5th that the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, before the Chicago bar, in response to a toast on "Our Profession," used the following language: "I believe that with one consent the common judgment of mankind would point to Hamilton, Webster, and Lincoln as the three American lawyers whose actual public services had most largely contributed to the formation and preservation of the Constitution on whose continuance the hopes of civil liberty for all coming time depends."

I think that my brother of the law would have some trouble in securing a "consent verdict" as thus presented. No one could claim for Mr. Hamilton the position that Mr. Choate gives him; he was a financier and not a Constitutional lawyer, and this is the position that tradition has placed him in in the annals of our country. No one would rob Mr. Lincoln of those noble traits of patriotism which he possessed and admirable executive power, but his warmest friends could not and would not claim for him the abstruse learning and mental training of a Constitutional lawyer. Mr. Webster was without a peer as orator and power in the arena of debate, but his mind was too gigantic in the powers of conception and assumption to make his reasoning a safe guide on theoretical questions. Of the three mentioned he was the greatest lawyer.

But there are others who are entitled to the position in which Mr. Choate places these men. He ignores Justices Jay and Marshall, whose matchless learning and native legal ability interpreted and construed our organic law in its infancy until it has become the bulwark of civil liberty and human rights now and for all time to come. He omits to name that other mind, though it never demonstrated itself upon the bench, yet in the halls of Congress and in the Senate for a quarter of a century shown to the world for native power of thought, reasoning, and Constitutional construction, it not only in this country but throughout the civilized age had not a superior in John C. Calhoun.

So I think that there are a great many who know something of the history of our jurisprudence, of the history of our Constitution, and their developments, if they were going to name the three most important factors in the development of these institutions, would place the names of Jay, Marshall, and Calhoun in the front list. As I previously remarked, I think Mr. Choate would have a demurrer filed to his plea as now on file and not a "consent verdict."

S. C. TAPP.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 7, 1898.

THE SNOW REMOVAL PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whether the tardiness in removing the snow from the city's streets is due to the lack of executive ability of the Street Cleaning Department or to the inefficiency of the force and the materials at that department's command, is an open question.

One thing, however, is apparent, and that is that the instruments employed are not in conformity with the advanced stage of this era, and even suggest a primitive stage of civilization. The manner of loading wagons or carts with snow by use of shovels is very slow, and considerable time is lost in carting this snow to the river.

In this age of mechanical ingenuity it seems incompatible with the spirit of the times that no adequate means or machine has been invented or applied to the removal of the snow from the busy portion of our city.

Whether the two snow-melting machines, now being experimented with, will prove successful, is yet to be determined. But even with these machines the process is slow, because the snow must be conveyed to the machine, and then considerable time is required to melt a small quantity.

Where are the inventive geniuses? Why does not some one suggest that we melt the snow in the streets just as it lies, by employing jets of steam, using the gutters and sewers to carry off the melted snow? Why not use an immense Bunsen burner similar in construction to the device for heating asphalt?

In these days of submarine polar explorations and aerial conquests of celestial planets, why does not some inventive mind turn its ingenuity toward securing the comfort of thousands of beings on this terrestrial sphere?

There is room galore for a snow-melting device, and fame and fortune for the inventor. "LE ROY CROWN."

New York, Feb. 3, 1898.

SENATOR TIBBETTS'S POSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day I notice an article headed "Tibbetts's Revolt and Doom," which goes on to say, among other things, that the "Governor" has already selected his successor in the Senate.

There is an antiquated belief among some people (few to be sure) that the people have some voice in the selection of State Senators. But that is all to be, or has been, changed. The Governor is now to select them. Is this an evidence of the harmony we are to have under the "honest" primary bill the Governor is so anxious to give the people? Hold off the primary bill a little and it will all come out. If those who profess so much honesty are sincere, what objection can they have to a new organization throughout the State? If they intend to fulfill their promises and give what that organization demands and intends to have, well and good. If they do not and are only playing the old, old gold brick trick again, such an organization would be in a position to enforce their demands. By all means let the State organization go quietly on. It can do no harm; on the contrary, may be productive of great good.

In regard to the doom of Senator Tibbetts, I can say authoritatively that he is not worrying over the Governor's threats. A greater than Black, the great "Poo Bah," the Lord High Executioner of the machine, T. C. Platt, has issued the same sentence before without avail. The people of the Senator's district will have something to say at the polls about whom they desire to represent them in the State Senate, and will take no dictation from the Governor any more than they did from the boss of all.

A Senator is to be turned down for daring to breathe an opinion, however honest, against the machine, and this machine is posing as a harmonizer of the party! Are there any persons so credulous as to be deceived for a moment? Let the movement throughout the State for the purification of the party continue, and show the bosses at the election next Fall that they, the people, make Congressmen, Governors, State Senators, and Assemblymen. Let them repeat the lessons given last Fall with emphasis.

L. H. J.

New York, Feb. 4, 1898.

The Soft Coal Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Yesterday afternoon, while crossing the North River to Hoboken, I saw big clouds of black smoke pouring from four or five chimneys on Manhattan Island. If this nuisance grows New York may become as smutty as a soft-coal city of the West.

New York, Feb. 5, 1898. OBSERVER.

NUGGETS.

It's the New Broom that Sweeps Clean.

The one thing in which we don't value experience is a broom.—Boston Transcript.

Klondike Club.

"We are getting up a Klondike club."
"When do you go?"
"We're not going at all; we are organizing to keep one another from going."—Detroit Free Press.

An Attempt at It.

Squildig—A member of Congress from New England is preparing a bill to remove the letter "j" from the alphabet.

McSwilligen—I suppose he wishes to show that he is not a jay Congressman.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Faithful to His Word.

Nell—I thought you said May's fiancé was a white-haired octogenarian? His hair is jet black.

Belle—Ah, that's what he meant, then, when he said he would dye for her.—Philadelphia Record.

Some Other Boy.

Indignant Citizen—Say! Your boy threw a stone at me just now and barely missed me.

Mr. Grogan—Yez say he missed ye?

"That's what I understood myself to remark."

"It was not my bye."—Indianapolis Journal.

FAREWELL TO THE PSALMS.

Rev., xxii: 18, 19.

John Imrie in Charlottetown (P. E. I.) Guardian.

Oh! the auld Psalms o' David, fareweel!
fareweel!
They're no' near guid enough for us noo!
The Kirk has decreed they may gang to the deil—
An' the auld maun gie place to the new;
The auld folk may weep, an' the young folk may smile.
An' the Session look pale wi' dismay,
For the Kirk has conspir'd to woo us wi' guile—
The Assembly maun hae its ain way!

Oh! the auld Psalms o' David, fareweel!
fareweel!
An' the news gangs sae sair to my heart—
The folks never were askit how they might feel,
Wi' the auld Psalms o' David to pairt!
Oor books were a' printed in English, they say—
An' affront to Auld Scotlan' again;
The hymns a' end up in the Anglican way,
Wi' the orthodox English—Amen!

Oh! the auld Psalms o' David, fareweel!
fareweel!
They were Scotland's best freens in the past—
The bluid o' the Martyrs are in them, I feel,
An' their power to convert will aye last!
Evolution is up—or down-ward they say,
Is the Kirk purer noo than 'twas then?
The precepts and doctrines o' grandfather's day
Built up Kirk-going, God-fearing men!

Beware the "thin end o' the wedge," as they say—
For the rest o' the Psalms will go next!
The Bible itself will be altered some day,
Till we scarcely can find oot a text!
The ministers, surely, should be on oor side,
An' froon on this strange innovation;
An' dinna gie way to guile, fashion, an' pride,
That bodes the doon-fa' o' a nation!

MR. RUMMEL'S RECITAL.

The Eminent Pianist Plays Well at Chickering Hall.

Franz Rummel, the distinguished pianist, gave the first of two recitals yesterday afternoon at Chickering Hall. His programme consisted of the familiar "Andante and Variations of Haydn, Beethoven's sonata, opus 110; Schumann's great fantasia in C major, opus 17, and compositions by Chopin, Brahms, Taussig, Brassin, and Liszt. There was a large audience, and the performances of the pianist, when he arrived at the cake and candy part of his programme, were much applauded. The roast meats of the recital were received in a spirit which showed that the customary grace before meat had not been uttered in good faith.

Mr. Rummel's recital was a very entertaining exhibition of the best features of modern piano playing. While it was not announced as a historical recital, the programme was arranged so that there was a constant advance from the simpler and severer style of the early writers to the high coloring and brilliant effects of the new romanticists. Mr. Rummel's command of style was displayed most advantageously. He showed clearly his understanding of historical correctness, and made no attempt to play Haydn with the tone-color of Liszt. The familiar theme and variations he played perhaps a trifle wildly, but certainly with correct understanding, with repose, and rhythmic justice.

The Beethoven sonata Mr. Rummel played nobly. His intellectual grasp of the composition was complete, and he adjusted his technical means most admirably to the revelation of it to the audience. The "Song of Complaining" was sung very beautifully, with just the right sobriety of tone, with infinite delicacy of accentuation, and with profound feeling. The passages in imitation of recitative were played most vocally, and in the fugue the pianist showed his excellent command of polyphonic utterance. It was as a whole, however, that his reading of the sonata was admirable. It carried conviction and satisfaction and the sense of high artistic repose. It is in repose that Mr. Rummel seems to have grown most. His old unrestrained impetuosity is quite gone, and in its place we have a depth of feeling, mellowed by time and study and guided by a strong musical nature.

This was shown again in the Schumann fantasia, which Mr. Rummel plays now with less abandon than formerly, but with a greater variety of significant details. Indeed, it must be said that his reading of the composition yesterday seemed to be a trifle too sober in temper, yet it was certainly very beautiful in its intellectual dignity and its refined sentiment.

In the latter part of his programme the pianist let loose the reins of his technic and treated the audience to a fine display of tone-coloring. In his command of the singing tone Mr. Rummel has certainly made progress. His performance of Liszt's twelfth rhapsody, for instance, was simply luscious in its softer passages, and was poetic all through. Indeed, we have never heard this same rhapsody played more poetically, though it has often been given with more glitter. Mr. Rummel is very fond of the Brassin nocturne, which was on his programme yesterday, and he played it admirably. But it is unnecessary to go further into detail. Suffice it to say for the present that Franz Rummel is an artist who combines intellect, temperament, and technic in the production of piano playing of a very fine kind. This public should not miss the present opportunities of hearing him.

DOWN-TOWN AND UP-TOWN ART SHOWS.

The Wool Club, whose spacious and handsome rooms are on the top floor of the Wool Exchange building, on West Broadway, is the first of the numerous down-town luncheon clubs to hold a picture exhibition. This is now open for the inspection of members and guests in the rooms of the club, and comprises some thirty well-selected foreign and American canvases, loaned by Messrs. David McCosker, David Donaldson, D. C. Watt, and Henry T. Chapman, Jr.

Among the best foreign canvases shown are a solidly painted, clear-aired landscape by Francaise, Gustave Doré's well-known "Transfiguration," a good Vibert, "Mandolin Player"; a fair portrait example of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and examples of Mignot, Honoteau, von Bloomen, Albans, and Franz Maus. Carleton Wiggins, Charles Warren Eaton, George Inness, Francis Day, Otto Wiegand, Henry Bacon, Edward Moran, Henry P. Smith, and Joseph H. Beston are perhaps the best represented of the American artists who figure in the display. The exhibition is not important, but its holding is creditable to the club, and is an evidence of the growing interest in and love for art in the community.

Twenty-five selected canvases, representing early English masters, are now on exhibition in the galleries of Arthur Tooth & Sons, 299 Fifth Avenue. The many good examples of the painters of this famous school brought to America within the past four or five years have so educated American art lovers and patrons that early English pictures are now studied with appreciative delight.

The present display will be found unusually interesting and instructive. While it contains no really great examples of the masters of the early English school, and while there are in New York at the present time more important and striking canvases by the leading painters represented, the collection is still thoroughly representative of the period which it exemplifies, has a wide yet comprehensive range, and enables one to study and enjoy not only the work of such men as Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Constable, Gainsborough, and Romney, but of the lesser lights, such as Mulready, Calcott, Stark, Linnell, Raeburn, and others, which, while well known to connoisseurs, are not so well known to the American art public—being seldom seen at public exhibitions here. There is also a judicious showing of landscapes—in a way a relief from the constantly recurring club exhibitions made up of old English portraits alone.

To briefly detail the canvases, and taking up the landscapes first, notice must be made of Bonington's restful, quiet study of "Old Paris," in soft grays; P. Nasmyth's "At Penhurst, England," which shows the influence of Hobbema; Mulready's "Boys Fishing in the Thames," smoothly finished with a tapestrylike background; Sir Augustus Calcott's "Windsor Castle and Eton College," a rarely fine example, misty in atmosphere and true and tender in feeling; an important Gainsborough "Landscape—Suffolk, England," lovely in color, with an Italian sky worthy of Wilson, a cold, clear atmosphered "River Scene," by Constable; another Constable, "Lock Scene on River Stour," with effective sunlight; a hard and thin, but characteristic, Linnell, "A Surrey Trout Stream"; an excellent John Crome, "River Scene," and a charming sunlit little landscape, with fine distance and clear air, by "Barker of Bath."

The portraits in the exhibition include Sir Joshua Reynolds's curious and interesting portrait of Capt. Winter, with its well-painted battle scene in the background at the left, and his portraits of Lady Claremont and a "Lady in Blue Dress," the former not well preserved and the flesh tones in both muddy; Sir Thomas Lawrence's unfinished portrait of William Locke, broadly painted and rich in color; the same artist's well-known full length of Lady Maria Oglander, Romney's stiff portrait of

PARLIAMENT MEETS AGAIN

Queen's Speech Is Read and Lord Salisbury Explains His Policy Regarding China.

A PLAN TO GOVERN IRELAND

All Chinese Ports to be Free If Opened —Indian Uprising Ascribed to Terror at the Advance of Civilization.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The fourth session of the fourteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria, and the twenty-sixth of the United Kingdom was opened, by commission, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, with the customary ceremonies.

The Queen's speech was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: My relations with the other powers continue friendly. The negotiations between the Sultan of Turkey and the King of Greece have been brought to a conclusion by the signature of a treaty of peace, under which the territorial relations between the two powers are practically unchanged.

"The question of the autonomous government of the Island of Crete has occupied the attention of the powers. The difficulty of arriving at a unanimous agreement on some points has unduly protracted the deliberations, but I hope these obstacles will before long be surmounted.

"Intelligence, which is apparently trustworthy, was received of the intention of the Khalifa to advance against the Egyptian Army in the Soudan, and I have therefore given directions that a contingent of British troops should be dispatched to Berber to the assistance of his Highness, the Khédive.

"I have concluded a treaty of friendship and commerce with his Majesty the Emperor of Abyssinia.

"The report of the commission I appointed in December, 1896, to inquire into the condition of certain of my West Indian Colonies has conclusively established the existence of severe depression in those colonies, caused by the heavy fall in the price of sugar, which is mainly attributable to the reduction in the cost of production and the great increase in its extent of recent years. But, the fall has been artificially stimulated by the system of bounties to producers and manufacturers of beetroot sugar maintained in many European States. There are signs of growing opinion in those States that this system is injurious to the general interests of their population, and communications are now in progress between my Government and the Government principally concerned, with a view to a conference on the subject, which, I trust, may result in the abolition of the bounties.

West and East Indian Affairs.

"In the meantime, measures will be proposed to you for the relief of the immediate necessities of the West Indian Colonies, for encouraging other industries, and for assisting those engaged in sugar cultivation to tide over the present crisis.

"On the northwestern borders of my Indian Empire an organized outbreak of fanaticism, which spread in the Summer along the frontier, induced many of the tribes to break their engagements with my Government, to attack the military posts in their vicinity, and even to invade the settled district of my territory. I was compelled to send expeditions against the offending tribes for the punishment of the outrages and to insure peace in the future. A portion of the Afridi tribes have not yet accepted the terms offered them, but elsewhere the operations have been brought to a very successful close. The courage and endurance exhibited by my troops, British and native, have overcome almost insuperable difficulties in the country in which they were operating; but I have to deplore the loss of many valuable lives, both among my own troops and those whose services were voluntarily and loyally placed at my disposal by the native Princes of my Indian Empire."

The rest of the speech deals with the recrudescence of the plague, and says:

"Although the mortality is less alarming than in 1897, it is still such as to cause anxiety, and no effort will be spared to mitigate it."

Her Majesty then rejoices at the fact that the famine is ended, except in a small tract of Madras, and says there is reason to anticipate a prosperous year, both for agriculture and commerce, throughout India.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—The estimates which will be placed before you have been framed with the utmost desire for economy, but, in view of the enormous armaments now maintained by other nations, the duty of providing for the defense of the empire involves an expenditure beyond former precedent."

Dealing with the proposed legislation, the Speech from the Throne says measures will be introduced for the organization of a system of local government in Ireland, substantially similar to Great Britain's, to secure the increased strength and efficiency of the army, amend the present conditions of military service, to enable accused people to testify in their own defense, to facilitate the creation of municipalities in London, and to prevent recognized abuses in connection with Church patronage.

The nine other measures of minor importance.

The Queen's Speech concludes:

"I heartily commend your momentous deliberations to the care and guidance of Almighty God."

Lord Kimberley Makes Criticisms.

All the galleries were filled before business in the House of Lords began. Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. White, and Mr. James R. Carter, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, were in the Diplomatic Gallery. The Duke of Marlborough and Lord Dunraven were among the peers present on the floor. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were also present.

After the address, in reply to the Speech from the Throne, had been moved and seconded, the Earl of Kimberley, the Opposition leader in the House of Lords, replied that he regarded the local government of Ireland as being one of the most important subjects of the Queen's speech, and while he regarded the Government measure favorably, he was compelled to add that the Liberal Party remained of the opinion that the only permanent way of satisfying Ireland was by establishing home rule.

Lord Kimberley said he thought there would be considerable unanimity as to the necessity for immediate relief of the distress in the West Indies, and he would withhold any criticism in reference to the propping of a waning industry until he saw exactly what the Government's proposals were.

The Earl of Kimberley mildly criticised the Government's policy in the Soudan, West Africa, and the Far East; but, he said he wished to extract no embarrassing information. When a Cabinet Minister, however, spoke of war, he thought it time Parliament was told plainly what was meant.

The Marquis of Salisbury, looking well, then rose, and, fortifying himself with a glass of water, and leaning his hands on the table which separated him from the Opposition, began, in low, conversational tones, as if addressing Lord Kimberley alone. The first announcement which provoked "Hear! hear!" was that, before many months, he hoped that their efforts in Egypt would result in the capture of Khartoum.

When the Premier reached the question of China there was a murmur of expectancy, and the pacific assurances he gave were received with evident approval and relief.

Ta-Lien-Wan and the Loan.

The Marquis of Salisbury said:

"I will not use a word which seems to grate on the noble Earl's ears, but I may say there is no effort which this country would not make rather than lose our treaty rights. At the same time, no one has evidenced the slightest intention of infringing those rights.

"In regard to the loan, it is true that we suggested as one of the conditions the opening of Ta-lien-wan as a treaty port." Lord Salisbury said the concessions the Government had asked in return for the Chinese loan were, without exception, directed toward increasing and freeing the trade with China, and contained nothing injurious to China herself.

"Regarding the immediate opening of Talien-wan," said his Lordship, "the Chinese Council have informed us that it would embarrass them very much. For reasons that it is not necessary to enter into very closely, and for their own personal comfort and well-being, they expressed the desire that we should not insist on this proposal. Whereupon I replied that the proposal was not essential, though we thought it advantageous, and I suggested, as a compromise, that the opening of Ta-lien-wan be deferred until the railway reached the port.

"It is obvious to everyone knowing the country well that the country behind Talien-wan is practically worthless. No trade could arise till the railway reached the port. A few days afterward Sir Claude Macdonald reported that the compromise was accepted as a condition of the loan; and since then I have heard no more about Talien-wan. But I am bound to say I am not very much interested, as I recently received from Russia a written assurance that any port they obtain leave to employ as an outlet for their commerce will be a free port for all the commerce of this country. A free port is much better than a treaty port; and, thus having ascertained that Ta-lien-wan was to be a free port, it interests us very little indeed to know whether it will be a treaty port or not.

"I may say that similar assurances have been made us by the German Government respecting the territory they recently occupied. Indeed, the German Government went further, and were more flattering to us, for the German Ambassador told me they had concluded that our manner of dealing with such things was better than theirs, and that in this instance, at any rate, they intended to imitate our methods. Regarding the loan, I hope in a few days to lay the papers on the table dealing with it, but I warn the noble Earl that the information will be exceedingly scanty when it appears."

Turning to India, Lord Salisbury declared that the troubles with the Afridis were not due to the occupation of the Chitral, nor to fanaticism, but to terror at the approach of civilization. It was only intended to occupy such additional posts on the frontier as competent military authorities deemed absolutely necessary.

The address was then adopted, after which the House of Lords adjourned.

Admiral Beresford Cheered.

On the resumption of business in the House of Commons this afternoon, the new members took their seats. Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, the new member for York, was loudly cheered. J. M. Campbell, the new member for the St. Stephen's Green Division of Dublin, on taking the oath, was greeted by the Irish members with cries of "Lodger!" referring to the alleged election frauds in that division.

The Government leader of the House, A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, was loudly cheered by the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists when he appeared, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, was also warmly greeted by his supporters when he appeared.

On a sessional motion that Peers and Lord Lieutenants should not interfere in elections, the Right Hon. James Lowther, Conservative, Member for the Isle of Thanet Division of Kent, amended it to omit the word "Peers." Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., Radical, Member for the Cockermouth Division of Cumberland, seconded the motion.

Mr. Balfour admitted that it was true the House had no power to enforce the order; but, unless invited by the Opposition leader, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, to adopt another course, he would vote against the amendment. Eventually, the amendment was negatived by 319 to 100 votes.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, gave notice that he would introduce on Thursday the Local Government bill for Ireland.

After notices of the introduction of other bills had been given, Speaker Gully read the Queen's Speech, which had previously been read to both houses of Parliament, and the House of Lords, by the Lord Chancellor, standing on the steps of the throne. The speech was then moved and seconded. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Opposition leader, replied. He said the Government could not complain that the House and the country were demanding explanations upon many matters. When 100,000 men were in arms in various parts, he added, they could not congratulate themselves upon Pax Britannia.

In reply to Sir William Vernon Harcourt's general attack on the Government's policy in the East, Mr. Balfour spoke very briefly and to the same effect as Lord Salisbury had spoken in the House of Lords, conveying the impression that the negotiations as to the Chinese loan were ended. He added that the Government adhered to the statements already made outside the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and himself, with respect to the protection of British treaty and commercial rights in China.

Sir Charles Dilke, Radical member for the Forest of Dean, attacked Lord Salisbury's concessions to France in Siam, Tunis and Madagascar, which, he said were not hopeful indications of a firm insistence upon British treaty rights in China.

George N. Curzon, Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, replying, said Russia's action at Port Arthur was fully within her rights as secured by the treaty of Tientsin.

Mr. Balfour announced that Great Britain, France, and Russia had agreed to guarantee a Greek loan jointly.

The Irish Parliamentary Party met in Committee Room No. 15. Timothy M. Healy and his supporters, who abstained from attending the party meeting previous to the last session of Parliament, were present. Mr. John Dillon was re-elected Chairman and the whips and Secretaries were also re-elected. Mr. Healy proposed Mr. Edmund Vesey Knox, Member for the City of Londonderry, as Chairman, and Michael Davitt proposed John Dillon, who was elected by a vote of 34 to 14.

NEWSPAPERS PRAISE SALISBURY.

The Daily News Gives Him Credit for Obtaining More Than He Asked.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The morning papers generally praise Lord Salisbury's statement as to the Chinese situation yesterday. The Daily News, the Liberal organ, gives him credit for "surrendering nothing and obtaining more than he asked."

It was said in city circles yesterday that China had dropped all negotiations with the powers for a loan. Lord Salisbury was rather reticent on the subject. Mr. Balfour, however, said the negotiations had been practically in abeyance for several weeks, adding that the Chinese did not now ask for money, and that there was the end of it.

GERMAN-AMERICAN TRADE.

The Blut-laus and San Jose Scale—The Beet Sugar Question in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—An official newspaper to-day denies the identity of the German Blut-laus with the San José scale, on authority of the President of the Pomological College, at Geisenheim. Thus far, the Bundesrath resolution regarding American fruit has been fairly applied. There has been only a single case of complaint. Eighty-one boxes of American fruit stopped at Hamburg are alleged to be infected by the San José bug.

In the Reichstag to-day, before the Budget Committee, Count Posadowsky, Minister of the Interior, replying to questions, said the San José louse, according to American entomologists, was a very dangerous insect. The Federal Government, he added, had been obliged to act promptly, but considerately, and expert investigations were proceeding, upon which the final decision of the Government would be based.

Regarding the United States' treatment of German sugar, Count Posadowsky said negotiations were progressing, the result of which must be awaited.

Baron von Thielmann, the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, admitted that the complaints of unfair customs treatment of German sugar were justified, and he thought that the revival of the American beet-sugar industry was especially injurious to the German export trade.

QUAKINGS KILL IN ASIA MINOR.

About 120 Persons Killed and 4,000 Others Made Homeless.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—Earthquake shocks continue to be felt at Ballkesr, Asia Minor, and in its vicinity. About 4,000 people have been rendered homeless, some 3,600 houses, 30 mosques, and 15 khans have been more or less destroyed, and 120 persons have been killed or injured.

NEW SYSTEM FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

A Plan to Separate Civil Rule from the Trading Company.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Daily Telegraph this morning says it understands the Government's scheme is to separate civil authority from the trading powers of the British South Africa Chartered Company and to govern Rhodesia by a Governor and Council. The paper hears that Mr. Cecil Rhodes and Mr. Alfred Beit will rejoin the Directorate of the company.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LAGOS, West Coast of Africa, Feb. 8.—British troops have occupied Beregouron and Bashoro, in the Borgu country.

CANNES, Feb. 8.—Ten of Fragonard's paintings, which were sold at auction yesterday, were purchased by an Englishman for £50,000 ($250,000,) after keen competition.

Across the Channel in a Balloon.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—An aeronaut named Spencer, who started in a balloon from the Crystal Palace this morning for France, accompanied by a newspaper man, passed Boulogne-sur-Mer at 2:30 P. M., going in a southeasterly direction.

MINISTER THOMAS IN SWEDEN.

The American Envoy Received by King Oscar in Stockholm for the Third Time.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 8.—William W. Thomas, American Minister to Sweden and Norway for the third time, was received by King Oscar to-day in special audience for the purpose of presenting his credentials from the President.

At noon Mr. Thomas was waited on at his apartments in the Grand Hotel by the Grand Master of Ceremonies of the Court, Count Bonde, in full uniform. Accompanied by Count Bonde, Minister Thomas was conveyed to the royal palace in the King's own carriage—the celebrated "seven-glass carriage," as it is popularly called. This magnificent equipage was drawn by four richly caparisoned horses. The coachman and footmen wore the blue and silver livery of the King. In advance galloped an outrider, mounted on a black horse.

At the palace gate the guard presented arms. At the entrance to the State chambers of the palace the United States Minister was received by two High Chamberlains and conducted between files of the royal guard of honor, clad in the historic blue and yellow uniform of the satellites of Charles XII., to the First Marshal of the Court, Count von Rosen, by whom Minister Thomas was ushered into the audience chamber. There he was received by King Oscar with great cordiality.

The King was clad in the full uniform of General of the Swedish Army, and wore upon his breast the star and blue cordon of the Seraphim, the highest order of Sweden, and the star and tri-colored cordon of St. Olof, the only order of Norway.

In presenting his credentials, Minister Thomas said:

"Your Majesty, I have the honor to present to your Majesty the letter of credence of the President accrediting me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of he United States of America to reside near the Government of your Majesty.

"It is also my pleasant duty to convey to your Majesty the best wishes of the President and people of the United States for the welfare and prosperity of your Majesty and the people of the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. How grandly this prosperity has advanced under the quarter of a century of your Majesty's reign, the year of jubilee just closed has signally shown America and the world.

"For myself, I can say in all sincerity, that I esteem it the crowning honor of my life to represent for the third time the great Republic of the new world in the chivalric and hospitable Northland, and I pledge your Majesty the best efforts of my mind and heart to maintain and strengthen the ties of friendship and good will which have ever united the two countries, and which, God grant, may never be broken."

King Oscar, in replying, expressed his pleasure at receiving the "kindly greetings of the President and people of the United States, and said it was also his earnest desire to maintain and draw even more closely the ties of friendship which have always bound together the United Kingdom and the United States."

His Majesty further remarked that he well knew that Mr. Thomas came here with love for the people of Sweden and Norway, founded on old acquaintance, as he had well fulfilled his mission before. Consequently, the King added, he was confident Minister Thomas would worthily fulfill it again, and he, the United States Minister, could ever rely upon his Majesty's co-operation and sympathy.

URUGUAY NEAR A DICTATORSHIP

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 8.—Several officers have been arrested for complicity in a military plot, and others have been cashiered for refusing to pledge their support to the President ad interim, Señor Cuestas.

The proclamation of a Dictatorship is daily expected. Cuestas is losing popularity, owing to his indecision, and many people are leaving the city in order to escape enrolment in the National Guard.

Señor Cuestas publicly declares that he will allow the Chambers forty-eight hours to decide to vote for his candidacy for the Presidency of the Senate on Feb. 14 and for the Presidency of the Republic on March 1, when his ad interim Presidency expires. Otherwise, he threatens to dissolve the Legislature.

SUIT TO RECOVER AT BACCARAT.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Mr. Geral, a well-known sporting man, has brought suit in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice against Martin Rucker to recover £2,000 in I. O. U.'s, given in his name while playing baccarat at Newmarket.

Rucker, who made a fortune in bicycle company promoting, and who started an extensive racing stable, repudiates the indebtedness and declares he was cheated.

Hugh Matheson Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Hugh Matheson, head of the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co., and President of the Rio Tinto Mining Company, is dead.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Kohn—Lambert.

Miss Ernestine Lambert, the sister of Alexander Lambert, the pianist, was married to Dr. Albert Kohn of 217 East Sixty-second Street, at the home of her brother, 122 East Fifty-eighth Street, last night. The ceremony was preformed by the Rev. Dr. S. S. Weys of this city at 8 P. M.

Mr. Lambert has an unusually extensive acquaintance among his brother artists, and his sister's marriage brought congratulatory messages from various people of note to his home yesterday. One of these was a cablegram which Mme. Sembrich and her husband sent from Berlin. It read:

"Herzliche Glückwünsche.

"SEMBRICHS."

Mme. Sembrich was the guest of honor at a reception given by Mr. Lambert while she was in this country recently.

There were no attendants or ushers at the wedding yesterday, and the only witnesses were relatives. The bride wore a gown of white taffeta silk, trimmed with white chiffon and duchesse lace, and carried white roses. Henry Lambert, the bride's father, gave her away. The ceremony was performed before a bower of fir branches and Kentia palms. Alexander Lambert played the wedding march from "Lohengrin" before the ceremony, and Mendelssohn's wedding march at its conclusion. A wedding supper for forty persons followed, and there was an informal dance afterward.

Dr. and Mrs. Kohn will make their home with the bride's brother on returning from their Southern wedding trip.

Robertson—Stone.

Miss Margaret Patton Stone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stone of 471 State Street, Brooklyn, and George Robertson of Lafayette Avenue, a well-known clubman of Brooklyn, were united in marriage last evening at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dr. Theodore A. Cuyler, formerly pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. Miss Miriam Stone, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Irna Darling and Miss Isabella Robertson. Arthur Murphy was best man, and the ushers were David M. Stone and George Robertson. A reception followed the ceremony.

Solomon—Rosenhaupt.

Miss Lena Rosenhaupt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried Rosenhaupt, was married last evening to William C. Solomon at the residence of the bride's parents, 153 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. The cermony was prformed by the Rev. Dr. Harris of Temple Israel, Harlem. The bride, who wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, was attended by Miss Belle Rosenhaupt. The ushers were Leon H. Sterne and Emil Fried.

TOOK A BABY TO COURT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Mrs. Mamie Reynolds, who appeared in court to answer a charge of larceny yesterday, came carrying an infant in her arms. The police and the prosecution charged that the baby was not Mrs. Reynolds's, and that she had borrowed it for the purpose of influencing the jury.

When she came to-day Assistant State's Attorney Olson objected to the presence of the child, and it was not allowed in court. The police allege that the woman has on former occasions procured infants to bring into court for the purpose of escaping punishment.

Charity Sewing Class Meeting.

The second meeting this Winter of the sewing class of fashionable women organized in aid of the Lying-in Hospital, took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Some of the members convened at the house of Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, 881 Fifth Avenue, and some at that of Mrs. Frederic Bronson, 174 Madison Avenue, where Miss Sarah C. Very lectured on the history of music.

CHINA IN THE REICHSTAG

Baron von Buelow Desires to Cultivate Relations of Harmonious Co-operation with England.

NO TROUBLE ABOUT KIAO-CHAU

British, French, and Russian Interests Not Affected by the German Occupation—China's Railway Grant Explained.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Herr Richter, the Radical leader, referring to the Chinese question, said he regarded the acquisition of Kiao-Chau as much more useful than hoisting flags in Africa. Germany ought to preach none but a free-trade gospel in China, thus forming a natural community of interests with Great Britain. He said he feared, however, that all the public's hopes with regard to China would not be realized. Japan was a much better market for European products, and European peoples need not be anxious about their most sacred possessions in consequence of Japan's development. In conclusion, Herr Richter invited the Government to give full details of the position regarding Germany's treaty with Russia, negotiations for the loan, and collateral matters.

Baron von Buelow, the Foreign Minister, replying, said the Government was not desirous of veiling its foreign policy, but it was impossible prematurely to divulge confidential negotiations, though the Government was fully aware of its responsibility to the country. The dispatch of a squadron to Kiao-Chau was not, he declared, an improvisation, but was an "expression of well-considered, calm, and clearly defined policy."

Baron von Buelow then proceeded to justify the acquisition of a point d'appui (point of support) in Eastern Asia as an absolute necessity, looking to Germany's rapidly growing interest in one of the richest markets of the world for imports, if she did not desire to become a second or third rate power in Asia; for every other power, even Portugal and The Netherlands, had territorial possessions there.

"Furthermore," he continued, "for the protection of the missionaries Bishop Anzer declared the occupation of Kiao-Chau a matter of life and death. I consider that the moment chosen for acquisition marked the right mean between the Scylla of overhaste and the Charybdis of omission. Our relations with the powers were in no way disturbed thereby. We are in harmony with Russia, whose interests do not conflict with ours anywhere in Europe and are parallel with ours in Asia. As sincere friends, we regard Russia's natural development with unevious sympathy, [cheers,] and France's efforts to obtain fresh trade outlets in Tonquin are quite natural, while it is far from us to oppose England's just interests in any way or in any direction.

Co-operation with England Desired.

"Despite contrary views in English newspapers, it is well known in authoritative quarters in London that, in the interests of peace and culture, we desire to cultivate relations of harmonious co-operation with Great Britain. [Renewed cheers.] Our modest demands have neither menaced the integrity of China nor called for justifiable objections on her part."

Baron von Buelow then gave the details of the Kiao-Chau convention, already known, and explained that a German-Chinese commission would delimit the Kiao-Chau territory, to be an area of from thirty to fifty square kilometers, and thus considerably larger than the British possessions at Hongkong. A map, he said, had been submitted to the Budget Committee, but the northern boundary there indicated had been pushed forward slightly for military reasons, which became known subsequently. Nothing had yet been decided as to the amount to be paid to China, but they need not get gray hairs over that, for the rent could not be large, because it was not regarded as payment for leased land, but merely as a legal formality acknowledging the continuance of theoretical possessions by the Emperor of China.

Regarding the railway, Baron von Buelow said the following had been agreed upon: China had promised to intrust to a German-Chinese company yet to be formed the construction of a railway from Kiao-Chau, proceeding first northward, then westward till it connected eventually with the projected Chinese railway system.

The line would be laid so as to touch the coal fields of Weihsien and Poshan, to the north of Kiao-Chau. The right to work the coal deposits had been granted to German contractors, and China had granted the railway company conditions as favorable as those granted to any other European-Chinese railway company. Negotiations detailing and extending these concessions in a certain direction were still proceeding favorably.

Baron von Buelow repeated that Germany desired the continued existence of the Chinese Empire, and saw no reason why it should not last another 3,000 years. Nor had Germany any intention of encroaching in any way upon the interests of Japan, "whose rapid development inspires us with respect." In conclusion, he said:

Compared to Jameson's Raid.

"English, French, and Russian interests are equally far removed in Kiao-Chau, which by reliable authorities is regarded as eminently suitable to German needs for the construction of railways and harbor works. We rely on the co-operation of German private capital. We believe the seed we have sown will bear good fruit. We shall proceed step by step, not as conquistadores or calculators, but as able merchants like the Maccabees of yore, a weapon in one hand, but a trowel in the other. I have raised no castles in the air. The acquisition of Kiao-Chau will be conducive to the propagation of the Christian faith as well as the economical development and political power of the German people." [Loud cheers.]

Baron von Richthofen, Under Secretary for the Colonies, said no negotiations had occurred regarding the Chinese loan, and consequently there was no danger of Germany participating in a guarantee of the interest.

Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, condemned the seizure of Kiao-Chau as "no better than the Jameson raid." He was about to refer to the famous "Gospel-of-Your-Majesty's-Consecrated-Person" speech of Prince Henry of Prussia when the President of the Chamber interposed, and forbade him to introduce the sovereign into the debate. Several other speakers participated, most of them approving the course of the Government.

Baron von Buelow, rising again, said the establishment of a free port at Kiao-Chau would probably best correspond to German interests in the future, but they ought not to pledge themselves at the very outset. "I think," he said, "it would be best to keep independent in this respect, as England has Hongkong."

Referring then to Crete, he declared: "What will become of the island rests in the bosom of the immortal gods. We will share in no positive pressure on the Porte; neither will we allow ourselves to be drawn into complications on account of Crete. If strife arises we shall step aside quietly, lay our flute on the table, and quit the concert hall."

PRINCE HENRY AT CEYLON.

The Viceroy of Nankin Ordered to Receive Him at Shanghai.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Feb. 8.—The German cruiser Gefion has arrived here, but her consort, the Deutschland, has not yet been sighted. Prince Henry of Prussia will land merely in his capacity as an Admiral. He has accepted the Governor's invitation to visit Kandy, seventy-nine miles by rail from here, and to inspect the Hill station of Nuwaraeliya.

PEKIN, Feb. 8.—The Tsung-Li-Yamen has instructed the Viceroy of Nankin to receive Prince Henry of Prussia upon the latter's arrival at Shanghai.

A Kansas Bank's License Revoked.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8.—John W. Breidenthal, State Bank Commissioner, revoked the license of the Westmoreland State Bank yesterday. It is the first time in the history of the State that a solvent bank has been closed in this way. It was done under the State law of 1897, which authorizes the revocation of the license of a bank refusing to obey the Commissioner's orders. This bank was organized out of the ruins of a National bank, and refused to convert its real estate holdings into cash. It had a capital of $10,000.

THEATRICAL LICENSE FEES.

Bill to Reduce Them in the Annexed Boroughs Opposed at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Another proposed charter amendment received what will probably prove its quietus at the hands of the Senate Cities Committee this afternoon. Senator McCarren brought up his bill allowing the Police Board to commute theatrical licenses, when issued for less than a year, for $150 for a theatre in Brooklyn and $50 in Richmond and Queens, $100 for a concert room in Brooklyn and $50 in Richmond and Queens. Mr. McCarren argued that the theatre proprietors in the annexed boroughs could not afford to pay $250 and $150, the minimum fees fixed by the charter.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer said they could afford it as well as the New York theatre owners. He considered the $500 license imposed on the theatres in Manhattan and the Bronx a hardship, and he did not think the fees should be reduced in some boroughs and not in others. Many of the managers in New York had not been able to more than pay their rent in the last few years, he said, and the $500 license bore heavily on them. The committee did not dispose of the matter, but the sentiment as developed in the discussion was that the matter was one which should be left to the Municipal Assembly.

TESTIMONIAL TO HERR FISCHER.

The Opera Singer's Friends Present Him with a Silver Wreath.

A large and appreciative audience filled the Metropolitan Opera House at the performance last night, when Damrosch & Ellis presented Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" as a testimonial to Herr Emil Fischer in honor of the fortieth anniversary of his first appearance on the stage.

His entrance was marked by an enthusiastic welcome lasting for some time.

After the curtain dropped on the last act, at nearly midnight, Herr Fischer was called before the curtain and was presented with a handsome wreath, made by Tiffany & Co., with the following inscription thereon: "Emil Fischer, Feb. 8, 1898. In appreciation of forty years of faithful and artistic service on the operatic stage." Upon each of the silver leaves composing the wreath were inscribed the names of thirty-eight different characters in which he has appeared.

With two exceptions, the parts of Eva by Mlle. Seygard and that of Walter von Stolzing by Herr Rothmuhl, the cast was made up as in the previous performance.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

At this evening's performance of "The Swell Miss Fitzwell," at the Bijou Theatre, a theatre party composed of the members of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, will attend.

Anton Fuerst's military band will give a concert at the Harlem Opera House next Sunday evening, and the soloists will be Antoinette Trebelli, and Elsa Von Moltke, violiniste.

F. C. Whitney's Opera Company, which has been producing the opera "A Normandy Wedding" in Boston, closed the engagement there Saturday night, and the company came to this city Monday. The cast will be materially changed and strengthened for the opening of the opera at the Herald Square Theatre in two weeks.

Two special meetings were held yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House. One was of the late firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company, Limited, when some minor business was transacted and the subject of leasing the Tremont Theatre in Boston to John B. Schoeffel was discussed. The other was a meeting of the Directors of the Maurice Grau Opera Company. After this meeting was over Mr. Grau announced that only routine business was transacted.

Ground has been broken for the construction of a new music hall, to be located on the site bounded by Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets, and the Boulevard, with a frontage of 80 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the side streets. It is understood the building will be completed before the end of the Summer, and Louis Waldron, formerly of the Ice Palace, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, will be largely identified with it. He will leave for Europe in the next two weeks to engage some foreign talent.

Miss Rhoda Cameron, who several years ago was a member of Daniel Frohman's stock company and was compelled to retire from active participation in the Lyceum productions owing to a severe illness, has again become a member of the company. During her sickness she was attended by Dr. Winfield Ayres of 112 West Ninety-fourth Street. He took a great fancy to Miss Cameron, and after her recovery he proposed to her and was accepted. Subsequently they were married. The marriage took place over a year ago. Recently Miss Cameron reported to Mr. Frohman that her health had been restored, and she was prepared to resume her place in the stock company. She was immediately accepted, and is now a regular member of the Lyceum Stock Company.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. John Cochrane.

Gen. John Cochrane, who died at his home, 7 East Sixty-second Street, Monday evening, was born in Palatine, Montgomery County, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1813. His grandfather, for whom he was named, served as surgeon in the British service during the French and Indian war, which began in 1755, and in 1776 he volunteered in the hospital department of the Revolutionary Army, becoming Surgeon General and Director General of Hospitals. He married Gertrude, a sister of Gen. Philip Schuyler.

Gen. Cochrane studied at Union College first, but went to Hamilton, where he was graduated in 1831. Choosing law as his profession, he was admitted to the bar in 1834. He practiced at Oswego and Schenectady for a time, and then came to New York City, where he became active in politics as a Democratic partisan. In 1852 he stumped for Franklin Pierce, and made a reputation as an orator. For his services in that campaign President Pierce appointed him Surveyor of this port in 1853, an office he filled to 1857, when he was elected to Congress. He was a Representative from this city until 1861. On July 4, 1858, Gen. Cochrane had the honor of being deputed by the Common Council of New York City to escort to Richmond, Va., the remains of James Monroe, which had been buried here since his death, in 1830.

When the war of secession was begun, in 1861, Gen. Cochrane took a firm stand for the Union. On June 26, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the First United States Chasseurs, which he commanded at Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, and other battles of the Peninsular campaign. He was made Brigadier General of Volunteers in July, 1862, and assigned to command a brigade in Couch's division of the Army of the Potomac. He was with the reserve at the battle of Antietam, but took an active part in the pursuit of the retreating enemy. He resigned his commission in February, 1863, in consequence of physical disability.

In 1864 Gen. Cochrane was nominated by the Independent Republican Convention at Cleveland for Vice President on the ticket with Gen. John C. Frémont for President, but he withdrew from that movement in order to insure Lincoln's re-election. In 1863 he was elected Attorney General of this State as a war Democrat. In 1869 he was offered the mission to Paraguay and Uruguay, which he declined. In 1872 he took an active part in the fight against Gen. Grant's re-election to the Presidency. He was a delegate to the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati, and was an earnest advocate of Horace Greeley's nomination. In 1872, and again in 1873, having returned to Tammany and become a Sachem, he was elected to the Common Council of New York City, and was its President. In 1872 he was Acting Mayor during the temporary retirement of Mayor Hall owing to the Tweed Ring disclosures. He was appointed a Police Justice by Mayor Grant, the last public office he held. He did not care for this place, however, and resigned it after a short tenure.

Gen. Cochrane was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Loyal Legion, and of the Sons of the Revolution. He was unmarried. Funeral services will be held at the house at 3 P. M. to-day. The burial will be at Albany.

Mrs. Benoni Lockwood.

Florence Lockwood, wife of Benoni Lockwood, 56 Irving Place, died at Providence yesterday of heart trouble, where she had gone five weeks ago to visit the family of Moses Brown Ives Goddard. Mrs. Lockwood was the daughter of the late James Bayard of Delaware, who was elected member of the United States Senate in 1851, 1857, 1863, and 1869. Her brother is Thomas F. Bayard, former United States Senator from Delaware and Ambassador to Great Britain during Cleveland's Administration.

Mrs. Lockwood was born at Wilmington, Del., fifty-six years ago, and her wedding to Benoni Lockwood in that city was a notable event. She had been ill for the past few weeks, and her complete recovery was looked for, but a sudden change for the worse came a few days ago. In addition to her husband, she leaves a family of three children, Benoni Lockwood, Jr., Mrs. C. Grant La Farge of 101 East Nineteenth Street, and Mrs. Henry Wharton of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Her entire family, including ex-Senator Bayard, were present at her deathbed.

Horace Waldo.

Horace Waldo died at his residence in Tuxedo Park on Monday, aged sixty-six years. He was for many years a well-known figure in the society and club worlds of New York. He inherited a competency from his father, an old New York merchant, and led a leisure life. He was one of the best amateur shots in America, and was accustomed for many years to spend the greater part of his time in shooting and fishing.

Mr. Waldo was a large and handsome man and had a splendid physique. Some five years ago he injured a foot while shooting, gangrene set in, and his left leg had to be amputated. Two years ago his right leg had also to be amputated, and since this he had spent his time in a wheeled chair. His natural sunny temperament enabled him to bear his disability uncomplainingly.

Mr. Waldo married Miss Lawrance of Bay Shore, L. I., who survives him, with four children, Horace Waldo, Jr., Mrs. Arthur Mason Jones, Miss Julia and Miss Margaret Waldo.

Obituary Notes.

State Senator JAMES E. HAYES of Charlestown, Mass., died yesterday morning. He was thirty-two years of age.

CHARLES B. ELLIMAN, an accountant, died yesterday at his home, in New Brighton, Staten Island, at the age of eighty-nine years. He was one of the oldest and best-known expert accountants in the country, and was for many years connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mrs. MARY A. BLAKELY, wife of John Blakely, publisher of The Philadelphia Evening Star, and sister of John Russell Young and Congressman James Rankin Young, died yesterday. She leaves five sons and one daughter. One of her sons is John P. Blakely, an Ensign in the United States Navy, and another, George Blakely, is Lieutenant of Artillery at West Point.

HENRY C. VANDERPOEL, son of the late Isaac Vanderpoel of Albany, died in this city yesterday in the thirty-sixth year of his age of appendicitis. He stopped in town a fortnight ago, on his way from a trip to the South to visit his cousin, Dr. John Vanderpoel of 36 West Thirty-ninth Street. His body was taken to Albany, and the funeral services will take place at the residence of his mother, in that city. His brother, Isaac, is in the insurance business in this city.

Dr. GEORGE WILFRED FRASER, son of the late Charles Fraser, died on Monday afternoon of pneumonia, at 152 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. He was born in this city forty-two years ago. He was a graduate of a dental college. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, will officiate. Mr. Fraser was unmarried, and is survived by four brothers and two sisters. The burial will be in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Death of a Venezuelan Diplomat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A telegram received by A. F. Pulido, attaché of the Venezuelan Legation here, announces the death of his father, Dr. Lucio Pulido, in Venezuela yesterday morning. He was seventy-four years of age, and was an eminent statesman in Venezuela. He had served many years in the diplomatic corps in Europe and South America, and was at one time Minister to the United States. He also filled the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs in his own country.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**Dorflinger's American C

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, COTTON AND GRAIN.
Market letter furnished on application

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad Street, New York City.
Stocks, Bonds, Grains, Provisions, and Cotton bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
PRIVATE WIRE TO CHICAGO.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
61 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
3½ Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.
Referring to our circular of January 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 19TH next.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven 01-100 dollars, ($48,867.01.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, at New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 18th day of February, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
95 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E. C.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.. $200,000
Authorized to act as Trustee, Guardian, Assignee and Fiscal Agent.
All conservative trust company business accepted.
W. L. TRENHOLM, President.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, Vice-President.
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President. E. J. CHAPPELL, London Treasurer.
S. E. HARBERT, London Secretary. S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world
ISSUED BY
Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus 1,000,000, 37 and 39 Wall St.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES" a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

The introduction of the Cuban intervention resolutions in the Senate yesterday gave Wall Street a nervous, feverish stock market. The professional traders worked themselves into a frenzy of fear and sold stocks all over the room. Several of the more important outside operators took the bear side and led the traders in their attacks upon various stocks. Undoubtedly some long stock held by commission houses was dislodged by the selling, although the buying on the decline was of the best character, much of it being apparently for important financial interests. Many net declines were made yesterday, but the market acted remarkably well in view of the heavy pressure under which it was kept all day.

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Washington houses were sellers early in the day, and when the news that there had been offered in the Senate resolutions to intervene in the Cuban war was published, the traders made a concerted raid on all of the conspicuous and active stocks. Their raid was effective while it lasted. But before the close, however, strength was again shown by many active stocks.

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Wall Street is undoubtedly nervous over the new Cuban resolutions, and apprehensive of some serious developments in the matter, but there is nothing unusual in this, for every time the Washington statesmen have taken it into their heads to draw plaudits from the galleries by means of fiery speeches regarding the atrocities and inhumanity of the Cuban war, Wall Street has allowed itself to become apprehensive of various dire developments. It is needless to point out that in the past none of these fears have been realized. But Wall Street men closely in touch with the powers that be at Washington—men, in fact, who were yesterday in constant communication with Senator Hanna—asserted confidently last night that there is nothing new in the American-Spanish situation, and that there is at the present time no danger of any serious complications.

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Apart from the Cuban scare, all of yesterday's news developments were encouraging. Sterling exchange advanced; London was a heavy buyer in the American market; earnings reports by the railroads again showed large increases, and there were hints of new and important plans looking to closer relations between great railroad properties. Money continued easy, call loans being made at 1 per cent.

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Of late there have come from some quarters where bearish inclinations predominate hints of possible serious disturbances in the American railroad situation, to be brought about by Canadian cut-rate competition. It has been intimated that the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, and other Dominion roads have decided upon a policy of invasion and competition for the business now handled by American trunk lines. There is no ground for such fears. Canadian Pacific Directors are understood to have formally decided that there is to be no rate-cutting and no underhand fight with the American roads for business. Wall Street men in touch with Canadian railway interests state positively that there is no danger of any such competition, hinting that the Canadian roads are too much afraid of creating an anti-Canadian feeling at Washington to do anything of the sort.

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Government bonds were quiet. There were sales of $1,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 114⅜, and $4,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 128½, seller 20 flat.

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In State securities, $1,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 90.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tel. & Cable...	½	Flint & P. M.....	1
Ann Arbor.....	1½	Long Island.....	3
Buff. & Roch. & T....	1	Met. Street Ry.....	3⅜
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A...	1½	Pullman Car.....	1⅝
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Rio Grande W. pf..	1¼
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr. pf...	⅞	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅞
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1¼	St. Paul & Omaha...	1⅛
Ed. El. Ill. of B'k'n.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil.....	1⅛	Missouri Pacific.....	½
Am. Sugar Refs.....	⅝	Mo., Kansas & T. pf..	⅝
Am. Tobacco.....	⅞	Mobile & Ohio.....	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.....	½	N. J. Central.....	¾
B'klyn Union Gas..	¾	N. Y. Central.....	1⅛
Brooklyn Rapid Tr..	⅝	Norfolk & West.....	⅝
Canada Southern....	½	Norfolk & West. pf..	1¼
Cres. & Ohio.....	⅝	Oregon R. R. & Nav'n	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf..	⅝	Pacific Mail.....	½
C., C., C. & St. L..	1¼	People's Gas, Chi...	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P..	¾	P., Cin., C. & St. L.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac...	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	¾
Chi. Term. Trans..	¾	Reading.....	⅝
Cleve., Lor. & Wh.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.....	¾
Consolidated Gas..	2¼	St. L. S. W. pf.....	½
Delaware & Hudson.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	½
Ft. W. & D. City...	½	Un. Pac., all in. pd.	⅞
General Electric....	1⅜	Union Pacific pf....	1½
Illinois Central.....	⅝	Un. Pac., D. & G.,	
Illinois Steel.....	1	l. T.....	½
Iowa Central.....	½	U. S. Rubber.....	1
Lake E. & West....	½	U. S. Rubber pf....	2¾
Louis. & Nash.....	½	West. Union Tel....	¾
Manhattan Cons.....	¾		
Minnesota Iron.....	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 1st, P. B..	1⅝	Texas Pacific 1st....	1⅝
C., Ind. & L. ref. 5s.	2	U. Pac. 6s, '96, ex.	½
C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s.	1½	M. C.....	1⅝
Col. Coal & I. 6s..	1		

Bonds Declined.

St. P., M. & M., M. C. 6s.....	2⅜	Stand. R. & T. 6s..	1

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@57½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 1-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 340,039.35 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Anaconda sold at .44, 400 Brunswick at .10, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at .95, 1,200 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 200 Mexican at .36, 200 Portland at .80, 500 Utah at .11. On the Mining Exchange 1,300 shares of American Flag sold at .20¼@.21 seller 30, 3,000 Gold Magnet at .003@.004, 3,000 Pilgrim at .005, 160 St. F. Caribou at 2.75@2.62½@2.75, 500 Yukon at .10¼@.10½, 5,000 Alamo at .02⅞@.03, 7,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10¾, 125,000 Cannon Ball at .004½@.005¼@.004½@.005⅜ buyer 30, 300 Elkton at .88@.88½ seller 15, 200 Gold Coin at 1.87, 2,000 Garfield Gr. at .07⅛@.07½ seller 15, 800 Golden Fleece at .52⅛@.52⅜@.53½ seller 15, 2,000 Jefferson at .04½ seller 15, 18,000 Justine at .01½ cash @.02¼ buyer 10 @.02, 120,000 Sentinel at .005@.006⅝ buyer 30 @.006⅞ buyer 30.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 42½; Atchison, ¼, to 14; St. Paul, ¼, to 99¼; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 90⅜, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 61¾. Declined—Erie, ⅜, to 16⅛. Illinois Central sold at 109½, New York Central at 121½, and Reading at 11⅛. British consols were steady at 112 5-16 for money and 112½ for the account.

Bar gold was 77s 10¾d. In Paris, rentes closed at 103f 62½c, and exchange on London was 25f 24½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 161.40, and in Rome at 105.40.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,509,970, against $8,050,107 in the preceding week, and $6,847,861 in the corresponding week last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $45,916,704, against $40,036,296 in the corresponding period last year.

IN THE WHEAT MARKET.

Mr. James G. Marshall of the Stock Exchange house of McIntyre & Wardwell said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the wheat market situation:

"The market for grain is at the moment an uninteresting one, speculation being pretty well driven out of it by the congested condition of the Chicago market. Recently the export demand has been very poor, but to-day a change for the better showed itself, over 800,000 bushels of wheat having been worked—mostly Winter wheat for France. The existence of premiums in almost all markets for wheat for immediate delivery over the later options naturally incline millers and merchants to purchasing only what they really require to keep them going. It is hard to judge the outcome as regards prices under the conditions which now exist. Northwest receipts continue large, which is a great disappointment to the bulls. Winter wheat is also offering more freely than it has been."

THE LESSON OF HARD TIMES.

In a recent letter to clients, Mr. A. O. Slaughter of Chicago says, regarding the general outlook:

"In Autumn last, the possibility of what is now being attained was only suggested by a material increase in railway earnings and gradual betterment in trade and the industries. The movement of an enormous crop and high prices for cereals obtaining had a remarkable revivifying effect upon business. The evil influence of tariff change and consequent heavy imports was overcome by enormous exports of wheat and corn. The growing confidence of the people of the United States brought in sight, if not into immediate circulation, a vast sum of money that had disappeared in a time of uncertainty and depression. This hoard was augmented by heavy balances established abroad, and the result now apparent is that never before in the history of America has money been so abundant nor interest rates so low. In the slow but certain operation of these influences, of abundant money and agricultural prosperity—and the prosperity of agricultural interests is the basis of the prosperity of the country—industries have been stimulated to a great degree.

"When adversity overtook the United States the country was prepared to withstand attack. An era of extravagance in personal and corporate as well as National management had weakened resources. Railroads had been conducted on a scale of extravagance that has never had a parallel. The influx of money from every part of the financial world had given life to enterprises that had no other reason for being and inflated valuations to an unreasonable extent. With the wreck of these ventures came the wreck of many others of promising profit. Within the last seven years America has passed through a period of liquidation and reduction to a substantial basis. The operation of our railroads has been more economical. An end was put to waste, by some to prevent bankruptcy and by others through sheer necessity. Those that were unable to meet their obligations have been reorganized on a basis of hard times. What is true of railroads is true also of almost all classes of corporations. The lesson of hard times, the test of solvency, as experience has proved, is not soon forgotten. Although business expansion has for some time been precluded, the development of the country has gone on. Movements of population from congested to thinly settled territories have continued, and the producing power increased. With consideration of possibilities of improvement these facts must also be held in mind."

NORTHWEST AND OMAHA.

Northwest and Omaha were two of the most conspicuous stocks in yesterday's market. Both showed notable strength on rumors of a pending deal for the consolidation of the two companies. Northwest sold above 130 and Omaha as high as 77¼. In the afternoon raid Northwest lost practically all of its early gain, but Omaha made a net advance for the day of over 1 point. In the former stock the buying came principally from the traders and the brokers of a prominent outside operator. In Omaha, however, the buying was done chiefly by commission houses. No confirmation of the consolidation rumor was to be had, but Wall Street snapped at it eagerly. In fact, Wall Street will believe in any sort of consolidation rumors just at the present time, more especially if they have the name of Vanderbilt attached to them.

METROPOLITAN AT NEW FIGURES.

Again yesterday Metropolitan Street Railway was notably strong and active. The stock sold as high as 157½, closing 1 point lower, with a net gain of over 3 points. Between 12,000 and 13,000 shares of the stock changed hands. There was no news regarding the property, but the buying, which was of the same character as that of Monday, indicated that important financial interests were at work in the stock.

Contrary to the course of Metropolitan Street Railway, Manhattan Elevated showed weakness. The stock sold as low as 115, and was traded in to the extent of about 12,000 shares. At no time did Manhattan show any buoyancy, the traders hammering it aggressively even when the rest of the market was strong. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was dull and weak, selling as low as 39. Third Avenue Railroad made a fractional gain for the day.

UNION PACIFICS WEAK.

The bears paid particular attention to the Union Pacific stocks yesterday, attacking them continually and concentrating much of their aggressiveness upon them. The preferred stock, on transactions of about 30,000 shares, made a decline of 1½ points for the day. The common lost about a point. The Government's attitude toward the Kansas Pacific foreclosure was again used as a bear argument—in fact, it was the only bear argument. As heretofore, reorganization interests were buyers of the stocks.

VANDERBILT STOCKS LOWER.

New York Central's weakness yesterday was due largely to profit taking by some of the smaller commission houses and short sales by the room traders. There was apparently no disposition on the part of insiders to aggressively support the stock, the Vanderbilt houses doing comparatively little in that direction, but there was good buying by several of the larger commission houses. New York Central sold as low as 116⅞, and made a decline of over 1 point for the day. Of the other Vanderbilts, Michigan Central, in the early trading, showed strength, selling as high as 115. The stock dropped back in the general weakness later in the day, and made a fractional net decline. About 1,000 shares of Lake Shore were traded in at 191. Three C's showed considerable weakness, losing 1¼ points on a small volume of transactions. Chesapeake and Ohio also declined fractionally. The two Vanderbilt grangers, Northwest and Omaha, were both notably strong in the first hours of business.

Wall Street houses, usually in possession of reliable Vanderbilt information, are still talking very bullishly on all of the group. They point out that in those Vanderbilt stocks which have already moved up a reaction is only natural, but they predict further activity and considerably higher prices in the near future.

EARNINGS SHOW INCREASES.

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern is coming in for considerable bullish talk. Last week the stock attracted attention by its strength. Friends of the property point out that Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern is one of the low-priced stocks on which there is no assessment. The road's earnings are steadily increasing, its last report having shown for seven months of the fiscal year to Feb. 1 nearly $4,000,000, an increase over last year of about 10 per cent. By the conversion of the 7 per cent. bonds which matured at the beginning of the year into new 4 per cent. bonds a saving of about $200,000 is made in the annual fixed charges. Wall Street interests who are looking forward to considerable activity in Baltimore and Ohio stock in the near future say that Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern will share in any movement of the kind.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

In referring to the recent activity of Baltimore and Ohio stock and the several rumors in circulation regarding the prospects for the reorganization of the property, Messrs. Hambleton & Co. of Baltimore say:

"Rumor had it that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. had formed a syndicate to underwrite a plan of reorganization, but later this was denied. Others had it that some one was buying Baltimore and Ohio for control. We have not much faith in any of these rumors. We do anticipate that the Cowen party will offer a plan of reorganization which will propose to scale the bonds controlled by J. P. Morgan & Co. This firm is back of the $30,000,000 consolidated mortgage 4s, the $7,700,000 Chicago Division 6s, the $6,600,000 first consolidated mortgage 6s of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, and the $3,000,000 Parkersburg Branch 6s. If a plan of reorganization can be gotten up which will leave those $50,000,000 bonds untouched there will be no difficulty in carrying it out. But if it is proposed to scale any of these bonds, principal or interest, Mr. Morgan will probably have to be reckoned with.

"The Baltimore and Ohio Company is not in condition for reorganization unless very drastic measures are to be used. When the time does come to reorganize it, there is only one basis possible—the true and independent earning capacity of each and every individual road in the system and the elimination of the causes, whatever they may be, which brought the road into bankruptcy.

"All things are possible, but among those which to us seem impossible is the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Company without foreclosure. We do not believe that the bond and stock holders can be persuaded to make voluntarily the sacrifices necessary."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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No answer to the Rapid Transit Commission by the Extension Committee of the Manhattan Elevated.

Continued talk of an increased dividend rate on Burlington.

Strength of American shares in London market. First making-up day in the fortnightly settlement.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Statement that nearly entire amount of the first installment of the assessment on stock and bonds of the Brooklyn Elevated has been paid in, practically assuring success of the reorganization.

Atchison's earnings for January, it is said, will exceed those of same month last year by $200,000.

London a heavy buyer of stocks, particularly Atchison preferred.

Increase of $1,500,000 in amount of exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with previous week. Increase of $2,700,000 compared with corresponding week last year.

Dispatches from Chicago stating that demoralization in Alaskan rates is being used as an excuse to cut rates locally.

Annual meeting of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Board of Directors re-elected.

Statement by a Director of the New York, Susquehanna and Western that no terms of settlement with the Erie Company have been submitted.

Only routine business transacted at annual meeting stockholders Sixth Avenue Railroad.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week of January showed increases:

Chicago and West Michigan	$3,323
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	2,064
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	3,894
Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Memphis	8,354
Kansas City, Memphis and Birm'h'm	10,562
Western New York and Pennsylvania	9,600

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The following showed increases for the month of January:

Chicago and West Michigan	$3,863
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	12,806
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	12,350
Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Memphis	38,622
Kansas City, Memphis and Birm'h'm	21,944
Ohio Southern	22,963
Western New York and Pennsylvania	23,200

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The Chicago Terminal Transfer Company showed a decrease of $4,222 for the fourth week and $12,928 for the month.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $172,043,637; balances, $9,729,853; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $539,108.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was strong. Posted rates were ½c higher, at $4.84, for sixty days and $4.86¼ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85½ for demand, $4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95@95 1-16, and guilders at 40 1-16@40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount to par.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Hudson River	155
Central National	160	Imp. & Traders'	525
Chatham	280	Lincoln National	800
Columbia	150	National Union	226
Commerce	206	New Amsterdam	230
Continental	127	New York	235
Corn Exchange	285	Ninth National	90
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Nat. Bank of N. A.	185
Fourth National	185	Seaboard National	174
Gallatin National	300	Tradesmen's	110
German-American	115		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend of 10 cents per share has been declared on the capital stock of the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, payable March 5.

The annual statement of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York shows that its assets in 1897 were $15,143,941.27. Its liabilities include a reserve on policies in force of $13,425,931, and miscellaneous liabilities of $270,658.43, a total of $13,696,589.43. This leaves a surplus on hand Dec. 31, 1897, of $1,447,351.84. The increase in assets during the year has been $522,418.57, and the increase in surplus, $266,769.65. The total income of the company in 1897 was $2,645,262.70, and the disbursements were $2,198,344.43, of which amount $1,557,918.22 was paid to policyholders. The gross payments to policyholders have been over $42,000,000.

It is announced by the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee, Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman, to holders of reorganization certificates of deposit of stock who have failed to make payment of any installment payable as heretofore called, that payment of such unpaid installment will be received if made on or before Feb. 19, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, from Oct. 20 last. No such payment will be received after Feb. 19, and holders who have not paid up to that date will be deprived of all benefits under the plan of reorganization, and will forfeit their stock, together with all installments previously paid. The Mercantile Trust Company, on and after this day, will be prepared to distribute the common and preferred stock of the new company.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's outside security market the only noteworthy feature was the dealing in Brooklyn Elevated, first assessment paid. This assessment is 25 per cent. of the total, equivalent to 2½. A slight improvement was made by the stock over Monday's price, including assessment paid.

Local stocks in the illuminating gas list were inactive, and Buffalo, without any change of price, continued the favorite of the out-of-town group. Syracuse dropped about a point, and Western Gas stock and bonds showed improvement, there being a fair number of buying orders for the securities.

There was active trading in Standard Oil from the opening, but the fluctuation in price was within a narrow range throughout the day. With but slight activity in Glucose preferred, an advance was scored to 96 bid. The common rose in sympathy with it to about 41, and was strong at the close. Friends of the property are confidently predicting that higher figures will be established. Of the other industrials Malt was steady and Wagner made a gain of a point. In the miscellaneous list Metropolitan Elevated (Chicago) sold up to 53, reacting to 52¼, and closing firm under good buying. Wool Exchange, which has been inactive recently, was held at higher figures.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	209	211
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8	10
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	107	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80½	81¾
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	43	45
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3½
Kings County Traction	45	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2⅝	3½
New Orleans Traction pf	12	18
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div	175	178
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	110	112
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	18
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	95	97
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	76
Union Ferry	65	66
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	76	78
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	87	89
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	123
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	87	89
Lafayette Gas Company stock	80	82
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	57
Logansport & Wab. Valley 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	51	53
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int	67	69

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	34½	35
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	96½	97
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div	75	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	325	350
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	100	102
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	41	44
St. Joseph, (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	145	148
Standard Gas, New York, pf	160	167
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	20	22
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	84½	86
Western Gas Company bonds	103	103⅝

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	54	64
Glucose common	40½	41
Glucose, preferred, ex dividend	96	96¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	52	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	95
Lorillard Company pf	115	116½
Malt common	24	24½
Malt preferred, ex dividend	74½	75
Michigan-Peninsular Car	85	90
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6½	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	420	421
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	93
Union Typewriter 2d pf	77	81
Wagner Car Company	161	162
Worthington Pump pf., ex div	83	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat 6s	2½	4½
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	52½	53½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9th,
at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
20 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
20 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
6 shs. Nati. Shoe & Leather Bank.
$3,000 B'klyn Heights R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$2,000 B'klyn City Public Park 6 p. c. Bds., 1924.
$3,500 Brooklyn City R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$2,000 United States 4 p. c. Bds., 1907.
260 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
10 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
(By order of Trustee.)
50 shs. Cinn., Lafayette & Chic. R. R. pref'd.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
35 shs. Fort Wayne Gas Co.
$2,000 Logansport & Wabash Valley 1st 6 p. c. Gas Bds., 1925.
$2,000 Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6 p.c. Bds., 1908.
15 shs. Kemble Iron Co.
Receipt for 24 shs. Kemble Iron Co.
42 shs. Farragut Fire Ins. Co.
30 shs. Hanover Insurance Co.
20 shs. New York Fire Insurance Co.
15 shs. Commonwealth Insurance Co.
20 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
100 shs. 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Ave. R. R.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
$5,600 Southern States Land & Timber Co., Ltd., 1st 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., (Knickerbocker Trust Co. Receipts.)
$2,800 Trust Receipt for assessments on same.
$8,000 Citizens' Gas Co., Bridgeport 1st 6s, 1935.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
3 shs. Chemical National Bank.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
6 shs. Lincoln Natl. Bank.
225 shs. Johnston Building Co. pref'd., (Hypd.)
40 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Yellow Pine Co. pref'd.
$1,000 Escanaba (Mich.) Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Bd., 1911.
$12,000 Englewood and Chic. Elec. Street Ry. Co. (Trust Co. certfs.) Assessments paid in full.
25 shs. National Surety Co.
25 shs. Bank of America.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
20¾	21¼	800	American Cotton Oil	21¼	21¼	20⅞	21	−1⅛
119	120	68	American Express	120	120	119⅜	120	.....
8⅝	8⅝	270	American Spirits Mfg.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
137⅝	137⅞	17,743	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138⅝	138⅞	137⅝	137⅞	− ⅛
112⅜	113	435	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113¼	113⅝	113	113	− ¼
91½	..	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
86¼	89	6,414	American Tobacco	89	89½	88½	88⅝	− ⅛
14	15	500	Ann Arbor	14	15	14	14⅞	+1⅛
33½	33½	2,115	Ann Arbor pf.	40	40½	39½	39⅝	− ⅛
13¼	13⅜	1,760	At., T. & S. F.	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	− ⅛
31⅞	32	23,391	At., T. & S. F. pf.	32⅝	32⅝	31½	31⅞	− ⅛
16½	17¼	5,835	Baltimore & Ohio	17½	17½	16⅜	17	− ¼
7	7½	177	B. & O. Southw. pf.	7	7	7	7	− ¼
3⅞	3⅞	2,510	Bay State Gas	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	.....
39¼	39½	3,720	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39⅞	39⅞	39	39¼	− ⅛
121½	123¼	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	122	122	122	122	− ⅛
29½	30½	500	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	29¾	30	29⅜	30	+1
55¾	56	2,250	Canada Southern	56	56⅝	55½	56⅝	− ½
88	88⅝	1,100	Canadian Pacific	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88½	+ ¼
23¾	24	5,105	Chesapeake & Ohio	24½	24⅝	23½	23⅝	− ⅛
101⅞	101¾	35,215	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	101⅞	102⅛	101¼	101¼	− ⅝
13⅜	13⅜	2,050	Chicago Gas, Western	14	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	+1
33	35	200	Chi., Gr. West. pf., A.	34	34	34	34	.....
9½	9⅝	150	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9½	9½	9½	9½	.....
32	32½	500	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	− ⅛
96⅜	96½	19,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	96¼	96¼	95⅝	95⅝	− ⅝
146½	146⅝	840	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145⅞	146½	145½	146½	+ ⅞
128½	128¾	15,340	Chi. & Northw.	128¾	130⅛	127⅝	128⅛	+ ⅞
92	92½	5,570	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	92⅞	92⅞	91¾	92	−1
8½	8⅞	1,658	Chi. Term. Trans.	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
31⅜	31⅝	2,188	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	31½	32¼	31	31½	+ ⅛
35⅞	36¼	545	C., C., C. & St. L.	37	37	36	36	−1½
16	16⅛	2,480	Cleve., Lor. & W.	16⅜	16⅜	16	16⅛	− ⅛
49¼	49⅝	500	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	48⅝	49¼	48⅝	49¼	+ ⅛
6¾	7	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	7	7	7	7	.....
24	25	502	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	22½	24	22½	23½	+1½
188½	189	1,975	Consolidated Gas	189¾	189¾	188	188¼	−2¼
84	85	500	Consolidated Ice	84¾	84¾	84½	84½	− ⅛
85¾	86½	123	Consolidated Ice pf.	86	86	85½	85½	.....
112⅜	114	497	Delaware & Hudson	113	113	112⅝	113	−1
51½	51⅝	4,802	Denver & R. G. pf.	52½	52½	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅞
14¼	15	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	14½	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	.....
134	135	190	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	+1¼
111	112	110	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	111	111	111	111	+1
15¼	15¾	275	Erie	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜	15¾	− ¼
40⅝	41	5,650	Erie 1st pf.	41¼	41¼	40⅝	40¾	− ⅝
13¼	14	800	Flint & P. M.	13	14	13	13⅞	+1
..	..	100	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	21	21	21	21	− ½
37⅝	37¾	9,973	General Electric	39¼	39½	37½	37⅝	−1⅝
157	159	43	Great Northern pf.	159	159	159	159	.....
34¾	35	2,025	Hawaiian Sugar	34⅝	35	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅜
105½	106¾	1,720	Illinois Central	106½	106½	105¾	105⅞	− ⅝
52¾	55	100	Illinois Steel Co.	54	54	54	54	−1
9¼	9½	124	Iowa Central	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ¼
32½	33	117	Iowa Central pf.	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	− ⅛
22	23½	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	23	23	23	23	− ⅛
4	5	200	Keokuk & D. M.	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
43	43¾	330	Laclede Gas	43	43	43	43	.....
17⅝	18	1,500	Lake Erie & Western	18½	18⅝	18	18	− ⅛
74⅜	74⅝	1,275	Lake Erie & West. pf.	76¼	76¼	74⅝	74⅝	− ⅜
191	191½	1,020	Lake Shore	191	191	191	191	− ⅛
48	50	1,000	Long Island	49½	49	48½	48	+3
50¼	50⅜	8,073	Louisville & Nashville	59⅜	60	59¼	59¼	− ½
115⅝	115⅞	11,965	Manhattan Con.	116¼	116½	115	115⅜	− ¾
156	156¾	13,678	Metropolitan St. R.	155	157½	154½	156½	+3⅜
113¼	113½	5,688	Michigan Central	114	114⅞	113	113½	− ¾
86	87	100	Minn. & St. P. 1st pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	.....
64¾	65	132	Minnesota Iron	63	63	63	63	−1½
13¼	13½	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13¼	− ⅜
38¾	39½	3,527	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	39¼	39¾	38⅝	38⅞	− ⅛
33¼	33⅝	3,105	Missouri Pacific	33⅝	34	33¼	33¼	− ⅛
31¼	32	420	Mobile & Ohio	32¼	32¼	31⅝	31⅞	− ⅛
34⅜	35¼	305	National Lead Co.	36	36	35⅞	36	− ⅛
108¾	109	30	National Lead Co. pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	− ⅛
8	8½	100	New Central Coal	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
96	96¾	1,525	New Jersey Central	96½	96½	96	96	− ⅝
116¾	117	19,935	New York Central	118	118	116⅝	116⅞	− ⅛
14	14½	60	N. Y., Sus. & West.	14½	14½	14	14	.....
34½	34¾	1,500	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	35	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
16	16¼	1,381	Norfolk & Western.	17	17	16¼	16¼	− ⅝
54	54½	9,600	Norfolk & West. pf.	56	56	54⅝	54½	−1⅜
5½	5¾	885	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
26¾	26⅞	5,585	Northern Pacific	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
67½	67¾	13,003	Northern Pacific pf.	68	68	67⅜	67⅜	− ⅛
17⅝	17⅞	360	Ontario & Western	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	− ⅛
29	29½	400	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29½	− ⅛
51⅜	51½	325	Oregon R. & Nav.	52⅜	52⅜	51½	51½	−1
70¾	71⅛	510	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	.....
24½	24⅞	1,720	Oregon Short Line	25	25	24¾	24¾	− ⅛
31¼	31⅜	250	Pacific Mail	31⅜	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	− ⅛
119¼	119½	9,340	Pennsylvania R. R.	120½	120⅝	119⅜	119⅜	− ⅛
98	98¼	3,500	People's Gas, Chicago	98	98½	97⅝	98	.....
43⅜	45½	1,680	P., C., C. & St. L.	45¼	45¼	44	44	−1⅛
68	70	150	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	70	70	70	70	− ½
180¼	181	1,324	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	180	181	180	180¼	+2⅛
21¼	21¾	2,290	Reading	22¼	22¼	21¼	21½	− ⅛
51½	51¾	3,210	Reading 1st pf.	52⅜	52½	51¼	51⅞	− ⅛
27½	28	870	Reading 2d pf.	28	28¼	27½	27⅝	− ⅛
59½	60¼	650	Rio Grande West. pf.	60	60½	59½	59½	+1¼
7⅛	7⅜	600	St. J. & G. I.	7⅜	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
52¾	53	1,576	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	52½	52⅝	52½	52¾	+ ⅛
19⅜	20	1,906	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
58	58¼	1,260	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	58¼	58¼	58	58	− ⅛
27⅝	27⅞	4,155	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	27½	28	27	27¾	+ ⅛
4¼	4½	100	St. Louis Southw.	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
10	10½	135	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10	10	10	10	− ¼
24	25	300	St. Paul & Duluth	25	25	25	25	.....
135	137	200	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	135	135	135	135	.....
75¾	76¼	7,585	St. Paul & Omaha	74½	77¼	74¼	75⅞	+1⅛
19⅝	20¼	200	Southern Pacific	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	.....
9	9⅛	1,250	Southern Railway	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
31⅝	31⅞	5,928	Southern Railway pf.	32¼	32⅜	31½	31⅝	− ⅛
4	4¼	120	Standard R. & T.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
25¾	25½	1,010	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅝	25⅞	25¼	25¼	− ⅛
11½	12	600	Texas Pacific	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	.....
178	180	600	Third Avenue	176½	177½	176½	177	+ ¼
45	..	10	Tol. & Ohio Cent. pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	.....
32⅞	33	21,547	U. P., all in. pd.	34	34	32⅝	33	− ⅞
60⅝	60⅞	29,345	Union Pacific pf.	62	62	60⅝	60¾	−1⅜
8⅞	9	450	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	9	9	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
41	43	50	United States Express.	44	44	44	44	.....
7	7½	100	United States Leather.	7	7	7	7	− ¼
65¾	65⅞	3,580	U. S. Leather pf.	66¾	66⅞	65⅞	65⅞	− ⅛
16¾	17¾	110	United States Rubber.	17	17	17	17	.....
67	68	1,397	U. S. Rubber pf.	69	69	67¼	67¼	−2¾
18½	18⅝	1,400	Wabash pf.	18¾	19	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅛
..	..	200	West Chicago Street.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100⅞	− ⅛
91½	92	2,053	Western Union Tel.	92¼	92⅜	91½	91⅝	− ¾
2¾	3¼	200	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	.....
¾	2⅜	150	Wisconsin Central	2	2	2	2	.....
Sales.		412,415						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	100	..	Morris & Essex	170	175	Nat. Lin. Oil	18	19
4s, r., 1907	113¾	113⅞	Col., H. V. & T.	7	7¼	National Starch	7½	9
4s, c., 1907	114⅝	115⅛	Com. Cable	175	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	75	83
4s, r., 1925	128¾	129¼	Consol. Coal	40	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	30
4s, c., 1925	128¾	129¼	Del., L. & W.	156½	158	N. Y. & N. H.	194	196
5s, r., 1904	113¾	114¼	Den. & R. G.	13½	14	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14¼	15
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	82½	..	N. Y., C. & St. L., 1st pf.	73	78
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	6	4¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	37½	39½
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¾	..	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	7½	N. Y. & T. Land.	55	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¾	..	Eighth Avenue	325	..	Norfolk So.	63½	66
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118½	..	Erie 2d pf.	20¼	21	Ont. Mining	3½	4½
			Ev. & T. H.	23	28	Penn. Coal	340	365
Adams Express	165	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	41¾	45	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1½
Alb. & Sus	182	..	F. & P. M. pf.	40	42	Peo. & Eastern	5	7
Am. Coal	120	140	Ft. W. & R. G.	15	16	P., Ft. W. & C.	163½	..
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	76¾	76¾	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Pitts. & West pf.	6	8
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	25	H. B. Claflin	92	98	Quicksilver	2	3
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	22	22½	Homestake	44	..	Quicksilver pf.	3	8
Am. Tobacco pf.	115	119	Ill. Cent. L.	93	98	Rens. & Saratoga	182	..
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	R., W. & O.	120¼	122
Brunswick Co., 2d in. paid	4	4¾	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rio G. W.	22	25
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	67	Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½	St. L. & S. F.	7½	7¾
Capital Traction	75	..	Keok. & D. M. pf.	18	20	St. P. & D. pf.	86	88
Central Pacific	13¾	14⅜	Keokuk & West.	34	37	St. P. & O. pf.	145	155
Chi. & Alton	164	..	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	Sixth Avenue	196	200
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Laclede Gas pf.	90	93	Tol. & O. C.	55	57½
Chi. & E. Ill.	60	61	Manhattan Beach	4	7	Twin City R. T.	16	20
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23¼	24¾	Md. Coal pf.	45	55	Wabash	6⅞	7⅜
Chi. & N. W. pf.	171	173	Mexican Central	5⅞	6⅜	Wells-F. Express	114	117
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	85	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¼	1¼	West. Union Beef	8	9
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Minn. & St. L.	26	27	Wis. Central pf.	13	14¾
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	7	..			
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	2½	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	17	..			
Col. F. & I. pf.	70	78						

72,610.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	Low.	High.	Close.
$22,000	A., T. & S.F. adj. 6s	64	63¼	63¼	63¼
4,000	M., K. & T. 1st 6s	99	99	99	99
12,000	M., K. & T. 2d 6s	94¾	94¼	94¾	94¼
3,000	St. L. & S.F.M. 5s	95	95	95¼	95
5,000	Texas Pac. 1st	103	103	103⅜	102⅞
17,000	Texas Pac. 2d	33	33	32½	32½

$63,000.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$223,876,943
Gold reserve	165,159,121
Net silver	19,594,189
United States notes in the Treasury	25,378,790
Treasury notes of 1890	4,122,847
Total receipts this day	1,147,326
Total receipts this month	8,024,601
Total receipts this year	254,010,203
Total expenditures this day	1,382,000
Total expenditures this month	9,408,000
Total expenditures this year	254,294,570
Deposits in National banks	87,176,063
National banknotes received for redemption	355,330
Government receipts from internal revenue	359,196
Customs	759,325
Miscellaneous	28,804
Expenditures	1,382,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
40	Am. Cotton Oil	20¾	20⅞	20¾	20⅞
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
20,700	Am. Sug. Ref.	138¾	139⅜	137⅝	137⅞
3,300	A., T. & S. F. pf.	32⅝	32⅝	31½	31⅝
20	Am. Tobacco	88	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
210	Brook. R. T.	39¾	39⅞	39½	39½
12,310	C., B. & Q.	101¾	102⅜	101	101¼
6,250	C., M. & St. P.	96⅝	96¾	95⅜	95⅝
130	C., St. P., M. & O.	75¾	76⅝	75¾	76⅝
2,100	C., R. I. & P.	93	93	92	92⅛
250	Central of N. J.	96½	96	96	96
1,880	Chi. & N. W.	128⅜	130¼	128⅜	129
200	Ches. & Ohio	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾
10	Del. & Hudson	113	113	113	113
3,140	Gen. Electric	39	39⅝	37¾	37¾
3,030	Louis. & Nash.	59⅝	60¼	59⅜	59⅝
6,400	Manhattan	116¼	116⅝	115⅛	115¾
980	Mo. Pacific	33⅜	33⅝	33¼	33½
30	Mo., K. & T. pf.	39	39	38⅞	38⅞
110	Met. Street	156	157½	156	157¼
2,180	N. Y. Central	118	118	116⅝	116⅝
20	N. Y., O. & W.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
40	Northern Pac.	26¾	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝
2,230	N. Pacific pf.	67⅞	67⅞	67	67⅜
1,300	Pennsylvania	120	119⅝	119¼	119½
300	Peoples Gas	98	98⅛	97½	97⅝
760	Reading	22¼	22¼	21⅝	21¾
260	Reading 1st pf.	52½	52⅝	51½	51½
810	Southern pf.	32	32¼	32	32¼
370	Tenn. C. & I.	25¾	26	25½	25⅝
2,670	Union Pacific	34	34	32⅞	33
480	Union Pacific pf.	61¾	61⅝	60⅝	60¾
200	Wabash pf.	19	19	19	19
470	West. Union	92¼	92⅜	91½	91¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s		
1,000		106½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		
5,000		85½
7,000		86
27,000		86¼
At, T & S F gen 4s		
10,000		93⅞
19,000		94
50,000		93⅝
20,000s20F		93⅝
23,000		93⅞
17,000s20A		93⅞
1,000		93⅞
10,000		94
10,000s20F		93⅞
11,000		93⅝
30,000		93⅝
2,000		93⅝
10,000		93⅝
Adjustment 4s		
50,000		63
4,000		63½
60,000		63¼
9,000		63¼
45,000		63
5,000		63½
15,000		63
30,000		63½
15,000		63¾
36,000		63⅝
5,000		63¼
5,000		63⅝
5,000		63¼
13,000		63¾
10,000		63⅝
30,000		63½
15,000		63⅝
40,000		63⅝
34,000		63¾
2,000		63¾
1,000		63⅞
1,000		63¾
45,000		63¾
60,000		63¾
21,000		63⅞
15,000		63¾
26,000		63¾
86,000		63⅞
10,000		63¾
15,000		63¾
53,000		63⅝
5,000		63⅝
22,000		63⅝
70,000		63⅝
60,000		63¼
10,000		63⅜
142,000		63½
80,000		63½
15,000		63⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch		
5,000		115
24,000		115¾
25,000		115⅞
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs		
10,000		86¼
Brooklyn R T 5s		
2,000c		95¼
5,000		94⅞
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		
2,000		99
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		
3,000		91½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		
10,000		42
Cent Ga Ry 3d inc		
1,000		7½
Cent of N J gen 5s		
6,000		114⅜
3,000s20F		114½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		
50,000		83⅝
10,000s3		83¾
58,000		83¾
13,000		83¾
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		
1,000		111½
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		
1,000		109
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		
1,000s8F		99½
3,000		99¾
Chicago & Erie 1st		
1,000		112½
Chi, Ind & L refdg 5s		
2,000		86½
5,000		87
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s		
6,000		102½
Chi, R. I. & P deb 5s		
15,000		107⅞
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		
8,000		105⅜
16,000		105⅞
5,000s20F		105⅞
129,000		105⅞
19,000		105⅝
5,000s3		105⅝
Chi Term & Trans 4s		
18,000		81½
3,000		87⅜
2,000		87½
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s		
6,000s10F		97¼
Col Coal & Iron 6s		
1,000		99⅞
4,000		100
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs		
5,000		67¾
5,000		67½
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs, $45 paid		
15,000		78½
Den & Rio Grande 4s		
25,000		95¼
25,000		95
2,500		95
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s		
11,000		103½
Erie 4s prior bonds		
20,000		92¾
Erie gen lien 3-4s		
13,000		72¾
2,000		73
24,000		72¾
Erie 1st ext 4s		
20,000		92¾
Ft W & D C 1st		
5,000		73¾
2,000		74
Galv, H & H 5s		
3,000		90¾
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		
11,000		101½
H & Tex Cent 1st 6s		
5,000		110½
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge		
13,000		89¾
15,000		90
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st		
5,000		81
10,000		80¾
Kan Pac 1st con, Trust Co certfs		
3,000		110½
35,000		110⅝
5,000		110½
180,000		110
1,000s20F		110½
53,000		110¼
20,000		110¾
40,000		111
40,000		111¼
41,000		111
19,000s30F		111
31,000s30F		110⅞
1,000		111
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s		
10,000		88
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		
8,000		104¼
2,000		104¼
Total sales		
Louis & Nash 5s		
1,000		104½
Louis & Nash G M 6s		
7,000		117½
Unified gold 4s		
15,000		88⅞
37,000		89
1,000		89⅛
14,000		89
5,000		89½
16,000s20F		89½
5,000		89½
5,000		89
Manhattan Ry con 4s		
5,000		97⅝
1,000		98
Metropolitan Elev 1st		
4,000		119½
Met St Ry gen 5s		
1,000		114⅜
22,000		114½
4,000		114⅜
Mil, L S & W ext 5s		
4,000		116¼
Mil & St P, Chi & Pac Western 5s		
1,000		116½
I & D ext		
1,000		141½
Southern Minn Div		
2,000		121
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A		
3,000		106¼
Mil & St Paul con		
1,000		141
Minn & St L con 5s		
16,000		108
Mo, K & East 1st		
1,000		99
4,000		99¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		
2,000		91½
1,000		91
1,000		91¼
Mo, K & T 2d		
20,000		65
8,000		64½
Mo, K & T of T 5s		
8,000		84⅜
10,000		84½
10,000		84⅜
1,000		84½
Mo Pac 1st col 5s		
16,000		71½
Mo Pac trust 5s		
15,000		79
2,000		79¼
2,000		79½
5,000		79¼
Mo Pac 1st con 6s		
7,000		97¼
2,000		97⅜
1,000		97½
12,000		97⅝
28,000		97½
N Y Cent 1st coup		
9,000		117¼
N Y C & H 1st reg		
15,000		117¼
N Y Cent deb 5s reg		
12,000		111⅝
N Y Cent ext 4s		
5,000		105
N Y, O & W refdg 4s		
3,000		102
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s		
4,000		108
1,000		107½
N Y, S & W G M		
1,000		97¾
Norf & W Ry con 4s		
5,000		84¼
30,000		84⅝
8,000		84½
2,500		84½
8,000		84⅝
5,000		84⅞
1,000		84⅝
2,000		84⅝
1,500		85
10,000		84⅞
10,000		84½
40,000		84½
2,000		84
Nor Pac 1st 6s		
5,000		118½
Nor Pac 1st reg		
5,000		118¾
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		
10,000		97½
21,000		97¼
50,000		97½
2,000	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Day of Small Transactions at Private Contract—Results of Salesroom Offerings.

Voorhees & Floyd, in conjunction with L. J. Phillips & Co., have sold for Gustave H. Gossler the four-and-a-half-story brick and limestone front dwelling 7 West Sixty-ninth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

Walworth Ward has purchased four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 100 feet west of the Boulevard, and the plot, 30.6 by 75.11, at the south side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 169.4 feet west of the Boulevard. It is reported that Mr. Ward has resold these two parcels, together with the plot on the west side of the Boulevard, 26.10 feet south of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 60 by 100, and the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 100 feet west of the Boulevard, 69.4 by 75.11.

Louis W. Dinkelspiel has sold to Mrs. Sophia Oppenheimer, for $25,000, the five-story double flat 392 Manhattan Avenue, 25 by 70.

Adams Brothers were the buyers of the property 330 Sixth Avenue, the sale of which by the Church of the Holy Communion was recently reported. It is said that the price was in the neighborhood of $70,000.

J. Warren Nash has sold to Alonzo Ainsworth the five-story brownstone-front flat 408 West Fifty-seventh Street, 25 by 104.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Irving Bachrach the three-story building 200 Eldridge Street, 24 by 87.6.

William Ficken has sold to a Mrs. Kahn for about $21,000 the three-story dwelling 69 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Marie Toelberg to John Soossen for $7,500 the three-story flat, 1.394 Prospect Avenue, taking in part payment $2,000 for three lots at Arthur Manor.

The same firm has also sold for the Neil estate to Joseph Dickson Lots 39 and 40 on Bronx Avenue, West Farms.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction to G. and L. Salomon, for $32,250, the five-story brick and iron front warehouse, 144 Water Street, 19.9 by 82.2 by 20.8 by 80.8.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in partition, to Wilbur F. Wakeman, for $16,300, the three-story brick dwelling 111 East Twenty-fourth Street, 20 by 98.9.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Robert L. Harrison, Trustee, for $12,000, the four-story brick dwelling 342 East Fifty-sixth Street, 18 by 100.5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, executors' sale, 166 Bowery, west side, 25 feet south of Spring Street, 25 by 99.5, three-story brick building, with one-story extension; 184 Water Street, north side, 54.10 feet east of Burling Slip, 19.5 by 62.7 by 16.3 by 64.10, five-story brick building, with one and two story extension; northeast corner of James and Madison Streets, 29.6¼ by 100, four-story brick building.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, 54 by 100, seven-story brick and stone apartment house, with stores; 339 Washington Street, east side, 50 feet north of Harrison Street, 25.5 by 60.5 by 25.4 by 60.9, leasehold, five-story brick building, one-half interest; 105 and 107 Franklin Street, south side, 112 feet east of Washington Street, 37.2 by 75, five-story brick business building, one-half interest.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, Seventy-second Street, south side, 525 feet west of West End Avenue, runs south 102.2 by east 50 by south 102.2 to Seventy-first Street by west 88.9 to New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, to Fourth Avenue, Seventy-second Street, by east 71.3, one-story frame building and vacant. Due on judgment, $67,121; subject to another mortgage for $40,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 529, 531, and 533 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on 529, $11,938; on 531, $10,911; on 533, $11,988.

By Solomon De Waltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 43 Washington Square South, 75 feet east of Macdougal Street, 25 by 109, four-story brick dwelling; 72 and 74 Bedford Street, 44.8 by 50.5 by 51 by 50, two three-story brick and frame dwellings. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $20,187, the Washington Square property being subject to another mortgage for $14,000 and the Bedford Street to one for $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Terrace View Avenue, south side, 309.3 feet north of Jansen Avenue, for three two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 46; Oscar S. Undell of 23 Irving Street, Jersey City, owner; G. W. Yeandle, architect; cost, $10,500.

Convent Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 94.11; P. A. Lynch of 642 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner and architect; cost, $10,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, southwest corner of the Boulevard, for three five-story brick flats, with stores, 45.11 by 95 by 27.6 by 83.1; Amund Johnsen of 1,635 Fox Street, owner; eville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; costs, $120,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 300 feet east of the Boulevard, for five four-story brick dwellings, 20 by 52; Carrie S. Kennedy of 19 West Seventy-fourth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $100,000.

Central Park West, northwest corner of One Hundred and First Street, for six five-story brick flats, 38 by 85.7 and 25.11 by 92; Irons & Todd of 329 Broadway, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $305,000.

Ryer Avenue, northwest corner of Burnside Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 22.6 by 46; James Buckhout, owner; William Buckhout of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Burnside Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Wilkins Place, east side, 50 feet south of Jennings Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, with stores, 21 by 45; Frank Quigley, owner; John H. Lavelle of 1,228 Intervale Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Lebanon Street, south side, 125 feet east of Clinton Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 51; Arthur H. Hoffman of 80 East Houston Street, owner; Adolph G. Rechlin of 217 East Forty-first Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Brook Avenue, east side, 219 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 75; George Stolz of 1,324 Franklin Avenue, owner; Charles Baxter & Son of 2,580 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $32,000.

Fox Street, south side, 336 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20 by 38; Elizabeth Blondell, owner; John De Hart of 1,637 Fox Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 394 to 398 First Avenue, to a four-story-and-basement brick factory; Charles Siedler of 156 Fifth Avenue, owner; J. Du Fais, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 125 West One Hundredth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Anna Remilius, premises, owner; G. A. Schillinger of 128 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

Walton Avenue, west side, 99.6 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Stephens Brothers, owners; John Sexton of 206 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Morris Avenue, west side, 110 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Henry and Anna Dreyer, owners; Gustav Schwartz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

CROTONA AV, EAST, s s, 88 ft e of Prospect Av, runs s 90x e 20.1x r e 22.11x n 155.7 to n s of Crotona Park East x w 44x s 60 to beginning; George W. Orthey to Frederike Koppelmann..... $1

EAGLE AV, w s, 97.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x99.4x25.7x97.1; Donald Robertson and another to George G. Davis..... 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 122.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x101.8x25.1x99.4; Donald Robertson and another to Emma L. Davis 1

FRANKLIN AV, s e s, 192.7 ft n e of 169th St, 25x150; Franklin Av, s e s, 182.3 ft n e of 169th St, 10.5x150; Anne Jenne to Emil Peter..... 1

GREENE LANE or AV, s e corner of 5th St, 25x100x28.5x100; Sarah E. Van Orden to Ira M. De Puy..... 100

HOE ST, w s, 100 ft n of 167th St, 50.4x 100; Milton K. Schwenk to Michael Monahan and another..... 100

HOE ST, w s, 150 ft n of 167th St, 0.4x 100; Henrietta M. Montross to Milton K. Schwenk 1

INTERVALE AV, 1,230, e s, 106.3 ft n of Home St, 25.1x87.1x26.4x75.2; John F. Steeves and wife to Louise K. Knauf.. 10

LONGFELLOW ST, s w corner of 173d St, 25x100; Longfellow St, w s, 225 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Dariel Lane to William Endemann 2,400

LOT 20, Map 41, lots on Southern Boulevard and Fairmount Av, fronting on Crotona Park and Crotona Parkway; Frank Sovak to Michael J. Scanlan..... 1,700

LOT 21, map 41, lots on Southern Boulevard and Fairmount Av; Edward C. Allcot and others to Michael J. Scanlan. 100

LOTS 39 and 40, map of property of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to James J. Dixon and wife.. 1,500

LOTS 1 to 4, 41 and 45, Block 27, and Lots 24 and 25, Block 25, map of Pelham Park, 24th Ward; Charles E. Dyett.

LOTS 1 to 4, 41 and 45, Block 27, and Lots 24 and 25, Block 25, map of Pelham Park, 24th Ward; Maria Austin to Charles R. Smith..... 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 69th St, 26x 84; Anthony B. Vanderkieft to Julia Hidalgo 1

POST AV, n w corner of Academy St, 200x 150x160 to Sherman Av x350 to Academy St x160x—, to beginning; Howard W. Coates and another, executors, &c., to Joseph H. Godwin..... 4,280

SCOTT AV, w s, 75 ft s of Bainbridge Av, 50x100; Charles Danenbaum to William W. Niles..... 1,500

UNION AV, e s, 111.5 ft s of Kelly (or 152d) St, 16.7x90; Arthur Gorsch and wife to Saul Bernstein..... 1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 403.4 ft n of 179th St, 18.11x100; John H. Metzler and wife to John P. A. Koehler and wife..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 125 ft s of Fletcher St, 50x150; Francis S. Marden to Walter F. Brush..... 1

WEST END AV, e s, 67 ft s of 99th St, 16x80; Edward A. Rober to Margaret W. Sheridan 1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 83d St, 20x 79; James T. Chapman and wife to Rosa Mingle..... 2

2D AV, w s, 25 ft s of 128th St, 24.11x 75; Alexander R. Ketcham and others to George W. Bryant..... 1

2D AV, n w s, 74.11 ft s of 128th St, 25x75; Alexander P. Ketchum and others to George W. Bryant 1

2D AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 128th St, 25x 75; Alexander P. Ketchum and others to George W. Bryant 1

2D AV, s w corner of 128th St, 25x75; Alexander P. Ketchum and another to George W. Bryant 1

3D AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 34.5x 100x32.5x100; Noah C. Rogers and wife to Jerry Altieri..... 15,000

3D AV, w s, 79.3 ft n of 38th St, 29x irregular; Isaac B. Brennan, referee, to John J. Cisco, trustee, &c..... 43,000

5TH AV, e s, 23.11 ft s of 115th St, 17.8x 100; John M. Schnier to John W. Haaren.

8TH AV, w s, 100.8 ft n of 94th St, 50.4x 100; Alice Hamilton to Adelaide Hamilton ..... Nom.

18TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100; John Ortgies and wife to Elvi Chapp... 22,000

27TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Georgina Rundle to Everett P. Wheeler 1

34TH ST, 316 East; John W. Knox and wife to Samuel Knox and another, executors, &c..... 10

34TH ST, 318 and 320 East; John W. Knox to the trustees of the Leake & Watts Orphan House..... 10

35TH ST, s s, 118.9 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x 100.5; John Garity to Charles F. Keane. 13,500

65TH ST, 302 East; Noah James to Lena Lewis..... 1

74TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 22x102.2; Zerlina Held, as executor, to Leon M. Hirsch 42,500

76TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; James O'Hare and others to Charles Schwarz 50

105TH ST, s s, 47.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.4x100.11 Brosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to Catherine E. Turnbull..... 11,000

109TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Emily Nolan to the City of New York 1

115TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of 4th Av, 50x 100.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Jobst Hoffmann..... 100

133D ST, s s, 90 ft e of 5th Av, 20x99.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Sophia Gorsch 1

136TH ST, 302 and 304 West; Abraham Cohen and wife to George I. Austen.. 1

139TH ST, s s, 75.4 ft w of 8th Av, 33 x99.11; William B. Brownell to Abraham Cohen 1

150TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x118; Robert Davis and wife to Donald Robertson and another..... 1

169TH ST, w s, 67 ft s e of Fox St, 37x 45x45.8x71.9; John Reinschmidt to the Bronx Realty Company..... 100

170TH ST, s s, 122.6 ft e of Webster Av, 32.6x100; Anne Jenne to Emil Peter..... 1

Recorded Leases.

COHN, Ida, to Joseph Cuchal; 1,354 1st Av, 5 years..... $750

INGRAHAM, Elizabeth P., to Herman G. Dankers; 2d Av, 2,498, s e corner of 128th St, 5 years..... $2,050, 2,250

LACKEY, Emma E., as attorney, to Joseph Goldbrunn; 432 East 9th St, 3¼ years $456

REYNAL, Nathalie F., to S. Scheuer & Sons; 358 Broadway, 9½ years..... 7,000

SCHWEIKERT, William, to Frank Fagliano; 204 East 49th St, 5 years..... 188

STERN, Lilly R., and another to William C. Stewart; St. Nicholas Place, 59, s w corner of 153d St, 10½ months and 3 years' renewal..... 1,000

STORCK, Frederick, to Herman Diederichs; 2,168 2d Av, 3 5-12 years..... 540

VAN BEUREN, Henry S., and others to Samuel A. Blatchford and others; 5th Av, n e corner of 14th St, 129x42, 21 years.. 7,250

WELLS, Sarah R., trustee, to John Von Breton; 168 Cherry St, 5 years..... 750

WELLS, Sarah R., trustee, to John Von Breton; 168 Cherry St, 5 years..... 750

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Jerry and Rosa, to Noah C. Rogers; 223 West 62d St, and 3d Av, s e corner of Wendover Av, 1 year..... 24,000

ALTIERI, Jerry and Rosa, to Noah C. Rogers, 223 West 62d St, and 3d Av, s e corner of Wendover Av, 1 year..... 15,000

BISLAND, James G., to John L. Bisland; w s of Ogden Av, 375 ft s of Union St, installments 3,600

BRYANT, George W., to Margaret L. Baugh; s w corner of 2d Av and 128th St, 5 years..... 16,000

BRYANT, George W., to Cornelius J. Jordan; w s 2d Av, 74.11 ft s of 128th St, 5 years..... 11,000

BRYANT, George W., to Cornelius J. Jordan; w s of 2d Av, 24.11 ft s of 128th St, 5 years..... 10,000

BRYANT, George W., to Greenleaf K. Sheridan; w s of 2d Av, 49.11 ft s of 128th St, 5 years..... 10,000

BRYANT, George W., to Alexander P. Ketchum; w s of 2d Av, 49.11 ft s of 128th St, 5 years..... 2,000

BRYANT, George W., to Alexander P. Ketchum; w s of 2d Av, 24.11 ft s of 128th St, 2 years..... 2,000

CARPENTER, Emily P., and Charles W., to Rose Hogans; n s of Home St, 16.8 ft w of Tinton Av, 2 years..... 2,600

CHURCH OF ST. BENEDICT THE MOOR to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 342 and 344 West 53d St, 3 years..... 15,000

DAVIS, George G., to Donald Robertson and Alexander Grant; w s of Eagle Av, 97.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 750

DEMMERLE, Theodore, and others to William Hartfield; w s of Forest Av, 217.1 ft n of Home St, 1 year..... 1,000

DIXON, James A., to Edward M. Neill and another, executors; Lots 39 and 40, map of Neill estate, 24th Ward, 2 years..... 800

FELIX, August H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 54 West 25th St, 5 years..... 20,000

FORSCH, Reuben, to Aaron Fatman; 31 West 86th St, 5 years..... 30,000

GAUS, Nathan L., to George Ehret; 97 East 4th St, store lease, demard..... 2,683

GORDON, Frank W., and John Gillingham and wives to James L. Corser; Lot 287, Block H, amended map of the Mapes estate, property of H. P. Rose, 3 years.. 2,200

HOFFMAN, Jobst, to Frederick G. Potter; s s of 115th St, 230 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 5,500

HORTON, Dexter B., to Helen K. Sumner; s s of 99th St, 125 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 17,000

HORTON, Dexter B., to Isabella Lyatt; s s 99th St, 208.4 ft e West End Av, 3 years..... 17,000

HORTON, Dexter B., to Isabella Lyatt; s s of 99th St, 191.8 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 17,000

KILPATRICK, Edward, to Helen M. Kirkerbocker; s s of 67th St, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 85,000

KNAUF, Louise K., to John F. Steeves; 1,230 Intervale Av, installments..... 890

KOEHLER, John P. A. and Anna W. G., to John H. Metzler; new e s of Valentine Av, 403.4 ft n of 179th St, 5 years.. 1,325

KRULEWITCH, Lewis, to Alexander T. Watson, trustee; 152 East 98th St, 4½ years 2,000

LITZ, Jacob F., and Maria, to Julia W. Redfield; 41 Cherry St, 3 years..... 4,500

McDONALD, Isabella A., to Irving Savings Institution; s s of 30th St, Lot 41, map by R. Spencer. 1 year..... 500

McKETRICK, Lucy A., to Alice N. Schopper; 7 West 119th St, 3 years..... 4,000

NEWMAN, Max, to Charles Lanier, trustee for Drusilla L. Cravens; 314 Stanton St, 5 years..... 16,000

NEUBAUER, Michael, to Alexander Forsyth; Lots 224 and 226, and the s 10 ft of Lot 222; Map No. 1, petition sale, Hyatt Farm, near Woodlawn, 5 years... 2,800

NICHOLAS, George, to Kate C. Boyer; n s of 48th St, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 3,000

NILES, William W., to William Danenbaum; w s of Scott Av, 75 ft s of Bainbridge Av, 3 years..... 900

ROBERTSON, Donald, and Alexander Grant to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of Denman St, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 2,000

SCANLAN, Michael J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lots 20 and 21, map of forty-one lots on Southern Boulevard, Crotona Park, 24th Ward, 21 years..... 1,325

SEEWALD, Moses, to Augusta Pelteson; 329 East 119th St, 1 year..... 4,000

STONEHILL, Moses, to Mary Spicer; e s of 2d Av, 60.11 ft n of 120th St, 5 years. 5,000

WEISSKOPF, Jacob, to Emil Coblitz; e s of 8th Av, 131.9 ft n of 45th St, 3 years. 2,000

WEYL, Florence E. S. and George E., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 317 West 103d St, 3 years..... 16,000

WHITE, Isaac, to Ellen Preterce; 1,890 3d Av, 5 years..... 17,000

WRIGHT, William H., to Ada G. Pritchard; e s of Chisholm St, 58.4 ft s of Jennings St, 3 years..... 2,500

WRIGHT, Robert J., to A. Gertrude Cutter; 448 East 118th St, 3 years..... 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERLINER, Solomon, and others to Lewis Goldsmith, trustee $4,440

BLEIL, Freda, to Charles Collins..... 425

CLOCKE, Sadie B., to Fannie O. Fowler. 2,010

CURTIS, Henry N., and another, executors, &c., to Caroline S. Reid, individually ..... Nom.

HAAREN, John W., to Gustav Lange, (two assignments) 3,500

HAYWARD, Margaret M., and another to Mary A. Asten, as guardian, &c..... 3,000

HENDERSON, William H., to Isaac N. Merritt 3,366

JAMES, William T., to Rosa Mingle..... Nom.

KETCHUM, Alexander P., to John L. A. Steinheuer, (two assignments)..... 4,000

MERRIAM, Henry E., executor, &c., to Jonas H. Lane and another, trustees.. Nom.

MONROE, Virginia M., to the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York..... Nom.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMpany to Eva and Rosa Sonn..... 40,000

SHIPMAN, Herbert A., to Mary E. Henschel ..... Nom.

STURGES, Stephen B., to Stephen P. Sturges 5,000

THE TRUSTEES OF THE FUND FOR Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York to Joseph C. Levi, trustee 10,036

TIFFANY, Henry D., executor, &c., to Frederick W. Farquhar..... 2,522

Mechanics' Liens.

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 109 and 111; Byron E. Van Auken against the Church of St. Joseph, owner; Mulhern Steam Heating Company, contractor..... $32

5TH ST, s s, 103.11 ft e of Green Av, 394.9x103.6x404.7x103; William Garvey against Earl S. Benham, owner; Earl S. Benham & Co., contractors..... 20

5TH ST, n s, 103.11 ft e of Green Av, 394.10x3.6x404.7x103; John Garvey against Earl S. Benham, owner; Earl S. Benham & Co., contractors..... 88

35TH ST, 147 to 151 West; George I. Roberts & Brothers against William E. Conklin, owner; William H. Houghton, lessee and contractor..... 287

88TH ST, 102 East; John Barrett against Minnie J. Knowlton, owner; W. W. Graham Company, contractor..... 70

42D TO 45TH STS, Vanderbilt Av and Depew Place, Grand Central Depot and yards; Emil Thiele against The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owners; Grace & Hyde Co. of Chicago, contractors; the Standard Concrete Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, sub-contractor 914

136TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Rudolph Walter against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor..... 200

162D ST, n s, 150 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 150x100; Rudolph Salathe against Joseph P. Turner, owner and contractor..... 200

Lis Pendens.

CATHARINE ST, s w corner of Samuel St, 45x 108x45x108.11; Alfred A. Keller against Andrew Schumann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

GREENWICH ST, 730 to 736; Perry St, 128-130; Edmund Coffin against Thomas McLaughlin and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, G. C. Holt.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 34.8 ft n of 107th St, 16.8 x65, and a parcel in Kings County; Emilie Kessler and others against Josef Cebular and others, (partition;) attorney, F. McMahon.

STANTON ST, 143; Amalia Schmidt against Charles Michenfelder, executor, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ennever & Trautmann.

WEST BROADWAY, 542 and 544; Louis A. Hamilton and another against Charles H. Taylor and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. E. Duffy.

9TH AV, n e corner of 15th St, 51.7x100; John A. C. Gray against Mary Baldwin and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, C. Zahrbkle.

35TH ST, n s, 310.8 ft e of 6th Av, 21.5x98.9; Mary T. Reynolds and others against Charles W. Hanks and others, (partition;) attorney, W. T. Fox.

40TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; William McShane Company against Catharine Cooney, (notice of attachment;) attorney, C. De H. Brower.

91ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 50x 33.10, to an old lane x50.1x33.10; J. Campbell Thompson and another against Jennie E. Sentell, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Thompson & Maloney.

98TH ST, 206 East; Ida Smith against Sanford B. Stiffer, (specific performance;) attorneys, Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind.

136TH ST, 129 West; Emma G. Leith against George T. Rowe, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. B. Augustine.

Building Loan Contracts, Chapter 418, Laws 1897.

BOULEVARD, w s, 125.8 ft n of 92d St, 45.8x 100; Francis M. Jencks, with Joseph H. McKennse, 16 payments..... $45,000

WEST END AV, s e corner of 80th St, 102x 160; the Metropolitan Improvement Company, with John Westervelt, 21 payments.....180,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 91st St, 100.8x120; Hyman & Henry Sonn, with Frances V. N. Burling, 10 payments.....120,000

Order Under Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

177TH ST, or Tremont Av, n s, 25 ft w of Clinton Av, 75x100; George E. Stone, on Peter Coughlin to Clarke & Sherman..... $725

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Feb. 9.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

80—Gibson vs. Tug R. H. Rathbun.
24—Seaman vs. Water Boat F. H. Graves.
48—Sheldrake vs. SS. Alfred Dumois.
78—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. SS. Etruria.
50—Whyte vs. tug Howard Carroll.
94—Martin vs. So. Pac. Co.
63—Newcastle SS. Co. vs. Barber.
38—In re. ferryboat Oregon.
41—In re. steamboat Rosedale.
77—Bannon vs. schooner John W. Fox.
53—Putnam vs. SS. British King.
30—Coe vs. tug R. J. Moran.
64—Huntley vs. tug Ed. Luckenbach.
79—Kessler vs. sloop Lark.
57—Keller vs. tug Fannie P. Okeer.

Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.

9005—Bergamo vs. Brennan.
5727—Strauss vs. Wimpfheimer.
5876—John P. Kane Co. vs. Mayor, &c.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6182.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J., Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the people. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Parker. 2—Bertha Moensch.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

14870—Townsend vs. Excelsior Electric Co.
14906—Barshall vs. Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids.
13705—Rosenfeld vs. Byrnes.
12810—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
12811—Same vs. same.
14370—Keogh vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
13567—Roth vs. Board of Education.
14176—Storey vs. Mayor, &c.
13946—Wagner vs. Grunhut.
8208—Bennett vs. The Mayor, &c.
13698—Riverside Bank vs. Woodhaven Junction.
14488—Kane vs. Whitaker.
14608—Carr vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8199—Chanet vs. Lynch.
7309—Endemann vs. Dunphy.
5894—Keegan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2761—Knight vs. Kelly.
5787—Millie Iron & M. Co. vs. Tholman.
8480—Littlewood vs. Littlewood.
8546—Balsky vs. Johnson.
7738—Welsh vs. Cornell.
5820—Jackson vs. Koehler.
4256—Murphy vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
6106—Whitehall vs. Downey.
5236—Levin vs. Goldberg.
5031—Wein vs. Third Ave. Ry. Co.
7712—Deans vs. Hilton.

Highest number reached in regular call, 8802.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gierich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

8322—McMahon vs. Bennett.
7021—Sharkey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7796—Runne vs. Sanger.
599—Anderson vs. New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
4233—Lang vs. Hirsch.
5824—Whitehall vs. Whittaker.
7289—N. Y. & N. H. Automatic Sprinkler Co. vs. Andrews.
8503—Palisades R. R. Co. vs. Youmans.
8253—Moylan vs. Macy.
8372—Carn vs. Guggenheimer.
7307—Papa vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8488—Dowling vs. Dowling.
8496—Holmes vs. Weber.
8490—Shigon vs. Corbin Cabinet Lock Co.
8509—Sinker vs. Holland Trust Co.
8568—Barnes vs. Masterson.
8570—Komlot vs. Royal Ins. Co.
7476—Campbell vs. Martin.
7477—Same vs. Martin.
7650—Coombs vs. Bruckman.
1546—Martin vs. Home Bank.
5809—Cook vs. Bates.
6801—Same vs. Loew.
7719—Nickels vs. 3d Way & 7th Ave. R. R.
8053—Schmack vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dittenhoefer vs. O'Connor—Joseph MacElroy. Ridden vs. Chambers—Charles N. Morgan. Hayden vs. Chambers—Charles N. Morgan. Matter of O'Brien—George F. Morgan. Matter of Loughran—Theodore F. Hascall. Kingsland vs. Wallach—Richard H. Clarke.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Sarah A. Boyd. | Chas. Naber.
Frank A. Hatch. | At 2 P. M.
Sarah Robertson. | Samuel M. Blatchford.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street, (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned sine die.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Le Barbier, and Gray for the People.

1—Francesco Cioffi, Antonio Maniello.
2—Joseph Weiss, Benjamin Jacobs.
3—George A. Kuhirt.
4—Davis Kessler.
5—Jacob N. Haight.
6—Thomas Kavanagh.
7—Henry A. Kennedy, Benjamin Rothwell.
8—Thomas Kenny.
9—Jacob Kuntz.
10—Charles Jackson.
11—William James.
12—Patrick Smith.
13—Sieg Tynberg.
14—Albert J. Dexter, Pleadings.
1—George Steiger.
2—John Howard, John Barrett.
3—Joseph Brady.
4—Joseph Dougherty.
5—Michael Batto, Andrew Ricker.
6—James Raukeillor.
7—Thomas Stevenson.
8—John Birkley, Jr.
9—Frank Lessner.
10—James P. Crate.
11—Luigi Sartori.
12—Abraham Fisher.
13—Raphael Musolino.
14—Kate Jenkinson.
15—Joseph Boulla.
16—Charles Koch. Alfred Marks.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Gof, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lloyd for the People.

1—Jacob Beresheim.
2—Bernard Rattisky.
3—James O'Toole.
4—Arthur Hockenjos.
5—George Fagan.
6—Bertha Sewell.
7—William McDaniels.
8—Harry Cohn. John Smith.
9—Patrick Allen. John Callahan.
10—Stephen Mahlig.
11—Alice Gibson.
12—George Greenberg.
13—Jennie Freedman.
14—Jennie Goldberg.
15—Joseph Magnus.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—David Leamy, John O'Brien.
2—Edward Marvill.
3—Benjamin Feinstein.
4—Matthew Kelly. Patrick J. Kelly.
5—James McCann.
6—Owen Lynch.
7—Harris Feinberg, Jacob Levy.
8—Robert McKinley.
9—Frank Spinka.
10—John Vrana.
11—Robert Sythes.
12—Sam Beck.
13—Claudius O. Adams.
14—Nicolas Spielberg
15—Bonford Boniface.
16—Charles F. Reichers.
17—Harris Feinberg.
18—Henry Wittenberg.
19—Henry J. Withaus.
20—John Courtney.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Byrne, and Honey for the People.

1—Edward Carroll. John Clark.
2—Rigoberto Ramirez. Esteban Ferrer.
3—William Disney.
4—Robert Bain.
5—Martin Hammer.
6—John Kiernan. Roger Colbert.
7—John Bischoff.
8—Alexander Schefter. Isaac Schefter.
9—John C. Hall.
10—John C. Buckley.
11—Christopher Presutte.
12—Domenico Schiamacuoli.
13—Hiram W. Harris.
14—Cesare De Angles.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Mehrbach—Samuel B. Paul. Matter of Platzek—Richard M. Henry. Sumner vs. Clark—Norman T. M. Melliss. Matter of Speir, Jr.—Stephen H. Keating. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Moore—Wilbur Larremore. Stillman vs. Kearney—

EXCURSIONS.

WINTER RESORTS.

Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including **Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico,** and ALL POINTS SOUTH.

FLORIDA A Pleasant Tour, under Personal Escort, visiting the chief resorts, leaves New York **Feb. 18.** Programmes, time tables, etc., free from THOS. COOK & SON, **261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.**

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc., March 5, April 2, 16, May 14, June 11, 18, 22, 25, 29, July 2.
Holy Land departures March 5, May 7, July 2, Oct. 1.
Round the World departures Oct. 1 and Nov. 1.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

WASHINGTON Three-day trip by Royal Blue Line, leaves New York Feb. 17.
Including Hotel and Traveling Expenses, **$14.50**
Programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 AND 1,225 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

35TH ST., 30 WEST.—A handsomely furnished second floor in private house, for one or two gentlemen.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$5,000 STOCK SECOND-HAND MACHINERY business, tools, 2 horse-power gas engine, speed-lathes, presses, drills, pumps, saws, pulleys, gears, boring mill, &c. Must be sold. No reasonable offer refused. Owner, LAW. F. SCHWAAB, No. 38 New Chambers St., Basement.

FINE JOBBING AND FAMILY LIQUOR store; largest village on south side of Long Island; best chance; good trade; poor health cause of selling. G. PETERSON, Patchogue, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

AEOLIAN, GRAND, MUSIC WANTED. BOX 551 Westfield, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; personal city reference. 336 West 49th St., Barry's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—By two sisters, together; one as chambermaid and waitress; other as cook and laundress; city reference. 200 East 48th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid; best city references. 408 West 53d St.; McNelty's bell.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a German Protestant, recommended as first-class cook; careful managing working housekeeper for nice small family, in or out of city; one to assist; please state full particulars; cannot be noticed otherwise. H., 201 East 14th St.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in all branches; will assist with washing; best reference. 153 East 43d St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young woman as excellent cook; can do plain washing; has best city references. M. K., Box 200 Times Office.

COOK, &c.—By competent girl cook and assist with washing; best personal reference. 450 West 54th St., housekeeper's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best personal city references; wages $35 a month. C. M., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By excellent cook in all branches; three years' references from last employers. 434 West 55th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; assist with washing; best reference. L. D., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent young cook, with good references. 202 East 20th St., F.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to go out by the day to do any kind of work; can wait on table neatly; best city reference. 229 East 73d St., Donnelly's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker to go out by the day; understands all kinds of work; terms reasonable. Powers, 1,479 Madison Av.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By refined North German as dressmaker, seamstress, or nursery governess; references. Lang, 136 East 109th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By French Protestant experienced as nursery governess or useful companion; good references. Mlle., care Mrs. B. Wolff, 34 West 131st St.

GOVERNESS.—By French nursery governess entire charge of children; good teacher; best references. Mlle., 149 West 36th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an American; teaches English to beginners; is a good nurse in illness; thoroughly understands the care of children, having had several years' experience; if desired, can take entire charge of those between the ages of three and nine; excellent references. M. P., 705 West 56th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—By a married couple; without children, would like to take care of gentleman's house in the country; best reference. "Advertiser," 374 Park Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper in a widower's family only; best reference. Refinement, Box 324, 1,269 Broadway.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl of seventeen as kitchenmaid in private family. Lubben, 364 East 72d St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—A refined German girl as maid or with grown children; best city reference. B. S., care Mrs. Stahlhut, 142 East 17th St.

MAID.—By North German Protestant as maid to lady; excellent dressmaker, seamstress, light chamberwork. B. L., Box 308, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by the day or take washing home; best reference. 413 East 72d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress in first-class private family; best city reference. M. J., Box 376, 1,269 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By refined nurse; mental cases; willing and obliging; seven years' city references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By competent woman as nurse; take full charge of infant; good city reference. 326 West 40th St.

Furnacemen.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By a thoroughly experienced woman as parlormaid and chambermaid; excellent worker; dinner courses and receptions; New York and Newport testimonials; city or country. 234 West 31st St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent waitress in private family; carving, wines, salads; best references; wages, $20; lady can be seen. 318 East 31st St., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—Gentleman recommends his butler as a first-class man and good valet in every respect. L. G., Box 263, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—By man and wife as coachman and cook or laundress; city or country; written and personal references. Coachman, 51 Greenwich Av., basement.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; reference from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Protestant; 35; single; German descent; life experience in the management of gentleman's place, also in handling men to their best advantage; well up in growing of fruits, plants, flowers, and vegetables indoors and out; open for engagement 1st of March; best of recommendations. Box 116, West Orange, N. J.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Married; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; garden, farm, lawns, greenhouse, &c.; experience 21 years' references. R., Box 61, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By first-class general working foreman of noted place; details. Gardener, care W. Hatton, florist, Patchogue, L. I.

Miscellaneous.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—By draughtsman; eight years' experience in bridge and structural iron work; open for engagement. C. W., Box 283, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—German cook, to assist with washing; reference required. Call early, at 62 East 75th St.; car fare paid.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

WINTER RESORTS. WINTER RESORTS.

The Florida of the North

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

3½ hours from New York: Vestibule train daily, 1:40 P. M.

The HOTEL WINDSOR

The Most Modern Hotel on the Atlantic Coast.

Apartments en suite. Hot and cold sea water baths attached.
American and European plans.
80 feet from ocean. Russian Orchestra.
Turkish Room. Marine Room. Ship's Room.
Sun Balconies.

Representative will be at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on February 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, from 11 A. M. until 5 P. M., with diagrams, views and information regarding Hotel and Atlantic City.

G. JASON WATERS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R., leaving Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. Ferries at 1:40 P. M.

GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.

The purest of water from our own artesian well 840 feet deep, used for all purposes throughout the house.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

THE NORWOOD.—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Special Spring Rates. F. ALSFELT.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WRITE for the new illustrated catalogue (postpaid) of the famous **HARDMAN PIANO.**
Prices and terms to suit the times.
HARDMAN, PECK & CO., Manfrs., 138 Fifth Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Pirsson, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next. Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSSON, Attorney for Executors. 150 Broadway, N. Y. d15-1aw6mW

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 135 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHARINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway.
d1-1aw3mW&je1

DOSCHER, JOHN CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHRISTOPHER DOSCHER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Holm & Smith, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of February next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1897. MARY DOSCHER, Executrix. HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. au18-1aw6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM J. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f2-1aw6mW

GOULD, JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY GOULD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Lyndhurst, in Tarrytown, Westchester Co., New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1897. GEORGE J. GOULD, EDWIN GOULD, HELEN M. GOULD, HOWARD GOULD, Executors. JOHN F. DILLON, Attorney for Executors, 195 Broadway, New York. o20-1aw6mW

MARQUIS, ROBERT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT M. MARQUIS, late of the City of New York, engineer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 42 West 20th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. HELEN M. MARQUIS, Administratrix. EDWARD B. MERRILL, Attorney for Administratrix.
o13-1aw6mW

MYERS, ALICE E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George Gormley, if living, and, if dead, to the widow, heirs, and next of kin of said George Gormley, whose names and parts of whose names and whose place or places of residence are unknown and cannot, after diligent inquiry, be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas, Jane A. McKenna of the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1885, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County of New York, at the City of New York, the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk Surrogate's Court.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Petitioner, 247 Broadway, City.
j12-1aw6vW

WINTER RESORTS.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL
WM. E. DAVIES, Proprietor.
HARVEY S. DENISON, Superintendent.
NOW OPEN.
GOOD ROADS—GOLF LINKS—QUAIL SHOOTING.
New York Office: F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Ave.

Lakewood, New Jersey.
LAUREL HOUSE.
Open from October 1st to June 1st.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
Circulars of FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897.
EDWARD N. BOND, Executor.
WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York.
d29-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. WALKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. O'Brien, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of March, 1898.—David New York, the 31st day of August, 1897.—GEORGE H. WALKER, JR., CHARLES B. WALKER, Administrators. JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Attorney for Administrators, 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City. sept1-1aw6mW

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Plyer & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City. d15-1aw6mW

RONCKENDORFF, GEORGE READ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE READ RONCKENDORFF, late of the City of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, namely, the office of her attorneys, Hornblower Byrne, Taylor & Miller, No. 80 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1897. CATHERINE RONCKENDORFF, as Administratrix of the Estate of George Read Ronckendorff. au18-1aw6mW

SAUNDERS, PHILLIPPA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Agnes Davies, (nee Scott); Elizabeth Emma Lunns; Edith Ellen Brooks, (nee Gosden;) Charles Louis Gosden, Jane Gosden, Sophia Gosden, Maria I. Duffy, Arthur P. Duffy, Maria Rooley, Evergreen Cemetery, and to all persons interested in the estate of PHILLIPPA SAUNDERS, late of the City and New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the eighteenth day of February, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles T. Duffy and Carl E. Kessler, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
[L. S.]
d29-1aw6wW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

108TH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New York.—JAMES MURRAY and ROBERT HILL, plaintiffs, against CARL J. LAGESSEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 17th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with said One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet, and thence southerly and again parallel with said Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.
FRANCIS SPIER, Jr., Referee.
CHAS. S. BLOOMFIELD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale:

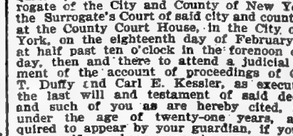

The approximate amount of the plaintiffs' claim is three thousand and fifteen and 30-100 ($3,015.30) dollars and interest from January 12th, 1898; the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents outstanding is about $800 upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. Two five-story and basement three-family flat houses.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898. FRANCIS SPIER, Jr.,

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WAVERLY PLACE.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court.—SARAH A. LAWRENCE and MARIE E. DEGRAUW against JOHN B. LEFFERTS, Caroline M. Lefferts, The Department of Buildings of the City of New York, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of January 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the 17th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the New York Real Estate and Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain messuage and lot and parcel of land in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York fronting on Factory Street, now Waverly Place, and beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of said street, distant forty (40) feet southerly from the present southeasterly corner of Factory and Christopher Streets, running thence easterly and parallel with Christopher Street sixty (60) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Factory Street twenty (20) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Christopher Street sixty (60) feet to Factory Street; thence northerly along the line of Factory Street twenty feet to the place of beginning. And also all that certain piece and parcel of land adjoining the last described piece and parcel, and on the easterly side thereof beginning at the southeasterly corner thereof and running thence northerly along the rear line of the said last-described piece and parcel of land twenty (20) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Christopher Street thirteen (13) feet to land formerly of one Foley; thence southerly along said Foley's land and parallel with Factory Street twenty (20) feet to land of Peter Tebow; thence westerly along said Tebow's line and parallel with Christopher Street thirteen feet to the place of beginning. Subject, however, as to that part of the last-mentioned piece of land lying along and adjoining the said Foley's land and eight feet in breadth the whole length from the northerly to the southerly sides to a perpetual easement and right of way of the owners of the lots of land adjoining the hereby granted premises on the northerly and southerly sides. Together with the free right of ingress and egress and of way to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, in, over, and upon a lane or alley of eight feet in width extending from Christopher Street aforesaid to and over the said part of the said piece of land adjoining Foley's land, and to the southerly boundary of the piece or parcel of land hereby granted or intended so to be, said premises being now known by the street Number 157 Waverly Place. Being the same premises conveyed to Catherine A. Lefferts by William A. Boyd, referee, by deed dated Novembr 9th, 1880, and recorded on the same day in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1660 of Conveyances at Page 365.—Dated New York, January 20, 1898. A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
R. P. LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

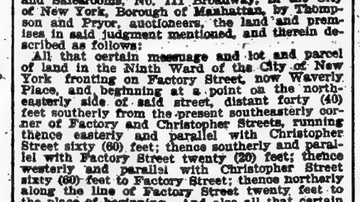

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which said premises are to be sold is $9,325, with interest from January 20th, 1898. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and water rents is $142.45, besides interest and costs of action. A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
ja28-2aw3wW&F&f.17

FOURTH AVENUE, ALSO HILLSIDE STREET. —Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—IGNATZ BOSKOWITZ, as Trustee for the Mechanics & Traders' Bank, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date November 18th, 1897, and entered on the 10th day of December, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, County, and State, on the 17th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Edward L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant eighty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-fourth Street with said easterly side of Fourth Avenue; thence running easterly and parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches; thence running westerly and again parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches to said easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches to the point of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known as certain map entitled a "Map of One Hundred and Twenty-eight acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dykeman, deceased, known as Fort George property, dated September 15th, 1868, R. Ross, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York November 7th, 1868, as Map 697, and which parcel is distinguished and known as No. 135, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the street laid out by Commissioners of Central Park, and designated on said map as Hillside Street, at the southeasterly side of Plot No. 134, on said map; thence running southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Plot No. 134 on said map, two hundred and twenty-six feet two inches to the land of Thomas J. Powers; thence running southeasterly along the land of Thomas J. Powers fifty feet; thence running northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Plot No. 136, on said map, two hundred twenty-six feet four inches to the centre of Hillside Street, and thence running northwesterly along said centre line on Hillside Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.
ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 14th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1898.
ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja19-2taw4wW&M

SECOND AVENUE AND EIGHTY-THIRD Street.—New York Supreme Court.—JACOB GUNDLICH, plaintiff, against ELISE GOETZ, (formerly Elise Haenlein,) and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, dated the 5th day of January, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 8th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 24th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows, to wit:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, with the easterly side of Second Avenue and running thence easterly, and along the northerly line or side of Eighty-third Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue fifty-five feet and ten inches, more or less, to the southerly line of a strip of land heretofore conveyed by Franz Haenlein and wife to David Weinberg, by deed dated March 4th, 1887; thence westerly along said southerly line of land and parallel with Eighty-third Street one hundred feet to the easterly line of Second Avenue and thence southerly and along the easterly line of Second Avenue fifty-five feet and ten inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 1st, 1898.
A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee,
2 Wall Street, New York City.
MICHAEL C. GROSS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 3 Chambers Street, New York City.

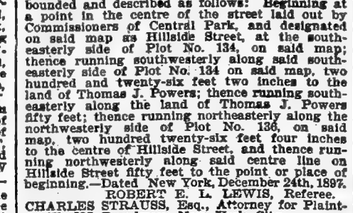

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold and its street numbers.

There is a mortgage on the above described premises amounting to the sum of Twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars, with interest from the 12th day of January, 1898, at 4½ per cent. per annum, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rates, &c., with interest, amount to the sum of $966.16. The above premises are also sold subject to the lettings of said premises, respectfully.
f2-2aw8wW&F&f24

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAVEMEYER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, No. 41 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April, next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, JENNIE B. H. CAMPBELL, Administrators. EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Attorneys for Administrators, 41 Wall Street, New York City.
o13-1aw6mW

INSTRUCTION.

STAMMERING
and all nervous affections of speech thoroughly corrected. For outline of treatment and testimonials from eminent men and pupils address F. A. BRYANT, M. D., 9 West 14th St., N. Y.

LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 78 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. Videra, 128 West 49th St.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.
HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels.

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and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 96 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

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GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, a. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C...Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do .....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)...Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Atlanta, Ga. Hotel Aragon, ep, $1.50 up; ap, $3 up
Baltimore, Md. Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
do .....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C. Charleston Htl., a.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, $3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3

Florida East Coast Hotels. OFFICES: N. Y., 3 Park Place; Buffalo, 377 Main St.
- **Key West, Key West**.....a. p.
- **Miami, Royal Palm**.....a. p.
- **Miami, Biscayne Hotel**...a.p.
- **Palm Beach,** Royal Poinciana, a.p.
- **Palm Beach,** Palm Beach Inn, a.p.
- **Ormond, The Ormond**...a. p.
- **St. Augustine,** Ponce de Leon, a. p.
- **St. Augustine, Alcazar,** a. p.

Fla., Jacksonville. St. James Hotel, a. pl., $4
Fla., Suwanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water

FLORIDA RESORTS. Plant System Hotels. OFFICES: 211 and 1,185 B'way, N. Y.; 296 Washington St., Boston
- **Tampa,** Tampa Bay Hotel...a. p. Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
- **Winter Park, Seminole**...a. p. Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
- **Kissimmee, Kissimmee**...a. p. Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
- **Ocala, Ocala House**.....a. p. Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
- **Belleair, Belleview**.....a. p. Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
- **Punta Gorda,** Punta Gorda Htl. ap. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
- **Fort Meyers,** Ft. Meyers Htl., a. p. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up, ap, $3up
Lakewood, N. J. Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng......Hotel Cecil, .e p., $2 up
London. (Westminster)...St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap, $3 to $5; ep, $1up
Memphis, Tenn...Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala. Battle House, rooms, bath, ap, $2.50 up
Naples, Italy. (Splendid view south;) Parker's Htl
New Orleans, La...New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, a. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do The Westminster, a. p, $3.50 up, e. p, $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
Old P't Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, ap., $4 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
Southern Pines, N. C., Piney Woods Inn, ap, $3-5
St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e. p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Thomasville, Ga. Piney Woods Hotel, a.p., $4 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va. Princess Anne Htl., ap. $4 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Resolution for an Investigation of Alleged Canal Frauds Adopted by Both Bodies.

BRIDGE TRACKS AND LOOPS

Railroads Committee Directed by Council to Devise Plans for Rendering Travel Safe and Keeping the Passageway Open.

At the meeting of the Municipal Assembly yesterday a resolution was adopted by the City Council that a thorough investigation be made of the alleged frauds in connection with the recent expenditures for improving the canals. The resolution was sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrent action. The Aldermen approved it after a brief argument. The Council also adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Railroads to examine the tracks and loops on the Brooklyn Bridge. With the exception of the passage of those resolutions without argument and the reference of a resolution to do away with turnstiles on the elevated railroad stations the Council transacted nothing but routine business.

The resolution on the canal matter, introduced by Councilman Hottenroth, is as follows:

Whereas, The commercial prosperity of the State and City of New York is largely influenced by the proper maintenance and effective improvement of the great canals of the State; and

Whereas, The greater portion of the expense or bond issues required for the improvement of the said canals will be a burden upon the people of this city; and,

Whereas, The commerce of this city appears already to have been materially affected by a neglect of the said canals, and the commercial supremacy of this city may be endangered by neglect to properly improve the canals, waste and extravagance in the expenditure of money appropriated for the improvement of said canals;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Council of the City of New York, the Board of Aldermen concurring, representing a majority of the people of the State of New York,

1. That a thorough investigation of the alleged frauds in connection with the recent expenditures for improving the canals be made with all convenient speed.

2. That a majority of any committee of investigation which may be selected or appointed to inquire into said alleged frauds by the Legislature of this State or otherwise, be representative citizens and residents of this city.

Resolved, That copies of these preambles and resolutions be sent to the Governor, Senate, and Assembly of the State of New York.

The resolution on the bridge tracks introduced by Councilman Cassidy reads:

Resolved, That the Committee on Railroads be and it hereby is directed to examine into the present condition of the westerly terminal and tracks and loops of the Brooklyn Bridge and report to the Assembly, with all convenient speed, such prudential and police regulations, resolutions, or ordinance as shall in its judgment be necessary to at all times render travel between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn certain and safe, and keep the passageway of said bridge safe, free, and open to pedestrians coming or going at all times.

Two veto messages were received from Mayor Van Wyck. The first disapproved a resolution providing for the lease of rooms in the New York Life Building for three years for the use of the Board of Public Improvements, on the ground that the proposed term was too long, and the question of rental was now under consideration by a committee of the sinking fund. The second message vetoed the granting of an additional room in the City Hall to the President of the Borough of Manhattan. Mr. Peters has already three rooms.

The resolution of the Board of Trade and Transportation, referring to the widening and deepening of the harbor channel, offered at last week's meeting, was approved, and it was decided that with the concurrence of the Aldermen a committee composed of two members from each body should be appointed to try and secure the necessary appropriation from the Legislature.

The Council approved the resolution passed last week by the Board of Aldermen asking the Mayor to appoint a committee to help arrange the celebration of consolidation.

The question of providing a private office for President Guggenheimer did not come up. Mr. Guggenheimer is not anxious for a part of the Governor's room, and did not inspire the resolution of last week, but he declares that some room is absolutely necessary for the transaction of public business devolving upon him. He is compelled to hear auctioneer and other like cases, and the room at present assigned to him, 10 feet by 8 feet, is not large enough to accommodate those who will attend the hearings as witnesses and counsel.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Committee in Favor of a Park at Houston, Prince, and Mott Streets.

Routine business and the consideration of such important matters as whether the Tub Club of Brooklyn should or should not parade in the wilds of Canarsie occupied nearly all of yesterday's session of the Board of Aldermen.

The Committee on Parks reported in favor of laying out a public park at Houston, Prince and Mott Streets, and the report was recommitted for a public hearing on the motion of Alderman Goodman.

When the resolution of the Council for an investigation of the canal expenditures was presented Alderman Muh moved its adoption. Alderman Goodman objected, on the ground that the language of the resolution was such as to throw discredit on one of the great political parties. He demanded that the resolution be referred, and printed in the minutes, in deference to the Republican minority in the board, who would thus be afforded an opportunity to examine it and to move its amendment if its terms should be found offensive.

Alderman Muh's motion prevailed.

A resolution providing for one car for smokers in every four during the rush hours on the surface roads, and for one car for smokers on every elevated train was referred to the Railroad Committee.

Brooklyn Law Department Salaries.

Corporation Counsel Whalen announced yesterday the following as the salaries of employes of the Law Department in the Borough of Brooklyn: Almet F. Jenks, Assistant in charge of the Brooklyn office, $10,000; W. J. Carr, Assistant, $7,000; R. Percy Chittenden and William Hughes, Assistants, $6,000; John J. Walsh, Daniel D. Whitney, Jr., Michael E. Finnigan, William C. Courtney, Assistants, $5,000; Jerome W. Coombs, Assistant, and Samuel K. Probasco, Chief Clerk, $2,500. Stenographers—Martin Flanigan, $2,000; Peter P. Smith, $1,200; Charles R. Hartman, Charles J. Druhan, and Joseph P. Conway, $1,000; Joseph H. Gardiner, Jr., $900. Law Clerks—Thomas A. Murphy, $750; Christie Bellow, $600.

Board of Estimate Allowances.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday announced allowances aggregating $822,868.86. With the exception of $734,568.86 for street and park openings, the appropriations were made under provisions of the law and were apart from the department budgets. The items were: Street and park openings, $734,568.86; contingencies, District Attorney's office, New York County, $28,000; fees for Clerk of General Sessions, $4,500; disbursements and fees under the Code of Criminal Procedure, trials, &c., in insane cases, $1,000; copies of commitments, &c., insane, $1,000; Memorial Committee, G. A. R., Manhattan and Bronx, $2,500; allowance Clerk of the Appellate Division, $100; Disciplinary Training School of Brooklyn, $48,000; Decoration Day observances in Brooklyn, $2,500.

3,000 TAILORS ON STRIKE.

Employes of Two Hundred Shops Want Higher Wages.

About 3,000 trousermakers in New York, Brooklyn, and Brownsville, employed in 200 shops, went out on strike yesterday for an advance of wages. They said that they had to work sixteen hours a day, and got from $5 to $9 a week. Every man had to make from twelve to eighteen pairs of trousers a day, and a presser had to iron between seventy and eighty pairs of trousers in the same time.

The strikers held a mass meeting in Victoria Hall, 82 Clinton Street, and Emma Goldman came to speak. The people were afraid to let her speak, but they finally said they would let her make a few remarks provided that she did not talk Anarchy. She promised readily, and then spoke for two hours, urging them to stand up for their rights.

It was reported last evening that 2,500 waistcoat makers are on the verge of a strike.

Stern Bros

will display to-day their first importation of

Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Bonnets

with those from their own workrooms For Present Wear.

West 23d St.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

A Decision in Favor of the Importers in the Noted Brandy Cherry Case.

A decision in the much-discussed brandy cherry case was handed down by the Customs Board of Classification yesterday, in favor of the importers. This case has been watched with much interest by importers in different parts of the country, because the final settlement of the point at issue will affect a large number of similar cases. The individual protest just decided was that of Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co. against the Surveyor of Customs at Cincinnati. The dispute was over the proper classification, under the tariff law of 1894, of eight casks of cherries imported in spirits. About $2,000 was involved in the shape of additional duties in this specific case, but the principle affects other cases aggregating about $170,000.

Judson Harmon, Attorney General under President Cleveland, and W. Wickham Smith of this city appeared for the importers, and W. J. Gibson of New York and ex-Judge Maurice O'Connell, the present Solicitor of the Treasury, appeared in behalf of the United States. The importation of Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co. consisted of white cherries from Bordeaux. These goods were at first assessed as non-enumerated manufactured articles at 20 per cent. ad valorem, but they were subsequently reclassified by the Surveyor in Cincinnati on the theory that the merchandise should be regarded as "brandy containing cherries," rather than "cherries preserved in spirits." This new classification brought the importation within the provisions of Paragraph 237 of the Wilson tariff, making brandy dutiable at $1.80 per gallon. As the appraised value of the entire eight casks of cherries and brandy was but $625, the importing firm of Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co. made a vigorous protest against the payment of an additional duty of over $2,200, which would make the duty nearly $2,400.

Much testimony was taken at the hearing in New York, but the board, through Judge Somerville, its Chairman, holds that the Government has failed to sustain the correctness of the Surveyor's second classification, and it sustains the importers' protest, and orders the entry to be reliquidated in accordance with the Surveyor's original views.

One phase of the testimony was the declaration of representatives of the protestants that if the Government's ruling was sustained the importers would be driven out of business; furthermore, that fruit could not be properly preserved in good spirits. Several experts testified that the liquor in which the imported cherries were preserved was of an inferior grade, and in no sense brandy. Not one of the casks in question contained more than 22 per cent. of alcohol, and some of them contained only 16 per cent.

In the case of Edwin Horrax, who protested against the local Appraiser's classification of an importation of "shaped glace" as "cotton webbing," dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem, the board overruled the protest and sustained the Collector.

BICYCLIST SUES THE CITY.

Claims $5,000 for Injuries Received on Coney Island Cycle Path.

Papers were served on Controller Coler yesterday in a suit for $5,000 damages against the city, brought by Samson Pincus of Brooklyn, for injuries sustained while riding a wheel on the Coney Island cycle path last Summer. The suit will test the obligation of the city to keep the path clear of obstructions.

Mr. Pincus was riding with several other members of the Carroll Park Wheelmen to Coney Island one night in August. Work on a sewer basin where Avenue E intersects the line was in progress. There were no lights or danger signals, but a large flagstone protected the sides of the excavation. About one foot of the stone extended onto the cycle path. Mr. Pincus fell over the stone, and his companions fell over him. All were more or less hurt, and their wheels were wrecked. Mr. Pincus declares that he was under a doctor's care for four months.

BROOKLYN'S SCHOOL BOARD.

Five Delegates to the Central Board Will Be Elected.

The Brooklyn School Board will meet today and perfect an organization. It is a foregone conclusion that President Swanstrom of the old Board of Education will be unanimously re-elected, but the meeting is likely to be exciting because of the election of five delegates to the New York Board of Education. Elwin S. Piper, Henry W. Maxwell, John R. Thompson, John McNamee, Richard Young, Frank L. Babbott, Horace E. Dresser, and Col. John Y. Cuyler seem to be the leading candidates, and there is hardly any doubt that Maxwell and McNamee will be two of the delegates.

President Swanstrom, who has been talked of for the Presidency of the Central Board, has practically withdrawn, because his candidacy would embarrass Dr. William H. Maxwell, and it is believed that the whole Brooklyn delegation will vote for President Hubbell of the Manhattan Board.

The Brooklyn men know that they will incur the displeasure of Mayor Van Wyck by voting for Hubbell, but they cannot be removed unless the bill now before the Legislature is passed and signed by the Governor. The Brooklyn men profess to have reasons for asserting that Gov. Black will not sign the bill even if the Legislature passes it.

DRUG TARIFF DISPUTES.

A Conference of Government Experts Begins in This City.

For the purpose of discussing measures for a more uniform classification of drugs for tariff purposes, a conference of Government experts was called in the office of United States Appraiser Wakeman in this city yesterday. There were present United States Appraiser Louis Voltz of Buffalo, Examiner Ott of Cincinnati, Examiner O'Brien of St. Louis, Examiner Blum of Detroit, and Assistant Appraiser Hamill of New York. In consequence of a misunderstanding; the examiners from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and other points did not reach here yesterday, but they are expected to-day, when the conference will proceed on the same lines laid down for the tobacco uniform classification conference held here a few weeks ago.

There has been much misunderstanding and controversy at the different ports of entry over the enforcement of the provisions of the new tariff law relating to drugs. Importers claim that all raw drugs should be admitted free of duty, as heretofore. The customs officers, under instructions from the Treasury Department, have been classifying as dutiable all drugs which "have been advanced from a strictly crude or natural condition by refining, grinding, cleansing, or purifying processes." Disputes arise over what constitutes "an advance in condition" of any particular drug.

For the worst of Colds there is no better remedy than JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

ORIENTAL RUGS.

75 Fine Daghestan Rugs, Regular Value $12.50 $8.50

150 Extra Fine Antique Daghestan Rugs, . . $12.50 Regular Value $16.50

Also a large variety of Fine Antique and Modern Bokara Rugs from $12.50 upwards.

A new shipment of choice TURKISH CARPETS of special design just received, in all the new shades of green; sizes, 6x9 to 12x15 feet.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

LEGAL NOTES.

FRANCHISE TAX.—The Jewelers' Circular Publishing Company sought, by writ of certiorari, to be relieved from the franchise tax assessed by State Controller Roberts upon the ground that it was a manufacturing corporation, within the meaning of the statute, and therefore exempt from the payment of the tax. The Court of Appeals, affirming the decision of the Third Appellate Division, holds, by Judge Haight, that, even upon the assumption that the printing of a newspaper was "manufacturing" within the meaning of the statute, the relator would still be entitled to no relief. It did not own or operate any plant for printing and took no part in the work of printing further than to have a foreman who watched the work as it progressed in the hands of a contractor, by whom the type was set and the paper printed at a price agreed upon. It was not therefore a "manufacturing" corporation within the meaning of the exemption in the Franchise Tax act.

***

PUNISHED FOR IMPOSING UPON THE COURT.—The firm of Church E. Gates & Co. placed a mechanic's lien last November upon property at Timpson Place and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owned by the Hupfel Brewery Company, for materials furnished to Charles M. Bricks, a contractor, amounting to $218. Bricks, by his lawyer, William M. Martine, procured the discharge of the mechanic's lien, by producing Samuel Cuperman and George P. Kinne as sureties upon an undertaking. It was subsequently discovered that the sureties were entirely worthless, and proceedings were instituted by Gates to have Bricks and Martine adjudged in contempt and punished for putting in the fictitious sureties and causing them to make false affidavits. Justice Daly yesterday granted the application, imposing a fine of $250 upon Bricks and his attorney. Justice Daly said the sureties upon the undertaking were plainly men of straw, and the absence of any explanation by the party and his attorney, who offered them, justified the presumption that the security was known to be fictitious. The fact that the order for the discharge of the lien procured upon the undertaking was used to collect the money due on the lien, in violation of a stay of all proceedings, under such order, was conclusive evidence of an intent to impose false sureties upon the court, procure its order, and use it to the damage of the plaintiff.

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CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT.—A judgment recovered in the Supreme Court in this city by Charles Bloom in a suit against the P. Cox Shoe Manufacturing Company, for breach of a written contract of service, was affirmed on appeal, and is now upheld by the Court of Appeals on defendant's further appeal. Bloom, who was employed as traveling salesman, at a yearly salary of $1,800, was discharged because he refused to drum for trade in New York and Brooklyn. He contended that as the principal business office of the defendant was in New York City the term "traveling salesman" implied the sale of goods by him outside of these two cities. The company insisted that the contract obligated him to sell goods wherever they might direct him to go in the United States. Evidence was given on both sides as to the alleged custom in the trade of construing the words "traveling salesman." The Court of Appeals decides, by Judge Haight, that in such case it was proper for the court to leave to the jury the question as to the meaning of the controverted words in the light of any custom that, in their judgment, might have been established. The defendants having contended that the plaintiff's sales were so small in comparison with his salary that he must be regarded incompetent as a salesman, the instruction of the Court to the jury that, if the employe honestly endeavored to make sales and did not succeed it was one of the risks the employer took in selling goods over the country, was held to be proper.

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MUTUAL AGENCY OF COPARTNERS.—Siegfried and Herman Bienenstock, who were wool merchants in St. Louis, Mo., some years ago sold a number of sacks of wool to the Rittenhouse Manufacturing Company, a New Jersey corporation, through Gardner, the company's general managing agent. While the wool was in transit Edward H. Ammidown, the President of the company, directed it to be stored in this city. With the warehouse receipts which were issued for the wool as collateral security to a note of the company, a loan was obtained from the Bank of America of $9,242.44. The company was at the time of the purchase, and had long been, insolvent. Ammidown, under whose direction the pledge was made, to serve the financial need of the company, was senior member of a firm of commission merchants in this city, composed of himself and Albert D. Smith. This firm had for a number of years been acting as the consignee of the Rittenhouse Company, of which Ammidown was the largest stockholder, though Smith had no interest in it. The accounts of the company with the firm becoming largely overdrawn by advances upon goods, Smith had insisted that the advances must be restricted, and then it was agreed that the company was not to draw for any sum not shown in an "advance book" that was to be kept, and to be always open for inspection. The check representing the loan upon the pledged wool was drawn to the order of the Rittenhouse Company, and, after being received by Ammidown, was deposited by him with his firm, and the amount credited to the company upon the "advance book." Smith had no knowledge of the transaction. Two months afterward the company went into the hands of a receiver, and Ammidown, being individually involved in its failure as indorser upon its business paper, made an insolvent assignment. He had previously retired from the firm, largely indebted to Smith, his partner. In an action brought in the late Superior Court by the Bienenstocks to recover for the wool, judgment was given in their favor, which was affirmed by the General Term of that court. The Court of Appeals has now directed a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Judge Gray, that, though the principle of agency applies to copartners, it is only when it can be shown that a partner is, in fact, acting as an agent of his copartners that he binds them. Where, as in this case, one copartner, while assuming to act for the firm in a transaction outside of the partnership business, was, in fact, acting for his own individual interest, and committing a fraud upon his copartners, the rule of agency and of constructive notice as between partners failed, and his copartner would not be bound by the transaction.

Columbia May Have a Dormitory.

The announcement was made yesterday that a Columbia University dormitory conducted by private individuals will be opened in a few days. A committee of the Faculty is now considering the attitude the authorities will take toward the new dormitory. The building, which may be used is situated in One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard, and was designed especially for a dormitory. There are 140 rooms to accommodate 200 students, with a dining hall on the main floor. Rooms will cost from $2 to $5 a week.

Saying you are in the wrong, is but another way of saying you are wiser to-day than yesterday.

Just because you condemned ready-made years ago, is no reason for condemning it now.

The modern kind is our kind—we don't make to order but we make to fit; but most of it already fits, without an alteration—there lies the real charm.

Clothes, shoes, hats, and furnishings for man and boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DIED UNDER BROADWAY

Electrician Cut Through a Retaining Wall and Was Smothered by Sand.

HIS PRESENCE A MYSTERY

McDowell Had Started Presumably to Tap Wires from the Commercial Building When Caught by the Falling Earth.

Winfield S. McDowell, forty-five years old, an electrician of Flatbush, L. I., lost his life yesterday afternoon by a cave-in of sand under the sidewalk in front of 40 and 42 Broadway. McDowell was not in the employ of any electrical company, but worked for himself putting in wires or repairing breaks wherever he could find a job.

Who was to pay him for the work upon which he was engaged when his death occurred or what that work was no one seems to know. The police think he was trying to tap the telegraph wires under Broadway for the benefit of some poolroom or bucket shop when he met his death.

The building at 40 and 42 Broadway is the old Commercial Building. John V. B. Clarkson, the agent, said last night that he had not employed McDowell, and all the employes about the building declared they did not know he was about the place. Notwithstanding these denials, the fact is that the man had been working in the subcellar, which abuts on Broadway, long enough to cut a hole two feet square in a retaining wall 16 inches thick and made of undressed stone and cement. It must have taken him several hours, and perhaps more, days than one were consumed in the work.

Retaining Wall Sixteen Inches Thick.

There are two retaining walls between the sub-cellar of 40 and 42 Broadway. One, at the outer edge of the sidewalk, is the old one which was built when the building was erected. When the Stevens Building, next door, was put up several years ago, it was found that the arch of this retaining wall was cracked, so another one was built near the inner edge of the sidewalk, leaving a space of about three and a half feet between the two walls. This space was filled with cellar sand, packed tight. The inner wall was 16 inches thick. The front part of the sub-cellar of the building is empty, not even used as a storage room.

In some way McDowell gained access to this cellar—the agent thinks, through the connivance of some one of his employes—and succeeded in cutting a hole in the inner retaining wall sufficiently large to get his body through. He evidently knew nothing of the existence of the outer wall, for he was trying to drive a two-inch iron pipe through the sand to what, it is presumed, he thought was the conduit which holds the wires which run under Broadway. The pipe struck against the outer wall. Not knowing what the obstacle was, he decided to investigate; so, making a tunnel in the sand large enough for his body, he crawled into the hole.

The sand, loosened by the tunnel he had made and by the jar of pedestrians on the sidewalk overhead, came tumbling down upon him, several cubic feet of it. Caught as he was in the hole, with the weight of the sand on his head and body, he was unable to extricate himself, and was smothered to death.

Found by the Engineer.

The first known of his death was when William M. Peck, the engineer of the building, coming, it is said, to inspect the tank which supplies water for the elevator, and which is situated in the front of the subcellar, saw the man's feet sticking out from the hole in the wall. He called for assistance, and the man's body was pulled out. The engineer ran up stairs and notified the janitor, John McCain, who summoned an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital. Dr. Holmes, who responded, said McDowell had been dead only a little while. The body was removed to the Morgue. Fifty-eight dollars were in McDowell's pockets. He leaves a wife and two children.

Mr. Clarkson, the agent, said last night that he would make a full investigation of the case, and if he could find who gave McDowell permission to work in the sub-cellar or through whose negligence he gained access to it, he would certainly discharge him.

The portion of sidewalk underneath which the sand caved has been closed to pedestrians, and workmen will begin early this morning to tear it up and see if the inner wall has been weakened. Several brokerage firms have offices in the building.

MARY SCHERER'S PHONETICS.

The Perusal of Her Missives to a Former Lover Disturbs a Court Official's Nervous System.

The true love of Mary and John, pathetically mentioned in the ballad, has been crossed by a man with a gold tooth. Mary, whose surname is Scherer, met John, whose surname is Gomper, at a picnic in Glendale Park, and they fell in love, in strict accordance with the ballad. Mary says that John got money from her and wrote letters demanding its return. John went to the Ewen Street Court, Brooklyn, to see if Mary couldn't be arrested for sending the letters, and found that she couldn't.

Chief Clerk England, who read the letters, says that they are strong and nervous in style and are in some respects more remarkable than those of Junius. Running through them are indications of the advent of the man with the gold tooth, and of the raging jealousy which possessed John's heart and led him to break with Mary and nurse his sore heart in silence. Mary eloquently defends herself.

"I never sawn the feller with the gold tooth," she pathetically writes, "sinse you toald me not to sawn him." Again she says: "Ever sinse yu borrowed the muny my love gru cold." In a strain of tender reproach she says: "I thort yu luvd me." Later on in the correspondence traces of the wrath of a deceived woman are found in the words: "If yuair a genlmn cum an face me."

Mr. England says he is showing symptoms of nervous prostration, and intends to apply for the adoption of a rule barring advocates of phonetic reform from the courtroom.

BEST & CO

If Your Child "Toes In"

It is contracting a habit that may in time, become a deformity. Parents have told us that they never noticed this fault till their attention was called to it by our advertisement, and are glad to avail themselves of the little shoe made to prevent it.

$2.00 to $2.75.

Corset Shoes for turning ankles, meet another common want, and our Hygienic Shoes on a felt foundation—are very popular because they give quite as much protection as a cork sole, and are so much more trim and dressy.

Weak Ankle Shoes, $1.50.
Hygienic Shoes, $2.25 to $3.75.

The right kind of shoes for all purposes, at the lowest prices.

60-62 West 23d St.

A STATE EDUCATIONAL MAP.

It Is Issued by the University Regents to Show Locations of Schools and Colleges.

The forthcoming report of the Regents of the University of the State of New York will contain a new feature in the form of an "educational map." It is a sketch or outline map of the State, 16 by 22 inches, upon which is indicated the location of each institution composing the university. The map also divides the State into the nine geographic divisions which are used in classifying local history in the State Library.

According to the chart there are 838 institutions in the State. They are classified as follows:

	New York City.	T't'l for State.
Colleges and univeralties	12	30
Law	3	7
Medicine	10	14
Pharmacy	2	4
Dentistry	2	3
Veterinary	2	3
Theology	4	14
Pedagogy	2	4
Engineering	1	4
Music	4	4
Special	7	13
Academies	16	120
High schools	3	480
Libraries	2	138
Total	70	838

New York City, as given in the table, includes Brooklyn. The report, including this map, can be obtained from the State Library, Albany, postage free, for 10 cents.

BISHOP DUDLEY A SECRETARY.

Choice of Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society Causes Much Discussion Among Clergy and Laity.

The Right Rev. Thomas Underwood Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky, was elected yesterday afternoon to the General Secretaryship of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the society, held at the Church Mission House, Fourth Avenue and East Twenty-second Street. The office was made vacant by the death, in July last, of the Rev. William S. Langford, who for twelve years had been its incumbent. Bishop Dudley was nominated at the January meeting of the board.

In electing a Bishop as General Secretary of the missionary society, the managers of that organization have set at naught one of the traditions of the Church. Never, so far as is recalled in the history of the Episcopal Church, has one of the members of the Episcopate accepted an office of that character. There is much speculation among both clergy and laity as to what the House of Bishops will do in the matter at the General Convention of the Episcopal Church next October. In the past the House of Bishops has so jealously guarded its dignity that it has never permitted even one of its own members to become its Secretary, that work having always been delegated to a member of the priesthood.

THE NOONAN TRIAL.

Pidgeon Tells How He and Beck Were Employed to Find Corruption —Beck Testifies.

The trial of Joseph M. Noonan, ex-Assistant Prosecutor of Hudson County, and Alexander Simpson, who are charged with accepting a bribe of $300 for securing the release from jail of Nicodine Boczkowski, was resumed before Judge Lippincott and Judge Hudspeth in the Oyer and Terminer Court at Jersey City yesterday. Edward Pidgeon, who was on the stand when the court adjourned Monday afternoon, was recalled for cross-examination.

Mr. Hoffman asked him where he got the $300 that he said he and Louis Beck paid to Noonan and Simpson. He said it was given to them by Elbert Rappelye, managing editor of the paper on which they were employed. He said that neither he nor his employer had any acquaintance with Boczkowski.

Mr. Hoffman asked the witness why, when he found he was engaged in such a dirty business, he did not get out of it.

"Did it not occur to you," asked Mr. Hoffman, "that you were engaged in a conspiracy to bribe a public official?"

Pidgeon said he did not so regard it. He also said he did not know whether Beck gave Noonan $3 or $300. He only knew that it was a roll of bills. Mr. Hoffman next drew from the witness an admission that he and Beck had gone to Chief of Police Callahan of Harrison and made a proposition to him the substance of which was that for a money consideration they were to be allowed to commit a burglary in the town and the police were not to interfere. Pidgeon said, however, that he did not make the offer. He said it was made by Beck. He and Beck reported daily to Mr. Rappelye all that they did.

When the afternoon session began Louis Beck was called by the State. He testified that he and Pidgeon were employed by Mr. Rappelye to find out what there was going on in Jersey City in the line of official corruption. He corroborated Pidgeon's story of the day before.

On cross-examination Beck said he had at times been employed to investigate the characters of witnesses in libel suits, but had never claimed to be a detective. He once went to Elizabeth to investigate official corruption, but found none.

Beck was still on the stand when the court adjourned.

GUARDSMEN AND THEIR CIGARS.

Charges Against a Man Who Refused to Throw Away His Weed Dismissed.

An interesting interpretation of the Military Code was given at the Ninth Regiment Armory Monday night at the court-martial of Corp. Frank Sparling of Company B, against whom charges had been made by Lieut. H. C. Leonhardi. Two charges were that the Corporal had sworn at a Sergeant of the company when the latter had rebuked him for not addressing him by his title, and that he had left the drill hall without permission. For each of these offenses he was fined $5.

Another charge made by the Lieutenant against the Corporal was that he had disobeyed orders during the parade with the Old Guard Jan. 15, when it moved from its old quarters, by tucking a cigar between his belt and coat, instead of throwing it away, when found smoking in the ranks. Capt. Morris of Company K, who presided at the court, dismissed the charge. He said that no officer had the right to order a private soldier to throw away his personal property, and a cigar is as much a man's personal property as a valuable meerschaum pipe. Moreover, the evidence showed that the cigar was concealed as thoroughly as if it had been placed in his pocket, and therefore did not affect his appearance, or give an air of slovenliness to his uniform, or hamper him in the performance of his duty.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 SHOE

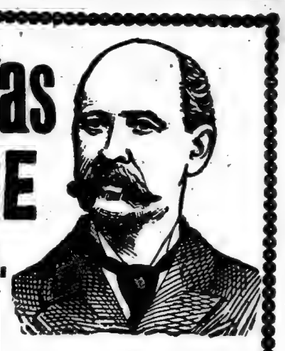

HAND-SEWED PROCESS.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Some men hesitate about paying $3.50 for their shoes, supposing they cannot be properly made for this price. They do not realize that, with our large business and modern methods, we can make and sell as fine a shoe for $3.50 as those usually sold from $5.00 to $7.00. A trial pair would be more convincing proof. Our

FRENCH ENAMEL

style shown in cut is made on the Gem Toe lasts, of imported leather, with heavy soles for street wear, and is as near waterproof as possible for leather to be. Fast-color hooks and eyelets and Australian Kangaroo tops. We make 155 styles and widths, from A to EE, in Vici Kid (kid-lined), Calf, Patent Calf, Russia Storm Calf, Box Calf, etc.

Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Our stores are located at

NEW YORK—1211 Broadway, 1343 Broadway, 264 W. 125th St., 9 & 34 Ave., 2210 3d Ave., 345 8th Ave., 174 Fulton St.
BROOKLYN—708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 431 Fulton St., 494 5th Ave.
JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Ave.

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

Woman Asphyxiated in Bed.

Mrs. Louise Henselmann, eighty-five years old, of 1 Booraem Place, Jersey City, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. She and her daughter, Mrs. John Miller, occupied the house jointly, Mrs. Henselmann living on the second floor. Mrs. Miller and her husband attended a ball Monday night. They went home at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and found the hall filled with gas. Mr. Miller found that the odor came from Mrs. Henselmann's rooms, and discovered that a jet had been left open. A physician who was called said Mrs. Henselmann had been dead several hours. The turning on of the gas is believed to have been accidental.

AMUSEMENTS.

Exhibition of Revolutionary Pictures.

The original paintings and drawings illustrating Senator Lodge's "Story of the Revolution," will be exhibited during the week February 7th—12th, at the Avery Gallery, 368 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. The exhibit is conducted under the auspices of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. The collection of pictures includes oil paintings in color and in black and white and wash and pen drawings, by Howard Pyle, F. C. Yohn, Carlton T. Chapman, E. C. Peixotto, H. W. Ditzler, B. West Clinedinst, F. Louis Mora, Harry Fenn and other artists. Admission free.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance, 1:30 to 11; 25c., 50c. 58th & 3d Av.
JOE HART and CARRIE DE MAR, JAMES THORNTON, LAURA BIGGAR, LEONIDAS' CAT AND DOG CIRCUS, FRANK USHMAN, SMITH & FULLER, RALPH, Alburtus & Bartram, The McDonough Trio; The Fansons, Vanleer & Barton, Bigger & Dreher; others. Afts., 15c, 25c.
Noon-day opening, Lincoln's Birthday. All the stars

PROCTOR'S High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
Return to the stage of Miss
MINNIE SELIGMAN.
Supported by a first-class company in
GILBERT'S "COMEDY AND TRAGEDY."
BERT COOTE AND CO. in "Supper for Two"; GEO. THATCHER and ED MARBLE, Minstrels; MRS. ALICE SHAW and her daughters; LIVING PICTURES. 40 OTHER STARS.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2.
Every night this week, Wycherly's famous old comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL, and Pailleron's delightful comedy, Subtleties of Jealousy.
MISS ADA REHAN in both plays.
MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
Next week—The Japanese musical comedy, "LILLI TSE."

MANHATTAN, Broadway 33d St.
W. A. BRADY & F. ZIEGFELD, Jr. Props. & Mgrs
WAY DOWN EAST. Success Instantaneous. MATINEE TO-DAY. Seats 2 weeks in advance.
LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY MATINEE SATURDAY

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX.
New Group To-Day—"MOTHERLESS."
Hungarian Band Concerts Afternoon and Evening.
Cinematograph Exhibits the Oberammergau
PASSION PLAY Aft. at 3 Eve. at 9
A prominent lawyer says in The Mail and Express: "After the exhibition was over I left feeling like living a better life, becoming a better man, trying to follow the teachings of One whom I now know as I never knew before."

SEIDL SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT
The Astoria, 5th Av. & 34th Street.
THURSDAY EVE., FEB. 10, AT 9 O'CLOCK.
SOLOIST:
Mr. HENRI MARTEAU, (Violinist)
TICKETS OBTAINABLE at the office of CARL LOEWENSTEIN, W. 33d St., at Tyson's, Schuberth's, Ruilman's, 11 Broadway.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38 St. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Opera in English. 7th Successful Week.
TO-NIGHT MARTHA IN ENGLISH.
Wed. Mat. 25c. | Evenings, 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. | Sat. Mat. 2. 25c., 50c.
Next week, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PINAFORE

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d St....Begins 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat'y, 2.
THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.
Last Mat. Matinee and Saturday.

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2.
Last 4 Nights E. E. RICE'S The Girl from Paris
Monday, Feb. 14, MR. JOHN DREW in a new comedy, "One Summer's Day."
Seat sale begins To-morrow, Thursday.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
in French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.
TO-NIGHT..... "Siegfried"
Mmes. Nordica, Toronto; MM. Kraus, Bispham, Stehmann, Breuer, Rains, Conductor, Damrosch.
FRI. EVG., FEB. 11. "Gotterdammerung"
Mmes. Nordica, Barna, Toronto, Staudigl, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Staudigl, Conductor, Damrosch.
SAT. MAT. FEB. 12.. "Barber of Seville"
Mmes. Melba, Van Cauteren; MM. Saligmac, Campanari, Carbone, Boudouresque, Viviani, Conductor, Bimboni.
SCALE OF PRICES—$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4.
SAT. EVG., FEB. 12..... "Carmen"
At Popular Prices. Only Performance.
Mmes. Seygard, Gadski, Mattfeld, Van Cauteren; MM. Ibos, Boudouresque, Viviani, Stehmann, Vanni, Cassl. Conductor, Bimboni.
SCALE OF PRICES—75 cts., $1, $1.50, $2.50.
Fourth Sunday Night Concert, Feb. 13, at 8:15. Soloists, Mmes. Melba, Staudigl; MM. Ibos, Campanari; Mr. David Mannes, Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Seats on sale at Box Office, and also at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

THE PURIM ASSOCIATION
CHARITY BALL AND BANQUET
WALDORF-ASTORIA
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.
Boxes and tickets can be procured of Sol. H. Solomon, Treasurer, 97 5th Av., corner 17th St.

CARNEGIE HALL.
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y.
Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
4th Aft. Concert, Feb. 11, at 2:15
4th Evg. Concert, Feb. 12, at 8

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,003. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.03¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36½c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday listened to speeches on the Cuban question by Senators Cannon, Mason, and Hale. The first two advocated action by the Government to terminate the war in Cuba; Mr. Hale urged the Senate to support the President's policy. The House disposed of the election contest from the Fourth Alabama District by unseating Mr. Plowman, Democrat, and seating the contestant, Mr. Aldrich, Republican.—Page 3.

FOREIGN—France has demanded an indemnity of China for a Frenchman kidnapped by Tonquin pirates in 1895. President Krüger was re-elected for a fourth term in the South African Republic. It is announced that Russia has abandoned the candidacy of Prince George for Governor of Crete. Irish Members of Parliament took the English Government to task for the misery in certain counties of Ireland. Baron De L'Isle and Dudley has been declared a bankrupt in England.—Page 7.

Page 1.

President Barrios of Guatemala was killed by an assassin and was succeeded by Vice President Cabrera. Calm prevails in the State.

The Buffalo Board of Councilmen has decided to make department stores pay license for "every branch of business excepting their one legitimate business."

Theodore Gussman, who from a sense of duty to his employers marooned himself on Clipperton Island, a coral reef in the Pacific, is anxiously waiting to be rescued.

President McKinley yesterday announced that he will attend the annual celebration at Pennsylvania University on Washington's Birthday, and address the Faculty and students.

Chris Von Der Ahe, who was abducted from St. Louis by Detective Nicholas Bendel, was released on bail at Pittsburg yesterday, pending the decision of the Court in habeas corpus proceedings. A requisition will be made for the extradition of the kidnappers to Missouri.

There were riotous scenes at Zola's trial in Paris. Some barristers rushed upon the Guards, who were called on to preserve order, and struck them. A barrister was arrested, but afterward released. The witnesses were not allowed to tell anything relevant to the Dreyfus case, as before.

Chairman Burke of the Senatorial Investigating Committee last night issued subpoenas calling Senator Hanna, Major Dick, Major Rathbone, Harry M. Dougherty, and S. D. Hollenbeck before the committee. They are not in the State of Ohio and their attendance cannot be forced.

Señor de Lome, the Spanish Minister, does not deny having written the letter criticising President McKinley. Minister Woodford has been instructed to lay the matter before the Madrid Government. The Minister's recall is expected, but if there should be delay this country would give him his passports.

Page 2.

Spanish spies are said to be in the city, and to have offered large sums for the alleged de Lome letter.

Gen. Blanco has returned to Havana. Miss Clara Barton arrived in the city on the Ward Line steamer Olivette.

It was reported yesterday that a Cuban filibustering expedition had sailed from Montauk Point on a big steam yacht.

Miss Lavinia Dempsey was crowned Queen of the Holland Dames at a remarkable gathering in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Adolph L. Luetgert, the Chicago sausage-maker, was last night convicted of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary.

An aged couple went to the Barge Office yesterday and asked to be deported to Germany. They said their son, who brought them here, deserted them.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Republican League, held in Chicago yesterday, the date of the National Convention was changed from June 14 to July 13.

The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, formerly pastor of the West Presbyterian Church, has been formally called to the New York Presbyterian Church, whose pulpit he has been filling temporarily.

Page 3.

In the Noonan bribery case Simon Buttner told of "Silver Dollar" Smith's solicitude for his friend, "Joe" Noonan.

The returns from the town elections in the State show that the Democrats have gained thirty-three Supervisors, where the Republicans have gained but one.

Patrick Farley, a mechanic was crushed to death on the tracks of the Ninth Avenue elevated road. Neither the police nor the company officials can tell how he got there.

Salter D. Worden, who is under sentence of death for wrecking a mail train bearing a guard of United States soldiers near Sacramento, Cal., in 1894, has confessed his crime in the hope of securing a commutation of his sentence.

The trunk shipped to New Brunswick by Mrs. Mattie Place was opened and found to contain clothing and jewelry. It was ordered shipped back to New York. Miss Place was found to have died from suffocation. She will be buried to-day.

Charles B. Hubbell was chosen President of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday, and Arthur McMullin was elected Secretary. Ten delegates were elected to the City Board of Education. The Brooklyn and Richmond boards also organized, the former sending five reform delegates to the city board.

Page 4.

A Brooklyn letter carrier was arrested, charged with having opened letters with the hope of finding money.

Mrs. Coates, a Brooklyn woman and a victim of intemperance, killed herself because her son refused longer to live with her.

A test suit to settle the dispute over the 5 per cent. tax penalty in Richmond Borough was brought in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday.

The Lattimer murder trial was continued yesterday at Wilkesbarre. Several of the strikers who were fired upon by Sheriff Martin's deputies were witnesses.

A stockholder of the Hudson Park Driving Association, controlling the Guttenberg track, has applied for a receivership on the ground that the company is practically insolvent.

The National Association ended its labors and adjourned for two years. It barred the use of the hopple, and passed a rule requiring all drivers to register and secure a license.

Arthur Boynton of San Francisco, who is walking around the world, shook hands with ex-President Cleveland at Princeton yesterday, to comply with an odd condition of his wager.

Page 5.

The State Senate yesterday adopted the Assembly resolution in favor of a National park in the Palisades. Several bills of interest were introduced in both houses.

The nomination of Major Charles F. Roe as Major General of the State National Guard was sent to the Senate yesterday by Gov. Black and unanimously confirmed without reference.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday issued a warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the United States for $7,515,255.15, to be used for the payment of the first mortgages on the Eastern and Middle Divisions of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Charles R. Skinner was yesterday elected by the members of both houses of the Legislature in joint session to succeed himself as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, for a term of three years, at a salary of $5,000 per year and traveling expenses.

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The Civic and Political Equality Union, which held its first open meeting at the Tuxedo yesterday, adopted resolutions with enthusiasm, asking for many changes in the present way of conducting affairs in the city.

Miss Mary Clendenen Morrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Alexander Morrison, and Robert Moore Field Luyster of the Central National Bank were married yesterday afternoon in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, officiated.

Page 9.

Three shares of Chemical Bank stock were sold yesterday for $3,900, $3,850, and $3,845. A month ago $4,150 a share was paid.

The proposition of the Rapid Transit Commission for a conference with elevated railroad officials has been accepted.

Page 10.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday reprimanded S. V. White for publishing an objectionable advertisement.

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E. M. Friend, counsel for Mrs. Augusta Nack, announced that he would apply to Gov. Black for a pardon for the woman.

Vain efforts to establish the identity of the mutilated body found in the East River on Tuesday were made yesterday. Crowds of people visited the Morgue.

Col. Roland Parker, military instructor at the Catholic Orphan Asylum, has resigned. He was asked for an explanation of his lightly striking a boy at drill time.

Political leaders in the city boroughs are protesting against the loss of patronage which will result from consolidating branch offices of the different departments.

Old engineers and river pilots say the fog of yesterday broke all records. There were several accidents and collisions on the Third Avenue elevated road, and on the rivers collisions without number. Thousands of dollars' worth of damage was done, many people hurt, but no loss of life was reported.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.

FIRE HORROR IN PITTSBURG.

Five Men Killed and Many Injured by an Explosion of 2,000 Barrels of Whisky.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 9.—Five men were killed last night by an explosion of 2,000 barrels of whisky during a fire in the cold storage plant of the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company.

The building occupied the block from Twelfth to Thirteenth Streets, between Pike Street and Mulberry Alley. It was a six-story brick, with three heavy fire walls, making in reality four buildings.

The ice company had its plant and storage warehouse on the lower floors and the Union Storage Company occupied the remainder of the building with merchandise of all descriptions, the property of innumerable merchants and householders of the city. One of the compartments is used as the Government bonded warehouse and contained many barrels of whisky and alcohol.

The fire began at 8 o'clock. At 11:15 P. M. the explosion of whisky occurred, which blew out the Mulberry Alley wall with terrible results.

At the time the alley was filled with firemen, policemen, newspaper men, and others. Many were caught by the falling wall.

The dead have been taken out, among them Police Captain Berry. The other bodies are at the Morgue unrecognized as yet. Many people were injured by flying bricks and beams, and all the ambulances and patrol wagons of the city are in constant service.

Capt. J. A. Brown, a Building Inspector, had both legs broken by falling walls.

Charles Simon, a traveling salesman from Cincinnati, was badly cut on the head.

William Fleming was squeezed by a falling rafter, and may die.

Daniel Mahoney was carried through to the cellar, but dug his way out. He is hurt internally.

Charles Wilson, a bridge builder, was badly cut, and hurt internally.

William Desmuke, a puddler, had his head and shoulders badly cut. Mary Desmuke, his wife, was hurt internally.

Davis Stewart was badly cut on the head.

The telegraph, telephone, and electric lights at the corner of Thirteenth and Penn Streets fell shortly after the explosion and killed an unknown man.

At a later explosion Robert Roseman, a fireman, had both legs blown off.

The loss is estimated at $500,000. The fire at 1 A. M. was not yet under control.

VON DER AHE ABDUCTION CASE.

Habeas Corpus Proceedings in Pittsburg—Requisition to be Made for Extradition of the Kidnappers.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 9.—The habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Chris Von Der Ahe, the baseball man who was abducted from St. Louis by Detective Nicholas Bendel, representing William A. Nimick, bondsman for Von Der Ahe in the Mark Baldwin suit, was heard before Judge Buffington of the United States District Court to-day. Von Der Ahe was represented by J. Scott Forguson of this city.

The petition to Judge Buffington declared the whole proceeding concerning his arrest illegal and without authority and in violation of the Constitution of the United States. In answer to the writ Detective Bendel claimed that he had a legal right to execute the warrant anywhere he might find the defendant, and that the latter voluntarily entered the carriage at St. Louis, knowing that he was to be taken to Pittsburg.

After the argument Von der Ahe was released in $3,000 bail until to-morrow morning, when the decision of the court, it is expected, will be handed down.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9.—Circuit Attorney Eggers has looked up the law on the matter and to-day declared that the abduction of Chris Von der Ahe was a high-handed outrage. He announced his intention of issuing warrants for every person concerned in it as soon as he can find out who personally saw Von der Ahe forcibly taken from the St. Nicholas Hotel and carried out of the State.

As soon as the warrants are made out application will be made to Gov. Stephens for a requisition on the Governor of Pennsylvania for the return of the kidnappers to Missouri. Gov. Stephens, who is in the city, announces his intention of granting the requisition. In an interview to-day he said:

"Bendel, the detective who arrested Von Der Ahe and carried him away, has certainly been guilty of a crime. A warrant can be sworn out in this city against him, and upon such warrant I will issue my requisition upon the Governor of Pennsylvania for Bendel's arrest and return to this State for trial."

The statutes of Missouri provide a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary not to exceed ten years as a punishment for abduction.

AGGRESSIVE CHICAGO DONKEY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Detective John Elliott of the Central Station was chased by a donkey to-day. Elliott and John Flynn were sent to Logan Square to arrest John Clark, who keeps a circus donkey.

When the officers arrived Clark was feeding his pet in a three-acre lot. The officers of the law were warned that the brute was dangerous, but Elliott declared he was afraid of no donkey that ever lived. He had gone about 100 feet into the lot when the donkey rushed at him.

Elliott changed his mind immediately, and started for the nearest fence, which was built with barbed wire. He ran through the wire and kept running until he found a wagon, into which he clambered.

Flynn says the donkey is perfectly harmless, but Elliott says the long-eared beast has killed ten keepers. At any rate Clark is still at large.

VIOLENCE AT ZOLA'S TRIAL

Barristers Rush Upon the Guards Who Interfere and Strike Them, and an Arrest Follows.

GEN. GONSE CAUSES AN UPROAR

Witnesses Not Allowed to Tell Anything Touching the Dreyfus Case—Zola's Counsel Protests—The People All with the Army.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—In spite of the special precautions taken to prevent them, there was a repetition of the scenes witnessed yesterday, when the trial of M. Emile Zola and M. Perreux, who are being prosecuted by the Government for denouncing the Esterhazy court-martial, was continued to-day in the Assizes Court of the Seine.

Over 200 barristers, in their robes, gathered at the public entrance and indulged in horseplay. When the Presiding Judge ordered them not to obstruct the passage, the barristers made a demonstration against the Judge. Thereupon, the Commandant of the Republican Guards sent a detachment of troops to quell the disturbance. The intervention of the military was ill-received and led to a violent affray. The barristers rushed upon the guards and struck them. One of the young lawyers was arrested, but, after quiet had been restored, he was no longer detained.

The arrival of the officers in uniform, including Gens. Boisdeffre and Gonse, Major Esterhazy, Gen. Mercier, and Major Paty du Clam, who had been summoned, was the signal for cheers for the French Army. M. Zola entered by the private door unobserved. The deafening chatter in the court room was silenced by the entrance of the Presiding Judge.

M. Delegorgue, the Presiding Judge, consented that Mme. Dreyfus should be allowed to testify, on the condition that her evidence was restricted to the Esterhazy case.

M. Laborie, counsel for M. Zola, protested against the limitation of the evidence of Mme. Dreyfus, and scathingly denounced the scenes in court, the biased reports in the newspapers, and the attacks on his client as being unworthy of France.

Gen. Boisdeffre Maintains Secrecy.

When Gen. Boisdeffre was called he refused emphatically to testify, under the plea of professional and State secrecy. Gen. Boisdeffre, replying to M. Laborie, admitted that the Minister for War, before he had testified at the Esterhazy court-martial, had received from Major Esterhazy a certain document which concerned the Dreyfus case; but the witness refused to give any further particulars, on the ground of professional secrecy. M. Laborie protested that in a court of justice "professional secrecy" could not exist, whereupon Gen. Boisdeffre retorted:

"Professional secrecy cannot be separated from State secrecy."

The General admitted that Col. Picquart had been transferred to Tunis owing to his being favorable to Dreyfus, and the witness added that he personally was convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, while other facts, before and after the court-martial, which had come to his knowledge, made this conviction unshakable. This statement made a sensation in court.

The Courtroom Cleared.

Gen. Gonse followed, and, at the outset of the examination, had a violent verbal altercation with M. Laborie, in which the general public joined. The tumult reached such a pitch that the presiding Judge ordered the court to be cleared, which the municipal guards promptly did. The court resumed its session five minutes later, and Gen. Gonse explained that he had not meant all he said. Thereupon the incident was allowed to drop.

Gen. Gonse then spoke of the investigations of Col. Picquart, whom the witness encouraged; but the General added that he told the Colonel to avoid arresting Major Esterhazy, which the Colonel wished to do.

Gen. Mercier, the former Minister of War, who was next examined, declared that he believed the bordereau and other documents abstracted from the War Office had been communicated to the newspapers by the Dreyfus family. M. Laborie immediately asked that Mme. Dreyfus be allowed to confront Gen. Mercier and deny his statements, but the presiding Judge refused to allow her to do so.

Counsel for M. Zola then pressed Gen. Mercier to say if it was true that a secret document had been communicated to the Dreyfus court-martial behind the backs of Dreyfus and his counsel. The General refused to reply.

At the conclusion of his examination Gen. Mercier was vociferously cheered with cries of "Vive l'Armée!" and "Vive la France!"

M. Trarieux, who was Minister of Justice at the time of the Dreyfus court-martial, was the next witness, but his evidence did not convey anything startling, and the court adjourned.

The crowd outside the court acclaimed Gens. Mercier, Boisdeffre, and Gonse, while M. Zola was left almost unnoticed.

A crowd of from 10,000 to 15,000 persons, noisy and inclined to excesses, was in the neighborhood of the Palais de Justice at 5 o'clock this afternoon, but it was kept in a semblance of order by large bodies of police and was obliged to be content with shouting against M. Zola, who left the court almost unobserved.

M. Yves Guyot, leaving the court on foot, was recognized and hustled near the Pont Neuf, the crowd threateninng to throw him into the river, and shouting, "A bas les traitres!" "A bas les vendus!" Two Police Sergeants rescued him, got him into a cab, and enabled him to escape.

There was sporadic fighting between both men and women on the outskirts of the crowd.

HENRI ROCHEFORT SENTENCED.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—In the suit of M. Joseph Reinach against M. Henri Rochefort to-day, the latter was sentenced to five days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000f.

M. Joseph Reinach recently sued M. Henri Rochefort for libel, M. Rochefort having charged M. Reinach with intending to prove the innocence of Alfred Dreyfus by means of forged documents.

MAINE PAPER MILL MORTGAGES.

AUBURN, Me., Feb. 9.—The Paper Trust has sent to the office of the Registry of Deeds, in this city, mortgages to be recorded for $10,000,000. The matter represents property valued at $40,000,000. The mortgages and deeds cover property in Androscoggin, Oxford, and Franklin Counties, and include the Otis Falls Pulp Company, the Umbagog Company, Falmouth Paper Company, Webster Paper Company, Webster & Ring Company, and Rumford Falls Paper Company. The date of the mortgages is Feb. 1, 1898. All the Maine paper and pulp concerns are in the big trust, with two exceptions—the List and Brunswick Companies.

The Big Iron Deal in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 9.—It was learned to-day that the purchases of Bessemer pig iron made by the Carnegie Steel Company are larger than was reported, amounting to 150,000 tons. Furnaces in the valley will furnish 70,000 tons of that amount, and the other 80,000 tons will be furnished by furnaces in Pittsburg. Some of the iron was bought as low as $9 a ton, and a Pittsburg broker notified a local dealer to-day that as high as $9.50 had been paid. It is admitted by everybody that the deal, which will largely reduce the stocks, will have a good effect on the market. The metal is all to be delivered during March, April, and May.

Rumor of a Street Road Deal.

There was a rumor in Wall Street yesterday which could not be traced to any definite source, and consequently was neither confirmed nor denied, to the effect that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is to absorb the Third Avenue Railroad on the basis of a guaranteed dividend not exceeding 12 per cent. per annum.

SENATOR HANNA SUBPOENAED.

Called to Appear Before the Senatorial Investigating Committee with Major Dick and Others.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 9.—Chairman Burke of the Senatorial Investigating Committee to-night issued subpoenas calling Senator Hanna, Major Dick, Major E. G. Rathbone, Harry M. Dougherty, and S. D. Hollenbeck before the committee. Those to Senator Hanna, Major Dick, and Major Rathbone were mailed to them. They are not in the State and their attendance cannot be forced, but it is desired to give them one more opportunity to appear before the committee ere the report is made up.

It is known that the Hanna men all over the State have been urging him to take some action in the matter, the general opinion of his henchmen being that he cannot afford to remain quiet under such strong charges.

Col. T. C. Campbell was in the city to-day conferring with the members of the Investigating Committee as to the best method of reaching H. H. Boyce and persuading him to tell his story. Col. Campbell is in a peculiar predicament. He has been garnished by a creditor of Boyce, and it looks as if he will have to turn over the money he holds, even though it does not belong to Boyce.

TAX ON DEPARTMENT STORES.

Buffalo Council to License Each Separate Branch of Business.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The following resolution passed the Board of Councilmen unanimously to-day:

"Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be, and he is hereby, directed to prepare and submit to this board, at as early a date as possible, an ordinance providing for the licensing of stores commonly known as 'department stores,' said stores to pay a license for every branch of business carried on by them, excepting their one legitimate business."

SERGT. KOOMLER'S DIET.

To be Tried at Fort Sheridan for Demanding More at Mess.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Officers at Fort Sheridan are preparing to deal with an Oliver Twist in Sergt. Morton Koomler of Light Battery A, Second Artillery. Quite as persistently as Dickens's foundling cried for more porridge Sergt. Koomler at a recent mess shouted for more hominy and molasses. The demand for more is the basis of charges on which he will be tried this week by a court-martial of twelve officers. Out of the trial a precedent is likely to be established.

The point to be decided is whether a soldier may be sated on hominy and molasses, have second and third helpings if he desires, and still ask for more.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. McKinley to Address the Students on Washington's Birthday.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—The University of Pennsylvania received word to-day from President McKinley that he will be present on Feb. 22 at the annual function of the university in celebration of Washington's birthday, and will address the Faculty and students of the several departments in the Academy of Music at 11 o'clock A. M. Subsequently a luncheon will be served in the library of the university in West Philadelphia.

Acceptances to the luncheon have already been received from a number of distinguished men, including Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, and Seth Low, President of Columbia University.

BALL CLOSED WITH PRAYER.

Clergymen of Knobnoster, Mo., Get Even with Society Young Men.

KNOBNOSTER, Mo., Feb. 9.—The young men who lead Knobnoster society, in making up the invitation list for a ball to be held last night, included the names of all the ministers in town, never dreaming one of them would attend.

At 10 o'clock, however, while the ball was in full swing, the Rev. T. H. Brigham, Methodist, and the Rev. Frank Russell, Cumberland Presbyterian, both earnest opponents of dancing, put in appearances.

The music stopped, the dancing ceased, and while the merrymakers wondered, Mr. Russell produced a Bible and began reading. When he had done, Mr. Brigham dropped to his knees and offered up a fervent prayer. The services lasted half an hour, and practically broke up the ball.

WILLIAM HENRY KING'S ESTATE.

Mrs. Ross Discontinues Her Motion for a New Trial in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 9.—Charles E. Gorman of Providence and Jere Wilson of Washington, counsel for Mrs. E. A. Webster Ross, filed here to-day a motion for the discontinuance of her motion for a new trial of her appeal from the decree of the Newport Probate Court, granting letters of administration to George Gordon King and Sarah K. Birckhead, upon the estate of William Henry King, who recently died at the Butler Insane Asylum, and of whom Mrs. Ross claimed to be the next in kin.

This appeal was decided in favor of the heirs last September, Mrs. Ross being declared to be in contempt of court. The motion for discontinuance is merely formal, as Mrs. Ross is before the court in her appeal from the Probate Court's order for the distribution of $1,000,000 among the King heirs.

SOUTHERN LAND DEAL.

SOMERSET, Ky., Feb. 9.—Information was received here to-day that an English syndicate, which has been negotiating for the purchase of a tract of land south of this city, has closed a deal with the owners of this property.

The deal involves 30,000 acres of coal and timber land, owned by the Beaver Creek Coal Company; 10,000 acres, owned by the Beaver Fork Mining Company, and 15,000 acres in Scott County, Tenn., owned by Dr. W. F. Scott of this city. It also includes the Glen Mary Mines in Tennessee, and, in fact, nearly all of the timber and coal property between Somerset and Harriman, Tenn.

H. B. Morehead, a prominent broker of Cincinnati, has spent several months in London, England, getting the deal through. Over 200,000 acres of land are included in the transaction.

CONNECTICUT RAILROAD'S TAXES

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 9.—Judge A. Heaton Robinson of Middletown, who purchased the property of the insolvent Meriden, Waterbury and Connecticut River Railroad two years ago for $180,000, and who last week refused an offer of $300,000 for it, after having sold all the rolling stock, will have to pay a town tax on $40,000 of the railroad property in Waterbury.

Judge Robinson refused to pay a State tax on the property, alleging that the railroad was not in active operation. He refuses to pay a town tax now, alleging that it is in operation. There was a heated session before the adjusters this afternoon. The road was built by popular subscription about ten years ago. It runs from Waterbury to tidewater on the Connecticut River at Cromwell, and was to lower the freight rates especially on coal for the Waterbury factories at least 20 per cent. When it was finished the Consolidated Railroad and the New England dropped their rates, and the company was forced into insolvency.

W. P. Abendroth's Will Proved.

The will of William P. Abendroth of Port Chester, who died Jan. 29, leaving an estate of $3,000,000, was proved in the Surrogate's Court at Yonkers yesterday. He left the bulk of his estate to his wife and children and gave $5,000 to the Port Chester Hospital, which nearly wipes out its mortgage indebtedness.

REPUBLICANS ENROLL TO-NIGHT.
Last day of enrollment for honest primary law and reform of party abuses. For enrolling places see to-day's papers.—Adv.

PRESIDENT BARRIOS KILLED

Dictator of Guatemala Assassinated and His Place Taken by Vice President Cabrera.

CALM PREVAILS IN THE STATE

Barrios Succeeded President Barrillas in 1892, and His Term Had Just Been Extended for Four Years More.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Señor Laza Arriaga, the Guatemalan Minister to the United States, this afternoon received an official cablegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala announcing the assassination of President Barrios and the succession to the Presidency of First Vice President Manuel Estrada Cabrera.

No details whatever were given.

The dispatch came from Guatemala City, the capital, where President Barrios has lived, and the Government departments are carried on. It added that entire calm prevails. This last assurance, coupled with the immediate succession of the First Vice President, in accordance with the Constitutional methods of the country, is a special source of gratification to the officials of the Guatemalan Legation here, and to some extent alleviates the shock with which they received the news of the tragedy.

The late President and the Guatemalan Minister to Washington, Señor Lazo Arriaga, were close personal friends, and the death of the President at the hands of an assassin comes as a personal bereavement to the Minister. Señor Arriaga said President Barrios was a man of wide attainments and marked executive ability.

GEN. BARRIOS'S LONG CAREER.

He Joined a Revolt at Fourteen and Won Promotion Rapidly.

Jean Maria Reyna Barrios years ago won the title of a fearless soldier of fortune. Animated by the striking example of his uncle, Dictator Justo Rufino Barrios, who was killed in battle by the Salvadoreans in 1885, the younger Barrios assumed with apparent zeal the great task of restoring order and peace in Guatemala and developing a progressive and prosperous nation on the lines laid down by his uncle. When, about a year ago, as President of Guatemala, he proclaimed a general amnesty for political exiles, it was thought by his friends, both there and in this country, that he had become strongly intrenched in popular favor.

Jean Maria Reyna Barrios was born in San Marcos in December, 1853. While not quite fourteen years old, he joined a small force of patriotic volunteers led by his uncle, in an unsuccessful assault on the Government of President Carna. The lad was obliged to flee to Mexico, but from that country he went with various expeditions back to Guatemala. When Rufino Barrios became master of Guatemala he sent his nephew to a military school and subsequently to Europe. He was called back to Guatemala to take command of the artillery forces, and was made a General.

After the death of Rufino Barrios the National Assembly of Guatemala bestowed upon the nephew the grade of Division General. This was in 1885, and soon afterward President Barillas appointed him Minister of War, and Congress elected him Vice President. After a while the popularity of Vice President Barrios excited the jealousy of President Barillas, and the Vice President was arrested and taken to a military prison. He was liberated after a few weeks, at the demand of the Supreme Council of War, and almost immediately he left the country. In New Orleans he made the acquaintance of Miss Algerie Benton, which resulted in their marriage in New York City a few months afterward. He was appointed Consul to Hamburg, and on March 15, 1892, he was elected President of the Republic of Guatemala for a term of six years. His legal term would have expired next month, but the revolution and other exciting events of the past year or two impelled him to assume practically the dictatorship of the country. As his power increased so also did the number of his enemies. Although he insisted that he was trying to help his countrymen by leading them to adopt more modern ideas, his motives were questioned, and one of the accusations against him was that he was accumulating riches too rapidly. He was reputed to be worth about $8,000,000. Two or three attempts were made to kill him more than a year ago.

About a year ago he received a serious rebuff from the National Assembly in the matter of a Government bill proposing to make a loan of £3,000,000 in Europe. The President wanted the money to finish the northern railroad of Guatemala and promote other enterprises, but the National Assembly opposed the scheme. For some time past President Barrios had been pursuing the policy of trying to terrorize his opponents by causing them to be arrested and executed on the slightest provocation. Barrios was in constant fear of assassination. His palace was guarded day and night by a detachment of 200 soldiers.

The Guatemalan Consulate, at 2 Stone Street, was closed yesterday afternoon when the news of President Barrios's assassination reached this city.

The new President, Mr. Cabrera, is a man of prominence in Guatemala, and is one of two chosen by the Congress to fill the Presidency in case of a vacancy. The duty of filling the executive chair devolves on the Congressional branch, and accordingly two Vice Presidents, first and second, were designated some time ago. They are eligible in the order of their choice. When the excitement of the tragedy has passed, a Presidential election may be held.

BARRIOS'S DEATH EXPECTED.

He Had Many Friends in San Francisco, Where He Lived Three Years.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The news of the assassination of President José Maria Reyna Barrios of Guatemala created great excitement in this city to-day as both the murdered President and his wife were well known here, and also because a number of San Francisco merchants have extensive interests in that republic. To the little colony of refugees who fled from Guatemala some months ago and located in this city to escape the wrath of the Dictator, the announcement was not so surprising, as the insurgents threatened some time ago to kill Barrios before the expiration of his term on March 15.

At the time of his election to the Presidency Barrios was residing temporarily in this city, and during three years' residence here his wife, an American lady, made many stanch friends. Mrs. Barrios was in San Francisco also when her husband proclaimed himself Dictator in June last, ostensibly en route to Europe, but she did not cross the Atlantic, and soon after the news of this proclamation had been received here she returned to Guatemala.

MORALES DECLARED PRESIDENT.

He Will Leave Mexico to Succeed Barrios in Guatemala.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 10.—News reached here that Gen. Prospero Morales formerly Secretary of War under Gen. Barrios, and later head of the unsuccessful rebellion against the Dictator, has been declared President of Guatemala.

Gen. Morales is preparing to leave for Guatemala to-night. He gave the following statement to the newspapers:

"I have this day received telegraphic news from Guatemala relative to the death of Gen Jose Maria Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala. As a citizen of Guatemala, and a member of the Republican Party of that country, I sincerely regret his tragic end.

"First, the honor of the country is stained by a crime. Second, as loyal opponent of Gen. Reina Barrios, I would have preferred to have met him in a fair fight and defeated him on the field of battle.

"Nevertheless as this is an inevitable fact, much to my regret, the responsible parties only are those who with their anti-patriotic sentiments contributed to blind the man who has now passed away, and by his death obscured the true situation of that country.

"As yet I have not received detailed facts of how Gen. Barrios met his death, but whatever they may be I both deplore and condemn the crime, as it reflects upon civilization and dishonors my native country. I was a personal friend of Gen. Reyna Barrios, and although if afterward I have been his political opponent I would have preferred many times to have seen him die on the field of battle fighting for the liberty of Guatemala."

A STORY OF FILIBUSTERS.

Reports that an Expedition Has Sailed from Montauk Point on a Big Steam Yacht.

It was rumored yesterday that another filibustering expedition, bound for Cuba, had left this coast and that it was composed of the same men who were shipwrecked on the steamer Tillie recently. The expedition is believed to have sailed from Montauk Point last Monday night on a big steam yacht. The stores of arms, ammunition, provisions, and medicines are said to have been carried from this city and delivered on board the yacht at sea by the small steam lighter Agnes, which is owned by McAllister Brothers of 39 South Street, the reputed owners of the Tillie. The Agnes, it is believed, left this city last Saturday night and went to New London, whence she steamed to sea late Monday afternoon.

The name of the yacht which the Agnes is reported to have met is not positively known, although the name of a steam yacht is mentioned which left here Sunday and had long been suspected by the Spanish authorities of being held in readiness for an opportunity to go on a filibustering voyage. She had been thoroughly overhauled and fitted for a long voyage, and stories were given out that she was intended for a cruise in the Mediterranean. A prominent railroad man was said to be preparing to sail in her. These stories were doubted by the Spanish authorities, however, and detectives are said to have been watching her for several weeks.

James McAllister of McAllister Brothers, when asked yesterday about the movements of the Agnes, stated that his firm had sold the vessel last Thursday to persons in Providence, and that she left here for that port at 10 o'clock last Sunday morning. He insisted that he could not recall the names of the purchasers of the vessel.

"It was a cash transaction," said he, "and I understood that the Agnes was to be used to carry freight between Providence and Fall River. A new Captain and crew took charge of her last Thursday, and she was taken to Palmer's yard in Newtown Creek to coal up. That is the last we know of her officially. One of our Captains reported having seen her passing up through Hell Gate at 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning. She cannot steam more than ten or twelve hours without water, and so her stopping at New London and even other ports on her way to Providence would be nothing unusual. She certainly is not fit to go to sea, but what her movements were after she left this port I do not know."

At the Cuban Junta the officials denied all knowledge of the sailing of any such expedition. It was the general impression in maritime circles, however, that the expedition had got safely away.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 9.—The Agnes came into the railroad wharf in this city for water on Monday afternoon. Her tanks were empty. The engine works of a small launch in tow were covered with canvass, but steam could be made in a few minutes. The Captain of the Agnes said that he was on his way from New York to Newport for the express purpose of towing the launch. On board was a special Sound pilot. The Captain talked freely, and said that the Agnes left Bridgeport Monday morning. To the reporter the Captain made several conflicting statements.

The Captain's name was C. B. Rikester, and he, with Pilot Kane and Engineer Gage, registered at a local hotel Monday night, with instructions to be called early Tuesday morning. The Agnes left at 5:30 yesterday morning.

The only steam yacht that has sailed from New London during the present Winter is one known as the steam yacht Narada, which left this port for Cuba. When the Narada sailed, it was announced that she had begun a long voyage to a foreign port. The yacht was stored and provisioned for a long voyage, and was formidably equipped with arms in case of trouble with any piratical band. Forward were two modern gatling guns, one on either side, and in the cabin were stored cases of Winchester rifles and boxes of cartridges.

Blanco May Go Home.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., Feb. 9.—Capt. Gen. Blanco, it is reported, is seriously disgusted because of his failure to secure the submission of the insurgents in the east of the island, and it is also reported that before May he will return to Spain.

MAROONED ON A CORAL REEF.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Alone on a coral reef in the Pacific, hundreds of miles from any other land, and out of the usual course of vessels, Theodore Gussman is waiting to be rescued. A letter to a friend here, Capt. Charles Baettge, which he sent by a French man-of-war that chanced to cruise in his locality, describes the awful solitude in which he has been isolated for months.

Gussman might have left his imprisonment by the vessel which brought his letter, but to have done so would have been deserting his post of duty. He is one of three men sent down to Clipperton Island last July by the Oceanic Phosphate Company, to keep possession of the company's property and of the island. His companions deserted him at the time the Mexican man-of-war Democrata hauled down the American flag and hoisted the Mexican standard. Gussman refused to leave then, although an effort was made to shanghai him by the Mexican Captain.

In order to remain at his post of duty Gussman practically marooned himself, swimming ashore from the warship with evidence of his employer's titles to the island concealed in one of his shoes.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Tuesday night in Texas has moved to Oklahoma, causing rains in the Southwestern States, the Lower Missouri, and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and in the lower lake region. It has grown colder from North Dakota and Minnesota to Texas. Showers may be expected in the Ohio, Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the lake regions. It will grow colder in the Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	35	36	38
6 A. M.	34	35	38
9 A. M.	32	36	38
12 M.	36	43	44
4 P. M.	37	42	46
6 P. M.	35	38	44
9 P. M.	34	38	41
12 P. M.	32	37	39

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41
Weather Bureau	38½
Corresponding date, 1897	34⅝
Corresponding date for last 25 years	31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 43° at 2 P. M.; the minimum was 33° at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8

De Lome. As the letter bears no date, the time that it was forwarded can only be fixed by the context. That it was after the President's message is evident. The mention of the approaching autonomous Cabinet establishes that it was before the inauguration of this Cabinet, Jan. 1. This places the letter, according to the prevailing impression, as having been written about the middle of December. At that time Señor Canalejas is understood to have been at Havana, prosecuting his mission. The handling of the mail is done by the Spanish authorities, so that in this case it is believed the loss of a letter of this character could occur only in one of two ways—either through the treachery of an official of the postal service or by being taken after it had reached the hotel where Señor Canalejas was stopping.

Señor De Lome received a number of callers during the day, and to those sustaining a close relationship to him he did not question the authenticity of the published letter, making it clear that he would scorn the subterfuge of denial for the purpose of expediency. The only question raised was as to the accuracy of translation, for the published translations gave a severity to some of the expressions on the President which were regarded as designed to magnify the actual statements. Among the Minister's friends the act of stealing a confidential letter and making it public was considered as more reprehensible than the writing of the letter itself. It was the general expression among the Minister's associates of the Diplomatic Corps that while the publication disclosed a grave impropriety, yet it was one that might happen to any one of them in the course of these confidential communications in which the greatest freedom of expression is used in order to convey a full understanding of an international question.

RESIGNATION OF DE LOME.

The Spanish Minister Said to Have Cabled It to Madrid—No Reply Received.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—Dispatches from Washington received in this city state that Minister De Lome cabled his resignation to the Spanish Government once yesterday and twice to-day, but up to a late hour this afternoon had received no reply from Madrid.

DE LOME'S CASE AT ALBANY.

Mr. Roche's Resolution Regarding the Letter Objected to in Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Assemblyman Roche of New York this morning prepared a resolution for introduction in the Assembly. It reads as follows:

"Whereas, a letter from Enrique Dupuy de Lome, Spain's accredited representative at the capital of this Nation to Señor Canalejas, which appears in the public press to-day with sufficient wealth of detail to guarantee its genuineness, contains expressions bearing heavily against the character and sincerity of President McKinley. Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the people of the State of New York, through their representatives in the Assembly, express unbounded confidence in the loyalty of President McKinley and deem it unwise to tolerate longer the presence of a Minister whose diplomacy seems to consist of insults leveled at the chosen representatives of the American people."

Mr. Roche sent the resolution to the desk at 1 o'clock, but the Speaker scanned it carefully, and nodding to Leader Nixon, had him object to its reception. It was returned to its owner, and then Mr. Finn tried to get it in, but it failed also. It will go in to-morrow under the order of motions and resolutions.

SPIES REPORTED HERE.

Bribes Said to Have Been Offered for the Alleged De Lome Letter.

The officials at the Cuban Junta had few comments to make yesterday upon the probable effect which the de Lome letter would have upon their cause in this country and in Spain. In the absence of Delegate T. Estrada Palma, who is out of the city, the headquarters are in charge of Dr. Castillo. He referred questioners to Horatio D. Rubens, the legal representative, who said:

"We have nothing more to do now, after having made public the letter. It is now de Lome's turn to act, and deny the letter if he can. We secured the document through a Cuban patriot, who risked his life to get it. We held it until we made absolutely sure of its authenticity, and if Señor de Lome denies having written it, we are prepared to submit the original at the State Department at Washington for inspection by experts, when it will easily be shown that he wrote it."

Mr. Rubens declined to tell in what manner the document was secured.

It was rumored yesterday afternoon that a corps of Spanish spies from Washington were in this city all day yesterday endeavoring to get possession of the letter. It was stated that several of the minor attaches of the Junta had been approached and offered bribes ranging from $5,000 to $20,000 to deliver over the document.

LITTLE COMMENT IN LONDON.

Daily Mail Fears De Lome's Recall Would Not Satisfy the Jingoes.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—With the exception of The Daily Mail the morning papers do not comment on the De Lome incident. The Daily Mail says:

"We cannot suppose the De Lome letter genuine; but if it is, then all the fat would be in the fire. Things have reached a pass where little is wanted to cause an explosion. Even the recall of Señor De Lome would not satisfy or pacify the insulted jingoes."

The American correspondents are all of opinion that Señor De Lome's recall is inevitable, but they believe Spain will be allowed to withdraw him in the least disagreeable manner, as after the Republican criticisms of Mr. Cleveland's treatment of Lord Sackville-West, it would be impossible to give him his passports.

The Washington correspondent of The Daily News says:

"President McKinley is resolved that Spain shall have no vestige of an excuse to pick a quarrel with the United States, and Spain can disown Señor de Lome's utterance without the slightest loss of dignity."

Madrid Regards It as an Intrigue.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—Midnight.—The De Lome letter incident is regarded here as a jingoist intrigue intended to disturb the relations between the United States and Spain.

GEN. BLANCO BACK IN HAVANA.

Spanish Authorities Visit the French Flagship—Miss Barton Arrives on the Olivette.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—The President of the Colonial Council of Ministers, Señor José Maria Galvez, and Secretaries Zayas, Rodriguez, and Congosto visited the French flagship Dubourdieu to-day and were received with the usual salutes. There was an interchange of friendly expressions toward both nations.

Captain General Blanco arrived yesterday at Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, from Sagua la Grande. He was received in the usual manner by the authorities of the different towns he visited, and was met by crowds at the railroad stations. At Cienfuegos the local Autonomist Committee, as well as the authorities, received the Captain General, who embarked there at 11 o'clock last night for Havana, being accompanied to a wharf by the volunteers, with music, and a large crowd of people, who cheered him on his departure.

Captain General Blanco, with his aides and staff and a number of newspaper correspondents, arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Villa Nueva station from Batabano. Señor Galvez, President of the Council of Secretaries, a number of Generals, the civil and military authorities, and delegations representing the volunteers and the principal political organizations received him at the station.

According to information obtained from Spanish sources, a detachment of Spanish troops has routed an insurgent force in the Sancti Spiritus District of the Province of Santa Clara. The insurgents are said to have lost ten men killed and the troops are reported to have captured the flag and arms of the insurgent leader in command, as well as sixty saddled horses.

The Ward Line steamer Olivette has arrived here with Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society of the United States, on board.

YACHT BUCCANEER SHADOWED.

She Goes In and Out of Havana Without Health or Other Papers.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—The American yacht Buccaneer, which has several times entered this port without health or other papers, flying the colors of the Union Yacht Club, is understood to have landed Karl Decker, a newspaper correspondent, at an insurgent camp. The yacht carries a small gun, and it is reported she also has arms and ammunition on board. The Buccaneer was shadowed last night.

The United States Consul General, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, has been notified of the vigilance of the Spanish authorities toward the Buccaneer, and he answered, officially, it having been intimated that she might be fined, that a yacht was not obliged to comply with Custom House regulations, and that in certain cases a yacht may be considered as a warship. The matter is still under discussion, no decision having been arrived at by the Spanish authorities.

THE CUSHING SENT TO HAVANA.

Torpedo Boat to Carry Stores to the Battleship Maine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Orders have been sent to Capt. Sampson of the battleship Iowa, in command of the North Atlantic squadron off Key West, to send the torpedo boat Cushing to Havana with stores for the use of the Maine. She will leave in a day or two and will return as soon as the stores are delivered.

DR. PAXTON CHOSEN PASTOR.

Called to the Pulpit of the New York Presbyterian Church, Where He Has Been Preaching Recently.

The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, former pastor of the West Presbyterian Church, was chosen last night by the congregation of the New York Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, who is now in Europe on account of illness.

Dr. Robinson, who resigned from the pulpit of the church a few months ago, had been pastor of the congregation for the last five years.

Dr. Paxton was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1843, and studied at Jefferson College, in his native State, interrupting his course to serve in the civil war. He was graduated from Jefferson in 1866, and then entered the Allegheny Theological Seminary, later talking a post graduate course at Princeton. He first settled in a country pastorate in Maryland, then removed to Harrisburg, and later became the pastor of the New York Avenue Church of Washington, D. C.

In February, 1882, he accepted a call to become pastor of the West Presbyterian Church of this city. Among his congregation were Russell Sage and Jay Gould. Until 1893 he was one of the leading clergymen of New York. On account of ill health Dr. Paxton resigned in November, 1893.

The Trustees of the church offered him a year's vacation, with full salary—$15,000—if he would withdraw the resignation, but at first Dr. Paxton said he would not be persuaded to reconsider. At the time several newspapers charged that Dr. Paxton was addicted to the use of chloral, whisky, or some drug. These charges met with vigorous denial from Dr. Paxton and members of his family.

Two weeks later it was alleged that he said that he would reconsider his resignation. When this message was received by the Trustees of the church a stormy scene followed. Edward H. Perkins, a Trustee, and President of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, before the Trustees charged Dr. Paxton with "shameful" conduct.

A few days later, in an interview credited to him, Dr. Paxton said that he had not authorized the statement that he withdrew his resignation. It was said that his friends were trying to force Russell Sage, E. C. Van Glahn, and Mr. Perkins out of the church. In December the church members finally decided to recommend Dr. Paxton's resignation, to take effect Dec. 31 of that year.

Dr. Paxton also gained some notoriety during the Pollard-Breckinridge case, from the fact that he had not reported the marriage by him of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge and Mrs. Louisa R. S. Wing. For this he pleaded ignorance, but he was fined $10 by the Health Board.

THEIR COOLNESS SAVED THEM.

A team of bay horses drawing a brougham, the property of F. L. Babbitt of 149 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, ran away in Fourth Avenue, Manhattan, at 7:45 o'clock last night, and but for the rare presence of mind of the occupants of the carriage and the coachman a serious accident would have resulted.

At Eighteenth Street the rear axle snapped off close to the hub of the right wheel, and the horses becoming frightened, took the bits in their teeth and started up the avenue at a terrific pace. Wallace Crossman, the coachman, stuck to his seat, holding fast to the reins, and Miss Day and Mrs. Leggett, who were in the brougham, did not attempt to jump out, but remained seated.

The horses tore along until Twenty-ninth Street was reached, when they were stopped, and the occupants of the carriage stepped out, and taking a street car proceeded on their way to the Metropolitan Opera House. A similar accident happened to Mr. Babbitt's team two years ago.

JONES WAS DISCHARGED.

George Jones of Inwood, who was arrested on suspicion of being one of the men implicated in the attempted train wrecking on the Long Island Railroad on the night of Jan. 21, was discharged by Magistrate Healy at Far Rockaway yesterday.

On the witness stand to-day Mrs. Griffin said that until a few months ago she was Hannah Wanzer of Inwood. Jones, although much older than she, paid her attentions. So did Fireman Griffin. The latter pressed his suit, and Hannah promised to become his wife. Mrs. Griffin said that two weeks before her marriage to Griffin she informed Jones of her choice, and that he said that if she married Griffin he would kill him. She said she did not tell Griffin of the threats until after the attempt to wreck the train.

The railroad officials had no further testimony against Jones than that presented by Mrs. Griffin. The court room was crowded, and the decision freeing Jones did not seem to meet with the approval of a majority of the spectators.

BATTLESHIP DAMAGES SLIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The report of the board composed of Lieut. Commander Schroeder, Rodgers, and Harbor, which made an examination of the battleships Iowa and Texas after they had touched bottom in Tortugas Harbor, has been received at the Navy Department. The board made as thorough an inspection of the vessels as could be made without putting them in dock, and found that the injuries received were not large. In each case there was some denting of the thin bottoms of the big ships, and some paint was scraped off, but the board says:

"We are of the opinion that the injuries received are not of such a character as to render it advisable that they should not be emoyed in the exercises for the next two months and on the passage to Hampton Roads."

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Executive Committee of the National Republican League met here to-day. Fourteen members were present. The report of the Finance Committee showed that the league had a balance in the treasury, and that its financial condition was good. Secretary Dowling was ordered to have the manual for 1898 published as soon as possible. This manual will contain an outline of the plans for the league, a list of the State and Congressional leagues throughout the country, and much general information.

A communication from the Central Passenger Association requesting the committee to indorse the Anti-Scalping bill now before Congress, was laid on the table. It was decided that no action could be taken in the matter.

Major Melville Hayes of Kentucky introduced resolutions, which were adopted by the committee, congratulating the State Republican League of Ohio for the success it had attained and the people of the United States upon the election of Mark A. Hanna to the United States Senate.

The time for the National Convention at Omaha was changed from June 14-16 to July 13-15. This was in order that it might not interfere with State conventions.

Rockefeller's Gift to Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9.—John D. Rockefeller to-day presented land worth $25,000 to the City of Cleveland for park purposes. This is the second gift of the kind he has made to the city.

The Exquisite Menus and Dance Programmes used last night by the National Society of Holland Dames, at the Waldorf-Astoria, were made by Dempsey & Carroll, 26 West 23d Street. —Adv.

LUETGERT IS CONVICTED

Chicago Sausagemaker Sentenced to Penitentiary for Life for Murder of His Wife.

LAUGHED AT THE VERDICT

Said It Is Not in Accordance with the Evidence and Is Confident a New Trial Will Be Granted.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Adolph L. Luetgert was to-night convicted of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of his natural life. Luetgert received the verdict with a laugh. It was 10:50 o'clock when word was sent to the courtroom by the jury that it had agreed upon a verdict.

Judge Gary, whose home is within a few blocks of the Criminal Court Building, informed the jury as they passed out that he would wait their pleasure, and at any time during the night that they agreed upon a verdict he would return to the court to receive it, in order that their long imprisonment might be terminated at as early a moment as possible.

As soon as the jury had sent word to an agreement Judge Gary hastened to the court.

The news of a verdict had spread like lightning to the street, and in a few minutes the court room was jammed with newspaper men, policemen, witnesses who had given evidence in the trial, and curious spectators.

The rumor had been current since early in the evening that the jury was unanimous for conviction, and that the delay in announcing a verdict was because of inability to agree upon the punishment.

Judge Gary wheeled in his chair as the jury entered and filed into their seats. Then he asked in his usual calm, even tone: "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," was the reply.

Clerk Knopf stepped forward, took the verdict, and then, with a tremor of excitement in his voice, read:

"We, the jury find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment, and fix his punishment at imprisonment for life."

There was a hush, and all eyes turned on Luetgert.

He laughed, and laughed in a manner that showed plainly that he did not regard the verdict a serious matter, comparatively speaking. State's Attorney Deneen smiled grimly, and Police Inspector Schaack and Police Capt. Schuettler, who have worked assiduously in the case, gave signs of satisfaction.

The sound of Clerk Knopf's voice had not died away when Attorney Harmon was on his feet with a request that the jury be polled. This was done, each juror affirming the verdict.

Then Mr. Harmon entered a motion for a new trial, which was entered and will be argued within a few days.

Luetgert was led back to jail in apparently good spirits and comforted by the assurances of his lawyers that he will get a new trial and that the State will not be able to convict him a second time.

After the announcement of the verdict and the polling of the jury Luetgert was immediately surrounded by a crowd of reporters and friends.

At first he absolutely refused to say anything, his one response to question being: "I won't talk about it to-night." At length he yielded to inquiries enough to say that the verdict was a surprise to him.

"I don't see how the evidence justifies such a verdict," he continued, "but one thing is sure—the Supreme Court will give me a new trial, and I shall be acquitted."

HISTORY OF THE LUETGERT CASE.

Luetgert is accused of having murdered his wife on the night of Saturday, May 1, 1897, when she was last seen, so far as the evidence develops. He had a large sausage factory in Chicago, and the theory of the prosecution was that he lured the woman to the factory the night of her disappearance, killed her, and destroyed her body with acids and chemicals which he had already prepared in one of the vats he used in his business.

He was arrested on May 17, a search for the woman by her brother having been fruitless, and the attention of the police having been directed to the factory, then out of use, in a vat of which they claim to have found fragments of human bones and two gold rings, which were identified as having been worn by Mrs. Luetgert.

She was a German servant girl when Luetgert met and married her, and there was evidence that he had been anxious to be rid of her, and had been making love to another woman, whom he supposed would help him financially.

Luetgert's first trial began Aug. 23 and ended Oct. 21 in a disagreement of the jury. The evidence was chiefly a battle of experts. The theory of the defense was that the bones found in the vat were not those of a human being; that the police had put them there with the rings in their eagerness to make a case, and that Mrs. Luetgert was yet alive and insane or hiding to make trouble for her husband.

MINERS INJURED BY GAS.

PLYMOUTH, Penn., Feb. 9.—Thirteen men and boys were seriously burned to-night by an explosion of gas in Dodson's mines. One of them, a married man, whose name is unknown, is not expected to live. The men under Foreman Jones, were about 2,000 feet away from the foot of the shaft, and had just fired a shot which ignited a feeder. The latter exploded, setting fire to the coal and breaking down the lattice work. The entire shift of night men went to the rescue of the imprisoned men, and after hard work had nearly succeeded in extinguishing the flames when there was an explosion of gas, the force of which brought down a heavy fall of coal. The burned men were brought to the foot of the shaft and were sent to the hospital.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Feb. 9.—Four miners were seriously burned to-day in the Lawrence colliery at Mahanoy Plane by an explosion of gas. They are Samuel Stout, Henry Horn, Hugh Harkins, and John Walaitis, all of Frackville. Stout and Horn are not expected to live. The men were timbering an airway when there came a heavy fall of coal. The escaping gas was ignited by their lamps, and the explosion followed. The flames set fire to the breast in which they were working, and it will be impossible to extinguish the fire before to-morrow.

RHODE ISLAND MILL STARTED.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 9.—The machinery in the Lapham cotton mill at Centreville was started up this morning. When the bell rang some of the leaders of the striking weavers assembled at the mill gate and endeavored to keep the weavers from going to work.

Those who refused to stay out were hooted and hissed. When the machinery was started there were eighteen weavers at work, and two went in later. Superintendent Allen says the mill will not shut down again and that if the strikers do not at once return to work he will employ new help.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

12:45 A. M.—58 Attorney Street; M. Levy; damage slight.

1:30 A. M.—42 and 44 Bond Street; H. F. McCaffrey; damage, $10.

1:30 P. M.—484 First Avenue; Charles Anderson; damage, $10.

5:20 P. M.—179 Grand Street; Kneerung & Co.; damage slight.

6:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and Manhattan Streets; Owen Shaw; damage, $500.

8:15 P. M.—357 West Twenty-eighth Street; Mrs. Ogden; damage slight.

10 P. M.—83 Willis Street; Solomon Dentsch; damage, $100.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

8:10 P. M.—Whitestone Landing; John Fallon; damage, $1,500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Feb. 9.—The eight-story Hurley office building, the Dreyfus Company's dry goods house, the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, the general offices of the Forth Worth and Denver Railway Company, and the Worth Cycle Company building were destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at over $250,000.

SAD STORY OF AN AGED COUPLE.

They Say Their Son Deserted Them and They Ask to be Deported to Germany.

An aged, well-dressed, and evidently educated and refined couple were taken to the Immigrant Station at the Barge Office yesterday by Anton Eiskant, a small hotel keeper at 427 Second Avenue. He stated that the old man and his wife could not pay their board and wished to be deported to Germany, whence they came. They were Gottlob and Anna Fischer of Stuttgart, and with voices choked with emotion told their story.

Fischer is an artist, and many of his paintings are now owned by the City of Stuttgart. In 1879 he painted the portrait of the Prince of Orange and Nassau, and the painting is now in the Royal Palace at The Hague. Fischer and his wife arrived in this country last October as cabin passengers on the steamship Prussia, having come under the persuasion of their son Louis, who paid their passage. The son was making a handsome salary as a decorator in this city, and established his parents in a house on Fourth Avenue.

For several weeks all went happily. Then the son began to remain away from home. One day he came home and instructed his parents to pack up. He took them to Eiskant's Hotel and paid their board in advance for two weeks. He then disappeared. The hotel keeper kept them until yesterday. The couple have other children in Stuttgart with whom they hope to find a home. Their affidavits were taken, and they were taken to the German Mission, on State Street, to be kept until their case can be investigated. The Secretary of the Treasury has been asked for advice in the case. Meanwhile Louis Fischer is being looked for by the immigration authorities.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—George West, Ballston Spa; Charles J. Faulkner, West Virginia.

GRAND—J. J. Cunningham, Helena, Mon.

HOLLAND—Arthur Amory, Boston; Robert P. Linderman, South Bethlehem.

IMPERIAL—E. G. Leigh, Richmond, Va.

MANHATTAN—Alexander Webb, Asheville, N. C.; Frank L. Jones, Rochester.

MURRAY HILL—A. W. Drew, United States Army.

WALDORF—F. H. Prince, Boston; Senator S. B. Elkins, West Virginia; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army.

WINDSOR—A. J. Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Graham, clothing; W. H. Hotchkiss, dry goods; 55 White Street.

Alexander & Thomas, Fort Worth, Texas; R. C. Alexander, clothing; Hotel Normandie.

Allan, T. T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. T. Allan, notions and furnishing goods; Everett House.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, clothing; 676 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Bloch, A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Bloch, tailors' trimmings; 96 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

Bloch, A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. E. Bloch, woolens; 84 Leonard Street; Stuart House.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; T. G. Hardesty, ribbons and linings; Hotel Marlborough.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; H. Brandeis, dry goods; 328 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Bradford, Thomas, & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. D. Bradford, dress goods; 34 Greene Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Bogostosky, L., Columbia, Tenn.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Burnstyn & Co., Easton, Penn.; H. A. Latham, millinery; H. Burnstyn, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Cahn, J. H.; Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Clarke & Co., Peoria, Ill.; R. B. Collins, cloaks and suits; S. M. Clarke, domestics, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 359 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; W. D. Downs, hosiery and gloves; 56 Worth Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, fancy goods, and laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. G. Schoonmaker, notions and furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Erwin, D. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; D. P. Erwin, dry goods; 56 Worth Street.

Farnbacher, J., & Sons, Baton Rouge, La.; J. Farnbacher, carpets; Hotel Vendome.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Hanna, cloths, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Fisk, D. B.; & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Frasher, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway; Windsor Hotel.

Fox, G. & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. F. Marks, cloaks, suits, and muslin underwear; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear, corsets, and waists; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. R. McGonigal, silks and velvets; Sinclair House.

Funkenstein & Buckwald, Athens, Ga.; S. M. Funkenstein, clothing and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Garson, Kerngoods & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Garson, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; J. H. Easterbrook, furnishing goods; J. H. O'Loughlin, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hotel Albert.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Goldsmith Brothers, Easton, Penn.; J. M. Goldsmith, clothing; Hoffman House.

Greenfield, Goodman & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. Greenfield, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Hardenbrook & Webb, Boston, Mass.; F. S. Hardenbrook, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Cadillac.

Hirsch-Israel Company, Charleston, S. C.; S. Israel, clothing; 735 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. W. Bell, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss O'Neill, muslin underwear; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. H. Powers, furnishing goods; H. White, lamps; J. Wentworth, dress goods; 8 Greene Street.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, The, Denver, Col.; J. L. Flanagan, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 224 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. W. Gerhart, notions and jewelry; 89 Grand Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Kastor & Blumenthal, Pine Bluffs, Ark.; L. Kastor, clothing, hats, and caps; Hotel Metropole.

Kempner & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; L. Kempner, clothing; Stuart House.

Kemper, Hundley & McDonald Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. M. Hundley, notions, white goods, and laces, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

King & McLeod Company, Newport, R. I.; A. McLeod, dry goods; P. King, cloaks and suits; 338 Broadway; Everett House.

Knowles & Gardner, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. J. Gardner, notions and fancy goods; 83 Walker Street; Continental Hotel.

Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. A. Dodge, dry goods; L. L. Phillips, small wares; Hotel Imperial.

Lowenstein, J., Valparaiso, Ind.; clothing and shoes; Hotel Albert.

Lieber Brothers, Helena, Ark.; M. Lieber, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.

Mackey, Nisbet & Co., Evansville, Ind.; G. T. Nisbet, laces and notions; R. Davidson, furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; G. H. Walker, furnishing goods; 55 Franklin Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Meyer, Reinhard & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Meyer, clothing; Stuart House.

Meyer, Wise & Kaichen, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. R. Meyer, fancy goods and hosiery; 112 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Mould, J., & Co., Reading, Penn.; J. Mould, domestics; Everett House.

O'Neill & Co., Baltimore, Md.; T. O'Neill, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Parker & Archer, Houston, Texas; C. F. Parker, notions and furnishing goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Peck, The B., Dry Goods Company, Lewiston, Me.; B. Peck, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Everett House.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; G. C. Leo, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Ron, Glaize & Co., La Plata, Mo.; J. L. Glaize, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; N. F. Allen, fancy goods and jewelry; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sampson Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. G. Sampson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Saratoga Dry Goods Company, The, Saratoga, N. Y.; C. H. Lewis, notions, cloaks, and laces; Hotel Albert.

Sauerman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; C. F. Keiser, dress goods and silks; Gerlach Hotel.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 54 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Patterson, laces and embroideries, 102 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. Canton, underwear; T. F. Malloy, hosiery; 102 Grand Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions and trimmings; 102 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y., A. J. Townsend, dry goods, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; M. W. Rigney, art goods; 454 Broome Street; St. George Hotel.

Stephens, E. R., Troy, N. Y., shirts; Sinclair House.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. C. Bichel, corsets and muslin underwear; 360 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, clothing, cloaks, and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Gilsey House.

Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. E. Van Zandt, collars and cuffs; Sinclair House.

Warner Brothers & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Warner, woolens; 59 White Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; W. M. Rettew, dress goods and woolens; 57 White Street; Grand Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss K. Coakley, skirts; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Vendome.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, kid gloves; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks and velvets; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss A. Metz, handkerchiefs; Miss L. McGill, laces and embroideries; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

MISS DEMPSEY CROWNED

Remarkable Ceremony Performed in the Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

QUEEN OF HOLLAND DAMES

A Woman with a Curious History the Central Figure of an Occasion for Which There Is No Known Precedent.

It was actually an event. So far as recollections and records go nothing like it ever happened before in this country, and it is not likely that anything like it will ever happen again anywhere. It was the crowning and proclamation of Lavinia I., born Dempsey, supposed from her two names to be of Irish extraction and hailing from the comparatively meek and humble State of New Jersey, as Queen of the Holland Dames of the New Netherlands.

It was done in the finest ballroom in the finest hotel in what is really the finest and biggest city in this hemisphere and in the year A. D. 1898—last night. Miss Lavinia Dempsey, a woman certainly of mature age, and presumably of sound mind and some fortune and social position, at large from all asylums, had a crown of gold and velvet put upon her head, and was proclaimed Queen of the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Sixty-four people, including twelve grown men, thirty women, and twenty-two children, whose parents are evidently of the cultivated class, participated in the ceremony. Several hundred people, the women shining gorgeously in conventional, unconventional, ancient, and modern dress, some of the men wearing the sober attire of modern evening clothes, others more or less fantastically arrayed in imitation of men who lived and died two centuries ago, looked on from boxes in the galleries or chairs at the sides of the inlaid floor.

It was a masked ball, a Colonial Assembly, tableaux, opera bouffe, spectacular display, and social function, all in one incoherent, glittering, wonderful jumble, and all done with perfect seriousness by the active participants.

Miss Dempsey's Career.

Miss Dempsey has had an erratic career. Her organization is repudiated by other New York Dutch. There have been suits at law over her claims to represent the original people from Holland who settled here. She has had some adventures. She spent April 24, 25, and 26, 1894, in Ludlow Street Jail, where she was committed by an order of Judge Bookstaver of the Court of Common Pleas under $2,000 bail in a suit for $10,000 damages brought against her by Miss Emma Everson, who was a typewriter in the offices of Guy C. and John A. Dempsey, brothers of Lavinia.

In this matter the Dempsey brothers took Miss Everson's part, going so far as to furnish for her $250 to secure the costs should the suit go against her. It was claimed at the time that the Dempseys had offered to go bail for their sister if she would sign away a lien on a mortgage for $50,000 on property in Bergen County, N. J. She refused to do this, and her counsel, Allan L. McDermott, had her released by depositing $2,000 in cash with Sheriff Sexton.

The trouble between Miss Dempsey and Miss Everson came about when one day Miss Dempsey went into her brothers' offices in the Stewart Building and found the typewriter's hat and coat hanging in Guy C. Dempsey's private room. As soon as she saw the apparel she summoned Miss Everson.

The Sister's Anger.

"Miss Everson," said Miss Dempsey, when the typewriter arrived, "are those your things?"

"Yes, they are mine," was the reply.

"Then remove them at once," said Miss Dempsey in her severest tones.

"But," faltered Miss Everson, "I have Mr. Dempsey's permission to hang them there."

"I am Mr. Dempsey's sister and I order you to remove them."

Then Miss Everson took the offending articles away and left the office on an errand. When she returned, an hour later, she says Miss Dempsey slapped her face and, seizing her, exclaimed:

"You have stolen my pocketbook. Give it to me at once or I'll have you arrested."

Miss Dempsey went out and brought in a policeman, who searched Miss Everson, but found no pocketbook. At this juncture Guy C. Dempsey appeared, and after insisting that his sister be searched, ordered her out of the office and told her never to come back again. After this Miss Dempsey had Miss Everson arrested, but she was discharged in the Tombs Police Court and the suit and arrest followed.

At the time the Dempsey brothers roundly denounced their sister, and gave it as their opinion that she had never lost the pocketbook.

Miss Dempsey's New Name.

The crowning of Miss Dempsey as Queen of the Holland Dames of the New Netherlands last night was attended by many prominent people. Every newspaper in the city had been invited to send a representative, the passes to the ball room being signed "Lavinia H. Van Westervelt Dempsey." The "Van Westervelt" is new in Miss Dempsey's signature, which had formerly been "Lavinia H.," giving rise to painful surmises that the H. stood for Holloran or Haughnessy, or something else of an Irish character.

Among those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the oldest and most distinguished of Maryland families; ex-Mayor W. L. Strong, William Grosvenor of Newport, the Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols, Edward Tower of Poughkeepsie, Gen. and Mrs. Grant Wilson, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Frank Leslie, in pink and blue with a wreath of roses about her shoulders; Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in white satin, with lilies of the valley, and Mrs. Fales-Hamm.

Many of the ladies wore costumes supposed to be of the sixteenth century. To be in keeping, they had queer little patches on their faces and chests, the latter suggestive of small mustard plasters placed to correct little and special cases of pleurisy.

The decorations of the ballroom were beautiful, the red, white, and blue of the United States, the orange of Holland, and the purple and deep blue and gold of royalty being artistically and lavishly bestowed. The magnificent room blazed with electric lights, and the costumes made a glorious effect from the boxes cunningly designed and colored in velvet and silk to show them.

Delayed by a Rehearsal.

The ceremonies were to have begun at 8:45, but a final rehearsal delayed matters, and it was 9:30 when Lavinia arrived at the Thirty-fourth Street entrance. She was preceded by the First Master of Ceremonies, C. W. Van der Hoogt of Baltimore, who is a Dutchman born, and who seems to take everything in dead earnest. He drove up in a carriage with two horses, a coachman, and a footman, all blazing in orange liveries. The horses, wore purple tulips on their blinders, and seemed to dislike them exceedingly.

A great crowd had gathered, including about 200 people, who were carefully placed in the front rank, and who seemed to have been hired to go there to cheer. These cheering people apparently lacked instructions, and when Sir Knight Van der Hoogt stepped from his carriage in his sixteenth century costume they began to applaud enthusiastically, apparently under the impression that Queen Lavinia would appear in a pair of mustaches and breeches.

They were quickly undeceived, however, when an enormous vehicle, drawn by four chestnut horses, and with two coachman and two grooms, dashed up. This had just double the quantity of orange livery and double the number of tulips of its predecessor. From it Lavinia stepped and the applauding people actually lifted their hats and cheered as she minced through the lane they made, bowing slightly.

On the steps two pages in sixteenth century herald costumes, boys said to be John Johnson and W

CUBAN DAY IN THE SENATE

Cannon of Utah and Mason of Illinois Plead the Cause of the Insurgents.

WANT ACTION BY THIS COUNTRY

The Resolutions on Which They Based Their Remarks Referred — Mr. Hale Makes a Defense of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Senate today gave most of its session to Cuba. There was a large attendance of the Senators, and the galleries were crowded with people, who were aware that this would be a day of Cuban oratory. Announced speeches were delivered by Mr. Cannon (Silver Rep., Utah,) and Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) in advocacy of the adoption of resolutions which they presented to the Senate yesterday. Following Mr. Cannon's speech, Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) addressed the Senate briefly, urging it to uphold the policy of the Administration.

The debate was opened by Mr. Cannon, who spoke in support of the resolution he offered yesterday urging the President to notify Spain that if it fail to recognize the independence of Cuba before March 4 next this Government would then recognize the belligerent rights of the Cubans and ninety days thereafter assert the independence of the Cuban Republic.

Mr. Cannon's speech was a calm and dispassionate argument in support of his resolution. He did not, he maintained, desire to disturb the peace or welfare of this Government, but he warned Senators and officials in Administration circles that unless definite action was taken upon the Cuban question by the United States, the heavy hand of the people would fall upon them. He declared that in the conflict in Cuba, Spain, afraid to meet the insurgents in the field, had resorted to a policy of bribery and starvation. Of this he believed the Americans could not be brought to approve.

While Mr. Cannon was speaking a sensational incident occurred. A member of the House of Representatives standing near the Speaker audibly denounced as a lie seemingly some statement Mr. Cannon had made. Mr. Cannon turned pale and made reply to what at the moment seemed an insult, but which was subsequently satisfactorily explained by the statement that the Representative was not referring to anything in Mr. Cannon's speech when he spoke

Cannon Quotes a Newspaper.

Mr. Cannon, in opening his speech, read from a New York newspaper a statement that the speeches to be delivered to-day would "amount to mere talk and that nothing more harmless than talk would result from the present agitation of the Cuban question in the Senate.'

"I want to say," said Mr. Cannon, "that something more harmful than talk will result from the discussion of the Cuban question by Congress. Those results will strike men in Congress and men in high places in the Administration."

Spain, Mr. Cannon said, had not the courage to pursue its operations against the patriots in the field. The Government of Madrid was bankrupt, her greatest statesman had passed away, and in the conduct of the Cuban war she had adopted a policy to subdue her enemies by bribery and starvation. Should the efforts of Spain succeed, the result would be to saddle upon the people in Cuba the enormous debt of $300,000,000, a debt that to a great extent had been incurred in the vain effort to subdue the spirit of liberty manifested by the Cuban patriots.

"I charge now," said Mr. Cannon, "that the purpose of the Administration is in consonance with the wishes of the Spanish bondholders, and before peace is secured in Cuba security for the payment of that tremendous debt must be given by the bloodstained island. That, I say, appears to be the wish of the Administration, and I may say of Spain."

Criticises the President.

Referring to the situation as it was presented when Mr. McKinley assumed the Presidency, Mr. Cannon said it was "almost an earthly omnipotence" which the President then possessed. He also possessed it now. The recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgents would have been of immense advantage at any time in the course of the present war, but now such recognition would terminate absolutely the terrible struggle. Mr. Cannon thought it peculiarly significant that every Spaniard and every Spanish sympathizer was opposed to the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban patriots, while every Cuban had maintained from the first that such recognition would be of such advantage as to enable them to wrest victory from what otherwise might possibly be defeat.

"If the Chief Executive of this country," said Mr. Cannon, "had dreamed when he entered upon his duties of the power that was to be conferred by his oath upon him it would scarcely have been possible for him to conceive of a greater opportunity to set a people free than was then presented to him. His signature to a document would now set that people free.

"What is it that stays the hand of McKinley? We have waited long, but our waiting has been in vain and our cup of waiting is now full."

Mr. Cannon maintained that it was no answer satisfactory to the Cuban patriots or to the sympathizers with them, that the battleship Maine should be sent to Cuban waters. Above all, it was no satisfaction to see the Stars and Stripes dipped to the Spanish ensign. It was no answer to those in waiting for something effective and fraught with results that the Administration should have under consideration at this time a treaty with Spain looking to reciprocal trade relations with the Spanish Government relating to the Island of Cuba.

At this point came the sensational interruption of Mr. Cannon's speech. There was a buzz of conversation among those of the spectators—members of the House of Representatives and others who lined the inner walls of the Senate Chamber, and Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) addressed the Vice President and expressed the hope that order might be preserved and the rules of the Senate strictly observed. Just before this Mr. Cannon had made the statement that every rifle in the hands of the Cuban patriots had cost them $200.

After quiet had been restored, Mr. Cannon, whose face was as white as paper, and who was evidently painfully affected by his emotion, said:

"I do not ordinarily object to remarks of denial concerning statements which I make on this floor. However, to a statement which I just made, the audible comment was added that it was a lie. I care not, Mr. President, for the remark than for the spirit which actuated it. I reassert it is a solemn truth that the Cuban patriots have paid $200 for every rifle they have in use in their army. These arms have come from the United States. Every railroad and every express company and every filibustering expedition which has landed arms and munitions of war upon the Island of Cuba has taken its deadly toll."

Later in the day Mr. Cannon received an explanation of the remark which had disturbed him, and stated to the Senate that the gentleman who had made it had stated to him that his utterance had reference to another subject. Mr. Cannon was willing, he said, to accept the explanation as he had no doubt the Senate would be.

In concluding his speech Mr. Cannon maintained that the present policy of the Administration was to hold the Cubans while Spain outraged and pillaged the island.

"I believe," said he, "that one strong, brave word spoken in time will absolutely free Cuba, and I am firmly of the belief that the result of such a word would not be war between Spain and the United States."

Hale Sustains the Administration.

Mr. Hale followed Mr. Cannon with a motion to refer the Cannon resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and with a speech deprecatory of the policy of Congressional declaration on the Cuban question, and in support of the course of the Administration on that question. He said he would not debate either the Cannon or the Mason resolution at length, as they necessarily would go to the committee, where, he had no doubt, they would be dealt with wisely.

They were, he said, intended to put the Administration in leading strings in its policy as to Cuba. They assumed that the country could not wait upon the Executive, and were intended to drive the Administration into a course fraught with danger and one which might involve the country in an armed conflict with a now friendly power.

Mr. Hale also discussed the policy involved in the amendment to the diplomatic appropriation bill, which had been offered by Mr. Allen. This amendment provides for the recognition of Cuban belligerency. It was referred yesterday to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which decided to-day to make an adverse report on it.

Mr. Hale deprecated the policy of securing legislation in diplomatic matters by riders on appropriation bills, and said that their only purpose was the coercion of the House, and he hoped the Senate would resist the innovation.

Taking up the policy of the Administration, Mr. Hale said it had been clearly outlined in the President's first message. The statement of policy then made was most clear and conclusive. The President in this document laid down the chart of his conduct as to belligerency, and said that he would act if occasion should demand action on his part. As a matter of fact, the Administration had acted, and most effectively, and one of its acts had been in refutation of Mr. Cannon's assertion that there were many American citizens imprisoned in Cuba.

Since the writing of the message the President has taken such a course as to secure the release of all American citizens from Cuban jails, and there was none now left in durance in that country.

But this was only one of the many accomplishments of the Administration in this field. The President had made an appeal for benefactions, and had secured the opening of the doors for the introduction of the aid our people have sent so freely. Furthermore, the Commanding General, whose barbaric methods had rendered him unpopular, had been removed at the President's instance.

Still another result was the establishment of autonomy, which was a charter of human liberties, broader and deeper than was maintained anywhere on the globe in a dependency by an Anglo-Saxon Government.

All this had been done, but the result of these efforts was still in the balance. Hence in the face of these facts, inflammatory resolutions were out of place. The Senate was not an inflammatory body, and would not be carried off its feet.

Mr. Hale did not agree with Mr. Cannon that the people at large wanted war. If there had been any such sentiment, it would have found a better outlet than through Senate resolutions. If the people really wanted to fight they could have gone to Cuba to do it.

Mr. Hale asked, and paused for a reply, for the name of an American citizen with an English name who had gone to fight in Cuba. Had the Utah Senator in his mind the name of such a person? Of the 250,000 old soldiers living, none had gone across the narrow strip of water that separates Cuba from the United States to fight for the freedom of that island. It was plain that the fight was to be made in the United States Senate and there only.

Mr. Hale controverted the idea that the Administration had been cowardly in its treatment of the Cuban question, saying the results showed the contrary to be true. He closed with a motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and this was done without division.

Mason Takes the Floor.

Mr. Mason was then recognized, and the expectancy of the great crowd which swelled the galleries was at the keenest pitch. He had awaited this opportunity, smiling and taking occasional notes of Mr. Hale's speech. He stood in front of the Republican side of the chamber, occasionally stepping into the front area. There was a buzz of comment as he arose, and his resolution was read from the desk. He began to speak in an easy, conversational way, but gradually warmed up to the subject.

He had hesitated long, he said, as he feared that by some incautious step he might injure rather than benefit the Cuban cause. But he was ready to make the step now, and for any blame that should fall on him he assumed full personal responsibility.

"I deny the insinuation," said he sharply, "that this is an effort to put the Administration in leading strings."

Mr. Mason said he was a Republican, and he was proud of the patriotism of the Executive. But he would speak his personal convictions on the cause of Cuba. The Senator from Maine (Hale) had declared that no American names could be cited in connection with the Cuban cause, but at least two names could be given from passing memory, Funston of Kansas and Raby, son of a well-known citizen of Chicago. Supplies and relief had been flowing to Cuba, and with them the arms and powder with which the Spaniards were to kill the women and children of Cuba.

"I am charged with seeking war," exclaimed Mr. Mason, "but my resolution is for peace. One word from this Administration would bring peace to this continent, and under the providence of God, we believe it would bring independence to Cuba."

There was a burst of applause at this declaration.

"The thumbscrews of the Inquisition were again brought into use in Cuba," proceeded Mr. Mason. "The pincers that tear the flesh from human bones had contributed to the carnival of cruelty. Three hundred thousand people starved! Three hundred thousand more marching to the grave! And yet the cry was raised that war was being sought when the one and only cry was for peace and an end to this atrocity."

Questions Mason's Figures.

Mr. Hale interrupted at this point to say that Mr. Mason's figures of those said to be dead and starving were far exaggerated and out of all proportion to known population of the island.

"Such statements are monstrous," declared Mr. Hale.

"That's what I think," interposed Mr. Mason, and again the galleries applauded vigorously.

The statement was monstrous, rejoined Mr. Hale, in its inconsistency with the known number of people on the island. The figures given would show that one out of three of the population had died.

"Yes, and in some provinces 50 per cent., or one in two," answered Mr. Mason.

Mr. Mason said he would establish his statement by the letters of Mr. Pepper, a man recognized as conservative in his statements.

Mr. Hale interposed that if the statements of newspaper correspondents were to be cited, then both views should be given, and the newspaper correspondent, should be placed alongside of Mr. Pepper's.

Mr. Mason proceeded to read the statements of correspondents as to the famine and distress in Cuba. He called attention to the fact that Mr. Pepper's startling statements had been written since the mild-mannered Blanco had assumed control in Cuba and had attempted to bribe the insurgents into peace—insurgents whom he was afraid to fight.

He referred to the statements of Mr. Hale that Grant had not interfered in the ten years' war, but he urged that the situation both in this country and in Europe had materially changed since that time. Our own country, he said, was in the throes of reconstruction at that time, and was in no position to intervene in that war. Now our position was different, and back of it all was the demand of our own people that we take official and definite cognizance of the war in Cuba. This he discussed from the view point of an international lawyer.

Referring to the duty of the United States, Mr. Mason said: "This Government ought to maintain that the horrible massacres which are now too common in the Island of Cuba, and conducted under the guise of warfare, must be stopped. We have no right as a neutral nation, fully regardful of the rights of all, to look upon such a warfare as within any reasonable construction of international law. The flag of truce has been abandoned, prisoners of war are being shot, and it is evident that no rule of civilized warfare is being observed. The conflict has developed into a mere matter of murder on both sides—prisoners of war being shot or macheted without trial."

Not Civilized Warfare.

Mr. Mason described the recent killing of the Cuban General, Aranguren, depicting all the shocking details of that act. He declared that this was no civilized warfare, and he held that the Government of the United States had ample authority to interfere and to demand that the rules of warfare recognized by civilized nations be respected. He referred briefly to the trip made by Captain General Blanco through the island, riding, as he did, in an armored car under a heavy escort of Spanish troops.

"Thus he went," declared Mr. Mason, "leaving men, women, and children to starve while the funds which were placed in his hands to relieve the distress of the reconcentrados and pacificos were being used to appeal as bribes to the Cuban leaders with itching palms."

Mr. Mason then read a letter purporting to be the answer of Gen. Gomez to Gen. Blanco's offer of a vessel to enable him (Gomez) to leave the Island of Cuba in safety.

"Think of this grand old soldier, brave as he is," said Mr. Mason, "fighting for a country he loves, fighting in storm and sunshine, fighting, too, with the knowledge that his own son had been sacrificed to the cause. Think of him being approached by that bribe-giver, that military prostitute Blanco, with a pitiful bribe for his honor."

Now that the Spanish forces had refused open battle, Mr. Mason said, the only hope of Spain was to overcome the Cuban leaders by bribes.

Reverting again to discussion of the bearing of international law upon the conflict Mr. Mason contended that Uncle Sam was in effect a policeman, whose duty it was to exercise his power to prevent further bloodshed upon the fair island.

"Should the President take such action," declared Mr. Mason, "he would, as has been the case in every other crisis of our country, have behind him the army and the navy, and, above all, the people."

Mr. Mason read a letter from an American woman who is a Mother Superior in a convent in Havana to a friend in this country picturing the condition of affairs there. "The war," she says, "has destroyed the country, but while it has made many poor it has made others rich." Continuing, she said Weyler had succeeded in killing hundreds of thousands by his policy of concentration. There could, he said, be no vicarious atonements for a nation's crime and the law of compensation would demand punishment for the crimes here inflicted.

While these men and women were starving, the bucket shops sent Senators price lists.

"As for me," exclaimed Mr. Mason, "I cannot give attention to pork prices in Illinois so long as this condition of affairs continues in Cuba. These stock jobbers tell us that war is hell. All right. In Cuba it is worse than hell."

Dante, Mr. Mason said, pictured with unrivaled pen the horrors of hell; but was incapable of depicting the terrors of life in one of the concentrados. Continuing, Mr. Mason said that when the bucket shops wrote the legislation for the country the evil day was upon us.

The Republican Party had promised to put a stop to this condition of affairs, and no one man had a right to interdict this resolution, let him sit in the White House or elsewhere. At this point the applause was vociferous and it required vigorous efforts to secure order.

Policy of Inaction.

Mr. Mason declared that notwithstanding the declaration of the St. Louis platform nothing had been done—"nothing," he said, "except to pass a belligerency resolution in the Senate."

He added amid general laughter, referring evidently to Speaker Reed, "It is not certain whether he will pass it on the other side."

Mr. Mason declared that Spain was jealous of our nearness to Cuba, and expressed the opinion that there was an effort in Spain to force this country to buy Cuba. He said the Spaniards had always been hostile to the republican institutions of this country. Indeed, from the beginning of our history, there had scarcely been any Administration which had not been compelled to deal with the bad faith of Spain. Spain was without honor, without cash, and without credit. Her soldiers were conscripts and her Captain Generals either thieves like Weyler, or bribe givers like Blanco.

"We do not want the island, but if necessary to save the women and children of the island it is ours, for God's sake, buy them," said Mr. Mason.

He declared that the autonomy which Spain had offered to Cuba was a gold brick which Spain was trying to work off on the President. He said the President had seen only the telegraphic summary furnished by the Spanish Ministry when he wrote his message, and that this summary was the result of a mere confidence game on the part of the Spanish Ministry. It was evident, he said, that the President had been misled as to the scheme was published until after the message was written.

Mr. Mason ridiculed the scheme of autonomy proposed. He pointed out that the Captain General could dissolve the proposed Cuban Parliament and pass the appropriation bills and declare martial law "at his own sweet will" without any reference to the desires of the Cuban people.

"And yet," said Mr. Mason, "this is the glorious scheme of autonomy which is to do so much for Cuba. Is that the independence the Republican Party proposed to assist the Cubans in obtaining?"

The President Imposed Upon.

Mr. Mason declared that President McKinley was being imposed upon until the Spanish authorities had time to murder and starve a few more of those to whom local self-government had been promised. Further along, Mr. Mason called attention to the provisions of the articles of autonomy regulating the levying of taxes, showing that under them whenever the Spanish officials desired more money for their luxuries and excesses they had only to levy under the autonomous scheme to demand and wring more money from the suffering people. The whole plan he denounced as a piece of Spanish fraud and chicanery. It was autonomy in name only. Sagasta was right when he said to the Queen that not one bit of the sovereign, central power of Spain's Governmment had been yielded by the proposed autonomic Government.

"And yet," said Mr. Mason, "we are told to be patient. Oh, Lord, how long! How long are we to await the termination of this dreadful struggle? Are there not now enough graves in Cuba?"

Mr. Mason said he believed that certainly not less than 200,000 persons had fallen victims to Spanish brutality, and he felt that the number was not less than 500,000. "Shall we wait," he inquired, "until the rest of them have been annihilated?"

By the resolution which he had offered Mr. Mason said that this country in effect declared to Spain that she must go from the Island of Cuba, and any differences between the United States and the Madrid Government arising out of the declaration would be settled before the courts of the world.

"When we have fed the starving women and children," said Mr. Mason, "we will settle with Spain on land or sea. In the closing hours of this nineteenth century we shall demonstrate that there is one great Nation—the greatest in the world—that is not seeking additional land or more territory by conquest.

"I have no disposition to put the slightest aspersion upon the Administration. I am a part of the Administration, made so by the people of my State. I beg you to understand, Mr. President, and my friends in the Senate, that I have no other cause pending but this. I have little interest in anything but this great question. Let me be fair to you, and be just and charitable to me. I have little heart to look 2,000 miles to the westward of our country—to Hawaii—when we have such a struggle going on in Cuba almost at our very doors."

Picture of His Own Home.

In conclusion, after a more extended explanation of his interest in the Cuban cause, Mr. Mason said: "Around my own table at home here my boys are gathered. I see in their faces the face of that Cuban lad of twelve who was taken out by the Spanish forces to be shot as a spy. He asked as a favor that the bandage be removed from his eyes, saying: 'I am not afraid to die.' There I feel that I am in the midst of Cuban boys and girls.

"Mr. President, if there is to be a war, let it be a war not of our seeking, not a war in which our soldiers shall carry torches in their hands, but let it be a war either in defense of our country or in defense of the imperishable jewels of humanity, jewels more sacred than life, a war of glory and of honor."

On motion of Mr. Hale, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Morgan introduced a resolution requesting the President to send to the Senate copies of reports made by the Consul General of the United States at Havana and other Consuls of the United States in Cuba relating to the war which have been received since the 4th of March last, and also requesting the President to inform the Senate "Whether any agent of the Government in Cuba has been accredited to the Government or to the President of the United States with authority to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with the United States or any diplomatic or commercial agreement with the United States, and whether such has been recognized and received as the representative of such Government in Cuba."

The resolution was allowed to lie on the table.

MERCHANTS TO PETITION McKINLEY.

A Committee Goes to Washington to Ask for Peace.

A committee composed of New York business men, representing a large number of firms throughout the country engaged in the Cuban trade, went to Washington yesterday to present a petition to President McKinley asking him to take measures to bring about peace in Cuba at once. The committee is composed of W. M. Carson of Morewood & Co., George Turnure of Lawrence, Turnure & Co., George R. Mosle of Mosle Brothers, and A. G. Smith of James E. Ward & Co.

The petition is signed by firms of this city, Philadelphia, and Mobile, Ala., and says, in part:

The destructive war in Cuba has continued for three entire years, with an actual average loss of import and export trade between Cuba and this country of $100,000,000 per year, or a total loss of $300,000,000 import and export trade since the beginning of the war. To this may fairly be added heavy sums irretrievably lost by the destruction of American properties, or properties supported by American capital in the island itself, such as sugar factories, railways, tobacco plantations, mines, and other industrial enterprises, the loss of the United States in trade and capital by reason of this war being probably far greater and more serious than that of all the other parties concerned, not excepting Spain herself.

The petition says that the 1897-8 sugar crop is virtually lost, that 80 per cent. of the trade with the island depends upon the sugar crop, and continues:

If peace be not established before May or June of this year, then it is certain that the 1898-9 sugar crop, and all the business depending upon it, will be lost, since the plantations, factories, railways, and business houses in the different sugar districts of the island will require all the rainy season of Summer and Fall to prepare for next Winter's crop, by repairing damaged fields, machinery, lines of railways, &c.

Respectfully submitting these facts, we bespeak for them your most earnest consideration, and trust you may deem the magnitude of American interests jeopardized, besides the tremendous losses already inflicted upon American commerce and industries in Cuba by this fierce and devastating conflict, of such importance as to warrant prompt and efficient measures of our Government with the sole object of restoring peace.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Alabama Contest Decided in Favor of the Contestant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The House today decided the contest in the Fourth Alabama District in favor of the contestant, Mr. Aldrich, a Republican, unseating Mr. Plowman, Democrat. This result was secured by a party vote.

A special deficiency appropriation bill was passed carrying $200,000 for the payment of jurors' fees in United States courts and $175,000 for witness fees.

BIMETALLISM AND LIBERTY.

Facetious Remarks in the Senate About Gilding a Capitol Statue.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) in the Senate to-day, called up his joint resolution authorizing the gilding of the Statue of Liberty on the dome of the Capitol.

Mr. Stewart (Sil., Nev.,) said that, according to history, the ancients worshipped gods of gold, and it seemed appropriate at this time that the Goddess of Liberty should be covered with gold, as gold now seemed to be the god that was worshipped most generally.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) facetiously suggested that the Goddess of Liberty statue ought to be striped with silver. Although he would vote for the resolution to gild the statue, he very much preferred a bimetallic Goddess of Liberty.

The resolution was adopted—30 to 22. It appropriates $5,000 for the proposed work.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill making Sabine Pass and Port Arthur, in Texas, subports of entry.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) presented an amendment to the Constitution enabling Congress to lay and collect an income tax.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) in the Senate yesterday spoke again in opposition to the resolution declaring that Mr. Corbett of Oregon is not entitled to a seat in the Senate.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday sent to Congress the draft of a bill which he desires passed, to authorize the consolidation of customs districts. The bill reduces the number of districts from 152 to 65, and, it is contemplated, will cause a reduction in expenses from $420,000 to $281,000. Economy and better administration of the districts is urged as reasons for the enactment of the measure.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations yesterday reported the Indian Appropriation bill. The increase made is $143,000 over the House bill. A proviso is made in relation to detailing army officers for Indian agents only at such agencies as, in the opinion of the President, may require the presence of an officer. The Dawes Commission is increased from three to four, and provision is made for the commission to make up the rolls of the five civilized tribes, and it is declared that when the rolls are made up and approved by the Secretary of the Interior they shall be final. The time fixed for the opening of the Uncompahgre lands in Utah is extended six months.

The Astor National Bank.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Astor National Bank of New York has been authorized to begin business, capital $300,000.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows: New York—Springfield Centre, Fred U. Maxted. New Jersey—Delaware, James P. Jones.

TOWN ELECTION RETURNS.

Democrats Gain 33 Supervisors in the State Where the Republicans Gain But One.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Returns received here from the town elections held yesterday in 16 counties of the State are not encouraging to the Republicans, who have been hoping that they would offset the effect of the heavy plurality given the Democratic candidate for the Court of Appeals Judge, Alton B. Parker, last Fall. The result shows that the Democrats have made a gain of thirty-three Supervisors, where the Republicans gain but one.

The following table gives the result in detail of the elections for Supervisors as received here:

	1898.		1896.		Gain.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Broome	11	5	12	4	..	1
Chemung	7	4	6	5	1	..
Cattaraugus	28	8	29	7	..	1
Chenango	13	8	16	5	..	3
Delaware	16	3	16	3	..	..
Fulton	6	4	7	3	..	1
Herkimer	10	10	13	7	..	3
Madison	11	5	14	2	..	3
Montgomery	4	6	6	4	..	2
Onondaga	10	9	16	3	..	6
Otsego	12	11	18	6	..	6
Schuyler	4	4	5	3	..	1
Seneca	3	7	7	3	..	4
St. Lawrence	25	6	25	6	..	..
Tompkins	7	2	6	3	..	1
Tioga	9	1	10	..	..	1
Totals					1	33

In Broome, Fulton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Onondaga, and St. Lawrence, City Supervisors were elected last November. In Chemung and Tompkins, City Supervisors are yet to be elected. In spite of the pronounced Democratic gains the only Boards of Supervisors which the Democrats will be able to count are those of Otsego and Seneca.

The majority of the Town Supervisors in Montgomery are Democrats, but there are enough Republican Supervisors from the City of Amsterdam to give the Republicans the count.

In Herkimer the two Republican Supervisors from Little Falls will make the board Republican by two majority. In Schuyler the number would be divided evenly. There was no change in the result in Delaware or St. Lawrence.

In Onondaga the McKinley League showed its influence, putting out independent tickets in several towns. The full board stands twenty-three Republicans and fifteen Democrats. Five of the Republicans are claimed by the McKinley League, and there is talk of a combination between these five and the Democrats to control the board.

Olean went Democratic and elected the first Democratic Mayor in its history. Democrats in the Legislature are delighted at the result, interpreting it as a harbinger of victory this Fall.

Assemblyman Smith Very Ill.

Thomas Smith, Assemblyman from the Fifteenth District, is dying at his residence, 329 West Fifty-first Street. He is suffering from cancer of the liver and inflammation of the kidneys, and is not expected to live forty-eight hours. He has been in ill health for the past five months, but has only within the past two weeks been confined to his bed. Dr. Burke is attending him. At Assemblyman Smith's residence last night it was stated that there was no change in his condition. He is most of the time unconscious. His partner and most intimate friend, ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt, is constantly at his bedside.

Brooklyn League Elects Officers.

The Brooklyn League met last night at its headquarters in the Low Building, Court and Joralemon Streets. The following temporary officers of the Executive Committee were elected: President—Ludwig Nissen; First Vice President—Henry Heintz; Second Vice President—Elwin S. Piper; Secretary—Edward B. Lent; Treasurer—William H. Nichols.

Alumni of Tufts Dine.

The third annual meeting and dinner of the Tufts College Alumni Association took place last evening at Delmonico's. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity was re-elected President, and H. Austin Tuttle of Brooklyn was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. Covers were laid for fifty.

Cannot Levy on Bicycles in Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 9.—Judge Hazen, in the State District Court, in a decision just rendered, holds that a bicycle is a tool, and essential to a man's profession or occupation, and that, as such, is exempt from execution. A citizen's bicycle had been levied upon to collect a judgment.

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION

Charles Bulkley Hubbell Chosen President Without Opposition.

ARTHUR McMULLIN SECRETARY

Ten Delegates Elected to the City Board of Education—Only One Opponent of the Reform Element Among Them.

The School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx met yesterday at the old Board of Education building, in Grand Street, and formed a permanent organization and elected delegates to the City Board of Education. The meeting was called to order at 4 P. M. by the temporary President, Charles Bulkley Hubbell. The first business was the election of officers, and, contrary to expectation, there was no opposition to the ticket put in the field by the reform element. Mr. Hubbell was nominated for President by N. A. Prentiss. Seventeen votes were cast, of which Mr. Hubbell received fourteen, while three were blanks. In accepting the position, Mr. Hubbell said:

"I thank you for your kind consideration of me. In accepting the place I will renew my promise, made last Fall, that it will be my endeavor to give the work all the attention it needs. Under the new charter you are no longer to be addressed as Commissioners, but just plain Mister. The compensation of title has passed away. I have been more kinds of President of the Board of Education in the past sixty days than all of my predecessors put together."

Henry W. Taft nominated Arthur McMullin for Secretary. The motion was seconded by John G. Agar, and Mr. McMullin was unanimously elected. His salary was fixed at $4,500 a year.

The election of ten delegates to the central board followed. A ballot with the names of all the members of the board had been printed and placed on the desks of the members. It was decided that the names of the men voted for should be marked on the side of the ballot. Joseph J. Little and Robert Maclay were the only members for whom pleas were made that they be chosen delegates. Both Messrs. Little and Maclay are leaders in the opposition to the reform element. The result of the vote was as follows: John G. Agar, E. Ellery Anderson, Otto T. Bannard, John E. Eustis, William Greenough, Hugh Kelly, Jacob W. Mack, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, H. A. Rogers, and Henry W. Taft. It was a victory for the reform element, as Hugh Kelly was the only delegate elected from the opposition.

Samuel H. Ordway, counsel for Ida A. Everett asked that he be permitted to argue her case before the board. Mr. Little said that he considered it a bad precedent to turn the meeting room into a court where the petty offenses of school teachers could be aired. The matter was referred to the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation.

It was decided to consolidate the three departments of School No. 18 into two departments, to be in charge of the principals there.

Henry P. O'Neil, Principal of School No. 1, who has been absent without leave, was suspended without pay until his case could be tried.

Congressman Thomas J. Bradley asked permission to use one of the rooms in School No. 34, at 108 Broome Street, for a competitive examination for a cadetship to the Military Academy at West Point. The examinations are to be held on Feb. 19. The request was granted.

The new salary schedule was presented to the members of the board. It will be discussed at the next meeting. The board will meet again next Wednesday.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD ORGANIZED.

Five Delegates, All of the Reform Element, Sent to the Central Body.

The School Board of the Borough of Brooklyn met yesterday and organized. Under the charter, it is composed of the same forty-five persons who composed the old Brooklyn Board of Education. The principal business transacted was the election of officers, including an Associate Borough Superintendent, and the election of five men to form part of the central Board of Education of New York City. The result of the election clearly indicates that the reform element in the Manhattan School Board will have strong Brooklyn support. The men elected to the Board of Education are John McNamee, Henry W. Maxwell, John R. Thompson, Horace E. Dresser, and Edward L. Collier. They all belong to the progressive element, and are among the best-known members of the old Educational Board.

A significant remark dropped by Mr. Maxwell indicates that the Brooklyn men, while intending to support Mr. Hubbell for President and William H. Maxwell for City Superintendent, have no intention of picking a fight with Mayor Van Wyck, and that their feeling toward him is much more friendly than is that of the Manhattan board. When the election for Associate Superintendent was brought up, Dr. Henry C. McLean called attention to the fact that Brooklyn could have two of these officers, but that the appropriation did not permit the employment of more than one. He moved that two be elected, and that the question of paying the second a salary be referred to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"Let the gentleman go and explain the situation to Mayor Van Wyck," said Mr. Maxwell, and there was a laugh. "Gentlemen may laugh, but Mayor Van Wyck isn't so black as he's painted. He is trying to administer city affairs on an economical basis, and I give him credit for it. I think it would be unwise to try and force the Mayor's hand in this way."

Dr. McLean's motion was lost.

President J. Edward Swanstrom, Vice President George H. Fisher, and Secretary George G. Brown were unanimously re-elected. Mr. Brown's salary was fixed at $6,000, an advance of $1,000. Last year an attempt was made to raise Mr. Brown's salary $1,000, and his refusal to accept it on the ground that the city could not afford any increases of salary attracted considerable attention at the time. Frederick H. Johnson, formerly Secretary to Health Commissioner Emery, was elected Assistant Secretary in place of James H. Tully, recently appointed Deputy Fire Commissioner.

There were two candidates for Associate Superintendent, Principal William L. Felter of School No. 15 and Principal William T. Vlymen of School No. 5. Mr. Felter received 26 votes to 15 for Dr. Vlymen.

Chairman Chosen in Richmond.

The Richmond Borough School Board met for the first time last night at the Broad Street School, in Stapleton. Frank Perlet of West Brighton was elected Chairman and Franklin C. Vitt Secretary. The salary of the Secretary was fixed at $3,000.

STATE TAXES AND THE CITY.

President Feitner Calls the Work of the Board of Equalization an Outrage.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments said yesterday that he purposed making an investigation of the methods of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, whose report for 1897 shows a total increase of real estate assessments in the State of more than $300,000,000. He believes that New York City is called upon to bear more than a fair share of the increase, and expects by the investigation to show how the city is imposed upon for the benefit of the rest of the State.

"It is of no use," said Mr. Feitner, "to make a fight in the courts. The State board seems to have absolute power, but we will investigate the board's methods, as was done several years ago, and shows how unjustly the city is treated. In the equalization table the board figures out that the assessment in New York City is only 63 per cent. of the market value of real estate, while in the counties up the State the percentage is much higher. It therefore raises New York's percentage and calls that equalizing the taxes.

"When I was Tax Commissioner, seven years ago, we sent a Deputy Commissioner up the State to make a thorough investigation. He found that in some of the counties real estate was assessed at 40 or 50 per cent. of its value, and that the Equalization Board had cut the percentage down to 30 and 20 per cent., while at the same time it was complaining of the low assessment in the cities. It is the same thing over again. The small assessments in the country districts have been reduced, and the assessments in New York City increased to make up for it. It is an outrage, and if we have to submit to it, we will at least make a protest and show the treatment the city has received."

NOONAN BRIBERY CASE.

Simon Buttner, a Witness, Tells of "Silver Dollar" Smith's Solicitude for His Friend Noonan.

When the Noonan-Simpson bribery case was resumed before Judges Lippincott and Hudspeth, in the Hudson County Over and Terminer Court, at Jersey City, yesterday, Louis J. Beck, who was on the stand at adjournment the previous day, was recalled. Thomas F. Noonan began by questioning witness as to discrepancies between his sworn testimony and the statements he made at his examination before the Bar Association, but none of them proved to be of serious importance. Beck also testified that he was at one time connected with a hotel at Coney Island, known as the Trocadero.

At the afternoon session Simon Buttner, introduced to Noonan as the friend of Boczkowski, was called. He said he was proprietor of the Star Hotel, New York. He identified Noonan and Simpson as two men who were at his hotel on Dec. 3. Beck and Pidgeon were with them. One of them introduced him to Noonan and Simpson. Then Beck or Pidgeon, he did not remember which, said: "How about that money?" Witness replied that he was authorized to give $300, and no more. Simpson then explained the case, and said it was worth more money. It was then the check was offered, but Noonan was not then at their table. He was at another table on the opposite side of the room.

Witness next saw Noonan several days after at "Silver Dollar" Smith's saloon, at Thirty-first Street and Sixth Avenue. He was summoned there by a messenger. There he met Mr. Noonan and a second man, who was also introduced as a Mr. Noonan. He had never seen the second Mr. Noonan since, and there was no one in the courtroom as far as he could see, who resembled him. Smith told him that his friend "Joe" Noonan was in trouble about the money that had been paid to him, and had learned that it was given to him for the purpose of trapping him. Witness told Smith that if he could help Noonan without perjuring himself he would do so.

Smith, the witness went on, said that when he wanted favors in Jersey City Noonan always helped him out. Buttner's cross-examination was brief and unimportant.

Elbert Rappleye was next called. He testified that he was managing editor of the Jersey City Evening Journal, and had employed Beck and Pidgeon to ferret out official corruption. He paid Beck $10 a day and Pidgeon $7, with expenses. He also furnished the $300 which was paid by Beck to Noonan and Simpson. He was also at Brown's Hotel, in Jersey City, where the payment of the money was celebrated. Subsequently he went to Judge Hudspeth's office and had an interview with him. The Court ruled that what occurred at this interview could not be admitted.

James D. Manning, who was counsel for Nicodeme Boczkowski, whose release was to be effected, testified that Dec. 9 Simpson sent him an affidavit, asking him to sign it, so that the case could be reopened. He went with Simpson to Judge Hudspeth, but the latter said that whatever was done in the case, must be in open court. They went before Judge Hudspeth, in the General Sessions Court, that day and Simpson made the motion. The case was postponed, and before the next hearing the exposure was made.

The case will be continued to-day.

KILLED ON THE ELEVATED.

Farley Was Lying on the Ninth Avenue Tracks, and His Presence There Is Unexplained.

Patrick Farley, a mechanic, twenty-eight years old, living at

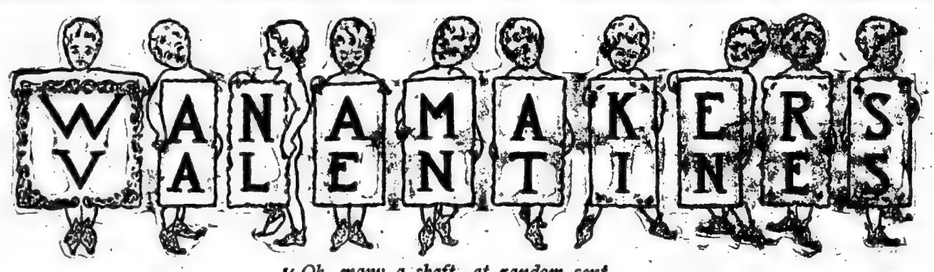

"Oh, many a shaft, at random sent,
Finds mark the archer little meant."

WHAT need of random shooting with such choice of shafts as this Valentine stock offers? Here are facilities for sentimental suggestion unequaled since the time of St. Valentine himself. Choose. Here is sentiment in ten thousand forms, from the shrinkingly timid, through the superlatively saccharine, to the positively frantic. Here are tender thoughts and sweet suggestions in couplets, triolets, sonnets and whole cantos.

Valentines? Thousands and thousands of them. Prices? Two Cents to Eight Dollars, each.

Metal Bedsteads in the Sale

THE metal bedstead is rapidly sending the old-fashioned kind to the lumber-room.

This February Sale of Furniture would be remarkable for its metal bedstead line and prices alone. In the sale are all kinds, styles, sorts and descriptions of Chamber Furniture, and every piece in the lot is notable,—the sale as a whole is making furniture history,—but to speak to-day only of the Bedsteads:—

There are about one hundred styles, counting brass and iron together. We believe it the largest assortment in New York. The present prices,—about a third less than those you've been accustomed to,—run from $3 to $95.

The iron ones in white enamel are particularly good. Most of them are of one, particular, well-known make, and each of them has a woven wire mattress, guaranteed for five years,—so there's another saving beside the price-cut. The brass bedsteads are *all* brass tubing; not an iron thinly brass covered. For a clear idea of the attractive designs, you must see the pieces for yourself.

At $3—Enameled, 3 ft. wide, 1 1-4 in. posts; woven wire mattress attached.

At $5—Enameled, in four widths—3 ft. to 4 ft, 6 in.; 1 1-4 in. posts with brass knobs; best quality woven wire mattress attached.

At $8.50—Enameled, 3 ft. wide, 1 1-4 in. posts; brass top rails, spindles and knobs; with best quality woven wire mattress.

At $21.50—All brass, in four widths, from 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.; 1 1-4 in. posts with cast brass mounts.

At $28—All brass, 3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., and 4 ft. 6 in. wide; 1 1-2 in. posts, swell footboard, cast brass mounts.

At $35 each—Twin bedsteads, all brass, 3 ft. wide, 1 1-2 in. posts; cast brass mounts and knobs.

Fourth floor.

Tailor-Made Suits. WE intend to show this season the finest line of tailor-made suits and ready-to-wear costumes for women, *in the world*. Not only the finest in New York, the most extensive in America, or the handsomest and most exclusive in civilized countries, but the best all-around line *in the world*. That includes all the elements of superiority,—not a few of them. It means the largest assortment, the best and most original styles, and the lowest prices for equal qualities.

This is strong talk, and a purpose not to be regarded lightly. But you can take it seriously,—quite as seriously as we mean it. You will be the judges of our success.

Here are some of the late arrivals which go toward the fulfillment of our ambition:—

At $12—Of plain or wide-wale cheviot serge, black or blue; fly-front walking jacket, silk lined; percaline lined skirt.

At $16.50—Of serge, blue or black; waist has Eton back, double breasted front, prettily braid trimmed, lined with striped satin; percaline lined skirt.

At $17.50—Stylish suit in cheviot, tan or gray; natty fly-front walking jacket, silk lined; percaline lined skirt.

At $30—Tight-fitting suit in broadcloth, castor or black, beautifully tailored, all silk lined; skirt has dust ruffle.

At $41.50—Tight-fitting suit of very fine covert; waist has turned down rever and yoke effect, formed by cording; skirt trimmed with cording to correspond with waist; all silk lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

Take a Peep at the Strangers. HERE'S an invitation to everybody to come in and look at some very new arrivals,—some strangers in silks,—silks *just born*, so to speak, and not as yet shown to visitors. Delicate, pretty exquisite things they are, seeming, in their summer-time daintiness, singularly fragile, helpless and useless in the fog of a February day. But no woman who sees them can fail to admire their beauties, or to recognize their possibilities.

Another Attack on Handkerchief Prices. THE handkerchief man delights in finding a "regular price" on handkerchiefs, for whenever he sees one, he hits it;—a sort of Donnybrook instinct which has beneficial results for customers. He found a lot of handkerchiefs yesterday which fell easy victims. These are the handkerchiefs, and this the result of his attack on their prices:—

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Extra size, all pure linen, hemstitched. Were 40c. and 50c.; now 25c. each.

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

All pure linen, formerly 25c. and 35c.; now 15c.

All pure linen, formerly 50c.; now 25c.

Dress Goods:—More Little Prices

DRESS Goods chances vanish quickly when announced, but come frequently here. There seems no limit to your appreciation as measured by the reception the Ginghams at 8 1-2c. and the Coverts at 37 1-2c. received. Here are more items which will find as ready a welcome:—

45-inch French Diagonal Suitings. They were intended to sell at 85c. a yard, and most of them did so. Here's a lot which was overtaken by the new season, and needs a spur to hasten its departure. Here's the spur:—

55c. a Yard.

Ten different colors, and all popular ones.

Spiral and Ombre Striped Lawns;—Good values at 12 1-2c., and very pretty patterns indeed. In six weeks they'll be at the height of their retail popularity. They'll be at 12 1-2c. again then. Now they're

8c. a Yard.

Finally, the last of the Ginghams. The selling has been entirely without precedent in the experience of this store, and the assortments are badly broken up, but there are still choices enough left worth coming for. Plenty of stripes, and many plaids, and a good, solid, honest handsome dress Gingham, never sold under 12 1-2c., and oftener at 20c., for

8½c. a Yard.

Rotunda.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

LATTIMER MURDER TRIAL

Testimony of Strikers Who Dodged the Bullets of Sheriff Martin's Deputies.

SOME OF THEM WERE HURT

All State that the Strikers Were Unarmed, that They Were Peaceably Disposed, and that They Were Well Behaved.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 9.—When court opened this morning for the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, Judge Woodward spoke to the jurors about receiving letters bearing upon any point in the trial. He said: "If you receive any letters with reference to the trial, whether anonymous or signed, it is your duty to hand them over to the District Attorney and you must not allow them to make any impression upon your mind."

The first witness called to-day was John Yourshekowicz, one of the Harwood strikers. He said that Sept. 9 the strikers held a meeting at Harwood and they understood that if they could get the Lattimer men to join them they would win the strike. They decided not to carry anything having the semblance of weapons and to behave quietly and peaceably. At West Hazleton they met the Sheriff and the deputies, who pushed them around with guns and hit several of them. One man, and the witness at this juncture pointed out Deputy Ario P. Platt, tore down the flag.

At Lattimer the Sheriff stopped them, hit two men in the front rank, and tried to shoot his revolver. It snapped twice and then exploded. Immediately there was a volley of shots from the Deputies, and many of the strikers fell.

"A bullet passed through my hat," the witness said, "and then I fell and lay down until there was no more shooting. Then I ran away. I ran all the way to Hazleton, because I was afraid of being shot. I did not go back."

On cross-examination witness said that at West Hazleton the Sheriff got hold of his coat and pushed his revolver in his face, saying: "I am the Sheriff of Luzerne County, and you cannot go to Lattimer."

Witness also said the Harwood men decided to send a committee over to Lattimer, and that the committee was composed of all of them, about four or five hundred, because if they sent only three men or a small number, Pardee & Co. would not take them back after the strike.

Steve Jusko, the man whose arm was broken and head cut by blows of a rifle in the hands of a Deputy at West Hazleton, was the next witness. He stated that at the time of the assault he was behaving in an orderly manner and saying nothing. Afterward, he said, the Deputies put him in the lock-up for two days, and then he was taken to the hospital. He was laid up for two months.

Only three witnesses were heard at this afternoon's session, and only one gave evidence which was at all new. Lewis Kitzski told how, arriving at West Hazleton with the strikers, two Deputies seized him by the coat, hustled and pushed him around, and tore his shirt. He said a number of the men were so frightened by the action of the Deputies in threatening them with their guns that they ran home and did not march to Lattimer. At Lattimer the witness said the Sheriff asked for the committee, and while a man was inquiring for the three committeemen the Sheriff pulled two fellows out of the line and tried to fire his revolver.

"I started to run at once," said the witness, "and dropped down behind a little stone about thirty yards away. There was a volley, and then a lot of separate shots, and they came so thick around where I lay that I ran further and got into a shanty, but the Deputies fired on the shanty, and a bullet went through my hat."

Witness did not have the hat in court, and was told to write for it.

On cross-examination, he admitted that the Sheriff had told the strikers to go home, and that they disobeyed and marched on to Lattimer.

Ellery Bonin, an undertaker of Hazleton, who buried thirteen of the victims, gave their names and described their wounds, saying all were shot in the back except one, who had a bullet in his forehead.

John Andreaski told the same story as many others about the meeting on the night before the shooting, the march to West Hazleton, what occurred there, and on the march to Lattimer.

"As soon as I heard the shooting," said the witness, "I fell down near the railroad tracks and about thirty yards from the deputies. They fired a volley and then a lot of separate shots, and the Sheriff and two men ran right out of the line of the deputies and upon the railroad track, crying out, 'Come back, and we'll fix you,' to the fleeing strikers, at the same time shooting two or three times."

The witness pointed out Frank Clark as one of two deputies with the Sheriff; he could not identify the other.

Court adjourned at this point.

EX-MERCHANT'S OBSCURE END.

Samuel O. Rockwell Expires in the Hudson Street Hospital.

Samuel O. Rockwell, a native of Utica, N. Y., and for years Sheriff of Oneida County, died in Hudson Street Hospital on Tuesday night. He was seventy-two years old, and had been a rich dealer in butter and cheese in this city.

He lost his fortune years ago, since when he has been living at various lodging houses and prosecuting schemes unsuccessfully. He was the patentee of several inventions, notably a smoke consumer that the Government has been experimenting with.

BAY STATE GRAND ARMY MEN.

The Encampment Votes Against the So-Called House of Lords.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The thirty-second annual encampment of the Grand Army of Massachusetts came to a close to-day after one of the most interesting and eventful sessions in the history of the organization in the State.

The rebuke which the so-called "House of Lords" received yesterday by the election of William H. Bartlett Department Commander, over John E. Gilman, the candidate of the regulars, was followed to-day by those opposed to the old order with the presentation of resolutions still further condemning the sitting of Past Department Commanders in the annual encampment, and as the resolutions were subsequently adopted each post will vote on the question of abolishing this institution.

The resolution, or order, further provides that if a majority of the posts of the State are opposed to the "House of Lords" the National Encampment, to be held in Cincinnati in September, shall be memorialized to have the law annulled.

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.

W. Harvey Accused of Defrauding Women Who Let Rooms.

William Harvey, forty-six years old, a real estate dealer, claiming to live at 207 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and agent for the Manhattan Real Estate Company of 25 and 27 Third Avenue, is locked up in East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, charged by Mrs. Jane McLaughlin of 17 East One Hundred and Eighth Street with swindling her. She says that she kept furnished rooms to rent on Park Avenue, near Sixty-first Street, last November, and Harvey called and said he could get a tenant, demanding 25 cents for his services. He received the money, and did not appear again.

When Mrs. McLaughlin moved to her present address she advertised for tenants, and again Harvey appeared and tried to work the same game. She told him to call again, and when he did so Detective Wilbur met him and placed him under arrest. Mrs. Barry of 178 East One Hundred and Fourth Street and Mrs. McEvily of 125 East One Hundred and Fourth Street identified him as having swindled them in the same way.

Rev. H. T. McEwen's Resignation.

At the close of the discourse on "Nearness to Christ" at the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church last night, the Rev. Dr. Henry T. McEwen earnestly requested the congregation to accept his resignation, as he had accepted the pastorship of the Second Presbyterian Church of Amsterdam, N. Y. The Rev. Dr. F. H. Marling, ex-pastor of the church, took the chair when Dr. McEwen ceased speaking, and upon motion of E. J. Hanks, Chairman of the Session, Dr. McEwen's resignation was accepted. Dr. Marling was selected as Moderator during the vacancy.

The chemistry of Nature is worthily represented in Lundborg's perfumes.

KLONDIKE TICKET FRAUDS.

Pacific Steamships Refuse to Honor Coupons Sold in the East.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Within the past few days over thirty persons applied for passage to Dyea and Skaguay at the offices of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company here, in Portland, and in Seattle. They bought tickets at alleged railroad-steamship agencies in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, with coupons attached to the regular railroad tickets from these points to the Western ports. The Pacific Coast agents refused to honor the steamer coupons. It is alleged the sellers were unknown and were unauthorized to issue them. The victims were charged $750 for coupons reading through to Dawson, via Dyea and Skaguay, including free transportation of freight and baggage. There are many cases of victims who consigned their provisions to Portland and Seattle, in care of sharpers. Upon their arrival they were unable to find any trace of their goods. Capt. Wallace, in the employ of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, has been in Chicago and has just returned here. He says he saw several bogus ticket agencies there. He gave warning that their coupons would not be honored.

REINDEER HELD FOR SECURITY.

From 300 to 400 Animals Bought for the United States Detained.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 9.—From 300 to 400 reindeer above the requirements of the United States Government having been purchased, but unpaid for, by Lieut. D. B. Devore, United States Army, military secretary of the Secretary of War, to be used by the Yukon Valley relief expeditions, are detained here until the Lieutenant furnishes security to the amount of 30,000 crowns.

Low Rates to the Klondike.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Low fares to the Klondike are predicted for this Spring owing to the refusal of the Canadian Pacific to confer with American roads as to rates. Vice President Shaugnessy of the Canadian Pacific telegraphed to-day that unless the American roads within three days withdraw all the cut rates which he declared are in existence to North Pacific Coast points the Canadian Pacific will proceed to protect its interests in the manner which seems to it best.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY.

Annual Report of the President and Election of Directors.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—President J. W. Gates, in his annual report to the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company, at the annual meeting to-day, said the year just closed witnessed the largest production of iron and steel in the history of the United States. The Illinois Steel Company contributed largely in making this record.

Mr. Gates reports that the company produced from 1,100,000 to 1,200,000 tons of pig iron and spiegeleisen, and, in addition, about 1,000,000 tons of finished steel. According to the annual statement, all the furnaces owned by the company are in full blast, and workmen have steady employment.

There was only one change in the Board of Directors. J. L. Ellwood, who voluntarily resigned, was succeeded by ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary.

FAREWELL TO DR. SCHROEDER.

Action of Catholic University Toward Him Denounced—Gift of $4,200.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 9.—A farewell reception and banquet, given to-night in honor of Mgr. Schroeder, who is soon to leave this country, was attended by priests from thirteen States.

Many bitter speeches were made, the action of the Trustees of the Catholic University at Washington in removing Dr. Schroeder from the position of Professor of Dogmatic Theology being denounced in the strongest terms.

The chief speaker was Dr. Aloysius Thiele of Chicago. He said Dr. Schroeder was persecuted at the university for conservatism under the false guise that he was not a good American. He said Dr. Schroeder's Americanism would stand the test when other prelates would be open to criticism.

He closed by presenting to Mgr. Schroeder a purse of $4,200 as a token of esteem from the priests of this part of the country.

EXPRESS AGENT DEGAN'S TRIAL.

He Chased F. C. Hazen Through a Poughkeepsie Train with a Revolver.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Before Justice Willett Hicks at Stanfordville today there was a hearing in a charge of assault in the first degree preferred by Frank C. Hazen, a shoe traveler, from Kingston, N. Y., against William Degan, an American Express agent, on Russell Sage's Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad.

Hazen was a passenger, and when he arrived at his station Degan commenced to throw the trunks off in baggage smashing style. Hazen, who heard him, left his seat in the smoking car and went on a run into the baggage car.

Degan had his hand on his trunk as Hazen approached, and the latter shouted, "Let that alone; there's something in there that will go off!" As he said this he pulled a pistol. The agent also produced a pistol, which he pointed at Hazen's head, while he gave the trunk a final slam. Then he chased Hazen through the train, which had left the station and was moving thirty miles an hour. The passengers prevented him from harming the traveling man. At Stanfordville, Hazen caused Degan's arrest. Justice Hicks adjourned the hearing until Friday. Hazen says he will sue Russell Sage to recover damages.

Metropolitan Traction Company's Big Order.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The General Electric Company has received an order from the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York for $300,000 worth of machinery to equip the largest power station in the world. The station when completed will be used to generate power for the roads which are equipped with the underground trolley system of this company. The new station will have a capacity of 70,000 horse power, and the equipment will consist of eight three-phase generators, rotary converters, and motors.

Iron and Steel Sheets Dearer.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 9.—Iron and steel sheets have advanced 2½ per cent. out of season, which is remarkable, since the price has been stationary for more than a year. The Manufacturers' Association held a meeting Tuesday and the manufacturers, on comparing notes, discovered the demand for sheets so great that the advance in price seemed proper and inevitable.

Post Office at Harvey, Ill., Robbed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Post Office at Harvey was robbed last night of $1,200 worth of stamps and $400 cash by burglars, who had skeleton keys and an apparent knowledge of the safe combinations. They escaped, covering their tracks so successfully that until half an hour after the Postmaster, M. A. Gilson, opened the office for the day, he did not know of their visit.

Oatmeal Trust Election.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 9.—At the annual election to-day of the American Cereal Company (the Oatmeal Trust) the Schumacher ticket for Board of Directors defeated the Crowell ticket, receiving 20,000 votes to 11,000. This means the ousting of H. P. Crowell as general manager and the substitution in his place of M. Otis Hower.

Want Lady Somerset to Visit Us.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 9.—A letter has been sent to Lady Henry Somerset, signed by all the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union officers, assuring her of their loyalty and love, expressing sympathy in her illness and urging her to come to America as soon as her health and strength will permit.

THE HORSEMEN'S CONGRESS

National Trotting Association Bars the Hopple and Makes Other Changes.

DRIVERS MUST BE LICENSED

This Rule, Made to Prevent "Ringing," Requires Each Jockey to Have Full Knowledge of the Horse He Drives.

After two days of discussion, the Rules Committee of the biennial congress of the National Trotting Association ended its labors yesterday, and reported the amended rules, which will govern trotting on all tracks in the National Trotting Association for the next two years. The congress was held at the Murray Hill Hotel, and delegates from all sections of the country, from Maine to California, were present.

One of the important matters decided at the congress was the hopple question, which has been agitated in trotting circles for a number of years. The Rules Committee reported in favor of barring the use of the hopple, but in order that some of those who might suffer by the decision may have a chance to either dispose of their horses, or train them to a pure gait without the use of a hopple, the congress decided that the rule against them shall not go into effect until next year.

The feeling against the hopple was so strong that had any one suggested it when the matter was brought before the congress, it is probable the ban would have been placed on the hopple at once. One delegate from the West asked that the amendment of the Rules Committee be laid over until 1900, but his proposition was immediately howled down.

The drivers and owners, and breeders, too, claim that the use of the hopple is a menace to the life of horse and driver, as well as an unfair advantage to a mixed-gaited horse. The appliance is used only on mixed-gaited horses which are fast, in order that their gait be kept pure and disqualification prevented. It is arranged in such a manner that a horse hopples for a pacing gait must either take a lateral stride or go down, and the latter often happens.

By far the most important work done by the Rules Committee was the preparation of a new rule requiring the registration and licensing of all drivers. The rule was adopted amid great applause by the congress, for it is believed that it will materially lessen the chances of "ringing," which has been such a frequent practice on the trotting turf. Formerly a driver was not held responsible for the previous reputation of any horse he drove unless he was the owner or part owner.

Under the new rule, which goes into effect at once, the driver is required to have full knowledge of the antecedents of every horse he drives, and if the horse eventually is proved to be a "ringer," the penalty of expulsion, which is meted out to the horse, is shared by the driver.

The new rule, copies of which will be sent throughout the country before next month, is as follows:

Rule 28.—Section 1—No rider or driver shall be allowed to compete on the grounds of a member until he shall have obtained a license from the Secretary of the National Trotting Association. Such license must be applied for annually. Each application must give the full name and address of the applicant, witnessed by an officer of the association or the Postmaster of the place where he resides, and be accompanied by two photographs of the applicant.

Section 2—In case of an emergency a member may permit a rider or driver to compete pending action on an application for license, but in all cases the winnings of the horse or horses driven by him shall be withheld until the license is issued or notice is received from the Secretary of the National Trotting Association to pay the premium. If at the end of thirty days the license is not procured the premium retained shall be distributed among the other horses under the rules.

Section 3—A license can be revoked by order of the President of the National Trotting Association, subject to repeal by the Board of Review, and suspended until penalties ordered by a member are provided for.

Section 4—The license will be issued free of charge to all riders or drivers against whom there are no charges on the books of the National Trotting Association when application is filed.

Section 5—Riders or drivers must provide and wear their own distinguishing colors, and shall not be allowed to start in a race or other public performance unless in the opinion of the judges they are properly and neatly dressed.

Section 6—No licensed rider or driver can without good and sufficient reasons decline to be substituted by the judges, as provided by Rule 27, Section 6. Any rider or driver who refuses to be so substituted may be fined or suspended, or both, by order of the judges.

Section 7—A rider or driver shall not ride or drive in a race a horse without personal knowledge as to the eligibility of the horse to compete in such contest, and violations of this section shall be subject to the penalty, if any, that follows the horse.

Section 8—Where any associated member confines its entries and riders and drivers absolutely to members then a license for such riders or drivers shall not be required.

Before the congress adjourned it was resolved to hold the next congress of the association in this city in 1900.

PRINCETON BASEBALL PLAYERS.

Men to Work in the Gymnasium and Then Practice in the Cage.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 9.—Princeton began work for the coming baseball season this afternoon. Capt. G. H. Butler summoned the candidates for pitcher to meet in the gymnasium, and light work was done. Quite a number of the candidates appeared, among them Hildebrand, Guerin, Angle, Easton, Priest, and others. These men will work in the gymnasium for a few days, and then will practice in the cage.

Jayne of last year's nine has been engaged to coach the pitchers and Bradley to coach the rest of the team. Jayne will begin work on Feb. 15, while Bradley will not appear until March 9. The plan of having a league player to coach the men for a month will be abandoned this season. The freshmen candidates will be summoned to the cage Feb. 15, and old players a few days thereafter.

PRINCETON'S TRAINER RESIGNS.

John McMasters Likely to be Succeeded by Walter Christie.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 9.—A small sensation was created here to-day by John McMasters's resignation as football and baseball trainer. He has trained the Tigers for seven years, and turned out four championship teams.

Since the team was defeated last Fall in New Haven the sentiment among the undergraduates and alumni has been strong against McMasters, although the football team are almost unanimous in upholding him, and even passed resolutions recently exonerating him from all blame. But "Scotty," knowing the feeling against him, decided to resign. Walter Christie is looked upon as the new trainer. He came to Princeton last year from Williams, where he was highly thought of. Christie's success with last year's track team has given him the confidence of the undergraduates, and he will receive their hearty support.

Brooklyn Wins at Hockey.

The hockey team of the Brooklyn Skating Club defeated that of the Hockey Club of New York by three goals to one at the Ice Palace Rink last night. Rough play marked the work of the visitors, who crosschecked with a fierceness which obtained for them much adverse comment. Of the three goals gained by the winners one was from a bound from O'Donnell's skate. "Benny" Phillips made the finest play of the game. Getting the puck when it was in the dangerous ice near his own goal, he dribbled it through the entire Brooklyn aggregation and shot the goal.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Maidens, purse, three-eighths mile. Clarando won, St. Augustine second, Malay third. Time—0:37½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, seven furlongs. Estrou won, Eliadd second, Mistleton third. Time—1:32.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, mile and a sixteenth. Palomacita won, Roche second, Rey Del Tierra third. Time—1:51½.

FOURTH RACE.—Emeryville Handicap, mile and an eighth. Buck Massie won, Eddie Jones second, Los Prietos third. Time—1:56½.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Morinel won, Dr. Bernays second, Bonito third. Time—1:43.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, six furlongs. Fortunate won, Lost Girl second, Major Cook third. Time—1:16.

Kennedy

12 CORTLANDT ST.

A Sacrifice of Odd Lots

Rich picking for quick buyers in the Men's Furnishings.
$12.00 Golf Suits at $6.00.
$6.00 Golf Suits at $2.89.
Golf Pants, $1.25 to $1.98; worth $3.00, $4.00, and $5.00.
10c. Collars at 5c.
15c. Cuffs at 5c. pair.
Percale Shirts, 25c. each; sizes 15½ to 18.
Golf Hose, 25c. pair.
Madras Bosom Shirts, 49c.; worth $1.00.

In Spring Goods the Stock is as Bright as a May Day.

New Scarfings, Ascots and Imperials at 49c.; a plump dollar's worth.
New Colored Shirtings at amazingly little prices.

MEN'S HATS.

Style, smartness, and real economy rule our Hat Store. Here are a few price hints:
Derbys at $1.90 and $2.35 that are sold elsewhere at $2.50 and $3.00.
Pearl Alpines, $1.90 to $2.90.
Silk Hats, $3.90 to $4.80.

THE L. A. W. CONVENTION.

A Day Given Up to a Discussion of Good Roads—Potter's Election as President Predicted.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—The entire day today was devoted by the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen to the discussion of good roads. A number of papers on the various branches of highway improvements were read by delegates prominently engaged in the furtherance of the work, and the meeting was one of intense interest.

Chairman Otto Doerner of Milwaukee presided over the meeting, and in his opening address stated that reports were coming in from all over the country, and that the farmers had entered into the good roads movement with an unexpected zeal.

Prof. John Hamilton of Harrisburg, Penn. President of the National Association of Farmers' Institutes Conductors, delivered the principal address of the day.

The interest in the election has increased to fever heat. The New York delegation has posted a bulletin board in their headquarters, on which is marked down every vote as fast as it is pledged for Potter. At 8 o'clock the board read 276 votes pledged.

That President Potter will be elected is confidently expressed on all sides, and speculation is now being made on his majority.

Everything is in readiness for the opening session of the assembly to-morrow morning, and most of the delegates have arrived.

George D. Gideon and twenty-seven Pennsylvania delegates arrived early this evening.

To-night a banquet was held in the dining hall of the Southern, and the festivities were continued until midnight.

RECEIVER FOR GUTTENBERG.

Stockholder Says the Racing Association Is Practically Insolvent.

Alexander C. Young, representing E. Le Clerc Vogt, Jr., a stockholder of the North Hudson Park Driving Association, which controlled the Guttenberg race track, yesterday made application to Chancellor McGill at Jersey City, for the appointment of a receiver. The bill filed by the complainant shows that the company was organized March 17, 1885, with a capital stock of $20,000. This amount was increased seven times, until, on June 12, 1890, it was raised from $300,000 to $425,000.

Of this last amount, however, $20,000 remained unpaid. The park was run at a profit until November, 1893. It was then closed, and since them its receipts have been only $300 a year. A mortgage for $50,000 is likely to be foreclosed at any moment, the company being practically insolvent, according to the complaint.

Argument will be heard Feb. 21. The company's only assets are the race track and the buildings.

WALKING AROUND THE WORLD.

Boynton Visits Mr. Cleveland to Comply with Conditions of a Wager.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 9.—Arthur Boynton of San Francisco, who is on a walking trip around the world, was in Princeton today. He expects to accomplish his task in five years on a wager which includes the shaking of hands with the President and ex-Presidents of the United States and the rulers of all the other countries through which he passes. His object in coming to Princeton was to see ex-President Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland was very cordial to his visitor, and wished him success in his attempt.

South Shrewsbury Ice Yachts.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 9.—The South Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club had six yachts on the line ready for the word this afternoon, but they waited in vain. Not a breath of wind was stirring. They decided therefore to postpone the races until to-morrow. There will be three races—the first at 9 o'clock for silver prizes, the second at 2 o'clock for the club pennant, and the third for an individual pennant at 4 o'clock.

Kenney Defeats Barnard.

F. A. Kenney of the Crescent Athletic Club defeated William Barnard of the Montauk Club in the game played in the amateur tournament at Daly's Parlor last night by a score of 275 to 210. Kenney's run of 41 points, made in the thirty-seventh inning, was the best in the tournament thus far.

HARVARD OVERSEER ELECTIONS.

The Board Postpones the Consideration of Petitions Until March 2.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The Overseers of Harvard College held a special meeting to-day, and voted to postpone until March 2 the consideration of the numerous petitions received from the alumni that the board defer definite action in regard to extending the right to vote for Overseers to graduates of the professional schools. The particular petition which caused to-day's long and breezy debate was signed by such men as Frederick O. Prince, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Augustus Lowell, and George Putnam. The petition was the mouthpiece of thousands of alumni. It was forcible, distinct, yet withal discreetly worded. Here is one paragraph:

"Indeed, several of those who feel strongly upon the matter of suffrage to-day were so uninformed about its merits and importance that they threw aside the circular sent them as voters. We are not prepared to believe that you wish to force the measure through without considering the alumni; on the contrary, we believe you would prefer to act with such assistance as can be obtained through their carefully considered opinion."

Another paragraph read as follows:

"We therefore petition your board to defer action on the petition now pending before the Legislature for the extension of suffrage till the next session of the Legislature, and to bring before voting alumni in such form as you see fit a brief statement of the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed change, and to ask them for an expression of opinion."

The board voted unanimously to postpone action, and by a vote of 12 to 11 the action of the previous meeting in extending suffrage was upheld.

Warned Against an Imposter.

The Charity Organization Society warns the public against a man who, by means of the assumed name of a well-known family of this city, gets an entrance into private houses. His purpose is to sell asbestos plates. He appeals to charitable interest with a story of recent illness.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

LETTER CARRIER TRAPPED.

Charged with Having Opened Brooklyn Letters with the Hope of Finding Money.

Post Office detectives have cleverly unraveled a case in Brooklyn in which, at the outset, there was hardly a clew, and as a result, Amos H. Gray, a Greenpoint letter carrier, was arrested last night at his home, 864 Graham Avenue, by Deputy Marshal Charles Koch.

Gray's most intimate friend has for years been James Faulkner, a letter carrier, whose route adjoins his. For about three months past the department has been annoyed by receiving through the mail boxes letters which had been opened. In each case there was a slip of paper explaining that the letter had been picked up in the streets of Greenpoint. Investigation showed that the opened letters all belonged in Faulkner's territory. He was called on to explain, and as he could not clear up the mystery he was suspended.

Meanwhile the slips of paper were sent to an expert in Washington, who announced that though they purported to have been written by different persons, they were the work of one man. This cleared Faulkner, and led his superiors to believe that he had been the victim of some hitherto unsuspected person. He was reinstated, and Inspector Hartshorn was put in charge of the case. Yesterday the letters on Faulkner's table were counted before he began work. Gray soon came in, and the two men began to work in adjoining stalls. They were watched, to make sure that no one but Gray had access to Faulkner's table. Faulkner went out, and was detained a few minutes by one of the detectives. While he was away the letters were counted again, and it was found that several were missing.

When Gray was taxed with being the man who opened the letters and inserted the notes, and it is said that a confession was made. He was allowed to go home, and was there arrested by Koch. He was afterward arraigned before United States Commissioner Morle and released in $1,000 bail, furnished by his brother-in-law. It is supposed that the letters were opened in the hope of finding money, but Gray says he never got any, and the authorities believe that this is true.

Funeral of Mate Gallagher.

Funeral services over the body of Lawrence B. Gallagher, a mate in the United States Navy, attached to the receiving ship Vermont, who died Sunday, were held in the chapel attached to the Naval Hospital, on Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. The little chapel was crowded with the friends and shipmates of the deceased. The Rev. Father W. H. I. Beaney, Chaplain of the Vermont, officiated. A guard of honor, composed of men from the Vermont and the marines from the barracks, escorted the remains to the cemetery adjoining the hospital grounds. A firing party of marines fired a volley over the grave, after which the buglers sounded "taps." Mate Gallagher was one of the oldest mates in the service. He is the first man to be buried in the Naval Cemetery at this station in several years.

REMORSE CAUSED SUICIDE.

Mrs. Coates, a Victim of Drink, Died Because Her Son Refused to Longer Live with Her.

There is a pathetic story of an erring woman's struggles to redeem herself in the eyes of her son behind a meagre police return at Brooklyn Police Headquarters announcing the suicide of Mrs. Annie Coates, aged thirty-nine, of 55 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Mrs. Coates was a widow with one son, a boy named Henry. She had contracted the liquor habit while Henry was very young, and of late years it had grown upon her. As Henry Coates grew to manhood the spectacle of his mother almost continually under the influence of liquor came to have more effect on him than any temperance lecture that could have been preached, and he grew to hate liquor with a deadly hate. He never touched a drop himself, and lived an exemplary life.

He would often plead with his mother to give up the habit, and she would make promises, but never kept them. When, a few months ago, young Coates reached his eighteenth birthday, he could bear his disgrace no longer. He was old enough to support himself now, and had obtained employment with the firm of Bookman & Bach, in the neighborhood. After a final but ineffectual appeal, he packed up his few belongings and left the house, telling his mother that he still loved her, and would return if she would only give up her evil ways.

Mrs. Coates loved her son devotedly, but she could not shake off the grasp of liquor. Again and again she tried, but always in vain. At last she really did break off the habit, and after testing herself for two days sent word to Henry that he might return. The boy came back, and was once more installed in the Pennsylvania Avenue flat.

That was two days ago. Yesterday Henry left home to go to work. When he returned at the lunch hour his mother met him with glassy eyes and a flushed face. He said nothing, but went to his room and packed his things again. As he left the house his mother ran after him and tried to plead with him, but he simply shook his head, saying, "This time I shall not come back. I can't bear it."

The shock sobered her. She went to her room and brooded for a while, and then left the house and went to Maas's drug store, on Atlantic Avenue, where she purchased two ounces of carbolic acid. A few minutes after her return, her neighbors, Mrs. Behrenburg and Mrs. Oswald, heard her screaming in the hall. They thought she was intoxicated and paid no attention until they heard her fall. Then they ran out and found her lying there.

Dr. Glassford of 55 Pennsylvania Avenue was called in, but it was too late. Mrs. Coates was dead.

City's Population Estimated.

This estimate of the population of the City of New York was published in The City Record yesterday by authority of the Health Board: Manhatan, 1,911,755; Bronx, 137,075; Brooklyn, 1,197,100; Queens, 128,042; Richmond, 64,027; total, 3,438,899. The death rate last week was 17.14. There were 1,626 births, 1,130 deaths, and 585 marriages during the week.

RICHMOND TAX TEST CASE.

A Suit to Settle the Dispute Over the Five Per Cent. Penalty.

George W. Stake, a lawyer and taxpayer of Stapleton, Borough of Richmond, applied to Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday for an order compelling George Brandt, Deputy Collector of Taxes and Arrears in Richmond, to receive his taxes at the amount called for by his assessment, and less the penalty of 5 per cent. now demanded by the Tax Department of the city on all taxes in Richmond.

This action followed the presentation of his taxes by Mr. Stake at the old Village Hall in Stapleton yesterday morning. He offered to pay the amount assessed against him as it originally appeared on the tax list. Collector Brandt, acting under instructions from the Controller, refused to accept the amount unless the 5 per cent. penalty for failing to pay was also offered. Mr. Stake refused to pay the penalty, and then proceeded to bring action as a test case. Justice Gaynor made the order to show cause why the taxes should not be received less the 5 per cent. penalty returnable on Tuesday next.

The Authors' Guild Meets.

The American Authors' Guild held its annual meeting last night in the club rooms, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street. In the absence of the President, Dr. Edward O. Flagg presided. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $1,140.56 to the credit of the organization. A new constitution was adopted and these officers elected: President—Gen. James Grant Wilson; Vice Pres

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Resolution in Favor of a National Park in the Palisades Adopted by the Senate.

BILLS OF PUBLIC INTEREST

Tract of Land in the Adirondacks Wanted by Cornell—Plan to Abolish Tolls—Vestibules for Surface Cars.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—In the Senate to-day Senator Higbie presented a petition from a number of members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in his district asking for the enactment of an anti-treating law.

The Assembly resolution calling upon the representatives of New York State in Congress to secure the establishment of a National park in the Palisades of the Hudson was taken from the table and adopted.

In the Assembly, Chairman Marshall of the Cities Committee moved that his committee be discharged from further consideration of Mr. Chanler's bill relating to the seizure of the person for debts of $50, and that it be restored to its place on the calendar. This was done.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate:

Senator Lamy—Making it a misdemeanor for any theatre or other place of amusement in cities of the second-class to sell tickets of admission when all the seats are occupied unless a sign of "standing room only" is conspicuously displayed.

Senator Stewart—The bill prepared at the instance of the Governor authorizing the lease of not more than 30,000 acres of land in the Adirondack Park to Cornell University for experimenting in forest cultivation and appropriating $5,000 for the provisions of the act.

Senator Coggeshall—Exempting veterans of the war of the rebellion from jury duty.

Senator Parsons—A revision of his bill providing uniform regulations affecting bicycles.

Senator Higbie—Amending the game laws by providing that no dye stuff, coal tar, refuse from gashouses, sawdust, shavings, tanbark, lime, or other deleterious or poisonous substances shall be thrown into the waters of the State in any quantities whatever.

The bills introduced in the Assembly were:

Mr. Kullman—Amending the Greater New York charter by providing that the Volunteer and Exempt Volunteer Firemen's Associations of the Edgewater Fire Department and the North Shore Fire Department of Staten Island, in the Borough of Richmond, shall be entitled to collect a percentage of 2 per centum on all receipts of foreign fire insurance companies doing business in the Borough of Richmond, to be divided equally between them.

Mr. Tiffany—Providing that the care and cusfody of Remsen Avenue, throughout its entire length; Sea View Avenue, from Remsen Avenue to Ninety-third Street, and Ninety-third Street, from Sea View Avenue to Jamaica Bay, in the Borough of Brooklyn, be vested in the Park Board of the City of New York, and authorizing the Commissioner in charge of the parks in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens to grade, pave, gutter, and improve and to construct sidewalks on each side of the streets, immediately after the passage of the act.

Mr. Graney—Adding Westchester County to the counties of New York and Kings, which are exempted from the provisions of the law authorizing counties to use the Meyers automatic ballot machine.

Mr. Brennan—Providing that new buildings, additions, or other improvements shall be exempt from taxation until they are so far finished as to be fit for use, provided that such exemption shall not extend beyond two years from the official approval of the plans and specifications.

Mr. Gibney—Providing that after Nov. 1, 1898, all surface railroad corporations must equip their cars with vestibules at each end. A penalty of $25 a day for each car run in violation of this act is provided.

Mr. Murphy—Prohibiting, after June 1, 1898, any individual or corporation from demanding or receiving toll or other charges from any person for driving on the public highways, or riding, driving, or walking over any bridge of the State. The territory within the limits of New York City is exempted from the provisions of the act.

THE FREE COAL BILLS.

Objections to Crabtree Measure by United Charities Association.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The proposed free coal distribution bills for New York City, each of which allows the city authorities to expend $15,000 for coal for the poor, are being held in the Committee on Cities in the Assembly, although when Mr. Crabtree introduced the last one, which included all the boroughs in such distribution, the House allowed it to go at once to third reading.

When the Committee on Cities was about to close a lengthy session last night, Mr. Crabtree asked that his bill be reported. Objection was at once made by Mr. Chairman Mr. Marshall, and by Mr. Hill of Erie, who said that the bill was opposed by the United Charities Aid Association of New York. This came in the nature of a surprise, because it was thought that the association favored the bill. It is announced that they only favor it if it is amended to allow their society to distribute the coal, it being alleged that if the authorities distribute it the worthy poor will be neglected.

Assemblyman Hill of the committee said this morning that he had learned that the bill, while purporting to be a charitable measure, was intended to take from the charitable organizations, which investigate all applications for relief before granting aid, the right to do so, and was merely to throw the thing into politics so that district leaders could make capital out of it.

Assemblyman Crabtree alleges that the society has refused many worthy people recognition, and that its agents have given tickets out by favor or for a small compensation.

A hearing will be given on the bill, which includes all the boroughs.

FENDERS AND SMOKING CARS.

Senate Railroad Committee Hearing on the Ford and Wieman Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The Senate Railroads Committee gave hearings this afternoon on Senator Ford's bill requiring the elevated roads of New York to run at least one smoking car upon all trains, and upon Senator Wieman's bill, requiring that all street, surface, motor, cable, or grip cars shall be equipped with an automatic trip and drop front fender, which will drop automatically to the track by means of a separate trip coming in contact with the person or object struck.

Senator Raines, Chairman of the Committee, asked Senator Ford if he would object to his bill going back for a hearing if the elevated railroad people should desire to oppose it. He said that he would not, and on this condition the committee decided to report the bill.

Appearing for his Fender bill, Senator Wieman spoke of the necessity for legislation requiring surface roads to be provided with some automatic device to protect life. He said that the ordinance adopted by Brooklyn with that object in view had not thus far accomplished the result desired. The deaths from trolley accidents in Brooklyn were 186, and the list of injured would reach 1,000.

Earl Sherwood, an inventor from Brooklyn, urged the committee to report the bill, stating that the railroads would never adopt a practical automatic fender until they were compelled to by law.

G. T. Rogers of Binghamton, President of the Street Railroads Association, appeared against the bill, urging that its provision requiring the application of the device to all new cars, and that all railroads adopt it within two years, was impracticable, as no appliance meeting the requirements had yet been proved adequate to the practical tests. He opined that the railroad companies would be glad to pay for the cost or patent of a fender meeting all the practical requirements.

James A. Powers of Lansingburg also argued against the bill.

ELMIRA REFORMATORY SYSTEM.

Mr. Green Uses Strong Language in Supporting His Bill Before the Assembly Judiciary Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—"When I appeared before this committee on a previous occasion we did not have present the Superintendent and Board of Managers of the Elmira Reformatory all concentrated in the person of Mr. Brockway. I will refer to the Superintendent, though without disrespect, and say that he has as mild a manner as any man who ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship."

With these words Assemblyman Green began his argument before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, and in the presence of Superintendent Brockway and John M. Divon of the Board of Managers of the institution, in support of his bill for the abolition of the indeterminate sentence and of the system of transfers from the reformatory to State prisons.

"It has been said that the late Theodore W. Dwight helped to draw up the charter of this institution," continued Mr. Green, "but he did not include in that charter provisions for the use of the paddle and the strap, the favorite instruments of torture in this reformatory. I have here the report of the commission that investigated that institution in 1894, in which it is stated that the cruelties and abuses practiced there were a disgrace to the great State of New York. The greatest discrimination is practiced in this institution by the petty officers there, and they are responsible for hundreds of persons being detained longer for their offenses than had they been sent instead to a State prison."

Mr. Green then read from the report about a dozen cases quoted by the commission as examples of the cruelties practiced there. He asked Mr. Brockway if he had ever struck a prisoner in the institution, but the Superintendent refused to answer, and Chairman Armstrong of the committee upheld him in his refusal.

Mr. Divon read a letter addressed to the committee, and signed by all the members of the Board of Managers of the institution, in which it was stated that the three supports of the reformatory were: First, the indeterminate sentence; second, the parole or conditional release, and, third, the grade or marking system. If either of these props should be removed it would obliterate the reformatory system. The letter reviewed the entire theoretical and practical working schemes of the institution, and declared that there was no need of such a law as was proposed.

Mr. W. M. F. Round, Secretary of the State Prison Association, spoke in opposition to the bill, and also expressed the opinion that its adoption would destroy the reformative principle of the institution.

Superintendent Brockway volunteered any information which the committee desired of him, and answered numerous questions as to the effect of the adoption of this law and the offenses for which prisoners were transferred to the State prisons. He also agreed to file with the committee much other information, to be taken from the records of the institution.

CITY BUDGET A WEAPON.

Senator Wray Proposes to Limit the Power Conferred on the Board of Estimate by the Charter.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Senator Wray this morning introduced a bill amending the Greater New York charter in regard to the making up of the city budget by providing that it shall be made up between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15. Senator Wray said in explanation of his bill:

"Section 226 of the charter provides for making up of the annual budget. It requires that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall make up the budget between October 1 and November 1. The members of the board shall all sign it and transmit it to the Municipal Assembly within ten days, and that body has fifteen days to investigate it and reduce such items as they see fit, but cannot increase any item. After their investigation is concluded they are to send the budget back to the Mayor, who can veto any reduction made. If he vetoes any item he shall return the budget to the Municipal Assembly, and unless they override the veto by a five-sixths vote the amount will stand as originally provided.

"Section 1,542 of the charter provides that heads of departments shall so regulate their expenditures for any purpose or object that the same shall not in any one year exceed the amount appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for such purpose or object and no charge, claim, or liability shall exist or arise against said city for any sum in excess of the amount appropriated for the several purposes.

"It will be seen by these two sections that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is given absolute power to hold the budget in terorem over the heads of departments, with the possibility of a reduction of salary or discharge from the public service for lack of funds to pay them. The budget can be held in abeyance and unsettled until after election is over, and there can be no question that the party in power would use this tremendous power to perpetuate itself in office.

"The Board of Estimate now in session on the first budget has so crippled some of the departments as to practically nullify the laws relating to them by simply refusing to make an appropriation for them. If the heads of departments should continue to pay salaries in the absence of an appropriation sufficient for that purpose, they would take the risk of being held personally liable, as Section 1,542, above referred to, absolves the city from all liability. It may be proper enough to lodge this great power in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as the charter framers obviously intended to do, but they should exercise that power so as not to affect disastrously the political rights of the people of the city.

"My amendment provides that the budget shall be finally disposed of on or before the 15th of October, and gives the right of employes whose salaries are fixed by law to sue the city in case the Board of Estimate and Apportionment cuts them off."

NUSSBAUM BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Hearing Before the Judiciary Committees of Both Houses.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The Nussbaum Bankruptcy bill was the subject of a lengthy and exhaustive discussion before the Judiciary Committees of the Assembly and Senate in joint session this afternoon.

Senator Nussbaum was heard in behalf of the bill, and a committee of three from the New York Credit Men's Association appeared to advocate its passage. This committee was composed of Hugo Kanzler, William Naumburg, and H. S. Sayers, and it presented, by way of credentials, a petition in favor of the measure signed by 286 merchants of New York City.

Senator Nussbaum said that while New York was acknowledged to be the greatest commercial State in the Union, it had the poorest collection laws of any of the States. His law, he contended, would not touch the honest debtor. It was intended to prevent the wholesale robbery of merchants by dishonest debtors.

Mr. Sayers, attorney for the Credit Men's Association, argued on similar lines, and Chairman Kanzler proposed a number of amendments to the bill as originally drawn. One of these reduces the cost of the proceedings under the law.

Assemblyman Redington explained some of the points of difference in his bill and that of Senator Nussbaum, and many of his suggestions were accepted by Senator Nussbaum and will be incorporated in his bill. Among these was the suggestion that the choice of the assignee shall be made by the greater number and amount of the creditors.

The feeling even among those who favor the bill is that its chances of success are slender. The character and tone of the questions asked by the interior members of the two committees at the hearing this afternoon indicated strong opposition to the proposed law. Senator Krum was especially violent in his antagonism. Pronounced opposition is known to exist among the Assemblymen from outside of New York, who, as a rule, are favorable to a voluntary bankruptcy law, but regard the Nussbaum bill, providing for involuntary bankruptcy, as framed in the interest of the city creditor and against the country debtor.

DEBTS OWING TO INSOLVENTS.

Text of the Cantor Bill to Mature Them, as Passed by the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The Senate passed today Senator Cantor's bill to mature debts owing to insolvents. The full text of the measure, as passed, is as follows:

"All debts that may be hereafter contracted by any person or persons may become immediately due and payable, at the option of the creditor, though the time limited for the payment thereof shall not have expired, whenever such debtor or person or persons principally liable shall make any general assignment for the benefit of creditors, or being insolvent, shall transfer or mortgage his property or suffer or procure the same to be levied upon by execution or attachment, with the intent to prefer or defeat one or more of his creditors.

"The provisions of this act, however, shall not be so construed as to mature a debt against a surety guarantor or person secondarily liable, nor any claim or demand which shall have been secured by mortgage, pledge, or other transfer until the creditor holding the security shall surrender the same."

This bill has the approval of the New York Credit Men's Association, and is believed to be satisfactory generally to the business element. It does away with all preferences, it is pointed out, and puts all claims on the same level. It is further urged that it will enable creditors to get possession of the facts in cases of hurried transfers of property immediately preceding the publication of insolvency.

BRUSH HEALTH BOARD BILL.

The Senator Denies that It Has Been Smothered in Committee.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The bill introduced by Senator Brush on the first day of the session amending and abridging the powers of the New York Board of Health is still in the Senate Cities Committee, where, according to its sponsor, it is not dead, but sleepeth.

Senator Brush said to-day that it was not true that the bill had been smothered by the committee.

"The bill was drawn by the New York County Medical Society and handed to me for introduction," said the Senator to-day. "There seems to be some uncertainty among the gentlemen who drew the bill as to just what changes they wish made in it. I am waiting on them to reach a decision. If they don't agree soon I shall undertake the revision of the bill myself."

Senator Brush said he thought the provision of the bill specifying what shall be considered contagious and infectious diseases and omitting tuberculosis ought to be modified. He favored allowing the Board of Health some discretion in that matter. He thought, too, that the provision forbidding the board's making and selling antitoxin admitted of discussion, and it might be changed in the amended bill.

These are the two points in the measure which have aroused most criticism, and Senator Brush is hopeful of so amending them as to disarm that criticism.

Senator Ahearn's Bridge Bill.

The bill introduced in the State Senate by Senator Ahearn of this borough to reincorporate the East River Bridge Company excites some curiosity on the part of the men who have been identified with that project. Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the East River Bridge Company, which was incorporated in 1892, disclaims any knowledge of this new measure. Inasmuch as Senator Ahearn's bill is a copy of the first bill of incorporation, with the section authorizing the construction of a second bridge omitted, Mr. Lauterbach thought that this new measure might be an attempt to take away the old company's right to build the second bridge. Attention is called to the fact that the bill introduced by Senator Ahearn contains the names of Adolph Ladenburg and Abram J. Hardenberg, two of the original incorporators, now dead.

Senator Brush on His Resignation.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Senator Brush, when questioned to-day concerning his resignation as a member of the Republican General Committee of Kings County, denied that it portended any change in his political attitude or connections. He had found, he said, that he really had not time to attend to the duties of the position, and, furthermore, he had come to the conclusion that it was more fitting that, by reason of his position as Senator, he should not remain on the committee. He had therefore taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by the committee's having inadvertently elected another member from his election district to step down and out.

Queens County Taxation Measure.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The Queens County taxation matter made its appearance in the Assembly to-day in the form of a bill introduced by Mr. Wallace, which provides that all taxes and assessments levied before Jan. 1, 1898, by Queens County for county and town purposes within that portion of the county's territory annexed to the City of New York and which remained unpaid on Jan. 1, 1898, shall be collected by the Treasurer of Queens County and by him apportioned and paid to the Controller of the City of New York.

Niagara Falls Reservation.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Superintendent Thomas V. Welch of the Niagara Falls Reservation is here to urge on the Legislature an extra appropriation of $25,000 for the improvement of the reservation this year. The Superintendent says that a million or more people are expected to attend the Pan-American Exposition, to be held near the Falls this year, and the money asked for, which is to be used to build two new shelter houses, will, he thinks, be more than reimbursed to the State by this influx of visitors.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate will give a hearing on the Ellsworth Newspaper Libel bill next Wednesday.

The Internal Affairs Committee of the Senate has decided to report Senator White's bill permitting counties to provide headstones, not to cost over $15 each, for the graves of soldiers of the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion.

Senator White of Onondaga has drafted a bill to amend the Raines law. It provides a half-rate license for places selling beer and ale only, but makes it a felony for persons securing half-rate licenses to sell distilled liquors. The Senator has had several consultations about it with Gov. Black.

The Senate's Insurance Committee yesterday decided to report Senator Ahearn's bill providing that no credit guarantee company shall advertise assets that are not held for the sole and exclusive risk of such business, and Senator Burns's bill providing that there shall be no forfeiture of a life policy without notice, after the premiums for one year shall have been paid.

The Assembly Railroad Committee will report these bills favorably to-day: Mr. Eldridge's requiring railroad companies to place wrecking tools in a place in passenger cars selected by the Railroad Commissioners; also to aid in defraying the expenses of the investigation for which a special committee was appointed some days ago, four members of the committee resigned, including Mr. Ebie, the Chairman. It was Mr. Ebie who sent out the circular. Mr. Ebie said he was afraid the House would not appropriate sufficient money for the investigation. In view of the criticism of his course, he gave up his place on the committee, and three others followed suit.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the Governor to appoint commissions similar to those of last year for the purpose of codifying the statutes of the State on different subjects.

The members of the House had fun today with Mr. Welter's bill taxing bachelors $2 a year. Mr. Lawshe, one of the rural members, was in the chair. Mr. Porter offered an amendment to tax also "old maids." This Mr. Lawshe declared carried, and then Mr. Porter started in on a funny speech, which Mr. Lawshe eventually shut off by declaring Mr. Porter out of order. The bill then went to third reading. The bill is not taken seriously, and there is not the slightest intention of passing it.

C. R. SKINNER RETAINS OFFICE.

Elected to Succeed Himself as State Superintendent of Instruction by Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The election of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction for a term of three years, at a salary of $5,000 a year and traveling expenses, occurred at noon to-day, the Senate proceeding to the Assembly, where arrangements had been made to seat them by placing fifty chairs in a semi-circle in the "well."

At 12 o'clock the Senate entered the Assembly Chamber in a body headed by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who presided over the joint session. The purposes of the meeting were stated to be the selection of a successor to State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner, and Senators Wieman and Featherson and Assemblymen Fish and Roche were named as tellers.

The result of the ballot was: Charles R. Skinner, 111 votes; Dr. James Lee, 76 votes, and Superintendent Skinner was declared elected to serve three years from April 7, 1898.

A widely circulated story that the up-State Democratic members were offended at the selection of Dr. Lee as the Democratic candidate is denied by Senator Cantor and Leader Donnelly. Senator Cantor said today that he had asked the members from outside of New York to suggest a man to receive the party vote and that they had said they had nobody they cared to bring out. It was not until the up-State Democrats declined to name a candidate that the Tammany representatives put forward a city man for the place.

C. F. ROE A MAJOR GENERAL.

Nomination Sent to the Senate by Gov. Black Unanimously Confirmed—His Powers and Jurisdiction.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The nomination of Major Charles F. Roe of the First Squadron of Cavalry, N. G. N. Y., as Major General of the State National Guard, was sent to the Senate by Gov. Black at 11:25 o'clock and unanimously confirmed without reference.

The powers and jurisdiction of Gen. Roe, pending the enactment of the revised Military Code, or reorganization scheme, will depend upon an order from Gov. Black, the Commander in Chief of the State military forces. The Governor may place him in command of the Guard at once or he may wait until the reorganization has at least been authorized. It is purely a matter of discretion on the part of the Executive.

The Major General, when placed in command, will have charge of what will be known as the First Division of the Guard. It will be composed of the three brigades, including the cavalry, artillery, cavalry, and Signal Corps, but will not take in the Naval Militia. That will still be administered directly from the Commander in Chief, through the State Adjutant General. The Naval Militia is not considered to be a part of the Guard.

The designation of command will affect the Adjutant General only in so far as the instruction, drill, and movements of the troops are concerned. The Adjutant General is still the senior officer on the staff of the Commander in Chief, and as such has charge of the records, the property, and finances of the Guard. The Commander in Chief will hold supreme command as now, and will, through the Adjutant General, issue commissions and designations, as he now does. All orders of the Major General relative to matters within his jurisdiction will be subject to the approval of the Commander in Chief. The Major General will command the division under his command, when in service or on parade, but will not command the Naval Militia unless specifically directed to do so on certain occasions by the Commander in Chief. In the event of the creation of other divisions of the Guard, the appointment of other Major Generals would be necessary.

The command and direction of the State Camp of Instruction is a matter which is thoroughly discretionary with the Governor. He can designate by order either the Major General, the Adjutant General, or any other officer he may deem proper to appoint.

Major General Roe, when seen at his residence last night in reference to his appointment, said:

"I shall accept the position of Major General, but have yet to receive my commission and be sworn in. Just what powers I may be invested with I cannot yet say. I am allowed three aides, and do not know when I can pick a staff—or whether I shall be allowed one until the staff of the Governor retires by expiration of term of service in the end of the present year.

"I shall make my headquarters in New York City, but just where I have not determined. I do not know whether Squadron A will be attached to my headquarters; in fact, all I know at present is that I have been appointed a Major General."

A full-page portrait of Major Gen. Roe, with a sketch of his career and interesting information concerning Squadron A, appeared in THE TIMES'S Illustrated Weekly Magazine of Jan. 29. Charles F. Roe entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet June 15, 1864. He was graduated as a Second Lieutenant, and was assigned to the First Cavalry June 15, 1868. He was transferred to the Second Cavalry Oct. 29, 1870, and mustered out Dec. 28 of the same year. On Dec. 9, 1871, Major Roe was again in the service of the United States as a Second Lieutenant of the Second Cavalry, and served as Adjutant from Nov. 2, 1876, to March 31, 1878. He was promoted First Lieutenant and Adjutant Dec. 20, 1880, and resigned Jan. 31, 1888.

He entered the service of the National Guard as the Captain of Troop A when it was organized on April 3, 1889, and when a squadron was formed, on Feb. 18, 1895, he was elected Major. During his army career Mr. Roe saw extensive service on the plains against the Indians. The National Guard cavalryman under his command rendered most efficient service during the labor troubles at Buffalo and Brooklyn.

The probable successor to Major Gen. Roe as commandant of Squadron A will be Capt. O. B. Bridgeman.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leaves of Absence—For six months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, to First Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, Twenty-first Infantry; four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect upon his relief from duty at the University of the State of Missouri, to First Lieut. Walter A. Thurston, Sixteenth Infantry; two months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, to Second Lieut. Harry F. Jackson, Second Artillery, with permission to go beyond sea.

Extensions of Leaves of Absence—First Lieut. George H. Cameron, Quartermaster Fourth Cavalry, Department of the Columbia, fourteen days; Capt. Francis E. Eltonhead, Twenty-first Infantry, Department of the East, two months on surgeon's certificate of disability; Capt. Robert H. R. Loughborough, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Department of Dakota, two months; Capt. George P. Chase, Third Cavalry, one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Second Lieut. John J. Bradley, Fourteenth Infantry, will report to Col. Marcus P. Miller, Third Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as he may be required by the board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Lieut. Col. William A. Marye, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the Tredegar Company, at Richmond, Va., on official business pertaining to the inspection and delivery of projectiles.

First Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed twelve visits prior to July 1, 1898, to the works of the Colts' Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of Gatling guns under process of manufacture at that place for the Ordnance Department.

George H. Baird, lately a cadet of the third class, United States Military Academy, is, upon the recommendation of the Academic Board, reappointed a cadet of the Military Academy, and is granted leave of absence, without pay, until Aug. 28, 1898, when he will join the then third class.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander E. K. Moore is detached from the Paterson, ordered home, and has two months' leave.

Lieut. F. H. Lefavor is detached from the Independence and ordered to the Adams as executive officer.

Lieut. H. George is detached from the Adams, ordered home, and has two months' leave.

Montgomery arrived at Santiago de Cuba, Feb. 8.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Mohican arrived at San Francisco, Feb. 8.
Vesuvius arrived at Brunswick, Feb. 8.
Concord arrived at Yokohama, Feb. 9.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Bronchitis and grippe yield at once to the healing power of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Take no substitute for this reliable remedy. 25c.

Bacon, Cabbage, Turnips, Etc.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Nerve Tonic, Anti-Dyspeptic and Restorative

A Sufferer Who Had Lived for Years on Tea and Crackers, Etc., Eats Bacon, Cabbage and Turnips.

Statement of Mr. C., of Mount Laurel, Va.

Endorsed by Dr. John C. Coleman, Surgeon (retired), U. S. Navy, South Boston, Va.

"For a number of years I was the victim of a most distressing form of **Dyspepsia**, unable to eat meat or vegetables, and living entirely upon Tea and Crackers, Bread and Milk and other similar articles. I was subject to Nausea and Vomiting after eating, and frequently discharged from an empty stomach an acid fluid of a yellowish tinge. From an average weight of two hundred and twenty I declined to one hundred and sixty pounds. **My nervous system became thoroughly prostrated**, and I had despaired of relief from any source when I was advised to make a trial of **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER**. Its beneficial action was soon apparent in a gradual abatement of my distressing symptoms, and under the continued use of the water there was continued improvement, and in something less than three months I ate with impunity, **Bacon, Cabbage and Turnips, and whatever else I happened to fancy.** I soon regained my former weight and robust general health, and entered actively upon my business pursuits.

Dr. John C. Coleman, *Surgeon (retired), U. S. N., South Boston, Va.*

"I am not a practicing physician, and was not the attending physician of Mr. Covington, but as a neighbor I knew of his condition, and suggested the use of **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in his case, with the remarkable results above stated by him."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally. Pamphlets on application.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC MORTGAGE.

Government Warrant for $7,515,255 to Pay Off the First Lien.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued a warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the United States for $7,515,255.15, to be used for the payment of first mortgages on the Eastern and Middle Divisions of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

This action has been taken in accordance with the directions of the President and in anticipation of the favorable decision of Judge Sanborn of St. Louis on the Government's motion, to be filed and argued next Saturday, for authority to redeem the first mortgages, and also for a postponement of the sale, fixed for Feb. 16.

Attorney General Griggs, in reply to an inquiry, has informed the representatives of the Reorganization Committee that under no circumstances will the Government accept less than the full amount of the principal of the debt, and that if the committee wishes to make this offer it may be done to Judge Hoadly at St. Louis at the time the motion for authority to pay off the first lien is made to the court.

Judge Hoadly will leave New York for St. Louis to-morrow, with full authority either to accept an offer from the committee to pay the full amount, should it be made, or to proceed with his motion. He will carry with him the Treasury warrant for the amount of the first mortgage.

MORTGAGE BONDS FOR $5,000,000.

El Paso Road to Connect with the Rock Island at or Near Texline.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 8.—The County Clerk of Lincoln County has recorded two mortgage bonds given by the El Paso Northeastern Railroad to the New York Trust Company. The first covers the coal lands at Salado, and is for $1,500,000, and the other covers the railroad, and is for $3,500,000. With $5,000,000 at the disposal of the company, the El Paso Road will be pushed straight through via White Oaks to a connection with the Rock Island at or near Texline, in the Panhandle country.

New Railroad in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Chicago City Railway Transit Company took out papers of incorporation to-day from the Secretary of State. The capital stock of the new corporation is $1,000,000, and the life of the company is placed at fifty years.

The company purposes to construct and operate a railroad from a point near State Street and the Chicago River, south to Twenty-second Street. At Twenty-second Street the road is to have branches running west and east, between the lake and the city limits on the west.

Permission is granted the corporation to construct the necessary turnouts, loops, switches, &c. The Chicago City Railway Company is back of the new corporation.

Line Through an Indian Reservation.

SAN CARLOS, Ariz., Feb. 9.—Fully 1,500 Apache Indians assembled at this agency have given consent to the Gila Valley, Globe and Norton Railway building its line through the San Carlos reservation from Geronimo, its present terminus, to Globe, the centre of one of the richest copper districts in the Southwest. The law passed by Congress granting the right of way across the reservation requires the railway company to obtain the consent of the Indians.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

A syndicate, through Emerson McMillin & Co., is negotiating for the purchase of the stock of the Buffalo, St. Mary's and Southwestern Railway Company. A proposition of the deal is to take up $2,500,000 of the proposed $4,000,000 5 per cent. bond issue and to equip the road with the balance to open up some new coal fields. The St. Mary's is a soft coal road in Central Pennsylvania, with a trackage of fifty-one miles and 4 feet 8¾ inches gauge. It connects with the Philadelphia and Erie, Western New York, and Pennsylvania Roads.

Of New York, Ontario and Western refunding, President Thomas P. Fowler said yesterday: "The management has the right, on June 1, 1898, to pay off its 5 per cent. bonds outstanding at 105, subject to six months' notice. This notice will undoubtedly be given. There are $5,600,000 of the 5s. The 4s are selling at par. The arrangement would effect an annual saving to the company of $50,000. It is certain that a good many holders of the 5s would exchange for the 4s on the basis of 105 for the 5s and 100 for the 4s."

INSURANCE NOTES OF INTEREST.

The North British and Mercantile of New York has been admitted to Illinois.

The Colonial Life Insurance Company of New Jersey has applied for admission to New York and Pennsylvania.

The North American Life Assurance Company of Toronto, Canada, is preparing to enter the State of Indiana.

The Bankers' Mutual Casualty Company of Des Moines, Iowa, has applied for a license to do business in Georgia.

A bill has been introduced in the United States Senate creating an insurance bureau for employes in the Federal civil service.

The Connecticut Insurance Department has licensed the Merchants and Manufacturers' of Baltimore, to do business in that State.

The American Fire Insurance Company of New York has appointed Charles W. Drew & Co. agents for Chicago, to succeed Moore & Janes.

The New York Life Insurance Company has transferred H. J. Newman from Utah to Denver and appointed him State manager for Colorado.

The British-American Insurance Company of New York was examined yesterday by Deputy Superintendent Hunter of the State Insurance Department, and will be licensed shortly.

The Merchants' Fire Insurance Company of New Jersey and the American Fire Insurance Company of Boston have acceded to the demands of Insurance Commissioner Clunie in regard to the filing of new bonds in California.

W. F. Thrummel, special agent of the London Assurance Corporation for Indiana and Michigan, has been appointed general agent of the Saginaw Valley Fire and Marine Insurance Company for Pennsylvania and several Eastern States.

P. E. Rasor, United States Manager of the Magdeburg Insurance Company of Germany, has gone South to confer with W. D. Dean of Atlanta, Ga., the company's representative in the United States, subject to the Southeastern Tariff Association.

The charges against several members of the Tariff Association, which are now pending before the Deviation Committee of the association, will probably not be thoroughly tried before the 23d inst., when the committee is likely to hold its next meeting.

The stockholders of the United States Casualty Company held their annual meeting yesterday. The following Directors were elected to serve three years: Benjamin F. Tracy, R. L. Edwards, Edmund C. Converse, James W. Hinkley, Henry W. Poor, James W. Pringle, George C. Kobbe, and George H. Prentiss. The present Inspectors of Election were re-elected to serve at the next annual meeting.

The Bondy Insurance Taxation bill, pending in the Assembly at Albany, is generally believed to be dead, because of the almost unanimous opposition of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters to the measure. A second hearing is, however, set down for next Tuesday, at which time the advocates of the bill are expected to appear. Whether this opportunity will be used is not yet known.

At the annual election of the Directors of the New York Fire Insurance Company yesterday, the following Directors were re-elected: Augustus Colson, T. Henry Dewey, Charles A. Hull, William E. Lowe, William R. McCullogh, George H. Smith, George H. Southard, George A. Stanton, Albert P. Wells, W. Edwin Thorp, William I. Keeler, and Philip La Tourette. S. Crysty Mead was also elected to succeed his father, Solomon Mead, who declined re-election on account of his age.

The Executive Committee of the Tariff Association held its regular meeting yesterday. The matter of its report to the association meeting on the 14th inst., will not be determined before Wednesday of next week. The advisability of further conferences in the meantime was left to the discretion of Marshall S. Driggs, President of the association, who will assume charge of the committee in the place of Chairman Benoni Lockwood, who has just suffered a family bereavement.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND Street.—Supreme Court, New York County.—ISRAEL STEINHART and others, as surviving executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Schubart, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELIAS HARLIB and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale dated January 21, 1898, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by John M. Thompson, auctioneer, premises as directed by said judgment, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, distant two hundred and ten feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line or side of Fifth Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, thirty feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and thence westerly and along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being also known by the street Number 12 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.—Dated January 22, 1898. AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

HUGO S. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Number 7 Beekman Street, New York City.

132d St.

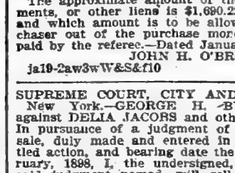

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien (with taxed costs and disbursements) to satisfy which the premises are to be sold is $26,278.42 with interest from January 21, 1898. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and water rents is $834.40 besides interest.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

ja25—2aw3wTu&Th&F14.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—WELCOME S. JARVIS, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THOMAS F. O'CONNOR and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, one hundred and eighty-five feet east of the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence south, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches; thence east, parallel with Ninety-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence north, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence west, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

AARON PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

98th St.

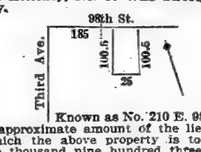

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Martha—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—In Gay New York—8:00.
DALY'S—The Country Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Mary Stuart—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cumberland '61—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Heartsease—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
KOSTER'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Ash Wednesday—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
THE ASTORIA—Concert—9:00.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE DE LOME LETTER.

Señor DE LOME will have to go back to Madrid if the letter attributed to him is genuine. The very foundation of diplomatic intercourse between friendly nations is mutual respect and confidence. Spain would be but poorly represented near our Government by a Minister who was publicly known to have expressed the opinion that the President of the United States in his message to Congress had treated a grave and deliberate subject with "natural and inevitable coarseness," and that he "is weak and catering to the rabble and, besides, a low politician." He would still have the right to demand an audience of the President, yet President MCKINLEY could receive him only with a frigid formality denoting with equal clearness respect for his office and for his country and contempt for himself. The officers of the State Department would feel it to be their duty as men and as Americans to make him feel that they considered him unfit for his post. Such a Minister would not get on very well in the attempt to place the views and the interests of Spain in an attractive light before our Government. It is the theory of diplomacy, therefore, that when a Minister has given personal offense of this nature he ought to be recalled, not only out of courtesy to the Government that complains of his conduct, but in the interests of his own Government as well, in order that it may be represented by an acceptable person.

There is no material difference between Minister DE LOME'S letter and that of SACKVILLE-WEST to MURCHISON, except that writing to an intimate friend the Spanish Minister was more confidentially and frankly insulting, and that his offense is made more flagrant because of the somewhat delicate relations existing between his own country and ours. A man of good ordinary common sense, to say nothing of tact or discretion, would have been scrupulously careful of his utterances, even of those which were confidential.

There being no doubt that the Canalejas letter ends Minister DE LOME'S career at Washington, unless he denounces it as a forgery and disclaims its sentiments, it becomes interesting to know what view his own Government will take of those passages of the letter in which the writer gives his view of the situation in Cuba. "Everything depends upon political and military success in Cuba," he writes. That is a peculiarly unfortunate prophecy, read in the light of the events themselves. By political success the writer meant the success of autonomy, which has utterly failed, and of military success there has been none. If the Minister believes what he has written, he must now be ready to admit, in confidence, of course, that "everything" is in a pretty bad way. "I agree entirely with you, without a military success nothing will be accomplished there." That concerns the military repute of BLANCO. It also concedes the failure of autonomy unsupported by triumphs in the field. And, assuming that this is a sincere and truthful portrayal of the situation and the outlook, coming to us with the high authority of one officially and intimately acquainted with the facts, it might influence our decision as to the propriety and the time of intervention.

It would not surprise us to learn that Minister DE LOME'S indiscretion had created rather more surprise and irritation in Madrid than in Washington.

THE DEFENSE OF NEW YORK.

The Merchants' Association is going about its fight for the equal rights of New York in a straightforward and intelligent fashion.

The President has requested the counsel of the association to take up three points:

1. Have the merchants of New York any legal remedy for the proved discrimination made by the Central Passenger Association and the railway companies composing it in favor of other cities and against New York?

2. Have the merchants of New York the legal right by agreement with each other and with the out-of-town members of the association so to direct the shipment of their freight that the railway companies that have discriminated against them shall not have the profit to be derived from the carriage of that freight?

3. The President requests the counsel of the association to prepare a bill to be submitted to Congress forbidding any excursion rates, or reduction of passenger fares under any circumstances, and also positively forbidding the issue of passes or the free transportation of persons except in the case of employés of the roads actually engaged in the business of the road.

We do not suppose that it is very likely that such a bill could be got through Congress. It might not be opposed openly by the railway companies, and certainly should not be, since it is in the interest of the companies quite as much as it is in the interest of the public. But there is no great business in which there are so many "wheels within wheels" as in that of the railroads. There are numerous interests, some large, which would selfishly oppose this measure, equitable as it clearly is in itself. The measure, nevertheless, is an absolute proof of the fairness and good faith of the merchants of New York. It is an open offer on their part to secure the equality of privilege for which they contend by the complete abolition of all privileges whatever for all. Nothing could be more practical and conclusive than that. And there is not the slightest reason to suspect the perfect sincerity of the position taken by our merchants. They have avowed their purpose over and again. Every application they have made to the railways for reduced rates for themselves has been coupled with a distinct declaration that they would not oppose, but would approve, exactly equivalent reductions for the merchants of other cities.

But, since it is an old principle that he who seeks equity must do equity, so the converse is true that he who is ready to do equity has by so much a stronger claim that equity shall be granted to him. This is the plain, well-known principle on which New York acts. Can the other cities say as much? We do not see how they can truthfully. They are seeking not to promote general business, but their own particular business, and to do this at the expense of New York. They get the railways by which their customers reach them to throw off 40 per cent. on the round trip fare and to refuse to make any deduction to New York. For the same distance traveled by a buyer going to New York or to Chicago and St. Louis, the buyer must, therefore, pay two-thirds more if he goes to the former than he would pay in going to either of the other towns. For every $6 in the latter cases he must pay $10 in the former. If this be not a discrimination forbidden by law, it ought to be.

And if the law does not forbid such open discrimination, it clearly should be within the legal rights of New York to retaliate. They ought to have the right so far as practicable to refuse to send goods by roads that tax the buyers of those goods in so grossly unfair a fashion. That would be paying the roads, not exactly in their own coin, but in something like it. And since the stockholders suffer from the refusal to do passenger business with New York at fair rates, they may have something to say when they suffer from the refusal of New York to do freight business with their roads. There never was a fight in which the right was more clearly on our side.

ENGLAND'S VICTORY IN CHINA.

It would be uncivil to liken Lord SALISBURY, or Lord SALISBURY'S remarks upon the speech from the throne, to a ridiculous mouse. But certainly it has that effect after the laboring of the mountains. Lord KIMBERLEY, as leader of the so-called Liberals in the House of Lords, demanded to know what her Majesty's Ministers meant by talking about "war." Lord SALISBURY evaded the question in saying languidly that the Ministers were prepared to maintain British rights, but he really was not aware that any attempt was making by anybody to infringe those rights, and seemed to intimate that he was at a loss to know what all the fuss was about.

Of course, he knew perfectly well what it was about. It was about the talk of his own colleagues, which he had never deprecated. Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH went about hinting that "war" might be at hand, and Sir RICHARD WEBSTER talked about dying in the last ditch, and Mr. BALFOUR spoke of the necessity of maintaining the trade of England at all hazards, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN made allusion to "Armageddon." These official utterances, and not the irresponsible dispatches of the newspaper correspondents, were what agitated the British public. They are really not to be dismissed as Lord SALISBURY dismissed them.

And yet it is quite easy to see why he should have dismissed them as lightly as possible, and it is equally easy to see by comparing his remarks with those of his colleagues precisely what has happened. Russia and Germany undertook to obtain exclusive privileges in China at the immediate expense of China and the ultimate expense of Great Britain. They were told very plainly that that could not be done, except as the prize of a victory in a war in which Great Britain and Japan would be arrayed against them. Against this combination they were perfectly helpless in the Far East. Their only effective offset to it would have been the threat of a general European war, and this was a length to which they were not prepared to go. Accordingly they abandoned their original intentions. Russia agreed to make Port Arthur a free port, in compensation for being allowed her outlet on the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. Germany agrees, according to Lord SALISBURY, who is confirmed on the same day by Baron VON BUELOW, to open Kiao-Chau to British trade on the same footing as German trade. In other words, Russia and Germany are to have each a Hongkong of their own in China, to which English traders will be admitted as freely as Russians and Germans, just as at Hongkong Russians and Germans are admitted on the same terms with Englishmen.

Under these conditions there was no occasion for Great Britain to insist upon the opening of a new treaty port in Talien-wan, and accordingly she did not insist upon that demand. She has got two free ports in place of one treaty port. There has been no backdown on her part, but there has been a distinct backdown on the part of Russia and Germany. Only it would not be good manners for a statesman who has got the better of another statesman in a negotiation to crow in public over the other statesman and declare that he has backed down. So Lord SALISBURY took really the only course that was open to him in ignoring the speeches of his colleagues, which had had their effect, and in declaring that the rights of England were not threatened by any power, overlooking the circumstance that the threat had been made and had been withdrawn.

HOW TO EQUALIZE INTEREST RATES.

One of the first and most important effects of retiring our present Government issues of paper money and the substitution of a bank note currency would be an equalization of interest rates and cheaper money in those parts of the country where the accumulations of capital are small and loans are dear. A bank note system could not be successfully established unless on a basis that would yield a profit to the banker on note issues. The percentage of profit would depend on the interest rate obtainable. In the money centres, where money is cheap, the issue of notes on the basis of assets would yield small returns, but in the country districts, where high rates prevail the margin of profit would be so good that the banker could well afford to make fair division with borrowers by reducing the interest rate on loans. It is perfectly safe to assume that any privileges which the law might confer on bankers or banking institutions would be fully shared by customers of the banks. Nobody would or could have a monopoly of the banking business in any locality, and competition would reduce the profits of banking to a minimum. As a rule, in fact, the prompt solvent borrower would obtain four-fifths of the profit of bank note issues.

The high rates of interest which rule in some parts of the country are largely, if not wholly, due to our system of banking. They would be impossible under a rational system. Banks are now deprived of one of their most important functions, that of issuing bills, and their profits depend wholly upon the use of depositors' balances. In localities where the people have little ready means and balances are small the profit of banking, especially on this class of assets, is slim, and there would be loss instead of profit if usurious rates were not charged. It is true that the National banks may issue notes, but under restrictions which admit of little, if any, profit.

Prior to the war, before the Government went into the banking business, and when all paper money was issued by the banks, loans were obtainable at 6 per cent. in almost any part of the country, however remote from the money centres, and this was directly due to the fact that bankers found a profit in note issues and shared it generously with their customers. We do not want to return to the State banking methods of those days, but the general principle was sound, and it is upon this principle that the demand for currency reform is made. It is not easy to understand how such reform can be opposed by those who complain of an insufficient money supply and of high rates of interest. No other remedy is possible. The Government might coin all the silver in the word, or issue unlimited quantities of paper and yet be unable to increase the currency supply or to reduce the interest rates in localities where the greatest need exists. But local bankers with the privilege of issuing bills on a fair and safe basis might do both. The people of the South and West who oppose currency reform refuse the only means of obtaining the relief they seek. They have been misled by the politicians, who are more interested in securing the offices than in faithfully serving those they represent.

No banking system, however well devised, could meet the demands of the paternalists and inflationists who would have the Government furnish means of support to all those who lack thrift and industry, but intelligent currency reform would easily supply the real monetary needs of the country and satisfy all who want money for legitimate purposes.

Much additional light will be turned on this subject during the next few months, and we shall expect to see a wholesome change of sentiment in many quarters.

MAJOR GEN. ROE.

There is reason to believe that the promotion of Major ROE to its command is the best thing that has ever happened to the National Guard. This is no disparagement at all to his predecessors, some of whom have been devoted and able men. But Major ROE'S military training has been of a thoroughness such as not many of his equals or superiors in rank have attained. Those few, such as Col. GREENE of the Seventy-first, labor under the disadvantage of "urgent private affairs." Gen. ROE, on the other hand, is able and has shown himself willing to devote his whole time and attention to the affairs of the National Guard.

It need not be said to any inhabitant of the city, it can scarcely be needful to say to any inhabitant of the State, that as Captain of Troop A and Major of Squadron A the new Major General has amply demonstrated his efficiency. Before he took command of it, Troop A was an association of young men playing at soldiers, and he accepted the command only upon the distinct understanding that he was to be allowed to convert it into a real troop, and to enforce a real discipline. To do that with a company of men who are the social equals of their commander, and to do it without friction, requires something more than military efficiency. It requires a personal tact in the enforcement of discipline which augurs well for the success of the man who has shown it in the relations which a Major General of the National Guard has to sustain with politics and politicians in order to secure the success of such legislation as he finds to be necessary. Everybody from one end of the State to the other, for Major ROE has had command in a strike at Brooklyn and a strike at Buffalo, knows how efficient an instrument for the protection of public order he has made of his command. When he took command it was far excelled by other organizations, notably by the Philadelphia City Troop, in military horsemanship and in the perfection of drill that can come only through individual proficiency in horsemanship. That reproach has long ceased to lie against the troop. Certainly there is now no body of volunteer cavalry in the country that is superior to it in any respect. And it has stood successfully the test of as much actual service as can be had in the United States in time of peace.

It is an augury of success for the new Major General, and it is creditable to the Governor as well, that there is no taint of "politics" about this promotion. The most fit man for the place has been selected evidently and exclusively upon the score of his fitness. We may confidently expect for Gen. ROE a successful career, even while we hope that the force under his command may never be put to the final test of the efficiency of a volunteer soldiery.

The check to the outrageous provision of the Election bill in the Assembly, by which independent nominations were to be made even more difficult than they now are, is good as far as it goes. But it will require great vigilance and energy to prevent it becoming a law, because it has both machines behind it. In this instance the motive of the machines was so plain that they could not stand exposure; but they will seek the same end in some other form. There is nothing they loathe as they loathe independence in every shape. But independent voting at the polls should be made easier, not harder. It is worth more to the cause of decent government than a dozen laws regulating primaries.

The friends of ex-President HARRISON in Indiana have won a victory in the preliminary organization of the Republican Party at which all good citizens ma rejoice. Their avowed purpose is to force the currency issue to the front in the elections of next Fall, and they are prepared to take more advanced ground on that question than ever before. Considering what was the record of the Harrison Administration on this subject, this policy is all the more significant. It was under that Administration that the passage of the McKinley tariff law was secured by the Sherman Silver Purchase bill, the fruitful source of untold woes. To the last moment, President HARRISON shut his eyes to the operation of that disastrous measure. Undoubtedly he has had them opened since, but equally undoubtedly he and his friends now see that the tide of public opinion flows strongly toward substantial legislation for the gold standard. If in advocating it they are forcing the hands of Mr. MCKINLEY'S friends, who shall begrudge them any innocent satisfaction they may have in what is so clearly for the public good?

It is a singular reflection upon the condition of affairs in this community that the discovery of a mutilated body should thrill the community to its centre. Not with horror at this particular crime so much as at the obvious possibilities of it as a basis for newspaper enterprise. "What," says everybody to himself, and more particularly to herself, "are we to have all that over again?" It is true that the present atrocity seems to be modeled upon those procedures of the midwife, the barber, and the bathrubber upon which so systematic an effort was made to concentrate the intellectual interest of New York last year. That is no great wonder, seeing that the author and contriver of the former tragedy has been deemed, by a sympathetic prosecutor and Judge, blameworthy to the extent only of some eight years in confinement. But we may be allowed to express a hope that the very similarity of the circumstances may prevent our yellow contemporaries from expanding upon it as they expanded upon its prototype. A new torso in the river is really, from their point of view, and in their diction, a "back number." As they are strong let them be merciful, and reserve their full rhetorical and pictorial force for some fresh crime, which is fairly sure to reward their moderation by swimming into their ken before many moons are over.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There seems to be no longer any doubt that Nicaragua, not Costa Rica, is now the scene of a revolution. Careless as the Central Americans are in regard to these little matters, it must be annoying to the real rebels to have vague rumors in circulation about their exploits, crediting them to people and places that in reality have been almost absurdly quiet for many weeks. Correspondents should always be careful in fixing the position of a great national uprising. Any indefiniteness is likely to cause much inconvenience to many people. Nothing is more unpleasant than a failure to witness one of the events just because of an impression that it was taking place in a town several miles away. Tourists have a good right to complain if they are not notified of the time and place of every performance, and, moreover, English and American bankers like to know from just which one of the several Presidents large drafts are immediately to be expected.

—One of the reasons why so many suburban towns are governed, or, rather, misgoverned, by men, who, if their ambition kept step with their moral and mental qualifications, would be content to remain barkeepers in village grogshops or clerks in village groceries, is strikingly illustrated by an article in The New Rochelle Paragraph. Indignant surprise was expressed in this column the other day because electric light and telephone companies had been allowed to disfigure miles and miles of residential streets in New Rochelle by erecting in them a very forest of huge masts. To this The Paragraph replies by asserting, first, that as telephones and electric lights are needed, it was quite proper to let the companies put up as many poles as they chose; second, that the village authorities have carefully guarded public interests by insisting that the poles be painted, and, third, that the poles are an ornament and improvement to the village. Each of these assertions is more absurd than the other, and they are made simply because The Paragraph, like most papers of its class, is chained fast to one of the several factions into which the politicians of the place are divided. It defends every act of its masters, and denounces every act of the opponents of those masters, and is as regardless of common sense as of local interests. Perhaps this is the only course that will enable a paper to survive the competition of those from the nearby city, but it is a most miserable course for all that, and it enables many a petty wrong to be committed safely that otherwise would meet instant condemnation and speedy punishment.

—Complaint is made by the importers of Holland that American manufacturers distribute their price lists altogether too freely. This singular grievance has been formulated in a letter from certain merchants of Rotterdam to the United States Consul there, and he was moved to investigate the matter with some care. The results of his investigation appear in a report just printed at Washington. The wholesale dealers of the Netherlands, he says, regard a manufacturer's catalogue as a strictly confidential business communication, and consider it a breach of good faith for a manufacturer or a wholesale dealer to let a retail dealer or an outsider become acquainted with its contents. They insist so strongly on this interpretation of business etiquette that a wholesale stove dealer in Rotterdam refused information as to the size and description of a certain English-made stove, (asked for at the request of an American stove manufacturer,) on the plea that the descriptive catalogue sent him by the English manufacturer was only intended for his own personal use. Many Dutch wholesale dealers refuse to deal with manufacturers who send their priced catalogues broadcast over the land, and, for this reason, the Consul informs the American trade. In the letter already mentioned protest is also made against the sending of American export papers to small dealers in Holland. These papers, they say, "spoil the market" for the wholesalers, and they ask the Consul to do what he can toward stopping the practices of American editors and manufacturers. The Consul, naturally enough, has refrained from undertaking this large task and contents himself with stating the facts as they exist.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. GEORGE GOULD is quoted as saying that he is tired of discussing rapid transit. For once, then, he is in perfect harmony with the community in which he lives. It, too, is aweary of talk on that topic, having heard it for many and many a year, and seen no results whatever. But in rapid transit itself the residents of New York are still intensely interested, and they more than doubt if Mr. GOULD shares in the slightest degree their desire for better transportation facilities.

—Our own authorities have as yet only begun to arrange for the maintenance of order on the western side of the Alaskan boundary, but those of Canada more quickly realized the necessities of the case, and have already put their part of the new mining region under the control of a man well qualified both by experience and reputation to perform successfully the difficult task of organizing and governing a wild land and wilder men. Major J. W. WALSH, who has received from Ottawa practically unlimited powers over the great region to which the little Klondike has given a name, is known all through the Northwest as one who can command respect as well as fear, able to rule as well as to fight, and possessing a happy faculty for making slender resources go a long ways. His first important work was done in 1873, when, just after Col. (now Lord) WOLSELEY had suppressed the Red River rebellion, he was sent out to take charge of the recently established Province of Manitoba. He had 500 miles to patrol, and only one division, fifty men, of the Mounted Police, while around him were from 8,000 to 9,000 turbulent Indians, always ready for war against the whites or among themselves. Major WALSH summoned the chiefs, told them that law was to replace battle as a means of settling grievances, and, somehow or other, he managed to establish and preserve a very fair approach to peace. When the Sioux, under SITTING BULL, after the Custer massacre, crossed into English territory, serious trouble was feared, but Major WALSH, accompanied by only four of his men, rode into the Indian camp and passed the night there. At a council meeting next morning, he told his hosts that they must abandon all thoughts of further hostilities or he would drive them back to test the mercies of Gen. MILES and his soldiers. The Indians made and kept a promise to obey his orders.

Great excitement was created in one of the Pittsburg police stations late Sunday night by a man dressed in a fur coat. It wasn't the coat that caused the excitement, though that was rather notable, but the fact that the man, in applying for a free bed, gave his name as LADISLAUS SIENKIEWICZ. The moment it had been spoken the Sergeant at the desk leaped to his feet and all the policemen in the back room woke up and crowded around the stranger. "Did you write 'Quo Vadis'?" asked the Sergeant in awed tones. "No," answered the owner of the fur coat quietly, "but my cousin HENRYK did." Sighs of relief came from the assembled policemen, and it was with comparative calm that they began to question the relative of their literary idol. They heard a most affecting hard-luck story. LADISLAUS said that he was born in Lithuania, that he had received a university education at Warsaw, and that lack of means then forced him to become the translator for a publishing house. Later he was employed as secretary by his distinguished cousin, acting as his amanuensis and proofreader while "Pan Michael" and "Fire and Sword" went through the press. Then for two years he was tutor to HENRYK'S son and daughter, and finally came the "Quo Vadis" period. LADISLAUS says that he helped in the creation of that book, not only as amanuensis and searcher of history, but as the actual writer of some parts of it. He asserts with much feeling that his labors were unrewarded, and that a quarrel, precipitated just before the book was published, led to an estrangement. HENRYK refused to give his cousin credit for his collaboration, and the latter, hurt at this ingratitude, came to America. He had some money and good letters of introduction, but an affection of the eyes prevented him from earning a living, and when he reached the Pittsburg police station he had nothing left but the fur coat and 4 cents.

FEATURES OF "RAPID" TRANSIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think this morning is a great object lesson to New Yorkers concerning "rapid transit." The writer reached the Ninety-third Street station at 8:15 A. M. and the Rector Street station at 10:12, about the time required to go from New York to Philadelphia, a distance of 90 miles.

The trains came along at about ten minutes' headway, and it was an absolute impossibility to get on them without endangering life and limb. This utter demoralization of traffic occurs with unvarying frequency and whenever there is the slightest fog, which you know occurs frequently in this climate. At least 50,000 people this morning, who have to use the "L" road above Fifty-ninth Street, can bear me out as to the frequency of these delays and the utter uselessness of looking for rapid transit on an elevated structure, no matter how many lines there were. J. T. BECKETT.

New York, Feb. 9, 1898.

Our Rights in China.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great interest your able editorial of yesterday morning. You call attention to our not being admitted to a full understanding of the game of Lord Salisbury, which suggests that it is not safe to tie up to English statesmanship. Indeed, I do not believe in having any alliances whatever. We occupy a unique position, and there is no reason for our asking the assistance or help of any other nation. He who indorses a note for another will, in turn, be expected to indorse for the indorser. Let us insist on our rights when they are interfered with, whether other nations do or not.

By the way, I cannot understand that we have any rights whatever in foreign territory except by treaty. If China is deprived of her right by some other nation I do not see that we have any reason to expect that nation to recognize us. When one nation's territory is conquered by another the new and superior force acquires superiority. Any nation has the right to exclude all others from equal privileges with its own citizens as to commerce. Imagine our demanding of Germany rights in Alsace-Lorraine, Strasburg, for example, which had been granted us by France. Under our protective tariff (which, by the way, I thoroughly believe in,) we are most effectually excluding all other nations from our own ports.

F. C. MOORE.

New York, Feb. 8, 1898.

NUGGETS.

A Prerequisite.

Willie (studying his Virgil)—Pa, I'm stuck. The Trojan gladiator is saying something to his rival, and I can't make it out."

Father—Maybe he's telling him to go get a reputation.—Philadelphia Record.

One Infliction Avoided.

"Modern warfare," said the prosy boarder, "is the best. A short, sharp, and decisive struggle—"

"Which," Asbury Peppers interrupted, "is all over before the poets get time to warm up."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Hard Day.

"Yes," said the politician wearily, "I have had a pretty hard time of it."

"Have you had much to do?"

"No. There wasn't anything for me to do. I was before an investigating committee all day and my youngest son has been asking questions concerning theology all the evening."—Washington Star.

No Cause for Enmity.

"That's very nice," said the spectator. "I am glad to see those two politicians go out of the room arm in arm, chatting pleasantly."

"There is nothing very extraordinary about that."

"But from what I have read I supposed that they were antagonists and rivals."

"Oh, yes; they are antagonists and rivals. But that is no excuse for their hating each other. They don't belong to the same party."—Washington Star.

JUST FROM DAWSON.

From The Deadwood Pioneer.

A Dawson City mining man lay dying on the ice,
He didn't have a woman nurse—he didn't have the price,
But a comrade kneeled beside him, as the sun sank in repose,
To listen to his dying words and watch him while he froze.
The dying man propped up his head above four rods of snow,
And said, "I never saw it thaw at ninety-eight below.
Send this little pin-head nugget that I swiped from Jason Dills
To my home, you know, at Deadwood, at Deadwood in the Hills.
"Tell my friends and tell my en'mies, if you ever reach the East,
That this Dawson City region is no place for man or beast;
That the land's too elevated and the wind too awful cold,
And the Hills of South Dakota yield as good a grade of gold;
Tell my sweetheart not to worry with a sorrow too intense,
For I would not thus have panned out had I had a lick of sense.
Oh! the air is growing thicker, and those breezes give me chills,
Gee, I wish I was in Deadwood, in Deadwood in the Hills.
"Tell the fellows in the home land to remain and have a cinch,
That the price of patent pork chops here is eighty cents an inch.
That I speak as one who's been here scratching 'round to find the gold,
And at ten per cent. of discount I could not buy up a cold.
Now, so-long," he faintly whispered, "I have told you what to do."
And he closed his weary eyelids and froze solid p. d. q.
His friend procured an organ box and c. o. d.'d the bills,
And sent the miner home that night to Deadwood in the Hills.

ART AND PORTRAITS.

The illustrations to the serial stories of the Revolution by Henry Cabot Lodge and of the American Navy in the Revolution by Capt. A. T. Mahan, now running in Scribner's Magazine, have attracted wide attention. The publishers of the magazine recently conceived the idea of exhibiting the original drawings and paintings for these illustrations in the principal American cities and they are now on exhibition at the Avery Galleries, 368 Fifth Avenue.

The artists, over 100 of whose paintings and drawings are now shown, are those well-known illustrators, B. West Clinedinst, Carelton T. Chapman, Harry Fenn, and Howard Pyle, and their brothers, younger in years and reputation; E. C. Peixotto, H. C. Edwards, P. C. Yohn, W. A. Clarke, H. W. Ditzler, H. A. Ogden, H. L. Brown, H. C. Christie, A. I. Keller, E. Potthast, and F. Luis Mora. There are a few pen-and-ink and pencil drawings and a half dozen oils, but the majority of the pictures shown are black and whites. The range of the illustrations is necessarily a wide one, and their subjects are the more notable battles on land and sea, and historical buildings of the Revolution. The battles of Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, Princeton, Trenton, Bennington, Ticonderoga, Brandywine, and Camden, Revolutionary houses and scenes in Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Cambridge, Valley Forge, and the assault on Quebec, are the chief illustrations of Mr. Lodge's story shown, while a series of pictures by Carleton T. Chapman illustrates the naval battle on Lake Champlain between the fleets commanded respectively by Benedict Arnold and Guy Carleton, and there are two pictures also by Mr. Chapman of the famous naval battle between the Ranger and Drake, and the Bonhommie Richard and Serapis.

Howard Pyle leads all the rest with his paintings of the "Fight on the Common, Lexington," two of the series of twelve pictures of the "Battle of Bunker Hill," of which the remainder are still to appear, and of "Jefferson Writing the Declaration of Independence." Next to Mr. Pyle the most striking work is that of the marine artist, Carleton T. Chapman. Special mention must be made of his admirable series of illustrations of the naval battle on Lake Champlain, in which he has reproduced the old schooners and brigs of the opposing fleets, and particularly the clumsy barges of the Americans, propelled by long sweeps, and which by their stubborn resistance to the enemy so delayed and wearied the latter as to really transform Arnold's defeat into a victory. Mr. Peixotto has done excellent work in his sketches of Concord and Lexington, and particularly of Princeton. His pencil drawing of the old Stony Brook Bridge at Princeton is admirable. Mr. Yohn is at his best in the well composed and drawn sketches of the "Battle of Princeton," the "Ride of Paul Revere," and the "Pulling Down of the Statue of George III. in Bowling Green." Other good examples are P. Luis Mora's "Prayer at Cambridge," H. A. Ogden's "Reading the Declaration of Independence," E. Potthast's "Battle of Camden," and A. I. Keller's "Attack on Savannah." The exhibition will remain open until Saturday night.

Messrs. Knoedler & Co. have recently opened their newly completed picture gallery in the rear of their present gallery, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and have arranged to signalize this opening an extremely interesting exhibition composed of a number of new portraits and other pictures by the French painter, Chartran, several miniatures by W. J. Baer, and some important modern French and Spanish canvases by Rico, Henner, Domingo, Zamacois, and others, including the remarkable Corot, "Fontainebleau." This example of the great Barbizon painter, seven feet ten inches in width by six feet eight inches in depth, was painted in 1832, and was in the famous collection of 100 masterpieces exhibited in Paris in 1892.

Mr. Baer, who has won a deserved reputation as a landscape and figure painter, has recently been devoting himself to miniature painting, on which he has some original and commendable ideas, with marked success. A panel of four allegorical subjects—"Summer," "Autumn," "Spring," and "Golden Hours"—is particularly deserving of attention and study.

When the pictures of the French artist Chartran were first shown in New York last Winter, they gave an impression of insincerity and of glow and glitter rather than substantial merit. M. Chartran's present second exhibition of fifteen portraits and four pictures at Knoedler's gallery, all, with the exception of Archbishop Corrigan's portrait, painted within the last few months in Chicago, Pittsburg, and New York, gives a better impression than that of last year. It will be difficult to say in what the improvement lies, but that there is an improvement cannot be denied. Chartran is particularly successful in the posing of his sitters, and although, like Madrazo, his likenesses are, as a rule, flattering, yet, like Madrazo, his work is refined and pleasing. The bust portrait of Mrs. W. D. Sloane, with a color scheme of delicate pink and green, is particularly good, and is charming in color and expression. That of her daughter, Miss Lila V. Sloane, also a bust portrait, while equally refined in treatment, is not as attractive. Very effective is the half-length oval portrait of Mrs. Carstairs of Philadelphia, who is painted in a becoming outdoor costume, with picture hat and furs, and also that of another woman, Mrs. Charles Lockhart of Pittsburg, an arrangement of blues and grays against a green background. Of the men's portraits shown, the best are those of Charles Lockhart of Pittsburg, J. J. Albright of Buffalo, C. L. Magee of Pittsburg, C. L. Knoedler of New York, and J. C. Morse of Chicago. The portrait of Mr. Lockhart is especially notable for its flesh tones and the painting of the gray hair and bushy eyebrows. The most speaking likeness is that of Mr. Knoedler. The poses of Messrs. Albright, a seated one, and of T. B. Burnham, who is standing, are very easy and natural.

Of the four fancy pictures shown, the "Lady with Pink Hood" is particularly attractive and artistic. There is beautiful color in "Desdemona" and the "Venus Anadyomene." The portraits of M. Chartran, like those of M. Madrazo, are essentially decorative, and belong more to the boudoir and the white and gold salon than to the gallery or the mahogany wainscoted, heavily curtained dining or drawing room.

The sale of a collection of 218 oil paintings by well-known foreign and American artists will begin this evening at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Avenue, and will be continued there to-morrow evening. The catalogue of this sale as originally compiled included ten paintings attributed to Millet, Daubigny, Troyon, Diaz, and the other Barbizon painters, from the estate of Sherod C. Ball of Newark, N. J. These have now been withdrawn from the sale, it having transpired that they were entered by persons of Mr. Norman's acquaintance. He received them in good faith, but was careful to catalogue them by themselves.

The star picture of the collection is Verboeckhoven's "Tiger Emerging from His Den," the strongest study of animal life that Verboeckhoven ever made. Scattered through the collection are some fair and a few good pictures, including a Dolph, a small and early Inness, two excellent Blakelocks, a good Grolleron, a Reyna, a dog picture by Melin, "The Wounded Hound"; a landscape by Julian Rix, and a landscape by Twachtman.

THE MUSIC OF YESTERDAY.

Mr. Alexander Siloti Gives His First Piano Recital.

Alexander Siloti, the Russian pianist, who recently made his début in the somewhat depressing atmosphere of a fashionable subscription concert, gave his first recital yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall in conditions which enabled him to do himself more justice, and gave lovers of piano playing an opportunity to arrive at a clearer estimate of his abilities. These are larger than they appeared to be at the aforesaid fashionable concert, and while it cannot be said that Mr. Siloti is a pianist of commanding power, it can, and ought to be, and hereby is, said that his playing has certain fascinating traits.

His programme yesterday was neatly arranged in three groups of compositions. The first consisted of three numbers of the older kind—a suite by Handel, Daquin's descriptive trifle, "Le Coucou," and Beethoven's E major sonata, opus 109. The second group consisted of Russian music—a prelude by Rachmaninoff, an étude ("La Nuit") by Glazounoff, "Peons," and a "Basso Ostinato" by Arensky, Liadoff's "Music Box," and Pabst's paraphrase on themes from Tschaikowsky's opera, "Eugenie Onegin." The third group was Chopin's A flat ballade and étude, opus 7, No. 25, and Liszt's Twelfth Hungarian rhapsody.

The Russian music was interesting chiefly because of its novelty. The Rachmaninoff prelude displayed boldness and vigor of style, and the Arensky "Basso Ostinato" a good harmonic scheme; but the other numbers were of the kind in which the

tooth of time speedily gnaws large holes. They were hardly strong enough, indeed, to stand the voyage across the Atlantic.

Mr. Siloti has enormous technic. In fact he does all the difficult things known to pianists with consummate ease and with fine assurance. His command of dynamic effects is large, and his tone ranges in power through an infinite number of gradations, from a whispering pianissimo to a thundering fortissimo. He has, furthermore, a splendid palette of color. He did not reveal this at his first concert, and the failure to do so on the part of a genuine pupil of Liszt caused disappointment. But there need be no further comment on this ground. If Mr. Siloti is anything he is a colorist. Such contrasts and variety as he displayed in the Rachmaninoff prelude and the Liadoff bit of trickery are not to be excelled by any player.

It would be pleasant to say that Mr. Siloti came off as well in the profounder departments of his art. But his performance of the Chopin ballade was rude and uninformed. His reading of the Beethoven sonata showed sympathy for the works of the great master, and in parts, especially the announcement of the theme of the second movement, was dignified, reposeful, and warm in color. But the reading was deficient as a whole in analytical insight into the subtle details of the composition. It was a specimen of that kind of Beethoven playing which commands attention, but does not carry conviction. Mr. Siloti, however, will always please by reason of his great command of the keyboard, and in compositions requiring vigorous technic and variety of color he will get and deserve hearty applause.

"SIEGFRIED" AT THE OPERA.

Second Performance in the Nibelung's Ring Series Under Mr. Damrosch.

The music dramas of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" tetralogy, shorn of their prologue, "Das Rheingold," are in process of presentation at the Metropolitan Opera House in a somewhat disconnected manner. "Die Walküre," was presented last Friday night, and between that performance and the work of last evening, patrons of the house were permitted to hear Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" and Rossini's "Barber of Seville." There are some persons who think that something of this sort ought to be done always when the tetralogy is given, but the majority of music-lovers in these days prefer to have the four of the works given in their natural sequence. The public of this city, however, is so accustomed to having these works performed separately that perhaps after all not many have been disappointed by the present arrangement.

There was a large audience last night, and every evidence that it was thoroughly well pleased. After the second act and at the close of the opera, especially, there was much enthusiasm. There is not a great deal to be said in the way of comment that has not already been said. Some of the principal persons in the cast have been heard before. The new members were Mr. Rains as Fafner, Mr. Breuer as Mime, Mlle. Toronta as the forest bird, and Mme. Staudigl as Erda, Mr. Kraus as Siegfried, Mme. Nordica as Brünnhilde, Mr. Bispham as Alberich, and Mr. Stehmann as Wotan.

Of the newcomers, Mr. Brener was easily the most satisfactory, though it cannot be said that his Mime eclipsed memories of those who have gone before him. Nevertheless, it is to such parts as this that his voice and style are best suited, and he showed himself to be well acquainted with the traditions of the role. Mr. Rains's sepulchral bass voice sounded well through the tin trumpet of the ever-admirable Fafner. Mlle. Toronta's voice was just of the right quality for the music of the forest bird, but her inexperience was obvious in her delivery of the measures. Nevertheless, this young woman ought to come to something, if she studies diligently. Mme. Staudigl as Eida was acceptable.

Mr. Kraus is a big, manly Siegfried. Last season, in spite of the fact that his voice was in a dreadful condition, he made a favorable impression in the part. Last night his voice was all right, and he sang his music with abundant vigor, but, of course, with his usual bad method—or, rather, lack of method. Mr. Bispham's Alberich is familiar, and was satisfactory last night. Mme. Nordica's Brünnhilde was quite up to its usual mark. It was a late hour when she made her appearance, and little can be said about her. Mr. Damrosch conducted well, and the orchestra played excellently.

ORIGINAL MUSIC OFFERED.

Concert by the Manuscript Society in Chickering Hall.

The second public concert of the season by the Manuscript Society of New York was given last night in Chickering Hall. A large and fashionable audience was in attendance, and the programme offered was exceptionally interesting. Especially noteworthy was the first number, a symphonic fantasy, "Life's Springtide," by F. X. Arens of this city. Mr. Arens's work was highly praised. Arthur Bird of Berlin offered two episodes for the orchestra which were striking in their originality. C. Villiers Stanford of London, who is an honorary member of the society, presented a prelude to "Oedipus Rex." Miss Martha G. Miner sang three songs composed by Charles Fonteyn Manney of Boston and responded to an encore. Another notable presentation of the evening was an overture, "Death's Dance," by Harry Patterson Hopkins of Baltimore. Anton Seidl and his orchestra gave the interpretations. The third and last public concert of the season to be given by the society will take place on Monday night, April 11, at Carnegie Hall.

TWELFTH NIGHT CLUB BENEFIT.

The Organization Will Give a Varied Bill Feb. 18.

The members of the Twelfth Night Club have decided to give another benefit performance. The object is to increase their building fund, which was begun four years ago by a similar performance, which netted them $1,000 for the purchase of a clubhouse.

It was about four years ago that Joseph Jefferson suggested that this worthy organization should have a home of its own, and the members have now come to the conclusion that it is about time to give another performance and continue giving them annually until they have sufficient capital in their treasury to secure a home.

Invitations were yesterday issued to members of the press to meet the committee having the affair in charge—Miss Alice Fischer, Miss Bessie Tyree, and Miss Annie Russell. The performance will be given on the afternoon of Feb. 18 at the Empire Theatre, which has been kindly loaned by Charles Frohman with his entire orchestra. Joseph Humphries has tendered his services so far as the stage management is concerned.

The programme as announced yesterday, but subject to change, will include three one-act plays entitled "Danger Field, '95," a comedy in monologue and a climax, by Mildred T. Dowling, the cast consisting of Miss Annie Russell, Edward J. Morgan, and Thomas Whiffen; another known as "Christmas Eve," by Clay Green, in which William H. Crane and Francis Carlisle will be seen, and the third will be "Mrs. Hillary Regrets," by A. E. Walker, in which John Drew and Isabel Irving will assume the leading parts. The third act of "Sowing the Wind" will be given with many members of the original cast, including Henry Miller, Viola Allen, W. H. Thompson, and W. H. Crompton.

Chauncey Olcott will render some of his ballads, and Eleanor Mayo-Elverson will sing. Mme. Modjeska has promised to make an address, and David Bispham will sing some of his English songs. The entertainment will conclude with a Shakespearean sketch by Grant Stewart, with suggestions from Daniel Frohman and Ella Starr, entitled "A Burning Question in Elysium." The characters to be represented are Hamlet, Macbeth, Falstaff, Romeo, Mark Antony, Coriolanus, the Apothecary, Malvolio, Benedick, King Lear, Richard III., Lady Macbeth, Portia, Anne Page, Juliet, Ophelia, Desdemona, Audrey, Rosalind, Beatrice, Katherine, Tamora, and Viola.

It will be played by the following: William Faversham, Eben Plympton, J. E. Dodson, George Fawcett, Walter Stearns Hale, Burr McIntosh, Robert Cotton, Robert Edeson, Joseph Haworth, Guy Standing, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., Miss Alice Fischer, Miss Ida Conquest, Miss Bijou Fernandez, Miss Annie Russell, Miss Minnie Dupree, Miss May Robson, Miss Maud Hosford, Miss Elizabeth Tyree, Amelia Bingham, Viola Allen, and others.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON ILL.

Canadian Geologist Suffering from Paralysis of His Left Side.

MONTREAL, Feb. 9.—Sir William Dawson, former Principal of McGill University and one of the greatest geologists in the world, is very low, his left side being almost entirely paralyzed.

FRENCH DEMAND ON CHINA

Indemnity Asked for M. Lyaudet, a Citizen Kidnapped by Tonquin Pirates in 1895.

ACTION THREATENED IF UNPAID

A Report that China Is Helplessly Awaiting France's Next Move, and Another that She Has Agreed to Settle for $20,000.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"The Japanese Minister, M. Yano Funio, regretfully intimates to the Tsung-li-Yamen the inability of his Government, having regard to the obligations contracted by Japan, to grant an extension of the time for payment of the indemnity. Though no official statement has been issued, the negotiations for a loan from British sources are regarded as having failed.

"M. Dubail, the French Chargé d'Affaires, has formulated some unreasonable demands upon the Tsung-li-Yamen. Among other things, he insists upon the payment of indemnity to the family of a Frenchman kidnapped in Tonquin, as alleged by the Chinese, by brigands, and subsequently liberated. Eight days have been given for a favorable reply, in default whereof French action in the South will become necessary. The reply must necessarily be unfavorable, and the Chinese are helplessly awaiting French action."

According to special dispatches from Paris, the Chinese Government has agreed to pay an indemnity of £4,000 ($20,000) to M. Lyaudet, the Frenchman kidnapped by Tonquin pirates in 1895.

BRITISH BUNGLING IN CHINA.

Failure to Secure the Loan Due to Bad Diplomacy—A Port Needed.

PEKIN, Feb. 9.—The idea of a loan on either British or Russian guarantee has been definitely abandoned. The failure of the British negotiations, with such favorable terms, seems due to diplomatic bungling, and it is the opinion here that stronger diplomacy is urgently needed.

Russia refuses to declare her intentions regarding Port Arthur. If the Russian occupation is to be permanent, Great Britain ought to occupy Ta-lien-wan or some other northern port—Chusan being too far south—or to withdraw altogether from competition with Russia.

The offer of a German firm to negotiate a 6 per cent. loan at 94 has been declined.

Prince Henry Lands in Ceylon.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Feb. 9.—The German cruiser Deutschland arrived here last night, and Prince Henry of Prussia landed this morning and proceeded to the Government House.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—It is reported that the cruiser Gefion has arrived at Colombo and that the transport steamer Crefeld, with the German troops, arrived at Kiao-Chau yesterday.

British Fleet Going to Japan.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Nagasaki says: "The British fleet now at Chemulpo will go to Nagasaki to-morrow (Thursday.)"

BLAMED FOR IRISH MISERY.

Members of Parliament Take the Government to Task for Not Giving Relief to Famine Sufferers.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The debates on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne were resumed in the House of Commons to-day, Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, moving an amendment calling attention to the distress in Ireland and the failure of the potato crop. The motion was seconded by John P. Hayden, member for South Roscommon, and was supported by John Dillon, Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party and member for East Mayo, who said the misery in Ireland was a scandal for the Government. Mr. Dillon added that the distress was aggravated by evictions of the starving, and he called upon the Government for immediate, comprehensive proposals for the relief of the sufferers.

After Messrs. Plunkett, Redmond, and Healy had spoken, Mr. Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, denied that the Government had been slow to recognize the distress in Ireland. He fully acknowledged the situation was grave and called for exceptional measures, and defended the relief measures adopted.

The Government, it is asserted on the authority of a reliable news agency, has decided to take no Parliamentary action for some time to come respecting a West Indies grant.

RUSSIA AND THE CRETAN ISSUE.

She Abandons Prince George and Declines All Responsibility.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—Much importance is attached to a communication appearing in the official Messenger, in which Russia, abandoning the candidacy of Prince George of Greece for the Governorship of the Island of Crete, threatens all concerned, declines all responsibility for the consequences of further dragging the question, and will not allow any increase in the number of Turkish troops in Crete, or be a party to any coercion of the Cretans.

DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY FAILS.

English Baron (Philip Sidney) Declared a Bankrupt in London.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Baron De L'Isle and Dudley, (Philip Sidney,) has been declared a bankrupt. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards, and is Chairman of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery.

Philip Sidney, second Baron De L'Isle and Dudley, is just seventy years of age. He was at one time a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards. He succeeded to the title borne by his father, the first baron, in 1851. He married in 1850, Mary, daughter of Sir William Foulis. She died in 1891. His second wife, whom he married two years later, was Emily Frances, daughter of William F. Ramsay, Esq. His heir is a son by his first marriage, the Honorable Philip Sidney. His residences are Ingleby Manor, in Northallerton, Yorks; Penchurst Place, Tonbridge, and in London Wellington Court, Knightsbridge. Baron De L'Isle and Dudley is Chairman of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery.

KRUEGER RE-ELECTED.

Chosen to Govern the South African Republic the Fourth Time.

PRETORIA, Transvaal Republic, Feb. 9.—Paul Krueger has been re-elected President of the South African Republic.

S. J. Paul Krueger has now been elected President of the South African Republic for the fourth time. The term is five years. There were three candidates in the field, all belonging to the Executive Council, of which Mr. Krueger is President. Gen. Joubert, its Vice President and Commandant General of the Transvaal forces, was the second candidate, and Mr. Schalk Burger, an ordinary member of the Council, was the third candidate. The candidacy of Mr. Schalk Burger, it has been said, was intended to split Gen. Joubert's vote and secure the re-election of President Krueger. Joubert accused Schalk Burger of breaking his engagements not to run, and declared that if President Krueger was re-elected he would continue Commandant General, but if Schalk Burger was elected he would forthwith resign.

The total number of votes cast was 19,423. President Krueger received 13,764, Mr. Schalk Burger 3,716, and Gen. Joubert 1,943.

American Fruit in Austria.

VIENNA, Feb. 9.—It is officially denied that there is any question at present of restricting the importation of American fruit and plants.

SOME NOTABLE WEDDINGS.

Miss Mary Clendenen Morrison Married to Robert Moore Field Luyster—Dr. Thompson Officiates.

An interesting church wedding yesterday afternoon was that of Miss Mary Clendenen Morrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Morrison of 139 East Forty-fifth Street, and Robert Moore Field Luyster of the Central National Bank, in this borough, a resident of Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed at 5 P. M., in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Madison Avenue and East Fifty-third Street, by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson.

The church was appropriately decorated by Hauser with palms, and the organist played the "Lohengrin" Wedding March as the bridal procession entered, headed by the ushers—Cyrus H. Taylor and Philip Osborne of Brooklyn and Hugh McCulloch and Robert L. Low of this borough. The bridesmaids, who followed, gowned in white silk and white mousseline de soie, wearing white hats and feathers, and carrying bouquets of pinks, were Miss Lillian Louise Morrison, the bride's sister, and Miss Jean Kirkpatrick, her cousin.

The bride came next, walking alone. She wore a white satin gown, with a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom, fastened on her waist, and a tulle veil caught with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white roses. At the front of the church she met the bridegroom, attended by the best man, Richard J. Jackson of Plainfield, N. J. The organ played soft music throughout the ceremony, and Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played upon its conclusion, as the bridal party passed out of the church.

There was no wedding reception. Mr. and Mrs. Luyster left town after the ceremony for the South, where their wedding trip will be spent. Their home will be in Brooklyn.

Brinsmade—Jones.

Miss Jessie Maxwell Jones of this city, and Charles Lyman Brinsmade of 166 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, were married on Tuesday evening in Richmond Borough, at the home of the bride's parents. Only the family and intimate friends were present. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Edith Jones, as the maid of honor. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Townsend, pastor of All Angels' Church, Manhattan, assisted by the Rev. J. Douglas Adam of Brooklyn, a brother-in-law of the bridegroom. The ushers were Frederick W. Jones, Jr., Ernest Flagg, John H. Prentice, William Adams Delano, John Goetchins, Allen A. Robbins, George Sheffield, and Samuel B. Thorne. Mr. and Mrs. Brinsmade will sail, on Feb. 26, for Paris, where Mr. Brinsmade intends to continue his studies in architecture.

Walsh—Foote.

Miss Louise E. A. Foote, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Foote, and W. W. Walsh, Jr., one of the leading members of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, were united in marriage on Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, 131 Decatur Street, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith. Miss Elizabeth Walsh, a sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor. The best man was George Walsh and the ushers were George Butler, Russell E. Prentiss, Frank Butler, and Frederick Butler. One of the most notable among the many costly presents was a solid silver loving cup, presented to Mr. Walsh by the rough-riding class of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club. A reception followed the ceremony.

Ventley—Tooker.

The Rev. Albert E. Ventley, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, West Hoboken, and Miss Nellie Tooker of Highwood Park, Weehawken Heights, were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. J. H. Dennison of Greenport, L. I., performed the ceremony. Miss Edith Tooker, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Charles Emory Kiralfy of New York was best man. Only the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties witnessed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception.

Griffith—Gill.

At St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Miss Leonor Riuz Gill of 31 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, was married to Eugene Hunter Griffith of Cumberland, Me. The bride's sister, Miss Lolita Gill, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Ida Rheter and Miss Ange Atkinson. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, Joseph Griffith. The ushers were Knox Taylor, James Gill, Mr. Cordover, and Audubon Gill. The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony.

THE NILE PROBABLY SAFE.

She Left Buenos Ayres for Southampton Jan. 21.

A report was published yesterday to the effect that the Royal Mail steamer Nile, which left Southampton, England, Dec. 24, with a large party of wealthy excursionists, was believed to have been lost off the coast of South America. The excursionists included a number of well-known Americans, and many inquiries concerning the fate of the vessel were made yesterday afternoon by their friends in this city. The report stated that nothing had been heard from the vessel since she left Rio de Janeiro Jan. 12.

At the office of the company's agents and at the Lloyd's offices it was stated that the Nile had arrived at Montevideo Jan. 14. She was in Buenos Ayres two days later, and sailed for Southampton Jan. 21. As the distance is 8,000 miles, the vessel is not yet due there.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager Edward Rosenbaum concluded arrangements yesterday afternoon with Miss Maud Haslam to play one of the principal parts in the "Marquis of Michigan."

Marie Engel sailed on Saturday last for this country, and shortly after her arrival she will appear in concerts. Miss Engel will remain here until the middle of April, returning in time to appear in operas at Covent Garden during the Spring season.

The management of the Knickerbocker Theatre has arranged with Nat Goodwin to open next season with his new play, "Nathan Hale," which he recently produced in Chicago. Mr. Goodwin has agreed not to present this play outside of Chicago until it is produced in New York.

May Irwin will close her New York engagement with "The Swell Miss Fitzwell" on Saturday night, Feb. 19, and will open the following Monday at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn. Miss Irwin's season at the Bijou Theatre has been the most successful, financially, in the history of the house.

Maurice Grau stated yesterday that the idea of giving Sunday night popular concerts after the season of Damrosch & Ellis had been practically abandoned, because he found that the people who attend these concerts require the very best of talent, which is not at all times obtainable.

Emil Paur, the conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, when recently in New York, said he did not know anything about the future conductorship of the orchestra, but he did know that Mr. Higginson is ready to decide the question. Mr. Paur stated he declined some time ago two offers to conduct in Europe.

At the matinée performance of Edward E. Rice's "The Girl from Paris," yesterday, Miss Georgia Caine's part, Julie Bon-Bon, the gay Parisienne, was assumed in an exceedingly clever manner by Miss Hattie Williams, who will continue in the part when the new company takes the road after the close of this engagement, Saturday night.

Miss Ridpath will take the title rôle and Miss Lucille Flaven will appear as Dorothy Travers in "The French Maid" at the Herald Square Theatre next week, the last of its run. Miss Flaven is described as a society débutante, and the press agent insists that she will wear an eight-hundred-dollar frock, made by Paquin, "of uncut plush velvet, the upper part made with 'the Bertha effect,' trimmed with real lace, lined with rich satin, and the edges of the pelisse finished with narrow sable."

Thirteenth Regiment Review.

The Thirteenth Regiment was reviewed last night by Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, at the armory, Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn. Long and faithful service medals were awarded to Hospital Steward Charles G. Curtis, who has served twenty-five years; Capt. John A. Anderson, Sergt. Frederick W. Nash, and Private Arthur A. Hayward, fifteen years, and Quartermaster Sergt. William Donagy, Sergt. Eugene Lovenberg, Private F. W. Wusterman, Sergt. W. B. Wickes, Private P. W. Turney, and Private J. W. Williams, ten years. After the review there was dancing. Lieut. Charles O. Dewey was at the head of the Floor Committee, and Major G. D. Russell of the Entertainment Committee.

WOMEN'S EQUALITY UNION

Some of the Civic Rights Asked by the New Organization.

WANT SEATS IN FERRYBOATS

All Complain of Rules Barring Women from Restaurants After 6 P. M.—Resolutions Adopted with Enthusiasm.

If civic rights cannot be obtained by women through the ballot, they are to have them through organization by way of the Civic and Political Equality Union of the City of New York, which held its first open meeting at the Tuxedo yesterday afternoon.

The union is not a political organization. That was plainly stated by the President, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, who presided, but there are certain rights which it believes women should have, and certain offices she should hold for the general benefit of all women.

The organization proper was formed in October, and since that time officers of various societies working for the advancement of women along political, industrial, or educational lines have been meeting monthly to arrange the work which was put before the general meeting yesterday.

There are as many women as men in the metropolis, it was stated, and in some respects woman is of greater importance, representing the home and motherhood.

Therefore the union asks that suitably qualified women be appointed on the Boards of Health and Education, and in the Department of Street Cleaning, that there be no discrimination in the pay of men and women in the city's employ doing equal work; that women students and physicians have access, on equal terms with men, to the city hospitals, and that women in charge of the city, as patients, paupers, or criminals, be allowed to have a woman physician if they so desire; that women be protected in their civil rights in being entitled to food or shelter in any house of public entertainment by day or night, if they are as respectable as men claiming the same privileges, and, lastly, that provision shall be made for seats in all public conveyances, and that on ferryboats rules shall be enforced to secure seats for women in the portions of the boats nominally reserved for them.

These resolutions were adopted with enthusiasm.

"What we ask in beginning this work," said Miss Harriette Keyser, Chairman of the Industrial Committee of the union, "is that women work shoulder to shoulder; we must put down in our souls that a wrong done to one woman is a wrong done to every woman. We are working for men as well as women when we work for equal wages. The low wages of women are an injury to men, and through them they frequently lose their positions."

The subject of seats in public conveyances, particularly in ferryboats, received much attention. Every woman had a grievance to relate, and the woman who had not gone to restaurants or hotels after 6 o'clock and been turned away had friends who had.

An interesting feature of the meeting was a little talk by Mrs. Haines, the police matron of the Eldridge Street Station, who told of one woman she knew who needed the sympathy of the union—Mrs. Hammond, a police matron with a stainless record, and yet who was to be tried for stealing from a prisoner, a drunken woman, whom she had searched. Mrs. Hammond of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, East Sixty-seventh Street, the matron in question, who was present, gave a full account of the incident. She is to be tried at Police Headquarters this morning at 10 o'clock. There was some talk of appointing a committee to be in attendance, but no action was taken.

BALL AT THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

Nearly 1,000 Persons at the Annual "Ladies' Day" Reception.

The Catholic Club held its annual "ladies' day" reception at the clubhouse, 120 West Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday. There was an attendance of nearly a thousand people.

These yearly affairs are really balls, at which none but members and their women friends are present. They arouse a strong interest among the members, and as there are over 700 of them in this city, and each is privileged to bring as many feminine relatives or acquaintances as he wishes, they are well attended. Music was furnished last night by Ernest Neyer's Seventh Regiment Band. Dancing was started in the ballroom about 10 o'clock, supper was served in the billiard room at midnight.

Among those present were Justice Joseph F. Daly, President of the club; Oliver P. Buel, Vice President, and Mrs. Buel; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Farrelly, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Pulleyn, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh G. Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. O'Conor, Mr. and Mrs. Myles Tierney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Heidenis, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Mulry, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Bannin, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. John G. O'Keefe, Charles V. Fornes, John P. Callanan, Joseph H. McGuire, Joseph F. Ward, Joseph F. McCoy, Hugh Kelly, Charles J. Perry, Herman Ridder, John Crane, and John Monks, Jr.

THE NEWS FOR BUSY WOMEN.

A Novel Course of Instruction in Current Happenings.

There are many New York women whose lives are so occupied with society doings or household duties that they find themselves unable to get time to observe what is going on in the world outside. Miss Kathleen Matthew has started a novel course of instruction for just such unfortunates, and gave a preliminary lecture in it yesterday at the home of Mrs. Daniel P. Ingraham, the Strathmore, Fifty-second Street and Broadway. She will deliver the ten lectures of the course on succeeding Thursday mornings at the same place, beginning next week.

Miss Matthew's general subject is "Topics of the Day." She regularly takes and reads the leading periodicals of this and the countries of Europe, and is herself thoroughly posted on interesting news. At her talks, which begin at 11 o'clock and last for an hour and a half, she takes up one subject after another, confining herself largely to the literary standpoint, and gives her hearers in condensed form the information they cannot get by reading on their own account.

Among those who heard her yesterday were Mrs. Charles H. Stone, Mrs. P. H. Gordon, and her sister, Miss Raleigh; Miss Mary Huntington, Mrs. Charles C. Bostwick, Mrs. Hibbard, Mrs. Cornelius Van Riper, Miss M. T. Douglas, Miss H. C. Manning, Mrs. William Price, and Mrs. William F. Reese.

POWERS-MANNES MUSICALE.

The Last of a Series of Five at Carnegie Lyceum.

The fifth and last of the notable series of invitation musicales which Francis Fischer Powers, the tenor, and David Mannes, the violinist, have been giving in the Carnegie Lyceum took place at 11 A. M. yesterday. Mr. Powers and Mr. Mannes are to give a series of subscription Lenten musicales in the lyceum on Wednesday mornings, March 2, 16, and 30, when Mme. Gadski and Miss Marguerite Hall will be among the artists heard.

Yesterday the chief features of interest were the selections from Wagner's tetralogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," in piano duets, by Adolf Glose and his daughter, Miss Augusta Glose. They opened the musicale with "Walhall," from "Das Rheingold," and later played "Feuerzauber" and "Ritt der Walküren," from "Die Walküre"; "Waldweben," from "Siegfried," and "Siegfried's Todtenmarsch," from "Götterdämmerung." The duets were all arranged by Mr. Glose.

Percy Rector Stephens sang "Se Pel Rigor" ("La Juive") by Halevy; Schubert's "My Resting Place," Gounod's "Slumber Song," from "Philemon et Baucis," and Farwell's "O Ships That Sail." Mrs. Marcella Powell sang "The Invocation" from Wagner's "Lohengrin" and "The Bird Song" from David's "Pearl of Brazil," the latter with violin obligato by Mr. Mannes. The rest of the programme, by Mr. Mannes and Miss Madeline Mannes, consisted of Tartini's Sonata in G minor, four movements; Wagner's prize song, "Meistersinger"; David's Scherzo; "Evening Song," by Schumann-Wilhelmj, and Wieniawski's mazurka.

A MUSICALE FOR CHARITY.

Mme. Gadski Among the Artists at a Notable Benefit for the College Settlement.

A remarkably successful benefit for the department of musical instruction at the College Settlement, 95 Rivington Street, was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the parlors of Mrs. Henry Lansing Wardwell's home, 27 West Twentieth Street. This was a concert in which several artists of note were heard, and it was given before an audience of some 200 persons.

The sum realized by the entertainment, which was projected by a number of charitable women, was about $400. Mme. Gadski, who was the chief attraction yesterday, sang three songs, "Meine Liebe ist Grün," by Brahms; Grieg's "Solvejgs Lied," and "Sudden Light," by Walter Damrosch.

Henry Holden Huss, pianist, played Chopin's valse, E minor; Liszt's "Gondoliera," and his own "Polonaise." Miss Ethel Hyde sang Arthur Hyde's "Spring Song" and "Reviens," "Ariel S'Eveille," by Chaminade, and an Irish folk song by Arthur Foote. Herrmann Beyer-Hane, the violoncellist, played Popper's "Romanze" and Scherzo by Van Goens. Miss Grace Preston sang Franz's "Im Habst" and a ballad, and Franz Kaltenborn, the violinist, rendered Chopin-Sarasate's Nocturne, and "Csardas," by Hubay.

RUTGERS'S JUNIOR PROMENADE.

Miss Helen Gould and Mrs. Garret A. Hobart Among the Patronesses.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 9.—Miss Helen Gould, who has more than once shown her friendship for Rutgers College, has accepted an invitation to act as a member of the Reception Committee and as a patroness of the junior promenade, which takes place in the Ballantine Gymnasium on Feb. 18.

Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, wife of the Vice President, who is a Trustee of Rutgers College, will also be a patroness. Miss Gould has engaged a suite of eight rooms at the Mansion House for the dance, and will attend with a party of six young people.

MRS. MARTIN B. BROWN'S DINNER

Prominent New Yorkers Among the Guests at Her Home.

There were several guests of political reputation at the big dinner given by Mrs. Martin B. Brown, at her home, 931 Madison Avenue, at 7:30 o'clock, last night. Covers were laid for thirty-five. The dinner was served at a single table.

The floral decorations consisted mainly of a centrepiece of pink roses, mixed with Farleyense ferns. Each of the feminine guests received a corsage bouquet of violets.

Among those at the dinner were President and Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, ex-Mayor and Mrs. Thomas F. Gilroy, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Carroll, Judge and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Deering, Mr. and Mrs. John Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Saportas, Miss Kent, and Mr. and Mrs. Buckley.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The alumni of the College of St. Francis Xavier had a dinner at Delmonico's last night.

The Sons of the Revolution met at Delmonico's last night for a business session as well as for social purposes. About 200 members were present.

Mrs. George L. Gillespie gave a luncheon yesterday at her home, 49 East Fifty-third Street. The table was decorated with Farleyense ferns and jonquils, and there were corsage bouquets of violets for the women.

Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Schaeffer gave a musicale last night at their residence, 270 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, followed by a supper of fifty covers. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Carl Goepel, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Frank, Mr. and Mrs. A. Klipstein, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Schumann, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Behr.

Miss May Van Alen, who is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson, at 414 Fifth Avenue, gave a theatre party last night for about eighteen persons, followed by a supper in the Astor dining room of the Waldorf-Astoria. The table was set with an elaborate centrepiece of American Beauty roses and Farleyense ferns, grouped around a silver vase.

The fifth Wednesday fortnightly dance, an affair of great popularity in up-town circles, took place at Delmonico's last night. There was an attendance of about 150. Dancing began about 10 P. M. in the large ballroom, and supper was served at midnight in the supper rooms adjoining. Among the patronesses of these dances are Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. Henry C. Coe, Mrs. John B. Russell, Mrs. J. Carmorean Hatié, Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, and Mrs. Alfred Mills Judson.

Mrs. Paul Gibert Thebaud gave a reception for several hundred fashionable people at her home, 158 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The house was decorated with palms, and Brooks and Denton, banjo players, entertained the guests. Mrs. Thebaud, who wore pink and white, was assisted in receiving, between 4 and 7 P. M., by Mrs. Jules Reynal, her mother, who was gowned in gray; Mrs. Paul Thebaud, her mother-in-law; Miss Florence James, Miss Georgia Owen, and Miss Fitzgerald.

Miss Helena Augustin gave the last of ten subscription piano recitals at the studio of James Laurence Breese, 5 West Sixteenth Street, yesterday afternoon. The studio was crowded with a representative fashionable audience. Miss Augustin was assisted by E. Banck and L. Tausig, who, with her, gave a trio by R. Goldmark, and by Emilio de Gogorza, who sang selections from Chaminade, Holmes, Alvarez, Rubinstein, and Faure. Miss Augustin played Beethoven's variations in C minor, Brahm's Rhapsodie, Op. 79, No. 2; Chopin's Nocturne, Op. 37, No. 2; Leschetizky's "Two Larks," and for her finale Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise."

Christmas Tree Association.

At a meeting of the East End Christmas Tree Association, held Tuesday afternoon in the Long Island Business College, in South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Walter J. Barron was elected President to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. John G. Gulick.

DEATH OF CONSTABLE JONES.

A Little Man Who Once Arrested John L. Sullivan.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9.—Constable George Washington Jones died to-day of apoplexy. Jones was the man who arrested John L. Sullivan about a dozen years ago.

Sullivan was pitching in an exhibition game of ball on Sunday. The Law and Order League caused the issuance of a warrant for him, which was placed in Jones's hands.

Sullivan was angry at first, but when he saw that the man who was to arrest him was only 5 feet in height and weighed only 106 pounds he laughed and submitted. The men afterward were great friends.

MISS ELIZA B. BARNES DEAD.

She Was Stricken with Apoplexy While at Dinner.

BABYLON, L. I., Feb. 9.—Miss Eliza Browning Barnes, fifty-eight years of age, died of apoplexy while seated at the dinner table to-day, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Byron F. Stratton.

Miss Barnes was a native of Rhode Island, having been born at Providence. She was a daughter of the late Justice James B. Barnes of the Rhode Island Supreme Court. Miss Barnes had two previous strokes of paralysis. The first was sustained at San Francisco some years ago. She was an artist of considerable ability.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Daniel Jackson Steward.

Daniel Jackson Steward died yesterday at his residence, 10 Gramercy Park. He was an old resident of this city, and the son of the late John Steward, one of New York's prominent merchants a generation ago. He was a graduate of Princeton College, class of 1834. During his life he was not engaged in active business. He always took a great interest in all matters connected with science and art, and presented, several years ago, his large collection of shells, comprising some of the rarest and largest specimens in the world, to the American Museum of Natural History, of which institution he was Second Vice President at the time of his death. Mr. Steward was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, having been an elder in the South Church of that denomination, at Thirty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, for forty years. He was, until a few years ago, a Director of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island.

He leaves a widow and four daughters, one of whom is the wife of Mr. Drayton Burrill of the New York Stock Exchange, and another the wife of Lowell Lincoln, Jr. The immediate cause of Mr. Steward's death was paralysis. The funeral services will be held at 10 Gramercy Park to-morrow afternoon, and his remains will be taken to Goshen, N. Y., for burial, where his family have resided for many generations.

Charles Fairbanks.

Charles Fairbanks, who died in Nice last Monday, was a member of a distinguished Vermont family. His father, Erastus Fairbanks, and his brother Horace each served as Governor of that State, and, his uncle, Thaddeus Fairbanks, was the inventor of the platform scales.

The subject of this sketch was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., about seventy years ago. He came to this city early in the fifties, and took charge of the New York store of E. & T. Fairbanks, which was then in Water Street. Because of failing health Mr. Charles Fairbanks went abroad in 1862, and, finding the climates of different sections of Europe agreeable and helpful, he continued to live abroad, returning to this country only once in about thirty-five years. He retained a large interest in the business of the E. & T. Fairbanks Company, and having ample means he was able to change his place of residence in Europe according to the seasons. He spent much time in England. His widow and son survive him. Mr. Fairbanks's brother Horace died at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city in 1888 from the effects of cold and shock at the time of the great blizzard.

Mrs. Isabella F. R. Bruce.

Isabella F. Randolph Bruce, widow of John M. Bruce, died yesterday morning at her residence, 12 East Forty-first Street. Her husband, who died thirteen years ago, was the head of the firm of Bruce & Cook, metal dealers, of this city, the firm having been founded nearly 100 years ago by Mr. Bruce's father. Mrs. Bruce's death was caused by diabetes. She had been blind for two years previous to her death. She was a member of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, and was actively identified with the Sanitary Commission Fair in this city during the

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
273 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, February 1st, 1898.
TO HOLDERS OF
$2,600,000
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.
SECOND MORTGAGE 7 % BONDS
MATURING MAY 1ST, 1898,
AND
$2,109,000
ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.
Consolidated Mortgage 7 % Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1898.
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL UNTIL MARCH 1ST PURCHASE THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS
ON A 3 % BASIS.
HOLDERS DESIRING TO DISPOSE THEREOF CAN COMMUNICATE WITH AND FORWARD THE BONDS TO THIS OFFICE, BY ADAMS EXPRESS FREE OF EXPENSE.
ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
3½ Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.
Referring to our circular of January 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 19TH next.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF SHARES
OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK is prepared to receive deposit of shares of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, and to issue receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company dated February 4th, 1898.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, by Walter G. Oakman, President.
New York, February 8th, 1898.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
NEW YORK & ONTARIO LAND COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated Jan'y 4th, 1890.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company; dated January 4th, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of three thousand eight hundred and thirty-three 50-100 dollars, ($3,833.50.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 17th day of February, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

THESTATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, Vice Pres'ts.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Singer Manufacturing Company
STOCK WANTED.
J. S. STANTON,
16 & 18 BROAD STREET.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

The new complications in the Spanish-American diplomatic situation—or, to be more correct, the complications expected to develop from the De Lome letter, which, according to yesterday's morning papers, has offered grievous insult to the Executive—materially increased Wall Street's nervousness over the Cuban matter, and brought about many declines in stocks yesterday. Many holders of stocks who have previously scorned the idea of serious troubles between the American and Spanish Governments yesterday became apprehensive and turned sellers. The traders, of course, seized upon the incident as a reason for heavy and aggressive short sales.

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Although during business hours yesterday nothing authentic was to be had regarding the De Lome incident and the attitude likely to be taken by the Administration toward the matter, many fears were expressed, even in conservative quarters, that, even though the unfortunate incident may never result seriously, there will be more disturbance in Congress and more correspondence of a disquieting character between the two Governments than will be good for the stock market.

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Prices yesterday were feverish, reflecting the general nervousness felt regarding the Cuban situation. The traders made several well-directed raids and succeeded in breaking prices considerably. In these raids the traders were aided by Washington houses, but the selling was met by bbying from strong interests sufficient to bring about a rally after each decline. Before the close of the day this buying became aggressive, and many early losses were regained.

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The general heaviness of stocks yesterday was by no means strange, in view of the recent period of continued strength and of the long accounts on small margins which must have come into existence during the activity and buoyancy. In fact, the market held remarkably well under the bad news and the aggressiveness of the room traders' raids.

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Apart from the Spanish situation there was nothing of a bearish character among yesterday's developments. London was again a large buyer of stocks; important financial interests were at work in their own stocks; railroad earnings were again most favorable; money continued cheap; the reports from trade centres told of steadily improving business. Although Wall Street may allow itself to grow apprehensive of the Cuban scarecrow for a moment, it cannot for a very long time lose sight of the steadily improving state of affairs throughout the country.

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Government bonds were steady. There was a sale of $3,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 114¾.

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In State bonds, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 71¼c.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1	Long Island	2
Am. Tobacco	½	Met. Street Ry.	4¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	½	Minnesota Iron	1
Clev., Lor. & W. pf.	1	Pullman Car	3
Consol. Ice pf.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¼
Consolidated Gas	¾	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Detroit Gas	½	Third Avenue R. R.	3½
Erie 1st pf.	1	Un. Pac., all in. pd.	1½
Illinois Steel Co.	1	Union Pacific pf.	¾
Laclede Gas	1	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Lake Shore	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	¾	Manhattan Cons.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	¾	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Great Western	½	National Lead	⅞
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	1¼	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1¼	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1
Consolidated Ice	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Del., Lack. & West.	2½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Great Northern pf.	⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Lake Erie & West.	½	West Chicago St.	¾
Lake E. & W. pf.	⅝		

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Net change in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. 5s, 1925	1½	Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	2½
Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1¼	Kent. Cent. 4s	1½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 5s	1	Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. gold 7s	1½	Louis. & N. gen. 6s	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., I. & D. ext. 7s	1	L. & N., Nash., F. & M. 6s	1
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. 6s	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W. ref. 5s	1
Kan. Pac. 6s, '95, ex m c	1½	Norf. & West. gen.	1
Kan. Pac. 6s, '96, ex m c	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1¼
Kan. Pac. 6s, Div. asst., ex m c	1	St. P., M. & M., M. C. 5s	1
		U. Pac. 6s, '99, ex m c	4¾

Bonds Declined.

Ore. Sh. Line inc. A.	1	Texas Pac. 1st	1½
Ore. Sh. Line inc. B.	1½	W. N. Y. & Pa. gen.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $162,510,081; balances, $9,414,437; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $682,100.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2¾ per cent. for short and 2 11-16@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was strong. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86¼ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅝ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95 1-16@95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount to par.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@57½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 1-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 349,039.35 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at 1.10, 500 Alamo at .04, 500 Catalpa at .10, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .91, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 100 Deadwood Terra at 1.00, 100 Portland at .78, 200 Small Hopes at .85, 200 Yellow Jacket at .29. On the Mining Exchange 700 shares of American Flag sold at .20½@.21 seller 30, 1,500 Miami at .38 buyer 30@.38½ buyer 30, 6,000 Rocky Mountain at .13 buyer 30@.14½ buyer 60, 400 St. F. Caribou at 2.75@2.62½, 40,000 Cannon Ball at .004½@.004, 5,000 Justine at .02@.01⅞@.02⅛, 130,000 Sentinel at .005@.007 buyer 30@.004½@.005.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, 1½, to 43¼; Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 61¾; Reading, ⅜, to 11¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 61½; Erie, ¼, to 16⅝; St. Paul, ¼, to 98½, and Atchison, ¼, to 13¼. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅛, to 100. Canadian Pacific sold at 91. British consols were firm at 112½ for money and 112 11-16 for the account.

In Paris rentes sold at 103f 52½c. Exchange on London was 25f 25c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 159 and in Rome at 105.37.

MONEY IN GOOD DEMAND.

Much comment has lately been made on the fact that large amounts of money are at present lying unused in many banking institutions. Although in some quarters it is reasoned that this indicates a lack of business demand for currency, in the majority of instances it is reported that notwithstanding the amounts remaining in the banks there is at present an increase rather than a falling off in the commercial requirements for funds. Mr. George W. White, President of the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, in talking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, expressed the latter view and added that the outlook was exceedingly promising for good business in the coming seasons. Mr. White said:

"Manufacturers doing business with this bank report in every instance that business has steadily improved during the last few months, and that the improvement is still going on. I see no reason whatever for the talk of a falling off in the volume of trading; the evidence which presents itself daily to me is convincing of rather the opposite. An active Spring trade is anticipated on all sides and our merchants are full of hope of a profitable business.

"There is a very good demand for money from our customers. It is better than it was. Indications point to extensive commercial loaning in the future, and current rates are entirely favorable to such a development. I expect that money will remain easy all through Spring, though the requirements of an active season ahead may afterward cause a stiffening in the money market. The amount of bank loans has shown a considerable increase over those of former years, and additions to the number of depositors and the depositing of larger amounts afford a sufficient explanation of the existence of more money in the banks than the commercial necessities of the moment can absorb. I think it is very likely that a further advance in the security market may be looked for.

"The business movement is altogether a healthy one—without any discouraging feature. The staple industries are making unusually good records, and I do not attach much importance to trivial setbacks. They are to be expected after a period of activity. Judging the outlook from our experience here, I feel that the country's immediate future is certainly to bring trade developments that will justify the predictions of those who have been steady believers in permanent prosperity."

THE IRON TRADE.

In its weekly review of trade conditions, The Iron Age will say to-day:

Reports from Cleveland have it that the effort to include the Mesaba range interests in the Bessemer Ore Association are now practically abandoned, and that it will continue on the old lines. It is believed that if any advance on old range Bessemer ores should be decreed, it will not go beyond 15c. a ton.

The event of the week has been the purchase by a leading Pittsburg interest of considerable blocks of pig iron. Our Pittsburg correspondent places the quantity at 70,000 tons, but there is a well-founded report that the quantity is close to 130,000 tons. Another very large interest is known to be in the market, whose requirements amount to about 100,000 tons, in spite of their very heavy own production. Although independent furnace interests in the Central West are known to have accumulated a good deal of Bessemer pig during the past few months, it looks as though the whole Central West may be pushed for iron later in the year. That seems the conviction among some of the largest consumers themselves.

Under the purchases referred to the market for Bessemer pig in the valleys has advanced to $9.50, with some holders demanding higher prices.

Judging from the prices at which Southern irons have been pressed for sale lately, the market needs some good tonic. Whether a "gentleman's agreement" among the Alabama producers will supply it remains to be seen. Virginia, Eastern Pennsylvania, and other districts have been competing at a lively pace lately, and thus far have shown no disposition to modify their tactics.

In Lake Superior charcoal iron the fight is raging still, with the result that the low figures made are tempting buyers, so that a considerable business has been done. In some instances $11 at Buffalo has been shaded.

The cast iron pipe trade is still in a very unsatisfactory condition. Only small orders are coming up in the territory north of the Potomac and east of the Alleghanies, and prices made even for small lots have fallen to an unprecedentedly low level. In Cleveland a lot of 6,300 tons brought out a bid of $16.25 per ton, free on board.

Steel billets continue quiescent, but a stronger tone has developed since the upward movement in Bessemer pig. The smaller consumers are crowding deliveries, but the large buying interests are still manoeuvring for position.

Moderate additions are being made from week to week to the large tonnage already on the books of the steel rail mills. It seems likely that the next week will lead to closing of two good export orders calling for about 20,000 tons, with some chance that some inquiries from Brazil may also lead to business.

METROPOLITAN RUMORS.

Metropolitan Street Railway continued its sensational advance yesterday despite the bear raids and the general weakness. On transactions of nearly 23,000 shares the stock sold as high as 162¼, nearly 6 points above its closing price on Tuesday. The final sale was somewhat lower, but the stock retained nearly 5 points of its advance at the close. Metropolitan Street Railway's opening quotation was 3½ points above Tuesday's closing. The buying was of the character heretofore noted, representatives of important banking interests being conspicuously active in that direction. Representatives of some of the outside operators were also buyers of Metropolitan. There were rumors in circulation hinting that important developments now pending are soon to be announced, one of these being the absorption of the Third Avenue Road, and another the issue of a large block of new stock to be used to retire an equally large block of the company's debenture bonds. To these stories was attributed the advance of Metropolitan. The character of the recent buying of the stock is evidence that matters of great importance are pending in the affairs of the property.

Again Manhattan Elevated showed weakness. The stock was more largely traded in that Metropolitan, but in it the professional activity was on the selling side. The stock sold close to 114, and closed with a net decline of 1 point.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was dull and closed without change. Third Avenue Railroad in response to the rumor that Metropolitan Street Railway is to guarantee 10 or 12 per cent. on the stock, made a net advance of 3½ points and sold at one time close to 182.

THE BUYING OF UNION PACIFIC.

Both of the Union Pacific stocks scored gains in yesterday's market and both were notably active. On transactions of over 27,000 shares the preferred sold as high as 62, closing fractionally lower. The common on a smaller volume of trading sold at 34¼, and closed close to that price with a gain of nearly 1 point. The strength of the stocks was due largely to heavy buying by London early in the day. Later the traders attempted to sell them all in the general raid, but reorganization interests continued large buyers. Sentiment on the Union Pacifics yesterday was more bullish than of late, the change being due to the action which the Reorganization Committee is understood to have taken in asking to have the listing of the new securities delayed until after the Kansas Pacific matter is disposed of. This was taken to mean that the management is confident of securing the Kansas Pacific and is waiting so that all of the securities can be listed at the same time.

ST. PAUL'S FIRST WEEK.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the first week of February were made public last night. Gross earnings for the week were $570,477, an increase of $40,343 over the corresponding week of 1897. The earnings are nearly $49,000 in excess of those in the first week of February, 1896, and over $150,000 beyond those of that week of 1895.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR STRONG.

Hawaiian Sugar was notably firm in the face of the general weakness yesterday. About 1,000 shares of the stock changed hands, and it sold up to 35, closing at that price with a fractional gain. Commission houses which were persistent sellers of many other stocks let Hawaiian Sugar alone. Friends of the property are still talking most confidently of the prospects for Hawaiian annexation. According to their own statements, however, they are making no attempts to manipulate the stock.

NORTHWEST AND OMAHA.

Northwest and Omaha were both notably strong yesterday. The former sold up again to 130 and the latter to 77. Neither stock was very active, but the fluctuations in them were wide and at times violent. To explain the strength of Northwest, there were rumors that the company is to issue 3½ per cent. bonds to take up its preferred stock. As was the case on Tuesday, the buying of Northwest was done principally by traders and the brokers of outside operators. In Omaha the buying came largely by commission houses.

MERGENTHALER STOCK LISTED.

At the meeting of the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, favorable action was taken upon the application of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company to list the $10,000,000 capital stock of the company on the Exchange. The listing of Linotype stock was the only new property admitted to the Exchange yesterday.

Attached to the application for the listing of the Mergenthaler shares was the following statement of the company's financial condition, certified by Mr. Charles D. Phelps, C. P. A., in which much of interest will be found:

The business of this company is that of manufacturing, selling, and leasing linotypes, machines which, being operated by finger keys, produce type-metal slugs or bars, each bearing on its edge type characters to produce a line of print. These machines do away with the ordinary printers' type and with the ordinary operations of composition and distribution.

It is the practice of the company to sell these machines at from $3,000 to $3,225 each, or to lease them for a term of not less than six years at from $500 to $600 per year each. There are now nearly 1,300 machines on rental.

The income of the company is derived from the rental and the sale of machines, and from sales of machine parts and supplies.

The present company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on Dec. 16, 1895, is successor to the Mergenthaler Linotype Company of New Jersey, which was incorporated in November, 1891, with a capital of $5,000,000. The New Jersey company was the successor of earlier companies, which had operated for a number of years largely in an experimental way, and a consolidation was effected for the purpose of uniting the various interests.

The present linotype machine of the company is the outcome of many years of experimental and practical operations, and it is covered by a large number of patents, some of the most important of which have twelve years and upward to run. The company is also the owner of additional patents covering other machines and methods of great importance in the art. Its leading patents have been the subject of repeated litigation, all of which have terminated in its favor. At the present time the patents stand unchallenged, and no litigation respecting them is in progress.

Under the purchases referred to the present company and its immediate predecessor have paid dividends as follows:

August, 1894	$60,000
October, 1894	60,000
January, 1895	60,000
April, 1895	60,000
July, 1895	125,000
October, 1895	125,000
December, 1895	125,000
April, 1896	400,000
July, 1896	400,000
October, 1896	400,000
December, 1896	400,000
April, 1897	400,000
July, 1897	230,000
October, 1897	500,000
December, 1897	500,000
Total, forty months	$3,865,000

As above stated, the capital stock prior to Dec. 16, 1895, was $5,000,000, and after that date $10,000,000.

The company's property on Jan. 1, 1898, consisted of a large factory in Brooklyn, N. Y., of modern fireproof construction; a full equipment of valuable machinery located therein; a large stock of supplies and materials, and of machines in the course of construction; 1,268 completed linotypes, and a large number of duplex attachments held on rental; cash in hand, $491,858.79; interest-bearing notes, (principal,) $1,336,174.42; customers' open accounts, $323,727.81; stock of the National Typographic Company, valued at cost to us, $196,904.57; interest in the Linotype Company of Canada, $56,568.22, and a very large number of patents, applications for patents, and new inventions.

BALANCE SHEET, OCT. 1, 1897.

Cash	$961,277.95	
Notes receivable	1,381,889.48	
Customers' open accounts	385,161.56	
		2,728,328.99
Real estate	208,985.00	
Factory fittings	43,733.05	
		252,718.05
Plant, machinery, &c.	272,427.79	
Power and light plant	38,064.23	
		310,492.02
Rogers experimental department	11,922.14	
Rogers experimental machinery account	6,700.00	
Rogers typo. supply department	4,288.94	
Experimental department, factory	8,106.03	
Experimental account, P. T. D.	78.09	
		31,095.20
Office fixtures and furniture		4,418.76
Power and light contracts		2,212.94
Special stock account		9,247.88
Estate of J. L. Watson	226.94	
Franklin Steam Boiler Works	275.00	
Gates & Goodenough	1,055.50	
		1,557.44
Linotypes		1,351,200.00
Linotype Co., Canada investment		56,568.22
National Typographic Co., stock		101,954.57
Dividend account		648,871.25
Traveling expense account		75.00
Inventory: Raw material, manufactured parts, &c.		258,916.48
Rights, privileges, franchises, patents, and inventions		6,129,338.09
Total		$11,977,024.88
Capital stock		$10,000,000.00
Current liabilities		10,756.97
Sundry creditors		2,212.94
Surplus		221,108.28
Loss and gain account, net gain		1,742,946.69
Total		$11,977,024.88

QUARTERLY STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1898.

Cash and convertible assets—		
Cash	$491,858.79	
Notes receivable	1,336,174.42	
Customers' open accounts	323,727.81	
Total		$2,151,761.02
Liabilities—		
Creditors' open accounts		$26,155.27
Net gain, Oct. 1, 1897, to Jan. 1, 1898, $471,308.79.		

The transfer office is at the office of the company, 154 Nassau Street, New York.

The Metropolitan Trust Company of this city is our registrar of transfers, duly appointed by the Board of Directors.

The officers of the company are: President and General Manager—Philip T. Dodge; Vice President—Ogden Mills; Secretary and Treasurer—Frederick J. Warburton; Directors—D. O. Mills, W. C. Whitney, Ogden Mills, P. T. Dodge, Whitelaw Reid, George L. Bradley, Samuel M. Bryan, James O. Clephane, Thomas J. Regan.

MERGANTHALER LINOTYPE CO., Frederick J. Warburton, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Other securities listed yesterday were as follows:

Northern Pacific Railway Company—$2,027,000 additional prior lien railway and land grant 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds, Nos. M71,389 to M71,397 inclusive, Nos. M71,497 to M73,514 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted, to be added to amount now on list, making total amount listed to date $83,514,500, Nos. M1 to M73,514 inclusive, for $1,000 each; D1 to D20,001 inclusive, for $500 each.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company—$2,550,000 additional general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, 1989, Series A, Nos. 21,118 to 23,676 inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $23,676,000, Nos. 1 to 23,676 inclusive.

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company—$630,000 additional capital stock to be added to the amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $23,000,000. Also, $2,122,000 additional first mortgage thirty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1925, Nos. 19,707 to 21,828 inclusive, making total amount listed to date $21,828,000, Nos. 1 to 21,828 inclusive.

Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited—$1,000,000 5 per cent. equipment and collateral gold bonds (first series) of 1917, Nos. 1 to 1,000 inclusive.

Mexican International Railroad Company—$4,635,000 first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1977, Nos. 1 to 4,000 inclusive, for $1,000 each, Nos. 4,001 to 5,270 inclusive, for $500 each.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Sales of Chemical Bank stock at auction; prices paid, $3,845@$3,900, a decline of about 250 from last previous public transaction.

Passage of the dividend on the preferred stock of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis. Necessary to spend a large amount of money from net earnings on rolling stock and the road.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. by the Adams Express Company.

Interior Conduit and Insulating stock stricken from Stock Exchange lists, the company having been dissolved.

Annual meeting of the Illinois Steeel Company. Old Board of Directors re-elected. Surplus for the year of $20,625, against a deficit of $349,399 for the previous year.

Application to list the new Chicago and Northwestern 3½ per cent. bonds soon to be made to the Stock Exchange.

Decision of Chicago and Peoria roads to end the passenger rate war they have been waging for many months.

Cheerful tone of London market. Satisfactory progress of fortnightly settlement.

Issue begun of trust receipts representing New York Central 3½ per cent. bonds on exchange for deposits of Lake Shore stock.

Report to be submitted at to-day's meeting People's Gas Company expected to be a favorable one.

Rumor that the Kansas Pacific matter will be settled without a foreclosure sale.

Report that Metropolitan Street Railway will make an issue of scrip amounting to 30 per cent.

Application to Stock Exchange to list new Union Pacific securities to be delayed until Kansas Pacific has been settled.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside security market yesterday traction, ferry, and natural gas stocks were without noteworthy feature. In the out-of-town illuminating list a slight reaction took place in Buffalo stock, the bonds remaining unchanged. Glucose common was the most active industrial until the closing hour of business. It sold around 44, later declining to 42½.

As the interest in Glucose diminished Standard Oil took its place as the favorite industrial, and some very large buying orders came in. The stock had been firm throughout the day, with quotations from 421 to 422, but toward the close great excitement ensued, the trading continuing until long after the Stock Exchange had closed. The price reached 425, which was the day's final figure. The only reason given for the purchases was that a large amount of the stock was in demand, and it was estimated that 1,000 shares changed hands. Wagner stock was also in fair demand, and closed firm, with 62 bid.

In the miscellaneous list Metropolitan Elevated (Chicago) was well bought, the demand being good for both certificates and bonds not deposited. In a weak market these undeposited bonds usually sell from ½ to 1 per cent. above the certificates, the reason being that they have a market in Chicago. When the movement is upward the price is the same for both certificates and bonds. Yesterday the demand was exceedingly good, and the price at the close reached 53½ bid.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	208	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	209	211
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. rcts. 1st asst.	8½	9¾
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	107	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80½	81¾
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	100	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	43	45
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3¼
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2¾	3¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	10	13
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	178	181
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	110	112
Union Railway stock	176	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	18
Worcester (Mass.) Tran. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	95	97
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	76
Union Ferry	65	66
Union Ferry bonds	106½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	77	79
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	87	89
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	87	89
Lafayette Gas Company stock	80	82
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	57
Logansport & Wab. Valley 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	51	53
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	67	69

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	34	34½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	96½	97
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	104¾
Columbus Gas stock	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	75	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	325	350
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	100	102
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	41	44
St. Joseph, (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	145	148
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	160	167
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	20	22
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	84½	85½
Western Gas Company bonds	103	103¾

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	54	64
Glucose common	42¼	42¾
Glucose, preferred, ex dividend	97	97½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	52	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	95
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116¼
Malt common	24	24½
Malt preferred, ex dividend	74½	75
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6½	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	350	300
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	62	89
Standard Oil Trust	424½	425½
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	162	163
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	103	108
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1¾
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
165		11	Adams Express	166	167½	166	167	
20¼	21¼	300	American Cotton Oil	21	21	20⅜	20⅜	— ¼
76	76¾	9	Am. Cotton Oil pf	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	
119	120	15	American Express	119	119½	119	119	
8⅞	8⅞	350	American Spirits Mfg.	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
138¾	139⅞	21,080	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	137⅝	139½	137⅝	138⅝	+1
112	113	743	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	113	113	112¼	112¼	— ¾
89½	89¾	8,770	American Tobacco	88⅞	90	88⅜	89½	+¾
115	119	15	American Tobacco pf	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	
14	15	20	Ann Arbor	14	14	14	14	
39	39½	400	Ann Arbor pf	39⅜	39½	39	39	— ⅜
13¼	13⅜	710	At., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
31⅜	31⅜	10,756	At., T. & S. F. pf	32	32¼	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	17¾	1,370	Baltimore & Ohio	17	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
7	7½	700	B. & O. Southw. pf	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
3¾	3⅞	2,900	Bay State Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
39¼	39⅜	2,600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39⅜	39¾	39½	39¼	
55⅞	56¼	2,553	Canada Southern	55½	56⅜	55½	55⅝	
88¼	88½	450	Canadian Pacific	88	88¾	88	88¼	— ⅛
23½	23⅝	4,037	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅜	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
101¼	101⅜	31,971	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	101	101⅞	100⅞	101½	+ ⅛
59½	60½	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill.	60	60	60	60	
110	111	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	110	110	110	110	—1⅝
13¼	13½	3,220	Chicago Great West.	13⅜	13⅞	13½	13½	— ½
32	32½	600	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	32¼	32⅞	32	32⅝	
95⅜	95½	16,185	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	95¼	96	95	95½	+ ⅛
146½	147⅛	1,025	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	146¾	147¼	146¾	147	+ ⅛
128¾	128⅞	12,773	Chi. & Northw.	128½	130	128	128⅞	+ ⅛
91⅝	92	6,335	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	92¼	92⅝	91⅝	91⅝	— ⅛
85	85¼	380	Chi. Term. Trans.	85	85⅝	85	85⅛	+ ⅛
30	30⅛	1,665	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	31	31½	30	30½	—1⅛
36⅜	36⅝	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	36⅜	36½	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
16	16¼	3,000	Cleve., Lor. & W.	16⅛	16¾	16	16⅛	
49¾	50⅛	600	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	49½	50¼	49½	50¼	+1
6¾	7	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	
23	25	500	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	25	25	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
188½	189	4,753	Consolidated Gas	188½	189¼	187½	189	+ ¾
34½	35	300	Consolidated Ice	34¼	34½	33¾	33¾	— ⅝
87¼	88½	503	Consolidated Ice pf	86½	87¼	86½	87¼	+ ⅝
112¾	113	118	Delaware & Hudson	113	113	113	113	
156	158	200	Del., Lack. & West.	156½	156½	156½	156½	—2½
51⅞	52	3,905	Denver & R. G. pf	51⅞	52¾	51⅝	52	+ ⅜
14	15	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
59¼	60	1,100	Detroit Gas	57½	59½	57½	59½	+ ½
132	135	18	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	135	135	135	135	
15⅞	16	565	Erie	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
41⅜	41½	6,580	Erie 1st pf	41¼	41¾	41¼	41½	+1
13¾	14¼	100	Flint & P. M.	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
37½	38	4,010	General Electric	37½	38¼	37½	37½	+ ⅛
150	155	200	Great Northern pf	157	157	155	155	—3⅞
35	35⅜	910	Hawaiian Sugar	34⅞	35	34⅝	35	+ ¼
105¾	106	510	Illinois Central	105⅜	106	105⅜	106	+ ⅛
52⅝	55	200	Illinois Steel Co	54¾	55	54¾	55	+1
22	23¼	753	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	23⅛	23½	23	23	— ⅜
44	44½	1,225	Laclede Gas	43	44¼	43	44	+1
90	93	10	Laclede Gas pf	92½	92½	92¼	92½	
17¼	18	130	Lake Erie & West	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ½
73½	74⅜	370	Lake Erie & West. pf	73	74	73	74	— ⅝
191	191¾	1,772	Lake Shore	191	191½	191	191½	+ ½
48	53	850	Long Island	48	50	48	50	+2
58⅞	59	8,285	Louisville & Nashville	59¼	59⅜	58⅜	58⅞	— ⅜
114⅝	115	23,750	Manhattan Con	115⅜	116	114¼	114⅞	—1
161¼	161⅝	22,749	Metropolitan St. Ry.	160	162¼	158¾	161¼	+4¾
113⅜	114	3,320	Michigan Central	114	114⅜	113	113½	— ¼
55½	57	300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	56	56	56	56	— ½
63½	65	700	Minnesota Iron	65	65	64	64	+1
38⅝	39	3,095	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	39	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
33⅛	33¼	2,905	Missouri Pacific	33¼	33½	33	33⅛	— ⅛
31½	32	300	Mobile & Ohio	31⅞	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
35⅜	36	835	National Lead Co	35¼	35⅝	35	35	— ⅝
108¾	108⅞	25	National Lead Co. pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	— ¼
95⅜	96	1,790	New Jersey Central	95½	96¾	95¾	95¾	— ¼
116¾	116⅞	11,832	New York Central	116⅝	117¼	116¼	116⅝	— ¼
14½	14⅝	472	N. Y., Lack. & West.	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼	
35¼	35⅝	2,715	N. Y., Sus. & W.	35¼	35¾	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
16¼	17	579	Norfolk & Western	16⅝	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	
54½	54⅝	5,305	Norfolk & Western pf.	53½	55	53½	54½	+ ⅜
55	56	300	North American	54½	55	54½	55	+ ⅛
26⅝	26⅞	4,905	Northern Pacific	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
67¾	68	9,283	Northern Pacific pf	67¾	68	67¾	67⅞	+ ⅝
3¼	4½	50	Ontario Mining	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
17⅝	17⅞	1,640	Ontario & Western	17½	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
28½	29¼	900	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	29	29	28½	28½	— ⅛
51	52	400	Oregon R. & Nav.	51½	51½	51	51	—1
24¾	24⅞	1,000	Oregon Short Line	24¾	25	24¾	24¾	
31⅞	32	1,100	Pacific Mail	31¾	32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
118¾	119	7,233	Pennsylvania R. R.	119½	119¾	118¾	119	— ⅛
13¼	13½	2,900	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	
97⅝	98	8,360	People's Gas, Chicago	98	98¾	97⅛	97¾	— ⅛
43¾	46	170	P., C., C. & St. L.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
66	70	5	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	69	69	69	69	
183	184	1,577	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	180¼	184	180¼	183½	+3
21½	21⅝	855	Reading	21⅞	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
51½	52	3,150	Reading 1st pf.	51½	51⅞	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
27⅜	27½	400	Reading 2d pf.	27½	27½	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
182		5	Renss. & Saratoga	182	182	182	182	
59½	60½	125	Rio Grande West. pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½	
120½	122	50	Rome., W. & Ogdens.	122	122	122	122	
7⅝	7¾	1,000	St. J. & G. I.	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
54	54¾	2,100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	52½	54½	52½	54	+1¼
20¾	21	2,980	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	19½	21	19½	20⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	7⅞	300	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
57⅞	58½	260	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	58	58	58	58	
27¾	27¾	1,280	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	27⅝	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ⅝
4¼	4½	225	St. Louis Southw.	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
9¾	10	700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10	10½	10	10	
135	138	470	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	134	135	134	135	
76½	76¾	3,000	St. Paul & Omaha	76¾	77	75½	76¾	+1
198	200	100	Southern Pacific	197⅜	198	197⅜	197⅜	— ⅛
9¼	9⅝	800	Southern Railway	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
31⅞	32	2,300	Southern Railway pf.	31⅝	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
4	4	200	Standard R. T.	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
25¼	25¼	1,025	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25	25⅜	25	25¼	— ⅛
11⅜	11¾	400	Texas Pacific	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅜
	10		Texas Pacific Land Tr.	6	6	6	6	
179½	181	844	Third Avenue	180	181¾	180	180½	+3½
34⅜	34½	18,710	U. P., all in. pd.	33¾	34¼	33¼	34⅛	+1⅜
61½	61⅝	28,055	Union Pacific pf.	61	62	61	61½	+ ¾
8¾	9	100	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	9	9	9	9	+ ¼
43	45	30	United States Express.	45	45	45	45	
65¾	65⅞	1,210	U. S. Leather pf.	65⅞	65⅞	65½	65⅝	— ⅛
17½	18	2,310	United States Rubber.	17¼	18	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅛
68¼	69	1,901	U. S. Rubber pf.	67¼	68¾	67½	68¼	—1
7	7⅜	100	Wabash	7¼	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
18⅞	18⅞	990	Wabash pf.	18⅝	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
115	120	20	Wells-Fargo Express.	114½	116	114½	116	
	101¾	100	West Chicago Street.	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝	— ¾
91¼	91¾	2,067	Western Union Tel.	91⅜	92	91¼	91½	— ¼
3⅞	3¼	400	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Sales.....		374,238						

CITY SAVINGS BANK STATEMENTS.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The enormous sum of $251,568,018 passed over the receiving and paying tellers' desks of the savings banks of what is now New York City in 1897, the deposits being greater than the withdrawals by $13,766,216. In the banks within the Borough of Manhattan only three were called upon for amounts which aggregated a larger sum than the deposits, and collectively they received a total of $9,551,410 greater than that of moneys withdrawn. In Brooklyn but one bank received less than it paid out, and the surplus on the deposit side was $3,799,431. The story of the year's operations and the condition of the banks on Jan. 1, 1898, is told in the subjoined table:

Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

	—On Jan. 1, 1898.— Total Resources.	Due Depositors.	—By Depositors, 1897.— Deposited.	Withdrawn.
Bowery	$72,267,920	$62,949,489	$18,388,134	$11,837,891
Bank for Savings	62,790,003	55,486,446	9,747,892	8,988,384
Emigrant Industrial	61,012,022	52,197,890	13,395,706	14,051,309
Seamen's	47,496,348	39,305,273	7,639,008	6,680,286
German	44,195,196	40,436,651	11,593,039	9,579,190
Greenwich	38,834,411	34,912,223	7,446,084	7,434,187
Dry Dock	21,461,088	19,358,673	6,046,184	5,782,487
Union Dime	17,573,548	16,682,424	5,881,929	5,139,359
East River	13,957,555	13,612,543	4,000,853	3,421,052
New York	13,679,986	11,545,399	2,317,267	2,584,476
Citizens'	12,773,175	11,262,953	3,574,041	3,948,607
Manhattan	9,700,165	8,626,289	2,886,939	2,852,524
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks	9,049,569	8,099,023	2,541,012	2,380,085
Harlem	7,815,018	7,255,554	3,219,090	2,820,394
Irving	7,952,814	7,167,712	2,310,028	1,727,745
Greenwich	7,965,942	7,053,105	2,539,497	2,476,389
Broadway	5,830,994	5,357,063	1,397,209	1,340,015
North River	4,136,136	3,847,881	1,387,738	1,275,643
Metropolitan	6,101,395	5,526,712	1,832,479	1,397,388
Excelsior	2,195,451	2,100,923	1,229,494	1,052,046
Twelfth Ward	943,716	935,574	749,208	823,268
United States	767,153	605,191	396,152	339,978
West Side	543,443	522,303	305,974	280,107
American	941,757	903,554	384,929	336,107
Dollar	406,128	405,704	402,817	313,682
Italian	66,270	66,052	112,975	69,572
Total	$472,197,818	$416,160,584	$107,713,154	$98,161,744

Borough of Brooklyn.

Williamsburg	$37,484,382	$30,355,020	$7,936,018	$7,347,274
East Brooklyn	2,789,743	2,528,013	884,283	862,930
East New York	1,010,497	901,988	360,008	330,742
Germania	3,402,802	3,146,470	1,064,591	965,236
German	4,419,037	4,050,284	1,689,906	1,482,230
Greenpoint	3,201,355	2,780,064	955,847	967,897
Kings County	6,423,267	5,855,796	1,688,132	1,418,697
South Brooklyn	16,296,590	14,121,624	3,675,476	3,485,784
Brevoort	595,949	592,773	349,639	239,812
Brooklyn	37,660,081	32,541,776	8,402,134	7,648,320
Bushwick	1,340,170	1,204,506	657,848	493,904
City	695,080	676,129	347,086	288,119
Dime, (Brooklyn)	23,847,081	21,936,440	5,679,460	5,165,118
Dime, (Williamsburg)	3,568,494	2,841,468	1,278,174	862,420
Eastern District	122,529	121,311	140,324	70,679
Greater New York	17,355	17,204	25,537	9,477
Total	$142,356,372	$128,780,837	$35,135,466	$31,336,035

Borough of Richmond.

Richmond County	193,690	188,269	139,987	111,029
Staten Island	1,330,092	1,182,411	574,516	501,126
Total	$1,523,782	$1,370,680	$714,503	$612,156

Borough of Queens.

Queens County, (Flushing)	$869,297	$789,212	$238,130	$192,531
Roslyn, (Roslyn)	489,455	454,820	144,134	86,441
Jamaica	1,462,450	1,275,119	432,598	324,381
Long Island City	1,444,188	1,024,296	631,230	550,364
College Point	547,401	457,638	157,402	137,749
Total	$4,812,791	$4,001,086	$1,603,494	$1,291,466

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Fruin-Bainbrick Paving Company of New York City; capital stock, $300,000. Directors—W. H. Swift, St. Louis; S. C. Martin and William W. Martin, New York City.

W. H. Tripp Advertising Company of New York City; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—William H. Tripp, Cranford, N. J.; W. Benton Crisp, and Morris Cooper, New York City.

J. P. Williams & Co. of New York City, to deal in lumber; capital stock, $25,000. Directors—J. R. Williams, Brooklyn; H. P. Wheeler, J. J. W. Reynolds, F. C. Dressel, and S. H. Wandell, New York City.

L. G. Stetson Company of New York City, to deal in drugs; capital stock, $4,000. Directors—C. A. Miller, David De Wolf Wever, Henry Lesinsky, O. L. Lypher 2d, and Hulbert Payne, New York City.

B. D. Chandler & Co. of New York City, to carry on a carpentering business; capital stock, $1,000. Directors—Robert McC. Robinson, Jamaica; M. A. Chandler, Crawford, N. J.; W. M. Sage, New York City.

Fulton Telephone Company of Fulton, Oswego County; capital stock, $15,000. Directors—Lenox Smith and J. P. Whitaker, New York City; George G. Webb, J. C. Curtis, Francis Stiles, and F. A. Sage, Fulton.

Gloversville and Klondike Gold Mining Company of Gloversville, to mine for gold in Alaska; capital stock, $12,000. Directors—James Hull, William H. Demorest, Joseph Holland, F. S. Dole, and Daniel Wittenberg, Gloversville.

Alaskan Gold Dredging, Mining and Prospecting Company of Buffalo, to search for and mine gold in Alaska; capital stock, $25,000. Directors—C. O. Johnson, Joseph E. Ladue, Michael Mack, C. E. Hewer, F. N. Wurster, and C. W. Jaeger, Buffalo; Richard Barthold, New York City; G. B. Sharp, Austin, Penn.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Hudson River	155
Central National	160	Imp. & Traders'	515
Chatham	290	Lincoln National	800
Columbia	150	National Union	235
Commerce	206	New Amsterdam	230
Continental	127	New York	235
Corn Exchange	236	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Seaboard National	174
Fourth National	185	Shoe & Leather	97½
Gallatin National	300	Tradesmen's	110
Garfield National	100	Western National	150
German-American	118		

There was a sale of 10 shares of Ninth National at 92½.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s
1,000 114
Am Tobacco Co scrip
2,000 ..... 81¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
6,000 86
1,000 ..... 85½
1,000 ..... 86¼
3,000 86
At, T & S F gen 4s
10,000 ..... 93⅞
10,000s20F 93⅞
3,000 ..... 93⅞
9,000 ..... 93¾
5,000s20F 93¾
16,000 ..... 93⅞
14,000 ..... 93¾
2,000 ..... 93⅝
1,000 ..... 93¾
5,000 ..... 93⅝
8,000 ..... 93½
Adjustment 4s
4,000 ..... 63¼
5,000 ..... 63½
35,000 ..... 63⅝
80,000 ..... 63¾
56,000 ..... 63⅝
3,000 64
10,000 ..... 63⅞
5,000 ..... 63¾
60,000 ..... 63⅞
55,000 ..... 63¾
15,000 ..... 63⅞
10,000 64
30,000 ..... 64½
1,000 64
150,000 64
5,000 ..... 63⅞
10,000 ..... 63¾
6,000 64
2,000 ..... 63¾
7,000 64
10,000 ..... 63⅞
10,000 ..... 63¾
6,000 ..... 63⅞
3,000 ..... 63⅝
25,000 ..... 63¾
40,000 ..... 63⅞
15,000 ..... 63⅝
12,000 ..... 63⅞
17,000 ..... 63⅝
10,000 64
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925
2,000 103
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
2,000 ..... 121½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ..... 87½
Brooklyn R T 5s
6,000 95
1,000 ..... 95¼
9,000 95
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
1,000 114
1,000 ..... 114½
6,000 ..... 114⅝
3,000 ..... 114½
Buff, R & P G M 5s
10,000 105
Bur. C R & N 1st
2,000 ..... 108½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
3,000 ..... 41½
25,000 42
Cent Ga Ry 3d inc
1,000s3 ..... 7½
Cent of N J gen 5s
3,000s3 ..... 114½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000 84
12,000 ..... 83⅜
4,000 ..... 83⅜
41,000 ..... 83⅜
5,000 ..... 83⅞
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
6,000 ..... 104⅜
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
2,000 ..... 111½
Chi, B & Q con 7s
2,000 116
4,000 ..... 116¼
Chi, M & Q, Den Div 4s
5,000 100
Nebraska ext 4s
31,000 ..... 99⅝
Chi, Ind & L refdg 5s
5,000 ..... 96¼
10,000 ..... 97¼
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s
5,000 103
10,000 ..... 103½
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1909
1,000 ..... 110½
S F deb 5s, 1933
2,000 ..... 118½
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
1,000 ..... 107⅞
2,000c 108
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
41,000 ..... 105⅞
Registered
5,000 ..... 105⅞
5,000s3 ..... 105¾
Chi Term & Trans 4s
1,000 ..... 87½
10,000 87
8,000 ..... 87¼
2,000 ..... 87⅛
23,000 87
Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s
1,000 111
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
15,000 67
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
2,000 ..... 20½
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $45 paid
9,000 ..... 78½
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 104⅞
Dal & Waco 1st 5s
2,000 83
Den & Rio Grande 4s
20,000 95
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
1,000 107
E T, V & G con 5s
3,000 ..... 111½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
2,000 103
Erie 4s prior bonds
2,000 ..... 92¾
6,000 ..... 92¼
Erie gen lien 3-4s
50,000 ..... 72½
15,000 ..... 72⅝
5,000 ..... 72⅞
10,000 73
5,000 ..... 72⅝
Flint & P M 6s
20,000 117
Flint & P M 5s
2,000 94
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s
5,000 ..... 91½
5,000 ..... 91½
Ft W & D C 1st
3,000 74
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s
5,000 59
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000 ..... 94¾
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
7,000 ..... 101½
Han & St Jo cons
1,000 ..... 122½
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 101½
9,000 101
Kanawha & Mich 4s
13,000 81
Kan Pac 6s, 1895, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
12,000 ..... 122½
Kan Pac 6s, 1896, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
5,000 ..... 121½
50,000 122
5,000 ..... 122½
20,000 ..... 122½
1,000 122
57,000 123
5,000 ..... 123½
Kan Pac 6s; Denver Div, assented, Tr Co cts, ex matured coups
9,000 128
Kan Pac 1st con, Trust Co certfs
38,000 ..... 111½
28,000 111
23,000 112
50,000 ..... 112½
80,000 ..... 112½
1,000 ..... 112½
2,000 ..... 112⅞
35,000 113
20,000 ..... 113¼
20,000 113
25,000 ..... 113¼
2,000b3 ..... 113¼
5,000b3 ..... 113½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
7,000 ..... 80¼
16,000 ..... 80⅝
1,000 ..... 80½
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 89½
Kings Co Elev 1st
2,000 46
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
12,000 ..... 104¼
Lake Erie & West 1st
1,000 ..... 117¼
L S & Mich So 1st reg
10,000 ..... 109⅝
1,000 ..... 109½
Louis & Nash G M 6s
9,000 118
20,000 ..... 118½
Nash, Fl & Shef 1st
1,000 95
Ev, H & Nash 1st
9,000 117
S & N Ala gtd 5s
10,000 95
Unified gold 4s
15,000s20F 88⅞
20,000s20F 89
35,000 ..... 89¼
Manhattan Ry con 4s
1,000 ..... 97½
Met St Ry gen 5s
11,000 ..... 114¼
Mich Cent cons 7s
10,000 ..... 114½
1,000 115
Mil, L S & W ext 5s
8,000 117
Mil & St P 7s gold
4,000 ..... 141½
Mil & St P, Chi & Pac West 5s
2,000 ..... 116½
5,000 ..... 116¾
I & D ext
27,900 ..... 142½
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
16,000 ..... 106½
5,000 ..... 106½
Mo, K & East 1st
16,000 ..... 98½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000s20F 90¾
Mo, K & T 2d
10,000 ..... 64½
25,000 ..... 64¼
Mo, K & T of Tex
20,000 ..... 84½
Mo Pac trust 5s
20,000 ..... 78½
5,000 79
10,000 ..... 78½
5,000 ..... 78¾
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
5,000 ..... 80¼
5,000 ..... 80½
11,000 ..... 80¾
20,000 80
N Y Cent 1st reg
10,000 ..... 117¼
N Y Cent deb 4s
3,000 105
N Y, C & St L 4s
7,000 ..... 107¼
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
10,000 ..... 108½
N Y, S & W G M
10,000 ..... 97⅜
4,000 ..... 97½
6,000 ..... 97⅝
1,000 ..... 97¼
Nor & W Ry con 4s
10,000 ..... 84½
15,000 84
1,000 ..... 84⅞
9,000 ..... 84½
Nor & W Imp 6s
5,000 117
Nor & W G M
1,000 ..... 125½
Nor Pac 1st 6s
1,000 ..... 119½
7,000 119
Registered
5,000 ..... 118⅞
5,000s3 119
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
17,000 63
10,000 ..... 63½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
24,000 ..... 97⅜
1,000 ..... 97½
500 98
2,000 ..... 97½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
1,000 ..... 100¼
2,000 100
Income A 5s
2,000 ..... 68⅞
5,000 ..... 68½
10,000 ..... 68⅞
3,000 68
Inc B & col trust
5,000 ..... 48¼
22,000 48
3,000 47
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 6th installment paid
20,000 61
5,000 ..... 61½
15,000 ..... 6.
Oregon Short Line 6s
10,000 ..... 124⅝
Peo & Eastern 1st
5,000 77
3,000 ..... 75½
17,000 75
1,000 76
5,000 ..... 75½
25,000 75
5,000 75
76¼
76½
5,000 77
P, C & St L 4½s, Series B
15,000 113
Pitts, Ft W & C 1st
500 141
Pitts & West 1st
7,000 ..... 85¼
5,000s3 ..... 85½
20,000 ..... 85½
10,000 86
Reading Co gen 4s
4,000 ..... 86¼
21,000 ..... 86½
15,000 ..... 86⅜
Rio Grande West 1st
7,000 ..... 85¼
3,000 85
7,000s3 75
1,000 75
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
10,000 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 94¾
5,000 ..... 94⅝
4,000 ..... 94⅝
2,000 ..... 94½
3,000 ..... 94⅝
13,000 ..... 94½
St L & S F G M 6s
6,000 ..... 119¾
St L & S F, Southwestern Div 5s
10,000 95
25,000 ..... 95½
8,000 ..... 95⅝
St L & S F 2d, Class C
1,000 ..... 115½
St L & S F 4s
44,000 ..... 76½
1,000 ..... 76⅝
3,000 ..... 76⅞
St L & W 1st
12,000 ..... 76½
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s
36,000 97
St P, M & M, Montana Cent 5s
1,000 109
Scioto Val & N E 4s
25,000s30F 87⅝
So Pac of N M 1st
9,000 ..... 107¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s
11,000 ..... 94¼
5,000 94
10,000 ..... 94¼
Standard R & T 6s
3,000 ..... 57¾
Tex & N O cons 5s
11,000 ..... 98½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
4,000s3 102
2,000 ..... 101⅝
5,000 ..... 101¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc
6,000 ..... 32½
10,000 ..... 32¾
10,000 ..... 32½
2,000 ..... 32⅝
8,000 ..... 32⅝
50,000 33
25,000 ..... 32¾
10,000 ..... 32⅝
10,000 ..... 32¾
Union Pac 1st, 1899, Tr Co certfs
1,000 ..... 129¼
Union Pacific 4s
25,000 ..... 95⅝
25,000s15F 95¼
20,000 ..... 95¾
2,000 ..... 95⅝
102,000 ..... 95¼
4,000 ..... 95⅜
1,500 ..... 95⅝
5,000 ..... 95¼
1,000 ..... 95⅛
57,000 ..... 95¼
2,000b3 ..... 95¼
27,000 ..... 95¼
63,000 ..... 95⅛
195,000 95
1,000 ..... 95⅛
12,000 95
70,000 ..... 94⅞
45,000 95
500 ..... 95¼
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
4,000 ..... 57⅜
51,000 58
12,000 ..... 57½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Day Marked by the Closing of Several Large Transactions—Success of Salesroom Offerings.

Yesterday can easily claim the distinction of having been the most active day the realty market has experienced in many months, and while conclusions cannot be based on one day's transactions, the list of sales, details of which are given below, would seem to indicate that those who have held out promise of a better market are in a fair way to see their predictions fulfilled. The dealings of the day amounted to over $1,000,000, and it is seldom that so varied and representative a lot of properties are involved in the reports of so short a period.

The old four-story buildings at the southeast corner of Broadway and Walker Street, extending to Cortlandt Alley, recently purchased by Louis M. Jones, have been resold for about $300,000. The buyer, it is understood, will erect a ten-story business building on the plot. The broker in the transaction was Louis B. Jennings.

The New York Realty Company has purchased from Charles T. Harbeck, for $170,000, the six-story apartment house, 112 and 114 East Seventeenth Street, 50 by 92, giving in part payment, about $135,000, the six-story store and loft building, 20 West Third Street, 40 by 75.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company has purchased from William L. and Benjamin Peck, for about $345,000, the entire block, comprising about 22 lots, bounded by Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, First Avenue, and the East River. The officers of the company make no statement as to their intentions, but it is probable that this plot has been acquired as a site for a large electric light plant.

Solomon Marcus has sold for the Trustees of the Magdalen Asylum, to August Oppenheimer, the plot of twelve lots, running through from Eighty-eighth to Eighty-ninth Street, 127 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 153.4 by 200.5. The price is reported at $212,000.

Morris Steinhardt has purchased from the estate of William G. Hamilton the plot on Central Park West, extending from Ninety-fourth Street to within 25 feet of Ninety-fifth Street, 176.4 by 100.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for R. E. Westcott, to Walworth Ward, the plot northwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Ninth Street, 85 by 100, and the adjoining lot on One Hundred and Ninth Street, 25 by 95.

Stabler & Smith have sold for Theodore F. Tone, for cash, the seven five-story flats, with stores, 52 to 62 Manhattan Street and 1,329 Amsterdam Avenue, occupying a plot 160 by 100 and irregular at the southeast corner of these streets.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Potter & Brother, to Willard A. Base, a plot of ten lots on the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, having frontages of 236.10 feet on the avenue, 145 feet on One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and 46.3 feet on One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

R. Pehlemann & Son have sold for John Cusey, to Paul H. Zagat, for about $123,000, the two five-story flats, with stores, 908 and 910 Columbus Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 50 by 95 by 100.

It was reported yesterday on good authority that Oliver H. P. Belmont had purchased from the Maguire estate, for about $83,000, the lot, 25 by 100, on Fifth Avenue, 27 feet south of Seventy-seventh Street. Mr. Belmont, it will be remembered, bought the southeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue last June.

C. R. Gregor & Son have sold for the estate of Charles F. Tag, to James Carlew, the plot on the south side of Seventy-sixth Street, 225 feet west of Central Park West, 50 by 102.2, together with two lots adjoining the foregoing on the west, Henry A. C. Taylor being the seller of the latter parcel. Mr. Carlew will erect four twenty-five-foot dwellings on his purchases.

Warren E. Smith has sold the five-story brownstone-front dwelling, with store, 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, adjoining the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The property is rented until May, 1900, at $5,000 per annum.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for George W. Levy to E. H. Faulkner for about $187,500 the eight-story business building 18 East Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92. In part payment, about $95,000, the buyer gives the plot, 100 by 101, northwest corner of Nineteenth Street and West End Avenue.

John N. Golding has sold to Morris Rosen for the estate of Emeline Roach the four-story dwelling 36 East Sixty-eighth Street, 22 by 100.5.

Ira A. Kipp has sold to a Dr. Bissell the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 69 East Fifty-sixth Street, 22.6 by 100.5. The seller paid $50,000 for the property in 1892.

Isaac Blum has sold to B. J. Ludwig the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 51 East Eightieth Street, 23 by 102.2.

Mrs. Josephine Schmid of 807 Fifth Avenue has bought of Mr. Thomas Eastman his place at Tarrytown, containing about fourteen acres, for $65,000, and has sold to Mr. Anton Schwartz her place at Tarrytown for $50,000.

John N. Golding has leased to Farson, Leach & Co., now at 2 Wall Street, the large corner room on the ground floor of the German-American (Syndicate) Building.

The good reports for the day in the private contract branch of the business were if anything surpassed by the success of the salesroom offerings. Five auctioneers disposed of twelve parcels, five of them sold by executors' orders, and at prices which in one or two instances were surprisingly good.

George R. Read sold at executor's sale to A. Cohn for $27,500 the three-story and attic brick building, with one-story extension, 186 Bowery, 25 by 99.5; also, at executor's sale, to Lichtenstein Brothers, for $22,200, the five-story brick building 184 Water Street, 19.5½ by 82.7½; also, at executor's sale, to J. Holliday, for $34,000, the old buildings, northeast corner of James and Madison Streets, 29.6 by 100.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at executor's sale to Mrs. M. Holmes for $165,000 the seven-story brick and stone-front apartment house, northeast corner of Seventy-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, 54 by 100; also, at executor's sale, to Joseph A. Cutler, for $81,000, a one-half interest in the five-story brick building 339 Washington Street, 25.5 by 60.9, leasehold; also, at executor's sale, to Joseph A. Cutler, for $24,000, a one-half interest in the five-story brick buildings 195 and 197 Franklin Street, 37.2 by 75.

L. J. Phillips & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frederick Johnson, for $100,000, the plot, Seventy-second Street, south side, 525 feet west of West End Avenue, runs south 102.2 by east 50 by south 102.2 to Seventy-first Street, by west 88.9 to New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, by north to Seventy-second Street by east 71.3.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to George C. Blanke, for $11,000, the three-story brick dwelling 529 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 16.8 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to Joseph Roder, for $11,000, the similar dwelling 531 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 16.8 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to John Van Glahn, for $11,500, the similar dwelling 533 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 16.8 by 99.11.

Solomon de Wallstarss sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James Morrison, for $19,125, the four-story brick dwelling 43 Washington Square South, 25 by 109; also, in foreclosure, to the same plaintiff, for $16,150, the two three-story brick and frame dwellings, 72 and 74 Bedford Street, 44.8 by 50.5 by 51 by 50.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, George Landon, referee, 403 Greenwich Street, east side, 50 feet north of Beach Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $24,656.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 136 East Nineteenth Street, south side, 170.7½ feet west of Third Avenue, 23.6½ by 53.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 125 East Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 14 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 126 to 132 Clinton Place, south side, 80 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 65.11 by 113.9 and irregular, two five-story brick double tenements, with two five-story brick tenements at rear; 69 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 183.4 feet west of Park Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 1,229 and 1,231 Lexington Avenue, east side, 48.2 feet north of Eighty-third Street, 16 and 15.6, respectively, by 62.3, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings; 1,615 and 1,617 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street, 52.1 by 101.8 and irregular, five-story brick factory; 1,601, 1,603, and 1,605 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-third Street, each 25 by 73.2, three four-story brick tenements, with stores; 245 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 73.2 feet west of Second Avenue, 28.6 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement; 1,609, 1,611, and 1,613 Second Avenue, west side, 76.7 feet north of Eighty-third Street, each 25.6 by 73.2, three four-story brick tenements, with stores.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Surrogate's sale, 689 to 693 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Willis Avenue, each 16.8 by 100, three four-story brick flats; 695 and 697 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Willis Avenue, 20 and 30, respectively, by 100, two five-story brick flats.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. O'Brien, referee, 531 West Thirtieth Street, north side, 431 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 21 by 31.6, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,662.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adam Weiner, referee, northeast corner of Prospect Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $517.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 47 Leroy Street, north side, 100 feet west of Bedford Street, 24.10 by 90.7 by 25 by 91.4, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,944; subject to another mortgage for $23,000.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Mitchell A. C. Levy, referee, 1,691 Park Avenue, east side, 51.3 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 24.10 by 80, three-story frame tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,362; subject to another mortgage for $1,487.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, H. L. Blondel, referee, Cottage Grove Avenue, Westchester, east side, 96.5 feet south of Guerlain Place, 50 by 110, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,956.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 36 and 36½ Stanton Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 31 by 89 and 27 by 89; Louis J. Levy of 205 East Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $55,000.

Spring Street, northeast corner of Crosby Street, for a nine-story brick mercantile building, 50.6 by 112.1; Ferdinand H. Mels of 41 Union Square, owner; R. T. Lyons, architect; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

No. 9 East Eighty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; F. A. Constable, premises, owner; Schickel & Ditmars, architects; cost, $2,500.

Perry Street, south side, 200 feet east of Bleecker Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Mary A. Kimmerle of 72 Perry Street, owner; Copeland & Dole of 15 Broad Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 228 East Forty-first Street, to a three-story brick hotel; Christian Lanx of 241 East Forty-sixth Street, owner; Richard Vom Lehn, architect; cost, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 132d St, 25x100; Porte V. Ransom, referee, to Calman Rouse.....$32,200

GLEASON AV, n e corner of 175th St, 50 x100; John Miller and wife to Joseph H. McCandless..... 1

GLEASON AV, n w corner of 175th St, 50x100; Joseph H. McCandless and wife to John Miller, one-half part..... 1

HAVEN AV, n e corner of 171st St, 141.7x84.5x irregular, with land in front to centre line of street and avenue, ¼ part; David L. Phillips and wife to Samuel Goldschmidt..... 1

INDEFINITE STREET, 50 ft wide, 320 ft n e of Whitestone Ferry Road, 25x148, being Lot 39, map of the property of S. F. Meyers; Daniel Flaherty to James Flaherty..... 800

MARKET ST, 13, e s, 25x86; Jacob Korn to Louis Frank..... 1

MORTON ST, 33; Isaac B. Cassel, as executor, to Frank W. Rose..... 1

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, n w corner of 122d St, 100.11x150; Julius Schattman and wife to Charles Riley..... 10

NEWELL AV, w s, 300 ft s of Elizabeth St, 100x207x103x175.6; Frank C. Dexter and wife to George E. Hanson..... 10

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 27.6 ft s of 78th St, 25.4x113.11x25x109.9; Jacob W. Mack to Martha M. Hall..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 41 ft n of 80th St, 25.4x73.8; Clarence F. True and wife to Francis M. Applegate..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 41 ft n of 80th St, 25.4x73.9x16.6x irregular; Francis M. Applegate and wife to Clarence F. True

ROAD from Westchester Village to Pelham Bridge, contains 10 acres; Lineus Paul to Philip Paul..... 600

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e s, 75 ft n e of Longwood Av, 100x100, and other property, ½ part; Rafael R. Govin to E. K. Jones..... 1

STEBBINS AV, n w s, at intersection of s s of Home St, 54.3x45x8.10x69.6; Home St, s s, 100.7 ft w of Stebbins Av, 23.9x 42.5x19.7x35.7; Stebbins Av, n w s, 90.4 ft s w of Home St, 17.10x68.6x18.1x70.10; Maria A. Wastack and another to Leopold Friesen..... 1,000

WEST BROADWAY, n e corner of Bleecker St, 20.10x25.2x100x25.1; Henry J. Robert to Henry J. Norris..... 1

1ST AV, 659 and 661; Robert McGill to Marion V. Butler..... 1

1ST AV, s e corner of 108th St, 100.11x95; George D. Bogert to Richard H. Handley..... 1

4TH ST, n s, 228.6 ft w of Avenue B, 20x 96; Philippina Schnatz and others to Peter Wannemacher..... 1

4TH ST, n s, 228.6 ft w of Avenue B, 20x 96; Philippina Schnatz and another, executors, &c., to Peter Wannemacher.. 2,500

4TH AV, 80 and 82, w s, 50x92; Jacob Hirsh and another to Joseph H. McKennee..... 100

10TH ST, e s, 25 ft n of 18th St, 22.4x75; Richard H. Handley and another to George D. Bogert..... 1

17TH ST, 134 East, 25x92; Laemmlein Buttenweiser and another to Julius Dreyfus..... 45,000

17TH ST, 134 East, 25x92; Julius Dreyfus to Laemmlein Buttenweiser and another..... 45,000

56TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 1st Av, 18x100.5; John E. Ward, referee, to Robert L. Harrison..... 12,000

68TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.5; Ellen M. Hennessey to Gertrude R. Hoyt..... 1

81ST ST, s s, 217 ft w of West End Av, 23x69.4x irregular; Francis M. Applegate and wife to Clarence F. True..... 1

81ST ST, s s, 217 ft w of West End Av, 25x irregular; Clarence F. True and wife to Francis M. Applegate..... 1

82D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x irregular; Margaretta H. Ward to Joseph Hamershlag and another..... 100

82D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2; Mary Cotter to Rachel Juster..... 1

83D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 55.2x102.2; John O. Baker and wife to Herbert Dongan and another..... 36,795

100TH ST, s s, 180.1 ft e of Boulevard, runs s 53.8x s e 41.7 to old Bloomingdale Road x n e 55 to st, x w 43; Josephine A. Johnson to New York Free Circulating Library..... 12,900

108TH ST, s e corner of 1st Av, 95x100.11; Smith Ely to James Keese..... 1

108TH ST, s e corner of 1st Av, 95x100.11; Smith Ely to George D. Bogert.. 1

112TH ST, n s, 499.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 0.6x100.11; Herman Schiffer to Henry Gundlach and another..... 1

126TH ST, 147, n s, 283.2 ft e of 7th Av, 16.10½x99.11; William C. Bolton, as trustee, to James Burke..... 1

145TH ST, 468 West, 17.4x99.11; Marcus Nathan and others to George D. Sproul.. 18,000

148TH ST, n s, 137.4 ft e of Bergen Av, 28.8x129.2x36.10.11; John Tronsor to Rosa Steiber..... 1

149TH ST, n s, 78.3 ft e of Walton Av, 17x103.5x irregular; Pauline L. Siecke to Elisabeth Sprange..... 8,000

172D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Southern Boulevard to Bronx River, on damage map; Central Trust Company to the Mayor, &c., City of New York..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BREVOORT, Henry W., to Fritz Dahl; 13 Broadway, 2 years..... 1,800

CONLAN, John, to Michael Hegarty; 539 West 151st St, 3 years..... 300

FRIEDMAN, Nathan, to Louis Morgulis; 36 Pitt St, store, &c., 3 years..... 456

HENNESSEY, William, to Annie Heise; 228 East 9th St, 5½ years..... 1,500-2,400

JAMES, Frederic T., to John Peard; 82 East 92d St, s w corner of Park Av, 3 years..... 1,500

LIEBERTZ, Joseph, and another, to Michael M. Pollatschek and E. Vignia, n e corner of 163th St, 10 years..... 660 to 900

PENDLETON, William A., and another, executors, to J. J. Dongan; 499 Broome St, and 183 West Broadway, 4 years..... 2,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to Ike Stiber; 88 Stanton St, 3¼ years..... 924

SCHWEIKERT, William, to F. F. Syracuse; 202 East 49th St, 5 years..... 222

TOMPKINS, Mary H., to Peter Ringen; 1,380 3d Av, store, 3 years..... 1,380

VAN DUSEN, Hirman, as executor to John T. Brady; 122d St, n s, 109.6 ft e of 2d Av, 58.6x100, 7½ years..... 580

Recorded Mortgages.

APPLEGATE, Francis M., to William C. Renwick and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 81st St, 217 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... $25,000

APPLEGATE, Francis M., to Esther H. and Joseph Byers, trustees; Riverside Drive, or Av, e s, at intersection of line parallel to and 41 ft n of 80th St.. 33,000

BACH, Adam J., and another to Bowery Savings Bank; 3d Av, s w corner of 96th St, 100.8x100; 5 years, 4 mortgages. 48,000

BENDIX, Lueder, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 45th St, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years. 9,500

BETTS, Edward S., to Edward H. Hotchkiss; 86th St, n s, 300 ft e of Riverside Av, demand..... 11,000

BLACK, William R., to Christiana F. Wallace, n s of 19th St, Lot 296, map of land of C. C. Moore, 16th Ward, 1-5 part..... 500

BOGERT, George D., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of 10th Av, 25 ft n of 18th St, 3 years..... 7,000

BOGERT, George D., to Smith Ely; s e corner of 1st Av and 108th St, 1 year.. 20,000

BUERMANN, William, to Joseph Kugler; Houston St, s s, 80 ft w of Mangin St, 20x75, 1 year..... 600

BUTLER, Marion V., to Martha V. MacGregor, trustee; 81-81½ Walker St, 1 year..... 1,000

BUTLER, Marion V., to Winifred McCaull; 1st Av, 659 and 661, w s, 25 ft s of 38th St; Walker St, 81 and 81½, 36x100; Greenwich St, 403, 25x100, 1 year.. 11,000

CANDLESS, Joseph H., to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n e corner of Gleason Av and 175th St, installments..... 1,000

CARMIN, Johanna, to Jarmulowsky Brothers; 1,139 Tiffany St, 1 year..... 2,000

COLLINS, Patrick, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 100 East 102d St, lease, demand. 3,000

CORNING, Marion A., and others to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; s s of Great Jones St, 234.4 ft w of Bowery, 5 years.. 30,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., and another, to V. B. Rogers and another, trustees; Jerome Av, n e corner of 204th St, 25x100, 3 years..... 5,750

COSTELLO, Mary A., and another to V. B. Rogers and another, trustees; Jerome Av, e s, 25 ft n of 204th St, 25x100x23.2 x100, 3 years..... 4,250

DAHL, Fritz, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 15 Broadway, saloon lease..... 2,000

DESONG, Maurice W., to Alexander W. Fraser; 54 and 56 West 3d St, demand.. 15,000

DESHONG, Maurice W., to Eleanor V. White; 54 and 56 West 3d St, 3 years.. 85,000

DONGAN, Herbert, and Garrett M. Taylor to John O. Baker; s s of 83d St, 104 ft w of Boulevard, demand..... 40,000

DONGAN, Herbert, and Garrett M. Taylor to John O. Baker; s s of 83d St, 104 ft w of Boulevard, demand..... 36,795

DREYFUS, Julius, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 134 East 17th St, 5 years..... 30,000

EHLERS, Henry, to Levi L. Dietz; Franklin Av, n w corner of 170th St, 5 years.. 3,500

FRANK, Louis, to Jacob Korn; 18 Market St, 1 year..... 4,250

FREELAND, Isabella J., to Susan E. Blodgett; 10th St, 39, n s, 356.10 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years..... 20,000

GOVIN, Rafael R., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of 23d St, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 35,000

GUNDLACH, Henry, and Henry Koch, to Jennie and Louise Waterman; n s of 112th St, 524.9 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 21,000

GUNDLACH, Henry, and Henry Koch, to Jacob L. Phillips; n s of 112th St, 499.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 21,000

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, and another to Margaretta H. Ward; 82d St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 45,000

ISAACS, Morris and Gertrude, or Kitty, to Philip Goldstein; 6 Mott St, 3 years.. 2,500

LYON, George F. and Phillis H., to George A. Hazeltine; n e corner of Woodlawn Road and 205th St, 1 year..... 1,600

MARSHALL, David A., to Anna S. Finck; 107th St, n s, 49 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 800

McDEVITT, Margaret D., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2,038 Madison Av, 16.2x75, 1 year..... 1,000

McKENNEE, Joseph H., to Jacob Hirsh and another; 80 and 82 4th Av, 50x92, (two mortgages,) demand..... 25,000

MILLER, John, to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n w corner of Gleason Av and 175th St, installments..... 1,000

MONAGHAN, Annie, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 120th St, 181.8 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 3,500

MULHOLLAND, Charles C., to Richard Cummings; 162d St, s s, 389.6 ft w of Elton Av, demand..... 1,000

NEUFFER, George, to Louise Starring; s s of Washington Av, 134 ft n of 176th St, 1 year..... 1,500

NORTON, Patrick, to Alfred N. Beadleston and another, executors, &c.; s e corner of 6th Av and 58th St, 3 years..... 40,000

NORTON, Patrick, to Susan A. Beadleston; s e corner of 6th Av and 158th St, 3 years..... 17,000

RAPPE, Fred, to Harlem Savings Bank; s w corner of Westchester Av and 175th St, 1 year..... 6,000

RAYNOR, Annie E. and another, to Laura F. Bradhurst; s w corner of Ogden Av and Devoe St, 200 ft to Summit Av, x110, 3 years..... 7,500

RODMAN, Jacob L., to Christiana F. Wallace; 394 Water St, ½ part, 5 years.... 600

ROSE, Frank W., to Charles Lanier, trustee; 33 Morton St, 5 years..... 10,000

SOTELDO, Charles A., to John Eichler Brewing Company; Marion Av, e s, n ½ of Lot 30 and Lots 87 and 89, map of Belmonta Park, 1 year..... 600

SPROUL, George D., to Marcus Nathan and another; 468 West 145th St, installments..... 1,100

STANLEY, Emma L., to Cornelia L. Marshall; 3d Av, 395, 24.8x120, 5 years.. 25,000

STOKES, Horace, to New York Savings Bank; n s of Cherry St, 210.3 ft e of Clinton St, and two adjoining lots, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 35,000

VOLLMER, Peter, to Isabella and Beekman; n s of 106th St, 224.8 and 199.6 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 29,000

VOLLMER, Peter, to Daniel Heim and another; 63 and 65 East 106th St, 1½ years, (two mortgages)..... 5,200

VOSS, Mary, wife, and Henry C., to Robert E. Ulliner; 42d St, s s, 113 ft w of 1st Av, 2½ years..... 2,000

WILSON, Henrietta W. S., to Henry Wilson and another, executors, &c.; 529 Lexington Av and 42 and 44 Canal St, secures bond..... 10,000

WUYTACK, Maria A., and another to Joseph Claffy; Stebbins Av, n w s, at intersection of s s of Home St, and other property adjoining, demand..... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CLARK, Alice W., to William R. Rose.. $12,500

DUER, John, trustee, to Letitia S. Sands and others, trustees, &c., 2-5 parts..... 4,000

DUER, John, trustee, to Julia Hallgarten and another, trustees, &c., 3-5 parts..... 4,500

HALL, Jonathan W., to Mary Weston.... 12,000

JAMES EVERARD'S BREWERIES to Emilie Huber..... Nominal

KLUGH, Henry E., to Van Loan Whitehead and another, executors, &c..... 2,525

LARNED, William Z., as guardian, to Frederick P. Bredt..... 3,000

LARNED, William Z., as guardian, to Z. Larned, as guardian..... 3,000

LARNED, William Z., as guardian, to Ernestine M. Bredt..... Omitted

McCAULL, Winifred, to Sarah J. Burby.. 11,000

McCORMACK, William H., and others, trustees, &c., to Edward Spranger..... 1,011

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to John M. Bowers, executor, &c., (two assignments).. Nom.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to John M. Bowers, trustee..... 7,081

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Catharine C. Middleton..... 6,014

PETTIT, SOLLARD & WALKER REALty Company to Charles Unangst..... 3,000

SCHEFER, Carl, trustee, to Else Von Wild..... Nominal

STEINER, Adolph, to Samuel Steiner..... 2,548

STILWELL, Nelson D., to Frederick A. Snow and another..... Nominal

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMmunion to Samuel Cromwell, as trustee.... Nom.

THE NEW YORK FREE CIRCULATING Library to J. Frederic Kernochan, as committee, &c..... 15,079

TIFFANY, Henry D., executor, &c., to Richard W. Stevenson..... 2,452

TIFFANY, Henry D., executor, &c., to S. Louise and Kate S. Stevenson..... 2,854

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School..... 13,000

ULLNER, Robert, to Anna S. Finck..... 2,200

VON WILD, Else, to John Duer, trustee.. 10,000

WEIL, Jonas, and Bernard Mayer to Morris and Frieda Benjamin, (three assignments)..... Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON PLACE, 83 to 87; Joseph Kelly against Rachel G. Grunhut, owner and contractor..... $58

FOREST V., w s, 239 ft s of 168th St, 40x87.6; James A. & E. T. Woolf against Pauline M. and Fred Bailey, owners and contractors..... 1,267

INTERVALE AV, 1,054 and 1,056; Harry W. Bell against Mary F. Connors, owner; Peter J. Connors, owner and contractor. 34

LEXINGTON AV, 30; Hull, Grippen & Co. against Ann M. Palmer, owner; Thomas G. Wallace, owner and contractor..... 197

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 114th St, —x—; Charles A. Mezger against John R. Todd, owner; J. L. Chapin, contractor.. 78

ROSEDALE AV, s s, 150 ft e of Manston St, —x—, being Lot 133, map of Mapes estate; Frank Louk against Mapes estate, owner; A. Andruson, contractor..... 90

WALES AV, Concord Av, 141st and 142d Sts. (the block) R. McLaughlin's Sons against the Colored Home and Hospital, owner; Peter McCabe, contractor..... 902

82D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 100x102; White Brick and Terra Cotta Company against William U. Parsons, owner and contractor; J. Bentley Squier, contractor..... 121

94TH ST, 21 East; Louis Brown against Joseph E. Schoenberg, owner; John Rogers, contractor..... 8

96TH ST, 12 West; New York Lumber and Storage Company against Feodor von Raitz, owner; the Cabinet Work and Parquet Flooring Company, contractor..... 1,086

100TH ST, 203 West; John Wegmann against Robert L. De Camp, owner; Charles L. Guilleaume, contractor..... 95

114TH ST, 103 to 109 West; M. Kowarsky against M. Pollatschek and E. Vignia, owners; Joseph Nykark, contractor.... 16

114TH ST, 103 to 109 West; Nathan Sussman against M. Pollatschek and E. Vignia, owners; Joseph Kykark, contractor..... 20

136TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 60x100; the Garden City Company against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor 530

136TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Rudolph Walter against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor..... 320

137TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 84.6x100; Chesebro, Whitman & Co. against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor..... 48

138TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Chesebro, Whitman & Co. against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor. 10

144TH ST, 715 to 719 East; C. Eggers against John Geoghan and others, owners; Herman Masche, contractor..... 52

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 159th St, 74.11x120x irregular; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 147th St, 74.11x100; New York Breweries Company, Limited, against Robert A. Greacen and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Hurry & Dutton.

BLEECKER ST, n e corner of West Broadway, 25.1x100x25.2x100.1; Henry J. Norris against Ellen A. Robert and others, (partition;) attorney, W. B. Whiteman.

GRAND AV, w s, 437.9 ft n of St. James St, 50x106 to Croton Aqueduct x50x106; Elmer A. Allen against Lillian R. Chatterton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Eustis.

HOME ST, s s, 194 ft e of Stebbins Av, 16.9x 74.2x17.11x80.9; Harlem Savings Bank against Treffie H. Allard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Maplesden.

MARION ST, s e s, Lot 213, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon; Frederick W. Herrmann against Catherine Schmaltz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. F. Gescheldt, Jr.

97TH AV, e s, 56.6 ft s of 55th St, 18.10x50; 9th Av, e s, 17 ft n of 55th St, 16.4x65.1; Alcime Baillard and another against Hugh G. Kelly, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

32D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 17.6x98.9; Anna H. Wilde against Patrick S. Cassidy and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, W. Irwin.

39TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98; Gesine Wohrmann against Henrietta Purgold and others, (action for admeasurement of dower;) attorneys, Rose & Powell.

91ST ST, n s, 315.1 ft e of 5th Av, 17.1x100.8; Mary L. Fraser against Pauline E. White and others; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eastman & Eastman.

104TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of 3d Av, 20x50.5; Patrick Farley against Philip J. Gross and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. K. Brown.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, Feb. 10.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

48—Sheldrake vs. SS. Alfred Dumois.
63—Newcastle SS. Co. vs. Barber.
77—Bannon vs. schooner John W. Fox.
83—Putnam vs. SS. British King.
30—Coe vs. tug R. J. Moran.
79—Kessler vs. sloop Lark.
57—Keller vs. tug Fannie P. Okeer.
46—Revord vs. steamboat Dean Richmond.
20—Bartram vs. bark Ninevah.
71—Shovah vs. steamboat McDonald and canalboat John Lang.
95—McLain vs. Central R. R. of New Jersey.
96—Benson vs. D. & H. Canalboat No. 3,219.
97—Same vs. same, No. 3,385.
98—Porvelton Barge Co. vs. James McDonough.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

32—Flint vs. Ruthrauff.
33—N. Y. Bank Note Co. vs. Hamilton Bank Note Co.
35—Lannon vs. Lynch.
36—Brown vs. Brown.
37—Hand vs. Shaw.
38—Schick vs. Fleischauer.
39—Throckmorton vs. Evening Post Pub. Co.
41—Ellias vs. Schweyer.
42—Clason vs. Nassau Ferry Co.
44—Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Co. vs. Litchfohn.
45—President, &c., of Manhattan Co. vs. Kaldenberg.
28—St. John vs. Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Co.
40—Rupprecht vs. Brighton Mills.
47—Rosenquest vs. Canary.
48—Mercantile Bank vs. Anderson.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Union Dime Savings Inst. vs. Stiefler.
2—Third Nat. Bank of Philadelphia vs. Smith.
3—Young Men's Christian Ass'n. vs. Harris.
4—Klaeger vs. Coler.
5—O'Shea vs. Hauer.
6—Spratt vs. Lyons.
7—Petchaft vs. Gurley.
8—In re Rice-Blake Lumber Co.
9—Bissell vs. Williams.
10—Blaustein vs. Linscott.
11—People ex rel. Tucker vs. Fromme.
12—In re Higgins.
13—Cohen vs. Cohen.
14—Garapano vs. Peperell Co.
15—Throckmorton vs. McConkey.
16—People ex rel. Clark vs. Coler.
17—In re Girdey.
18—Lane vs. McMenomy.
19—Gay vs. Ross.
20—Koch vs. Brotherhood of Progressive Varnishers.
21—Goetz vs. same.
22—Wenderoth vs. same.
23—Feigel vs. Feigel.
24—Okum vs. Perrine.
25—McLean vs. F. E. McAllister Co.
26—People; &c., vs. N. Y. Post-Graduate Medical School & Hospital.
27—Gloster vs. Gloster.
28—Market & Fulton Nat. Bank vs. F. E. McAllister Co.
29—Squyer vs. T. E. Ward & Co.
30—Johnson vs. Albee.
31—Ravitch vs. Wegener.
32—Mullery vs. Lippmann.
33—Matter of Barnett.
34—In re Meyer.
35—Lyon vs. Brown.
36—Hahn vs. Langewisen.
37—In re Nebensahl.
38—McElheny vs. Whitman.
39—Robinson vs. Chinese Charitable Ass'n.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
2—Aaron vs. O'Brien.
3—N. Y. Press Club vs. Loyd.
4—In re 57th St.
5—In re 91st St.
6—In re 135th St.
7—In re 232d St.
8—Hodge vs. Lewin.
9—Gannon vs. McGuire.
10—Tod vs. Coffin.
11—19th Ward Bank vs. Langenzen.

Demurrers.

656—Appleby vs. Seward.
658—Baker vs. Mayor, &c.
659—Logan vs. Benedict. Preferred Causes.
5931—Martin vs. Del Piano.
5614—Griffiths vs. McNeal.
6318—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Surbridge.
6301—Spadone vs. Hartley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

5236—Levin vs. Goldberg.
8297—Wetherbee vs. Hentz.
8412—Cunningham vs. Seligman.
8190—Chanet vs. Lynch.
5787—Millie

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AUSTRALIA—AROUND-THE-WORLD.
Unsurpassed through Sleeping and Dining Car Service to Pacific Coast, via New Orleans.
LEAVE NEW YORK MONDAYS and FRIDAYS.
For complete information apply to
EDWIN HAWLEY, A. G. T. M.
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349 Broadway, or No. 1 Battery Place, New York.

WINTER RESORTS

Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including **Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico,** and **ALL POINTS SOUTH.**

EUROPE

Pleasant short Tour to South of France, Italy, etc., including Paris and London, leaves Feb. 19 by S. S. "Fulda." Programmes, time tables, etc., from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

WASHINGTON

Three-day trip by Royal Blue Line, leaves New York Feb. 17.
Including Hotel and Traveling Expenses,
$14.50
Programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 AND 1,225 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

INSTRUCTION.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

FURNISHED ROOMS.

22D ST., 150 WEST.—Handsome, extra large rooms; well kept; private house; gentleman.

35TH ST., 30 WEST.—A handsomely furnished second floor in private house, for one or two gentlemen.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

IVERS AND POND PIANOS.

An assortment of these high-grade pianos always on hand. Also, two slightly used at bargain. New pianos of other makes $200 upward. LOUIS J. JOSCELYN, 10 East 16th Street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I HAVE AN ESTABLISHED CLOTHING BUSINESS and a very handsome store on 5th Av., above 22d St., and, owing to ill health, will dispose of same; or will give an interest to party of ability who has capital to invest; will leave from $15,000 to $20,000 in the business. M. G., Box 374, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent waitress in private family; carving, wines, salads; best references; wages, $20; lady can be seen. 1,216 3d Av., near 70th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; personal reference. A, Box 21, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; best city references; understands wines and salads. 154 East 39th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable man; married; no children; strictly temperate; good appearance; thoroughly careful and stylish city driver; first-class references from former and present employer, who will cheerfully recommend him. D. C., 29 East 35th St.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—By man and wife as coachman and cook or laundress; city or country; written and personal references. Coachman, 51 Greenwich Av., basement.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; reference from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Protestant; 35; single; German descent; life experience in the management of gentleman's place, also in handling men to their best advantage; well up in growing of fruits, plants, flowers, and vegetables indoors and out; open for engagement 1st of March; best of recommendations. Box 116, West Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—By single German gardener; experienced in greenhouses, growing palms, roses, flowers, vegetables, fruits, and care of gentleman's place; best references. Gardener, 16 2d St.

GARDENER and FARMER.—By married man; competent to take charge of gentleman's place, of farm, stock, garden, lawns, greenhouses, grape vines; twenty-one years' reference. R., Box 51, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Married; aged 32; family of three; experienced; to take charge of country place; good, permanent home in preference to high salary. Holder, 146 Columbia Av., Jersey City.

GARDENER.—By first-class general working foreman of noted place; details. Gardener, care W. Hatton, florist, Patchogue, L. I.

Miscellaneous.

$20 FOR POSITION OF ANY KIND PAYING $15. Sholer, 143 West 28th St., rear.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRIARLY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BRIARLY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ennever & Trautmann, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. EDWARD WILLIS, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., New York City.
s23-1aw6mTh

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May, next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of November, 1897.
ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York.
n4-1aw6mTh

GREACEN, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sophia Greacen and James P. Greacen, individually and as executrix and executor, respectively, of the last will and testament of Robert Greacen, deceased; Jane Smith, Margaret Hodge, (formerly Margaret Neal,) Margaret Greacen, (1,) Nathaniel Leeman, Jane Greacen, Margaret Greacen, (2,) Robert Greacen, John Greacen, (1,) James Greacen, Nathaniel Greacen, Margaret S. Irving, Isaac F. Irving, Jennie G. Irving, Elizabeth S. Irving, Robert W. Irving, Alice E. Irving, Annie M. Irving, Martha W. Moorhead, Margaret F. Moorhead, Jennie G. Moorhead, Jane Lowden, Martha Moorhead, Elizabeth Irving, Margaret Wilson, Ann Sophia Greacen, Robert J. Greacen, Jane Neal, the estate of James A. Irving, Robert F. Greacen, Samuel Greacen, Walter Greacen, Jeanette Greacen, and John Greacen, (2,) and to all persons interested in the estate of ROBERT GREACEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the accounts of proceedings of Robert Greacen, as executor of the last will and testament of said Robert Greacen, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said city and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JAMES M. FISK, Atty. for the Petitioner, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. C. j27-1aw6wTh

MAGOVERN, MARTHA E.—To all persons having claims as creditors against MARTHA E. MAGOVERN, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, intestate: Please take notice that on the 22th day of February, 1898, at 10:30 A. M., I will apply to the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York at the County Court House in said city for letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased under Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that you are hereby notified to present your claims against said deceased to the Surrogate of the City and County of New York at his office in the County Court House in said city on or before the 25th day of February, 1898.
JOHN E. MAGOVERN.
GEO. H. STARR, Attorney for Petitioner, 56 Pine St., New York City. ja24-2aw4wM&Th

OFFERMAN, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA OFFERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. CARSTEN L. OFFERMAN, Administrator.
HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for the Administrator, 61-65 Park Row, New York City.
s23-1aw6mTh

Miscellaneous.

$20 FOR POSITION OF ANY KIND PAYING $15. Sholer, 143 West 28th St., rear.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—Intelligent American woman will take care of property for her rent; references from owners. Address Small Family Adults, Box 64, 1,242 Broadway.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; no washing; city reference. 138 West 33d St., parlor floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in a private family; best city reference. 1,289 2d Av., between 67th and 68th Sts., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. O., Box 41, 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a German Protestant, recommended as first-class cook; careful managing working housekeeper for nice small family, in or out of city; one to assist; please state full particulars; cannot be noticed otherwise. H., 201 East 14th St.

COOK.—By middle-aged English woman; first-class cook; is willing to assist with washing; good reference. 1,225 3d Av., between 70th and 71st Sts.; first bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman, as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of cooking and baking; first-class reference. Call two days, 220 West 16th St.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as cook; thoroughly understands French-American cooking; wages moderate; city references. Minaghan, 218 East 65th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook by day or month; private family; best city reference. Mullenburg, 215 East 40th St.

COOK.—By competent woman; first-class pastry cook; understands other cooking; in small hotel. 340 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; best city reference; private family. 40 West 10th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an American; teaches English to beginners; is a good nurse in illness; thoroughly understands the care of children, having had several years' experience; if desired, can take entire charge of those between the ages of three and nine; excellent references. M. P., 105 West 56th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper in a widower's family only; best reference. Refinement, Box 324, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By competent laundress; would assist with chamberwork; city references. 1,215 3d Av.; Harris's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as laundress; good city reference. 258 West 35th St., one flight, front.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl of seventeen as kitchenmaid in private family. Lubben, 364 East 72d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady recommends an educated Protestant nurse for infants; faithful and efficient; takes entire charge; middle aged; trustworthy in every way; highest city reference; no cards. Call before 12 at 223 West 57th St.

NURSE.—By reliable woman as infant's nurse; best references from present employer. S., Box 264, 1,269 Broadway.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID and CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly experienced woman as parlormaid and chambermaid; excellent worker; dinner parties or receptions; Newport or New York City testimonials; city or country. 234 West 31st St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JONES, MARY J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Josephine Coxe, executrix under the last will and testament of MARY J. JONES, deceased, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why you should not render and judicially settle your account of your proceedings as executrix under the last will and testament of Mary J. Jones, deceased, as prayed for in the annexed petition of Ida Fredricka Fraser, a legatee and heir at law of said deceased, bearing date December 30th, 1897 and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, on the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JAMES M. FISK, Atty. for the Petitioner, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. C. j27-1aw6wTh

MAGOVERN, MARTHA E.—To all persons having claims as creditors against MARTHA E. MAGOVERN, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, intestate: Please take notice that on the 22th day of February, 1898, at 10:30 A. M., I will apply to the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York at the County Court House in said city for letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased under Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that you are hereby notified to present your claims against said deceased to the Surrogate of the City and County of New York at his office in the County Court House in said city on or before the 25th day of February, 1898.
JOHN E. MAGOVERN.
GEO. H. STARR, Attorney for Petitioner, 56 Pine St., New York City. ja24-2aw4wM&Th

OFFERMAN, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA OFFERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. CARSTEN L. OFFERMAN, Administrator.
HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for the Administrator, 61-65 Park Row, New York City.
s23-1aw6mTh

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City. n25-1aw6mTh

PARKER, FORREST H., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORREST H. PARKER, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, The Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. FORREST H. PARKER, Administrator.
s30-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y.
f3-1aw6mTh

PLUNKETT, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PLUNKETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of her attorney, Francis T. Garrettson, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. MARY ANN LARKIN, Executrix. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney for Executrix, 26 Broad Street, New York City.
s30-1aw6mTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of January, 1898. CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. ja6-1aw6mTh

RIVARA, GIUSEPPE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIUSEPPE RIVARA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Rapallo, No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1897. MARY VALENTE, JOHN RIVARA, Executors. EDWARD S. RAPALLO, Attorney for Executors, 66 Broadway, New York City. au18-1aw6mTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

SPRINGS, SMITH & CO.—Certificate of Limited Partnership.
The undersigned being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:
1. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is SPRINGS, SMITH & CO., and the principal place of business is to be located in the City and County of New York.
2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted thereby is the buying and selling, transacting, and dealing in cotton, coffee, grain, and provisions, and similar merchandise, and transacting a general commission business.
3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows: Richard A. Springs and Benjamin R. Smith are the general partners, the place of residence of said Richard A. Springs being Number 19 West 30th Street, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and the place of residence of said Benjamin R. Smith being Number 1 West 83d St, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and James H. Parker is the special partner, whose place of residence is Number 18 East 69th Street in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York. All the general and special partners are of full age.
4. That the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) in cash.
5. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the fourth of January, 1898, and the period at which it will terminate is the fourth day of January, 1899.
In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 4th day of January, 1898.
RICHARD A. SPRINGS, [Seal.]
BENJAMIN R. SMITH, [Seal.]
JAMES H. PARKER. [Seal.]
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
On this 4th day of January, 1898, before me, the subscriber, personally came Richard A. Springs, Benjamin R. Smith, and James H. Parker, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.
JOHN J. McAULIFFE, Notary Public, N. Y. Co. No. 1.
[Seal.]
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
Richard A. Springs of the City of New York and Benjamin R. Smith of the said city being severally duly sworn say that they are the general partners named in the foregoing certificate and that the sum of $50,000 specified in said certificate to have been contributed by James H. Parker, as a special partner, to the common stock, has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.
RICHARD A. SPRINGS,
BENJAMIN R. SMITH.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1898. JOHN J. McAULIFFE.
[Seal.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co. No. 1.
ja6-1aw6wTh

Traveling salesmen must take their meals whenever and wherever they can get them. They bolt their food one minute and hustle to catch a train the next. Hasty meals and continual jolting in railroad trains bring on indigestion and dyspepsia. A druggist at Bridgeport, Conn., says he has long had quite a trade for Ripans Tabules among traveling men and it is becoming a practice with them to carry a supply in the grip. One of these men takes two a day and declares they have helped him a good deal. After an evening session with jack pots, tobacco and whiskey, nothing clears the head in the morning so early or so thoroughly as a Ripans Tabule taken just before going to bed, no matter how late the retiring hour may happen to be.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 SPRUCE Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHMITT, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SCHMITT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Werner, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1897. JOHN WEBER, JACOB E. McMICHAEL, Executors. SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. o21-1aw6mTh

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN S. NEWTON, Executors. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Attorney for Executors, 875 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. n11-1aw6mTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FOR A HOLIDAY TRIP

OLD POINT COMFORT

Is an ideal point.

The handsome, large ocean steamship "Jamestown" of the

Old Dominion Line

leaves New York Friday, Feb. 11, at 3 P. M., arriving at Old Point about 9:30 next morning.

Returning, passenger can leave Norfolk on beautiful new steamship "Princess Anne" Saturday, Feb. 12, at 6 P. M., arriving in New York about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

A Short and Invigorating Sea Trip.

Round trip tickets, including meals and berth, $13.00. Tickets also on sale, returning via Washington, D. C., allowing stop-over if desired.

For reservation of staterooms and further information apply to

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Pier 26 North River, New York.
Telephone 1580 Franklin.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, V. P. & T. M. Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON. BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22,9 AM|Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22,9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1,9 AM|Trave, Tu., Mch.29,9 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM|Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

•HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York.
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
•Norman'a, Feb. 12, 10 AM|•Saale, Mch 5, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM|†Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM|†Ka.W.II., Mch.19,10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Feb. and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM|P. Bismarck, Ap. 23, 9 AM
Normannia, Mch. 24, 9 AM|Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Ap. 7, 9 AM|Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct. Palatia, Feb. 12, 9 AM. Prussia, Feb. 26, 9 AM. First cab., $60; second class, $40. Steerage, $28. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 16|ST. PAUL.....March 9
NEW YORK....Feb. 23|ST. LOUIS....March 16
PARIS.....March 2|NEW YORK..March 23

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
WESTERNLND, Feb 16|NOORDLAND...March 2
BERLIN.....Feb. 23|FRIESLAND...March 9
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

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6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleve

SEEKING MURDER CLUES

Vain Efforts to Identify the Mutilated Body Found in the East River.

MANY CALLERS AT THE MORGUE

Possibly the Body Is That of a Man Employed in Mouquin's Bottling Establishment—Two Women Who Knew Him.

Capt. McClusky and his detectives have come to the conclusion that they have a difficult job on their hands to discover the identity of the headless and limbless trunk that was found in the Roosevelt Ferry slip Tuesday. A mole on the groin, and another discovered yesterday on the back, are the only marks of identification on the body. The autopsy performed yesterday morning by Dr. Donlin, the Coroner's physician, assisted by Prof. McAllister, confirmed the theory that the man had been murdered, and showed that there had been a hard struggle before the man succumbed.

It was found that the hyoid bone of the neck was fractured, indicating that the man had been strangled, and this theory was also strengthened by the fact that the bronchial tubes were congested and the heart greatly enlarged, indicating a desperate struggle. The breastbone was broken, and nearly every rib in the man's body was fractured, some having been driven into the lungs. Dr. Donlin asserts that these injuries were inflicted before death, and that they were not the result of the body being jammed between the logs among which it was found, or by boats on the river. It was likely, he said, that the murderer had knelt on the victim's chest while strangling him, or that he jumped on his body after the victim was insensible. The condition of the liver was also said to indicate that a struggle had taken place.

A Bullet Wound in the Left Leg.

A bullet wound was found in the part of the left leg remaining, several inches above where the limb was severed. The bullet took a downward course and probably lodged in the part of the leg which is missing. In the stomach and intestines was found a quantity of Swiss cheese, which had been eaten about two hours before death.

Dr. Donlin said that he believed the man to have been about forty-five years old. His hair had been blonde, but is now tinged with gray. He was nearly six feet in height, and weighed over 200 pounds. The under part of the chin and neck remaining show that the man was closely shaved just before he was killed, and his hair had also been recently cut. Death, the doctor says, did not occur more than two or three days prior to the finding of the body. The spinal column was fractured, but this, the doctor says, occurred after death.

The theory gained ground yesterday that the murder was committed on board of a ship, and that the body was thrown overboard after dismemberment. From its weight, it would have taken at least two men to carry the trunk. If the man was a sailor his arms were probably tattooed, and this might account for their having been amputated. Dr. Donlin thought that the man might have been struck on the head before being strangled. He might have been first cut with a knife, but that process being slow, the murderer possibly took an axe or cleaver and chopped the face off. The right leg and arms were wrenched out of their sockets after being cut, and only a man of great strength could have done such work.

Crowds Visit the Morgue.

A crowd came and went in the Morgue all day yesterday. Shortly after noon a young man, who looked like a sailor, examined the body, and said: "That's him," almost immediately. Detective Mannion took the man at once to Police Headquarters. There Capt. McCluskey questioned him, and announced that the man was mistaken, as his friend had never weighed over 160 pounds, while that part of the body now remaining weighs nearly that much.

William Carlisle, the keeper of the Glen Island menagerie, has been missing since Jan. 28. He was thirty-five years old and weighed 200 pounds. When last seen he had $300 and his pay in his pocket, and it was thought that he had been murdered by river pirates. None of Carlisle's friends or relatives called yesterday to look at the body.

Henry Strasser, who said he was looking for his brother-in-law, Jacob Demond of Patchogue, called at the morgue late in the afternoon. He said the missing man was forty-five years old, of large build, 5 feet 9 inches in height, with brown hair. He could not identify the trunk, but went to headquarters to see Capt. McCluskey. The latter refused to state what he had learned from Strasser.

Word was received last night that Demond had returned to his home in Patchogue all right.

The Story of Two Women.

Miss Bertie Bale of 143 West Twenty-seventh Street, and Mrs. Octavia Deglane of 523 Hudson Street, called at the Morgue in the afternoon to look at the body. They said that it might be that of John Lanerie, a friend of theirs, who used to be employed in Mouquin's restaurant, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. They said that Lanerie and they, with some friends, used to dine daily at 20 Cornelia Street, but that Lanerie had not been seen by any of them for two months and a half. They described him as a big, muscular man, with a large blonde mustache. He had a date, which they could not remember, tattooed on one arm. After they had viewed the trunk of the dead man they said that it might possibly be their friend, but they were doubtful.

About 9 o'clock last night three men drove up to the Morgue in a closed cab. Two were Frenchmen, who said they were employed at Mouquin's up-town restaurant. They called to see if they could identify the body as that of Lanerie. When the body was turned over so that the part of the face which remains could be seen, the larger of the two men struck the smaller on the back. A row seemed imminent, but the man who accompanied them hustled them into the cab and drove away. They were stopped by Detective Sergeant Lang, who was at the Morgue, but they said they could not identify the body positively as that of Lanerie.

At Mouquin's restaurant several Frenchmen were found who remembered Lanerie, and they said that he had been employed in the bottling establishment run by Mouquin a few doors away from his restaurant, but had been discharged a month before because of his drinking habits. Since that time he had not been seen.

Much Mystery Over a Young Man.

Two detectives made a great mystery of a young man who called at the Morgue, and who spoke French. They would not let him talk to the reporters, but took him away, and then spent two or three hours riding about town, frequently changing cars and making every effort to throw reporters off their trail. They finally sent the young man home, and he took a roundabout route to 29 Cornelia Street, but when a reporter approached him there he refused to have a word to say, even declining to give his name. All that could be gained from him was that he had been interested in a fight which took place in Jersey City a few days ago. The fact that he went to the Cornelia Street restaurant, the place alluded to by the two women who knew Lanerie, is suggestive.

One of the men at Mouquin's said that Lanerie was in the habit of taking his landlady out and spending the day with her, and the speaker hinted darkly at a jealous husband. He said that Lanerie lived in Twenty-seventh Street. Miss Ball gave her address as 143 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Joseph Blanqui, the manager of Mouquin's restaurant, said that Lanerie was about forty years old and weighed about 200 pounds. He had chestnut-colored hair.

WANTS PARDON FOR MRS. NACK.

Emanuel M. Friend, counsel for Mrs. Augusta Nack, told Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday that he intended to apply to Gov. Black in a short time for a pardon for the woman. Mrs. Nack is now serving a term of fifteen years in Auburn State Prison for aiding Martin Thorn to kill William Guldensuppe.

Mr. Friend made this statement when he appeared before the Judge to make a motion to have the indictment found in this county for murder in the first degree against Mrs. Nack dismissed. This indictment was found before the woman was indicted by the Queens County Grand Jury. The hearing on the motion was set down for next Monday.

LEGAL NOTES.

A VOID DAKOTA DIVORCE.—Edward C. Kimball died in November, 1896, and on a petition by his mother, Harriett A. Kimball, that he was unmarried and left no widow, letters of administration were granted to her and John S. James, her son-in-law. A month later, Maude E. Kimball asked for the issue of letters to herself as the widow of the intestate, claiming she was married to him in Brooklyn on June 29, 1895. The intestate's mother and sister opposed the application, claiming that Kimball's marriage to the petitioner was invalid, because in May, 1885, she had married James L. Semon, and that a decree of divorce subsequently granted to her in North Dakota from Semon was void. The Second Appellate Division, by Presiding Justice Goodrich, affirmed a decree of the Kings County Surrogate denying the petitioner's application, holding that her divorce had no validity in this State, the decree being by default, upon the service of the summons upon the husband by publication merely. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the order, holding, by Judge Haight, that as the Surrogate found as a fact that the defendant did not appear in the action, in person or by attorney, and the Appellate Division had unanimously affirmed it, that judgment could not, under the provisions of the Constitution, be reviewed by the Court of Appeals. "It is claimed, however," Justice Haight says, "that this finding should be regarded as a conclusion of law, and not as a determination of a question of fact. If we should so treat it, we should not hesitate in sustaining the Surrogate. The paper alluded to as an appearance or answer in the action, could not be sustained, in case it was assailed by a party. We here have a judgment of the court of a sister State entered against a resident of this State in which there has been no personal service of process upon him in the jurisdiction of that State, or appearance by him in the action, by which the court could acquire jurisdiction of his person. Such a judgment is void, and of no force and effect in this State."

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THE DOG LICENSE LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—Frederick Fox and Melvin L. Evans, residing in Albany, who owned several valuable dogs, brought suits in the Supreme Court against the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society to have the dog law, passed two years ago, declared unconstitutional and to restrain defendants from destroying their dogs. On the trial the court held that the law, which requires that every person who owns or harbors a dog in cities of a certain class shall procure a yearly license for the animal upon payment of $1, and authorized the destruction of an unlicensed dog who has not a certain metal tag attached to his collar, was constitutional. On an appeal by Fox the Third Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Landon, has directed a reversal. The court holds that, as the law now stands in this State, dogs are property and, of course, within the laws for the protection of property. "Now, it is plain," Justice Landon said, "that whether a dog is licensed or not does not affect its character. A good dog is none the less so though it wears no collar. The statute of 1896 does not declare the keeping of an unlicensed dog a misdemeanor, nor does it declare that the dog that wears no collar is presumptively a nuisance. The plaintiff does not put his dogs to an improper use. They are neither vicious nor dangerous. There is, therefore, no grounds upon which we can assume that the plaintiff's dogs are a nuisance; and hence the defendant's right to kill them must rest upon some other basis or be denied altogether." The Court holds, in conclusion, that plaintiff cannot be deprived of his property without due process of law. The grant of a license is held to be the exercise of sovereign power, and to require the individual to pay a private corporation for a sovereign favor seemed to be contrary to the fundamental principles of popular government.

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UNFAIR BUSINESS RIVALRY.—Justice Kellogg, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday granted an order restraining, pending trial, one of two rival companies in the manufacture and sale of a fountain pen, very similar in appearance, from doing certain acts prejudicial to the other. Each party is seeking to supply the market to the exclusion of the other. The plaintiff sells exclusively to the retail trade by a restrictive contract, permitting a resale only at a fixed price. The defendants, to introduce their particular fountain pen and to disturb plaintiff's trade, have taken in exchange for their pen from plaintiff's customers or by purchase from them pens sold by plaintiff under these contracts, and have then resold them below the price fixed by the contract. Justice Kellogg says the effect upon plaintiff's business is to compel a return to it of its pens by its customers, under a privilege in the contract, since they are not at liberty to compete with defendants' cut prices. There was no direct proof that defendant took or bought plaintiff's pens below the prices fixed in the contract, but they sold the same pens to others below such prices, and offered to sell them to plaintiff at 20 per cent. below such prices. "The reasonable presumption," Justice Kellogg said, "is that they purchased these pens below the prices fixed by the contract, for it would be a violent presumption that traders voluntarily do a losing business. The presumption is a fair one, since defendants will make no statement on this motion in opposition or explanation."

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A VOID CONVEYANCE.—Simon Neudorfer and Jacob Osnowitz, being embarrassed financially, made a conveyance of real estate to Marcus Buchner in satisfaction of a debt which they owed him, and Buchner at the same time executed an instrument by which he agreed, as soon as his claim against the grantors was fully paid and satisfied, to convey the premises to Jennie Neudorfer and Fannie Osnowitz, the wives of the grantors, subject to incumbrances existing at the time of the conveyance to him. The deed was recorded, but this contemporaneous agreement was not recorded or made public. In a suit by Levy Harris and others, creditors of the grantors, against Buchner and others, to set aside the conveyance, Justice Pryor, in Supreme Court, Special Term, gave judgment in favor of the plaintiffs, holding that the conveyance in question was not only void as matter of law, but vitiated by fraud in fact, and should be set aside at the suit of other creditors of the grantors. "The fraudulent intent of the grantors," Justice Pryor said, "is obvious beyond controversy; and the grantee's participation in that intent is demonstrated by the transaction. By his agreement to transfer the property after satisfaction of his debt, beyond the reach of the grantors' creditors, his agency in the fraud is conspicuous and incontestable. Moreover, he was apprised that the grantors were in a failing condition, and he knew that the property of which he accepted the conveyance was in excess of the claim it was to liquidate."

BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT

Still in a Tangle Over Its Powers—Waiting for Mr. Whalen.

The Board of Public Improvements, at its regular meeting yesterday at 346 Broadway, did little to disentangle itself from the snarl of the previous meeting. The Corporation Counsel, who was asked to help the board with an opinion, will report at next Wednesday's meeting. A resolution was presented to the board asking that $12,000 be appropriated for alterations in a building belonging to the city at Prince and Wooster Streets, to make it suitable for the First District Court, which has been ordered to sit there. The appropriation was made.

Stevenson Towle was transferred from the place of Consulting Engineer to the Board of Public Improvements to be Consulting Engineer to the Department of Public Highways. Charles H. Haswell was appointed Consulting Engineer to the Board of Public Improvements.

Dismissed by the Health Board.

The Board of Health yesterday passed a resolution dismissing the inspectors who had been employed in the Bureau of Mercantile Establishments, abolished resently. The resolution removed the following: Avery McDougall, Dr. Ethel D. Brown, Miss Caroline Whitcher, Miss Belle de Rivera, Dr. Albert Pittis, Miss Emma Van Der Zee Lee, Dr. Frances G. Deane, Dr. Louisa Husted, Miss Mary E. Emery, Miss Lizzie W. Law, Miss Mary Ireland, and Dr. John J. McGrath. Samuel W. McAneny, William H. Hill, and Henry M. Meyer, who were employed in the bureau as clerks, were retained in the department, and were directed to report to the Sanitary Superintendent for duty. The board abolished the Bureau of Plumbing and Drainage, which was attached to the old Health Department in Brooklyn.

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Delicious Biscuit,
Griddle Cake
and Doughnut

DRUG TARIFF DISPUTES.

Uniform Classification Discussed at a Conference of Examiners from All Over the Country.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, United States Appraiser at this port, presided over the conference of Drug Examiners and Appraisers, which was resumed in this city yesterday. Appraiser Louis D. Voltz of Buffalo and Assistant Appraiser Hamill of this city were present, as also were the following Drug Examiners: L. A. Kelly of Philadelphia, Erastus Hopkins of Boston, Edward Blum of Detroit, H. R. Watts of Baltimore, Ferdinand Ott of Cincinnati, and J. W. O'Brien of St. Louis. Samples of the drug importations over which tariff disputes have arisen were displayed and discussed.

Under the old Tariff act, roots, barks, and leaves were usually entered as non-dutiable under the "omnibus" drug clause. The present Tariff act requires that all drugs which are sufficiently advanced in condition to come under the head of manufactured articles shall pay a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem and one-fourth of 1 cent per pound. The matter of determining officially just what constitutes a drug "advanced in condition" has caused a great many differences of opinion between the Government officers and importers. With a view of having a uniform classification of this species of imported merchandise, the present conference was summoned by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Appraiser Wakeman and Dr. Hamill explained yesterday the course pursued at this port with regard to drugs, and the other representatives of the Government expressed their approval of the New York method. Remarks were made by several of the delegates, and the general opinion was that whenever imported roots, barks, or leaves were found to be changed from their raw condition by being ground, bleached, cleaned, or split, they should be classed as dutiable under Paragraph 20 of the new law. The conference adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when some other questions pertaining to the classification of drugs will be considered. The conclusions of the conference will then be put in compact form and referred to the Appraiser, who will in turn submit them to the Treasury Department.

The vast extent of the drug importing business at this port was a revelation to some of the visiting examiners. The Seventh, or Drug Division of the Appraisers' stores in this city, handles more than $40,000,000 worth of goods annually, an amount greater than the combined import trade of any other United States port except Boston.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

An Expert on Precious Stones Describes the Character and Value of Jade.

Much interesting information about jade, its character, uses, and value, was imparted to the Customs Board of Classification by Mr. George F. Kunz of this city yesterday. Mr. Kunz appeared as an expert witness for the C. L. Tiffany Company during the hearing of a protested tariff case. General Appraiser Charles H. Ham presided. The Tiffany Company imported a variety of articles made of Chinese jade some time ago, and sought to have them entered and passed at 10 per cent. duty as precious stones. There were some artistically wrought bowls, vases, wine pitchers, trays, cups, &c., and the customs authorities classified them as manufactured mineral substances decorated and imposed a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem upon them. The importers appealed to the Board of General Appraisers, and declared that if the goods were not entitled to entry at 10 per cent. as precious stones they were clearly entitled to entry at 20 per cent. as non-enumerated manufactured articles.

Mr. Kunz was summoned as an expert to prove that jade is a precious stone. He proved to be an uncommonly entertaining witness, and he left with the Board of Classification his own book on precious stones for future reference. He described jade as one of the most precious and sacred of stones in China. It has a high value in that country. Taking up an intricately carved water holder made of jade which was displayed as a sample of the imported goods, Mr. Kunz said that such a vessel could only be used in China by some very distinguished or very rich man. It was an unusually valuable piece of ornamental jade, there being more work on it than was employed in the cutting of the famous Tiffany diamond. Decision in this case was reserved.

Several other protested cases were heard by the board yesterday. One concerned the proper classification of asphalt mastic under the new tariff. "Mastic," it was explained, was the term applied to asphalt after the latter had been freed from impurities which were combined with it in its crude state. The importers contend that asphalt mastic should be admitted to the United States ports as a non-enumerated article at an ad valorem duty which would amount to about $1 a ton. The New York Appraiser insists that it is dutiable at $8 a ton, because it is a product improved by a product of manufacture. Charles W. Saacke was the protestant in the case heard yesterday, and Mr. T. H. Boorman, manager of the New York Mastic Works, was the first witness. Mr. Boorman testified that asphalt mastic was manufactured from the crude rock asphalt, and was therefore a manufactured article.

Victor S. Allicu, an importer, also said that asphalt mastic was a manufactured product. He explained that in some rock asphalt there was 22 per cent. of bitumen. Asphalt in its natural state is bitumen, but not all bitumen is asphalt. The witness was asked if asphalt was of volcanic origin, and he replied: "The scientists have not yet settled that. I once took out 12,000 tons of asphalt from one hole, and in eight months from that time the hole was full again. The importers undertook to show that as rock asphalt is utterly useless, the asphalt mastic is essentially a crude product, just as Indian corn when shelled is still a crude product.

SAUL JACOBS SENTENCED.

He Gets Eight Years for Selling Brass Filings for Gold.

Saul Jacobs, the Cleveland (Ohio) liquor dealer who was convicted about two weeks ago of grand larceny, was sentenced by Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday to eight years in Sing Sing Prison. He was convicted of being implicated with Saul Cohen and Hirsch Coppelman in selling to Max Bernstein, a wholesale liquor dealer in Cleveland, Ohio, several pounds of brass filings, which they represented was gold dust from Siberian mines. Bernstein paid the men about $14,000, and then discovered the swindle. Jacobs was the only man arrested, although Cohen and Coppelman were indicted with him.

In sentencing Jacobs Judge Cowing lectured him severely, and condemned the practice of selling gold bricks. A great many letters were written to Judge Cowing in behalf of Jacobs. One was from Jacob J. Kern, a former City Attorney and State Attorney in Chicago, who said that he had known Jacobs twenty years and believed he was the victim of a scheme and conspiracy, but he would not believe that Jacobs ever knowingly violated any law. Another was from Matt W. Pinkerton, who said that he had known Jacobs ten years as an upright man.

Town Official Dies While Riding.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Feb. 9.—James R. Mangles, the Village Clerk of Rockville Centre, was stricken with heart disease while riding with Village Trustee Marcus Tracy to-day. The two officials had been inspecting the electric light plant. Mr. Tracy drove hurriedly to Mr. Mangles's house, but he was dead before arriving there. The Village Clerk was about forty years of age. He leaves a widow.

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NINETEENTH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE

THE THICKEST FOG YET

Old Elevated Railroad Engineers Say Yesterday Morning Broke All the Records of Darkness.

CRASHES ASHORE AND AFLOAT

Crowded Trains and Ferryboats Collide—Escapes from Serious Disaster Are Narrow, but No Great Harm Results.

Old engineers on the elevated railroads, who have more opportunity and need than even the river men to study New York fogs, said the fog of yesterday morning was the worst, the deepest, densest, thickest, and most bewildering they had ever risked their trains and jobs in. The fog was the result of a warm wave rolling in over a chilled and snow-covered earth and water which was not far above the freezing point. At brief intervals it gathered itself into great clouds and rolled slowly as the wind blew. This made it all the more dangerous.

The unusual conditions caused two accidents on the east side elevated railroads. Engineer John Hall, on Engine No. 92, left the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street station of the Third Avenue line at 6:42 A. M. The train behind him was crowded with working people, men and women, due down town at from 7 to 8 o'clock. Just before it got to Forty-second Street the train ran into one of the thickest of the fog clouds. A train drawn by Engine No. 301, which was driven by George Tucker, was supposed to be three minutes ahead of No. 92.

Engineer Hall's standing orders are to keep his machine under sight control, which means that he must run it so that he can stop it within the distance he can see ahead of him. If he had obeyed this yesterday morning he would have stopped short, for at Forty-second Street he could not see thirty feet. He thought that the train ahead of him had three minutes' time, or nearly half a mile of clear distance.

The Crash at Forty-second Street.

As it happened, the train ahead had orders to take a siding at Forty-second Street to make way for an express thundering and clattering down through the fog somewhere behind. Tucker, on No. 301, drawing this train, had to back up fifty odd feet to get on the siding. It had discharged its passengers for Forty-second Street, and was backing away. Just then Hall's train ran up.

Hall was running slowly, beginning to hold back for the station. Suddenly, right out of the fog, the rear of a passenger coach appeared dimly, thirty feet before him.

"Jump!" shouted the engineer to the fireman, and as he said the word he jammed his reverse lever down and went through the side door of the cab, landing on the plank walk at the side. Before Fireman Morrison could realize the situation, the bump came. It made a crash which was heard two blocks away. The men and women packed in the aisles of the cars were thrown forward together in one confused mass of frightened humanity. Broken glass and splintered wood rattled and jingled down into the street below, and steam from a broken pipe in the engine poured out with a roar. One of Morrison's feet was caught as the engine and tender jammed together, and the steam poured over him, scalding him severely. A panic prevailed, and everybody got out as rapidly as possible, despite the efforts of the guards to keep the passengers quiet.

Fire Apparatus Responded.

In less than five minutes fire engines and trucks had rushed up and firemen who had swarmed up ladders to the surface of the road found that the momentary fire on the colliding engine had been extinguished. Morrison, only slightly injured, was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A man and a woman were reported as hurt, but General Manager Fransioli said yesterday afternoon that the reports were pure inventions, and that the damage was very little. He did not acquit the engineer of the colliding train of blame.

There was a second collision on the Third Avenue line, the train following No. 92, which had struck No. 301, bumping into the No. 92 train before it could be hauled off the main track. This bump caused another panic on the rear and colliding train, and a number of people were tumbled over in the aisles, but no serious damage was reported.

Hundreds of people who left the Third Avenue line at Forty-second Street hurried east to catch Second Avenue trains. The result was a congestion at all the nearby stations on the Second Avenue line, and there was a rear end collision at Thirty-fourth Street, caused by the crowds of passengers and fog. This bump, however, was very slight. Down on the ground there were collisions of vehicles and narrow escapes beyond the possibility of computation.

On the River.

Rarely has navigation in the vicinity of New York been so crippled by fog as yesterday. From 5 o'clock in the morning until almost noon the rivers and harbor were enveloped in a mist which rendered navigation dangerous, and from 7 to 8 o'clock the waters were absolutely free of moving craft. So thick was the vapor at times that it was impossible to see five feet ahead. Only the ceaseless clang of the hundreds of fog bells denoted the location of the rivers.

The ferry service was utterly demoralized during the forenoon, and accidents more or less serious resulted almost every hour, and scores of people were injured. Not an incoming ocean steamship dared penetrate the opaque cloud before noon, and even the outgoing liners were held back.

Thousands of dollars damage was done to boats and piers, but no loss of life was reported. The accidents began to occur soon after the fog settled down, at 5 o'clock in the morning. This was unfortunately at the beginning of the rush hours on all the ferries, and the officials began a vain effort to transport the thousands of passengers who were besieging the slips.

Many Boats Crash.

The Erie Railroad ferryboats Susquehanna and Delaware collided soon after 7 o'clock. The Delaware had just emerged from her slip on the Jersey side when the Susquehanna, groping blindly for the landing, ran into her stern. The impact knocked the passengers down and created some excitement. Several persons were injured slightly. The Susquehanna was laid up for repairs.

The second accident occurred when the ferryboat New Jersey of the Pennsylvania Railroad crashed into her sister boat, the Cincinnati, while the latter was lying in her slip, at the foot of Cortlandt Street. Three times the New Jersey backed out, and as many times jammed the Cincinnati. The rails and gates of both boats were torn away on one side. The passengers on the New Jersey became panicstricken. Several women fainted in the cabin, which was packed to suffocation, and free fights occurred during the struggles for life preservers. The accident caused a delay on the ferry of about two hours.

The Long Island ferryboat Sag Harbor, which reached her slip at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street, at 10 o'clock, missed the slip and struck the bulkhead with great force. Theodore Johnson of Flushing was thrown against the side of the cabin, receiving dangerous scalp wounds. Others were bruised.

The New Yorker Struck.

The Astoria struck a pier on the New York side. There were many horses aboard and several persons were injured by being kicked in the indiscriminate mix-up which followed the crash.

The Grand Street ferryboats Maine and America came together in the East River at 7 o'clock. There was a wild panic among the passengers on each boat, but no one was seriously hurt. The starboard rail of the Maine was carried away and the America was retired because of a broken rudder.

The Thirty-ninth Street ferryboat South Brooklyn lost her bearings and found herself in the North River, where she ran into the fireboat New Yorker, lying at her pier at the Battery. Both boats were slightly damaged, the fireboat having two plates smashed.

Columbia Lost in the Fog.

The ferryboat Columbia became lost in the fog on her way from Williamsburg to her New York pier, and wandered up and down the East River for more than an hour, finally running into a pier at the foot of Houston Street. Several passengers were injured.

All of the ferry lines were delayed until after noon.

The Paris of the American Line was to have sailed at 10 o'clock, but did not pass out until after 2 o'clock. All the incoming Sound boats were from four to six hours late.

Ladies' Gloves.

Spring Importation of the celebrated

REYNIER

Kid Gloves,

(Suede and Glace.)

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CUTTING DOWN CITY EXPENSES.

Branch Offices of Departments in the Boroughs to be Consolidated.

Several well-paid places under the city government that were practically sinecures have been virtually abolished by the refusal of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to allow the money for the salaries. It was announced yesterday at the City Hall that nearly all the best patronage of the Commissioners who are members of the Board of Public Improvements has been cut off, and that a number of Deputy Commissioners of Queens and Richmond will have to work for nothing or resign their places.

In connection with the same subject, it was said that the Board of Estimate has decided not to appropriate more money to any borough than that borough pays to the city in taxes for the support of the city government. There has been so much talk about a fair division of the public money that the board has determined that the only fair way to divide it is to give to each local division the amount of its taxes and no more. By this method the taxpayers of Manhattan will not be taxed to pay the running expenses of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, and vice versâ.

Little money under this ruling will go to the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens, and the expenses there will have to be kept very close. A general reduction and dropping of office holders and employes, it is expected, will follow the announcement of the decision of the Board of Estimate.

It was found that one man could easily attend to the work of several departments in Queens and Richmond, and that it would be a useless waste of money to permit every department to have a Deputy Commissioner at $5,000 a year. Although told beforehand that protests would be of no avail, the Commissioners of the Board of Public Improvements and the political leaders of the two boroughs most severely threatened are protesting. They complain of unfair treatment, and are met with the response that Tammany Hall is pledged to an economical administration.

The question of cutting down a number of Deputy Commissionerships in Brooklyn and some in the Bronx is also under consideration. Bridge Commissioner Shea and President York of the Police Board, who attend to the patronage in Brooklyn, had a long conference with the Mayor yesterday. None of them would disclose the subject of their conversation, but it was surmised that the Brooklyn men were objecting to the axe falling in their bailiwick.

Henry P. Morrison, who was appointed Deputy Commissioner and Chief Engineer of Sewers for the Borough of Richmond, has been made Deputy Commissioner of Highways and Building, with $5,000 salary for the four offices, and it is said that he will also be called upon to attend to the work of other departments.

In the Borough of Queens provision has been made for one man to act as Deputy Commissioner of Highways, Sewers, and Street Cleaning, his salary being divided between the three departments. John P. Madden, the Democratic leader of the borough, is a candidate for the office. All the principal departments had appointed deputies in the different boroughs, several men will be called upon to resign what at first looked like $5,000 a year places.

COL. PARKER'S RESIGNATION.

Inflicted Corporal Punishment at Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Col. Roland Parker, military instructor at the Academy of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, resigned last week owing to a difference of opinion regarding the maintenance of discipline existing between himself and the authorities of the asylum. His resignation was accepted. Early last week a ten-year-old lad who was under the instruction of Col. Parker seemed careless in his execution of commands given at drill time, and Col. Parker, in urging him forward and in keeping him in line, tapped him on the face. The boy's nose bled, and when his mother next called at the institution on a visit he told her of the occurrence. She complained to the authorities, and the instructor was asked for an explanation. Col. Parker immediately handed in his resignation.

It was said last night at the asylum that no one had known of the affair until the boy told his mother, and that none of the sisters had noticed a wound on his face. It was said that Col. Parker was well liked, but no one would discuss the situation further. Dr. John A. McCreery, who is a Trustee of the institution, said that Col. Parker's resignation was due to the episode in question. He said:

"It is one of our rules that corporal punishment shall not be inflicted. The Colonel exceeded his authority, perhaps, but he did no injury to the lad. His resignation was handed in because he felt that he had put himself out of the spirit of the institution. Col. Parker was a retired army officer, and we thought well of him. His successor has not been chosen."

Brooklyn Library Directors.

The term of office of seven Directors of the Brooklyn Public Library expired Feb. 1, and yesterday Mayor Van Wyck announced these appointments to fill the vacancies; Justice W. W. Goodrich of the Appellate Division, Second Department; Herbert F. Gunnison, and R. Ross Appleton, reappointed to succeed themselves, and ex-Judge N. H. Clement, Daniel M. Somers, Henry W. Meyers, and Moses May, new appointees, to succeed John D. Kelley, Thomas T. Teters, G. H. Southard, and J. E. Hinds.

Married life sometimes causes a man and woman to look alike. The latest way of telling a man's character is by his trousers; therefore don't grow too wedded to your old ones.

Variety enough in cloths, colors and patterns, here, to satisfy anyone; $4 to $10.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE WOOL EXCHANGE AUCTION.

There Was a Good Grade of Material Offered, but Prices Were Only Fair.

The sixth wool auction, which was postponed from Feb. 2 on account of the heavy snows, was held at the Wool Exchange, West Broadway and Beach Street, yesterday afternoon. It was of exceptional interest, because it marked the return to the open-market system which had been in use prior to the fifth sale, which took place last month. While the closed market in January was a success commercially, it demonstrated that the American wool trade required an open market to facilitate transactions more conveniently and expeditiously.

The management yesterday made a formal denial of the reports that have been in circulation to the effect that in some cases owners had bid in their wools, and each owner was forced to give his pledge before the sale began that he would make no bid on his own entry or allow any one else to make a protective bid on his account.

The sale was opened at 2 o'clock, John M. Emmott, for years connected with the London Wool Sales, officiating. Upward of 700,000 pounds of wool, divided into 140 lots, were put under the hammer, and, while in many cases the bidding was brisk, the prices brought were not up to the usual standard. This was due to the fact that the majority of the manufacturers have large stocks of wool on hand and are in no hurry to buy. The offering in domestic wools was greater than usual, as wool growers throughout the country are beginning to see the advantages to be gained by marketing their wools in New York.

The offerings yesterday consisted of scoured fine medium Territory, scoured three-eighths Territory, scoured X and XX Territory, scoured B super, scoured Territory, (stained,) scoured medium Territory, scoured Cape, scoured fine Mazamet, scoured quarter blood gray, scoured short extra, scoured fine A, B lambs, C lambs, coarse pulled, A pulled, (brushed,) fine Montana, fine medium and medium Montana, medium Dakota, Australian fine combing, coarse gray foreign, coarse black foreign, fine and fine medium twelve months' Texas, (original,) fine medium and Fall Texas, (original,) combing sorts, medium unwashed Indiana, three-eighths unwashed clothing New York State, quarter unwashed clothing New York State, three-eighths and quarter unwashed Iowa, quarter combing unwashed Iowa, braid combing unwashed, medium unwashed pulled, fine unwashed New York State, fine unwashed Iowa, half-blood unwashed Iowa locks, three-eighths and quarter washed clothing New York State, medium unwashed Indiana, Territory dead pulled, fine and fine medium Fall Texas, medium Spring Texas, (original,) quarter combing washed New York State, and seedy unwashed New York State.

Among the out-of-town dealers present were: Benjamin Allen, Germantown, Philadelphia; H. Burke, Great Falls, Mont.; William Crabtree, Montgomery, N. Y.; Nathan Elssman, Boston; S. R. Elasser, Addingham, Penn.; Carl Graubnan, Philadelphia; J. S. Holden, Bennington, Vt.; H. B. Heston, Philadelphia; R. E. Jonas, Boston; S. Murphy, Helena, Mont.; W. D. Moore, Philadelphia; A. B. Platt, Boston; T. Sands, Indian Territory; A. W. Smith and Mr. Ward, Providence; J. W. and P. Tattersfield, Philadelphia; George F. Willett, Boston, and James S. Fraser, Montana.

The highest figure reached during the afternoon was 45½c for three lots of scoured fine A, and the lowest, 8½c, for a lot of 139, consisting of two bales of locks and scoured fine medium Territory brought from 42c to 43c; scoured, three-eighths Territory, 43c; scoured medium and XX Territory, 40c; scoured X Territory, 37½@42½c; scoured Territory (stained) and scoured medium pulled, 33¾c and 27c, respectively; scoured fine Mazamet, 44½@45c; scoured fine A, 45c; scoured B, super, 36½c, and scoured short, extra, 39½c; scoured quarter-blood gray, 22c, and scoured fine lambs, 43c; scoured Cape and scoured Australian brought fair prices at 40½c and 41c, respectively. Three lots of South American crossbred combing (60,000 pounds) went at 21c; B lambs, 28½c; C lambs, 24c.

Montana offerings were much in evidence and brought prices ranging from 10½c for fine to 15c for quarter. Two lots of Dakota medium went for 16½c, and ten lots of medium unwashed Indiana were knocked down to one bidder for 20½@21c. Eight lots from Texas brought prices ranging from 10½c for fine medium, burry, (original,) to 16½c for fine and fine medium twelve months' original. Four lots of fine Spring Texas (original) were withdrawn.

There were sixteen lots from New York State, and they brought the following prices: three-eighths unwashed clothing, 21@25c; quarter unwashed clothing, 18@21½c; three-eighths combing, unwashed, 22½@23¾c; quarter combing, unwashed, 21¼@22½c; fine, unwashed, 16½@17¼c; quarter and three-eighths, washed, clothing, 26@26½c; quarter combing, washed, 27¼c; half-blood, unwashed, 21c, and seedy, unwashed, 17c. Three-eighths unwashed clothing, Iowa, brought 19c; quarter, unwashed, 19c; three-eighths combing, unwashed, 20c; quarter combing, unwashed, 20c, and fine unwashed and half-blood, unwashed, 16c. Other prices were for unwashed pulled, 15½c; medium unwashed pulled, 20½c; braid combing, unwashed, 18½c; coarse black foreign for delivery at Philadelphia, 12½@12¾c, and Australian fine combing, for delivery at Boston, 21@22c. The next auction will be held the first Wednesday in March.

Verdict for Henry George's Widow.

Mrs. Annie C. George, widow of Henry George, obtained a verdict for $500 yesterday in her case against the Pennsylvania Railroad in the Supreme Court.

Mrs. George sued the railroad company to recover $5,000 damages for alleged injuries sustained by slipping in a depression in the flooring in the company's station in Philadelphia. In falling Mrs. George sprained her ankle severely, and tore the ligaments. She claimed the injuries received would be permanent. The trial began Monday before Justice Giegerich.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
in French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.
FRI. EVG., FEB. 11. "Gotterdammerung"
Mmes. Nordica, Barna, Toronta, Staudigl, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Staudigl. Conductor, Damrosch.
SAT. MAT. FEB

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair and warm, east to south-east winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,004. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.03⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36¾c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—Japan has decided to hold Wei-Hai-Wei permanently, and China has notified the powers accordingly that no foreign loan is required. Señor Cuestas has executed a coup d'état and dissolved the Assembly in Uruguay. Amendments to the address in reply to the Queen's speech were lost in the British House of Commons. England has bought up all the Welsh coal in Chinese and Japanese ports for her fleet, causing much excitement in Singapore's foreign colony.—Page 7.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday considered the Indian Appropriation bill. In the course of the debate Mr. Allen made an attack on Speaker Reed, saying that he was standing in the way of meritorious legislation. The House spent most of the day in a wrangle over the rules. The Democrats wanted to secure an opportunity for Mr. Handy of Delaware to make some remarks on Mr. Bayard's recent utterance on the money question. While they were thwarted they filibustered and prevented the passage of funding bills.—Page 3.

Page 1.

Mrs. Emily Taylor was hit by a live wire of the underground trolley line at Columbus Avenue and the Boulevard. She narrowly escaped death.

The Assembly at Albany yesterday, by a vote of 79 to 63, passed the resolution censuring United States Senator Murphy for supporting the Teller free-silver resolution.

"Baron" Harden-Hickey, the son-in-law of John H. Flagler, who in 1894 proclaimed himself dictator of Trinidad, committed suicide at a hotel in El Paso, Texas, yesterday.

Confirmation of the news that the Leiter clique had contracted to move a large amount of its wheat holdings abroad caused a strong and active market in Chicago yesterday.

Señor De Lome's resignation as Minister to Washington was accepted by the Cabinet at Madrid. The Spanish press is indignant at the situation, which is expected to have an important bearing on Cuban affairs.

Mme. Dreyfus is seriously ill, owing to worry and refuses to give any further testimony at Zola's trial, in Paris. Nothing was developed touching upon the Dreyfus case. Gen. Pellieux denied some of the allegations as to the guilt of Major Esterhazy, whose court-martial he conducted.

Eleven bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company's plant, Pike and Thirteenth Streets, Pittsburg, which was burned on Wednesday night. Twenty-seven others are missing and supposed to be killed, and nineteen are severely injured. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000, with insurance of $1,000,000.

Page 2.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley was taken ill in Pittsburg last Monday, having been poisoned, it is supposed, by eating canned corn. He has recovered.

Twenty-six persons at a boarding house in Washington, including Congressmen Bodine and Loyd of Missouri, were poisoned Wednesday night. All will recover.

At the Cuban Junta it was admitted that the State Department knew of the De Lome letter several days before it was made public. Horatio S. Rubens, the Junta's counsel, explained the translation of the letter.

Elihu Root delivered his first address as President of the Union League Club last night, advocating primary and currency reform and the purging of the pension rolls if they really contain fraudulent names. Resolutions on primary reform and the pension rolls were adopted.

The New York Jewelers' Association held its twenty-third annual dinner last night at Delmonico's. Ex-Congressman Bynum spoke on "A Single Standard of Value Measure," W. F. King on "The American Merchant," and Simeon Ford made a humorous response to the toast, "Our Guests." A call for cheers for President McKinley was honored early in the evening, but a second call later elicited as many hisses as cheers.

Page 3.

Gov. Black and Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast yesterday issued an order placing Major Gen. Roe in command of the National Guard and dividing the First Brigade into two parts.

Gen. Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, was in Washington yesterday. He called on the President, offered prayer in the Senate, and held a reception in the Vice President's room.

The German Ambassador at Washington has notified the State Department that no quarantine will be imposed on American horses by Germany in the absence of proof of veterinary dangers.

Collector Bidwell called on Secretary Gage in regard to erecting a new Custom House on the Bowling Green site in this city. Secretary Gage is likely to recommend to Congress the passage of an act for the sale of the present property and the completion of another building in three years.

The State Senate yesterday passed the Canal Investigation bill, which now goes to the Governor. The Assembly passed the Annual Appropriation bill. The joint meeting of the Judiciary Committees of the two houses to frame a primary election bill was postponed until next week. Senator McNulty won a preliminary fight in the Senate over his bill providing for municipal ownership of street railroads. The Assembly Judiciary Committee decided to make a favorable report on the bill providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

Page 4.

The semi-centennial celebration of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity was held at the Windsor Hotel yesterday.

The Canadian Government is not disposed to let United States troops enter the Klondike with the relief expedition.

At the L. A. W. Convention at St. Louis yesterday Isaac B. Potter was re-elected President of the League, receiving 212 of the 325 votes cast.

Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle is negotiating for the sale of a portion of the old Jumel property. If the sale is completed, the mansion will be removed across Edgecombe Road to a smaller plot.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill, commenting on the results of the Spring elections in this State on Tuesday, says that the Democrats will win next Fall's election in the absence of party mistakes in this city.

At the trial of Sheriff Martin and his Deputies for murder, at Lattimer, Penn., Morris Engleman testified that the Deputies warned him to go into his house for safety. Another witness said he heard a Deputy say: "Let them go until they get to Lattimer, and then we'll shoot them."

The session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church met last night and received the resignation of eight of its members, as follows: Malcolm Graham, Alexander Maitland, James R. Jesup, John Sloane, E. Francis Hyde, Henry L. Smith, J. J. McCook, and Henry B. Barnes. The resignations were placed on the minutes, and will be acted upon at a future meeting.

In argument over a demurrer in a suit brought by W. J. Logan against E. C. Benedict, William Rockefeller, and others the charge was made yesterday by W. B. Hornblower, Logan's counsel, that his client and his friends had been swindled out of $1,000,000 by the defendants in the deal by which the Brooklyn gas companies were consolidated.

Page 5.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad has made a tour of inspection with a view to connecting Long Island villages by means of trolley service with the steam lines.

President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx criticised yesterday what he called the penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of the city administration in regard to local improvements.

A trial of a man for grand larceny was brought to an abrupt end yesterday in the General Sessions Court by the discovery that a juror had for several days been answering by mistake to another man's name.

At the Noonan-Simpson bribery trial, Alexander Simpson testified that Noonan had nothing to do with accepting the $300. Chancellor McGill testified that he had never heard anything against Noonan until the publication of this case.

The managers and representatives of the Chinese laundry interest, by the advice of the Chinese Minister, will try to employ Joseph H. Choate to fight the bill requiring laundry tickets to be in English before the courts if it passes the Assembly.

Henry P. O'Neil, Principal of Grammar School No. 1, and for thirty-eight years a well-known teacher in the public schools, has been suspended without pay for being absent without leave since last May. His brother and sister, with whom he lived, have not seen him since November, and say his mind has probably become affected from overwork.

At a meeting of the Central Passenger Association held last Wednesday a recent decision denying reduced rates to out-of-town buyers coming to New York for Spring purchases was reconsidered. This is a victory for the Merchants' Association, which has been pushing the buyers' excursions. Two excursion periods will be open to buyers this month and next, and the rate will be one and one-third fares for the round trip.

Page 7.

David Henesey, a member of the New York firm of Lock & Potts, died Wednesday night at Roseville, N. J., under circumstances which led to an investigation by the Coroner's physician, who decided that death was due to heart disease.

Miss Antoinette Woerishoffer, a granddaughter of Oswald Ottendorfer, was married to Count Carlo von Sellern of Austria at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, 205 Madison Avenue, at noon yesterday. Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee of Washington officiated, assisted by the rector, the Rev. William M. Grosvenor.

Mayor Quincy of Boston and other speakers discussed the question "Is the Growing Demand for Public Control of Franchises Justified?" before more than four hundred members and friends of the Nineteenth Century Club at Sherry's last night. Mayor Quincy took the stand that the problem could be settled only in its relation to political conditions.

Page 10.

George Gould has sent a letter to Alexander E. Orr suggesting a conference in which the Manhattan Committee will approach the discussion in "a spirit of fairness and concession."

Page 12.

John Martin, with red hair, who was charged with theft by Mrs. Mary Vincent because a clairvoyant told her a red-haired man was guilty, was set free.

Dr. C. B. Kelsey has asked the courts to put him back in the Faculty of the Post-Graduate Medical School, from which he was removed on the charge of disloyalty.

A burglar was shot in the hand and caught after a lively chase through east side streets yesterday. Three of a gang of four were captured.

The Tubular Dispatch Company tried to begin the work of laying its pneumatic pipes on the bridge yesterday, but was stopped by the police. The question of its right to lay the pipes is in litigation.

Mayor Van Wyck discussed yesterday the city's finances with a delegation representing Brooklyn and Queens, who asked him to help them in having a bridge across Newtown Creek built.

President Vreeland expects to have the Fourth Avenue electric line ready for traffic down Centre Street to the Bridge by March 1. The Metropolitan Company has let contracts for power house equipment amounting to $600,000.

The local committee of 100 of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections organized yesterday, in preparation for the twenty-fifth annual session, to be held here in May. Joseph H. Choate was elected Chairman of the committee.

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United Service.—Page 5.
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HARDEN-HICKEY A SUICIDE.

The "Baron," Who Proclaimed Himself Dictator of Trinidad, Dies in a Texas Hotel.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 10.—"Baron" Harden-Hickey, better known as the "Prince of Trinidad," was found dead at the Pierson Hotel, in this city, to-day. Servants in the hotel discovered the body at noon, and the investigations were that the Baron had died during the night from drugs taken with suicidal intent.

He left a letter addressed to his wife, at Corona, Cal., in which he said that he was going to die. He was married to a daughter of John H. Flagler of New York, the Standard Oil man, in 1891.

Many persons who knew "Baron" Harden-Hickey as the merry editor of Triboulet, in Paris, in 1885, will wonder whether, in taking his life, he followed the precepts laid down by himself in "Enthanasia." "Enthanasia" is a monologue on the cheerful art of committing suicide.

In the early eighties "Baron" Harden-Hickey appeared on the boulevards of Paris, coming from no one knew where. He seemed to have money, and soon got a collection of boulevardiers together and with them founded Triboulet, which treated all comic subjects in a serious vein and all serious subjects in a comic vein. The journal seemed to prosper and the "Baron" made friends and money. By birth he was evidently an Irishman, but he spoke French like a native.

In 1888 Triboulet suddenly stopped publication and the boulevards of Paris knew "Baron" Harden-Hickey no more. His disappearance created a great deal of talk for a time. In the Spring of 1894 there appeared in Paris, addressed to the boulevardiers, who had ceased to mourn for the "Baron," certain mysterious circulars announcing the accession to the throne of James I., Prince of Trinidad, who was no other than their old friend and comrade, "Baron" Harden-Hickey.

"James I." set forth very gravely that, having married the daughter of the well-known American millionaire, John H. Flagler, he was much improved in the eyes of society, with almost unlimited means at hand. In a yachting cruise he had stumbled upon the Island of Trinidad, which lies about 700 miles off the coast of Brazil. Not only, he said, was the island uninhabited, but it was unclaimed by any power. He therefore took possession, and proposed to have a military dictatorship. Several Central American republics recognized him as monarch of the island, and ordered their European representatives to inscribe Trinidad on their cards. The "Baron" and his scheme seemed to interest New York as well as Paris for a while.

In July and August, 1895, a great commotion was raised in Brazil from the discovery that the British ship Barracouta, on Jan. 3 of that year, had formally annexed the "principality" of the "Baron" to her Majesty's dominions. It appeared that the English had first taken possession of the island in 1700, but had since then allowed the claim to lapse. The seizure aroused some excitement in America, in the midst of which the "Baron" appealed to the United States to make his claim good. England simply wanted the island as an anchorage for a cable to South America. In January, 1896, the dispute between Brazil and England waxed hot and affairs seemed to be approaching a crisis. Brazil refused to arbitrate. But above the dispute of nations was heard the cry of the "Baron" appealing for recognition as James I. All became quiet when England decided that she didn't want the island after all.

Contract Laborer Must Go.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10. — Albert Quarmley, a machinist who arrived here Monday on the steamer Waesland, will not be permitted to land, and must return to England. David Armitage & Son of Mirfield, England, manufacturers of boucle cloth, concluded to transfer their plant from England to Chester, Penn., and Quarmley was sent here to set up the machinery. He was to receive $12.50 a week for his work.

ZOLA'S COUNSEL SUCCEEDS

He Creates the Impression that a Secret Document Led to the Conviction of Dreyfus.

GEN. PELLIEUX ON THE STAND

His Long Statement Counteracted by the Skill of Zola's Counsel—Mme. Dreyfus Is Ill and Will Not Testify Again.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The examination of M. Trarieux, the former Minister of Justice, was completed at to-day's session of the Assizes Court of the Seine, before which M. Zola and M. Perreux, manager of the Aurore, are being tried, at the instigation of the Government, the former for writing and the latter for printing a letter reflecting upon the Esterhazy court-martial.

M. Trarieux said that while he was Minister of Justice he had nothing to do with the Dreyfus affair. He approved of M. Scheurer-Kestner's agitation of the matter.

When Commandant Fornizetti was called M. Delegorgue, the Presiding Judge, refused to allow him to be questioned regarding the Dreyfus case, and M. Laborie, counsel for M. Zola, announced that, owing to the action of the Court, he would abandon the examination of Commandant Fornizetti and Capt. Lebrun-Renaud and others, whom he only desired to question regarding the Dreyfus case.

Major Paty du Clam was called, and refused to reply to questions put to him relative to Mme. de Comminges. The Major also refused to reply to other questions, on the ground of "professional secrecy."

Gen. Gonse and Col. Henry gave explanations of the indiscretions of Col. Picquart, who had knowledge of some of the secret papers of the Ministry for War.

Major d'Ormescheville, Col. Maurel, and several members of the Dreyfus court-martial entered the witness stand, but the Presiding Judge refused to allow any question touching on the Dreyfus case, so M. Laborie abandoned their examination.

Gen. Pellieux in Talkative Mood.

The sitting was then temporarily suspended, and when it was resumed Gen. Pellieux, who was appointed to investigate the Dreyfus case, and upon whose report Major Count Esterhazy was court-martialed, was examined. Gen. Pellieux said he would tell the whole truth, and not plead "professional secrecy."

Gen. Pellieux, on the witness stand, said it was time the truth became known. He then proceeded to relate the story of the Esterhazy inquiry, and said M. Mathieu Dreyfus and M. Scheurer-Kestner saw him and both admitted they could not prove the charges against Major Esterhazy. Gen. Pellieux then indulged, amid applause, in an outburst against Col. Picquart, whom he accused of divulging an espionage affair to an outsider, exclaiming:

"Such conduct is shameful!"

Referring to the Bordoreau, the Colonel declared the alleged fac similes published were all fictitious.

As to the compromising letter sent to Major Esterhazy, which might raise suspicions that he had had shady relations with a foreign agent, Gen. Pellieux said:

"It is inconceivable that any one could be so naïve as to employ this method of correspondence in a matter of such gravity."

Gen. Pellieux here developed further indignation at the "inexcusable action of Col. Picquart in having Major Esterhazy's rooms burglared without authority of any kind. Col. Picquart admitted this," the witness continued, and, he added, "when the court-martial acquitted Major Esterhazy I was not astonished. I was proud of having contributed to the acquittal of Major Esterhazy, which proves that in the French Army there are not two, but only one traitor!"

There was frantic applause as Gen. Pellieux, striking a patriotic attitude, enunciated his concluding words. Gen. Pellieux was about to refer to the Dreyfus case when the Presiding Judge gently interposed his usual veto and the Minister did not insist.

Zola and the "Veiled Lady."

M. Dupuy, the former Premier, was then called, and M. Laborie began to question him regarding the case of Dreyfus, which the Presiding Judge vetoed, whereupon M. Laborie announced that he would throw up the examination of M. Dupuy and other former Ministers, as the ruling of the Presiding Judge made it fruitless.

M. Thevenet, a former Minister of Justice, who was next examined, declared he could easily understand how M. Zola's mind was exercised by the "veiled lady" story. M. Zola, he added, had acted in good faith, for complete light had not been thrown upon this matter, and M. Zola's was not the only mind troubled.

M. Thevenet expressed satisfaction at the acquittal of Major Esterhazy, which, he said, proved there were no traitors in the French Army; but he "boldly insisted" that complete light had not been cast upon this grave affair, which, he added, interested the whole of Europe. He further expressed regret that the Government had not spoken in order to restore tranquillity for the country. [Uproar in court and various cries.]

Continuing, M. Thevenet said he was astonished that the officers, instead of giving open testimony, should have taken refuge behind "professional secrecy."

M. Salle, a lawyer, followed M. Thevenet. The Presiding Judge immediately refused to allow questions to be put to him concerning the Dreyfus case, and a heated discussion between the Judge and M. Laborie ensued. The latter asked for a short adjournment in order to draw up a formal application that these questions be allowed.

When the hearing was resumed M. Laborie submitted the application referred to, M. Clemenceau, counsel for the Aurore, supporting him in a skilful manoeuvre. The latter asked that formal notice be taken of the fact that M. Salle, on the witness stand, "has not denied that he was aware, through a member of the court-martial, that a secret document was submitted to the court-martial."

The Court refused both applications; but M. Clemenceau, by this ingenious expedient of readinga question in the form of an application, practically obtained what he wanted.

The Court then adjourned.

Zola's Cause Quite Hopeless.

The excitement heightens daily over the outcome of the unequal conflict between two angry parties, one anxious that the chose jugée, whether legal or not, should remain intact, and the other that law and justice should be respected even at the expense of the chose jugée.

The latter party is a very small minority, in a strange and pathetic predicament; for, while, unless it can prove injustice in the Dreyfus and Esterhazy cases, M. Zola must be condemned, the court will not allow him the means to prove the injustice. M. Laborie, therefore, is fighting to impress the jury with the unfairness of the whole proceedings, looking to the attitude of the general public on the case. However, it is evident he has a difficult task before him.

Compared with the wild tumult of the previous days, to-day's proceedings were calm even to dulness. The aspect of the court was little changed, though many ladies in bright, almost Springlike, toilets gave a touch of color to the scene.

The chief interest centred in Gen. Pellieux's statement. He spoke for twenty minutes with fluency and precision and was listened to in silence until he referred to the forgeries, when the audience indulged in tumultuous conflicting comments. His statements produced a profound impression which, however, was partially destroyed by M. Laborie's and M. Clemenceau's subsequent examination.

Another scene occurred after the evidence of Deputy de la Batut, whom Major Paty du Clam dubbed "a liar." Both men were brought before the Judge amid a frenzy of yells; but the matter ended without the expected duel.

The feature of the day's proceedings was the pertinacity with which M. Laborie forced to the witness bar prominent men, with a view of convincing the jury of the existence of a secret document. In addition to the Judges and officials of the court-martial that tried Dreyfus, no fewer than six members of the Dupuy Cabinet, including MM. Dupuy, Guerin, and Develle, were put upon the stand. All retired after saying nothing, the Judge refusing them permission to touch the Dreyfus case. The procession became mirthful, but M. Laborie gained his point. It is impossible not to be convinced that Dreyfus was convicted on a secret document.

There were some demonstrations on the streets this evening, but nothing serious occurred streets this evening, but nothing serious occurred. The report of the case is telegraphed to Emperor William.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—According to a special dispatch from Paris, Mme. Dreyfus is so seriously ill, owing to worry, that she is unable to appear on the witness stand and, in any case, she refuses to furnish any further testimony.

WOMAN HIT BY A LIVE WIRE.

Mrs. Emily Taylor Narrowly Escapes Death at Columbus Avenue and the Boulevard.

Mrs. Emily Taylor, a widow living at 116 West Sixty-first Street, was painfully shocked by a live electric wire at Columbus Avenue and the Boulevard last night. She had a narrow escape from death.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company is making repairs in the underground trolley road at that point, and the men who work nights have erected a series of incandescent lamps that are fed from the underground trolley.

The wires connecting the trolley to the lamps for a brief distance run parallel with the tracks. Before reaching the poles on which the lamps are fastened, the wires cross the sidewalk. Mrs. Taylor alighted from a north-bound car and failed to see the wires. She slipped as she struck the walk, and in falling brushed one of the wires, breaking it. It rose as if endowed with life and coiled and sputtered about the prostrate woman. She was severely burned and received several shocks before picked up by Policemen Hathmaker and Gannon.

A doctor was called, and he found Mrs. Taylor in a serious condition. Her pulse was low, and she was almost on the verge of collapse. After a little work, however, the doctor succeeded in restoring her sufficiently to permit her removal home.

LEITER MOVING HIS WHEAT.

Reports of Heavy Shipments for Europe Cause a Strong and Active Market in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Confirmation of the news that the Leiter clique had contracted to move a large amount of its wheat holdings abroad was the overshadowing influence in wheat to-day. It made a strong and active market, and, helped by firm cables, resulted in an advance of nearly a cent in the May option. Wheat was not alone in the buoyancy. Corned moved up ¼c. and oats gained ⅝@½c.

Opening sales of May wheat, which closed yesterday at 95⅞@96, were made at 96⅛@96⅜. The strength apparently came entirely from Liverpool. Private advices from the English market told of rapidly decreasing supplies. Soon after the opening May dropped to 96⅛@96¼ on realizing, then a slow advance started which carried the market up to 96½@96⅝, when another reaction occurred, May declining this time to 96⅜. Sellers were not without encouragement. Crop reports were very favorable, Kansas messages stating that the prospects there were the best ever known. The outlook in Michigan also was good. News from Argentine caused some hesitancy for a time. Broomhall estimated the Argentine shipping surplus at 32,000,000 bushels, and said he looked for shipments from that country to Europe this month of about 8,000,000 bushels. A report that between 800,000 and 900,000 barrels of flour had accumulated at New York was also influential in the second decline.

About 11 o'clock the market again became strong and decidedly active. An authoritative New York dispatch put the flour stocks there at not to exceed 160,000 barrels outside of that already contracted for shipment. Everything else was, however, entirely overshadowed by the cash news. Reports that Joseph Leiter had contracted to ship 500,000 bushels of wheat by the Lehigh Valley Railroad to the Eastern seaboard which were circulated yesterday were confirmed to-day, and it was further ascertained that the wheat was going forward on a through rate to Europe. There were also rumors of other large lots to be moved out, half of it by rail, and these reports, though not entirely confirmed, were received with credence by traders.

By noon there was a big trade in the pit and prices under a general buying demand had advanced to 97@97⅛. Many of the early sellers were forced to buy back their lines. The price was well maintained at the top for some time, but offerings became freer late in the session and a reaction to 96⅞ took place, the market closing steady at that price.

CHICAGO FLOUR RATES CUT.

Illinois Central Makes a Reduction to All Points South.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The war of flour rates, which, for the last few months has had this city for its centre, has now spread to include all the territory south of Chicago.

The low rates affect practically every point in the East, the Southeast, and the South, and indirectly points in the Southwest. Never before in the history of the the traffic has this commodity been carried at as low charges as at present.

Some months ago the proportional rate on flour from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago was reduced from 12 cents per hundred pounds to 10 cents. Then came a rate of 6 cents. To-day the Illinois Central gave notice that it would reduce its flour rates from Chicago to New Orleans, Memphis, Paducah, and other Southern cities on its line just 4 cents per hundred pounds.

WANAMAKER'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Marion Lawrence of Toledo Invited to Take Charge of It.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 10.—Marion Lawrence of this city, Secretary of the Ohio Sunday School Association, has received an invitation from John Wanamaker and his pastor, Dr. Chapman, to assume charge of the Wanamaker Sunday school in Philadelphia. Mr. Lawrence says: "The offer is a most flattering one, and I am seriously considering the question of accepting it. They have offered me all that could be asked for any one. I have not yet fully decided."

Mr. Lawrence was entertained by Mr. Wanamaker recently during his trip to the East. Those who know him say that the selection is an admirable one.

CAPT. CARTER'S COURT-MARTIAL.

Criticism of a Report Made by Col. Peter C. Haines.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 10.—The prosecution in the court-martial of Capt. Carter today heard evidence on the specifications of making false claims against the Government for the Atlantic Contracting Company. Judge Advocate Barr took possession of a large number of private memoranda of the accused officer against his will and introduced them in evidence.

The Judge Advocate then took up the charge that Capt. Carter had made a false statement to the Chief of Engineers in saying that excessive rentals were demanded from property owners on Hutchison's Island, and when the Government was contemplating cutting off a portion of it in order to widen the river.

A report by Col. Peter C. Haines, who examined this work while Capt. Carter was away, contained the statement that excessive figures had been demanded. Mr. Blair suggested that Col. Haines might also be convicted on such testimony, but the Judge Advocate retorted that Col. Haines was not on trial.

SENATOR MURPHY REBUKED

A Resolution of Censure for His Silver Vote Passed by the Assembly.

NOT CALLED ON TO RESIGN

Mr. Weekes Amends His Resolution to Make It Conform to the One Introduced by Senator Brush —The Debate.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The Assembly to-day, by a vote of 79 to 63, adopted a resolution censuring United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., for supporting the Teller free silver resolution. Mr. Seligsberg, National Democrat, of New York, voted with the Republicans in the affirmative. The resolution adopted was a substitute offered by Mr. Weekes for the one previously introduced by him. The preamble was unchanged, but the resolution was made to read as follows:

"Resolved by the Assembly of the State of New York (the Senate concurring) that in view of the betrayal by said Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of the trusts reposed in him by the people of this State by voting as aforesaid to debase our currency and impair the credit of our country, we do hereby censure him for his course, and do hereby condemn his action in voting for said resolution."

This makes the resolution similar to the Brush resolution now pending in the Senate, which, while censuring Senator Murphy, does not ask for his resignation.

When Mr. Weekes moved that the rules of the House be suspended and that his resolution be taken up, most of the Democrats voted with the majority, the votes being 131 yeas to 8 nays. Mr. Weekes began the debate. He said that having to commence his argument was like compelling him to prove a fact that everybody agreed to. It was known that Senator Murphy had voted in favor of the Teller resolution. Mr. Weekes then went into an exhaustive résumé of the financial question, which appeared to have a depressing effect upon the minority, who, with the exception of five members, all left the chamber.

Mr. Weekes closed by declaring that the minority, supposed to be a friend of the poor, found an apt exponent of its policy in Assemblyman Oliver, holding a resolution of sympathy and a ton of coal in one hand and tearing the clothes off the poor man's back with the other. The action of Senator Murphy convicted the State of a policy of dishonor and bad faith.

Senator Murphy Defended.

Mr. Donnelly followed. He maintained that the State Legislature had as much right to interfere with the action of the United States Congress as it had with the acts of a foreign power. He deemed the resolution insulting and impertinent. Senator Murphy was an able and a clean leader before Mr. Weekes saw the light of day. It was a Democratic Legislature that had elected Senator Murphy. How could a Republican Legislature censure him for not following Republican principles? If this were to be the rule a United States Senator would have to change his vote and principles with every political change in a State Legislature.

Mr. Seligsberg said that the resolution brought up the question that had separated the National Democrats from the regular Democracy. As the only representative of the National Democratic Party in the Legislature he discussed the question at some length, saying in part:

"The senior Senator from this State has not acted with that consistency which would lead us to believe that his vote on the Teller resolution is the record of his own conscience and his conviction. When he entered the Senate he acted for years with the advocates of the gold standard. Then followed a time in which the Senator played the part of the disinterested, silent thinker, and now at last he has seen fit to join forces with the silverites.

An Indorsement of Free Silver.

"My friends on this side of the house will undoubtedly maintain that Senator Murphy's vote on the Teller resolution should not be construed as an indorsement on his part of free silver. In support of this defense of Senator Murphy's course it has been urged that the Teller resolution is simply declaratory of the present state of the law. I submit that this argument is untenable. While the Teller resolution as a matter of fact simply declares that the obligations of the United States are payable either in gold or silver according to law and the contract, the real object of the resolution goes much further. If it were simply declaratory of the present condition of the law, either the Senate or the House has displayed ignorance of the law, as the vote of the one body is in direct opposition to that of the other.

"The real gist of the Teller resolution is this: While hitherto the United States Government has paid its obligations in gold or its equivalent, in other words, while the Government has in the past returned to its creditors the equivalent of what it received, it is now proposed that Congress should declare that the Government may pay its creditors in silver. On this proposition the senior Senator from our State has seen fit to vote in the affirmative.

National Democratic Position.

"In the campaign of 1896 the National Democracy was compelled to make nominations of its own for every office connected with the administration of our National affairs. We still remain Democrats—nothing we desire more than a united Democracy, and we had hoped that the time for such a union was not far distant. We had thought that the people of the United States, and especially Democrats, could not be separated permanently on a question of honesty, and for that reason we were led to believe that the silver issue was dead and past.

"But it seems we shall not be allowed to return to the ranks of the Democracy. We certainly will never apply for readmission as long as the regular organization advocates an undemocratic policy, not consistent with honor and honesty. If the cry of repudiation is raised again, the National Democracy will do its duty as we did in 1896, and this even if we cannot expect to carry a single election district in the United States."

Many of the speeches were made on both sides of the question, and several Democratic members offered amendments, which were ruled out of order. These proposed amendments referred to the election of Senator Hanna, the former position of President McKinley on the silver question, the canal improvement expenditures, the recent town elections, which resulted favorably to the Democrats, and various other subjects. Speaker O'Grady left the chair to make a speech in support of the resolution and the discussion was closed by Mr. Nixon, who called for the previous question. The vote on the adoption of the resolution resulted: Ayes, 79; nays, 63.

RAILROAD MEN'S CONTRACTS.

Judge Dunne of Chicago Says They Can Waive Claims for Damages.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—In the suit of John D. Blank against the Illinois Central Railway for $50,000 for injuries he sustained while employed as American Express messenger, Judge Dunne to-day decided that contracts in which railway employes waive all claims for damages are legal. He held this view even where damages result from the gross negligence of the company. This is exactly contrary to the celebrated decision of Judge Taft of Ohio that such contracts are illegal.

Blank was hurt Jan. 15, 1896, and is now a helpless cripple. He signed the waiver on getting employment.

PITTSBURG'S GREAT FIRE.

Eleven Dead, Twenty-seven Missing, Nineteen Hurt, and the Money Loss Heavy.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—It is now known that eleven persons were killed by the explosions last night of ammonia and whisky in the cold storage plant of the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company, a six-story building occupying most of the block bounded by Pike Street and Mulberry Alley and Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets. Twenty-seven persons are reported to be missing, and are supposed to be buried in the ruins, and nineteen are seriously injured.

Among the missing are George Newman, Fire Inspector of the Philadelphia Gas Company; Prof. James Hoxan, organist of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Brushton, Penn.; Mrs. Mary McFadden and eight children, who lived in a house in Mulberry Alley, which is buried under the overthrown wall, and Jacob Booth and four companions, who are known to have been in a saloon in the alley, which is also buried.

The dead are: Police Lieut. A. J. Berry, John McHanna, William Scott, Jr., Stanley Stitz, John Dwyer, George Loveless, William Smith, Albert A. Wolf, Thomas Claffey, William L. Walehabenstein, and an unknown person, supposed to be John Scott, the youngest son of the President of the Chautauqua Ice Company.

The property loss is $1,500,000, on which there is insurance of $1,000,000. The heaviest losers are the Chautauqua Ice Company, owners of the building occupied by themselves and the Union Storage Company, $275,000 on building, machinery, &c.; W. A. Hoeveler & Co., loss on building, $75,000; Economy Distilling Company, loss on 8,000 barrels of whisky, $750,000; Monongahela Textile Company, wool dealers, 125,000 pounds of wool; Collins Cigar Company, twenty-five car loads of tobacco; W. H. Williams, twenty car loads of sugar. The G. W. Schmidt Company, and W. J. Friday Company lost large quantities of whisky in bond. Other large losses are those of the Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Patrick McGraw & Co., Allegheny Wool Company, American Cereal Company, Dilworth Brothers, and Allen, Kirkpatrick & Co. It is impossible to obtain an idea of the distribution of the insurance, but it is known that Pittsburg and Allegheny companies have suffered very severely. The heaviest actual loss will fall on the smaller concerns, which had goods on storage. Hundreds of these had little or no insurance. The larger concerns are fairly well covered.

The fire was discovered at 7:55 last night on the fourth floor of the part of the building on Pike Street, near Thirteenth, occupied by the Union Storage Company. The buildings were divided by three fire walls, the openings in which were closed by heavy iron doors. The smoke in the section where the fire was was so dense that no one could live in there a moment, and there was no way to get water on the flames from outside. The firemen threw water at random and battered frantically at the iron doors three hours. At 11 o'clock the fire suddenly burst through the roof and streamed a hundred feet above it, lighting all that part of the city. At this people in surrounding streets began a stampede from their houses, carrying what they could in their arms.

Just at this time the first great explosion occurred. Everybody inside the fire lines was knocked down by the concussion. The walls of the big building crashed down in all directions. Other explosions followed at irregular intervals for half an hour, some of the tanks containing ammonia for the manufacture of ice, others of whisky, and after each a new section of wall toppled. The police and firemen stuck to their work gallantly, but were bewildered by the constant development of danger and occurrence of disaster in new directions.

The fire spread from the storage warehouse to McCallup & Co.'s grain and feed house, on Pike Street, and to a number of other buildings on the same street, including a large four-story house occupied by a grocery company. All of these were destroyed.

At 3 o'clock in the morning the fire was under control: the work of taking out the dead and injured was immediately begun. It is yet in progress to-night, and a dozen streams of water are being poured on the ruins. Progress is necessarily very slow.

Mayor Ford has issued a public letter asking aid for the families of the killed and injured, and for those living whose homes have been destroyed.

THE SHOOTING OF BARRIOS.

Minister Hunter Says He Was Instantly Killed While Walking with Two Officers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The official confirmation of the assassination of President Barrios came to-day to the State Department in the following cable from Minister Hunter, at Guatemala City, dated yesterday:

"President Barrios was shot and instantly killed last night at 8 o'clock while walking with two military officers near the palace. The assassin, while attempting to escape, was immediately killed by the President's staff. Manuel Estrada Cabrera, temporarily the constitutional successor, has has been peaceably installed. All quiet."

ALERT'S MARINES RE-EMBARKED.

Commander Loutze Says Matters Are Still Unsettled at San Jose.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Commander Loutze of the United States cruiser Alert at San José, Nicaragua, has cabled the Navy Department that he has recalled to the ship the force of marines and sailors landed two days ago at that place to protect the American Consulate during the conflict between the Government forces and the insurgents. Matters are reported to be still in an unsettled condition at San José.

A NEW PENSION SCHEME.

Indiana Men Want All ex-Union Soldiers to Get $1 a Day.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Feb. 10.—At a meeting of Stillwell Post, G. A. R., at Colfax Wednesday night, by a unanimous vote it was decided to call a meeting of the ex-Union soldiers of this Congressional district to nominate a candidate for Congress pledged to introduce and work for the passage of a bill providing for the pensioning of all Union soldiers at $1 a day.

Resolutions also were adopted providing for steps to make a National organization along these lines.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm Wednesday night in Oklahoma has moved to Wisconsin, causing rain or snow in the Mississippi Valley and upper lake region. It has grown warmer in the Atlantic States and North Dakota and colder in the lower Missouri and Red River of the South Valleys. The storm will move in a north-northeast direction, and will cause rain, which will be followed by clearing weather in the lake regions. There will be rain followed by fair weather in the Mississippi Valley, and generally fair elsewhere. It will grow colder in the Mississippi Valley. Warm, fair weather will continue in the Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	30	35	37
6 A. M.	31	33	37
9 A. M.	34	36	42
12 M.	34	51	48
4 P. M.	35	57	56
6 P. M.	34	55	54
9 P. M.	33	53	50
12 P. M.	31	48	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

lingering at the capital only long enough to pack up and remove his effects.

The Madrid news cablegram was communicated to the Spanish Minister, and was his first knowledge that action had been taken by the Cabinet and Queen. The acceptance of the resignation was fully expected, and occasioned no surprise or change of plans. The effect of the acceptance is to close Señor Dupuy de Lome's services as Spanish Minister at Washington. The future status of Señor de Lome is a matter of doubt. One of two courses is open to his Government: A recall to Spain, or a transfer to another diplomatic post. A recall without designation to another post would leave him in the ranks of the Diplomatic Service, on waiting orders. This is the position of Señor Muragua, who preceded de Lome here. In case of a desire to transfer him to another post, there are a number of important Spanish embassies and legations available. In some quarters, it is thought that the sentiment of the Spanish people would approve a transfer of this character, but it is believed to be more probable that the Spanish Government will wait until the strain of the incident is over before deciding the future of its retiring Minister. This is the more likely, since Señor de Lome belongs to the Conservative Party, which is now out of power.

The action of the Cabinet in designating the first Secretary as Chargé d'Affaires leaves a question as to whether Señor Pablo Soler, or Señor Dubosc will be in temporary charge, both having rank as First Secretaries. It had been understood that Pablo Soler would be named, but at the legation is was said nothing definite could be stated until the official notification from Spain was received.

Señor de Lome is acting on the presumption that his services are closed and is preparing his household for departure. No time has been fixed for his leaving. The termination of his official work may come to-morrow, or possibly may be deferred still longer. For the present he continues to exercise his functions as Minister. On his being relieved the First Secretary of the legation, Señor Pablo Soler, most probably will be Chargé d'Affaires ad interim. The latter has had long experience in diplomacy, and at one time was confidential secretary to the late Premier of Spain, Señor Canovas. It is not expected that the service as Chargé will be more than temporary, as a new Minister, chosen from Premier Sagasta's Liberal adherents, is expected to be named at an early day.

MADRID PRESS COMMENTS.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—The papers all discuss the de Lome incident this morning and the possible successor of the retiring Minister at Washington. La Correspondencia de Español mentions Señor Muruaga, but says it is believed that nothing has as yet been decided. El Heraldo de Madrid deplores the incident, but remarks:

"Here we are obliged to endure not confidential complaints like Señor de Lome's, but attacks and accusations of every kind, in American official documents and in Congress, upon our country, Generals, Government, and even our highest representatives of State."

El Correo recognizes that Señor de Lome's position became untenable when the letter was published.

El Epocha says:

"Señor de Lome's resignation having been accepted, the international question disappears. Nevertheless the Cuban insurgents have succeeded in chasing from Washington a representative of Spain who has always displayed great zeal to prevent filibustering expeditions, but they have done so by tricks only employed by the clients of penitentiaries."

Correspondencia Militar says: "The Government should not have accepted Señor de Lome's resignation. The American attitude is offensive and humiliating to Spain."

El Correo Español, the Carlist organ, says: "Events precipitate themselves, and we are at the beginning of the end of our respect for the United States."

La Nacional, the Weylerist organ, reproaches the Government for yielding to the exigencies of Washington and adds: "The Americans have become our lords and masters."

LONDON NEWSPAPER VIEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The St. James's Gazette commenting upon the De Lome incident, says:

"Señor De Lome has resigned, and it was the right course, whether he wrote or did not write the letter, but the incident is bound to make unpleasantness between the two Governments and add to the chances of trouble about Cuba, which are by no means so few as certain authorities profess to believe.

The Times this morning, in an editorial echoing the views of its New York correspondent, Mr. George W. Smalley, says:

"It is from every point of view deplorable and lamentable that so useful a career should have been terminated by an act of the basest treachery. Señor de Lome has long been the object of profound detestation to the Cuban ring, because he frustrated their deep-laid plots.

"Honest men, whether in America or in England, must regard with contempt too profound for words a party which sinks to such methods of warfare.

"That party is doubtless exulting in its success, but it cannot abolish the good work Señor de Lome has actually accomplished. It must be recorded to President McKinley's credit that, although he might excusably feel personal resentment, he has refused to exaggerate the incident in any way. This has greatly disappointed the Cuban ring."

The New York correspondent of The Standard says: "President McKinley was the coolest man in Washington, and almost exaggerated the slightness of the personal offense in order to steady raging Congressmen."

The Standard editorially says:

"The responsibility for preventing the affair reaching a dangerous phase appears to lie wholly with Spain. The sympathy of observers will be with President McKinley in the way he has dealt with Señor de Lome, whose letter shows that he is destitute of the qualities required by his profession. We confess we should like to know the facts as to the alleged theft of the letter, whose opportune production looks suspicious. But if its use were designed to hasten the crisis, the designers seem to have gained nothing beyond a change of Ministers."

The New York correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Señor de Lome was sometimes troublesome, on account of his disposition to assume a high manner over Cuban affairs, but he usually subsided when he found it unsuccessful. A less tactful successor may precipitate a crisis, for the situation is full of dangerous elements, but trouble may be avoided if President McKinley holds the affair completely in his own hands."

The Morning Post says editorially:

"The Cuban Junta has quite unconsciously done President McKinley a considerable service. Amid the breakdown of his fiscal policy, and the gloomy prophecies as to the coming elections, the de Lome letter is a happy discovery. It enables the Cabinet to assume an air of outraged dignity and to insist upon reparation from Spain without in any way committing itself on the general question of Cuban politics.

"The letter was quite natural for Señor de Lome to send, and the impetuous and high-handed proceedings of the Washington Government form another illustration of the total contempt for good manners which characterizes the State Department. In this case their energy is stimulated by the opportunity to please the rabble of their party without actually provoking Spain to declare war."

The Daily Telegraph editorially censures Señor de Lome's "injudicious and ill-timed letter."

LA LUCHA CONDEMNS DE LOME.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—La Lucha, commenting upon the de Lome affair, says: "At various times during past years we have said that Señor Dupuy de Lome is not the man Spain needs at this moment in Washington. In spite of this, the most prominent Madrid politicians have not thought so."

La Lucha adds: "We have reliable information to the effect that the letter attributed to Señor de Lome was intercepted before it was delivered to Señor Canalejas. It was rolling about the world before arriving at the Journal and Advertiser office. Other things are said which will be cleared up in time and cause considerable astonishment."

The publication of the news as to Señor de Lome's letter produced a profound sensation in Havana. In political and military circles, at the theatres, and in the coffee houses it was the theme of eager discussion. Not for a long time has any piece of news been the subject of such widespread and absorbing attention. In all circles the letter is pronounced "indiscreet."

Señor Muruaga is considered as likely to succeed Señor de Lome.

HISTORY OF DE LOME'S LETTER.

It was admitted at the Cuban Junta yesterday that the State Department was informed of the de Lome letter several days before it was given out for publication, and it was said that owing to this fact and the consequent opportunity for establishing its authenticity, the department had been enabled to take immediate action.

According to persons at the Junta, the letter had been shown to Consul Gen. Lee before it was brought to this country, in order that he might notify the State Department.

The man who procured the letter is now in the United States, but it was not he that brought the letter here. It came in the custody of a trustworthy messenger, and no time was lost in getting it here.

Horatio S. Rubens, the Junta's legal counsel, said yesterday that the letter had been here some time. It was further learned yesterday that the original of the letter was taken to Washington by Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma several days ago, but owing to the circumstances under which it had been obtained, the department could not well make use of it. The publication of the letter, of course, made official action possible.

Mr. Rubens said that he could not give a detailed account as to the procuring of the letter, for obvious reasons, but it was taken from the desk in the room of the hotel in which Señor Canalejas was stopping, and the envelope was left as a blind.

The letter was not given out for publication, Mr. Rubens said till its genuineness was established by evidence that was conclusive.

"I would have been a blathering idiot," he said, "to have made it public without such proof. I don't know just what would have become of me, to say nothing of the effect on the cause of Cuba."

Then Mr. Rubens said: "I think attention may now be properly called to the contents of the letter aside from its personal attack on the President. It attacks our people as a whole, our press, our Senate; it follows up the Spanish idea that we are merely a nation of barterers, whose good will can be bought by trade concessions; it, in effect, ridicules our diplomacy, and its allusion to the President as being weak shows the Spanish estimate of its own influence in Washington in delaying action on the Cuban question.

"Besides, it shows that the autonomist regime is a mere farce; substantially admits the failure of both autonomy and military campaigns in Cuba, and says that when something great is done Spain is lost. He admits the weakness of the Spanish position when toward the end he alludes to 'poor Spain.'

"If this is the estimate of a man who has lived in this country with intimate social and official relations, what can be the estimate of other Spaniards?"

Regarding the charge that the translation of the letter was not correct, Mr. Rubens said that if it erred it did so on the safe side. The language of the original was stronger than that of the translation. Getting out a lexicon, he looked up some of the questioned words.

"The word 'groseria,' which the translation gave as 'coarseness,' means 'grossness' or 'shameless in word or action'; 'politicastro,' translated as 'low politician,' means 'politicaster,' which Webster defines as 'a petty politician' or 'a pretender to politics'; the word 'poblachero' means one who tries to influence the 'poblacho'—the rabble or mob, and we gave it 'catering to the rabble.'"

Referring to the recall or resignation of de Lome, Mr. Rubens said that an acceptance of his resignation by the Spanish Government meant an admission that he was intolerable, while it at the same time indorsed his sentiments.

"The letter proves false," said he, "everything Spain has said as to autonomy, and shows that its policy in dealing with the United States has been one of misrepresentation. Its reference to a commercial treaty and the necessity of sending a representative here takes the letter outside the pale of personal correspondence and makes it official."

Asked if he had any idea who Señor de Lome's successor would be, Mr. Rubens said that it would be difficult to find a Spaniard of prominence who has not adversely criticised the United States.

Arturo Baldasano, the Spanish Consul, refused yesterday to submit to an interview.

SPAIN'S DUPLICITY APPARENT.

WASHINGTON Feb. 10.—Unofficial persons express regret that the President did not send his passports to Mr. de Lome before giving him an opportunity to offer his resignation to his Government. As he is no longer an officer, it is held that he cannot be dealt with officially.

Among Senators who have had time to read his letter much interest is expressed in those parts of it which set forth Spanish hopes and fears about Cuba. The hopelessness of the Spanish cause, dependent, as Señor de Lome makes it appear, upon the success of the Spanish Ministry and its agents to hoodwink the Government of the United States until a great military success has been achieved, opened the eyes of men who have been inclined to regard the effort to grant autonomy with favor, and to believe that Spain was honestly inclined to win over the Cubans by that experiment, and reveals the real intention in such a way as to make it difficult for de Lome's successor to establish anew the relations that existed before the intercepted letter uncovered the true Spanish position.

One State Department officer said this afternoon that the Administration would look for a disavowal of the utterances of Señor de Lome as affecting pending negotiations for a reciprocity agreement. Unless the apparent insincerity of the Spanish Government is disavowed, the United States cannot decently continue to talk about reciprocity if that talk is to be indulged in by Spain simply as a fashion of whiling away the time and diverting attention from the lack of military success which de Lome considers so essential to the maintenance of the control of Cuba.

The material points of the de Lome letter are sure to be discussed in Congress after the question of offense to the Administration is disposed of. Congress will not stay "paralyzed" because Señor de Lome describes it as "paralyzed," and the President will have some difficulty in preventing the passage of impulsive or resentful resolutions, provoked by de Lome's revelations of Spanish duplicity.

ABSTRACTED FROM THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—When inquiries were made at the Spanish Legation to-day as to how the letter reached the hands of the Cuban Junta, it was said that the statements made by the junta as to Señor Canalejas receiving the letter were absolutely false. Private inquiries, it was stated, had been made through a New York gentleman, which had disclosed that Canalejas never saw the letter. This inquiry was sent by cable direct to Canalejas, now at Madrid, and he was asked if he had ever received a letter of the character described. To this Señor Canalejas answered that he never received the letter and knew nothing of its contents; that if he had received it he would have made an answer to the letter.

There has never been an acknowledgment or an answer from Canalejas. After this statement direct from Canalejas, the Spanish authorities regard it as plain that the letter was stolen in transit, and that the reports of Canalejas receiving it and reading to to Dr. Congosto are fabrications intended to cover up the plan by which the letter was abstracted. The fact that the envelope is not produced is taken as another evidence that the letter was taken in transit, as the envelope would have disclosed the postmarks, with the time of sending and receipt, both in this country and Havana, if it ever reached the latter place.

SENOR DE LOME'S CAREER.

Señor Enrique Dupuy de Lome has been in the diplomatic service of his country from youth. When only eighteen years of age, in 1869, he became honorary attaché to the Foreign Minister in Madrid. While filling the duties of this office without compensation, he devoted his leisure to the study of international law, and received his degree in that department of the University of Madrid in 1872; a few months later he passed with honor the competitive examination of the Foreign Office, and was admitted to the corriere or the diplomatic profession. He ranked high as a linguist, as a mathematician, and as a student of the commercial law of nations.

After spending a year in Paris on leave, he was appointed Third Secretary and Counselor to the Spanish Legation in Tokio, and two years later was transferred to Brussels. He was promoted to be Second Secretary at Montevideo in 1877; thence he was ordered to Buenos Ayres, Argentina, in 1880.

A year later he was appointed Second Secretary to the Embassy in Paris. He stayed there for one year, and then received his first appointment to the United States, coming as First Secretary to the Washington Legation. Later on he was ordered to Berlin in the same capacity, and then served a term in the Madrid Foreign Office, after which, in 1887, he went as Spain's delegate, with the rank of Minister Resident, to the London international sugar conference. After the conference, still with the same rank, he was ordered to Montevideo. He returned to Spain in 1891 as chief of the commercial section in the Foreign Office. In February, 1892, he was elected to the Cortes from his native district of Albaida, in Valencia. In this year he was also appointed a Commissioner for the general revision of the commercial treaty.

He came to America a second time toward the end of 1892 as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. He was succeeded by Muruago in 1893, and appointed Commissioner General from Spain to the World's Fair. In 1895 he was returned to his former place as Minister in Washington. He has traveled extensively in the United States, and has many friends in the social world, where he has been a general favorite. His ancestors on his father's side are French, and until recently he wrote his name as his relatives across the Pyrenees from Spain write it—"de Lôme."

CUBANS DYING OF HUNGER.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Feb. 10.—Major George L. Donald, Jr., has a letter from Walter Barker, Consul at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, which says:

"I counted to-day three dead bodies on the streets. Another was lying in the plaza (market.) All died of starvation.

"The Alcalde stated yesterday that 6,000 reconcentradoes in this city were starving.

"The relief fund voted by Congress is exhausted and now American citizens are in the same plight as the reconcentradoes."

AMERICANS AT MATANZAS.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—H. E. Teachou, Vice President of the Home Savings Bank of Des Moines, Iowa; James W. Hill, President of the Commercial Bank; J. Beyer, a merchant, and L. F. Ross of Livingston, Ill., arrived at Matanzas yesterday for the purpose of visiting the country.

Señor Eduardo Dolz, Secretary of Communications, Posts, and Telegraphs, took the oath of fidelity in the presence of Capt. Gen. Blanco to-day.

The Admiral and other officers of the French cruiser Dubourdieu, accompanied by the French Consul, have visited and welcomed Capt. Gen. Blanco.

THE YACHT BUCCANEER'S FINE.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—The Government has offered to remit the fine of $500 imposed upon the American yacht Buccaneer for "breaking the Naval Department regulations" on condition that she will not return to Cuba.

Her owner has instructed his Captain to give bond for the fine under protest, and not to accept the conditions offered. The Buccaneer will probably sail to-day.

GERMAN OFFICERS IN A DUEL.

Prince Hohenlohe-Waldenburg and Lieut. Scheitz Both Wounded.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A special dispatch from Berlin says a duel has taken place between Prince Frederic Hohenlohe-Waldenburg and Lieut. Scheitz, both officers of the Hussars. Both men were wounded.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Commander T. F. Jewell, United States Navy, and Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE—Royal C. Taft, Rhode Island.

HOLLAND—Robert T. Lincoln, Chicago, and Oliver Ames, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Robert S. Peabody, Boston, and Josiah Quincy, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—N. R. Averill, United States Army.

PLAZA—Alfred Walter, Philadelphia.

WALDORF—John P. Wetherill, Philadelphia, and John W. Gates, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Fear, handkerchiefs; 621 Broadway; Stuart House.

Bruger, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. Folster, cloaks and underwear; Morton House.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; D. F. Beckwith, hosiery and gloves; J. F. O'Connell, white goods and linens; J. H. Pangburn, house furnishing goods; 108 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. C. Meier represents; C. E. Wiggington, house furnishing goods; I. Solomon, dry goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Chambers & Marney Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. W. Scott, silks, dress goods, and velvets; Everett House.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks; M. A. Conrad, cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; P. J. Donaldson, Williams, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. E. Atkinson, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

Ellis, Ruddy & Phillips, Paducah, Ky.; R. B. Phillips, furnishing goods and carpets, 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Emerson and Golden Rule Bazaar, The, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Flanagan, notions; 106 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Exstein, I., & Co., Sherman, Texas; J. Exstein, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Hill, dress goods; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. J. Butt, dress trimmings, laces, and embroideries; Sinclair House.

Gostron, J. Z., Houston, Texas; notions and millinery; New York Hotel.

Garvin, M. J., & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; M. J. Garvin, furnishing goods and carpets; St. George Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Weil, fancy goods, gloves, and upholstery goods, 28 Howard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Goldenberg, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Herns & Ward, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. A. Horne, notions and jewelry; St. Denis Hotel.

Hutton, McLean & Co., Shelbyville, Tenn.; W. R. Hutton, clothing; Hoffman House.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss P. Gold, millinery; D. Hutzler, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 45 Lispenard Street; Everett House.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; L. A. Price, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Henvenreich Brothers, Saginaw, Mich.; C. Henvenreich, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Illig, J. C., & Brother, Reading, Penn.; G. A. Gehring, ribbons and gloves; St. Denis Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Crowley buttons; J. Lamb, hosiery; 8 Greene Street.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. L. Belcher, jewelry; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; B. Strauss, upholstery goods, carpets, and furnishing goods; 443 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. A. Anderson, silks and velvets; 96 Spring Street; Grand Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. H. A. Ford, dress goods and silks; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Lynch, J., & Co., Uniontown, Penn.; J. Lynch, clothing; Hoffman House.

Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. Sumish, millinery; M. Schloss, fancy goods; Hoffman House.

Loeb, A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. A. Shakman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; J. P. Larkin, prints and ginghams; 55 White Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. A. Myers, cloaks and suits; 407 Broadway; Gilsey House.

Umstadter, M., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; J. Umstadter, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Manhattan.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Walker, D. N., & Co., Union City, Tenn.; D. N. Walker, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. W. Hills, upholstery goods, 835 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; J. H. McAnulty, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FALL RIVER, Feb. 10.—The plant of the Enterprise Brewing Company was almost wholly burned to-night. Loss, $40,000.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 10.—A fire in the coal pockets of the Providence Coal Company this morning caused a loss estimated at $50,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

John Pettit Realty Co.

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NEW YORK JEWELERS DINE

Twenty-third Annual Banquet of the Association Held at Delmonico's.

CHEERS FOR A GOLD STANDARD

Applause and Hisses for President McKinley—Ex-Congressman Bynum's Views on the Money Question—Addresses by Simeon Ford and W. F. King.

The New York Jewelers' Association had its twenty-third annual banquet last night at Delmonico's. Nearly 200 members and guests were present. In the absence of President George W. Shiebler, kept at home by sickness, Vice President F. H. Larter presided and acted as toastmaster. The guests included J. Franklin Ford, President W. F. King of the Merchants' Association, W. D. Bynum, the Rev. Dr. Kittredge, F. W. Wurster, and W. P. Williams.

Letters of regret were received from Grover Cleveland, Attorney General Griggs, Charles L. Tiffany, ex-Mayor Strong and others. Mr. Tiffany wrote:

I thank you most cordially for the very kind invitation to your twenty-third anniversary banquet, and although a due regard for my advanced age and health forbids me to participate, the announcement of the annual recurrence of your dinner is always fraught with pleasurable memories of home reunions, and while reveries of their fond recollections are passing before me my thoughts will be with you and in spirit I will drink to your health.

"Auld Lang Syne" was sung after three cheers had been given for Mr. Tiffany, and then H. B. Dominick called for three cheers for Grover Cleveland, the "protector of our currency," and they were given with a will. At the call of Ludwig Nissen a like compliment was paid to President McKinley. Later in the evening, however, when a second demand was made for cheers for McKinley it was received with more hisses than cheers.

This was the menu:

Oysters.
Chablis.
Soups
Consomme Brunoise with quenelles.
Bisque of Lobster.
Sherry.
Side Dishes.
Timbales a l'ecarlatte.
Fish.
Aiguillettes of Salmon, Mariniere fashion.
Cucumbers, Persillade Potatoes.
Chablis.
Remove.
Filet of Beef, Montebello style.
French Peas.
St. Estephe.
Entrées.
Breast of Chicken, Chasseur fashion.
French Peas with Lettuce.
Terrapin Maryland.
Sherbet Delice.
Veuve Clicquot "Brut."
Veuve Clicquot Yellow Label.
Roast.
Redhead Duck.
Terrine of Foies Gras with Jelly.
Lettuce Salad.
Pommard.
Sweets.
Seymour Apples.
Pyramids.
Fancy Ice Cream.
Fruit. Cakes.
Cheese.
Liqueurs.
Coffee.

Mr. Larter, in his introductory address, said he felt sure that the hard times had gone never to return, and somebody called to the orchestra in the music gallery to play "Hard Times Come Again No More." The leader misunderstood the demand, and played "There'll Be a Hot Time." Because of the absence of Ex-Mayor Strong, who was to have taken W. J. Hendrick's place in replying to the toast, "The Ladies," the toast was drunk in silence, and then Mr. Bynum was introduced to speak on "A Single Standard of Value Measure."

Mr. Bynum's Speech.

He spoke at length on the necessity of a gold standard and said:

"What then are the essentials of a sound monetary system? First and above every consideration it must be so constructed that the term 'dollar,' wherever it may appear, whether in a bond of the Government, upon the face of a bank note, in a bill of exchange, in a promissory note, in every contract and obligation between individuals, or upon the pages of a ledger in an open account, shall mean a certain, definite, fixed, and unquestionable measure of value. [Prolonged applause.]

"If there be the least suspicion that the standard may be changed the whole superstructure of credit, based upon it, will tremble at the slightest evidence of a disturbance.

"The business interests of the country, so long as the present system continues, will be subject to disturbance from every influence that threatens a change of policy. The recurrence of elections; the introduction of unfriendly measures in either branch of Congress; a balance of trade requiring an exportation of gold, may at any time seriously affect business; and yet we wonder why it is that capital is timid and why labor is not profitably employed.

"Our first duty, then, is not simply more firmly to establish the gold standard, but to implant it, by the force of sound logic and convincing argument, so deeply and so immovably in the minds and in the consciences of the people that no man dare assail it.

"With all doubts as to the safety of the standard removed, our system of currency must be so reformed as to enable the people of every section of the country, under proper safeguards, to obtain an ample supply of sound circulation. It will be impossible to protect a stable standard of value for any great length of time, unless we so reform our financial system as to remedy the evils and remove the cause of discontent in the agricultural districts. No fact has been more clearly demonstrated by the operations of the present system than that the Government cannot supply the people with a currency possessing all the qualities essential to the requirements of the varied interests and localities of the whole country. A central power of issue, even under the most favorable plan of distribution, can never be made responsive in districts remote from financial centres.

"I realize, perhaps, better than most of you the herculean task of accomplishing this reform. It can only be done with the united support of that great conservative, but irresistible power, when once aroused—the business interests of the country. The business men can no longer afford to yield to others the direction and management of public affairs, and the sooner they realize that their private as well as public interests are at stake, the easier will be the task and the quicker the agony will be over."

Mr. Bynum's address was frequently interrupted by applause, and at its close three cheers were given for the speaker and three for a gold standard.

Mr. Ford Talks About Guests.

Simeon Ford of the Grand Union Hotel responded for "Our Guests." He said:

"In selecting a hotel keeper to reply to the toast 'Our Guests' I think your committee has shown great sagacity. I have made a study of guests for years, and if they have any curves which I am not on to, I should be pleased to have my attention drawn to them. I presume the committee expected me to talk about its guests, and not my guests, but I believe business comes before pleasure.

"It is said that the word 'guest' comes form the Saxon 'gist,' which means a stage of rest in a journey. Webster says a guest is 'a stranger who comes from a distance and takes his lodgings at a place.' I meant to have told you the definition given in the Century Dictionary, but when I came to look for the volume in our hotel library I found that some guest of a literary turn of mind had carried it away as a souvenir of his visit to the metropolis.

"Mr. Raines thinks a guest is a traveler who comes to a hotel from way back, accompanied by a yearning for reform, a hair trunk with his initials graven thereon in brass nails, and a rooted aversion to the use of stimulants on the Sabbath. Our Police Justices hold that a guest is one who on week days craves a meal of several courses, but who on Sunday is content to dine on a petrified Raines law sandwich with rum on the side.

"The question whether a man who at brief intervals dashes up to a hotel free lunch and hastily absorbs pigs' feet with a wooden spoon, thereby constituting himself a guest, has not yet been adjudicated by our higher courts. If this burning question is decided in the affirmative, I shall boldly claim to have entertained more guests this year than ever before. But whatever the definition of a guest may be, we hotel men know that of late years he has become a shy bird, easily taking fright, difficult to approach or ensnare, and therefore hard to make a study of.

Nansen's Stout Heart Quailed.

"I see that Mr. Nansen, the arctic explorer, is dissatisfied with the American hotel and has thrown up his lecture engagement and gone home. Some American hotels are enough to make a man throw up even a lecture engagement. This intrepid man got within 280 miles of the pole and never turned a hair, but six weeks of American hotels turned his stomach. For fourteen months he slept on the ice and lived on blubber and stumped dog, and his cry was ever 'Excelsior;' but when he struck our excelsior—in the mattresses—he weakened. For months he never saw the mercury above the sub-basement of the thermometer and he never flinched, but when the American waitress gave him the marble heart and the icy face his blood froze in his veins.

"All of which goes to show that a man may be brave, venturesome, and hardy and yet be unable to withstand the rigors of an American hotel. Nansen met and slew polar bears and walruses and other birds of prey, but when it came to a daily hand-to-hand struggle with the dusky Ethiopian armed with the deadly nap-destroying whisk broom his great heart faltered and he lit out for Norway, that frozen land where the bellboy with his blackmailing ice pitcher is unknown.

"This only shows that the jewelry drummers are braver than Nansen and entitled to more credit, because they constantly have the dangers and horrors from which he fled, and not only scorn trouble, but are looking for it.

"I understand that I was invited here so as to flatter me and get me to use my influence to induce hotel men to resume the habit of wearing solitaire diamonds on their shirts. I want to say that for the last few years the hotel man has considered himself in luck if he had a shirt. And as for the solitaire! Well, that has been in soak so long that it has shrunk out of sight!

"But, gentlemen, we are willing to lay in a fresh supply as soon as the public gets through retrenching. You may have observed a certain delicacy about spending money which has characterized the public of late? People who formerly made it a practice to purchase diamond necklaces and ruby coronets and emerald tiaras upon slight provocation, have cultivated a fondness for moss agates and rhinestones. They have become just as shy about purchasing a square meal, or contracting an adult board bill at a hotel.

The Gracchi of Old.

"You remember the Roman matron, Mrs. Gracchi, who, indicating her children, remarked, ostentatiously, to the grand stand: 'These are my jewels.' Well, that's about the only kind of jewelry which has been in vogue of late, and even then I am told the supply largely exceeded the demand."

"But let the public get in funds again, Gentlemen, and the jeweler and the hotel man will be on earth again, and you can decorate them outside, and we will decorate them inside, and the lion and the lamb will lie down together.

"But I fear I have wandered from my own fireside, and my toast, 'Our Guests.' There are three species of guest. One, the fortunate being who is invited simply to eat, drink, and be merry at some other fellow's expense. Another the gifted being who travels on his shape and who by reason of his greatness is invited to throw a halo of respectability over the occasion. And last, the distinguished yet unhappy orator—his countenance sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought—who has to work his passage. To the former I present my felicitations; to the latter my heartfelt sympathy.

"To the casual observer the life of an after-dinner orator appears to be a cross between a dream of pleasure and a lead-pipe cinch, but that is an erroneous idea.

"I know of no men in the community who work harder and get worked oftener than these unfortunates. Some bold diners-out have recently tried to break over the ancient custom of after-dinner speaking, by substituting for us orators who clothe our thoughts in beautiful and felicitous language, soubrettes, who, it is said, do not bother about clothing at all. It is painful to think that we are to be thus brought directly into competition with living pictures and skirt dancers, and ladies who perform their toilets while depending by their toes from a trapeze."

The United States in Competition.

W. F. King, speaking for "The American Merchant" said, in part:

"The United States has of recent years been forced into the field as a competitor of other nations. In the improvements suggested by the mind of man in this country production has overrun demand. This is equally true of products of the soil. Other nations of the world have cultivated cereals to a greater extent than ever before, and the foreign demand regulates the price to our farmer. Were the United States to make a proper effort to expand its trade abroad for its surplus manufactures, a better condition of affairs would be brought about in this country.

"If the work of our factories could be used up in the foreign countries which have recently been opened up and which are being rapidly developed, the wheels of our factories would revolve constantly.

"As a business man, I would urge upon you united and intelligent co-operation to the end that our Consular Service be taken out of politics and placed under the civil service laws; that that branch of the Government service be maintained upon a higher plane than it is now, for it is through our representatives in foreign ports that we can best open up and expand markets for our manufactured goods. If this can be accomplished, the entire Nation will be benefited."

The other speakers were J. Franklin Fort, on "Our Sister States," and the Rev. Dr. Kittredge on "The New Year."

REV. DR. BUCKLEY POISONED.

Editor of the New York Christian Advocate Taken Ill in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the New York Christian Advocate, arrived in Pittsburg last Monday night from New York, and shortly after registering at the Hotel Lincoln was attacked with symptoms of poisoning. After several hours of intense suffering he recovered sufficiently to go to California, Penn., where he delivered a lecture on Tuesday night.

He returned to Pittsburg yesterday, and left for home last night. His illness was ascribed to canned corn, which he had partaken of quite freely on a train while en route to this city.

POISONING IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The boarders and servants at 215 East Capitol Street, a large boarding house several blocks from the Capitol, were badly scared last night as the result of symptoms of poisoning which developed soon after dinner. Twenty-six of the boarders and servants were made ill, but while some of them are still suffering quite severely from the attack, it is believed that the recovery of all of them is assured.

Representatives Bodine and Loyd of Missouri were among those attacked, but were able to be out to-day. Miss Bodine and Mrs. Loyd and the latter's two children were not so fortunate and were compelled to remain abed to-day. A. M. Shelton and T. S. O'Ferrall, private secretaries to the two Congressmen, and Capt. Williams, a doorkeeper at the House of Representatives, were also badly affected. The physicians summoned have been unable as yet to tell the cause of the poisoning.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:50 A. M.—88 Prince Street; Love, Scott & Co.; damage, $10,000.

11 A. M.—45 New Bowery; J. Malarino; damage slight.

12:15 P. M.—45 Catharine Street; Thomas Daly; damage, $10.

12:15 P. M.—1,841 Third Avenue; Kate Flock; damage, $10.

5:40 P. M.—103 East Sixty-fifth Street; John B. Welnberg; damage, $100.

6:35 P. M.—265 West Twenty-first Street; John Monaghan; damage, $50.

7:45 P. M.—1,330 Second Avenue; Mrs. Schults; damage, $50.

9 P. M.—246 West Fifteenth Street; Maggie McNally; damage, $5.

10:30 P. M.—262 West Fifty-second Street; Kate Organ; damage, $5.

11 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Hudson River Railway; owned by the New York Central; damage, $5.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB ACTS

Elihu Root's First Address to the Members Since His Election as President.

THREE REFORMS ADVOCATED

Better Primaries, Sound Currency, and Purged Pension Rolls—Resolutions on the First and Last of These Subjects.

For the first time since he was elected President of the organization to succeed Gen. Horace Porter, now Ambassador to France, Elihu Root presided at a meeting of the Union League Club last night. The attendance at the meeting was a large one, for, aside from the fact that it was the first meeting at which Mr. Root presided, the members were anxious to hear what stand Mr. Root would take on the efforts to bring about harmony in the Republican ranks, especially as he was one of the men who signed the letter with Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Gov. Morton, and a number of others inviting an amicable settlement of the differences which now exist in the Republican ranks.

Mr. Root gratified the desires of the members in this respect, for in his inaugural address he spoke upon the subject at length. His reference to obtaining honest primaries brought about the introduction of the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five, of which the President of the club shall be ex officio a member, with power to add to its numbers, be appointed by the President of this club, to take such action as may be necessary toward the framing of a primary election law which shall be adequate and effective to remedy existing evils, and afford to every elector an opportunity for an equal voice in the nomination of the candidates and the election of the officers of the political party with which he is allied, and to urge upon the Legislature of this State the prompt enactment of such a law.

Action on Pension Frauds.

Mr. Root, in his speech, paid some attention to National affairs, and especially to the Federal Administration. He urged the necessity of a firm stand on the money question, and when he deplored the frauds in the Pension Department, another resolution, as follows, was offered, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Political Reform be requested to inquire into and report to this club upon the nature of the charges of fraud in the pension rolls of the United States, the means which may be practicable to ascertain the truth or falsity of the charges, the methods available for remedying the evil, if it exists, and whether, and in what way, this club may contribute toward these ends.

In his introduction to his speech, Mr. Root spoke of the formation of the Union League Club, and of the growth of the organization since then. He quoted the call for organization of Jan. 15, 1863, and spoke of the aid the club had furnished to National, State, and Municipal Government.

"Let us not be unmindful," he said, "of the examples of the past. Let us cultivate the social side of life. Let us minister to the comfort, the tastes, the enjoyment of all our members. Let us continue to make our home beautiful and attractive. Let us also remember that the design of the founders that all these things shall be, not an end in themselves, but a means to those higher ends which are the objects of our association.

"Let us beware of putting forth crude and ill-considered expressions of opinion. No matter by what authority propositions may be advanced, they should be considered, discussed, and the reasons which lead others to different conclusions should be weighed. Let us not meddle with too many things or with unim

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The House Thrown Into Bad Temper by the Rigid Enforcement of the Rules.

SPEECH BY HANDY CUT OFF

He Wished to Criticise Mr. Bayard's Recent Utterance on the Money Question—Indian Appropriations in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—There was considerable bitterness shown in the House today between the majority and the minority, for which the Democratic leader, Mr. Bailey, was chiefly responsible.

Mr. Bailey got time from Mr. Perkins (Rep., Iowa,) during the consideration of a bill to authorize the issue of a duplicate of the check drawn by Charles E. McChesney, an Indian agent, in favor of C. J. Holman & Brother, for $2,819, and yielded thirty minutes of it to Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.) A question was raised as to the right of Mr. Bailey to yield time, and considerable friction developed.

Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.,) intimated in an undertone that Mr. Bailey had secured time under false pretenses.

"Of course the gentleman does not mean that," said Mr. Bailey; "but if he does, I denounce it as infamously false."

The situation immediately became strained, and when Mr. Handy launched his remarks, which proved to be a criticism of Thomas F. Bayard's recent utterance on the money question, objection was made that the remarks were irrelevant to the pending bill, and when Mr. Handy persisted along the same line he was called to order by Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.)

Mr. Bailey indulged in some parliamentary sparring in an attempt to secure for Mr. Handy the privilege of making his speech, and when he failed Mr. Handy yielded the floor.

A Democratic Filibuster.

Party feeling had been inflamed by the incident, however, and the Democrats retaliated by contesting the passage of the pending bill. A division, tellers, and finally the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Bailey. The previous question was ordered, 143—111.

Another roll call was forced on an insignificant amendment. On this vote most of the Democrats, under the lead of Mr. Bailey, declined to vote, but the Speaker noted enough members present to make up a quorum and the amendment was adopted, 130 yeas, 12 nays, 7 answering present, and 50 present and not answering to their names.

On the next vote, on the engrossment and third reading of the bill, the Speaker could count only 149 present, and a call of the House was ordered. A quorum appeared and the bill was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 162 to 2—present and not answering, 82. Mr. Bailey then formally demanded the reading of the engrossed bill. As the bill had not been engrossed it could not be read, and it was necessary to lay it aside.

The Speaker then began a call of the committees for the presentation of bills. This was the first time this order of business has been entered upon at this session. On the first bill presented—to make Rockland, Me., a sub-port of entry—Mr. Bailey again got the floor and again yielded to Mr. Handy.

Mr. Handy had only uttered a few sentences, stating that he intended to reply to Mr. Bayard, when Mr. Dalzell called him to order.

Mr. Bailey protested vehemently that there was no way of determining whether Mr. Handy was in order or not.

Mr. Dalzell replied that the statement was a mere evasion.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) and several others were drawn into the controversy.

The Speaker on the Rules.

Suddenly the Speaker straightened up in his chair, and, addressing Mr. Bailey, said:

"That the gentleman from Delaware is out of order can certainly not be disputed by gentlemen who are looking each other in the face."

Continuing, the Speaker said that while it had been the custom to allow the widest latitude in debate in the committee of the whole, that had not been the practice in the House. There the debate was confined to the subject under consideration, and he thought members on both sides must admit that it would not be suitable to fasten on the House in any other way all manner of questions could be discussed at any time. It was wise to conform to the principles that governed every parliamentary body.

Mr. Bailey, in reply, maintained that custom was as binding as the rule, and he contended that it always had been the practice to give gentlemen latitude. He never had known, he said, a case where a gentleman was called to order unless he was attacking some one or indulging in personalities. He called attention to the fact that last week for two hours during the consideration of a pension bill in the House a debate on Pacific Railroads had gone on.

"Yet to-day," said he, "the rule is invoked against this side of the House. When a gentleman on this side desires to reply to an attack upon him and all those associated with him, he is silenced. I appeal to gentlemen on the other side to reflect how far the practice they contend for can go."

The Speaker said he had no desire to enforce the rules rigorously except when they were invoked. If the rule had not been enforced on other occasions it was the misfortune of those other occasions. There was no longer any pretense that Mr. Handy intended to discuss the pending bill.

Simpson Tries to Talk.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) got the floor and endeavored to recall the occasion at the extra session when he had been taken off the floor by a vote of the majority while he was attempting to show that the Speaker was violating the rules by not appointing committees.

There were loud cries for the regular order, and Mr. Dalzell demanded the previous question.

The previous question was ordered, 130 to 57, present and not voting, 15. Another roll call followed on ordering the third reading and engrossing of the bill. It was carried 140 to 57; present and not voting, 37. Mr. Bailey the reupon demanded the reading of the engrossed bill and the bill was laid aside.

As it was evident that the Democrats intended to continue the filibuster, and as the House had no regular business to proceed with, Mr. Dingley moved an adjournment until Monday.

Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) who with his fellow-Democrats desired to have a session to-morrow for the consideration of private bills, contested this motion with a plain motion to adjourn. The Speaker ruled that Mr. Dingley's motion took precedence. The motion was carried, 128 to 116.

Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday of next week, with provision for a vote at 4 o'clock the following Monday. There was no objection, and, the order being entered, at 4:25 o'clock the House adjourned until Monday.

TORPEDO BOAT NAVIGATION.

Its Dangers Illustrated by a Recent Voyage of the Foote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Navy is learning that little torpedo boats are dangerous craft for cruising along the Atlantic coast during the stormy Winter season. The last sufferer is the Foote, that has arrived at Norfolk to repair her shaft. She came north from Port Royal, S. C., using only one propeller, the other shaft being broken.

Lieut. Rodgers, commanding the Foote, reports to the Navy Department that he had the liveliest kind of a time on the way up. He made the run in sixty hours, and in all that time nobody got any sleep aboard, while nearly every one was seasick and exhausted, owing to the motion of the little boat and the great vibration caused by the machinery. The boat might have come north through the canals and sounds, according to the department's instructions, but Lieut. Rodgers, like Lieut. Barnadou, who carried the Winslow through such a blow, decided to save time by taking the outside route.

Lieut. Rodgers says the boat behaved very well as a seaboat, but he recommends a few changes to make her safe and comfortable. Such a sixty-hour trip, he says, should not be made except in a grave emergency, and in his opinion no torpedo boat should be kept at sea for more than one night at a time.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE PROJECTED

Collector Bidwell Enlists Secretary Gage in Favor of a Building on the Bowling Green Site.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Collector Bidwell has been in Washington for the purpose of awakening interest in the proposition to erect a new Custom House. He has talked over the matter with Secretary Gage and his assistants, and has convinced them that it is advisable to take steps to assure to New York a new Custom House building within three years. The result of his visit is likely to be made known in a day or two by a communication to Congress by Secretary Gage, recommending the passage of an act authorizing the sale at such a price not less than a minimum to be named of the old Custom House property and the construction of a new building on the Bowling Green site that has long been discussed.

A bill was passed several years ago to authorize the sale of the present Custom House site for not less than $4,000,000 and the construction of a new building out of the proceeds of that sale and of such additional money as the Congress would provide. It has not been found possible to get an offer of $4,000,000 for the present Custom House site. It is probable that Secretary Gage will recommend the repeal of that requirement and permission to sell for a fair price in some way that will assure the Government against a sacrifice of the property.

The Treasury officers are opposed to constructing a new building on the Wall Street site of sufficiently large to accommodate the Custom House business would have to be very high, but even if a high building were authorized it is believed that in course of time it would be surrounded by other buildings still higher and that the light would be so excluded from a Government building that it would be difficult to work in it without artificial light.

At Bowling Green it is believed there would be abundance of space for a building and that in many ways it would be a more advantageous situation than the one now occupied.

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

Indian Appropriation Bill Discussed—Mr. Allen of Nebraska Attacks Speaker Reed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate today took up the Indian Appropriation bill. As it passed the House the bill carried $7,517,454. As reported to the Senate it carried $7,665,527, an increase of $148,073. The bill as proposed by the Senate Committee carries about $10,000 less than the appropriation for the current year.

Considerable discussion arose over an amendment proposed by the committee providing "that hereafter no Indian or tribe of Indians shall lease for mining purposes lands that are not patented to said Indians." Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) supported the amendment and referred to efforts that constantly were being made by private individuals and corporations to secure Indian lands, particularly mineral lands, by lease from the Indians with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) maintained that the Indians had a higher and better right to the land than the mere permission to roam over it, hunting and fishing and feeding their ponies.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

At the conclusion of the reading of the bill it was thrown open to amendment. Several minor amendments relative to Indian reservations were adopted.

In the course of the discussion of an amendment offered by Mr. Thurston, against which a point of order was made by Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa.) Mr. Allen made a sharp attack upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives. He declared it was impossible to secure the passage through the House of many meritorious measures because one man stood at the entrance of the cavern into which proposed legislation was dumped and would permit nothing to be done of which he did not approve.

"In the other end of the Capitol," said Mr. Allen, "this one man stands for 328, and his bold, unwarranted, undignified action is a disgrace to the Congress and to the American people."

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) said Mr. Allen was himself out of order while speaking to a point of order.

Mr. Allen said he had no desire to violate the rules, and did not think he had violated them, as he had not referred to any man by name nor to any particular end of the Capitol.

This was received with sarcastic laughter by other Senators, and even Mr. Allen smiled.

Further along in his remarks, Mr. Allen reverted to the power exercised by the Speaker of the House, declaring that in view of the impossibility of securing consideration of meritorious legislation, the truth ought to be known of all people in the country. If the truth hurt, or if it broke any rules, he was not responsible.

"I want it understood," said Mr. Allen, "that I hold myself responsible at any time and in any place for such statements as I may make or have made on this subject."

Mr. Allison's point of order was sustained by the Vice President. Mr. Allen took an appeal to the Senate from the Vice President's ruling. Mr. Hoar moved to lay the appeal on the table. Mr. Allen made the point of no quorum, and a roll call disclosing the presence of only 39 Senators—not a quorum—the Senate, on motion of Mr. Allison, adjourned.

NEW INK TO CANCEL STAMPS.

It Will Prevent Washing and Reselling Them for Further Use.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Post Office Department has introduced a new canceling ink for use in the service. The officials think it is superior to that now in use because of the fact that it neither dries on the pad nor clogs the stamping machine, and penetrates the fibre of the stamp itself to such an extent that it cannot be erased without destroying the surface of the stamp. The use of the new ink will, it is said, result in a considerable saving to the Government, as it will prevent the washing of stamps, with a view to their further use as is now done to some extent.

AMERICAN HORSES IN GERMANY.

No Quarantine to be Imposed Yet—The Fruit Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The following statement was made to-day to the Secretary of State by the German Ambassador:

"Certain declarations of the Royal Prussian Minister of Agriculture have evidently been distorted. The Minister answered to an inquiry made to him in the Prussian Diet that we had to wait if any evidence might be furnished of veterinary dangers from the importation of American horses. Only then, in case such dangers should have been proved, would there be reason to take energetic measures or impose a quarantine as far as we are entitled to do so."

This explanation was called forth by the cabled statement that the Prussian Minister of Agriculture had said that American horses infected with influenza were being imported and it might become necessary to forbid the further importation of horses.

The Secretary of State, in answer to a Senate resolution, to-day submitted the correspondence with the German Government relative to the exclusion of American fruit, the important features of which have been published heretofore. Secretary Sherman concludes the review of the department's action by stating:

"From the foregoing report it will be seen that the action of this Government and of its diplomatic representative at Berlin for the protection of all legitimate commercial and exporting interests injuriously affected by the German prohibition was prompt and effective, and that as the matter now stands the admission of American fresh fruit into Germany has been secured in all cases save where the actual existence of the San José scale insect upon the fruit or in the packings thereof is ascertained."

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Treasury—Collector of Customs for the District of Detroit, Mich.—JOHN T. RICH.

Postmasters—New York—JAMES H. ROBERTS, Binghamton; BYRON S. DAYTON, Middletown.

Salem Girl Killed by an Engine.

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Feb. 10.—Miss Alice M. Hurd, daughter of Capt. William H. Hurd of Salem, was killed by a locomotive at Wakefield Junction this afternoon.

GEN. BOOTH IN WASHINGTON.

Calls at the White House, Prays in the Senate, and Receives in the Vice President's Room.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Gen. William Booth of London, England, founder of the Salvation Army, officiated as chaplain at the opening to-day of the Senate's session. He invoked the Divine blessing upon the Senate and its members and besought the Great Ruler of All to continue His favor to those here gathered for the ruling and regulating of this great and mighty Nation, and that all that might here be done be to the honor and glory of God.

He prayed that this country might move forward in the march of Christianity so that it might be an example to all other nations of the earth.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, the son-in-law and daughter of Gen. Booth, were in the gallery during the prayer.

Previous to the meeting of the Senate the entire party held a brief reception in the Vice President's room.

This afternoon Gen. Booth and Mr. Booth-Tucker called on the President. The President received his callers very cordially, and in the course of an interview, which lasted about fifteen minutes, expressed to Gen. Booth his great admiration for him and for the great work of the Salvation Army, especially in the United States.

Congressional Notes.

The contest in the House Committee on Invalid Pensions over the question of barring from the pension rolls the widows and children of soldiers who marry hereafter, came to an end to-day in the defeat of the proposition.

The House Committee on Labor yesterday unanimously ordered a favorable report on the Grosvenor Arbitration bill, which is a modification of the Phillips bill, passed by the House at the last session. There was considerable opposition to the measure on the part of the general officers of the American Federation of Labor, but at the meeting yesterday the opposition was withdrawn.

Mr. Walker, (Rep., Va.,) in the House yesterday, presented the report of Committee on Elections No. 3 in the contested election case of Thorp versus Epes, from the Fourth District of Virginia. The majority report was signed by all the Republican members of the committee, and was in favor of seating the contestant, Mr. Thorp. The minority has until Wednesday to file the minority report in favor of the sitting member.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Consolidation of the Chicago and Northwestern Lines Determined On.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—A consolidation of the different companies of the Chicago and Northwestern system has been decided upon. Chief of these roads are the Chicago and Northwestern, the Fremont, Elkhart and Missouri Valley, the Chicago, Minneapolis and Omaha, and the Sioux City and Pacific. Those lines embrace 7,966 miles of road. It is proposed, for financial reasons, to consolidate all into one company, and make one set of securities answer for all.

In carrying out the plan there will be an exchange of the present securities of the smaller companies for those of the Northwestern, a large increase of which will be made to meet the requirements of the deal. The exchange will be liberal enough to prevent any opposition to the plan on the part of the holders of the securities of the smaller properties.

This is said to be part of the Vanderbilt plan for a transcontinental railway system.

ANOTHER CHICAGO ELEVATED.

Chicago City Railway Transit Company Formed, with $1,000,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The Chicago City Railway Transit Company, incorporated yesterday for $1,000,000, is an adjunct of the Chicago City Railway Company. It proposes to build an elevated railway in Dearborn Street from the river to Thirty-ninth Street, at least, which will be a rival to the South Side (Alley) Elevated.

The structure proposed is of the lattice kind, so as not to obstruct the light, as other lines' roads do. There is really a strong opposition, and the owners and agents of buildings along the route are trying to prevent the granting of the franchise.

Illinois Central Extension.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 10.—It is reported in responsible quarters that the Illinois Central, which previously has shown its intention of entering the Birmingham district by the purchase of large acreages of coal lands in Marion County and surveys into Alabama from Aberdeen, Miss., has obtained a way into Birmingham by the purchase of the majority of the securities of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad, which extends from Memphis to Birmingham. The control of this road is said to be the first step in an extension to the Atlantic seaboard.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ended Feb. 7, were $385,000; for the same period last year, $332,000; increase, $53,000.

NATIONAL GUARD CHANGES.

Major-Gen. Roe Placed in Command—New First and Fifth Brigades.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Gov. Black and Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day issued a general order naming Major Charles Francis Roe of New York as Major General and giving him command of the entire guard as one division. They also divided the present First Brigade into two parts, making a new First and a new Fifth Brigade. The new First Brigade will consist of Squadron A, the First Battery, and the Ninth, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Regiments. The new Fifth Brigade will consist of the First Signal Corps, the Second Battery, and the Seventh, Eighth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments.

An election is ordered to be held at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment at 8 P. M., Feb. 24, to fill the office of Brigadier General in the First Brigade. Col. Franklin Bartlett, Twenty-second Regiment, is directed to notify the electors, and Brig. Gen. James McLeer of the Second Brigade is detailed to preside at the election. The election to fill the office of Brigadier General in the new Fifth Brigade is ordered to be held at the armory of the Seventh Regiment at 8 P. M., March 12. Col. Daniel Appleton, Seventh Regiment, is to notify the electors, and Brig. Gen. James McLeer is detailed to preside at the election.

NEW LIGHTSHIP FOR EDGEMOOR.

Vessel No. 71 Leaves Bath for Her Post Off the Coast of Delaware.

BATH, Me., Feb. 10.—Light Vessel No. 71, doubtless the best craft of her kind in the world, left here this morning for the Edgemoor Buoy Depot, situated four miles above Wilmington, where she will be turned over to the Government.

Each mast supports three lanterns, and in each lantern is a light hung with ball and socket joints. There is a flashing device on the dynamo bed-plate which causes the lights to burn twelve seconds between intervals of four seconds, thus showing four times per minute. The lights can be seen eleven miles away.

Fatal Collision in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 10.—A head-on collision occurred on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to-day near Kirkland, killing Will Uset, engineer; Ed Davis, fireman, and three white tramps. Henry Davidson, engineer, and Will Lee, fireman, were seriously injured. Charles Harrison, brakeman, had both legs cut off, and Brakeman Hughes was badly hurt. Both will die. Engineer Davidson was responsible for the accident, forgetting to stop at Kirkland to meet the other train. The cars and engines were demolished.

Decree for the Old East Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 10.—A decree has been entered in the Federal Court in the case of the Railroad Equipment Company of New Jersey against the receivers of the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad.

A judgment for $250,000 against the railroad had been given from the State Court, but the case was removed to the Federal Court. The decree was for the railroad. An appeal will be taken.

30,000 Barrels of Alcohol for Hamburg

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 10.—A Peoria distillery has received an order by cable from Hamburg, Germany, for 30,000 barrels of alcohol.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Canal Investigation Bill Passed by the Senate, the Rules Being Suspended to Do It.

MALBY'S NOTE OF WARNING

He Votes with the Democrats Against the Bill and Says It Will Give the Republicans Too Much to Explain.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The bill providing for an investigation of the canal improvement expenditures by a commission to be appointed by the Governor, which was passed by the Assembly last week, went through the Senate to-day by a vote of 30 to 10. The vote was on party lines, except that Senator Malby, Republican, voted with the Democrats against the bill. In explanation of his vote he said:

"I regret exceedingly that upon this occasion I cannot agree with my Republican colleagues as to the propriety of passing this bill. The question which seems to confront us is that two Republican officials ask to be investigated, and, strange as it may seem, nobody has charged them with the commission of any offense. The necessity for investigation, therefore, is not apparent to my mind.

"From a political standpoint I can see no good in this investigation. I can see many ways in which it might result injuriously to the Republican Party. It is not that fraud may be discovered, but things will be discovered which may be criticised and will have to be explained away. Those colleagues of mine, who urge this investigation now, I prophesy to you, before this matter is finally finished will have all the investigation that any of you want. You won't have any trouble about it.

"But I don't agree with my Democratic friends, that there is to be no investigation. There will be one. Don't make any mistake about that. I don't agree with them that the Governor will not appoint men of the highest character and standing, because he will, and when he does appoint such a commission it will make an investigation that will take us all Summer in trying to explain away to our people and constituents at large. There may not be, probably will not be, discovered a single crime; but it is not necessary to keep you and me in hot water all the time and the people wondering why it is that such and such things were done with their money.

Opposed to Canal Appropriations.

"I am opposed to it on another ground. The people in the locality where I live were told two or three years ago that the nine-million-dollar appropriation would complete the canal. They voted for it with that understanding, believing that it was so. If this commission means anything at all, it means that it will recommend to the people a further expenditure of money. I have been informed by what I regard as high authority, that the canals will never be completed until the people of the State have expended $30,000,000. I am opposed to every bill and every project before the Legislature which leads to the expenditure of a single additional dollar for canal purposes.

"I am opposed to it because it is within the knowledge of everybody that the present Erie Canal is not taxed to exceed 25 per cent. of its capacity. More than that, the people who are engaged in trade and business no longer float their goods upon the Erie Canal when they can avail themselves of the excellent railroad facilities which enable them to reach ports with greater rapidity. I am willing that the canals shall be maintained as they are at present, that they may in some degree act as a brake upon the railroads and keep down the cost of transportation. I absolutely refuse to go to my people with a proposition which leads to further expenditure of money.

"I am opposed to this bill upon two grounds: First, that in a political sense I regard it as suicidal. Second, if it means anything, it means a further appropriation from the pockets of the people, which I do not think the circumstances warrant."

The Rules Suspended.

When the bill was reported favorably by Senator Higgins, Chairman of the Finance Committee, he said that the three Democratic members of the committee were not present at the meeting at which it was decided to report the measure, and that if they had been they would have dissented from the report. Senator Cantor complained that the Republican members of the committee had treated the Democrats with discourtesy and asked that he and Senators Guy and Koehler be recorded as dissenting from the report. After a long debate the request was ruled out of order by Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Senator Higgins then moved that the rules be suspended in order to permit the immediate consideration of the bill. The motion was carried, 27 to 12. By a vote of 28 to 11 the Committee of the Whole was discharged from consideration of the bill, and it was ordered to a third reading. The next move in order being the final passage of the bill, Senator Cantor offered several amendments to the measure, as follows:

1. Providing that the investigating Commissioners to be named by the Governor be confirmed by the Senate.

2. Providing that two of the Commissioners be of opposite political faith to the Governor.

3. Providing that certain details of the expenditure of the $9,000,000 appropriation be investigated.

4. Providing that the commission inquire whether or not the Canal Board was informed of the insufficiency of the appropriation before the letting of the contracts.

5. Providing that the minority members of the commission have power to employ separate counsel.

6. Providing that the commission hold public sessions and that witnesses have immunity from prosecution on account of evidence given by them.

Cantor's Amendments Defeated.

After considerable discussion Senator Cantor asked that three votes be taken upon his amendments—one on the provision for confirmation of the Commissioners by the Senate, another on the amendment providing immunity for witnesses, and the third on the other amendments together. His request was complied with, the three roll calls resulting as follows:

On confirmation of the Commissioners by the Senate: Ayes, 9; nays, 30.

On providing immunity for witnesses: Ayes, 8; nays, 31.

On the other amendments: Ayes, 8; nays, 32.

The roll was then called on the final passage of the bill, and it was passed by a vote of 30 to 10.

In explaining his vote, Senator Cantor made his chief attack on the bill. He said the people of the State would never feel satisfied with an investigation made by men appointed by the Governor to investigate the acts of one of his own appointees and other Republicans. The Senate, he said, should have availed itself of the last chance to gain the confidence of the public for the investigation by insisting upon the confirmation amendment.

BILL AIMED AT BUCKET SHOPS.

Radical Change Proposed in Speculative Dealings.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—A radical change in the methods of speculative dealings by certain agents and brokers is proposed in a bill introduced to-day in the Senate by Mr. Finn, as follows:

"Every broker or agent who shall purchase or sell for another, or who shall pretend or represent that he has purchased or sold for another, any shares of stock, bonds, trust certificates, grain, lard, pork, cotton, coffee, or other commodities or provisions, shall, if requested in writing signed by such other person, his executor, or administrator, within sixty days after such purchase or sale, furnish such other person, his executor, or administrator, within ten days after the receipt of such written request, with a true statement in writing, showing the name, amount, and price of the stock, bonds, trust certificates, grain, lard, pork, cotton, coffee, or other commodities or provisions purchased or sold, the date of each such purchase or sale, and the name or names of the person or persons from whom or to whom such purchase or sale was made. Any broker or agent who shall refuse or fail to furnish such statement upon proper request therefor, duly made according to the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

Mr. Finn said that the bill was aimed at bucket shops exclusively. "As I understand it," he said, "it will not affect legitimate speculation, and it is what the regular brokers want."

TO REVOKE A FEDERAL PERMIT.

Senator Page Introduces a Bill Which He Cannot Explain.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Senator Page has introduced a bill repealing Chapter 68 of the Laws of 1897, which authorized the Board of Electrical Control to grant a permit to the United States of America for an underground electrical conductor and subway therefor along Wall Street and the streets adjacent to the Custom House and to the Sub-Treasury, for the electric lighting of those two buildings.

Mr. Page was unable to explain the object of this bill. The fact was, he said, that he had introduced it without looking into the matter thoroughly, and he really did not know what the law was that the bill proposed to repeal. He understood, however, that the repeal was desired by the city authorities.

MUNICIPAL STREET RAILROADS.

Senator McNulty Wins the First Fight Over His Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—In the Senate to-day Senator McNulty introduced a bill providing that cities of the first class shall own street railroads, and asked for its reference to the Committee on Railroads, saying that the same bill had been in the Cities Committee last year and had failed of being reported. Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the Cities Committee, asked that the bill be referred to his committee, the question being purely one involving the principle of municipal ownership. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff referred the bill to the Railroads Committee.

Senator Stranahan moved that the Railroads Committee be discharged from Consideration of the bill and that it be committed to the Cities Committee. The vote on the motion resulted in a tie—21 to 21. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff cast the deciding vote in the negative, and the motion to discharge the Railroads Committee was lost.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

Final Action on Other Bills in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—In the Assembly today the annual appropriation bill was passed and also the following:

Mr. Tiffany's, prohibiting the construction of railroads on East Eighteenth and East Nineteenth Streets, Brooklyn.

Also, placing two-thirds of the assessment for improving Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, upon the city at large.

Mr. Adler's, exempting the University Settlement Society of New York and the Educational Alliance from taxation, assessment, and water rates.

Mr. Weill—Exempting the Congregation Shearith Israel, in New York, from water tax.

In the Senate the following bills were passed:

Senator White—Amending the Syracuse charter regarding ward boundaries.

Senator Ford—Relieving St. Luke's Church, New York, from a portion of an assessment for opening Convent Avenue.

PARK AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

Bill Abolishing the Board Not an Anti-Tammany Measure.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The bill abolishing the Park Avenue Improvement Board and transferring all its powers and duties to the Commissioner of Highways of the City of New York went through the Senate to-day. A similar bill was on the order of second reading in the Assembly, but was re-committed on motion of its introducer, Mr. Nixon.

This bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Page, who said at the time that the board's work was practically done, and that the bill was simply intended to abolish it at the end of the term of the incumbents so as to cut the Tammany administration out of filling their places with Democrats. When the bill came up in the Assembly to-day, however, Mr. Harburger showed a disposition to fight it, and was promptly called down by Mr. Oliver, who said it was a good bill and ought to pass, which is taken as conclusive proof that it is not an anti-Tammany scheme.

The New York Central Railroad, whose tracks traverse Park Avenue, is understood to favor the bill.

INVESTMENT OF BANK DEPOSITS.

A Bill to Make Available First Mortgage Bonds of Railroads.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The State banking law is amended by a bill introduced to-day in the Senate by Mr. Higgins, which allows banks to invest deposits in the first mortgage bonds of any railroad corporation of this State, the principal part of whose railroad is located within the State, or in the mortgage bonds of any such railroad corporation of an issue to retire all prior mortgage debt of such corporation, with the following provisos:

"That at no time within five years next preceding the date of any such investment shall such railroad corporation have failed regularly and punctually to pay the principal and interest of all its mortgage indebtedness, or regularly and punctually to pay dividends upon all its outstanding capital stock, at a rate not less than 4 per cent. per annum;

"That, at the date of every such dividend the outstanding capital stock of such railroad corporation shall have been equal to at least one-half of the total mortgage indebtedness of such railroad corporation, including all bonds issued or to be issued under any mortgage securing any bond in which such investment shall be made."

Not more than 20 per cent. of the whole amount of deposits is to be so loaned or invested, and no such loan or investment shall be made upon or in the bonds of any street railroad corporation.

Economy in Charitable Institutions.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Mr. Nixon introduced a bill to-day amending the State charities law by providing that the Treasurer of a State charitable institution shall not pay accounts for supplies furnished to officers and employes, unless the same be drawn from the ordinary supplies provided for the general use of the institution. No persons, other than the officers and employes of such institution and the families of the Superintendent, medical officers, Adjutants, Quartermasters, or stewards, necessarily residing therein, shall be allowed rooms and maintenance, except at a rate fixed by the State Controller and the President of the State Board of Charities, with the approval of the Governor.

Contracts with Labor Unions.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—In the Assembly today Mr. Bondy introduced a bill providing that it shall be lawful for any person or corporation employing or desiring to employ laborers or employes to enter into contracts with such laborers or employes or with labor unions or trade assemblies, by the terms of which contracts said labor unions, trade assemblies, or other organizations may agree upon the one hand to furnish steady help to said employer, and the said employer, on the other hand, may contract not to employ any other persons than such as are members of the labor unions or trade assemblies, or are furnished to him thereby.

Coal for the Poor.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Assemblyman Crabtree of New York believes he has found the solution of the question of supplying coal to the poor in New York. He has decided not to press the special bills allowing the expenditure of $15,000 for that purpose, but will endeavor to have re-enacted the original law, entitled "An act to provide for the relief of indigent soldiers, sailors, mariners, and the families of those deceased." This law, which was abrogated by the New York charter, allows distribution of relief.

The Food Drink—

Malt-Nutrine

—is the greatest builder up of weakened systems. Malt Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

PRIMARY ELECTION REFORM.

Meeting to Draft the Bill Postponed—The Governor's Position.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Because of the long debate on Senator Murphy's silver vote the expected joint meeting of the Assembly and Senate Judiciary Committees, to consider the question of primary reform, was not held to-day. This puts the whole matter off until next week, blocks the Black harmony programme, and makes it a little less likely that the Legislature will be able to adjourn by April 1, as the Governor wishes it to do.

A primary law that will please Platt and anti-Platt men is one of the things Gov. Black has said must be enacted. So far, in spite of much conferring, practically nothing has been accomplished toward the preparation of the compromise measure, although nearly half of the proposed three months' session is gone.

Senator Pavey and Assemblyman Laimbeer have had another extended conference with Gov. Black on the primary question. They are assured that the Governor is with them on two main points—first, that the law shall go into effect at once, so that there can be an immediate and complete party reorganization, and, second, that every party convention shall have full control of the election of its own officers. They are more convinced than ever of the Governor's sincerity in the matter. Both Mr. Laimbeer and Mr. Pavey will probably be members of the joint sub-committee on primary reform to be appointed next week.

BOOM FOR BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

Bill Favored by the Governor to be Reported to the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb 10.—The Governor's Biennial Sessions bill received a boom this afternoon, when the Assembly Judiciary Committee agreed to report it favorably, with but one dissenting vote, which was cast by Mr. Stedman of Albany. The bill is already on the calendar of general orders in the Senate.

The Assembly committee amended the bill by fixing the salaries of Senators at $3,000 for four years and those of Assemblymen at $1,500 for two years, with mileage in each case and an allowance of $10 a day for extra sessions.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Mr. Maher Proposes Automatic Safety Gas Valves for Manholes.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—In the Assembly today Mr. Maher introduced a bill providing that all individuals, companies, or corporations using underground passages or manholes in cities of the first class shall place in all manhole covers an automatic safety gas valve to prevent accumulation or explosion of gas in all such subways. The District Attorney of any county affected by this act shall, upon complaint of any citizen, proceed to prosecute the party or parties guilty of any violation of the act. Failure to comply with its provisions within ninety days after the bill becomes a law shall be a misdemeanor, and the person so guilty shall be subject to a fine of $50 for each manhole not protected.

Other bills of interest to New York City were introduced to-day as follows:

Senator Page—Increasing the salaries of the deputy clerk and assistant clerks in the Appellate Division of the First Department from $2,000 to $3,000 per year.

Senator McNulty—Providing for municipal ownership of gas and electric plants for the lighting of the streets and public buildings in cities of the first class.

Senator Wray—Providing that the Mayor in making the first appointments of City Magistrates in the Second Division of New York City may appoint any person who may have served as a Police Justice for at least two years in either of the boroughs of this division.

Senator Cantor—To relieve auctioneers from foreclosure proceedings on bonds.

Mr. Wallace—Providing that notice of a sale of real property for unpaid taxes in the Counties of New York and Kings must be advertised at least once in each week for three successive weeks in two daily papers.

Mr. Brennan—Providing for the transfer of a plot of land on the east side of Court Street in the First Ward of Brooklyn, and a plot on Joralemon Street, known as the Reformed Dutch Church property, in the same borough, to the Brooklyn Free Library.

No Raines Law Amendments.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—A delegation from New York City composed of Charles E. Hibbard, Abraham Gruber, Alfred R. Page, Charles K. Lexow, and Abraham Lewis called on Gov. Black to-day to urge the propriety of amending the Raines law. The Governor heard them, but gave them no satisfaction. Senator Raines says the law will not be touched at this session.

The Mercury Breaks a Record.

From the severe attack of Winter a week ago, the weather went to the other extreme yesterday, and the temperature reached the record-breaking figure of 60 degrees. There has been no Feb. 10, and no date between Jan. 1 and Feb. 10, since 1871, in which the mercury has reached that altitude hereabouts. A week ago yesterday the mercury was down to 6 degrees, and the day before that was chronicled the story of the '98 blizzard. The winds were southwest yesterday morning, the humidity kept well up and at 3 A. M. the thermometer recorded a temperature of 35 degrees. It dropped 3 degrees in the next three hours, and then began an upward course, thus: 9 A. M., 36; noon, 51; 2 P. M., 60 degrees, the maximum. Then it gradually fell, being 59 at 3 P. M., 55 at 6 P. M., 53 at 9 P. M., and 49 at 11 P. M.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

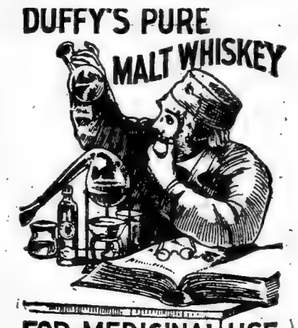

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

For Indigestion and Dyspepsia nothing gives such certain relief as this great whiskey. Insist upon having your druggist or grocer give you the genuine.
Send for pamphlet.
DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

The Overcoat we make to order at $18 is double value. Sample garments for inspection.
ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY AND NINTH ST.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	6:59	Sun sets	5:30
Moon rises	11:14		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	10:34	Gov. Isl'd	10:40
H. Gate			
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	11:07	Gov. Isl'd	11:16
H. Gate	12:29		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Caribee, St. Kitts, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	

The Wanamaker Store

There is ready for public inspection this morning a most elaborate showing of original models in Spring and Summer Costumes, Evening Gowns and Reception and Dinner Dresses; together with many wholly new fancies and effects in Tailor-made Gowns, Riding Habits, and Top Coats,—the productions of our own designing and dressmaking staff.

The whole is a display of much magnificence and unusual importance. It is intended as a direct challenge for comparison with the highest class of European productions.

Dressmaking Parlors, Fifth Floor, Tenth street.

Lace Curtains, Screens, and Other Things

NOW for corner-fixing and window drapery, and the installation of cosy nooks and resting places. The home beautifiers will hurry for these decorative helps as soon as they learn that

Many Are at Half Prices,

and others a third less than yesterday's little-enough figures.

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS

$7.50, from $10	$22.50, from $32.50
$12, from $15	$24, from $35
$14, from $21	$25, from $40
$16, from $24	$27, from $40
$20, from $30	$30, from $45

ANTIQUE AND ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS

$8, from $12	$8, from $13.50
$9, from $13	

THREE-FOLD SCREENS—With beautiful silkolines and other printed stuffs.

$3, now $1.50	$4.75, now $2.37
$3.50, now $1.75	$5, now $2.50
$4.25, now $2	$6.50, now $3.25

These filled with cretonnes and denims—

$8.25, now $4.25	$9, now $4.50
$10, now $5	

BOX TABOURETTES, at half—

$2.75, now $1.37	$5, now $2.50

BOX WINDOW SEATS—Covered with denims and tapestries in attractive patterns.

$6.25, now $4.	$7, now $5.
$8.50, now $5.50.	$10.50, now $7.25.

TABOURETTES—Covered with various pretty stuffs. They fit in anywhere, and are never anything but ornamental.

$2.25, now $1.50.	$4, now $2.50.
$2.75, now $1.75.	$5, now $3.50.
$3, now $2.	$7.50, now 4.50.

Toilet Tables in the Sale

TO-MORROW'S especial feature in the February Sale of Chamber Furniture will be the quick disappearance of fifty-eight Toilet Tables. It is another sample line,—and of course, as the manufacturer used them as practical demonstrations of his superiority,—they are somewhat better than extra-well finished and put together. No two are alike, and they run the whole gamut of cabinet maker's woods,—rosewood, mahogany, curly birch, bird's-eye maple, oak, and white enamel.

Regular prices, one-half more than figures given below.

At $10—White enameled, top 29x19, one large drawer, serpentine front, pattern French bevel plate mirror 16x24.

At $11—Of curly birch, fancy top 36x18, swell ends, pattern French bevel plate mirror 18x24, carved front, French legs.

At $13—Of English oak, fancy top 33x18, one large drawer, swell front and swell ends, pattern French bevel plate mirror 22x24, French legs.

At $15—Of solid mahogany, fancy top 36x18, swell front, two drawers, pattern French bevel plate mirror 16x26, twisted legs and cast brass trimmings.

At $14—Of curly birch, fancy top 33x18, one large drawer, swell front, oval French bevel plate mirror 16x24, French legs.

At $17—Of solid mahogany, fancy top 36x20, serpentine front, one large drawer, pattern French bevel plate mirror 18x26, French legs.

At $20—Of bird's eye maple, top 34x18, serpentine front, two drawers, fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 20x24, carved top, French legs.

At $21—Of quarter-sawed oak, top 37x18, three drawers, fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 20x32, French legs.

Plates, and Some Other China. WE have still a number of the magnificent French Fancy Plates, with portrait centres,—fifteen-dollar-apiece plates, with a new price on them of Five Dollars. But you must come quickly,—they're finding ready appreciation.

Some Haviland Bread and Butter Plates, also,—very beautiful goods, as you know already by knowing that they're Haviland. Most of them are the dollar-and-a-half kind. Take your choice at

Seventy-five Cents each.

At the same price and about equal value, are some elaborately decorated Cake Plates.

The second shipment of Haviland Dinner Sets has reached us;—Here are some facts about them.

100-piece Sets, gold trimmed handles, $20; regularly $27.50.

100-piece Sets, with gold edges and handles, $25; regularly $32.50.

113-piece Sets, all-gold handles, $27.50; regularly $37.50.

113-piece Sets, gold edges and handles, $35; regularly $50.

Basement.

Knit Petticoats. A GOOD one for 75c.—wool face and cotton back, with two rows of colors across bottom. Others, all wool, in many solid colors, various borders, at $1, $1.25, and $1.75. If one or two more are needed, don't delay.

Second floor.

Candy Matters. PEOPLE are finding out about our candies. The sales go rolling up, snow-ball fashion,—bigger every week and with a ratio of increase constantly growing.

Of course. Better candy *cannot* be made. Very few candies are made as well. And there are always plenty of novelties, and the candy people are rich in the pretty tastes and dainty methods which make packing and appearance so important a feature.

The new chocolate-covered marshmallows are getting to be wonderfully popular. Ours cost 20c. a pound, only. If you can get them better we won't ask you to buy ours;—but you cannot. There's nothing better than *best*.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

EIGHT ELDERS RESIGN.

The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Session Receives Resignations from Its Members.

The session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church held a regular meeting last night, which was presided over by the Rev. Dr. John Hall as Moderator. Of the twelve Elders of the church who are now in the city, four were present at the meeting, and the resignations of the other eight were presented to it.

H. E. Rowland, W. Campbell, S. B. Brownell, and Robert Beggs were the Elders who met at the church last night. With them were S. S. Auchincloss, William Irwin, and J. A. Frame, Deacons. The meeting was private. At its conclusion Dr. Hall stated that the resignations of eight members of the session had been presented and placed upon the minutes, to be acted upon at a future meeting.

The eight men who have resigned are Malcolm Graham, Alexander Maitland, James R. Jessup, John Sloane, E. Francis Hyde, Henry L. Smith, J. J. McCook, and Henry B. Barnes. Their resignations were sent individually, and were addressed to the Moderator of the Session. They were all formal, and all asked for speedy acceptance. Members who were present last night would not make any statement regarding their contents further than to say that they resulted from differences of opinion. The hope was expressed that none of the eight would leave the church.

When the resignations of these members have been accepted there will be ten members of the session to be chosen, death having recently created two vacancies. The remaining members will nominate and the congregation will elect these members. Four members of the session are absent from the city—George H. Brown, John Inglis, John Sinclair, and Ewen McIntyre.

The congregation of the church will meet on Monday afternoon next to fill vacancies on the Board of Trustees caused by the death of James Frazer and the resignations of E. Francis Hyde, Robert H. Robertson, John P. Duncan, Horace E. Garth, Dr. George G. Wheelock, and John S. Kennedy.

A BURGLAR, NOT HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Lamm Lets an Intruder Escape by Her Mistake.

The police were informed last night of a burglary in the house of Joseph Lamm, at 221 East One Hundred and Sixth Street. About 2 o'clock Wednesday morning Mrs. Lamm awakened and was about to get up for a drink of water, when she saw a man in the room. Thinking it was her husband she called to him to get her a drink.

"All right. In a minute," came the reply, and the figure leisurely walked into the adjoining room. The minute passed and several others were recorded, and then Mrs. Lamm grew impatient.

"Joe, I wish you would hurry up. You're awfully slow," called Mrs. Lamm.

"Who says I am slow?" queried a deep voice just back of her, and turning, Mrs. Lamm saw her husband in the bed. She began to shriek and cry, and when the husband succeeded in quieting her she told what she had seen.

He made an examination and found that his gold watch, a silver clock, and some other jewelry, all worth $100, were gone. The open window of the next room showed where the burglar had made his exit. He had climbed to the fire-escape and then jumped a distance of about ten feet.

WANTS A LEFT-HANDED DUEL.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 10.—A political sensation is caused by the publication of a letter from Col. Thomas E. Moore of Bourbon County, leading Silver Democrat, denouncing Desha Breckinridge, son of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, editor of The Herald, and suggesting a duel to settle their differences. Col. Moore is an ex-Confederate, and is paralyzed in his right arm. He suggests that both use their left arms.

The feeling between the men was engendered in the Breckinbridge-Owens Congressional contest four years ago. Col. Moore was recently suggested as a Penitentiary Commissioner, and The Herald ridiculed him. This led to the challenge.

LATTIMER MURDER TRIALS

Morris Engleman Testified that the Deputies Told Him to Go Into His House for Safety.

THE SHOOTING PLANNED AHEAD

A Witness Heard a Deputy Say: "Let Them Go Until They Get to Lattimer and Then We'll Shoot Them"—Some Wanton Acts.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 19.—The first witness called to the stand in the Lattimer murder case when court convened this morning was Morris Engleman of West Hazleton. Engleman said that on the day of the shooting of the striking miners by Sheriff Martin and his Deputies he was on the road and near the Deputies at the time the strikers were entering Lattimer. He testified that he was told by the Deputies to go into his house, as he was in danger of being shot.

On cross-examination by counsel for the defense Engleman said that he thought the Deputies were doing all they could to preserve the peace and disperse the strikers in a peaceful manner without violence. The witness said that he did not see the strikers carrying arms but admitted that they might have been armed, as he did not see all of them.

Daniel Ferry, a grocer of Hazleton, who was driving along the road to Lattimer on the day of the shooting was then called. He testified that he saw the strikers who were marching and that they were quiet and orderly. They were talking quietly among themselves. He also said he saw the shooting at Lattimer, being near the Deputies at the time. He heard first a single shot and saw a striker fall. Then there was a volley, and several fell, and after the volley there were a number of separate shots.

The witness said he saw a wounded man who was lying on the railroad track get up and try to walk away, but he was shot down again.

Ferry said he remembered seeing Deputies Edward Turnbach, William Raught, and John Turner at Lattimer. He said he saw William Raught, after the shooting became general, run after the strikers as far as the railroad track and shoot at a striker who was running toward the schoolhouse.

Sheriff Martin Not in Danger.

Counsel for the defense asked the witness if Sheriff Martin was not in as much danger of being shot as were the strikers when the shots were fired by the deputies.

"No, Sir," replied the witness. "He was quite out of danger. He was out of line of the firing."

Joe Zappa, one of the men wounded at Lattimer, was the next witness. He said when the strikers reached Lattimer the Sheriff stopped them. "I was some little distance away," he said, "and pushed forward to hear what was said. The Sheriff told the leaders that they could not go on to the mine, but the leaders said they were going, and the Sheriff again told them they could not go. Then about twenty men pushed past the Sheriff and the shooting commenced. I ran and got on the other side of the railroad track before I was hit. The ball struck me in the back. I fell and got up again, because I was afraid of being shot. I ran a short distance and then fell again, and did not know anything more."

Daniel Murphy was the next witness called. He said he saw Deputy A. E. Hess give water to a wounded striker, and, together with Alonzo Dodson and A. M. Eby, carry some of the wounded men to the cars.

He could not identify a rifle as being of the kind the deputies carried, but the next witness, Herman Pottinger, did so.

The first witness of the afternoon was August Catski. He said that the deputies pushed and prodded the strikers out of West Hazleton and forced them out of the road; that the witness and Martin Locka, although some distance from the other strikers, were followed by two deputies, who struck them with their guns. The witness said he was standing near the trolley car on which deputies embarked to go to Lattimer, and he heard one of the deputies, whom he did not know, say: "Let them go until we get to Lattimer, and then we'll shoot them."

Catski said he was not at Lattimer, but his brother and several of his friends were wounded there.

Strikers Notified Not to Arm.

Catski said the strikers were especially notified at the meeting at Harwood, the night before the shooting, not to carry arms, because some of them might not know they were violating the law by so doing, and were liable to arrest.

John Pentrick, who reached Lattimer after the shooting, said he helped several wounded men, but could not tell where their wounds were. Upon the calling of John Ulrich, the defense agreed to admit the following facts in order to hurry the trial along by avoiding a continued repetition of the same questions: First, the meeting of the strikers at Harwood; second, the presence of the Deputies and strikers at West Hazleton; third, the fact that the Deputies were armed; fourth, the fact that apparently the strikers were not armed.

Ulrich pointed out Thomas H. Hall as the Deputy who struck a striker at West Hazleton, cutting his head and breaking his arm. He denied, on cross examination, that he had struck Deputy T. Milner Morris on the arm at West Hazleton, or that he threw stones at any of the Deputies. He also denied that he was arrested at West Hazleton and locked up.

George Yamschack said he joined the strikers along the road, and they made him throw away a small stick he carried. At Lattimer he said the Sheriff grabbed George Novatny and pushed his revolver in his face; then witness got hold of George and pulled him loose. The Sheriff then grabbed another man, and Novatny pulled him loose. The shooting then commenced.

Joseph Mekki of Humboldt said the deputies called out at West Hazleton to some of the strikers: "If you do not get out of the road we will shoot you down like dogs."

Mekki was shot through the arm while running away, and showed the scars of the wound.

Andrew Hannes and Adam Lapinski, two of the wounded strikers, showed their scars. Both were wounded in the back while running away. This closed the testimony for the day.

THETA DELTA CHI REJOICES.

Its Semi-Centennial Anniversary Celebrated at the Windsor with Addresses and a Dinner.

The semi-centennial celebration of the Theta Delta Chi, a fraternity which has charges in some thirty American colleges, took place in the Windsor Hotel yesterday. The annual convention closed on Wednesday.

The celebration was public, and wives, daughters, and friends of the delegates attended it. After musical selections by a college orchestra, Assistant Bishop Mahlon Norris Gilbert of Minnesota was introduced as Chairman by Carl A. Harstrom, the recently re-elected President of the Grand Charge, or central organization, of the fraternity. President Elmer H. Capen of Tufts College, delivered the semi-centennial oration, an eloquent and scholarly discourse. He reviewed Theta Delta Chi's history, and said that the college fraternity had been the producer of good and wholesome manhood and aided "the electric spark to leap from brain to brain," inciting a desire to solve perennial and vital problems.

The Rev. Dr. Cameron Mann of Kansas City followed with his semi-centennial poem, which dealt with the good done by the fraternity. Its history during the first twenty-five years of its existence was then discussed by Col. William L. Stone, and that of the last twenty-five years by Prof. Duncan Campbell Lee of Cornell. Mr. Hoyt, a delegate, sang a song of his own composition in honor of Theta Delta Chi, and the delegates were photographed in a group.

Some 300 delegates attended a dinner at the Windsor in the evening. The room in which they met was decorated with American flags, and college songs and yells were numerous. The officers of the grand charge presented a loving cup to Clay W. Holmes, editor of the fraternity magazine. Bishop Gilbert was toastmaster, and among those who responded to toasts were Abel Beach and Andrew H. Green of Syracuse, the two surviving founders of Theta Delta Chi.

CANADA'S MILITARY PLANS.

Scheme for Defending the Dominion—New Guns for the Artillery—Work at Quebec.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—Canada is engaged in an elaborate scheme of militia defense. At the annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association to-day the Governor General, the Minister of Militia, Gen. Montgomery Moore, commanding the imperial forces in Canada, and Gen. Gascogne, commanding the Canadian militia, were present. Information in regard to the defense of the country was imparted by the military officers.

Hereafter there is to be a full interchange between the imperial troops at Halifax and the Canadian artillery and infantry, artillery and infantry men of the imperial force doing garrison duty at Quebec and other national stations, while Canadian artillery and infantry men become a portion of the Halifax garrison and perhaps, eventually, of the forces of Aldershot and other camps in England.

A number of modern guns for the defense of the cities will be placed in position as soon as the Imperial Committee now considering the question decides what weapon is best adapted for the work. Six battalions of six breech-loading twelve-pounder field artillery guns already have been provided, and Gen. Gascogne has made a requisition for arms for four additional batteries. When the field artillery is completed Canada will have sixty field artillery guns of most approved patterns. The ammunition factory at Quebec is being fitted up with machinery to provide shells for the artillery.

The whole militia force soon will be provided with the most modern equipment, the plan being that Canada shall be ready for an attack from any quarter. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, in his speech at the conference, said that he hoped Canada never would be attacked, but if it was the defense of Canada was possible, no matter whence the attack came.

MAY MOVE THE JUMEL HOUSE.

Its New Location Will Be Across Edgecombe Road If Gen. Earle Sells Part of the Property.

As soon as negotiations now going forward between Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle and others not as yet known in the transaction are completed, the famous Jumel Mansion, around which centres an important chapter of the Nation's history, will be moved from its present site, where it has stood for 140 years, across the Edgecombe Road to a point overlooking the Speedway and High Bridge Park.

Edgecombe Avenue is now being cut through Gen. Earle's property. This will leave a plot of twenty-seven lots on one side of the avenue between One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and another of six lots on the other side of the avenue. Gen. Earle said last night that he had been negotiating for the sale of the large plot, and if it were sold, it would necessitate moving the house to the other plot. Anticipating a successful outcome of the negotiations, he said, he applied to the Building Department in advance for a permit to move the house.

The mansion was built by Roger Morris, and Gen. Washington made it his headquarters during the times when the British swarmed around Fort George and the hills of Westchester. It afterward passed into the hands of Stephen Jumel, an eccentric French wine merchant, whose widow gave the place a social lustre that the lapse of years has not dimmed. Mme. Jumel was a lavish entertainer, and many prominent men of the earlier days of the city were her guests.

The wide doorway of the mansion is flanked on either side by small panes of glass, and on these are scratched the names of many of those who partook of Mme. Jumel's hospitality. To the left of the great hall is the tea room, where in later years Aaron Burr married Mme. Jumel. In the dining room at the right of the hall Washington was seated when the sentry, pacing the upper hall, rushed in and announced that the British were approaching Harlem Creek. In this room also, Prince, later Emperor, Napoleon, escorted the hostess to dinner. In the basement are spacious cellars, hewn from the solid rock.

The upper hall opens directly into the chamber occupied by Washington. It seems to have no means of ingress or egress except from a narrow door leading to the hall, yet a push against the wall behind the spot where Washington's bed once stood will swing open a secret door, leading to another apartment, from which access may be had into the open air.

HILL ON THE ELECTIONS.

The ex-Senator Says the Democrats Will Win Next Fall, Barring Mistakes in New York.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Probably no man in the State has watched the returns from the first series of Spring elections, held Tuesday, with closer interest than ex-Senator David B. Hill. The Democrats in the Legislature are awake to the fact that while nominally out of politics, Mr. Hill is as well informed on the status of party affairs throughout the State as in the days when he sat on the box seat and held the party reins openly, and they were anxious to know his opinion of the significance of the Democratic gains reported from all quarters.

The ex-Senator talked about the elections with the manner of a man who has heard good news, when seen at his law office today. He said that he was much pleased at the result of the town meetings so far held throughout the State. They indicated, he said, much Democratic activity, and showed that with prudent counsels and the absence of party mistakes in New York, the Democrats have a good opportunity for carrying the State at the coming Fall election.

Further than this Mr. Hill did not care to discuss the meaning of Tuesday's vote on political prospects in general. It is regarded as significant, however, that in this brief declaration the ex-Senator makes the first public expression of his belief that the Democrats will win this year. The only proviso attached to his hopeful prophecy is the fear that Tammany Hall may do something to spoil the party's bright prospects. In this, it is pointed out, he reveals the fact that he has not forgotten the existence of Richard Croker as a possible disturbing factor in State politics this Fall.

The Democratic members of the Assembly showed their elation over the town meeting returns to-day by frequent sarcastic references to them in the debate over the Murphy resolution; and Senator Cantor summarized the sentiment of the Democrats in the Senate when he said: "Well, it shows that things are coming our way."

The Republicans point to the fact that the Spring elections do not always furnish a sure indication of the result in the Fall, and recall that in 1892 the most wonderful Republican gains were recorded in the town elections, yet the State went hopelessly Democratic in November.

Mr. Croker an Honorary Member.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Harlem Democratic Club, last night, Mayor Van Wyck, Richard Croker, and Randolph Guggenheimer were elected to honorary membership in the club.

An Ohio Priest Sued.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 10.—Susie Staples, a nineteen-year-old girl, to-day brought suit for $2,000 damages against Father Clement R. Rhode, rector of Holy Cross Church, for alleged false arrest and imprisonment. Her story is that she was arrested on suspicion of having pulled flowers from the altar of the church. She says that at the time of the alleged offense she was praying before the altar.

G. B. Torrey to Show Portraits.

George Burroughs Torrey will give a private portrait exhibition on the afternoons and evenings of to-morrow and Sunday, at the Waldorf-Astoria. In the collection are portraits of several Philadelphia and New York society people. A three-quarter portrait of Justice Truax of the Supreme Court and one of Commodore Clement A. Griscom of Philadelphia are among them.

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Andreas Saxlehner.

CANADA SHUTS OUT TROOPS

She Will Not Let Them Cross the Border to Klondike Under the Latest Arrangement.

OTTAWA'S REPLY NOW AWAITED

Minister Sifton's Position at Variance with His Talk When in Washington and with Sir Julian Pauncefote's Note.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In view of the apparent disposition of the Canadian authorities to prevent the United States troops from accompanying the relief expedition into the gold country, a brief review of the correspondence that has so far taken place between the two Governments may be in order:

The negotiations proper started Dec. 30 last between Acting Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department and Mr. Sifton, Minister of the Interior of Canada, then in Washington. The official reports that a complete agreement, as it was understood at the time, was reached as to the course to be followed by the expedition and its escort. Soon after Mr. Sifton's return to Ottawa a question arose as to the free admission of supplies to be taken in by the Government expedition in case they were to be sold at cost, which was disposed by a prompt telegram from Mr. Sifton in answer to Mr. Meiklejohn saying that it was intended to charge no duty upon provisions to be sent in.

Mr. Sifton also reminded Mr. Meiklejohn of the stipulation between them that no unofficial or unauthorized person should accompany the expedition. To facilitate free entry, he asked for a certified list of the persons and an inventory of the outfit of the expedition. In confirmation of this came a note from Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, confirming the statement as to free entry of goods, and having this important paragraph as bearing on the present controversy:

"Also, that convoys may be accompanied by such reasonable escort as the United States Government may desire to provide for them, and each convoy shall be likewise accompanied by a Canadian officer, the expenses of such Canadian officer being borne by the Dominion Government."

Supposing that this understanding was perfect, it came as a surprise to the War Department when Mr. Sifton, on Jan. 27, wrote that he took it for granted that the fifty-five enlisted men who were to accompany the expedition were not intended to go beyond the boundary line, which, he says, "is provisionally at the summit of the mountains, about the middle of the pass."

Mr. Sifton added that the arrangement into which he had entered was that he should furnish escort for the American expedition, and he had accordingly sent forward the men for that purpose.

In reply, under date of Jan. 31, Mr. Meiklejohn said that his understanding was that the entire escort designated by our Government should accompany the expedition to its destination, as necessary to render assistance in overcoming anticipated difficulties, subject to Canadian law, and to be accompanied by a Canadian officer. Enlisted men instead of civilians were selected as more available, more amenable to discipline, and costing less. It is proposed to withdraw them after getting the supplies through. The escort is not regarded as a military expedition, but on Canadian soil its service will be of a civil nature. Mr. Meiklejohn thereupon reminded Mr. Sifton of the agreement with Sir Julian as to the "reasonable escort" to be permitted. He points to the condition that would confront the expedition if it arrives upon the Canadian border with supplies and had to go beyond to meet hungry and desperate people without a single arm for the protection of the expedition, its supplies, or equipment.

So far no further communication has been had with the Canadian Government on this subject. The route to be followed by the expedition is therefore uncertain.

A SENATE KLONDIKE BILL.

To Keep Canadians from Getting a Share of Our Coasting Trade.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Senator Frye, from the Committee on Commerce, to-day reported to the Senate and secured the passage of a bill amending the navigation laws in important particulars affecting the coasting trade of this country. The bill is of general application, but it is intended especially to prevent Canadian vessels from securing an undue share of the carrying business between Alaskan and other American ports.

Complaint has been made that Canadian vessels are attempting to participate in the trade by starting from their own ports, and then stopping successively at more than one American port and taking on passengers and freight from one American point to another, on the theory that all were embraced in one voyage.

The bill passed by the Senate to-day provides for the forfeiture of any merchandise shipped from one American port to another, "either directly or via a foreign port," in any other than an American vessel. A like provision is also made in regard to the transportation of passengers by a foreign vessel from one American port to another, except that the penalty in this case is placed at $100 each. The penalty under the existing law is $2.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe regulations for the transshipment and transportation of merchandise imported into the United States by sea for immediate exportation to a foreign port by sea or by a river, and also amends the present law found in Section 1,309 of the Revised Statutes so as to read as follows:

"The master of any foreign vessel laden or in ballast, arriving, whether by sea or otherwise, in the waters of the United States from any foreign territory adjacent to the northern, northeastern, or northwestern frontier of the United States shall report at the office of any Collector or Deputy Collector of the Customs which shall be nearest to the point which such vessel may enter such waters, and such vessel shall not transfer her cargo or passengers to another vessel or proceed further inland, either to unload or take in cargo, without a special permit from such Collector or Deputy Collector, issued under and in accordance with such general or special regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, from time to time prescribe. This section shall also apply to trade with or through Alaska. For any violation of this section such vessel shall be seized and forfeited."

The bill is made to take effect one month after its passage.

Reception to Bishop Ninde.

More than 5,000 people crowded into the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night to attend the reception given by the members of the Epworth League to Bishop W. X. Ninde, President of the league. An elaborate programme, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, had been arranged and some of the ministers from the Methodist churches in this city made short addresses. William B. Howard presided. Bishop W. X. Ninde delivered a short address, which was followed by the installation of officers. Addresses were made by George W. Vail, President of the Brooklyn South District, and the Rev. J. H. Colman, D. D., member of the council.

THE L. A. W. CONVENTION.

Re-election of President Potter by the Convention at St. Louis—212 Votes Out of 325.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—Isaac B. Potter was re-elected to-day President of the League of American Wheelmen. Out of 325 votes cast in the convention 212 were for Potter and 107 for Gideon; the remaining votes were scattered.

Thomas J. Keenan of Pittsburg was chosen First Vice President unanimously, E. N. Hines, Chief Consul of the Michigan Division was elected Second Vice President, and J. C. Tattersall of New Jersey Treasurer. Each received the unanimous vote of the convention.

President Potter presided at the afternoon session of the convention. An Auditing Committee for the ensuing year, consisting of George E. Blackman of New York, J. Fred Adams of Massachusetts, and George W. Greeburg of Chicago, was elected. On behalf of the Mayor of Indianapolis, where the meet of 1898 will be held, Merrill Moores, a delegate to the convention, presented to Chairman Potter for the wheelmen an immense key and the liberty of the city.

A motion by Chief Consul Sams of Maryland to pay to Chairman Mott of the National Racing Board the balance of funds in the treasury of the board, about $1,400, as compensation for his work during the past year, was adopted unanimously.

It also was voted to pay to Secretary Bassett $200 for his services and to authorize the loaning of $250 to the International Championship Association to defray the expense of sending amateur and professional teams to the world's championship contests to be held at Vienna.

Through Chairman Mott, the Racing Board reported a long list of riders who had been transferred to the professional class for the infraction of rules other than that of competing for money. It was recommended that they be restored to their former standing in the amateur class. This recommendation was adopted, with the single exception of J. B. Corser of Allentown, Penn.

Another list of professionals who desired reinstatement to the amateur class was passed up to the Assembly without the recommendation of the Racing Board and was promptly laid on the table by a unanimous vote.

The rest of the day was spent in considering proposed amendments to the constitution.

INTERSCHOLASTIC CHESS.

Hamilton School Now in the Lead, with Six Victories.

The interscholastic chess tournament was continued at Columbia Grammar School yesterday afternoon, with the following results:

Players.	Openings.	Moves.
Brown—Matteson*	King's Bishop	32
Manson, 0; Briggs, 1	Philidoris Defense	44
Lynch—Wertheimer*	French Defense	32
Arnstein—Libaire*	Dutch Defense	27

*Adjourned.

Hamilton School is now in the lead, with six victories and one defeat.

ANSON URGED FOR ALDERMAN.

His Friends Propose to Run Him in the Fourth Ward, Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Now that Anson is no longer in the Chicago ball club, and is likely to be without occupation in the diamond field, several of his friends have written to the newspapers proposing to run him as Alderman.

Anson lives in the Fourth Ward, and is a Democrat. He would need all his friends to be elected, but he does not view the proposed plunge into politics with much favor. He looks upon it in the light of a joke, although his friends are serious enough in proposing it.

BURNS MAY MANAGE CHICAGO.

A Contract Forwarded to Him in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 10.—A special dispatch from Chicago brings the news that a Chicago contract is on its way to Springfield directed to Thomas Everett Burns.

President Hart of the Chicago Club returned to that city from the South yesterday, and last evening gave out the announcement that Mr. Burns's application for the position of manager had been received and considered along with a lot of others, and that a letter containing a definite offer, the terms and conditions of which were not announced, was mailed to Mr. Burns yesterday. The Chicago Club will begin its practice at Waycross, Ga.

SHOOTING AT DEXTER PARK.

Dr. Schwartz Gets the Unknown Gun Club's Medal.

An unusually large gathering of trap shooting experts journeyed out to Dexter Park yesterday afternoon, the attraction being the regular monthly shoot of the Unknown Gun Club, followed by their annual meeting and election of officers. The championship medal for 1897 was presented to Dr. Schwartz, whose aggregate score for the year was nearly fifty points ahead of that of his nearest competitor.

The following officers were elected: President—H. Knebel; Vice President—Ed. A. Vroome; Treasurer—Dr. Moore; Secretary—W. A. Sands.

E. A. Lippack offered a medal for the championship of the current year. Mr. Selig also put up two medals, one gold and the other silver, for special competitions.

The sport at the traps included the usual seven-bird event, which was followed by three open sweeps.

Amateur Skaters Race.

J. K. McCulloch of Winnipeg, the champion amateur speed skater of the world, defeated a number of amateurs, including G. Bellefeuille of Canada, in a one-mile handicap race, at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night. Bellefeuille started from the scratch with McCulloch, but the latter skated away from him after three-quarters of the distance had been covered, eventually winning by twenty yards from Oscar Lunn, who had a handicap of fifty yards. The latter skated a game race, but became so exhausted about ten yards from the finish that he fainted. He slid across the line one yard in front of H. P. McDonald. Bellefeuille finished a close fourth. The winner's time was 3:00 4-5.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. La Mascotte won, Moringa second, Eroica third. Time—1:30.

SECOND RACE.—Purse. Three-eighths of a mile. Saintley won, Gold Scratch second, Anchored third. Time—0:37.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Mile and an eighth. Coda won, Heidelberg second, Walter J. third. Time—1:57.

FOURTH RACE.—Free Handicap. One mile and a sixteenth. Marplot won, Morellito second, Lincoln II. third. Time—1:48.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and an eighth. Our Climate won, Wawona second, Mamie Scott third. Time—1:56.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse. Six furlongs. Libertine won, May W. second, Tea Rose II. third. Time—1:14½.

Yale Beats Knickerbocker.

Yale scored an easy victory at basket ball in her game with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at the latter's gymnasium last night, winning by a score of 27 to 7. Sharpe, Beard, and Peck did all the scoring for the collegians. Sharpe scored three goals in play and twice on fouls. Ficke and Waters did the best work for the clubmen.

The Von Der Ahe Abduction Case.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—The Von Der Ahe abduction case came up in the United States Court again this morning. Several witnesses were examined, including W. A. Nimick, the bondsman, and Detective Bendel. Judge Buffington continued the case until to-morrow.

Poggenberg Defeats Barnard.

Ferd. Poggenberg won his game with William Barnard in the amateur billiard tournament at Daly's parlors last night by a score of 270 to 237. Barnard was to play 250 points. Poggenberg ran out in the seventy-fifth inning. His highest run was 45, beating the record in the tourney thus far.

SUIT OVER A GAS DEAL

Charges of Fraud in Connection with the Consolidation of Brooklyn Companies.

WELL-KNOWN MEN ACCUSED

W. J. Logan Says that E. C. Benedict, W. Rockefeller, and Others Swindled Himself and Friends Out of $1,000,000—Argument in Court.

Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court, yesterday heard argument and reserved decision upon a demurrer interposed by Elias C. Benedict, one of the defendants, to the complaint of William J. Logan in his suit against William Rockefeller, John G. Moore, Henry H. Rogers, and the other members of the syndicate which arranged to consolidate the various Brooklyn gas companies. Benedict was not a member of the syndicate, but had some dealings with Logan as to the purchase of shares in the Williamsburg Gas Company which were required to enable the syndicate to secure control of the stock of that company. J. L. Hill, counsel for Benedict, said the complaint did not state a sufficient cause of action against his client, and that the plaintiff had control of one-third of the stock of the Williamsburg company and had endeavored to secure control of another third, as two-thirds of the stock was necessary.

Benedict and Logan entered into an agreement, under which Benedict purchased 1,500 shares from the Phenix Insurance Company, the profits to be equally divided between them. Five hundred shares of stock owned by Benedict were also purchased on behalf of the syndicate. Counsel claimed that Benedict should not have been made defendant, as his interests were similar to those of the plaintiff. Benedict had brought a suit against the defendants in this suit, which was still pending, claiming he owned the 1,500 shares of stock purchased from the Phenix Insurance Company, and that Logan was only interested in the profits, Logan making a similar claim on his part. These facts, counsel claimed, constituted grounds for dismissal of the complaint. Mr. Hill said the original scheme to secure control of the different Brooklyn gas companies had been abandoned, and that the consolidation was effected by purchasing the various properties.

W. B. Hornblower of counsel for the plaintiff said that in 1894 a project to consolidate all the gas companies in Brooklyn had been set on foot, the defendants, Rogers and Rockefeller, being chief movers, together with Moore & Schley, as their brokers. The plaintiff, with his friends, controlled over one-third of the stock of the Williamsburg Gas Company, and, in order to protect their holdings, purchased 5,202 shares out of 20,000, exclusive of all stock owned or controlled by Benedict. Fifteen hundred shares had been purchased in Benedict's name, the title to which the plaintiff claimed was in him, subject to a division of profits with Benedict. Logan claimed that, as agent for Moore & Schley, and the defendant, Rogers, he also procured Benedict to turn in 500 shares of stock, which he owned absolutely, on condition that he was to fare as well as the other defendants in the consolidation.

Mr. Hornblower said the plaintiff then became the victim of what he asserted was a gigantic fraud on the part of the other defendants and Benedict. He said that Logan's complaint showed that after he had put his own stock and that of his friends into the scheme, the defendants, having bound him by a so-called syndicate agreement, proceeded to operate the consolidation solely in their own interests. The plaintiff charged the defendants with having swindled him and his friends out of upward of $1,000,000, and wanted the scheme of consolidation investigated, and his rights and those of Benedict, as well as the other defendants, determined, and an accounting had, and a return made to him and his friends of the equivalent of the stock turned in by them, and the profits due them.

Benedict, counsel stated, had repudiated Logan's ownership of the 1,500 shares, and also his agency with reference to the 500 shares in the Williamsburg Company, and claimed from Logan his full pro rata share on them, and upon one-third of the 1,500 shares, whether he recovered the amounts or not from the other defendants. Mr. Hornblower said the suit brought in the Federal Court would probably not be decided for fifteen years, and that Logan had therefore come into the Supreme Court to have the matter settled. Justice Chase took the papers and reserved decision

PRINCIPAL O'NEIL'S CASE

Board of Superintendents of the Public Schools Takes Action on His Disappearance.

RELATIVES SEARCH FOR HIM

He Has Not Been Seen Since November and Has Sent No Word to the Board Since Last May—His Mind May Be Affected.

Henry P. O'Neil, one of the best known and oldest teachers in point of service in the public schools of this city, and Principal of Grammar School No. 1, at 30 Vandewater Street, has been suspended without pay by the Board of Assistant Superintendents, of which Superintendent Jasper is the head. The charge against him is that he has been absent without leave, and the investigation of this matter discloses the fact that Mr. O'Neil has disappeared from his home, 331 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, where he lived with his brother, Hugh O'Neil, Principal of School 113, and his sister, Miss Rose O'Neil, Principal of Primary School 23. They have not heard directly from him since last November. They have heard from persons who know him, that he has been seen at different times in various parts of New Jersey, and five days ago his brother heard from a stranger that Mr. O'Neil had been seen in Bridgeport, Conn.

Mr. O'Neil has communicated with friends in that city in an effort to have the whereabouts of his brother determined, so that he may be submitted to a medical examination, and the results be presented to the Board of Education when Mr. O'Neil's case is tried. No answer has been yet received to these communications.

Accident Weakened Him.

Mr. O'Neil was an indefatigable worker, and it is to this continued strain and overwork, coupled with an accident he met with a year ago, that his weakened mental condition is ascribed. One morning last February, while he was walking down Frankfort Street on his way to the school in Vandewater Street, a roll of paper which was being unloaded from a truck struck him. He was thrown down and badly injured about the head and body. He managed to reach his school, but a few hours afterward was taken home in a cab, a very sick man. For several months he was unable to move. Previous to this he had suffered somewhat from insomnia, and this accident complicated matters to such a degree that Mr. O'Neil, according to his relatives, has never since been the same man. Mr. O'Neil returned to his school, but in May last he gave it up, and since that time Superintendent Jasper and the Board of Education have had no word from him.

Mr. O'Neil kept an account in the Oriental Bank at Canal Street and the Bowery, and the cashier of that institution said yesterday that two weeks ago he drew a considerable sum of money, but would not say how much. The cashier also said that at the time Mr. O'Neil looked well and entirely able to care for himself and his affairs. That he had drawn money from the bank was communicated to Superintendent Jasper, who had been making inquiries about the missing Principal, and the action of the board suspending Mr. O'Neil followed shortly after

Superintendent Jasper's Statement.

Superintendent Jasper was disinclined yesterday to discuss Mr. O'Neil's case, which he said was a very unfortunate one.

"He was one of the best Principals in the service," said Mr. Jasper, "and has done invaluable work for the good of the public school system. He was one of the first to introduce manual training into the schools. He has been receiving one-third of his pay since his absence last May, but as we have heard absolutely nothing from him since that time, we were compelled under the law to take the steps we have taken. Since his accident he has never been mentally up to his former high standard."

Hugh O'Neil yesterday gave it as his opinion that his brother was suffering from nervous prostration and overwork, which his accident had complicated.

"As with all men whose high mental attainments are known," said Mr. O'Neil, "I infer that my brother has a fear of letting it be known that his faculties are impaired, and so has withdrawn himself from his friends and family. I have endeavored to locate him, and want him to come to this city to have his mental condition inquired into. He is eligible for retirement, and if a report of experts should show that he is incapable of teaching, the Board of Education might be asked to retire him. Such request could come only from him."

Henry P. O'Neil was made a teacher in the public schools in 1860, and has served continuously for thirty-eight years. He has been a Principal for twenty-six years. He received the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts from the College of the City of New York, where he was graduated. He studied law in the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in the same class with Mayor Van Wyck. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by Columbia, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University of the State of New York, both after passing examinations for the degrees. He is fifty-five years old, and a bachelor.

THE MYSTERY NOT CLEARED.

The mutilated body of the man found floating in the East River Tuesday has not yet been identified, and the police seem no nearer a solution than when the body was first discovered. For a time yesterday the police thought the mystery had been cleared up, as Sandford G. Cable, an employe of the Department of Correction, called at the Morgue and identified the body as that of Albert Block, who until recently lived at 240 West Twelfth Street. Cable said he knew Block well, and identified the body by the hair on the scalp and by the lobe of the ear. Cable lives at 240 West Twelfth Street.

Mrs. Charles A. Beutzen, who lives at 240 West Twelfth Street, said that two weeks ago Block's wife died, and he left the house to secure money to pay her funeral expenses. He has not returned to the house since. The mutilated body was also identified as Block's by four other persons.

The body was not Block's, however, but a few feet from where it lay was the body of a man who died in a lodging house at 270 Bowery Sunday last, under the name of John Egan. Late last night the body of John Egan was positively identified by John McGrath, who has a liquor store in Greenwich Avenue as that of Block. McGrath had known him for three years. The body was also identified positively by two other men.

The police discarded both the Lanarez and Nelson theories yesterday.

Enough Money for Two Cases.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeal in behalf of a paralyzed woman: "E. L. M.," $25; "W." and Mrs. H. R. Kunhardt, $10 each; Mrs. F. P. Furnald, "J. H. C.," "J. T. W.," D. J. Steward, "H. R. W.," "A. B. F.," $5 each; J. T. Dunnell, $2; K. Otani and J. Gould's Sons & Co., $1 each. Also the following for an incipient consumptive: "M. W. D." $25; Mrs. Charles Inslee Pardee, "H. D. B." "C. H.," and Mrs. C. Lipsius, $5 each; J. H. Jones, $2.50; "A. W." and "Truly a Sympathizer," $2 each; "Cash," "Bertha T." "L. H.," "O. L." "A. G. K.," and F. W. Trow, $1 each; "I. H.," 50 cents. As sufficient money for these two cases has now been received, no further contributions will be necessary.

Thursday Evening Club Meets.

The last meeting of the Thursday Evening Club before Lent took place last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, 7 Washington Square North, there being an attendance of about 150. The guests were bidden for 8:30 P. M., and supper was served at 11 o'clock. The lecturer of the evening was Dr. Edward Robinson of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, who spoke on the Venus de Milo, illustrating his remarks with pictures. Among the club members are Mr. and Mrs. William Earl Dodge, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane

IN PLACE OF GOELET CUPS.

John Jacob Astor Offers to Establish Yacht Prizes in Perpetuity—His Gift Accepted.

The New York Yacht Club's meeting last night, outside of the election of officers, was noteworthy in many ways, for John Jacob Astor and W. Gould Brokaw distinguished themselves by offering cups to take the place of those heretofore offered by the late Ogden Goelet. By a singular coincidence both offers were dated Jan. 24, but it was conclusively proved that Mr. Astor made the first, and as he also offered to make the cups perpetual by making provision for them in his will, Mr. Brokaw withdrew his offer, and Mr. Astor's generous proposition was unanimously accepted, while a rising vote of thanks was given to Mr. Brokaw. The cups are to be called the Astor Cups, and are to be sailed for at the same time and place as the Goelet Cups.

Previous to the reading of the letters from Messrs. Astor and Brokaw, it was announced that the Goelet Cups would not be continued in future, though in all probability the Goelet Schooner Cup, which the Colonia took by a walk-over last year, may be offered to the club by Mrs. Goelet as a perpetual challenge cup in memory of her husband.

Secretary Oddie in his report stated that there was a membership of 1,273 and a fleet of 376 yachts, a gain of 36 vessels for the year.

The following officers were elected for the year: Commodore—J. Pierpont Morgan; Vice Commodore—Lewis Cass Ledyard; Rear Commodore—August Belmont; Secretary—J. V. S. Oddie; Treasurer—F. W. J. Hurst; Measurer—John Hyslop; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. Morris J. Asch; Regatta Committee—S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Irving Grinnell.

FIGHTING THE EAGAN BILL.

Chinese Laundrymen Will Ask Mr. Choate to Make Legal War If It Is Passed.

The representatives of the Chinese laundrymen of this city will make a double fight against Assemblyman Eagan's bill to require that all laundry checks shall be made out in English, with Arabic figures. Thomas Denneen is already in Albany, and in behalf of the Chinamen will argue against the proposed measure before committees and otherwise. If Mr. Denneen is unsuccessful Joseph H. Choate will be offered a large fee to attack the measure in the courts. It is said that a fund of $10,000 has already been collected, and that $40,000 more can be obtained if it appears that that sum will prevent the enactment or enforcement of such a law.

Mr. Choate was suggested as counsel by Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, whose advice was asked through the Chinese Consul here.

Dr. Jin Fuey Moy of 18 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, who has an American medical diploma, said yesterday that the Eagan bill would cause very serious loss and endless trouble to his countrymen, who earn their livings by washing clothes. "Hardly any of them," he added, "can read or write English. They could not comply with the law."

"Couldn't they use printed forms, learn the order in which the various articles come on the lists, and make the figures with rubber stamps?" he was asked.

"Well, they could do that," he replied, "but they would be working in the dark. Another thing; when a Chinaman's laundry slip is lost it is of no use to anybody who finds it can read it, and it means nothing. But, with the name and address of the laundryman printed on it anybody who finds it can take it to the laundry and demand the goods it calls for. Then along will come the owner and demand and enforce restitution. To the average Chinamen all Americans and Europeans look alike. He can't tell one from another. His only clue is his own ticket."

Inquiry made of other Chinamen elicited confirmation of the statement that it is a case of "all coons look alike to me" with them until long residence and familiarity with white people have taught them to discriminate and recognize individual differences.

The rank and file of the laundrymen evidently knew little about the proposed employment of Mr. Choate. Most of them, when asked about it, wanted to know if he was a Chinaman. Those of them who had heard the matter discussed spoke of him as "Joe Cho," and under that appellation magnified him freely. They were not quite clear in their minds, apparently, as to who he was, but they had the impression that he was a very big man and was going to help them to continue giving out tickets which their customers cannot understand, instead of giving out tickets which they cannot understand themselves.

BRONX LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Boards of Local Improvements of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts (the Bronx,) met yesterday and held a long session, discussing chiefly the Grand Concourse or Boulevard. President Haffen made a speech in which he said that he understood the final estimate had not yet been closed, and that there was still hope that an additional amount of money might be had for the work. Councilman Hottenroth recommended a bond issue, which would do away with the necessity of drawing on the present funds of the city. Secretary Hennessy said that he had prepared a bill to be presented in the Legislature for an appropriation for the work, and asking that a commission be appointed to take charge of it. Councilman Hottenroth said he thought the Municipal Assembly had the power to improve driveways, but he thought the Local Board had the right to name the engineer. No definite action was determined on.

In addition to the cutting of the various departments in Bronx Borough and the striking out of the $500,000 appropriation to begin work on the Grand Concourse, there is much complaint that no provision for the completion of the survey of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards has been made. The survey was begun in 1895, $40,000 having been appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for that purpose. In 1897 another $40,000 appropriation was made, and the work was more than half completed. By January of this year the entire district west of the Bronx has been surveyed and maps made. The eastern district has not yet been surveyed, and to do so will necessitate the employment of corps of engineers under the several departments, at a cost of four to five times as much as that for which Chief Engineer Risse could do it.

President Haffen said last night that $50,000 would complete the entire survey, and that that only would save the city the expense of employing several separate parties to do the work, but that the city would lose each year in taxes twenty times the amount necessary to complete the survey.

"I know many large property owners," said Mr. Haffen, "who are ready to build and improve their property as soon as something definite can be done, and I am fully convinced the Annexed District is fast becoming the residential portion of the city. The penny-wise and pound-foolish tactics of the administration will cost the city millions of dollars yearly."

LUETGERT JURY DENOUNCED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—"That jury was a pack of cowards," said Adolph L. Luetgert at the county jail to-day. "If they had been men—men of nerve and character—there would have been no compromise verdict. They did not decide the case on the law and the evidence. They simply compromised. I am either guilty or I am innocent. If I am guilty I deserve death—they ought to hang me as high as Gilroy's kite. If I am innocent, I am entitled to my liberty.

"It is said that I laughed last night when the verdict was read. That is true. I did laugh. I have laughed since. I laughed because the verdict to me is a ridiculous farce. It is a coward's verdict. They did not have the nerve to find me not guilty when they saw the evidence did not prove my guilt, so they compromised. The case will go to the Supreme Court, and eventually I will be free."

Attorney Harmon, counsel for Luetgert, appeared before Judge Gary this afternoon and asked for thirty days in which to file his motion for a new trial. Mr. Harmon declared that he had received information to-day to the effect that Mrs. Luetgert still lives. He also intimated that some of the jurymen should have been disqualified. Judge Gary said he would give the defense until Feb. 19 to prepare the motion. Mr. Harmon will attempt to secure affidavits to the effect that two of the jurors expressed an opinion on the case before being called for examination.

Duke of the Abruzzi's Polar Plans.

ROME, Feb. 10.—King Humbert has consented that the Duke of the Abruzzi shall undertake the proposed expedition to the North Pole.

REDUCED FARES FOR BUYERS

The Central Passenger Association Grants the Merchants' Association's Request.

FORMER DECISION REVERSED

Two Excursion Periods Will Be Open and a One and One-third Fare Rate for the Round Trip Offered.

The Central Passenger Association has reconsidered a recent decision and will offer excursion rates to out-of-town merchants and buyers coming to New York between Feb. 21 and 27 and March 14 and 20. This is a victory for the Merchants' Association, which had planned the excursions in order that New York jobbers might reach new fields and gain business which has heretofore gone to other cities. The excursions now made possible are expected to be even more successful than those conducted last August through the Merchants' Association.

The Central Passenger Association includes thirty-one leading railroads in the Central West, extending as far west as the Mississippi River, to the Ohio River on the south, and north into Canada. The rates offered will be one and one-third fares for the round trip, and will be given only to bona fide buyers bearing Merchants' Association certificates.

Some time ago, when the Trunk Line Association granted the request of the Merchants' Association for reduced rates for buyers, telegrams were sent to the Central, Southeastern, and Western Passenger Associations, asking the same reduction. The consent of the Central Association was most desired, as its territory lies between New York and the territory of the other associations, and from it, it was believed, the greatest number of buyers could be induced to come. At the request of a representative of the Merchants' Association, who had been sent to Chicago to confer with Commissioner F. C. McDonald of the Central Passenger Association, a telegraph vote was taken. This vote showed that only fourteen out of the twenty-six General Passenger Agents representing the roads of the association were in favor of making the reduction, a two-thirds majority being required to carry such a proposition.

As the time set for the first excursion was so near at hand, the Merchants' Association did not make an effort to secure a reconsideration of the decision at the regular meeting of the Central Passenger Association, which was held last Wednesday. When apprised of the favorable action yesterday, the Merchants' Association began the preparation of a circular setting out the details of the reduced rates, and the advantages offered to buyers coming here for their Spring purchases. It is expected that 150,000 copies of this circular will be mailed to-day to merchants in the newly opened territory.

Telegrams were also sent yesterday to the Chairmen and Commissioners of the other passenger associations telling them of the decision of the Central Passenger Association, and asking similar favors. This matter will be followed up without delay, and it is believed that, in case the consents to the reduction cannot be obtained in time for the first excursion period, every arrangement will have been made in time for the second period.

The Merchants' Association is also pushing the matter of a discrimination in freight rates, said to exist against New York, which it believes has affected New York's export trade in cereals. A letter was recently sent to the President of the Produce Exchange in connection with this, asking his co-operation. No reply has as yet been received. The association is also endeavoring to raise a fund of $100,000, either in cash or guarantees, which will be used in the protection of New York's export trade.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Lion Fire Insurance Company of England has declared a 3 per cent. dividend.

The Imperial Live Stock Insurance Association, Limited, of London has purchased the assets of the Carriage Insurance Company.

William H. Brewster of Boston will represent the Caledonian-American Insurance Company of New York when the company is admitted to Massachusetts.

The Sun Life Insurance Company of Louisville, which has written industrial insurance exclusively, will after March 1 write all kinds of life insurance.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company will secure the introduction of a bill in the British House of Commons providing for the removal of many restrictions from its office.

The leading fire insurance brokers have formed an association, designed to be for brokers what the Tariff Association is for the companies. Ostensibly, it has no connection with the Brokers' Board, which was formed last Fall to secure co-operation between the brokers and the companies, and was defeated by the vote of the Home Insurance Company. The new association will make no proposition to the Tariff Association, but will endeavor to secure a sufficiently large membership to secure unsolicited recognition on the part of the companies. The association will hold a meeting next week for the adoption of by-laws, including ample methods of discipline.

An important agreement has been signed by the bulk of the largest fire insurance companies during the past week, which is expected to prevent general demoralization and a wholesale rate war, if the Tariff Association should go to pieces at its regular meeting on the 17th. The agreement was drawn up by Henry Hall of Hall & Henshaw, United States managers of the Union Assurance Company of England, and has received the signatures of over thirty companies, including some sixteen British companies. The text of the agreement is confidential, but its provisions bind the signers, in the emergency of a break in the Tariff Association, to abide by the existing rates in regard to specified classes of risks, including practically all choice business The companies which have signed the agreement are, in almost every instance, the strongest in New York, and, taken together, control such a large proportion of the total fire insurance capital of the State that the brokers would be practically powerless to place large lines entirely outside of these companies. The success of the agreement will, it is believed, go far toward rendering impossible the emergency for which it has been created. The companies will, however, breathe easier after the association meeting, called for next week, is over.

The insurance on the property at 88 Prince Street, damaged by fire yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: On stock and fixtures of M. Freundlich, fur dealer—Farragut, $1,000; Underwriters, $1,500; Western of Toronto, $1,500; Capital, $1,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $1,500; North American of Boston, $1,000; Armenia, $1,000; Palatine, $1,000; British America, $1,000; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $1,000; Imperial, $1,000; Caledonian, $2,000; Delaware, $1,000; Norwood, $1,500; Merchants' Fire, Lloyds, $2,500; Protective Fire Association, $2,000; Merchants' of Newark, $1,000. On stock and fixtures of Bernard Turkel, Cosmopolitan Cafe—Phoenix of Hartford, $1,500; Manufacturers and Merchants' of Pittsburg, $750; Orient of Hartford, $750; Lyons, Stadholz & Co., adjusters. On Friedler & Hanan, printers—Pacific, $1,500; Western of Toronto, $2,000; Merchants' of Newark, $1,000; Howard of Baltimore, $1,000. On Love, Scott & Jaursch, makers of felt and straw hats—Western of Pittsburg, $1,000; Norwood, $1,000; Associated Manufacturers' Mutual, $1,500; Aetna, $1,500; Fire Association, $500; Lancashire, $3,500; Underwriters, $1,000; North River, $1,000; American of Philadelphia, $1,000; Williamsburg City, $1,000; St. Paul, $1,000; Commercial Union, $1,000; Miller and Maltbie, adjusters. The heaviest loss was sustained by M. Freundlich.

LONG ISLAND TROLLEY TRAVEL.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Feb. 10.—The Long Island Railroad has a plan by which it hopes to develop villages on Long Island which are not now on the line of the railroad. It is the intention of the company to operate trolley lines to these villages, and to run the trolley cars to the railroad stations in connection with the railroad.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad has been inspecting a number of villages, and he was here yesterday evening. It is said the road contemplates operating a trolley system from the Huntington station to Cold Spring Harbor, and it is believed that the introduction of a trolley would inaugurate a real estate boom in the vicinity.

Figures Don't Lie.

A bushel of corn costs not quite one-half as much as a bushel of Rye, and the distiller extracts about one and one-half gallons more whiskey from the corn. Messrs. W. A. Gaines & Co. buy the finest quality of grain. The spring of water is by far the best in Kentucky. They feed no animals at this distillery, and use only the formula of James Crow, a college-bred chemist and scientific distiller. These are some of the reasons why

"OLD CROW RYE"

is so superior to all others. Buy only from reliable dealers.

H. B. KIRK & CO.

69 FULTON STREET.
ALSO BROADWAY & 27TH ST.

THE NOONAN BRIBERY CASE.

Simpson Testified that Noonan Told Pidgeon the Acceptance of the $300 Was Simpson's Affair.

The evidence for the State in the Noonan-Simpson bribery case at Jersey City before Judges Lippincott and Hudspeth closed yesterday. Only four witnesses were called. Two were reporters and one a lawyer's clerk, who were cited merely to corroborate certain unimportant statements made by previous witnesses. The fourth witness was County Clerk John Fisher, who was called to prove that Nicodine Boczkowski had been indicted at the September Term.

The opening for the defense was made by William H. Speer, Jr. He said he would prove that the State's witness Louis J. Beck bore a very bad character. Attorney General Grey objected. He said that it was improper for counsel to foreshadow testimony that was incompetent and illegal.

Judge Lippincott said that if there was to be any legal wrangle over the matter, he would instruct the jury to retire until it was settled. Mr. Speer said that would not be necessary. He said he would prove that Beck and Pidgeon were detectives. As regarded the defendants, he would show that all the business between them and Beck and Pidgeon was conducted by Mr. Simpson, and that Mr. Noonan was too drunk to know what was going on. Mr. Simpson received the money, and that was why Mr. Simpson gave a receipt for it.

Alexander Simpson was the first witness called. He told of his connection with the Boczkowski case, and related how he went to Noonan's office to see what charges had been made against his client, and said to Noonan that Boczkowski had pleaded to grand larceny through ignorance. Objection was made, but the conversation was admitted.

Mr. Simpson, in speaking of his meeting with Beck and Pidgeon, said he first saw them at Engel's chophouse, by request. Noonan, he said, accompanied him at his request to introduce him to the two reporters. After he had been introduced to Beck and Pidgeon, they asked him what his fee would be, and he said $500. They said Boczkowski's friends were willing to do something, but could not raise that amount.

Simon Buttner, Simpson said, joined them at a hotel. He said $500 was too much. The fee was finally fixed at $300. Noonan at that time was drinking with several persons at the other side of the room. He called out to Noonan that he had agreed to take $300. Simpson added that he soon after left Noonan.

During the afternoon session Simpson said that when Pidgeon spoke to Noonan about the case at the hotel, Noonan told him he had nothing to do with the matter, that it was Simpson's affair. The evidence given by Beck and Pidgeon was then read to him, and he denied that he said to Noonan that if they could not get $500 it would be worth to take $300, and that he said he had gone into the case at the suggestion of Mr. Noonan. He also denied that he said that Noonan would stand by any arrangement that he might make.

At this point Simpson's examination was interrupted in order that the defense might call several witnesses who came from Coney Island and who were anxious to get away. One was James H. Hagerty. He testified that he had known Beck eight or ten years. His reputation was bad, and witness would not believe him under oath.

Attorney General Grey objected, but the objection was overruled.

Chancellor McGill and T. McGill was then called to give evidence as to the character of Mr. Noonan. He said that he had always regarded Mr. Noonan as a man of good character. He had never heard anything against him until the charge on trial was published, and of that he knew nothing except what he had read in the newspapers. He had, however, heard innuendoes against the Prosecutor's office. Objection was made that the Prosecutor's office was not on trial. Chancellor McGill said he knew nothing further about the case. On cross-examination he was asked the nature of the innuendoes he had heard against the Prosecutor's office, and said he could not remember.

Mr. Simpson will be recalled for cross-examination to-day.

A JUROR'S STRANGE MISTAKE.

A Trial Brought to an Abrupt Conclusion Because He Had Answered to Another Man's Name.

A surprising discovery, which brought the trial of an alleged thief to an abrupt close, was made yesterday in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court. Since last Monday Cesare de Angelis, charged with grand larceny, had been on trial in this part of the court before Judge McMahon. When the jury was being impaneled on Monday two of the names on the list were those of John J. Baum of 36 Sutton Place, and John J. Farrell of 112 West Seventieth Street. When their names were called Baum answered and Farrell did not. Baum then asked Judge McMahon to excuse him for the rest of the term. He gave good reasons for making the request, and the Judge granted it.

When the work of getting a jury was going on Farrell's name was called. A man, supposed to be Farrell, answered to it. He went on the stand, where he was examined by the attorneys for the prosecution and the defense, and, being satisfactory to both sides, was put in the jury box.

The trial of the case was begun, and continued until yesterday. Every time the names of the jurors were called the man supposed to be Farrell answered to that name.

Yesterday, when the clerk called out the name of John J. Farrell, this man replied: "My name is not Farrell. My name is John J. Baum."

"But you have been answering to the name of Farrell since the beginning of the case," said the astonished clerk.

"I have?" exclaimed Baum. "Then I never could have heard the last name. All I heard was the 'John J.'"

The trial came to an end at once, and De Angelis will have to be tried over again, although the mistrial had cost the county several hundred dollars.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Ensign F. H. Scofield is ordered to make transfer at once as Inspector of Ordinance, Hartford, to Lieut. Whittelsey; Feb. 20 he will be detached from temporary duty under order of Jan. 31, and same day will be attached to the Coast Survey, per order of Jan. 24.

Lieut. W. B. Whittelsey will obey orders of Jan. 24 to be Inspector of Ordinance at Hartford.

Chief Engineer E. Farmer will be retired March 1.

Carpenter H. M. Griffiths will be retired March 17.

Boatswain W. Manning will be retired March 17.

Mate W. Boyd will be retired March 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Raleigh sailed from Singapore for Hongkong, Feb. 10.

The Military Carnival.

The War Department has notified the Military Committee of the Military Athletic League that three detachments of United States troops will be detailed to take part in the military carnival to take place at Madison Square Garden next month. A cavalry troop from Fort Myer, Va., an artillery section from Fort Hamilton, and a detail of infantry from Governors Island have been designated to take part in the carnival.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT. HAMILTON COUNTY. Union Trust Company of New York against Hamilton Park Company et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made on the 27th day of December, 1897, entered in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on the 20th day of January, 1898, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at Morley's Lake Pleasant Inn, in the Village of Lake Pleasant, County of Hamilton, State of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises described in the complaint in this action, and in said decree hereinbefore referred to, and as hereinafter set forth; upon the following terms and conditions:

TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will include simply the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises hereinafter described.

The sale of the said property shall be subject to all liens prior to the lien of said mortgage, and the undersigned, the Referee, will not pay out of the proceeds of sale any taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens upon the property sold, nor redeem the property sold from any sales for unpaid taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens.

The undersigned, the Referee, will first, in the order as hereinafter described, offer for sale the property in separate lots. The bids received for the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall be received on condition that all the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel. The highest bids received for the separate lots so offered for sale will be noted by said Referee.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which shall be sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest on all the then outstanding and unpaid bonds secured by said mortgage, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sale, and all costs of this cause, and all proper allowances, compensation, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any parties or their counsel, or to the undersigned, said Referee, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the trustee in the administration of the trust, then the undersigned, said Referee, will offer no more of such parcels for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the property offered for sale in separate lots the undersigned, said Referee, shall offer the same for sale together as a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bid for all such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the said highest bids received and noted for said property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such property shall be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid received for such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received and noted for such property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several separate lots offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for parcels of land herein described as Tracts Nos. I., II., IV., and V., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $500 in money, or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for parcel hereinafter described and known as Tract VI. who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $1,000 in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the parcels offered as a whole, whichever parcels they may be, who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $2,000, in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The above deposits are required as a pledge that the respective bidders will make good his or their bids in case of acceptance.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for any parcels, respectively known as Tracts Nos. I., II., III., IV., and V., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter, deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said referee, the sum of $1,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for parcel known as Tract No. VI., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $5,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for the parcels offered as a whole the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $7,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Any cash which may have previously been deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the undersigned, said Referee, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with the terms of sale as to the passing of title, the payment of the purchase price, or otherwise, or shall fail to comply with the terms of the said decree hereinbefore referred to, or with any order of the court relating to the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash deposited by such purchaser or purchasers, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon resale.

The purchaser shall pay to the undersigned, the said Referee, at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, within fifteen days after said sale, when the said Referee's deed will be ready for delivery, such other payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid as the court may direct; the balance of the purchase price, not required to be paid in cash, may either be paid in cash on the purchaser's election, or such good the balance of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning in at the same time and place, to be cancelled or credited as hereinafter provided, bonds and coupons, to be paid out of the proceeds of said sale, distributed therefor, on account of the purchase price all such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to resell the property, upon such notice as the court shall direct, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any such balance of the purchase price within thirty days after proper demand made upon said purchaser therefor, or within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment.

The biddings will be kept open after the property is struck down, and in case any purchaser shall fail to comply with any of the above conditions of sale, the premises so struck down to him will be again put up for sale under the direction of the undersigned, said Referee, under the same terms of sale, without application to the court, unless the plaintiff's attorneys so elect to make such application; and such purchaser will be held liable for any deficiency that may be between the sums for which said premises shall be struck down upon the sale and that for which they may be purchased on the resale, and also for any costs or expenses accruing on such resale.

Where reference is made herein to the sale of "tracts or parcels of land," it is understood that such term refers simply to the right, title, and interest of the defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, on the 1st day of May, 1889, the date of said mortgage foreclosed, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to such parcel or parcels of land.

The following is a description of said mortgaged premises hereinbefore mentioned:

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land and territory situated in the County of Hamilton, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

TRACT I.

All that certain tract or parcel of land and territory described as being four thousand nine hundred (4,900) acres, or thereabout, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, lying in a square (as near as may be) in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten & Crossfield's (or Jessup's) Purchase, lying in the County of Hamilton (formerly Montgomery County) in the State of New York; being the same tract of land or premises conveyed to Elinor Woodruff by John D. Clute, by deed dated November 6th, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on March 2d, 1880, in Book No. 13 of Deeds at pages 414 et seq., and being the same premises conveyed to said Clute by James Robertson and others, Trustees of the Bank of the United States, as described and set forth in said deed of conveyance, dated November 28th, 1849, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book No. 3 of Deeds at page 329.

And being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret L. Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 258, and thereafter conveyed by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the said Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT II.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the northwest quarter of Township thirty-five (35) in Hamilton County, State of New York, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, being bounded in a deed dated October 14th, 1858, made by Abner Benedict and wife to John D. Clute, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County October 16th, 1858, in Book 5 of Deeds at page 504, as follows:

"All that piece of land situated on the north shore of Racquette Lake in Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, in Hamilton County, State of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly shore of said lake distant twenty (20) chains westerly in a straight line from the northerly end of the bridge crossing the outlet of said lake, and running thence north to the southerly boundary of lands now owned by said Clute; thence southwesterly along said southerly boundary of said Clute's lands to the westerly boundary of said Township thirty-five (35); thence southeasterly along said last-named boundary to the northerly shore of said lake, and thence along the shore to the place of beginning, be the quantity more or less contained therein."

Being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book of Deeds No. 20 at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 267.

This tract being the same tract described in and conveyed by two certain deeds of quit-claim as follows: One made by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey, dated 19th day of April, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 264; and the second made by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, dated the 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded on the 28th day of November, 1888, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book 20 of Deeds at page 272.

TRACT III.

All that certain undivided one-quarter interest of a lot of land known and described as lot No. ninety-seven (97) in Township twenty-one (21), in Hamilton County, New York State, said lot containing two hundred (200) acres or thereabout, and being a portion of the lands conveyed by Anna M. Van Benthuysen, as sole executrix, etc., to John D. Clute, by deed dated November 1, 1861, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County January 3, 1862, in Book No. 6 of Deeds at page 345, with all the appurtenances thereof.

Being the same property conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT IV.

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situated in the County

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Martha—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Symphony Society—2:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—In Gay New York—8:00.
DALY'S—The Country Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Mary Stuart—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cumberland '61—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Heartsease—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Ash Wednesday—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Arion Masquerade Ball.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Lecture—8:30.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Gotterdammerung—8:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Hockey Match—8:15.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALDORF-ASTORIA—Charity Ball.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

WHEN?

The policy of the United States regarding Cuba is by no means the vague and indeterminate thing that many of our Congressmen seem to think. By the consistent action of the Executive since the present rebellion broke out, through the terms of two Presidents of opposite views as to domestic questions, that policy has been carefully and deliberately developed and pursued. And there now remains in it only one undefined element, the element of time. That is one of immense importance, and it is liable to be influenced by events and forces over which the Government of the United States can have no control. These include the things that may happen in Cuba itself, or in Spain, the action of the Spanish Government, the financial and political difficulties that compel or influence such action. But it is well constantly to keep in mind the fact that our policy has been formed, that it has been clearly stated by the Executive—within whose field it is placed by the Constitution—and that when the time for action arrives no one, neither Spain nor the insurgents, nor our own people, can say that we have taken such action in the dark and without reflection and due notice.

In his annual message of 1895 President CLEVELAND made it plain that the situation was exceedingly grave, though he confined himself to an expression of "hope" that it might be satisfactorily met. He said:

"Though neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock our humane sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and fiercely conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of the Government to honestly fulfill every international obligation, yet it is to be earnestly hoped on every ground that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be stayed and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits."

In this message also he announced that a proposition had been made to Spain to guarantee the execution of any measure of home rule that such guarantee would make satisfactory to the people of Cuba. Of that proposition nothing came. A year later President CLEVELAND'S "hope" had practically vanished. He made to Congress a very full statement of the course of events since his last message, and while declining to approve of either the recognition of belligerency or the recognition of independence and still expressing the purpose fully to observe all international obligations, he added these significant words: "It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending conflict in all its features and properly apprehend our inevitably close relation to it, and its possible results, without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest either alone and in her own way or with our friendly cooperation when the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence; and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than a useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge."

Of this declaration THE TIMES wrote at the time that it was "serious and even momentous," that it expressed "plainly, simply, with a due sense of responsibility, the sentiment and the conviction of the American people," and that it was "right that such expression should be made." President MCKINLEY has spoken and acted strictly in harmony with the policy of the Government under his predecessor. The only change of importance that has taken place during his Administration has been the change of Ministry in Spain, followed by the recall of WEYLER and the attempt under BLANCO to give to Cuba a measure of home rule that would satisfy the people of Cuba. This attempt certainly has not succeeded, nor has the attempt, such as it was, to pacify Cuba by force. The de Lome incident, of no serious importance in itself, may have decisive influence, not because the Spanish Minister's private and semi-official letter to a colleague is so offensive as to compel his resignation, but because that letter frankly declares that "everything depends upon political and military success in Cuba," and so brings to the notice of the country and the world the obvious want of success.

President MCKINLEY has used the words "reasonable time." This, as we have said, is the one element in the policy of the United States that is not clearly defined. Has the "reasonable time" expired? If not, when will it be taken to have expired? On the decision of such questions the whole situation now turns. It is a most serious situation, and one that the people of the country cannot and must not ignore, as the Administration certainly cannot ignore it.

THE FATE OF BARRIOS.

Guatemala would show herself to be unlike the other Spanish-American republics if her constitutional Government were not occasionally tempered by dictatorships and assassinations, and certainly the fate of BARRIOS, who has of late been sending a good many of his political enemies to the executioner, can excite neither surprise nor very much pity. It does excite horror for the social and political condition of a people in whose public annals the revolutionists, the dictators, and the assassins claim as much space as the lawfully elected Presidents. The mouthings of Gen. MORALES on being informed of the death of BARRIOS reflect the incapacity to adapt themselves to the spirit of popular institutions and majority rule that causes so many Spanish-American statesmen to spend their lives in bloodshed or in exile. "I would have preferred many times," said MORALES, "to have seen him die on the field of battle fighting for the liberty of Guatemala." To appreciate the pathetic silliness of this pompous observation it is only necessary for an American to try to imagine a political opponent of LINCOLN or of GARFIELD talking in that way.

Why should a citizen of Guatemala want to see the President die anywhere or in any fashion? Why on "the field of battle"? And why should he die fighting for the liberties of Guatemala?

The freedom which Guatemala and her sister republics want to fight for, and fight till it is won, is freedom from the lash of authority and the misuse of it, the twin vices of the Spanish nature. The Central and South American republics have suffered incalculable injury from them. It cannot be doubted that the average man of politics and public life in those republics is too easily captivated by the glitter, the trappings, the empty show of the symbols of authority. They are vain, and inordinately fond of having and exercising power. At the same time they are impatient of its exercise by others. Dictatorships and revolutions are the natural outgrowth of such a spirit. Presidents suspend the Constitution and begin to order out files of soldiers to shoot the leaders of the anti-administration party, and men of disorderly ambitions wander over the country posting up pronunciamentos on trees declaring themselves supreme dictators.

Undoubtedly these un-republican exhibitions tend to create a belief that the people of these republics are incapable of self-government, and this belief holds somewhat in check the sympathy of our people with such uprisings for liberty as we have repeatedly seen in Cuba. Nevertheless, with all their civic faults, the Spanish-Americans are vastly better off in the hands of their President-Dictators than under bloody-minded and mercenary Governors General from Spain.

Their chief need is to cultivate a spirit of obedience to lawful authority. They must learn how to take a licking gracefully in politics. More than that, they must learn that it is a greater thing to establish and run a steamboat line or to be a successful railroad builder, merchant, or lumberman than it is to strut about a "palace" yard with epaulets and sword. Our Spanish-American friends want to put aside vainglory and cultivate a love of liberty protected by law. If they would devote their energies to developing the resources of their respective countries they would presently become so prosperous that any fellow with a sword and epaulets who disturbed the public peace and tranquillity and interfered with business would presently find himself, in a suit of stripes with his hair rather closely cropped, engaged in making shoes.

DE LOME'S GOING.

Spain has not taken the right view or the right action in the case of Minister DE LOME. In hastily accepting his resignation she protects him from something worse, as Gen. GRANT protected BELKNAP from investigation by allowing him to resign. As Mr. DE LOME is now no Minister, but is in the situation of any other Spanish subject temporarily residing in the United States, the Government has nothing further to do with him. It cannot send him his passports as it did to SACKVILLE-WEST, and must ignore him until he has the grace to take himself off.

This is not what we had a right to expect, but the President sensibly concludes that it makes no difference, and will not raise the point of Spain's want of courtesy. What the Madrid Government should have done is plain enough. If it judged that Mr. DE LOME had committed no offense worthy of censure it should have declined to take any action, leaving us to make our choice of overlooking the affront or of giving him his walking papers; and in that case his resignation should not have been accepted. If it judged that he was in fault, it should have recalled him promptly, and it might have added an expression of regret for his offense. That was what courtesy demanded between friendly nations.

Spain has so ended the incident as to leave the impression that Mr. DE LOME has not displeased his Government by writing the Canalejas letter, and that it accepts his resignation only because his usefulness at Washington is at an end. We see at Madrid, also, what we see in some quarters here, a disposition to jump on the man who stole the letter as the real offender in the case. Of course a letter thief in time of peace is a pretty contemptible fellow. But when there is the smell of gunpowder in the air, even if it is only insurrectionary gunpowder, it has not been customary to heap reproaches on persons who sought to aid their own party by stealing the correspondence of the other. We have no doubt the English press denounced PAULDING, WILLIAMS, and VAN WART as letter thieves.

THE END OF THE CHINESE CRISIS.

It must be supposed that the announcement of Japan's intention to retain Wei-Hai-Wei permanently marks the end of the crisis in the Far East. A month ago it looked as if that crisis could not be passed without war. Germany and Russia had taken up positions in China, with a view to their own aggrandizement, which England could not permit to be maintained without grievous injury, if not ruin, to her Chinese trade. Germany had obtained Kiao-Chau Bay and Russia had obtained Port Arthur for their own exclusive advantages, respectively. Great Britain was insisting that they should not enjoy exclusive advantages, any more than she did at Hongkong, which has been in her possession for half a century, on equal terms to all comers. They have yielded. There is to be a German Hongkong and a Russian Hongkong. And now in Wei-Hai-Wei there is to be a Japanese Hongkong. There was no question about the use to which Japan meant to put her possession. In the treaty of peace with China, which France, Russia, and Germany united to make her destroy, she had shown that her notion of commercial expansion was the modern and British, not the antiquated and Continental notion.

There was no sort of reason why she should not take charge of one of the open ports, England having charge of one already and Germany and Russia having obtained one each. Doubtless France could have one for the asking. She has not yet asked, having already as many foreign possessions as she can afford. The French Foreign Minister the other day sadly observed that the French Government had done its whole duty in providing French ports in the uttermost parts of the world, but the French traders had displayed "a timidity bordering on indifference." However that may be, the action of Japan, which of course was not taken without consultation with the Western powers, ends the whole trouble. It is to establish a claim upon China that England and Russia have been bidding against each other for the loan which China needed to pay off Japan and turn her out of Wei-Hai-Wei, which she held in pledge. But since Japan has chosen to foreclose her mortgage, and take the real estate instead of the money, there is no occasion for a loan. All the European powers and Japan and the United States enter into competition on equal terms for Chinese trade. The struggle will be interesting, and it seems certain that our own share of it will not be diminished by our lack of a port, which we can have if we are misguided enough to want one.

"OUTRAGES" AS POLITICAL CAPITAL.

It is comic to consider the centre of Germany's "sphere of influence" in China. As our readers know, it is the murder by unauthorized Chinamen of two German missionaries, who, contrary to the custom of their nation, had got themselves disliked. It was in vain that official China apologized, beheaded some carnal Chinamen, and pretended to remove a Viceroy. The insult was too gross to be atoned for by such means. Nothing could appease the German honor but some coal mines and a railway concession, with a cathedral, reared by the devotion of Chinese cheap labor, thrown incidentally in. And when it seemed that the original demand had been too modest, and that the expansion of Germany required some more Chinese possessions, in the nick of time a German sailor got himself disliked and killed. In vain were apologies, degradations, and decapitations, and still more in vain protestations that the "murdered" sailor was not murdered at all, but justifiably and necessarily killed. Again nothing could heal the injury to German honor but a new concession which should round out Germany's Chinese acquisitions and provide a commodious pulpit from which to preach the gospel of the Consecrated Person.

Among those who have made themselves merry over this absurd conglomeration of sentiment and business have doubtless been the French wits. But really they have upon this score no basis at all for exulting over the Germans. It was just as the mirth of Europe over the goings-on of the Consecrated Person had begun to subside that M. HANOTAUX had occasion the other day in the French Chamber to vindicate the colonial policy of France. That is a tolerably tough undertaking, in view of the facts, but it is one which seems to impose itself upon a French Minister without regard to his personal opinions. M. HANOTAUX discharged himself of it by pointing out, among other things, that the budget of Indo-China was not so burdensome to the French taxpayers as had been rashly assumed. The expenses of government had been very much lightened in Southern China, he pointed out, by the collection of indemnities from the Chinese Government for outrages inflicted on French persons and property. In two years these indemnities had amounted to 4,600,000f., and seemed to be an increasing source of income. It is true that the expenditure of France for Cochin-China in last year's budget was 3,109,201f. and for Tonquin 24,390,000f. It will take a good many outrages to wipe out this deficit and turn it into a surplus, but still M. HANOTAUX appears officially to think the thing may be done if the representatives of the republic will exert themselves to arouse the resentment of the natives.

It is a curious way of meeting the expenses of colonization and conquest and recalled the profits which the late JAY GOULD is reputed to have made by anticipating the decline of the stock of a certain corporation upon the announcement of his connection with it. To send forth missionaries of the most unattractive character to preach the gospel of European civilization is to invite lucrative grievances. A simple-minded peasantry will be apt to suppress an offensive stranger without thinking of the bill the Government may have to pay. In this point of view, it seems desirable that the advance agents of prosperity should not only be loathsome persons, but that they should have instructions to get themselves disliked. In the case of Englishmen such instructions might be superfluous, since they take pride in the aversion which they inspire among both "foreigners" and "natives." But Germans and Frenchmen, who like to get on pleasantly with their neighbors, would have to have inculcated upon them the patriotic duty of making themselves so unpleasant that the natives would kill or maim them, burn their houses over their heads, and otherwise lay the foundations of large and liberal claims which should reduce the expenses of running the colonies. It is a queer means, but perhaps no queerer than the end proposed to be attained by it.

The railways of the Central Passenger Association, which opposed and prevented the granting of excursion rates to the Merchants' Association of New York, have reconsidered their action, and the vote to grant these rates (one-third discount on a round trip) has been made unanimous. Unfortunately this action is so late that the Merchants' Association cannot make full use of the advantages thus finally secured for the first excursion it had planned. But it will press its plans with even more than its usual vigor and will do all than can be done for the Spring trade. The Merchants' Association will not be debarred by its success in this matter from prosecuting the fight against all discriminations, and especially those affecting the export trade of New York. It will make common cause with the Produce Exchange against the "differentials" by which Philadelphia and Baltimore and other ports to the south have gained so greatly. That, however, is a very large question, and involves very much more than the differentials.

By what mysterious influence has Gov. BLACK succeeded in sidetracking the bill making his pet civil service law apply to New York instead of the provision of the charter? It is easy to see why the bill would be most bothersome for him. If it were passed he would have to sign it, and so increase the spoils of Tammany, or he would have to veto it, and so declare that it was meant only to give spoils to the Platt machine. But it is bound to pass if pressed. The Republicans would not dare swallow their votes of a year ago. Why is it not pressed? The forbearance clearly comes from Tammany. This is more evidence as to the understanding between the two machines. Tammany is protecting the feelings of the Governor; but why? We should very much like to know. If there is an expectation that the new Civil Service Board can get all the spoils Tammany needs without the Black law, that would explain, but that experiment has not been tried yet, and if it shall be it will be very closely watched by some highly trained observers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—New Jersey's statesmen are having a lot of fun just now in discussing and amending a bill which, if it becomes a law, will force every bachelor in the State to pay annually a special tax of $2. Propositions of this sort have been seriously considered in many countries, ancient and modern, and in not a few pecuniary mulcts and political disabilities have been imposed, sometimes as a reproof to those who avoid matrimony and sometimes as an incitement to it. The Jerseymen therefore cannot claim much credit for originality, and they deserve reproach because only as an afterthought did they make their bill include spinsters as well as bachelors as payers of tribute. By leaving out the gentler sex they evidenced a belief that all women would marry if an opportunity presented itself for them to do so, and thus, under the guise of kindness, cast a cruel and undeserved reflection upon a very respectable and somewhat numerous class. The members of this class—commonly designated by a term which we shrink from using—would doubtless much prefer, and probably have a clear right, to pay any tax that is imposed upon bachelors, and thus to prove that their freedom from matrimonial bonds is entirely voluntary. The Jersey bill now contains the necessary extending clause, and it is lamentable to learn that the great men of Trenton do not really mean to put their interesting experiment on the statute book. What are they afraid of?

—A report just made by the "Commercial Mission" sent to China two years ago by the Chambers of Commerce of the French manufacturing cities contains much information that will be of value to American exporters as well as those to whom it is addressed. The search for foreign markets, says the director of this novel expedition, has become a science, in which commercial men must specialize, for it is now a world-known fact that the buyer determines the kind of article he wants and the form in which he prefers it. It is the business of the sellers to find out these and all other preferences and to guide the manufacturer at home, but the manufacturer will not always be at home in Europe or America, for the trend of events will in the near future bring the manufactory nearer the door of the consumer, and the question of new markets must begin again. The mission does not look upon cotton cloth as an easy source of future gain. In the words of the report, "it will be difficult to put our cotton cloth on the market, but a country which last year imported 192,000,000f. worth of cotton stuffs must be well worth an effort, and an annual demand of 100,000 tons of cotton thread offers a tempting prospect for establishment of a thread factory in Indo-China." In conclusion, the report insists upon immediate and energetic action. How to get into the heart of China itself is discussed at length. Great waterways are available by the rivers Irawadi, Tsi-kiang, and the Song-ka, which the French call the Red River, and the latter is considered to be the most suitable, although it needs to be improved, and a railway at least as far as Lao Kai is necessary. The Mekong River is considered impossible as a means of penetrating China. The richest province by far which the mission visited was Si Chouen. It has an area equal to four-fifths of France and a population of 40,000,000 at least. Rice is grown in the valleys and wheat on the mountains. Silk, opium, cotton, sugar-cane, oily grains, and various other valuable crops are also produced. There are good mines, silver and copper, on the frontiers of Thibet, salt and petroleum in the centre, and coal almost everywhere. What is wanting in Si Chouen is means of communication with the interior, although the Yang-tse-kiang affords accommodation for considerable traffic.

PERSONAL.

—By re-electing PAUL KRUEGER to the Presidency of the Transvaal the Boers demonstrate that they are still resolute in their determination to keep modern civilization at a distance as long as possible, and that, far from thinking the favors of fortune exhausted by the semi-miraculous outcome of the Jameson raid, they expect to have equal good luck, for a while at least, in the contests with the Uitlanders that are the inevitable outcome of existing conditions. This being their attitude of mind, "Oom PAUL" will doubtless exercise all of his great ability in keeping up the impression that his people are deserving of sympathy because of their deep piety and intense love of liberty, but it can hardly be that even he can prevent the facts in this remarkable case from soon winning general recognition. The Boers are, indeed, religious in a way, and their hatred of restraint, and especially of taxpaying, will pass well enough for devotion to freedom, but their theological tenets are archaic to a degree that passes far into the realm of the grotesque, and, much as they object to the payment of tribute themselves, they have been tireless in exacting it from others ever since the discovery of gold in their country brought strangers within their reach. It is notable, too, that KRUEGER was elected by 13,764 votes out of a total of 19,423. Now, in Johannesburg alone there are over 100,000 inhabitants, a very large proportion of whom are adult males. The intelligence and the capital of the Transvaal are concentrated there, and yet that city can hardly whisper a suggestion as to the government or policy of its rulers. KRUEGER, with the help of a few illiterate farmers, exercises a despotism that is cruel, because ignorant, and prefers to invite revolution rather than to institute reforms of any kind.

—Since his recent visit to this country in the interests of international arbitration Dr. CHARLES A. BERRY has been giving to Englishmen, by means of letters published in various secular and religious papers, some very clear and accurate information concerning the state of public sentiment in America. He neither denounces as malevolent folly all of the reluctance that exists here to entering upon a complete change in National methods of dealing with our neighbors, nor does he fail to emphasize the fact that a vast majority of American citizens favor the substitution of argument for firearms in the settlement of grievances and misunderstandings. The arbitration bill which the Senate rejected, he says, contained features to which objection could be and was fairly taken, and he insists that the fate of the great reform rests upon the wisdom displayed in its future discussion by the people of both England and America. "The Britishers," declares Dr. BERRY in a letter to The Christian World of London, "will most signally help on the era of reason and peace by manifesting cordial faith in and friendship for the great nation across the sea. The ultimate decision, however, rests with the American people. 'Where there's a will there's a way.' If Americans want this treaty; if they demand it; they will get it. Constitutions are made for men, not men for Constitutions. And our cousins know this, and, unless I am sorely deceived, they mean to stick to this question till they have won a satisfactory settlement. It remains for American citizens, and especially for American Churches, to prosecute this matter with renewed zeal. The victory is certain if the enthusiasm is kept aflame. And though American institutions are not amenable to such direct and immediate influence as are our British Houses of Parliament, yet patience and pertinacity will in time bring even the American Senate into harmony with American wishes."

—If the course of events in the Zola trial had not made indignation and disgust the strongest emotions in the mind of all observers, more attention would have been paid to Major PATY DU CLAM. A man with a name like that certainly invites comment, and in other circumstances he would have been called upon to explain and excuse the remarkable ignorance of the French language which his parents seem to have displayed. By "Paty" they must have meant "Pâté," and the "du" should have been "de" if they cared to observe the ordinary rules of grammar. How they ever happened to hear of clams is a mystery, for those charming animals are far from familiar to stay-at-home Frenchmen, but if the Major's family were acquainted with the creatures they could hardly have failed to know that one clam wouldn't go a great way in the construction of pâtés. A man's name, however, is whatever he chooses to call himself, so this sort of criticism should not be carried too far, and it must be confessed that this particular officer, like most of the witnesses called by M. ZOLA, tries to live up to his name, errors and all.

THE NATURE, PREVENTION, AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

By Edward J. Bermingham, M. D.,
Director of the Clinic for Consumptives at the New York Throat and Nose Hospital.

It may be laid down as a rule, without exception, that no person who is in the enjoyment of vigorous health ever contracts consumption. The vitality must be lowered before this dreadful disease can find an abiding place. A weak constitution may be inherited, and the fact that consumption existed in progenitors is evidence of the transmission of a lowered vitality, but the germ that produces the disease is never transmitted by heredity. While a poor constitution often exists as a birthright, it far more frequently is the result of vicious habits. Irregular living, improper food and clothing, uncleanliness of person, neglect of slight ailments, overwork, worry, living or sleeping in badly ventilated rooms, office work, the use of alcohol, neglect of outdoor exercise, and, in fact, whatever tends to produce a lowered vitality, must be looked upon as the cause of consumption rather than the little germ which has been held up to us as a bugbear since 1882. This germ, the tubercle bacillus, is, however, the exciting cause of the disease, but it must be planted in the proper soil—a weakened constitution—to be productive of results. It is a delicate little rodlike parasite about one-ten thousandth of an inch in length, and is found in the phlegm coughed up from the lungs after preparation with certain staining fluids and examination with a powerful microscope. Many millions of these germs are discharged by one consumptive patient in the course of a single day; and were it not for the fact that they do not multiply outside the body, and soon die when exposed to air and sunlight, the ravages of this terrible disease would have no limit. Infection occurs by inhaling the phlegm coughed up from the lungs when it has become converted into dust, after having been spat upon the ground. The habit of spitting, therefore, is not only offensive, but dangerous. Inhalation of dust-laden germs is also apt to occur when an ordinary pocket handkerchief is used by a consumptive to receive the phlegm. When such a handkerchief is opened the dried phlegm is likely to be diffused through the air as dust and may be inhaled by others as well as the patient himself, who is likely to suffer from drawing disease germs into portions of lung previously unaffected. Self-infection may also occur by swallowing the phlegm, which may infect the bowels with tuberculous disease. The disease is often conveyed to others by the use of spoons, cups, and other articles of the kind which have not been properly washed after having been used by consumptives. Kissing is another means of communicating the disease. Great care should be taken by a consumptive that his hands, face, and clothing, as also the bedding, do not become soiled with the matter coughed up. If the hands and face become soiled, they should at once be washed with hot water and soap. The linen can only be disinfected by boiling for fifteen minutes, which should always be done with handkerchiefs, napkins, and towels used by consumptives. Consumptive patients should sleep alone, and mothers who are consumptive should not suckle their children. There is no danger of infection from the breath of a consumptive. The danger only lies in the matter coughed up.

"Consumption can often be cured if it is recognized early and proper means are taken for its treatment." * * * "In a majority of cases it is not a fatal disease." * * * "A person suffering from consumption may often not only do his usual work without giving the disease to others, but may also get well, if the matter coughed up is only properly destroyed." These sentences are taken from reports of the State and City Boards of Health, and reflect the opinion of the medical profession regarding the results of treatment.

The percentage of cases benefited by appropriate treatment varies according to the development of the disease, when treatment begins, and the nature of the treatment adopted, but statistics show an improvement varying between 28 and 95 per cent. The average is 65 per cent., which means that the patient's life was prolonged, sometimes for years, and that his sufferings were relieved. The percentage of cures is, of course, much smaller. When the disease is recognized in the first stage and appropriate treatment is instituted at once, we may hope to effect an arrest of the disease or a complete cure in sixty-two cases out of every hundred. Where, however, the disease has not been recognized early, and appropriate treatment has been neglected until the second or third stage has been reached, the proportion of cases of cure is only fifteen per hundred.

The duration of treatment varies between three months and three years, according to the nature and requirements of the case.

EDWARD J. BERMINGHAM.

SMALL PARKS FOR THE CITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Legislature is considering several propositions for public parks in New York. During 1897 a committee of citizens appointed by Mayor Strong, headed by Mr. Hewitt, recommended a number of sites for parks and playgrounds, and three of the sites were accepted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and condemnation proceedings were commenced. Only one of the three is under way, the others having been "discontinued" since Jan. 1. The parks or playgrounds recommended and ordered to be opened are on Rivington Street, near Goerck, and on Houston, Stanton, and Essex Streets. The Mayor states that economy is unavoidable, and there is no money for these parks.

A public park the site whereof has already been acquired by the city is located on Houston, Stanton, Pitt, and Sheriff Streets. In December, 1897, the Park Department adopted the plans of Hastings & Carrere, architects, and contracted for the work of laying out the park. In January, 1898, this resolution was rescinded.

Meanwhile, Tammany members of the Legislature are preparing to raid the Treasury for the purchase of unnecessary parks at Jones's Wood, in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and in Senator Sullivan's "district," and for refunding to abutting property owners the amount of assessments already imposed and partly paid for the acquisition of the Twenty-seventh Street and the East River Parks.

Consistency is not to be expected of politicians. And yet it is unfortunate that projects for the benefit of the poor in sections of the city absolutely requiring breathing spaces should be abandoned or deferred, and upon the ground of economy, while active legislators are striking for alleged park and boulevard schemes and for enriching assessment lawyers and thus contributing to unnecessary and excessive demands upon the city's purse.

LAWYER.

New York, Feb. 10, 1898.

ARTIFICIAL SNOW MELTING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent of THE TIMES in the paper of to-day refers to the snow problem and says there is fame and fortune to the person who invents a process of melting snow as it lies in the streets. This is doubtless true, but there is a certain difficulty in the way which is quite as serious an obstacle to overcome as is the law of gravitation to any flight except that of the imagination. Many of us recall how when boys we made great bonfires on thin ice, and to our surprise the fire did not fall through. A thin layer of ice, perhaps a sixteenth of an inch, was melted. The water lay between the fire and the ice, and was as cold as the ice below.

The attempt has often been made to melt ice gorges by fire. Some years ago, perhaps fifteen, there was a great ice gorge on the Delaware River that threatened Port Jervis. The Erie Railway Company sent out trainloads of kerosene to be burned on the ice. The oil was fired, and probably not a hundred pounds of ice were melted. The oil might as well have been burned on the shore.

To understand the reason of this we have only to follow the process of heating water. Heat is applied to the bottom of the vessel containing it. The lower portion expands by heat, it becomes lighter, and rises; its place is taken by the heavier and colder water, circulation is established, until all the water reaches the boiling point. To show the result of heat applied to the surface, place oil at a temperature of 270 degrees Fahrenheit or above over water at 50 degrees or below. The oil floats on the top. A thin stratum of water is heated and, therefore, expands, but being lighter, bulk for bulk, than the colder water, it floats on top of it, and no circulation takes place. Ice may be left at the bottom of the water and not be melted, notwithstanding the hot oil on top of it.

Another element to be considered is the specific heat of water, as Tyndall gives it: Comparing equal weights of water with that of air, the heat of water being 1 degree, that of air is 0.25; hence one pound of water in losing 1 degree of heat will warm four pounds of air. But water is 770 times heavier than air, hence, comparing volumes, one cubic foot of water in losing 1 degree of temperature will raise 770 times 4 (3,080) cubic feet of air 1 degree.

Now one pound of water at a certain temperature and another pound of another temperature will when added together have the mean temperature of the two, but in the case of snow or ice the result is very different. A vast quantity of heat is absorbed by liquefaction. One pound of water at 32 degrees and one pound of ice at the same temperature will if put together and placed over a mercury bath of 500 degrees temperature, remain at 32 degrees until every particle of ice is melted; it takes as much heat to melt a pound of ice, the temperature not changing, as it does to raise the temperature of a pound of water at 32 degrees to 143 degrees. Again, the heat necessary to raise one pound of water 1 degree would, if applied mechanically, raise a pound weight 772 feet high or 772 pounds one foot high. This is called the mechanical equivalent of heat.

Perhaps the foregoing may explain why no one has yet succeeded in melting the snow as it lies upon the streets. If it could be done, we could by the same process melt the arctic snows. All the invention required is a process of changing the specific heat of water to that of air, now 3,080 to 1. Then the problem will be solved; but until that day we shall have to handle the snow just as we do now, and have always had to, with shovels, picks, wheelbarrows, and carts.

JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Jr.

New York, Feb. 9, 1898.

A View of France—From Brooklyn.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

In reading the Zola trial none in America should forget what sort of folk the Frenchmen are. The outrage on propriety which such proceedings as take place in that trial would be in an American court is not appreciated in France at all. The composure, order, and quietude which, as a rule, prevail in our courts would be regarded in France as dull beyond endurance, and as harboring some secret designs of fell injustice.

A Frenchman sleeps in italics, snores in small capitals, talks in thunder, gesticulates in cyclone, and acts in tornado. He feels it all, and means less than one-tenth of it. Not that the nine-tenths are hypocrisy, but that they are dramatic froth, discounted in final solution at the bank of effervescence.

NUGGETS.

Told You So.

The unexpected never happens; there are always people around who knew things would turn out that way.—Chicago Record.

No Grounds.

Teacher—Why should we not be proud of wealth and power?

Johnnie Chaffle—Because we haven't got any.—Boston Traveler.

Noticed a Change.

Passenger (on ocean steamer)—Steward, it seems to me you don't serve as good fare now as you used to have on this vessel.

Steward—No, Sir. Everybody eating. Nobody seasick. Have to keep expenses down, Sir.—Chicago Tribune.

Exercise.

"Why are you cleaning the walks, Mrs. Buffly? Is Mr. Buffly sick or away from home?"

"Neither. But the doctor told Mr. Buffly that he must take more exercise, so he's busy with his Indian clubs and a punching bag."—Detroit Free Press.

Rival Promoters.

"Yes, Sir," said the promoter, who had entered into a bragging match with the other promoter, "we broke ground on the 1st of the month, and by the 15th of the next month—"

"You broke the stockholders," the other promoter chipped in.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A WARNING.

Will Harrell in The Chicago Record.

Don't ye hear the civil-service bell a-callin',
Callin', "Martin, Martin, Martin, learn to rade;
Be a-studyin' yere lesson, or soon ye'll be a-guessin'
What some funny things are manin', I'm afraid."

And ivery night I'm dramin', dramin', dramin',
Thot yere name's not on the pay roll anny more,
And over there, a-hintin' of the days before ye wint in,
Is a pick and shovel sthandin' by the door.

The sthyle of iducation ye'll be nadin'
Is not the kind ye've learned upon the sthrate,
And sphakin' Dutch and dago, though far wid it ye may go,
Will niver, niver kape ye on the bate.

I know that ye can hit a good dale harder
Than anny ither mon thot wears the blue,
And can knock a naygur further without committin' murther—
For the byes all give it up thot thot is thrue.

But just now thot's not the proper iducation
To be takin' wid ye down to City Hall;
It's radin', sphellin', writin', ye must be afther fightin',
Or ye'll niver hould yere job at all at all.

I know what ye are thinkin', Martin Murphy,
Ye are thinkin' thot yere pull is all ye nade;
Betther heed what I am tellin', or some dude thot bates ye sphellin'
Will be swingin' av yere club on dress parade.

Can't ye hear thot bell a-ringin', ringin', ringin'?
It's a-sayin': "Martin Murphy, look alive,
Or soon ye'll be a-rollin' a wheelborry for Tim Dolan,
In the sewer for a dollar twinty-five."

JAPAN AND WEI-HAI-WEI

Her Decision to Hold It Permanently Puts an End to China's Agitation for a Loan.

WAR INDEMNITY NOT NEEDED

Place Second Only to Port Arthur as a Naval Station, but Less Important as a Strategic Position—Europe Once Opposed.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Official advices received by the Foreign Office from Pekin say Japan has notified China that she intends to keep Wei-Hai-Wei permanently. China, in notifying the Chinese Ministers abroad to this effect, directs them to notify the powers also that, in view of this, no foreign loan is required, as the purpose of the loan was solely to pay the Japanese war indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Neither the Chinese nor the Japanese Legation here has received notice of Japan's purpose to hold Wei-Hai-Wei. It is stated at the latter that Wei-Hai-Wei is now occupied by the Japanese under the terms of the peace settlement, by which this strong point is to remain in the possession of Japan until the full indemnity is paid. Of this indemnity a specific payment of 13,000,000 taels has already been paid for Japan's evacuation of Port Arthur. Another 100,000,000 taels has been paid in bulk as part of the indemnity. Still another 100,000,000 taels was included. This last was to be spread over six years, and the first installment of about 14,000,000 taels has been paid. The balance due is five annual installments of about 14,000,000 taels each. Legation officials say that if the reported arrangement is made it will apply to these five installments.

In other quarters the reported action of Japan is considered as most significant, as it accomplishes the purpose which Japan had in view when the Chinese war closed—namely, to secure a permanent foothold on the mainland of Asia. Russia resisted this extension of Japan from her present island condition, and it required the combined protest of Russia, Germany, and France to induce Japan to give up Port Arthur and her foothold on the Liao-Tung Peninsula. Wei-Hai-Wei is less important as a strategic position, but it has always been held by China as second only to Port Arthur as a naval station. The defensive works, although badly shattered from the great naval battle at that point, have been kept in a fair state of preservation by the Japanese force now maintained there.

ENGLAND BUYS ALL THE COAL.

Singapore's Foreign Community Excited Over Her Action.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Singapore says:

"England has bought up all the Welsh coal available here and at Chinese and Japanese ports for the British fleet. There is much excitement in the foreign community over the fact."

MALTA, Island of Malta, Feb. 11.—The British battleship Victorious will start for China to-day and the cruiser Gibraltar will follow. When they arrive in China seas the British squadron will be larger than ever before in those waters, even in times of war.

British Admirals Changed.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 10.—Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Buller, the Commander-in-chief of the China Station of the British fleet, has sailed on board the second-class cruiser Pique for the Island of Chusan, in order to transfer his command to Vice Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour.

STATE OF SIEGE IN ECUADOR.

Lima's Chamber of Commerce Wants the Increase of Duties on American Bicycles Revoked.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 10.—Owing to fear of revolution in the Republic of Ecuador, a state of siege has been declared.

The Chamber of Commerce has addressed a memorial to the Government, denouncing and asking the revocation of the increase of duties on bicycles imposed by the customs officers at Callao. It affects American makers.

Dr. Chacaltana, It is ascertained from reliable sources, will be sent as Peruvian Minister to Bolivia to endeavor to settle the pending difficulties.

TWENTY KILLED IN POLAND.

The Women's Gallery in a Synagogue Falls at a Funeral.

WARSAW, Feb. 10.—During a funeral service in the synagogue at Idzienciol, in Grodno, yesterday, the women's gallery collapsed.

In the panic that ensued twelve women, five men, and three children were crushed to death, and many others were seriously injured.

URUGUAY UNDER A DICTATOR.

Senor Cuestas Executes a Coup d'Etat and Dissolves the Assembly.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 10.—Señor Juan L. Cuestas, the President of Uruguay ad interim has executed his threatening coup d'état, and has issued a decree dissolving the Assembly.

A junta has been formed of eighty-eight leading politicians. Señor Cuestas has been appointed Provisional Governor, and Señor E. Macceachieu, Minister of Agriculture, Industry, Public Instructions, and Public Works, in the Cabinet formed by Señor Cuestas on Aug. 25 last, has been appointed Vice Governor. The population is quiet.

Señor Cuestas publicly declared on Feb. 8 that he would allow the Chambers forty-eight hours to decide to vote for his candidacy for the Presidency of the Senate on Feb. 14, and for the Presidency of the Republic on March 1, when his ad interim Presidency expired. Otherwise, he threatened to dissolve the Assembly.

REPLY TO THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Irish Famine and Trade Amendments Lost in the Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—In the House of Commons to-day, the motion of Michael Davitt, moved as an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne at the reassembling of Parliament, calling attention to the distress in Ireland and the failure of the potato crop, was rejected by 235 to 153 votes.

Col. Howard Vincent, Conservative member for the Central Division of Sheffield, moved an amendment praying the Government to turn its attention to the stimulus given foreign competition with British trade by tariffs and bounties, resulting in a great increase of imports and a decrease of exports. He expressed the opinion that the only remedy was the imposition of countervailing duties.

The Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, replying, announced that the Government was engaged in endeavoring to convene a conference of the powers, with a view of securing the abolition of sugar bounties. He said the Government was also making representations to Germany to secure more favorable rates for British trade over German railways. Mr. Ritchie declared his belief that British trade was never healthier than now, adding that foreign barriers were less dangerous than the barriers erected among themselves, as, for instance, the recent engineers' strike. He concluded by saying he was convinced that they could achieve nothing by abandoning Great Britain's free-trade policy.

The amendment was then rejected without a division.

Reduced Grain Duties in Italy.

ROME, Feb. 10.—The Senate to-day approved the proposal of the Government prolonging the reduction of the grain duties from 7½ lire to 5 lire from April 4 to May 31 next.

CONTROL OF FRANCHISES.

Mayor Quincy of Boston and Other Speakers Address the Nineteenth Century Club.

Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, and other persons of note addressed more than four hundred members and friends of the Nineteenth Century Club last night at Sherry's, on the subject, "Is the Growing Demand for Public Control of Franchises Justified?" Mayor Quincy visited New York solely at the invitation of the club, and the event was almost equivalent to a reception in his honor. Among those present were many men and women well known in literary and social circles.

John A. Taylor, the President of the Nineteenth Century Club, introduced Mayor Quincy by saying that he did not know whether it was Brander Matthews or Gen. Horace Porter that declared Boston was not a city, but a state of mind, which, he said, must have referred to her language, as he was to present the leader of a thriving municipality. Mayor Quincy's words treated in the main of the problems of rapid transit and of the experience of Boston with the subway.

"'Boston Common,'" said Mayor Quincy, "I want to make the New York people understand, was not given up to a corporation. We have built a subway at the expense of the public, and it is owned by the public. It was leased in advance of completion for twenty years to the corporation that controls the surface system, at a price that will pay for the property and allow it to be turned over to the city fully paid for in forty years.

"The most progressive people, if asked whether the public should control its franchises, I believe, would answer in the affirmative. It is certainly a growing demand, but it is justified, so far as a municipal control is concerned, by circumstances. It is not a question of control, but of what form control shall take. Control amounts to operation, ownership, and administration, or supervision equivalent to these. In this policy of supervision and regulation we of Boston have taken a step forward in our commissions. But there is growing up with us, as with all Americans, a more radical policy, a policy demanding public ownership, and the policy of the public toward great corporations rendering great services is truly a vexatious problem.

"From the point of view of the public official, the legislator, he must decide not only what is right in theory but good in practice. In the present state of municipal government, we cannot give a definite answer as to whether the public should assume its franchises. The question reduces itself not to theory but to practical expediency and practical possibility; rather to what exists of political composition in a municipality than to theoretical good.

"The first question is that of financial compensation. In a city like New York we do not find the field open, we have to deal with existing organizations, with private interests allowed to grow up, for the abolition of which a financial compensation must be made. It is a very serious question of finance. I think the question comes down to what sort of a local government the people of the community may carry out; it comes back to a question of political condition.

"I do not see what we can lay down as a general statement, except to say that before we come to action we must get down to the hard political facts, and determine whether it is safe for the particular municipality to perform the particular service. We should feel our way along a step at a time, proving the ability of the public to carry out the task it has begun, and providing that there is civic freedom to insure at the polls the election of suitable officials to carry out the undertaking. I recognize that the tendency of thought and opinion is toward the public control of those matters affecting the public, but I do not believe it is wise to move forward too fast."

Henry D. Lloyd of Chicago, the author of several works against monopoly, was another speaker. There could be no plainer issue, municipal or National, he asserted, than that we are now facing. On one side, the people's will, on the other a private will; on one side discussion and publicity, on the other silence and secrecy. The many against the few; against the common good, selfishness. This, he declared, is the municipal ownership and control question up to date. Mr. Lloyd also intimated that Attorney Generals, gas commissions, railroad commissions, and the like, influenced by bribery, turned a deaf ear to public opinion.

"The present war," said Mr. Lloyd, "is of the poor on the rich. Hundreds of millions of money would be glad to buy the rapid transit bonds of the City of New York. It is not patriotism alone that can lead us. It must be patriotism with time, money, knowledge of the world, command of all the auxiliaries of politics. It must, in fact, be patriotism with property. If there is a practical word to be spoken at this moment, it is to call on public-spirited men of substance, men well-to-do in good deeds, as well as title deeds, to lead the people. Municipal ownership is a question of morals, and not to be decided by that demi-monde school of political economists who believe that there is a gold standard of morals."

Mr. Lloyd stirred his hearers to hearty applause by saying: "The only men who despair of Democracy are those who never understood it or those who have wronged it. All our reforms are falling because they are only reforms. This passion can be overcome only by a higher and holier passion, and this passion is rising among the people. It is the passion of doing as you would be done by, the Golden Rule. Democracy is religion; the Golden Rule is its creed."

J. M. Robertson, a London writer and lecturer, also spoke. He declared that there should be a new basis for society—public interests, the Golden Rule institutionalized.

NEW SLAB MILL FOR CHICAGO.

Illinois Steel Company to Erect a Plant to Cost $400,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Ground was broken to-day for the building of the new slab mill of the Illinois Steel Company, at South Chicago. The construction will take ten months. The cost will be $400,000, but it is stated that at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company, held yesterday in the Rookery Building, it was decided to spare no additional expense necessary to make the slabbing mill the most complete plant of the kind in America. Contracts for the machinery have all been let, and it is understood that much of it will be built in Chicago and the West.

FIFTY-CENT GAS COMPANY.

Incorporated in Kansas City—Eastern Men in It.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 10.—A new gas company was incorporated here to-day called the United Gas, Heat and Power Company.

S. W. Miller and E. E. Eads of Boston, and R. J. Lilly of Cleveland are interested.

Charles B. Gartrell, former Secretary of the A. L. Mason Boat Line, is the promoter. He says the company has a secret process by which chemical gas is manufactured at a low price. A franchise to furnish gas at 50 cents will be asked.

KANSAS INSURANCE WAR.

Reports of Political Contributions Demanded of the Companies.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 10.—State Superintendent of Insurance McNall has declared a war on the insurance companies which may develop some interesting facts. He said to-night that he would require all insurance companies doing business in Kansas to report to him under oath the amount of money each has contributed to a fund for the insurance lobby to defeat insurance legislation in Kansas. His investigation will also cover contributions to Republican campaign funds in this State during the last few years.

Mr. McNall says the Kansas statutes give him authority to investigate as to the disposition of funds by insurance companies. He believes, as do Gov. Leedy and other leaders, that the insurance companies are raising a fund to put into Kansas this year to assist in the overthrow of Populism, and to meet this the companies will be compelled to divulge the information required or quit the State. Mr. McNall until 1896 was close to the Republican machine in Kansas, and he intimates that he has evidence that the "insurance combine" contributed money to former Republican committees in this State.

A Young Hunter Killed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 10.—George Collins, eighteen years old, son of Charles Collins of Moor's Mills, accidentally shot himself to death at Verplank this afternoon while returning home from a hunting expedition.

Bark Lost With Seven Lives.

PALMERO, Feb. 10.—In the wreck of the Austrian bark Mattea, for Pensacola, at this port, before reported, the Captain and six of the crew were drowned.

THE ASTORIA CONCERTS.

Eighth of the Subscription Series Under Mr. Seidl's Direction.

The eighth of the series of subscription concerts at the Astoria Hotel under the direction of Anton Seidl took place last night. The audience was one of tolerable size, but of less social brilliancy than has been the case at some of the other concerts. The Astors and Belmonts were conspicuous by their absence, and Mrs. Henry Clews and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger had to bear a considerable amount of the social burden upon their fair shoulders. The entertainment was one of mild and gentle interest. It was agreeable without being exciting. It certainly could not have wearied any listener.

The orchestral numbers were Beethoven's fifth symphony and a suite by Massenet, which was called "Fairy Scenes." Sandwiched between these was the time-honored violin concerto of the always respectable Mr. Mendelssohn, a concerto which used to be regarded as a sort of civil service examination for violinists, but which is now accepted as a part of every fiddler's stock in trade.

Yet one may play this same concerto very nobly or very flippantly. It is a composition with which a player of dash and spirit can make an effect, and there is also room in it for a performer with poetic utterance to move an audience. M. Marteau, who was the soloist last night, used to make a specialty of playing this work with enormous vigor and boldness, but last night he elected to be more careful and to aim at a greater finish of detail than usual. But something thwarted his purpose. His tone sounded coarse and unlovely—an unusual thing—and the result was that his performance as a whole seemed dead and monotonous. It is justice to M. Marteau to say that he can play the Mendelssohn concerto very much better than he played it last night. Mr. Seidl's reading of the fifth symphony was not revolutionary, but quite in accord with the traditions.

To Punish Frauds Against Actors.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Senator Cantor has received a communication from the Actors' Society of America urging the enactment of a law to punish frauds against actors.

The proposed law provides that any manager who discharges an actor without good and sufficient cause having been given by said actor, and fails to pay said actor's salary for services rendered, and, in addition, a sufficient sum of money to pay the fare of said actor to the place in the State of New York from which he left to perform the engagement, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $250 or one year's imprisonment or both, in the discretion of the court.

PALESTINE COMMANDERY BALL.

The Metropolitan Opera House the Scene of the Annual Dance of the Knights Templar.

The twentieth annual reception of the Palestine Commandery of the Knights Templar took place last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, and most of the prominent Masons of the city, and particularly those who belong to the Knights Templar, were present. There was an attendance that crowded the big building so that dancing was almost impossible until about midnight, when the crowd thinned out a little.

The ball was opened as usual with the reception of the State officers, followed by a drill of the commandery. The curtain rose at 10 o'clock, disclosing the drill camp of the commandery drawn up in double file on the stage. Headed by the Seventy-first Regiment Band, the corps marched onto the main floor and formed to receive the guests of the evening, with Sir Frederick E. Barnes at their head. He is the Eminent Commander of Palestine Commandery.

At the word of command the "Arch of Steel" was formed by the crossing of the swords of the members of the corps at such a height that the guests could pass beneath. Right Eminent Grand Commander of Knights Templar of the State of New York Arthur MacArthur of Troy was first escorted under the crossed swords by Eminent Sir George F. Lowrie, Past Commander of Palestine Commandery, and he was received by Eminent Commander Barnes. Present Grand Commanders and Past Grand Commanders of sister jurisdictions were then received, followed by Present and Past Commanders of other commanderies.

Then a drill took place under the command of Past Eminent Commander Wallace A. Downs, who is Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment.

Bernstein's orchestra furnished the music for the dancing, while the Seventy-first Regiment Band, under the leadership of F. Fanciulli, played the promenade music.

THE ARION BALL.

Police and Other Regulations for Tonight's Masquerade Dance.

For the masquerade ball of the Arion Society, which takes place in the Madison Square Garden to-night, these regulations have been promulgated:

Carriages must approach the main entrance of Madison Square Garden on Madison Avenue from the south and pass out by way of Madison Avenue north, or Twenty-seventh Street. Guests, on departing, are requested to pass through the main entrance on Madison Avenue and take the first carriage in waiting. There will be no admittance to the building after midnight. All masks must be removed at 1 o'clock. No charge in ladies' dressing room. Gentlemen's hat room, 50 cents. No hats, bonnets, overcoats, or cloaks allowed in the ballroom, except when part of costume.

PRINCETON JUNIOR PROMENADE.

Festivities to Begin with a Tea at the Tiger Inn Club This Afternoon.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 10.—The annual junior promenade, the leading social event of the college midyear, will occur to-morrow evening, in the Casino. The building has been elaborately decorated in pink and green and every arrangement has been made for a great occasion. It is expected that over 100 couples will be present, and among these will be society people of New York and Philadelphia. The patronesses will be Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. George Armour, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, Mrs. Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Francis L. Patton, and others.

The festivities of the day will begin with a tea at the Tiger Inn Club in the afternoon. Early in the evening there will be an organ recital in Marquand Chapel, given by Henry Briggs. Dancing will begin at 10:30, and, as some thirty numbers are on the card, it is not likely that the crowd will disperse before well along in the morning.

The Naval Dance Postponed.

Owing to the death of Dr. Oscar A. Menocal, eldest son of Civil Engineer Menocal, who died Wednesday at his father's residence in the officers' quarters at the navy yard from consumption, the fortnightly dance given by the officers of the training ship Vermont will not take place to-night. Dr. Menocal had been ill since August. He was twenty-eight years old, and was a graduate of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., in which city he practiced medicine for five years.

Ball of the Alsatians.

L'Union Alsacienne will celebrate its twenty-seventh anniversary by a Grand Bal d'Invitation to-morrow evening, at Terrace Garden, and the Société Chorale l'Esperance will participate. The march will be played at 10 o'clock. Manager Heumann expects the affair to be the most successful in the history of the society.

Exports of Domestic Produce.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The monthly statement of the exports of principal articles of domestic produce issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows the exports for January, 1898, with the increase or decrease as compared with January, 1897, to have been as follows: Breadstuffs, $24,771,160, increase about $8,000,000; cotton, $27,024,878, decrease about $700,000; mineral oils, $3,989,811, decrease about $92,000; cattle and hogs, $3,024,385, decrease about $80,000; provisions, $13,351,551, increase about $3,350,000.

For the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1898, the total net increase as compared with the same period in 1897 was $51,341,182.

February Treasury Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Treasury Department to-day issued a statement that the average receipts from all sources for the first ten days in February were $1,057,890, or at the rate of $386,130,580 per annum, which is $36,000,000 in excess of the average annual expenditures for the last nine years.

SOME NOTABLE WEDDINGS

Count Carlo von Seilern of Austria Marries Miss Antoinette Woerishoffer.

AT THE INCARNATION CHURCH

Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee of Washington Officiates—Striking Costumes of the Bridal Party—Other Marriages of Interest.

For the second time this Winter a New York girl has become the bride of a titled foreigner and left her home in this city with a European residence as her destination. The marriage of Miss Conkling to a German nobleman took place some weeks ago, and at noon yesterday the wedding of Miss Antoinette Woerishoffer, daughter of the late Charles Woerishoffer, and Count Carlo von Seilern, an Austrian, was celebrated in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, 205 Madison Avenue. Bishop Henry Yates Satterlee of Washington, D. C., came on to perform the ceremony. He was assisted in doing so by the rector of the church, the Rev. William M. Grosvenor.

Count von Seilern had chosen Baron Franz Riedl von Riedeman, Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Legation at Washington, to attend him as best man. The ceremony was made thoroughly attractive by the costumes of the bridal party and the floral decorations. Kentia palms were grouped effectively about the church, and at the heads of the pews, on either side of the centre aisle, were fastened clusters of lilies of the valley, Southern smilax, Jacqueminot roses, and tulips

The "Lohengrin" Wedding March was played upon the entrance of the bridal procession, headed by the ushers—Adolph Muller-Ury, the artist; Alfred E. Toussaint, C. Otto Toussaint, Gustave Zinser, Lewis B. Woodruff, and George Degener. The bridesmaids, Miss Grace Underwood, Miss Pearl Underwood, Miss Eleanor Small, and Miss Louise Maynard, who walked next, were strikingly gowned in white broadcloth, and wore red velvet hats with black feathers and corsage bouquets of red roses, from which long streamers of crimson satin hung. The costume of each was completed with a crimson neckband, in which a diamond pin shaped like a heart and key, the gift of the bride, was fastened.

The bridesmaids carried Jacqueminot roses, as did the maid of honor, Miss Carola Woerishoffer, the bride's little sister, who followed them, gowned in white, and wearing a velvet hat of black and red. The bride entered on the arm of her uncle, Edward Small, now staying at the Savoy. She wore white embroidered satin, bordered with a flounce of rare old Italian lace, which her prospective mother-in-law, Countess von Seilern, who wore it at her own wedding, had sent her as a marriage gift. At the chancel the bride met the bridegroom and best man. Soft music was played throughout the ceremony, and Mendelsohn's Wedding March followed as the bridal party passed out of the church afterward.

A wedding breakfast for thirty persons then took place at the home of the bride's mother, The Tolosa, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street. The rooms were effectively decorated with palms, smilax, pinks, and roses.

Count von Seilern's residence is in London. His presents to his best man and ushers were gold cigarette cases, engraved with his crest. The bride is the granddaughter of Oswald Ottendorfer, owner of The Staats-Zeitung.

Count and Countess von Seilern will visit several Southern cities on their wedding tour, witnessing the Mardi Gras festival at New Orleans, and will return to this city probably in March. They will sail for their future home in London about the middle of April.

Govin—Medina.

A simple wedding, celebrated in St. George's Roman Catholic Church in East Twenty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was that of Rafael R. Govin, son of the late Rafael Govin, and Miss May Isabelle Medina, a daughter of Mrs. Federico Medina, and grand niece of the late John Purdy. The rector, the Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey, officiated. Owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's sister, none but relatives were present.

The church was tastefully decorated with palms by McConnell. The bride, who was given away by her cousin, Walter Rathbone Bacon, wore a gray silk gown, trimmed with point lace, a steel gray picture hat, and carried lilies of the valley and orange blossoms. She was unattended.

Mr. Govin, who is a lawyer, was attended by his partner, Edward Kingston Jones, as best man. The bridegroom and bride left town, after the wedding, for the South. They will spend several weeks there, and then go to Paris for about six months. Their future home will be in New York.

Mr. Govin's mother is Mrs. Rose Gregorio de Tejada Govin of Havana. He is a member of the Union Club, the Union League Club, the Lawyers' and Whist Club, and the Downtown Association, and a graduate of the Columbia Law School, of the class of 1886.

Stockwell—Harris.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Frederick Foster Stockwell of Germantown was married at noon to-day to Miss Amy Richards Harris, daughter of Robert H. Harris, of 5440 Morris Street, Germantown. The Rev. J. W. Bixler of New London, Conn., performed the ceremony at the home of the bride.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. John Achells of 25 East Sixty-fifth Street entertained at dinner last night. Covers were laid for sixteen.

The last meeting of the Flatbush Assemblies took place last evening in the reception room of the Knickerbocker Field Club. Erskine H. Lutt led the cotillion.

Miss Harriette Cady gave her second piano recital at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, and was assisted by Miss M. Adelia Brown, soprano, and Carl Krill, violoncellist.

A ladies' reception was given last night by the members of the Hanover Club, of which ex-Mayor Wurster is President, at the clubhouse, Bedford Avenue and Rodney Street, Williamsburg. A musical programme was given under the direction of Francis Fischer Powers. A supper was served in the dining room. Dancing followed.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, Sr., gave a dinner for sixteen persons at their home, 16 West Fifty-seventh Street, last night. There was a table centrepiece of twelve dozen of the finest variety of bridesmaid roses, mingled with Farleyense ferns, set in a silver vase. The table was also set with four smaller clusters of the same flowers.

A cotillion for about ninety persons was given last night by Mrs. James C. Bergen at her home, 7 West Sixteenth Street, in honor of Miss Henrietta Sands. Dancing began about 10 o'clock, supper being served at midnight. The cotillion was led at one end of the room by B. B. Smith and Mrs. Bergen and at the other by Howard Hazelhurst and Miss Sands.

Mrs. Malcolm Peters gave a reception between 4 and 6 P. M. yesterday at her home, 53 East Sixty-first Street, in honor of Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Regent of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The guests, who were entertained with vocal music, included Mrs. Edmund Clarence Stedman, Mr. and Mrs. William Gerry Slade, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles R. Treat, and Mr. and Mrs. James E. Spencer.

People's Gas Company of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The annual report of President Billings of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company showed the company's earnings equalled 6.14 per cent. of its capital stock. The gross receipts from all sources were $7,125,439.95 and the operating expenses $3,688,796.83, leaving a balance of $3,436,463.12. The net earnings were $1,594,163.12. The totals of the company's street mains, meters, and public lamps are as follows: Street mains, 1,525 miles, 583 feet; 199,473 meters, and 32,425 public lamps.

Sample Warehouse in Venezuela.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—The National Association of Manufacturers has fixed Saturday, March 26, as the date for the opening of the sample warehouse which the association has established in Caracas, Venezuela. A number of manufacturers from this city, New York, Boston, and Baltimore will be present at the opening. The party will sail from New York on the Red D Line steamer Venezuela March 17.

THE MIDWINTER CLUB MEETS.

Two Hundred Persons Enjoy an Interesting Programme at Sherry's.

The first meeting this season of the popular Midwinter Club attracted about 200 persons to Sherry's last night, to enjoy an interesting programme and have something to eat afterward. The guests did not begin to arrive till about 9 o'clock. They met in the small ball-room down stairs.

The Hungarian Band played selections while people got into their seats and looked around to see who was there, and what they were wearing. Then John Nicholas sang "Honey, You'se My Lady Love," addressing no one in particular, and Miss Marie Stori gave two songs, "Happy Days" and "Angels' Serenade."

After an interesting exhibition of mind reading, just mystifying enough to be pleasant, Alexandre Silvio sang. An intermission for conversation followed, and John Nicholas then sang. There were two recitations by Mrs. Sidney Harris, and then Yvette Violette sang. After more songs by Mr. Silvio, Saharet, the dancer, was introduced, and her performance completed the programme. A buffet supper followed.

Mrs. L. M. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Westervelt, C. S. Clarke, Miss Witherspoon, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Culver, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfield, Howard Wilds, and Mrs. H. Sedley were among the guests.

BIG FAILURE IN COLORADO.

A Receiver Asked for the Rocky Mountain Oil Company.

DENVER, Feb. 10.—To-day the Central National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, filed application in the District Court asking that a receiver be appointed to settle the affairs of the Rocky Mountain Oil Company. The company was organized in 1890 to acquire and work extensive oil fields in Colorado. The bank claims that soon after the organization of the company its Directors executed a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York upon substantially all of its property, including its rights, interests, and franchises to secure bonds, amounting to an aggregate of $600,000.

On Feb. 8, 1897, the company borrowed of the bank $13,000, executing its note for the amount secured by thirty bonds of a face value of $1,000 each, which the Directors stated were good security.

The plaintiff asserts that the representation was wholly untrue, and that gross misrepresentations were made to secure the loan. It is also alleged that all of the property of the company does not exceed in value $150,000, and that the company is in default for interest accrued on the bonds. The charge is then made that the company is hopelessly insolvent. A decision is expected some time this week.

O'NEILL & CO.'S EMPLOYES.

Entertainment and Dance of the Mutual Benefit Association.

The Mutual Benefit Association of H. O'Neill & Co.'s employes held a reception at the Lenox Lyceum last night, it being the annual affair of the organization, which includes most of the men employed in the big dry goods house.

The ball was opened with a grand march, which was led by H. A. McGorry, the floor manager, who wore a handsome blue badge. There were fifty or more couples in the line following him, and various geometric figures were formed. A lanciers followed, and then dancing was continued until after midnight, when supper was served. There were twenty-four numbers on the order of dance.

The officers of the society are as follows: Honorary President—Hugh O'Neill; President—W. G. Thomas; First Vice President—R. L. Carpenter; Second Vice President—P. G. Jeffries; Treasurer—W. C. Strange; Recording and Financial Secretary—H. A. McGorry; Physician—A. E. Bieser; Board of Directors—Miss E. A. Cantwell, Miss M. W. Morrison, Mr. D. Richardson, Mr. I. L. Schoonmaker, and Mr. W. Kummer.

DEATH OF DAVID HENESEY.

A New York Importer Expires at Roseville of Heart Disease.

NEWARK, Feb. 10.—David Henesey, fifty-three years old, a wealthy importer, who for fourteen years had been a resident of Roseville, died last night at the Roseville Hotel. For a week he had been drinking heavily. Last night he took one and one-half grains of morphine and thirty grains of chloral. It is supposed that he took three similar doses before he died. The circumstances of the case were reported to County Physician Washington, who, after an investigation, decided that no autopsy was necessary.

"I have made inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. Henesey," said Dr. Washington, "and I have concluded that an autopsy is not necessary. I will make out a certificate that the man died of organic heart trouble. I have concluded that the administration of the morphine had nothing whatever to do with the death."

Mr. Henesey came to Newark from Jersey City, where he settled when he first came to this country from Belfast, Ireland, where he was born. In business he had been connected with the firm of Lock & Potts, importers of linens of New York. The name "Lock" was nominal, Mr. Henesey being the senior partner. During the last three years he had ceased active business, but maintained his investments in New York City. A son and daughter survive, besides the widow.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. William A. Hitchcock.

The Rev. William A. Hitchcock, D. D., S. T. D., one of the best-known ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died yesterday afternoon at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. John Shoenberger, 43 West Fifty-seventh Street. Two years ago, when pastor of the Church of the Assumption, in Buffalo, his last charge, Dr. Hitchcock was knocked down by a trolley car, and his death is directly due to this accident. Since it happened, he had been subject to paralytic strokes, and one of more than usual severity culminated in his death.

Dr. Hitchcock was born in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 25, 1834. He was educated in Trinity College, Hartford, and in the Berkeley Divinity School. In 1857 he was made a deacon, and the following year a priest. During the war he was a chaplain in the navy, and had the honor of preparing for confirmation the first class ever ordained on a school ship. That was the Sabine, and was then in New London. He closed his mission in the navy at the end of the war and took the pastorate of St. John's Church, at Portsmouth, N. H. Other churches where the doctor served are, Grace, in Elmira, N. Y.; Christ, in Binghamton, N. Y.; Trinity, in Pittsburg, Penn.; St. James's, in Batavia, N. Y., and the Church of the Assumption, at Buffalo.

Twice during his ministry of forty years did the doctor put aside tenders of elevation to the Episcopate of the Church. Nine years ago he was offered the Bishopric of Western Pennsylvania, to succeed Bishop Kerfoot, and later refused to become the Bishop of a Western State. He said he believed he could do better work in the active ministry of the Church. He was elected many times to the general conventions of the Church. He is survived by a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

Jasper W. Gilbert.

Ex-Judge W. Gilbert died suddenly at his home, 166 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He had been ill for more than a month, but it was expected he would recover. All the members of his family with the exception of his eldest son, James H. Gilbert, were present at his bedside when he died.

Mr. Gilbert was born at Rome, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1812. He was a lineal descendant of Jonathan Gilbert, who died at Hartford, Conn.; in 1682, and who had been conspicuous in the affairs of the colony. He was educated in the grammar schools, and was admitted to the bar July 11, 1835. He opened a law office in Rochester when twenty-three years old. He was a Whig in politics, and took an active interest in the Young Men's Whig convention in July, 1838. In 1839 he became the first Corporation Counsel of Rochester. From 1840 to 1845 he was District Attorney of Monroe County by appointment of the Court of Common Pleas of that county.

He was married in 1847 and came to this city, and in April, 1851, moved to Brooklyn, where he had since made his home. He became widely known in legal circles.

In 1865 he was nominated for Supreme Court Judge of the Second Judicial District by both Republicans and Democrats, and received a large vote. He took his seat on the Supreme Court bench in January, 1866. He was re-elected to the bench in 1870, and remained in that position until he reached the age limit Jan. 1, 1883. He retired from the active practice of law five years ago.

Mr. Gilbert was connected with a number of corporations and was a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Long Island and Vice Chancellor of the Cathedral at Garden City. Gov. Hill appointed him State Charities Commissioner. He was a member of the Brooklyn and Hamilton Clubs.

He leaves two sons and two daughters—James H. Gilbert of Atlanta, Ga.; William T., Louisa S., and Ellen G. Gilbert, who reside at the home, 166 Remsen Street. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Henry Ward Johns.

Henry Ward Johns, the pioneer in the asbestos industry in this country, died Tuesday night at his home at Park Hill, Yonkers, after an illness of several months. He was born in West Stockbridge, Mass., in 1837, and at an early age came to New York, engaging for a short time in various lines of business before determining upon that which was to be his life work.

In 1858, while experimenting with a view to perfecting a fire-proofing compound, he became aware of the existence of asbestos, the indestructible fibrous mineral at the time but little known outside of laboratories and mineralogical collections. From that time until his death he worked continuously at the development of its commercial uses. He built up a business of great magnitude based on his numerous inventions. He was President of the company bearing his name, and of the Johns-Pratt Company of Hartford. He was at one time a Director in the Western National bank of this city.

The funeral will be private.

Robert J. Hanby.

State Senator Robert J. Hanby of Delaware died yesterday at his residence at Holly Oak. Mr. Hanby was born in Brandywine Hundred Jan. 20, 1834. He served in the war, receiving a wound in the leg, and afterward engaged in the business of a contractor and builder in Philadelphia, where he became a member of the Common Council. He removed to Holly Oak about fifteen years ago, took an active interest in politics, and in 1894 was elected by the Republicans as a State Senator for Newcastle County. He was closely identified with J. Edward Addicks in all of the latter's political battles, and was the recognized leader of the Union Republican Party in Delaware. He was an alternate on the Addicks delegation to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, which was rejected by the convention in favor of the Higgins delegation.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN LUTZ of the firm of John Lutz & Son, importers of silks, 445 Broome Street, died yesterday at his home, 265 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Lutz was seventy-three years old. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, in the German Reformed Church, in Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, between Jackson and Withers Streets.

Capt. BENJAMIN R. WAGNER of Tyndall, S. D., ex-State Senator, and brother-in-law of Congressman Hitt, is dead, aged seventy years. Capt. Wagner was born in Ogle County, Ill., and was a member of the Wagner family of that county, which was represented in the Union Army by forty of its young men. He was wounded at Shiloh, and this wound was the cause of his death.

MRS. LIZZIE A. TYLER, wife of Charles Curtiss Tyler, a commission merchant, died yesterday at her home, 1,935 Madison Avenue, of pneumonia. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler came to this city twenty-five years ago. Mrs. Tyler was for many years President of the Ladies' Parish Aid Society of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, and was President of the Harlem Exchange for Woman's Work from the date of its organization, in 1888, until 1897. She was also President of the Harlem Philharmonic Society for two years. Her husband and one daughter, Mrs. Le Roy W. Hubbard, survive her.

GEORGE W. WINANT died at his residence, 89 Mercer Street, Jersey City, Monday night, after an illness of three weeks. His death is attributed to his devotion to his father, who died a few weeks ago. During his father's fatal illness the son was almost constantly at his side. George Winant was born in Rossville, S. I., in 1852, and lived in Jersey City thirty-two years. He was once in the service of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and in 1888 was appointed Superintendent of the freight station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Pier 22 North River. His only surviving relatives are a sister and a niece.

THOMAS WALLACE died yesterday in his eightieth year at his home, 57 Morton Street, Brooklyn. He was the son of a Scotchman who had the first brass foundry in the old City of New York. Many years ago Mr. Wallace's family moved to Brooklyn. Later Mr. Wallace became a carpenter, and until about five years ago he carried on a large business. For fifty-seven years he was a member of Amaranthus Lodge, No. 126, I.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Kountze Brothers,
Bankers,
BROADWAY & CEDAR St., New York,
Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.
Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

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1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

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Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS,
COTTON AND GRAIN.
Market letter furnished on application

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

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BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.
Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

Electro-Pneumatic Transit Co.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY REQUESTED to deposit their certificates, endorsed in blank, with the Manhattan Trust Company, Wall Street, corner Nassau Street, City, under the terms of a protective agreement, copies of which can be procured from said Company, or from the undersigned.
To entitle stockholders to participate in the plan, at the time they deposit their shares they must pay to the Trust Company the sum of twenty cents per share to meet expenses, as provided in said plan.
No stock will be received on deposit after the 12th day of February, 1898, except upon payment of such penalty as may be fixed by the Committee.
Trust Company's certificates, negotiable in form, will be issued for stock deposited and cash paid.
Dated New York, January 24, 1898.
Committee: JOHN I. WATERBURY, (Prest. Manhattan Trust Co.); WILLIAM A. DICK, (Dick Brothers & Co.); BERNARD M. BARUCH, (A. A. Housman & Co.).
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
3½ Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.
Referring to our circular of January 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 19TH next.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P. Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AN INACTIVE MEMBER OF CONSOLIDATED Exchange, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to associate himself with a member of same Exchange who has a clientele. Address R. S., Box 113 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Wall Street decided yesterday to look upon the De Lome incident as ended, and upon the relations between the United States and the Spanish Government as no more strained than before the publication of the Spanish Minister's unfortunate letter. The announcement of De Lome's resignation brought about a decided change in the sentiment of the Street. From the opening the market was strong on buying for both accounts, many of the brokers who were conspicuous as sellers on Wednesday turning about and buying heavily.

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The heavy buying by Washington houses was looked upon as significant. For several days past much of the selling has come from this quarter, and the Washington speculators were understood to have been heavily short of the market. Many of these short contracts were evidently covered yesterday, for all of the Wall Street houses with Washington connections were extensive buyers of stocks. Several of the larger professional operators also changed about and became active on the buying side.

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Even more significant than the buying from these quarters was the new activity of several important financial interests which for some time past have been holding aloof from the market. Yesterday there were many evidences that with these interests confidence and bullishness has been established again.

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Apparently all fears of serious trouble between the United States and Spain over the De Lome letter have disappeared so far as Wall Street is concerned. The apprehensions were at no time very great among the stronger financial interests, although there were some fears that a diplomatic quarrel might result from the incident—a quarrel which would be detrimental to the stock market. Yesterday, however, these fears were evidently set at rest by the resignation of De Lome, and the ready way in which the whole market responded to the settlement of the matter created much bullish enthusiasm.

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Almost every stock on the list advanced yesterday. Many of these advances were of consequence. The day's news was wholly favorable. London was again a buyer; sterling exchange rates scored a further advance; railroad earnings were favorable; money rates continued low. The new strength shown by the Vanderbilts was looked upon as a significant straw.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $55,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 128¾; $10,000 do, registered, at 128⅝, and $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 113⅝.

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In State securities, $2,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 90.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1	Manhattan Cons.	3
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	3¾
Am. Tobacco	1¾	Michigan Cent.	¾
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Missouri Pac.	1⅞
A. T. & S. F. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Brook. Rap. Transit.	2	National Lead pf.	⅝
Canada Southern	¾	N. Y. Central	1⅞
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y., S. & W.	½
Chi. Gt. West	½	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	1⅞
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	½	Norfolk & West. pf.	¾
Chi. & Northwest.	1⅝	Penn. R. R.	¾
Chi., R. & Q.	1¼	Pullman Car	5
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Rio Grande & W. pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	1⅛	St. J. & G. I.	¾
Clev., Lor. & W.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
C., H. & D.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1¾
C. H. V. & T. pf.	2½	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Consol. Ice	¾	Southern Ry.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1⅛	South. Railway pf.	⅝
Ft. W. & D. C.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Gen. Electric	1¼	Third Avenue	2
H. B. Claflin	½	Union Pac. pf.	½
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Kan. City, P. & G.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¼
Lake Shore	⅝	West. Union Tel.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	1⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Ed. El. of B'klyn.	¼	Long Island	½
Laclede Gas	½	Oreg. R. R. & N. pf.	1½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½	Union Pac., D. & G., t. r.	⅝

***

Net change in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. 1st, Parks Branch	2	C., H. V. & T. 6s	5⅝
Chi. & Ind. Coal 1st	1	Detroit Gas, 5s	2
Chi., L. & L. ref. 6s	1½	Erie Gen. lien	1
Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s	1½	Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	1½
C., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. R. 5s	2½	N., C. & St. L. con.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P. con.	1½	St. P., M. & M. Mont. 4s	½
Chi. M. & St. P. gold 7s	1½	Tex. St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
C., H. V. & T. 5s, $45 pd	3¼	Wab. 1st, D. & C.	2
		Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Wilkes. & East 1st... 1½ | St. L. Southw. 1st... 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $148,822,724; balances, $6,206,495; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $302,388.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2¾ per cent. for short and 2 11-16@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¾ for demand, $4.86⅛@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82⅝@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝@5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95 1-16@95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—8@12c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount to par.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@57½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 1-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 349,039.35 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Gould & Curry sold at .30, 100 Isabella at .28, 200 Mexican at .35, 400 Potosi at .25, 100 Syndicate at .06, 200 Union at .11, 500 Utah at .10. On the Mining Exchange 600 shares of American Flag sold at .21 seller 30@20⅜ seller 30, 10,000 Gold Magnet at .01 buyer 60, 1,500 Miami at .38½ buyer 30, 5,900 Rocky Mountain at .14 buyer 60, 35 St. F. Cariboo at 2.75, 2,000 Alamo at .02¼@.02½, 1,600 Anaconda at .42 buyer 30@.43 buyer 30, 7,500 Cripple Creek consolidated at .11½@.11¾, 22,000 Cannon Ball at .004¼@.004⅝@.004⅜, 200 Elkton at .87@.86¾, 5,000 Garfield Gr. at .06⅞@.07⅛, 500 Isabella at .27, 7,000 Jefferson at .04¼@.04½, 41,000 Justine at .02@.02⅝ buyer 30, 400 Lillie at .69⅛@.70, buyer 30, 2,000 Mollie Gibson at .20⅛@.20@.20¼, 500 Portland at .80@.80½, 81,000 Sentinel at .005@.006 buyer 30 @.004¾@.005, 1,000 Work at .03¾.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie 1st preferred ⅞, to 43⅝; Pennsylvania ½, to 61½; Reading ½ to 11¼; Atchison ¼, to 13¾, and Louisville and Nashville ⅛, to 60¾. Declined—Erie ¼, to 16; St. Paul ¼, to 96½, and Illinois Central ¼, to 108¾. New York Central sold at 120. British consols advanced 1-16, to 112 9-16 for money and 112¾ for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows: Total reserves increased £472,000, circulation decreased £380,000, bullion increased £111,724, other securities increased £874,000, other deposits increased £283,000, public deposits increased £1,049,000, notes reserve increased £342,000, Government securities decreased £3,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 45.35 per cent., is now 45.09 per cent., against an advance from 52.45 per cent. to 53.42 per cent. for the same week last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 97,300,000f.; Treasury accounts current decreased 750,000f.; gold in hand increased 75,000f.; bills discounted decreased 17,325,000f.; silver in hand decreased 1,425,000f. In Paris rentes sold at 103f. 70c., and exchange on London was 25f. 24½c.

A NEW TRUNK LINE.

Announcement was made on Tuesday by the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company of a contract with the Allegheny and Western Railway Company to lease, when completed, the latter company's proposed line from Punxsatawney, Penn., to New Castle, Penn. Wall Street paid but little attention to this announcement, apparently failing to grasp its meaning. There is much significance in the project, however. It means practically the establishment of a new trunk line between Chicago and St. Louis and the Eastern seaboard—a trunk line in which the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg will be the connecting link and will hold the key.

Mr. Lathrop R. Bacon of the New York Stock Exchange, in talking yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding this projected line, said:

"It will be remembered that when the Northern Ohio was acquired by Lake Erie and Western interests some time ago it was the announced intention of the latter to extend the line to New Castle, Penn. Further announcement of that scheme has again been made within the past few days, coupled with the statement that the road has agreed upon a traffic arrangement with the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, although not prejudicing the latter's business to and from all other connections at that point. This gives a clew, and a very plain one, to the scheme of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg. The Chicago outlet provided for the company is going ahead to complete and make itself the necessary link in a great railroad chain.

"The building of the new line will mean that east-bound freight can be brought from Chicago over the Lake Erie and Western and its connections, and from St. Louis probably over the Clover Leaf, or any Western lines reaching New Castle, carried over the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, and transported thence to seaboard by means of the Beach Creek and the Lehigh Valley, Reading, or Jersey Central.

"This line will have many advantages over any of the established trunk lines, and it can be operated with less cost, because of its natural position. It will have a straighter road than any of the Western Pennsylvania lines, and its gradients will be considerably lower, thus allowing more economical operation than on the other lines. A comparison of the territory through which it will pass with that of the several other roads of that section will corroborate this.

"In The North American Review of May, 1897, Mr. J. A. Latcha, in an exhaustive article, pointing out the vital necessity of cheaper grain and farm products transportation in the United States, evidently contemplated the ultimate carrying out of some such project as this one of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg. He referred to the many advantages to be gained by a new and direct road from Cleveland or Akron to the heart of Eastern Pennsylvania and showed plainly that with much lower freight rates than now prevail east-bound traffic could be profitably transported over such a line, which would be short, low-grade, and have fuel well distributed along its route.

"Although practically no attention has been paid by Wall Street to the projected Pennsylvania line, it is not unlikely to develop into an important factor in the Eastern railroad situation, forming as it will, the essential part of what can be made a new Eastern trunk line."

LOCAL RAILWAYS BUOYANT.

The local railway stocks were the most conspicuous issues in yesterday's stock market. All of them were exceptionally buoyant, and all made substantial advances.

Metropolitan Street Railway continued its sensational upward course. The stock sold up to 165, making this price just at the close, a gain of nearly five points for the day. About 12,000 shares were traded in. The buying was done by some of the most prominent houses in the Street, who are evidently acting for important banking interests. Among insiders, as well as with the houses who have recently been active in the stock, 190 or 200 is predicted before the culmination of the present movement. The only new bit of gossip regarding the property in circulation yesterday was the rumor that the proposed scrip issue is to amount to $10,000,000, equaling in value about 30 per cent. in cash on the present stock.

Manhattan Elevated was even more conspicuous yesterday than Metropolitan Street Railway. Nearly 25,000 shares of the stock were traded in, and it showed notable buoyancy, selling up close to 118, and closing with a gain of three points for the day. Traders were large buyers of the stock, apparently for covering purposes. There was also buying by interests who have hitherto not been openly identified with the movement in the stock. Much excitement attended the burst of strength in Manhattan, and many of the traders were caught heavily short of the stock.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, on transactions nearly as large as those in Manhattan, made a gain of two points for the day, closing at 41¼. In Brooklyn Rapid Transit, as in Manhattan, there has been a considerable short interest, and the strength which the stock showed early in the day made many of the traders rush to cover. Political interests as well as insiders are talking very much higher prices for this stock. It was stated yesterday by an authority on Brooklyn Rapid Transit matters that the announcement of increased service over the Brooklyn Bridge was a development insignificant in comparison with what is shortly to be announced regarding the property.

Third Avenue Railroad sold up close to 184, and retained two points of its advance to the close.

Sentiment on the local traction stocks is by no means wholly bullish. In Manhattan Elevated and Brooklyn Rapid Transit particularly there is a large short interest which last night showed many symptoms of nervousness. The recent inactivity in the two stocks has led the traders to believe that the upward movement in them is over with, and upon this theory many heavy short lines have been extended.

NORTHWEST AND OMAHA.

Both Northwest and Omaha showed much strength yesterday on comparatively light transactions. The former sold up again above 130, and the latter to 78¼, both stocks gaining net about 1½ per cent. Rumors of the pending consolidation of the two companies continue to circulate in Wall Street. There has been, however, no confirmation of these stories, and in Vanderbilt quarters but little attention is paid to them. Considerably higher prices are talked for Northwest, however, although it is intimated that all of the recent buying has not been done for inside account. In fact, in Northwest's advance there have been many indications of professional manipulation.

GENERAL ELECTRIC GOSSIP.

General Electric sold up to 39 yesterday on transactions of less than 3,000 shares. The buying of the stock, as it has been for some time past, was largely for inside account. It is stated by General Electric interests that arrangements are practically completed for the funding of the accrued dividends on the preferred stock, and it is expected that announcement of this is shortly to be made. With this barrier to dividends out of the way, the position of the common stock will be vastly improved. General Electric's business is understood to be steadily increasing, and insiders state that the company's report for the year ending Dec. 31 will show a surplus larger than has been anticipated.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

New York Central made a 2-point advance yesterday, selling up to 118⅝. There was renewed buying by the houses which were active during the recent advance in the stock, and there was also much covering done by frightened shorts. There was no news regarding New York Central, but the opinion that the stock is to receive practically all of the benefits in the Lake Shore-New York Central deal to the exclusion of Lake Shore stock is steadily gaining ground. Vanderbilt houses continue to talk very bullish on New York Central, as well as on Michigan Central. The latter stock also showed much strength yesterday.

TOBACCO TRUST BUYING.

American Tobacco was notably strong yesterday on buying by brokers usually used by speculative interests in the management of the company. The stock sold as high as 91⅝ and closed within a fraction of that price, with a gain of nearly 2 points. There was no news to explain the advance, but the character of the buying indicated probable early developments. Wall Street interests close to the Tobacco Trust management have been for some time predicting a sensational advance in the stock, hinting at some change in the company's dividend rate. Statements have been made in quarters where the information should be good that the Tobacco Company's statement shows considerably over 10 per cent. earned on the stock.

IN THE COAL TRADE.

Reviewing the coal trade, The Engineering and Mining Journal, under date of to-morrow, will say:

"The anthracite coal trade of the seaboard States is generally quiet, with but little improvement or change from the state of things prevailing at the end of last week. The cold wave, so long expected, did not last quite long enough to affect the market materially. Still, it did reduce stocks on hand, and numerous small orders have been coming in this week as a result. Buyers generally seem to be in a waiting mood, and are buying light, evidently trusting to stocks on hand to carry them through, thinking that there is now less chance of prolonged cold weather.

"The amount of coal going forward to seaboard points is very small—smaller even than is usual at this time of year, and there are more barges on hand than cargoes offering. With the mild weather now prevailing this condition of things bids fair to last some time. The all-rail trade is in rather better condition, and a fair amount of business has been done by most lines during the week. The trade local to the New York Harbor ports showed the rise in temperature very quickly, and has fallen off decidedly in the last few days.

"Still, the general opinion is that the position of the market is strong. The restrictions on production continue to be well maintained, and the scarcity of other than steam sizes, noted last week, is being felt more. This is particularly true of chestnut, regarding which most roads report a growing and widespread shortage. This shortage is said to be most felt in the West. As prolonged cold weather cannot now be reckoned on as it might a few weeks ago, producers realize more keenly that curtailed production must be the balance wheel of trade, and there is slight prospect of coal being forced on the market in the immediate future. Prices are well maintained, but show practically no change from last week.

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"The Atlantic seaboard soft coal trade is just now very quiet. But few orders are coming forward, and but few are in the hands of shippers. This state of things is not unexpected, as every one looks for a lull at this time of the year. Another month will see things brightening and orders coming in.

"The far East is taking very little coal, and is a little more quiet than any other consuming territory, orders from there being in the nature of a surprise.

"Sound trade is a little more active, but runs by fits and starts, with a number of orders on one day and the next day none. New York harbor trade is fairly active, though a little quieter than during the two preceding weeks. All rail trade is slightly reduced in volume, though there is still a fair amount of business."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Dealings for the first time on the Stock Exchange in Mergenthaler Linotype Company shares.

Report that the surplus of the Pullman Palace Car Company will be distributed among stockholders in the way of an extra dividend. No official confirmation of statement.

Statement of People's Gas Company of Chicago showing earnings equal to 6.14 per cent. on capital stock.

Election of Walter H. Edgerly of Boston to membership on the Stock Exchange.

Meeting this afternoon in the Stock Exchange of parties interested in Union Pacific old contracts.

New York Central new 3½s "when issued" quoted on the curb at 96¼.

Reported shipment to Europe of a large block of Atchison adjustment 4s, representing a market value of $1,000,000.

Letter from President Gould of Manhattan Elevated to Rapid Transit Commissioners expressing willingness of representatives of company to confer with Commissioners on the question of extending and improving the elevated roads.

Sale of Adams Express stock at 180, as against 167 on Wednesday.

Further advance of 20 points in price of Standard Oil stock in outside market.

Application of Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to Stock Exchange for the listing of $6,000,000 3½ per cent. general mortgage bonds.

Harmony among Western roads using Ogden Gateway to the Pacific Coast.

Increase of $900,000 in value of imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with previous week. Increase of $600,000 in amount marketed.

Statement that Secretary Gage will recommend to Congress the appropriation of $3,000,000 for the building of a new Custom House in this city.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

No formal offer by Union Pacific Reorganization Committee for Kansas Pacific property, except original bid of $2,500,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	209	211
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	107	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80½	81¾
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	100	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	113	135
Columbus (Ohio) stock	43	45
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2⅜	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	10	13
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	178	181
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16½	17½
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	95	97
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	76
Union Ferry	95	99
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	79	80
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	87	89
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	90
Lafayette Gas Company stock	82	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Valley 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	57	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	34	34½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	96½	97
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104¼	104¾
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102¾	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	75	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	325	350
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	100	102
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	41	44
St. Joseph, (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	145	148
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	160	167
Standard Gas, New York 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	20	22
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	83	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103	103⅝

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	54	64
Glucose common	42¾	43¼
Glucose, preferred, ex dividend	96½	97
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	52	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	93
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116¼
Malt common	24½	25
Malt preferred, ex dividend	76	76½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6½	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	62	80
Standard Oil Trust	439	441
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	167	169
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat Co.	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't pd.	1¼	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	83½	84
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in February showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$2,423
Denver & Rio Grande	26,800
International & Great Northern	1,053
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	41,579
Kansas City Suburban Belt	2,286
Ohio River	972
Wabash	24,574

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Transfer books of the Adams Express Company will be closed from 2 P. M., Feb. 11, to the morning of March 2.

The following dividends will be paid: 1½ per cent., quarterly, to stockholders of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, 175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, Feb. 15, and 1 per cent. out of net earnings on preferred stock of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company, Feb. 15.

August Belmont, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, announces that he has sold to Messrs. Vermilye & Co. $12,500,000 collateral trust twenty-five year 4 per cent. gold bonds of his company, the proceeds to be used to retire the $7,070,000 consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds of the company, maturing April 1, 1898, and to reimburse the Treasury for the cost of the Paducah and Memphis Division and improvements upon it, and for other properties acquired. The saving of interest on the funding of the 7 per cent. bonds alone is placed at $212,100.

A gain in assets, a gain in the amount of insurance written, a gain in surplus, and an increase in volume of business is shown by the thirty-eighth annual statement of the Washington Life Insurance Company, just published. A healthy and well-balanced expansion is indicated in all the lines that contribute strength and vigorous growth. The sums paid to the policy holders of this company in 1897 amount to $1,524,871.61, of which $412,966 was paid in dividends and surrender values. The assets on the 1st of January showed an increase by the business of last year in the sum of $582,847.12 to $14,526,299, of which United States bonds, municipal bonds of New York, first mortgage loans in New York City property, real estate and loans to policy holders secured by an ample reserve, comprise 86 per cent. of the resources of the Washington Life Insurance Company.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
220. BROADWAY NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,500,000.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Acts as Executor, Guardian and Administrator
Sells Foreign Exchange and Letters of Credit.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
OFFICERS.
JOHN E BORNE, President.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER, CHAS. C. DICKINSON, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN, Secretary.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Asst. Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES.
Henry O. Havemeyer, Roswell P. Flower, Lowell M. Palmer, John E. Borne, Richard Delafield, Daniel O'Day, Percival Kibbe, Frank Curtiss, Vernon H. Brown, Seth M. Milliken, Cord Meyer, Perry Belmont, Wm. T. Wardwell, Chas. C. Dickinson, Henry N. Whitney, Theo. W. Myers, L. C. Dessar, Geo. Warren Smith, John S. Dickerson, Geo. W. Quintard, W. Seward Webb.

TO PROMOTERS AND OTHERS.
The FREE POSTAGE COMPANY, Lippincott Building, Philadelphia, offers superior opportunities for the organization of local companies in the cities and towns of the United States to operate its system, which furnishes free postage to the people and supplies the best advertising medium ever invented. It is operated through the medium of a slot machine placed in all classes of retail stores. Small capital required and returns large. Men of intelligence, character, and acquaintance can secure territory on convenient terms. For full particulars call or address,
H. B. MAHN, General Manager.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES" a specialty.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY 5% FIRST MORTGAGE, EXTENSION & COLLATERAL BONDS.
5% DEBENTURE BONDS.

In connection with the proposed issue of new General Mortgage 4 per cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, R. R. Cable, Esq., President of that Company, makes the following statement in a letter to us, dated January 22d, 1898:

"We have entered into an agreement with you for the sale of about $52,000,000 of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. 90-YEAR GOLD BONDS, to be issued for the purpose of retiring:
$40,

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.
(OF CHICAGO.)

54 WALL ST., NEW YORK, FEB. 1, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will close, in New York, February 15th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and reopen February 28th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

H. W. OLCOTT, Asst. Secretary.

St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Co.

32 Nassau Street, New York, Feb. 2d, 1898.

A dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office, on and after March 1st, 1898. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Monday, February 7th, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1898.

F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

Adams Express Company.

Treasurer's Office, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1898.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Feb. 11, 1898, to the morning of March 2, 1898. W. L. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of THE PENNSYLVANIA KNITTING MILLS OF READING, to elect a Board of Directors, make by-laws, and transact any other business which may lawfully be done by the said stockholders in general meeting will be held on the second day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at 81-83 Franklin Street, New York City.

Dated, Feb. 10, 1898.

MAX H. ARNING,
BERNHARD RETTBERG,
L. F. LINKART,
HENRY STERGER,
CARL GIER,
Corporators.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of THE GREATER NEW YORK HOSIERY COMPANY to elect a Board of Directors, make by-laws, and transact any other business which may lawfully be done by the said stockholders in general meeting will be held on the second day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at 81-83 Franklin Street, New York City.

Dated, Feb. 10, 1898.

MAX H. ARNING,
BERNHARD RETTBERG,
L. F. LINKART,
HENRY STERGER,
CARL GIER,
Corporators.

Southern Railway Company.

Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving the action heretofore taken, and of fully authorizing such further action as hereafter may be taken, by the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company for the acquisition of the whole or any part of the Road of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and sale of the bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for properties, securities, or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgagees or pledges to secure such bonds.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY,
New York City, Feb. 3, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1898, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 17 to 23, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 132 Nassau St.
New York, February 9, 1898.

NOTICE.—An election of Trustees of the First Class, and for three Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday, February 16th, 1898. The polls will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 noon.

DARWIN R. JAMES, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS,
Albany, January 22, 1898.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Friday, the 18th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

Three million two hundred and thirty thousand dollars

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1913.

These bonds are exempt from taxation pursuant to Chapter 80, Laws of 1897.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and such proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for one per cent. of the amount of the bonds bid for.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Co. in the City of New York, to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund" of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1898.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan from the first day of January, 1898, will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed, plainly endorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,150	Am. Sug. Refs	139	139¾	138¾	139¼
1,100	Am. Tobacco	90	90¼	90¼	91¾
500	A., T. & S. F. pf.	31¾	32¼	31¾	32⅛
40	Bay State Gas	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
2,500	Brook. R. T.	39¾	41¾	39¾	41¼
6,550	C., C., C. & St. L.	101⅜	102¾	101⅜	102¾
5,930	Chi., M. & St. P.	95¾	96¼	95⅜	96⅜
140	C., St. P., M. & O.	77	77¾	77	77⅝
1,670	C., R. I. & P.	92	93	92	92
240	Cent. of N. J.	95¾	95¾	95⅜	95⅝
710	Chi. & N. Northw.	128	129	128	130⅛
20	Ches. & Ohio	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
30	Erie 1st pf.	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¾
1,430	Gen. Electric	38	38⅞	37⅝	38⅝
1,450	Louis. & Nash.	59¾	60	59⅜	60
12,690	Manhattan	116	117⅜	114¾	117⅛
1,530	Mo. Pacific	33⅝	34⅛	32⅝	34⅛
20	M., K. & T. pf.	38¾	38⅞	38¾	38¾
50	Met. Street	162⅝	162⅝	162⅝	162⅝
5,590	N. Y. Central	116⅜	117⅜	115⅝	117⅛
910	North. Pac. pf.	66¾	67¾	66½	67¾
970	Pennsylvania	119¼	119¾	119¼	119⅝
1,640	People's Gas	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	97⅝
100	Reading	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅝
790	Southern Ry. pf.	32⅜	33¼	32½	32⅝
120	Tenn. C. & I.	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25⅜
3,380	Union Pac.	34	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛
880	Union Pac. pf.	61¾	62⅛	61½	62
400	West. Union	91½	92½	91¼	92½

62,450

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$22,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	64¾	64¾	64	64
35,000	Ches. & O. 5s	115¾	115¾	115½	115½
18,000	M., K. & T. 2d	64½	64½	64	64
14,000	St. L. Southw. 1st	76¼	76¼	76	76
5,000	Texas Pac. 2d	33	33	33	33

$62,000

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,-906,317, against $2,025,767 last week and $3,-185,910 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,747,042, against $2,146,950 last week, and $3,187,513 in the same week of last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Feb. 10, 1898.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
187	...	25	Adams Express	180	180	180	180	...
20	20⅝	350	American Cotton Oil	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	− ⅛
75½	76¾	5	American Cotton Oil pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	...
122	125	227	American Express	120	120	120	120	...
8⅝	8⅞	605	American Spirits Mfg.	8⅝	8⅞	8¼	8¼	...
138¼	139½	11,000	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138⅞	139⅝	138⅝	139½	+1
113	113¼	290	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112¾	113	112¾	113	+1½
91⅛	91⅝	16,338	American Tobacco	89¼	91⅝	89¼	91¼	+1⅝
14½	15	100	Ann Arbor	14¾	14¾	14⅜	14¾	− ⅛
39½	39⅝	633	Ann Arbor pf.	39	39⅛	38⅝	39½	+ ⅛
13⅜	13½	565	At., T. & S. F.	13¼	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
32½	32¼	7,969	At., T. & S. F. pf.	31¾	32⅛	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	17½	600	Baltimore & Ohio	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
7	7½	108	B. & O. Southw. pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	...
3¾	4	420	Bay State Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
41⅜	41¼	28,784	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39¼	41⅝	39	41¼	+2
4	5	100	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd.	4½	4½	4½	4½	− ½
56¼	56⅝	1,650	Canada Southern	56	56¾	55⅞	56½	+ ⅜
88½	88¾	400	Canadian Pacific	88½	88⅞	88⅞	88½	+ ⅛
24½	24¼	2,853	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅝	24⅛	23⅜	24⅛	+ ⅛
102⅜	102⅞	38,630	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	101⅝	102⅞	101⅝	102⅝	+1
110¼	111⅛	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	110½	110¼	110¼	110½	+ ½
13¼	13⅜	2,950	Chicago Great Western	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
32	32½	610	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	32½	32⅝	31¼	32⅝	...
96⅜	96½	18,004	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	95⅞	96½	95¼	96½	+1
147	147⅜	244	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	147½	147½	147⅜	147½	...
130⅛	130¼	7,580	Chicago & Northw.	129	130⅝	129	130¼	+1⅝
92⅞	93	4,968	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	92½	93	92	93	+1⅛
8⅝	8⅞	424	Chi. Term. Trans.	8½	8½	8½	8½	− ⅛
29⅝	30	585	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30½	30½	29⅞	30	− ⅛
36¼	36¾	700	C., C., C. & St. L.	36⅝	36⅞	36	36¾	+ ⅛
16⅜	16⅝	3,150	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	16½	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
50	50¼	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	7½	925	Col. & H. C., all in. pd.	7	7½	7	7¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	8,170	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	7	8¼	7	8	+1
25½	27	1,800	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	25	27½	25	26	+2¼
183¾	189¼	6,785	Consolidated Gas	189	191	188¾	189	...
33¼	34¾	300	Consolidated Ice	34	34½	34	34½	+ ⅝
156¼	158	57	Del., Lack. & West.	158¼	158¼	158¼	158¼	...
52¼	52½	1,752	Denver & R. G. pf.	52	52¼	51⅞	52¼	+ ⅛
59	60	200	Detroit Gas	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+ ⅛
133¼	135	25	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	135	135	135	135	...
109½	112	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	110	110	110	110	−1
16	16¼	1,200	Erie	15⅜	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
42⅝	42¾	5,472	Erie 1st pf.	41⅞	42⅝	41⅞	42⅝	+ ⅛
13½	14½	100	Flint & P. M.	14	14	14	14	...
...	...	100	Ft. W. & D. C.	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21¾	− ⅜
38½	38¾	2,940	General Electric	38¼	38⅞	38¾	38¾	+1⅛
92	98	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	+ ½
...	...	2,060	Hawaiian Sugar	34½	35	34½	34⅞	− ⅛
43	...	10	Homestake	45	45	45	45	...
106	106½	1,370	Illinois Central	105¾	106¼	105¾	106	...
52⅜	55¼	100	Illinois Steel Co.	55	55	55	55	...
9	9½	200	Iowa Central	9¼	9½	9	9	− ⅛
33	33½	200	Iowa Central pf.	32¾	33	32¾	32	− ⅛
24¼	24¾	1,700	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	23⅞	24½	23	24½	+1½
43¼	44	320	Laclede Gas	44	44	43½	43½	− ⅛
17⅜	18	100	Lake Erie & Western.	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅛
74	74½	240	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ⅛
192	192⅜	2,477	Lake Shore	191½	192⅜	191	192½	+ ⅛
49	52	900	Long Island	49⅜	50	49¼	49½	+ ⅛
59⅞	60¼	9,950	Louisville & Nashville.	59	60	58⅞	60	+1¼
117⅜	117⅝	24,480	Manhattan Con	115¼	117⅞	114⅞	117⅜	+ ⅛
144	...	500	Mergenthaler Linotype	143½	145	143½	145	...
164⅞	165	13,055	Metropolitan St. Ry.	162	165	162	165	+3¾
...	1	200	Mexican National ctfs.	1	1	1	1	− ⅛
114	114¼	1,580	Michigan Central	113⅜	114¼	113⅜	114¼	+ ¾
26	27	100	Minn. & St. Louis	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
86	87	45	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼	...
63¼	65	308	Minnesota Iron	65	65	64	64	...
13½	13⅝	130	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13½	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
39¼	39½	1,440	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	38¾	39⅝	38¾	39⅝	+ ⅛
33⅞	33⅞	3,620	Missouri Pacific	33⅛	34	32¾	34	+1⅛
172	175	10	Morris & Essex	172	172	172	172	...
35¼	36½	135	National Lead Co.	35	35	35	35	...
108½	110	277	National Lead Co. pf.	109	109¼	109	109½	+ ⅝
18	19	100	National Linseed Oil.	18	18	18	18	...
8	8½	320	National Starch	8¾	9	8¾	9	...
75	83	12	National Starch 1st pf.	75	75	75	75	...
95⅞	96	625	New Jersey Central.	95⅝	96	95⅝	96	+ ¼
118⅝	118½	38,551	New York Central	116¾	118⅝	116½	118½	+ ¼
15	15⅛	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	15	15	15	15	...
38¾	39	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	− ½
14⅜	14⅞	450	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	14¾	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+ ½
37	37½	4,234	N. Y., Sus. W. pf.	35½	37⅝	35½	37⅝	+1⅝
16½	17	100	Norfolk & Western.	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
55¼	55⅝	7,750	Norfolk & West. pf.	54⅝	55⅝	54	55⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	5⅞	165	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
27	27⅛	4,064	Northern Pacific	26⅜	27⅛	26⅜	27	+ ⅛
67¼	67¼	9,100	Northern Pac., ex div.	66⅞	67¼	66½	67¼	+ ⅜
3⅜	3⅝	50	Ontario Mining	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	...
17⅜	18	1,000	Ontario & Western	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	+ ⅛
51½	52	655	Ore. R. & Nav.	51	51	51	51	...
70	71½	95	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	70½	70	70	70	−1½
24½	25	700	Oregon Short Line	24¾	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
31¾	32	2,210	Pacific Mail	31⅜	32	31½	32	+ ¼
119⅜	119⅞	2,455	Pennsylvania R. R.	119	119¾	119	119⅝	+ ⅛
98	98⅛	5,190	People's Gas, Chicago.	97¾	98⅛	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
43½	44	200	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	44	44	43⅞	43⅞	−1
183½	188⅝	5,542	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	184	188¼	184	188½	+5
21⅜	22¼	960	Reading	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
51⅜	52	2,902	Reading 1st pf.	51⅝	52⅛	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅛
27¾	28¼	1,035	Reading 2d pf.	27⅜	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
23½	24½	200	Rio Grande Western.	24	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
60½	61½	562	Rio Grande West. pf.	60¼	61	60¼	61	+1½
8½	8⅝	4,450	St. J. & G. I.	8	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ¾
55	55½	2,170	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	54⅝	56	54⅝	55¼	+1¼
22¼	22½	2,060	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	21	22⅜	21	22⅜	+1½
7⅛	7¼	60	St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	...
57⅜	58	270	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	57¼	57⅝	57¼	57⅝	− ⅛
27⅜	27½	850	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	27¼	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
10	10	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10	10	10	10	...
135	140	20	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	135	135	135	135	...
78½	78½	5,115	St. Paul & Omaha.	76¾	78¼	76¾	78¼	+1½
20	20½	250	Southern Pacific	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
9¾	9⅞	4,950	Southern Railway	9¼	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅛
32¾	32½	7,845	Southern Railway pf.	32¾	32⅝	32	32½	+ ⅝
3⅞	4	100	Standard R. & T.	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
25⅝	25⅞	1,710	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	25¼	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	850	Texas Pacific	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
181	182	1,625	Third Avenue	180	183¾	180	182½	+2
43	47	2	Toledo & Ohio Central.	15	15	15	15	...
46	47	2	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	40	40	40	40	...
34	34⅛	11,250	U. P., all in. pd.	33¾	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	...
61⅞	62	23,132	Union Pacific pf.	61⅜	62¼	61½	62	+ ½
8¾	9	100	U. P., D. & G.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
42	44	20	United States Express.	44	44	44	44	...
7	7⅜	700	United States Leather.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	...
66⅜	66½	1,725	U. S. Leather pf.	65⅝	66⅜	65⅝	66⅜	+ ⅝
17¾	18¼	1,270	United States Rubber.	17⅜	18⅜	17⅝	18¼	+ ¼
70	70½	2,872	U. S. Rubber pf.	69½	70½	69½	70½	+2¼
7	7½	100	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	19	920	Wabash pf.	18¾	18¾	18½	18⅝	− ⅛
116	120	35	Wells-Fargo Express.	115	116	115	116	...
...	100¼	200	West Chicago Street.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
92⅝	92⅞	4,238	Western Union Tel.	91¼	92¾	91¼	92⅝	+1½
2¾	3⅛	1,700	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	3	3	2¾	2⅞	− ⅛
12¾	13¾	210	W. & L.E. pf., $1 as. pd.	13	13	13	13	− ⅛
Sales.....		412,107						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotation s for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	100	...
4s, r., 1907	113⅜	113⅝
4s, c., 1907	114½	115
4s, r., 1925	128½	128⅞
4s, c., 1925	128¾	128⅞
5s, r., 1904	113¾	114
5s, c., 1904	113⅜	114
Currency 6s, 1899	104	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¾	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103⅜	...
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118½	...
Alb. & Sus	182	...
Am. Coal	120	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	...	25
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	21¾	22
Am. T. & C.	92	93½
Am. Tobacco pf.	115	120
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108
B'klyn Union Gas.	121½	123½
Buff., R. & P.	29	30½
Buff., R. & P. pf., x d.	63	66¾
Capital Traction	70	77
Central Pacific	14	14½
Chi. & Alton, x d.	164	...
Chi. & Alton pf.	...	172
Chi. & E. Ill.	59¼	60½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	33	35
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23¼	24¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	9¼	10
Chi. & N. W. pf.	171	...
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	85
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	...
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	2½
Col. F. & I. pf.	70	78
Com. Cable	185	...
Consol. Coal	40	...
Consol. Ice pf.	87	91
Del. & Hudson	112¼	113
Den. & R. G.	13½	14
D. M. & Ft. D.	14½	15
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100
Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	7
Eighth Avenue	325	...
Erie 2d pf.	21	21½
Ev. & T. H.	24	26
Ev. & T. H. pf.	42	45
Flint & P. M. pf.	40	41
Gt. North. pf.	153	158
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Ill. Cent. l. l.	93	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	...	25
Joliet & Chicago	160	...
Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½
Keokuk & D. M.	4½	6½
Keok. & D. M. pf.	18	20
Keokuk & West.	32	34
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	91	93
Manhattan Beach	5	7
Md. Coal pf.	45	55
Mexican Central	5⅜	6⅜
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	56	57
Minn., St. P. & S. M.	7	...
Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	17	...
Mobile & Ohio	31½	32½
Nat. St. 2d pf.	25	40
New Cent. C.	8	8½
N. Y. & N. H.	194	196
N. Y., C. & St. L.	74	76
1st pf.	55	66
N. Y. & T. Land.	63½	68
Norfolk So.	5	6
Ohio Southern.	...	...
Oregon Imp., 5th in. paid	28½	29½
Penn. Coal	350	...
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1½
Peo. & Eastern.	5	7
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	68	69½
Pt. Ft. W. & C.	171	...
Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Rens. & Sar.	182	...
Rome, W. & O.	120¼	122
St. L. S. W.	4¼	4½
St. P. & Duluth	23	25
St. P. & Dul. pf.	80	88
St. P. & O. pf.	148	155
Sil. bullion certfs.	56½	57½
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Tol. & O. C. pf.	43	47
Twin City R. T.	19	20
West. Union Beef.	8	9
Wis. Central	2	2½
Wis. Central pf.	2	6½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Diamond Match touched 142⅛ to-day and closed at 142. Strawboard was lower, opening at 33¼ and closing at 32½. West Chicago was still below par, selling around 99⅝@99¾; its consolidated fives reached 95 to-day, from an opening ⅛ lower. National Biscuit common opened at 25⅛, sold at 25½, and dropped to 25, closing at 25¼. The preferred opened at 82¾, dropped to 82, and closed at 82½.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard Co.	32¼
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	62
Chicago Brewing and Malting Co.	7⅞
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	30¼
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	32½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	50¾
Chicago City Railway	244
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	142¼
Lake Street Elevated	19½
International Packing Co.	18½
International Packing Co. pf.	41
United Gas Imp.	8½
Electric Storage	24
Electric Storage pf.	26½
Am. R. E. L.	5
Welsbach	34¼
Marsden	7⅞
Choctaw	10¼
Choctaw pf.	31½
Reading G. 4s	86½
Elect. & P. 4s	86
Cons. T., Pitts.	18¾
Cons. T., Pitts. pf.	47⅞

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Bulls controlled the market to-day, and prices generally advanced. United States Gas led with a rise of over 4 points, to 113⅛. It subsequently reacted to 112½, at which last sales were made. The movement was simply evidence of renewed confidence in the belief that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania will decide that the lease of the Philadelphia Gas Works is valid. The Pennsylvania Heat, Light and Power shares were conspicuously strong, especially the preferred, which made a new high record—57⅝. Philadelphia Traction at 85½ and Electric and People's 4s at 86¼ are also new top figures. Union Traction reflected good support, passing 16. New York was a large buyer, taking fully 5,000 shares. Western New York and Pennsylvania advanced to 3⅞—the highest in years. The Choctaws were firmer, but Lehigh Valley was heavy. Marsden also weakened, but Fairmount Park Transportation rose 4 points, to 40. There were no further developments in Meropolitan.

The local market closed firm at these figures:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	24	25
Nor. Pac. t. c.	27	27¼
Nor. Pac. pf.	67½	67⅝
Pennsylvania	59¾	59⅞
Reading t. c.	10⅞	11
Reading 1st pf.	25 15-16	26 1-16
Reading 2d pf.	13⅞	14
St. Paul	98¼	98⅜
W. N. Y. & P.	3⅝	4
Met. Ry.	163½	165
Philadelphia Traction	85¼	85¼
Baltimore Cons.	23¾	24
Union Traction	16⅛	16¼
Penn. H., L. & P.	22	22½
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	57½	57⅝
United Gas Imp.	112¼

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Sales by Brokers—Another Day of Lively Bidding in the Auction Room.

Jesse C. Bennett has sold, for Andrew J. Kirwin, Jr., the plot on the west side of the Boulevard, 69 feet south of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 33 by 100.

John P. Kirwan has sold, for Zachariah Jacques and John A. Mooney, a plot of twenty lots, beginning at the northeast corner of Twelfth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street and extending easterly along the latter.

John C. Umberfield has sold, for about $65,000, the four-story dwelling, with extension, 9 West Eighty-sixth Street, 23 by 61 by 100.8, one of a row just completed.

Smith & Stewart, brokers in the transaction, confirmed yesterday the report that Oliver H. P. Belmont has purchased the lot on Fifth Avenue, 27 feet south of Seventy-seventh Street.

A Riverside Drive rumor, which could not be positively confirmed, had it that W. W. & T. M. Hall had sold their plot at the southeast corner of Eighty-ninth Street and the Drive, 116.4 by 101.3 by 148.5 by 100.8.

George Eichler has sold, to Bergen Brothers, for $33,000, the six-story tenement 334 East Ninth Street, 25 by 100.

The Sidney S. Harris estate has sold, through Francis T. Underhill, to Louis Lese and Morris Goldstein, the plot, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11.

James Kyle & Sons have sold, for L. B. Rosenberg, the three four-story flats 339 to 343 East Thirty-seventh Street, 75 by 100.

William Laue has sold to Charles Ottman, for $40,000, the six-story brick tenement 295 and 297 Second Street, southwest corner of Sheriff Street, extending through to 404 East Houston Street, 44 by 58.1 by 40 by 52.11.

Joanna W. Balkan has sold to John B. Doerr the three-story dwelling 119 East Twenty-fourth Street, 28 by 65 by 100.

George D. Bogert has traded with R. H. Handley the plot, 100.11 by 95, southwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, for the three-story brick tenement, with stores, 132 Tenth Avenue, 22.4 by 70.

Yesterday was another lively day at 111 Broadway. Auctioneer Harnett had four parcels of moderate value to sell by executors' orders, and for each there was plenty of competition, the four being knocked down to bona fide purchasers. The buyers and prices were: To James Cumming, ham. for $80,400, the two five-story brick double tenements 126 to 132 Clinton Place, near Sixth Avenue, 58.10 by 113 and irregular; also, to F. Finck, for $19,700, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 136 East Nineteenth Street, 23.6½ by 92; also, to S. W. Swords, for $24,250, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 125 East Thirty-sixth Street, 14 by 98.9; also, to George W. Dougherty, for $7,475, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 69 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

Peter F. Meyer sold, in foreclosure, to John J. Duffy, for $3,775, the three-story brick tenement 531 West Thirtieth Street, 31 by 31.6; also, in foreclosure, to Morris Franklin, for $975, the plot northeast corner of Prospect Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 50 by 100.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to Kate Soles, for $7,325, the three-story frame tenement 1,691 Park Avenue, 24.10 by 80; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Max Borck, for $24,000, the six-story brick tenement, with stores, 47 Leroy Street, 24.10 by 90.7 by 25 by 91.4.

H. C. Mapes & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to C. Herrmann, for $2,500, the two-story frame dwelling, with stable, Cottage Grove Avenue, east side, 95.5 feet south of Guerlain Place, 75 by 100.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, at executor's sale, to David Schwartz, for $11,100, the three-story brick and two-and-a-half story frame buildings 16 Thompson Street, 21.9 by 95.6.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Cowle, referee, 36 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 385 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,188.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, 1,352 to 1,358 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100.11 by 100, four five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,466; subject to another mortgage for $40,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, runs east to Harlem River by the plot, 100.11 by 95, southwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, for the three-story brick tenement, with stores, 132 Tenth Avenue, 22.4 by 70.

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To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

WINTER RESORTS.

Why Go South?

SAVE RAILROAD FARES.
SAVE FATIGUE.

THE LAKEWOOD,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazzas, one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors. Purest drinking water from our Artesian well, seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

Address, T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

THOMASVILLE, GA.

PINEY WOODS HOTEL
WM. E. DAVIES, Proprietor.
HARVEY S. DENISON, Superintendent.

NOW OPEN.

GOOD ROADS—GOLF LINKS—QUAIL SHOOTING.

New York Office: F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Ave.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.
The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.
J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R., leaving Desbrosses and Cortlandt St. Ferries at 1:40 P. M.

GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.

The purest of water from our own artesian well 840 feet deep, used for all purposes throughout the house.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE ISLESWORTH,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Ample Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
Atlantic City, N. J.,
Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator.
J. D. PEASE.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor.
T. K. GOULD.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Special Spring Rates.
F. ALSFELT.

EXCURSIONS.

WINTER RESORTS.

Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including **Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico,** and **ALL POINTS SOUTH.**

FLORIDA. Personal Escort, visiting the chief resorts, leaves New York **Feb. 18.** Programmes, time tables, etc., free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

WASHINGTON Three-day trip by Royal Blue Line, leaves New York Feb. 17.
Including Hotel and Traveling Expenses, **$14.50**
Programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 AND 1,225 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

INSTRUCTION.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn.
Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

The New York School of Oratory
and for the cure of STAMMERING,
1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S RADIO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,278 Broadway, 33d St., City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

BOARDERS WANTED.

371 LEXINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished large rooms, with board, for gentlemen in finely appointed house; private American family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

35TH ST., 30 WEST.—A handsomely furnished second floor in private house, for one or two gentlemen.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A man with $15,000 to take one-half interest in a new Ale and Porter brewery. A man that could act as manager preferred. J. B. FORD, Wilkesbarre, Penn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ATTEND MISS JESSIE FOWLER'S TALK TONIGHT, "The Practical Use of Phrenology," 27 East 21st St., 8:15 sharp. Regular meeting of the New York Branch of Theosophical Society. Free.

DRY GOODS.

TO-DAY, MEDICINE DAY!
Listerine, 49c.; Lubert's Violets, 29c.; Pond's Extract, 19c.; Lubert's incomparable cologne, 19c.; annual sale of underwear marked down below cost. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent, intelligent young girl as chambermaid; understands plain sewing; willing to assist with children or waiting; best personal references. 164 East 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; no washing; city reference. 188 West 33d St., parlor floor.

Cooks.

COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two sisters together; one as good cook and laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understand their duties; excellent reference. 402 West 52d St., grocery store.

COOK.—By a Frenchman in private family; city or country; best reference; moderate wages. Thourot, 312 West 27th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent cook; no objection to the country; city references. 1,690 4th Av., fancy store.

COOK.—By competent and reliable cook who can take charge of kitchen. Can be seen at 240 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in private family; best reference. 341 East 22d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; willing to do alterations, plain sewing, mending; go out by the day. Stammer, 209 West 13th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined young German as nursery governess to children. N. H., 133 East 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper in a widower's family only; best reference. Refinement, Box 324, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by the day; personal city references. M. C., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly competent laundress; private family; best city and country reference. 232 East 39th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By day or week; first-class shirt, cuff, collar ironer. Mrs. Nelson, 820 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of infant or young children; five years' city references; city preferred. R., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By respectable woman as nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; personal references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent nurse to invalid; certificate; excellent references. 360 West 19th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman who perfectly understands her work; excellent reference; small family. 147 East 81st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or otherwise; thoroughly understands his duties; excellent references. J. P., Box 22, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Swede in private family; good references. C. H., 152 East 28th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; reference from three of the best families in New York; living on account of death. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Farmer; married; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's place; farm stock, garden, lawns, greenhouses, graperies; twenty years' references from three last places. R., Box 51, 1,242 Broadway.

Grooms.

GROOM, &c.—By a young Englishman, 19, as groom or helper in gentleman's stable; good driver; reference. J. C., 628 East 17th St.

Miscellaneous.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—By draughtsman; eight years' experience in bridge and structural iron work; open for engagement. C. W., Box 283, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF MONROE.—MICHAEL DOYLE, plaintiff, vs. E. C. PRITCHARD and JOHN DOE, whose real names are to plaintiff unknown, it being intended to describe thereby the persons doing business at Springdale, Arkansas, under the firm name of E. C. Pritchard and Company, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in the County of Monroe.
Dated the 13th day of January, 1898.
ADLER & ADLER,
Plaintiff's Att'ys.
Office and Post Office address, 1,006-1,010 Granite Building, Rochester, N. Y.

To E. C. Pritchard and John Doe, whose real names are to plaintiff unknown, it being intended to describe thereby the persons doing business at Springdale, Arkansas, under the firm name of E. C. Pritchard and Company. The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable William E. Werner, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the fifth day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of Monroe County at Rochester, New York.

ADLER & ADLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
1,006-1,010 Granite Building,
f11-law6wF Rochester, New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF MONROE.—MICHAEL DOYLE, plaintiff, vs. BROGDON and BRYAN, whose full names are to plaintiff unknown, it being intended to describe thereby the persons doing business at Springdale, Arkansas, under the firm name of Brogdon and Bryan, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in the County of Monroe.
Dated January 18th, 1898.
ADLER & ADLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office and Office Address, 1,006-1,010 Granite Building, Rochester, New York.

To Brogdon and Bryan, whose full names are to plaintiff unknown, it being intended to describe thereby the persons doing business at Springdale, Arkansas, under the firm name of Brogdon and Bryan.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable William E. Werner, Justice of the Supreme Court in the State of New York, dated the twenty-fifth day of January, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of Monroe County, at Rochester, New York.

ADLER & ADLER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
1,006-1,010 Granite Building,
f11-law6wF Rochester, New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of the NEW YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY for the voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

Willard P. Shaw, having, by an order made in the above-entitled proceeding, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 22d day of September, 1897, been appointed receiver of the said New York Balance Dock Company,

The said Willard P. Shaw, as such receiver, hereby requires all persons indebted to the New York Balance Dock Company to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said receiver at his office, Number 41 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of February, 1898, and to pay the same.

The said Willard P. Shaw, as such receiver, also requires all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said New York Balance Dock Company to deliver the same to him, at his said office on or before the said 28th day of February, 1898.

The said Willard P. Shaw, as such receiver, also requires all the creditors of the said New York Balance Dock Company to deliver their respective accounts and demands to him, at his said office on or before the said 28th day of February, 1898.

The said Willard P. Shaw, as such receiver, also requires all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said New York Balance Dock Company to present the same in writing and in detail to him, at his said office on or before the said 28th day of February, 1898.—Dated February 3d, 1898.

WILLARD P. SHAW,
Receiver of the New York Balance Dock Company.
BERGEN & DYKMAN, Attorneys for Receiver,
189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
f4-law3wF

ROBERTS, DAVID H.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID H. ROBERTS, an adjudged incompetent person, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Annie A. Roberts, as committee of the person and property of said David H. Roberts, an adjudged incompetent person, above named, should not be had.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Supreme Court of the State [L. S.] of New York, in and for the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of said court, this 9th day of February, 1898.

W. SOHMER, Clerk.
HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Committee, 346 Broadway, New York City.
f11-law6wF&mar25

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-law6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix. 44 Pine Street. d10-law6mF

CAMERON, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMERON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Coleman, No. 100 Broadway in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of March, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of September, 1897. ALEXANDER CAMERON, JR., Executor. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executor, No. 100 Broadway, New York City. sept10-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor.
ja21-law6mF

EVANS, MARGARET E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to May Jones Mainwaring, Hattie McLaughlin, Hannah Mainwaring, Emma Walford, Benjamin Bailey, Sarah Ann Woodvine, Eliza Garbett, Thomas Price, Maggie Montrior, William Price, Richard Felton, John Felton, Ellen Payne, Mrs. "Mary" Butler, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, her Christian name being unknown,) the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET E. EVANS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry W. Poor of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 15th day of June, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of the said Margaret E. Evans, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 11th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
PURRINGTON & SHANNON, Attorneys for Executor, 59 Wall Street, New York City.
ja1-law6wF

FOLSOM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID FOLSOM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of his attorneys, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the fourth day of November, 1897. DANIEL W. TOMLINSON, Executor. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New York City.
n5-law6mF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CHARLES MESSERER, Executors. ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-1aw6mF

HAGEL, MINNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINNA HAGEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Joseph Parker, Jr., their attorney, No. 97-103 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the fifth day of August, 1897. OTTO W. HAGEL, CHRISTIAN W. UHLIG, CHARLES J. UHLIG, Executors. JOSEPH PARKER, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 97-103 Cedar Street, New York City. au6-1aw6mF

JETTER, GOTTLIEB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GOTTLIEB JETTER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster, Hotaling & Klenke, 207 East Fifty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, September, 1897.—EDWARD J. JETTER, ANNIE J. JETTER, Executors. FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New York City. s3-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-law6mF

ROBERT, CHRISTOPHER R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JULIA ROBERT, Frederick Robert, Howell W. Robert, Christopher R. Corning, Hanson K. Corning, Sarah C. Calopin, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, JULIA ROBERT of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Christopher R. Robert, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Proponent.
ja21-law6wF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
ja14-law6mF

WARNER, ARLON M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARLON M. WARNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall St., in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. WILLIAM P. CLARK, JOSEPH CONNER, Executors; ELIZABETH WARNER, Executrix. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street. s24-1aw6mF

YORAN, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK YORAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 50 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1897. LILLIE T. YORAN, BENJAMIN F. GERDING, Executors. JAS. B. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Executors, Temple Court, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. o15-law6mF

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale, made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee, Western Division, on the 2d day of March, 1897, in a certain cause in equity, pending in said Court, wherein The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is complainant, and The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company and others are defendants, and pursuant to the mandate of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit filed in said cause in said Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, Western Division, and the order or decree of said last-named Court made and entered in said cause in accordance with such mandate on the 24th day of November, 1897; and pursuant, also, to certain decrees ancillary to said decree of said Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, Western Division, entered on the 2d day of March, 1897—such ancillary decrees having been respectively made and entered on or about the 5th day of April, 1897, in causes pending between said parties in the Circuit Courts of the United States for the following districts, respectively, viz.: the Eastern District of Tennessee, Southern Division; the Northern District of Alabama, Northern Division; and the Northern District of Mississippi, Eastern Division:

I, L. B. McFARLAND, as Special Master in and by said decrees appointed for that purpose, shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the railroad station upon the railroad of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, in the City of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, on Saturday, the 26th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises and property, rights, privileges and franchises described in the said decrees as follows:

All and singular the main line of railroad of the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, extending from the point of commencement thereof, in the City of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, via Corinth, in the State of Mississippi, and Huntsville, in the State of Alabama, to the terminus thereof in Stevenson in the said State of Alabama, connecting there with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, being a distance of two hundred and seventy-two miles, be the same more or less; and also the branch of said railroad, situate in the State of Tennessee, known as the Somerville and Moscow branch, extending from Moscow, on the main line, to Somerville, a distance of about fourteen miles, be the same more or less; and also the branch of said railroad, situate in the State of Alabama, extending from Tuscumbia, on the main line, to Florence, a distance of about five miles, be the same more or less, and including the bridge across the Tennessee River, near Florence; and also the Washington Street Branch, so called, of said railroad, extending from the depot of said main line in the City of Memphis, through Washington Street and Centre Landing to the Mississippi River, and the depot grounds and wharves on said river, and all the rights and privileges of said railroad company in respect of the use of the streets and wharves and levee on the Mississippi River; and, also, all and singular the right of transportation of the passenger cars and freight cars of the said The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company on and over the railroad between Stevenson, in Alabama, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee, which said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877, had or was entitled to, or could then, or since then, claim under or in virtue of the contract of the date of June twenty-third and July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, made between the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and all the rights and privileges whatsoever for or in respect to the use of, or transportation over, the line of railroad between Stevenson and Chattanooga, now belonging to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, which the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company holds or is entitled unto, or could, at the date of execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877—or at any time since then, claim either under or in virtue of the before-mentioned contract of June and July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, or otherwise howsoever, together with all and singular the roadway or track of the aforesaid main line of railroad extending from Memphis to Stevenson, as aforesaid, and of the said several branches respectively, and the superstructure thereof, and all the rights, titles and franchises of the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, and in and to the same and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Subject, however, to a certain statutory lien in the nature of a mortgage, originally created and existing in favor of the State of Tennessee, and mentioned and described in the said mortgage of August 20th, 1877; and also subject to the lien of a certain first mortgage or deed of trust dated May 1st, 1854, executed by said The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company to James Punnett, B. B. Lamar, and Thomas Fearn, as trustees; and also subject to the lien of a certain second mortgage or deed of trust dated January 1st, 1867, made by said The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company to Gustavus L. Masten, George W. Lay and William C. Rehren, as trustees, said first mortgage and said second mortgage having been extended by certain indentures, both dated September 7th, 1880, and being more particularly described in said decrees.

The said property, premises, rights, privileges and franchises will be sold as an entirety, and without an appraisement or right of redemption. Such sale will be made subject to all the terms, conditions, reservations and obligations contained in said several decrees, to which reference is hereby made, including the provision that the purchaser shall, as part consideration, and in addition to the sum bid for such property, take the same and receive the deed therefor upon the express condition that to the extent that the assets or the proceeds of assets in the Receivers' hands shall be insufficient, such purchaser, his successors or assigns, shall pay, satisfy and discharge (a) any unpaid compensation which shall be allowed by the Court to the Receivers; (b) any unpaid indebtedness and obligations or liabilities which shall have been duly contracted or incurred by the Receivers before delivery or possession of the property sold; and (c) also any unpaid indebtedness or liability contracted or incurred by said defendant railroad company in the operation of its railroad, payment whereof was provided for in the order appointing Receivers herein, and which is prior in lien or superior in lien to said consolidated mortgage of August 20th, 1877, except such as shall be paid, and satisfied out of the income of the property in the hands of the Receivers, or out of such other assets upon the Court adjudging the same to be prior in lien or superior in equity to said mortgage, and directing payment thereof; but no obligation is imposed upon or is required to be assumed by the purchaser to pay or discharge either the statutory lien or the first mortgage bonds or the second mortgage bonds of the defendant hereinbefore described, and subject to which such property is to be sold.

Said decrees provide that within thirty days from the confirmation of said sale or sales, or such further time as the Court may allow on application of the purchaser for good cause shown, the purchaser or purchasers of said property shall complete payment of the entire amount bid to the said Special Master; and that on such payment the said purchaser or purchasers shall be entitled to receive a deed of conveyance thereof from the Special Master, and as in said decrees provided, from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, and The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trustee under the said mortgage of August 20th, 1877, and to receive possession of the property so purchased from the parties holding possession of the same, and upon the execution and delivery of such deed the Receivers shall deliver all the premises sold which may be in their possession over to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, including all income, proceeds of income, bills and accounts receivable, cash and other property received by the Receivers in the management or operation of the mortgaged premises embraced in such conveyance, or pertaining thereto; subject, nevertheless, to the conditions in said decree mentioned.

Said decrees further provide that the purchaser shall take the property subject to the performance by him or his successors or assigns of all pending contracts in respect thereof theretofore lawfully made by the Receivers, and that the purchaser, his successors and assigns, shall have the right within ninety days after the completion of the sale and delivery of the deed to elect whether or not to assume or adopt any lease or contract sold with the railroad and other property and franchises, and the purchaser, his successors or assigns, shall not be held to have assumed any of said leases or contracts which he or they shall so elect not to assume.

As directed by the said decrees the Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the premises above described who shall not first deposit with him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance the sum of $50,000 in money, or by certified check upon any National bank or trust company in the City of New York, or $100,000 par value of bonds secured by the said consolidated mortgage of August 20th, 1877. Upon the acceptance of any bid for such property the purchaser shall forthwith deposit with the said Special Master the sum of $50,000 in cash, or by certified check upon such bank or trust company in the City of New York, but any check which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid, will be received on account of the amount so required on the acceptance of his bid. In case any bidder shall fail to make the deposit in said decrees required upon the acceptance of his bid, the Special Master will then and there again offer the property for sale, without further notice or advertisement.

The Special Master will accept no bid for the mortgaged property unless the same shall be at least equal to the sum of $2,500,000. In case such amount above required shall not be bid therefor, the Special Master will adjourn the sale, and will apply to the Court for further instructions. The deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down. The deposit received from the successful bidder will be held and applied on account of the purchase price of the property for which such bid was made.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master, or, after such acceptance, shall fail to comply with any order of the Court relating to payment thereof or the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash or bonds deposited by such purchaser or purchasers as hereinbefore provided will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and will be applied towards the expenses of a re-sale, and towards any good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a price less than that bid at the prior sale. If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which the deposit shall have been made, such deposit will be returned to the bidder.

Upon confirmation of the sale by the Court the purchaser shall make such further payment or payments in cash on account of his bid as the Court from time to time may direct. The purchaser or purchasers shall make good any part of his bid not required to be paid in cash by turning in to be canceled or credited, as provided in said decrees, any bonds or coupons payable out of the proceeds upon distribution thereof; and such purchaser will be credited therefor on account of his bid with such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the purchase price if the whole amount thereof had been paid in cash.

The Court reserves the right to resell the property upon such notice as the Court shall direct in case the purchaser thereof shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the decrees jurisdiction of the cause is retained by the Court, and the Court reserves the right to retake and resell the property in case the purchaser or his successors or assigns shall fail to comply with any order of the Court in respect to the payment of any such prior indebtedness or liabilities within thirty days after service of a copy of such order.

All sums of money received by the Special Master will forthwith be deposited with the designated depository of the Court at Memphis, Tennessee, and all the bonds received by the Special Master will be delivered to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; in each case subject to the order of the Court; and the certificate of said trust company or of the Guaranty Trust Company, of the City of New York, that it holds bonds as therein described subject to the order of the party named, and transferred to the order of said Special Master, will by him be received and accepted in lieu of such bonds as a deposit at the time of sale and on account of payment of the purchase price bid, with like force and effect as though the bonds therein named had been delivered to such Special Master.

For a more detailed statement of the terms and conditions under which said sale will be made reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decrees of said courts.

Dated January 20th, 1898.
L. B. McFARLAND,
Special Master.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON,
22 William Street, New York, N. Y.
ESTES & FENTRESS,
Memphis, Tennessee,
Solicitors for complainant.
ja28-1aw5wF

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
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From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

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CITY OF PEKING.....March 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 2, 1 P. M.

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Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
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EMPRESS OF CHINA..Feb. 28, May 9, July 11
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Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 55 Wall St.

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ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.
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Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville, Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
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DAILY TO NORFOLK.
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W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

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THE MAYOR AND THE BUDGET

He Discusses Finances with a Delegation from Brooklyn and Queens.

THEY WANT A BRIDGE BUILT

He Tells Them the Board of Estimate and Apportionment Did Its Best, and Makes a Surprising Statement About the Total Appropriations.

George W. Palmer, Dr. G. P. Griffin, Thomas W. Marlow, W. P. Jones, and F. W. Kingsland, representing the Seventeenth Ward Board of Trade of Brooklyn and a citizens' association of Long Island City, called upon Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to ask his countenance for the construction of a new bridge over Newtown Creek at Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, and Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. An item of $300,000 for the bridge was included in Commissioner Shea's budget, but was cut out by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Mr. Palmer, who acted as spokesman, explained the need of the bridge and said Brooklyn and Long Island City a year ago agreed to spend $290,000 on the work. Brooklyn had appropriated $112,000, and has sold bonds for that amount, and the cash is now held in trust. Long Island City had done nothing and the people of Brooklyn felt that they should not be discriminated against. They asked the Mayor to recommend to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a reconsideration of the item asked for by Commissioner Shea.

No Discrimination Intended.

The Mayor told the delegation that there was no intention to discriminate against Brooklyn or any other part of the city.

"We have done the best we could," he said, "to fulfill our obligations under the charter, and we propose to stand right up and accept the responsibility for what we have done. We wish to make of the city one harmonious whole. Undoubtedly Brooklyn and Long Island City want bridges. So does New York. New York needs bridges and a concourse and a number of other things that cannot be had. The city cannot undertake to spend more money than it possesses. We have made a budget that may reach $73,000,000, and Brooklyn is allowed $17,000,000, while Richmond and Queens get nearly $5,000,000. We do not intend changing that budget."

Mr. Palmer interjected that the bridge was sadly needed, and that the cost would not exceed $294,000. He said he believed that contracts were signed last December for some of the work and supplies.

"You were Controller of Brooklyn, were you not?" asked the Mayor.

"I was," replied Mr. Palmer.

"Humph!" said the Mayor. There was a few moments' silence and the Mayor continued: "There's where the trouble comes in. We cannot find out anything about the affairs in Brooklyn; what was done, what was doing, or what are the obligations there. We will look into this matter and do the best we can. So far we have found it a difficult task to get any facts about the financial affairs of Brooklyn. There was an appropriation of $800,000 for the indexing of some old books and papers, and the money seems to be all gone, but we can't find out how it was spent."

Mr. Palmer did not defend the finance department, of which he was the head, but reiterated his statement that there were funds in trust for the construction of the bridge, and the people of Brooklyn felt that the money should be expended for the purpose for which it was raised.

The Controller Visited.

The Mayor repeated his promise to examine into the matter, and the delegation left the City Hall and waited upon Controller Coler. They told him the purpose of their visit to the Mayor and the result of their interview. Mr. Coler comforted them with the assurance that there was a trust fund of $180,000 set aside for the construction of the Newtown Creek bridge and that it was more than probable that the bridge would be built.

The estimate of $73,000,000 as the amount of the budget is a little surprising. In the light of the totals appropriated by the various Boards of Estimate in December last. The total then was $68,710,003.71. Of that sum the New York Board appropriated $51,443,643.64, the Brooklyn Board $15,172,118.84, the Borough of Queens $1,646,725.56, and the Borough of Richmond $447,517.67. From the amounts so appropriated there is to be deducted $5,040,900.48, the total of the General Fund, or unexpended balances, and liquor tax license money, turned in by the old City of New York for the reduction of the tax levy.

No matter what may be the budget fixed by the present Board of Estimate, the amount to be raised by taxes this year in the present city cannot be changed. The levy to be made was fixed by the old Board of Estimate. If the new budget exceeds that sum, the excess will be provided for by an issue of revenue bonds, which, under the charter, must be included in next year's tax levy.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL CENSUS.

Total Number of Children Made Public Yesterday.

The police census of the children and schools of Brooklyn was made public yesterday. The principal figures brought out are as follows:

White males between ages of 4 and 8, 123,694; females, 124,259. Ethiopians, 1,224 males, 1,375 females. Mongolians, 6 males, 4 females. Indians, 1 male, 2 females. Total, 250,565 children.

Deaf and dumb between 4 and 18 years of age, 48 males, 95 females; blind, 23 males, 20 females.

The number of persons between 12 and 18 years of age who cannot read or write English, 194 males, 202 females.

The number of pupils in the public schools between the ages of 14 and 16 years are: Males, 67,308; females, 66,291. In other schools, parochial and private, 18,727 males, 18,972 females. The number between 14 and 16 years of age not attending school is placed at 10,234 males and 10,605 females. Children between 4 and 8 years not attending school are 20,637 males, 21,584 females.

A FORTUNATE PLATT MAN.

He Gets the Place of One of Worth's Followers in Brooklyn.

Samuel H. Andrews, chief clerk of the Brooklyn Board of Elections, was notified yesterday by the Police Board of his dismissal, to date from Feb. 1, 1898. Mr. Andrews is a Republican and one of the oldest clerks in the city's employ. He was appointed to the Board of Elections in 1873, and was widely known throughout the State as an authority on election laws.

Mr. Andrews will be succeeded by John K. Neal, who is also a Republican. He is a Platt man and is Secretary of the Kings County Committee. Mr. Andrews is a follower of Mr. Worth.

A Tall Police Squad in Brooklyn.

Chief McCullagh within a week will establish in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, a squad of big policemen for the dangerous crossings. The force will be similar to that in New York, known as the Broadway Squad. Deputy Chief Mackellar has been asked to report to the Chief all the dangerous crossings on Fulton Street requiring policemen all day. All the six-footers of Brooklyn will meet in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory to-day, and the new squad will be selected from them. Big policemen are to be placed as well at the bridge entrances.

No Provision for Armories.

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies informed the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday that no provision had been made in the budget for the armories of the city. A meeting of the Armory Board has been called for this afternoon, in the Mayor's office, to consider the matter. The trouble arose over the uncertainty as to the standing of the Commissioner on the Armory Board. The Armory Board will make up an estimate and present it to the board, so that it may be added to the budget.

DR. KELSEY'S REMOVAL.

He Asks the Courts to Put Him Back in the Post-Graduate Medical School.

Argument was heard before Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court yesterday on a motion for a writ of mandamus requiring the reinstatement of Dr. Charles B. Kelsey as Professor of Surgery in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, whence he was removed by the Board of Directors Jan. 27 last. Dr. Kelsey called on the Corporation Counsel last year and told him that the annual report of the institution for 1896 was misleading, because, in stating that free day care had been given to about 40,252 infants in the hospital, for which the city pays 38 cents each, the actual number treated had been exceeded by 10,000. Certain endowment funds, which should have been invested in perpetuity, Dr. Kelsey said, had not been invested, but had been devoted to defraying the expenses of the hospital. On Dec. 27, 1897, Dr. Kelsey was charged with disloyal conduct toward the hospital, and a month later he was discharged.

Counsel for Dr. Kelsey, in his argument yesterday, said that these charges were never heard, but when brought before the Board of Directors were sent back to the Faculty, from which they originated. John E. Parsons, counsel for the hospital authorities, contended that the only question for the court to decide was whether the removal of the complainant was in accordance with the by-laws of the institution. Dr. Kelsey, he said, was removed by a vote of 6 to 1. Justice Pryor said that, if he expressed an opinion at all upon Dr. Kelsey's conduct, he should say that it was commendable, so far as he could judge from the statements made in court. Decision was reserved.

LEGAL NOTES.

TESTAMENTARY POWER OF SALE.—Elias C. Benedict and others, executors of the late Edwin Booth, brought an action to foreclose a mortgage for $16,500 on the premises 64 South Fifth Avenue, made to Mr. Booth by George T. Arnoux. The property had been deeded to Arnoux by the executors of William Campbell, under a power of sale given by the testator's will, but the power given did not include a power to mortgage. An agent of Mr. Booth, holding in his own right a judgment against the Campbell estate which he was interested in having paid, and having in his hands moneys of Mr. Booth for investment, arranged with Campbell's executors that they should deed land of the estate to Arnoux, a third party, for the purpose of having it mortgaged by him to Mr. Booth, and thus obtain money and turn it over to the executors for the benefit of the estate and of the agent. The arrangement was carried out, Mr. Booth having no actual knowledge of such arrangement. The trial court directed the usual judgment of foreclosure and sale, but this decision was reversed by the First Appellate Division both upon law and facts, and final judgment was directed for the defendants. The latter tribunal has now been reversed by the Court of Appeals, which holds that the principal, Mr. Booth, was not constructively chargeable with the agent's knowledge, even if the arrangement constituted a scheme to evade the will and render the deed a mortgage; and the principal was not precluded thereby from enforcing the mortgage executed to him by the grantee of the executors' deed, where the latter instrument, as recorded, was upon its face an absolute deed, for a full consideration, and apparently within the power conferred by the will. The Court holds that the power of the Appellate Division to reverse upon the facts, after a trial by the court or a referee, is limited to cases in which the findings are unsupported by testimony or are against the weight of evidence.

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TAXATION OF SAVINGS BANKS.—The Newburg Savings Bank instituted proceedings in the Orange County Supreme Court, by writ of certiorari, to review an assessment of its personal property at $414,849, and Justice Hirshberg has set the assessment aside as being illegal and unauthorized. The Court sustained the contention of the relator, that its surplus fund of $1,176,849 was exempted from taxation by law, holding that the surplus funds of a savings bank belonged in equity to the depositors and, taken together, constitute a debt or obligation due them, just as much as the accumulated interest stipulated to be paid on the deposits. The provisions of Section 3, Subdivision 14, of the tax law of 1896, exempting "the deposits in any bank for savings which are due depositors," were held to operate to exempt from taxation the amount of such surplus funds, as well as the amount credited to depositors in their passbooks.

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ACCIDENT FROM FURIOUS SPEED OF A CAR.—William Walsh, in his suit again the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn, stated in his complaint that while he was driving a dirt cart out of a cellar upon a street, he looked to see if any car was coming, and saw none; but that when he was about on the track, a car approached at a furious rate of speed, to avoid which he immediately turned his horses round, and by reason of their perilous position the horses shied, throwing the wagon against the curb and precipitating him from his seat to the ground. Judgment secured by the plaintiff on the trial was affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, which held, by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that plaintiff's evidence that the car struck the hind wheel of his wagon, that his horses went off of their feet, and hit the forward part of the wheel of the wagon against the curb and threw him off, was competent, within the pleadings, upon the question whether the furious rate of speed of the car, coupled with the attempt of the plaintiff to get out of the way, caused the accident. The Court, in charging that if the plaintiff looked, and there was no car in sight when he drove into the street, he could not be charged with negligence, was proper, there being a distance of sixty-five feet from the place at which he came upon the street to the corner around which the car came.

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ASSIGNMENT BY PARTNERS.—Two partners, Alanson Matteson and Solomon J. Childs, executed a general assignment of all their "copartnership and individual estate, real and personal," in trust, to pay the debts of the firm and to return any surplus to the assignors. The instrument contained no provision for the payment of the individual debts of the partners. In an action against them by Henry L. Wheeler, as surviving administrator of Gilderoy Lord, a judgment creditor, to set aside the assignment as fraudulent, the Third Appellate Division, reversing the judgment below in favor of defendants, held, by Justice Landon, that the assignment was void as to the individual creditors of the partners, not only as to the partners' individual property, but as to the firm property also. The court held that, while a partner may apply his individual property to the payment of the firm debts, he must, if he undertakes to do so by a general assignment, respect the statute limiting preferences, and must especially avoid giving himself or his firm a preference over either class of creditors.

A BURGLAR SHOT IN THE HAND.

Lively Chase Through East Side Streets in the Early Morning.

During a fusillade of bullets sent after a gang of fleeing burglars by a force of detectives from the Eldridge Street Police Station at Lewis and Broome Streets early yesterday morning Jacob Levy, twenty-seven years old, of 87 Allen Street, one of the burglars, was shot in the hand. He was captured, as were also two other members of the gang. One of the men escaped. The other two burglars captured are Morris Levy, thirty-two years old, of 233 Broome Street, and Jacob Schwartz, twenty-seven years old, of 121 Orchard Street.

Detectives Carroll, Gallagher, and Lalligan saw an express wagon at Broome and Lewis Streets at 6 o'clock. The Levys were in it and two men were walking near it. In the wagon were two large cases. The detectives called to the men to stop, and all began to run. Morris Levy was caught within a few yards of the wagon. The other three refused to stop, and the detectives opened fire on them. After a hot chase and much shooting Galligan caught Schwartz. Levy darted into a hallway, and just as he was clambering over a back-yard fence a revolver shot fractured a finger and he tumbled to the ground and was caught. The wagon was found to contain 200 suits of cheap clothing and fifteen rolls of woolen cloth. Most of the goods had been taken from a store at Division and Forsyth Streets, and from Ruben & Finkelstein, a Canal Street house The police believe that the wagon and horse were also stolen. The men were taken to court and were remanded.

CONFERENCE ON CHARITIES

The Local Committee of One Hundred Getting Ready to Receive the Delegates.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE CHAIRMAN

A Meeting Held at the Chamber of Commerce — Distinguished Guests to be Invited — Objects and Scope of the Conference.

There was a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, in Nassau Street, yesterday afternoon, of the local committee of 100 which has been appointed for the purpose of arranging for the National Conference of Charities and Correction, which is to be held in this city from May 18 to 24. The committee was appointed by William R. Stewart, President of the conference. About one-half of the committee was present.

Those at the meeting were Joseph H. Choate, W. R. Stewart, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, ex-Mayor William L. Strong, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, George L. Rives, Alexander E. Orr, George Foster Peabody, B. Aymar Sands, William C. Schermerhorn, Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman, W. Watts Sherman, Dr. Stephen Smith, Lispenard Stewart, George G. Wheelock, Robert W. De Forest, Carl H. De Silver, William E. Dodge, James E. Dougherty, Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, James R. Floyd, Theodore Kane Gibbs, John Greenough, Abram S. Hewitt, Robert J. Hoguet, Henry E. Howland, Myer S. Isaacs, Augustus D. Juilliard, John W. Keller, John S. Kennedy, Edward H. Kidder, Loomis L. Langdon, Woodbury G. Langdon, Charlton T. Lewis, Edward H. Litchfield, George Macculloch Miller, Mornay Williams, Andrew C. Zabriskie, Stephen Baker, and Frederick Bronson.

Opening the Meeting.

W. R. Stewart nominated Alexander E. Orr for temporary Chairman. He was elected, and then Mr. Stewart explained the object of the gathering, saying, besides other things:

The National Conference of Charities and Correction had its origin in this city twenty-five years ago. Twenty persons, mainly members of State Boards of Charities, representing four States, were the nucleus of an organization, which has steadily grown in membership and influence until it now takes rank as one of the leading National agencies for the consideration of sociological problems. As the conference was organized here, it seemed appropriate that the twenty-fifth anniversary should be held here. Much of the preliminary work of preparing for the conference has already been done. Carnegie Hall has been secured for the opening session of the conference on the evening of May 18. The hall of the Young Men's Christian Association has been engaged for the scientific or business sessions of the conference. The services of Walter S. Ufford have been secured as local Secretary, and quarters established in the United Charities Building, where Room 215 has been courteously placed at the disposition of the committee by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The Officers Chosen.

William E. Dodge nominated Joseph H. Choate for Chairman in a short complimentary speech. Mr. Choate was elected. Justice Joseph F. Daly was chosen Vice Chairman, and Jacob H. Schiff Treasurer. It was voted to invite President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, Gov. Black, Mayor Van Wyck, Archbishop Corrigan, and Bishop Potter to be present at and address the opening session of the conference, and Mr. Isaacs and ex-Mayors Hewitt and Strong were appointed as a committee to give them their invitations. Chairman Choate will appoint an Executive Committee, which will have charge of the conference and the entertainment of delegates, who will come from all parts of the United States and Canada.

The first conference was a meeting simply of members and officers of State Boards of Charities. The conference has now become an important and influential gathering of people interested in the various subjects that may be grouped under the comprehensive title of charity. The present constituency of the conference includes many diverse elements, who find interest and profit in exchange of opinions and experiences because of their common interest in relieving distress and improving the condition of the poor.

Many Superintendents of institutions and executive officers of charitable societies are among the active members of the conference and participate in its discussions. The conference has indirectly contributed to raising the standard of paid service in charitable enterprises, and has had much to do with rendering such work attractive to young men and women who have been trained in colleges and universities. For practical work the conference is to be divided into some ten different sections, which hold separate meetings for the discussion of topics in which they are particularly interested. For each section there is a standing committee, the Chairman of which is charged with the preparation of its programme. The standing committees of the conference of 1898 are designated as follows: On Abuse of Medical Charities, Immigration and Inter-State Migration, Insanity, Laws of Settlement and the Right to Public Relief, Municipal and County Charities, (including public outdoor relief,) Organization of Charity, Politics in Charitable and Penal Institutions, The Duty of the State to Delinquent Children, The Duty of the State to Dependent Children, and The Prevention of Feeblemindedness, from a Legal and Moral Standpoint.

Recent sessions of the conference have been held as follows: Toronto, 1897; Grand Rapids, 1896; New Haven, 1895; Nashville, 1894; Chicago, 1893, and Denver, 1892.

MISS IDA M. PLACE BURIED.

The Father Unable to Attend His Murdered Daughter's Funeral.

The funeral of Ida Mildred Place, the young woman who, it is alleged, was murdered by her step-mother, Mrs. Martha Place, was held yesterday at her home, 598 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Only the immediate relatives of the young woman were permitted to attend. The services were those of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. J. E. Adam officiated. The burial was at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

William W. Place, father of the dead girl, is still confined to St. Mary's Hospital. The doctors did not think it advisable for him to attend the funeral.

Some excitement was caused among the crowd that gathered about the house when Edward Scheidecker of 514 Livingston Avenue was refused admittance to the house. He said that he had been engaged to Miss Place. One of Mr. Place's brothers told him he could not attend the funeral, and he went home.

Mrs. Place's trunk was taken to Brooklyn Wednesday night, and is now at the Ralph Avenue police station.

THE WRONG RED-HAIRED MAN.

John Martin Not Convicted of Stealing a Skirt.

The fact came to light yesterday at the trial of John Martin of 407 West Forty-ninth Street, charged with grand larceny, before Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, that the story a clairvoyant had told to the complainant had been the chief cause of the defendant's arrest.

Martin, who is a painter, was doing some work at the home of Mrs. Mary Vincent, at 288 Spring Street, on Dec. 16 last. She discovered that on that day some one had stolen her forty-dollar satin skirt and a bed sheet. She visited a clairvoyant, whom she asked who had committed the theft.

The clairvoyant, after long and profound meditation, and after securing a fee of $1, announced that the thief was a red-haired man.

With this valuable information Mrs. Vincent returned to her home, where, on considering the matter, she remembered that the painter who had been working at her house had red hair. Not only did the color of his hair agree with the clairvoyant's statement, but a man named Colin James said he had seen Mrs. Vincent's skirt hanging on a line in the rear of Martin's home.

Martin's wife, who was called as a witness in her husband's behalf yesterday, showed to the satisfaction of the jury that the skirt James said he had seen on the line was her own. It took the jury about ten minutes to decide that, although the clairvoyant might have been correct in the assumption that the thief was a red-haired man, his name was not John Martin, although there was no question raised about the color of Martin's hair.

"It is a very just verdict," said the Judge, "and the defendant should never have been arrested."

THE FOURTH AVENUE LINE.

Electric Cars Will Run to the Bridge by March 1—Big Contracts Let.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway expects to have the electric cars of the Fourth and Madison Avenue line running down to the intersection of Centre Street and Park Row by the first of next month. The tracks equipped with the underground trolley system have practically been completed between Astor Place and Brooklyn Bridge. Two or three complicated connections are now under way—one at the intersection of Fourth Avenue and the Bowery and another at the Grand Street turn.

The completion of these connections will enable the running of the electric cars over the entire line as far south as the bridge. Chief Engineer Pierson has devised a single cross-over switch for the Centre Street terminal, which will permit of a very rapid handling of the cars at that point.

The work of extending this line down to the Post Office will probably not be completed before next Fall. It will involve a complete re-formation of the Third Avenue, Dry Dock, and Fourth Avenue Railroad lines below the Centre Street terminal. The management of the Third Avenue line has consented to co-operate with the Metropolitan people in making these changes, and it is expected that the work will be accomplished through the Summer.

The conversion of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue street railroad lines from horse power to electric power still awaits the settlement of the litigation over the franchise rights of the leased lines.

In describing the Metropolitan Company's new power house at Ninety-fifth Street and First Avenue some time ago the statement was made by this newspaper that the electrical equipment of that great building would involve an expenditure of nearly a million dollars. Contracts have already been let for about $600,000 worth of this equipment and other contracts are to follow. The completion of this power house and its full equipment will require, it is believed, about a year's time. President Vreeland says that the plant will be installed gradually as the needs of the Metropolitan lines demand. There will ultimately be in the new power house eleven engines of 4,000 nominal horse power each, but with a maximum capacity of 6,000 horse power each. One generator will be connected with each engine, and these generators will be of the three-phase alternating current type and will supply the current at 6,000 volts.

"We have received bids at a certain rate for generators," said Mr. Vreeland, "and, although we have accepted the bids, the number of generators to be ordered is optional with the company."

POLICE STOP TUBE LAYING.

The Tubular Dispatch Company Is Halted on the Bridge and Threatens Arrests for Contempt.

The Tubular Dispatch Company attempted yesterday to begin the laying of its pneumatic pipes over the Brooklyn Bridge, and was stopped by a force of police who acted under the orders of the Counsel to the Corporation.

The company sent a force of twenty-five men, headed by a lawyer from Brooklyn, to this city early in the forenoon. The gang gathered at one of the ticket offices, and one of the men, under orders from the foreman, began to make feeble little pecks on the asphalt pavement with a pickaxe. A bridge policeman ordered him to stop. The company's lawyer protested with some vehemence. The police stolidly awaited the instructions of the representative of the Corporation Counsel, and gave no attention to the lawyer, who finally led his men away, threatening to have all who opposed him arrested for contempt of court.

The company is trying to work under a five-year franchise given it conditionally by the old Bridge Commission, and alleged to have been forfeited, and a twenty years' franchise given by the Commissioners on the last day of Mayor Strong's administration. The present city administration contends that the franchises were illegally granted, and are forbidden by the charter. Justice Maddox decided in favor of the company and the city has appealed. Assistant Corporation Counsel Butts said yesterday afternoon that the appeal acts as a stay on the permission of Justice Maddox to the company to proceed with its work. The company contends that Justice Maddox's decision enjoins the city from interference with it.

W. F. CLARK GOES FREE.

The Alleged Forger Got Information Against Martin Thorn.

William F. Clark, who was arrested on Aug. 25 last on a charge of having obtained money on a forged check, was discharged on his own recognizance by Justice Newburger, in General Sessions, yesterday, at the recommendation of District Attorney Unger.

Clark won notoriety by his connection with the Thorn-Nack murder case. He occupied the cell next to Thorn in the Tombs and secured information for the prosecution. Mr. Olcott, then District Attorney, availed himself of Clark's aid, which was substantial. Clark recently became seriously ill and is now in Bellevue Hospital.

TO IMPEACH MAGISTRATE POOL.

City Marshal Gross Says that He Has Papers Already Drawn Up.

City Marshal Max Gross of 153 Clinton Street was arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the West Side Police Court yesterday, charged with extortion, by Mrs. Annie Henderson, who keeps a store at 446 West Forty-second Street. Last Saturday Gross appeared at Mrs. Henderson's store with an execution for $33, against James Henderson, her husband, and prepared to make a levy. He was confronted by a bill of sale of the store, issued by James Henderson to his wife, dated Jan. 22, while the execution was dated Feb. 5.

A general fight followed, and young Henderson and Gross were arrested, but Gross was discharged by the Sergeant. The execution was settled by payment of the money by Mrs. Henderson, under protest. When young Henderson was examined by Magistrate Pool last Sunday, he was discharged, and a charge of larceny was entered against Gross, who was released on parole, and as he failed to appear Monday, a warrant was issued for his arrest. Magistrate Pool discharged Gross yesterday, and told Mrs. Henderson that her remedy lay in a civil action. Gross made threats to have Magistrate Pool impeached, and said papers had already been drawn up by his lawyer, Louis Levy of 257 Broadway.

BRIDGE CAISSON DAMAGED.

Fire Delays Work on East River Bridge and Causes $3,000 Damage.

A fire yesterday morning in a frame shed at the foot of South Sixth Street, Brooklyn, in which the boilers and engines which operate the work in the air chamber of the south caisson of the new East River Bridge are located has temporarily delayed the work.

Shortly after 2 A. M. Engineer Leonard discovered that the smokestack, which had become overheated, had set fire to the woodwork. He called to the firemen to hurry to the roof with a bucket of water, but the firemen became excited and disappeared. In the meantime Engineer Leonard noticing that the shed was in danger climbed to the roof of the south caisson and by rapping with a hammer on the iron cover of the shaft signalled to the men working in the air chamber of the caisson to come to the surface. All the men reached the roof of the caisson in safety.

Only the roof of the northerly caisson was slightly scorched and blackened. The machinery was not stopped until some lubricators, gauges, and other attachments were burned. The damage by fire amounted to $3,000.

When the fire was over Chief Engineer Stewart stated that the men in the caisson could have worked there for forty-eight hours without danger. The fire will necessitate but a short delay.

The Trial of Peter Barcia.

The trial of Peter Barcia, charged with murder in the first degree, which was to have begun before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, was adjourned because of the disappearance of Samuel W. Jackson, the principal witness for the People, who lives at 8 Prince Street, and has a horse shoeing shop at 88 New Chambers Street. Deputy Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly, who is aiding in the prosecution of the case, learned that Jackson left his home yesterday morning to go to work, but that he did not reach his horse shoeing shop. Stephen J. O'Hare, the prisoner's counsel, said, after court adjourned, that Jackson would be in court to-day.

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Memoirs, Letters, and Reminiscences.

Six New and Important Books—One by Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Another Hugo's Letters; Another by Sir Gavan Duffy; Another Relating to Burns and Beethoven; Another Max Muller's Bright Book.

Authors at Home. XVII.

George W. Cable in Northampton.

Some English Memories.

Tea at Lambeth Palace—Hatfield House, Salisbury's Home—Out of Town in England; Mrs. SHERWOOD'S Reminiscences.

Foreign Literary Letters.

One from London by WILLIAM L. ALDEN—Another from Paris.

Two Noble Surgeons.

William Harvey, Born in 1578; John Hunter, Born in 1718—Their Lives and Achievements.

Books Worth Reading Again. IV.

Anne Ayres's Life and Work of William A. Muhlenberg.

Picture Sales.

The Stewart Collection and Other Sales Since the War—Only Three that Surpassed the Stewart Total.

Boston Letter.

Two Western Novels by Women—The March Atlantic—Boston Art Club Pictures.

St. Valentine's Day.

Antiquity of Its Observance and Poems in Its Honor.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE CHARTER CELEBRATION.

Ex-Judge Pitman Wants to Raise $3,000,000—Mr. Brice Says $1,000,000.

The citizens interested in the movement for a three-day celebration on and after May 4, the anniversary of the passage of the Greater New York Charter, met again yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and formed themselves into a general committee, with a prospective membership of 1,000. President William De H. Washington called the meeting to order. He made a short speech in which he dwelt on the necessity of advertisement. He suggested that the Mayors of the prominent cities of New Mexico, Central America, South America, and of Canada be invited to visit New York. The celebration, he said, would bring at least 350,000 visitors to the city and that would mean an expenditure here of five to ten millions of dollars.

Mr. Washington later announced the completed Executive Committee, also the names of twelve committees to arrange the distinct features of the affair. Richard Parker, Thomas C. Platt, Edward Lauterbach, Clarence Lexow, and Jacob A. Cantor are associated on the Legislative Committee. Mr. Croker, who was at the meeting, is also a member of the Finance Committee.

Civil Justice Stiner said that the matter of finance must be looked to, as the celebration would cost from six to eight hundred thousand dollars. President Washington's Secretary, Col. John J. Garnett, disagreed with the Justice and said the Columbian celebration cost less than $200,000, and that the centennial of 1889 cost only $230,000. For $250,000 a celebration to surpass all others could be had. Stewart M. Brice, son of Calvin Brice and a Tammany member of the Municipal Assembly, said he was in favor of raising a million, that it could be done, and all could have a good time. Ex-Judge Thomas W. Pitman said that mere sordid cost should not be considered. It was a matter of patriotism and civic pride, the kind of civic pride that actuated the Chicago man who referred to Greater New York as the Chicago of the East.

"Let's raise $3,000,000," exclaimed Judge Pitman in a burst of enthusiasm. And there was great applause.

The newly appointed Executive Committee will meet to-day at 4 o'clock at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The General Committee will meet regularly Thursday evenings at 8:30 o'clock at the hotel.

Princeton's New Dormitory.

PRINCETON, Feb. 10.—The Spring term of the university began to-day. The event was celebrated by the opening of Blair Hall, the magnificent new dormitory begun at the time of Princeton's sesquicentennial anniversary in 1896. The building cost $150,000, the sum being contributed by John I. Blair of Blairstown, N. J., one of the Trustees of the university. The rents of the dormitory will yield the university an income of about $7,000 a year from over a hundred students. At the opening to-day every room either was already filled or engaged.

A Place for Arthur M. King.

United States District Attorney Burnett has appointed Arthur M. King, son of the Rev. Dr. James M. King, as one of his assistants. The appointee will have charge of the Law and Equity Department in the Southern District of New York. James R. Ely formerly filled the position.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 SHOE

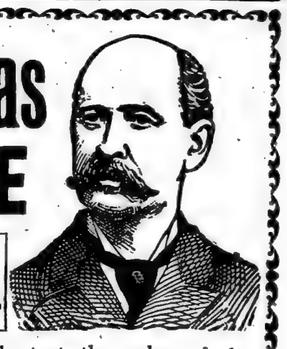

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AMUSEMENTS.

PLEASURE PALACE — CONTINUOUS Performance, 1:30 to 11; 25c., 50c. 58th & 3d Av. JOE HART and CARRIE DE MAR, JAMES THORNTON, LAURA BIGGAR, LEONIDAS' CAT AND DOG CIRCUS, FRANK CUSHMAN, SMITH & FULLER, RIALTA, Alburtus & Bartram, The McDonough Trio; The Fansons, Vanleer & Barton, Bisgar & Dreher; others. Afts., 15c, 25c. Noon-day opening. Lincoln's Birthday. All the stars

PROCTOR'S — High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. Brilliant success of Miss MINNIE SELIGMAN. Supported by a first-class company in GILBERT'S "COMEDY AND TRAGEDY." BERT COOTE AND CO. in "Supper for Two"; GEO. THATCHER and ED MARBLE, Minstrels; MRS. ALICE SHAW and her daughters; LIVING PICTURES. 40 OTHER STARS. BIG BILL! Sat., (Lincoln Birthday.) Open 9:30 A. M.

DALY'S — THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. "Rich with Glee."—Tribune. Wycherly's famous old comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL. MISS ADA REHAN as PEGGY; Previous to which Subtleties of Jealousy. MATINEE TO-MORROW. Next Tuesday: LILLI TSE will be acted with "The Country Girl"

BIJOU, MAY IRWIN — B'way & 30th. Eves. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:15. Impossible to Extend time. LAST 2 WEEKS. AND HER CO. IN THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL.

AMERICAN — 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38 St. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. Opera in English. 7th Successful Week. TO-NIGHT MARTHA ENGLISH. WED. MAT. 2 P.M., 25c. Evenings, 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. SAT. MAT. 2. 25c., 50c. Next week, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PINAFORE

LYCEUM — 4th Ave. & 23d St.... Begins 8:15. Daniel Frohman..... Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat'y. 2. 3d week in New York, 5th month in London. THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE. Tues. Matinée, Princess and the Butterfly.

WALLACK'S — Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Last 2 Nights E. E. RICE'S The Girl from Paris. NEXT WEEK, MR. JOHN DREW in a new comedy, "One Summer's Day." SEAT SALE NOW PROGRESSING.

HARLEM Opera House. — Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Henry Miller "Heartsease." NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT — ANTON FUERST'S MILITARY BAND. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Seat sale opens. Next week, Hoyt's "A Stranger in New York."

KOSTER & BIAL'S, LOTTIE COLLINS—CHARMION — Admission, 50c. Matinée Sat. JULIE MACKEY, REMENYI, AND OTHERS.

KNICKERBOCKER. — B'way, cor. 38th St. WM. H. CRANE — EVGS. 8:30. SAT. MAT. 2:15. In His New Romantic Comedy, A VIRGINIA COURTSHIP

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. MAUDE ADAMS — Matinées Wednesday and Sat. THE LITTLE MINISTER. Evenings, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14 St. & Irving Pl. Souvenirs—100th Performance Feb. 15. "THE WHITE HEATHER." Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinée Saturday. THE BIG HIT. The New Farce, OH! SUSANNAH!

5TH AV. THEATRE, B'WAY & 28TH ST. To-night 8:20 Modjeska AND JOSEPH HAWORTH in Schiller's great play, MARY STUART.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. NAUTCH DANCERS. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 & 8.

MANHATTAN. — BROADWAY & 33D STREET. Wm. A. Brady & F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Props. & Mgrs. WAY DOWN EAST — Matinée To-morrow. Prices 25c. to $1.50.

Herald Sq. Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av. Second Week of the Annual Exhibition of the AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 7½ to 10 P. M. Adm. 25 cents.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. &

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Rain, then fair; winds southerly, becoming northwesterly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,005. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.04½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37½c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed the Indian Appropriation bill with some amendments, including one relating to free homesteads. The House was not in session. The Senate Committee on Appropriations yesterday decided to recommend increases in the Fortifications Appropriation bill that more than double the appropriations made by the House. The increases provide for expenditures on gun and mortar batteries and coast-defense guns of various size.—Page 4.

FOREIGN—John Redmond, in the House of Commons, moved two amendments to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, both touching upon Irish affairs. The general relations between Germany and the United States were discussed in the Reichstag. China has consented to the British demand for a railway from Burmah to Yunnan, and has granted other points to France and Germany. The passenger steamer Marbella was sunk in collision with the British warship Galatea in Hull Roads. Two Russian Nihilists were convicted in London of inciting the assassination of the Czar.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Señor Louis Polo Bernabe has been chosen to succeed Dupuy de Lome as Spanish Minister in Washington. The State Department officials are not inclined to regard the de Lome incident as closed until Gen. Woodford's full report of Thursday's proceedings in Madrid has been received.

Col. Picquart went on the stand in the Zola trial in Paris. He discredited his superior officers who conducted the Dreyfus case in the eyes of the spectators, and showed that he had been persecuted after his honest effort to probe the truth began. There was rioting in the streets of Paris last night.

Page 2.

H. S. Rubens, counsel of the Cuban delegation, characterized as a quibble the explanation that Minister de Lome's resignation was accepted because it reached Madrid before the demand by the United States for his recall.

Page 3.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith, President of the Woman's Relief League of New Jersey, has issued a circular advocating a tax of $10 a head on bachelors in that State, the money to be used for the support of dependent old maids.

In the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for murder at Lattimer an attempt to show that witnesses expect to get money through damage suits was made. Judge Woodward refused to admit testimony as to the kicking of a man who had been shot.

The War Department yesterday made public the advices it had received from Capt. Ray as to the conditions in the Klondike. These reports indicate a serious state of affairs, and that trouble is threatened at several points. One of the reports gives the story of Capt. Ray's encounter with a body of armed men bent on stealing a quantity of provisions. The War Department also made public a report written by E. Hazard Wells, who brought Capt. Ray's advices to Washington.

Both houses of the New York Legislature adjourned yesterday until Monday evening. The Assembly resolution rebuking United States Senator Murphy was received by the Senate, and made a special order for Monday night. Senator White and Assemblyman Bondy, Republicans, of Syracuse, are agitating an amendment to the Raines law providing for cheaper licenses for ale and beer saloons. Gov. Black is said to favor the principle of the proposed amendment, and is considering the expediency of having it introduced as a party measure. Among the bills introduced yesterday were two amending the tax laws with reference to the assessment of personal property and the equalization of assessments.

Page 4.

The long contest over the will of Adrian Martense Suydam, instituted by his niece, Mrs. Cornelia T. McCreary, was decided against the petitioner on Thursday in the Brooklyn Supreme Court.

Seventeen hundred dogs, forming the largest list of entries received in the history of the Westminster Kennel Club, will be exhibited at the annual bench show which opens at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 21.

At a conference yesterday of friends of the Hawaiian annexation treaty; it was decided that as soon as possible a test vote should be secured on the measure in the Senate in order to determine the strength of the annexation sentiment.

Page 5.

John F. Craig, a grain merchant of West Philadelphia, has disappeared, leaving unsecured liabilities estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000.

Reports of contracts for the shipment of large quantities of Leiter wheat from Chicago to the seaboard for export caused a strong and active market in Chicago yesterday.

N. J. Rose, landscape gardener of the Park Department, made a report to the Commissioners yesterday, in which he complained of the condition of the parks and recommended many changes.

Miss Anna Gordon, secretary of Miss Frances Willard, said yesterday that the campaign organized by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to prevent the use of liquors by students at Yale will probably be extended to every college in the country.

Page 7.

Dr. L. L. Seaman gave a reception in honor of Mme. Modjeska, which was attended by more than 600 people.

District Attorney Gardiner and others discussed "Lessons in Patriotism from Our Country's History," at the meeting of the Patria Club last night.

The Arion Society held its twenty-second annual ball in Madison Square Garden, and an elaborate spectacular procession was watched by a large crowd.

Page 10.

Eight short-term prisoners escaped from the Onondaga County Penitentiary, in Syracuse, Thursday night.

Counsel for the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday applied in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for a rehearing on the bond stipulation question, asking that the stipulation be removed or the size of the bond reduced.

Page 11.

A man who registered as James Hart of New York, but who is supposed to have been Dr. Joseph C. Condict of New Brunswick, N. J., committed suicide at the Merchants' Hotel in Albany.

Page 12.

Thomas J. Holahan, proprietor of "Old Tom's," a famous and ancient chop house in Thames Street, died yesterday.

Edward O'Shea, accused by Warden Fallon of laxity as Night Deputy Warden of the Tombs, admitted at his trial yesterday that on Dec. 17 he drank whisky offered to him by Edward J. Ratcliffe.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the Second Department, yesterday granted a new trial of J. Carleton Ward's suit against the Up-Town Association, based on the blackballing of Henry Siegel.

Edith Lockley, wife of Joseph Lockley, the defaulting clerk of the American Estates Association, was arrested, and the books of the association, which were in some trunks in her possession, were recovered. The woman was then released. Lockley's books were found to be all right.

At the trial of Peter Barcia, charged with murder, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, a large crowd of Italians were kept from the room upon the statement of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre that they were armed and were plotting the death of some of the witnesses.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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FIERCE FLAMES DOWN TOWN

Nassau Chambers Building Burned Out and Much Damage Done to Near-by Structures.

FIREMEN HAVE A HARD FIGHT

All the Engines and Men Below Fifty-ninth Street Called to the Place—Big Crowds on Hand.

In a seven-story brick building surrounded by modern "sky-scrapers" a fire broke out last evening that resulted in great damage to property in the block bounded by Nassau, Ann, William, and Beekman Streets. Huge volumes of flame shot up to a great height above the tallest buildings in the neighborhood, and sparks and flaming cinders, carried westward by the wind, threatened for nearly two hours to cause one of the worst fires that the city has known in many years. At first the firemen made no headway in their efforts to check the stubborn blaze, and a simultaneous call was turned in half an hour after the first alarm, which brought every fire company south of Fifty-ninth Street.

An immense crowd gathered and blocked the streets in all directions. Park Row was black with people, who surged against the police lines until they threatened to break through upon the firemen. The police held the crowd back from the cross streets, and none of the spectators could get within sight of the building where the fire centred.

A storm of sparks and cinders fell upon the heads of the crowd, and many persons were burned about their hands and faces. This cloud of sparks was swept across Broadway and beyond the Astor House. The flaming cinders fell upon the roofs of many buildings, and started slight fires, even as far as Barclay Street.

Where the Fire Started.

The building where the fire started was the Nassau Chambers, at 114 Nassau Street and 45 Ann Street. It was an old-fashioned structure, built in the form of a "T," and running around the buildings at Ann and Nassau Streets. The building was completely destroyed. The flames spread to the new Syndicate Building, which runs from Park Row through to Ann Street. There it did slight damage. It jumped across several lower buildings in Nassau Street to the upper floors of the fifteen-story annex of the Vanderbilt Building, at Nassau and Beekman Streets. From the Ann Street wing of the Nassau Chambers it crept into the store of Maduro Brothers & Co., tailors, at 43 Ann Street, and into the Ward Electric Supply and Construction Company's place, at 41 Ann Street. The building in which these two stores were situated is four stories in height, and stands at Ann and Nassau Streets. The two stores were gutted, and the building was considerably damaged on its second story.

The fire was discovered by Philip Heinz of 539 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, who saw flames in the Herald Cycle Company's store in the basement of the Nassau Street wing of the building. Policeman Hughes of the Oak Street Station turned in an alarm, and the flames made such headway that he sent in a second alarm before the firemen arrived.

Quick Spread of the Flames.

So swiftly did the flames spread from floor to floor that several people who were in the building had to run for their lives. Some of them ran to the roof, and from there to the roof of an adjoining building. A stout scrubwoman, Mrs. Jennie Mulligan, appeared on the fire escape on the fourth floor and screamed to the crowd below in Nassau Street, "I'm going to jump! I'm going to jump!"

"Don't jump!" the crowd yelled back at her. "Stay where you are or you'll be killed."

"I can't," screamed the woman. "I'm being suffocated. I'm going to jump."

She hesitated on the platform long enough for Policeman McDonald of the Oak Street Station to climb up and rescue her.

Five women employed in the building appeared in the Nassau Street windows on the third floor, and screamed for help, leaning far out of the window, and threatening to leap on the heads of the people below.

Again the crowd yelled: "Don't jump! Don't jump, or you'll be killed."

Several firemen, among them Edward Greene of Truck No. 10, raised ladders to the windows where they were and carried them down to the street.

Mr. Weinberg's Experience.

J. Lewis Weinberg, a lawyer living at 241 East Broadway, was in his office when the fire started. In describing his escape, he said: "I was closing my safe, when I heard a shriek from some woman on a floor above. I hurried to my door and called out, 'What's the matter?' 'There's a fire in the building,' said the woman, and I ran back and shut my safe, and then rushed out into the hall. I ran up stairs, and then turned and went down to the fifth floor again. There the janitor yelled at me: 'Come up to the roof, quick!' So I ran up stairs again. On the sixth floor a man rushed up to me and said: 'Tell me how to get out. Tell me how to get out.' He acted as if he were almost overcome with fright. I told him to come with me, and we ran up the stairs together.

"On the roof there were five women and the janitor. The smoke was beginning to pour up to us, and we knew we couldn't stay there long. Finally we climbed up to the roof of the corner building, which was about six feet higher than the other roof. We tried to open the scuttle and go below, but it was locked, and we couldn't budge it. Then we got a broomstick, and tried to break it open. That was no use, either. All the time the smoke was getting thicker and thicker around us, so that we were almost suffocated, and we knew we would have to get away pretty soon. We couldn't stand on the Nassau Street side of the roof at all, so we all crouched as far over on the Ann Street edge as we could. The smoke was not quite so dense there. I leaned over and shouted down into the street for help. At last a boy heard us, and he called somebody else. Then, after a wait that seemed to us hours, some men came up through the building and let us out."

The Janitor's Coolness.

John Smyth, the janitor of the building, his wife, and two other women, Mrs. Tierney and Mrs. Stack, were at work on the fourth floor when the fire was discovered. Mrs. Tierney and Mrs. Stack ran to the roof of 45 Ann Street, and from there crossed to the roof of 47, where they descended to the street. Mrs. Smyth got out on a fire-escape on the Ann Street side, and was helped down by a fireman. Then the other three women gathered together in the street and cried out that the janitor must have been lost. A party of firemen dashed into the hall, which was dense with smoke, to see if they could find Smyth, and they discovered him coming down in the elevator in the very thick of the smoke and flames. There was a peaceful look on his face, and the exciting scenes around him did not seem to weigh greatly on his mind.

"I guess," he said, "that this elevator's made its last trip."

Smyth and his wife lived in the building, and they lost all their household goods. The thing that troubles the janitor chiefly was the loss of his pet cat and canary.

Firemen Overcome and Hurt.

Soon after the fire started a black cloud of smoke burst from the basement in Nassau Street, and four firemen were overcome by it and were carried away. Lieut. Edward Fagan of Engine 12 of William Street was in the basement at this time, and in climbing out of the window had his hands severely cut by glass. The outburst of smoke was followed immediately by a loud explosion which shook the entire building. Then flames began to burst from all the lower windows.

The fire burned big holes in the rear of W. F. Murray's stationery store, at 116 Nassau Street, and E. Boitel's cigar store, at No. 118. The fire caught on the scaffold of the new Syndicate Building, and damaged the building a little. Sparks set fire to a matting on a fire escape of the Astor House, and caused considerable excitement in the hotel. The Temple Court Building, in Beekman Street, had a narrow escape. Firemen were on its roof for two hours fighting the flames away.

Two stores in Barclay Street caught fire from the flying cinders, and were slightly damaged. The large Ann Street window of Cohen & Co., tailors, was destroyed by the bursting of a hose, and a large display of goods was badly damaged by water.

Inspector Cross was within two blocks of Ann and Nassau Streets when the fire broke out, and he at once called every policeman in every station south of Fourteenth Street who was not on duty. This took the entire reserve force of twelve precincts. Acting Capt. Lindeman of the Oak Street Station was in command of 100 policemen in all. There were thirty-five fire engines and 300 firemen on hand.

Occupants of the Nassau Chambers.

The Nassau Chambers Building, beginning one number from the corner of Ann Street, runs north in Nassau Street 75 feet, including Nos. 110, 112, 114, and 116 Nassau Street. It runs eastward 125 feet, and has a frontage of 50 feet in Ann Street, including 43 and 45. Its northern wing abuts on the Vanderbilt Building.

The lower floors of the building were occupied as follows: The first floor of 110 and 112 Nassau Street were occupied by Boitel's cigar store, Maduro Brothers & Co., furnishings. The ground floor of 114 Nassau Street was occupied by the Derby Desk Company, while William Murray, stationer, occupied the first floor of No. 116. The basement of 114 and 116 was occupied by the Herald Cycle Company, which also used a portion of the sub-cellar, in the other part of which were stored the records of the United States Internal Revenue Office.

The establishments of the Derby Desk Company and Maduro Brothers & Co. extended through the building on the ground floor and opened out at 45 and 43 Ann Street, respectively. In the basement of the building at 43 Ann Street was the Wesley Manufacturing Company, makers of rubber stamps. The upper floors of the building were taken up with offices of various kinds, there being 180 tenants in all.

The heaviest losers are the United States Internal Revenue offices, Frederick T. Camp, architect; Howard J. Forker, Harburger & Harburger, attorneys; Alfred L. Simonson, broker; United States Printing Company, Daniel P. Ingraham, John Hayes, Johnson & Bailey, brokers, and P. J. Hanway. Scores of other offices were completely destroyed by the fire, and all of the remaining were partially burned out and flooded with water.

Ex-Gov. Morton Owner.

The Nassau Chambers was owned by ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton. It was built by John Pettit, who exchanged it for other property. He then made a deal by which it came back into his possession. It finally came into ex-Gov. Morton's possession by an exchange which Pettit made with him. Ex-Gov. Morton is also a stockholder in the Syndicate Building.

On March 17, four years ago, the mysterious murder of Martha Fuller, a stenographer, occurred in the Nassau Chambers. She was found dead in the office where she was employed, and her murderer was never found.

John Smyth, the janitor and engineer of the building, was positive that the fire started in the Nassau Street end of the building in that part of the sub-cellar occupied by the Herald Cycle Company.

"I came down through the building on the Ann Street side," said he, "at 7 o'clock, giving instructions to the scrub women, and when I reached the street I was told that there was a fire on the Nassau Street end of the building. I ran around there, and was met by a volume of smoke coming out of the doorway at 114 Nassau Street.

"I rushed through to the elevator and ascended to the seventh floor, giving the alarm as I passed each floor, telling every one to run for the roof. On the seventh floor I met my wife and seven other women and men, and directed them to the scuttle at the roof. I then bound a handkerchief about my mouth and descended to the ground floor to direct the firemen how to get at the seat of the flames in the basement. There is a wooden door leading from the elevator shaft into the cellar, and I told the firemen to go down with me in the elevator and get a hose through that door.

"They refused to go, however, until the Chief came. I knew that would be too late, for by that time the fire had eaten its way back to the rear of the building, and, breaking through into the airshafts, leaped upward to the very top. I ran around to 47 Ann Street, and, running to the top of the building, opened the scuttle and allowed my wife and the people with her to escape to the street. Everything I own is burned, and my loss is only partially covered by insurance."

The building at Nassau and Ann Streets, which was surrounded by the Nassau Chambers, is owned by the F. Heinsoth estate, of which Herman Suesens and others are Trustees. A three years' mortgage for $50,000 to the Actors' Fund of America on the building was recorded yesterday.

At 9 o'clock the firemen had the flames well under control. It was not until long after midnight that the fire was practically extinguished.

The building was heavily insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

Estimates of Losses.

The total loss sustained by fire and water could not possibly be estimated with any degree of accuracy last night, owing to the fact that the individual losses covered such a wide area and diversity of interests.

There was such a flood of water poured into the burning buildings that the basements in almost the entire block are flooded with water. Buildings in every direction were broken into in order to lead hose through them, and in many of these buildings the bursting of hose flooded the stock, doing great damage. Brands from the main fire ignited buildings at some distance away, and did more or less damage.

Members of the insurance patrol were going through the damaged buildings up to a late hour endeavoring to form an estimate of the loss, but the work will not be completed before to-day. Scores of legal and other offices were destroyed, and these may have contained papers of great value. The following is a rough estimate of the damage:

The Nassau and Chambers Building, $50,000; Vanderbilt Building, $20,000; Bennett Building, $200; Syndicate Building, $200; Derby Desk Company, $25,000; Maduro Brothers & Co., $20,000; Eisenchiel, the hatter, $5,000; Cohen & Co., $500; Wesley Manufacturing Company, $2,000; William Murray, the stationer, $5,000; A. G. Spalding & Brother, $10,000; Boitee cigar store, $1,000; Henry Miller's book store, $2,000; loss to tenants on upper floors of Nassau Chambers Building, $100,000; loss to tenants in Vanderbilt Building, $25,000; losses to other buildings and tenants, $225,000, making a total of $490,900.

FLAMES IN A "SKYSCRAPER."

How the Vanderbilt Building Annex Withstood the Fierce Onslaughts of the Fire.

The effects of a fire in a "skyscraper" have been anxiously and scientifically discussed by practical and eminent firemen and architects. The fire last night in Nassau and Ann Streets gave the first opportunity there has been in New York for study of an actual outside fire working on a "sky-scraper" in the most dangerous acre in the city, according to the repeated declarations of Chief Bonner.

The "sky-scraper" in question is one of those the Chief has had most fears of. It is the Vanderbilt Building. Eight stories front in Nassau Street, with an annex some fifty feet back rising to fifteen stories and forty feet wide, two rows of offices, each sixteen feet wide, opening on a hallway six feet wide on each story.

The building lacks some of the modern improvements. The outer ledges of the windows are wood. The fire did not give the most severe possible test, as it was 150 feet from the south wall.

Twenty minutes after the flames burst from the roofs of the Nassau Chambers, in Nassau and Ann Streets, the window ledges and frames of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh stories of the Vanderbilt Building began to throw out little jets of flame. That was a little after 7 o'clock. It was 8 o'clock before the firemen got into the burning floors of the Vanderbilt building.

The first thing a reporter noticed was that the elevators were not running. The man in charge of them said it would be a quarter of an hour before steam to carry them could be got up. The firemen started up the steps with the bunches of hose. At the sixth story they fell exhausted. Three reporters and one surviving fireman carried the load up the other three stories.

On the ninth floor a group of firemen were standing under charge of a Battalion Chief, sheltering themselves behind the angle of the wall at the head of the stairs. The fire had by this time broken through the windows, and tossing, curling masses of flame filled the four offices in the southwestern corner of the annex. As the firemen connected the butt of the rear section of the hose with the building water pipe and started in toward the fire the heavy frescoed cornice over the office at the southwest corner dropped with a crash. The man with the nozzle simply looked up and looked down. The thirty or forty pounds of falling weight had not missed the front of his helmet three inches.

"Walk up to it, men!" the Chief shouted, and in the men walked.

Putting the fire out there was a matter of five minutes. The reporter who was watching the behavior of the "sky-scraper" walked up stairs. On the tenth floor the glass panels of the doors of the three offices nearest the corners were so hot that they burned the hand. On the eleventh floor the panels were nearly as hot. On the twelfth they were only warm. In four or five minutes the panels of the tenth story quivered and shivered with a jingle and crash on the tiled floors of the hallway. The fire burst through these openings in an instant, caught the wood cornices in the halls, and swept along eastward fiercely.

Working on Different Floors.

In a few minutes a new squad of firemen were on that floor. In ten minutes more, additional hose having arrived, another squad was on the eleventh floor, beating in the doors with axes. The smoke by that time was so thick that the men were gasping for breath.

On the twelfth floor the Battalion Chief asked that the man in charge of the building be told to give more pressure. While a man was making his way down the slippery steps and over lines of hose to carry this message, the firemen waited and caught breath as they could. Three floors below them the fire seemed to be sweeping right across and through the annex. Looking from one of the north windows it appeared that the men were standing on an oven with fire below them and above them.

Yet the walls did not warp. The kalsomining fell from the ceilings, the wood casings of the floors were burned to the tiles beneath. Desks, shelving, cornices, and window ledges and sashes were destroyed. The structure itself did not show the slightest sign of injury. Not a drop of the torrents of water poured from the floor above leaked to the floor below; the flame never broke through the ceiling. In fact on the tenth floor, the fire was pretty well burned out before water was put on it. The woodwork had been consumed and the structure of the building was left intact.

The reporter, who was on the eleventh floor when the fire burst through the office doors into the hallway, walked to the last office on that hallway and back to the head of the steps to prove to his own satisfaction that anybody in the most remote office there could have gained the stairway safely.

Studying the progress and work of the fire carefully, he could not see how there could be loss of life in any part of the modern "sky-scrapers," unless elevators were stopped and wooden handrails along the stairs were burning. Even in those circumstances a person with wetted cotton or woolen clothing and a cool head could have descended from the top story of the Vanderbilt Building without a fireman or a foot of hose in sight. The fire had practically unrestricted play on three stories for an hour. It was doing its worst on one of them for half an hour and on another for twenty minutes. Not a wall or ceiling gave way.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE UP TOWN.

Atalanta Casino and Polo Club Building and Park View Hotel Adjoining Destroyed.

The Atalanta Casino and Polo Club Building, at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, were destroyed by fire last night. There were several narrow escapes, but nobody was hurt.

The building fronted 200 feet on Eighth Avenue and ran back 300 feet on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. It was three stories high, and was wood all through. Being directly opposite the entrance to Manhattan Field, a favorite resort for sporting men and the scene of many sporting incidents and events, it was known not only throughout this city, but in every part of the country. It was owned and managed by Major George W. Sauer.

The front part was the Casino, including a huge barroom and dancing pavilion. The polo club arena, with dressing rooms, &c., was in the rear. The second floor was occupied by guest chambers, and there was a roof garden on the third floor, which was the top one.

The fire started at 6:50 P. M. on the second floor, near the front, where Major Sauer and his family had apartments. The owner and his daughters, Mrs. Dobbs of Bridgeport and Miss Gertie Sauer, were dressing in their rooms for the Arion ball. Nobody knows how the fire originated. Major Sauer and his manager, John Riehm, smelt smoke, and rushing into a rear room saw a curtain ablaze. Mr. Riehm tore it down, severely burning his hand as he did so. At the same moment, however, a great tongue of flame burst from a closet close by, and in an instant the place was ablaze.

The women, leaving their ball dresses and jewelry, fled screaming down the stairs, and Policeman Noonan of the Thirty-second Precinct, who was patrolling his post in front of the building, promptly turned in an alarm. The firemen responded quickly and soon had five streams of water playing, but the great building, built of seasoned wood and with draughts through it in all directions, burned furiously.

There was a great light, and all that part of Harlem was illuminated. Enormous mobs of people gathered in all the streets near by and along the viaduct, the asphalt on which was melted into a sticky mass. The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Station of the elevated railroad caught fire, and the steps on the corner nearest the Casino were burned away. People who came down town from the scene brought all kinds of wild reports of a general conflagration and explosions and losses of life.

The Casino, the Polo Club, and the Manhattan Park, belonging to Charles Kessell, Jr., and the Park View Hotel, "Troy's," on Eighth Avenue, south of the Sauer buildings, were destroyed. A large flat building at 1,715 Eighth Avenue was seriously damaged. Several tenants lost their furniture, but all of them, so far as can be learned, had insurance.

The loss is between $75,000 and $100,000. Major Sauer estimates his loss on building and stock at between $50,000 and $60,000. He has insurance amounting to $40,000.

Mrs. Sauer, wife of the proprietor, was in the kitchen of the restaurant when the fire was discovered. She collapsed from fright and excitement, and was carried out in the arms of a waiter.

A bartender named Emil, who had been sleeping on the second floor, was reported missing, and Officer Noonan risked his life going into the burning building to rescue him. When the policeman had returned to the street, blinded and half suffocated, Emil was found safe in the crowd. He had been aroused just in time.

SCHOONER PROBABLY LOST.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The opinion has become general in this city that the four-masted schooner William Johnson, Capt. Lee, from Philadelphia Jan. 18 for Portland, foundered off Thatcher's Island in the blizzard of Feb. 1. Capt. Evans of the tug Kate Jones to-day stated that on Jan. 24 he sighted the William Johnson off Minot's Light, laboring heavily and with the seas making a complete breach over her. By arrangement with the Captain, he towed the schooner into Nantasket Roads, where it was learned she was leaking badly about the rudder post and had six feet of water in her hold. Capt. Evans offered to tow the vessel to Portland, but the Captain declined, stating that he thought he could reach there with perfect safety. He sailed from Nantasket Roads Sunday morning, Jan. 30, and Capt. Evans, who was cruising outside, saw him off Eastern Point at 2 o'clock that afternoon. The wind was dead ahead, and the vessel was making little progress.

This is the last heard of the craft, and it is believed that in the storm which broke on Monday the vessel filled from the leak in her stern post and foundered with all on board. The crew of the schooner was shipped at Philadelphia. She carried ten men.

How Royalty Travels.

It doesn't travel like the every-day American who uses the Pennsylvania Limited. The train is matchless in every feature, and supplies every want of the traveler. It leaves New York every morning for Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis—Adv.

DREYFUS SECRETS LET OUT

Col. Picquart Discredits His Superior Officers in the Eyes of Spectators at Zola's Trial.

HE SAW THE MYSTERIOUS NOTE

Persecuted After He Began His Endeavor to Probe the Truth—He Knows a Traitor in a High Place—Rioting in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—There were the usual crowds about the Assizes Court of the Seine to-day when the fifth day of the trial of MM. Zola and Perreux commenced. M. Zola and Col. Picquart were greeted with hostile cries on their arrival. The court was thronged, and the proceedings opened with the recall of Gen. Pellieux. There are still sixty witnesses to be examined, and, therefore, the case will continue most of next week.

Col. Picquart was the best witness for M. Zola yet heard. He attracted general attention and presented a fine appearance in the elegant uniform of the Algerian Tirailleurs, and made an excellent impression upon all present in court. His evidence was very damaging to his superior officers and favorable to Dreyfus, and it also showed him to have been the victim of persecution since he began his honest endeavor to probe the truth.

Col. Picquart's evidence is of the highest importance, and thus far is the great event of the trial. He gave it with passionless, pitiless completeness, covering the whole ground, from the moment he was authorized to investigate the rising suspicion against Count Esterhazy until he found himself a prisoner at Mont Valerien. The impression it left was that everything had been done by Gen. Pellieux and Major Ravary to shelter Count Esterhazy from the consequences of glaring breaches of discipline and honor, while Col. Picquart was disowned, packed off to Tunis, and eventually arrested.

At the conclusion of his evidence, Col. Picquart met with an enthusiastic reception from the public. There were cries of "Vive Picquart!" and "Vive l'Armée!" in which many of the lawyers joined.

The high military officers were visibly annoyed at the effect of Col. Picquart's testimony.

Gen. Pellieux and Esterhazy.

Gen. Pellieux testified that Gen. Saussier, the former Military Governor of Paris, desired a public trial for Major Esterhazy, but Gen. Billot, the Minister for War, ordered the trial to be secret. Nevertheless, the witness added, the court-martial refused to keep the entire proceedings secret, therefore it was impossible to contend that Major Esterhazy was acquitted by order of the authorities.

Gen. Pellieux also said:

"If the members of the court-martial, who spilled their blood on battlefields while others were no one knows where, [prolonged uproar,] had been heard here they would have indignantly repudiated the accusations against them. I, their Chief, will be their mouthpiece, and I affirm that the court-martial was regular."

Referring to the papers examined at the War Office by unauthorized persons, the General said they referred to carrier pigeons and not to Dreyfus.

The Dreyfus papers, added Gen. Pellieux, were sealed after his conviction, in 1894, and were not opened until quite recently, when the witness opened them in order to re-examine the writing of the Bordereau. The papers had since been sealed up, and had not been reopened again. The General also said he desired to emphatically deny the statement of M. Le Blois that MM. Le Blois and Henry held a two hours' conference with the witness in a private room.

On Gen. Pellieux leaving the stand, M. Zola rose and exclaimed:

"There are several ways of serving France. You, General, made your campaigns, but I will bequeath to posterity the name of Emile Zola, and posterity will be my judge."

Col. Picquart was then called and narrated how he had acquired fragments of a telegraphic card in 1896, and concluded therefrom that Major Esterhazy was corresponding with suspicious characters. His Chiefs ordered him to continue his investigations, and he procured some of Major Esterhazy's handwriting, which, compared with certain documents, led to the conclusion that Major Esterhazy was improperly using official papers.

Col. Picquart further remarked: "I was struck with the resemblance of Major Esterhazy's handwriting to that of the Bordereau, and I submitted photographs to M. Bertillon and Major Paty du Clam, and M. Bertillon declared it was exactly the same as that of the Bordereau, adding:

"'The Jews would do anything in the world to procure that writing.'

"Major Paty du Clam said it was the handwriting of Dreyfus."

Treason in High Place.

Continuing, Col. Picquart said he knew a superior officer, whose name was mighty, mentioned furnishing documents to a foreign power, adding that he did not wish to disclose further secrets while he, the Colonel, was still investigating.

"The newspapers began an agitation, and interpellations commenced in the Chamber, adding to my difficulties. Then I was sent to Tunis, where all letters reaching me were opened. When I was summoned back from Tunis to attend the Esterhazy inquiry Gen. Pellieux treated me as the real defendant, refusing to listen to my charges against Major Esterhazy."

The Court then suspended the hearing temporarily, and during the interval Col. Picquart received an ovation.

Col. Picquart pointed out that while the anti-Dreyfus papers published fac similes of the bordereau, they did not publish a fac simile of the letter written by Dreyfus at Major Paty du Clam's dictation, "as it would have been too embarrassing," the witness implying that a comparison would have tended to show that Dreyfus was not the author of the bordereau.

Col. Picquart emphatically denied Gen. Pellieux's statement of yesterday that he had divulged an espionage affair to outsiders. He candidly admitted sending an agent to Major Esterhazy's apartments; but he pointed out that, at the time, Major Esterhazy's flat was advertised to let, and his agent only brought him an unimportant letter, which, however, served to compare the handwritings. But the agent reported that a number of letters had been burned in a fireplace.

Col. Picquart added that he communicated his suspicions of the guilt of Major Esterhazy to his chiefs, who never said they had additional evidence of the guilt of Dreyfus beyond what he himself knew.

Secret Document Shown Him.

The witness concluded with stating that the intrigues of the officials of which he had been the victim had been aimed to prevent him from demonstrating the guilt of Major Esterhazy.

M. Laborie then questioned Col. Picquart regarding the secret document, and the witness said:

"I knew of the existence of the secret document, but I only saw it when Gen. Pellieux showed it to me."

The witness could not give any further particulars, on account of "professional secrecy."

The Colonel was then asked by M. Laborie if he saw the original Bordereau, and the witness admitted that he had, but said he was chiefly acquainted with the photographic reproductions circulating at the War Ministry. He also admitted having seen the document in which figured the phrase: "This canaille, (rascal) D—," which has been so much talked about in the French press.

Gen. Pellieux was recalled, and again denounced Col. Picquart for searching Major Esterhazy's rooms, whereupon M. Laborie quickly retorted:

"But you yourself had Col. Picquart's rooms searched."

This sally was greeted with loud applause, and when quiet was restored a heated altercation occurred between M. Laborie and Gen. Pellieux, the latter affirming that Mathieu Dreyfus had not submitted fresh proof of the guilt of Major Esterhazy. M. Laborie then asked for the testimony of the agent who furnished the Government with the famous Bordereau.

Major Louth of the Intelligence Department explained that the man was simply a "transmitting medium," and knew nothing. Major Ravary was the next witness. M. Laborie reproached him with improperly conducting the Esterhazy inquiry, to which the Major replied:

"Military justice is not conducted like yours."

The remark caused murmuring in the court, which was then adjourned.

The mob outside the court gave a conflicting reception to Col. Picquart. There was a tremendous tumult and a few "boos!" for M. Zola, but there was no serious incident.

M. Zola's carriage, on leaving the Palais de Justice, was followed by a knot of people shouting "Death to Zola!" who could be heard through the carriage windows exclaiming "The cowards!" The police dispersed a thousand people who were burning pro-Zola journals on the Quai de la Megisserie. Many arrests were made, but the persons arrested were quickly liberated.

When the court had adjourned a young barrister named Courant, during the excitement in the lobbies, shouted: "Down with the commanding officers!" Major Rivals, a member of the Esterhazy court-martial, seized him, and the barrister declared he had said more than he intended, and would willingly apologize. As he was speaking, a spectator cut him on the head with a walking stick, and a second spectator punched him in the face. Courant, with his face streaming with blood, was arrested.

There was a riotous demonstration on the Boulevard Sebastopol at 6 o'clock this evening. The rioters smashed the windows of a Jewish store, over which were the names of "Levy & Dreyfus." During the disturbance a shot from a revolver was fired.

As this dispatch is sent, the Prefect of Police, with a large force of policemen, is coping with the mob.

EXPLOSION IN BROOKLYN.

Man Seriously Injured While Experimenting with Chemicals, and a Woman and Boy Severely Burned.

An explosion of chemicals in the house of Stewart J. B. Gourlay, an undertaker at 916 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, last night injured three persons. Gourlay was the most seriously burned, and his left hand was so badly shattered that it had to be amputated at the wrist. The others injured were Mrs. Mary Rinsland of 918 Gates Avenue and George Johnson, ten years old, of 1,001 Gates Avenue. Mrs. Rinsland's scalp was torn and her face burned, and the boy's face and hands were severely burned.

Gourlay is an amateur photographer, and some time ago he began to experiment for flash lights. His experiments were made in a rear room off the office. He was testing the light last evening and the woman and boy were looking on. Gourlay struck a match and put it to the plate which contained the chemicals, but the flash was inadequate, and he added more chemicals. As he did so there was an explosion which shook the building, and Gourlay, the woman, and the boy were thrown to the floor by the concussion.

Several physicians were summoned, and a call was sent to St. Mary's Hospital for an ambulance. The injured persons were attended to and left at their homes. Gourlay's condition is critical.

ITALIAN WARSHIPS FOR HAITI.

Two Vessels Expected to Enforce Claims for $100,000—Fall of the Ministry Imminent.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, (via Bermuda,) Feb. 11—Two Italian warships are expected at Port au Prince from St. Thomas to enforce pending claims of the Italian Government to the amount of $100,000. The fall of the Ministry is imminent. M. Cal. Fouchard, President Simon Sam's former Minister of Finance, is a candidate for the Presidency.

Sir Augustus Hemming, the new Governor of Jamaica, arrived here to-day from Demarara.

CHASE AFTER ALLEGED THIEVES.

Two Men Caught on Fifth Avenue by an Excited Crowd.

John Ryan of 227 Chrystie Street and John McCarthy of 252 Spring Street were caught on Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station on the charge of being sneak thieves.

Mrs. d'Hereia, living at 1 East Seventy-eighth Street, drove on Feb. 3 to the office building at 21 West Twenty-third Street. She left her purse in the coach on the seat. When she came back it was gone. Frank P. Dixon, the elevator guard at that number, and a friend, Lawyer O. H. Swain of 132 Sixth Avenue, say they were on the second floor and saw two men take the purse.

Yesterday afternoon they saw the same pair again attempting to repeat the operation on another carriage, and, being on the main floor, they gave chase. The thieves easily got away in the big crowds at that point.

An hour later Swain saw the pair at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. He shadowed them to Twenty-ninth Street, and there told Policeman Perigo what he knew. The thieves caught sight of him and ran. The policeman started in pursuit, and a large and excited crowd took up the chase. The fugitives were soon caught.

Secretary Alger Recovering.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President and the members of the Cabinet were agreeably surprised at the appearance of Secretary Alger at the regular meeting of the Cabinet to-day. It was the first time in eight weeks he had been able to attend a Cabinet meeting. The Secretary looked worn from his illness, and did not remain

Valencia. It is a large estate, with extensive vineyards, and is in the district which returned Señor de Lome to the Cortes as a Deputy. Further than referring to his plans, Señor de Lome would not talk for publication, and would not go into the recent incident. That is closed, so far as he is concerned.

Señor Du Bosc, the new representative of Spain, was seen at the Legation office. He looks more like an Englishman than a Spaniard, being tall and of athletic build, with no Spanish trace in his accent. His mother was an Englishwoman, and he was trained at Oxford. For the present he asked to be excused from discussing Spanish affairs. The Legation will remain at the present location, on Massachusetts Avenue, as there is a two years' lease of the premises.

BERNABE THE NEW MINISTER.

It Is Learned in Madrid that He Will Be Sent to Washington in Place of Senor de Lome.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—United States Minister Woodford gave a banquet this evening to the Diplomatic Corps. Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, and Señor Moret, the Colonial Minister, were present. Señor Gullon, questioned by newspaper men on the subject, said that Señor Dupuy de Lome's successor would soon be nominated.

It is learned that Señor de Lome's successor will be Señor Louis Polo Bernabe, son of Vice Admiral Polo, who formerly represented Spain in the United States. Señor Bernabe is now engaged in a special department of the Foreign Ministry dealing with commercial matters and consulates.

El Heraldo de Madrid says: "New and menacing incidents tend to arise between Spain and the United States, resulting from the permanence of American warships at Havana, the display of arms and ammunition by a yacht there, and the proceedings of the American Congress. This state of things inspires alarm, and the Government is bravely preoccupied by a situation which is becoming intolerable." With regard to Señor Dupuy de Lome El Heraldo suggests that his letter was, in effect, produced by President McKinley's message, as he had previously expressed "very favorable opinion" of Mr. McKinley.

SAGASTA EXPRESSES SURPRISE.

Says Senor De Lome Always Spoke Respectfully of the President.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—The Premier, Señor Sagasta, said to a correspondent:

"I was surprised at Señor de Lome's letter, for in all his communications, official and private, addressed to the Government, he spoke respectfully of President McKinley. I regret Señor de Lome's indiscretion and folly, for he has rendered Spain signal services at Washington."

On the question of Señor de Lome's successor, Señor Sagasta was very reticent.

According to a dispatch received here from Havana, the letter of Señor de Lome to Señor Canalejas was abstracted by the person charged to forward it to the latter, and, it is added, this person received $1,000 for it.

The Imparcial, referring to the resignation of Señor de Lome, says:

"The Government was wise to accept Señor de Lome's resignation. His indiscretion has only occasioned the Government vexation."

The Liberal takes the same view of the case, and adds:

"We do not wish to blame the vile conduct of the persons capable of such a theft. The reflections contained in the official and private correspondence of Mr. Taylor were far graver."

The decree accepting Señor Dupuy de Lome's resignation as Minister of Spain to the United States has been signed and will be gazetted to-morrow.

DE LOME CENSURED IN HAVANA.

La Lucha Says His Tragic Fall Will End His Political Career.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—La Lucha, in an editorial entitled "Killed by a Letter," severely criticises Señor Dupuy de Lome, who "fell a suicide from a high position, devoid of shrewdness and diplomatic qualities." It says:

"His tragic fall will prevent his ever being appointed to any high position. His post he had long held without suitable qualities, intrusting to a letter, in a most dangerous period, ideas of Government which it is probable are in the thought of most prominent Spanish politicians.

"At a moment when honor and right are under discussion, when on one side it is proposed to defend them with treasure and blood, and when, on the other, they are considered in the spirit of self-interest, masked by an aspect of sentiment and philanthropy, qualities which, if they exist at all, have certainly not been demonstrated at a season when those who professed them should have shown more ardor for their own history and done more to point a moral for their own people and for coming generations—at such a moment the deed of Señor Dupuy de Lome is grave.

"If he had not presented his resignation, the Government at Madrid would have compelled him to resign, not only for speaking of its plans, but for revealing its ultimate intentions, to say nothing of considerations affecting President McKinley and some of the most prominent men of the neighboring Republic whom he bragged he could deceive and dominate.

"By the sarcastic way he spoke of Americans when he passed through Havana we were led to fear he would meet with trouble, and we believe that the letter which has been the cause of the fall of Señor Dupuy de Lome will be the shroud of his political burial."

The Union Constitucional says that Señor Dupuy de Lome is an able diplomat, and expresses the opinion that his resignation, in the circumstances, will only make him more popular in Spain, which has already shown its disapproval of attacks on a Spanish General.

The Sergeants of the Spanish warships gave a dinner last evening to the Sergeants of the French cruiser Dubourdieu. Patriotic toasts were proposed in honor of France and Spain.

TORPEDO VESSELS FOR SPAIN.

The Clyde Shipbuilders Urged to Push Spanish Work.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A dispatch to The Standard from Glasgow says the Spanish Government has requested the Clyde Bank Shipbuilding Company to push Spanish work. The company yesterday, it is added, dispatched to Spain a high-speed torpedo catcher, fully manned by Spaniards. In addition, two torpedo boat destroyers are being completed for Spain, and the crews for them have arrived at Glasgow.

BLANCO TO VISIT THE MAINE.

Capt. Sigsbee Calls on Him, and He Will Return It as a Citizen.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—Capt. Sigsbee, accompanied by Consul General Lee, paid an official visit to Capt. Gen. Blanco to-day. They were cordially received and entertained. At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning Gen. Solano will return the visit of the American Captain and Consul General, in the name of Capt. Gen. Blanco, on board the Maine. It is understood that after the visit the Captain General referred in very flattering terms to the plans of the American warship.

It is explained in Spanish circles that the Captain General, as the first person in authority in Cuba, cannot visit any warship, but, "as proof of the sympathy he feels for Capt. Sigsbee and the United States Government," the Captain General will call, as a private person, upon Capt. Sigsbee on board the Maine.

Gen. Parrado, Rear Admiral Landero, and the Captain of the Port visited the French Admiral to-day on board the cruiser Dubourdieu, which sailed this afternoon for New Orleans. Rear Admiral Landero visited Capt. Sigsbee on board the battleship Maine this morning.

The Spanish steamer Alfonso XII. sailed to-day for Spain with 97 officers and 766 soldiers on board.

The United States torpedo boat Cushing, with stores for the Maine, has arrived at this port.

Capt. Hellbron of the American yacht Buccaneer, acting under instructions from its owner, W. R. Hearst, has paid, under protest, the fine of $500 imposed upon the yacht for "breaking the Naval Department regulations." He will file a claim for damages.

Du Bosc at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The third of the card receptions at the White House to-night, which was given especially to the Army and Navy, was attended by over 2,000 persons. Señor Du Bosc, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Spanish Legation, was among the guests.

THE DE LOME RESIGNATION.

H. S. Rubens Says the Spanish Explanation of Its Acceptance Is a Quibble.

The explanation that Minister de Lome's resignation was accepted because it reached Madrid before the demand of the United States for his recall is characterized as a quibble by Horatio S. Rubens, counsel of the Cuban delegation. He said, yesterday:

"In order that his resignation be accepted, de Lome must have given the reason, and the moment Spain had knowledge of the facts, if her intentions were friendly to the United States she should have offered to recall de Lome, or else she should have awaited the request of the United States.

"By accepting his resignation, with knowledge of the facts, Sagasta combined with de Lome to humiliate this Government."

Speaking of the point now made by Señor de Lome's friends that the letter never reached Canalejas, Mr. Rubens said: "I am surprised that any intelligent Spaniard should take that position, because, if that should be true, the inevitable inference is that there was a traitor in de Lome's household, who had knowledge of the writing of the letter and who advised the Cubans of it. At the same time, it insinuates that our Post Office Department is not beyond the pale of bribery, or it at least admits corruption in the Spanish Post Office.

"Canalejas received the letter. Naturally he seeks to hide his carelessness, since it lays him open to the suspicion of betraying de Lome.

Question of Morality.

"As to the question of morality involved in the taking of the letter, it seems to be forgotten that there is war between the Cubans and Spain, and that we must avail ourselves of every opportunity to cripple Spain as she does to injure us.

"The Spanish frequently intercept our mails, but we have never complained, even when they have published the stolen correspondence, not even when they published our list of individuals who paid the insurgents a tax for the privilege of grinding cane and the amounts of their contributions. The wife of the Spanish Gen. Pando, by the way, was one who thus paid money into the treasury of the rebels that cane might be ground on her plantation."

There are others in the Junta who, besides insisting that Canalejas received the letter, say they have good reason for believing that he purposely left it where it should be found. He has opposed de Lome in his paper, El Heraldo de Madrid, and the carelessness that would lead to the letter's falling into Cuban hands would accomplish more, as it has, than all the opposition that he could bring to bear in the columns of his paper.

Spanish Interception.

Dr. Castillio said yesterday that an instance of Spanish interception of Cuban mails had just been brought to him by Major Emory W. Fenn, who arrived Thursday from Cuba on the steamship Yucatan. Major Fenn called at the Junta yesterday to draw his pay. He comes from Winsted, Conn., and has been with the insurgents for ten months. He desired to return home on account of the death of his father, and, receiving the necessary permit from the Republican Government of Cuba, started out. He was captured by the Spanish, but as only the permit showing that he was to leave Cuba was found on him, he was permitted to proceed, but as a presentado, that is, on the promise that he would not again fight against Spain.

While at the palace in Havana, Secretary Congasto told him that they had knowledge of the fact that when Dr. Castillio returned to the United States recently, he did so at the request of Gen. Garcia to fit out a special expedition to aid him in Santiago Province. This information was obtained from captured correspondence.

The Secretary told Fenn that if he would learn where the expedition was to land and notify the Spaniards he would be handsomely rewarded. Fenn reported the fact to Dr. Castillio. While at the Junta he also told of the frequent and efficient use of dynamite in destroying railroad property, bridges, &c.

José Acosta, an envoy of the new colonial autonomic Government of Cuba, was among the passengers who sailed Thursday on the Spanish line steamship Mexico for Cuba. He came here to offer inducements to Cubans in the United States, but failed in his mission.

Cubans at the Junta said that he was empowered to offer material modifications to the Constitution of the new Colonial Government to satisfy the Cubans, but the only reply he got was that the Cubans were satisfied with the Constitution of their republican Government. Spain could give them nothing they wanted but independence, and that they would have whether she gave it or not.

OHIO REPUBLICANS FOR CUBA.

The Foraker-Bushnell Element Controls the League Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 11.—The Ohio Republican League Convention, which was held in this city to-day, was one of the stormiest in the history of the league. About 200 delegates, representing 72 clubs, were in attendance. The factional feeling which marked the late Senatorial contest cropped out. There were strenuous efforts to restore harmony, however, both the retiring President and the President-elect advising the members of the league to lay aside factional differences. Senator Foraker, in his telegram to the league, also made a plea for harmony.

The Foraker and Bushnell element were dominant in the convention, and while they endeavored to keep factional differences in the background, they carried all their points. Among other things they secured the adoption of a resolution indorsing Senator Mason's Cuban resolution, which was opposed by the adherents of President McKinley and Senator Hanna. The convention received a congratulatory message from the President.

Death of Daniel L. Jones.

Daniel L. Jones, one of the oldest residents of Williamsburg, died last night at his home, 70 McKibbin Street, that place. He was born in Wales Aug. 4, 1807. He came to this country in 1832 and settled in this city. He engaged in the manufacture of lamps and gas fixtures. He moved to Williamsburg in 1844, when he bought the house in which he lived up to the time of his death. In 1850 he engaged in the real estate business with his son, Daniel L. Jones, Jr. He was twice married, and his second wife died ten years ago. He was one of the founders and at one time the President of St. David's Benevolent Society, an organization for the relief of Welsh people.

The Suit Against Montefiore Home.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court yesterday, dismissed the suit brought against the Montefiore Home by Alexander Burshell for $100,000 damages for the death of his son, who was killed by falling through an elevator shaft while undergoing medical treatment at the home. Justice Stover held that charitable institutions are not responsible for the acts of their employes.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4:40 A. M.—120 West Seventy-first Street; Robert McBride; damage slight.

1 P. M.—103 Willett Street; Hannah Markowitz; damage, $5.

4:35 P. M.—Union Avenue, 7 Westchester Avenue; F. Gore; damage, $25.

4:40 P. M.—872 Columbus Avenue; Thomas Delacy; damage slight.

5:35 P. M.—358 West Nineteenth Street; John Longman; damage, $5.

6:40 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue; G. W. Sauer and others; damage, $70,000.

7:35 P. M.—28 Carmine Street; B. B. Gotte; damage, $5.

7:40 P. M.—591 First Avenue; Joseph Barlusti; damage, $25.

8:50 P. M.—2,319 First Avenue; Pettie Zentine; damage slight.

QUEENS BOROUGH.

1:40 A. M.—100 Vernon Avenue; Max Buckaler; damage, $1,700.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.

9:40 A. M.—John Street, West New Brighton; John O'Brien; damage, slight.

The New Pennsylvania Limited.

With its new equipment, the Pennsylvania Limited is the most complete and the handsomest train in the world. Leaves New York every morning for Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis.—Adv.

CHARITY BALL BRILLIANT

Ordinary People Flock with the Wealthy at the Waldorf-Astoria.

SOME UNUSUAL FEATURES

The Decorations More Elaborate Than Those at Former Charity Balls—Names of Prominent Guests—Noticeable Gowns Described.

With a blaze of jewels, a beauty, a richness, a variety of costumes, and an elegance of setting such as has never before combined to make it a success, the annual charity ball came and went in the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

The people that lent it the value of their names and their attendance, united with the splendid scale on which the whole affair was planned, won back to this venerable institution of metropolitan society its quondam prestige, and fastened it in the minds of those who saw it as something worth recalling.

The Charity Ball is unique in the social incidents of the season in this city, and justly respected by large and small. To the rich and notable it affords an opportunity of benefiting the Nursery and Child's Hospital, a popular charity, by displaying their countenances and gems before the eyes of everyday mortals, and to the latter it gives a five-dollar note the means by which one may simultaneously enjoy a splendid pageant, see the "Howling Howling Swells" face to face, and become a promoter of charity.

Unusual Decorations.

The ball has needed the respect and affection to be derived from such sources on past occasions, because it was by no means the subject for such lavish investment of means as to make it compare favorably with big private dances in decorations and other appointments. Its chief adornment, if such it can be called, when given at the Metropolitan Opera House, was the word "Charity," blazing forth in gas-jet lights at a severe altitude, and serving as a moral reminder of the cause in which the patrons of the dance were assembled.

The floral decorations last night were not elaborate, but the rooms which formed the temporary cage of New York's fashionable wealth were sufficiently adorned to give the ball an attraction it had never had before.

The boxes that ran three sides about the grand ballroom were the scenes of quite as magnificent displays of sapphires and satins as the horseshoe showed on previous occasions in the Opera House, and the mural paintings were eminently more satisfying to the eye than anything imagination might depict on the ceiling of the latter edifice. The example is fairly typical of the effect of the change from one place to another.

The entire floor on which the ballroom is situated was opened to the patrons of the ball, and to them only, and another innovation in the management of the hostelry was the opening of a new staircase leading from the long corridor in the Astoria to the supper room below. The holders of boxes reached their destination last night by the usual entrance in Thirty-fourth Street, but every one else came through the furthest east door on the Thirty-third Street side, that known as the "ladies' entrance."

Half of the Waldorf dining room, at the right of the entrance hall there, was used as a men's cloakroom, the Turkish and Marie Antoinette rooms on the left being devoted to a similar use for the women.

A little way down the corridor on this, the ground floor, a screen blocked communication with the rest of the hotel. The incoming guests climbed the eastern stairway and found their way to the Astoria side of the house through the narrow passage at its head. A judicious use of Kentia palms, their bases screened by clematis, formed a guiding way. The same plants made up the decorations in the corridor leading to the grand ballroom, little nooks, appropriate to tête-à-têtes, being formed by the use of chairs and foliage, here and there.

Customary Grand March.

The grand march, that tottering relic of past social customs, common alike to the dances of festive Bowery gatherings and to the Charity Ball, was started in the Myrtle Room about 10:30 P. M., and passed from it through to the Astor Gallery, and so straight on to the ballroom, the circuit of which the dancers made, and then stopped at a recovered platform at the south end, afterward breaking up into a lancers—Herbert's "Idol's Eye."

The march was headed by Herbert Livingston Satterlee, Chairman of the Floor Committee, and his associates. They immediately preceded Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, who led a number of couples of well-known society folk, the managers of the hospital following them. Dancing was in the ballroom, where Lander's orchestra played, and the Astor Gallery, where the hotel orchestra, directed by Clappé, discoursed music from the easterly end.

Another detachment of Clappé's musicians played in the east foyer, next to Cleopatra's statue. Herbert, Strauss, Wiegand, Sousa, "Rosey," Fahrbach, Bendix, Waldteufel, De Koven, and Ziehrer were among the composers favored. The popular dances of the season were played. Supper was served à la carte in the Astoria, and Waldorf dining rooms after midnight.

Some of the Costumes.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton's costume was a pearl-colored satin, covered with black jetted net. She wore a diamond necklace, collar of pearls, and pearls in her hair. Others in the line of march were:

Mrs. Post, in white satin, with Admiral Bunce, United States Navy; Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, in black velvet, with Col. S. V. R. Cruger; Mrs. George B. De Forest, in white satin, and Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce; Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, in blue, and Mr. De Forest; Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, in pink, and James Lawrence Breese; Mrs. Francis H. Landon, and Philip Rhinelander.

Others among the invited guests who were asked to join in the march were Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Gen. and Mrs. Wesley Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Street, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane.

The Box Holders.

The box holders for the evening were Mrs. Morton, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. George C. Clark and Mrs. Louis C. Clark, Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, Mrs. J. Howard Wright, Mrs. Harriot, Mrs. Miles Carpenter, Mrs. Walton M. Peckham, Mrs. Joseph Milbank, Mrs. J. B. Ceballos, Mr. Frothingham, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Schroeder.

John D. Archbold, Mrs. Pinchot and William P. Eno, Mrs. John H. Hall, Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Mrs. Charles Ward, Mrs. Chester W. Chapin, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Dr. Everett M. Culver, J. L. Adams, Mrs. Moss, Nelson G. Green, Mrs. Francis O. Matthiessen, Mrs. Edwin Gould.

Miss Susan de Forest Day, Mrs. G. B. Hurdy, Mrs. Alfred A. Cowles, Gilbert Smith Coddington, Mrs. Switz Conde, Mrs. Charles J. Hudson, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. John Clifford Rennard, Miss Elliott, Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, and Mrs. G. de Almago.

Among the costumes noticed last night were Mrs. E. J. Berwind, white satin and fine lace; Mrs. L. C. Ledyard, pink satin and black ribbon trimming; Mrs. Charles Worthington, mauve crepon; Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who looked splendidly, pink satin and diamonds.

Miss Virginia Fair, black gauze; Mrs. Reeves Merritt, white satin, and lace about the neck; Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, black and orange; Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn, black velvet and blue trimmings; Mrs. Steward Wing, black gauze and jet; Mrs. Hurlbut, black velvet; Miss Morton, pink satin and gauze; Mrs. George C. Boldt, in light blue brocade.

Miss Annie Ashmore, in black; Mrs. George C. Lyman, in lemon-colored satin brocade; Miss Lyman, white satin and flowers; Miss McCauley, in pearl satin and point lace; Mrs. James H. Livingston, in shrimp satin; Mrs. Joseph Stickney; Mrs. Westervelt, black net.

Miss Mabel Shaw, in black jet and spangles; Miss Gerry, in white satin and pink brocade; Mrs. Charles Childs, pink brocade and pearls; Miss Serena Townsend, in blank brocade velvet and duchesse lace.

Among the prominent patrons were President McKinley, Gov. Black, Mayor Van Wyck, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. William Astor, Andrew H. Green, Gen. Bryce, Col. Waring, Consul General Bruwaert, ex-Gov. Morton, Henry Clews, John D. Crimmins, James C. Carter, D. O. Mills, and Smith Ely.

THREE ART EXHIBITS.

The thirteenth annual exhibition of the Architectural League is now open to the public, in the building of the Fine Arts Society, in West Fifty-seventh Street. More attention has been paid this year to the decoration and arrangement of the galleries themselves, and their effect has been greatly heightened by the placing of plaster figures here and there and the adorning of flights of steps with sculpture ornamentation.

The exhibition will also be found more interesting than usual by the general public, inasmuch as a popular character has been given to it by the display of the original designs for the mural decorations of the Astoria Hotel and other large buildings, and the drawings entered in competition for the New York Public Library, the College of the City of New York, several large hotels and public institutions, and those for well-known business buildings and private houses erected and to be erected. These drawings include the rejected as well as the accepted designs, and thus give an opportunity to visitors interested in the subject to criticise and discuss the choice of the judges in the various competitions.

Among the most interesting designs shown are those of the new zoological park in the Borough of the Bronx. These are by Heins & La Farge, the architects of the new Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and to the lay mind certainly seem to provide for buildings admirably fitted for their purposes. Needed color is given to the exhibition by the display of Will H. Low's and C. Y. Turner's original designs for the decorations of the Astoria Hotel, by W. H. Hawkins's four landscape panels, by Walter Shirlaw's, Gabriel D. Clements's, Heins & La Farge's, Francis C. Jones's, and Robert Benvenuti's panels, and by designs for memorial windows by Helen M. and Maitland Armstrong, Edward P. Sperry, J. Alden Weir, Ella Conde and F. S. Lamb, and the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company. Kenyon Cox's designs for magazine covers and advertisements and decorative work by William Walton, F. E. Day, Elizabeth Franks, and others must also be noted, as also a study for a memorial window by John La Farge.

Among the most interesting sculptures shown are those of J. F. M. Clarke. Henry Linder exhibits a holy water font, and George T. Brewster a sketch for an equestrian statue of Gen. Slocum. Among the general exhibits are designs for Persian rugs, carved lamps and tables, gas fixtures, lanterns, andirons, tiles, a collection of illuminated leather, shown by C. R. Yandell, and a clever burnt-wood panel, whose subject is a troop of cavalry galloping, by Lillian Kiliani. It is impossible to more than thus briefly outline the wide and varied scope of this exhibition. It should be visited and studied, not only by architects and architectural students, but by artists, connoisseurs, and all lovers of art, and especially of decorative design and furnishings. The exhibition will remain open until March 5.

It is quite a departure for the Union League Club to give other than a picture exhibition at its monthly or annual meetings, and its members were therefore agreeably surprised to find the club gallery when they attended the annual meeting on Thursday evening filled with over a hundred bronze reproductions of Roman antiques. These were brought to this country by Signor Angelo del Nero from Rome, in which city he is conducting the work of reproducing all the more famous antiques to be found in the Eternal City. Signor del Nero employs what is known as the "cire perdue" process in his reproduction. He has adopted this process after much experimenting as being the best fitted to produce the results achieved by the original molders and sculptors of these masterpieces.

He has been particularly successful in reproducing the effect of the same metal as that probably originally used, and so the sculptures resemble gold, brass, or copper. Some of his pieces he has buried for months in the earth and then gone over them with acid, all the time carefully studying with rare intelligence and artistic sense the appearance of the originals. The expenditure of this time and care makes his work unusually valuable. Perhaps the most interesting and certainly the most important of the artist's reproductions are those of the Venus of Milo, the head of Caesar Augustus, the Dancing Faun, and the famous Victory, Antinous, Narcissus, and Hermes. A word must be said for the arrangement of the bronzes, which is very artistic and effective. This exhibition of plastic art is one of the most important that has been held in New York for many a day, and should be shown where the public can be admitted to examine it.

Mr. Carleton Wiggins has placed 150 of his landscapes and cattle pictures painted in Europe and this country during the past three years on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, where they are to be sold at auction on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next. The exhibition is too large and wearies the visitor. Mr. Wiggins, who has been a close student of Troyon, Van Marcke, and the modern French landscapists, is an artist of rare sympathy for and with Nature, having a delicate color scheme and good power of composition, but he is monotonous when he repeats himself over and over again, with often only slight variations of subject. His canvases vary in merit, but there are few that can be called weak and not any that are poor.

Seen occasionally and in single examples in a gallery or studio they attract and please, but few artists' work can be shown to the extent of 150 canvases at one time and not give the visitor a sense of satiety from which prejudiced judgments oftimes proceed.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The third meeting of the Cinderella Dancing Class was held last evening in the Pierrepont Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn. Arthur H. Cortes led the cotillion with Miss Madelaine Chauncey as his partner.

The twenty-third annual charity ball for the benefit of the S. R. Smith Infirmary was held at the Hotel Castleton, St. George, Richmond Borough, last night. The dancing was in the glass ballroom, which was arranged for a snowstorm effect. Dancing began at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Anson Phelps-Stokes gave the fourth and last of her cotillions of this season at her home, 229 Madison Avenue, last night. Dancing began about 10 o'clock, Alexander M. Hadden leading, with the daughter of the hostess, Miss Caroline Mildred Phelps-Stokes. Supper was served at 12:30 A. M.

To-night in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall there will be a public meeting in the interest of the industrial education of negroes in the South. William Earl Dodge will preside, and the Hampton Institute colored male quartet will sing plantation melodies. The speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Booker T. Washington, Robert C. Ogden, and the Rev. Dr. H. B. Frissel.

There was a large assemblage yesterday afternoon at the reception given by Mrs. Joseph B. Brown at her residence in Union Street, Brooklyn. In the receiving party were Mrs. William Henry Sanford, Mrs. Edward Cole Watson, Mrs. John M. Conklin, Mrs. William A. Hall, Miss Russell Le Strange, Miss Nutting, Miss Mae Nutting, Miss Bruno, Miss Nettie Bruno, Miss Effie Tingley, and Miss Alice Titus.

The Yale Sophomore Society, Kappa Psi, gave its annual dance at Sherry's last night, under the patronage of Mrs. W. Coffin, Mrs. Charles Williams of Philadelphia, Mrs. Butler Duncan, Mrs. William Rockefeller, and Mrs. Brinley. Dancing took place in the small ballroom. Schuberth's Orchestra played, and a seated supper was served there about midnight. The cotillon was afterward danced, Mrs. Rockefeller's son, Percy A. Rockefeller, leading with Miss Katharine A. Tapsley.

Ideal Culture.

"There is one nice thing about living in a community of cultured people," said Copley. "Now, in Boston, for instance, culture has done away with cross-eyed people."

"Nonsense," said the New Yorker. "What has culture got to do with cross-eyed people?"

"It turns them into strabismatic people," said Copley.—Harper's Bazar.

BLOODSHED IN GUATEMALA.

Gen. Marroquin Killed and the Morales Forces Put to Flight—The Report Denied in Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—A special from San José de Guatemala says civil strife and bloodshed have followed the killing of Barrios. Before the body of the late ruler had found sepulture the factions were flying at each other's throats, and as a result Gen. Marroquin, the chief supporter of Prospero Morales, one of the aspirants to the Presidency, is dead, and his forces are seeking safety in flight. It was last night that Gen. Marroquin attempted to seize the reins of Government in behalf of Morales. He made an attack in force on the palace barracks. The assault was vigorously resisted, and in the fighting Gen. Marroquin and a few others were killed. Seeing that their efforts would not prove successful, the attacking forces, consisting of 2,000 men, headed by Gen. Majerea and Col. Arrevalo, fled from the city.

President Barrios's Cabinet has resigned. Everything is quiet and peace prevails. Antonio Barrios, son of the late President and a graduate of West Point, has been appointed Minister of Public Works; Francisco Anguereno, Minister of Government and Foreign Affairs; Domingel Morales, Minister of Public Instruction, and Rafael Salavar, Minister of Finance.

To-day Gen. Toledo, who has been appointed Minister of War by Manuel Estrada Cabrera, the President ad interim of the republic, ordered the artillery in pursuit of the fleeing revolutionists.

The populace and soldiers demand that Gen. Mendizabel be proclaimed President. The situation is becoming more complicated and the crisis is acute.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—According to an official dispatch received by Lazo Arriaga, the Guatemalan Minister, at 11 o'clock tonight, there is no foundation for the report published that a revolution broke out yesterday in Guatemala City. Order has not been disturbed, and peace prevails all over the country.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 11.—Guatemalan rebel leaders here have received reports that there has been fighting in Guatemala and that sixty-four men were killed, but strict censorship is kept on telegrams.

Gen. Marraquin was shot by Government troops Thursday, while making an attack upon the barracks, which were defended by 2,000 troops, who, however, were dislodged. The Governor General, Aravalo, and Major Naera evacuated the barracks with their men and fled.

The body of Barrios is in the palace at Capilla Ardiente, where, having been carefully embalmed, it will remain for some days, when it will be taken to the general cemetery.

NICARAGUA'S REVOLT ENDED.

Advices Reach Washington that the "Revolution Has Been Suppressed."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Señor Luis Corea, Chargé d'Affaires of the Greater American Republics, is in receipt of telegrams to-day from the Diet and from President Zelaya of Nicaragua, stating that "the insurrection has been suppressed."

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 11.—The British second-class cruiser Amphion, of 4,300 tons and 10 guns, arrived at Corinto, on the Pacific Coast, on Feb. 6, and reported all well on board. She has been inspecting the harbor there. Capt. Frank Finnis, in command of the Amphion, visited President Zelaya yesterday, and returned on board his ship to-day.

ANTI-PLATT ENROLLMENT.

The Total Number of Names Reaches 9,000—Tactics of Machine Men.

Most of the prominent members of the Committee of Fifty-three were at headquarters, in the St. James Building, yesterday waiting for the return of the enrollment books, in order to get the total of the enrollment, which closed at 10 P. M. Thursday, in the 114 districts into which the city was divided. The returns came in slowly, and it was not until late last night that Chairman Kenyon was able to announce that the enrollment had reached almost 9,000. With the returns from two districts missing at midnight, the enrollment was 8,936. There were enough men enrolled, however, to satisfy the organizers of the movement, for the Constitutional requirement of fifty names in each Assembly district was reached.

Mr. Kenyon, the Chairman of the committee, complained bitterly of the tactics adopted by the machine Republicans during the enrollment.

"Our heaviest vote," he said last night to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "was in the Twenty-first Assembly District, where, strangely enough, the most strenuous efforts were made by the machine men to injure us. They went so far as to wait around the polling places, and when citizens came to enroll these scouts would tell them that the place of enrollment had been moved to another place. They would lead unsuspecting men to fake enrollment places, where they would enroll them in books that were supposed to be ours, and in this way we lost many names. Our enrollment, however, is a bona fide one, and the 9,000 names represent a far greater number, sufficient, we think, to dominate the situation."

William Brookfield and ex-Mayor Strong were present last night at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Fifty-three and both expressed themselves as pleased with the enrollment.

Another Candidate Against York.

That Police Commissioner York's nominal leadership of the Democrats in Brooklyn is drawing to a close is indicated by the number of candidates for his place. Yesterday Warden Patrick Hayes announced that his candidate was ex-Police Commissioner James D. Bell. Mr. Hayes has given Mr. York a good deal of trouble in the past, and Senator McCarren, another candidate, has been the outspoken leader of those who believe that the Brooklyn chiefs have allowed Tammany to run over them. Both McCarren and Hayes are in favor of a firmer policy. There are other candidates for York's shoes, but none of such prominence as Bell and McCarren.

Senator Murphy Declines to Talk.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Murphy declines to discuss the action taken by the New York Legislature censuring him for his vote on the Teller financial resolution.

Crockery Board of Trade Dinner.

The Crockery Board of Trade of New York held its annual dinner last night at Delmonico's. Robert Slimmon, President of the board, presided, and at his table sat Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; United States Senator J. C. Burrows, Supreme Court Justice J. Franklin Fort, W. L. Briggs, J. E. Jones, John A. Taylor, E. F. Anderson, D. S. Walton, B. W. Morrill, and S. L. Powers. The following toasts were responded to: Mr. Davis, "Good Citizenship"; Justice Fort, "Independent Action"; John A. Taylor, "The New Municipal Era"; Samuel Powers, "Boston Baked Bean Pots," and B. W. Morrill, "Women." Mr. Davis said among other things that Anarchy was the worst enemy of labor to-day. Justice Fort paid a tribute to Vice President Hobart, and in touching on the money question, said it would be the vital question for the people to face in 1898 and 1900.

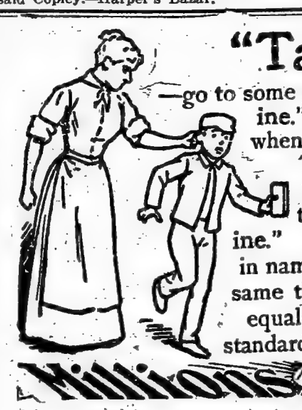

"Take it back

—go to some grocer who will give you Pearline." That's the only way to do when they send you an imitation. The popularity of Pearline begets the habit of calling anything that's washing-powder, "Pearline." Those who notice the difference in name, think perhaps "it's about the same thing." It isn't. Nothing else equals Pearline, the original and standard washing compound. 579

Millions NOW USE Pearline

EAST RIVER MURDER MYSTERY.

Portion of the Right Leg of the Dismembered Body Found—No Important Clue Yet.

The Morgue was thronged yesterday by curious people, many of whom volunteered their services in an attempt to identify the mutilated body found at the foot of Roosevelt Street on Tuesday. But the police are not much nearer to a solution of the mystery.

What may prove to be an important feature in the case was the finding in Brooklyn of a portion of the right leg of the dead man.

James Morgan, a boatman of 75 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, saw it floating in the river. He tied a cord to it, took it to the nearest dock, and notified the police. Capt. McClusky had it removed to the Morgue, and it was there found to fit in the joint of the right hip. Coroner's Physician Donlin, who afterward viewed it, declared positively that the portion of the leg belonged to the body.

The police continued to work on the supposition that the body was that of Jean Lanerez, who was employed in Mouquin's wine cellar, in Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street. As Lanerez has been missing since Nov. 19, however, it is judged that the body cannot be his. Dr. Donlin says it was not in the water more than three days.

Two Swedes went to Police Headquarters last night to ask concerning a friend named Wilhelmson, who has been missing since Jan. 11. The missing man is about thirty years old, and from the description of the dismembered body at the Morgue, the men thought that it might be the body of their friend.

He came from Sweden a few months ago, and was for some time employed as a dishwasher in a restaurant on Battery Place. He lived at 5 Water Street. The men did not know the first name of the missing man, and no record of him could be found. They left, promising to go to the Morgue.

ABRAHAM SMITH'S LEGACY.

Lunacy Proceedings at Poughkeepsie Against an Aged Man Whose Wife Left Him $50,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 11.—An application was made to Judge Barnard here today for the appointment of a committee to take charge of the affairs of Abraham Smith, an inmate of the Vassar Home for Aged Men. Mr. Smith is ninety-six years old, and had long since been quite forgotten by those who knew him in his younger and better days.

He was separated from his wife over twenty years ago. Afterward he became feeble and poor and entered the Old Men's Home. His wife went to New York City, where through the death of a relative she came into possession of $100,000. Four months ago she died, and in her will left $50,000 to her husband. The will has not yet been admitted to probate, and the old man is still in the home. In the meantime Harriet Nostrand and Mary Jane Smith, his nieces, have taken steps to have him declared a lunatic and unfit to manage his affairs. He claims that he is capable.

When he was told that his wife had died and left him the money he was as joyous as a youth for a week, and told to his aged comrades in the home the story of his courtship long ago. He said that he always knew his wife loved him, even though separated from him, and that he had loved her and prayed for her ever since they parted. Judge Barnard issued an order to have the old man's mental condition inquired into.

TWO ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

A New Jersey Young Woman Tries Laudanum and Drowning.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., Feb. 11.—Miss Ione Taylor, a well-known young society woman of this place, tried to kill herself today. She first took laudanum, but took too much, and it did not affect her. This evening she went to the dock and leaped into the river. The splash was heard by Charles Ford, a huckster, who leaped into the icy water and succeeded in saving her.

For some time Miss Taylor has been suffering great pain, owing to illness. Her condition to-night is critical.

STAMFORD ALMSHOUSE MURDER.

Superintendent James Parker Killed by a Female Inmate.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 11.—James Parker, Superintendent of the Almshouse at the Stamford town farm, was murdered this morning by Mrs. Bridget Drought, an old woman who for many years has been

TROUBLE IN THE KLONDIKE

Serious Conditions Disclosed in Capt. Ray's Reports to the War Department.

ENCOUNTER WITH DESPERADOES

Armed Men Threaten a Battle with a Force Led by the Captain—He Invites Them to Begin Firing and They Cool Off.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The War Department to-day made public the advices received from Capt. P. H. Ray of the Eighth Infantry, who was sent to Alaska to report on conditions in the mining country. The reports embrace a period running from Oct. 3 to Nov. 3, and are dated from Circle City and Fort Yukon. They show a very serious state of affairs, that trouble is threatened at various places, and that there is serious danger at some points of lack of food, owing in a large measure to the failure of the transportation companies to get in sufficient supplies

From Fort Yukon, Capt. Ray, under date of Oct. 26, sends a dispatch which graphically pictures the disorder at and near that point, and tells the story of an exciting encounter the Captain had with an armed body of men bent on stealing a quantity of provisions stored by one of the transportation companies.

Capt. Ray at Fort Yukon.

After recounting the fruits of his journey from Circle City to Fort Yukon Capt. Ray says: "Lieut. Richardson, we found, by prompt and decided action, had checked all turbulence, and by co-operating with the agents of both companies had arranged that all destitutes should be fed. Those willing to work were to be allowed to cut wood for the companies at $5 per cord, and when they had earned sufficient money they should pay for their supplies. The sick and indigent should be fed without charge, and the bills for such issues to come to me to be submitted for the action of Congress. This arrangement is now being carried out. I O. Ked all orders for issues which the Government is to become responsible for, and will submit the total amounts when the work is finished.

"The people arriving here all agree in stating that the managers of both companies urged people to come here, stating as an inducement that there were over 1,000 tons of provisions at this place, when in fact there are less than 300 tons, and those badly assorted for issue. With a ration of three pounds per day there can be fed at this place 900 people until the 1st of June, without tea or coffee.

"I may be placed in a position where I may be compelled to take possession of the caches to save them from pillage and to insure an equitable distribution. Whatever course I may be compelled to pursue, I trust that the President and Congress will sustain me in what is to be the only right course, situated as I am, in using my best endeavors to save American citizens from starvation and death."

Encounter with Lawless Men.

Apparently Capt. Ray left Fort Yukon for a time, as under date of that place Nov. 1 he says that since his return matters have assumed a very serious aspect. The Alaska Commercial Company had a cache of 200 tons four miles above Fort Yukon, and the N. A. T. and T. Company a cache at Fort Yukon. Capt. Ray received a note from Lieut. Richardson saying he believed some seventy-five men intended to attack the Alaska Company's cache, at which Lieut. Richardson had been stationed, at 10 A. M. the next day. The report adds:

"I at once issued a notice of taking possession of the cache (copy inclosed) and had them posted that night on the door of the storehouse and in all the camps, and early next morning started from here with twenty-five men volunteers. I could not arm them efficiently, being able to raise only five rifles and a few pistols, so I deemed it wise not to take anything but pistols concealed.

"Soon after starting I was met by one that they had passed a resolution to arrest me should I attempt to go to the cache. When I arrived within one mile of the cache I was met by one man, (Noblett,) who stated that the miners wished to have me come to their camp to talk over the situation, which I declined to do; he then came out in his true colors and said they had determined to prevent my going forward by force, and at a signal from him twenty-two men armed with rifles came out of the timber and covered the party.

"Noblett said they had possession of the cache; as Lieut. Richardson was there, and I had not heard any firing, I knew his statement was false, and said so, at the same time starting on, and told them they might open the fight if they wished to. He then said that as conditions were changed by my seizure of the stores and they were loth to disturb Governmental property, that if I would wait a few moments he would consult with the committee and asked if I was still willing to feed the destitute. I stated my terms to feed the destitute, and so long as the companies would take wood they were to go to work at the rate of $5 per cord, and if they could not get work they would be fed if possible until the river opened; that bona-fide miners could obtain outfits provided they went in the field at once.

Hoists the American Flag.

"In a few moments Noblett returned and said they accepted the terms, and I went on to the cache, where I found between thirty and forty men who said they had nothing, and I caused all to be fed. I have hoisted the flag over the buildings and placed a guard.

"This is not a case of worthy destitute miners; it is premeditated robbery, and had they been able to get possession of either Lieut. Richardson or myself the cache would have been lost.

Military Government Needed.

"A number of very desperate and lawless characters have been forced out of Dawson, Northwest Territory. There are quite a number in the camp near the cache, and I learned to-day that they have been quietly securing arms ever since their arrival here, and mean mischief. I am securing all the arms and ammunition I can; shall move with caution and get matters in such shape as to hold the balance of power. I am compelled to take the responsibility to protect life and property and to save as many lives as possible in the emergency.

"I only hope the President and Congress will sustain my action and treat me with charity should I be found in error. I believe my experience confirms my opinion formed on my journey in here that some radical steps are necessary to give protection to life and property next Summer with the opening of navigation.

"I am still of the opinion that it should be a military government, with power to hunt to the death the lawless element."

In a report dated Circle City, Oct. 3, Capt. Ray recommends, should the department decide to establish a post on the upper river, that the mouth of Mission or American Creek be chosen as the site, with a subpost, if necessary, at Circle City. The best interests of the service, he says, require permanent garrisons, to be situated well away frommining towns, so that the troops, if required to act, will not be biased by local influence.

The Food Question.

On the food question, he says:

"The question of food here is a very serious one, and the action of the North American Trading and Transportation Company is causing much friction. I use my best endeavors to reconcile all differences peaceably, and get all people who are without provisions down to Fort Yukon as soon as possible, where there is an abundance of food. I learn that while food is scarce in Dawson City, the miners in the outlying camps are fairly well supplied. The stores (two) are selling very conservatively. The eating houses are all closed save one.

"While I consider the situation critical, I do not believe there will be any great loss of life beyond that incident to a climate so rigorous as this. That there will be much suffering along the rivers and the trail, owing to the rashness and ignorance of people unaccustomed to this climate, no well-informed person here will deny; but there is nothing that should cause undue anxiety or alarm among people in the States who have friends in this country.

"There are fabulous stories being circulated and will be published about the prices paid for food. I have verified instances where $100 was paid for fifty pounds of flour, but such cases are rare, and were outside deals and not the prevailing price."

Miners Seize Supplies.

A report dated Circle City, Oct. 6, deals with the subject of miners' meetings, several of which Capt. Ray attended. The first occurred the night he landed at Circle City, when he found that a committee of miners had taken charge of the boat Dixon and were about to discharge her cargo. They stopped at his request to know what they were doing, and the Chairman said they proposed to take so much of the provisions as they needed to supply their immediate wants, that the transportation companies had failed to land supplies during the past season, so that there was little or nothing in the storehouses, and as there was no prospect of another steamer arriving this Autumn, they considered their action justifiable to enable them to work their mine and save themselves from starvation. The Chairman said they had appealed to agents of both companies and the only answer they could get was that no stores would be landed at Circle City.

Capt. Ray spoke to them of the desperate condition of affairs at Dawson and urged them to take no more than necessary and let the balance go on. This they consented to do, and he then asked the agent of the company to open the company storehouse and check him all stores landed by the committee, no part of such stores to be removed without cash payment at the company's own price.

The second meeting was held the day after Capt. Ray, who meanwhile had left Circle City, had returned, Oct. 21. Great dissatisfaction was expressed at the failure of the master of the Weare to proceed to Fort Yukon, as fully fifty people belonging in Dawson had come down as a volunteer crew at the request of Manager Healy to handle her for the round trip, so that they could obtain Winter supplies. They aggressively demanded that the vessel should proceed, and Capt. Ray had much trouble in effecting a peaceable arrangement.

Great Deal of Lawlessness.

He comments on this incident as follows: "Great injury will result to the commercial interests along this great highway if some radical steps are not taken to protect all persons from such interference with their legitimate business. At the same time there should be some power to force common carriers to transport goods for any person offering. At the present time neither of the transportation companies will transport a pound of freight for other traders or private parties, forcing all people coming into the territory to be wholly dependent upon their stores for their supplies, at their prices.

"A large majority of the people now here are peaceable and law-abiding, but in the absence of any person in authority to appeal to for the settlement of the many differences that are constantly arising, they are compelled to act outside of the law, and, when influenced by passion, prejudice, or liquor, will commit acts that jeopardize great financial interests and from which there can be no appeal.

"While here I am constantly being appealed to to act where I have no authority. I can only act as an arbitrator or mediator in the cause of peace. The appeal continues to come to me to know when, if ever, the Government is going to send in officials to enforce the law.

"I am only surprised that matters are not worse. We are facing a fact, not a theory, as I believe it is the first time in the history of our Government that it has been called upon to govern an outlying province, where the issues are vital and important, both National and financial. For if the transportation companies cannot be given protection along this river, they will be driven from the field, and a route opened up through British North America to supply our own people in our own country."

Transportation Companies Blamed.

Capt. Ray, under date of Circle City, Oct. 7, says that the transportation companies utterly failed to keep promises made to passengers; that of 846 people landed at St. Michael destined for Circle City and above, 42 reached their destinations, the balance being stranded between Circle City and St. Michael, or having returned to the States.

"There has been," he adds, "less than 2,000 tons of freight, all told, delivered above Fort Yukon, and there is now lying at that point 500 tons of provisions and liquor, cached by the steamers that could not get over the flats. This failure on the part of the transportation companies to put into the mining districts a sufficient supply of food has not only given a serious check to the mining interests and caused great suffering, but has destroyed all confidence among the people here in their ability to supply the demand by this route."

"The people here are now afraid that the failure of the river route for freight will cause the construction of a railroad through British North America, to the Yukon River above the boundary, and that the mining districts of Alaska will be dependent for supplies on a route through a foreign country with all this means in the way of discrimination in favor of the British merchant.

Most of the Gold in This Country.

"From what I have learned from mine owners and prospectors, I am fully satisfied that the greater part of the gold belt lies in our territory along the range known as the Upper Ramparts; that along the Tananah, Minook Creek, Birch Creek, and the head of Forty Mile there are diggings that will pay from $10 to $20 per day per man now lying idle, as they will not pay expenses at the present prices of food. I am satisfied that, with adequate means of transportation and cheaper food, this will develop into one of the greatest gold producing regions in the world.

"A railroad from the head of Cook's Inlet or Prince William's Sound, to the mouth of the Tananah, from which point supplies could be delivered by light draught steamers along all the navigable tributaries of the Yukon, will secure to our people the commerce of the whole country. It would give a route to the open sea that could be operated all Winter and act as a check to the Canadian route."

Under date of Nov. 2 Capt. Ray recommends that the Government "take steps to effectually check immigration to this region of all people who do not come prepared with sufficient provisions to last them for two years." His reasons for this recommendation have been made public by Gen. Merriam.

The next day he submits a recommendation for a patrol steamer to check the operations of the lawless.

Accompanying the report is a letter to the Adjutant-General from President Weare and Manager Healy of the North American Trading and Transportation Company strongly appealing for the protection of the strong arm of the military, and a letter to Capt. Healy from Capt. Ray, advising the company that it must take steps to check the exodus down the river as far as possible; that provisions are short, amounting to less than 300 tons, though the two companies had estimated there were over 1,000 tons, and urging the company to use its influence to secure legislation for the protection of the country by the military.

E. HAZARD WELLS'S REPORT.

Rich Gold Deposits in United States Territory—Said to Rival Those Across the Line.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Pursuant to instructions from the Acting Secretary of War, a special supplementary report has been prepared by E. Hazard Wells, who acted as agent for the War Department in bringing out Capt. Ray's dispatches. Mr. Wells has been in the Yukon country three times, has traversed interior Alaska in many directions, and has a practical knowledge of the country that is possessed by few persons. He says, among other things:

"There are undoubtedly large deposits of gold in Alaska rivaling those of the British Northwest Territory. I noticed excellent mineral indications upon the Tanana River, and other localities in 1890. I discovered a true fissure vein of quartz, eight feet in diameter, with well-defined casing rocks, upon the upper Tanana. This quartz evidently contained metal. Specimens which I secured to take out to San Francisco for assay were subsequently lost in a river catastrophe.

"Numerous creeks entering the upper Tanana revealed colors of gold in the sands. All of the gold-bearing streams of Alaska as far as discovered, viz., Birch Creek, Miller Creek, Forty-Mile Creek, Sixty-Mile Creek, and Seventy-Mile Creek, head in the vicinity of the Tanana River and flow away to the northeast. On the southwestern side and heading near the Tanana are the noted Copper and Sushitna Rivers, the latter being the gold-bearing stream which recently came into prominence through the placer discoveries on Cook's Inlet.

The Tanana Region.

"The Copper River is popularly supposed to be located in the heart of a mineral belt. It is a reasonable deduction that if all of the streams flowing away from the Tanana to the northeast and southwest bear gold that the Tanana itself must cut through a gold-bearing country. This opinion is shared by nearly all of the old-time miners now located in Dawson.

"Recently excellent prospects were discovered upon an American creek, a tributary of the Yukon, in Alaska, just below Forty-Mile Creek. Miller Creek, Birch Creek, and other streams within the boundaries of Alaska in the Yukon Valley still offer inducements to placer miners. I do not believe that any better mining region will be discovered in Alaska than will be found in the great Tanana Valley.

"To the westward of the Tanana rise gigantic chains of mountains which will make prospecting toward the Kuskokwim and Sushitna Rivers extremely difficult. From a good point of vantage upon a high mountain near the head of Copper River I obtained a bird's-eye view of the country to the westward and beheld titanic masses of rock upheaved in much the same fashion as the Andes in South America.

"A range of very tall mountains parallels the Tanana on its westward side, joining at an acute angle with the high Alaskan range which sweeps across from the Tanana near Robertson River to the mouth of the Sushitna and beyond.

An Unexplored Region.

"To the westward of this V-shaped arrangement of the mountains lies the vast unexplored territory of the Kuskokwim. I have descended the Kuskokwim 800 miles to the seacoast and found it a broad, deep, and somewhat sluggish stream flowing in from the unknown east. Indian reports state that the Kuskokwim heads within three days' overland march of the Lower Tanana. A pass is reported to exist by which it can be reached from the Tanana. My observation on the Lower Kuskokwim does not induce the belief that it flows out from a gold-bearing region, but it is possible, nevertheless, as its sluggish waters would hardly carry colors very far down stream."

Mr. Wells declares his belief that reindeer can be used in transporting supplies of provisions over the Dalton Trail and that sufficient forage in the forms of lichens, &c., exists along that route. He mentions large areas of grass lands in various portions of the interior where good pasturage for cattle can be found and subsistence for horses.

Attention is directed to a new Canadian regulation, which Mr. Wells states will be enforced strictly by Major Walsh, in command of the mounted police and customs officers, requiring every man entering the Northwest Territory en route to Dawson to have at least 1,000 pounds of provisions.

In another portion of his report Mr. Wells states that, in his opinion, there is a serious shortage of supplies in Dawson and that a general outbreak of scurvy is threatened. This opinion is backed up by medical authorities in Dawson, quoted, in the report.

In coming out over the Skaguay trail, Mr. Wells says he met fully 10,000 persons who were preparing to enter the Yukon Valley. The trail itself was in good condition.

In conclusion, the report enumerates a large number of moose and caribou killed on the Klondike early in the Winter. The meat, together with beef and mutton, which was rafted down the river, contributed materially to increase the scanty supplies of the camp.

LAWLESS MEN IN CONTROL.

TACOMA, Feb. 11.—The steamer Topeka brings news to-day that the lawless element is in supreme control in Dyea and Skaguay, and is indulging its criminal propensities without let or hindrance. Robberies and flagrant violations of laws are of almost hourly occurrence. The respectable portion is so far in the minority as to be powerless to interfere.

Petitions for martial law signed by representative men of both Dyea and Skaguay were brought down on the Topeka and to-day forwarded to Washington. The next steamer will bring an appeal to President McKinley, which is being prepared by Gov. Brady. He will ask that an armed company of soldiers or Deputy Marshals be stationed in each town during the Klondike rush. United States Marshal Shoup has indorsed the appeal of citizens for aid.

Dr. Rufus Smith, who brought down the business men's petitions, says: "These petitions were circulated quietly, as was necessary in the present disturbed conditions. You cannot imagine a worse collection of toughs, 'sure thing' men, thieves, and low characters of all descriptions that now infest Dyea and Skaguay. Probably Skaguay is worse off than Dyea.

"I knew a packer who started over with several men. They were all 'held up' recently on trail. He had no money, and the highwaymen were so amazed at his poverty that they beat him severely. Skaguay and Dyea are being ruled to-day by thieves and desperadoes, who would not hesitate to rob or murder. It is expected that the next parties who arrive from Dawson with gold will be robbed."

Just before the Topeka left Juneau report reached there by steamer that five men had been frozen on the summit of Chilkoot Pass. Two were still alive when taken down to Dyea. The body of a man was discovered floating in the hold of the wrecked steamer Corona. He and his companion, both stowaways, were imprisoned in the coal hold and drowned when the Corona struck the rocks.

LATE NEWS FROM DAWSON.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 11.—News from Dawson City of the date of Jan. 3 was brought down by the steamer Oregon, which arrived this evening from Skaguay. Six miners had just come down from Dawson, and had $30,000 among them. They reported that there were provisions enough at Dawson to last until Spring.

A. D. Nash, one of the party, said: "The last strike was made on Rosebud Creek, for which there was a stampede as soon as the strike was reported. Stories vary as to the richness of the strike. Circle City is once more lively, because Birch Creek is panning out again.

"Between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000 will be cleaned up on the Yukon this Spring. About 400 persons have gone out this Winter. Many Chechacos, or new-comers, sold outfits to miners for from $1 to $1.50 a pound and returned to the coast, giving out for selfish reasons reports of scarcity of provisions."

KLONDIKE MINERS' LICENSES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Representative James Hamilton Lewis of Washington left to-night for Ottawa to endeavor to induce the Canadian authorities to send into the Klondike mining region an official authorized to issue miners' licenses. At present it is necessary for American miners who desire to work in Canadian territory to go to Victoria, B. C., to obtain their licenses. Many of them fit out at that point and proceed to their destination on Canadian vessels.

Representative Lewis has received many letters and telegrams from Washington, urging him to facilitate the work of American miners by using his influence to have a Canadian license official located in the mining region, and he hopes to secure this concession from the Dominion Government.

Canadian Route to the Yukon.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 11.—Parliament was opened yesterday with elaborate ceremonies. The Lieutenant Governor read congratulatory telegrams from the Governor General and Lady Aberdeen, after which he read the speech, pledging the Government to introduce a measure to assist in providing an all-Canadian route to the Yukon and to secure the construction of a railway from Victoria to the mining camps in the Kootenay.

Australian Rush to the Klondike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Among the passengers on the steamship Mariposa, which arrived here yesterday from Australian ports, were fifty miners, who are on their way to the Yukon gold fields. They say that at least 5,000 people will leave Australia for the gold fields during the next few months.

TO TAX BACHELORS HEAVILY.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith, President of the Woman's Relief League of New Jersey, who is temporarily at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, yesterday issued a circular asking the people of New Jersey to join in a movement to secure the amendment of Assemblyman Weller's bill to tax bachelors. She wants the tax made $10 a year, instead of $2, with a provision that the money shall be devoted to the support of dependent maids who are fifty years old and upward.

She would also have old maids possessed of an annual income of $5,000 or more taxed $10 a year, the money to be devoted to the support of indigent bachelors who are sixty years old or more. Mrs. Smith said she would address the Hudson County Central Labor Union on the subject to-morrow.

The Bachelors' Club of Hoboken has adopted resolutions calling on the Senators and Assemblymen from Hudson County to oppose the bill.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Revival of Talk of an Effort to Amend the Raines Liquor Tax Law.

GOV. BLACK CONSIDERING IT

Republican Members from Syracuse in Favor of Cheaper Licenses for Ale and Beer Saloons—Party Disagreement Feared.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Senator White and Assemblyman Bondy of Syracuse have been trying, since the session began, to get the Governor to back a bill providing for special low-rate licenses for ale and beer saloons. It is said that they have received the Governor's assurance that he will consider the matter, and that with his permission they are going ahead to see what they can do toward getting enough votes pledged to put the bill through.

The two Syracuse legislators expect to be candidates for renomination and re-election this Fall. The Raines law is unpopular in Syracuse. If they can make a show of having made strenuous efforts to amend the law, it will have a good effect at home. They are making their fight on that line now, and are being assisted by other Republican Senators and Assemblymen who are similarly situated.

There is no doubt that the Governor would like to see a bill passed providing a lower license for places selling ale, beer, and light wines exclusively, providing it could be done without offending and alienating the voters in the country. He believes that a bill of that nature would be a temperance measure as it would tend to decrease the drinking of whisky, and in that way lessen the amount of drunkenness. He thinks that it would remove the odium of narrowness from which the Republican Party suffers in the cities by reason of the stringency of the present law, and he is of the opinion that it would increase rather than decrease the excise revenue.

The bill prepared by Messrs. White and Bondy is such a bill, and the Governor personally thinks it would be a wise measure. This does not mean, however, that he approves its introduction now, or that he will champion its passage. That depends on the temper of the country Representatives. There are few Republican Senators and Assemblymen here representing city constituencies, and the cities alone favor the proposed legislation. While it would steal the thunder of the Democrats and win votes in urban communities, it would be of no avail if it drove the farmers from the polls. These are questions that the Governor is carefully considering while the temper of the Legislature is being sounded on the subject.

Sane observers of the situation here do not believe that Mr. Platt and Gov. Black will, in the present touchy condition of party affairs, suffer the injection of an issue that would plunge the majority into a bitter factional fight. That such a result would follow an effort to meddle with the present excise law is considered certain. Senator Raines stands ready to introduce a bill to tax beer $1 a barrel the moment the Anti-Bondy bill shows its head, which would force the powerful brewery interests to the other side of the question, and he can be depended on to oppose bitterly every other effort to touch the law that bears his name.

It is understood that conferences on the excise matter will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-morrow and Sunday. Senators Raines and White were among the Republican legislators who went to New York to-day with the expectation of seeing Senator Platt.

Many Republican politicians urge the proposed legislation as a master stroke of politics. They say it would take the wind completely out of the sails of the Democrats for the Fall campaign and remove the chief obstacle the Republicans have to encounter in the cities. They point out that the Democrats could not consistently vote against the bill, it being exactly in line with their declared policy, but that, while having to vote for it, they would get none of the credit.

Senator Cantor said to-day that he did not believe that anything would come of all the talk about amending the law. "I regard it as a bluff pure and simple," he said. "Some of the Republican members want to square themselves with their constituents, and all their talk here is with no hope of the law being amended, but simply for home consumption."

REVISION OF TAX LAWS.

Bills Providing for the Assessment of Personal Property and the Equalization of Assessments.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Senator Krum this morning introduced several bills prepared at the instance of the Tax Commission, amending the general tax laws. One in regard to the place of taxation of personal property provides that where personal property other than stocks, bonds, securities, and other intangible property is kept through the year at a place other than that in which the owner resides, such property shall be assessed at the place where so kept, without reference to the residence of the owner. If any person assessed for personal property claims at the time fixed for hearing complaints that he is a resident of a tax district other than the one in which he is assessed, his name shall not be stricken from the roll unless he shows to the satisfaction of the Assessors that he is assessed for personal property at the place where he claims such residence.

An entirely new section is proposed to govern the equalization of taxes, it being provided that the Board of Supervisors shall appoint an equalization commission composed of three persons, two of whom shall be residents of the county and one from outside of the county, but a resident of the same judicial district. This commission is to be confirmed by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the board. If the board is unable to agree the clerk of the board shall apply to the County Judge, who shall name the commission. The term of office of each Commissioner shall be three years. Not more than two of the Commissioners shall be of the same political party. Compensation is allowed at the rate of $4 per day for the time actually employed, and necessary expenses incurred, the total amount not to exceed $300 per year.

Between the first day of September and the time of the annual meeting of the Supervisors the Commissioners shall examine the assessment rolls for the purpose of ascertaining whether the valuations in one town or ward bear a just relation to the valuations of all the towns and wards of the county. They may increase or diminish the aggregate valuations of real estate in any town by adding or deducting such sum upon the hundred as may in their opinion be necessary to produce a just relation between all the valuations of real estate in the county, but they shall in no instance reduce the aggregate valuations of all the towns and wards below the aggregate made by the Assessors.

THE WEEKLY ADJOURNMENT.

Murphy Resolution in the Senate—Bills Passed by the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Both houses of the Legislature, after brief sessions to-day, adjourned until next Monday evening. The Weekes resolution censuring Senator Murphy for supporting the Teller free silver resolution, which was passed by the Assembly yesterday, was received by the Senate and made a special order for Monday night. The Assembly passed the following bills:

Mr. Martin's—Providing that appeals from decisions of the Court of Claims may be taken to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. E. C. Brennan's—Providing that the law prohibiting arrest for non-payment of debts shall be made general throughout the State.

Mr. C. J. Clark's—Providing for the publication and distribution of the fisheries, game, and forest law.

Mr. Hoffman's—Providing that the salaries due election officers in New York for 1897 shall be paid, despite the technical objection existing heretofore.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Incorporation of the New York Water and Electric Power Company.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Assemblyman T. P. Sullivan this morning introduced a bill incorporating the New York Water and Electric Power Company, for the purpose of the storage, transmission, distribution, sale, and use of water for the generation of hydraulic and other forms of force or energy capable of being derived from such hydraulic or water power, and especially electricity, and for the transmission, supply, distribution, and sale of such power or powers to the various civil divisions of the State and the inhabitants thereof for commercial, manufacturing, propelling, navigation, and other purposes. The principal office shall be situated in the City of New York. The capital stock shall be $100,000, which may at any time be increased to a maximum of $25,000,000. The incorporators are Eugene Treadwell, Nathan Ottinger, Herman J. Katz, B. Franklin De Trece, and Edgar M. Johnson.

Other bills of interest to New York City were introduced as follows:

Senator Bush—Providing that the Mayor and Controller of the City of New York, the Park Commissioner of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, and the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, by virtue of their respective offices, shall be members of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science.

Senator Wray—Providing for the appropriation by the City of New York of $5,000 to the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, to be applied to the gratuitous care and treatment of sick infants during the Summer months, and $5,000 more to be applied to the support of the lodging houses, industrial schools, and general purposes of this society.

Mr. Davis—Legalizing the action of the Fire Commissioner of the City of Brooklyn in appointing on Jan. 28, 1898, after a competitive examination and in the absence of an eligible list prepared by the Civil Service Commission of the city, certain persons as firemen for the Brooklyn department.

NO SALARY FOR A PENSIONER.

A Bill Introduced Covering the Case of Dr. John T. Nagle.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The case of Dr. John T. Nagle, who was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Statistics by Mayor Van Wyck and who receives a pension as an ex-employe of the Health Department, seems to be covered by a bill introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. O'Connor, the text of which is as follows:

"No person entitled to a pension from the City of New York or any department thereof shall be eligible to appointment to any office or employment under the Government of the said city or county or any department thereof; provided, however, that this act shall not apply to persons entitled to pension as aforesaid who may duly release and quit claim all their rights to such pension, and provided, further, that the said act shall not apply to official positions in which the incumbents receive no salary."

The bill is aimed especially at beneficiaries of the Police and Firemen's Pension Funds, some of whom are accused of seeking other city positions after being duly retired and pensioned from one or the other of these departments, but no reason appears why it should not, if passed, oust the present Chief of the Municipal Statistical Bureau from his place or cause him to relinquish his pension.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The following bills of general interest were introduced to-day:

Senator Brackett's—Abolishing Coroner's juries and vesting their power to hear evidence and render verdicts in the Coroner himself, and also providing for four Coroners in each county containing a population of 100,000 or over, and two coroners in all other counties.

Mr. Fuller's—Providing that pure cider vinegar shall, when the process of a certification is complete, contain 4.5 per cent. of acetic acid.

Mr. McLaughlin—Providing that wild birds shall not be killed or caught at any time, or possessed, living or dead, but the provision shall not affect any birds the killing of which is permitted between certain dates, nor does it protect the English sparrow, crow, hawk, crane, raven, blackbird, and kingfisher. No person shall expose for sale or have in his or her possession, or wear upon his or her person for the purpose of dress or ornament the wings, feathers, or plumage of any bird whose taking or killing is prohibited by this act. A violation of the act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and a fine of $25 shall be imposed upon the offender.

Mr. Hutton—Providing for a State Board of Embalmers and regulating all those engaged in that occupation.

RAILROAD LAW AMENDMENTS.

Proposed Provisions Relating to Leases and Obtaining Consents.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—A bill making a number of amendments to the State railroad law was introduced to-day in the Assembly by Mr. Eldridge, "by request."

The bill provides that no lease of one railroad by another shall be valid unless "consented to in writing by stockholders owning at least two-thirds of the stock of each of said corporations, which consent shall be executed in duplicate and filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk or Register of the county where it has its principal place of business, and in the office of the Secretary of State, or unless," as the present law provides, approved by the votes of the same number of stockholders cast in person or by proxy at a meeting called for the purpose.

It is also provided that a corporation failing to obtain the consent of property owners for the building, extending, or operating of a street surface railroad, required by the act, may apply to an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court instead of to the General Term, as now provided, for the appointment of Commissioners to decide whether the road shall be built.

Compensation for Imprisonment.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—In the Assembly this morning Mr. Adler introduced two bills authorizing the Court of Claims to determine the right of David Williamson and John J. Donovan to a compensation of $5,000 each from the State for injury to health and reputation and loss of time by reason of their confinement in the Elmira Reformatory. Mr. Adler said, in explanation of the bills, that the two boys mentioned had been sent to Elmira on the testimony of a boy twelve years old, who afterward confessed to having sworn falsely.

Ellsworth Newspaper Bill Opposed.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Representatives of the New York State Press Association, the Republican Editorial Association, and of the Democratic Editorial Association met in this city to-night and denounced the Ellsworth Newspaper bill now before the Legislature. Each association appointed a committee to present its protest to the Governor and also to appear at the hearing before the Senate Committee next Wednesday.

Major Gen. Roe in Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Major Gen. Roe, the newly appointed commander of the National Guard of the State, was in town to-day. He called on Gov. Black and received from him his commission. Gen. Roe said: "In appointing my staff I will make selections from the five brigades, so that the entire State will be represented. I have not decided on any selections, and will not before next week. I will have an office in Albany and another in New York."

Excise Money for the Teachers.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Senator Guy's bill, setting apart 5 per cent. of New York's share of all excise moneys to the Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund, will pass the Senate next Tuesday. It has been reported favorably from the Cities Committee, and will receive its final reading without opposition.

Mr. Schick May Be Fatally Hurt.

Christopher Schick of 246 East Nineteenth Street, property clerk in the Department of Street Cleaning and prominent in east side politics, was perhaps fatally injured last night by falling from the platform of an Avenue C car at Sixteenth Street. He was unconscious when picked up, and was removed to the Bellevue Hospital. He has a compound fracture of the skull, and the surgeons have little hope of his recovery.

Finest Flavor. Fairest Price.
Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

LATTIMER MURDER TRIALS

Attempt to Show that Witnesses Expect to Get Damages in the Event of a Conviction.

KICKING OF A WOUNDED MAN

Judge Woodward Refuses to Admit Testimony Because the Accused Deputy Is Not Identified—Men Who Were Shot as They Ran.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 11.—When court opened this morning for the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, who are charged with the killing of the strikers at Lattimer, the defense introduced a new feature in the cross-examination, endeavoring to show that the evidence of the witnesses was influenced by the hope of securing damages from the Government in the event of a conviction.

Adam Lapinski, who was on the stand when court closed last night, was asked what country he came from.

"Russo-Poland," he said. Counsel for the defense then asked: "Do you not expect, in the event of a conviction in this case, that your country will file a claim for damages against the United States?"

"I don't know," replied the witness.

"Did you not read in the papers that such would be the case?"

"I can't read," said Lapinski.

The Commonwealth objected to this line of cross-examination, claiming that it was not proper.

The defense contended that this mode of cross-examination was adopted for the purpose of showing that the testimony of the witness might be influenced by pecuniary consideration. The objection was overruled.

The witness was then asked: "Did anybody tell you or read to you from the papers that you would get money from the Government if the deputies were convicted?"

"No, Sir; I don't know anything about it."

This closed Lapinski's cross-examination.

Thomas Paris, the next witness, said he ran, but was struck by a bullet when he was about fifty yards from the deputies. The ball struck him in the back of the arm, and passed through, while some bullets pierced his coat. The shot was fired after the volley.

Michael Srochak told how about eight of the deputies had followed the fleeing strikers and shot at them as they ran. "I was standing near the deputies' line," he said, "when the firing began. A man fell dead by my side, and I dropped, instead of running. After the volley, about eight of the deputies followed the strikers for about thirty yards, shooting all the time."

Andrew Maier, who lost his leg, came into the courtroom on crutches. He was standing in the middle of the line when the shooting commenced, and started to run, but got a bullet in the leg and dropped. He saw lots of others drop, too. Maier said the shooting continued for a couple of minutes after he was shot. He was out of his mind for a couple of weeks afterward.

Martin Lachar said that when he was at West Hazleton one of the deputies had taken hold of him, pushed him around, and cursed him. He told how he had seen one of the deputies at Lattimer kick Andrew Maier as the latter lay in the road with his leg shot almost off.

The defense objected to this evidence on the ground that the shooting was all over when the kicking is alleged to have taken place, and the deputy alleged to have kicked Maier had not been identified.

Judge Woodward, in sustaining the objection, said: "I put my ruling on ground which I consider legally impregnable. The proposition in this offer is to show malice by both declaration and act by a person who is not shown to be one of the defendants, and after the shooting occurred."

The jury was not admitted to court until after the decision was rendered. The cross-examination of Lacher was begun by Attorney Palmer, and the witness denied that the strikers had injured a man at Crystal Ridge so badly that he died a few days later. He also denied telling a deputy that the strikers were going to Lattimer "to raise hell."

Matthias Chya said he was about 200 yards from the deputies when he heard a single shot, and was hit in the shoulder. This was after the volley was fired. He showed the scars of his wound to the jury. On cross-examination he denied that the strikers had forced him to march with them, and he also denied that the strikers intended forcing out the Lattimer men if they did not go on strike willingly.

Michael Julas, who was shot through the body at Lattimer, and who is still very weak, said that when the strikers halted he heard some deputy give the order to fire. He at once ran, but had gone only a few steps when he was hit and fell. The ball struck him in the back, pierced his left lung, and came out an inch above the heart. He showed the scars to the jury. On cross-examination he denied that he had shouted to the Sheriff: "We must kill you, you —— Sheriff!"

Court adjourned after the cross-examination.

ARMENIAN PRIEST ASSAULTED.

The Rev. Philip Jero, an Armenian priest, is in St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg, the victim of a brutal assault which, it is alleged, was committed upon him in the mineral water works of Henry Sezeike at 301 South First Street, Williamsburg, on Thursday. Mr. Jero came to this country at the time of the atrocities in Armenia some months ago. He lives at 52 South Sixth Street, and his intention is to carry on mission work.

On Thursday afternoon, while going along Maujer Street, near Union Avenue, on his way to his home, a crowd of boys, attracted by his unusual appearance, snowballed him. Mr. Jero vainly tried to induce them to desist, and was obliged to run. He sought refuge in Segelke's place, where, it is alleged, two men—Henry Fisher and Robert Reese—attacked him. They knocked him down and, it is said by the priest, beat and kicked him, afterward throwing him out of the place, when the boys again attacked him. Several men who witnessed the act of the boys dispersed the hoodlums.

The priest was assisted to his home, where he became ill. Yesterday a fellow-countryman took him to the Lee Avenue Police Court, where Mr. Jero sank exhausted on the front stoop and was carried inside. An ambulance was summoned, and Surgeon Slavin of St. Catharine's Hospital found that, besides internal injuries, the priest was cut and bruised all over his body. It was found necessary to take him to the hospital. A warrant against his alleged assailants was issued.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:58	Sun sets...5:31	Moon rises.. ....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:23	Gov. Isl'd..11:25	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd.....	H. Gate... 1:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c

The Wanamaker Store

Object Lessons in Millinery Designing

HERE is Paris! Here's the very pick of Paris! Here are seventy-five Spring Hats, which are less than two weeks from Paris. They are the nobility and aristocracy of hats, bearing the proudest names known to the millinery world:—such names as Mangin-Maurice, Heitz-Boyer, Virot, Rebeaux, Lewis,—and others of that ilk. They are selected masterpieces of the millinery style-makers of the world, fresh from the Rue Royale and the Place Vendome, brought here for the guidance of our own millinery force.

Most of them are Street and Carriage Hats. There are many Mourning Bonnets by Mangin-Maurice among them. So new, so fresh, so advanced are they, that Paris itself knows less of them than will New York to-day.

They are here for your instruction and education, if you wish,—object lessons in Spring styles. If you wish them for wear, we will sell them. Their prices will be less than it cost us to land them,—we credit you with what they have given us in inspiration and knowledge. Millinery Parlors, Second floor, Tenth street.

Valentines. THE Book Store overflows with tenderness and sentiment. And never did tenderer sentiment cost fewer cents. These pretty missives are not of the commonplace kind, with rhymes that ring the changes on heart and dart, and love and dove, and flower and bower. They are bright and pretty and new and novel, with verses that *say* things, and say them quaintly, delicately, ingeniously, timidly, boldly,—any way you wish them to talk.

Thousands and thousands of them, but selling by thousands, too. There'll not be many left to-night.

2c. to $8.

Bulletin from the Shoe Store. THE Shoe Store's a busy place, and humming with good news all the time. There's a new story for every day, though it's always to the same effect;—better shoes for less money. There are five chapters to the story for to-day:—

FOR MEN

147 pairs tan calf, welted lace shoes; bulldog toes, usual $3 shoes; sizes 6, 6½ and 7, and a few narrow 8,

One Dollar.

FOR WOMEN

209 pairs button boots, cloth tops, kidskin vamps with patent leather tips; oak lea her soles, welted and stitched. All sizes, AA to E width.

One Dollar.

312 pairs of a regular $3 line have dropped into the group from which more than 3,000 pairs were sold within a few weeks. None of these are less than $3 grades—most of them $4 quality. All now at

Two Dollars.

Eight different lines of our regular $4 and $5 shoes are to be moved to make space for the tan goods soon to be here. Latest toe shapes, and in all sizes and widths.

Three Dollars.

FOR CHILDREN

198 pairs winter russet spring heel shoes, sizes 11 to 2, for small boys and girls. Long suffering shoes that bear abuse patiently and never a pinch in return. Have been $2. To-day

One Dollar and Forty Cents.

Leggings—Cloth, Corduroy, Jersey and Velvet—colors, black, blue, brown, green and gray for children.

Cravenette and Storm Serge, in black, brown and blue for women. Prices yesterday were $1 to $2 a pair. Choice of any to-day for

Fifty Cents.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Another Crash in Jackets

THERE are only seventy-five in the whole lot, and the first seventy-five people who see them, will buy them, if they can find the least excuse for jacket-getting, for these are values impossible to resist.

Fifty of them are of black Kersey, black taffeta lined, fly-front and notch collar very handsomely trimmed.

Twenty-five of them are of Kersey and Velour, loose, fly-front, blouse and tight-fitting fronts, all handsomely silk or satin lined.

Values run up to $35. Two of the coats in this lot are superb garments in Velour and Astrachan, worth $75.

Your Choice for $10.

They'll be gone before night, and the rich pickings will be had before noon.

A Sale of Bicycle Suits. HERE'S the offer in a dozen words, and it's one which you will not be likely to get again this season:—

850 well cut, well made, well fitting Bicycle Suits at $3.75.

There you are;—now come in and get your share. The price would be a low one for even the cheap, flimsy, "factory-made" half-cotton suits. For these, which are in firm, strong, handsome, stylish materials, and put together to look well, fit well and wear well, the figure is very close to phenomenal. The actual values, based on usual retail prices, run up to $7.50. The trousers all have golf cuffs.

Be warned:—If it's a fair day today, they'll go before night.

With them, 250 pairs of Bicycle Trousers, (golf cuffs,) mostly of the five dollar kind, at $2.50.

And 1,200 Bicycle Caps, 50c. and 75c. kind, at 25c. each.

Another Sale of Shirts. THIS is Shirt Sale No. 4, since January 1st. So far, each of them has surpassed in results all previous experiences. Now to break records for the fourth time:—

1,500 all colored Madras and Percale Shirts, also with white bodies and madras bosoms,

Dollar kind, for 50c. each.

2,000 Madras and Percale Shirts, in a really fine lot of patterns,

Dollar and a Half kind, for 75c.

And finally, all that are left of the white shirts we told about last week,—the kind which would cost you $1.50 if made for you,—

75c. each.

Sizes 13 1-2, 14, 16 1-2, 17, 17 1-2, 18, and 18 1-2.

For Men—Overcoats, Suits and Trousers. HOUSE-CLEANING in the Clothing Store brings to the counters for quick removal a lot of overcoats, suits and trousers. That their company is undesirable is rather strongly hinted at in the way prices have been reduced. Undesirable only because incomplete in assortment and in the way of new goods. Just as valuable to you, however, as when first placed on sale.

BLUE OR BLACK KERSEY OVERCOATS
At $8.50, were $10 and $12.
At $10, were $15.
At $12, were $18.
All the better grades have prices reduced in same proportion.

MEN'S SUITS
At $10—About 55, in plain or fancy cheviots, sizes, 38 to 46. Were $13.50 to $20

MEN'S TROUSERS
At $4—A chance for just 300 men. Fine Worsted Trousers. Very neat patterns. Regular $6 quality.

Dollar Gloves—50c a Pair. MEN'S, Women's and Misses', and all sizes for each. An astonishing sale, as you'll admit when you see the quantities we tell about.

We call them dollar gloves. That's a moderate estimate, for many of them you could not buy under other circumstances for less than $1.25, and some are dollar and a half grades. None is worth less than a dollar.

Tans, Modes, Grays, Browns, Black and White, for Women.
Tans, Modes, Browns, Ox-blood and Navy Blue, for Misses.
Pearl and White, two-button and two-clasp, for Men.

All Sizes,—Fifty Cents a Pair.

The entire main aisle will be devoted to the sale.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

HAWAII AND THE SENATE

Friends of the Annexation Treaty in Doubt as to the Strength They Can Command.

THEY PURPOSE TO FIND OUT

Senator Davis Instructed to Secure a Test Vote as Soon as Possible—Outcome of a Conference Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A number of members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations friendly to the Hawaiian annexation treaty held an informal meeting in Senator Frye's committee room to-day for the purpose of considering the future course to be pursued with reference to the treaty.

The meeting resulted from Senator Teller's suggestion, made in executive session a few days ago, that the treaty should be abandoned because of the lack of votes to pass it, and that annexation should be accomplished if possible through the means of direct legislation.

There was a thorough discussion of the situation at to-day's meeting, the result of which was a decision to find an early method of determining the strength of the annexation sentiment.

Accordingly, Senator Davis will make an effort to get the treaty up in the Senate next week, with the view of exhausting the speeches as soon as possible. He will then attempt to secure a test which will reveal the voting strength of the friends of the measure and locate the Senators now considered doubtful.

PRINCESS KAIULANI ENGAGED.

To Wed Prince David Kawananakoa of Hawaiian Royal Blood.

HONOLULU, Feb. 3, via San Francisco, Feb. 11.—The engagement is announced of a marriage that has been arranged between Prince David Kawananakoa and Princess Kaiulani. The formal betrothal merely awaits the signature to certain deeds of family settlement of dowager Queen Kapiolani.

Princess Kaiulani is the daughter of ex-Gov. Archibald Scott Cleghorn and the late Princess Miriam Likelike, and under the monarchical régime would have succeeded Queen Lliuokalani to the throne of Hawaii.

Prince David is a son of Kahale Pouli, a famous High Chief, and Kinoiki Kekaulike, the younger sister of Queen Kapiolani. He has been well educated in English, partly in California and England, and was destined under the monarchy for a diplomatic career.

THE SUYDAM WILL CASE.

Contest Decided Against the Petitioner, Mrs. Cornelia T. McCreary.

The long contest over the will of Adrian Martense Suydam, instituted by his niece, Mrs. Cornelia T. McCreary, was decided against the petitioner on Thursday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Mr. Suydam died Jan. 18, 1894, in Pasadena, Cal. He belonged to one of the oldest families on Long Island, and was a prominent business man, connected with a number of corporations as Director. He left an estate estimated at $500,000.

He bequeathed $15,000 to the Industrial Home in Williamsburg, $1,000 to the Cypress Hills Cemetery, $10,000 to the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church, and the rest to relatives. The will was contested by the testator's nieces, Mrs. Leah V. C. Naul, Mrs. Cornelia T. McCreary, Mrs. Mary H. Hendrickson, and Mrs. Elizabeth L. Booth, who were his nearest kin, and who were ignored in the will. They charged that at the time the will was executed Mr. Suydam was not of sound mind and understanding. Surrogate Abbott issued a decree admitting the will to probate, and successive appeals resulted in the affirmance of his decision.

The present attempt to break the will is in the form of a partition suit. The case will probably be appealed.

Agents Dine at the Waldorf.

The New York Freight and Passenger Agents' Association had its sixth annual dinner last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. About 120 members and guests were present. George T. Smith was Chairman, and Joseph R. Hixon toastmaster. Toasts were responded to by District Attorney Gardiner, G. R. Blanchard, and Frank W. Mack.

JOHN S. SILVER IN COURT.

A Ruling on Questions That May Be Asked About Securities.

John S. Silver, one of the men to whom funds of the Chemical National Bank were recently lent on doubtful securities, was before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a matter that grew out of those loans. Samuel H. Smith, representing the Third National Bank, holds a judgment against Silver for $51,000, and has had him examined in supplementary proceedings. Some weeks ago Mr. Smith obtained an order from Justice Cohen restraining Silver from disposing of any of his property pending the settlement of the action.

When the Chemical Bank transactions become known last week, Mr. Silver took $64,000 of certain stock to President Williams and deposited it as additioinal security for the bank's loans to him. Mr. Smith holds that in so doing Silver violated the injunction issued by Justice Cohen. Silver refused to answer certain questions respecting these securities, which were put to him before a referee, and Justice Bischoff was asked to take action to compel him to make reply. The Justice ruled: "Inquiries as to whether the certificates of stock given to the bank as security by Silver are owned by him or are held in trust for him may be made. The inquiry may proceed on that theory."

Receivership for a Grable Company.

TRENTON, Feb. 11.—Savery Bradley of Philadelphia to-day was appointed receiver for the Edgemont and Union Hill Smelting Company of South Dakota. Ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania is the President of the company. This concern is one of the projects fathered by Francis G. Grable of Omaha, whose dealings with Cashier Quinlan of the Chemical Bank of New York caused Mr. Quinlan's resignation. The company is incorporated in this State, and has an authorized capital of $6,000,000.

$10,000,000 Telephone Company.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 11.—The Union Telephone Company has been organized in this city for the purpose of acquiring and operating telephone lines and dealing in telephone and electrical supplies. The papers of incorporation call for a ten-million-dollar capital stock, of which $300,000 is paid in. The officers are: President—Frederick H. Gorman, New York City; Treasurer—George A. Beaton, Detroit.

MORE MONEY FOR BIG GUNS

Senate Committee More Than Doubles the House Fortifications Appropriation.

AN INCREASE OF $4,907,582

Three Millions for Gun and Mortar Batteries—Over a Million for Twelve-Inch Steel Breech-Loading Mortars.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day completed consideration of the Fortification Appropriation bill. The committee decided to recommend increases which more than double the figures of the bill as it passed the House. The exact amount carried is $9,052,494, as against $4,144,912 carried by the bill as it passed the House. The amendments as agreed upon by the Senate Committee leave the total still short of the estimates of the War Department to the extent of more than $4,000,000, and $500,000 below the appropriation for last year.

The principal item of increase is that of $2,000,000 for the construction of gun and mortar batteries, making a total of $3,000,000. The appropriation in this instance is for work now in process of construction.

The Senate also added more than $1,000,000 to the sum appropriated for the purchase or manufacture of twelve-inch steel breech-loading mortars. The total appropriation in this instance is $1,187,680, as against $182,720 provided for by the House.

An increase of $848,500 was made on carriages for coast defense guns of eight ten, and twelve inch calibre; of $466,400 for carriages for twelve-inch steel breech-loading mortars; $121,540 for oil-tempered and annealed steel for coast defense guns; $259,618 for powders and projectiles for the reserve supply; $337,665 for rapid-fire guns and their mounts; $163,419 for eight, ten, and twelve inch coast defense guns, to be manufactured by contract; $96,980 for metallic carriages for machine guns, and $60,000 for field guns.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Passage in the Senate of the Indian Appropriation Bill—A Free-Homestead Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Indian Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate to-day, after being amended to some extent. The most important amendment to the bill was that offered by Mr. Pettigrew, (S. Rep., S. D.,) which, if finally enacted, will restore the free-homestead law so far as it relates to Indian lands ceded to the United States, for which the settlers have been obliged to pay the purchase price paid to the Indians. The bill carries appropriations aggregating nearly $8,000,000.

Mr. Pettigrew's amendment is as follows:

"That all settlers under the homestead laws of the United States upon the public lands acquired prior to the passage of this act by treaty or agreement from the various Indian tribes who have or who shall hereafter reside upon the tract, entered in good faith for the period required by existing law, shall be entitled to a patent for the land so entered upon the payment to the local land officers of the usual and customary fees; and no other or further charge of any kind whatsoever shall be required from such settler to entitle him to a patent for the land covered by his entry.

"Provided that the right to commute any such entry and pay for said lands, in the option of any such settler and in the time and at the prices now fixed by existing laws, shall remain in full force and effect.

"Provided, however, that all sums of money so released which if not released would belong to any Indian tribe shall be paid to such Indian tribe by the United States."

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Among the nominations confirmed by the Senate to-day were these:

Consul at Lisbon—J. H. Theriot of New York.
Postmasters—New York—B. S. Dayton, Middletown; N. Van Wagenen, New Paltz; J. D. Van Nostrand, Flushing; L. A. Shove, Brewster; F. C. Nagle, Dunkirk; J. D. Wyer, Sandy Hill; S. D. Royce, Port Jervis; S. Mills, Warwick.
New Jersey—E. C. Tuttle, Deckertown.

Dined at the Brazilian Minister's.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Brazilian Minister and Mme. Mendonça entertained this evening at dinner Senator and Mrs. Frye, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Senator and Mrs. Gray, Senator and Mrs. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. Pollok, Mr. and Mrs. Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore, Mr. Heard, Mr. and Mrs. Oliveira Lima, and Mrs. MacBean.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Treasury—Surveyor of Customs at Louisville, Ky., CICERO M. BARNETT; Collector of Customs at Mobile, Ala., JOSEPH W. BURKE.

Justice—JOHN H. BURFORD, Chief Justice, and BAYARD T. HAINER, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

State—Consul at Aden, Arabia, EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM of Tennessee.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices were appointed to-day as follows: East Corning, Frank Frost; Haskinsville, Zina C. Bowen; Maynard, Mary E. Horn; Nineveh Junction, N. B. Williams; North Salem, Benjamin R. Lobdell; Pekin, W. E. Beaber; Plains, William H. Sylyea; Preble, J. T. Crofoot; Scottsburg, Jesse Roberts; South Glens Falls, L. D. Palmer; Summitville, Samuel A. Adams; Webster, George G. Mason.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday adjourned until Monday.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of John Roach, deceased, the amount appropriated, being $61,761.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably the Senate bill authorizing the President to reappoint and retire Gen. David McM. Gregg, as a Captain in the army.

In the Senate yesterday a joint resolution was passed providing for a survey and to determine the practicability of opening a navigable channel through the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River.

The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce will give a hearing Feb. 15 to those who desire to be heard on the Hepburn bill for the establishment of a Department of Industry and Commerce.

The House Committee on Judiciary yesterday killed the Senate bill to permit the State of South Carolina to control liquors brought into the State in original packages. The motion to report the bill favorably was lost on a tie vote.

Senator Kyle yesterday introduced a bill providing for the submission of labor disputes to arbitration. It provides that they first shall be submitted to the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and the Commissioner of Labor, and in case they fail to agree, to a commission to be agreed upon by the parties to the dispute.

BOOM IN OIL CERTIFICATES.

An Advance of Over Ten Cents on the Pittsburg Exchange.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—An advance of over 10 cents in the price of oil certificates in less than a week has started a revival in oil speculation, which has been dormant since the memorable boom of 1895, when the price of certificates reached $2.04. The price has been hanging in the neighborhood of 65 cents for pipe line credit balances for four months, while the speculative certificates fluctuated around that point until ten days ago, when they suddenly took a spurt, and are now 11 cents higher than the credit balance price.

Interest has been revived among the brokers in the Exchange, and for the time wheat and stocks are forgotten, while attention is devoted to oil. Oil men who have not been in touch with the market for years are coming into the market or making inquiries from brokers relative to the situation.

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—
has the delicate
and natural fragrance
of Spring Violets

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Decision that the Eugene Kelly Estate Has a Prior Lien on an Alabama Road.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 11.—Judge Dowdell, in the St. Clair County Chancery Court to-day, decided that $625,000 of receiver's certificates of the East and West Railroad of Alabama, held by the estate of Eugene Kelly of New York, were a prior lien on the property, and that Browning and others, the majority bondholders, could not come in without first liquidating all claims of the Kelly estate, amounting to $1,000,000.

The decision, if sustained by the Supreme Court, which in the light of former decisions seems certain, will put the Kelly estate in full control of the road. This means the purchase of the road by the Seaboard Air Line and its extension to Birmingham. The road runs from Cartersville, Ga., to Pell City, Ala., thirty miles from Birmingham. The Seaboard Air Line had concluded arrangements for the deal when litigation commenced, and negotiations have been revived recently.

Joint Traffic Meeting.

Chairman Chauncey M. Depew presided yesterday at a well-attended meeting of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association. The members devoted the session to the consideration of lake and rail differentials and the reports of committees, with recommendations, prepared for the board. Increase in east and west bound rates were recommended, but it was decided to let west-bound rates remain as they are. A compromise proposition on east-bound rates was practically agreed to subject to the concurrence of the lake lines, and it was referred to the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association for adjustment of details. The differentials under the proposition are all below all rail rates on the basis of 75 cents, first-class, Chicago to New York, viz.: 12 cents, 10 cents, 7 cents, 5 cents, 4 cents, and 4 cents in the classes, and 3 cents on flour and grain products.

Canadian Pacific Buys a Road.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 11.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has purchased the Manitoba and Northwestern Railroad. Extensions through the fertile Valley of Saskatchewan to Peace River are contemplated.

Port Chester Street Railway.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The Port Chester Street Railway Company to-day certified to the Secretary of State an extension of its route, five miles long from Port Chester to White Plains.

NEWSBOY EIGHTY YEARS OLD.

Orsamus Page of Joliet, Ill., Celebrates His Birthday.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 11.—The oldest "newsboy" in the world celebrated his birthday to-day.

His name is Orsamus Page, and he is eighty years of age.

He is proud of the fact that after eight decades of life he still can get up at daylight to make his rounds with the morning papers and spend the rest of the day in shouting the latest editons through the streets of the city.

CONSTABLES FIGHT WOMEN.

Kill Two of Them, but Are Badly Hurt Themselves—A Kentucky Affair.

VANCEBURG, Ky., Feb. 11.—At Esculapia this morning Constables Cropper and Thacker attempted to arrest a woman named Crow, who was at her home with several grown-up daughters.

Suddenly one of the girls attacked the Constables with a knife, dangerously wounding both officers.

Mrs. Crow and another daughter took out revolvers, and the Constables, realizing that their lives were in danger, began to use their pistols.

Mrs. Crow and one daughter were killed. The other participants are in a dangerous condition.

CHICAGO'S "JACK THE CLIPPER."

He Sends a Braid of Golden Hair to the Police.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A braid of golden hair, accompanied by a note, purporting to come from "Jack the Clipper," is puzzling the detectives at Police Headquarters. The braid, which is about eight inches long, and tied at the end with a faded blue ribbon, was received through the mail, and with it came the following message, scrawled on a piece of ordinary wrapping paper:

"A clew for Joe Kipley's cheap skates. Will send more when I get cheap stuff like this."

The handwriting was plainly disguised. The hair had evidently been cut from the head of a girl from twelve to sixteen years old.

SECOND ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Miss Sadie Babcock of Watervliet Takes Laudanum.

TROY, Feb. 11.—Miss Sadie Babcock, daughter of Edgar H. Babcock of Watervliet, swallowed an ounce and a half of laudanum about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, it is supposed with suicidal intent. A physician attempted to administer antidotes, but she strenuously refused to take them. After a hard struggle, the doctor forced an antidote down her throat, after which she fell into a deep sleep, from which the doctor had the greatest difficulty in arousing her.

The only assignable reason for the act, it is said, is a love affair with a young man of this city. The girl's parents are said to have opposed his attentions. Miss Babcock, who is twenty-three years of age, had made a previous attempt to take her own life.

STORY OF A BOSTON FIRE.

Testimony of a Man Who Thinks He Saw an Incendiary at Work.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Philip Van Koughenet, who says he saw a man in the Bent Building, on Merrimac Street, in which six firemen were killed last Saturday, ten minutes before the alarm for a fire in the building was rung in, was examined to-day by Fire Marshal Cobb, who is investigating the cause of the fire.

Van Koughenet stated that he saw a light on the fourth floor of the Bent Building, and thought it was a watchman's lantern. The man at first seemed to be at work putting out a blaze of some kind, but a moment later he began to poke out pane after pane of glass with a stick or cane.

Mr. Van Koughenet said that when he was told there was no watchman employed in the building, he made up his mind somebody had set the building on fire.

Confesses to Incendiarism.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Walter T. Plass of Bingham's Mills, confessed to-day that he set fire to the Union Chapel at that place, which was burned recently. He implicated Alfred Wagner, a prominent farmer, and said Wagner paid him $5 to burn the building. Both were placed under arrest by Coroner Blakeman and lodged in the Hudson Jail to-night.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Cough, cold and croup are always "at work" upon children, and for such affection there is nothing that excels Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

THE ANNUAL DOG SHOW

Seventeen Hundred Entries Received by the Westminster Kennel Club.

LARGE CLASS OF GREAT DANES

Lord Brassey, Said to be the Biggest Dog Ever Bred in England, Among the St. Bernards—Fine Lots in Other Sections.

The total number of entries for the annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which wil be held in Madison Square Garden during the four days beginning Feb. 21, is 1,700, the largest list ever received in the history of the club. Last year the entries totaled 1,605. Some of the older and best-known dogs are not included this year, owing to the change in classification, as under the new rules they would have to compete against the younger dogs, where before they remained by themselves in the champion class. This change has brought out a number of new dogs and new exhibitors.

The greatest number of entries is in the class for great Danes, which numbers no fewer than ninety canines. Some of the well-known prize winners in this class are Earle's Olivia, Stanley, and Leo G. Among the exhibitors are Miss K. R. Baylis, Miss B. H. Baylis, Howard Sellers, Charles G. Peters, Charles E. Telford, H. M. Cowperthwait, and H. Y. McAdam.

In the class for St. Bernards are such good ones as C. H. Coddington's Albron, O. B. Potter's Crusoe, C. A. Pratt's Shelby, Le Prince, La Queen, La Princess, and Nellie Mitchell; Col. Ruppert's Undine, Royal Scarlet, Chantrell Beauty, and Miss Anna; D. E. Water's Judith, Lady Fenmore, Cathedral, and Alton II., and H. L. Lampron's Lady Kitty and Lord Brassey, the latter said to be the biggest dog ever bred in England, who has come here for the show.

In the mastiffs' class are included F. J. Skinner's Victoria III., Rosington, Champion Prince, Cola, and Thistle; Dr. C. A. Lougest's Black Peter, an English prize winner; Dr. Knox's Lady Romena, L. B. Strong's Bellwood, and Chantress, Dr. Lougest's Margaret, Catchpol, Commodore, Lewath, and Fairie Queen; J. L. Winchell's Prince Victor and She, and S. B. Christy's Banner II.

There will be a fine show of Russian wolfhounds, including E. L. Kraus's Princess Saiga, Volga, and Ardigan; W. L. Andrus's Zagarran and Alma II.; Weeks & Turner's Little Zmelka and Champion Lady Dietz, and George J. Gould's Olga IV.

There is the usual representative number of greyhounds and foxhounds. Chief among the entries in these classes are W. Gould Brokaw's King Chimes, Island Boy, Princess Lad, Princess Bonny, Sir George, and Sir Walter; George J. Gould's Furlough Chum, Furlough Bloom, Furlough Miss, and Ridgeview Comet, and George Jarvis's Lad of Kent and Beaufort of Kent.

A representative lot of English setters and Irish water, field, clumber, and cocker spaniels will also be on hand. Some of the spaniels entered are Miss Annebel Green's Dennis, Tipsy, Dark Despair, and Wardelworth Sweep.

The crack collies belonging to J. Pierpont Morgan will be missed in this class this year, but some capital dogs will be shown by the Verona Kennels of San Francisco.

There will be, as usual, a fine lot of poodles, among them Mrs. Nathan Powell's Caro Mio, Mrs. F. H. Benedict's The Brownie, Mrs. W. C. Gulliver's Pierrot, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's Lerus, and a lot from H. G. Trevor, headed by Emperor.

The exhibit of Dalmatians will be one of the features of the exhibition, and will comprise a number owned by the Iselin family.

There will be a fine lot of bulldogs. Russell A. Alger will show Dandy Fenn, an English prize winner. He won the first and a special prize at Croft's Show. Despite the opposition of the French Bulldog Society, there is a good entry list in the various classes for both tulip and rose-eared specimens. Among the exhibitors are George Work, Mrs. C. Stevens, George N. Phelps, and Andrew N. Tyner.

For the first time in several years there will be a good lot of Airsdale terriers. The bull and Boston terriers exhibit will be a prominent one. In the latter class are M. C. D. Borden's Nancy and Commissioner II., for which he paid $2,500. Tom Ashton of Leeds, England, has Leeds Muddler and Leeds Myrtle entered in the Irish terriers class.

Championship Skating Races.

The Brooklyn High School scored a decisive victory in the second annual championship skating races of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League, decided at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and last night. The results of the various events follow:

220-Yard Race (Senior.)—Won by H. Hoffman, Brooklyn High School; R. Marston, Adelphi Academy, second; A. D. Pratt, Brooklyn High Schoo., third. Time, 0:26 3-5.

One-Mile Race.—Won by C. R. Smith, Pratt Institute; A. G. Pratt, Brooklyn High School, second; R. M. Tomson, Adelphi Academy, third. Time, 3:18.

220-Yard race, (Junior.)—Won by C. Rhodes, Brooklyn High School; A. D. Pratt, Brooklyn High School, second; R. Marston, Adelphi Academy, third. Time, 0:26 3-5.

Half-Mile Race.—Won by R. M. Tomson, Adelphi Academy; H. Hoffman, Brooklyn High School, second; C. R. Smith, Pratt Institute, third. Time, 1:42.

Quarter-Mile Race.—Won by C. R. Smith, Pratt Institute; R. M. Tomson, Adelphi Academy, second; H. G. Baldwin, Brooklyn High School, third. Time, 0:50.

Five-Mile Race.—Won by C. R. Smith, Pratt Institute; A. Pratt, Brooklyn High School, second; B. S. Litchfield, Brooklyn Latin School, third. Time, 18:52.

International Fencing Club.

The International Fencing Club held its first reception and informal exhibition at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, last night. The exhibitions were with foils, sabres, and duelling swords. They began with a grand salute and bout with foils between Prof. J. Castaldi and Prof. Capt. H. Nicolas. This was followed by bouts between some of the most prominent amateur fencers in this vicinity. The exhibitions were under the direction of Col. Marquis Asinari R. de San Marzano. There was also an elaborate musical programme and a dance. Among those present were Juan N. Navarro, Consul General for Mexico, who is Honorary President of the organization, and Frank Stockinger, Consul General for Austria-Hungary; Carlos Rohl, Consul General for Argentine Republic; J. C. Charpentier, Consul General for France; D. N. Botassi, Consul General for Greece; C. Tosti, Consul General for Italy; A. Veiner, Consul General for Russia; A. Baldasano Topete, Consul General for Spain, and A. E. Delfino, Consul General for the United States of Venezuela.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Sea Spray won, McFarlane second, Blue Bell third. Time—1:15½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds. Seven-sixteenths of a mile. Humidity won; Royal Fan second, Amoltopec third. Time—0:42½.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Midian won, Yule second, Woodford filly, third. Time—1:14¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Serena won, Roche second, Highland Ball third. Time—1:48.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Refugee won, Lucky Star second, Midas third. Time—1:15.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse. Six furlongs. Melvin Burnham won, Ravalette second, Flandes third. Time—1:15¾.

Interscholastic Chess Tourney.

Only two games were completed in the interscholastic chess tournament at Columbian Grammar School yesterday. The players and results were:

Players.		Openings.	Moves.
Manson	0	Lebaire	1 French Defense	58
Lynch	*	Brown	* Philidor's Defense	..
Arnstein	*	Hankinson	* Bird's Opening	..
Engels	1	Werth'mer	0 French Defense	41

*Adjourned.

Kenney Won at Billiards.

F. A. Kenney of the Crescent Athletic Club, defeated J. B. Stark of the New York Athletic Club by a score of 275 to 245, in the amateur tournament at Daly's parlors last night. Poggenberg and Stark will meet to-night, and if the former wins he will be champion. Should Stark win, there will be a tie between Poggenberg, Kenney, and Stark for first place.

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THE L. A. W. CONVENTION.

Local Option as to Sunday Racing Defeated—Amendments and Resolutions Adopted.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—The National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen adjourned to-night. The features of the meeting, which lasted, three days, were President Isaac B. Potter's successful fight for re-election and the defeat of the proposition for local option in the matter of Sunday racing.

An amendment to the by-laws providing that State divisions should have the right to determine for themselves whether or not Sunday bicycle races should be permitted was introduced and defeated. The amendment proposed to strike out certain words in Article IV., Section 7, Clause C, and insert in their stead the following: "No meeting shall receive sanction if it is to be held on Sunday in any division where the Board of Officers of such division shall by reason prohibit the same."

The vote on this amendment was 175 to 152. As the amendment did not receive a two-thirds vote it failed of passage.

Thirty-two other amendments were disposed of to-day. Among the more important of those adopted are the following:

A new section was inserted in the constitution, to read: "No professional shall be eligible to entry in any open race run under the rules of the League of American Wheelmen unless he is registered with the Racing Board."

Substitute for Article III., Section 8 (L): "Contract at meets closed to a college or to any number of colleges forming an international meet, may for those meets only be governed by the amateur rules of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America."

Another amendment adopted provides for the payment of $2,500 a year as compensation to Chairman Mott of the National Racing Board. Another declares that hereafter no sanction shall be given for any six-day continuous race unless the riders be compelled to take at least two hours' rest out of every twenty-four.

Resolutions were adopted fixing the registration fee for professionals at $2 per year; calling on the National Government to push the demand on the Turkish Government for the prompt payment of $40,000 indemnity to the mother of Frank E. Lenz, the Pittsburg member of the League of American Wheelmen, who was murdered in Turkish territory while on a tour of the world; favoring the passage by Congress of the bill introduced by Representative Davies of Alabama for the appointment of a committee to view the roads in the National Forest Reserve of Yosemite Valley, in California, and report to the next session of Congress the best location for a road through that reservation.

H. C. Ratier of Milwaukee, Wis., introduced the following resolution, which was warmly indorsed by prominent men in the league and finally adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the League of American Wheelmen be instructed to investigate the feasibility of turning over to some other organization or body the control of racing and to report its results at the next National Assembly.

THE CASE OF VON DER AHE.

Court Holds that His Arrest in St. Louis Was Legal.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—At a special session of the United States court Judge Buffington decided that "Chris" Von Der Ahe, the baseball man, must remain in charge of the detective who abducted him from St. Louis. Von Der Ahe will take an appeal.

In his opinion Judge Buffington cited many precedents for his decision, and concluded:

"Irrespective of any views this court might entertain of the question were it new and not affected by former decisions, we are constrained under stress of these decisions, and particularly in view of that of the Supreme Court of the United States, to hold that Von Der Ahe could lawfully be arrested in the State of Missouri by his bail and removed to Pennsylvania. The petitioner is therefore remanded to the custody of Bendel, the respondent, and it is so ordered."

After the decision had been rendered Von Der Ahe was turned over to Detective Bendel, who placed him in the care of Deputy Sheriff Charles J. Rice.

Prince of Wales's Horse Sale.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The annual sale of the Prince of Wales's shire horses was held to-day at the Prince's stud farm, at Wolferton, near Sandringham, Norfolk. Fifty-four lots, including stallions, mares, and fillies, brought £12,117, ($60,585.)

Passengers for Europe.

Among the passengers booked to sail to-day on the Cunard Line steamship Lucania are Mrs. Valentine Alles of New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Fair, H. N. Gildea, Hugh Rankin, Bishop H. M. Turner of Atlanta, and H. E. Wilson. Booked on the French Line steamship La Gascogne are the Viscountess Benoist d'Azy, Rinaldo de Silva, and the Rev. J. B. René, Prefect Apostolic of Alaska. The Hamburg-American Line steamship Normannia, which will sail to-day for Alexandria, via Gibraltar, Genoa, and Naples, has a large list of passengers, among whom are Charles A. Coe, Col. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, the Misses Drexel, A. J. Drexel, Jr., and J. Armstrong Drexel; the Viscount and Viscountess De Sayre, Marshall Field, Lieut. Col. D. L. Huntington, John Inglis, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sooysmith.

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PUBLIC PARK IMPROVEMENT

N. J. Rose, Landscape Gardener, Urges the Commissioners to Make Many Changes.

TREES HAVE BEEN NEGLECTED

He Desires to Hide the Unsightly Buildings and Denuded Spaces, and Complains of the "Old Haphazard Methods."

N. Jonsson Rose, landscape gardener of the Department of Public Parks, yesterday submitted a report to the Park Commissioners calling attention to the condition of the parks and the changes necessary for their improvement.

Mr. Rose points out that many trees on the west side of Central Park are gradually dying out, and have been gradually removed during the last ten or twelve years, while no trees have been planted to replace them. He says, further:

"I would also recommend that the embankment around the large reservoir be planted with evergreen, so as to hide the unsighly fence and straight line of the embankment and the walls of the old reservoir, and also for the purpose of giving a background where the woods, denuded of undergrowth, are open. Too much cannot be done to preserve the natural wood in the northern part of the Park, where there are still remnants of the original forest flora, and where the asters and goldenrod form an attractive and highly appreciated feature in the late Summer months.

"The condition of the greenhouses in Central Park has long been a source of annoyance and ridicule by visitors from distant parts of the country and a disgrace to the city and a blot on the Park. The houses containing the most valuable palms and greenhouse plants are in a dilapidated condition, besides being totally unfit and inadequate for their present purpose. The palms are so crowded that they will be entirely destroyed in a few years unless better space and more light are provided. A house 50 by 100 feet and about 50 feet high is required to properly care for them alone. The present house, is so overcrowded that the plants are placed in two tiers, while the large and valuable plants are being destroyed through the want of space and light. Besides being useless for their present purposes, these houses have long been a blot on the beauty of the Park in a neighborhood where choice and valuable trees abound and where the scenery ought to be exceptionally attractive.

"A thoroughly practical and substantial range of greenhouses should be constructed to take the place of the now scattered buildings. There should be a central structure to contain the palms, and two side structures for the greenhouse plants—one for warm, the other for temperate species connected by lower houses—so as to give grace and harmony to the whole.

"There are a number of unsightly buildings scattered over the Park, particularly in the neighborhood of the Menagerie, which could and should be covered by vines, and hidden from view by plantations of evergreen trees, and I desire to undertake this work as soon as Spring operations commence. It will require a small expenditure for trees and vines, and the work can be done by the regular gardening force.

"In connection with the buildings I beg to draw your attention to the dilapidated condition of the arbors and shelters, some of which are fast decaying and useless. I propose to remedy this defect as soon as the proper materials can be obtained, and to cover all such structures with a luxuriant growth of vines.

"There is also a necessity for waging a more destructive war on the injurious insects and fungus diseases that infest the Park, and for this purpose Entomologist Southwick should have a more efficient gang of men, as previously recommended."

After advising some necessary changes in other parks of the city Mr. Rose says, in closing:

"In some of the parks most of the trees are already dying of old age, and of these there will be practically nothing left twenty years hence. It would therefore be well if a liberal planting fund could be provided ($10,000 annually) to be expended solely for the purchase of trees and other plants for the improved parks. In this manner only can the plantations and shrubbery be maintained for all time.

"I also beg to draw your attention to the wholesale destruction of trees and shrubbery in the parks, and ask that some prompt measure could be adopted to stem this flood of vandalism. I believe that extra watchmen, taken out of the gardening force for the occasion and placed in the most frequented parts Summer evenings and Sundays, would do much to prevent the breaking of shrubbery and pilfering of budding plants and flowers, especially if the offenders could be brought promptly to justice when caught. I believe that every facility should be provided for the full enjoyment of the parks by the people, but that it is in the public interest to see every component part of the parks fully protected.

"The old-fashioned, haphazard methods so long practiced to the detriment of the parks should give way to prompt, practical, modern, and scientific management. In this manner alone will it be possible to offset the bad effects already produced through folly and ignorance and to perfect and preserve the city's system of parks for future generations."

THE ARCHITECTS' DINNER.

Many Prizes Bestowed for Competitions During the Year.

The thirteenth annual exhibition dinner of the Architectural League of New York was held Thursday night at the American Fine Arts Galleries, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. Nearly 400 architects of this city and their invited guests participated. Among the latter were many visiting delegates to the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects.

The dinner was presided over by President Bruce Pierce, who before the introduction of the subject of discussion, bestowed the medals upon the winners in the different competitions decided during the year. The winners of the President's medals in the allied arts were: Architecture, Albert Randolph Ross; sculpture, Philip Montiny; mural painting, Herman Schladermundt. The Architectural League gold and silver medals were won by Christian Francis Rosborg and Rayner Phillips, Jr., respectively. The Avery prize of $50 for the best design for a bulletin board for the league rooms was won by Edgar A. Josselyn.

The subject for discussion was "The Mutual Obligations of the City and the Art Societies." The first speaker of the evening was John De Witt Warner, who sketched the wonderful field lying open to the architect for the exercise of his skill and imagination.

Augustus Thomas followed upon the importance and dignity of the architects' mission in New York. Other addresses were made by Montgomery Schuyler, the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, F. Hopkinson Smith, and Frank Damrosch.

Park Avenue Board to Do the Work.

The Park Avenue Improvement Board held a meeting yesterday in the office at Broadway and Forty-second Street. H. L. Stoddard presided, and it was decided that the board should put in the sound-deadening material for the Park Avenue viaduct above One Hundred and Tenth Street. There has been considerable discussion as to who was to put in this material. The board wrote last November to the officials of the New York Central Road, and received answer that the road intended to do the work, filling in the trough of the viaduct with wood chips and cement. But since then the board has decided to do the work.

Resigns from the Naval Reserve.

Lieut. Commander George Edward Kent, Executive Officer of the First Naval Battalion of New York, has offered his resignation to the Board of Officers of that organization. He resigns for purely personal reasons. He was one of the most efficient and popular officers of that branch of the National Guard, and it was partly through his efforts that the organization was made possible and brought to its present state of efficiency.

Volks-Zeitung Anniversary.

The twentieth anniversary of The New Yorker Volks-Zeitung will be observed tonight at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street. The celebration will include a concert by the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, under the direction of Anton Seidl; Mme. Georgine von Janushowsky, soloist, and a chorus of 500 voices. The concert will be followed by a ball.

LEITER WHEAT GOING ABROAD.

Contracts Let for Large Shipments from Chicago to the Seaboard—The Market Strong.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—It is said that contracts for moving 1,500,000 bushels of Leiter wheat to the seaboard have been made. Of this the Grand Trunk is reported to have secured 500,000 bushels, the Nickel Plate 500,000 bushels, and the Lehigh Valley 500,000 bushels. The cereal will be carried on a through rate from Chicago to Liverpool, so it cannot be ascertained what proportion will accrue to the railroads for the haul to the seaboard.

It is estimated, according to a local paper, that the Leiter holdings of wheat in this city and afloat will exceed 10,000,000 bushels, and since a recent visit to this city of Eastern exporters the suspicion has arisen that the entire amount has been disposed of to a British syndicate. Freight men do not deny that negotiations looking to the placing of large contracts have been pending for some time, and it is asserted on reputable authority that every prominent Eastern line connecting with Chicago has been invited to bid on the transportation of an indefinitely large amount of wheat to the seaboard.

Everything on the floor at the Board of Trade was strong to-day, wheat being the leader both in strength and activity. Reports of additional shipping engagements for Leiter wheat and an exceptionally large export business were the principal factors in a buying movement, which had advanced wheat about a cent at the close. Corn closed ½c higher and oats ⅝@¾c higher.

There was a big demand for wheat right from the start. May, which closed yesterday at 96⅞c, opened to-day at 97½@97⅝c. There was considerable selling by interests that have been putting wheat on the market for some time past, but the demand was so great that the price advanced steadily, not stopping until 98c had been reached. There were two big factors in the advance, the Leiter shipments abroad and the Liverpool strength. The former was given the most attention. It was stated on the floor and not denied by the Leiter interests that arrangements are being made for the shipment of 4,000,000 bushels of their wheat from here to the seaboard. The moving away of so much cash wheat had a marked effect on shorts.

Liverpool was very strong, the earliest cables showing ⅞d. advance, and later advices showed that market 1@1¼d. up from yesterday. Private cables said the strength was on consumptive demand and light supplies. Liverpool has received but 272,000 bushels in six days, not much over a third of the weekly consumptive demand. Argentine shipments for the week were 712,000 bushels, much less than generally expected.

After advancing to 98, the market eased off somewhat. There was a let up in the urgent demand with the usual selling by people who have been playing for a break, and May reacted to 97½. Then for an hour the price moved between 97¾ and 98, most of the time being at about 97¾. After that the market again became active and very strong. Late cables brought liberal buying orders to the seaboard, and about an hour from the close here it was stated that seventy boatloads—about 560,000 bushels—had been taken for export. Three steamers chartered at New York were supposed to be for Leiter's grain. Closing cables were all firm and higher.

The announcement of the export business gave a touch of genuine excitement to the market, sending shorts to cover in a hurry, and the price was sent up to 98⅝, the top figures of the day. Then the market quieted somewhat. There was a tendency to even up over the holiday, which caused prices to recede somewhat. May was bringing 97¾@97⅞ at the close.

Owing to the report that Joseph Leiter was prepared to send a large amount of his wheat to the seaboard, grain rates from Chicago to the Atlantic Coast were reported to be in a very shaky condition to-day. It was openly charged by some of the roads that their competitors were taking grain at 15 cents, and it was asserted, though without apparent foundation, that contracts had been made at even lower figures. The 15-cent rate was generally accepted as being the one at which the grain is being carried.

AGAINST LIQUOR AT YALE.

Campaign Organized by Woman's Temperance Union May Be Extended to Every College in the Country.

Miss Frances Willard is confined to her bed by influenza and can only talk through her secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, and Mrs. Barnes, President of the "Y's," of the effort being made by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to prevent the use of liquor by students at Yale and its sale in New Haven.

The closing of the grill room in the Princeton Inn and the resurrection of the old law against the sale of liquor within a certain distance of the college, which was brought about largely through the action of the union, was the beginning of what Miss Gordon said yesterday will probably be a continuous movement to do away with the use of liquors in and around every college in the country.

There are several saloons, some of them of the lowest kind, within two blocks of the Yale College buildings, and students are permitted to take liquor to their rooms. Against this the union is working by means of petitions. These petitions are addressed to the authorities of the college, and ask that students be forbidden to enter places where alcoholic drinks are sold or use them in any way in the college, and that the authorities work to prohibit the sale of liquor in the city.

The first petition was signed by the officers of the National society. With that were sent letters to all the branches of the organization asking that the local unions pass resolutions of "deep regret" at the present state of affairs at Yale, and express their grief and horror that young men, many of them yet in their teens, and away from the restraining influences of home, are subjected to the frightful dangers which now threaten them at Yale. This, with the intimation that unless the evil is done away with, those of the signers having sons will send them to other institutions.

A PHILADELPHIAN DISAPPEARS.

John F. Craig Leaves His Family and Creditors in the Lurch.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—John F. Craig, a grain merchant of West Philadelphia, has disappeared, and it is learned that he has left behind him unsecured liabilities estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000. He also leaves a wife and several children in straitened circumstances. He left home on Jan. 19, and his wife says she has heard nothing of him since that date. The stock in his store was sold a few days ago to satisfy the claims of creditors.

Mr. Craig was Treasurer of the St. James Building and Loan Association, and was also prominently connected with a number of Catholic benevolent and church societies. A small deficit in his accounts with the loan association will be made good by his bondsmen.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson Accepts.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifty-third Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday announced that he would accept the position of Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and take up the duties of the office on March 1. He said that the policy he had outlined to the board was to first make great efforts to wipe out the debt, amounting now to upward of $300,000, and until that task was accomplished, to adhere to a very conservative policy. After that he would follow a conciliatory policy in the endeavor to carry on the future work of the board according to the best methods, whether those methods were according to a general or a synodical plan.

A Dance at Princeton.

PRINCETON, Feb. 11.—A most successful dance was given to-night by the junior class in honor of the seniors. The Casino was decorated beautifully with college colors, flags, and palms. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. F. L. Patton, Mrs. John G. Hibben, Mrs. George A. Armour, Mrs. G. J. Geer, Mrs. Allan Marquand, Mrs. Edwin A. Lewis, Mrs. A. L. Frothingham, Jr., and Mrs. J. O. Murray.

$20,000 Given to Harvard.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The sum of $20,000 has been given to Harvard University by Mrs. William Belden Noble of Washington, to endow a lectureship in memory of her husband, a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal Church and a graduate of the Harvard class of 1885. The lectures are intended to "perpetuate the influence of religion as represented by Phillips Brooks," and may deal with any subject with which Christianity has a bearing.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Several New Churches to be Erected in This Vicinity During the Coming Spring.

WHERE THEY MAY BE LOCATED

An English Lutheran Church to be Organized in East New York—Handsome Methodist Church to be Erected in Williamsburg—Plans of Other Congregations.

Even thus early a considerable number of new church projects are already announced for the Spring season. Some of these are old congregations rebuilding on new sites, but several are wholly new projects. Besides the proposed new Roman Catholic church on the west side in this city, already announced, there are two new churches contemplated in the Diocese of Long Island. One of these is at Amityville, where a congregation was formed a few months ago. It is now purposed to build a church and rectory, the former to occupy a site on a main thoroughfare. The other is at Whitestone, where a basement will be constructed and then roofed over, the whole being completed during the coming Summer.

Two new Methodist Episcopal churches are projected. One is at Mount Vernon and the other at Sing Sing. The former is on the hill which forms the north suburb of Mount Vernon, and which has recently been provided with the Episcopal Church of the Ascension. A new Methodist church is building in New Rochelle, to be ready for dedication within a few weeks.

A mission chapel has been started by St. Luke's Episcopal Church of Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, on the corner of Washington and St. Mark's Avenues, where a store has been rented and furnished for the purpose. The work is in the charge of the Rev. F. P. Sweezey, assistant to the rector of St. Luke's, the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel.

A new English Lutheran Church will be organized to-morrow afternoon in the chapel on Schenck Avenue, near Fulton Street, East New York. The opening service will be held at 4 o'clock and will be conducted by the Rev. A. Steimle of the Holy Trinity Church, S. G. Weiskotten of the Church of the Redeemer, and H. Knabenschuh of Christ Church, Brooklyn.

A promising Episcopal mission has recently been founded at Queens, Diocese of Long Island, and another one at Nepera Park, a suburb of Yonkers. For the former a chapel is to be erected, and the latter occupies a storeroom that has been neatly fitted up. It is called St. Mark's, and although now only a promising Sunday school, its location seems to warrant the effort eventually to make it the sixth Episcopal parish in Yonkers.

Immanuel Congregational Church, Brooklyn, will build a new church on Decatur Street, and the Port Morris Congregational Church is to build at Port Morris. The latter is assisted by the Church Extension Society.

Calvary Episcopal Parish, Bayonne, N. J., the Rev. H. W. Maguire rector, has purchased, for $2,400, three lots on Avenue C and West Forty-fifth Street, and has been presented with a fourth, and is now making efforts to raise the funds to make the final payment. This it is hoped to do by Easter, when plans will be drawn for a new church.

What will probably be one of the finest church edifices in the Eastern District of Brooklyn when completed is that soon to be erected on the corner of Leonard and Conselyea Streets. The Union Methodist Episcopal Church will occupy a plot of ground about 75 by 100 feet, and the entire building above grade will be of hard brick. The exterior will be faced with dark, front washed brick, with Coalburg brick and Lake Superior stone trimmings. The chancel will be as elaborate and costly as any in the city at present. The organ will be a model one, and the stained glass windows will also be works of art. The seating capacity of the church, exclusive of the chapel, will be 650.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Feb. 13.

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SUBJECT—The Call of Matthew. Matthew ix., 9-17.

GOLDEN TEXT—Follow me. Matthew ix., 9.

"The Revelation" given to the aged Apostle on the Island of Patmos is full of exhibitions of Divine grace. But among them all there is none more tender and appealing than that which follows the letter addressed to the Church of the Laodiceans. It is a scene which evidently was intended to be looked upon not only by that church, but by all of the churches then addressed, and by all others to the end of time. In it "the Son of Man" is seen standing at the door of the sinner's heart, and longing to enter in that He may give him "gold tried in the fire," that he may be rich, indeed; "white raiment" that he may be clothed, and "eye salve" that will enable him to see himself in all his need, and his Saviour in all the fullness of His grace.

As we look upon this scene we hear Him say, "Behold, I stand at the door and knock; if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with Me." (Rev. iii., 17-20.) Artists have endeavored to paint this scene; poets have endeavored to describe it; but neither the pencil of the artist nor the pen of the poet has ever been able to do it justice. And yet a little child can appreciate and understand it. It is brought very vividly before us in this lesson. What John saw and heard in his vision on the Island of Patmos, Matthew realized in his experience in the City of Capernaum. He had heard Jesus' knock; he had opened to Him his heart; and now they sup together.

When Jesus stood at his side, and knocked, we are not told. It may have been that, like John and James, Peter and Andrew, he had attended the ministry of John the Baptist, and heard him point out Jesus as "The Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." But we have no record that he did. Like his fellow-Apostles, however, his heart had evidently been opened before he was called into the active ministry of his Lord.

Whenever it was that he had "opened the door," Jesus had entered in and supped with him. But like many another, before and since, he had nothing to set before Him except his poor heart, full of sin; his life, full of temptation and failure; his services, full of all unfaithfulness. Jesus, however, in infinite grace partook of these and was satisfied. He took his sins upon Himself; He strengthened him "with might by His Spirit, in the inner man," (Eph. iii., 16,) and He clothed him, and his services, all in white. It is not strange, therefore, that when He came to him, as at this time in Capernaum, he was ready and glad to promptly obey the call, "Follow Me," even if it involved the leaving of everything else.

Now, in the fullness of his joy, Matthew would have Him sup with him again. So he "made Him a great feast, in his own house," and invited "a great company" of other men as sinful and as despised as himself, to feast with them. (Luke v., 29.) And Jesus had come again, in a more literal sense than before. But behold, He is not now the guest, but the host; they are to sup with Him. Every eye is fixed upon Him; every ear is open to hear Him. He furnishes the repast and feeds them out of His own graciousness, and we are permitted to share it all with them. For the last three weeks we have sat with His Disciples on the Mount, and heard His blessed instruction to them. Now we sit with "publicans and sinners" at His table, and hear what He has to say to all such.

The History of Matthew.

The history of this man, Matthew, as told in the Scriptures, is very brief. St. Luke gives his name as Levi (Luke v., 27,) but whether it was Matthew Levi, or Levi Matthew, as Peter was called Simon Peter—or whether one name was dropped when the other was taken, as Saul became Paul—we are not told. St. Mark says that his father's name was "Alpheus" (ii., 14,) from which some have supposed that he was a brother of St. James the Less, and if so, related to our Lord Himself. Although there is a possibility that such was the case, there is not much probability that it was. Matthew and James are never mentioned together as if they were brothers, and "Alpheus" was not an uncommon name.

In the list of the Apostles, and almost always when he is spoken of elsewhere, he is called "the Publican." (Matthew x., 3; Luke v., 27.) As such he was fulfilling the duties of his calling, when he was "sitting at the receipt of custom," just as Peter and Andrew, and James and John, were fulfilling theirs when they were casting their nets into the sea, or mending them in the ship. He was a fellow-townsman with them, but while their duties called them out of Capernaum upon the Sea of Galilee, his kept him in the city upon the shore of the sea. It was there that Jesus found him, (Mark ii., 13, 14,) receiving the tax demanded upon all produce entering or leaving the city from or to the north. But while the business of a fisherman was honorable, and highly esteemed by the people, although its pecuniary profits were not always large, the business of the tax collector, which was generally very remunerative, was abhorred, and the collector was universally despised and shunned. And no wonder. Independent of the fact that his presence was a constant and bitter reminder of subjection to Roman authority, the man himself—because of his acceptance of such a position—was looked upon as one of the vilest of the vile, utterly wanting in any true love for either his country or his countrymen.

The office which Matthew held was part of a complete and complicated system. The heads of this system resided in Rome, and were held in the highest repute. They were called "Publicani," because they transacted the business of the Government with "the public." They were generally men, or companies, of great wealth and influence, and when the taxes and custom duties were fixed for any province or district, they paid the amount to the Government, and then were empowered to reimburse themselves by collecting it from the people. A Managing Director, or agent, called the "Magister," supervised all the machinery necessary to carry out the system. He resided in Rome.

His Duties as a "Publican."

Under this officer were "Sub-Magistri," living in the provinces. Under them, in like manner, were the portitores, the actual Custom House officers, who examined each bale of goods exported or imported, assessed its value more or less arbitrarily, wrote out the ticket, and enforced payment. These portitores were commonly natives of the province in which they were stationed, as being brought daily in contact with all classes of the population. The word which etymologically might have been used of the publicani—properly so called—was used popularly, and in the New Testament exclusively, of the portitores.

The system was essentially a vicious one, the most detestable, perhaps, of all modes of managing a revenue, and it bore its natural fruits. The publicani, or capitalists, were banded together to support each other's interests, and at once resisted and defied all interference. They demanded severe laws, and put every such law into execution. Their agents, the portitores, (of whom Matthew was one,) were encouraged in the most vexatious and fraudulent exactions, and a remedy was almost impossible. It was the basest of all livelihoods. They were the wolves and bears of human society." (Smith's Dict.)

With such a general record, it is not surprising that this whole class was considered as consisting of the most vile and abandoned wretches. They were forbidden social relations, as those whose very touch would defile. They were put out of the synagogues and denied the privileges of public prayer. The very name of the head of the system by which they were commonly known, "publicans," was itself the synonym of sinner and devils.

Such a man was Matthew when Jesus met him. But the history goes on to say that when he opened to Jesus' knock, he at first became a disciple, and sat at His feet to learn. Then he became an Apostle, to minister to others. Then he wrote the Gospel of His grace. Then he entered into the joy of his Lord, to go no more out forever.

Christ Defied the Conventions.

It was with such a company of "publicans and sinners" that Jesus now sat down to eat, and the act was not unobserved by the Pharisees of the place. They would not have entered Matthew's house any more than they would have entered one polluted by the plague. They were the leaders of thought, the men of respectability. They were rich in virtues, and in their own estimation like the Laodiceans, "increased with goods," and had "need of nothing." And at once they began to inquire why so learned and influential a rabbi as Jesus evidently was should do such a strange act as to eat with "publicans and sinners." And not only were they indignant, but the disciples of John the Baptist were also surprised, not so much, however, that He should eat with such people, as that He should partake of a "feast" at all.

Both parties addressed themselves to Jesus' Disciples, and asked them to explain the conduct and teachings of their Master. The world has not ceased to do the same thing yet.

The two great practical questions then answered were in simple terms—First: Why do the Disciples of Jesus do what the leaders of the world's opinion say they ought not to do? And second: Why do they not do what the world says they ought to do? These two questions have not yet ceased to trouble many minds both in and out of the Church. The principle which lies at their root, they include the whole matter of the believer's conformity to the customs and the maxims of the world.

The exact form in which the first of these questions presented itself was:

"Why eateth your Master with publicans and sinners?"

In the world's estimate He had made a great mistake. If He desired the respect and influence of men, He should have consorted only with the respectable—the churchly, the righteous. It was a reproach to the very cause He represented, to have it said of Him, "This man receiveth sinners, and eateth with them." (Luke xv., 2.) The world has not ceased to hold this opinion of Christ and His disciples even yet. It knows of no way to commend itself to God, and to promote uprightness among men, but by decent behavior, education, refinement, ethical culture, and religious services. It is entirely ignorant of the great fact that Christ "died for the ungodly" (Rom. v., 6,) and only for such, and that

"All the fitness He requireth
Is to feel your need of Him."

Now Jesus answered this question of the Pharisees with a simplicity and a logic which has never been surpassed. It must have been most gracious and strengthening food to the "publicans and sinners," who supped with Him that day; a morsel of the very bread of heaven. "They that be whole," He said, "need not a physician, but they that are sick. I am not come to call the righteous," I am come to call "sinners to repentance."

His Reasons for So Doing.

Thus, in one brief sentence, He laid before them, and before us, the great work which He came into the world to do. It was a world rebellious against its Maker and its Sovereign, and He came to bring the rebellious into loyal, loving obedience. But before any man can be brought into this relationship, he must realize his condition of rebellion, and turn from it with true repentance.

The second question was, in brief, "Why do not Thy Disciples fast?"

The self-righteous Pharisees did it, the austere and rigid disciples of John did it, why not those of Jesus? Surely, it must commend a man to God to deny the flesh and bring it into subjection! Men have not ceased to argue in the same way even yet.

But Jesus answered the question with the same simplicity and logic as before, and His answer was another morsel of bread from heaven to those who sat with Him. "Can the children of the bride-chamber mourn," He asked, "as long as the bridegroom is with them?" All experience and observation answered "No." But here He, Himself, was "the bridegroom." He had come into the world to unite to Himself Life beloved, and to make them one with Himself. Those who are united to Him cannot mourn and fast. They are filled with a joy and peace that is overflowing. They can only mourn when their sins have separated them from Him, and then it is for Him that they mourn. Then they cry out with the bride in the Song of Solomon, "Tell me, O Thou whom my soul loveth, where Thou feedest—where Thou makest Thy flock to rest at noon; for why should I be as one that turneth aside by the flocks of Thy companions?" (i., 7.)

And then He gave His guests another morsel of heavenly bread. While His answers to the cavillers had declared whom He came to save—and into what blessed fellowship He would bring them—now He tells them that the foundation for all this is an entire change. "No man," He says, "putteth a piece of new cloth unto an old garment; neither do men put new wine into old bottles." The new spirit, the new life, the new relationship, all require a new man. This demand has never been repealed or modified.

Questions on the Lesson.

What scene in "The Revelation" is brought before us in this lesson, and what is said of it?

What is said of Jesus' supping with Matthew, as a preparation for His ministry?

What is said of the "feast" which Matthew made for Jesus?

What is said of Matthew's name?

What is Matthew called in the Scriptures, and what is said of his occupation?

What was the system of collecting taxes under the Roman Government?

How were men like Matthew looked upon, and what was his spiritual history?

What two parties questioned Jesus' Disciples, and what great practical matter is involved in their inquiries?

What was the first question? What is said of it and of Jesus' answer?

What was the second question, and what was Jesus' answer?

What does Jesus say is the foundation for all that is set forth in His answers?

UNITARIAN MISSIONS.

To be Conducted in the Principal Churches of That Denomination.

The Unitarian Club of New York has made arrangements for a series of vesper services to be held in the three Unitarian churches on successive Sunday evenings during the three months beginning on Feb. 20. The special aims of these services will be, as announced by their projectors: "To show that in the passage of rational religion from an atmosphere of heated discussion and denial of theological error to one of quiet but confident affirmation of a reasonable faith at once scientific and devout, its public worship has gained in sincerity, and consequently in intelligent heartiness of expression; that religious faith has been strengthened by becoming more rational; to show in what the new strength consists, and to reveal to thoughtful inquirers unacquainted with the teachings and literature of the Unitarian Church the strength of the philosophical positions now held and successfully defended by leading thinkers and preachers of that Church."

The first forty minutes of each of these services will be devoted to singing, prayer, and Scriptural readings. In place of the usual sermon, provision has been made for two fifteen-minute addresses, the opening address to be by ministers specially invited, the closing address by the minister of the church in which the services are being conducted. The services will cover four consecutive Sundays in each church.

The services for the first month will be held in All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, minister. The invited speakers will be: Feb. 20, the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage of the Church of the Messiah; Feb. 27, the Rev. Samuel A. Elliot of the American Unitarian Association; March 6, the Rev. Robert Collyer; March 13, the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright of the Lenox Avenue Church. The closing addresses on each of these four evenings will be given by the minister of All Souls', the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer.

KING'S DAUGHTERS IN ST. LUKE'S.

Special Service to Mark the Opening of the Infant's Ward.

A special service for the King's Daughters of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy was held in the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital on Thursday afternoon, marking, in a measure, the opening of the infants' ward, in the outfitting of which the members of this circle have taken an active part. The infants' ward accommodates fifteen beds, and a large proportion of the bedding, besides the necessary clothing for fifteen babies, was furnished by these King's Daughters. In response to an invitation from the Rev. George S. Baker, pastor and Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, between 75 and 100 of the King's Daughters met in the attractive little chapel. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Dr. Baker, the Rev. Charles E. Freeman, chaplain of the hospital, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, rector of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy.

Dr. Baker made a short address on the work of the King's Daughters generally, and expressed his thanks to the members of this particular circle for their friendly feeling and good work for the hospital. Several members of the circle, he said, had been visiting in the hospital for some time past, and he felt that he would like to meet them collectively and have them inspect the institution and acquaint themselves with the character and extent of its work. He called attention to the fact that it was this circle that presented the hospital chapel with a handsome altar cloth last Spring, and said that he had been informed that they also proposed to give to the chapel another altar cloth of white for festival days.

To be Dedicated To-morrow.

The new St. Paul's Lutheran Church, on West Twenty-second Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, is to be dedicated tomorrow. There will be three formal services, at all of which elaborate musical programmes will be given. The addresses at the services in the morning and in the evening will be in German, but in the afternoon one of the two addresses will be given in English. The speakers will be the Rev. Emil C. J. Kraling, the Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel, the Rev. W. Ludwig, and the Rev. J. F. Holstein.

The new church is of Indiana light buff limestone. There are three broad entrances, and two spires 126 feet in height. The main auditorium is situated above the Sunday-school room, on the ground floor, and is lighted by stained-glass windows. A gallery encircles the entire auditorium, and a smaller one for the choir faces the pulpit. The chancel contains a beautiful altar, with altar lights and a crucifix of brass, which were imported from Munich and presented to the church by the pastor as a memorial to his parents. The altar is backed by three stained-glass windows, representing the birth, crucifixion, and resurrection of the Saviour. The seating capacity is about 700, and the dimensions of the entire building 60 by 77 feet. Its cost, with the plot, was $150,000. The Rev. Leo Koenig has been its pastor for eighteen years.

Ten Years' Successful Work.

Three days are to be taken up with rejoicing over ten years of success of the Hamilton Grange Reformed Church, Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. This church was started in the Alexander Hamilton Mansion; hence its name. The first pastor was the Rev. William Westerfield, and its present one, the Rev. Dr. Charles B. Chapin, is a son of the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Chapin of this city.

The celebration, which begins to-morrow, commemorates the tenth anniversary of the church and the fifth anniversary of the call of the present pastor. The sermon to-morrow morning will be preached by the pastor, and that in the evening by the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry of the South Church. On Monday evening there will be a fraternal meeting, with greetings from other Reformed congregations, extended by their pastors and by other congregations in the Heights. Speakers will include the Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge, the Rev. Dr. Elmendorf, the Rev. Dr. Harsha, the Rev. Dr. Bliss, and the Rev. F. S. Schenck. Under the auspices of the Ladies' League a third meeting will be held on Tuesday, when addresses will be made by the two former pastors of the church—the Rev. William Westerfield and the Rev. John F. Morgan.

To Raise Money for St. Cornelius.

The Rev. Isaac C. Sturgis, rector of the new Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Cornelius, in West Forty-sixth Street, is making an energetic effort to establish his parish on a sound financial basis. It is in a neighborhood of working people, whose means are limited, and outside help is needed. Primarily, as a mission of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, and now as an independent church, this institution has been able to do a great deal of helpful work. The necessary funds with which to maintain the church come in slowly, and occasionally some generous friend of the hard-working rector helps the cause along by a contribution or by the arrangement of an entertainment of some kind. Through the considerate efforts of Charles de Cordova an interesting illustrated lecture has been arranged for the benefit of St. Cornelius's Church, to be heard in the auditorium of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, Wednesday night. Otis A. Poole of Yokohama will then lecture on "Old Japan," with stereopticon views.

Christian Endeavor Notes.

Christian Endeavorers are planning to carry on open-air meetings during the coming season on a much larger scale than formerly. An appeal has been issued by Alexander C. Eadie asking to hear from all workers at open-air meetings. He wants volunteers, and also suggestions.

One week from to-night the First Christian Endeavor District is to have a rally in the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, when formal leave will be taken of the pastor, the Rev. H. T. McEwen, who goes to Amsterdam on the first Sunday in April, and who has been, during his pastorate at this church, one of the most active Endeavorers in the city. The subject of the addresses will be "Church Loyalty," and the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford of Montclair and Hamilton W. Mabie. Since the Church of the Strangers has moved out of the First District, this will be the last rally of the district which the society of that church will attend.

To Keep Mr. Cadman Here.

A local condition will bring up an important question in the Methodist Episcopal Conference, which is to begin in the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, on March 30. This is the expiration of the term of service of the Rev. S. Parks Cadman, pastor of the Temple, on account of the five-year time limit. This enforced removal would be regarded as most unfortunate by a large number of Methodists, so great has been the success of the work there. In order to avoid it, and yet comply with the law of the church, a plan is now under consideration to merge the Metropolitan Temple into the other enterprises of the City Missionary and Extension Society. If this should be done at the approaching New York Conference it would be entirely legal for the Bishop presiding to appoint Mr. Cadman to the Temple year after year without reference to the five-year time limit. This plan is followed in other cities, and is in force at the Five Points Mission in this city.

New Baptist Church.

The Rev. J. A. Francis preaches for the last time at the Riverside Baptist Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street, to-morrow, and next week starts upon his attempt to revive the work of the church, which is to be known hereafter as the Second Avenue Baptist. When Mr. Potter, who was forced to leave, after his fight with the City Mission Society, was in charge it was known as the "Tabernacle." The church has been closed since the Potter row, but is to be opened one week from to-morrow with three services. Two of these will be the regular services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., but the third will be a special one, held at 4 P. M. It will be a Baptist rally, and is held to show to the neighborhood that the Baptist denomination of the city is behind the effort to rehabilitate this church. The speakers at this rally will be the Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell, the Rev. Richard Hartley, the Rev. J. J. Brouner, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur. The purpose is to organize a church independent of the City Mission.

Laymen at Lenten Services.

At the Lenten noonday services at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, this year the addresses will be by prominent laymen instead of the clergy, as heretofore. Edward M. Shepard, a Vestryman of Holy Trinity, will open the meetings at noon on Ash Wednesday, and others to follow him include George Foster Peabody, Prof. William M. Sloane, Talcott Williams of Philadelphia, Hamilton W. Mabie, ex-Police Commissioner Andrews, Capt. Mahan, United States Navy; Gen. Wager Swayne, William G. Low, and Silas McBee. The meetings will last about half an hour, and will be open to women and men alike.

Evangelist Hall in This City.

William Phillips Hall, the railroad signal man, who devotes much of his time to evangelistic work, having finished his work in Brooklyn, will to-morrow assume charge of the evangelical services in Grace Methodist Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, the Rev. P. M. Watters, pastor. Meetings will be held every evening except Saturday for the next two weeks. Mr. Hall will be assisted by W. S. Weeden, the "Singing Evangelist." Mr. Hall, who is a very successful business man, carries his business ideas with him in his work of saving souls. Grace Church is a fine new building, and every one of its 1,500 seats will probably be filled with eager listeners during the week.

New Church of the Redeemer.

The last service of the Congregation of the Church of the Redeemer in the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Eighty-ninth Street, near Madison Avenue, will be held to-morrow afternoon. One week from to-morrow the congregation will begin worship with that of the Church of the Holy Nativity, West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. The canonical conditions having been complied with, the latter church ceases to exist as a separate body, and will hereafter be known as the Church of the Redeemer. The rector will be the Rev. W. E. Johnson, and the assistant the Rev. G. L. Wallis.

Church News and Notes.

At St. Stephens's Church, West Forty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, to-morrow evening, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton will have for his subject "The Contribution of Spiritualism to the Religious Thought of the Day."

Alexander M. Hadden, Associate Secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, will deliver an address at a special service for men at the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, to-morrow evening at 8.

Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President of the International King's Daughters' Circle, will address a meeting for men at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Water Colors. Day and evening.
AMERICAN—Martha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Symphony Concert—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
COLUMBUS—In Gay New York—8:00. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Mary Stuart—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FINE ARTS SOCIETY GALLERIES—Architectural League Exhibition. Day and evening.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cumberland '61—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Heartsease—8:15 Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah! 8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Ash Wednesday—8:15—Matinée—2:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL—Hampton Singers' Meeting—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Barber of Seville—2:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 11:00 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and evening. Hockey Match—8:15.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE FATAL ISSUE.

New York Democrats and Democratic newspapers are taking courage of the gains and victories of their party in the town elections.

Ex-Senator HILL says they indicate Democratic activity, and that "with prudent counsels and the avoidance of party mistakes in New York the Democrats have a good opportunity for carrying the State this Fall." Senator CANTOR thinks "it shows things are coming our way." Our neighbor The World calls the elections a straw that shows which way the wind blows.

Delusions, all. Raines laws, canal jobs, and Plattism are good enough issues for our city and town elections, but next Fall we elect Congressmen, and that raises the great National issue of honest money. On that question, as often as it is presented, the people of New York will speak as they spoke in 1896. They will never speak otherwise though the obstinate stupidity of Democrats and the partisan foxiness of Republicans keep the issue alive till doomsday.

So it is not upon CROKER in New York City that Mr. HILL has need to call for prudent counsels and the avoidance of mistakes, but upon his former colleague MURPHY, in the Senate, and upon McCLELLAN and CUMMINGS and the other Democrats in the House who have just joined in an attempt to convince the people of this State that the Democratic Party, East and West, is unsound, unsafe, unworthy, and dishonest.

The vote of New York's Democratic Senator and Congressmen upon the Teller resolution, if it be not atoned for and disavowed, will give the Republicans the victory in a great majority of the Congressional districts next Fall.

The Republican House of Representatives is our bulwark against free silver and repudiation. The people of New York will not vote to destroy it. And in electing Republican Congressmen they will take occasion to elect a Republican Governor and Legislature also.

THE STREETS.

Not since Col. WARING accepted the Commissionership of Street Cleaning have the streets of New York been in so disgraceful a condition as they are to-day. It is eleven days since the last snow fell. For the first few days after a snowfall the Commissioner is entitled to some indulgence. Perhaps a new Commissioner is entitled to more than a Commissioner who has been in office for a long time. But against that view it is to be borne in mind that Mr. McCARTNEY's predecessor had created a system and a machinery of which Mr. McCARTNEY had only to avail himself with honesty and energy in order to maintain the standard that Col. WARING had set.

He has done nothing of the kind. He has been in office but six weeks, and already the streets have relapsed into the old conditions of filth and savagery from which for three years they were free. And yet he has had the advantage, we repeat, of a system which he was not called upon to create or to improve, but only to administer and maintain. He has conspicuously failed to do so. There is not a man in New York who cares anything for his own reputation for truthfulness who will say that, during the last administration, he ever saw the streets as filthy as they are now, or that he ever saw them eleven days after snow had ceased to fall when they were not only comparatively but positively clean. The report is the same from every quarter of the city. Down town and up town, on the west side and on the east side, the street cleaners have taken a rest and are waiting for the sun to remove the snow before they begin to remove the various kinds and descriptions of filth that have accumulated since the snow fell. Excepting a few show streets, which were always attended to even in the worst Tammany times, the relapse to the old days of ANDREWS and BRENNAN is complete. After the snowstorm some hundreds of carts appeared in front of the newspaper offices and made a great show of activity, and the streets in front of the newspaper offices are still clean. But that is not where the people live. And where the people are packed most closely and where they were most grateful to WARING for surrounding them with humane conditions they must be most vigorously execrating the name of his successor.

There is no question about the matter. The failure of Commissioner McCARTNEY is already complete and definitive. If he is retained in office, the retention will show that Tammany Hall has a better use for the street cleaning appropriation than to use it to clean the streets, and that "the organization" is not afraid of the wrath of the voters whom Col. WARING rescued from barbarism and surrounded with the decencies of civilized life, and whom his successor has plunged back again into their old and horrible surroundings. Tammany's confidence may be justified. The people have often shown themselves very patient. And yet there is a certain political risk incurred by condemning people to live in pig-sties who for three years have known what it was, for them and for their children, to live in something better than pig-sties.

HOW MUCH LONGER?

Mr. DE LOME's indiscretion need not affect our relations with the Government of Spain. The offensive expressions of the Canalejas letter were his, not his Government's; personal, not official. While it would have been an act of simple and appropriate courtesy on the part of Spain to say that it regretted the incident, and to take occasion to make known anew its friendly regard for this Government and its respect and esteem for its head, such civilities belong rather to the forms than to the substance of diplomacy, and may be omitted without diminution of rights of intercourse or of outward evidence of esteem. We may still respect a friend who has carelessly allowed himself to fall short of the requirements of politeness.

But Cuba remains in a state of disorder and commercial stagnation. For more than two years the Government of Spain has failed to maintain its authority in that island. It has sent large bodies of troops, under commanders of distinction, and has not succeeded in putting down the insurgents and restoring public order and tranquillity. It has organized a new political system which the Cubans refuse to accept.

The insurgents defy its armies, reject its reforms, and refuse its bribes. After months of fighting and bloodshed, after a prolonged trial of its own peculiarly cruel methods of repression, by the heroic endurance of which by the Cubans gives proof that the misrule against which they have taken up arms must have been unbearable, the Government of Spain has not even come visibly nearer to the re-establishment of its authority and to the restoration of peace and the privileges of trade.

This concerns us deeply. This, indeed, may make a difference in our relations with Spain. Cuba is too near our shores to leave us indifferent to her fate. The value of her trade is too considerable to us to make it easy for our merchants to endure indefinite non-intercourse. The sympathy of our citizens with the struggling insurgents is too keen and active to make it possible for our Government to observe the obligations of friendship to Spain without the exercise of a degree of vigilance and an expenditure of money that it cannot in reason be asked to maintain much longer.

How much longer is now the only question, for the policy we shall ultimately adopt has been often and clearly proclaimed. Is it not time to fix a date?

A NEW SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

One of the most important duties the new Board of Education will have to perform is the selection of a Superintendent. This is peculiarly important because this officer, with a term of six years, is likely to survive officially the majority of the present board, of which Mayor VAN WYCK and his friends will take control in a couple of years, spite of anything that can be done.

The influence and direct power of the Superintendent will in the hands of a man of intelligence, training, and force of character, be very great. In the hands of a weak and timid or self-seeking man, whatever his gifts, they would amount to very little. And it is not hard to imagine a man who would be a continual injury and hindrance to our schools. The chief work of the Superintendent is that of inspection, supervision, and suggestion. It will be his duty to keep informed regarding the conduct of the schools, the operation of the system, the efficiency of the teachers. He has the aid of subordinate Inspectors, but he is largely responsible for their work, and can make it fruitful or barren according to his own capacity and strength of purpose. It is his duty also to report to the Board of Education the results of his study of the schools, and if he shows himself competent, it is largely upon his advice that the board will depend in its action with regard to teaching in the schools. In addition to these duties the Superintendent is the Chief of the Examiners, and it will be within his power in very great degree to fix the standard for teachers.

Obviously, these functions require a man of very unusual qualities. It must be remembered also that the field within which the work of the Superintendent is to be done is beset with difficulties. He will be the leader, not only in establishing a practically new system, but in getting rid of an old and a very poor one, which is different and much harder. And he will have to do this at a time when the friends and beneficiaries of the old system believe that they have the sympathy and support of the powers that be and will constanly look forward to the time when they will be "on top," and when the present majority of the board will be "turned down." The Superintendent, as we have said, will outlive the majority in the board. He will require, therefore, to be a man not only of firmness and energy and independence, but of skill in dealing with men, of tact and fairness of mind and patience. He must be more than a mere fighter; he must be a leader and an organizer.

We have no name to suggest to the board, not deeming that a part of the duty of a journal, nor wishing in any way to sway the judgment of the board. But we cannot too strongly express our conviction of the need of the utmost care in the selection of a Superintendent. That officer will be in a sense the bequest of the board to the city and the representative of their wisdom.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The eloquent tribute to the traditional spirit and purpose of the Union League Club paid by the new President of the club, Mr. ELIHU ROOT, had the merit—somewhat rare for such utterances—of being at once sincere and true. And though some of us may be tempted to think that there have been occasions in the history of the club, more particularly in its recent history, when its action has not been wholly guided by its best traditions, no one will deny that it has done good service, often at times of real need, and that the leaven of fidelity in its membership may at any time bring the whole body into a condition of healthful ferment.

For such service there is no time better than the present. Mr. ROOT will not be to blame if it be not improved. He summoned the club to a hard and long fight on the question of the freedom of the Republican Party when he declared that the differences as to the management of the party were of principle and could not be compromised. We have not the faith that he has in a law regulating primaries. We do not believe any law can be drawn under which the selfish and unintermittent labor of politicians by trade will not be too much for the generous bursts of occasional energy by reformers. We fear that the only thing that can curb the boss and his hired men is the free, systematic, relentless use of the sacred right of revolution at the polls. And if, indeed, Mr. ROOT and his friends see that they are engaged in a fight for principle that cannot be compromised, this is what they must soon or late come to.

One subject Mr. ROOT brought forward with great earnestness which the club can take up effectively. That is the purging of the pension rolls. It is a sign of the deep hold the matter has taken on the public mind that it should be selected as an important topic by the President of the greatest Republican club of the country. Heretofore, with occasional and infrequent exceptions, the criticism of the pension laws and the pension office has been confined to the independent or the opposition press. By the orthodox Republican, it has been dismissed as offensive to his orthodoxy, a "partisan attack," or "Mugwump snarling." But it has long been something much more and other than that. Now the Union League recognizes the fact, and at the call of its new President, has instructed a committee to inquire into the subject and report. If the committee be in earnest, it will have no trouble in finding facts. We trust that it will have none in coming to the conclusion that the first step toward an adequate reform is the systematic publication of the names on the pension rolls, with the cause of granting the pension and the amount paid, in the districts where the pensioners live. Certainly, if the Union League will bring to bear on its party, on Congress, and on public opinion the influence it is capable of exerting, it can do much to abolish the shame and scandal now connected with pensions.

THEY WON'T DO IT.

"But you will get more of the investigation than you want before it is ended. Even if actual official improprieties are not proved there will be facts disclosed and incidents discovered that it will require the rest of the year to explain away. From the standpoint of politics it is a mistake; it is suicide."—Senator GEORGE R. MALBY on the Canal Investigation bill.

TWEED was never much of a hand at "explaining away" the charges brought against him. He met them with "What are you going to do about it?"

That is virtually Gov. BLACK's way. The people are fully advised that there has been a gigantic blunder in the canal improvement business. The efforts of the Governor and the Republican leaders to stifle impartial investigation and keep the truth concealed beget the suspicion that there is corruption as well as blundering.

TWEED thought he could afford to be defiant because he did not have to ask the people to give money directly to the ring. They paid it in as taxes and he stole it afterward. But Gov. BLACK must ask the people to vote directly that his canal improvers may have six millions more to spend. Surely he isn't fool enough to suppose they will do it in the face of his public efforts to blind and deceive them? They won't do it.

THE ANCESTRAL SOCIETIES.

The writers and readers of newspapers have had their amusement over the preposterous "coronation" of an ill-advised young woman of this city. The performance has no doubt been ridiculous enough from one point of view. From another it it is fitted to excite melancholy rather than mirth. Personal vanity so egregious and morbid as was displayed in this operation seems to come properly under the head of that "natural fatuity" which Dr. JOHNSON declared to be "not the proper prey of the satirist."

The incident is mainly to be regretted for the discredit it tends to cast upon the historical societies which have sprung up within the last few years in such extraordinary profusion. The pious work of celebrating their ancestors to which the members of these societies devote themselves is not always easily distinguishable from the less respectable object of celebrating themselves for having had ancestors so meritorious. In either case, the tendency is to exaggerate the achievements of the ancestors in question, and to give them more than their due of historical importance. The corrective of this tendency has been administered rather cynically by some candid lecturers and historians, who may fairly be suspected of a desire unduly to disparage what they found unduly exalted. The obvious fact that people who are contented at home do not emigrate constitutes a presumption against the belief that "early settlers" were important people. Of course this presumption may be overthrown by evidence. The case of religious persecutions, such as that which had the result of driving the Huguenots out of France, removes the presumption in such cases and in any particular case it may be rebutted. But upon the whole the emigrants who came to America during the seventeenth century came for the same motive that impels the emigrants of the nineteenth. They came to better their condition, which they would not have done, nor needed to do, had they been swells at home.

But whatever vanity and nonsense there may have been in the formation or conduct of the societies to which membership is obtained upon ancestral claims, they have performed and continue to perform important public services. It is better that American history should be studied through a rose-colored medium than that it should not be studied at all, and without doubt the various ancestral societies have given a great stimulus to the study of American history in general as well as of American genealogy in particular. More than that, they have done the State specific services. The erection of monuments by the Society of Colonial Wars, the marking of memorable places by the Sons of the Revolution, the publication of the calendar of ancient wills and the maintenance of a Colonial museum by the Colonial Dames, all these are useful public works. And the absurd performance of this week will have had its uses if it impresses upon the ancestral societies the desirableness of making themselves useful and of avoiding to make themselves ridiculous.

HISTORIES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Readers of THE TIMES should not neglect to read the article by JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS printed to-day in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. It is quite as striking, in its way, as was the recent paper in the same columns by Prof. HARRY THURSTON PECK on "Quo Vadis," or that by an eminent New York theologian on "The Story of Christ." Mr. HARRIS deals with a burning literary question—the writing of impartial histories of the civil war, which has disturbed the publishers not a little, and Southern people as deeply as Northern.

Mr. HARRIS's sympathies with the attitude of the South are clearly shown; but they do not prevent him from seeing a way to the writing of such books as the South desires. Indeed, openness of mind and faith in the better nature of the North are amply shown in his citation of JOHN FISKE as a writer who could deal with the war in a spirit marked by fairness no less than by knowledge.

The paper is a striking one, and wide reading may be anticipated for it. Mr. HARRIS has given much thought to this subject, and the paper comes from him with special weight on that account—not to say with the weight, as a piece of writing, that belongs to the author of one of the most vital American books produced in our generation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One would like to think that it was only an attempt on the Orient's part to get even with the Occident when a prominent New York Chinaman, in stating his objections to the demagogic Eagan bill, said that his countrymen, for some time after arriving in America, cannot see enough difference between American faces to enable them to tell one of us from another. Frequently as we have made the same statement about the Chinese, and inevitable as it was to discover that they find us as lacking in individuality as we find them, this cool presentation of the case causes a feeling of surprise in which there is an element of humiliation. So familiar are we to the fact that no two of us look alike that the very existence of a white type is usually forgotten. That, and that alone, is what the newly-arrived Chinese take note of when they look us over, with the result that they can tell us apart only by our laundry checks! Here is, indeed, a fall for our pride, and, perhaps, a needed lesson. It emphasizes, at any rate, the fact that we, too, are poor observers, for the exercise of even a little care will reveal to anybody that Chinamen differ as widely in form and feature as do the members of any race whatever. It would be as hard, perhaps, for a Western artist to paint a face which Chinese critics would admit to be typical as for an Eastern artist to produce one which we would credit with presenting the lineaments common to ourselves.

—White Postmasters as well as black ones have their annoyances, and in Massachusetts as well as Georgia. Some time ago a resident of Winthrop bought a boat at North Chatham. Having inquired who would take it home for him, he was told to secure the services of F. T. NICKERSON of Wood's Hole, and wrote to that person, offering a reasonable remuneration for the job. Now it happened that there was no F. T. NICKERSON in Wood's Hole, but men named F. W. and F. N. NICKERSON did live in the ancient village. F. W. happened into the Post Office first and Postmaster FREEMAN "guessed" that the letter was for him. F. W. guessed so, too, especially after he had read the epistle, and he proceeded to transfer the boat to Winthrop and get the pay therefor. Later came F. N. NICKERSON to the Post Office, heard about the guessing, and proceeded to do a little on his own account. Without any hesitation at all he hazarded the opinion that Mr. FREEMAN was an office holder of wretched judgment, and one word followed another until a lot of ill temper had been created on both sides of this important and complex controversy. After that Mr. F. N. NICKERSON took to writing on the outside of such letters as he deposited in the Wood's Hole office inscriptions like: "P. M.—Don't open," and "P. M.—Please don't open." This annoyed the Postmaster, but he did nothing until Mr. NICKERSON's relatives and friends took up the quarrel. One of the friends, Mr. JAMES B. ROGERS, in writing to Miss FLORENCE I. NICKERSON, placed on the back of the envelope these words: "Did you receive letter sent on Wednesday? If you did not, let me know, and we will make trouble." Then the Postmaster acted. He refused to transmit the objectionable missive and brought both Mr. ROGERS and Miss NICKERSON before the United States Commissioner on the charge of violating the postal laws. The prisoners were held for trial in $500 bail, and the whole region around Wood's Hole is in a tumult of angry excitement.

—In commenting on the selection by President McKINLEY of HENRY DEMAS as the recipient of recognition and an office, The New Orleans Item uses language that will echo unpleasantly in Administration circles. While claiming to be an ardent believer in the President's fearlessness and disinterestedness, and while asserting that until now he has fulfilled all the campaign promises which affected the Executive Department, The Item declares that in honoring a man like DEMAS Mr. McKINLEY has made a dreadful blunder, and that he has been misled and deceived by the duplicity and mendacity of arrant demagogues. The selection, it says, is one to cast odium on the colored race and upon the Republican Party. "Within the borders of this State it is impossible to find a single human being who has contributed a tithe as much as the malodorous DEMAS to disrupt the Republican Party and to bring it into disfavor and contempt. A jobber, corruptionist, embezzler, and bribe-taker, he has done no less to smirch his private character than he has to render his public career dishonorable. His private character and his public life are so notoriously unclean, and the proof of his turpitude and crime so ready and clear, that to permit investigation is to sign his political death warrant." Unfortunately, The Item neglects to tell the names of the men at whose instigation the nomination was made.

PERSONAL.

—A possibility that must have occurred to many minds, but which, for reasons easily understood, most people have hesitated to put in words, is expressed almost openly by the irrepressible editor of London Truth. Commenting on the severity with which ridicule or criticism of the German Emperor's acts is punished, Mr. LABOUCHERE says: "The Kaiser, whose sacred person is supposed to have been irreverently treated by the Berlin Punch, is credited with a special knowledge of and affection for things English. I recommend him to study again the history of our Stuart Kings, for assuredly he is walking in their footsteps. The Germans are a patient, long-suffering race, but there are more explosive elements in Germany to-day than there were in England in the seventeenth century." This is nothing less than a direct warning that WILLIAM is on a path which has led other monarchs to the scaffold, and a German censor might easily find in the words oblique incitement to the immediate erection of one of those ugly structures. There is small chance that the executioner will play a prominent rôle in Teutonic politics, even if an explosion does occur. The time for that sort of thing has passed, not because the nature of Kings has changed, but because it is now perfectly easy to get rid of them by simpler and cleaner means whenever their subjects make up their minds to do so. And really it is not the Kaiser at whom the world is amazed, but the grown-up men who endure his grotesque imitations of ancient tyranny. "Majestäts-Beleidigung"—except for those convicted of it—is a colossal joke, and that race must indeed be patient and long-suffering which is prevented by any exercise of royal power from laughing it out of existence.

—Whatever else may or may not happen as the result of the late Spanish Minister's volubility, it is quite sure that he has given new vitality to an old English word which had shown few signs of life for many a year. We have—in the bigger dictionaries—not only an exact equivalent for "politicastro," but the very same term, except for a slight and inconsequential change in the termination. "Politicaster" was once in moderately common use, and it bore to "politician" the same relation that "poetaster" and "criticaster" still bear to "poet" and "critic." We can, therefore, understand precisely what the writer of "politicastro" had in view when he freed his powerful mind to his friend in Havana. The word signifies both more and less than "low politician," but that translation certainly does not err on the side of severity. The suffix forms a contemptuous diminutive out of a substantive in itself not over and above respectful, and there is no injustice in considering it insulting. It will be useful, as well, so the episode will serve the good and not altogether unimportant end of increasing current vocabularies.

—If a public trial in France can be a mere travesty of justice, at once ridiculous and tragical, what chance is there that any accusations made against Judges who acted in secret are without foundation? The impulse to ask that question is very strong, and of necessity more Frenchmen than one are turning it over in their minds to-day.

THE FINAL ESTIMATE OF LINCOLN.

Written for The New York Times

By Noah Brooks.

It is interesting to note how great is the variety of material from which "the plain people" make up their estimate of a public man who has passed from the stage of human action. No matter how assiduously the great man may have posed for posterity during his lifetime; no matter how zealously he has looked after all the agencies that may be supposed to work popularity for him who controls them; no matter how anxiously and unselfishly his biographers and panegyrists may labor to give him his full due when his final exit has been made, popular opinion apparently is not swayed a hair's breadth by any of these considerations. "Little Posterity" is making up his mind regardless alike of praise or blame. There is something tragical in the inexorableness of the final verdict. Even truth itself, if truth could be invoked, will not rehabilitate a Benedict Arnold, or rend a veil of illusion from a Nathan Hale. Some of the greatest rascals of history may have been deeply wronged by their contemporaries; some of the men who in their time have masqueraded as philanthropists may finally but tardily have the truth told of them. No matter; if the verdict has been made up it stays made up, and no human ingenuity can procure a reversal of opinion.

A very good illustration of the futility of this sort of tardy biography is found in recent attempts to give to George Washington some of the flesh and the red blood that have marked other men as human. We are told that he could get into a towering rage, swear roundly on occasion, and that he possessed many traits of character that showed that he "was not made of wood." No matter for all that. The American people long ago built up their George Washington, and they will have none of this later man. They may read with curiosity these erudite, painstaking contributions to history, and their original portrait of the Father of His Country remains unchanged. Not a hair in that immaculate wig has been lifted; not a muscle in that immobile visage has been disturbed. Rightly or wrongly, the story has been written:

"The Moving Finger writes, and, having writ,
Moves on; nor all your Piety and Wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,
Nor all your Tears wash out a Word of it."

Abraham Lincoln was born eighty years ago to-day. He has been dead nearly thirty-three years. At the time of his death he was not an old man, having just passed his fifty-sixth birthday. It was not until he took an active part in the National campaign of 1856 that Lincoln attracted the attention of people outside the narrow limits of the central and southern counties of Illinois. And it was not until he entered the Senatorial struggle with Stephen A. Douglas, two years later, that Lincoln's name became even tolerably well known to the American people. So that only seven years of Lincoln's life were spent in the bright light of National publicity. He quickly traversed these seven years of renown, and only thirty-three years have since been given to the people in which to make up an estimate of a complex and many-sided character, and that estimate, now taking definite shape, will finally be as unchangeable as the eternal hills.

But in the thirty-three years that have passed since Lincoln's death, biographers and historians have been most diligent in their search for anything and everything that could add a scrap of information concerning the ancestry, childhood, and manhood of the man who holds a unique place in the affections of the American people. It is questionable if material relating to the human existence of any other person has ever been so thoroughly explored, sifted, and analyzed as the material relating to the humble birth and obscure youth and early manhood of Abraham Lincoln has been. What rummaging! What minute scrutiny! What indefatigable questioning and cross-questioning of every person who had the slightest acquaintance with Lincoln, his friends, and his neighbors! If the appliances used by modern writers had been in vogue in the time of Cæsar or Shakespeare, or even Napoleon Bonaparte, we should not now be forced to content ourselves with a shadowy ghost, or a scholarly myth that may have been one or many men, or with a character so inconsistent with itself that one biographer may make it an object of sweetness and light, while another exhibits a moral monster, whose advent was foretold in the dreadful Apocalypse of St. John the Divine.

There is really nothing to be added to the story of Lincoln's life, nothing new to be told of what he did or what happened to him. Occasionally one sees drifting on the sea of newspapers a reminiscence of Lincoln, but is is immaterial. Of all the men who knew Lincoln during his official life very few remain in the land of the living. There can be no new "Lincoln stories." Once in a while one of these will rise to the surface. As one who knew Lincoln with some degree of intimacy, I always read such a story with eager interest only to be again disappointed. The stories are all told. Henceforth all that is written of Lincoln must be either a restatement and rearrangement of the well-known facts of history, or it must be an estimate, a philosophical study of the character of the man—Abraham Lincoln. How far these estimates, philosophical or otherwise, will affect the final verdict of posterity it is impossible to say. My own feeling is that that verdict will be framed on the facts alone; and these, as we have seen, are sufficiently full for all the purposes of history and biography. Here and there some masterly array of facts, coupled with an acute analysis of character, like Mr. Carl Schurz's admirable study of Lincoln, will help to make up the verdict. But for the most part the mental figure of Lincoln, as it will appear to future generations of men, has already begun to take permanent shape. This may seem a very much-guarded statement, but posterity is never in a hurry.

It would be idle, therefore, to speculate as to what the final popular estimate of Lincoln will be. He has been called "one of Plato's men," one whose life and character belong to the race and to all time. Already his fame transcends the bounds of his native land. He no longer stands for what is best in American life and genius, but for what is best in humanity. He belongs to the world, not alone to us. And as the world deals with his character, there will always be found in it an element of mystery. The workings of genius are mysterious, and as no man has at any time penetrated the inner recesses of a mind in which the processes of great genius in statesmanship, art, poetry, or mechanical invention are wrought out, so none has and none can fully analyze the mind of Lincoln. There is a limit beyond which none may pass. He sounded the gamut of human thought from its loftiest to its humblest chord. The plain people loved him because he loved them. And great philosophers like Emerson, listening with wonder to his utterances, have said: "What pregnant definitions! What unerring common sense! what foresight, and, on great occasions, what lofty, and more than National, what human tone!" But apart from the admiration which his genius kindles in the minds of men, apart from the reverence paid to work achieved with divine patience and unmurmuring self-sacrifice, the most distinct traits in the final popular estimate of Lincoln's character will be those that commend him to the affection of mankind.

NOAH BROOKS.

NEW SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Board of Education of the City of New York, to be organized on Monday, Feb. 21, will have among other duties the selection of a City Superintendent of Schools. The various boroughs that compose the city will still have Superintendents, known as Borough Superintendents, but the duties of the new official are well defined in the charter. He has the right of visitation and inquiry in all the schools of the city and to report to the Board of Education on the educational system of the city.

This position is one that can be made of great influence and power in the direction of the city's schools—the most important part of the city's government. The selection of the right man for the place is of great importance. The Board of Education has during the present administration wisely determined on selecting the best man regardless of geographical location. But it should be no drawback to a well-qualified candidate if he can be found in the present City of New York. It is my belief that the right man can be found in the person of Dr. Henry M. Leipziger. He is a graduate of the College of the City of New York and of Columbia College.

He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1873, and took post-graduate courses at Columbia College, from which he received the degrees of LL. B. and Ph. D. For several years, immediately after graduation, he was a successful teacher in the day and evening schools of this city, resigning in 1881. He devoted several years to travel and study, and has visited Europe several times for the purpose of studying its school systems. In 1884 he organized one of the most successful manual training schools for boys in this country, and was its head for seven years.

In 1891 he was elected an Assistant Superintendent of Schools, a position which he filled with great credit, and shortly afterward was charged with the direction of the course of free lectures to the people, which has proved one of the most potent educational forces in our city's life. His leisure has been devoted to the cause of free libraries, and under his direction one of these libraries circulated last year nearly half a million volumes. He is an eloquent and forcible speaker in educational assemblies. His equipment thus makes him an all-around man, possessing executive ability, pedagogic knowledge, wide culture, and varied training. Manual training has in him one of its most earnest exponents, and yet his management of the Free Lecture Course shows that he appreciates to the full the value of literature, history, and art.

For these reasons the City of New York, having a well-equipped man close at hand, could with every confidence place the trust of City Superintendent of Schools in the hands of Dr. Leipziger. A. B.

New York, Feb. 11, 1898.

THE OLD SCOTT MANSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the communication which appeared in THE TIMES of the 2d inst. in regard to the movement started in Elizabethtown, N. J., to erect a monument to Major Gen. Winfield Scott, it is stated that "the historical Scott mansion stands on East Jersey Street, opposite the City Hall Park." This is, I think, an error, for the house, during my recollection, was always known as the "Mayo house," because it belonged to and was the residence of Mrs. Scott's (whose maiden name was Maria Mayo) family when they came from Richmond, Va., to the North to pass their Summers.

I have often heard my father, who was frequently Gen. Scott's guest, speak of the old house, whose front door, after the old style, consisted of two parts, so that the lower might be closed while the upper remained open, &c. As pertinent to the subject, I send a copy of one of several letters, written by Gen. Scott from the old house, in which he speaks of it. I am truly glad that it is proposed to honor the memory of one who did so much for his country, and whom it was my privilege, when a child, to know intimately. The letter is as follows:

Elizabethtown, Aug. 13, 1838.

My Dear Sir: I was unfortunate in respect to your two notes—one came too late last night to be answered by mail, and the other this morning. I was in town, or rather at Governor's Island, all day on Thursday, and not absent since—being much occupied in fitting up an old house. We expect to get in by the end of next week, when I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you here often. In haste, your friend

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Dr. T. G. MOWER, United States Army.

MANDEVILLE MOWER.

New York, Feb. 2, 1898.

A Foreigner's Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly inform me whether or not the people who (as they have done of late) brag so much of their ancestry in the United States would do better for their country if they would talk less and buy the Hamilton trees and the Jumel Mansion? I am willing, though a non-naturalized foreigner, to contribute something toward such an act of patriotism. F. DE CLOT.

New York, Feb. 10, 1898.

NUGGETS.

An Unsatisfactory Month.

Smiles—I dislike the month of February more than any other.

Giles—Why so?

Smiles—Because I work by the day, and pay board by the month.—Chicago News.

Superfluous.

Fuddy—Skowler says he was looking through the telescope yesterday at the spots on the sun.

Duddy—Nonsense! Skowler never had to use a telescope to discover a blemish in anything.—Boston Transcript.

Comprehensive Enough.

"The Slave Trader Enslaved; or, How a Baseball Magnate Lost His Liberty," is suggested as a proper title for the melodrama, "Kidnapped," in which Von Der Ahe is now playing the leading actor's part at Pittsburg.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Easy Inference.

"Well, well," exclaimed Mr. Northside, as he handed the paper to his wife, "Minister de Lome has got himself into a pretty box."

"Is he being tried for heresy?" asked Mrs. Northside, as she took the paper and turned to the dry goods's advertisements.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Willing Martyrdom.

"Madeline," said Mr. Dwiggins, "I can't understand why you insist on wearing your new sealskin coat in such warm weather as this. I should think it would be very uncomfortable."

"It is," Mrs. Dwiggins replied, "but it makes Mrs. Twickley, next door, nearly wild every time she sees me with it on."—Cleveland Leader.

A VOICE FROM KENTUCKY.

From The Washington Star.

I love this great country. There's none to deny
My stanch and unflinching position.
But it must be confessed, I'm constrained to protest
'Gainst a frequently threatened condition.
We've a land strong and bold, and I'm glad to behold
The pride of each son and each daughter.
But it dampens my glee when the prospect I see
Of a battleship christened with water.

The Stars and the Stripes I shall ever defend;
And the National hymns—oft I tune 'em.
My acquaintances note that the Latin I quote
Is confined to E Pluribus Unum.
Unshaken my confidence ever will be
'Midst threats of bad credit or slaughter.
It can stand e'en the thought, though with sadness 'tis fraught,
Of a battleship christened with water.

IRELAND IN THE COMMONS

John Redmond Moves to Amend the Address in Reply to the Queen's Speech.

IRISH PARLIAMENT DEMANDED

Admiral Beresford Supports an Amendment for a Reconsideration of the Cases of the Political Prisoners.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, moved an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament. It was to the effect that "while the House regards with satisfaction the proposed bill for the reform of local government in Ireland, the measure will nowise meet the demand for an independent Irish Parliament."

Concluding, Mr. Redmond said that the Executive had declared that the celebration of the centenary of the Irish rebellion showed that Ireland hated England. There had been times, Mr. Redmond continued, when England could have changed that feeling, and he believed it possible that it might yet be changed in the future.

Mr. Redmond then proceeded to criticise the changed liberal attitude since the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, and asked for an expression of opinion from the Liberal leaders.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, replied, emphasizing the sacrifice which the Liberals had made for Home Rule, which was his belief, and which he had reiterated in all his speeches. But, the speaker pointed out, the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament was a material feature of Mr. Gladstone's bill, and was accepted by the Nationalist leaders. The present amendment, Sir William Vernon Harcourt pointed out, demanded an independent Parliament, therefore, he would oppose it.

John Dillon, Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, said he would support the amendment; but, he admitted, the departure from the policy of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, who had accepted Mr. Gladstone's bill as full satisfaction for the Irish demands. Continuing, Mr. Dillon warned the Liberals that they would lose the Irish vote unless Home Rule headed their programme.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House, said the Local Government bill was not intended as a step toward home rule or as a compromise, but rested solely on its own merits, to confer upon Ireland the same local liberties as enjoyed by England and Scotland. Mr. Balfour added:

"I firmly believe that sooner or later the peoples of the islands will be as closely united as those of any nation in the world."

This remark called forth the Irish cries of "Never!" to which Mr. Balfour retorted:

"The Irish members neither desire nor hope that. I both hope for and desire it. From the study of history I am convinced that the scheme for a subordinate Parliament is not workable."

Then, amid the laughter and cheers of the Conservatives, Mr. Balfour commented upon the "unpalatable position" of the Liberals "in the face of Irish pressure," which, he added, "with or without jam, the Liberals will have to swallow."

The amendment was eventually rejected by 283 to 65 votes. Only two Radicals supported Mr. Redmond's motion. The remainder of the Opposition voted with the Government or else abstained from voting.

SARAH BERNHARDT ILL.

An Operation to be Performed in a French Hospital by Dr. Pozzi—She Cancels Her Engagements.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has long suffered from internal pains. Recently these have been much aggravated. It was intended that the late Dr. Pean should perform a necessary operation; but now, having cancelled her engagements, Mme. Bernhardt will go into a hospital, where Dr. Pozzi, next Wednesday, will perform an operation for the removal of a fibroid growth which has been complicated by irregular meals and the strain of constant travel.

Mme. Bernhardt is in capital spirits, and Dr. Pozzi is confident of the success of the operation.

CHINA YIELDS MANY POINTS.

England, France, and Germany Secure Advantages—Dollars Used in Paying Salaries.

PEKIN, Feb. 11.—China has consented to the British demand for a railway from Burma to Yunnan, and she also agrees to indemnify the kidnapped Frenchman, (M. Lyaudet.) Germany has secured a concession for a railway from Kiao-Chau to Ichau-fu as the price of the murdered sentry, and is now casting about for something else to demand.

Next month the Chinese Board of Revenue will pay salaries half in sycee and half in dollars, owing to the scarcity of copper coin. This is the first occasion of payment in dollars, but the precedent is likely to be followed, and will thus introduce an extensive use of coined money.

A decree has been issued introducing political economy and practical science into the Chinese competitive examinations. Herr Dietring, the Commissioner of Chinese Customs, has entered the Government service in Shan-tung Province.

MANCHESTER SPINNERS COMBINE

A Trust Formed with £6,000,000 Capital in the Cotton Industry.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—It is asserted that a great combination of the spinners of fine counts of cotton belonging to the Manchester District has been arranged, with a capital of about £6,000,000 ($30,000,000.)

Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart., Conservative member of Parliament for the North-west Division of Manchester, has been invited to become its Chairman.

FERDINAND FABRE DEAD.

French Novelist and Member of the Legion of Honor Passes Away.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—M. Ferdinand Fabre, the novelist, is dead.

The late M. Fabre, who was the son of an architect, was born at Bedarieux (Herault) in 1830. He began his studies at a school in his native town and was then placed with one of his uncles, the Curé of Camplong. After several years in the Seminary of Saint-Pons, he entered the Seminary of Montpelier; but eventually he renounced a religious career and went to Paris. For a time he occupied a clerical position. In 1853 he published a volume of verse, "Feuilles de Lierre," but this attracted little attention. His next venture appeared under the collective title of "Scenes de la Vie Cleri-cale," two romances, "Les Courbezon" and "Julien Savignac."

The former was distinguished by a spirit of penetrating analysis which led Sainte-Beuve to call its author "a brave disciple of Balzac." For some time afterward, with the exception of his "Chevrier" (scenes of rural life written in the tongue of Amyot) his work was devoted to the portrayal of the manners of the clergy of his day. Among the better known are "Le Calvaire de la Baronne Fuster," "Mon Oncle Celestin," "L'Abbe Roitelet," and "Un Illumine." In 1883 he was appointed Conservator of the Bibliothèque Mazarine, in succession to M. Jules Sandeau. M. Fabre received the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

Newfoundland Lobster Factories.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, replying in the House of Commons to-day to complaints against British naval officers for closing lobster factories in St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, said that under the Anglo-French modus vivendi the factories had been illegally opened, and, therefore, the naval officers had acted properly in closing them.

GERMAN-AMERICAN TRADE.

General Relations with the United States Discussed at Length in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—When the estimates for the German Embassy at Washington were presented in the Reichstag to-day a discussion arose on the general relations between Germany and the United States, during which Dr. Barth, the Freisinnige leader; Count Posadowsky, the Minister of the Interior, and others participated. Dr. Barth pointing out the great importance of American trade and how the exports of 1896 had increased 20,000,000 marks.

Dr. Barth said the fact that Germany abstained from reprisals for American treatment of German sugar ought not to be overlooked by the United States. At the same time, he added, the danger from the San José louse was not so threatening as at first assumed.

Count Posadowsky replied that the measures taken at Hamburg were owing to the Government learning that a large consignment of fruit from an infected district was on its way there. Experts, he added, had found breeding insects in pears already exposed for sale, and, later, in a consignment of apples.

Continuing, Count Posadowsky remarked: "I have to-day learned that the insect was also found in Berlin. The greatest precaution, consequently, is necessary. The insect has hitherto not been found in Germany, and even in America it is regarded as being very dangerous."

Count Posadowsky then referred to the various State laws in America against the transit of infected fruit, adding:

"To the unjustifiable reproaches of the Americans, I would only reply, 'Do not do to others what thou wouldst not have done to thee.'"

"You only acted in self-defense," Count Posadowsky explained.

Referring to the future commercial policy, the Count said:

"We cannot alter existing treaties before they expire. We require a new, autonomous tariff, which can be utilized with the new commercial treaties. We shall act wisely, and not conjure up an unnecessary tariff war, but the true moment may come when we shall be compelled to abandon our passive policy. The greatest art lies in the maintenance of peace so long as possible, and I hope the Government will be allowed to decide when the moment has come to depart from that course."

John Redmond moved an amendment in favor of a reconsideration of the cases of the Irish political prisoners. Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative member for York City, amid Irish cheers, supported the amendment, although he declared he detested the dynamitards. Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Home Secretary, opposed the amendment.

Timothy Healy, supporting the amendment, contrasted the difference between the attitude of the English toward the Frenchman Dreyfus and their attitude toward the Irish political prisoners.

The House rejected the amendment by 152 to 100 votes.

LANGUAGE ISSUE IN SILESIA.

Slav Deputies Withdraw When a Motion to Discuss It Is Rejected.

TROPPAU, Austrian Silesia, Feb. 11.—The Silesian Diet has rejected a motion to appoint a permanent committee to discuss the languages question. Thereupon the Slav Deputies withdrew, the majority disposed of the business before the house, and the Diet was closed.

RUSSIAN NIHILISTS CONVICTED.

Sentenced in London for Inciting the Czar's Assassination.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—At the Old Bailey today Vladimir Bourtzeff, editor of the Narodnye Voletz, (Will of the People,) and Weirzhech, the printer of that paper, were convicted of issuing a publication inciting the assassination of the Czar. They pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney General, Sir Richard Webster, Q. C., who prosecuted, said such charges would never have been brought unless the circumstances had been exceptional, but, he added, the prisoners had directly incited the murder of the Czar by diabolical means, similar to the Nihilist outrage at the Winter Palace in 1880.

Bourtzeff was sentenced to eighteen months, and Weirzhech to two months' imprisonment.

SUNK BY A BRITISH WARSHIP.

Steamer Marbella in Collision with the Galatea in Hull Roads.

HULL, England, Feb. 11.—The passenger steamer Marbella, bound from here for Hamburg, was sunk by collision with the bow of the British warship Galatea, in Hull Roads, last evening. All the passengers and the crew were saved. The Galatea grounded near the entrance to Alexandra Dock, the place, shortly after high water this morning. Forty valuable race horses were lost.

The Marbella was a steel screw steamer, built at Port Glasgow in 1894. She registered 933 tons gross and 384 tons net. Bailey & Leetham, Limited, were her owners, and he hailing port was Hull. The Galatea is built of steel, and has a displacement of 5,600 tons. She is 300 feet long, 56 feet beam, and 22.6 feet deep, and has a maximum draught of 22.6 feet. She was built at Glasgow in 1889.

Norway's Storthing Opened.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 11.—The Storthing, or Great Court of Norway, was opened today. The King's speech referred to the unforgettable proofs of affection received from a large section of the Norwegian people in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of his coronation.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.—Excellent rains in Northern and Central India have insured successful Spring crops. The plague is spreading alarmingly in the Punjab.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 11.—The Chamber has been dissolved without disturbance, and the country is quiet and apparently satisfied. The new Council will be installed to-morrow.

LIMA, Peru, (via Galveston, Texas,) Feb. 11.—The first number of The Peruvian Outpost, organ of the Abraham Lincoln Post of Lima, composed of survivors of the Grand Army of the United States, appeared to-day.

MEETING OF THE PATRIA CLUB.

The February meeting of the Patria Club was held last evening at Delmonico's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. "Lessons in Patriotism from the History of Our Country" was the chief topic of discussion, and, as prominent speakers were on the programme, there was a large attendance of members and guests.

William Ives Washburn, President of the club, presided, and used a gavel which had been made from a Lincoln rail by the Rhinelander School, C. A. S., and presented by it to the club.

Justice William W. Goodrich had been scheduled to speak on "The Founding of Our Institutions," but, as he was not present, Walter S. Logan spoke on the Colonial period. During his speech an orchestra in a room above struck up "A Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," and this tended somewhat to draw the attention of the audience from the speaker.

Gen. James M. Varnum spoke on the Revolutionary period. District Attorney Gardiner was to have come next with a dissertation on the War of 1812, but as he was detained on business, Gen. Egbert L. Viele discussed the Mexican War. Then President Washburn arose and said that Mr. Gardiner had telephoned, "I'm all right," and that he would discuss his topic after the others had finished. Meanwhile Judge William Rumsey spoke on the civil war.

Col. Gardiner duly arrived and President Washburn in introducing him said the telephone message as to his condition was correct. The District Attorney apologized for his lateness and said: "I trust it will be many years before I am known as the late Col. Gardiner." His speech was one of the best of the evening, and he was loudly applauded.

The hit of the evening, however, was made by three boys, members of the class of elementary civics, which the Patria Club supports, and who were introduced by Miss Pascal, Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education. Robert Moore thanked the club in a neat speech for the interest taken in their behalf, and then John McHugh quoted from President McKinley as follows: "With patriotism in our hearts and the flag of our country in the hands of our children, there is no danger of anarchy, and there will be no danger to the Union." Little Johnnie Even then closed the programme with Lincoln's first address at Gettysburg.

END OF THE TRILOGY.

Wagner's "Gotterdammerung" Given at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The final performance in the Ring of the Nibelung series at the Metropolitan Opera House took place last night. Wagner's "Götterdämmerung" used to be regarded in the old days of German opera seasons as certain to attract a large audience, and that it has not yet lost its influence with this public was abundantly demonstrated by the size of the house last night. There was also sufficient applause to show that those who were present were thoroughly well pleased with the performance. It is a good sign of the condition of public taste that operagoers have not forgotten how to enjoy the tremendously serious tragedies of Wagner during the seasons in which they have been listening to the more mellifluous works of Gounod and Meyerbeer and Massenet. It is an equally good evidence of catholic taste that the same public can enjoy its "Faust" and its "Aida." There was a time when some well-meaning persons thought that if Wagner won his way to general appreciation Gounod and Verdi would have to be put upon library shelves along with Paisiello, Pau, Sacchini, and others regarded as masters in their day. But at last the lion and the lamb lie down together, and there is peace in the world of operatic art.

Last night's performance of the "Götterdämmerung" was one which was made interesting and enjoyable by the working together of a number of artists filled with comprehension of the opera and animated by a high spirit of devotion. The first mention is due to Mme. Nordica, who sang Brünnhilde in this drama for the second time last night. Her work was of a nature to command only high praise. She did, indeed, not reach the measure of vocal power necessary to give the full tragic weight to the accusation vowed upon Hagen's spear, but her treatment of the scene was thoroughly intelligent, and was as forceful as her physical resources would permit it to be. The rest of this act she sang with excellent effect, and she was equally admirable in the first act. She sang the opening duet with Siegfried with splendid vigor and satisfying revelation of its dramatic content. Her delivery of the last scene of the drama has been heard here in concert, and does not at this time call for especial comment. Those who were disappointed in her Brünnhilde in "Die Walküre," were reassured by her treatment of the part in "Siegfried" on Wednesday night, when she was in good voice and sang finely. They must have been prepared for her good performance last night. Mme. Nordica is a sincere and hard-working artist, gifted with high intelligence, and her Brünnhilde in "Götterdämmerung" is a valuable addition to her large répertoire.

The Siegfried of Mr. Kraus proved to be one of his most satisfactory performances. His voice was in good condition and he sang with plenty of vigor, as well as with more discretion than he usually displays. Indeed, some of his melodious passages were sung with a good deal of judgment, which is something unusual for him. His understanding of the part was excellent, and his acting was more than ordinarily interesting in significant details. He fully deserved the applause which he won.

As Gutrune, Mlle. Barna was altogether weak and colorless, thereby depriving some scenes of their just significance. As Gunther, Mr. Staudigl was intelligent and painstaking, but he did not fill the picture with the proper by-play. Emil Fischer was an excellent Hagen, as he has always been, and the worn condition of his voice was not injurious to the music of this part. The Rhine maidens were Mrs. Staudigl, Miss Toronta, and Miss Mattfelt. They were acceptable and nothing more. The orchestra played most of the music in a rather slovenly style, being careless in attack. But it is hard to play "Götterdämmerung" in the evening after going through with a symphony concert in the afternoon. Mr. Damrosch gets less satisfactory results in this drama than he does in some others. This afternoon Rossini's charming "Barber of Seville" will be sung.

THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

Mr. Pol Plancon, the Soloist, at Yesterday's Concert.

The afternoon concert of the Symphony Society at Carnegie Hall yesterday was attended by an audience which left a good deal to be desired in the way of filling seats. However, those who were present did their best to atone for the absent ones by clamorous applause after the songs of the soloist. On this occasion the high dignitary of the concert was M. Pol Plançon, the popular basso of the former opera company. M. Plançon sang an air from Haydn's "Creation," and three songs. He was in good voice yesterday, and as Carnegie Hall affords a fine resonance in response to the vibratory impulses of the human voice, the large basso was able to make a voluminous tone and quite overwhelm the audience with that gladness which is caused by all big things. His most satisfactory work was in the serenade from Tschaikowsky's "Don Juan," a very good song, indeed, which M. Plançon sang with excellent vocal finish and contagious glee.

The orchestra, which was in a most gracious mood, having nothing to do but play all day, performed the "Eroica" symphony of Beethoven, a serenade for wind instruments, by Richard Strauss, and the beginning and ending of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde." Mr. Damrosch is to be complimented on his vigorous and stimulating reading of the "Eroica." A little more tempo rubato in the coda of the first movement would have helped it, but the other three movements were played with admirable spirit and with a glorious wealth of color. The whole performance was full of vitality. The serenade of Richard Strauss was also excellently performed by Mr. Damrosch's thoroughly competent assembly of wind instrument players. There was a fine solidity coupled with rich mellowness in the body of tone and the shading was well-nigh faultless. The composition itself is a pleasing demonstration of what Mr. Strauss can do when he is not trying to set to music the rattling of bones in death or the chatterings of a diseased mind. If Mr. Strauss will let the Zarathustras alone and content himself with piping serenades which will not affright the ladies, he may become popular with American audiences. Otherwise he will have to be contented with the heartfelt sympathy of the unique Munich coterie.

May Form a New Orchestra.

Efforts are being made to organize a permanent orchestra in this city on the same lines as the Boston Symphony. This movement has been brought about by the friends of Anton Seidl, who have taken alarm at the generous offer to him from Hamburg, Germany, and wish him to remain in this country. A call has been sent out for a meeting Tuesday, at which the means of raising funds to form the new orchestra will be discussed.

AMERICAN OPERA IN EUROPE.

Gustav Amberg Will Take "The Fencing Master" Abroad.

A contract was made yesterday between De Koven & Smith and Gustav Amberg, who represents a syndicate of foreign managers for the production of the opera "The Fencing Master" in London, Berlin, and Vienna in the Fall of 1898. Mr. Amberg, who came to America two weeks ago to conduct the negotiations, will return to Europe immediately to begin preparations for the forthcoming production. Mr. Amberg has also secured the Continental rights for several other of De Koven & Smith's operas, it being the intention of the syndicate to produce them all, as soon as the success of "The Fencing Master" is established.

Mlle. Ilka Palmay, who made such a pronounced success in London at the Savoy Theatre in "The Grand Duke," which was written for her by Gilbert & Sullivan, has been selected to create the rôle of Francesca, made famous in this country by Miss Marie Tempest. The part of Fortunio will probably be assumed by Julius Steger, who is now under contract with Augustin Daly. Mr. Daly will release Mr. Steger.

CHICAGO THEATRICAL REFORM.

The Chief of Police to Insist on Respectable Performances.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Chief Kipley has taken steps to elevate the stage of certain popular priced theatres of the city. Beginning to-day, he has notified the managers that many of the jokes of a coarse nature used by the actors on the stages of certain down-town playhouses must be expunged, and that stage folk appearing before a Chicago audience must conduct themselves in a manner that would not be offensive to the most sensitive person. The Chief says that he is determined that while he is Chief of Police the theatres of the city shall be conducted in a proper way.

Chief Kipley has spent several evenings visiting the theatres, and he says he has been surprised at some things that managers have permitted on the stage. He has told the managers what portion of their productions are objectionable, and warned them that they must be eliminated.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Pedro H. de Salazar, the violinist, will give his sixth annual concert, in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, this evening.

Herr August Junkermann, the German comedian, will appear at the Germania Theatre on March 10 under the direction of Gustave Amberg in some new and old comedies.

Josef Hoffman, the pianist, who will make a tour of this country under the management of the Chicago Orchestral Association, will sail from Bremen on the steamer Trave next Tuesday.

Miss Elizabeth Marbury is negotiating with several London theatrical managers for the production of De Koven and Smith's new opera, "The Highwayman." It is likely that the production will be made in Beerbohm Tree's Theatre.

David Bispham will give a musical recital at Mendelssohn Music Hall on Monday, Feb. 21. He will sing compositions, the original words being English, by Schumann, Schubert, Purcell, Somervell, and a new song by Harry Rowe Shelley, the words being by Rudyard Kipling.

The Manhattan Beach Amusement Company is selecting attractions for the coming Summer. Thus far Victor Herbert and his Twenty-second Regiment Band, six weeks of De Wolf Hopper, four weeks of the Bostonians, and possibly two weeks of "The Wizard of the Nile" have been scheduled.

Manager George W. Lederer, Hugh Morton, and Gustave Kerker left London Thursday for Paris, where they will spend a week. From there they will go to Vienna, Berlin, and Frankfort, returning to Paris, then to London. Mr. Lederer will start for America about Feb. 26, for the purpose of taking over to England the entire company of "The Belle of New York."

The eleventh annual gathering of banjoists will take place at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening, March 1. Among the noted players who will take part in the concert will be Ruby Brooks, Harry M. Denton, Miss L. Ossman, Samuel Diamond, Howard Curry, John L. Dore, S. E. Herbert, A. A. Widmer, and Fanny Heinline, the fifteen-year-old banjoist, who will make her first appearance in New York.

The Actors' Fund benefit to be given at Koster & Bial's on Sunday evening, Feb. 26, promises to be one of the largest vaudeville entertainments ever given in this city, over two hundred volunteers having made application for places on the programme. The list of the more prominent artists who will appear includes Anna Held, who will have her animated song sheet, in which the heads will impersonate those of famous vaudeville managers and performers; Alice Atherton, who will sing her laughing song; Clara Morris, who will read a story from her own pen; the Russell Brothers, Joe Hart and Carrie De Mar, Minnie Seligman-Cutting and her company, Maggie Cline, Lydia Titus, Mme. Tavary, Ross and Fenton, Bobby Gaylor, Edouard Remenyi, and John W. Ransone.

RECEPTION FOR MME. MODJESKA.

Hundreds Go to Dr. L. L. Seaman's House to Meet Her.

Dr. L. L. Seaman gave a reception yesterday afternoon at his residence, 18 West Thirty-first Street, in honor of Mme. Modjeska and her return to the New York stage. More than 600 guests attended between 5 and 7 o'clock The parlors were decorated with flowers and ferns, and Mme. Modjeska stood under a canopy of wide-spreading palms to receive congratulations.

Receiving with her were Mrs. W. Winslow, Mrs. Adolph de Barry, Mrs. G. W. Branwell, Mrs. J. A. Mitchell, and Mrs. Ella Vanderbilt Caesar. They were assisted by Miss Julia Russell Parsons, Miss Lulu Blackstone Freeman, Miss Edith T. Bell, and the Misses Caesar.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Miss Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Howard, Miss Whitney, Miss Lulu Whitney, Mr. Daniel Rikker, Miss Rikker, Miss Hall, Dunbar Wright, Miss Julia Marlowe, Miss Julie Opp, Daniel Frohman, Thomas Harrison, William Laurence, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Bull, Dr. and Mrs. Brooks Wells, Mrs. Edith K. Develin, Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Lincoln, Miss Bessie Tyree, Miss Grace Fisher, Miss Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Lawrence, and Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Murray.

MR. HANNA'S SISTER TO WED.

Will Become Mrs. Baldwin at Thomasville, Ga., Next Tuesday.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 11.—Miss Lillian Converse Hanna, sister of Senator Mark A. Hanna, will be married next Tuesday to a man about twelve years her junior. Her husband will be S. Prentiss Baldwin, son of the late Judge Baldwin of the Circuit bench, a man about thirty years of age. The marriage will take place at Thomasville, Ga., at the Winter home of Miss Hanna's sister, Mrs. Jones.

Miss Hanna and Mr. Baldwin left Cleveland for Thomasville yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. J. F. Pickands, another sister of the prospective bride. No invitations have been issued, and the wedding will be celebrated in the quietest possible manner in the presence of only the members of the Hanna family and one or two friends. Melville Hanna's family is spending the Winter in Thomasville, and Mrs. Jones and her family are there also. The Senator and Mrs. M. A. Hanna will not go down for the wedding because of the fact that Senator Hanna's presence is required at Washington.

After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin will remain in Thomasville for a brief visit, and will return to Cleveland after a short trip. They will live at the home of the late Mrs. S. M. Hanna, mother of the bride, in this city. It is largely on account of Mrs. Hanna's recent death that the marriage will be so quiet.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Lee—Stokes.

Miss Minerva Gertrude Stokes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Arthur Stokes of 606 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, was married on Wednesday to Arthur Percy Lee at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dr. Parker of St. Peter's Church. The bride's attendants were two little flower girls, Miss May Smith and Miss May Davidson, and four bridesmaids, in the persons of her sister, Miss May Stokes; Miss Sarah Hitchings, Miss Katherine Gomez, and Miss Nina Sweetland. Horace Lee, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were George Stokes and Frank Sherman. Following the ceremony a reception was held. The newly wedded pair were the recipients of many costly presents.

Finch—Ferris.

FISHKILL, N. Y., Feb. 11.—In the Pleasantside Chapel to-day Miss Belle Ferris, the daughter of the Rev. D. D. Ferris, was married to Charles L. Finch of New York. The bride was given away by her father. The Rev. Mr. Wilson officiated. Dr. Simon J. O'Neil of New York was best man. Miss Annie Seabury of Peekskill maid of honor, and Miss Edna George of Brooklyn bridesmaid.

Reimer—Carstens.

Miss Anna Catherine Carstens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Carstens of Fulton and Crescent Streets, Brooklyn, and J. B. Reimer of 124 Williams Avenue, Brooklyn, were married on Thursday evening at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Hugh W. Hoffman.

COMING HERE TO KILL HIS WIFE.

Maria Varsa, twenty-six years old, of 131 Third Street, called at the Barge Office yesterday and requested the immigration officials to deport her husband should he arrive here. She has been in this country five years. Her husband was here for three year. After serving two sentences in jail for cruelty to her he went to Budapest. He got into trouble there, and wrote for money. The wife does washing and other work, such as she can get. To raise the money he wanted, he told her to burn up their furniture and collect the insurance, and to buy new furniture on the installment plan and sell it.

The wife wrote back refusing, and he wrote again announcing that he was coming here to kill her.

The immigration officials will be on the lookout for him.

The Pennsylvania Limited for the West

is the business man's train, because it is quick; the tourist's train, because it is a club on wheels; the pleasure-seeker's train because it is luxurious; the ladies' train, because there is a maid to attend them.—Adv.

THE ARION SOCIETY BALL

A Spectacular Procession Watched by a Crowd in Madison Square Garden.

FIVE SENSES ILLUSTRATED

To These Was Added a Float to Represent "Nonsense"—Lavish Decorations Used—Professional Dancers Perform.

The Arion Society held its twenty-second annual ball last night at Madison Square Garden, and nearly all German New York seemed to be there. When the grand procession started every seat was occupied and every box was crowded. Uniforms of scarlet and gold and other costumes of bright colors made the scene brilliant.

It was the first time any lavish attempt had been made to decorate the great hall, and the effort was most successful. It did not answer the claims made for it, but it was sufficiently attractive. The scene was supposed to represent a public square in Egypt, and the entranceway and promenades were lined with imitations of Egyptian statues and obelisks. Some of the professional dancers who appeared in the opening also recalled Egypt. The Egyptian aspect of the hall was lessened by the festoons of electric lights and the flags of all nations that decorated the space between the boxes.

The main entrance was through a triumphal arch covered with hieroglyphics, and in the middle of the dancing floor was an obelisk surrounded by mummies and sphinxes. A fence of evergreens divided the dancing floor from the promenade. Armed guards in the costume of the days of the Pharaohs stood at intervals along the promenade and kept the promenaders moving in one direction, while men at arms in mail performed like service at the openings leading to the dancing floor.

Opening Features.

The festival opened at 9 o'clock with a promenade concert, and an hour later the professional ballet of seventy-six dancers, escorted to the floor by the Committee of Arrangements of the Arion Society, danced and kicked themselves into the favor of the audience. Then the committee, in evening clothes, wearing red caps and shoulder-badges of many-colored ribbons, marched around as a signal to the guests that it was time to open the ball proper.

At midnight the grand procession started. The prevailing idea of the masquerade was a presentation of the five ordinary senses and the Arion sense—nonsense. When the order was given for the start fifty members of the Phoenix Athletic Club, as Pierrots and clowns, cleared the way for these attractions:

Falstaff, accompanied by the Merry Wives of Windsor, Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page, and preceded by an attendant carrying a banner. Eight girls and eight members of the Committee of Arrangements.

A herald in costume of "Don Giovanni," with two "Zerlinas," marching in advance of the first elaborate float described on a banner as "Sight," the first of the Five Senses; on top of the float sat the Queen of Beauty with an electrical crown and framed in a golden lookingglass held by nymphs; four young women representing "Painting" sat at the sides of the float, which was drawn by six men representing painters of the Dutch school. The whole was illuminated with many colored electrical effects. The retinue of followers included men with a hundred faces, a telescope man, walking faces, an X-ray operator, an eccentric couple of English tourists, and seven women in jockey costume.

Then came a herald dressed as "Prince Waldmeister," and accompanied by flower girls, carrying a banner introducing the second float as "Smell." The float represented a gigantic flower bed. The Queen of Roses, an American beauty, presided over the children of Flora, represented by six girls as chrysanthemum, cornflower, lilac, carnation, violet, and snowdrop, respectively. All the floral decorations were studded with electric lights.

A Cooler of Champagne.

The third float showed "Taste." A French peasant girl, embracing a giant bottle of champagne in an ornamental cooler richly jeweled, was its main feature. Men and women cooks carrying on large trays all the delicacies of the season, and a couple of old women luxuriating on coffee, cake, and gossip, stood around her.

The fourth float was "Hearing," and showed a fantastically costumed woman, golden harp studded with vari-colored electric lights. At her feet was a nymph listening to the music of a seashell, five gent of music surrounded the group.

"Feeling" came next. Juliet reclining on a couch, with Romeo at her feet, while Cupids aimed arrows at them, to illustrate the text; on the sides of the float the King, Queen, Ace, and Knave of Hearts. Six men in Spanish bull-fighter costume drew the float.

"Nonsense" was the sixth and last float. It showed Prince Carnival on a throne, holding the reins of merriment, and keeping in check the high spirits of revelers. At his feet were Naiads with half masks. Arion, from the back of a large dolphin, threw flowers to the multitude. The float was drawn by court jesters.

As soon as the procession was over the regular order of dancing was begun. There were twenty-five dances on the order, all of them round dances. There were plenty of dancers, the floor was excellent, the music was good, and at 1 o'clock this morning the committee in charge expressed themselves as well satisfied that the society had added another to its already long list of successes.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. William C. Cattell.

The Rev. Dr. William C. Cattell, D. D., LL. D., for twenty years President of Lafayette College, died yesterday morning at his home in Philadelphia.

William Cassidy Cattell was born in Salem, N. J., Aug. 30, 1827. He was a graduate of Princeton of the Class of '48, and of Princeton Theological Seminary, '52. He took a post-graduate course at the seminary under Prof. J. Addison Alexander, and became proficient in Oriental languages, history, and bibliography. From 1853 until 1855 he was Assistant Principal of Edgehill Seminary, and from 1855 till 1860 professor of Latin and Greek in Lafayette College. He then accepted a call to the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, in Harrisburg, Penn., where he remained for three years. In 1863 he returned to Lafayette as its President, and in that capacity accomplished his great life work as a successful educator.

Through his exertions more than $1,000,000 was obtained for the instituton, extensive grounds were added, and commodious buildings were erected. The equipments were made of the highest order, and the system of instruction was much enlarged and made thoroughly efficient. In 1880 he was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction for Pennsylvania, but declined the office. In the same year he was appointed a Director of Princeton Theological Seminary.

Dr. Cattell published numerous periodical articles on educational topics, and also many books of sermons and addresses. Since 1883 he had made Philadelphia his residence, where he held, until the day of his death, the office of Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Ministerial Relief.

John A. Loring.

John A. Loring, a well-known lawyer, died yesterday at his home, on Beacon Hill, in Boston, after an illness of over eight weeks. He was seventy-three years and six months old. He was a descendant of John Alden of Duxbury. His father was the Rev. Bailey Loring of North Andover, one of the leading Unitarian divines of his day. His mother was Sally Pickman Osgood, who was connected with the Pickman family of Salem.

Mr. Loring was graduated from Harvard College in the Class of '43, which was noted for the large number of famous men that it produced. Among these were the late Charles A. Dana, Octavius Brooks Frothingham, Alexander Wheelock Thayer, the biographer of Beethoven; Henry Ware, Francis Lee, Chief Justice Richardson of the Court of Claims, and W. B. Rice of New York.

Mr. Loring had a presentiment that he would die in his seventy-fourth year, and thought that a fatality ran through his family which brought about death at that age. His father and his brother George both died at the age of seventy-three. Mr. Loring was President of the Somerset Club from 1893 to 1896, and was a member of the Eastern Yacht Club. He was a life member of the Cadets at the time of his death, and was an active member from his early manhood until middle age.

William W. Owens.

William Winterton Owens, who died of pneumonia at his residence, 553 Fifth Avenue, Thursday, was an old-time builder of houses in this city. He was in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and in recent years had not engaged in active business. He was a member of the American Museum of Natural History, in which he took an earnest interest. He also belonged to the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Owens built the Church of the Heavenly Rest a great many years ago, that edifice being erected by the Rev. Dr. Shaw Howland as a memorial to his wife. Mr. Owens also built the house in which he died, and several other houses in the same block. Funeral services will be held at the family residence this morning at 10 o'clock, the interment being private.

Paul P. Todd.

Paul P. Todd, lawyer and real estate dealer, died at his residence, at 400 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Thursday afternoon. He was seventy-nine years old, and was born in New Hampshire. He was graduated from Dartmouth College, and started a law practice in Blackstone, Mass. Later he went to Boston, where he was also engaged in legal practice. About twenty years ago he moved to New York and took an office, first at 145 Broadway and later at 111 Broadway, where, besides his law practice, he was also engaged in real estate business. He leaves one son, Edward Farnham Todd, who was his business partner. The body was yesterday taken to Blackstone for burial.

George B. Newton.

George B. Newton, a wealthy and well-known citizen of Tarrytown, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday morning of heart failure at his home on Broadway there. Mr. Newton was born Sept. 10, 1833, at West Hartford, Vt. When eighteen years old he went to Pennsylvania, and for many years operated in coal mining, in which he amassed a fortune. He was identified with several large corporations in New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. He had lived in Tarrytown since 1882, and was a Director of the Westchester County Savings Bank and President of the Tarrytown Hospital.

Obituary Notes.

ELIAS MANN, who for twenty-one years had been a Justice of the Peace at Tarrytown, N. Y., died at his home there yesterday. He was eighty-six years of age.

JOHN STEERS, the oldest undertaker in the Borough of Richmond, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home in West New Brighton, aged seventy-seven years. He had been in the business since 1842.

CAMPBELL H. YOUNG, son of ex-Gov. Young, died at his home, in Geneseo, N. Y., yesterday, after a lingering illness. He was fifty-nine years old. At one time Mr. Young was one of the leading attorneys of Livingston County, but of late he had given but little attention to the practice of his profession and had led somewhat of a secluded life.

The Rev. PHILIP CLINE, a prominent member of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference, died suddenly last evening at Wenonah, N. J. He was admitted to the conference in 1850, and had since served many churches. Among the places at which he had been stationed are Camden, Trenton, Gloucester, Blackwood, Hammonton, Long Branch, and Red Bank.

GEORGE WOLDE, a former resident of this city, has just died at San Remo, Italy, according to a cablegram received yesterday by George Vietor of 28 West Fifty-third Street. Mr. Wolde came to the United States from Germany in the late sixties, and engaged in the tea business. He retired five years ago and had since been traveling in Europe. He was fifty-eight years of age.

MRS. CAROLINE HONE HASBROUCK SHARPE, wife of Gen. George H. Sharpe, died at her residence, in Kingston, yesterday morning. Mrs. Sharpe was the daughter of A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, formerly President of Rutgers College. Three children survive her—Severyn Bruyn Sharpe, County Judge of Ulster County; Major Henry G. Sharpe, United States Army, and Catherine, wife of ex-Controller Ira Davenport.

Dr. JOHN CRONYN died last evening at his home in Buffalo.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
273 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, February 1st, 1898.
TO HOLDERS OF
$2,600,000
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.
SECOND MORTGAGE 7 % BONDS
MATURING MAY 1ST, 1898,
AND
$2,109,000
ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.
Consolidated Mortgage 7 % Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1898.
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL UNTIL MARCH 1ST PURCHASE THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS
ON A 3 % BASIS.
HOLDERS DESIRING TO DISPOSE THEREOF CAN COMMUNICATE WITH AND FORWARD THE BONDS TO THIS OFFICE BY ADAMS EXPRESS FREE OF EXPENSE.
ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.
Notice is hereby given that First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company will be redeemed to the amount of $50,000, now in the Sinking Fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) No. 4 Montgomery St., San Francisco, up to the 28th day of February, 1898, at noon.
San Francisco, February 12, 1898.
For the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company,
J. L. WILLCUTT,
Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
3½ Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.
Referring to our circular of January 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 19TH next.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
Car Trust Series "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" bonds are hereby notified that bonds Nos. 51, 92, 120, 136, 236, 282, 359, 394, 648, 663, 863, 987, 993, 1,026, 1,136, 1,155, 1,331, 1,450, 1,521, 1,522, 1,527, 1,535, 1,574, 1,645, and 1,688, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage, dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the first day of April, 1898, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

Singer Manufacturing Company
STOCK WANTED.
J. S. STANTON,
16 & 18 BROAD STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AN INACTIVE MEMBER OF CONSOLIDATED Exchange, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to associate himself with a member of same Exchange who has a clientele. Address R. S., Box 113 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Considering the heavy sales of stocks for both accounts yesterday, the market showed notable strength. All day the sellers were persistent, and, at times aggressive. The high prices of the first hour furnished an incentive for profit-taking. The approach of the double holiday and the fears of new Spanish complications before the resumption of business on Monday induced many speculators to lighten their holdings. The professional talent of the room, calculating both of these factors and speculating on the development of serious trouble between the American and Spanish Governments within the next two days, sold stocks short from the opening to the close of business.

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Despite this selling, however, stocks, in most instances, yielded only fractionally. In some quarters much strength was shown and substantial advances made. Banking interests were steady buyers of the market, and several of the larger commission houses were active in the same way. London also furnished support for the market, taking between 30,000 and 40,000 shares.

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The traders yesterday were uncompromising bears. They made well planned raids at various times, and kept at their pounding all day. Their attacks were directed chiefly against those stocks which of late have been conspicuously buoyant and active. To aid themselves they industriously invented and circulated silly bearish rumors, most of which had to do with Cuba and the de Lome incident. To illustrate the character of these fables, one of them stated that the Spanish Government had appointed former Captain General Weyler to succeed de Lome at Washington. Strange as it may seem, this story at once gained credence throughout the Street, and for half an hour was the topic of general conversation on the floor of the Stock Exchange.

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The weekly bank statement was given out yesterday, it being the last business day of the week. Surplus reserve decreased nearly $2,350,000. Deposits decreased nearly $5,000,000. Loans increased nearly $6,000,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of more than $217,000,000, nearly $32,500,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating more than $738,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of nearly $640,000,000.

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Government bonds were quiet. There were no sales.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar. Refs. pf.	¾	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	¾
Am. Tobacco pf.	4½	Oregon R. R. & N. pf.	1½
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	½	Peoria & Eastern	2
Consolidated Ice pf.	1½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	½
Consolidated Gas	1½	Rio G. & W. pf.	½
Detroit Gas	⅞	St. Paul, M. & M.	1
Hawaiian Sugar	¾	Third Avenue	3½
Lake E. & W. pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber	1½
Met. Street Ry.	4	U. S. Rubber pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Canada Southern	½	Michigan Central	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Chicago & N. W.	1	National Lead pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	New Jersey Central	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Cleve., Lor. & W.	¾	Norfolk & Western pf.	½
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	½	Pennsylvania R. R.	½
Delaware & Hudson	½	Pullman Car	1½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	¾	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
General Electric	¾	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅞
Illinois Central	½	St. Paul & Duluth	1
Iowa Central pf.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Kansas C., P. & G.	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	½
Lake Shore	⅝	Western Union Tel.	½
Manhattan Cons.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio. con.	1¼	Kan. Pac. 6s, '96, ex.	
Chi. & Ind. Coal 1st.	1	M. C.	1½
C., L. St. L. & C. 4s.	1	Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	1¼
Des M. & Ft. D. 2½s.	1¼	St. L. & S. W. 1st	1⅝
Detroit Gas 5s	2½	Wabash 2d	1½
Kan. Pac. con. t. r., R.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Chi., M. & St. P. 1st, C. & Mo. R. 5s	1	Mo. Pac. trust 5s	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $148,357,414; balances, $6,637,265; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $457,347.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2¾ per cent. for short and 2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅝ for demand, $4.86@$4.86⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95½, and guilders at 40⅛@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—8@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount to par.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@56⅝. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼o.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 349,039.85 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 5,000 shares of Albany sold at .02, 500 Anaconda at .45, 500 Brunswick at .10, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at .80, 1,200 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12, 100 Deadwood Terra at 1.00, 400 Portland at .81, 500 Potosi at .25, and 500 Small Hopes at .90. On the Mining Exchange 2,000 shares of American Flag sold at .22 buyer 30@.22½@.20¾@.21 seller 30, 2,500 Gold Magnet at .01 buyer 30, 4,800 Miami at .38 buyer 60@.38¾ buyer 60, 5,000 Pilgrim at .005@.004½, 3,000 Rocky Mountain at .14½ buyer 60@.14¾ buyer 60, 200 St. F. Cariboo at 2.75, 200 Waldorf at .11 buyer 30, 1,000 Alamo at .02⅝, 400 Anaconda at .41⅝, 2,300 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11⅝@.11⅝@.11¾ seller 10, 7,000 Cannon Ball at .004¾@.004¾@.004½, 3,000 Garfield Gr. at .06⅝@.06⅞, 500 Golden Fleece at .50½@.50⅝, 9,000 Justine at .02¼ cash at .02⅜ buyer 20@.02½, 2,000 Mollie Gibson at .19¼@.19⅜, 114,000 Sentinel at .005@.007 buyer 30@.005, and 1,000 Union at .13⅝.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ½ to 44⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 62; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 61¾; Reading, ¼, to 11¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅞. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 90½; St. Paul, ¼, to 99½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 109; Erie, ¼, to 16⅜, and New York Central, ⅛, to 121¾. British consols advanced ⅝, to 112 15-16 for money and 113⅛ for the account. In Paris, rentes closed at 103f. 75c., and exchange on London was 25f. 24½c.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 160.50, in Lisbon at 47½, and Rome at 105.32.

EXCHANGE MARKET OUTLOOK.

Mr. Charles Schumacher, in discussing the sterling exchange market, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"After showing strength for some time and advancing sharply early in the week, a tired feeling came over the exchange market Thursday afternoon which developed into a decided decline to-day. The recent advance was evidently too rapid, and hence the reaction. It is not at all certain, however, that exchange may not continue to weaken and decline to a point where it will again show a margin of profit to the investor.

"For the recent advance I can find no satisfactory explanation, and I am inclined to look upon it as one of those spasmodic movements which occur from time to time in all markets—as, for instance, the late speculative advance in cotton and the subsequent decline on Thursday.

"The natural position of exchange in view of the large accumulations now held here and the continued liberal receipts of commercial bills from all points is certainly not a strong one. Our low money market is the only element of firmness that I can see.

"Of the accumulation now in hand running to maturity, round amounts for delivery in April and May have already been disposed of on the advance. Further large amounts are now offered, although they are not pressed upon the market."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of February to-day will cover thirty-eight roads, and will show 6.88 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

1st week of February.	1898.	Inc.	Dec.
Ann Arbor	$25,492	$2,424	.....
B. & O. Southwest.	123,446	11,605	.....
B., R. & Pittsburg	59,114	182	.....
Canadian Pacific	385,000	53,000	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	199,727	5,800	.....
Chi. & East. Illinois	31,344	.....	5,548
Chi. Great Western	98,614	495	.....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	570,477	42,343	.....
Chi. Term. Transfer	21,315	1,949	.....
Clev., L. & W.	24,100	4,431	.....
Den. & Rio Grande	139,000	28,800	.....
Evans. & Ind.	4,838	.....	61
Evans. & Terre Haute	19,554	1,131	.....
Internat. & Gt. No.	67,120	1,953	.....
Iowa Central	33,806	1,070	.....
Kanawha & Mich.	8,688	.....	945
K. City, P. & Gulf	62,479	41,579	.....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	8,573	2,298	.....
Lake Erie & West.	67,010	3,869	.....
L. E. & St. L.	28,408	2,937	.....
Mexican Central	238,422	.....	12,428
Mexican National	111,239	3,690	.....
Minneapolis & St. L.	35,078	288	.....
Mo., Kansas & Texas	200,275	.....	30,709
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt.	448,000	59,000	.....
Central Branch	24,000	2,000	.....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	54,766	.....	1,569
Norfolk & Western	183,043	.....	866
Ohio River	15,009	972	.....
Peoria, D. & E.	18,957	.....	1,622
Pittsburg & Western	38,251	.....	4,303
St. Jos. & Gd. Island	30,464	.....	504
Texas & Pacific	140,135	20,496	.....
Toledo & O. Central	32,998	.....	7,523
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	38,589	.....	3,384
Wabash	238,000	24,574	.....
W. & Lake Erie	21,534	4,860	.....
Wisconsin Central	74,612	5,576	.....
Total (38 roads)	$3,961,583	$324,320	$69,442
Net inc. (6.88 p. c.)		254,878	

METROPOLITAN STOCK ACTIVE.

Metropolitan Street Railway sold up above 171 yesterday. It closed at 169, making another four-point gain. Metropolitan was far more active yesterday than it has been at any time during the present upward movement in the stock. Over 32,000 shares changed hands, a total exceeded only by Burlington, and in that case by only a few hundred shares. Again the brokers who in Wall Street are credited with acting for important banking interests were heavy buyers of the stock, and they were aided by a number of the professional operators, who were evidently covering shorts. On the way up the bolder traders have at odd times been selling Metropolitan stock short—and getting caught each time. It was reported yesterday that a private settlement has been recently made by a large commission house with one prominent room trader who had outstanding short contracts for quite a large block of the stock at considerably lower prices.

THE LOCAL RAILWAYS.

Manhattan Elevated was one of the favorite stocks with the traders yesterday. In none of their raids did they neglect Manhattan, and that the stock did not suffer a greater decline than it did was surprising. Commission houses were purchasers of the stock, and the new interests who have heretofore been noticed as buyers were again in evidence.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit fluctuated within narrow limits and closed with a fractional decline. This, too, was a favorite with the traders for selling purposes. The buying which kept the stock firm came principally from inside interests. Apparently there were but few shorts covered, the traders being disposed to extend their short lines rather than take in any of their contracts.

Third Avenue Railroad sold up to 189. It closed at 186, with a gain of 3½ points. Less than 3,000 shares of the stock changed hands.

PEOPLE'S GAS SHORTS.

People's Gas was one of the features of the early trading yesterday. Just after the opening the stock shot up to 99½, the advance being followed by an equally rapid decline to 98¼, around which price it then held for some time, ultimately selling back to 97¾, where it closed without change. There was good buying in the stock all day, houses identified with the company taking round lots without making any effort to raise the price. Insiders for some time past have been talking quite bullishly on People's Gas and have been predicting much higher prices for it. On the other hand, the traders have taken the recent inactivity of the stock and its refusal to participate in the general buoyancy to mean that there was distributing going on, and consequently there has been created quite a large short interest in the stock.

LOUISVILLE'S REFUNDING.

Louisville and Nashville was firm yesterday, holding well in the face of the general weakness. The refunding announcement, which will mean a saving of $212,000 in the annual fixed charges and the transfer of about $2,000,000 of cash surplus to the treasury of the company, was a surprise, not having been expected for some time. Inside interests have recently been buyers of Louisville and Nashville, and yesterday they continued active in that direction, although making no attempts to manipulate the stock.

QUINCY DIVIDEND RUMORS.

Burlington and Quincy was the most active stock on the list yesterday. Just after the opening the stock sold as high as 103¼, later reacting and closing with a fractional loss. Boston was a buyer of the stock all day and Chicago houses also took considerable of it. There is much difference in the tenor of the various bits of "official information" regarding the Burlington dividend which are being quoted around the Street. Many people are quite sure that the rate is to be increased. About an equal number are equally as sure that there is to be no increase. It is needless to state that the former class are long of the stock, while the latter are short of it.

ONE BRITISH BULL.

In his weekly financial review in London Truth, (just received here,) Mr. Henry Labouchère says of the American situation:

"Senator Teller's resolution in the United States Senate is counteracted by the strong pronouncement of President McKinley at the banquet given to him in New York by the Association of Manufacturers of the United States in favor of currency reform and sound money. The President has thus nailed the colors to the mast, and has openly pledged himself in favor of sound money. Whether the President's Administration will be able to pass an effective currency reform measure this session is another question, the Senate still being under the control of the silver men, but we may at least rest assured that during his tenure of office no bill in favor of silver will have a chance of becoming law.

"The big leaders in Wall Street are evidently recognizing that the time is favorable to a strong upward movement, and thus the Vanderbilts have selected the past week for the announcement of the deal between the New York Central and the Lake Shore. The new policy of the Vanderbilts is a much farther reaching one, as by acquiring control and allying themselves with the Chicago and Northwestern, the Union Pacific, and the Oregon roads, they secure an absolute Vanderbilt trans-continental route from New York to San Francisco. The importance of this event can hardly be overrated, as the Vanderbilts have always looked well after their companies, and have discountenanced the wrecking which used to go on in other roads. The new departure, therefore, is of special moment to all those interested in the Union Pacific, which under the Vanderbilt and Morgan influences promises to develop into one of the most prosperous railroads in the United States. The new combination will doubtless also benefit largely by the coming rush to Klondike, of which there are already strong indications."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Report that W. K. Vanderbilt has sold $52,000,000 of the new New York Central 3½ per cent. bonds to a foreign syndicate.

Statement from Chicago that there will be no division of the Pullman Palace Car Company's surplus, but that an important action is pending.

Decrease of $250,238 in exports of silver from the Pacific Coast for January, as compared with the corresponding month last year.

Ratification by the Trustees of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern of the sale of the property to the Northern Pacific.

Official announcement that the Third Avenue Railroad has availed itself of the option to purchase the Union Railway Company's stock.

Stockholders of the Erie and Susquehanna and Western to be asked to ratify action of Directors of first-named road in voting an exchange of 90 shares of Erie first preferred stock for 100 Susquehanna and Western preferred and even exchange on the common.

Meeting of the Board of Control, Joint Traffic Association.

Increased west-bound traffic over Atchison.

Denial by M. Le Sykes, Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern, of the rumored consolidation of his road with the Omaha.

Increase of $9,627,872 in domestic exports of the United States for the month of January, as compared with same month last year. Increase of $61,000,000 for the seven months of fiscal year.

Controversy over fast trains from Chicago to Denver referred to a committee of railroad Presidents.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $2,344,575. The banks now hold $32,437,050 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 11.	Differences.
Loans	$633,859,800	$639,836,400	Inc. $5,976,600
Specie	114,088,200	114,967,700	Inc. 879,500
Legal tenders	104,150,300	102,140,300	Dec. 2,010,000
Net deposits	733,827,500	738,683,800	Inc. 4,856,300
Circulation	14,392,400	13,914,700	Dec. 477,700

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, with the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896 for comparison:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,294,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,988,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,638,225	36,818,375

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$32,437,050	1893	$17,240,575
1897	51,638,225	1892	38,653,825
1896	36,818,375	1891	18,492,700
1895	33,766,225	1890	7,497,100
1894	85,633,700	1889	14,152,975

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Merchants'	146
American Exch.	171	Merchants' Exch.	115
Broadway	225	Metropolis	440
Central National	165	Nassau	140
Chatham	290	National Union	230
City	700	New Amsterdam	235
Continental	127	New York	235
Corn Exch.	235	N. Y. County	700
East River	135	Ninth National	90
Fifth Avenue	2900	National Bk. of North America	135
First N. of S. I.	125	Pacific	180
Fourth National	185	Park	263
Gallatin National	300	People's	200
Garfield National	700	Phenix	90
German-American	115	Republic	155
Greenwich	160	Seaboard National	174
Hanover	380	Second National	450
Hudson River	155	Seventh National	105
Irving	140	Shoe & Leather	97
Leather Mfgrs'	170	State of New York	110
Manhattan	230	Tradesmen's	110
Market & Fulton	225	West Side	275
Mechanics'	185	Western National	150
Mechanics & Tdrs'	110		
Mercantile	165		

There was a sale of 30 shares of Mechanics' at 185.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.19	.18
Alpha Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.25	.26
Best & Belcher	.39	.38
Bullion	.06	.07
Caledonia	.18	.17
Challenge Con.	.28	.29
Chollar	.37	.38
Confidence	.70	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.86	.85
Crown Point	.15	.16
Exchequer	.01	.01
Gould & Curry	.26	.26
Hale & Norcross	1.50	1.50
Julia	.01	..
Justice	.35	.36
Kentuck Con.	.03	.01
Mexican	.33	.33
Occidental Con.	1.50	1.50
Ophir	.50	.49
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.21	.23
Savage	.26	.27
Scorpion	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	.86	.92
Silver Hill	.03	.03
Standard	1.50	1.50
Union Con.	.38	.38
Utah Con.	.09	.10
Yellow Jacket	.24	.24

Silver bars, 55⅞; Mexican dollars, 46½@47; drafts, sight, 20; telegraph, 22½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2¾	3½	2½	3
Anaconda	42	43½	41¼	42¾
Anchoria	95	98	95	98
Argentum	19½	20	19⅝	20
Consolidated	11½	11¾	11⅝	11⅞
Elkton	85¾	86½	86¼	86½
El Paso	11	11½	10¾	10⅞
Gibson	20	20½	19¼	20½
Gold Coin	91	92½	91	92½
Gold King	52	57	52	60
Golden Fleece	50	51½	50	55
Grouse	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
Isabella	26¼	26½	26¼	26⅝
Jefferson	3¾	5	4	5
Lillie	68	70	69	70
Matso	14⅝	15¼	14½	15
Moon Anchor	97¼	98	97	97¼
Pharmacist	6½	7¼	6	7
Portland	77½	79	78	79¾
Rawlings	15¾	16¼	16	16⅜
Rosa	14	14½	14½	14¾
Union	13¾	14¼	13¾	14
Work	4	4¼	3¾	4

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

SIX PER CENT. GUARANTEE FUND NOTES
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company,
MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1898.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company has made an arrangement with Bankers for the conversion of the above Notes into its Four Per Cent. General Mortgage Gold Bonds due 1995. Upon final payment of the Guarantee Fund Notes the General Mortgage Bonds will become a first lien upon the entire Railroad of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, and upon all its Equipment, (subject only to $754,500 of outstanding obligations covering a small fraction of the Equipment which are being rapidly retired,) and also upon the Stocks by which the various other Railroad Companies embraced in its System are controlled. The General Mortgage Bonds are also a first lien upon all the Bonds of such other Railroad Companies, (except less than $2,200,000 of divisional bonds,) such bonds being held by the Trustee, together with other collaterals, as additional security under this mortgage.

The Atchison System embraces 6934.96 miles of railroad extending from Chicago to the Pacific Ocean at San Diego, California; to the Gulf of Mexico at Galveston, Texas; to Denver, Colorado, and El Paso, Texas. It traverses the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Texas, and California, and also the Indian Territory and the Territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona.

The surplus above fixed interest charges for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, was $1,452,445.60.

The net revenue of the System during the six months ending December 31, 1897, being the first half of the current fiscal year, after deducting taxes and rentals, amounted to $5,388,044.88, showing an increase of $1,152,261.50 over the same period in 1896. The present requirements for fixed interest charges are $5,024,505 for the entire fiscal year.

ALDACE F. WALKER, Chairman of the Board.

NEW YORK, February 1st, 1898.

Referring to the foregoing announcement, the undersigned offer to holders of 6 Per Cent. Guarantee Fund Notes of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company the privilege of refunding the same into the 4 Per Cent. General Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company by surrendering their Guarantee Fund Notes with the unmatured coupons attached and receiving for every $5,000 in such notes $5,600 in the General Mortgage Bonds with coupons due April 1, 1898, attached. This offer will remain open for a reasonable time, but may be withdrawn without further notice. Holders of the 6 Per Cent. Notes desiring to avail themselves of the conversion should surrender the 6 Per Cent. Notes to the Guaranty Trust Company, 65 Cedar Street, New York, and receive the 4 Per Cent. Bonds in exchange therefor.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Speyer & Co. Guaranty Trust Co.

New York and Long Island Ice Company
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)
The property of this Company consists of a fifty years' lease of a Lake covering 600 acres on Long Island. The water is of the purest, with an average depth of fifteen feet, having no visible inlet or outlet, no sewage or vegetable matter or other pollution existing in or near it. Being only 48 miles from the City of New York and one and one-eighth miles from the main line of the Long Island Railroad, the ice can be delivered in Brooklyn at a cost to house, load and freight, of about $1.00 per ton. The authorized capital of the Company is $125,000, divided into 12,500 shares of $10 each. The Long Island Railroad Company gives the Company such a freight rate that ice can be landed in Brooklyn or Long Island City and suburbs at $1.00 per ton or less.

PROFITS.
With these advantages it is needless to refer to the profits on the ice cut, even at the low price of $2.00 per ton for only 25,000 tons. A cash profit of $25,000 can be safely calculated upon, which would give a dividend of over 18 per cent., and the capacity of the Lake surface is half a million tons of one foot in thickness.

COMPETITION.
The whole supply of Brooklyn now comes from the dock, and as this Company can land ice in Jamaica, Flushing, Brooklyn, Bushwick, Long Island City, and adjacent suburbs directly from the Lake, competition need not be feared from those getting ice from the river.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NEW YORK & LONG ISLAND ICE COMPANY IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC, AT 80 PER CENT., AND SUBSCRIPTION THEREFOR IS OPENED AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSIGNED ON MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14TH, AT 10 O'CLOCK. THIS IS AN ASSURED 10 PER CENT. STOCK.

HOLMES & CO
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
61 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF SHARES
OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK is prepared to receive deposit of shares of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, and to issue receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company dated February 4th, 1898.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
by Walter G. Oakman, President.
New York, February 8th, 1898.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16th,
at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
20 shs. Del. & Hudson Canal Co.
20 shs. Western Union Tel. Co.
14 shs. N. Y. Lack. & Western R. R.
20 shs. Del. Lack. & Western R. R.
20 shs. N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R.
24 shs. Missouri Pacific R. R.
44 shs. Chic. Rock Island & Pacific R. R.
10 shs. Trow Directory Print & B. B. Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
8 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
50 shs. National Park Bank.
7 shs. Chemical National Bank.
5 shs. Manhattan Company Bank.
$50,000 Texas, Water Work Co., 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bds. 1944.
18 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
15 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
14 shs. Importers' & Traders' National Bank.
5 shs. Fifth Avenue Trust Company.
5 shs. National Union Bank.
$80,000 Illinois Central R. R. (St. Louis Div. & Ter.) 1st mortgage 3 per cent. bds. 1951.
£5,600 Southern States Land & Timber Co., Ltd., 1st mortgage 6 per cent. deb. bds. (Knickerbocker Trust Co. receipts.) also $2,800 Trust receipts for assessment on same.
1 Membership Riding & Driving Club of B'klyn.
750 shs. N. Y. & Alaska Gold Exploration & Trading Co. (by pd.)
$1,000 Lotus Club, 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bond, 1902.
$1,000 Hampton Roads Hotel Co., 1st mortgage, 5 per cent. bd.
$3,000 Paola Water Co., Kan., 2d mortgage 5 per cent. income bds.
125 shs. Paola Water Co., Kan.
160 shs. Chillicothe Water Co., Mo.
15 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Co.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Journal Publishing Company of Utica; capital, $24,000. Directors—John A. Neyenhouse, John M. Dolan, and T. D. Cahill, Utica.

Orator Publishing Company of New York City; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—G. J. Kirstein, New York City; James Bowman, Jr., and G. W. Money, Brooklyn.

Ocean and Bay Front Improvement Company of Arverne-by-the-Sea; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. H. Webster and J. R. Ferrier, New York City; D.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Feb. 11, 1898.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
20¾	21	200	American Cotton Oil..	21	21	21	21	+ ⅝
123	130	103	American Express	125	126	123	126	+ 5
8¼	8⅝	585	American Spirits Mfg.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	.....
139	139¼	11,314	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	139⅜	139⅜	138½	139⅛	+ ¼
112½	113½	306	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113	113	113	113	+ ¾
92	94	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	93	93	93	93	.....
91¾	92	22,680	American Tobacco	91⅝	92⅜	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅝
117	120	500	American Tobacco pf.	117	117¾	117	117⅝	+4½
39	39¼	8	Ann Arbor pf.....	38½	38½	38¼	38½	.....
13¼	13⅝	405	At., T. & S. F.....	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
31⅝	31⅞	12,203	At., T. & S. F. pf....	32⅝	32⅝	31½	31⅞	— ⅛
17¼	17⅜	1,010	Baltimore & Ohio....	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
7⅝	7¾	230	B. & O. Southw. pf....	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
3¾	3⅞	1,155	Bay State Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
41⅛	41¼	14,272	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	41½	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	— ⅛
122	123½	10	Brooklyn Union Gas..	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	.....
55¾	56	610	Canada Southern	56	56¼	56	56	— ½
87⅝	88	500	Canadian Pacific	87¾	88	87½	88	.....
23½	23¾	8,635	Chesapeake & Ohio....	24¼	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
164		5	Chicago & Alton.....	163½	163½	163½	163½	.....
102¼	102⅝	82,550	Chi., Bur. & Quincy....	103⅛	103⅛	102	102⅜	— ⅛
110½	111½	120	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	111	111	111	111	+ ½
13⅜	13½	8,215	Chicago Great West....	13½	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
32	35	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	33	33	33	33	—1
32	82¼	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	32¼	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	.....
95⅞	96	16,635	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	96½	96½	95⅜	95⅞	— ⅝
147	148	182	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	147½	147½	147½	147½	.....
129⅝	129¾	4,008	Chicago & Northw....	130½	130½	128¾	129¼	—1
92	92¼	6,705	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	93⅛	93⅞	91¾	92⅜	— ⅞
8⅝	8⅞	525	Chi. Term. Trans.....	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	.....
30	31½	730	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	30	30½	29⅞	29⅞	.....
36¼	36¾	303	Chi., C. & St. L.....	36½	36⅝	36½	36½	— ⅛
15⅜	16	1,140	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	16½	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
49⅝	50	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
7	7½	800	C. & H. C., all in. pd..	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	800	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	8½	8½	8	8	.....
190⅛	190⅝	5,837	Consolidated Gas	190	190¼	188½	190¼	+1¼
34¾	35½	875	Consolidated Ice	34½	35	34½	34½	.....
88	90	130	Consolidated Ice pf...	88½	88½	88½	88½	+1¼
112¼	113	260	Delaware & Hudson..	112½	112¾	112¼	112¾	— ⅛
52¾	52¼	1,585	Denver & R. G. pf....	52½	52½	51⅝	52⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
59	62	1,100	Detroit Gas	59½	60½	59½	60½	+ ⅞
133¼	135	110	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	134	134	134	134	— ¼
15⅜	15¾	100	Erie	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
42⅞	43	4,200	Erie 1st pf.....	43	43⅜	42½	42⅞	+ ⅛
21	21½	200	Erie 2d pf.....	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
13½	14½	100	Flint & P. M.....	14	14	14	14	.....
38	38¼	5,430	General Electric	38¼	38¾	37⅝	38	— ¾
35¼	35¾	8,151	Hawaiian Sugar.....	34⅞	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
105¼	105¾	432	Illinois Central	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼	— ½
32	33	300	Iowa Central pf.....	33	33⅜	32¼	32½	— ⅜
23¼	23¾	845	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
44¼	45	200	Laclede Gas	43⅜	43⅜	43½	43½	.....
17¾	18	120	Lake Erie & West.....	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	.....
75	75¼	680	Lake Erie & West. pf.	75	75	74½	75	+ ¼
191½	192	6,407	Lake Shore	192	192½	191¼	191¼	— ⅝
48	50	100	Long Island	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
59⅜	59⅞	19,201	Louisville & Nashville.	59⅞	60¾	59⅝	59⅝	— ¼
116¾	116⅞	21,929	Manhattan Con.....	118	118½	116⅝	116⅝	—1
168¾	169	32,853	Metropolitan St. Ry....	167	171¼	167	169	+4
113	113¼	2,460	Michigan Central	114¼	114¼	112¼	113	—1½
26½	27	100	Minn. & St. L.....	26½	26½	26½	26¼	— ⅛
56	56¾	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	56	56	56	56	.....
64	65	90	Minnesota Iron	64⅞	65	64⅞	65	.....
13⅝	13⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
38½	38¾	1,890	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	39½	39½	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
33½	33⅝	2,150	Missouri Pacific	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
31¾	32¼	150	Mobile & Ohio.....	32	32	32	32	+ ¼
172	175	50	Morris & Essex.....	172	172	172	172	.....
34⅜	35	1,250	National Lead Co.....	35½	35½	34¼	34⅜	— ⅛
108½	109¼	113	National Lead Co. pf..	109	109	109	109	— ⅞
17½	18¼	100	National Linseed Oil..	18	18	18	18	.....
95¼	95⅞	620	New Jersey Central...	95½	95½	95¼	95½	— ½
118⅝	11..⅞	25,903	New York Central	118⅜	118⅝	117¼	118	— ½
14½	15	210	N. Y., Sus. & West....	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	.....
36¾	37¼	1,510	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf....	37¼	38	37	37	— ⅛
54¾	54¾	3,785	Norfolk & Western pf.	55½	55½	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
5½	6	1,510	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
27	27⅜	8,075	Northern Pacific	27¼	27¼	26⅞	27	.....
66⅜	67	5,030	Northern Pacific pf...	67¾	67⅞	66⅝	66⅞	— ⅜
17⅜	17⅞	800	Ontario & Western....	18	18	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
28	29	200	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd..	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
51¼	52	200	Ore. R. & Nav.....	51⅜	51⅝	51⅛	51⅜	+ ⅛
71½	72	500	Ore. R. & Nav. pf....	71	71½	71	71½	+1½
24½	24¾	600	Oregon Short Line....	24½	24¾	24½	24¾	— ¼
31⅞	32	2,115	Pacific Mail	32	32⅛	31⅝	32	.....
119½	119⅝	4,445	Pennsylvania R. R....	119⅞	120	119	119¼	— ½
1½	1⅝	600	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
5	6	300	Peoria & Eastern.....	5	5¼	5	5	+2
97¾	98	15,340	People's Gas, Chicago.	98¾	99⅛	97¾	97⅞	— ⅛
44½	45½	510	P., C., C. & St. L....	45¼	45¼	45¼	45½	+1⅝
170		113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi...	171½	171½	170	170	— ½
187	188	2,637	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	189⅜	189⅜	187	187	—1½
21½	22	1,120	Reading	22	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
51⅜	52	2,400	Reading 1st pf.....	51¾	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	— ⅛
24	25	200	Rio Grande West.....	24½	25	24½	25	+ ½
8½	8¾	1,050	St. J. & G. I.....	8⅜	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
53¾	54¼	1,320	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	55	55	53¾	53¾	—1½
21½	21⅝	500	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	22½	22½	21½	21½	— ⅛
7⅜	7¾	335	St. L. & San Fran.....	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
57¾	58	425	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	58	58	57⅞	57⅞	.....
27⅜	27⅝	1,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	27	27⅜	27	27½	— ¼
4	4¼	120	St. Louis Southw	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
24	25	100	St. Paul & Duluth.....	24	24	24	24	—1
138	140	305	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	136	136	136	136	+1
78½	79	5,260	St. Paul & Omaha....	78¼	79	78	78¼	— ⅛
98	98⅞	2,623	Southern Railway	97⅝	97⅝	96⅝	98	— ⅛
32⅝	32¾	9,398	Southern Railway pf..	33	33¼	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
4½	4⅝	122	Standard R. & T.....	4¼	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
25⅜	25⅝	700	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	25⅞	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
12⅜	12¾	2,100	Texas Pacific	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
186	187	2,724	Third Avenue	183	189	183	186	+3½
34	34¼	10,749	U. P., all Rcpts.....	34½	34½	33¾	34	— ⅛
61¾	61¾	17,389	Union Pacific pf.....	62¼	62¼	61	61¾	— ⅛
8⅝	9	50	U. P., D. & G., t. r..	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	.....
7⅞	7⅞	100	United States Leather.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
65¾	66	2,450	U. S. Leather pf.....	66¼	66⅝	65⅝	66	— ⅛
19⅝	19⅞	4,060	United States Rubber.	18½	20	18	19⅝	+1½
71½	72	5,957	U. S. Rubber pf.....	71	72	70	71½	+1
7½	7⅝	125	Wabash	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
18¾	19	2,000	Wabash pf.....	18⅞	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	.....
		100	West Chicago Street..	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
92	92¼	4,548	Western Union Tel....	92⅞	92⅞	92¼	92¼	— ⅛
3¾	3⅞	410	W. & L. E. W. $1 as. pd..	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
2	2¼	150	Wisconsin Central	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Sales.....		404,645						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.....100	...	Com. Cable 185	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.... 75	83
4s, r., 1907.....113¼	113⅝	Consol. Coal..... 42	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.... 20	40
4s, c., 1907.....114½	115	Del., L. & W.....156½	157½	New Cent. C..... 8	8½
4s, r., 1925.....128⅞	128⅝	Den. & R. G..... 13½	14	N. Y. & N. H.....194	196
4s, c., 1925.....128¼	128⅜	D. M. & Ft. D. pf. 80	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 14¾	15
5s, r., 1904.....113⅝	114	Dul., S. S. & A.... 3	4½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
5s, c., 1904.....113⅝	114	D., S. S. & A. pf.. 6½	7	1st pf..... 74	76
Currency 6s, 1899.104	..	E. E. of Brklyn.109½	112	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Cherokee 4s, 1898.103¾	..	Eighth Avenue....325	..	2d pf..... 37½	39
Cherokee 4s, 1899.103¾	..	Ev. & T. H..... 24	26	N. Y. & T. Land. 55	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s....118½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.. 42	45	Norfolk So..... 63½	66
		F. & P. M. pf.... 40	42	Nor. & Western.. 16¾	17
Adams Ex., ex d..100	140	Ft. W. & R. G.... 14	16	Ohio Southern.....	5
Alb. & Sus.....182	..	Gt. Nor. pf.....154	158	Ont. Mining..... 3½	5
Am. Coal 120	140	Green Bay & W.. 30	40	Penn. Coal 350	..
Am. Cot. Oil pf.. 75½	76¾	H. B. Claflin..... 92	99¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	
Am. Dist. Tel.... 23	28	Homestake..... 64	..	pf..... 66	70
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.. 20¼	22	Ill. Cent. l. l..... 93	98	Pitts. & West. pf.. 6	8
Ann Arbor..... 14	14½	Ill. Steel Co..... 52¾	54½	Quicksilver 2	3
Boston A. L. pf...100	108	Ind., Ill. & Iowa... 1	25	Quicksilver pf..... 3	7
Brunswick Co., 2d		Iowa Central..... 9	9½	Reading 2d pf..... 27½	28
in. paid..... 4¼	4⅝	Joliet & Chicago..160	..	Rens. & Sar.....182	..
Buff., R. & P..... 29	30½	Kanawha & Mich. 6	7½	Rome, W. & O...120½	122
Buff., R. & P. pf.. 63	66¼	Keokuk & D. M.. 4½	5	Rio Grande W.... 24	25
Capital Traction.. 70	77	Keok. & D. M. pf. 18	20	Rio G. W. pf..... 60½	61½
Central Pacific... 14	14½	Keokuk & West.. 33	34	St. L. & S. F. pf.. 9¾	10½
Chi. & Alton pf...170	..	Kingston & Pem.. 90	93	St. P. & D. pf..... 87	88
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.. 58½	60	Laclede Gas pf.... 91	93	St. P. & O. pf....148	155
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B. 23½	24¾	Mergenthaler Lin..	145	Sil. bullion certfs. 56½	57¾
Chi., Ind. & L.... 9½	10	Manhattan Beach.. 5	7	Sixth Avenue....195	210
Chi. & N. W. pf..173	..	Md. Coal pf..... 47	53	Tol. & O. C.....	26
C., C., C. & St. L.		Mexican Central.. 5¾	6⅝	Tol. & O. C. pf... 44	48
pf..... 80	85	Mex. Nat. certfs.. 1	1½	Twin City R. T....	119¼
Cleve. & Pitts....163½	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf. 86	87	U. S. Express.... 42	46
Col. C. & I. Dev.. ¾	1	Minn., St. P. & S.		Wells-F. Express..116	120
C. C. & I. Dev. pf. 2	2½	S. M..... 7	..	West. Union Beef. 8	9
Col. Fuel & Iron.. 23½	24	Minn., St. P. & S.		W. & L. E. pf., $1	
Col. Fuel & I. pf.. 70	78	S. M. pf..... 17	..	as. paid..... 12⅜	13½
C., H. V. & T. pf.. 25¼	27	National Starch... 6	8¾	Wis. Central pf.... 4	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,640	Am. Sug. Ref.	139⅝	139⅝	138½	139⅜
300	Am. Tobacco ..	91⅝	92⅜	91⅝	91¾
610	A., T. & S.F. pf.	32⅜	32⅜	31¾	31¾
60	Balt. & Ohio....	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1,190	Brook. R. T....	41⅝	41⅝	40¾	41⅛
20	Can. Southern...	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
11,210	Chi., B. & Q....	103⅜	103⅜	102⅜	102⅜
8,850	C., Mil. & St. P.	96⅝	96⅝	95⅜	95⅞
90	C., St.P., M.& O.	79⅜	79⅜	78	78
1,650	C., R. I. & P....	93¼	93¼	92	92⅜
10	Cent. of N. J....	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
840	Chi. & Northw.	130½	129⅝	129⅛	129⅜
30	Ches. & Ohio....	23¾	24	23¾	24
920	Gen. Electric...	39	39	37¾	38
1,840	Louis. & Nash.	60¾	60¾	59⅝	59⅝
8,180	Manhattan	118	119	116¾	117
850	Mo. Pac	34½	34½	33⅜	33⅝
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
10	Met. Street	170	170	170	170
2,420	N. Y. Central..	118¾	118⅝	117¾	118⅛
100	N. Y. O. & W..	18	18	18	18
10	Nor. Pacific....	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27¼
1,130	Nor. Pac. pf....	67⅜	67⅜	66⅝	66⅝
110	Pennsylvania ..	119⅛	119⅛	118⅞	118⅞
3,420	People's Gas ..	98⅝	99¼	97⅝	98
270	Tenn. C. & I....	25¾	25¾	25¼	25½
1,200	Union Pac	34⅜	34⅝	33¾	34
650	Union Pac. pf..	62⅜	62⅝	61⅝	61⅞
50	Wabash pf	19	19	19	19
3,600	West. Union ...	93	93	92¾	92⅞
56,210					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$28,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	63½	63¾	63½	63¾
2,000	Ches. & O. 4½s.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
3,000	Nor. Pac. 4s....	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
10,000	Nor. Pac. 3s....	63	63½	63	63¼
5,000	Rock Is. 5s.....	105½	106	105½	106
9,000	U.P., D. & G.1st.	57¾	57¾	57⅜	57¾
5,000	W. N.Y. & P.Inc.	16	16	16	16
$62,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$217,081,256
Gold reserve	165,716,855
Net silver	19,840,584
United States notes in Treasury	27,496,700
Treasury notes of 1890	4,570,500
Total receipts this day	1,303,452
Total receipts this month	1,882,372
Total receipts this year	257,897,975
Total expenditures this day	1,447,000
Total receipts this month	11,882,372
Total expenditures this year	265,856,570
Deposits in National banks	36,510,957
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	514,469
Government receipts from internal revenue	471,083
Customs	624,490
Miscellaneous	207,879

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Diamond Match was higher. It opened at 142¼ and touched 143¾, closing at 143½. National Biscuit common and preferred were both higher. The former opened at 25¾ and closed at 26½. The preferred did better—from the opening at 82⅜ it advanced to 84¼, closing there. West Chicago Railway is back at par again. Its consolidated fives sold to-day at 95@ 95⅞; 121,000 shares changed hands between those prices. Metropolitan Elevated fives sold at 53.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	31¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	62½
Chi. Brewing & Malting Co.	7⅞
Chi. Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	31½
Chi. Packing & Provision Co.	36
Chi. Packing & Provision Co. pf.	50¾
Chicago City Railway	244
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	142⅞
Lake Street Elevated	18½
International Packing Co.	41
International Packing Co. pf.	83¼
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co.	8½
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf.	83¼
N. Chi. Street Railroad	228
Street's W. S. Car Line	21½
W. Chi. Street Railroad	100
Lake Street El. t. certfs.	12
South Side Elevated Railroad	60

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Boston had a copper craze to-day. Almost at the opening of trading this morning Boston and Montana scored to 180¼, or 1¼ above yesterday's closing, against 172 at the end of last week, 164½ the last day of January, and 149 at the beginning of the year 1898. In all, some 20,000 shares of copper stocks were traded in during the morning, representing fifteen different stocks. Ashbed, an old-time member of the list, was restored to the list, and nearly 5,000 shares of it sold in the morning at from 3⅝ down to 3. Montana reacted to 177½, but regained the highest point in the late dealings. Calumet was up 8, at 519; Baltic rose 1¼, to 13½, thence receding to 12½, and selling at 12¾ later. Butte lost from 27¾, to 27, and Old Dominion from 29½, to 27¾, rallying to 28⅝. Centennial was up ⅞, to 10¾; Franklin, 1½, at 17, with reaction to 15; Osceola, ⅛, to 44. Parrot eased ⅝, to 23¼, but rallied to 23⅝. Tamarack gained 2, to 157, later touching 155½. Wolverine was up ½, at 22½. The general list was broad, but the copper shares naturally almost monopolized attention. Dominion Coal reacted 1⅜, to 21. Pullman rose 2 more, to 189. United States Oil was up 1⅜, to 12⅜.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	224	224½
Boston & Lowell	222	224
Boston & Maine	168	170
Boston & Providence	270	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	118	118½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	116	..
Fitchburg pf.	99½	100
Maine Central	130	..
Old Colony	192	193
Oregon Short Line	24½	25
West End.	84¼	84¾
West End pf.	..	105
Wisconsin Central	2	..
Wisconsin Central pf.	3½	..

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1⅛	1½
Arnold	9	9¼
Atlantic	30⅜	31½
Boston & Montana	179	180
Butte & Boston	26⅜	27
Calumet & Hecla	516	520
Centennial	10⅝	10¾
Franklin	15	16
Gold Coin Mines	1¾	2
Napa, (quicksilver)	7¼	8
Osceola	42½	43⅞
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅞	6
Quincy	115	116
Santa Ysabel	6¾	7¼
Tamarack	..	156
Tecumseh	3	3½
Wolverine	22	22¾

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	269	269¾
Dominion Coal	21	21½
Dominion Coal pf.	105½	108½
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
Erie Telephone	70½	71½
General Electric	37¾	38¼
General Electric pf.	90	..
Lamson Cons. Store Service	22	22½
Mexican Telephone	69	70
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	187	187½
United States Oil	12⅜	13
Westinghouse Electric	24¼	24⅝
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54	55

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	5½	5½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28½	28⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—The entire local market was strong, with United Gas Improvement again in the lead. It advanced 1⅞, to 114, but subsequently reacted and lost the gain. The Pennsylvania Heat, Light, and Power shares looked up in sympathy. Choctaw preferred shares made a new high record, reaching 33 on heavy buying. The company's gross returns for the first week of February were $18,748, being an increase of $5,454. There was more heavy trading in Western New York and Pennsylvania, with a resulting advance to 41⅝. Over 6,000 shares changed hands. All the local fractions were about at their highest. Union advanced to 16¾, on rumors that no installment will be called this year. Local houses were heavy sellers of Metropolitan; some of the stock sold above 170 came from insiders. There is absolutely no truth in the report that the company will lease the Third Avenue at a guaranteed rental of 10 per cent.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	24	27¼
Northern Pacific common t. c.	27	27¼
Northern Pacific pf.	66½	67
Pennsylvania	59¼	59½
Electric Storage	24	25
Electric Storage pf.	27	29
Reading t. c.	10⅝	10⅞
Reading 1st pf.	25⅝	25⅞
Reading 2d pf.	13⅜	18 13-16
St. Paul	96⅜	96
Western New York & Pennsylvania.	3⅞	4
Metropolitan Railway	168	170
Philadelphia Traction	75	85¼
Baltimore Traction	24¼	24½
Union Traction	16⅜	16½
Penn. H., L. & P.	22½	22⅞
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	58½	58¾
United Gas Improvement	112	112¼
Welsbach Light	112	112¾
American R. E. L.	5	..
Marsden	7½	7⅝
Choctaw	10⅞	11
Choctaw pf.	32⅝	32¾
Reading 2d. 4s	86	86¼
Electric & P. 4s	86	86¼
Cons. T. C. Pitts.	18⅞	14
Cons. T. C. Pitts. pf.	47¾	48

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports, exclusive of specie, for the week were valued at $9,204,217, of which $2,906,317 was in dry goods and the remainder general merchandise. The imports of specie were $730,931 and the exports $1,258,840.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alb & Sus cons 7s		Flint & P M 5s	
5,000	125¼	5,000	94½
Alb & Sus con 6s		Flint & P M, Port Huron	
5,000	117½	Div 5s	
Am Tobacco Co scrip		5,000	92¾
1,000	83	Ft W & D C 1st	
200	82	8,000	74
1,000	83	Galv, H & H 5s	
400	82	5,000	91½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Iowa Central 1st 5s	
20,000	86½	1,000	101
Atch, Col & Pac 1st, Tr		Jefferson R R 1st	
Co certfs		25,000	106
1,000	35	Kanawha & Mich 4s	
7,000	38	16,000	81½
At, T & S F gen 4s		Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	
8,000	93⅝	5,000	81¼
28,000	93⅞	5,000	81½
8,000	93⅝	Kan Pac 1st con, Trust	
7,000	93¾	Co certfs	
2,000	93⅝	28,000	114
10,000s20F	93¾	1,000	113¾
1,000	93⅝	28,000	114
10,000s20F	93¾	40,000	114⅞
2,000	93⅝	50,000	115
500	94	Kan Pac 6s, 1898, Trust	
500	94	Co certfs, ex ma-	
10,000s20F	93¾	tured coups	
10,000	93⅝	2,000	125
10,000s20F	93½	Kentucky Cent 1st 4s	
Adjustment 4s		10,000	90½
6,

RAPID TRANSIT ARGUMENTS

The Commissioners Ask the Appellate Division for a Rehearing.

WANT THE BOND REDUCED

Counsel for the Board Submit Briefs and Lawyers for Opposing Property Owners Reply.

Albert B. Boardman and Edward M. Shepard, counsel for the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, appeared before the Appellate Division of the Superme Court yesterday afternoon, in accordance with the notice they gave last week, and applied for a reargument of the motion for the confirmation of the report of the Supreme Court Commissioners in favor of an underground railroad, on certain questions, with the purpose of inducing the court to remove the stipulation requiring a bond or of having the amount of the bond reduced from $15,000,000.

With the petition of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, which has been given in these columns, counsel submitted a brief in addition, which began by saying:

The present application of the Rapid Transit Board involves, first, a formal application for a reargument, so far as concerns the requirement of a stipulation. The board asks the court not to require from it a stipulation as to the amount of the security under Section 34 of the Rapid Transit act. If the court, however, require the stipulation, then the board asks an extension of time in order that the result of the pending negotiations with the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company may be reached, and that the financial conditions related to the possibility and the amount of the bond may be better known, and, when known, submitted to the court. In case the court shall require the stipulation and shall not find itself able to give the board the time for which it asks, then the board asks the court to modify the terms of the requirement.

A Question of Jurisdiction.

The brief, after quoting from the authorities upon the question whether the Board has lawful power to make a stipulation, continues:

The Appellate Division is not, in this matter, acting within its judicial authority. It may, indeed, be said with considerable truth that its function here is not judicial at all. What it does is done under the express provision of the Constitution and the statute; and beyond their warrant it is respectfully submitted that it cannot go. No legislative permission, it is submitted, has been given this court or any public body to take from the Rapid Transit Board by stipulation or otherwise its discretionary power within Section 34.

The petition of the Rapid Transit Board was opposed by George Zabriskie and Cephas Brainerd, Jr., representing property holders along the route of the proposed underground railroad. A memorandum submitted by Mr. Brainerd says, in part:

The proposed reduction to $7,500,000 should not be granted. This enterprise is colossal and unique, and the reasoning in the paragraph (fols. 38-40 of the petition) does not apply. The factor of uncertainty is here very great, and its limits cannot be even approximately fixed. If the road costs $20,000,000 instead of $15,000,000, as the opponents claim it will, the $15,000,000 would be exhausted before the first car fare was paid; and if, after completion, the road is burdened with an annual deficit of more than $1,000,000, there will be a total loss to the city during the term of the lease of $35,000,000, against which it will have no security. The bond is the touchstone and reveals at once the incompleteness and visionary nature of the scheme. Unless the bond of $15,000,000 is furnished by the contractors who are to undertake the construction and operation of this road, the project ought to be abandoned.

Mr. Zabriskie's Argument.

Mr. Zabriskie, in the argument which he submitted to the court, said in part:

It would be improper to stay these proceedings pending the application of the Manhattan Railway Company, in view of the relation of the Rapid Transit Board to that application. That board is now in position of asking this court to suspend these proceedings in which it is a party until, as judge, it shall have determined other proceedings to which the opposing property owners here are not a party; and of asking this court to give weight, in favor of the board, to a decision to be made by the board pending this proceeding. The plain inference is that it may so exercise its judicial discretion in the matter of the Manhattan Railway Company's application as to induce this court to render a decision more favorable to it.

Mr. Zabriskie also argued against any reduction of the bond. In reply to him, the brief of Messrs. Boardman and Shepard says:

If the requirement as to the stipulation shall not be varied, and if the court shall determine that an order must now be entered, then the only order should be the final order providing that the report of the Commissioners is confirmed upon the filing of the stipulation by the Rapid Transit Board. The court clearly contemplated the possibility—and, more than that, the probability—that to safely make the stipulation might be impossible now, but might be possible hereafter. What the opinion of the Presiding Justice said was that, when the stipulation should be made, the report of the Commissioners would be confirmed.

John Sabine Smith submitted papers to the Appellate Division yesterday on a motion asking that the court's Commissioners on Rapid Transit be paid $15,000 each for their services. Those Commissioners are Mr. Smith, Arthur D. Williams, and George W. Young. They were sworn as such on July 29, 1897; held their first meeting on Aug. 9, and thereafter held some thirty sessions, making their report to the court on Nov. 6 in favor of the underground plan. The court took the papers submitted by Mr. Smith.

No time was fixed yesterday for the meeting of the conference committees of the Manhattan Railway Company and the Rapid Transit Commission, although Mr. Orr submitted two dates to Mr. Gould.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE ACTION.

Underground Plan Approved—Some Elevated Extension Favored.

The Committee on Rapid Transit of the Real Estate Exchange made public yesterday its report on rapid transit, as follows:

The Committee on Rapid Transit of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, wish to reaffirm the position of the Real Estate Exchange as heretofore repeatedly taken by asserting that it is our belief that true rapid transit can be obtained only by the construction of a four-track underground railroad, and we further suggest that the Rapid Transit Commissioners give consideration to the immediate necessity of granting some relief through the existing elevated railroads. We favor the extension of the Third Avenue elevated railroad to Bedford Park. Relating to compensation for any additional franchises we feel that the interests of the city will be safely guarded at the hands of the Rapid Transit Commissioners. We are totally opposed to the erection of any elevated railroad structure on the Boulevard or on Broadway.

Frank R. Houghton, one of the members of the committee, said that the sentiment of the committee was that there could be no objection to an elevated railroad branch being constructed from the Brooklyn Bridge through Centre and Canal Streets to the west side. It was also thought that any West Street branch should not be built so as to prevent hereafter the construction of any marginal railway for passengers or freight along the water front.

SYRACUSE PRISON DELIVERY.

Eight Short-Term Men Escape—Two of Them Old Offenders.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 11.—Edward Alexander, George Wilson, Arthur Button, Daniel J. Russell, Martin Monihan, Frank Evans, James Goddard, and James De Young, short-term prisoners, escaped from the Onondaga County Penitentiary about midnight last night. They were locked in temporary quarters, and cut a hole through the roof directly over their bunks. They then tied their blankets together, forming a rope, by means of which they escaped into the prison yard, where they broke into a storehouse and changed their prison clothes for citizens' apparel, passing from there through a narrow alleyway and the broom shop to freedom. Their sentences were from thirty days to six months.

Alexander and Wilson had previously escaped from the State Industrial School at Rochester, but the local officers did not know this until to-day. The escape was discovered this morning by one of the keepers, who found the blanket rope on the ground, as it had broken off near the roof of the building. There were eighty-one other prisoners confined in the same section of the building.

New Banks Authorized.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Authority has been granted for the organization of the Citizens' National Bank of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, capital $100,000, and also for the organization of the Commercial National Bank of Santa Monica, Cal., capital $50,000.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday handed down the following decisions:

Charles A. Hess, respondent, vs. New York Press Company, Limited, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Alfred Gutwillig, plaintiff, vs. Morris Weiderman et al., respondents; William H. Schmol et al., appellants.—Order reversed, and matter sent back to a new referee for a rehearing, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant to abide event.

Cecilia Topiltz and another, respondents, vs. Louis Bauer et al., impleaded, appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event.

Patrick F. Lyons, appellant, vs. New York Elevated Railway Company et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Adelbert Kullman, appellant, vs. Henry D. Cox, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event.

David L. Einstein, appellant, vs. Joseph Levi et al., respondents.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event.

Central Trust Company, appellant, vs. George W. Folsom et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Annette B. Markoe, respondent, vs. Tiffany & Co., appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment to $1,094, and interest thereon from May 7, 1889; in which case, judgment as so modified affirmed, without costs of appeal.

Henry A. Gouge, appellant, vs. Margaret K. B. Gouge, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Julius Rothschild, respondent, vs. Samuel Mosbacher et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Henry S. Wood, plaintiff, vs. The Mayor, &c., defendant.—Verdict set aside, and new trial ordered, with costs to defendant to abide event.

Lizzie Sellers, respondent, vs. Bridget Dempsey, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

John Costello, an infant, appellant, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Sarah A. Norton, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Kate Cullom, as administratrix, appellant, vs. John McKelvey et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Martin Fick, an infant, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Calman Rouse, appellant, vs. Leopold Haas et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Leila O. Henriques and another, appellants, vs. John W. Sterling et al., respondents.—Order dismissing complaint affirmed, with costs.

The same, appellant, vs. the same, respondent.—Order denying resettlement affirmed, with costs.

Leila O. Henriques and another, appellant, vs. Minnie Garson, impleaded, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Leila O. Henriques and another, appellant, vs. Minnie Garson, impleaded, respondent.—Order reversed, with costs.

In the matter of William J. Hardy and another.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and application granted.

Pauline S. Sperling, respondent, vs. Adolf Boll et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

The Allentown Rolling Mills, appellant, vs. Thomas Dwyer, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

H. Koehler & Co., appellant, vs. Isaac Reinheimer, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Mary Kelly, an infant, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Henry J. S. Beston et al., respondents, vs. Rafala S. Beston, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John C. L. Hamilton, respondent, vs. Augusta T. Gillender, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Walter K. Freedman, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

Arthur A. Hodges, appellant, vs. Leopold Friedheim, impleader, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John J. Watson et al., respondents, vs. The Mayor, &c., appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event.

Associate Alumni of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church vs. General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff as directed in opinion, with costs.

In the matter of Jennie Brush.—Decree reversed and petition for revocation of the letters of administration denied, with costs.

Lizzie Gallagher, as administrator, appellant, vs. Arthur McMillan and another, respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

James W. Johnson, plaintiff, vs. Frederick W. Rayner, defendant.—Exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for defendant upon the direction below, with costs.

Henry F. Kirkham, appellant, vs. The Bank of America, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Bella Cardoner, administratrix, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Edward M. Backus and another, appellants, vs. Exchange Fire Insurance Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, respondent, vs. Albany Evening Journal, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, respondent, vs. Albany Evening Journal, appellant.—Order reversed and motion granted to the extent indicated in opinion, with $10 costs and disbursements of appeal and $10 costs of motion to abide the final event.

Edward Jenkins, respondent, vs. Walter H. Warren et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to renew on payment of such costs and on additional papers.

Sydenham Kelly, respondent, vs. Caroline J. Ernest, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Edward C. Sheehy, respondent, vs. Bronx Gas and Electric Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Edgar T. Clark, appellant, vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs.

Russell Bradford vs. Ella R. Downs and another.—Motion denied.

Sigmund Murdt, as administrator, vs. Gertrude Glokner.—Motion granted.

James Keegan vs. Dennis Smith, impleaded; Dennis McMahon vs. the same.—Motion granted certifying that a question of law is involved which ought to be passed upon by the Court of Appeals.

Maurice P. Jossaers vs. Alva S. Walker.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Abbie Steiker vs. Ernst Plath.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of the Board of Education.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Henrietta T. Blatchford vs. Willis S. Paine.—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

Mary Hughes vs. New York College of Dentistry.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Ernest Girardin, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Morris Lefkow, an infant, respondent, vs. Abraham Roosin, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Lorenzo Howell, appellant, vs. Oscar H. La Grange et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs.

John C. Ross, respondent, vs. Robert H. Ingersoll and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Harry B. Harris, an infant, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railway Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. James McPike, appellant, vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs.

Pocantico Water Works Company vs. Joseph M. Low.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs.

Louis Ullman vs. Paul Salvin.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs to enable appellant to move in court below to open default.

Abbie E. Snelling, appellant, vs. Andrew B. Yetter, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Abbie E. Snelling, appellant, vs. Andrew B. Yetter, respondent.—Order reversed and order entered resettling the original order so as to read that the motion therein referred to was made upon the plaintiff's exception to the dismissal of the complaint, without costs of this appeal.

Isaac Sommers et al., appellants-respondents, vs. Leon Cottentine et al., appellants-respondents.—Judgments reversed as to defendants Bendleston & Woerz and Ditmar, and new trial ordered as to them before another referee, with costs to appellants to abide event; and judgments affirmed so far as the bill of sale and transfer of the merchandise and stock of goods from Cottentin to his wife and Drizal are concerned, with costs to plaintiff to be paid by Defendants Cottentin and Drizal.

Mary Paget et al., plaintiffs, vs. Ellen S. Melcher et al., defendants.—Motion for new trial denied and interlocutory judgment modified by adjudging that the legatees under the will of Henry Leiden Stevens took one undivided third in the personal property mentioned in the third and fourth clauses of the will of Paran Stevens, being the share which said Henry Leiden Stevens would have taken if he had survived the life tenant, with costs to all parties to be paid out of the fund.

Emma B. Young, respondent, vs. Richard K. Fox, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Pendleton vs. Johnson—Donald McLean. German Savings Bank vs. Purcell—Porte V. Ransom. Matter of Widows and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company—Henry A. Peckham. Trotta vs. Valente—James Kearney.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Union Foundry and Machine Company vs. Bloomingdale—John A. Straley. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Black—Andrew S. Hammersley.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Sommer vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company—Horace Secor.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Matter of Erwin —James Kearney.

SUPREME COURT—Chase, J.—Bradley & Currier Company vs. Surbridge—James J. Torrance.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Leopold Gusthal vs. Frieda Hart—Felix O. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—George Bleistein vs. Pain Spectacle Company—Henry J. Pain.

Wants to Name a County After Bryan.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 11.—A bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Mount, Populist, proposes to change the name of Carlisle County to "William Jennings Bryan County."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Good Dealings in Lots and Dwellings—Little Business in the Salesroom.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for W. W. & T. M. Hall, for $40,000, the four-story dwelling, 345 West Eighty-seventh Street.

Ranald H. Macdonald has sold for Isabelle Evesson, to Joseph Lichtenauer, the four-story brownstone front dwelling 121 West Forty-fourth Street, 17 by 70 by 100.

The same broker has also sold to Charles W. Graham, for about $42,250, the six-story flat, with stores, 151 East Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 90 by 98.9.

Rose & Putzel have sold for William Wetterer the block front on the west side of the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, 201.10 by 100. The price is reported at about $200,000.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased from the estate of Mary Hahn the five-story brick tenement 175 Stanton Street, 25 by 100.

J. M. Williams has sold to William E. Finn, for $65,000, the five-story single flats 702 and 706 West End Avenue, 40 by 100.

Max Hart has sold the five-story store and loft buildings 9 and 13 Walker Street, 60 by 106.

John Townshend has sold to Albert Deutsch the plot One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 70 feet east of Madison Avenue, 75 by 100.

Robertson & Gammie have sold, to Christian Schultheis, who has resold, the five-story double flats 249 and 251 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 50 by 100. In part payment Mr. Schultheis gave the plot extending through from One Hundred and Seventh to One Hundred and Eighth Street, 557 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 201.10.

Reynolds, Baumann & Callahan have sold the five-story flat northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 26 by 100.

J. D. Feldman has sold, to Hugh O'Reilly, the five-story brick flat 458 West Eighteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Valentine Haas has purchased two five-story double flats on the north side of Eighty-ninth Street, 100 feet west of First Avenue.

The Cook estate has sold the three-story dwelling 118 West Twenty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.

Case & Farley have sold, to Martha A. Collis, for about $6,500, the two-story dwelling 1,022 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 20 by 120.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to John A. Philbrick, for $116,650, the four five-story brick tenements 1,352 to 1,358 Fifth Avenue, 100.11 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Peter Moeller, Jr., trustee, for $8,000, the three-story stone-fronted dwelling 360 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 15 by 99.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 131 East Eighty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 25.5 by 87.2; Owen Costello of 359 East Sixty-eighth Street, owner; R. Moeller, architect; cost, $22,000.

Nos. 103 to 107 East Seventy-fourth Street, for three two-story brick stables, 25 by 96.2; W. W. & T. M. Hall of 503 Fifth Avenue, owners; A. M. Welch, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 128.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story tenements, 22 by 50 and 27 by 90; Robertson & Gray of 312 West Twenty-fifth Street, owners; John Brandt, architect; cost, $35,000.

Vyse Avenue, west side, 325 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50; William McDonald of 431 West Thirty-third Street, owner; Robert Glen, architect; cost, $3,500.

Bergen Avenue, west side, 70 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for a two-story and basement brick dwelling, 25 by 55; Peter Kirchof of 2,902 Third Avenue, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $9,000.

Buckhout Street, south side, 141 feet west of Anthony Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 40; Rachael A. Blanchard, owner; Charles S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; architect; cost, $4,000.

Undercliff Avenue, west side, 246.11 feet south of Sedgwick Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 36; Charles D. Notl of Morris Heights, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 46 and 48 Division Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Albert Stevane, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Third Avenue and Seventh Street, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 41 West Twentieth Street, to a six-story brick and frame residence; Church of the Holy Communion, owner; G. Atterbury of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 219 West Fifty-third Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Luke Biake of 972 Sixth Avenue, owner; M. L. Ungrich of 13 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $5,600.

Nos. 111 and 113 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a two-story brick store; Henry Onnl of 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $500.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 392 feet north of Perot Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Grace D. Webster, owner; S. L. Berrian, arcnitect; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 11.

AMSTERDAM AV, 430, w s, 44.2 ft s of 81st St, 29x100; Edward Hirsh and another to Morris Neiman and another. 2,000

ASH ST, n s, 225.2 ft w of Morris Av, old line, 25x94.1x25x94.3; William Hodgson to John A. Brigge 100

BROOK AV, s w corner of 145th St, 50x 99; Ferdinand Forsch to Margaret A. McCaffrey 100

BOULEVARD, e s, 52.2 ft n of 65th St, 26.2x96.9x25x89.5; Elizabeth S. Clark to Charles N. Taintor 1

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x70.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Martha L. Rutherfurd 8,550

CENTRAL AV, n w corner of Bassford Place, 100x100; James Buckout to Frederick Emanuel 7,750

CHRYSTIE ST, n e corner of Bayard St, 49.9x81.10x49.11x31.10; John G. Norris to Meyer L. Sire 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 153.6 ft e of Broad St, 50x93.5x50.9; Gesine Bencke to Helen Shonberg 1

HULL AV, n s, 279.7 ft e of 206th St, 50x100; George P. Andrae to Veronike Andrae 1,500

LOTS 122 and 123, map of Laconia Park; Sarah A. Briggs to Charles D. Shirmer. 180

MARKET ST, 50, w s, 25x87.5; Jacob Korn to Abraham Siegel 1

PARK AV, s e corner of 58th St, 20x80; Edward M. Burghard to Oscar Kaufmann 275

PROSPECT TERRACE, n w corner of 13th St, 39x105; Salvatore Lesperges and wife to Pauline Huether 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 94th St, 111.10x152.2x100.8x198.6; John Casey to the New York Investment and Improvement Company 100

SAMUEL ST, s w corner of Mohegan Av, 75.1x113.2; J. Addison Young to J. P. Morgan 2,900

SEDGWICK AV, w s, Villa Site G on map of 16 villa sites and 80 lots, portion of Anthony estate; Charles Parsons, Jr., trustee, to Daniel H. Chamberlain 10

WEST ST, 122, e s, 30.3x54.7x14.2x40.2; Annie R. Gross to Goold H. Redmond.. 1

WEST END AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 50x100; Henry Oppenheimer to George Dally and another 100

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, Lot 138, map of new village of Jerome, 25.9x112.4x25x108; Henry P. Griffin to Winslow E. Busby. 4,900

WILKINS PLACE, e s, 181.6 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Emil S. Levi to John C. Eichelman 100

1ST AV, n e corner of 38th St, runs e 272.7 ft to copline of crib bulkhead x n 35.5x w 1.6x n 64.7x w 280.1 to s s of 1st Av x s 98.9; also 1st Av, s e corner of 39th St, 24.8x100; Henry A. Peck and another to James P. Dodd 210,000

3D AV, e s, 80.5 ft s of 53d St, 20x80; John Loster to Wilhelmina Loster 1

7TH AV, s s, west part of Lot 956, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114; William Ingram to Ann L. Ingram 1

11TH ST, n s, 871.8 ft w of White Plains Road, 33.4x114; Salvatore Lasperges and wife to William Fischer and another 1

11TH ST, n s, 338.4 ft w of White Plains Road, 33.4x114; Salvatore Lasperges and wife to Sophia Bolte 1

16TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 5th Av, 25.8x83, and also strip or lot in rear and adjoining; Nathalie Alexander to James W. Ellsworth 37,500

30TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, runs e 201.6 ft to stone bulkhead x s w 100x w 285.10 ft to avenue x n 49.4x e 100x n 49.4; Benjamin S. Peck to James P. Dodd 135,000

41ST ST, n s, 170 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Mary E. Hanlon to the J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Company ..... Nom.

41ST ST, 39, n s, 155 ft e of Broadway, 25x98.9; Jacob Anthony, Jr., to Henry T. Anthony 16,000

53D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 75x100.5; Varley William to Arthur S. Cox.... 1

58TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 20x80; Oscar Kaufmann to Hulda Wittner.... 80,000

72D ST, 224 East, 18x102.2; Michael Crowley to Elizabeth Crowley 1

85TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 114.6 ft to Boulevard x— to 86th St, x100.1x204.4; the New York Investment and Improvement Company to John Casey 100

88TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.8; Roger Foster, referee, to Jane M. Hamilton and others, executors 4,000

99TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Fannie Stein to Lawrence C. Lommel 28,500

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Emanuel Hellner to Arabella Wyant 1

113TH ST, s s, 152.3 ft w of 5th Av, 17.9x100.11; Louis B. Jennings to Albert Wilson 17,000

115TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x 100.11; Allen E. Churchill and wife to George I. Weiss 15,500

116TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Peter B. Olney, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company.. 22,000

116TH ST, s s, 244 ft w of Avenue A, 18.9 x100.10; Henrietta Hartmann to Bridget C. Sullivan 8,000

116TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; Emanuel Hellner and another to Harris Feldinsky 100

142D ST, n s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x100; Joseph W. Flynn to Peter Muller 12,000

161ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of Morris Av, 16.8x 141; Susie Gordon to William Harms... 10

183D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 20x 99.11; Josephine A. Smith to Edwin J. Crandall 1

183D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 20x99.11; Edwin J. Crandall to Carolyn W. Crandall 1

Recorded Leases.

ARENS, Henry, to Emil Nyitray; 42 Avenue C, 3 years $540

ASSENHEIMER, Christian G., to Frank Antes; 1,848 Columbus Av, 3 years..... 780, 840

BARTELS, George H., to John Nichlas; 409 10th Av, 5 years 420, 480

BASHAGEN, Charlotte F., to Frederick H. W. Schiesler and another; 186 Prince St and 129 Sullivan St, 5 years 1,800

MICHAELIS, Conrad, to Charles R. Saul; Columbus Av, s e corner of 67th St, 4½ years 10,000

MORGAN, John W., to Charles Brickel; Spring St, 335, s w corner of Washington St, 8 8-12 years 2,350

SATENSTEIN, Reuben, to Samuel Albert; 212 Broome St, 3 years 1,200

STEBBINS, Charles J., to Gustav A. Otto and another; 121 Chambers St, store, &c., 3 years 3,800

WORK, Charles A., to J. W. Morgan; Spring St, n w corner of Washington St, 20x160, 5 years 2,350

Recorded Mortgages.

ARMBAUST, Ferdinand, to Julie Godefroy; 166 East 4th St, 1 year $400

BENNETT, Robert F., to Emma E. Moore; s s of 145th St, 165.6 and 149.6 ft e of Convent Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years 26,000

BENNETT, Robert F., to Tillie Peyser; s s of 145th St, 133.6 and 117.6 ft e of Convent Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years.. 26,000

BLUMENTHAL, Babette, to the Title Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; Lots 112 and 113, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year 2,500

BUZBY, Winslow E., and wife to G. De Witt Clocke; Lot 138, map of the village of Jerome, 24th Ward, 1 year 200

BUZBY, Winslow E., and wife to Sarah A. Handy; Lot 138, map of the village of Jerome, 24th Ward, 3 years 3,500

BUZBY, Winslow E., and wife to Elizabeth Silas; Lot 138, map of the village of Jerome, 24th Ward, 1 year 500

CASEY, John, to The New York Investment and Improvement Company; n s of 85th St, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 37,500

CRANDALL, Edwin J., to Santiago P. Cahill; 573 West 183d St, 1 year 500

CLYMER, Ella M., to William H. Hewlett; w s of Kirkside Av, old line, 351.2 ft n of 161st St, 3 years 1,800

DAILY, George, and others, Carlson to Henry Oppenhelmer; e s of West End Av, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 1 year 42,000

DAVIS, James and Mary A., to George K. Breit; 439 East 80th St, secures notes... 400

DAVIS, James, and Mary A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 80th St, 192.2 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 4,000

DESSOIR, Wilford, and wife to R. Anna Purdy; east one-half of Lot 513, map of the village of Wakefield, 24th Ward, 1 year 3,000

DUNN, Peter, to Max Danziger; e s of 2d Av, 75.11 ft n of 105th St, 1 year.... 4,500

DUNN, Peter, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2,046 2d Av, 1 year.... 10,500

FERNANDEZ, José, and Warren E. Dickerson to St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females; s s of Leggett Av, 175 ft e of Prospect Av, 5 years..... 1,000

FERNANDEZ, José, to Elmira M. Dickerson; s s of Leggett Av, 175 ft e of Prospect Av, 2 years 800

FORDINSKY, Harris, to William Herz; s s of 116th St, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 10,000

FORDINSKY, Harris, to Emanuel Hellner and another; s s of 116th St, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 20,000

HALLANAN, Annie and Michael, to Greenwich Savings Bank; s w s of 4th St, 20.6 ft s e of Barrow St, 1 year..... 5,000

KUG, Theodore, and Charles Lauser to Cremieux Benevolent Society; w s of Amsterdam Av, 50.5 ft n of 97th St, 3 years 5,000

KRAUS, Joseph, to Abraham Cohn; s w corner of Avenue A and 71st St, installments 20,541

McCAFFREY, Margaret A. and John J., to the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; Anthony Av, s w corner of Bush St, secures contract 2,500

McCAFFREY, Margaret A., to Ferdinand Forsch; s w corner of Brook Av and 145th St, ½ year 21,000

McCAFFREY, Margaret A., to Ferdinand Forsch; s w corner of Brook Av and 145th St, ½ year 14,847

MEEHAN, Michael, to John F. Steeves; Lots 144 and 145, map of 155 lots of Charles A. Stadler, 23d Ward; also e s of Trinity Av, 200 ft s of 156th St, 6 months 7,150

MORGAN, John P., to William J. McGuire; s w corner of Samuel St and Mohegan Av, 3 years 2,000

MULLER, Henry, to Judson S. Todd; s s of 159th St, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 1 year. 18,000

NELSON, Charles E., to Alfred N. Beadleston and another, trustees, &c.; n s of 35th St, 142.6 ft e of Park Av, 5 years 32,000

ODELL, Mary J., to Elizabeth S. Clark; 984 6th Av, 5 years 28,000

ODELL, Mary J., to Elizabeth S. Clark; 982 6th Av, 5 years 27,000

ODELL, Mary J., to Sarah J. Mead; e s of 6th Av, 25.6 ft n of 55th St, 3 years.. 12,000

ODELL, Mary J., to Sarah J. Mead; 978 6th Av, 3 years 12,000

ODELL, Mary J., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 978 6th Av, 3 years 45,000

ODELL, Mary J., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 980 6th Av, 3 years 25,000

OHL, Philip, to Elizabeth M. Anderson; s s of 30th St, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years 9,000

RIESSENACKER, Jerome and John, to Mary A. Ferris; Lots 285 and 286, Block H, amended map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, (2 mortgages,) 3 and 5 years 2,800

ROMKEY, William, and Catharine, to Charles D. Shirmer; Lots 122 and 123, map of Laconia Park, (installments).... 175

ROMKEY, William and Catharine to Charles D. Shirmer; Lots 122 and 123, map of Laconia Park, 2 years..... 180

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; s s of 148th St, 16.9 ft e of Bergen Av, ½ year 4,000

SCHLESINGER, Celia, to Henri Strasbourger; w s of Ridge St, 75 ft s of Delancey St, installments 3,000

SEITZ, Frank A., to Gertie A. Gorman and Irene S. Hunter; e s of 5th Av, 50.5 ft n of 117th St, 2 years 5,950

SIEGEL, Abraham, and Isaac Grossman to Max Korn; 98 Market St 7,000

SHONBERG, Helen, to Gesine Bencke; n s of Crotona Av, 153.6 ft e of Broad St, 1 year 250

STOKES, Adele W. and Walter C., to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; s s of 58th St, 64 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year 30,000

SUESENS, Herman, and others, trustees, &c., to Actors' Fund of America; n e corner of Ann and Nassau Sts, 3 years.. 50,000

SULLIVAN, Bridget C., to Henrietta Hartmann; s s of 116th St, 244 ft w of Avenue A, ½ year 1,500

TAINTOR, Charles N., to Elizabeth S. Clark; e s of Boulevard, 78.4 ft s of 75th St, 3 years 18,000

ZAHN, Rosa, to Bernhard Beinecke; 25 East 94th St, 1 year 8,000

SPRINGSTEEN, Joseph, to Josephine Blauvelt, administratrix, &c.; s s of Charles St, 67.6 ft w of Greenwich St, 2 years 450

WARREN, Helen E., and Robert, to Orange National Bank; 36 and 29 South St, ½ year 7,000

WILLSON, Kate E., to Melanchton W. Borland, trustee; n s of 38th St, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years 10,000

WITTNER, Hulda, to Henrietta L. Warner; s e corner of Park Av and 58th St, 3 years 20,000

Lis Pendens.

C

GEORGE COLLINS'S FATAL GUN.

Hunter Killed at Verplanck Was Careless with His Weapon.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Feb. 11.—George Collins, the young hunter whose death at Verplanck was announced yesterday, lost his life in a peculiar manner. Young Collins had spent a large part of the day in killing rabbits with a companion named Darius Sherow. On returning with their gamebags over their shoulders they went in a creamery to get a drink of milk. The young men passed out on the platform used for loading trucks.

Collins stooped down to put a rabbit in his gamebag, and as he did so his gun, which was pointed toward his neck, was accidentally discharged. A full charge of buckshot entered his neck, severing the jugular vein. The young man fell immediately, and his life ebbed away in a few minutes.

The body was brought to Moore's Mills in the evening and Coroner Bevier of Matteawan was notified. He held an inquest this afternoon, the jury rendering a verdict of accidental death. Sherow says that before approaching the creamery Collins cocked his gun to prepare for a dangerous dog which was approaching and forgot to put down the trigger.

A SPENDTHRIFT AT MONTICELLO.

"Andy" Wilson Gives Horses, Rubber Boots, and Other Presents Freely.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Feb. 11.—"Andy" Wilson, a young man, drifted into this village a few weeks ago with money in every pocket and a bankbook under his arm. He came from New York City, where his mother, Mrs. Wilson, died a short time ago, leaving a fortune in property and money. Since that time he has lived like a King, lavishing his money upon every one for the asking.

If an acquaintance of fifteen minutes wants anything, from a cigar to a team of horses, all he has to do is to let Wilson know his desire, and it will be speedily gratified. A few days ago he took a team of horses and a large sleigh box, filled it with rubber boots, and drove out through Maplewood, a large farming district east of here, throwing out a pair at every farmer's door that he passed. James Hanigan, with whom he is boarding, admired a team of trotters the other day. Wilson immediately purchased them at the cost of $300 and presented them to Hanigan with his compliments.

Two days later he returned to Hanigan's hotel with a pretty pony turn-out for Hanigan's boy which cost him $125. The next day he purchased an iron gray road horse and gave it to one of Mr. Hanigan's near neighbors; he also gave "Bert" Harris, a village officer, a road horse. Many others are enjoying presents from Wilson in the form of silverware, clothes, and money.

HOTEL SUICIDE AT ALBANY.

The Victim Supposed to be Dr. Joseph C. Condict of New Brunswick, N. J.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—A man who registered at the Merchants' Hotel last Sunday night as James Hart of New York, but who, from papers found in his clothes, is supposed to have been Joseph C. Condict of New Brunswick, N. J., committed suicide by inhaling gas from a tube which he had attached to a gas jet in his room on the fourth story. He was found at 12 o'clock to-day, lying on the bed wrapped up in the bedclothes, with the tube attached at one end to the gas jet and the other end in his mouth.

The Coroner found a valuable gold watch, a gold pin, a diamond stud, a Royal Arcanum pin, a gold locket, with a woman's picture in one side, and $89.88 in money. There was also a pledge card dated March 3, 1881, at Dover, N. J., and signed by Joseph W. Condict, stating that the signer's son, Joseph C., would abstain from the use of tobacco for six years, and would receive a gold watch if he kept the pledge.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Feb. 11.—The man who committed suicide by inhaling gas in his room at the Merchants' Hotel in Albany was undoubtedly Dr. J. C. Condict, a young dentist who disappeared from his home in New Brunswick last Saturday. Dr. Condict left Saturday afternoon while a number of patients were waiting for him in his office. There was no known reason for his act, as he was in good health and had no financial troubles. He spoke enthusiastically of his prospects to his wife while eating luncheon a few minutes previous to his departure.

The dentist was traced from New Brunswick to New York by detectives. There they lost track of him, and nothing further was heard of Dr. Condict until a New Brunswick man told Mrs. Condict that he had seen the doctor in Albany on Wednesday and had spoken to him. The man who brought this information said that the doctor did not seem to be in his right mind, and talked incoherently. As soon as his information was received Dr. E. C. Condict, a brother of the missing man, left for Albany with Detective Housell. Scarcely an hour after they departed a telephone message from Albany was received at a newspaper office stating that a man who had registered as James Hart of New York had committed suicide by inhaling gas, and that he was undoubtedly Dr. J. C. Condict.

Dr. Condict was thirty years of age and had lived in New Brunswick four years. He leaves a wife and a young child.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes of Station and Duties of Officers of the Subsistence Department—Capt. George B. Davis, Commissary of Subsistence, will be relieved from duty at Denver, Col., by Maj. William L. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence, who, in addition to his present duties as Chief Commissary, Department of the Colorado, will perform those of Purchasing Commissary at Denver. Capt. Davis, upon being thus relieved, will repair to Washington and report to the Commissary General of Subsistence for assignment to duty in his office.

Second Lieut. Isaac C. Jenks, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will report to Col. Jacob F. Kent, Twenty-fourth Infantry, President of the Examining Board, appointed to meet at Fort Douglas, Utah, at such time as he may be required by the board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The Army Retiring Board convened at Fort Columbus, New York, by order dated July 14, 1897, is dissolved.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at the Armory Building, New York City, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. Justus M. Brown, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery; Capt. James Fornance, Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. James Allen, Signal Corps, and First Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, First Artillery, Aide de Camp, recorder.

Capt. Jefferson D. Poindexter, Assistant Surgeon, will report in person to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the Army Retiring Board, convened at the Army Building, New York City, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Extension of Leaves of Absence—Second Lieut. Frederick W. Lewis, Twenty-second Infantry, ten days; Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, Second Artillery, Department of the East, fifteen days.

Transfers in the Fifteenth Infantry—Second Lieut. John McA. Palmer, from Company F to Company I; Second Lieut. Frank M. Savage, from Company I to Company F.

Transfers in the Twenty-fifth Infantry—First Lieut. George P. Ahern, from Company A to Company K; First Lieut. Ross L. Bush, from Company K to Company A.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. H. Stone is ordered to be retired Feb. 10.

Chief Engineer E. Farmer is detached Feb. 24 and ordered home to wait orders.

Pay Director A. J. Pritchard's orders of Jan. 13 are amended; he will make transfers to Paymaster Kerr, then obey orders.

Boatswain J. Sutton is ordered to the Vermont, Feb. 14.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Wilmington sailed from Grenada for La Guayra Feb. 10.

Machias arrived at Algiers Feb. 10.

Marietta sailed from Libertad for San José, Guatemala, Feb. 10.

Monterey arrived at San Diego Feb. 10.

Montgomery sailed from Santiago for Port Antonio Feb. 10.

Nashville sailed from Key West for Galveston Feb. 11.

Cushing sailed from Key West for Havana Feb. 11.

Vicksburg sailed from St. Thomas for St. Kitts Feb. 11.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Superintendent Payn of the New York State Insurance Department yesterday issued a license to the British-American Insurance Company to do business in this State. The company starts with $200,000 capital and $100,000 net surplus.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters has referred the preparation of rules and requirements governing risks, which involve the acetylene gas hazard, to a prominent professor in a technical school, and in due time a complete manual on this subject will be issued by the board.

Gov. Lee of South Dakota has removed Insurance Commissioner Kipp because of serious dissatisfaction with his conduct of the office. Thomas Ayres has been appointed to succeed Kipp. The recent proposition for a united examination of the larger Eastern fire insurance companies by the Insurance Commissioners of several leading Western States, which failed of enactment, emanated from Commissioner Kipp.

The International Insurance Company of New York, capital $200,000, and surplus $50,000, was licensed yesterday to do business in this State.

In the Assembly yesterday a bill was introduced by Mr. Sears, amending the insurance law by providing that no certificate of authority to transact the business of insurance in this State shall be granted by the Superintendent of Insurance to any insurance corporation hereafter applying therefor, if such corporation has the same name as another corporation authorized to transact such business in this State at the time of granting such certificate, or a name so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive. The certificate of incorporation of a domestic insurance corporation hereafter organized shall contain a provision that the number of Directors shall in no case be less than the minimum number of the incorporators required under the existing law.

The Executive Committee of the Tariff Association has decided to recommend to the association at its regular meeting on Feb. 17 that rates be declared off on all risks, other than such individual risks, or classes of risks, with regard to which the conditions are such that rates can be easily maintained. Conferences will be held early in the week to determine these classes, and no risk is likely to be included on which the outside companies can secure the largest lines. The plan is to make these classes of risks elastic, so that their number may be increased, if any of the outside companies apply for admission, or decreased, provided any companies now in the association resign their membership. The Executive Committee will at its meeting, on next Wednesday, incorporate in its report the classes of risks which are to remain rated for the present, and submit the report in this form to the association meeting on the following day.

The insurance on the warehouses of W. T. Hoevler & Co. and the Union Storage Company, at Pittsburg, which were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, was in part distrubuted as follows: British America, $32,000; Royal, $30,500; Commercial Union of London, $30,000; Fire Association, $23,000; Magdeburg of Germany, $21,000; Phoenix, $20,500; Manchester of England, $19,500; Continental, $16,500; London and Lancashire, $16,000; Aetna of Hartford, $15,000; Imperial, $15,000; German American of New York, $13,500; American, $11,400; Hanover, $10,000; Philadelphia Underwriters, $10,000; Commercial Union of New York, $10,000; Atlas of London, $10,000; Scottish Union and National, $9,000; National, $9,000; Home of New York, $8,850; Sun of London, $7,500; Victoria, $7,500; Allemanda, $7,500; Lion, $7,500; Boston, $7,000; Union of England, $7,000; Armenia of Pittsburg, $6,500; Michigan of Detroit, $6,000; Assurance Company of America, $6,000; Buffalo German, $5,000; Queen, $4,750; Commercial of Buffalo, $4,800; Union of Philadelphia, $4,500; Manufacturers and Merchants' of Pittsburg, $4,100; Connecticut, $4,000; Westchester, $4,000; Merchants of Providence, $4,000; Merchants of Providence, $2,500; total, $430,700. This represents about one-half of the insurance involved, and the property loss is estimated at nearly $1,600,000. There is little prospect of much salvage, the loss being nearly total. A meeting of the adjusters will probably be held in Pittsburg on Monday morning.

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R., leaving Desbrosses and Cortlandt St. Ferries at 1:40 P. M.

GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.

The purest of water from our own artesian well 840 feet deep, used for all purposes throughout the house.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J.,
Directly on beach front. Opens Saturday, Feb'ry 19th. American and European plan. First class in all appointments; rooms en suite, with Hot and Cold Sea or Fresh Water Baths. Opening Dance, Feb. 19th, in the new Winter Amusement Hall. Orchestra daily in the Grotto Café. Write for booklet and terms.

CHAS. R. MYERS, Prop.
W. E. COCHRAN, Chief Clerk.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
Atlantic City, N. J.,
Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Special Spring Rates. F. ALSFELT.

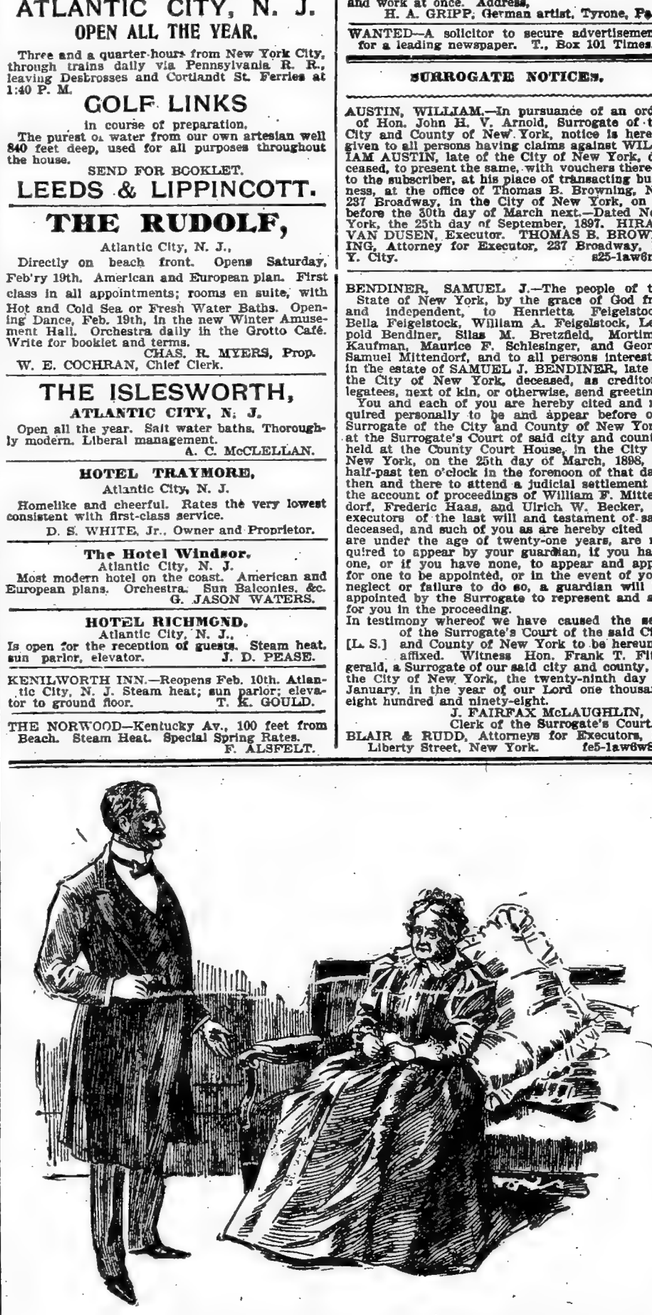

A well-known notary public of Philadelphia says of Ripans Tabules: "I have been using them for about two months at a rate of two per day and find them so very effective that I should not dream of being without them even for a day. Had been troubled with indigestion for over four years to such an extent that I was compelled to eat very sparingly at all times. I now partake of all kinds of food indiscriminately and immediately thereafter swallow a Tabule. Have given a number of Tabules to friends troubled as I was and have heard nothing but praise for them in consequence. Will say, finally, that I have an aunt who has been a dyspeptic for fifteen years. Of late she had been unable to eat even the smallest kind of a meal with any degree of comfort. She had tried numberless remedies (some of which I had procured for her) without obtaining relief. Sleepless nights and miserable days were all she had to look forward to. Ripans Tabules made a new woman of her (not a bloomer girl or woman's rights advocate, but in a physical sense). She never tires of thanking Dr. Sam (as she now dubs me) for her present relief from distress and her ability to sleep."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 76 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

35TH ST., 30 WEST.—A handsomely furnished second floor in private house, for one or two gentlemen.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A man with $15,000 to take one-half interest in a new Ale and Porter brewery. A man that could act as manager preferred. J. B. FORD, Wilkesbarre, Penn.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

IVERS AND POND PIANOS.
An assortment of these high-grade pianos always on hand. Also, two slightly used at bargain. New pianos of other makes $200 upward. LOUIS J. JOSCELYN, 10 East 16th Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; by day or week; can do any kind of dessert. 161 West 33d St., third floor, Ellen Malumby.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By young girl, speaking French and German, as maid and seamstress or to take care of growing children; good references. M. Hill, 327 West 44th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish woman as competent laundress; by day or week; will do cooking or any other work; city reference, Peterson, 313 East 39th St., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—French; six feet high; strictly sober; thoroughly competent; lady can be seen. Butler, 204 West 39th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; reference from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Valets.

VALET.—Frenchman; speaking and corresponding in French and German; best European and American references; would travel. 822 6th Av., Ergen's Hair Store.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS OF AGE, IN A HOTEL; best city references. Stephen Laux, 367 1st Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A.—A.—A.—LADY'S MAID.—For one lady; must be thoroughly competent and speak French. Apply, with city reference, from 12 to 2 o'clock, 162 West 47th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM AUSTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1897. HIRAM VAN DUSEN, Executor. THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City. s25-law6mS

BENDINER, SAMUEL J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henrietta Feigelstock, Bella Feigelstock, William A. Feigelstock, Leopold Bendiner, Silas M. Bretzfield, Mortimer Kaufman, Maurice F. Schlesinger, and George Samuel Mittendorf, and to all persons interested in the estate of SAMUEL J. BENDINER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William F. Mittendorf, Frederic Haas, and Ulrich W. Becker, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ja29-law6wS

BLAIR & RUDD, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Liberty Street, New York. fe5-law8wS

CATLIN, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones, No. 51 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1897. CORA V. R. CATLIN, LYNDE CATLIN, Executors. o16-law6mS

GOODYEAR, EIRENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EIRENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of Denver, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1897. MARY McNEALE, Administratrix. GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Atty. for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City. n20-law6mS

JONES, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James P. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1897. WALTER G. JONES, Administrator. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Administrator, 291 Broadway, New York City. o9-law6mSat

KEIM, AUGUSTA W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George F. Keim, Henriette Hornsck, Hermine Schomens, Auguste Rupp, Jennie L. Dziuba, John B. Frank Keim, Mary A. Keim, Matilda A. Weise, Jennie H. Weise, Clara L. Weise, Theodore Weise, Rudolf W. Weise, and to all persons interested in the estate of AUGUSTA W. KEIM, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George F. Keim, Henry G. Keim, Henriette Horneck, Auguste Rupp, and Jennie L. Dziuba, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Att'ys for Petits., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. fe5-law6wS

HIGBEE, ELIZA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA W. HIGBEE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1897. HENRY A. CLARK, Administrator with the will annexed. DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. n6-law6mS

STEINWAY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STEINWAY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Louis Von Bernuth, No. 111 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of February, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of August, 1897. CHARLES H. STEINWAY, FREDERICK T. STEINWAY, LOUIS VON BERNUTH, PAULA THEODA VON BERNUTH, Executors. GEORGE W. COTTERILL, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City. au14-law6mS

VAN BUREN, SUSANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA M. VAN BUREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transactinr business, No. 77 West 45th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. CATHARINE G. VAN BUREN, Executrix. s18-law6mS

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. f4-law6mS

SALTONSTALL, FRANCES STEWART.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry L. Saltonstall, Caroline E. Macdonald, Sarah T. Gold, Lydia Maria Seabury, Samuel Seabury, Jeanette Russell Seabury, Catharine Eliza Stevens, Constance P. Fearon, Richard Francis Seabury, Jr., Frances J. Worcester, Charles Seabury, Grace Saltonstall Pearson, Maria Amelia Seabury, Frances Saltonstall Seabury, Elizabeth Miller, Braxton Saltonstall, Lawyers' Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of FRANCES STEWART SALTONSTALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry L. Saltonstall, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ja29-law6wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ROSINA SPENCER, plaintiff, against CHARLES L. SPENCER, defendant.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.—Action for separation; ground of abandonment.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, Jan. 7, 1898.

JOSEPH F. MOSS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Offices, 87 and 89 Centre St., New York City. Post Office address, New York City.

To Charles L. Spencer, defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New York, dated the 10th day of January, 1898, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office in the Court House in the City Hall of the City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1898. —Dated January 12th, 1898. Yours, &c.

JOSEPH F. MOSS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 87 and 89 Centre St., New York City. ja15-law6wS

EXCURSIONS.

WINTER RESORTS.
Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico, and ALL POINTS SOUTH.

FLORIDA A Pleasant Tour, under the chief resorts, leaves New York Feb. 18. Personal Escort, visiting Programmes, time tables, etc., free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

WASHINGTON Three-day trip by Royal Blue Line, leaves New York Feb. 17. Including Hotel and Traveling Expenses, $14.50
Programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 AND 1,225 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.
HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels.
FALL AND WINTER RESORTS
and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
{ 63 Fifth Avenue, New York.
{ 96 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J.Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do .....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)...Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, a. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
do .....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y...Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago, Ill.The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3

Florida East Coast Hotels. OFFICES: N. Y., 3 Park Place; Buffalo, 377 Main St.
Key West, Key West.....a. p.
Miami, Royal Palm.....a. p.
Miami, Biscayne Hotel....a.p.
Palm Beach, Royal Poinciana, a.p.
Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn, a.p.
Ormond, The Ormond ..a. p.
St. Augustine, Ponce de Leon, a. p.
St. Augustine, Alcazar, a. p.

Fla., Jacksonville. St. James Hotel, a. p., $4
Fla., Suwanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel....a. p.
Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole...a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Kissimmee...a. p.
Opens Jan. 8. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House.....a. p.
Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Bellevair, Belleview.....a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda Htl.
ap. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Ft. Meyers Htl., a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.

Florida Resorts. Plant System Hotels. OFFICES: 10 and 12 W. 23d St., N. Y. 261 Broadway. 290 Washington St., Boston
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up, ap, $3up
Lakewood, N. J..Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London. (Westminster)..St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap, $3 to $5; ep, $1up
Memphis, Tenn..Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala. Battle House, rooms, bath, ap, $2.50 up
Naples, Italy. (Splendid view south.) Parker's Htl
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, e. p., $5
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
Old P't Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, ap., $4 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
Southern Pines, N.C., Piney Woods Inn, ap, $3-5
St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p.; $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va. Princess Anne Htl. ap $4up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Riggs House, Willard's & a National, ap, 3up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM|Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM|Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM|Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*Norman'a, Feb. 12, 10 AM|*Saale, Mch. 5, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM|†Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM|†Ka. W. II., Mch. 19, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Feb. and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM|F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM
Normannia, Mh. 24, 9 AM|Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Ap. 7, 9 AM|Normannia, May 19, 10 AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Palatia, Feb. 12, 9 AM|Prussia, Feb. 26, 9 AM
First cab., $60; second class, $40; steerage, $26.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPT

THE DEATH OF OLD TOM

Heart Disease Carries Off the Proprietor of a Famous Down-Town Chop House.

A RELIC OF OLD NEW YORK

The Place Rich in Historic Associations — Charlotte Temple's Home —Five Generations of Astors Have Eaten There.

"Old Tom's," a famous little ale and chop house in Thames Street, near Trinity Church, was closed yesterday, and a notice on the door announced the death of Thomas J. Holahan, its proprietor. Although another Holahan gave to this quaint and historic public house the name it has borne for three-score of years, the man whose life has just ended was the only "Old Tom" known to the present generation, and he was widely and cordially esteemed. Unassuming in manner, even tempered, industrious, of unquestioned probity, and a most agreeable caterer, he was personally known and liked by many hundreds of down-town business men.

The news of his death caused a pang of sorrow to every one of the regular patrons of this ancient establishment. There were many who turned disappointedly away from the closed doors yesterday who for a score of years had eaten their luncheons there with the regularity of clockwork. Since the present building was erected this place had not been closed except on Sundays and holidays. The fact that Mr. Holahan was in poor health had been known to most of his patrons for a month or more, but there was no intimation that his illness was of a dangerous character until a few days ago the announcement was made that he had been obliged to take to his bed.

His apartments were over the restaurant. There his wife died about seven years ago, leaving four daughters. Mr. Holahan's death occurred at 8 o'clock yesterday morning from heart failure. He was born in this city about sixty years ago and he took up the restaurant business under the direction of his father and assumed the proprietorship of "Old Tom's" when the elder Holahan died.

A Quiet and Sociable Air.

With its sanded floor, its primitive wooden tables, its quaint old pictures, its homelike cooking, and bounteous service, its spick and span cleanliness, and its Knickerbocker tobies brimming with good ale drawn from the cask in the cellar, this noted public house always retained its wholesome, old-fashioned character. Its patronage being of a permanent nature, a quiet sociability has usually pervaded the place. Until recently "Old Tom" himself, rotund, affable and alert, has presided, his white aproned and often in his shirt sleeves, over the midday service.

A wealth of historic recollections cling about "Old Tom's." For nearly 100 years a public house had stood on or near the site of the present building at Thames and Temple Street. This building was erected about a quarter of a century ago, while the cobweb-lined alehouse of the original "Old Tom" was yet standing on an adjoining lot. The old house became rickety and unsafe and had to be torn down. When the parent chop house was established in this locality the City Hotel stood where the Boreel Building now stands. In the rear of the old hotel was the chop house. The original building was erected before the Revolution and is said to have been the residence of Charlotte Temple. After her death William Wake converted the lower part of the place into an ale and porter house. He conducted the establishment until his death in 1811, when it became the property of William Reynolds, who retired in 1834 and was succeeded by the Messrs. Nunns & Lee. Four years thereafter Thomas Holahan became the proprietor, and the place took the name it now bears. It has enjoyed an extraordinary popularity throughout its long career, and seems to have steadfastly maintained a reputation as a place for "good eating and good drinking."

Some Famous Patrons.

It was in this historic chop house that Alexander Hamilton took his last meal before departing for Weehawken to meet Aaron Burr. Washington, Jefferson, and Madison are counted among the early patrons of the place, and it was the regular resort of Fitz-Greene Halleck, N. P. Willis, George Morris, Edgar Allan Poe, Burton, Thomas Hamblin, the elder Wallack, John Brougham, and other celebrities of American literature and the stage.

Old New York merchants by the score ate their chops, smoked their pipes, and drank their ale in "Old Tom's." John Jacob Astor, the founder of that family in this country, was a loyal patron of the old chop house, and he included a love for the place in the breasts of his descendants. Five generations of the Astor family have stretched their legs under the substantial tables of this historic chop house. William B. Astor lunched there regularly in company with Peter Cooper, A. T. Stewart, Commodore Vanderbilt, Daniel Drew, and other noted New Yorkers of that period. John Jacob Astor the second was a frequent patron of the place, and his son, William Waldorf Astor, seemed to have imbibed his great-grandfather's fondness for the place. It is not many years ago since William Waldorf Astor took his young sons to "Old Tom's," and proudly said to the man who died yesterday morning, "This makes the fifth generation of my family that has patronized this old chop house."

W. W. Astor's Description.

A faithful description of "Old Tom's," as it has been for the past quarter of a century, appears in a little volume entitled "The Referee—An Annual Magazine Conducted Under the Auspices of the Happy Family—1876." The authorship of the following pen picture of the place has been attributed—and doubtless correctly so—to William Waldorf Astor:

> On entering the visitor finds himself in an irregularly shaped room with dark, wainscoted walls, relieved here and there by an old print or engraving. On the left is a table laden with delicately mottled steaks and chops, shining kidneys, glistening fish, a bursting cauliflower or two, besides other uncooked articles, the mere sight of which wheets one's appetite to a degree.
>
> From rows of hooks hang shiny old pewters and a large number of fat brown tobies. And if there be any one not familiar with the latter vessel, let him proceed forthwith to Tom's and call for a toby of ale with his steak.
>
> Standing behind the bar, or moving sedately about to see to the welfare of his guests, is Old Tom himself, whose genial, healthy appearance and well-filled paunch are a walking advertisement of the excellence of his goods. The wonderful way in which he keeps the run in his mind of the different things that forty or fifty people are ordering and eating and the astonishing correctness with which with his voice pitched always in the same key he names the items and the price of any finished repast show what extraordinary feats the memory of man is capable of performing.
>
> Gen. Grant was an occasional patron of "Old Tom's," as also were Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan Gen. Hancock, Chester A. Arthur, Roscoe Conkling, and Thurlow Weed. Grover Cleveland has lunched there, and among the patrons of to-day might be named a large proportion of the prominent business men down town. For a while Richard Croker was a daily partaker of the satisfying hospitality of "Old Tom's."

Police Witnesses Missing.

Judge Newburger was forced to adjourn Part III. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning because the police witnesses in thirteen cases on the list for trial were absent. The Judge was indignant over the absence of these witnesses. "I am very much astonished," he said, "that the calendar of this court should break down when there were thirteen cases supposed to be ready for trial to-day. Citizen witnesses should not be obliged to come down to this court day after day, when policemen, who are in the pay of the city, do not attend when the cases are called in which they are subpoenaed." District Attorney Gardiner was as indignant as Judge Newburger over the matter. He said he would see to it that subpoenas were honored as long as he was District Attorney.

Would Aid an Aged Couple.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $150 toward the support of an aged couple until they can gain admittance to a home. They are worthy people in great need, have no relatives able to help them sufficiently, and their working days are over. Money for this case may be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE NOONAN BRIBERY CASE.

Simpson Denies that He at Any Time Conspired with Noonan to Secure the Release of Boczkowski.

The Noonan-Simpson bribery case was resumed yesterday before Judges Lippincott and Hudspeth in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court.

Major Z. K. Pangborn, formerly editor of The Jersey City Journal; Warren Dixon, Assistant United States District Attorney; Dr. Cornelius McNeil, David W. Laurence, Mayor Edward Hoos, Henry W. Devitt, Dr. Leonard J. Gordon, Allan L. McDermott, foreman of the present Grand Jury, and Dr. John W. Dougherty testified that Mr. Noonan's reputation was irreproachable.

Alexander Simpson was then recalled. He gave further details of his meeting with Beck, Pidgeon, and Buttner. He was asked if he said that he must have his share of the money at once, as Noonan, if he got it, would "blow it all in," and said that he had never used such an expression. He had never conspired with Noonan then or at any other time to secure the release of Boczkowski for $300 or any other sum, nor had he ever made any arrangements with Noonan looking to the release of Boczkowski. There was no plan to deceive or trick the court.

On cross-examination Simpson testified that the day Noonan accompanied him to New York he became intoxicated shortly after reaching the Star Hotel, the place kept by Buttner. He took no part in the conversation with Beck, Pidgeon, and Buttner while the Boczkowski's case was under discussion.

Hugh Dugan, County Collector; James G. Hasking, cashier of the Second National Bank; John Mullins, City Controller George R. Hough, Richard C. Washburne, President of the Hudson County National Bank, all testified that Mr. Noonan bore a good character.

Hugh D. Lee of Brooklyn testified that he would not believe Louis J. Beck under oath. A. Roseberry Gardner of the Salvation Army gave similar testimony.

After other witnesses had been heard, Joseph M. Noonan was called. He testified that he first met Beck and Pidgeon in his office on Dec. 1. They came in and introduced themselves. They said they were interested in a Pole who had been arrested for embezzlement. They wanted to know how this case stood, and witness told them. They asked what they should do about it, and he told them to employ a lawyer. They asked him to recommend somebody, and he suggested Simpson, as he had heard some one say that Simpson had already been consulted by some one connected with the case.

When they left, witness went with them to Brown's and then pointed out Simpson's office to them. He said that neither then nor at any other time did he tell them that the Pole could be released for $1,000 or any other amount, though he did at one time say that Simpson had told him he expected $1,000. The day of the interview at Engel's he simply introduced Mr. Simpson as the lawyer he had mentioned. He left Simpson, Beck, and Pidgeon at one table and he went to another. He took no part in the talk about Boczkowski's case, and never said that if it was worth $300 it was worth $500. He denied that he borrowed $10 of Beck. He had two ten-dollar bills with him and several small bills. They went to the Hotel Renard, where they had several drinks, and then he went to bed.

The case was adjourned to Monday.

CAMPAIGN FOR LOWER RATES.

Merchants Now Demand Concessions from Western, Southwestern, Southeastern, and New England Associations.

Now that the Merchants' Association has obtained rates from the roads composing the Trunk Line and Central Passenger Associations—which roads cover the territory as far west as Chicago and St. Louis and as far south as the Ohio River and Baltimore and Washington—it is moving aggressively forward in the work of obtaining similar concessions from the Western, Southwestern, Southeastern, and New England Passenger Associations.

The Western Association embraces the roads west of Chicago and northwest of St. Louis. The Southwestern Association embraces the roads west and southwest of St. Louis. Ever since the trans-Missouri decision by the Supreme Court last Spring the Southwestern Association has been in a disorganized state, and the individual lines in it are at liberay to make any arrangements they please. The Southeastern Association takes in all of the territory east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River. The New England Passenger Association, as its name indicates, embraces all the roads in the New England group of States.

It was learned yesterday that there is to be a general meeting in Washington on Monday of all the General Passenger Agents of the country, for the purpose of taking united action in favor of the passage of the Anti-Scalping bill, which is now before Congress, and which has been favorably reported to that body by both the Senate and House Committees on Inter-State Commerce. A representative of the Merchants' Association will be on hand to interview the members of the New England and Southeastern Passenger Associations, the General Passenger Agents of the Southwestern lines, and the members of the Western Passenger Association, including its Chairman.

SIEGEL BLACKBALLING CASE.

J. C. Ward's Suit Against the Up-Town Association to be Tried Again.

A suit against the Up-Town Association, based on the blackballing of Henry Siegel, has come before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the Second Department, and an opinion was yesterday handed down by the court.

On Nov. 13, 1895, Mr. Siegel's name was proposed for membership by a Mr. Bristol and seconded by J. Carleton Ward. The Board of Directors failed to pass on the name for nearly two months, and it remained on the bulletin until Jan. 8, 1896, when it was voted upon and blackballed.

Mr. Bristol became angry, and declared that the blackballing seemed dictated by jealousy of Mr. Siegel, who was then establishing his business in this city. He wrote on the proposal book: "Mr. Siegel blackballed on Jan. 8, 1896. Do not buy more crockery from a certain man."

Mr. Bristol then issued a circular to the members demanding a special meeting of the club. He protested against the action of the Directory, and called attention to Mr. Siegel's high standing as a business man. New York business men, the circular declared, should be glad to have such a business established here. Among other things, the circular called attention to the length of time during which the name was "hung up."

Instead of calling a special meeting, the Directors summoned Bristol and Ward before them and expelled them. Ward sued for reinstatement, and in March asked for a writ of mandamus. The application was denied, but the Appellate Division in the First Department reversed the order, and directed that there be a jury trial. The case was tried before a jury in 1897 and decided against Ward. He then appealed to the Appellate Division in the Second Department, which yesterday ordered a new trial. Presiding Justice Goodrich wrote the opinion.

Owned Real Estate, but Begged.

Mrs. Mary Mashen, sixty-two years old, who keeps a boarding house and is possessed of considerable means, was sentenced to five days in the Workhouse at Yorkville Police Court yesterday on the charge of begging. She was found soliciting alms from house to house by Court Policeman Jones.

Shortly after she was removed to the prison, pending her transfer to the Island, two young men, who said they were her sons, applied to Magistrate Olmsted for her release. They said she had no need to beg, as she owned real estate and was comfortably situated, but had a mania for begging. They promised that if she were released they would try to break her of the habit, but the Magistrate held that as she was a professional beggar his sentence should stand.

Howard Gould and Stock Exchange.

The application of Howard Gould for membership has been posted on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. It will be acted on in a fortnight. If Mr. Gould is elected, he will purchase a seat. The price of one is about $19,750.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will cure the worst colds; but that is no reason for letting "a slight cold" run on. The safest plan is to use remedy now.—Adv.

THE CHARTER CELEBRATION.

First Meeting of the Executive Committee Held—Several Plans Discussed.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Charter Day Celebration General Committee was held yesterday at the committee's headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The meeting was called to order by W. D'H. Washington, Chairman of the General Committee. Col. John J. Garnett, Secretary of the General Committee, acted as Secretary. Mr. Washington was nominated as permanent Chairman, but he urged that some more prominent citizen should take the place, and action was waived until the next meeting. It was announced by the Secretary that not a single declination had been received from the appointees on the Executive Committee and the General Committee.

At the request of the Chairman opinions were expressed as to the character and length of the celebration. The general opinion was that the celebration should last three days, but that it must begin on Charter Day, May 4, which this year falls on Tuesday. This matter was referred to the Committee on Plan and Scope.

It was resolved to request the clergy of all the churches in New York to announce the celebration and its patriotic character to their congregations. In like manner the Superintendents of all public schools are to be requested to make a similar announcement, so that through the pupils the news of the celebration may be disseminated throughout the community. It was decided that the committee should go to Albany next Wednesday to obtain the sanction of the Legislature, so that it can raise a fund sufficient for the purpose of the celebration.

THE MAYOR'S COMMITTEE NAMED.

Prominent Men Who Will Help Prepare for the Celebration.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday announced the members of the committee he has appointed to take part in the preparations for a celebration of the charter of consolidation. The list includes some of the best-known residents of the various boroughs, among them being ex-Mayors Daniel F. Tiemann, A. Oakey Hall, Edward Cooper, Smith Ely, William R. Grace, Franklin Edson, Abram S. Hewitt, Hugh J. Grant, Thomas F. Gilroy, William L. Strong, John W. Hunter, Frederick A. Schroeder, Seth Low, Daniel D. Whitney, Alfred C. Chapin, David A. Boody, Charles A. Schieren, Frederick W. Wurster, and Patrick J. Gleason, Archbishop Corrigan, Bishops Potter, Littlejohn, and McDonnell, the Rev. Drs. Henry van Dyke, Lyman Abbott, David J. Burrell, W. C. P. Rhoades, Gustav Gotthell, and Robert Collyer.

Richard T. Wilson, J. S. T. Stranahan, Andrew H. Green, Richard Croker, Silas B. Dutcher, Thomas C. Platt, William C. Whitney, Benjamin F. Tracy, Timothy L. Woodruff, Alexander E. Orr, John Sloane, Chauncey M. Depew, James C. Carter, Gen. Charles F. Roe, Gen. James McLeer, Col. Daniel Appleton, Col. Alexis C. Smith, Roswell P. Flower, Hermann Oelrichs, Frederic R. Coudert, John Jacob Astor, Robert B. Roosevelt, Joseph Larocque, Elihu Root, Edward Lauterbach, August Belmont, J. Edward Simmons, Collis P. Huntington, Elbridge T. Gerry, Henry B. Hyde, John A. McCall, Richard A. McCurdy, Charles B. Alexander, George G. Williams, Calvin S. Brice, Perry Belmont, Andrew Carnegie, George J. Gould, Charles S. Fairchild, Charles R. Flint, Morris K. Jesup, Levi P. Morton, Isidor Straus, James M. Constable, Controller Bird S. Coler, Henry W. Cannon, John D. Crimmins, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Darwin R. James, and Nathan Straus.

EDWARD O'SHEA'S ADMISSIONS.

He Says He Drank Whisky Offered by E. J. Ratcliffe.

Edward O'Shea, who has been Night Deputy Warden of the Tombs Prison, at his trial before Commissioner of Correction Lantry yesterday on the charges preferred by Warden Fallon, admitted that on the night of Dec. 17, in the Warden's office at the prison, he drank whisky offered to him by Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor, and a party of the latter's friends. Such action is a misdemeanor, the penalty being a fine of $250, or a year's imprisonment, or both.

O'Shea further admitted that he had frequently left the main inside gates of the prison unlocked, and had sometimes left the key in the lock. When asked on cross-examination if he thought this increased the chances of prisoners escaping, he replied that he thought it did not. He said that Warden Fallon had once reprimanded him for leaving keys in doors.

O'Shea was asked about Iasigi, the Turkish Consul who was imprisoned in the Tombs. O'Shea said he had been on intimate terms with Iasigi, but indignantly denied that he had ever received money from the prisoner. He admitted that while he was a deputy under Warden Van De Carr three escapes from the prison occurred.

On the way to his trial O'Shea lost in the street his papers showing his war record. They have not yet been recovered.

J. J. ASTOR'S TAX ASSESSMENT.

A Reduction of $1,750,000 on His Personal Estate.

John Jacob Astor made an affidavit to the Tax Department yesterday that his entire personal property on Jan. 1 was worth only $1,020,000, and that he was liable at that time for $785,000 on the Astoria Hotel. For years Mr. Astor has paid taxes on an assessment of $250,000, and he told President Feitner of the Tax Department he was content to continue paying on that basis, although his personal estate clear of debt on Jan. 1 was only $235,000.

The Tax Commissioners last year put Mr. Astor's assessment at $2,000,000, the same amount that is laid on the personal estate of William Waldorf Astor. After Mr. Astor had made his sworn statement yesterday President Feitner reduced the assessment to $250,000, the amount upon which he said he was willing to pay. The reduction of $1,750,000 is the largest made on an individual personal assessment in the history of the department.

Board of Estimate Allowances.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment announced these allowances yesterday: Board of Education for January, $605,237.12; Kings County Volunteer Firemen, for Washington birthday celebration, $1,500; Department of Lighting and Supplies for elevators and other repairs to the old General Sessions Building, $15,000. The building is to be used by the City Court. The Board of Estimate has made no reference as yet to the budgets of the different Departments of Education. It will wait until the Central Board is organized, on Feb. 21. The allowance made yesterday is for salaries, &c., some days overdue. The members of the New York board hold that the Board of Estimate has no power to interfere with the budget approved by Mayor Strong's board.

A Woman Court Official.

Miss Martha Partington, who was sworn in yesterday by Mayor Van Wyck as a city official, is Assistant Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn. She lives at 248 Fifteenth Street in that borough. The appointment was made by Judges Fitzgerald, Forker, Devenny, Courtney, and Fleming. The appointment is only a temporary one, though it may be made permanent, and the salary is to be fixed by the court. Miss Partington is a stenographer, and has for several years had an office in the Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn. She is well known to Brooklyn lawyers through her work in reference cases.

Suit Against Croker Dismissed.

The City Record yesterday, among a long list of like items from the office of the Corporation Counsel, announced the discontinuance of the suit brought by the Mayor, &c., against Richard Croker in 1890. The suit was for $12,088.45, fees received by Mr. Croker when City Chamberlain. Similar suits were brought against T. C. T. Crain, for $5,405.01; against W. M. Ivins, for $37,309.76, and against H. B. Laidlaw, for $5,448.01. The point raised was the right of the Chamberlain, who drew $25,000 salary, to retain the fees paid.

Bureau of Licenses Organized.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday organized the Bureau of Licenses, under the provisions of the charter, to take the place of and do the work formerly done by the Mayor's Marshal. David J. Roche was appointed to take charge of the Bureau at $2,800 salary, George W. Brown, deputy, at $2,000, and Joseph W. Keller, cashier, at $1,700. The Bureau will issue theatrical and concert licenses as well as those formerly issued by the Mayor's Marshal.

EDITH LOCKLEY ARRESTED

The American Estates Association Recovers Its Books from the Defaulter's Wife.

THE WOMAN THEN SET FREE

She Was Preparing to Move When Detectives Acted—They Had Watched Her for Weeks—Accounts Found to be Straight.

Edith Lockley, the wife of Joseph Lockley, the defaulting confidential clerk of the American Estates Association of 152 Broadway, was arrested yesterday at 1 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street by Detectives Aloncle and Casey, on the charge of having in her possession the books and papers of the association, which were stolen by her husband at the same time that he robbed his employers of $7,000 by means of raised and forged checks. The books and papers were found in two trunks, which the woman was moving, with her furniture, from the One Hundred and Thirty-first Street House.

When arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court she was discharged by Magistrate Simms on her plea that she intended returning the books to Mr. Reilly, the manager of the association.

Since Lockley disappeared on Dec. 30 Capt. McClusky's men have worked unremittingly to trace Mrs. Lockley. They discovered that on Dec. 24 when he left his flat in Flatbush he hired a van to bring his furniture to New York. In this city it was transferred to another van, and when the latter van was found the detectives learned that the stuff had been taken to 1 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. Lockley had hired a flat there under the name of Brown and told the janitor that he was a traveling man, who would be in town only a few months in the year.

Detectives Found Her.

The detectives watched the house and were rewarded some days later when Mrs. Lockley, or Brown, as she was then known, made her appearance. One of the detectives followed her and found that she was living in the house with Henry Lockley, the defaulter's brother, at 243 West Twenty-first Street. Twice thereafter Mrs. Lockley went to the One Hundred and Thirty-first Street flat, and yesterday the detectives learned that she had sold her furniture and effects and would move them out. The van arrived at noon, and besides the furniture several trunks were loaded into it. Then the detectives stepped in and arrested the woman who was superintending the moving. She at first denied that she was Mrs. Lockley, but finally admitted her identity and said the books of the association were in the trunks. She and the trunks were at once taken to Police Headquarters.

Meantime Mr. Reilly had been approached by a third party, and overtures were made to him for the return of the books and papers if he would agree to drop all prosecution of Joseph Lockley. Mr. Reilly told Capt. McClusky about this, and was guided by his advice. On Wednesday Henry Lockley, the fugitive's brother, sent a letter to the go-between, in which he said that no more negotiations were to be made and that the law should find the defaulter if it could. This letter was shown to Reilly and its contents made known to Capt. McClusky, who then saw the necessity for immediate action, which was hastened when Mrs. Lockley tried to move the books.

The Books All Right.

Mr. Reilly, after an examination of the books, said that there was nothing wrong with them and that Lockley had defrauded the association only by the forged checks.

In the Centre Street Court the woman was cool and collected. She said that after her husband's disappearance she searched his pockets and found a receipt for the rent of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Street apartments. She found the furniture and trunks there. She said she was about to take the furniture in her brother-in-law's house, and intended to return the books to Mr. Reilly, she having but lately learned the nature of the contents of the trunks. It was pointed out that this did not tally with the efforts made to get a promise of immunity for the return of the books, but Mrs. Lockley was not held responsible for these negotiations.

Lockley disappeared on Dec. 30, and it was then discovered that he had raised a check for $50, which he had received for his salary, to $5,600. He had the check certified by the bank on which it was drawn, and deposited it in an up-town bank. Several days later he drew out all the money and disappeared. It was found that he had raised other of his salary checks to $500, $600, and $700 in previous months, but as he kept the accounts this was not discovered.

THE TRIAL OF BARCIA.

Alleged Blood-Seeking Italians Kept from the Courtroom to Prevent Trouble.

It looked for a time as if there would be bloodshed in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday. The case of Peter Barcia, charged with murder, was on trial, and the corridor was crowded with Italians, who, according to rumor, had come there with the intention of attacking some person or persons interested in the case. Just as court convened Assistant District Attorney McIntyre addressed Justice Fursman, saying:

"Your Honor, there is a big crowd of Italians in the corridor outside of this court, and I have been told that they are all armed with knives and stilettos. They look as if they might mean mischief. I am satisfied the Italians out there intend to kill some one interested in this trial, and I think it would be good judgment on your Honor's part to exclude all of them from the court-room.

"During the proceedings in this court yesterday, Mrs. Frank Cassata, the wife of the man whom Barcia is charged with murdering, tried to get at the prisoner as he was being led back to the Tombs. I am informed and believe that the woman was armed with a dagger, with which she intended to kill Barcia. There is no doubt in my mind that some secret society, composed of Italians, is interested in this case, and there is danger of trouble. Detectives who have been on duty in the corridor outside have told me that at the least calculation the crowd numbers 100 men. They all look as if they were intent on murder. There's blood in their eyes."

Justice Fursman, on the strength of these statements, ordered the court officers to allow none of the Italians in the room.

The missing witness in the case, Samuel W. Jackson, was found by a policeman yesterday morning in an intoxicated condition, and was sent to the House of Detention. An affidavit was made by an Italian that two other witnesses in the case had threatened to run away, and they, too, were arrested and sent to the House of Detention. They are Giralamo Greco and Leonardo Cuccia, who were with Barcia at the time of the killing of Frank Cassata.

A YOUNG WIFE'S BAD BURNS.

Mrs. Hossack Stepped on a Match and Is Now Dying.

Mrs. Alexander Hossack of 119 Avenue E, Jersey City, was lying at the point of death last night from injuries received by her dress taking fire. She was walking across the parlor Sunday night when she stepped on a match. It ignited and set fire to her dress.

She was seriously burned, but it was not thought until yesterday that her hurts were mortal. Then the attending physician said she could not recover. Mrs. Hossack had only been married three months.

Gas Companies United.

The Central Trust Company, through President Frederic P. Olcott, declared yesterday that the new plan of union of the Equitable Gas Light Company and the New York and East River Gas Company was operative. The companies become the New Amsterdam Gas Company, capitalized at $34,000,000, authorized. The distribution of new securities was on the following bases: Each share Equitable stock—$150 in new consolidated mortgage bonds, $75 new preferred stock, $75 in new common stock; each share of East River preferred—$120 in new bonds; East River common—$100 new preferred, $40 new common.

It is
ROYAL
Baking
Powder
that makes the
Delicious Biscuit,
Griddle Cake
and Doughnut

LEGAL NOTES.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.—The Appellate Division yesterday reversed an order secured by Edward C. Sheehy, in his suit as a taxpayer, restraining the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks and the Commissioners of the Board of Electrical Control from issuing a permit to the Bronx Gas and Electric Company to excavate, erect poles, or string electric wires in Pelham Bay Park, one of the public parks of this city, and also restraining the gas company from doing such acts. The court holds, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, that the plaintiff's complaint does not state a cause of action, because there is no allegation or statement of any fact from which it can be inferred that the defendants, as Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks or as Commissioners of the Board of Electrical Control, have granted, threatened, or intend to grant any permission, license, or franchise to the gas company to do the acts of which he complains. "Here no acts, legal or illegal, honest or fraudulent, on the part of the officials sought to be restrained are alleged," Justice McLaughlin said, "and it requires neither authorities nor arguments to show that an action cannot be maintained to restrain a public official, who has neither done, threatened, nor intends to do any act whatever; as well might an action be maintained to restrain or suppress a nuisance before the nuisance had been created, threatened, or attempted."

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FREEMAN TO HAVE A NEW TRIAL.—The conviction of Walter K. Freeman in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court about a year ago for the crime of rape in the second degree was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice Barrett, all the other Justices concurring. The charge against the defendant was improper intimacy, about five years ago, between him and Sarah E. Work, a girl under the age of sixteen years. The ground of reversal was that evidence had been improperly admitted on the trial that Freeman and this girl had, about four months subsequent to the specific offense, lived together in a flat at 330 West Thirty-sixth Street, in this city. Justice Barrett says that the question how far, in an indictment for such a specific offense, subsequent acts of a similar character between the same parties are admissible in support of the principal charge does not seem to have been directly passed upon in this State. Subsequent acts, the Court says, may be consequential, but they also may be original. "If the latter, they simply prove an independent offense, and are clearly inadmissible. Care should always be taken not to prejudice the accused by lightly admitting evidence of this character. The connection between the subsequent offense and the antecedent should not be doubtful, much less vague and shadowy. The sequence should be legitimate, not forced. It should, indeed, fairly be made to appear that the subsequent offense is in some way connected with the antecedent act, and that its tendency is either to establish that act, or to corroborate the prosecutrix with regard thereto."

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HEAVY DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.—Emma B. Young's judgment, on a verdict given in her favor in the Supreme Court, in this city, for $25,000, in her suit against Richard K. Fox for damages because of a libelous article published in The National Police Gazette, in October, 1889, was unanimously affirmed yesterday by the Appellate Division. The defense was that the publication complained of was a fair and true report of the facts in connection with the plaintiff's visit to a hotel in Paterson, N. J., and that the article was not published maliciously or with any intent to injure the plaintiff, but was published by the defendant as a matter of news of general interest to the public, in the belief that it was true. Justice O'Brien, in an elaborate opinion, after holding that the trial Judge was right in saying that the article was libelous per se, says it must be regarded as the settled law laid down in all the later cases, that punitive damages are not limited to cases of actual malice, but may be awarded for a libel recklessly or carelessly published, as well as for one induced by personal ill will. The jury having decided that the article was not essentially accurate or true, they were entitled to award punitive damages if they found that the publication was made carelessly or recklessly. The circumstances, the court held, preceding the actual publication were such that the jury were entitled to conclude, as they did, that the publication was so made. "It must be remembered," Justice O'Brien says, "that this was not a daily newspaper, receiving the information over the wires, or hastily gathered and turned in by a reporter, without there being much opportunity for investigation as to its truth; but, in anticipation of the publication, the defendant caused 'dodgers' or circulars to be distributed in the community in which the plaintiff lived, calling the attention of the people to the fact that such a publication was about to be issued, thus showing that the publication was deliberate and that the opportunity for inquiring into the truth of the account intended to be published was afforded."

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MIRIAM OSBORN'S ESTATE.—The Appellate Division has unanimously affirmed an order dismissing the complaint of Leila O. Henriques and another, claiming to be heirs at law of Miriam A. Osborn, against John W. Sterling and others, to partition certain real estate. The rights of the plaintiffs, who are sisters of Mrs. Osborn, are based upon the claim that the latter's will was procured by fraud and undue influence, or that some of its provisions were invalid. The complaint was dismissed because of failure of plaintiffs, after long delay, to serve the summons upon some of the defendants. Justice Patterson, who gives the opinion, says it appears on the face of the complaint that plaintiffs are not Mrs. Osborn's heirs at law, she having left a son, Howell Osborn, who, if the will were entirely invalid, would take all, under the statute. The plaintiffs claimed that Mrs. Osborn, having a son living, there was an invalid disposition of portions of her estate, she having unlawfully given more than one-half of her property in trust, to benevolent societies, including the Miriam Osborn Memorial Home Association, and to Yale College. These portions of the estate, it was asserted, would fall within the residuary clause, which Howell Osborn could not take, his right to it being made conditional upon certain things, which conditions were not complied with. "While the void provisions of a will," Justice Patterson says, "may be resorted to for the purpose of ascertaining the intention of the testator with reference to the right of any person to take under other provisions of the will, no authority has been cited or principle suggested by which they can be resorted to for the purpose of preventing the operation of the statute of descents, and to institute collateral, for direct heirship. There being intestacy as to the unlawfully devised realty, it descended to Howell Osborn, and the plaintiffs have no claim to it as heirs at law." The Court also affirmed an order striking out part of the plaintiffs' reply to an answer interposed by Minnie Garson, one of the defendants, who was one of the legatees under the will of Mrs. Osborn. This answer set up, among other things, that Howell Osborn, now deceased, by his will gave all his residuary estate, including that which he derived from his mother, to trustees, Minnie Garson being beneficiary for life of such trusts, under certain conditions. The Court holds that the imputation of motives, in the reply, for the institution of the suit to establish the will of Howell Osborn, had nothing whatever to do with the effect of the judgment in the other action.

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SUPPLIES FURNISHED THE CITY DEPARTMENTS.—A judgment secured by John J. Walton and others, composing the firm of Hunter, Walton & Co., against the city, for $4,287, for butter furnished to the Department of Public Charities and Correction, and delivered at Ward's Island for the use of the public institutions, between January and April, 1896, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division, upon the ground that no contract to furnish the butter was made, after public letting, to the lowest bidder, as required by the Consolidation act. Justice Ingraham, who gave the opinion, said: "In order that a contract for supplies furnished to the City of New York should impose a liability upon the city, the contract must be made as prescribed by the statute; and unless a contract as prescribed by the statute is made, the municipal corporation has not contracted, and it is not liable for acts done by its officers in excess of the authority conferred upon them by law. As before stated, the provision is a limitation upon the power of the department, or officers, to make a contract binding upon the municipal corporation; and a contract for any supplies needful for any particular purpose furnished for the corporation, which involves the expenditure of more than $1,000, must be founded on sealed bids or proposals, and in compliance with public notice duly advertised in The City Record." Justice Ingraham added that if a department of the City Government could order, without public letting, the supplies necessary for the department for each day, because such order did not exceed $1,000, this provision would be nullified. "If the plaintiff's contention is right, every purchase of supplies needed for all of those institutions could have been ordered by the Commissioner at such price as he pleased, upon such terms as he pleased, of such quality as he pleased, without competition, without public letting, in violation of the Consolidation act, simply by placing the articles needed in several orders, seeing to it that no one order exceeded $1,000." Justices Barrett and Rumsey concurred with Justice Ingraham, but Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice McLaughlin dissented. "The defendant," Justice McLaughlin said, "has received and used the plaintiff's property; it has not paid for it; it concedes that it was of the value claimed, and it also appears that a necessity existed for its use. It is not even suggested that the butter was ordered, furnished, or used, with the intent on the part of any one to evade the statute. This statute was never designed to enable the city to do an act which, if done by an individual, would be dishonest."

DOCK BOARD AFFAIRS.

Plans for Two New Piers Approved—Salaries Cut.

The Dock Commissioners yesterday approved plans submitted by Chief Engineer Bensel for a new pier, foot of West Thirty-fourth Street on the North River, which is to be 700 feet long and 100 feet wide. The Hamburg-American Line is an applicant for the lease of this pier, it being understood to be the company's purpose to dock its express steamers there instead of in Hoboken as at present. Plans were also approved for a pier 795 feet long by 60 feet wide, at the foot of East Twentieth Street on the East River.

The Commissioners yesterday began a paring down process in expenses, though the victims are said to believe that it means a "freezing out" of present incumbents to make room for Tammany men. The salaries of a number of minor officers were reduced.

Found Dead in His Chair.

William Bockwood, sixty-five years old, of Prince's Bay, Richmond, failed to report at the W. S. White Dental Works yesterday for work. At noon a friend went to his home, where Bockwood had lived alone since the death of his wife, and knocked at the door. There was no response. The visitor peered in at a window and saw Bockwood sitting in a chair with a newspaper in his hand. The house was entered, and it was found that the old man had been dead for many hours. Heart disease is thought to have caused death.

Mud, rain, slush, or snow deal death blows to trousers, no matter how carefully you may nurse them.

Are yours sick?

Trousers that will blend with almost any coat and waistcoat; $4 to $10.

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AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
in French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.
THIS (SAT.) MAT..... "Barber of Seville"
Mmes. Melba, Van Cauteren; MM. Salignac, Campanari, Carbone, Boudouresque, Viviani, Conductor, Bimboni.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
MOND. EVG., FEB. 14..... "Die Walkure"
Mmes. Nordica and Gadski, Mmes. Staudigl, Toronta, Seygard, Van Cauteren, Mattfeld; MM. Rothmuhl, Fischer, Raina. Conductor Damrosch.
WED. EVG., FEB. 16..... "Les Huguenots"
Mmes. Nordica, Seygard, Van Cauteren, and Melba; MM. Ibos, Boudouresque, Bispham, Campanari. Conductor, Bimboni. No increase of prices for this performance.
SCALE OF PRICES—$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4.
Seats on sale at Box Office, and also at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
To-morrow Eve. at 8:15.
FOURTH SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT
Under direction Walter Damrosch and C. A. Ellis.
AT POPULAR PRIC

FEB 1898

The New York Times

Saturday Review of Books and Art.

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The New York Times.
Saturday Edition With
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Memoirs and Reminiscences.

The earliest among the noteworthy books of the fast-approaching Spring season are memoirs, letters, and reminiscences. Many columns of to-day's issue of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART are taken up with notices of the advance guard of these books—six in number. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's recollections, covering eighty years, easily come first in this array, because of the surprise they will afford the public, having been almost unheralded; because of the impressive and protracted public career of the author; because of her inflexible devotion to and sincerity in a cause long unpopular, and because, moreover, Mrs. Stanton is an American.

Max Muller's book, if not altogether new, will come to most readers in that light. Published, in part at least, in the pages of a foreign periodical, and copiously noticed in these columns during the past year, in many ways it is a striking book. No dry-as-dust Orientalist wrote this volume. A strong-souled, sound-minded, eminently human man shines forth in these delightful reminiscences of a boyhood spent in Germany, a manhood spent in Oxford, a career which embraces recollections of Goethe and Lowell, of Tennyson and Gladstone, of Pusey and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Hugo's letters deepen the interest of the first volume published last year. From poverty we find him advanced to independence, with money enough to support his wife and children were he to die, and then, with a revolution overturning France once more, we see him an exile in Brussels and Guernsey, where he is living on 1,200f. a year, mourning the death of John Brown and the crisis in the republic—ever vital and human in all that he writes, strong in purpose, fixed in his ideals. It is only a few weeks since, in Audubon's "Journals," we saw, with the same precision, another man superior to the slings and arrows of fortune, and who, in failure and want, found the stepping stones on which to rise to higher things.

Following as these works do the "Memoir of Tennyson," they remnd us again how rich is literature in this class of writing, and how each year makes the world richer still. Nothing in books attracts more strongly the best minds; certainly not fiction, not the history of nations, not the books of difficult travel and dangerous adventure in far-off lands. Men find nothing so interesting as the individual lives of their fellows. Thus the "Diary" of Pepys holds sway where Dryden fails. Cowper's "Letters" are found better reading than Cowper's verse. Boswell is cherished where Johnson's own writings are neglected, and even the splendid "Letters" of Lowell promise to afford delight in that remote time when Lowell's verse shall have become an unfamiliar source of pleasure.

The reminiscences of Mrs. Stanton remind us how much women have done to increase the delights men take in memoirs. We have recently pointed out to readers who needed the information what a store of pleasure lies ready for them in Caroline Fox's "Memories of Old Friends," and how sweet and beneficent a life is unfolded in the recollections of Mary Cowden Clarke. A year ago readers saw in Mrs. Sherwood's "An Epistle to Posterity" how wide a range of experience had been possible to an American woman, with recollections going back to a childhood when she sat on a box with Daniel Webster, riding from a railway station to Marshfield, and embracing Rome and Paris, England and Switzerland. Ere long we hope to assure them what profit and charm lie in a book few of them can have read, the "Letters" of Dorothy Osborne, and may eventually invite them to the biography of one of the sweetest and bravest of New England women as described in the memoir of Louisa M. Alcott.

But the pity of it all is that so many noble and exalted lives remain and must remain unrecorded—those full and resolute souls which have kept the world strong and made life beautiful, of whom the records are lost and even the very names forgotten beyond recall.

Napoleana and Their Justification.

Possibly there are readers who would like an explanation of this renaissance of the Napoleonic period; certainly there are none who will demand an apology, for the vast amount of literature that has been published in the last few years under the general title of Napoleana surely has no political significance. That this review and others continue to augment the already large amount of matter on one of the most interesting topics of history is not particularly because Napoleon stood as the man of the first great French Empire, but because his name has identified with it what in war, literature, art, and every phase of culture served to create a new period of civilization, and because the men who chronicle these things are worth listening to even for their own worth.

All that refers to the Corsican has become the most careful subject of research and study, but nothing so stamps its imprint upon the present mind as the story of that final catastrophe in which were engulfed not only a myriad of individual ambitions and aspirations, but the vanquished Caesar and the empire he had founded—this empire with all its veritable creations in science, art, culture, and politics henceforth to remain a mere memory. This appalling fall bore with it no lasting stain to the almost supernatural prestige of that extraordinary man.

This is what explains the curiosity and quick interest with which one gathers and reads all publications on the subject, especially the intimate memoirs which trace the character and reveal the very emotions of this dramatic epoch and the central figure which symbolizes it. Not only does the fascination hold in being permitted to penetrate into the public life of Napoleon, but into all that is domestic and intime; not only in his creation of kings and forcing sovereigns of ancient lineage to be his vassals, but in what he said in so doing and how he said it. From the throne of France, through Russia, the Isle of Elba, from Elba through "the hundred days" to the fatal field of Waterloo, and thence to the dismal fogs of the ocean isle of St. Helena, the men who saw him, who heard him speak, who watched him in action and in repose, have sent down through the century their records of all that passed, which in these later days are visualized and made real by the cravings of the imagination that seem almost insatiable. Nothing that he said, nothing that he did, has remained indifferent for history. The man is so immeasurably great, his works are so prodigious, that the colossal figure of both seem to augment as the eulogizing of that gigantic epoch of the past goes on.

All modern criticism as to personality, all weighing of saving clauses, all military hypotheses of what might have been are out of date, for we are enabled to see the man to-day with the eyes of his contemporaries. Judgment will be revived, of course, when all chronicles have spent themselves; but this renaissance is not the opportunity for it. People crave now only the felicity of impressions. They are fortunate to be able to indulge in them. Every epoch is not as rich with chronicles.

And more than all this—at the close of a century signalized with eager development in all the useful sciences and arts, in all that pertains to the solidarite humaine, it can do the future no harm to turn to that other epoch of unstinted development whose energies tended toward the apotheosis of one man, and to become intimately acquainted with that grave, fateful personality and with all that it stood for, lost, and achieved. This alone would seem to justify the Napoleana.

Impartial Civil War Histories.

The Hour for Them at Hand—Only the Man for It Wanted.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Joel Chandler Harris.
Editor of The Atlanta Constitution, author of "Uncle Remus; His Songs and His Sayings," &c.

Quite recently there has been a discussion in the newspapers over the suggestion that the time has now arrived for the production of a history of our common country, including the civil war, which shall be fair, impartial, and truthful, and thus commend itself to reasonable people in all quarters of the Republic. This discussion was participated in by the leading newspapers of all parties and of all sections, and the unanimous opinion was, not only that such a history is a necessity, but that the time has arrived when it may be written.

News of this discussion must have reached Great Britain through other than the ordinary channels of communication, else Prof. Goldwin Smith possesses in a very high degree that fatal gift of otherwise intelligent Englishmen which enables them to misconceive and misinterpret every event and movement in the American Republic, and which impels them to turn the map of the United States upside down. For, in a recent number of Literature, Prof. Smith is credited with the statement that "a trial now awaits the American historian in his judicial character which it will not be very easy for a native writer to meet," the reason being that "the South is demanding a version of the history of the civil war rectified in its interest and fitted to be taught in its schools."

It will be observed that the "trial" which our native writers will find it hard to meet is not a desire that they shall be fair and just and truthful, but a demand from the South that history shall be "rectified in its interest." To breathe on Prof. Smith's candle is to snuff it out. The only suggestion that has come from the South is a sort of petition that the history of the civil war shall be impartially written, and the facts be set down without partisan bias. The suggestion is both modest and patriotic.

To further illuminate this matter, it is necessary to say that the discussion which has lately taken place, having originated at the North, is without doubt the result of a very peculiar episode in which Mr. John Bach McMaster, himself a historian, is credited with playing a leading part, though, for one, the writer hereof is willing to give him the benefit of the doubt. It seems that certain politicians attached to the Grand Army of the Republic (for the politicians on both sides have made the veterans' organization their prey) conceived the idea that the school histories of the war current at the North are not absolute enough to suit their tastes. Forthwith they began to agitate the matter, and the upshot of it (according to the New York newspapers) was that Mr. John Bach McMaster, author of a work entitled, "A History of the People of the United States," was offered a certain sum of money to prepare a school history of the war sufficiently peppered with hot epithets and salted with partisanship to satisfy the curious rancor of the spirits that began the agitation.

The offer was accepted, (so the story goes,) and Mr. McMaster gave the politicians of the Grand Army a work calculated to make the rebels shake in their shoes if they were alive and engaged in the old business. One New York newspaper credits Mr. McMaster with boasting that he had not spared Robert E. Lee, having fitly characterized the man who could take an oath to support the Government and then perjure himself by taking up arms to destroy it. The whole story about Mr. McMaster is hard to believe, and this part of it hardest of all. For it is impossible that a man who undertakes to write history should be ignorant of the fact that the Southern people, those who favored the Union as a matter of policy, and those who were in favor of secession, believed that the Federal Union was a compact, from which a State could withdraw as it had entered, and by the same machinery. That theory in some shape or other had been the bone of contention between opposing parties from the foundation of the Government. Men were born and bred in this theory or the opposing one. The theories took the shape of convictions that could not be shaken. Hence, when Virginia and other States adopted the ordinance of secession Robert Lee felt absolved from his oath. He had sworn to support the Government of the United States, and the States were no longer united. Public opinion both North and South unites in paying homage to Lee's character as a man, just as both North and South pay homage to the genius, character, and motives of Abraham Lincoln.

Therefore, there is the best reason in the world for disbelieving these statements about the partisan pliability of Mr. McMaster. No conscientious historian could by any possibility lend himself to such a scheme.

To do so would be to discount in advance his knowledge, as well as the judicial character and truth of all his historical writings, thereby destroying their value. True or false, the report of the episode has served a very good purpose. It has brought home to the intelligent public opinion of the whole country, as nothing else could have done, the supreme folly of feeding the minds of the children of the Republic on the husks of rancor that had its day, its victories, and its defeats more than a generation ago.

Think of it! There are men over forty years old today who do not remember the war, or remember it only as a vague dream of the earliest days. A whole generation has passed away, and its place been taken by those who know of the war only by written and oral records. The veterans on both sides—the men who really met on the battlefield—have long passed the age when prejudice or partisanship plays an active part. It is preposterous, therefore, to suppose that a just and an impartial history of the war, showing the different interpretations of the organic law that finally gave rise to the issue which precipitated the conflict, would not be warmly welcomed on both sides.

Such a history would be criticised by the irreconcilables, perhaps, but it would be gladly approved and adopted by the great body of the people, who, whatever their political views may be, are chiefly interested in preserving the truth, and in promoting and perpetuating the genuine American spirit. It is impossible today to find any Southern man who will not agree that Abraham Lincoln was one of the most remarkable men the country has produced, combining in his nature and character the typical American of all sections, and in his motives the highest and most ideal impulses of patriotism.

It can ruffle no Southerner's feelings to be told that Grant and Sherman and Sheridan and Thomas were great commanders. It can stir no sane Northerner's bile to hear that Lee and Jackson and Longstreet and Forrest were great Generals. No Northern man can doubt the sincerity of the South's convictions, for men do not face death for beliefs lightly held.

What, then, is all the pother about? Why should there be any difficulty in securing an American history of the American civil war, written by an American whose methods and purposes are, as were those of Lincoln, above and beyond sectionalism and partisan rancor? Let it be admitted at once that such historians are rare in any land. We can write impartially about the Dutch war or the conquest of Mexico, and with rare beauty and felicity about new France. But where is the historian who is able to rise superior to his environment and write judicially and dispassionately an account of the civil war?

I know of but two. One has long been preparing himself for some such work, and his latest, "Virginia and Her Neighbors," is the latest development of a method at once scholarly, candid, and philosophical. The other is the author of "A History of Political Parties in the United States," in three volumes—a work as remarkable for its broad views and its lack of all bias as it is for its clear, vigorous diction. One is Prof. John Fiske of Harvard, the other is Prof. J. P. Gordy, a name which probably very few readers of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART have ever heard, for the reason that his work was obscurely published.

These two are to-day our real historians. And yet it seems that there should be found among those who make it their business to prepare school books at least one writer ambitious enough to link his name with a history of the civil war which shall meet with the approval of the intelligence and patriotism of all sections.

It is impossible to believe that any sane person, North or South, can take comfort in futile attempts to convey error, or to prevent the truth, or to cater to partisanship and sectional rancor, knowing that such attempts cannot possibly prosper. In this American community of ours there is every reason why those who differ should be as lenient toward one another's convictions as possible, not that error may be promoted, but that the truth may be found in good fellowship and friendly feeling.

The South has no illusions about slavery—certainly not the democratic South; and it is perfectly well known that the war was not prosecuted for the purpose of freeing the negroes. During the war there never was a time up to 1864 that the South could not have preserved slavery by laying down its arms. But it deliberately sacrificed its property in defense of its interpretation of the Federal compact. There were hundreds of thousands of men in the South who preferred the Union to secession, not because they doubted the right of a State to secede, but because they thought separation a fatal policy, as, indeed, it turned out to be.

These and a thousand other considerations bearing upon the war may be fairly set forth by a competent historian without causing a ripple of discontent among the people of either section. The motives of both sides may have the amplest justice done them without changing results and without evading the truth. And the historian who is inflamed with the importance of his mission and impressed with the responsibilities he assumes in undertaking to convey the truth to youthful minds can hardly err in his efforts to glorify American valor, American manhood, and American magnanimity.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 2, 1898.

Dr. N. E. Jones's "The Squirrel Hunters of Ohio; or, Glimpses of Pioneer Life," is published by the Robert Clarke Company of Cincinnati. It is a pleasantly written record of former days in Ohio, and educational, social, political, ministerial, and legal reminiscences are presented.

The Week in the Art World.

An Expose of Imitations—The Stewart Sale—Exhibitions and Notes.

The week which closes to-day in the art world has been too much crowded with incidents and events to make it either pleasurable or satisfactory. The average art lover cannot be hurried in his study of pictures, and dislikes the feeling of being forced to run from one display to another with insufficient time to digest any one thoroughly. The various artists and dealers who have held and are holding exhibitions this week have seemingly failed to recognise this, and their displays have therefore not received the amount of attention and notice either from press or public that would have been otherwise accorded them. Our art season in New York grows shorter every year, and we crowd exhibitions and art displays of various kinds into a few weeks that ought to be extended over a period of several months. There ought to be some sort of conference between the leading artists and dealers before the beginning of the next art season to discuss the question of apportioning times for exhibitions. If any consensus of opinion could be had upon this matter the art season might be made more pleasurable and advantageous to all, and its exhibitions would become more of an advantage than now, when they are crowded into the same days or weeks.

This week brought two exhibitions with following sales of fair collections of modern American and foreign pictures at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries and the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, the opening of Knoedler's new gallery, with a special exhibition of an early and rarely fine Corot, one of the hundred masterpieces shown in Paris in 1892; of a number of surprisingly good miniatures by W. J. Baer, and a score of portraits recently completed by M. Chartran; a display of the original illustrations for the stories of the Revolution by Henry Cabot Lodge and Capt. Mahan at the Avery Galleries; an exhibition of 149 paintings by Carleton Wiggins at the Fifth Avenue Galleries, to be sold at auction there on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next; a display of early English pictures at the Tooth Gallery; the annual monthly exhibition of the Union League Club, made up of a number of reproductions of antique bronzes by Signor Angelo del Neros, and the private and press views of the annual Architectural League exhibition. Together with these, there were continued exhibitions at various galleries of portraits by Boldini, Madrazo, de la Gandara, and other portrait painters, of a number of canvases by the well-known American painter Julian Rix at the Schaus Gallery, and of a number of water colors by the Baroness Helga von Cramm at the Wunderlich Gallery.

The echoes of the Stewart sale are still resounding, but they begin to die away with the near approach of the great Fuller-Dana sale on Feb. 25, 26, and 27. The press view of the Fuller-Dana pictures and of the Dana porcelains will be held at the American Art Galleries on Wednesday afternoon next, Feb. 16, and the private view will take place there the same evening. The Fuller pictures, which are for the most part unusually fine examples of the early English and the Barbizon school, should bring high figures. The Barbizon pictures sold at the Stewart sale for surprisingly large amounts, and they were not particularly notable examples. Among the Fuller pictures is the famous Troyon "Cattle at Pasturage," a canvas thirty-five and a half by forty-five inches, and which was sold at the Seclatran sale in Paris for $9,000. Mr. Fuller also owns the equally famous Rousseau "Charcoal Burner's Hut," which was in the first exhibition of 100 masterpieces shown in Paris in 1883. This canvas is probably the most important example of Rousseau, next to "Le Givre," in the Walters Gallery at Baltimore, in existence. The scene it a little clearing in the forest of Fontainebleau. On the left is a fine group of old oaks, with knotty trunks, whose dense foliage stands out in delicate silhouette against the fine tones of the sky, and near them is a tree with a lightning-blasted trunk. In the middle distance is a small charcoal burner's hut, at whose door there is a seated figure of a woman, her head and shoulders covered with a white hood brilliantly lit. On the right and left are gray rocks covered with vegetation, already turning yellow at Autumn's approach. A little pool of water draining off to the right occupies the middle foreground. The sky is an Autumn one of cold blue, with scattered white clouds rosy hued near the horizon, where they are warmed by the rays of the declining sun. No more forceful, direct, and satisfactory rendering of a simple forest landscape subject has ever been painted.

The offering for sale at auction of ten paintings attributed to the Barbizon painters at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms this week as from the estate of one Sherod C. Ball of Newark, N. J.; the discovery by a Newark newspaper that the only person of that name is living and knew nothing about the pictures, the taking of the pictures out of the sale and the placing of the responsibility by Mr. Norman of this false entry upon George W. Carmer, a well-known New York picture dealer, was an incident of the week, that not only produced wide discussion, but emphasized the exceedingly loose manner in which auction sales of pictures in this city are often conducted. In this particular instance, Mr. Norman, the manager of the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, does not appear to have been to blame. He received, he states, the paintings in good faith from Mr. Carmer, with whom he has had dealings for fifteen years, but was careful to catalogue them by themselves. It now remains for Mr. Carmer to explain how he came to use the name of Mr. Ball, who he says is his intimate friend, without authorization, and why he attempted to deceive the public and use Mr. Norman to exploit pictures which he claimed to belong to an estate which does not exist. His explanation in a Newark newspaper that he did not use the name of the estate to which the pictures really belonged "on account of the desire of his patrons not to be known in the transaction" is a damaging one. Too many pictures are constantly offered for sale as belonging to this or that person or estate, which are probably the property of dealers and of doubtful authenticity.

Resuming the review of the pictures now shown at the American Water Color Society exhibition at the Academy of Design, which was begun last week with those of the North Gallery, those in the East and South Galleries come next in order. In the former gallery Henry B. Snell has a good study of naval architecture in "Her Majesty's Ship Renown," and Charles Warren Eaton gives us a charming reminiscence of Mauve in "The Day Is Done." W. Merrit Post shows a tender little landscape in "The Declining Year." There are rich color and good feeling in E. J. Hoklag's "Fishing Boats—Venice," and delightful color in C. C. Cooper's "Regatta Day—Venice." Alice Preble Tucker de Haas has three good marines, which show marked advance in her work, and Walter L. Palmer's "Moonlight on the Hudson" has his curious and characteristic delicate color. A. T. Van Laer's "Wet Day" is charming in sentiment and soft and delightful in tone, and C. C. Curran's "Scheherezade," a single figure study, is gracefully drawn, easy in pose, and has rich color. Other notable pictures in this gallery are H. A. Hallett's "Ebbing Tide," Bruce Crane's "Winter Fields," with a purple sky, very effective, but rarely seen in nature; G. W. Edward's lovely sunlit interior, with charmingly drawn Dutch maiden, "Breakfast at the Blue Grate—Edam," and G. R. Barse, Jr.'s, delicately and deliciously colored landscape, "The End of the Day."

The South Gallery has not this year, as usual, the majority of the best pictures in the exhibition, although it contains its fair share. C. Harry Eaton's clear-aired "The Brook" has a Corot motive and has been awarded the Evans prize, which had been wrongly given in the first place to Albert Herter's figure piece "Sorrow," which, having been painted abroad, was not eligible for competition. R. M. Shurtleff has a characteristic canvas, a forest scene, "The Open Woods." Childe Hassam's "Sky and Rooftops—Paris," is thoroughly characteristic and well painted, and there is good drawing and a well-told story in I. A. Josephi's "A Summer Afternoon." C. Morgan McIlhenny gives us another Mauve in his landscape, with sheep, "Morning." The pearly light and lovely sentiment of Horatio Walker's "Milking—A Summer Morning," make the canvas very attractive. J. F. Murphy's "Rain" is strong and good, as is also his "Mill Race." The figures in Helen M. Turner's "Midsummer Afternoon" are stiff, but the canvas has good color and sentiment. F. K. M. Rehn's "Early Moonlight—Cape Ann"; Henry P. Smith's "Old Homestead in Springtime," W. L. Lathrop's "A Brook," O. S. Parson's "Felice," Henry B. Snell's "A Passing Sail," Carlton T Chatman's "Quiet Day in an Old New England Harbor," W. L. Sontagg, Jr.'s, "Cold Day," F. K. M. Rehn't "Bermuda," W. C. Fitler's "Fading Day," George M. Maynard's "Doris, Daughter of Ocean," Thomas Moran's "In the Big Horn Mountains," D. W. Tryon's "Early Spring," H. Bolton Jones's "Winter," Bruce Crane's "Winter Time," and Henry Farrer's "Close of an October Day" are all good and worthy of their painters. Henry B. Snell's "Wreck of the Jason" is an exceptionally good picture, with a remarkably strong effect of yellow sunlight on the doomed ship impaled upon the reef. It seems a pity that Charles C. Curran should have marred the effect of his charming little figure, "Pomona," by his large picture, "The Dance of the Dryads"—a decorative canvas, with a color scheme, not altogether successful, of green, purple, and pink, and a number of stiff and badly drawn figures.

Franz Hanfstaengl of New York will soon publish in twelve parts a work entitled, "Pictures in the National Gallery, London." The entire work will contain 100 full-page photogravures, printed on the finest plate paper, with 80 text illustrations, and Mr. Charles L. Eastlake, Curator of the National Gallery, will furnish a full descriptive, critical, and historical text. The paintings selected for illustration are of special merit. The prints have been taken by the direct process of photogravure, and in this particular form of process reproduction the publishers are considered to have no rivals. By the aid of "The Pictures in the National Gallery, London," a complete study may be made of the art work of the Renaissance.

On the west front of the Doge's Palace, in Venice, there was a gap. Originally there stood here a monument, consisting of the figure of the Doge Gritti, with the winged lion. When the Venetian Republic was declared a century ago there was rioting and the monument was destroyed. In 1886 the Italian Government opened a competition among native artists, and offered a prize for the best reproduction of the missing monument. The award was given to a young Venetian sculptor, Urbano Bottasso. His work is now finished, and will be put in position some time toward the close of March, and with certain jubilee festivities commemorating the revolution which gave freedom to Venice.

The Art Institute of Chicago presents a varied programme for this year. Up to April 20 there will be four exhibitions: Feb. 1 to Feb. 27—Annual exhibition of works of artists of Chicago and vicinity; Feb. 24 to March 14—Annual exhibition of the Society of Western Artists, a collection exhibited successively at Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, and Indianapolis; About March 22—Annual exhibition of the Chicago Architectural Club; About April 20—Annual exhibition of American water colors.

Wild Animals.

Ernest Ingersoll's Volume Dealing with Familiar Creatures.*

"Down past my window," writes Mr. Ingersoll, "as I sit writing beside it, falls a twig from the black oak at the corner of the house." Well, once an apple fell, and from the descending pippin, so the fable goes, Newton worked out the laws of gravity. Now a falling twig in Summertime, to the unobservant, would be meaningless, but to a naturalist it is an event abnormal, and he is intent to know or to learn the reason for it. "What was the cause?"

Mr. Ingersoll jumped out of the window, saw a leaf-nipping squirrel, and caught him in the act, for the little creature was collecting leaves, sticks, and twigs, and depositing them in a convenient notch of a tall oak. The squirrels were acquaintances. They usually were at home, a pair of them, in a hole in a decayed tree trunk, but Summer had come, and it was hot, and maybe the squirrels were vermin infested, and so to this leafy abode of their own recent manufacture they had moved.

Our Northern gray squirrels have many related species and an extended habitat. "As spry as a squirrel" is a proverb, but, as gymnasts do they ever have a fall? Mr. Ingersoll says they have, but then they alight "right side up, like a cat," and seem none the worse for the accident. They are parachute-like creatures, the perfect case being that of the flying squirrel, and Prof. Cope thinks their peculiar development began long ago, for he found a fossil Allomys, a representative "of the flying squirrel type as far back as the Jurassic."

We derive the name squirrel—French "esquirel," or the generic "sciurus"—from Greek words, "meaning a creature which sits under the shadow of its tail." Hence the negro's name for the creature, "shade-tail." There has been wonderment and even doubt as to the enormous quantities of squirrels said to have been found in the various States a century or more ago. Mr. Ingersoll thinks these stories were not exaggerated. The felling of the woods accounts in measure for their greater scarcity to-day. "Godman says that the gray squirrel was a fearful scourge to Colonial farmers, and that Pennsylvania paid £8,000 in bounties for their scalps in 1749 alone. This meant the destruction of 640,000 within a comparatively small district."

There is no reason to suppose that the squirrel ever hibernates. He can stand all weathers. One curious trait of the creature is the burying of its food in the ground. "Hopping about in the grass until they have chosen a place, a hole, perhaps two inches deep, is hastily scraped out, the nut is pushed to the bottom, and covered up." This is done in the Fall, and not in the Summer. The wonder comes how the little creatures can remember the hiding places, but they seem to know precisely the spot in the grass where each nut is buried, and I have seen them hundreds of times, when the snow was more than a foot deep, wade floundering through it straight to a certain point, dive down perhaps clear out of sight, and in a moment emerge with the nut in their jaws." Is this memory or scent?

The puma has been much written about, and the question has been mooted as to whether "the American lion" is or is not the friend of man. The probability is that the puma is not, except under peculiar circumstances, overaggressive, but the majority of the stories about the puma's friendliness, derivable from South America, we think, are mythical. Mr. Ingersoll's account of the puma is thorough, and many curious facts are recorded.

An excellent chapter and one of general interest is that one entitled "The Service of Tails." The author says "the large part the tail plays in expression of brute emotions, from furious anger to extravagant joy, is familiar"; he has been struck with the want of expression as far as the tail was concerned when dogs about Indian camps were met with. "It was rare that any of the dogs were made pets of, and they had never been led to show that welcome and gratitude and joy which are so plainly expressed by the flexible tails of terriers and poodles and collies of our houses."

The coyote ought to have three syllables given it, and not to be pronounced ki-yot, as it is derived from the Nahuatl word "coyotl." Just as the shark, the coyote is born hungry, and from this famished condition arises its cunning, impudence, and audacity. It resorts to strategy to secure its prey; the little wolves hunt in packs and form relays. The coyote is so full of craft that traps fail in securing him. As a pet, when very young, he is fairly amenable, but we think he can hardly be trusted.

The "fretful porcupine" does not throw or shoot or project its spines. Naturalists have been writing that over and over again for years, but the old silly story still lingers. Our American porcupines are much better armed than the European ones, the quills being more numerous and larger. The spines are needle pointed and "minutely but strongly barbed." They stick into whatever touches them, and are then withdrawn from the skin of the creature. "Thus any animal that leaps upon or bites a porcupine finds its paws, shoulders, and mouth full of attached quills, which so divert its attention for some time to come that it rarely notices the escape of its would-be victim." It uses its tail and strikes with it, and on that caudal appendage are the stiffest, the strongest, quills. Darwin in his book on "Expression" describes the porcupine, and tells how they "rattle their quills and vibrate them when angered, * * * a peculiar, continuous sound."

The distribution of the porcupine is wide. It is still found in Greece, Italy, Sicily, in the Malayan region, in Australia, and in West Africa. Our common porcupine (Erethizon dorsatus) once had the widest range, and reached northward "nearly or quite to the limit of forest growth, having been reported from the Mackenzie Valley." There is another American species, (E. epixanthus,) which is yellow haired, and its habitat is from the plains to the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific Coast as far south as the Mexican border.

One cannot consider a skunk "calmly," though Mr. Ingersoll very properly says that we should do so. When the word "skunk" is mentioned the first thought in everybody's mind is of "the animal's extraordinary ability of getting himself into bad odor." Mr. Burroughs simply writes: "I have come near stepping upon him, and was much the more disturbed of the two." Our Northern skunk has a very bad scientific name. Its disgusting odor is in a measure rubbed in, since it is dubbed "Mephistis mephitica." There are other varieties, as the M. macrura and estor, but the fragrance is about the same. All the mustelidae are evil smelling. In the skunk the fetid liquid is contained in two capsules imbedded in the muscles beneath the tail, and the creature, when irritated, converts its apparatus into a syringe, and forces the contents of the capsules into a "thin spurt or double jet which may reach a dozen feet." The nauseating fluid is yellow in color, somewhat phosphorescent, intensely acid, and so acrid as to affect the mucous membrane. Its volatility is extraordinary; a drop will scent the air for a mile around. You can't wash out the smell, though chloride of lime will destroy it. When dogs get the skunk discharge full in the face they howl with pain, and it is probable that their eyes are most affected. Mr. Fred Mather tells of a highly intelligent dog of his who always fought skunks, but went for them blind, "with his eyes shut." Yet the skunk is a cleanly animal, and Mr. Ingersoll writes that a skunk's den "is as nearly odorless as is that of any wild musteline animal." Men who make a business of trapping and breeding skunks (for their skins are fairly valuable) "seem to have little fear of them, so long as they approach them quickly and handle them gently."

The intelligence of the horse is a question always under dispute. Naturalists will not call him "the noble-hearted friend of man," but only his slave. Some of the best trainers declare that the horse is the dullest of animals, having but one faculty, memory. Loyal, a great authority, states that certain breeds are more easily taught than others, as the Arabians.

The badger, the woodchuck, and the raccoon Mr. Ingersoll describes, and "Wild Neighbors" is a very pleasant volume, based, as it is, on a sound knowledge of natural history, and written in a happy manner.

*WILD NEIGHBORS. Outdoordoor Studies in the United States. By Ernest Ingersoll. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Stephen Phillips's Poem.*

The fantastic poet and writer, Richard Le Gallienne, who recently arrived in New York from England, in an interview given out on the day he reached these shores, gave as his opinion that Stephen Phillips was the most promising of the younger English poets at present. Mr. Le Gallienne has done some fairly good verse writing himself, and has been sufficiently written about to be known in literary circles everywhere. Should his opinion as to Phillips be considered as wanting in weight, if unsupported, we have the added testimony of the last London "Academy," which has crowned this volume. His "Christ in Hades," with some accompanying lyrics, which appeared in London last year, drew the attention of the English literary world to his verse; and now comes the first complete collection of his practical work published by John Lane of London and New York, under the title "Poems by Stephen Phillips." Mr. Phillips is a melodious singer. He seems to have been influenced in the substance of his work more by Swinburne and in its subject by Rossetti. His volume opens with a long poem with the gruesome title of "The Woman with the Dead Soul," the meaning of which is sufficiently hidden to make it attractive to the followers of the Pre-Raphaelite cult. The poem contains some fine passages, as for example, the following:

"Slowly she was aware her soul had died
Within her body; for no more it cried,
Vexed her no more; and now monotonous life
Easily passed; she was exempt from strife;
And from her soul was willing to be freed,
She could not keep what she could never feed;
And she was well; above or bliss or care;
Hunger and thirst were her emotions bare.
For the great stars consented and withdrew,
And music and the moon, greenness and dew.
Yet for a time more heavily and slow
She walked, and indolently worked, as though
About with her she could not help but bring
Within her busy body the dead thing."

The second poem of Mr. Phillips is more cheerful in subject and more delicate in treatment. Its subject is the myth of Marpessa, who, having been given by Zeus her choice between the God Apollo and the mortal Idas, with true feminine contrariness chose the latter. There are descriptive passages in this poem almost worthy of Tennyson, and it will greatly enhance the poet's reputation. Here is one:

"So when the long day that gildeth without cloud,
The Summer day was at her blue deep hour
Of lilies musical with busy bliss,
When every light trembled as with excess,
And heat was frail, and every bush and flower
Was drooping in the glory overcome;
They three together met: on the one side,
Fresh from a diffusing light on all the world,
Apollo; on the other, without sleep,
Idas, and in the midst Marpessa stood."

Here is a graceful rendering of an old idea:

"What is the love of men that women seek it?
In its beginning pale with cruelty,
But having sipped of beauty, negligent,
And full of languor and distaste."

Apollo's plea to Marpessa is also both strong and beautiful:

"We two in heaven dancing, Babylon
Shall flash and murmur, and cry from under us,
And Nineveh catch fire and at our feet
Be hurled with her inhabitants, and all
Adoring Asia kindle and hugely bloom:
We two in heaven running, continents
Shall lighten, ocean unto ocean flash,
And rapidly laugh till all this world is warm.
Or since thou art a woman, thou shalt have
More tender tasks: to steal upon the sea,
A long expected bliss to tossing men,
Or build upon the evening sky some wished
And glorious metropolis of cloud.
Thou shalt persuade the harvest and bring on
The deeper green; or silently attend
The fiery funeral of foliage old,
Connive with Time serene and the good hours.
Or—for I know thy heart—a dearer toil,
To lure into the air a face long sick,
To gild the brow that from its dead looks up;
To shine on the unforgiven of this world;
With slow, sweet surgery restore the brain
And to dispel shadows and shadowy fear."

Marpessa rejects the god's pleadings and sings very sweetly of the mortal joys of life. She says in one place:

"The half of music I have heard men say
Is to have grieved; when comes the lovely wail
Over the mind; old men have told it me,
Subdued after long life by simple sounds,
The mourner is the favorite of the moon
And the departing sun his glory owes
To the eternal thoughts of creatures brief."

The poem ends with the departure of Apollo to heaven, leaving Marpessa with Idas. The poems of the "Lily" and "To Milton Blind" are good and strong.

*POEMS. By Stephen Phillips. 8vo. John Lane: The Bodley Head, London and New York. 1898.

1898

HARPER & BROTHERS

PUBLISH TO-DAY:

By Maria Louise Pool

The Red-Bridge Neighborhood. A Novel. Illustrated by CLIFFORD CARLETON. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 50.

Miss Pool's remarkable dramatic power and habit of working up to a climax have never been more plainly shown than in this strong story of life in rural New England. Apart from the engrossing interest of the narrative, an interest never suffered for an instant to flag, there are involved certain psychological problems which are treated with singular breadth and force. The development of character—upward towards nobility in the case of the heroine, downward to increasing evil in that of the two misers with whom her lot is cast—is indicated with a realism as pitiless as it is inevitable. Nevertheless there are gleams which relieve the darkness, and the novel belongs to a group of New England stories, unique in sustained strength and thrilling in intensity, while appealing to every reader by their evident truth to every-day life.

By W. E. Norris

The Fight for the Crown. A Novel. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

Mr. Norris's latest novel is a story of love and politics in what has come to be known as the "smart set" in English society. The narrative is told with all the deft humor, sprightliness of dialogue, and subtle analysis of character for which Mr. Norris is noted. In marked contrast to the clever, cynical people thus introduced is the character of Nora, the beautiful young Irish girl who is the central figure of the story, and whose singular charm has been portrayed by the author with a skilful touch. Taken all in all, this is doubtless Mr. Norris's best work, and those who read "Clarissa Furiosa" will realize the significance of these words.

By Maurus Jokai

The Lion of Janina; Or, The Last Days of the Janissaries. A Turkish Novel. Translated by R. NISBET BAIN. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

In "The Lion of Janina" Maurus Jókai has performed one of those literary miracles that come to us only at long intervals. In depicting his hero, Ali Pasha, as cruel and as crafty an Oriental as ever lived, he has drawn him in such a picturesque manner, and touched so lovingly and charmingly the very few and slight phases of his character that were above reproach, that he compels our admiration in spite of ourselves. That the old Turk was a representative man of his time, and that his time developed all that was hard and cruel in a people that had scarcely a taste of civilization, there was nevertheless in him a spark of the divine fire which, fanned by Jókai, bursts into a flame that so illumines his scant and almost negative virtues, that we are almost blinded to the barbarous side of the man, who, perhaps, had but one friend in the world—the blue-eyed, sylph-like little maid, Eminah, who became his wife.

By Maxwell Gray

Ribstone Pippins. A Country Tale. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 00.

The author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland" is in no need of an introduction to the reading public, and although in this charming idyl of love in the Devon countryside she has followed a different vein from that of her former famous novel, her style has lost nothing of its power and charm. This is a dainty and yet forceful piece of work, strongly stamped with individuality—a book that cannot fail to meet with a warm welcome.

By Walter Frith

The Sack of Monte Carlo. An Adventure of To-Day. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

Mr. Frith, in search of adventurous situations, has not thought it necessary to hark back beyond the present day, or to take for the scene of his story any out-of-the-way and unfamiliar locality. The scheme of this "adventure" is as daring as it is novel, and yet, if not possible, it is at least made to seem eminently so. There is no lack of humor to relieve the more serious complications which arise in connection with the project, and the book as a whole is a rare combination of dashing adventure and skilful pleasantry.

Harper & Brothers, New York and London

Reminiscences.

Six Interesting New Works.

I.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Book.*

"Don't you think that the best thing a woman can do is to perform well her part in the rôle of wife and mother? My wife has presented me with eight beautiful children; is not this a better life-work than that of exercising the right of suffrage?" It was a rude man who thus addressed Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and he was not an Adonis, because the lady describes him as being dwarfish and having crooked legs. Since the man was impertinent, Mrs. Stanton's reply was personal: "Slowly viewing him from head to foot, I remarked, 'I have met few men in my life worth repeating eight times.'"

The reminiscences of Mrs. Stanton are by no means given up to the history of her lifework. An earnest reformer was she, but the volume shows the delight she felt in being an excellent housekeeper and how, as the mother of a large family, she cared for her children. Mrs. Stanton has shown that some women can advance the social conditions of their own sex and yet be good wives and mothers. We need not thrash over the vexed subject, which, after all, seems to us a purely physical one, as to the place women are to occupy in the world, but let us simply follow out the life of the writer of this interesting volume and show how her mind was early directed toward the emancipation of women.

Mrs. Stanton was born in 1815 in Johnstown, N. Y., and sprang from good stock. Her mother was Margaret Livingston, whose father, Col. James Livingston, was the officer who at West Point fired the shot into the Vulture which led to that vessel going down the river and André's journey near Tarrytown, where he was captured. Daniel Cady was a distinguished lawyer and Judge in the State of New York. Mrs. Cady is described as having "the military idea of government." Though the love of Elizabeth Cady for both parents was strong, it is evident that the father had the girl's more devout affection. She writes: "Our parents were as kind, indulgent, and considerate as the Puritan ideas of those days permitted, but fear rather than love of God and parents alike predominated." Mrs. Stanton thinks that she could not have been more than four years old when a sister was born, and she heard some friends remark "What a pity it is she's a girl!" In her early childhood Elizabeth Cady must have heard too frequently that dire word "No" and the suppression that negative implies. In the service of the family there was a Scotch nurse, "something of a philosopher and a stern Presbyterian." Once the nurse said to her:

"'Child, what are you thinking about; are you planning some new form of mischief?' 'No, Mary,' I replied, 'I was wondering why it was that everything we like to do is a sin, and that everything we dislike is commanded by God, or some one on earth. I am so tired of that everlasting No! No! No! At school, at home, everywhere it is No! Even at church all the commandments begin Thou shalt not. I suppose God will say No! to all we like in the next world just as we do here.'"

When Mrs. Stanton was eleven years old her brother died. He had just been graduated from Union College. There were six children in the Cady family, but he was the only son. The grief of the father was pitiful. Recalling her childhood, she remembers climbing on her father's knee and his putting his arm around her, and she wondering what could be said or done to fill the void in his breast. Then the father heaved a deep sigh and said:

"Oh, my daughter, I wish you were a boy!" Throwing my arms around his neck, I replied: "I will try to be all my brother was."

Then and there I resolved that I would not give so much time as heretofore to play, but would study and strive to be at the head of all my classes and thus delight my father's heart. All that day and far into the night I pondered the problem of boyhood. I thought that the chief thing to be done in order to equal boys was to be learned and courageous. So I decided to study Greek and learn to manage a horse. Having formed this conclusion I fell asleep.

My resolutions, unlike many such made at night, did not vanish with the coming light. I rose early and hastened to put them into execution. They were resolutions never to be forgotten, destined to mold my character anew. As soon as I was dressed I hastened to our good pastor, the Rev. Simon Hosack, who was always early at work in his garden.

"Doctor," said I, "which do you like best, boys or girls?"

"Why, girls, to be sure; I would not give a girl like you for all the boys in Christendom."

"My father," I replied, "prefers boys; he wishes I was one, and I intend to be as near like one as possible. I am going to ride on horseback and study Greek. Will you give me a Greek lesson now, doctor? I want to begin at once."

"Yes, child," said he, throwing down his hoe; "come into my library, and we will begin without delay."

Then it was that it struck the child that a girl weighed less in the scale of being than a boy, and there came the first feeling of revolt. She determined to work hard, hoping that some day her father might say to her: "Well, a girl is as good as a boy, after all," and sometimes, when the father made go such avowal, she would hide her tears. Once the girl won a prize in Greek and ran home with her prize, a new Greek Testament, so as to show it first to her father. He was pleased; he kissed her, but exclaimed with a sigh, "Ah, you should have been a boy!" Then her joy was turned to sadness. Mrs. Stanton tells of the religious services of her childhood and the gloom connected with everything associated with the name of religion, the church, the parsonage, the graveyard, and the solemn, tolling bell. "There were sermons over an hour long":

Years later the introduction of stoves, a violoncello, Wesley's hymns, and a choir split the church in twain. These old Scotch Presbyterians were opposed to all innovations that would afford their people paths of flowery ease on the road to heaven. So, when the thermometer was 20° below zero on the Johnstown hills, 400 feet above the Mohawk Valley, we trudged along through the snow, footstoves in hand, to the cold hospitalities of the "Lord's house," there to be chilled to the very core by listening to sermons on "predestination," "justification by faith," and "eternal damnation."

At her father's office were law students, and Elizabeth often went there and heard clients stating their cases. She talked with the budding attorneys, and then began her interest in the laws regarding women:

In our Scotch neighborhood many men still retained the old feudal ideas of women and property. Fathers, at their death, would will the bulk of their property to the eldest son, with the proviso that the mother was to have a home with him. Hence, it was not unusual for the mother who had brought all the property into the family to be made an unhappy dependent on the bounty of an uncongenial daughter-in-law and a dissipated son. The tears and complaints of the women who came to my father for legal advice touched my heart, and early drew my attention to the injustice and cruelty of the laws. As the practice of the law was my father's business, I could not exactly understand why he could not alleviate the sufferings of these women. So, in order to enlighten me, he would take down his books and show me the inexorable statutes. The students, observing my interest, would amuse themselves by reading to me all the worst laws they could find, over which I would laugh and cry by turns. One Christmas morning I went into the office to show them, among other of my presents, a new coral necklace and bracelets. They all admired the jewelry, and then began to tease me with hypothetical cases of future ownership. "Now," said Henry Bayard, "if in due time you should be my wife, those ornaments would be mine; I could take them and lock them up, and you could never wear them except with my permission. I could even exchange them for a box of cigars, and you could watch them evaporate in smoke."

Her mind was sorely perplexed. Then Elizabeth thought over a comic plan to defeat the laws respecting women:

So when, from time to time, my attention was called to these odious laws, I would mark them with a pencil, and becoming more and more convinced of the necessity of taking some active measures against these unjust provisions, I resolved to seize the first opportunity, when alone in the office, to cut every one of them out of the books, supposing my father and his library were the beginning and the end of the law. However, this mutilation of his volumes was never accomplished, for dear old Flora Campbell, to whom I confided my plan for the amelioration of the wrongs of my unhappy sex, warned my father of what I proposed to do. Without letting me know that he had discovered my secret, he explained to me one evening how laws were made, the large number of lawyers and libraries there were all over the State, and that if his library should burn it would make no difference in woman's condition. "When you are grown up and able to prepare a speech," said he, "you must go down to Albany and talk to the legislators; tell them all you have seen in the office, the sufferings of these Scotchwomen robbed of their inheritance, and left dependent on their unworthy sons, and if you can persuade them to pass new laws, the old ones will be a dead letter." Thus was the future object of my life foreshadowed and my duty plainly outlined by him who was most opposed to my public career when, in due time, I entered upon it.

At sixteen Mrs. Stanton was a student in the Johnstown Academy with a class of boys, and her memories of those days are happily told. For recreation she rode, played chess, and was "continually squabbling with the law students over the rights of women." They would hurl at her extracts from the English classics, backed up by the Bible. "In fact," she writes, "it seemed to me that every book taught the 'divinely ordained' headship of man; but my mind never yielded to such heresies." A study of these extracts shows how early in Mrs. Stanton's life her ideas were turned toward the enfranchisement of her sex, and what was her preparation toward the understanding of the subject.

In 1840 the author of these reminiscences married Mr. Henry B. Stanton. She saw him first as a speaker at Peterborough, when addressing an anti-slavery meeting. She says of her husband as an orator: "He was not so smooth and eloquent as Phillips, but he could make his audience both laugh and cry; the latter Phillips said he never could do." Mr. Stanton was a delegate to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, and immediately after the marriage the two sailed for England. The convention met June 12, 1840, in Freemasons' Hall, London. Those delegates representing associations of women were rejected. "Women, according to English prejudices at that time, were excluded by Scriptural texts from sharing equal dignity and authority with men in all reform associations." Then debate at once arose. The clergymen in attendance were the most bitter of opponents and were in an agony "lest women should do or say something to shock the heavenly hosts." The matter ended rather pathetically for the women. "They sat in a low-curtained seat like a church choir." French, British, American "Solons" talked for twelve days, and Garrison sat disconsolate in the gallery, and he said: "After battling so many long years for the liberties of African slaves I can take no part in a convention that strikes down the most sacred rights of all women."

Mrs. Stanton tells of meeting Lady Byron. A Col. Miller, from Vermont, who was one of the delegates, was with Lord Byron in the Greek war of independence, and Lady Byron had expressed the wish to see him, so that "her daughter might know something of her father's last days." "It was a sad interview, arranged chiefly for the daughter's satisfaction, though Lady Byron listened with a painful interest. * * * Lady Byron had a quiet, reserved manner, a sad face, and a low, plaintive voice, like one who had known deep sorrow."

Mrs. Stanton's later life, her many labors, her successes, her failures, are well known, but she has secured more victories than defeats. No two women have done as much to bring serious attention to woman's legal status in the United States as Mrs. Stanton and her fast friend, Miss Anthony.

The lady's many adventures, her resignation, the perfect equanimity with which she has met many rebuffs, her adaptiveness, and, above all, her courage and steadfastness, are the salient points discoverable in these reminiscences. In the concluding chapter she tells most gracefully of her eightieth birthday, and she still asks for justice, liberty, and equality in the Church as well as in the State, for she believes that with "the exaltation of womanhood would come new Life, Light, and Liberty to mankind."

*EIGHTY YEARS AND MORE. (1815-97.) Reminiscences of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. New York: European Publishing Company.

II.

Max Muller's Work.*

How came it about that the Right Honorable Professor F. Max Müller left his Sanscrit, his Rig Veda, his Sungod, his mythology, his "travaux forcés," as he humorously calls them, and wrote this delightful volume, full of the memories of the past? Rest and recreation Prof. Max Müller wanted, and so he sought a holiday at some English watering place, and he was without books, but there were paper, ink, and a pen; these were not foresworn, and so there happened the jotting down of some of the recollections of his former years. Before his eyes "passed but a small portion of the panorama of his life," and in his brief introduction he touchingly writes:

"As we grow old it is our fate to lose our friends, but the friends we have lost are often nearer to us than those who remain. Will they never be quite near to us again? Stars meet stars after thousands of years, and are we not of more value than many a star?"

Here is a surprise, and we own, with some knowledge of Max Müller's life and works, that we had never suspected that he was musical, not in the sense of appreciating music, but he is, or was, once thoroughly well grounded in music. His musical education began so early that he does not remember even passing through its drudgery. "As long as I can remember I could play, and I was destined to be a musician till I went to the university and Mendelssohn advised me to keep to Latin and Greek."

Recalling his musical memories, the author says, "there was not an air or symphony of Beethoven's I could not have hummed from beginning to end," and he adds:

"Much of that humming repertorio has remained with me for life, though I cannot always tell now where an allegro or adagio comes from. It comes without being called, I cannot drive it away when I want to be quiet. I hum the bass, I whistle the piccolo, I draw out the notes from the violoncello, I blow the trumpet, in fact I often feel like Queen Bess, 'And she shall have music wherever she goes.'"

Think of the début of the Professor of Sanskrit who at twelve played a concerto of Mozart on the piano with the accompaniment of a full orchestra! and he even "ventured while at Leipsic to play sometimes at public concerts in the neighborhood." Music, Max Müller writes, was often a help to him in his pilgrimage through life. Perhaps he might have followed his musical bent, but there was deafness in the family. His mother and his grandmother were deaf; there were uncles and cousins whose hearing was gone, and that misfortune he was fearful he might inherit. The chapter entitled "Musical Recollections" is delightful and replete with reminiscences of the masters of the first fifty years of the present century. The Mendelssohns he knew intimately, both Felix and his sister Fanny, and he was an eye witness of the loves of Schumann and Clara Wieck. "Many a time have I watched young Schumann walking alone in the neighborhood of Leipsic, being unexpectedly met by a young lady, both looking not so happy as I thought that under the circumstances they ought."

Max Müller presents many reminiscences of Uhland, Schwab, and Justinus Kerner. Heine he did not know, but he saw him once in the streets of Paris.

"One afternoon I and my friend were sitting on the Boulevard, near the Rue Richelieu, sipping a cup of coffee. 'Look there,' he said, 'there comes Heine!' I jumped up to see; my friend stopped him and told him who I was. It was a sad sight. He was bent down, and dragged himself slowly along; his spare grayish hair was hanging round his emaciated face; there was no light in his eyes. He lifted one of his paralysed eyelids with his hand and looked at me. For a time, like the blue sky breaking from behind gray October clouds, there passed a friendly expression across his face, as if he thought of days long gone by. Then he moved on, mumbling a line from Goethe, in a deep, broken, and yet clear voice, as if appealing for sympathy:

"'Das Maulthier sucht im Düstern seinen Weg.'"

There is no more liberal defender of Heine than is Max Müller. "Few poets," he writes, "have been so viciously maligned as Heine." In 1847 he settled in England. At once his pleasant manners and his general erudition made him many friends. Most emphatic is his defense of Froude:

"Few of his critics have given him credit for what he did at Simancas and at the Record Office in London. I have seen him at work, morning and evening, among piles of notes and extracts. I know how the pages which are such pleasant, light reading were written again and again till he was satisfied. Often I had to confess to him that I never copied what I had once written, and he was outspoken enough to tell me, 'But you ought; and you will never write good English if you don't.' He learned Spanish, French, and German so as to be able to read new and old books in these languages. He always kept up his classical reading, and translated, as far as I remember, several Greek texts from beginning to end. To these he afterward referred, and quoted from them without always, as he ought, going back again to the original Greek."

As to the attacks on Froude he writes:

"In the case of Froude we must remember that, whatever he wrote, he had to meet not a single critic only, but a whole army. As far as one could see, a kind of association had been formed for the suppression of his 'History.' Those who were behind the scenes know how certain of his rivals and enemies actually banded themselves together as if against a common enemy. Now, I remember seeing in Fraser's Magazine, then edited by Froude, a review of Green's 'History of the English People,' with pages and pages of mistakes in names, in dates, in facts. Yet the same writers who delighted in picking holes in Froude's 'History' from week to week, from month to month, from year to year, kept up a constant chorus of applause for Green's 'History of the English People'—no doubt rightly so; but why not mete the same measure to others also?"

As to the man himself:

"Froude was not only the most fascinating lecturer, but the most charming companion and friend. His conversation was like his writings. It never tired one, it never made one feel his superiority. His store of anecdotes was inexhaustible, and though in his old age they were sometimes repeated, they were always pleasant to listen to. He enjoyed them so thoroughly himself, he chuckingly over them, he covered his eyes as if half ashamed of telling them."

With Kingsley, Max Müller was on intimate terms. It was overwork that shortened Kingsley's days. Whoever would have thought that Kingsley had an imperfection of speech? That never was perceptible in his lectures. Max Müller says:

"Kingsley was a great martyr to stammering. It often was torture to him in a lively conversation to keep us all waiting till his thoughts could break through again. In church, however, whether he was reading or speaking extempore, there was no sign of stammering; apparently there was no effort to overcome it. But when we walked home from church he would say: 'Oh, let me stammer now; you won't mind it.'"

When Thackeray was writing "Esmond" Max Müller made his acquaintance. Thackeray seemed to have been prophetic in regard to Max Müller.

Thackeray from his treasures of wit and sarcasm poured out anecdote after anecdote; he used plenty of vinegar and cayenne pepper, but there was always a flavor of kindliness and good nature, even in his most cutting remarks. I saw more of him when he came to Oxford to lecture on the Four Georges, and when he stood for Parliament and was defeated by Cardwell and Charles Neate. After one of his lectures, when I expressed my delight with his brilliant success, "Wait, wait," he said, "the time will come when you will lecture at Oxford." At that time my English was still very crumbly; there was no idea of my staying on in England, still less of my ever becoming a professor at Oxford.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was Max Müller's guest at Oxford:

We discussed the greatest and the smallest questions, and on every one he had some wise and telling remarks to pour out. I remember one long conversation while we were sitting in an old wainscoted room at All Souls', ornamented with the arms of former fellows. It had been at first the library of the college, then one of the fellow's rooms, and lastly a lecture room. We were deep in the old question of the true relation between the divine and the human in man, and here again, as on all other questions, everything seemed to be clear and evident to his mind. Perhaps I ought not to repeat what he said to me when we parted: "I have had much talk with people in England; with you I have had a real conversation." We understood each other, and wondered how it was that men so often misunderstood one another. I told him that it was the badness of our language; he thought it was the badness of our tempers. Perhaps we were both right. With him again good-bye was good-bye for life, and at such moments one wonders indeed how kindred souls became separated, and one feels startled and repelled at the thought that, such as they were on earth, they can never meet again.

As we all know, Max Müller differed in some respects from Darwin in the latter's theory of evolution. The Oxford professor believed that no animal, except man, had ever made a step toward the generalization of percepts and toward

*AULD LANG SYNE. By the Right Hon. Professor F. Max Muller, author of "The Science of Language," With a portrait. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

roots, the real elements of language. The point taken then was a purely philological one:

He (Darwin) listened most attentively, without making any objections; but before he shook hands and left me, he said in the kindest way: "You are a dangerous man." I ventured to reply, "There can be no danger in our search for truth," and left the room.

Some time afterward this amusing letter was received by Max Müller:

Down, Beckenham, Kent,
15th Oct., 1875.

My Dear Sir: I am greatly obliged to you for so kindly sending me your essay, which I am sure will interest me much. With respect to our differences, though some of your remarks have been rather stinging, they have all been made so gracefully, I declare that I am like the man in the story who boasted that he had been soundly horsewhipped by a Duke.

Pray believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
CHARLES DARWIN.

"Auld Lang Syne" makes capital reading, full of incident and anecdote, and all is told in the happiest manner. Max Müller's topics are not special, but of general interest, and what above all is singularly conspicuous is his liberality, that special freedom in religious thought for which England is to-day so conspicuous.

III.

Holmes and Lowell Late in Life.*

Nothing can be happier or truer than the description of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes which Arthur Handly Marks gives in this volume. He saw him in London in May, 1886. If only space permitted we should have liked to produce the whole of three pages. Mr. Marks writes:

"He is quite old. He has passed threescore and, perhaps, has added ten. He appears to have grown old gently; the snows of age came not down in a storm, but sifted softly on his head. Among the wrinkles of the patriarch he preserved the smile of youth. * * * His eyebrows are unusual; they are bushy and long, and project from his brow with a twirl not unlike mustaches; they look fierce; they have refused to put on the livery of age; they are grizzled brown in color. His hazel eyes are bright and quick. Years ago, when I first began to delight in the quaint puns and the other delicacies served at the Breakfast Table of the witty philosopher, I knew that his eye had just a twinkle as I now observed—a gleam which may be either humorous or pathetic, the glance of laughter's dart or the sheen of the rising tear."

Here comes in an etching in words which for fineness of lines and daintiness of conception is of singular merit:

"Around his eyes are collected those merry wrinkles which show that during the long life in which he had made so many people laugh, he had laughed not a little himself. These wrinkles, converging in his eyes like minute channels, seemed to drain into them all the expression of his face, and this accounts for their brightness. * * * I never saw before such a sympathetic expression, * * * and combining all the features, I am able to recognize the face of the poet, which is greater than either the man, the wit, or the philosopher, for the whole is more than any of its parts. * * * I took my final leave and retired, feeling that I had been talking to some good boy's grandfather."

There have been many pen-and-ink portraits of Oliver Wendell Holmes, but none quite as good as this. When Mr. Marks was going abroad in 1886, having been attached to the English consulate, he met on board ship Mr. Lowell. Willis, Poe, Sumner, became the topics. Lowell said that Poe "was a man of a very vicious nature, perfectly depraved in his personal character." As to Sumner, Mr. Marks seems to think that Lowell was not on the best terms with him.

"I gathered from him that Sumner was extremely conceited—oppressively so. On one occasion he (Lowell) was at a dinner at which Sumner was present, and Sumner was relating some of his European reminiscences, when several began to talk at the other end of the table, and Sumner interrupted them with: 'I say, down there, you had better listen to this; this is historical.' I asked him what he considered the cause of Sumner's phenomenal social success in England. At once he replied, 'The letters of introduction he bore from Judge Story.' Ticknor was our greatest social success abroad. * * * I asked him if he did not think that Joseph Rodman Drake, the author of the 'Culprit Fay,' (a favorite of mine,) was not much neglected by this generation. With a smile he shook his head. I immediately suspected that this might come from the well-known hatred and contempt the Bostonians have for everything Knickerbocker, and so changed the topic of conversation."

When in England Mr. Marks visited Stoke-Newington, and here "Eddie Poe" went to school and was a pupil of a Dr. Busby. That was more than three-quarters of a century ago. There was an old burial ground at Stoke-Newington, and Mr. Marks's thoughts returned to Poe:

"What had been the effects of this solemn neighborhood upon his childish mind? The stiff, white-ruffled, unapproachable doctor; his prison school, and streets every day as quiet as Sunday, the only walkers on them being demure Quaker lassies, with their bonnets circled about their faces, or their staid-faced fathers in white cravats and trousers buttoned below the knee; the yew trees and the church hard by; no laughter, no sound of merriment—could any boy live a year of the superstitious period of his life a close neighbor of thousands of graves and not feel the effects forever afterward? What must have been its influence on a poet's childhood? No doubt that every ghoul whom Poe afterward figured arose before him from Abney Park burial ground."

Here we have, then, the effects of the subconscious self affecting the poet's after life. In a most sympathetic preface Bishop Thomas F. Gailor tells the story of the life of Arthur Handly Marks, a very remarkable young man, who, born at La Grange, Ga., in 1864, died in Tennessee when he was twenty-eight years old. A student of the University of the South, at Sewanee, he endeared himself to his fellows and professors. In 1884 he went to Baltimore, taking a special course at the Johns Hopkins University. In 1885 he entered upon the study of the law in his father's office at Nashville. The year after he was assigned to the consulate at London, and was transferred at his request to Berlin.

The title of the volume, "Igerne," is taken from a fantastic story of a wood nymph, and is possibly among the author's early productions. The sketches of his sightseeing in England are remarkable for their freshness, vigor, keen observation, and appreciation of values. Mr. Marks had, too, a nice literary taste, and he peoples the London of to-day with the ghosts of the past. As an orator Mr. Marks seems to have possessed genuine talents.

*"IGERNE AND OTHER WRITINGS" of Arthur Handly Marks. With an introduction by Bishop Thomas F. Gailor. New York: The De Vinne Press.

IV.

Hugo's Letters Again.

The publication of the second series of the letters of Victor Hugo, of which an extended advance notice was given in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of last week, has been unavoidably delayed until Feb. 26. Meanwhile, we are permitted by the publishers, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., to make a few further extracts from them.

All Americans acquainted with the history of the Bostonian abolitionists are familiar with the name of Mrs. Maria Chapman, the cousin of Wendell Phillips, the editor of Harriet Martineau's "Autobiography," and the heroine of "The Martyr Age." The Westminster Review paper written by Miss Martineau and used by the abolitionists as a tract. Among the many persons to whom Mrs. Chapman made appeal for help in "the cause" was Victor Hugo, and this was his answer:

12th May, 1851.

Madam: You are good enough to believe that a word from me in this sacred cause of emancipation may have some influence on the great American people whom I love so deeply, and whose destinies are, in my opinion, linked to the mission of France. You wish me to make my voice heard. I do it at once, and will do so on every occasion. * * * I agree with you that it is impossible that the United States of America should not within a certain time before long give up slavery. Slavery in such a country! Was there ever such a monstrous contradiction? It is barbarism installed in the very heart of a society the whole of which is the affirmation of civilization. Liberty in chains, blasphemy proceeding from the altar, the negro's fetters riveted to the pedestal of Washington's statue! It is unheard of. I go further: it is impossible. It is a phenomenon which will disappear of itself. The light of the nineteenth century is sufficient to dissolve it.

What! Slavery legalized in the illustrious Nation which for the last sixty years has demonstrated progress by its advance and liberty by its prosperity? Slavery in the United States! It is the duty of this great Republic to set this bad example no longer. It is a disgrace, and she is not one of those that hang the head! It is not for young nations to harbor slavery when old ones are discarding it. What! Slavery is to quit Turkey and remain in America! The Pashas are turning it out, and the country of Franklin is to adopt it! No, a thousand times no!

There is an inflexible logic which develops more or less slowly, which fashions, which rectifies—after a mysterious pattern of which great minds have a glimpse and which is the ideal of civilization—mankind, facts, laws, manners, peoples; or, to express it better, under human institutions there are divine ones. Let all generous hearts take courage!

The United States must either give up slavery or give up liberty! They will not give up liberty! They must either give up slavery or the Gospel. They will not give up the Gospel!

Hugo wrote from Brussels in February, 1852:

All kinds of attentions are showered on me here. There is no "people" at present in Belgium; only a bourgeoisie. It hated us democrats before it knew us. The Jesuit papers, which abound here, had made bogies of us. Now these worthy men look on us with respect. They are furious at my banishment, which I take quite easily. The other day a city magistrate was reading me the paper in the restaurant. All at once he cried out "Expulsion!" and gave the table a blow with his fist which broke his jug of beer. Just now I was taking my early cup of chocolate, as usual, at the Café des Mille Colonnes. A young man comes up to me and says: "I am a painter. Sir, and I have come to ask a favor of you." "What is it?" "The permission to sketch, from your room, the view of the Grande Place, and to offer you the picture." And he added: "There are only two names in the world—Kossuth and Victor Hugo."

Similar scenes occur every day. I shall be obliged, on account of this, to breakfast at another café. I attract a crowd there, and that bothers me.

The Burgomaster comes to see me occasionally. The other day he said to me: "I am at your disposal. What can I do for you?" "One thing." "What is it?" "Not whitewash the front of your Hotel de Ville." "But it looks better white." "No, it is better black." "Well, you are an authority. I promise you that the front shall not be whitewashed. But is there anything I can do for yourself?" "One thing." "What is it?" "Blacken the belfry." (They have restored it not badly, but it is white.) "Goodness! blacken the belfry! but it looks better white." "No, it is better black." "Very well; I will speak to the Town Councilors, and it shall be done. I will tell them it is for you."

While in Bingen on the Rhine Hugo wrote:

"On the 14th of September M. Jules Janin, author, and M. Victor Hugo, ld., passed through Bingen." The names are entered there in the visitors' book of the Victoria Hotel by Jules Janin himself, whose handwriting I think I recognized. M. Victor Hugo, the landlord informs me, did not look very like his portraits, and had mustaches. The two gentlemen were in high spirits, and had three charming ladies with them. They made all the excursions in the neighborhood. Their arrival upset the whole town. They were very good fellows, however. The landlord asked me if I knew them. I said yes, slightly, but only by name. Now strangers are shown their names written in the visitors' book. It has made quite a stir in the little Roman town of Bingen, which, however, was once visited by Charlemagne. As for me, I travel quite incognito and unrecognized, and I am glad of it.

While at Mayence he wrote of things that happened to poets:

I am at Mayence, a place which has been French, which will become French again one day—which still is so in heart and mind, and will be until it is marked thus on the map by the red or blue line of the frontier. Just now I was at my window overlooking the Rhine. I was listening vaguely to the noise of the water mills moored to the old sunken piles of Charlemagne's bridge, and thinking of the great things which Napoleon did here, when from a neighboring window a woman's voice, a sweet voice, wafted me snatches of the charming lines:

"J'aime qu'un russe soit russe,
Et qu'un anglais soit anglais;
Si l'on est prussien en Prusse,
En France, soyons français.
* * * * *
Mes amis! mes amis!
Soyons de notre pays!
* * * * *
Qui s'écriait à Pavie
Tout est perdu fors l'honneur?
* * * * *
Consolons par ce mot-là
Ceux que le nombre accable."

These noble lines of yours, heard in this way and in this spot, touched me deeply. I send you the fragments as they were borne to me on the breeze. They brought tears to my eyes, and I felt irresistibly impelled to write to you. My heart was sad in a place where a Frenchman ought not to be a foreigner, where a white soldier and a blue soldier, i. e., Austria and Prussia, mount guard in front of the citadel defended in '94 by our people in Mayence, and enlarged by Napoleon in 1807. Your lines have gladdened my heart. This song of a woman is the protest of a whol people. I thought you would like to know that the Rhine re-echoes with your voice, and that the town of Frauenlob sings the songs of Béranger.

Writing to Théophile Gautier in 1845, Hugo thus comments on the storm aroused by certain published remarks of his in defense of beard wearing, published a few years earlier:

Another man, foreseeing, as he foresaw it, the storm about to break over his head, might, perhaps, have preferred repose to glory, and thrown the pages into the fire. He, seeing them written, thought they were to the point and worth publishing, and like an honest man who takes a serious step, he signed them. But, whatever may have been his expectation, the event surpassed it. The matter was even more serious than he had supposed. You shoot at a sparrow and kill a partridge. He imagined he had only made a profession of faith. He had issued a proclamation. When this audacious and shameless declaration appeared, you recollect, my friend, what a grand hubbub there was! what a frightful battle! what a glorious row! what a magnificent uproar! The war of the chins against the beards broke out. For twelve long months the noise in the papers was deafening.

Every question—the Greek question, the Balkans question, the Neapolitan question, the Eastern question, the Spanish question—disappeared in a flood of pamphlets and articles, under the beard question. A few young artists, painters, sculptors, and musicians, intrepid and intelligent pioneers of every idea, had the courage to put the theory into practice, and left off shaving. Then came a fresh deluge of prose, verse, satire, ballads, couplets, and caricatures. The rain turned into hail. When the bearded ones passed by on the boulevards or the street crossings women turned away their heads, old men raised their eyes to heaven, the street urchins hooted the man with a beard. There were pen duels and sword duels. Fighting exasperated the combatants; their bile rose, and for the space of a whole year they sneezed epigrams, as Piron says. Providence was severely taken to task for having invented beards. The man adorned with this appendage was called a goat. The beard was declared to be ugly, foolish, dirty, filthy, foul, repulsive, ridiculous, unpatriotic, Jewish, frightful, abominable, hideous, and, what was then the ne plus ultra of abuse, romantic!

V.

Letters of Burns and Beethoven.*

The sub-title of this book, "George Thomson, the Friend of Burns," can, we think, be hardly sustained, because the word "friend" has really, in this case, no personal meaning. There was a pleasant business relationship between Burns and Thomson, as will be presently explained, but, as a publisher, Thomson, so it seems evident, was only once in the poet's presence.

George Thomson, born in 1757, was a well-educated Scotchman with a strong liking for music. He occupied the position of clerk on the Board of Trustees for the Encouragement of Art and Manufacture in Edinburgh. Having a certain amount of leisure, he cultivated his musical taste, and entertained the grand idea of collecting and publishing a series of Scottish, Irish, and Welsh songs, with their airs. Thomson's means were small, and that may be the reason why his publication was unsuccessful. He was often hard put for money. Toward the close of his life, and he lived until he was ninety-four, he was obliged to sell his rights and his collection for a small sum. Thomson, who was a perfectly honest man, had decidedly good taste, and even nice judgment, as to music.

His correspondence with Burns is interesting. He wanted Robbie's poems, and was really willing to pay for them, that is, in a moderate way, and in trying to get all he could for his money he did not differ from the publisher of to-day. Prof. Wilson has cast obloquy on Thomson for his bargaining with Burns, but we think without any just foundation. Wilson wrote about Thomson and "a five-pound note" which the publisher was to remit to Burns when it "was convenient" in this way:

"'Burns, with a very proper feeling, retained the trifle, but forbade the repetition of it, and everybody must see, at a glance that such a man could not have done otherwise—for it would have been most degrading, indeed, had he shown himself ready to accept a five-pound note when it might happen to suit the convenience of an editor. His domicile was not in Grub-street."

Thomson was poor, and did all he could. A letter of his to Burns is as follows:

"We shall esteem your poetical assistance a particular favor, besides paying any reasonable price you shall please to demand for it. Profit is quite a secondary consideration with us, and we are resolved to spare neither pains nor expense on the publication."

There never was anything sordid about Burns. He was satisfied with Thomson's proposal, for he wrote: "As to remuneration, you may think my songs either above or below price." That reply of the poet's might have been taken by some publishers past and even present as indifference to a payment of money for services rendered. Mr. Thomson did not so take it. When Burns had furnished six songs, Thomson sent the poet £5, with this letter:

"I cannot express how much I am obliged to you for the exquisite new songs you are sending me; but thanks, my friend, are a poor return for what you have done. As I shall be benefited by the publication, you must suffer me to inclose a small mark of my gratitude, [the sum sent was £5,] and to repeat it afterward when I find it convenient. Do not return it, for, by Heaven! if you do, our correspondence is at an end; and, although this would be no loss to you, it would mar the publication which, under your auspices, cannot fail to be respectable and interesting."

Burns, remembering the former correspondence, replied in this way:

"I assure you, my dear Sir, that you truly hurt me with your pecuniary parcel. It degrades me in my own eyes. However, to return it would savour of bombast affectation; but as to any more traffic of that debtor and creditor kind, I swear by that honour which crowns the upright statue of Robert Burns's integrity—on the least motion of it I will indignantly spurn the by-past transaction, and from that moment commence entire stranger to you! Burns's character for generosity of sentiment and independence of mind will, I trust, long outlive any of his wants which the cold unfeeling ore can supply; at least, I shall take care that such a character he shall deserve."

Those familiar with Burns know how little money he had; how he once owed £7 9s. to a tailor, and what £5 cash meant to him.

What also is of exceeding interest in this volume is the correspondence between Thomson and Beethoven. With exceeding good taste the Scotchman wanted the master musician to compose some music for his collected verses. Beethoven by no means resembled Burns. The composer did not work for glory. There was no reason why he should, and so he drove some hard bargains with Thomson. He wanted all the money he could make. Thomson's scale of prices did not suit Beethoven. He wanted more. Thomson sometimes told Beethoven that his compositions were too difficult and beyond the capacity of the ordinary Scotch or English amateur, which is a criticism as true to-day as when it was written, eighty-seven years ago. Beethoven wrote to Thomson:

"I will compose the ritornelli for the forty-three little airs, but I ask £10 sterling or 20 ducats of Vienna in cash more than you have offered; thus, instead of £50 sterling, or 100 ducats of Vienna in cash, I ask £60 sterling, or 120 ducats of Vienna in cash. This work is furthermore one that gives little pleasure to the artist; nevertheless, I shall always be ready to do it for you, knowing that it has some utility in a business point of view. As to the quintets and the three sonatas, I find the remuneration too little for me. I ask the sum of £120 sterling or 240 ducats of Vienna in cash. You offered me £60 sterling, and it is impossible for me to give you satisfaction for such a remuneration (we are living here in a time [1811] when terribly high prices are asked for everything; we are paying about three times what we used to pay;) but if you agree to the sum I ask, I will serve you with pleasure."

This matter is interesting, inasmuch as it shows what was the remuneration for the best musical compositions. Beethoven was then at the zenith of his fame, as the "Kreutzer Sonata" (1803) and the "Eroica Symphony" (1804) attest. The master naturally resented any such corrections as Thomson might indicate having to do with the melodic form of his composition, and Beethoven was unquestionably right. His reply to a letter of Thomson is most positive, as far as relates to the tinkering of his music. This letter was written in 1813, the time of the composition of the "Battle Symphony":

"I observe with much pleasure that the sixty-two airs I composed for you have at last reached you, and that you are satisfied with them, with the exception of the nine which you mark, and of which you wish me to alter the ritornelli and the accompaniments. I regret that I am unable to oblige you. I am not accustomed to tinker my compositions. I have never done so, being convinced of the truth that every partial modification alters the whole character of the composition. I am grieved that you are out of pocket through this, but you cannot lay the blame on me, for it was your business to make me more fully acquainted with the taste of your country and the meagre abilities of your performers."

Thomson, however, was not a bit afraid to beard the lion. Since he paid his money, he had a right to have even Beethoven's music as he wanted it. Evidently Beethoven yielded a point. Thomson was not satisfied, but told the master his charges for alteration were too high:

"You will excuse me if I express my surprise at your having rewritten nine of your ritornelles and accompaniments, and at your

*GEORGE THOMSON, THE FRIEND OF BURNS. His Life and Correspondence. By J. Cuthbert Hadden. London: C. Nimmo.

Reminiscences.

(Continued.)

having made me pay 3f. dessin for them, when there were only three that needed rewriting. I never imagined that you would have any objection to making the very slight alterations I desired in the other six airs. There does not exist a man to whom I would more willingly give money than M. Beethoven; but, in truth, the music and the poetry of this work, and the plates, will cost me more money than I shall ever be likely to derive from it."

Beethoven was not the only musician Thomson had business with, for in his correspondence there are communications from Pleyel, Haydn, Weber, Koszluch, and Sir Henry R. Bishop. There are letters, too, from Sir Walter Scott, James Hogg, Moore, Mrs. Opie, Thomas Campbell, Lockhart, Sir Alexander Boswell, and Miss Baillie.

George Thomson's efforts to give music in England a sound basis ought not to be overlooked. He seems to have been among the first to collect in proper manner the music of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and to have devoted his life to this work, without the least hope of a monetary return.

VI.

Sir Gavan Duffy's Book.*

It is not for us to state why the Irish member is not always a persona grata in England. Socially he is welcomed, politically he is not, but Charles Gavan Duffy is the exception. Patriotic, wholesouled, and honest was he, and so when he found how futile had been his life in Parliament he left England and went to Australia. We may never know precisely what were the causes for this sudden move. He does not tell us precisely, and possibly the exact reasons are not to be divulged. Perhaps there was no congeniality between such a cultured man as was Charles Gavan Duffy and his fellow-representatives. It may be that his constituents never would have returned him to Parliament.

Sir Charles was born at Monaghan in 1816. His father was a well-to-do shopkeeper. Monaghan was Orange of most pronounced hue, and Charles was a Catholic. He early understood what were those sad religious differences which have helped to wreck Ireland. His early education took place at a Protestant school. He was a hard student, and when twenty made his first tentative efforts at journalism in Dublin, and certainly that profession inclines men to be liberal as to the creeds of others.

At the beginning of his career Sir Charles held O'Connell in the highest reverence. He was his ideal, but he was soon disillusioned. We may remark that O'Connell, at least in the judgment of some of his contemporaries, is not held in high estimation. Sir Charles writes:

"I had formed a romantic ideal of the National leader, the successor of Owen Roe, Sarsfield, and Grattan, which he did not answer. I left the country ready to venerate and obey him; but he belonged altogether to the nineteenth century, and not at all to the region of romance in which I had placed him. A practical man of affairs, a caustic, humorous commentator on the business of to-day, rising at times into flashes of fire, or settling down into cold, logical analysis, in which he caught and crushed the case of an adversary like a casse noix closing on a walnut. His attacks on opponents surprised me by their fierceness and vulgarity as much as by their inexhaustible humor. At a Dublin election, where he had said about him mercilessly, assailing Mr. West, one of the candidates, as Sou-West, and Recorder Shaw, a remarkably handsome and dignified man, as a fellow whose visage would frighten a horse from his oats, the Lord Mayor of the day, Mr. Morrison, of the famous hotel, in proposing a candidate, referred to these amenities, and observed that a stranger might suppose such a critic, like Hamlet's father, was endowed with Hyperion curls and the front of Jove himself, instead of a wrinkled brow and a scratch wig. For himself, he would not be unwilling to compete with the demagogue before a jury of ladies if they could only see him as nature made him without the aid of the barber. This sally was received with roars of applause, but before they concluded O'Connell strode to the front of the platform, snatched off his wig, and, pointing to his naked head, covered with a stubble of gray hair, cried, 'Ladies, I demand your instant judgment.' The laughter was universal, and he had the best of the encounter; but at a price I thought the National leader ought not to have paid for it."

The fact is that O'Connell had no liking for "Young Ireland" and its special organ, the brilliant Nation. The Nation was for immediate action. O'Connell's talk was loud, but his was a Fabian policy. It was bluster. As Sir Charles was in major part The Nation, he was arrested and only escaped durance by the skill of his lawyers. He was a ruined man, and did what was common in the Ireland of those days: he ran for Parliament and was elected.

But in Parliament there were no successes for the Young Ireland Party. There was no leader for Ireland now that O'Connell was dead. The party Duffy represented was then powerless. Worse than that, there were constant quarrels. Sir Charles writes of the weariness of his life as an Irish M. P.:

"I can recall no period in a long lifetime so entirely destitute of recreation as the years I spent in the House of Commons. The business in which I was determined, if possible, to succeed swallowed up my whole life. I breakfasted on blue books, and replied on Irish correspondence, and I never had leisure to go to a theatre or exhibition; and if I dined out once or twice a week it was apt to be with men engrossed in the same pursuit, where nothing was changed but the venue. When a boy, by common luck, was on his legs I sometimes escaped to Westminster Abbey for an hour, or if a debate arose in which I took no interest I made for the National Gallery, but these were rare chances. One pleasure only I allowed nothing to interfere with. I spent a couple of hours every Sunday with Thomas Carlyle in Hyde Park or Battersea Park, with an occasional détour to John Forster's at Palace Gate. But the society of men of letters of my own age, which I would have preferred to a banquet at Buckingham Palace, I had to abandon."

Sir Charles has always held Disraeli in high respect, and he tells of a visit he paid him before his leaving Ireland:

"I was received in his library, a convenient room on an upper floor, and well lined with books. He spoke immediately of my intention of leaving the House of Commons. I was too impatient, he said. Human life might be likened to a wheel: it was constantly turning round, and what was at the bottom to-day would be at the top some other day. The wheel, I said, was worked with a strong pulley by the party whips, and the Irish Nationalists never came to the top. I told him I was chiefly anxious to see him because a memorial was about to be presented to Lord Palmerston requesting that Smith O'Brien might be allowed to return to Ireland. * * * I said I wished we were asking the favor from him rather than from Lord Palmerston, who had no sympathy with a generous career, who, apparently, did not understand nationality, and, with all his airy gayety, was at bottom a dry, hard Whig, who cared for nothing in politics but a majority. My countrymen, Mr. Disraeli observed, smilingly, were not of my opinion—they constantly supported the gay old man. Yes, I said, and that disposition made the House of Commons intolerable to me. He did me the honor to speak with great openness of the Irish question, and I ventured to tell him that Conservatives, by a generous policy, might make themselves more acceptable to Ireland than the Whigs, whom Lord John Russell's conduct had rendered detestable. He said he had taken great pains to induce the Cabinet to accept Napier's land reforms, and meditated other concessions, and he had sent Naas to Ireland to get rid of the old jog-trot of the Castle."

In 1850 Sir Charles sailed for Victoria and soon found his proper place. His former experiences were invaluable. He at once gained the esteem of the Australians. He became Speaker and was deservedly knighted. After the bestowals on him of many places of dignity, Sir Charles resigned his Speakership in 1880.

Sir Charles has not forgotten his early literary methods, and this autobiography is most pleasantly written and in a cheerful manner, with the introduction of many a good story. In such a long and varied existence there was much to see and to take note of.

*MY LIFE IN TWO HEMISPHERES. By Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K. C. M. G. With Portraits. Two vols. T. Fisher Unwin.

The Career of Louis Napoleon.

From "The Life of Napoleon the Third," Archibald Forbes.

The vicissitudes which Louis Napoleon experienced almost from the cradle to the grave were probably all but unexampled. He was a fugitive before he could speak articulately. In the interval between his twentieth and his fortieth year he was a prisoner in Strasburg, Lorient, Ham, and the Conciergerie. He was an outlaw for more than half his life. There were incidents at Strasburg and later at Boulogne which brought upon him the mock and jeer of Europe. He carried a baton as a special constable in Park Lane on Chartists' Day. Then, by a sudden turn of fortune, he became President of the French Republic.

The coup d'état made him Emperor of the French; and henceforth, for some fifteen years, he was perhaps the most considered man of Europe. It was said of him that on being asked whether he should not find it difficult to rule the French Nation, he replied: "Oh, no! nothing is more easy. Il leur faut une guerre tous les quatre ans." This policy held good in a modified degree. The Crimean war was for him a success, although not precisely a triumph; the Italian campaign, in spite of its hard-fought victories, ended abruptly in approximation to a failure. The Mexican expedition was an utter fiasco. Yet Napoleon might have gone on with his programme of a war every four years but for the circumstance that there happened to be in Europe, in the middle sixties, an infinitely stronger, more masterful, and more rusé man than the dreamy and decaying Napoleon, (to wit, Otto von Bismarck.)

Macaulay in His Chambers.

From Chambers's Journal.

His chambers are comfortably furnished, and overflow with books. The hall, the two sitting rooms, and the bedroom are all walled with volumes. On this January morning Macaulay sits breakfasting among his books. The room has few ornaments beyond some fine Italian engravings, bronze statuettes of Voltaire and Rousseau, and on the mantelpiece a handsome chiming French clock given to the essayist by his publisher, Mr. Thomas Longman. Macaulay is seldom without a book, either in his hand or in his pocket; and this morning, as he breakfasts, he turns over the pages of a volume of Addison and Steele's "Spectator," reading a sentence or two here, glancing over old favorite passages with a smile of friendly recognition, and more rarely reading rapidly a whole essay.

Presently he rises from the table and goes to his desk. As he crosses the floor the shortness of his figure suddenly becomes apparent. There is little, indeed, in Macaulay's whole appearance to indicate the genius and learning which are enshrined within his brain. He is short, robust, and plain looking. His head is massive and his features are rugged and homely. When in repose his face has little animation; but when he talks it is lit by the emotions of the moment, and the deep-blue eyes sparkle with vivacity. A solid, robust individuality, of untiring energy and unwearying kindness and courtesy—such is Thomas Babington Macaulay.

Boston Letter.

Two Western Novels by Women—The March Atlantic—Boston Art Club Pictures.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Two Western novels by Western women, "The King of the Town," by Miss Ellen Mackubin, and "An Elusive Lover," by Miss Verna Woods, will appear on Saturday with the imprint of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The former is a story of a "three-company post" and a mining settlement, and the hero, a reformed sinner of the militant, repentant species, is one of the best among the many strange preachers to be found in novels of Western life. If one may believe the fiction of the ranch, the mine, and the railway town, the dwellers and workers therein are absolutely deaf to the consolations of religion unless their minister be picturesque. So much the better for the East, where the fiction is read, and perhaps some Eastern congregations might be the better if it could exchange black broadcloth and vulgar familiarity with Providence for buckskin and true reverence. One sees much less edifying sermons in the New York and Boston Monday morning papers than one finds in Miss Mackubin's pages.

There are no sermons in "An Elusive Lover," but there are a tantalizing mystery and some pleasant description of California scenery. The author is fond of enigmatic stories, and keeps her secret very well.

Mr. K. Mitsukuri, who is now lecturing in Boston, will contribute a paper on "The Social and Domestic Life of Japan" to the March Atlantic. It will be awaited with some curiosity by readers accustomed to Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's enthusiastic descriptions. Mr. Henry D. Sedgwick, under the title "English as Against French Literature," will plead the case of the less generally lauded language; Mr. Francis C. Lowell will write of "The Municipal Service of Boston," a subject not to be approached with temerity; Mr. E. L. Godkin will discuss "Australian Democracy"; Mr. J. Irving Manatt will tell all that is known of "Bacchylides and His Country," and even in Boston Bacchylides was not a familiar subject until very lately; "A First Night in Shakespeare's Time," by H. W. Fisher; "The Delight of the Mandaria," by Miss Madeline Yale Wynne, and "The Crisis of the English Nation," by Mr. J. N. Larned, are among the miscellaneous contents of the number.

Here are some words from a recent conversation: "Say! Is it true that there were 700 pictures sent to this exhibition? Did they reject twice as many as they took? Say! Are there really 700 artists in Boston? Or did they have pictures from all over? I'm waiting for a catalogue! Oh! catalogues up stairs?" And up went Miss Chicago, leaving the youth who inspects tickets at the fifty-seventh exhibition of the Boston Art Club smiling seraphically, for of all the scores that had passed before him since the formal opening, she was the first to seem conscious of his existence, and, moreover, she was pretty enough for him to perceive her prettiness, although St. Kevin was wildly susceptible compared to a Boston boy in an official position.

Perhaps the most noteworthy trait of the women's portraits assembled at the exhibition this year is the general lack of calmness and repose. Carolus Duran or Gainsborough or Sir Joshua reveal a woman who has paused for a moment; Mr. Gibson's illustrations betray the poise and gesture of an instant of energetic action. The women who sit to the younger portrait painters seem intensely fearful that some muscle may be inactive, that some emotion may not be rendered evident to all beholders. They are anxious to be expressive from the topmost tress of their pretty hair to the lowest thread of the clustering ruffles of their skirts, and the only one of them who is in a state of placidity is the lady in Mr. Frederick D. Henwood's "A Favorite Author," and that is not actually catalogued as a portrait. This fair damsel sits sidewise in a chair, and is reading with enjoyment evidently heightened by the consciousness that her skirts are judiciously disposed to display an admirable silk petticoat and that her fur mantle is everything that it should be, and evidently her serenity is a matter of policy.

"Soliloquizing," by the same artist, is the portrait of a beautiful, high-spirited girl, leaning one elbow on her knee, her chin on her hand, and discoursing most eloquently, but to a hearer, not to herself or by herself. The girl of to-day does not waste her words in that fashion on or off canvas. How can she? What time has she for solitary communing? When has she a moment for such quiet as Fanny Kemble's in Lawrence's portrait? Mr. Stacy Tolman illustrates her perfectly in a portrait requiring very little imagination to see real movement in the eager figure within the frame.

"Miss Laura Lee," by Mr. Alfred E. Smith, shows the woman of the other modern type, the serious woman with a profession and a mission, and there is no lack of seriousness, either in the artist or in the subject; and there is perfect repose in the portraits of certain gentlewomen representing the species found sixty years ago in The Athenæum by Dr. Holmes, who said:

"You must be a harmless soul;
I cannot think this life
Would care to throw its loaded dice
With such a stake to win."

The type persists, and still has its "portrait dome," but it is quiet. It is only the pretty girls who desire that the world shall fully perceive their vivacity.

If one judged by the male portraits, one would say that the modern American, young or old, was the most solemn and earnest of human creatures. There is a fine gravity about almost every picture, an air half way between that which should be worn by the university don and that of the financial king determined never to disgrace or to lose his royalty. Even Mr. Lehmann, as painted by Mr. Wilton Lockwood, has a more thoughtful face than Cabinet position, bimetallism, theology, and golf have thus far given to Mr. Arthur Balfour.

After the comparatively obscure real men and women should come those known to everybody, the heroes and heroines of history and fiction and poetry, and of these there is precisely one exhibited, unless one may count Mr. Eric Pape's "Sphinx by Moonlight." The exception is Mr. Jared B. Flagg's "Hester Prynne in Prison," and the despairing steadfastness of her beautiful face, the unmoved quiet of her attitude, are heightened in effect by the animation of the portraits. "The Prayer," by Jean Paul Selinger, a peasant girl in transparent muslin cap and dress of cool gray, tranquilly poring over a small volume, which might be a spelling book as far as any trace of devotional expression reveals its nature, becomes very striking for the same reason, although it would be beautiful anywhere with any title.

The artistic tendencies revealed by the exhibition are less encouraging than the social tendencies. The too-vivacious young girls will be tamed into eagerly devoted mothers and the sober men know where to find and how to enjoy a jest, but nothing will change the human nature which wreaks itself in "impressions," and some of the impressions on the walls of these galleries indicate that the impressed artists are afflicted with nearly complete cataract and incipient strabismus. The first impressionists revelled in touches called dabs and smudges by the rude and unfeeling; their heirs and assigns seem to find their standard of perfection in canvases looking as if scraps of slightly crimped tissue paper had been gummed on a ground of gray or of moldy green, and there are so many of these works visible here that one shudders to think how many must have been excluded, knowing that their artists will show them elsewhere long before the season ends.

One picture, "October Evening," by Mr. J. J. Enneking, is so hung that it is visible in two of the three galleries, and it is a pleasure to see its effect upon those who first perceive it from a distance. The sky and the forest have ever been Mr. Enneking's favorite, and the sunset which burns behind the trees in this picture pales all adjacent hues by its glow. "A Maine Maple," by Mr. Hy. Sandham, is a bad neighbor for similar reasons, for the tree flames with that wonderful red peculiar to it, while other trees still untouched by frost enhance its hues with their sober green. Of the marine views, Mr. Marshall Johnson's "Rounding Cape Horn" and "Coming Through the Fog" are most conspicuous at a first inspection, although Mr. Abbott Graves's "The Dawn of Hope" is not easily forgotten. Two shipwrecked sailors desperately clinging to the shrouds, drenched in the green water which already half wraps them about and reaches upward to sweep them away, perceive below the sullen cloud of the upper heavens the clear gleam that promises calmer waters and the possibility of life. Neither ventures to be boldly hopeful, but both are encouraged to new effort. "What they doing, mummer?" demanded the child always present in picture galleries. "Why do they look as if somebody had given 'em something?" Evidently the artist has caught the proper expression.

An Elzevir.

From Literature.

A London dealer has now a fine copy of one of the rarest Elzevirs for sale. This is "L'Eschole de Salerne" of 1651, well bound in red morocco, 131 millimètres in height, and the price asked for it is only 12 guineas. A copy of this book, which is in the library of Robert Hoe, holds the record for Elzevirs. It is 147 millimètres in height and, although it consists of only 139 pages, yet at the sale of the de Béhague library it fetched 16,100f. The difference between the two books is merely a fraction of an inch, but as the latter happens to be the tallest copy in existence an otherwise insignificant quantity of blank paper rises to such importance that its value can only be measured in hundreds of pounds.

Two Cigars from Wales.

From "H. R. H. the Prince of Wales."

On one occasion, when he was attending a big fire, his Royal Highness asked a reporter for some details, which were instantly given. At the conclusion of the conversation the Prince offered his informant a cigar, which the latter immediately wrapped up in a page of his notebook and placed in his pocket. "Don't you smoke?" asked the Prince. "Oh, yes," said the reporter, "but I am not likely ever to get another cigar from the Prince of Wales." The Prince laughed, and, once more producing his cigar case, said: "You had better have another one—this time to smoke."

1898

St. Valentine's Day.

Antiquity of Its Observance and Poems in Its Honor.

Why the 14th of February should be celebrated as St. Valentine's Day is still a vexed question. The good Bishop of that name, whose death in the third century was a very cruel one, being first beaten with clubs and then beheaded, certainly seems to have no connection with Cupid and his merry pranks.

Douce, in his "Illustrations of Shakespeare," says that the Feasts of the Supercalia, in honor of Pan and Juno, were held in ancient Rome during the greater part of the month of February. Among other ceremonies then observed, the names of young women were put into a box, to be drawn as chance directed. The early Christian Church substituted saints' names instead of those of women, and, St. Valentine's Day falling in the middle of that month, the festival came gradually to be called by his name. After a time, however, the choosing of mates—a choice extended to both sexes—came into general use, and all persons so chosen were called valentines.

But another authority says that Mme. Royale, daughter of Henry IV. of France, built a new palace, which in honor of a saint then held in high esteem she named "The Valentine." At the first entertainment given in this new palace she ordered that the ladies should receive their lovers for the year by lot, reserving for herself, however, the right of choice. She also ordered that every lady should receive a nosegay from her lover, on the occasion of each ball, and that each, in return, should furnish for her allotted knight his horse trappings for all tournaments, the prizes obtained at such jousts to be the lady's property. But while Mme. Royale undoubtedly instituted such a custom, it could not be the true origin of St. Valentine's Day, for the reason that we find it alluded to by English poets long before her day.

Thomas Lydgate, the Monk of Bury, who died in the year 1440, wrote a poem in honor of Queen Catherine, wife of Henry V. of England, in which he speaks of the long-established festival of Valentine's Day:

"Seynte Valentine. Of custom yeire by yeire,
Men have an usance, in this regioun,
To loke and serche Cupide's Kalendere,
And chose theyre choyse by grete affeccioun;
Such as ben move with Cupide's mocioune,
Taking theyre choise as theyre sort (lot) doth falle."

It seems to have been a very ancient custom, and continued until quite recent times, for an equal number of young men and maidens to meet on the eve of St. Valentine's Day and hold a kind of lottery. Their names being written on slips of paper, they proceeded to draw, the maids drawing the bachelors' names and the bachelors the maids', so that each person had two valentines, who were required to make mutual presents. In a manuscript collection of English poetry of the early part of the seventeenth century is a long poem to accompany such valentine gift, beginning:

"Go, little gloves, salutie my Valentine,
Which was, which is, which must and shall be mine."

Poor Richard's Almanac, referring to this lottery, says:

"Young men and maids, where love combines,
Each other draw for valentines;
They clip and kiss, and dance and sing,
And love like unto anything.
For young men they like to be doing,
And freely spend their coin in wooing;
And maidens love not to be tarrying,
But make all haste, they can to marrying;
Yet oftentimes they find this measure—
Marry in haste—repent at leisure."

Besides drawing lots, the first young man or young woman one chanced to see or meet on the morning of St. Valentine's Day was one's valentine, and numerous are the references of the poets to it, as, for instance, Michael Drayton, in his "Odes," &c., 1619, writes:

"Muse, bid the morn awake;
Sad Winter now declines;
Each bird doth chose a mate,
This day's Saint Valentine's.
For that good Bishop's sake
Get up and let us see
What beauty it shall be
That Fortune us assigns."

A little later, in 1672, in "Westminster Drollery," second part, we find:

"As youthful day put on his best
Attire to usher morn,
And she to greet her glorious guest
Did her fair self adorn;
Up did I rise, and hid mine eyes
As I went through the street,
Lest I should one that I despise,
Before a fairer meet;
And why
Was I,
Think you, so nice and fine?
Well did I wot,
Who wots it not,
It was Saint Valentine's."

The middle of February being believed to be the pairing time of birds was one more reason for adopting the 14th of this month as Dan Cupid's day. Herrick sings:

"Oft have I heard both youth and virgins say,
Birds choose their mates, and couple, too, this day,
But by their flight I never can divine,
When I shall couple with my Valentine."

And in "Midsummer Nights' Dream," Theseus says:

"Good morrow, friends, Saint Valentine is past,
Begin these wood birds but to couple now."

Some idea of the quantity of verse dedicated to St. Valentine may be gathered from glancing over a volume of selections from such poetry, entitled "In Praise of Bishop Valentine," a book of 158 pages, printed in London for private circulation, St. Valentine's Day, 1893. Perhaps the best among these selections are Herrick's verses:

"TO DORENDA ON VALENTINE'S DAY.

"Look how, my dear, the feathered kind,
By mutual caresses joined,
Bill, and seem to teach us two
What we to love and custom owe.

"Shall only you and I forbeare
To meet, and make a happy pair?
Shall we alone delay to live?
This day an age of bliss may give.

"But, ah, when I the proffer make,
Still coyly you refuse to take;
My heart I dedicate in vain,
The too mean present you disdain.

"Yet since the solemn time allows
To choose the object of our vows,
Boldly I dare profess my flame,
Proud to be yours, by any name."

In old ballads maidens are directed to pray, cross-legged, for good luck on this day, and it was also customary to hang shoes outside of the window on St. Valentine's Eve so that their love might prosper.

Some of the rites sacred to St. Valentine's Eve are very similar to those appropriate to Halloween. In No. 56 of "The Connoisseur," Feb. 20, 1756, Arabella Whimsey, writing of Valentine's Day, first describes rites familiar to us all, such as filling a boiled egg, from which the yolk had been removed, with salt, and eating it, shell and all—neither drinking nor speaking after it—and goes on to say: "We also wrote our lovers' names upon bits of paper and rolled them up in clay, and put them into water; and the first that rose up was to be one's valentine. Would you think it, Mr. Blossom was my man, and I lay abed and shut my eyes all the morning till he came to our house, for I would not have seen another man before him for all the world." Is not this last bit delicious?

But the best of all references to St. Valentine's Day and its observances in England will be found in the immortal Pepys's Diary. On Feb. 18, 1661, he writes: "In the afternoon my wife and I and Mrs. Martha Batten, my valentine, went to the exchange, and there, upon a pair of embroydered and six payre of plain white gloves, I laid out forty shillings upon her." A few days later he observes: "My valentine [Mrs. Martha] had on her fine gloves at church that I did give her."

The next year he writes: "This morning comes W. Boyer, who was my wife's valentine, she having (at which I made good sport to myself) held her hands all the morning that she might not see the paynters that were at work gilding my chimney piece and pictures in my dining room."

In 1666 he mentions that Mrs. Pierce came to him with his name "in her bosom for her valentine," which, Mr. Secretary Pepys adds ruefully, "will cost me money." In 1667 he writes: "I am also this year my wife's valentine, and it will cost me £5." A year later he says: "There came Roger Pepys betimes, and comes to my wife for her to be his valentine, whose valentine I was also, by agreement to do so every year. I find it likely to cost me £4 or £5 in a ring which she desires."

But many valentine gifts of those days were very costly. For instance, Pepys, in 1667, referring to Mrs. Stuart's jewels, says: "The Duke of York being once her valentine did give her a jewel of about £800, and my Lord Mandeville, her valentine this year, a ring of about £300."

The valentines of the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the early portion of this are very pretty productions, and a number of people are making interesting collections of such valentines and of valentine chat books. In 1836, on St. Valentine's Day, a member of the Rowfant Club, Cleveland, Ohio, read a paper before that club on the "History and Customs of St. Valentine's Day," which was supplemented by the exhibition of his collection.

The custom of making valentine presents seems not to have wholly died out in England, as witness the famous Eden-Whistler "Valentine," with which we are all so familiar.

On Feb. 14, 1896, John Lane, the English publisher, presented to his brother members of "The Sette of Odd Volumes," a dainty little valentine in the shape of "An Essay upon Essays," by John Todhunter, which was afterward given to friends in America. In concluding, it is impossible to resist quoting a short bit from one of "The Essays of Elia," "St. Valentine's Day," where Lamb says:

"Good morrow to my Valentine, sings poor Ophelia, and no better wish, but with better auspices, we wish to all faithful lovers, who are not too wise to despise old legends, but are content to rank themselves humble diocesans of old Bishop Valentine and his true church."

Lieut. Robert E. Peary's long expected book of Arctic exploration, "Northward Over the Great Ice," will make its appearance in a few days from the press of the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The particular features of the volume will be a description of the arctic oasis, and the Arctic Highlanders—the latter being the most northerly of all human beings—and the discovery and successful transportation to the United States of what is called the greatest known meteorite. Lieut. Peary says in his preface: "It has been my aim to make this book worthy of and adapted for the most general reading, yet at the same time to give it a character that may, I trust, secure for it the attention of arctic students and scientific specialists."

Picture Sales.

The Stewart Collection and Others Since the War—Only Three That Have Surpassed the Stewart Total of Prices.

The sale last week for a total of $409,790 of the collection of pictures (with a few bronzes) of the late William H. Stewart has been surpassed in the total of prices only three times in the history of picture sales in this country. In THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Dec. 11 was given a history of New York sales, compiled from information kindly furnished for the purpose by Samuel P. Avery. The editor has prepared from that record the following table of sales held since the civil war years, the list including no sale at which the returns were less than $15,000:

John Wolfe, 1863	$114,000
W. T. Walters, 1864	36,000
S. P. Avery, 1867	18,250
—, 1868	44,850
Alexander White, 1871	91,000
—, 1872	47,670
Legrand Lockwood, 1872	76,320
— Vanderlip, 1872	23,600
August Belmont, 1872	52,250
— Gandy, 1875	38,570
— Everard, 1873	96,490
J. Stricker Jenkins, 1876	60,025
John Taylor Johnston, 1876	328,286
— Newcombe, 1877	34,900
R. M. Oliphant, 1877	43,620
— Maynard, 1877	49,000
Gov. Latham, 1878	101,205
Sherwood and Hart, 1879	77,980
Albert Spencer, 1879	82,500
— Nathan, 1880	30,117
J. Abner Harper, 1880	106,790
— Reid, 1881	70,650
— Coale, 1881	71,477
Levi P. Morton and Robert Hoe, 1882	50,570
John Wolfe, 1882	131,815
J. C. Runkle, 1883	66,195
George I. Seney, March 31, 1885	406,600
E. D. Morgan, Jan. 13, 1886	53,093
Mrs. Mary Morgan, March 3, 1886	$85,300
Richard H. Halsted, Jan. 10, 1887	84,320
A. T. Stewart, March 23, 1887	513,800
Albert Spencer, Feb. 28, 1888	284,025
J. L. Mott and Ed Kearney, March 27, 1888	130,600
G. Mannheimer, April 13, 1888	48,805
Isaac Walker, Jan. 9, 1889	42,762
J. H. Stebbins, Feb. 12, 1889	162,550
Thomas A. Howell, Feb. 27, 1889	74,880
S. L. M. Barlow, Feb. 11, 1890	23,548
David Johnson, Feb. 13, 1890	17,964
F. Mora, Feb. 18, 1890	21,513
Bowne-Shaw and Evans, March 5, 1890	109,206
G. H. Wynkoop, March 13, 1890	64,200
Richard Butler, March 19, 1890	22,685
M. F. H. De Haas, Jan. 29, 1891	23,635
George I. Seney, Feb. 11, 1891	864,000
Aaron Healey, Feb. 14, 1891	130,885
Brayton Ives, (books and porcelains,) March 5, 1891	151,563
T. B. Musgrave, April 7, 1891	48,265
Turner and Lippincott, April 15, 1891	15,233
E. Verestchagin, Nov. 17, 1891	72,635
J. G. Brown, Jan. 26, 1892	35,825
F. K. M. Rehn, Feb. 2, 1892	15,300
L. Prang, Feb. 10, 1892	16,229
J. A. Harper, Feb. 22, 1892	75,715
William Schaus, March 8, 1892	35,850
R. L. Cutting, March 22, 1892	111,130
S. de Mendonça, April 6, 1892	22,580
American Art Association, April 7, 1892	270,540
W. G. Dinsmore, April 14, 1892	29,298
Osborn-Chapin, Jan. 27, 1893	141,445
H. M. Johnston, Feb. 28, 1893	108,810
S. Colman, March 29, 1893	15,600
T. B. Blakeslee, April 4, 1893	135,630
Knoedler & Co., April 11, 1893	384,670
A. H. Wyant, Feb. 5, 1894	38,206
George I. Seney, Feb. 7, 1894	213,703
John Wolfe, April 12, 1894	33,659
R. H. Halsted, Jan. 9, 1895	31,350
L. R. Ehrich, Jan. 22, 1895	38,025
George Inness, Feb. 12, 1895	108,670
G. Reichard, Feb. 20, 1895	64,935
American Art Association, April 25, 1895	191,787
N. Q. Pope, Jan. 23, 1896	42,520
M. F. H. De Haas, Feb. 3, 1896	21,525
A. Rutten, Feb. 12, 1896	44,000
D. H. King, Feb. 18, 1896	262,745
G. Reichard, Feb. 26, 1896	27,675
William Schaus, Feb. 28, 1896	187,625
G. Mannheimer, March 27, 1896	85,200
M. C. Roberts, Jan. 19, 1897	49,181
Mrs. F. E. Crosby, Feb. 12, 1897	54,405
Holland Art Gallery, Feb. 24, 1897	65,545
Total	$7,042,525

From the foregoing list it therefore appears that the total for the Stewart collection has been surpassed in three instances only. As the four greatest picture sales in New York the record then stands:

Mrs. Mary Morgan, March 3, 1886	$385,300
George I. Seney, Feb. 11, 1891	864,000
A. T. Stewart, March 23, 1887	513,800
William H. Stewart, February, 1898	409,790

Next in order would come the following four:

George I. Seney, March 31, 1885	$406,600
Knoedler & Co., April 11, 1893	384,670
John Taylor Johnston	328,286
Albert Spencer, Feb. 28, 1888	284,025

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

John Ruskin. His Life and Teaching. By Marshall Mather. 12mo. New York: Fredrick Warne & Co.

The Flags of the World: Their History, Blazonry, and Associations. By F. Edward Hulme. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $2.

The Authoress of the Odyssey. By Samuel Butler. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

Sir James Young Simpson and Chloroform, (1811-1870.) By H. Laing Gordon. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Eighty Years and More, (1815-1897.) Reminiscences of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. 12mo. New York: European Publishing Company.

Horace Mann and the Common School Revival in the United States. By B. A. Hinsdale. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

NEW BOOKS.

The Story of Modern France

1789-1895. By ANDRE LEBON, Member of the Chamber of Deputies. No. 49 in the "Story of the Nations Series." Fully illustrated. Large 12mo, cloth, $1.50; half leather, gilt top, $1.75.

CONTENTS.—The French Revolution—The Constituent Assembly—The Legislative Assembly—The National Convention—The Consulate—The First Empire—The First Restoration—The Hundred Days—Letters, Arts, and Sciences from 1789 to 1815—The Second Restoration—Letters, Arts, and Sciences from 1815 to 1848—The Revolution of 1848—Second Empire—The National Defence—The Third Republic—Letters, Arts, and Sciences from 1848 to 1895.

Thirty Years of American Finance.

A Short Financial History of the Government and People of the United States, 1865-96. By ALEXANDER DANA NOYES, author of the New York Evening Post's "Free Coinage Catechism" in the Campaign of 1896. 12mo, $1.25.

The purpose of this book is to meet a demand very general among readers interested in American politics and finance of the present day; namely, the demand for a clear, concise, and complete review of the events in this country's financial history from 1865 to the present day. The book, which is a history and not an economic treatise, narrates the series of events which have governed the country's finances, public and private, during these thirty years.

A Simple Grammar of English Now in Use.

By JOHN EARLE, A. M., LL.D., Professor of Anglo-Saxon, University of Oxford, author of "English Prose: Its Elements, History, and Usage." 12mo, $1.50.

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New York: Astor Court Building.

The Age of Charlemagne. By Charles L. Wells. 12mo. New York: The Christian Literature Company.

Hawaii's Story. By Hawaii's Queen, Liliuokalani. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $2.

Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians. By Reuben Davis. 8vo, New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Outlines of Descriptive Psychology. By George Trumbull Ladd. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Veterinary Blue Book, 1898. Edited by Rush Shippen Huidekoper. New York: The Veterinary Medical Association of New York County.

God, Nature, and Attributes. By Randolph S. Foster, D. D., LL. D. 8vo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $3.

The Story of the Christian Church. By George R. Crooks. 8vo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $3.50.

The Bible Story Retold for Young People. By W. H. Bennett and W. F. Adeney. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

Outlines of Sociology. By Lester F. Ward. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

POETRY.

Poems of a Country Gentleman. By Sir George Douglas, Bart. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Ballads and Poems. By John H. Yates. 12mo. New York: Charles Wells Moulton. $1.50.

Where Beauty Is, and Other Poems. By Henry Johnson. 16mo. Brunswick: Byron Stevens. $1.25.

FICTION.

On the Winning Side. By Jeannette H. Walworth. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

Shrewsbury: A Romance. By Stanley J. Weyman. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Crusoe's Island. By Frederick A. Ober. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 65 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Flowers That Never Fade. By Franklin Baldwin Wiley. 24mo. Boston: Bradlee Whidden. 35 cents.

Industrial Democracy. By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Two volumes. $8.

A New Astronomy for Beginners. By David P. Todd. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. $1.30.

Christian Greece and Living Greek. By Dr. Achilles Rose. 12mo. New York: Per Hellados Publication Office.

"Edmund Routledge's Date Book, Recording the Principal Events of the World, and the Births and Deaths of Distinguished People from the Creation of the World to the Year 1897," covers in small space much which is biographical. There are not less than 3,000 references. We begin then with the creation of the world in 4004 B. C., (presumably,) and conclude with that little business with sharp swords between the Turin person and the Orléans one. The facts are printed year by year, and so as to find what you want there is a thorough index. Persons who work with pens want small and handy volumes, and this Routledge date book leaves little to be desired. The publishers are George Routledge & Sons of New York.

Authors at Home.

XVII.

George W. Cable in Northampton.

There are few literary men, and for that matter few men of any class or occupation, who have a sweeter and more congenial home than George W. Cable. Every visitor to "Tarry a While," as his beautiful home is called, carries away with him a feeling of having seen, if for only that time in his existence, a truly happy home. And Mr. Cable is the first to acknowledge this fact, as he always does, with a smile, as he strokes his little daughter Dorothea's hair and talks with his visitor.

"Tarry a While" is in Northampton, Mass., and is a mile away from the bustle of town, though there is, in fact, very little activity in this quiet old Massachusetts place. You come to it after walking up the hill past the college buildings of Smith, passing groups of college girls with their books under their arms—girls work harder at college than do men—and after walking up grand old Elm Street, broad and winding, shaded by great trees, and flanked by fine old residences on either side, each with its little park of trees around it. Your guide will direct you to turn to your left, while you are still among these comfortable homes, and will point out to you at the end of the side street George W. Cable's house. This street is newer and built up with more modern houses, but Mr. Cable's house is one of the old-fashioned type you have reveled in on your way. It stands at the head of the street, its hospitable door facing you on your way down, and is surrounded, where the houses end, with daisy fields.

Here the famous author of "Old Creole Days," "Madame Delphine," and "Bonaventure," and scores of other books that have touched men's hearts and made their author one of America's famous authors, lives and writes. It is a beautiful spot, and one that is appropriate to the man whose creation it is. The house stands back from the road some way on an embankment. It is Colonial in its architecture, plain, but attractive. A stoop flanked with pillars forms a framework for the old-fashioned doorway, with its swinging halves, and an old-time brass knocker hangs out for you. On your left is the drawing room, and on the right Mr. Cable's study. On the east side of the house is a wide piazza, where the family takes tea Summer evenings, and where the visitor is received, if it be warm enough. The whole aspect of the place is picturesque. The house, painted yellow and white, is backed by a forest of magnificent pines that plunge suddenly downward to a brook, a few feet from the rear of the house—Paradise, it is called. From the veranda one can see far into the distance to the east, to the Holyoke Hills and Mount Holyoke, with its miniature Parnassus on top, and further to the south its twin and comrade, Mount Tom. Between these two bluffs flows the Connecticut River, and glimpses of its silver can be caught between the trees.

The visitor will have no difficulty in finding the master of the house, for it may be that Mr. Cable himself will open the door for you. The Cables are the most hospitable folk, and nobody is ever denied entrance to the house or audience with the novelist, no matter who he is. During a Summer spent with him the writer learned lessons of the finest humility and the most whole-souled human sympathy. From the neighbor who runs in to ask a favor, or the humblest citizen of Northampton who wants a penny or a job at weeding the garden, to the peers of present-day English literature, everybody is welcome, and no one feels that he has intruded at any hour of the day or night. It is this quality that has endeared the novelist to every one in Northampton, though undoubtedly there are many good folk who wonder what an able-bodied man can think of himself who doesn't do a stroke of work, but who writes books and goes skylarking around the United States giving lectures. You meet Mr. Cable in society, and you are impressed with his intellect, his humanity, his wit and poetry of expression—you see him at home, and you see all that and much besides. There he is the husband and the father, the lover and the friend, gay and bright and happy, the soul and spirit of the family, the leader in all the fun there is.

At the right of the wide hallway, covered with rugs, is Mr. Cable's study, where he sees his friends. It is a small corner room, with a cheerful fireplace in it, and several rocking chairs and a book rack. This is his state library, and here he will meet you and talk by the hour, rocking back and forth in his chair. But behind this room is a real workshop, and here nobody is admitted but the novelist himself and his amanuensis. This looks like a literary workroom—wide and low, and strewn with books and papers in endless disarray. Low bookshelves run on all sides of the room, and in the middle is a great table, piled with magazines and papers. The walls are hung with portraits and paintings, and a few statues stand in the corners. The library is not one that would be called general; it is more of a student's collection, papers and files and books of Southern writers, Simms holding a conspicuous place. Yet it is a worker's library, and a great author can spare little time devouring what other people have written before him. A typewriter stands near the window for his assistant, and for Mr. Cable himself there is the inevitable rocking chair. Here Mr. Cable sits for hours each day, writing. He has acquired the habit, got from long experience, of writing on every available and unavailable place except a table. Mr. Cable's favorite posture is in his rocking chair, with the pad on the arm, or else with one leg thrown over the other, writing on his knee. He writes with a pencil on the backs of envelopes, with which his pockets are crammed, or on edges of newspapers. Through nothing but habit, he always saves odd scraps of paper, and at the end of a day many of these fleeting papers will bear upon them some of his wonderful sentences. The author of "Old Creole Days" has never owned a desk, a curious fact in a life so remarkable as his has been. Sitting in this "den" with him, he will tell you many things about his life and his books. "My favorite book of my own is perhaps 'Madame Delphine,'" he said once. "If I could write another story like that I would be happy."

Mr. Cable is most happy when he is showing a visitor his woods. He has made paths down to the brook at the rear of his house, and built little wooden bridges and cut away the underbrush, so that Paradise, clear down to "Lovers' Lane," is a most beautiful spot. Mr. Cable will point out seventy varieties of trees on his small domain, with pride, too, for Mr. Cable, next to being a novelist, is a lover of trees. Around his house are several small trees set out by famous men who have visited him; one by Max O'Rell, another by Conan Doyle, and one or two by Mark Twain, Barrie, Dr. Van Dyke, and other well-known men. "Doyle's Ash" is perhaps his favorite.

Latterly Mr. Cable has been engaged in philanthropic work, to the loss of his literary output, a fact bewailed by his friends. But he is intensely interested in work among the slums, and has purchased a church in Northampton and fixed it up as a boys' club. The actual working of the club has been given over to Miss Adelene Moffat of late, but Mr. Cable still visits it of evenings, and is forever working on new schemes to help the urchins of Northampton.

At home Mr. Cable is surrounded by a bright family, every one of whom is dear to his heart, and if the visitor can allow himself for a moment to turn from the gracious and queenly hostess to the other members of the family, he is sure to fall directly in love with little six-year-old Dorothea, already spinning poetry and fairy tales to you, or with little Willie, a gentle little fellow, every inch the inborn gentleman that his father is.

EDWIN OVIATT.

An Ideal Poet.

In that particular Saturday Review which is published in London there is a description of the late William Allingham, the poet. It would not of itself be a very interesting description to most of us, for the subject is none too well known in America—perhaps less well known than he should be. But The Saturday Review makes the description interesting by saying that the man was "quite the popular ideal of a poet."

And so there is offered the presentment not of a concrete personality, but of an abstract figure; not of a poet who has sung and died, but of the ideal human embodiment of the immortal spirit of poesy. The heart throbs at the promise. We shall have a standard now by which to measure and find wanting the trim and dapper Shakespeare, blind Milton, round-faced Schiller, desperately homely Dante, and patriarchal Longfellow. We shall see how soulful-eyed Byron was possibly too beautiful, how Tennyson was too lanky, how Browning looked too well fed for the popular ideal of a poet, and how handsome Goethe was somewhere lacking. We shall learn how a poet ought to look to satisfy the masses, and in these days of competition the revelation may be important.

There may be also in some minds an excusable anxiety to learn what one's ideal of a poet ought to be, how we should wish to have the divine afflatus embodied, and—lacking knowledge to the contrary—should imagine its human representation. William Allingham, as this ideal was temporarily known, was, says The Saturday Review, small and erect, neat and languorous, having curly dark hair, large gray eyes, and a sensuous mouth. His eyes, it is added, were the striking feature in his face; there was something almost sinister in their beauty. He had a theory that one should always laugh with the mouth closed, and he carried this into practice, "giving himself in mirthful moments an extraordinary effect of the 'pince sans rire.'"

Rossetti, The Review adds, with stifled sigh, used to laugh "with both his lips." But that may have been due to the Italian blood in his veins, for so, alas, did Ariosto in the sunshine. Perhaps, however, slight national deviations in the popular ideal are permissible.

Ashburnham Books In America.

The costliest of the Ashburnham books from the second part of the sale that are known to have been purchased for American collectors is Geoffrey Tory's "Book of Hours" of January, 1525, which brought £860. This "Heures a la Louange de la Vierge Marie Selon l'Usaige de Rome," which was printed on vellum for "Maistre Geoffrey Tory de Bourages," was beautified by the artist for Francois de Balsac, Chevalier de St. Esprit, in 1578. In this beautifully printed and illustrated book there are thirteen fine large woodcuts in simple outline; each page is surrounded by a border, and the whole is printed and heightened in gold in the most delicate manner. According to a writer in Literature, Tory came from Rome to Paris in 1525, though he had visited the French capital a few years previous to 1516, and had remained there some time. "He was dead by the end of 1533, but those eight years' mark the height of the tide in the production of the more delicate and refined Parisian Horae, though their use as a fashion was even then on the ebb."

Noticeable among the other Ashburnham books are the copies of Painter's "Palace of Pleasure," which is so difficult to secure in perfect condition, though it has been said that there were no fewer than three editions of the first volume and two of the second. One, described as an excellent copy of the first edition of the first volume of this celebrated collection of "pleasant histories and excellent novelles," sold for £66 in the second part of the Ashburnham sale. The other contains the second edition, 1560, of the first volume, and the first edition, 1567, of the second volume, both parts bound together. The latter fetched £131 in the late sale, and is now in the possession of a collector who had previously owned for a number of years the first edition of the first volume of the "Palace of Pleasure." He now has, it will be seen, copies of the first editions of the two volumes, though one, it is true, is bound up with the second edition of the first volume. They are the only perfect copies owned in this country.

In addition there were secured for American collectors the Ashburnham copies of the first English edition of More's "Utopia," 1551, which cost £51; of a volume containing the sermons of Hugh Latimer, all perfect copies, £25; of Edward Hall's "Chronicle of England," 1550, £23; of Joseph Hall's "Virgidemiarum," 1597-1602, £34, and of Gascoigne's "Whole Works," 1587, £40. A perfect copy of the "Whole Works" has never been sold in America. Burton had a very imperfect copy, which brought $30 in 1860 and $20 in one of the Frederickson sales in 1886. Sewall's, which brought $10, had the title page extended to match the other leaves. In the Griswold sale of 1880 the "Princely Pleasures," taken from the "Whole Works" and bound with "The Posies" and "The Steele Glas," was sold for $60. Neither Hosmer, Foote, nor Bierstadt had this almost unobtainable book.

Authors and Illustrators.

Authors whose books are honored, as the phrase is, with illustrations are often disappointed with the pictures. It is not the art of the illustration they find fault with, but that the sketches do not follow the text or are deficient in precision. Sometimes but not always publishers submit pictures to authors for their approval, and occasionally will follow corrections or suggestions. It certainly would be wiser if writers could always see the artists' sketches before they are engraved. Publishers very properly give these illustrations into the hands of the heads of their art departments, but such heads of art departments rarely listen with much patience to the criticisms of authors. Once the pictures are engraved, the question of cost comes in, and corrections are then deemed impossible.

We all know how much Lewis Carroll owed to his illustrator, and possibly, with Tenniel's fine work in "Alice," he had no corrections to offer. Certainly Tenniel understood the subject, and worked at the illustrations con amore. In The Academy the pains Mr. Dodgson took are shown in an illustrative sense by his correspondence with Mr. Henry Holiday, who made the pictures for "The Hunting of the Snark." The "Boojum" must have been difficult to construct. Mr. Holland writes:

"In our correspondence about the illustrations, the coherence and consistency of the nonsense on its own nonsensical understanding often became prominent. One of the first three I had to do was the disappearance of the Baker, and I not unnaturally invented a Boojum. Mr. Dodgson wrote that it was a delightful monster, but that it was inadmissible. All his descriptions of the Boojum were quite unimaginable, and he wanted the creature to remain so. I assented, of course, though reluctant to dismiss what I am still confident is an accurate representation. I hope that some future Darwin in a new Beagle, will find the beast, or its remains; if he does, I know he will confirm my drawing.

"When I sent Mr. Dodgson the sketch of the hunting, in which I had personified Hope and Care:

"'They sought it with thimbles, they sought it with care,
They pursued it with forks and hope'—

he wrote that he admired the figures, but that they interfered with the point, which consisted in the mixing up of two meanings of the word 'with.' I replied: 'Precisely, and I intended to add a third—"in company with"—and so develop the point.' This view he cordially accepted, and the ladies were admitted.

"In the copy bound in vellum which he gave me the dedication runs: 'Presented to Henry Holiday, most patient of artists, by Charles L. Dodgson, most exacting, but not most ungrateful, of authors, March 29, 1876.' The above instance will show that though he justly desired to see his meanings preserved, he was not exacting in any unreasonable spirit."

Mr. Dodgson was even particular as to designs for the covers of his books.

The heir apparent to the throne of Italy, the Prince of Naples, has been writing a book on the coins of Italy past and present, which will contain photographs of every kind of Italian or Roman coin now in the museums or private collections. The Prince is said to be an enthusiastic numismatist, and one of the best-informed members of La Societa Numismatica Italiana, to which he and the Princess have just been elected. She, who, it will be remembered, was Princess Helene of Montenegro, has a very fine collection of Slavic coins. She has collaborated with her husband in preparing the forthcoming book.

There is a cafe in Paris, known as "Au Napolitan," much frequented by literary people. There is a waiter attached to that cafe, Montauban by name, who as garcon has been for years dispensing the demitasse, the "bittare," "grogue," and absinthe. Montauban has caught that disease known as "literaturitis," and "The Impressions of Montauban, Garcon of the Cafe Au Napolitan," is to appear.

1898

Our Naval History.

Mr. Spears's Account of It from Its Origin to the Present Time.

With the shadow of portentous events looming on the horizon, with the great powers watching each other on the shores of China, with the Cuban question still unsettled, and the Hawaiian problem a source of continued speculation, anything that pertains to the navy of the United States is at present a matter of peculiar interest.

Capt. Mahan's admirable series of writings on the subject of sea power and Admiral Erben's now proverbial statement that in naval warfare it is not so much the gun as the man behind the gun that counts have aroused a widespread interest among Americans, not only in our present navy, but in the history of our ships and seamen in the past. Lieut. Jerrold Kelley, the writer, and Rufus Zogbaum, the artist, have recently given us literary and artistic pictures of our present navy, and now Mr. John R. Spears, a careful student and an accomplished writer, publishes, through Scribner & Sons, an exhaustive history of the navy of the United States in four handsomely printed and copiously illustrated volumes. There have been histories of the United States Navy written before, but none as complete, as full of detail, and so well compiled and illustrated as this of Mr. Spears. It will find its place on the shelves of every public library as a book of reference, while the average reader will derive both instruction and pleasure from its pages.

There is probably universal consent nowadays to the old doctrine of "in time of peace prepare for war," and certainly no one who follows Mr. Spears through his four volumes will fail to approve of every and any measure taken by the Government to provide not only a navy that will enable us at least to defend our coasts, but also for the maintenance of that navy in the highest state of efficiency. This is the lesson of Mr. Spears's history, and it is a lesson that should be learned by every American who loves his country.

It was only a little over 122 years ago, or, to be precise, on Dec. 22, 1775, that the American Navy came into existence. The first fight afloat of the Revolutionary war occurred on the night of June 17, 1772, when the British schooner Gaspé, in pursuit of the Providence packet Hannah, grounded on the bar of Providence Harbor and was that night burned by a party of Providence citizens disguised as Indians. Eighteen months later, on Dec. 17, 1773, another company of patriots, also disguised as Indians, threw overboard the cargo of the tea ship Dartmouth in Boston Harbor, and on May 9, 1775, Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien, with two sloops, captured the English schooner Margaretta off Machias, Me.; with her in turn captured two other English schooners, the Diligence and Tapanagouche, and carried all three vessels into Watertown, Mass. For this exploit, for which Capt. O'Brien received a commission from the Colony and was sent with his three captured vessels to cruise for more prizes, Admiral Graves sent Capt. Mowat with four vessels to destroy the town of Portland, then called Falmouth, Me. This last action on the part of England roused the country, and on the initiative of Rhode Island the Provincial Congress at Philadelphia resolved to make an aggressive fight at sea. After a Marine Committee, appointed by Congress, had determined to build five ships at a cost of not more than $66,666 each, and with a temporary fund of $100,000 had purchased two ships which they called the Alfred and the Columbus, three brigs, a sloop, and a schooner, and fitted them to cruise. On Dec. 22, 1775, Congress confirmed the appointment of the officers selected for these ships, and the American Navy came into existence. Esek Hopkins of Providence, R. I., was made Commander in Chief of the fleet, and under Commodore Hopkins were appointed, among others, Capt. Nicholas Biddle, Capt. Dudley Saltonstall, Capt. John B. Hopkins, and First Lieuts. John Paul Jones, Benjamin Seabury, and Ezekiel Burroughs.

The most stirring chapter of American naval history, and one which has enlisted the pens and the brushes of many able writers and artists, is that which deals with the War of 1812, or, as it was then more properly known, the "second revolutionary war." Mr. Spears has found the events of this war worthy of two volumes of his history. It is not necessary to describe them in detail. With the most notable naval conflicts of that war the American public is familiar. The author of the present history has arranged its events in proper sequence, has amplified many of the stories already told, and thrown a new light on others. One does not tire even of the retelling of the story of the Constitution's escape from a British squadron off the Jersey beach, of the sinking, after a thirty minutes' fight, of the Guerriere by the Constitution, "when the sea never rolled over a vessel whose fate so startled the world"; of the Constitution's second great exploit, when she sank the Java; of the remarkable battle between the Yankee Hornet and the British Peacock, of the loss of Lawrence and the Chesapeake, made ever famous by the hero's dying words, "Don't give up the ship"; of Oliver Hazard Perry and the battle on Lake Erie, when "we met the enemy and they were ours"; of Porter, who swept the Pacific with the Essex, and his bravery at Valparaiso; of the night battle of the second Wasp with the Avon, of McDonough's victory on Lake Champlain, of Samuel C. Reid's desperate defense of the privateer Gen. Armstrong in the harbor of Fayal, of the part that the navy played in co-operating with Gen. Jackson's land forces at the battle of New Orleans, of how the Hornet whipped the Penguin under the lee of the lonely island of Tristan d'Acunha, in the South Atlantic, and of how Decatur, at the close of the war, taught the Barbary pirates a second much-needed and final lesson.

The interest and value of Mr. Spears's work is greatly enhanced by the numerous and excellent illustrations which it contains, and the presentation of these evidences the expenditure of an immense amount of time and research. Many of the plates shown are from old and rare drawings, prints, and lithographs, and there is not one that has not some especial interest. The books are handsomely printed, and are bound in boards and blue cloth.

*"THE HISTORY OF OUR NAVY, from Its Origin to the Present Day, 1775-1897. By John R. Spears. 8vo, 4 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Layard's Work in The East.*

There are some men who seem to fit themselves instinctively for the part they are to play in the world, in spite of parental or other opposition. Such a man was Sir Austen Henry Layard, and no one who has read "Nineveh and Its Remains" or who has visited the British Museum or the Louvre and seen there the magnificent examples of the art and civilization of Nineveh recovered by him can ever dissociate such priceless relics from the name of Layard.

This distinguished man was born in Paris March 5, 1817, and was educated in Italy, where the greater part of his youth was spent. Like Buckle, the historian, he seems to have triumphed over obstacles, such as inadequate tutors and schoolmasters, and to have acquired knowledge under conditions that were exceedingly unfavorable. In pursuance of his father's wish he went to London at sixteen to study law, and for six years he read Blackstone and other authorities, but the legal profession was not for him. Travel was to him a constant dream, and from his early youth his fancy had fed on the tales of the Arabian Nights, which had filled him with a longing to see for himself the scenes described therein and to look personally upon the people of that far-off Eastern land. He studied the Arabic and Persian languages against a possible visit there. He took lessons in navigation and learned enough of medicine to be of great service among the barbarous races he came at last to meet.

Thus was he equipped for his journeyings and explorations, and with indomitable courage and no little tact, prudence, and skill did he undertake his first Eastern travels. There is a world of romance in the adventures encountered by Layard, in all of which we may not here follow him, but we may note that he visited Jerusalem, Petra, Damascus, Bagdad, and met with many adventures and dangers in the mountains and the deserts before he came finally to Nineveh. It is a long history that describes his achievements and discoveries at Nineveh, against which ancient city, because of its exceeding wickedness, the Prophet Jonah was sent, and from his vain seeking to escape from his mission to that city we have the familiar story of Jonah and the whale. The winged lions, winged bulls, and other sculptured remains excavated by Layard represent a civilization that was finally cut off and for two thousand years was lost except to tradition and legend. The making available of such material in an artistic sense alone has a very great value.

It has, however, also a story to tell us in confirmation of many disputed Bible passages, and the translation of the inscriptions discovered by Layard has enlarged our knowledge and made us familiar with the history of a great city and a great people. Unlike Columbus and many others, Layard lived to enjoy the fruits of his labors, and was in Parliament at intervals from 1852 to 1869. The death of this instinctive explorer took place in London on July 5, 1894. Mr. Lomax has given us a very readable account of Layard and his discoveries at Nineveh in a compact form. The book, originating in London, is tastefully bound and well printed.

*SIR HENRY LAYARD. His Adventures and Discoveries. With portrait and other illustrations. By Alfred E. Lomax. Crown 8vo. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

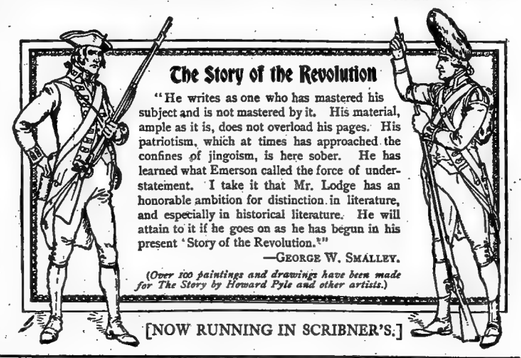

The Story of the Revolution

"He writes as one who has mastered his subject and is not mastered by it. His material, ample as it is, does not overload his pages. His patriotism, which at times has approached the confines of jingoism, is here sober. He has learned what Emerson called the force of understatement. I take it that Mr. Lodge has an honorable ambition for distinction in literature, and especially in historical literature. He will attain to it if he goes on as he has begun in his present 'Story of the Revolution.'"

—GEORGE W. SMALLEY.

(Over 100 paintings and drawings have been made for The Story by Howard Pyle and other artists.)

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The Cid and His Deeds.*

Every nation has its hero, as Peter the Great in Russia, Napoleon in France, Washington in this country, and the Cid in Spain, and about each of whom much that is legendary, much that is wholly imaginary, has come to be grouped. The faults of each fade with time; the good qualities magnify, and the Spaniards forget the cruelty of the Cid, his selfish ambition, his lack of patriotism, and, clothing him only with heroic virtues, in poetry and song and by the mouth of minstrels have chanted and still chant his graces.

The Cid flourished in Spain about as the contemporary of William the Conqueror and his sons. Don Rodrigo (Ruy) Diaz de Bivar was born in 1026 and died in 1099, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The true origin of the name The Cid, (Lord, or my Lord,) by which he is best known, is a matter of conjecture only. Legend has it that he was thus addressed before the King of Castile by certain Saracen chieftains who had been taken prisoners by him, and that the King thereupon decreed that he should be known by this name, which he had so honorably gained. The title of "Campeador," (champion, or hero without an equal,) which was also bestowed upon him for valor and great prowess in single combats, he sometimes used.

It was customary among the Saracens, as among many other peoples, from a remote period of antiquity, when two hostile armies were arrayed one against the other, for chosen men to come forth and challenge the bravest of their enemies to single combat before the opposing armies; sometimes the result of the contest bound also the armies of the champions, as in the Biblical case of David and Goliath. This was an office that the Cid seems to have been in the habit of freely taking upon himself. Almost as well known as the name of Cid is that of the famous steed Babieca, which bore him in all his battles and finally carried his master's dead body from Valencia to Burgos after the Cid had won his posthumous victory.

Before the Cid had reached ten years of age he began to take upon himself the duties and privileges of a man, and one of his earliest exploits was the trying and hanging of a robber who had fallen into his hands. He fought with Conde de Gormaz, and subsequently married, under the patronage of King Fernando, the daughter of his slain enemy, in satisfaction of her claims upon him as the slayer of her father. The Cid left Jimena Gomez with his mother, vowing not to see the one to whom he found himself betrothed under such strange circumstances until he should have made himself worthy of her by some notable exploit. The opportunity for fulfilling this vow soon presented itself.

Martin Gonzalez was to be his antagonist in this contest, and in the interval before the duel the Cid decided to make a pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela. As he and twenty of his knights went on their way they came upon a poor leper who had fallen into a bog by the roadside and was in danger of perishing. The leper besought them, for the love of God, to pull him out, but the dread and loathing inspired by his terrible disease were so great that none listened to him until the Cid dismounted, got the leper safely out, placed him on his own horse, took him to the inn, and ate with him and slept with him.

At midnight St. Lazarus appeared to the Cid and told him that he had been the leper to whom he had showed such kindness, mercy, and honor for the love of God, and in reward for it he should be feared and respected by the Moors and Christians, he should never be conquered, but always be victorious, and that he should die an honorable death in his own house and amid his own possessions. In the contest with Don Martin Gonzalez that subsequently took place, the Cid was the victor and gained Calahorra for his King.

When the Cid was about forty years old a battle took place in which Don Sancho, then the King of Spain, in whose favor the battle went, became separated from the main body of his troops and was made prisoner by a small detachment of Leonese, thirteen in number. The Cid became aware of what had taken place, and instantly hastening to where his captive master stood, and procuring by challenge a lance from one of the Leonese knights, he fell upon them with such fury that single-handed he slew eleven of them and put the remaining two to flight, returning to his comrades then with the liberated King.

Some time after, or about 1079, the Cid was chosen by Don Alfonso to collect the annual tribute paid by the Saracen Emirs of Seville and Cordova, which he accomplished successfully, but through the intrigues of enemies, who charged him with corruption and unlawful making of war, he was in 1081 banished and ordered to quit the dominions of Alfonso within nine days. He departed, and on leaving Burgos behaved as though he were in an enemy's country, taking possession of all property upon which he could lay his hands. He surprised and captured Castrejon, and also captured and occupied Alcocer, and harried the country wherever he made his encampment.

Little progress was made toward punishing him until, because of a common danger to both Alfonso and the Cid, a reconciliation took place between them, and the Cid was given a charter granting all the lands he might win from the Saracens to himself and to his descendants. A second misunderstanding taking place between the King and the Cid, he was again outlawed, between 1088 and 1092.

After establishing himself as Governor of Valencia, he was, it is sad to be obliged to note, guilty of extreme and inexcusable cruelty and bad faith. The marriage of the daughters of the Cid resulted very unfortunately; their husbands, although receiving great wealth on their account, cruelly deserted them, leaving them for dead. The Cid rescued them and caused their outrages to be avenged, and the Infantes were slain and dishonored. The death of the Cid took place in July, 1099, on receipt of the news of the defeat of one of his armies that age prevented him from longer leading in person, and, according to an Arabic writer, "when the runaways reached him he died of rage."

Mr. Clarke has closely followed the beaten tracks of Lockhart, Dozy, and a host of other writers in this field, but has produced a book that will well repay study on the part of those unfamiliar with Spanish history from 711 to 1099. Some very curious legends, of course, appear in this volume.

*THE CID CAMPEADOR: and the Waning of the Crescent in the West. By H. Butler Clarke, M. A. With illustrations from drawings by Don Santiago Arcos. 12mo. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

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Two Noble Surgeons.

William Harvey, Born in 1578; John Hunter, Born in 1718.*

The lives of these two men, William Harvey and John Hunter, are separated by very much more than a century. Harvey was born in 1578, Hunter in 1718, but their histories may be united in one article, because, as Mr. D'Arcy Power expresses it, "William Harvey may perhaps be compared more fitly with John Hunter than with any scientific man who either preceded or followed him. Harvey laid the foundation of modern medicine by his discovery of the circulation of the blood. Hunter laid the foundation of modern pathology, not by any single and striking discovery, but by a long course of careful observation." In their personal traits there were marked resemblances. Both men were choleric and had the collecting or acquisitive spirit. It is certain that Harvey, irrespective of the time when he was born, was a better educated man than was Hunter. "Harvey's knowledge is always well within the grasp of his intellect," but Hunter had genius, and, to repeat that well-worn expression, he had "the infinite capacity of taking pains." "Hunter's knowledge was gigantic, but it was uncontrolled. His thoughts are obscure, and so ill expressed that it is often difficult to discover what he says." Harvey was a polished gentleman, which Hunter never was. One superb trait of both these men was never to take anything for granted. They both were eager to find out things for themselves, and were indifferent to theories.

Harvey was born at Hastingleigh, in Kent, on the 1st of April, 1578, of fairly well-to-do parents. A brother Eliab, was a Turkey merchant, and as William showed the utmost indifference to worldly wealth, it was to Eliab that William owed much of his material prosperity. William was ten years old when the Spanish Armada threatened England. That year, 1588, he entered King's School, Canterbury, and afterword became a student at Caius College, Cambridge. In 1597 he was graduated as a Bachelor of Arts. William's father being a doctor, the son was destined for the same profession.

The great schools of mathematics, law, and medicine at that time were at Bologna, Padua, Pisa, and Pavia. Padua, made famous by the labors of Vesalius, led in anatomy, and to Padua the young Englishman went. The tolerance Padua enjoyed under the protection of Venice rendered it a much safer place of residence for a Protestant than any German university. Harvey went to Padua about 1598, though researches of documentary kind make it somewhat difficult to identify him. University registers of that time generally noted some physical peculiarity of the student. Thus Johannes Cookaeus, (plain John Cook,) Anglus, (Englishman,) was indicated "cum cicatrice in articulo medii digiti"—"with a scar over the joint of the middle finger." In 1892, in looking over the account of the students of the English and Scotch "Nation" at Padua of 300 years ago, the name "D. Guilelmus Ameius" was found. It is believed that "Ameius" was intended for "Arveius," as the nearest approach to Harveius, or Harvey. In 1893, in the courtyard of the Cloister at Padua, an inscription was found, with the name Harveius, with a symbolical decoration, which, as a certain indication of the actual presence of Harvey, has been copied, and is to be found in the present volume.

The student of those days had to bear many discomforts. Their lodgings were bad, the food not good. The greater part of the work in the university was done between 6 and 8 o'clock in the morning, and some of the lectures were held at daybreak. The session began on St. Luke's day, and closed on the Feast of Assumption. During this time "the whole human body was twice dissected in public by a professor of anatomy." Fabricius was Harvey's teacher, and while in Padua the particular subject which the master was studying was the valves of the veins. We can at once understand how an interest in the circulation of the blood was early awakened in Harvey's mind. Sylvius of Louvilly, (1478-1555,) who had known and described these valves, had been forgotten when Fabricius revived the particular study. But Fabricius's ideas were faulty, and it was left to Harvey "to point out their true use, and to indicate their importance as an anatomical proof of the circulation of the blood."

Harvey got his diploma in 1602, and as a Doctor of Physic, "had leave to practice and to teach arts and medicine in every land and seat of learning." Besides that, there was given to Harvey a testimonial lauding his knowledge and designating him as "skillful, expert, and most efficiently qualified." Returning to England, Harvey took a house in London, and at once attached himself to the College of Physicians. He married Elizabeth Browne in 1604, the daughter of Queen Elizabeth's doctor. In 1607 he attached himself to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The author of this interesting volume gives the necessary details as to the methods employed by demonstrators of anatomy in the early part of the seventeenth century, and how subjects were obtainable for dissection. In 1540 permission was granted that the bodies of four malefactors, condemned to death for felony, should be turned over to the Guild of Surgeons, with the company of Barber Surgeons. James I. enlarged these powers, so that the College of Physicians might take the bodies of six felons. As there were no means of preserving subjects, anatomy had to be taught "by a general survey, rather than in minute detail." There were demonstrations only when bodies were obtainable.

Harvey's career as a lecturer on anatomy began, so it is believed, in 1616, and he is thus described:

"A man of the lowest stature, (and here he resembled Hunter,) round-faced, with a complexion like the wainscot; his eyes small, * * * rapid in utterance, choleric, given to gesture, (probably acquired in Italy,) and used when in discourse with any one to play unconsciously with the handle of the small dagger he wore by his side."

The lectures of Harvey in the Lumleian course were continued from year to year. The author of this life states that Harvey's "treatise on the movement of the blood must have been passing through the press at the time he gave these lectures, and the subject of the circulation must have therefore been uppermost in his mind." Notes of his are curious, as "Cor (the heart) imperator, Rex Cerebrum (the brain) Sergeant Major." Some of the rules he lays down in his lectures for his own guidance might be taken to heart by the orating professionals of to-day. "To state things briefly and plainly, yet not letting anything pass unmentioned which can be seen. Not to speak of anything which can be as well explained without the body, or can be read at home. Not to praise or dispraise other anatomists, for all did well, and there was some excuse even for those who are in error." And may we not remember what Harvey said some hundreds of years ago on the abdomen, and tight-lacing women? There comes, he says, difficulty of respiration. This is his cure: "Cut the laces."

The crowning year of Harvey's life was 1628. It was then that he published at Frankfort-on-the-Main his matured account of the circulation of the blood, and, as was natural, "the vulgar deemed him crack-brained, and all the physicians were against him."

In 1629 Harvey went abroad, accompanying the Duke of Lennox, and returning to London in 1632, was appointed personal physician to the King. He hunted with his royal master and studied the deer, and what he learned he made good use of afterward in his treatise on "Development." In the service of Charles I. Harvey was witness of the troubles of the time, but was apparently indifferent to the turmoil. His mind was occupied with the problems of nature, and he was studying how the chick was formed in the egg, and exploded the old nonsense about the Solan Goose and its origin from a barnacle.

In 1634 the witchcraft folly was raging in England, and Harvey was conspicuous in showing how impossible were the charges made against certain unfortunate women. Being on terms of intimacy with the Earl of Arundel in 1636 Harvey accompanied that nobleman to Germany, and so it is on record that he offered publicly to demonstrate at Nuremberg the subject of the circulation of the blood.

Coming back to England, Harvey saw the fight between the King and Parliament. Though not conspicuously advanced on the King's side, he suffered for his loyalty. The mob sacked his house and destroyed his papers. He writes: "Certain rapacious hands not only stripped my house of all its furniture, but what is a subject of far greater regret to me, my enemies abstracted from my museum the fruits of many years of toil." Harvey was under fire at Edgehill in 1642. It is recorded that during the battle he took a book out of his pocket and read it, "until a bullet from a great gun grazed the ground near him." Then Harvey ceased reading, and gave aid to the wounded.

After the surrender at Oxford, Harvey returned to London. When Charles II. became King, he was knighted. Troubled with the gout, he lived until he was nearly eighty, dying at Roehampton on the 3d of June, 1657. The publication of his essay on "Development" in 1651 was almost his last literary effort. This excellent book on Harvey puts the illustrious man in a proper light. "Our Harvey rather seems as though discovery were natural, a matter of ordinary business." It is interesting to learn that the curious Samuel Pepys attended one of the lectures on anatomy, and gives a lucid account of the proceedings. Harvey was a master mind of the seventeenth century and the "foremost thinker of his age."

Mr. Stephen Paget's "Life of John Hunter" is on the same plane of excellence as was his study of Ambroise Pare. We note particularly the quotation Mr. Paget takes from Thackeray concerning Swift: He "tore through life." Mr. Paget adds: "The two men were not unlike in temperament and suffering." Hunter was the true thinker, but if he thought he also "tried"—and by trying is meant that he studied and was the most surprising collector who ever lived. It was from his museum work that his thoughts were born, for, as Mr. Paget puts it, "the surety of every belief can only be sure after it has been 'tried' by experiment or further observation." Hunter sought for the facts, not in man alone, but in all animals, and was the true father and originator of modern comparative anatomy.

Born some seven miles from Glasgow in 1728, John Hunter came from an educated family. But there was something peculiar about Hunter, showing the bent of his mind. He was utterly indifferent to the study of books, and he says: "They wanted to make an old woman of me, or that I should stuff Latin and Greek at the university. But these schemes I cracked like so many vermin as they came before me." What he did was to watch "the ants, bees, birds, tadpoles, and caddis worms." He "pestered people about what nobody knew or cared anything" about. The consequence of this was, that John Hunter never did know how to spell correctly, nor had much acquaintance with the construction of the English sentence. There were certain eccentricities in John Hunter which were not pleasant. Certainly the best friend he ever had in the world was his own brother, William, who was distinguished in his profession, as a physician and lecturer; but John quarreled bitterly with William, the matter in dispute being the placenta.

In 1751 John Hunter was a surgeon's pupil at St. Bartholomew, and three years later was in the St. George's Hospital, within whose walls he was afterward to serve as surgeon for twenty-five years. From overwork, in 1759, he had inflammation of the lungs, and it may be said that after this he never enjoyed good health. Wanting change of air, he went in 1761 with the fleet to Belleisle, and, the Spanish war following, saw actual practice as a surgeon. In 1763 he returned to London and started the practice of surgery.

Love for anatomy had for a time united the two brothers. In 1780, however, in a short paper communication to the Royal Society, John made a rude attack on his brother, concerning "The Structure of the Placenta," and this quarrel never was effaced. Three years later William died. John Hunter soon had a fair practice in London. In 1767 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. Two years afterward he received the appointment of surgeon to St. George's Hospital. In 1771 he published "The Natural History of the Human Teeth," and it is said that he spent the profits accruing from it on his wedding trip, having married that year a Miss Home. Jesse Foot describes Mrs. Hunter as "an agreeable, clever, and handsome woman, a little of a bas-bleu, and rather fond of gay society, a taste which occasionally interfered with her husband's more philosophic pursuits."

In 1773 came John Hunter's first attack of angina pectoris, and true to his nature he described with the utmost accuracy his symptoms. The attacks came at intervals, during the rest of his life, but with an iron will he continued his work. In 1773 he gave his first course of lectures on the Principles of Surgery. He may have been an impressive lecturer, but he never was exactly at his ease. He read from a manuscript. Sometimes his own interruptions were remarkable, as, "You had better not write down that observation, for very likely I shall think differently next year." Or, "Gentlemen, I think you had better omit what I have been saying. The fact is, I had that idea when I wrote down this, but I have lost the train of thought connected with it, and I cannot now recall it." Nevertheless, the pupils knew that they were listening to the greatest of masters. Here is a dictum of Hunter's which explains the man: "I love to think. But why think? Why not try the experiment?"

Working always at lightning speed, he seems to have been able to get along with only five hours of sleep. After the busiest of days, at night he would dictate until 1 or 2 in the morning. "He had no home amusements." No man so thoroughly despised money. What he earned he spent on his collection. When some years ago Prof. S. D. Gross of Philadelphia published a short life of Hunter, he mentioned among Hunter's pupils, Astley, Cooper, Abernethy, Thomson, and Cline. He certainly imparted something of his great knowledge to others. Among his pupils was Edward Jenner, who when twenty-one was an inmate of Hunter's house, and Jenner was the most faithful of Hunter's friends. Jenner's letters to Hunter, and Hunter's replies, have for the major part been published in Ottley's "Life of Hunter."

To Hunter Jenner was the purveyor of all imaginable things, no matter whether they walked, flew, crawled, or swam. Hunter wanted butterflies, hedgehogs, bats, moles, lizards, porpoises, eels, birds, lions, tigers, fossils. He was as eager to obtain a cuckoo's egg as that of an ostrich. Hunter was insatiable. Everything was to be dissected or studied. The eggs of the salmon were to be put in spirits, or an animal was to be stuffed. He was curious about the propagation of eels, and his claims as an early fish culturist seem to us to have been forgotten. Nothing came amiss, not even the bones of an Irish giant Sir Joseph Banks was called upon to contribute to the museum. In this constant demand of subjects for study is shown the vehement energy of Hunter's life.

Hunter had good taste for art, a liking for engravings and Chinese curios, and it can be understood that no matter how much money he earned, he was always in want. He kept, too, some fifty persons in his employ. As to his collection, it numbered 13,682 specimens, but these figures represent only a part of his immense work. Take, for instance, the single subject of bees. It is believed that he had handled 15,000 to 20,000 bees, so as to determine only a single fact. At his death an endless quantity of manuscripts were found, and it is as a tragedy of his life that these papers were for the major part destroyed—"burned" by Sir Everard Home. The excuse given, by those inclined to be lenient, was that Sir Everard "was the subject of one of those forms of senile degeneration in morality against which all men growing old need to guard." In plainer words, Sir Everard "stole from the Hunterian manuscripts, and then burned them, after publishing many of Hunter's observations as his own." Hunter succumbed to an attack of his mortal disease, and died Oct. 16, 1793. Hunter was the man "who brought surgery into closer touch with science." He was not well up in Latin, it is true, but in anatomy and experiment he was the master.

These two works are of singular importance, written as they are in a clear and concise manner. Mr. Power and Mr. Stephen Paget have thoroughly presented the salient characteristics of two of the most remarkable of all medical men.

* (1) WILLIAM HARVEY. By D'Arcy Power. (2) JOHN HUNTER, MAN OF SCIENCE AND SURGEON. By Stephen Paget. Two volumes. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25 each.

1898

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden,
Author of "Shooting Stars, as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, Jan. 28.—At last there is to be a home for indigent and infirm authors. A benevolent lady has notified the indigent and infirm authors that she has opened for them a home on the Riviera. Any author who can produce the certificate of a physician to the effect that his health requires a mild Winter climate will be received for five or six months in the home, provided he will pay his own fares to the Riviera and back, and £1 weekly for his board and lodging.

This sounds charitable, and undoubtedly is so intended, but in point of fact, any one, whether author or not, can obtain very decent board and lodgings in Italy for less than £1 per week. He will not be able to do this on the Riviera, but either at Siena or at almost any place further south, with the exception of the large cities, board can be had at from 3f. to 4f. per day. However, the indigent and infirm author will not obtain roast leg of mutton and plain boiled potatoes, except at a purely English home, and this is what his perverted appetite will probably require.

There is no doubt that may authors who suffer from insufficient food and other troubles incident to indigent and infirm authorship, will gladly borrow money enough to pay their way to the Riviera, and their board for a few weeks at the home. If after, say, a month, the indigent and infirm author announces to the matron that he has no more money, what will be done with him? He cannot be turned out to starve in a strange land; so, unless the benevolent lady who has established the home pays his fare back to England, which she will hardly care to do, he will remain and live at her expense for the remainder of his days. In this way—it may be thought by superficial observers—the home will do an immense service to literature. Scores of authors whose works now overstock the bandbox and trunk trade, will pass peaceful and harmless lives on the Riviera, never touching pen and ink except perhaps the writer to The Times to protest against the failure of the benevolent lady to supply them with excursions to Monte Carlo. They will have a reading room in which they will read of the successful books of their rivals, and thus have material for critical and profane conversation. They will gradually come to look upon themselves as a sort of British Academy; and will regard their presence in the home as proof that they are really the most deserving authors known to English letters. Then the day will come when the benevolent lady suddenly dies, and forty or fifty indigent and infirm authors will be turned out of house and home by the heir, and compelled to walk back to London or to remain and sweep the streets of Cannes.

The scheme of supplying a home for authors who cannot work is not new, but has never been found practicable. This latest experiment is bound to fail like those which have preceded it. Certainly it ought to fail. It is an attempt to thwart the great law of the survival of the fittest. Authors who deserve to live will make money enough to be beyond the need of charity, but the indigent and infirm authors who are to be benefited by the Cannes home will only degrade English literature if they are helped to live and to continue to write. This benevolent lady means well, but if the only result of her undertaking is to enable authors like Smith and Brown and Robinson—I need not indicate their true names more clearly—to keep up their annual supplies of rubbish, she will have rendered her countrymen a very ill turn.

Speaking of Italy, Mr. Crockett's new novel, concerning which it was announced that the scene of the story was to be laid in the Baltic Sea, is really to deal with the brigands of South Italy. Possibly Mr. Crockett is writing two simultaneous novels—one giving the adventures of a band of Vikings, and the other those of a band of brigands; but the probability is that the announcement of his alleged Viking novel was made without his consent.

Mr. Marion Crawford once remarked in one of his novels that no foreigner, with the exception of himself, who had written about Italians, had ever written anything true to life. At least that was the sense of his remark. It may not have been altogether modest, but it was undoubtedly true. Foreigners who spend four or six months in Italy and then write novels, introducing Italian men and women, generally fail to approach any nearer to the truth than does the libretto of the average Italian opera. Mrs. Stowe tried to write an Italian story, but her "Agnes of Sorrento" is a monument of her misconception of the Italian people. Cooper's "Wing and Wing" was a capital sea story, but his Italians were simply impossible. Hawthorne's "Marble Fawn" is incomparable in certain respects, but "Donatello" resembled an Italian about as much as he resembled an American Indian.

I do not care particularly for Mr. Crawford's novels, though I admire certain ones extremely, but he certainly knows his Italians, and paints them as accurately as Zola himself could have done. It will be interesting to see what the South Italian will become in the hands of Mr. Crockett. The Neapolitan seen from the point of view of a Scotch Presbyterian minister should be a fearful wild fowl. Probably Mr. Crockett will give us plenty of adventure, and his book will therefore be entertaining; but it would be as interesting to see his conception of a Calabrian brigand as it would have been to see Mrs. Todger's conception of a wooden leg.

The Idler is to be continued. It has been bought by Mr. Dent, who evidently has faith in its future. It is to be hoped that the purchase money will be sufficient to pay The Idler's debts, though I doubt it. There is a swarm of writers and artists, whose work has been used in The Idler, and who learned one morning that the magazine had gone into bankruptcy, and that the prospect of ever receiving anything for their labor was microscopic. If English magazines would adopt the American practice of paying on receipt of contributions, life would be much easier for authors and artists.

If a man writes novels or poems that belong in the second class instead of the first, the newspapers are constantly informing us what he has done and what he intends to do. Whereas we never hear that the first-class novelist is engaged on such and such a book, or that the first-class poet is writing such and such a poem. This is a curious fact. One would think that the public would take more interest in hearing of the plan of Mr. George Meredith's new novel than it would of the plan of Mr. Crockett's or Mr. Stanley Weyman's next work. But somehow Mr. Meredith or Mr. Hardy is seldom mentioned in the "Literary Notes" department of a paper, while lesser men receive endless attention. And as for the third or fourth class novelist, the papers can never have enough of him. Perhaps he alone could explain this mystery.

It is said that Mr. Meredith has several completed or nearly completed novels in his desk, and that he may or may not publish them. Possibly he is like Miss Rhoda Broughton, who has written something like half a dozen novels, which, when completed, failed to satisfy her, and have therefore never seen the light. An author who can do this has the soul of an artist. Miss Broughton, for example, knows perfectly well that anything that she writes is salable, but she prefers to lose her time and labor rather than to publish work which does not satisfy her. If Mr. Meredith were capable of writing a poor book, he would certainly refrain from printing it; but I cannot imagine his writing a book which would not deserve to be published. I rather doubt that story of his desk full of books rejected by himself. If he has any unpublished books in his possession he is doubtless holding them back for the slow and careful revision which he gives to everything that he writes.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "Captains Courageous" has reached its twentieth edition here. The subject is hardly one which appeals to the British public, which might be expected to care very little about Yankee fishermen, but Mr. Kipling can make anything interesting, and he can well be proud of the success which his last book has obtained here. There are those who think that Mr. Kipling will live as a poet rather than a story writer, though it is difficult to conceive of a posterity that will forget the "Drums of the Fore and Aft" and the "Men Who Would Be Kings," and still have the capacity to admire the "Recessional Hymn" and the Barrack Room ballads. Whether Mr. Kipling lives as a poet or a story teller, he will assuredly live among the Builders of the Empire. No Englishman alive or dead has done as much as Rudyard Kipling to bind together the Englishmen of Australia and Canada and India and Britain.

Mr. Louis Becke's "Wild Life in Southern Seas" is having a good sale. Mr. Becke knows what he is writing about, and when he does not try to tell a story, but simply tells what he has seen, a story tells itself that is worth reading. The stories and sketches in his new books are unequal in merit as a matter of course, but there is good work among them, and in one or two instances Mr. Becke shows a power that he had not previously revealed to us.

W. L. ALDEN.

Paris Letter.

Paralysis of the Book Trade—Books That Do Succeed—No Public for English Writers.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The literary world is in Paris, perhaps, more than in any other city susceptible to outside events, and though in times of quiet the interest throughout the country in literary matters is paramount, this interest is the very first to disappear at the approach of any one of those periodical crises through which France passes. Then no books are read. The very authors themselves seem to forget their metier and have eyes, ears, and thoughts alone for what may be the question of the hour. To what an extent the present question in France has taken hold of the public will be perhaps best understood when I repeat what was told me yesterday by a gentleman who had been spending half an hour with Emile Zola in his well-guarded hotel in the Rue de Bruxelles, namely, that the author whose boast has been that ever since he first took pen in hand long ago he has never allowed any circumstances to interfere with his regular production of so many pages of manuscript, has not touched his pen for weeks past, and has not even any thought as to what his next book will be.

The publishers and booksellers appear to have every reason not to bless the agitation in favor of Alfred Dreyfus. Their business is at a total standstill. People will read nothing but the successive editions of the papers, whose editors must be coining money. I hear for instance that Henri Rochefort's paper has nearly doubled its circulation since the beginning of this melancholy affair, an increase which means to the able editor an addition of about two hundred dollars a day in the way of income. The other champions of the popular cause in the papers are no doubt benefiting in proportion, and inversely the producers and retailers of imaginative literature of another kind are suffering in an equal ratio. At any other time, for instance, Maurice Barre's very clever study of the effect of environment on human character as exemplified by the psychological effect of life in Paris on provincial Frenchmen who have left their homes to come and live in the metropolis—his novel, "Les Deracines," in one word—would have been at least a topic of the week. It has been passed over almost unnoticed by a public sadly taken up with other matters. It scarcely benefited to any appreciable extent by a warm eulogy which was recently passed upon it by Monsieur Gabriel d'Annunzio, who described it as a masterpiece.

One of the few books that is doing well at the present moment is Monsieur Pierre Louys's "Les Chansons de Bilitis," which, as his publisher informed me yesterday, is selling very well indeed. Nobody will be more surprised with this news than the author himself, who told me before it was published that he anticipated for it at the very outside a sale of not more than two thousand copies. It would seem that he is as likely to be mistaken about "Les Chansons de Bilitis" as he was about his great success, "Aphrodite." Publishing this at his own expense, he did not think it prudent to order more than one thousand copies of the first edition to be printed, although Monsieur de Heredia, who had read the book, thought that without imprudence he might be prepared with a stock of two thousand copies. The result was that when Francois Coppee's article set everybody in Paris talking about this wonderful book, there were no copies with which to supply the clamoring booksellers. "They were most indignant with me," Pierre Louys relates, "and said that when a writer gets his friends in the press to write such articles about his book he ought at least to have copies in readiness for the trade."

The commercial details of this literary venture are not without interest, and would commend themselves to Sir Walter Besant. On every copy of "Aphrodite" which was sold Pierre Louys realized either 21 or 19 cents, according to whether the copy was a single one or one of a dozen, for there is a certain extra discount allowed in the French trade on books taken by the dozen. The whole speculation brought the young author considerably over £2,000, and when the illustrated edition, the edition Guillaume, was arranged for Pierre Louys was able to stipulate for exceptional terms. One condition was that the author should receive for distribution among his friends 500 free copies of the book.

The collaboration of the two brothers, Victor and Paul Marguerite, seems, to judge from what the papers are saying about their new volume, "Le Desastre," to be a very successful combination. Of this book, which now lies before me, I will write later when I have had the time to read through its many closely printed pages. No more opportune time for its appearance could have been selected. To-day the army is to the front as it never was in France since the days of Gen. Boulanger, and, as the special subject of the book, the disaster of Sedan, it is in some sense, from its connection with Emile Zola and his much-discussed book, "La Debacle"—in which his adversaries profess to see a manifestation of the same spirit which prompted his alleged attack on the French military system, the topic of the moment. Any glorification of the French army, any attempt to explain away the disaster which gives the book its title, is sure to be as popular as any literary subject can be at a time when people are neither buying books nor reading them.

Monsieur Jean Moreas, of whose literary projects I wrote a few weeks ago, has, I hear, just arranged with Monsieur Deschamps, the publisher of the literary review, "La Plume," for the complete edition of his poems. It is rather amusing, as showing what little pecuniary advantage attends the publication of poetry in a country of which Theodore de Banville said that it was a country in which the only metier by which a man could not earn his daily bread was that of a lyrical poet; that Moreas disposed of his entire rights in the various volumes of verse which for years past have been the topics of literary Paris for the sum of $600.

Bjornstjerne has not added to his popularity in France, where from his long stay in Paris, he is as well known as most French litterateurs, by his letter to Emile Zola, in which he congratulates him on the attitude he has taken in the Dreyfus affair. As Rochefort said in the Salon de la Paix yesterday, "What business is it of any foreigner? Should we interfere if a Norwegian officer got himself into trouble?" The French are particularly sensitive on the question of foreign interference in their private affairs, and it is for this reason to be hoped that an absurd suggestion made by an English writer in one of the London papers, that the authors of England should send an address of congratulation to Emile Zola will not be carried into effect. Not, indeed, that English authors have much to expect from France, either in the way of appreciation or of pecuniary emolument from translation rights.

Few, if any, contemporary English authors have any public at all in France, and as to the prices paid for French rights of English works, these are so small as to be really a "quantite negligeable." I know of one large publishing house here which considers the sum of $100 the very largest amount that it can offer for such rights, and it is a favorite trick on the part of the partner who attends to this department of the business to clinch his argument that no English novel is worth more than £20 to a French publisher by producing a receipt signed by Charles Dickens for the sum in question, transferring to this firm the entire translation rights of a novel not less famous than "David Copperfield."

ROWLAND STRONG.

Letters to the Editor.

The editor invites the readers of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART to contribute to this department of the paper. He would prefer to have contributions signed with the full name of writers, but he will print letters with other signatures if requested so to do. Although the editor cannot undertake to be responsible for the opinions expressed, a wide latitude will be permitted in discussion.

The Finest Woman in Fiction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Encouraged by the reception accorded my earlier paper on Barrie, with your permission I will have another talk with your readers anent the finest female character in fiction.

First of all, let me confess that these appreciations of authors and their creations were not originally written with a view to publication. Whenever I read what is, in my opinion, an excellent book, I invariably insert that opinion in my manuscript book, having for preface these words by William Black: "How little does literature benefit us if the sketches of Life and Character, the generous sentiments, the testimonies of disinterestedness and rectitude with which it abounds, do not incite us to wiser, purer, and more graceful action." So, with the passing of the years I find I've talked to myself, as it were, concerning many people who inhabit Novel-land. It is from these leaves that I take this paper. People often smile at me for taking such a profound interest in these characters. Somehow I always imagine these portrayals lived. To me they have strutted across the stage of life somewhere on this mundane sphere, and I never forget a single character who has interested me. Ofttimes I go into a house and see many copies of my favorite books lying on the shelf, unloved and forgotten. The characters and their doings have amused you—you spent an evening with them once, a very pleasant evening, too, you thought—and then you forgot—it's rarely you do not—that you ever met them in your journeyings through Novel-land, and I sigh and say to myself: "Poor old forgotten characters! I wonder if there is a dim, weird land where the ghosts of the world's forgotten characters in fiction lead a limbo life, and moan to the ghost winds that pass? If so, how unutterably sad and strange it must be."

But I am leaving the lady out in the cold. Her name is "Beatrice," and her creator is Mr. Rider Haggard. In the Far East there is a belief that a creator of characters will have, at the last day, to find a soul for the characters he has created, and it has always been a conundrum to me where Haggard would find a soul for his Beatrice.

I remember hearing a gentleman assert that we get hardened through reading so many books. I think this is open to question. I read dozens of books before I read "Beatrice," but Beatrice was the first character to be transferred to the pages of my book—not that that is any great honor.

I failed to grasp the story at the first perusal. Many things puzzled me. Why did Beatrice end her life? It was a case of "greater love." Many of you will not care for this view, but I say she thought she was in Bingham's way, and the only solution of the problem was that the one should cease influencing the other. While both lived that was impossible; thence the tragedy. And it was in this girl to dare and die, as a pen portrait will reveal to you:

"Her face was strong and pure and sweet as the keen sea breath, and looking on it, one must know that beneath this fair cloak lay a wit as fair; and yet all was womanly. Here was not the hard sexless stamp of the 'cultured' female. She who owned it was capable of many things. She could love and she could suffer, and if need be she could dare or die. * * * Looking at her you knew she might be a mistaken woman or a headstrong woman, or both, but she could never be a mean woman."

Beatrice was not a Christian. You are forced to this conclusion when:

"I am not a Christian," she says, "I cannot pray; I have nothing to pray to. I do not fear to die. They say the death (of drowning) is easy."

She was also pessimistic:

"Death cannot be worse than life is for most of us."

According to her, nearing Death is to stand on the verge of annihilation. But, as Geoffrey says to her on one occasion:

"Because your finite mind cannot search infinity, because no answer has come to all your prayers, because you see misery and cannot understand its purpose, because you suffer and have found no rest, you have said there is naught but Chance, and become an Atheist as many have done before you. * * * To build a wall deliberately between one's self and the Unseen, and then complain that the way is barred, is simply childish."

Beatrice wrote her father's sermons. Geoffrey went to hear one. "It was indeed a discourse that might equally well have been delivered in a Mohammedan or Buddhist place of worship." She expresses her view of Life exquisitely when she says:

"Mathematics? No, I gave them up. There is no human nature about mathematics. They work everything to a fixed conclusion that must result. Life is not like that; what ought to be a square comes out a right angle, and X always equals an unknown quantity, which is never ascertained until you are dead."

That is the religion of Beatrice Granger, and now for her love story. We are first introduced to this remarkable woman as she stands on the rocks gazing into the water in which she fancies she perceives a face. It recalled the face of her mother as she had last seen it seven years ago. She leaves these rocks by way of the sea, and shortly afterward comes across Geoffrey Bingham for the first time. He travels in her canoe, but on the way a storm overtakes them and upsets the frail canoe. Beatrice saves Geoffrey from drowning. I have heard it said that if you save a person from drowning that person will, in the after, come to injure you. That may be in some cases, but I fail to see in what manner Geoffrey harmed Beatrice. Some say in loving her! He was married, true.

Stand a person on the edge of the cliff or precipice, give him a push, and because gravitation attracts him downward, your contention follows that he sins for falling! It was natural that Geoffrey should love her, and all through their story I am not convinced that either Beatrice or Geoffrey sinned for loving.

Following the rescue Beatrice has a dream. It is too long to quote, and a half quotation would spoil it, but it deals with the linking of their fates, written in beautiful language. The book is full of passages like the dream. We see what a passion these two had for each other and how their lives were indissolubly connected by this musing:

"What was it, then, this love of hers? Was it mere earthly passion? No! * * * It was something grander, purer, deeper, and quite undying. Whence came it, then? If she was, as she had thought, only a Child of Earth, whence came this deep desire which was not of earth? Had she been wrong, had she a soul—something of which the body with its yearnings was but the envelope, the hand, or instrument? * * * Love had kissed her on the eyes and her sleeping spirit was awakened and she saw a vision of the truth. Yes! She loved him and must always love him."

But I must not dally here. I must hurry you on to the tragedy. Things turn out that Beatrice imagines she is in Geoffrey's way, and after certain events and petty delays:

"She looked at the sea. There were no waves, but the breeze freshened every minute, and there was a long, low swell upon the water.

"Ah me! I often picture that scene and fancy I hear the wild cry:

"'Geoffrey, hear me—I die for you; accept my sacrifice and forget me not.' So!—She is in the rollers. * * * The first, it towers high, but the canoe rides it like a cork. The spray stings, striking like a whip. Ah! that struck herfull. Oh, see! Geoffrey's ring has slipped from her wet hand. She stoops! Oh, what a shock of water at her breast. * * * It sinks—it has sunk—she is alone with God and the cruel waves. The sun goes out! Look at that great white wave seething through the deepening gloom; hear it rushing toward her, big with fate. 'Geoffrey, my darling, I will wait'—Beatrice was dead."

Thus, then, did this human atom work out her destiny. Oh! if there be any pitiful Principle, well it might sigh over the infinite pathos of human helplessness.

And why do I call Beatrice the finest woman in fiction? Partly because "greater love hath no man," and partly because Haggard made her very beautiful, very lovable.

They tell us it is madness, that this unearthly glory is but the frenzy of a passion gross in its very essence. Let those think it who will. Such loves, indeed, are few. For they must be real and deep, and natures thus shaped are rare, nor do they often cross each other's line of life. Yes, there are few who can be borne so high, and none can breathe that ether long. Soon the wings which Love lent them in his hour of revelation will shrink and vanish and the borrowers will fall back to the level of this world, happy if they escape uncrushed.

PERCIE VIAL.

New York, Feb. 5, 1898.

Grant Allen and Some Other Topics

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit one of your readers to thank you for the pleasure he derives from THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. I have long believed that a very respectable portion of the reading public are more interested in what is occurring in the world of thought than they are in the majority of the topics that engross the pages of the daily newspaper. It has seemed to me that there ought to be a profitable demand for a paper devoted to the news of the literary world. This demand, it seems to me, THE REVIEW very adequately meets. I know that I look for it each week with feelings of pleasant anticipation, and read it with more interest than any other paper I see.

It will be even more interesting to me, and I imagine to many of its more mature readers, when the discussion of juvenile literature, to which so much space is just now being devoted, shall have been concluded, but notwithstanding attention devoted to this, as it seems to me scarcely the most important of current literary topics, THE REVIEW is certainly an extremely useful, valuable, and interesting paper. I will take this opportunity to ask you one or two questions:

1. What is the correct pronunciation of the name Sienkiewicz?

2. Is Grant Allen, the author of "The Evolution of the Idea of God," the same man as Grant Allen, the novelist? Please tell me something about the man, or men, if there be more than one. S. REED.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1898.

[The interest shown in books for children has surprised the editor, probably as much as it has surprised Mr. Reed—and, perhaps, more, for the editor could not have wildly dreamed to what extent the letters would be pouring in upon him once he had printed "Esteemed Contributor's" paper. Eventually the subject will be exhausted naturally, and meanwhile will not Mr. Reed join with the editor in a courageous endeavor to be patient, while the parents, the brothers, the sisters, the cousins, and the aunts avail themselves of their undoubted right to be heard?

But as to Mr. Reed's questions:

1. Last week, on the authority of a linguist, the editor gave Sin-kie-vitch as the pronunciation. But a correspondent, signing "Pole," gives another verdict elsewhere in this issue. Meanwhile Father Bababasz, a polish writer, gives still another. Who shall decide when Poles disagree?

2. There is only one Grant Allen of whom the editor has heard, and he is Charles Grant Blairfindie Allen, born in Kingston, Canada, and long a resident of England. A catalogue of his books would more than fill a column of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, and were the editor to give one, the writers of letters on children's books would complain. His works are mainly novels, but several have been scientific books, while the new one is religious. A review of "The Evolution of the Idea of God" has already been prepared for THE REVIEW, and will be published in an early number.—ED.]

"The Quarterly" on Children's Books

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your admirable REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART has given me great pleasure and much information in a most attractive way. The discussions of books for children, of "Quo Vadis," and of the twenty best novels increase in value with each issue, and may be continued for quite a while yet profitably. Possibly some parents may be helped—or have their memories stirred—by reading an article in The Quarterly Review of April, 1896, (CCCLXVI.,) with the title, "Children Yesterday and To-day," and reviewing: (1) "Sandford and Merton," by Thomas Day, three volumes, 1783-89; (2) "Evenings at Home," by Dr. John Aikin and Mrs. Barbauld, six volumes, 1792-5; (3) "The Story of the Robins," by Mrs. Trimmer, new edition, 1785; (4) "The History of the Fairchild Family," by Mrs. Sherwood, new edition, circa 1788; (5) "The Parents' Assistant," by Maria Edgeworth, new edition, 1796, and many others, with references at least to Miss Sinclair's "Holiday House," Miss Tytler's "Mary and Florence" and "Leila on the Island," Marryat's "Masterman Ready," Miss Martineau's "Feats on the Fiord" and "The Crofton Boys," &c., and a just tribute to the "neglected Maria Edgeworth," which should gladden the heart of "J. S." of Philadelphia," (Jan. 29 and Feb. 5.) The range of the paper is from "Old Mother Goose," "The Babes in the Woods," "Arabian Nights," and "Robinson Crusoe," to "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "Sweetheart and I"—neither of whom will ever "live with the 'Fairchild Family'"—with due praise for "the late Mrs. Ewing," and but scant opinion of the then living "Lewis Carroll's" "Alice."

But may I not, from experience and observation, indorse his "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass"? And among the other books recommended in your last issue, (Feb. 5,) these particularly: Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," Hawthorne's "Wonder Book," Scott's "Marmion and Lay" and "Tales of a Grandfather," Cowper's "John Gilpin," Thackeray's "The Rose and the Ring," Dickens's "Child's History of England," Andersen's "Fairy Tales," Grimm's "Fairy Tales," Ouida's "Dog of Flanders," "Robinson Crusoe," and Kipling's "First Jungle Book."

Is there not an excellent collection called "The Child's Book of Poetry"? By whom was it published, or what is the best collection for children? And what is thought by fellow-critics of Mr. Andrew Lang's "Fairy Tales"?

Apropos of "Quo Vadis" is inclosed a recent "item" from The Baltimore Sun, telling of a Polish priest's acquaintance with the author, and estimate of his work and worth and personality. Very respectfully, J. B.

Towson, Md., Feb. 9, 1898.

[The book of children's poetry referred to by "J. B." appears to be Robert Louis Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. It has had its full share of the applause that has been evoked by all of Stevenson's writings.

Andrew Lang's fairy books have probably been the most popular of recent publications in that line. Lang's felicity in expression served him well in those books.

"J. B.'s" newspaper inclosure is printed below. Readers will thank him for it. The editor only anticipates them by thanking him now.—ED.]

SIENKIEWICZ.

The Polish writer, Father Barabasz said, is very simple in his manners, and is rather silent when in society, but he is a good listener to a good story. He is of medium size, rather dark, and is inclined to baldness, with a hint of gray over the temples. The name is pronounced Chen-kay-veetch, with the accent on the second syllable, and the "ch" pronounced as in child. His home now is at Warsaw, though much of his time is spent in traveling and in getting material for his literary work. He has been married twice. The death of his first wife occurred when he was writing "Pan Michael," and its sombre tone is traced back to that event.

He was born in 1845 in Lithuania of an old and noble family. As a student at Warsaw he had a near view of the crises in Polish history. When a little more than twenty he began a long period of world wandering through Poland, in various parts of Europe, and finally America. One of his short tales, "The Lamplighter," deals with American life. The letters written during his journeys were afterward collected and published in book form. They have never been translated.

Eight years were occupied in writing the trilogy, "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and "Pan Michael." Like the "Quo Vadis," they appeared originally as serials. "Without Dogma," an analytical, highly wrought psychological novel, preceded "Quo Vadis."

At present Mr. Sienkiewicz is publishing serially a new novel, whose Polish name, "Krzyscy," means the "Cross-Men." It is a story of a German religious order, charged with the mission of Christianizing the people among whom their lives were spent. They went to Poland, but abused their mission. As the story is not yet finished, it is impossible to give details, but in this, as in his other novels, Mr. Sienkiewicz places his readers in the times of which he writes.

A Pole Corrects the Editor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pronunciation of the name of the author of "Quo Vadis" as answered by you last Saturday is incorrect in several particulars, as follows:

First—In Polish the name is pronounced in three syllables.

Second—The first syllable (antepenult) is not pronounced as "sin" in English. The Polish pronunciation may be phonetically indicated thus: Syen-kyà-vitch.

The first syllable is pronounced very nearly as "Sien" in Sienna. There is a slight y sound in both the first and second syllables. The accent is on the second, and the whole should be pronounced in three syllables. POLE.

New York, Feb. 7, 1898.

Futility of Too Firm a Hand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your admirable and delightful REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, the subject "What Books Children Should Read" has already been quite earnestly and deeply discussed. To most of the readers no doubt the importance of this theme is unquestionable. But as to myself, speaking from my own experience, the question seems to be of an entirely different nature. It is my belief that a child's reading cannot be regulated or limited to the will of any one person. For to place restriction on certain classes of books would certainly produce an insatiable desire on the part of the child for reading them. Nothing can get the better of curiosity. This is almost a universal law of mankind, as is exemplified in my own experience, and I doubt not in many of those of your readers belonging to the younger generation. The parents and elderly people will probably say, "Oh, fudge; if I should allow my children to read books of their own choice they would certainly read the most silly and nonsensical, and so spoil their minds."

My own experience shows the contrary. When I reached the age required I joined two libraries. I remember the first books that I obtained to be "A Tour of the World in Eighty Days" and "Alice in Wonderland." The former particularly interested me, and as it was crowded with many historical, geographical, and scientific features and replete with adventurous incidents it naturally led me to the perusal of books of that nature. The field of reading I covered was therefore very broad and of a most varied and fanciful character. Unrestrained by any one, I devoured book after book of fairy tales, histories, wars, and adventures. In these the many scientific questions I met with guided my taste to books on electricity, machinery, astronomy, physics, the physical elements, and also to books on zoology, botany, and other analogous subjects. The knowledge I acquired from this mixture of reading, though unconsciously, filled my mind with a longing for something better, something of a more sentimental and ideal character, dealing with human nature and life. Accordingly I was gradually led to the acquaintance of such authors as Irving, Dickens, Scott, Hawthorne, Addison, Goldsmith, Shakespeare, Hugo, Balzac, and Lytton.

I had but little liking for such so-called writers of boys' books as Optic, Alger, Ellis, and Kellogg, though I presume had I been prohibited from reading their books I would certainly have read them all. Even of the fiery ten-cent novels I read some, but the enlarged views I had obtained through the other books protected me from the harmful influence they might exert.

As to books separating parents from their children, I see no sense at all. Left to choose according to my own will, my fancy ran with tales of adventure and stories of the wonderful, and in this manner my inclination was kept away from that juvenile literature which tends to the separation of parents from children. Nor did I read any kind of books associated with family relations until I had acquired a better understanding, and was already becoming intimate with Dickens, Scott, Irving, Stowe, Hawthorne, and Longfellow, than whose books there are probably no better for boys. Of course the cares as to my religious principles, morals, and conduct devolved upon my parents, and were never neglected. In my opinion, sustained by the opinions of many others which I have looked up, to any child left free to choose his own reading the result will ultimately prove the same as to myself.

A word in regard to your paper. To appreciate the pleasure and delight it affords me in reading it is beyond my power of expression, but suffice it to say that as an educator and as a reviewer of books I have never seen its superior.

EDISON T. FILMORE.

New York, Feb. 7, 1898.

A Saying of Meredith.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

1. Can you explain for me in your SATURDAY REVIEW the following, taken from George Meredith's "Diana of the Crossways"? "Men have rounded Seraglio Point; they have not yet doubled Cape Turk." The author says it is but the clever literary cha-

ing of a common accusation. I have seen the same widely quoted, but have yet to find a person who knows what it means. 2. To what school of novelists would you assign Meredith?

People of literary tastes must congratulate themselves on your REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. It is in delicious contrast to the literary departments and book reviews of the newspaper press in general—edited only with a pair of scissors. BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1898.

[1. It means that men win mastery over women more easily than over themselves or each other. In the context the subject under consideration is "The War of the Sexes." Between man and woman, the man's victory ends the war; between man and man the battle wages without end or victory.

2. To the tiresome school. He has the power to make his characters seem real and his situations effective, but he muddles his narrative with such a flood of tasteless epigrams and apothegms and the things he calls "lapidary sentences," that weariness and disgust often get the better of interest. —Ed.]

Books for Children—Another List.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest the discussion which has appeared of late in your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART concerning good books for children and boys and girls of somewhat more advanced age. Having been, as it seems to me, particularly fortunate in the books placed at my disposal in early life, and having realized most clearly in after years of reading and travel that I was indebted to them for more pleasure and benefit than to all subsequent reading in college and elsewhere, I have made it a custom to keep younger relatives and friends supplied with such books, and for that purpose have prepared a list, which I take the liberty of sending to you. I feel that the foundation laid by reading these books has been invaluable to me, and this must serve as my excuse for thinking that the list may be of service to some of the many readers who are learning to turn to the columns of your supplement each week with increased interest and confidence. The books are Andersen's "Fairy Tales," "Gulliver's Travels," "Sanford and Merton," "Æsop's Fables," "The Rollo Books," "The Lucy Books," "The Marco Polo Books," "Robinson Crusoe," "Swiss Family Robinson," "The Pilgrim's Progress," "Little Women," (Alcott,) "Masterman Ready," (Marryat,) "Parents' Assistant," "Arabian Nights," "Cecil and His Dog," (Little Robinson of Paris,) "Tanglewood Tales," (Hawthorne,) "Belzoni's Travels," "The Indian Fairy Book," "Sintram," "Undine," "Rasselas," "Heroes," (Kingsley,) "The Childhood of Eminent Painters," Scott's poems, "Telemachus," "Paradise Lost," "Gil Blas," "Don Quixote," "Tales of the Alhambra," (Irving,) "Tales from Shakespeare," (Lamb,) "The Conquest of Grenada," (Irving,) "The Conquest of Peru," (Prescott,) "The Conquest of Mexico," (Prescott,) and the Waverley novels.

It seems to me that this list supplies the literary needs of boys and girls from six to sixteen years of age—preceded, of course, by the classics "Red Riding Hood," "Robin Hood," "Mother Goose's Melodies," and "Jack and the Beanstalk"—and that such book named represents a real advance in education, combined with attractions to the young far in advance of those offered by more modern attempts at what are called "children's books."

It does not seem necessary to lose years at the very valuable time of life included in the limits mentioned above by reading merely for idle amusement when a higher grade of amusement can so readily be combined with real English literature and the acquisition of solid information as is possible by adhering to the books on this list.

J. S. ALEXANDER.

Cromwell, Conn., Feb. 3, 1898.

Mme. Roland's Macaulay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you or any of your readers furnish an explanation of the following note of Mme. Roland, written in 1793, and printed in the American edition of 1798 by A. Van Hook?

"If fate had allowed me to live I believe I should have been ambitious of only one thing, and that would have been to write the annals of the present age and to become the Macaulay of my country."

Macaulay was not born until 1800. Surely this celebrated woman must have been gifted with most remarkable prescience. The passage might be accounted for if the book in which it is printed had not issued from the press nearly fifty years before Macaulay's "History of England" was printed. F. WASHBURN.

Newburg, Feb. 10, 1898.

[More than one Macaulay wrote a history of England. Besides Thomas Babington, there was Catherine Macaulay, and great was the vogue of her book in its time. She was born in 1733, and died in 1791. Her history of England embraced the period from the accession of James II. to that of the house of Brunswick. It was intensely republican in spirit and the uprising in France made it very popular there. Hence Mme. Roland's reference to it.

But the book had lost its popularity long ago. John Wilson Croker, in one of his rather contemptuous moods, said: "Catherine, though now forgotten by an ungrateful public, made quite as much noise in her day as Thomas does in ours." Mrs. Macaulay corresponded with Washington, and in 1785 came to this country for the special purpose of making his acquaintance.

Our correspondent need not be surprised that he had no knowledge of Mrs. Macaulay. Not many years ago an eminent literary magazine gravely called an author to account for crediting Mme. Roland with the above remark, reminding the author that Macaulay in 1793 had not yet been born.—Ed.]

A Word for Jacob Abbott.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not add Jacob Abbott's "Franconia" books and his "Harper's Story Books" to the list of children's books? There are lots of bright and sensible people in them—good friends for children. J. J.

New York, Feb. 8, 1898.

Short Stories Sought For.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very fond of short stories good enough to be read aloud, and am just now in need of some. Won't you or some of the readers of your REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART furnish a list of books containing short tales of sufficient merit to be compared with T. Bailey Aldrich's "Marjorie Daw and Others," Richard Harding Davis's "Van Bibber and Others," Robert Barr's "One Day's Courtship," and Frank R. Stockton's "A Story Teller's Pack"—books that contain two or more notable stories? Shall not expect all of them to be gems like W. H. Chaplin's "Five Hundred Dollars and Other Stories."

If you will kindly print such a list you will greatly oblige a constant reader of your valuable paper.

WILLIAM M. MORSE.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 8, 1898.

[This letter having arrived on the editor's busy day, he refers it with confidence to readers of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. But he will venture to ask Mr. Morse if he has exhausted the entertainment and instruction which can be found in the short stories of Hawthorne—all that there is in the "Twice Told Tales," "Mosses from an Old Manse," and "The Snow Image" volumes? While waiting for more modern books he might turn to these. But they will spoil him for many others.—Ed.]

Knows English and Latin, but Still Helpless.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly favor a constant, although juvenile, reader by publishing a translation of the words, "When you are through with the book," printed in the cautionary instructions given by the public Librarian of Cleveland to the youthful beneficiaries of the library? It is my misfortune to read but two languages, English and Latin, and as this phrase is not couched in either, I shall be greatly obliged if you will construe it for me.

SALTONSTALL PERKINS LAWRENCE.

Boston, Feb. 8, 1898.

Why Not Miss Alcott?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Like so many of your readers, I have been particularly interested in the discussion of books for children's reading. I would like to know why Louisa M. Alcott's books are not mentioned among those recommended. Her "Little Women," with its many allusions to other, to standard authors, has been a most suggestive help in many a home, such as "Pennsylvania" refers to, I am sure, and the "Life, Letters, and Journals," edited by E. Vance Cheney, are surely stimulating.

I agree with several of your correspondents that "skippings and simplifyings" spoil one's later enjoyment of certain works, but this does not apply to poetry. I am reading "Hiawatha" to a bright child of six, and we are both enjoying it hugely. M. C. S.

New York, Feb. 5, 1898.

Hugo's Sonnet to Sainte-Beuve.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope that most of your readers will have perceived that in the version of Victor Hugo's sonnet to Sainte-Beuve, which you published last Saturday in your REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, the second word of the third line, printed "aught," should be "naught"; and also that the seventh word of the twelfth line should be "it," instead of "it." As matter of record, however, I trust that you will publish this note of correction, as it is not improbable that the English version of the sonnet will be copied. CONTRIBUTOR.

Brooklyn, Feb. 7, 1898.

High Tide.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I could not get along without THE TIMES, the cream of which is THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, the high-water mark of American journalism. H. L. SMITH.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 3, 1898.

The Goal a Half Million.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Had you not already received a surfeit of such commendations I should be disposed to say not how valuable but how invaluable is the Saturday TIMES, with its REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. Were it more widely known what a feast of good things the Supplement contains, a half million, at least, would want it every week.

W. A. KING.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1898.

Of Use to Reading Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is not only thoroughly enjoyable, but the information it gives is almost invaluable in selecting books for the circles and reading clubs sustained in almost every town.

AMELIA MORLEY,
Preceptress State Normal School.

Potsdam, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1898.

The Imp of the Press.

His Doings and Undoings as the Reviser Sees Them.

"The Rev. Dr. Crofut, becoming ill, was prevailed upon to go to Baden, and when he returned home sober, Connecticut people were much gratified at his improved condition," &c. That is how the doings of the reverend gentleman appeared in all the glory of print, and hot investigation proved that neither proofreader nor reviser was to blame for the misplaced comma, but simply the Imp of the Press. "When he returned home, sober Connecticut people" was what the scribe had written.

The Imp of the Press! I can see him now sitting on the tail of that comma, his thumb to his nose, his fingers outstretched fanning the air, and his eyes blazing malevolence. "Ho! ho! I did get away! I did get away!" are his taunting words; and his triumphant chuckle depresses the proofreader the more when he reflects upon the permanence, in newspaper work, of the Imp's powerful ally in mischief, the typesetting machine—the cause, if not of the birth of the Imp, at least of his robust, vigorous health.

In the case of Dr. Crofut, could human ingenuity plan so serious a crime? I think not. But the Imp's mission is not confined to the much-abused art of punctuation alone; the whole field is his. His the grim pleasure of sitting on the proofreader's shoulder offering weird suggestions while that gentleman is struggling with the proper spelling of Aldiborontephoscophornio and Chrononhotonthologos, of circumscriptible and defendable, of deleble and indelible, of fermentescible and cognoscible, of the Chinese and Japanese names of the Far East; his the fiendish satisfaction of seeing that the types make the death of a prominent New York citizen due to "'sorosis' of the liver"!

Is the Imp ever idle? Never. In the small hours of the night, when hurry is the word in every department of a newspaper, he is most active, most malignant. I call to mind his vain effort, at a late hour, to make THE NEW YORK TIMES print "Turning the Screw" for "Taming the Shrew." The scoring he then received was sufficient, one would think, to cause the permanent retirement of any self-respecting Imp. But no! A few weeks later he bobbed up again, when a correspondent, having occasion to describe the personal appearance of the Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed, was made to say that he had a face "like an honest man," when "a face like the harvest moon" was intended.

To all lovers of justice and right, however, it is matter for congratulation that, notwithstanding the "improved" methods of turning out a great morning newspaper, the Imp's efforts are successful only on rare occasions. "The only way to get a drink in the Prohibition State of Maine," said a writer in one of the yellow journals recently, "is under the nose." And what a howl of glee went up among his cohorts when the Chief Imp read to his band the result of his handiwork! "Under the rose" the reporter had written. "From the snouts of the thousands of Democrats assembled there, however, it was soon apparent that the Prohibitionists were in the minority," appeared in another paper. For "snouts" read "shouts" and the sentence is clear. This was another cause for joy among that demoniac band, and the jollification that ensued lasted so long that the public rested tranquil in the thought that its risibilities were secure against another attack; but "The Crimes of Normandy" (with a well-known "star" in the cast) for "The Chimes of Normandy," followed by an unfortunate transposition of a headline, soon added to the hilarity of nations. This accident occurred on a newspaper a prominent feature of which is its shipping news, and was purely the work of the Imp—human ingenuity, as I have already pointed out, failing in the concoction of a deed so diabolical.

A well-known citizen died, his death notice was sent to the journal in question and was duly inserted; but the bereaved relatives were discomfited, his friends lifted their eyebrows, and his acquaintances turned slowly and sadly away when they read that same announcement the following day under the heading "Passed Through Hell Gate." Here is a sample of the Imp's idea of humor for you!

Of the numerous errors writers for the press make volumes could be written; and while the introduction of the typewriter removes to a certain extent the worry over "blind" copy, the Imp is seated firmly, "waiting for something to turn up," on every page of it. Heterophemy, I find, is not the least of the ills with which the average newspaper writer is afflicted. This, perhaps, may be explained if not excused on the ground of haste; but the infirmity is a source of worriment and conjecture on the part of the proofreader, for, though his sharp eye and acute sense of accuracy may produce a typographically and grammatically correct version of the reporter's "story," he is not blessed with second sight, and cannot tell when the Hon. Barlow White's name is mentioned as among those who attended a social "function" that the Hon. Barlow Green was the person the reporter had in mind when he wrote White.

Sir Archibald Alison must have suffered from heterophemy, for in the earliest edition of his History of Europe he mentioned Sir Peregrine Pickle as one of the pall bearers at the Duke of Wellington's funeral instead of Sir Peregrine Maitland. It is recorded that the historian on sight of the error waxed exceeding wroth, and rushing to his publisher demanded to see his copy, saying that it was impossible for him to write such nonsense. His chagrin was deep, however, on ascertaining that his hand had refused to follow his brain's dictation and Sir Peregrine Pickle was the name he had written. Whether the proofreader escaped censure is not known. If he did he was more fortunate than was the worthy gentleman who, through the best intentions in the world, altered some of Thomas Carlyle's sentences in one of his later works. The Sage was irritated beyond measure, and, placing the book under his arm, he sallied forth. Now, the proofreader in this case, although a man of excellent education and of splendid memory, lacked one necessary element in his make-up—physical courage; and so, when the enraged author entered his room and leaning over his shoulder remarked, "Young man, did you alter so-and-so from my copy?" the poor man flushed, hesitated, and attempted an explanation. This proved too much for the irascible old gentleman, who, bringing the book down repeatedly on the offender's head and shoulders, cried: "Then [whack!] why [whack!] did you do it? [Whack! whack!] Why did you do it?" It is said that the proofreader remained seated a moment stupefied; the next, he bounded through the door, and the last seen of him he was running through the streets of London as if mad. The Sage's remarks were always striking.

EDWARD E. HORTON.

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Some English Memories.

Tea at Lambeth Palace—Hatfield House, Salisbury's Home—Out of Town.

I doubted Goethe's words when I first saw Rome: "You only find in Rome what you take thither." I have heard it quoted of London, but when I saw the garden front of Lambeth Palace, I thought here was something I had not brought with me! I doubted still more. The grand garden party, to which I was invited through the kindly card of my friend, Mrs. Wellesley, entitled me to a very cordial welcome from the Archbishop, Dr. Benson, who had been a friend of her husband, Dean Wellesley, all his life. He took me on his sacred and distinguished arm through the palace to show me the portraits and to give me some tea. I saw much more than I could have found out with a less distinguished guide. It is one of the most beautiful and quaint things in all London, and its approach through the dirty, dingy streets from Buckingham Palace Hotel across the Thames most powerfully brings to mind the contrasts of London.

These parties at Lambeth were considered, after going to Court, as the greatest of honors to the American. Mr. Phelps afterward got me several cards. He said that the Archbishop was very kind about it, and I wandered through the grounds with old Mrs. Proctor (Barry Cornwall's widow) listening to her wise and witty talk. She who had known Charles Lamb could quote his old joke about "raising a certain sum of money to be expended in the care of a cheap monument for the former and future dead great men, the monument to be a white cross with a wooden slab at the end, telling their names and qualifications."

One needs this wooden slab at Lambeth, which is so freighted down with memories. However, I do not mean to be guide-booky in this or any of my memories. I shall leave town and dash off to the country, and come back again, just as I please.

At Lambeth Palace, in the jubilee year, on Saturday afternoon occurred my second tea. After seeing the aristocratic group in the grounds, we ascended to the Lollards' Tower, and visited the old chapel and the library, and we saw the dungeons and the spot where the oubliette, or trap door, was concealed, down which poor wretches were once thrust through the opening to be swept into the Thames, which sweeps lordly by this antique home of the Archbishop of Canterbury as it did 900 years ago. The Queen should restore the old Palace of Charles I., and sail, as he did, in a pinnace, taking her from Whitehall to Lambeth.

However, we could not linger long over old palaces. We had our duties elsewhere. Certain adventurous souls dared the dust and the heat of the famous Long Valley at Aldershot, which was filled to repletion with the army and auxiliary forces of the Queen's loyal soldiers. The incessant attrition of feet of infantry and cavalry horses, the wheels of guns and ammunition wagons have reduced this place to the condition of Sahara, and the slightest movement of any arm of the service raised a cloud of dust strongly suggestive of the densest of London fogs, so that one got a very respectable notion of the condition under which the Soudan campaigns are conducted. But vigorous water carts had been at work all night, and this Sahara was somewhat mitigated, but still the dust was terrible, and the glitter of arms came like flashes of lightning through thunder clouds. The advent of royalty was made manifest by the spreading of a fine royal flag at the foot of the flagstaff. Then a brilliant cortege—the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolseley, and the brilliant headquarters staff of the Horse Guards, who made a tour of inspection with Sir Archibald Allison and the Aldershot headquarters staff. The Prince of Wales was in the full uniform of a Field Marshal.

Then came the Queen and her party in carriages, accompanied by an escorting cloud of dust, as if the great desert herself had come to meet her Majesty. The earth rose in rebellion. It is the only thing which cannot be commanded "to stand still upon Ajalon." Then the royal standard was hoisted and floated out on the breeze. The royal salute was superb, consisting of presenting arms with great precision, guns fired, and bands playing "God Save the Queen." Then the Duke of Cambridge approached the Queen's carriage, she rising to receive him, and he handed her a red scroll, which contained a royal address. She handed him another one. The Duke then returned to his position and gave the signal for three cheers, the infantry hoisting their helmets on the tops of their rifles.

The effect of 70,000 lusty English cheers, this glitter of helmets, and the flags waving was very magnificent, and it seems impossible that any one piece of human clay can be so honored as the Queen has been. The march past the Queen was a splendid sight, and all the notabilities declare it to have been the most creditable and most satisfactory of the jubilee scenes, except for the dust. Among the less sublime incidents was the fact that Patti could not sing, because Col. Mapleson had not the coin ready. This incident has repeated itself so often in the history of the world that no one was astonished but the unhappy holders of tickets. Mme. Valdi, a Boston girl, was making a great success at Covent Garden, and sang Marguerite with great purity and fervor.

The Queen had accepted an invitation to Hatfield House, the seat of the present leader of the Ministry, the Marquis of Salisbury. Hatfield House is one of the most superb of the "stately homes of England." It was here that a "pursuivant spurred his foaming steed" to the events to announce to the Princess Elizabeth, who sat under a fair oak in a broad-brimmed garden hat, that she was Queen of England. They preserve that hat at Hatfield to-day. The Princess was in captivity and danger, and thought that the herald brought her death sentence. This old oak is still preserved, a melancholy ruin. Queen Victoria bore away its last acorn thirty-one years ago.

Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth all lived at Hatfield. James I. gave the park to Robert Cecil. Here I might branch off into a long passage of English history. Hatfield was one of the temporary prisons of Charles I. and a place of royal entertainment for old King George and Queen Charlotte. In the courtyard is still kept the iron spike on which was mounted the fair head of Lady Jane Grey, and the vast stable with stabling for thirty horses was the veritable great hall wherein the prelates of Ely, and after them King Hal and the pious Edward held their state. The four mulberry trees in the privy garden still bear fruit. They were planted by James I. This is the finest pleasaunce still extant of the old Jacobean era, encompassed stiffly but majestically by tall yew hedges. As long ago as 1643 Evelyn went to see the palace, and reported that the "greatest rarity is the garden and vineyard, wonderfully well watered and planted."

Perhaps no place is more historic in all England. The noble groves, with trees of immense girth; the windings of the River Lea, the vast park, near which "the white roses were stained red by the conflicts of York and Lancaster." The truly splendid state rooms, the grand staircase, the marble hall, the long gallery, which last contains among other relics the very cradle in which Queen Elizabeth was rocked; suits of Spanish armor recovered from the wreck of the Armada and sent to Burleigh as trophies, make this place worthy and beautiful indeed. The picture gallery contains five priceless portraits of Elizabeth. Kneilers, Vandycks, and Wilkies abound. It is an "ancient home of ordered peace," only twenty miles from Piccadilly, and here the Cecils have spent "the sustained splendor of their stately lives." The present Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary of State, successor to Mr. Gladstone, is perhaps the hardest worked man in her Majesty's dominions. He has little time to enjoy the delicious seclusion of his historic house. He is a very good-natured, jolly, unpretending gentleman, with no airs, no pretenses. Indeed, why should he have? He has the real thing. His great ancestor, Robert Cecil, wrote to Sir James Harrington:

"Good Knight! rest content, and heed well to one who hath sorrowed in the bright lustre of a Court and gone heavily over even the best seeing fayre ground. 'Tis a great task to prove one's honesty, and yet not mar one's fortunes. I am pushed from the shore of comfort, and know not whither the winds and waves of state will bear me. I know it bringeth little joy on earth, and he is no wise man, I reckon, who looketh to such a road for heaven."

So we that do not own Hatfield and have no such grand memories may content ourselves with believing that even these glades of Hertfordshire, which seem so fair; these memories which are so grand, these honors which sound so great, do not bring happiness. Indeed, what does?

The thing which brings most happiness to an American is to see such a house as Hatfield, and to study London and England under favorable circumstances. With these I was very much blessed, in the friendship of Mr. Motley, Mr. Lowell, and Mr. Phelps, with letters from Judge Pierpont, the friend of Grant. Every one respected these names. I saw much that I could never have seen else, through the friendship of Mr. Lowell, which never flagged or grew cold.

And, true to my principles of change, I shall now take my patient reader out of town for a week. We staid at Matlock Bay a week and saw a great deal of Derbyshire. I should say it was the stone quarry of the universe, had I not seen New Hampshire. Every little town is engaged in the gritty work of getting out that peculiar and beautiful sandstone which crops out in those hills. The quartz, and the "Blue John," and the Derbyshire spar, which is found in the caves and mines, is, of course, a smaller but a very productive industry, for no one has the moral courage to come away without buying a pair of sleeve buttons. We went to one stone village, called Middlebury, where the stone pavements, stone houses, and stony looking miners all looked as if they had been formed in the tertiary period of the earth's construction, and it was a singular contrast to the beauty of the neighboring flowery dales.

We drove up one valley which was a procession of wild flowers. The blue forget-me-nots grow in greatest profusion. The lily of the valley covers acres, and the purple hyacinth looks as if a Roman Emperor had walked that way, leaving his imperial mantles with true Roman magnificence on the ground as he passed. The yellow lupins and pink pimpernel were most exquisite. Here England has us at great advantage.

We saw an old Derbyshire custom at two towns, Wirksworth and Tissington—that of dressing the wells. It seems that in old times—say in fifteen hundred and something—the drought was fearful, and all wells dried up except in these two towns, so the pious inhabitants have ever since on Whitsuntide dressed these wells with flowers. It is a beautiful idea, full of that old touching poetry which founded the Tichbone dole, and the memorial wells, and the cross at the wayside, and so on, but now gone from our prosaic age. It might have been better done. We expected garlands of flowers and singing maidens—in short, Tennyson's "Maud"—everywhere; but we saw only clay boarded up, with hideous floral designs put in, and motions very elaborately constructed out of slaughtered buttercups and daisies, which had been torn to pieces to strengthen the dreadful clay composition. Women with dirty babies presented teacups for our pence, and we had to pay—pay—pay. At Tissington it was prettier. There they had a religious service, and the chimes were rung, and the rector went about with the people blessing the wells, now, however, represented merely by a tap in the wall. It is the "living water," however, so sacred in poetry and legend, and serving for a vital parable in the Scriptures.

I wonder if readers remember Miss Martineau's lovely story, "The Anglers of the Dove." I remember it from my Sunday school days, when it was the prize book. It seemed very far off then. But when I was on the spot, and Dovedale and the Izaak Walton Inn and "Peveril of the Peak" Inn were within a morning's drive, and the beautiful wild scenery of the Dove recalled all those early memories, I was glad that I had read it. It was full of the proposed rescue of Mary Queen of Scots from Hardwick Hall. We spent a quiet hour looking at the ivy-clad wall and diamond crescents of Haddon Hall, where sweet Dorothy Vernon's shade haunts the peacock walk, and we wondered how the noble family of Rutland could leave this sweetest and most picturesque "pleasaunce" to the owls and ravens. It is a thousand times more interesting than Chatsworth, because older.

However, the park at Chatsworth, and a delightful inn at Edensor, in the park, where I recommend every American to go and spend six weeks, are not to be despised. In fact, the landscape gardening at Chatsworth, and at Sir Joseph Paxton's place, and at Sir Richard Arkwright's, and at Sir Joseph Whitworth's, all within a morning's drive, is worth seeing. Our American rhododendron and what they call the American yellow azalea, although I have never seen it in America, are splendidly beautiful in groups. Driving through nine miles of rhododendrons, I went to look at the outside of Florence Nightingale's home, Lea Croft, a picturesque and pretty house.

Derbyshire is the home of the successful artisans of Manchester and Birmingham and Wolverhampton and Sheffield. The operatives, out on their Whitsuntide holiday, filled the green hillsides and the woods, and formerly enjoyed the perpetual hospitality of Chatsworth, which princely possession is now shut to these hard-handed sons and daughters of toil. We came to London after a profuse rainfall, perhaps brought down by the prayers of the well dressers. They are very superstitious about it, and this rain was certainly very much needed, for all England is suffering from a drought, and the "anglers of the Dove" complained bitterly that the fish would not bite. We found cold and dreary weather, the first we had seen since we came to England. But London, with its thousand attractions, makes one superior to the weather.

So we returned on June 10 to London from our rambles to begin again that never-ending delight of seeing her inestimable riches.

The Temple Church opened its time-honored doors for me on Trinity Sunday, and I walked by Robert de Ros and the Earl of Pembroke, and other recumbent figures in dark marble of the knights in full armor, lying there with their legs crossed under their shields—their

> —— Bones are dust,
> Their good swords are rust,
> Their souls are with the saints, we trust"—

and we entered the fine handsome Norman interior looking upward to the rich arabesques of the ceiling through quadrangular clustered pillars. The Agnus Dei, the emblem of humility chosen by the proudest soldiers of the cross that ever fought the paynim and the pagan, is everywhere, "and fills the soul with beauty." This heraldic emblem of the Templars is a perfect thing in its way, as an order, an ornament, or an architectural addition, or an emblazonment for a stained-glass window. Music and the psalms would have been enough, with memory, for a morning service, but we had a sermon from Dr. Vaughn, one of the great preachers of England, whom I did not think so great a preacher as Phillips Brooks. But comparisons are odious, and it is enough honor and glory to be allowed to pray in the historical church of the Templars.

But to show how one's memories are confused, I saw many Americans in the congregation, and as I was coming out, thinking of Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, and of the Holy Sepulchre, and the "poor soldiers of the Temple of Solomon," some one said in my ear: "There is Mr. Blaine, candidate for the Presidency."

Another kind of a "plumed knight." Alas! poor man, with all his great talents he did not get the thing he wanted. So with hearts full of moralizing we left next day for Stratford-on-Avon to see the Shakespeare commemoration.

I have not dwelt on the "Shakespeare show," because it was so poor and so silly. To see men and women painted up and bewigged in the sacred neighborhood of that tomb which says, "And cursed be he who moves these bones," is an insult to our dearest sensibilities. Shakespeare was always most dignified when he approached the idea of death, and here at his tomb we wish to see nothing that is unworthy of his own lines.

But Fashion, which affects everything, also affects the drama, and they said in London, as they do in New York, that to-day "Shakespeare spells ruin" at the theatre

Miss Julia Marlowe told me three years ago that she could not get an audience in New York to see her Juliet, but that she got a fine one in Brooklyn, (1894.) We are glad, when we think of this, that now Brooklyn is a part of Greater New York, so much the better for Brooklyn that it loves Shakespeare.

Perhaps it was to drum up a Shakespeare revival that this celebration at Stratford-on-Avon was undertaken. It has been, however, much improved upon since by Sir Henry Irving and by our own actors from Daly's Theatre, but that particular early affair was poor. All was poor to me in those early days in London that was not sacred to the ideas I had brought with me of antiquity and of history.

I think that early American unspoiled reverence for Chester, and Warwick, and Stratford-on-Avon, and for the fine old venerable abbey, for the old houses, like Hatfield, has something in it which we should not willingly let die, something of the better nature of the Anglo-Saxon, which we lose as we dissipate it in Regent Street and at Hurlingham, or as we familiarize ourselves with the newly published "Life of the Prince of Wales."

It is only fair to say that his Hoyal Highness loves his London, and knows it well. He can talk beautifully of its antiquities; he knows where every celebrated picture is; goes down to hear Handel's organ played at the Orphan Asylum, in Bloomsbury; is a student of Christopher Wren's seven churches, and in everything is a worthier gentleman than "beau King Hal," whose picture by Holbein looks very much like him.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Books Worth Reading Again.

"When a new book comes out I read an old one."—Emerson.

IV.

Anne Ayres's "Life and Work of William A. Muhlenberg."*

"To have known such a man, even through a book, is to have received an inspiration from heaven," was the emphatic exclamation of Horace E. Scudder in The Atlantic Monthly on the publication of Dr. Muhlenberg's Life in 1880. This essay has been incorporated in Mr. Scudder's volume entitled "Men and Letters," and is one of the best in it. Desiring to test the quality of a book which could win so high an encomium from so "well-seasoned" a reviewer as Mr. Scudder, the writer recently reperused the work and found that it had lost none of the charm which held him at the time of its original publication.

William Augustus Muhlenberg was born in Philadelphia Sept. 16, 1796. His father was Henry W. Muhlenberg, son of the first Speaker of the House of Representatives. His mother, before her marriage, was Miss Mary Sheafe, daughter of a Philadelphia merchant of German extraction. When only nine years of age William lost his father, who died suddenly of an apoplectic stroke. The lad had a chivalrous love and admiration for his mother, and in after life often dwelt fondly on the fact that, though left a widow so young, and with wealth and beauty, she did not marry again, but devoted herself and the fortune she inherited from her father solely to the benefit of her three children.

Dr. Muhlenberg began his professional career as assistant to Bishop White in Christ Church, Philadelphia, where he remained three years, at the end of which he accepted a parish in Lancaster. After five and a half years in Lancaster, in which time he became greatly interested in educational subjects, he was called to Flushing, L. I., where, in addition to his parochial work in St. George's, he founded the Flushing Institute and St. Paul's College at College Point. They were the forerunners of the many Christian schools which exist to-day. In fact, Dr. Muhlenberg's schools were to that time what Dr. Coit's School at Concord, N. H., is to ours. Here he spent the prime of his life, laboring unremittingly for eighteen years.

The late Bishop Bedell of Ohio, who was one of the first pupils of Dr. Muhlenberg, in a convention address, paid this tribute to his "dear old master": "During these years Dr. Muhlenberg laid the impress of his character on some 800 boys. Those who survive are now men, most of them in positions where they touch the very springs of society and direct the forces which are moving this age. One has played his part well in diplomacy, and still is wielding political influence. [John Jay.] Another stands to-day among the chiefs in our commercial metropolis. [Samuel D. Babcock.] Another, the sweet boy singer, [John Ireland Tucker,] leader of the school choir, is now heard through his hymnal in hundreds of our churches and leads the devotion of thousands of souls as he learned to do when we were boys together at Flushing. Another stands prominently among critics of the English tongue. [Richard Grant White.] Others lead at the bar or in medical life. Many are clergymen. Three are Bishops." [Odenheimer, Kerfoot, Bedell.] And he further says: "I chanced to go into a butcher's stall in a market in New York a year or two ago and casually mentioned Dr. Muhlenberg's name while speaking to my companion. The butcher dropped his knife and asked, 'Do you know him?' I replied. And then he said, 'I once went to school to him for a year. How I would love to see him! Do you think I might call on him?' I met the doctor that day and told him the incident. The next morning, scarcely had the butcher opened his stall, when his old master—nearly eighty years of age—stood beside him, and the hard hand of toil was clasped within the loving grasp of one to whom every scholar was a dear child never forgotten. * * * Blessed the boys that had such a teacher, and fragrant is his memory to every one who ever sat as a learner at his feet."

Dr. Muhlenberg was fifty years of age and in the full plenitude of his powers when he came to New York City and began a work the influence of which upon the Church at large it would be difficult to estimate. His first work was the establishment of a free church, where rich and poor should meet upon a common footing. In this church (Church of the Holy Communion) he put into operation many innovations which were then looked upon askance by his fellow-clergy, but which now are common customs. Among these may be named the first Protestant sisterhood in America, the first Christmas tree in New York City for poor children, boy choirs, daily services, the first fresh-air fund, and free seats, open, with low kneeling benches, instead of private cushioned pews.

Meanwhile he was constant in his work among the poor. We all know the story of St. Martin and his cloak, which many look upon as legendary, but here is one equally beautiful, which is certainly authentic and occurred during this period of Dr. Muhlenberg's work:

"One Winter a poor woman who lived up an alleyway near his house came to evening prayer to be 'churched.' It was cold weather, and, as the pastor left after the service, he threw around him a large cloak that a friend had given him. The woman, with the new-born babe, too scantily clad for the season, was going in the same direction. He did not know that a parishioner, walking behind them, saw him draw the poor mother and her infant within his own cloak, which he made thus enfold the three, and so walked with them to their home. "Thirty-five years later some visitors were announced at St. Johnland as desirous of visiting Dr. Muhlenberg's grave. The biographer thus continues: "The party consisted of a very respectable old couple, some refined, bright young people, and a little child. The elderly woman accosted me eagerly as an old and dear friend. 'I think you must be mistaken,' I said, 'I do not at all know you.' 'You will know me,' she replied, and made some allusion to Dr. Muhlenberg and the Church of the Holy Communion. But I was still puzzled. Presently she said, 'Let the others go on to the grave. I want to speak to you alone.' And then, I know not why, a thought flashed across me and I said, 'Are you the woman Dr. Muhlenberg took under his cloak one cold night?' 'I am! I am!' she cried, overcome with emotion. 'You put it into his Life, but you did not tell half his goodness to us.'"

An interesting conversation followed, and it was learned that that was the turning point in her husband's career, and that Dr. Muhlenberg's care and interest soon enabled her husband to get on, and he became finally quite successful. And here is an anecdote equally characteristic of this remarkable man:

"The wife of a volunteer (it was in the war time) had failed to receive her usual remittances and came in great distress to Dr. Muhlenberg, under threat of ejectment for not paying her rent.

"'Who is your landlord?' he inquired.

"'Mr. ——. He has a good many houses.'

"'Oh, I know him well. Be comforted. I will see to it.'

"Forthwith he repaired to the poor woman's landlord, who was engaged at the time in h'. private office. The rich man was counting a quantity of gold into little piles. The doctor described the poor woman's distress and asked for a quit claim for the rent.

"'Impossible! I have nothing at all to do with it. My agent attends to all such matters. Business would be demoralized by such interference.'

"'Nay, but,' remonstrated the good doctor, 'the woman occupies your house, and she has always paid you regularly heretofore.'

"'Yes, yes; that may be all true, but the thing can't be done; it's not business.'

"'Well, then,' said the faithful pleader for the poor, 'just give me one or two of those gold pieces for her.'

"'By no means,' was the reply. 'I want every one of them to make up a sum I am going to put into the bank.'

"'Well, Sir,' said Dr. Muhlenberg, rising with considerable indignation, 'I would rather take my chance for the kingdom of heaven with the poorest, meanest, dirtiest beggar that walks the streets of New York than with you.'"

Actual contact with the sufferings and needs of the people, and the fact that at that time there were no hospital accommodations in New York except those provided by the city at Bellevue and the Broadway Hospital, impressed on Dr. Muhlenberg the necessity for an institution of that kind under Christian influences, and in 1846 a collection was taken up in his church for a hospital. The amount received was so small—only $30—that some of his friends inclined to the belief that nothing would come of it. Not so the good doctor. He kept on hopefully, taking up a collection each year. The cholera visitation in 1849 gave fresh impetus to the project, his plans took more definite shape, and powerful friends came to his assistance. Work was begun on an infirmary near the church, but it was twelve years before St. Luke's Hospital was built and opened for patients. In 1858 actual work was begun in the new hospital at the corner of Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. Dr. Muhlenberg gave up his church and took personal charge, and the sick were ministered to by a band of consecrated women, the Sisters of the Holy Communion. Here for twenty years he labored, aided by these good sisters, with singleness of purpose and true altruistic devotion. He accepted no remuneration, and had no wife, children, or family ties to divert his interest.

It is creditable to the discrimination of the reading public that this work is now in its fifth edition. But this story of self-denial and of a whole life devoted to the betterment of our race is one which should never be allowed to grow old. It was written by the late Sister Anne Ayres, to whom, next to its revered founder, St. Luke's Hospital is most indebted, for he often declared, with the greatest emphasis, "No sisters, no St. Luke's!" Widely known by his hymn, "I Would Not Live Alway," he was anything but a timid soul in haste to leave this world, but to the end of his fourscore years a bright, cheerful, energetic man who found the world a splendid place to live in and left it greatly enriched by his activities. Ecclesiastical honors he neither sought nor received. Yet where to-day stands the record of any other son of the Church which is greater or more lasting in its hold on the hearts and minds of all Christian people?

J. FRANCIS.

Brooklyn, Feb. 3, 1898.

*THE LIFE AND WORK OF WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG. By Anne Ayres. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

American Literature.

American literature is a bewildering subject. We are too much in the midst of it to be able to get any sense of proportion. We "cannot see the wood for the trees." Everybody—or almost everybody—writes cleverly and charmingly, and the master critic, Time, has not spoken the decisive word and secured the survival of the fittest. Our literary tares and wheat are flourishing together, and are so much alike that even an expert dares not attempt a separation. The modernness of it all confuses us; we need distance to determine comparative values.

Miss Bates tells us that "no literary star of the first magnitude has brightened on our literary firmament since the civil war." If, therefore, a treatise on American literature were written on the same principle as one on English literature, it would contain, at most, but a score or two of names. It is inevitable, however, that an American literature should be, in some sort, a cyclopaedia of information rather than a collection of studies of the lives and the works of those authors whose fame has proved durable and world wide. The most that a writer on American literature can do is to give special attention to the few authors to whose lustre Time has given its imprimatur, and to avoid the temptation of lavishing extravagant praise upon certain favorite contemporaries.

Upon the whole, Miss Bates has done her difficult work wonderfully well. She devotes her careful study to the writers of assured eminence, and from her well-considered judgments there can be no dissent. She does full justice to the writers of every part of the country. Her view of the ante-bellum South is singularly clear-eyed and free from prejudice. The smoke of that sectional conflict has cleared away, and it is interesting, as well as encouraging, to note the widely different point of view taken to-day from that held twenty-five years ago by writers on American history and literature. We fear, however, that the dust of a more recent conflict was in the author's eyes when she wrote, enumerating the virtues of America, "Political parties blur their lines when the country's integrity is at stake." One may be fully assured that the Presidential election of 1896 saved the integrity of the Nation, but it is quite another thing to assert, or even to imply, that this great country consciously divided upon a plain point of integrity, and that our honest men outnumbered our dishonest by but half a million. Too much of this sort of thing has already been said. We are sorry to see it hinted in a volume so important in its general tone.

In a work of this kind the question of omission must be the embarrassing one. Miss Bates says in her preface: "It is obvious that the limits of this survey forbid the mention of every distinguished name," yet her list of authors mentioned is so comprehensive that, on the first reading, we thought she had left out none with any pretentions to merit. We begin to find, however, some rather surprising omissions. Henry George is not named, nor Dr. Richard S. Storrs, nor Dr. Henry van Dyke, nor Theodore O'Hara, poet of a single poem, almost of a single stanza, but of a stanza how consecrated! We suppose Joel Barlow and his "Hasty Pudding" have a long-established right of way, but many of his calibre might well have stepped aside to make room for the authors of "Progress and Poverty," of "Bernard of Clairvaux," and of "Little Rivers," and other volumes of rare sweetness and strength. We think, too, that Joel Chandler Harris deserves more than the very slight notice accorded him. His "Uncle Remus" folk-lore has become a classic, not only in this country but in England. Everywhere we see it quoted, and it is one of the few publications of the day to which a simple allusion is considered sufficient, it being taken for granted that everybody knows about Brer Rabbit and his "havishness."

The portraits of the book are a surprise. Our venerable friends Emerson, Whittier, Lowell, Longfellow, Holmes, Walt Whitman all look at us with the faces of their early prime. Only Bryant's gray beard is left. Miss Bates may have chosen wisely to represent these authors as they were at the periods of their greatest productiveness, but we confess we like best the beautiful faces of age, so long familiar. Taken all in all, however, this is an admirable volume, the best work we know on the subject of American literature. It is not merely a compendium; it has a fine literary quality of its own—barring a few hyphenated expressions, which make an old-fashioned reader writhe: "God-enraptured" may be forgiven; but in future editions we hope the author will characterize Rowland Sill's noble "Venus of Milo" by some other term than "high-thoughted."

We suppose the volume was written for use in the classroom, though it is singularly free from "the trail of the serpent" in the form of numbered paragraphs, topics for special study, &c. Judiciously used, it would be a delight to the student, an incentive to wide reading, and an example of good writing. But we would deprecate its use in its entirety. Too much precious time is wasted in the attempt to make the minds of students encyclopaedias of useless information. A survey of the literary tendencies and influences of the different periods into which Miss Bates has well divided her subject, and a careful and critical study of the writings of perhaps a score of our most eminent authors, would be a fair share of classroom work allotted to American literature. It is all we can afford, with the rich centuries of English literature lying behind us.

We think Miss Bates's work an acquisition to both library and schoolroom; but, holding it in his hand, the instructor's temptation will be strong to teach his pupils too much about books, rather than to take them to the books themselves. Let him never forget that a single noble work thoroughly read and sincerely enjoyed is worth more to the student than all the information about books and authors to be found in the best treatises upon literature.

*AMERICAN LITERATURE. By Katharine Lee Bates, Wellesley College. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

FEB 1898

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

John Jay Chapman's "Emerson, and Other Essays" is to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons before long. The author has grouped together critiques on Browning, Whitman, Stevenson, Michelangelo's sonnets, and other themes. His estimate of Robert Louis Stevenson is said to be in a particularly iconoclastic vein, and is certain to arouse animated resentment from the lovers of the dead English romanticist.

"Andrée Balloon Expedition," by H. Lachambre and A. Machuron, will be presented in an English version next week by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. Both the authors witnessed the ascent of the "Eagle" last July from one of the Spitzbergen group of islands.

D. Appleton & Co. have in press "A Voyage of Consolation," by Mrs. E. C. Cotes, written in the same vein as "A Social Departure," and "American Girl Abroad." The book will be fully illustrated.

"Le Désastre," by Paul and Victor Margueritte is shortly to be presented by D. Appleton & Co. in an English translation called "The Disaster." Like Zola's "La Débâcle," it has for its theme the Franco-Prussian war.

The author of "The Seats of the Mighty," Gilbert Parker, presents a new novel through the Appletons; it is called "Mrs. Falchion." The publishers now have ready for the public Mr. Parker's entire works uniform with "The Seats of the Mighty."

Alphonse Daudet's novel, "Le Soutien de Famille," completed shortly before his death, is to be brought out simultaneously in Paris, London, and New York. The American version will probably be called "The Wage Earner," and will come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Just before the death of Julia C. R. Dorr, that author made arrangements with L. C. Page & Co. of Boston to bring out her new story, entitled, "In King's Houses; or, the Adventures of Robin Sandys." It is a romance of the days of Queen Anne. Mrs. Dorr wrote "The Flower of England's Face," "A Cathedral Pilgrimage," "Poems," etc.

It is reported by Dodd, Mead & Co. that they have sold over 5,000 copies of "Lyrics of Lowly Life," by Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro boy poet. This house will publish before long "Short Stories of Western Life," by the same author. The scenes are laid in Ohio rural districts where Mr. Dunbar was born and bred, and have for the dramatis personæ interesting types of the negro and the "po' whites."

A complete edition of Victor Hugo's "Toute la Lyre," under the editorship of Paul Meurice, has just been brought out in Paris. More than one hundred hitherto unpublished poems find their place in the three volumes, and many of the verses are said to show the great poet of the ballade at his best.

"Eastern Journeys," by Charles A. Dana, which was mentioned in these columns shortly after the death of Mr. Dana, is among the February announcements of D. Appleton & Co.

"A Passionate Pilgrim," by Percy White, author of "Mr. Bailey-Martin" and "Corruption," is presented by the Appletons.

No. 234, Appleton's Town and Country Library, is a novel by T. Gallon, the author of "Tattedley," called "A Prince of Mischance."

Among new editions to be brought out by D. Appleton & Co. during the month are "The Translation of a Savage," by Gilbert Parker; "Evolution and Effort," by Edmond Kelly, M. A.; and "The Story of Electricity," by John Munro.

Among the recent announcements of Brentano's is "Spanish John," being a memoir, now first published in complete form, of the early life and adventures of Col. John McDowell, known as "Spanish John," when a Lieutenant in the Company of St. James, of the Regiment of Islandia, in the service of the King of Spain, operating in Italy. The author is William McLennan.

The sonnets of José-Maria de Hérédia, translated by E. Robeson Taylor, are also announced for publication this month by Brentano's.

An important contribution to the chronicles of the Pre-Raphaelite group will be ready for the public in America shortly. It is "Letters of Dante Gabriel Rossetti to William Allingham, 1854-70," already noticed in these column. The editor is George Birkbeck Hill, D. C. L., LL. D., Honorary Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, but better know as the Editor of Boswell's Life of Johnson. The publishers are the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

A new novel by Anthony Hope entitled "Simon Dale," will be ready for the public next week from the press of the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

People who were interested in the denial of the Pope to recognize the Anglican Orders and the controversy started by Mr. Gladstone's letter a couple of years ago will find further instruction in reading a volume just published by Longmans, Green & Co. It consists of five lectures delivered in Rome by the Rev. Dr. F. Nutcombe Oxennam, English chaplain in Rome, and is entitled "The Validity of Papal Claims." The Archbishop of York has written the preface.

The annual dinner of the New York Li[illegible] will be held Thursday evening, Feb. 17, at the Sturtevant House. During the day a joint meeting of the New York City and State libraries will be held in the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, Fifty-seventh Street, and several papers on library topics will be read. The committee consists of Silas H. Berry, Thomas Hitchler, and Thomas W. Mile[illegible]

The Peter Paul Book Company announces the publication at an early date of "Day Dreams of a Doctor," by Dr. C. Barlow of Robinson, Ill.

Many books of Lambsiana will be offered for sale by Bangs & Co. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week. Among them is what is said to be a fine copy of the first edition of "John Woodvil; a Tragedy," to which are added "Fragments of Burton." London, 1802. Early American editions of Robert Burns and Oliver Goldsmith will also be disposed of at the same time.

"My Life in Two Hemispheres," by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, author of "Young Ireland," noticed elsewhere in this issue, will come from the press of Macmillan before the end of the month.

An American edition of Prince Henri d'Orléans's book of Oriental travel, "From Tonkin to India," already noticed in this journal, will soon be given out by the house of Dodd, Mead & Co. The translation is by Hamley Bent, M. A., which is employed in Mr. Methuen's London edition.

"If Only the Dreams Abide," by Miss Hester Caldwell Oakley, a Philadelphia artist, is announced to appear from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons within a week or two.

The Putnams are contemplating bringing out a new edition of George Borrow's "Lavengro."

"The Lost Province," by Lewis Tracy, author of "The Final War" and "The American Emperor," will be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons after it has run as a serial in McClure's Magazine.

An important edition of the poetical and prose works of Lord Byron is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons. It will be in twelve volumes. This work, published with the co-operation of Lord and Lady Byron's representatives, will be the only authorized and copyrighted edition of this poet. It is largely founded upon the collections of manuscripts and letters in the possession of Lord Lovelace, Lady Dorchester, and Mr. Murray, and contains much hitherto unpublished matter. The first volume alone will include eleven entirely new poems.

Jonas Bronck or Bronx gave the name to the great north side or Borough of the Bronx, and a handsome volume descriptive of this part of Greater New York has been published by the North Side Board of Trade. As a manufacturing centre or as a home Bronx has many advantages. The text of the work is well written, and the illustrations are numerous.

As in their former two series by American and English authors, "Stories of Foreign Authors," to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons, will include the best contemporary or nearly contemporary authors. The series, which will be composed of ten volumes, will be brought out during the Spring and Summer. Among the authors whose stories are important are Daudet, Zola, de Maupassant, Bourget, Chamisso, Caballero, Turgénieff, Tolstoi, Björnstjerne, and Maeterlinck. Three volumes will be devoted to French writers; two to German; one, Spanish; one, Russian; one, Scandinavian; one, Italian, and one, Polish, Greek and Flemish.

A new series of scientific books edited by Prof. J. McKeen Cattell of Columbia University, with the co-operation of Frank Evers Beddard, F. R. S., in Great Britain, is shortly to be brought out by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The volumes of the series will be handsomely printed in octavo form, and will be appropriately illustrated. It is expected that the following volumes wil be among the first published: "The Stars," by Prof. Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., Nautical Almanac Office, and Johns Hopkins University; "The Earth as a Planet," by Prof. C. A. Young, Princeton University; "The Measurement of the Earth," by President T. C. Mendenhall, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, formerly Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; "Earth Structure," by Prof. James Geikie, F. R. S., University of Edinburgh; "Volcanoes," by Prof. T. G. Bonney, F. R. S., University College, London; "Earthquakes," by Major C. E. Dutton, U. S. A.; "Physiography; the Forms of the Land," by Prof. W. M. Davis, Harvard University; "The Groundwork of Science," by Dr. St. George Mivart, F. R. S., Chilworth, Surrey; "The History of Science," by C. S. Pierce, Milford, Penn.; "The Study of Man," by Prof. A. C. Haddon, Royal College of Science, Dublin; "General Ethnography," by Prof. Daniel G. Brinton, University of Pennsylvania; "Recent Theories of Evolution," by J. Mark Baldwin, Princeton University; "The Animal Ovum," by F. E. Beddard, F. R. S., Zoological Society, London; "The Reproduction of Living Things," by Prof. Marcus Hartog, Queen's College, Cork; "The Structure of Man," by A. Keith; "Heredity," by J. Arthur Thompson, School of Medicine, Edinburgh; "Life Areas of North America: a Study in the Distribution of Animals and Plants," by Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Chief of the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture; "Age, Growth, Sex, and Death," by Prof. Charles S. Minot, Harvard Medical School.

What happened in the world of importance, say to an English-speaking people, one year ago on Feb. 10? "The Book of the Year 1897, a Chronicle of the Times and Record of Events," tells that with precision. The Prince of Wales saw "Twelfth Night" at a London theatre. There happened the "Bradley-Martin ball" at New York. There was a dinner given Sir John Lubbock. Two Archdeacons died. The steamer Cyrenus was wrecked, and at football Kent beat Somerset, and "the thermometer in London stood at 48 degrees maximum, and at 42 degrees minimum," and such is life. Day by day the book goes on, keeping the record of all major and minor events, so on Thursday, March 4, "Mr. McKinley was inaugurated," and that same day wheat was 85s. 3d. As an annual the volume is full of the world's events. The publishers are George Routledge & Sons.

Particular interest may or may not be attached to Frank R. Stockton's new novel, "The Girl at Cobhurst," from the fact that it is perhaps the first romance of this author's to be presented to the public in book form without having first run its course as a serial in some magazine. Charles Scribner's Sons are the publishers.

A new volume of poetry by George Meredith, "Odes in Contribution to the Song of French History," is in press at Charles Scribner's Sons.

"For Love of Country," by Cyrus Townsend Brady, is among the Spring announcements of Charles Scribner's Sons: It is a story of land and sea in the days of the revolution, and is said to contain a striking pen picture of Washington, which is unfamiliar to most students of the American Revolution.

"Young Blood," by E. W. Hornung, author of "The Rogue's March" and "My Lord Duke," is a new story announced by the Scribners.

Imbert de St. Amand, whose French historical portraits have become well known through translations into many languages, will hav his "Napoleon III. and His Court" brought out by Charles Scribner's Sons. The period covered is from Eugénie's elevation to the rank of Empress in 1853 to the birth of the ill-fated Prince Imperial in 1856.

"The Eugene Field I Knew," by Francis Wilson, is announced for early appearance from the press of the Scribners. It is the story of the long and intimate friendship which existed between the well-known comedian and the "poet of childhood."

"The Holy Land in Geography and History," by Townsend MacCoun, A. M., and published by him, is said to be meeting with much success among students of Biblical history, irrespective of creed or sect. The work was brought out last Fall in two volumes.

Bright in Birmingham.

A Famous Passage from His Speech —The Monument to Burke.

Referring to an article published in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Jan. 22, under the caption of "Roebuck and John Bright," signed "M. H.," so impressed was I with the noble and heroic attitude of John Bright on that memorable evening (Dec. 18, 1862,) in his effort to enlighten the British Nation as to the real issues involved in our contest with the South, and showing the inconsistency of the British Nation in so generally siding with the South, so interestingly related by "M. H.," that I hunted up the speech to see whether it was all your contributor claimed. I was not disappointed. It was indeed a masterly effort, and too much cannot be said of its eloquence, its power, and the cogency of his appeal to England, through his Birmingham constituents. That your readers may judge for themselves, I have made a brief extract of its concluding paragraphs in the hope that you will consider it of sufficient interest to your readers to print. He says:

"I blame men who are eager to admit into the family of nations a State which offers itself to you as based upon a principle, I will not undertake to say more odious and more blasphemous than was ever heretofore dreamt of in Christian or pagan, in civilized or in savage, times. [Loud cheers.] The leaders of this revolt propose this monstrous thing—that over a territory of forty times as large as England the blight and cause of slavery shall be forever perpetuated. I cannot believe myself in such a state befalling that fair land, stricken, as it now is with the ravages of war. [Cheers.] I cannot believe that civilization, in its journey with the sun, will sink into endless night to gratify the ambition of the leaders of this revolt, who seek to

"'Wade through slaughter to a throne,
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind.'

[Enthusiastic applause.]

I have far other and brighter visions before my gaze. [Renewed cheering.] I see one vast confederacy, stretching from the frozen north in unbroken line to the glowing south, and from the wild billows of the Atlantic westward to the calmer waters of the Pacific main—and I see one people, and one law, and one language, and one faith, and over that wide continent the home of freedom, and the refuge for the oppressed of every race, and of every clime." [The honorable gentleman resumed his seat amid an enthusiastic burst of cheering.]

In view of the effort now being made in England to interest the people of this country in the erection of a monument to the memory of Edmund Burke, the champion of the American Colonies during their struggle for independence, side by side, let there be one erected to the memory of John Bright, England's grand commoner, the unselfish, consistent friend of the North throughout her second war, waged to preserve and maintain the integrity of the Nation, to the success of which John Bright so largely contributed by averting impending danger at a critical period of its history. Few, I think, would object to contribute to such an appeal.

Here permit me to observe that I was grieved to see the attack upon Edmund Burke published in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES over the signature of "Historicus," impeaching not only his ingenuousness, but accusing him of venality. For near a century and a quarter his name has been dear to the heart of every American, and it seems unfair that after this lapse of time the memory of this brilliant statesman and philosopher should be assailed and his motive in siding with the struggling Colonies in their efforts to resist the tyranny of the mother country impugned. It is not pleasant to have one's ideals so ruthlessly shattered, and I was glad to see your admirable rejoinder in an editorial on the subject, as well as that over the signature of "Veritas." While it is desirable that the truth of historical statements should bear the closest investigation, yet to contradict that which has gone into history and been accepted as true for so long a period is as audacious as it is uncalled for, and cannot be too strongly denounced. "Historicus" should be made to prove his statements if he can, if not to retract them. The tenor of his article has an old-time flavor of Toryism which is much out of place in this end of the nineteenth century. W.

New York, Feb. 10, 1898.

The New York Times
Illustrated Weekly Magazine
Sunday, Feb. 13, 1898.

FEATURES:

Collis P. Huntington

Full-page portrait of the famous railway millionaire, with review of his life.

On Van Cortlandt Lake

Half-page picture of a characteristic skating scene.

The Drama

Abel Hermant's new piece, which is being played with great success at the Gymnase Theatre, Paris, "Les Transatlantiques," with pictures of Abel Hermant and Mlle. Louise Starck, who takes the part of the young American girl. Pictures of Maud Harrison, Fritz Williams, Mrs. Keeley, the oldest living English actress, and her friend, Calmour, the dramatist; of Josephine Hall, as Aurora, in "Oh, Susannah"; Jessie Busley, as Tupper, in "Oh, Susannah"; J. L. Finney, as Otto, in "The Conquerors"; William E. Faversham, as Babe, in "The Conquerors"; Helena Modjeska, Elisaline Terriss, Constance Collier, as Chiara, in "One Summer's Day," in London; also two half-page scenes from William H. Crane's new and successful play, "A Virginia Courtship."

Cats of High Degree

Pictures of some of the celebrated felines shown last week at Madison Square Garden.

Music

Portrait of Emil Fischer, as Hans Sachs, in "Die Meistersinger"; Camille Darville, as Lady Constance Sinclair, in "The Highwayman"; Van Rensselaer Wheeler, as Capt. Rodney, in "The Highwayman"; of Johanna Gadski, as Brunhilde; of David Bispham and M. Ibos of the Damrosch-Ellis opera company.

Men of the Hour

Portraits and sketches of Henry Clark Corbin, the new Adjutant General of the United States Army; Simon W. Rosendale, newly elected President of the State Bar Association, and William A. Butler, new Supervisor of The City Record.

In the Art World.

The private gallery of George A. Hearn, with reproductions of pictures by Botticelli, Sir Peter Lely, by Hobbema, by Turner, George Bogert, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Adrian Hanneman, William Hogarth, and Decampe; also pictures of the interior of Mr. Hearn's drawing room and library. The studio and some recent works of George Burroughs Torrey, including a picture of the interior of Mr. Torrey's studio and portraits of Judge Truax, Mrs. Torrey, Mrs. Brooks of Buffalo, and Mme. Simpson.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

JAMES MACPHERSON.—Consulting Landscape Gardener, Trenton, N. J. $10 per day and expenses secures the best work. Grouping in sequence if desired, and a saving.

AUTOGRAPHS AND BOOK PLATES. WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN, 1,125 Broadway, buys and sells original autograph letters of famous people; also bookplates. Send for price list.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Generally fair, northwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,005. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1898.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Germany has decided not to support Russia in the future coercion of Turkey. The German troops at Kiao-Chau are sleeping on their arms in anticipation of an attack. King Menelek of Abyssinia is to visit Europe. Dublin Castle is guarded by an extra force, apparently in anticipation of a dynamite explosion. Gladstone's malady is said to be necrosis of the bone of the nose, or perhaps cancer. The German Emperor toasted the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, but his effort met with no response. Miss Minnie Cass, an American actress, has disappeared mysteriously from Berlin.—Pages 7 and 19.

Page 1.

A number of Chicago wheelwomen are planning a trip to Indianapolis. They expect to cover the 180 miles in twenty hours, including all stops.

A dispatch from Gen. Woodford was received at the State Department late last night. It has not been deciphered, but its length suggests that it is not of a serious nature.

A Brooklyn policeman found a boy lying unconscious on a railroad track yesterday in the way of an approaching train. The lad had eaten some poisonous root in the woods, and had been attacked by a convulsion.

J. H. Flagler, father-in-law of Baron Harden-Hickey, says he does not believe that the Baron committed suicide. He opines that he took an overdose of chloral, to the use of which he was addicted. The body was sent from El Paso yesterday to San Francisco, where it will be buried.

The principal banquet held in Chicago in honor of Lincoln Day was that given by the Marquette Club. Among the speakers were ex-President Harrison and Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury. The latter spoke on "Government and Finance." Bishop Potter also delivered an address.

The steamship Veendam of the Holland-America Line sank at sea on Feb. 7, after having struck submerged wreckage, according to the Captain's report, which punctured the bottom and broke the propeller shaft. The passengers and crew were taken on board the St. Louis and all arrived here safely yesterday to tell the story.

Page 2.

Incomplete statistics furnished by the State Board of Charities show that during the past year 15 per cent. of the population of what are now the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx received free medical treatment at the dispensaries.

The Autonomist Party in Cuba proposes to try negotiations with the Insurgents in the hope of ending the war, believing that the insurrection cannot be suppressed by force of arms. The sentiment in favor of annexation to the United States is growing.

Page 3.

Chris Von der Ahe was last night locked up in the Allegheny County Jail, in Pittsburg pending the arrival of money from St. Louis to pay the Baldwin judgment.

At a general meeting of the mine owners and sales agents interested in the Old Range Bessemer ores, held in Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, the output agreed upon for the coming season was near 6,000,000 tons.

Lincoln's Birthday was generally celebrated in this city yesterday. There were flag raisings, public meetings and dinners, and out-of-door sports. The annual Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club was held at Delmonico's.

Page 4.

The American National Flag Association, to protect the Stars and Stripes from misuse, was formed in this city yesterday.

Miss Florence King, a Chicago patent lawyer, has organized the Woman's Alaska Gold Club, which now has 150 members. They will start in the Klondike direction in March.

The Rev. J. B. Rene, Apostolic Prefect of Alaska, sailed from here yesterday on his way to Paris and Rome, where he will endeavor to enlist the services of ten assistants to help him in his work in the Klondike region.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands is discussing the bill granting right of way to highways through Alaska. The Canadians are asking an extension of the limit of bonded privileges and concessions will be demanded in return.

There will be no postponement of the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad set for Feb. 16, 17, and 18. The representatives of the Reorganization Committee offered to increase the committee's bid to an amount equal to the principal of the Government's claim. The offer was accepted.

Page 5.

Careful and conservative estimates put the total loss by the Nassau Chambers fire at about $250,000. A small fire in Park Row resulted early yesterday morning from the big one in Nassau Street.

Page 7.

Congressman Quigg said last night that an offer of $3,250,000 had been made for the Custom House Building and land in this city.

Arrangements are being completed in Birmingham, Ala., for the formation of a trust of Southern iron manufacturers, it is said.

Stephen B. Odell, proprietor of the old East Chester Tavern, on Boston Road, died Friday. President Van Buren and other famous men stopped there in their day.

Zola's friends assert that notorious criminals have been hired to harm him, if they do not take his life. The Supreme Court of Cassation may consider the Dreyfus case in camera. Fresh revelations in the Dreyfus case were made at Zola's trial in Paris. Maitre Demange, who defended Dreyfus, said he learned of the existence of a secret document at the court-martial, and did not apply for a rehearing.

Page 8.

A meeting in aid of negro education in the South was held last evening in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall under the auspices of the Armstrong Association. William E. Dodge presided, and speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Robert C. Ogden, the Rev. Dr. H. B. Frissell, and Booker T. Washington.

Page 9.

Ensign J. C. Breckinridge of the torpedo boat Cushing was washed overboard and drowned near Havana on Friday. The body was recovered.

The French Bulldog Club of America gave a one-day exhibition at the Waldorf-Astoria. Fifty dogs were entered, many prizes were distributed, and society turned out in good force.

Page 10.

A burglar known as Emil Wolf, who is in custody in Philadelphia, is believed by the police to be the man who shot Ferdinand Harris, the colored butler of Matthew C. D. Borden, at the Borden residence, 25 West Fifty-sixth Street, this city, on May 27, 1895.

Page 12.

Alabama's coal output for 1897 was 5,868,271 tons—the largest in the history of that State.

Gen. Morales will return to Guatemala and many revolutionists who have taken refuge in San Francisco will follow him.

Four boys dug a cave under a street, and a passing wagon broke through. One boy was nearly suffocated, and had two ribs broken. The others escaped injury.

John Graham Brooks, in a lecture before the League for Political Education on "The Employer," told of the employer's service to society. He also discussed interest and profits.

Faneuil Hall in Boston is condemned as a "fire trap," and an agitation for needed changes to the building has been taken up by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. The Mayor has promised to take action.

In the trial of the Sheriff and his deputies in Wilkesbarre, Penn., yesterday, several witnesses for the prosecution testified as to the conflict in Lattimer. The counsel for the defense denied that he would let the case go to the jury without calling witnesses. An appeal has been made by the Prosecuting Committee for more funds.

Page 19.

Harold Frederic in his cable letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES voices the general spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction that exists in London over the seemingly timorous foreign policy of Lord Salisbury. The particular irritant just now is France, which has gotten a finger into the Chinese muddle, to the disgust of the Britishers, already annoyed by her methods in Africa, which have proved to overreach and hamper the English in their colonization and acquisitive schemes. No one can guess what Russia means to do in Turkey, and there are possibilities of more annoyances in the Transvaal. Altogether the English are in "a state of mind," with troubles in India and Madagascar to still further annoy. Mr. Frederic sees signs of serious trouble in France as an outcome of the Zola trial, with a possibility of mob rule at first, followed by a military dictatorship, for which Gen. Boisdeffre seems to be priming himself.

Page 21.

Mrs. Mary Clifford, one hundred years old, appeared in the West Side Police Court and had her son committed for examination as to his sanity.

Page 22.

James Hussey and family, who occupied the old Flandreau homestead, near Larchmont, had a narrow escape from being burned to death. Their home was destroyed, and they lost all their belongings.

Two Hungarian women were found dead from the effects of inhaling illuminating gas in their room at 125 West Twenty-eighth Street. The police think they committed suicide, but their employer, who is a restaurant keeper, thinks it was an accident.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Pages 9 and 14.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
National Guard.—Page 14.
Insurance Notes.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 4.
Railroads.—Page 4.

BARON HARDEN-HICKEY'S DEATH

J. H. Flagler Does Not Believe His Son-In-Law Committed Suicide—Body Sent to San Francisco.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 12.—The body of Baron Harden-Hickey, who committed suicide at the Pierson Hotel on Wednesday, will be conveyed to San Francisco on today's Southern Pacific train in accordance with directions received by telegraph from the Baroness at Riverside, who ordered that the body be sent to Mrs. E. C. Hickey, the Baron's mother. The Baron's effects have been sent to the Baroness at Riverside.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—J. H. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate and father-in-law of Baron Harden-Hickey, who arrived here last night from New York, will leave to-night for San Francisco to join his daughter, the widow of the Baron. Discussing the death of his son-in-law, he said:

"Personally, I do not believe he meant to take his life. He was a man of highly wrought nervous organization, and for years had sought relief from insomnia in the use of sedatives and narcotics. He was a habitual user of chloral in various forms. I believe he took an overdose. It appears from statements made to me that he took some of the drug without effect, and later took another dose. Neither dose would have killed him, but the combination was fatal.

"Hickey was a man of cheerful nature, and had all any man could desire—plenty of money and a happy home. I never heard of any financial reverses which might have caused despondency.

"The body will be buried on Monday in his mother's vault in San Francisco. She has a magnificent mausoleum there, which cost $40,000, and is probably the finest in America."

After the Baron's death there was found among his effects a letter addressed to his wife, in which it has been alleged was this expression:

"I prefer to be a dead gentleman than a living blackguard, like your father. Good bye."

Mr. Flagler, asked about this letter, replied:

"I have no personal knowledge that the Baron left any such communication. I was a good friend to the Baron, and was ready to go to his assistance. If he left a letter tending to show that he was depressed, that in itself would be no sign that he took his life. Among other eccentricities of his genius he had a tendency to melancholy, which sometimes made him say strange things."

MISS GARMANY TO WED AGAIN.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 12.—Early in March Miss Janie Garmany, the divorced wife of Heyward Hall McAllister of New York, will be wedded once more, this time in Savannah. The prospective bridegroom is Augustus P. Brandt of London, a member of the firm of William Brandt, Sons & Co., bankers.

Miss Garmany met him in Egypt last year. She is now in Europe, but is coming home soon. Her divorce from Heyward McAllister was received a few years ago. It was the sequel of a secret marriage to him in New York.

HAWAIIAN ISLAND BOUGHT.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—After a year of negotiating, A. D. McCleelan of this city has succeeded in buying for a syndicate of Americans in Honolulu the Island of Molokai, consisting of 9,000 acres. The price was $251,000. The island was formerly the property of the Bishop family. By the terms of the will it was to be sold at auction on Feb. 3. The executors tried to convert it into cash some time ago, and the case was in the Hawaiian courts for several months. The will was sustained, and the sale could not take place until the date specified.

The name of Molokai is associated with the leper settlement, and the belief prevails abroad that the entire island is given up to lepers. This is a mistake, for the settlement occupies but a small portion of the south side, a fertile valley, shut in on one side by precipitous and impassable mountains, and on the other side it can be approached only from the water.

There are many fertile valleys devoted to agricultural purposes. For many years the ranch has netted handsome profits. If a sugar plantation can be established there it will be the largest and finest on the islands. It is understood that the interested men have been quietly at work for some time sinking wells, and have met with success.

THE COTTON MILL STRIKE.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—To-day completes the fourth week of the cotton mill operatives' strike in New Bedford, Biddeford, Saco, Me., and elsewhere, and there is still no indication of an early agreement between the manufacturers and employees.

A new feature in the situation is the appearance of the Canadian Government colonization agents, who have been sent with a view of having the French-Canadians out of work settle on unoccupied lands in the Lake St. John district of Quebec. These agents will begin a tour of the mill towns in Southern New England immediately. The Canadian and Quebec Governments have undertaken to aid all settlers.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Feb. 12.—Two delegates to the meeting of the American Federation of Labor in Boston to-morrow, left this city late this afternoon under instruction to urge upon the meeting to-morrow the desirability of calling a strike in all the cotton mills in New England. It is believed here that such a plan would bring about a settlement of the difficulty sooner than it can possibly come otherwise.

Alleged Plan to Break Jail in Jersey.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 12.—Warden Blauer of the Union County Jail was this evening informed of a bold plan that had been made by Louis Roesel and George Manshansha, the alleged murderers of James Pitts of Summit, to escape from jail. Both are under indictment for murder and are awaiting trial. The plan, which was to seize the Warden and kill him, if necessary, was revealed by a fellow-prisoner.

St. Augustine, Palm Beach and Nassau.

The "Great Florida Limited," via Penn., Southern, and F. C. & P., leaves New York daily, except Sunday, 11:50 A. M.; arrives St. Augustine following day, 2:20 P. M.; Palm Beach, 10:00 P. M. Dining, compartment, drawing room sleeping, library, and observation cars to St. Augustine. Parlor cars St. Augustine to Palm Beach. Two other Fast Trains. New York Offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

NEWS FROM GEN. WOODFORD

A Dispatch from Madrid Reaches the State Department, But It Has Not Been Deciphered.

INCIDENT MAY NOT BE CLOSED

Spain's Failure to Disavow Senor De Lome's Utterances May Have Been Due to a Failure to See His Entire Letter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Late to-night the State Department received a cablegram from Minister Woodford. It relates presumably to the incident created by the publication of Minister de Lome's letter to Señor Canalejas, although, owing to the late hour of its receipt, its contents will not be known before to-morrow. The cablegram is in the department cipher, and is between 200 and 300 words long.

It is supposed by the State Department officials to be in response to instructions to Minister Woodford to advise the department concerning the action taken by the Madrid Government with reference to the de Lome incident and to be supplementary to Minister Woodford's dispatch announcing the acceptance by the Spanish Ministry of the resignation of Minister de Lome.

Until the receipt of the cablegram to-night nothing had been heard by the State Department from Madrid since Minister Woodford announced the acceptance of Minister de Lome's resignation, and the brevity of the dispatch is taken to be an indication that it contains nothing of particularly serious import.

INCIDENT NOT CLOSED.

De Lome Affair Will Not Be Out of the Way for the Present.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12. — Statements made to-day at the Department of State about the de Lome letter incident are as unsatisfactory and confusing to the public as the situation appears to be to the Administration. Assistant Secretary Day asserts that he has not said that the incident will not be closed until Spain has given assurances to counteract the assertion by de Lome that Spain has been acting in good faith in promising that autonomy will be accorded to Cuba, or in undertaking to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity for Cuban commerce. But he says that the incident is not closed, and has repeatedly explained that it will not be out of the way until Minister Woodford has been heard from.

A number of dispatches appear to have been obtained from Minister Woodford, but the latest explanations support the report of last night that he has not been successful in obtaining a satisfactory reply to such representations as he has been directed to make. The assumption has been entertained here that immediately upon the receipt of the letter to Canalejas its contents were sent entire to Minister Woodford, to enable him to consult advisedly with the Spanish Ministers.

The allusions heard to-day to the possibility that Spain's failure to at once disavow the utterances of de Lome with regard to the expressed policy of Spain is due to ignorance of the most important part of the offensive language has provoked the suggestion at the Department of State that perhaps Minister Woodford was not altogether to blame for not obtaining a prompt disavowal of sentiments the adhesion to which would compel the United States to conduct future negotiations with Spain with extreme caution, and that he acted with all the firmness that his information justified.

A diplomatically trained gentleman, a friend of the Administration, has been quoted here to-day as ridiculing the talk about the incident being closed "on the personal side" so long as the Department of State continues to admit that the correspondence with Minister Woodford touching the letter is continued. The personal element is inseparable from consideration of the avowal of bare facts by the Spanish Minister. At the time the late Minister admonished Canalejas to keep up Spanish pretensions about autonomy and reciprocity the Minister must have been informed as to the intentions of the Government he represented.

If his representations to the United States were insincere, they unquestionably were presented with apparent candor and sincerity, and were so received. If Spain did not secretly instruct de Lome to cherish such views as he expressed, a disavowal of them would be made instantly without embarrassment. If his letter expressed Spain's purpose, good policy, unless increased irritation is hoped for, must lead the Sagasta Ministry formally to waive responsibility for de Lome's assertions. Nor can it be reasonably supposed that until confidence is invited by such a disavowal, willing or unwilling, that future diplomatic intercourse here or in Spain will be altogether satisfactory or cordial.

The Spanish Government, it is said, may not be aware of the contents of the letter. There is reason to believe that when it acted upon Mr. de Lome's resignation, indeed not up to the present moment, the Spanish Foreign Office did not have before it the full text of the letter, and may have acted on the assumption that the document contained only personal criticisms upon the President. In this case the statements respecting the autonomy and reciprocity measures, which it appears are regarded as of greater importance than the personal criticisms passed by the Minister upon the President, may not have been known to the Spanish Government. The fact that Señor Canalejas, the person addressed by the Minister, who is now in Madrid, is said to have declared to the Government that he never received the letter would warrant such an assumption, unless the cable has been freely used by the Spanish Legation here, for this Government has not cabled the letter.

At the Spanish Legation affairs have assumed normal condition. Señor du Bosc is in charge. He did not go to the State Department this morning. This afternoon he made calls on the foreign representatives, thus fulfilling a social and an official duty by which the fact of his assuming charge of the post is made known to them.

Señor de Lome is busy winding up his affairs and preparing for departure. Mme. de Lome is directing the unexpectedly hasty work of packing, and reports of her being prostrated by the recent occurrence are groundless. No intimation has come to any one at the Legation as to the new Minister. The several names mentioned in the newspapers are well known, but all comment is regarded as purely conjectural.

SPANISH MINISTER'S TALK.

Senor Gullon Says the de Lome Incident Is Regarded as Ended.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—Interviews were obtained to-day with Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, and Señor Moret, Minister for the Colonies. Señor Gullon said the Dupuy de Lome letter incident was regarded both at Madrid and Washington as absolutely ended from the moment when Assistant Secretary of State Day conferred with Señor du Bosc.

Señor Moret said:

"Although there exists in the United States a party eager for war, and which strives to provoke a conflict, President McKinley will try to avoid one, and the Spanish Government also will do its utmost to avoid any fresh friction which would make the relations between the two countries more strained."

BISHOP POTTER ON DE LOME.

He Says the Resignation Does Not Suffice Without an Apology.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—"I happen to know Señor De Lome quite well. He is courteous and a gentleman, but he has made a great mistake, and there is but one course for the United States to pursue, and but one course for Spain," said Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York to-day.

"The head of our Government has been criticised, and there must be some public acknowledgment or apology by Spain. De Lome's resignation does not release Spain from an apology nor this country from demanding one. It is not now a question of individuals, but of Governments."

A Joint Resolution on De Lome.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Representative Lewis of Washington has prepared a joint resolution which he will offer in the House on Monday expressing it to be the sense of the House and Senate that the President decline to recognize the resignation of Señor de Lome, the Spanish Minister, and instead inform him that he is persona non grata.

BOY'S LIFE TWICE SAVED.

He Had Eaten a Poisonous Root and Lay Unconscious on a Railroad Track—Rescued by a Policeman.

Mounted Policeman Toomey of the Liberty Avenue Station, Brooklyn, went out to New Lots Road yesterday, halted his horse, and waited for a train to approach, in order that he might accustom the animal to the noise. After a few minutes he heard the Canarsie train approaching in the distance, and at the same moment, glancing up, he saw a dark object on the track. The object excited Toomey's curiosity, and he trotted forward to examine it.

As he neared the object it took definite shape, and he saw it was a boy. The noise of the approaching train grew louder, and Toomey, putting spurs to his horse, galloped forward at the top of the horse's speed. He reached the boy just as the advancing train appeared in sight, and dragged the unconscious lad off the track as it thundered by. The horse behaved like a veteran, and Toomey thinks it will need no more practice.

The boy was unconscious and in convulsions. Toomey hurriedly turned in an ambulance call, and Surgeon J. L. Gormly of St. Mary's Hospital responded. He at once detected symptoms of poison, and concluded that the little fellow had been spending his Saturday holiday in the woods and had eaten some of the aconite root which grows there. The boy was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where antidotes for aconite poisoning were administered. He revived sufficiently to say that he was Rudolph Lein, 12 years old, of 301 Snedeker Avenue. He and some of his playmates had, as the doctor surmised, gone to the woods to spend their holiday, and had been hunting for horse radish root. He had probably eaten aconite root by mistake for the other. He and one of his companions, John Forbel, had gone to the track, and just as they reached it Rudolph was seized with a convulsion and fell. Johnnie was so overcome by fright that he ran away as fast as he could.

The boy's condition is serious. If he recovers he will have had two escapes from death in one day—one from poison and one from the train—and Policeman Toomey will have been his rescuer from both.

DANFORTH FOR GOVERNOR.

He Expects to Carry New York State by 60,000 in the Fall.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 12.—Elliot Danforth of New York is in Atlanta, and spent the morning in the Document Room at the Capitol, securing material for his series of sketches of members of the Continental Congress. He expects to be nominated for Governor, and to carry New York by 60,000 majority. When asked about the outlook for the Democracy, he said:

"It is bright in New York if the policy outlined last Fall is followed. That policy was to ignore National questions and make the fight on State issues. The National Democratic platform holds good for four years. In the meantime no one has authority to change it.

"When the National Democratic Convention meets in 1900 it may reaffirm that platform or it may modify it in some particulars. It may modify the declaration in those things which frightened some people. We expect to have the co-operation of Mr. Whitney and his friends this year."

Mr. Danforth says there is no doubt about the Democrats carrying New York at the next State election.

FUGITIVE USES A REVOLVER.

Three Harlem Detectives Capture Five Alleged Flat Robbers.

Detectives Reed and Meehan of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, assisted by Detective Wilbur of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, captured five alleged flat thieves last night, and recovered a large amount of property. The prisoners gave their names as James Reynolds, Frank Thomas of Syracuse, John Smith, Max Gluck, and James E. Humphrey.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock Reynolds and Thomas were seen on a Third Avenue car carrying suspicious bundles, and when arrested and searched a napkin ring marked "Adolph" was found in their possession, which Mr. Hyman of 62 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, whose flat had been robbed a week ago, identified as his property.

The police then made a raid on the basement of 208 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and breaking in the door found Smith. Smith attempted to escape, and running toward Lexington Avenue drew his revolver and fired at Detective Reed, but did not hit him. Reed drew his revolver but did not fire, and soon captured Smith in a flat house where he had taken refuge.

Gluck and Humphrey had been cornered meantime, and a patrol wagon took the prisoners and enough property to stock a small department store to the police station. The police say Reynolds and Smith are old offenders.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Friday night to the north of Montana has moved to Manitoba. Rain or snow has fallen in the lake regions and North Atlantic States. It has grown colder in the Ohio Valley and lower lake region and warmer between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River. It will be colder in the Atlantic States, warmer in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys. There will be light snow in the upper lake region and generally fair weather in all other districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	26	43	45
6 A. M.	23	43	46
9 A. M.	20	45	48
12 M.	20	47	49
4 P. M.	22	51	54
6 P. M.	22	51	50
9 P. M.	20	46	46
12 P. M.	20	42	43

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	47⅝
Weather Bureau	46
Corresponding date 1897	21⅝
Corresponding date for last 20 years	33

The maximum temperature yesterday was 51 degrees, at 5 P. M.; the minimum was 43 degrees, at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 72 per cent.

How Royalty Travels.

It doesn't travel like the every-day American who uses the Pennsylvania Limited. The train is matchless in every feature, and supplies every want of the traveler. It leaves New York every morning for Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis—Adv.

LINCOLN DAY IN CHICAGO

Secretary Gage and ex-President Harrison Speak at the Marquette Club Banquet.

WAR PRESIDENT EULOGIZED

Mr. Gage Delivers an Address Pointing Out the Perils of the Present Financial System—Bishop Potter Among the Speakers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was generally observed here to-day by exercises in the schools and by various banquets. The principal banquet of the evening, however, was the twelfth annual affair of the Marquette Club, which was held at the Auditorium Hotel. Fully 600 members of the club were present, and the speeches in reply to the toasts were received with great applause.

President E. G. Pauling of the Marquette Club opened the exercises with a brief address, and then introduced Congressman Boutell of Illinois, who spoke on "Chicago—A Political Storm Centre."

Ex-President Harrison's Speech.

Congressman Boutell was followed by ex-President Harrison, who spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. Lincoln loved the 'plain people,' from whose ranks he came; but not with a class love. He never pandered to ignorance or sought applause by appeals to prejudice. The equality of men in rights and burdens; justice to all; a government by all the people, for all the people, was his thought—no favoritism in enactment or administration—the general good.

"He had the love of the masses and he won it fairly, not by art or trick. He could, therefore, admonish and restrain with authority. He was a man who could speak to all men and be heard. Would there were more such! There is great need of men now who can be heard both in the Directors' meeting and in the labor assembly.

"Qualities of heart and mind combined to make a man who has won the love of mankind. He is beloved. He stands like a great lighthouse to show the way of duty to all his countrymen and to send afar a beam of courage to those who beat against the winds. We do him reverence. We bless the memory of Lincoln."

Following Mr. Harrison came Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, who spoke on "The Nation's Anchor," the court of which he is a member.

Mr. Gage's Speech.

Justice Brewer was followed by Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury. He spoke on "Government and Finance," and said:

"Gentlemen: On an occasion where patriotic sentiments are given the place of honor, where the preconceived purpose is to indulge in retrospection of a noble life and its heroic deeds, the introduction of a theme as cold and commonplace as is that which you have allotted to me strikes the mind in its first impressions as a false note in an otherwise beautiful strain of music. On second thought, however, it will be perceived that in the great patriotic struggle which engaged the heart and brain of Lincoln, this question of Government finances was a question not less difficult, not less perplexing, than those other primal questions which burdened him with their inconceivable weight.

"It was quickly recognized by the new President that the three elements necessary to be combined for a successful result to any war were armies, ships, and the power of credit. These three elements are as necessary now as they were then, and, until human nature is transformed, they will be equally necessary in the future. How could these be combined, co-ordinated, each supplementing, in proper time and place, the other? This was the problem forced upon that comparatively obscure man of the people, who went to his task with the simplicity of good will for all men, a man who loved peace and hated war. Was ever man better fitted for this man? Yes, one other. In the birth throes of the Republic there was another broadly like him, like him in unselfish devotion to liberty, capable of all sacrifice, patient and hopeful where others despaired, free from guile and evil ambitions. In grateful remembrance of them both, the world speaks in one breath the names of Washington and Lincoln.

"Untrained in finance, within a period of four years Mr. Lincoln was to provide the means for an expenditure greater than the total expenditures from the public Treasury during its whole previous history of seventy years. No wonder that, under the awful pressure of events, with discordant voices loud in conflicting advice, he should have once exclaimed: 'I am worse off than St. Paul. He was in a strait betwixt two; I am in straits betwixt twenty.'

Financial Phenomena of 1861-5.

"It is quite beyond my purpose to detail the financial story of the great struggle from 1861 to 1865. I may be indulged in pointing to some of its principal phenomena and perhaps excused if I suggest the lessons they inculcate. Happily, at the outbreak of the war, there was no National debt worth mentioning. No immediate provision had to be made for the payment of goods already had and consumed. If distrust existed as to the ability of the Treasury, that distrust did not relate to a then present situation, but was born out of doubts and fears concerning a future over which the dark clouds of uncertainty were gathering with an ever-increasing menace.

"Looking backward now to that dark period, it is refreshing to remember that at the first sale of Government bonds, occurring as it did after the depressing fact of the first battle of Bull Run, one hundred and fifty millions of these securities were subscribed for at par and paid for in gold by the associated banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. It would be out of place to discuss here and now the gradual degeneracy of the National credit. It was marked by a falling off in realization to the Treasury, from par in gold upon its bond issue to a price realizing hardly 40 cents on the dollar. That the issue of legal-tender notes, soon irredeemable in coin by the Government, and further discredited by being refused in exchange at the will of the holder for interest-bearing obligations, was a contributing agency to the great decline, is nowhere denied. Whether or not they were an indispensable incident to the financial needs of the Government is still an unsettled debate. 'As the war progressed and the country became poorer this currency increased, giving new instruments and facilities to expend just in proportion as the means of payment were consumed.'

The Debt After the War.

"When the war was over, when Grant and Lee had clasped hands at Appomattox as a pledge that strife was ended, the debt of our Government, as then known, amounted to the appalling sum of $2,844,000,000. Of this amount $411,000,000 was payable on demand. The annual interest charge was $125,000,000. The means secured by this great debt were not alone sufficient for the war expenditures. The revenues of the Government had been increased by taxation upon everything that could be made to yield revenue; the income of the Treasury from all these sources in the year 1866 was $558,000,000.

"The disbanding of the army, the reduction of the navy, and discontinuance of the great semi-military, semi-civil adjuncts to both, relieved almost at once the embarrassment of the Treasury, or rather the source of embarrassment was reversed. Hitherto there had been inadequacy; now there was redundancy. During the years 1866-1879 there was a surplus revenue over expenditures of $675,000,000. It was applied substantially to the reduction of the interest-bearing debt. Coin was accumulated to the extent of $96,000,000 by the sale of bonds preparatory to the redemption of the demand debt. In 1879 the hour of test had come. Would the Government be able to redeem its notes in gold? Had the credit of the Government become fully restored? A Nation waited for the fateful day of Jan. 1, 1879, which many had prophesied would end in shame and humiliation. That day witnessed a triumph, peaceful in kind, but scarcely less determinative than victories in the field.

"The expectation existed that redemption meant a retirement, at least a gradual retirement, of the demand obligations. Statesmen, with scarcely an exception, while supporting their issue, deprecated the seeming necessity, and pleaded for the narrowest and briefest use of the dangerous agency.

Possible Consequences.

"Secretary Chase said, in submitting the measure: 'The plan, however, is not without serious inconveniences and hazards. The temptation, especially great in times of pressure and danger, to issue notes without adequate provision for redemption; the ever-present liability to be called on for redemption beyond means, however carefully provided and managed; the hazard of panics, precipitating demands for coin concentrated on a few points and a single fund; the risk of a depreciated and a depreciating and finally worthless paper money; the immeasurable evils of a dishonored public faith and National bankruptcy—all these are possible consequences of the adoption of a Government system of circulation.'

"Mr. Spaulding, who was Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Ways and Means in charge of the bill at the time it was passed, said: 'However much this may be a departure from sound business and financial principles, applicable to times of peace, we cannot, we must not, shrink from the responsibility which is forced upon us in the prosecution of this war.'

"Mr. Kellogg said: 'In this our extremity, while we are struggling to perpetuate our Government, I am willing to go to the very verge of the Constitution. I treat this, Mr. Chairman, as emphatically and clearly a war measure.'

"Mr. Hickman said: 'I am disposed to waive the question of propriety and expediency, and to vote for it as a necessity.'

"Thaddeus Stevens said: 'This bill is a measure of necessity, not of choice.'

"Senator Fessenden said, in presenting the bill to the Senate: 'The grounds upon which this clause making these notes legal tender is put I have already stated. It is put upon the ground of absolute, overwhelming necessity.'

The Sacrifice for War.

"Senator Sumner said: 'We must all set our faces against any proposition like the present, except as a temporary expedient, rendered imperative by the exigency of the hour. In the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury the war requires this sacrifice. Whatever may be the National resources, they are not within reach except by summary process. Reluctantly, painfully, I consent that the process should issue.'

"All those quoted favored the bill on the ground of dire necessity; but there were those who, even recognizing such necessity, nevertheless strongly opposed the measure. Senator Morrill, still in the Senate, opposed it because, as he said, it was 'calculated to undermine all confidence in the Republic, whose reputation should be dearer to statesmen, as well as soldiers, than life itself.'

"Why were these notes not retired? By what strange witchery of the imagination has it come about that they are widely regarded not as evidences of an unpaid debt, but as money itself? That has happened which Mr. Sumner foreboded when, speaking of such forms of Government issues, he said: 'The medicine of the Constitution must not become its daily bread.'

"We have seen that, at the beginning of the war, with a banking system heterogeneous, unrelated by any common laws or rules of action, yet, with these disabilities, the associated banks had advanced $150,000,000 in gold to the Government without endangering specie payments. Indeed, the records show that, so rapid were the Government's disbursements to go through the circulating current, with the payment of $150,000,000 completed, the gold reserves of the banks had been depleted only $1,000,000.

Suspension of Specie Payment.

"We have seen that the interjection of Government notes into the field of circulation—excusable as it may have been—crowded banknote issues back for redemption, filled bank vaults with Government notes in place of specie, and led to the suspension of specie payments by both the banks and the Government. Viewed from the present point of time, there is a consensus of the best opinion that had there then existed a banking system, uniform in its general features, operative in all the States, the deranging influence of Government notes would not have appeared; that specie payments would have been maintained; that prices of commodities would have remained not far from a normal standard; that the sudden fortunes won from legitimate industry by speculative craft and cunning would not have appeared in dazzling mockery of a nation's distress; that hundreds of millions lost through depreciation of Government notes would have been saved to the people.

Why Were the Notes Not Retired?

"If this be true, or approximately true, the inquiry may be repeated, Why, out of the inflowing surplus, were not these notes, as the more dangerous part of the war debt, retired and canceled? Was it considered, is it now considered, that our war banners have been forever furled? Resting as we may in a sense of security as to peace at home, have all the nations given us satisfactory pledges against unjust aggressions from without? Why do we build warships and spend millions in coast defenses and maintain an army? Experience—bitter, costly, humiliating experience—has taught us that behind the army and the navy must be a strongly intrenched Treasury and an unquestioned public credit. A floating debt, payable on demand, is an element of weakness. It is the very opposite of strength.

"In pointing out the dangers of Government paper money, Secretary Chase emphasized the ever present liability to be called on for redemption beyond the means of payment, however carefully provided and managed; the hazard of panics, precipitating demands for coin concentrated on a few points and a single fund.

"It requires but little reflection to convince the mind that this danger to which for many years we have been exposed would be realized to its fullest extent in the initial movement of a great war. In such a movement the folly of our present situation would be fully revealed. The immunities of peace cannot be accepted as safe conditions against the contingencies of war. It is this which justifies navies and coast defenses. It is this which not only justifies, but demands, that in its finances the Government shall pursue that policy which shall be safe not only in a time of peace, yet one so guarded and protected that no surprise can throw it into confusion—a policy which will always be able to reinforce the army and the navy with the supporting power of an impregnable credit."

Applause for Bishop Potter.

Great applause greeted Bishop Potter of New York when he arose to deliver an address on "The Humor of Lincoln." The speaker told many an anecdote of Lincoln in a most happy manner, and contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the evening.

The other addresses of the evening were by President Canfield of the University of Ohio, who responded to "Education and the Nation," and W. J. Calhoun of Danville, Ill., who replied to "Illinois."

LONG TRIP OF WHEELWOMEN.

They Expect to Run from Chicago to Indianapolis in Twenty Hours.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—A dozen or more of Chicago's most noted wheelwomen are planning a trip to Indianapolis, and announce their determination to cover the 180 miles in twenty hours, including all stops. Among the "scorchers" who are expected to start are a number of well-known century road riders, and several professional track riders.

Miss Daisy Mullen, nineteen years old, who is arranging the "bloomer run," has ridden many centuries and double centuries in fast time. In fourteen races she has never finished worse than third, and she holds the woman's record of twenty-five miles in 12 hours, unpaced, competition made at Bradford, Aug. 28, 1897.

Florida and the South.

Fastest service ever operated to Florida, (including Palm Beach and Tampa Bay) and Nassau, is via Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System. Celebrated "New York and Florida Special," 12:20 noon. Two other trains. New York offices, 229 and 261 Broadway.—Adv.

Several fine Krell Pianos, which

have been rented to artists, will sell at reduced prices. Krell, 174 5th Av., bet 22d and 23d Sts.—Adv.

THE VEENDAM

Capt. Stenger, would consent to answer questions, and from him was learned that which has already been said of the injury to bulkheads and the seeing of wreckage, which is considered to give foundation to the Captain's theory that the initial blow came from the exterior, and not interior, of the vessel.

In fact, he explained that the officers felt the vessel grating over wreckage before the final crash, and when that came the shaft had broken and the engines raced. The engineer stopped them at once. Chief Engineer Lichtenbelt rushed to the shaft tunnel, but was driven back by the inrushing water.

The steam pumps were set going, and hand pumps were worked, and the men in the steerage were called on to form a bucket brigade. Despite all efforts the water gained. It was increasing twice as fast as it could be pumped out. About two hours before the St. Louis hove in sight the men were driven from the engine room, and the fires were put out. Then the pumps were worked by the donkey engine, located on the deck above. The passengers throughout, according to the agents, acted with great coolness.

Such a condition, however, must have its dramatic features, and this was no exception, as the stories of passengers show.

Tale of Steerage Men.

Mendel Mandoff and David Devinishke, steerage passengers, both hailing from Kovno Guberna, Russian Poland, told a joint story, which described what they saw substantially as follows:

"It was after 5 o'clock on Sunday that there came a terrible crash. We did not know what was the matter. The women sprang from their cots, forgetting their seasickness, and began to rush about shrieking in alarm. We asked to be told what the trouble was, but received no information.

"The ship stopped, and there began a terrible rushing about overhead. We knew that there must be some terrible trouble, and we began to pray. Suddenly one of the officers appeared in the steerage and ordered all the men on deck. We obeyed and were put to work on the pumps.

"Oh, how we worked those pumps. We knew that our lives depended on keeping the water down, but pump as hard as we could it was impossible to lessen the immense quantity of water that poured in. We were all exhausted when the St. Louis came along."

Chaia Nyitka, who came to this country with her father, Israel, from Sushkovalen, Kalish Guberna, Russia, spoke for the women. "Nearly all of us were sick," she said, "and most of the women and children were in their beds when the crash came. But then our sickness was frightened away. I fainted, though, as did some of the other women. But we soon revived and ran around trying to discover what had happened. When we saw the men saying the 'Shema' and the children gathered about us crying, we felt as though the last moments had come.

"We followed the men on deck because we were afraid to stay where we could not see. We strained our eyes to see a ship, but nothing was in sight. Then there was a report, and great lights shot up. They were firing rockets. When finally we saw the lights of another vessel it seemed too good to be true. The rockets were sent up faster, and the lights on the other vessel grew bigger and brighter. Then we knew they saw us."

Officer Segrave a Hero.

Thomas G. Segrave, chief officer of the St. Louis, was found to be a veritable hero among the passengers rescued and regular on the St. Louis. He is a strapping fellow of 6 feet, and fine looking. He told his story modestly, and said that the successful rescue was due to the good work of the crews.

"When we were within a quarter of a mile from the Veendam," said he, "Capt. Randle told me to take a boat and go to her. If I learned that more boats were needed I was to tell the Veendam's Captain to burn more fire.

"I called for volunteers, and eight men stepped forward. The night was bright moonlight, but there was a heavy swell on, and it was hard work getting the boat away. Four men got into the boat and lowered away; then four more slid down into it. We narrowly escaped swamping in getting away, but did it all right. We had difficulty getting alongside the Veendam. She was down at the stern and listed.

"My men pulled to her in seven minutes. We got hold of a line. Capt. Stenger was by the rail and all the passengers were crowded about near him. He was thoughtmaster of himself, and had his company under complete control, although there were, of course, cries of fear heard, principally among the steerage people who pressed around.

"Signals were, of course, made for more boats, and I commenced filling my boat. Capt. Stenger sent down the children first, and the first of all was a wee babe of six months. Life slings were used, and the Captain personally examined the line to see that it was properly tied before any one was let down. The babe was placed in the stern.

"I got twenty children and five women into the boat and put back to the St. Louis. Two other boats had put off. When I got back to the St. Louis about one-third of her passengers were on deck watching the rescue. Others were abed. They had not been awakened up to that time."

Cabin Passengers Brave.

George Beckwith, the second officer of the St. Louis, was the second to get off. The first boat he launched was stove, and the crew had to haul her aboard again. The second boat was got away, and took eighteen women from the steerage of the Veendam. Beckwith said that the steerage passengers were clamoring to be taken off first, and the cabin passengers, who displayed splendid control of themselves, drew back and said: "We will wait."

The third boat, in charge of Second Extra Officer Campbell, on the first trip took off eighteen passengers, mostly women. Before it got back the Chief Officer's boat had started for another trip and took off twenty more. In all this boat took off ninety passengers in four trips. The second boat made two trips and rescued thirty-six, and the third also rescued thirty-six in two trips.

The crew of the Veendam, or as many as could be spared from the pumps, had been endeavoring to launch a boat. Two boats were stove. The third was cleared away, and made two trips, carrying fifty, mostly members of the crew.

Capt. Stenger left his vessel last in Segrave's boat. Before he left he went into the main saloon, and, piling up everything inflammable, including a lot of furniture, he poured oil over it and touched it off with a match. This was to insure the craft sinking, that she might not float about as a derelict, dangerous to navigation. There were seventeen feet of water in her hold aft when the Captain left. He thought she would not remain afloat more than six or seven hours.

During the work of rescue the two vessels had drifted apart, so that, instead of being one-quarter of a mile, they were a mile and a half.

No Baggage Saved.

The Captain took the ship's papers with him, nothing else. Some of the passengers grumbled because they were not allowed to take any baggage. In lieu of this most of them put on all the clothes they could wear and some of the men had on three suits of clothes.

The work of getting the passengers on the St. Louis was quite as difficult as getting them off the Veendam, as with the heavy swell the boats were in imminent danger of being dashed against the steamer's side.

Aemilius Jarvis of Toronto, a delegate from the North American Racing Union to the British Yacht Racing Association, was a passenger on the St. Louis, returning home from Southampton. From his relation of the occurrence as seen from the St. Louis, it appears that the rescue was unknown to some of the passengers, so smoothly was it conducted, until the following day,

"We were roused from sleep about 1 o'clock Monday morning," he said, "by the running about of the stewards and the stopping of the engines. The ship rolled a great deal of course, when it lost headway, and the combination of circumstances led many to think that an accident had happened to our own ship. Many went back to their berths when reassured.

A group of about forty, according to Mr. Jarvis, were all the passengers who came on deck to watch the proceedings. It was bright moonlight and the Veendam was almost as distinctly visible as if it had been day. "Our Captain," said Mr. Jarvis, "had sent off to the sinking ship about 1 o'clock for the first boat load.

"On its return from the Veendam there was great excitement among the St. Louis's passengers on watch. A tremendous sea was running and the lifeboat would sink out of sight for what seemed an eternity. To those watching the boat these long waits were very trying and I heard men and women crying, 'My God, she's sunk!' almost every time the boat dropped into the trough.

The huge seas confused the sailors on the life boats, too, for when they were thrown up on the crest of the big waves, they were seen pulling away from the St. Louis, or pointing in other ways than the direction they intended.

One Amusing Incident.

When the first load was near the St. Louis it seemed as if it had returned without a cargo, as only the crew were to be seen in the moonlight. Our Captain hailed the mate and asked: "Why don't you bring back the people?"

"People," yelled back the mate. "Why, I've got twenty-five babies aboard." So they had.

Five women and the rest children was the first boat load.

It was rather dangerous, Mr. Jarvis admitted, embarking the refugees on the big liner. "Almost every boat of the St. Louis struck against the ship's side by the force of the waves," he said. "None was damaged bad enough to be abandoned, however.

"The men when they were pulled near the ship were hauled aboard by hand, a rope having been slipped under their arms. A boatswain's chair was provided for the women. It was slow work, but haste was out of the question in that sea."

Aboard the St. Louis the reception of the shipwrecked persons was very methodically conducted. "The stewardesses grabbed the babies and took them out of sight," Mr. Jarvis said, "and the adults, as fast as they were hoisted on deck, were sent to the same class of quarters they had enjoyed on the Veendam. Many of them remained to watch the embarkation."

Mr. Jarvis's last recollection of the Veendam was a huge column of fire, after Capt. Stenger had left his ship. "It was an impressive sight, and I watched it until the hull of the Veendam had fallen below the horizon," he said. "Even then its reflection shone in the sky."

Archer Brown, another St. Louis passenger, telling of the occurrences after the rescue, said:

"The women, having partially recovered, began to demand their children, and if it had not been so tragic, it would have been ludicrous to see the way they ran about seeking their children. And then how they cried with joy when they found their little ones. I tell you, there were many snivellers among us, too.

"The gallery was astir, and hot coffee was being brewed in a jiffy. This, and good, fresh rolls were distributed, and lots of warm milk for the children. How they ate! I never saw such a sight."

A Purse of $700.

The passengers of the St. Louis were so happy over the efforts of the brave crew of their ship that they held a meeting, at which a purse of $700 was raised, $400 of which was for the three boat crews and $300 was distributed among the rescued steerage passengers, who had been made destitute. A testimonial was prepared for the officers who had the rescue in direct charge.

The names of the rescued cabin passengers are as follows:

First Class.—Mary E. Alinger, B. D. Kapteis, Victor Gallowitz, and Mrs. Victor Gallowitz.

Second Class.—Gerard Krousel, Bertha von Fekete, Frank Lohman, Fannie Golub, and Wilhelm Buling.

The steerage passengers were mostly Austrians, Hungarians, and Poles. Of the 118, 64 were males and 54 were females. On arrival here they were taken by transport to the Barge Office, and after examination, 70 were detained because they had no visible means of support. It is believed, however, that the agents of the Holland-America Line will be instructed to provide for them, as otherwise the company will be responsible for their shipment home.

The officers of the Veendam brought here are Capt. G. Stenger, First Mate J. C. Metz, Second Mate A. Last, Third Mate R. Brann, Fourth Mate J. Becking, Dr. T. S. McGrath, Chief Engineer B. Lichtenbelt, Second Engineer B. H. Erligh, Third Engineer Z. D. G. Goppel, Fourth Engineer C. B. Kimmeling, Fifth Engineer D. Nohenbas, Assistant Engineer Charles Dis, Assistant Engineer A. v. Altena, Purser A. Y. C. Spruyt, First Steward C. Loutendyk, Second Steward C. Van de Burg, and Storekeeper W. Grieve.

There were all put aboard the company's steamship Spaarndam, which was due to sail yesterday, but was held over till this morning.

History of the Veendam.

The Veendam was formerly the White Star steamer Baltic. She was built at Belfast, Ireland, by Harland & Wolff, in 1871. She was a four-masted, barkentine-rigged, iron, screw steamer. She registered 4,036 gross and 2,767 net tons, and was 418 feet long, 41 feet beam, and 31.9 feet deep. In good weather she made the passage in about ten days, but at this season she required eleven or twelve days for the trip from Rotterdam.

She was valued at about $250,000.

Her Captain's expectation that she would sink in a few hours may or may not have been realized.

Capt. Stenger, who is comparatively a young man, has been in the employ of the Holland America Steamship Company for a number of years as third, second, first officer, and as commander. He is considered one of the ablest and most courageous seamen crossing the Atlantic.

For his efforts in January, 1894, to rescue the crew of the American schooner Mary Wells, wrecked at sea, President Cleveland presented him with a fine gold watch.

The Veendam came in a week overdue in May, 1891. Her shaft had broken and knocked a hole in the shaft tunnel and in the vessel's bottom. She was able to keep the water down, however, and was taken in tow by the steamship La Flandre, 700 miles southeast of Halifax.

ROLLER SKATING CLUB.

The First Gathering of the Saturday Evening Organization.

The Saturday Evening Roller Skating Club met for the first time this season last night. The Berkeley Armory was filled with the skaters. A band played in the gallery. The patronesses were Mrs. Theodore M. Ives, Mrs. William H. Owen, Mrs. Bertram H. Borden, and Mrs. Vernon H. Brown.

The next meeting will be on Feb. 26, and four meetings will follow that—on March 12, 19, and 26 and April 12. Those who have the management of the club affairs are Howard S. Borden, Bertram H. Borden, Harris B. Fisher, and Arthur L. Doremus.

MOVEMENT OF LEITER WHEAT.

Sharp Advance in May Predicted in Chicago Due to His Shipments.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Bulls and bears took a rest to-day, and almost to a man deserted the Board of Trade Building. But while they did no buying or selling the brokers did do a great deal of thinking.

Reports of the further movement of the Leiter wheat came in, even though it was a holiday. Reports from the seaboard told of the assembling of numerous "tramp" steamers, commonly used in the grain trade, at New York and Baltimore, and the Eastern gossips declared that many of these were engaged to transport to Liverpool the wheat which Joseph Leiter has been holding for so long.

Added to these reports were those from railway offices to the effect that hundreds of freight cars were being sent to Chicago, all to be used for the carrying of grain.

All things considered, the men who remained about the Board of Trade Building thought it very likely that Monday morning would see lively times in the pit. With further sales of cash wheat for export, it was certain that Leiter would buy May, and accordingly the price of the cereal for that delivery might rise even above the dollar mark. In fact, such a rise was freely prophesied for Monday.

FOR THE BETH-EL SISTERHOOD.

A Fine Benefit Performance in the Knickerbocker Theatre.

At the Knickerbocker Theatre, on March 4, a benefit performance, which promises to be a most interesting one, will take place. Al Hayman and Harry Mann, managers of the theatre, have secured attractions that indicate a big success beyond doubt. The leading members of the following companies have volunteered to do their utmost to make this performance memorable:

The Empire Theatre stock company, the Lyceum stock company, W. H. Crane's company, Henry Miller, and Annie Russell. The beneficiary of this entertainment will be the Beth-El Sisterhood, one of the most interesting as well as one of the worthiest of New York's charities. The sisterhood is attached to the Temple Beth-El, and works among the poor of the upper east side. The principle upon which it is based is that the members personally visit the homes of the poor, provide money, clothing fuel, and food, and also endeavor, as far as possible, to place the unfortunates in the way of helping themselves.

The sisterhood also conducts a free kindergarten, a sewing school, a working girl's club, a Sabbath school, and provides a series of entertainments for poor mothers. The association has been a strong influence for good in the section of the city in which it has labored for the last eight years. It is now in need of funds. The committee having charge of the arrangements is made up of the following prominent women: Mrs. Nathan Straus, Mrs. L. Stern, Mrs. K. Kohler, Mrs. L. Schlesinger, and Mrs. W. Freudenthal.

The New Pennsylvania Limited.

With its new equipment, the Pennsylvania Limited is the most complete and the handsomest train in the world. Leaves New York every morning for Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis.—Adv.

Permanent Cure

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint Yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For many years I suffered almost constantly with dyspepsia complicated with liver complaint. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and concluded to give them a trial, and they effected a permanent cure." F. CHOATES, 111 W. Boulevard, New York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic.

A RAID ON THE COHEN CLUB.

Thirty-four Members Unable to Pay Fines Are Discharged Because Cells Are Scarce.

The members of the Morris Cohen Club, which convenes regularly at 1 o'clock every morning over Joseph Wolf's saloon, at 17 Rivington Street, became somewhat too hilarious and quarrelsome at yesterday morning's session, and as a result they spent the remainder of the time until Essex Market Police Court opened, in the Eldridge Street Police Station.

The members say that they form an independent political club, with Tammany proclivities, and with natural proclivities to imbibe the largest schooners of beer and mixed ale and "mulligan" at the expense of any stranger who may drop into the saloon and allow himself to be "bluffed." Among the prominent leaders are "Red-Nose Fritz," "Bum Charlie," who is the most successful in getting drinks at other people's expense, and "Bowery Gus." They are all at present waiting for political offices.

When the barroom was closed at the regular time yesterday morning the members of the Cohen Club repaired to their clubroom, and, with the aid of a keg of beer and a bungstarter, the Chairman opened the session, while the members stood around with schooners.

"Red Nose Fritz" was the first to get his glass filled, and the foaming fluid gurgled down his capacious throat in just four seconds, and he wanted it filled again.

"Wait till we've had a show, Nosey," cried a thirsty member.

"Wait nuthin', t'was all foam," growled Fritz, and he filled his schooner again.

Then there was a scramble for the keg. Before one could fill his glass he was pushed away and another schooner was thrust under the faucet. The other members became more and more impatient, and a scuffle followed, accompanied by the most select Bowery epithets rendered in high-pitched voices, while the beer flowed steadily on the floor.

The neighborhood was aroused, and there were loud calls for the police. The policeman on the corner whistled and rapped for aid, and a half-dozen stalwart bluecoats broke in the door and rushed up stairs. The beer had formed a pool on the floor, and the fight was still going on.

The guardians of the peace placed the entire club under arrest in spite of the threats by the honorable members that they had sufficient pull with Mr. Croker and Mayor Van Wyck to "break" them if they did not leave at once.

The policemen, however, refused to be intimidated and took them down in batches to the police station, where they were found to number thirty-four.

In the police court they were charged with disorderly conduct and were fined $1 each. Not one of them had the required amount, and swore that the last $1 had gone to pay for the keg of beer which they did not have a chance to drink.

When they were led into the prison Warden O'Brien rushed into the courtroom and informed the Magistrate that there were not cells enough in which to put the crowd, nor was there food enough for them. The prisoners were thereupon marched back to the court, where they were discharged with a reprimand.

INDIANA WOMAN MURDERED.

Bound and Gagged by Her Slayers, Who Evidently Sought Money.

PORTLAND, Ind., Feb. 12.—The body of Mrs. Louisa Stoltz, bound and gagged, was discovered on the floor of one of the rooms of her little home in the north part of the town this evening. Mrs. Stoltz was seventy-two years old, wealthy, and had lived alone ever since the death of her husband. She had not been seen since last evening, and at the request of some of the neighbors Sol Reid and Davis Proper visited the house.

They found a window raised and the door open. Upon entering they found Mrs. Stoltz on the floor, her head wound around with heavy handkerchiefs, and her mouth crammed with cotton. Her hands were bound tightly with stout twine. Her face and neck were scratched and bruised, showing that she had made a fight for life. Robbery was undoubtedly the motive for the crime, as many persons supposed she kept large sums of money about the house.

NICHOLSON CASE IN CHICAGO.

Police Believe the Man Innocent of Planning to Rob Mrs. Hoxie's House.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Mead W. Nicholson, the young man under arrest charged with conspiring to rob the residence of Mrs. John R. Hoxie, at 4,440 Michigan Avenue, where for some time past he has been the guest of Mrs. Hoxie's son, Gilbert Hoxie, was released to-day, the police being convinced that the prisoner is innocent.

Nicholson and young Gilbert Hoxie were friends and schoolmates in Texas years ago, when Hoxie's father was building railroads and Nicholson's father was a grocer. When the Hoxies moved away, the young men continued to correspond. Several years ago, it is said, Nicholson ran away from his Texas home and went to Pittsburg. According to Nicholson's story, he arrived from Pittsburg a month ago with little money.

He called on his former schoolmate and, though poorly dressed, received a warm reception and remained as a guest for some time. Nicholson when arrested had the plans of a house which the police believed to be the Hoxie residence. Nicholson explained, however, that the diagram represented his own home in Texas.

THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

They Have Been Drawn Up and Will Be Given to the Mayor Tuesday.

The Municipal Civil Service Board, which has been at work for some time getting up a new set of rules, has completed its work in this respect, and will on Tuesday present the printed rules to Mayor Van Wyck. The vexatious question of how best to secure places for the patronage hunters of Tammany under the new rules has probably been already discussed by the Tammany leaders, for the new rules were gone over at length yesterday at the meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, at which President Charles H. Knox of the Civil Service Board was present.

It is understood that the new rules differ only in a few respects from those in force before Jan. 1. The board is said to have taken the view of the situation that the old eligible lists which existed on Dec. 31 were wiped out by the Greater New York charter, so that new eligible lists must be prepared at once. The new rules, it is understood, put all subordinate places in the civil service list, except a few private secretaryships.

WIFE DYING, HUSBAND HELD.

He Is Said to Have Broken Her Skull with a Flat Iron.

John Bauer, a cook, twenty-nine years old, of 601 West Forty-ninth Street, threw a heated flat iron at his wife last night, it is alleged, while she sat in the house of her friend, Mrs. John Steinheimer, at 26 West End Avenue, rocking her baby to sleep, and fractured her skull. Thinking he had killed her, he ran to the roof and fled. An ambulance was summoned, and Mrs. Bauer's wounds were dressed by Dr. MacNider.

Policeman Rahune was put on the case, and stationed himself at the entrance to Bauer's home. A short while after, Bauer came home, and on being told his wife was up stairs and wanted to see him, the police say, he rushed into the house crying: "I'll fix her this time." He was arrested and taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station.

Mrs. Bauer had secured a summons in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning for her husband, as he had been treating her badly of late, and this had angered him.

Late last night Coroner Zucca took the ante-mortem statement of Mrs. Bauer, at the home of Mrs. Steinheimer.

TO OFFER PEACE TO CUBA

Radical Wing of the Autonomist Party Resolves to Try Negotiations with the Insurgents.

ANXIETY OVER THE STRUGGLE

Belief that the Insurrection Cannot Be Suppressed by Force of Arms—Liberal Terms Proposed—Annexation Sentiment Rife.

HAVANA, via Key West, Feb. 12.—The Radical wing of the Autonomist Party, formed of Señores Eliso Giberga, Arturo Ambiard, Leopoldo Sola, Carlos Font, Miguel Gener, Eduardo Dolz, and others, assembled in secret meeting to-day to discuss the situation, which is considered very serious, owing to the continuance of the insurrection, despite the fact that autonomy has been granted to Cuba. Señor Antonio Govin, Colonial Secretary of the Interior, did not assist in the deliberations, but sent his assent to the resolutions adopted.

It was resolved to open negotiations with the insurgents, in the belief that the revolution could not be suppressed by force of arms. Anticipating that the insurgents would not accept the new terms, it was resolved that the Colonial Government would open negotiations, thus saving the Madrid Government from the responsibility. The following propositions will be formally tendered to the insurgents:

First—The volunteers will be dissolved and a Cuban militia formed.

Second—The insurgent Colonels and Generals will be recognized.

Third—Cuba will be called upon to pay only $100,000,000 out of the $600,000,000 indebtedness due for both wars.

Fourth—Cuba will pay $2,000,000 a year for the crown list.

Fifth—Cuba will make her own treaties without interference by the Madrid Government.

Sixth—Spanish products will have only a 10 per cent. margin of protection over similar products from other countries.

Seventh—No exiles or deportations will be made, even in war time, to Spain, Africa, or to penal settlements elsewhere.

Eighth—Death sentences for rebellion shall be abolished.

Ninth—Martial law cannot be ordered by the Captain General without the assent of both the House and Senate, if those bodies are in session, or without the assent of a majority of the Cabinet if they are not in session.

Tenth—The Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba shall always be a native Cuban.

Eleventh—The actual insurgent party shall have three seats in the first Cabinet.

Twelfth—An armistice of fifteen days will be granted for the discussion of the terms of peace.

These terms are accepted by the Autonomist Party in full with the exceptions of Señores Galvez, Montero, Zayas, and Delonto.

The annexation sentiment is growing stronger among the Spanish residents, and if it were not for the strict censorship exercised this sentiment would be manifested through the newspapers.

MISS BARTON GIVES ALMS.

Trying to Secure a Home in Havana for the Reconcentrados.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—At 1 o'clock to-day Miss Clara Barton, accompanied by her secretary, presided at a distribution of American provisions at the residence of Oscar Fontes Sterling, at Corres. Miss Barton gave instructions that notes should be made of the most needy cases. The provisions were distributed among about 800 concentrados, of all classes and ages, and of both sexes.

Many of the recipients were ill and almost without clothing. A large number of them are widows, with several children, who had come from towns in the neighborhood of Havana, and some of them belonged to distinguished families.

One poor aged woman was asked if she knew who had sent the alms. She answered "Heaven! Glory! If it was not for the alms I would have died before now."

Miss Barton is endeavoring to rent a large building in Havana to be used as an asylum for the concentrados and their children.

MAINE'S SUPPLIES ENTER FREE.

Gen. Blanco Directs that the Custom House Shall Not Interfere.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—Gen. Blanco has ordered that provisions and all other supplies for the Maine shall be delivered without interference by Custom House officials.

This morning Gen. Pando and Gen. Parrado were present at exercises with field cannon at Puentes Grandes, and this afternoon they witnessed general artillery exercises.

Gen. Pando will sail for Santiago de Cuba on Monday next, to conduct operations in that district.

CAPT. SIGSBEE TOASTS AUTONOMY.

Senor Galves and Other Spaniards Received on the Maine.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—Capt. Sigsbee of the American warship Maine paid a visit today to Señor Galvez, President of the Council of Secretaries, and Dr. Congosto, the Secretary General of Cuba. Señor Galvez, accompanied by Señores Govin and Rodriguez respectively Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Commerce, later in the day returned the visit, a salute being fired from the Cabanas Fortress as the party went on board the Maine.

Señor Galvez expressed to Capt. Sigsbee his thanks for the pleasant reception accorded him, and his admiration for the order and cleanliness maintained on the ship. He said he desired the most friendly relations between the United States and Spain and the greatest prosperity for both, and proposed as a toast "The welfare of the grand Republic and the Government, peace to the island, and the health of the officers of the Maine."

Capt. Sigsbee, in replying, thanked the Government representatives for the honor of their visit, and offered a toast to the autonomic Government. He said that friendly relations had existed, now exist, and will exist between the Cuban Government, Spain, and the United States. The toasts were drunk in champagne.

To-morrow Commissioner Eduardo Villiers will distribute at Guines, this province, provisions sent from the United States to 2,500 concentrados.

SPAIN SENDING SHIPS TO CUBA.

The Almirante Oquendo Sails, and Other Vessels Are to Follow.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—The cruiser Almirante Oquendo sailed from Carthagena to-day for Las Palmas, from which port she will proceed for Cuba. The dispatch of another cruiser and seven torpedo boats has been decided upon.

The Bank of Spain has offered for sale 20,000,000 pesetas Treasury bonds.

ADMIRAL SICARD BACK ON DUTY.

He Gives Up Two Months' Leave of Absence and Returns to the Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Admiral Sicard has telegraphed the Navy Department from Key West that he would not avail himself of the leave of absence granted him in order that he might go to Tampa to recover from the malarial fever, but that he would resume command of the North Atlantic squadron at once.

It is said at the department that no importance is to be attached to the Admiral's action in this matter, as it is to be presumed that he has already overcome his attack of fever.

SPAIN AFTER BRITISH GOLD.

Wants a Loan as Well as China—Negotiations in Need, It Is Said.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—It is understood that Spain recently applied to Great Britain for assistance in raising a loan, to which the Marquis of Salisbury referred at the opening of the House of Lords on Tuesday last when he said that China was not the only Government which might want money.

According to club gossip, the Spanish Legations in London and elsewhere are suffering from long delay of their remittances and the diplomatists have been forced to defray the expenses of their establishments.

COL. HATCH BACK FROM CUBA.

Says the Insurgents Are Stronger than Ever, and Blanco Is Discredited.

ASSUMPTION, Ill., Feb. 12.—Col. A. W. Hatch, a commander in the late war, has just returned from a trip to Cuba. His journey was through six provinces, beginning with Santiago de Cuba and ending with Pinar del Rio.

Referring to the condition of things as they appeared to him, he said the insurgent army is, after three years of strife, well armed and capable of carrying on the war indefinitely, and that it was continually growing stronger as the war continues. On the other hand, Gen. Blanco's late move to bribe the insurgent officers has greatly weakened his cause, even among the friends of autonomy, and, in fact, with some of the officers of his army.

HACKENSACK SENDS AID TO CUBA.

A Carload of Clothing, Food, and Medicine Goes to Havana.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 12.—A carload of clothing, food, and medicine was today shipped from this place to Cuba for the aid of the destitute people of the island. The supplies were collected by the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Maywood Christian Association, Christian Reformed Church, Holy Trinity, Catholic Church, the King's Daughters, Presbyterian Church, Second Reformed Church, Christ Church, and Unitarian Society. Each package had a tag on it directed to Consul General Lee. The provisions alone were worth $1,600. The Susquehanna Railroad gave the use of the car free.

A Cuban Contribution.

Five dollars has been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES from G. M. B. of Newport, R. I., for the aid of the suffering Cubans. The amount will be turned over to the Treasurer of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, Temple Court, to whom all contributions should be sent and queries addressed.

MRS. NOBLES SENTENCED AGAIN.

Only Executive Clemency Can Save the Georgia Murderess Now.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Elizabeth Nobles, convicted of the murder of her husband in Twiggs County over two years ago, was quietly carried to Jeffersonville this morning, and sentenced to-night by Judge Smith for the fifth time, to hang. Few people in the county knew the court was to convene to-night for the purpose of passing sentence, the precautions being taken in consequence of threats of violence frequently heard on account of the long delay in executing the oft-repeated sentence. Every court has passed upon Mrs. Nobles's case, and the only thing that can save her now is Executive clemency. Mrs. Nobles is in feeble health.

CAKE WALK BROKEN UP.

Handfuls of Pennies Were Thrown into the Ranks.

The grand championship "cake walk" given last night by the Ethiopian Amusement Company packed Madison Square Garden to overflowing. A negro chorus of 100 voices, male and female, regaled the audience by singing negro songs until 10 o'clock, when the cake walk began.

The walk was led by Major Charles H. Pierson, in vari-colored costume, and the Kentucky Drum and Fife Corps of twenty-five pieces. Behind Major Pierson and the Kentucky Drum and Fife Corps came the colored contestants, of all shades of complexion and all sorts of costumes, some of the styles dating as far back as the sixteenth century. Three times the procession passed around the ring amid the plaudits of the thousands of spectators.

The third time around some young men in the boxes threw handfuls of pennies upon the promenade, and the result was a wild scramble among the cake walkers for the coins. Several couples were selected to go upon the stage and there join in the final competition for the "championship." It was not until an early hour in the morning that the result was finally made known.

Postmaster Van Cott Honored.

The official staff of the General Post Office gave a dinner last night to Cornelius Van Cott, their chief, at the Colonial Hotel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, in honor of his sixtieth birthday. Congressman Quigg was also a guest. Edward M. Morgan, Assistant Postmaster, presided, and Mr. Van Cott made a short speech, saying he hoped the good feeling that existed between them would continue as long as they were associated together. Mr. Quigg made an address, in which he paid a tribute to Mr. Van Cott. Richard Van Cott, the Postmaster's son, also spoke.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.

3 A. M.—23 Vandam Street, Patrick McGowan; damage, $15.

6 A. M.—23 Park Row, J. J. Astor; damage, $5,000.

6:20 A. M.—51 Pike Street; damage trifling.

7:45 P. M.—525 West Twenty-fifth Street, A. B. Southworth; no damage.

8:40 P. M.—138 East Eighty-eighth Street, occupant unknown; damage, $10.

8:15 P. M.—124 and 126 William Street, William Kufferman; damage, $1,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

READING, Penn., Feb. 12.—The parsonage of the St. Aloysius's Catholic Church and the large hay pressing establishment of H. Riegner, at Pottstown, Penn., were destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $12,000. The church was also on fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done to the structure.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 12.—The large Hoyt Building on the northwest corner of St. Clair and Bank Streets, owned by the Hoyt estate and occupied principally by manufacturers of clothing, wholesale hatters, and furriers, caught fire early this morning and was practically destroyed, together with the contents. The loss is estimated at $330,000, which is pretty well covered by insurance. The loss on the building is $30,000. The losses of the tenants are estimated as follows: Buckeye Woolen Company, $100,000; Hexter & Wertheim, $75,000; S. M. Hexter & Co., $70,000; A. L. Bassett & Co., $50,000; V. Hausman, $20,000; H. C. Lang & Co., $25,000; Liebenthal & Block, $30,000.

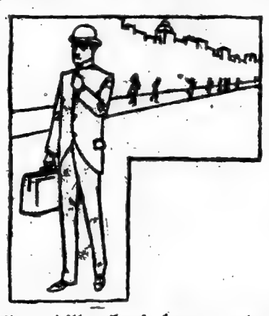

The chilly days have not yet passed away! Our remnant sale closes Saturday, the 19th. Suit to order, $14.00. Trousers, $4.00. Overcoat of imported English Melton and Kersey, satin lined throughout, $18.00. Full dress suit lined with silk, guaranteed to wear 3 years, $30.00.

WE GIVE YOU PRESENT AND FUTURE PROTECTION! A YEAR'S GUARANTEE OR YOUR MONEY BACK!

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

ABUSE OF FREE DISPENSARIES.

Three-quarters of the Population of New York Treated for Nothing.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Inquiries made to-day at the Department of the State Board of Charities, in connection with the efforts making by the medical fraternity of the State to place such restrictions on the free dispensaries as will prevent treatment to all persons except those who cannot afford to pay for it, elicited from Secretary Hebbard the statement that there are between 100 and 200 free dispensaries in this State, the greater number being in New York and Brooklyn.

During the past year the statistics of the work of dispensaries in the seven larger cities of the State were: New York City patients treated, 1,077,140; prescriptions prepared, 1,699,468; average, according to the population in 1890, 1.4; percentage, 71; or of the population of what are now the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, nearly 75 per cent., or three-quarters of the population, was treated free in the dispensaries there located.

The statistics for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx do not represent all of the institutions, as but sixty-eight of the ninety-seven reported to the State board. In addition there are many sources of free relief which do not come under institutions which are termed dispensaries.

In Brooklyn the number of patients treated was 252,695; prescriptions, 455,940; average of population, 3.2; percentage, 31.2, or nearly one-third of the population.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM.—W. G. Good, Jr., and Lloyd T. Breckenridge, San Francisco.

CAMBRIDGE.—Baron von Hengelmuller, Austrian Minister, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE.—C. H. Duell, Commissioner of Patents, Syracuse.

GILSEY.—W. I. Luddington, United States Army.

GRAND.—D. D. Johnson, United States Army.

HOFFMAN.—J. M. Davis, Rotterdam, and Richard H. Williams, Mexico.

HOLLAND.—Winthrop Sargent, Boston, and W. B. Smith, Chicago.

IMPERIAL.—S. F. Harrison, Duluth, and James I. Roberts, Buffalo.

MANHATTAN.—D. M. Mason, London, and N. Monsarrat, Montreal.

WALDORF.—Allan Maclay and C. Alvin Gillig, London.

WINDSOR.—Congressman C. A. Boutelle, Maine, and James Ward, Tacoma.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Asheville Mercantile Company, Asheville, N. C.; G. A. Mebane, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Adler, Leopold, Savannah, Ga.; J. A. Varnedo, shoes; 377 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Berlin Cloak Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. H. Monroe, cloaks; Sinclair House.

Bronner Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. Bronner, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. Flint, cloaks and suits, 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Du Bose Company; Atlanta, Ga.; H. L. Johnson, notions; 78 Franklin Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Cullen, S. C., & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa; Miss S. C. Cullen, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Fechelmer, Kiefer & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Giershoffer, clothing; 59 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; G. W. Culpepper, dress goods and silks; 56 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, dry goods, 338 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, The, Denver, Col.; J. Gartunkle, cloaks; 224 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Kaufman's Department Store, Colorado Springs, Col.; B. S. Kaufman, furnishing goods, cloaks, and suits; Hoffman House.

Leslie & Rogers, Charlotte, N. C.; J. C. Leslie, clothing; St. George Hotel.

Lungley, Burr & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. F. Leary, ribbons; Gilsey House.

March Brothers, San Angelo, Texas; M. March, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Marks, A., & Son Company, Madison, Wis.; E. Marks, domestics; Hotel Normandie.

Matthews Brothers, Wasaanatchie, Texas; J. W. Matthews, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Olson, S. E., Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. W. Gardner, millinery; 258 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.

Overstreet, C. E., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. W. Fry, general buyer; 394 Broadway; Stuart House.

LINCOLN DAY BANQUET

Twelfth Anniversary Banquet of the Republican Club of New York.

MANY WOMEN HEAR SPEECHES

Silver Medals Distributed as Souvenirs of the Occasion—Addresses by Chauncey M. Depew, Theodore Roosevelt, and Others.

Lincoln's Birthday was celebrated by the Republican Club of the City of New York last night with a dinner at Delmonico's. It was the twelfth function of the kind given by the club. The banquet proper was served in the big ballroom to 350 members and guests, while nearly 100 women enjoyed the hospitality of the club in the Empire room on the floor below. The diners were seated at forty small tables, arranged in rows below the speakers' table, which faced the music gallery. When the time came for the addresses the women took possession of the gallery. They listened attentively to the speeches, and applauded the points made as enthusiastically as the men.

A life-size oil painting of Mr. Lincoln draped with the National colors, hung behind the chair of Chauncey M. Depew, who presided. On either side of Mr. Depew at the guest table were Congressman C. A. Boutell, Theodore Roosevelt, the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, E. T. Bartlett, Elihu Root, W. L. Strong, L. E. Chittenden, F. B. Carpenter, A. J. Beveridge, H. D. Estabrook, Per / S. Heath, Thomas T. Eckert, G. H. Fearons, T. F. Clark, and G. W. Smalley.

Others present were H. R. Garden, W. L. Findlay, C. C. Shayne, E. A. McAlpin, Arthur L. Merriam, John Sabine Smith, Joseph M. Deuel, W. D. Murphy, Edmund Wetmore, J. R. Van Wormer, H. W. Cannon, William Brookfield, Abraham Gruber, T. F. Wentworth, Job E. Hedges, William Leary, Samuel McMillan, L. L. Van Allen, John Proctor Clark, Anson G. McCook, Michael Kerwin, Charles N. Taintor, James S. Lehmaier, Frank D. Pavey, Joseph E. Newburger, H. M. Clements, C. M. Depew, Jr., Charles R. Skinner, and H. M. Leipziger.

Letters of regret were received from President McKinley and Vice President Hobart, Governor Black, Secretaries Sherman, Gage, Wilson, Bliss, and Alger, Attorney General John W. Griggs, Postmaster General James A. Gary, Nathan Goff, Sir Julian Pauncefote, Baron Fava, Gen. Miles, and Robert T. Lincoln.

Some of the Women Guests.

The women guests included Mrs. Antonio C. Astarita, Mrs. Addison B. Atkins, Miss A. Bernard, Mrs. H. Birrell, Mrs. James A. Blanchard, Mrs. Charles M. Bull, Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, Mrs. Philip Carpenter, Mrs. Colin C. Carter, Mrs. W. E. Clark, Mrs. H. M. Clements, Mrs. Frank R. Crumbie, Miss H. L. Curtis, Mrs. W. J. Easton, Mrs. George W. English, Mrs. H. D. W. English, Mrs. B. L. Fairchild, Mrs. James P. Foster, Mrs. H. R. Garden, Mrs. Louis T. Golding, Mrs. Abraham Gruber, Miss Gruber, Mrs. William A. Halsey, Miss Grace C. Hedges, Mrs. Ira M. Hedges, Miss Hegeman, Mrs. J. E. Howell, Miss Hunt, Miss Hyde, Mrs. Catholina Lambert, Mrs. James S. Lehmaier, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. William F. Manley, Mrs. W. Jenks Merritt, Mrs. G. A. Morrison, Miss Morrison, Mrs. William D. Murphy, Miss E. A. Newell, Miss Elizabeth Norris, Miss Paulding, Mrs. G. F. Parmelee, Mrs. Charles H. Patrick, Mrs. Alfred B. Price, Mrs. Bradford Rhodes, Mrs. Emil Rinke, Mrs. Everett Rushmore, Mrs. Henry W. Sackett, Miss Sarles, Miss C. R. Skinner, and Mrs. Chandler N. Wayland.

The committee in charge of the function was made up of J. P. Foster, W. D. Murphy, W. J. Merritt, C. H. Patrick, E. H. Newell, J. G. Baldwin, Jr., A. L. Merriam, and Mr. Depew. Two pretty souvenirs were distributed. One was the imitation burned ivory bust of Lincoln, which served as a cover to the ice cream boxes. The other was a medal of solid silver, showing the head of Mr. Lincoln depending by a blue silk ribbon from a silver bar bearing in raised letters the words, "Republican Club, 1898."

It was 6:30 o'clock when the diners assembled in the small drawing room and followed Mr. Depew to the ballroom. The committee in charge, standing in the hallway, pinned the souvenir medal on the coat of each man as he passed. During the dinner the orchestra played, and Cornelius J. Bushnell sang the songs of war times, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," "John Brown's Body," &c. Just before 10 o'clock, when coffee was served and cigars lighted, Mr. Depew rapped for order and arose to make the first speech of the evening. As he did so the women filed into the gallery. They were greeted with three cheers and a tiger, and when silence was restored Mr. Depew began to talk.

Mr. Depew's Speech.

Mr. Depew's speech was a plea for a courageous fight by the Republican Party in favor of honest money, and an implied assertion that a bold stand for principle, like that taken by Abraham Lincoln in his famous campaign for Senator against Stephen A. Douglas, would prove good politics. Mr. Depew spoke in part as follows:

"The truth and the courage to speak it, no matter whom it hurts or where it hits, is the spirit of this night. No good cause was ever injured, and every good cause is always helped by fidelity to the truth.

"In 1896 the greatest battle of the century between the economic forces of the land and with the currency theorists had been settled by the votes of the people for the Republican principle of the protection of American industry, and the Republican and honest Democratic principle of sound money. But the victory cannot be permanent, the conditions of prosperity cannot be lasting, the factors of credit cannot be complete until the principle of honest money is impregnably placed upon the statute books of the Republic. The fight is on and must be fought to the finish.

"The responsibility of those who believe there can be no lasting prosperity until the standard of value is fixed and we are placed beyond question in harmony with the commercial nations of the world, is limited by the boundaries of no single State or group of States. When a Senator from this greatest of business Commonwealths casts one-half of the vote of New York for the silver basis, we have the same duty imposed upon us as rests on the Republicans of Kansas or Colorado. It is to agitate, agitate, and again agitate until our currency is no longer a political question.

Results of False Teaching.

"That there has been such an earnest, widespread, and honest belief in the free coinage of silver, in other words in depreciated and irredeemable currency, is due to the teachings of nearly all of our leaders and most of our organs of public opinion. The results demonstrate that when you compromise with the devil the devil will get you in the end. A distinguished Senator said to me in Washington last week: 'I have been teaching bimetallism to my constituents for years in order to beat fiat money and free silver, and never woke up until within a year to the fact that I had made a mistake, and was really stimulating the heresies against which I was contending.'

"The most gigantic and universal system of university teaching ever engaged in during a Presidential canvass was conducted by the business interests of the country during our late Presidential campaign, and after all the tremendous effort, nearly one-half the people of the country voted for the heresy of fiat money. It was in our platform, and therefore in fulfillment of one of our pledges, that we should try European countries to see if there could be international bimetallism. The result, however, of that and the attitude of our party leaders in Congress and upon the stump has been seen in the elections this Fall. Multitudes of voters, though only partially convinced that gold is the true standard of value, cast their ballots for McKinley and Hobart and sound money, but the moment that they saw anywhere any wavering on the question they came to the conclusion that, after all, the plea for honest money was only a campaign cry, and that in our heart of hearts we still believed that bimetallism was wedded with prosperity. It is utterly futile to attempt to convert the heathen by fooling with his fetich. You must smash it. Then he sees that it has no divinity.

"Thank Heaven, the clear and superb utterance of President McKinley at the manufacturers' banquet two weeks ago, and the impregnable front of the Republican members of the House of Representatives have cleared the atmosphere. Those two things have done much for National credit and Republican hope. Now the representative must take one side or the other. The 'good Lord and good devil' period has passed.

The Example of Lincoln.

"I have no patience with the now loudly professed doctrine of expediency. The Whig Party went to its grave practicing compromise and expediency; the Republican Party went to defeat in its first great canvass because it dared not proclaim the full truth or express the whole of its belief. The birth of victory for the Republican Party, the beginning of its triumphant career, was at Springfield when Abraham Lincoln made the speech with which he entered the canvass for Senator against Stephen A. Douglas. He submitted his speech to the conference of the State leaders, and they all said: 'Mr. Lincoln, if you make that speech we are doomed to defeat not only in this contest, but in the National election two years hence.' Lincoln's reply was: 'I would rather go to defeat on a declaration of the real principle of our party than to win by any compromise, because in that defeat will be the courage and the education which will win us the Presidency two years hence.'

"That immortal declaration, which frightened the timid, scared the politicians, and nerved the conscience of the Nation, was this: 'A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved, I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other.' That declaration made Abraham Lincoln President of the United States; that declaration led to the emancipation proclamation; that declaration reunited and recemented the union of the States; that declaration has never failed in its spirit to lead the Republican Party to victory.

The House and Silver.

"It is an axiom, almost, in Washington that the utterances of McKinley and of Gage and of Reed and of Dingley are good principles but bad politics. But temporary success is worse than defeat when it is won upon the maxim recently enunciated by Mark Twain that faith is believing what you know is not so. There has been no more inspiring and no more hopeful spectacle, no more dramatic picture of the battle in the forum than when the silver resolution, the resolution of repudiation of National obligations, the resolution which meant, if successful, disaster to public credit and private business, came down from the Senate. With the prestige of the most august body in our Government behind it, its descent upon the House was like the charge of the Old Guard at Waterloo. But the Old Guard bit the dust and crumbled to pieces upon the impregnable squares of honest money led by that greatest parliamentarian of our times—Speaker Thomas B. Reed.

"Our wreaths to-night crown the statue and are strewn about the monuments of Abraham Lincoln. We hail his memory dead as his countrymen hailed him living. We hail him as the man of the people illustrating the possibilities of American citizenship. We hail him as the great statesman who proved the second savior of his country. We hail him as the genial humorist whose wit and stories will forever prevent his being elevated above the plane of our common humanity. We love him because his name and fame are the inspiration and education and the continuing leadership of the Republican Party."

A. J. Beveridge's Address.

When the applause that greeted the sentiments expressed in this peroration died away Mr. Depew proposed the toast "The Memory of Abraham Lincoln," and called upon Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana to respond to it.

Mr. Beveridge began his speech with a statement of the reasons why Lincoln was a Republican, and said:

"Until the Nation's life was safe, he asked patriots to forget everything but that and become, in every election, the partisans of civilization. And to-day, when the honor of the American people is the issue; to-day, when free institutions are on trial; to-day, when questions that search out the very heart of organized society are involved, the spirit of Abraham Lincoln commands all who agree on the principles of conservatism and forget incidental differences and strike together, everywhere and always, until repudiation, sectionalism, and the spirit of class are utterly exterminated.

"To-day disintegrating issues are advocated. Old convictions are being unanchored. Bizarre beliefs abound, and it is time the steady elements of the American people answered the command of conservatism to 'fall in.' We hear of a new Declaration of Independence. I prefer the old Declaration of the Fathers. We need no new philosophy of society or of politics to-day. We only need a renaissance of common sense. The political philosophy of Abraham Lincoln is guide enough. If you ask me to state that philosophy in a phrase I should answer, patriotic conservatism."

Learn from the Plain People.

After touching upon the tendency to Socialism or Anarchy on one hand, and the abuses of wealth on the other, the speaker continued:

"What is the policy of the Republican Party in this situation? Go, as Abraham Lincoln always did, to the plain people and learn from them. They will tell you that our policy is Lincolnian conservatism. Abraham Lincoln's plain people are weary with both extremes. They demand that the party of Abraham Lincoln shall, with one hand, take by the throat that idiot Greed, who gives the demagogue his incendiary text, and with the other hand take by the throat the Demagogue himself, and knock their heads together until robbery is knocked out of the one and Anarchy out of the other and common sense and patriotism are knocked into the heads of both. The producing millions demand a truce to needless agitation. They demand an opportunity to create prosperity."

Mr. Beveridge spoke further of Mr. Lincoln's reliance upon and faith in the plain people, and said: "He taught the American people that the golden rule of patriotism is unity. This imperial city is not New York's alone—she is the daughter and the pride of the entire Nation. Your prosperity depends upon the prosperity of the American people. You dare not be selfish, even if you would. Injury to the American people is suicide to you, and injury to you is misfortune to them. Your wisest selfishness is to help the general welfare.

Not the Enemy's Country.

"Whatever truly blesses New York blesses Nebraska as well. You are not 'the enemy's country.' New York is too great to be anybody's enemy. To be an enemy to an American citizen is to be an enemy to yourself. We of the Central West would not let you be our enemy, even if you wished it. Why? Because you are an American port."

Mr. Beveridge said that Lincoln was as sound on finance as he was on liberty. "Abraham Lincoln," he declared, "believed that the obligations of the American people should be made the most attractive investment and kept the best security known to man. So does the Republican Party. Abraham Lincoln believed that they should be sold to and held by the people; so does the Republican Party. Abraham Lincoln loved the people too much to permit their promissory notes to be libeled, even by the Senate of the United States; and so does the Republican Party and people's chosen successor to Lincoln's place and principles, William McKinley."

Mr. Roosevelt on the Navy.

Theodore Roosevelt was the next speaker. His toast was "The Navy." He was introduced by Mr. Depew as "one of the stars of the administration of Mayor Strong—the best Mayor New York has had in my experience—a man who 'saw his duty and done it.'"

Mr. Roosevelt said that in speaking of the United States Navy he did not have to make a party speech, and gave proper credit to both parties for the building of the new navy. He spoke of the growth and influence of that navy, and said:

"The navy is pre-eminently the arm of the Government on which we must rely in carrying out the traditional foreign policy of the United States. There are among us, unhappily, many men who, though perhaps good and honest citizens in the ordinary relations of life, are either cursed with the curse of timidity or else are afflicted with parochial minds, so that they are unable to look at anything save from the parochial standpoint. I believe that great good comes to the country from the scholar, and that good also comes to the country from the man of wealth, but the timid scholar and the timid man of wealth—the scholar who judges of the actual strife of living only from his standpoint in the cloister and the man of wealth who gets to think of nothing but wealth and to regard the unsettling of the stock market as outweighing the upholding of National honor—these show themselves thoroughly undesirable citizens, in spite of the fact that they may be excellent men in their family relations, and may perform their ordinary civic duties honorably. So it is with the good people with parochial minds, the people who cannot understand that a great country must, whether it will or no, have a foreign policy, and that, after all, there is some nobler ideal for a great nation than that of being an assemblage of prosperous hucksters.

Material Prosperity Not Enough.

"Business thrift, business energy, business enterprise, all these are indispensable, and the industrial, commercial, and manufacturing activity of our people lie at the root of our National prosperity. Without them we could not live any more than a man can live without bread, but we have high Scriptural authority for the saying that man shall not live by bread alone, and neither shall any nation live a national life really worth living by material prosperity alone. In the noble words of one of the great poets of our time, we must 'dare to be great.'

"In the fate of China to-day the shrill advocators of unintelligent peacefulness should see a grim object lesson, especially fitted to teach them, if they are capable of learning, that unless we are prepared some day to share this fate, (and long before that day to suffer humiliation and insult, which would make every high-minded American hang his head with shame, and for which no business prosperity could atone,) we must be ready in time of need to do as our forefathers have always done, and show that we are ready and able to appeal to the ultimate arbitrament of the sword.

The Monroe Doctrine.

"Unless we are false to every tradition of the American foreign policy we must continue to uphold the Monroe doctrine; but it would be better to surrender the Monroe doctrine outright than to discredit ourselves and to make ourselves the laughing stock of the world by loud lip loyalty to it, while we nevertheless decline to take any step which would make good our pretensions. The bully who does not fight is one degree meaner than the coward who makes no pretensions to fighting; and the worst offenders against the honor and dignity of America in foreign affairs are those who loudly proclaim a desire to entangle us in foreign difficulties, but who refuse to help make ready the forces by which alone our pretensions would be made good.

"As I said, the difficulties are thrust upon us. We do not make them. We did not create the Hawaiian Islands; they already existed; we merely have to face the alternative of taking them ourselves and making them the outpost for the protection of the Pacific Coast, or else of seeing them taken by any powerful nation with which we are at war, and at once transformed into the most dangerous possible base of operations against our Pacific cities."

Mr. Roosevelt closed with a plea for ample coast fortifications and warships, but above all for the ships.

Congressman Boutelle's Address.

There was prolonged applause when Mr. Roosevelt finished speaking, and the orchestra played "The Army and Navy Forever," until Mr. Depew rapped for silence and introduced Congressman Boutelle of Maine to reply to the toast "The Republican Party." Mr. Boutelle said in part:

"I am a Republican, and I am bold enough even in New York to say that I am a Republican partisan. I never knew anything in my life that amounted to much that wasn't worth working for and, if necessary, fighting for. I never knew of anything that was worthy to be remembered with gratitude by a people that was ever accomplished by one man by himself. I know that every noble achievement in this country has been done by an association of men banded together for the good of society and of the country and that association has the name and the records and the successes of the Republican Party. Now, it wasn't necessary for me to come here and say that, but I was called from the trenches in Washington to show you that way that Republican Party is doing its work there.

"A few days ago the country had the spectacle before it of the endorsement by what is called the highest branch of our Government of a proposition to debauch our currency. That resolution came across the Capitol till it reached the doors of the House, that is controlled by the Republican Party—thank God—and there it met defeat.

"I am glad to speak to-night with the knowledge that the Republican banner is still waving at your State Capitol in Albany. I wish it were waving here. I recognize that it is the fault of Republicans only that this is not so. I was invited to speak my mind plainly here. I know enough of New York and the men of New York to say that it will be the fault of Republicans if Van Wyck is not the last Democratic Mayor of New York.

"There is a responsibility resting on you before the Republicans of the country that you cannot evade. The whole country is interested in your welfare here. We hold you responsible for the effect which your failure here will have upon the rest of the country. There is an imperative demand that you hold up the Republican banner. Aye, you have begun to lay the foundation of a return of Republican success here. The happiest omen of Republican success is seen in the reorganization of the Republican Club of the City of New York, under the Presidency of a man of National reputation, allied with no faction, but who has brought together men of all Republican shades of opinion.

Result of Party Bickering.

"A year ago we were exulting that the Republican Party held the power in this city. A good Republican was at the head. But somebody got disgruntled. You got to bickering with each other and allowed the return of the Democratic forces to power under the leadership of a re-imported, though recently expatriated citizen, who is now dealing out the plums to the boys. A political party must be greater than the mere whim or prejudices of one individual or of any faction in it. The man who cannot stand honorably, cordially, fraternally on as broad a foundation as that of the Republican Party is either too evil-minded to be on earth or too good to be this side of heaven.

"There is a disposition of common sense that lies at the basis of all human success. I say that any man, whatever his abilities or his personal excellence, who puts himself in the way of the Republican Party to disrupt it, is putting himself in the way of a lightning express train, and in the end he will be ground to powder."

Mr. Boutelle spoke of the attitude of the Republican Party in relation to National finances and property. The party had not the power in Congress to-day, he said, to effect any great reforms, but when it saw the hand of repudiation threatening the country it mustered all its forces and struck it back.

The Mission of America.

The last speaker of the evening was Henry D. Estabrook, once of Nebraska, but now of Chicago. He responded to the toast, "The Mission of America." He spoke at length of the history and influence of America, and closed as follows:

"The past is history; a veil is before us, but through the gossamer of its texture I behold, as in a dream, countless faces leaning out of the future. They, too, shall meet to commemorate the life and the principles we commemorate to-night. From the altitude of Now, from this zenith of history, look out upon the world. Behold! the American idea is everywhere triumphant. France is a republic; England is a monarchy, to be sure, but only out of compliment to an impotent and aged Queen. The Czar of Russia clings to his throne. It is a hencoop in the maelstrom! The crumbling monarchies of the earth are held together only by the force of arms. Standing armies are encamped without each city. The sword and bayonet threaten and retard, but the seeds of liberty have been caught up by the winds of heaven and scattered broadcast throughout the earth. Tyranny's doom is sounded! The people's millennium is at hand!

"And this—this, under God—is the mission of America."

VON DER AHE BEHIND THE BARS.

Locked Up in Pittsburg Pending Payment of the Baldwin Judgment.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 12.—This evening Chris Von der Ahe, the St. Louis baseball magnate, was placed behind the bars in the Allegheny County Jail to await the arrival of money to pay the Baldwin judgment. Although Von der Ahe has been in the custody of Sheriff Terry since yesterday, actual imprisonment was not decided upon by that officer until late this evening, when it was evident the money could not arrive from St. Louis before Monday.

A telegram was received by Von der Ahe this afternoon from ex-Congressman Glover, his St. Louis attorney, saying the money would reach here on Monday. The baseball man's local attorney says the judgment, costs, and interest will be satisfied on Monday, but he expects to refuse to pay the bill of $917.25 for kidnapping expenses, for which Mr. Nimick contends. If Von der Ahe's release from jail is denied after the original bill and costs are satisfied, there will be another legal battle here.

When the time came Chris submitted to imprisonment with a good grace and walked jauntily to his cell, after having turned over to the Warden his diamonds and other valuables, as required by prison rules. It is stated that soon after being locked up Von der Ahe became sick, and a physician had to be summoned, but his illness is not thought to be serious.

INCIDENTS OF LINCOLN DAY

General Holiday Observance of the Martyred President's Birthday in This City.

A LIBERAL DISPLAY OF FLAGS

Increasing Popular Interest in the Day—Flag Raisings on the Battery and in Central Park—Out-of-Door Sports.

Had Abraham Lincoln lived until yesterday, he would have been eighty-nine years old, not quite eleven months older than the living Grand Old Man of England. Since the anniversary of Lincoln's birth has become a legal holiday it has assumed the character of flag day—an occasion upon which patriotic Americans feel called upon to unfold and display the Stars and Stripes. Although the month of February presents two National holidays very close together, there is ample evidence that popular sentiment takes kindly to the observance of Lincoln's Birthday without any detraction from patriotic loyalty to Washington's Birthday.

Each succeeding year develops an increased disposition on the part of New Yorkers to make a holiday of Feb. 12. The suspension of business yesterday appeared to be more general than it was a year ago, and when the sun peeped from behind the clouds in the afternoon the up-town streets quickly assumed a gala aspect.

All of the banks, exchanges, and public offices were closed, as also were a large proportion of the down-town business houses. The Wall Street district was practically deserted, and the wholesale dry goods region wore a lonely appearance. The American flag was in evidence everywhere. It floated above the City Hall, the Federal buildings, and many of the big business houses. Its bright colors illuminated residence streets in every quarter of the city, and they even defied the fog along the river fronts.

Flag raisings formed an interesting feature of the day. Christopher B. Forbes, the descendant of patriots of Revolutionary days, went to the Battery at sunrise and hauled the flag up to the top of the tall staff there. In this patriotic ceremony he was assisted by George H. Moeser of the Veteran Anderson Zouaves, some representatives of the Second Fire Zouaves, and members of Bender Post, G. A. R. There was also an early morning flag raising at the old Block House, in Central Park, by the veterans representing various Grand Army posts.

The public school children celebrated the day on Friday, there being no school yesterday. In accordance with suggestions made by State Superintendent Skinner in a circular issued some days ago, the exercises in the schools consisted of saluting the flag and patriotic songs and recitations.

A little before 6 o'clock yesterday morning the members of Judson Kilpatrick Post, No. 148, Grand Army of the Republic, assembled in the rooms of the drum and fife corps, at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and from there marched to Morningside Heights, where the American flag was hoisted on Fort Horn. There were no formalities at the flag raising, but later in the day the members of this post enjoyed a luncheon in the rooms of the corps.

With few exceptions, all public offices were closed during the day. Some of the city departments were open for a few hours unofficially. In the Finance Department Deputy Controller Daly and a few clerks were at their desks early in the day, but no business was transacted with outsiders. The Street Cleaning Department was active from the highest to the lowest grade of employes. Commissioner McCartney was in his office, and all of his district foremen were on duty.

Although the weather was unfavorable for out-of-door sports, a number of events were carried out as planned. There were enough rough-weather bicycle riders out, especially in the afternoon, to make an imposing procession on the Boulevard. Saddle riders, golfers, and amateur baseball players were undismayed by the fog and the dampness. There were numerous social club diversions, both indoors and out of doors, and there was scarcely a ballroom or dance hall on Manhattan Island that did not give forth sounds of music and revelry last night.

LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PEN.

Addison F. Andrews Presents It to the Press Club.

Addison F. Andrews, son of the late Rufus F. Andrews, who was Surveyor of the Port of New York under Abraham Lincoln, yesterday presented to the New York Press Club the pen with which Abraham Lincoln signed the Proclamation of Emancipation.

This pen was given to Rufus F. Andrews by Mrs. Lincoln shortly after the President's death, when she was distributing mementos to the intimate friends of the President, and it has never been out of the possession of the family of Mr. Andrews. Addison Andrews is a life member of the Press Club. Rufus Andrews was one of those at the deathbed of Lincoln.

A Dinner in Jersey City.

The thirty-third annual banquet of the Lincoln Association of Jersey City took place at Taylor's Hotel last night. The dining room was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Charles W. Fuller, President of the association, presided, and made a brief address. The toasts and those who responded to them were as follows: "Abraham Lincoln," drunk standing and in silence; "Abraham Lincoln, from a Southern Standpoint," Senator John W. Daniel; "Abraham Lincoln, the True American," Chariton T. Lewis; "The Day We Celebrate," John S. Wise; "New Jersey," Gov. Foster M. Voorhees. Vice President Hobart, who was expected to be present, sent a letter of regret.

Veterans of the Fifty-sixth Regiment.

The Fifty-sixth Regiment Veteran Association celebrated Lincoln's Birthday last night with its sixth annual reunion and banquet in the Hotel Brandon, in Washington Street, Brooklyn. President Ludlam of the association received the guests as they arrived. At 8 o'clock Rowland H. Mayland, a former drummer of the regiment, sounded the supper call. After the dinner an address on the life of Lincoln was delivered by the Rev. John J. Arnaud.

A DOCTOR TAKES POISON.

Had Been Using a Lotion, and Accidentally Drank Some of It.

Dr. Jerome Hopkinson, fifty-four years old, of 287 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, was accidentally poisoned yesterday, and was for some time dangerously ill. He has been using medicine externally for some affection of the eyes, and yesterday he drank some of it by mistake.

His wife summoned Dr. Herbert Allen of 310 Clermont Avenue. Last night it was announced that Dr. Hopkinson was out of danger.

SUPPOSED CLUES DISCREDITED.

No Solution of the Mystery of the Mutilated Body.

After working for four days in an endeavor to identify the mutilated body found in the river at the foot of Roosevelt Street on last Tuesday, the police seem no nearer a solution of the mystery than when they started. Theory after theory has been investigated, and the many clues offered by visitors to the Morgue have been run down, yet no plausible conclusion as to who the man was has been arrived at. That the body might have been that of T. Abramson, a deckhand of the barge Mars, was discredited yesterday by several of his acquaintances, who declared that he was a slight man, not weighing above 148 pounds, whereas the corpse is that of a man who weighed more than 200.

The police have also completely dropped faith in the theory that the body is that of Jean Lanerez, a waiter in Mouquin's restaurant.

R. E. Taso of Fort Hamilton visited the Morgue yesterday afternoon, and said the body looked like that of Simon McHenry, a carpenter of his acquaintance. Telephone communications with persons living in Fort Hamilton disclosed the fact that McHenry was seen alive two days ago. Several women also visited the Morgue during the day, but all agreed that the person for whom they were looking could not have been the dead man.

PLATT DEFEATS H. G. BURLEIGH.

The State Machine Wins a Sweeping Victory in Washington County.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The primaries held throughout Washington County to-day resulted largely in favor of the Platt-Baker combination. Whitehall was captured by Henry G. Burleigh, but Mr. Baker probably has thirteen out of the seventeen towns.

The usual Saturday night gathering of Republican politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel did not take place last night, but for all of that Senator Platt found enough to make him happy. He had only two visitors during the day—Louis Payn and Senator Coggeshall—but a telegram from Isaac V. Baker, the leader of the Platt forces in Washington County, gave him more gratification than a number of visitors would have done. The telegram told him of the result of the first official movement preparatory to the next State campaign, and announced a victory for the State machine by 2 to 1.

The county caucuses in Washington were held under a resolution of the Washington County Committee providing for the election of delegates to the County Convention at the same time that the town primaries were held. The situation in the county has always been an uncertain one, for the machine and anti-machine forces—the former led by Isaac V. Baker and the latter by Henry G. Burleigh—have usually been of about equal strength. Yesterday's caucuses were carried two to one by the machine. The delegates chosen will participate in the County Convention which elects delegates to the next Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and for other State offices. They will also elect delegates to the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

The Silver Faction Will Meet at Hartford Next Week to Prepare an Address to Voters of the State.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12.—Judging from utterances made by prominent leaders in the silver and gold Democratic factions in Connecticut during the past week, there is apparently no prospect of union in Democratic ranks in this State this year. Already both factions are making preparations for the Fall campaign. The silver men, under the leadership of Alexander Troup, Internal Revenue Collector during President Cleveland's first term, have partly outlined their campaign and purpose to have a number of silver orators come into Connecticut to talk for the silver cause, and in addition to this local lectures in behalf of Bryanism. A meeting of silver leaders will be held in the Allyn House, Hartford, on Thursday, at which an address to the voters of Connecticut will be prepared.

Judging by the utterances of Col. E. M. Graves of Hartford, who will probably be the Chairman of the committee to prepare this address, there will be nothing in it that will tend toward the uniting of the discordant elements in the Democratic Party in Connecticut. Col. Graves, in an interview this week, said: "I do not think that the special committee will make the declaration of the Chicago platform the most prominent feature of the address. A large part will be devoted to an enumeration of the evils of our State Government and a discussion of the same, and probably the next State campaign will be fought out largely on State issues."

Col. Graves was asked: "Do you think that Democratic candidates for Congress in the Fall in Connecticut will stand on a platform advocating the currency ideas embodied in the Chicago platform?"

"I can't say as to that," replied the Colonel. "The situation in one district might be different from another. No doubt some of the delegates will be opposed to any change in the currency standard. In the Second (New Haven) District I think a candidate for Congress can be elected on a platform in complete sympathy with the Chicago platform."

While in New Haven Col. Graves had an interview with several gold Democrats, and discussed with them the possibility of a reconciliation of the gold and silver men of Connecticut. Col. Graves informed the gold men that the silver faction would stick by the silver issue, and he was told in return that under those circumstances there would be no possibility of the gold and silver men getting together in the campaign this Fall.

The address which the committee is to prepare at Hartford must first be submitted to the State Central Committee for approval. There are some members of that committee who will never listen to the suggestion that there should be a bending of the silver knee to the gold Democrats.

"THE PRIMARY AND THE BOSS."

J. B. Leavitt Refers Again to Platt and the Insurance Company.

Members of the Manhattan Single Tax Club and their friends, to the number of about fifty, listened to an address by John Brooks Leavitt last evening in the hall of the United Charities Building. Mr. Leavitt's subject was "The Primary and the Boss." In the course of his remarks he took occasion to reaffirm his belief that the New York Life Insurance Company had paid money to Mr. Platt under circumstances not altogether legitimate, and added: "If we had not had a District Attorney who acted only at the dictation of a boss, I certainly should have gone before the Grand Jury with this matter, with a view to securing an indictment."

Mr. Leavitt's ideas for reforming the primaries were based upon the removal of all legal regulations at present governing them. "The way to take the primary out of the hands of the boss," he said, "is to have practically no primary, to have free nominations, and allow any ten men, or even a less number, to name a candidate for office."

The speaker in closing urged his hearers to fight for a change in the present ballot law, by which the party column scheme shall be done away with. General discussion by those present followed Mr. Leavitt's address.

TAMMANY LEADERS MEET.

They Are Advised to Give the City an Ideal Government.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon, the district leaders were admonished by several speakers to give the City of New York an ideal administration. "Manifest fidelity to your duties, and practice economy," was the tenor of the most of the remarks; in short, "practice the principles laid down by Richard Croker," was the unvariable closing admonishion.

A committee, consisting of Augustus W. Peters, James J. Martin, and George W. Plunkitt was appointed to setle the squabble between Thomas Mulligan, the present leader of the annexed district, and Councilman William J. Hyland, who is ambitious to get Mulligan's place. One member of the Executive Committee said that Hyland's chances for realizing his aspirations were good.

Thomas F. Smith, the private secretary of Richard Croker, has been appointed clerk of the Executive Committee.

Indiana Gold Democrats to Meet.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 12.—Chairman Pickens of the State Central Committee of the National (Gold) Democratic Party has issued a call for a meeting of the State Committee Feb. 22. In it he says the necessity which called the party into existence in 1896 still exists.

OLD RANGE BESSEMER ORES.

Output Agreed Upon for the Coming Season Nearly 6,000,000 Tons.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 12.—A general meeting of the mine owners and sales agents interested in the Old Range Bessemer ores was held to-day, and it was decided to continue the agreement of 1897 in its main features. Between 600,000 and 700,000 tons of ore are reported in the agreement that were not in last year, which is a very big gain. The prices agreed upon for the different mines show a nominal advance of 15 cents a ton over the opening prices for 1897, when quotations were very low.

Including the new ore that is in the agreement, the total allotment for 1898 is from 1,000,000 to 1,000,200 tons larger than last year, when the total was 4,000,500 tons, so that the output of Bessemer agreed upon for the coming season for the Old Range mines will be very close to 6,000,000 tons.

BEST&CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Good Things for Children at Low Prices.

Boys' Sailor Blouses, brown linen, with bands of red or navy on shield, collar and cuffs. Serviceable, natty, stylish, 2 1-2 to 6 yrs., **1.35**

Boys' One-Piece Kilt, suitable colors in check gingham. Box plaited waist, kilted skirt, collar, cuffs and belt of white pique, 2 to 4 yrs., **1.50**

Pajamas for Little Boys. Pretty Flannelette, warm and pleasant night wear, also for an early morning romp, 2 to 8 years, **69c.**

Little Jerseys for little people, in pink, light blue, or cardinal, white stripes on sailor collar and cuffs, 2 to 6 yrs., **1.90**

Girls' Guimpes, fine white lawn, with linen collars and cuffs, serviceable and becoming, 8 to 12 yrs., **1.00**

Babies' Dresses, for "every day" wear. Fine striped gingham, white hemstitched tucked yoke and ruffle, full skirt, deep hem. 2 & 3 yrs., **1.25**

Babies' Wrappers, for night, or morning wear. Pink or blue flannelette, Mother Hubbard style. Collar, cuffs and yoke bound with satin ribbon, 1, 2 & 3 yrs., **1.35**

Girls' White Aprons, good material, neatly made, deep ruffled collarette, 2 to 12 yrs., **48c.**

Babies' First Shoes, with soft kid soles, black and all the fancy colors, **50c.**

Pure Silk 3-4 Hose, 4 to 6 inch, pink, light blue, white and tan, **75c.**

Boys' School Suits, strong, serviceable, all-wool blue cheviots and mixtures. Same stylish cut as our more expensive suits, made by Boys' Tailors, and made right, $5, $6, $6.50 & $7.50.

60-62 West 23d Street.

IN MEMORY OF LINCOLN

Brooklyn Union League Club Celebrates the Eighty-ninth Anniversary of His Birth.

MANY ENTHUSIASTIC GUESTS

Bishop Fowler's Eulogy on the Great President Received with Ringing Applause—Senator Thurston on Grant and Non-Partisanship.

The Union League Club of Brooklyn last night made its ninth annual banquet the occasion for the celebration of the eighty-ninth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Over 250 members and guests crowded the banquet hall of the clubhouse, at Bedford Avenue and Dean Street. The decorations were confined entirely to American flags, shields, and palms. In the centre of the hall, facing the entrance, was a portrait of Lincoln festooned in an array of flags, while directly opposite and above the entrance was an oil painting of the martyred President depicting him in the act of splitting rails.

The dinner was served at long tables, set parallel to each other the width of the hall, while the table of honor ran half the length of the hall at a slight elevation. The guests of honor included Bishop Charles H. Fowler of Buffalo, the Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, James A. Roberts, Dr. George L. Porter, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Justice Wilmot M. Smith, Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, Justice Edward W. Hatch, and ex-Mayor Frederick W. Wurster. John S. McKeon, President of the club, acted as toastmaster.

After coffee had been served and cigars lighted the President delivered an address of welcome and read a number of communications congratulating the club upon the occasion. They included letters from President McKinley, Mark A. Hanna, and a number of Congressmen. A congratulatory message was also read from the Union League Club of Baltimore.

Bishop Fowler's Address.

Bishop Fowler was the first speaker. He made a stirring address, eulogizing Abraham Lincoln. He traced his career from the time when the man, ambitious for the acquirement of an education necessary to fit him for a public career, studied his grammar by the light of a hearth fire till the time, when stirred by the country's needs, and fully cognizant of the tremendous responsibilities suddenly thrown upon his shoulders, he stood forth fearless, decided, and equal to all emergencies a fearless statesman. He analyzed Lincoln's character as a man and a Christian. He dwelt upon the traits which made L

WOMEN GOING TO ALASKA

A Club of One Hundred and Fifty to Start from Seattle in March.

A CHICAGO WOMAN'S SCHEME

She Is an Attorney and Is Now in This City Giving Information and Making Plans for the Trip.

One of the latest movements in the direction of the Klondike, for women, is the Woman's Alaska Gold Club, organized by a young woman patent lawyer of Chicago, who is its manager, and will personally conduct members to the gold fields.

Miss Florence King is the lawyer, and she is now in New York talking with members of the club and any one else who may desire information upon the subject of routes and more personal matters concerning travel in the North.

Miss King is apparently well posted in regard to the conditions of the country which is to be the goal of the club and of the country to be passed through.

The first expedition will start in March, going from Seattle directly to Cook's Inlet, and later, when the overland routes are open, the women going to Dawson City will start.

When the germs of the Klondike fever first began to be felt, Miss King immediately began to make investigations, and found that rates were not given to women because it was not thought that they would make satisfactory recruits. This rather put her upon her mettle, and she resolved to go to Alaska herself if she wished, and take with her as many women as cared to go. In speaking of her project yesterday she said:

"There are now about 150 members of the club. They will average about thirty-five years in age, and the greater number of them come from small towns and country places. To women in the city, who are used to all the luxuries—lights, steam heat, and hot and cold water—a trip to Alaska is a great thing; where a woman has lived in a cabin in the West the prospect of sleeping out doors does not frighten her.

"The greater number of the women are or have been in business and they appreciate this opportunity. There may be some who will locate claims and work their own mines, but I do not advise this; there is not one woman in a thousand who can do it.

"For those who are interested particularly in the mining I advise them to go to Cook's Inlet and remain on the American side. Laws there are more favorable to women.

"The women who are going to teach or go into some regular business I advise to go to Dawson City. The greater number expect to open hotels or boarding houses, do housework, cooking, or anything for which they are fitted. Oh, yes, most of them will take up claims.

"One woman going with us has two children, one of four, and the other of two years. Where men have wanted to go and take their families they have joined us. We do not confine ourselves to women, though it is a woman's club."

In the list of clothing with which the gold pilgrims are expected to supply themselves are mentioned "Plenty mosquito netting" and "One wide-brimmed hat for Summer." The travelers expect to find some warm weather. Dr. Ella Jennings is the representative of the club here.

JESUITS FOR THE KLONDIKE.

Father Rene Leaves for Paris and Rome in Quest of Ten Assistants.

The Rev. J. B. Rene, Apostolic Prefect of Alaska, sailed yesterday on the French liner La Gascogne. He is going to Paris and Rome to obtain from the heads of the Society of Jesus, to which he belongs, at least ten more assistants for work in the Klondike. Speaking of the present conditions in the gold regions, he said:

"It is not known here that we now have a finished building in Dawson City, a hospital, a schoolhouse, and a church. They are not very pretentious buildings, being built of logs, as all the houses there are. The hospital is two stories high, and is under charge of Father William Judge of Baltimore. It has twenty-six patients, who are nursed by the miners. Think of it! Those robust, hardy miners, after digging for gold, go to the hospital and care for their fellow-miners.

"Six Sisters of St. Anne started from Montreal to act as nurses and teachers, but they became stranded in the lower Yukon and had to return to Kosirefski. They will reach Dawson City as soon as the weather permits.

"My predecessor, Father Pascal Tosi, died recently at Juneau, from apoplexy, brought on, I believe, from overwork among the miners. He was sixty years old, and a man of great energy.

"I have greatly at heart the establishment in the centre of Alaska of an agricultural institute to teach methods of raising all kinds of vegetables and also cattle and reindeer, and to cut and dress lumber. It will be a great benefit to the natives and the entire territory.

"The miners in Dawson City are elated over the prospect of soon having an orchestra."

NEW LAWS TO GOVERN ALASKA.

Senate Committee Discussing Reciprocal Concessions with Canada—Bonded Privileges Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands spent the entire day in remodeling the bill granting the right of way to highways through Alaskan territory. The scope of the bill has been so extended as to make it practically a general measure, covering public land problems in Alaska, and some of the matters considered are even outside of public land questions. Notably so is a proposition looking to the extension of the bonded districts for Canadian goods.

The Canadians are asking this Government to extend the bonded limit up the Stickeen River to Granola, and an amendment has been proposed to the bill under consideration which would make the granting of this request dependent upon the acquiesence of the Canadian Government in the requests of American citizens for right of way for railroads into the Klondike country, which would connect with American steamship lines at American ports, which they have so far refused. It is believed to be the purpose of the Canadians to build a railroad from Granola to Lake Tesline and there connect directly with steamers for Dawson City, and there is understood to be a bill pending in the Canadian Parliament for the chartering of this project. Some of the members of the committee think the privilege of the extension of the bonded limits should not be granted except for reciprocal favors from the Canadians.

It is also proposed to incorporate in the same amendment a provision making the granting of the extension dependent upon the extension of the bonded privilege to American fishermen engaged on the Atlantic sea coast. This amendment was not considered at length to-day, but it will receive attention at the next meeting of the committee. It is said that the amendment has the indorsement of the Treasury Department. Another important amendment which has been offered is one prohibiting the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors within the territory of Alaska.

Senator Hansbrough, Chairman of the committee, is the author of this amendment. It received some attention at the hands of the committee at its sitting to-day, but the sense of the committee was not taken on its merits. Many other amendments were passed upon, but all of them related to the details of land administration and none of them were of great importance in themselves.

MAIL SERVICE TO KLONDIKE.

Canada Expects to Have a Line from Dawson Completed by September.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Post Office Department will take no action on the proposals submitted in answer to a recent advertisement inviting bids for the establishment of two mail routes between Juneau, Alaska, and the mouth of the Yukon, one going as far as the intersection of the Tanana and the Yukon Rivers, and the other from this point to the Yukon's mouth.

The former contemplated a course through Canadian territory, and included the establishment of several supply stations. The decision was reached as the result of some representations made to the department by the Canadian Government that it already has arranged for a line of stations for mail purposes over its own territory, from Dawson by way of Lake Teslin, including a line of railroad from Lake Teslin to the Stickeen River, thence along the river to the coast near the United States Post Office at Fort Wrangel. This railroad will be completed in September, at which time the Canadians say they will be prepared to start a mail service.

Under the postal treaty between the two countries, each is required to carry the mails of the other free when passing over a portion of its territory between different parts of the country of origin. In the present case the mail will be transported from lower Alaska to Dawson City and thence on the boundary line without charge to the United States Government. Until some time in June the mail will be carried from Juneau to Circle City by a contract already in existence.

Negotiations are in progress between the Postal Departments of the two Governments for an exchange between Dawson City and Circle City, and later proposals will be asked for supplying a service between the latter place and the mouth of the Yukon.

REINDEER HARD TO OBTAIN.

Lieut. Devore Says Private Parties Sought to Frustrate the Government's Purchases in Norway.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Lieut. D. B. Devore, Military Secretary of the United States Secretary of War, who has been purchasing reindeer, has arrived here from Norway on his way to the United States. The United States Consul at Christiania assumed the settlement of the claims for 30,000 crowns due for the 300 to 400 reindeer purchased, but unpaid for, by Lieut. Devore, and, as cabled on Feb. 9, detained until the Lieutenant could furnish security.

Lieut. Devore said the promoters of a private reindeer expedition to the Klondike had tried to frustrate the United States Government project, thereby greatly increasing the expense. William A. Kjellmann, Superintendent of the Government reindeer herd in Alaska, who started ahead of Messrs. Jackson and Devore, has scoured the country, with six assistants, sledging 3,000 miles through forests, in arctic night.

Trained reindeer are scarce, and he had to pick up lots of three or four, which were eventually concentrated into six herds aggregating 500. It was difficult to persuade the Laplanders to leave their homes, but fifty drivers were finally secured. Mr. Jackson said the travel necessary to collect the reindeer was more dangerous than traveling in the Chilkoot Pass.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Secretary of War has received a report from the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, dated Bosekop, Finnmarken, Norway, Jan. 20, in which he details the purchase and gathering there of the reindeer to be used for the Alaskan relief expedition. The doctor says that he is convinced that the deer can be used successfully for the purpose and that the Dalton trail is the best for their manner of travel. He has many suggestions to make regarding the treatment of the animals and their disposition after they have been used on the trail.

COAST TRAINS RUN EXTRA CARS.

Mrs. Mary Mix, a Nurse, Goes from Buffalo to Care for the Miners.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 12.—Extra cars have been added to all the coast trains for the Alaska rush. The New York party that lost part of its outfit in a wreck on the Wabash last week arrived over the St. Paul Road at noon and went west by the Great Northern. It numbers fifty-five. The destroyed equipment was replaced in Chicago, the expense being met by the railroad company.

Forty Buffalo people were on the Northern Pacific train. Mr. McCulloch headed the party, and in it were laborers, a physician, three teachers, and a nurse. The nurse was Mrs. Mary Mix, and she is going for the express purpose of caring for the sick miners. She carries a stock of medicines.

RICH STRIKES NEAR DAWSON.

A Stampede to Henderson Creek, Seventy Miles from the City.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 12.—J. L. Schroeder of San Francisco, who left Dawson City Dec. 21, has arrived on the steamer Oregon. He reports that just before he left rich strikes had been made on Henderson Creek, about seventy miles southeast from Dawson, and that additional rich finds had been made on Bonanza and Hunker Creeks.

He also reports that very rich quartz ledges have been located on Stewart River and that a party of twenty, headed by an experienced mining engineer, had just left Dawson for that location. He said that the strike on Henderson Creek was so rich as to cause quite a stampede to that locality.

LYNCHINGS FEARED AT SKAGUAY.

A Vigilance Committee Formed to Drive Out the Lawbreakers.

SEATTLE, Feb. 12.—The steamer Utopia, which has arrived from Skaguay and Dyea, reports that a Vigilance Committee is being formed at Skaguay and it is the intention of the committee to drive out of town the hordes of toughs and bunko men. It is more than probable that lynchings will occur unless the authorities act promptly.

GOLD IN SOUTHERN MANITOBA.

A Farmer Carries a Rich Specimen of Free Milling Ore to Winnipeg.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 12.—Quartz gold has been found in the Pembina Mountains near the international boundary in Southern Manitoba. A farmer named Pollard arrived today at Winnipeg with a very rich specimen of free milling ore.

Free Entry into the Yukon Country.

BUFFALO, Feb. 12.—The Department of Customs of the Dominion Government has issued a memorandum in regard to the entry of goods into the Yukon district. The new instructions provide that goods purchased in Canada, destined for the Klondike district, must be carried in British bottoms, otherwise full duty must be paid upon them.

Gunboat Wheeling for Skaguay.

SEATTLE, Feb. 12.—A letter received from Sitka, Alaska, states that the gunboat Wheeling, which is stationed there, has been ordered to Skaguay.

TAX COLLECTOR DROWNED.

Body of Adolphus Clapper of Frankstown, Penn., Found in the Juniata.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Feb. 12.—The body of Adolphus Clapper, a prominent officeholder and tax collector at Frankstown, this county, was found floating in the Juniata River to-day.

Mr. Clapper had been out collecting taxes yesterday afternoon, and it is believed that he drove his horse over an embankment into the river after nightfall. Another theory is that he was robbed and then drowned by his assailants.

SUICIDE OF G. W. HILL.

Kills Himself in a Lyons (N. Y.) Hotel—Once Lived in Brooklyn.

LYONS, N. Y., Feb. 12.—G. W. Hill, ex-Secretary of the Manhattan Silver Plate Company of Lyons, was found dead in the Cottage Hotel here this morning. He was sixty-five years of age. He lost his money in business ventures, and his property was disposed of at a foreclosure sale a week ago.

Mr. Hill was formerly a Brooklyn politician. He came here ten years ago with the Manhattan Silver Plate Company. He made attempts to establish a competing factory here and at Syracuse, thus losing everything. Stranded financially, he secured a room at the hotel and took arsenic and died with his head partially out of the window. At one time he lived in New Haven. He is survived by a widow in Syracuse.

A COSTLY NAVAL WORK

Over $1,000,000 Spent in Repairing the Chicago, and $250,000 More Is Asked For.

SHE COST ORIGINALLY $889,000

New Engines and Boilers, a Protective Deck, and Alterations to the Hull—Slow Progress on the Atlanta.

The discussion which has arisen over the long delay in completing the repairs and alterations to the cruiser Chicago, and the large amount of money spent in doing the work, will, in all probability, end with an investigation into the matter by the Navy Department. Both the cruisers Chicago and Atlanta have been out of commission and undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for more than two years. These repairs are still incomplete, and from the way the work is being done it will take more than a year and considerably more money before the ships will be ready for service.

Secretary Long was asked recently for another sum of money to complete the work begun on the Chicago. He found upon investigation that, besides the construction of the new engines and boilers and fitting the ship with a steel protective deck, little other work had been done, and that the amount expended in the reconstruction of the vessel was more than $1,000,000, which is considerably more than the original cost of the ship.

It is expected that the investigation will develop some strange facts. The Chicago returned from a European cruise in May, 1895, and was put out of commission, after being surveyed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a short time afterward. An appropriation had been made by Congress some time before for the needed repairs to the ship. The appropriation contained an item of $200,000 for engines for the vessel. Work had been started on the engines before the vessel reached here, and the appropriation was speedily used up.

Secretary Herbert was asked for another $200,000, and it was made available in March, 1895. The second appropriation was soon spent, and an additional request was made for $150,000. This was granted, and made available June 10, 1896. The same appropriation bill carried an item of $250,000 for improvements and alterations to the hull of the Chicago. The Appropriation bill which became a law on March 3, 1897, had two provisions for the Chicago—one of $175,000 for machinery and another of $90,000 for the hull. In all, the money expended on the repairs and alterations to the vessel amounts to $1,025,000, and the work is far from being completed. Another appropriation of $250,000 for the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, to be applied to the Chicago, has just been asked for. This will bring the cost of repairs of the vessel up to $1,275,000. The original cost of the Chicago was $889,000.

The first work done on the vessel was to take the old engines, boilers, and other machinery out. Two sets of triple-expansion engines have been installed in the ship, as have seven boilers of the most improved type. The boilers are the first steel ones to be put in any of the warships. The frames and angle braces have been strengthened. A steel protective deck, running the length of the vessel from bow to stern, and a heavy bed plate for the support of the engines, have also been installed.

The Chicago, when completed, will be equal to some of the later cruisers. Her speed will be considerably increased and her coal-carrying capacity enlarged. The plan of the ship has been completely changed. She is one of the first of the new vessels to be added to the navy.

Although an appropriation of $100,000 was made for repairs to the cruiser Atlanta, only about $3,000 was spent on her in the first eight months. The vessel has been at the navy yard since Sept. 28, 1895. She was to be fitted with Babcox and Wilcox tubulous boilers. A controversy arose between the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs and of the Bureau of Steam Engineering as to which should have charge of the work, and this caused considerable delay. The matter was given into the hands of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, which is also to convert the old compound into triple-expansion engines.

It was only recently that the old engines and boilers were removed from the vessel. The work goes on spasmodically, and no one is able to tell when it will be completed.

One of the officers, in speaking of the matter, said: "Both the vessels will be well equipped and efficient when they are again put into commission, yet I do not believe the department would have adopted the policy of refitting them, especially the Chicago, had it been known at the time what the ultimate cost would be. I think that the department is convinced that the policy of rehabilitating old ships at great expense is a poor one, and that it is better to wear a ship out, with occasional repairs, while in service, and build a new one when she is no longer fitted for duty.

"One good thing that has been done by refitting the ships is that when no other work was available at the yard the men employed there had these two vessels to fall back on."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Richard F. Loper, manager of the Guarantors' Finance Company of Philadelphia, has been elected a Director of the States Fire Insurance Company.

The East River Bridge caisson, at the foot of South Sixth Street, Brooklyn, belonging to the Degnan-McLean Company, which was damaged by fire on Thursday, was insured in the Scottish Union and National for $15,000. A. B. Rice & Co. will adjust the loss.

The advocates of the Bondy Taxation bill, introduced at Albany, which discriminates against foreign fire insurance companies doing business in this State, admit that the measure cannot possibly pass in the face of the practically unanimous opposition of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters.

Francis S. Grable, a large number of whose securities were accepted as collateral by Cashier Quinlan of the Chemical Bank, gave individual mortgages to the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford on holdings of the company in the National Land and Irrigation Company, which latter corporation was organized for the development of agriculture in the vicinity of Fort Collins, Col.

The new insurance brokers' organization will meet within the next few days at the call of the Executive Committee for the adoption of by-laws. The following officers have been elected: President—E. R. Satterlee; Vice President—Henry S. Gibson; Treasurer—W. R. Moore; Secretary—E. J. Sweeny. What effect on this organization will be produced should the report of the Executive Committee of the Tariff Association be adopted next Thursday is uncertain, but it is believed that the brokers did not expect that the companies would consider the advisability of removing all rates, save on certain specified classes.

The Home Insurance Company of New York has resigned its membership in the Board of Fire Underwriters of San Francisco and filed new bonds with Insurance Commissioner Clunie. The withdrawal of the Home may demoralize the board and precipitate a rate war, particularly as the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford will probably resign also. The Home was for years operated as a non-board company on the Pacific Coast, and it is only since its admission to the agreement that the companies doing business in the State of California have been able to maintain stable fire insurance rates.

The bill, to be introduced at Albany some time during the next ten days, prohibiting the reinsurance of risks of companies not authorized to do business in this State, will contain a provision that all foreign companies render an annual statement to the State Insurance Department of their world business, instead of a statement of their United States business alone, as is required at present. This provision is to be inserted to assist the Superintendent of Insurance in the execution of the measure, and does not give the foreign companies undue advantage, inasmuch as the American premium receipts of these corporations are in nearly every instance more than the total amount collected by them in premiums elsewhere.

Hudson River Brick Combination.

NYACK, Feb. 12.—Men interested in forming a combination of the brick interests along the Hudson River were in Haverstraw yesterday trying to buy all the yards in that vicinity. This property represents several million dollars. The result was not made public. It is said that all the other yards along the river are ready to join the proposed trust.

Fairy Frond

the newest Lundborg Sachet, is even more sought after than anticipated.

MUST PAY $200 FOR THE DOG.

Case Decided Against S. P. A. C. in New Jersey.

A decision was filed in the Second District Court of Jersey City yesterday by Judge James S. Erwin by which the Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be required to pay $200 to William Farrell for illegally killing a dog he owned.

Judge Erwin said that under the act by virtue of which the animal was put to death it was required that application should be made to a Justice of the Peace for the forfeiture and sale of the property seized. The dog was property, and the law in that respect was not complied with, or, if so, there was no evidence to prove it. It did show that the dog was asphyxiated by the society's orders. The plaintiff is therefore entitled to recover. As the evidence of experts showed the value of the dog to be $200, judgment was given in that amount.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The retirement from active service of Major James Chester, Third Artillery, is announced.

Major Lewis Smith, Fourth Artillery, having served more than forty years in the army, is retired from active service at his own request.

Post Chaplain Edward H. Fitzgerald is relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Crook, Neb., for duty at that post.

Capt. Frank Baker, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving grounds, Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business pertaining to the test of twelve-inch breechloading mortars.

Major William Arthur, Paymaster, is relieved from duty at Atlanta, Ga., March 31, and will then proceed to his home, Cohasset, Mass., where, at his own request and for his own convenience, he is authorized to await retirement.

Capt. George H. Evans, Tenth Cavalry, will report to Lieut. Col. Lloyd Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry, President of the army Retiring Board, convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Capt. Henry W. Sprole, Eighth Cavalry, is relieved from duty as Acting Indian Agent at the Fort Peck Agency, Mon., and will join his regiment in the Department of the Platte upon the completion of the transfer of the agency property and funds to his successor.

The following named officers of the Fourteenth Infantry are relieved from duty with the National Guard of the States designated and will join their regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Washington: First Lieut. Henry C. Cabell, Oregon; First Lieut. Henry G. Learnard, Idaho.

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding four visits to the works of the Benjamin Atha and Illingworth Company, at Harrison, N. J., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of projectiles by the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company.

Second Lieut. James Hamilton, Third Artillery, having been found by an army retiring board physically incapacitated by reason of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service as a First Lieutenant of Artillery, to date from Feb. 10, the date on which he would have been promoted to that grade, by reason of seniority, if found qualified.

First Lieut. John Pope, First Artillery, having been examined by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a Captain of artillery, by reason of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service as a Captain, to date from Feb. 10, 1898, the date he would have been promoted to that grade, by reason of seniority, if found qualified.

Orders directing that the board appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion, and requiring First Lieut. John S. Kulp, Assistant Surgeon, to report on said date for examination by the board, are amended so as to direct the board to meet and Lieut. Kulp to appear before it without delay.

Changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department: First Lieut. Carl R. Darnall, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Texas, and will report to the commanding officer at Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty at that post, relieving Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon, upon being thus relieved will report to the commanding officer at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty at that station; Capt. Paul F. Straub, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Angel Island, California, and will report without delay to the Commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for assignment to duty.

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at Governors Island, New York City, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Capt. James Fornance, Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. Benjamin H. Gilman, Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. Eugene L. Swift, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. William E. Purviance, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. George R. Croft, Thirteenth Infantry, and First Lieut. Harry C. Hale, Twentieth Infantry, Aide de Camp, Recorder.

The following named officers will report in person to Capt. James Fornance, Thirteenth Infantry, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Second Lieut. Hollis C. Clark, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieut. Palmer E. Pierce, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieut. Douglas Settle, Tenth Infantry.

First Lieut. Marion B. Saffold, Thirteenth Infantry, will report to Capt. James Fornance, Thirteenth Infantry, President of the Examining Board apointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Changes in the stations of officers of the Ordnance Department: Lieut. Col. Isaac Arnold, Jr., is relieved from the command of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., and will proceed to Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., and relieve Col. Alfred Mordecai from the command of that armory; Col. Mordecai, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., and assume command of that arsenal.

Extension of leaves of absence: First Lieut. Andre W. Brewster, Ninth Infantry, Department of the East, one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability; Second Lieut. Anton Springer, Jr., Twenty-first Infantry, one month.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thompson is detached from the Naval Hospital at Mare Island and ordered at once to the Michigan.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Everett is detached from the Hydrographic Office Feb. 25, and ordered to command the Michigan March 1.

Lieut. W. H. Fouts is ordered to the training station and the Constellation; unexpired leave of absence revoked.

Lieut. Commander R. Rush is detached from command of the Michigan March 1, ordered home, and ordered to be ready to command the Essex.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Olympia sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong Feb. 11.

The Monadnock arrived at San Diego Feb. 11.

The Detroit sailed from Key West for Mobile Feb. 12.

The Marietta arrived at San José de Guatemala Feb. 12.

The San Francisco arrived at Lisbon Feb. 12.

The Bancroft arrived at Lisbon Feb. 12.

The Machias sailed from Algiers for Gibraltar Feb. 12.

The Montgomery arrived at Port Antonio Feb. 12.

The Cushing arrived at Havana Feb. 12.

Gen. Booth Goes to Pittsburg.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Gen. Booth, the leader of the Salvation Army, after having two days of successful meetings here, left this morning for Pittsburg in continuation of his American tour.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

No Postponement of the Sale of the Kansas Pacific Booked for This Week.

THE COMMITTEE'S BID RAISED

Increased to an Amount Equal to the Principal of the Government Lien—$14,718,255 to be Added to the Treasury's Cash.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 12.—There will be no postponement of the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad set for Feb. 16, 17, and 18. ex-Gov. George Hoadly, of New York, special counsel for the Government in the Union Pacific cases, arrived in St. Louis on Friday for the purpose of asking the United States District Court to postpone the sale and allow the Government the privilege of redeeming the claims of the first mortgage bondholders on the Eastern and Middle divisions. He was also to ask for the appointment of a receiver. By this means it was expected that the Government would be able to obtain a better price than the Reorganization Committee had offered.

Mr. Hoadly was met here by attorneys representing the Reorganization Committee and the stockholders. They all held a conference. The representative of the Reorganization Committee offered to increase the committee's bid to an amount equal to the principal of the Government's lien. The offer was accepted.

The men appeared before Judge Sanborn in Chambers to-day and announced that they had reached an agreement. The sale will therefore go on.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Attorney General Griggs received a dispatch from ex-Gov. Hoadly, the Government's legal representative in the matter of the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, saying that an arrangement had been effected by which the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee would pay the principal of the Government's lien in full.

The telegram from ex-Gov. Hoadly said that the representatives of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee had guaranteed that the Government should receive at the sale of its interest in the Kansas Pacific Road on Feb. 16 not less than $6,303,000, the amount of the principal of its claim. Thereupon the Attorney General wired authority to accept the guarantee. The acceptance of the proposition does not, however, prevent the Government from accepting any bid in excess of the amount guaranteed.

In the two transactions by which the Government has disposed of its liens upon the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific Roads it receives a total of $64,751,223. Of this sum $27,236,512 is the principal of the debt of the Union Pacific and $31,211,711 the full amount of the accrued and unpaid interest to the date of sale. From the Kansas Pacific the Government realizes $6,303,000, the principal, losing the balance of interest, amounting to $6,624,107. The amount realized from the two sales is about $20,000,000 in excess of the amount the Government offered to take during the last part of the last Administration. As to the Kansas Pacific the officials regard the outcome as eminently satisfactory, inasmuch as the sum realized, when taken in connection with the first liens, which the Government would have been compelled to bid in in order to protect its own interest, represents, in their judgment, the full value of the road.

This settlement of the matter releases and returns to the Treasury the $900,000 deposited with the court in order that the Government might be qualified as a bidder at the sale; $7,715,255 deposited some days ago for the purchase of the first mortgage bonds, and $6,303,000 which the reorganization committee has agreed to pay. The entire amount which thus will be added to the Treasury's available cash is $14,718,255.

NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD LEASE.

A Proposition on the Part of the New Haven and Hartford Directors.

At a meeting of the Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in their room at the Grand Central Station, in this city, yesterday a proposition to make a lease of the New England Railroad was discussed and voted upon affirmatively. Although the New Haven and Hartford people own a majority of the shares of both classes of stock of the New England Railroad, it was found necessary to make some arrangement with the subordinate corporation by which the rights of the minority stockholders should be taken care of.

A resolution was adopted by the New Haven and Hartford Directors yesterday expressing a willingness on their part to make a lease of the New England Railroad on a basis of five shares of New England common stock, or two shares of New England preferred stock, for one share of New Haven stock, provided that such a lease shall be duly ratified by the stockholders interested. This matter has been under discussion for some time, and a number of the minority New England stockholders have already expressed their satisfaction with the terms proposed.

A meeting of the holders of stock of the New England Railroad will probably be called to consider this proposition.

FAST TIME ON THE SANTA FE.

A Record-Breaking Run of 204.4 Miles in 3 Hours and 44 Minutes.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 12.—The Santa Fé made another remarkable run on its western division yesterday, eclipsing its former records by several minutes. Train No. 4, the Santa Fé's California Limited, consisting of a composite car, dining car, and three heavy Pullmans, covered the distance from La Junta, Col., to Dodge City, Kan., 204.4 miles, in 3 hours and 44 minutes. Deducting 10 minutes for slow-downs, taking water, &c., the actual speed was 56.7 miles per hour. This is a faster prolonged run than is made by the Empire State Express between New York and Buffalo.

Transportation War in Texas.

The latest phase of the controversy between transportation lines in the State of Texas is indicated by the following dispatch, which was received from Galveston yesterday by T. Hogan & Sons, the New York managers of the Lone Star Line: "The United States court has issued an injunction requiring the railroads to maintain the same relations with the Lone Star Line with respect to rates, divisions, and freight as are by them granted to the Mallory Line. The hearing to perpetuate this injunction is set for Feb. 21."

Electric Extension to Rye Beach.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 12.—It is the intention of the Port Chester Electric Railroad Company to extend its line from the northwest terminus in Westchester Avenue to the town line of Harrison, at Blind Brook, and thence to this village, through Railroad Avenue, to the New York and Harlem Railroad Station. This will connect the latter road with Rye Beach, a favorite Summer resort on Long Island Sound, for the people of this village, who have heretofore had to drive over there, a distance of about five miles.

A Reprieve for Clifford.

Governor Voorhees of New Jersey, yesterday notified Warden Lennon of the Hudson County Jail, by telephone, that he had granted a reprieve of 30 days to Edward Clifford, who was sentenced to be hanged on Feb. 16 for the murder of William G. Wattson, Division Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad. Warden Lennon informed Clifford, who now believes that his counsel will succeed in securing a commutation of his punishment to life imprisonment.

From the Palisades to Death.

Edward Schonert, forty years old, of 140 Terrace Avenue, Jersey City, fell from the Palisades at Ogden Avenue yesterday morning and was instantly killed. The point at which he fell was eighty feet high. Schonert, who worked at the American Lead Pencil factory in Hoboken, was in the habit of going down the cliff by a foot path. It was rocky and covered with a clay soil. The rain had made the way slippery, and Schonert had hardly started down the path when he missed his footing and fell.

"PRE-EMINENTLY GREAT."

The American Art Galleries,

Madison Square, South, New York.

On Exhibition, Beginning Thursday Next

The Notable Art Collections of the late Charles A. Dana AND OF William H. Fuller

COMPRISING

Grand Portraits and *Masterly Landscapes* by the Most Eminent Painters of the Early English and Barbizon Schools.

The Most Valuable and Comprehensive Collection of *Eastern Ceramics*

And Other Rare Objects of Art Ever Offered to the Public.

Dates of Sale. Afternoons of Feb'y 24, 25 and 26, and Evening of Feb. 25.

For Particulars and Catalogues, Address Managers.

American Art Association, Managers,

Madison Square South New York.

THE DAWN OF LITERATURE.

Early Writings of Babylonia and Egypt the Subject of a Conference.

The second of the ten Saturday morning conferences on "The Dawn of Literature" was held yesterday morning at the Carnegie Lyceum. The subject of yesterday's conference was "The Dawn of Literature in Babylonia and Egypt," and Prof. C. H. Toy of Harvard University had charge. He was introduced by Prof. Charles Sprague-Smith, under whose direction the course of lectures is being held.

Prof. Toy described the first writings of the Babylonians, and briefly sketched some of the stories that have been deciphered from the fragments of clay tablets and from the hieroglyphics on more enduring stone. He told about the finding of the story of the flood, which must have been engraved on clay tablets about 2000 B. C., long before the Hebraic account was written, and said the Biblical account was founded on the Babylonian. With reference to the literature of ancient Egypt, he said that here were to be found the oldest short stories ever written. The researches had disclosed a great many stories which have been reproduced in more modern literature, and the lecturer instanced the stories of Ruth, Jonah, and Esther in the Bible, which he said the Hebrews took from the Egyptians.

The speaker referred to a religious revolution which took place in Egypt about 1500 B. C., when an attempt was made to substitute a monotheism for the worship of many gods. It had been maintained, Prof. Toy said, that this revolt was the result of the influence of the Hebrews, but he said there were two reasons why the Hebrews had nothing to do with the revolution. One was that the Hebrews were not there at the time, and the second was that the Hebrews were not monotheistic, but themselves worshipped several gods.

Prof. Sprague-Smith announced after the lecture that the members would have the privilege of bringing a friend with them to the Tuesday evening lectures on one ticket. He also announced the gift of thirty volumes of the new publication, "History of the World's Best Literature," to the organization as the foundation for their library.

The next conference will take place next Saturday morning, and will be on "Nature and Man." Prof. N. S. Shaler will have charge.

In speaking of Edmund Rostand last Tuesday evening in an address on the contemporaneous French theatre, Prof. Cohn said that the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac" was a better dramatist than Hugo and a better poet than Dumas père. He was quoted as saying that Rostand was "a better poet than Hugo and a better dramatist than Alexandre Dumas fils."

TO PROTECT THE FLAG.

A National Association Formed to Prevent the Misuse of It—Officers Elected.

Representatives of the different patriotic societies met yesterday in the Council Chamber at the City Hall and completed the organization of the American National Flag Association. The object of this association is to prevent the misuse of the American flag by the employment of it for advertising purposes. About fifty were present. Two bills are now before the Senate, one having been introduced by Senator Spooner and the other by Senator Hansbrough, in line with the objects of the association. Col. Heermance suggested that an amendment should be added to these bills making it a misdemeanor to mutilate the National flag or the National coat-of-arms for advertising purposes, and the suggestion was adopted.

Col. Heermance then made another suggestion that it should be made a misdemeanor to use the flag for campaign purposes. Justice W. W. Goodrich of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court objected, saying it was not a desecration of the flag to place the name of either of the great parties under it, and that such an amendment would surely be voted down in the Senate. The suggestion was not adopted.

Gen. O. O. Howard spoke in eulogy of Lincoln. The following officers were elected: President—Col. Ralph E. Prime; First Vice President—Gen. O. O. Howard; Second Vice President—Col. F. D. Grant; Secretaries—Gen. Thomas Wilson and E. H. Hall; Treasurer—Major J. Langdon Ward; Executive Committee—Capt. Philip Read of the United States steamship Massachusetts; John Whitehead of New Jersey, Capt. S. M. Meigs, Justice W. W. Goodrich, Mrs. S. V. White, May Van Buren Vanderpoel, and the Rev. James M. King; Finance Committee—Edward Payson Cone, H. C. King, D. McN. Stauffer, Mrs. F. P. Earle, Mrs. A. G. Mills, W. A. Halsey, and Walter Chandler.

FOR FASTER BIBLE PRINTING.

The American Bible Society, Unable to Withstand Competition, Purchases Fast Presses.

Competition on the part of private corporations which have undertaken during the last few years the printing of the holy Scriptures has seriously affected the operations of the American Bible Society, which, almost since its organization in 1816, monopolized, by general consent, the business of printing the Bible in the United States. Now, however, the society finds that competition in the work of printing the Bible and parts thereof has assumed such proportions that its own income from that direction has been greatly reduced, and in consequence its ability to distribute the Scriptures broadcast has been largely curtailed.

In the report of the society for 1897 a decided falling off in the circulation of the Scriptures is shown. Many Bibles have been placed in the market at prices much less than it cost the society. Many of these editions, too, have within their covers concordances or other matters for reference which have made them popular, while the society, by its charter, as interpreted by its Board of Managers, is debarred from printing or circulating its Bibles unless they are "without note or comment." The falling off of circulation has been noticed also among the auxiliary societies controlled by separate management in each of the States. Several of the oldest and most notable of the auxiliaries have of late sought other markets from which to buy their books.

One of the contributing causes for the existing situation was considered to be the antiquated processes by which the Bible was being printed in the Bible House press-room, which precluded its publication at the low cost attained by establishments using more modern machinery. The society has now purchased two rapid presses, and they will soon be in active operation. With these new facilities, it is expected that Bibles can be published at a great reduction in cost, and the society will be able to meet all demands upon it. Its cheapest edition will sell at 20 cents per copy, and this price may be reduced in time so that each copy can be sold for 15 cents.

Announcement is made by the society that it has engaged the services of the Rev. Frederick D. Gre

RESTFUL, HAPPY LAKEWOOD

A Lucky and Luxurious Spot Amid the Sand and Pine Barrens of Jersey.

NEAR THE SEASON'S CLIMAX

Story of the Development, Attractions, Life, and Habits of the Village Where Thousands of New Yorkers Spend the Winter.

LAKEWOOD, Feb. 12.—But for the immorality of it, this village as a village might safely and wisely be advised to play freely in games of chance. It seems to have more luck, and luck with a brighter and heavier gilt edge on it, than any village in the world. It is a delightful place and an intensely fashionable place, and, being fashionable, is necessarily and imperatively attractive to a very large, influential, and respectable part of the population of this country.

The fact that it was chosen in preference to many other areas of the same size of Jersey sand and pine land is the evidence of its extraordinary luck. A vacant lot in Lakewood 50 feet front by 150 feet deep sells for from $600 to $6,000, according to its location on street or avenue. Two or three miles away land of exactly similar character—or lack of character—is offered at $10 an acre, with no takers.

Lakewood is full of people. Representatives of untold thousands of dollars drive about over the broad, smooth, well-laid streets in vehicles of many varieties, stroll along the sidewalks or idle and absorb sunshine and ozone, and study foliage on long plazzas. At night the place is radiant with light, busy with life, and vocal with music. Everything looks new, bright, prosperous, and tranquil. Here is an oasis in a far-stretching wilderness of melancholy gray soil, cranberry bogs in which there is now no color of cranberries, pine thickets, and scrub oaks wearing bunches of reddish-brown dead and dried leaves, clinging and rattling mournfully upon the branches where they flaunted and swayed in the warm winds of last Summer. Nobody seems to know why Lakewood was chosen to be the oasis. That is where the luck was.

Its Early Existence.

For its first existence as a village there was an excuse, or at least a pretext. There was no agriculture or population to speak of, but there was iron and the Bergen Iron Works were established in 1832. The Bergen Iron Works was a failure, and in 1865 the name of the straggling, struggling, and rather shabby hamlet was changed to Bricksburg. A land and improvement company chose it, for special reasons now unknown, to boom. The land would yield nothing to speak of. Its strong point was and is absorption. It is all sand to a depth of eighty feet, and no moisture can remain upon or near its surface. It is always dry and insatiably thirsty, and swallows all the water the angriest clouds can pour upon it. But there are scores of miles of the same kind of soil along the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Bricksburg was the favored spot, however, and it was stimulated with advertising and nursed and boomed to some growth. People were induced to go there and encouraged to stay, and the population was doubled in nine years. In 1874, however, there was a collapse at Bricksburg, as everywhere else. Hundreds of other towns and villages, distributed through every part of the country, have never recovered from that disastrous time. Many of them, representing investments of millions, have been deserted and have relapsed to primitive wildness.

Allaire, which was only seven miles from Lakewood, and was a thriving iron manufacturing town twenty years before the beginning of Lakewood, and which looked down scornfully upon its humble rival, died over fifty years ago, has remained dead, and is now a deserted village, which Lakewood people drive out to see and moralize over.

Lakewood refused to remain dead. A new company took hold of it under the leadership of C. H. Kimball, S. D. Davis, Capt. A. M. Bradshaw, and others. In April, 1880, the Laurel House was opened. In 1890 the Laurel-in-the-Pines was completed, and the same year a new company, of which Nathan Straus was President, was formed to build the Lakewood Hotel. And here Lakewood is with a normal all-the-year-round population of 1,600, a Winter population of 4,000, three hotels which will accommodate 1,500 guests, a National reputation as a centre of fashion, and only recently political headquarters for the second city in the world.

Nourishment of the Population.

Fate and circumstances have abandoned the battle against Lakewood now, and have left the village to develop in its own slow, sure, and peaceful way. The land on which it was thought nothing would grow has brought forth abundantly of fine Winter hotels and golf links, and the population is nourished to fatness and prosperity with the abundant dollars of visitors.

It is a delightful town in which to be busily idle and idly busy, a dream of a place in which to "potter." The pines have been left standing thickly, and they give the air a faintly aromatic perfume, shield the village from the winds of the Atlantic, which is but ten miles away, whisper gentle choruses with their countless soothing voices as they sway and stir, and shut in the idlers from the cares and business of the world outside. The happy victim of the Lakewood habit is intrinsically a philosopher and given to contemplation—not to meditation or rumination, which are more decided processes of the mind likely to lead into sombre and darkened intellectual paths and to definite ends and conclusions which may be more or less disagreeable—but to the mental vagrancy and irresponsibility of contemplation.

Somewhere on the 470 feet of broad glass-inclosed piazza of the Lakewood Hotel, for instance, man or woman, old or young, is likely to spend a number of hours of several days in the week reading a little, chatting a little, dressing a little, considering with half attentive eyes the ever-restless pine needles and tangling thoughts and fancies of the moment, with their busy points. With 600 or 700 people and quantities of space there is not even the trouble of choosing companionship. Folks just drop together naturally and easily, and fit into their respective groups and associations on the basis of congenialty of thought and taste and favorite methods of being idle. Everybody walks a little or a great deal, because everybody else does. The doctors say that is one of the chief reasons why Lakewood is so good for people. The ground is always good for walking. Even while rain is falling the sidewalks, thanks to a discriminating and enterprising Board of Town Trustees, are never muddy or sloppy, and the temptations to the open air and exercise are beyond the power of even the most extreme inertia to resist.

The streets and paths themselves reflect the general aspect of vagrancy—vagrancy which is elegant and properly regulated, but vagrancy nevertheless. You can go anywhere on them, but they do not seem to have any purpose to carry you anywhere, and for that matter, do not go there themselves. The streets are laid east and west, the avenues north and south, but most of them end vaguely. They lead by rows of handsome villa and cottage residences, placed at irregular distances, and each obviously independent of its neighbor, and keeping to its own restful way, and then usually end vaguely, maybe in a field, perhaps in a thicket, or upon a road. Nobody seems to know the boundaries of Lakewood. It has no charter or special laws, no uniformed police, or municipal ordinances. It is just here—a place to live and breathe, to rest and philosophize in and to do as you like, the presumption being that you will not like to be disagreeable to anybody else, or to invade anybody's rights.

The Town's Polite Vagrancy.

Yet with all the languor and ease and polite vagrancy there is order and care where those things are necessary. Everything is beautifully neat and fresh. The actual Lakewood people—the all-the-year-rounders—are wise enough to know that the life of the town is in its sweetness and cleanliness, and they act on their knowledge. The stores are miniatures of the best in New York, unpleasant odors, disorder, and disagreeable sights are banished with elaborate care. There is always something to do—some of those things you don't feel obliged to do, are not paid to do, do not have to be punctual at, and consequently perform with delight.

At the Lakewood, besides the morning and afternoon contemplation and idling on the plazzas or in the assembly room, where there is a wood fire in a huge open fireplace, with mammoth andirons of hammered brass to stare into and steam radiators to regulate the temperature, there are walks and drives, bowling alleys, billiards, and a ticker, if anybody cares to study it. There are morning and evening concerts by a good band and hops for the dancers. The Ocean County Hunt and Country Club and the Lakewood Club give functions which offer provocation for mild excitement and interest and exercise. The golf links are said to be the finest in the country, and, with a flat expanse of good, dry, clear soil, there is surely no reason why they should not be. The Hunt and Country Club gives about two hunts a week, and the lay of the land is such that everybody has good views of the runs, which usually include a good deal of stiff timber jumping.

Then there are the five churches, and one of them is nearly always having a fair or concert, a festival or tea, or some kind of an entertainment to provide more mild interest and excitement. There are so many clubs, circles, classes, and societies among the women that the local reporters are baffled in efforts to keep track of them. Of the 2,400 Winter population fully half are women, and 1,200 women are capable of a good deal of diversified industry, especially when they create their own industry according to their respective 1,200 tastes, talents, and fancies.

So Lakewood is at once a busy place and an idle place. Nobody has to do anything, and consequently everybody has much to do. And it is really astonishing how very little mischief Satan contrives to find for all these idle hands to do. Probably that is because the predominant social and general influences are good. An excellent conservative class of New York society people led in the Winter settling of Lakewood, and the spirit of these pioneers has prevailed ever since. In fact, the pioneers are here in the flesh to illustrate their spirit, for there are scores of elderly ladies and gentlemen who have spent every Winter here for twenty years or more, and who gravitate to Lakewood in October as naturally as the migratory birds start South at about the same time of year.

Approaching the Meridian.

The Lakewood season is approaching its meridian now. By some tradition or custom Washington's Birthday has come to be regarded as the culminating day. Then the wonderful village—built on the sand and because of the sand, but promising to endure as an exception to the teaching of the parable—will be at its brightest and gayest, the hotels and boarding houses are supposed to be full, and Lakewood life is at its highest flood.

It is supposed to be a secret not to be told in New York, but a fact, nevertheless, that some coveys of the social flock fly this way to escape the first chill of the Lenten season in New York and to spread their wings a few days longer in the light of gayety. It is a kind of tapering off. Lakewood has no opera and no plays, but there is an entertainment of some kind—a nice concert or reading or lecture—in the Lakewood Hotel music room once a week, and from these and daily concerts and hops through quiet dinners by cottagers and afternoon teas it is an easy gradation to the decorous quietude of sewing societies and reading clubs. Lent in Lakewood is always a little behind Lent in New York. The people who come here to rest and to have their nervous systems restored by peace and sunshine, balsamic breezes, ozone, and exercise need to reach the penitential period by degrees.

This year there is more reason than ever for the victims of too much gayety to come hither, for Lakewood is now one of three places in this country where the hydrotherapy water cure can be taken. A system of baths has been fitted up on the first floor of the Lakewood Hotel, and the treatment is given precisely as it is by the most famous specialists in Europe. Each case is carefully studied and treated with systematic, scientific regulation of pressure, temperature, and duration. It is especially valuable for nervous diseases and indigestion and other ailments resulting from disorders of the nerves. The baths are being very liberally patronized already, and have succeeded so well that there is already talk of enlarging their capacity. In a year or two it may be a question whether the baths are attached to the hotel or the hotel is an incident of the baths.

The season is as "good" as Lakewood has ever known; that is, there have never been more people here at this time of year than are now on the registers of the hotels and boarding houses, and the promise for the immediate future, judging from inquiries and engagements already made, are better than they have ever been. Board ranges from $1 to $10 a day or more, and from $8 to $40 a week. Of course, the cheaper prices cannot be found at any of the big hotels. The fact is, they have so many people who are able and willing to pay the best prices for the best of everything, that it is to their interest to relegate all others to the twenty-eight other less pretentious establishments. At the hotels the best is certainly given. Their method is to make each guest feel himself or herself to be the special guest. People pay for that and get it—food to their varying tastes, every provision for their comfort, health, and pleasure that can be suggested that money can buy or ingenuity achieve.

Promises for Next Season.

Next year already promises to excel this. Several new cottages and villas have already been arranged for, and will be built during the coming Summer. They will be proper architectural associates for those already here, built and owned by New York men, and costing from $15,000 to $50,000 each. The finest of these is that of George Gould, but Dwight M. Harris, Arthur B. Claflin, F. P. Freeman, Col. W. W. Tompkins, G. W. Stockley, Samuel S. Beard, C. F. Naething, and Samuel D. Davis are among others whose places add much to the beauty of the village.

So the promise is that this lucky town, built and maintained for rest, health, and pleasure, and in which the promotion of those things is the one industry, this queer but beautiful growth of palaces amid the pine barrens of Eastern Jersey, this congregation of temples dedicated to comfort and peace will continue to grow, to become more famous, to draw year by year greater gatherings of people who want freedom, luxury, and quiet within an hour and a half of New York, and who can pay for what they want.

CHILD BURGLARS IN BOSTON.

One of Them Armed with a Big Revolver and a Dirk.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Two child burglars, one fourteen and the other only seven years of age, were caught in a liquor store on Washington Street just before 1 o'clock this morning. Patrick Lorden, the older boy, was armed with a loaded revolver of large calibre and a dirk, which he had stuck under a belt in most approved outlaw fashion. He was so greatly frightened by the sight of the big policeman who discovered the boys that he did not fight.

The lads are brothers. They will have a hearing later.

ADOLPH KRAUS RESIGNS.

Chicago Civil Service Commissioner Carries Out His Threat.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Adolph Kraus, President of the Chicago Civil Service Commission, handed his resignation to Mayor Harrison to-day. The resignation was accepted. Mr. Kraus's successor has not been named, but probably will be Monday. Mr. Kraus in his letter of resignation bitterly denounced the recent report of the State Senate Civil Service Investigating Committee, which charged the commission with violating the civil service law.

Mr. Kraus announced several weeks ago that he would resign as soon as the annual report of the commission had been filed, and his action to-day occasioned no surprise in political circles.

NEW YORK RELATIVES CUT OFF.

Edward C. Johnson, Formerly Corcoran, Dies in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—An old man, known as Edward C. Johnson, who lived alone in a room on South Tenth Street, died suddenly yesterday. He was eighty-three years of age, and lived quite frugally. Since his death it has been learned that he was possessed of considerable property, which includes a plantation in Alabama. Two wills have been found, one of which is in favor of Edward B. Clark, assistant librarian of the Mercantile Library, at which institution Johnson spent considerable of his time.

The other will is in favor of W. G. Schoell, a shoe dealer, with whom Johnson lived many years. Johnson directs Schoell not to notify his nephew in New York of his death or funeral. This was in consequence of a former lawsuit with the nephew over money matters.

To-day Thomas Corcoran of 444 Eighth Avenue, New York, made deposition before the Coroner that he was a nephew of Johnson, and that the latter's original name was Edward C. Corcoran.

He said his uncle never informed him of the reason for changing his name. He had been married in the South, but his wife and only child are dead. Thomas Corcoran says he and his brother, Edward Corcoran, of 321 Third Avenue, New York, are the only living relatives, and he notified the Coroner that he would take charge of the body for burial.

A legal contest for the possession of the property is probable.

NASSAU CHAMBERS FIRE

Careful and Conservative Estimates Put the Total Loss at About $250,000.

DEPARTMENT'S GOOD WORK

A Small Blaze in Park Row Yesterday Morning Results from the Big One in Nassau Street.

The Nassau Chambers fire was practically out at midnight on Friday, but the wreckage in the centre of the block bounded by Nassau, Beekman, William, and Ann Streets blazed or smoldered until far into the afternoon of yesterday. At 4 P. M., however, an engine which had been pumping water on the ruins of the north wing was withdrawn, two watch lines were attached to the four-way hydrant at Ann and Nassau Streets, and the fire lines were opened, enabling thousands to pass in front of the wrecked building.

They marveled that flames which produced such spectacular and awe-inspiring effects at night should leave such little trace—viewed from the street—of their intensity. The house line was not indented in either Nassau or Ann Street. But for a hallway or two through which a view of the collapsed central building was had, all that told of a fire of consequence were the blackened front and empty windows of the Chambers structure, a little wreckage, bustling firemen and officials, and a couple of lines of hose.

Viewed from a point commanding the ravaged area, the dominant idea of the fire was that, in spite of the fierceness and volume of the flames, its area was comparatively limited, while only intrepid and well-organized fire fighting could have staid the course of the disaster south and west. To the north its progress was barred by the Vanderbilt Building, and to the east by the very solid structure at 47 Ann Street. But the western barrier was only of houses of no pretensions to fire resistance, and but for consummate generalship on the part of Chief Hugh Bonner and his aids the flames would in a few minutes have licked up the southeast corner of Ann and Nassau Streets and "leaped" Ann Street.

A Left-Over Blaze in Park Row.

This good management and watchfulness by the Fire Department was at the height of the blaze on Friday evidenced by the discovery and putting out of several fires due to brands carried by the whirl of wind created by the flames at 114 Nassau Street. All these menaces to safety to surrounding property were not, however, detected and disposed of. One of these live embers was carried over Nassau Street and lodged, by entering a broken window, in a recess in the woodwork of the airshaft in the Brooks Building, 23 Park Row, the janitor of which is Paul Churin.

He had been busy with his wife and several aids up to 1 A. M. extinguishing brands on the roof, and did not suspect this source of danger. The Churin family were roused at 6 A. M. by the smoke and crackling of a fire that had gained headway in the airshaft. Churin ran in night garb to the street, and a prompt response by the firemen to an alarm stopped the flames, after they had seized on the offices of William Steinitz of the Chess Syndicate and the caterer. About $4,000 damage was done by fire and water.

In revising the estimates of loss and damage yesterday, experts who ignore "constructive" claims placed the figures of the total loss at much less than even the conservative police estimate of Friday night. Close figuring, indeed, brought the amount to less than a quarter of a million of dollars, so that the extraordinary display of flames was not had at tremendous cost. In such estimates was considered the quality of materials used by John Pettit in putting up the building which ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton acquired and the value of the structure when built and at the moment of the fire.

Then again the claims of lawyers and others based on the extrinsic value of libraries, papers, and files were narrowed down to a pro rata estimate for the bulk of the 170 Chambers tenants. While in a few instances owners of destroyed or damaged goods did not appear or refused to give information it was easy to get a fair idea of the amounts involved.

List of Estimated Losses.

The following list of losses was carefully compiled, the most important items being the result of a consensus of opinion:

Nassau Chambers Building, to restore to same condition and character as when built	$80,000
Loss to tenants having offices, without stocks or furniture, &c.	40,000
Damage to Vanderbilt Building and property adjoining, owned by Cornelius and W. K. Vanderbilt	6,000
Tenants therein	4,500
A. G. Spauling & Bros., sporting goods, 126 Nassau Street	2,000
Fyfe Shoe Company, 124 Nassau Street	1,500
C. M. Hayward, hats, 124 Nassau Street	1,000
Henry Miller, books, 122 Nassau Street	3,000
Schultz, Novelty Company, 122 Nassau Street	1,000
The Goodenough & Woglom Company, Sunday school supplies, 122 Nassau Street	500
George Ehret, on Press Club Building, 120 Nassau Street	4,000
Joseph Grassmuck, saloon, 120 Nassau Street	1,500
N. Espenscheid, building, 118 Nassau Street	7,000
Same firm, on hatter's store, stock, and fixtures	25,000
Herald Cycle Company, (Ernest J. Willis,) 114 Nassau Street	15,000
Derby Desk Company, 114 Nassau Street and 45 Ann Street	12,000
United States Internal Revenue Office, Second District, 114 Nassau Street, furniture, &c.	9,000
John Smith, janitor, Nassau Chambers	1,500
W. F. Murray, stationer, 114 Nassau Street	3,000
Richart's Cigar Company, 114 Nassau Street	1,500
G. Peppins, barber, 114 Nassau Street	1,000
J. Boitel, cigars, 112 Nassau Street	500
Maduro Brothers, clothiers and haberdashers, 112 Nassau Street and 43 Ann Street	20,000
Herald Cycle Company, 112 Nassau Street, by water	1,000
Damage to property 39 and 41 Ann Street	2,000
Damage at 47 Ann Street and to the Velox Composing and Printing Company	500
Damage at Bennett and Syndicate Buildings	1,500
Cohen & Co., clothiers, Ann and Nassau Streets, and other incidental damage	2,000
Total	$247,500

Only in one or two instances did Capt. Johnson of Patrol No. 1 obtain insurances, and it is not probable that a full list will be at the office of the Board of Fire Underwriters, in the Mutual Life Building, until to-morrow. Nearly every loss, however, is fully insured except in the cases of tenants having only offices in the Chambers.

Inquiry into the Fire's Origin.

An official inquiry as to the cause of the fire will be made promptly and thoroughly. So far as could be determined the fire appeared first in the basement of 114 Nassau Street, occupied by the Herald Cycle Company. A first investigation was made yesterday by Fire Marshal James Mitchel and his assistant Michael O'Sullivan. All that they would say last night was that the blame for the disaster would be traced if it were possible to do so. It became known, however, that they talked with John Smith, the janitor of the Nassau Chambers, and his testimony will be taken formally at Fire Headquarters.

Smith said that he told them that the last person to leave the building was William Willis, brother of Ernest J. Willis of the Herald Cycle Company. This was half an hour before the fire declared itself. William Willis said that he dismissed the employes of the company at 5:55 P. M. and went away. He could not account for the fire. Randolph & Selinger, makers of electrical supplies, he added, occupied part of the sub-basement.

It is a coincidence that Ernest J. Willis was identified with a fire which occurred at 112 Nassau Street Oct. 4 last at dead of night. The Herald Cycle Company then had the basement and sub-basement of the building. Maduro Brothers had a large loss. The cycle company's loss was settled for $500. It was at the time believed that the fire had its start from below or in the elevator of Maduro Brothers' store, but the precise origin of it was not ascertained.

Mr. Willis's Ill Luck.

The Herald Cycle Company suffered again by the fire of Friday night, and, singularly enough, by that in the Brooks Building yesterday morning, as Ernest J. Willis conducts the affairs of the Park Row Bicycle Company. Mr. Willis told a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES that he had had a double stroke of ill luck in twenty-four hours, and that he conducted his business in bicycles and bicycle supplies under the style of the Herald Cycle and Park Row Bicycle Companies, although he had no partner. Last Friday he was insured for $17,500 on goods at 114 Nassau Street, $10,000 on property stored over Maduro Brothers, and $15,000 on what he had in the basement of 23 Park Row, where water had done about $2,000 damage.

Dr. David L. Haight, the Superintendent of the Vanderbilt Building, said that he was delighted at the result of the test of its fireproof qualities. Practically all that the building had suffered was on the ninth and tenth floors. Dr. Haight's staff had not only been able to attend to the old and new Vanderbilt structures, but to lend the Fire Department six lines of hose and to supply it with 24,500 gallons of water, which was used with the best effect from the windows of the Vanderbilt Building. The test of the building, Dr. Haight continued, was all the more gratifying because at the time the fire appeared his men were closing the iron shutters, in the course of their usual night work, and, owing to the intensity of the heat, were compelled to desist at the sixth floor, so that the windows above were left unshielded.

Only two offices were burned out, those of Orrs & Co., paper storage, and Chalmers & Dunscomb, lawyers. These firms and other tenants had last night been assigned to other offices. To-morrow the affairs of the buildings will continue as though no fire had occurred, but repairs will be begun at once. Much of the loss in the Vanderbilt Building came of the necessity of destroying the costly glass in doors which impeded the firemen.

An incident of the fire in relation to the risk of neglecting insurance regards Mr. Espenschied, who renewed his policies at 4 P. M. on Friday. He has been a hatter in Nassau Street since 1845, and went to his present store in 1853.

Valuable Files Destroyed.

One of the greatest sufferers by the fire in the Nassau Chambers was P. J. Hanway, publisher of The Vigilant, an insurance paper. Although the loss by the destruction of his office furniture and fixtures is not more than a couple of hundred dollars, he valued his files and library at thousands of dollars. It will, he said, take him a year to get his business facilities arranged as they were before the fire, and some of the property he lost cannot be replaced.

Fire Chief Hugh Bonner was at the ruins yesterday. He said he was well satisfied with the way his subordinates handled the outbreak. Inspector Adam A. Cross also came, and gave the order to break the police cordons only when he saw that there was no danger of harm to any passer-by. Acting Captain Lindemann of the Fourth Precinct was then reinforced by reserves from other commands, to line the east side of Nassau Street, to prevent any one from passing under the hanging cornice of the Nassau Chambers.

A few of the tenants who were turned out Friday night announced by placard yesterday that they had secured offices in the neighboring office buildings. Inquiries for accommodation were made at each of them, and it is likely that there will to-morrow night be little vacant room in any of them.

Active as were the firemen Friday night with the Nassau Chamber and the Atalanta Casino fires on their hands, there was even less rest for the operators in the signal room at Fire Headquarters. Operators Ahearn and Cusack were on duty, and, owing to the many and complicated alarms they were occupied for more than two hours without a moment's respite in transmitting and recording them. The instruments started at 6:45 o'clock, and the first let-up was at 8:58 o'clock. In this season of tension matters were aggravated by a false alarm of fire sent out by some miscreant near the Atalanta Casino. When the Nassau Street fire was at its fiercest, the comforting news came from Brooklyn that the Fire Department there knew what the Manhattan men had to tackle, and was ready at a moment's notice to cross the East River and render aid.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE TO HELP.

Will Assist the Merchants' Association to Do Away with Discrimination Against New York.

The Merchants' Association a short time ago announced that it intended to take up the question of the diversion of east-bound traffic in cereals by certain railroads from New York to other cities on the Atlantic seaboard, and with this end in view, several conferences have been held between the representatives of the association and Henry B. Hebert and President Frank Brainard of the Produce Exchange. As a result, President King of the Merchants' Association wrote a letter to Mr. Brainard citing some of the work that had been done by the association, and saying that it had determined that all discrimination against New York, both in freight and passenger rates, must be done away with. The co-operation of the Produce Exchange in the fight against the railroads was asked for. After a meeting of the Exchange's Special Committee on Freight Discrimination had been held, a reply was sent to the Merchants' Association.

The reply sets forth that the railroads, through the agency of the Joint Traffic Association, rigidly enforced a transportation tax at this port not charged at competing cities on all east and west-bound freight. The managers of the railroads, the letter stated, assumed the right to parcel out at points of origin the commerce of the country to destinations irrespective of the exceptional claims of any one as to geographical position, superior natural advantages or facilities for handling, storing, and distributing traffic. An appeal had been made to the Inter-State Commerce Commission by the Produce Exchange, and the latter was awaiting a decision. The letter touched on the differentials in favor of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, showing the falling off in the percentage of total shipments of cereals to this city since the differentials were established in 1873, until in 1896 New York's share of exports was only 33 per cent. It further stated that the terminal charges on cereals and provisions were practically controlled by the Joint Traffic Association, and said in closing:

"We heartily commend the interest your (Merchants') association has taken in this subject of discrimination by the railroads and we are in full accord with your efforts to obtain the co-operation of allied mercantile associations in a commercial movement for its removal."

CANADA'S PREFERENTIAL DUTY.

Minimum Tariff to Apply Solely to Great Britain and the Colonies.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—It is officially announced that the Government is going to ask Parliament to change the customs law by abolishing the reciprocal clause and making the minimum tariff apply solely to Great Britain, and possibly the colonies.

This has become necessary by the discovery that, even with the German and Belgian treaties out of the way, the preferential tariff would apply to nearly all the world.

DECIDES FOR THE FAIR ESTATE.

Judge Hubbard of California Settles the Dispute Over Tide Lands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Supreme Court Judge Hubbard has decided that the State of California has no title to the tide land property of the Fair estate at North Beach; that the State parted with its title long ago to James G. Fair, and that title to the property, which is valued at $400,000, is now vested in Fair's successors in interest.

The Court sustained the right of the estate to proceed with the filling in of these valuable tide lands, which Mr. Fair intended to use as deep water front property. The decision was an application of the principle laid down in the Chicago water front cases.

X-RAYS ON A MUSICAL HEART.

Chicago Man Secures Photographs of Edward Lewis's Organ.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—W. C. Fuchs of the Roentgen X-ray laboratory in the Schiller Building, has secured several X-ray photographs of Edward Lewis's "musical heart." Lewis, who is widely known in the medical world as the possessor of probably the largest as well as the most musical heart in the world, has for the last three years been the subject of study and investigation by physicians in all parts of the world. The man's heart is nearly three times the normal size, has nearly two inches' expansion, and its beating can be heard five feet away. Owing to the straining of certain muscles and glands of the organ the flowing of blood through the heart gives out a peculiar sound.

From the negative it can be seen that the man's heart extends fully three inches further on the left side than an ordinary organ would, while on the right side it reaches almost to the ribs.

The photographs will be sent to the leading medical societies and colleges of the country.

Meet Me at The Fountain.

THE BIG STORE
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

This Store Now Opens at 8:30 A. M.

Our Exhibit of Spring Dress Goods

is beginning to assume commanding proportions. Long before the spring itself thought of awakening from its slumber of many months we were in touch with every dress goods mart of merit on both hemispheres. Many of the early novelties are here now—the styles that only a few of America's best stores will have, and many that NO other stores in America will show. To-morrow we'll display for the first timemany of these choicest dress goods, thoughts of the world's foremost makers—dress goods riches that have been accumulating for the occasion for weeks past; every proper and desirable style—and all priced with due regard to our established reputation for low quotations.

The Following Very Special Values to Be Sold To-Morrow:

150 pieces OF MIXED TWEED SUITINGS, in a complete assortment of colorings, suitable for street wear, stylish and nobby effects, fully 40 inches wide, actually worth 50c. per yard, special for Monday 25c

100 pieces OF BLACK ALL-WOOL HENRIETTAS, of a fine quality and extra heavy, 40 inches wide, regularly sold everywhere for 50c. per yard, special for Monday 28c

150 pieces OF ENGLISH MIXED COVERTS, the ideal fabric for early spring wear, eminently suitable for tailor-made gowns, actually worth 65c. a yard, special to-morrow at 39c

100 pieces OF BLACK MOHAIR BRILLIANTINE, guaranteed pure Mohair, fully 45 inches wide, and never before sold anywhere for less than 75c. per yard, special for to-morrow at 44c

50 pieces OF EXTRA HEAVY FINE WOOL COATING SERGE, in a beautiful black, fully 50 inches wide, and of a quality unquestionably worth 85c. per yard, special for Monday 50c

35 pieces OF EXTRA FINE QUALITY COLORED HENRIETTAS, in a complete line of the most sought after shades, suitable for street or house wear, fully 45 inches wide, regularly sold for $1 a yard at all of the other stores, here to-morrow, special at 62c

Silks.

Spring changes the Silky dress of our flower-plants and the silk dresses of women as well, and '98's Spring Silk blossoming promises to be the daintiest, most artistic and flower-like yet produced. Solid richness, gauzy transparency and fluffy softness vie for supremacy, in colorings, patterns, and styles varied enough to suit every taste and every purse. Spring Silks have been pouring in for some time, all the famous silk centers of the world sending their choicest and newest, and our counters are fairly laden with silk richness and silk beauty beyond the power of any pen to depict. Every steamer's arrival adds still more variety to our stock, but we'll show enough to-morrow to make your visit pleasurable, to make it profitable as well we have cut the prices on a few special items for Monday's sale:

200 pieces OF PRINTED FIGURED SILKS, in handsome styles and colorings, strictly all silk, the kind that sells elsewhere for 45c. per yard, special for Monday . 24c

75 pieces OF ALL SILK COLORED SATINS, of superior quality, in a splendid assortment of colorings, worth 85c. per yard, special for Monday at 48c

5,000 yards OF PLAIN BLACK SILK GRENADINE, 45 inches wide, in a very fine all silk quality, actually worth $1.25 per yard and sold for that much elsewhere, to-morrow special at 88c

50 pieces OF BLACK TAFFETA SILK, the elsewhere $1 quality, fully 27 inches wide, guaranteed not to slip or pull, special for Monday, per yard, at . . . 58c

50 pieces OF PLAIN TAFFETA SILK, in evening shades, fully 21 inches wide and of extra fine heavy quality, regularly sold for $1 a yard, to-morrow special at 68c

3,500 yards OF BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, of extra fine quality, rich and heavy, regularly sold for $1.50 a yard, just the thing for a handsome black gown or waist, special to-morrow at 95c

Ladies' New Spring Suits at Special Prices.

In order to open the spring suit season with an emphatic, telling demonstration of our price-superiority, we will place on sale to-morrow, Monday, a limited number of the cleverest and handsomest tailor-made gowns introduced for spring at prices that cannot fail to leave a lasting impression on the public mind.

First—One assortment of LADIES' STYLISH SPRING SUITS, made of choice quality two-toned Covert Cloths, fly-front jackets, handsomely stitched, fancy lined, skirts bound with velvet, and lined with good percaline, costumes that anywhere else would surely cost you $12 or more, here to-morrow, special, at 7.90

Second—LADIES' BEAUTIFUL BROADCLOTH SUITS, in a complete array of the newest, most fashionable and correct shades for spring '98. These suits have jackets lined with fine silk, skirts lined with finest percaline and are velveteen bound. The jackets are made in the newest fly-front style, and it's safe to say that nothing like them will be found in any other store for less than $15.00; our special price Monday 10.00

Third—BEAUTIFUL SPRING SUITS of fine Cheviot Cloth, in a grand array of new shades, all the correct and proper styles introduced by the world's foremost suit artists for spring '98. The jackets and skirts are elaborately braid trimmed, and the jackets made with tight back, blouse front, trimmed with velvet collar; the entire suit from beginning to end reflects that careful workmanship that is not bestowed elsewhere on anything less than an $18 or $20 costume; special for Monday 13.50

The Trade Sale of Furniture.

Success succeeds success. The February Furniture Sale has become the talk of the town, not only with the public, but also among the furniture dealers, many of whom have employed every possible device to take advantage of it, particularly in attempting to buy large quantities under different assumed names, and then having all the articles delivered at one address—the ostrich hiding his head in the sand, etc. The sale has been an immense success, and if giving bargains will continue to make it so, we will keep it right up. This is what we prepared for Monday:

FULL SIZE MANTEL BEDS, with first-class spring, easily worked, regularly sold for $12.00, Monday for 7.50

FULL SPANISH COUCH, with deep tufting hair and moss top, large size, with heavy fringe and double cords on side, upholstered in

assorted shades of Velours, Corduroys, Velvets, etc., actual value $29.00, Monday for . . . 17.50

This couch will be made to order if wanted.

LARGE SIZE ARM ROCKER, substantially constructed, made with beaded spindles, cane seat, heavy arms and high comfortable back, equal to the best Rockers this or any other store has ever sold for $3, special for to-morrow . . . 1.45

3-PIECE BEDROOM SUIT, fine case work, handsomely finished dresser, has bevel glass mirror, size 22 by 28 inches, regularly sold for $18.00, Monday for 10.90

3-PIECE PARLOR SUIT, mahogany finish frame, well made and actually worth $28.00, sale price 15.00

HEAVY 6-INCH LEG EXTENSION TABLE, regularly sold for $12, sale price Monday. 7.75

HANDSOMELY INLAID new process MAHOGANY TABLE, curved legs, apron below, size of top 16 by 16 inches; sold elsewhere for $3.50, only 300 to be placed on sale Monday at this price . 1.19

Fine Large SIDEBOARD, like cut, size 4 feet 6 inches wide, with swell front, also 6 different designs, if this doesn't suit, at a price way below real value, special to-morrow, 25.00

UPHOLSTERED ROCKER, back and seat of Belgian Velours, plush or fancy coverings, actual value $5.50, Monday for . . 2.75

Furniture bought now held and stored free of charge until May 1st.

Upholstery.

Spring Goods knocking at the door and clamoring for admittance have set the price-knife scurrying through the odds and ends remaining from past season's big selling, in a way that will create rich buying opportunities for economical people. To-morrow—

75 PAIRS of Denim Cross Stripe Curtains, never sold heretofore for less than from $3 to $4 per pair, special for Monday 1.80

75 PAIRS of Cottage Stripes, of full length and width, and fringed to match, the same goods you will pay $3 for elsewhere, special to-morrow, Monday 1.00

75 PAIRS of Madras Silk Cross Stripes, excellent $2 quality, here is a genuine bargain to-morrow for . 1.25

150 PAIRS of imported Madras Tinsel effect Curtains, heretofore ready sellers for $8 to $10.25, for quick clearance, to-morrow at . . . 8.50 and 6.00

300 PAIRS of white and ecru Nottingham lace Curtains, of full length and width, the elsewhere $2.25 kind, special for Monday 1.75

1,500 YARDS OF GOLD DRAPERY in very desirable colorings and patterns, just the thing for brightness here and there, never sold before here or elsewhere for less than 15c. per yard, special for to-morrow 8c

EMBROIDERED MUSLIN, 27 inches wide, and regular 15c. and 25c. goods, special to-morrow, per yard . . . 19c and 8c

COLORED MADRAS, 45 inches wide, dainty and serviceable, per yard, to-morrow, special at. . . . 35c and 25c

Carpets.

A few special items that will eloquently indicate the wealth of carpet richness, beauty and economy awaiting purchasers at The Big Store—always the best of every quality, design and pattern and always at the lowest prices.

SMITH'S SAVONNERIES, in the latest styles, with or without borders, sold regularly for $1.35 per yard, special for Monday . . . 95c

SMITH'S AXMINSTER CARPETS, a wide range of patterns and colorings, actual value $1.25 per yard, special for Monday 70c

SMITH'S MOQUETTES, in choice styles and colorings, $1 per yard at the exclusive carpet stores, here for Monday at 65c

EXTRA 3-PLY CARPETS, strictly all wool Brussels patterns, excellent

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Significance of the Antagonism Against Mr. Potter on His Coming Administration.

WILL BENEFIT THE LEAGUE

The English Union's Position on Road Racing—Some Cycle Inventions—The Formation of Consulates Explained—News of the Clubs.

A strength of 107 votes against the re-election of Isaac B. Potter for President of the League of American Wheelmen as manifested at the National Assembly Thursday, in the opinion of many wheelmen of this city, nearly all of them stanch friends of Mr. Potter, signifies a powerful influence on his next administration. Of the 235 votes cast, 6 were "no choice." The six, however, were those of Rhode Island delegates, ranked before the election as against Mr. Potter, and non-committal only because of the amendments to be proposed by Rhode Island's Chief Consul.

Mr. Potter's recognition of the moral influence in the array against him was shown by his treatment of the Massachusetts delegates the day preceding the election. By that time Mr. Potter had gauged the sentiment, and probably felt assured of election. Although Massachusetts was the lair of those fiercest against him, he declared to its delegates that he would carry on the plans already in progress in that State and endeavor to advance their interests along the lines already adopted. His magnanimity, however, did not extend to all, for he stipulated that the leaders of the attack upon him should get not even a glimpse of patronage.

A distribution of appointments for merit only and a more efficient veiling of what has been termed the "ring rule" of Mr. Potter's present administration are believed to be among the benefits resulting from such antagonism as developed against the successful candidate. It is urged that now Mr. Potter has been placed under a sort of moral guarantee, his ability will be seen at its best, and the forthcoming administration is likely to work toward the marked advancement of the big league.

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N. C. U. on Road Racing.

So many queries were received by the National Cyclist's Union of England regarding its edict practically prohibiting road racing, to wit: "That no licensed rider may take part in any race or paced record attempt on the road," that the union has issued a bulletin setting forth its precise position on road racing. It is of importance in view of the crisis road racing is undergoing in this country. The bulletin reads:

"No licensed rider may either race or pace in any race upon the road, whether the race be open, club, or local.

"The term 'taking part in' applies to officials acting in connection with such a race, such as the starter, judge, timekeeper, and checkers.

"By 'paced record attempt' is meant any attempt at world's record, amateur record, place-to-place record, club record, or any time record.

"The rule does not interfere with any rider or riders paced or unpaced, going for standard medals at certain distances offered by their clubs. Any ride for standard medals must be for standard medals only, and if there be a special prize given to the first man of any such group of ostensible medal hunters starting on the same day, the ride becomes a race, and is therefore an infringement of the rule. In case it should appear that an attempt is in any way being made to evade this rule, the committee will deal with the case on its merits, according to the spirit of the rule.

"An unpaced rider is one who is absolutely alone throughout the journey.

"In the event of any club announcing its intention to hold a road race, such race will, as heretofore, be proclaimed by the union.

"In the event of a club affiliated, or not affiliated, to the union holding inter-club races on the path with another club or clubs, competitors in such races must be licensed and the meeting will require a permit."

Licensing is equivalent to registering, and the term "permit" is equivalent to the "sanction" of the League of American Wheelmen. American wheelmen comment that the regulations are somewhat severe.

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Cycle Inventions.

A swinging pedal, first exhibited at the Philadelphia cycle show, and to be placed on the market this season, is one of the most radical departures in cycle parts advanced of late. The superiority claimed for the new style over the old is that "it transmits automatically, in conformity with the arc of the circle described by the pedal, the applied power of the rider, thus maintaining the full leverage of the crank over a vastly greater arc of the circle." In other words, it converts the straight push into an improved and automatic ankle motion, renders possible a higher development of foot power than has hitherto been obtained, obviates the dead centre, and avoids back flash of the chain.

An air-driven chainless has been patented by Harvey Moore, an Illinois man. Several attempts to produce a chainless with air as a power transmitter have proved unsuccessful. Moore's device consists of a cylinder attached to the seat post, into which air is pumped through the agency of pistons connecting by rods with the pedals on each side. From the cylinder the air is sent through a tube to an air motor at the rear-wheel hub that drives the rear wheel. Another chainless, patented by J. F. Franken, a Kansas man, is driven by a large wheel much like the ordinary sprocket, to which the pedals are attached. By the ordinary spur gear the big wheel runs a small wheel that is connected by driving rods with a wheel of the same size attached to the rear hub. As in this condition a reverse motion would be imparted to the rear wheel, the connecting rods are returned so that the end on the rear small wheel is up while the end on the forward small wheel is down, or vice versa. It is claimed for this device that all the power is transmitted and that the dead centre is completely overcome.

To overcome the dangers of collision in cycle racing when a rider is following pace, an Englishman has advanced an idea that seems satisfactory, although rather unsightly. It consists of a wheel, not necessarily more than twelve or fifteen inches in diameter, placed horizontally and attached to a continuation of the end tube of the pacing multicycle, at a height sufficient for it to come into contact with the head of the pace-following machine. It may be set so that the rider's front wheel may approach within an inch of the pacing machine's rear wheel without the least danger of accident.

A "rowing bicycle" is a combination providing for foot and arm power that has been taken seriously by a number of cyclists. It has the ordinary chain gear, and in addition a complicated system of levers and movable handlebar, by which the power exerted at the pedals may be reinforced. A wheel of this character has been seen about the Boulevard, but its rider did not appear to be very enthusiastic over the violent exercise required to propel the wheel, and the figure he cut was highly grotesque. Another style of "rowing bicycle" makes provision for the use of the arms only in propulsion. The inventor does not claim that the arms are better than the legs to propel a wheel, but he believes there are many who would like the rowing motion as exercise.

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Local Consulate Construction.

Augmenting the power of the L. A. W. through a system of local organization has been strongly recommended by the high officers of the league, and, according to assurances received from the State divisions, will be made the feature of this year's work. As Acting President of the National Committee on Local Organization, Isaac B. Potter, in his report to the National Assembly, presented a proposed form of constitution and by-laws for a local consulate, a proposed form of charter, and a pamphlet of general suggestions and instructions for the formation of a local consulate.

"It has been wisely suggested," said Mr. Potter, "that these consulates, or local organizations in different States be numbered somewhat after the manner of various lodges and army posts, the number of each local body being determined and fixed by its charter, and that some form of insignia be devised by which the members of any consulate or local body may be easily distinguished when touring, and their right to fraternal recognition thus determined."

In the constitution and by-laws recommended the local organization declares supreme allegiance to the league, accepts the State division as the direct and authorized medium by which it receives its power and authority, and concedes the right of the State division to withdraw, cancel, or annul the charter of the consulate at the discretion of the division officers.

Article II. provides that the objects of the organization shall be to promote the general interests of cycling; to ascertain, defend, and protect the rights of wheelmen; to facilitate touring; to secure improvement in the condition of public roads and highways, and generally to sustain the work and objects of the League of American Wheelmen as set forth in the constitution of that body. In the pursuit of these objects the organization shall aim to enlarge and promote a fraternal spirit among cyclists generally, and by unity of action secure to members such mutual benefits as may be consistent with the purposes of the League of American Wheelmen.

Members of the League of American Wheelmen are eligible to active and honorary membership. The colors of the consulate shall be purple. Officers shall be a Senior Consul, a Junior Consul, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. Meetings must be held at least once a month. Any officer neglecting his duty, violating the constitution, by-laws, or usages of the consulate, or guilty of conduct unbecoming a member, may be censured, suspended, or expelled by a Board of Governors after receiving a hearing.

The Senior Consul shall appoint one member of the Board of Governors and two other active members of the club to serve as a Committee of Local Improvement. It shall be the duty of this committee to investigate, collect, and compile such facts and information as will enable the Consulate to work intelligently for the improvement of roads, the intelligent construction and maintenance of side paths over routes where good roads may not by diligent effort be obtained, the erection of guide boards and other signs for the use of all classes of travelers, the laying out and beautifying of public property along the lines of common travel, and such other work of local improvement as will redound to the common good and commend the existence of the consulate to general approval.

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State Century Records.

In the records for 1897 on century riding within New York State, announced last week by Dr. F. A. Myrick, New York State Centurion of the Century Road Club of America, the following cycling feats are noted:

Triple centuries were made by C. M. Henderson, New York; E. P. Traiteler, New York; H. J. Hesselbach, New York; Mrs. Hattie White, New York, and C. P. Staubach, New York. Staubach leads in this list, having finished two triple centuries.

Double centuries were made by the following New York State members of the Century Road Club: W. H. Anderson, New York; C. M. Henderson, New York; F. J. Horsfall, Poughkeepsie; J. H. Byerly, New York; F. Rodkk, New York; H. D. Wise, Sackett's Harbor; J. T. Wall, New York; Miss Hortense Arnheim, Mount Vernon; C. P. Staubach, New York; G. Holder, New York; Miss Nellie R. Benson, New York; P. R. Turner, New York; W. R. Smith, New York; N. S. Deitzer, Buffalo; A. J. Boston, New York; E. E. Seymour, New York; C. A. Lehritter, New York; W. H. Irish, Poughkeepsie, and R. S. Jerome, New York. Seymour leads in this class with eight double centuries to his credit.

Miss Nellie Benson is credited with the greatest number of centuries of the wheelwomen, having finished thirty-four 100-mile rides within the year. Miss Benson stands fourth in the State competition for century riding. Of the wheelmen, W. H. Anderson leads, with a total of seventy centuries. Some of the other leaders are E. C. Seymour, forty-nine centuries; C. A. Lehritter, forty-six centuries; C. M. Henderson, twenty-seven centuries; A. Martin, eighteen centuries; George Swift, twenty-one centuries; Miss Hortense Arnheim, fourteen centuries, and Mrs. Bessie D. Farnham, fourteen centuries.

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Speed Calculation.

A method of obtaining the approximate speed at which a rider is cycling is suggested by a cycling paper as follows: The rate of speed is ascertained by noting the number of revolutions which the pedal cranks make in a given number of seconds—the number of seconds in every instance depending upon the gear of the bicycle. For example, a rider whose wheel is geared at 66 goes as many miles per hour as his pedal cranks make revolutions in 11.78 seconds. The following gears and seconds to correspond in this method are given: Gear 54, seconds 9.94; gear 60, seconds 10.72; gear 66, seconds 11.78; gear 72, seconds 12.84; gear 78, seconds 13.92; gear 84, seconds 15; gear 90, seconds 16.08; gear 96, seconds 17.14. Inasmuch as the ordinary rider would be unable to split seconds with the requisite fineness for this table, the method is good only for a rough calculation.

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Dealers' Propositions.

Cycle dealers of Washington, D. C., have branched into several features of their business that have met with favor. Several firms propose to call for a wheel and clean it a certain number of times a month for a small sum, 50 cents or a dollar. If the machine cannot well be spared from the house of the owner, the concern sends a man to clean the wheel at the home, or at the office, of the owner. Cleaning is understood to include a thorough overhauling, taking the wheel apart and attending to the parts. Minor repairs are also made without other than the monthly charge.

Another dealer has started a competition to the regular messenger companies. Inasmuch as he provides mounted coriers for communications or small packages at a charge much below that of the regular companies, his departure has been very successful.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE CLUBS.

Social Events and Plans for the Coming Season that Absorb Attention.

Early in March the Harlem Wheelmen will turn over their clubhouse to plasterers, paperhangers, and decorators, who will thoroughly overhaul the library, reception room, card room, and dining rooms, an entirely new color scheme being carried out. At the same time it is proposed to build an extension up to the third story to provide committee rooms and officers' quarters back of the library and to make room for a bowling alley in the basement. A gymnasium is also contemplated, but that will be a matter of later consideration.

Capt. Shaw of the Harlem Wheelmen shortly after his election announced that the road events of the club would include other athletic features than cycling. The following bulletin issued by him outlines his plan:

"Club runs will begin in March. Baseball practice will be a feature of the Spring runs, and games will be arranged with cycling and boat clubs during the Summer. Sprinting, broad and high jumping, three-legged racing, and other healthful and enjoyable contests will be promoted on the different club runs. These events will be handicapped and everybody may take part.

"There will be at least two club century runs held during the year, and, if it is deemed advisable, the Harlem Wheelmen will hold an open century. All runs will be started promptly as listed, and there will be two divisions, as usual, the regular and the slow. A mistaken idea should be corrected. If a member meets with an accident while on the run he cannot expect the entire party to stop and wait for him. Always carry a repair kit, and there will then be no offense at the refusal of others to lend their kits."

The Board of Governors of the Harlem Wheelmen have elected the following to serve as representatives in the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York for the current year: Frederick B. House, Maurice B. Freiderich, and Frederic W. Donahoe. The Harlem Bulletin, the official organ of the Harlem Wheelmen, issues this month a "racing number," the cover being printed in the Harlem race colors—blue and white. It contains many matters of interest to racing men and a complete record of the Harlem team for the year just closed.

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Century Wheelmen.

In the mileage contest of the Century Wheelmen of New York for 1897 sixty-two members finished the necessary distance to entitle them to mileage bars, one bar being offered for each 2,000 miles. In the competition the total mileage was 261,588. Some of the leaders and their records were:

E. S. Edwards, 11,749 miles; Theodore F. Hanschildt, 10,593 miles; William H. Anderson, 10,267 miles; E. E. Seymour, 10,067 miles; Charles E. Thurston, 8,615 miles; Charles E. Lehritter, 8,307 miles; James V. Bradley, 7,751 miles; Edmund Munck, 7,067 miles; D. H. Foley, 6,390 miles; P. R. Turner, 6,129 miles; A. J. Schneidenbach, 6,077 miles; William H. Mackey, 6,001 miles; C. H. Fessenden, 5,748 miles; John J. McGrane, 5,474 miles; Cluny M. Henderson, 5,311 miles; Richard S. Jerome, 5,285 miles; F. L. Latham, 5,149 miles; Richard F. Junker, 4,973 miles; Frederick C. Klinker, 4,386 miles; James Gray, 4,289 miles; E. V. Brendon, M. D., 4,261 miles; Adolph Leiser, 4,225 miles; Frederick Rodick, 4,185 miles; Charles Kraemer, 4,092 miles; S. Weinstock, 4,064 miles; Dr. C. R. Fletcher, 4,067 miles; W. C. Thacher, 4,046 miles; Alwin Eisert, 4,046 miles; James T. Presley, 4,033 miles; Waite H. Gordon, 4,029 miles; George Gillies, 4,004 miles; Charles C. Garrett, 4,002 miles; Joseph P. Byrnes, 4,000 miles.

The winners of the prize medals for members riding largest number of century runs during 1897 were: First, (gold,) W. H. Anderson, 70 runs; second, (silver,) C. E. Lehritter, 53 runs; third, (bronze,) E. E. Seymour, 48 runs. The winners of the medals offered by Capt. Matthew Gibb to the three members attending the largest number of regular club runs during 1897 were: First, (gold,) J. P. Walsh, 34 runs; second, (silver,) F. L. Latham, 33 runs; third, (bronze,) E. Munck, 33 runs.

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Riverside Wheelmen.

The following committees of the Riverside Wheelmen were appointed last week: House Committee—W. F. Mershon, Chairman; Dr. W. A. E. McKee, F. M. Clark, A. L. Berthet, H. J. Rochi, C. H. Weeks, R. W. Harrington, E. C. Potter, E. A. Powers, G. C. Creegan. Entertainment Committee—R. W. Harrington, J. F. Fitch, A. J. Schult, W. F. Mershon, C. H. Weeks. Road Committee—J. M. Gentle, Captain; Dr. W. A. E. McKee, First Lieutenant; A. L. Berthet, Second Lieutenant; H. E. Voorhis, E. A. Powers, R. W. Blanchard, F. G. Ryan. Membership Committee—J. L. Miller, Chairman; G. C. Pennel, E. S. Wilson, H. J. Rochi, E. E. Allen. Press Committee—E. A. Powers, Chairman; W. F. Mershon, J. M. Gentle, J. L. Miller, R. W. Harrington.

CYCLE CLUB NOTES.

The Union League Wheelmen will hold their annual reception Thursday at Gramercy Lyceum.

The Red Hook Wheelmen have elected J. Elmore Johnston President and Martin Flanigan Director.

A number of New York City cycle clubs have made overtures to the Century Wheelmen of New York to be received as branches.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Greater New York Wheelmen have decided that their first reception will be held at Wright's Business College Friday.

The Windsor Terrace Wheelmen have leased a building on the Coney Island Cycle Path. It will be remodeled and occupied by them within a few days as a club home.

The Crescent Wheelmen held a reception Friday at their rooms, 195 Greenwich Street. A package party was a feature of the evening that provided considerable entertainment.

The Bushwick Wheelmen will hold a ladies' reception at their clubhouse, Bushwick Avenue and Harmon Street, Thursday night. A progressive euchre contest has been arranged and dancing will follow cards.

The Lincoln Wheelmen of 201 Henry Street will hold a "smoker" and concert at their rooms Saturday, and an entertainment Sunday, Feb. 27. A package party is planned for March 4 at Apollo Hall.

Columbia University's cycle team has lost W. H. Fearing and W. Hays. A new acquisition of whom much is expected is C. C. F. Schwartz. Ray Dawson, Irving Powell, J. Williams, H. K. Bird, and H. S. Waterman will continue on the team.

A testimonial benefit will be given by a number of well-known Brooklyn riders to Charles Schwalbach, one of the pioneer wheelmen of Brooklyn, Thursday evening. W. F. Murphy and C. M. Murphy will race, and among others who will participate in a programme of cycling are "Wally" Owen, Sam Brock, Charlie Earl, H. D. Hesser, and W. Caccavajo.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, to be held Feb. 21 at the clubhouse of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 80 Hanson Place, President Barnett will appoint the standing committees for the year. Chairman Kay of the special committee will report concerning the movement of stopping the practice of expelling members from a club for seeking admission into other wheeling bodies.

The Bradley Wheelmen is a recently organized club of Newark. Officers were elected as follows: President—J. Ira Caley; Vice President—Charles Lindeburg; Treasurer—E. Samuel Oliver; Financial Secretary—David Sutphen; Recording Secretary—Joseph Appel; Captain—James White; First Lieutenant—Richard Ireland; Second Lieutenant—Irving Hooper; Board of Directors—William Davenport, William Grobert, W. Parsons, and F. B. Pennington.

AUSTRALIANS WIN AT CRICKET.

The Home Team Establishes a Record of 989 Runs in Two Innings.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Feb. 12.—The cricket match between Capt. Stoddart's visiting English eleven and an eleven representing New South Wales, concluded yesterday, established a record. In the first innings New South Wales scored 415 runs and in the second innings New South Wales scored 574 runs.

The Englishmen, in their first innings, made 387 runs, and in their second innings they scored 363 runs. There were several sensational incidents, notably the extraordinary batting of Howell, who, going in last for New South Wales in the home team's second innings, made 95 runs in fifty minutes, his partner scoring 9. The English team then went in, and at the close of play the visitors had scored 258 runs for one wicket down. Maclaren was not out for 135. On resuming play yesterday morning the English team fell to pieces, all the remaining players making less than 100 runs.

SPLIT IN THE CAMBRIDGE CREW.

B. H. Howell Denies Charges Brought Against Him by Dudley Ward.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—There has been a serious split among the members of the Cambridge University eight-oared crew. At a special meeting yesterday there was an attempt at reconciliation, but it was apparently futile. Coach Lehmann presided.

Dudley Ward, President of the club, complained that B. H. Howell, the American Captain of the Trinity Hall Boat Club, had refused to row against Oxford and had influenced members of the club to do the same. It also stated that Howell had suggested that Ward should resign and that Furnis should succeed him. Howell, however, denied both charges.

Lehmann appealed to all concerned to sink their differences and combine in the interests of Cambridge rowing. He urged Howell to reconsider his determination and to assist Cambridge against Oxford.

The outcome is anxiously awaited, as the time to the race date is short and the interests of Cambridge are seriously suffering.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

Meeting Between the New York University and Rutgers College.

The New York University and Rutgers College will meet in a dual gymnastic contest next Wednesday evening in the gymnasium at University Heights. The colleges will be represented by two competitors in each event, and Amateur Athletic Union rules will govern the contest. The New York University team will be made up as follows: Fence Vault—R. Campbell, '98; Macdonald, 1900; V. S. Tompkins, '98; Young, 1901. Parallel Bars—Herrmann, '98; Belcher, 1900; S. Wilkinson, '99; Herrmann, 1901. Tumbling—Ladue, 1900; Tompkins, '98; Belcher, 1900. High Jump—R. Campbell, '98; Mahoney, '98, (Law;) Belcher, 1900. Club Swinging—Ladue, 1900; Bowe, 1900; MacCracken, 1900. Horizontal Bar—Rose, 1900, Captain; Herrmann, '98; Belcher, 1900; Herrmann, 1901. Relay Team—Smith, '99; Herrmann, '98; Molleson, 1900; Hicks, 1900.

The candidates for the baseball team that will represent the university this season began practice last week under the supervision of George Davis, the New York's well-known shortstop. The presence of Davis as the baseball coach is indication enough that a strong team will be developed. Frank Gould has ordered a cage 70 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 9 feet high for the candidates to practice batting in. He is a special student in the engineering department, and has contributed liberally to the athletic department since he became a student.

The baseball schedule, as far as completed, follows:

April 8—Bridgeport, at Bridgeport; April 13—Columbia University, at Ohio Field; April 16—Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem; April 20—Union College, at Schenectady; April 23—Syracuse University, at Syracuse; April 27—Manhattan College, at Ohio Field; April 30—Rutgers College, at New Brunswick; May 12—Union, at Ohio Field; May 16—Syracuse, at Ohio Field; May 18—Wesleyan, at Ohio Field.

CHAT FOR THE SPORTSMEN

J. E. Sullivan Makes a Statement Defending the Registration Rule of the A. A. U.

NOT A MONEY-MAKING SCHEME

A Plan to Purify Amateur Sports—Annual Report of the Staten Island C. C. and B. B. C.—Programme of the Grand American Trap Shooting Handicap Tournament.

Chairman James E. Sullivan of the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union is much displeased with the articles which have been printed throughout the country denouncing the registration laws which were passed at the annual meeting last December. In discussing the question recently, Mr. Sullivan said:

"The Amateur Athletic Union was started with several objects in view—to nationalize athletics, to govern athletes, to purify contests, and to keep them pure.

"The Amateur Athletic Union has been built up simply because the men thro ghout this country are devoting their time and energy to it, and because the large clubs, with thousands of dollars invested, realize that there should be a governing body to cater to their wants. The young athlete recognizes it, knowing perfectly well that to become allied with it means a great deal for the future of sport and his own protection.

"By the registration system a competing athlete pays yearly dues to the Amateur Athletic Union. You can call it a tax, if you feel so disposed, or an unjust tax. We will call it for the time being a registration fee. This fee entitles the athlete to admission to all National and association championships. Therefore we give to the athlete, if he is athletically inclined, three times what the same amount of money would entitle him to. Furthermore, it is the intention of the Amateur Athletic Union to issue a paper to all registered athletes monthly, or weekly if occasion requires it, devoted to the interests of amateur sport.

"It is not the desire of the Registration Committee to obtain money from any athletic scheme, nor under false pretenses. We claim, however, a perfect right to state our fee, the same right every member has to refuse to pay that fee, and take with it whatever consequences are the result. Track and field sports are built on poverty-stricken lines. It would be impossible to name five clubs in America that encourage sports that ever get the money back which they invest.

"The dues which are received from clubs are not enough to pay the postage bills for one year, let alone the other expenses which are naturally incurred by a governing body; in fact, the dues from clubs would not pay one-half of the printing and typewritten matter sent out by the Secretary. We have learned that to govern athletics we must control the athletes directly, and hence the fee.

"A great many people are running away with the idea that this is a grand, big money-making scheme of the Amateur Athletic Union, when it is not. The total receipts of the Amateur Athletic Union from registration, dating from the inception of the scheme, March 1, 1897, have been $1,530.

"Now this does not look as though the Amateur Athletic Union is becoming particularly wealthy, and it shows conclusively that it was not the desire to get money that primarily influenced the Amateur Athletic Union to adopt this scheme. To be sure, on the face of it it looks as though it would make money, and I hope it may, a hope some time the Amateur Athletic Union will be in a flourishing condition equal to the League of American Wheelmen, and that when the annual report is read it will have a balance in the treasury of $100,000, instead of a paltry few dollars. It would then be in a condition a governing body should be in, and would then be able to enforce the respect to its rulings that its position in amateur sport warrants."

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The annual report of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club for the past year shows that the organization's financial condition is quite satisfactory. More than the usual interest has been maintained in the various sports and some important improvements to the club property have been made. Golf proved to be the most popular sport. To meet the growing demand for this game extra links were leased. There are 130 members on the handicap list, and many used the golf links during the season who are not thus rated. Twenty-two tournaments were held, and in some of the inter-club matches some of the strongest clubs in the country were defeated.

The cricket team played thirty matches during the season, and in the series for the Metropolitan District Cricket League championship the club's eleven finished in second place. The baseball and tennis season gave great satisfaction. The Ladies' Tennis Club secured National honors in winning, through its members, the Misses Atkinson, the ladies' championship in both singles and doubles.

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Several local trap shooters will take part in the international live-bird and inanimate target tournament which will be held at St. Thomas, Ontario, under the auspices of the St. Thomas Gun Club, on March 8, 9, and 10. The club will make cash additions to the purses, and will also offer an international live-bird trophy. The competition will be under the management of John Parker of Detroit.

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The programme of the Grand American Handicap, which will be decided at Elkwood Park, Long Branch, from March 22 to 24, inclusive, will, according to predictions made by the Inter-State Association, under whose auspices the event will be decided, prove to be the largest live-bird shooting event held. Every comfort is provided for the contestants. Crack shots from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Missouri have signified their intention to enter, and there is every indication that upward of 125 entries will be received. The complete programme for the three days is as follows:

First Day, March 22.—Elkwood Park Introductory.—Seven birds, $5 entrance, birds extra, 30 yards' rise, three moneys, 50, 30, and 20 per cent. High guns, not class shooting.

Nitro Powder Handicap.—Fifteen birds, $10 entrance, birds extra, handicaps 25 to 33 yards. The handicaps contestants receive for the Grand American Handicap will govern in this event. High guns, not class shooting.

Branchport Sweepstakes.—Ten birds, $7 entrance, birds extra, 30 yards' rise, four moneys, 40, 30, 20, and 10 per cent. High guns, not class shooting.

Second Day, March 23.—The Grand American Handicap.—Twenty-five birds, $25 entrance, birds extra, not class shooting, handicaps 25 to 33 yards' rise; $1,500 guaranteed by the Interstate Association and all surplus added. Six hundred dollars and sterling silver trophy to first high gun, $500 to second high gun, $400 to third high gun. All money in the purse in excess of the $1,500 will be divided in accordance with the number of entries received.

Third Day, March 24.—The Grand American Handicap, (10 o'clock sharp,) if not finished the previous day.

Consolation Handicap.—Fifteen birds, $10 entrance, birds extra, handicaps 25 to 33 yards. The number of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries received. Winners of money in the Grand American Handicap will have one yard added to their handicap. High guns, not class shooting.

Auld Lang Syne Sweepstakes.—Ten birds, $7 entrance, birds extra, 30 yards' rise, four moneys, 40, 30, 20, and 10 per cent. High guns, not class shooting.

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All the local regattas will be loyally supported by the Lone Star Boat Club this season. The club has the finest fleet of boats in this vicinity. Thus far the only crew decided upon is an intermediate four, composed of Goodkind, Stern, Myers, and Leveene. The club will not hold a reception this year, but will hold a banquet some time this month.

Secretary Alger Goes to Fort Monroe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Secretary Alger left Washington for Fort Monroe at 10:57 this forenoon on a special car attached to a regular train over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. He was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Alger, Dr. Wood, an attendant, and a nurse. The Secretary was able to walk from his carriage to the railroad car, and looked improved in health. He expects to stay at Fort Monroe about a week.

GOSSIP FOR HORSEMEN.

Rule Barring Hopples Decided Upon by the National Trotting Association Favorably Regarded.

The passing of the hopples, which was decided upon last week at the biennial congress of the National Trotting Association, will be welcomed by all who have the best interests of light-harness racing at heart, for while the hopples were undoubtedly of advantage to a mixed-gaited horse with speed, they held the same place in light-harness racing that the electric saddle, whip, or spur does on the running tracks. Moreover, the hopples are so placed on horses that unless the horse wearing them traveled at a pure gait, either a trot or pace, it would be thrown, and menace not only its own life and that of its driver, but of other horses and drivers behind it. It was on the latter ground that the professional drivers made such an outcry against their use. Many drivers have refused for a long time to drive a horse with hopples. They claim that any horse can be trained to a pure gait by the exercise of proper patience on the part of his trainer. While it is true that hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested in horses that are accustomed to hopples, the bar which has been placed on them will not necessarily mean that the investment is a dead loss, for the bar does not go into effect until next year, and by that time trainers will have had time to train their horses to take up a pure gait without the mechanical contrivance. One of the most important steps taken by the congress was the adoption of the new rule requiring all trainers to be photographed and licensed. Under the new rule drivers will hereafter be obliged to wear colors registered with the association. Section 8 of the new rule provides that no driver shall handle a horse without personal knowledge as to the eligibility of the horse to compete. A driver who violates this rule will be subject to the penalty which follows the horse. It is upon this section of the rule that the turf officials will depend in the main to bar out ringers. Now that the driver is subject to the same punishment as a horse that is afterward proved to be a ringer, drivers will be more careful about accepting drives. In the case of many ringers discovered in the past the horses were brought to drivers, and their owners told stories of having bought at auction a horse that seemed to have speed. The owner would tell the driver to try the horse out, and the driver, since there was no punishment for him in any case, usually asked no questions.

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Frederick Gebhard is the latest addition to the growing crowd of Americans who are ambitious to win pounds and glory on the English turf. While most of the others are content to take part in the flat racing, Mr. Gebhard has announced his intention of naming his steeplechaser Olindo for the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase of 1899, to the winner of which go the highest honors in the world of cross-country sport. Olindo is looked upon here as a steeplechaser of rare merit, for he has defeated most of the American cross-country cracks, and as a fence jumper he has shown remarkable cleverness. But steeplechasing in this country and steeplechasing such as the Liverpool Grand National calls for are vastly different. The course of the Grand National is over the stiffest sort of hunting country, across plowed fields and over brooks, up hill and down dale, and over ditches and stone walls. The journey is a long one—about nine miles—and such a race is well calculated to test the stamina of even the gamest and longest-distanced horse in the world. In this country steeplechases are usually between two and one-half and four miles long, and even at that distance the field usually comes in "dead beat." Mr. Gebhard believes that in Olindo he has the best cross-country horse in the world, and that he can capture the big English event unless the Englishmen are training better horses for jumping than those he saw when he was last on the other side. Olindo is a chestnut gelding, six years old, by Oneko—Sopironia. He is a half brother to Curt Gunn, afterward named Locohatchee.

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The Prince of Wales has signed Watts, the English jockey, for first call on his services for the coming season, so that the speculation which has been indulged in in this country as to the possibility of Tod Sloan, the American jockey, signing to ride for the Prince when his engagement with the Fleischmanns closed is without foundation. The Prince of Wales now has nine horses in training at Newmarket, five of which are two-year-olds, bred at Sandringham, in the royal stud. It will be upon his two-year-olds that the Prince will have to depend in the main this season on the turf. Sandringham, the brother of Persimmon, who has been retired to the stud, is said to be a splendid colt. He will probably be seen at the Ascot meeting, but his début may be delayed until the July meeting at Sandown Park, where he is engaged for the Five Thousand Guineas, which is the richest two-year-old event of the season. He is also entered for the Prince of Wales's Post Sweepstakes at Goodwood. The Prince has also a yearling brother to Persimmon and Sandringham, of which much is expected.

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The coming season promises to be the most successful in the history of trotting in Central New York, and at the meeting of the representatives of the associations in the Central New York circuit, which will be held soon, arrangements for dates on the circuit will be completed. The Utica Park Association, which was organized last Fall, will probably be a new factor in the circuit this season. It has obtained a lease of Utica Park for 1898, and will offer some rich attractions. The association will be represented at the delegates' meeting by W. E. Richardson, who will ask for three dates in the circuit, for three meetings, each of four days' duration. Twelve races will be contested at each meeting. The circuit last year was made up of Albany, Poughkeepsie, Rome, Utica, Syracuse, Binghamton, Elmira, Gloversville, Palatine Bridge, Palmyra, Oswego, and Ilion, but Ilion may drop out this year.

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Scotchman, the jumper recently purchased by the Central Park Riding Academy, has been clearing fences in the academy ring in a manner that has surprised his owners. He showed when he was first brought to the academy that he could fence well, but the proprietors of the academy did not expect anything sensational of him in the way of high jumping. Last week Scotchman cleared a six-foot bar, and he will now be trained with a view to being entered in the high-jumping contest at the next Horse Show.

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The will of Andrew Moore, the Philadelphia distiller and horseman, who died recently, has been filed for probate, but it has thrown no light on the mystery surrounding the ownership of the big Cloverdale Stock Farm. The bulk of his property, which is estimated at $5,000,000, is left in trust for the benefit of his three sons, Albert H., George M., and Henry G. Albert H. Moore spent a large sum of money stocking the farm, which is the home of Director and Red Wilkes, but two years ago his father announced that the entire property was his, and that Albert H. had no authority to sell any of the horses on the place.

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Stamboul, 2:07½; Hilda S., 2:13¼; Elsie S., 2:21½, and Clenega, 2:20½, together with the team Roseleaf, 2:14¾, and Rival, 2:20½, have been taken from the Arden Farms, at Goshen, N. Y., to this city. E. H. Harriman, their owner, has placed them in the hands of W. J. Andrews. If there is another good fall of snow, so that sleighing is made possible, Mr. Harriman, who loves to ride behind speed, may be seen on the Speedway or on Upper Seventh Avenue behind some of his cracks.

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J. W. Flagler of this city evidently intends to have a trial at some of the rich trotting purses offered this season. He has sent five fast and highly bred trotters to be trained for this season to W. H. Coville of Three Bridges, N. J. The string includes Axmore, by Axtel, 2:12; Gladys, by Hetzel's Hambletonian; Axtina, by the same sire, dam by Red Wilkes; Masher, by Alcantara-Rosebud, by Mambrino King; Waldorf, by Jay Bird-Buzz Medium, 2:20, by Happy Medium, and Bessie C., by Guy Line, dam by Delmonico Sprague.

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The combination speed sale of trotters and pacers which the Fasig Company will sell at auction this week at Madison Square Garden promises to be an excellent one, if the blood offered is to be considered in bringing prices. In all 467 animals will be offered. Among the consignors are the Belle Mead Farm, C. P. Doble, Empire City Stud Farm, Glen Moore Farm, Hermitage Stock Farm, W. S. Hammond, Maple Grove Farm, Saginaw Farm, and A. J. Welch. The sale will open to-morrow at 10 A. M., and will continue daily until Friday.

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In Kentucky, where every native is supposed to know all about a horse almost as soon as he or she is able to talk, the horse's welfare is much more carefully considered than in the North. Kentuckians have noticed the ill effects of poor shoeing on horses, and a number of the most prominent horsemen in the State are drafting a bill which they will ask the State Legislature to pass, requiring all horseshoers in the State to undergo an examination as to competency, and to take out a license before being allowed to work at their trade.

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August Belmont's Bridegroom II., who will campaign during the coming season in England, is well thought of by the English turfmen. He is regarded by them now as one of the most improved three-year-olds in training, and he is being spoken of in the English turf papers as "just the stamp of horse to show to advantage over the Epsom gradients in the big stakes." Bridegroom II. is a son of Rayon d'Or. He is engaged for the Derby, St. Leger, and the Grand Prix, but has not been nominated for the Two Thousand Guineas.

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James R. Keene's colt Voter, who was to have been ridden last year in the Cambridgeshire by Tod Sloane, is another American horse that is regarded by the Englishmen as likely to be a dangerous factor on the English turf this year.

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A number of capitalists of Newport, R. I., who for a long time have been anxious to build a running and trotting track in Fall River, Mass., visited the latter city recently, and consulted with residents who would be likely to take up their plan. They obtained an option on some land near the proposed park on Portsmouth Neck, where they will probably build.

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John A. Shults of Parkville, L. I., is ambitious to get together a pair that will break the team record, and for a month past he has been experimenting with some of the material in his stable. He has had Town Lady, 2:13½, and Lillian Wilkes, 2:17¾, worked to pole, and if they give any promise of success they will have a public trial at the record.

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By order of the President, the annual meeting of the Board of Stewards of the Trotting Grand Circuit has been called for Tuesday, at the office of the Detroit Driving Club. Matters of importance will be brought up for discussion. Each association will be allowed to arrange its own classes.

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Budd Doble, the trotting horse driver, is just now driving in this city. Jesse Hood and Mutation, a pair of speedy mares formerly owned by Gov. Merriam of Minnesota.

AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Members of the Graduating Class and Oarsmen in Training.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—The semi-annual examinations are over, and as not a man in the first class "bilged," the graduating class of 1898 can now be given with a degree of almost absolute certainty. It is:

Line Division—Clarence A. Abele, Massachusetts; John F. Babcock, New York; Charles Boone, Ohio; Wilber G. Briggs, New York; Zeno E. Briggs, Nebraska; Morris H. Brown, Indiana

MEN HIRED TO HARM ZOLA

His Friends Say Criminals Were Bribed to Injure Him if They Do Not Take His Life.

A VICTORY WON FOR DREYFUS

Supreme Court of Cassation May Consider the Case in Camera—More Evidence at the Trial About a Secret Document.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—It is reported that when the excitement incident to the trial of M. Emile Zola shall have abated the sentence of Dreyfus will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Cassation, the jurisdiction of which extends to courts-martial when martial law has not been proclaimed. The secret document, the report says, will be submitted to these law lords in camera.

The question of M. Zola's personal safety is seriously exercising his friends, who assert that several notorious criminals have been seen hovering about the court building throughout the week. It is suggested that they have been lavishly bribed to injure M. Zola seriously, even if they do not kill him.

The grave feature of the situation is the incursion of mob law inside and outside the Palais de Justice. Every dwelling of the Rothschilds is guarded as if it were a powder magazine.

It is expected that the trial will be concluded on Thursday next. It appears that there are certain flaws in the proceedings which may entitle M. Zola to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Upon arriving at his residence to-night, M. Zola was mobbed by a crowd, who assailed him with insulting and abusive epithets, but the police quickly dispersed the crowd.

The latest move of the anti-Zola agitators is signaling with a whistle, which quickly brings together a mob of professional rowdies when Zola is near.

A few small demonstrations occurred in the Latin Quarter and in the Rue Montmartre and the Rue Saint-Antoine, but these were quickly suppressed.

An Anarchist meeting was held at Montparnasse, at which speeches were made in favor of Zola and cries of "Down with the army!" were indulged in. Order, however, was maintained.

There were the usual crowds and demonstrations to-day at the Assizes Court of the Seine when the sixth day of the trial of MM. Zola and Perreux opened before M. Delegorgue, the Presiding Judge. The force of Republican guards was increased to four companies aroun' the court.

It was announced to-day that Gen. Billot, Foreign Minister of War, has instituted proceedings against M. Courant, the barrister, who at the close of the proceedings in court yesterday was arrested, after having been assaulted by onlookers for shouting "Down with the commanding officers!"

Col. Picquart, who was recalled, said he believed that Gen. Pellieux, out of respect for the chose jugée, (case upon which judgment has been passed, otherwise the Dreyfus affair,) had not thought it incumbent upon him to order the Bordereau to be submitted to expert examination for the purpose of the Esterhazy inquiry, and, the witness added, Major Ravary doubtless unwittingly took the same course and founded his judgment on incomplete and inadequate documents. Continuing, Col. Picquart remarked:

"That is why one of the members of the Esterhazy court-martial said at the end of the trial, and I admire him for his courage in saying it:

"'It seems to me that the real defendant is, Col. Pocquart, and I asked that he be enabled to offer explanations of his conduct.'"

Replying to the Presiding Judge, Col. Picquart said he had received M. Le Blois fifteen times in his private office, but the witness denied communicating to him the secret document containing the words "that scoundrel D——."

M. Henry, who was recalled, said that document was on the table when M. Le Blois visited Col. Picquart.

Gen. Gonse and Major Lauth corroborated the witness, and M. Le Blois denied having been shown the document.

M. Laborie pointed out contradictions in M. Henry's evidence and Major Ravary's report, whereupon M. Henry advanced excitedly upon M. Laborie and shouted:

"I will not tolerate your casting suspicion upon my evidence!"

Col. Picquart Gets the Lie.

Col. Picquart protested against M. Henry's language, whereupon the latter shouted:

"I aver that Col. Picquart has lied in this matter." [Uproar.]

Col. Picquart was then permitted to address the jury. He said:

"You have heard M. Henry, Major Lauth, and Major Paty du Clam bring abominable charges against me. All the steps I took in this matter have not been forgotten. I believed it was expedient to introduce light and justice into the affair, for which I was overwhelmed with insults. I am the victim of good faith, and I have to pay for the propriety of my conduct and for my attachment to the cause I consider just."

After a heated altercation between the Presiding Judge and M. Laborie regarding some dates, M. Henry surprised the Court by affirming that the document with the words 'that scoundrel D——' had no connection with Dreyfus, but belonged to a different lot of papers, and was of no consequence. The real Dreyfus papers, witness added, he had never seen.

Maître Demange said the attitude of M. Scheurer-Kestner and the denunciation of Major Esterhazy by Mathieu Dreyfus had caused him deep emotion, because he saw in them the possibility of a revision of the case. He then explained the law reasons which prevented him from applying for the rehearing, to which the Government was opposed. He said he was actuated by his feelings and by several facts, among them being that he had learned on reliable authority that one of the members of the court-martial had said that a secret document had been communicated.

After the sensation had subsided, answering M. Laborie, he said that the members of the court-martial and himself had photographs of the Bordereau, which were taken away at the close of the trial, and which probably were eventually destroyed after the usual interval.

There were the most heated discussions in the lobbies to-day, the Zolaists claiming that to-day's evidence might result in a revision of the Dreyfus case, and the anti-Zolaists, on the contrary, claiming that Maître Demange, who was counsel for Dreyfus at the latter's court-martial, had not furnished any proof in support of M. Zola's case.

In view of the possibility of a demonstration, three and a half squadrons of cavalry were stationed in the Rue Druout, the Mairie of the Cesterin's quarter, and the Château d'Eau barracks.

Witnesses Praise Zola.

On the resumption of the trial M. Ranc, a prominent newspaper man, testified that M. Zola was struck by the partiality shown at the Esterhazy court-martial, and he classed M. Zola's article as being the "act of a great-hearted, brave man."

M. Girard, an author, gave similar testimony.

M. Jaures, the Socialist Deputy, followed. He criticised the Government generally, and attributed the secrecy at the Esterhazy court-martial to the necessity for concealing the contradictions in the opinions of the experts, in 1894 and 1897, on the Bordereau.

Continuing, M. Jaures charged the General Staff with connivance with Major Esterhazy, adding that the only object of the court-martial seemed to be to justify him. M. Jaures also reproached the Ministers bitterly for not facing the jury.

"Throw light upon the affair?" inquired M. Jaures, oratorically. "Why have the Deputies, a majority of whom are convinced that the Dreyfus trial was irregular, not demanded light?"

The Socialist Deputy then lauded M. Zola for "denouncing his maligners and persecutors," and for "dragging the General Staff from its miserable irresponsibility which is paving the way for future disasters." This remark caused a tumult, in which cheering and groans were heard.

M. Laborie then asked for the production of the secret papers and the Bordereau for the purpose of comparing the handwriting, but the Presiding Judge and the Advocate General opposed the proposition. A warm discussion followed, and the application was refused after a recess had been taken for the consideration of M. Laborie's written arguments.

M. Bertillon, the handwriting expert, testified that Dreyfus wrote the Bordereau, adding that if he had the incriminating documents seized at the residence of Dreyfus in 1894, he would prove it. M. Bertillon also said that he had copies of documents upon which his opinion was based.

Replying to M. Laborie, M. Bertillon said he could produce them only on the Court's order.

This caused the Judge to remark:

"Only the Minister for War has authority to issue such an order."

"Then we are certain not to get it," replied M. Laborie.

Court was then adjourned until Monday. The crowd acclaimed the officers, and there were a few scuffles, but nothing serious occurred.

It is reported that Col. Picquart has sent his seconds to M. Henry on account of the latter's accusation that the Colonel lied.

DREYFUS CASE IN THE CHAMBER.

Premier Meline Postpones a Debate Until Zola's Trial Is Ended.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day several members sought to revive the Dreyfus discussion, but the Minister for War, Gen. Billot, and the Premier, M. Méline, urged that the interpellation be deferred until the trial of MM. Zola and Perreux is finished. M. Roche attempted to reply, but he was called to order, and the Government was sustained by 478 to 72 votes.

Gen. Billot denounced the reports that he was negotiating with the Dreyfus family concerning reopening of the case, and he repeated that Dreyfus was guilty.

FIGHTING NEAR KIAO-CHAU.

Two Chinese Officers Killed by the Germans and a Village Destroyed —Other Encounters Reported.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Letters received from Kiao-Chau show that things are not so peaceful there as the Government professes. The Germans have sent several expeditions into the interior to punish the natives for outrages upon sentinels at outlying points, and there have been several encounters.

In one case two Chinese officers and a number of their followers were killed, and a village has been destroyed and a camp broken up. The Germans sleep on their arms and fear a sudden attack.

REBUFF FOR KAISER WILHELM.

Effusive Toast Elicits No Response from Grand Duke Constantine.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The Emperor on Thursday was present at the parade of the Fifth Regiment of Guards at Spandau before their new Colonel, the Russian Grand Duke Constantine, and his Majesty created a sensation by walking up to his guests with his drawn sabre and saluting, while saying in a ringing voice:

"Always friends with our dear neighbor and co-laborer Russia, I hope."

At the luncheon afterward at the officers' mess the Emperor drank to the health of the Grand Duke, saying:

"To a future comradeship in arms."

The Grand Duke Constantine did not respond and hardly touched his glass with his lips.

On Friday the Emperor, while swearing in the naval recruits at Wilhelmshaven, made a characteristic speech.

During the coming week his Majesty will attend the swearing in of recruits at Kiel.

BRITISH WARSHIPS FOR CHINA.

More Powerful Squadron than Those of France and Russia Combined.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The British warships now on their way to China are the first-class battleship Victorius, the first-class battleship Barfleur, the first-class cruiser Gibraltar, and the second-class cruiser Bonaventure.

When they arrive on March 5, or thereabout, Great Britain will have a preponderance of 25,000 tons of warships over Russia and France combined in those waters.

Third Chinese Cruiser Launched.

STETTIN, Feb. 12.—A third Chinese cruiser was launched here to-day. She was christened Hai Shen by the Chinese Minister at Berlin.

NORWAY'S MINISTRY RESIGNS.

Several of Its Members to Seek Appointments to Other Offices.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 12.—The Ministry has resigned, and several of the Ministers will seek appointments to other offices.

AMERICAN ACTRESS MISSING.

Miss Minnie Cass Mysteriously Disappears in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Miss Minnie Cass, an American actress who has been playing at the Central Theatre, has suddenly disappeared, and her whereabouts is a mystery. The police have been appealed to, but have been unable to trace her.

OFFER FOR THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. Quigg Says that Some One Wants to Pay $3,250,000 for Building and Land.

Congressman Quigg, who returned from Washington on Friday, announced last night that an offer of $3,250,000 had been made for the Custom House site and building in this city, and that possibly within a short time he would introduce a bill in Congress asking that the Treasury Department be authorized to sell the building and site at that figure. Mr. Quigg would not give the name of the bidder for the property.

By an act of Congress passed in 1891 the Treasury Department was authorized to sell the building and site for $4,000,000, but since then no one has come forth with an offer of that size.

"As to the report," said Mr. Quigg, "that I was about to introduce a bill providing for the purchase of a site for the new Custom House, there is no foundation for it. There already exist two acts authorizing the purchase of a site, and the construction of a building, the first of these appropriating $2,000,000 for the purchase of a site for the Appraisers' Stores and for the purchase of another site for a Custom House.

A little over $500,000 of this appropriation was used for the purchase of a site for the Appraisers' Stores, but the balance of almost $1,500,000 remains unexpended, and is now available. The only site for the Custom House that is being considered is the Bowling Green site, and the Treasury Department has come to the conclusion that the Custom House should be erected there. The department has asked Congress to appropriate $750,000 to be used in addition to the $1,500,000 now available for the purchase of the site.

LETTER CARRIER HURLS LAMPS.

Samuel G. Law Arrested for Assaulting His Sister-in-Law.

Mrs. Carrie Hanson was assaulted by her brother-in-law Samuel G. Law, a letter carrier, at her apartments, 467 West Forty-sixth Street, yesterday evening, and received a severe cut on the head. Mrs. Hanson was treated at Roosevelt Hospital, and later taken to Bellevue. Law was arrested and lodged in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station.

The assault was the result of jealousy on the part of Law. Mrs. Edith Law, his wife, endured his complaints until they became insufferable, and then left her home, at 426 West Forty-fifth Street, to go to her sister's. A week ago Thursday a truce was patched up, and domestic affairs went smoothly until yesterday afternoon, when Law visited Mrs. Hanson and began to abuse his wife. Mrs. Law went to find a policeman, but returned without one, and Law left, assuring her that he would kill her in the evening.

A few minutes after 6 o'clock, while the two women were busy sewing, the hall door was kicked in, and then the kitchen door. Law entered the room where Mrs. Hanson sat sewing. Mrs. Law had fled to a bedroom. The intruder grabbed a lamp and struck Mrs. Hanson with it.

"I'll finish both of you," he shouted, and he grabbed another lamp. Mrs. Law ran from her hiding place and caught him about the waist, receiving a slight wound in the hand from a penknife, with which her husband slashed at her.

Mrs. Hanson meantime went to a window and yelled "Murder!" Policeman Melville Goetchens arrested Law, who had an iron poker and was standing over his wife. Law was taken to the police station, and Mrs. Hanson sent to Roosevelt Hospital in the ambulance. After her wounds were bandaged, she returned to the station and made a complaint against her brother-in-law. The cuts on her head proved so painful, that the police thought it best to send her to Bellevue. Mrs. Laws's injury was attended to at her sister-in-laws.

THE MUSIC OF YESTERDAY.

Opera in the Afternoon and Chamber Music in the Evening.

Last night brought to a close what was unquestionably the busiest week in any musical season of recent years. There were seventeen important public entertainments of music in the week, to say nothing of several smaller concerts and some more or less private subscription affairs. There may be in this community some persons who cannot find sufficient musical entertainment to satisfy their appetite; but they must all be professional musicians. No one can attend seventeen musical performances in one week just for pleasure. The entertainments of yesterday were the opera matinée in the afternoon and the Symphony Society's and the New York Chamber Music Club's concerts in the evening. The Symphony Society's performance received sufficient comment after the rehearsal, and it is unnecessary to say more about it now.

At the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Seviglia" was given once again. There was a large audience, and the performance called forth hearty laughter and applause. Mme. Melba was not in her very best voice, but that must have been lost upon those who do not hear her quite as often as the professional reviewer. She sang the music of Rosina delightfully, and acted with considerable sprightliness. In the lesson scene she added "The Suwanee River" to her other selections—a choice which would surely have startled Rossini. As before she concluded the opera with Arditi's "Se Saran Rose." Signor Campanari was again a capital Figaro, and Signor Carbone repeated his really comic performance of Bartolo. As Basilio, M. Boudouresque did creditable work, and M. Salignac was at least tolerable as Almaviva. Signor Bimboni conducted.

The third and last concert of the first season of the New York Chamber Music Club took place last night in the banquet hall of the Savoy Hotel. The two trios on the programme were Smetana's in G minor, opus 15, and Beethoven's in B flat major, opus 97. Between these two numbers Mme. Johanna Gadski of the opera sang Schubert's "Gretchen am Spinnrade," Wagner's "Der Engel," Franz's "Wilkommen," Schumann's "Nussbaum," and Walter Damrosch's "Sudden Lights," a new song dedicated to the lady who sang it last evening.

The New York Chamber Music Club consists of August Spanuth, pianist; Ludwig Marum, violinist, and Anton Hegner, violoncellist. Its purpose is to perform the finest compositions in the trio form, of which too few have been heard of late. The work of the three players is characterized by great earnestness, but it has not yet acquired technical balance nor homogeneity of tone. This is largely due to the playing of the violinist, whose work is rough, uncertain in intonation, and unsympathetic in feeling. Mr. Spanuth, the pianist, has a pretty touch and plays with discretion, while Mr. Hegner is a 'cellist of solid ability.

The Smetana trio, played last night, is a disjointed and fragmentary work, though it is not without spirit. The first movement was played roughly, but in the other two the members of the club were more nearly "en rapport," and their work was more commendable. Mme. Gadski's large voice and grand-opera style did not prove to be well suited to the small auditorium nor to the taste of lieder singing. Except in her second song there was little true lyric quality in her work, though she sang with understanding of her numbers and manifest sympathy with them.

REPORTS ABOUT MANSFIELD.

The Actor Said to Have Expressed a Desire Again to Manage a Theatre.

It was rumored yesterday that A. M. Palmer was in negotiation with representatives of the Goelet estate for the lease of the Murray Hill Theatre for Richard Mansfield. This could not be confirmed. It is known that Mr. Mansfield shortly before his departure from this city expressed a desire to have another chance at a theatre under his own management, and furthermore, stated that he would make some radical changes in his company.

The information reached this city yesterday that the continued ill health of his wife, Beatrice Cameron, would cause her to retire from the stage after the Chicago engagement. In all probability she will be succeeded by Miss Carrie Keeler, who is her understudy. Mr. Mansfield's intention, it is understood, is to have Miss Cameron leave the company only for the present season, returning to New York, and rest comfortably at their home, in West Eightieth Street.

MARIE ENGEL AT HOME AGAIN.

She Returns for a Short Stay After Triumphs in Spain.

Marie Engel, the American prima donna, who has not sung in this country since her appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House with the Abbey & Grau Company last season, arrived here yesterday on the American Line steamer St. Louis, having come almost directly from a most successful season in Madrid, where she has been singing in many of the light lyric operas.

Miss Engel will remain in this country until the latter part of April, when she will go to London, having been engaged by Maurice Grau to sing during the Spring season of opera at Covent Garden. During her stay here she will be heard in concert only, and under no circumstances in opera.

She speaks in the most glowing terms of her treatment in Madrid, notwithstanding Americans are generally disliked there, and at many of the operas in which she appeared the Queen Regent was present. On one occasion when her services were accepted for an annual charitable performance, which is regarded as the chief social event of the year, the projectors of the affair were so thoroughly appreciative that they gave her a handsome gold bracelet studded with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds.

"I have not added any new operas to my repertoire," said Miss Engel, "and, like Mme. Sembrich, I believe that a singer with a lyric voice should confine herself to rôles of the florid kind."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager George Blumenthal of the Harlem Opera House has definitely decided to give a Spring and Summer season of popular-price opera at the close of the regular season.

W. A. McConnell will sail for Europe within the coming two weeks for the purpose of completing important attractions for this country. During his stay in Europe he will visit London, Paris, and many of the Continental cities.

On Feb. 21, when the "What Happened to Jones" company opens for its return engagement at the Bijou Theatre, the one hundredth performance of the comedy will be celebrated, and elaborate souvenirs will be presented in the shape of handsome satin cushions.

The following programme will be given at the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Metropolitan Opera House next Thursday evening: Overture to "Egmont," Beethoven; divertissement for violin and orchestra, first time, C. M. Loeffler; symphony in E minor, "Gaelic," Mrs. H. H. A. Beach; (a) Minuet of Will-o'-the-Wisps; (b) Waltz of Sylphs; (c) Rakoczy March from "The Damnation of Faust," Berlioz; symphonic suito, "Scheharazade," Rimsky-Korsakoff.

Next Wednesday and Friday evenings will be regarded as special nights at the Broadway Theatre. On the former night Company A, Seventh Regiment, has secured seats, and the latter will be known as golf night. The annual meeting of the Golf Association will terminate on that day, and the feature of their attendance will be the presentation of a cup by the Tournament Committee to the player who has scored the greatest percentage of wins in open tournaments during the past year. The theatre will be appropriately decorated for both occasions.

Manager Andrew McCormick has decided to give to the thousands of musical students and the music-loving public of this city an opportunity to hear great artists under most favorable circumstances and prices, by means of a series of tri-weekly matinée musicales at the Broadway Theatre, beginning early in March. The following list of soloists will appear: Eugene Ysaye, David Bispham, Jean Gerardy, Alexandre Siloti, Carlos Zobrino, Henry Marteau, Marie Engel, Alice Verlet, Raoul Pugno, Leo Stern, and every available musical star that can be obtained. Besides, chamber music organizations will be heard in the works of the various modern and classic schools. The programme for the first musicale, which will take place March 1, among many orchestral numbers will have M. Ysaye and Carlos Zobrino, assisted by Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood.

The Pennsylvania Limited for the West

is the business man's train, because it is quick; the tourist's train, because it is a club on wheels; the pleasure-seeker's train because it is luxurious; the ladies' train, because there is a maid to attend them.—Adv.

JERSEY'S BACHELOR'S TAX

Proposition to Tax the Unmarried Men of the State Is Not a Joke.

TOO MANY "COLLEGE WIDOWS"

Assemblyman Waller Waded Into the Study of Social Conditions in the State and Decided that the Taxation of Bachelors Would Remedy Some Evils.

TRENTON, Feb. 12.—The bill now pending in the New Jersey Legislature to tax bachelors $2 a year is the deliberate attempt on the part of several well-informed men to stimulate matrimony in the interest of a general bettermen of the social condition. The bill was regarded somewhat as a joke by some of the members of the Legislature, but the framer of the bill was far from being humorous. Its introduction was preceded by a number of pertinent editorials in a local paper, in which the decrease in matrimony and the evils attending it was freely discussed.

Since the bill was introduced a series of interesting treatises have been published in the newspapers for the general information of the legislators. The writer of these articles, who also drafted the bill, is a student of social topics who has been studying the subject for some years. It is not likely that his bill will pass, but it has had the effect of arousing considerable discussion on a subject generally tabooed, and it may open the way to future legislation.

New Jersey's census figures show that something is needed to check the tendency to single selfishness. There are 17,528 more native-born girls than men in the State of New Jersey, and about one-thirtieth of the male voting population of the State are bachelors, nearly all of the confirmed kind.

The tax which Assemblyman Weller's bill imposes will affect, from the latest calculations, 13,784 bachelors and would give to the State Treasury each year $27,568. Should the bill pass as it is now amended, to impose a tax on "old maids," the amount would be increased considerably, for there are more old maids than bachelors. It is estimated that their number is 14,528, which would mean an additional $28,056 income to the State.

There are nearly 100,000 more females than males in the State, and the increase of females is in the class known as native born. The only exception is among the Germans. There are 9,957 more German males than females, and there are fewer spinsters among them than in any other race. There are 10,256 more Irish girls than men, which is due largely to the fact that in the upper counties of the State, Essex, Hudson, Passaic, and Union, so many of them are living at service. The old maids are increasing principally among the native-born girls and largely in the cities. The situation is worse to-day than it was a century ago, when it was thought necessary to enact a law imposing a tax on bachelors.

The trouble in those days was the existence of a very irksome marriage license law which compelled those men going into wedlock to file a bond for £500 to guarantee the State that the match was all right. These bonds were hard to get, and those that could not get them had to pay the tax. This law was repealed in 1837, after a very lively discussion.

Reasons Why Jersey Girls Don't Marry.

Special reasons why the bachelors and the spinsters are increasing so rapidly in this State are that young men are deserting the farms, villages, and the towns to get into the larger cities—New York and Philadelphia in particular—and make their fortunes, and very few of them come back to wed the sweethearts of their school days, and the further fact that the State is nothing but a suburb of the two metropolitan cities, New York and Philadelphia, its manufactories having brought into the State many girls, who have not always been successful in having their sweethearts follow them.

Within the last five years, too, there has been a revival of the inquisition on maids and bachelors, which prevailed in England in 1711. In Orange, Burlington, Camden, Woodbury, Montclair, and Plainfield there has been the same discussion as to the eligibility of the young men who are fixtures in the Casino invitation list. Discreet mothers are not willing to allow their daughters to dance themselves from maidenhood to womanhood without the record of at least one conquest.

It is not so very long ago that this action brought about severe criticism in the college towns of New Brunswick and Princeton, where solicitious mammas forbade seniors and juniors of Princeton University and Rutgers College from calling upon their daughters, for the reason that a college match is one of great rarity, and the college students shut out the eligible young men of the town, who then seek their family companions elsewhere, marry, and settle down to the serious business of life, while the much courted girl of the college town remains the "college widow." The New Brunswick and Princeton matrons did not argue without reason, for it is a matter of statistics that there are fewer marriages among those in college towns than in any other set.

Some Eligible Bachelors.

There is, however, a silver lining to these clouds that seem to gather in the Jersey sky, for New Jersey is not without its excellent catches, and its superfine eligibles. If Cupid kept a diary, on the pages of it would be found the names of many well-known men.

The Governor of the State, Foster M. Voorhees, has been so busy in his profession and in politics that he has not had time to woo or wed. Some day he expects to take a real vacation and secure for himself a partner. He has promised to sign the Bachelors' bill if the Legislature passes it.

The Speaker of the Assembly, D. O. Watkins of Gloucester County, is a bachelor, and so is Senator Edward C. Stokes of Millville, who is one of the strongest men on the floor of the Senate.

Hobart Tuttle, the private secretary to the Governor, is also a bachelor and a marked "eligible." He is a young lawyer, and is a favorite in Paterson society.

One of the best-known bachelors of Newark is Frederick Evans, the private Secretary of Vice President Hobart, and now a shining light in Washington society.

State Controller William S. Hancock is still enduring single blessedness. He is rich and enjoys life in a modest way, and was successful in business before he became a State officer.

Col. De Lancey G. Walker of Burlington, who has for years been connected with the rifle practice department at the Sea Girt Camp Ranges, is one of the best-known bachelors in the military circles. He is kept so busy going about the State presenting medals to the sharpshooters that he has neglected society. He is wealthy, and can easily stand a tax of $2 when the State sees fit to collect it.

Assemblyman Henry W. Gledhill, the leader of the Assembly, is still single. Up in Paterson, where he lives, he is popular because he plays golf well and is an expert at lawn tennis.

John Kean, "the sage of Orsino," which is the Kean homestead and plantation near Elizabeth, is a bachelor. He is one of the best catches in the State, for he is not only a millionaire, but is a man with wide social influence. His visiting list is a large one and extends into the best circles of many States. He lives at home with his mother and assists her to run a large farm of 600 acres. He has two brothers who are bachelors, but they are not so widely known as the sage is. Mr. Kean is a Republican candidate for United States Senator.

A CAMPAIGN FUND FORCED.

State Employes in Illinois Obliged to Contribute.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Feb. 12.—The employes of the State Insane Asylum at this place are in a state of revolt over the peremptory collection of an assessment amounting to 20 per cent. of their salaries for alleged political purposes.

It is understood here that the same plan is being pursued in every other State institution as well as among the clerks of the State House at Springfield. Threat of instant dismissal it is said is held over those who venture to remonstrate.

It is alleged that the State Committee figures on raising $50,000 for the Fall campaign, the results of which will be so vital to the political future of Gov. Tanner, if he persists in his ambition to succeed Senator Cullom. The collection is being deducted from salaries of employes without previous notice.

ST. VALENTINE'S KETTLEDRUM.

A Children's Entertainment at Sherry's for the Samaritan Home for the Aged.

The annual St. Valentine's Kettledrum, in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, occurred yesterday afternoon at Sherry's, and the affair furnished much amusement for the children of those who move in the social sets of different degrees of exclusiveness from the "Howling, Howling Swells" down to the ordinary people, who go out simply to have a good time. Any one could go who purchased a ticket, which cost $1, and as several of the ladies who figure in the most exclusive set acted as managers of the affair the receipts were swelled accordingly.

The down-stairs ballroom was used and several booths were erected, where fancy articles, toys, and candy were sold. During the afternoon a series of pantomimes from Mother Goose were played by children, and later there was dancing for the children. One of the novelties was a grab-bag in the shape of a two-wheeled vehicle, such as are used by the Department of Street Cleaning, trundled about by a boy dressed as a sweeper.

Mrs. C. L. Perkins had charge of the flower booth, Mrs. Kissel sold the toys, and Mrs. Richard Irvin presided over the fancy booth. They were assisted by the following ladies, who are all managers of the home: Mrs. James Hurry, Mrs. J. Andariese, Miss Beach, Mrs. John N. Beekman, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. J. Benkard, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Howland Davis, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mrs. H. Reiman Duval, Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Mrs. William D. Guthrie, Mrs. William Herbert, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. G. H. Kent, Mrs. Kinnicutt, Miss Margaret Middleton, Mrs. Theodore P. Ralli, Miss Remsen, Miss Kate Rogers, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, and Miss Louisa B. Willard.

Mrs. Paul D. Cravath sang the "Mother Goose" melodies behind the scenes as the pantomimes were played. Mrs. Howland Davis had charge of this feature of the kettledrum. Her son, Shippen Davis, appeared as Little Jack Horner. Howard Boulton was "the old man clothed all in leather" in "Misty, Moisty Morning," being assisted by Grace Hurry. Elizabeth Hurry played the part of the old woman who "went to market her eggs for to sell," and Merrill Bishop was Peddler Stout. Sybil Davis was Little Nan Etticoat, and Dorothy Hurry and Howland S. Davis played "Jack and Jill," with Ella Guthrie for the mother. Pauline Boulton made a pretty Bo-Peep, and Ruth Davis was the "little maid," who was wooed by George Wagstaff as the "little man." Vergil Lewis and Joseph Nurse played "Simple Simon," and Hester Davis made a sweet Mistress Mary. Dorothy Roosevelt appeared as the "pretty Miss of Primrose Lane," with Ray Lefferts, Florence Alcott, Dorothy and Irene Shepard, and Marion and Elizabeth Swift as the flowers.

A VALENTINE DINNER.

Annual Celebration of the Woman's Press Club at the Waldorf-Astoria To-morrow Night.

Arrangements for the annual Valentine Dinner of the Woman's Press Club in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria to-morrow night have been completed, and the members and their guests are looking forward to it with keen anticipation. The after-dinner programme will be a varied and interesting one. Among the guests will be musicians and readers of skill and talent, and they will favor those present with several selections. Mlle. de Treville will sing, accompanying herself on the harp, and another novel feature will be quaint Norwegian duets by two young women.

John W. Keller, the new Commissioner of Charities, will speak on "Women's Opportunities in Journalism." Mrs. Donald McLean will discuss a subject of interest to all clubwomen. Bronson Howard's topic will be "The Drama as Allied with Journalism." Prof. Charles Sprague-Smith will give some new suggestions in regard to the growing influence of women upon literature. Original valentines by members of the club and others will be read, and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, Helen H. Gardener, and Mrs. Hensley will present special productions of this kind, written by themselves. Mrs. J. C. Croly, (Jennie June,) President of the club, will preside.

THE BADMINTON CLUB.

Interesting Games Played at the Berkeley Armory.

The Badminton Club met at the Berkeley Armory, in West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. Amory S. Carhart and T. J. Oakley Rhinelander were present to see that things went along smoothly. Mrs. Frederick Sheldon presided at the tea table, being assisted by Mrs. William Rhinelander.

There were half a dozen games going on at once. In one court Walter Rutherfurd, Mr. Pell Muir Clarkson, and Miss Livingston played against Miss de Peyster, Miss Crosby, Mr. Graves, and Mr. Pierson. On another court were Mr. Purdy, Horace Gallatin, Miss White, and Irving Paris against Percy Bramwell, Miss Fannie de Peyster, Goelet Gallatin, and Miss Grant.

The best game was played by Henry J. Trevor, Philip Livingston, Miss Graham, and Miss Foster against Spotswood D. Bowers, Schieffelin Stebbins, Miss Smith, and Mrs. Bradish. On another court were Miss Reeves of Baltimore, William Wainwright, Miss Clark, and Mr. Swords against Livingston Crosby, William Purdy, Miss Wainwright, and Mr. Van Rensselaer.

MUNICIPAL JUSTICES DINE.

Washope Lynn Says the Charter Is Beyond Human Comprehension.

The first banquet of the Justices of the Municipal Court was held last night at the Hotel Marlborough. Justice Joseph H. Stiner, President of the board, presided. Addresses were made by Justices Stiner, Lynn, Goldfogle, and others. Justice Stiner, among other things, said that the amount of work done by the Municipal Courts annually was enormous, over 200,000 persons applying for justice. In his address Justice Lynn spoke of the magnitude of New York and said: "It is much larger than Messrs. Tracy and Low realized, and to understand the charter and decipher its meaning correctly is to ask more than human nature is capable of."

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. E. J. Haynes of 69 West Forty-fifth Street held a reception yesterday afternoon. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Goodman.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Godfrey of 44 West Fifty-seventh Street gave a dinner last night in honor of Miss Bessie Stokes and Jules Vatable, who are soon to be married.

Mrs. S. Victor Constant of 320 West Twenty-third Street held a reception yesterday afternoon, and later gave a dinner to eighteen of her friends, most of whom made up the receiving party.

Mrs. Richard Arnold held a reception yesterday afternoon from 4 until 7 o'clock at her residence, 837 Madison Avenue, being assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. Walter Clark. Miss Leale and Miss Gallatin presided at the tea table.

Miss Kathryn Leavitt Bissell gave a lecture on Thomas Bailey Aldrich, with some readings from the works of this author, at the Hotel St. Andrew, in West Seventy-second Street, yesterday afternoon. Miss Clara Belle Palmer played interludes, and the affair was under the patronage of Mrs. Mary Dame Hall.

The last of the popular Saturday evening gatherings at Sherry's, known as the De Coverley dances, was held last night, and there was a larger attendance than usual. The patronesses who received last night were Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Lockwood, and Mrs. Groves. The cotillion was led by Spotswood D. Bowers, and supper was served at small tables at 11:30 o'clock.

The alumni of Cooper Union held their annual dinner at Clark's restaurant, West Twenty-third Street, last night. Covers were laid for about seventy-five. President Henry J. Kaltenbach presided, and made the address of welcome. Prof. George W. Plympton spoke for "The Faculty," and a letter was read from Edward Cooper, the son of Peter Cooper, the founder of the institute.

Mr. and Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey were at home at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday for the purpose of affording their friends an opportunity of viewing the portraits and other paintings by Mr. Torrey. There were twenty-eight of these, including portraits of Judge Charles H. Truax, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. William D. Bishop, Mrs. Archibald N. Waterhouse, and Commodore Clement A. Griscom.

STEPHEN B. ODELL DEAD.

Proprietor of the Old East Chester Tavern Passes Away—President Van Buren Stopped There.

Stephen B. Odell, seventy-six years of age, an ex-prizefighter and general sporting man, who for about forty years kept the famous East Chester Tavern on the Old Boston Road, near Mill Lane, died at the tavern Friday night, after a brief illness. Old age and a complication of diseases were the causes of death.

"Steve" Odell, as he was best known to the sporting fraternity, was born on the Bowery, near Grand Street. In his younger days he won several notable victories in the prize ring. He was a great lover of horses, and at one time had quite a racing stable. About 1858 Odell purchased the old tavern which stands to-day where it was originally built in 1679. Several additions and improvements have changed its exterior appearance, but the massive oaken timbers which were cut and hewn in the adjacent forest more than two centuries ago, have become hardened, until now they are almost like iron, and the planks and other woodwork, although in some places warped, are as solid and firm as ever.

While making alterations to the old building shortly after taking possession of it, Odell and his workmen discovered hidden between the shingles the following parchment

"Permit the bearer hereof, William Thompson, a private soldier of Independent Company of British Fusileers, posted at Fort York, to pass and repass about his lawful occasions to from the date hereof until the 28th day of April. He behaving himself as becommeth, and then to return to his command, the aforesaid fort or garrison. Under my hand in New York, the 25th day of October, 1739.

"HUBERT MARSHALL."

This Odell had framed and hung in the tavern parlor. About the same time the document was found, a box containing $1,000 in English coins was found in a chimney wall. It had evidently been placed there during the early part of the Revolutionary War, when the old building was a well-known hostelry and a stopping place for the old Boston stages. Gen. Washington, Gov. George Clinton, and President Martin Van Buren had been guests at the tavern.

Under the proprietorship of Odell, the old place became even more famous as a favorite resort for horsemen, as Boston Road was at one time considered one of the finest drives about the city. It was said that for almost twenty-two years Odell sold liquor without a license. Exactly why or how he escaped the officials nobody seems to know.

One of the many stories told in connection with the old tavern is that Harry Genet of the famous Tweed ring, after escaping from custody, fled to the East Chester Tavern and was sheltered for three days by the proprietor. In 1895 East Chester was annexed to the City of New York, and on June 7 Police Sergeant Posthoff was sent to take charge of the town. He made his headquarters in the old tavern. This somewhat interfered with the sale of liquor, and, rather than pay for a license, Odell closed the place up about two years ago.

His widow and two grown children survive him. The funeral will probably be held Tuesday.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Lockwood.

Charles Lockwood, a resident of Yonkers, and engaged for many years in the dry goods trade of this city, died suddenly yesterday at the Balmoral Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets. Until last November Mr. Lockwood's health was excellent. When he felt himself giving out he came to this city with Mrs. Lockwood, making the Balmoral their headquarters, and traveling considerably. Yesterday morning, a few minutes after 7 o'clock, Mrs. Lockwood and her husband awakened as usual. He seemed in the best of spirits, and cheerfully assented when Mrs. Lockwood said she would go to breakfast. When she returned, a short time after, he was dead. A doctor said death was due to a general breaking down. The body will remain at the Balmoral until to-morrow. It will then be taken to the family home at Yonkers. Funeral services will be held at 4 P. M. in the First Presby

EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO

The Armstrong Association Hears Speeches on the Subject from Laymen and Clergy.

NORTHERN AID SOLICITED

Booker T. Washington Says Unless the Negro Can Compete with the Outside World He Will Go to the Wall.

A public meeting in the interest of negro education in the South was held last evening in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, under the auspices of the Armstrong Association. The meeting was largely attended, many colored people being present. Speeches were made by William E. Dodge, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Robert C. Ogden, the Rev. Dr. H. B. Frissell, and Booker T. Washington, and the Hampton Institute quartet of negro students sang a number of melodies. William J. Schieffelin, in calling the meeting to order, said they expected that ex-President Cleveland would preside, over the meeting, but had sent word he could not come.

William E. Dodge, who presided, spoke of Gen. Armstrong as a man raised up by God to cope with the problem of negro education which arose after the emancipation of that race. He said this problem has not yet been fully solved, but great progress has been made. He cited Dunbar as poet, Turner as painter, and Booker Washington as orator to show the capabilities of the negro race; paid a tribute to the splendid way the Southern States have acted in providing education for the negro, and said it is the duty of the North to strengthen, help, and encourage the public schools of the South.

The Rev. Dr. Hall said there is hardly anything in history more touching than the relation of race to race. When a race needing help is far away it seems easy to do your duty by it. But duty to another race within your own borders is a different matter.

"Yonder across the globe to-day," he said, "is a nation which rejected Christianity, and is dealing with a race within its borders. See the difference between the Turk's dealings with the Armenians and that of a nation where the spirit of Christ carries weight in its treatment of the alien race within it. The work for the negro was not begun in a spirit of economic selfishness."

Dr. Hall paid a tribute to the work of Gen. Armstrong in providing for the industrial education of the negro, and expressed his confidence in the capacity of the race to receive the higher education as well. What is wanted, he said, is the enlargement of the negro's opportunities on the higher line.

Robert C. Ogden, who succeeded Gen. Armstrong as President of the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute, spoke of progress of the negro race, but said the appalling fact must not be overlooked that 6,000,000 negroes are now living in one-roomed cabins on rented land.

The Rev. Dr. Frissell, with the aid of the lantern, showed the growth of Hampton and Tuskegee institutes, told of their present work, and explained their needs.

The last speaker was Booker T. Washington, a graduate of Hampton and Principal of the Tuskegee Institute. He interrupted the serious vein of his speech at times to tell humorous stories, which were received with great favor. His theme was the industrial education of his race, and he spoke in part as follows:

"That a race may have a new birth—a new freedom in habits of thrift, economy, and industrial development—I take to be the meaning of this meeting.

"If this be true, I believe that the second birth, this new baptism of the race into the best methods of agriculture, mechanical and commercial life, and respect for labor, will bring blessings, not less than those given us by our great emancipator, whose birthday we celebrate. Freedom from debt, comfortable homes, profitable employment, intelligence, bring a self-respect and confidence without which no race can get on its feet. During the years of slavery we were shielded from competition. To-day, unless we prepare to compete with the outside world, we shall go to the wall as a race.

"In all parts of the country there should be a more vital and practical connection between the negro's educated brain and his opportunity for earning his daily living. Industrial development, coupled with mental and religious development, will bring a change in the civil and political status of the South. And this, if for no other reason, should enlist the active aid and sympathy of every patriotic citizen in the North.

"Those who revere the name of Lincoln should see to it that we do not fail in the reaping of the full fruit of his life and martyrdom. In this matter let us take high ground. The time who has learned to love the white man is tenfold greater than the white man who has learned to hate a negro. I suppose that the negro shall take his place upon the high and undisputed ground of usefulness and generosity, and that he invite the white man to step up and occupy this position with him.

"From this position I would have the negro forgive the past and adjust himself to the present. From this position I would have him teach that no race can wrong another race without itself being dragged down. If the negro's degradation tempts one to steal his ballot, remember it is the one who commits the theft who is permanently injured."

BRITISH-AMERICAN YACHTING.

Delegate Jarvis Tells of His Conference with English Sportsmen for Uniform Rules.

Aemilius Jarvis, delegate from the North American Yacht Club Racing Union to the British Yacht Racing Association, returned from his quest yesterday, and at a special meeting of the council of the American organization, which was held last night at the Hotel Imperial, made his report. Contrary to the meagre information which has been transmitted through the London papers relative to the action of the British organization, the mission of Delegate Jarvis and his colleague, J. M. MacDonough, was thoroughly successful and has established a closer bond of fellowship between the two bodies than has heretofore existed.

That uniform measurement and racing rules would be at once adopted was not expected, but from the attitude of British yachtsmen, coupled with his own observation, Mr. Jarvis expects that at a future convention between representatives of the two bodies a set of rules may be formulated that will produce an ideal form of boat which will not only be fast, but will be a splendid seaworthy type of yacht, in which the feature of comfort as well as the ability to sail fast will be considered.

Owing to the illness of Dixon Kemp the object of the American delegates was not known to the Englishmen at all, or at best was garbled to such an extent that it was necessary for Mr. Jarvis to briefly state the real object of his visit.

Mr. Jarvis explained that he did not appear to convince the British association that it was best to accept the American measurement rule, but to learn accurately from them how their rule worked out, and the type of boat that designers made as compared to American productions, with the object of obtaining uniform rules throughout the world at some future time.

He further stated that English yachtsmen were satisfied with the rule in vogue at the present time, and at the first meeting of their council he attended he heard the report of their special committee, which practically upheld the girth rule of measurement and recommended it as one worthy to be continued.

From the diagrams of the most noted racing yachts on the other side, which were given to Mr. Jarvis by the various designers with the understanding that the lines would not be published, it is clearly shown that the girth rule gives a roomy boat with a large section, and, in his opinion, the type which would result from the adoption of the rule would be still better than that which has proved to be such an excellent one in English waters.

The British yachtsmen frankly stated, Mr. Jarvis said, that it would be impossible for them to adopt the rule which is in vogue in this country, and which is practically the same as their rating rule, which was discarded for the girth rule. They gave assurances, however, that they would cheerfully co-operate with the American Association in any possible manner for the good of the sport. A suggestion was made that the American Union try the English rule as an experiment, and after two or three years, to have another conference between representatives of both organizations, whereby a better rule might be made, which would be acceptable to both associations.

At last night's gathering Mr. Jarvis stated that he had not prepared his report in full, for the reason that he desired it to be as complete as possible, and points might be suggested that could be answered fully, but might be overlooked should he make up his report from his notes alone.

Every facility was offered to Mr. Jarvis to obtain the data he desired.

A number of letters, both official and from individual yachtsmen, were read by Mr. Jarvis, all of them expressing a desire for uniform rules, and stating their willingness to further the project.

The delegates present were Newbury D. Lawton, Atlantic Yacht Club; Commodore H. A. Prime, New York Yacht Racing Association; W. P. Stephens, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club; A. S. F. Bancroft, Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia, and Frank Bowne Jones, Secretary of the Long Island Yacht Racing Association.

Mr. Jarvis left for his home in Toronto on the midnight train.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

The members of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club turned out in large numbers last night to compete in the three matches scheduled, and some exceptionally good scores were made. The team of three match furnished an interesting competition. Teams representing Companies G and I were tied with a score of 193, but first prize was awarded to the former, its representatives making one point more than Company I at off-shoulder shooting. The conditions of the match are seven shots standing and seven shots prone, open to teams of three, not necessarily of the same company, but one of whom must be a non-sharpshooter, and only one shall be a first-class man. The scores:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private W. N. Croxton, Co. G	34	34	68
Private W. H. Evans, Co. G	31	32	63
Corp. H. E. Crall, Co. G	29	33	62
Total	94	99	193
L. Corp. W. A. O'Connor, Co. I	31	34	65
Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr., Co. I	32	32	64
Private R. K. Potter, Co. I	30	34	64
Total	93	100	193
Corp. E. P. Fowler, Co. B	33	34	67
Veteran O. D. Thees	30	34	64
Private J. D. Thees, Jr., Co. B	29	32	61
Total	92	100	192

Private H. Pruner of Company E finished first in the handicap match, the conditions of which are seven shots standing and seven shots prone. Score:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	H'p.	Net score.
Private H. Pinner, Co. E	32	34	..	66
Lieut. G. M. Carnochan, staff	33	35	6	62
Private W. N. Croxton, Co. G	32	34	4	62
Private J. D. Thees, Jr., Co. B	32	34	4	62
Private F. Kahrs, Co. F	32	34	4	62
Other scores:				
Private W. M. Stillwell, Jr., Co. G	31	35	4	62
Corp. Cragin, Co. I	34	33	6	61
Private C. J. Austin, Co. C	32	35	6	61
Corp. C. Drake, Co. F	32	35	6	61

The prize winners in the non-sharpshooters' match, which is only open to members who have never made a score of 65 in a rifle club match or in a competition for the Abeel Trophy, follow:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. C. S. M. Hook, Co. A	34	34	68
Private R. H. Potter, Co. I	31	32	63
Private W. B. Cragin, Jr., Co. I	31	32	63
Private E. Steiger, Co. C	30	33	63
Private G. Reith, Co. F	30	33	63

The following qualified as sharpshooters:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private H. Pinner, Co. B	32	34	66
Veteran S. S. Stebbins	32	33	65
L. Corp. W. A. O'Connor, Co. I	31	34	65

The following qualified as expert:

	Rapid Fire.	Deliberate.
Lieut. G. M. Carnochan, staff	71	68

INTERSCHOLASTIC CHESS.

Hamilton Institute Leads for the Championship Cup—Records.

Four of the eight adjourned games in the interscholastic chess tournament were decided at Columbia Grammar School, 34 East Fifty-first Street, yesterday morning. The games between Briggs of Hamilton Institute and Wertheimer, Sachs School, and Matteson, Hamilton Institute, and Arnstein, Sachs School, were declared a draw. Matteson afterward won his adjourned game with Brown of Cutler School, which gives Hamilton School a clear lead for first place. The results follow:

Player.	Opening.	Moves.
Manson, 1; Arnstein, 0;	French Defense	60
Briggs, ½; Wertheimer, ½;	French Defense	59
Matteson, 1; Brown, 0;	King's Bishop	75
Matteson, ½; Arnstein, ½;	French Defense	40

The positions of the schools are:

	W.	L.
Hamilton Institute	8	2
De La Salle Institute	6	3
Columbia Grammar	5½	3½
Sachs School	2½	6½
Cutler School	2	9

The individual standing is as follows:

Player and School.	W.	L.
Libaire, De La Salle	5	0
Briggs, Hamilton	4½	½
Matteson, Hamilton	3½	1½
Hankinson, Columbia Grammar	2½	2½
Engels, Columbia Grammar	3	2
Arnstein, Sachs School	1½	2½
Lynch, De La Salle	1	3
Wertheimer, Sachs School	1	4
Brown, Cutler School	1	4
Manson, Cutler School	1	5

ST. NICHOLAS WINS AT HOCKEY.

The Team Whitewashes Montclair 3 to 0—Two Accidents.

The hockey team representing the St. Nicholas Skating Club defeated the Montclair athletic team by a score of 3 to 0 at the St. Nicholas Rink last night. The Jerseymen were outplayed, but the game was not uninteresting.

The St. Nicholas team played a strong defensive game. On numerous occasions its goal was threatened, but each time the puck was driven out of danger. Max Hornfeck and Parmly did nearly all the effective work for the Montclairs. They carried the puck dangerously close to their opponents' goal several times, but each time the Montclair forwards were too far off to help complete a goal.

Larned scored the first goal for the home team early in the first half on a clever pass from Harty. The second goal was scored shortly before the first half ended by Harty, Barron scored the third goal in the second half on a pass by Harty.

Koehler of the Montclair team was slightly injured in the first half and was replaced by G. Hornfeck. Harty was also shaken up, but resumed playing after a short rest. The line-up:

ST. NICHOLAS.	Positions.	MONTCLAIR A. C.
Hewitt	Goal	Jacobus
Robb	Point	H. Hornfeck
Wrenn	Cover point	Williams
Harty	Forward	M. Hornfeck
Larned	Forward	Koehler, G. Hornf'k
Pope	Forward	Kennaday
Barron	Forward	Parmly

Referee—A. Knowlson.

KNICKERBOCKER-BOSTON GAMES.

The Home Athletic Team Secures Three in Five Contests.

The return series of games between the Knickerbocker Athletic and Boston Athletic Associations was decided at he Knickerbocker Clubhouse, Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, last night, and brought out a large crowd of members. In the five events decided the Knickerbockers were victorious in three, excelling in billiards, shooting, and water polo. They scored 6 points to the Boston clubmen's 4, which makes the series a tie, the Boston men having scored 6 points to the Knickerbockers' 4 in Boston last month.

In the first billiard game, fourteen-inch balk-line rules governing, Dr. A. P. Miller of the Knickerbockers defeated Charles Threshie by a score of 200 to 183. The local player gave an excellent exhibition, running out in the thirty-ninth inning. His highest run was 75. The second game was won by Dr. L. L. Mial, a Knickerbocker player, by a score of 200 to 127, who defeated S. H. Hooper. The latter made the highest run of 30 points.

Both the pool games were closely contested. The first game went to G. T. Hall, the Boston player, he defeating W. C. Crow by a score of 125 to 119. The result of the second game was: J. W. Hawes, Boston, 125; J. H. W. Cole, Knickerbocker, 108.

The match on the rifle ranges resulted as follows: Knickerbocker Athletic Club—F. F. Phillips, 244; Dr. R. H. Sayre, 261; A. Brennan, 241. Total, 746.

Boston Athletic Association—F. B. Crowinshield, 237; E. E. Partridge, 250; R. G. Brown, 213. Total, 700.

The water polo game resulted in an easy victory for the local team. Wotherspoon was injured in the first half, and retired. The final score was 8 to 0.

In bowling, the Boston men easily defeated the home team by the scores of 779 to 754 in the first game, 865 to 762 in the second game, and 865 to 719 in the third game.

CORN PROMOTION CONGRESS.

To Meet in Chicago to Advance the Use of the Product as Food.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—A corn promotion congress, called for the purpose of agitating for a more extensive use of corn as food, will be held next Wednesday at the Great Northern Hotel. The congress will be attended by delegates from all the corn States, including Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, and possibly Kansas. Several Western Governors are expected to be present, together with a large contingent of representatives of the Boards of Agriculture, railroads, and the agricultural press. Strong delegations from the Omaha Exposition and the Buffalo Pan-American Congress are also expected to be present.

The manufacturers of corn products, corn flour, hominy, and table foods are taking active interest in the proposed congress and will be represented in large numbers as well as the leading manufacturers of corn implements and machinery. The corn millers have made arrangements for a practical demonstration of their claims that the American people are not educated to the manifold uses of corn as food.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

MILLINERY.

New Imported Roses, in all colors with foliage, at 10c. and 19c.

Large Bunches of Violets, in natural shades, at 10c., 15c. and 25c.

Children's Toques, in all the desirable patterns, at 15c., 29c., and 59c.

Our Spring Styles in Mourning Millinery are now ready, and comprise a complete assortment of Bonnets, Toques, Hats, and Long and Short Veils of all descriptions, at very low prices.

RIBBONS.

1,000 yds. All-Silk Roman Stripe Ribbons in handsome combinations, 4 inches wide, 19c. per yard, value 30c.

Silent Sewing Machines

at $13.98, $19.00, $21.00 and $23.00, equal to any Machine manufactured.

BELTS. BELTS.

Ladies' Novelty Belts, Largest Variety in the city.

Metal Belts, Jeweled Belts, Velvet Belts with handsome enameled and steel buckles at prices to suit all.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Gents' Hemstitch Colored Border Handkerchiefs, 9c. each; value 15c.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Last Week of our Great Annual Clearing Sale.

These Extra Specials for Monday

Boys' Suits, brown and slate mixtures, also navy blue, double seats and knees, patent waist bands, 4 to 16 years, great value at $1.89.

Sailor Suits, elegant blue all-wool serge cheviot, separate shield, 6 rows black braid, fly front, 3 to 8 years, a $3.00 suit for $1.98.

See these Fauntleroy Suits for little boys 3 to 7 years, in BLUE, TAN COVERT beautifully trimmed, a $3.00 suit for $2.00.

Here's a lot of Medium Weight Early Spring Reefers, made of Covert cloth, 12 shades, 3 to 7 years, value $4.00; Monday at $2.50.

All our very best Chinchilla, Astrakhan and Kersey Reefers, which have been $4.00 to $5.00, we offer for Monday at $2.50, sizes 3 to 7 years.

Beautiful Sailor Suits of different shades tan covert, also blue serge, with combination collars, worth $5.00; on sale at $2.98.

Middy and Eton Suits, for little boys 3 to 8 years, in 50 new styles, all 3 pieces, the grandest selection at $2.50, $2.98, $3.50, $3.98.

A special lot of Blue Fine All Wool Kilt Suits, neatly embroidered, 2½, 3, 4 years, value $3.50; for Monday's sale, $1.98.

Another chance in Men's Trousers! Fancy Striped Worsteds, elegant designs, all sizes, a $5.00 pants; sold at $2.50.

DRESS SUITS—Our own make. Four of the most beautiful early Spring shades, tan, cadet blue, and brown; sizes 4 to 16 years, regular $4 suits; advance sale on them at $2.98.

This beats all! Long Pants Suits, only 25 of them, for young men 13 to 19 years, of a beautiful brown all-wool mixed cheviot, decided value, $6.50; Monday for $3.98 a suit.

100 dozen All Wool Knee Pants, regular 75c. quality; Monday, 39c. a pair.

Mail orders filled.

ROYAL TOOTH POWDER

To every one making a purchase at our Perfumery Department we will give free one box of Royal Tooth Powder. This Tooth Powder we warrant strictly pure and containing no acid or grit.

Extra Special Values in

HOSIERY.

Ladies' Warranted Fast Black Cotton Hose, fine gauge, spliced soles, heels, and double toes, good value at 25c; special, 15c.

Ladies' Fine Quality Lisle and Cotton Ribbed and Plain Hose, imported goods, with double heels and toes, good value at 35c.; special, 23c.

Ladies' Warranted Fast Black Cotton Hose, double heels and toes, seamless, and good value at 15c.; special, 10c.

Children's Extra Good School Hose, in ribbed cotton, with double heels and toes, warranted fast black, sizes 6 to 9 inches, worth 19c. and 25c.; special, 11c.

Men's Very Fine Quality 50-Gauge Socks, with spliced heels, double soles and toes, good value at 35c.; special, at 19c.

Men's Heavy Cotton Socks, in tans, with double heels and toes, worth 15c.; special, 9c.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

(In Basement.)

Specials for Monday.

The "Batterman" Incandescent Lamp, complete, shade, chimney, and mantle, every one guaranteed perfect. The best light and biggest gas saver on the market, complete, 59c.

Initial Tumblers, fine flint glass, all perfect, your choice any dozen, price per dozen, 37c.

Carlsbad China Tea Sets, fine decorated with gold, complete set, 56 pieces, special, $3.97.

Tea Pots, English jet, fire-proof, neatly decorated, large size, 24c.

SHOES. SHOES.

At Cut Prices for Monday.

Ladies' fine kid and cloth top Shoes, button and lace, Coin toe, patent tips, extension edge, width C to E, sizes 3 to 6. A $2.50 Shoe Monday, $1.49.

Ladies' Shoes, button and lace in Vici kid, cloth tops, box calf, in five styles of toes, width B to E. A $3.00 Shoe Monday, $1.95.

Ladies' fine kid, hand-sewed, button, bull-dog toe, widths B to D, best New York make, sizes 3 to 6, a $5.00 quality; Monday, $2.95.

Misses' fine kid Shoes, button and lace, Coin toes, widths C to E, a $1.50 quality; Monday, 98c.

Ladies' Kid Oxford Ties, sizes 2½ to 4½, a $1.25 quality, to close at 69c.

Children's Kid Button, sizes 7 to 10½, $1.00 and $1.25 quality, 89c.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRESS GOODS SECTION

Big Values. New Goods.

1 case, (40 pieces,) one yard and a quarter wide, French Shepherd Checks in black and white and navy and white. A style greatly in demand at present for waists and skirts, cost to import to-day 45c., on sale at 29c. per yard.

44-inch domestic silk and wool Novelties in exquisite colorings, 69c. per yard, good value at 89c.

Another lot of 38-inch silk and wool Plaids, the 50c. quality at 25c. per yard.

39c. quality American Dress Novelties in good range of colors, full 36 inches, at 25c. per yard.

150 pieces all wool French D Beiges in twenty colorings, for Spring wear, at 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c., $1, and $1.25 per yard.

48-inch $1.50 quality new Spring Dress Goods in latest colorings, marked special for this sale, $1.19 per yard.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Extra Special Values.

56 pieces, 75c. quality, 50-inch all wool French Storm Serge, a perfect black, on sale at 53c. per yard.

39c. quality black Storm Serge, all wool, marked to 29c. per yard.

BLACK BRILLIANTINES

200 pieces black silk finish Mohair Brilliantines at 29c., 39c., 50c., 59c., 69c., 79c., $1.00, and $1.25 per yard.

54-inch English Mohair Brilliantines, special for this sale, at 95c. and $1.00 per yard, worth $1.15 and $1.25.

SILKS. SILKS.

100 pieces 22-inch (all silk) colored Japan Taffeta Silks in dainty shades, 49c. per yard instead of 59c.

Check Silks, in latest colorings for shirt waists, 75c., 79c., $1.00, and $1.39 per yard.

27-inch Black Satin Duchesse, all silk, great values, at 98c., $1.19, and $1.39 per yard.

2,500 yards, 65c. to 75c. quality, Colored and Black Fancy Taffeta Silk, bought special for this sale; special 49c. per yard.

BLACK SILKS.

Black Grenadine Silks, two specials, 65c. and 75c. per yard.

Black Bayadere Silks, two specials, 98c. and $1.25 per yard.

Two Exceptional Values in

Embroidered Flannels.

VALUE 1—At 49c. per yard we give you your choice of 20 different designs of Silk-Embroidered, All-Wool, Yard-Wide Flannels, of which intrinsic value is 89c.

VALUE 2—At 69c. per yard you may take your pick of goods, hemstitch as well as scallop effects, of which value from $1.00 to $1.25.

MADRAS CLOTH.

32-inch Light Ground Corded Madras Cloth, suitable for shirtings, at 13c.; value 19c.

Our yard-wide Corded and Jacquard Effect Imported Madras Cloth at 25c. per yard is being sold everywhere not less than 35c.

Basket Weave Madras, one of the newest fabrics for Summer wear, elegant assortment of patterns to choose from, including Scotch Plaids material, yard wide and wool finish; sale price 25c. per yard.

ZEPHYR.

Our line of Silk Stripe Scotch Zephyrs cannot be excelled in either Borough. Styles numerous and quality excellent. Price while they last, 25c. per yard.

SATEEN.

A regular 25c. quality fast Black Sateen, aniline dye and wool finish, extra special for Monday, 10c. per yard.

PILLOW CASES.

250 dozen ready-made Pillow Cases, 45x36 size, good standard brand of sheeting, actual value, 14c., sale price, 9c. each, or $1.00 per dozen.

SHEETING. SHEETING.

If you want any yard-wide Bleached Muslin, such as FRUIT or LONSDALE, call Monday and get them at reduced prices.

Upholstery Department.

Third Floor.

Our February offerings in Upholstery Goods are great money savers. We are making special inducements by offering new Spring goods at prices much less than actual worth. We quote a few specials for Monday's selling only.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, full width, actual value, $1.50, special, 98c. per pair.

Nottingham Lace Curtains in Irish Point effects, 3½ yards long, 60 inches wide, usually sold at $2.25; special, $1.59 per pair.

Fancy Stripe Scrim, 36 inches wide, for Monday, 3½c. per yard.

Fancy figured coin spot and striped Lappets and Curtain Swiss, 36 inches wide, regular price 12c. and 15c.; special for Monday, 9c. per yard.

Tapestry Portieres in Satin Derby effects, fringed top and bottom, three yards long, special, $1.49 pair; for Silk Brocatelle, full line of colorings, regular value, $3 yard; special, $1.98.

Silk Face Tapestry, regular value $2; special, $1.39 yard.

Heavy wool effect Tapestry, very serviceable for reupholstering furniture, $1.75 quality at 98c. yard.

In order to keep our workroom busy we will take orders this week only for reupholstering furniture, shades, slip covers, etc., to order at half regular prices.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Mellin's Infant Food, large size, bot., 50c.

Warner's Lithia Tablets, bottle, 15c.

O. H. Malt Extract, bottle, 15c.

Packer's Tar Soap, cake, 10c.

Wright's Talcum Powder, highly perfumed, 6c.

Bay Rum, bottle, 10c.

Florida Water, 10c.

Castile Soap, including wash rag, 5c.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

A Varied Programme Promised for the Coming Week.

A prominent feature of this week's musical programme to be given under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will be next Friday's matinée and Saturday evening philharmonic concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The orchestra will be assisted by Herr Alwin Schraeder, 'cello. At Saturday evening's performance and on Friday afternoon the orchestra will be assisted by Mme. Barna, soprano, and T. Adamowski, violin.

The farewell organ recital of Alexandre Guilmant, which will take place Monday evening, March 7, in the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, is looked forward to with interest.

A series of five song recitals are announced to be held in Association Hall, Bond and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, beginning Thursday evening, March 3, with "American Ballads and Songs" by the Cecelia Ladies' Vocal Society. This will be followed by "German Ballads and Folk Songs" by the Brooklyn Arion Mannerchor Thursday, March 17; "An Evening with the French Composers" by the Prospect Hill Choral Society April 13; "Scandinavian Folk Songs and Ballads" by the Brooklyn Swedish Choral Society, April 27, and "English Glees and Lyrics" by the Clinton Choral Society, May 11.

Miss Ethel Lyons will lecture at Association Hall Tuesday evening, Feb. 22, on "The Klondike," presenting colored lantern illustrations.

In the Art Building, 174 Montague Street, Miss Elizabeth Bradbury Gardner will deliver a course of thirty-six lectures on physical training, beginning Feb. 17 and ending in June.

Of the lectures during the present week may be mentioned "The Building Stones of Brooklyn," Prof. Alexis Julien of Columbia University Art Building, Monday evening; "What Is the Trust?" Prof. Francis W. Howard, lecture room, 502 Fulton Street, Monday evening; "New Haven and Yale University," President Charles H. Levermore of Adelphi College, Association Hall, Wednesday evening; "Artistic Qualities of the 'Modern Caricaturists,'" W. M. R. French, lecture room, 502 Fulton Street, Thursday at 4 P. M.

Kings County's Sheriff Loses Fees.

The provisions of the new charter have greatly reduced the number of boarders at Raymond Street Jail, and have correspondingly reduced the profits of the boniface of that institution. The Sheriff of Kings County is no longer the holder of the richest office on Long Island. According to the charter, persons convicted of being drunk and disorderly, and vagrants, sentenced for more than two days, are no longer sent to the jail, but are shipped to Blackwell's Island. About 600 prisoners of the 900 in the jail have been sent to the island since Feb. 1.

Salaries of Employes Reduced.

Deputy Commissioner Walton of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies yesterday continued the reduction of expenses in the Brooklyn part of the department. He reduced a number of salaries. Keeper Spitzer of the Borough Hall was cut to $1,300, and the elevator conductors in the Borough Hall and the Municipal Building were cut from $780 to $700 a year. The female cleaners in the public buildings, who were receiving $480, were cut to $390, and similar cuts were made all along the line.

A Memorial to ex-Judge Gilbert.

A call for a meeting of the members of the bar has been issued by the Brooklyn Bar Association, to be held in the Appellate Division Court Room in the County Court House, Brooklyn Borough, Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 4 P. M., to take action regarding the death of ex-Judge Jasper W. Gilbert.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM

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GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York.

To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM | Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM | †Ka. W. II., Mch. 19, 10 AM
*Saale, Mch. 5, 10 AM | †Fulda, Mch. 26, 10 A.M.

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Feb. and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.
37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

From New York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Feb. 20, 10 AM | Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM
Normannia, Mh. 24, 9 AM | Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Ap. 7, 9 AM | Normannia, May 19, 9 AM

Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct. Prussia, Feb. 26, 9 A. M. | Pretoria, Mch. 5, 3 P.M. First cab., $60; second class, $40; steerage, $26. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL....Feb. 16 | ST. PAUL....March 9
NEW YORK....Feb. 23 | ST. LOUIS....March 16
PARIS....March 2 | NEW YORK....March 23

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

WESTERNL'ND, Feb 16 | NOORDLAND....March 2
BERLIN....Feb. 23 | FRIESLAND....March 9

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Veendam, Saturday, Feb. 19, 10 A. M.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, Feb. 26, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line.

NEW YORK AND LONDON.

The new steamers Alexandra, Boadicea, Cleopatra, Victoria, and Winifreda will perform a weekly service during the season of 1898. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers at low rates.

For further particulars apply to SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 State St., N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.

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MOBILE....February 19

For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Solid Trains. Finest Steamers. Fast Time. Weekly sailings from Vancouver and Victoria to WRANGEL, JUNEAU, SKAGWAY, and DYEA. Money saved by purchasing outfits in Canada. Only Direct route to the Cariboo and Kootenay Gold Fields.

Fast time to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Banff, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland.

E. V. SKINNER, G. E. A., 353 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations. Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect. Seminole, Sat., Feb. 12 | Comanche, Fri., Feb. 18
Iroquois, Tues., Feb. 15 | Algonquin, Mon., Feb. 21
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.

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OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pliney's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

GAELIC, via Honolulu....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING....March 3, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu....March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu....March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC....April 2, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF CHINA..Feb. 28, May 9, July 11
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 28, May 30, Aug. 1
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 18, June 20, Aug. 22

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

AORANGI, March 10. | MIOWERA, April 7.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD; Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.

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"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M. Time 6:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for

DOG SHOW AT THE WALDORF

The French Bulldog Club of America Attracts Many Society People.

GRETEL THE STAR ATTRACTION

Weighs Only Seven and a Half Pounds and Said to be the Smallest of Her Breed—Fifty Pets Entered.

The first bench show of the French Bulldog Club of America was held yesterday afternoon and evening in the sun parlors, on the fifteenth floor, of the Waldorf-Astoria, and society turned out in full force to greet the new breed of dogs that it has taken up as a fad. The one-day show was the outcome of the action of the Bench Show Committee of the Westminster Kennel Club in matters affecting the status of dogs of this breed at its forthcoming bench show at Madison Square Garden.

There were many features to the show not met with at other bench shows, one in particular being the personal exhibition of their pets by society women who had dogs entered. There were only fifty dogs entered in all of the eight classes, and most of these were owned by dealers in this particular breed of dogs, or men who exhibited them through dealers. But there were still a number owned by women, among the owners being Mrs. H. M. Gillig, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Walter Stanton, Mrs. Margaret D. Lloyd, Miss Virginia Fair, Mrs. M. A. Downing, and Mrs. James L. Kernochan.

The dogs on the whole were an excellent looking lot, and because of their similarity in build and other features the visitors had a much better chance to judge of their individual merits than they would have had in a show where all breeds of dogs were exhibited. The star attraction at the show was Gretel, a tiny three-year-old, bred in the kennels of the Emperor of Austria. Gretel weighs only 7½ pounds, and is said to be the smallest of her breed in the world. She has traveled 10,000 miles in a little handbag, and has been exhibited in many countries by her owner, W. W. Watrous.

The dogs at the show differed from the toy bulldog in only one respect. They have ears known as the "bat" ear, which is large sized and elongated, broad at the base and having a rounded top. The ear is set high in the head and is always carried erect, with the orifice plainly visible when viewed from the front. The breed is a muscular one, active and intelligent, and of small stature. In no case does the male, which is the heavier, weigh more than 22 pounds. The head is large, square, and broad, with an almost flat cranium; jaws that are large and square and undershot. The body is short and well rounded, and the back short and strong. Unlike most bulldogs, the French bulldog has short, straight forelegs, bowed legs being the exception. Most of the breed are of a dark brindle, occasionally a black, and sometimes a mixture of pure white and brindle.

Among those who attended the show during the afternoon and evening were:

Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Charles H. Childs, Miss Remsen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Harry Warner, Prescott Lawrence, Randolph Hurry, Mr. and Mrs. H. Chesley Richardson, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Putnam Bradlee Strong, Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, James Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Hunt, H. L. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Reeve Merritt, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, E. Berry Wall, Mrs. William L. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shattuck, Mrs. E. Burrill Hoffman, Mrs. William Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., H. McKay Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor Park, Mrs. Richard Henry Savage, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Miss Angelica Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Smith Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Webster, Mrs. Charles Barney, Craig S. Wadsworth, Stuyvesant Le Roy, and J. H. Alexandre.

The awards in the various classes were as follows:

Class 1.—For puppies, dogs. First prize, $5, won by Shawmut Kennels' Odite; same owner's Paulus, second.

Class 2.—For puppies, bitches. First prize, $5, won by John R. Buchan's Lizette; Shawmut Kennels' Riquette, second; William Wakeman's Niniche, third.

Class 3.—For junior dogs. First prize, $5, won by Mrs. H. M. Gillig's Dimboolaa; G. N. Phelps's Le Petit To-To, second; Mrs. Gillig's Diabutsu, third; Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt's Bordeaux, reserve; Shawmut Kennels' Ajax, R. H. Hunt's Schutto, and G. N. Phelps's Le Petit To-To, very highly commended; Shawmut Kennels' Odite and Mons. Blanc, highly commended.

Class 4.—For junior bitches. First prize, $5, won by G. N. Phelps's Sappho; Shawmut Kennels' Boule, second; G. N. Phelps's Ninette, third; W. W. Watrous's Gretel, reserve; John R. Buchan's Coquette, Mrs. James L. Kernochan's Margot, and Mrs. M. A. Downing's Collette, very highly commended; Shawmut Kennels' Nanon, highly commended.

Class 5.—Free for all, dogs. First prize, $5, won by Mrs. H. M. Gillig's Dimboolaa; G. N. Phelps's Le Petit To-To, second; Mrs. H. M. Gillig's Diabutsu, third; Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt's Bordeaux, reserve; G. N. Phelps's Rabot, R. H. Hunt's Schutto, and Shawmut Kennels' Ajax, very highly commended; Shawmut Kennels' Odite, and James B. Taylor's Monte, highly commended.

Class 6.—Free for all bitches. First prize, $5, won by G. N. Phelps's Sappho; Shawmut Kennels' Boule, second; G. N. Phelps's Ninette, third; Walter W. Watrous's Gretelz, reserve; J. R. Buchan's Coquette, Mrs. J. L. Kernochan's Margot, and Mrs. M. A. Downing's Collette, very highly commended.

Class 7.—Championship, for dogs. Won by Mrs. H. M. Gillig's Dimboolaa.

Class 8.—Championship, for bitches. Won by G. N. Phelps's Sappho.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—To-day's races at Oakland resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Morinel won, Good Friend second, Blarneystone third. Time—1:14⅘.

SECOND RACE.—Purse; for two-year-olds. Seven-sixteenths of a mile. Saintly won, Buenaventura second, Foxey third. Time—0:42.

THIRD RACE.—Flirtation Stakes. Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile. Napamax won, Torsida second, St. Calatine third. Time—1:21.

FOURTH RACE.—Guns Stakes. One mile and a sixteenth. Fleur de Lis won, Traverser second, Ostler Joe third. Time—1:46¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Two miles. Judge Denny won, Marplot second, Collins third. Time—3:20¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse. One mile. Paul Griggs won, Lincoln II. second, Los Prietos third. Time—1:41.

MAY BUY A HOME FOR COURTNEY

Disposal of the Cornell Coach's Testimonial Fund Considered.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Two prominent Cornell alumni, Charles S. Francis of Troy and W. A. Bronk of New York City, were in this city to-day, consulting with Prof. Wheeler and other members of the Cornell Athletic Council relative to suitable disposal of the Courtney Testimonial Fund.

This fund has been recently raised by subscription among Cornell alumni, and, in all probability, will be expended in the purchase of a new home for the veteran coach. Courtney has expressed a desire to have the home, and he would like to have it so large that the crew candidates might live in it with him. In this way they would be more directly under his charge. The proposition has met with favor with some members of the Athletic Council.

CORNELL'S FOOTBALL COACH.

Glenn S. Warner Again Engaged to Train the 'Varsity Team.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The Football Committee of the Cornell Athletic Council to-night selected Glenn S. Warner as coach of the 'Varsity football team of 1898. Mr. Warner had charge of the team of 1897, and turned out the strongest eleven Cornell has ever had.

Capt. McLaughlin also announced that Assistant Coach Joseph Beecham will in all probability be again secured. An effort will also be made to induce Chinter R. Wickoff, quarter back of the team of 1896, and Thomas Fennel, centre of the same eleven, to come to Ithaca to assist in coaching.

Pleasanter to Give Than to Take.

"There's one thing," said the practical joker, "that I could never understand."

"What is that?"

"Why, when I can pick out such genuinely witty comic valentines to send out to my friends, they should make such blundering and brutal selections to send to me."—Washington Star.

NAVAL OFFICER DROWNED.

Ensign Breckinridge Washed Overboard from the Torpedo Boat Cushing Near Havana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The following cablegram has been received at the State Department from Consul General Lee at Havana, dated yesterday:

"Ensign Breckinridge of the Cushing was washed overboard and drowned a few hours before the arrival of the vessel in this port. The body was recovered, and I am arranging to have it embalmed and sent home to-morrow."

Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine makes the following report to the Navy Department on the same subject:

"Ensign Breckinridge of the Cushing fell overboard in heavy sea by parting of life-line and drowned. Body recovered. Department break news to family. Will send body back to Key West to-morrow by Olivette, if practicable. Otherwise by Cushing. Will send Cushing back when sea subsides."

The Navy Department has given orders that a naval officer shall meet the remains, which are expected to reach Key West to-morrow afternoon on the Olivette. They will be interred at the home of the young officer, at Lexington, Ky.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—Captain General Blanco, immediately upon learning of Ensign Breckinridge's death, sent a message of condolence to United States Consul General Lee, and through the Consul General to Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine and the others of that ship and of the Cushing, and offered facilities for the return of Mr. Breckinridge's body to the United States.

Joseph C. Breckinridge was the eldest son of Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the army. He was born at Fort Monroe, Va., in 1872, while his father was stationed at that post. He was appointed a naval cadet from Kentucky Sept. 8, 1891. He was made Ensign July 1, 1897. He was assigned to the torpedo boat Cushing fourteen days after his promotion; previously he had served on the Vermont, the Maine, and the Texas.

PENSION CONSCIENCE MONEY.

A Veteran Returns $879 to the Bureau, but Gets It Back.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Pension Commissioner Evans recently received from a pensioner in San Antonio, Texas, an express order for $879. It was money which the sender believed he had not properly received, and animated by this feeling he returned it to the Government. Mr. Evans had an investigation made of the case, and ascertained that the pensioner was honestly entitled to the money he was receiving, viz., $12 per month for deafness, and directed the entire amount be returned to him.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY CASE.

Col. Mordecai to Take Command at the Watervliet Arsenal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The War Department has settled the long-standing controversy over the command at the Springfield Armory by ordering an exchange of stations and commands between Col. Alfred Mordecai, now at the armory, and Lieut. Col. Isaac Arnold, the present commander at the Watervliet (N. Y.) Arsenal.

Col. Mordecai has been often the subject of charges, mostly preferred by employes or ex-employes, nearly all of which are based upon allegations of severity, of discrimination, and the like, none of which in any manner reflects upon the integrity of the officer. Secretary Alger caused an inquiry to be made, and summoned Col. Mordecai to Washington, where the matter was talked over; the Secretary reaching the conclusion that the officer's usefulness would be larger at another post, so the transfer ordered to-day is announced.

ALABAMA ELECTION CONTEST.

Charges of Fraud in the Case of Goodwyn Versus Brewer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The contested election case of Goodwyn versus Brewer, from the Fifth Alabama District, was argued before the House Committe on Elections No. 1 to-day. Mr. Goodwyn contested the seat held by Judge Cobb in the last House, and the seat was awarded to him. Mr. Goodwyn was represented before the committee to-day by Gen. W. W. Dudley of Indiana and Mr. Vaughn of Alabama and Mr. Brewer by A. D. Pitts and G. H. Patrick. Brewer's plurality on the face of the returns was almost 6,000.

In the Aldrich-Plowman contest, the principal allegation of fraud is made against the return from the county (Lowndes in this case) where there is a large excess of colored population over white. The census shows that the population of Lowndes County consists of 4,563 white and 6,985 colored persons. The official returns from this county gave Brewer (Dem.) 3,407, and Goodwyn (Rep.) 272.

LAW FOR INDIAN TERRITORY.

Comprehensive Measure Framed by a House Sub-Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House Sub-Committee on Indian Affairs, which has been engaged for a considerable time in framing a measure designed to harmonize the laws for the government of the Indian Territory and to bring order out of the chaos prevailing there, has completed its work, and the result will be presented to the full committee on Monday. The bill framed is a most comprehensive measure. It abolishes all Indian courts in the Territory and requires the President's approval of all acts passed by the Indian Legislature. This latter provision is to prevent much of the scandalous legislation enacted by the Indian Legislature, which was prejudicial to the interests of the Indians as a whole.

The bill extends the criminal and civil laws of the United States to the Territory so as to prevent a conflict of authority such as has heretofore frequently arisen where a white man was murdered by an Indian, or vice versa. It also allots in severalty the lands of the Five Civilized Tribes and adjusts pending disputes between them. It empowers the Dawes Indian Commission to lay out town sites and provides means for acquiring lots and the methods of conducting the business of the towns, and in various other ways provides for the equities between the Indians.

Mr. Fischer, Chairman of the Indian Committee, hopes to secure action on the measure at this session of Congress.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

Connecticut—Bulls Bridge, Alonzo Mallory.

New York—Beach Ridge, Martin W. Miller; Edmeston, Frank H. Gates; Glenwood, John P. Underhill; McDonough, Lewis P. Blair; Jay, Fred O. Bartlett.

BIG RENT FOR A NEWPORT VILLA

Potter Palmer Hires the Havemeyer Villa for $10,000.

NEWPORT, Feb. 12.—It was announced to-day that Potter Palmer of Chicago had rented the Havemeyer villa on Bellevue Avenue for next season. The Havemeyer place rivals for size and elegance any Summer residence here. It is said that Mr. Palmer will pay $10,000 for the use of the place for the season. This is the largest rental ever paid for a Newport place, with the exception of Senator Brice's rental for William Waldorf Astor's villa, which is $15,000.

GOOD ICE CROP DOUBTFUL.

Only 40 Per Cent. of a Full Crop Housed at Catskill.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The ice harvest on the Hudson River has been suspended by reason of the mild weather of the week, and its resumption is doubtful. The shortest crop in a number of years is certain, which means high prices for ice in New York next Summer. Only forty percent. of a full crop has been housed. This may be augmented if there should be a week of zero weather between now and March 1. But even then the crop will be less than that of last Winter, which was sixty-five per cent. of the houses' capacity.

GOLF VICTORY FOR TYNG

The Well-Known Player Begins the Year Well by Winning at the Baltusrol Tournament.

LINKS WERE WET AND MUDDY

Both Events in the Class B Contest Won by H. G. Leavitt—Toler Plays a Good Game, But Succumbs to Tyng in the Finals.

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Feb. 12.—Thirty-one golfers, representing several local clubs, turned out full of enthusiasm to-day on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club to compete for the Lincoln Birthday prizes given in the club's invitation tournament. The contest was divided into two classes, according to the golfing calibre of the players, making two victors of the day's games. Singularly enough, one man in each class won both the class events.

The handicap events were held in the morning, and James A. Tyng, whose many and brilliant victories last year rise up clearly to the golfer's memory, came out well on top, with the excellent scratch record of 75 strokes, the lowest of the day. Otto Hochmeyer of Staten Island got second by his handicap of 8, his scratch record of 85 being, however, one of the best of the day. Harry P. Toler, the only other scratch man besides Tyng, made the second best score, 80 strokes, and Louis P. Bayard, Jr., of Princeton, the intercollegiate champion, did 83.

These four were eligible for the match-play event in the afternoon, and Tyng won this after a warm tussle with Toler in the finals by 2 holes and 1 to play. In the first round Tyng beat Hochmeyer by 2 up and 1 to play, and Toler beat Bayard 3 up and 1 to play. The match-play rounds were only 9 holes, but the handicap was 18 holes.

The complete scores of these four qualifying men are:

James A. Tyng, Morris County—
Out ..... 4 5 5 4 4 4 3 6 3 5—37
In ..... 5 5 4 3 4 4 5 5 4 6—38
Total 75

H. P. Toler, Baltusrol—
Out ..... 4 5 5 5 6 4 4 3 5—41
In ..... 4 4 4 3 4 4 6 5 5—39
Total 80

Louis P. Bayard, Jr., Princeton—
Out ..... 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5—41
In ..... 3 4 5 5 5 5 6 5 4—42
Total 83

Otto Hockmeyer, Staten Island—
Out ..... 5 7 5 5 5 4 4 4 4—43
In ..... 4 4 4 4 4 6 4 4 4—42
Total 85

H. G. Leavitt of the home club played so well in the Class B ranks that he won the contest handily, making the excellent scratch record of 80 strokes, and in the match play event he was just as successful, beating R. K. Clark in the final round by 3 holes and 2 to play. This is the first golf prize Leavitt has ever won, and he gravely attributed his success to the fact that he spent the previous night in a sleeping car, and so did not try to play too hard or press. During the World's Fair at Chicago Leavitt won the amateur fly-casting championship of the United States.

The course was very wet and muddy, the greens heavy, and often the balls would sink completely from sight in the wet earth. Then they were dug out with the iron head of a club, and, as snow rules prevailed, were teed up again. There was more fun and amusement than real golf, and in the morning, as each man drove off, it looked as if he were about to send his ball straight into a fog bank.

The club had received over seventy entries, and the miserable weather in the morning undoubtedly deterred many players from venturing out. For a tournament so early in the year, however, it was a genuine success, and the golfing spirit displayed gave evidence of a lively season when the big club events commence, within a couple of months.

The players in Class A, with scores for the handicap event, were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Handi-cap.	Net.
James A. Tyng, Morris County	75	0	75
Otto Hockmeyer, Staten Island	85	8	77
Louis P. Bayard, Jr., Princeton	83	4	79
H. P. Toler, Baltusrol	80	0	80
Prof. Benton, Baltusrol	99	18	80
Grier Campbell, Baltusrol	91	10	81
G. E. Armstrong, Staten Island	89	6	83
Benjamin Hardwick, Baltusrol	97	12	85
G. Fox Tiffany, Westchester	93	8	85
Robert W. Chandler, Baltusrol	98	10	88
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	94	6	88
A. F. Riach, Baltusrol	105	16	89
Charles Adams, Dyker Meadow	99	5	94
C. W. O'Connor, Staten Island	108	14	94
S. O. Edwards, Essex County	143	14	129

In Class B the contestants and scores were:

CLASS B.

	Gross.	Handi-cap.	Net.
H. G. Leavitt, Baltusrol	80	5	75
R. K. Clark, Baltusrol	101	16	85
William Clark, Jr., Baltusrol	102	14	88
J. R. Wilmer, Baltusrol	93	4	89
M. Havilland, Baltusrol	99	8	91
C. H. Smith, Baltusrol	107	10	97
J. Cryder Lea, Baltusrol	104	6	98
E. W. Van Vleck, Richmond Hill	102	2	100
J. R. Strong, Baltusrol	118	16	102
George W. Case, Jr., Baltusrol	116	12	104
W. G. Cushman, Baltusrol	120	8	112
H. H. Hayes, Baltusrol	130	18	112
G. Willis, Baltusrol	126	10	116
Blakeslee Barnes, Staten Island	131	12	119
C. W. Wales, Baltusrol	141	15	126
A. F. Potts, Baltusrol	170	15	155

The four eligible Class B men for the match play event were R. K. Clark and M. Havilland, the former winning the first round by one hole after a long contest of fourteen holes, and H. G. Leavitt and J. R. Wilmer, the former winning by three up and 1 to play. Then Leavitt won the final round.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP EVENT.

Morris County Club Will Ask that the Contest Be Held on Its Course.

The St. Andrew's Golf Club is to have a formidable rival for the amateur championship contest of the United States in the Morris County Golf Club of Morristown, N. J. The latter club has definitely decided to apply for this important event at the meeting next Thursday night of the United States Golf Association, and as a result some lively discussion will be provoked. For several weeks it has been thought that St. Andrew's would be without a rival, but as the time draws near for deciding the matter the opinion has been freely expressed by many golfers that the new St. Andrew's course, notwithstanding its full eighteen holes, is not yet suited to a championship event. Several of the holes are too short and the St. Andrew's men realize this, for a committee has been appointed to lengthen the course.

Morris County has the advantage of having had its course much longer than St. Andrew's has had its new one. There has been time, therefore, to get it in good shape, and the extensive changes under way last Summer are now finished. When the course is opened in the Spring, it will be nearly 6,000 yards in circuit and contain excellent greens. Facilities for accommodation are also for superior in and around Morristown to those in the locality of Mount Hope, Westchester County, and, in the matter of good caddies and club conveniences the Morris County Club could undoubtedly give better satisfaction than St. Andrew's at present. Ransom H. Thomas, one of the strong Morris County members and Vice President of the New York Stock Exchange, will probably present the application.

If a vote had been taken yesterday among the golfers in the tournament of the Baltusrol Club, it would have been overwhelmingly in favor of Morristown. Both James A. Tyng and H. B. Toler were strongly in favor of it. They have no objections to St. Andrew's, when it gets a proper course, but they think the time too short to lengthen it and make the necessary changes for the championship contest this year.

Live Bird Match at Keansburg.

MATAWAN, N. J., Feb. 12.—A match at live birds between Phil Daly, Jr., of Long Branch and William Perrine of Keansburg for $50 a side was decided at Keansburg this afternoon. Each man was to shoot at 20 birds and to use both barrels if necessary. Daly shot Perrine out after each had shot at 15 birds. Daly killed 15 straight, while Perrine killed but 6 out of his 15. The same men have arranged a series of matches at live birds to be decided within the next month.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AV. THEATRE, B'way and 28th St. COMMENCING TO-MORROW. EDWIN KNOWLES, Manager
2D AND LAST WEEK!
MODJESKA and JOSEPH HAWORTH
in the following plays:
Monday Evening, MAGDA; Tuesday Evening, MACBETH; Wednesday Matinée, CAMILLE; Wednesday Evening, MARY STUART; Thursday Evening, MAGDA; Friday Evening, MEASURE FOR MEASURE; Saturday Matinée, MEASURE FOR MEASURE; Saturday Evening, MACBETH.
Evenings at 8:20. Wed. (Special) and Sat. Mat. at 2. Special prices Wednesday Mat.: Orchestra, $1.50 & $1.
NEXT WEEK,
COMMENCING MONDAY, FEB. 21,
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF
DE WOLF HOPPER
IN EL CAPITAN,
ASSISTED BY THE
7TH REGIMENT BAND
IN THE GRAND FINALES,
The famous EL CAPITAN March and Sousa's patriotic STARS AND STRIPES MARCH.
("The American flag set to music.")
Matinées Washington's Birthday and Saturday.
SEAT SALE OPENS MONDAY.

EDEN MUSEE
New To-Day, Execution of Criminals in India. | WORLD IN WAX. | New To-Day, The Charming Group "Motherless."
Admission 25c. SUNDAYS
Hungarian Band Concerts Aft. & Eve.
CINEMATOGRAPH AT 2:30 TO-DAY.
TO-MORROW AND ALL THE WEEK
PASSION PLAY.
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near Broadway. Evg., 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. | Charles Frohman, Mgr.
Special Matinée Washington's Birthday.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
MISS MAUDE ADAMS.
DIRECTION OF CHARLES FROHMAN,
In J. M. Barrie's Great Comedy.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Not to Inquire Into Alleged Wrong-Doing, Says the Troy Organ of Gov. Black.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—In view of the fact that the canal investigation bill is now in Gov. Black's hands and that the Commissioners are expected to be named in a few days, an editorial which appeared in The Troy Times yesterday is regarded here as having peculiar significance.

Editor Francis of The Times, being a neighbor of Gov. Black in Troy, and one of his closest confidantes, the editorial utterances of his paper on important subjects in which the Governor is concerned are usually interpreted as more or less clearly reflecting the Executive's views. The editorial to which attention has been attracted here to-day is on the canal investigation, and takes the position that the proposed commission is created not to search for extravagance or irregularities in the expenditure of the $9,000,000 voted for the improvement of the State waterways, but merely "to examine the work already done," and "report on what further steps are desirable," so that "the people may know what has been accomplished on the canals thus far and be prepared to vote on the continuance of the work." The editorial is, in part, as follows:

Provision is made for the appointment by the Governor of a commission of five or seven members to examine the work already done in improving the canals and to report what further steps are desirable. It would be wrong to premise that this investigation is a search by police detectives. There is no allegation of wrongdoing, even from the Democratic Party, whose stock in trade for the coming campaign, outside of free silver, must be confined necessarily to accusations or insinuations. The inquiry will be an inspection, invited by the State officers in charge of the work and indorsed by the Governor, so that the people may know what has been accomplished on the canals thus far and be prepared to vote on the continuance of the work.

The idea that the commission's work is not to be a search for improper expenditure so much as a preliminary to spending $7,000,000 more is further brought out in the declaration that "the initiation and mapping out of the work took place before Gov. Black was in the Gubernatorial chair, and he is without responsibility as to the past of the work—only to its present and future. He represents the people in this year 1898, and his purpose is to prepare the way for the people to act for the present and the future."

Critics of the canal management say that if the views thus expressed by the administration's Troy organ correctly represent Gov. Black's ideas, the body he is about to name should be called a Commission to Recommend Further Expenditure on the Canals."

The Governor has as yet given no intimation as to whom he will appoint on the commission, but it is understood that he will probably select representatives of the leading commercial bodies of the State.

THE GRAND BOULEVARD.

Senator Guy Disapproves the Building of a Temporary Road.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The proposition to open a common dirt road from One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Mott Avenue to Pelham Parkway, as a temporary substitute for the proposed Grand Boulevard and Concourse, does not meet the approval of Senator Guy, who has charge of the Bronx's interests before the Legislature.

The information reaches here that President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx favors such a scheme, in view of the fact that the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment has turned down the appropriation of $500,000 for beginning work on the more pretentious enterprise, and he is said to be having a bill drafted for presentation to the Legislature. Asked about this bill, Senator Guy said:

"I wouldn't think of introducing so foolish a measure as that. If it is necessary for this great work to wait a year or two, until the city gets in better financial shape, all well and good. But I am certainly not in favor of any cheap or temporary substitute."

Mr. Guy's bill, establishing a commission of three members to construct the boulevard and concourse, whose expenses are not to exceed $30,000 a year, and providing for the expenditure of $500,000 a year on the undertaking until it is completed, is among the many measures referring to New York City which went into the Senate Cities Committee early in the session and have never come out again.

CRANSTON'S HOTEL INVOLVED.

Resort at West Point Threatened with Foreclosure and Tax Suits.

WEST POINT, Feb. 12.—Cranston's Hotel is again in financial difficulties. The holders of a first mortgage of over $50,000 are threatening foreclosure, and the Tax Collector has levied on the furniture for unpaid taxes and advertised it for sale in the local papers.

The hotel was always well patronized, but the past two seasons were bad, and Cranston fell behind. If the taxes are not paid before Feb. 28 the furniture will be sold. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Marlborough, and other celebrities stopped at the hotel when in this country.

J. H. PARKER'S VIOLENT DEATH.

Bridgeport Coroner Investigates the Stamford Almshouse Tragedy.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—Coroner Doten of Bridgeport held an inquest this morning, inquiring into the death of James H. Parker, Superintendent of the Stamford Almshouse, at North Stamford, yesterday, during a violent struggle with Mrs. Bridget Drought, an insane inmate. From the testimony of medical witnesses, the fact seems to be established that Superintendent Parker was not murdered by the woman, as it was first thought, but that death was due to heart failure.

The Coroner has rendered no formal verdict as yet, but he is quoted as saying that his verdict will be that Mr. Parker's death was due to heart failure.

United Opposition in Alabama.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

There is little doubt that long before election day—the first Monday in August—the Democracy will have a united enemy confronting it. The certainty of this should make the leaders of Democracy see to it that no wedge is driven into its State organization. A united enemy will require a united line to win. There should be nothing done to drive off any of the strongest workers or to chill into apathy any considerable number of voters. Everything should be done to bring into fighting ranks the 50,000 Democrats who voted for Cleveland in 1892 and did not vote for Bryan in 1896.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
LATEST VAUDEVILLE "FAD,"
THE CHARMING
ANIMATED SONG SHEET.
A DELIGHTFUL AND REFRESHING NOVELTY.
Charles A. Stevenson & Co., Mary Norman, El Zobedie, Morris' Pony Circus, Alex. Heindl, Americus Comedy Four, Annie St. Tel.
35 OTHER STARS.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Every evening until further notice, Wycherly's famous old comedy,
THE COUNTRY GIRL.
MISS REHAN as PEGGY
MONDAY, (previous to The Country Girl,) SUETTLETIES OF JEALOUSY. Tuesday, (and every evening after, previous to THE COUNTRY GIRL,) a new Japanese musical piece called,
LILLI TSE.
COUNTRY GIRL MATS. WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY

DALY'S
Special Announcement.
ANNUAL LENTEN ILLUSTRATED MATINEES.
MR. DALY has pleasure in announcing that he has arranged with Mr. BURTON HOLMES (whom Mr. JOHN L. STODDARD has introduced as his legitimate successor,) for a series of LENTEN LECTURES, beautifully illustrated in color, and accompanied by a series of ORIGINAL MOTION PICTURES, projected by the CHRONOMATOGRAPHE.
Mr. Holmes's lectures will begin Thursday, Feb. 24. There will be three courses; five lectures in each course.
COURSE A—Mondays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock. COURSE B—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 3 o'clock. COURSE C—Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock.
The subjects will be: 1—The Wonders of Thessaly. 2—Cycling Through Corsica. 3—The Yellowstone National Park. 4—Oases of the Algerian Sahara. 5—More About Japan.
Sale of seats begins To-morrow, Monday, Feb. 14.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVG.
JOHN DREW
AND HIS COMPANY,
Direction of Charles Frohman.
In a new Comedy by H. A. Esmond, entitled
ONE SUMMER'S DAY
Now running at the Comedy Theatre, London.
Special Matinée Washington's Birthday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The Freeland Lenten Lectures
(Illustrated in Color,)
BEGINNING MARCH 7TH,
MR. WILLIAM FREELAND OF NEW YORK, LECTURER BY SPECIAL EXPRESS OF MANY CITIES HAS ACKNOWLEDGED AS MR. JOHN L. STODDARD'S NATURAL SUCCESSOR. WILL DELIVER TWO COURSES OF ILLUSTRATED LECTURES AT THIS THEATRE, LASTING TWO WEEKS.
COURSE A—Mondays, Wednesdays, and SECOND Friday at eleven o'clock.
COURSE B—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and first Friday at three o'clock.
Subjects: "Norway," "Spain," "French Revolution," "Mountain Climbing in Switzerland," "Bicycling in Scotland."
Course tickets, $4.00 and $3.00, (according to location.)
Single tickets ..... $1.00 and 75c.
For Illustrated Circulars, apply at Box Office. Mail orders will be promptly attended to.

AMERICAN THEATRE. 42d St., 7th & 8th Avs. Tel. 3147 38th St.
Commencing To-morrow (Monday) Ev'g, Feb. 14, and at every performance
3D MONTH OF POPULAR OPERA IN ENGLISH by CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY.
GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
MASCAGNI'S MASTERWORK IN ENGLISH,
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA
Supreme Revival Gilbert & Sullivan's
H. M. S. PINAFORE
Cast includes Misses Grace Golden, Lizzie Macnichol, Elsa May, Bessie Fairbairn, Ruth White, Messrs. Sheehan, Stewart, Bassett, Knight, Sturges, Wooley, and great singing chorus.
Ev'gs, 8:15. Lower floor, 75c.; 1st Bal., 50c.
ENTIRE 2d Balcony (Opera Chairs and Elevators) ..... 25c.
WEDNESDAY (BARGAIN) MAT., 2 P. M. 25c. TO ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE.
EVERY SEAT RESERVED.
SATURDAY, 2:00 P. M., MATINEE.
ENTIRE Lower Floor ..... 50c.
First and Second Balcony .25c.
In preparation "The Gypsy Baron."

BIJOU Farewell Week. Don't Miss It. B'way and 30th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:15.
MAY IRWIN
AND HER COMPANY IN THE
SWELL MISS FITZWELL.
Last opportunities to hear her tuneful negro melodies
MONDAY, FEB. 21ST.
What Happened to Jones
100th Time—Elaborate Souvenirs. No Increase in Prices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
SOUVENIRS.
100 PERFORMANCE, TUESDAY, FEB. 15TH.
THE WHITE HEATHER.
Management of Charles Frohman.
4TH MONTH
OF THE GREATEST MELODRAMATIC SUCCESS IN THE HISTORY OF THE STAGE.
MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2. EVE., 8:15.
MATINEE PRICES—BEST SEATS, $1.00.

Harlem Opera House.
TO-NIGHT.
ANTON FUERST'S MILITARY BAND.
Antoinette Trebelli, Soprano; Elsa Von Moltke, Violiniste.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Box Office open at 11 A. M.
THIS WEEK—Eves. at 8:15. Mat., Sat. at 2.
Hoyt's Original Production.
A STRANGER IN NEW YORK.
Feb. 21, Anna Held. A Gay Deceiver, Cat & Cherub

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:30. Matinée Saturday.
"STANDING ROOM ONLY."—Herald.
THE FUNNY FARCE, OH! SUSANNAH
WITH ITS BIG COMEDY CAST.
FUNNIEST PLAY SINCE CHARLEY'S AUNT.
Herald Sq. Thea. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LAST WEEK. Souvenirs Feb. 19. Reg. Prices.
RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."
FEB. 21, THE WHITNEY OPERA CO., IN A NEW COMIC OPERA, "A NORMANDY WEDDING."

14TH ST. THEA., nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Engagement for a short time only.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
3D ENORMOUS WEEK—LAST TIMES OF SWEET INNISCARRA. New Songs.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mon., Tues., Wed., 1st times Lindau's drama, "Brothers." Thurs., Fri., Sat. Mat. & Evg., The Greatest European Success, "Logenbrueder." (Masons.)

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
NAUTCH DANCERS.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 & 8.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
NEVER AGAIN

AMUSEMENTS.

PLEASURE
Palace 58th St. and 3d Ave.
F. F. PROCTOR.....Proprietor and Manager
HOME OF REFINED VAUDEVILLE.
1:30 TO 11 P. M.
Continuous Performance | Popular Prices
Afternoons, 25c. & 15c.
Evenings, 25c. & 50c.
WONDERFUL SHOW!
First Time Uptown of the Marvelous
BIOGRAPH
Scientific Wonder of the Age.
MAURICE BARRYMORE
& CO. in "A MAN OF THE WORLD."
Juan Caicedo, Frank Bush, Mimic Four, Gardner & Ely, Stanley & Jackson, Ray L. Royce, 3 Morello Brothers, Le Claire & Hayes, De Moss & Mals, others.
No Smoking or Refreshments in

A NEW TOBACCO LEAF TEST

Artificial Sweating of Artificially Spotted Leaf First Tried on a Large Scale.

A CONNECTICUT EXPERIMENT

Trying to Make a Marketable Sumatra Leaf Out of the Tobacco Grown on the Banks of the Connecticut River, Near Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—An experiment which is of the greatest importance to tobacco growers and tobacco leaf dealers is nearly completed at the warehouse of Sutter Brothers, in East Hartford. Another week will disclose whether the artificial spotting of tobacco in the field and the subsequent artificial sweating of the leaf will produce an article of commerce fit to command a high price; whether the imitation of Sumatra leaf is only accomplished at a loss of some quality in the leaf which will render it unfit for wrappers, and whether the spotted tobacco can be artificially sweated and come out equal to similar leaf which has had nature's coloring and nature's Turkish bath.

The Sutter Brothers are said to be, with one exception, the largest dealers in leaf tobacco in this country, and this experiment at East Hartford is on a large scale. At various points in New England they have caused to be grown for them and have artificially spotted above 600,000 pounds of tobacco. Their chief warehouses in this section are in East Hartford, but they also have portions of the spotted crop of 1897 stored at Hatfield, Mass., and New Milford, Conn. At the last named town there is in progress an experiment in artificial sweating of a portion of a crop by dry heat from a large stove, but this has little relation to the success of the experiment in which these dealers have placed a large sum of money.

The East Hartford warehouse in which the experiment is being tried was built last September, immediately after a visit from Louis F. Sutter to A. E. Kilbourne, who has for five years been the Connecticut buyer for the firm. The head of the house had been advised that the New England crops, for which contract had been made before they were grown, were not of average quality. He had these advices confirmed by visual testimony when he came East, and he was in no temper to wait until next August for the final verdict. Under the usual process the tobacco could not be sweated and made ready before Fall.

Before Mr. Sutter left Hartford an order for a new warehouse had been placed. In six weeks the factory was ready for use, and before the 1897 crop was all cut everything was ready for the experiment. The warehouse, which stands beside the railroad tracks and just east of the main street of East Hartford, is of three stories, 100 by 35 feet in size. In the half basement 45 men are constantly at work sorting, sizing, and packing the leaf. From this floor the cases go up on an elevator to the third, where are the sweating rooms.

How the Sweating Is Done.

These sweating rooms, three in number, are each 48 by 17½ feet. Each is, as nearly as may be, air tight. In two of these the first experiment in artificial sweating on a large scale is now in progress. Heat is furnished by steam pipes which run along three sides of the room. These are in two series, one of eight and one of twelve. On the upper pipe of each series are numerous jet cocks. From these jet cocks fine jets of live steam are allowed to escape into the room, the proper humidity being obtained by reducing or adding to the number of cocks left open and the size of the jet from each. Thermometers hang at various points on the walls, and these show 96° during the day and never less than 88° at night. The hygrometer pointer is kept standing a shade below the "moist" point.

On the 18th day of last December, when the present sweating experiment was begun, there were stored in one sweating room 203 cases of tobacco. They had been carefully placed to take moisture and heat evenly. Under the bottom cases were 4 by 4 blocks, and the cases were piled with narrow strips between the bottom of each and the top of the one below. Between the heads of the cases were left spaces of about three inches. Then the steam was turned on, and the experiment which was to determine the net value of purchases of more than $150,000 was begun.

For nearly six weeks the steaming of these 203 cases has been going on, and in a few days the tobacco will, it is supposed, be in the condition that would be reached by naturally sweated leaf next August. It has been thoroughly sweated, and is next to be dried out. The jet cocks in the steam pipes were closed Feb. 1 and the temperature of the room kept up to 70 degrees. Two weeks is the time set for this last process, and then, if the expectations of Mr. Sutter and his men are fulfilled, the tobacco will be ready for market. The second sweating room was loaded with 209 cases of tobacco when the first room had been in sweat about four weeks, and on Jan. 16 steam was turned on. Before Feb. 1 it was decided to build the third sweating room, and this is now ready for use and will be loaded in a few days. It is intended that the rooms shall alternate in such a manner as to care for the tobacco packed on the first floor until the entire buyings shall have been prepared for market.

Confident of Success.

It will be seen from the decision to start the second room before the first lot of cases had been finished and examined, that the utmost confidence is felt in the result of the experiment. A case of tobacco will average 300 pounds, and the value of even 203 cases is something not to be trifled with, even by the largest manufacturer or dealer. Cured Havana seed leaf is now quoted by those who have it for sale at from 20 to 30 cents a pound.

It is interesting to know that, while this artificial sweat is a new thing, and is properly called an experiment, both Mr. Sutter and his local agent have no doubt of the result. "We know what we will get," said Mr. Kibourne, after showing the sweat rooms.

Taking for granted, as those most interested do, that the artificial sweat is to be successful, the problem remains whether the artificially spotted tobacco will come out as well as the untreated leaf. Some small dealers in leaf tobacco have bought spotted leaf for experiment, and at least one of them reports that the spotting has made the leaf brittle, and that it does not work up as well for wrappers as does the natural leaf. Should this prove true of any considerable portion of the Sutter buyings it will take from the profits of what should otherwise have been a most successful venture. This will be especially the case with the tobacco grown in this State and forwarded to the East Hartford warehouse, and for reasons easily given. The verdict of the small buyer quoted is, however, in flat contradiction of the preliminary experiments of last year. A little of the leaf was spotted in 1896 in New England, and it is asserted that it was fully as pliable as the natural leaf.

The Spotting Process.

It need hardly be explained now that artificial spotting is done a few days before tobacco is cut, in the field, and that the spotting is made by spraying a solution of lye on the leaf. It is the belief of the Sutters that a leaf very much spotted, and with large spots, approaches the standard of trade demand most nearly, and the army of men who did the spotting were instructed to use plenty of the solution. The tobacco warehoused in East Hartford, and now in the sweat rooms, is very speckled. If the spots made the finished product brittle there would be trouble ahead. It must, however, be taken into consideration that spotted tobacco is worth a very good price, if of fair quality. The rage for Sumatra leaf wrappers has been something strong enough to carry up the price of any tobacco which can be used for wrappers and will give to the cigar the same general appearance as the Sumatra wrapper. If only a small percentage of the artificially spotted leaf should prove poor, there would still be a large margin of profit for those who have handled it.

Another element in the calculation is the saving of a large interest charge if the artificial sweat equals the natural in effect. By the steam process the crop of 1897 may be in the hands of the sellers in another month. All of it may be marketed by May. If naturally sweated it would not come into market until late in the Fall. On the supposition that the Sutters bought their supply at far below figures for small buyings, they must have invested in the crop of 1897, now in warehouses in New England, not far from $100,000. It is reported that their holdings are at least 25 per cent. more than that. Taking the lower figure, the interest saving, the gain in handling and warehousing, will be very considerable if the experiment is successful.

CANADA MAY HAVE A NAVY.

An Appropriation Looking to Its Establishment May Be Asked When the Parliament Meets.

MONTREAL, Jan. 25.—The announcement comes from Ottawa on official authority that the Dominion Government has decided to begin the construction of a Canadian navy as an auxiliary to the imperial navy in the strengthening of the British North American squadron, and will ask Parliament at the approaching session for an appropriation. The probable amount is not stated, and it is not likely that the Government has as yet any definite ideas on the matter. As the nucleus of the new navy, however, it is stated that some $100,000 will be asked for the immediate establishment of a training ship.

So much of the Government's naval programme at least (the establishment of a training ship) is declared to be positively settled. It is understood that the officers of the training ship will be officers of the Royal Navy, and the Imperial Government will probably offer a certain number of commissions every year as prizes for steadiness, efficiency, and good conduct. The Lords of the Admiralty, it is further reported, have offered the Canadian Government to provide a vessel for use as a training ship.

Up to the present Canada has contributed but little for the purposes of imperial defense, the support of a more or less efficient militia being about the extent to which the Canadian taxpayer has been asked to subscribe. The military defenses and the forces at Halifax and Esquimault have been maintained by the Home Government and without cost to Canada. That it would be but right for the Dominion to share to some extent the cost of the maintenance of these defenses and also of the British Navy has been tacitly admitted for years, but so long as the Imperial Government seemed satisfied no Canadian Government cared to ask the Canadian taxpayer to pay out of his own pocket what others were willing to pay for him.

Although the most extensive of the British colonies, Canada has been less ready to act than two of the others. Australia maintains four large battleships at her own expense and South Africa one. Canada is not asked to contribute immediately a very large appropriation, but she is asked to recognize her responsibility and to contribute what may be regarded as an earnest of what she will ultimately do. It is not at all unlikely that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government will ask Parliament to vote an exceedingly handsome sum. The recent threatened split in the Liberal Party in Canada, which is not yet quite healed up, is quite likely to lead the Government to divert discussion from this and other troublesome political matters by some such unprecedented measure as the appropriation for the establishment of a Canadian Navy. This would make Sir Wilfrid more popular than ever with English public men and would disarm the hostility of the ultra-loyal element in Canada, which has always opposed the Liberal Party as the party favoring a suspicious friendship with the United States. As in the case of Australia, it is probable that the conditions on which Canada will undertake to sustain this naval force will be that the ships will never be liable, except by assent of the Dominion Government, to service outside Canadian waters.

END OF A BOOM TOWN.

A Magnificent Scheme for the Creation of a Rival to Galveston—Texas City Sold to a Minnesotan for $90,000.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 29.—Texas City, the embryonic Texas coast metropolis, was recently sold under the hammer for $90,000 to a Minneapolis capitalist. Texas City was started about seven years ago. At that time the Meyer brothers of Duluth, Minn., conceived the idea of building up a deep water shipping port on the mainland, across the bay from Galveston, as a rival to that city, where the wharf facilities were limited. All of the wharves there were owned by the Galveston Wharf Company, and being a monopoly, they levied high tribute on all commerce through that port. When the United States Government appropriated $3,250,000 for the jetty improvement work at Galveston the promoters of Texas City believed that they had an opportunity of making a fortune by building up their city on the main land. They purchased several thousand acres of land, and laid out a large part of the tract in town lots. It is said that enough lots were platted to furnish homes for a population of 2,000,000.

The promoters built a hotel of about 200 rooms, furnished in luxurious style, and laid out beautiful grounds about it. They erected a large cotton compress as a nucleus for the manufactories which they believed were bound to come. They then built a large number of houses, which they offered to sell to prospective residents on the installment plan. Then they built a terminal railroad six miles long, connecting Texas City with the Galveston and La Porte Railroad. The building of this road served as a stimulant for the sale of town lots, and a large number of deals were made at good prices.

Then they decided on a deep channel to the Gulf, so that the big ocean vessels could come up to their wharves and take on and discharge cargoes, which trade, they expected, would be developed as soon as the terminal railroad was in operation. They contracted with a Chicago firm to dredge a twenty-four-foot channel from their wharves to Bolivar Roads. The Chicago firm brought a powerful dredge all the way from New York by water, and went to work in earnest, dredging several miles of channel. While this work was in progress the promoters of Texas City made arrangements with Inman & Co., the largest cotton buyers in Texas, to make Texas City the export port for all their cotton. This cotton exportation business was started and some heavy shipments were made, the bales being loaded on barges and towed out to the ocean vessels in Bolivar Roads, thus obviating the expense of wharf charges at Galveston.

Just about this time the bubble burst. The hard times came on, the sale of lots stopped, and the money of the promoters gave out. They had contracted debts which they did not pay, and upon application to the courts Texas City passed into the hands of a receiver, and recently the magnificent hotel, wharves, channel, terminal railroad, unsold lots, and acreage property, were sold at forced sale. The intention of the purchaser as to the future disposition of the property is not known.

MONUMENT TO VON STEINWEHR.

To be Unveiled in Albany May 30—Large Attendance Expected.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The monument which is to be erected in the Rural Cemetery, in this city, to mark the grave of Gen. William Frederick von Steinwehr, will be unveiled on May 30. It is expected that Carl Schurz and Gen. Franz Sigel will make addresses, and there will be present Steinwehr Post, No. 192, G. A. R., of New York City; Steinwehr Veteran Association of Philadelphia, and Steinwehr Post, No. 76, G. A. R., of New Haven, Conn.

The grave of Gen. von Steinwehr never has had any mark on it, though it is in one of the handsomest parts of the cemetery, near the grave of President Chester A. Arthur.

The von Steinwehr monument will be of Barre granite, 17 feet high and 6 feet 2 inches square at its base. On its face will be a bronze medalion of Gen. von Steinwehr, and underneath it a bronze plate containing this inscription:

"In memory of Adolph William Frederick von Steinwehr, born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1822; died in Buffalo, N. Y., 1877; Colonel Twenty-ninth New York Volunteers; Brigadier General, Commander Second Division, Eleventh Corps, United States Army. Erected by his comrades and friends from Albany, New York, New Haven, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, on May 30, 1898."

German societies are making great preparations for the ceremony of unveiling.

Indianapolis Boxing Measure Vetoed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 12.—The "boxing and sparring" measure recently passed by the Council was to-day returned by Mayor Taggart without his signature. The Mayor says there is no law against legitimate sparring, and gives as a reason for his veto that he is opposed to the passage of any law or ordinance that constantly requires the presence of the police to regulate it, as is required in this ordinance.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Indications Point to a Continuance of the Good Business of the Last Week.

BETTER SHOWING AT AUCTION

Success of Voluntary Offerings—Latest Sales by Brokers—Attractive Parcels in This Week's Salesroom List—Mortgages Filed.

Judging by the reports of the last few days, realty optimists will not have to content themselves with talk about "good times coming," but will be able to confine themselves to the present. To those who have become accustomed to looking over recent accounts of realty dealings, often rather meagre and of small significance, the sudden increase of the week just ended may seem to have too much of the mushroom characteristic about it to be of any lasting importance. Talks with brokers, however, do not support any such belief. Negotiations are pending in enough cases to make several such weeks as the last, and in not a few instances the group of important transactions just closed will supply the only element lacking—a little more confidence. Soon after the first of the year a broker who is usually familiar with market conditions said that there was plenty of business in sight, with nobody daring to take the lead after so long a period of stagnation. A decided lead has been taken during the last week, and while it will not be well to look for a Broadway sale every day in the week, there is every reason to look for a continuance of the recent activity.

Not the least gratifying feature of the week's business was its general character. A Broadway corner, a block of water front, a block front on the Boulevard, together with two other valuable parcels of unimproved property up town—such a list is certainly all that could be desired in the way of variety.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mr. Sylvanus Reed the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 10 East Fifty-third Street, 25 by 60 by 100.

Lionel Froelich has sold for Isidor Kaufman, for about $38,000, the four-story dwelling 28 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.8; also, for the Horton estate, to a Mrs. Silberman, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 133 East Seventy-ninth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Whitehouse & Porter and A. O'Donnell Taylor of Newport have leased for the estate of Theodore A. Havemeyer to Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago the place known as "Friedham," on Bellevue Avenue, Newport, together with other buildings on the rear on Coggeshall Avenue.

The Auction Room.

That the recent listless bidding and general lack of interest in salesroom offerings has been due to the inferior quality of the properties put up, rather than to a poor condition of the market, has been conclusively shown during the last week. The reports of Wednesday's and Thursday's dealings, when ten parcels were successfully disposed of at executors' and public auction sales, should be sufficient evidence that any departure from the offering of heavily incumbered parcels in foreclosure will receive careful attention from prospective buyers, with good chances of a successful sale. That there is a good demand, moreover, for properties of moderate value is apparent from the prices at last week's sales. With one exception, the buyers at the executors' sales were disinterested parties, and in this one case, the Greylock apartment house, at Seventy-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, outside competition compelled the interested party to bid well up to the value of the property. It is a fact that in most cases the prices were beyond expectations, while at the sale of the Solvyns property on Thursday, the total amount realized exceeded a previous estimate by about $30,000.

The generally improved tone also made itself felt in the foreclosure offerings as well, and out of a rather long list of legal sales there were only three adjournments and a comparatively small amount of buying by plaintiffs.

Although not so attractive as last week's schedule, there are several parcels in this week's list which promise to keep things moving. On Tuesday Auctioneer Wells will put up fourteen lots well situated on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, near the Southern Boulevard. A voluntary offering for the following day by Bryan L. Kennelly includes 509 West Twenty-third Street, 12 and 14 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and 216, 218, and 220 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

Two valuable factory properties should command attention on Thursday, 52 and 54 Park Street, to be sold by William M. Ryan, and the six-story structure on a plot 114 by 103 at the southeast corner of Jefferson and Monroe Streets, to be sold by John N. Golding.

There were recorded last week 248 mortgages, for $3,213,843; of which 89, for $1,179,412, were at 5 per cent.; 117, for $946,931, were at more, and 42, for $1,087,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 235 mortgages, for $3,226,538; of which 95, for $1,660,066, were at 5 per cent.; 95, for $493,283, were at more, and 45, for $1,073,189, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, FEB. 14.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert E. L. Lewis, referee, 591 Park Avenue, east side, 80 feet South of Sixty-fourth Street, 20.5 by 97.6, five-story brick flat; Hillside Street, southwest side, 252.2 feet southeast of King's Bridge Road, 50 by 226.2 by 50 by 226.4, vacant. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $23,511.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Eugene Durnin, referee, 2,067 and 2,069 Seventh Avenue, east side, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 40.11 by 105, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $54,356.

By Solomon de Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 1 Centre Market Place, east side, 72.3 feet north of Grand Street, 17.5 by 58.10 by 17.5 by 59.6, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,184.

TUESDAY, FEB. 15.—By James L. Wells, executor's sale, fourteen lots on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, about 300 feet east of the Southern Boulevard.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles Wehle, referee, 103 West Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 25 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 12 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 210 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 39 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $26,278.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 169 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 24 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,589.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Francis Speir, Jr., referee, 69 and 71 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $3,230.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 507 and 509 West Twenty-third Street, north side, 90 feet west of Tenth Avenue, each 20 by 75, two three-story brick dwellings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 698 and 698 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-fourth Street, 40.5 by 55, two-four-story American basement brick and brownstone front dwellings; 12 and 14 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 185 feet west of Fifth Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story brick double flats.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 216, 218, and 220 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Seventh Avenue, each 16.8 by 99.11, three four-story brick dwellings.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mere, referee, Butler Place, northwest side, 25 feet northeast of Greene Avenue, 75 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,284; subject to another mortgage for $2,200.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 123 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 263.9 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,371.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 121 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 282 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 18 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,028.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Creston Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,998.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, runs east to Harlem River by south to north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west to a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 250 feet east of First Avenue, by north 100.11 by west 25 by south 11 by west 25 by north 11 by west 75 by south 100.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west 28 by north 100.11 by east 3 by north 100.11, several one, two, and three story frame buildings; one-quarter part, together with rights to land under water. Due on judgment, $41,161.

THURSDAY, FEB. 17.—By William M. Ryan, executor's and trustee's sale, 52 and 54 Park Street, west side, 85 feet south of Mission Place, 25 by 24.9 by 100 by 45.6 by 80.8 by 49 by 6.7 by 15, five-story iron and brick factory.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, 168 and 170 Eighth Avenue, east side, 70.3 feet south of Nineteenth Street, 26.10 and 20, respectively; by 110, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on No. 168, $51,926; on No. 170, $40,576.

By John N. Golding, public auction sale, southeast corner of Monroe and Jefferson Streets, 114.6½ by 103.2, six-story brick building on the corner, two-story buildings and stables adjoining on Jefferson Street.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Clarence W. Francis, referee, 23 Market Street, southwest corner of Henry Street, 25 by 113.2, six-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $50,540.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 157 Waverley Place, northeast side, 40 feet southeast of Christopher Street, 20 by 60, three-story brick dwelling; interior lot adjoining the foregoing at its southeast corner, 20 by 13, three-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $9,664.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18.—By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 103 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 91.8 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,349.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 336 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 241.8 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,603.

HOMING INSTINCT OF BIRDS.

Capt. Renaud, the French Specialist, Concludes that They Have a Sixth Sense, That of Orientation.

Capt. Renaud, the French specialist in charge of the military pigeon service, is a firm believer in a sixth sense in pigeons and other birds and animals possessed of the homing instinct, which he calls the sense of "orientation." He has defended his theory at length in a paper recently read before the French Académie des Sciences, claiming to have amply proved it by special trials of various kinds. He says if the five senses acting together account for short distance "homing," a sixth sense is required for long distance in unknown places. He says this organ is situated in the semi-circular canals of the ear. M. Coyon and Dr. Bonnier have shown that any lesion which affects it troubles the orienting faculty of the patient, whether man or animal. A pigeon let fly at 400 miles from its cote, takes the back track it has come by the railway. Having reached in this way the region known to it, the bird relies on its ordinary senses, or else continues to depend on its sixth sense.

The sixth sense only acts when the others are inactive, and not in conjunction with them. It guides the bird along the more or less sinuous way it has been taken. The other senses, especially sight, enable it to strike a short cut home. From his observations, Capt. Renaud deduces this law: The instinct of distant orientation is that faculty which animals possess of taking the back track or retracing a way already taken. The sixth sense is apparently independent of the sensual impressions which affect the other five senses.

Here is a new experiment that seems to confirm his theory. If a pigeon does not need local knowledge to find its way home, it is possible to have a traveling cote, and accustom the birds to a wandering life. Suppose the cote transplanted bodily to a strange place, without in any way troubling the birds, these would still be able to find their way back to it by the sixth sense. Capt. Renaud has realized this idea by mounting the cotes in wagons traveling all over France. The birds know no other home, and in localities quite strange to them find their way back to it. Evidently a local knowledge is out of the question, and they rely on a special sense.

Sometimes a homing bird passes over the cote without seeing it, as though it were hypnotized, and continues till it reaches the station of the cote the evening before. One bird retraced the traveling cote from Bapaume to Boudan, and then followed the railway by which it had come there to Evreux, where it was caught. Capt. Renaud concludes that existing theories, which ascribe homing to local knowledge or local magnetic currents, do not account for his facts, especially the return to a traveling home. But, say the advocates of that theory, he does not seem to understand the magnetic theory of the faculty. The magnetic currents of the earth are not local, but universal, and wherever the cote is placed the bird can guide itself by them. His experiments, they say, go far from controverting the magnetic hypothesis, tend rather to confirm it, and had there been an electrician at the "séance" of the Académie when he read his paper, this would have been pointed out.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

JACKMAN & SEXTON.—Jackman & Sexton, furniture dealers, of Nashua, N. H., have made an assignment. It is thought that the liabilities will reach $40,000.

CUTTER SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Cutter Silk Manufacturing Company of Bethlehem, Penn., which failed recently, John Field of Philadelphia being made assignee, has had executions filed against it amounting to over $100,000.

READING PLANING MILL COMPANY.—The Reading Planing Mill Company of Reading, Penn., has made an assignment without preferences, to John A. Rigg, President of the United Traction Company of that city. The company had a paid-up capital of $21,500. It was organized in May, 1894.

A. L. DEANE & CO.—The Sheriff last night took possession of the bicycle store of A. L. Deane & Co., in Denver, Col., under an attachment in favor of the First National Bank for $10,039.99, this amount representing a promissory note given to the bank on Jan. 19, 1898. Shortly before the Sheriff took possession, an attorney walked into the store and took possession under a bill of sale given by A. L. Deane & Co. to Mrs. E. C. Willett of St. Louis to satisfy a debt of $9,000 borrowed four years ago. The attorney, after entering a protest, decided to let the courts settle the question, and retired.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.19	.19
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.26	.26
Best & Belcher	.39	.39
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.19	.18
Challenge Con	.29	.28
Chollar	.38	.37
Confidence	.70	.70
Con. Cal. & Va	.84	.86
Con. Imperial	.01	..
Con. New York	.01	..
Crown Point	.16	.15
Exchequer	.01	.01
Gould & Curry	.26	.26
Hale & Norcross	1.50	1.50
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.37	.35
Kentuck Con	.03	.03
Mexican	.33	.33
Occidental Con	1.50	1.50
Ophir	.50	.50
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.22	.21
Savage	.26	.26
Scorpion	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	.81	.86
Standard	..	1.50
Union Con	.39	.38
Utah Con	.08	.09
Yellow Jacket	.25	.24

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 46⅛@47; drafts, sight, 20; telegraph, 22½.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE,

by order of AMANDA M. DE GRAAF and HENRY D. COCHRANE, executors of HENRY P. DE GRAAF, deceased.

Will be sold at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., on

Wednesday, March 2,

VALUABLE NEW YORK CITY PROPERTY.

152 parcels, including Business and Tenement Property, Flats, Stores, Private Houses, and vacant Lots.

5th, 12th, and 17th Wards, Borough of Manhattan.

CANAL AND WASHINGTON STS., S. E. COR.; 510 to 518 Canal and 471-3 Washington; 112 feet on Canal by 83.8 on Washington; plot almost covered with substantial brick tenements and stores.

RIVINGTON AND ELDRIDGE STS., N. E. cor.; 54 Rivington St., four story brick hotel, 25x20.

1,047 PARK AV., east side, 74.5 feet north of 86th St., three-story brick and frame building, 25.2x55.

32 TO 40 WEST 116TH ST., between 5th and Lenox Avs., five five-story modern brick and stone flats, lots each 27x100.11.

124TH AND 125TH STS., 16 LOTS, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Av., eight lots on each street; sold in plots of four.

2D AV. AND 125TH ST., N. W. COR.; No. 2,451 2d Av. and Nos. 253 to 259 East 125th St., five five-story brownstone tenements and stores.

208, 210, 212 EAST 127TH ST., near 3d Av., three five-story brick tenements and stores.

767, 769, AND 771 ST. NICHOLAS AV., between 148th and 149th Sts., three superb modern four-story high-stoop private dwellings.

23d and 24th Wards, Borough of the Bronx.

JEROME, MARCHER, ANDERSON, AND BRENNER Avs., Union (167th) and Birch (168th) Sts., about eighty-one lots; will be sold in lots and plots.

WASHINGTON AV., EAST SIDE, between 163d and 164th Sts., Plot 100x100.

3D AND EAGLE AVS. AND 161ST ST., 16 Lots; 3d Av., east side, about 200 feet north 161st St., 75x130; Eagle Av., west side, 25 feet north 161st St., 75x100; Eagle Av. and 161st St., northeast corner, 100 on street 225 on avenue.

ST. JOHN AV., CORNER BAYARD AND WILLIAM STS., 12 LOTS; southeast corner Bayard (188th) St., 87.5x200; southwest corner William St., 87.5x100.

HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys, 100 Broadway.

N. B.—TERMS WILL BE MADE AS LIBERAL AS POSSIBLE. SOME OF THE ABOVE IMPROVED PARCELS ARE LEASED VERY ADVANTAGEOUSLY FOR LONG TERMS, MAKING THEM VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.

Books, maps, terms of sale and further particulars can be obtained from PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine St., (telephone, Cortlandt 1,710,) or from HENRY D. COCHRANE, Executor, 36 West 116th St., (telephone 511 Harlem.)

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Bway., at 12 o'clock noon
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898,
Executor's and Trustee's Sale.
ESTATE OF FRANK J. DONALDSON, DECEASED.
VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY.
52 AND 54 PARK STREET,
BETWEEN PEARL AND WORTH STS.,
Substantial, HEAVY, FIVE-STORY and cellar brick FACTORY, covering plot of land containing about 7,000 sq. ft.
Building is fully equipped with boilers, engines, dynamos, shafting and belting, elevator, automatic fire sprinklers, electric lights, steam heat, and toilet on every floor. Light on four sides and first-class condition.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION FROM 9 TO 4.
TERMS LIBERAL. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
LOCKWOOD & HILL, Esqs., Attys., 115 Bway.
Maps at office of Auctioneer, 111 Bway.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Bway., at 12 o'clock noon
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1898,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
Under direction of HAMILTON ODELL, Esq., Ref., NO. 46 IRVING PLACE,
BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STREETS,
East side, 53 ft. south of 17th Street.
Valuable lot, 26x116.1, with 4-story, basement, and cellar high-stoop brownstone dwelling.
DAVID J. NEWLAND, Esq., Plff.' Atty, 87 Nassau St.
HAND, BONNEY, PELL & JONES, Attys., 51 Wall St.
HENRY P. BUTLER, Atty., 58 Pine St.
CHAS. H. WOODRUFF, Atty., 32 Nassau St.
Maps at office of Auctioneer, 111 Bway.

MAY BE HARRIS'S MURDERER.

Burglar Held in Philadelphia Believed to be the Man Who Shot Mr. Borden's Butler Here in 1895.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The police authorities here have in their custody a burglar known as Emil Wolf, who they believe is the man who shot and killed Ferdinand Harris, the colored butler of Matthew C. D. Borden, 25 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York, on May 27, 1895.

Wolf was released from the county prison this morning, having served a sentence of one year for burglary in this city and shooting at the officer who detected him. Immediately upon leaving the prison he was placed under arrest by city detectives on the charge of robbing a tailor's store here in December, 1896. On this charge he was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

The first intimation of Wolf's connection with the murder of Harris came through a confession of Frank Neilson, alias Leroy, who is serving a sentence in Trenton for a burglary committed in Jersey City. He said that he, with "Low Dutch" Henry, and a man named Benfaden, entered the Borden residence, and when the colored butler accosted them in the hallway Benfaden shot him. The Benfaden named in the confession the police say is Wolf.

It is claimed that Wolf is also wanted for burglary in White Plains, N. Y., and for burglary and attempted murder at Somerton, N. J.

Walter Ferdinand Harris, who was a butler in the house of Matthew C. D. Borden, at 25 West Fifty-sixth Street, was shot down in the basement of the house, presumably by a burglar, at 1:30 P. M. on May 27, 1895. A terrific thunderstorm was raging at the time, and few persons were on the street. No one was in the house except the servants.

The basement bell rang, and Katie Murphy, a maid, started to open the door, but Harris came out from the front room and said he would open it. Two men had passed through the outer iron latticed door, and were standing at the inner glass door when Harris opened it. One of them stepped inside, and as Harris tried to close the door, the other man pulled a revolver and fired four shots in rapid succession at the butler. The last one only struck him, inflicting a fatal wound.

The police went to work and arrested many persons without getting the guilty ones. Mr. Borden offered $10,000 reward for the conviction of the murderer, and a small army of amateur detectives, besides the city's force, tried to trace him, but without success. It was thought at one time that a former servant in the Borden house had committed the deed, but this theory was afterward abandoned, and the matter was listed as one of the unsolved mysteries in New York's criminal annals.

MILL AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Cadet Hand Punished by R. F. Zogbaum, Jr., a Fourth Classman.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—Naval Cadet James A. Hand, Jr., of South Dakota, first-class, and Naval Cadet Rufus F. Zogbaum, Jr., of New York, fourth-class, settled a difficulty this afternoon in the gymnasium of the Academy by a round in regular ring fashion. Zogbaum is nineteen, and Hand twenty-two years old, but the younger man punished the upper classman so badly he had to be taken to the hospital.

The affair grew out of the senior cadet's alleged ill-treatment of the younger cadet. After the semi-annual examination is over and they have passed it safely, the younger men feel they have their rights in the Academy as well as the upper cadets, and are disposed to resent any infringement of their prerogative. The matter was kept very quiet, but nothing will grow out of it, as the cadets make up manfully after such an affair is over, and the authorities do not consider such personal matters, committed out of sight, breaches of discipline. Cadet Zogbaum is a son of Rufus F. Zogbaum, the well-known artist.

Dr. A. R. Wright of Buffalo Injured.

BUFFALO, Feb. 12.—Dr. A. R. Wright, aged eighty, one of the best-known physicians of the homeopathic school in Western New York, and President of the American Institute of Homeopathy, was thrown from his carriage in a runaway to-day and, it is believed, fatally injured.

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OUR DON'T WORRY CLUBS

The Foreign View of Them Is Favorable.

MR. SEWARD'S WORK DISCUSSED

"How to be Happy Though Worried" Is Its Epitome—Suggestions for a Code of Happiness Rules.

From The London Standard.

From America, as well as Africa, there is always something new. The latest idea of advanced New York society is the "Don't Worry Circle." It appears that a little book has been written by Mr. Theodore F. Seward, which has become extremely popular in the United States. No wonder, since the author aims at nothing less than explaining what happiness is and how to obtain it. "How to be Happy Though Married" was the title of a work which had a great vogue in this country some years ago. But Mr. Seward is even more comprehensive. How to be happy though worried is the problem he sets himself to solve; and his advice to those about to worry is "Don't." It is a doctrine which specially requires preaching in the United States. Worrying, according to some critics, is the national vice of America. The Americans are a moral people who cultivate the domestic virtues, and they do not drink much, at least in private life. Thus they are exempt from some of the vices which are supposed to be more or less national in other countries. But they avenge themselves by worry, which is just as dangerous a pursuit as any of the others, and more destructive to the individual addicted to it. A man may drink more than is good for him, and, notwithstanding—a cynic might say, therefore—contrive to be very reasonably happy in the intervals of his headaches. His morals may not be all they should be; nevertheless he may be a fairly useful and perfectly cheerful member of society. But the man who worries may have all the virtues and most of the best qualities of mind and body yet he cannot be a comfortable, contented person.

Why Americans worry so much is a question which can be answered in several ways. Possibly the climate has something to do with it; climate seems to have something with do with most things. The thin, dry air, with its excess of electricity, sharpens the American nerves and keeps the American sensibility to pain and pleasure always at concert pitch. The overheated rooms, and the consumption at a rapid rate of much animal food and indigestible dainties, may bear part of the responsibility. Dyspepsia is an easy method of producing that frame of mind in which worrying "comes naturally." But the pace at which American life is lived is, no doubt, the main cause of the mischief. Hurry and worry often go together; and people who are engaged in a feverish race for wealth, success, or position, interrupted only by an equally desperate and anxious pursuit of pleasure, can hardly enjoy the blessings of an equable temperament. If Mr. Seward can persuade his countrymen to take things more easily, to cultivate placidity of temper and tranquility of mind, to avoid fussing and fretting and fidgeting, he will have conferred a benefit on them greater than any performed by his cousin, William H. Seward, the distinguished Secretary of State, and all the statesmen of all the Cabinets since the Revolution.

The Remedy of Work.

The "Don't Worry" circles are formed, we presume, to carry out his precepts. The members are to combine together to study happiness and insure it. Why a "circle" is needed for this purpose is not at first sight quite clear. Happiness is, of all things, a purely personal matter. It depends mainly upon the character and circumstances of each individual whether he is happy or the reverse; and if he is not, it is difficult for outsiders to supply the deficiency. There is something quaint in the idea of people meeting together solemnly in order to be happy, or of entering into a bond and compact with others to remain in that frame of mind. Still, the "circle" may sometimes help the weaker brethren and sisters to pull themselves up short on the verge of a fit of worry, and resolutely look at the bright side of things. Possibly, under the guidance of skilled experts, the members will be provided with a few simple rules which will enable them to put the enemy to rout on his very first appearance. There might be a codified table of the various causes which induce people to worry, and the suitable remedies which the Faculty proposes to exhibit. Macbeth was of opinion that there is no ministering to a mind diseased; but in New York they have learned something since Shakespeare's time, and probably think that the doctor of mental science can do a good deal.

The usual prescriptions for worry, as applied in domestic practice, are not always efficacious. The common theory is that work will keep away all petty cares and vexations. It was a favorite doctrine with Carlyle, and his "Gospel of Work" impressed, if it did not always convince two generations. Yet Carlyle—though he carried his doctrine into effect, and worked harder than most men—worried himself and his unfortunate wife dreadfully. His complainings, his hypochondria, his constant depression, his frequent outbursts of irritability fill the air through Mr. Froude's spacious volumes, and it was mostly much ado about nothing, for after his early years of literary struggle, Carlyle had very little to complain of. He had sufficient money for his modest household needs; he had a charming and devoted, if rather short-tempered wife; he had a great and growing reputation, and plenty of kind and influential friends, and in his later years he enjoyed popularity and comparative affluence. He could concentrate himself on his work with fierce energy, but when he dropped his books and lighted his long pipe and frequent pipes he began to worry; not always about the sadness of the universe, but often enough about little petty personal cares and crosses, unworthy the attention of a philosopher. Work did not save him, and it is not, we are afraid, always the great panacea that it is supposed to be in these cases. Too often one hears of the man who "worries over his work." He gets through it, but with pain and difficulty and superfluous labor, and even if the work is good—as it sometimes is, even under these conditions—the workman bears undue traces of the ordeal through which he has passed. Perhaps it may be said that only work which is thoroughly congenial is of much use to keep away the fiend. But even that must be taken with some qualifications. Gustave Flaubert was a born man of letters, and he lived to write; yet he worried his soul out in the process of writing, and endured tortures, if his own account can be trusted, over the simplest piece of prose composition.

The "Personal Equation" of Worry.

The truth is, the tendency to worry is a matter of personal idiosyncrasy, and is not easily accounted for on scientific grounds, unless, indeed, the New York circles have discovered the law. Some people worry about nothing, and some people let nothing worry them. No doubt, the condition of the latter is the more enviable; but it is not always to be attained by striving. You meet one man who has most things that should make him happy—wealth, social position, domestic ties, congenial occupation—and you find him gloomy, depressed, apprehensive, a prey to perpetual low spirits. Another, who has real sorrows enough to crush anybody to the earth, is comparatively cheerful. Perhaps it may be said, so far as any general axiom can be ventured, that those who have known real trouble are less inclined to worry than those whose experiences have been, on the whole, fortunate and easy. Great sorrows tone and strengthen the mind; it is the accumulation of petty ills, acting on a temperament that has never been fortified by the bracing airs of adversity, which disturbs the mental equanimity. A man who has known what it is to lose a wife is not so likely to worry over the loss of a portmanteau; and one who has had to go without food for a couple of days will keep his temper though the soup be cold or the joint burned to a cinder. But these truths of experience help us very little in dealing with a specific case of the malady.

When a man has got into a confirmed habit of worrying, there is very little to be done with him. The disease may be incurable, and the sufferer may carry it through life with him, to the great inconvenience of himself and everybody else. And the worst of it is that, like other habitual valetudinarians, the patient in time often gets to enjoy his illness. He quite recognizes that he is in a state of mental sickness, and will find a great comfort in going over his symptoms to himself, and sometimes to others. It is not a habit which renders a person popular in general society; and a good many people, who do not know what it is to worry about anything, must find it extremely difficult to sympathize with the victims of this obscure, but not uncommon, malady. The best cure for it, no doubt, is to cultivate that tranquil and pleasant frame of mind which always finds interest and agreeable occupation in whatever there is to do, and resolutely declines either to brood over misfortunes in the past, or to anticipate them in the future. But that, after all, in only saying that a happy disposition leads to happiness; which is true enough, but does not greatly help us to compass the desired end. Perhaps "Don't Worry" circles, when they extend to this country, where there is plenty of need for them, will be able to give us new lights on the whole subject, and turn the fidgety, overanxious Londoner into a being with no more capacity to vex himself needlessly than a Connemara peasant or a Neapolitan street-beggar. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished. But we are a good way from it at present.

HISTORIC BUILDING DAMAGED.

Part of the Old Golden Hill Inn Destroyed—First Revolutionary Blood Shed There.

Flames last night in the Golden Hill district destroyed part of a historic house which has stood at what is now 124 William Street for over 200 years. The house is not only one of the oldest in the city, but its little back yard, hemmed in by towering walls, has the distinction of being the ground on which the first blood of the Revolution was shed in March, 1770. When the house was built it stood on a hill, and had always been known as the Golden Hill Inn, until William Kupferman leased it a year ago, when he changed the name to the Vienna Café. Kupferman has his restaurant on the ground floor, and lives there with his wife and three children, while the third floor is occupied by Henry Ivers and his wife and two children.

Last night at 9 o'clock, while the Kupfermans were out and the Ivers family in bed, a tongue of flame crept up the back of the house, apparently from the kitchen. Mrs. Ivers, who was wide awake, roused her family. They attempted to escape down the stairway, but, finding the lower part of the house filled with a dense smoke, they crept out of the dormer window to the steep slanting roof and shouted for help.

Policemen Rutledge, McCormack, and Sexton rushed up, and seeing the four figures in their night clothes on the roof rang in an alarm. They rescued the Ivers family by seeking an entrance through the house next door and breaking through a window. The fire was extinguished in a half hour, after the first and second floors had been completely destroyed.

The police place the loss at $1,000, but do not figure the historical associations connected with the house, with its wide stairways, its great fireplaces, and the ceilings of polished wood, which were put in 200 years ago. The tiny bricks, too, with which the house was built, were all brought from Holland.

The battle which was fought in March, 1770, on the ground back of the house followed the destruction of a liberty pole, which had been erected close to the present Post Office by the Sons of Liberty. The pole commemorated the repeal of the Stamp Act. The Sons of Liberty had headquarters in the inn, and in the battle one man was killed and several injured. This was six weeks before the Boston massacre, and a tablet to commemorate the battle is fixed to a house at William and John Streets, while the tablet recently placed in the Post Office tells of the liberty pole.

A SUICIDE AT SIXTEEN.

Because She Was a Dwarf, Lilly Goetzoff Killed Herself.

Lilly Goetzoff, sixteen years old, of 145 Madison Street, committed suicide last night by taking carbolic acid. Though unusually bright mentally, she was almost a dwarf physically, and would have easily passed for a seven-year-old child. She brooded over this, as she was always treated as a baby, and had to play with children half her age.

Last night there was a party of young people at the Goetzoff house, and Lilly tried to join in the mirth, but, as usual, was not taken seriously. She was seen to leave the room, and after the party had broken up she was found lying on her bed, the tiny hands still clutching the cup which had held the poison.

JAMES W. NAUGHTON DEAD.

He Was Stricken While at Dinner, and Died Within a Short Time.

James W. Naughton, Superintendent of Buildings for the Board of Education in Brooklyn, was stricken last night at dinner at his residence, 334 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, and died shortly afterward. His death was ascribed to kidney trouble. He leaves a widow and three children.

He was born in Ireland fifty-six years ago, and came to this country when a child of eight years. He attended public and private schools, and was employed later in a dry goods store. He studied architecture in the State University at Madison, Wisconsin, and at Cooper Union, this city.

In 1871 he was elected Supervisor of the Sixth Ward, and in 1874 was appointed Superintendent of Buildings for the City of Brooklyn. In 1877 he was appointed Superintendent of Buildings for the county, and in 1879 assumed the position which he held until the time of his death.

Closing Week of Grand Opera.

The closing week of the Damrosch & Ellis opera season, which begins with to-morrow night's performance, will be very interesting, particularly Friday night, the last evening of the five weeks' engagement, and will be the gala performance of the season. All the principal artists will appear in acts from the following operas: "Tannhäuser," Act II., Mme. Gadski as Elizabeth, Herr Kraus as Tannhäuser, Mr. Stehmann as Landgrave, Mr. Bispham as Wolfram, Mr. Van Hoose as Walter, and Mr. Rains as Reinmar; "Romeo et Juliette," balcony scene, Act II., Mme. Melba as Juliette and M. Ibos as Romeo; "Il Pagliacci," prologue, Signor Campanari as Tonio; "Lucia," mad scene, Act IV., Mme. Melba; "Die Götterdammerung," Act III.; Woglinde, Mlle. Toronta; Wellgunde, Mme. Mattfeld; Flosshilde, Mme. Staudigl, Siegfried, Herr Kraus; Hagen, Herr Fischer; Gunther, Herr Staudigl, concluding with Act V. of "Faust"; Marguerite, Mme. Melba; Faust, M. Ibos; Mephistopheles, M. Boudouresque.

The Carter Court-martial.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 12.—Ex-Aldermen D. B. Lester, H. H. Bacon, and L. A. Fallignat of this city commanded the attention of the Carter court-martial this morning. They testified in reference to the enforced removal of stone ballast from the quarantine station in 1896 under orders of Capt. Carter. The charge against the accused in this connection is that he deceived the City of Savannah, and forced the sale of the stone to aid the Atlatic Contracting Company.

Boy and Woman Missing in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The Chicago police are puzzled over the disappearance of Earl Conway, a talented youth, well known in musical circles, and Miss Ollie Wilson, daughter of a wealthy Nebraska stockman. Although the young woman is eleven years older than the lad, who is but fifteen years old, the two, according to the story told the police by the lad's parents, are deeply attached to one another, and the police have been led to suspect that they may have gone away together.

American Library Association.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Trustees' section of the American Library Association will hold a midwinter session on Thursday next at the west side building of the Young Men's Christian Association, New York City. The annual joint meeting of the State Library Association and of the Library Club of New York and vicinity will be held in the same building beginning on Thursday.

Tallest Man in Washington.

From The Tacoma (Washington) Ledger.

Sunnyside, Washington, enjoys the proud distinction of having a citizen in the person of Ira Henderson, who is probably the tallest man in the State, being 6 feet 8 inches in height. Mr. Henderson was born in Andrew County, Mo., in 1870, and in 1872 his parents moved to Klickitat County, Washington, and settled near Columbus, where he has lived ever since. His parents were unable to assist him in getting a start in the world. He has succeeded by hard work and economy in accumulating a large band of sheep, and seems on the right road to success. Two years ago he married Miss Mattie Beazlie, and removed, with all his possessions, to Sunnyside last December.

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CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 8. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Feb. 13, 1898, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. M. M. Mangasarian at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "The Confession of an Ethical Faith." All interested are invited.

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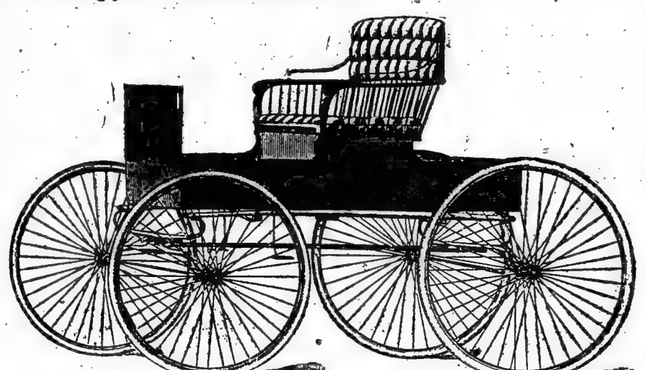

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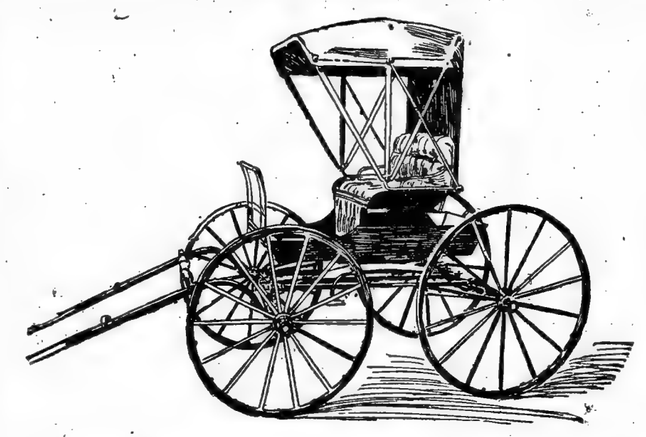

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Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

BICYCLES.

ELMORE ROLLER SPROCKET.
As great an improvement over the ordinary sprocket as the pneumatic tire is over the solid. Price $50. Agents wanted. Send for catalogue.
WILLIS' PARK ROW BICYCLE CO., 23 Park Row.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Adjoining Union Square, desirable rooms, with first-class board; parlor dining room; gentlemen.

33D ST., 20 WEST.—Well furnished large room; also hall room in modern house; first-class board; references.

49TH ST., 64 West.—Large and small room, second floor; two single, fourth floor, with good table.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

33TH ST., 30 WEST.—A handsomely furnished second floor in private house, for one or two gentlemen.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

54TH ST., 113 EAST.—A large front room, for gentleman; ample closet room, with all improvements.

COLUMBUS AV., 51.—Nicely furnished room, with dressing room, private bath, for 2. Kelly's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly reliable woman as chambermaid or seamstress; personal reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, before 2, 160 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid in private family; best reference; neat and obliging. M. Swenson, care Mollenberg, 215 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In plain family; willing and obliging; one year at present employer's. Call, Sunday, at 123 West 62d St., Bell 2, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in private boarding house; wages, $16. Mrs. Carr, 215 West 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid or waitress; city reference M., care of Mrs. Dorley, 221 East 70th St.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By young English cook; best references; city or any distance in country; friend as waitress; will separate. Call Monday at 342 6th Av., up stairs, back.

COOK.—By first-class cook; competent in all branches; caterer for company, dinners; understands marketing; seven years' city references. B. M., Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, entrées; good baker; city or country; references. M. T., Box 355, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an American woman as first-class family cook; French and Swedish cookery; three years' city reference from last place. Call 941 6th Av.; ring first bell.

COOK.—Would work part of time in exchange for room and board; good cook. Student, Box 334, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as cook in private family; no washing. N. H., Box 215 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; city references; country. 413 West 29th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; by day or week; can do any kind of dessert. 161 West 33d St., third floor, Ellen Malumby.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By widow to work at home or out; best of reference. Mrs. Clancy, 708 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—As dressmaker and seamstress in private family; by day or week; best references. E. L., Box 19, 1,334 8d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter, trimmer; by the day; formerly with "Macheret"; evening and street gowns. Dressmaker, 240 East 79th St.

MME. AMELIE, 235 6TH AV., LATE WITH Redfern, London; Worth and Doucet, Paris, wishes mere customers at home or out; lawns from $5 up; waists, $3.50; walking costumes from $6 up; seals and furs of all kinds altered and repaired; trial solicited.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By graduated kindergarten teacher; German, French, and English; in refined family; or as traveling companion; will take entire care of child from three years up; ten years' highest references from one family. A. B., Box 44, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS, COMPANION, and NURSE.—German; diploma; teaches kindergarten school branches, elementary music, object, drawing, painting, and artistic embroidery; highest testimonials. Fraulein, Box 200, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German as nursery governess; teaches French also; best references. Governess, Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an American; teaches English to beginners; is a good nurse in illness; thoroughly understands the care of children, having had several years' experience; if desired can take entire charge of those between the ages of three and eight; excellent references. M. P., 105 West 56th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By competent French nursery governess; English, Spanish; good teacher; best references. Mlle., 149 West 36th St.

Housekeepers.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced in all requirements of first-class family; large city and Summer residences; charge of servants, &c.; respectable and responsible position; unexceptionable reference. Desirable Opportunity, 132 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Middle aged; French seamstress, dressmaker; accustomed to traveling; experienced in all her duties; best reference. Alice, 217 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Swiss girl as lady's maid; good references. J., Box 275, 1,239 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Excellent hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; first-class references, Parisienne, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—English; thoroughly experienced hairdresser, seamstress, packer, &c.; good city reference. C. G., care Mrs. Bolton, 692 6th Av.

MAID, &c.—By young girl, speaking French and German, as maid and seamstress or to take care of growing children; good references. M. Hill, 327 West 44th St.

MAID, &c.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress; four years' bert city reference. D. F., Box 267, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish laundress; home; would like few more customers; strictly private; hand work; now working for first-class families; personal city reference. Mrs. Pearson, 149 East 97th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By experienced woman to go out to do washing, ironing, and housecleaning; excellent references. Mrs. Mooney, 224 East 56th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young woman as excellent laundress in private family; would assist with other work; best city reference. Call Monday, 426 3d Av., third floor front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish laundress; private family; excellent city references; highly recommended; wages, $20 to $22. Swenson, 325 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; best city references. 155 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a widow; family wash or lady's wash to take home. 535 West 38th St.

Nurses.

NURSE MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Want to place a nurse maid or nursery governess; an intelligent and refined companion for children. 290 West 70th St.

NURSE.—By refined nurse; willing and obliging; terms reasonable; seven years' doctors' and patients' references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE or GOVERNESS.—By refined young German as nurse or governess to children; best references. H. H., 133 East 18th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge of infant doctor's reference; best city reference. Call, Monday morning, present employer's, 34 West 87th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two neat North of Ireland girls; one a competent seamstress or take care of growing children; the other for chamberwork and waiting. Please call or answer for two days, Stewart, 2,434 8th Av., corner 130th St.

SEAMSTRESS. — By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing, dresses, finishing, and alterations. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By good French seamstress; understands every kind of alteration; day or week. B. D., Box 64, 1,242 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a seamstress by week or month; $5 per week. A., 649 9th Av., stationery store.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a competent Protestant; upon closing her house, her employer is anxious to secure a good position for her; will be disengaged and in town by the 20th. Mrs. I. L. Lawrence, Lawrence, L. I. Mrs. Lawrence will answer any note before this date, or will see any one at 77 Clinton Place after the 20th.

WAITRESS.—By American girl as first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; best city references; wages $20; private family. P. F., Box 333, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class waitress or chambermaid; private family; present employer can be seen. 696 3d Av., ring third bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman who thoroughly understands everything connected with dining-room work; first-class references. A. B., 144 East 28th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent young woman as waitress; can furnish satisfactory references; wages, not less $20. 62 West 35th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as waitress or parlormaid in private family; city reference. 246 East 55th St.

Miscellaneous.

A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED PRIVATE school teacher of great ability desires additional pupils; thorough French, purest German, good music. (Berlin Conservatory.) Conscientious, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EDUCATION would fill position with lady of means; any honorable capacity; best city references. M. M., 156 East 125th St.

MASSAGE.—By a competent Swedish masseuse, lately arrived; new improvements; patients home or out; at reasonable terms. Massage, 404 West 58th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, VALET—HOUSEKEEPER, &c. — By French couple as butler, valet, and housekeeper or nursery governess for country, New York, or traveling; highest references. Rochet, 825 West 40th St.

BUTLER or CHEF.—By competent Frenchman, being expert in both arts; eighteen months of very best references; cause of leaving, family leaving for abroad; club and hotel experience. Tatel, 105 East 27th St.

BUTLER.—Speaks French, English; age, 32; sober; understands his business thoroughly; willing, obliging; first-class long personal references; just disengaged. Eugene, 346 Lexington Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—Gentleman recommends his butler as a first-class man and good valet in every respect. L. G., Box 263, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By man thirty-four years of age; two years' first-class personal reference; understands his duties thoroughly; honest and strictly sober; John Miller, 446 West 58th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Single handed, or second man; English; 25; thoroughly competent; first-class recommendations. Leonard, care of Mr. Carlson, 520 West 53d St.

BUTLER.—Single handed or otherwise; English; age, 25; thoroughly understands his duties; excellent references. W. P., 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-lass; competent; strictly sober; best city references; disengaged the 20th. Pierre, 3 East 56th St.

BUTLER.—By colored butler in private family; four years' reference from last place. 227 East 75th St., second floor.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young Swede: in private family; good references. Carl, 152 East 28th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; can be well recommended. Thomas, 232 East 46th St.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss in private family; first-class city reference. 244

Stern Brothers

Will offer to-morrow, Monday, the following

Exceptional Values

in

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

in the latest shades, lined throughout with colored taffeta silks, all sizes, including 44 Bust

With plain tight-fitting Waists, made of Broad or Covert Cloths, Real value, $32.50 — $24.50

With latest style of tight-fitting Coats and Drop Skirts, coat and skirt with strapped seams, Real Value, $45.00 — $34.50

Blouse-front, hand-embroidered Vest, Waists and Skirts elaborately braided. Real value $57.50 — $42.50

West Twenty-Third Street

Stern Bros

will show to-morrow

Later Importations of High-Class

Paris

Dress Goods

in exclusive styles consisting of Grenadines, Raye Bayadere, Chiffon Laine, Jacquard Fantasie, Crepe de Chine,

Also 4800 Yds. Finest Quality French Challies at 23c yd.

West 23d St.

B. Altman & Co

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, Will exhibit this Season's First Importations of

FRENCH LINGERIE—Matinées, Negligés, Sauts de lit and Liseuses, in Silk and Cotton materials; also the Latest Parisian Novelties—Corset Chemise, Corset Skirt and the Straight-Front Corset Cover.

BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX of Linen Cambric and Nainsook, combined with dainty Hand Embroideries, Real Valenciennes, Torchon, Platte, Point de Paris and other laces.

MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ETC., TO ORDER.

B. Altman & Co

TO-MORROW—MONDAY.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE DRESSES.

Of Cheviot Cloth, Top Coat and Skirt, made entirely on Fancy Stripe or Black Taffetas Silk, Navy Blue or Black, in all sizes, including 42, 44 and 46 inches, $25.50

(SECOND FLOOR.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

SALE OF RIBBONS.

On Monday we make an exhibit of Millinery Ribbons from Paris and Lyons. The looms of France have never produced more beautiful effects in Ribbon weaving; description is inadequate. To do them justice they must be seen.

On centre tables the following at one-half price or less: 5,000 pieces of Fancy Spring Millinery Ribbons, all pure silk, beautiful patterns, 3 1-2 to 4 inches wide, price 15c. yd.

800 pieces Pure Silk, double face Satin Ribbons, choice colors, 2 1-2 to 3 inches wide, worth 45c., at 15c. yd.

GRAND VALUES IN BLACK RIBBONS.

High Grade Black Moire, Pure Silk.

5 inch, 25c. 6 inch, 29c. 7 inch, 33c. yd.

Black Taffetas, pure silk, fine quality, 4 1-4 inch 15c. yd

The best quality Imported Rich Black Satin, with Moire back, 1 inch, 5c. 1 1-4 inch, 7c. 2 inch, 12c. 2 1-2 inch, 15c. yd.

Black double face Satin,

3 inch, 19c. 3 1-4 inch, 22c. 4 inch, 25c. yd.

2,000 pieces Black Gros Grain Ribbons, 1-2 and 3-4 inch wide, piece of 10 yards 18c. pc.

No reduction by the piece or any quantity.

SALE BEGINS AT 9 A. M.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

We shall offer unusual inducements in Black Silks, in part as follows:

12 pieces Black Satin Duchesse, very heavy and lustrous, value $1.15, at 85c. yd.

10 pieces 21-inch Black Taffeta, fine Rustle, value 90c. 65c. yd

21-inch Black Taffeta Brocade, 10 styles, value $1.50, at $1.00 yd.

20-inch Black Satin Brocade, 30 new patterns, value 85c. 59c. yd

Black Brocaded Silk Grenadines, double width, at $1.00 yd.

LATTIMER SHOOTING CASE

Witnesses for the Prosecution Continue to Testify Concerning Conflict with Sheriff.

FIFTY WITNESSES WAITING

Counsel for the Defense Denies the Rumors that He Would Not Introduce Evidence—Prosecution's Appeal for Funds.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 12.—The District Attorney was late in reaching court this morning, and Attorney McGahren conducted the examination of the first witness in the Lattimer shooting case.

Mike Krupa, a Crystal Ridge man, was the first witness. He said he joined the strikers at West Hazelton with a number of his friends. They all carried sticks, but the strikers insisted that they throw them away before they allowed them to march. They did so and went on to Lattimer.

"I was in the front rank at Lattimer," the witness said, "and I stopped with the others when the Sheriff ordered us to do so to hear what he had to say. The other men pushed on past the Sheriff, and then the fight began. Two men near me fell wounded. The shooting stopped after I got to the schoolhouse. I cannot tell just how long the shooting lasted. There were a number of shots fired after the volley."

On cross-examination by counsel for the defense, the witness said he had not heard that any man had been beaten at Crystal Ridge by the strikers because he would not join them.

The second witness to-day was Anthony Gayno. He said that while he was at West Hazleton one of the deputies seized him by the coat sleeve, tore it, and hustled him around, frightening him so badly that he did not go to Lattimer.

Miss Mary Kohler said that she saw the strikers arrive at Lattimer, and that they were quiet and orderly. She did not see the shooting, having gone into the house just before it occurred.

On cross-examination by counsel for the defense, the witness admitted that the people of Lattimer seemed frightened when they heard that the strikers were coming, and that she knew of several, including a Mrs. Case, who had fled to the mountains. The Lattimer residents, she said, had been in a state of terror since the previous Tuesday when another body of strikers were in Lattimer.

The fourth witness of the day was John Patiska. He said that he saw some deputies coming out of a Hazleton hardware store with guns. "I heard them say," he continued, "they were going to shoot the strikers. At Lattimer I saw the Sheriff. He was pushing his revolver in the faces of some of the men, but he did not shoot. Some of the deputies shouted 'Fire!' and the shooting began. We all ran. I saw seven men fall right away, and some others fell as we ran to the schoolhouse. A couple of deputies ran as far as the railroad and shot at some of the strikers who were running in the brush."

The cross-examination brought out nothing new except that the witness could not identify the two deputies whom he saw running to the railroad track and shooting.

Judge Woodward said no court would be held this afternoon because of it being a legal holiday. The court then adjourned until Monday.

Matthew Long of the Prosecuting Committee said to-day that the commonwealth would have about fifty more witnesses to put on the stand.

Mr. Jenahan of counsel for the defense denied the rumor that the defense would not call any witnesses, thereby allowing the case to go to the jury without any evidence. He stated that no motion would be made to the Court to have the case dismissed on the ground that the commonwealth had made out no case. He said the defense wanted to show the affair up in its proper light, and for that purpose would put a large number of witnesses on the stand, including all the deputies.

HAZLETON, Penn., Feb. 12.—John Nemeth, Treasurer of the Prosecuting Committee, which supplied most of the funds for the prosecution of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, to-day issued an appeal for financial aid. The funds at the disposal of the committee are nearly exhausted.

NEARLY KILLED BY A CAVE-IN.

Four Boys Dig a Cave Under a Street—One's Ribs Fractured, but the Others Narrowly Escape.

Four boys ranging in age from ten to twelve years had an experience yesterday which they will not soon forget. They are Samuel Weschler, ten years old, of 43 Hester Street; Henry Marks, eleven years old, and Benjamin and Julius Schapinsky, aged ten and twelve years, respectively.

The four little fellows who have been boon companions for some time, decided it would be great sport to dig a cave in the dirt where the new park, at Essex and Hester Streets, is in course of construction. They could play Indians and highway robbers and have a place to hide their booty; so they began to dig the cave where a house had been. They worked hard all day, and toward evening they had a hole dug beneath the street. The boys were in the cave when a heavy wagon, which passed overhead, caved in the ceiling, and the four prospective emulators of dime-novel heroes were partly buried in the dirt.

The first one to extricate himself was Benny Schapinsky, and he started bravely to get his brother, Julius, who was nearly covered with sand and dirt, out of trouble. Julius was buried up to his hips, and Sammy Weschler lay with his feet upward and half his body covered. Finding his efforts fruitless, Benny ran and called Policeman Higgins of the Eldridge Street Station, who summoned Policeman Sullivan to his assistance.

The two policemen hurried to the cave, and finding the Weschler boy in the most perilous position started at once to dig him out. He was still conscious when they extricated him, a stone having fallen near where his head rested, allowing space enough for him to breathe in. He was bleeding from the mouth and nose, and an ambulance took him to the Gouverneur Hospital, where it was found that two ribs had been fractured and his body badly bruised.

It required little effort to release the other boys, and they were none the worse for their experience. They were taken to the police station, but were allowed to go home with their parents.

LEGAL NOTES.

A THEOLOGICAL PROFESSORSHIP.—"The Associate Alumni of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States" was organized in 1832, for the purpose, among other things, of raising funds for the support of a professorship in the Seminary of Epistolary Theology and Pulpit Eloquence. In 1883, when the total contributions amounted to over $25,000, and the professorship first considered had been endowed by an individual, another, to be known as "the Alumni Professorship of the Evidences of Revealed Religion," was substituted. The fund was then transferred, upon certain prescribed conditions, to the seminary, and was accepted upon the terms offered, one of which was that the right of nomination at the expiration of the term of the professor, or other occurrence of a vacancy, should forever belong to the Associate Alumni. The conditions imposed soon became irksome to the Trustees of the seminary, and they sought, in 1888, a modification, so as to increase the fund and maintain a regular professorship. This proposition was not acted upon by the Alumni Association. In 1891 the seminary Trustees refused to act upon the nomination by the Alumni Association of a temporary professor, claiming that the conditions were so modified in 1888 as to create a permanent professor. The association, having declined to nominate a permanent professor, the Trustees directed that the income from the fund be accumulated and added to the principal, until they should do so. The association, which had now become incorporated, instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court to compel the Trustees to take action upon a nomination made by it, or else that they surrender to the association the trust fund. The Appellate Division, on Friday, upon a submission of the controversy, decided, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, all the Justices concurring, that when this fund was offered to the seminary a trust was created, which it had violated by refusing to apply and use the fund according to the terms upon which it was offered, and to which it assented when the fund was received. The Court, in view of the peculiar provisions of the agreement, does not deem it practicable to direct a specific performance, but instead, remands the parties to their original positions, by directing that the seminary Trustees pay over to plaintiff the fund they received in 1883, together with any and all accumulations of interest.

***

RECOVERY FOR STORED SILVERWARE.—Mrs. Annette B. Markoe, in April, 1889, deposited with Tiffany & Co. for safe keeping a trunk which contained silverware and other articles of value, including wedding presents, for the storage and insurance of which she was to pay a charge or premium of $36 a year. Mrs. Markoe, then the wife of William B. Wetmore, afterward obtained a divorce from him. About three weeks after the trunk was delivered, on her asking for it, Mr. French, the agent who had given her the receipt, answered: "I don't understand this at all. That trunk was delivered on the 27th of April." In Mrs. Markoe's suit against Tiffany & Co. for damages evidence was given by defendant that its agent delivered the trunk ten days after its receipt to the plaintiff's then husband, without requiring delivery of the receipt or making any other inquiry about it. The court charged the jury on the trial that if the articles conceded to have been wedding presents, were made to plaintiff, they were her individual property; if, on the other hand, they were made to Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore, jointly, they became the property of both, and a delivery by Tiffany & Co. to either would be a delivery to both, constituting a perfect defense as to such articles. The jury, notwithstanding this charge, gave plaintiff a verdict for $2,000, which the Appellate Division, on Friday, reduced to $1,694, the value of a gold service being fixed at $285, instead of $1,500, as estimated by the jury. Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion, holds there was a presumption that the contents of the trunk belonged to the plaintiff. "The plaintiff, being in possession of this property, and entitled to such possession as joint owner, would be entitled to maintain that possession, and the property having been delivered to the defendant for safe keeping, any act of the defendant in delivering the property to another, by which her possession is taken away, would entitle the bailor to maintain an action for conversion of the property.

***

THE PARAN STEVENS ESTATE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court gave a decision on Friday modifying an interlocutory judgment given at Special Term in the action brought by Mary Paget and others against Ellen L. Melcher and others for the partition and sale of real property of the late Paran Stevens, and also certain personal property. In April, 1863, Mr. Stevens conveyed portions of this real estate to Charles G. Stevens, in trust, to pay the income to his wife, Marietta R. Stevens, during her life, and upon her death to convey these lands to his three children—Henry L. Stevens, Mary Paget, and Ellen S. Melcher. Henry L. Stevens, the son, who died before his mother, by his will gave her one-half of his residuary estate and the other half in trust for the benefit of his sister, Mrs. Paget, and her children. Mrs. Stevens left her property to her two daughters and their children. The referee held that Henry L. Stevens had a vested interest under the deed, which passed, under his will, to those now claiming it. Justice Beekman, at Special Term, did not agree with this conclusion, and held that upon the death of Marietta R. Stevens, Mrs. Paget and Mrs. Melcher, the surviving children, took the property in equal shares. The Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice Patterson, concurred in by Justices Barrett and O'Brien, holds that Henry L. Stevens's share in the personal property passed under his will. "Is it to be questioned," Justice Patterson says, "that if Mrs. Stevens, the widow, had died before her son, the three children of Paran Stevens would have had an immediate right of possession? The test of that right, in connection with the vesting of the remainder, is not the certainty that the remainder-men will take in possession." Justice Rumsey holds that the direction in the judgment below as to the division of the personal property is correct, and that the one-third which is held by the defendant should be divided as directed therein. Presiding Justice Van Brunt concurs with Justice Rumsey, holding it to be perfectly plain that the testator intended by his will to confer upon his children a vested remainder, subject to be divested by death during the continuance of the intermediate estate.

CHICAGO TRUSTS MAY UNITE.

The Combined Corporation Will Have a Capital of $1,600,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—A plan for the consolidation of the Security, Title and Trust Company and the Homestead Loan and Trust Company has been agreed upon by the managements of those corporations and will be submitted to a vote of the stockholders. There is believed to be no question of its ratification. The capital of the combined corporation will be $1,600,000.

B. Altman & Co.

WITH a view to effecting a clearing sale of a number of surplus styles, have made reductions in prices by which they are enabled to offer some particular advantages in

LADIES' DOMESTIC UNDERCLOTHING,

for Monday, February 14th.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

GOSSIP IN SAN FRANCISCO

Citizens Aroused by School Board and Other Scandals Under Investigation by Grand Jury.

PROPERTY OWNED BY WOMEN

Novel Scheme to Forward the Cause of Woman's Suffrage—Worden's Confession—Theatrical, Financial, and Miscellaneous News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The shameful developments that have been brought to a head by the indictment of Director Waller by the Grand Jury simply give definite and tangible verification to the conviction long entertained by the public that there was something rotten in the state of the School Board. The prosecution of Waller is to be pushed with the utmost vigor. Meanwhile he has been released on bonds, and the Grand Jury is investigating the actions of the Supervisors, some of whom are accused of very serious offenses. Many of the aspirants for political honors during the coming year are also charged with malfeasance. The citizens appear to be thoroughly aroused, and it is likely in consequence that the candidates of the bosses will be defeated at the next election for municipal and State officers.

It is said that the members of the local Railway Union have been stirred by the confession of Salter D. Worden, who is under sentence of death for causing the wreck of a train whereby Engineer Clark and a number of United States soldiers were killed during the railroad riots of 1894, and are preparing a denial of his story. Worden's confession implicates seven other men, all members of the union. In making it he has played his last card. Everything that could be done to save his neck has been done. Ex-President Grover Cleveland vainly urged Gov. Budd to commute the sentence, as did C. P. Huntington, President of the corporation whose train was wrecked, and their efforts have been seconded to the utmost by the labor unions. It is thought that another reprieve may be granted and his accusations investigated.

The Mohican's Visit to Samoa.

An experienced naval officer, referring to the orders for the schoolship Mohican to remain at Samoa for a month to show the American flag, yesterday observed:

"If the purpose of the Mohican's visit is to counteract the policy of the Cleveland Administration in ignoring American interests in Samoa, then the visit is a farce. We have no interests worth the visit of a warship there at this time of the year, when it will be exposed to danger from hurricanes. If a gale of any force arises the Mohican couldn't get out of Apia. Our interests in Samoa centre in less than thirty American citizens domiciled there. Of these, about one-third hold doubtful naturalization papers. The entire value of the property owned by Americans in the islands is less than the annual cost to our Government of its participation in the present triple arrangement with Germany and Great Britain. It is true we have a coaling station at Pago Pago, but naval experts say it is perfectly useless."

An Eastern evangelist, Major Hilton by name, lately turned himself loose in the wilds of San Francisco, after tramping through other benighted portions of California. The efforts of this gentleman seem to be destructive, not constructive. His pet theory is that California clergymen are leading lives of too great luxury. An old country parson, who has supported himself, reared and educated a family, and paid all his bills on a salary of less than $50 a month—and that received irregularly—glanced from his own worn and shabby habiliments to the comfortable garments of this well-groomed clerical critic, the other day, and slowly remarked:

"Is not Major Hilton one of those good brothers who make a specialty of picking out crosses for other people to carry?"

There is some talk among State legislators of putting forward a bill next session at Sacramento to cover exemptions from taxes. It is fostered by the advocates of woman's right to vote. One clause of the bill reads:

"Property of every kind belonging to women citizens of California during such time as the right of suffrage is denied to women."

This plan for advancing the cause of woman's suffrage is a novel but clever one. The most cursory examination suffices to convince one that if the bill becomes a law its effect upon the volume of taxes will be such as to speedily render concession of the franchise to women a necessity. The tax list of San Francisco alone shows that the property owned by women in the main streets, such as Market, Kearny, Montgomery, and Sutter, is valued at over $10,000,000. Valuable property in other portions of the city is likewise credited to women owners.

On Monday evening the Bostonians will appear for a two or three weeks' season, opening with the "Serenaders." This will be a relief after the indecent posturings and dialect with which theatregoers have been regaled for months past. The Black Patti, and the Ernest Hogan Company are presenting at the California the most satisfactory performance seen for a long time. The company is an excellent one, and the singing good, Hogan being a host in himself.

Farmers have been gladdened by rain during the week, but more is needed in the southern part of the State. Fruit growers looked upon the recent cold weather as a blessing, for the frost, though it will delay the budding of trees, killed off pests and worms. Meanwhile the unusual demand for vegetables, and especially for onions, continues greater than the supply. Evaporators are kept busy trying to meet requests for vegetables for the Klondike trade. Orders have been cabled to New Zealand for several tons of onions.

The Financial Week.

There has been another week of excitement in the stock market, with a sharp advance in some stocks and a sharp decline in others. The leader in the upward movement was stock of the Oceanic Steamship Company. Closing last week 46¼, it opened on Monday at 47½, and jumped $2.50 the next day. There was a lull Wednesday and Thursday, the stock remaining stationary at about 50. An advance of $1.50 was scored on Friday, and to-day the sales reached 54, closing at the latter figure. A dividend of 50 cents will be declared on the 19th inst.

The next notable advance took place in Sugar stocks, Hutchison, which had sold up to 45 during the previous week, opened at 46 on Monday and advanced daily till it reached 48. To-day it closed at 47½. Hawaiian commercial stock was comparatively quiet, with a very strong tone. It scored an advance of about $1, closing at 35½.

There was no change in Spring Valley Water stock, which was quoted about 100. The new issue of 7,000 shares has all been absorbed, and there is still a demand for more.

The different lighting stocks received a severe setback. San Francisco Gas and Electric, the largest company here, declined from 96 to 94 under strong pressure to sell. Various rumors which had been afloat about an opposition company to be started have taken a more positive form. It is reported that a company having a capital of from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 is going to enter the field, and that articles of incorporation have been prepared. Eastern capitalists are said to be interested. The Pacific Gas and Improvement Company, the next largest lighting concern, declined to 92. Oakland Gas Light and Heat Company, a corporation operating at Oakland, on the other side of the bay, was also freely offered.

The feature in bank stocks was a further advance of Anglo-California Bank from 60 to 64 bid, without calling out any offerings.

Powder stocks were quite active. The publication of the injunction by the Circuit Court against the Coal Dealers' Association served as a basis for a rise in powder stocks, inasmuch as the context of the injunction fully expresses the right of the Coal Dealers' Association, or any members thereof, to agree among themselves as to any price at which members of the association shall sell to their customers, or to enforce any fine or penalty among themselves that agreement may prescribe. Nor is this injunction intended to compel the Coal Dealers' Association, or any member thereof, to sell coal to any person to whom they do not wish to sell. This injunction would therefore appear to confirm the powder companies' right to form an association, and thus put an end to the vexatious litigation that has served to retard the appreciation of the stocks of local concerns. Giant scored an advance of $4.50 over last week, closing 43½ bid and 44 asked.

The bond market remains very strong and active. Market Street 5s advanced to 115¾. Spring Valley Water bond 4 per cents. advanced to 103. Southern Pacific and Arizonas advanced to 103¼ bid. The demand for bonds is growing steadily without calling out offerings.

Money was easy, the banks loaning liberally.

Real estate transactions were practically nil.

A HORNELLSVILLE TRAGEDY.

Daniel Smith Attempts Murder and Suicide Through Jealousy.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Daniel Smith, a railway man of this city, who resides with his sister near Pine and Charles Streets, shot his niece, Mary Van Norman, a young girl of eighteen, about 7:30 o'clock this morning. He fired two shots at her, one of which took effect in the abdomen and the other in the breast. Smith then shot himself in the neck.

The girl's condition is critical, and the Coroner has been called to take her antemortem statement. Smith was taken to the police station after his injuries, which are not severe, were dressed. He is thirty-two years of age. He says that they were engaged to be married and that he was jealous because she went out walking with another man last night.

B. Altman & Co.

Another 20,000 Yards

French Organdies,

plaids, stripes and figures, to-morrow, at. . . . . 19c.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Vantine's | Vantine's

Oriental home furnishings and decorations.

There is a peculiar charm about Oriental home decorations which endear them to people of refined and artistic taste all over the world.

Our Turkish, Persian and India embroidery departments have recently been greatly enriched by some delightful specimens of antique and modern embroidered pieces, suitable for CURTAINS, TABLE COVERS, PIANO DRAPERIES, BED-SPREADS, &c.

A special offering for this week in this department is of a quantity of fine down-filled India cushions at $1.75 each.

Here in New York where there are so many dark rooms, owing to the houses being so close together, the subject of their furnishing and decoration is a somewhat perplexing one.

A "dark room" ought to be treated in the Oriental manner. It is surprising how one of these rooms can be brightened up by decorating the walls and ceilings with Oriental hangings (either silk or cotton) relieved here and there by a few Eastern spears, weapons, or curios.

Add a soft divan, with plenty of cushions, a Turkish or Persian rug, a tabouret, a jardiniere, a hanging mosque lantern or two, and your Oriental room is complete at a moderate cost.

We make a specialty of furnishing and decorating Oriental rooms, cosey corners, smoking rooms, and dens.

VANTINE'S ORANGE PEKOE TEA IS JUST THE THING FOR AFTER-NOON FUNCTIONS; $1.00 A POUND.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,

Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world,

877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.

Between 18th and 19th Sts.

BISHOP POTTER DEFENDS YALE.

He Does Not Think the Country Will Stand on One Woman's Opinion.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Regarding the threatened boycott on Yale University by the Womens' Christian Temperance Union over the liquor question, Bishop Potter of New York said to-night that he had not heard of Miss Willard's action, but was of the opinion that the country would not pass judgment on the university on one woman's declaration.

"My son is a graduate of Yale, and I know considerable about the university," said the Bishop. "I think the reports of students' carousals and drunkenness at New Haven have been greatly exaggerated. I was at the university recently, and heard little about the matter."

TO SHUT OUT LORD'S PRAYER.

Opinion Against Bible Reading in the Missouri Schools.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 12.—Attorney General Crow to-day rendered an opinion in which he holds that it is a violation of the State law to have pupils recite the Lord's Prayer or for the teacher to read the Bible as a part of the opening exercises in the public school of the State. He holds that these exercises are forms of religious worship, and hence are forbidden in a public schoolhouse during school hours. He says:

"The continuous reading of the Bible and repeating of the Lord's Prayer cannot be done by believers in Christianity without feelings of deepest gratitude and a holy sense of honor, reverence, adoration, and homage to the Supreme Being, which is the essence of worship."

FANEUIL HALL A "FIRE TRAP."

Agitation in Boston for Needed Changes to the Historical Building.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—The official verdict at City Hall is that Faneuil Hall is a "fire trap" and a "death trap."

Building Commissioner Damerell has so condemned it officially, at least on four different occasions since 1884, when he reported to the Department of Public Buildings and to the Committee of Safety of the City Council.

The City Council has been asked again and again during the past six years to appropriate money for carrying out the recommendations, but not a cent has yet been provided in the way of fire protection for this old historic building.

The fire escapes are inadequate; in fact, they are pronounced by Commissioner Damerell as only answering as scaling ladders to assist firemen in their duty, but in no wise as a safe means of escape either from battery or main hall.

Furthermore, the market which occupies the ground floor is an additional source of danger from fire.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, whose armory is in the third story, has taken the matter up with vigor, and the Mayor has promised to have a thorough examination of the building made by competent men under the joint supervision of Prof. Chandler and Mr. Edward Atkinson, and whatever they may recommend he is ready to urge upon the City Council.

GUATEMALA EXILES TO RETURN.

Morales to be Followed by Many Revolutionists from San Francisco—Longstreet's Adventure.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 12.—Gen. Prospero Morales, the Guatemalan revolutionary leader, and aspirant to the Presidency, may return shortly to Guatemala. In an interview to-day, Gen. Morales said:

"I was a candidate for the Presidency at the time of the last revolution, but I could hardly say that I am a formal candidate now. I am awaiting developments in Guatemala, where everything is in turmoil. In no case would I be the candidate of the official element, but only of the people. I should make sure before accepting that the voice of the people was unmistakably declared."

The General added that he had had no communication with Gen. Fuentes since the latter went to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—San Francisco is the abiding place of Central American Revolutionists, some of whom are reduced to the position of hotel runners. Since Barrios's assassination the exiles have been preparing to return to Guatemala, and just as soon as the news that amnesty is to be granted to all refugees is officially received there will be an eager homeward rush of Guatemalans anxious to get back in time to vote and share the places the new Administration has to offer. From San Francisco will go Manuel Morales-Tobar, former Minister of Public Instruction under Barrios, and a friend of Morales and Cabrae; Policiano Augullar, ex-President of the Guatemalan Congress; Mariano Bolina, Juan Enriques, Gen. Daniel Fuentes, Dr. Mancilla, and many others. The assassination of Barrios will, it is understood, result in the recall of Miguel Carillo, the present Consul at this port.

A merchant who recently returned from Guatemala narrates a romantic story about the adventures of one Longstreet, who is a descendant of the famous General, and whose family is prominent in Los Angeles society. Not long ago he was graduated from the University of Virginia, and, being of an adventurous disposition, went on a voyage in a Panama steamer, and stopped off at San José de Gfatemala about the time the rebellion began.

He talks Spanish, and had good letters of introduction among others one to Barrios, who took a fancy to him.

Barrios asked him if he knew anything about soldiering. Longstreet replied that he had been educated at a military school, but was in no sense a warrior.

"Do you think you know enough to handle a few field guns?" queried Barrios.

Longstreet was dubious, but expressed his willingness to try.

The result was that he entered the service, distinguished himself in the rebellion, was promoted to a Colonelcy, and was largely instrumental in crushing the uprising. After the affair was over Barrios and he had another conversation, the result of which was that Longstreet was appointed to the Charge of the Custom House at San José, with a magnificent salary and a liberal percentage of the receipts. He is rapidly growing rich.

Dore Pictures at Siegel-Cooper's.

The Siegel-Cooper Company announce that the free exhibition of the valuable Doré paintings, which have been on view for some time at their store, at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, will close on Saturday, Feb. 19, when the collection will be sent to England. All who have not yet seen the paintings, should avail themselves of the opportunity while there is yet time.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will cure the worst colds; but that is no reason for letting "a slight cold" run on. The safest plan is to use remedy now.—Adv.

Sunday
Feb. 13-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-22

OAHU AS A NAVAL STATION

A Description of Pearl Harbor from the Point of View of an Expert.

VERY DANGEROUS CHANNELS

Facts Which Seem to Contradict One of the Favorite Arguments for the Annexation of the Hawaiian Archipelago.

One of the arguments used in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by this country is the series of lochs upon the southern shore of the Island of Oahu which are said to offer remarkable advantages for the establishment of a naval station.

A man who has in times past studied the island, the lochs, and the surroundings, coastwise and inland, with the eye of an expert, and who has since confirmed his own observations by careful study of the map published by the Hydrographic Office in 1889, gives this description of the lochs in connection with the naval-station idea:

"In general, it may be stated that we have here a group of three main lagoons, with other subsidiary bodies of water, either attached or isolated. The main bodies of water have a common outlet to the south by means of a narrow but deep channel, almost the whole way to the ocean. Three-quarters of a mile off shore, which is coral fringed, there appears an opening through the breakers, which indicates the position of the entrance to this channel.

Soundings Decrease Shoreward.

"For some distance further out toward deep water we find soundings which are scarcely twenty-five feet, and they rapidly decrease shoreward to nine and twelve feet; these latter depths are found about on a line of breakers which lie east and west of this point for some distance.

"The bar which is thus formed across the entrance to the river is fully a quarter of a mile in width, before the deep water of the main channel can be reached. In order, therefore, to gain an entrance to the lochs a passageway across this bar would have to be dredged or excavated, involving the removal of at least 1,000,000 cubic yards of either sand or coral rock. If the bar were composed wholly of sand, and could be removed by ordinary methods, the cost of the operation would hardly be less than $1,000,000. But if rocks were encountered from four to fifteen times that amount of money would be required to open a passageway barely deep enough to allow the safe transit of one of our larger war vessels—say thirty feet.

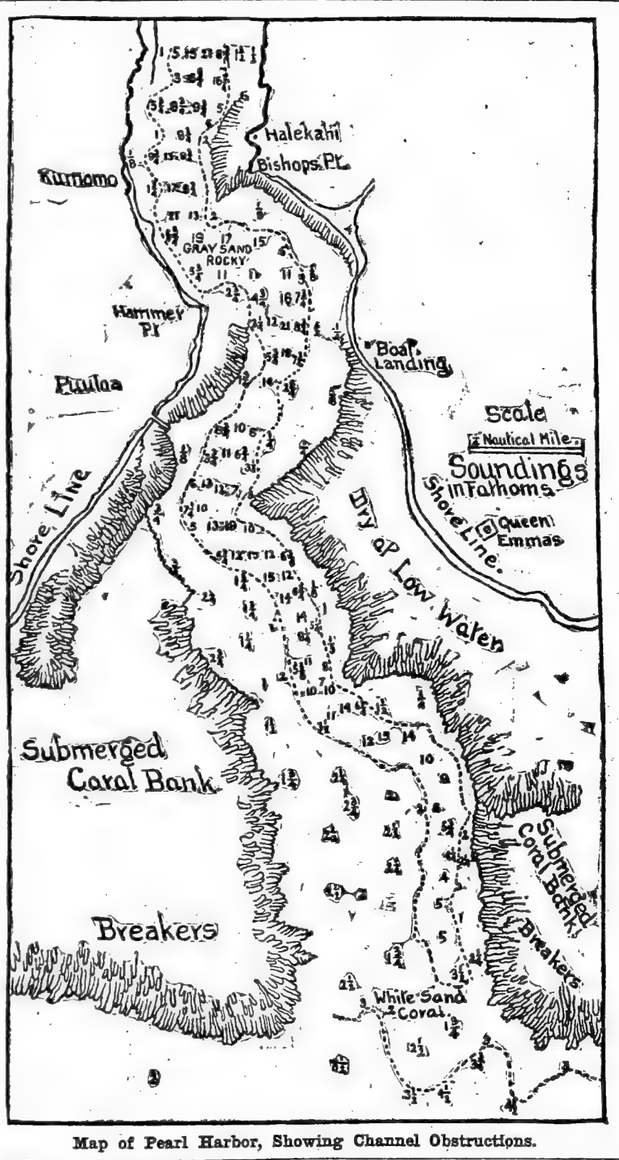

Map of Pearl Harbor, Showing Channel Obstructions.

"Then, considering the channel itself, there are features connected with it which would somewhat worry our navigators. The single channel which leads from the ocean to a point nearly three miles from the bar is deep enough for all practical purposes, but the sketch map shows that it is tortuous. This in itself would not be a source of danger, provided the banks were definitely marked. The water's edge, however, gives no indication of where deep water is to be found, except in the most general sort of way. The tortuous channel lies between submerged banks of its own, which would prove hidden sources of danger because of the shallow water which covers them, in some cases for a considerable distance from the actual shore line. These elements of danger become all the more effective from the fact that the actual channel is comparatively narrow. Its width varies from 300 to 500 feet. The dark color of the water, resembling that of a spruce swamp, only adds to these complications by hiding the submerged edge of the channel. These conditions hold good throughout the whole of the length of the channel.

Disadvantages of the Lochs.

"Lastly, the lochs themselves should be carefully studied. The westerly body of water is absolutely useless from the point where the deep channel enters it with a depth of five and one-half fathoms, except for very small vessels. The greater portion of the loch has a depth of less than two fathoms. In the middle loch we do not find any better facilities for the accommodation of vessels. Its greatest depth is four fathoms, and the larger portion has a depth of less than two and one-half fathoms.

"In the east loch the conditions are a little better. This loch has two channels leading into it. The southerly one of these, in its present condition, could not be used by large vessels; but as the depth could be easily increased by two fathoms it might be made useful. The other channel has a depth of six fathoms all the way into deep water in the loch. Even here the possible accommodations are limited. It is true that the survey gives but one line of soundings across the whole body of water, and this should lead to caution in the matter of

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

Horner's Furniture.

SPRING EXHIBIT.

No such magnificent array of Furniture has ever been shown in America as that now presented in our Spring exhibit, and nowhere can equal choice or equal values in fine furniture be found.

Our exhibit of Domestic Furniture comprises, in addition to lines of our own manufacture, the productions of the most reliable American makers, while our foreign goods represent the masterpieces of European art. All tastes and purses are thus provided for, whether wanted for city, country or suburban homes.

Throughout our warerooms will be found many articles marked down to make room for incoming goods.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

inferences. Taking into account the lines of soundings made across the various bends, and at the sides of the loch around its borders, we can see that the available amount of deep water must necessarily be limited. It would hardly be possible for more than three of our larger vessels to swing at anchor in deep water even here.

"The inferences are evident. Our hopes of utilizing this spot for the purpose proposed should not be raised too high. And when it is known that this is the only available harbor on the whole group of islands, every other so-called harbor being nothing but an open roadstead, the side light which it throws upon this portion of the plan of annexation is certainly interesting.

"The purpose could not be realized without the expenditure of great sums of money, and the further necessity of keeping the channels opened through a coral reef would call for the constant expenditure of still more money. Whether the advantages of the control of this position would equalize the sides of the account is a question which probably would call for differences of opinion; but to the average citizen the balance will probably be on the wrong side."

THE HOUNDING OF DEER.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—What is regarded by many sportsmen as a vicious amendment to the game law has been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Eldridge, and an industrious lobby is quietly working for it.

Only last year the passage was procured of a law against hounding, providing that deer should not be hunted with dogs for the term of five years from June 1, 1897. The Eldridge bill amends this so as to permit hounding in the month of October. This amendment is urged, it is alleged, in the interest of the Adirondack guides.

Mr. Eldridge's bill also changes the law so as to limit the season in which wild deer may be hunted to the month of October, instead of from Aug. 15 to Nov. 15, as at present. It also prohibits the killing or taking alive of more than one deer by one person in one season.

Homer's Pictures in Pittsburg.

An unusually important special exhibition of water color paintings, by Winslow Homer, opened yesterday at the Carnegie Institute, in Pittsburg. Many of the paintings of the present collection, exhibited now for the first time, were made in Canada, and represent fishing and hunting scenes. The following is a complete list of the paintings shown, as follows: "Ouananiche Fishing," "Entering the First Rapid," "Ile Malin," "Fishing—Upper Saguenay," "The Return Up the River," "Under the Falls—Grand Discharge," "Young Ducks'" "Sunset—Lake St. John," "End of the Portage," "Wicked Island," "The Trip to Chicoutimi," "Ouananiche—Lake St. John," "Guides Shooting Rapids," "Lake Shore," "The Fishing Ground," "Rapids Below Grand Discharge," "Indian-Camp," "Canoes in the Rapid," "The Head Guide," "The Rapids Are Near," "Cape Diamond," "Indian Boy," "Indian Girls," "St. John's Gate," "Wolfe's Cove," "Canadian Camp," and "Trout Fishing."

In connection with this special Homer exhibition are shown two new pictures, presented recently to the Carnegie Institute and not heretofore seen. The first is a portrait of William Pitt, the Great Commoner, from whom Pittsburg derives its name, from the painting by William Hoare, R. A., in the National Portrait Gallery of London. This canvas is presented to the Institute by Henry Yates Thompson of London, and was expected in time for the recent annual exhibition, but arrived too late. The second gift is a portrait of Edmund Burke, presented by Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

Ostreicher
IMPORTING TAILOR

Ladies' Tailoring.

It is not always the most expensively dressed woman that is the best-dressed. Our customers freely agree on this. The facilities that we control give your money nearly double its ordinary purchasing power.

Our present offering consists of a costume of handsome Venetian cloth, lined throughout with rich Taffeta silk, tailor-made, to Order, at $35

"L" STATION AT DOOR.

6TH AVE. COR. 28TH ST.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

De Lome Was Personally Popular and Had Much Skill as a Trained Diplomatist.

WAR WITH SPAIN NOT WANTED

Telephone Monopolists Adopting Methods That Arouse the Ire of Washingtonians—One Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of Washington to be Observed by Masons.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Señor de Lome, recently the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain to the United States, is now a private citizen of Spain lingering in his fine house on Massachusetts Avenue, listening to the condolences of his personal friends upon his diplomatic death and awaiting, with becoming composure, the further outcome of the international incident precipitated by the publication of his letter to Mr. Canalejas. Among his recent associates, some of whom, it is conjectured, may have written opinions quite as unfavorable to the Administration as those expressed by Mr. de Lome, his fall and his necessary departure are regretted. And with the American friends of the Minister, who have found him so much more agreeable, discreet, tactful, and capable than Señor Muruaga, his predecessor—who seemed to lack most of the qualities desirable in a Minister—his taking off is considered unfortunate not only for him, but for Spain.

Very few persons have imagined that Spain entertained as cordial a feeling for us as would be felt if the people of the United States were not so openly friendly to the cause of the insurgents. It did not need to have de Lome's innermost thoughts exposed to confirm the belief that he resented our failure to dissolve the Cuban Junta and condemn all filibusters as criminals. But he had kept his national prejudices well concealed under a very smooth diplomatic exterior. At the first White House reception, attended by almost every member of the Diplomatic Corps, the Minister and his wife and the Secretaries and other attachés of the legation were most polite and punctilious in paying their respects to the President and his wife and the ladies of the Cabinet. Secretary of State Sherman was unusually gracious and chatty, and it was spoken as a good omen that he promenaded and conversed for a long time with the charming wife of the Spanish Minister. The Minister has entertained frequently and gracefully, and the impression that his guests have brought away with them was that under circumstances of great difficulty he was ably discharging his duty to Spain, while maintaining friendly relations between the United States and Spain, that might easily have been strained to rupture if mismanaged by one not trained in diplomacy.

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McKinley Does Not Want War.

President McKinley does not want to provoke a war with Spain. One does not expect to get his personal assurance of his pacific intentions, and it would not be desirable that he should give that assurance, even indirectly, every other day in the week. While de Lome has been fretting because he imagined that the President was seeking to impress the jingoes with the idea that he contemplated forcible intervention in Cuba, and at the same time endeavoring to convince Spain of a desire that cordial relations should be maintained, the President has sincerely, it is not doubted, hoped for a turn of affairs that would avoid war and reasonably satisfy Cuba without humiliating Spain. He does not want a war at a time when the receipts of the Government are less than the expenditures, and when the increased expense, with a new issue of bonds and an unpopular increase of the public indebtedness, right on the eve of an election, would interrupt the slow march of the prosperity of which his party describes him as the "advance agent." But the Administration has contemplated the possibility of war without alarm, and it has made such preparation as a prudent Nation should. It is not by accident, neither is it in the way of menace, that so large a fleet of vessels is within easy call of the commanding officer at Key West. Without fuss or publicity the possible needs of that fleet in case of emergency will be found to have been anticipated. And in the event of a naval demonstration, it is probable that the Spanish forces will discover that there are difficulties to be encountered beside those of providing fuel and food for a large force, and that the fleet of the United States will be within convenient distance of supplies of all kinds for use in a campaign that would be sustained by the United States with all the energy and earnestness of which the Nation is capable.

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A Paying Telephone Monopoly.

A telephone company that enjoys a monopoly of the business in this city appears to have provoked an untimely fight against its manner of doing business and its charges, that may turn out to its disadvantage. A hotel proprietor who had enjoyed the use of an instrument in his house for some time was notified that he must not permit his patrons to use the telephone without paying for the messages they sent. The hotel man protested, and refused to comply with the demand, and the company undertook to remove its telephone. The case was taken into court on a motion to enjoin the company. It got into the papers at once, and, of course, into Congress, where there is pending a proposition to reduce the charges imposed by the company upon its patrons. In a reply to charges against the company, the President has made some comparisons. He says that it costs as much to handle a telephone message as it does for a street railroad company to handle a passenger. This strikes the local press as an unhappy comparison. The rate charged per telephone message, to subscribers, is about 10 cents. The prevailing rate for street car travel is 4 1-6 cents. If the street cars handle passengers at a cost of 2½ cents per passenger, it makes a pretty good profit out of its fare of 4 1-6 cents, and the calculation is made that, upon its own admission, the telephone company is getting a profit of 300 per cent. on the cost of its plant and maintenance. Carrying out the comparison with the street railroad companies, it is found that, while they are not paying the taxes they should, they are paying much more than the telephone company, which pays but about $460 a year, getting for practically nothing the exclusive franchise to operate a telephone service for the city.

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Censorship Over Messages.

One phase of the controversy is likely to result in the imposition upon the telephone company of a rule to compel it to treat the communications it handles quite as respectfully as telegraph companies are required to protect the messages sent by them. With the installation of slot machines in connection with telephones there seems to have been put in operation a system of espionage of telephones and their patrons which amounts to a censorship. If the employe of the company at the central office hears a message that is regarded as improperly sent under the terms of the contract with the company, that use of the telephone is challenged, and with the purpose, undoubtedly, of compelling the payment of additional charges. The person hiring the apparatus is warned. Some concern has been expressed in the newspapers lest this criticism of the messages sent over the wires of the telephone company may come to be an illegal or at least impertinent intrusion upon the privacy of the communication sent by the telephone patron.

The telephone company, like other companies that have secured the right to lay conduits in the public streets, undoubtedly has an advantage which will enable it to defy Congressional action to subdue its skittishness by repressive legislation. The only gas company here has defied all attempts at competition for years. It is not as bold as it was in the days when it put one of its employes in the desk of the House of Representatives to watch legislation, and when the appearance of that messenger in the Senate was the signal for the jocular announcement, "Message from the Washington Gaslight Company." But the younger company is strong in Congress. If it shall be required by bill to moderate its charges and improve its manners to its patrons, there may be hope that one of these days the march of improvement will overtake the gas company and reform it and its prices.

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Another Washington Centenary.

The one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington is to be properly observed on Dec. 18, 1899, and the Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia have taken steps to assure widespread attention to the event. The first meeting to that end will be held in Alexandria, Va., on Feb. 22. It is proposed that the anniversary ceremonies shall take place at Mount Vernon. The movement for this celebration had its inception about two years ago in the Grand Lodge of Colorado. Since then one after another of the grand lodges of the United States have appointed committees to take measures for the representation of their respective jurisdictions. The celebration will be under the immediate direction of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, but will be participated in by all the grand lodges of the United States. It is intended that the services at Mount Vernon shall be similar to those of a burial ceremony. The expectation is that the anniversary will be made the occasion for a great pilgrimage of the Masonic fraternity to Washington and Mount Vernon. At Alexandria there is a lodge of which Washington was once Master. It still preserves some relics that were in use by him when he presided over the lodge, which have been seen by the thousands of visitors in that city. The time of the year selected for the observance is about coincidental with the assembling of the Congress, and for that reason may be gratifying to visitors, but they will miss the opportunity of seeing the homes of Washington at a time when the surroundings are most cheerful in consequence of the abundant verdure to be enjoyed in the Spring and early Summer.

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Daughters of the Revolution.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has issued invitations to a reception to be given at the Arlington Hotel on the evening of Feb. 22. This will be one of the events of a week full of excitement for the society. Local members have been reading with great interest the reports from New York of the candidacy of Mrs. McLean for President of the National society. It is promised that there will be no opposition, and the feeling that has prevailed hitherto in favor of the selection of a resident of Washington would be dangerous for the New York candidate if the Washingtonians had fixed upon an opposition candidate and pushed a canvass in her behalf. So far as can be ascertained the opposition is as yet unorganized and therefore weak. Further than that, Mrs. McLean has always been a popular woman with the society, and the preference for a local candidate may be broken down as a mark of special favor to her. E. G. D.

Stern Bros

To-morrow

30 Cases Fig'd Silkoline
Comfortables
zephyr edge, in light and medium effects, for double beds, at 98c

150 Fig'd Silk
Comfortables
with plain silkoline backs, for double beds, at $2.85

150 Fig'd Sateen
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LIVELY CHICAGO POLITICS

A Fight Precipitated by a Woman to Oust Alderman Powers from Office.

A NEW BRYAN ORGANIZATION

Proposition to Keep Any Democrat Out of Office Who Is Not an Outright Sixteen-to-One-er—It Is Overshadowed by the Local Aldermanic Campaign.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—If there ever was any hope of harmonizing the discordant Democracy of Chicago and Cook County it has gone glimmering, as the result of the recent incorporation of a new, dyed-in-the-wool Bryan and Altgeld club. No Democrat who cannot subscribe to the Chicago platform of 1896, and more especially to his unfaltering faith in the heaven-born ratio of 16 to 1 as a great fundamental law of nature, need ever expect to be supported for office by this segment of his party. The new organization is the outcome of a recent split in the Chicago Tammany, and the men at its head are those who are tired of the constant personal struggles for supremacy, and who believe it more important to fight for party principles than for party politicians. Mayor Harrison's sincerity as a silver man is in some doubt, and the leaders of the new Democratic organization propose that he shall declare himself clearly before becoming a candidate for higher office. As there are strong indications that this Bryan and Altgeld Democracy is in truth the real Democracy, and that the movement will extend over the entire State, it is of interest to know just what it stands for, and that is to be seen in the following questions, which must be answered satisfactorily by every candidate for office:

1. Do you swear to work for the perpetuation and promulgation of the principles advocated by William J. Bryan and John P. Altgeld, as enunciated in the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention in July, 1896?
2. Do you swear to work to secure the nomination and support of only such candidates as give their fealty and unwavering support to the principles of said platform, and especially to its declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid and consent of any other nation?
3. Do you swear to work to secure the specific indorsement of the principles of said Chicago platform by all State, Congressional, Senatorial, county, city, town, and ward conventions in future held by the Democratic Party in the State of Illinois?

New York and other States may prove faithless, but from the foregoing it is evident that Illinois will never desert her Micawber, Bryan.

After "Johnnie" Powers's Scalp.

If Mr. "Johnnie" Powers does not succeed himself as Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward, it won't be because of his own lack of energy. If he is elected it will be in spite of some of the liveliest opposition ever faced by an Aldermanic candidate. The war began early, and is now being waged with a degree of intensity seldom witnessed in a similar campaign, although in none of the other wards are there any signs of political activity as yet. In many respects the fight for and against Mr. Powers is a lively one, and it is being watched by the entire city with more than ordinary interest. Already the fray has been prolific of striking incidents, and before the campaign ends it is expected to become one of the most notable in the annals of local politics. One remarkable feature of the struggle is the prominence of the Hull House element in it, and the consequent active part which women are taking in the effort to defeat Powers. The latter some weeks ago created considerable surprise by bringing charges against Miss Amanda Johnson, who is Inspector of Street Cleaning in his ward. The lady has gained more than local repute by her success in that line of work, and has opened the eyes of Chicagoans to what can be accomplished in street cleaning by honest and efficient supervision.

Powers and a Female Street Inspector

Miss Johnson is not only a good public servant, but considerable of a politician, and as she is an advocate of clean Aldermen as well as of clean streets she has always been a thorn in the side of the little political boss of the Nineteenth Ward. Some months back the Alderman succeeded in having Miss Johnson transferred from his own ward to some other, but the garbage barrels so rapidly began to assume their old-time shocking condition and filth generally accumulated to such an extent that the citizens of the ward clamorously demanded the return of their favorite Inspector. The authorities could not withstand the pressure, and so Miss Johnson came back to the Nineteenth Ward in triumph, and ever since her return has been carrying on an unceasing propaganda against Mr. Powers. That is the ground for his complaint against her before the Civil Service Commission. That body investigated the accusations, but as it could not be shown that the lady was neglecting her duty, and as it is no crime to speak unfavorably of the merits of a public official, Mr. Powers's demand for the removal of Miss Johnson was not granted, much to the gratification of every one except a limited few of Powers's chums. As the first round in the fight, it cannot be said to have terminated favorably to "Johnnie," and he was correspondingly mortified at the check given his arbitrary intentions.

A Female Political Leader.

Miss Johnson, however, is not alone in the war which the ladies are waging against Powers. The leader of the feminine host and its most impressive figure is Miss Jane Addams, the fame of whose good works is not confined to Chicago. Miss Addams, with the full fighting strength of the Hull House and its friends at her back, is making a gallant campaign for honest and decent representation of the ward in which her most excellent institution is located. The public addresses of Miss Addams have thus far been unusually full of good sense. Instead of abusing Mr. Powers and calling names generally, she has been telling people who are anxious to purify politics that they must take some lessons from the little saloon, gambling house keeper, and politician—from "Johnnie" Powers himself.

The Source of Powers's Strength.

It is a fact, as Miss Addams states, that this man has gotten himself extremely close to the hearts of his poorer constituents. He has an ear for all their woes, gets them out of scrapes, gives to them freely of his money, and in a hundred ways endears himself to men and women who as a rule find it no easy matter to discover a friend in need, or at any other time. It is not alone what he gives, or what he does for them that makes him popular with the variegated denizens of the Nineteenth Ward, but it is his getting close to them—in human touch as a fellow-man. Powers may not be the kind of man to teach in a Sunday school or lead in a prayer meeting, but he has a lot of the milk of human kindness in his make-up, and there is a lovableness in his disposition which is lacking in that of many a better man. The ignorant Italians, Irish, and other foreign classes whose members are hopelessly remote from any conception of the responsibility involved in their right to vote are peculiarly susceptible to the kind of influence exercised by Powers, and aside from the material assistance he is to them, they like him because he does not act as if made of a different clay from themselves.

Miss Addams does not ask the reformers to distribute turkeys every Christmas or otherwise imitate the Alderman from the Nineteenth in his indirect purchase of votes, but she wants them to get down from off their high horses and acquaint themselves with their fellow-men. She says if the decent men want to influence the votes of these people they must do it by gaining their confidence, just as "Johnny" Powers does. In fact, Miss Addams wants the rich and well-to-do to do a little of the work she herself and her companions of the Hull House Settlement are doing.

An Uprising Among Italians.

The more intelligent Italians of his ward are engineering a very serious revolt against Mr. Powers, and several clubs with large membership rolls have been organized. These independents have made a shrewd move in the nomination of an opposing candidate in the person of a young Irish lawyer who was raised in Italy and speaks Italian fluently. It is hoped that the Republicans of the ward will also nominate this candidate, as only by such a combination can Powers be defeated. The better class of Italians seem to be bent upon removing the reproach which deservedly rests upon the members of that nationality for keeping in place by their votes such a representative.

The Powers Contingent.

On Mr. Powers's side are the men he has helped in one way or another and the entire venal element of the ward, aided by several of the most powerful corporations in the city, including the whole of Mr. Yerkes's street railway influence. The ward is very thoroughly organized by the Powers "gang," seconded by the regular Democracy. In every precinct there is a committee of twenty-five, from Captain and Lieutenant down. It is said that his last election cost Mr. Powers no less than $50,000, of which sum Miss Jane Addams accuses Mr. Yerkes of contributing $5,000.

It is amusing to note that Powers is meeting the feminine opposition to his election by the formation of clubs composed of women. One such was formed this week. It is not like "Johnnie's" usual gallantry toward the sex to drag women into indorsing a gin-mill keeper, a gambling hell proprietor, and a poolroom owner. The taste of these ladies is most peculiar, to say the least.

Powers Consults Yerkes.

Considering the relations said to exist between Mr. Powers and certain corporations there was no little talk this week when it was discovered that he had been paying a visit to Mr. Charles T. Yerkes, at the latter's office. It strikes one as grossly improper that the Chairman of the Council Finance Committee should be holding private consultations with a man who is asking the City Council for very valuable franchises. It is Alderman Powers's official duty to handle all ordinances relating to the granting of franchises, and it is a matter of common notoriety that he is leader of the "gang" of Aldermen in all such transactions. When Powers discovered that his visit was known to the public he was visibly embarrassed and profuse in his explanations. "It was to get a friend a job," he said, but finally admitted that he "might have asked Mr. Yerkes's advice on certain matters" as that gentleman "is a man of brains." It seems that Mr. Powers has such influence with Mr. Yerkes that when the latter's understrappers are not fast enough in supplying jobs, an appeal to headquarters always brings about an immediate favorable result. Few of even the most influential business men can get their friends so easily placed with Mr. Yerkes. Twice before the same reporter has met the Alderman in the offices of Mr. Yerkes's railways, so it is evident that he admires brains. How the gentlemen can be useful to each other is not difficult to imagine. However, despite big money and powerful influence, it looks as if the disgrace of Mr. John Powers's further presence in the City Council were about coming to an end; provided, of course, that the politicians do not do for him what the Republicans did on a larger scale for Mr. Van Wyck of New York—a consummation always to be feared. In the meanwhile the eyes of the entire city are turned toward the Nineteenth Ward.

J. W.

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Immense variety of Spangled Skirts, with Nets to Correspond for Waists, Sleeves, and Sashes.

BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH **STS**

NEW MAP OF THE KLONDIKE.

First Accurate Chart of the Yukon and Its Gold-Bearing Tributaries.

A new map of the Yukon River, including the Klondike region, has just been issued by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. No portion of the earth's surface, perhaps, can rival the Klondike and Yukon regions in universal interest at this time, and this excellent map will therefore be trebly welcome to students and general readers, and more especially to prospectors and gold hunters. To the latter two classes it seems, indeed, indispensable.

The map is devoted principally to the Yukon, and embraces the territory between 138 and 166 degrees of west longitude and 60 to 67 degrees of north latitude. The Yukon is traced from its mouth to where it crosses the one hundred and thirty-eighth degree of longitude, or considerably beyond the Klondike region and three degrees east of the Canadian boundary line, which is the one hundred and forty-first degree. Of course the Alaskan or American part of the river is more fully treated, but the gold country between Forty-Mile Post and Stewart River is sketched with great clearness, elaborateness, and precision. The names of even the smallest gold-bearing creeks are plainly shown, and their courses carefully traced. This is also true as to the creeks tributary to the Tanana, Porcupine, and other rivers. The coast is exactly delineated from Golofnin Sound to Kuskokwim Bay, which embraces all the Yukon delta and contiguous territory.

A formation of a sort that is not generally to be found on maps is given by this Government chart. At the point where the Yukon crosses the Canadian boundary line it is stated that the river has a width of a half-mile, and that the current on the east side flows at the rate of four to five miles an hour, and in midstream at the rate of two to three miles. It is also noted that:

"Steamers can rarely make St. Michael before the last week in June; small vessels can make their way into the Yukon about the same date or a little later. Steamers wintering on the lower river can usually reach Fort Yukon by June 15, about one month earlier than those starting from St. Michael. The lower river freezes about the end of October, and the ice begins to break in the latter half of May, or early in June."

The map gives also a useful table of distances, as follows:

	Miles
Via Chilkoot Pass:	
Seattle to Dyea	1,115
Dyea to Dawson	527
Total	1,642
Via Stikeen River:	
Seattle to Wrangell	854
Wrangell to Telegraph Creek	144
Telegraph Creek to head of Teslin Lake	227
Head of Teslin Lake to Dawson	525
Total	1,746
Via St. Michael and Yukon River:	
San Francisco to Dutch Harbor	2,345
Seattle to Dutch Harbor	1,955
Dutch Harbor to St. Michael	750
St. Michael to mouth of Yukon	90
St. Michael to Holy Cross Mission	310
St. Michael to Nulato	505
St. Michael to mouth of Koyukuk River	525
St. Michael to mouth of Tanana River	705
St. Michael to Rampart City	775
St. Michael to Shaman's Village	855
St. Michael to mouth of Porcupine River	995
St. Michael to Circle	1,075
St. Michael to Forty Mile	1,263
St. Michael to Dawson	1,313

This gives a total of 4,408 miles from San Francisco to Dawson City, and of 4,018 miles from Seattle to the same point.

EXPENSE OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Teachers Produced at Less Cost by Other Institutions.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The fact that half a dozen bills have made their appearance here providing for the establishment of normal and training schools at State expense in various rural communities has been called to the attention of the Department of Public Instruction, which led to the production of some interesting facts concerning the output of school teachers in the State.

It appears that, while the demand for teachers undoubtedly exceeds the supply, there is a cheaper method for producing them than by the establishment of separate normal schools in isolated localities. According to Chapter 1,031 of the Laws of 1895, the authorities of union free and high schools are authorized to maintain classes for training teachers, in addition to their regular curriculum. Eighteen of these classes, established last year at a cost to the State of $40,000, produced 400 licensed teachers. Nineteen schools, organized under Chapter 556 of the Laws of 1804, at a cost of $60,000, turned out 800 teachers, making the total cost of educating 1,200 teachers in connection with the public schools themselves $100,000.

In contrast with this, it is shown that the half dozen separate normal and training schools established in the same period, at a total expense of $294,000, have graduated just 1,000 teachers.

Inquiry at the department as to the cause of the scarcity of male teachers elicited the information that the average salary of teachers in the country schools is $487.37 a year. In cities, the average is $725 a year, and in towns and villages $309. No further explanation, it is pointed out, need be sought for the failure of young men to adopt teaching as a profession.

Bishop Turner Goes to Africa.

Bishop H. M. Turner of Atlanta, Ga., sailed on the Cunard liner Lucania yesterday for Cape Town by way of England. He goes to organize the South African Conference, and to extend the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the Transvaal and other parts of South Africa. He expects to return within four months.

Charles Sooysmith Goes Abroad.

Charles Sooysmith, engineer of the Metropolis Contract Company, which has been formed for the purpose of bidding for the construction of the underground rapid transit road, sailed for Europe yesterday to be gone three months.

Emma Willard Scholarship.

A reading and musicale in aid of the Emma Willard Association Scholarship Fund will be heard at the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoon of Thursday, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Russell Sage, President of the association, will preside, and Robert Manuel will read "In the Footprints of a Rustic Poet."

THE WEEK AT THEATRES

Mme. Modjeska has been cordially received, and it is likely that she would have found a longer engagement than the two weeks she is committed to quite profitable. As it is, she will take her departure after this week, but before she goes she will act Magda, in Sudermann's "Heimat," Lady Macbeth, Marguerite Gautier, and Isabella in "Measure for Measure." It will be noticed that all of these heroines, excepting one, are deplorably bad women, and that even Isabella is mixed up in proceedings of a very dubious character. In view of the outcry about "morality" on the stage recently raised by some of the short-haired women and others of their kind, I suppose it will be considered indelicate to deliberately commend this programme to the attention of refined playgoers. Nevertheless, I will take the risk, and do so without reserve. Perhaps the drama called on the American stage "Camille" is a trifle worn, and certainly its morals are outrageous. No person with the faintest suspicion of Puritan blood in his veins can deny that. No one who is not an out-and-out Pagan can accept the cunning idealization of the kind of creature Marguerite is without a protest. But Mme. Modjeska's denotement of the ennobling affection and self-sacrifice of this woman has always been greatly admired by people who would refuse even to discuss the morals of the play. As for "Measure for Measure" and Magda, neither is, properly speaking, immoral, any more than "The Tree of Knowledge" is immoral, but they both deal frankly with facts of life that are not spoken of in the nursery.

This question of the moral effect of works of art, whether of music or drama, painting or sculpture, is one quite apart from the province of the critic, and one not easy to treat profitably, even when the critic is a Macaulay. The essay on "The Comic Dramatists of the Restoration" was not needed to prove that William Wycherley's writings are very dirty. It serves no other purpose excepting to charm the mind by its graceful style, and entice the reader to further study of the Restoration drama.

Mme. Modjeska, of course, has not been aimed at by the "prurient prudes" (to use again Charles Reade's famous and appropriate phrase) who have lately been in a flutter about "immoral plays." While as a matter of fact "La Dame aux Camelias" is the only famous and long-successful play of this century that can be justly called immoral, there have been no recent manifestations of wrath about that. A clique has been assailing certain new plays, for the purpose of injuring the managers who produced them and with the usual result; the plays have been drawing great crowds of the curious.

Mme. Modjeska looks well, her voice seems as strong as it has been any time these last ten years, and her acting is as beautifully simple and true in form and as noble in spirit as ever. It was a rare pleasure to watch her exquisite portrayal of Mary Stuart's moods in the Fotheringay Park scene, and to note the harmonious grace and unaffected simplicity of it all. This week her acting of Isabella particularly will be seen, I am sure, by a host of folks who never go to the theatre unless the performance promises to be one of uncommon artistic merit. "Measure for Measure" is an infrequently acted play, and one that produces fine effects if well acted. Some of us cherish fond memories of a representation of this sombre drama in 1887, when Modjeska's Isabella was associated with the thin and dry Duke of the late Charles Vandenhoff, the negative Angelo of William Morris, the droll Pompey of Owen, the capital Lucio of young Sternroyd, the Mariana of Mary Shaw, the reasonable Provost of T. L. Coleman, and the Claudio of Robert Taber, who then first became a personage in our theatricals.

There are various rumors afloat, by the way, as to Mr. Taber's plans for the next dramatic season—which, unless all signs fail, will be brisker and more productive than the one now beginning to wane. Some say he will act in London with Mrs. Taber, (Julia Marlowe,) others that he will take a prominent place in Mr. Daly's company here. I hope this last report is true. The company at Daly's sadly needs a leading actor of strong individuality and some good share of dramatic power. Mr. Clarke's best rôles nowadays are not what they call "leads," and Mr. Bourchier, Mr. Worthing, (who promised well, but did not keep the promise,) and Mr. Richman have all been tried in turn in a great variety of rôles and found wanting.

In his novitiate Mr. Taber was briefly in the Daly company, and he was Oliver in "As You Like It" in 1889, playing that part better than I have ever seen it played before or since. His services would have been valuable this season in Orlando, Ford, Duke Orsino, and other rôles that call for distinction of bearing, eloquence, fine artistic taste, and fervor.

There are some signs of promise in the dramatic firmament. The success of such a piece as "The Devil's Disciple," by Bernard Shaw, though largely due to the acting and personal popularity of Mr. Mansfield, proves, nevertheless, that the multitude will accept a clever play which defies many of the prejudices accredited to it. Remember, Mansfield has had his failures. It is not safe to say that all the success of any play is due to any actor. Moreover, the great pecuniary success of Mansfield's tour is another good sign, and I am inclined to heed the statement that the reception in Chicago of Goodwin's production of Fitch's "Nathan Hale" is an encouraging indication of an awakening of genuine interest in dramatic art.

The success at the Lyceum of "The Princess and the Butterfly" speaks well for the good taste of a large number of theatregoers in this city. It still draws crowds at the extra matinées, which, I understand, will be continued throughout the run of "The Tree of Knowledge." This is not one of the popular kind of plays, and its fable is not one that would attract of itself. The charms of the play are its facile characterization, its nimble wit, and the graphic, lifelike quality of its moving pictures of social life. Appreciation of such merits indicates good taste.

A proof of Pinero's ability is found in the great seriousness with which he is taken by the people who are trying with all their little mights not to like his plays. Nothing the theatre has brought forth this year has caused so much chattering as the expressions of fear of middle age in "The Princess and the Butterfly." Personally, I am not qualified to take part in this discussion, for one must be as old as Sir George Lamorant and Laura say they are before one can express an opinion; but probably the idea is only one of Mr. Pinero's whims, and no truer to human nature at large than the odd fancy which made the mother in "The Amazons" try to transform her family of girls into boys. But have you heard any heated arguments about "The Little Minister" or "What Happened to Whatshisname"? Certainly not.

In London there are many of the same kind of curious arguments in the papers about the new "Trelawney of the Wells"—admittedly a caricature, gentle and polite, not coarse and repellent, of the fashions of the "60's," and the relations (always purely superficial) of "society" and the stage. In short, a play by Pinero, no matter how slight and whimsical it may be, seems to set folks thinking. All hail Pinero!

To us in New York who, from the revival of "Julius Caesar," with Davenport, Lawrence Barrett, and Walter Montgomery, at Niblo's, in 1869, had that fine drama in our view frequently until the beginning of the present decade, (and several times in sumptuous productions,) the great ado about its recent revival in London by Beerbohm Tree seems queer. Edwin Booth, Davenport, Eben Plympton, Louis James, W. E. Sheridan, and J. Newton Gotthold, are all remembered well as Marcus Brutus, and the feeblest of them must have been much better than the present actor of that telling rôle at Her Majesty's Theatre. Franklin McLeay seems to have made a real hit as Cassius, but it is not likely his performance would compare well with Barrett's.

The Alma Tadema pictures must be fine, of course, but the accounts of Mr. Tree's new "business"—his illumination of the text—are generally depressing. To freakishly condense the tragedy into three acts he has made a first said to be as long as "Das Rheingold"—a "continuous performance." Antony is accompanied in the early scenes by a female wanton, who in the forum scene appears among the crowd inciting the citizens to violence. Calpurnia comes into the Senate House after the murder of Caesar.

The attempt to depict Antony as a libertine in this play is surely a mistake. He has one dramatic purpose to serve, and to weaken it is to spoil the play.

One of the thrillers of my boyhood was a plausible yarn about a man who owned a stone scarabaeus stolen out of the tomb of an Egyptian King. He evolved, from his inner consciousness, or some knowledge acquired in a previous state of existence, (which may be the same thing,) a theory that the stone was merely a shell inclosing a bug that was immortal and would hum around if liberated. Well, to prove his theory, he cracked the stone, and, sure enough, the original scarab ventured forth, unfolded his wings, and began to hum. He was the bug of madness. Folks who saw him—he was not nice to look at—went mad.

Gabriel d'Annunzio's queer drama, produced in Paris, embodies a similar idea. Digging in the tombs of the Atridae, the hero and his friend, the poet, are overcome by the wickedness of that disgraceful family; the sins of the Atridae become the sins of the archaeologist and his associate. I can well understand how the poets among the French critics, and some of the critics who are not poets, can find this sombre imaginative work beautiful. So is Maeterlinck's "Pallèas and Melisande," which Forbes Robertson says he will put on the stage, beautiful, positively so. But I am afraid it is straining the resources of the contemporary theatre to try to make it perform such tunes. Half the play is the audience—that is an old saying, always true. All the successful dramatists keep the tastes and limitations of the majority, not of a few individuals, in view. Every drama must represent something all understand, or its performance will be deadly dull for all, including the "elect," who cannot sit in a theatre and enjoy a play which the people around them reject. It is true that too close adherence to the traditional convenances is to be deplored; true that the well-qualified dramatist can employ fresh ideas and frequently smash, or seem to smash, the most highly respected "rules." But these beautiful fleeting, inexpressive fancies, these untangible mysteries must be kept for music, which does not "represent" but only suggests, or even for painting which can successfully appeal to the individual.

It is better not to write such plays. Unwritten they are always a solace to their author's soul. He has them ever with him, for consolation in moments of despondency. Their beauty never fades, their eloquence is perennial. Mechanics cannot ruin unwritten plays with badly managed lights or misfit sky sinks; actors with bad voices and worse memories and lack of artistic sympathy; fat men in the stalls, who have eaten and drunk too much, with yawns and muttered curses, critics with ignorance and malice, and the other well-known defect of critics, managers by vulgarly advertising them as "the greatest show on earth—standing room only." Oh, no; let us leave all our most beautiful plays unwritten.

The recurrence of W. S. Gilbert's very clever "Comedy and Tragedy," under the direction of Minnie Seligman Cutting, (whose natural dramatic aptitude and acquired skill are both strongly manifested in it,) seems to me to put in a fiercer light than has lately beaten upon it one of the dearest devices of conventional drama. Gilbert does not habitually employ such devices, but such a thing as "Comedy and Tragedy" is nearly all pretty thin device. Its a mere framework for the display of virtuosity.

When the noble Duke declares for the last time that he will not fight an actor, d'Aulnay produces a paper which is, he says, his "engagement at the Théâtre Français," and tears it, throwing the pieces on the floor. Now he is no longer an actor, and the noble Duke can fight him.

Thus it was always in the "palmy days." A title deed was destroyed—and the hero no longer owned the vine-covered cottage, R; a certificate of mortgage was destroyed—and there was no lien on the property; a certificate of marriage, and there had been no wedding, a pardon, and the hero must be forthwith shot by a file of "supers."

I do not remember that this episode in the play ever before struck me so forcibly; but the general performance at Proctor's is such as to naturally cause many of the bones of the piece to stand forth in all their nakedness.

Now, about "Oh, Susannah," (to bring these desultory remarks to a conclusion,) there is not very much to be said. It did not strike Monday night's audience as a very satisfying sort of thing, but, as Mr. Charles Frohman truthfully remarks, neither did "Jane" please its first night audience. I fancy "Jane" had some other audiences who were not pleased. "Oh, Susannah" is quite as sensible as "Jane," and, to me, quite as amusing, and much better acted than "Jane" ever was.

But acting does not count for very much in such a crude, empty, and noisy farce, and Fritz Williams's alert, unexaggerated, carefully elaborated embodiment of the hero; the exact imitation of the habits of two deceiving, selfish, hypocritical but yet attractive girls by Blanche Burton and May Wood; the painstaking naturalness of Maud Harrison in a variety of preposterous moods, and the performance of a love-lorn boy in buttons by Jessie Busley, (who vaguely reminded one of Cyril Scott in his circus clothes,) did not seem to go very far.

As the slatternly Aurora Josephine Hall obviously worked very, very hard, both with her pantomime and with her "h's." She was often amusing, but just as often seemed to fail to hit the mark she was aiming at. Her pathos must always be largely in the spectator's imagination—and few spectators have any imagination. I think Miss Hall deserves both credit and sympathy, and that the rôle was not developed skillfully by the trio of dramatists.

If it takes three Britons to write such a play, what kind of a play would six Britons write?

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Matters of Interest Relating to the Stage and Its People.

"The Moth and the Flame," the new modern play by Clyde Fitch, which will be produced in Philadelphia to-morrow night by Herbert Kelcey, Effie Shannon, and their company, is an elaboration of a sketch or dramatic episode by Fitch called "Harvest," presented at one of the entertainments of the Theatre of Arts and Letters some years ago. The scene of this was a church during a wedding ceremony. The bridal party stood by the chancel rail, and a woman interrupted the proceedings. The cast of the play will include, besides Kelcey and Miss Shannon, W. J. Le Moyne, Mrs. Le Moyne, (who has not acted in many years,) Georgia Busby, and Bruce McRae.

Joseph Jefferson will present "The Rivals" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre early next season for eight weeks. Louis James will probably be the Sir Anthony Absolute, but Rose Coghlan will not be the Mrs. Malaprop, as she will stick to the rôle of Lady Janet in "The White Heather."

A special matinée will be given Thursday, March 3, at the Garden Theatre in aid of the fresh-air work of the Wayside Workers. Charles Frohman will give the use of the theatre without charge, and the following artists have volunteered their services: John Drew, Isabel Irving, Henry Miller, Elsie De Wolfe, D. H. Harkins, Minnie Seligman-Cutting, and Leo Stern.

A translation of José Echegaray's "El Gran Galeoto" will be acted at the Berkeley Lyceum in the week beginning Feb. 28 by Eben Plympton, Maude Banks, and others. A German version of this drama was presented here by Josef Kainz, in October 1891. It was a sombre play with a modern version of the world legend of Lancelot and Guinevere, Paolo and Francesca, Tristan and Isolde, as its basis. Kainz's German version was made by Paul Lindau, and it is possible that an English translation of Lindau's translation may be used here. "El Gran Galeoto" was produced in Madrid in March, 1881. Galeoto appears in the original Arthurian legend, as the imp or spirit who leads lovers to ruin. The name is used metaphorically by Echegaray. Scandalous gossip circulated by the enemies of his hero, Ernesto, is the Galeoto responsible for the moral downfall of him and Teodora, his friend and patron's young wife. The relations between these two young persons are perfectly innocent, until the jealous relatives of Juan, the husband, make false charges. Then Ernesto and Teodora begin to consider the matter more closely, and in spite of Juan's steadfast faith in them, Ernesto resolves to go away and Theodora applauds his decision. Then Juan becomes suspicious. One Nebrada, a blackguard, defames Teodora, and Ernesto challenges him; but Juan insists upon fighting the fellow, and is wounded to death. He dies believing his wife guilty. Then his brother turned her out of doors and she is forced to the protection of Ernesto. Galeoto has done his work.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

New Plays at Wallack's and the Garden Theatre—Modjeska's Programme.

John Drew and his company will begin a new engagement at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow night, presenting "One Summer's Day," a comedy in three acts by H. V. Esmond, an English actor who is also a dramatist of some note. "One Summer's Day" had a long run in London. The story of the comedy may be briefly told as follows: Major Dick Rudyard, rich, easy-going, and about forty years old, has adopted the child of a dead friend, the offspring of his union with a gypsy woman. The boy he represents as his own, in order that the mother, believing him to be dead, may not be moved to claim him. Major Dick loves and is loved by a Maysie Linden, but, remembering his responsibility with the boy, he crushes his hopes and encourages a rival, Marsden, to win Maysie's hand. Presently Chiara, the gypsy mother, appears, discovers the existence of her child, and seeks to levy blackmail upon the Major. In this attempt she fails, however. Maysie witnesses the interview, she concludes that the man she loves is wedded to the gypsy; so in anger she consents to become Marsden's wife. But there is a "happy ending."

The scene, in two of the three acts, represents a picnic on an island in the Thames. A prominent personage is a very bad boy, called The Urchin, who causes a great deal of trouble. John Drew will be Major Dick, Arthur Byron Marsden, Isabel Irving Maysie, Elsie De Wolfe Chiara, the gypsy, and Henry McArdle the Urchin.

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The plot of G. Stuart Ogilvie's play called "The Master," to be produced at the Garden Theatre Tuesday night, with Henry Miller in the principal rôle, somewhat resembles that of "Wealth," by Henry Arthur Jones. Mr. Miller will appear as Thomas Faber, aged fifty, financier and domestic tyrant, who disowns his son and daughter, quarrels with his wife, and is nearly ruined by a wicked nephew. John Hare has announced that he will produce this piece at the Globe Theatre, in London, after the run there of "A Bachelor's Romance," which was seen at the Garden Theatre earlier in the season. The company supporting Mr. Miller includes John Lancaster, Prince Lloyd, C. Leslie Allen, George A. Wright, Arthur Elliott, Mabel Bert, Margaret Dale, and Laura Clement.

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Mme. Modjeska's programme at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this week will be as follows: Monday and Thursday nights, "Magda"; Tuesday and Saturday nights, "Macbeth"; Wednesday afternoon, "Camille"; Wednesday night, "Mary Stuart"; Friday night and Saturday afternoon, "Measure for Measure."

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Mr. Daly announces a new first play in his bill for Tuesday night. This is described as a "Japanese musical fantasy" and is called "Lili Tse." "The Country Girl" continues prosperously, and Ada Rehan's delightful portrayal of Peggy Thrift has found a host of new admirers.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

ACADEMY.—"The White Heather" holds its own.

CASINO.—"The Telephone Girl" is still on view.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"The Highwayman" is very successful.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Most of the good seats for "The Little Minister" have been sold a month ahead.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Mr. W. H. Crane's engagement, in "A Virginia Courtship," continues. Wednesday matinées will be given in March.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"The Conquerors" will run through the season. Several benefit matinées will be given in March, with new and interesting bills.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"Sweet Inniscarra," with Chauncey Olcott, has been packing the house. Mr. Olcott's engagement will last three weeks longer.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Jennie Yeamans in "The Model" and an olio still constitute the bill. The latter includes living pictures. A new burlesque called "The Klondike" is in preparation.

BIJOU THEATRE.—This will be the last week of May Irwin's engagement and "The Swell Miss Fitzwell." Next week "What Happened to Jones" will be produced, with Theodore Babcock as Jones.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Never Again" will be this week's play, with E. M. Holland, Samuel Reed, Hugo Toland, George Marion, Grace Kimball, and Maggie Holloway Fisher the important rôles.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"A Stranger in New York" will be this week's play, with Harry Conor, Sadie Martinot, Harry Gilfoil, G. A. Beane, and Amelia Stone in their original rôles, and all the songs and dances.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—This will be the last week of "The French Maid." Olive Redpath and Louise Slaven will appear as the two principal girls. Next week the Whitney Opera Company will present "A Normandy Wedding," by Cheever Goodwin, Byrne, and Fürst.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"The Tree of Knowledge" will be acted every night and Thursday and Saturday afternoons. Tuesday afternoon "The Princess and the Butterfly" will be presented. The first of Garrett P. Serviss's illustrated morning lectures will be given March 7.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—At this popular Harlem playhouse Robert Hilliard and his company will appear this week, in "A New Yorker," which lately was seen at Hoyt's. The cast will include Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, Jennie Weathersby, Cuyler Hastings, and other prominent players.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S.—The big music hall prospers without many novelties. Charmion, the trapeze woman; the contralto singer, Julie Mackey; Lottie Collins, and half a dozen troupes or pairs of equilibrists, acrobats, jugglers and the like, all admirable in their way, are in this week's bill. So are Raffen's educated monkeys who are also acrobats.

PLEASURE PALACE.—Maurice Barrymore will be seen in "A Man of the World," Augustus Thomas's one-act play, and the Biograph will exhibit many startling new views, including the famous Haverstraw tunnel picture. Frank Bush, Calcedo, Stanley and Jackson, Gardner and Ely, Ray L. Royce, Le Claire and Hayes, De Moss and Mals, and others are in the excellent bill.

HUBER'S.—One of the attractions is Princess Aguin, the only baby rhinoceros in America, 22 inches high and weighing 150 pounds. The educated horse, Forest Tempest, will prove another interesting feature. Mlle. Gracie's educated birds; Gilbert's performing goats, Blondell, the human volcano, and twenty others will complete the bill in the curio halls. In the theatre a large double company will appear.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—Two plays, dissimilar in character but much alike in titles, will fill out this week at Mr. Conried's German theatre. The first, to be acted Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights, is "Die Brüder," by Paul Lindau, a serious drama founded on one of his own novels. The second, to be produced Thursday, is "Logenbrüder," by Carl Laufs, a lively schwank of the popular Berlin pattern. Kopacsy returns next week, and after Kopacsy, Sorma.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Minnie Seligman's production of Gilbert's "Comedy and Tragedy" will be continued. This week's vaudeville bill is all new, and includes Charles T. Ellis and his company, in the musical sketch, "Mrs. Hogan's Music Teacher"; John Kernell, the Irish comedian, in stories and parodies; the three Poles, in their "Human Trapeze"; the Delorellis, Eugene O'Rourke and Jessie Gardner-Girard, in "A Freeze-Out"; T. Nelson Downes, and many others.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"'Way Down East" has been received with favor by large audiences, and will have a long run. Lottie Blair Parker, its author, has shown a keen understanding of the taste of the multitude, and a happy knack of blending elemental theatrical situations in a natural and effective way. Her characterization is clever and her dialogue facile and unaffected. The play is appropriately staged, and the acting of Phoebe Davis, Odell Williams, Sara Stevens, Felix Haney, and Minnie Dupree is particularly good.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Charles A. Stevenson, well remembered as an actor in the Union Square Theatre of Shook and Palmer days, will appear this week in a little play by Kenneth Lee, called "In Honor." El Zobedie, the equilibrist, will make her début at this house, and Mary Norman, a character impersonator, will appear after a long absence. The Animated Song sheet is retained, and there will be a change of songs this week. Pierot, the mimic; Mlle. Ancion, aerialist; the Americus Comedy Four, and Annie St. Tel are also in the bill.

EDEN MUSEE.—The reproduction of the "Passion Play," by the cinematograph continues a remarkable attraction at the Eden Musée. Two exhibitions daily are given, in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 9 o'clock. At each exhibition the Musée is well filled. Afternoon and evening concerts are given by the orchestra, and each hour during the day and evening interesting views are shown by the cinematograph. The many Cuban groups are at present attracting much attention, and on account of complications in China, the rulers of the world receive more than usual notice.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY.—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—"Die Walküre," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pinafore," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.—Ethelbert Nevin's concert, Madison Square Garden Hall, 4 P. M.
Women's String Orchestra, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Alexander Siloti's piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P. M.
Florence Terrel's piano recital, Carnegie Lyceum, 3 P. M.
"Les Huguenots," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P. M.
The Henschels' song recital, Madison Square Garden Hall, 3 P. M.
Boston Symphony Orchestra, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY.—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
Operatic selections, Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY.—"Die Götterdämmerung," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

Miss Florence Terrel, pianist, will give a recital at Carnegie Lyceum on Wednesday at 3 P. M.

Siloti, the eminent Russian pianist, will give his second recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday at 2:30 P. M.

The Women's String Orchestra, assisted by David Bispham, baritone, will give a concert at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday at 2:30 P. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel will give a song recital on Thursday at 3 P. M. in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall in aid of the New York Kindergarten Association.

The Kneisel Quartet will play at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday at 2:30 P. M., assisted by Rafael Joseffy, pianist, and others. Haydn's quartet, in D major, opus 64, No. 5; Brahms's trio for piano, violin, and horn, and Schubert's A major quintet will be performed.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra's fourth concert will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday night. The novelties will be Mr. Loeffler's divertmento for violin and orchestra, with the composer as soloist; Mrs. H. H. A. Beach's symphony in E minor, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's symphonic suite, "Schehezerade."

There is to be a concert given in the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of Feb. 26, at which Arthur Goring-Thomas's cantata, "The Swan and the Skylark," will receive its first entire production in New York. Anton Seidl will conduct the work. The choice of this cantata for the concert was made by Mr. Seidl, who considers it one of the best choral productions ever written. The soloists for the concert will be Mme. Clementine De Vere, Miss Josephine Jacoby, Mr. Evan Williams, and Mr. Charles W. Clarke. The chorus will be sung by the New York Choral Association under the direction of Mr. Tallie Morgan. Other features of the concert will be selections by Anton Seidl and orchestra and piano solo by Rafael Joseffy.

The first of a series of twelve concerts of Ethelbert Nevins's compositions, to be given throughout the United States, will take place on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 15, in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall.

The fifth Philharmonic concert will take place at Carnegie Hall on Saturday night. The programme will consist of Beethoven's second symphony, Rumperdinck's "Königskinder" overture, Bruch's second violin concerto, and the prelude and finale of "Tristan und Isolde." The soloist will be the distinguished violinist, Maud Powell.

"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "H. M. S. Pinafore" is the announcement made by the Castle Square Opera Company for the eighth week of its season of opera in English at the American Theatre, beginning to-morrow night. Miss Grace Golden will, of course, sing Santuzza, Miss Lizzie Macnichol Lola, Miss Bessie Fairbairn Lucia, Mr. William G. Stewart Alfio, and Mr. Joseph F. Sheehan Turiddu. In "Pinafore" Miss Elsa May will be Josephine, Miss Ruth White Hebe, while Miss Lizzie Macnichol will show her versatility as a thorough artiste by playing Buttercup. Mr. Arthur Wooley will be the Admiral, Mr. William G. Stewart Captain Corcoran, Mr. Charles O. Bassett Ralph, Mr. James Sturgess Dick Deadeye, Mr. E. N. Knight boatswain, and Mr. Charles Scribner the silent marine.

The fourth Sunday night concert of the series, under the direction of Messrs. Damrosch and Ellis, at the Metropolitan Opera House, takes place this Sunday evening, Feb. 13, at 8:15. It was supposed at the early part of the series that Mme. Melba would appear at but one concert, but so great was the success of that one that Mme. Melba was finally prevailed upon to appear again. This will be positively her last appearance, however, at the Sunday night concerts of the season. Other soloists will be Mme. Staudigl, M. Ibos, Mr. David Bispham, and Mr. David Mannes, violinist. Following is the programme: Marche Tzigane, Lacombe; overture, "Le Roi d'Ys, Lalo; New York Symphony Orchestra. Selections for violin, (a) Preislied from "Meistersinger," Wagner-Wilhelmj; (b) Les Papillons, Popper, Mr. Mannes; "Go, Heart, Unto the Lamp of Light," Somervell; "Drink to Me Only," (old English;) Mr. Bispham. Air from "Orpheus," Gluck; Mme. Staudigl. Air, "La Juive," Act IV.; Halévy; M. Ibos. Mad scene from "Lucia," Donizetti, (by request;) Mme. Melba. Hungarian Rhapsodie, No. 1, Liszt; New York Symphony Orchestra. Symphonic Poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale," Saint-Saëns; New York Symphony Orchestra. "Danny Deever," Damrosch; (Barrack Room Ballad by Rudyard Kipling, accompanied by the composer,) Mr. Bispham. "Sevillana," Massenet; Mme. Melba. "Les Stances," Fiegler; M. Ibos. Polka-Mazurka, "La Czarina," Ganne; New York Symphony Orchestra.

Notwithstanding the great success of the season of opera under the direction of Walter Damrosch and C. A. Ellis, there will be no supplementary season this Spring, and therefore the coming week, which is announced, is positively the last of opera this season. The répertoire is unusually attractive, and the season should close as successfully as it was opened, and has been since carried on. It is remarkable in that there have been no disappointments, and the performances have all attracted large audiences. Monday night "Die Walküre" will be given, again marking the joint appearance of Mme. Gadski as Sieglinde and Mme. Nordica as Brunnhilde. This opera was so great a success on the occasion of its first appearance that it is repeated with the following great cast: Brunnhilde, Mme. Nordica; Sieglinde, Mme. Gadski; Fricka, Mme. Staudigl; Gerhilde, Mlle. Toronta; Helmwige, Mlle. Seygard; Ortlinde, Mme. Van Cauteren; Waltraute, Mme. Staudigl; Siegrune, Mme. Mattfeld; Siegmund, Herr Rothmuhl; Wotan, Herr Fischer; Hunding, Mr. Rains. On Wednesday evening "Les Huguenots" will be given with Mme. Melba as Queen Margherita; Mme. Nordica as Valentina, Mme. Van Cauteren as Dama D'Onore, Mlle. Seygard as Urbano, M. Ibos as Raoul, Mr. Bispham as San Bris, M. Boudouresque as Marcello, Signor Campanari as Nevers, Mr. Rains as Thore, Mr. Vanni as Travannes, Signor Viviani as De Retz, Mr. Van Hoose as Bois-Rose. Notwithstanding this great cast, there will be no increase of prices for this performance. On Friday evening, the farewell night, a special programme is being prepared, which will make this a gala performance. The programme has not yet been definitely decided upon, but will in all probability consist of Act III. from "Die Meistersinger," ending with the famous quintet; Act II. from "Romeo et Juliette"; Act IV. of "Lucia," mad scene; "Tristan und Isolde, (Liebestod;) Act V. from "Faust" and Act II. from "The Flying Dutchman." In this performance will be Mmes. Melba, Nordica, and Gadski, Staudigl, Mattfeld, and MM. Ibos, Kraus, Rothmuhl, Salignac, Breuer, Fischer, Bispham, Boudouresque, Stehmann, and Campanari. The farewell opera on Saturday afternoon will be "Die Götterdämmerung," with Mme. Nordica as Brunnhilde, Mme. Barna as Gutrune, Mlle. Toronta as Woglinde, Mme. Mattfeld as Wellgunde, Mme. Staudigl as Flosshilde, Herr Kraus as Siegfried, Herr Fischer as Hagan, and Herr Staudigl as Gunter.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The appointment of Major Charles F. Roe to the Major Generalship of the New York National Guard is the first step toward a reorganization of that body. Other needed reforms are to follow later. In Major Gen. Roe the Guardsmen have every confidence, for they believe he represents the true soldier and desires to have the affairs of the Guard run on a broad and practical basis.

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It is as yet too early to predict any particular changes that Gen. Roe may decide upon, but it is possible that there may be some innovation in the conduct of the camp. It is also likely that practice marches may receive more attention and a change in the system of inspections be made. As already stated in THE TIMES, the headquarters of Gen. Roe will be in the Borough of Manhattan, and at present three aides are detailed to him.

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There is the greatest regret among the members of Squadron A at losing so beloved and capable a commander. Through the efforts of Gen. Roe the troopers had reached a wonderful degree of efficiency, which was demonstrated in the most practical manner and under the most trying circumstances during the trolley strike in Brooklyn in January, 1895. There the men showed the judgment and coolness of the most seasoned veterans. Mobs were dispersed, streets cleared, and workmen guarded, and although frequently meeting circumstances that would have warranted firing upon the more turbulent characters, the leaders were invariably arrested or put to flight by the troopers without a shot.

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The division of the First Brigade into two brigades, as was predicted in this column some time since, has been made, and elections for brigade commanders ordered for Thursday evening, Feb. 24, and Saturday evening, March 12. In the new First Brigade the candidates are Col. W. Seward of the Ninth, Col. McCoskry Butt of the Twelfth, and Lieut. Col. William V. King of the Twenty-second Regiment. In the new Fifth Brigade, which constitutes the force on the east side of the city, the candidates are Col. Henry Chauncey of the Eight, Col. G. M. Smith of the Sixty-ninth, and Col. F. V. Greene of the Seventy-first Regiment. In both brigades the contest promises to be a close one.

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A review and presentation of marksmen's badges will probably be ordered by Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment, the latter part of this month or early in March. Company A will attend the performance at the Broadway Theatre next Wednesday night.

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Company E of the Seventh Regiment has issued invitations for an informal dance to be held in the Veterans' Room of the armory next Friday evening. In addition to the Veterans' Room, the Board of Officers' Room and the Grand Promenade Hallway will be utilized on this occasion. A collation will be served by a well-known caterer. Ernest Neyer, band leader of the regiment, will have charge of the music, and will conduct the orchestra in person. Admission will be strictly by card. The dance will be given under the auspices of the Entertainment Committee, consisting of Frank Knight, Chairman; John B. Meeker, Vincent R. Delnoce, Charles H. Reisig, and Frank Burke. The Entertainment Committee will be augmented for this affair by the following-named members of the company: William M. Bernard, Harold W. Baker, Hugh Dalzell, Jr., J. R. Hegeman, Jr., Dr. George A. Hull, R. W. Hillman, B. F. Luyster, M. J. Martin, Albert T. Strauch, and S. K. Thomas.

The Fifth Company, in addition to making arrangements for its dance, is busily engaged in rehearsing for its coming minstrel performance, which is to be given during the latter part of the drill season. Jesse Danzig, an amateur of prominence, has consented to coach the different members of the company in their respective parts.

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Col. Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment has tendered a review of his command to ex-Col. John T. Camp for Saturday evening, March 5, and a dance will follow. Sergt. Conrow of Company C, one of the best rifle shots in the regiment, has been unanimously nominated for the Second Lieutenantcy of the company. The Stag Committee of Company F is arranging to hold an entertainment the latter part of the present month. Privates T. A. Rothmell and G. E. Alexander of Company A have been promoted to Corporals.

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Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast will review the Twenty-third Regiment at its armory to-morrow night.

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The Ninth Regiment will be reviewed at its armory on Monday evening, Feb. 21, and the occasion will mark the appearance of a battalion of some 100 men or more in the new distinctive uniform. Battalion drills will be held during the coming week as follows: Companies C and G, Monday; D, E, and H, Wednesday, under the direction of Major Japha. Companies F, I, and K Tuesday, and A and B Thursday under the direction of Major Lorigan.

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The armory of the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City will be the Mecca of many prominent army and National Guard officers and others next Wednesday night, the occasion being the grand annual subscription ball. All the boxes have been sold, as well as nearly all the tickets, which are limited.

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Surgeon R. G. Peck of the Twelfth Regiment has resigned on account of removal from the State. The entertainment and reception of Company C, to be held at the Central Opera House, next Wednesday night, promises to be an attractive event.

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The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Greene, will assemble at the armory for review on March 8, and also on March 29. Drills by battalion will take place as follows: Companies B and H, Feb. 21; E, F, and K, Feb. 23; D and G, Feb. 24, and A, C, and I, Feb. 25. Company H will give an old-fashioned dancing party at the Grand Central Palace on Friday evening, Feb. 25, and the committee assures a general good time and a supper. There will be old-fashioned music, dancing, costumes, and entertainers, and the decorations will be in keeping. The committee requests the men attending to wear the dress of any period from 1620 to 1840, or military uniform. Ladies are requested to wear old-fashioned costumes or calico.

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The rifle team of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, consisting of Capt. Linson, Lieuts. Rockwell and Lomax, Sergts. Pidgeon and Maxwell, and Privates Corwin, Garrigues, Moore, McKnight, McDermott, and Potter, were enjoyable entertained at the Military Club last Friday night by ex-Capt. Zabriskie in honor of their winning the handsome trophy which bears his name. G. H. Wilson has been nominated for Second Lieutenant.

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The First Battery attended the performance of "The Girl from Paris" last Wednesday at Wallack's, upon invitation of Col. Moss. Capt. Wendel and officers occupied a private box, while the men occupied two rows of seats in the orchestra. The play was much enjoyed, and the batterymen afterward dined at a nearby resort.

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An election for a Second Lieutenant in Company I, Sixty-ninth Regiment, it is understood, will be held next Friday night. Company G will hold an officers' "cotillion" at the Hotel Logeling. There is much comment in the regiment over the fact that, while every regiment in the Guard has had reviews and dances this season, the Sixty-ninth has had none.

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The new armory of the Sixth Regiment of New Jersey at Camden, which, together with its furnishings, cost nearly $200,000, will be formally opened with a reception and ball next Friday evening. There will be a large representation of National Guard officers and prominent officials.

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The Ninth Regiment veterans contemplate an entertainment in the near future in the form of a lecture upon the war.

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Company I, Twenty-third Regiment, will celebrate its anniversary on Thursday evening, March 3. Serg

PAST WEEK IN SOCIETY.

There are ten days remaining of the season, and notwithstanding the fact that there are still a number of important events to occur, it is at last decidedly on the wane. The dancing classes are holding their last meetings, the various musical and other clubs which have been such a feature of the present season are, with the exception of the Midwinter Club, which has just begun its season, assembling for the last time; there are no new weddings announced until after Easter, and the conversation heard at dance and dinner, at luncheon and musicale, centres more upon plans for this or that trip abroad or South during the next few weeks than upon the present or past gayeties. The present week, which opens to-day, will bring less of incident and fewer events than that which closed last night, and then come the finishing entertainments of the season, upon which the curtain will be rung down at midnight of Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 22.

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It has been a curious Winter season. Late in opening, a fortnight of gayety in December was followed by a long interregnum during the so-called holidays. January opened without much prospect of gayety, and then suddenly everything began with a rush, and the city has seen a season of unusual social activity. The feature of the season has been the series of richly appointed and beautiful cotillions given in ten or twelve houses to the members of the most exclusive set. The opera, which did not begin until mid-January, and which closes this week, has been unusually well attended, and its very lateness of opening and shortness of duration have made it seemingly more popular and fashionable than ever before. The tendency of the millionaire set to withdraw itself more and more from general society has developed still further, and in all probability the lines so closely drawn this Winter will be even more sharply accentuated in the years to come. Society has gone mad on the question of clubs, and scarcely a day has passed within the last month without the formation of one or more musical, literary, or social organizations.

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The past week brought cotillions given by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid on Tuesday and by Mrs. Arson Phelps Stokes on Friday. Mrs. Reid's dance was somewhat larger than those of the series which preceded it, and her beautiful house on Madison Avenue never looked better than during this dance. The cotillion was led by Worthington Whitehouse with Mrs. Ogden Mills. Much disappointment was felt at W. K. Vanderbilt's enforced abandonment, owing to the illness with measles of his son, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., of the cotillion which he had purposed giving on Thursday evening for his niece, Miss Leila Sloane. Mrs. Stokes's dance on Friday evening followed two which she had previously given for her débutante daughter, Miss Caroline Mildred Phelps Stokes, and was largely attended by the younger element. The feature of the week also was the Charity Ball, which took place on Friday evening in the Astoria ballroom, and which, after several years of declining prestige, in its new and handsome surroundings revived some of its old popularity, and was attended by a large number of representative and well-known people.

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Thomas Hughes Kelly's second musicale on Tuesday evening unfortunately fell on the same night as that of the ball given by Mrs. Joseph W. Drexel for her daughter, Miss Josephine Drexel, at Delmonico's, and was not as largely attended in consequence as was his first. A rarely beautiful and artistic musical programme entitled "A Persian Dream," and which was made up of Fitzgerald's immortal quatrains from the Rubaiyat set to music, was sung by selected voices. Mrs. Levi P. Morton gave at her residence last week the third of the musicales arranged by the Tuesday Evening Club, and at her house also an extremely interesting musical programme was rendered. Music continues to be perhaps the most popular form of entertainment of the present season to the last, and every hostess now strives to have some musical features at any entertainment she may give. James L. Breese's Carbon Studio, in West Sixteenth Street, was crowded on Wednesday afternoon at the second and last of Miss Helena Augustin's subscription recitals. Miss Augustin, a young New Orleans woman, has won much reputation for her piano playing during the past two years in New York. She was assisted at her Wednesday recital by Emilio de Gogorza, who sang with his usual success. Miss Augustin played very sympathetically and with much feeling, and was particularly successful in her rendition of Beethoven's variations in C minor and in selections from Brahms and Chopin.

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Mrs. Drexel's ball, while a large affair, was chiefly attended by the younger element. The entire Delmonico establishment, with the exception of the large restaurant, was reserved for the entertainment, and supper was served at small tables in the rooms on both the first and second floors. Alexander Hadden led the cotillion with Miss Drexel, who, with her mother, her sister, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, and Mrs. James Watson Benton, received the guests.

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The Midwinter Club began its second year at Sherry's on Thursday evening most successfully, and its future, after the success of this its first entertainment, is now assured. There had been some doubts expressed as to whether the club, although well managed during its first year, had any particular place in New York social life, and would secure a sufficiently large membership this year to go on. Its membership last Winter was only 150, but to the surprise of the club's efficient Executive Committee and despite numerous resignations, owing to absence and mourning, its invitations had not any more than been sent out this Winter than favorable replies began to pour in in such numbers that the committee was forced to raise the limit of membership to 200, and then to establish what is now a long waiting list. The comparative failure of the Society of Musical Arts, which attempted, at a subscription of $50, or five times that of the Midwinter Club, $10, to give entertainments in the Astoria ballroom of a popular nature, made the task of the Midwinter Club's committee, with its comparatively small income, doubly difficult.

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That they have begun well in accomplishing this task is evidenced by the mild sensation which the extremely bright and attractive programme of music and vaudeville presented at Sherry's on Thursday night produced. The 200 people who were present were not bored for a moment. A clever mind-reading performance, the artistic singing of Yvette Violette, fresh from her Parisian success, and the dancing of Saharet were the features of the evening most enjoyed, and these dances and incidents followed each other so quickly that there was no dragging. An excellent supper, which the Society of Musical Arts did not give at its meetings, and a dance to music by the Hungarian Band followed the close of the programme, and the evening's success proved that the average New York society audience can be well entertained at comparatively little cost by the exercise of discretion and judgment. One fact that contributes largely to the Midwinter Club's success is its social atmosphere. The members and guests are received by the ladies of the Executive Committee, and Sherry's ballroom, where the meetings are held, is arranged to resemble a parlor as much as possible. The next meeting of the club will take place also at Sherry's on Feb. 28, and will probably be musical in character.

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The present week will bring a cotillion to be given by Mrs. W. D. Sloane for Miss Leila V. Sloane on Tuesday evening; the last Tuesday dance at Sherry's; the last Cinderella dance, also at Sherry's, on Wednesday; the third meeting of the Fortnightly Musical Club at Mrs. Edward Winslow's on Wednesday afternoon; a cotillion at Mrs. Gilbert Jones's on Wednesday evening, and what is called a garden vegetable party, at which all the guests are to personate some well-known vegetable, at the residence of Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, on Thursday evening. Mrs. James A. Burden will give a cotillion for her son on his twenty-first birthday Feb. 21, and there will be another of the Tuesday Evening Club musicales at Mrs. Cass Canfield's on Feb. 22. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan has organized a house party to spend the days from Saturday, Feb. 19, until Thursday, Feb. 24, at her residence at Highland Falls, and Mrs. Douglas Robinson is entertaining a house party at her residence at Orange over this Sunday.

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The last social club to be formed is called the One Hundred Club. This has been organized by those clever women Miss Louisa Morgan, Miss Anna Constable, Miss Parke Godwin, Mrs. Pierre Mali, and Mrs. Hilbourne Roosevelt, and will hold its first meeting in Stevenson Constable's studio, 22 East Sixteenth Street, on Thursday evening, March 17, Mi-Carême. Lectures and recitations are now more the vogue than ever. Miss Kathleen Mathew is to give a series of talks on topics of the day at the residence of Mrs. Daniel P. Ingraham, and Miss Lolla Baldwin Morton will begin her course entitled "Sketches of New York" at the Astoria on the first Tuesday morning in Lent. Prof. Wisner lectures every Wednesday morning at the residences of Mrs. Storrs Wells, Mrs. B. C. Porter, Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, and Mrs. Reeve Merritt. Miss Evelyn Harris, a beautiful young girl from New Orleans, who has been studying in Paris under Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, is creating quite a furor both from her beauty and her admirable French recitations at the houses of prominent women. She recited last Sunday afternoon at Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt's, and will recite this week at Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr.'s.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, accompanied by Craig Wadsworth and Richard Peters, will leave early next month in Mr. Astor's yacht Nourmahal for a cruise to Honduras and along the Central American coast. The carnival at New Orleans, which really begins on Saturday night next, will be more largely attended by New Yorkers this year than usual. Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, who will leave on Tuesday on their private car for the Crescent City, will take with them as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Francesco Finocchiaro, the Italian painter, gave an exhibition of his portraits and a reception, with music, at his studio, 1,193 Broadway, Friday afternoon. The artists were Mrs. Grenville Snelling, Miss Martina Johnstone, the violinist, and Mme. Torpadie Björksten. Among the guests were Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley, Thomas Kelly, Mrs. Frank B. Martin, Mrs. Jerkes, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Stillman, Miss Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, the Misses Bean, Miss Leary, Miss Bennett, Miss Emilia Anthon, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Reamer, Baron and Baroness Serdobin, Mme. Pierkowski, Mrs. and Miss Yuengling, Major Gen. Merritt, Col. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. M. La Montague, Miss Tillinghast, Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Jones, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Miss Ruth Lawrence, and Miss Beatrice Low.

Among the interesting Lenten entertainments and musicales, three recitals, to be given in private houses by Mr. William J. Henderson, the musical critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and Mrs. Grenville Snelling, will probably occupy a prominent place. It is their intention to give an exposition of the history of song, both ancient and modern German, French, and English. Mr. Henderson proposes at each recital to read a short paper explaining the different methods of song writing from the Middle Ages down to the present time, while Mrs. Snelling will sing songs illustrative of these modes. For the modern songs some descriptions of the composers who are prominent in Germany, France, and England at the present moment will be given, and a number of personal anecdotes will be introduced. Mr. Henderson and Mrs. Snelling have taken much trouble to prepare these recitals, having spent many hours in the various libraries looking for material, and in some cases having sent abroad to obtain the songs to illustrate the points they wish to make. In this way they have collected a mass of material entirely new to the public here. Some of the "Chansons Populaires" of the reign of Louis XV. which they have secured are particularly interesting, especially one entitled "La Belle Bourbonnaise," which was sung by the populace and was directed against the famous Mme. du Barry.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Club last night was unusually well attended, and the members listened to the reports handed in with great interest. As was stated in this column last Sunday, the Treasurer's report, although it showed a deficiency for the year of some $30,000, was considered a favorable one, and with growing receipts from the bar and restaurant and an attendance that gradually and constantly increases, the members and officers feel that the club's future already brightens.

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The annual reception of the Metropolitan Club will be held on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. Many members of the club have signified their intention of dining with the ladies of their families on that day at the clubhouse, so that the restaurant will undoubtedly present a very attractive sight. There is to be music during the afternoon and evening, and, although Washington's Birthday is a holiday which, weather permitting, is devoted by many people to country outings, it is still thought that there will be a large attendance at the reception. The plan or having ladies dine in the club restaurant is working even better than had been anticipated, and Delmonico's and even the Astoria will have to look to their laurels in the near future, for the Metropolitan Club is fast becoming an up-town rival to these fashionable restaurants in the matter of dinner parties.

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The annual meeting of the Union League Club on Thursday evening brought an attendance that crowded the club meeting room to the doors. The new President of the club, Mr. Elihu Root, was installed, and made an able and interesting address. The art exhibition held in connection with the meeting was rather a novel one, and for the first time in years the club's Art Committee abandoned a display of pictures for one consisting of the reproductions of antique bronze masterpieces.

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The New York Yacht Club, which held its annual meeting on Thursday evening, found itself confronted by a noved problem. There has been some question since the death of Ogden Goelet, the donor of the cups annually sailed for at Newport during the August cruise, as to whether the Goelet estate would continue to give these cups. It was only learned definitely a short time ago that it would not do so, and soon after the opening of the meeting on Thursday evening letters from John Jacob Astor and W. Gould Brokaw were read, both of which contained the offer to give cups of equal value to those given by Mr. Goelet for a similar race each Summer. It was then said that Mr. Astor's letter, although dated the same day, Jan. 24, as Mr. Brokaw's, had been received first by the club. Mr. Brokaw then withdrew his offer, amid hearty cheers for his sportsmanlike action, and the club voted to accept the cups from Mr. Astor. Lewis Cass Ledyard made a tactful address, in which he said that the club might have felt itself embarrassed in a choice of the two offers, but that this feeling was entirely relieved by the reflection that it was fortunate in having two such public-spirited and generous-minded members as Messrs. Astor and Brokaw.

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There is a little inside history regarding this matter which reflects even more credit upon Mr. Brokaw than his personal withdrawal of his offer has naturally gained for him. It is said that Mr. Brokaw drew up the letter containing his offer in the office of a club officer, and that he did so after consultation with this officer and a discussion of the necessary provisions that the letter should contain. Mr. Astor's letter addressed to the officer arrived before Mr. Brokaw left. Mr. Brokaw, although in one sense the first to make the offer, upon reflection decided to relieve the club from an embarrassing position by withdrawing it. No such occurrence has ever taken place in the history of the club, and Mr. Brokaw had therefore no precedent to guide him. He is considered to have acted in a most commendable, sportsmanlike, and high-minded way.

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Of course there are not wanting persons who argue that the club would have preferred to have accepted Mr. Astor's offer from the first, on account of the former's wealth and social position, but such criticism is extremely unjust. The New York Yacht Club, while it may have snobs among its members, is not an organization of snobs or toadies, and the applause which the members at the meeting gave to Mr. Brokaw on his dignified stand was in every way sincere. The cups will now be known as the Astor Cups, and Goelet Cup day will be superseded by Astor Cup day.

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The Atlantic Yacht Club will hold its annual meeting at the Astoria Hotel on Monday evening next. The club has more than doubled its membership within the past three years, and the building of the new Summer clubhouse on Norton's Point, Coney Island, as was predicted in this column when this building was first decided upon, has resulted in a rush of candidates for membership. Fifty-two new members have been elected during the last three weeks. Commodore George J. Gould had decided to retire from his office, but will remain a member of the Board of Trustees, and Vice Commodore Frederick T. Adams will be elected Commodore at Monday's meeting. The new Summer clubhouse, which is fast nearing completion, will be opened with a reception on Decoration Day.

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Yesterday's holiday saw the country club houses in all the suburbs filled with members and guests, who will remain over to-day to enjoy a brief country outing. The mild weather of the past week was a disappointment to those who fled the town in that it removed the snow and made the ice unsafe for skating. The golf tournament at Baltusrol was the chief event of the day to the many people interested in the imported Scotch game, and the pretty little clubhouse at Baltusrol was crowded. The tournament was played in mud and slush. Notwithstanding the fact that the day was enjoyed, it cannot be said that the tournament was entirely a successful one. Golf, to be thoroughly enjoyable, must be played on somewhat firm ground, and slush and mud are not conducive to good scores or enjoyable playing. The Baltusrol Governors rather forced the season in yesterday's tournament.

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The death of Horace Waldo, which occurred at his cottage at Tuxedo on Tuesday last, removed a man who was more universally popular among the men of his generation in New York social and club life than any of his contemporaries. Mr. Waldo, although not a rich man, inherited a competency which made it unnecessary for him to engage in business or to practice a profession. He was not, however, an idle man, and until the last few years, when incapacitated by the loss first of one and then of both legs, he devoted himself for the most part of the year to the pursuit of hunting and fishing. He was one of the best amateur shots in the country, and no man was more thoroughly acquainted with the haunts and habits of American game birds. A man of fine physique and a rugged constitution, he could undergo almost any exposure, and never tired in the pursuit of fish and game. He had shot over every notable preserve in the country, and was known and liked by sportsmen everywhere. Mr. Waldo was a finely educated man, and possessed of a fund of good stories which he told in an amusing way. Some of his older friends used to delight to tease him by recalling an incident of his early life to the following effect: When the novelist Thackeray first came to America, some thirty years ago, Mr. Waldo was a member of the Reception Committee of the Manhattan Club, which gave the novelist an entertainment. He came in a little late, and, seeing a short, thick-set, bald-headed man standing at one end of the room, surrounded by a group of members, and, being "dared" by a friend, he walked across the room, slapped the visitor on the back and exclaimed: "I do love a man with a bald head!" Thackeray took the incident in good part, and, after proper apologies had been made and the joke explained, became a firm friend of Mr. Waldo's. CLUBMAN.

RECENT EVENTS AT NEWPORT.

Proposed Investigation of the Newport Hospital—Interest in Horse Racing Revived.

NEWPORT, Feb. 12.—At a recent meeting of the City Council one of the Aldermen introduced a resolution calling for a special committee, consisting of one Alderman and two Councilmen, to investigate the relations of the Newport Hospital and the City of Newport as regards the safety of the Littlefield bequest, which has been turned over to the hospital Trustees to provide for sick mariners. The resolution was accompanied by a communication which set forth that the Trustees had agreed, when the city had turned the money over to them, to provide and maintain twelve beds for mariners, and that these beds were being used for female patients and for general hospital purposes. The resolution failed to carry by a vote of 2 to 3. It is reported that a similar resolution will be introduced in the Common Council at its next regular meeting. Many of the cottagers are interested in the hospital. Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt endowed one of the wards.

Three years ago a number of the Summer residents interested in horse racing formed an association to carry on such sport, and had a track built at Coddington Point, where many races were held. Later a largely signed petition, bearing the names of many cottage owners, was presented to the racing association, setting forth that the petitioners hoped that the races would be discontinued, because of the undesirable element such attractions were bringing to Newport. The petition was the cause of the association's demise. The building of the electric railway line across the island from Newport to Fall River has brought the subject of racing to the front again. It is reported that the Middletown and Portsmouth Street Railway Company, the financial backers of the enterprise, have purchased a tract of land in Tiverton to be used for a race track. Some Newport capitalists are also interested in the enterprise, and the first races will be held there next Summer.

The sale of the O'Donnell property to Col. Morrell of Philadelphia shows the gravitation of "Quaker City" people to Newport, led by the Drexels. It is said that W. H. Elkins, who occupied the Baldwin cottage last season, is to purchase a tract of land and erect a handsome villa upon it.

Nelson G. Greene, who has occupied some of the large cottages here, has about decided to build a villa here and divide the seasons between Newport and New York.

New villas are in course of erection for ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt, Benjamin Shaw, Stuyvesant Fish, and G. V. Haven, and stables for Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, Harry Payne Whitney, Benjamin Shaw, Stuyvesant Fish, and others.

The efforts of certain naval officers to remove the Naval Training Station and War College from Newport has for the third time proved fruitless. The War College has grown greatly since its establishment by Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, since retired, and it is now looked upon as one of the most important branches of the naval service. It is reported that the headquarters of the North Atlantic squadron during the War College session, which is to be prolonged, will be in Narragansett Bay. It is also stated that the next Commandant of the Newport Naval Station is to be Capt. H. C. Taylor, who is at present the commanding officer of the battleship Indiana.

It can be stated from an authentic source that O. H. P. Belmont has been offered the Republican nomination for a very important State office, and that he has declined, for the present year at least. It is no secret that Mr. Belmont could have received the Republican nomination for Mayor of Newport two years ago if he would have allowed his name to be used.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard will most likely purchase a cottage here before next Summer.

Paul Andrews of Washington has been here a number of days looking for a cottage.

Mrs. C. H. McKinstry has returned from a visit to friends in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, nee Taller, have been passing a few days here cottage hunting. They will occupy a large cottage next Summer.

Mrs. Edward T. Potter has gone to New York for a short stay.

Miss Barger, who has been the guest of Miss Potter, has concluded her visit and has returned to New York.

W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. A. M. Coats, and John Bolt are recent arrivals from New York.

Col. John Hare Powel has gone to New York.

Commodore Albert Kantz of the naval station has returned from Washington.

Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, President of the Naval War College, has returned from a shooting trip South.

Mrs. Boutelle Noyes has returned from Baltimore, and arrangements are now being perfected for another subscription dance by the "Hill" colony at the Casino Club in the very near future.

Brilliant Purim Ball Promised.

The dance music for the annual Purim ball and banquet, to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Tuesday, will be furnished by Ernest Neyer's orchestra. The promenade music will be by Clappe's Waldorf-Astoria orchestra and a Hungarian band. The box holders include many of the most distinguished and the wealthiest people of the city, the younger Jewish element will be more than ever before in evidence, and the indications are that the ball will be more brilliant and successful than any of its thirty-eight predecessors. The proceeds, as heretofore, will be given to the United Hebrew Charities. The balls have netted for Hebrew charities more than $500,000.

IN WINTER ON THE RIVIERA

Refuges from Cold Are as Thick as Summer Resorts on the New Jersey Coast.

LIKE NOTHING IN AMERICA

Feeders for the Great Gambling Resort in Monte Carlo, They Are Beautiful, but the Climate Is Not as Equable as That of the Florida Coasts.

CANNES, Jan. 24.—Here is a colossal aggregation of Winter resorts, in the language of the circus poster. Within a space of a hundred and fifty miles along this French and Italian coast are more Winter refuges from cold than can be found in a like distance anywhere else in the world. Beginning at Toulon, they stretch along the shore all the way to San Remo, most of them being in the Republic of France, two of the liveliest in the little Kingdom of Monaco, and one or two in Italy. The way they almost touch one another reminds me of our New Jersey Summer resorts, though in appearance they are entirely unlike anything in America. To compare them with the Jersey coast, Nice is Long Branch, Cannes is Seabright, and San Remo is Cape May. As to Monaco and Monte Carlo there is no use trying to make comparisons, for they are like nothing else under the sun.

Here in a rocky crescent are, first, Hyeres, then les Salins, St. Tropez, St. Raphael, Cannes, Nice, Monaco, Monte Carlo, Mentone, San Remo, and a large number of smaller places that are not so well known. And these are the wintering spots not of France and Italy, but of the whole of Europe. The German Baron, the English milord, the Austrian Count, the rheumatic old lady and gentleman from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, come here to bask in the sunshine; and it is not hard to see what a pleasure it must be to them, coming into this comparative warmth out of the fogs and frosts of Northern Europe. Comparative warmth, mark you, because this Riviera weather is not what we Americans would call warm. In some respects it is much like the climate of our Carolina and Georgia coasts; two or three days of bright, warm weather, then a week of cold winds, then two weeks of cold rain and fog, followed by two or three more fine days. But as the Greenlander would find a choice article of Winter weather in Canada, so the European finds bliss and contentment on the Riviera. In many respects he finds himself in better surroundings than he could find in any of our American resorts.

A Creation of the English.

Most of these Riviera places owe their discovery and development largely to the English, who need, more than the people of the Continent, to escape from the fog and cold of Winter. Cannes, for example, is the handiwork of Lord Brougham. It is a very old settlement, but up to half a century ago it was hardly more than a fishing village. In 1834 Lord Brougham set out in a vessel for Southern Italy and was quarantined at Var Bridge on account of an epidemic of cholera. This compelled him to spend some time at Cannes, and he liked the climate so well that he settled here, built a house, spent all his subsequent Winters here, and died and was buried here. As he was a real lord his presence sanctified the place, and other Englishmen soon came. It is the way of these Europeans; step not where my lord hath stepped, for that ground is holy; but get as close to it as you can, and be thankful. When we come to appreciate our own nobility at home, and have the Croker Boulevard at Saratoga and the great Platt Statue at Newport, you will see the beauties of this system.

To form any idea of the appearance of the place you must first try to forget whatever you know about American Winter resorts, for there are scarcely any points of resemblance. It is right on the edge of the water, to begin with. You can have a villa with the whole Mediterranean for a front yard, if you want it and can pay for it. This is a thing in which most of our American Winter resorts are lacking.

Poor Beaches, No Bathing.

Though I am moderately familiar with our own wintering places I do not remember any spot, Port Tampa in Florida alone excepted, where the visitor is as fully on the sea as he is here, among our larger places. As to the beach, it is not to be mentioned in the same breath with our Florida beaches. In some places there is nothing but rock; in others broad stretches of small cobblestones, rounded by ages of grinding in the water; sometimes, though rarely, a strip of coarse gray sand. This beach at Cannes is said to be the best on the Riviera, but it would hardly count for a beach in America. It is narrow and rough, and offers no inducement to the youngsters to take off their shoes and go wading. Sea bathing is one of the attractions, but I have not seen any person in the water. He would be a venturesome person indeed who tried it. At midday the sun is warm enough to make a bathing suit comfortable, but the water is cold; and by 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Winter clothes we wear in New York are none too warm.

A Clean City of Villas.

The town itself is far superior to any of our American wintering places. St. Augustine is more like it than any other, but even the old Florida city is commonplace compared with Cannes. From a fishing village made up of smoky huts it has grown in half a century to be a fine little stone city of 20,000 inhabitants, with broad and well-paved streets, handsome parks, theatres, churches, and clubs. And it is not a place where everything centres around the big hotels. The hotels, indeed, cut a very small figure. The wealthy Englishman who can afford the Riviera in Winter must have his villa; and he leaves a great many of his English notions behind and builds something picturesque, standing in large grounds full of flowers, with an abundance of color and palms and statues and fountains. You can walk down narrow streets here by the water, under the shade of the palms, and pass fifty such villas and stone cottages before you are tired, turning here and there into still narrower lanes that lead between creamy stone walls, to unsuspected and half-hidden houses.

The weather is much warmer and much better along the Riviera than it is at other points on the French coast that lie even further south. Why it should be so I am unable to say, but such is the fact. There is no such warm sun at Marseilles or at Cette as there is here at Cannes. The vegetation is sufficient to show a milder climate, without reference to the thermometer. The palm tree, as everybody knows, is a sure sign of mild weather, for it will not grow in extreme cold. There are perhaps a half-dozen palms in Marseilles, and some varieties of cactus, all growing in sheltered places; but here there are groves of palms and acres of tender cactus plants. In Marseilles and in Genoa they have ice sometimes; but they can have no ice here or these plants would die. The cold winds drive you to shelter, but they are not cold enough to freeze. The palms in vogue here are of the most delicate kinds, being all either sagos or dates. The hardier cocoanut palm and that most beautiful of all trees, the royal palm, are entirely unknown.

Midwinter Attractions.

Among the things to make watering-place life endurable are long rows of very good shops, where you can buy almost anything you want from London, Paris, or Berlin, and at reasonable prices; good and cheap cabs; comfortable sailing and row boats; concerts by the Municipal Band every afternoon; pigeon shooting matches, and a golf club. As to society, you can meet more Princes and Grand Dukes than you could put in a basket. A plain Mister may be tolerated, but he is not of the elect. And the newspaper correspondents, I think, are fellows to be envied. None of the humdrum matters of life for them; they live in an atmosphere of deer parks and ancestral halls, and tell the people of the effete monarchies that "I met Lord Hoboken in the Square Brougham yesterday. His lordship is looking better than I have seen him for many Winters." "The Baroness Camembert informs me that she contemplates making extensive improvements in her Château Sweitzerkase before the close of the season." "The Grand Duke of Doxology requests me to announce," &c. These are not imaginary paragraphs, (at least on my part,) but are all taken from the newspapers, with only the name changed.

Among the hotels, which do not compare with the American article architecturally, in fittings or in management, the principal are the Californie, the Beau-Rivage, and the Splendida. The Cours is a wide street running along the sea at one point, supplemented at another place by the Quai St. Pierre. The jetty, the lighthouse, the Square Brougham, and the Tour du Mont Chevalier are the chief "sights," as the Rue d'Antibes is the chief thoroughfare. The Tour du Mont Chevalier is a relic of the old times on this coast, and almost the first reminder amid the newness of the buildings that Cannes has a history. This tower was begun about the year 1200 by an abbot who flourished hereabouts; but many generations of the faithful had a chance to contribute toward the expense, for it was three centuries in building. The names given to some of the private residences are characteristic of the Englishman away from home. There are the Villa Victoria, Villa Vambrosa, Villa Henry IV., Villas du Repos, de la Paix, Clemence, Croisette, des Dunes, Faustina, and Marina. It was in the Villa des Dunes that the late Empress of Russia spent several Winters.

Some Historical Spots.

Not more than two or three of the leading pleasure places of America have anything like the beautiful drives that abound in and around Cannes. Not only are the roads as nearly perfect as possible, but they all lead to places of historical or present interest. Here is the road to the St. Cassien Hermitage, for example. It is smooth and white and sunny, and dotted at all hours of the day with fine equipages—for when milord winters in the Riviera he takes along his horses, coaches, footmen, and pony carts. The Hermitage, standing on a hill, is said to occupy the site of a temple dedicated to Venus. The saint called Cassien, perhaps lured on by tender thoughts of the Venus temple, lived there in his hermitage for many years; and it is still a place of pilgrimage to which priestly pilgrims retire in midsummer. Then there is Golfe Juan, in which the only attraction is a small column standing near the railway. But step lightly as you approach the column, for on that spot the great Napoleon slept on the night of his landing from the Island of Elba, on March 1, 1815. In the little brook near by he very likely washed his hands and face in the morning, but the brook has no column. Elba lies a few miles south of this; and not far from it is the Island of Monte Cristo, where the Count found his caveful of treasure. As nearly as I can learn from the amateur historians of Provence, this island has borne the same name for some centuries; so Dumas selected a real name for his hero. Beyond Golfe Juan is Vallauris, a place known for its manufactories of pottery as well as for its Roman remains and its grotto de la Chèvre d'or, or golden goat.

Two Interesting Islands.

In other directions you can go to Pegomas, Auribean, and the Siacne Passes. Four miles from Cannes, at Pegomas, there is an old Italian castle. At Agay, going back toward Marseilles, is the old Dramont Tower, which was used as a refuge by Queen Jeanne of Provence, when her subjects rebelled. But the choicest spots in the neighborhood are the two islands that form the harbor and make Cannes a favorite yachting rendezvous, St. Honorat and Ste. Marguerite. St. Honorat takes its name from the monastery built upon it in 410. The saint of the same name was so renowned for his piety that he had many followers, and in his monastery, which was the first in Gallia, 3,500 monks were sheltered. That was so long ago that they suffered from persecution at the hands of the Saracens and the African pirates. To protect themselves against the pirates they built, in 1088, the huge tower that still stands on the southern part of the island. But it was not sufficient, for they were invaded by the Saracens in 1107 and by the Genoese in 1400, only a few years before Columbus was born, in the town of Genoa. In 1635 the Spaniards destroyed their vines and gardens; and the English later on took possession of the island, and after them the Austrians. So the place has had some experiences in its time, though it is now one of the most peaceful spots in the South of France. Like most of the lands belonging to the clergy, it was sold during the First Revolution, and after passing through many hands it fell at length into the possession of the Bishop of Grasse, who turned it into an agricultural school for orphan boys, and put it under the management of the Franciscan monks. The ladies of Cannes, however, take no interest in the monastical part of the island, for they are not permitted to see it. Ladies may visit the castle and the tower, but they cannot practice their arts upon the good monks.

The island of Ste. Marguerite also has its history. This is the larger of the two, and the nearer to shore. In the big fort that stands upon it, which was built in the reign of Louis XIII. by the orders of Richelieu, many celebrated prisoners have been confined. The Man in the Iron Mask spent forty years of his life here before he died in the Bastille in 1698. This mysterious person can have had very little opportunity of showing his mask to the public, with his long imprisonment here and in the Château d'If at Marseilles and in the Bastille. Marshal Bazaine was also confined here for a time; but after eight months in the fort he tired of the solitude and made his escape.

Monte Carlo's Patrons.

None of these places are of great importance, but they help pass the time where time generally hangs heaviest, in a pleasure resort. And besides them all, and in some opinions greater than them all, is the proximity of Monte Carlo. You might wonder, possibly, if you were here, why all the "rapide" trains stop at Cannes and Nice and all these other places when they are supposed to stop only in the largest cities. Between Marseilles and Toulon they do not stop once, but between Cannes and Monte Carlo they stop everywhere. You need waste no wonderment upon it, however, for with a little observation the reason becomes plain enough. It is not the visitors staying at Monaco and Monte Carlo who support the great royal gambling house, but the Winter inhabitants of all these towns along the shore. Here are millionaire Dukes and Princes from all over Europe; and though they do not winter at Monte Carlo they are close enough to be made useful. Not only do the fast trains stop for the benefit of the Monte Carlo gambling house, but special fast trains are run at the proper hours, so that his lordship, after dining, can ride in comfort to the abode of fickle fortune, and go home again in equal comfort shortly after midnight. If it were not for the Winter people of Cannes, Nice, Mentone, San Remo, and the others, the King of Monaco would have to close his card shop in short order.

Beautiful, but You Need Furs.

After all this desultory account of Cannes, the question remains, "How does it compare with our American Winter resorts?" And that is a difficult question to answer categorically, though it may be answered in sections. As a town it is better than most of our Winter towns. The drives and surrounding places are better. The climate and the hotels are incomparably worse than ours. There are more amusements, but there is no comfortable sea bathing. There are high mountains in the rear, with fine scenery in every direction.

The weather brings to mind Rider Haggard's story of "Mr. Meeson's Will." The heroine, as perhaps you remember, was a young Englishwoman, a writer, with a consumptive little sister. The little sister was dying, and the heroine made a vain effort to raise sufficient money to send her to the Riviera for her health. If she could only get her to the South of France her life would certainly be saved. I cannot help thinking that the poor girl was fortunate to die in her own little bed at home, for two or three weeks of the cutting winds, fogs, rain, and rawness of the Riviera would certainly have finished her in any case. It is a beautiful country, this Riviera; but be sure to bring your furs and thick flannels when you come. WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

You can't afford to use a baking powder of doubtful quality when, for a few cents more, you can buy

Cleveland's Baking Powder

a pure cream of tartar baking powder with a record of 28 years' use among the best housekeepers.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

A Reception and Musicale.

Mme. Francesca Lamperti and Mme. Guilca. Valdé gave a reception at The Parker, in Thirty-ninth Street, Friday evening, and entertained over 400 guests. They were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Frank Leslie. During the evening there was a discussion respecting the project of founding in this country an academy where art students may enjoy the same facilities as are afforded in Paris. Papers on the subject were read by Flora Adams Darling, John Q. Adams, and "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge. Among those who contributed to the musical programme were Mme. Valdé, Albert Thiers, and Miss Anna Hirsch, all of whom sang; Henri Ern, the violinist; Alice Shaw, the whistler, and Adolf Glose and his daughter, Miss Augusta Glose, pianists.

Attractive Musical Programme.

A change has been made in the programme of the concert in aid of the Workingmen's Home and District Nursing Department to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of Feb. 26. Miss Josephine Jacoby will replace Mrs. Anna Tyler-Jones among the singers. The other soloists will be Mme. Clementine De Vere, Evan Williams, and Charles M. Clark. Rafael Joseffy will play one number, and two selections will be contributed by Anton Seidl with his orchestra, who will also assist in the cantata "The Swan and the Skylark." The chorus will consist of the New York Choral Association. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Theodore Hellman, 200 West Forty-fourth Street.

United Alumni Dinner.

At the United Alumni dinner of the New York University, to be held Friday night at Hotel Savoy, George Haven Putnam, the publisher, will speak on "New York City and Literature." Frederick S. Lamb, the artist, will discuss "New York City and Art." An innovation arranged is to substitute a platform for the speakers' table.

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8-foot, was $24; now	$16.00
8-foot, was $14; now	$9.75
8-foot, was $15; now	$10.00
8-foot, was $10; now	$7.00
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WOMEN HERE AND THERE

"Do twelve inches," asked the little New York schoolgirl, trying to remember her table of measures, "make a foot or a leg?"

***

When a visitor to the Woman's Exchange in East Thirtieth Street sees a party of women, six or eight at one table, taking luncheon with a particularly beatified expression on their faces she knows that they are members of a waffle party. When one of the many pretty girls or fine-looking matrons who are patrons of the establishment is at a loss for an entertainment for her friends, in a small way she gives them a waffle party. The exchange is noted for these dainties. Even lone, unprotected men venture in occasionally to have a luncheon of waffles when they are in season. The regular waffleites devote themselves entirely to waffles. There is frequently a course of bouillon first and then waffles answer for fish, fowl, flesh, and dessert.

***

It may be called either a dog or a fish story; some people call it one and some the other, but it is related for a fact. The dog was a bright little water spaniel whose great chum was a cat, an ordinary cat, not particularly bright in any way, but with great confidence in her friend the dog. The chief amusement of the two in Summer, so the story goes, is to go down to a lake near the house in which they both reside, and there the dog makes his way to a rock a little way out in the lake, takes his seat, and the cat sits upon the bank to await events. These come in the nature of fishes, which, swimming by the rock upon which the dog sits, are speedily caught by the intelligent canine and brought to his friend the cat to be eaten. "And you can't help believing the story," says the woman who tells it, "for the owner of the animal shows you a photograph of the two, the dog on the rock and the cat on the bank in an attitude of expectancy."

***

The next story is of a woman who did not belong to the Audubon Society. "She had a cat," says the woman who tells this story, "of which she was very fond and which was a great bird catcher. This cat spent the greater part of its time in the warm weather catching birds which it never ate, but always brought immediately to its mistress. She petted and praised the animal, and it kept her supplied with enough birds to almost provide the table with meat for her children." There was a short silence at the close of this story. "Ah—ahem," began a listener politely, "you do not happen to have a photograph, do you?"

***

The teacher was trying to make the little girl understand the word queen. "Queen Victoria," she said in the course of her illustration; "began to reign at the time of her coronation, and she is reigning now."

"And can she make it rain, Miss Ruthie, whenever she wants to?" asked the little girl with great interest.

***

It is very nice to have the proof of the work of a favorite artist in black and white, and even the ordinary reproductions as they are cut from the magazines may be very satisfactory, but the girl who is clever with her pencil does better than that, she reproduces them skillfully and has an original product, her own work, and still the work of her favorite. There is a class of Gibson girls, of which the public does not know, which makes a specialty of copying Gibson's work for their own pleasure, and some of them are very clever at it.

***

If it had been a woman every one would have said "Just like a woman!" But it wasn't a woman; it was a man, and a man who considers that he knows the little about everything that the normal, well-informed man should know. But he had become a semi-invalid and in the course of treatment was to take some medicine in the form of capsules. And he did, but after the first capsule his remarks became large and powerful. It had nearly burned his mouth out; why had a doctor a right to give a man such stuff, &c. "Why the minute I put my teeth into it—" he began. "Put your teeth into it," exclaimed the listener with amazement, "didn't you really know that you took medicine in the form of a capsule so that it could be swallowed easily without leaving any taste whatever in the mouth?" But he didn't.

***

It might be called the aesthetic missionary society, but it isn't. It is a Greater New York organization, it does a great and good work, and part of this work is to buy clothes for the poor. It was the colored poor that was receiving attention not long ago, and there were stockings to buy for the little colored children. And the committee on purchases bought "tan-colored stockings, of course, for they are so much more becoming to the poor little things."

***

"One of the pleasantest attentions I ever received was from a hotel proprietor," says a woman who came to New York not very long ago, a stranger. "I had been stopping at my hotel here for some time, but Christmas, which would be a lonely day for me, I decided to spend elsewhere. So I asked the proprietor of my New York hotel if he would not give me a letter to the hotel to which I was going for a few days, as it would be pleasanter for me. He was very kind about it, so I started feeling very comfortable about the trip. But when I reached the end of my journey I found a sequence of surprises. In the first place, as I stepped from the train a man came up and asked if I was Mrs. Blank. As I did not know that any one in the place had ever heard my name, that was the first great surprise. The man was from the hotel, and took me to the carriage. Then, on reaching the hotel, I found that rooms had been engaged for me, an open fire was burning in the grate, and a dainty little supper was ready for me to sit down to immediately. It was all the work of the proprietor of my New York hotel, and no one who has not experienced such a surprise in going a stranger to a strange place can realize the comfort of it."

***

The Civic Union, which held its first open meeting last week, is a union of women's organizations which intends to become a force in asking for certain civic rights. One of these rights is to have seats in cars and ferry boats.

"People say," said Mrs. Blake, the President, "that women have forfeited their right to consideration from men by the independent stand they have taken in public and business affairs. That is not so, for in Kansas, where women have political rights, they receive attention that women in the East do not. I believe in women's rights, but first of all I believe in woman's right to be protected by men. Women are differently constituted from men, and they are not strong enough to stand in a crowded car clinging to a strap. When I see a slender little working girl who has been standing all day, holding on to a strap in the car at night—while a long row of men is sitting—I want to get up and give her my seat. I am strong and well, and it does not tire me to stand. But I am reaching the age where girls get up and give their seats to me, and I should only make a scene if I tried it."

***

The time is coming when, if women are to have seats at all in New York, there will have to be cars reserved for women, and no men allowed. In most of the places reserved for women men find their way, because they are so much cleaner and in better condition. In getting into the cars by reason of their superior strength, agility, and freedom from skirts, men have an advantage, and frequently do not hesitate to make a vigorous fight and pre-empt the seats. There may once in a while be seen a whole car in which all the seats are occupied by men and one woman will be standing alone in the car, feeling pitiably mortified and embarrassed. But no one offers her a seat. These courtesies are left for young girls, who may be frequently seen giving their seats to older women, and women stand for other women holding little children when every man is engrossed in his paper.

***

A Staten Island woman asked at the meeting of the union to have the resolutions which were adopted published in the Richmond County papers. The women's cabins of the Staten Island ferry boats, she said, were noticeably filled with sitting men while women were obliged to stand. "I was on the boat the other day," she continued, "when the greater number of the seats were occupied by men. A woman carrying a large baby came in and there was no seat for her. The baby, perhaps affected by her tiredness, began to cry. One of the men sitting up, exclaiming, 'Well, this is too much for me,' and left. I was very glad that he had, too." The unfairness of the men's monopolizing the seats in the women's cabins of the ferry boats is one great grievance that women have. It is hard to understand why it should be so. Mrs. Blake's suggestion that both cabins be opened to men and women, the men's cabin cleaned for once and all of its filthiness, which is such that men cannot stand it, and that women have at least the chance of trying for a seat in two cabins is not a bad one.

***

The flower merchants who have glass cases of flowers on the streets on cold days heighten the temperature of their miniature greenhouses by burning candles inside. This is not a bad idea for women with house plants. In houses where there are no steam pipes running near the windows one or two candles placed among the plants and left burning, if they have to stay near the window overnight, will moderate the temperature.

***

"How to beautify the storeroom" may be a popular subject for conversation among housekeepers who have aesthetic tastes. An up-town shop keeps a supply of large boxes of heavy pasteboard, covered with beautifully flowered paper, landscape paper, or paper with quaint human figures upon it, for storing purposes. There are two sizes of boxes; the one just large enough to hold a sofa cushion, and the other about twice as large. They sell for, respectively, 75 cents and $1.25 each. The smaller boxes are given with sofa cushions bought at the place. The larger boxes would make an aesthetic resting place for a down comforter when not in service.

***

"I have such a spiritual feeling in my toes," said the girl who loves good books and comfort. "You wouldn't believe it, but you don't know what a difference there is in shoes. I found these quite by accident the other day. I had not bought any shoes for a long time, because new shoes make me so uncomfortable, but in these I have felt like another being. I suppose I would not have gone for these if my feet had not been way down to the ground, and now I shall never dread going again. I never saw shoes so broad at the toes before."

"I have," said the second girl. "I tried to get some once. Yours are just a modification, made by another firm, of the shoes made by Mr. Shoe-shaped-to-your-foot. I went to see him once, and tried on a pair of his shoes. I know just how you feel, only I think I felt more so. Those shoes were heavenly. They were snug over the instep and in the hollow of the foot, and held firmly at the heel, giving you that desirable feeling of trimness, but they broadened right out at the toes, and my toes were entirely free. You can have a little idea of how I felt. I could breathe, I could think, my whole spiritual being seemed to be emancipated. I felt as if I were walking on air, but I didn't walk far. I didn't get out of the shop. I looked down on those shoes, and I almost cried.

"'Oh, dear, oh, dear,' I said, 'I can't wear such looking things.'

"'Don't look down on them,' said the shopman, annoyed; 'look at them from the side in the glass.'

"But I couldn't help looking down, and I had always been so proud of my slender, aristocratic looking foot; my spirit was not emancipated enough, and I couldn't do it. So I am wearing ordinary, uncomfortable shoes now and waiting for another world for entire spiritual freedom."

***

The housekeeper who does not have much chance to try at the realism of the age can get a little taste of it if she will adopt Hungarian furniture. It is most realistic and intense. It is a bright red and the panels adorned with flowers in different colors. A sideboard of this Hungarian workmanship would make a bright spot in the darkest dining room. There are other pieces of furniture of other designs and for other rooms, but all of the bright red. It is to be found in New York.

***

"People said I was foolish," said the girl whom the loss of a father had forced to be self-supporting, "but I never made an investment in which I have taken more comfort. It is a diamond ring, and I paid $50 for it. I bought it at wholesale, and I was able to get a very good stone for that money. The diamond is brilliant, there is 'fire' in it, as the jewelers say, and it has given me the greatest amount of pleasure ever since I have had it. If I had spent the same amount of money in clothes no one would have thought of it, but the ring, which will last me a lifetime, they call an extravagance. Girls, if you can honestly afford a bit of extravagance once in a while, take it; you will never regret it. This would be a humdrum world if we had to confine ourselves to the necessaries only."

TO OFFSET FEMALE CLUB LIFE.

Georgians Have Established Organizations That Are Distinctly Feminine.

An "Order of Old-Fashioned Women" has recently been established in Atlanta, Ga., to counteract in some measure the effect of the "new woman," who has made herself as conspicuous on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line as on this. The order was originated by eight prominent young matrons, and has grown and developed beyond their most sanguine expectations. The express object of the organization, which is in itself old-fashioned, is "to accomplish good deeds and aid the poor and afflicted." In order to raise money for the work, the usual bazaars and entertainments are resorted to, and a few months ago a grand terpsichorean carnival was given at the Atlanta Opera House, to which society lent its talent. Several thousand dollars were realized from this venture, which will be expended in establishing a maternity ward in the Grady Hospital. The original eight who established the order now compose what is known as Chapter "A." They are Mrs. Wilmer Moore, Mrs. William Ellis, Mrs. Julian Field, Mrs. Morris Brandon, Mrs. Robert Maddox, Jr., Mrs. Thomas R. R. Cobb, Mrs. Robert Foreman, and Mrs. Henry Inman. Chapters "B," "C," and "D" have since then been established in different parts of the city, and branches have been organized in Nashville and Augusta, both of which have adopted the general character and aims of the Atlanta society, to which they will be more or less tributary.

The peculiarity of the order is that it has no President or other general officers, and that its meetings are purely social, unrelieved by the papers, essays, and discussions that are a part of general club life. The different chapters are limited in membership, and, when any business is before their meetings, are presided over by temporary Chairmen; they are, in fact, modeled after the old-time sewing circles of our grandmothers, when to "speak out in meeting" was deemed a sin.

SHOPPING.

From The Salem Daily Gazette.

"Where are the linens kept?" she asked.
"Down stairs," was the reply.
She sweetly smiled and grabbed her train
And quickly hastened by.

Once down, she ventured to inquire,
"The linens, are they here?"
"Just three rooms over to the right
And straight back in the rear."

At last she reached the point proposed.
"The linens?"—like a crash
The answer came across the shop,
"They're six rooms over—Cash!"

Again she jostled through the crowd,
And finally asked the clerk,
"The linens, please?" "Up stairs," he said,
With tantalizing smirk.

She reached the top quite out of breath,
"The linens, Sir," she said,
"In the annex building, five floors up,
And then walk straight ahead."

Accomplishing the long ascent,
Her temper solely tried,
She sharply asked the man in charge,
With wrath she could not hide:

"Will you tell me where the linens are,
Or if they're in the store?"
"We used to keep them, Ma'am," he smiled,
"But do not any more."

FOR LAUNDRY AND KITCHEN.

Valuable Receipts from Miss Cornelia C. Bedford's Lecture Before the Domestic Science Department of the Brooklyn Institute.

For Washing Fluids—1. Dissolve one pound of washing soda in two quarts of water; add four quarts of clear lime water; stir, and when all sediment has settled, pour off the clear liquid. In one quart of boiling water dissolve three ounces of borax and add to it six quarts of clear water, made from the soda and lime water. When cold add three ounces of carbonate of ammonia, bottle, and cork well. To use, add one cupful to a tub of water where clothes are to be soaked, and the same quantity to the first water in which they are washed.

2. Kerosene—Fill boiler three-fourths full of water; add one bar of shaved soap and three or four teaspoonfuls of kerosene. Boil it five minutes before adding clothes, then boil ten or fifteen minutes.

Javelle Water—Dissolve four pounds of washing soda in four quarts of soft water; boil for ten minutes, take from the fire, add one pound of chloride of lime. Cool quickly, bottle, and keep tightly corked. Very strong and must be handled with care.

Choice Soap for Toilet or Fine Washing—Two pounds of pure beef tallow, one pound of sal soda, one-half pound of salt, one ounce of gum camphor, one ounce of borax, one-half pint of glycerine, four quarts water. Boil slowly for one hour, stirring frequently with a flat stick. Set off the fire until cold, boil up again, add one-half pound of granulated sugar and one pound of fine oatmeal. Boil twenty minutes longer, and perfume with a fragrant oil, according to preference.

Stains on Table Linen and Clothing.

Coffee—Lay the stained portion of the cloth over a bowl and pour boiling water through it.

Fruit—Boiling water as above; if ineffectual, rub with a solution of oxalic acid and rinse in warm water.

Claret and Wine—Boiling water as above; if possible cover when first stained with dry salt, then dip in the boiling water.

Grease—Moisten with strong ammonia water, lay blotting paper over and iron dry; if silk, use chloroform to restore color, or cover with powdered French chalk and iron.

Iron Rust—Lemon juice and salt, then thorough rinsing. Or wet with a little water, sprinkle or rub muriatic acid, rubbing until stains disappear, then rinse thoroughly, using a little ammonia in first water to counteract acid.

Ink—Dip in boiling water, rub with salts of sorrel, and rinse well.

Copying and Marking Inks—Use strong solution of bleaching powder; rinse with a little clear water; rub with oxalic acid solution, and rinse again.

Scorch—Dip in soapsuds and lay in sun; if fibres are not much injured, dip repeatedly in saturated solution of borax and rinse.

Egg—Soak well in cold water and rinse until stain disappears.

Grass—If fresh, use alcohol and rinse; or use Javelle water and rinse thoroughly.

Paint—Turpentine for coarse goods, benzine or naphtha for fine.

Mildew—Wet with soapsuds; lay in sun; spread with a paste of soft soap and powdered chalk and sun it; soak in buttermilk and sun.

Blood—Soak in cold water. For ticking and thick goods make a thick paste of starch and water; leave till dry, and brush off.

Tar—Soak in buttermilk and rinse in soapy water; saturate and rub with turpentine.

Washing Delicate Goods.

Flannels—Soak in cold borax water; if very soiled, make a slight lather; souse up and down and rinse well. Must never be rubbed.

Red Table Damask—Never use hot water; hang evenly; snap well; never iron.

Corsets—Remove steels in front and sides; put corsets on board and scrub with tepid lather of castile soap. Rinse under faucet, pull until straight, and dry in cool place, pulling when partly dry.

Stockings—Wash in lather of castile soap, rinse very thoroughly in clear water, turn wrong side out, wring dry in a cloth; when nearly dry stretch and rub in hands to shape them; do not iron.

Silk Underwear—Make lather of white soap; water hot, not scalding; squeeze in hands, rinse through two waters, shake, snap, and pull into shape. Pull into shape when nearly dry; do not iron.

Bluing—A good test for discovering the presence of the dangerous prussian blue is to dissolve a little washing soda in water, add bluing, and heat over fire. Pour into a glass; when cold a brown deposit of iron shows presence of prussian blue.

Good Cleaning Substances.

Copper—Oxalic acid is good for copper; also vinegar and salt.

Silver—To one teaspoonful of strong ammonia add three teaspoonfuls of water and sufficient whiting to form a paste. Rub on the silver with canton flannel; when dry remove with clean, dry canton flannel and polish with chamois.

Nickel Plate—To remove rust from nickel plate, grease with oil, let stand two days or more, remove with a cloth dipped in ammonia. If persistent use dilute hydrochloric acid and polish with tripoli.

Uses of Ammonia—One teaspoonful to one quart water makes a wash for paint. Will brighten silver if used; one teaspoonful to one pint hot suds, then polish with chamois. A few drops on newspaper will polish windows. Mix a few drops with a little hot water, rub on grease spot, place blotting paper over, and iron with warm iron. Good for cleaning hair brushes. Will kill acid on clothes. Add chloroform to restore color. Will brighten carpets if rubbed with cloth wrung out in ammonia and water. Good for removing odor of perspiration on skin.

Borax in Laundry—Loosens dirt; should be added to starch for gloss; good to drive away insects.

Copper Boiler may be cleaned with oxalic acid or salt and vinegar, following this with a cloth dipped in kerosene, then with a dry cloth. A bit of lemon will do the same work.

Zinca—Mix whiting to a paste with ammonia; when dry rub off with flannel. Smoke stains on ceilings from lamps may be removed by washing in strong soda water.

Clean stained woodwork with cold tea. Also grained wood.

Royal is the purest and most wholesome of all the baking powders. It makes food of finest flavor, and adds anti-dyspeptic qualities thereto. It has greater leavening strength than any other baking powder, and is therefore the most economical.

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AN INDOOR PUTTING GREEN

Girls Who Are Preparing for Summer by Learning Scientific Golf at Berkeley Gymnasium.

HARDER TO TEACH THAN MEN

That Is Because They Have Not Used Their Arms—Young Girls May Become Experts—Their Muscles Are Not Set—Excitement of Practice.

"No, no, no."

That is to be read as if it were written all in capitals and heavily underlined, and then it can be understood to mean very emphatically that women do not learn to play golf as easily as men.

It is the negative answer given by Thomas Bendelow, the golf expert, to the apparently innocent question as to whether the game is as easily taught to women as to men. Mr. Bendelow has been playing golf since he was five years old, to say nothing of his being a golf professor now, so it is probable that he has learned that emphatic negative from sad experience.

The question and a number more were all in reference to indoor golf, which a number of women and girls are playing at the Berkeley gymnasium this Winter. Mr. Bendelow is the instructor, and there are some exciting times in which the balls are flying around the big hall in such gay fashion these cold Winter mornings that the visitor only enters at risk of life and limb.

Indoor golf is quite new, and may not sound very attractive. Golf anywhere is uninteresting enough to the uninitiated, but with a club once in hand, a putting green has a fascination not to be withstood, no matter where it may be. Any one who does not believe this has only to watch a group of girls in their short golf skirts standing around the Berkeley putting green playing for that wretchedly un-get-into-able hole in the centre.

There is no regular game indoors, but, with the balls on small squares of carpet, the players try different strokes, playing the balls into a net at the end of the hall and then with the real putting green there is such fun as only the golf player knows.

Some of the players come once a week and have an hour of regular instruction, and a more advanced club class takes a lesson semi-occasionally, but comes every week to practice for a whole morning. Some of the players are beginners, and others have played a little with only haphazard instruction, and they are learning special shots scientifically, as well as keeping in practice. And every one cannot play golf in the same way.

That was illustrated the other day when one of those indoor golfers was trying a full lofting shot. But she didn't do it well. "Try the stiff-arm shot," said the professor, and she lofted beautifully. And only a golf player knows how happy she was.

Can't Play in a Ladylike Way.

The ordinary woman does not learn to play golf easily because she is not accustomed to taking general exercise. She wants to play golf as she plays croquet, in a gentle, ladylike way. Men do, too, for that matter, and one of the hardest things for them all is to learn that the position with croquet mallets and golf clubs are reversed, and that the back is turned in golf where the face would be in croquet to get a good swing.

"Women don't use their arms," says Mr. Bendelow. "They have no use for them above the elbow. That makes it hard for them to learn golf. I have had some women come to me who, when I asked them to hold their arms above their heads, could not do it. But the next time they came they were dressed so they could do it. Most women have to learn from the letter A.

"But take a young girl between fifteen and sixteen, whose muscles are not set, and she will do well. Any ordinary woman can learn to play, but you can't expect to make an expert of an elderly woman. They lack mental as well as physical adaptability. The great beauty of golf as a game is that it is suited to all ages. It is not alone that it takes people outdoors; it gives them first-rate general exercise and it can be played fast or slow, according to the strength of the player.

"Every one cannot play in the same way. Different people are built differently. You can't expect a woman who is not accustomed to exercise to have a free-arm movement, while it is easy for me to take the full St. Andrew's swing, for I have been playing since I was five years old and have all the muscles developed. Individuals must play in the way best suited to them. But they don't learn the shots at first.

"The first thing is to learn the pivotal swing of the body; the body must swing in rhythm with the club. The next thing is to increase the radius of the swing. First, with the right arm and then with the left, the club is swung over the shoulders—but not touching them—until it can be seen on the other side of the head. After that, swinging the club with both hands begins. Then comes the full drive, the three-quarter shots, cleek shots, stiff-arm approach shot, wrist approach shot, and, last but not least by any means, comes putting.

Practice Is Fascinating.

"Practice trains the eye for distances very soon. Yes, just practicing is fascinating. Some of the players here are men, and one comes in some times and gets a good shot, and then he wants to stay an hour or two and practice knocking the balls around. The hardest thing in golf is to break bad habits of playing. It is as hard again for any one who once gets into them to get out again. They fall back without knowing it.

"It is not hitting the ball in golf, it is sweeping it, so the more accurately the club describes a circle the better. When you begin to press a club then trouble commences; the right hand is doing too much work and the work doesn't come in at the exact time. That is apt to make a slice or a pull.

"The easier you play golf the better. Beginners always try too hard. The thing to do is to try to be accurate in the sweep. It is not so much strength as the rapidity of the swing. The lighter the club the better if the player can make a three-quarter or full swing. The only people who need heavy clubs are those who can't take the long swing. Most beginners think they must have heavy clubs, but that is a mistake. People who do not know anything about golf think that it is very easy, but when they commence and bring muscles into play that they are not accustomed to using they get pretty well knocked up at first, men as well as women. It is wonderful exercise."

Here is a little schedule for one day's practice for the indoor golf club:

Twenty minutes' driving practice without teeing the ball.
Ten minutes with the cleek.
Ten minutes with lofting iron.
Fifteen minutes with stiff wrist approach.
Fifteen minutes putting.

Paper and rubber tees are used indoors, as they are sometimes on regular links. But of all the indoor golf there is nothing so fascinating as the putting on the artificial green with the hole in the centre sunk in the floor.

JINGLE.

The sugar dog lay in the toe of the stocking,
And rocking
As if in a cradle. He called to the drum
To come.
But the ball and the gray flannel pig were too cunning,
And running,
With Noah's Ark, filled the stocking entirely up
To the top.

The jumping-jack could not get into the stocking,
How shocking!
So he had to climb up on the foot of the bed
Instead.
But the rag doll was wise, and, while baby was sleeping,
Came creeping,
And, nestling under the sweet baby arm,
Lay warm.

—L. E. R. in The Central Presbyterian.

COMPOSITION ON "HISTORY."

What a Little Virginia Girl Knows of the Course of Human Events.

A little Virginia girl who has covered considerable ground in the study of history has condensed the information she has acquired into the following composition. It was received by the teachers with some degree of satisfaction, as it showed an attempt at original thought and was not a plain copy from the histories:

"HISTORY.

"History is a subject I can say very little about it is very important a very useful study and Interesting to those who can study some. Some can read it over and recite perfectly others can study hard for days and get it by heart—History tells you about the wars and about different countries in the old world and about Kings, Queens and about the great Law givers of the world. History are divided in so many different kind. United States History treats of when Columbus Discovered the world in 1492 A. D. Columbus discovered that the world was round he got in his vessel rode on the water and in a short time he went in the direction land and he called land West Indies and came up to Mexico and he saw land all round and kept on going from place to place until he saw it was round that was when he discovered America.

"The Indians lived here before the white people came and when the white people came they were very angry and the whites and the Indians had a war and the whites gained this land and the poor Indians had to leave place wasn't that mean and the Indians showed the white people how to make corn bread There is war between generals Robert E Lee Andrew Jackson on one side General Bradley Johnson and Usulsees S Grant but Andrew Jackson and Robert E Lee are the most important.

"The men keep on making addresses just last night Smith [Note.—A Dr. Smith from Richmond, ex-Confederate officer in Stonewall Jackson's troop, made an address at the town Court House on Lee's birthday] made an address about Robert E. Lee which people will talk about so much well There was a war between England and France now the History I studied is General Meyers and that is divided in three periods.

"Modern History commences with the close of the Mediaeval period and extends to the present time. The History tells us that you don't know when man was come in the possession of the earth we only know that is ages most remote when both the climate and outline of europe were very different from what they are at present. Plato was one of the smartest men in Modern History."

LOVELY WOMAN.

From The Adelaide (Australia) Observer.

When lovely woman takes to shooting
And learns how windages betray,
She cannot swear like Tommy Atkins,
What else can give her feelings sway?

When lovely woman on the ranges
Scores upon the other bull,
She'll claim the score in spite of rulings
And swear it was the rifle's pull.

When lovely woman pulls the trigger,
Shutting both eyes in the act,
And misses all the range of targets,
She'll take her oath the rifle's cracked.

When graceful spinsters shoulder rifles
And take to scoring like the teams,
They'll note each "bull" and "magpie" signaled
With sweet, melodious little screams.

When markers see the misses shooting
Can they have nerve to mark a "duck"?
The fair young maids will make tall scoring
As much by eyeshot as good luck.

FOR PUBLIC CLEANLINESS.

Monthly Meeting of the Brooklyn Woman's Health Protective Association.

There was a large attendance at the regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Woman's Health Protective Association on Friday afternoon, and an animated discussion took place upon the work to which the society is now to devote its energies.

First, it was decided that the appropriation for street cleaning, being cut down, it would be necessary for each member of the society to make a special and individual effort toward keeping the streets free from litter. Efforts will be made to have the public buildings, street cars, ferryboats, and elevated stations and cars kept in better condition than heretofore, to have notices prohibiting expectoration plainly exhibited in all the cars, to obtain better heating facilities in cars, and to secure the passage of a bill prohibiting the distribution of circulars.

Mrs. S. V. White was present, and asked the members of the society to interest children to work for a fountain to be built in the Plaza in memory of the prison martyrs of the Revolution. The association has been successful in organizing the children of Brooklyn to work for clean streets. The fountain matter was referred to a committee.

A bill for shorter hours for drug clerks was presented by Edward Thimme and heartily indorsed.

The Boston Woman's Health Protective Association has been the first of the different organizations of the kind to adopt expectoration tracts. One of these, in the form of a neat little card, was exhibited at the meeting. The Boston women provide themselves with these cards, and when they come across an expectorating man in a car, as they go out they hand him a "Please don't" tract and flee.

THE VAGABONDS OF EUROPE

Characteristics of the Tziganes, Who Furnish the "Hungarian Orchestras" of the World.

PHYSICALLY PERFECT GYPSIES

A Class of Nomads Who Make Hungary Their National Home and Who Generally Refuse All Attempts to Civilize Them—A Weird Lot of Musical Tramps.

NAGY-KARPAD, Hungary, Dec. 28.—Fashion's fondness for Hungarian orchestras the world over and a recent society scandal in which an American girl was implicated have drawn the attention of two continents to those curious people called Tziganes in Hungary, Bohemians in France, and gypsies in England and the United States. Hungary is the home of the Tziganes, in so far as they have any home. In all other European countries they were persecuted for centuries as emissaries of the Evil One and enemies of Christianity. But Hungary took pity on them and treated the wanderers like lost children. It was in the fifteenth century that they first made their appearance here. King Sigismond received them hospitably, and recommended to the charity and pity of the public "these poor wandering people, without a home and hounded by every one."

There are now about 150,000 of these Tziganes in Hungary. They may be divided into three classes—those who go bareheaded and barefooted, the wandering gypsies; those who wear headgear and shoes on Sundays, the semi-nomads, and those who always wear hats and shoes, and who have to a great extent abandoned the nomadic lives of their ancestors. These latter are the most civilized, and are generally musicians, who excel in the playing of Hungarian tunes. When the Tziganes arrived in Hungary they were not trained musically, but they soon appropriated Magyar music, and out of it have made a crude and weird art of their own. Their favorite instrument is the "bas 'alja," as they term the violin. Some play the harp, but they have a marked aversion for the piano, for the reason that it cannot be easily moved about. In Hungary, no fête or festival takes place without a Tzigane orchestra. At election times a Tzigane band always heads the electoral processions and no wedding is considered complete without their music for the dance. The Tziganes have become natural musicians, playing from inspiration and generally being unable to read music. Liszt, who made a study of the Tziganes, says that music is to them a sublime language, a mystic song, which they often make use of instead of conversation, and that they have, in fact, invented a music of their own.

Primitive Homes and Bills of Fare.

One of the favorite abodes of these strange people is near the frontier of Croatia. It is there that the typical Bohemians are seen at their best. Their "camps" are always set up at some distance from the nearest town or village, often in close proximity to some forest. The Tzigane huts—for they are nothing more—consist of a single room, unless the owner is extremely well-to-do, and generally devoid of furniture. The Tziganes eat and sleep on the bare boards. At all times of the day there is a smoldering fire in the hut, over which hangs a sandstone pot, for the Tzigane has no fixed hour for his meals, but eats whenever he feels hungry. The ordinary bill of fare consists of potatoes, stews, milk and lard. On festive occasions such tit-bits are indulged in as hedgehogs, foxes, and squirrels. Cats are considered by the Tziganes a princely diet. Dogs are trained to hunt, hedgehogs and foxes. They have a peculiar manner of cooking foxes. They are placed in running water for a couple of days and then cooked under hot coals in a hole in the ground. The Tziganes have a partiality for the flesh of dead animals, and whenever a farm or a stable takes fire, they rush to the scene in the hope of finding the carcass of some dead animal. Like certain Oriental races, they use their fingers in conveying food to their mouths.

They Are All Beggars.

Tzigane women as a rule go about half naked, the young girls wearing nothing but a small apron, excepting when they go to the neighboring town. The men wear but little clothing, and until the time of their marriage, at between twelve and fifteen years of age, they go about almost naked. After marriage, however, they attire themselves in the gaudy Hungarian national costume, of which they are very proud. Cast-off garments of some Magyar nobleman they have a great weakness for, and when they are able to obtain a bright red coat their satisfaction is complete.

The Tziganes have horror of work or restraint of any kind. Even those who have a fixed residence like to roam about when they feel so inclined. So firm is this wandering instinct with them that they have no word in their language to signify "remain." Most of the trades they adopt are suitable for a nomadic life. They are either horse dealers, blacksmiths, sheep shearers, or, and above all, beggars. It is quite impossible to take a country drive through some provinces of Hungary without coming across a band of Tziganes, some one of whom will surely follow a carriage for a half hour or more until he has received a coin. The Tziganes have given themselves the nickname of "poor men," and the habit of begging is so thoroughly rooted in them that even well-to-do members of their race, whom one occasionally meets in Budapest driving pure blooded horses and wearing costly jewels, cannot resist the temptation of asking for money.

Attempts to Civilize Them Fail.

Many unsuccessful attempts have been made to restrain the vagabond propensities of the Tziganes. The Emperor Joseph II. once tried to compel them to have a fixed residence, and alloted them land, distributed agricultural implements among them, and ordered them to cultivate their land. But, instead of taking up their residences in the comfortable houses they had been presented with, the Tziganes turned the houses into stables for their horses and cows and set up tents near by for their own use. To prevent the corn given them for seed from sprouting they boiled it. But the Emperor was not discouraged. He abolished the Tzigane language, as he had already done away with the Magyar language; did away with the very name of Tzigane, and finally took their children from them, to be educated by German and Hungarian farmers, who were to bring them up according to a strict code of discipline. But the little Tziganes grew up with all the instincts of their race, and at the first opportunity they escaped and rejoined their parents.

A few years ago, a Tzigane who had been adopted as a child in an Austrian family entered the army and rose to the rank of Captain. One day, without any warning, he disappeared, and six months later was found among a band of wandering Tziganes. Liszt, the great pianist, once tried to tame a young Tzigane. He took the boy to Paris, gave him teachers, and tried to bring him up in a conventional manner; but the effort was useless, and the young Bohemian had to be sent back to his native land. There are a few exceptions to prove the rule, for in Transylvania numerous of the peasants are Tziganes and enjoy a well-deserved reputation for thrift and intelligence. Others in Transylvania have become woodcarvers, masons, and dentists.

How They Elect.

Tzigane tribes in Hungary elect their chiefs every seven years. The election of these "voivodes," as they are termed, takes place by universal suffrage. As soon as the name of the successful candidate is proclaimed he is applauded; the musicians of the tribe play and sing and a silver crown, the insignia of his office, is placed on the chief's forehead. Then he is presented with a plate of meat, ornamented with flowers, and a bottle of wine, which he drinks at once, after which he breaks the bottle. Then the new chief delivers a long speech to his tribe, and recommends them to respect the laws of their nation, after which every member of the tribe shakes hands with the new "King," and promises obedience to his orders. The selection winds up with an elaborate feast and dancing.

Among themselves the Tziganes speak their native language, which contains a number of foreign words. Like the North American Indians, they join to their family name another name, which corresponds to the character of the individual. They have an extraordinary aptitude for learning other languages; but their pronunciation is always strange and full of guttural sounds.

A Magnificent Lot Physically.

As a race the Tziganes are one of the finest examples of natural selection to be found anywhere. Those who are not physically fitted for their wandering life in every weather and at all seasons are left behind to die. The survivors are splendid physical specimens of men and women, proof against almost every disease and epidemic, and they live to an exceptionally old age. Their wounds always heal of themselves in a wonderfully quick manner, because of the extreme purity of their blood. These vagabonds have, as a rule, extremely graceful figures and are rarely above medium height. Their faces are oval, the eyes black and piercing, the mouth finely chiseled, and the teeth of exceptional whiteness, which no amount of smoking affects. Next to his liberty, the Tzigane loves best his pipe. Men, women, and children alike smoke constantly. Yet their expression is one of perpetual melancholy and their language has no terms to express joy, happiness, wealth, or prosperity, though they have many words to express grief, fear, and misfortune. B. C. DE WOLF.

Spring Styles IN LADIES' TAILORING

We are now showing new materials, and are prepared to take orders from an extensive line of imported models.

Our costumes, by their beauty of design and proper workmanship, appeal to the most exacting, artistic taste.

A strong feature of our establishment is the unsurpassed excellence and perfect results accomplished by our staff of fitters. We are still making to order a costume, silk-lined throughout, for

$45.

Gerald Lyon

128 West 42d St.

LAY HELPERS' COMMITTEE.

New Work by Young Men in Protestant Episcopal Parishes.

Episcopalians of New York City have undertaken systematic lay work on lines similar to those followed by young men in the Church of England in London. No new organization has been formed, but the new work has been made a part of that of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and is to be known as the Lay Helpers' Committee of that order. The purpose is to furnish young men capable of rendering assistance either in missions or in parishes. Preparatory instruction is to be given, both by private lessons and public lectures. The first of these lectures has been arranged for Thursday evening, Feb. 24, in the parish house of the Church of the Holy Communion, 49 West Twentieth Street, when details of the new work are to be explained, to be followed by an address by the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, rector of the parish.

At least five lines of work are to be included. These are men able to read the service in mission stations; those capable of superintending Sunday schools at mission stations; precentors, who can teach children to sing; organists, especially those willing to go to hospitals and other missions, and chapter directors. The work will be done under rectors of parishes, archdeacons, and superintendents of city missions. The movement has received the warm approval of Bishop Potter, who adds that it must be carried on strictly according to canons, and says if it is, it will go a long way toward solving the problem of diocesan missions. The Rev. Dr. George F. Nelson, Superintendent of City Missions; the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Canedy of the Parochial Missions Society, and others approve the undertaking. Already several missions and Sunday schools are successfully conducted by members of the committee, and others are ready to be begun when men can be found to conduct them.

Lectures for Children.

Miss Georgina Roberts will give a series of six illustrated lectures for children at Sherry's on Thursday afternoons in Lent, from 4 to 5 o'clock, beginning Thursday, Feb. 24. The subjects will be given in the following order: "The Land of Fans and Flowers—Japan in Olden Times and New," "What We Can See and Learn in South Africa," "Our Lady of the Snows—a Trip Through Canada," "The Great Bear of the North—Among the Russians," "The Sick Man and His Anxious Neighbors—Turkey," and "Where Pigtails Flourish and Queer Hats Are Seen—A Trip to China and Korea." Among the patronesses are Mrs. Frederick Bronson, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. William Schieffelin, Jr., and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

"Fifty American Beauties."

Mrs. Isabel Gordon Curtis of Binghamton, N. Y., has collected and compiled in half-tone engravings the pictures of fifty stage beauties. They are arranged in an album under the title "Fifty American Beauties," roses of that name decorating the cover

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

A Book Lover's Wish.

If I stray wood-ward, not for me
The loudest warbler in the tree,
But rather one that sings apart
The simple songs that touch the heart.
And so, although I may aspire,
Be mine the temperate desire—
Not for the missal-marvel old
Illumed with mediaeval gold,
Not for the rare black-letter text
O'er which his soul a Caxton vext,
Nor what some seek through shine and snow,
A priceless Shakespeare folio!

But only this—one little book
Wherethrough do bird and bee and brook,
In their melodious employ,
Sing on and on and on of Joy;
And where, amid the Maytime flowers,
Love, without rival, rules the hours,
One little book—whose title date
Reads quaintly, "1648;
In Saint Paul's Churchyard," we are told,
"Sold at the Crown and Marygold."
One little book—if fortune please—
Herrick, a "first," Hesperides!
—CLINTON SCOLLARD in the February Scribner's.

"Literary Shrines" in New York.

"Literary Shrines" and "A Literary Pilgrimage," two volumes written by Theodore F. Wolfe, M. D., were most entertaining books—perhaps the very best of their kind. The homes and resorts of American and English authors were presented in a singularly interesting manner. It is not surprising that in two years or so they have passed through several editions.

For Lippincott's Magazine Dr. Wolfe has written a series of articles, the title of which is "Some Literary Shrines of Manhattan." The third of the series appears in the February number. From this paper, which is quotable from beginning to end, the following extracts are taken, descriptive of New York localities:

In a dwelling which stood opposite the northwest corner of the square, replaced now by a large apartment house, Bayard Taylor lived for some years, and here addressed to Stoddard the "Epistle from Mount Tmolus" and composed some of the "Poems of the Orient" and others of similar excellence; just beyond, in Waverley Place, the house has recently been rebuilt in which the poetess of "The Battle of Life," &c., Anne Lynch, lived with her mother, and commenced the receptions which Taylor lauded in "John Godfrey's Fortunes," and which attracted scores of the best and brightest in letters and art. Among those who came to this house were the priestess of transcendentalism, Margaret Fuller, and Elizabeth Oakes Smith, (wife of the original Major Jack Downing,) then famous as the writer of "The Sinless Child," which Poe considered one of the most original long American poems; here Poe sometimes came with his pale invalid wife, and once he read aloud the newly published "Raven" with indescribably thrilling effect. A floor of a dingy old brick building standing near, in Sixth Avenue, was the home of Poe for a portion of the time Gowans dwelt with him; here he "expended his spirit" upon those artistically faultless tales "Ligeia" and "The Fall of the House of Usher," which Prof. Woodberry regards as "marking the highest reach of the romantic element in Poe's genius," corresponding in richness of imagination with "The Raven" and "Ulalume" of his poetry.

One block below the square we find, now surrendered to trade, the place of Poe's last city residence, the simple yet poetical home where Lowell called and found poor Poe "not himself that day," and where Mrs. Osgood made the pleasant visits she described. Here, at "his desk, beneath the romantic picture of his loved and lost Lenore," he penned, among other compositions, that tale of conscience, "The Imp of the Perverse," the "Philosophy of Composition," with its much discussed genesis of "The Raven," and "The Literati of New York," which "in"-censed or in-"censed" many of his contemporary authors.

Below Fifteenth Street, in Irving Place, stands a plain old mansion, which was the early home of the Lotos Club; the spacious old rooms, at first furnished with camp stools and empty boxes, deserve more than the passing notice we may accord to them, for they have witnessed brilliant assemblages and heard the brightest discourse when Saxe, Collins, Yates, Tupper, Fields, Stoddard, Milnes, Froude, Col. Hay, Charles Kingsley, Bret Harte, Joaquin Miller, and others like them were here entertained. A modest brick house upon the next block of Irving Place is the city home of the family of the late E. P. Roe, who preserve here many of his books and other belongings, including his old-fashioned walnut writing table and the revolving chair in which he sat to pen "Barriers Burned Away" and his other popular tales. Around the corner in Fifteenth Street, and occupied now by a brewers' association, we find the edifice which was the historic abode of the Century Club in the years when it had for its Presidents such authors as Verplanck, Bancroft, and Bryant, and received such guests as Wilkie Collins, Charles Kingsley, Lord Houghton, Matthew Arnold, Huxley, Froude, and Thackeray; it was in these rooms that the latter declared he "felt more at home than elsewhere in America," and here was held the memorable celebration of the seventieth birthday of Bryant, whose poetic renown was one of the most precious possessions of the club.

In pleasant rooms upon the fifth floor of the Westminster, in the next street northward, our foremost apostle and exponent of realism in the art of fiction, William Dean Howells, lived last year until his departure for Europe, and here, in his sixtieth year, wrote the "Ohio Stories" and completed that vivid and impressively realistic tale "The Landlord at Lion's Head." By Stuyvesant Square, at 330 East Seventeenth Street, is the apartment house which has erstwhile been the abode of Howells, White, Matthews, and the poet and humorist H. C. Bunner; here the latter wrote "The Story of a New York House" and "Short Sixes," and Howells began "A Hazard of New Fortunes"; in this house Howells suffered the bereavement which changed and darkened his life by the untimely death of his poet daughter, the "child of exquisite ideals" who was born in the Giustiniani Palace during his Venetian life. Above a bookstore at No. 5 of the same street Bunner earlier had bachelor apartments and wrote some songs of his "Airs of Arcady" and stories of "In Partnership."

Much of the period of Walt Whitman's later visits to his "masthemm'd Manhattan" was spent in a three-storied brick house in Tenth Street, east of Third Avenue then the home of his friend, John H. Johnson, and residents of the locality still remember him as they saw him limping upon the pavement or sitting at his window looking like a Greek god; almost opposite, in the cozy little dwelling now No. 118, Richard Grant White lived for many years, having Stedman for a "next-door-but-one neighbor" a part of the time, and here wrote the trenchant "New Gospel of Peace" and most of his Shakespearean and philological treatises. Nearer Third Avenue we find the shabby little brick house in which Adelina Patti lived as a child and began her wonderful musical career; some who saw her here still speak of the roguish, dark-eyed child who played with her doll upon the steps and danced in the doorway with her sister or Leontine Maretzek to the music of a passing barrel organ.

Disraeli's Manner.

From "My Life in Two Hemispheres," Sir Charles Gavan Duffy.

I have no doubt Disraeli loses friends by his apparent insouciance and the method in which he walks to his place—without looking at anybody, but I surmise from my own experience that it arises from near-sightedness. I perceive that he cannot tell what o'clock it is without using his glass, and somebody told me lately that he saw him hailing a police van, mistaking it for an omnibus. His face is often haggard and his air weary and disappointed, but he has the brow and eyes of a poet, which are always pleasant to look upon.

He generally says the right thing at the right minute and in the right way, and he is lustily cheered, but sitting among the Opposition I have abundant reason to note that he is not completely trusted. It is said that young Stanley and other youngsters of his class believe in him, and that the man who is so taciturn in Parliament is a charming companion among his familiars, and is a gracious and genial host. Some of his post-prandial mots steal out, and, I should think, make fatal enemies. Somebody asked him lately if Lord Robert M. was not a stupid ass. "No, no," said Benjamin, "not at all; he is a clever ass."

The Apple Dumpling.

From "Joseph Arch: The Story of His Life."

Apple-dumpling day was a red one in my boy's calendar. When I had such a dainty bit in my bag it seldom staid there many minutes. Although I had dispatched a hearty breakfast before starting, out would come the dumpling. "Just to have a look at it and to see if it is as big as mother generally makes them," I would say to myself. Then I would turn it about and admire its size. From handling the dainty to tasting it was a sure process. "I'll have one little bite, only a nibble," I would say.

When I had got my tooth into that dumpling Adam with his apple wasn't in it; it was a case of once bitten soon gone. Then I would hurry on to make up for my dawdling with only the hunch of barley bread in my wallet, the joys of the dumpling behind me, and before me the day's drudgery, with perhaps a thrashing thrown in.

A Love of a Blunder.

From Notes and Queries.

I was one day looking over the books on the shelves of a second-hand dealer, when I came upon the following curious error. It occurs in the ninth line of Philips's "The Splendid Shilling," where, instead of "Chloe, or Phillis," one reads "Chloe, or Philips."

The Artist and His Work.

From Scribner's.

The life of a painter, above all of a portrait painter, is one long succession of such problems, varying with the nature of the subject in kind and degree of difficulty. It follows naturally that his processes must vary, too, requiring a longer or shorter time in the working out, for which no infallible rule will serve him. In mechanical labor the rate of the machine's pulse may be gauged with certainty, the moment of completion accurately fixed beforehand. But it is not so in art. There all depends upon conditions that seem to be hourly changing. The mood of the artist; his distrust of the scheme attempted, or his entire confidence in it; the state of his nerves, of his general health, nay, even the state of the weather, all affect his work. One day it advances well; but, on the next, self-criticism steps in to impede him, and he gains nothing.

The scoffing Philistine ascribes these halts and retrogressions to the weakness of the artistic temperament. Yet they are due to the work rather than to the workman—to the fact that he follows an art and not a trade. No artist can be entirely exempt from this oppressive influence, which arises afresh at each new effort with as many heads as Hydra. There are those, indeed, who estimate the value of their product by the depth and number of the despairs it has engendered.

Twilight.

Still in the west a berry-colored bar
Of sunset glooms; against it one lone fir
Darkens deep boughs; above it, courier
Of dew and dreams, burns dusk's appointed star.
Like fairy bombs, exploding in a war
'Twixt elves and gnomes, the fireflies flame; the chirr
Of cricket wakes, and each green chorister
Of marsh and creek lifts a vague voice afar.
And now, withdrawn behind the woodland belts,
A whippoorwill; where, with attendant states
Of purple and silver, slow the great moon melts
Into the night—to show me where she waits—
There at the lane's end, by the old beech tree,
Who keeps her lips, sweet as a flower, for me.
—MADISON CAWEIN in The Chap Book.

Mme. Guizot.

From The Catholic World.

Guizot, the orator and writer, became acquainted with his future wife through the literary muse. Mlle. de Meulan was the brilliant editor of The Publiciste, supporting not only herself but an aged mother by her pen. Her health gave way under the burden, and in the midst of poverty, illness, and debt she received an anonymous letter one day, respectfully offering to supply articles for The Publiciste regularly and without pay until her health should be restored. The letter was accompanied by an article composed very much in her own style.

The kind offer was accepted, and later on, when, by means of the timely aid, Mlle. de Meulan was restored to her usual avocations, she begged her unknown contributor, through the columns of the paper, to reveal himself. The grave, dignified young Guizot obeyed, and the result was a marriage between them at the expiration of five years. Mme. Guizot was the centre of the literary coteries of the day, her celebrity, greater than that of her husband to begin with, kept pace with his advancement, and she was ever his counselor, critic, and friend.

Anathema of the Book Thief. Fifteenth Century.

From Notes and Queries.

Qui che livre emblera
A gibet de Paris pendu sera,
Et, si n'est pendu, il noiera,
Et, si ne noie, il ardera,
Et, si n'aert pittee fin fera.

Newspaper English.

From The Academy

The printer's reader no longer allows us to say: "His life was marked with a goodness and truth that was undeniable." We are now expected to use "were." Presently we shall be saying "Thirteen and fourpence are the price." Already some people say "Five pounds are a large sum;" and we are losing, if we have not already lost, the right to speak of "five foot ten." The pedant, too often ignorant of the Saxon idiom, will have it "feet."

Our plurals certainly want regulating. Macaulay speaks of "a shambles," but it gives me a shudder to read of "a gasworks." Why not "a gaswork" or "a soapwork?" "Politics" and "news" are becoming established as singular nouns; but the newspaper scribe is still bothered with "lock-out," the plural of which is given both as locks-out and lock-outs. To my mind "locks-out" is not defensible because "lock" there is not a noun but a verb. Of "author" and "authoress" as applied to a woman, which is the better? There appears to be no rule. Miss Braddon on her title-pages always calls herself an "author."

Back to Ireland.

Oh, tell me will I ever get to Ireland again,
Achray—from the far Northwest?
Have we given all the rainbows an' green
woods an' rain
For the suns an' the snows of the West?

"Them that goes to Ireland must thravel
night an' day,
An' them that goes to Ireland must sail
across the say;
For the len'th of here to Ireland is half the
world away—
An' you'll lave your heart behind you in
the West.

Set your face for Ireland,
Kiss your friends in Ireland;
But lave your heart behind you in the
West."

On a fine an' shiny mornin' the ship she
comes to land,
Early, oh early in the mornin'.
The silver wathers o' the Foyle go slidin'
to the strand
Whisperin' "Ye're welcome in the
mornin'."

There's darkness on the holy hills I know
are close aroun',
But the stars are shinin' up the sky, the
stars are shinin' down;
They make a golden cross above, they
make a golden crown,
An' meself could tell ye why—in the mornin'.

Sure an' this is Ireland,
Thank God for Ireland!
I'm comin' back to Ireland the mornin'.
—MOIRA O'NEILL in The Spectator.

Readers of Rubbish.

From The Westminster Review.

If the works of high-class writers are upon the shelves of those who make a practice of reading rubbish, those works remain unlooked at, while the low novel is sought with keen anxiety, and time is occupied in its perusal always at the expense of the intellect, and often to the neglect of duties of vast importance. People pay visits to libraries, procure books, and spend hours daily in reading, and often speak of it with apparent pride, but, as a rule, they only read what may be called pastimes. Such readers are consequently never in any way improved by their reading, though well up in the details of imagined murders and acts of immorality, which authors have put before them to amuse and gratify their shallow minds.

Demoralizing literature does not find its patrons in any one class of society; on the contrary, such is read by the lady in the drawing room as well as by the domestic servant in the kitchen; by the man of good position down to the office boy, who has often been induced to become a thief or a forger in consequence of examples set before him in works of fiction.

A Great Polyglot.

From The Saturday Review.

Solomon Caesar Malan habitually conversed with his children in Latin, but on his death-bed, when Solomon, his son, began to recite a psalm in the familiar Vulgate of his youth, the dying man, scholar to the last, muttered, "Non ita, non ita! Hebraice"; so the son repeated it in Hebrew.

He could, for that matter, just as well have said it in Coptic or Chinese, for to him all tongues came naturally. At eighteen he could write in thirteen languages, Oriental and European, and among his published works we find translations from the Arabic, Persian, Syriac, Ethiopic, Hebrew, Coptic, Armenian, Georgian, Mongol, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Greek, Russian, Welsh, and Gothic. He is said to have learned to speak Armenian fluently in a fortnight, and he preached in Georgian to a Georgian congregation in the Cathedral of Kutais.

The American School at Athens.

From Literature.

In a year of war and rumors of war an archaeological explorer finds his occupation well nigh gone. Throughout the long-drawn crisis of the past Spring and Summer both the Greek Government and the Greek people behaved toward the foreign representatives of science in their midst with extraordinary courtesy, detaching them almost entirely from the feelings of irritation or resentment which were manifested toward the European powers. But with one-half of the available peasantry drawn off for the fighting line and reserves, and the other half able to think and talk of little but war, it was naturally difficult to effect excavations during the Spring. * * * Thus the American School in Athens, which had planned for last Spring the opening of the campaign which is to uncover Corinth, only did about a week's work. The Government was too busy to proceed with the promised expropriation of the site, and finally the Director, Mr. Richardson, bought for himself a small tract east of the temple, and there came quickly on remains of a stoa, which seemed to indicate the proximity of the agora of the city. But the work was not proceeded with. It is to be resumed in March, if the expropriation has by that time been duly carried through, but the great depth of the soil will entail great expense.

John Howard, Philanthropist.

From The Autobiography of Arthur Young.

"We found him in a parlor, without books or apparently any employment, dressed as for an evening in London—a powdered bag wig, white silk stockings, thin shoes, and every other circumstance of his habiliments excluding the possibility of a country walk. He was rather pragmatical in his speech, very polite, but expressing himself in a manner that seemed to belong to 200 years ago. I asked Mr. Whitbread if Mr. Howard was usually thus dressed and confined to his room, for he was as intimate with Whitbread as with anybody. He had never seen him otherwise, he said, but added that he was a sensible man and a very worthy one."

Purification of Sewage.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., in Municipal Affairs.

The problems of municipal engineering are no less difficult to adjust in view of the great possible changes of method and arrangement. For example, to supply a population of twenty millions with water, according to our present system and at our present rate, would be practically impossible. It would involve the forcing of rivers of water from Lake Ontario, and the waste water of the great community would foul both shores of Long Island and the entire Hudson. The lower bay would be a cesspool.

As a mere matter of fancy I have for some time considered the ultimate result of an experiment which I made on the wharf over the main outlet sewer at Newport in the Summer of 1894. Sewage was pumped into filter tanks, which were supplied with abundant air (oxygen) to stimulate and facilitate the development of the bacteria by which the oxidation and nitrification of foul organic matter is effected. That system has now been applied in practice to filters which are purifying 100,000 gallons per day. Within the short space of four hours foul sewage is purified to the drinking water standard. I do not venture to predict, but I do say that it is possible, that the development of this process will suffice for the purification of all the liquid wastes of all of this vast population. At Newport the sewage was purified to the drinking water standard—bright, sparkling, odorless, and palatable. Not only did I drink it myself, but it was drunk without question by half a dozen of the officials of Providence who came to visit the works.

Is it entirely beyond the realms of possibility to suppose that the public authorities at the end of the next century will furnish to the people, not water, but compressed air? That the sewage flowing from every house will be purified in filters of the character indicated—aerated by air under pressure, and by the same pressure forced to reservoirs in the tops of the houses, from which it will flow to be used again? That is practically nature's way of purifying foul water. It is sent back to us through the medium of rain, earth filtration, and river-feeding springs.

In the American Natural Gas District.

From The February Cassier's Magazine.

Passing through a gas belt one will see near the roadside, in a farm lot, a mud-bespattered, weather-beaten derrick, with the apparently rickety accompaniment of crude appliances made familiar years ago in the oil regions—a small reversing engine, a rusty locomotive boiler, usually without a stack and leaking at every seam; the ponderous wooden walking beam slowly oscillating night and day, stopping only to give place to the use of the bull wheel when the drill is raised and the sand pump is lowered, or a newly dressed bit is put in service. Crude as the rig and all its details may seem at first glance, every part is soon seen to have its use, and the journey of the bit from the surface to the unknown, and perhaps barren, depths, is always accompanied by interesting and ever-varying developments.

At night the measured beat and clatter of the rig in the dim light of a few flickering torches of gas, piped from some neighboring well; the trembling derrick, its lofty top lost in the darkness; the driller carefully manipulating the temper screw after each stroke, controlling the bit at the end of a rope perhaps half a mile below the surface, all form a weird sight. Accidents are frequent, and the slightest carelessness may result in dropping the tools, the recovery of which requires patience and often great ingenuity.

Courageous Hindus.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

In some things the natives of Bengal and Behar are wonderfully courageous, and the bravest deed that I ever witnessed was performed in the coolest manner possible by two of my own domestic servants. One morning, while seated in the veranda of my bungalow, a mad jackal rushed through the grounds and went under a raised godown, which was close to the bungalow. I left the veranda for my gun, and on my return I discovered two of my servants armed with hog spears creeping under the godown until they came within striking distance of the jackal, when they quickly transfixed him with their spears. The offer of a blank check on the Bank of England would not have induced me to act in the way that these brave fellows did.

An old mihtar, (sweeper,) a man of the lowest caste in my service, who was nearly bent double with age, was the smartest hand at killing a venomous snake that I ever knew. The old fellow used to sit up at night in the fowl house for the purpose of destroying the cobras that came after the eggs; and one morning before dawn I stepped into the veranda of my bungalow in time to see him pulling a karait out of a hole with one hand, which grasped the reptile's tail, while in the other hand was held a stick, which promptly descended on the karait's head as soon as it appeared in view. It was all done very neatly and smartly, and as quietly as if the old man had been crushing a beetle.

The Golfer's Valentine.

Where'er I look, whate'er the place,
Mine eyes are stymied by thy face!

Whate'er I try to do the while,
My stroke is foozled by your smile!

Where'er I walk, I can't disguise,
My steps are bunkered by thine eyes!

Some days when thou art kind to me
My heart is lofted gloriously.

But when, alas! I have thy frown,
'Tis topped and sinks, and sinks deep down!

Sometimes, when listening to thy mirth,
I'd try to loft the whole glad earth,

And make each mortal on it see
How sweet life's fair green is to me.

Ah, Phyllis, dear, my soul's so rapt
To think of thee, I'm handicapped!

But on my knees I beg the joy
Of being just thy caddie-boy.

Two up are we upon this day—
Let's seek the priest—with one to play;

Or, if 'tis medal play, 'twill do
Were we to make it one off two!
—From the "Editor's Drawer," in Harper's Magazine for February.

Queer Bequests.

From The Outlook.

Duchess Dudley, dying in 1655, left £100 ($500) per annum for the redemption of poor English Christian slaves from the hands of "the barbarous Turk"; and in the year 1725 Thomas Belton of Hoxton proved his enmity toward his own kith and kin by cutting off his three sons and his brother Timothy with a shilling apiece, while he showed his sympathy for his distressed countrymen by leaving the bulk of his property—about $125,000—in trust to the Ironmongers' Company. One-half of the interest of this large amount he directed should be expended in ransoming British subjects from slavery in Turkey or Barbary.

An old lady of Barton, Lincolnshire, being once benighted on the Lincolnshire "wolds," was able to direct her steps by the sound of the curfew bell from St. Peter's Church. In grateful remembrance, she conveyed a piece of land of thirteen acres to the parish clerk and his successors, on condition that they and he ring the bell from 7 to 8 P. M. daily, (Sunday excepted,) from the carrying of the first load of barley until Shrove Tuesday. The curfew bell is still rung in England, in some places, in accordance with old bequests.

Some persons had a curious predilection for their own names—a predilection which found vent occasionally in a puerile manner. Thus, one Henry Green left his estates to his sister, with the proviso that she should give four green vests, lined with green galloon, to four poor men every Christmas; and his fellow-townsman, Gray, directed that six "nobles" should be spent annually in providing six old women with vests of gray cloth, and forty shillings in providing three old men with coats of the same material.

American Shipping Nowhere.

From Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.

The statistics of the traffic through the Suez Canal in 1896, as given in the Revue Scientifique, show that Great Britain, with 2,162 ships and 5,817,768 net tonnage, had 68 per cent. of the total tonnage passing through the canal. The British tonnage, however, was 4 per cent. less than in the preceding year, while the growing trade of Germany and Russia with the Orient was illustrated by the fact that the tonnage of Germany increased 14 and that of Russia 35 per cent. Japan's first appearance as a trader with Europe in her own vessels is denoted by a record of ten ships and 30,553 net tonnage. Not a single vessel with the Stars and Stripes at the masthead passed through the canal. This item belongs in the category of Buenos Ayres, with only one American vessel in that port in a year, and Hamburg, which is said not to have seen an American vessel in thirty years.

A Backlog Fancy.

The room is dim, the logs burn low,
But in the fitful flash I see
Upon the wall the sunbeams glow
Through the green branches of the tree.

The backlog sputters, and I hear
The forest's leafy summer note,
And in the waves of smoke appear
The blue pool of the wood remote.

Then like a spirit, witching, gay,
Ascends a throbbing golden spark—
A fire-fly drifting on its way
Across the lone marish dark.
—Harper's Weekly.

The Special War Correspondent.

From The Spectator.

Everything in a campaign depends upon the General in command, upon his coolness, resourcefulness, and rapidity of glance. He may be a man who dislikes correspondents, a dislike they are certain to return, and he feels, therefore, as if he were perpetually watched in the gravest crises by personal enemies, a feeling which would have been fatal to Marlborough or Eugène of Savoy, the two commanders most remarkable for immovable sang froid. Everybody is not born with the advertising spirit, and there are insects which under a burning glass feel torture instead of that enjoyment of warmth which the operator maintains they ought to feel. Imagine the condition of a General like Frederick the Great, whose main business during three years of his campaigning life was to repair defeat, with fifty "correspondents" in his camp reporting every disaster, every preparation, and every execution of the incompetent or the unruly.

It would be maddening to such a General to know that the distribution of blame or fame did not depend upon himself, but would be taken out of his hands by writers not under his command, who would declare that an attack like that on Speicheren, which almost cost an army corps, was "superb" because it succeeded, or that the, perhaps, best General in the army was habitually a little late in issuing his commands. We do most seriously believe that there are officers of the highest merit in the British Army from whom the country will never obtain the best service they are capable of performing because of the multitude of reporters in the camps. That is a thought which those who are responsible for armies are bound to ponder, and, knowing as they do its truth, we do not wonder that they doubt whether to interest the readers of newspapers is an advantage sufficient to outweigh so many risks.

Claret and Vin-de-Grave.

From Notes and Queries.

Many young travelers on visiting Bordeaux have been struck by the fact that "the word claret as applied to red wine is unknown in France." But, if readers have the opportunity of becoming aware, even in prehistoric dictionary days, that Bassellin in the fourteenth century used the word clairet of the wine produced about Tours, and that his memory was kept ruby down to the present century in a version of one of his songs, Englished as "Jolly Nose." Also Beaumarchais makes his Figaro contrast wine so named, perhaps of Bordeaux, with wine of Burgundy.

As for Vin-de-Grave, though Littré sometimes nods, he wakes up again, and in his supplement adds:

"Il n'y a pas de localité du nom de Grave dans la Gironde; et le nom de vin de grave au sens de gravier, de terrain caillouteux, &c., désigne les vins de la bainlieue, en quelque sorte, de Bordeaux, et principalement du côté du sud, par exemple le cru fameux de Haut-Brion."

But see "Bordeaux et ses Vins," p. 179: "Le vin de Château-Haut-Brion, premier cru de cette excellente commune de Grave."

In English usage, however, the designation "vin-de-grave" or "de graves" is restricted to white wines, wine merchants cataloguing it under White Bordeaux or White Claret, and waiters ranking it among the 'ocks.

Two Capital Stories.

Sir Algernon Nest, in The Nineteenth Century.

I pass into Arlington Street, where Sheridan, sickened with his losses at play, kicked a man over who protested that he was only tying his shoe. "D—n you!" said Sheridan, "you are always tying your shoe." Horace Walpole calls it the Ministerial street, where Pulteney and Lady Mary Montague lived, and on both sides of which Sir Robert Walpole had a house, where in my youth the Duke of Hamilton, with a beauty like a god's, was often to be seen.

Turning into Piccadilly there is the chariot of Lady Peel, who never missed her daily drive with her daughter in the park, and the yellow chariot of the Duchess of Cleveland, with her two tall footmen in breeches and silk stockings and their long canes. She was a lady with a philosophic turn of mind, for when her husband died she asked a relation down to the funeral, and told him to bring his gun, adding, "We are old, we must die, but the pheasants must be shot."

The Eve of Her Wedding.

Hush! Let me hide my happiness,
A little while let grief hold sway,
And sweetness blend with bitterness,
Before I give myself away.

Soon, soon, must pass for evermore
The scenes of old; new paths I choose;
Oh, let me count my treasures o'er,
That, winning love's delights, I lose.

Dear home! How all its nooks and trees
Recall my childhood's joys and tears,
Mixed with immortal memories
Of twenty tranquil, transient years!

Familiar sounds of birds and bees
On Summer evenings fair and still,
Set to the music of the breeze,
Or twilight tinkling of the rill.

O babbling brook, O darling glade,
Old church beside thine ancient yew,
Where oft my childish feet have strayed,
I bid you all a last adieu!

Dear simple souls, so stanch and true,
In cottage homes, o'er hill and dell,
A distant home is mine; to you
And yours I bid a last farewell!

A last farewell! Though all appear
Part of my very being's whole,
Linked with my whole life's sojourn here,
Knit to each fibre of my soul.

Linked with the golden dreams of youth,
And all its gay and gladsome things,
When childhood's innocence and truth
Lent to each buoyant day its wings.

My father smiles, and chides in vain
The tears my mother's love lets fall;
My sister's heart is wrung with pain—
Good-bye! I soon must leave you all!

This little hour I give to grief,
With tender thoughts mine eyes are wet;
I almost seem to find relief
In reminiscence and regret!

One little hour! My woman's eyes
With waning childhood's dews are dim.
Away! Love calls! I must arise,
And hasten forth and follow him.
J. HUDSON, in Chambers's Journal.

Macy's

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Avenue.

Two Dress Goods Values That Are Remarkable.

Remarkable even for Macy's where, as we want to constantly impress upon you, the ordinary event surpasses what is regularly termed remarkable at other stores. Special purchases bring us two lots of excellent dress goods. One lot in colors. One lot in black. Several thousand yards of each, and they cannot last long at the prices we make. Here is an opportunity to buy your Spring dress at a decided saving.

LOT 1 consists of 4 styles of colored Dress Goods in about 20 colorings. Fine All Wool Fabrics in pretty checks and knickerbocker effects. Widths are 36, 38 and 40 inches; real value in an ordinary sale, 49c. a yard, at Macy's, this sale, per yard— **.29**

LOT 2 consists of new Spring Weight Jet Black Dress Goods, of which we have purchased 4,500 yards of an importer at about half price. Some of them would ordinarily be sold, even according to our close methods of selling, at from 79c. to 98c. per yard. 1,200 yds. Amazon Cloth; 1,000 yds. French Cheviot, soft finish; 500 yds. Armure Serge; 1,100 yds. Granite Cloth in small weave; 150 yds. Storm Serge, soft finish; 550 yds. Nun's Serge in light weight—all 45 to 48 inches wide. Your choice of the entire lot per yard at **.59**

(FIRST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

The Silk Stock Tries to Eclipse Precedents.

That is a difficult feat, as this is always pre-eminently the economical silk headquarters for New York. But now six special values command the attention of shrewd buyers. The quantities in each of these lines are liberal, but none too much for the rapid selling that must follow this announcement.

BLACK PONGEE, all silk, double warp, nearly a yard wide, worth 75c.; for this sale, **.42**

ROMAN STRIPED TAFFETAS, with brilliant lustre and distinct rustle, cost 65c. to produce **.49**

SWISS TAFFETAS, in shepherd checks from pinhead size to medium block plaids, black and white only, worth 75c.; now **.49**

CHANGEABLE TAFFETAS, are very much in demand and are difficult to procure; beautiful combinations, extra strong, with good rustle, would be cheap at 70c., **.59**

BAYADERE TAFFETA, a rich novelty in a complete range of colorings, quality usually sold at $1.00 per yard, **.79**

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE AND TAFFETAS, also elegant Black Brocades; all good value for $1.50 per yard, **.99**

FIRST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.

Ladies' Jackets.

LADIES' JACKETS of beaver cloth, box front, storm collar, half lined, reduced from $6.00 to **2.98**

LADIES' JACKETS, variety of styles, colors and cloths, taffeta silk lined throughout, former price $14.99, now **8.98**

(2D FLOOR, REAR ELEVATORS.)

Skirts and Suits.

LADIES' SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS, in Sicilian brilliantine, tailor-stitched seams, also Brocade Silk Skirts, lined with good quality percaline, velveteen binding, **3.98**

LADIES' SUITS, 25 sample garments, every one silk lined throughout, in two styles, fitted tailor-made jackets and fly-front reefer suits, variety of materials, **19.99**

(2D FLOOR, REAR ELEVATORS.)

Furs.

LADIES' JACKETS of Persian lamb, in reefer and blouse effects, lined with heavy quality of brocade satin, were $156.24, reduced to **99.66**

(2D FLOOR, REAR ELEVATORS.)

Silk Waists.

LADIES' WAISTS of china silk, tucked yoke, linen collar, black and colors, lined throughout, worth $3.00, at **1.99**

(2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Linens.

HUCK TOWELS, fringed, size 23x46, **.12**

GERMAN DAMASK, extremely fine quality, **.49**

NAPKINS, dinner size and to match the above, **1.29**

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Handkerchiefs.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, embroidered, the 20c. quality, **.12**

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, hemstitched, usual 25c. quality, **.15**

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Muslin Underwear.

A ONE-PRICE SALE of a large lot of Gowns, Chemises, Drawers, Walking Skirts and Corset Covers. Ten styles in each line of garments. All made of fine muslin or cambric. All handsomely trimmed with lace or embroidery. The qualities usually offered in Underwear sales for 75c. and $1.00. Take your choice of any for **.49**

(2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Hosiery.

LADIES' HOSE, black lisle, Rembrandt and Richelieu rib, regular price 39c., at **.29**

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

An Iron Bed Sale in the Furniture Store.

IRON BEDS, white enameled, brass rods on head and foot ends, full brass mounts, all sizes, sold elsewhere at $7.00, to close at **4.49**

IRON BEDS, white enameled, full swell foot ends, brass rods and mounts, 50 inches high, only single and full sizes in this pattern, sold elsewhere at $8.00, to close at **4.99**

IRON BEDS, white enameled, with full swell fronts, very heavy brass rods and mounts and with heavy brass scroll work on head and foot, to close at **6.49**

IRON BEDS, very handsome, enameled in white, with extra heavy brass rods and mounts, extra heavy brass scroll work on head and foot, 50 inches high; there are only a few of this style pattern and they cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than $12.50. For this special sale to close at **7.34**

(4TH FLOOR, ANNEX.)

Another Successful Week of the Pure Food Fair.

This week we quote no figures, but the values will be here just the same. Last week in response to our Sunday announcement the public practically swamped us by their enthusiastic appreciation of the economical prices mentioned. We will barely recuperate in time to take care of your favors to-morrow. Where the lots have held out we will repeat for the one day the specials of last Monday's sale.

Our new grocery price list, so long delayed, is now ready for distribution. You can have one on request in person or by mail.

(ENTIRE 6TH FLOOR, MAIN BLDG.)

Ribbons.

SASH RIBBONS, special lot of all-silk Black Moire, high lustre and finish, 3 widths; 4 3-4 inches wide, regularly worth 35c. a yard; 5 3-4 inches wide, regularly worth 45c. per yard; 7 inches wide, regularly worth 55c. per yard. Our special price per yard for your choice, **.26**

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Decorated China.

We have received from our Carlsbad and Limoges factories twenty casks of Decorated China Dinner and Tea Ware, in twenty styles of figured and floral decorations. They represent the odds and ends, and broken dozens, and advance samples of these factories, and are offered at the price of ordinary white ware, which is LESS THAN ONE-THIRD their regular value.

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BLDG.)

Dinner Sets.

High-grade Dinner Sets—Continuing our sale we have added the following:

200 DINNER SETS, full assortment of one hundred and thirty pieces, including Soup Tureen and Covered Dishes, &c., &c., pink and green floral decorations, every piece gilt, set complete, only **9.87**

(2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Lamp Specials.

The following extraordinary offer represents the entire New York samples of a prominent manufacturer.

TABLE LAMPS, fifty different styles, in satin, cameo and hand-painted designs, central draft burner, brass mountings, worth $6.50 to $9.00, your choice at **3.74**

BANQUET LAMPS, full size, rich gold plate, open work head, onyx column, best central draft burner, with handsome cathedral glass globe, sold all over the city for $10.50, for **6.34**

(BASEMENT, MAIN BUILDING.)

Carpets.

The good values which we are offering are appreciated by the public, and we have more of them still, so that you will always be enabled to buy advantageously in this new and better carpet store.

FINE TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, best quality, per yard, **.39**

FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, all wool, per yard, **.46**

Handsome Velvet Carpets, must be seen to be appreciated, per yard, **.64**

Upholstery.

MUSLIN CURTAINS, with fluted edges and fancy open-work centres, sold by other houses at $1.00 per pair; our price . . . . . **.69**

NEGUS COUCH COVERS, Oriental styles, each . . **1.87**

GRENADINE CURTAINS, with silk cross stripes and dado, regular value $4.50 per pair . . **2.24**

Estimates submitted for awnings, shades and slip covers. Lace curtains cleaned at prices very much lower than elsewhere.

(3D FLOOR, REAR ELEVATORS.)

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ART AND THE CITY.

There is no doubt of the importance or the timeliness of the subject chosen for discussion at the annual dinner of the Architectural League on Thursday evening: "The Mutual Obligations of the City and the Art Societies." It is very significant that all the speakers should have concurred in enforcing the obligations of the art societies themselves and in holding them to the greater share of responsibility for whatever may be amiss in the artistic condition of the city.

Within the past few years the association of the artistic elements of the community has been far closer and more powerful than it ever was before. The societies founded for the advancement of the professional interests of their respective membership have found it feasible to co-operate for the advancement of public art. The formation by them of the Fine Arts Federation has given a means of promptly and authoritatively expressing the judgment of the whole artistic element of the municipality as occasion might arise. This facility was urgently needed, and has been more than once of practical value.

But it is not sufficient that the art societies should confine themselves to mere negation and opposition, and this was the text of several of the speakers at the dinner. Thus far, it must be owned, not much except opposition has been had from them. Even the recognition of the claims of art made by the provision of the new charter requiring the appointment of an Art Commission does not look beyond opposition. It is provided that the city shall not acquire any work of art which shall not have received the approval of the commission. This is very well so far as it goes, and it ought to be extended so as to embrace all works of utility which are so conspicuous that they must either adorn or disfigure the city. This is very necessary at the present time, when the city is threatened on the Hudson River side with a metal viaduct and on the East River side with a metal bridge, which are merely works of engineering and in the design of which no successful attention has been paid to the aspect they will present when they are completed. It is mere barbarism to allow the erection of structures so conspicuous until the designs of them have received some authoritative sanction on the aesthetic side.

But it will not be enough for the art societies or their representatives to confine themselves to objections, no matter how sound. They represent the men who have ideas how the city can not only be prevented from becoming any uglier, but can be made more beautiful. Neither the Municipal Government nor the population at large is supposed to have any ideas upon this subject, and, as the charter stands, nobody is charged with any obligation in that direction. The representatives of the artistic element will not present themselves in an engaging attitude so long as they limit themselves to preventing the execution of works intended to embellish New York. They will not gain the confidence either of the City Government or of the city. The artistic interests of New York cannot be cared for by the mere use of a veto power. When the commission is appointed it should devote itself to the preparation of a positive and comprehensive scheme for municipal embellishment, it should designate suitable sites for public monuments, and suggest suitable restrictions, in the interest of the community, upon private as well as public enterprise. The production of such a project would do more toward the purpose of its creation than could be done by the just rejection of any number of works of public art.

THE TURK AT WASHINGTON.

Some weeks ago a delegation of highly respected representatives of various religious bodies visited Washington to see if they could get any answer to this very simple question: "Is a Christian missionary in Turkey an American citizen or an outlaw?"

The question, we say, is simple in form and substance, but the President and the State Department do not seem to know the meaning of the plain English words of which it is made up. An American citizen in Turkey, or in any foreign country to which he is admitted by the Government of that country is one entitled to rights of life, of property, and the orderly and secure pursuit of a lawful occupation. These rights depend primarily on the obligations under treaties and international law assumed by the Government of the country in which the citizen is living, and secondarily on the will and the power of his own Government to enforce such obligations. An outlaw is one to whom the Government of the country in which he is living acknowledges no obligation, or whose own Government permits such obligations to be repudiated and violated with impunity. So far as the unfortunate person is concerned, it is, of course, a matter of painful indifference whether he be outlawed by Turkey, for example, or by the neglect or cowardice of his own Government.

The delegation of which we have spoken was made up of officers of the American Board of Foreign Missions, the Bible Society, the Evangelical Alliance, and other Christian organizations. They called the attention of the President to facts that are perfectly well known, in regard to the destruction of the property of American missionaries, the danger to their lives and the indignities with which they have been visited. And they pointed out that unless these outrages were immediately atoned for in some conspicuous and decisive fashion, it would become the belief of the Turkish Government and of the fanatical population, that American missionaries have no rights which Musulmans are bound to respect, and would by that fact be placed beyond the pale of the law. The delegation, we believe, has made no report. The Christian Work says: "Perhaps it felt itself too helpless to accomplish anything further, and thought that any report setting forth the true attitude of the Administration would only make the setback more complete." If that is the view of the committee, it is a mistake. The true attitude of the Administration ought at once to be made known. The American people have a right to know what it is and to have their say upon it.

What is known is that nothing has been done. It is intimated that vigorous measures would plunge us into difficulties which we are not prepared to meet. But if American citizens had been treated in Germany or France or England as they have been treated in Turkey, would our Government shut its eyes for fear of getting into difficulties? Certainly not. We are told that these Governments would listen to reason and justice, and we should not be compelled to menace them, or to consider the consequences of a menace. Are we to conclude, then, that the rights of Americans depend on the decency of other Governments, and not on the protection of their own, and that any Government can maltreat them that will not yield to gentlemanly protests on the subject? The proposition is as silly as it is shameful. It is intimated that if we brought the Porte to its senses by a battleship before Smyrna, we might have a war with other nations. Austria took that risk, and France took a like risk, and it was far greater in their case than in ours. We do not believe that there is any risk whatever, but, if there be, since when has the United States limited its claims to justice by the safety with which they can be asserted? There is infinitely greater danger in playing the poltroon than in facing a fight for the right.

We have just witnessed the way in which the American people regard an insult to its Executive. They would respond with even greater spirit to decisive action on wrongs done American citizens. The President can in no way so attach the hearts of his fellow-citizens to him—and we may add that he can in no way so secure peaceful respect for American rights from all Governments, Spain included—as by bringing Turkey to terms, though it should take every available warship to do it.

IMPRACTICABLE DISTINCTIONS.

PLATT, BLACK and Company have so shamefully discredited the Republican Party in this State that at least in the State election the silver question will not be a leading issue, not even if the Democratic Party should take a false position. But on that account there is all the more reason why it should be prevented from taking a false position. The fight against the silver heresy must be fought out within the party. In the course of the year the Gold Democrats must organize. The great mass of them were satisfied to vote for MCKINLEY in 1896, and for that reason the PALMER and BUCKNER ticket made here a small showing. The case will be wholly different at this year's election. Gold Democrats will not vote for BLACK or for any candidate like him, and this will pretty nearly hold good in the election of members of the Legislature. Then, also, State interests will constrain the Gold Democrats to make the fight against the Republican Party. But unless at the same time something is done to make the votes of the Gold Democrats count against the silver swindle they will be thrown away.—The Staats Zeitung.

Great masses of voters almost never act in that intelligent and logical fashion. It is only the practiced Mugwump who is capable of these fine distinctions. He can cast a vote that makes for all the objects he approves. The multitude commonly votes for or against a party as a whole.

Take 1896 as an example. MCKINLEY recived 819,838 votes in this State. BLACK received 787,516. Only 32,322 of the Gold Democrats who voted for MCKINLEY were logical enough to withhold their votes from BLACK, whose election no Democrat could have desired save as a means of making more terrible the rebuke to the false leaders at Chicago.

So in 1893 the ends of those Democrats who wished to punish their party for the theft of the Senate would have been abundantly accomplished by the 100,000 majority against MAYNARD without at the same time striking down so good a Democrat as CORD MEYER, who ran as candidate for Secretary of State and was beaten by 24,000. The rebuke would have been vastly more stinging and unmistakable, indeed, if MAYNARD had been singled out for defeat.

But popular suffrage is not so nice in its adjustments as all that. It sometimes puts tremendous emphasis on its main pronouncement, but, like the law, it cares little for minor details. In 1896 the voters went to the polls with a stern determination to vote down dishonest money. They had no other issue much in mind. And they put the cross over their sound-money Republican ballots without taking the trouble to "scratch."

They will do the same thing this Fall if the Democratic Party in this State lets MURPHY'S vote on the Teller resolution stand as the expression of its views on silver. It is useless to hope to elect a Democratic Governor and Legislature on the record the Republicans have made, unsavory and unpopular as it is. If the Democrats come out for the Chicago platform or attempt to juggle with the silver question or to dodge it, their party will be beaten all along the line.

HONOR MEDALS FOR NAVAL OFFICERS.

Until the pages of our country's history are blotted out and the achievements of our naval officers are lost to posterity there is little real occasion for fear lest the example of heroic men shall be lost upon the service which they so greatly adorned. As long as history is read the exploits of the early naval commanders will be cherished in and out of the service in which they were enlisted, and in which they so conducted themselves as to win lasting renown.

Rather by inadvertence than intention, we assume, there has been discrimination against the officers who served in the navy during the war of the rebellion that has not been observed by the Government in its treatment of officers of the two branches of military service in earlier years. Early in the civil war, by two acts of the Congress, the private soldiers first, and afterward the officers as well as the soldiers, became entitled to win and receive a common bronze medal of honor as a token from the Government of distinction in action.

About the same time, but with what seems to have been a blundering difference, the Congress authorized the striking of medals of honor to be given to the seamen and non-commissioned officers of the navy who became conspicuous for courage or the display of highly creditable professional conduct in moments of difficulty or great hazard. With that recognition of the propriety of such awards, the authority of the Congress stopped. And the unjust condition is now confronted of a discrimination against officers of the navy that forbids any man who held a commission and who was also fearless and effective in action from obtaining and wearing a medal of honor.

Since 1863 the bronze medal of honor authorized to be presented to officers and men of the army has been secured by some four hundred officers. Intrinsically it is of small value. Artistically it has next to no merit whatever. To those officers who have won the right to pin it upon their breasts it has been acquiring value from year to year, possibly because the grounds upon which it has been accorded have been somewhat confined and protected in the light of history. No one will question the right to wear it of such soldiers as Gen. MILES, Gen. SICKLES, Gen. BAIRD, Gen. H. V. BOYNTON, and other heroes of the war of the rebellion who might be named.

But can any justly disposed reader of the story of that war consider patiently the fact that there has been no provision of law by which Admiral FARRAGUT could have been decorated with a medal of honor? Has not the navy good ground of complaint that that service has been discriminated against when it has been impossible to give to such heroes as the late Admiral WORDEN the privilege of putting one of the medals of honor upon his coat and of bequeathing it to his family as an evidence of the appreciation by his countrymen of his distinguished services?

It is too late to equalize the law in respect to these medals so as to do full justice to all the heroes of the navy in the civil war. Many of the commanders who fully won the medal which officers of the army have proudly worn have passed away. Those who remain, among them AMMEN, UPSHUR, LUCE, ROE, JOUETT, and others, in the list of Admirals on the retired list, each name suggesting a brilliant exploit, will soon be beyond the reach of human discrimination or remedial action by Congress. On the active list there are names identified with stirring actions in the war for the Union. They are not many. If the number were infinitely larger and the rank of the officers the highest, better reasons should be given by Congress for refusing to put the veteran officers of the army and the navy on the same footing to receive the coveted medals of honor.

PULPIT AND PEWS.

The trouble in the Presbyterian church which for a quarter of a century has been known as "Dr. JOHN HALL'S" has resulted in a very serious schism. Into the merits of the original controversy, if it can be called a controversy, between the pastor and the secular officers of his church it would be idle to inquire. It is sufficient for the present purpose to establish that most of the men who have held themselves and been held responsible for the temporal prosperity of the church decline to accept that responsibility any longer. It does not appear that in their decision there is any trace of temper or even of sentiment. It is merely a conclusion of their judgment that the continuance of Dr. HALL'S pastorate would be incompatible with a continuance of the progress the church has made, also, it is true, under that pastorate.

In these circumstances it seems to have been wise for the pastor to offer his resignation, and unwise for him to consent to withdraw it. From a sentimental point of view the pressure upon him for a withdrawal was no doubt very urgent. Members of the congregation who had grown up under his pastorate, and to whom he was the church, signed in large numbers the petition asking him to reconsider the action which he had taken upon grave consideration. But the signers of the petition were not the men who were responsible for the welfare of the church, "the censure of which one" would, on a cool consideration of the question, outweigh a whole churchful of those who are able to sign petitions by way of expressing their sentiments, and without thereby incurring any responsibility.

It is beside the point to say that this way of looking at the question hampers the independence of the pulpit. The pulpit cannot be independent unless it be endowed. A church is in one aspect of it, and an important aspect, a business enterprise, which cannot go on at all unless it pays its way, and which cannot extend its usefulness without increasing its income. Under the "voluntary principle" the pulpit cannot be independent of the pews. In our view, this is an excellent thing for the cause of religion. The business sense of a number of men of the world, who are also religious men, is a safer guide in the management of a church, as well as of a secular corporation, than the judgment of one man whose profession is by no means a guarantee of the soundness of his judgment in temporal affairs. Questions of church building, of the extension of missionary work, and the like are eminently questions of business. A pastorate which has ceased to be acceptable from the business point of view seems almost necessarily to have survived its usefulness from the religious point of view. By the community at large the names of the men who have withdrawn from the management of Dr. HALL'S church because Dr. Dr. HALL has withdrawn his withdrawal from the pastorate will be accepted as conclusive evidence that they are in the right and that he and his thoroughgoing partisans are in the wrong.

It is of course conceivable that the temporal success of a church might be promoted, at least for a time, by means which would render it quite useless as a religious agency. A pastor who converts his church into a Sunday show and attracts hearers by sensational and "yellow" preaching may crowd his "auditorium" and show a gratifying balance for a time, without founding or establishing anything that deserves to be called a church. But the success of a preacher of that kind is apt to be ephemeral. When the novelty of his preaching wears off, the curiosity seekers betake themselves elsewhere, and the mortgagee forecloses. There is of course no question of this kind in the present case. The Trustees and members of the Session who have withdrawn would no more tolerate charlatanism in the pulpit than would their present pastor exhibit it. But their decision upon the questions at issue between him and them will be accepted as final, outside of their church, and we may expect it ultimately to be so accepted within the church.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The fact that an ordinance was introduced before the Board of Aldermen a few days ago to make it a misdemeanor for the driver of a vehicle to refuse to stop when ordered to do so by a policeman conveys the surprising intelligence that no such law exists. People have been making dangerous passages across streets at crowded corners escorted by policemen and under the happy delusion that in the care of the officers of the law they were safe from being run down by careless drivers, especially private coachmen who recognize the existence of no pedestrian rights whatever. But it appears that a policeman cannot stop a vehicle except by main force. He can arrest the driver after he has run you down, or he can risk his own life or limb in stopping a horse that is about to run over you, but he has no more authority in the premises than any other man, for stopping a horse about to run over some one is a privilege common to all. Certainly the police ought to be equipped with full authority in this matter, just as they are in London. It is an instructive sight to see a single policeman, without noise or bodily labor, simply by gesticulation, handle the immense traffic at Wellington Street and the Strand, where the flow of vehicles in the latter thoroughfare comes at right angles against the procession across Waterloo Bridge. It is a worse place than Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, but the two streams of vehicles are directed with consummate ease by a single officer, because he is clad with authority and any refusal to obey him is followed by instant arrest. A great many respectable residents of this large city would be glad to know that there was some power which arrogant private coachmen were bound to recognize. People of wealth do not seem to have sense enough to know that their drivers are doing much to add to the feeling of discontent among those who do not posses riches. The police ought to have power to command these drivers and also a good many others who at present seem to know no law.

—The incidents in the trial of M. ZOLA in Paris ought to go far toward explaining why Frenchmen write such remarkable books about America. If these incidents prove anything, they prove that Frenchmen are radically different from Americans in every conceivable way. For that reason Frenchmen find it difficult to understand us, our manners, and our customs, just as we find it difficult to comprehend them and theirs. All over this country, it is safe to say, people are wondering how it is possible that such things could occur at a trial of national importance in one of the leading capitals of the world. Certainly nowhere in America, not even in the remotest frontier towns, could such a spectacle be seen as a body of lawyers going to a court to create a disturbance as 200 barristers, in wigs and gowns, did in Paris the other day. And if anything even faintly resembling that incident should occur in America, the Parisian newspapers would be the first to say that nothing better could be expected of a horde of ignorant barbarians like us. Yet the thing happened in one of the most venerable and cultivated centres of modern Europe.

PERSONAL.

—A sketchbook of WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART, the famous composer, has recently been discovered. A correspondent of a London paper writes as follows: "This interesting find is in the possession of the well-known banker, MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY, a nephew of FELIX MENDELSSOHN, and he also has the original score of MOZART'S "Il Seraglio." Herr MENDELSSOHN has allowed Dr. RUDOLPH GENEE to examine the little book, and to reproduce it for the Mozart Society here, the publication being expected at the end of this month. The little book, bound in leather, is something in the form of old scrapbooks. Although the sketches are all written for the piano, yet many of them were evidently intended for strings or orchestra. For this reason several of them are rather scanty sketches, and as he only wrote them down for himself, no tempi are indicated anywhere, with one exception. The book contains on eighty-six written pages thirty-seven short pieces, some of them from four to six pages long. The first twenty-five pieces on sixty pages are written with lead pencil, but the last twelve are in ink. These are followed by an unfinished fugue and some blank pages. A very stiff, boyish style of handwriting is betrayed on the first pages, but the second piece is written in a more flowing hand, and further on it is so careless that the notes and bar lines are all crooked, so that it is often only possible to recognize what is meant by the context. But with some care most of the pieces can easily be made out. Nearly all have a melodious charm, and are of that musical pureness of style to which he remained true. The lively motives quite show the delightful sunny clearness of his genius. It may be doubtful whether the shorter continuation of the sketches which are written in ink originates from a later period than that of his sojourn in London, but nothing can positively be asserted. The book passed into the present owner's hands by inheritance from his father, PAUL MENDELSSOHN, brother of FELIX, but nothing more is known about its origin."

—HENRY GUSSMAN, who swam ashore from a ship at Clipperton Island with the title claims of his employers in the heel of his shoe and then remained for months alone on the island simply to keep it for those employers, has no business to exist in real life. He belongs in one of DICKENS'S novels, and how he ever managed to escape thence will ever be a mystery. But he is a good man, and deserves to be on the New York fire force.

EDMUND BURKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In criticising my suggestion (TIMES, Feb. 6,) that Burke's attitude in our Revolution may have been connected with his salary as agent of New York, (£700, according to Morley,) a suggestion based on his withdrawal from Parliamentary debates on America in November, 1776, when independence presumably ended the salary, you censure me for omitting "to mention that it was on the rejection of the motion seconded by Burke, for the revision of all acts aggrieving the Colonies, and by way of an emphatic protest against that rejection, that Burke withdrew from any further attempt to influence the House of Commons on American affairs, and that his whole party withdrew with him."

You refer in support of this to Burke's letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol, (1777,) and his speech at Bristol, (1780,) but I can find in neither any suggestion of a "protest," while the "letter" proves that his "whole party" did not withdraw with him. Speaking of the bill denying habeas corpus to Americans captured under certain circumstances, Burke writes to the Sheriffs:

"I have not debated against the bill in the House, because it would have been vain to oppose and impossible to correct it. It is some time since I have been clearly convinced that in the present state of things all opposition to any measures proposed by Ministers, where the name of America appears, is vain and frivolous. You may be sure that I do not speak of my opposition, which in all circumstances must be so, but that of men of the greatest wisdom and authority in the nation. Everything proposed against America is supposed, of course, to be in favor of Great Britain. Good and ill success are equally admitted as reasons for persevering in present methods. Several very prudent and very well-intentioned persons were of opinion that during the prevalence of such dispositions, all struggle rather inflamed than lessened the distemper of the public counsels. Finding such resistance to be considered as factious by most within doors, and by very many without, I cannot conscientiously support what is against my opinion, nor prudently contend with what I know is irresistible. Preserving my principles unshaken, I reserve my activity for rational endeavors, and I hope that my past conduct has given sufficient evidence that if I am absent a single day from my place, it is not owing to indolence or love of dissipation. The slightest hope of doing good is sufficient to recall me to what I quitted with regret. In declining my usual strict attention, I do not in the least condemn the spirit of those gentlemen who, with a just confidence in their abilities, (in which I claim a sort of share from my love and admiration of them,) were of opinion that their exertions in this desperate case might be of some service. They thought that by contracting the sphere of its application, they might lessen the malignity of an evil principle. Perhaps they were in the right. But when my opinion was so very clearly to the contrary, for the reasons I have just stated, I am sure my attendance would have been ridiculous."

This is Burke's whole apology. There is no suggestion of any "protest"; the withdrawal is placed on grounds of commonplace personal prudence, and I do not think we should find any difficulty in characterizing such a retreat if it were on record that because of a defeat in a hostile Congress, Seward, or Sumner, or Hale, had withdrawn from every debate in Congress relating to slavery. I cannot believe that the man who wrote the above passage had a genuine feeling about America. The vote in the House which occasioned the withdrawal was not a discouraging one, considering that the Declaration of Independence had just arrived—47 against 109. As Charles James Fox did not withdraw, it may be assumed that those who did were influenced by Burke. But most of them must have soon perceived the cowardice of it, for when Fox was at his post, resisting that same anti-American bill which Burke was denouncing to Bristol Sheriffs, 37 voted with him, (Fox,) including the tellers—Annesley and Lord Middleton. No orator, earnest in a great and just cause, would retreat while he had a working minority of 47, (against 109,) and such a tower of strength beside him as Fox.

I do not explain Burke's retreat solely by the cessation of his New York salary, but that his previous advocacy had "some connection" with it was charged in his own time. (James Burke's introduction to Burke's Speeches, Page xvii.) But Burke had favored the declaratory act of 1766, and James Burke seems to say that he originated it. The Declaration of Independence was so diametrically opposed to the declaration of imperial supremacy that it must have been embarrassing to Burke, and being always a place hunter, he did not deem it "prudent" to take up the position of Parliamentary leader in opposition to the vehement anxiety of the King to suppress what, according to the declaration act, was a lawless rebellion. I cannot see with you, Mr. Editor, that Burke's activity in behalf of America out of doors was equal to what it had been before the Declaration of Independence. In his letter and speeches to his Bristol constituents, he appears to me more concerned to justify his own record than to help the Americans.

With reference to Burke's maintenance of penalties on theological liberalism, I do not think the case is met by saying that "he was an Englishman of the eighteenth century, and not of the nineteenth." The vast majority of Englishmen at that time were opposed to the penal statutes against Unitarians, insomuch that they could not be executed, and had the people been enfranchised, they would have repealed. Burke, who desired to reduce the suffrage rather than extend it, was the only statesman, I believe, who obstructed the movement toward toleration. I offer no objection to his dislike of Unitarians, but only to his theory that the right argument against them, as against Republicans, is imprisonment.

The statements of your correspondent "Veritas" (TIMES, Feb. 9,) require but brief comment. That Burke was generally regarded as having betrayed his party is proved by many contemporary pamphlets, and was so notorious that when he took his seat on the Treasury bench beside Pitt, (December, 1792,) he felt it necessary to protest that his change was not due to his expectation of a pension. Qui s'excuse, s'accuse. With regard to the secret way in which the pension was given, I need only quote John Morley, who always makes out the best case he can for Burke: "It seems as if Pitt were afraid of challenging the opinion of Parliament, and the storm which the pension raised out of doors was a measure of the trouble which the defense of it would have inflicted on the Government inside the House of Commons." With regard to Burke's official dishonesty, which "Veritas" says is new to him, I refer him to the Parliamentary History, Vol. XXIII., 801-902; to Dilke's "Papers of a Critic," especially II., Page 333; to Burke's letter to his brother William in Madras, April 24, 1789; in the Memoirs of C. J. Fox, Vol. I., Page 451, and to the English Dictionary of National Biography.

It seems, however, necessary, in fairness to your readers, to specify that in the Parliamentary debate of May 16, 1783, it was admitted that Burke, when appointed Paymaster, had restored to office a cashier and an accountant who had been dismissed for dishonesty by his predecessor. One of these men was proved guilty; the other committed suicide. Burke escaped censure by 24 majority—a technical escape only, since the majority was made up of official members voting under orders. But he would hardly have escaped at all had Parliament possessed the evidence since revealed, that one of the dishonest men restored to office had been the agent of the Burkes in their speculations in India stocks.

I assure your correspondent "W.," (NEW YORK TIMES'S Saturday Review of today) that I find it as unpleasant to shatter his ideal Burke as he finds it to have the ideal shattered, but cannot admit that it is "uncalled for." Whatever justice there may be in the proverb that only good should be spoken of the dead, it is inapplicable when a dead man's friends open his grave and give him monumental resurrection. He is thus evoked to life again, as an exemplar, as a character to be imitated, as an instructor of our children. Our first debt is to the living generation, and a serious responsibility is incurred by those who set up any "ideal" that may become an instruction to the young that honesty, fidelity, and tolerance in public life are of inferior importance to brilliancy.

HISTORICUS.

New York, Feb. 11, 1898.

POOR MEANS OF FIGHTING FIRE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The efficient work of our Fire Department at Friday night's fire in Nassau Street should not distract attention from the obsolescent means to which that department is now limited.

For nearly an hour after the fire was discovered horses were still hauling, in some cases for a distance over three miles, the power necessary to pump water. Beneath the surface of our principal streets is a constant supply of power which can be brought into instantaneous use by the mere turning of a switch. The permanency of an electric current is now solely relied on to give notice of a fire. If it can be depended upon to extinguish it, by means of stationary electric pumps, then hauling power by horses through streets subject to obstruction by snowstorms and otherwise, to say nothing of the possibilities of simultaneous large conflagrations at distant points, must be abandoned as the invention of the portable steam fire engine supplanted the old hand engines.

O. J.

New York, Feb. 12, 1898.

HOW BANKS CAN PREVENT LOSSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have of late years seen many instances how banks have been impaired in their capital, or lost their prestige, or been ruined entirely. In some cases dishonesty, in others bad judgment, has been the cause. These disasters have in part been invited by the banks themselves through their slipshod system. The chief officers of a bank may be honestly mistaken, but who is there to stop them in their course? Still more so when—as in the instance of the Chemical—loans can be granted by a single officer, in large amounts, for quite a length of time, and without the knowledge of any other person in the bank?

Why, in fact, claim of anybody more than human nature can stand? We are all of us but mortal. Every man is said to have his price, at which he succumbs to the tempter or the temptation. So much for dishonesty.

As to bad judgment, there exists a race of men—for short called confidence men—superior to the rest of us in being highly magnetic. Under their manipulation blue will change into a bright green, and indifferent collaterals will turn gilt-edged or next to it. How can these pernicious creatures be thwarted?

But here the reader may exclaim: Has not every bank its Directors?

Certainly. But the direction of these Directors is rather scant, and poor at that. Nor can it be otherwise. Directors are mostly elected for the sake of the lustre which they shed on the bank, and on themselves, not for real practical activity and utility. And for that we ourselves are to blame, for we ought not in reason ask business men to take time away from their own business and bestow it on the banks. True, we ask not much of their time, but that is just the worst of it, since a good deal of their time would be needed.

To the remedy. Continue, if you please, the custom of Directors. But at the same time—as I believe is the practice in Paris—let the bank appoint men, not less than three, whose duty would be the following: To examine most thoroughly books, accounts, securities, and cash on hand, not once in a while, but continually, every day and all day long, during business hours, and at other hours, in order to find out if order, regularity, and irregularity. To scrutinize the bank's customers all the time, and to know their standing at any time. To give jointly their approval to all loans. To watch every person employed or connected with the bank, as to his skill and personal habits. And to immediately report when they find or suspect anything wrong or injudicious.

Such men, of course, must be of a superior kind. Hence they must be liberally, quite liberally, remunerated. For theirs is a post requiring not only ability and diligence, but also the very highest sense of moral responsibility. Such men would prove true guardians of our banks.

S. M.

New York, Feb. 7, 1898.

SPOILSMONGERS VS. SENATORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the first time since the admission of the State of New York into the Federal Union, we are afflicted with two notorious nonentities as our representatives in the United States Senate. We have had sometimes Senators of moderate ability. But we have had Seward and Marcy and Silas Wright. Their equals are with us to-day, and yet, on account of boss mechanism, they cannot command ten votes in our two legislative houses, while Platt and Murphy—to whom no elective office requiring the vote of the whole State could come—are easy recipients of the highest honors the State can give.

It would be a misfortune if they were in a Board of County Supervisors. It is a burning shame and disgrace that they are where two manacled Legislatures have placed them.

The present Legislature is trying to declare that Murphy's seat should be vacated, but it is difficult to see what resolution or statute can make it more "vacant" than it is. Important questions of finance are before the Senate, and a vile and iniquitous annexation scheme. But what do our Senators say, or do? Neither has a thing to say; one votes for a financial measure that the State overwhelmingly condemns, and the other will vote, when annexation comes up, as selfish or mercenary reasons suggest.

We ought to have in the Senate men like Joseph Choate and Carl Schurz. And we might have, if there were a combination of the best Republicans and the best Democrats, who can easily agree on the things now most important for the benefit of the whole country.

New York has now one-tenth of the population of this country; it has more than twice the population that could be counted under George Washington's first Administration, and it allows itself to be represented in what once was, and still ought to be, the most august legislative assembly in the world, by Platts and Murphys. It prefers spoilsmongers to Senators. A people that can stand this degradation long deserves its infamy, and ought not to ask for pity.

JOEL BENTON.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1898.

NOAH'S ARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That such a wonderful structure once existed is generally believed by the Jewish, Mohammedan, and Christian world. In fact, it is said that a more or less detailed tradition of the kind is to be found among every race except the black. There are, nevertheless, various difficulties which have been proposed with regard to it by those who believe, vaguely, that it once floated upon the waters. They mostly vanish upon examination. The idea that no vessel could be built large enough to contain all the creatures which were to be preserved in it has been disproved by accurate calculation. Let us compare its size with that of some modern ships.

The Bible gives its dimensions in cubits. Adopting that measure of the cubit's length which has most weight of authority behind it, the ark measured 547 feet in length, 91 feet in width, and was 55 feet high. The Great Eastern was 681 feet long, 83 feet wide, and 58 feet deep. And the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse measures 649 feet from stem to stern, 66 feet from side to side, and 71 feet from keel to sundeck. Noah's houseboat was three stories high. The animals were lodged in the first story, their food was stored in the second story, and Noah and his family kept house with the fowls in the third story. If the fowls welcomed the dawn then, as they do now, it must have been an unquiet third story about sunrise.

One hundred and twenty years were spent in building the ark. This would be a long term to insert in a contract for a vessel nowadays, but taking the average duration of life, 120 years then were about equivalent to nine years now. Who built the ark? Did Noah and his sons construct it themselves, or were the scoffing neighbors willing to help for a consideration? In that case the total pay roll for 120 years must have aggregated an appalling amount.

Bishop Wilkins figures that only 72 of the quadrupeds needed a place in the ark. He computes all the carnivora to be equivalent (as to the bulk of their bodies and their food) to 27 wolves, and all the rest to 280 beeves. For the former he allows, for a year's supply, the substance of 1,825 sheep, and for the latter 109,500 cubits of hay, all of which could be easily contained in the first and second stories, with much room to spare. Bubeo computes that all the animals contained in the ark could not be equal to 500 horses. He even reduces the whole to the dimensions of 112 oxen. Father Lamy enlarges this to 128 oxen, so that, supposing one ox equal to two horses, if the ark had room for 256 horses it could accommodate all the animals. And the same author demonstrates that the lower floor would suffice for 500 horses, allowing nine square feet to a horse.

It would seem as though the food for carnivora must have been kept "on the hoof," as they say out West, and killed as required.

The family of Noah consisted of himself and wife, his three sons and their wives. It is to be presumed that the ladies took their share of the care of the menagerie, but the whole family must have spent a very busy year. That all these creatures came together at the appointed time, urged by a common impulse, must be believed, as also that a spell was upon them, which prevented the lion from lying down with the lamb—inside of him—and the birds of prey from making a shambles of the third-story flat.

But what a spectacle their embarkation must have presented! I wish I could have stood among Noah's scoffing neighbors and watched the wondrous scene. There is a poem which attempts to describe this, beginning:

> The animals went in two by two;
> The elephant and the kangaroo;

but its roster of the procession is very defective.

If the quadrupeds entered in the order of their size, as pictorially delineated in old Bibles and in all representations of the scene, the difference in bulk between the beginning and the end of the line was prodigious. We are reminded that very little, as well as very large, four-legged creatures entered in and were saved by the fact that in a museum at Broadstairs, England, there is a skeleton of a mouse with this legend attached:

"This mouse was crushed to death between two elephants while entering the ark."

RICHARD VARICK DE WITT.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Does Not Follow.

Ziggsby—There goes a fellow who whistles at danger.

Perksby—Ah, he must be a very brave fellow! Who is he?

Ziggsby—A locomotive driver.—Boston Traveler.

The Bride's Perplexity.

May—What! frowning on your wedding day?

Fay—I'm in a quandary. If I go to the altar smiling, people will say I'm simply crazy to get Charlie; and if I look solemn, they'll say I already regret the step. What shall I do?—Philadelphia Record.

Not a Family Trait.

"They tell me your son is becoming quite a poet. I didn't know the tender passion ran in your family."

"It doesn't run in the family. I think John was left that way by the scarlet fever. The doctor says everybody that has it is always affected some way."—Chicago News.

Quite Obsolete.

Mr. Dukane—There are no actors nowadays.

Mr. Gaswell (inquiringly)—No?

Mr. Dukane—If you will examine the posters you will find that dramas are presented by select companies of players.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

ON A SUNDAY.

From The Chicago Record.

It's exceedingly odd
How the streets seem so broad
On a Sunday.
There is no one to crowd you and gouge you and crush
In that eddying whirl of a trading-day rush;
The man from the suburbs who bears
His burden of bundles and swears
With might and with main
As he flees for his train,
And hopes, and then fears, and despairs,
Is vanished and missing on Sunday,
And the clerks and the maids
Who sells ribbons and braids
And muslins and oilstoves and carpets and shades
Upon Monday,
And the lawyers and Judges and bailiffs and clerks
And the man who looks on while the other man works,
And the messengers, too,
And the vendors of glue,
And the crafty book agents, the tailors, the beats,
Somehow disappear from the wide, quiet streets
Upon Sunday.

Sometimes when I'm down
In the heart of the town
On a Sunday,
I view the still streets that as yet have not woke
And try to guess what has become of the folk
Who jostle and elbow and race
In a fearful and maddening chase
Right, left, and oblique
Six days of the week
And then disappear into space,
On the seventh, the day that's called Sunday.
Where, where are the homes
Of the peddlers of combs,
And the shoestring purveyors bewhiskered like gnomes,
Who on Monday
Salute you from alleys and doorways and stairs
And tell you the virtues possessed by their wares?
What garrets have they
To stow them away?
What quarters, what children, what riches, what rue
Dovetail with the lives of the street-faking crew
Upon Sunday?

The streets are so wide
That you're much mystified
On a Sunday,
They're spacious because of the lack of the streams
Of hufrying humans and street cars and teams,
At the labor of rolling in coal
You don't see a masculine soul,
And the woman, grim-faced,
Who is going in haste
With a bargain-store "sale" as her goal
Is woefully elsewhere on Sunday.
All have vanished in air
And I can't tell you where—
And, indeed, I imagine you do not much care,
Though on Sunday—
(At least, so I've found,) it's impossible not
To try to make out what becomes of the lot:
What palaces hold
Those weighty with gold?
What cottages, hovels, flats, boarding-house raconus
Steal life from the streets that are turned into tombs,
Upon Sunday?

HAPPENINGS OF EUROPE

Parliament Dislikes the Timorous Foreign Policy of Lord Salisbury.

FRANCE IS THE THORN IN BRITISH FLESH.

But France Has Troubles of Her Own in the Possibility of Mob Rule or Military Dictatorship.

Russia's Turkish Policy Puzzles and African Affairs Irritate—Tame Parliamentary Session So Far.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Lord Salisbury must feel more than ever disposed to throw up his wearisome and thankless task and resign. It is many years since a Prime Minister of England has met Parliament and received such a greeting, ominously cold where it was not openly disaffected, and from his own, which is the majority, party. It is a very striking feature of this unpleasant reception that it is the Liberal-Unionist papers which try to smooth matters over and make the best of his account of his stewardship, while it is the dyed-in-the-wool Tory organs which frankly proclaim their disgust. As pointed out in these dispatches at the time of the Hicks-Beach outburst, the blame for Lord Salisbury's timid and faltering policy is laid by the Tories at the door of the Duke of Devonshire, Chamberlain, Goschen, and the other Liberal-Unionists in the Cabinet. No one suggests that, even without them, he would be a bold or resolute character, but their help enables him to commit the whole Cabinet to a vacillating and timorous policy, which drives his own party to despair.

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France Making Trouble in China.

Although great pains have been taken by both Lord Salisbury and Arthur James Balfour to make it appear that the ministerial statements about China are full and comprehensive, it is perfectly clear that a good deal was kept back. I have excellent reasons for believing that while Russia and Germany during the past fortnight have been talking smoothly to England, France has introduced a whole budget of complications at Pekin, with corresponding signs of activity in the south of China, which are far more threatening to British interests than any number of Kiao-Chaus or Port Arthurs could be. The Parliament lobbies are full of whispered rumors to this effect, but thus far the officials are sternly silent on the subject.

Lord Salisbury's declaration that he obtained a written pledge from Russia that she would make Ta-lien-wan an open port surprised the House of Lords into a momentary burst of applause, and his apologists in the press the next morning treated it as a notable achievement. Unfortunately it was remembered in the House of Commons by Sir Charles Dilke that Salisbury was one of the negotiators of the treaty of Berlin, by which Russia made a solemn covenant to keep Batoum an open and unfortified port. If she broke this compact without an instant's scruple or a dream of an apology, why should the less formal pledge about Ta-lien-wan bind her? This question was fatal to Lord Salisbury's argument, and by this time everybody is making game of it.

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Growing Feeling Against France.

It is impossible to ignore the fact, however, that on this point of broken pledges, the example of Madagascar took the deepest hold on the Parliamentary mind, and is most dwelt upon in the press. In one sense this is difficult to understand, because the grievance is practically two years old, and if England was going to resist the grossly dishonest trick by which she and America were defrauded of their treaty and trading rights in the island, the Autumn of 1896 was obviously the time to have done it. It amazed observers then, to see how calmly the British Ministry swallowed this injurious affront, but as was explained here at the time, it showed how excessively loth the English were to allow themselves to take offense at the French. What is most evident now is the disappearance of that spirit. It has been apparent for some months back that the English are getting profoundly angry with the conduct of the governing French faction, and these dispatches have laid a constant stress on the fact. I am convinced now, especially since the Members of Parliament came to town and compared notes, that the indignation against the French is the strong feeling by far the most generally shared in this country. There are traditional rivalries with Russia, of course, and much personal dislike for the German Emperor, but these are really as nothing at the present moment in comparison with the popular rage at the French.

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Madagascar Incident the Affront.

It is this fact that has impelled the English press to pay unheard of attention to the Dreyfus case, the interminable literature of which is devoured here with what the readers no doubt take for disinterested curiosity, but which really is a zest at the spectacle of one's particular enemy making a criminal fool of himself. It is this fact too, which, upon the incidental mention of the precedent of Madagascar, two years old, has started the English people to raging about their wrongs in that quarter, as if they now had heard of them for the first time. It should be said, perhaps, that one detail about Madagascar is really new. The official white paper, issued only this Winter, discloses the fact that Lord Salisbury on Aug. 4, 1896, addressed a remonstrance to the French Government declaring that England was unable to admit France's right to thus violate her engagements and tear up a treaty by which British trading rights had been secured. He waited for an answer until March 17, 1897, when he wrote again reminding Hanotaux that no attention had been paid to his formal protest. Hanotaux even then kept silent for two further months, when he brusquely informed Lord Salisbury that since Madagascar had been placed under the direct sovereignty of France, it could only be governed in accordance with French legislation. To this Lord Salisbury seems to have said nothing. He recounted the incident to Parliament with the bare remark that it was a breach of the ordinary rules of international comity. To the English people, in their existing mood, it seems something a good deal worse than that.

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French Depredations in Africa.

To escape a quarrel between England and France has been for a long time much more difficult than to get into one. For two years one band of French buccaneers after another has been provisioned and dispatched from the interior of Dahomey to occupy or devastate that territory recognised by the Berlin treaty of 1884 as the Hinterland of the British colony, Lagos, and take possession of the Upper Niger, which is as much British as is the Ottawa. Two other British colonies, Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast, have been previously ruined by precisely the same tactics; that is to say, the French gathered an inland cordon around them and cut them off from the interior so as to starve them to death, and then themselves sat down and did nothing. At the present moment the coast population of French Dahomey is actually begging food from Lagos, so little heed does France pay to a colony after she gets it. The British, slowly stirred to resolve that Lagos should not perish by this malicious monkey play, have been sending out large forces, including many regular officers and troops, besides the West India Regiment. Numerous battalions of natives are also being enlisted and drilled till I now believe the British have treble the number of armed forces that the French have in the disputed territory. Moreover, the French expeditions are principally a few white adventurers, salaried by a Colonial syndicate of politicians in Paris, with an undisciplined crowd of niggers, while the British have a hundred picked regular officers, with men well clothed, fed, and drilled.

The advanced posts of these rival forces are now within twenty-two miles of each other. This is hardly so dangerous as it seems, because the French, when cornered, come cheekily into the British camp and say they are explorers or hunters, get drinks and food, go away and write home to Paris what fools the English are.

That there is, of course, a constant danger that blows will be struck by these prowling antagonists in the Niger wilds is plain to everybody. Within the next few weeks or months at most, a similar peril will exist in the Upper Nile basin as well, but there seems more likelihood to be a diplomatic rupture between London and Paris first. If popular indignation sufficed to make war, Sir Edward Monson would be recalled to-morrow.

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Cool Heads in Paris Alarmed.

It of course enormously complicates the situation that France herself should be in such a state of wild disorder. Level-headed people in Paris who refused to be frightened at the outlook three weeks ago confess themselves alarmed now. It is a part of the terror of their position that every time Zola and his wonderful lawyer, M. Laborie, succeed in breaking through the barriers set up by the Judge and score a point in favor of justice the fury of the mob outside increases. I have said before that there is very little difference of opinion among the intelligent and informed class in France as to the illegality of Capt. Dreyfus's conviction. Such difference as there is has been as to whether it was worth while to upset the Government and anger the chiefs of the army for the sake of setting the error right.

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Zola Can Accomplish No Good.

Despite the gross partisanship of the tribunal, Zola is making out a good deal of a case. It seems possible its completion will at least compel the abstract admission that he was justified in his libels. But what good will that do? It will further confirm those who are already convinced, but will not give them what they fatally lack—courage to announce their conviction. As to the vast uninformed majority—that is, ninety-nine of every one hundred Frenchmen—their minds are hopelessly locked.

If Zola gets off they will believe implicitly that Jewish money bought him off. They read nothing but the papers which have said this kind of thing every day for years. They see on all the dead walls of Paris a big placard signed by Drumont, Guerin, Millevoye, and thirty-six other public men and deputies openly urging a popular rising against the Jews, and as the police do not tear it down, they take it for granted that the Government confesses that the Jews are too bad to deserve protection. Confronted by this gigantic popular mass of the obstinate, the ignorant, and the incredibly suspicious, Zola and his handful of brave associates are morally magnificent, but practically they are throwing pepper into the eyes of a tiger. It will be almost a miracle if they are not crushed by its ferocious spring, and with them all civilized restraints knocked right and left.

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Mob Rule and a Military Dictatorship.

All observers agree on two points, that the participation of the professional slum scoundrels in the street disorders has suddenly become very marked, and that army officers are exhibiting, with much insolence, their solidarity as a force with which anybody who attempts to retry Capt. Dreyfus or Count Esterhazy must reckon. There are organized mob violence and military dictatorship in the air. I say again, it will be worth while to watch Gen. Boisdeffre, whose posing as the intimate friend of the Czar and the undying foe of England is so skillfully kept before the crowds of visitors.

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Affairs of Greece and Turkey.

So curiously involved and complicated is the world's international situation that England finds that she has again drifted into partnership with France in another quarter of the globe. England joins France and Russia in guaranteeing a loan for Greece, by means of which she may be able to redeem Thessaly, which the Turks hold as a pledge. If there could be any certainty that these three powers would assume the further responsibility of seeing that the Turks evacuate Thessaly as soon as this money is paid, there would be some hope for progress in Eastern Europe's unhappy affairs. No one, however, expects so much. At the utmost speculation stops at a query as to whether Russia is preparing to pick a quarrel with Turkey in the Spring. Russian action depends, however, so much more than ever before upon the varying aspects of family and political intrigues about the Czar's Court that it is idle to apply any of the rules of logic to the problem as to what Russia may do or may not do. Her sudden and vehement support of the candidature of Prince George as Governor of Crete was as mysteriously unrelated to what had preceded it as her abrupt abandonment of it is equally puzzling. Perhaps there is a certain hidden method in these gyrations, but to discover it baffles those who are paid best for their expert knowledge. There are even now reports that the alleged abandonment of Prince George was an illusion or that it had been reconsidered.

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Tame Parliamentary Session.

Parliament's first week, so far as public interest goes, ended on Tuesday evening with the speeches on foreign affairs. Certain interested groups have since been addressing voluminous harangues to the bored speaker on a wide range of respectable topics, but no one outside has paid the slightest attention to them. I grieve to say that the distress in the west of Ireland passed among these unconsidered trifles. The debate on it produced rather commonplace speeches on both sides, to tell the truth, as if the Irishmen themselves were really thinking of something else. The Winter has been so abnormally mild that what threatened to be a famine in eight counties turned out to be but want in portions of two of them, and since want is the unvarying historical condition of those, it is impossible to excite anybody much about it.

Not even John Redmond's ingenious guerrilla raid upon the Gladstonian-Dillonite tea party did more than amuse the House itself. The public outside cares nothing about it, and though the party papers feel bound to talk as if a historical crisis in the relations of English Liberalism and Irish Nationalism was involved, it really matters very little.

There will be a sharper exhibition of oratory and popular interest; too, beginning next week, when an attack will be delivered in force, on the Ministry's melancholy Indian position. As it stands it is an extremely confused business. Two-thirds of the Tories and all the Liberal-Unionists, and they say, a majority of the Cabinet too, would like nothing better than to throw Lord George Hamilton over, admit that a wrong course had been pursued in India, and set the machine to working on another track. How much of this will translate itself into votes is quite another matter, the greatest difficulty being found in wording an amendment so that even the Liberal leaders can agree on it. When this is accomplished it may provide something that will not appeal to the Tory malcontents at all.

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Will Let the Boers Alone.

As if England had not already an overwhelming multiplicity of anxieties, it is being stated by Chamberlain's immediate crowd that fine, stirring events are to be looked for in the Transvaal, where it is assumed that Kruger's immense personal triumph at the polls will so turn his head that he will give his cordon of watchful British neighbors the much-wished for pretext to fasten an imperial quarrel upon him. It is extremely unlikely, however, that Chamberlain's colleagues will permit him to carry the dispute beyond the verbal stage, even if he is not anxious to keep it there himself. The experience of the Afridi campaign has greatly abated the British ardor for enterprises in which columns of troops have to traverse difficult ground under the fire of competent sharpshooters, and the Boers are the best marksmen on earth.

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George Meredith's Birthday.

George Meredith's seventieth birthday, to-day, was marked by a public message of admiration from thirty writers, a highly representative selection which delicately takes cognizance of the fact that he still makes very little money by his books. The assumption that because now he is so widely talked about in type he is correspondingly widely read is unhappily not well founded. The complete new edition of his works still drags on the stalls, the booksellers tell me. In the latest issue of his "Amazing Marriage," by the way, he has added numerous paragraphs to make wholly clear the paternity of the heroine's child, which greatly mystified the reviewers in the original edition. Incidentally I hear a rumor that the book of his which is perhaps the most admired here, "The Egoist," is to find its way on the London stage in dramatic form during the year.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

CURZON TAUNTS DAVITT.

The Secretary Makes an Unpleasant Reference to the Use of Handcuffs and Apologizes.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Parliament opens without anything in the shape of a great sensation, but with a general feeling on both sides of the house that matters will take a livelier turn later.

The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, started the session badly by making enemies. All parties resent his brutal taunt of Michael Davitt during Thursday's discussion over slavery in Zanzibar. Mr. Davitt asked if some of the female prisoners were kept in irons.

"Possibly they were," responded Mr. Curzon, "and perhaps the honorable gentleman knows that there are people in this country who are not unacquainted with handcuffs."

Mr. Davitt promptly replied:

"Yes. I, myself."

Then there were such cries of "Shame!" "Withdraw!" and "Apologize!" that even the usual complacency of Mr. Curzon was upset, and he said:

"I have no desire to be offensive, and am quite ready to apologize for having tempted the honorable gentleman's interruption."

At the end of his speech Mr. Curzon said he wished to repeat his apology, and Mr. Davitt raised his hat and smiled good-humoredly.

DUBLIN CASTLE GUARDED.

Strong Force of Soldiers and Police on Duty—Dynamite Feared.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Quite an excitement has been caused in Dublin by the extraordinary precautions adopted for the safety of the Castle. In addition to the regular police force and soldiers, a large guard, fully armed, and relieved every two hours, is placed on the Castle roof, over the Chief Secretary's library. The only surmise possible is that an attempt to dynamite the building is contemplated.

GERMAN CABINET'S POLICY

Russia Will Not Be Supported in Future Compulsory Measures in Turkey.

AGRARIANS AVOWEDLY FAVORED

No Possibility of Concluding a Treaty with the United States on the Basis of the Dingley Tariff.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The proceedings in the Reichstag and Diet this week were unusually interesting. There were a number of significant declarations from the Ministers and members of the Reichstag. The maiden speeches of Baron von Buelow, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, have been approved by almost the entire press, and the impression prevailed in Parliamentary circles that a vigorous foreign policy, patterned after Prince Bismarck's, will mark Baron Von Buelow's régime, particularly as the Emperor has expressed entire approval of his methods.

While Baron von Buelow's references to Kiao-Chau were enthusiastically received by even the Leftists, a passage referring to Crete was the most important. He practically announced that Germany would not support Russia in any future compulsory measures in Turkey.

The utterances of Count Posadowsky, the Minister for the Interior, establish that the Government is fully determined to support the Agrarian demands much more strongly than heretofore. Count von Kanitz, the Extremist leader of the Agrarians, proclaimed this fact amid the plaudits of the Agrarians and Rightists. Herr Richter, the Radical leader, in an intensely aggressive speech, said this frankness was an advantage, as it enabled the people to plainly see the extent and boldness of the Agrarian schemes.

Herr Bebel and other Socialists severely scored the Government for promising its powerful aid in systematically raising the price of cereals in order to enrich a small number of big land owners.

The Vorwaerts, in a scathing article, headed "Bread Usury," takes the Government and the Emperor to task for "Now spitting upon the same commercial treaties they thought the height of wisdom a few years ago."

The Emperor's statement, in 1896, that he could not help to make the poor man's bread dearer, as it would be equivalent to the worst kind of usury, is quoted and contrasted with his present attitude.

Count von Kanitz also declared in the Reichstag that there was "not the slightest chance of Germany agreeing to a treaty with the United States on the basis of the prevailing Dingley tariff and the ridiculous reciprocity clauses."

The importation of Chinese coolies was also touched upon in the Reichstag. It was affirmed and denied that the importation of coolies on a large scale had been inaugurated by land owners of East Germany. It learned that several large syndicates have already been formed for their wholesale importation. One syndicate, composed of land owners of East Prussia, has contracted for 1,200 Shan Tung coolies to be delivered at their estates, to compete with German farm labor, before June 6. Several similar contracts have been signed.

TO DISMANTLE THE FORTS AT METZ.

What the Kaiser Says Is a "Singular Proof of His Good Will."

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The Mayor of Metz has communicated the following telegram from Emperor William to the inhabitants of that city:

"To give the magnificent and ancient City of Metz and its inhabitants a singular proof of my good will and interest, I announce that I have decided to abandon the old ramparts east and south, and order them to be dismantled, so that the city may take new and vigorous development and extend during peace, without a guarantee of which this measure could not be taken."

AMERICAN FRUIT IN GERMANY.

The Investigation in Regard to the San Jose Scale Continues.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The Government expert investigation to ascertain whether the San José scale may exist in sun-dried fruit continues. Consul Pitkin reported to the United States Embassy to-day that out of 4,000 packages of fruit which arrived at Hamburg this week two small lots shipped from infected California districts were stopped. No Northern fruit has so far been found infected. The lots stopped during the past fortnight from California were Sonoma apples. During the coming week 900 packages are expected. Afterward there will be a few straggling lots.

The Government tests are quite fair. Samples are only taken for the purpose of examination, though the examination takes a long time.

FLOODS IN THE SUDETES.

Danger of the Catastrophe of Last Summer Being Repeated.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Throughout the week there have been great snowfalls and inundations in parts of the Sudetes Mountains, which suffered so severely from flooding last Summer. The water rose six feet in three hours at Schreibershau, devastating the whole neighborhood.

At other mountain towns the people were forced to flee for their lives in order to escape from the waters. If the weather continues, another big catastrophe is expected.

German Husbandmen to Meet.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The annual meeting of the Federation of Husbandmen will open in this city on Monday, and important debates will occur.

Resolutions will be passed calling upon the Government to assist the agriculturists, by all available means, in their struggle with foreign competition. A Government representative will attend the meeting, and will make important announcements.

German Steamer for Oriental Traffic.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company and the Hamburg-American Steamship Company have jointly ordered at German yards four steamers for the Far East traffic, to cost 22,000,000 marks.

ANGLO-ABYSSINIAN TREATY.

Menelek Is Against the Mahdists and Will Further British Interests.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The publication of the treaty with Abyssinia will prove sensational. The rumors of big British concessions are groundless. Great Britain secures another open door, and the most-favored-nation treatment in respect of imports and local taxation.

King Menelek undertakes that the caravan route between Harrar and Zeila will be kept open for British trade, and to prevent arms and ammunition from reaching the Mahdists, whom he expressly declares to be the enemies of his empire.

Guatemala's New Cabinet.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, Feb. 12.—The following is the new Cabinet of Guatemala: Señor Antonio Barrios, Minister of Public Works; Señor Anguiano, Government and Foreign Affairs; Señor Domingo Morales, Minister of Instruction; Señor Rafael Salazar, Minister of Finance, and Gen. Salvador Toledo, Minister of War.

Fatal Influenza in London.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The weather continues to be of the mildest description, and influenza is so rife that it has raised the death rate of London to 21.5 per 1,000, and undertakers' prices and the price of quinine have gone up. Measles is also epidemic.

Trichinosis Epidemic in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—A trichinosis-like epidemic has broken out here. The cause has not been discovered, but it certainly is not trichinosed pork.

NEWS OF THE MARLBOROUGHS.

The Duchess Opens a Charity Bazaar—For a Political Salon—Rides in an American Buggy.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Duchess of Marlborough has opened a bazaar at Hull in aid of the Sailors' Charities, and she intends repeating the Blenheim theatricals in London during the season, when the Marlboroughs will entertain lavishly, especially in the direction of politics, in which the Duke is ambitious. The Duchess is credited with a desire to revive the glories of the political salons, such as existed during the thirties.

At Tuesday's meet of the Quorn Hunt the Duchess appeared, driving with her sister-in-law in an American buggy, yellow painted, and drawn by a high-stepping American trotter. The turnout attracted much attention.

THE RIVIERA IN CARNIVAL.

Count and Countess de Castellane at the Villa Luynes.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Riviera is in complete carnival. The Battle of Flowers at Cannes on Thursday brought out 25,000 people. There was a large contingent of English, including the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Ten tons of flowers were thrown.

The Count and Countess de Castellane participated in the festivities. They will stay ten days at the Villa Luynes, and thence will enjoy a two months' cruise on board the Valhalla, in the Mediterranean. They will visit Tunis and Algiers.

GLADSTONE'S MALADY SERIOUS.

Specialists, It Is Said, Fear He Has Cancer of the Nose.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Saturday Review hears on good authority that Mr. Gladstone is suffering from a specific complaint.

Some of the specialists call it necrosis of the bone of the nose, and others fear cancer.

MENELEK TO VISIT EUROPE.

He Is Collecting Abyssinian Bric-a-Brac to Present to the Sovereigns.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—King Menelek of Abyssinia is preparing for a journey to the European capitals, and is collecting all the objects of special artistic interest in Abyssinia, the most valuable of which he will take as gifts to the various rulers. His Majesty intends to be absent about eight months, and the Government of Abyssinia during that time will be intrusted to the Queen.

EX-PRIEST SLATTERLY ARRESTED

Arraigned with His Wife in Edinburgh for Selling Improper Books.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Feb. 12.—Joseph Slatterly and his wife, the lecturing ex-priest and former Sister of Charity, who were mobbed at Savannah and other American cities, were charged at a police court here to-day with selling improper books, purporting to be an "exposure" of Catholicism.

The court was crowded with Catholics and Protestants. Slatterly promised to destroy the books, and the case was adjourned in order to enable him to fulifil his promise.

NAVAL ATTACHÉS BUSY.

Lieut. Colwell Goes to Paris After a Meeting in London.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The United States Naval Attaché, Lieut. J. C. Colwell, has gone to Paris to attend the conference of the United States naval and military attachés of Europe.

The United States Attachés have been unusually active recently. The Naval Attachés of Paris and Berlin recently spent a week in London with Lieut. Colwell, preparing documents which will be forwarded to Washington.

ANTHONY HOPE ON AMERICA.

The Predominant Characteristic—The Women He Met.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Anthony Hope has been talking freely regarding America since his return here. He says he believes half the population of the United States is composed of interviewers, "whose predominant characteristic is conceit, as while every one asked me innumerable questions as to my opinion of the United States and its literature, past, present, and future, no one asked me a single question regarding England or the English."

Hope also related many alleged gaucheries of American women to whom he was introduced, adding that they had many ways of expressing that they were frankly disappointed in their expectations concerning his personality.

THE VISIT OF BELGIUM'S HEIR.

His Trip on the Yacht Mayflower—The American Itinerary.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Prince Albert of Belgium, the nephew of King Leopold of Belgium and heir presumptive to the Belgian throne, will accompany his uncle to the Riviera on board the steam yacht Mayflower, formerly the property of the late Mr. Ogden Goelet of New York, but recently purchased by his Majesty.

The Prince will then start for the United States. From one of the aides-de-camp of the King it is learned that the programme of the Prince's tour is very long. He means to see almost every part of the United States, from New York to California, New Orleans, and Florida, and as far north as Seattle and Portland, and back through Canada to St. John's. The Prince has already decided just what he will visit in each city. At Washington, for example, he will go to the Soldiers' Home at Mount Vernon and the cavalry schools.

The Prince will also visit Boston, Bar Harbor, Lenox, Niagara, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Oil City, Salt Lake City, Denver, Colorado Springs, the Yellowstone Park, and numerous other cities. The report that the Prince intends to consult President McKinley regarding Congo affairs is unfounded.

FOREIGN PERSONAL NOTES.

Lady Desmond Fitz Gerald, oldest daughter of Lord Dunraven, has fractured a leg while out hunting.

Lady Terence Blackwood, daughter-in-law of the Marquis of Dufferin, and formerly Miss Florence Davis of New York, is among the sufferers from measles in London.

Sculptor Loeher of Chicago gave an exhibition of his recent work in Berlin last week, which was visited by the Emperor, the Empress Frederick, Mr. White, and others. The Empress Frederick ordered a bust.

The American colony in Berlin will celebrate Washington's Birthday. The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, will receive the Americans at his residence and there will be music and dancing at the Kaiserhof in the evening. Mr. White will make a speech.

Herbert D. Squiers, formerly Second Secretary of the United States Embassy in Berlin; Mrs. Squiers, and their family, sailed for Pekin on Wednesday from Genoa. Mr. Squiers is going to China in order to assume the post of Secretary of the United States Legation at Pekin.

Duke Theodor of Bavaria, who is a noted oculist, is now in Algeria, with his daughter Sophie, earning great popularity among the Arabs. In his wonderful operations he is assisted by his daughter, and a Sheik of great influence and wealth, who has been cured by the Duke, has presented his daughter with a famous Arab horse, which has been sent to her aunt, the Empress of Austria.

Two Men Killed by a Train.

DOVER, N. J., Feb. 12.—Samuel Roberts of Port Oram, William Smith of Mill Brook, and a man named Seth Robinson, while returning from Denville along the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad this morning, were met at East Dover by an express train which suddenly loomed before them in the fog. Robinson managed to jump from the track, but the appearance of the train so scared Roberts and Smith that they remained motionless and were struck and instantly killed.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE NUMBER OF JEWS AND THEIR WEALTH IN FRANCE.—The last number of Le Matin of Paris to arrive in this city states that there exist in France exactly 71,200 Jews in a population of nearly 38,000,000. These Jews are divided as follows: Paris has 42,000; Bordeaux, 8,000; along the eastern frontier, 19,000, making a total of 64,000. The remaining 7,200 are scattered all over the territory. The active capital of France is estimated at 80,000,000,000f. Of this, according to Le Matin, the Jews possess 20,000,000,000f.

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WHY WEYLER'S PORTRAIT SOLD WELL.—It is customary in Madrid when a new Cabinet goes into power to have the portraits of the Ministers done in chromo-lithographs and placed on sale at the shops. The Spanish chromo-lithograph is brilliant in coloring and is printed in water colors, the surface being varnished to prevent the pigments from rubbing. An ingenious Spaniard has taken advantage of the process to make a fortune in a peculiar way, and, at the same time, dealing the reigning house a severe blow. When the Sagasta Ministry came in the chromo portraits of its members were placed on sale, but with small success. Then Gen. Weyler returned from Cuba, and his pictures sold very well at first, but the demand for these, too, dropped off. Suddenly it revived. And so many of his portraits were sold that the Government dreaded his popularity. Several pictures were confiscated, and, with the discovery that Weyler's popularity was a hoax came the knowledge of the indubitable popularity of another personage. It was noticed that the Weyler portraits were unvarnished; on applying a wet sponge to the surface colors and features quickly disappeared, and in their place were seen the heavy head, full beard, and piercing eyes of Don Carlos, smiling grimly through a thick coat of varnish.

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EUGENIE FORGOTTEN IN FRANCE.—It is not so many years ago that the journals of Paris chronicled most faithfully the comings and goings of Eugénie, the ex-Empress of the French, and a portrait-biography of her might be obtained from the illustrated weeklies from 1850 until 1870, and again during the republic down to the middle eighties. But she seems to be forgotten at last. A year ago an enterprising editor of a Parisian annual published the photograph of a composite face made up from the features of four well-known public personages, and offered a prize for the correct solution of the subject. The result of the competition has just been announced. The visage was composed of the mouth of Leo XIII., the right eye of Bismarck, the left eye of Sarah Bernhardt; as for the fourth component, the nose, it turns out to be the nose of Eugénie. Out of 5,000 competitors 3,600 guessed one feature correctly, 1,600 have given two, and 120 three. Nobody guessed the lot, and only one out of the 38,000,000 of France identified the nose of the ex-Empress.

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LEGAL PROTECTION FOR THE PIGEONS OF SAN MARCO.—The Tribune of Appeal in Venice, confirming a decision of a lower court, has granted to the pigeons, which feed in the piazza before the Church of San Marco, the legal right of existence. These pigeons date from ancient times. On Palm Sundays it was the custom to let loose doves from the central door of the church. Little rolls of paper were tied to the feet of the birds, which flew low with their burden, and were caught by the eager crowd. Some escaped, and sought refuge in the niches of the campanile, where they made their nests. In time the pigeons multiplied. Under the republic they were maintained at public expense; they are now fed by visitors, and with food bought with the bequest of a pious lady. For a year it had been noticed that the number of birds was rapidly diminishing, and that the survivors were becoming wary. Investigation proved that the missing birds had been captured by boys and taken home for food. Finally two of the gamins were arrested red-handed, as it were. The affair created considerable excitement. Lawyers for the defense held that as the birds lived by voluntary contributions they were the property of the first comer. But the Judge cited an ancient decree, which made it a felony to slay or maim one of the pigeons. Even if the measure were a dead letter, he said, he would create a modern precedent by re-promulgating it. The higher court confirmed his decision, and all future slayers of the birds are liable to be prosecuted according to the almost-forgotten decree of some old-time Doge.

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THE DEATH OF M. PAJOT, DEAN OF THE FRENCH SENATE.—The oldest member of the French Senate has just died in Paris. His name was Jules Isidore Bernard Fidèle Pajot, and he was eighty-six years old. For many months he had been unable on account of ill health to attend the sessions in the Palais du Luxembourg. He was born in Paris Feb. 1, 1809. He was a notary in Paris from 1837 to 1867 and was President of the Chamber of Notaries. He then went to live in Lille, where he became Municipal Counsel and a member of several religious associations. He was elected to the National Assembly Feb. 8, 1871. With a small contingent of the Right, he joined the Left for the election of Senators for life. He was thus elected Dec. 11, 1875, by the National Assembly. He took his place with the Rightists and fought with his votes scholastic politics and the colonial and economic questions of the Radical-Republican Ministries.

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HOW THEY CATCH ROGUES IN PARIS.—A year ago policemen stationed at the crossings of the principal boulevards of Paris were provided with handsome white enamelel "billies" and helmets. The patrols are now armed with a weapon new to the history of police annals. It is a piece of chalk. When surrounded by a crowd of hostile roughs, who hustle the guardian of the peace, the patrolman deftly puts chalk marks on the clothing of his assailants, who are thus arrested and identified when reinforcements arrive.

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EX-PREMIER CRISPI ON THE VERGE OF BANKRUPTCY.—Certain Italian journals assert that Signor Crispi, the ex-Premier of Italy, is on the verge of bankruptcy, having nothing left but the pension he draws from the Government as wearer of the decoration of Annonciade, which gives him the rank of "Cugino di Re." This pension amounts annually to 12,000 lire, or about $2,400, and even this is said to be heavily involved for many years to come. He shows his age conspicuously, is troubled with rheumatism, and rarely ventures forth without the aid of a cane. It is stated that he has lost his money through unfortunate real estate speculations in Florence. He invested largely in the suburbs of that city when the first electric tramway line was started there a few years ago. His wife has been residing in Palermo for several months, and it is said that she will not return to him. La Tribuna adds that it has it on the best authority that he will retire from politics for good and all before Spring.

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MORE SHAMMING THAN FAMINE IN ITALY.—For two months the cable dispatches from Italy have given a direful account of the food condition of the country; the crops had failed and starvation, owing to the excessive duties on wheat, was staring the people in the face. The journals, too, of Genoa, Rome, and Naples told stories of vast suffering, and the radical press handled the Premier, the Marquis di Rudini, without gloves. Now comes what is evidently an inspired article in La Tribuna di Roma, which says that the stories of the famished people are greatly exaggerated, and that the Government has no intention of dispensing with the $10,000,000 a year which the wheat duties bring into the public treasury and of ruining the agriculturists, who form the bulk of the population, by such an act. The reduction already made lessens the revenue by about $3,000,000. It is alleged that the Republicans, Socialists, and Anarchists have combined to overthrow the di Rudini Government by means of stirring up popular excitement on the subject of food; the Giolitti Cabinet fell in this way, so did Crispi and his colleagues the first time. To show that the stories of the famished Romans, at least, are exaggerated, it is reported that the depots established for the free distribution of bread in the Eternal City are shunned by the beggars. A condition of receiving the bread free is that it be eaten on the premises. The mendicants prefer to beg for bread from house to house. This bread is sold and the money spent in wine or is saved. The other day a rumor was started that Pope Leo XIII., taking pity on the poor, had ordered the great fountains on the piazza of St. Peter's to give forth grain instead of water. A great crowd collected in the piazza, but soon grumblingly separated when it was found that workmen in repairing the fountains had simply dug up about ten kilos of sprouting grain from the obstructed pipes.

TWO POWERFUL WARSHIPS

The Kearsarge and Kentucky Soon to Take Their Maiden Plunge at Newport News.

WILL BE HEAVILY ARMORED

Arrangement of the Gun Mounts Will Enable Them to Pierce the Armor of Any Battleship for Some Miles Distant.

Within the next month two of the most powerful warships ever constructed will take their maiden plunge. The vessels are the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky, now being finished at Newport News, by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

While the plans on which the vessels were constructed are a combination of the battleships Iowa and Massachusetts type, they will be considerably larger, and by the arrangement of the gun mounts in the forward and aft turrets, the concentrated fire from their rifles will pierce the armor of any ship that floats at some miles distant.

The ships are equipped with many improvements which are not to be found in any other vessels. The torpedo outfits in these ships have not, as in many others, been placed in the bow and stern. These outfits were tried in the other vessels, and not only proved unsuccessful, but dangerous, and the Government spent more than $150,000 removing them. Both vessels will mount more and larger guns than any ship now in commission, and will be so arranged as to give the ships a broadside fire of wide extent, the strains and pressures being equally distributed.

The main batteries in the ships will contain four thirteen and four eight inch guns of the most modern pattern. These guns will be mounted in two two-story turrets of hardened ster', one placed forward on the forecastle deck, the other aft. The guns will have a radius of fire of nearly 270 degrees.

The eight-inch guns will be mounted in the upper or smaller turrets, while the thirteen-inch guns will be placed in the lower turrets. They will revolve simultaneously.

The secondary batteries will consist of fourteen five-inch rapid-fire guns of the latest type, with an auxiliary battery of twenty-six pounders, six one-pounder rapid-fire rifles, four Gatlings, and one field piece. The five-inch guns are mounted seven on each side, behind a solid steel wall six inches thick, on the spar deck. They are separated from each other by dividing walls of steel six inches thick, to prevent a bursting shell or damage to one gun from affecting or spreading to another.

The six-pounders are mounted on the berth deck and on the superstructure above the five-inch rifle. Their only protection is the steel shields carried on each gun mount. The one-pounders and the Gatlings are mounted in the fighting tops of the military masts. In addition to these, the vessels will be fitted with four broadside torpedo equipments placed two on each side abaft the turret lines.

The upper turrets, in which the eight-inch guns are mounted, are nine inches thick, increased at the openings to eleven inches. The lower turrets are fifteen inches thick, excepting at the front, where the face plates are two inches heavier. To penetrate the turrets a shot must strike squarely with a driven force of 16,000 foot-tons.

One of the important features of the vessels is the battery of five-inch guns. Each of the rifles will have a rapidity of six shots a minute. These guns are intended to destroy the lighter armor of an enemy and riddle the unprotected parts with high explosive shells.

The Ships' Armor.

The vessels will be heavily armored. The hulls are protected by a hardened steel armor belt placed on the water line between the two turrets. It is seven and a half feet wide. From the after end of the belt, running 174 feet forward, the armor has a thickness of sixteen and a half inches at the top and nine and a half inches at the lower edge, which is four feet below the water line. Two bulkheads athwartship, one forward and one aft, turn inboard at the ends of the heavy armor. They terminate against the heavy barbettes which rise from the protective deck, and on which the turrets are mounted. The forward bulkhead is ten inches thick, while the one aft is two inches thicker. A protective deck runs the whole length of the ships from bow to stern.

Over that portion of the ships in which the engines and boilers are placed the deck is flat and two and a half inches thick. From the lower edge of the armored bulkheads the protective deck runs slantingly to the bow and stern and is about three inches thick, except where it slopes to the sides, and there it is five inches thick.

The conning tower is ten inches thick and is placed below the pilothouse back of the forward turret. In it will be placed an armored tube, piercing the protective deck. Through this tube the telephone wires, speaking tubes, electrical and mechanical apparatus will be led for communicating with all parts of the vessels. Besides these, the electrical signals from the engine rooms and pilot house will be fitted in the conning towers.

The Motive Power.

The ships will be driven by two sets of triple-expansion engines placed in separate watertight compartments and operating twin screws. Steam will be generated from five large boilers placed in watertight compartments forward of the engine rooms. These boilers will also supply the steam to operate something like ninety auxiliary engines. They will consist of steam, hydraulic, pneumatic, and electric machines, and will be used for the purpose of lighting, hoisting, draining, pum

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(Under agreement dated Feb. 15, 1897.)
23 Wall Street.
New York, February 7, 1898.

The United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York having directed payment of the principal and interest of the Three-Year Collateral Trust Notes of the Union Pacific Railway Company, we shall be prepared on and after February 7, 1898, to use the funds collected by us upon such notes for the payment of the unpaid balance of principal of our above described Certificates, viz., $375 of principal, and interest at six per cent. on such unpaid balance from February 1, 1893, to date of surrender of such Certificates, with all unmatured warrants appertaining thereto, being warrants No. 3 to 10 inclusive.
All holders of Certificates are notified to surrender them to us for payment not later than February 19, 1898, on which date interest will cease.
The holder of each Certificate, upon surrender thereof as above, will be entitled further to receive, as provided in said agreement of February 15, 1897, one and one-half shares of the preferred stock of the new Union Pacific Railroad Company, which will be delivered as rapidly as issued by the Company. Any fraction of a share will be adjusted by purchase, or sale, at the option of the holder of such Certificate.
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Much sensational news has been crowded into the past week, but security market changes show no corresponding declines. Ordinarily such an incident as that a few days ago, involving Washington and Madrid, would have been followed surely by Wall Street convulsions; and there were, indeed, many indications that among veterans on 'Change panicky developments were apprehended.

But the present market is not ordinary. It has displaced a long line of precedents; it has gone forward in ways that no experience could have anticipated. Far from an ordinary course, this market has insisted continuingly on construing every phase of the business situation into cheerfulness.

It has been the persistent declaration of many "authorities" that the new good times so much believed in on Wall Street exist only for Wall Street; but such averments are dismissed as the croakings of the narrow-minded, the uninformed, or the misrepresentations of speculators selfishly seeking to disturb natural values.

Most reliance has been placed by bearish arguers on the vast accumulations of money in the banks. They represent this feature of the situation as gravely significant; it indicates, they insist, that business conditions are stagnant, that business men lack confidence, that money piles up, tens of millions on tens of millions, without any adequate demand for it because the public is afraid to put it to use, afraid to assume normal business risks.

Other bear representations there are; but this is the chief. It is urged that the vast increases in railway earnings are not increases which can fairly be expected to go to the owners of securities, for during recent lean years railway managers have been forced so far to economize in expenditures that every penny of gain now scored will be more than absorbed by the physical requirements of properties where steel-rail purchases have been too long postponed, where rolling stock has been overused—where on various important accounts pressing current outlays must be made.

And there has been the continual ghost dance of politics—forbidding honest money legislation, threatening international complications.

But Wall Street's temper has been consistently contemptuous of all the bearishness. The belief in the re-establishment of good times has been too sturdy to be disturbed by any volume of argument, and it has been strong enough, too, to resist active and adroit market attacks. Money does pile high in the banks, unloaned funds aggregating far beyond any precedent. But, at the same time, the showing of the same banks is that moneys in actual use are also far and away greater in amount than ever were loan accounts before. The country is richer in its cash holdings than ever before. Never before had we such foreign credit accounts. Never were international business relations so favorable, so productive of ready money, so yielding of European gold, or gold's exchange equivalents.

In foreign relationships may be found explanation to a fairly large extent of the way in which our market for securities has maintained its vigorous bullishness. It is not the fashion to admit that American stocks and bonds have lately been bought abroad. But the fact is that such purchases have been going on continuously for a year and a half—ever since the defeat of Mr. Bryan—and that recently this absorption has been on a very large scale. Strenuous efforts have been made by skillful agencies to disguise this feature of the situation, but it is plain enough.

Through work done by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan alone, between fifty and a hundred million of American railroad bonds have been placed—all within a little time—at London and Berlin.

No parade has attended this tremendous accomplishment, which is but preliminary, undoubtedly, to results relatively far more consequential.

Here is a change of attitude denoted upon the part of the most important investment interests in the world, for these European buyers of American securities, who buy on the recommendation of Mr. Morgan, are the foremost not only in money power but in conservatism. Few developments could be more inspiriting than this, which (when amply comprehended) will be recognized as warrant for much of that general market strength which, in the face of some drawbacks, has mystified many a Stock Exchange veteran.

The purchase of American railroad bonds by Europe is at a time when the home bond investment movement is of volume far beyond precedent. Relatively, the small part of Wall Street's bond business is done on the Stock Exchange; recent tendencies have been to dealings in such mortgage securities—the absolute investment trade as distinguished from the speculative—"over the counters" of private banking houses. Of the extent of that trade no record can be had; but it is reflected significantly in the fact that today the market is practically bare of offerings of high-class bonds. And, meanwhile, the transactions in bonds on the Stock Exchange are at a rate over three times bigger than a year ago.

It is a market having the support of such factors that has so far shown carelessness of the tension between Washington and Madrid. The de Lome incident was followed actually by gains in most market values. Conspicuous operators showed their disposition to treat the matter as inconsequential by openly and largely buying the general list; and the course of prices responded to such operations.

In some quarters this movement seemed somewhat too much paraded. There was a look of insincerity in some much trumpeted market performances. Some folks who bought largely with hurrahs may have been selling at the same time—and more largely—in whispers. The Spanish snarl is no bull argument. There may not be immediate peril in it; but it is no warrant for bubbling buoyancy. The public feeling—so far, at least, as reflected in Wall Street—is that President McKinley is intent on peace and that he will be able to maintain it, being above all else pledged to assure business men that business conditions shall not be disturbed.

This confidence gives pleasing sensations, of course; but it is not wise to affect blindness to facts—not safe to ignore possibilities though they be hardly probabilities. He is worst deceived who deceives himself.

The trader in Wall Street can afford, like other mortals, to be patient sometimes.

HIGH TRADE AUTHORITIES.

General business conditions—how actually are they?

Here are the views of a group of specialists eminent in different branches of trade. The iron and steel outlook is discussed by Mr. Charles Kirchhoff, who, as editor of The Iron Age, is recognized as prominent among foremost authorities. Mr. S. H. Ditchett, editor of the Dry Goods Economist; Mr. F. C. Murch of the Wool and Cotton Reporter, Mr. H. G. Prout, editor of The Railroad Gazette, and Mr. John M. Peters, editor of The Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, join in the symposium.

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IRON TRADES CONDITIONS IMPROVE.

Mr. Charles Kirchhoff, editor of The Iron Age, says:

"The most interesting point connected with the iron trade at the present juncture is that relating to the heavy production of pig iron, and the grave question whether or not current consumption or requirements in the early future are likely to absorb the metal produced. Never until now in the history of the iron trade of the world has any country produced as much as is now being made in the United States, the quantity involved being, roughly, 1,000,000 tons per month.

"In view of recent developments, it may be well to call attention to the fact that conditions vary considerable in different parts of the country. Broadly speaking, the producing sections of the United States may be divided into three: the Central West, which takes in the territory west of the Alleghany Mountains, north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi; the second district including the territory east of the Alleghanies and north of the Potomac, and, finally, the third section, which embraces Virginia, Alabama, and Tennessee, more generally known as the South.

"The Central West is now the dominant section of the country, both so far as magnitude of operations and low prices of production are concerned. Going over the figures of the production of the last year—1897—the Central West showed a total output of coke iron of about 6,500,000 tons; the South produced 1,500,000, and the Eastern section 1,250,000 tons. By far the greater part of the production of the Central West is made by large steel works and rolling mills which convert the iron into a long line of intermediate and finished products. Relatively a small part of it reaches the open markets as pig iron. The same in a less degree is true of the Eastern district, while, on the other hand, practically all of the product of the Southern furnaces reaches the open markets. This accounts for the fact that while the Southern product is relatively small, it has a dominating influence upon the markets for pig iron, particularly since the greater portion of the product is used to manufacture castings.

"Reviewing recent figures of production which represent the present conditions more closely than the record of the whole year of 1897, we find that the Central West is turning out pig iron at the rate of 625,000 tons per month, while the South is making about 135,000 tons per month and the Eastern district 110,000 tons per month. This brings us to a consideration of the peculiar features of the situation as it now exists. In spite of the enormous production of the Central West, the conviction is gaining ground among the leaders in the industry that the make may with the opening of Spring become inadequate to meet requirements. The number of furnaces available to increase production in the Central West may be counted on the fingers of one's hands.

"Some of the largest steel makers in the Pittsburg and Chicago districts are reported either to have purchased heavily of outside iron to cover current consumption or are now in the market for such needed supplies. This means that for the leading grade of the Central West, Bessemer pig, there is some danger of a scarcity, which must be reflected in a moderate advance in prices. The capacity being thus engaged, it is likely that the reserve in the Eastern district may be called upon to some extent, although the majority of plants capable of producing cheaply in that section are now at work, and it will require some rise in prices before the market becomes tempting to the others.

"A greater amount of capacity available lies in the South, but this can be utilized only for the manufacture of irons suitable for castings, and in that branch the consumption has not yet shown so rapid an expansion as it has in the steel trade and all its ramifications. The cast iron pipe trade particularly, which is the largest single consumer of foundry iron, is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and it appears that this branch of the industry will have to rely largely upon the growing volume of business in general foundry work.

"Some years since the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt in a public address made the prediction that at the opening of the new century the United States would be called upon to produce 14,000,000 tons of pig iron per annum. During the past few years, with a production fluctuating between 8,500,000 and 9,500,000 tons, this production looked far from fulfillment, but recent developments seem to make it likely that what then appeared to be a very sanguine view may be fully justified.

"The outlook for the current year is promising, since the largest single consumer in the trade, the railroads, have shown a disposition to purchase more heavily than in recent years. To-day the rail mills have a larger quantity of orders on their books than they have had for many years past; there has been heavy buying of rolling stock, with its requirements for bars, axles, channels, and wheels, and from present indications the wire trade—one of the largest single channels of consumption—promises to demand a very heavy tonnage, unless the demand be checked by an unwise and rapid advance in prices. Generally speaking, the conviction has grown among the great producers in the United States that they must seek a safe return on their investment rather by producing a much larger tonnage at a narrow margin than by any effort to secure exceptional profits on a small turnover. This policy will be followed all the more because it is demanded by the necessity for establishing and extending export business. That has become a factor now, and may possibly be relied upon to remove any small but troublesome surplus.

"So far as home requirements are concerned, one matter should be kept in mind, and that is that the transfer of the manufacture of tin plate from Wales to the United States is giving our steel works of the Central West, and through them, our blast furnaces, a very notable addition to their tonnage. Probably this will amount to not less than 350,000 to 400,000 tons per annum in the future.

"The general feeling in the trade is that we are entering upon a period of very full employment, and it needs only a moderate advance in prices to make the iron and steel industry of the United States a prosperous one. Much money has been invested in recent years in improvement in plants, and some return on the heavy sums thus sunk is needed before a further expansion can take place."

BETTER WOOL TRADE SITUATION.

Mr. F. C. Murch of The Wool and Cotton Reporter says:

"At the present time the woolen mills are in excellent shape. They are kept busy filling orders for long ahead. Most of them are in a decidedly prosperous condition.

"During the year just closed the sales of foreign and domestic wool were about 115 per cent. in excess of those of the year before. In the principal markets—Boston, New York, and Philadelphia—the sales averaged 10,000,000 pounds per week in 1897, representing 100 per cent. of an increase over sales in what is regarded as a normal year. Prices have grown better. Since the passage of the tariff bill, on some classes of wool, the prices have shown gains reaching over 50 per cent. The larger part of this gain has been made in the last six months. During the last few weeks an advance in the price of the finest grades of worsted for men's wear has been made of from 10 to 25 per cent., while on low and medium woolens there has been an increase of almost 25 per cent.

"Prior to the passage of the tariff bill a large amount of cheap foreign goods came here. For the whole year they reached the extent of 200,000,000 pounds.

"Wages in a number of worsted and woolen mills have been recently restored to the old figures which prevailed before the depression. In some instances this has represented an advance of 20 per cent. Several new mills were erected since the improvement began.

"Consumers are not coming into the market to so great an extent for raw wool at present, and the holdings of dealers are not just now being materially added to. In the hands of retail merchants there are apparently large stocks of woolen dress goods. A good deal of the foreign cheap goods has to be worked off.

"Veteran wool jobbers are very confident that in the coming seasons there will be more home manufactured woolen and worsted goods sold than ever before in the country's history. And they base this expectation of betterment in the domestic manufactures on the great satisfaction given to consumers through the improved character of the goods.

"The outlook is regarded by those in the wool business as very favorable. Confident talk is heard everywhere among them. It is expected that prices will be better and that the volume of business done in the present year will prove unprecedentedly large."

DRY GOODS TRADE ALL RIGHT.

Mr. S. H. Ditchett, managing editor of The Dry Goods Economist, says:

"The dry goods trade has passed through a somewhat hard experience of late, owing to the unusually mild weather which prevailed during the Fall. The Spring season is now opening up in full force, however, and the minds of dry goods merchants generally are directed wholly to the future. It is no exaggeration to say that the outlook at present is exceptionally good. The farmers in the West have plenty of money, and conditions in the Northwest are still more favorable than in the Central States. In the South the low price of cotton is offset by the large crop, the gathering of which has turned money into the hands of consumers while placing a large amount of material wealth (which must ultimately be turned into money) in the hands of planters. The labor situation in New England, which seemed so threatening a month ago, shows great improvement. There is no indication that the strike at New Bedford will spread, while at least one of the outlying cotton mills at which the strike occurred has again got its machinery in motion. More than this, the market for the product of the mills has strengthened considerably. Both the cotton and woolen industries are supported by firm markets for raw material, and the advance in cotton values which occurred this week is a particularly favorable feature. In the silk manufacturing industry unusual activity is manifested. The throwsters, who prepare the raw silk for the manufacturers, were never so busy, their works being unable to supply the mills fast enough. In the line of laces, veilings, and similar goods, there is also a very active demand, while in the way of notions and fancy goods buying for Fall has commenced at an unusually early date."

ACTIVITY IN RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Col. H. G. Prout, editor of The Railroad Gazette says:

"In the last half of last year locomotive building began to feel the effect of better earnings and of restored confidence among railroad men in the continuance of better earnings, and it no doubt also began to feel the effect of the engineers' strike in England, which prevented the locomotive builders in England filling orders promptly. This change, however, came too late in the year to produce much effect on the total output of locomotives as compared with earlier years; and, again, the number built was not very great. The percentage of increase in locomotives built in 1897 over 1896 by the contracting shops outside the shops of the railroad companies was about 7 per cent.

"The effect has, however, continued into 1898, and the contracting builders are, generally speaking, pretty busy, although not running up to their full capacity. And they have never worked nearly up to their full capacity since the panic of 1893.

"Foreign orders have been a rather important element in the increased activity, about 30 per cent. of the locomotives built in 1897 by the contracting works having been for export. In 1896 the percentage built for export was 26. It will be seen that the orders for export are really a very important part of the total locomotive industry of the country. It is too soon to speak with much confidence as to the likelihood of further increase in locomotive exports, because we cannot yet judge of the effect in foreign markets of the close of the strike in the engineering trades of Great Britain. Within a few days an order has been placed in the United States for locomotives to go to the Soudan for the military railroad, which order would have gone to England if quick delivery could have been promised. It seems fair to assume, however, that the wider market for locomotives abroad which has been opened up somewhat on account of the strike will not be entirely lost. Foreign buyers who had been afraid to venture on the experiment of American built locomotives will now have a chance to learn how economical and efficient and well-finished and honest in material American locomotives are. And so certain prejudices will undoubtedly be swept away.

"Another important element is the low price of iron and steel, and it is reasonable to judge that iron and steel will never again be materially higher in price in this country than in England and Germany.

"In freight car building the increased prosperity did not make itself felt. The number of freight cars built by the contracting shops in the United States was actually less in 1897 than in 1896. Export orders here played comparatively a very small part in the output, and the railroad companies had for a number of years been heavily overstocked by freight cars, miles of which had been standing unused on sidings since the last half of 1893; consequently when the demand came for freight cars for moving the heavy crops, all the railroads had to do was to pull those cars out of the sidings, make some minor repairs, and put them to work.

"There is now, however, a steady improvement in the car-building industry. It is not rapid, nor is it great, but it is steady. The tendency now is to build heavy freight cars—that is, to increase their carrying capacity—and the railroad companies will, of course, be obliged to scrap their old cars and to have new ones of greater capacity built as fast as they see their way to do so. Thus we may fairly infer that less money will be spent on repairs and more money on new freight cars within the next few years than would be the case were not the standard changed.

"Building of passenger cars is really only quite a minor industry, although it is important to a few concerns. In this direction there does not seem to be any marked improvement, but the builders of street cars are profiting by the very rapid improvement which is going on in railroads of that class.

"The building of a new electric road or the conversion of a horse line to electricity involves immediately a new car equipment, and, furthermore, the electric lines that were equipped a few years ago are constantly pressed to improve their equipment, and in many cases to increase it. Therefore, this business is pretty active.

"In rails it is well known that very large orders were placed last year, as a result of the sudden and great decline in price, and the rail mills are still busy. Prices, however, remain very low. In general, railroad supplies the business is undoubtedly improving in a marked way all around. There is no boom, but a gradual and unmistakable improvement. This seemed to be felt first in the West, and until within the last two months the improvement had not been very noticeable in the East; but reports from makers of all sorts of supplies now show a decided gain.

"In general, so far as the railroads are concerned, the outlook is favorable for continued prosperity, if our people can be saved from war scares and currency scares and from oppressive and hostile legislation. Some conservative legislation is very badly needed to allow the railroads to protect themselves from the scamps who steal and forge tickets, and also to enable the railroads to protect themselves from rate wars, which are uniformly injurious not only to the owners of railroad securities, but to the manufacturers and traders and consumers. Any prosperity that any class of society may appear to derive from rate wars is fictitious and temporary, and the actual gains are made only by the few lucky individuals who profit at the expense of their competitors and of the community at large."

OILS, PAINTS, AND DRUGS.

Mr. John M. Peters, editor of The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, says:

"Taking heavy chemicals, which cover soda ash, caustic soda, and the other alkalies, the trade of the past year has been fair and the consumption has shown an increase, but owing to the increasing production in this country and the disorganized condition of the industry, together with the continued competition from foreign makers, who are loth to give up the American market and are using it largely as a dumping ground, the tendency of prices has been downward. That condition still exists, but there are hopeful indications that the market will be brought into better shape during the present year.

"The trade in oils has not been generally satisfactory. The sales of oils used in paints have suffered with the general depression in the paint trade, and while linseed oil has been advancing in price during the last two or three months as a consequence of the advanced price of domestic flaxseed the business is still in an unsatisfactory condition. The sale of cottonseed oil has been largely restricted to soapmaking by reason of the low price of lard, and the price of this oil has therefore been practically forced down to the basis of tallow and other soap fats. The prices thus far during the crop year, which began on Sept. 1, have been the lowest ever known, and while there is now a little more firmness, in sympathy with the advance in lard, the outlook is not one favorable for very remunerative prices to the industry at the South. In spite of generally favorable weather for the consumption of paints, the trade in these goods has been unsatisfactory for many months, but it now begins to show some evidences of an early opening of the Spring trade.

"The drug market began to show signs of improvement after the passage of the Tariff bill, July 24. Previous to that time—that is, during the agitation—a large quantity of drugs was imported on the supposition that a duty would be levied on them. This applies particularly to essential oils. The most of them were left on the free list, and in those particular lines there is still more or less depression. But the market as a whole has shown signs of increased activity during the last six months. Prices have been very low, especially for the crude drugs, both domestic and foreign; in fact, some of the lowest prices on record have been reached as the result of the depression of the last three or four years. The natural reaction set in as the gatherers of these drugs ceased bringing them to market by reason of the very low prices which they were receiving.

"Domestic manufacturers are taking full advantage of tariff protection which they have received. In a general way there is a firm undertone. The depression has disappeared, and manufacturers and dealers feel very much encouraged at the outlook for Spring business."

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P.Ct. Res'v'e to Dep'ts
$2,000,000	$1,900,800	N. Y. Nat. Exch. Ass.	$14,830,000	$2,870,000	$2,210,000	$15,770,000	32.2
2,050,000	2,100,800	Bank of Manh. Co..	15,730,000	2,501,000	1,255,000	16,467,000	22.8
2,000,000	1,090,900	Merchants' National.	12,149,100	2,868,200	2,725,200	15,912,000	35.1
3,000,000	2,087,600	Mechanics' National.	9,968,000	1,466,000	1,415,000	9,448,000	30.4
1,500,000	2,597,200	Bank of America.....	20,278,100	3,247,900	3,098,900	22,945,300	26.5
1,000,000	246,600	Phenix National.....	4,085,000	329,000	650,000	3,891,000	25.1
1,000,000	3,745,800	National City.....	71,895,100	18,199,400	8,711,100	93,414,000	28.8
750,000	120,800	Tradesmen's Nat. ...	3,249,500	346,300	860,500	3,684,500	32.7
300,000	7,454,700	Chemical National...	24,087,500	5,429,700	4,041,600	26,350,000	35.9
600,000	180,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,870,500	901,800	6,960,800	30.3	
1,000,000	1,653,900	Gallatin National...	6,904,800	949,700	1,722,400	6,691,000	39.0
300,000	169,300	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,003,900	214,900	357,400	1,327,900	43.0
400,000	228,500	Mech. & Traders'...	2,060,000	280,000	285,000	2,220,000	25.4
200,000	163,400	Greenwich.	904,700	113,800	499,400	1,178,600	52.0
300,000	488,800	Leather Mfrs' Nat..	3,271,800	300,100	675,700	3,129,500	31.1
200,000	90,500	Seventh National...	1,901,400	322,700	276,900	2,317,400	25.3
1,200,000	495,700	State of New York..	3,803,100	227,100	398,100	2,976,000	21.0
5,000,000	2,490,800	American Ex. Nat..	25,774,000	1,915,000	6,194,000	22,858,000	35.4
5,000,000	3,559,000	Nat. Bk. of Com'erce	25,532,000	2,385,300	3,535,000	21,688,700	27.2
1,000,000	1,634,200	Nat. Broadway.....	8,437,900	1,097,200	283,800	5,910,100	23.5
1,000,000	1,010,000	Mercantile National.	9,775,600	1,009,400	2,292,200	11,200,400	29.4
422,700	465,400	Pacific	2,308,500	373,700	677,600	2,901,200	36.3
1,500,000	858,200	Nat. Bk. of Republic	17,497,600	3,635,800	1,969,400	20,636,900	27.3
450,000	983,000	Chatham National ...	6,273,000	731,100	1,036,800	6,507,100	27.1
200,000	250,500	People's	1,736,800	181,700	582,300	2,390,700	31.1
700,000	554,400	Nat. Bk. of N. A....	11,514,300	1,799,500	2,439,200	14,760,000	28.4
1,000,000	2,196,000	Hanover National....	26,409,100	5,624,900	5,791,300	35,530,000	32.1
500,000	359,000	Irving National.....	3,103,000	316,700	536,700	3,205,000	27.2
600,000	407,000	National Citizens'...	2,528,400	408,800	333,600	2,797,700	26.3
500,000	294,300	Nassau	2,407,600	168,100	502,100	2,954,600	22.3
900,000	1,021,100	M'ket & Fulton Nat..	5,425,600	709,300	741,600	5,594,400	25.9
1,000,000	159,500	Nat. Shoe & Leath...	4,119,400	581,300	746,700	4,841,500	27.4
1,000,000	1,314,000	Corn Exchange.....	9,426,800	1,596,000	1,483,000	11,006,600	27.9
1,000,000	204,100	Continental National.	5,773,800	979,000	766,400	6,951,500	25.1
300,000	406,300	Chelsea	1,793,000	179,900	298,000	1,732,000	26.3
1,500,000	5,715,100	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,889,000	4,700,000	2,297,000	25,970,000	26.9
2,000,000	3,265,700	National Park.....	39,638,000	9,870,000	6,638,700	51,972,000	31.7
250,000	145,400	East River Nat.....	1,323,000	175,200	219,000	1,303,700	30.2
3,200,000	2,056,700	Fourth National.....	23,812,700	4,762,200	3,126,400	26,923,900	29.2
1,000,000	519,100	Central National....	9,350,000	2,130,000	2,485,000	13,221,000	34.7
300,000	689,900	Second National....	5,462,000	957,000	1,018,000	6,667,000	29.5
750,000	282,400	Ninth National.....	3,563,200	560,000	501,600	4,009,000	26.4
500,000	7,012,900	First National.....	28,952,300	4,281,800	4,848,000	30,131,300	25.6
300,000	63,400	N. Y. Nat. Exch....	1,561,500	189,700	144,200	1,255,300	26.6
250,000	618,500	Bowery	3,110,000	423,000	673,000	3,741,000	29.2
200,000	434,200	N. Y. Co. Nat.....	3,023,600	635,400	542,800	3,860,300	25.0
750,000	285,700	German-American ...	2,855,700	272,200	559,700	2,900,400	28.6
1,000,000	1,037,300	Chase National.....	25,485,900	6,243,000	2,978,600	32,500,800	28.3
100,000	1,118,800	Fifth Avenue.....	8,342,900	1,683,200	1,065,800	9,998,900	27.3
200,000	570,700	German Exchange....	2,445,300	163,200	634,600	3,146,300	25.3
200,000	711,400	Germania	3,502,600	502,100	742,100	4,898,600	27.7
300,000	646,100	Lincoln National....	6,116,800	1,003,800	1,003,500	6,961,500	28.8
200,000	810,300	Garfield National....	5,212,100	891,300	846,600	6,443,600	26.9
200,000	312,100	Fifth National.....	1,237,900	385,800	292,000	2,279,300	29.8
300,000	816,800	B'k of the Metropolis	4,750,700	1,041,800	1,079,000	6,893,900	39.4
200,000	341,100	West Side	2,345,000	246,000	473,000	2,592,000	27.7
500,000	324,800	Seaboard National....	9,322,000	1,611,000	1,534,000	11,667,000	26.9
200,000	343,600	Sixth National.....	1,753,000	223,000	210,000	1,535,000	28.2
2,100,000	587,800	Western National....	26,367,800	2,947,500	5,164,100	31,302,400	25.9
300,000	957,500	First Nat., B'klyn..	5,256,000	646,000	1,103,000	5,733,000	30.5
1,200,000	758,600	National Union.....	11,911,800	2,579,200	457,800	12,636,000	24.0
500,000	290,800	Liberty National....	3,150,000	352,300	505,000	3,362,400	25.4
1,000,000	314,600	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,997,200	580,000	426,200	3,678,300	27.3
250,000	277,500	B'k of New Amster.	2,662,200	541,000	392,700	3,090,500	30.2
$48,000,000	$60,934,400	Total Nata'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,386,800	Total State Banks..					
59,022,700	74,271,200	Total	63 9,836,400	114,967,700	102,140,300	738,683,800	

*As per official reports, 45 National banks, Dec. 15, 1897; 19 State banks, Dec. 16, 1897.

FINANCIAL.

New York and Long Island Ice Company
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

The property of this Company consists of a fifty years' lease of a Lake covering 600 acres on Long Island. The water is of the purest, with an average depth of fifteen feet, having no visible inlet or outlet, no sewage or vegetable matter or other pollution existing in or near it. Being only 48 miles from the City of New York and one and one-eighth miles from the main line of the Long Island Railroad, the ice can be delivered in Brooklyn at a cost to house, load and freight, of about $1.00 per ton. The authorized capital of the Company is $125,000, divided into 12,500 shares of $10 each. The Long Island Railroad Company gives the Company such a freight rate that ice can be landed in Brooklyn or Long Island City and suburbs at $1.00 per ton or less.

PROFITS.

With these advantages it is needless to refer to the profits on the ice cut, even at the low price of $2.00 per ton for only 25,000 tons. A cash profit of $25,000 can be safely calculated upon, which would give a dividend of over 18 per cent., and the capacity of the Lake surface is half a million tons of one foot in thickness.

COMPETITION.

The whole supply of Brooklyn now comes from the dock, and as this Company can land ice in Jamaica, Flushing, Brooklyn, Bushwick, Long Island City, and adjacent suburbs directly from the Lake, competition need not be feared from those getting ice from the river.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NEW YORK & LONG ISLAND ICE COMPANY IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC, AT 80 PER CENT., AND SUBSCRIPTION THEREFOR IS OPENED AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSIGNED ON MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14TH, AT 10 O'CLOCK. THIS IS AN ASSURED 10 PER CENT. STOCK.

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PROPOSALS FOR
CITY of HAZLETON
4 PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk of the City of Hazleton until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, March 1st, 1898, for the purchase of all or any portion of a loan of $35,000 4 per cent. coupon bonds, of the City of Hazleton, Pa., dated February 1st, 1898, denomination $500, interest payable on first day of February and August of each year, redeemable on and after February 1st, 1903, and payable February 1st, 1928. Said bonds will be sold at not less than par, with accrued interest to date of delivery, to the highest bidder. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.
All proposals to be in writing, signed by bidder, sealed, and indorsed "Bid for Second City Loan Bonds," and addressed to
JOHN W. KLINGER, City Clerk.

GOLD BONDS.

We have the exclusive sale of the remaining Gold Bonds of a New York Railroad nearing completion, bearing 6%

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY 5% FIRST MORTGAGE, EXTENSION & COLLATERAL BONDS. 5% DEBENTURE BONDS.

In connection with the proposed issue of new General Mortgage 4 per cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds, of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, R. R. Cable, Esq., President of that Company, makes the following statement in a letter to us, dated January 22d, 1898:

"We have entered into an agreement with you for the sale of about $52,000,000 of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company **NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. 90-YEAR GOLD BONDS**, to be issued for the purpose of retiring:

$40,712,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds.
$4,500,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds.
$5,000,000 7 per cent. Chicago and Southwestern Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds, due November 1, 1899.

"The bonds so sold to you are part of an authorized issue for an aggregate principal sum of $100,000,000, to be made by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1898, payable January 1st, 1988; the remainder of the new bonds authorized are to be issued hereafter in the manner and for the purposes specified in the mortgage, and are to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January 1st and July 1st; both principal and interest being payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company may be required to pay, or to retain therefrom under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of any State, County, or Municipality therein. The bonds will be secured by a mortgage which is satisfactory to your counsel, and will be executed by the Railway Company, after ratification by the Stockholders at a meeting called for February 15th, 1898.

"The **NEW MORTGAGE** provides that none of the existing bonds shall be extended at maturity, but that they shall be retired, so that thereafter the **NEW BONDS** will be secured by a First Mortgage on all the railroad property and real estate of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, including its railroad, terminals at Chicago and other points and equipment; and also its leases, all as is more fully specified in the mortgage.

"The **NEW BONDS**, in excess of the amount used to retire the existing bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and the outstanding obligations of such other companies whose railroads now connect with, and shall hereafter be acquired by consolidation or purchase by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company (the amount for the latter purpose, however, not to exceed $5,500,000) as authorized in the mortgage are to be issued only for the improvement or extension of, or for additions to, the property covered by the mortgage, at a rate not to exceed $1,000,000 par value per year (except that bonds up to an aggregate amount of $2,000,000 par value may be issued at the option of the Railway Company, for the betterment or increase of the Company's properties).

"Upon ratification of the new mortgage the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company intends to exercise its privilege of redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, as follows:

The **5 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENSION AND COLLATERAL BONDS** to be paid on or before July 1st, 1898;
The **5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS** to be paid on September 1st, 1898.
INTEREST WILL CEASE ON DATE BONDS ARE THUS PAID.

"In connection with your offering of the new 4 per cent. General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, I submit the following information:

The Capital Stock of the Company on March 31st, 1897, was $46,156,000.00
The Bonded Debt was $62,712,000.00
The net income of the Company for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1897, after deduction of rentals and all other charges was $4,765,121.27
The interest on the Bonded Debt was $3,321,525.00
The surplus income for the year was $1,443,596.27

"By the proposed plan of refunding, the **ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGES WILL BE REDUCED**, upon the retirement of the 5 per cent. First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds, the 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds, and the Chicago and Southwestern Railway 7 per cent. Bonds from **$3,321,525 to $2,824,904, an ANNUAL SAVING OF $496,621.**

"The Net Earnings for the nine months ending December 31st, 1897 (December estimated), show an **INCREASE OF $1,525,198.24** over the corresponding period of 1896.

"The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company has regularly paid cash dividends in each year since the organization of the Company in 1880, amounting in the aggregate to $38,938,465."

Referring to the above letter, and subject to ratification of the new mortgage by the stockholders, we offer until **FEBRUARY 17TH, 1898** (unless the amount is exhausted earlier),

$25,000,000 of the New General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds

to the holders of the Five per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds and the Five per cent. Debenture Bonds, in exchange for their existing Bonds, at the price of

103 1-2 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

the computation to be made as of May 1st, viz.:

For every $1,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bond to be deposited, with July 1st, 1898, Coupon attached, the Holder will receive $1,000 new 4 per cent. Bond, with July 1st, 1898, Coupon attached, together with a **CASH PAYMENT** (at the time of delivery of the new Bond) of **$18.33**, representing the difference between 105 per cent. and 103½ per cent. and the difference in interest between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum from January 1st to May 1st.

For every $1,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bond (to be deposited ex the March 1, 1898, Coupon) the Holder will receive $1,000 new 4 per cent. Bond with July 1, 1898, Coupon attached, together with a **CASH PAYMENT** (at the time of delivery of the new Bond) of **$13.33**, representing the difference between 105 per cent. and 103½ per cent., viz.: $15, less the amount due for difference in interest, $1.67, calculated as follows:

Interest accrued on new 4 per cent. Bond, due by Holder:		
January 1st to May 1st at 4 per cent.		$18.33
Interest accrued on Debenture 5 per cent. Bond, due to Holder:		
March 1st to May 1st, at 5 per cent.		$8.33
Interest difference between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. due to Holder:		
May 1st to Sept. 1st at 1 per cent.	$3.33	$11.66
Difference in interest deducted as above		$1.67

The **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK** is prepared to receive, on our behalf, deposits of the above existing Bonds for exchange as above provided, and will issue therefor its receipts, showing the description and amount of existing Bonds deposited and the amount of new Bonds and cash to which the holder will be entitled.

As soon as the new Bonds are legally issued, and delivered to us by the Railway Company, due notice will be given thereof, and thereafter, upon presentation and surrender of their respective receipts, the holders will be entitled to receive from the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** the said new Bonds, and the cash payment as stated therein.

If, for any reason, the Railway Company shall not have delivered the proposed new Bonds on or before the first day of July, 1898, then and in such event the existing bonds deposited with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of the amount and description stated in the receipts, will be returned to the respective Holders upon surrender thereof.

Applications to exchange will be granted in the order of their receipt.

The above offer is made concurrently in Frankfort o-M. by Mr. Laz. Speyer Ellissen, and in London by Messrs. Speyer Brothers.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street.

NEW YORK, January 27th, 1898.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,500,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest., ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary., ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall, Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns, M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, February 5, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of

$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.

Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.

3½ Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.

Referring to our circular of January 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 19TH next.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL N. Y. CITY STREET RAILWAY
AND OTHER INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 NEW ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. Orders for stocks and bonds executed on commission.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Railway Company,
Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving the action heretofore taken, and of fully authorizing such further action as hereafter may be taken, by the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company for the acquisition of the whole or any part of the Railroad of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and sale of the bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for properties, securities, or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgages or pledges to secure such bonds.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

Spanish American Light and Power Company, Consolidated.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in Havana in Principe Alfonso Street, No. 1, on February the 13th, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., as specified in Article XI., Section 18, of the By-Laws for the following purpose:

To appoint an Inspecting Committee of three stockholders to examine the books and accounts of the Company for the preceding year, said Committee to report in writing at the next general meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EMILIO YGLESIA, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building.
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By **GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.**

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.
(OF CHICAGO.)

54 WALL ST., NEW YORK, FEB. 1, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will close, in New York, February 16th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and reopen February 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

H. W. OLCOTT, Asst. Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

During the past week the money markets have been featureless. Rates have continued low, and, although in all departments the demand for funds has been larger than heretofore, liberal offerings, largely in excess of current requirements, have been in evidence.

Call money has ruled at from 1 to 1½ per cent. The active speculation in Wall Street has occasioned a good demand for call accommodation, but the rate has shown no advancing tendency.

Time money has been in better demand than for some time, but the large offerings at current rates do not appear to be diminished. Bankers are inclined to look for a continuation of present rates for two or three weeks at least.

The demand for commercial paper from both local and out-of-town sources continues heavy. Choice names have been in somewhat better supply during the past week, but the bills have not been allowed to remain long on the market. Second-rate paper also meets with ready sale.

Specie Imported into District of New York, Feb. 5 to 10, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Venezuela	Curacao	$10,066
Venezuela	Maracaibo	5,000
Venezuela	Pt. Cabello	10,000
Arkadia	Mayaquez	1,322
Trinidad	Hamilton	100
Trinidad	Hamilton	15
Alps	Kingston	5,500
Douglas	Jamaica	2
American Silver Coin—		
Arkadia	Mayaquez	25
Venezuela	Curacao	13
Alps	Kingston	830
New York	San Domingo	5
Douglas	Jamaica	39
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Venezuela	Curacao	5,138
Venezuela	La Guayra	10,850
La Gascogne	Havre	583,868
Paris	Southampton	9,733
Arkadia	Mayaquez	879
Lucania	Liverpool	48,695
Alps	Kingston	2,000
Douglas	Jamaica	984
Foreign Silver Coin—		
New York	San Domingo	9,668
New York	San Domingo	595
New York	Pt. Plata	1,000
New York	Pt. Cabello	368
Venezuela	Curacao	288
Arkadia	Mayaquez	4
Douglas	Jamaica	137
Gold Bullion—		
New York	Pt. Plata	500
City of Washington	Tampico	344
Adirondack	Greytown	2,122
Adirondack	Pt. Colombia	1,200
Silver Bullion—		
City of Washington	Tampico	8,503
Foreign Silver Coin—		
New York	Sanches	242
Alliance	Colon	800
Total		$665,571

Report of specie originally imported at Suspension Bridge as copper matte, entered at this port, via Erie Railroad, Feb. 4, 1898; originally from Trail, B. C.:

Gold bullion	$63,680	
Silver bullion	1,680	
		65,360
Grand total		$730,931

Specie Exports from the Port of New York Feb. 7 to 11, Inclusive.

Feb.	Steamer.	Destinat'n.	Character.	Amount.
7.	Havel	London	Silver bars.	$151,440
8.	Paris	London	Silver bars.	254,400
9.	Yumuri	Havana	Sp. gold coin.	530,000
9.	New York	S. Domingo.	U.S. gold c'n.	235
9.	New York	S. Domingo.	Dom. sil. coin	51,125
10.	Niagara	Nassau	U.S. gold c'n.	5,000
10.	Niagara	Cienfuegos.	Sp. gold coin.	52,000
11.	Lucania	London	Silver bars.	101,640
11.	La Gascogne	Havre	Silver bars.	113,000
Total				$1,256,840

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2¾	3	2¾	3½
Anaconda	42	44	42	43½
Anchoria	95	100	95	98
Argentum	19½	20¼	19½	20
Consolidated	11⅞	12⅛	11½	11¾
Elkton	85	85½	85¾	86⅛
El Paso	11	11⅞	11	11⅞
Gibson	19½	20½	20	20⅝
Gold Coin	91¼	92	91	92½
Gold King	50	55	52	57
Golden Fleece	46	50	50	51½
Grouse	6⅝	6¾	6¾	6⅞
Isabella	26½	26½	26¼	26½
Jefferson	3⅝	5	3⅝	5
Lillie	68	70	68	70
Matao	14⅜	15	14⅝	15¼
Moon Anchor	97½	98	97½	98
Pharmacist	6⅞	6¾	6¼	7¼
Portland	76	76¾	77½	79
Rawlings	16⅜	18	15¾	16¼
Rosa	14	14⅜	14	14⅜
Union	13⅜	13⅞	15⅞	14⅜
Work	3¾	4	4	4¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$217,878,139
Gold reserve	165,833,003
Net silver	20,017,574
United States notes in the Treasury	27,815,573
Treasury notes of 1890	4,795,968
Total receipts this day	1,428,821
Total receipts this month	13,311,194
Total receipts this year	259,296,796
Total expenditures this day	1,670,000
Total expenditures this month	22,638,000
Total expenditures this year	267,525,570
Deposits in National banks	36,665,160
National bank notes received for redemption	191,085
Government receipts from customs	644,332
Internal revenue	696,622
Miscellaneous	127,365

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

H. B. Hollins & Co. offer for sale, at par and interest, $1,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company, being part of an issue of $1,250,000, secured by first and only mortgage on all the property of the company now owned or hereafter to be acquired. The property now consists of eighty-eight miles mainline railroad, not including side tracks and switches; fifteen steamboats, and very valuable wharf properties, all in first-class condition, including the South Street wharf in Baltimore, valued altogether at considerably over twice the amount of the mortgage. A letter of John E. Searles, Chairman of the Board of Directors, gives ample details as to the value of the property, which is a consolidation made on Sept. 1st, 1894, of the Baltimore and Eastern Shore Railway, Maryland Steamboat Company, the Eastern Shore Steamboat Company, and the Choptank Steamboat Company. The bankers reserve the right to advance the price without notice, and application will be made to list bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Superintendent H. F. Thurber Knows Nothing of the New Corporation.

H. F. Thurber, the General Superintendent of the New York Telephone Company, and of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, was shown yesterday a dispatch from Portland, Me., which told of the incorporation in that city of the Union Telephone Company, with a capital stock of $10,000,000. He said he had no knowledge of the new concern, nor did he know any of the men whose names were mentioned in the incorporation papers. Among the men named were George N. Morton and Frederick H. Gorman, both of this city. The others mentioned are Western men.

It is said that the new company is a promotion company, which will have its offices in this city, and that it is the forerunner of a gigantic movement. Some of the members of the Detroit Telephone Company, which is one of the companies that fought the Bell Telephone Company, are interested in the new concern.

A CENTENARIAN IN COURT.

Mrs. Clifford, 100 Years Old, Has Her Son Committed.

Mrs. Mary Clifford, who is one hundred years old, appeared in the West Side Police Court yesterday as a complainant against her son, Thomas Clifford, forty-four years old. She said he was mentally incompetent and had become a menace to the neighbors. Before committing the man to Bellevue for examination as to his sanity, Magistrate Cornell, who had learned the age of the complainant, drew some interesting information from her.

Though a centenarian, as proved by her family Bible, Mrs. Clifford, aside from defective hearing, was in good health. She said she was born in Ireland in 1798, and came to this country in 1818. She was present at the reception to Marquis de Lafayette. Her husband was wealthy, but lost most of his property in the great fire of 1835. He died soon afterward, and she married again, her second husband dying forty years ago.

She had nine sons, five of whom were killed during the civil war. She said she received a pension of $36 a month. The recital of the events leading up to her sons' death affected the aged woman so much that she broke into tears, and the Magistrate stopped questioning her.

GEORGIA WANTS FACTORIES

An Industrial Propaganda to Secure Them to be Instituted at Once.

FLIRTING WITH PROSPERITY

A Convention at Atlanta This Week Took the Initiatory Steps to Bring Manufacturing Establishments to the Southern States.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 12.—It is singular that a movement to encourage manufacturers in Georgia should, in one month, have developed so much strength that all the leading politicians of the State regard it as an incipient bandwagon, and are falling over each other in their efforts to get aboard. Among these are at least two candidates for the Gubernatorial chair, and others who aspire to even higher station.

The political effect of this movement may be seen from the fact that a permanent organization was made on Thursday last which will carry on a campaign of education on the necessity of encouraging manufacturing industries. The idea will be impressed upon the people that the great prosperity of the Northern and Eastern States is due to the tremendous development of manufacturing industries, and that this prosperity has been shared by all classes, including not only those directly engaged in manufacturing, but by merchants and farmers who have something to sell, and find a better market where a big wage fund is being poured out. Astonishing figures were given as to the amount of money that would be emptied into the channels of trade in Georgia, if every pound of cotton made in the State was also spun and woven into marketable fabrics here. These figures, when extended to the whole South, sound fabulous, dazzle the eye, and fire the imagination. Beautiful pictures are painted by eloquent orators and facile writers of the future glory, industrial greatness, and increased political power of the South, when its immense product of raw material shall have been transformed at home by deft manipulation into marketable products.

It must be said of the statements made by the new industrial evangelists and the apostles of developments that their statistics stand the test of comparison with the United States census, and the wonder is that the significance of facts so well established has not been earlier and better appreciated. One of these facts, which is a good sample of other statements now being reiterated to fire the industrial ambition of the South, is that Massachusetts alone, which has about one-tenth of the population of the Southern States, has as much money invested in manufactures and as large a product as all of this vast region, from Virginia to Texas.

A Representative Assembly.

Gov. Atkinson, in addressing the convention on Thursday, expressed the situation in practical but picturesque style as follows: "If each delegate in this convention were required to deposit on the Secretary's desk every article of his wearing apparel that was made in Georgia, the convention after that test would be about as well clothed as it is now. This alone is enough to justify this movement, and induce 300 delegates to leave their business and come here at their own expense to work for the encouragement of manufacturing enterprises."

The convention which met this week was a notable body, including such men as J. F. Hanson, President of a group of factories in the vicinity of Macon, and one of the Vice Presidents of the National Association of Manufacturers; Patrick Walsh, the present Mayor of Augusta, a former United States Senator and an apostle of development; ex-Congressman H. H. Carlton, now editor of The Athens Banner; T. B. Neal, President of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce; ex-Gov. W. J. Northen, Chairman of the Georgia Commission to the Omaha exposition; Thomas K. Scott, President of the Georgia Railroad; Peter W. Meldrin, Mayor of Savannah, and Thomas H. Martin, the editor of Dixie, at whose suggestion the National Association of Manufacturers was organized three years ago, and by whose skillful preliminary work this movement here has been worked up.

The heavy work at the convention was done on Thursday night, when "a Bohemian smoker" was given the visiting delegates by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. This function was modeled after one recently given to the National Association of Manufacturers in New York. The heavyweight speeches were all delivered before dinner, and before wine. What came afterward was of little moment, but the formal speeches were full of pith and moment on account of their subject matter, and because of the prominence and political affiliations of the speakers, who represented all shades of Democratic opinions, and included one Republican.

To Institute an Educational Campaign

The convention which heard and applauded the speeches was made up of 300 men of about as many towns and cities in all parts of the State. They included most of the local politicians of note, and it was astonishing to see with what unanimity they joined the movement and how they vied with each other in preaching the doctrine of development.

This preliminary work is to be followed by a heavy propaganda in the campaign of education in every part of the State. It is proposed to fight for the election to the Legislature of men who will support a constitutional amendment giving to towns and cities the right, by popular vote, to exempt manufacturing enterprises from municipal taxation. For this work a permanent organization was effected, with T. B. Neal of Atlanta as Chairman, and with eleven Vice Presidents, one from each Congressional district, and forty-four Executive Committeemen, one from each of the Senatorial districts.

BROOKLYN GAS LITIGATION.

E. C. Benedict's Position Correctly Stated—He Is Not Accused of Fraud or Bad Faith.

An erroneous idea of the relation of Mr. E. C. Benedict to the pending litigation over the consolidation of the Brooklyn gas companies is presented in the report of the proceedings in the Supreme Court, before Justice Chase, which was published in this newspaper last Friday morning. Mr. Benedict was incorrectly represented as a member of the syndicate which effected the consolidation and which is now being sued, in different courts, by Mr. Benedict and William J. Logan, respectively. Both Mr. Benedict and Mr. Logan are suing to recover stock which they turned over to the syndicate, each claiming to be the victim of bad faith on the part of the syndicate.

Mr. Benedict became interested in the deal to the extent of 2,000 shares of gas stock, and he brought suit in the United States court to recover the same from the syndicate. Mr. Logan had been the medium of turning over to the syndicate 7,200 shares of stock, including Mr. Benedict's 2,000 shares, and he brought suit in the Supreme Court of this State to recover, on the ground that he and his friends were being defrauded. He made Mr. Benedict a party to his suit, because the latter's 2,000 shares of stock were involved. William B. Hornblower, counsel for Mr. Logan, was erroneously quoted as having accused Mr. Benedict with having conspired with others to defraud his client. No such accusation was made nor thought of, the actual relations of the parties of themselves refuting such an idea. Mr. Benedict, through his counsel, interposed a demurrer to the complaint filed by Mr. Logan, because, having already begun a suit in the United States court, he did not think he ought to be made a party to a similar suit in the State Court.

In commenting on this matter, yesterday, Mr. Hornblower said: "No accusations are made against Mr. Benedict by Mr. Logan, nor did I, in my oral argument in court, intimate any such thing. When Mr. Logan brought his suit in the Supreme Court he made Mr. Benedict a party to it, in order to have the individual rights to the stock determined. Mr. Benedict was not a member of the syndicate that took the stock, and of course he could not be accused in any such way as was asserted in the erroneous report of the court proceedings."

Classified Business Directory.

ACTUARIES.

MILES MENANDER DAWSON.—Advice on insurance. Bonds and policies valued. Financial schemes investigated. 11 Broadway, N. Y.

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CIRCULAR MATTER ADDRESSED, FOLDED, and delivered, sealed, in N. Y. City, &c., at ½ mail rates. Commercial Addressing and Delivery Co., 162 William St.

AMMONIA (TOILET.)

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ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

H. STEINMANN, Brewers' and Maltsters' Architect and Engineer. St. Paul Building, 220 Broadway, New York.

ART AND FURNITURE AUCTIONEERS.

Standard Auction Rooms, 19 & 21 West 125th St. —Buy entire contents of houses, &c., for spot cash. Sales at private houses a specialty.

ART GALLERY.

MAISON AD. BRAUN & CO., 257 Fifth Av. Carbon reproductions of principal European Art Galleries and paintings by modern artists.

ARTISTIC CLEANERS.

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MEDALS FOR NAVAL HEROES

Officers Have Been Deprived of Them, Though Seamen Could Get Coveted Bronze Decorations.

TRYING TO RIGHT THE WRONG

A Bill in Congress to Get for Naval Officers the Medal of Honor Which Has Been Withheld from Them While Army Officers Had the Right to Wear It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—All portraits of Major Gen. Miles are alike in one respect. Each shows the bronze medal of honor pinned upon his coat just beneath his collar, worn thus conspicuously and with pride. The record shows that it was awarded to him for distinguished gallantry displayed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2 and 3, 1863, while holding with his command an advanced position against repeated assaults by a strong force of the enemy. Medals have been awarded to two other Major Generals and to about 400 officers of all ranks, and also to about 2,000 non-commissioned officers and privates, since the medal was authorized by the acts of 1862 and 1863.

Most of the medals conferred by the War Department under the law have been bravely earned. Some of them do not belong to the men who have them, and ought to be returned to the Government to be cancelled. But the unworthy wearers of medals are all known, and they are aware that their title to them is simply that of possession. While it is a not uncommon sight to see the bronze medal upon the breast of a former soldier of the rebellion, no one has ever seen a medal of honor upon the breast of any officer of the United States Navy. The history of that branch of the service of the United States is full of instances of heroism on the part of officers, yet, while seamen of the navy wear a medal in most respects identical with that worn by Gen. Miles, it appears that the holding of commission has been a bar to the winning in the navy of one of these highly prized proofs of personal bravery in action.

About 500 medals have been issued to seamen of the navy, about 100 of which remain unclaimed at the Navy Department. There is no satisfactory explanation of the failure of the medal-winners to claim the decorations awarded to them. Some of them are probably dead; others may have roamed off to remote corners of the world, and forgotten or neglected to call for their decorations, which await the calls of those to whom they were awarded or their heirs. That many officers deserve to be decorated with the bronze medal scarcely needs to be asserted. That injustice is done in withholding the medals from officers may be shown by illustration.

How the Injustice Works.

Admiral Farragut made an attack with his fleet upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi River, below New Orleans, April 24 and 25, 1862. Leading the fleet in that attack was the United States ship Pensacola. She was commanded by Lieut. Francis A. Roe, now a Rear Admiral on the retired list. The commanding officer occupied a position of great danger in "conning" his ship, and by his side, exposed to the terrific fire of the enemy, was Louis Richards, a quartermaster. In the heat of the action Richards was swept away by a shot, which cut off one of his legs. Lieut. Roe was not wounded, but the clothing was almost stripped from his body by the shots of the rebel batteries and sharpshooters.

Louis Richards, quartermaster, wears a naval medal of honor. It was given to him for "fine conduct; through din and roar of battle he steered the ship through barricade, and his watchful devotion to orders contributed greatly to successful passage. Coolness, perfectly heroic." In addition to receiving the bronze medal he was promoted to be Master's Mate. Thirty-six years after the action in which Richards so distinguished himself, Admiral Roe, asking the boon of a decoration for his participation in the same action, by the side of the man who was carrying out his orders, is refused the medal of honor for officers with the statement by the law officer of the Navy Department, that neither directly nor by implication does the law authorize naval officers to receive the medal of honor conferred by the acts of 1862 and 1863, but that they are exclusively for army officers and privates.

Seamen Were Provided For.

All the law about medals for the navy is contained in two short sections or parts of sections of acts passed in 1861 and 1863. In December, 1861, a bill was passed "To further promote the efficiency of the navy." Section 7 provided, "That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized to cause two hundred 'medals of honor' to be prepared, with suitable emblematic devices, which shall be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and marines as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other seamanlike qualities during the present war, and that the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, for the purpose of carrying this section into effect."

This act was followed, in May, 1864, by another, passed principally to permit volunteer officers in the naval service to be appointed into the regular service and placed in the line of promotion in case they had been thanked by Congress for highly meritorious conduct in conflict with the enemy. This provision appears as a part of Section 3: "Seamen distinguishing themselves in battle, or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession, may be promoted to forward warrant officers or Acting Masters' Mates, as they may be best qualified, upon the recommendation of their commanding officer, approved by the flag officer and the department. Upon such promotion they shall receive a gratuity of $100 and a medal of honor, to be prepared by the Navy Department."

The Congress provided medals for the army more carefully and liberally. In the resolution of July 12, 1862, 2,000 medals were ordered to be prepared and presented, in the name of Congress, "to such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other soldier-like qualities, during the present insurrection." In March, 1863, responding to a sentiment that favored a broader distribution of the medals ordered in 1862, the resolution of that year was amended to provide that additional medals of honor be struck from the dies already provided, and that these medals be presented "to such officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates as have most distinguished or who may hereafter most distinguish themselves in action."

In the title to the resolution of July, 1862, the medals then ordered were specifically ordered for the "enlisted men of the army." The act of 1863 amended that resolution, and the Judge Advocate General of the navy holds that neither directly nor by implication were the medals thus directed to be made and distributed intended for the officers or men of the navy. The War Department has always proceeded, in distributing the medals, upon the assumption that the medals were for the army only. A growing feeling of dissatisfaction with what seems to be a cruel discrimination against the navy was fed by the passage of the act of May, 1896, which provided the sort of ribbon to be worn with the medal of honor and the rosette to be worn in lieu of the medal. Naval officers, who were constantly reminded of the discrimination against them by the appearance of the medals or the rosettes, endeavored to arouse interest in their own behalf, and in justice to brave shipmates long ago entitled by their deeds to be decorated.

A Plan to Secure Justice to All.

Representative Howe of New York has introduced a joint resolution intended to meet the objections of naval officers to the monopoly of the medals of honor by the army. This resolution, by its title and its provisions, responds to the sentiment in the navy expressed by Admiral Roe with much indignation. The resolution is as follows:

"To extend to the officers, warrant officers, petty officers, seamen, and others, and marines of the United States Navy the provisions of the joint resolution approved July 12, 1862, and the act approved March 3, 1863, and the joint resolution approved May 2, 1896.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the following act and joint resolutions be, and are hereby, extended to the officers, warrant officers, petty officers, seamen, and others, and marines of the United States Navy, namely: The joint resolution approved July 12, 1862, and the act approved March 3, 1863, and the joint resolution approved May 2, 1896. And that the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall be charged with the distribution of rosettes and ribbons to the officers and others of the navy who may receive the medal of honor."

This resolution may not be just what is wanted, but it can be amended, perhaps, to better fit the situation and satisfy the officers of the navy who are now debarred from obtaining any medal whatever from the Government in recognition of gallantry or distinguished service in action. Should this resolution be approved, a strict interpretation of it would confer the army medal upon the officers and men of the navy. All naval officers might not be willing to accept a medal so long held to be distinctively an army medal. The five-pointed star of the army medal is now attached to the ribbon by a hanger of cannon; the hanger of the naval medal is an anchor. In all other respects the bronze medals for both arms of the service are alike. But if Mr. Howe's resolution prevails, without change, a new discrimination will be made, for those who may receive medals under its provisions would enjoy a greater distinction than those holders of medals already distributed for distinguished naval service.

The broadening of the law to bring naval officers within reach of the bronze medal of honor will afford an opportunity to the compilers of the Naval Register to add a few pages similar to those now carried in the Army Register, in which are printed the names of those officers and enlisted men now in the army who have been awarded medals of honor under the laws of 1862 and 1863. The Army Register is full of mention of honorable service by army officers and men. The Naval Register is absolutely bare of any such entries. If such mention is useful in promoting pride, in increasing the military spirit of the body, naval officers reasonably insist that it is logical to assume that a good effect would be produced in the navy by incorporating a like department in the Naval Register. To do that the necessary legislation to authorize medals to officers must first be passed.

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HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION FUND.

The General Treasurer's Acknowledgement of Additional Contributions.

Charles Lanier, 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the General Fund of the collection:

Mercantile Exchange	$950
Edison Electric Illuminating Company	100
Andrew C. Zabriskie	50
David Lydig	20
St. George's Church, additional	10

WINE AND SPIRITS TRADE.

By Wine and Spirits Traders' Society Auxiliary, Charles Renauld, Treasurer:

H. A. Batjer & Co.	$25	Surplus of Entertainment Fund	$23
E. Blackburn & Co.	25	G. S. Nicholas	25
California Wine Association	25	S. Allsopp & Sons	10
F. de Bary & Co.	25	P. Harmony's Nephews	10
F. O. de Luze & Co.	25	Barrett & Co.	10
Du Vivier & Co.	25	Bouche Fils & Co.	10
Henry E. Gourd	25	A. J. Farmer & Co.	10
C. Graef & Co.	25	Charles McK. Leoser's Sons	10
Kessler, Behringer & Co.	25	Peter McQuade	10
H. B. Kirk & Co.	25	John Osborn & Co.	10
E. La Montagne & Sons	25	Pringle & Goudran	10
Luyties Brothers	25	Nicholas Rath & Co.	10
T. McMullen & Co.	25	A. D. Shaw & Co.	10
Paris, Allen & Co.	25	Samuel Streit & Co.	10
Renauld & Niederstadt	25	Emil Unger & Co.	10
C. F. Schmidt & Peters	25	Hurtmann, Goldsmith & Co.	5
Total for trade			$583

FROM COAL TRADE.

By Messrs. Ward & Olyphant:

Ward & Olyphant	$25	Whitney & Kemmrer	$25
Williams & Peters	25	R. M. Olyphant	25
Haddock, Shonk & Co.	25	Meeker & Co.	25
A. S. Swords & Co.	25	A. F. Hill & Co.	15
Stickney, Conyngham & Co.	25	Empire and N. E. Transportation Co.	10
Parrish, Phillips & Co.	25	P. P. & Co.	10
Wm. Harve & Co.	25	Moquin, Offerman & Heissenbuttel Coal Co.	10
Dickson & Eddy	25	Burns Brothers	10
F. A. Potts & Co.	25	H. L. Herbert & Co.	10
Total for trade			$365

MISCELLANEOUS.

L. B. Cannon	$100	L. Averill Carter	15
Butler Brothers	50	Mrs. H. E. Cole	10
A. Carroll Dana	50	Eberhard Faber	10
R. G. Dun	50	Peter Marie	10
R. G. Dun & Co.	25	Heiman & Lichten	10
W. S. Badger	25	Willson, Adams & Co.	10
F. W. Devoe	25	Bruen, Ritchie & Co.	10
W. F. Chrystie	25	Charles F. Daly	10
Temple Bowdoin	25	Frederick T. James	10
Mills & Gibb	25	F. C. Moore	10
A. L. Clarkson	25		
Theodore Cooper	20		

THE WOMAN'S FUND.

Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison Avenue, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the "Woman's Fund" of the collection:

Mrs. E. Herrman	$100	Mrs. J. D. Flower	10
Mrs. G. E. Dodge	60	Mrs. F. Nathan	5
Mrs. Spencer Trask	20	Mrs. R. Robinson	5
Mrs. Lewis L. Wolff	15	Mrs. John J. Astor	5
Mrs. T. F. Wentworth	15	Mrs. W. H. Hume	5
Mrs. G. S. Baker	10	Mrs. H. G. Kelloch	5
Mrs. R. Waller, Jr.	10	Mrs. J. W. Cleland	5
Mrs. T. H. Bauckle	10	Mrs. T. B. Meigs	5
Mrs. W. H. Lewis	10	Mrs. L. Boardman	5
Mrs. Isaac L. Kip	10	Mrs. L. Joseph	5
Mrs. W. P. Griffin	10	Mrs. C. Satterlee	5
Mrs. C. Scribner	10	Miss Frelinghuysen	5
Mrs. F. L. Stetson	10	Mrs. J. W. Damon	5
Mrs. W. H. Peckham	10	Mrs. T. S. Clarkson	5
Mrs. G. R. Blanchard	10	Mrs. W. G. Hamilton	5
Mrs. R. H. Robertson	10	Mrs. H. L. Hoppin	5
Mrs. T. M. Cheesman	10	Mrs. E. Tatum	5
Mrs. F. R. Halsey	10	Mrs. J. W. de Peyster	5
Mrs. W. T. Ward-well	10	Miss A. E. Smith	5

FLANDREAU HOUSE BURNED.

The Hussey Family Had a Narrow Escape and Lost Their Belongings.

James Hussey and his family, who reside in the old Flandreau homestead, near Larchmont, had a narrow escape from being burned to death early yesterday morning. Their home was burning in several places when the fire was discovered by Julian Soeteman, a near neighbor.

It was about 2 o'clock and just before Soetman was about to retire that he looked out of his window and saw the Hussey house ablaze. Before he could arouse the family, escape by the stairway had been cut off, and the bed in which Mr. Hussey slept was beginning to burn when he was aroused. The Husseys got out by means of the windows, and lost all their belongings. The family was cared for by Mr. Soetman. The house was one of the landmarks of Westchester County, and had been standing for over a century.

After Mr. Hussey got out of the house he remembered he had placed a roll of $200 beneath his pillow, and tried to get back into the house to get it, but the flames drove him away, and the money was burned. There is no Fire Department in the vicinity, and although the New Rochelle firemen responded, they arrived too late. The cause of the fire is unknown, and the loss is about $5,000.

Suicide Under Washington Bridge.

The body of a man, about twenty-eight years old, fairly well dressed, was found yesterday afternoon under the second arch, at the west end of the Washington Bridge. An ambulance surgeon said death was due to carbolic acid poisoning. The body was taken to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station.

DO-NOTHING LEGISLATURE

Republicans at Albany Afraid to Act and Democrats Unable to Legislate.

DAVID B. HILL AND TAMMANY

The ex-Senator's Influence with the Minority in the Legislature More Potent Than That of Murphy and Croker.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Legislature of 1898 is already writ down as a do-nothing body. Six weeks of the session have been checked off and not a single measure of general importance has been sent to the Governor for his signature. Fewer bills have been introduced than usual, and most of them are still in committee.

Veteran legislators say it is the dullest session in their memory, and newspaper correspondents who have been coming to Albany for the last ten or twelve years say the same thing. Little has occurred that was not cut and dried. The expected, and only the expected, has happened.

The explanation is not difficult. The two parties are openly and confessedly playing for position in the political contest this Fall. The Republicans, who are in control, don't want to do anything, and the Democrats could do nothing if they really wanted to. With their close margin of votes in the Assembly, the majority managers are afraid to attempt any positive or radical legislation. With a large but unruly and turbulent minority to manage, the Democratic leaders are afraid to act on the aggressive lest they spoil what they regard as the party's bright prospects for next Fall.

***

The leaders on both sides want an early adjournment—the sooner the better. The Republicans realize that if they can put through a few vote-getting measures like the Primary Reform and Biennial Sessions bills, get the canal scandal side-tracked with a harmless investigating commission, reduce the tax rate, and cut the session short, they will have gotten all they need hope for out of this Legislature.

The Democratic powers-that-be claim that the situation in the State at present is exactly as they want it. They count on the $7,000,000 deficiency of the canal improvement appropriation, the discontent in the cities over the Raines law, the failure of their opponents to enact effective anti-trust legislation, and the general tendency to blame the party in power for all existing evils to win the fight for them in November. All they want to accomplish now is to keep the Tammany rank and file from doing anything to divert attention from these issues, and they will not breathe easy until the Speaker's gavel falls for the last time.

For these reasons the present session may be expected to end just as soon as the administration measures can be put through—by April 1, if possible. Gov. Black has caused it to be understood that, as soon as the Legislature passes the Primary Elections, Biennial Sessions, Tax Commission, Canal Investigation, Forestry, and Appropriation bills, it will be expected to disband at once.

***

The attack on the time-honored town meeting contained in the bill providing for elections for local officers in the Fall has rallied the rural districts to the defense of the ancient institution in a way that has astonished the Republican leaders.

The ostensible object of the bill is to save the farmers the time, trouble, and expense of attending the annual Spring meetings; its real object is to bring out a fuller Republican vote at the November election. It made its appearance in the Legislature under machine auspices, and it was expected to go through with the votes of the majority, as all good machine bills should. But the party managers have discovered that they were touching a tender spot. The farmers are up in arms to defend the institution they look on as peculiarly their own. The country papers are tearing the bill to tatters, and representatives from rural districts are being bombarded with protests against it from their agricultural constituents. Here are two editorial expressions which indicate how the change is viewed by the men it affects:

Ogdensburg Journal: "The town meeting of to-day is the town meeting of the fathers, conducted along the same lines. It is essentially a country institution, a farmer's institution if you please, something with which the cities have little or nothing to do, and if the votes of the farmers were to determine, it would be retained by an overwhelming majority."

Binghamton Leader: "It is to be observed that many of the Republican papers in the country districts are protesting most earnestly against the proposal to change the time for holding town meetings. It can hardly be doubted that these papers reflect the sentiment of their districts. It is clear that there is no great demand for the proposed change among those whom the matter most concerns. So far as observation has gone, few if any of the rural papers have spoken of it with approval. * * * The country districts are against the proposition, and their wishes ought to be consulted. The town meeting is an institution whose wiping out the rural voters cannot contemplate with satisfaction."

Advocates of the revolution—for so it is regarded in the interior—declare that, while the old town meeting was an admirable institution, its value was destroyed when the Australian ballot law was applied to it. Now, it is contended, in the towns everything is done by ballot, and there is none of the congregating in mass meeting in a Town Hall for the free discussion of local affairs which constituted the merit of the old system.

***

Abram C. De Graw, Republican, member of the Assembly from the Fifth District of Kings County, is a marked man among the 150 who sit in the big chamber. Other legislators have longed for railroad passes; some may have accepted them in secret; but it has been left to Mr. De Graw to introduce a bill to nullify the anti-free pass provision of the Constitution, to get it favorably reported, and to urge and predict its passage.

The State Constitution provides that "no public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office, under the laws of this State, shall, directly or indirectly, ask, demand, accept, receive, or consent to receive for his own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of another, any free pass, free transportation, franking privilege, or discrimination in passenger, telegraph, or telephone rates, from any person or corporation, or make use of the same himself or in conjunction with another." Mr. De Graw's bill, as unanimously reported by the Assembly Cities Committee, provides that a certificate issued by the Secretary of State designating their terms of office, shall secure free transportation on any railroad in the State to the members and officers of the Legislature, the officers' deputies and assistant clerks, the elective State officers, Superintendents of Public Works, Public Instruction, and Prisons and their deputies, members of all State boards and commissions, and Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court.

Mr. De Graw says that he has had his bill examined by one of the ablest Constitutional lawyers in Brooklyn, who pronounces it not in conflict with the Constitution. He points furthermore to the fact that Senator Wray has introduced the bill in the Senate and believes it Constitutional, which the member from Brooklyn feels sure, ought to settle the question for all other inquiring minds. Mr. De Graw's idea is that the railroads pay nothing for their franchises, and that this free transportation should be charged up to the debt they owe the State for the privilege of existing. He says, too, that he thinks members of the Legislature make enough sacrifices in order to come to Albany, without having to pay railroad fare.

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An ex-member of Congress, who is a Democrat, commenting the other day on the commotion caused by Senator Murphy's vote for the Teller resolution, recalled the story of how David B. Hill saved the Senate from being put on record on this same resolution two years ago. "It was in 1896, just about this time," he said, "when Senator Pugh of Alabama took it into his head to resurrect the old Stanley Matthews resolution from the records and offer it as a test for his fellow Senators. The Democratic leaders considered the time most inopportune for a vote on the question. The National Convention was coming on, and it was recognized that the only effect of such a test would be to widen the split on silver already impending in the party, without doing any possible good.

"It was then that the genius of David B. Hill asserted itself. He took the Pugh resolution and talked it to death. When it came up he got the floor the first day and occupied the whole time with a speech, which was as harmless as it was intended to make the resolution. The next day he spoke on it until the Senate adjourned, and the resolution went to the foot of the calendar. When its author tried to get it up again he discovered to his dismay that it was buried beyond redemption for that session. His little scheme to cause trouble was dead, and he never knew what killed it."

In this connection, it is a significant fact that the Democratic line of attack on the Weekes resolution, censuring Senator Murphy for his free-silver vote, was really outlined by ex-Senator Hill. It was his advice that a policy of ridicule be pursued by the Democratic speakers.

Richard Croker has said that he recognizes Senator Murphy as the leader of the party in this State, but the fact is that ex-Senator Hill is exercising a more potent influence on the Democratic policy in this Legislature than both Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy combined.

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It was to have been expected that the Democratic minority in the Assembly would cultivate the New York Independents in view of the fact that their three votes might frequently enable them to block the majority. But instead of that, the Democrats have apparently set out to antagonize and estrange the Independent trio.

Since the introduction of his Murphy resolution the minority Assemblymen have declared open war on Mr. Weekes. Their attitude toward him amounts apparently to more than one of dislike; it approaches hatred. They are seemingly more bitter toward him than toward any of the regular Republican members. Meanwhile, Leader Nixon and Speaker O'Grady are "chumming" with Mr. Weekes in the most companionable manner.

Even Mr. Seligsberg, who has frequently voted with the Democrats, has not been spared denunciation at their hands. Mr. Trainor going out of his way in the Murphy debate to pounce upon him in a personal way.

It would seem that the Tammany representatives, imitating the example of the Holy Alliance of olden days, feel it incumbent not only to repress all insubordination in their own machine, but to punish all outbreaks against any other machine.

T. E. H.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Another Emancipation Day.

Low prices and high qualities, obtained for you by our eternal vigilance, our contending for the best for the least money that the world's markets afford. A quartet of our Annual Sales of Hosiery, China, Art Embroidery, and Furniture merged into one great Sale that will make Monday in very truth an emancipation day.

China, Cut Glass, Lamps, & Bric-a-Brac

Reorganization Sale

at 1-2 and 1-3 of former prices.

These departments are now under new management, and this of course means the closing out of great lots of desirable goods at prices which we can safely guarantee to be by far the lowest ever named anywhere, and in making them, but one object has been kept in view, the closing out at once of every item advertised.

Dinner Sets.

Limoges and Austrian China Dinner Sets; they are beautiful; a few of them may be slightly imperfect, a small hurt here and there, but of a kind that hurts the sale only, and not the practicable value of the sets. Most are perfect, however.

$125 INSTEAD OF $200.
Limoges China Dinner Sets, wide border decoration of cobalt blue overlaid with a lacework border of gold, and handles of solid burnished gold, 125 pieces, all perfect.

$100 INSTEAD OF $175.
Limoges China Dinner Set, floral border, entwined with a lace gold pattern, heavy gold handles, 1 plate short.

$90 INSTEAD OF $150.
Limoges China Dinner Sets, decorated in heavy burnished gold, 125 pieces, perfect.

$45 INSTEAD OF $90.
Limoges China Dinner Set, embossed shape and profusely decorated in gold, 125 pieces, all perfect.

$40 INSTEAD OF $80.
Fine Austrian China Dinner Set, decorated in heavy burnished gold, 125 pieces, perfect.

$45 INSTEAD OF $75.
Limoges China Dinner Set, swell floral decoration in pink sprays, stippled with gold, 125 pieces, slightly imperfect.

$30 INSTEAD OF $48.
Fine Austrian China Dinner Set, decorated with burnished gold, slightly imperfect.

$35 INSTEAD OF $45.
Austrian China Dinner Sets, heavy cobalt blue border, overlaid with heavy lace work border of gold, 112 pieces, perfect.

$29.50 INSTEAD OF $40.
Limoges China Dinner Sets, cupid and garlands decoration, handles trimmed with heavy gold, 112 pieces, perfect.

$27.50 INSTEAD OF $38.
Austrian China Dinner Set, Dresden decoration, trimmed with gold, 113 pieces, slightly imperfect.

$20 INSTEAD OF $35.
Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets, corn flower decoration, handles gold traced, 113 pieces, slightly imperfect.

$18.50 INSTEAD OF $25.
Austrian China Dinner Sets, neat floral decorations, 145 pieces, perfect.

$16.50 INSTEAD OF $22.
Austrian China Dinner Sets, small wild flower decoration in purple, 101 pieces, perfect.

$12 INSTEAD OF $18.50.
Austrian China Dinner Sets, green, blue, and maroon border patterns, gold traced, 113 pieces, slightly imperfect.

Fancy China and Bric-a-brac.

Dresden, Limoges, Austrian in all shapes and designs for usefulness and ornament, Chocolate Pots, Cracker Jars, Trays, Salad Bowls, Chop and Fruit Dishes, Marble figures and Busts, Clocks, hundreds of pieces of Bric-a-brac, Royal Bonn, Teplitz, Wardle Ware, and countless little things pretty as well as practical at 3/5, 1/2, and 3/5 regular prices.

Toilet Sets.

These are for quick comers, there are only 25 of them in various shapes and decorations, hardly two alike and the prices run up all the way to Twenty-five Dollars a set; some of them have slight imperfections which nobody but ourselves see, but that's enough; they must be closed out, and $5.00 a set will do it quickly.

Cut Glass.

Glistening with their rich and unique cuttings, water pitchers, salad sets, olive dishes, fruit bowls, trays, plates, water bottles, decanters, jugs, and like articles at 1/2 and 3/5 prices. Three items as an illustration.

Water Pitchers, were sold at $7.50, now $3.75.
Salad sets, were sold at $8.00, now $3.75.
Olive dishes, were sold at $2.25, now $1.25.
First floor and basement.

Lamp Excitement.

Reductions in prices that will make exciting reading, what will the actual seeing of the goods do to-morrow! Decorated Banquet and Reception Lamps, Metal, Onyx Columns, Royal Bonn and rich vases, Centre draft and Duplex burners. The prices on the decorated lamps mostly include the globes. In the metal lamps, the globes are not included. Many old lamps, one of a kind, all at 1/2 and 3/5 of regular prices.

$6.00 Lamps, $3.00.	$25.00 Lamps, $12.50.
$7.50 Lamps, $3.75.	$35.00 Lamps, $17.50.
$8.00 Lamps, $4.00.	$40.00 Lamps, $20.00.
$10.00 Lamps, $5.00.	$48.00 Lamps, $24.00.
$12.50 Lamps, $6.25.	$50.00 Lamps, $25.00.
$20.00 Lamps, $10.00.	$75.00 Lamps, $37.50

First floor.

Annual Sale of Hosiery.

Well worth seeing for fashion's sake alone. The very latest in Women's, Men's, and Children's Hosiery, from the brilliant, catchy colors in new plaids, checks, stripes, and odd designs to the subdued tints and serviceable blacks. Think of the prices, 1-3 to 1-2 under the regular market. This is a case where our vigilance in buying has brought you benefits, for scarcity and high prices are staring us in the face. These cannot be duplicated after this sale; the quick buyer is the only one who will enjoy wearing such high quality goods at such low quality prices. Hadn't you better take advantage of the sale?

Women's Hose.

LOT 1—AT 12½ CTS.
Women's fine gauge colored cotton hose, spliced heels and double toes, ribbed tan colored uppers, and black boots, also black with high spliced heels and double soles.

LOT 2—AT 19 CTS.
Women's fine gauge and medium weight colored cotton hose, tan, fancy uppers with black boots, black uppers with printed boots, plain black with embroidered fronts and stainless black with double soles, also tan and black lisle thread, ribbed and plain.

LOT 3—AT 25 CTS.
Women's fine quality colored lisle thread hose, spliced heels and toes, plain and striped uppers with black boots, also black and tan ingrain, plain and ribbed.

LOT 4—AT 3 FOR $1.
Women's extra quality fancy lisle thread hose, striped, plain, and Persian uppers, light and dark grounds, with black boots, also tan, stripes, and stainless black in plain and Richelieu ribbed ingrain lisle.

LOT 5—AT 49 CTS.
Women's extra fine quality lisle thread hose, silk Ombre stripes and plaids, Scotch plaids, and fancy uppers, with black boots, also tan and black in plain Richelieu, Rembrandt, and fancy ribs.

Men's Half Hose.

LOT 6—AT 12 1-2 CTS.
Men's fine gauge colored cotton half hose, high spliced heels and double soles, tan and stainless black, also ribbed balbriggan.

LOT 7—AT 19 CTS.
Men's 60-gauge colored cotton half hose, a real prize for whoever buys them, high spliced heels and double soles, tan and black, also medium weight black with Maco foot.

LOT 8—AT 25 CTS.
Men's extra quality colored Ingrain lisle thread half hose, high spliced heels and double sole, also 50 gauge hand seamed cotton in tan and stainless black.

Children's Hose.

LOT 9—AT 12 1-2 CTS.
Children's fine gauge and medium weight black cotton hose, spliced heels and toes, guaranteed stainless, plain and ribbed, sizes 6 to 8 1-2.

LOT 10—AT 19 CTS.
Children's light and medium weight black ribbed cotton hose, spliced heels and toes, with double Knees, sizes 6 to 9, also fine gauge plain black, in sizes 6 to 8 1-2.

LOT 11—AT 25 CTS.
Children's extra quality medium weight black ribbed cotton hose, made from Maco yarn, spliced heels and toes, with double knees, sizes 6 to 9 1-2.

Section A and Dress Goods Section.

Annual Sale of Furniture.

Luxury and Simplicity at Modest Prices.

Furniture worthy to become aged in the service of any one; manufactured by the most particular makers in the world; minute care used in its construction, commencing with the selecting of the trees in the forest before they are felled, the seasoning of the timber, the scientific cutting of the logs to reveal the beautiful grain in the woods, the drying, the dressing, the fitting of parts, the polishing and varnishing, until the perfect piece reaches and beautifies your home. But the simple articles have the same care in the manufacture, less elaborate detail only. The collection has taken us months to prepare, and has new, fresh, exclusive features, not seen before. Every conceivable thing made in furniture, no two parlor suits alike; unusual designs, odd but very artistic shapes; **Bedroom** sets to harmonize with the fittings of a room; **Chiffoniers, Parlor Suits, Tables, Chairs** and **Cabinets;** some massive and elaborately carved, others light, dainty, exquisite; **Side Boards, China Closets, Extension Tables, Hat Stands, Couches** and **Easy Chairs** in which to lose one's self. **Fancy Rockers, Desks, Morris Chairs, Brass** and **Iron Bedsteads,** and everything made in the best and newest way. Prices will be

25% to 50%

higher for the same goods later in the season. It is an event in furniture, an exhibition in itself, but with all its luxuriance the simple and modest things are not forgotten in the collection. Elaborate pieces at the price of the simple, and the simple everyday pieces cheaper than ever. Sale commences Monday.

TWO WOMEN FOUND DEAD.

Were Waitresses and Had Recently Come from Hungary.

Agniska Juduk, twenty-five years old, and Maria Makanitsch, thirty-five years old, two Hungarian women employed in the restaurant of John Pecher, at 465 Sixth Avenue, were found dead in their room on the second floor of 125 West Twenty-eighth Street early yesterday morning. They had been overcome by gas, which was pouring from a wide-open jet. The police think the women committed suicide, but their employer, who lives in the same house, believes it to have been an accident.

They had only recently arrived from Hungary, and had no friends. On a chair alongside the bed were found a rosary and a Prayer Book. From a letter written in Hungarian and addressed to Mrs. Makanitsch it appears that she was married and had four children, who are still in Europe. She came here to see her husband, but he deserted her, and she intended to earn enough money to bring her children over. Little is known of the other woman.

The Parsons School Presented.

HARRISON, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The new thirty-thousand-dollar schoolhouse given to Harrison by John E. Parsons was formally presented by Mr. Parsons to the town this afternoon. The building was constructed by Mr. Parsons as a memorial to a number of his children, who died in infancy. Addresses were made by Mr. Parsons, William R. Bull, President of the Board of Education, and others.

FEB

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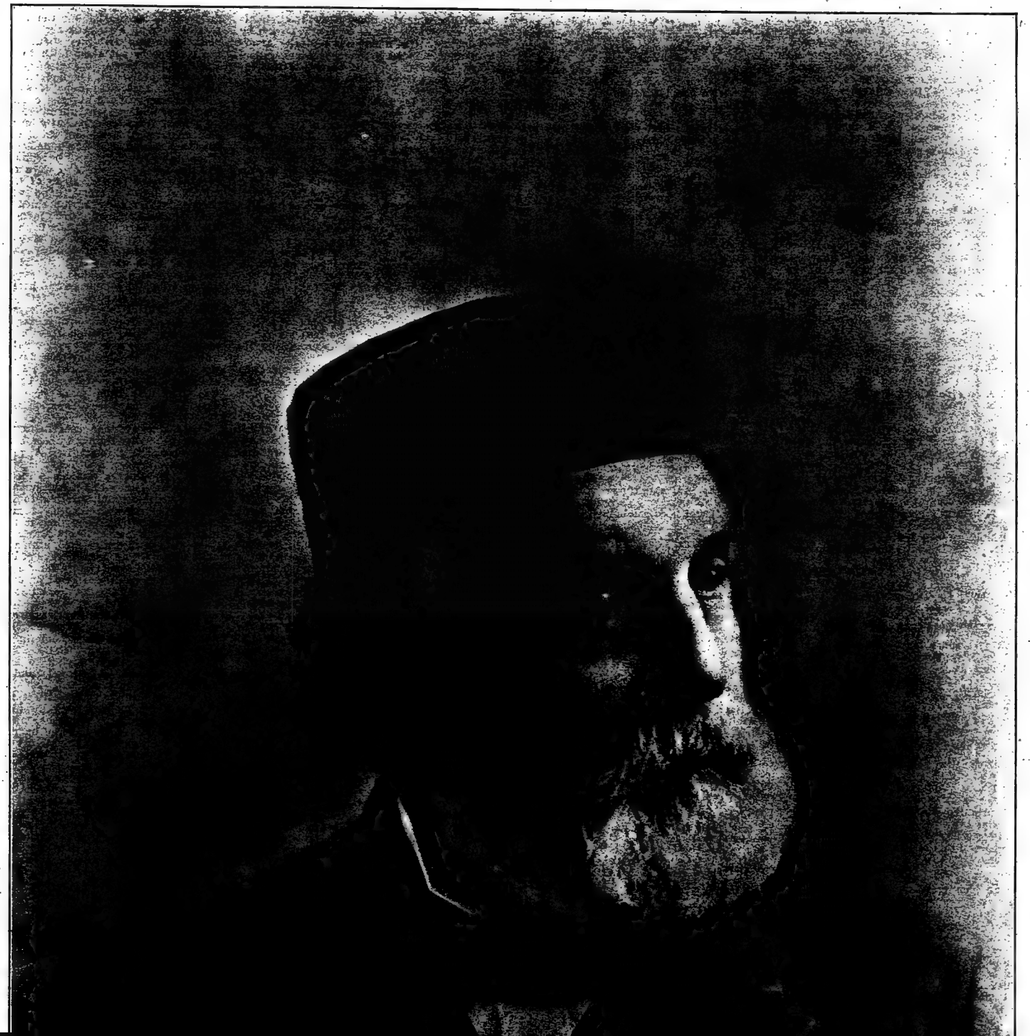

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WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

While the English press, apropos of the Dreyfus case, is making unneighborly comments on the course of French justice, there exists under British rule a state of criminal procedure which is to-day as the French made it several centuries ago. Imagine yourself accused of crime in Guernsey. You are brought into court. A secret canvass is made to see if the witnesses for the prosecution are present; you are allowed no one. If things appear to be satisfactory to the Judge, the order is given to clear the courtroom—not of the witnesses, but of yourself. Your trial then begins. When all the evidence against you has been presented the witnesses are dismissed, and you are sent to jail to wait while the learned Judge makes a careful examination of your case. Sometimes it takes him a few weeks; sometimes months; you are in jail all the while. If he decides that you are not guilty an order is given for your release; if he thinks that you are, you are brought into court again and told so. A date is fixed for your final trial, and you are allowed to call witnesses, who must prove that you are absolutely innocent. The prosecution rests on the evidence of the secret examination. This evidence you must smash; that is a very difficult thing for you to do, for you don't know what it is. Taken all in all, Dreyfus was better off than you would be.

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It is a mistake to suppose that Boston culture—literary, grammatical, and otherwise—is all on the surface. It is, in fact, anchored very deep and is only brought to the surface with much care and after due deliberation. The effort costs a good deal and cannot be made for trivial reasons. But once in a great while the motive power is set working from sheer overweight of erudition. Then the wheels go round in the following manner: A woman of Modern Athens wrote to her favorite journal, and, after commending the pure English in which its columns were printed, started in to make comparisons which show how very far we have slipped from the ideal set up by at least one Boston journal. She wrote: "In contemporaries we read: 'John Jones committed suicide by blowing out his brains.' Now, since cido cisum means 'to cut,' no one may commit 'suicide' save by cutting. Another paper says: 'The town was decimated by the scourge.' Consequently one out of ten died. (Decem: ten.) 'Won't you come to my dinner?' said a friend in New York recently. Now, this lady being a co-graduate and formidable rival in our school days, I replied, 'Yes.' Several days after the dinner, which I did not attend, she called on me, and said, 'Since you could not come, you might at least have been polite enough to let me know, in order that I might have supplied your place.' 'Why, I did let you know, Mary, at the time you asked me.' 'No, you didn't. You said "yes"!' 'Well, what should I have said? You asked me, "Won't (will you not) you come?" I replied, "yes," meaning yes, I will not come. Why didn't you say, "Will you come?" instead of "will you-not"? Ah, you see, old friend, I've owed you this for some years. Now we are even.'"

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It is an open question, Which is advancing more rapidly among the Indians of the United States; their death rate or their culture? Figures seem to favor the latter, but figures in a case like this may be deceptive. Culture cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents, for the connection between cause and effect is not always clear. Culture undoubtedly costs money, but a great deal of the latter may be "blown in" on very little of the former, and vice versa. But the unalterable fact remains that the fewer Indians there are the more they cost. Twenty years ago there were 250,973 Indians. To-day there are probably less than 230,000. Twenty years ago the Indian appropriations were $4,535,538. Ten years ago they were $5,491,330. For 1899 the estimate is made at $7,527,204. We are not very good at arithmetic, but it seems to us that in the natural course of events the provision for the sole surviving red man will reach figures something appalling.

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An editorial article that we find in a journal supposed to be read by women of higher and more progressive intelligences than are said to be possessed by the commonplace woman happy in her domestic affairs gives specious advice on a certain phase of the marital paradox. It tells how husband and wife, having discovered that they neither love nor respect each other, may still keep on in the even tenor of their ways and blind their friends as to the misfortune in their lives. This is all rubbish. Household friends are very observing; and what they discover acquaintances learn sooner or later; and what acquaintances know the public may have for the asking. There can be no tranquil, discreet existence for such a couple unless they be fools or angels. There is no long parleying point between extremes. Balzac probably had this in mind when he wrote "If two people are constantly together, hatred and love grow apace; every moment brings a new reason for stronger affection or increased detestation." The end is invariably a tragedy.

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON.

TWO young men crossing Broad Street one day at the after-lunch speed of Wall Street clerks suddenly stopped in front of the Mills Building and turned to look at the tall, striding figure of a powerfully built man who was just then entering the building. Clustered in the wide entrance was an unorganized body of men, held together by the magnet of trade, at times quiet, again moving and jostling in the momentary excitements of stock barter—an incipient Stock Exchange in the process of what may some time become a complete development. Several of them followed with their glances the notable personage, whose gray hair, bushy white beard, and heavy mustache were surmounted by a No. 7¾ broad-brimmed black hat of the most pronounced Western type, and whose general air of strength and vigor seemed a challenge to his years. It was a personality that compelled notice, and it impressed the two young men, one of whom sighed enviously as he remarked:

"I wish I had his millions!"

"You'd probably lose 'em," replied his companion. "I wish I had his head."

They proceeded on their way to their respective offices, the last speaker to his tedious task of making up a trial balance, while the other clerk—who preferred the cash—stopped to buy a fifteen-cent cigar and wondered why some people had luck.

Meanwhile the unsuspecting object of their attention had stepped into the elevator, ascended to the seventh floor, and, passing along the corridor, had entered a room at the extreme southwest corner of the building, closing behind him a door which bore upon its glass panel the simple inscription: "C. P. Huntington."

If a man is known by his works, then the world knows Collis P. Huntington pretty well, for the newspapers have found in the incidents of his life a never-failing fund of interesting matter for their readers. He has made history rapidly during the last thirty years, and at seventy-six years of age he is still in the very front rank of busy workers in a century that has no parallel for mental and physical activity.

To those who have read of his achievements his career seems like the flight of a meteor across calm skies, and the world marvels at the force of that extraordinary energy which has created so startling a diversion; but the stories told have been of his deeds and his dollars, and they give little insight into the thoughts which have lain back of them and the qualities of head and heart which, in combination, have made possible the accomplishment of such brilliant results. Line up these achievements and they stand without a parallel. Line up the qualities and the deeds are explained by a combination and harmony of traits which pretty nearly round the circle of possible human equipment.

"What does he look like?" "What kind of a man is he?" are the queries most often heard concerning such men; for personality is a living thing and facts are cold. No better delineation of Mr. Huntington's character and strong individuality could be given than by a recital in detail of the incidents and anecdotes which crowd the history of his busy life—a "description by narration," as the schools have it—but lack of space permits only a brief review of his extraordinary career.

He was born in the little sleepy village of Harwinton, Litchfield County, Conn., which lies to one side of the busy stream of life like the back water of a river. The narrative of the first fourteen years of a country boy's life presents the usual episodes. Young Huntington's school days ended then and the boy's father gave him his freedom. It was a great gift, but the father knew his son. Huntington was at this time nearly six feet in height, with tremendous muscular development—such marked and unusual strength that he must have been specially proud of it; for only a couple of years ago when an article appeared in a Western paper reciting an alleged incident of his early life when one of his schoolmates whipped him, the old veteran of a thousand contests in infinitely greater arenas fired up with an unusual indignation, and in regular boys' dialect declared: "Not much! No boy in school ever licked me or ever could! I could wipe up the floor with half the boys in school all together!"

In young Huntington's mental and moral equipment there were included a passionate fondness for geography and a tenacity of memory almost phenomenal. The logical result of a union of these qualities developed later. Mr. Huntington has traveled by train or on horseback or afoot over nearly all the United States and in Mexico, and he remembers in detail, with a fidelity to fact simply marvelous in the opinion of those who know this peculiarity, the topography of any piece of ground he has ever passed over. It is questionable if there is another man in America whose knowledge of the location of counties, of mountain passes, of coast lines, and particularly of watersheds and the sources and courses of rivers is as complete and trustworthy as his.

In his first year of self-support he earned $84, his board and clothes being included in the contract. The incident is of importance from the fact that he saved every cent of it and because it brings to light other qualities—extraordinary thrift, patience, and determination—which were in after years to play their part in the building up of a great fortune and in the successful accomplishment of colossal enterprises.

"At the end of that year," said Mr. Huntington in after life, "I was as much a capitalist as I have ever been since. Start two young men upon the road of life. If one earns $75 the first year and saves $50 of it, and the other, earning the same amount, saves nothing, it seems an easy problem to figure out the probable difference at the end of twenty years. Nothing is more surprising than the result, for while in the second instance the twenty years will have produced no growth, in the other the habit of economy and of saving the pennies becomes the most finely-tempered and useful tool in his possession, and the growing capital is a servant which from a child grows into a giant for his master's advancement."

The business years of Mr. Huntington's minority were spent in the selling of merchandise, and this took him all over the South. In his trips during those impressionable years he added to his plain education in "reading, writing, and ciphering" a fund of information which no school could have given him. It was an elective study, as it were, embracing within its scope an intimate knowledge of human nature which has been of incalculable benefit to him.

Of course he succeeded. He was too big and strong physically to be snubbed; he was too bright and keen mentally to be worsted in trade, and he was too invariably good-natured, too good a story teller, too delightful a companion, not to be courted, even by his debtors. His humor was typically American and included a fondness for practical jokes. A pretty good illustration of this occurred some eight or ten years ago in the Far Northwest in British Columbia. A party consisting of ten railroad men, of whom the writer was one, was on a visit to a coal mine in the forests of Vancouver Island, ten miles distant from the coast. Ten saddle horses had been engaged to meet the expedition at the boat landing, but when the members of the party arrived there after a sharp row across the bay at sunrise it was discovered that only one horse was at hand. The disappointment meant something, for the way lay through a primeval forest, filled with swamp and snow and obstructed by fallen logs. All stood waiting and shivering in the keen morning air, but no more horses arrived. Finally Mr. Huntington said, with great soberness:

"Well, boys, this looks bad for us."

All acquiesced. "But," he added, "I've seen worse."

We listened eagerly, for his eye had brightened, and we felt sure that his genius for problems had discerned the solution. He continued:

"I've been in a good many tight places in my life, but I never let the lack of a horse keep me from going anywhere if I really had made up my mind to it."

With that he quietly mounted the single horse at hand and without a glance at his companions started up the trail. The railroad men took the joke without a word, and that ten-mile tramp and the mountainous appetites that distinguished the completion of it were things to be remembered long afterward.

At twenty-one young Huntington went into partnership with his brother in a general merchandise store at Oneonta, N. Y., and there he remained until 1848, when the California gold fever swept over the country like a tidal wave, engulfing in its excitement multitudes of venturesome spirits. Huntington was importuned to join a company organized for an expedition to the Pacific Coast, but refused. He preferred to go independently. He saw in his mind's eye the flowing in of the gold as his neighbors did, but he saw more; for to his clear perception the channels through which the gold would flow most freely were not the sluiceways of the miners, but their needs. He well comprehended that where camps might be located towns must spring up and provisions, lumber, and innumerable articles of hardware would be required. More distinctly than all else he realized that where Gold is king, as in a mining country, extravagance and good prices make up his court. He left home a merchant and he remained one.

During his detention on the Isthmus for three months, waiting for a north-bound ship, he occupied the time, spent by many others in amusement and dissipation, in buying and selling merchandise, and continued in perfect health while many sickened and died. He walked twenty-four times across the Isthmus, and his experiences at this time are interesting and full of humor. He had started with $1,200, but he landed in California with $5,000, and was able to give to some of his companions, who had enjoyed themselves after their own fashion instead of his, the money they wanted for a good, square meal in celebration of their arrival, while he himself dined on crackers and cheese. Certainly it must have seemed to him the very irony of generosity.

When the career of Mr. Huntington in California is reached one is confronted with the utter impossibility of doing justice to it, for there are numberless anecdotes of this portion of his life extant, and they reveal in a most interesting way the causes and reasons of his rapid rise to wealth in the hardware business that he established in Sacramento.

As lumber in California in 1849 cost a dollar a foot, Mr. Huntington's first store was a big tent the roof and sides of which were made out of old sails. Other tents were added, until finally it took five to hold his stock.

Young as he was, he soon gained the sobriquet of "Old Huntington," in compliment to his sagacity. When men had goods to sell and it seemed impossible to find a buyer it was a common saying: "Go to old Huntington. He'll always make an offer."

Mr. Huntington's maxim of trade was this: Anything that can be bought for less than the cost of production, that is not perishable and that is an article in general use, is worth buying and holding. An anecdote will illustrate this. He once bought a lot of bar steel at a time when there was no manufacturing in California. Nobody wanted it and the owner was glad to get rid of it at a cent a pound. For four years he stored it in his back yard under old sails; but when quartz was at last reached everybody wanted steel, and he sold the major part of it at a dollar a pound and his dogged patience had its reward.

In due time Mr. Huntington and Mark Hopkins became partners, and never were two men better fitted for such a union. A few years of association made them rich, but the wheel of fortune was steadily bringing nearer and nearer to them the opportunity of a great achievement.

The political clouds from which finally burst the storm of 1861 had been gathering for many years, and the vital importance of a railroad to connect the East with California, particularly in a time of war, was the theme of constant discussion in and outside of Congress. At this epoch in Mr. Huntington's career we reach the point where his local reputation began its development into a fame which was to make him known throughout the civilized world, and the agent of that development was the building of the first railroad connecting California with the East—the Central Pacific.

To one who has traversed those almost limitless plains and wild mountain heights and cañons of the Far West and who reflects upon the conditions which existed in the early sixties it seems hardly credible that any man or group of men should have dreamed of accomplishing the stupendous feat of building a railroad across the continent, much less that they should have had the courage to put their faith to the test. Yet this hardware merchant of Sacramento not only conceived it, but undertook it, and he and his associates—none of whom were railroad men—carried out the enterprise at the risk of their personal fortunes.

Physical obstacles apparently insurmountable confronted them, and timid capital in the East shrank from the audacious proposition behind which lay so much daring; but the few bold men who were called by even the adventurous spirits of California "Pacific Railroad crazy," and who were laughed at for their hare-brained scheme, pushed ahead, threw their money, their time, their energy, and their faith into the undertaking, until finally, on May 10, 1869, a historic gathering of sturdy men on the plains of Utah witnessed the driving of the last spike which completed the iron bands of transcontinental commerce and heralded the dawn of a vast empire.

In the light of this great achievement the glory of Mr. Huntington's subsequent undertakings, great though they have been, almost seems to pale, not because they were unworthy of the brain which devised and the spirit which carried out the formidable enterprise of earlier years, but because the way had now been made comparatively easy by the hard-won experiences of the sixties.

The history of the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad from San Francisco eastward through Los Angeles, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas is full of interest. Huntington and his associates did not stop until they had a continuous line of track from Portland, Oregon, to New Orleans, 3,200 miles in length. Innumerable branches were built from time to time, and other lines in Texas, in old Mexico, and in Guatemala were constructed, until at the end of 1896 a total had been reached of over 9,000 miles of track, and twenty-six corporations had been merged in one great parent organization known as the Southern Pacific Company.

While these huge enterprises were being carried through in the West Mr. Huntington was evolving a vast scheme in the East independently of his associates. The State of Virginia had been trying to finish the Chesapeake and Ohio Road, and several sets of contractors had been ruined in the attempt. Huntington completed it, and then went on building westward through West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, until at last he had the unique satisfaction of riding in his private car over his own tracks from the gateway of the Old Dominion on the Atlantic to the Golden Gate on the Pacific Coast.

He is the only man in America who has accomplished that remarkable feat, the magnitude of which can be realized when it is remembered that if the total mileage owned or largely controlled at one time by Mr. Huntington were put into a continuous track it would reach over the surface of the earth from the north pole to the south pole.

It would seem as if these outlets for the activity of the hardware merchant ought to have sufficed, but we see him in other rôles of a very different character. He is the founder of the City of Newport News, Va., and the owner and builder of a huge shipyard there, which employs nearly 4,000 men and at which three battleships are now under construction. In building it he has taken advantage of all the economies of wealth, and everything is on a gigantic scale.

The spirit which animated the founder is seen in his endeavor to improve the condition of the workmen by providing them with comfortable houses and in inducing them to own their homes. He has maintained for years a full-graded school free to the children of his employes. He has from the first employed only home talent and home machinery, and his shipyard is American throughout. He makes no distinction between race and creed, and the negro under him has a full chance. The well-known Huntington Industrial Works at Hampton, Va., are an example of his practical belief that the hand should be educated as well as the head.

A characteristic story is told of the building of the International Railroad in Mexico. The company opened some coal mines, and Mr. Huntington ordered that in employing labor the preference should be given to native Mexicans. At the end of the first year the Superintendent reported that he had tried the native labor thoroughly and that it would not do at all. Huntington replied:

"Have patience with them. Show them our ways and try them twenty years longer."

Two years later the Superintendent sent this message: "Tell Mr. Huntington that I have not tried the Mexicans twenty years, but long enough to find that they make some of the best workmen we have."

Of course Mr. Huntington has enemies, for he is a successful man and success has disagreeable parasites; but he is serenely indifferent to the shafts which are aimed at him by envy and malice. This enmity, boiled down, crystallizes into a small but in-

describably noisy group of people, whose voices reverberate among the columns of particular newspapers.

Of them Mr. Huntington has said: "I am rather proud of the enemies I have made. All I ask is that they do not praise me, for then my friends would say: 'What the d—— has Huntington been doing now that such fellows should praise him?'" Yet it is doubtful if there is a single one of those who abuse him whom he would not greet amiably if fate made them meet, for ill humor is not in his composition.

An incident that occurred in a committee room at the Capitol where he had been giving testimony greatly amused his friends. When the hearing ended for the day one of the newspaper correspondents who had been specially bitter started to leave the room. As he passed Mr. Huntington the latter said, genially: "How are you, B.?"

Everybody stared, and B. looked nonplused, but in a moment he angrily crowded past and disappeared.

"What possessed you to speak to him?" was asked of Huntington, whose great shoulders were shaking with laughter.

"I just thought I would," said he. "I wanted to see how big he was. I know now."

As a companion in travel or at home Mr. Huntington is seen at his best. He has a host of good stories, which seem to be marshaled in his mind like a corps of well-disciplined soldiers who appear at emergent points in the nick of time. They are largely of that kind which may be properly preceded by "That reminds me," for he is particularly apt in illustration of a point or a person.

His massive and striking town house is filled with fine paintings from the brushes of old and modern masters, chosen with that independence of judgment which seeks no confirmation from others. His large library is thoroughly well assorted, and its volumes are handsomely appareled.

Mr. Huntington is fond of good books and fine bindings. Poetry appeals strongly to this practical man of affairs, who enjoys a well-turned couplet. He always keeps in his office desk a set of George Crabbe's poems, and in his rare moments of relaxation likes to run over the rhythmical stories of life which have made that reverend poet his favorite; for their attractive meter brings the truth home in a canter that delights him, and he is quite likely to bestow the set upon a well-liked friend to whom he may have quoted some homely but trenchant verse.

Let us follow him into this office of his in the Mills Building. He has just opened the door and is greeting a caller. There is the vision of an ample form clad in a tightly buttoned black Prince Albert coat, a broad, deep chest, and a head which speaks for itself. In stature he is six feet one and of full weight. He is putting on his black silk skullcap, but you catch the glimpse of a massive cranium, bald all over its upper surface, with a fringe of grizzled hair below. A heavy mustache falls over his mouth like a waterfall and unites with the full white beard in concealment of the strong, square jaw. He is a striking figure as he stands there, with his dark, powerful hand on the doorknob—a personality full of force, dignity, and magnetism, a presence that somehow stirs the atmosphere of the room to consciousness and motion.

The room occupied by the "railway magnate"—as the newspapers, perhaps from a dearth of appropriate synonyms, so frequently designate him—is not specially attractive as an interior, nor at all suggestive of a bank Presidency. The disposition of the furniture and the lack of a carpet on the clean floor suggest the first of May rather; but the room is bright with the sun, and a good place for work. The large table desk at which Mr. Huntington sits is comparatively new, being still less than twenty years old. This is from the standpoint of Mr. Huntington, who is patient beyond description and who has himself said that nothing can beat him waiting "except the Catholic Church." This desk is littered with documents, pamphlets, newspaper clippings, and what not, which exercise a mild usefulness in concealing a faded table cover once a brilliant red. Across the corner of this desk transactions involving more than a billion dollars have been consummated. Over it have been drawn and studied carefully, inch by inch, profiles of thousands of miles of railroad. Plans and policies and combinations have been whispered around it. It has been the silent depository of heart-breaking petitions from the lowly and poor, who in utter friendlessness have turned despairingly for help to the man whose millions have been made familiar to them through the newspapers. Prominent and wealthy business men on the brink of ruin have rushed in from a market feverish with panic to beg for aid, sinking their voices in hoarse and hurried appeal; the only one the old desk and its owner should share their confidence. It is a famous desk, indeed, and if it could speak, what interesting tales it might unfold as its narratives touched familiar notes in the gamut of human emotions!

Day after day, week after week, year after year, Mr. Huntington has been coming to this desk with a regularity unbroken except by his periodical business trips to California or Europe. After sixty years of incessant toil, at an age when most men are out of business—or out of existence—he is daily at his post performing his share of the laborious and responsible work which devolves upon the employer of a hundred thousand men. The years have told upon his physical elasticity, as was inevitable, but his experience of human nature, which embraces a field probably wider than that of any other living American, has softened and not embittered his genial nature. Wherever he may be, the skies are sunny, for of course this man of energy and enterprise, to whom obstacles are invitations to battle, is an optimist.

Mr. Huntington takes bright views of life, tempered only by a philosophy which seems to be equal to all occasions. He never fights the inevitable or frets over the "has been," and while one favorite maxim is, "What ought to be done can be done," he often is heard to say: "There is no use of talking about it. It is behind us!" A business friend dropped into his office one morning during some cloudy financial weather and gloomily predicted a fall in stocks. Huntington turned quickly to the window, and, glancing at the flag on the Produce Exchange tower, replied: "You might know it. The wind is in the northeast."

"So you think," asked his visitor, with an involuntary smile, "that the direction of the wind has something to do with it?"

"Why, certainly," said Huntington, apparently in perfect seriousness; "when I come out of my house mornings I can generally tell within a point how the stock market is going. People are affected by the weather without knowing it. To-morrow the wind will probably shift to the northwest, and then the market will go up. There is generally a point's difference between the northeast and the northwest."

The anecdote suggests Mr. Huntington's interest in the stock market; but it is misleading in that respect, for he is not a speculator, and it is safe to say that no one in his office has ever seen him look at a stock "ticker." He is a railroad builder and operator, a creator of things that move and produce something. Naturally his path crossed Jay Gould's many times, for their respective interests touched at various points, but for Mr. Gould he always had a high regard, based upon the absolute squareness of Gould in all agreements, oral or otherwise, made between the two. Mr. Huntington once said: "I wouldn't go into the stock market against Gould, for he could whip me at that game. That is his business. When it comes to building and operating railroads in the most efficient and economical way, I can beat him, for that is my business."

Of the original quartet of bold men who built the Central Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and the multitude of other railroads which occupy the great southwestern section of the United States and dominate the traffic of California and Oregon, all have succumbed to the burden of the years except Mr. Huntington. How is it possible for a man of seventy-six to hold the reins of such a multiplicity of "going" interests without becoming utterly fagged out and dropping from his seat? He is a director in many companies outside of his vast aggregation of railroad interests. He is the object of continual solicitation on the part of promoters who are eager to secure the influence of his name in floating new enterprises. His anteroom is the rendezvous daily of a multitude of people who want something. He is almost momentarily the recipient of visitors' cards. His door is continually opening to let out one caller and admit another. His morning's mail is supplemented hourly, and he is bound to finish it before he goes home. Yet he sits and chats and works with an impregnable good humor, and how does he do it? He tells you when you ask him why he works so hard: "I don't work hard. I work easy." That is one secret of that wonderful vitality. The other lies in the fact that when he leaves his work at night he can leave the memory of it also, for he has the rare faculty of casting away his cares. When he has disposed of the sensible dinner he takes, for he is a light eater and prefers simple preparations of food, rarely touching wine of any kind, he goes to his library ready for the inevitable game of whist which follows the departure of the last evening caller. He is a good whist player of the old-fashioned kind, and knows how to play to win. He is a shrewd judge of the location of other people's good and bad cards, and is inclined to "finesse," sometimes to the discomfiture of his partner, and with a strong hand himself is apt to take the bit in his teeth without much regard for his vis-à-vis. He retires early and sleeps without worry, to arise in the morning full of energy and purpose and glad of the work day before him.

Life to him is a game full of exciting and agreeable complications, in which, strange as it may seem, the acquisition and the loss of money are of account mainly as the one represents success in combinations based upon his judgment, skill, and labor, and as the other marks some miscalculation of the points or principles involved. It would not be said of him that he is a statesman spoiled, but rather that he is a statesman lost. As a diplomat he would possibly have been unexcelled; but political honors and offices have never tempted him. He is a man of action, whose deeds are monuments of a progress which advances the material prosperity of his country far more than it benefits himself, and the innumerable wheels of industry which his genius and indomitable energy have set to rolling as the result of the labor of the active man are object lessons to American citizens.

GEORGE E. MILES.

Why Adam Loved Eve.

From London Judy.

She—Do you think that Adam really loved Eve?

He—Certainly! You see, there were no other women around!

Malicious.

From London Judy.

"A girl who sings so early in the morning must have a sweet disposition."

"Not necessarily. She may have a grudge against somebody in the neighborhood."

1898

Dick. Weight Twenty-three Pounds.
Owned by Mrs. F. H. Burnett, New York.

CATS OF HIGH DEGREE.

THE wonderful strides made these last few years in the breeding of thoroughbred cats will surprise all save those who are within the charmed ring of catdom. Orders have gone abroad for the finest to be had, and the commissions have been so well filled that we have now among us many Crystal Palace winners, that were catalogued at that show for £120 to £150, and the owners were loath to sell them even at those prices. Nevertheless, we have them here, and the stock resultant from these importations is already winning on the bench, notably that of Mr. E. N. Barker's King Humbert, Mrs. Weed's Napoleon, the former for nine years holding the championship at the Crystal Palace against all comers.

Visitors at the recent show had a treat in once more seeing Siegfried, the winner of many prizes. He was there in all his glory of an absolutely pure white coat, and without a blemish. Many of our albinos have more or less a shade of yellow or red, silver or blue, but Siegfried is possessed of that

Dick—A Winner of Many Prizes.

white so pure and clear that no trace or even shade of an ultra color is to be found. His immense size will always give him an advantage over his competitors, for he tips the scale at twenty-four pounds, an unusual weight for an albino. This was one of the years when he was obliged to share the attention of the visitors with a laddie angora kitten, whose "stage name" is Phœnix. It is not often that a youngster will enter a show and receive such marked attention from the public as was shown this kitten; yet he was surely worthy of it, as he is perhaps one of the sweetest headed and dispositioned kittens benched. His color is that of a rich orange tabby, not a single trace of white, the bars being unusually distinct, and the body color of the richest. He was groomed to perfection, his coat as glossy and shiny as a new dollar, while the quality was of the highest type. His tail, too, was a marvel of beauty, rarely seen on a kitten of only eight months. He seemed to be conscious of the honor the ribbon he won had bestowed upon him, and was all in all worthy of it. Mrs. Weed's Fleurie, a daughter of her great Napoleon, for whom $2,000 was offered at the last show and refused, has the sweetest sort of a kitten face, and her very profuse coat and swell ruffs did credit to her sire. She is a tortoiseshell of most charming disposition, and is destined to be heard from later when she shall have passed out of the kitten class. She won in her class. The same lady won first prize with her smooth or short coated "African," another kitten, but this one is as black as Erebus, with great light eyes that seemed in strange contrast with its black coat, which, by the way, shone like silk. Mr. H. G. Titus scored an easy win with the mother and three little muffs of beauty, Klondike, Tiger, and Sylvia, each of the kittens having white breasts and feet. In the gelded classes, Mr. H. W. Culberson won first and second with his red-striped specimens, and the awards were rightly placed. In the "any other variety" class Mr. Titus again scored with No. 2,999, a beautiful black specimen, with yellow eyes.

The fancy for high-bred cats is rapidly growing in this country, and so great has been the demand for angoras, which are now, and probably always will be, the prime favorites, that the prices asked and paid are very large, $50 being a fair price for a medium well-bred kitten, while choice ones easily bring from $200 to $250. In order to show how great this love of the breed has grown within the past few years we are fortunate in being able to publish in this number a few half tones of some of the most noted specimens in America, all of them winners in their respective classes at the various shows. The special recommendations of this breed are their dispositions, which are about perfect, and the wonderful long, silky coat which they possess, increasing in quantity as it nears the head, and forming a most beautiful ruff which the illustrious Sir Walter Raleigh might have envied. Their lovely, playful eyes, great bushy tails, and exquisite coloring will always make them the most favored and petted of the feline race.

H. W. H.

Princess Dinarzade—Valued at $750.
Owned by Mrs. Sarah M. Stanley, New York.

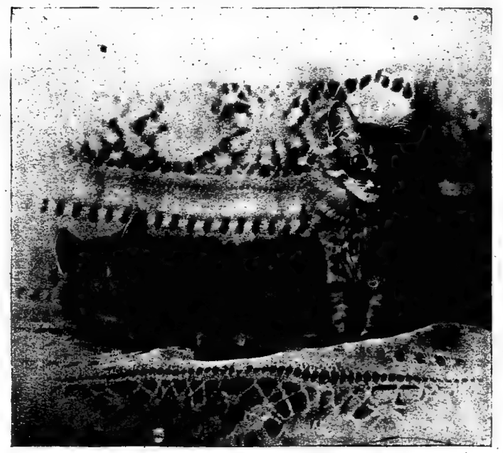

TOPSY AND SYLVIA, AGED FOUR MONTHS.
Property of Mrs. F. M. Clarke, New York.

"TYPES OF BEAUTY."

Society women whose pictures have appeared in the cheaper class of magazines frequently find themselves in embarrassing positions as a result. Those who have permitted reproductions from their photographs to appear in one of these monthly publications of wide circulation have, almost without exception, been deluged with epistles, protestations, petitions, and addresses. Some of these communications have been of such a surprising nature, and have emanated, apparently, from such unwelcome sources, that the recipients have generally kept them strictly secret. The humor of the situation, however, has in some cases conquered reserve, and the victims on relating their experiences have found that with certain variations they have been common to all.

All of this goes to prove that the letter-writing fiend is ubiquitous, and that beauty is admired in remote social circles as well as in polite society. A certain very attractive young woman whose picture has recently appeared as "a type of beauty" confesses that she has already received through the mails four offers of marriage, and that she has been fairly overwhelmed with letters inviting her to correspond. One society woman has received, besides a basketful of letters from tradespeople, beggars, and would-be relatives, two letters from men of apparent culture, though personally unknown to her, requesting a clandestine acquaintance. A popular Southern belle, whose picture was printed a year and a half ago, has ever since been receiving letters from all over the country, from wild Oklahoma and the balmy West Indies, on all varieties of subjects. Some of her admirers write merely to ask for her photograph; others to tell her briefly how pretty she is; still others to inform her that she isn't as pretty as she thinks herself; and yet again from others who write merely for the sheer love of writing. The last effusion received by her was written in an illiterate hand with a pencil on lined paper, and ran thus:

PUEBLO, Col.

Dear Miss ——: You must excuse the liberty I takes in writing this to you, but I was over to my uncle Jerry Johnson's last week and was looking over a book called the ——. I saw there and found your picture in it. You are a beautiful lady.

My name is Tom Jackson, they call me Long Tom, for I is six feet in my stockings and weighs most two hundred pounds. I read about you in ——'s and thought a heap of you, and when I went to leave Uncle Jerry's I stole the book unbeknowing to anybody and have read about you four times over. I think more of you every time I look at you.

I manage a ranch out here for Mr. Jim Pinkney, the richest man in this section, and he pays me $800 a year for tending to his business, and says he is soon going to pay me a whole thousand a year. Won't that be fine? I am a good-looking fellow, if I do say so myself. I don't wear whiskers, and am twenty-nine year old, will be thirty soon. I ain't got no bad habits, don't neither smoke nor drink, but sometimes when things rile me I cuss a little bit.

Miss ——, won't you write to me? You must not think hard of me for writing and asking you to do this, for I think about you often and just couldn't help it. You won't be mad about it, will you?

I hope you will write to me soon. You ought to come out here in the West. It is the finest country in the world. Ain't you ever going to travel out here? If you ever does come be sure and let me know, for I will do all I can to make you like it; I will take you over to see my uncle Jerry's family, he has nine children from twenty-one on down to two years old. And I will acquaint you with my boss, Mr. Pinkney. He will like you, for he always likes pretty girls. I have written you a long letter, but I wanted to tell you all about myself and had to make it long. I am going to have a new picture taken the next time I go to town, (I live ten miles from Pueblo on the ranch,) and will wear my long tail coat and send you one if you will have it. Good by, Miss ——. Respectfully,

THOMAS JACKSON.

Among the numerous offers of marriage received by this same girl whose face, apparently, is her fortune, and a sufficient one, is the following, which is given verbatim:

Montreal, Can. Nov. 10, 97.

Dear Miss J——: I take the liberty of writing to you because I saw your picture in ——'s Magazine, and have decided that you are the girl for me, that is, if you are willing. I live on the outskirts of this city in a fine old home, and have an income of $3,000.00 a year. I am thirty-one years old, have no bad habits, and no relatives, so what is mine shall be yours if you will say the word. Hoping to have a favorable reply, I am,

Yours until death:

F. G. HASKINS.

Most of the letters received are either from tradespeople — offering all manner of things from fifteen-hundred-dollar dogs to the latest complexion lotions — from beggars, or, like those already given, from love-sick swains, whose inflamed hearts seek this mode of relief from the undue excitement caused by the sight of too much beauty. Most of these love letters come from the Far West, where the daughters of Eve must be scarce. Here is another of this particular variety:

San Francisco, Cal., 40 Grand St.

Miss J——: Your beautiful picture published in —— some time ago has left a desire I cannot resist, to make your acquaintance. I beg sincerely that you will not believe that it is my habit to thus address strangers, but I have been so attracted by your sweet face that I have grown bold. Sweet lady, a line from you showing you do not scorn my honest admiration would give me the greatest pleasure, and be prized as my greatest treasure. If I can, in the smallest way, ever serve you, I would indeed feel honored. I hope you will pardon the liberty I take in sending you my photograph, but I feel you have the right to know me in the way I know you. And my heart desires that it may not always be an acquaintance on paper. Believe me, with great respect and deepest admiration,

Yours to command,

JOHN GARNETT.

Oct. 9, 1897.

Sambo.
Owned by Mrs. H. K. Woodruff, New York.

Persian Cat.
Owned by Mrs. F. M. Clarke, New York.

An Imported Prize Cat From Norfolk, England.

Explained.

From The Washington Star.

"Do you mean to call that a victory?" asked the war correspondent.

"Certainly," replied the Spanish official.

"But your men went flying in terror before the insurgents. They considered themselves lucky to get back at all. You don't call that a victory, do you?"

"Certainly. They got back, didn't they?"

"Yes."

"Well, I want you to understand that we claim jurisdiction over this island. We're making the rules, and every time any of us get back in safety it scores one victory."

Giving Himself Away.

From Tit-Bits.

Benevolent Person (to blind mendicant)—You weren't here, at your usual place, yesterday. How was that?

Mendicant—It was that foggy, Ma'am, I couldn't find my way.

Fully Posted.

From Modern Society.

Librarian—Are you familiar, Sir, with sacred literature?

Would-be Assistant—Yes, Sir; I have only just finished reading a life of Hall Caine.

Coonie—An Angora Valued at $200.
Owned by Mrs. A. Legg, Allendale, N. J.

1898

MR. TORREY'S PICTURES.

NOW that the old fashion of having one's portrait painted has, after many years of disuse, come again into vogue, artists everywhere are catering to the demand for these counterfeit presentments. Europe has sent during the past three years, and continues to send, some of her best-known portrait painters to our shores. Benjamin Constant, Hubert Herkomer, Chartran, Madrazo, Boldini, de la Gandara, and others less known come here and have painted and are painting the portraits of our public men, our millionaires, our society matrons, our belles and beaus, and have departed, or are soon to depart, laden with sheckels from American coffers.

Time was when no American man, and especially no American woman, of wealth and position felt a European tour complete without having sat to some French, or possibly some English, portrait painter of note in his atelier in Paris or London. Now these foreign portrait painters have begun to seek their customers on the native heath of the latter, and so great has been their financial success that still more of their fellows are heralded as contemplating an American tour.

This influx of foreign portrait painters

Mme. Simpson.

From a Painting by George Burroughs Torrey.

has not, however, rendered American portrait painters idle. The appetite grows in eating, and the very stir that the arrival of these noted foreign artists has caused has excited a greater interest in portraiture, has led to the purchase by our art collectors and connoisseurs of numerous portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Romney, and other masters of the early English school, and has impelled many a man and woman to turn to the studios of American artists to have their forms and features perpetuated on canvas.

Among younger American portrait painters, one who has already won reputation by his work and whose portraits of prominent men and women have brought him artistic as well as business success is George Burroughs Torrey. Mr. Torrey, who is still in the thirties, was born in New York. He early evinced artistic tastes, and haunted the art galleries of the metropolis. He drew and painted industriously for some years, but realizing the need of study he went abroad in 1892, secured a large and handsome studio in the Avenue de Villiers, Paris, and there for four years worked unceasingly and industriously at his chosen profession. He was particularly impressed and influenced by the works of Carolus Duran, the brilliant portrait painter, and Puvis de Chavannes, the modern master of decorative mural painting. Returning to New York last Spring, Mr. Torrey gave an exhibition of his work at the Waldorf-Astoria which was favorably noticed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Last Autumn he leased a studio at 543 Fifth Avenue, and this week he will give a second exhibition of his work,

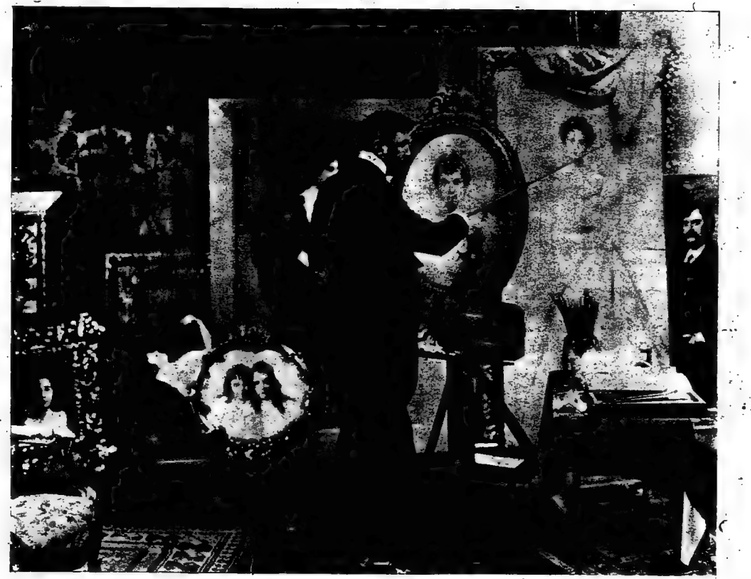

GEORGE BURROUGHS TORREY IN HIS STUDIO.

including all his recent portraits, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Torrey is a fair draughtsman and has a delicate, pretty color scheme, but the chief merit of his work is its refinement. He has had many fair sitters, and his portraits of these are portraits of ladies, and all are invested with that nameless yet unmistakable atmosphere of good breeding and refinement, so strangely and markedly lacking in the portraits of certain foreign artists now here who shall be nameless.

The illustrations which accompany this notice of Mr. Torrey's work have been carefully selected. One shows the artist himself at work on his still uncompleted bust portrait of Mrs. Gen. Burnett, formerly Miss Agnes Tailer; another is a portrait of Mrs. Brooks of Buffalo, another of the artist's fair young wife, another of Mme. Simpson,

Judge Truax.

From a Painting by George Burroughs Torrey.

and still another, a full length, of Judge Truax of this city.

All these portraits are good in expression and are excellent likenesses, while that of an older woman, Mrs. Brooks of Buffalo, is notable for the easy and graceful pose, fresh color, and the clever rendering of the details and textures of the gown, and particularly of the lace collar and the watered

MUSIC

Rossini.

THE letter of "Another Old Operagoer," which appeared in last Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES, suggests the need of a few pertinent remarks. The first of these is that "Another Old Operagoer" is such a very old operagoer that he knows little or nothing about what is done in the opera houses of to-day. He says that he sees no reason why "Robert le Diable," "Le Prophète," "Les Huguenots," and "L'Africaine" are not given. The last two, he adds, are given rarely, and then in an emasculated form which "enrages one who has heard them at the Grand Opéra in Paris; whereas the first two are never heard nowadays in New York."

It is extremely easy to answer the complaints of this old operagoer. The writer of this department is not especially given to defending opera as it is given in New York in these days, but he likes to see justice done to every one. "Robert le Diable" is not given now because so few people care to hear it. In regard to this opera, the old operagoer is with a hopeless minority. Impresarios cannot afford to gratify the few and keep the many out of their theatres.

"Le Prophète" has not been given for several years, chiefly because the Opera House has not had a contralto of sufficient dramatic power to assume the important role of Fides. This is a confession of weakness, and the old operagoer will naturally and properly chuckle over it. The work was last performed here in the season of 1891-2, with M. Jean de Reszke as John of Leyden, Mme. Lilli Lehmann as Bertha, Mlle. Giulia Ravogli as Fides, M. Edouard de Reszke, Signor Monti, and Signor Viviani as the Anabaptists, and Signor Martapoura as Oberthal. The incompetency of Mlle. Ravogli ruined the effect of an otherwise great performance. The old operagoer may recall that performance, but I judge from his tone that he thinks the work has not been done for many years.

The old operagoer's unfamiliarity with operatic affairs, of which he writes so glibly, is displayed by his remarks about "Les Huguenots." This opera has been given several times every season since Mr. Grau (with his late partner, Mr. Abbey) assumed the direction of the Metropolitan Opera House. The De Reszke brothers have always been the Raoul and Marcel. In the season of 1891-2 we had Nordica, Pettigiani, and De Vigne in the women parts, with Magini-Coletti and Serbolini as De Nevers and St. Bris.

The following season there was no opera, the house having been partly destroyed by fire. In the season of 1893-4 "Les Huguenots" was sung several times, Mme. Arnoldson and Mme. Scalchi taking the places of Pettigiani and De Vigne, and M. Lassalle and Signor Ancona appearing as St. Bris and De Nevers. "L'Africaine" was also given that season with Lassalle as Nelusko, Nordica as Selika, and Jean de Reszke as Vasco.

In the season of 1894-5 "Les Huguenots" was given very often with the following remarkable cast: Valentine, Mme. Nordica; Urbain, Mme. Scalchi; Marguerite, Mme. Melba; Raoul, Jean de Reszke; Marcel, Edouard de Reszke; St. Bris, M. Plançon; De Nevers, M. Maurel. Sometimes Signor Ancona took M. Maurel's place, but on the whole the cast was the finest ever heard in New York.

"L'Africaine" was given that season with Tamagno as Vasco. Nordica, Ancona, and Edouard de Reszke were also in the cast. "Les Huguenots" was given the following season with Mme. Litvinne in Mme. Nordica's place as Valentine. "L'Africaine" was sung with Mme. Litvinne as Selika and Miss Engel as Inez. Lassalle, Jean de Reszke, Edouard de Reszke, and Plançon were also in the cast.

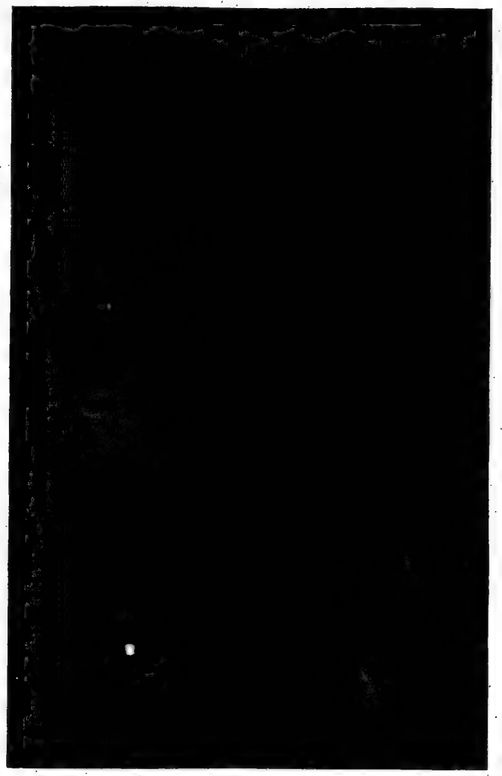

EMIL FISCHER,

As Hans Sachs in "Die Meistersinger."

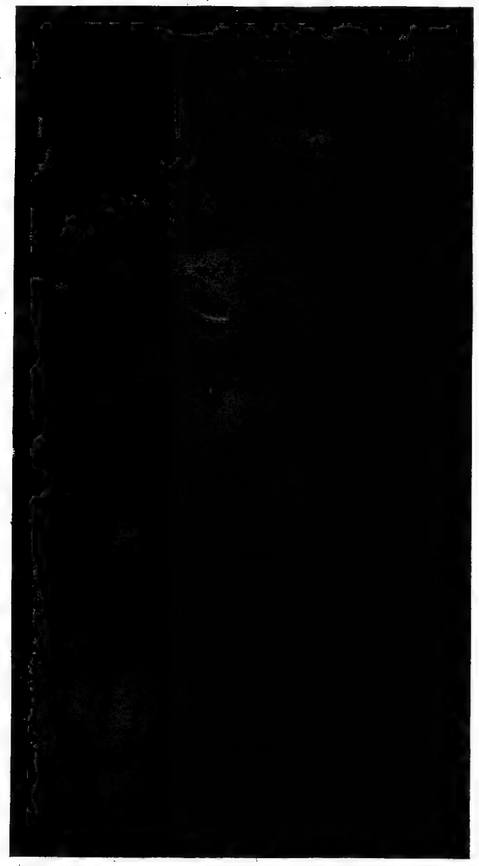

Photograph by Rockwood, New York.

CAMILLE DARVILLE,

As Lady Constance Sinclair in "The Highwayman."

So much for the matter of infrequency. As for the emasculation, our correspondent refers, of course, to the omission of the last act of "Les Huguenots." Of course this is performed at the Grand Opéra in Paris, but it is invariably cut everywhere else. It is justly regarded as an anticlimax and even if it were given few would stay in the house to listen to it. This is not my opinion; it is what opera managers have found out from years of experience. If they knew that their patrons desired to hear the last act of "Les Huguenots" they would give it always. As for the emasculation of "L'Africaine," I am at a loss to know where it is to be found. Perhaps it is in the spectacular part. But there is one thing absolutely certain: the old operagoer has not heard either "Les Huguenots" or "L'Africaine" performed at the Paris Grand Opéra with such casts as we have had here—not in many years.

It is somewhat fatiguing to a New York music lovers to have the Paris Grand Opéra constantly thrown in his face. The scenery, chorus, and ballet there are always admirable. The house excels in those departments which can only be brought to a high range of excellence by permanency. Its mise en scène is far beyond ours. But its orchestra is execrable and would not be tolerated here. Compared with the orchestra of the Paris Grand Opéra, Mr. Damrosch's orchestra is a body of amazing virtuosi. Furthermore, on "off nights" at the Grand Opéra the casts are not a whit better than they are on the off nights here. And on the other nights ours are usually much better. Special productions are made with great completeness at the Grand Opéra, and as an institution, of course, with routine and traditions, repertory and the fundamental requirements of an established opera house, it is the best in the world. But for several seasons New York has enjoyed casts which the Grand Opéra cannot equal.

But to resume. The old operagoer desires to know why "Don Sebastian," "I Puritani," "Ione," "Il Polinto," "William Tell," and "Die Weisse Frau" are not given. I can answer that. Because only a few persons desire to hear them. "William Tell" has been given at the Metropolitan—pretty badly, I admit—but few went even to find out whether it was well or ill done. The other works have disappeared from the stage because there is no demand for them. If the score or two of old operagoers who lament their disappearance will guarantee the expense, Mr. Grau will perhaps produce some of them next season. On the other hand, if he has to run the risk himself, I am quite sure that he will not experiment with them.

The correspondent asks why Reyer's "Salammbo" is not produced. Because Mr. Grau does not think it would pay. In other words, he does not think enough people desire to hear it.

Now I come to the part of the gentleman's letter which is most remarkable, the part which shows that he complains out of the depths of a profound ignorance, and that he is such a very old operagoer that he has been to hear "Faust" only once in recent years, and that in the present season. He says:

"It is pertinent to ask why the opera of 'Faust' is never rendered here in full, as in London and Berlin. Here the church scene is omitted, for Marguerite, as the opera is rendered in Europe, enters the church, a magnificent view of the interior being given, while Mephistopheles appears through an opening in the wall, tempting her to despair and destruction."

Under Mr. Damrosch this season the church scene has been performed outside the church. It has never once been done so in any of Mr. Grau's seasons; but on the contrary has always been done precisely as our correspondent tells us it is done in London and Berlin. It is unwise, to say the least, to condemn people for not doing a thing when you have never taken the trouble to find out whether they did it. Here is one more—and the last—quotation from this letter:

"This clipping and cutting short of operas is much defended in the press, 'on account of the length of the score,' as if the press had constituted itself guardian of early retiring habits for the inhabitants of the Manhattoes. Now, however desirable it may

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Van Rensselaer Wheeler,

As Captain Rodney in "The Highwayman."

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be to get early to bed for many obvious reasons, and admitting that the writer belongs to a former age of operagoers, he still believes that the composer was a better judge of both the quantity and quality of his opera than any impresario or musical critic is likely to be. Hence he protests against 'cutting' of operas. Let us have them as they were written, and not mangled versions."

I wish he had given the name of the paper and the date of the issue in which he found a defense of the cutting of operas. I have seen simple statements of the reasons why cuts were made, but I have not seen any vigorous approval of the process. On the contrary, I have seen most emphatic protests against it on the very ground taken by our correspondent—that the composer best knew his own purposes.

The correspondent further complains of the prevalence of Wagner's works. This is a common complaint of old operagoers. But the new operagoers are in the majority, and they like the Wagner dramas. No one on the face of this earth dislikes the music dramas of Wagner more than does Mr. Maurice Grau. He was brought up on the old operas and his tastes are the same as those of these dear old operagoers who write unwise letters to newspapers. But Mr. Grau is a business man, and he knows that in order to succeed he must give the public not what he likes, but what it likes. Once in a while he gives way to his feelings and puts on "La Favorita" or "Semiramide." Whereupon the general public stays away, and a few old operagoers enjoy the performance—at Mr. Grau's expense. I am not saying that public taste is right or wrong. That is not the question just now.

This is simply a question of fact. The manager recognizes that the public likes Wagner, and he gives it. Mr. Grau has said in a public interview that it is not possible at the present day to carry through a season of opera without giving music dramas of Wagner. They do not have to exclude other works, and this public is passionately fond of "Faust," "Carmen," and some other operas which our correspondent fears may be worn threadbare. Well, why not? Then we shall have to have new works. But I do wish that these well-meaning old operagoers would perceive how ludicrous is the position of a man who writes letters of complaint to a newspaper because all the other people in the city refuse to like what he likes.

The announcement of the Castle Square Opera Company that it will give "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pinafore" as "a double bill" fills me with thrills of anticipatory delight. When I was a boy the great Saturday night bill at the theatre used to be "Richard III.," "Black-Eyed Susan," and a farce. We have had double bills at the opera—"Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," "Cavalleria" and "Orfeo," or "Cavalleria" and "Traviata"; but think of "Cavalleria" and "Pinafore."

To sit in the anguish of one of the most intense of all tragedies for an hour, writhing with the agonies of Santuzza and despairing with the "addio" of Turiddu until the emotional perspiration bursts from every pore of the soul, and then suddenly to be plunged into the refreshing atmosphere of "We sail the ocean blue, and our saucy ship's a beauty"—that will be a spiritual Turkish bath that ought to brace a man to meet the struggle of life on the following day!

There must be thousands who have never heard "Pinafore." Personally I heard it 177 consecutive times—never mind why nor how. And I am going again. And I say to all the readers of this column, "Go ye and do likewise"—not the 177 times, but once. If you go once, you'll wish to go again. "Pinafore" is the mother of operetta in this country. It is the Spring song, the gladsome youth of an art which has become old and decrepit. It is the most delicious morsel of light music. Go and hear it.

This musical season is one of the most active that has ever been known in New York, and I cannot help thinking that this is largely because we have not had a long opera season. Last week there were 16 musical entertainments on the critic's list, the week before there were 13, and the week before that 12. Yet Messrs. Damrosch and Ellis are enjoying a most prosperous season of opera, and will finish it with a very handsome profit.

Meanwhile the Philharmonic Society gives sixteen performances instead of twelve, and does a larger business than ever before. The Boston Symphony Orchestra is playing this season to the largest audiences it has ever had in New York, and the same thing can be said in regard to the Kneisel Quartet. The Astoria concerts have been well attended, and so have those at Chickering Hall. On the whole, there appears to be a growth of interest in good music outside of opera. But if Mr. Grau offers us a long season next Winter other enterprises are sure to suffer. It is better that we should have a variety than that we should centre our whole interest on one form of music.

It is better because it does more for the improvement of public taste. Opera there always will be, chiefly because a great mass of unmusical people find in it the excitement of the personal influence of the artists and the glamour of fashionable association. But the development of a sound appreciation rests on the work of chamber music organizations and orchestras.

What this city ought to have is a thoroughly good permanent orchestra founded on a plan similar to that of the Boston Symphony. The success of the increased number of Philharmonic concerts shows that the public is ready to support good orchestral entertainments. But in the present conditions we can never get satisfactory results. The union of musicians allows only one rehearsal without pay prefatory to a concert. If a new work is to be produced there ought to be half a dozen. The Philharmonic Society has three, and its members do not play together nor under the same of the season. Many of them never play in concerts at all except on these occasions.

A permanent orchestra should have a fund of at least $1,000,000 behind it. A thoroughly competent conductor should be engaged and furnished with the means to engage the best men available. He would have to bring some of them from Europe. They would be paid regular weekly salaries and be under contract to play only with the permanent orchestra. They would be obliged to rehearse as often as the conductor thought necessary. It would not make any difference whether the receipts of the concerts quite met the expenses or not. In a very brief time they would do so.

Now, this town is full of millionaires. What is the reason that a few of them cannot subscribe the amount necessary to establish a permanent orchestra here? Plans are afoot looking to such an end. But what is needed is money. Here is an opportunity for some of our men of wealth to do something for art and culture quite as admirable as giving great pictures to a museum or valuable books to a library.

W. J. HENDERSON.

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JOHANNA GADSKI AS BRUNHILDE.

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David Bispham.
With Damrosch-Ellis Opera Company.

HEIR TO PATTI'S FORTUNE.

The death of Nicolini, coming as it has before that of Adelina Patti, probably means that a large share of her fortune will fall to American heirs. Mme. Patti has few living relatives. Her nearest kinsman is believed to be Alfredo Barilli, a popular musician of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Barilli is the son of the prima donna's half-brother, who in his day was also a musician. The half-brother was almost grown at the time of the diva's birth, and it was by him that the voice which was to make her fame and fortune was discovered and given its first development. Many tales are told in the Barilli family of the strict measures resorted to by the elder Barilli to force his young charge and pupil to diligent study; and of the oft-repeated but harmless punishments which resulted when in the exuberance of youth she slighted her tasks and failed to live up to the possibilities of her wonderful voice.

Although in the brief annals of Patti's life little or no credit has been given to Signor Barilli for his part in her musical education, the singer herself has acknowledged her indebtedness to him on the back of a large photograph of herself sent to him before his death and just after Patti's first great European triumphs. On the back of this photograph, beneath his name and hers, she has written: "To my first and only teacher." This souvenir, furnishing as it does almost the only proof of the elder Barilli's intimate connection with her career, is naturally greatly prized by the family of his son, who still have it in their possession.

Alfredo Barilli, an artist and a man of taste and culture, has always been a favorite with his aunt, and has spent several Summers with her at Craig-y-Nos. Two years ago his wife and children were invited to accompany him to her castle in the Welsh highlands. Every preparation was made to accept, but sickness prevented them from going as a family, although Mr. Barilli himself paid his respects and expressed his wife's regrets. During Patti's last American tour, when she sang in Atlanta, the Barilli family were invited to dine with the singer at her hotel, and were the recipients of affectionate favors at her hands.

The death of Nicolini, therefore, places the Barillis in the direct line of inheritance, as the indications are that the great singer holds them in high regard. They have an attractive and artistic home just outside of Atlanta, in a suburb known as College Park, although Mr. Barilli's musical studio is in the city. There they live a refined and unpretentious life. They have never flaunted their relationship with the great prima donna, nor by word or deed encouraged the belief that they had any expectations from her. Her photographs, however, are enshrined in state in their home, and every detail of her life is followed by them with the greatest interest.

The Laws of Nature.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"That fellow Stiggsby seems awfully short this Winter."

"Yes, he's shorter than he is in Summer."

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M. Ibos.
With Damrosch-Ellis Opera Company.

THE DRAMA

Maud Harrison.

MRS. KEELEY, who is pictured on this page, in company with her young friend, Alfred Calmour, the dramatist, is ninety-two years old, and is probably the oldest actress in the world. And with the droll British "slavey" of "Oh, Susannah" on view, and some sort of a discussion going on among the youngsters as to the origin of the cockney lodging house maid of all work on the stage, it is interesting to recall the late George H. Lewes's account of one of the characters he saw Mrs. Keeley act, early in this century. This was the servant girl in the old farce called "Furnished Apartments." Lewes declared that whoever had seen this portrayal would not easily forget "such a picture of the London 'slavey,' a stupid, wearied, slatternly, good-natured dab, her brain confused by incessant bells, her vitality ebbing under overwork." He comments upon her dazed expression, the limp exhaustion of her limbs, and the assemblage of rags which passed for her costume. He found this at once inexpressibly droll and pathetic, "so grotesque, yet so real, that laughter ended in a sigh." Lewes, in spite of his gravity and seeming sternness, and his erudition, was a highly emotional dramatic critic. What he liked, he liked very hard, indeed; he was doubtless wont, (like other eminent critics,) to attribute artistic purposes and effects to artists that they never dreamed of. I fancy we've seen the Slavey acted in our own time by Miss Rose Skerrett, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Miss May Robson as well as that rôle was ever acted by Mrs. Keeley. But it is interesting to have that account of a performance of the lodging-house girl away back in the "thirties."

Mrs. Keeley was a Miss Goward, and was born in 1806. She made her first appearance in 1825 in opera. She married Robert Keeley, a comedian of rare gifts, who lived until 1869. Westland Marston writes, with enthusiasm, of her acting, with Webster in "The Roused Lion," of Mlle. Grasset de Villedieu, "formerly a danseuse, who is anxious to hide her old vocation from Stanislas, while, in moments of emotion, every look and tone, every gesture of head, feet and arms, unconsciously betray it." That must have been a very difficult rôle.

But it is in Lewes's book, "Actors and the Art of Acting," and not in Marston's later "Our Recent Actors," that we find the best accounts of Mrs. Keeley's acting in her prime. It is Lewes who declares of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley that "the acting of these two illustrated the truth, so little understood, that acting, because a representative art, cannot be created by intelligence or sensibility, (however necessary these may be for the perfection of the art,) but must always depend upon the physical qualifications of the actor, these being the means of representation." He calls Mrs. Keeley "remarkably endowed," and proceeds to say that "she concentrated in her repartees an amount of intellectual vis and 'devil' which gave such a feather to the shaft that authors must often have been surprised at the revelation to themselves of the force of their own wit."

It is pleasant to read such praise of the benignant old lady who sits at the pianoforte in the picture. Mrs. Keeley has not acted in many years, of course, but she has

Fritz Williams.

quite recently appeared in public, and at the time of this writing is reported to be in excellent health. Her repertory used to be comprehensive, including farce, melodrama, comedy, and travesty. Familiar rôles she essayed are Smike in "Nicholas Nickleby," Jack Sheppard, Nerissa in "The Merchant of Venice," Mrs. Placid in "Every One Has His Fault," Polly Pallmall in Jerrold's "Prisoners of War," Dot in "The Cricket on the Hearth," Clemency Newcome in "The Battle of Life," Maria in "Twelfth Night," and Betty Martin in an English version of "The Clockmaker's Hat," by Mme. Girardin.

In London Miss Constance Collier is credited with a triumph, largely pictorial, but not without dramatic value, in the rôle of Chiara, the gypsy, in "One Summer's Day." At Wallack's this week Elsie de Wolfe, an actress of uncommon discernment and a fine sense of effect, will have a new opportunity in this rôle. John Drew is the star in "One Summer's Day," which will likely turn out a pretty and entertaining thing, and ought to be well acted. E. A. D.

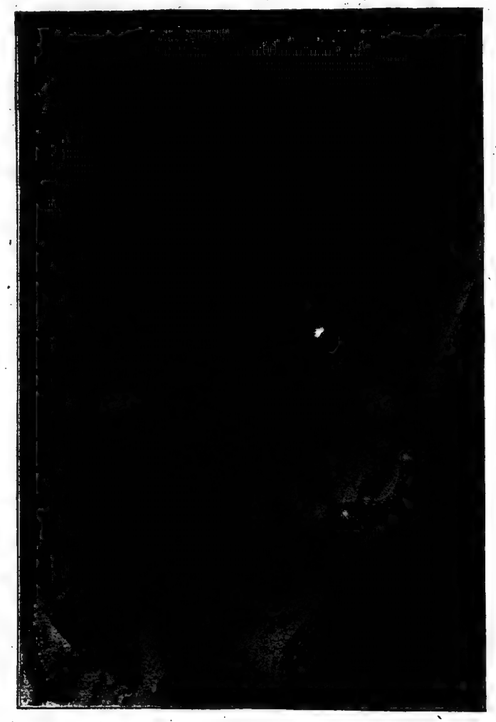

MRS. KEELEY AT THE PIANO.
The Oldest Living English Actress and Her Friend Calmour, the Dramatist.

Franklin McLeay.

Franklin McLeay, the Cassius in "Julius Caesar" at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, is a Canadian, and acted in this country with Wilson Barrett. He was born in Watford, Ontario, thirty-two years ago, and received his education at Toronto University. Here he took honors in modern languages and English literature, and later was appointed Shakespearean lecturer at Woodstock College, Canada. From stage literature to the stage itself was but one step, and in 1890 he joined the company of Barrett, with whom he remained until that manager's departure for Australia.

Willard's New Play.

Next season Edward S. Willard expects to have a new play by L. N. Parker, called "The Swashbuckler," and dealing with the adventures of a soldier of fortune while striving to regain his estates from the Archbishop of Strasburg, who has seized them from an impostor masquerading under the hero's name, and finally from the heroine—his "dearest enemy." The period of the play is the Thirty Years' War, and the scene Andlau, a little city at the foot of the Vosges, near the Hohwald, familiar to play-

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William E. Faversham,
As the Babe in "The Conquerors."

goers as the spot where the Polish Jew of Erckmann-Chatrian's story was murdered. The Vosges is dotted about with ruined castles, and it was while exploring the dismantled fortress of Andlau last Summer that Mr. Parker conceived the idea of his play.

Goldsmith in a Play.

Priestly Greenwood is the author of "Oliver Goldsmith, Poet," a one-act play at the Duke of York's Theatre, London, which tells in action the story of the relief of Goldsmith's pecuniary straits and his release from the bailiffs through the offices of Dr. Johnson, who routed out the manuscript of "The Vicar of Wakefield" and sold it for his friend for 60 guineas. A play, also in one act, also entitled "Oliver Goldsmith," and dealing with precisely these incidents, was produced by Edward Compton in 1892, and was performed throughout Great Britain. The author of this was Frankfort Moore, the novelist, who is reported as disinclined to stand by and without a struggle give up the ground he has made his own.

Our Own Judges of Music.

There is one quality possessed by music that is absent from the other bel' arte. A painter, a poet, a sculptor dictates to us, and we must interpret the painting, the poem, or the statue through the mind of its creator. We see what he has tried to do, or we try to find it out. Our conclusions are always based on his ideas, whether we like them or not. It is different with music; the work of the composer is merely the suggestion, the figure itself is the work of our own emotions and temperament—never constant, ever changing to respond to grief or happiness, hope or despair. And that is why that, beyond his dictum concerning the rules of technique, the musical critic is a supreme egotist. As a critic of art per se, he is useless. His sole value lies in his talent to say interesting things in an interesting way. His impressions can establish no criterion, for they can never take the place of our own.

CONSTANCE COLLIER AS CHIARA.
"One Summer's Day," in London.

A RECOVERED HOUR.

A rose from a dead June time
Peeped in at my thought to-day;
And tinged with the warmth of its sunny prime
The gloom of November's gray.

A breath of words that were said
In a lovely long ago,
Come sighing to me with a wind that has fled
To die in December's snow.

A glance from love-laden eyes
Flashed into my weary brain,
Toward suns that rose upon happier skies
I turned—from the mist and rain.

A throb of a joy that is gone
Leapt soft just now in my soul;
And swift through the rifting of clouds there shone
A gleam of Love's aureole.

Then forth from the shades I went
To a past which beckoned me;
And an hour of an old Summer day I spent
In a garden of Youth—with Thee!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

J. L. Finney,
As Otto in "The Conquerors."

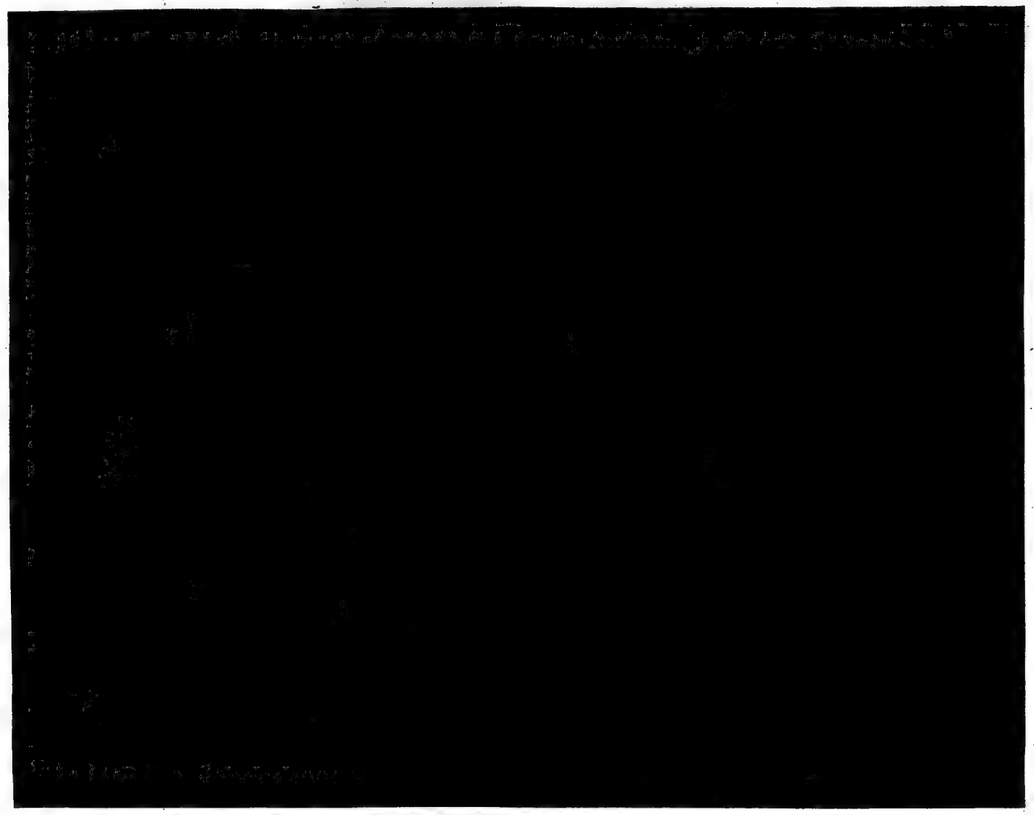

"A VIRGINIA COURTSHIP."—MESSRS. CRANE, PUTNAM, DEVERE, AND BOAG.
"There isn't anything more to be said. I should like to think this all over—alone."—Act II.

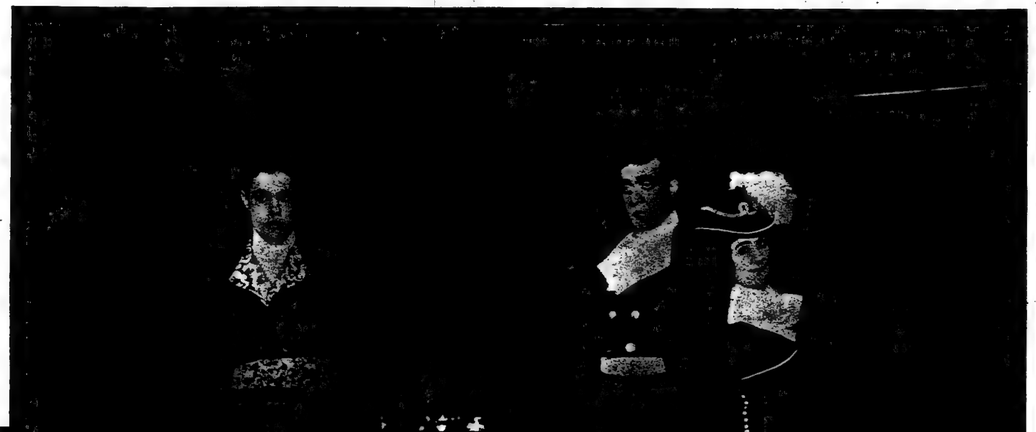

FEB

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HENRY CLARK CORBIN.

HENRY CLAR KCORBIN, the new Adjutant General of the United States Army, has had a career of which he may well be proud. He was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in September, 1842, on his father's farm, and there he lived till the war of 1861 broke out, doing the work that falls to the lot of an American farmer's boy and acquiring such education as the district schools of the day and a term or two in a local "academy" afforded. His ancestors came from England long before the Revolutionary War and settled in Virginia, but his parents were born in Ohio, his grandparents having gone thither prior to the formation of the State. Descended from patriots who fought for the independence of the country and were of those whom we term "the fathers of the Republic," it was as a matter of course, when President Lincoln called for volunteers to aid in the preservation of that Republic that the young farmer's boy was among the first to respond to the summons.

It has often been said by those who know and are familiar with the man and his record that Gen. Corbin is a "born soldier," and in the career of the boy who took only four years to develop from the untrained country lad into the Colonel of a regiment, with a wide reputation for the highest soldierly qualities, the influence of characteristics inherited from his hard-fighting Revolutionary ancestors may easily be traced by the lovers of heredity. The Military Academy at West Point has educated many good soldiers, and will doubtless continue to produce brilliant military leaders, but it is unquestionably as true of the profession of arms as of any other that a man must, in order to achieve greatness in it, be born with a natural love for it and an instinct for its practice which neither curriculum nor cultivation can supply. In the present case the subject of our sketch seemed to be as naturally adapted to the life of a soldier as the bird to fly or the fish to swim. This was also the case with the present commander of the army, Gen. Miles, who may by courtesy be called the "General in Chief," who, when Corbin left the Ohio farm to enlist, threw aside the yardstick in the Boston store where he was employed and took his place in the ranks of the volunteers. Gen. Miles is a most notable addition to the list of American volunteer soldiers who have demonstrated the possession of the inborn qualifications for a splendid military career; and to-day, for the first time in many years, the commanding General and the head of the chief staff department of the American Army, as well as Gen. Ludington, our new Quartermaster General, are from the volunteers, and owe nothing of the magnificent success they have achieved to the technical instruction of the school on the Hudson. This does not prove that West Point does not turn out good soldiers nor that the Military Academy might just as well be dispensed with; but it does prove that great soldiers may be developed without the training of the academy.

Gen. Corbin's record in the volunteers may be briefly summed up as follows: Second and First Lieutenant in the Eighty-third and, by transfer, Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry till November, 1863, when he was commissioned Major of the Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, a regiment which won a most enviable reputation for its fine drill, its perfect discipline, and splendid fighting qualities, as demonstrated on many bloody fields, a reputation which it owed chiefly to the training and leadership of our quondam farmer's boy; Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment in March, 1864, and Colonel in September, 1865, with a brevet as Brigadier General dated March, 1865. The regiment was not finally disbanded till the latter part of March, 1866, when the young Colonel was at once commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the regular army (May, 1866,) and assigned to the Seventeenth United States Infantry. On the 28th of the following July he was made a Captain in the Thirty-eighth Infantry, and in November, 1869, was transferred with that rank to the Twenty-fourth Infantry. In June, 1880 he was promoted to be Major and Assistant Adjutant General, and by regular process reached the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in June, 1889, and Colonel in May, 1896, receiving brevets as Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army in 1867 for distinguished gallantry in action.

Photo by Rockwood, New York.

William A. Butler,
New Supervisor of the City Record.

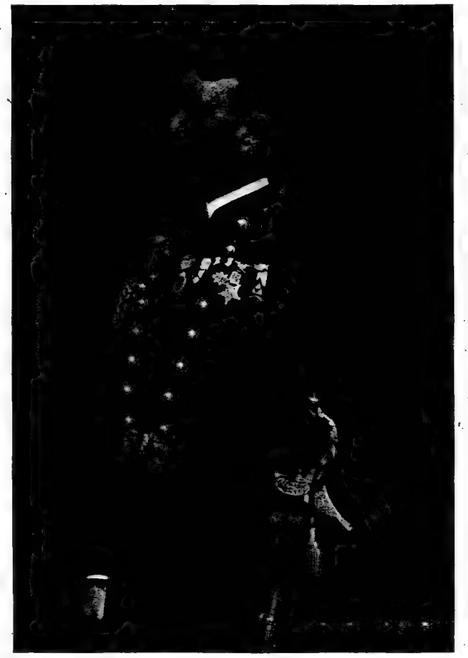

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HENRY CLARK CORBIN,
Adjutant General of the United States Army.

Between the date of his enlistment at the outbreak of the war to that of his muster out in 1866 he years crowded with the eventful record of the great war for the preservation of the Republic of Washington in which he bore his part in such manner as demonstrated by his rapid promotions as to win and hold the confidence of his superiors and entitle him to the gratitude of his country. Between the date of his first commission in the regular service, May, 1866, and the date of his commission as Major and Assistant Adjutant General, might be set forth the details of the hardest of frontier service which carried him through all the incidents of Indian warfare on the plains of Western Kansas, in Texas, with the Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico, the Sioux in Dakota, and the other desperate and incorrigible warriors who made so long and so bloody a resistance to the power to which they have at last reluctantly yielded. We find him at one time commanding a post; at another responsible for the safety of an extended stage line operating in a hostile country; again commanding his entire regiment in active campaign; engaged with Gens. Terry and Lawrence on the commission which treated with Sitting Bull and his irreconcilables, who had taken refuge in the British dominion after the Custer massacre; after his promotion to be Major and Assistant Adjutant General he served on the staffs of Gens. Hunt, Schofield, Terry, Crooke, and Miles, taking the field with the latter when Geronimo was captured and during the Pine Ridge campaign in 1890 and 1891; with McCook in Arizona in the latter year, when he was charged with the personal direction of and responsibility for the campaign against the Moquis. From his original enlistment till 1877, a period of seventeen years, his duty called him to the hardest and most requiring service that has been known to the career of the American soldier—a duty which he performed with that modest, unwavering, unquestioning devotion and fidelity which makes so marked a characteristic of the little army of which the American people are so proud. For ten years he neither sought nor received relief, for even a few days, from this arduous service.

In 1892 Gen. Corbin (then Lieutenant Colonel) was ordered to duty at the War Department, where he served till he was sent to Governors Island, New York Harbor, as Chief of Staff of the Department of the East, whence he was ordered back to Washington in October, 1897, to await his promotion to Brigadier General and Adjutant General.

Gen. Corbin's education for his place has comprised association and friendship with the highest as well as the humblest; so that while he can enter into the views of the private in the ranks or the General in command, he is also familiar with the atmosphere surrounding the statesman. Detailed in 1877 as the military attaché of the President, his service at the Executive Mansion gave him unusual opportunities for education along a line with which soldiers are not usually trained, and he formed enduring friendships with the leaders from all parts of the Nation. With Presidents Hayes, Garfield, Harrison, and McKinley he stood as a most valued friend; the first named became so attached to him that it was his custom to write him at least once a week, on every Sunday, up to the time of his death, letters which not only testified of his esteem and regard for the soldier, but which contained as well comment on current events of National importance, which will be valuable contributions to our political literature when they are published, as it is to be hoped that some day they may be.

Accompanying President Garfield as a friend to the railway station on that fatal Summer's day in 1881, Gen. Corbin was a witness of the first act, as he was, standing by the bedside at Elberon when death came to relieve the sufferer, of the last act in that deplorable assassination.

Universally popular, Gen. Corbin's list of friends is only limited by the circle of his acquaintanceship, and he enters upon his new duties with the confident good wishes of not only the entire personnel of the army, but of thousands of admirers in civil life. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army, the Sons of the Revolution, and other similar organizations.

SIMON W. ROSENDALE.

Simon W. Rosendale, recently elected President of the New York State Bar Association, has for a number of years been a distinguished figure in public life. Not only as the Attorney General of this State, but in other important capacities he has demonstrated his intellectual capacity and his high sense of appreciation of the dignity of his profession. A native of Albany, he has made that city the field of his professional work, and throughout an exceedingly active career he has grown constantly in the estimation of his fellow-townsmen. He is of German descent, and was born in 1841. His father, Sampson Rosendale, was a native of Bavaria and his mother was a native of Saxony. His parents came to this country in 1837 and settled in Albany.

The subject of this sketch received his primary education in one of the public schools, and he subsequently graduated from the Albany Academy. Forming a strong love for the legal profession early in life, he embraced the first opportunity that offered to become a law student. He entered the law office of Courtney & Cassidy in Albany in 1857, but after two years he suspended his law studies in order to complete his general education in the Barre Academy, Vermont. He graduated from the last-named institution in 1861, and at once resuming his law studies in Albany he was admitted to the bar in 1862. His success in his chosen profession was immediate and remarkable. Before he had been in practice one year he was appointed Assistant District Attorney of Albany by Solomon F. Higgins, in whose office he had been a student.

Taking an earnest interest in public affairs, young Rosendale soon became widely acquainted and by virtue of his talents and energy made himself felt as an active force in the community. In 1868 he was elected Recorder, an office which he held for four years. His fame as a sound lawyer spread, and his private practice increased rapidly. He was appointed Corporation Counsel by Mayor Nolan, but after a while he was obliged to resign that office in consequence of the demands of his private practice. In 1887 he formed a copartnership with Rufus W. Peckham, the firm name being Peckham, Rosendale, and Hessberg. This firm was the immediate successor of the noted law firm which had consisted of the elder Rufus W. Peckham and Lyman and Grenville Tremaine.

When Rufus W. Peckham was elected to the Supreme Court bench, the law firm became Rosendale and Hessberg. At the request of Mayor Banks in 1884, Mr. Rosendale again accepted the post of Corporation Counsel, and remained in office throughout Mayor Banks's administration. In addition to his large professional interests, he took an active part in the commercial affairs of his native city. He became identified with several important local business organizations. He became a Director of the National Commercial Bank, the National Savings Bank, the Albany Railway Company, the Albany Hospital, and the Commerce Insurance Company. He was for many years Treasurer of the New York State Bar Association, and for a considerable period was a Trustee of the Albany Medical College (Union University.) In 1891 Mr. Rosendale was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for Attorney General of this State on the same ticket with Gov. Roswell P. Flower, and was elected by a flattering majority. He was renominated two years later, but was defeated in the landslide which buried Judge Maynard, but Mr. Rosendale had the satisfaction of running 5,000 ahead of his ticket.

From the beginning of his career Mr. Rosendale has found time to identify himself in a helpful way with many movements in connection with Judaism. He was for many years prominently associated with the Order of B'nai B'rith, and for ten years he was President of its National Court of Appeals. He has presided over the convention of the United Hebrew Congregations of America, and is a member of its National Executive Board. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Society, and is Vice President of the American Jewish Historical Society. A man of high integrity and broad intelligence, Mr. Rosendale has invariably advanced every cause which he has espoused.

During Albany's bi-centennial celebration in 1886, Mr. Rosendale was one of the Citizens' Committee of Arrangements, and took a conspicuous part in both the public and the social features of that celebration. While naturally proud of his ancestry and of the renown attached to the Fatherland, Mr. Rosendale is a loyal, patriotic American, and cherishes the strongest affection for the free National institutions of this country.

In his political affiliations Mr. Rosendale has always been a Democrat. He was a stanch follower of Samuel J. Tilden, and the associate and trusted friend of Daniel Manning.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association, at which Mr. Rosendale was chosen President, was held in Albany on June 18 and 19, and was one of the largest and most successful meetings of the association ever held. Many of the most eminent lawyers of the State participated in the proceedings; including James C. Carter, Joseph H. Choate, Sherman S. Rogers, Myer S. Isaacs, John V. L. Pruyn, Amasa J. Parker, A. J. Dittenhoefer, William C. De Witt, and Adelbert Moot.

It was at this meeting that the retiring President, E. G. Whitaker, made his remarkable statement about the prevalence of perjury, using the following language:

"In closing, I desire to say a few words upon what I consider the greatest existing evil in the administration of justice, the prevalency of the crime of perjury in legal proceedings, and to make one or two suggestions toward a partial remedy. The profession, I believe, generally concedes that perjury is at the present time the most prevalent and dangerous crime—and the most seldom punished. It has come to such a pass that men standing high in the community apparently think nothing of swearing falsely to pleadings in order to delay and defeat justice. Most of this false swearing to pleadings is made safe and possible by the use of that great perjury-begetting provision of our code which allows allegations upon information and belief, and denials upon want of information or belief."

Simon W. Rosendale,
Newly Elected President of the State Bar Association.

THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF GEORGE A. HEARN.

EXCELLENT things to ride are hobbies—if they do not unhorse and ride you. They add zest and years to life and take you out of sordid cares into a realm of relaxation and quiet. For a man who attends daily with close attention to a large business and finds therein as much absorption as the lawyer in the changing phases of a lawsuit or the physician in problems of sickness, for a business man like Mr. Hearn there is little danger that he will be ridden by his hobby.

In his case the hobby is paintings, now the pictures of to-day, and again, but oftener, those of the past. During the last ten years he has been exercising and strengthening his taste by the purchase here and abroad of canvases by native artists, pictures by the British portraitists of the last century, and old Dutch masters. How many he has acquired during the past decade he himself can with difficulty reckon. How many he has given away, only his relatives, friends, and the Metropolitan Museum can tell. At the present speaking the museum has a gallery filled with pictures lent or given by him outright; yet his house does not seem capable of offering wall space to more than hang there now.

For many years the Lotos Club has benefited by his hobby, and had his services as a member of the Committee on Art. Recently he showed a number of his pictures there, including the beautiful landscape with plowman by Horatio Walker, a fine broad

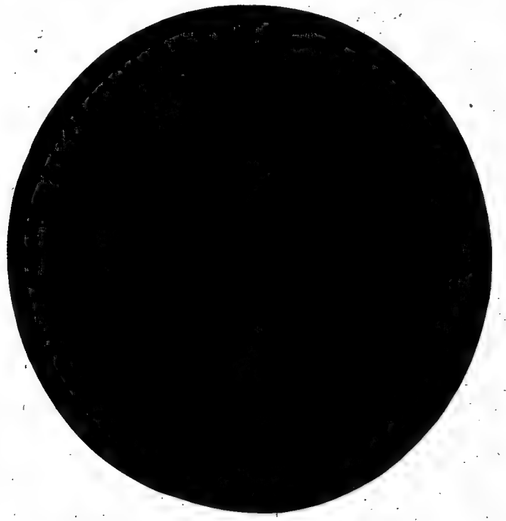

MADONNA AND ANGELS—BY BOTTICELLI.

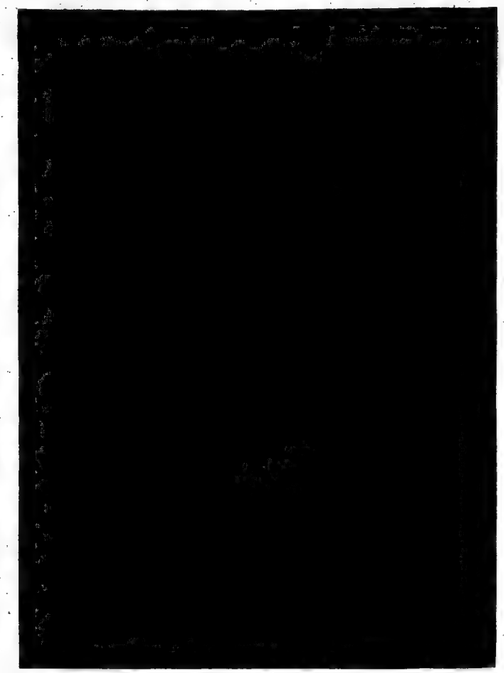

THE DUCHESS OF PORTSMOUTH—BY SIR PETER LELY.

marine by Boudin, with ship under full sail beneath swelling white cloud masses; the "Arab Camp" by Fromentin, the "Regions of Fantasy" by Corot, and other modern work, also a full-length portrait of Charles I. by Daniel Mytens the elder, a recent acquisition. Mytens was Court painter in London when Van Dyck arrived, who so vastly depressed him by his superiority that he was on the point of returning to his native Holland. The picture was painted in 1629, and shows the profound influence Van Dyck had already produced. At first glance one takes it for a copy of a Van Dyck; at a second look one sees that the latter could never have painted so dryly, since it lacks the large ease and color sense, the distinction and elegance of Sir Anthony.

1898

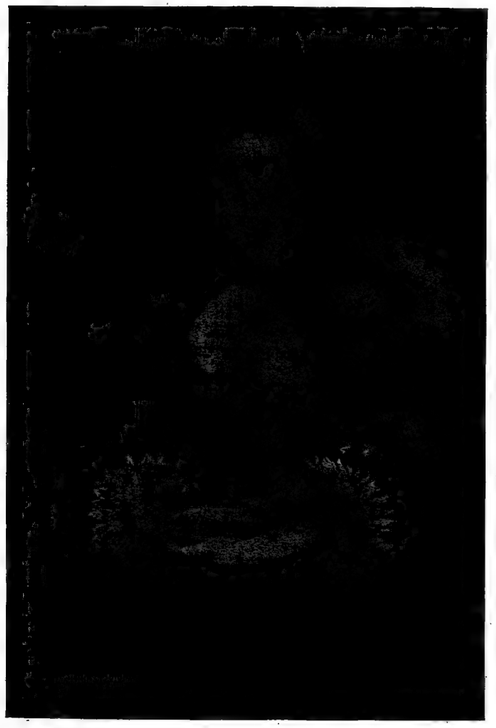

QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA.—BY ADRIAN HANNEMAN.

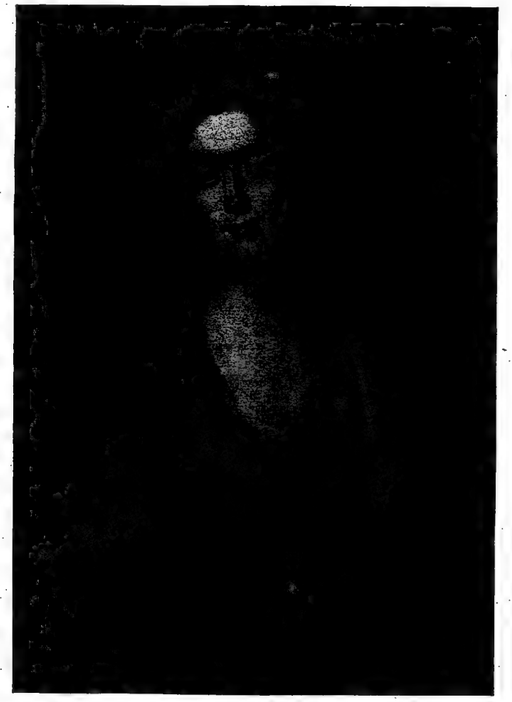

PEG WOFFINGTON.—BY WILLIAM HOGARTH.

Of old New York, but originally of English descent, Mr. Hearn has been one of the collectors who have felt most keenly the fashion in England for the old school of British painters. But he has by no means confined himself to that school, while he has filled his house gradually with pictures from the billiard room at the top to the smoking-room in the basement. Americans, Frenchmen, and Hollanders contribute canvases to drawing-room and library; only no genre pictures of the French and Spanish schools are seen; no extreme impressionists. In one instance at least he has made an incursion into old Italian work under peculiar conditions.

Rarest of painters to be found in America is Botticelli, for it is only of late years that he has been, so to speak, discovered. To find a Botticelli here is like hearing a lark trill from an American sky. The only example I know outside New York is Mr. John Gardner's triptych in Boston. Mr. Hearn, however, owns the Madonna figured here. It is a round on wood, with Madonna, bambino, and angels, all of them certainly bearing the characteristics of the figures by Sandro Filipepi called Botticello. There are the sad look of the Virgin, the serious expression of child and angels, the well-known Botticelli faces, and the long fingers with square ends on the hands of angels and Virgin; hence it may well be a veritable original. It was acquired abroad in peculiar circumstances. The picture was bought as a present to the collector's daughter after a serious illness, as a bribe to her to make a quick convalescence. Knowing her liking for pictures and aware that happiness is a factor in restoring health, Mr. Hearn told his daughter that she might have a picture by whatever old master she wished if she would resolve to get well. She named first Rembrandt, next Botticelli. This Madonna was discovered at a dealer's of good repute and promptly bought and presented. The young girl showed her wisdom and good faith by recovering her health; it is now easily the leader in her small but growing gallery of old and modern pictures.

A lover of the British painters of the last century and the early part of this and an admirer of Constable and Turner could not fail to appreciate the great Dutch landscapists like Ruysdael and Hobbema. The picture by Hobbema shown here has the old mill which that obscure artist loved to paint more for his own pleasure than with hope of selling pictures; it has the flat country with foreground of scattered trees, the fine, pale-gold distance, the quiet, almost stiff, style.

Among the old British portraits shown at the Lotos was the Peter Lely reproduced here, a likeness of Louise de Querouaille, the detested foreigner whom the second Charles created Duchess of Portsmouth, providing for her son also in generous fashion. The orange blossoms, emblematic of a marriage, which the King's mistress holds, may be considered an attempt on her part to impress beholders that she was honest and came rightfully by her position, and that the claim of that son to the succession was valid. The eyes, nose and mouth bear strongly the mark of Lely. One is at a loss to account for Charles's taste, until one reflects that perhaps Lely's mannerism prevented a really intimate likeness. In this face there is nothing French, and especially is there nothing Breton; to all appearance the lady is an English or Flemish woman, differing but little in hair, brow, shape of eyes, mouth, arrangement of the dress, from his portrait of another loose lady, the Countess of Castlemaine, a picture now owned by Viscount Dillon—"a most blessed picture," as Sam Pepys most rapturously called it. Sir Peter was the rage under the Restoration; and he made the native painters rage, too. We can imagine it when Pepys makes entry in his diary after this fashion: "Believing that I come to bespeak a picture, he [Lely] prevented us by telling us that he should not be at leisure these three weeks, which methinks is a rare thing."

A portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria reproduced here is by Adrian Hanneman of The Hague, a Dutch visitor of the Court of Charles I., disciple of Ravensteyn, Mytens, and Van Dyck. His touch is like that we find a little later in Van Mieris. Head and fair white arms and hands spring from broad lace collar and from cuffs that look like petals much as the pistils and stamens spring from white lilies. Gown and jewels are sumptuous, but not oppressive; the crown is in the shadow by her side; between her fingers she holds loosely the rose of England. There is a gentle dignity that suits well a woman whose foreign birth and religion earned her the hatred of intolerant islanders. There is a portrait of Charles I. by Hanneman at Vienna.

Mr. Hearn turns naturally to England for the historical suggestions contained in pictures like these, and in others by Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir William Beechey, Gainsborough, Wilson, Harlow, Hogarth, Morland, and John Crome. At the Metropolitan are several landscapes by Wilson, (1713-82,) the English portrait painter who followed a host of Germans and Dutchmen to Rome, and became there a landscapist in the wake of Salvator Rosa, influenced hereto, it is said, by Horace Vernet, who

was so much delighted with a landscape made by the young Englishman that he kept it in a prominent place in his studio. Sir Peter Lely's portrait of Lord Temple, Constable's "Bridge on the Stour," Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Mrs. Angelo and Sir Godfrey Kneller's likeness of Lady Mary Berkeley can be seen at the Metropolitan in Eastern Gallery No. 7, together with examples of Bonington, Thornhill, Calicott, Raeburn, Hoppner, Cotman, Zoffany, and others of the British portrait and landscape school. Of the fifty pictures in this room twenty-two, including an interior ascribed to Pieter de Hooghe, a Winter scene in Holland by Isaac van Ostade, with a large harvest landscape by George Inness have been presented by Mr. Hearn to the Museum.

The Metropolitan Museum has two portraits by William Hogarth, the cartoonist and caricaturist, one presented by Mr. Marquand, the other by Mr. Hearn. Here is reproduced from the latter's private collection a portrait by Hogarth of winsome Mistress Margaret Woffington of the old British boards, who is the heroine of many stories and of the novel by Charles Reade. Though the painter lacked the rich color and distinction of Van Dyck and the swing of Sir Joshua Reynolds, one cannot doubt the excellence of his portraits so far as likeness is concerned. He had the caricaturist's facility of catching a likeness in a thumb-nail sketch, as when he made a quick pen and ink of Samuel Wilkes, the defender of the French Revolution, and etched from it a likeness which sold by the thousand. Rather savagely realistic, it pleased the enemies of Wilkes to find him something of a monster in looks. As Wilkes grew old he used to say: "I think I am every day growing more like Hogarth's portrait of me."

LANDSCAPE—BY HOBBEMA.

ARUNDEL CASTLE—BY TURNER.
(Portrait of Turner's Father on Left.)

The Peg Woffington has the charming frank expression that suits the character of this actress as we learn of it from her contemporaries. Hogarth had a good deal of sense for the dramatic climax. A few months before he died, as a final effort, he drew a picture of "The End of All Things." It was not conceived on the scale of the cosmos; it was no Götterdämmerung, but an almost whimsical caricature, a grim joke on himself. He drew a broken bottle, an old, worn-out broom, a cracked bell, a broken crown, a waning moon, the sign of the "World's End" tavern falling down, a map burning up, a bow with string burst, a pipe growing cold, a playbook open to the words exeunt omnes, an empty purse. Then there was Time, with scythe and hour-glass sun dead among clouds. To cap the climax broken, and Helios with the horses of the he drew a palette broken in two. Hogarth is said from that time never to have taken pencil or brush in hand. This picture he called the "Tail Piece."

The elaborateness of this symbolism recalls on the one hand the old Dutch makers of emblematic head and tail pieces for illustrated books, and on the other the intricate and relentless punning found in the correspondence of Swift and Dr. Tom Sheridan.

Joshua Reynolds was picked out by Benjamin West for first President of the Royal Academy because he knew that Reynolds was not only the leading artist of the day, but would not suffer, as he did, from the reproach of being an American and a favorite at Court. Mr. Hearn has several fine specimens of Sir Joshua, but none better than the likeness of himself here reproduced. He turns aside to look in a mirror and paints himself, at attention, in a broad Rembrandt hat; style and hat indicate that he found his main inspiration in Holland. It was odd that he should have traveled and painted so much in Italy and imitated Titian and Correggio, yet return in his portraits to Rembrandt's peculiar style.

His old master, Hudson, finding on the young painter's return that he had completely given up the way of painting he had taught him, exploded thus: "By God, Reynolds, you paint worse now than when you left!"

Among the Hearn pictures in the museum is a likeness by Sir Joshua of the Duke of Cumberland, uncle of George II. Another figured here is a likeness of the musical Dr. Burney, father of the writer, Miss Burney, whose diary gives so valuable a glimpse into life at the Court of George III. The cuff, sheet of music, shirt front, and loose white scarf lead the eye up through the dark canvas to the face, which is full of intelligence and energy; yet it might be fairly urged that the canvas, though in a bright light one sees a lovely color scheme, is, at any rate in its present state, too dark for the best effect.

Among the American pictures the Horatio Walker above mentioned and the "Amegansett" landscape by George Bogert take the highest rank. The latter is a particularly poetic and restful canvas, with some of the quality one finds in Homer Martin.

1898

Its painter's qualities are not easily rendered in ordinary reproduction; perhaps an etching might give them.

Naturally, Mr. Hearn is sharply pursued by persons who have old masters to sell, but he prefers to negotiate with professional dealers, who have not only their acquired knowledge, and such natural "flair" as God has given them, but reputations to keep up. When the late William Schaus imported his Rembrandt, the so-called glider, he had to pay many thousand dollars in customs duties on a mistaken interpretation of the law; but having failed to enter a protest, he could not recover from the Treasury. Mr. Hearn had a battle for the collector's right to import a "collection" free of duty when we had a different system from the present, making a test case of a Van Ostade, a Pieter de Hooghe, and a van Goyen, imported together on the principle that "three is a crowd." Eight months the battle of the old canvases raged, but at the end of that period the collector won.

As a descendant of dwellers in the isle of Wight, Mr. Hearn had visited Southern England, but had never seen Arundel Chapel. When he found a painting of the interior of the chapel by Turner as it was in Turner's day, he lost no time in becoming its owner and paid the place a visit on his next trip to Europe. The original of the picture shown here is uncommonly soft and rich in tone; the figures model out of the shadows very charmingly. A figure on the extreme left with hat on head is plainly a likeness of Turner senior, the barber who produced the color-genius. The picture is doubly valuable for its historical worth, but will always have its main interest as a piece of art.

MR. GEORGE A. HEARN'S LIBRARY.

Not to forget the painters of a later generation, there may be given a reproduction of a fine Decamps, "The Ass and the Robbers," twin picture to the "Death and the Woodcutter" by Decamps, in the Stewart sale. These pictures belong to a great series undertaken by Decamps and other French artists to illustrate La Fontaine's stories and fables. The two thieves fight over the ownership of the donkey, and the third man takes the occasion to ride off on the beast. We see the same deep colors, grim and barren landscape, fine action, and the same drawing not insisted upon in order to show dexterity, but "all there." If people choose to class Decamps with the "Barbizonians," then this is the finest specimen of that school in Mr. Hearn's possession.

Mr. Hearn is a type of citizen for whom in our Commonwealth there is no distinction as a reward for public spirit. But by his gifts to the Metropolitan he has already raised a pretty monument to his fame. His plan of giving pictures is unique and not unreasonable. He lends them to the museum for at least six months in order that connoisseurs, art critics, and the public may examine and pass on them. But when that period is past and no valid objections have appeared, and the pictures are definitely turned over as gifts to the museum, he thinks it is then too late to have them questioned or belittled.

CHARLES DE KAY.

A New Rate of Speed.

From Modern Society.

It was a running-down case, and a good-humored Irishman was a witness. The Judge, lawyers, and everybody else were trying their best to extract from him something about the speed of a train.

"Was it going fast?" asked the Judge.

"Aw, yis, it were," answered the witness.

"How fast?"

"Aw, purty fast, yer Honor."

"Was it as fast as a man can run?"

"Aw, yis," said the Irishman, glad that the basis for an analogy was supplied, "as fast as two min kin run."

ABEL HERMANT'S NEW PLAY.

M. Abel Hermant, the talented author of "Les Transatlantiques," the new piece which is being played with great success at the Gymnase Théâtre in Paris, is still a young man. But he has turned out an extraordinary amount of really remarkable work. American subjects have always fascinated him, and he treats them with an intimate knowledge of American ways and speech which is unique in French literature. Born in 1862, he first came into notice with a military novel entitled "Le Cavalier Misery," which is a masterly and humorous, though often bitter, description of life in a French cavalry regiment. "Le Disciple Aimé" is a most curious analysis of character, and was based upon genuine documents furnished to the author by an American family. The chief characters in it are a Swiss school teacher and a healthy young American lad, the former's favorite pupil. The teacher himself, a mere youth, is dying of consumption and exercises a morbid influence over the American boy, who, however, finally breaks away from his tutelage. M. Hermant's first play, "La Meute," produced at the Renaissance, was not a complete success, and it led to a harmless duel between the author and the Prince de Sagan, who considered that he had been caricatured in it. "La Carrière" was M. Hermant's next dramatic venture, also given at the Gymnase, and was highly successful. It gave a vividly humorous insight into the life of embassies, the author's experience having been largely gained, I believe, at St. Petersburg, where he staid for a time at the French Embassy during a sharp attack of illness. M. Hermant has also written "Eddy et Paddy," sketches of American life on the Continent, and "Le Frisson de Paris."

The part of the young American girl in "Les Transatlantiques" was taken by Mlle. Louise Starck, a débutante. Her finished style of acting and great personal charm promise her a brilliant future. Mlle. Starck is of American origin, though she was born in 1879 at Chaville, in France. Her parents came from Baltimore. She entered the Conservatoire in 1896, her election being the result of a unanimous vote on the part of the judges. In her first year of study at this world-famed school of acting she won a scholarship, and on leaving there was awarded a second accessit, being practically placed third among the pupils of her year. Her professor was M. Delaunay. She studies hard, and is full of ambition. No one who saw her wonderful impersonation of the American girl would have believed that she had never been in America. Yet that is the case. She lives with her mother in the Rue de Galilée, near the Arc de Triomphe, in the centre of the wealthy American quarter. Her home is a perfect bijou, the evidences of a refined artistic taste being everywhere visible.

R. S.

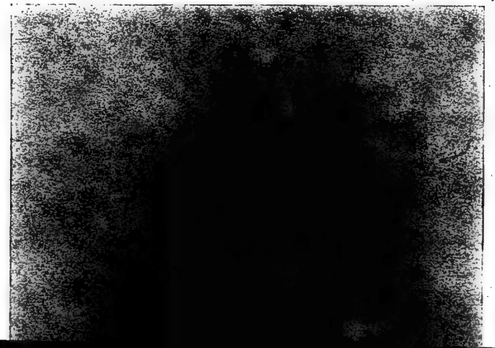

THE CROWNING OF A QUEEN.

THE festivities attendant on the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland at which the Prince and Princess of Wales are to represent Queen Victoria, will begin on Sept. 3, almost immediately after her eighteenth birthday, when Amsterdam will be en fête.

These festivities will consist of an allegorical procession of labor unions, a gala night at the theatres, illuminations, and fireworks, also of a special exhibition of the works of Rembrandt, of relics of the history of the House of Orange, and one of Dutch national costumes similar to that permanent in the Royal Museum, but more complete. And vessels with crews arrayed in the local costumes of various parts of the kingdom will participate in naval manœuvres.

It is to be hoped that our genial Prince and Princess will be allowed to do the thing in style, to compensate in some measure for the shabby way in which Queen Wilhelmina was treated when she visited London.

The young Queen has already made her social début. She "came out" last January, at the first Court ball given in Holland since the death of King William. It was, in one sense, no new experience for her. Since childhood she has been used to deferences, admirations, and compliments.

Not very tall, but giving by her erect carriage the impression of height, graceful in her movements, with a bewitching smile and pleasing, piquant face, she came very nigh being the belle of the ball, even had she not been the Queen. She spoke English fluently to the English diplomatists, and French to the French, but her German is faulty, which fact is not altogether unpleasant to her people.

Thereby hangs a tale—the tale of the inevitable marriage of the girl-Queen—a question which has been anxiously discussed at street corners ever since King William died.—Modern Society.

Took Pity on Him.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"I happen to know how closely pity is akin to love," declared the prosperous merchant to some of his cronies who were enjoying his hospitality in the library. "I can draw upon personal experience and am not left to the uncertainties of theory.

"At twenty-two I was as love-lorn a youth as ever heaved a sigh or wrote doggerel ditties. She was pretty and sweet and smart, and all that. I was big and awkward and undeveloped. But nc one was ever hit harder. I mooned, was never happy out of her sight, and robbed my sleep to build castles in the air with her as the presiding princess. Girls are always more mature and wiser at that time of life, but she was tolerant and considerate, for blind devotion from any man is flattering to any woman.

"Time and again I had fixed a time for proposing, but my courage would ooze as fog yields to the sun, and she had a tactful way of changing the subject whenever my language was headed toward the fateful question. But one evening the crisis came with an irresistible rush. I have no idea of what I said, but I proposed and pleaded and swore that my life was in the balance. She refused in the kind way women have under such circumstances. I was mentally wrecked for the time. Rushing into the hall, I hustled into the old gentleman's hat, her brother's overcoat, and her mother's overshoes, seized her umbrella and started, as funny a looking object as any made up for the stage. She called me back, laughing through her tears, helped me to replace the stolen property, called me a dear, foolish boy, and took me into the parlor again.

"She is now in the next room, playing with the children."

Biassed.

From Pick-Me-Up.

She—Yes; they say there's a fool in every family. Don't you think so?

He—Er—well, you see, I'm the only member of the family.

An Error in Names.

From Pearson's Weekly.

He—I am told that your admirer's name is legion.

She (blushingly)—Oh, no; his name is Jones.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE WEATHER.

Threatening, slightly warmer, winds southerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,006. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—England is negotiating with China for the opening of Yuen-Chau-Fu as a treaty port, and also on the subject of navigation of inland waters. Count Kalnoky, formerly Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dead.—Page 7.

Page 1.

News has been received at Seattle from the Government expedition sent last November to relieve the Arctic whaling fleet.

At a meeting yesterday in Boston fifty-five representatives of textile unions voted in favor of a general strike of cotton mill operatives throughout New England.

An expedition, supposed to be under the leadership of Gen. Sanguily, is said to have sailed for Cuba with arms, ammunition, and supplies from a point near Tampa, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hartog, while riding on a tandem, were thrown in front of a Madison Avenue trolley. They were cut and bruised, but not seriously, and their machine was wrecked.

The Danish steamer Christine brought in yesterday the story of the fishing schooner Spinaway, which, when within three miles of her destination, was blown 1,250 miles back toward the port whence she had sailed.

Mrs. Arthur C. Levi was killed in an elevator at the Holland House last night while waving her hand to her husband and friends. Her head came in contact with a beam. A porter was killed in a freight elevator at the same hotel a month ago, and also on the 13th day.

The State Department has declined to make public the purport of the letter received early yesterday morning from Minister Woodford. The reticence of the Administration is supposed to be due to the failure of Spain to disavow the attitude which de Lome represented the Spanish Government as occupying. The feeling in Washington is that the de Lome incident is far from being closed. The Spanish Cabinet will meet to-day to discuss the choice of a successor to De Lome.

Page 2.

An effort will be made to-day to secure an order from the Classis of Kingston for the removal of the Rev. Dr. Oakes from the pastorate of the Fair Street Reformed Church of Kingston.

Many letters have been sent to members of the New York Presbytery, condemning remarks on the meaning of the Lord's Supper contained in a book by Prof. A. C. McGiffert of Union Theological Seminary.

Delegates from the Central Labor Union called last week on Mayor Van Wyck and were told by him he was sorry he could not raise the wages of the snow shovelers. At the meeting yesterday the Mayor was pronounced "a brick." Commissioner McCartney is disliked because he ruffled their feelings.

Page 3.

Dr. Abbott, in Brooklyn, discussed St. Paul's meaning of justification and faith.

Town elections will be held to-morrow in five New York counties for the election of Supervisors.

The body of a baby that appeared to have been strangled was found in a lot in One Hundred and Seventeenth Street yesterday.

Capt. D. L. Brainerd, who will command the Government Klondike relief expedition, sailed from Portland, Ore., for Alaska yesterday.

Mounted Policeman George T. Greene was thrown from his horse and slightly injured yesterday while trying to stop a runaway in Central Park.

The Agricultural Department has made public the results of investigations into the food habits of families in the congested districts of this city.

Police Sergt. Blair of the Leonard Street Station yesterday completed his fortieth year of service on the force. He declares that only death will retire him.

Four men who were charged with gambling in a South Street saloon were discharged by Magistrate Simms yesterday, after they told him that all the doors were open.

At the forty-ninth annual meeting yesterday of Grand Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, a resolution was adopted praising Emile Zola for his action in the Dreyfus case.

Peter Whiffen, an employe of the Lawyers' Club, was arrested for what an officer deemed suspicious actions. A notebook was found on him which told how he surprised his stomach.

The river mystery is still unsolved. Several persons viewed the mutilated body at the Morgue yesterday, but were unable to furnish any clue calculated to lead to the murdered man's identification. The movements of T. Abramson, who, it was thought, might be the victim, have been tracked up to Thursday last.

The question of censuring United States Senator Murphy will be disposed of finally by the State Senate to-night. The work of the Legislature this week will be largely of a routine character, with a view to hastening the adjournment. Proposed bankruptcy legislation is attracting much attention, rural members being opposed to some of the provisions of the Nussbaum bill as too severe upon debtors. Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge, in his annual report to the Legislature, gives as the principal reason for the decline of the usefulness of the canals the excessive terminal charges at New York and Buffalo, and urges the enactment of a law to regulate such charges in preference to the building of State grain elevators. He also favors a law permitting the organization of transportation companies with large capital. He discusses the canal improvement work in the same manner as in his recent letter to Controller Roberts.

Page 5.

Vice Chancellor Stevens has decided that the law of New Jersey authorizing union labels is unconstitutional and void.

Agent Van der Toorn holds that the Veendam's owners should not be held responsible for the losses sustained by the passengers. They are willing, though, to aid the destitute.

The fine Spring weather yesterday appeared to have tempted out most of the city's population. Crowds thronged Battery Park and the Aquarium, and cyclists were seen in force on all the popular routes.

A lost boy who gave the name of John Smith and said he was four years old, was found by a policeman and taken to Church Street Station. He kept station for Sergt. Boyle and enjoyed himself more than most lost boys.

Page 7.

The monthly dinner of the Thirteen Club was held last night at Mills Hotel No. 1, George Francis Train being toastmaster, and it was a lively occasion from beginning to end.

Page 8.

A representative of the Merchants' Association left for Washington yesterday to appear before the committees of the railway companies in territories where reduced rates have not been granted for New York. A delegation representing the Houston Business League of Texas is in the city for the purpose of securing the co-operation of New York in obtaining for the Houston Ship Channel the appropriation recommended by the engineers of the War Department.

Page 10.

The new St. Paul's Lutheran Church, in Twenty-second Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, was dedicated yesterday.

The Legislative Committee of the City Club is keeping watch upon legislation affecting municipal affairs. Its report for January shows that a large number of bills encroaching upon the prerogatives conferred on the city authorities by the charter were introduced in the Senate and Assembly during that month.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 5.

The Shenango Fast in the Ice.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Feb. 13.—The Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western Railroad car ferry boat Shenango is fast in the ice four miles out in Lake Michigan.

WOODFORD'S REPLY SECRET

The State Department Withholds from Publication the Letter of the Minister to Spain.

DE LOME INCIDENT NOT ENDED

Reticence of the Administration Supposed to be Due to the Failure of Spain to Disavow Her Late Minister's Utterances.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Minister Woodford's response to the last message sent to him by the Department of State came early this morning. The excuse then given for not making its contents public was that it must be converted from cipher into intelligible form, and then examined for revision, so as to prevent the cipher from being discovered. It has now been nearly twenty-four hours in the possession of the officers of the State Department, yet Assistant Secretary Day says he is not prepared to communicate even its purport to the public.

There has been impatience to learn the contents of the reply of Minister Woodford. The concern about Spain's answer exists not only here, but in Europe, for inquiries from the other side of the Atlantic have come to Washington. The assumption among those who have followed the controversy, with some benefit of diplomatic experience, is that the message of Minister Woodford was so distinctly unfavorable, either because it was irresponsive or defiant, that the Administration regarded it as wise to defer publication of it until another effort has been made to secure from Spain a disavowal of the attitude which de Lome represented the Spanish Government as occupying.

Further inquiry strengthens the belief, expressed by some persons interested in the subject, that a mistake was made on Wednesday last in failing to send to Minister Woodford at once the full text of the de Lome letter to Canalejas. Its prompt transmission might not have forestalled de Lome's resignation, which was sent over Tuesday night, but it would have provided the Minister of the United States with all the ground there was and is now for remonstrating with Spain against being exhibited to the world as playing a double game with the United States, while pretending to be single-minded and honest.

Judge Day, it is admitted by those who are not disposed to doubt his ability to grapple with the question, would have been a better man for a critical situation if he had had any experience in diplomatic affairs. But he has undoubtedly enjoyed the advice of Assistant Secretary Adee and of Assistant Secretary Cridler, both of whom have had more experience than he. Secretary Sherman has not been once referred to in connection with this incident, and it is assumed that attention to other matters has deprived Judge Day of his help in the case.

The positive refusal of the Assistant Secretary to divulge any information about the last message of Minister Woodford makes it very plain that the de Lome incident, far from being closed, is probably about to be continued with some anxiety. Minister Woodford's message is assumed to be unsatisfactory, because it indicates that Spain declines to disavow de Lome's assertions about Spanish duplicity until evidence is produced of duplicity on the part of Spain. That intimation, coming from a State Department officer, makes it pretty plain, or as nearly clear as any statement that can be obtained to-night, that the entire de Lome letter has not yet been sent over by the State Department, and that this mistake will be rectified by tardily cabling de Lome's language. That message will have to be converted in to English, then translated into Spanish, and later considered by the Spanish Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and replied to by him before Mr. Woodford can be heard from.

The refusal to give out the much-advertised reply is accepted as proof that Minister Woodford did not get what the Administration asked for and that the correspondence is necessarily continued. Monday may be long enough in answer in sufficiently early hour to restrain any attempt in the House to act with precipitation. The Foreign Affairs Committee will be restrained, its Republican members being resolved that nothing shall be done there impetuously or to provoke the rupture that some hot-headed members of the House would be glad to promote. But the members of that committee regard the situation as disquieting.

Assistant Secretary Day dined at the White House to-day. Every effort to obtain information in that quarter failed. To urgent appeals for something definite the President replied, through Secretary Porter, that the whole matter was in Assistant Secretary Day's hands and that the President relied on him to handle the information for the press. It was stated at the White House, however, that there was no truth in the rumor of a censure upon Minister Woodford for allowing Dupuy de Lome to forestall him in presenting the application for the Minister's recall. Minister Woodford's course, it was stated, had been entirely satisfactory, and any criticism at this time was unfounded and unfair.

It could not be ascertained positively whether or not an answer to Minister Woodford's last dispatch had been sent. It is almost certain, however, that a reply has been drafted and that it was put in cipher at the State Department this evening. Sidney T. Smith, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau, was at the department till after 9 o'clock. Special orders had been issued to allow no one in the building without a pass.

THEFT OF DE LOME'S LETTER.

The Cuban Junta Said to Have Been Put on Track of It by One of His Own Employes.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The Press will print to-morrow what it asserts to be the true version of the acquisition and publication of the letter from Dupuy de Lome to Señor Canalejas. The authority cited for its authenticity is "a Cuban of the highest standing in the councils of his party," who receives his information "from headquarters in New York." The story proceeds:

"The letter was not stolen from the United States mails, but was secured by an agent of the Cuban Junta in the Post Office at Havana. Don José Canalejas, to whom the letter was addressed, never saw the original. He did not know until eight days after the letter reached Havana that such a letter from Spain's representative in Washington had been written him.

"De Lome wrote the letter in his private residence in Washington, instead of at the Spanish Legation. The paper, however, was marked with the official type and read in the corner, 'Legation de Espana.' The same inscription was upon the left-hand upper corner of the envelope.

"Señor de Lome did not mail the letter from his house. In fact, he had not quite completed it upon the morning it was written, and carried it to the legation, where it was first seen and noticed by a person who is in the employ of the embassy, acting in a sub-official capacity. The letter lay upon the desk of the Minister in his inner office, the outer office being his place of reception to visitors. During an absence of half an hour from the inner office of de Lome the clerk in question saw the open letter and read some of it.

"The next day the same person sent word to his Cuban associates in Washington to the effect that he had seen a letter from de Lome to Canalejas, in which President McKinley was vilified and autonomy called a scheme. Several of the Cuban leaders got together and asked the employe of the Embassy to secure the letter. They did not believe implicitly in his story, although he urged them to come into the public print and make charges against de Lome. Because they did not have the letter in their possession the leaders refused to say anything about it. The employe of the Legation was urged to use all means in his power to secure the letter, although it was considered probable that the letter was already in the mails when the Cubans at the Hotel Raleigh were informed of its existence.

"The clerk in the employ of Minister de Lome saw no more of the letter. His memory-written abstracts were forwarded to New York, and it was quickly agreed that could possession of the letter be obtained, and his statements proved to be true, the letter would be of incalculable value to the Cuban cause as substantiating what Cuban leaders had maintained regarding autonomy and the general Spanish policy in official circles toward this country and its officers. Immediately words of warning and urgings to be on the alert were sent to every Cuban, who might be in a position to obtain track of or intercept the much sought-for missive.

"The letter reached Havana five days after its postmark in Washington. An agent of the Cuban party, who is an employe of the Spanish Post Office, knew that the letter was on the way, and when it came into his hands it was carried from the Post Office and a copy was made of it. Word to this effect was sent to the Cuban leader in Jacksonville, Fla., who at once asked the secret Cuban Junta in Havana to secure the original letter—that a copy was not what was desired. The Havana Post Office clerk was not willing to do this at first, but afterward consented, as he was obliged to account for a certain number of letters to other employes of the department.

"The original was then taken, several blank sheets were substituted in place of the paper upon which de Lome had written, and the letter finally postmarked in the Havana office and sent in its routine way. Eight days from its arrival in the Havana office the sealed envelope, properly addressed to Señor Canalejas, was delivered at the Hotel Inglaterra. Señor Canalejas did not regard the matter seriously at the time, although the hotel boy who brought him the letter and the Post Office employe who had last charge of it were arrested. So, also, was the hotel employe, who went several times daily to the Post Office for the mails. All three were discharged after an examination.

"Señor Canalejas communicated almost immediately with Minister de Lome, and for several weeks letters and cablegrams passed between the two, but no trace of the letter could be obtained. Canalejas shortly thereafter left Havana, going to Madrid.

"It is not explained why the letter was kept by the Cubans for several weeks before it was given out for publication. An informant, other than the person who gave the foregoing, but who is on the inside in Cuban official circles, declared that the delay was occasioned by a desire on the part of the Junta to be assured absolutely that the writing was that of the Spanish Minister, that he might not have any chance to deny its authorship and thus cause a reaction which undoubtedly would have been the result of the propagation of a fake."

SUCCESSOR TO DUPUY DE LOME.

The Spanish Cabinet to Discuss the Matter To-day.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—The Cabinet will discuss to-morrow the choice of a successor to Señor Dupuy de Lome at Washington. The candidacy of Señor Polo-Bernabe appears to be abandoned.

Several members of the Cabinet favor the nomination of the Duke of Arcos, Spanish Minister to Mexico, because he could take charge of the Spanish Legation at Washington this week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Duke d'Arcos, mentioned in Madrid dispatches as a possible successor to Dupuy de Lome, has been the guest of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackey-Smith of this city during the last week. With him is the Duchess d'Arcos, formerly Miss Virginia Lowery of Washington. The Duke was Ambassador to Mexico, and is stopping in Washington en route to Spain. During the week he has been entertained by the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote at luncheon, and by the late Spanish Minister and Mme. Dupuy de Lome, who gave a dinner in his honor Thursday evening.

AN EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

Gen. Sanguily Said to Have Sailed with Arms and Ammunition from a Point Near Tampa.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 13.—Almost under the nose of Edward Gaylor, Superintendent of Pinkerton's detectives in the employ of the Spanish Government, a large Cuban expedition left Tampa last night, and to-night sailed from a point on Pease River.

The men—about seventy in number—walked through the streets of Tampa about 2 o'clock this morning and boarded a special train, which bore them to a point near where they were to embark, and there they remained in hiding until to-night, when a tug took them out to the steamer bound for Cuba.

Col. Emilio Nunez was in charge of the steamer. It is said Gen. Sanguily is the real commander, and color is given to this rumor by the fact that when the men left here they were in charge of Col. Lechuga, who was First Lieutenant of the personal staff selected by Sanguily at the time he failed to get away from Jacksonville.

Superintendent Gaylor, his son, and another Pinkerton man, have been here looking for Sanguily. They imagined he was somewhere near. It is alleged that the Cubans have sent Sanguily away on this trip to get rid of him in the United States.

The detectives are ignorant of the departure of this expedition. It is understood that 5,000 rifles, 6,000 pounds of dynamite, 200,000 rounds of cartridges, and a large lot of supplies made up the cargo.

THE CUBAN RELIEF FUND.

The Central Committee Will Seek Aid Throughout the Country.

The following letter will be sent this week by the Central Cuban Relief Committee of New York to the Boards of Trade and other similar commercial organizations throughout the country:

Calling your attention to the proclamation issued by Secretary of State Sherman on the 8th ult., this committee begs to add its earnest appeal to your organization to appoint, with as little delay as possible, an influential committee for the purpose of systematically taking up the matter of soliciting funds, food, clothing, medicine, and other supplies so much needed in the work of alleviating the terrible distress existing in the Island of Cuba.

Already, through the prompt and sympathetic action of the Governors and Mayors throughout the country, committees have been or are being formed, and it is probable that in your own city the work is now going on, but the distress is undeniably so great that there is no possibility of the work of relief approaching a magnitude which will be greater than the necessities.

Through the courtesy of the Joint Traffic Association and other similar bodies, concurred in by all of the large railway companies and the three lines of steamships plying between this country and Cuba, facilities for free transportation have been accorded this committee on all Cuban relief supplies.

The Spanish Government admits at any Cuban port, free of customs duties, all articles intended for this work of relief. Everything is sent in the name of the United States Government to Consul General Lee, and the distribution is made by him, assisted by the American National Red Cross.

If donations are sent to this committee in the form of money, they are here converted, in the name of the Government, into such food, medical supplies, and clothing as are requested by Consul General Lee.

Miss Barton's Work in Cuba.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—Miss Clara Barton has given a contract to a large bakery here to make crackers for the reconcentrados.

TO BUFFALO IN 426 MINUTES.

Fast Run from This City Over the Erie Railroad.

BUFFALO, Feb. 13.—New York to Buffalo, 425 miles, in 426 minutes' actual running time was the record made over the Erie Railroad to-day by a special newspaper train. The train left Jersey City at 3:18 o'clock and reached Buffalo at 10:48 this morning. In stops, twenty-four minutes were lost. The rain was made up of engine and three baggage cars.

The ninety-three miles between Hornellsville and Buffalo were covered in eighty-five minutes. Next Sunday an effort is to be made to improve on this fast run.

John Wild Is Dying.

TROY, Feb. 13.—The condition of John Wild, the comedian, is much worse to-night, and his death is hourly expected. Pneumonia set in last night. In addition to pneumonia, Mr. Wild is suffering from dropsy and organic heart trouble.

KILLED IN AN ELEVATOR

Mrs. Levi's Head Struck a Beam as She Waved Her Hand to Her Husband.

PLEASANT DAY'S SAD ENDING

Had Been Dining with Friends, and the Accident Occurred at the Holland House in Presence of the Joyous Party.

Mrs. Arthur C. Levi, the wife of a member of the firm of Hays, Goldberg & Co., was instantly killed in an elevator of the Holland House yesterday afternoon, practically in the presence of her husband and half a dozen friends with whom she had been dining.

Mrs. Levi, with her husband and friends, had been the guests of Thomas Mansfield, who is connected with the firm of which Mr. Levi is a member. The dinner was in honor of two brothers, H. N. and Benjamin F. Marx of the firm of Marx & Haas of St. Louis, Mo., who are in New York on a business trip and who are stopping at the Holland House.

Mr. Mansfield took his friends to the Hotel Martin, on University Place. There were eight of them—the two Marx brothers, Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield, who live at 208 West Seventy-second Street; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac M. Hays of 153 West Ninety-first Street, and Mr. and Mrs. Levi. Mr. Levi lives at 20 West Eighty-fourth Street and is the junior partner of the firm which does a wholesale clothing business at 725 Broadway and 286 Mercer Street.

After an elaborate dinner, H. N. Marx invited the others to go to the Holland House and look at some photographs which he had in his room, and of which he was very proud, he having taken them himself. The party walked up Broadway laughing and talking and in the gayest spirits. On reaching the hotel, about 4:30 o'clock, they walked to the elevator nearest the street, which was in charge of William Logler of 358 West Fifty-third Street.

H. N. Marx stepped over to the clerk's desk to get his key, and the three ladies got into the elevator alone, they proposing to go to the ladies' parlor first. The men of the party stood in a group in the corridor and laughingly waved farewells to them as Logler slammed the iron door in front of the entrance to the car. Mrs. Levi stood with her back against the side of the car, and her left side toward the entrance. The other two women were talking to reporters.

Waved Her Hand to Them.

Benjamin Marx said that as the elevator shot up Mrs. Levi leaned toward the door and waved her hand to the men below. Then the men heard a shriek, and the car stopped just at the other side of the door. The elevator is worked by a lever, and starts and stops easily and quickly.

What followed when Logler started the car was gathered from a number of witnesses, Logler having refused to leave it before it reached the second floor. The men ran up the stairs to the second floor, and from the cries of the two other women in the car learned that Mrs. Levi had met with an accident.

Gustav Baumann, the proprietor of the hotel, was in the lobby, and, hearing the commotion, and being told by one of the elevator men that there had been an accident, ordered the water shut off from the elevator, they being run by hydraulic power. Then he went up stairs, and found the car about two feet below the level of the floor. Logler had opened the door on the second floor, but was unable to move the car because the water had been shut off.

Mrs. Levi was lying on the floor, with a wound in the left side of her head, and Mrs. Hays and Mrs. Mansfield were both in a hysterical condition and utterly unable to help themselves or the injured woman. They had to be lifted out of the car before Mrs. Levi was taken out.

The latter was insensible, and Dr. J. A. Irwin, the hotel physician, who was summoned at once, pronounced her dead and said that death had been almost instantaneous. Mrs. Hays and Mrs. Mansfield were taken to a room and were hysterical for hours. The body of Mrs. Levi was removed to another room.

Mr. Baumann instituted an investigation and found that Mrs. Levi's head must have come in contact with the beam supporting the second floor. The left temporal bone and the jaw bone on the same side of her head were fractured. Her head had not been caught between the car floor and the beam, but had simply struck the beam, knocking her down.

Logler's Account of the Accident.

The police, when summoned by Mr. Baumann, placed Logler under arrest, and at the West Thirtieth Street Station House, where he was taken, he told the Sergeant that the three women stood behind him, and when he pulled the lever he placed his arm across the entrance to the car, which has no door, and that Mrs. Levi was five feet from the entrance.

He did not say anything about her waving an adieu to the men, but thinks she became dizzy and fell sideways toward the door, striking the edge of the beam as the car rapidly ascended. Mr. Baumann said that some one heard the woman say "I'm dizzy" just as she fell, but could not remember who told him, and no one could be found among the party who heard such a remark.

Logler, who is twenty-five years of age and unmarried, has been running the elevator in the Holland House for four years, and Mr. Baumann says he is a good man and careful. He was released on $2,000 bail, which Mr. Baumann furnished.

It was some hours before the surviving members of the party were sufficiently recovered to go to their homes. Coroner Hart had viewed the body and given a permit for its removal, and it was taken to Undertaker J. E. Winterbottom's establishment, at 638 Sixth Avenue, for the night. It was not taken to Mr. Levi's home, because his married daughter, who lives with him, is in a delicate condition.

It was suggested to Mr. Baumann that the accident might not have occurred if there had been a door to the car. He, however, argued that doors were dangerous rather than otherwise. Dr. Irwin said that he had attended a number of cases of accidents on elevators, and that double doors were a fruitful cause of them.

Just one month ago—on Jan. 13—Joseph McKenna, a porter in the Holland House, was killed in the freight elevator at the rear of the house, and the coincidence was commented upon yesterday. McKenna attempted to jump from a moving car as it passed a floor where he wished to alight.

MR. AND MRS. E. A. HARTOG HURT

Trolley Fender Struck Them and Wrecked Their Bicycle.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hartog of 645 Lexington Avenue had a narrow escape from serious injury yesterday while riding up Madison Avenue on a tandem bicycle. They left their home shortly before 11 A. M. on their tandem, accompanied by Mr. Hartog's younger brother, on a single machine. They crossed through Fifty-fourth Street to Madison Avenue, and went northward through that thoroughfare. Mrs. Hartog occupied the front seat of the tandem, with her husband on the back seat, while the brother followed.

The tandem had proceeded to a point between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets when one of the wheels struck a board of the temporary bridge built there by the surface railway company or by the city authorities. The wheel became caught in some way, and before Mr. Hartog could get control, the machine upset and threw its riders with such force that they fell directly in front of a Madison Avenue electric car on its way down town. The car was proceeding at considerable speed, and, although the motorman tried his utmost to stop, he was not able to do so before the fender had struck both Mr. and Mrs. Hartog and had pushed them along several feet.

Mrs. Hartog was badly bruised about the head and hands and her clothing was torn in many places. Her husband was cut on the face and hands, and his clothing was torn and two rings were stripped from his fingers. One of the rings could not be found. It is thought that Mrs. Hartog was not seriously injured. The tandem was wrecked. No arrests were made.

A BIG STRIKE PROPOSED

Possible that All the Cotton Mill Operatives in New England Will Be Ordered to Quit Work.

IMPORTANT ACTION AT BOSTON

Fifty-five Representatives of Textile Unions Vote in Favor of Fighting the Manufacturers All Through the East.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—At a meeting to-day in this city of fifty-five representatives of textile unions in New England it was voted unanimously to recommend all unions to call out the operatives in every cotton mill in New England.

The meeting was practically the outcome of the recommendation which President Gompers made to the Federation of Labor last Sunday, in which he urged the different unions to unite on some settled policy regarding the mill situation in New England. At that meeting a committee of three was appointed to take charge of the matter, and after a conference this committee recommended that a general meeting be held to take definite action.

To-day the representatives of the various National textile associations assembled in the Wells Memorial Hall and for four hours discussed the situation from every standpoint. The primary object of the meeting was to devise some method of rendering assistance to the New Bedford strikers.

It was pointed out to-day that if the strikers at New Bedford could hold out for four weeks without receiving more than 20 cents per operative per week in the way of outside assistance, other mill operatives could stand a similar strain, and that if all went out it would precipitate a crisis that would have to be met within a short time by the manufacturers.

It was shown that the mule spinners were in most excellent shape as regards funds; that the United Textile Workers and the New England Federation of Weavers were also in good shape, but that the rest were short of funds.

At length the matter was put to a vote, and no one was registered as against the motion that the different unions should order a general strike in every cotton mill in New England until a satisfactory adjustment of wages could be arranged.

It now remains for the various National unions to take action on the recommendation. Just what this action will be is a matter of conjecture. If all should acquiesce and vote to strike, 147,000 operatives undoubtedly would cease work and the manufacture of cotton goods throughout New England would be at a standstill. If, on the other hand, only a few unions vote to strike, the refusal of the others might still keep a larger portion of the mills in operation.

Inasmuch, however, as the meeting was the outcome of President Gompers's suggestions and as he admonished the members of the Federation of Labor to join hands and assist the New Beford strikers, it seems probable that nearly every union will carry out the recommendations and that one of the greatest strikes ever seen in this country is impending.

NEW BEDFORD, Feb. 13.—The action taken by the conference of textile unions in Boston to-day is not likely to be accepted here with joy, inasmuch as it is against the policy adopted at the meetings of the Executive Committee of the National Spinners' Union—to wit, that New Bedford should be made the battleground, and until the conclusion of the strike here the operatives in other textile centres should remain at work, thereby acquiring the means to assist the New Bedford operatives in their struggle. At the conclusion of New Bedford's fight, the plan was, whether New Bedford won or lost, that the strike against the general reduction should be extended, in one district at a time, until the whole of New England had been covered.

A SCHOONER'S HARD TIME.

Blown 1,250 Miles Back Toward the Port Whence She Had Sailed—Her Crew Nearly Starved.

Capt. Larsen of the Danish oil-tank steamer Christine, which arrived yesterday from Shields, reported falling in with a schooner in sorry plight as the result of a peculiar and severe experience. The schooner was the fisherman Spinaway of Fowey, England, bound from Cadiz for St. John's, N. F.

Capt. Richards of the Spinaway said that he left Cadiz Dec. 1, and had got to within three miles of Cape Bauld, on the Newfoundland coast, when the ice floes closed around him. They threatened to crush his little craft. Then she got iced up, and the extra weight of one night's accumulation of ice caused her to settle eighteen inches.

Fortunately for her a strong northwest gale sprang up and cleared away the ice—incidentally the craft, too. But the gale continued with such fury that she had to fly before it, and she continued to fly for 1,250 miles, which brought her back to within 900 miles of Cadiz.

The provisions, meantime, had given out, and the dozen fishermen aboard were facing starvation, when on Feb. 4, sixty-five days out, in latitude 44 degrees, longitude 34 degrees, the Christine came along.

Capt. Larsen found the Spinaway with sails in bad shape, and generally dilapidated. He gave her provisions, oil, tobacco, medicine, a patent log, and her position. Her master said he would make for the nearest port, which would be in the Azores.

ALTON COLORED MEN WIN.

Decision Permitting Their Children to Attend the Public Schools.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—The Supreme Court yesterday sustained the replication to the demurrer to the petition filed in the Alton school case. This is practically a victory for the colored citizens of Alton, who want to send their children to the public schools there.

The suit was brought by Scott Bibb against the City of Alton to compel the School Board to admit his children to the Washington School in that city. A writ of mandamus was prayed for, a demurrer was filed by the City Attorney of Alton, and a replication to the demurrer was made by the counsel for the colored people. The Supreme Court will be asked now to grant a peremptory writ compelling the School Board to allow the colored children to attend school.

LAST OF THE ZOARITES.

Breaking Up of a Peculiar Religious Colony in Northern Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 13.—The odd religious colony, the Zoarites, living in the village of Zoarn, in Northern Ohio, have begun to disband. At one time they owned acres of land and had half a million dollars in banks. Now their land is to be sold for taxes and to satisfy mortgage holders.

They came to Ohio from Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1817, and practiced perfect communism. Until his death, they were governed by King Bauleme, and after it by their trustees. They wore an odd dress and lived wholly within themselves, having even their own woolen mill.

The advent of a railroad gave the young people a glimpse of the outside world. Some of the bolder broke away from their restraints. They were followed by others, and now only a few old people are left.

How Royalty Travels.

It doesn't travel like the every-day American who uses the Pennsylvania Limited. The train is matchless in every feature, and supplies every want of the traveler. It leaves New York every morning for Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis—Adv.

GEN. CLAY TO SEEK A DIVORCE.

The Kentucky Octogenarian Tired of His Marital Troubles.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13.—It is stated on reliable authority that Gen. Cassius Marcellus Clay, the lion of Whitehall, has resolved to put an end to his marital troubles by asking a divorce from his child wife, Dora. He will not charge abandonment, as might have been supposed, but, it is said, will accuse his wife of lunacy.

Gen. Clay has, it is said, already reduced to writing the main points in his petition. He will allege that Dora has been drugged by members of the vendetta, and is no longer herself. He will never allow her to want, if divorced, and will see that she does not suffer for the necessities of life. The Richardsons will oppose the divorce, as they have all practically lived on his money since the octogenarian married the child.

MRS. "JACK" GARDNER HURT.

Boston's Society Leader Laid Up in Bed with a Broken Leg.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, the society leader, has broken one of her legs. It is said the break is a severe one. Just how the misfortune happened is not known.

All the social functions of the season in which Mrs. Gardner was interested as promoter have been declared off. At present Mrs. Gardner receives only close friends at her bedside.

Notwithstanding her affliction, Mrs. Gardner will attend the Pugno concert at Music Hall next Friday afternoon. She will be lifted from her carriage at the door of the hall, and, after being deposited in a rolling invalid chair, will be wheeled across the floor to her seat.

CHEMICAL BANK SUES GRABLE.

A Bill to Recover $12,000 Filed in a Denver Court.

DENVER, Feb. 13.—The affairs of Francis C. Grable were taken into the District Court yesterday by the filing of a bill to recover $12,000. The suit is brought against Francis C. Grable and the Municipal Investment Company by the Chemical National Bank of New York City.

The bill charges that on Jan. 10, 1898, Grable executed a bill of exchange, which he gave to the plaintiff, requesting the Municipal Investment Company to pay $12,000 to W. J. Quinlan, Jr., cashier, twenty days' sight. This bill was presented to the defendant company on Jan. 13 and accepted. On Feb. 2 the bill was presented for payment, which was refused.

Grable had considerable property in Colorado until a few days ago, when it was transferred to his wife.

A POST OFFICE MONOPOLY.

Partners at Hopkins Station, Mich., Alternate in Office.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 13.—C. E. Wolfinger has been appointed Postmaster of Hopkins Station, Allegany County, vice Thomas Gilligan, removed. Behind the announcement is an interesting condition of affairs. Messrs. Wolfinger and Gilligan are partners in the drug business. One is a Democrat and the other a Republican, and the village Postmaster has been one or the other of them ever since 1882, the office having changed with each change in Administration at Washington.

Wolfinger was discharged four years ago and Gilligan presided at the stamp window. Now the positions are reversed. The Post Office is still at the same old stand in the drug store.

SPANKING BY ELECTRICITY.

Kansas Has Invented a Method Which Colorado May Adopt.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 13.—Warden C. P. Hoyt of Denver has designed a spanking chair for use in the Industrial School for Girls. It consists of a seatless chair on which the girls are placed. It is high enough from the ground to allow four paddles to be operated by electric wires. Straps hold the victim's wrists to the arm of the chair.

At the Girls' Industrial School of Kansas, situated at Beloit, they have what is called a spanking chair. Bad girls are strapped in the chair, an attendant presses a button, and the chair does the rest. The Kansas authorities will be asked in a few days to explain this system, and if it is satisfactory to the local authorities a spanking chair will be purchased for the Colorado institution.

RELIEF OF THE WHALERS.

News Received from the Expedition—The Bark Coloma Probably Lost.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 13.—News was received here to-day from the expedition sent by the Government last November on the revenue cutter Bear to relieve the whaling fleet imprisoned in the Arctic Ocean. The news was brought by the steamship Lakme, which left Dutch Harbor, Alaska, Feb. 3.

The overland expedition, in charge of Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, left the Bear Dec. 12 for Tunnorok, a native village on the north shore of Cape Vancouver, and the Bear returned to Dutch Harbor, where she went into Winter quarters. The overland expedition, consisting of Lieut. Jarvis, Lieut. E. P. Bertholf, Surgeon J. Coll, and F. K. Coltschoff, guide, expected to proceed to St. Michael, which place they would reach in about ten days after leaving the Bear. From St. Michael the overland expedition will go to Teller Station, where reindeer will be procured with which to make the trip to Point Barrow.

On account of the ice, the Bear was only able to get within sixty miles of Sledge Island, where it was originally intended to land the overland expedition. The Bear made the trip from Seattle to Unalaska in ten days, including a delay of 24 hours about 100 miles out caused by a severe storm. No special incident attended the run to the point where the overland expedition was landed.

The Lakme also brings news that the bark Coloma, which left Tacoma Dec. 26 with lumber for Dutch Harbor, had not reached her destination, and it is feared that she is lost.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm, central Saturday night in Manitoba, has moved to Lake Superior and has caused light rain or snow in the upper lake regions. A second storm has developed to the north of Montana. It has grown colder in the Atlantic States and in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and there has been little change in temperature elsewhere. Increasing cloudiness and light rain may be expected in the lower lake region and Northern New England, and generally fair weather elsewhere. It will grow colder in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys and lake regions, and there will be little change in temperature elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	—TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	20	39	42
6 A. M.	22	38	39
9 A. M.	20	38	42
12 M.	22	43	48
4 P. M.	26	47	48
6 P. M.	29	45	46
9 P. M.	29	42	43
12 P. M.	25	39	40

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday wer as follows:

Printing House Square	43½
Weather Bureau	41°
Corresponding date, 1897	24°
Corresponding date for last twenty years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 47 degrees, at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 37 degrees, at 7 A. M. The humidity, at 8 A. M., was .78, and at 8 P. M., .56.

RED TAPE FOR PENSIONS

Wonderful Things that Happen to Applications Vividly Described.

THE SYSTEM ONE VAST MUDDLE

**How One Case Slumbered for Thirty Years in Its Pigeon-H

man makes the Senator go with him. They must beat down on the Commissioner in company. You only want the Senator on account of weight of metal. He need not know any more about the case than that he wants it acted on now. Then let the Senator (figuratively speaking) sit on the Commissioner while the Congressman pounds him until he hollers, "Claim allowed, issue the certificate, damn the evidence."

The actual official comedy will simply be this: The Senator and Congressman will call on the Commissioner personally, (Senator to the front, on the right.) The Senator will present the Congressman, if necessary, and will say that it will gratify him (the Senator) personally if the Honorable Commissioner will give his immediate attention to the meritorous and long-neglected claim of his friend, Capt. Jack Blank, &c., &c. Then the Congressman will chip in some of his guff, about his constituent, Capt. B., and his neglected claim, &c., and the Commissioner will express his polite astonishment at the delay and promise early attention, &c. Then the Congressman, if he knows anything about the "gentle game of bluff," will get in his little work by handing the Commissioner a card, on which will be written your name and regiment, and be sure he has it in big, plain figures, the number of your claim, (without which there is delay in every step in the Pension Office,) and request him to send the case for the paper.

Then the Commissioner, seeing no line of retreat, taps his bell, hands the card to his messenger, and says: "Give my compliments to the Chief of the Eastern Division, and ask him to draw that case from the files and bring it here."

Then the three humbugs look big, and swell and smoke and blow, and the Commissioner tells them what a deucedly fine Commissioner he is, and how they all did everything wrong until he got there, and how he is going to give every soldier a pension, and at the same time save the United States numerous millions, &c., until the Chief of the Eastern Division arrives with your case under his arm, and looking as wise as Solomon—though, as a matter of fact, he don't know a thing about your case or any other case for that matter—for he, the Division Chief, is a political figurehead and a sinecure.

Sheridan (I mean Richard Brinsley Sheridan) said of Lord Thurlow (the Lord Chancellor) that "it is impossible for any man to be as wise as Lord Thurlow looks." I can catch you a dozen such owls in a dog net any day when the Division Chiefs of the Pension Bureau go out to lunch.

Made "Congressional Special."

Then the Chief opens the jacket and spreads all your papers on the Commissioner's big desk, and the three big humbugs, and the one little humbug, all make a pretense of going over them. (Bless your soul, the Commissioner knows less about the detail papers in a pension case than a Division Chief—and that is saying a lot.) Finally the Commissioner, with a grand air, directs the Chief to gather up the papers, and asks him who the examiner is in this case, and the Chief looks at the upper left-hand corner of the jacket, where that slave's name is always written, and replies, Mr. Judson or Mr. Smith or Mr. Brown, Jones, or Robinson. Then the Commissioner directs the Chief to order Mr. Examiner to give the case immediate attention, and the Division Chief humbly bows himself out of the awful presence of the three mighty ones, and straightway betakes himself to his own proper dominions, where he is the big dog, and he bangs a rubber stamp on the jacket that says in red letters, "Congressional Special," and orders his messenger in a stern manner to give that to Mr. Examiner A, B, C "for his immediate and prompt action! Do you hear, Sir! Immediate, Sir!"

Then the only man in the whole building who knows anything about your case (and if he is a good examiner, as I well know most of them are, he knows all about it exactly—has it at his fingers' ends) proceeds to go over it, arrange the papers, write his brief, and sign it, when it goes from there to the Board of Review, where two different examiners go over it to see that there are no errors of any sort; then to the Medical Division for rating, then to the Certificate Division for the certificate, and when the certificate comes back signed, then to the Record Division, then to the Mail Division, where the certificate is sent to you, and you go out and take a drink, while the papers go to the completed Files Division. Amen!

Codification of Laws Necessary.

As I have said, the whole pension system is one vast muddle. Like a mud puddle, the more you stir it in an attempt to see bottom the more opaque it becomes, and like other stagnant pools, the worse it stinks. First and foremost, Congress should do for the pension laws what Napoleon did for the laws of France, viz., codify them. Then we should know (first) what no man actually knows now, viz., just what the law is, and, (second,) having ascertained that at present obscure fact, we should then know wherein justice and honor require amendment. At present the whole subject is so plastered over and interlaced and entangled with acts and acts amendatory of acts, and decisions of this Secretary and reversals of those decisions, and the substitution of still other decisions for that Secretary, and still other decisions of the other Secretary, upsetting everything and setting up something else, all accompanied by a steady fire of rulings and counter-rulings and orders, and circulars from this Commissioner and that Commissioner and the other Commissioner, until the Devil and all his angels and the College of Cardinals and both houses of Congress and their respective keepers and the grocery store loafers and the lawyers and the soldiers and the sailors and the horse marines don't know whether the law means that the United States shall pension the soldiers or whether the soldiers should pension the United States, and if so, which, and whether it was for the war of the rebellion or the Mexican war, or the second Punic war of the Battle of the Kegs. Yet so it is, and I suppose it will so remain until we are all dead and gone and buried and forgotten, and then some smart Alec will proceed to codify and simplify those laws, the application of which will no longer interest any one but the antiquarian.

But go for 'um, dear John. Charge 'um with a loaded Congressman. I have seen many a case bullied through in a few days by Dan Sickles and Tim Campbell.

A Culpable Case of Negligence.

Merely to show on what slim pegs justice hangs in the Pension Bureau, let me tell you of a notable case of negligence in high places. Justice was finally done through my personal efforts, though I was a mere Examiner in the Pension Office, on a beggarly salary of $1,000 per annum.

Some time in 1862, down in the Chickahominy Swamps, a young soldier in a New England regiment received in battle a gunshot wound in the right arm. The mutilated limb was amputated on the field, and the poor boy was nursed in Armory Square Hospital, in the City of Washington, until he so far recovered as to receive his honorable discharge for disability incurred in the service of his country and in the line of duty. And he went with his empty sleeve pinned across his brave heart to the little home that tearfully awaited his coming among the loyal hills of Massachusetts. He knew nothing about pensions; he didn't go to the front to win a pension; but, while he was convalescent in that Washington hospital, one of the Good Samaritan nurses of the Sanitary Commission came to his bedside with a printed blank declaration for him to fill out and sign, asking for a pension which was his by right under the law just passed. He probably gave it little thought, but, anyhow, he duly executed it, and it was duly filed in the Pension Office, together with the Surgeon's certificate of disability on which he was discharged, and, to the credit of the nurse be it noted, the blank distinctly stated that no fees were charged the boy.

From the hour those papers were filed in the bureau the case, you see, was complete in the full official sense of the word. The origin of the disability was fully established by the record of the Surgeon's certificate, and surely it needed no further medical examination to establish that he had only one arm left him, and he was forevermore entitled under the law to a pension from the date of discharge.

Why was not the certificate issued at once, and sent to him post haste? Nay, why didn't the Commissioner take it to him himself and take off his hat—the d—— clerk, when better men than he were being murdered and mutilated every day—and make his best bow, and deem it an honor to present it to the young warrior? God knows. So the boy's claim slept in the Commissioner's pigeon hole and the Commissioner slept in the Commissioner's chair, and they both snored together until the little A. A. G. came alone one day and kicked in the door and raised Cain.

Aroused by a Fraudulent Pensioner.

And this was the manner of the raising of the Cain, "as follows, to wit, namely":

Twenty-eight years passed since the mutilated boy filed his claim and went home, when Congress on June 27, 1890, passed a certain well-known pension bill. The boy, now a grown and toiling and badly handicapped man, read about the bill in his weekly papers, perhaps, but remembering that he had many years ago asked for a pension, and had not got it, he concluded that the Government didn't like him or something, and at any rate he paid no more attention to it. But one day, when he was "down to the village," there was Bill Smith dancing around as full as a goat and waving a pension certificate for $12 under the act of June 27, 1890. And then our old hero remembered that Bill Smith enlisted in '64 in a 100-day regiment that never left Readville, and that Bill Smith had had his arm bit off with a buzz saw, as every one knew. And so our hero says: "By gosh, I think they might give me $12, too, for mine was shot off, by gum, by a darned rebel, by golly." And off he goes and pays some pettifogger $15 or $20 to fill out a blank declaration for pension under the act of June 27, 1890. Poor boy! how should he know how to fill out that pitiful blank without the aid of the learned village justice, and how was the Justice to live without such yokels to skin? But that is no matter; nothing to do with the case. Anyhow, in due time, the declaration was made out and executed and mailed and arrived in Washington, received its number—we will say for example, original invalid number 1,232,578—and having served in a Massachusetts regiment, the case went to the files of the Eastern Division, and one morning, with forty or fifty other cases, was dumped on my desk.

Now, this blank declaration provides that claimant must state whether or not he has previously applied for a pension. When I came to read this declaration (of course this was the first time that I had ever heard of his case) I was astounded to find him telling in a humble, pitiful sort of way the tale of thirty years ago, when he had filed a claim that he had never heard of since. And I got hot in the collar, and I jumped out of my chair with a big cavalry cussword, and I skipped off up stairs to the Record Division and I made them dig out the old record books of 1862 (it was in 1892 that I was on this hunt) from the cobwebs and the dust and dirt, and I hunted it up myself and found the record and the number of the case, No. 3,000 and something. Think of it, one of the very first cases of the war! Then I tore down stairs again and plunged into the files of the Eastern Division and pulled out the original papers, and I rushed back to the Chief of the Record Division and I said:

"Here, consolidate (as we term it) these two numbers. This is no one-hundred-day, eleventh-hour, Eleventh Corps man, with over a million for his office number, but one of the first cases ever filed, and which was complete thirty years ago."

A Pension in a Hurry.

And the Chief of Records laughed, as though it was a good joke, and I damned him, and he vacated the number, and I skipped back to my desk, and in fifteen minutes I wrote my brief and fastened the papers together and took them straight to the Commissioner himself, (a thing, I grant you, that was against the rules of the office,) and showed him that the case was complete and had been for thirty years, and I said it was a shame and should be made "special." He said he agreed with me, and that it should be, and, to his credit be it said, (it was Gen. Raum,) he did make it "special." He sent for me himself two or three days afterward and said the certificate was issued and mailed, and I felt like asking him to go out and take a drink, only I compromised and asked some one else for a flier. Then I figured it up, and I found that my one-armed man up in Massachusetts on his first check drew over $8,000. What an astonished fellow he must have been!

Now, I say that in any public office where such a thing as that can possibly happen, in that public office is gross mismanagement or carelessness, or lack of proper system and checks. Doubtless there are thousands of similar cases there that are still unearthed. The unearthing of this was not specially due to any wonderful skill or genius of mine. The point is that it should have been unearthed years before under any proper system of work.

The New Pennsylvania Limited.

With its new equipment, the Pennsylvania Limited is the most complete and the handsomest train in the world. Leaves New York every morning for Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis.—Adv.

CHURCH ROW IN ARKANSAS.

Answer of Supporters of Archbishop Brown to Attacks of the Friends of Dr. Gass.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 13.—The answer of the Secretary and the Notification Committee of the special council of the Diocese of Arkansas to the protest against the consecration of Archdeacon William Montgomery Brown of Ohio as Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Arkansas has been made public.

It says: "In answering the protest of Mr. Whipple and others we do not deem it necessary to reply in detail to its statements and allegations. We are satisfied that those whose duty it becomes to pass upon it will readily see from the document itself the spirit that dictates it. Its character is such that no churchman, in our opinion, will for a moment give it such consideration as would cast upon the Diocese of Arkansas the stigma therein attempted. It is plain to be seen that the paper emanates entirely from a few individuals acting in an individual capacity."

The answer asserts that the election was in a regular and canonical manner, and meets the statements in the protest in the order in which they occur. The charges against Dean Hobbs of Trinity Cathedral, the answer avers, were actuated by "a manifested personal and, we think, uncalled for malicious feeling against the Dean of the cathedral."

In reference to the Bishop's annual address in 1897, in which he advocated the election of a man of wealth as Bishop Coadjutor, it is stated that the Bishop entertained the sentiment before Brown's name was ever mentioned as a candidate. The charges of fraud and bribery are denied, and the affidavits are produced to substantiate the denial.

The protest concludes with a statement of local conditions, "the narration of which stirs in us the deepest regret." In this it is alleged that Gov. Dan W. Jones and Hon. William G. Whipple, Chancellor of the diocese, boasted before and after the election that if the Rev. Dr. Gass of Christ Church of this city were defeated there would be no Bishop Coadjutor in the Diocese of Arkansas, and that the Governor suggested that in case of Dr. Gass's defeat the council could be broken up.

MURDER NEAR ATHENS, N. Y.

Man Stabbed and Thrown on the Railroad—Alleged Murderer Arrested.

ELMIRA, Feb. 13.—The mangled body of William Murray of Waverly was found on the Lehigh tracks between Athens and Sayre, Penn., early this morning.

Several knife wounds, which surgeons say caused his death, were found on the body.

William Wolf, who was seen with bloody hands near where the body was found, is held in jail to await the result of the inquest. He tells conflicting stories.

THE DEAD OF GLOUCESTER.

Memorial Service for Fishermen Who Were Lost in 1897.

GLOUCESTER, Feb. 13.—The annual memorial service under the direction of the Gloucester Fishermen's Institute, were held in the First Baptist Church this afternoon before a large audience, many of whom were relatives and friends of fishermen who lost their lives at sea last year. Practically all of the clergy of the city were in the pulpit and participated in the services.

The memorial list shows that 96 men lost their lives while in the pursuit of their dangerous calling during the year 1897, their average age being thirty-one years. There are 17 widows and 45 children left to mourn their loss. A large percentage of the unfortunate fishermen were natives of the British provinces.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:05 A. M.—8 Battery Place; Michael Kaydendan; damage, $500.

12:10 A. M.—2,196 Third Avenue; Rudolph Ellinger; damage, $1,000.

1:50 A. M.—109 Chrystie Street; Joseph Sipp; damage, $5.

7:30 P. M.—33 Cortlandt Street; W. H. Nathon; damage, $5.

9:55 P. M.—2,560 Eighth Avenue; Anton Entel; damage, $5.

Physicians who have tested its merits unhesitatingly recommend

Malt-Nutrine

—the Food Drink. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

The Union's Committee Saw Mayor Van Wyck and Now Call Him "A Brick."

McCARTNEY JUST THE REVERSE

Difference in Feeling Arose Because the Mayor Was Sorry He Could Not Pay the Snow Shovelers More—Commissioner Wasn't Conciliatory.

Mayor Van Wyck has suddenly become the pet idol of the Central Labor Union, while Street Commissioner McCartney, on the other hand, has been condemned as a wicked enemy of organized labor, and this because the Mayor happened to stroke the fur of the organized labor feline the right way, while the representative of the Street Cleaning Department showed a decided lack of diplomacy by brushing the fur in the wrong direction, and thus causing the keenly sensitive creature to spit fire and scratch.

Delegate Samuel Prince, who at the previous meeting of the Central Labor Union had been appointed on a committee to complain to the Mayor and the Street Commissioner that the snow shovelers had been paid only $1.25 for ten hours' work, instead of $2 for an eight-hours' working day, made his report yesterday. He said:

"Mayor Van Wyck received us very cordially. I, being the spokesman of the committee, told him that we had come in behalf of the street cleaners, and then said that the snow shovelers got only $1.25 for a ten hours' workday, when the law said that city workers should not get less than $2 a day for eight hours' work.

"The Mayor then replied as follows: 'Gentlemen, I want you to understand that when I wrote my letter of acceptance I distinctly stated that I was with the struggling people, and I am with them now. I did not say that to gain votes, because I meant it.'

"By gosh, but the Mayor is a brick!" exclaimed an enthusiastic delegate, and the others applauded and cheered.

Delegate Prince said further by way of apology for the Mayor, to relieve him of responsibility for the snow shovelers' low wages, that the contracts for the city work had been entered into before he became Mayor. Then he added:

"I'll tell you what the Mayor said further. He said: 'In the future I shall sanction no contracts for city work that have not a clause specifying that no man shall be paid less than $2 a day for eight hours.'"

"Did he really say that?" asked another delegate, rubbing his hands in glee.

"Yes, he said it, and repeated it, too."

Then there was another outburst of applause.

Delegate Prince then related his experience with Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney. He said that when the committee called at the Street Cleaning Department they were ordered out, but refused to go, and demanded to see Mr. McCartney. When he came out and heard what the committee wanted he replied by a stump speech on the necessity of economy, and referred the committee to the Corporation Counsel.

Here Delegate Lawrence of the clothing cutters said he had something further to say about Commissioner McCartney. The committee complained to him that the uniforms of the street cleaners had been made by a non-union firm, but the Commissioner referred them to his deputy, Capt. Gibson.

Capt. Gibson Also Disliked.

The latter, continued Delegate Lawrence, sent a polite reply by note, in which he said: "Your communication having been turned over to me for consideration, I would say that as long as the department gets good and satisfactory service in the matter of uniforms, it is of little moment who makes them or under what conditions they are made. It is to the interest of the department to get the best for the least money, as the men have to pay for their uniforms themselves, and even if the city did, we would work with the same end in view. We have had no complaints such as you mention in your letter. I would state for your information that we are getting supplies from dealers for this service."

Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan musicians, said with much indignation: "This is the most insolent letter that a representative of organized labor ever received. It is the duty of organized labor to get him out of his office if possible."

"He is only a hold-ever, anyway," remarked Delegate Friday. "You've got to give a military salute whenever you approach him."

"I don't believe in going to subordinates; you should go straight to the Mayor," said Delegate Archibald.

A resolution was then offered to make this complaint to the Mayor, and Delegate McCabe moved to amend by directing the committee to go also to Mr. Croker.

The Chair declared the amendment out of order, and the resolution was passed, and Delegates Lawrence, O'Connell, Rhodaback, Johnson, and Warner were appointed on the committee. A vote of thanks was also passed for Mayor Van Wyck, and he was declared to be a true friend of organized labor.

The delegates from the Actors' Protective Union asked the meeting to indorse a bill entitled "An act to punish frauds committed against actors." It provides that if the manager, by false statement or misrepresentation, should take any actors on a tour and then discharge them without cause, and fail to pay their salaries and fare back home, he will be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to a fine of $250, or a year's imprisonment. The meeting unanimously indorsed the bill.

Delegate McCabe of the gold beaters reported that the employers have decided to reduce the wages of their men $3 a week on April 1. When a committee of the union called on the employers the latter said they were obliged to reduce wages on account of the competition of two non-union firms. Mr. McCabe asked the meeting to give him credentials to the gilders and painters to secure their help in the fight that the gold-beaters will make against the reduction. The request was granted readily.

The Lie Passed.

A committee which had been appointed to investigate the claims of the two rival factions of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers to representation in the Central Labor Union reported in favor of the faction which remained in the order of the Knights of Labor and against the faction led by Assemblyman John F. Maher.

The Maher faction has hitherto been represented here and is strongly supported by the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which it intends to join, while the Knights of Labor faction is supported by nearly all the building trades, who are mostly knights.

A lively discussion arose between knights and federation men, and after a hot debate, in which a representative of the Knights of Labor faction called Delegate Friday a liar and challenged him to come outside and "get licked," for which challenge the Chair threatened to eject him from the hall, the meeting decided to make the report the special order of the day next Sunday.

MAINE ICE CROP ABUNDANT.

Operations Checked by a Thaw, but the Kennebec Has Plenty.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 13.—The recent thaw caused many of the Kennebec ice companies to suspend operations for a few days, but will not affect the size of the crop. Some firms had already completed their harvesting.

Where fields had not been cared for the ice wasted badly, but the Kennebec still has enough left to supply the whole country. Work will be continued at all points tomorrow.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHESTER, Vt., Feb. 13.—The Chester Hotel and a stable adjoining were burned last night. Loss, $10,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Chicago Portland Cement Company, at Hawthorn, to-day. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $50,000.

MOLINE, Ill., Feb. 13.—The Auditorium Opera House, with its contents, was destroyed by fire this evening. Adjoining store buildings also suffered from fire and water. The total loss is $80,000.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR

CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, & HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*

Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm*

Andreas Saxlehner.

CONRAD BEHRENS DEAD.

The Bass Singer Passes Away in This City After an Operation for Appendicitis.

Conrad Behrens, the famous opera singer, died yesterday at Lange's private hospital at 691 Lexington Avenue, after undergoing an operation for appendicitis.

He was born at Samsleben on the Elbe in the Duchy of Brunswick, and was the son of a clergyman. He was educated in the public school in that place and later attended the gymnasium in Brunswick.

His parents had intended him for the Church. At the age of fifteen his father was promoted to chief preacher at St. Paul's, at Hamburg, and there the boy was placed in a mercantile house, where he soon became correspondent, he being already familiar with English, French, Italian, Swedish, and Dutch, besides his own native language. He soon after obtained a similar situation in Stockholm. Here he became acquainted with a number of influential citizens, who became struck with his remarkably melodious, although still uncultivated voice. He began singing in public, and the volume of his voice attracted great attention.

The attention of the King of Sweden was called to the young singer, and he sent him to Paris to cultivate his voice. After several years' hard study Behrens returned to Stockholm and made his début in the Königl Theatre. He was eminently successful, and was forthwith engaged for eight years. At the end of that term he returned to Berlin, and there he was a member of the Royal Opera for three years.

At the invitation of the composer, Franz Abt, Mr. Behrens accepted an engagement at the Court Theatre in Brunswick, where he had first been instructed in singing. Very soon afterward he received a flattering invitation as first bass in Her Majesty's Theatre in London. This was in 1874, and he remained there until 1880, and gained the same renown as did Nietjens, Nilsson, Gerster, Trebelli, Tamberlich, Faure, and others.

Affairs of a financial character called him to Rotterdam, where he sang until 1886. In November of that year Lamoureux, the director of a large orchestra in Paris, asked him to study the rôle of the King in "Lohengrin." Behrens went to Paris and made a contract with Lamoureux. In April, 1887, he appeared as King Heinrich, and for ten appearances in this rôle he received 8,000 francs.

After his first appearance in Paris The Figaro published a long article about him, and Christine Nilsson was said to have made the statement that Behrens had the best bass voice that she had ever heard.

On the termination of his contract Behrens returned to Rotterdam, where he studied the rôle further, and in April, 1887, he appeared in Paris, where he achieved still greater success. All musical Paris swarmed to hear him.

Since then he has sung in grand opera in Europe and America, and in 1890 he became a member of the Metropolitan Opera House company, in New York.

Behrens's principal role was the King in "Lohengrin," and other parts of Wagnerian opera. In the past few years he undertook operas on his own account, and cooperated with others in the great Saengerfestivals of the North American Saengerbunds in Cleveland July 11 to 14, 1893. He loved to sing the Swedish folk-songs.

A STORY OF A MASKED ROBBER.

Wife of a Postmaster Who Is Just Leaving Office Says $250 Was Stolen from Her.

The Richmond Hill (L. I.) police were notified last night of a peculiar case of robbery which took place at Ozone Park, L. I. According to the story of Mrs. Ida Chevalier, the wife of O. W. Chevalier, the Postmaster of Ozono Park, she was sitting in her kitchen at 8 o'clock counting some money, about $250 in all.

Suddenly a man wearing a silk handkerchief across his face stepped in and, placing a revolver at her face, took the money and disappeared.

Mrs. Chevalier raised an outcry which brought several of her boarders into the room and the police were informed. To-day Mr. Chevalier will turn over the Post Office to George W. Hitchcock, and the $250 Mrs. Chevalier was robbed of, she says, was the Government's money.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN CUBA.

The Spaniards in Need of Supplies and Additional Troops.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—Advices from Nipe, on the north coast, say that the insurgents concentrated near Sibanicu and La Yaya on the 7th inst. and attacked the outskirts of Puerto Padre, San Miguel, and Chaporra, but without result. Gens. Linares and Vara Rey on Jan. 30 and Feb. 1 fell into a strong insurgent ambuscade and suffered a continuous fire for a day and a night. On Feb. 7 Gens. Linaros and Vara Rey left again, marching toward Bayamo and Rejondon, continuing on toward Mojia and the north.

Gen. Castellano is at Puerto Principe. Gen. Luque remains at Holguin. News is awaited of an engagement that occurred yesterday in that section. It is believed in Spanish military circles that the insurgent Gen. Calixto Garcia has fallen back to the camp of Gen. Jesus Rabi.

Additonal supplies are greatly needed by the Spanish, particularly for use at the hospitals; and the Chief commanding the battalions lack the force necessary for operations and to replace their losses. Moreover, the guerillas are very much discontented. There is great need of horses for the cavalry. At Mayari the supplies have failed.

The column operating near Plantanillo sustained a fire all the morning of Feb. 9, the insurgents rendering it exceedingly difficult to continue the work of construction of the forts at Concholi. The exact result is not yet known.

Col. Ordonez, while reconnoitering with 700 men near the insurgent camp at Capiro, met the insurgents in strong force and lost several killed and wounded.

The Henry Sherry Failure.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 13.—A statement of the liabilities of Henry Sherry, the lumberman who failed some time ago, and the six companies in which he was interested, gives the amount as $1,250,000, with nominal assets of $700,000. Mr. Sherry's personal liabilities are $623,000, and in addition to this he has indorsed the papers of his corporations for $580,000 more. The assets to meet these items are now estimated to be worth $350,000.

Italy's Impoverished Army.

Rome Dispatch in The Pall Mall Gazette.

The necessity of calling out the men who were released from service with the colors last year draws attention once more to the state of the Italian Army. There are twelve army corps, and so limited are the financial resources of the country that after the staff and the officers have been provided for there is little left for the rank and file. The sad consequence is that, notwithstanding the scores of millions Italy has spent on her army in the past, and the £10,000,000 she is still spending annually, it is insufficient to insure the security of the country. More men have had to be called under arms, because the companies of every regiment are much below their normal strength.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A HERESY TRIAL POSSIBLE

Complaints About a Book by Prof. McGiffert of Union Theological Seminary.

MEANING OF LORD'S SUPPER

The Professor's Remarks About It Condemned in Many Letters Sent to Members of the New York Presbytery.

Members of the Presbytery of New York are in receipt of letters from every part of the country, urging that the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, one of its members and Washburn Professor of Church History in Union Theological Seminary, be brought before the New York Presbytery on a charge of heresy. The causes of this demand are some statements made by Prof. McGiffert in his recent book, "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age." This book is the third in the series comprising the "International Theological Library," which is edited by the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs of Union Seminary, and the Rev. Dr. S. D. F. Salmond of the Free Church College, Aberdeen, Scotland. Prof. McGiffert is about forty-five years old, and is recognized as one of the ablest men in the Presbyterian Church in his special field of research.

The writers of these letters to members of the New York Presbytery are declared to have been some on one and some on the other side of the famous Briggs and Smith controversies. Hence it is inferred that it is not the old trouble broken out afresh. Some of the strongest of the letters come from Chicago, St. Louis, Indiana, and the Northwest, where liberal elements predominate, and not from Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, which are centres of the old Scotch and Scotch-Irish conservative elements. But the letters come from everywhere and are having a marked effect upon members of New York Presbytery.

Many parts of the McGiffert book are attacked, but a majority of the letters received mention the parts on which to base a trial for heresy as the expressions concerning the Lord's Supper. These are given as authoritative notes, and are thus considered as having more direct bearing and significance than as if in the body of the book. In them the spiritual character of the sacrament, the greatest in the Christian Church, is expressly denied, so the writers of the letters affirm, and the statement is made that the Disciples continued a mere custom because Christ, in a casual manner and not in a memorial, a spiritual, or a paschal sense, ate and drank with them on the night in which He was betrayed; and that as food for a spiritual body it was unthought of either by Jesus or His immediate friends, or, indeed, by the early Church.

The Passages Objected To.

The passages occur on pages 69 and 70 of the book mentioned, and are:

"There can be no dobut that Jesus ate the Last Supper with His Disciples, as recorded in all three of the synoptic Gospels, and that He said of the bread which He broke and gave to His companions, 'This is My body,' and of the wine which He gave them to drink, 'This is My blood of the covenant, which is shed for many,' and that He did it with a reference to His approaching death. But more than this our sources hardly warrant in asserting positively. It was apparently not the institution of a memorial feast that He had in mind so much as the announcement of His impending death and the assurance that it would result not in evil but in good to His Disciples. He had already told them that He must die, and that His death would be in reality a means of blessing to them. He now repeated that prophecy and promise in vivid and impressive symbol. As the bread was broken and the wine poured out, so must His body be broken and His blood shed, but not in vain; it was for their sake and not for theirs alone, but for the sake of many. To read into this simple and touching act—unpremeditated and yet summing up in itself the whole story of His life of service and of sacrifice—subtle and abstruse doctrines, is to do Jesus a great injustice, for it takes from the scene all its beautiful naturalness which is so characteristic of Him and so perfectly in keeping with His direct and unaffected thought and speech:

"He was not teaching theology, nor was he giving veiled utterance to any mysterious truth concerning His person and work. He was simply foretelling His death and endeavoring to impart to His disciples something of that divine trust and calmness with which He approached it. But after His death, when his followers ate bread and drank wine together, they could not fail to recall the solemn moment in which Jesus had broken bread in their presence, and with a reference to His impending death had pronounced the bread His body and the wine His blood; and remembering that scene, their eating and drinking together must inevitably, whether with or without a command from Him, take on the character of a memorial feast in which they looked back to His death as he had looked forward to it.

Paul's Reference to the Supper.

"Even if one were to question, as Jülicher does, whether Christ actually did institute a memorial feast, which His disciples were to continue celebrating until His return, it can hardly be doubted that Paul was reproducing what he had received from the earlier disciples, when he represented Jesus as saying, 'This do in remembrance of Me.' It can hardly be doubted, in other words, that it was believed, at any rate at an early day, if not from the beginning, in the Church of Jerusalem, that Jesus had commanded them to do as they actually were doing when they ate and drank together. There is no indication in our sources that in those early days the Lord's Supper was thought of as a continuation of or substitute for the Jewish Passover, or that any paschal significance whatever attached to it."

Upon this point the Presbyterian Confession of Faith, in the Larger Catechism, says:

"As the body and blood of Christ are not corporally or carnally present in, with, or under the bread and wine in the Lord's Supper; and yet are spiritually present to the faith of the receiver, no less truly and really than the elements themselves are to their outward senses; so they that worthily communicate in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper do therein feed upon the body and blood of Christ, not after a corporal or carnal but in a spiritual manner; yet truly and really, while by faith they receive and apply unto themselves Christ crucified and all the benefits of His death."

A member of the New York Presbytery, whose name is well known throughout the country, spoke yesterday of the McGiffert incident thus:

"I have seen at least 100 letters mentioning not alone the quotation from the McGiffert book, 'A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age,' wherein it is denied that Jesus Christ instituted any sacrificial supper, and that there is any memorial or spiritual significance to the eucharist, but half a dozen other parts of the same book. One of the latter is Prof. McGiffert's remarks about the passage in St. Mark, xiv., 25, saying: 'Expecting, as he did, to return at an early day, He can hardly have been solicitous to provide for the preservation of His memory, and it is a notable fact that neither Matthew nor Mark records such a command, while the passage in which it occurs in Luke is omitted in many of the oldest manuscripts, and is regarded as an interpolation by Westcott and Hort.'

A Question of Honesty.

"Put the matter on the common plane of worldly honor. Ought not a man to be as honest in religious as he is in business matters? Suppose a man took your goods under the promise of payment, used them, and upon tendering said payment insisted upon your taking spurious coin, or something that was not coin at all, stoutly declaring to you all the time that it was real gold, or real value. What would you say of him? If this man does not believe the teaching of the Presbyterian Church, aye, of the Protestant Episcopal, of the Methodist Episcopal, and of all evangelical Churches; if he does not accept the teaching set forth in the Catechism, namely, that there is a spiritual side to the Lord's Supper, why is he not honest enough to get out of the Church? Why does he remain in the Presbytery and compel a trial for heresy? Why does he presume to stay in a seminary and lecture to future occupants of Presbyterian pulpits? Is that as honest a course as business men in commercial transactions demand and expect?

"I fear that the New York Presbytery will be plunged into another heresy trial. It may not be, for you can never tell what a Presbytery will do, especially the New York Presbytery, but I do not see how else this storm of indignant letters from every part of the country, and from liberals as well as conservatives, can be answered. It is not the old division over the Briggs and Smith matter.

"This denial of the Westminster Catechism affects as deeply the so-called progressive party in the Presbyterian Church as it does the old Scottish Covenanters. The Church, so far as I can hear, is unanimous against teaching of this sort, and I for one am against an institution whose President has just subscribed at his installation to the Westminster Catechism continuing to permit one of its most prominent professors to teach a vital point strictly contradictory to that Catechism."

MURDERS IN INDIANA.

Two Miners Killed at Grant and Lodi —Two Others Receive Fatal Wounds.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 13.—In a quarrel Saturday night in a saloon at Grant, a coal mining town north of this city, John Carrington shot and killed Wesley Niece. He also shot Bayless Niece, who will die. The murderer escaped.

At Lyford, another mining town, the Postmaster, John Gilfoy, shot Joseph Hoffman, who will die.

John Besete, an Italian, at Lodi, was struck in the neck with a miner's pick and killed. His body was then placed under the elevator, running down to the shaft, where it was found.

Some Population Statistics.

From The Daily Chronicle of London.

According to some recent Russian statistics, the population of that immense empire has been augmented since 1891 by over 10,000,000 souls. In that year it numbered 119,000,000, and at the present time it is rather over 129,000,000. Since 1851 the population of France has only increased a little over 4,000,000. In that year it stood at 34,200,000, as compared to 38,500,000 at the present time. During this period the population of Germany has risen from 35,000,000 to 53,000,000. That of Russia in Europe (minus Finland and Poland,) which was in 1851 53,000,000, is now 94,000,000, marking an increase of 41,000,000, and the population of the United States has risen from 23,000,000 to 73,500,000, marking an increase of 50,000,000.

The Distress in Greece.

From The Daily News of London.

The Greek Refugees' Committee has received a report from Sir Edwin Egerton, K. C. B., her Majesty's Minister at Athens, on the relief work among the destitute Greeks. More refugees are going back to Edipsos, where 1,000 are being fed daily from the soup kitchen. At Chalcis the number fed daily is over 3,000, and it is increasing, as refugees are going there from the mainland. Mr. Bigham has already issued 200 sacks of flour to the most distressed families, and is now distributing blankets at Larissa and in the surrounding villages. From the £5,000 sent to Sir E. Egerton, Mr. Noel has expended £2,225 on the soup kitchens, and £1,500 has gone in purchasing corn, clothing, setting up looms, and in wages to workers.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman H. H. Powers, Vermont, and Senator J. M. Thurston, Nebraska.

HOFFMAN—E. H. Hirton, Savannah, Ga., and W. A. Windburn, Savannah, Ga.

HOLLAND—Major W. Ewing, England, and A. Almido Brandes, Brazilian Legation, Washington.

MANHATTAN—M. McKenzie, London, and Enoch V. Stoddard, State Board Charities, Rochester.

WALDORF—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, Troy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representintives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. Baer, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. M. Freeman, furnishing goods; A. Vanderpyl, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Knight, dry goods; W. L. Shaw, notions, 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Cather & Buster, Brenham, Texas; W. J. Cather, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Kennedy, silks and velvets, 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

David, A., Wilmington, Del.; notions; Grand Hotel.

Dalkowitz, S., & Brother, San Antonio, Texas; S. Dalkowitz, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Evans, S. G., Evansville, Ind.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; W. H. Merritt, dry goods, &c., 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; S. Wohl, millinery, ribbons, and laces, 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. C. Mizer, leather goods and jewelry, 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Guenther, A., Sioux City, Iowa; fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Glenn, Hugh,

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Senate to Take Final Action on the Question of Censuring Senator Murphy.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS MEASURE

Republican Leaders Expect to Need Democratic Assistance to Pass It in the Assembly—This Week's Committee Hearings.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The question of censuring United States Senator Murphy for supporting the Teller free-silver resolution will come up for final action in the Senate to-morrow night. The debate in the Senate last Monday night was on the Brush resolution, but since then the Assembly has adopted Mr. Weekes's amended resolution, which is similar in terms to the one introduced by Senator Brush, and the discussion to-morrow night will be on the question of concurring in the action of the Assembly.

Several resolutions are on the Assembly calendar for to-morrow night, including Mr. Harburger's, recommending such amendments to the existing excise law as will bring about an equalization of the excise tax throughout the State; Mr. Oliver's, calling upon the Commissioner of Public Lighting in the City of New York, within ten days after the passage of the resolution, to furnish detailed information concerning the gas companies operating in the City of New York, and Mr. Maher's, providing for investigation of the Elmira Reformatory and the Northern New York Institute for the Blind.

On Tuesday, in the Assembly, Mr. Hill will call up his resolution providing for the establishment of a colony for consumptives in the State Forest Preserve. On the same day the special committee appointed by the Legislature of 1897 to investigate and report its recommendations as to what lands in the Adirondacks should be purchased by the State will make its report, the fifteen days' extension asked for by that committee expiring on that day.

The time of both houses this week will be devoted largely to routine business, as the leaders are anxious to pass as many bills as possible, in order that the plans for an early adjournment may not miscarry. There probably will be an interesting fight in the Assembly on the bill providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature. This bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee on Friday, and will probably be considered on the order of second reading on Tuesday, and, if not defeated then, will come up for final action on Thursday. The Republican leaders say that the bill will be passed, though they expect to require the assistance of some of the rural Democratic representatives, as many of the Republicans have declared positively that they will not support the bill.

In consequence of the long debate in the Senate on Thursday upon the canal investigation bill, none of the committee meetings appointed for that afternoon took place. As a result the committee appointments for this week are not as clearly defined as is customary. It is supposed that the subjects which were down for discussion at the meetings that were to have taken place on Thursday will be the first to be taken up at this week's hearings. On Tuesday the Senate Committee on Penal Institutions will give a joint hearing with the Assembly Committee on the Wilcox prison bill. On Wednesday the Judiciary Committee will give hearings on the Cantor anti-trust bill, the Ellsworth libel bill, and the various primary election bills, and on Thursday the Cities Committee will hear arguments on the bill relating to the New York City Board of Health.

The important Assembly hearings for the week are as follows:

Tuesday—Before the Codes Committee, Mr. Bondy's anti-conspiracy bill, prepared by the labor organizations; before the Cities Committee, Mr. Sinsheimer's bill increasing salaries in the Street Cleaning Department of New York.

Wednesday—Before the Railroads Committee, Mr. Glaser's bill providing that on all street surface railroads within the limits of the City of New York but five cents fare shall be charged any passenger for one continuous ride; Mr. Hoffman's, providing that in the City of New York no elevated railway shall lease to another corporation or person any of its buildings, stations, fixtures, coaches, cars, or other property for advertising purposes.

Thursday—Before the Excise Committee, Mr. Maloney's bill drafted by the State Liquor Dealers' Association; Mr. Harburger's, to repeal the Raines law, and Mr. Hill's, amending the excise law by providing for a reduced license fee for pharmacists.

HEARING ON THE BONDY BILL.

Its Propositions as to Insurance Companies Objected To.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—A second hearing on the Bondy bill, imposing a discriminatory tax of 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of foreign fire insurance companies, will be had before the Insurance Committee of the Assembly Tuesday.

Judging from comments made by several members of the committee since the first hearing, at which representatives of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters appeared against the measure, it is not likely to be reported favorably. A Tammany member, of long experience in the Legislature, expressed a widely current opinion when he pronounced the bill a "barefaced strike."

Hebrew Charities Building Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—One of the bills awaiting final reading in the Senate, which probably will be passed Tuesday, is Senator Cantor's, incorporating "The Hebrew Charities Building" in the City of New York.

The objects of the new corporation are declared to be to erect, establish, and maintain a building in which Hebrew benevolent institutions may have their headquarters, and to install in the building a public library, with a special department in Judaica.

TWO MEN DYING IN MEXICO.

One a Garza Conspirator, the Other a Cuban Patriot.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 13.—Col. Nievas Hernandez, who was suspected of complicity in the Garza conspiracy, and was tried by court-martial and sentenced to death, is dying at the Santiago military prisono. He was of strong constitution, but an inactive life has told on him, and he is slowly wasting away. The evidence against him satisfied the tribunals, but his friends believe in his innocence, although the circumstantial evidence was strong.

Dominiguez Cowan, a member of the Cuban revolutionary junta of New York, and head of the Cuban committee here, is dying. He has been very useful to the Cuban cause, and his death will be a loss to the patriots.

Taking of Human Life Condemned.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Feb. 13.—Bishop Abraham Grant of the African Methodist Episcopal Church preached to-night at the Zion Church in this city. In his sermon he declared that the present Congress was inferior to the Congresses of years ago. He said there was no longer any man in it who would champion human life. He claimed that in this country the taking of human life was too frequent, even by process of law. In England during the last year not one life had been taken by process of law, while in the United States 163 persons had been burned to death or hanged by lynching parties.

Proposes Help for Von der Ahe.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 13.—Frank De Haas Robison, President of the Cleveland Baseball Club, to-day sent a dispatch to President Young of the National League, suggesting that something be done to help Chris Von Der Ahe. Mr. Robinson thinks the league should pay Von Der Ahe's debts and get him out of jail, and he proposes that President Young take a vote by telegraph on the question.

A Jersey Young Woman Tired of Life.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., Feb. 13.—Miss Ione Taylor, the young woman who tried to end her life on Friday evening, first by taking laudanum and afterward by drowning, made an attempt last night to drown herself in the bathroom of her father's home. She was rescued. She is now guarded constantly, and probably will be sent to an asylum. She is insane over religion.

BANKRUPTCY LEGISLATION.

The Nussbaum Measure Considered Too Severe by Rural Members of the Legislature.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—No proposed legislation of a non-political nature is likely to receive more serious consideration from the present Legislature than that relating to bankruptcy. The Judiciary Committees of the Senate and the Assembly have already held one joint hearing on the subject, and another is projected for this week, the result of which is expected to be the appointment of a joint sub-committee to consider the matter more in detail.

Two bills are before these committees, one introduced by Senator Myer Nussbaum of Albany and the other by Assemblyman Lyman W. Redington of New York. Mr. Nussbaum's, being the more elaborate and comprehensive measure, has received the greater attention, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Redington's may be practically absorbed in it by the incorporation of some of its differing features.

Senator Nussbaum's bill makes county courts courts of insolvency and authorizes the Appellate Division in the City of New York to designate Justices of the Supreme Court to perform the duties imposed upon the County Judges elsewhere. The bill provides for both voluntary and involuntary insolvency.

Under it any inhabitant of the State who owes debts to the amount of $250 and over may apply to the court to be adjudged an insolvent upon surrendering all of his property for the benefit of his creditors. On the other hand, any one or more creditors whose claim or combined claims amount to $250, may institute proceedings against a person who has become insolvent by filing a petition with the court stating the alleged grounds of insolvency, of which nine are specified in the bill.

In case a debtor is pronounced insolvent on any one or more of these grounds, the court must appoint a messenger to take charge of his property until the creditors can agree on an assignee, who must give bond before taking possession of the assets. All executions against the property and attachments against the debtor issued within four months of the adjudication in insolvency are vacated and the title to the property so levied on passes to the assignee. The first dividend to creditors must be paid inside of three months and the estate must be wound up within six months.

No preferences are permitted by the bill. The giving of a preference is made a ground for insolvency, and the preference itself is recoverable by the assignee. Composition is allowed on the consent of a majority of creditors, where the proposed dividend equals 50 per cent. of the debts due. If the dividend is less, three-fourths of the creditors must agree.

A debtor may be discharged from his debts if it can be shown that his insolvency comes through the regular course of his business, and if he can pay 50 per cent. of his liabilities. If he cannot pay 50 per cent., he can only be discharged by the consent of a majority of his creditors, both in number and amount. No corporation and no debtor who has been guilty of fraud is entitled to a discharge under any circumstances.

The bill is severe on the dishonest debtor. All preferences, transfers of property to defeat the act, and fraudulent agreements are prohibited, and the debtor and any and all persons acting with him in any such transactions are made guilty of felony, punishable by imprisonment not exceeding three years.

The Nussbaum bill, in its main features, meets with the approval of most of the city representatives, but it has not developed strength so far among the members from the interior, whose constituents would be affected by its provisions. The temper of these is generally in favor of nothing more radical than a voluntary insolvency law. They regard the involuntary insolvency provision as giving the power to the city wholesaler to ruin the country merchant by forcing him into bankruptcy on failure to pay a note or other obligation. When it is pointed out that the creditor would have to prove the debtor's insolvency, the answer is made that the very filing of the petition for insolvency is sufficient in nine cases out of ten to cause the merchant's failure, even if he had been solvent before.

The claim of the advocates of the bill is that, by making preferences impossible, it puts all creditors on a level, but there is a disposition on the part of those who champion the debtors' cause to contend that a certain class of debts should be preferred. This was illustrated by Senator Krum, who, at the hearing on the subject last week, contended that, in a case, for instance, where a father lends his son money to start in business, and the son fails, the father's debt should have preference morally and legally.

"The New York merchant has probably been selling the son goods at a good round profit for years," exclaimed Senator Krum, "and has, like as not, made more out of him than the whole amount of his claim. Do you mean to say that the New York creditor ought to come in on a level with the father, who hasn't made a cent out of his loan?" There are many times, Senator Krum contended, when preferences are justified and should be upheld by the courts.

A significant query was addressed to Mr. Nussbaum by Chairman Armstrong of the Assembly Judiciary Committee: "Don't you think," he said, "that it would be going far enough to enact a law providing simply for voluntary bankruptcy?"

NO LIGHT ON RIVER MYSTERY.

Efforts of Several Persons to Identify the Body a Failure.

More than a dozen persons yesterday viewed the mutilated body found at the foot of Roosevelt Street last Tuesday, but not one was able to afford any clue calculated to lead to identification. The police, however, have not lost hope. They argue that the dead man has not yet been missed from his home; that he lived alone, and that as soon as his nearest friends suspect the body to be his they will go to the Morgue.

Capt. James Reynolds of the Detective Bureau in Brooklyn yesterday announced that Detective Sergeants Lynch and McGrath of his squad have tracked the movements of T. Abramson, who it was thought might be the victim, up to last Thursday. They learned from William Bergen, a hotel keeper at 68 West Street, Wallabout, that Abramson had been staying at his place. On Tuesday Abramson left his house.

Thomas Smith, a shipping agent, with an office at 68 West Street, saw Abramson on Thursday, going on board the schooner John W. Hall. This schooner left the New York Central Pier, in Jersey City, on Saturday. Bernard Funk of 60 West Street saw Abramson on Tuesday. Smith says that Abramson and the Captain of the schooner were old friends. When Abramson left the hotel he joined the Captain, and they visited the lighter Mars, where Abramson, as he told Smith, signed to go with the Captain as first mate.

Iowa Inheritance Tax.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Feb. 13.—Judge Thornell of the District Court yesterday decided the State law taxing collateral inheritances to be unconstitutional. The law was passed at the last session of the Legislature, and became effective in October. It provides for a 5 per cent. tax on all bequests other than those to direct heirs. The law was attacked on the ground that it was in contravention of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in that it took property without due process of law. Judge Thornell rendered a verbal opinion, declaring that the law was unconstitutional on the ground taken by the plaintiff, as well as because it contained no provision for annuities. An appeal will be taken by the State.

Boston Policeman Shot.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Peter Neilson, claiming to belong in St. Paul, Minn., shot Policeman W. G. Horton this morning in Dorchester. The policeman thought the man was acting queerly and stopped him. Neilson instantly shot the policeman; The wound is not likely to prove fatal.

Coroner's Jury Censures Saloon Men.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Elijah Mattice, a young farmer of Prattsburg, who was buried in the big storm of Jan. 25, and whose body was found in a gully Friday, returned a verdict severely censuring the saloon keepers of Prattsburg who sold young Mattice intoxicants on the day of his death.

Demand for More Battleships.

The Secretary of the Navy has demanded more battleships, and there can be no doubt that Congress will consider his recommendations. Protection is what our seaports require, and fortifications will not adequately supply this. Defense against all disorders of a malarial type is, however, adequately afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an efficient remedy, also, for constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and nervousness.

RELIEF FOR THE KLONDIKE.

Capt. D. L. Brainerd Sails for Alaska to Command the Expedition to Dawson.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 13.—The steamer Oregon got away for Skaguay, Alaska, tonight. Capt. D. L. Brainerd, who will command the Government relief expedition destined for Dawson, was among the passengers. At the last moment to-day orders were received by Brig. Gen. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia, to delay his departure. The General expected to go to Skaguay so as to gain the latest information as to routes for the relief expedition and to make preliminary arrangements for the four companies of the Fourteenth Infantry that will be sent to Dyea and Skaguay.

Part of the steamer's cargo was 100 tons of relief expedition supplies, consisting almost altogether of food in concentrated form. Except Capt. Brainerd, the officers and men, the pack animals, and the remainder of the supplies left here for Puget Sound Saturday and will go forward on the sailing vessel Lucille.

Besides her 178 cabin passengers and 272 in the steerage, the steamer took 400 tons of miners' outfits, 300 tons of merchandise, and miscellaneous freight, and 350 tons of live stock. The last-named item included fifty dogs, forty-one horses, and thirty-four burros. A few more passengers will be picked up at Astoria. Almost every State in the Union is represented in the passenger list.

To the Klondike in a Bale of Hay.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 13.—The whereabouts of Charles Sleeman, an educated man who suddenly disappeared three weeks ago, has been discovered. He left here with $3 to seek a fortune in the Klondike gold fields. He rode in freight cars to Seattle, and sailed from there Feb. 6 on a barge for a nine days' voyage for Skaguay secreted in a bale of hay. He left here a wife and a son, aged sixteen.

DR. ABBOTT'S ST. PAUL SERIES.

The Brooklyn Preacher Discusses the Apostle's Meaning of Justification and Faith.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church continued last night his series of sermons on St. Paul. He discussed the Epistle to the Romans, and said in part:

"The Christian Church has been divided for centuries on the question whether Paul means by justification that we are reconciled to God or that we are at peace within ourselves. Does it mean that God declares him right or that God makes him right? Neither and both, for the two are one and the same. It is impossible that God should declare a man to be right when He sees him to be wrong, for that would make God a liar. He is reconciled with God and reconciled with himself.

"A similar discussion has taken place respecting the righteousness of God. One set of theologians says the righteousness of God is a gift from God, something He bestows, and others have said it means an attribute or quality of God. And here again, with all respect to the theologians who have discussed this question in books that seem to me dry as dust, I think the two are one and the same. The righteousness of God is God's own character, which He gives.

"The third question is, What is meant by faith? I forget how many different kinds of faith the theologians have furnished us with, historical faith, justifying faith, saving faith, intellectual faith, &c., but I think there are seven, perhaps more, perhaps less. No wonder Paul has been misunderstood. When a great writer undertakes to set before the world a great thought, and when, in changing forms of phraseology, there are certain key-words he employs over and over again, we may be sure he employs these key-words with the same essential meaning.

"What does he mean by faith? It is primarily, in Paul's use of it, the perception of the invisible and the eternal. But it is receiving as well as perceiving. It is only as we live that we see life. What Paul says, then, is this: The world is to be set right by receiving God's free gift of righteousness.

"Belief is a purely intellectual act; faith is also an act of the will. We look at the things which are unseen; they are not forced upon us, we turn our attention deliberately toward them. This is the difference between a creed and a confession of faith. A creed is simply the statement of an intellectual opinion; a confession of faith is the acceptance of God."

TOWN MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

Boards of Supervisors in Five Counties of New York to be Chosen.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The second series of Spring elections will take place Tuesday, when town meetings will be held for the selection of Supervisors in five counties—Cayuga, Cortland, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, and Schoharie.

With the exception of Schoharie, whose Democratic fame is undying, these counties are all normally Republican, and the votes they cast Tuesday will be watched with interest by those who take these local ballotings as harbingers of the result this Fall.

An especially hard fight is being made in Cortland, which sent a Democrat, Mr. Van Hoesen, to the Assembly this year for the first time in a decade, and the Democrats are predicting that they will "redeem" the county by capturing the Board of Supervisors, consisting now of ten Republicans and five Democrats.

The vote cast in the last two general elections in the five counties to act Tuesday is shown by the following table:

	—1897.—		—1896.—	
County.	Wallace's Plural'y.	Parker's Plural'y.	Black's Plural'y.	Porter's Plural'y.
Cayuga	3,051	....	3,765	....
Cortland	438	....	2,257	....
Jefferson	2,150	....	3,942	....
St. Lawrence	4,863	....	9,410	....
Schoharie	....	310	....	412

After this week's elections there will be a lull until the first Tuesday in March, when twenty counties will hold town meetings.

ESCAPED ON A TROLLEY CAR.

Johnns Threatened His Wife and Was Chased by an Officer.

Churchgoing people yesterday morning witnessed an exciting incident in the neighborhood of the Hanover Club, at Bedford Avenue and Rodney Street, Williamsburg.

At 570 Bedford Avenue lives Adolph Johnns, a traveling salesman, with his wife, Minnie, and three children. According to Mrs. Johnns's statement to the police, her husband has lately acted strangely. He was in an ugly mood when he reached his house late on Saturday night. It is said that after striking her he attempted to kill her with a knife. She ran into the street, and her cries alarmed the neighborhood and brought out several members of the Hanover Club. On the arrival of a policeman, Johnns had quieted down and he was not molested. Mrs. Johnns feared to go to bed and remained awake all night.

At daylight Johnns's fury asserted itself again. Mrs. Johnns succeeded in quieting him, but he continued to act so strangely that, accompanied by one of her children, she went to the Lee Avenue Police Court and asked for protection. She said she was satisfied her husband meant to kill her at the first opportunity. A policeman attempted to arrest Johnns at his house, but Johnns ran through the basement hall into the yard, where he jumped over several fences before he landed on the lawn of the Nassau Wheelmen's headquarters, at Ross Street and Bedford Avenue.

The policeman ran into the street, which was then crowded with people going to church. A boy pointed the direction Johnns had taken from the Nassau's headquarters, and the policeman started down Ross Street after him. At Wythe Avenue the fugitive was nearly run down by a trolley car of the Franklin Avenue line. Johnns kept on running, but the policeman steadily gained on him. At Kent Avenue and Ross Street a trolley car of the Greenpoint and Myrtle Avenue line approached at a high rate of speed, and Johnns succeeded in getting on without the car being stopped, and the policeman was obliged to give up the chase.

The officer returned to court, where Justice Kramer caused the warrant to be turned over to the police of the Clymer Street Station, with instructions that Johnns's house was to be watched and Johnns arrested if he presented himself.

REPORT ON STATE CANALS

Superintendent of Public Works Gives Reasons for the Decline of Their Usefulness.

TERMINAL CHARGES TOO HIGH

He Suggests a Law to Regulate Them in Preference to the Building of State Elevators—The Canal Improvements.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge, in his annual report, says that the total expenditures of his department for ordinary repairs and operating expenses of the canals for the year were $863,092.46. The number of boats which navigated the Erie Canal last season was 2,327, of which 1,117 carried grain.

Superintendent Aldridge says the season did not prove a prosperous one for boatmen, and that rates were so unusually low that many of them preferred to tie up their boats rather than operate them at prevailing prices. He instances as reasons the rapid deterioration of the canals for several years previous to the beginning of the general improvement work, the little or no improvement which has been made in canal boats and methods of traction on the canals in the last forty years, and the excessive terminal charges in the harbors of Buffalo and New York.

Superintendent Aldridge deals with the latter question at length, and charges the so-called "elevator combine" with being responsible for the failure of the State to reap the benefits commercially which it was expected would ensue as a result of abandonment of the toll system. He refers to the various propositions which have been made in the past to combat the evil, and deals with the subject of State elevators in New York and Buffalo Harbors. On this subject he says:

To Fix Terminal Charges.

"While I am not prepared to go to the extent of advocating a scheme whereby the State shall enter the field as an active competitor of the elevator trust, I believe the abuses of the so-called combine have reached such a point in their effect upon our commercial interests that the State will be justified in taking extreme measures to render a continuance of the abuses impossible.

"When, in 1882, the State abolished the toll system and declared her artificial waterways free to those who navigate them for commercial purposes, she did so believing that such action would tend to restore to the canals their one-time greatness. Almost coincident with the abolition of the toll system the elevator trust was conceived, and its subsequent course to the benefit which it had expected would result to boatmen and forwarders was nullified."

To correct the abuses practiced by the combine, the Superintendent recommends that the Legislature amend the law of 1888 so that the State, through the Canal Board, on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Works, shall have authority to fix the terminal charges which shall be levied or collected by elevator and storage companies. "I believe this would be a better solution of the problem," says the report, "than for the State to undertake on its own account the construction and maintenance of elevators to be operated at Buffalo and New York."

Large Transportation Companies.

As another means of restoring the usefulness of the waterways, Superintendent Aldridge favors the removal of the present $50,000 limit which now governs the formation of forwarding companies. With a law giving the State the right to control terminal charges, he says, the factor which has operated to unite the influence of boatmen and forwarders against the proposition to allow the formation of transportation companies with large capital would be eliminated entirely.

He says that capitalists stand ready to engage in the operation of canalboats constructed on modern lines as soon as the $50,000 prohibition is removed. There would be no cause to fear that the new companies would enter into combination with existing companies to maintain exorbitant charges; and as a further precaution against the possibility of such new corporations becoming detrimental to the best interests of commerce through the adoption of discriminating rates for transportation, Superintendent Aldridge recommends that the Legislature insert in the statute allowing increase of capital stock a provision making it unlawful for the companies to fix discriminating rates.

The Superintendent calls attention to the fact that the bill introduced at the last session of the Legislature fixing a minimum price of 15 cents an hour to be paid for common labor by contractors on public works failed to become a law. He says the failure was due to a clerical oversight, and renews his recommendation of last year that the bill be passed.

The Canal Improvement.

Superintendent Aldridge goes into the subject of the general canal improvement extensively. He argues that the adoption of the constitutional provision that the canal should remain the property of the State forever was a direct declaration that the people believed the canals should be maintained as commercial waterways, and that such declaration implied a willingness on the part of the people to improve the canals, and to keep them in a navigable condition. He refers to the suggestion made by Controller Roberts, after the announcement that the $9,000,000 appropriated would not accomplish all that was desired, that work should be suspended, and the existing contracts abrogated, and takes the same position in relation to this proposition that he did in his reply to the Controller.

He declares that there is not a shadow of proof that the State Engineer and Surveyor ever made an official statement, prior to the vote of the people ratifying the raising of the money, to the effect that $9,000,000 would be a sufficient sum for the purposes required. On the contrary, he says the State Engineer furnished his estimates to the Constitutional Convention on twelve hours' notice, such estimates, founded on incomplete data, calling for an expenditure of nearly $12,000,000. "I assume," says Superintendent Aldridge, "that such estimate was as nearly correct as could have been made by any living man at the time and under the circumstances."

The Superintendent also takes up the suggestion that under the terms of the contracts the State has a right to indefinitely suspend or to abrogate the contracts without laying itself liable to payment of claims for damages resulting to contractors. He says that there is no clause giving him the authority to indefinitely suspend or abrogate the contracts, and that there is no law authorizing the insertion of such a clause in public contracts, and declares that such a law, if it existed, would be declared unconstitutional as infringing the Constitution of the United States, which says no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts.

FORTY YEARS ON THE FORCE.

Police Sergeant Blair Declares that Only Death Will Retire Him.

Sergeant "Billy" Blair of the Leonard Street Police Station yesterday completed his fortieth year of service on the police force of this city. He did not celebrate the day, except to receive the congratulations of his friends, but put in his regular time at desk duty.

"Am I going to quit?" said the old-timer when asked the question. "Not much. Only death will retire 'Billy the Kid,' as they call me. I'm a young fellow yet, any how."

Sergeant Blair was appointed to the force Feb. 13, 1858, and was assigned to the Oak Street Station. He was made a Sergeant in 1862 for capturing two burglars who had robbed the New Haven Steamboat Company's offices and recovering $10,000 of the booty.

Sugar Machinery for Hawaii.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 13.—The City Forge and Iron Company of this city has received a big order for sugar-making machinery to be put into a refinery in Hawaii.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is in every wrapper.

WOES OF A PALE YOUNG MAN.

Troubled with Double Vision He Hired a Cab, and Later Charged Cabby with Robbery—The Result.

A tall, pale young man, suffering from double vision and temporary mismanagement of the legs, was seen at a late hour Saturday night making zig-zag tracks across Washington Street, Brooklyn, and occasionally making irrelevant and disconnected remarks beginning with the word "hooray." A cabman named Frank Clemmons, living at 229 Gold Street, saw a fare in prospect and proffered his services to the young man.

The latter, after experiencing considerable difficulty in calling in his recalcitrant legs, succeeded in reaching the cab and falling into it. Clemmons says he can remember what happened after that, but in this respect he has the advantage of the tall young man.

Early yesterday morning it seemed to him that the cab had stopped and that some one was conversing with him on financial subjects. On investigation he found this to be correct, and after bringing all his faculties to bear on the subject he learned that the financial discourse was being delivered by the cabman and that it had some relation to the topic of paying his fare. When he had learned so much he felt in his pockets and found that he had no money. He mentioned this to the cabman in a sentence studded with hiccoughs, and then fell back into his seat.

The next thing he can recall is being assisted up the steps of the Forty-third Street Station House. This shock brought him to a clearer realization of affairs, and he made a charge against the cabman, and also against one John Rogers of 116 John Street, who had accompanied the cabman on his rambles, of having robbed him of $10, a match safe, and a knife. Clemmons and Rogers were locked up on a charge of larceny. The complainant was Fred Offerman of 358 Fifty-first Street. He is said to have recently fallen heir to a fortune.

In the Butler Street Police Court yesterday Mr. Offerman seemed ill at ease. Clemmons said that the $7.41 found in his pocket belonged to himself, and that he had spent the night driving Offerman all around Brooklyn, stopping at various places. Rogers had the match safe and knife, but explained that Offerman had dropped them and that he had picked them up for safekeeping. Magistrate Bristow promptly discharged the prisoners. Clemmons says he will sue Offerman for false imprisonment.

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL MEET.

Resolution Adopted Lauding Zola for His Action in the Dreyfus Case—Officers Elected.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the executive convention of Grand Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, was held yesterday at the Terrace Garden. Over 350 representatives from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island were present. The annual routine business was transacted, and especial preparations were made for next year's meeting, the semi-centennial, for which Madison Square Garden has been engaged.

At the morning session Julius Harburger, Grand Master of the United States Grand Lodge, addressed the convention on the feeling in the United States regarding the Semitic race in relation to the present disturbances in Europe. He said that so far as he knew there was no anti-Semitic feeling here, and as evidence submitted the fact that many prominent political positions are held by Jews, who were elected largely by the votes of other races. Judge Henry M. Goldfogle of this city and J. M. Wilgin of Greenville, Miss., also made addresses on the same subject.

The condemnation of ex-Capt. Dreyfus was referred to and the following resolution adopted:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge views with admiration the noble battle which is now being waged by Emile Zola in France for the right of humanity and justice."

At noon dinner was served, after which the election of officers for the coming year was taken up. The following were elected: Grand Master—M. S. Stern; First Deputy Grand Master—Isaac Engle; Second Deputy Grand Master—Jacob Harris of Buffalo; Grand Treasurer—Benjamin Levinger; Grand Secretary—I. H. Goldsmith; Grand Warden—Meyer Goldberg; Grand Tiler—Carson Mirtz; Members General Committee—Isaac Nines, Benjamin Obach, and Isaac Baer.

The retiring Grand Master, Ralph Rosenberger, and Solomon Hoffheimer, a member of the Executive Committee, were in charge of the installation exercises.

BROOKLYN TO LOSE A COLLEGE.

Swedish Lutheran Institution to be Moved to New Orange, N. J.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 13.—At the afternoon session of the Swedish Lutheran Conference Saturday it was voted, after a long and spirited debate, to permit the Trustees of Upsala College, Brooklyn, N. Y., to do as they please in the matter of its removal.

This means that the college will be moved to New Orange, N. J., where land valued at $60,000 and an endowment fund of $100,000 have been offered it, conditioned upon the change.

The opposition in the conference wanted the Brooklyn college abandoned, holding that Augustana College, at Rock Island, Ill., was sufficient for all the needs of the conference.

DEAD BABY FOUND IN A LOT.

Was Wrapped Up in Paper and Appeared to Have Been Strangled.

The body of a male child about two days old was found yesterday morning in a lot at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. The discovery was made by Maurice Canavan, a contractor, who is building on the lot. The body was wrapped in manila wrapping paper. The face and neck were black, giving rise to the belief that the child had been strangled. The paper was not marked in any way, and only a wooden button hook, not marked, was found beside the package.

Bicycle Policeman Dobson enveloped the body in a piece of rubber cloth, tied it to the handle of his bicycle, and rode to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. It was afterward taken to the Morgue on the same improvised hearse. The police have obtained no clue to the person who left the child in the lot. A number of dead babies have been found in the upper part of the city recently.

CARD PLAYING IN SALOONS.

Four Men Arrested for Gambling Discharged by Magistrate Simms.

Herman Lutchins, a saloon keeper of 40 South Street, and three marine engineers—Charles Campbell, James Lehman, and James Johnson—were arraigned before Magistrate Simms, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday morning. The policeman who had them in charge said he had captured them Saturday evening, playing cards in Lutchins's saloon. The policeman was sure they were gambling, because, he said, they had a "buck" on the table and $6 in money.

"What is a buck?" the Magistrate asked, and he was told that it was a coin left in a jackpot.

"We used a jackknife, your Honor," explained one of the prisoners.

"Well, that does just as well," said the Magistrate.

Johnson, who is a negro, said he had left his vessel for a few hours Saturday night, and joined his companions in Lutchins's saloon in a game of "drop the heart" for drinks and cigars. One of the party had left a roll of bills on the table for a moment just as the policeman arrived. The game, he said, took place in a room in the rear of the saloon, and all three doors of the room were open to any one who might walk in.

"If we were gambling we wouldn't play in a place like that," said Johnson. The Magistrate was impressed with the explanation, and discharged the men. As there is card playing in every saloon in town at one time or another, the decision is considered as of some importance.

Elevator Conductors' Annual Ball.

The New York Elevator Conductors' Benevolent Association will hold its ninth annual ball and reception at Lenox Lyceum on Monday evening, Feb. 21.

Kensington Post Office Robbed.

KENSINGTON, Conn., Feb. 13.—The Post Office at Kensington was robbed this morning, but the burglars secured only $4 worth of stamps and a small amount of change. The safe was wrecked with dynamite.

NEW YORK STUDIES IN DIET

Agricultural Department Publishes the Results of Investigations in This City.

WHAT THE POOR PEOPLE EAT

Suggestions for Improving Their Food Habits—Ignorance as to What Foods to Use and How to Prepare Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The result of investigations into the food habits of a number of families in the congested districts of New York City, in 1895 and 1896, have been made public by the Agricultural Department, in a report entitled "Dietary Studies in New York City."

The report was prepared by Prof. W. O. Atwater and Prof. C. D. Woods, under whose immediate direction the investigations were conducted, with the co-operation of the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. The general plan of the study consisted in visiting a number of typical families in the worst congested portions of the city, observing the kinds and amounts of food which they bought and the prices which they paid, noting whether they obtained good weight and measure, and subjecting specimens of the food materials to analyses for the purpose of learning their nutritive values. The work in New York was done mostly by Dr. Isabelle Delaney.

The investigation consisted mainly of studies of dietaries of families of the poorer classes, the majority of whom were on the east side, near the junction of Cherry and Catharine Streets. The people in whose families the studies were made represented a large number of occupations. In some instances they were slovenly and shiftless and took little interest in the appearance of their homes and tables. Other families, though ignorant, were willing and anxious to learn how they might improve their habits of living. The main results of each study are given, with a brief discussion of the chief features.

Following this are some valuable suggestions regarding the improvement of the food habits of city poor.

"It is impossible," the report says, "to lay down any hard and fast rules which shall govern the purchase of food by a family, as these must, to a very great extent, be determined by the different local conditions."

In many of the families there was no attempt made to spread an attractive table.

"One of the most common observations among those who are familiar with the habits of the poorer classes of wage workers," the report continues, "is to the effect that a not inconsiderable amount of the prevalence of intemperance can be traced to poor food and unattractive home tables. Throughout all these dietaries there was shown very little comprehension of the actual nutritive value of the food purchased, the selection apparently being made according to some whim or taste, the presence of certain food materials in the market, or because the housekeeper had become accustomed to purchasing certain kinds of food. The larger number of families spent more than they really could afford for food, and yet frequently received insufficient nourishment."

The question how these people could have obtained more nutriment for the money expenditure is answered only in the most general terms. It is suggested that one of the best and surest ways to improve the condition of the poor is to give them practical instructions and object lessons in the preparation of attractive yet simple and cheap foods.

According to the report, the subjects upon which the women should be instructed include lessons upon the best and most nutritious food materials and those best adapted, in point of cost and ease of preparation, to the needs and circumstances of the family and instruction such as shall enable the housekeeper to prepare simple, wholesome, and palatable dishes from such food.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Hawaiian Annexation to be Pressed in the Senate—Bankruptcy Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Hawaiian annexation treaty will receive a large share of the Senate's attention this week. The friends of the treaty have succeeded in securing quite general assent from Senators in charge of other measures that the treaty shall have practically the right of way until the Senators who want to speak upon it can be heard, and until a vote can be secured, which will decide its fate.

The Corbett case now has the right of way, but the probabilities are that an arrangement will be made early in the week whereby a time will be fixed for voting on the Corbett case, and that then the consideration of the treaty will be allowed to proceed without material interruptions. There are still some speeches to be made on the Corbett matter, and some of them may be made Monday, in case no one is prepared to speak on the treaty. Senator Pettus has a speech to finish in opposition to Corbett. Senators Burrows and Allen also will make opposition speeches, while Senators Hoar and Spooner will address the Senate in air. Corbett's behalf.

There will be speeches on the treaty by Senators Gorman, Pettus, Money, Lodge, and others in support of the treaty. Senator Pettigrew has more to say in opposition. Others are to speak on the same side.

It now looks as if the Fortification Appropriation bill would not be considered this week.

The House Wednesday will enter upon the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill, which the majority of the Judiciary Committee has reported as a substitute for the Nelson bill, passed by the Senate at the extra session last Summer. Under the order made, the bill is to be debated Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday of this week and voted upon Monday of next week at 4 o'clock. The substitute, which the minority contends practically is the old Torrey bill, including both the voluntary and involuntary features, will be opposed by the Democrats and Populists, but if there is no appreciable defection from the ranks of the majority, the measure will pass. The Democrats and Populists are favorable to the passage of a voluntary bankruptcy bill, but have always vigorously opposed the Torrey and other bills, including an involuntary feature claiming that its purpose is practically to create a law for the collection of debts.

To-morrow is District of Columbia day; Tuesday probably will be devoted to the consideration of such business as is reported from the committees and a call of committees, and Friday, which was excluded from the order providing for the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill, will be devoted to private bills, under the rules.

HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC RIGHTS.

Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner's Lecture in a Brooklyn Church.

Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner lectured last night on "The Moral Side of Municipal Ownership," at the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The moral right of the public to its own highway was, he said, indisputable. He quoted a legal decision to the effect that there was no limit to the Government's right or duty to serve the public when the time came to serve it either by establishing new functions or extending old ones. He also quoted from Perry Belmont and Abram S. Hewitt to show that they acknowledged the tendency toward the resumption by the people of rights which had been given to corporations.

He declared that it was wrong to say that a Board of Aldermen could give the public highways in perpetuity to any corporation.

The Wanamaker Store

Opening of the Bicycle Campaign of 1898

Music on the Bicycle Floor, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Trick-riding by a famous professional every hour.
Hourly spins of the Automobile Tricycle.
Exhibition single and tandem riding by experts of both sexes,—object lessons in how to ride and how to dress.
Between exhibitions, the ring is free to visitors, and wheels will be supplied to all who wish them.

THE bicycle parlors are ready for you; spacious, handsome, attractive and comfortable, with their rugs and carpetings and easy chairs.

The bicycle line is ready, too. Will you talk with us a moment about it?

We expect to do this year, the largest bicycle business *in the world*. Strong talk, but backed by such wheels and such prices as make it safe talk and none too sanguine. The whole power of our merchandising methods has been given to the bicycle question, and we believe that we have secured

Both the Finest and the Lowest Priced Bicycle Line in America

We do not use superlatives recklessly, and we fully appreciate that, in talking to bicycle lovers, we are talking to people who have both a keen personal interest and a close personal touch with bicycle trade-matters. We fully recognize the fact that our wheels are well known to the bicycle public, and will be compared with other wheels equally well known. And, fully understanding and welcoming all this, we emphasize the statement that we offer to you this season, not only the best wheels which money will buy, but the best wheel values for moderate prices procurable in the country.

We leave the rest to you. It is for you to test these claims to your own satisfaction. It is for you to make comparisons and weigh qualities and prices. It is for you to examine into materials, workmanship, finish and reliability. We ask no more than that you will do all this;—we know what the result will be.

Here are the wheels on which we base our faith and expectation :—

The Humber Roadster, $100. Humber Tourist, $102. Lady Humber, $106. Humber Chainless, $125.

The Monarch, $60 (same grade as $100 last year, with 1898 improvements).

The Continent, $45 and $46.50. A fully dependable, strong and easy running wheel, the bicycle sensation of last year. Now offered in model of '98.

The Duquesne, $50, a well-known $100 wheel of '97, and better now than then.

The Cygnet, $75, a rigid, reliable, stanch and speedy lady's mount in a new model.

The Continental, $40 and $41.50. The Rodman, $35 and $36.50. The Coronet, $25 and $27.50. The Keystone, $23 and $25.

We also offer to-day a few Falcon Bicycles, made from '96 and '97 parts, but to all effect as good a wheel as any $75 make of last year, at $20. And a few '98 Continents (Men's only), reduced to $22.50.

Have You Seen the Humber and Monarch Chainless Wheels? Worth Seeing.

Black in Summer Dress Goods

WISE leadership in public affairs follows public opinion. Color and form in dress are public questions. Therefore the purveyors of Spring Dress Goods were wise when they discovered six months ago a popular trend toward black as a high favorite in color. The rich completeness of our collection of Black Dress Goods testifies to the prevision of our Dress Goods directors. You must know the goods if you would know what is current in black.

The Grenadine is the harp of many strings upon which Black Art in Textiles plays loudest. With wool and silk charmed into many a twist and figure, the grenadine halt you like Grenadiers and command "Attention."

All-Silk Grenadines

Plain all-silk Grenadines, 50c. to $1.75.
Figured silk Grenadines, $1.50.
Figured satin striped Grenadines, $2.
Pekin, cluster and figured striped Grenadines, $1 and $1.25.
Pekin and cluster striped Grenadines with chenille figures, $1.50.
Striped and plaid chenille Grenadine, $1.75.
Embroidered, plaid and stripe Grenadine, chenille figured, $2.
Chenille stripe and plaid Grenadine, $2.25.
Embroidered, figured chenille plaid and beaded stripe; and lace, Travers', Grenadine, $2.50.
Figured stripe Grenadine, $2.75.
Embroidered figured stripe, crepon plaid or stripe and embroidered figured Grenadine, $3.

The foregoing concerns only Grenadines that are all silk. With them appear the silk-and-wool Grenadines at $1.25 to $3.

Black Crepons, Chinaman's pattern upon the Frenchman's loom, worked into a variety that counts by scores—they divide honors with the Grenadines. Prices $2.75 to $4.50.

And the Japons, Velours, Taffetas, give ardent chase to all the rest.

At the corner of Tenth street and Fourth avenue, where the pure North light falls into our store clear and lucid, the Black Dress Goods are assembled. They await your coming and your confirmation of popular verdict that the collection is matchless.

Silk-and-Wool Grenadines

Iron frame Grenadine, $1.25 to $2.75.
Mexican mesh Grenadine, $2, $2.50, $2.75.
Novelty plaid and stripe Grenadine, $3.

Silk-and-Wool Fancy Weaves

Crepe Japon, $2.
Figured Armure, $2 and $2.25.
Figured Armure Taffeta, $2.
Fancy woven Velours, $2.
Velour Cords, $1.50.
Besides these many new weaves in Mohairs, Armures, Poplins, Velours, Granites and cheviots.

Silk-and-Wool Crepons

Ribbon Bayadere, forming plaid Crepon, $3.50 and $4.50.
Bayadere goffered Crepon, $4.
Crocodile Crepon, $4.
Figured lace Crepon, $4.
Ripple Crepon, $3.50.
Figured Epingline Crepon, $3 and $3.50.
Figured Crepon, $3.
Goffered stripe gauze Crepon, $3.
Crepon Velour, $2.75 and $3.
Crepon figured Grenadine, $3.
Novelty plaid Crepe Velour Crepon, $3.

Cotton Dress Goods. A List of Bargains

THE distinctive character of our special offerings is, that however low the prices, the goods have merit. This business is growing rapidly upon this principle;—*No trash admitted at any price.* The splendid prospects shall not be clouded by a surrender of that principle. The common way of disregarding quality, provided only that the price is low, is not tolerated here.

Remember *that* and study the following:

At 4 cents.—Cotton Crepes; pink and cardinal only; the 12 1-2c grade.
At 8 1-2 cents.—Moderate quantities, in 100 styles, plaid, striped and plain, of the splendid Ginghams that have never been sold before our late offering at less than 12 1-2c.—formerly 20c.
At 10 cents.—Printed Jaconet, twenty flowered designs, white figures on dark grounds. Just reduced from 12 1-2c.
At 8 cents.—Printed, ombre and spiral striped Lawns, white and tinted grounds, flower and conventional designs; full 12 1-2c. quality.
At 10 cents.—Printed striped Organdies, in flowered designs on white and black grounds. Regular at 20c.
At 17 cents.—Fine imported Organdies, printed in rich floral designs; recently cheap at 25c.

The following are interesting and cheap, from regular stock.

Checked, striped and plaid Cheviot, 12 1-2c., 15c.; and 25c.
Checked, striped and plaid Madras, 15c., 18c., 25c.
Printed cotton Duck, 25c.
Zephyr Ginghams, 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c.
Printed Irish Linen Lawns, 25c.
Printed Irish Dimities, 25c.
Printed Organdie Raye, 18c., 25c.
Printed Organdie Lisse, 25c.
French printed Organdie Lisse, 35c.
French printed Organdie Raye, 37 1-2c.
French printed Organdie Carreaux, 37 1-2c.
French printed Plumetis, 45c.

Fourth Avenue and Tenth Street.

A Black Silk Event

STYLES may come and styles may go, Black Silks go on forever. There's never a limitation to their usefulness, never a month nor a minute when fashion frowns upon them.

This is to tell you of some Black Silk matters which mean dollars of saving. Nor is the saving compensated by undesirability in pattern or quality. The goods are *new*, the patterns are novel, the qualities are above all criticism.

Now look at the prices.

Lot No. 1—Black Satin Luxor.

Both sides alike, soft to the touch, yet strong and durable.
Warp A—480 yds., $1.50 quality, for $1.
Warp B—960 yds., $2.25 quality, for $1.50.
Warp C—660 yds., $2.50 quality, for $1.85.

Lot No. 2—Satin Peau Mignon

Rich black; one side satin, the other armure, rich gowns either way.
One design, 1,020 yds., $2 quality, for $1.25.
Another, 660 yds., $3 quality, for $1.65.

Rotunda.

Millinery Showing

WE continue to-day the public exhibition of Parisian models in Spring Hats, opened on Saturday.

They are fresh from Paris,—not more than a fortnight. They are the careful selections of a trained taste and judgment, from the offerings of the world's most famous milliners.

They came for our own guidance and yours. We are selling them at less than it cost us to land them.

Some Jardinieres and Other Things

WHAT'S the harm in a jardiniere defect which is *inside?* Would you care if it *were* there after the flower pot covered it? Yet here is a lot of handsome Jardinieres at Half Prices, for no other reason than that there's a blistering of the paint on the bottom, inside. Some of them have imperceptible defects outside. If you find them you needn't buy one of that kind. We can't find them half the time.

Half Prices, just the same.

Two-thirds' prices on some finely decorated Cuspidors. Need any? Here's your chance. They're reduced for other reasons than defects,—they're perfect goods:

50c., regularly $1 $1.50, regularly $3
60c., regularly $1.25 $2, regularly $4
75c., regularly $1.50 $3, regularly $6
$1, regularly $2 $4.50, regularly $9
$1.25, regularly $2.50 $5, regularly $10
Jardinieres with pedestals, in flowers and gold, at two-third prices.

$7, regularly $10.50 $11, regularly $17.50
$8, regularly $12 $16, regularly $25
French China Cuspidors, beautifully decorated in colors and gold, square shape.
Values $2.50 and $3. Now $1.75.

Banquet Lamps at Half Prices

ONLY one of a kind in this second and last shipment, but many kinds,—beautiful ones, too. A manufacturer's sample line, elegantly decorated and first-class goods in every respect. Former figures on these were divided by two.

At $3, were $6 At $5, were $10 At $6, were $12 At $7.50, were $15
At $12.50 were $25 At $25, were $50 At $50, were $100 At $125, were $250

Basement.

Women's Dresses,—Half and Less

THESE were imported last Fall as style-setters, and served their purpose well. They were very carefully selected, and to all intents and purposes they are just as stylish now as then. For house and street wear, and selling now at half their former figures, as follows:—

At $25, was $60—Of high-class novelty goods, blending of brown, blue and black; waist has blouse front, with yoke and shield effect, trimmed with bands of black satin; skirt has rows of trimming to match, silk lined.

At $30, was $70—Of handsome cheviot, in brown; blouse front waist with deep revers, trimmed with five rows of gathered chiffon; vest of velvet; draped skirt; all silk lined.

At $55, was $125—Of royal blue broadcloth, blouse front with folds of material forming yoke and bertha effect; rever of heliotrope velvet with white dots; vest of white satin; drop skirt made over striped taffeta silk.

At $35, was $75—Of olive green poplin with small black dots; waist has plaited back, blouse front; gathered vest of lavender satin, edged with astrachan.

At $75, was $150—Of handsome camel's hair cheviot; blouse front waist, with rever of white moire silk and vest of white chiffon; entire waist trimmed with rows of fancy braiding; skirt with braiding to correspond, lined with purple silk.

At $80, was $160—Of elegant Venetian cloth, in dark cadet blue; blouse waist, beautifully trimmed with narrow braid; revers and Medici collar of royal blue velvet; vest of cream lace; upper part of skirt trimmed with braid to correspond with waist; silk lined.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

OUR EX-PRESIDENTS.

There's No Need to Worry What We Shall Do with Them.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Why can't the busybodies let our ex-Presidents alone? Why is somebody persistently finding his way into print with some proposition to make life Senators of them, or to provide them with permanent income, or to fix them up in some other way in a manner that will fit the dignity of men who have been Chief Magistrates of this great country? What is there so particularly sacred about an ex-President that he must in some way be placed above his fellows? All this is born of a sort of toadyism to rulership. It comes from a misunderstanding of our institutions. The Presidency of the United States is but a temporary dignity. A King or an Emperor rules for life, unless he is deposed by revolution or gets his head cut off. The President is chosen for the exercise of certain powers for the short space of four years, and is subject to impeachment within that time. After the people are through with him in the Executive office he retires to private life to pursue his former vocation or live in dignified repose, he having been provided with a salary for four years ample enough to enable him to lay by a competence.

Hayes presented a good example of what to do with our ex-Presidents. He lived in respectable seclusion, participating in educational and other affairs that became a man in his position. He was unobtrusive and yet not a nonentity. Harrison takes care of himself. He makes an occasional public address, practices law when it suits him to do so, and seems to have suffered no collapse in having retired from the highest office in the country. There is surely no occasion for anybody to annoy himself as to what is to become of Mr. Cleveland so long as the fishing is good.

THE OFFENSIVE LOBBY.

From The Cincinnati (Ohio) Enquirer.

Speaker Mason has declared war against the lobbyists. Early in the session he gave the Sergeants at Arms orders to enforce the rules regarding the privileges of the floor. Thursday, while the Cincinnati bill was being considered, there was a large lobby present, and among them were several well-known office holders and politicians, who gained admission to the floor and proceeded to buttonhole members, urging them to vote for the bill. Among those who gained admission were Secretary of State Kinney, ex-Clerk of the Senate Alexander Caine, and J. Adam Bede of Minnesota, who, it will be remembered, stumped the State for Hanna last Fall. Speaker Mason caught sight of them, and, summoning a Sergeant at Arms, instructed him to clear the floor. The order was enforced, and Mr. Kinney was interrupted in his industrious work of buttonholing members, and, along with Mr. Caine and the Hon. Adam Bede, was ejected. Speaker Mason's plan is to have cards printed which will be issued in a very limited extent to those to whom he desires to extend the courtesies of the floor.

From The Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.

The lobby must be out in force. Were the ordinary number of this class of seekers after favors to be found at the State Capitol, and no more, Speaker Funk of the House would hardly feel called upon to give them a public lecture. Yet this is the very thing he did at Tuesday's session. He took occasion to plainly score the lobbyists and to say that they were interfering with business. It seems that these legislation-shapers swarm into the House and by their loud conversations interfere with business. He said that if the lobbyists could not be prevented in any other way from bothering the members of the House during its sessions they would be excluded from the floor. Why not adopt such a rule on general principles? It would be a time-saver.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

A Fine Lot of Yearlings Will Be Disposed of in Early Summer.

COACHING CLUB'S NEW IDEA

Plans Are Maturing to Run a Public Coach to the Ardsley Casino—Baron Crisp Is Sound Again.

The Polo Association will hold its annual meeting March 8 at 6:30 P. M. at the Riding Club, on Fifty-eighth Street, and it is expected that delegates from all parts of the country will be present. When the association has elected its officers for the ensuing year and has transacted its other business a dinner will be given to the members at the Riding Club. One of the most important matters to be discussed at the meeting will be the question of changing the standard of height for the polo pony from its present measurement of 14.1 hands to 14.2. It is likely that the Prospect Park Parade Grounds in Brooklyn will be selected for the championship game in the association tournament.

The officers of the Polo Association are: H. L. Herbert, Chairman; E. C. Potter, Secretary and Treasurer, and the Chairman ex-officio, with Messrs. O. W. Bird, J. E. Cowdin, T. Hitchcock, Jr., E. C. Potter, and R. L. Agassiz, compose the committee.

The clubs in the association and their respective delegates are as follows: Country Club of Brookline, Mass., F. B. Fay; Buffalo Country Club, R. E. Root; Westchester Polo Club of Newport, T. Hitchcock, Jr.; Country Club of Westchester, E. C. Potter; Dedham Polo Club, Dedham, Mass., S. D. Warren; Devon Polo Club, Devon, Pean., C. R. Snowden; Evanston Country Club, Evanston, Ills., W. B. Kirkman; Essex County Club, Orange, N. J., C. A. Munn; Meadow Brook Club, Westbury, L. I., O. W. Bird; Southampton Polo Club, Long Island, P. F. Collier; Morris County Country Club, Morristown, N. J., B. Nicoll; Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass., R. L. Agassiz; Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill., W. W. Keith; Philadelphia Country Club, J. E. Groome; Point Judith Country Club, Narragansett Pier, W. A. Hazard; Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, G. H. Potter; Rockaway Club, Long Island, Foxhall Keene; St. Louis Country Club, C. Hodgman; Staten Island Polo Club, Morton W. Smith; Washington Polo Club, Clarence Moore.

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The crop of thoroughbred yearlings to be disposed of in the New York market this year promises to be a large one. James B. Haggin will begin his sale at the Easton Company's paddocks, near Sheepshead Bay race track, on June 17. This will be an "off" day between the close of the Gravesend and the beginning of the Sheepshead Bay meetings. The sale will continue on June 18, Suburban Day, and on each race day thereafter until all are disposed of. There are upward of 200 yearlings at Rancho del Paso, and all of these in a marketable condition will be sent to the sale. The Belle Meade yearlings—about eighty in all—will follow Mr. Haggin's lot, and will in turn be succeeded by the lots from the Wenonah and Adelbert studs. L. O. Appleby will dispose of his Silver Brook Stud yearlings on July 2, and the Fairview Stud yearlings of Charles and A. J. Reed will be sold on July 4. The Hurricana yearlings will be sold on Futurity day.

***

The coaching season, which will be opened by the Coaching Club on April 11, with a trip between the Holland House and the Ardsley Casino, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, promises to be a successful one. The plans of the Coaching Club to run a public coach this Spring are maturing rapidly. A new coach made by Brewster will be used by the club for its trips. It will be christened "Pioneer," which was the name of the club's former coach, which has seen many years of service on the road. George R. Read, Jay R. Roosevelt, and Reginald W. Rives have the coaching project in charge, and on the trips, which will be made daily, except Sundays, Mr. Read, Mr. Rives, and Frederic Bronson, the latter the President of the club, are to alternate as the whips. It is proposed to make the start on the trips from the Holland House at 10 A. M., which will make the coach due at the Ardsley Casino in time for luncheon. The return to the city will be made so that ample time will be given to the coachers to dress for dinner. The trip will be about twenty-three miles.

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It is probable that, after all that has been said to the contrary among the horsemen in this city, Washington, D. C., will nevertheless hold a horse show this year. Harry E. Field, who was in England recently to arrange for American exhibits at the Crystal Palace Horse Show in London, has spent much of his time in Washington during the past month, and he has written some of his friends in this city that a horse show will undoubtedly be held in Washington, probably in April. He has succeeded in getting a subscribed guarantee large enough to warrant him in going ahead with his effort, and he expects to have the prize list ready by next week. The list of guarantors includes some of the most influential people in Washington, and numerous entries are promised from Maryland and Virginia. Mr. Field and his associates in the enterprise expect a liberal support in the matter of entries from their New York friends.

***

Jockey, Owner, and Trainer John McCafferty, who has given the patrons of the turf so many surprises by making big coups, notably the one with Queenie Trowbridge several years ago, seems to have been deserted by the fickle goddess. He did not have any too much luck in the East last Summer and Autumn, and toward the end of the racing season sold out most of his horses, and announced his intention of going to England, where, he said, he had been engaged to train for a wealthy turfman. He did not go, however, but instead took what horses he still had and went South. He has been racing at New Orleans, where a few days ago, his once clever handicap horse Hugh Penny was claimed from him in a selling race. His other starters have performed indifferently.

***

John Kelly will look after an extensive stable of trotters and pacers during the coming season for James Butler, formerly President of the Driving Club of New York. Mr. Butler has at present forty head of horses jogging on his private track at East View Farm, near Tarrytown, and among the lot is Baron Crisp, 2:12¼. Up to the time he met with an accident two years ago, the horse was a crack. He has been pronounced sound again by a veterinary, and Kelly expects to drive him in better than 2:10.

***

The Queens County Jockey Club will institute a handicap at its Summer meeting to be known as the Greater New York Handicap. At the least $1,000 will be added to the subscriptions, and in 1899 the event will be made richer, sufficient money being added to make it of interest to the owners of the best class of stake horses. The Consolidation Stake will also be a feature of the Aqueduct Summer meeting. This will in all probability be an event for two-year-olds. The names of the stakes are given to commemorate the joining of the five boroughs into Greater New York.

***

John Mackey, who has charge of James B. Haggin's Rancho del Paso, is the owner of the young pacer Anaconda, 2:08¼, which, in company with Searchlight, 2:00¼, will be brought East to race by Thomas Keating this Summer. Mr. Mackey thinks either one of the pair will be able to show a clean pair of heels to any of the Eastern pacers except Star Pointer.

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After the adjournment of the biennial congress of the National Trotting Association last week, John H. Shults entertained at the theatre and at supper at the Plaza Hotel President Johnson, Vice President David Bonner, and William Russell Allen, Charles D. Palmer, and Frank Bowen. Before the supper party broke up the hope was expressed by his guests that the first two-minute trotter would come from Shultshurst, Mr. Shults's breeding establishment.

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The seventh horse show of the academy, which is an annual affair at Durland's Riding Academy, will be held this year March 24, 25, and 26. The prize list contains 22 classes, divided as follows: Saddle horses, 8; jumpers, 3; harness horses, 11. The entrance fee to the saddle classes is $3 and to the harness classes $5.

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Jockey "Fred" Taral has made an appeal to the jockeys riding in the East this year to contribute one day's earnings during the Spring meeting at Morris Park to the widow and children of William J. Fitzpatrick, the well-known jockey and starter, who died recently. The jockeys on some of the outlaw tracks have already arranged to give one day's earnings to the fund.

***

Pierre Lorillard has sold to J. E. McDonald, the bookmaker and turfman, the stallion Simon Magus, by St. Simon-Wheel of Fortune. The horse will be shipped to the Oakwood Stud, where Mr. McDonald has a choice collection of brood mares.

***

Jockey R. Williams, who rejoices in the nickname of "Tiny," has signed to ride during the coming season for J. E. Seagram, the Canadian distiller and turfman. Charles Boyle, who will train the Seagram string, says he has some excellent racing material.

***

Fred Foster, the owner of Dr. Sheppard, is suffering from pneumonia, in New Orleans. He is said to have only a slight chance of recovery. Several years ago Mr. Foster owned Dr. Rice, who was then a crack handicap horse.

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Arrangements are being made for a one-day meeting at the Goshen (N. Y.) Driving Park on Decoration Day.

MARCH MILITARY CARNIVAL.

Regular Troops and West Point Cadets Will Doubtless Compete.

There was a special meeting of the Military Athletic League's Executive Committee yesterday. The President, Col. Luscomb, announced that Capt. Miller of the Naval Militia had tendered his squadron for participation in the March Carnival to be held in Madison Square Garden. He also announced that Capt. Miller, with ex-Col. David Austin of the Thirteenth Regiment; ex-Col. John Camp, Twenty-second; Col. W. S. Worth of Governors Island, and Col. S. S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry, have accepted invitations to serve on the Military Committee.

The Military Committee made its report, and the partial programme arranged up to date shows that the carnival from a military point of view will easily eclipse that of last year.

Among the competitors in drilling and driving between stakes will be the First and Second Batteries, N. G., N. Y. and Fifth Artillery, U. S. A. They will be represented by a platoon from each battery. The regulars will probably be Capt. Thorpe's Battery from Fort Hamilton. The Thirteenth Infantry, U. S. A., will parade about seventy-five men, and will give gymnastic exercises with rifles, wall scaling, battle exercises, and a number of other points to be recommended by Capt. Fornance, U. S. A. Valuable silver cups will be awarded as first and second prizes in the cavalry and artillery competitions.

Col. Luscomb said yesterday that a troop from the Military Academy at West Point will probably be in the carnival.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

Ex-Gov. Boies Tells Why in His Opinion It Was a Failure.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Gazette.

Among those who followed the prohibition debate at Kingston between Principal Grant and Mr. Lucas was Mr. James H. Kelly of this city. The reference to the case of Iowa, which tried a prohibition law, attracted his attention. He wrote to Mr. Horace Boies, who was for two terms Governor of the State, submitting a series of questions covering the points in issue in the prohibition controversy. Mr. Kelly, in his letter, recognized Mr. Boies as a temperance man and reminded him that he had voted for him when first elected Governor of Iowa. The questions and Mr. Boies's answers were as follows:

1. Was the liquor prohibition law in Iowa framed in the first instance to the satisfaction of the prohibition leaders?
Answer. Yes.
2. Did it prohibit and did you regard the law as successful in its object?
Answer. In many localities the law was wholly ignored. I did not regard the law a success.
3. Did it make drunkenness less frequent in the State? Did it reduce crime, and was the general moral tone of the large cities improved?
Answer. I do not think it lessened drunkenness in the State or reduced crime or improved the moral tone of the cities of the State.
4. Was the prohibition question carried in the first instance by a pronounced majority?
Answer. Yes.
5. Was the prohibition law been repealed?
Answer. Yes.
6. Is there now a license regulation instead of a general prohibition law, and if so, what caused the change of the prohibition sentiment?
Answer. Not strictly a license law. Upon petition of a certain percentage of the voters of a city or county, and compliance with certain provisions of the law, any person may run a saloon. The failure of prohibition to prohibit caused the change in public sentiment.
7. Have any cases come to your notice where it was made plain that to enforce prohibition, the individual liberty of the people would be assailed?
Answer. In all cases where the prohibition law was enforced the individual liberty of the citizen to use intoxicating liquor as a beverage moderately or otherwise was assailed.
8. In a country of freedom, do you think that it is possible for a powerful political party to survive if it permits the principles of prohibition to become its associate in order to gain power?
Answer. No.
9. Do you believe in prohibition, and, if not, why?
Answer. No; because I believe it an unwarranted interference with the liberty of the citizens, and because with us the law was a failure.

The End of Suspension Bridge.

From The Niagara Falls Gazette.

Slowly but surely the last vestiges of the name of Suspension Bridge are disappearing. There is something of a mournful feeling in contemplation of this fact. When the Railway Suspension Bridge Company replaced the structure, which gave its name to the old town, by the new railway steel arch bridge, it was patent that the time was not far distant when the State and Government would be induced to lend their all powerful aid to change the port's name to that of Niagara Falls. Old names, like old places, are dear to the residents of a town or city, and it is with regret that that portion of the city will have to face the inevitable, the passing of the name Suspension Bridge.

The problem now confronts the railways and other interests what to call the station at the north end of the city. This is worthy of very careful consideration. No mistake must be made in selecting the name. Of course those depending upon the railroads for patronage will demand that the name be simply Niagara Falls. Naturally the hotel men at the south end of the city will object. This will precipitate feeling. All these matters have to be considered in this choice of name. Hence a conservative course must be adopted and nothing done hastily. The railroads are the masters of the situation, and it would be well for the citizens most affected to place themselves in communication with their representatives.

Election in Philadelphia.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The voters of Philadelphia will elect on Tuesday, Feb. 15, a Receiver of Taxes, two Magistrates, members of Select and Common Council, School Directors, Constables, and, in every division, election officers. A citizen cannot vote for more than one candidate for Magistrate. There are seven official ballot columns that will be used in every ward, namely, Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Municipal League, Citizens' Party, Business Men's League, and the blank column, in which may be inserted names not printed on the ballot. In addition to these there will be in certain wards extra columns headed "Anti-Combine," "Good Government League," "Free Citizens," "Citizens' League," "Independent Citizens," "Liberal Sunday Law," "Workingmen's League," &c.

BIG MEETING OF GOLFERS

Many Clubs Will Be Represented at the Annual Association Gathering Thursday.

LAKEWOOD CLUB MAY MOVE

Nathan Straus Has Offered New Grounds, Which Will Probably Be Taken, and a Long Course Laid Out.

There will be a great gathering of golfers in this city this week, and they will represent nearly 100 clubs. These men will be here as delegates to the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, which is to be held Thursday evening at Delmonico's. It will be the largest meeting ever held, for last year at the same time the association numbered only 60 clubs, while now 103 are on the membership list. Golfers all over the country are interested in this coming meeting, for the results of it will have an important bearing upon the game this year. From it the golfers who are eager for high honors will learn upon what links the amateur championship contest, the most important golf event in the year, will be played, and the women who love the game will also hear where this season's women's championship tournament will be held.

Both of these are coveted honors, and applications will probably be presented by several clubs for each event. It looks now as though there would be a spirited contest over the award of the amateur contest. The Morris County Golf Club has come out as a strong rival to the St. Andrew's Club, which stated some time ago that it would bid for the championships. There is no club feeling in the favor that is being shown in many circles for the popular Morristown club. It is simply a deep-rooted belief that the Morris County Club can give better satisfaction all around that St. Andrew's at the present time.

The New Course Too Short.

The latter club opened its eighteen-hole course last Fall at Mount Hope, Westchester County, but for a championship course it is admitted by all to be several hundred yards too short, and plans are already being made to enlarge it, as well as to complete the clubhouse. The changes would not be completed at the earliest until late in the Spring, and every golfer knows that a good course cannot be made in a day. So the objection seems to be a just one that the course could not be put in the best playing condition for an important event by Fall.

On the other hand, the Morristown course is all finished, and no extensive work is being left for completion after it gets the championship. Work was in progress all Summer on the laying out of two or three new holes, and the course now is fully 6,000 yards long. Many trees have since been cut down, and the advice of several able professionals has been obtained. The accommodations in and around Morristown are also of the best, and visitors to the links during the women's championship two years ago know what a delightful social and golfing event the tournament was. One or two years later, when the St. Andrew's course is lengthened and better seasoned, the amateur event can be played there is true championship style, in case Morris County gets the honor this year.

A Chance for a Compromise.

In speaking of this amateur championship question at the Baltusrol Club during the tournament on Saturday, both James A. Tyng and Henry P. Toler, while strongly favoring Morristown, said that they believed the Morris County Club would prefer to have the amateur and open championships divided this year, and only have the amateur held on their links. Perhaps here the rivalry with St. Andrew's might be compromised by giving the open event to that club. The question of separating the two has been arousing considerable interest recently, and many of the ablest golfers believe it would be an excellent idea. Definite decision will be made at the meeting Thursday night, and some action will also be taken toward limiting the competitors for the amateur championship.

Applications for the women's championship have been made by the Westchester Country Club and the Ardsley Club, and there is a lurking suspicion among many that the Philadelphia Country Club may also ask for it. As the Ardsley Club will have the intercollegiate championship again this year, that club may not be as seriously considered for the women's event as some of the others.

Charles B. Macdonald, the Chicago golfer, and one of the officers of the United States Golf Association, will surely be present at the meeting, and possibly H. J. Whigham, the amateur champion, may come on as a delegate. The Lakewood Golf Club will be represented by Jasper Lynch and John Miley. H. P. Toler will be the Baltusrol Club's delegate, and Daniel Chauncey will appear for Dyker Meadow. In all probability the Executive Committee will hold a meeting before the general gathering, and elect several new clubs into membership, as the Secretary has several applications.

Lakewood Club's Future Policy.

The Lakewood Golf Club will hold an important meeting Wednesday night to consider its future policy. It will be news to many golfers to learn that the club will probably lose its present fine links after July 1. Ever since the New York Baseball Club visited Lakewood a year ago, there has been ill feeling between the club and the Bricksburg Land Company, from whom the golf grounds are leased. This ill feeling was occasioned from the fact that the club sub-let a portion of its ground to the baseball club for practice, and the Land Company immediately plowed it up. The club promptly instituted suit for damages, and won its case about two months ago, getting about $300.

On account of these little interesting events, it has been rumored that the land company, in retaliation, would refuse a renewal of the lease, and this seems now to be verified. The efforts which have been made toward a peaceful solution of the difficulty have all failed, and the fine links, upon which a great deal of money has been expended, must be abandoned. The Ocean County Hunt and Country Club would like to have the Lakewood Golf Club consolidate with it, but the members of the latter are evidently not disposed that way. It is probable that the Lakewood Golf Club will accept a proposition from Nathan Straus to lease for five years a large tract of land known as Dairy Farm, a short distance beyond the present links, and if this is done, an eighteen-hole course will be laid out during the Summer.

League of Amateur Baseball Clubs.

A league of amateur baseball clubs of the greater city is being formed. There will be eight clubs in the league. The Willets Points, Greenwoods of Long Island City, Maujers of Brooklyn, St. Alphonsus, and Loyolas of New York, and the Bay Side Clubs have expressed their willingness to join. Frank W. Reily of St. Alphonsus has been elected President, and Frederick G. Meinhardt of Willets Point, Secretary and Treasurer. Saturday and Sunday games will be arranged.

McLeish Will Train Michael.

George S. McLeish of Montreal has just signed a contract with "Dave" Shafer to train "Jimmy" Michael, the Welsh midget cyclist, during the coming season. Michael is now on his way from Hammond, Ind., where he has been resting during the last five weeks. McLeish is well known in bicycle circles.

. Finest Flavor. Fairest Price.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

A COMMISSION CRITICISED

Protest Against the Granting of Increased Powers Desired by the Inter-State Commerce Board.

THE DEMANDS EXTRAVAGANT

A Review of the Commission's Last Annual Report by Attorney Walker D. Hines of the Louisville and Nashville Road.

Walker D. Hines, assistant chief attorney of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, has, at the suggestion of President Milton H. Smith, prepared a paper criticising some of the numerous recommendations which appear in the annual report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the year ended June 30, 1897. This report, which bears date of the first of last December, is largely devoted to arguments designed to show the necessity of amendments to the Inter-State Commerce act increasing the powers of the commission. These proposed amendments have attracted much attention and comment from railroad men throughout the country.

Mr. Hines prefaces his analysis of the report by saying: "While seeking in every direction to make the railways of the country more subject to the commission in various details, the two great purposes which the commission strives to accomplish are: First, that the power be given it to prescribe all the inter-State rates in the United States, and second, that its orders have effect without any resort to the courts for their enforcement."

Not content with demanding these enormous powers, continues Mr. Hines, the commission proposes a scheme for the enforcement of its orders which will make those orders practically conclusive. They are to be enforced by very heavy penalties, and also by injunctions and otherwise. According to Mr. Hines, the commission's campaign cry involves three false ideas. First, that the commission now has no power of value to the public; second, that Congress, which created the commission, intended to give it extensive authority, and third, that the authority which the commission now desires is not extensive or seriously important. Mr. Hines declares that the commission already has powers of great value to the public; that it has all the powers which Congress ever intended to confer upon it, and, finally, that the authority which it now desires is of almost incomprehensible magnitude.

Arbitrary Orders of the Board.

Attention is called to "the sweeping and arbitrary orders" which were made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission and overruled by the courts. In the celebrated import rate case the commission, on its own motion and without a hearing of the parties to be affected, made an order that import traffic transported to any place in the United States should be taken into the inland tariff governing other freights. Had this order been sanctioned by the courts it would have had the effect, says Mr. Hines, "of preventing all through rates from foreign points to points in the United States, and the further effect of depriving the railroads of this country of a great deal of valuable traffic and of diverting that traffic to ocean carriers from other countries which could bring the traffic to our ports."

After citing various instances in which the Inter-State Commerce Commission undertook to fix railroad rates, Mr. Hines remarks: "This striking growth of the commission's operations, in the absence of any authority whatever, is an unerring indication of what the commission will do if Congress gives it the powers it now seeks." The proposition is put forward that Congress is not—without real necessity and simply as a matter of theoretical protection against evils which do not exist—going to confer upon any administrative body the control of the commerce of every section of the United States by giving it power to fix rates. There would have to be an imperative necessity to justify the creation of such an enormous power. The fact is, remarks the critic, that there is no necessity at all for such a dangerous experiment. Railroad rates in general in this country are extremely low. If in particular instances rates are too high, it is because they are out of line with the general adjustment of rates, and if so they constitute undue preferences under the present law, and as such may be dealt with and corrected.

Extortionate Rates Impossible.

Under the commercial conditions now existing, and which will continue to exist, it will be absolutely impossible for the railroads of this country to charge extortionate rates, argues Mr. Hines. Persons unfamiliar with the situation are apt to consider the competition of railroad lines operating between the same terminal points as the sort of competition which is most effective in rate making, but in point of fact that sort of competition does not compare in importance with the competition between the various markets and between the various producing sections. For instance, if a producing section is located upon a navigable waterway, and also has a line of railroad, the rail rates from that section are controlled by that water competition, although the waterway and the railroad may extend in different directions, and to different markets, for unless the railroad fixes its rates in accordance with the extremely cheap rates of water transportation, the traffic of the section will be diverted to the markets along the waterway to the injury of the markets along the railroad, and to the destruction of the railroad's traffic.

Mr. Hines contends that existing conditions not only show that rates in general are not and cannot be unreasonably high, but they show also how unwise it would be to confer upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission the power to make the rates of the country. The present system tends to give every section access to every other section, affording a wide choice of markets and of products, and stimulating in the highest degree that competition which is the life of trade. As matters now stand, every section of the country can rely absolutely upon the railroads of that section getting the products of that particular section to the great markets of the country, for only by so doing can those railroads prosper. No railroad will see its section shut out of the markets of the country if it can haul that section's products to those markets at anything more than a mere cost of moving them over the roads. It must be borne in mind that the railroads are identified in interest with the sections of the country through which they run.

To give the commission the powers it desires, urges Mr. Hines would result in many localities being deprived of advantages which they now enjoy. A railroad company may have adjusted its rates so as to build up industries along its road, discriminating against none, but advancing the welfare of all; yet, if the Inter-State Commerce Commission should think that the localities on that railroad thereby have advantages to which they are not entitled by their natural location, (according to the commission's theories of determining natural advantages,) it will not hesitate to exercise its desired powers "in such a way as to cripple or even destroy those industries or localities. Of course it will be a matter of opinion as to what are the comparative natural advantages of different places, and it will be a dangerous and to many localities a disastrous experiment to give the commission a practically conclusive power to determine the scope of the commercial activity of every section of the country."

Industries Would Be Affected.

If the commission should be endowed with the powers which it desires it will, according to Mr. Hines, practically be allowed to decree what industries shall exist and what localities shall flourish. This great power exists nowhere now. Industries and localities now are claimed to have a guarantee of due consideration in the matter of rates because the prosperity of every railroad depends absolutely upon, and is nothing but a reflection of, the prosperity of those industries and localities. In speaking of the rates from the wheat-producing sections to Milwaukee and Minneapolis, the commission says that a very slight difference in the rate as against either place would mean that practically all the wheat would be ground eventually at the other place. This, says the critic, emphasizes the extreme delicacy and importance of the power which the commission seeks. Mr. Hines adds: "The power to make all the inter-State rates in the United States is of a magnitude almost beyond comprehension. There are more than 180,000 miles of railroad in the United States, over which the commission will exercise almost absolute control if its wishes should be complied with."

The writer of this criticism points out that, although the commission is empowered by law to punish unjust discriminations by common carriers, it has not shown activity in that direction, and remarks: "In no field could the commission do such good service to the great cause of equality, which is the fundamental principle of the Inter-State Commerce law, as in exercising its powers and discharging its duty with respect to this second section prohibiting unjust discrimination. To be sure, this may not be as attractive to the commission as controlling the commercial destinies of every portion of the country by making the rates for transportation, but it is far more practicable and far more beneficial to the public."

Further along, in discussing the attitude of the commission, Mr. Hines says: "Undoubtedly, before Congress enacts that the decisions of the commission shall have that final effect which the commission seeks, it will make a radical change in the constitution and duties of the commission. Under our system of government no tribunal, which is a detective and prosecutor and a party in interest, should render decisions which thereby become effective without any resort to any court for a judicial and impartial determination of the questions involved."

DECISION AS TO LABELS.

Hatmakers' Unions Beaten in a Case Decided by Vice Chancellor Stevens in New Jersey.

NEWARK, Feb. 13.—Vice Chancellor Stevens, who heard the case brought by the Union Hatmakers' Association of Newark and the United Hatters of North America to restrain Edward Wooley and other hat manufacturers of this city from using a fac simile or counterfeit of the union label owned by these organizations, has handed down a decision in favor of the defendants.

The Vice Chancellor practically wipes out all laws pertaining to union labels. He declares they are unconstitutional, and therefore void, because they are of that kind of special legislation prohibited by the provisions of the charter.

The decision affects all of the union labels used by the various trades unions in New Jersey in designating their goods.

The Vice Chancellor, in his decision, held that, as in a previous case decided, the bill did not show the complainants had applied their mark or label to a vendable commodity of which they were the owners, or in which they traded, and that they had put such commodity marked with their mark on the market. It was not alleged that the journeymen hatters were the owners of or traded in the hats to which the label was applied, or that they ever put them on the market.

The previous decision to which the Vice Chancellor alluded, it was claimed by complainants, had been superseded by later statutes, which, they alleged, had conferred a new right upon the hatmakers' association. The argument was that the Legislature had conferred upon associations or unions of workingmen a right of property in labels or trademarks, and it also had made persons counterfeiting these labels guilty of a misdemeanor, and, further still, it was argued that every association or union might enjoin the manufacture, use, display, or sale of such counterfeits, and that the courts must grant such injunctions, award damages, require the defendants to pay the parties injured the profits derived from the use of the counterfeit, and order the counterfeit destroyed.

This law the Vice Chancellor considered an effort by the Legislature to convert a right incapable of being asserted in a court of justice into a complete and perfect one, a right protected criminally and civilly. Before the passage of this act the right of property in a label could only be asserted by those who owned or traded in the goods to which it was applied. After its passage the label was to become a species of property per se, without reference to whether the owners of the label owned or traded in the goods to which it was applied or not, or to whether the label ever had been applied to any goods or not.

This, a new property right, was given by the act of 1889 only to associations or unions of workingmen. It applied without doubt to unincorporated as well as to incorporated unions. Giving that law its widest signification, it was evident it embraced no association or unions nor individual citizens other than associations or unions of workingmen. The result of the law was that it sought to give to some associations and some individuals a right or privilege not given to other associations and to other individuals.

On this the Vice Chancellor said two questions arose: Was the right in question a "privilege" within the meaning of the Constitution, and if a privilege, was it one which might be given solely to associations or unions of workingmen? The Vice Chancellor answered the first question in the affirmative, and the other in the negative.

AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD FIREBUG.

Son of a Hoboken Official Started a Tenement Blaze.

George Duffy, eight years old, son of Commissioner of Assessments Duffy of 54 Newark Street, Hoboken, was locked up at Police Headquarters to-night on a charge of arson.

He was at home at 11 o'clock, but shortly after was seen coming out of the four-story tenement house, 91 Washington Street. At the same time the janitor of the building found a big bundle of paper burning in the hall.

The lad admitted that he fired the bundle of paper, and said he did so for fun. In his pocket were found a pack of cigarettes and some matches.

POLICEMAN PAID THE FINE.

Found an Old Woman Smoking on His Stoop and Charged Intoxication.

Eliza Oliver, seventy years old, was yesterday arraigned before Magistrate Teale, in the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, Policeman William Ernst of the Liberty Avenue Station, who arrested her, said he found her smoking a pipe on his stoop, and that she was evidently intoxicated. Mrs. Oliver, who was a feeble old woman, denied the charge. She said that one of her friends having told her that a Mrs. Yonkers, in Brooklyn, wanted to employ an elderly woman, she had walked from her home, at 731 Seventh Avenue, Manhattan, across the bridge and up to Mrs. Yonkers's house, at 77 Market Street. There was no place for her, and, feeling tired, she sat down to rest.

Magistrate Teale said she did not look like a woman who drank, but on the policeman's statement he had to fine her $3. Policeman Ernst paid the fine.

JOHNNY PLAYED SERGEANT.

Lost Boy in a Police Station Rather Stay than Go Home.

A lost boy, who said he was John Smith, four years old, of 138 Twenty-first Street, was sent to Police Headquarters last night for the matron to take care of until he is claimed. The little fellow is neatly dressed, has light hair and blue eyes, and appears to be nearer six than four. He was found wandering along Battery Place by Policeman Barry, who took him to the Church Street Station, where his precocious ways soon made him friends.

The police secured both East and West Twenty-first Street without finding any clue to his parents' home.

Acting Sergt. Boyle, who was doing desk duty, gave the boy half of his lunch and placed him in a high chair behind the desk to eat it. Then he gave Johnny a ruler, and, pointing to a push-button which summons the doorman, told the child to push it if any one, even a policeman, came in and passed the desk without saluting. The Sergeant watched him while eating his share of the lunch in a little back room.

Several bluecoats came in, and all saluted the desk, which seemed to please the little fellow, who returned each wave of the hand, but when Tom Billings, the cleaner, came in and failed to salute, Johnny promptly pushed the button, and in came Doorman Phelan in a hurry. The boy wanted to remain there all night.

Opening a New Brooklyn Church.

Services in connection with the opening of the new building of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, at Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, were begun there yesterday. At the morning service a sermon was delivered by the pastor, the Rev. William J. Hutchins. In the afternoon addresses were delivered by the Rev. William M. Tinker, the Rev. Dr. J. T. McFarland, the Rev. J. F. Carson, and Prof. Henry C. King of Oberlin College. President William Goodell Frost of Berea College, Kentucky, preached in the evening. The services will be continued to-morrow and on Wednesday.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE VEENDAM PASSENGERS

Agent Van der Toorn Holds the Company Is Not Liable for Losses.

WILL AID THE DESTITUTE

The Company to Ascertain Their Condition To-day—Seven Immigrants Detained—The Ship's Engines Were Not Disabled.

Excepting seven, the rest of the steerage passengers from the steamship Veendam were yesterday permitted to land by the Immigration Bureau. One of these, Michael di Jorio, will be deported because he had been convicted of poaching on the estate of a nobleman near his Italian home. The poaching, he said, was not of game, but kindling wood. The immigration officials would like to have permitted him to land, as the offense did not impress them as grievous, but the law is plain—convicts cannot be admitted.

Taube Flam, a girl of eighteen, awaits the arrival of an uncle, whose address she has lost. Elizabeth Kopp, a widow, is detained until a daughter, who lives here, calls for her. Fudu Monet has no relatives here, and only $13.50 in cash. Her poverty may cause her to be sent back. The remaining three are Aaron Kartim, Aaron Yost Stvalinst, and T. G. Kolbuszon.

Agent Van der Toorn of the Holland-America Line said yesterday that he did not see that the company could be held liable for the losses of the passengers, but it would doubtless be willing to extend aid where passengers were left destitute. He announced his attention of calling at the Barge Office to-day to inquire into the cases of detained immigrants whose detention was due to their lack of funds.

Mr. Van der Toorn also said that he was of the opinion that the injury to the Veendam was due to the propeller striking an obstruction, causing the shaft to snap, the broken shaft in turn being responsible for the hole made in the vessel's bottom. If the shaft did not break from a defect, and made weaker perhaps by the racing of the screws during the preceding rough weather, it is considered quite probable that it may have been caused by some wreckage getting afoul of and jamming the propeller.

A spar about 30 feet long was sighted in about the locality of the Veendam's disaster, and is noted in the current issue of the United States Hydrographic Pilot Chart.

Mr. Van den Toorn also said yesterday that there was no truth in a report that the engines had been disabled. They suffered no injury. He further said that the vessel before leaving Rotterdam had undergone surveys by the British Lloyds and the Bureau Veritas and had been rated A1.

The Veendam was one of the original fleet of the White Star Line. They were the Oceanic, Baltic, Atlantic, Republic, Celtic, and Adriatic. The Oceanic, which came out first, was regarded one of the conspicuous steps in the progress of steamship building, and her amidship saloon arrangement has been followed in all later craft. The Baltic became the Veendam, and the Republic is the Maasdam, also of the Holland-American Line. These boats were speedmakers back in the seventies. Their engines attracted particular attention. They were tandem, compound, four cylinders, two high pressure and two low pressure. Steam at 65 pounds was generated in 12 boilers having 24 furnaces, consuming 65 tons a day and giving an average speed of 14½ knots. The Oceanic eventually went on the Pacific service, where, as late as 1889, she made one of the best transpacific records, being then eighteen years old.

Capt. Scorer of the Veendam and all of the officers and crew except the physician, sailed home yesterday on the steamship Spaarndam. Their statements will to-day be presented to the Dutch Consul. The company will also make a thorough investigation of the loss of the Veendam.

The steamship Tottenham, now in this port, has been chartered to take the cargo which the Veendam was to have taken on her next trip out. She will sail next Saturday.

St. Louis Will Go to Newport News.

The American Line steamship St. Louis, which distinguished herself by rescuing the passengers and crew of the ill-fated Veendam, arriving here Saturday, will sail, probably to-day, for Newport News to undergo her semi-annual overhauling. The St. Paul, which arrived from the Newport News yards on Saturday, will take her place on the line. The St. Louis will resume her trips March 16.

A FORETASTE OF SPRING.

All New York and His Wife Tempted Out by Radiant Sunshine and Balmy Breezes.

The southerly breezes came, the sun shone through a clear sky, and the earth was radiant. It was a whiff of the tropics that tempered the temperature. That species of mortal that calls himself a New Yorker threw back his shoulders, expanded his lungs with a sigh of satisfaction, and if any thing perplexed him, so far as weather was concerned, it was to know which of the many things possible he should do to enjoy the delights that smiling nature spread before him out of doors.

The balmy weather seemed to contradict the time-honored prediction of the ground hog, who when he came out of his burrow on Feb. 2 and saw his shadow hurried back again to hibernate for six weeks, to show that there still remained six weeks of Winter. But a bright sky and the warm sunshine dispelled all thoughts of the ground hog's prediction.

An area of pressure in the North and Northwest was responsible for those breezes from the south. They came for a while in the morning from the west, but they shifted around to south and southeast, and brought the ozone of Bermuda with them. The mercury danced around between those degrees which on a thermometer are marked as 37 and 47. It dallied at the lower figure at 7 o'clock in the morning, and in the course of its day's rambles reached the higher figure at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Then it fell again gradually. The humidity, which claims at least notice, recorded itself at 78 per cent. at 8 A. M. and at only 56 per cent. at 8 P.M.

And so it happened that New Yorkers turned out of doors yesterday, and the exodus from homes was evident everywhere, on streets and elevated roads, ferries, and the bridge.

The Aquarium, where the number of visitors is noted with a hand counting machine, which, by the way counted over 1,500,000 persons in 1897, has not been so drawing a feature during the Winter. But yesterday, for its popularity, in comparison with fine weather, was again attested. The attendance was 9,530.

Battery Park was crowded again for the first time this year, and one could be comfortable even sitting on the benches. The bay was placid. So clear was the air that Staten Island seemed only half its distance. The ferryboats took their Spring and Fall throngs of wheelmen to Richmond Borough. The Brooklyn wheelmen were out in force on all the popular routes, and up-town the Boulevard and asphalted streets were strung out with cycles.

Light overcoats were worn by many pedestrians, and some were without overcoats or wraps.

The day was almost ideal for horsemen and wheelmen, but there was a setback in that the roads were still a trifle soft, in some places muddy.

Many of the Park drives were in fair condition, but the best road in Manhattan Borough was the Riverside Drive. The bridle paths in the Park were not good, because they have not had an opportunity of drying out. As a result, the equestrians who used them came back to their stables with a liberal coating of mud spots.

Frank Work, who rarely misses a day on the road, was through the Park with a splendid team, and stopped for a while at the park tavern, where Craig S. Wadsworth, William Doerr, Fred Hammond, Fred Gerken, James Butler, Alfred de Cordova, Gustave Heinemann, Dr. Harry Hutchinson, Max Greenbaum, "Big John" Quinn, William Durland, Sol Frank, and a number of other prominent horsemen were gathered. Later in the day most of those mentioned drove up to the Speedway, some of them stopping at the Suburban Riding and Driving Club and others at the new clubhouse of the Driving Club of New York, both of which are near the entrance to the Speedway.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

"GOLD GETTER'S" BOND TALK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since it is apparent that "N. S." nor any one else can dispute my arguments as to the difference between gold and "lawful money" in your paper of the 7th inst., I beg to be allowed to plead why I am so bitter against "State and city gold bonds," and why I am insisting upon "gold bonds" issued by the United States only.

You are very patient with me and I will try to show everybody that I mean the best for my country and its poor, suffering people. I notice that even you are bitterly criticised by The New York Sun for trying to defend "National bank" notes, and by them reduce the rates of interest to the poor but honest people who have as much, if not more, right to some consideration as the gamblers in stocks, grains, or food products which is the ruination of the food and grain interest at least, because these are the poor man's only means of existence; but, perhaps being a necessary evil, we have to put up with it and wait until the end of the world comes. Then these blood suckers can all gamble in hell and the devil will be the stakeholder.

Now we come to the point as to how the United States Government would be a gainer and serve the interest of the country better if it were the "sole" gold bond issuing power. I warn all you people who will not listen to justice that you will drive the poor to commit this country to a free-silver policy, and to avoid that I must ask your patience to the last word I have to say. It takes weeks to explain the silver defense. I ask but "one-sixteenth" of a half page in your generous paper. Remember I stand to be corrected.

When a city or State makes a gold bond do they get paid first in gold? No! They sell in the open market and the people of this country bid on them. Whoever gets the bonds pays for them in "United States currency," "lawful money," all of which is the same as gold, no doubt. But where does the United States gain by this transaction? I mean get gold in its Treasury? Do you see? I am getting at it. The United States will have to keep on issuing "gold bonds" when the balance of trade is against it just to satisfy the evil policy of issuing State "gold bonds," whereas if the States made their bonds payable in United States currency it would give to the United States a power by which gold would first have to be paid in and notes issued against the bond payable in gold. Now if these State gold bonds are sold in a foreign market the sellers would draw gold against them, but it is mostly the people of the United States who buy these bonds because they are the best kind of an investment in the money market. There is no fear of the bonds ever losing their value, because there is no rise or fall as to their face value, they are backed by the tax power to pay them when due, and they can be redeemed in gold through the power of the United States, which is responsible for United States currency, "lawful money;" all of which can be redeemed in gold when presented at the United States Treasury. Am I right or wrong?

It is quite different with railroad bonds or any bond which has a speculative value. If the road, or whatever it is, pays, good dividends are made, but if it don't pay people get out cheap; besides, this is not the Government interest, and of course has nothing to do with the case. Now if State gold bonds must be, I demand the "Constitutional right" that they be paid in "gold coin," if you like the word better than gold, to the State's officers having the power to receive them, and make them take this gold to the United States Treasury and receive United States currency or lawful money in return. "Do you catch on?" Where does the United States ever have a chance to get gold in its Treasury through the Custom House? Again, I would make a law demanding all people who come to this country as immigrants be made to pay the United States in gold. You can't bring in this part of the argument that they are traders; they come in as individuals and we don't have any balance of trade in foreign immigrants. Do we?

The United States Government has to have gold and it is the business of its people to help it. Now I have tried to explain why I deny the "Constitutional right" of a State to make a bond "payable except in the currency of the United States." If I am off the track in my arguments, will some kind person show me where?

"GOLD GETTER."

Brooklyn, Feb. 12, 1898.

FIREMEN AND SNOW MELTING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the thermometer is above freezing snow can readily be melted by a stream from the nozzle of an ordinary street hose, of course on a small scale, as great numbers of people must certainly know. With a sufficient fall for the resultant water, I have cleared small quantities away during hard frost. Now, why not try this with the larger fire hose? Open out the gutter first, and then take breadths toward the crown of the road. The only limitation would be the water supply and the capacity of the sewers to carry it away.

Should Greater New York ever construct a reservoir for sea water, and a system of piping for street sprinkling, as has been sometimes proposed, it is very certain that the snows could be washed away down the sewers. Let the firemen try a few experiments the next time you have snow, and if they are as successful as I feel they will be, don't forget the promised fame and fortune. JAMES MACPHERSON.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 12, 1898.

Barriers Against Disease.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I saw by an article in a late issue of your paper that a certain body of physicians were not only endeavoring to prevent the sale of cheap antitoxine by the Board of Health, (in order that they might benefit the profession,) and to prevent public moneys being used to assist private children's hospitals on the ground that the sick babies of the poor should be sent to Randall's Island (though it has just been shown that most of those cared for there die) or else intrusted to the care of such unskilled doctors as alone the very poor could afford to pay for, but that these same physicians were striving their utmost to secure the repeal of the law regulating the reports of tuberculosis.

A short time ago I happened to be visiting a hospital (with which I have no connection myself) and saw a little child suffering from tubercular meningitis. I looked at the medical report of the case and found the child had been sleeping for some time in a bed with a consumptive aunt. A few days after it died. Had its poor widowed mother been taught that tuberculosis was just as communicable as scarlet fever, and acted upon her knowledge, her child might have now been alive and well. Intelligent people can judge for themselves whether, under the operation of the new law, so ardently advocated, cases like this would be of more or less frequent occurrence. JUNIUS.

New York, Feb. 12, 1898.

DIED A VICTIM OF COCAINE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13.—Dr. John R. De Veli died at a sanitarium to-day, a victim of cocaine. Two weeks ago he and his daughter were found unconscious and half starved in a miserable tenement. The daughter, aged twenty-six, will recover.

Fifteen years ago De Veli was a prominent and wealthy physician. He spoke thirteen languages and lived in luxury with a cultivated family. He contracted the cocaine habit, and soon after the other members of his family followed his example. His wife died two years ago.

Grace Stevenson's Father Dead.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—James Stevenson, one of the largest real estate dealers in Boston, died to-day at Old Point Comfort, Va.

Mr. Stevenson was the father of Grace Stevenson, whose mysterious disappearance caused a great sensation in this city last Spring. He was born near Belfast, Ireland, about sixty-one years ago, and as a young man came to this country, having served in the Twenty-first (Devonshire) Regiment in the Crimea. For the last ten years he was prominent in the real estate business and was one of the most daring operators in the Boston market.

Say He Stole from the U. S. Express.

John F. Wilson, twenty-four years old, of 29 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, was arrested at his home Saturday night charged with stealing $80 from the New York office of the United States Express, where he was employed as a clerk. The money, which was in transit, disappeared Feb. 5. Wilson denied his guilt, but will be arraigned before Police Justice Potts to-day.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Largest Interlocking Railway Plant in the World in Operation at Hammond, Ind.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The largest interlocking railway plant in the world has just been put in operation at Hammond, Ind., on the State line, near here. Nine railroads meet in a huge triangle at this point. Besides the necessary straight crossings of these roads, there are half a dozen junction transfer tracks and sidings, increasing the complications. Two tenant lines also use the tracks and add to the diversity of interests to be accommodated.

There are no less than sixty-two signals, sixty-eight switches and signals, and thirty-nine crossing bars to detect the presence of cars on the crossing frogs. The entire yard is handled by 136 working levers, with 224 levers left for additions to the plant in the future. To house this enormous group of levers and the locking attached to them, as well as to provide room for the lines of pipe and wire running out to the tracks, a signal cabin has been built. It is over 100 feet long and sixteen feet wide, and marks an era in signaling towers in the West.

THE LONE STAR LINE BOYCOTT.

Order Restraining It Issued by Judge Bryant in Texas.

GALVESTON, Feb. 13.—Judge David E. Bryant of the United States Court has issued an order restraining the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, International and Great Northern and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railways from putting into effect the notices they served on the Lone Star Line as a result of the New York conference that they would after Feb. 15 cancel all divisions with the Lone Star Line and accept no freight from it without the prepayment of all charges.

Judge Bryant will give a hearing Feb. 21 to determine whether this injunction shall be made permanent or be dissolved.

Christian Science Church in Detroit.

DETROIT, Feb. 13.—The first Christian Science church in Detroit was dedicated to-day. The building, which has been purchased, repaired, and redecorated without leaving any debt remaining, was formerly the Emanuel Episcopal Church. The treasury of the new organization still contains $1,000. Many Christian Scientists from various cities were present. Among the speakers at the three services held to-day were Mrs. Graves Colles of London, England; Prof. W. D. Ewing, Mrs. Ruth B. Ewing, and Kate Davidson Kimball of Chicago, and the Rev. E. R. Hardy of Buffalo. The new church has a membership of nearly 200.

Murder at Elwood, Penn.

ELWOOD, Penn., Feb. 13.—Andrew Krisen was murdered here last night by his cousin, Andrew Krubin. After the murder Krubin went to his home next door and kept the police and citizens at bay for some time with his revolver. He finally made his escape through a back door. He has not been captured.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Feb. 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

50—Whyte vs. tug Howard Carroll.
63—Newcastle SS. Co. vs. Barber.
57—Keller vs. tug Fannie P. Okeer.
48—Sheldrake vs. S. S. Dumois.
103—Bazin vs. S. S. Roman Prince.
87—Hanley vs. tugs M. E. Laughlin and H. L. Walt.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Robbins vs. Robbins.
2—In re Miller.
3—In re Globe Stationery and Printing Co.
4—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Muldoon.
5—Willetts vs. Gregory.
6—Gallo vs. The Mayor &c.
7—Shannon vs. Shannon.
8—In re Reade.
9—Jacobs vs. Bush Co.
10—Jones vs. Loew.
11—Williams vs. Buckmann.
12—In re Zimmerman.
13—Simon vs. Simon.
14—Costello vs. Costello.
15—Flaherty vs. Herring-Hall-Marvin S'fe Co.
16—Levison vs. Jaworitz
17—Schlosses vs. Schlosser.
18—Mead vs. Mead.
19—People, &c., vs. Brown.
20—Boettner vs. Schimel.
21—Meyer vs. Kampman.
22—People ex rel. Clark vs. Coler.
23—Squyer vs. T. E. Ward & Co.
24—People ex rel. Tucker vs. Fromme.
25—Hackett vs. Edwards, Merrill & Co.
26—Silkman vs. Pease Piano Co.
27—Third Nat. Bank of Phila. vs. Smith.
28—Hildebrand vs. Sutro
29—Elwell vs. Russell.
30—People, &c., vs. Com. Alliance Life Ins. Co.
31—Kyle vs. Kyle.
32—Doorley vs. Gorman.
33—In re Forbes.
34—People, &c., vs. Hackett.
35—In re Bostwick.
36—Mahayisska vs. Friedman.
37—19th Ward Bank vs. Langenzen.
38—In re People ex rel. Kistler.
39—Hillebrandt vs. Avery.
40—Society for Relief of Poor Widows vs. Schultz.
41—Union Dime Savings Inst. vs. Striefler.
42—Buchanan vs. Little.
43—Galpen vs. Salvin.
44—Phillips vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
45—Moorehead vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
46—Bleiberg vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
47—In re Scofield.
48—In re Reisenberg.
49—In re Stimson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—Garofalo vs. Anderson.
2—In re Mott St.
3—Ennis vs. Sterlanger.
4—Comins vs. Coler.
5—Cohen vs. Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be held in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
6129—Paine vs. Hinsdale.
6035—Kelly vs. Kelly.
6047—Otto vs. McCaffrey.
6061—Marzbach vs. Stewart.
6082—Edwards vs. Carroll.
6115—Leeson vs. Mick.
6014—Ferrita vs. Thomson.
6017—De La Cour vs. De La Cour.
6022—Heck vs. Johnson.
6023—Scharmann vs. Foley.
6032—N. Y. City & Westchester Ry. Co. vs. Portchester Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6132.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

12810—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
12811—Same vs. same.
13567—Roth vs. Board of Education.
14179—Storey vs. Mayor, &c.
13698—Riverside Bank vs. Woodhaven Junction Co.
12627—Combination Cycle Co. vs. Whitman Saddle Co.
13863—Williams vs. Schoonmaker Piano-forte.
14228—Littman vs. The Mayor, &c.
13856—Spies vs. Michelsen.
13356—Stones vs. Stones.
13252—Gerhold vs. Brokate.
13635—Thiry vs. Taylor Brewing & Malting Co.
13877—Same vs. same.
14277—Same vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morn. Journal Assoc.
7828—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Am. Surety Co.
8100—Lamb vs. Flanagan.
6210—Hyde vs. Ingraham.
1097—Irwin vs. Hotchkiss.
3148—Markowitz vs. Blauvelt.
8786—Van Deventer vs. Gouverneur Electric Light Co.
2870—Hays vs. Ashley.
8281—Volkening vs. Kilpatrick.
8688—N. Y. Commercial Co. vs. Earle.
7701—Barnett vs. Rosenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gilgerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J., Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Herrman, Hennessy, and O'Reilly for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Peter Barcia. 2—Frank Bailey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

4574—McIntyre vs. Tucker.
7712—Deans vs. Hilton.
7730—Sand vs. same.
7526—Edelberg vs. Union Ry. Co.
8598—Kelity vs. Traynor.
8017—Beattie vs. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
7538—Bolte vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8139—Chanet vs. Lynch.
5787—Millie Iron M. Co. vs. Thainan.
5820—Jackson vs. Koehler.
4256—Murphy vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
5031—Wein vs. Third Ave. Ry. Co.
7425—Buck vs. 3d Ave. R. R. Co.
8466—Dickinson vs. Press Pub. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 9018.

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SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Eevning.
AMERICAN—Cavalleria Rusticana—H. M. S. Pinafore—8:15.
FIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—A New Yorker—8:15.
DALY'S—The Country Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Magda—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GALLERIES FINE ART SOCIETY—Architectural League Exhibit—Day and Evening.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Never Again—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Stranger in New York—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Brothers—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Die Walkure—8:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TOO LATE.

Mr. ELLIOT DANFORTH, State Treasurer in Gov. FLOWER'S administration, and a political pupil of Senator HILL, is well acquainted with the Democratic political situation in this State. It may be assumed that he is also somewhat familiar with the plans of the party organization for the campaign of 1898. In an Atlanta dispatch to THE TIMES Mr. DANFORTH, in reply to a question about the outlook for the Democracy in New York, is reported to have said:

"It is bright in New York if the policy outlined last Fall is followed. That policy was to ignore National questions and make the fight on State issues. The National Democratic platform holds good for four years. In the meantime no one has authority to change it."

A sound policy, politically sagacious, and not open to moral objections. There are State issues in plenty, winning issues for the Democracy. Judge PARKER'S great majority last Fall, representing the return to the Democrats of legions of voters who left them in 1896, shows the people's unfavorable judgment of the Republican State administration. To the causes of disfavor then existing, such as the Raines law, Plattism, PAYN, hypocrisy about trusts, and the attempted nullification of the civil service law, there may now be added the canal scandal. Gov. BLACK is co-operating with the Democrats to make that issue as big, ugly, and destructive as possible. It will count for much in the campaign.

On these issues, reflecting popular condemnation of the Republican administration and Legislature, the Democrats would carry the election. They would ask the people to rebuke specific acts of wrongdoing and faithlessness on the part of Republicans in office. They would promise exposure and reforms. Democrats know how to address the people. And so great is the distrust of PLATT'S party organization that, as is usual after a period of debauchery in office, the ins would be turned out and the outs put in. This ought to be done. It would be a good thing for the State. There would be no moral cowardice or delinquency in ignoring the silver issue. That is a National matter, with which the Governor of New York is not concerned. Besides, that is the best way to kill the craze. It is now kept alive only by talk. Silence, time, and returning prosperity will destroy it.

There would be trouble in the Congressional districts, of course, and with the Legislature, which will next Winter elect Senator MURPHY'S successor. The Republicans, conscious of their sins in State administration, but knowing their great strength on the issue of free silver, will talk of nothing but the deadly peril of Bryanism. It would be awkward, but the State Committee and the State candidates would have to leave the Congressional nominees to make headway as they could against the ill repute of their party in the Nation, while the full strength of the organization was devoted to the election of State officers and the Legislature on home issues purely. That is a lop-sided way to make a fight, but it is only one of many distortions which the taint of Populism has produced in the Democratic body.

But Mr. DANFORTH speaks a month too late. His outline merely pictures forth how the Democrats might have made and won the fight if the hideous blunder of MURPHY had not raised up the silver issue like a Colossus, striding paramount across the field and not to be ignored. Note how Republicans everywhere have seized upon honest money as the theme of a new outburst of denunciation against the Democratic Party. The speakers at the Lincoln's Day banquets sounded the warning in many keys. Until the day of election Republican orators and the Republican press will talk of little but the silver issue revived and restored to something like the potency of 1896 by the amazing stupidity of men who call themselves sound-money Democrats in voting for the Teller resolution. It makes no difference that in part the resolution was old and recited only existing provisions of law. As it was presented it raised the issue of dishonest silver money, and the New York Democratic Senator and Democratic Congressmen voted on the dishonest side.

So Mr. PLATT'S party goes into the fight with an issue already made perfectly well understood, and pregnant with victory. The Democratic Party, betrayed by MURPHY into a false position and by his act confronted with an issue it must evade or die, opens the campaign in terrible embarrassment, and can come to its definite policy only through a Babel of divided counsel fraught with the possibility of fatally wrong decisions.

The Democrats must disavow MURPHY if they would have any hope of winning the election. That will be embarrassing, for there is a strong free-silver element in the party, especially in the interior of the State. But the vast majority of the people of New York are for sound money, and they will say so at the polls if that issue stands in its present shape between the parties. Senator HILL would never have got the party into such a miserable predicament. He may be able to extricate it, but there is no probability that he will be aided by MURPHY, who is too brutally obstinate. An absolute, unqualified repudiation of Bryanism by the State Convention would save the party in the State and go far toward saving it in the Nation. We suppose no such counsel of perfection will be accepted by the leaders. But at least they must repudiate MURPHY or the people will repudiate them.

THE GRAVER QUESTION.

If our Minister at Madrid had been guilty of writing a disrespectful and slurring letter about the Queen Regent there is no doubt that President MCKINLEY would have instructed the Secretary of State to say to the Spanish Minister that we disavowed the offensive expressions, regretted their utterance, and held the highest opinion of his sovereign. Secretary of State FORSYTH wrote to our representative in Mexico in 1836 that "the United States will frankly and promptly disavow indecorous language used in variance with their instructions by its diplomatic agents to the Governments to which they are accredited. We should disavow them also if used of those Governments."

That would be our rule of conduct. Spain may have a different rule. It is a matter that concerns her more than it concerns us, and we are sure that the point is not worth pressing upon her by our Government. We are not required to inform her that she fails in courtesy and to demand that she repair the fault. It is not a vital matter.

We do not think, either, that our Government is called upon to require a disavowal of the hypocritical and insincere intentions imputed to Spain by Mr. DE LOME. We have a right to form our own conclusions from all the facts. The statements of the Canalejas letter will be taken into consideration with the rest. If Spain wishes to strike out those statements from the evidence before us she is at liberty to do so. Probably she will disavow that part of the letter of her own free will if the indiscreet admissions embarrass her or interfere with her plans; and then we must assume as before, for purposes of diplomatic intercourse, that in respect to reciprocity and autonomy she is proceeding in good faith.

But it is not to DE LOME'S letter, but to the condition of things in Cuba, that our Government must look for the basis of its policy toward Spain. The insults and the admissions of the Minister are of less importance than the total failure of the policy of his Government in Cuba. Of that it is our right and our duty to take serious notice.

In preparing to open a far graver question we may as well call the de Lome incident closed.

THE SOUND MONEY ADVANCE.

Two very important speeches were made on Lincoln Day this year at the two great centres of population and influence. One was made by Mr. DEPEW, in New York; the other by Mr. Secretary GAGE, in Chicago.

On some accounts we wish these two gentlemen might have spoken each in the home of the other. The section with which Chicago is directly connected may be held to need, more than the East, the stirring call to advance made by Mr. DEPEW, and it would do no harm for New York, facing the ocean and inviting the navy of any foreign foe we may unfortunately arouse, to listen to the Secretary's calm but resistless argument for sound money as a war measure. But it is a striking proof of the way in which our vast country is intimately bound in all its parts that the speeches of both these leaders were read the next morning in every considerable city over the whole land.

The account Mr. GAGE gave of the legal tenders and the character universally given them at the time they were proposed brings out in a most impressive manner the tremendous difference there would be between that time and this if unhappily we should now become involved in a serious war. Then the Government notes were known to be a debt and nothing else. Their legal-tender quality made them a forced loan. It was, in the words of Senator SUMNER, the "summary process" by which the Government made use of the resources of the Nation not then within reach. "Reluctantly and painfully," he consented that the "process should issue." Every advocate of the measure held exactly the same tone. All solemnly protested that it was a temporary measure of urgent and imperative necessity, to be withdrawn the moment the needs of the Government should permit. Only one Republican Senator—the "noblest Roman of them all" then as now, Mr. MORRILL of Vermont—refused to close his eyes to the future or to consent for immediate convenience to what he believed would be a lasting and overwhelming evil.

If war were to come upon us to-day—and we can all see how near we have been to war within the last three years—what would be the situation? The Government would have outstanding over $400,000,000 of legal-tender demand notes and nearly as large a volume of currency of debased silver or notes redeemable in silver, with $200,000,000 more of National bank issues redeemable in Government notes. It would be compelled instantly to resort to further legal-tender issues, which could be kept at par, if at all, only by such overwhelming taxation as was not dreamed of in the throes of the civil war. Nor would there be any efficient sound public opinion to appeal to to sustain such taxation for such a purpose. A very large part, probably a majority of the people, have now little conception of legal-tender notes as a debt to be paid, but vaguely regard them rather as money with which to pay debts. If, beginning in 1862 with such a general and clear understanding of the true character of Government notes, with all the leaders of both parties protesting with the utmost emphasis against more than a temporary resort to them, we have passed in the lifetime of one generation to so complete an obfuscation of the public mind, when could we expect to get back to sound principles if now we were again to launch on that vexed current?

But we do not need to summon the picture of our situation if plunged into war, to realize what an injury and peril the vast burden of legal-tender currency is and must be to the United States. Mr. DEPEW, in his speech on Saturday evening, spoke the view of the best business men of the country when he declared that the duty and need of the hour is to imbed in our legislation the money standard of the world. This is our duty because only by such action can we establish with perfect solidity the credit of the Government in its dealings with private credit. It is our supreme need because our mercantile and corporate credit can never be equal to that of our rivals in trade until the legal-tender money in which our debts may be paid is made by our Government to conform to the standard of the world. It is distinctly encouraging that Mr. DEPEW should speak with such energy and decision of the need of an advance in the action of the Republican Party, and that he should proclaim without qualification that the President recognizes this need and is prepared to lead in the advance. The value of such a policy to the country is plain. The value of it to the Republican Party now begins to be seen by its managers. Better late than never.

NOT WORTH WHILE.

There have recently fallen under the eyes of newspaper readers reports of dinners at which clergymen were speakers and lightened their utterances with stories touched with profanity. We venture to suggest that it was not worth while.

We concede that the use of profane language, with or without quotation marks, is largely a matter of convention. We do not read TENNYSON on Wellington with any appreciable loss of sympathy because we know that the Duke was in the habit of swearing terribly. In his day it was the custom. Far later, within the last generation, indeed, it was not impossible for persons more devout than the Duke claimed to be to curse without losing caste. The late Bishop of Pennsylvania was used to tell the story of a clerical visitor from England who swore at the servant for "interrupting him at his devotions" to call him to breakfast. But the custom has changed, and no minister, no sincere member of any Church, would be likely to yield to any such impulse, or to have any such impulse, in these days. And the change is certainly an improvement.

Why should not the clergy of all denominations and without exception seek to extend rather than check the improvement? We concede the temptation to which any after-dinner speaker is subjected as to anything that may relieve the gloomy tension to which he is subjected. We concede that the element of incongruity and surprise is a most useful one in exciting the interest of hearers suffering from bodily and mental repletion. There is something piquant to jaded appetites in the crisp monosyllable by which irreligious people emphasize their remarks. And the liberty the modern enjoys in all matters pertaining to religion is very great. But, after all, to one who believes in a Supreme Deity whose condemnation, however incurred or in whatsoever consisting, is necessarily the most awful conception of which the human mind is capable, any jesting allusion to it is not quite permissible. It may be that in the evolution of society this conception is to lose its terrors, and even that the conception of Deity itself is to become weak to the vanishing point; but the clergy are not the ones to promote even indirectly such a result. If any of its members are led to think this a small matter, let them analyze it and see if, for a very trifling and cheap advantage on infrequent occasions, they are not incurring the risk of impairing respect for themselves, and for the very important ideas that they represent in the community.

HOW DO WE STAND IN CHINA?

Railroads are to be built in China. Germany's concession gives her the right to construct a line from her port of Kiao-Chau into her Hinterland of Schan-Tung. England has permission to extend a road northerly from Burmah into the Province of Yünnan. Russia will presently confirm and advance her pretensions in Northern China by seeking connections between her Trans-Siberian Railway and the densely populated districts lying westward of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li.

We have been selling locomotives of late to strangers from various lands. Brazil, Australia, Japan, and even Norway have been our customers. We should undoubtedly sell some to China if she were to build and equip new railroads herself and were free to buy locomotives in the best market.

We shall get no orders from the builders of railroads within the spheres of influence of Germany and Russia. From present appearances we shall not be able to sell any kind of merchandise in the Chinese territory they propose to control.

Lord SALISBURY, to be sure, talks of open ports and says that England's rights are unimpaired. His own people, his own party, even, are incredulous about the extent and value of the pledges he says he has received from Germany and Russia, and we appear to have no guarantee whatever that we shall not be, on one pretext or another, quite shut out from a great part of our valuable trade with China.

If the Britons have not exactly held their own in China, they at least may get compensations in other parts of the empire. We are in a fair way to lose all and get nothing.

The Platt machine—the strength of which is, nevertheless, mostly in the country districts—finds it has made a big mistake in trying to change the time of the town meetings to that of the November elections. The farmers will have none of it. They wish to keep their own affairs and the questions arising from them from being drowned in the flood of partisanship running at the time of the general elections. They are right; but protection for home rule in the country districts is no more essential than in the cities.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Once we had clean streets; before that we had unclean streets for which nobody thought of giving any excuses, good or bad; now we have unclean streets and a large number of excuses, which, as excuses, are rather above the average. The present condition of affairs, therefore, is something of an improvement on the worst that New York has known, but that is a view of the matter which the city's residents are prevented from taking because of their vastly keener realization of the situation as a deterioration from the best. The fact is that New Yorkers do not want excuses, good, bad, or indifferent; they want clean streets, and unless they get them the new Commissioner is going to incur a dangerous amount of unpopularity. He simply wastes his time when he talks about frost coming out of the ground, or when he gets officials of the previous régime to say that approved methods are still in full vogue and competent men still at work. There is no public interest at all in these matters, and a vast amount of it in results. The streets can be kept free of mud, because they have been. This lugubrious listing of special and unprecedented difficulties produces no effect whatever. When simmered down into plain English, the whole case is simply this: Five inches of snow fell two weeks ago, and a good part of that snow, with all of its products and increments, is still on the pavements. No matter how many excuses may be invented, and no matter how well they may be backed up, the fact remains that the Street Cleaning Department has changed from a success into a failure.

—Somebody, probably a woman resentful of reproaches directed at her and her feathers by members of the Audubon Society, has been looking out for a chance to get even. At any rate, the somebody in question presents information calculated to divert attention from the comparatively few heads on which are evidences of the slaughter of pretty birds to the innumerable hands concealed in kid gloves. We are asked to believe that every one of these gloves, or at least every one of them that deserves the name, owes its excellence and beauty to an infliction of pain besides which the starvation of baby egrets and the shooting of their papas are hardly worth mentioning. The skins for the so-called real kid gloves come from France, Italy, Spain, Mexico, and South America. This is known to that encyclopaedic creature, the average schoolboy, but who was aware of what follows? "France ranks first in the supply of skins and also in the cruelty which characterizes their production. Extreme care is taken in raising the kids, and the little animal is sewed up in a cover or blanket to keep the delicate skin in perfect condition. As the kid grows the cover inflicts untold pain. The little animal writhes in torture at times." Well he may! The dreadful tale should be investigated at once, for if there is any truth in it a fine opportunity exists for the organizing of new societies, with offices and badges and letters to the newspapers—and no end of notoriety and hysterics. Even if the kids don't suffer much from their little coats, and even if there are no little coats, a good deal can be done with this matter, and it should not be neglected.

—A correspondent of The Springfield Republican is troubled. It seems that he and others have been making a study of the origin of athletic sports and games in New England and among the Puritans, but have found difficulty in obtaining records that give what they desire. He appeals, therefore, for aid, and says: "If any of your readers could refer us to books, pamphlets, or data of any kind that would help us in finding out what games the Puritans indulged in, and what they thought of the body—the latter might be covered by some old sermons—it would be of much service." This request raises many and novel questions. Did the Puritans ever play? Did they have any fun at all, or were all their energies devoted to the lengthening of their own faces, in anticipation of the strain that modern historical and genealogical organizations have put upon them?

PERSONAL.

—If only those people threw stones at SENOR DE LOME who have themselves never imperiled their own interests, material and other—especially other—by writing injudicious letters, not enough missiles would be directed against the unlucky Iberian to fill a teacup. There may be, here and there, a person who cannot remember hours, or days, or weeks, or even months, when he or she was not anxiously anticipating the explosion of an epistolary bomb that conscious folly had loaded and reckless insanity had placed exactly where it would do the most harm. Slightly more numerous are they for whom fate has been kind enough always to protect from the disasters thus invited, but these two classes, taken together, would form a group patnetically small when compared with that vast multitude from whom the Spanish diplomat has a right to expect sympathy rather than expressions of contemptuous surprise or fierce indignation. Who always remembers that the written word has a truly diabolical permanence, that letters can be, and usually are, sooner or later, read by folks for whom they were not intended, and, most important of all, that the friend of to-day may be the enemy of to-morrow? Only they who can answer "I" should uplift their voices in derision of SENOR DE LOME, and perhaps even they would better be modestly quiet, for they are beings apart from ordinary humanity, and, therefore, should not presume to criticise it.

—It pains us to notice that The Evening Post has fallen into the habit of using the word "Dutchman" as a term of opprobrium. The Post is not expected to know much about New York or the ideas of New Yorkers, but surely some of its editors have been on this side of the water long enough to have found out that this is hardly the city to enjoy oblique assaults on the memory of the founders. If anybody wants to call Mayor VAN WYCK "ignorant," and "furious," and "unmannerly," it is a matter to be settled between the bestower and the recipient of these epithets, but when he is described as "an ignorant Dutchman", or "an unmannerly Dutchman," then outsiders have a right to put in their oars. Phrases of this sort carry far and scatter like ancient blunderbusses. Up-to-date sportsmen do not use them, whether hunting Mayors or other and smaller game.

AN OPINION OF TAMMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of to-day entitled "The Streets" you say the people "are often very patient," &c. Are you not mistaken as to the patience, unless that condition of mind in their case is also associated with dense stupidity? The people of this city at the last election voted Tammany into office by a very large majority. What "Tammany" means was nothing new to them. You may trust a man once, and, suffering from his deception, have the sympathy of your friends. Or you may do so twice, and, being again deceived, be able to plead some ground of defense, but thereafter if you continue to trust in the same direction you will be considered an imbecile and not fit to take care of yourself.

The case of the people of this city is exactly parallel. They had always been deceived by Tammany, and in the last election were given an opportunity to elect a clean ticket, based on clearly stated principles of local self-government, the merits of which were not controverted by any, and which was put forward and urged upon the people by a backing of brains and influence in the community such as probably no previous ticket for the City Government ever had, and they had some promise of the character of government the election of this ticket would give them in the wholesome atmosphere of the then existing administration. What did these same "patient" people do? Why, put Tammany in by an immense majority, and for four years. If they are supposed to have any intelligence, then they are now getting what they wanted, and the newspapers are kicking in vain. If they didn't know what was coming, they are so stupid that nothing but crowbars and sledgehammers will let the necessary knowledge into their heads, and that experience Tammany will give them in the next four years if the newspapers will only keep quiet, so that Tammany will not be warned away from doing its worst. The people loudly proclaimed they wanted Tammany government. They've got it. Let them drink the cup to the dregs—particularly street dregs.

ONE OF THE (OTHER) PEOPLE.
New York, Feb. 12, 1898.

TAXPAYER'S PLEA FOR PARKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the question of continuing Mayor Strong's policy of acquiring as many areas as possible for small parks and play grounds is just now agitating the public, I am glad to note that the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES are interesting themselves in this most important local improvement. Of one thing we can rest assured; if there be a popular demand for and a sentiment of the community is shown to be unanimous on this point, there is but little doubt that our municipal authorities will carry out the wishes of the people.

There is an erroneous impresssion prevalent at present that Mayor Van Wyck is hostile to anything and everything that tends to the betterment of our metropolis. This is not true either in letter or in spirit. He only opposes indiscriminate and unnecessary draughts on the City Treasury. The real fault lies not in the apathy of the general public, but in a supposed want of medium to make its wishes known. In my opinion a grave mistake has been made in the past in not having long ago laid out and set apart breathing spaces in the now densely settled portions of the city for the amusement of children and the recreation of their elders. Before it be too late the rulers of New York should select and locate tracts for such purposes of greater or less extent in those sections of the city not as yet closely built upon, and where real estate can be purchased at reasonable prices. It is poor policy and worse economy to object to expenditures, the natural result of which must tend to the improvement of the health and the adornment of the metropolis.

All classes liberally support and generously pay for the liquor stores on every street corner. We encourage the opening and laying out of wide boulevards and broad avenues as speedways for the owners of race and blood horses; we are urging the city to adopt a rapid transit system, the inevitable result of which will be municipal bankruptcy. All these and more extravagant so-called improvements we do not hesitate to commend and where possible to carry out, and yet we ignore an absolute want—the necessity of additional small parks.

Our public schools are educational hotbeds for forcing the mental acquirements of our children, who have no place to gain strength and health sufficient to contend against the intellectual tasks imposed upon them. It is full time that this state of affairs should be changed, and our little ones given ample room and better opportunities for their athletic sports and amusements. To my thinking, the credit of the city should be strained to its utmost tension to furnish as many parks and playgrounds in all parts of the same as there are now public schools. No less should be denied, and more should be accorded if essential to the welfare of the rising generation.

In conclusion, the first thing that should be done is forthwith to ratify and consummate the action inaugurated during Mayor Strong's administration by making due appropriation for the purchase of those sites already selected by him, including that of old Bensonia Cemetery, north of the Harlem River, where the trend of population is now extending. And no time should be lost in dedicating to this end other eligible spots until the limit permitted by the small park act of 188- be reached.

A CITIZEN AND TAXPAYER.
New York, Feb. 12, 1898.

The Jumel Mansion Not for Sale.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter published in THE TIMES of this date under the heading of "A Foreigner's Suggestion" came to my notice, and in answer to the same would say that the old Jumel mansion, on Washington Heights, is not for sale, as I am now occupying it as my family residence, and hope my grandchildren will do the same. As for the old historic Hamilton Trees, they should be preserved, and I would recommend my patriotic friend, Mr. F. de Clot, start the subscription by sending his contribution through THE NEW YORK TIMES. I also take exception to a foreigner's criticising our methods, and especially by one who has been a resident of this city for years, and non-naturalized.

FERDINAND P. EARLE,
Earle Cliff, Washington Heights, New York, Feb. 12, 1898.

De Lome's Going.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been directed to an editorial in Friday's TIMES entitled "De Lome's Going," which closes with the sentence: "We have no doubt the English press denounced Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart as letter thieves."

To say the least, your simile is ill chosen. The cases are not parallel in any sense. We are informed that the filcher of the Canalejas letter received $1,000 for his work. To class this contemptible ransacker of private papers for private gain with the patriot John Paulding, who, indignantly scorning all bribes, captured and held, in open war, the spy Andre, the instrument of Arnold's traitorous plot, with his compromising papers is disrespectful to the memory of this hero of the American Nation and intolerable, even in the patriotic cause of Cuban independence.

TOUJOUR PRET.
New York, Feb. 12, 1898.

NUGGETS.

What Won Him.

"Tell me, George, was it my beauty or goodness that won your love?"

"Well, to be honest, it was that currant jelly you sent mother."—Chicago Record.

After the Quarrel.

Kind Old Gentleman.—Why have you had trouble with this poor little boy?

Johnny Eastside (haughtily)—No trouble at all, Mister, I done him up with one hand.—Brooklyn Life.

Work Fatal.

Wallace—Why don't you go to work? You know that worry kills more people than work.

Perry—I've heard that. But nothing on earth worries me so much as work.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Real Mean.

"Before a man is married," said the minstrel orator, "before a man is married, he is only half a man."

"There!" said the married women to their escorts, "how do you like that?"

"And after he is married," continued the orator, "he is nobody at all."—Indianapolis Journal.

More Pressing Need.

"Yes," said the explorer, "I fully intended to reach the pole. But I didn't."

"It often happens," said the acquaintance, "that we are glad to get less than we originally started after."

"That's true. In the course of a few months we didn't care whether we ever saw any pole or not. We would have been perfectly content with a grub stake."—Washington Star.

THE BRITISH AND THE FRENCH ON UPPER NILE

Written for The New York Times.

BY H. G. PROUT.

SOME TIME A COLONEL IN THE KHEDIVE'S ARMY AND A GOVERNOR OF THE EQUATORIAL PROVINCES.

Assuming that a French expedition from the Congo has reached Fashoda, on the White Nile, 400 miles south of Khartoum, (a matter still in serious doubt,) what is the significance of such an event? What does it mean to the nations of Europe? What does it mean to Africa? A man who has marched troops from the Red Sea to the western frontier of Darfour, (say 1,100 miles,) and as far south as Mrooli, within 100 miles of the Victoria Nyanza, and say, 1,500 miles beyond Khartoum as the Nile runs; a man who has in the line of his duty made maps of and written reports on the regions so traversed, may claim to be, in a narrow, official sort of way, an authority on the Egyptian Soudan and the country of the upper Nile. I know just enough to know that I do not possess the information to answer the questions with which this article starts out. Probably there are not many men who have that information. But I venture these propositions:

The arrival of the French expedition at Fashoda has no local military importance whatever. It can have no direct effect on the campaign of the English-Egyptian forces, but it has a certain diplomatic importance. Any real contest between the British and the French for the control of the Upper Nile Valley must be fought out elsewhere than in Africa.

To have moved half a dozen white men and a few scores of negroes from the French territory on the Congo to Fashoda on the Nile is no small achievement. It was a matter of time and money, of endurance, pluck, tact, and patience. But such a force in itself could have no more influence in the Soudan fighting than the injection of a ninety-pound sub-freshman into a Yale-Princeton football game. The mere suggestion of bringing into the field any useful force of white fighting men from that direction is laughable.

From the outlying French posts on the Congo they must traverse, let us say, 1,500 miles of African wilderness—a country sparsely inhabited, without beasts of burden, without even navigable streams; a country in which the camel cannot live, and in which for many months of every year the fevers are pestilential. I passed two rainy seasons in Kordofan and Darfour—in the high, dry steppe country, far to the north of the Bahr-el-Ghazal country, which term is a sufficiently accurate general designation for the swampy regions west of the White Nile and south of the Bahr-el-Ghazal. Those regions lie in the path of any approach from the Congo to Fashoda.

For three months the south wind came to us from over those swamps, and although we were in the high country, well fed, well housed, with plenty of quinine, 6 per cent. of my command died in four months the first rainy season, and the mortality was greater the second season. The surgeon of my expedition gave me the following figures from the official register of the military hospital at El Obeid; Entered during the four months of the rainy season, 972; died in the same period, 633! These patients came from perhaps 2,000 troops. At that rate a battalion would be exterminated in three years. Probably these figures have never been printed before. When my report was printed at the War Office in Cairo these facts were left out. They show two or three things, one of which is that the death rate among troops commanded by an American officer was only about one-fifth of that among the same kind of troops commanded by the Turks, Circassians, Arabs, and Kurds. No doubt the English have been able to produce still better results through longer experience and more complete control.

Another thing that these figures show or strongly suggest is that a military column moving across the Bahr-el-Ghazal country would have to fight for its life against fever and would have little energy left for other struggles. It would cross a country where the malarial poison is much more intense than in Kordofan, where my record was made. It could not pass the rainy season in comfortable adobe barracks, but at the best in huts on the borders of the swamp country. Dr. Livingstone wrote: "Important results can hardly be looked for when one's vitality is preoccupied with wrestling with the unhealthiness of the situation night and day."

But leaving out the effect of climate, the cost of such an invasion, in time and money, would alone prohibit it. We think that it costs a good deal to get food and stores into the Klondike; that is a palace-car picnic compared with taking stores to the point of departure on the Upper Congo and thence through 1,500 miles of wilderness on the heads of carriers. From the report of Capt. Macdonald, R. E., on the project for a railroad from Mombasa to Ugahda, I estimated that the cost of transport over that 657 miles is about $1,400 a ton. The cost for twice or three times the distance through a more difficult and less healthful country, where no carrier system has ever been organized, might easily be three times as much. That is a mere guess, but it shows one of the controlling conditions.

It may be said that a very few white men planted on the upper Nile, across the British advance, might organize resistance and might teach the natives how to fight. The first military power that the Anglo-Egyptian invasion has to face and conquer is that of the Soudan Arabs and Danagla under the Khalifa. The fighting quality or strength of these people can be little affected by the presence among them of a few casual white men. They have artillery and breech-loading rifles and ammunition and steamboats and arsenals. They have the disciplined black infantry who surrendered to the Mahdi in his first wars, and they have the gallant spearmen of the desert. A genius, white or black, appearing among them might prolong their resistance to the inexorable and inevitable Englishman who is pushing southward in the thorough and steady way of his race. But barring the improbable genius, no man can help them.

When, in the course of time, the Khalifa is conquered, it is conceivable that an annoying resistance might be organized among the Shillooks, the numerous and powerful negro tribe occupying the country about Fashoda and further south. It is just as likely that the Shillooks would kill the Frenchmen who tried to organize such a resistance. All that is pure speculation. In either case the Shillooks could not close the river to the English-Egyptian gunboats, and Khartoum once taken the British would have an open Nile for 1,010 miles right away to the Lado of Gordon or the Gondokoro of Sir Samuel Baker.

So I dispose of the military aspect of this affair to my own satisfaction, if not to the satisfaction of the reader. Now for its diplomatic aspect. Here I claim no special knowledge or judgment, but this we all know: For many years before the Mahdi's revolt Fashoda was the capital of an Egyptian province, the residence of an Egyptian Mudir, appointed from Cairo, and a penal colony whither convicts were sent from Cairo. The Egyptian claim to Fashoda is precisely the same as the Egyptian claim to Khartoum. Furthermore, the whole Nile Valley, as far up as Mrooli, (about latitude 1 degree 39 minutes north,) was made Egyptian territory by conquest and occupation nearly thirty years ago, and was so held without dispute or question until the Mahdi's success. Obviously, Egypt is the heir to the Nile Valley, and it is not likely that the guardian will let the heir's claims go by default. It is a physical fact that without the Nile there could be no Egypt, and if that overworked extremity, the finger of destiny, ever pointed to anything it points now to British control, through Egypt, of the Nile from the Victoria Nyanza to the Mediterranean.

"FIDELE'S GRASSY TOMB."*

Henry Newbolt in The Outlook.

The Squire sat propped in a pillowed chair,
His eyes were alive and clear of care,
But well he knew that the hour was come
To bid good-bye to his ancient home.

He looked on garden, wood, and hill;
He looked on the lake sunny and still;
The last of earth that his eyes could see
Was the island church of Orchardleigh.

The last that his heart could understand
Was the touch of the tongue that licked his hand.
"Bury the dog at my feet," he said,
And his voice dropped, and the Squire was dead.

Now the dog was a dog of Danish breed,
Stanch to love and strong at need;
He had dragged his master safe to shore
When the tide was ebbing at Elsinore.

From that day forth, as reason would,
He was named Fidele, and made it good:
When the last of the mourners left the door
Fidele was dead on the chantry floor.

They buried him there at his master's feet,
And all that heard of it deemed it meet;
The story went the round for years,
Till it came at last to the Bishop's ears.

Bishop of Bath and Wells was he,
Lord of the lords of Orchardleigh,
And he wrote to the Parson the strongest screed
That Bishop may write or Parson read.

The sum of it was that a soulless hound
Was known to be buried in hallowed ground;
From scandal sore the Church to save
They must take the dog from his master's grave.

The heir was far in a foreign land,
The Parson was wax to my Lord's command;
He sent for the Sexton, and bade him make
A lonely grave by the shore of the lake.

The Sexton sat by the water's brink
Where he used to sit when he used to think;
He reasoned slow, but he reasoned it out,
And his argument left him free from doubt.

"A Bishop," he said, "is the top of his trade;
But there's others can give him a start with the spade;
Yon dog, he carried the Squire ashore,
And a Christian couldn't ha' done no more."

The grave was dug; the mason came
And carved on stone Fidele's name;
But the dog that the Sexton laid inside
Was a dog that never had lived or died.

So the Parson was praised and the scandal stayed,
Till, a long time after, the church decayed,
And, laying the floor anew, they found
In the tomb of the Squire the bones of a hound.

As for the Bishop of Bath and Wells,
No more of him the story tells;
Doubtless he lived as a Prelate and Prince,
And died and was buried a century since.

And whether his view was right or wrong
Has little to do with this my song;
Something we owe him, you must allow,
And perhaps he has changed his mind by now.

The Squire in the family chantry sleeps,
The marble still his memory keeps;
Remember, when the name you spell,
There rest Fidele's bones as well.

For the Sexton's grave you need not search,
'Tis a nameless mound by the island church
An ignorant fellow, of humble lot—
But he knew one thing that a Bishop did not.

*Orchardleigh lies in the County of Somerset, England. The church and the park in which it stands date from the reign of Edward I. From the sixteenth to the eighteenth century Orchardleigh was the seat of the Champney family, one of whom is the Squire referred to. The dog's skeleton was found in the grave by Sir Gilbert Scott, R. A., when he restored the church in 1879. The sham monument, which stood in the park for nearly a century, is now destroyed.

NEWS FROM THE ORIENT

News and Opinions Culled from the Columns of the Chinese and Japanese Papers.

OUTRAGES BY JAPANESE CREWS

Death of Hoyasu Shon, a Prominent Editor—Celebration of Prince Haruno-Miya's Coming of Age.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The Oriental and Occidental Steamship Company's steamer Gaelic arrived to-day from Hongkong, Yokohama, and Honolulu, bringing the following Oriental advices:

The Hongkong Telegraph says continual trouble is being reported from vessels manned by Japanese crews, the Japanese resenting any instructions or surveillance from European officers, and reserving an especial grudge for European passengers. Several cases have been reported where officers were marked for attack by the Japanese and warned to withdraw from the service, the retention of their positions being invariably followed by murderous attacks from ambushed Japanese enemies.

A case in point is reported from the Hakate Maru, which sailed from Japan, via Hongkong, for England. There were thirty-eight passengers on board the liner, many of whom were attacked repeatedly by the Japanese crew whenever they left their own staterooms after nightfall. On New Year's day, The Telegraph says, all the Japanese sailors and waiters, "mad drunk," and clad only in breech cloths, made an organized attack on the English officers and passengers of the steamer.

The Japanese, armed with knives, crowbars, and belaying pins, brutally beat the chief engineer and his assistant. Thomas Hall, a passenger, they attacked in his berth, cutting his head open with a marlinspike. According to the account in The Telegraph the officers and most of the passengers were driven to the bridge, where, unarmed, forty Englishmen kept 100 Japanese at bay during the entire night by brandishing their walking-sticks.

The Shanghai Recorder deplores any partition of China, which, it says, certainly will be unfavorable to missionary work, adding that it will be a sad thing not only for China, but for all concerned if the powers undertake such action, predicting that partition would be the beginning of unending strife and bloodshed. The Recorder calls upon Great Britain to interfere and say that China shall not be divided, but that she shall be reformed and saved, predicting that in such interference England would have the support of Japan and the active acquiescence of the United States.

Three Chinese were hanged simultaneously in the Victoria jail at Hongkong Jan. 12, the drop being made to accommodate all three and the trio falling together. The men were members of an armed gang of shop thieves, and in raiding a store killed a Chinese employe.

The annual cotton report from Shanghai states that the year of 1897 was one of extraordinary vicissitudes to those in this trade. The year began with an enormous stock of unsold goods on hand. Prices declined steadily until the end of August. Then came a stringency in the Chinese money market, the result being widespread disaster among the cotton dealers, very few importers escaping heavy losses. The turning point is believed to have been reached, however, the year 1898 opening with an improved demand and an increased number of transactions, although Shanghai jobbers can hardly congratulate themselves on the prices obtained.

Hoyasu Shon, who founded in 1874 the Yomiuri Shimunda, one of the oldest papers in Japan, died Jan. 15, aged sixty-three. He was formerly Junior Secretary of the Foreign Office. He started the first mutual life insurance association in Japan, and among other achievements edited the best English-Japanese dictionary of its day, 1893.

Konichi Otoye, who is under arrest in San Francisco for the embezzlement of 27,000 yen from Savre Brandt of Osaka, also is suspected of forgery, and the Foreign Office has communicated with Minister Hoshi with regard to his extradition.

As soon as the ratification treaty with France has been exchanged the date of the standard and conventional tariffs will be notified to the foreign powers and the tariffs will be put in operation. The receipts for the coming fiscal year, commencing April 1, are estimated to be an increase of 6,000 yen.

The Hochi Shimbun says a communication was originally made by the Japanese Government to the foreign powers with the object of placing Formosa beyond the pale of the new treaty, but as only Great Britain and one other power consented, Japan decided to carry out the new treaties in Formosa.

The celebration of the coming of age of the Crown Prince Haruno Miya, which was postponed last year, owing to the court mourning for the late Empress Dowager, will be held in March.

Japan's trade during the month of December last was as follows: Exports, 19,275,762 yen; imports, 11,170,103 yen. The exports of gold and silver bullion amounted to 6,536,362 yen, and the imports to 676,182 yen.

ENGLAND'S WORK IN CHINA.

Negotiating for the Opening of Yuen-Chau-Fu as a Treaty Port.

PEKIN, Feb. 13.—England is negotiating with China to open Yuen-Chau-Fu, in the Province of Hu-Nan, as a treaty port, and is negotiating also on the subject of the navigation of inland waters.

The Chinese Government has paid the agreed indemnity of £4,000 ($20,000) to M. Lyaudet, the Frenchman kidnapped by Tonquin pirates in 1895.

The New Year's audience for the foreign Ministers has been fixed for Feb. 15, and the banquet by the Tsung-li-Yamen will be given the following day. Owing to the long delay the Ministers had declined an audience, but the Tsung-li-Yamen has now arranged the matter.

Bishop Selwyn Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Right Rev. John Richardson Selwyn, Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge, since 1893, died yesterday at Pau, France.

Dr. Selwyn, who was Bishop of Melanesia from 1877 to 1891, was born in New Zealand May 20, 1844. He was the second son of the Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand and Lichfield. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and from 1869 to 1871 was successively the Curate of St. Alrewas, Staffordshire, and of St. George, Wolverhampton. He entered on the Melanesian mission in 1872, and in February, 1877, succeeded Bishop Patteson, the first Bishop of Melanesia, who was murdered by the natives in 1871.

Mr. Gladstone's Health Improved.

CANNES, Feb. 13.—Henry Gladstone says his father and the whole family intend to start about the end of next week for a South of England watering place. Mr. Gladstone's physician thinks his patient has attained the utmost benefit from his stay on the Riviera.

New State Council in Uruguay.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A dispatch to The Times from Montevideo says the new State Council was installed on Saturday amid great popular enthusiasm. Dr. Juan Carlos was unanimously elected President of the council.

Dreyfus Meetings in the Provinces.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Numerous meetings were held in the provinces to-day in connection with the Dreyfus agitation. In some cases resolutions against the Government were adopted, but there were no serious disorders.

The Wheat Crop in France.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The French wheat crop promises to be very good in thirteen departments, good in forty-four, and fair in thirty.

King Oscar's New Cabinet.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 13.—King Oscar has intrusted ex-Premier Steen with the task of forming a new Cabinet.

COUNT KALNOKY DEAD.

As Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, He Disagreed with Baron Banffy.

BRUNN, Feb. 13.—Count Gustav Siegmund Kalnoky de Koros-Patak, former Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, died here this afternoon.

Count Kalnoky, who was born at Lettowitz, Moravia, Dec. 29, 1832, was descended from the Moravian branch of an old Bohemian family. He entered the diplomatic service of Austria in 1850. From 1860 to 1870 he was Councillor of Legation at the Austrian Embassy in London. In 1874 he was Minister at Copenhagen; in 1880 he was sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and in 1881 he was appointed Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, a post he held with distinction until May 16, 1895, when he was succeeded by the present Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Goluchowski.

The cause of Count Kalnoky's resignation was his action in reference to the denunciation of ecclesiastical laws by the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, Mgr. Agliardi, who was charged by Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Prime Minister, with having made statements at Budapest which amounted to interference in Hungarian affairs. Baron Banffy addressed a note to Count Kalnoky informing him that an interpellation was about to be put forward in the Hungarian Parliament concerning the utterances of the Nuncio, which had appeared in the Hungarian newspapers and had never been disclaimed by their author.

Count Kalnoky replied that the Nuncio had displayed tactlessness, overstepped the limits prescribed for foreign diplomatic representatives, and deserved that a Foreign Office note be sent to the Vatican to complain of his conduct. He went so far as to sketch a communication to the Vatican, and the Hungarian Premier telegraphed his approval of it. A few days after Baron Banffy said in the Hungarian Parliament that the Papal Nuncio's acts were not approved in Vienna.

As soon as this speech was recited to Count Kalnoky he telegraphed to Budapest that only part of his letter to Baron Banffy was for public knowledge; that the rest was confidential and that the protest to the Vatican had not been sent. Efforts were made to reconcile the two Ministers, but these were unavailing. The Hungarian House approved Baron Banffy's attitude unreservedly, and Count Kalnoky resigned.

SPANISH TORTURE CONDEMNED.

Barcelona Workmen Demand a New Trial for the Anarchists.

BARCELONA, Feb. 13.—Thirty thousand people, mostly workmen, made an orderly demonstration here to-day against the torture of the Anarchists at Montjuich Fortress.

Resolutions of protest and demanding the punishment of the torturers and a revision of the trial were adopted, and will be forwarded to the Government.

THE POPE'S ANNIVERSARIES.

He Celebrates Mass in the Presence of a Congregation of Pilgrims.

ROME, Feb. 13.—The Pope celebated mass to-day in the Basilica, in the presence of a congregation of pilgrims from all parts of the country in honor of past and coming anniversaries, jointly, of his first mass, his election, and coronation.

His Holiness was borne to the church in the sedia gestatoria, and an elaborate ceremony was observed. The Pope knelt while his chaplain celebrated the second thanksgiving mass, and then, seated on the throne, received the leaders of the pilgrims. At the conclusion he pronounced the Apostolic benediction in a strong voice, after which he was carried from the church with the same ceremony. His Holiness appeared to be in excellent health.

It is estimated that no fewer than 50,000 persons were present, of whom 20,000 were pilgrims. While the Pope was being borne through the church, amid the ringing tones of silver trumpets, the assemblage was raised to a pitch of excitement almost reaching delirium. The ceremony was one of impressive magnificence, and the Pope's appearance caused indescribable enthusiasm on all sides.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF "ACCIDENTS" AT MONTE CARLO.—In spite of the enormous subsidies paid to the European press by the directors of Monte Carlo, certain errant newspaper men occasionally tell the truth about the gambling resort there. A writer in The London Standard recently witnessed in a single day the suicide of two women, the reports of which were sent out through the usual news bureau as "accidents." One of the victims was a young Frenchwoman, who, having lost 10,000f. at play, stepped to a balcony overlooking the sea and calmly blew her brains out with a small revolver. Her body was promptly carried into an inner room, and the play went on. The other woman walked down to the sea, directly beneath the esplanade of the Hôtel Métropole. In the full view of hundreds she waded out until the water was above her waist, and then plunged in. A shriek went up from the shore, and excited men ran frantically up and down the rocks, calling for some one to save her. After a time a boat was pushed out and the body was towed ashore. Later in the day The Standard man asked one of the Casino attachés what the name of the suicide was. He replied: "Pshaw! No woman committed suicide. Every accident here is a suicide. There was a woman sitting out there on a rock, and fell in. Instead of jumping in after her, they took time to get a boat, and when they reached her she was dead. A person can't live forever in the water."

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SOCIALIST POWER GROWING IN GERMAN CITIES.—Although nearly a month has passed since the usual time for announcing the date of the Reichstag elections, the German Government is still dumb on the subject, made so, it is said, by the hope that the Liberals may be induced to accept Conservative candidates, as they are utterly outclassed by the Socialists in the large cities, and especially in Berlin. It is reported that, excepting for one constituency out of six, the Liberals can find no candidate willing to expose himself to certain defeat. The Socialists hope this time to capture the one seat in the capital hitherto held by a Liberal. It is further reported that the anti-Semites have refrained from seriously entering into the struggle, since with the fall into disfavor at Court of their leader, Stöcker, they have lost all hope. Unless union of some sort can be effected between the anti-Semites, the Liberals, and, the Conservatives, the tendencies of the Berlin press show plainly that a sweeping victory for the Socialists may be looked for.

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REVELATIONS BY "DEBRETT'S PEERAGE."—"Debrett's Peerage" for 1898 contains a new section, which, according to some London society journals, is a severe blow to the British pride in certain circles, and its contempt for foreign titles. The new section is called "Colonial and Foreign Titles of Nobility Recognized by the Imperial Government." Under such exalted titles as Prince of Mindelheim, Prince Giustiniani, Prince Cowper, and the Prince of Waterloo we find respectively the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Newburgh, Earl Cowper, and the Duke of Wellington, and, outside the "Chambre des Pairs," the number of not especially well-known Englishmen bearing foreign titles is very large. Señor Duque de Lossday Lousada is a retired Colonel of the Madras Army, who is known by his intimates at the East India Club as Col. Clifford. There is also el Señor Marqués de Vallado, Conde de Parama y de Valderonda, apparently a Spanish grandee of the first rank, but he is better known in society circles as Lieut. Col. Waldron, J. P., co-heir to the Barony of Welles. When the plain Duke of Edinburgh became through his uncle's death the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, a few Englishmen received patents of knighthood of nobility from this reigning house. Among them are Baron von Laurentz and Baron Craignish, both christened Campbell. Baron de Bush is another of the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha creations known to his family by the name of Brown. He is a wealthy chemist of London. And finally the Maltese Count della Catena belongs to a good old Westmoreland family by the name of Strickland.

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MUMMIES AT AUCTION IN LONDON.—An auction sale of mummies was held the other day in London. Three, said to be of royal blood, were knocked down at $125 apiece. They were named Ptolemy II. of Egypt, otherwise known as Philadelphus; Antiochus I. of Syria, known to his intimates as Soter, and a certain Alpina, reputed wife of Seleucus, King of Babylon. Copies of the inscriptions on their tombs proving their identity unfortunately had been lost, but letters from Dr. Birch from the British Museum and from Prof. Bonomi of Sir John Soane's museum attested to their authenticity. Somebody started the bid at 10 guineas; then it jumped to 20. From 20 to 25 it went up shilling by shilling and penny by penny. At 25 guineas apiece they were knocked down, wraps, bandages, coffins, hieroglyphics, and all, to a Mr. Cross, a dealer in antiquities in Regent Street.

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TO CELEBRATE BISMARCK'S MILITARY ANNIVERSARY.—Prince Bismarck, ex-Chancellor of the German Empire, will be eighty-three years old next April, but before his birthday Berliners will celebrate an event on March 26 which they are led to believe is almost as important to them as the day of his birth. On March 26 sixty years ago Bismarck entered the military service of the King of Prussia as a Second Lieutenant of cavalry. He rose slowly in rank, so that at the end of his military career he had the grade of Colonel General, with the rank of Field Marshal. It was this rank that he held during the Franco-Prussian war, where he served as far as actual fighting was concerned, in an honorary capacity. A Strasburg journal was silenced the other day by order of the police because its editor had the temerity to ask the Berliners why they should celebrate the anniversary of Bismarck's joining the army, since the "Iron Chancellor," however proficient he had been in the council chamber, had never led a squadron into battle in his life, and had never been under fire as a soldier.

MR. MOODY DEFENDS YALE.

Holds Crowded Meetings There and Gives His Views on the University and Local Option.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—D. L. Moody, the evangelist, addressed the students of Yale this morning and evening, and several hundred of them also attended the monster meeting in the Hyperion Theatre, where 2,000 were turned away for lack of room. In all the services unprecedented interest was taken by the students.

The optional meeting this evening under Young Men's Christian Association auspices was so largely attended that the students not only crowded the big hall to suffocation almost, but filled the stairways as well, and at the close a delegation from each class requested Secretary Wright to ask Mr. Moody to remain several days, or if that is impossible, to return to Yale again in the near future.

In an interview to-night Mr. Moody expressed himself as follows with regard to Yale, apropos of the agitation now being waged against the university by a certain class of reformers:

"I have been pretty well acquainted with Yale for twenty years, and I have never seen the university in as good condition, religiously, as now. Unless a son graduated here, and if my other son, who is now in the freshman class, gets as much good out of Yale as his brother did, I shall have reason to thank God through time and eternity.

"I can honestly say that I have never spent so good a day at Yale as to-day has been, and I never saw so earnest and inquiring a crowd of young men as that that attended service this morning. As to the liquor question, I believe in local option.

"If satisfactory, strong moral sentiment can be secured to keep it from becoming a dead letter. I am in favor of prohibition. But in States where there is a large city you cannot enforce statutory prohibition, because of the lack of moral sentiment. If it could be enforced, I wish New Haven would vote so."

MAY HAVE STOLEN THE RIG.

Man Arrested in Jersey While Driving and Locked Up on Suspicion.

A man who gave his name as Albert Serratti, and who said he lived at 150 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday at 2 o'clock A. M. on suspicion of having stolen a horse and buggy he was driving.

He said he was employed by Daniel Sawyer of 223 West Fifty-ninth Street, this city, who had bought the horse from a man at Madison, N. J. Sawyer, he said, was not satisfied with the horse, and had sent him to Madison to change it for another. As Serratti was several miles out of his road he was arrested.

The New York police were asked to make inquiries about Sawyer, and replied that he could not be found, the address given being fictitious. Serratti was locked up and the rig is held for an owner.

WOMEN WHO WANT TO VOTE.

Their National Association Holding a Meeting in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the National American Woman Suffrage Association began this afternoon at the Columbia Theatre.

The meeting also signalized the fiftieth anniversary of the first convention of women devoted to woman's rights in this country.

The feature of the meeting to-night was a sermon by the Rev. Anna Shaw. Miss Susan B. Anthony also spoke briefly on the present outlook.

Among those on the stage were Miss Anthony, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the National organizer; Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indiana, Mrs. Mary G. Hay of Indiana, Miss Laura Gregg of Kansas, one of the organizers of the suffrage movement; Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Miss Atchison, and the Rev. Henrietta G. Moore of Ohio.

HUNGRY, AND STOLE 25 CENTS.

The Story Told by William Oldenburger in a Brooklyn Court.

William Oldenburger, a respectable looking man of fifty years, who said he lived at Eleventh Street and Eighth Avenue, South Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, for stealing 25 cents on Saturday night from a money drawer in Andrew Heitz's delicatessen store at 191 Bedford Avenue.

Oldenburger declared that hunger drove him to steal. He entered Keitz's place unobserved on Saturday night, just before midnight, and his presence became known when the burglar alarm attached to the money drawer went off. Heitz, who was in a rear room, ran out and pursued Oldenburger. A policeman joined in the chase, and the man was captured. He cried at the Bedford Avenue Police Station before being locked up. When he was arraigned in court he told Justice Kramer he would never have committed the theft but for hunger. He was remanded until to-day.

ASSAULTED BY A NEGRO.

Fitzpatrick Had Wandered into a House—May Lose His Life.

Policeman Johnson of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station found a man clinging to a railing at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The man was intoxicated and blood was streaming down his face from a number of cuts on his head. At the station house he said he was John Fitzpatrick, thirty years old, of 259 West Nineteenth Street.

He said that a short time before, he had wandered into a house on Twenty-ninth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. There he met a colored man and woman, who askd him to treat them. Upon his refusal he was struck, and remembered nothing more until found by the policeman. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found he had suffered a compound fracture of the skull. He is now in a critical condition. Central Office detectives arrested William Carmack and Rebecca Johnson, colored, both of 216 West Twenty-ninth Street. At the hospital Fitzpatrick positively identified the woman as one of his assailants, but was not sure that Carmack was with her.

Both prisoners were arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning. Cormack denied all knowledge of the affair, stating that he was in his room asleep at the time. The woman bore out his statement, charging that another colored man, George Weeks, who was with her, struck Fitzpatrick. Cormack was discharged and the woman held without bail to await the result of Fitzpatrick's injuries.

Unknown Neighbors.

"You know that jewelry store I've been hunting for the last month in order to match a stone? Moved the first of the year, and I couldn't learn where it had gone, you remember?"

"Yes."

"Well, I found it this morning on the fifteenth floor of the building my office is in. I'm on the fourteenth floor, you know."—Chicago Tribune.

GEO. F. TRAIN'S BUSY NIGHT

Toastmaster for a Rattling Banquet of the Thirteen Club at Mills House No. 1.

HE WILL FIGHT MIKE DONOVAN

Bare Soul Against the Gloves at Madison Square Garden—Thirty-nine Speeches as Incidents of a Lively Evening.

One of the most important incidents of the one hundred and sixtieth regular dinner of the Thirteen Club, which was given at Mills's Hotel No. 1 last night, was an exchange of defiances and an agreement to fight between Citizen George Francis Train and Prof. Mike Donovan, the distinguished boxing virtuoso. The event is to be pulled off in Madison Square Garden at an early date. The Citizen is to rely on psychic force and Mr. Donovan on what he called, in compliment to his distinguished host, an "antagonist-ffystic" force. Both said they thought the police would be puzzled to find a law for stopping a contest between the soul and the knuckles. Each man seems to have unlimited confidence in his own weapon. The contest will be to a finish.

The agreement was made late in the evening, but there were no wines or liquors at the banquet. Citizen Train, however, consumed great quantities of ice water, and as his face became more and more flushed, his physical agility more and more in evidence, his eyes brighter, and his wit keener as the hours passed, many of his envious and experienced fellow-members murmured among themselves the theory that he had secured the art of mysteriously developing the condition technically known as "jag" from psychic forces of distillation acting on that fluid.

Everything Wrong End Up.

The incident and the condition preceding it happened toward the finish and are described first to harmonize with the banquet, which was wrong end first and upside down all the way through, and was apparently designed to overthrow conventionalities as well as superstitions.

Mr. Jarrold, "Mickey Finn," who was one of the speakers, said it was the greatest collection of cranks and dime museum freaks that had ever been gathered in New York. This general descriptive sketch of the company was received with wild applause, and both hosts and guests apparently did their best to look and act their parts. There were many queer looking people of both sexes mingled with substantial and correctly dressed men and women. The company included several foreigners of peculiarly lunatic aspect, and American citizens whose appearances indicated that they constituted a delegation from the incurable ward at Bloomingdale.

The guests and club members together numbered 338—twenty-six tables with thirteen at each table. As soon as the dinner was finished attendants went around and solemnly collected 13 cents from each person. There was no joke about it, either. Everybody had to pay or be paid for. The names of the people at each table were taken on cards with coffin, skull and crossbones in the the centre, and each name was checked off as the money for it was paid.

Menu on Paper Napkins.

Here is the menu, which was printed on the paper napkins:

SOUP.
Vegetable. Tomato with rice.
DISHES TO ORDER.
Kidney sauté a la Bordelaise.
Roast beef, dish gravy.
Irish stew or lamb pot pie.
Loin of country pork, brown gravy.
VEGETABLES.
Mashed potatoes. Boiled potatoes. Green peas.
DESSERT.
Cabinet pudding. Plain rice pudding.
Bread pudding. Apple sauce. Stewed prunes.
Tea. Coffee. Milk.

The card explained that one kind of soup, one dish to order, two vegetables, one dessert, and one beverage might be included in each order.

Citizen Train, in a sack coat, with a large patch of white paint on one leg of his gray trousers, a brilliant red sash, and vast bunch of lilies of the valley in his buttonhole, and wielding a correct representation of a human thigh bone done in silver as a truncheon, officiated as toastmaster. He made thirty-nine speeches—which is three times thirteen—and scintillated with increasing brilliancy.

Fred C. Hamilton, Chief Ruler of the club, presided. He followed the example of Queen Lavinia Dempsey, and had two flashlight photographs of the company made and then imitated a herald and proclaimed the name and address of the photographer, advising everybody to get a copy of "the pictures."

He also announced that in imitation of the Kings of France, he had insisted that the banquet should be served where the populace could look upon it. Therefore the guests of the Mills House were free to stand about the unoccupied part of the big dining room and adjoining corridors and look on, and the floating population of that part of the west side was encouraged to fight for eligible places at the windows.

The Citizen described the Mills House as the Palace Hotel for gentlemen—the greatest in the world, sheltering and feeding 1,560 guests every night. He remarked further that if any gentleman present desired to be "skinned" Mr. Quinn, the eminent reformed gambler, was in the house, and yet capable of doing business under provocation, and other guests there in various branches of criminal industry were equally available. During the course of one of his thirty-nine speeches he called attention to a magnificent bank of roses and a number of boutonnières of violets sent, he said, by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, daughter of D. O. Mills, who built the house. Three cheers were given for Mrs. Reid, and three more for Mr. Mills.

Some Delicate Repartee.

The Citizen's remarks were largely personal. He introduced Clark Bell as the man who had spent a fortune being President of clubs and buying champagne, but was about to earn another by winning for him a thirty-million-dollar suit for 6,000 lots in Omaha, and Mr. Bell, in his response, said he expected to win the suit on the ground that the Citizen was a lunatic and therefore incapable of having a mortgage foreclosed on him without a committee. Citizen Train rounded heavily with his truncheon to applaud this declaration.

On his thirteenth speech Citizen Train introduced his son-in-law, Philip D. Gillager of the Sub-Treasury, as "the man who has the honor of being the father of George Francis Train's grandson," and added, explosively and waving his arms:

"And I'll be damned if it isn't the biggest and finest baby alive."

Later, he introduced the physician who had the honor of introducing this baby into the world, and made him speak also. The physician had a written manuscript. Mr. Gillager stood on a chair and recited Othello's speech to the Venetian Senators as an accurate description of the methods by which he had won "this old man's daughter," pointing out the Citizen.

"There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night," chanted Citizen Train as he leaped nimbly to the seat of his chair for his twenty-fifth speech. "We are just beginning now. Stop that rattling of dishes over there!"

What Caused the Noise.

This last remark was to the head waiter, and was intended to check a tremendous clashing caused by fifty waitresses shoving the table crockery through to the washing department. Then he added: "Now we'll have some music. I'll lead the chorus, and everybody join in." The music was "The Road to Mandelay," and everybody joined in, Citizen Train leading according to promise. He also led in singing "She's a Jolly Good Fellow," in compliment to Miss Swann, who recited, and at his suggestion Ella Wheeler Wilcox was "stigmatized" because she wrote that she was afraid to sit at table as one of thirteen.

The banquet began at 7:13 and closed at midnight, after three lusty cheers had been given for Valentine Seaman because he is ninety-seven years old and wrote that he would be glad to attend the dinner if he could and was opposed to all superstitions. Three cheers were also given for Col. Mann of Town Topics, because he paid Mr. Train $10 for a story. Mr. Train pulled the $10 from his hip pocket, waved it around his head, and said it was the first money he ever got from a newspaper. Col. Mann made a speech.

Besides Citizen Train's thirty-nine speeches, two songs, and parenthetical observations and motions, there were forty-three other speeches, recitations, and other performances.

A MUSICALE FOR CHARITY.

Artists of Note to Sing at the Waldorf-Astoria in Aid of the Little Sisters of the Assumption.

Society folk will turn their steps once more this week to the Waldorf-Astoria to enjoy one of the most notable musicales of the season, which is to be given there on Friday afternoon in the cause of charity. In point of talent it will rank with that given by Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor for the Tuesday Evening Club, the best entertainment which that fashionable organization has had set before it, or that which Perry Belmont has planned for to-morrow night, while the programme will be still more elaborate than that given on either occasion. The beneficiaries are the Little Sisters of the Assumption. The musicale has been planned for the Astor Gallery, which is very popular for affairs of the kind, and tickets have been issued giving admission to that chamber. But as it will only seat 500 on the floor and about 200 in the boxes and balcony, those in charge of the concert hold themselves in readiness to transfer the scene of musical activity to the big ballroom if the sale of tickets makes it necessary, as is not unlikely.

Pol Plançon, the operatic baritone, who was a bright particular star at Mrs. Henry H. Cook's notable private concert, will unite with Mme. Emma Juch Wellman, the soprano, to make the first portion of the programme worth remembering. Prospective additions to the first half were still in abeyance up to last accounts, but the sponsors of the concert hope to add another attraction in a third artist of equal celebrity.

The second half of the programme will consist of the first public performance in this city of the song cycle, "In a Persian Garden," from Fitzgerald's translation of Omar Khayyam's "Rubaiyat." The words have been set to music by Liza Lehmann. The singing will be done by the same quartet of vocal stars that sang this cycle at the second musicale which Thomas Hughes Kelly gave this season at his home in the Bolkenhayn, 783 Fifth Avenue, on last Thursday, under Victor Harris's direction—Mrs. Seabury Ford, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, mezzo-soprano; MacKenzie Gordon, tenor; David Bispham, bass. The theme of "In a Persian Garden," a cycle of some thirty stanzas, is the fleeting character of youth, power, and beauty, and the corresponding necessity of enjoying life while it passes.

The Little Sisters of the Assumption, in whose behalf the musicale will be given, are described concisely as "nursing sisters of the poor." Their work lies entirely among the indigent, as they are forbidden by the rules of their order to care for any who are able to pay for succor. Every one of them is a trained nurse, with a three years' course of preparation to fit her for work, and stands ready to go at a moment's notice to any case of illness among the poor for which she is needed. They not only nurse the patients at such times, but care for the children as well, supplying food and clothing gratis, in so far as they are able. The work is carried on by voluntary contributions, or by help such as that which the concert is expected to give. The headquarters of the order, which is as yet in its infancy in this city, are at 312 East Fifteenth Street.

The list of patronesses for Friday's musicale includes Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Miss Leary, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, Mrs. T. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Henry Pennington Taller, Mrs. Louis A. Thébaud, Mrs. George Post, Mrs. Charles William Sloane, Mrs. Charles Carroll Lee, Miss Callender, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. Edmond L. Campion, Mrs. Hugo de Fritsch, Mrs. Frederick P. Garrettson, the Misses Gibert, Mrs. Duncan Harris, Miss E. Louise Lynch, Miss Emily F. Lynch, Mrs. Alphonse Mintant, Miss Leontine Marié, Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mrs. John Watts de Peyster, Mrs. Geraldyne Redmond, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. S. Howland Russell, Mrs. José A. Del Valle, Mrs. George Waddington, and Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward.

The tickets, which are $5 each, are obtainable from Mrs. L. H. Chapin of 5 West Thirty-seventh Street, Mrs. Geraldyne Redmond of 309 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. H. G. Kingsley of 208 Madison Avenue, and Miss Marié of 141 West Forty-third Street.

GRAU ENGAGES MME. NORDICA.

She Will Play in London and New York—Mme. Melba May Also Sign a Contract.

Maurice Grau and Mme. Nordica held a conference yesterday at which it was finally determined that the singer will appear in opera at Covent Garden, London, during the Spring and also in this country, opening the coming season at the Metropolitan Opera House with the Maurice Grau Opera Company. She will receive $1,000 for each performance, and will make her first appearance in Mr. Grau's company in Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde."

It is understood that by the terms of the contract the cast of the forthcoming production will include among the principal characters Jean de Reszke as Tristan, Mme. Nordica as Isolde, and Edouard de Reszke as Marke. This is practically the same cast as that included in the original production at the Metropolitan Opera House, Nov. 27, 1895. Mme. Nordica will sign the contract to-day.

Mme. Melba, notwithstanding the fact that she has not as yet signed the contract, has practically come to an understanding with Mr. Grau for her appearance at Covent Garden during this same season. No definite arrangements have been made for her appearance next season with the Maurice Grau Opera Company in this country, but the matter will in all probability be decided upon during the present week.

To Lecture on Church Music.

The Rev. Dr. J. S. B. Hodges, rector of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, will deliver the third address on "Ecclesiastical Music" before the Faculty and students of the General Theological Seminary, in St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, in West Ninety-second Street, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Full cathedral service will be sung by the St. Agnes choir.

A Course of Musical Mornings.

The course of five musical mornings given by Miss S. C. Very, explanatory of symphonic concerts, and entitled "The History of Music," will be repeated during Lent, at 11 East Fifty-fourth Street.

TWELFTH NIGHT CLUB MATINEE.

Prominent Actors and Actresses to Appear Next Friday.

The Twelfth Night Club's matinée at the Empire Theatre on Friday afternoon will be as important a massing of prominent actors and actresses in a single entertainment as New York has had in a long time. Every big attraction contributes to it, beginning with Mme. Modjeska, who will make the opening address, and including John Drew, Isabelle Irving, William H. Crane, Annie Russell, Henry Miller, William Faversham, Viola Allen, Eleanor Mayo Elverson, Chauncey Olcott E. J. Morgan, Thomas Whiffen, Jr., William H. Thompson, William H. Crompton, Frank Mills, Maggie Fielding, and many others.

Mr. Drew and Miss Irving will be seen in a new one-act play, and so will Mr. Crane and Mr. Carlisle. Henry Miller will appear again in the rôle of Mr. Brabazon, the widower, the third act of "Sowing the Wind" being given, and Miss Allen and the rest of the orignal cast appearing with Mr. Miller. In a Shakespearean conceit, which is part of the bill, two dozen players will impersonate as many of the heroes and heroines of the bard's dramas and comedies. The matinée is the third which the Twelfth Night Club has given since 1890. It is hoped that the receipts will be of material aid toward the purchase of a clubhouse.

Souvenirs at "The French Maid."

The last Herald Square Theatre performance of Rice's musical comedy, "The French Maid," Saturday evening, will be celebrated by the presentation of a souvenir. The managers, Messrs. Evans, Mann, and Rice, have decided not to increase the price of seats for that night. The souvenir will be a silver hand mirror, uniquely designed for the dressing case.

The Pennsylvania Limited for the West

is the business man's train, because it is quick; the tourist's train, because it is a club on wheels; the pleasure-seeker's train because it is luxurious; the ladies' train, because there is a maid to attend them.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William T. Elmore.

Dr. William T. Elmore died Saturday at his residence, 78 West Ninety-fourth Street, in the forty-third year of his age. He was born in Montgomery, Ala., in 1855, and in 1883 came North to engage in the study of medicine. He went to Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated in 1888. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, completing his course in Bellevue Hospital. June 23, 1897, he married Miss Eliza Tinker of Wisconsin, who survives him. He was a Trustee of Star of Cuba Masonic Lodge. Besides his widow he is survived by his father, mother, brother, and two sisters. Albert Elmore, his father, and his brother, Benjamin, are both prominent in Alabama politics. The Rev. Philip M. Walters of Grace Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, will officiate at the services to be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the house. Burial will be in Montgomery.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE O. BRIGHAM of Westborough, Mass., aged seventy-six years, died yesterday. He was Cashier of the savings bank of his town, Town Treasurer for thirty years, and ex-member of the Legislature.

CATHERINE M. CAMMEYER, wife of Alfred J. Cammeyer, a merchant of this city, died yesterday in Genoa, Italy. Mr. and Mrs. Cammeyer closed their apartment at 611 Fifth Avenue early in October for a European trip. At that time Mrs. Cammeyer's health was considered excellent. The news of her death yesterday was wholly unexpected.

MARY B. TILESTON, widow of William M. Tileston, died on Saturday at her residence, 45 West Thirty-ninth Street. She was born in Philadelphia in 1810, her maiden name being Mary B. Tree. She was married to Mr. Tileston in New York in 1835. Mr. Tileston belonged to one of the old New York families, and his brother, Thomas, was a very well-known business man of the firm of Spofford, Tileston & Co., shipping merchants of this city. Her husband was also a merchant, and died in 1860. Surviving her are a daughter, Mrs. Edward B. Pearsall, and a son, Thomas Tileston. The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, and the interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

TRICKS TO BECOME PATIENTS.

One Young Man Feigns Fits to Get Morphine, Another Makes Believe He Has Appendicitis.

Harry Gray, alias Harry Graham, Harry Wright, &c., a young man of about twenty-six, who has been confined to a cot in St. John's Hospital since Feb. 4, tells an interesting story to the hospital authorities. He says that he is the son of a well-to-do New York merchant, and since leaving the parental roof, about six years ago, has made a practice of getting into hospitals, on one pretext or another, in order to satisfy his craving for morphine.

This story was wrung from him last night when it was found that his illness was assumed, and when he was told that he would have to leave the institution. On Feb. 4 Gray was found in front of St. John's seemingly unconscious. He was immediately taken in and cared for. He told the physicians that he was a medical student in the University of the City of New York, and backed up his statement by showing a slight familiarity with medical terms and usages.

He said that he was an athlete and had been training very hard for a hurdle race. He believed, he said, that he was overtrained, and that that was the cause of his illness. It happened a few days ago that a professor of the medical department of the University

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
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National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000

65 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Issues **TRAVELERS CHEQUES** immediately available as funds everywhere.

Draws **FOREIGN DRAFTS** in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and **Money Orders**, on all parts of the Commercial World.

Makes **CABLE TRANSFERS** of money to England and the Continent.

These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

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STOCKS AND COTTON.

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Apply for Market Letter.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
ISSUED IN RESPECT OF

Union Pacific Railway Company

SIX PER CENT. GOLD COLLATERAL TRUST NOTES

(Under agreement dated Feb. 15, 1897.)

23 Wall Street.
New York, February 7, 1898.

The United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York having directed payment of the principal and interest of the Three-Year Collateral Trust Notes of the Union Pacific Railway Company, we shall be prepared on and after February 7, 1898, to use the funds collected by us upon such notes for the payment of the unpaid balance of principal of our above-described Certificates, viz., $375 of principal, and interest at six per cent. on such unpaid balance from February 1, 1898, to date of surrender of such Certificates, with all unmatured warrants appertaining thereto, being warrants No. 3 to 10 inclusive.

All holders of Certificates are notified to surrender them to us for payment not later than February 19, 1898, on which date interest will cease.

The holder of each Certificate, upon surrender thereof as above, will be entitled further to receive, as provided in said agreement of February 15, 1897, one and one-half shares of the preferred stock of the new Union Pacific Railroad Company, which will be delivered as rapidly as issued by the Company. Any fraction of a share will be adjusted by purchase, or sale, at the option of the holder of such Certificate.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

UNION PACIFIC

REORGANIZATION.

Notice is hereby given to holders of **REORGANIZATION CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF STOCK** who have failed to make payment of any installment of cash, payable as heretofore called, pursuant to the plan and Agreement of Reorganization, that payment of such unpaid installments will be received if made on or before **FEBRUARY 19TH, 1898,** with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per anhum from October 20th, 1897. Payment of unpaid installments will not be received after February 19th, 1898, and holders of Reorganization Certificates of Deposit who shall fail to pay, on or before that date, all unpaid installments, with interest as aforesaid, will not be entitled to any benefit under said Plan and Agreement, and, without further notice, or action, will absolutely forfeit, without right of redemption, their stock, together with all installments previously paid.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
} Committee

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC

REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Reorganization Certificates of Deposit of

STOCK:

On and after this day we shall be prepared to distribute the Common and Preferred Stock of the New Company, on the terms of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, upon surrender of our Certificates of Deposit of Common Stock of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

Schedules must be handed in before one o'clock P. M., and not more than one hundred will be received per diem.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
by LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

New York, February 9, 1898.

PROPOSALS FOR CITY of HAZLETON 4 PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk of the City of Hazleton until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, March 1st, 1898, for the purchase of all or any portion of a loan of $35,000 4 per cent. coupon bonds, of the City of Hazleton, Pa., dated February 1st, 1898, denomination $500, interest payable on first day of February and August of each year, redeemable on and after February 1st, 1903, and payable February 1st, 1928. Said bonds will be sold at not less than par, with accrued interest to date of delivery, to the highest bidder. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

All proposals to be in writing, signed by bidder, sealed, and indorsed "Bid for Second City Loan Bonds," and addressed to

JOHN W. KLINGER, City Clerk.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 337, 471, 177, 221, 650, 297, 375, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE E. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"

a specialty.

DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

AN INACTIVE MEMBER OF CONSOLIDATED Exchange, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to associate himself with a member of same Exchange who has a clientele. Address R. S., Box 113 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Along with current activity, Wall Street considers many interesting items of gossip regarding conspicuous stocks. Following are some of the things heard on the Street at the end of the week:

***

The Local Railway Stocks.

Metropolitan's sensational advance of 20 points last week was the feature of the week's trading. During the five business days there was steady buying of the stock by important financial interests as well as by insiders. Current gossip has it that the stock is booked for 200. Mr. Whitney, in fact, is quoted as saying to friends that they should not sell out their holdings until it reaches that price. The unconfirmable rumors regarding the acquisition of the Third Avenue Road and the proposed scrip issue have been used to their full worth by the bulls on the stock. Room traders who have been fighting the rise in the stock have been badly whipped, one of them, according to gossip, having had to resort to private settlement of his short contracts.

Manhattan Elevated, after showing weakness early in the week, developed much strength toward the close. The traders are practically all ranged on the bear side of the stock, and there is undoubtedly a heavy short interest in it. On the other hand, Tammany politicians are understood to be still long of the stock, and gossip has it that insiders have recently been quietly buying back Manhattan which they sold out up around 119 and 120. More significant than this Street talk, however, have been the indications that new and powerful financial interests are identifying themselves with the long side of the stock.

As in Manhattan, there is an extended and unwieldy short interest in Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Insiders are said to have been absorbing all the stock offered around 39 and 40 in a most accommodating way. Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests are hinting at developments likely to become known within the next few days that will mean much to the company's shares.

The Vanderbilts.

Although it seems to be the general impression that the upward movement in New York Central is over, there is still much bull talk to be heard on the stock. The Street seems to have just realized that practically all of the benefits coming from the Lake Shore deal will accrue to New York Central. Under the circumstances, Lake Shore at 192 would seem to be high enough, but with New York Central there are possibilities for largely increased surpluses.

The talk of a Northwest-Omaha deal has been principally for manipulative effect. In Northwest a clique of traders, headed by a prominent outside operator, has been at work, and the consolidation rumors have come from this source. Although Vanderbilt houses are most bullish on the stock, they have nothing to say regarding the Northwest-Omaha stories.

Michigan Central is a prime favorite with Wall Street men close to the Vanderbilts. They predict developments in the affairs of the company which will make the stock intrinsically much more valuable than now.

Canada Southern, according to gossip, is another Vanderbilt in which matters of importance are pending.

The Grangers.

The action of the Burlington Directors on the dividend matter this week will, of course, influence the course of that stock, and to some extent of the whole Granger group. Wall Street is very much and very far at sea regarding the probable action of the Burlington dividend matter. It is known, however, that some of the most powerful interests in the company are opposed to any increase in the rate. Whether these interests will prove strong enough to force the company to pursue a conservative course remains to be seen. Still more important to the Granger stocks than the Burlington dividend will be the Supreme Court's decision in the Maximum Rate case. In quarters where information is oftentimes official, it is confidently stated that the decision is to be handed down a week from to-day—on Feb. 21. All predictions as to its nature are, of course, mere guesswork.

Anthracite Coal Shares.

Coal trade interests continue most bullish on the coal stocks, although the recent mild weather has not been to their liking. They insist, however, that anthracite matters are getting into excellent shape and that restriction agreements are being religiously ahered to. Much of the recent buying of Reading first preferred and Jersey Central is said to have been for men closely in touch with the hard-coal trade.

Sugar Trust.

Sentiment as to Sugar Trust seems to be much mixed. The only point upon which the prophets of the Street agree is that the stock is slated for a sensational movement. It would seem, however, that the bears on the stock are more numerous than the bulls. The room-trading contingent are heavily short of the stock—a fact that was shown by their fright last Monday and the rush of some of them to cover, which put Sugar Trust up to 140.

Northern Pacific.

The Northern Pacific stocks seem to have halted for the moment, and the bears have had ample opportunities to short them close to their high prices. From the character of the recent buying, however, inside interests have no doubts as to the future of their property. Wall Street men close to President James J. Hill of the Great Northern are among the most enthusiastic bulls on the Northern Pacific.

People's Gas.

According to the company's yearly statement full dividends are being earned on People's Gas—a matter which Wall Street bears have been skeptical about for some time past. Furthermore, the company's business is shown to be steadily increasing. Among the professionals of the Stock Exchange bearish sentiment on People's Gas has seemed to predominate, and it is evident that there is a large short interest in the stock. Insiders, however, are said to have been quietly picking up the stock for some time past, although making no attempts to put up its price.

Louisville and Nashville.

Louisville's refunding scheme was announced sooner than was generally expected. By its means the company is to save more than $200,000 per annum in fixed charges and about $2,000,000 in cash will go into the company's treasury. From high quarters comes much bull talk on Louisville, and important foreign interests are understood to be highly satisfied with the condition of the property. In Wall Street much higher prices are talked for the stock.

American Tobacco.

The buying of Tobacco Trust last week was done chiefly by brokers who are usually used by speculative interests in the management of the company. There has been buying of the same sort for several weeks past, although there has been no disposition shown to allow the stock to get much above 91. Vague rumors are in circulation regarding a probable increase in Tobacco Trust's dividend rate in the near future, although insiders will say nothing definite regarding this. They do state, however, that the company is able to show 12 per cent. or thereabout earned net for the common stock.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Money is scarce, with no indications of easiness in the near future. On the Stock Exchange business last week was fair. The failure of the Chinese loan negotiations led to a recovery of ½ in consols, and home railways experienced an all-around rise on the resumption of work by the engineers.

In foreign bonds there was a general improvement. Greek bonds went 1½ points higher on the international guarantee of the new loan, and Chinese and Japanese bonds also were bought. Uruguayan bonds were buoyant on the political development, and Americans active and strong, after a temporary flatness, owing to the de Lome incident.

Norfolk and Western preferred railway shares improved 3¾ points, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, 2½; New York, Lake Erie and Western mortgage, 2; Southern Pacific preferred, 1⅞; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1⅝; New York, Lake Erie and Western firsts, 1⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds dropped 2¼ points, and there were other minor movements.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 13.—The market was active and strong throughout the week, especially yarns, which are ⅛ higher all around and heavily engaged until May, and in some instances until later. The demand is cheifly for the home trade, but the export business is also considerable.

India and China have continued buying cloth, paying an advance nearly equaling the advance in yarns. There was some bear selling last week because of the belief that higher prices would not be general, with the large American output assured. In the minor markets there were continued purchases, forcing out numerous discretionary pocket orders.

Advices from Rouen show quiet markets and prices unchanged. From Gladbach and Augsburg come reports of large business in yarns and cloth at dearer prices. The production is mostly sold to July.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

$1,250,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. 50-year gold bonds of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company are offered for sale by Edward C. Jones Company and Townsend, Whelen & Co., of New York and Philadelphia, and the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, Md., at 101 and interest.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co., and the Guaranty Trust Co., referring to their previous announcement by which they offer to holders of 6 per cent. guarantee fund notes of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Co. the privilege of refunding the same into the 4 per cent. general mortgage gold bonds of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, now inform holders of such securities that their offer will be withdrawn after March 1.

It is stated that the net earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1897, were nearly $120,000, and that the reports of special experts who were engaged to make an examination of the property are particularly favorable. These experts were H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York City and Edgar S. Fassett, Superintendent of the Albany Railway Company. The company owns franchises which it is claimed practically give it a perpetual monopoly of the street railroad business in Syracuse. It is intended to have these bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the Exchanges of other cities.

CAMPAIGN FOR LOWER RATES.

Passenger Agents Reply to the Merchants' Association—The Houston Ship Channel Question.

A representative of the Merchants' Association left for Washington yesterday afternoon. He will, as previously announced, appear there before the committees of the railway companies in territories where reduced rates have not been granted for New York. These are the Western, Southwestern, Southeastern, and New England Passenger Associations.

Last Friday night the Merchants' Association sent telegrams to each of the passenger agents in the Southwestern territory asking if they would co-operate in the reduced rates to New York, as granted by the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Association. D. B. Keeler, General Passenger Agent of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad Company, replied that he would co-operate. H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, referred the Merchants' Association to B. D. Caldwell, Chairman of the Western Passenger Association, to which the Missouri Pacific Road also belongs. John Sebastian, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, replied in the same tenor, as did G. T. Nicholson, General Passenger Agent of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

A delegation of gentlemen representing the Houston Business League of Texas is in the city with power to act as a committee for the purpose of securing the co-operation of New York in obtaining for the Houston Ship Channel the appropriation recommended by the Engineers of the War Department. An informal conference was held between the members of this committee in the rooms of the Merchants' Association, and a special meeting was announced for this afternoon. Louis Windmüller, Chairman of the special committee appointed by the Directors of the Merchants' Association to look after the interests of New York before Congress, will probably be present at the meeting. John W. Ambrose, who last week gave to the public an exhaustive report on the subject of the many ways which had been expended in improving New York Harbor, has also been invited to be present.

Merchants' Board of Trade Dinner.

Arrangements have now been practically perfected for the banquet of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York, which will take place Feb. 22 in the Astor Gallery at the Waldorf-Astoria. The board was incorporated March 27 last and is composed of some of the best-known merchants and manufacturers in the city. This banquet is the first the organization has undertaken. It is expected that nearly 700 merchants and manufacturers will attend. President C. C. Shayne will preside. Among the prominent guests who will speak are Senator Cullom of Illinois, Gen. Wager Swayne, Amos J. Cummings, Lemuel E. Quigg, Jacob A. Cantor, ex-Mayor Strong, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, and ex-Congressman W. Carl Ely of Buffalo.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS,
Albany, January 22, 1898.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Friday, the 18th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

Three million two hundred and thirty thousand dollars

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1918.

These bonds are exempt from taxation pursuant to Chapter 80, Laws of 1897.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and such proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for one per cent. of the amount of the bonds bid for.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Co. in the City of New York, to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund," of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1898.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan from the first day of January, 1898, will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$1,250,000

Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE 5% 50-YEAR GOLD BONDS.

Dated, March 1, 1896. Due, March 1, 1946. Interest, March 1 and Sept. 1.

GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each. Principal can be registered.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin of Present Standard Weight and Fineness.

Total Mortgage	$3,250,000
Held by Trustee to retire People's R'y bonds,	750,000
Outstanding	$2,500,000
Preferred 6 per cent. non-cumulative Stock	1,250,000
Common Stock	2,750,000

Syracuse is the fourth city in population in New York State.
This company controls all the street railway lines of Syracuse, about 60 miles.
Population served estimated at 130,000.
Chartered for 1,000 years.
Franchises practically perpetual.

Expert Reports of { H. H. VREELAND, President Metropolitan St. Ry. Co. of N.Y.
EDGAR S. FASSETT, Supt. Albany Railway Co.

Legal Opinions of { DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH of N. Y.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL of N. Y.
STONE, GANNON & PETIT of Syracuse.

EARNINGS.

Net earnings year ending June 30, 1897	$178,074.20	
" " 6 months ending December 31, 1897,	119,193.68	Increase about 33%
Interest on Bonds, six months	81,250.00	
Surplus for 6 months, over operating expenses and interest	$37,943.68	

The balance of the bonds not offered have already been placed with investors.
Application will be made to list these Bonds on the New York and Baltimore Stock Exchanges.

PRICE 101 AND INTEREST.

Special circular and reports on application.

EDWARD C. JONES CO., 1 Nassau St., NEW YORK, 421 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA.

TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., 309 Walnut St., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

MERCANTILE TRUST & DEPOSIT CO., German and Calvert Sts., Baltimore, Md.

SIX PER CENT. GUARANTEE FUND NOTES OF THE

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company,

MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1898.

REFERRING TO OUR OFFER OF FEBRUARY 1ST, 1898, TO REFUND THE ABOVE NOTES INTO THE 4 PER CENT. GENERAL MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY, ON THE BASIS OF $5,600 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS WITH COUPONS DUE APRIL 1ST ATTACHED, FOR EVERY $5,000 OF 6 CENT. NOTES, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS OFFER WILL BE WITHDRAWN ON MARCH 1ST NEXT.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF THE COMPANY AND DETAILS OF OUR OFFER CAN BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE OF THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 65 CEDAR STREET.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Speyer & Co. Guaranty Trust Co.

NEW YORK, February 14th, 1898.

WE OFFER

$2,720,000

First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

Charleston & Western Carolina Railway Company.

Principal Due October 1, 1946.
Interest April and October.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee.

These are Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration, and are secured by a first mortgage, limited to $8,000 per mile of main track, upon the line of railroad from Port Royal, South Carolina, to Augusta, Georgia, and thence to Anderson, Greenville, and Spartanburg, in South Carolina, a distance of three hundred and forty (340) miles, together with all extensions, branches, and railroads hereafter constructed, purchased, or owned, and all equipment, appurtenances, leaseholds, income, and franchises now owned or hereafter acquired.

Gross earnings for year ending Sept.

30, 1897	$830,794.77
Operating expenses and taxes	594,769.14
Net earnings	$236,025.63
Interest on these bonds	136,000.00
Surplus	$100,025.63

The increase in gross earnings compared with the previous year, $103,785.99.

For six months, July 1, 1897, to December 31, 1897:

Gross earnings	$428,449.87
Operating expenses and taxes	287,437.10
Net earnings for six months	$141,012.77

being more than the interest for the whole year.

We have had our own engineer examine the Road, and his report shows that it is in excellent physical condition.

We also have a very full and satisfactory statement from the late Vice President, Mr. W. A. C. Ewen, who has had charge of the Road since its organization in October, 1896, until recently, both of which, as well as copies of the mortgage, we shall be pleased to show to any one desiring to invest.

The Atlantic Coast Line has acquired possession of this Road by purchase of all the Capital Stock, $1,200,000, and has taken charge of its operation, having removed the offices to Wilmington, N. C., where its own general offices are located.

The financial standing and reputation of the Atlantic Coast Line are too high and well known to require comment, but the following table is interesting as showing the prices bid for the various issues of Bonds on the Roads owned and controlled by it, constituting this system. These are all bids, and it is to be noted that even at these prices no Bonds can be obtained:

Richmond & Petersburg	6s,	1915,	Bid. 115
Richmond & Petersburg	7s,	1915,	120
Richmond & Petersburg Cons.	4½s,	1940,	100
Petersburg Railroad	5s,	1926,	114
Petersburg Railroad	6s,	1926,	118
Wilmington & Weldon	5s,	1935,	118
Wilmington & Weldon	4s,	1944,	107
Wil., Col. & Augusta	6s,	1910,	119
Norfolk & Carolina	5s,	1939,	109
Cheraw & Darlington	5s,	1930,	106
Manchester & Augusta	6s,	1913,	108

Subscriptions will be opened at the office of the Maryland Trust Company at ten o'clock on the morning of February 23, and closed at 3 P. M. of the following day.

The right is reserved to reject applications, and to CLOSE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRIOR TO THAT TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.

New York deliveries will be made at the office of the State Trust Company.

Price 103½ and interest, subject to advance without notice.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, Baltimore.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

Notice is hereby given that First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company will be redeemed to the amount of $50,000, now in the Sinking Fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) No. 4 Montgomery St., San Francisco, up to the 28th day of February 1898, at noon.

San Francisco, February 12, 1898.

For the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company,

J. L. WILLCUTT, Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.

3½ Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.

Referring to our circular of January 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 19TH next.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

J. S. MORGAN & CO., 22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven 01-100 dollars, ($48,867.01.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, at New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 18th day of February, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

OFFICE OF
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company,
68 Broad St., New York, Feb. 9, 1898.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK, Series "A," of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, from the earnings of the Company for the year ending January 31st, 1898, payable on March 1 1898, to the stockholders of record at the time of closing the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on February 25th, 1898, and opened at nine o'clock A. M. on March 1st, 1898.

WARREN B. NASH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.,
207 Produce Exchange, Feb. 9th, 1898.

The coupons of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, due March 1st, 1898, will be paid by the Franklin Trust Company, corner of Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn.

THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

15% NET INVESTMENT.

Finely located property, showing above on equity of less than $50,000, situated near 5th Av., below 42d St., must be sold to realize cash.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Sole Agents,
Formerly Riker & Son,
Tel., 2578-38th. — No. 532 Fifth Avenue.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A man with $15,000 to take one-half interest in a new Ale and Porter brewery. A man that could act as manager preferred. J. B. FORD, Wilkesbarre, Penn.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY 5% FIRST MORTGAGE, EXTENSION & COLLATERAL BONDS. 5% DEBENTURE BONDS.

In connection with the proposed issue of new General Mortgage 4 per cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, R. R. Cable, Esq., President of that Company, makes the following statement in a letter to us, dated January 22d, 1898:

"We have entered into an agreement with you for the sale of about $52,000,000 of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company **NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. 90-YEAR GOLD BONDS,** to be issued for the purpose of retiring:

$40,712,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds.
$4,500,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds.
$5,000,000 7 per cent. Chicago and Southwestern Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds, due November 1, 1899.

"The bonds so sold to you are part of an authorized issue for an aggregate principal sum of $100,000,000, to be made by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1898, payable January 1st, 1988; the remainder of the new bonds authorized are to be issued hereafter in the manner and for the purposes specified in the mortgage, and are to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January 1st and July 1st; both principal and interest being payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company may be required to pay, or to retain therefrom under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of any State, County, or Municipality therein. The bonds will be secured by a mortgage which is satisfactory to your counsel, and will be executed by the Railway Company, after ratification by the Stockholders at a meeting called for February 15th, 1898.

"The **NEW MORTGAGE** provides that none of the existing bonds shall be extended at maturity, but that they shall be retired, so that thereafter the **NEW BONDS** will be secured by a First Mortgage on all the railroad property and real estate of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, including its railroad, terminals at Chicago and other points and equipment; and also its leases, all as is more fully specified in the mortgage.

"The **NEW BONDS,** in excess of the amount used to retire the existing bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and the outstanding obligations of such other companies whose railroads now connect with, and shall hereafter be acquired by consolidation or purchase by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company (the amount for the latter purpose, however, not to exceed $5,500,000) as authorized in the mortgage are to be issued only for the improvement or extension of, or for additions to, the property covered by the mortgage, at a rate not to exceed $1,000,000 par value per year (except that bonds up to an aggregate amount of $2,000,000 par value may be issued at the option of the Railway Company, for the betterment or increase of the Company's properties).

"Upon ratification of the new mortgage the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company intends to exercise its privilege of redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, as follows:

The 5 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENSION AND COLLATERAL BONDS to be paid on or before July 1st, 1898;

The 5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS to be paid on September 1st, 1898.

INTEREST WILL CEASE ON DATE BONDS ARE THUS PAID.

"In connection with your offering of the new 4 per cent. General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, I submit the following information:

The Capital Stock of the Company on March 31st, 1897, was	$46,156,000.00
The Bonded Debt was	$62,712,000.00
The net income of the Company for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1897, after deduction of rentals and all other charges was	$4,765,121.27
The interest on the Bonded Debt was	$3,821,525.00
The surplus income for the year was	$1,443,596.27

"By the proposed plan of refunding, the **ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGES WILL BE REDUCED,** upon the retirement of the 5 per cent. First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds, the 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds, and the Chicago and Southwestern Railway 7 per cent. Bonds from **$3,321,525** to **$2,824,904,** an **ANNUAL SAVING OF $496,621.**

"The Net Earnings for the nine months ending December 31st, 1897 (December estimated), show an **INCREASE OF $1,525,198.24** over the corresponding period of 1896.

"The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company has regularly paid cash dividends in each year since the organization of the Company in 1880, amounting in the aggregate to $38,938,465."

Referring to the above letter, and subject to ratification of the new mortgage by the stockholders, we offer until **FEBRUARY 17TH, 1898** (unless the amount is exhausted earlier),

$25,000,000 of the New General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds

to the holders of the Five per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds and the Five per cent. Debenture Bonds, in exchange for their existing Bonds, at the price of

103 1-2 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

the computation to be made as of May 1st, viz.:

For every $1,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bond to be deposited, with July 1st, 1898, Coupon attached, the Holder will receive $1,000 new 4 per cent. Bond, with July 1st, 1898, Coupon attached, together with a **CASH PAYMENT** (at the time of delivery of the new Bond) of **$18.33,** representing the difference between 105 per cent. and 103½ per cent. and the difference in interest between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum from January 1st to May 1st.

For every $1,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bond (to be deposited ex the March 1, 1898, Coupon) the Holder will receive $1,000 new 4 per cent. Bond with July 1, 1898, Coupon attached, together with a **CASH PAYMENT** (at the time of delivery of the new Bond) of **$13.33,** representing the difference between 105 per cent. and 103½ per cent., viz.: $15, less the amount due for difference in interest, $1.67, calculated as follows:

Interest accrued on new 4 per cent. Bond, due by Holder:		
January 1st to May 1st at 4 per cent.		$13.33
Interest accrued on Debenture 5 per cent. Bond, due to Holder:		
March 1st to May 1st, at 5 per cent.		$8.33
Interest difference between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. due to Holder:		
May 1st to Sept. 1st at 1 per cent.	$8.33	$11.66
Difference in interest deducted as above		$1.67

The **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK** is prepared to receive, on our behalf, deposits of the above existing Bonds for exchange as above provided, and will issue therefor its receipts, showing the description and amount of existing Bonds deposited and the amount of new Bonds and cash to which the holder will be entitled.

As soon as the new Bonds are legally issued, and delivered to us by the Railway Company, due notice will be given thereof, and thereafter, upon presentation and surrender of their respective receipts, the holders will be entitled to receive from the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** the said new Bonds, and the cash payment as stated therein.

If, for any reason, the Railway Company shall not have delivered the proposed new Bonds on or before the first day of July, 1898, then and in such event the existing bonds deposited with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of the amount and description stated in the receipts, will be returned to the respective Holders upon surrender thereof.

Applications to exchange will be granted in the order of their receipt.

The above offer is made concurrently in Frankfort o-M. by Mr. Laz. Speyer Ellissen, and in London by Messrs. Speyer Brothers.

SPEYER & CO.,

30 Broad Street.

NEW YORK, January 27th, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Railway Company,
Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving the action heretofore taken, and of fully authorizing such further action as hereafter may be taken, by the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company for the acquisition of the whole or any part of the Railroad of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and sale of the bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for properties, securities, or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgages or pledges to secure such bonds.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

Second Avenue Railroad Company.

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the 18th day of March, 1898, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. E. DOREMUS, Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the 18th day of March, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES E. WARREN,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert E. L. Lewis, referee, 591 Park Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of Sixty-fourth Street, 20.5 by 97.6, five-story brick flat; Hillside Street, southwest side, 252.2 feet southeast of King's Bridge Road, 50 by 226.2 by 50 by 226.4, vacant. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $23,511.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Eugene Durnin, referee, 2,067 and 2,069 Seventh Avenue, east side, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 40.11 by 106, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $54,356.

By Solomon de Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 1 Centre Market Place, east side, 72.3 feet north of Grand Street, 17.5 by 58.10 by 17.5 by 59.6, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,184.

REAL ESTATE.

The Woodbridge Co.,

100 WILLIAM STREET,

WILL GIVE

Temporary Accomodation

at nominal expense to reputable firms dispossessed by

FRIDAY NIGHT'S FIRE

in Nassau Street.

JAMES W. McCULLOCH,
Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A QUICK BUYER GETS A BARGAIN! Irving Place, 26x116; 4-story; $32,000. BLAKESLEE BARNES, 59 Liberty St., Owner.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ONE OF THE
CHOICEST FURNISHED SUITES,
consisting of large Drawing Room,
three large Sleeping Rooms, two baths,
WILL BE LET UNTIL OCTOBER 1
AT REDUCED RATE.
Apply to J. EDWARD MARTIN, Hotel Majestic.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

126 East 34th St

A desirable well-appointed and handsomely decorated apartment, containing eight rooms and bath, servants' toilet, etc. Steam-heated, elevators, (run all night,) electric light, and hall service. Every modern improvement.

Superintendent on premises, or
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St.
Telephone 647 Harlem.

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SIXTEEN PAGES devoted exclusively to Literature and Art.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE FRANCIA, LORENZO CARRIO.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent: To Joseph F. Francia, Isabel F. de Santos Suarez, John Francia, and Eugenie Lagarde, and to all persons interested in the estate of LORENZO CARRIO DE FRANCIA, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the eighteenth day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Pedro R. De Florez, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New York. ja31-1aw6wM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 233 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 233 Broadway, New York City. ja31-1aw6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MAGOVERN, MARTHA E.—To all persons having claims as creditors against MARTHA E. MAGOVERN, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, intestate: Please take notice that on the 28th day of February, 1898, at 10:30 A. M., I will apply to the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York at the County Court House in said city for letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased under Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that you are hereby notified to present your claims against said deceased to the Surrogate of the City and County of New York at his office in the County Court House in said city on or before the 25th day of February, 1898.

JOHN E. MAGOVERN.
GEO. H. STARR, Attorney for Petitioner, 66 Pine St., New York City. ja24-2aw4wM&Th

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.

ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. d27-1aw6mM

MORSS, ANNE A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert M. Olyphant, William H. Arnoux, John R. MacArthur, David M. Bokee, Vernon M. Bokee, Frederick W. Bokee, Joseph M. Bokee, William B. Bokee, William O. Bokee, Helen M. Steiger, Elizabeth V. Ledyard, Frank M. Olyphant, Talbot Olyphant, Anna E. Olyphant, Harriet T. Irving, Anna M. Vail, Cornelia V. R. Vail, Archer N. Tuttle, Howard Tuttle, Herbert Tuttle, Persis G. Tuttle, John R. Morss, Jr., Stephen Burrows Morss, Ella M. Platt, Jas B. Morss, Elizabeth S. Morss, William O. Morss, Henry M. Richards, Mary M. Richards, Sarah H. Aller, Robert Watts, William Watts, Alice I. Fulton, Robert Olyphant, Mary L. Olyphant, Susan R. O'Sullivan, Eliza Aller, Margaret Rogers, Helene A. Arnoux, Pauline A. MacArthur, Anna Morss Olyphant, Daisy Bokee, Ellen S. Newman, Edith Fairfax Smith, Esther Smith, Vernon M. Olyphant, Emma W. Wallace, Grace V. Olyphant, J. Kinsett Olyphant, Anne Morss Houghton, Alice Meikelham, Ellen Meikelham, Treasurer Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and Widows of Deceased Ministers, Jane Adams, Lizzie Hanrahan, Nellie Murphy, Bridget McCarvill, and to all persons interested in the estate of ANNE A. MORSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert M. Olyphant and William H. Arnoux as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

RITCH, WOODFORD, DAVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for William H. Arnoux and John R. MacArthur, executors, 18 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

DAVID H. WILCOX, Attorney for Robert M. Olyphant, executor, 20 Nassau St., New York, N. Y. ja3-1aw6wM

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, otherwise known as F. PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day or October, 1897. PAUL FULLER, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator, e.s., 100 Broadway, New York City. o25-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja3-1aw6mM

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksbierg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d13-1aw6mM

SUPPLEMENTAL CITATION.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Catherine Feast, Margaret Ethelinda Connell, Annie Servos, widow of Joseph R. Servos, deceased; "John" Servos, (the name John being fictitious, his true name being unknown to petitioner, said John Servos being the only child of Joseph R. Servos, deceased;) Oscar Secord, Arthur Secord, Ramsay M. Secord, Mrs. Leander Hodges, Mrs. "Jane" Almas, (the name Jane being fictitious, her true name being unknown to petitioner, said Jane Almas being a daughter of Margaret Ann Secord, deceased;) Frederick S. Secord, Daniel Secord, Katherine Carpenter, Frank Carpenter, Alice Carpenter, send greeting:

Whereas, Anna E. Fargo Perry of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Pethick Perry, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 23d day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja3-1aw6wM&f14

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND Street.—Supreme Court, New York County.—ISRAEL STEINHART and others, as surviving executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Schubart, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELIAS HARLIB and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale dated January 21, 1898, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by John M. Thompson, auctioneer, premises as directed by said judgment, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, distant two hundred and ten feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line or side of Fifth Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, thirty feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and thence westerly and along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being also known by the street Number 12 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.—Dated January 22, 1898. AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

HUGO S. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Number 7 Beekman Street, New York City.

132d St.

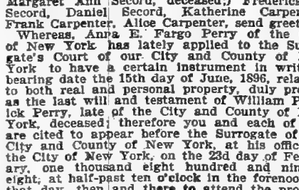

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien (with taxed costs and disbursements) to satisfy which the premises are to be sold is $26,278.42 with interest from January 21, 1898. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and water rents is $834.40 besides interest.

ja26—2aw3wTu&Th&F14. Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—City and County of New York.—HENRY M. DENTON, plaintiff, against CATHARINE M. CARLIN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 2nd day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on Monday, the 28th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue; and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street one hundred and seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 3rd, 1898.

EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Referee.
J. ALEXANDER SETTLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

149th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the property is to be sold (including costs) is $9,456.60, with interest from January 31st, 1898.

The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments without interest is $524.01.

The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $40,000, and the interest thereon at 5% from October 30th, 1896.

EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Referee.

FOURTH AVENUE, ALSO HILLSIDE STREET. —Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—MATTHIAS BOSKOWITZ, as Trustee for the Mechanics & Traders' Bank, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date November 18th, 1897, and entered on the 10th day of December, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, County, and State, on the 17th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant eighty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-fourth Street with said easterly side of Fourth Avenue; thence running easterly and parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches; thence running westerly again parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches to said easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches to the point of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, upon a certain map entitled "Map of One Hundred and Twenty-eight acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dykeman, deceased, known as the Fort George property, dated September 15th, 1868, R. Rosa, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York November 7th, 1868, as Map 697, and which parcel is distinguished and known thereon as No. 135, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the street laid out by Commissioners of Central Park, and designated on said map as Hillside Street, at the southeasterly side of Plot No. 134, on said map; thence running southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Plot No. 134 on said map, two hundred and twenty-six feet two inches to the land of Thomas J. Powers; thence running southeasterly along the land of Thomas J. Powers fifty feet; thence running northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Plot No. 136, on said map, two hundred twenty-six feet four inches to the centre of Hillside Street, and thence running northwesterly along said centre line on Hillside Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 14th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1898.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja19-2aw4wW&M

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—WELCOME S. JARVIS, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THOMAS F. O'CONNOR and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, one hundred and eighty-five feet east of the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence south, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches; thence east, parallel with Ninety-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence north, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence west, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
AARON PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

98th St.

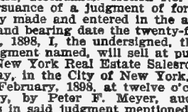

Known as No. 210 E. 98th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is Twelve thousand nine hundred three and 73-100 dollars and interest from January 24th, 1898; and, also, in addition thereto, unpaid taxes, amounting, approximately, to One hundred and sixty-three dollars.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
ja31-2aw3wM&Th&f21

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—WELCOME S. JARVIS, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THOMAS F. O'CONNOR and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, one hundred and eighty-five feet east of the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence south, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches; thence east, parallel with Ninety-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence north, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence west, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
AARON PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

81st St.

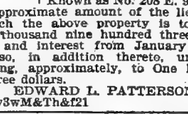

Known as No. 208 E. 98th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is Twelve thousand nine hundred three and 73-100 dollars, and interest from January 24th, 1898; and, also, in addition thereto, unpaid taxes, amounting, approximately, to One hundred and sixty-three dollars.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
ja31-2aw3wM&Th&f21

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 B'way, New York City. n22-1awBtillmy23

DICKINSON, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN DICKINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Galinger, her attorney, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of October, 1897. SARAH DICKINSON, Administratrix. GEORGE W. GALINGER, Att'y for Administratrix, No. 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City. o11-1aw6mM

EXCURSIONS.

WINTER RESORTS.

Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico, and ALL POINTS SOUTH.

FLORIDA A Pleasant Tour, under Personal Escort, visiting the chief resorts, leaves New York Feb. 18. Programmes, time tables, etc., free from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

WASHINGTON Three-day trip by Royal Blue Line, leaves New York Feb. 17. Including Hotel and Traveling Expenses, $14.50. Programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 AND 1,225 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

BICYCLES.

ELMORE ROLLER SPROCKET.
As great an improvement over the ordinary sprocket as the pneumatic tire is over the solid. Price $50. Agents wanted. Send for catalogue.
WILLIS' PARK ROW BICYCLE CO., 23 Park Row.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON LECTURES
this afternoon at 3 in Broadway Tabernacle, cor. 34th St. and Broadway, on Deuteronomy. J. H. Burke sings. Free.

BOARDERS WANTED.

33D ST., 20 WEST.—Well furnished large room; also hall room in modern house; first-class board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

35TH ST., 30 WEST.—A handsomely furnished second floor in private house, for one or two gentlemen.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid to do plain sewing and assist with waiting, or as chambermaid and waiting; city reference. 532 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid; will assist with grown children; good city reference. 136 West 62d St., Vaughan's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Scotchwoman as thorough cook; understands all kinds of cooking; good references. 885 8th Av.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; private family; first-class city references. 525 6th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; out by day; $1.75; perfect fit; Taylor system; also alterations; references. M., care Mrs. Bohler, 157 West 31st St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By refined North German as dressmaker, seamstress, or nursery governess; reference. M., 750 8d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Swiss girl as lady's maid; good references. J., Box 275, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—English; thoroughly experienced hairdresser, seamstress, packer, &c.; good city reference. C. G., care Mrs. Bolton, 692 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By thorough, competent laundress in private family, with best city and country references. 232 East 39th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable woman as first-class laundress; private or public; one year's city reference. 225 East 89th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced French Protestant nurse; to child three years and up; assist with chamberwork; good sewer; reference; city or country. 161 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; best city reference. 108 West 61st St., housekeeper's bell.

NURSE, &c.—By refined North German girl; grown children and light housework; good references. Box N, 1,513 3d Av.

NURSE or GOVERNESS.—By refined young German as nurse or governess to children; best references. H. H., 133 East 18th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishing and repairing dresses and alterations. Mrs. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable American girl as competent waitress; private family; city reference. E. C., 17 Scammel St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER, VALET—HOUSEKEEPER, &c. — By French couple as butler, valet, and housekeeper or nursery governess for country, New York, or traveling; highest references. Rochet, 325 West 40th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Gentleman recommends his butler as a first-class man and good valet in every respect. L. G., Box 283, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By useful man; single; smart looking; excellent personal references; thoroughly experienced; careful driver; temperate, obliging, respectful; country preferred. Kearney, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 1619 38th.

COACHMAN.—Houseman; single man; thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable personal recommendations; skillful driver; abstemious, painstaking, trustworthy. Martineau, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; references from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Call or address Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—As coachman; five years with last employer; best of references; former employer can be seen. J. P., 108 West 30th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Married; competent to take charge of gentleman's place, garden, lawns, greenhouse, graperies; 20 years' references. R., 15, 1,242 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Colored; city or country; willing to work; reference. I. W., 754 7th Av., Tinson's bell.

THE TRADES.

UPHOLSTERER.—Artistic upholsterer, late with Allard; work at your residence, city or country, on fine furniture. Address for ten days, Upholsterer, 769 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A—A.—A.—LADY'S MAID.—For one lady; must be thoroughly competent and speak French. Apply, with city reference, from 12 to 2 o'clock, 162 West 47th St.

WANTED—A young girl, English or German preferred, as maid and seamstress, and to assist in taking care of child. Apply at 37 West 57th St., Monday morning, after 10; best of references required.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

WINTER RESORTS.

Why Go South?
SAVE RAILROAD FARES.
SAVE FATIGUE.
THE LAKEWOOD,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.
FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazzas, one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors. Purest drinking water from our Artesian well, seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.
A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.
Address T. P. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

Atlantic City, N. J.
HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R., leaving Desbrosses and Cortlandt St. Ferries at 1:40 P. M.
GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.
The purest of water from our own artesian well 840 feet deep, used for all purposes throughout the house.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J.
DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH.
Opens, Saturday, Feb. 19; American and European plan; first-class in all appointments; rooms en suite, with hot and cold sea or fresh water baths; inaugural reception, dance, Feb'y 19th in the new Grotto Café. Write for booklet and terms.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Prop'r.
W. E. COCHRAN, Chief Clerk.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Special Spring Rates.
F. ALSFELT.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Washington's Birthday
FOR A HOLIDAY TRIP
Old Point Comfort
OR Virginia Beach
ARE IDEAL POINTS.

The beautiful new express steamship "PRINCESS ANNE" of the Old Dominion Line leaves New York on Saturday, Feb. 19, at 4 P. M., arriving at Old Point 10:30 next morning. Returning, leave Norfolk, Monday, Feb. 21, 6 P. M., arriving at New York 4 P. M. Tuesday.

Tickets, including meals and berth, and accommodations at leading hotels, $17.

Tickets, including meals and berth only, $13.

For reservation

CITY CLUB AND HOME RULE

First Report of Committee Appointed to Keep Watch on Legislation Affecting Local Affairs.

BILLS THAT ARE UNNECESSARY

List of Measures Encroaching Upon the Prerogatives Conferred on the Municipal Authorities by the New Charter.

When the greater city charter was framed and most of the citizens of the territory embraced in the new boundaries believed that State legislation usurping the powers of local officials and boards would be a thing of the past after the new year set in, there remained many of the members of the City Club of 372 Fifth Avenue who were skeptical as to the result, and it was determined that the Legislative Committee of the club should keep a close watch on legislation affecting municipal affairs.

The Legislative Committee of the club is made up of the following: Paul Fuller, Chairman; James C. Carter, Alfred R. Conkling, Lewis L. Delafield, Horace E. Deming, Dorman B. Eaton, Arthur H. Ely, Austen G. Fox, Prof. F. J. Goodnow, J. Noble Hayes, Myer S. Isaacs, W. Travers Jerome, Joseph Larocque, James B. Ludlow, James W. Pryor, William Cary Sanger, Dr. Albert Shaw, Nelson S. Spencer, Simon Sterne, William Allaire Shortt, and Preble Tucker.

Report on Bills for January.

The club has decided to make a weekly or bi-weekly report hereafter on the subject. Its report on its work on the bills for January is as follows:

"The commission which framed the charter of Greater New York had in view the erection of a municipality which should be intrusted with every function essential to its own development and the complete management of its own affairs; the language in which this purpose was expressed is at once brief and comprehensive, and every citizen should make himself familiar with it:

With a view of self-development the commission has intrusted the new city with power to establish ferries, to build bridges over and tunnels under all waters within its domain, to build docks and improve the harbor of the entire city; to construct parks, schoolhouses, and public buildings; to open streets and extend them; to provide water, and also the means of securing easy, cheap, and rapid communication by ferry and railways between all parts of the great metropolis. The city, as the commission has constituted it, has within itself all the elements and powers of normal growth and development, making it unnecessary to have habitual recourse, as hitherto, to the Legislature of the State for additional powers—a serious evil, and, in the past, the source of much abuse.—Report of Charter Commission to Legislature, 1897.

Notwithstanding this painstaking effort on the part of the distinguished body that framed the charter to invest the new city with power to decide for itself what it should do within the well-recognized range of ordinary municipal activity, the Legislature of the State, during the first month of its present session, took up for consideration no less than 150 local bills affecting the city.

Many of these bills are absolute usurpations of purely municipal functions, requiring at the hands of our citizens improvements local in character, the expenditure and burden of which must fall solely upon them, such as the paving of streets, the construction of bridges, the opening and improvement of parks, while others directly aim at the increase of salaries in city departments, changes in the attributes and qualifications of our municipal officers and our local municipal courts, interference with local taxes and assessments, &c., and, finally, forty-three of them propose in terms to amend the charter before its provisions have had any trial.

Evident Intention of the Lawmakers.

This condition of things must convince any observer that the new charter is not to be treated by the State Legislature with more respect than the former charters of New York and Brooklyn, that the lawmakers at Albany still consider the local concerns of the new city proper matter for direct legislative action, and that precisely as in the past they will exercise the prerogative of imposing upon the citizens of the municipality without their assent, and even against their consent, heavy expenditures for purely local purposes, and will continue to ignore the right of the 3,000,000 inhabitants of the Greater New York to any responsible measure of home rule.

The conviction must be driven home to every New Yorker; for this, it is only needful to follow the action of the Legislature, and to watch the daily introduction of bills every good purpose of which could be compassed by action of the local authorities of the city.

With a record in the Legislature of 806 bills introduced in January, which was a short legislative month, it is evidently no light task for the citizen to find out what mischief, either from motive or from negligence, lurks in this mass of attempted legislation. The City Club is willing to take upon itself the burden of that task, so far as bills especially affecting this city are concerned, and will accordingly present to the public from time to time during the session of the Legislature a memorandum concerning bills of this nature.

The first installment of this work, here presented, however condensed, must of necessity cover a great space, but the attention of our citizens is earnestly invited to it, with the confidence that the knowledge gained will awaken their resistance to further encroachment upon our privilege of home rule, and that resistance at all times and seasons, in conversation, in discussion, in letters to Senators and Assemblymen, in public protest, and, finally, at the polls, is the only remedy and the certain remedy.

Illustrations of almost every possible class of undesirable legislation will be found in the following summary of the principal bills especially affecting the city. They are here arranged under the subjects with which they deal:

The charter, in Section 48, empowers the Municipal Assembly, with the concurrence of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, "to provide by ordinance * * * for the building of bridges" within the city.

Senate Bill No. 111, (Assembly Bill No. 209:) "To authorize the construction of an additional bridge between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn," under the direction of a bi-partisan commission of four members, the Mayor to be a member ex-officio. This bill is bad in proposing to introduce politics into a great public work through the application of the "bi-partisan principle."

Assembly Bill No. 188 provides for the building of a bridge over the East River by a commission of six members named in the bill.

Senate Bill No. 143 (Assembly Bill No. 429) would give the city authority to construct bridges over the East River. This authority is given by the charter.

Senate Bill No. 194 requires the local authorities to construct a passenger elevator in connection with the Brooklyn Bridge, a matter for the city authorities under the charter.

Senate Bill No. 276 (similar to Assembly Bill No. 168) is a striking illustration of the legislative tinkering with our local affairs, which the charter was to prevent. It provides that the city shall appropriate $22,000 for the "construction of a bridge over or across the millpond in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn." Certainly if the city cannot undertake upon its own initiative, under the full power given to it by the charter, a public work of this magnitude we cannot expect the charter to operate at all without the constant intervention of the Legislature in the details of the City Government.

The purpose of Assembly Bill No. 386 is said to be to restore to office the members of the existing commission to build an East River bridge, who were removed from office by Mayor Van Wyck. But it would greatly abridge the power of the city authorities in the building of bridges by providing that "none of the provisions of existing laws conferring power to construct bridges upon the Municipal Assembly or Commissioner of Bridges of the City of New York, or authority, other than the Legislature of the State of New York shall be construed to apply to bridges on the East River, or on the Hudson River below Waterford."

Parks and the Park Department.

Senate Bill No. 22.—To provide that the "Grand Boulevard and Concourse" shall be constructed by a commission of three members, to be appointed by the Mayor, for a term of six years, with an annual salary of $5,000 each. Under Section 527 of the charter the duty of laying out and constructing the boulevard, which was imposed by the former law upon the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, would devolve upon the Commissioner of Highways. The bill would give to the Commissioners power to employ engineers, clerks, and assistants. The patronage under the bill might evidently be considerable. The work is clearly within the purview of the Department of Highways.

Senate Bill No. 112 would give to the Park Commissioner of the Borough of Brooklyn the management of the Bay Ridge Parkway when it has been completed. But Section 612 of the charter would have this effect without further legislation.

Under the following bills the city would be compelled to expend money for lands for parks:

Senate Bill No. 146, for a small park in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx.

Senate Mill No. 147, for the improvement of Mosholu Parkway, ($200,000.)

Senate Bill No. 208, for a small park in the Fourteenth Ward, in the Borough of Manhattan.

Assembly Bill No. 174, for the improvement of an entrance to Prospect Park, Borough of Brooklyn.

All these bills are examples of expenditures imposed upon the city by a Legislature at Albany composed, in great part, of members ignorant of our needs and our desires. The charter was so careful in protecting the local communities forming the city from expenditures for improvements not desired by those immediately concerned that it created local Borough Boards with which rests the right to originate improvements in their respective boroughs. To this extent was the charter intended to protect local taxation, and yet the Legislature is asked to ignore these provisions and to dictate to the city expenditures for improvements which the city does not seek.

Assembly Bill No. 235, to prohibit the dumping of refuse from the sea wall in Battery Park, seems to be unnecessary in view of the fact that Section 619 of the charter expressly gives the Park Department control of this park.

Senate Bill No. 239, to authorize the establishment of floating hospitals in Brooklyn.

Senate Bill No. 258, to limit the height of buildings in New York City.

Assembly Bill No. 231, "to prevent the placing of any high board fence (except a picket or open wood fence) on the front of any lot or lots in any portion of the City of New York, known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, and to have all high board fences now standing in said territory removed before August, 1898." This bill is obviously one which in operation would cause much inconvenience and expense to many persons, and is not called for by the city. The subject matter of all these bills is distinctly within the powers of the municipal authorities, and their introduction into the Legislature, where the citizens cannot readily watch them or oppose them, is an intolerable interference with the right of home rule.

Assembly Bill No. 282, to authorize "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, by the Commissioner of Public Works, to pave part of Ninth Avenue, Manhattan," illustrates very well the bungling fashion in which a great part of the bills introduced in the Legislature are prepared. Neither the corporation nor the officer named in the bill has any legal existence, the laws under which they existed having been repealed. Moreover, it presumes to order the repaving of a street in the City of New York, of which the municipal authorities should be the sole arbiters and which they are amply empowered to carry out.

Assessments of Property.

Eleven bills for the remittance or refunding of assessments were introduced during the first month of the session. They all propose to relieve the real estate of private owners from payment of assessments for local improvements, which are payable under existing laws, or which have already been paid to the city; and to that end impose additional burdens upon the city taxpayers. All legislation of this character is subject to challenge. While the provisions in a given case may be just, the bill should not be passed by the Legislature without full knowledge of its real purpose and its probable result, nor without full notice to the city authorities and an ample opportunity for a hearing in their behalf. The fullest possible publicity should be given to all such bills. As a matter of fact, no official notice of them is given to the city authorities, and almost invariably they are passed by default.

The charter carefully provides rules for the civil service of the city. Senate Bill No. 98 is designed to overthrow this careful and cautious legislation and apply to the city civil service the law passed last year requiring that a distinction shall be made between "merit" and "fitness" in civil service examinations throughout the State. The effect of this law has been injurious. In this city it would operate to give the politicians greater control over public office. The charter expressly provided a different rule for this city; the provisions thus deliberately adopted should be tested and not ruthlessly set aside by the Legislature.

Senate Bill No. 9 would give to the Mayor power to remove the present School Commissioners. The effect would be to deliver into the hands of the politicians the school system which, under the administration of a non-political board, as been vastly improved during the past two years, and which the charter intended to protect.

Relating to Indigent Children.

Senate Bills Nos. 6 and 136 is exceedingly mischievous in principle. It provides that "when any child shall hereafter be committed to the care of any institution in the City of New York the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in said city shall have power to" direct that the custody of such child shall be given to its parents or guardian"; and that in such a case the Controller of the city may pay to the parent or guardian, through the society, the money allowed by law for the maintenance of the child. This bill is vicious because it gives to a private society judicial power of a very serious kind; because payment of public money to a parent for the support of a child in the care of the parent is contrary to the spirit of all our laws upon this subject, and would tend directly to pauperize the parents and discourage proper effort to maintain their own children.

Senate Bill No. 5 amends provisions of the charter as to the Health Department by omitting the President of the Police Board from the Board of Health, by increasing from three to four the number of Health Commissioners appointed by the Mayor, by making the term four years instead of six, and by giving to all the Commissioners first appointed the full term. The charter provides that of the three Commissioners first appointed, one shall hold office for six years, one for four, and one for two.

Aside from the objection which must be made to all attempts to alter the details of the charter before it has fairly gone into operation this bill is objectionable (1) because it would add $6,000 to the expense of the department by increasing by one the number of Commissioners who are to receive salaries of that amount, without any apparent necessity for such additional official; (2) because it disregards the desirability of so arranging the terms of the Commissioners of Health that some of the members of the board will always be men who have had some experience in the duties of the office; (3) because the appointment of four Commissioners at one time, each of them to receive a substantial salary, opens the way directly to a deal between the local machines, and (4) because, although the co-operation between the police and the Health Department must be constant, the bill would remove the President of the Police Board from the Board of Health.

The Municipal Court is a minor civil court created by the charter, taking the place of the former Civil District Courts in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and of the courts of the Justices of the Peace in the other boroughs. This court deals with a great number of small litigations, and it is an important part of the judicial system. The Charter Commission adopted a very careful plan of organization of this court.

Among the first bills undertaken by the Legislature are bills which propose to change the qualifications of the Justices, to increase their pay, to increase the number of the Judges and districts, and change their distribution, to increase the salaries of the clerks, the fees of stenographers, and other details as to which the charter makes definite provisions. Among these changes is the important one of allowing each Justice to remain permanently in his home district, instead of going by rotation through the several districts of his borough, as the charter prescribes. The rotation of Police Justices was made obligatory several years ago, and the system went far to break up the pernicious influence which the local domination of the Magistrates in a circumscribed district invariably created. The charter applied the same system to the municipal courts, and the Legislature has without delay interfered for the restoration of the old plan. The bills seeking to accomplish this are Senate Bills Nos. 10, 108, and 173, and Assembly Bills Nos. 7 and 229.

Senate Bill No. 259 seeks to amend the charter so as to increase from $6,000 a year to $8,000 the salaries of Justices of the Municipal Court in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, so that the so-called "poor men's courts," the substitutes for Justices of the Peace, shall furnish their incumbents with salaries higher than the Judges of most Federal courts having charge of interests of vast moment and importance, salaries equal to that of Cabinet Ministers, and almost equal to that of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Senate Bill No. 271 (Assembly Bill No. 548) seeks to amend the charter as to qualifications of Justices of the Municipal Court. The charter now provides that each Justice shall be a resident and elector in his district, and shall have been a member of the Bar of the City of New York for at least five years. The amendments proposed would, in effect, suspend this provision until the 1st of March, 1898; and, after that date, would make former Justices of the Municipal Court eligible to the office of Justice, although they were not members of the bar. Assembly Bill No. 284 is of similar purport; so that if this bill became law, the incumbents of these courts with salaries of $8,000 a year may administer law for the poor without even being lawyers.

Assembly Bill No. 52 proposes, among other things, to amend the provisions of the charter relating to the Municipal Court by adding to the Justices to be appointed by the Mayor before the first day of May, 1898, "who at the time of their appointment shall respectively be residents of the Sixth and Seventh Districts of the Borough of Brooklyn, but shall not belong to the same political party or be of the same political opinion on State and National politics." This is openly carrying politics into courts of justice, and, as usual in all dangerous experiments, the poor are to be the first victims. No comment is needed upon this novel proposition.

Assembly Bill No. 317—To amend the provisions of the charter as to the Municipal Court so that the stenographers' fees for transcripts of minutes of testimony shall be at the rate of 10 cents instead of at the rate of 5 cents for each hundred words, which means that the poor men's courts are to double the expense of the transcripts of testimony required by the litigant.

Street Cleaning Department.

Senate Bills Nos. 105 and 202 (Assembly Bill No. 478) provides for amendment to the charter which would effect a general and substantial increase in salaries in the department.

Assembly Bill No. 244 would amend the charter so that no "member of the clerical or uniformed force of the department" should be removed "except for cause reviewable by the courts."

Both of these bills are objectionable; the salaries provided have not yet been found to be insufficient; if they should be so found the City of New York has power to deal with the question. The second bill would prevent the removal of any of the "white winged" brigade of street cleaners except upon the presentation of reasons which could be reviewed by the courts. The cleanliness of the streets under such a system may be imagined, to say nothing of the overcrowding of the calendars of the courts with petty cases of department discipline.

This formidable list does not end the ingenious onslaughts on the untried charter, nor the bold encroachments upon the city's right of self-government. There are, besides these, bills upon bills—Pelion upon Ossa—of interference with the Police Department, the Fire Department, the Health Department, the Department of Education, provisions for new offices and new salaries in the Department of Water Supply, &c.; in fact, no chapter seems to have been left "unturned." No provision seems to have been respected. No liberty with the funds of the city seems to have been too great to indulge in.

The home rule for which the city has so long struggled, and which the framers of the charter attempted to secure, seems as remote and unregarded as in the worst days gone by. The vigilance of the citizen is more needed than ever before. His voice, his protest, his earnest and continual action are more than ever necessary for self-protection against allen interference with his local privileges and with the surroundings of his home.

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THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

Bishop Satterlee Believes They Have Suffered the Worst Persecution of All Ages.

Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee of Washington yesterday addressed the Armenian congregation of the lay leader, S. H. Hagopian, in Calvary Chapel, 220 East Twenty-third Street, on "The Armenian Question." Bishop Satterlee was sent over two years ago by the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States and the Church of England to Russia, to present to the Emperor a petition signed by the representatives of over 40,000,000 Christians, asking relief for the Armenians. His talk yesterday was in reference to this conference with the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, and the results of his work. The service was conducted in the Armenian dialect, Mr. Hagopian interpreting Bishop Satterlee's remarks to the 300 or more Armenians who were present. In substance, Bishop Satterlee said:

"Shortly after the massacres of Sasun, a handful of us had a meeting in Calvary Church in this city. About a year after that, as a result of the first meeting, we held another in the same place. The American Bishops had sent a petition to the Czar of Russia; but I do not believe it ever reached him, and it was decided wise to send a delegate who could lay the case before him in person. In the Summer of 1896 the Church of England started another petition, and in July of that year I found myself in St. Petersburg with a mammoth protest signed by the representatives of over 40,000,000 Christians of America and Europe. Every American Bishop and almost every European Bishop had signed it.

"When I reached St. Petersburg I found that it was a difficult thing to obtain an audience with the Czar, and many of my friends who stood high with the Government tried to persuade me not to make the attempt. Through an intimate friend, however, I got word to the Czar and explained my mission. I had been in Russia just one month when I was asked to come to Peterhof. There I went, and the Czar's carriage conducted me to the Summer palace. I had a long and private talk with him. I explained that my mission was one of humanity and Christianity, and not of politics. He listened to me very kindly, but he could give me no assurance. I handed him the petition, and he took it in his arms.

"Two days later I saw the Empress Dowager, who also treated me with kindness and consideration. I explained that we of the West did not believe, at first, that the Armenians were being slaughtered; but reports had convinced us that it was true, and that, as they were our brothers, we had handed a petition to the Czar. She promised to do all within her power.

"A few days later I left St. Petersburg. A cathedral choir accompanied me to the train, and a jeweled crucifix was given to me. I gave them my blessing from the open car window. This incident shows that even in Russia there was much sympathy for the Armenians. When I got back to London Mr. Gladstone sent for me, and I went to Hawarden, where he received me, and thanked me for having performed by mission.

"Over a year ago I received a telegram from a minister in St. Petersburg, which said that a number of Armenians were on their way to this country in the steamer Obdam. The telegram said that, while they were without means, they would never become public charges. He asked me to see to their safe reception. I went immediately to President Cleveland, and showed him the dispatch. He kindly gave the order admitting them to the country, and although I have lost trace of them, I have no doubt that they are by this time self-supporting and are making good citizens."

At this point Mr. Hagopian ceased his interpretation and asked if any of the passengers of the Obdam, referred to, were in the audience. Two young men arose. Mr. Hagopian explained that both had positions and were doing well. Others who had come over on that trip had gone West, and none was a public charge.

"I want to say, my friends," continued Bishop Satterlee, "that your nation has suffered the greatest persecution of the ages. The persecution of the Emperor Diocletian in 303 was mild compared with yours. No period ever witnessed such cruelty. I cannot understand how God allows his children to suffer such wrong, but I doubt not that he will bring great good from it."

Jamaica's Old Clock.

The residents of Jamaica want the city government to make an appropriation for the repair and care of the clock on the tower of the old Reformed Church. This clock has been telling the time for Jamaica since 1842. At first the Sexton of the church cared for it, but in 1847 Samuel Carpenter, a watch and clock maker, was placed in charge by the Village Trustees. In 1854 Harry Carpenter, his nephew, who succeeded him in business, took the job. The salary since 1868 has been $59 a year, with occasional allowances for repair. Since the first of the year no one has been officially in charge, but Mr. Carpenter has continued his duties, and will do so, it is understood, until the matter is settled.

Dr. Francis's Farewell Sermon.

The retiring pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. A. Francis, preached his farewell sermon at the Riverside Baptist Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street, yesterday morning. The big church was crowded to the doors. The preacher in his sermon said that the church was in a flourishing condition, and he asked his hearers to be as kind to his successor as they had been to him. If they would do this, he said, all would go well with the congregation.

DR. GOTTHEIL ON LINCOLN

His Career, the Rabbi Says, Illustrates the Greatness of a Heroic Life.

CONSTANT DEVOTION TO DUTY

He Was Always the Same from His Days of Rail-Splitting to the Presidency—A Reference to Dreyfus.

"Abraham Lincoln" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil's sermon at the Temple Emanu-El yesterday morning. He said, in part:

"The career of Abraham Lincoln is especially fitted to impress us with the greatness of an heroic life for several reasons. First and foremost, comes the sterling quality of his character. We not only admire but esteem him. This cannot be said of all the figures that fill the Walhalla of fame. Often we must say, 'Pity that one who has achieved so much should show so many weak spots in his character, should have tarnished the splendor of his services by vices and failings to which he was a slave.' Lincoln rose from rail-splitting to the highest office of a great Nation without moving a hair's breadth from the path of rectitude; remained incorruptible in the darkest as in the brightest days of his life; preserved his integrity and serene calmness amid popular acclamations as when torrents of abuse poured in upon him. We cannot but love him for his own sake, and where that feeling prevails our mind opens freely to the teaching of a great example.

"In the next place, his heroism was not displayed on battlefields where death and destruction hold high carnival, amid scenes from which we turn in horror. It was not shown under conditions which are so far removed from our own that the idea of going and doing likewise never occurs to us. He plodded from day to day, from year to year; he toiled in the service of his Nation with the same singleness of purpose, the same simplicity of manner, the same directness of speech in the least as in the greatest acts of his office; was no different when he listened to the plea of a distressed parent for his guilty son than when he signed the proclamation that broke the chains of millions of slaves, or when he uttered his immortal words at Gettysburg.

"Lastly, he sealed his life work with his blood, and surrounded his name in the annals of our country with the halo of martyrdom—and what heart can remain untouched by that remembrance?

"The lesson of this great life is one for each and all of us. We need all learn it, for heroism is but faith in duty, is devotion to the call of the hour, is self-sacrifice and self-denial for the sake of others, is hope in the final triumph of right and justice—is, therefore, the foundation element in our moral and religious life. Far from being required only at the critical issues, it is our daily food. We can build up no character without it; no home can exist without it, if it is to be a home of peace and happiness; no orderly community brought together for a good purpose can dispense with it. Nay, our whole social order is conditioned by the heroism of those who believe in rectitude and patriotism for their own sake."

Dr. Gottheil then spoke of the heroism of the Jews, whose trials so far from being ended, as they fondly hoped, have been renewed. "Who can tell where the blind rage will end?" he asked. "The eyes of the civilized world are fixed at this moment upon a spectacle of the saddest kind, with a tortured Jew held in a cage like a wild beast, for its centre. I must not, however, speak on that subject. Let me close with a prayer that the God of Justice may help the efforts of the righteous man, and may justice triumph at last!"

HE LOVED GOD AND HIS DUTY.

Dr. Eaton's Estimate of the Life and Character of Lincoln.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Eaton preached yesterday morning in the Church of the Divine Paternity on "Abraham Lincoln." He said in part:

"Abraham Lincoln stands apart in silent solitude, a rugged nature, solitary, alone. There have probably been more accounts of his life written in the brief interval since his death than of any other man except Napoleon. To each of his biographers we may ask the question, 'Are you able to solve the mystery of this strange and lonely life?' Each and every one of them will answer in the negative."

Dr. Eaton then recited the chief facts in the life of Lincoln. "What, then, is the motive of this life?" he asked, when he had finished. "The secret of his marvelous career is, I believe, to be found in his reliance upon God and the determination to perform his duty. I believe that certain souls are chosen by God to fulfill His purposes. They are molded in fire in youth. They feel within themselves that they are called by God. Abraham Lincoln believed that he was the instrument of the constant purpose of God, and went forward undeviatingly, without looking to the right or to the left, to live to his destiny.

"He said when he was leaving his home in Illinois to go to Washington that his work was to be greater than any that had gone before, and he asked the prayers of his neighbors and friends that he might have strength to do his whole duty. He constantly threw himself on his knees before God, and was found again and again in the secrecy of his chamber praying for strength.

"It was because he loved God and his duty above personal eminence that he arose to the great height of character to which he attained. In these days, when our statesmen seek compromise rather than principle, expediency rather than decision, it is time to bring back the religion of Abraham Lincoln.

"Abraham Lincoln was patient. God waited for centuries while His black children were in bondage. Abraham Lincoln waited until God's time was ripe. The Emancipation Proclamation was not a document of haste. It was the result of a calm, deliberate conviction, and it was held until the moment had arrived to issue it. Then he sent forth the proclamation which made him the greatest ruler the world has ever known."

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Kramer Ill.

The Rev. Dr. John W. Kramer, Secretary of the Church Congress in the United States and rector of the Church of the Holy Spirit, Bath Beach, L. I., is seriously ill at his home in Bath Beach, having been confined to his bed for a fortnight. Dr. Kramer is well known through the Episcopal Church in this country on account of his connection with the Church Congress, in which institution he has been the most active force for many years. He was formerly a member of the Diocese of New York and was rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at Waverley Place and West Eleventh Street, from 1876 to 1880. He is suffering from a complication of physical troubles, due to overwork.

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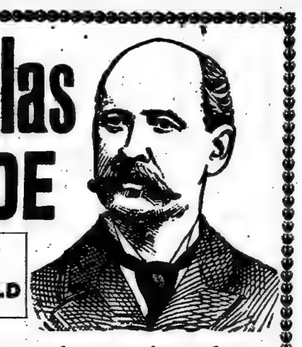

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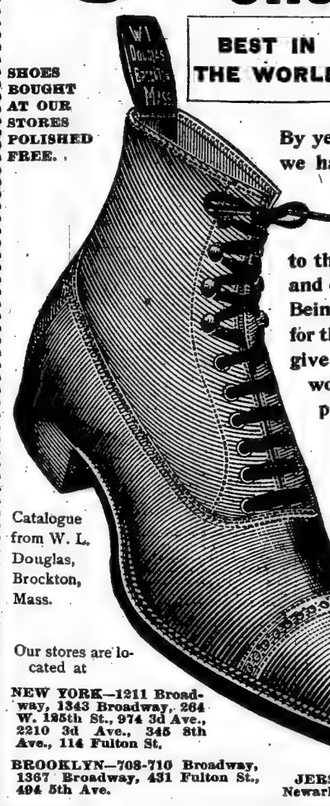

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LEARNING AND CHARACTER.

Dr. Parkhurst Tells Young People They Should Be Men First and Scholars Afterward.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, delivered a "Young People's" sermon yesterday. Dr. Parkhurst's text was from II. Timothy, iii., 7: "Ever learning and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth." In part he said:

"It is a fact to notice and to emphasize in the midst of our own generation, so rich in educational appliances both along secular and religious lines, that the Founder of Christianity and the Author of our present civilization was, in the modern acceptation of the term, illiterate or close upon the verge of illiteracy. He would not have passed an examination to a high school, and still less to a college, and much less still to a theological seminary. Columbia would have conditioned him, and Union Seminary and Princeton would not have considered him.

"We must not be in too much haste to derive from such a fact as that conclusions that are sweeping and that are not necessarily warranted. All we are striving for is to make clear and distinct the fact that whether schooling is or is not as important a factor as current opinion makes it out to be, the Man who brought in the modern world of feeling, aspiration, and culture, too, was unschooled, and in that meaning of the word ignorant. What was true of Jesus was substantially true of His disciples.

"The Gospel is not a slur on philosophy any more than the primer is a slap at the calculus, but it is God's way of putting forward the fact that the original and fundamental necessity of man in a world as sinbedraggled as this is a basis of established character wrought into the moral impulses and purposes of God, with something of the tenacity with which huge structures of iron and granite are knit into the solidity of the globe.

"And science does not make personal foundation, and philosophy does not make it, and art does not make it. Not one of the three by itself nor all three combined establish a man. They have their mission to perform, a mission which doubtless lay in the mind of Christ to have them perform, but there is not in them the stuff that goes to compose personal foundation. Foundation is what we want first, and so Christ came in the exclusive interests of foundation and printed no textbooks and founded no schools and said nothing about schools because He wanted to rivet the world's attention to the preliminary necessity.

"My object to-day is not to make scholars less scholarly, but to bring it to their hearts that the whole attitude of the Scripture upon the matter means that it is the order of the Divine intention that a man should be a man before he is a scholar; that truth should be built into him along the structural lines of a heart that is morally sound, and the grace and permanence of a superstructure of learning be assured by the solid foundation of moral sincerity and personal holiness upon which it is laid."

A CATHOLIC CHURCH DEDICATED.

New Edifice for St. Aloysius's Parish in Jersey City.

The new St. Aloysius's Roman Catholic Church and school in West Side Avenue, between Kensington and Belmont Avenues, Jersey City, was dedicated yesterday by Bishop Wigger, assisted by Chancellor Wallace and Father Sullivan, rector of the church. Father Hall of South Orange was celebrant of the mass that followed, Father Dornin being deacon, and Father Quinn subdeacon. Chancellor Wallace was master of ceremonies. Father White of Newark delivered the sermon.

The new edifice was crowded. It is built of granite and pressed brick, with bluestone trimmings, and will cost, when completed, $150,000. The interior decorations have not yet been decided upon. Ultimately Father Sullivan will build a larger church in Belmont Avenue, when the building dedicated yesterday will be wholly devoted to school purposes, for which the upper part will at once be arranged.

A BIBLE BOAT IN SIAM.

How the Scriptures Are Carried to the Heathen in That Country.

According to the report of the American Bible Society for the last year, the Rev. John Carrington, agent for the society in Siam and the Laos country, made seven tours with his son, Bartine Carrington, in the interest of Bible work in those countries. In the course of these tours seventeen provinces were visited and five of them were visited twice. There were sold and given during the year copies of the Bible or portions thereof to the number of 32,260, being an increase of 1,026 over the preceding year.

As the main avenues for travel in Siam are along rivers and canals, most of the touring done by Mr. Carrington and his assistants has been accomplished in boats. An old boat provided by the society seven years ago has become unfit for use and a new one has just completed its first missionary voyage. The new boat is 40 feet long and 7½ feet wide in the middle. Upon its deck is a house 18 feet long and as wide as the boat. The house is divided into two parts, one of which serves as a living room and the other as a bedroom. The sleeping room is 9 by 7 feet in dimensions and contains lockers. The windows are covered with wire screens that shut out many annoying insects which abound in the hot climate. The sitting room is about the same size as the sleeping room and is supplied with seats along the sides, below which are drawers for the storage of the stock of Bibles which form the bulk of the boat's cargo. The boat is propelled by a crew of five natives with oars fastened to short posts. The rowers stand behind the oars while at work. They are paid 20 cents per day. The boat is named the E. W. Gilman in honor of the senior Secretary of the society.

NEW ST. PAUL'S DEDICATED.

The Second Oldest Lutheran Congregation in New York Enters Its New Building.

The congregation of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church took formal possession yesterday of its new church building, which has just been completed, in Twenty-second Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. Two services were held in dedication of the edifice, and other services will be held today and next Sunday. An elaborate musical programme was given under the direction of William C. Herbert, the organist of the church. The interior of the new building was decorated with palms and cedar wreaths.

The St. Paul's congregation is the second oldest Lutheran one in the city. It was organized over sixty years ago by the Rev. F. W. Geissenheiner, and worship was conducted in a small frame church at Sixth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. Later a larger and finer structure was built on a portion of the same property. This was sold over a year ago for business purposes. A large store building has taken the place of the former church. Over $190,000 was realized on the sale of the old site, and a balance of almost $40,000 now remains, the new church and its site having been paid for.

The new building is of Indiana light buff limestone, both interior and exterior being in Ionic style. The Sunday school room occupies the ground floor. A flight of stairs leads to the main auditorium. Stained-glass windows light both auditoriums. In the main auditorium there are five beautiful memorial windows. These were given by H. G. Mohlman, N. Betjeman, and the children of F. W. Geissenheiner, who was first pastor of the church; the Ladies' Aid Society, and the congregation. A gallery encircles the entire auditorium, and a smaller one for the choir faces the pulpit, which is at the right of the church. The chancel contains a beautiful altar, with altar lights and a crucifix of brass which were imported from Munich and presented to the church by its pastor, as a memorial to his parents. The seating capacity is about 700. The building, with the plot, cost $150,000.

The Rev. Leo Koenig, who has been pastor of the congregation for over eighteen years, was in charge of yesterday's services. The Rev. Emil C. J. Kraeling of the Zion German Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, preached the dedicatory sermon in the morning, in German. In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel addressed the congregation in English on the work of the Lutheran Church. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. W. Ludwig of Philadelphia, who spoke in German. To-morrow's services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. F. Holstein and the Rev. J. Bischow.

CHURCH ADDRESS A STATION.

The Message Was Intended for Police Sergeant Lamey.

A Western Union Telegraph messenger boy rushed excitedly into the Church Street Police Station on Saturday evening, and, waving an envelope containing a message, inquired: "Is Mr. Larney of the Second Presbyterian Church here?"

"This isn't a church; it is a police station," replied Sergt. Lamey, who was expecting a telegram from his wife, who is seriously ill at her daughter's home, in Philadelphia.

The envelope was addressed: "Mr. Larney, 2d Presbyterian Church, Church and Liberty Streets."

On opening it, the Sergeant learned that it was intended for him, but he said yesterday it was the first time he had ever been taken for a Presbyterian, or the police station for a church.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Every evening until further notice, Wycherly's famous old comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL. MISS REHAN as PEGGY. TO-NIGHT, (previous to The Country Girl,) SUBTLETIES OF JEALOUSY. To-morrow, (and every evening after, previous to THE COUNTRY GIRL,) a new Japanese musical piece called, LILLI TSE. COUNTRY GIRL MATS. WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY

DALY'S Special Announcement. ANNUAL LENTEN ILLUSTRATED MATINEES. MR. DALY has pleasure in announcing that he has arranged with Mr. BURTON HOLMES (whom Mr. JOHN L. STODDARD has introduced as his legitimate successor,) for a series of LENTEN LECTURES, beautifully illustrated in color, and accompanied by a series of ORIGINAL MOTION PICTURES, projected by the CHRONOMATOGRAPHE. Mr. Holmes's lectures will begin Thursday, Feb. 24. There will be three courses; five lectures in each course. COURSE A—Mondays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock. COURSE B—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 3 o'clock. COURSE C—Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock. The subjects will be: 1—The Wonders of Thessaly. 2—Cycling Through Corsica. 3—The Yellowstone National Park. 4—Oases of the Algerian Sahara. 5—More About Japan. Sale of seats begins this morning.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA in French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS. Even'g performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. TO-NIGHT..... "Die Walkure" Mmes. Nordica and Gadski, Mmes. Staudigl, Toronta, Seygard, Van Cauteren, Mattfeld; MM. Rothmuhl, Fischer, Rains. Conductor, Damrosch. WED. EVG., FEB. 16.. "Les Huguenots" Mmes. Nordica, Seygard, Van Cauteren, and Melba; MM. Ibos, Boudouresque, Bispham, Campanari. Conductor, Bimboni. No increase in prices for this performance. FRI. EVG., FEB. 18, at 7:45.. Farewell Night GALA PERFORMANCE. Acts from "Tannhauser," "Romeo et Juliette," "Il Pagliacci," "Freischutz," "Lucia," "Gotterdammerung," "Faust." Mmes. Melba, Gadski, Toronta, Staudigl, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Rothmuhl, Campanari, Bispham, Stehmann, Staudigl, Fischer, Boudouresque, Van Hoose, Rains, Salignac, and Ibos. Conductors, Mr. Damrosch and Sig. Bimboni. No increase in prices for this performance. FAREWELL PERFORMANCE. SAT MAT. FEB. 19.. "Gotterdammerung" Mmes. Nordica, Barna, Toronta, Staudigl, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Staudigl, Conductor, Damrosch. SCALE OF PRICES—$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4. Seats on sale at Box Office, and also at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway. STEIN

FEB 1898

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks, week ending Feb. 12..	2,026,555
Same week last year.....	695,028
Stocks to date this year.....	12,963,196
Corresponding date last year..	4,849,701
Bonds for the week.....	$26,362,500
Same week last year.....	8,299,150
Bonds to date this year.....	145,255,700
Corresponding date last year..	62,721,820

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1@2; at three months, 2¼; at six months, 2½@3 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

COTTON HAS A CHANCE

Col. Alfred B. Shepperson Takes an Inspiriting View of the Staple's Market Outlook.

Since a week ago spot cotton has advanced five-sixteenths of a cent a pound here and exactly to the same extent in Liverpool.

British and American spinners are buying liberally, and prices are well maintained in all the principal markets. American spinners have taken about half a million bales more cotton than to corresponding time last season, and our exports to the Continent, Japan, and Mexico are over 600,000 bales more. Exports to Great Britain, however, are less than last season, and English spinners are evidently beginning to realize that they have not got their share of cheap cotton and have been buying freely in their home markets during the week. In our Southern markets the spinners have been outbidding them. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is now 230,000 bales less than a year ago. Reliable advices indicate that British manufacturers are well under contract for cotton goods and yarns for future delivery, for which they have not yet secured the actual cotton or contracts for its delivery when needed.

It seems likely that British spinners will have to buy more or less freely for some time, and it may be well to state in this connection that the recently published returns of a number of mills for the year ending Dec. 31 show that their business, despite many complaints, was more remunerative than in the previous year.

Cotton having now advanced seven-sixteenths of a cent from the lowest price reached in the depression of this season, (5 13-16 cents,) some people think that no higher prices can be expected, as any further advance would cause American and Continental spinners to drop out of the market and that prices would then actually recede, inasmuch as the buying only of British spinners would not be sufficient to maintain the market.

I do not think this position is tenable, for it absolutely ignores the fact that cotton is now about one-half cent lower than it has been since 1849, except during the season of 1894-5. As there are very few spinners now in business who have ever seen cotton as low as at present except during the great depression from November, 1894, to February, 1895, I think that the majority of American and European spinners would consider cotton reasonably cheap at half a cent above present prices. Certainly those who have obtained a good supply of cotton on the basis of about 5¾ cents could well afford to buy more even at 6¾ cents when many of their competitors were "stocking up" at the higher price. Spinners should not be afraid of cotton at 7 cents per pound for middling uplands in New York when they remember that it has sold as high as 8 cents per pound during each year since 1825.

I think a majority of New York operators in cotton rather expect a reaction to lower prices, but, unfortunately, many of them do not look beyond their local environment and others are insensibly influenced by their own position on the market.

The salient feature of the situation is a good demand from American and foreign spinners for actual cotton coincident with much more extensive buying of futures by the "outside public" (people not engaged in cotton) than has existed for a long time. The fact of a very large crop is generally accepted, and the most extreme estimates find believers. The other facts—that the world's spinners have taken and will undoubtedly consume vastly more cotton than the largest estimates of three months ago—are just beginning to dawn upon the minds of some of the dealers in cotton.

Having investigated the subject perhaps more thoroughly than most persons and with better facilities (as I was acting under the auspices of a committee of the United States Senate) I state as a fact which cannot be controverted that the present price of cotton is far below the average cost of production. It would seem reasonable, therefore, to expect a considerable reduction in cotton acreage this Spring, and more especially since wheat is very high and other grains are at full prices. In portions of the Carolinas and Texas, wheat can be cultivated to advantage, while corn and oats do well in most sections of the cotton belt. In North Carolina more tobacco will be cultivated at the expense of cotton, and in South Carolina there is considerable talk of experimenting with tobacco.

The low prices for cotton in the season of 1894-5 caused a large curtailment of cotton acreage in the Spring of 1895. The Government called the reduction 15 per cent. from the previous year. The resulting crop was 2,700,000 bales less than the previous crop. From 59-16 cents in March, 1895, prices advanced, with slight reactions, until 9⅜ cents was reached, on Oct. 15. With a considerable reduction in acreage, followed by unfavorable weather, the next crop of cotton may easily be 2,500,000 bales less than the present crop. Every cotton merchant and spinner of intelligence knows that the supply then would be below the legitimate demand and that very full prices would result.

Better prices for cotton must promote every interest in the South, and the increased purchasing power of the Southern people would benefit nearly every branch of business in the Middle and Western States.

Most of the spinners everywhere would really be benefited by an advance in cotton, as it would greatly improve the price and increase the demand for cotton goods and yarns, while the value of their stocks of raw cotton would be appreciated. No one would suffer but the spinners who had failed to secure good supplies of cotton before the advance and the speculators who had sold for future delivery cotton which at the time of its sale was the property of other people.

ALFRED B. SHEPPERSON.

Some Independent Notions of a Stock Exchange Observer.

The admission of another of Jay Gould's sons to the Stock Exchange evokes some hope among commission brokers of a return upon the part of that family to security market activity.

There is little, however, more than hope in the fact that Mr. Howard Gould has bought a Stock Exchange seat. The acquisition of membership in the Stock Exchange gives to young Mr. Gould the opportunity to buy stocks at a cheaper rate of brokerage than outsiders have to pay—at about a quarter of the regular rate.

Some time ago rumors were current that Mr. George J. Gould had in mind the establishment of a big banking house of his own, but that report passed like a good many other dreams that have hoped too much from the use of Mr. Gould's millions. And in the end it is likely to be found that Howard Gould, like his two older brothers, comes into the Stock Exchange not to create new business, not to help develop activity or practice the arts of manipulation, but just merely to save commissions on what ordinary transactions he is obliged to make in handling the property he owns.

The interest on a Stock Exchange seat costing $20,000 is, at 4 per cent., only a matter of about $16 a week, and if Mr. Gould should trade in merely 1,000 shares during the week he can enjoy an economy equal to about $100 between a Monday and a Saturday.

Thus a Stock Exchange membership becomes a prime investment for any man who is so situated that he must from time to time buy or sell securities; and if he can go on the Stock Exchange in person and execute his own "orders," he saves the interest on his seat by trading in barely more than 100 shares a week.

An interesting fact which may become public property soon is that during 1897—that is to say, for the fiscal year ended a few days ago—the General Electric Company earned over 5 per cent. on its common stock.

What an agreeable surprise has come to observers of Susquehanna and Western Railroad affairs—how agreeable that surprise to holders of Susquehanna securities.

After all, there is no repudiation, no wiping-out performances. Cynics remembered New York and Northern in vain; the New England Railroad sacrifice proves not a precedent at all. Instead of imposing losses, the Susquehanna and Western deal provides profits.

For Mr. Morgan and his associates upon the one side and for Mr. Simon Borg, Mr. Henry Sanford, and their associates upon the other, there is honor throughout the incident. Susquehanna stocks are higher now than when announcement came of the deal which at the start was regarded so apprehensively by minority security holders.

Perhaps this deal, with its unexampled justness in treating the minority, may mark a new departure which can be maintained in our railway financiering. Happy, indeed, will be the result if this be more than a passing hope.

Anyhow, it is to the everlasting credit of every man concerned that there has developed in this Susquehanna-Erie deal the practice of such thoroughgoing fairness.

CASIMIR JONES.

Facts About Burlington, Its Many Ups and Downs.

Much talk is heard in Wall Street as to whether or not the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Directors will at their meeting this week increase the company's dividend rate. At the regular periods for the declaration of these dividends there has been in recent years more or less speculation as to what the Board of Directors might do. Now it is an increase that is expected, just as in many recent years decreases have been counted on. The Burlington's Directors are good secret keepers. They rarely take outsiders into their confidence.

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Those who look for an increase at the present time argue that in view of the heavy business done by all the Granger roads during the past year an increased rate is warranted. But there are others who remember that Burlington has had lean years in the recent past, when its dividend rates had to be reduced, and they consider it well to go slow in the matter of dividend disbursements until all fears of a return of less prosperous times be further assured.

The Burlington Road proper is an old one, having been organized way back in the fifties, or, to be exact, in 1856, when it was formed through a consolidation of the Chicago and Aurora and the Central Military Track Railroads, names that sound odd now. The road rapidly made connections, increasing its facilities, and has continued to grow until it is now one of the greatest systems of the country. To go back and name all the roads it has acquired or absorbed would hardly be interesting; most of these are represented in the following showing of stock and bonds at present listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Chic., B. & Q. con. 7s, due 1903...	$28,924,000
Chic., B. & Q. s. f. 5s, due 1901....	2,315,000
Chic., B. & Q. deb. 5s, due 1913..	9,000,000
Chic., B. & Q. con. 5s, due 1903...	15,263,000
Chic., B. & Q., Iowa Div., s. f. 5s, due 1919.....	2,818,000
Chic., B. & Q., Iowa Div., s. f. 4s, due 1919.....	9,050,000
Chic., B. & Q., Denver Div. 4s, due 1922.....	6,141,000
Chic., B. & Q. 4s, due 1921.....	3,300,000
Chic., B. & Q., Chic. & Iowa Div., 5s, due 1905.....	2,220,000
Chic., B. & Q., Nebraska extension 4s, due 1927.....	28,411,000
Chic., B. & Q., Nebraska extension, registered.....	
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, due 1911.....	3,000,000
Chic., B. & Nor. 1st 5s, due 1926..	8,341,000
Total	$121,783,000
Common stock	$82,002,800
Grand total.....	$203,785,800

Much of the heavy amounts of stock listed has been issued to pay for the new roads acquired—for instance, in April, 1880, a 20 per cent. stock dividend was declared on the consolidation with Burlington and Missouri River in Nebraska.

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Burlington for years has been a substantial dividend payer, although the rate has been reduced in recent times. In 1877 it paid 9 per cent., in 1878 10½ per cent., in 1879 8 per cent., and in 1880 (in addition to the 20 per cent. stock dividend) 9¼ per cent. in cash was paid. From 1881 to 1887 the rate was 5 per cent., in 1889 it was reduced to 4 per cent., but in 1890 5 per cent. was again paid; in 1891 the rate was 4½, in 1892 and 1893 it was 5, in 1894 4¾, and in 1895, 1896, and 1897 4 per cent.

In 1876 there were shown surplus earnings, after all disbursements, of $144,942; in 1877 this showing increased to $381,015; in 1878 it fell to $235,286. The surplus in 1879 was $234,445, in 1880 $1,921,695, in 1881 $1,650,422, in 1882 $1,611,464, in 1883 $2,583,433, in 1884 $1,640,696, in 1885 $1,490,449, in 1886 $1,373,602, in 1887 $1,507,155.

In 1888 there was a deficit of $4,331,425, but this was wiped out in 1889, when a surplus remained of $634,166, but in 1890 a deficit reappeared—$302,434. In 1891 there was again a surplus of $836,274, which increased to $990,354 in 1892, but fell to $123,466 in 1893. This disappeared in 1894, and there was a deficit of $1,030,471, which was reduced in 1895 to $232,362, but increased in 1896 to $424,300.

The fiscal year was changed in 1897 to end June 30, and on that date there was a surplus, allowing for dividends, of $527,734. The balance after charges from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1897, was $4,345,919.

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The prices at which Burlington has sold beginning with the year 1860 makes an interesting exhibit. In that year it sold at 40 in January and advanced to 92¾ in September, from which it reacted to 65½ in January, 1861, rising to 98½ in June, but a month later it had dropped to 54, rallying to 66⅜ in October, with a decline to 51 in December. From this point there was an advance to 119 in October, 1862, with a reaction to 83 in November. A new high record was made in October, 1863, when 131 was touched, but two months later it was at 115. In April, 1864, however, it sold at 149, dropping to 102 in May, 1865. It was not until August, 1867, that another new record was made, when it reached 150 in August of that year. Then, after dropping to 124, it sold at 175 in December, 1868, and at 200 in January, 1869.

Then came Black Friday and its attending panics, and the price fell to 147 in November. In July, 1870, it had rallied to 162, but the Chicago fire in 1871 unsettled things, and the price fell to 125 in October. There were rallies in the succeeding years, but in November, 1873, following the failure of Jay Cooke, Burlington sold at 78. It was in this year that the Stock Exchange had to suspend business from Sept. 20 until the 30th.

In 1874 Burlington rallied to 109 in December of that year and to 119 in April, 1875. New prices worth recording were not made until the boom of 1879 and 1880, when Burlington sold at 134½ in December of the first-named year and at 183½ twelve months later. Its price kept well up on the good dividends paid until 1883, when it fell to 115¾ in February, and to 107 in June, 1884. In November, 1885, it had rallied to 138½ and to 141 in November, 1886.

In May, 1887, it sold at 156. Then came the reduction in the dividend rate from 8 to 5 per cent., and the price in 1888 fell to 103¾ in December. In 1889 the rate was further reduced to 4 per cent., and the price fell to 89⅞ in March that year. After rallying to 111½ in May, 1890, there was a decline to 80 in November.

The following year it sold at 75⅝ in March, but advanced to 110 in December. The dividend rate was increased in 1892 to 5 per cent., but Burlington did not get above 110⅝. In the panic of 1893 it sold at 69¼, and, with the dividend back again to 4 per cent., it sold at 53 in the silver panic of 1896.

Recent prices are fresh in the minds of the financial public. In the boom of last Summer it sold at 102¾, almost double where it was a year before, although its dividend rate was the same; and it is at about last Summer's top figures at the present time.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 11, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Fri., Feb. 11. Bid.	Closing Fri., Feb. 11. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ending Feb. 11, 2,026,555.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending Feb. 11. First.	Week Ending Feb. 11. High.	Week Ending Feb. 11. Low.	Week Ending Feb. 11. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For Week End. Feb. 11, 1898.
*187½ Feb. 10.	*157 Jan. 3.	†100	†140	+25	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	166	187½	166	187½	150	96
23½ Jan. 10.	20 Jan. 25.	20½	21	— 1⅝	American Cotton Oil	20,357,100	.....	..	22¼	22⅝	20¾	21	11¼	1,250
77¼ Feb. 1.	74½ Jan. 24.	75½	76⅝	— ⅛	American Cotton Oil pf	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '97.	3	77	77	76¾	76¾	54	314
*128 Feb. 11.	117⅛ Jan. 3.	123	130	+ 7	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	$3	120	126	120	126	111	415
9½ Jan. 26.	6½ Jan. 20.	8½	8⅝	— ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing	28,000,000	.....	..	9	9	8½	8⅝	12⅜	2,360
*22⅝ Feb. 7.	18 Jan. 3.	20¾	22	..	American Spirits Manufacturing pf	7,000,000	.....	..	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	23	4
145 Jan. 7.	135¾ Jan. 17.	139	139¼	— ⅝	American Sugar Refining Co	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3	139⅝	140	137⅝	139¼	111	90,407
116 Jan. 6.	112 Jan. 15.	112½	113½	— ¼	American Sugar Refining Co. pf	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1¾	113¼	113¼	112¼	113	101½	2,164
*93 Feb. 11.	*90 Jan. 3.	92	94	..	American Tel. & Cable Company	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1¼	93	*93	92	*93	87½	258
92⅜ Feb. 11.	89¾ Jan. 24.	91¾	92	+ 2⅛	American Tobacco	17,900,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	89¼	92¾	89¼	91⅝	88¼	57,452
117⅞ Jan. 10.	*112 Jan. 26.	117	120	..	American Tobacco pf	11,935,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	115	117½	115	117½	100	858
15 Feb. 8.	*11⅝ Jan. 19.	14	14⅜	+ 2	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	13⅜	15	13⅜	14⅜	...	720
40¾ Feb. 7.	34 Jan. 4.	39	39½	+ 1½	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.....	..	39	40¾	38¾	39½	25¼	5,301
13⅝ Feb. 7.	12⅜ Jan. 24.	13¾	13⅝	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	.....	..	13⅜	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	11⅞	4,300
82⅜ Feb. 8.	28⅜ Jan. 24.	81⅜	81⅞	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf	119,657,300	.....	..	81⅜	82⅜	81⅜	81⅞	22⅞	81,001
19 Feb. 3.	13⅜ Jan. 25.	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	17⅜	17⅞	16⅜	17⅝	15½	8,340
7⅞ Feb. 3.	5½ Jan. 19.	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf	20,000,000	.....	..	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	...	1,658
5½ Jan. 21.	3½ Jan 4.	3⅝	3⅞	..	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	.....	..	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅝	11¼	7,045
41¾ Feb. 11.	36⅛ Jan. 5.	41¼	41¾	+ ⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	.....	..	40⅝	41¾	39	41¾	21	46,201
125 Jan. 24.	119 Jan. 3.	122	123½	— 1½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	122⅜	122⅜	122	122	89	372
6¼ Jan. 8.	4½ Feb. 10.	4½	4⅝	— ⅛	Brunswick Co., 2d in. pd	5,000,000	.....	..	4½	4½	4¼	4½	...	100
30¼ Jan. 6.	28 Jan. 20.	29	30½	+ 2	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	29	30	29	30	...	700
57⅜ Feb. 5.	51½ Jan 3.	55⅝	56	— ⅜	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	56⅜	57	55½	56	45	9,623
90½ Jan. 20.	84 Jan. 6.	87⅞	88	+ ⅜	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1½	..	88⅜	88	88¼	...	3,450
*14⅜ Feb. 4.	11⅜ Jan. 4.	14	14½	..	Central Pacific	67,275,500	Jan. 3, '98.	½	14	14	14	14	11½	14
24⅞ Feb. 1.	21 Jan. 24.	23½	23⅝	— ½	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,497,500	.....	..	24⅜	24½	23⅜	23⅝	16⅞	23,865
166¼ Jan. 5.	*163½ Feb. 11.	164	..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,751,100	.....	..	163½	163½	163½	163½	...	5
103¾ Feb. 11.	97 Jan 24.	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,062,800	Dec. 15, '97.	1¾	101¼	103¾	100⅞	102⅝	73¾	167,290
60¼ Feb. 1.	55 Jan. 8.	58½	60	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	.....	..	60	60	60	60	...	100
113¼ Feb. 1.	102 Jan. 7.	110½	111½	— ⅝	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	4,830,700	Jan. 3, '98.	1½	111⅜	111	110	111	...	330
16¼ Jan. 8.	13⅛ Feb. 9	13⅜	13⅝	— 1	Chicago Great Western	20,980,245	.....	..	14⅜	14⅜	13¼	13⅜	...	14,395
36½ Jan. 28.	34 Jan. 25.	32	35	..	Chicago Great Western pf. A	11,157,000	.....	..	34	34	33	33	...	300
10¼ Jan. 14.	8¾ Jan 5.	9½	10	— ¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	...	270
35½ Jan. 22.	30 Jan. 5.	32	32½	— ⅝	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	8,883,750	.....	..	33½	33¾	31¼	32⅝	...	2,410
97¼ Jan. 12.	92¾ Jan. 4.	93⅞	96	+ ⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,281	Oct. 21, '97.	2	96¼	96⅝	95	95⅞	75	92,614
147⅞ Feb. 10.	142⅜ Jan 3.	147	148	+ 1⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	30,792,900	Oct. 21, '97.	3½	146	147⅞	145¼	147⅞	122⅜	2,450
130⅝ Feb. 10.	119⅛ Jan. 4.	129⅝	129¾	+ 1¼	Chicago & Northwestern	39,086,383	Jan. 7, '98.	2½	127⅞	130⅝	127⅛	129¼	103½	47,929
171 Feb. 7.	163 Jan 3.	173	..	+ 3½	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,366,600	Jan. 7, '98.	1¾	171	171	171	171	152⅜	226
94½ Jan. 28.	87¼ Jan. 24.	92	92¾	— 1½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	103½	103⅜	91⅜	92¼	96⅜	27,544
9½ Feb. 5.	4½ Feb. 3.	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅝	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	9½	9¾	8½	8⅝	...	4,127
33 Feb. 5.	22½ Feb 3.	30	31½	— 3½	Chicago Terminal & Transfer pf	17,000,000	.....	..	33	33	29⅞	29⅞	...	7,843
38¼ Jan. 31.	33½ Jan. 24.	36¼	36½	— ⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	27,967,335	Aug., '93.	1½	36¾	37⅜	36¼	36½	26¾	4,760
87 Feb. 1.	80 Jan 7.	80	85	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1½	80	80	80	80	...	10
19½ Jan. 12.	15⅛ Jan. 5.	15⅜	16	— 1½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	17⅛	17⅜	15⅞	15⅞	...	13,080
50¼ Feb. 9.	48 Jan. 6.	49⅜	50	+ ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '96.	1	49	50¼	49¾	49¾	...	1,700
25⅞ Jan. 11.	23 Jan. 24.	23½	24	— 1¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron	11,000,000	.....	..	24	24	23¾	23¾	23	300
7½ Jan. 13.	6 Jan 3.	7	7½	+ ⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. pd	47,000,000	.....	..	7	7½	7	7⅜	4	1,325
8¼ Feb. 10.	5¼ Jan. 3.	7⅜	8	+ 1	Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	11,696,300	.....	..	7⅛	8¼	7	8	7⅜	9,200
27½ Feb. 10.	17 Jan. 17.	25¾	27	+ 5	Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	22	27½	22	26	25	2,961
195½ Jan. 25.	170 Jan 3.	190½	190⅝	+ 1¼	Consolidated Gas	36,230,000	Dec. 15, '97.	2	192	192½	187½	190¼	147	21,940
37⅜ Jan. 24.	30 Jan. 12.	34⅜	35½	+ 2	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Feb. 10, '98.	1	34½	35	33⅜	34½	...	2,335
89½ Jan. 4.	85 Jan. 7	90	..	+ 2	Consolidated Ice pf	3,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	86½	89¼	86½	89½	...	778
114½ Feb. 3.	110⅝ Jan. 21.	112¾	113	— 1¼	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¼	114	114	112½	113¾	107	985
159 Feb. 5.	150⅛ Jan. 21.	156⅜	157½	— 2½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1¾	156½	156⅝	156½	156⅝	152	281
52⅜ Feb. 9.	46 Jan 3.	52⅛	52¼	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	50¾	52⅜	50	52⅛	...	12,744
15½ Feb. 2.	12 Jan. 24.	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,000	.....	..	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	...	500
60½ Feb. 11.	53 Feb. 2.	59	62	+ 1½	Detroit Gas	4,000,000	.....	..	57½	60¼	57½	60¼	...	2,400
7⅛ Feb. 5.	6 Jan. 11.	6½	7	— ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	10,000,000	.....	..	7	7	7	7	...	100
‡138 Jan. 20.	127¾ Jan. 8	133½	135	+ ½	Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	7,238,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	134¾	134¾	134	134	104½	318
111 Feb. 8.	*108½ Jan. 22.	108½	112	..	Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	111	111	110	110	97	210
16¼ Feb. 4.	14 Jan. 24.	15⅜	15¾	— ⅛	Erie	100,000,000	.....	..	15⅞	16	15⅜	15⅜	14⅝	3,460
43⅜ Feb. 11.	37 Jan. 4.	42⅞	43	+ 1⅜	Erie 1st pf	30,000,000	.....	..	41½	43⅜	40⅜	42⅞	...	27,362
21⅞ Feb. 11.	18¼ Jan. 22.	21	21¼	+ ⅝	Erie 2d pf	1,500,000	.....	..	21	21⅜	21	21⅜	...	400
14 Feb. 8.	12 Jan. 19.	13½	14½	+ 1½	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,398,200	.....	..	13	14	13	14	...	1,100
21⅜ Feb. 10.	19¼ Jan. 24.	14	16	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	.....	..	21	21⅜	21	21⅜	...	206
39¾ Feb. 7.	33¼ Jan. 4.	38	38¼	— 1½	**Gen. Electric**	30,450,000	Aug., '93.	2	39¾	39¾	37¾	38	24¾	39,681
162 Feb. 4.	130 Jan. 12.	154	158	— 3	Great Northern pf	25,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	159	160	156	156	122	543
92½ Feb. 10.	*91⅞ Jan. 28.	92	99¾	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,329,100	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	92½	92½	92½	92½	...	100
35⅞ Feb. 11.	28¾ Jan. 13.	35½	35¾	+ 1⅞	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	5	35⅜	35⅝	33⅜	35⅝	...	11,456
*46⅞ Jan. 26.	44 Feb. 1.	44	..	..	Homestake	18,650,800	Jan. 25, '98.	50c	45	45	46	45	...	10
108¾ Jan. 31.	102½ Jan. 5.	105¾	105½	— 1	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Sep. 1, '97.	2½	106½	108⅝	105½	105½	93	5,272
55⅜ Jan. 29.	48 Jan. 6.	52⅜	54½	..	Illinois Steel Co	18,650,635	July, '96.	4½	54	55	54	55	31	405
9½ Jan. 13.	8⅜ Jan. 22.	9	9½	— ½	Iowa Central	8,457,425	.....	..	9¼	9¼	9	9	...	324
35 Jan. 8.	32¼ Jan. 22.	32	33	..	Iowa Central pf	5,569,376	Apl. 1, '92.	1	33	33⅜	32¼	32¾	...	737
24½ Feb. 10.	19¾ Jan. 25.	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛	**Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf**	19,963,000	.....	..	..	23½	22⅞	23⅜	...	3,698
4½ Feb. 8.	*2¾ Jan. 26.	4½	5	+ ⅛	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.....	..	..	4½	4¼	4¼	...	200
34 Jan. 31.	*33 Feb. 7	33	34	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1	33	33	33	33	...	112
48 Jan. 19.	42⅜ Feb. 3.	44½	45	..	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	.....	..	43¼	44⅜	43	43¼	23¼	2,385
94½ Jan. 14.	92 Feb. 2.	91	93	..	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '97.	3½	92½	92⅞	92¼	92¼	71¼	10
18⅝ Feb. 2	16⅝ Jan. 11.	17⅜	18	— ⅛	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	17⅝	18⅜	17⅜	17⅜	16	5,515
76¼ Feb. 8.	70½ Jan. 3.	75	75¾	+ 1½	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1¼	74	76¾	73	75	67	4,460
‡94¾ Jan. 20.	170¾ Jan. 4.	191½	192	— ½	Lake Shore	40,406,500	Feb. 1, '98.	3	194	194	191	191½	152⅜	12,880
50 Feb. 5.	40 Jan. 20.	48	50	+ 5¾	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	45	50	45	49⅝	48	3,350
60½ Jan. 31.	54⅝ Jan. 5.	59¾	59⅞	..	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	60	60¾	58⅜	59⅝	49¼	51,010
120¾ Jan. 14.	110 Jan. 10.	116¾	116⅞	— ¼	**Manhattan Con.**	30,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	116½	118¾	114⅞	116⅝	88⅛	85,840
145½ Feb. 10.	145 Feb. 10.	..	145	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	5	145½	145½	145	145	...	500
171½ Feb. 11.	128¾ Jan. 4.	168¾	169	+20	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	149½	171¾	149½	169	...	93,027
1¼ Feb. 5.	1 Feb. 10.	1	1½	— ⅛	Mexican National ctfs.	33,350,000	.....	..	1¼	1½	1	1	...	300
114⅞ Feb. 8.	100 Jan. 4.	113	113¾	+ ⅝	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	113	114⅞	113¼	113	90	21,064
26⅞ Feb. 5.	25 Jan. 5.	25½	27	+ ⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	26⅜	26⅝	26¼	26¼	19	400
87 Feb. 2.	85¼ Jan. 13.	86	87	+ ⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2½	86½	86½	86½	86½	78¼	245
56⅜ Feb. 5.	53½ Jan. 24.	56	56⅜	— ⅜	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	56½	56⅝	56	56	...	600
65 Feb. 4.	57 Jan. 20.	64	65	— 1	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '96.	1½	64¾	65	64	64	47	1,530
14¼ Jan. 26.	12¾ Jan. 5.	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13¼	780
41 Jan. 28.	33½ Jan. 5.	38½	38¾	— 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	13,000,000	.....	..	39¾	39¾	38¼	38⅝	28½	12,637
35⅝ Jan. 28.	32½ Jan. 24.	33½	33½	— 1½	Missouri Pacific	47,442,375	July 1, '91.	1	34	34½	32¾	33⅜	21⅝	14,945
82½ Feb. 7.	28⅜ Jan. 18.	31⅝	32½	+ ½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	.....	..	32⅜	32½	31⅝	32	20¼	1,770
*175 Jan. 14.	*167½ Jan. 4.	172	175	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3½	172	172	172	172	163¼	60
37¾ Jan. 7.	34 Jan. 24.	34¾	35	— 1¾	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Oct. 17, '93.	1	36⅜	36⅜	34½	34¾	22½	2,745
106½ Feb. 10.	106 Jan. 3.	103½	109¼	+ ⅝	National Lead Company pf	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¾	106½	109¼	106½	109	88⅛	625
19 Jan. 14.	17 Jan. 4.	17½	18½	..	National Linseed Oil	15,000,000	Sep. 16, '95.	1	18	18	18	18	13½	200
9 Feb. 10.	8¾ Feb. 10.	9	8¾	..	National Starch	4,450,700	.....	..	8¾	9	8¾	9	8½	320
*81 Jan. 24.	75 Jan. 13.	75	83	..	National Starch 1st pf	2,210,400	Nov. 1, '97.	2	75	75	75	75	58	12
8½ Feb. 7.	7 Jan. 5.	8	8½	+ ¼	New Central Coal	5,000,000	.....	..	8	8¼	7¾	7¾	...	700
96½ Jan. 8.	91¼ Jan. 24.	95¼	95⅜	— 1½	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	97	97	95	95¼	98½	4,933
119¾ Jan. 28.	105⅜ Jan. 3.	118	118¼	— ⅛	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	118⅜	118⅝	116¾	118	98¼	114,483
*196½ Feb. 2	194 Jan. 4.	194	196	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,636,500	Dec. 3, '97.	2	195½	196½	195⅝	195⅝	166	30
15⅞ Jan. 31.	13 Jan. 3.	14⅜	15	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	15	15	15	15	11	110
40¼ Jan. 29.	35 Jan. 7.	37½	39	— ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	39	39	38½	38½	34¼	200
18 Jan. 5.	8 Jan. 8.	14½	15	— ⅛	New York, Sus. & Western	12,451,000	.....	..	14¼	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	8	1,302
38 Feb. 7.	23 Jan. 10.	36⅜	37¼	+ 1½	New York, Sus. & Western pf	12,951,100	Nov. 1, '93.	1¼	35½	38	35	37	25⅝	11,709
17 Feb. 7.	14¼ Jan. 26.	16½	17	+ ⅛	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	16	17	16	16⅝	...	5,063
56¼ Feb. 7.	46 Jan. 24.	54⅝	54¾	+ 2¼	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1	53¾	56⅜	53⅜	54⅝	...	49,828
6½ Jan. 27.	4¼ Jan. 15.	5½	6	— ⅛	North American	39,733,640	.....	..	5⅝	6	5⅝	5¾	4¼	3,550
28⅜ Jan. 31.	20¼ Jan. 4.	27	27⅛	— ½	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	.....	..	27¼	27⅜	26⅜	27	14	32,979
60 Jan. 31.	58 Jan. 5.	66⅜	67	— ¼	Northern Pacific pf	75,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	63¾	65⅜	60½	66⅜	36⅜	50,134
*5⅜ Feb. 10.	3½ Jan. 4.	5½	5	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	5¾	8¾	5¾	5⅝	...	100
18⅞ Feb. 2.	15⅜ Jan. 3.	17¾	17⅞	— ⅜	Ontario & Western	55,118,982	.....	..	18	18	17⅛	17⅝	14⅜	5,290
30½ Jan. 22.	19 Jan. 3.	28	29	— ⅝	Oregon Improvement, 5th in. pd	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	29½	29⅞	28½	28½	...	1,850
54¾ Feb. 1.	35¼ Jan. 7.	51½	52	— ⅜	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	.....	..	53	53	51	51⅞	...	3,355
72½ Jan. 20.	68 Jan. 3.	71½	72	+ 1½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation pf	11,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1	71¼	71⅞	71	71½	43¼	1,518
25½ Feb. 1.	19⅛ Jan. 3.	24½	24¾	— ½	Oregon Short Line	24,778,500	.....	..	24⅞	25	24½	24¾	...	5,470
82⅜ Feb. 4.	29¾ Jan 3.	31⅞	32	— ¾	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1	32¼	32½	31¾	32	25	6,495
‡209¾ Feb. 7.	114 Jan. 22.	119½	119¾	— 1	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 30, '97.	2½	120⅜	120⅝	119	119¾	...	42,433
99½ Feb. 11.	94⅜ Jan. 25.	97⅜	98	— ½	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Nov. 24, '97.	1½	98½	99¾	97⅝	97⅝	...	33,151
1½ Feb. 11.	⅞ Jan. 7.	1½	1⅝	..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	1¼	1½	1¼	1½	...	1,600
6½ Feb. 11.	*3 Jan. 28.	5	6	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	5	5¾	5	5¾	3¼	300
46¼ Feb. 7.	35⅞ Jan. 5.	44¼	45½	+ ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,354,827	.....	..	45	45¾	43⅜	45½	13	4,810
71 Feb. 7.	64½ Jan. 18.	66	70	+ ¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	22,658,460	Jan. 27, '96.	2	70	71	70	70	...	373
*171½ Feb. 11.	*169 Jan. 5.	170	..	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Jan. 3, '98.	1¼	171½	171½	170	170	...	113
189¾ Feb. 11.	173 Jan. 4.	187	188	+10¼	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	2	177¾	188½	177½	187	155¾	12,797
23⅞ Jan. 6.	21¼ Jan. 24.	21½	23	— 1½	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	23¾	23⅞	21⅜	21½	...	6,229
54¼ Feb. 3.	48⅞ Jan. 24.	51½	52	— 1½	Reading 1st pf	28,000,000	.....	..	52¾	52⅞	51¼	51⅝	...	13,358
29 Jan. 6.	26⅜ Jan. 10.	27½	28	— 1¼	Reading 2d pf	42,000,000	.....	..	28½	28⅞	27⅞	27½	...	2,655
182½ Jan. 31.	152 Jan. 26.	182	..	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan., '98.	4	182	182	182	182	...	5
24¾ Feb. 10.	*21¼ Jan. 11.	24	25	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	.....	..	24	25	24	25	...	400
61¼ Jan. 8.	*56 Feb. 4.	60½	61½	..	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	Feb. 1, '98.	⅝	58¼	61	58¼	61	...	1,547
*123 Jan. 4.	*120⅞ Jan. 31.	120½	122	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1¼	122	122	122	122	117¾	90
8⅝ Feb. 11.	6⅜ Jan. 28.	6⅝	8¼	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,650,000	.....	..	..	7⅛	6¾	6¾	...	9,010
56 Feb. 10.	47½ Jan. 22.	53¾	54½	+ 1⅜	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	5,497,600	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	52½	56	52	53⅜	...	8,461
22⅜ Feb. 10.	16⅜ Jan. 25.	21¼	21½	+ 2	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	8,430,000	.....	..	19¼	22⅜	19	21½	...	7,956
7⅜ Jan. 8.	6⅝ Jan. 24.	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	20,000,000	.....	..	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	5¼	695
58½ Feb. 7.	53⅛ Jan. 24.	57⅞	58	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	58¾	58¾	57¾	57⅞	39¾	855
28 Feb. 8.	25 Jan. 19.	27½	27⅝	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	16,000,000	.....	..	27½	28	27	27½	14⅞	8,885
5 Feb. 8.	3⅝ Jan. 24.	4	4¼	— ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	3¾	445
11 Jan. 27.	9 Jan. 24.	9¾	10¼	— ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern pf	20,000,000	.....	..	11	11	10	10	10¼	1,400
25 Jan. 8.	20½ Jan. 6.	24	25	— ⅛	St. Paul & Duluth	4,680,207	July 5, '87.	5	25	25	24	24	...	500
138 Feb. 11.	*121½ Jan. 6.	138	140	+ 1¼	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	20,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	135	136	134	136	114	1,095
79 Feb. 11.	72 Jan. 24.	78¾	79	+ 2⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	18,559,187	Feb. 20, '97.	2	75½	79	74½

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 11, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending Feb. 11.$26,504,500

	Week Ending Feb. 11, 1898. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil 8s	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	4
Albany & Susquehanna con. 7s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	5
Albany & Susquehanna con. 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	5
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114	114	114	114	1
American Tobacco scrip	81⅝	82	81¾	82	12
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	84⅝	86¼	84⅝	86½	203
Atchison, Col. & Pac. 1st tr. f	36½	38	35	38	14
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	93⅞	94	93⅞	93⅝	735½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	61⅝	64½	61⅜	64¼	4,543
Baltimore & Ohio 1st gtd 4½s	99	99	99	99	1
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	115	118½	115	118½	71
Baltimore & Ohio 2s, 1885-1925	103	103	103	103	2
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925 tr. ctfs	95½	95½	95½	95½	1
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	121½	121½	121¼	121½	2
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, t. r	86¾	87½	86¼	87½	30
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	94⅞	96¾	94⅝	96½	140
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	99	99	99	99	12
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114	114½	114	114¼	13
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg general 5s	105	106½	105	105½	14
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	109	109	108½	108½	9
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110⅞	110⅞	110½	110½	16
Central of Georgia 1st income 5s	42	43	41½	42½	72
Central of Georgia 2d income 5s	14	14	14	14	5
Central of Georgia 3d income 5s	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	44
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	91⅛	91⅝	91½	91¼	48
Central of New Jersey consol. 7s, 1899	104⅝	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114½	114⅞	114½	114⅞	66
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	114	114	114	114	3
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	84	84	83¼	83¾	407
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	116	117	115¾	117	107
Chesapeake & Ohio consol 5s, registered	114	114	114	114	3
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	105	105	104¾	104¾	14
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st 6s, series A	120	120	120	120	5
Chesapeake & Ohio, Craig Val. Div., 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	3
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 5s	111	111½	111	111½	14
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Deb. 5s	106¾	106	108½	108½	77
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	116	116½	116	116¾	18
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	100	100	100	100	15
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	58
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	107½	108	107½	108	18
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	3
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	113	113½	112½	113	6
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	5
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 5s	107	109	107	109	18
Chicago, Indiana & Louis. refunding 6s	101	101	101	101	46
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refunding 5s	86½	89	86½	89¾	64
Chicago Terminal & Transfer 4s	87⅝	87⅝	86⅞	86⅞	146
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	137½	137¾	137½	137¾	11
Cincin., Indianapolis, St. L. & Chi. 4s	101⅝	102	101¾	102	25
Cincin., Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	111	111½	111	111½	2
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, trust receipts	73	73	73	73	6
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st St. L. Div. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	7
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	90¾	100	90⅝	100	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	81	81	81	81	1
Colorado Midland 4s, all in. p'd	20½	20½	20½	20½	11
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, t. r	67	67⅝	67	67	45
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r., $45 pd	78½	82	78½	81⅜	128
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo gen 6s	60	60½	60	60½	15
Consumers' Gas, Chicago, 1st 6s	104⅞	105½	104⅞	105½	8
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	83	83	83	83½	5
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	93	93	92⅜	92⅜	14
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	95½	95¼	95	95	100½
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette L. G. 3½s	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17¼	11
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	10
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 2½s	70½	70½	70½	70½	5
Detroit Gas Co. 5s	90½	101	98½	101	41
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	106½	106¾	106¾	106¾	12
Duluth, Red Wing & Southern 1st 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	3
East Tenn., Vir. & Georgia con. 5s	111⅝	111½	111	111	11
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	115	115	115	115	2
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia 1st	107	107	107	107	1
East Tenn. reorganization lien 4-5s	100	100	100	100	3
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	103½	103⅝	103	103⅝	18
Erie general lien 3-4s	72¾	74½	72¼	74½	499
Erie prior lien 4s	93	93	92¼	92½	235
Erie 1st consolidated 7s	147⅞	147⅞	147¾	147⅞	2
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	3
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	117	117	117	117	20
Flint & Père Marquette 1st 6s	91⅜	92¼	90¼	92¼	38
Flint & Père Marquette 5s	93½	94½	93½	94½	10
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	73⅜	74	73½	74	39
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	58⅜	59	58⅜	59	10
Galveston, H. & Harrisburg 5s	90½	91½	90½	91½	12
Gal., Harrisburg & San. An., Mex. & P. 5s	94⅜	94⅜	94½	94⅜	24
General Electric debenture 5s	101¼	101½	101¼	101¼	19
Hannibal & St. Joseph Consol 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110½	110½	110⅞	110⅞	5
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	4
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	89⅜	90	89¾	90	48
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	90	90	90	90	25
Iowa Central 1st 5s	100⅜	101½	100⅜	101	15
Jefferson Railroad 1st 6s	106	106	106	106	25
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	81	81½	81	81¼	20
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	80½	81½	80½	81½	223
Kansas Pacific 6s, 1895, ex mat. coup	121½	125	121½	125	145
Kan. Pac. 6s, Den. Div., ex mat. coup	128	128¼	128	128¼	19
Kan. Pac. 6s, 1895, ex mat. coup	122½	122⅞	122½	122½	12
Kansas Pacific consol. gold 6s, tr. rects	108	115	108	115	1,639
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	91⅛	91½	90	90⅝	250½
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	66	66	63¼	63½	200
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	84½	86	84½	84½	127
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	87⅝	90½	87⅜	90½	50
Kings County El. 1st 5s	45	46	45	46	6
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104¼	36
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117½	5
Lake Shore 1st consol. 7s, registered	136⅝	136⅝	136½	136½	16
Lake Shore 2d consol. 7s, registered	119½	119½	119½	119½	3
Lake Shore 3½s	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	37
Lake Shore Divisional 7s	106½	106½	106½	106½	3
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s assented	103	103	103	103	25
Lexington Ave. & Pav. Ferry 1st 5s	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	5
Long Island general 4s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	5
Louisville & Nashville consol. 7s	103	103	103	103	2
Louisville & Nashville 5s	104½	104½	104½	104¼	1
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	117½	120	117½	120	105
Louisv. & Nash., So. & No. Ala. gtd. 5s	94¼	95	94¼	95	30
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s	88½	91½	88½	90⅝	494
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef 1st 5s	95	95	95	95	2
Louis. & Nash., Ev., Hend. & Nash. 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	4
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	97⅛	98	97½	97¾	55
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	119	119½	119	119¼	16
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	105	105	105	105	14
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	114¼	114⅜	114	114½	143
Mexican Central consol. 4s	86½	86⅝	86⅝	86½	25
Mexican International consol. 4s	70⅜	71¼	70⅜	71¼	76
Michigan Central consol. 7s	114½	115	114½	115	18
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & West. ex. 5s	116½	117	116½	117	14
Milwaukee & Northern 1st, 1913	123	123	123	123	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	105¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	3
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	98½	99½	98½	98½	25
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	77⅞	79½	77½	78½	115
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	72	72	71	71½	32
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	97½	98½	97¼	98½	272
Mobile & Ohio, new, 6s	122	123	123	123	5
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	80½	80½	80	80	80
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	141½	141½	141½	141½	1½
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	106	106	106	106	3
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼	120
New York Central deb. 5s, registered	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	18
New York Central debenture 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	117	117¼	117	117¼	31
New York Central extended 4s	105	105	105	105	5
New York Central extended 4s, registered	105	105	105	105	1
New York Central debenture 4s	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	5
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, coupon	140½	140½	140½	140½	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107	107¾	107	107	37
New York & New England 7s	119	119	119	119	1
New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	43
New York, Ontario & Western rfdg. 4s	103	103¼	101½	102½	70
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	97½	98	97½	97½	182
New York, Susquehanna & West. rfdg. 5s	107⅝	106⅝	107½	106½	45
Norfolk & Western general 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	6
Norfolk & Western improvement 6s	117	117	117	117	20
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	83	84¾	83	84	321
Nogthern Pacific general lien 3s	63	63½	62⅞	63½	293
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, coupon	118	119½	118	119¼	22
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	118	119	118	119	30
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	97⅜	97¾	97	97⅝	372½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	6
Northern Pacific Term. 1st 6s	107	107	107	107	8
Northern Railway of California 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	18
Northwest sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	118	118½	118	118½	3
Northwest Sinking fund 6s	117¼	117¾	117¼	117¼	3
Northwest gold 7s, registered	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¾	56
Northwest sinking fund 5s, 1909	110	110½	110	110¾	13
Northwest 30-year debenture, registered	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	1
Ohio & Mississippi 1st 5'Sfld Div. 7s	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝	11
Ohio Southern general 4s	14½	14½	14½	14½	1
Oregon Improvement con. 5s, 5th in. paid	62¼	62¼	61	62¼	400
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, trust receipts	112¾	112¾	112	112¾	65
Oregon Short Line 6s	125	125	124½	124¾	84
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	100	100¾	99¾	100	130
Oregon Short Line In. B. and col. trust	48	48⅛	47	47⅜	175
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	68	68	68	68½	86
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	96½	97	96½	96¼	70

BONDS.

	Week ending Feb. 11, 1898. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
People's Gas of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	100	100	100	100	11
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	77¼	77¾	75	77½	158
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	114½	114¼	114¼	114¼	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	84⅞	86	84¼	84½	136
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, series B	113	113	113	113	20
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	113	113	113	113	5
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	141	141	141	141	½
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	7
Reading general 4s	86⅞	86⅞	80¾	86¼	387
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	85½	85½	84¾	84¾	47
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	123½	123½	123½	123½	1
Rock Island 5s, coupon	105⅞	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞	571
Rock Island 5s, registered	105⅞	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝	30
Rock Island debenture 5s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	25
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	73¼	75	73¼	75	16
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	93¾	94⅞	93⅝	94⅜	338
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 1st extended 4½s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
St. Louis & I. M., Arkansas Branch, 5s	108	108	108	108	10
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 6s	76½	77	76½	77	110
St. L. & S. F., Southwestern Div. 5s	95	95⅝	95	95½	60
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class A	116	116	116	116	6
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class B	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class C	115½	115⅝	115½	115⅞	2
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	105	105¼	105	105	83
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 6s	119½	119⅝	119¼	119⅜	22
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	76½	76⅞	75½	76⅞	78
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	30	30	30	30	5
St. Paul consol. 7s	141	142¾	141	142¾	30
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota extended 7s	141½	142¼	141½	142½	28
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pacific & Western 5s	116½	116⅝	116½	116½	20
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Mo. River 5s	117	117	116	116	9
St. Paul Terminal 5s	115	115	115	115	2
St. Paul 7s, gold	141½	143	141½	143	18
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minnesota 6s	121	121	121	121	2
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	106¾	106¾	106¼	106½	24
St. Paul 1st, Wisconsin & Minn. Div. 6s	115⅛	115⅛	115½	115½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota Exten. 6s	122	122	122	122	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. Central 6s	109	109	109	109	2
St. Paul, M. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	108	108	108	108	11
St. Paul, Min. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	97	98½	97	98½	67
St. Paul, M. & Man., Montana Central 6s	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	62	62	61¾	61¾	86
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	87	87½	87	87½	44
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	98	98	97¾	97¾	7
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	98½	98¾	96¼	96¾	22
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	107⅝	108	107⅝	108	32
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	102¼	102½	102	102½	5
Southern Railway 5s	94½	94½	94	94½	160
Standard Rope & Twine income 5s	12	12½	11½	12½	88
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	57	57½	57	57½	12
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s	98⅜	98½	96⅝	98½	21
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham 6s	86½	86½	86	86	26
Texas & Pacific East Div. 1st 6s	100	100	100	100	5
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	101	102⅜	101	101½	102
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	33½	33½	32½	33½	849
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st, t. r	88	88	88	88	10
Union Elevated 1st 5s, tr. rects	85⅞	87½	85½	86½	52
Union Pac. col. tr. 6s, notes 62½% paid	50½	50½	50½	50½	6
Union Pacific 1st 6s, 1896, ex mat. coupon	127½	127½	127½	127½	11
Union Pacific 1st 6s, ex. mat. coupon	123½	123½	123½	123½	1
Union Pacific, new 4s	95⅞	95⅞	94¾	95⅜	3364
Union Pacific purchase money ctfs	126	126	126	126	13
Union Pacific, Den. & G. 1st 5s, trust rects	55	58¾	55	57¾	946
United States Leather Company 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Wabash 1st 5s	108¾	110	100¼	109⅜	153
Wabash 2d 5s	80½	82¾	80	82½	257
Wabash debenture, B	28	28	27¼	27½	10
Wabash 1st 5s, Detroit & Chicago Ext	102	104½	102	104½	21
West Shore gtd. 4s	108⅝	110	108½	110	95
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	110	110	108½	109½	684
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5-4s	54½	55	53	54¼	305
Western New York & Penn. income	15⅝	16	15½	15⅞	120
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	108½	109½	108½	108½	18
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	1
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	101½	101⅞	100	100¼	65
Wisconsin Cen. 1st 5s, trust receipts	44	45¾	43	44	615

Total sales.....$26,362,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 11, 1898.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	4
United States 4s, 1925, registered	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	60
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	128½	128⅝	128½	128⅝	59
United States 5s, coupon	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	1

Total sales.....$134,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 11, 1898.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	90	90	90	3
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	5

Total sales.....$8,000

Grand total.....$26,504,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	112⅝	Jan. 5	113⅜	Feb. 10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅝	Feb. 8	113⅜	Jan. 4	114⅜	Feb. 9
United States 4s, 1925, registered	128½	Jan. 11	127½	Jan. 20	128⅜	Feb. 10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	128¾	Jan. 12	128⅛	Feb. 3	128⅝	Feb. 10
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	113½	Jan. 18	113⅜	Jan. 18
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	113½	Feb. 1	113⅜	Feb. 7
United States currency 6s, 1895	104	Jan. 22	104	Jan. 22	104	Jan. 22

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

		Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	101¾	Jan. 19	101¾	Jan. 19
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	81½	Feb. 5	90	Feb. 10
Tennessee Sett. 3s, small	88	Jan 5	88	Jan. 5	88	Feb. 5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¾	Jan. 31	69	Jan. 10	71¾	Feb. 9
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	5	Jan. 13	5	Jan. 24

STATE AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last sales in 1897 of Government and State Bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A	108½	Nov. 20	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107½	Oct. 9	North Car. 6s, 1919	125	Dec. 20
Alabama, Class B	104⅝	July 28	Virginia deferred 6s	5	April 1
Alabama, Class C	90	Sept. 27	United States 2s, reg	98¼	Sept. 10

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	350	Jan. 25	350	Jan. 25	350	Jan. 25
American Exchange	174	Jan. 31	170	Jan. 6	174	Jan. 31
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 27
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	280	Feb. 4	280	Feb. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	148½	Jan. 4	148½	Jan. 4
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	92½	Feb. 9	92½	Feb. 9
Park	263	Jan. 28	263	Jan. 28	263	Jan. 28
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	90½	Jan. 20	90½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	105	Jan. 21	105	Jan. 21	105	Jan. 21
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Manhattan	230	Nov. 18
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Market & Fulton	230	Dec. 8
Central National	162	Nov. 23	Metropolis	475	April 21
Chatham	298	Nov. 19	New York	240	Dec. 6
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	New York County	800	March 23
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	North America	198	Nov. 4
Columbia	170	May 10	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
Commerce	209	Dec. 7	Republic	150	Aug. 17
East River	140	Nov. 26	Seaboard	170	July 19
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	State of New York	114	Dec. 2
Gallatin	310	Aug. 10	Third National	85	March 14
Importers & Traders'	535	March 23			

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Feb. 11, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	91 Jan 20	...	...
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	89½	Feb 11	82	Jan 5	89½ Feb 11	85½	97
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	94	Feb 8	89¾	Jan 3	93¾ Feb 11	93¾	93¾
De., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	94½	Feb 10	67¾	Jan 6	94 Feb 11	94¾	94½
Atlantic & Pacific income	½	Jan 7	½	Jan 7	½ April 7	...	...
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	...	...	...	...	83½ Feb., '96	...	...
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 6s, 1950	97¾	Feb 4	95	Jan 5	97¾ Feb 4	...	...
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'n. Br., 1919	115½	Feb 11	112¾	Jan 20	118¼ Feb 11	118½	...
De., gold 5s, 1885-1925	103	Feb 9	80	Jan 12	103 Feb 9	100	...
De., coupons off, registered	...	...	...	...	73 Dec 16,97	...	...
De., sng. certs. of deposit	95¼	Feb 7	90	Jan 25	95¼ Feb 7	90	...
De., do., registered	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	95 Feb 4	...	...
De., con. g. 5s, 1988	...	...	...	...	102 May 1, 97	100	...
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	84 Jan 11	...	...
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	...	...	...	...	105½ Oct., '96	...	...
B. & O. S. W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	100	Jan 10	98½	Jan 17	99 Feb 7	100	...
De., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	...	...	...	...	90 Jne 9, 97	70	...
De., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	...	...	...	...	47¾ Nov., '95	35	...
De., do., Series B, 2043	9½	Feb 2	9½	Feb 3	9½ Feb 3	9	...
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	...	...	...	...	104¼ July, '92	...	...
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99 Jan 27	99	...
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	...	...	...	...	102¾ Nov., '96	...	...
De., coupon off	...	...	...	...	60 No 1, 97	...	...
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	...	...	...	...	103¼ Oct 8, 97	...	...
Ohio & Miss. con. sink. fund 7s, 1898	...	...	...	...	103 No 15, 97	...	...
De., con. 7s, 1898	106⅜	Jan 8	104	Jan 20	105¼ Jan 31	...	...
De., 2d con. 7s, 1911	...	...	...	...	121 Dec 13,97	...	...
De., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 10	105⅞	Jan 27	107⅝ Feb 10	...	107¼
De., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	...	...	...	...	108 April, 92	...	...
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	...	...	...	...	115 Sep 13, 97	...	...
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. cfs. 1st g. 4s, 1924	87½	Feb 9	83	Jan 5	87½ Feb 9	...	...
De., Tr. Co. cfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	...	...	...	...	45 Jne 19,97	...	...
Sea. & B.E.Tr.Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	...	...	...	...	70½ Dec 14,97	...	...
Union El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1937	87½	Feb 8	83	Jan 6	86½ Feb 8	...	...
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	95⅞	Feb 11	94	Jan 4	95½ Feb 11	95¼	96
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	...	...	...	...	74 Sept., '98	...	...
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	105½	Feb 10	104¾	Jan 18	105¼ Feb 10	105	...
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127 Jan 26	126	...
De., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123 Feb 2	121¾	...
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	...	...	...	...	103 Apr 14,97	...	...
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	...	...	...	...	100 Feb., '96	...	...
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	107½	Jan 20	106½ Feb 9	108⅛	108¾
De., con. 1st and col. trust g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	107⅞	Jan 6	109 Jan 24	...	...
Minn & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	...	...	...	...	140 Feb 14,97	...	...
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	...	...	...	...	108 Dec 10,97	...	...
De., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	...	...
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	109¾	Jan 6	110½ Feb 11	110¼	111
De., 2d 5s, 1913	109½	Jan 29	108½	Jan 11	109¾ Jan 29	110	111
De., do., registered	...	...	...	...	106 Jan 20,97	...	...
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	...	...	...	...	91½ Dec 13,97	...	...
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	117½	Feb 11	117¼ Feb 11	...	...
De., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	91	Jan 6	91¼ Feb 11	91⅛	...
De., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 8	41½	Feb 9	42½ Feb 11	42	...
De., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼	Jan 6	14	Jan 29	14 Feb 10	14	...
De., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	7¼	Feb 5	7⅝ Feb 10	...	...
De., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92 Jan 6	...	...
De., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	85⅝	Jan 19	85¾	Jan 19	85¾ Jan 19	...	...
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104⅝	Feb 2	104⅜	Jan 4	104½ Feb 11	104⅞	...
De., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	...	...	...	...	113⅞ Dec 3, 97	113	...
De., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	...	...	...	...	110 Mar 23,97	...	...
De., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114⅞	Feb 10	110	Jan 4	114⅞ Feb 10	114¼	114⅝
De., do., registered	114	Feb 7	110	Jan 6	114 Feb 7	113½	...
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	103	Feb 10	100	Jan 3	103 Feb 10	103	104
De., 5s, 1912	92	Jan 5	90	Jan 5	90 Jan 5	...	92
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	115	Jan 25	114	Feb 4	114 Feb 9	...	...
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	...	...	...	...	104 No 13, 97	...	...
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	102	103
De., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	...	...	...	...	102 Dec 10,97	102	103
De., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	...	...	...	...	102¼ Jne 10,97	102	103
De., Speyer & Co. ctfs. deposit E, 1900	...	...	...	...	100½ Dec 29,97	...	...
De., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	...	...	...	...	101¼ Dec 14,97	...	...
De., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	...	...	...	...	84½ Sept., 96	...	...
De., land grant g. 5s, 1900	...	...	...	...	106½ Dec 27,97	...	...
De., C. & O. Div. cert. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101 Jan 18	...	...
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	101⅞	Jan 12	101¼	Jan 3	101⅝ Jan 12	101½	...
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	...	...	...	...	98 Aug 6	...	...
De., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	102½ Feb 10	...	...
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs. 1st g. 6s 1938	2	40	Feb	2 40	Feb 2	...	...
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101½	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101½ Jan 7	...	...
De., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Jan 10	120	Jan 7	120 Feb 10	120	...
De., g. 6s, 1911	120¼	Jan 21	120¼	Jan 21	120¼ Jan 21	119¾	...
De., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	114	Jan 6	117 Feb 11	115½	115¾
De., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114 Feb 7	...	...
De., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	84	Feb 2	81½	Jan 3	83¾ Feb 11	83½	83¾
De., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	102¾	Jan 7	104¾ Feb 9	104¾	106
De., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	93½	Jan 24	93½ Jan 24	93	94
De., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	98½	Feb 7	95½	Jan 13	99¼ Feb 7	99	102
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	102	Jan 6	103¾ Feb 10	103½	104
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	112½	Feb 7	112½	Feb 7	112½ Feb 7	112½	...
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	110½	Jan 3	111 Jan 7	...	109
De., 2d 7s, 1900	...	...	...	...	107¼ No 18, 97	...	...
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	...	...	...	...	104¾ Mar 25,97	...	...
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	...	...	...	...	106½ Oct., '95	...	...
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan 5	109⅝	Feb 1	109⅝ Feb 5	...	...
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	116¼	Feb 4	115¼	Jan 8	116¼ Feb 9	116¼	...
De., sinking fund 6s, 1901	104½	Feb 4	104¼	Feb 1	104½ Feb 4	104½	...
De., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	106	Jan 3	108½ Feb 11	...	...
De., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	110½	Jan 18	111¼ Feb 10	111¼	...
De., Iowa Div. sink. fund 5s, 1919	...	...	...	...	109 Jne '9, 97	106	...
De., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	102	Jan 7	103¼ Feb 4	103½	105
De., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	100	Feb 7	100 Feb 9	...	...
De., 4s, 1921	...	...	...	...	93¾ Dec 3, 97	...	...
De., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	...	...	...	...	107½ Jan., '96	...	...
De., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	98½	Jan 4	98¾ Feb 11	...	100
De., do., registered	...	...	...	...	91 Jly 10, 97	...	...
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	122¼	Jan 3	122½ Feb 9	122½	...
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	116¼	Jan 14	116½ Feb 10	116	...
De., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	129	Jan 14	129 Jan 14	...	...
De., geu. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108	Feb 10	101¼	Jan 11	108 Feb 11	107½	...
De., do., registered	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	101 Jan 4	...	107
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¾	Jan 14	109 Feb 11	107	108
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	...	...	...	...	115 Dec 18,97	...	...
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	89	Feb 10	83	Jan 14	88¾ Feb 11	85	...
De., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb 10	97	Jan 7	105 Feb 11	100	...
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7s, $ gold. R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	143 Feb 10	142½	...
De., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	137½	Jan 3	137½	Jan 3	137½ Jan 3	142½	...
De., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	140½	Jan 28	140	Jan 13	140½ Jan 28	142½	...
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	142½	Feb 10	138	Jan 4	142½ Feb 10	142½	...
De., 1st L. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	142½	Feb 9	139¼	Jan 5	142½ Feb 9	...	...
De., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	118¼	Jan 19	119¾ Jan 19	...	121
De., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	...	...	...	...	111¼ Sep 15,97	...	...
De., 1st So. Min. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	118¼	Jan 3	121 Feb 8	...	...
De., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 18	130	Feb 3	130 Feb 3	130⅜	132
De., do., 5s, 1910	...	...	...	...	109 Oct 5, 97	...	...
De., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	119	Jan 5	120 Jan 31	120	...
De., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	115¾	Jan 6	116½ Feb 10	116¾	117
De., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	114½	Jan 5	116 Feb 11	115¾	116
De., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	110 Jan 17	...	...
De., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	...	...	...	...	107 Dec 28,97	...	...
De., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115½	Feb 11	114½	Jan 5	115¾ Feb 11	...	...
De., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	114	Jan 11	115 Feb 7	115	...
De., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127⅛	Jan 5	127¼ Jan 27	...	...
De., cons. sink. fd. 5s, 1916	...	...	...	...	106¾ July 9, 97	...	...
De., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	113½	Jan 17	113	Jan 29	113 Jan 29	...	...
De., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	104¾	Jan 10	106¼ Feb 9	105⅝	106½
De., do., registered	104¾	Feb 1	104¾	Feb 1	104¾ Feb 1	...	...
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	122½	Jan 19	122½ Jan 24	...	...
De., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	123	Feb 7	123 Feb 7	122¼	...
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	144	Jan 25	144 Jan 25	142⅝	...
De., gold 7s, 1902	116¼	Jan 19	116¼	Jan 6	116½ Feb 4	116⅜	...
De., do., registered	116⅜	Feb 11	116	Jan 22	116⅜ Feb 11	116⅜	...
De., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	117½	Jan 19	116¾	Jan 7	117¼ Feb 10	...	...
De., do., registered	...	...	...	...	117¼ Jly 13, 97	...	...
De., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	111¼	Jan 5	111½ Feb 2	...	...
De., do., registered	...	...	...	...	109½ Dec 30,97	...	...
De., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	117⅞	Jan 5	118½ Feb 9	118	119
De., registered	118	Jan 18	118	Jan 18	118 Jan 22	...	...
De., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	110	Feb 7	110½ Feb 11	110	110¼
De., do., registered	...	...	...	...	108¾ Jly 13, 97	...	...
De., debenture 5s, 1921	...	...	...	...	110 Dec 13,97	114	...
De., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾ Feb 7	...	...
De., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	107	Feb 4	107 Feb 4	...	...
De., do., registered	...	...	...	...	100 No 10, 97	...	...
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	...	...	...	...	107½ No 28, 96	...	...
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102	Jan 31	101½	Jan 3	102 Jan 31	...	...
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	...	...	...	...	127 Au 17, 96	...	...
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117 Jan 12	...	...
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	...	...	...	...	109 Oct 4, 97	109	...
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	...	...	...	...	108 Sep 30, 97	100½	...
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	136½	Jan 6	136½ Jan 15	...	...
De., conv. deb. 5s, 1907	...	...	...	...	105½ Feb 24,97	...	...
De., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117	Feb 9	116¼	Feb 8	116½ Feb 11	116¼	117
De., Michigan div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	...	...	...	...	131½ Au 30, 97	...	...
De., Ashland div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	...	...	...	...	124 Jly 22, 97	...	...
De., incomes, 1911	...	...	...	...	110¼ Jly 2, 97	...	...
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	...	...	...	...	134¼ Dec 18,97	...	...
De., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	131¼	Jan 29	131¼ Jan 29	...	...
De., ext. and col. 5s, 1934	106⅝	Jan 28	103¾	Jan 6	105⅝ Feb 10	105⅜	105⅞
De., do., registered	106	Jan 28	105⅛	Jan 8	105⅝ Feb 11	...	...
De., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅜	Feb 2	106¾	Jan 6	107⅛ Feb 10	107¾	108
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb 4	82	Jan 15	92 Feb 4	94½	...
De., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70½ Feb 11	70½	70¾
De., extension 4s, 1905	...	...	...	...	83 Mar 15,97	...	...
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	106½	Jan 10	106½	Jan 10	106½ Jan 10	...	...
De., do., small	...	...	...	...	100 Apr 15,97	...	...
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	136¼	Jan 3	137¼ Feb 11	...	...
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	132	Jan 20	131¾	Jan 11	132 Jan 20	...	...
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan 28	132	Jan 6	132¾ Jan 28	...	...

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	...	...	...	...	106 Jly 22, 97	105	...
De., gen. g. 6s, 1932	121	Jan 11	121	Jan 11	121 Jan 11	121½	...
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s	87¾	Feb 7	85½	Jan 4	86⅝ Feb 11	...	...
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	...	...	...	...	95½ Nov., '93	...	...
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	...	...	...	...	119 Oct 20,97	...	...
De., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	...	...	...	...	103¼ Mar 13,97	...	...
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	110¾	Jan 31	111½ Feb 11	110	...
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	...	...	...	...	107¾ Apr., '95	...	...
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	73½	Feb 4	70	Jan 25	73 Feb 10	...	...
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	...	...	...	...	94 Oct 14, 97	81	...
De., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 12	90	Jan 8	90 Jan 12	...	...
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	97	Jan 14	96½	Jan 13	97 Jan 29	96	...
De., do., registered	...	...	...	...	93¾ Dec 16,97	...	...
Spring & Col. div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	...	...	...	...	87 Oct., '95	...	...
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	83½	Jan 13	81½	Jan 11	83½ Jan 13	...	...
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	...	...	...	...	84½ No 23, 97	...	...
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	101	Jan 20	102 Feb 11	100	...
De., con 6s, 1920	...	...	...	...	100 Nov., '94	100	102
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	...	...	...	...	114 Oct 7, 97	...	...
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	...	...	...	...	107¼ Feb 19,97	...	...
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	78⅛	Feb 2	73	Jan 28	77⅛ Feb 11	76	77⅛
De., income 4s, 1990	...	...	...	...	21 Au 26, 97	...	20
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105⅝	Jan 25	105⅜	Jan 25	105⅝ Jan 25	105	105¼
De., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	135	Jan 5	136 Jan 31	135	...
De., gen. con. g. 5s, 1934	...	...	...	...	128 No 26, 97	126	...
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	...	...	...	...	107½ Oct 16, 97	110	...
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	102½	Jan 11	102¼	Jan 11	102¾ Jan 19	103¼	...
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	...	...	...	...	120¾ July, '96	...	...
Col. Mid. Tr. Co. cts., 1st g. 5s, asscd., 1936	67¾	Feb 8	64½	Jan 5	67 Feb 9	...	...
De., con. g. 4s, 1940, ast'd, all in. paid.	21¼	Jan 7	19½	Jan 7	20¼ Feb 10	...	...
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	...	...	...	...	68½ My 15, 97	...	...
De., J.P.M. & Co. assg. cts., $45 paid.	83	Feb 10	74	Jan 7	81½ Feb 11	81¾	83
De., gen. g. 6s, 1904	60½	Feb 10	54	Jan 11	61½ Feb 10	62½	...
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	...	...	...	...	102 Dec., '95	...	...
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	128 Jan 15	...	...
Syra., Bing. & N.Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Jan 3	125¼ Jan 3	...	...
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	141½	Jan 31	141½ Feb 11	141½	...
De., 7s, 1900	...	...	...	...	109 No 23, 97	...	...
De., 7s, 1871-1901	...	...	...	...	112 Dec 10,97	...	...
De., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	141	Jan 31	141	Jan 31	141 Jan 31	141	...
De., registered	...	...	...	...	138 July, '92	...	...
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅞	Jan 29	138½	Jan 5	137⅞ Jan 20	138	...
De., construction 5s, 1923	...	...	...	...	115½ No 17, 97	...	...
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	...	...	...	...	112 May, '96	108	...
Del. & Hud. 1st, Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	...	...	...	...	147½ Au 31, 97	147	...
De., do., registered	...	...	...	...	143 May 4, 97	...	...
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	125¼	Feb 11	125¼ Feb 11	...	...
De., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	117¼	Feb 11	117¼ Feb 11	...	...
De., do., registered	...	...	...	...	116¼ Mar 22,97	...	...
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	...	...	...	...	146½ Au 18, 97	144	...
De., do., registered	...	...	...	...	143 No 18, 97	142	...
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95¾	Feb 2	89½	Jan 4	95 Feb 11	95	...
De., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110¼	Feb 1	110¼	Feb 1	110¼ Feb 4	109	...
De., improvement g. 5s, 1928	93	Feb 2	85½	Jan 3	92⅜ Feb 11	...	92⅝
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	97½	Jan 13	97	Jan 6	97½ Feb 7	...	...
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	17½	Jan 12	17¼	Jan 12	17½ Feb 11	17	18
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	106⅜	Feb 10	104	Jan 3	106⅜ Feb 10	...	...
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼ Feb 11	...	...
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	105½	Feb 3	105	Jan 17	105 Feb 3	...	...
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	116 Feb 2	114½	...
De., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	...	...	...	...	116½ Dec 8, 97	...	...
De., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	...	...	...	...	112⅜ No 12, 97	...	...
De., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	...	...	...	...	120½ Oct 28, 97	...	...
De., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	...	...	...	...	105⅜ Oct 29, 97	...	...
De., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147⅞	Feb 11	146	Jan 12	147⅞ Feb 11	...	...
De., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	142½	Jan 11	143 Jan 13	...	...
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	...	...	...	...	137½ Dec 20,97	138	...
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	...	...	...	...	141 Sep 10, 97	141	...
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106 Feb 11	106	...
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10	112	Jan 6	113 Feb 10	112¼	113½
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	...	...	...	...	102 Aug., '96	...	...
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	...	...	...	...	105½ Oct 2, 97	...	...
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds. 1996	93	Feb 7	90¾	Jan 24	92½ Feb 11	92½	92⅝
De., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	74½	Feb 11	70	Jan 24	74⅜ Feb 11	...	74½
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	...	...	...	...	65 No 10, 97	...	...
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	117	Jan 11	116½	Jan 19	117 Feb 10	116	120
De., 1st gen. g. 6s, 1942	...	...	...	...	76 Dec 10,97	80½	...
De., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	...	...	...	...	110 May, '93	...	...
De., Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	...	...	...	...	110 Sept., '91	...	...
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	...	...	...	...	90 Dec., '95	78	...
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	117	Feb 9	113¼	Jan

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98¼	Jan 13	93¼	Jan 3	97⅜ Feb 11	...	98⅛
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	115⅜	Jan 3	119¼ Feb 11	119¼	...
Do. 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	104½	Jan 7	105 Feb 11	105	105¼
Metro. St. Ry. gen. cl. t. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	113½	Jan 3	114⅜ Feb 11	114	114⅛
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	121¼	Feb 9	121¼ Feb 9	120	...
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	121½	Jan 28	123 Jan 28	...	...
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 12	121¾	Jan 7	122⅜ Feb 11	...	123
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	06	Feb 10	66 Feb 10	...	...
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	...	....	...	....	39 April, 90	...	...
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	...	....	...	....	11½ Sep 16,96	...	...
Mexican International 1st g. 4s, 1942	...	....	...	....	69 Mar 10,97	...	...
Do., 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	71¼	Feb 11	70⅜	Feb 10	71¼ Feb 11	70	70⅝
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	...	....	...	....	90 Mar., 96	...	...
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	...	....	...	....	42⅜ No 12 96	...	...
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	...	....	...	....	13 Jly 9, 97	...	...
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	...	....	...	....	100 Jan 20,97	...	...
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	114¼	Feb 9	115 Feb 11	114⅝	...
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106½	Jan 10	106¼	Jan 10	106¾ Jan 26	106⅛	107
Do., 6s, 1909	...	....	...	....	120 Dec 10,97	120	...
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 20	127 Jan 10	125	...
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	125	...
Do., 4s, 1940	...	....	...	....	105½ Jne 4, 97	108	...
Do., registered	103	Jan 7	103	Jan 7	103 Jan 7	...	...
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	...	....	...	....	143 Jly 22, 97	142	...
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	106¼	Jan 7	108 Feb 5	...	108½
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	...	....	...	....	127 No 22, 97	...	...
Do., Southwestern ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	...	....	...	....	120 May, 96	...	...
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	...	....	...	....	121½ Au 31, 97	122½	...
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91⅝	Feb 4	87⅝	Jan 4	90⅜ Feb 11	90¼	90⅝
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67⅝	Jan 27	63	Jan 3	63½ Feb 11	...	64
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	83¾ Jan 28	...	...
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	85	Feb 10	81½	Jan 3	84½ Feb 11	84½	85½
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	73	Jan 24	71	Jan 4	72 Feb 4	72	...
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	83	Feb 7	80	Jan 3	83½ Feb 11	83	...
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	93½	Feb 8	94	Jan 5	98½ Feb 9	99	99½
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	93½	Feb 11	94	Jan 3	98¼ Feb 11	98¼	100
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	105	Jan 6	107½	Jan 20	109 Jan 20	108	112
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65½	Jan 19	78⅛ Feb 11	...	...
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72	Feb 4	65	Jan 19	71½ Feb 8	...	71
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	104¼	Feb 2	104½ Feb 2	103	...
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	106½	Feb 3	106½	Feb 3	106½ Feb 3	107	109
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	107½ Feb 7	107½	...
Do., 2d ext. gold 5s, 1946	...	....	...	....	... .	105	...
Do., Arkans. Brch. ext. g. 6s, 1895	108	Feb 8	106¾	Jan 3	108 Feb 8	107	...
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	94⅞	Feb 9	88	Jan 3	94⅜ Feb 11	...	94⅝
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	89	Jan 13	87	Jan 11	89 Jan 22	...	94
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	121	Jan 5	123 Feb 7	122	123
Do., 1st extension 6s, 1927	...	....	...	....	119 Dec 6, 97	...	...
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½	Feb 5	77	Jan 5	80 Feb 11	...	80⅝
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	...	....	...	....	84 April, 96	...	...
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131¼	Feb 3	131	Jan 28	131¼ Feb 3	130	...
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	...	....	...	....	105½ Dec 17,97	...	...
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	103	Jan 6	105 Feb 10	103	...
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	...	....	...	....	108 Mar., 96	...	...
No. O. & N. East. gen. g. 6s, 1915	...	....	...	....	108¼ Aug., 94	...	...
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117¼	Feb 8	116	Jan 11	117¼ Feb 8	117¼	...
Do., do., registered	117¼	Feb 8	116½	Jan 19	117¼ Feb 11	117¼	...
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	111¼	Jan 28	110¼	Jan 11	111¼ Feb 11	111⅝	...
Do., do., registered	111¼	Feb 8	110¼	Jan 5	111⅜ Feb 10	111⅜	...
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	...	....	...	....	100½ Sep 24, 97	113¾	112
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	103¾	Jan 19	105 Feb 9	105	...
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104⅜ Feb 5	105	...
Do., deb. certfs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105	Feb 8	103½	Jan 3	105 Feb 8	105	...
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	105	Feb 7	105 Feb 7	105	...
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110	Jan 2	109	Jan 4	110 Feb 11	110	110¼
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	108½	Jan 5	109¼ Feb 10	109¾	109⅝
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1938	...	....	...	....	108½ No 16, 97	...	...
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	...	....	...	....	86 No 15, 97	...	...
Do., do., registered	...	....	...	....	104 Jly 24, 97	...	...
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	109½	Feb 3	109½ Feb 11	109½	...
Do., do., registered	109½	Jan 27	109½	Jan 27	109½ Jan 27	...	109⅝
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	...	....	...	....	103 May 7, 97	...	...
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123	Jan 24	121¾	Jan 10	122¾ Feb 5	122½	123½
R., W. & Og. Ter.R.1st gtd.5s, 1918	...	....	...	....	109 Jan., 97	...	...
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	...	....	...	....	110 Oct., 94	...	...
Utica & B. Rly. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	...	....	...	....	107½ Oct 14, 97	...	...
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g.4s, 1991	...	....	...	....	100 Mar., 96	...	...
New York & Northern 1st g.5s, 1927	122½	Jan 17	121½	Feb 9	125 Sep 24, 97	...	...
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	106⅝	Jan 3	107 Feb 11	106⅞	107¼
Do., do., registered	...	....	...	....	103 Nov 4, 97	...	...
N.Y., N.H. & H.1st registered 4s, 1903	...	....	...	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	...	...
Do., con. deb. certfs., $1,000	150	Jan 24	145	Jan 6	149¾ Jan 25	...	...
Do., do., small certfs., $100	146	Jan 6	145	Jan 6	146 Jan 14	...	...
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	...	....	...	....	123 Jun 16,97	...	...
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	...	....	...	....	125½ Feb 6, 97	...	...
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119 Feb 11	...	...
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	...	....	...	....	114 My 27, 97	...	...
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108¼	Jan 6	107½	Jan 25	107½ Feb 11	...	108
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	97⅜	Jan 7	102¼ Feb 11	101¾	...
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s, 1937	108⅝	Feb 11	103	Jan 6	108¼ Feb 11	...	109¼
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84⅜	Jan 6	91 Feb 4	...	95
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98	Feb 7	87	Jan 6	97¾ Feb 10	...	97
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jan 28	110¾	Feb 2	111½ Feb 4	...	111½
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101½	Feb 8	93¼	Jan 3	100¾ Feb 11	100	100¼
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 4	120	Jan 10	120½ Jan 26	120	121
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	...	....	...	....	116 Jan 3	119¾	...
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	116¾	Jan 17	119 Feb 11	...	...
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	...	....	...	....	128 Dec 8, 97	128	...
Do., do., registered certificates	...	....	...	....	126 Nov 3, 97	125	...
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	97¾	Feb 11	95	Jan 3	97⅜ Feb 11	...	97⅝
Do., registered	97¼	Feb 7	96¼	Jan 3	97¼ Feb 7	...	...
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63¼	Jan 31	60⅜	Jan 4	63¼ Feb 11	63	63¼
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	107	Jan 19	104	Jan 5	107 Feb 10	107½	109
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	...	....	...	....	108 Jne 26, 97	...	...
Norfolk & West. R.R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	124½	Feb 9	125½ Feb 9	125	...
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	...	....	...	....	130⅜ Dec 7, 97	...	...
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	110¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117 Feb 10	...	...
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	...	....	...	....	101 Feb 23,97	...	...
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	87¼	Feb 8	83¼	Jan 7	87⅜ Feb 8	...	...
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	79	Jan 4	84 Feb 11	...	...
Ogden. & L. Chan. 1st con. 6s, 1920	...	....	...	....	94 April, 96	93	...
Do., do., small	...	....	...	....	82 Feb., 97	...	...
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼ Jan 26	...	...
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	...	....	...	....	85 Dec 16,97	...	...
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	83	Jan 18	80	Jan 13	83 Jan 20	...	...
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10¼	Jan 7	14½ Feb 11	...	...
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certfs	14¼	Jan 20	14½	Jan 22	14½ Jan 22	...	...
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	78½	Feb 1	78½ Feb 1	77	79
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	...	....	...	....	108 Sep 21, 97	...	...
Do., en. Trust Co. ctfs. of deposit	112⅜	Feb 8	103½	Jan 5	112⅜ Feb 11	...	112¾
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., 5th in. paid	62¼	Feb 5	52½	Jan 17	62⅛ Feb 11	...	...
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	...	....	...	....	120 Dec 13,97	...	...
Do., g. 5s, 1926	...	....	...	....	102 My 24, 97	...	...
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	100⅝	Feb 8	96¼	Jan 3	100 Feb 11	99½	...
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	69	Feb 7	58	Jan 5	68½ Feb 11	68	69
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	49	Feb 1	39	Jan 4	47⅜ Feb 11	...	...
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115	Jan 26	112¾	Jan 3	115 Jan 31	...	115
Ore. R.R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	93⅜	Jan 4	96¼ Feb 11	...	96¾
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	127⅛	Jan 29	124	Jan 3	124½ Feb 11	124	125
Panama sink. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	...	....	...	....	101½ Dec., 96	...	...
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	113	Jan 20	113½ Jan 31	...	...
Do., do., registered	...	....	...	....	112½ Dec 21,97	...	...
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113	Feb 8	111⅜	Jan 4	113 Feb 11	113	...
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	112	Jan 11	113 Feb 10	113	...
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	...	....	...	....	111 Jne 17, 97	113	...
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	...	....	...	....	102 Oct 9, 97	...	...
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	...	....	...	....	111¾ July 2, 97	...	...
Do., do., registered	...	....	...	....	103½ Apr 23,97	...	...
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140½	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140½ Jan 25	140	...
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140 Jan 4	...	...
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	...	....	...	....	126 Aug., 96	...	...
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	...	....	...	....	110½ July 8, 97	...	...
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s, 1900	...	....	...	....	110¼ July 8, 97	108¾	...
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	...	....	...	....	113½ April, 96	...	...
St. L., Van. & T. H. 2d 7s, 1898	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	102 Jan 24	...	...
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	...	....	...	....	100 No 25, 96	...	...
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	...	....	...	....	110 Jne 27 96	...	...
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	...	....	...	....	102 No 10, 97	...	...
Penn. R. R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	...	....	...	....	108 My 12, 97	...	...
U. N. J. R. & C. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	...	....	...	....	114¼ Oct 22,97	...	...
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	99½	Jan 24	99½	Jan 24	99½ Jan 24	...	...
Do., Evans. div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	...	....	...	....	100 Dec 23,97	100	...
Do., do., en Trust Co Certfs	...	....	...	....	95⅜ No 26, 97	...	...
Do., Trust Co. ctfs. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	...	....	...	....	14½ Dec 30,97	...	...
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	...	....	...	....	112½ Mar 8, 97	121	...
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	...	....	...	....	85 No 24, 97	...	...
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	...	....	...	....	137 No 17, 97	...	...
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	...	....	...	....	108½ April, 93	...	...
Pitts., Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	...	....	...	....	124 Mar., 96	...	...
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	...	....	...	....	114 Mar., 93	...	...
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	...	....	...	....	117 Mar., 89	...	...
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	...	....	...	....	95½ April, 95	...	...
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	106⅞	Feb 11	106⅞	Jan 3	108⅝ Feb 11	109	110
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	...	....	...	....	96 Jly 14, 97	...	...
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	86	Feb 9	77	Jan 7	84½ Feb 11	...	...
Do., g. 5s, 1941	...	....	...	....	33¾ Mar 1, 97	...	...
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼	Feb 3	83¼	Jan 24	86¼ Feb 11	86⅝	86½
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	85⅝	Feb 5	81½	Jan 3	84⅜ Feb 11	...	...
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	93¼	Feb 2	92¼	Feb 2	93¼ Feb 2	...	...
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	94	Feb 2	94	Feb 2	94 Feb 2	...	...
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	75	Feb 9	70	Jan 5	75 Feb 9	75	...
St. L., A. & T. H. 1st & ter. g. 5s, 1924	...	....	...	....	105 Dec 28,97	...	...
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	...	....	...	....	115 Jan 22,96	...	...
C., St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917	...	....	...	....	108 Jly 1, 97	...	...
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	...	....	...	....	90 No 12, 97	...	...
Do., 2d income 5s, 1931	...	....	...	....	72½ Feb., 93	...	...
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116	Feb 11	116	Feb 11	116 Feb 11	115⅜	116
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115⅞	Feb 10	115	Jan 6	115⅞ Feb 10	115⅜	116
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115⅞	Feb 10	115	Jan 6	115⅞ Feb 10	115⅜	116
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	...	....	...	....	118¾ July, 96	...	...
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	119⅞	Feb 5	116½	Jan 25	119⅞ Feb 11	...	...
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	105¼	Feb 8	103¼	Jan 3	105 Feb 9	104½	105½
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	96⅝	Feb 2	93	Jan 7	96⅜ Feb 2	...	...
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	...	....	...	....	105 Oct 4, 97	107	112
St. L. & San Fran. R.R. g. 4s, 1996	77	Feb 7	74	Jan 7	77 Feb 11	75	77
St. L. & San Fran., S.W. Div. 5s, 1947	95⅜	Feb 9	94	Jan 28	95⅜ Feb 10	95½	97½
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, ctfs., 1989	76⅜	Feb 8	72	Jan 4	76⅜ Feb 11	76¼	77
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond ctfs., 1989	30	Feb 3	27⅜	Jan 14	30 Feb 10	...	...
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	...	....	...	....	100 Nov 8, 97	...	...
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	...	....	...	....	114 Aug., 94	115	...
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	108	Jan 20	107¾	Jan 4	108 Jan 21	109	...
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	122⅜	Jan 7	122¾ Jan 29	...	...
Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	121¾	Jan 10	122 Feb 7	...	...
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	128½	Jan 18	128	Jan 5	128 Jan 27	...	...
Do., do., registered	...	....	...	....	119⅜ Sept., 96	...	...
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108	Feb 4	106	Jan 4	108 Feb 11	107⅞	...
Do., do., registered	...	....	...	....	106¼ Mar 29,97	...	...
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	98½	Feb 11	94½	Jan 10	98⅜ Feb 11	...	...
Do., do., registered	...	....	...	....	89½ Apr 23,97	...	...
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122¾	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	...	...
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	130	Feb 4	127	Jan 21	127¼ Feb 8	...	...
Do., do., registered	...	....	...	....	115 Apr 24,97	...	...
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109	Feb 9	108	Jan 14	109 Feb 10	...	...
Eastern Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½	Jan 14	108½	Jan 14	108½ Jan 14	...	...
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	...	....	...	....	111 No 23, 97	...	...
Do., do., registered	...	....	...	....	115 Apr. 24,96	...	...
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	...	....	...	....	100½ Oct 20,97	...	...
Sav., Flor & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	...	....	...	....	114 Jan 25,97	...	...
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	...	....	...	....	104½ Oct 18,97	...	...
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 6s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	...	...
Sea't., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass.pd	90	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80 Jan 25	...	...
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Jan 8	95	Jan 4	97¾ Feb 11	97⅝	98¼
Southern Pacific Co.							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107 Jan 20	...	...
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	104	Jan 28	100	Jan 17	103 Feb 1	103	...
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	94¾	Feb 9	92	Jan 4	94¾ Feb 9	94	...
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	...	....	...	....	102 Nov., 94	125	...
Do., 1st g. 5s, Interest gtd., 1937	110⅝	Jan 22	109¼	Jan 14	110¾ Feb 3	110	...
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	...	....	...	....	108 Dec 28,97	106	...
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	80	Jan 11	78½	Jan 4	80 Feb 3	79	...
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	...	....	...	....	114 No 17, 97	120	...
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	...	....	...	....	129 Dec 18,97	124½	128
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75 Jan 6	...	...
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	62½	Jan 21	59⅜	Jun ...	61¾ Feb 11	61¼	61¾
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	...	....	...	....	111 Mar 1, 97	...	...
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	...	....	...	....	106¼ No 17, 97	...	...
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	88¼	Jan 28	96½	Jan 3	98¼ Feb 9	98	...
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	103¾	Jan 21	100¼	Jan 4	102½ Feb 11	102	...
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	110 Jan 24	110	...
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	96⅞	Feb 10	92¼	Jan 6	96⅞ Feb 10	96	...
Austin & Northw'n 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 13	83½	Jan 5	87¼ Jan 13	...	...
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	107⅝	Feb 9	105½	Jan 5	108 Feb 11	...	...
Southern R'way 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	94½	Feb 10	92	Jan 24	94¼ Feb 11	93¾	94¼
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100 Feb 11	...	...
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	...	....	...	....	125¼ Au 17, 97	...	...
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	...	....	...	....	119 Dec 22,97	...	...
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107	Jan 31	106½	Jan 10	107 Feb 9	107	108
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	115	Feb 10	115 Feb 10	...	...
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½	Feb 9	110½	Jan 18	111 Feb 11	111	111½
Georgia Pac. Ry. 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	...	....	...	....	122½ Dec 27,97	...	...
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117	Jan 29	117	Jan 29	117 Feb 5	...	...
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	123½	Feb 7	122	Jan 4	123½ Feb 7	...	...
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	...	....	...	....	101 No 22, 97	...	...
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	...	....	...	....	100 Nov 4, 97	...	...
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	105	Jan 25	103½	Jan 17	105 Feb 11	...	...
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	105¾	Jan 31	104⅜	Jan 24	105¾ Feb 9	...	...
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4s, 1924	...	....	...	....	84 Au 10, 97	...	...
West'n No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	112¾	Jan 3	115⅞ Jan 21	...	...
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110⅜	Jan 12	110⅜	Jan 12	110⅜ Jan 12	...	...
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¼	Jan 12	106½	Feb 3	106½ Feb 3	...	...
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	...	....	...	....	103 Oct 27, 97	...	...
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110	Jan 28	100	Jan 18	109 Feb 10	110	...
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	102⅞	Feb 8	97⅜	Jan 3	101½ Feb 11	...	102
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	34¾	Jan 31	28	Jan 4	33½ Feb 11	...	...
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	123½	Jan 19	122	Jan 5	123½ Feb 3	123½	124
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 14.

Metropolitan Museum of Art—Annual meeting.
New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

American District Telegraph Company of Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Books close.
Buffalo, Rochester, and Pitsburg Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
H. O. Company—Books close.
International Mortgage Bank (Mexico)—Dividend payable.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Laclede Gas Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Lead Company. Dividend payable on preferred.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago. Books close.
Procter & Gamble Company. Dividend payable on common stock.
Quincy Mining. Dividend payable.
Rio Grande Western Railroad. Extra dividend payable on preferred.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. Dividend payable.
Standard Oil Company. Books close.
Sunday Creek Coal. Dividend payable on preferred.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad. Books close for annual meeting.
West Chicago Street Railway. Dividend payable.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad. Books open.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. Special meeting.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad. Books open.
Commercial Mutual Insurance Company. Election.
Consolidated Coal Company, Maryland. Annual meeting.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Company. Books open.
Laclede Gas Company. Books open.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad. Books open.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. Books open.
Procter and Gamble Company. Books open.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. Books open.
Sunday Creek Coal Company. Books open.
West Chicago Street Railway. Books open.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

Consolidated Coal Company, Maryland. Books open.
National Lead Company. Annual meeting.
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company. Books close for annual meeting.

Friday, Feb. 18.

Southern Railway. Special meeting.

Saturday, Feb. 19.

Glucose Sugar Refining Company. Books close.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Friday, Feb. 11, total transactions included 2,026,555 shares of stock, $26,382,550 bonds, with $134,000 Government and $8,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Feb. 13, '97.	Feb. 11, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Mis.	695,028	2,026,555	*1,331,527
Banks	344	40	†304
Mining	700	.....	†700

BONDS.

R. R. & Mis.	$8,229,150	$26,362,500	*$18,063,350
State	.....	8,000	*8,000
Government	361,500	134,000	†727,500

*Increase. †Decrease.

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	2½	Lake Erie & West	1½
Ann Arbor	2	Long Island	5½
Ann Arbor pf	1½	Met. Street	30
Buff., R. & P.	2	N. Y. S. & W. pf	1½
Chi. & Northwest	1½	Norfolk & West. pf	2½
Chi. & Northw. pf	3½	O. R. R. & N. pf	1½
C., M. & St. P. pf	1½	Pullman Car	10½
C. H. V. & T.	1	St. J. & G. I.	2
C. H. V. & T. pf	5	St J. & G. I. 1st pf	1½
Consol. Ice	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	2
Consol. Ice pf	2	Texas Pacific	2½
Den. & R. G. pf	1½	St. P., M. & M.	1½
Detroit Gas	1½	Third Avenue	9
Erie 1st pf	1½	U. S. Rubber	2
Flint & P. M.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf	2½
Hawaiian Sugar	1⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¾	Ill. Central	1
Brook. Union Gas	1½	Minn. Iron	1
Chi. Gt. West	1	Mo. Pacific	1¼
C., R. I. & P.	1¼	Mo. K. & T. pf	1½
Chi. Term. & T. pf	3¼	Nat. Lead	1⅞
Clev., L. & W.	1½	N. J. Central	1⅛
Col. F. & I.	1½	Penn. R. R.	1
Consol. Gas	1¼	Reading	1½
Del. & Hudson	2¼	Reading 1st pf	1½
Del., L. & W.	2½	Reading 2d pf	1½
General Electric	1½	Union Pac. pf	1⅛
Great North. pf	3		

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Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	2	Kent. Cent. 4s	2¾
A., T. & S. F. adj.	2½	L. & N. 4s	2⅝
B. & O. 1st, Parks Branch	4½	L. & N., Nash., F. & S. 1st	5
B. & O. 5s, 1925	10½	L. & N., So. & N. Als. 6s	1
B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.	1½	Mo. Pacific con.	1
Brook. El. 1st t. r.	1	N. C. & St. L. con.	¼
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	1	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	1	Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	⅞
Chi. & Ind. Coal 1st.	2	Nor. Pac. 1st 6s, r.	1
C., I. & L. ref. 5s	⅜	Norf. & West. con.	1¼
C., I. & L. ref. 6s	4	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st	2
C., M. & St. P. con.	2¼	St. L. & I. M. gen.	1⅜
Cin., Day. & I. 1st	1	St. P., M. & M., Mon. ext. 4s	1½
Col. C. & I. 1st	2	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st l. r.	1
C., H. V. & T. 5s, $45 pd.	⅜	Union El. 1st t. r.	1¼
C., H. V. & Tol. 6s	5⅞	U. P. 6s, '96, ex m. c.	2
Consumers' Gas (Chi.) 1st	1½	U. P. 6s, notes, 62½ per cent. pd.	2⅜
Erie gen. lien	1½	U. P., D. & G. 1st	2⅝
F. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s.	1	Wabash 2d	2¼
Gal., H. & H. 5s.	1	Wab. 1st, Det. & Chi.	1
Int. & G. N. 3d	6		
K. C., Ga. '96 ex m c.	1¼		
K. F.	3¼		
K. C. Pitts. & G. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Kings Co. Elev. 1st	4	Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s	1¼
Long Island con. 4s	1⅜	St. P., M. & M., Mon. Cent. 6s	2⅜
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¾		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	106	107
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	104	106
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	85	90
Bridgeport Traction 1st 5s	103	..
Bleecker St. & F'ton F'y stock	51	53
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	105	107
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brooklyn City Railroad	209	211
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115½	117
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	180	190
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	113	116
Brooklyn El., t. r., 1st ass't p'd.	8½	9½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	107	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo St. Ry. stock	80½	81¾
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols.	109	111
Central Cross-Town	257	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	121	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	102	105
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	77½	79
Cleveland City Railway	90	..
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	55	..
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock	140	..
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	108	107
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	100½	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	..
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	90	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	46½	47
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	175	190
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115½	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip.	100	103
Eighth Avenue	325	350
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip.	105	108
42d & Grand Street	325	356
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	68	72
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Louisville St. Ry. com.	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	95	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	53½	54
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	102	104
New Orleans Traction com.	2⅝	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	10	13
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	15	18
North Shore Traction pf.	78	80
Ninth Avenue	180	200
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	106½	107
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	61	..
Rochester Ry.	19	21
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	95	100
Second Avenue stock	158	..
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108	110
Second Avenue debenture 5s	104	..
Scranton Traction	9	12
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	205
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 5s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	185	187
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	104	106
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	15	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
West Chicago Street	100¾	101
West End, Boston	84½	84¾
West End (Boston) pf.	104½	105
Worcester Traction common	17	19
Worcester Traction	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	95	97
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	76
Union Ferry	65	66
Union Ferry bonds	106½	107

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	185	..
Atlantic	135	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	188	..
Brooklyn	400	415
Central	1375	..
Colonial	198	..
Continental	185	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	850	..
Fifth Avenue	350	400
Franklin	230	..
German-American R. E.	20	30
Guaranty	465	..
Hamilton	236	243
Kings County	280	..
Knickerbocker	225	..
Lawyers' Surety	107	114
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	..
Manhattan	152½	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	435	..
Metropolitan	310	..
Nassau	157	..
National Surety	200	208
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1,200	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	350	..
People's	250	..
Produce Exchange	200	205
Real Estate Trust Co.	185	..
State	200	210
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	300
Union	1,040	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	280	290
United States	1,175	..
Washington	220	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	114
Commonwealth	106	110
Continental	420	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	100	104
Farragut	95	100
German-American	430	..
Germania	250	260
Greenwich	155	..
Hamilton	110	115
Hanover	148	150
Home	205	215
Kings County	175	180

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	113	118
Niagara	175	180
North River	125	..
Pacific	145	150
Peter Cooper	120	130
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	175
Rutgers	127	130
Stuyvesant	80	85
United States	118	125
Westchester	420	..
Williamsburg City	375	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	352	..
American Exchange	171	173
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	300	330
Broadway	225	235
Butchers & Drovers'	..	100
Central	168	..
Chatham	290	..
Citizens'	120	130
City	700	..
Clinton	..	95
Colonial	110	..
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	205	209
Continental	127½	..
Corn Exchange	285	295
East River	136	145
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2900	3300
First National of Staten Island	125	150
Fourth National	135	150
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	305	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	750	..
German-American	115	120
Germania	325	..
German Exchange	250	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	120	130
Hanover	380	..
Hide & Leather	90	95
Home	150	..
Hudson River	155	..
Importers & Traders'	..	525
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	185
Liberty	130	..
Lincoln	175	..
Manhattan	230	..
Market & Fulton	225	240
Mechanics'	185	190
Mechanics & Traders'	110	115
Mercantile	168	175
Merchants' Exchange	118	..
Merchants'	146	150
Metropolis	440	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	235	..
New Amsterdam	235	..
New York	240	242
New York County	700	..
New York National Exchange	90	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	94
North America	135	..
Oriental	145	..
Pacific	180	190
Park	262	266
People's	295	..
Phenix	90	97
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	116	120
Republic	155	165
Riverside	100	..
Seaboard	174	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	105	115
Shoe & Leather	98	102
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	..	112
Third National	10	30
Tradesmen's	110	..
Twelfth Ward	130	140
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	180	..
Western	150	..
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Electric Light and Manufacturing.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny County Light Co.	103	..
Brush Electric Co.	..	40
Bush Electric Co.	..	38
Eddy Electric Mfg. Co.	..	19
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., St. Louis.	3½	4½
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Brooklyn.	106	110
Edison Ore Milling Co.	12	15
Edison Storage Co.	27½	29
East End Electric Light	..	10
Fort Wayne Electric Co.	½	1½
Ft. Wayne E.Co.-T. S.,Series A.	2	3½
General Electric Co. pf.	81	85
Hartford(Conn.)Elec. Light Co.	110	..
Hartford (Conn.) L. & P. Co.	4½	..
New Haven (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	145	..
Narragansett(Prov.,R.I.) E. Co.	82	85
Rhode Island Elec. Protec. Co.	115	120
Toronto (Can.) Elec. Light Co.	131	131¾
Thomson-Houston Welding Co.	5	..
United Elec. Light & P. Co. pf.	2	..
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co.	..	23
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. pf.	..	54
Woonsocket (R. I.) Electric Co.	90	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	99	102
American Bank Note Co.	41½	43
American Brake	90	95
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	10
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain com.	7	14
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	54	64
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	45	55
Am. Type Founders, new stock	39	42
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	100	..
American Graphophone	15½	16
American Graphophone 1st pf.	15½	16
Anderson Tobacco	20	30
Automatic Vending	40	70
Barney & Smith Car com.	15	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	69	73
Barney & Smith Car 6s	98	100
Bliss, E. W., common	75	..
Bliss, E. W., pf.	..	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	..	50
Celluloid Company	67½	..
Cen. & South Amer. Tel.	105	108
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	57	67
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	106	..
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	385	390
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	93	..
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	93	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commercial Cable	180	185
Consolidated Car Heating	27½	32½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	80	..
Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	57	64
Diamond Match Co.	143	143½
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.	1¼	1⅝
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	73
Eastman Kodak Co.	98	100
Erie & Western Trans.	43	45
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	42	43
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	96½	97
Gorham Mfg. Co. com.	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	112	115
Great Falls Ice	108	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	89	91½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	108	110
Hudson River Telephone	70	75
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	40	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	16	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	62	72
Lanston Monotype	16¼	17½
Lorillard pf	114½	116½
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	40
Malt Trust com.	23¾	24
Malt Trust pf.	73½	74½
Mechanical Rubber com.	8	12
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	30
Mergenthaler Linotype	145	146
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	12
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	35	38
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	90	91
Mosler Safe Co.	..	106
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	80	90
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock	45	55
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	48	53
N. Y. Biscuit	26½	29½
N. Y. Biscuit pf.	86½	88½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	107	110
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	99	..
New York Air Brake	25	27
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	151
Nicaragua Construction	6	10
Northwestern Telegraph	110	115
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Penn. Salt Mfg.	102	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	140	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	33	35
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pref.	62	69
Procter & Gamble	212	215
Procter & Gamble pf.	180	185
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pref.	40	56
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	92	96
Simmons Hardware com.	107	112
Simmons Hardware pref.	105	109
Singer Mfg. Co.	330	360
Standard Oil	439	440
Southern Cotton Oil	15	20
Swift & Co.	94	97
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	116½	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	45	50
Texas & Pacific Coal 1sts	100	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	72½
Trenton Potteries com	9	11
Trenton Potteries pref.	48	51
Trow Directory pref.	38	42
Union Switch & Signal	37½	38¾
Union Switch & Signal pref.	60	..
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pref.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pref.	77	81
U. S. Glass com.	31	32
U. S. Glass pf.	70	..
Wagner Palace Car	170	172
Westinghouse Air Brake	225	230
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	120
Worthington Pump	15	20
Worthington Pump pref.	87	90

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	54¾	55.
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110	..
Bay State Gas Inc.	60	..
Boston United 1st	89½	90
Boston United 2d	72	75
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1sts, w. i.	96½	97
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	32¾	33½
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	104½	105¼
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	104	105½
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	104½	107½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	112	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	108½	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	117	119¼
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	100	102
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	88	90
Columbus (Ohio) 1st m. 5s	101	103
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	75	80
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	102½	104
Detroit Income 5s	97½	..
Equitable	220	228
Equitable 1st 6s	102½	103¼
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115½	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	82	84
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	87	89
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	99	101½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	57	60
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st m. 6s	71	74
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	106	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	84	86
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	89	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	74	75
Madison (Wis.) Gas	63	65
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	99½	100½
Minneapolis Gas 6s	98	102
Mutual of New York	325	350
New Amsterdam	31¾	32¾
New Amsterdam pf.	69½	71½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	103¾	104¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Ohio & Indiana stock	57	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	89	90
St. Joseph (Mo.)	41	44
St. Joseph (Mo.) 8s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	145	148
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	160	167
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	20	22
Syracuse Gas 5s	89	91
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	83	84
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	103	103⅝
Williamsburg 1st 6s	103	105

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FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$9,204,217
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	10,771,850
From Jan. 1, 1898	51,077,033
From Jan. 1, 1897	55,991,256

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$9,509,970
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	6,847,861
From Jan. 1, 1898	45,910,704
From Jan. 1, 1897	40,035,296

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$711,974
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	31,143
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,327,014
From Jan. 1, 1897	275,999

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$387,235
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	5,000
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,332,275
From Jan. 1, 1897	250,831

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$124,739
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	23,143
From Jan. 1, 1898	494,739
From Jan. 1, 1897	16,168

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$18,937
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	29,500
From Jan. 1, 1898	370,228
From Jan. 1, 1897	295,568

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$671,605
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	732,260
From Jan. 1, 1898	5,023,290
From Jan. 1, 1897	4,795,934

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$652,648
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	702,751
From Jan. 1, 1898	5,055,964
From Jan. 1, 1897	4,500,366

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$730,931
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	60,643
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,197,240
From Jan. 1, 1897	582,538

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$1,253,840
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	740,260
Fro n Jan. 1, 1898	8,439,565
From Jan. 1, 1897	5,055,765

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$527,909
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	679,617
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,742,325
From Jan. 1, 1897	4,473,227

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	$725,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,429,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	928,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 28	51,578,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	832,827,085
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,661,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,965,003
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,897,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,989
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,567,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	865,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	53,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	783,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11	46,220,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	738,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	652,151,030
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,889,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	728,626,090
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,031
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	702,006,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,103
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	726,062,333
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	43,290,782
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30	690,229,861
Balances week ending Oct. 30	41,276,452
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23	784,598,108
Balances week ending Oct. 23	47,110,718
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16	799,310,890
Balances week ending Oct. 16	42,786,840

*Five days.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

The following table gives the range of prices for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Feb. 11. Bid.	Asked.		Amount Outst'd'g.	Last Dividend.			Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
182	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,520,000	Jan.,	1898	3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*183	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note Co	..	Dec.	1, 1897	1	..	.....	..	.....	43	Sept. 2, 1897
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept.	1, 1897	4	..	.....	..	.....	125	Sept. 16, 1897
..	25	American District Telegraph	3,344,700	Mch.	1, 1897	1	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19, 1898
106	108	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	Oct.,	1897	2	..	.....	..	.....	*106	Oct. 13, 1897
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600								*71½	Dec. 23, 1897
63	66¾	Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug.	16, 1897	1	67¾	Jan. 8	65	Jan. 21	66½	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & N	5,500,000	Feb.	1, 1898	2	*72	Jan. 10	*72	Jan. 10	*72	Jan. 10, 1898
70	77	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct.	1, 1897	65c	70	Jan. 25	67	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000				..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
170	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Dec.	1, 1897	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	170½	Oct. 2, 1897
23¼	24¾	Chicago Gt. Western pf. B	7,444,190			..	25¾	Jan. 14	*23	Jan. 19	24½	Jan. 26, 1898
..	..	Chicago Gt. Western deb	12,650,500			..	..	.....	..	.....	*75	Dec. 27, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan.	3, 1898	4	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
169½	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,050	Dec.	1, 1897	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*167	Dec. 23, 1897
¾	1	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	6,000,000			..	⅞	Jan. 28	⅞	Jan. 10	⅞	Jan. 28, 1898
2	2½	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	600,000			..	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7, 1898
70	78	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	20,000	Feb.	20, 1897	4	..	.....	..	.....	*80	Dec. 14, 1897
185	..	Commercial Cable	1,000,000	Oct.	1, 1897	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*162½	May 28, 1897
42	..	Consolidated Coal	10,259,000	Feb.	1, 1898	2	..	.....	..	.....	37½	May 20, 1897
13½	14	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000			..	13	Jan. 12	12	Jan. 12	13	Feb. 3, 1898
80	100	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500			..	..	.....	..	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
6½	7	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000			..	..	.....	..	.....	4½	Sept. 16, 1897
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct.	15, 1897	3	..	.....	..	.....	260	July 30, 1897
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	48,000,000	Aug.	16, 1897	1	..	.....	..	.....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
24	26	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,132,100	Aug.,	1893	7½	23	Jan. 7	23	Jan. 7	24	Jan. 7, 1898
42	45	Evansville & T. H. pf	1,284,000	April	15, 1897	1	41	Jan. 11	40	Jan. 18	40½	Jan. 28, 1898
40	42	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,342,000	Feb.	15, 1893	2	43	Jan. 28	40	Jan. 18	47	Jan. 28, 1898
14	16	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100			..	16½	Jan. 31	*14	Jan. 22	16½	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	General Electric pf	4,252,000	July	1, 1893	3½	..	.....	..	.....	75	Mch. 22, 1897
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*105½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000			..	*30	Jan. 7	*30	Jan. 7	*30	Jan. 24, 1893
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,600,300	Feb.	1, 1898	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	Feb.	1, 1898	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Jan.	3, 1893	4	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5, 1898
93	98	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan.,	1898	2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2, 1898
6	7½	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000			..	*6¾	Jan. 12	6	Feb. 2	6¼	Feb. 2, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	..			..	..	.....	..	.....	4½	Mch. 9, 1897
18	20	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Jan.	15, 1895	90c	18	Feb. 2	*16¼	Feb. 1	18	Feb. 2, 1898
1	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000			..	..	.....	..	.....	1	Aug. 30, 1897
5	7	Manhattan Beach	350,000			..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	5¼	Jan. 24, 1898
47	53	Maryland Coal pf	1,885,000	Jan.	3, 1898	2	*5	Feb. 2	*5	Feb. 2	*5	Feb. 2, 1898
..	..	Mexican Central	47,909,100			..	6¼	Jan. 8	6	Jan. 8	6¼	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct.	1, 1893	2	..	.....	..	.....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Feb.	7, 1898	1	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
7	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	14,000,000			..	7	Jan. 5	7	Jan. 5	7	Jan. 5, 1897
17	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000			..	..	.....	..	.....	10	Dec. 2, 1897
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Feb.	1, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	75	Dec. 14, 1897
20	40	National Starch 2d pf	1,846,800	Jan.,	1893	6	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27, 1898
..	..	New York Air Brake	5,000,000		1896	6	28	Jan. 24	23	Jan. 6	28	Feb. 3, 1898
74	76	N. Y., Chicago & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mch.	2, 1896	5	76	Jan. 31	*67	Jan. 22	76	Jan. 31, 1898
..	..	New York & East River Gas	5,000,000			..	..	.....	..	.....	80	Sept. 13, 1897
..	..	New York & East River Gas pf	1,671,000	July	22, 1897	3	..	.....	..	.....	117¾	Sept. 10, 1897
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan.,	1898	1¼	121¾	Jan. 25	121	Jan. 4	121¾	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan.	10, 1898	4	..	.....	..	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Jan.	15, 1898	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900			..	..	.....	..	.....	*8	Dec. 28, 1897
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan.	3, 1893	2	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb.	1, 1898	4	..	.....	..	.....	*330	Dec. 20, 1897
350	..	Pierre Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	2	..	.....	..	.....	*115	Sept. 29, 1897
6	8	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000			..	..	.....	..	.....	6½	Dec. 22, 1897
2	3	Quicksilver	5,706,700			..	2¼	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 28	2¼	Jan. 27, 1898
3	7	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300		1891	4½	..	.....	..	.....	10	Sept. 24, 1897
87	88	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,792,686	Sept.	1, 1897	2½	87	Feb. 3	*81½	Jan. 20	87	Feb. 3, 1898
148	155	St. Paul & Omaha pf	11,259,912	Aug.	20, 1897	3½	151½	Jan. 22	*148	Jan. 5	151½	Jan. 22, 1898
66½	67⅞	Silver bullion certificates	..			..	67⅝	Jan. 13	67⅛	Jan. 13	67⅝	Jan. 13, 1898
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	3½	..	.....	..	.....	195	July 13, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Dec.	3, 1897	3½	*147	Jan. 24	145½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	Dec.	31, 1897	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	Oct.,	1897	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Dec. 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400			..	..	.....	..	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan.	15, 1898	3	..	.....	..	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000			..	10¼	Jan. 31	10½	Jan. 12	10¼	Jan. 31, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	Oct.,	1897	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	*64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan.,	1898	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*215½	Mch. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept.	30, 1897	3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	1,500,000	Oct.	15, 1897	3½	..	.....	..	.....	195	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	4,000,000	Jan.	20, 1898	3	88	Jan. 17	88	Jan. 17	88	Jan. 17, 1898
8	9	Western Union Beef	97,370,000	Nov.	23, 1897	3	9	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	9	Feb. 2, 1898
4	6	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000			..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	5	Feb. 5, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 12th day of February, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$153,592,245.53		
Gold bullion	49,709,227.39		
		$202,301,472.92	
Outstanding gold certificates	$38,062,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,593,680.00		
		36,468,469.00	
			*$165,833,003.92
Standard silver dollars	$393,594,134.00		
Silver bullion	886,339.79		
		$394,480,473.79	
Outstanding silver certificates	$387,410,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	12,947,605.00		
		347,462,899.00	
			20,017,574.79
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$5,105,477.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	100,047,806.25		
		$105,153,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		105,153,280.00	
			.25
United States notes		$78,308,573.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$33,815,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	3,320,000.00		
		50,495,000.00	
			27,813,573.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$4,798,988.00		
National bank notes	4,962,585.73		
Fractional silver coin	11,822,329.56		
Fractional currency	162.51		
Minor coin	1,205,119.81		
Deposits in National banks	36,665,180.72		
Bonds and interest paid	2,981,379.14		
		$62,435,705.47	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$7,480,446.05		
Outstanding checks and drafts	13,529,087.45		
Disbursing officers' balances	31,378,936.23		
Post Office Department account	3,454,152.83		
Miscellaneous items	2,249,115.40		
		$58,221,717.81	
			4,213,987.66
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$217,878,139.62

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fis'l Y'r.
Customs	$644,332.93	$7,112,392.01	$84,123,425.01
Internal revenue	656,622.20	6,943,978.40	104,068,679.40
Miscellaneous	127,365.48	255,903.73	1,114,692.28
Total receipts	$1,428,821.61	$13,311,194.26	$259,296,796.69
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	340,000.00	10,448,000.00	74,899,448.05
War	180,000.00	1,740,000.00	41,696,562.34
Navy	235,000.00	1,115,000.00	21,509,768.68
Indians	35,000.00	440,000.00	6,426,166.23
Pensions	500,000.00	7,035,000.00	95,965,073.52
Interest	400,000.00	1,800,000.00	27,039,556.31
Total expenditures	$1,670,000.00	$22,638,000.00	267,536,570.13
Excess of expenditures over receipts	241,178.39	9,326,805.74	8,239,773.44
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	133,480.00	1,369,510.00	19,032,090.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	50,770.00	1,122,682.00	9,986,760.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$512,777,494.00	$91,856,147.00	$604,133,641.00
This fiscal year	18,270,408.00	1,460,346.00	19,730,813.00
This month	472,997.00	49,910.00	522,907.00
This day	40,704.00	4,750.00	45,454.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Maine (semi-annual)	$3	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Feb. 21
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 16
Chicago & Alton (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	.....
Chicago & Alton pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	.....
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	2	Feb. 21	Feb. 5	Feb. 16
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 21	Feb. 5	Feb. 16
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	Mar. 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1½	Mar. 15	Feb. 23	Mar. 16
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 21
Lake Erie & Western pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 16
Mobile & Ohio	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
New York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf.	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 5	Feb. 21
Norfolk & Western pf.	1	Feb. 23	Feb. 15	Feb. 24
Northern Pacific pf.	1	Mar. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 21
Piedmont & Cumberland	2	Mar. 15	.....	.....
Rio G. & Western pf. (extra)	1	Feb. 15	Dec. 31	.....
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	1¼	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 16
St. Paul & Duluth pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Feb. 7	Mar. 1
Wynesburg & Washington	2½	Mar. 15	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

West Chicago (quarterly)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	Feb. 16

BANK STOCKS.

International Mortgage, Mexico	3	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Manhattan (semi-annual)	4	Feb. 10	Feb. 1	Feb. 10

TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.

Bond & Mort. Guarantee (quarter)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 15

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adams Express (quarter)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 11	Mar. 2
Am Dist. Tel., Phila. (quarter)	1	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter)	$3	Feb. 19	Jan. 20	Feb. 9
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Mar. 12	Feb. 4	Mar. 13
Erie Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	.....
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 2
H. O. Company	2	Feb. 21	Feb. 15	Feb. 23
Jeff. & C. C. & I. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 16
Laclede Gas Light	1½	Feb. 15	Jan. 28	Feb. 16
Laclede Gas Light pf.	3	Feb. 15	Jan. 28	Feb. 16
National Lead common	1	Feb. 15	Jan. 22	Feb. 7
New England Tel. & Tel.	$1.50	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
N. Y. & Hon. Ros. Mining	10c.	Mar. 5	Feb. 23	Mar. 6
People's G. L. & C. of Chi. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 25	Feb. 15	Feb. 26
Procter & Gamble (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Quincy Mining	$3	Feb. 15	Jan. 21	Jan. 26
Standard Oil	3	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	7	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 16
Sunday Creek Coal pf. (annual)	1½	Feb. 15	Jan. 29	Feb. 16
United Electric Securities (semi-an.)	$3.50	May 2	Apr. 20	May 3
Welsbach Commercial pf. (quarter)	2	Mar. 10	Feb. 28	Mar. 11

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Data.	Nature.
American Encaustic Tiling Co	.....	.....	Mar. 9	Annual
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. Railroad	Feb. 1	Feb. 16	Feb. 15	Special
Commercial Cable	Feb. 24	Mar. 8	Mar. 7	Annual
Commercial Mutual Insurance	.....	.....	Feb. 16	Election
Consolidated Coal, Maryland	Feb. 5	Feb. 17	Feb. 16	Annual
Delaware, Lack. & Western	Feb. 7	Feb. 23	Feb. 21	Annual
Forth Worth & Denver City	Jan. 28	Mar. 2	Mar. 2	Annual
Greater New York Hosiery Co	.....	.....	Mar. 2	General
International Bank, Mexico	.....	.....	Mar. 8	General
Metropolitan Museum of Art	.....	.....	Feb. 14	Annual
Metropolitan Street Railway	.....	.....	Mar. 4	Special
Mo. Pa., & St. L. & Iron Mt	Feb. 2	Mar. 10	Mar. 8	Annual
National Lead Company	Jan. 22	Feb. 7	Feb. 17	Annual
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	Feb. 14	Feb. 23	Feb. 21	Annual
Norfolk & Southern	Feb. 1	Mar. 4	Mar. 3	Annual
Pennsylvania Knitting Mills	.....	.....	Mar. 2	General
St. Paul & Duluth Railroad	.....	.....	April 14	Special
Southern Railway	.....	.....	Feb. 18	Special
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad	Feb. 15	Mar. 9	Mar. 8	Annual
Western Union Beef	Jan. 31	Mar. 2	Feb. 28	Special
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Mach. Co.	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Feb. 23	Annual
Willson Aluminium Co	Jan. 14	Feb. 24	Feb. 23	Annual

High Grade Investment Securities

Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors,

FOR SALE BY

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*Surp't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. C. Reserve to Deposits
$2,000,000	$1,900,600	N. Y. Nat. Exs. Ass.	$14,230,000	$2,870,000	$2,210,000	$15,770,000	32.1
2,050,000	2,100,800	Bank of Manh. Co.	15,730,000	2,501,000	1,255,000	16,497,000	22.5
1,000,000	1,086,000	Merchants' National	12,149,100	2,980,300	2,722,200	15,912,000	35.1
2,000,000	2,067,900	Mechanics' National	9,936,000	1,486,000	1,415,000	9,448,000	30.4
1,500,000	2,597,200	Bank of America	20,278,100	3,247,900	3,096,800	23,945,300	26.5
1,000,000	548,600	Phenix National	4,063,000	229,000	850,000	3,891,000	25.1
1,000,000	3,745,800	National City	71,906,100	18,199,400	8,711,100	93,414,000	28.2
750,000	120,800	Tradesmen's Nat.	3,249,500	348,300	880,500	3,884,500	32.7
300,000	1,454,700	Chemical National	24,057,200	5,439,700	4,041,900	26,350,000	35.7
500,000	180,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,679,500	901,800	906,300	5,980,800	30.3
1,000,000	1,853,900	Gallatin National	8,904,500	949,700	1,722,400	8,891,000	29.3
300,000	199,300	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,003,000	214,000	257,400	1,827,900	43.0
400,000	228,500	Mech. & Traders'	2,060,000	350,000	295,000	2,220,000	25.4
300,000	163,400	Greenwich	904,700	112,800	489,400	1,178,800	52.0
600,000	489,800	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	3,271,800	300,100	676,700	3,129,500	31.1
100,000	90,500	Seventh National	1,901,400	222,700	276,900	2,217,400	20.8
1,200,000	495,700	State of New York	3,808,100	227,100	396,100	2,976,000	21.0
5,000,000	2,480,800	American Ex. Nat.	25,774,000	1,915,000	5,194,000	22,838,000	35.4
5,000,000	3,859,000	Nat. Bk. of Com'erce	25,532,000	2,385,300	3,535,000	21,883,700	27.2
1,000,000	1,634,200	Nat. Broadway	6,437,900	1,097,200	285,800	5,810,100	23.5
1,000,000	1,030,000	Mercantile. National	9,776,800	1,009,400	2,292,200	11,200,400	29.4
422,700	465,400	Pacific	2,308,500	373,700	577,800	2,901,200	32.8
1,500,000	856,200	Nat. Bk. of Republic	17,497,800	3,525,800	1,969,400	20,688,900	27.2
450,000	388,000	Chatham National	6,273,000	731,100	1,036,500	6,007,100	27.1
200,000	250,500	People's	1,736,900	181,700	582,300	2,250,700	33.1
700,000	554,400	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	11,814,300	1,790,500	2,450,200	14,760,000	28.6
1,000,000	2,196,000	Hanover National	26,409,100	5,624,900	5,701,300	35,530,000	32.1
500,000	359,000	Irving National	5,163,000	316,700	534,700	5,206,000	27.3
600,000	407,000	National Citizens'	2,628,400	406,800	333,600	2,797,700	26.5
500,000	264,300	Nassau	2,407,600	168,100	502,100	2,954,600	22.6
500,000	1,021,100	M'k't & Fulton Nat.	8,426,400	709,300	741,600	5,594,400	25.9
1,000,000	159,500	Nat. Shoe & Leath.	4,119,400	581,300	746,700	4,841,500	27.4
1,000,000	1,314,000	Corn Exchange	9,428,800	1,596,000	1,483,000	11,006,600	27.9
1,000,000	204,100	Continental National	2,773,500	979,000	1,051,500	6,951,500	25.1
300,000	406,300	Oriental	1,783,000	179,600	280,000	1,732,000	26.9
1,500,000	5,715,100	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,889,000	4,700,000	2,237,000	25,970,000	26.9
3,000,000	3,285,700	National Park	39,633,000	9,870,000	6,838,700	51,972,000	31.7
250,000	145,400	East River Nat.	1,323,000	175,200	219,000	1,503,700	30.2
2,200,000	2,056,700	Fourth National	23,312,700	4,762,300	3,126,400	26,923,900	29.2
1,000,000	519,100	Central National	9,359,000	2,130,000	2,483,000	13,231,000	34.7
300,000	559,900	Second National	5,462,000	957,000	1,018,000	6,667,000	29.6
150,000	282,400	Ninth National	3,563,200	560,000	501,800	4,009,000	26.4
500,000	7,012,900	First National	25,952,300	4,281,800	4,346,000	30,131,300	25.6
500,000	63,400	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,561,500	189,700	144,200	1,255,300	26.6
250,000	618,800	Bowery	3,110,000	423,000	673,000	3,741,000	29.2
200,000	434,200	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,023,600	685,400	842,300	3,860,300	28.6
750,000	285,700	German-American	2,855,700	272,200	550,700	2,900,400	28.6
1,000,000	1,027,300	Chase National	26,435,900	6,343,000	2,978,600	22,500,800	28.3
100,000	1,113,800	Fifth Avenue	8,842,900	1,883,200	1,055,800	9,998,900	27.3
200,000	570,700	German Exchange	2,446,300	163,200	634,800	3,146,300	25.3
200,000	711,400	Germania	3,502,600	562,100	742,100	4,666,600	27.7
300,000	646,100	Lincoln National	6,116,800	1,003,800	1,005,500	6,961,500	25.8
200,000	310,300	Garfield National	5,212,100	891,300	848,800	6,443,600	26.9
200,000	312,100	Fifth National	1,837,900	355,800	292,900	2,270,300	29.8
300,000	818,800	B'k of the Metropolis	4,780,700	1,041,800	1,679,000	6,893,900	39.4
200,000	841,100	West Side	2,345,000	346,000	473,000	2,592,000	27.7
500,000	624,800	Seaboard National	9,222,000	1,611,000	1,934,000	11,997,000	29.9
200,000	342,600	Sixth National	1,753,000	223,900	210,000	1,533,000	28.2
2,100,000	857,800	Western National	26,367,800	2,947,500	5,154,100	31,302,400	25.9
300,000	957,500	First Nat., B'klyn	5,256,000	846,000	1,103,000	5,733,000	30.5
1,200,000	786,600	National Union	11,911,500	2,579,200	457,800	12,036,000	24.0
500,000	290,800	Liberty National	3,150,000	353,300	505,000	3,562,400	25.4
1,999,000	314,600	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,997,200	580,000	429,200	3,678,300	27.3
250,000	277,500	B'k of New Amster.	2,662,200	641,000	892,700	3,090,500	30.2
$48,000,000	$69,934,400	Total Nata'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,336,800	Total State Banks.					
59,022,700	74,271,200	Total	589,836,400	114,907,700	102,140,300	738,685,800	

*As per official reports, 45 National banks, Dec. 15, 1897; 19 State banks, Dec. 16, 1897.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
Albany	.02	.02	.02	.02	5,000
Alice	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Anaconda	.44	.45	.44	.45	800
Breece	.32	.32	.32	.32	100
Brunswick	.10	.10	.10	.10	900
Catalpa	.10	.10	.10	.10	500
C. C. & Va.	.95	.95	.80	.80	550
C. Imperial	.02	.03	.02	.03	1,500
C. Cr. con	.11	.12	.11	.12	3,900
Deadwood T.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
G. & Curry	.30	.30	.30	.30	500
Isabella	.28	.28	.28	.28	100
K. & Pem.	.21	.21	.21	.21	200
Mexican	.36	.36	.35	.35	400
Potosi	.25	.25	.25	.25	900
Portland	.78	.81	.78	.81	500
Sm. Hopes	.85	.90	.85	.90	700
Syndicate	.06	.06	.06	.06	100
Union	.11	.11	.11	.11	200
Utah	.12	.12	.10	.10	1,500
Yel. Jacket	.32	.32	.29	.29	500
Total sales					19,450

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02⅝	.03	.02¼	.02⅝	13,000
Am. Flag	.20¼	.22½	.20½	.21	6,800
Anaconda	.42	.43	.41⅝	.41⅝	2,000
Argentum	.20	.20⅜	.20	.20⅜	1,200
Can. Ball	.004½	.005½	.004	.004½	194,000
C. Cr. con	.10	.11⅜	.10	.11⅜	17,000
Elkton	.88	.88½	.86¾	.86¾	500
Garfield Gr.	.06⅞	.07½	.06⅝	.06⅞	10,700
Gold Coin	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	200
G'ld Magnet	.01⅛	.01⅛	.003	.01	24,500
G. Fleece	.50½	.53½	.50⅝	.50⅝	1,800
Isabella	.27	.27	.27	.27	500
Jefferson	.04¼	.04½	.04¼	.04½	9,000
Justine	.02	.02⅜	.01½	.02¼	97,000
Lillie	.70½	.70¾	.69½	.70	1,000
Miami	.38	.38⅜	.38	.38⅜	7,600
M. Gibson	.20½	.20½	.19½	.19⅝	4,000
Old Gold	.009⅛	.009⅛	.009⅛	.009⅛	3,000
Pilgrim	.005	.005⅛	.004⅝	.004⅝	19,000
Portland	.80	.80½	.80	.80½	500
R. Mount'n.	.13	.14⅜	.13	.14⅜	14,900
St. F. Car.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	1,305
Sentinel	.007½	.008	.004¾	.005	558,000
Tamarack	.007	.007	.007	.007	5,000
Union	.13⅝	.13⅝	.13⅜	.13⅜	1,000
Waldorf	.11	.11	.11	.11	300
Work	.03⅜	.03⅜	.03⅜	.03⅜	1,000
Yukon	.10¼	.10½	.10¼	.10½	500
Total sales					998,105

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@2 per cent.

Time money, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

The Bank of England gained £360,000 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 43.55, became 45.09 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 75,000f. gold, and lost 1,425,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83@$4.83½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85½ for demand, $4.86 @$4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅜ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95½, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

New York Exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—5@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@57⅜c. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 349,089.35 ounces of silver bullion.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Friday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $2,344,575. The banks now hold $32,437,050 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $5,976,600, an increase in specie of $879,500, and a decrease in legal tenders of $2,010,000, an increase in deposits of $4,856,300, and a decrease in circulation of $477,700.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Feb. 14, '98.	Feb. 5, '98.	Feb. 13, '97.
Loans	$639,836,400	$633,859,800	$500,367,700
Specie	114,907,700	114,028,200	80,192,500
Legal tenders	102,140,300	104,150,300	113,464,500
Net deposits	738,683,800	733,827,500	568,975,100
Circulation	13,914,700	14,392,400	16,723,500

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Feb. 14, '98.	Feb. 5, '98.	Feb. 13, '97.
Specie	$114,907,700	$114,028,200	$80,192,500
Legal tenders	102,140,300	104,150,300	113,464,500
Total res've	$217,108,000	$218,238,500	$193,657,000
Reserve required ag'st deposits	184,670,950	183,456,875	142,018,775
Excess of reserve above legal req'ts	$32,437,050	$34,781,625	$51,638,225

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,201,575	$43,201,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,988,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	21,275,300	57,067,500	37,878,500
Jan. 29	35,606,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	38,818,875

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$32,437,050	1893	$17,240,575
1897	51,638,225	1892	33,653,825
1896	34,818,875	1891	18,492,700
1895	33,786,225	1890	7,497,100
1894	85,633,700	1889	14,152,975

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

Broadway and 30th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, $250,000. SURPLUS, $250,000.

Invites Business, Family, Personal, and Out-of-Town Accounts.

FRANK TILFORD, President.

E. M. NOOKE, Vice-Pres. G. J. BAUMANN, Cash'r.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

Appraisements made or quotations furnished for the purchase, sale, or exchange of above securities.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NEW YORK—CHICAGO—BOSTON.

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

52 EXCHANGE PLACE,

NEW YORK.

CURTIS & COMPANY,

Stocks, Grain, Cotton,

20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Two private wires to CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Private wire to N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

Boody, McLellan & Co.,

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

WE OFFER AND RECOMMEND TO INVESTORS A LINE OF CAREFULLY SELECTED BONDS, NETTING FROM 4 TO 6 PER CENT.

Circular sent on application.

57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

BONDS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FEARON & CO.

Bankers and Brokers,

104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE

HUDSON RIVER BANK,

COLUMBUS AV. AND 72D ST.

Capital $200,000
Surplus and undivided profits 186,827
$386,827

OFFICERS:

FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.
THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Vice President.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

HAVEN & STOUT

1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.

Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.

Orders executed on the above Exchanges in

BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,

Dealers in

Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

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The Mercantile Trust Co

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Increased cloudiness and showers; winds southerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,007. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.04¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅛c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

CONGRESS.—Two resolutions asking for information as to Cuba were adopted yesterday, one in the House and one in the Senate. The desire expressed in the resolutions is for facts that will show the conditions in Cuba and the relations between this country and the island. In the Senate's executive session Mr. Pettigrew completed his speech against annexation. Mr. Proctor of Vermont made a short speech in which he took the other side.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—It is reported the Dutch Minister at Pekin is trying to arrange a 5 per cent. loan of £4,000,000, to be secured by a portion of the Chinese customs revenue. The British battleship Victorious went aground at Port Said. Advices from China say that riots against foreigners have occurred throughout the country. In the House of Commons gambling in grain futures, the currency question, and Indian affairs were under consideration. Prof. Folkman of Chicago, aged eighty-eight, dropped dead on the street in Berlin.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A party of sixty-five, with a large equipment of machinery and horses, will leave to-day for the Klondike, going first overland to Tacoma.

Canadians are urging their Government to retaliate against the customs policy of the United States by excluding American miners from the Yukon region.

Western tin plate manufacturers are reported as trying to effect a combination, and have approached the Eastern manufacturers. A capital of $30,000,000 is suggested.

William J. Bryan, Senator Marion Butler, ex-Senator Dubois, and other silver leaders have gone to Minneapolis to attend a conference, with a view to securing united action of the silver forces in future elections.

The annual meetings of the Massachusetts cotton mills in Lowell and in Georgia were held in Boston. The reports showed that the former were doing well, while the latter showed a profit. It was voted to increase business in Georgia.

The steamer Clara Nevada, bound south from Juneau, Alaska, for Seattle, is reported lost off the Alaskan coast. The steamer Oregon, which left Astoria for Alaska with 500 passengers, was towed back to port with her bunkers on fire.

The Cabinet at Madrid has decided to send Señor Louis Polo Bernabe to Washington as Minister. Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, received a note from Gen. Woodford in regard to the meaning of Señor de Lome's letter. The Cabinet decided to reply that it considered Señor de Lome's resignation a sufficient reparation for his letter.

In Cincinnati yesterday the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit decided that the contract of association of the Cast Iron Pipe Trust is void and in violation of the Federal anti-trust law. This is the first case in which a manufacturing combination has been convicted of infringing that statute.

Page 2.

The Yale Alumni held their annual dinner at Sherry's, at which the charges of drinking at the university were referred to with spirit and their import denied.

The State Senate last night, by a vote of 28 to 13, adopted the Weekes resolutions passed by the Assembly last week, censuring United States Senator Murphy for supporting the Teller free-silver resolution.

Three filibustering expeditions to Cuba are reported to have sailed from various points along the Atlantic Coast within the last two days. The tug Nina, with a party of marines and sailors on board, left the navy yard early yesterday morning to search for a filibuster reported to have sailed from Bridgeport.

A letter was received by the Cuban Junta from Gen. Gomez yesterday, in which he announced that he had captured a Spanish convoy. Consul General Lee has written to The Christian Herald, in connection with the relief measures under consideration. He proposes to rent a large building in Havana for a destitute orphan asylum.

Page 3.

The report of the Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, was presented to the President.

Richard Croker has accepted an invitation to attend a celebration of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at Albany, March 2.

A man who registered at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, as E. Anders of New York was found dead there yesterday, having committed suicide.

Admiral Walker's Nicaragua Canal Commission is crippled for want of funds to complete its work, and unless Congress appropriates more money the season's labors may be lost.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday appointed the following as members of the Municipal Art Commission: Charles T. Barney, Henry E. Howland, S. P. Avery, John La Farge, Daniel C. French, and Charles E. McKim.

With a view to the erection of a new Custom House on the Bowling Green site, in this city, Secretary Gage and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury have asked Congress to authorize the sale of the Wall Street property for $3,250,000, and to appropriate $750,000 in addition to the balance of a former appropriation, amounting to about $1,500,000.

Page 4.

Frederick T. Adams succeeded George J. Gould as Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

William H. Kent, the member of Plymouth Church indicted for forgery, pleaded not guilty, and will be sentenced on Friday.

The taking of evidence against Sheriff Martin and his deputies, charged with killing the strikers at Lattimer, was continued at Wilkesbarre yesterday. One witness testified that he heard the Sheriff give the order to fire.

The West Farms Improvement Association yesterday appointed a committee of citizens to wait upon Manager Fransioli and inform him that unless the Manhattan Elevated Railroad is forthwith extended to West Farms the company will lose its charter.

Alfred Hallenbeck, who was arrested on the charge of keeping a gambling establishment, was discharged yesterday by Judge Bischoff, who said that the mere fact of finding gambling implements on the prisoner's premises did not constitute him a gambler, within the meaning of the law.

E. H. Benn made an address last night on circumstantial evidence before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence at the Academy of Medicine. He argued that capital punishment should not be inflicted except where conviction was found on positive evidence. Coroner Tuthill, Theodore Sutro, and W. A. Shortt participated in the discussion following the address.

There is a possibility—a very slight one, the police think—that the mutilated body in the Morgue is that of Emil Hofstaetter, a butcher of Brooklyn, who disappeared in June last. Capt. McClusky yesterday expressed the opinion that there was little chance of solving the mystery unless the murderer indulged the known penchant of criminals of this kind to talk and act suspiciously, and thus furnish a clew.

Page 5.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane gave a cotillion at their home in honor of their second daughter, Lila V. Sloane.

The Rev. Dr. J. S. B. Hodges of Baltimore talked to the Faculty and students of the General Theological Seminary on ecclesiastical music. He severely condemns female vested choirs.

Members of the Committee on Organization of the Citizens' Union announced last night that the scheme of the Committee of Seven was similar to the district Assembly plan of Tammany Hall.

Several distinguished Protestant Episcopal clergymen took part yesterday in the funeral services for the Rev. William A. Hitchcock, in St. Thomas's Church. The body was taken to Waterbury, Conn., for interment.

Page 7.

The day at Zola's trial in Paris brought out more evidence tending to prove the innocence of Dreyfus. Ex-Minister Guyot created a sensation by testifying that the proceedings of the Esterhazy court-martial were known to all foreign Governments.

Page 11.

The second trial of W. J. Koerner for the murder of Rose Alice Redgate was begun yesterday, and the fact was developed that several important witnesses at the former trial have died.

A "gallery god" at the Bowery Theatre, in order to save 10 cents, jumped from the gallery to the balcony. He miscalculated the leap, and broke two ribs, besides sustaining other personal damage.

Page 12.

Police Inspector Devery was yesterday appointed a Deputy Chief and Capt. Grant was made an Inspector.

Chief McCullagh selected thirty-four big policemen from the Brooklyn force to guard crossings in that borough. The tallest man is 6 feet 4 inches.

The Speedway has been ordered closed by Park Commissioner Clausen until work upon it is completed. It will probably be reopened in the Spring.

William Ochs, a driver, was killed while riding in an elevator in the new Wheeler-Meyer Building, 583 Broadway. He put his head through a window space and was almost decapitated.

William Riley Foster, who was extradited from France on the charge of embezzling $133,000 from the gratuity fund of the Produce Exchange in 1888, was brought here on the French line steamship La Normandie yesterday.

Oscar Westberg, employed in the Walton Building, 509 Fifth Avenue, was killed by his head being crushed between the floor of the elevator car and the second floor. How the accident happened is unknown, as Westberg was alone when killed.

Charles Boughton, who for more than fifteen years had been a confidential bookkeeper for Littauer Brothers, at Gloversville, N. Y., was arrested in this city on Sunday night on the charge of embezzlement and sent back to Gloversville yesterday.

A freight elevator at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, used to carry ashes from a subbasement to the sidewalk level, became detached from its fastenings yesterday, and three men were hurled forty feet to a stone floor, one being killed and the others badly injured.

The congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday elected seven Trustees favorable to Dr. Hall. Further continuance of the controversy was deprecated, and a committee was appointed to confer with the dissenting members of the Session, with a view to re-establishing harmony.

Henry Schnabel, who sued his wife for divorce and lost the case, compelled his wife at the point of a revolver to convey property in her name to him, otherwise threatening her life. Charges against E. A. Konter, a Commissioner of Deeds, who drew up the papers, will be preferred to Gov. Black.

At a special meeting of the Board of Health yesterday it was decided that President Nathan Straus and Commissioner Cosby should go to Albany to-day and appear before the Senate Committee on Cities in opposition to the Brush bill. They go armed with several petitions, and a resolution against the bill adopted by the board.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
United Service.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.

GERMANY AND CHINA AT ODDS.

A Report that Their Relations Are Seriously Strained.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the relations between China and Germany are seriously strained over the latter's fresh demands.

ROW IN THE TRACT BUILDING.

Elker Slapped a Rival's Face and Was Chased Down Twenty Flights.

A row which took place last night in the office of the Sawyer Publishing Company, in the American Tract Society Building, culminated in the arrest of Thaddeus B. Elker of Hackensack, N. J.; Ernest C. Frederick of the same place, and Frank J. Duffy of 460 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street. Two women typewriters were concerned, and one of them had her watch broken in the scuffle.

William E. Skinner, the manager of the company, was busy writing about 8 o'clock, when Elker, Frederick, and Duffy hurriedly entered. Elker stepped up, and, it is told, slapped Skinner in the face and then started down the twenty flights of stairs to the street, followed by his companions, and chased by some of those in the office. He was caught by Janitor Casey.

The janitor had been apprised of their descent by screams and shouts from above, and just as he had stopped them the occupants of the office came down in an elevator and all began to talk at once. A policeman was called, and the trio were taken to the Old Slip Street Station. Elker was charged with assault, but was bailed out by Henry J. Botthoff, a Spruce Street publisher. Frederick and Duffy were discharged. The trouble is said to have been caused by business rivalry.

PANIC IN A FERRYHOUSE.

Two Italians Who Flourished Revolvers Overpowered and Locked Up.

Two Italians came to grief last night at the Staten Island Ferry entrance, foot of Whitehall Street, through an attempt to shoot their way past the ticket chopper instead of buying ferry tickets and putting them in the box. Their names are Vincenzo Rocci of 339 East One Hundred and Fourth Street and George Battanu of Staten Island.

In passing through the gate they showed James Handsome, the ticket chopper, the butts of revolvers protruding from their hip pockets. Handsome was not frightened in the least, and sent the Italians back to purchase tickets, which they did with complacent smiles.

These smiles, however, changed to scowls as they entered the waiting room, which contained many women passengers. Then they drew their revolvers, flourishing them about in such a reckless manner that the room was soon nearly empty, people running hastily for all exits to escape being shot.

At this stage Policeman Putz of the Old Slip Station appeared, and he and Handsome overpowered the Italians, took away their guns, which were fully loaded, and locked the men up for the night.

The Democratic Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—At a meeting of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee to-night the following officers were elected. Senator White having been chosen Chairman some time ago: Vice Chairman—Gov. Osborn of Wyoming; Secretary—James Kerr of Pennsylvania; First Assistant Secretary—Judge W. B. Fleming of Kentucky; Second Assistant Secretary—Joseph Ohl of Georgia.

The committee, before adjourning, adopted the following resolution, presented by Senator Jones:

"In the opinion of this committee, there should be the most earnest and hearty cooperation between the various friends of bimetallism, as defined by the Chicago platform, and they should use every honest and legitimate means to propagate this sentiment and to unite in its support the voters of every party opposed to the gold standard."

Nothing to Equal It.

There is absolutely nothing to equal the luxury and solid comfort of a ride between New York and Chicago on the new "LAKE SHORE LIMITED" of the New York Central-Lake Shore Route. The greatest travelers attest its perfection.—Adv.

IRON PIPE TRUST ILLEGAL

Its Contract Declared Void by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati.

ANTI-TRUST LAW VIOLATED

The First Case in Which a Manufacturing Combination Has Been Found Guilty of Infringing that Statute.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 14.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit to-day decided the Cast Iron Pipe Trust case adversely to the trust. Supreme Court Justice Harlan and Circuit Judges Taft and Lurton composed the court. Judge Taft delivered the opinion.

The suit was begun in the United States Circuit Court at Chattanooga by a bill in equity filed by the Attorney General of the United States against six cast-iron pipe companies—the Addyston Company of Cincinnati, Dennis Long & Co. of Louisville, the Chattanooga Pipe Works of Chattanooga, the South Pittsburg Pipe Works of South Pittsburg, Tenn.; the Anniston Pipe Works of Anniston, Ala., and the Howard-Harrison Company of Bessemer, Ala.—to enjoin them from continuing to do business under a contract of association, which, the bill charged, was a violation of the Federal Anti-Trust act of 1890, because it was in restraint of inter-State trade in cast-iron pipe and an attempted monopoly of the same. The Circuit Court dismissed the bill and the United States appealed.

By the contract the defendants divided the country into "free" and "pay" territory. Free territory embraced New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and all States north and east of them. Pay territory embraced the rest of the United States. In free territory the associates were permitted to sell pipe at any price they saw fit. All orders received from pay territory had to be submitted to a central board, which fixed the price, and then assigned the order to that one of the associates which would agree to pay to the others the highest bonus.

Certain large cities were reserved to particular members, and on orders received from them the price and bonus were both fixed by the board. Though the aggregate tonnage capacity of the associates was only 30 per cent. of the total tonnage capacity of all the mills in the country, it was over 60 per cent. of the tonnage capacity of competing mills in pay territory. By the custom of the trade all contracts were made to include delivery by the seller at the home of the buyer.

Points Decided by the Court.

The Court of Appeals to-day held, first, that the contract of association, even if the prices fixed under it were reasonable, and its only purpose was to prevent ruinous competition, as claimed by the defendants, was, nevertheless, void at common law because in restraint of trade and an attempted monopoly; second, that the prices were not reasonable and the purpose was an attempted monopoly; third, that the trade restrained by the contract of association was the negotiation and sale of pipe to be delivered across State lines from the State of manufacture to the State of sale, and that this was, under all the decisions of the Supreme Court, inter-State commerce; and, fourth, as a conclusion from these premises, that the contract of association was a restraint and burden on inter-State commerce and a violation of the Federal Anti-Trust act, and should be enjoined.

The court distinguished this case from the Sugar Trust case on the ground that the contract sought to be enjoined under the Federal Anti-Trust act in that case was a contract of association for the manufacture of sugar, and did not involve, as the contract in this case did, the restraint of sales of merchandise to be delivered across State lines. The judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the decree of the Circuit Court, and instructed that court to enter a decree enjoining the six defendants from continuing to do business under their contract of association, or from in any way maintaining the same.

The decision handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati yesterday is regarded by lawyers as the most important of its kind since the famous trans-Missouri Freight Association case was decided. This is the first case on record where a court has found a manufacturing combination guilty of violating the Federal Anti-Trust act. The case is also of interest because the constitutionality of the anti-trust law was argued and points were raised which were, as many lawyers have since held, mistakenly overlooked in the presentation of the trans-Missouri case. The finding of the court is the more agreeable to the law officers of the Government who conducted the prosecution from the fact that Attorney General Harmon, at the time he authorized proceedings against the Pipe Trust, had doubts as to the issue.

Arguments of the Government.

The appeal of the United States from the decision of the Circuit Court dismissing the original bill was argued at Nashville, Tenn., in May, 1897, by Edward B. Whitney of this city, then Assistant Attorney General, assisted by James H. Bible, United States District Attorney for Eastern Tennessee. The brief for the Government opened with the following statement:

"The six appellees above named have formed a combination under the name of the Associated Pipe Works. They are powerful enough to control completely the market for cast-iron pipe in some portions of the United States and to control it partially in other portions—their only rivals in the latter case being certain companies whose output enables them to compete only to a limited extent.

"These associated companies have divided the United States, for their purposes, into two portions. One of these is called free territory. The other is called pay territory. Certain municipalities are set apart under the name of reserved cities. Each of these municipalities is assigned to the care of some one of the six associates. The others cannot compete with it. For its monopoly it pays a premium or bonus into the pool. The rest of the pay territory is also deprived of the benefits of competition as between the six associates. When a contract for cast-iron pipe is to be awarded by any unreserved municipality, gas company, water company, railroad company, or other large consumer, the associates do indeed bid against each other for the contract, but the bidding is among themselves only, and not for the benefit of the consumer. The price has already been fixed by their own committee. The bidding is to decide which of the six shall obtain the contract. The highest sum bid is a premium or bonus which is paid into the pool, and divided up among the associates according to a prearranged schedule of proportions.

"The details of the scheme will be more fully considered at a later point in this argument. It may be summarized as a successful attempt by companies having a partial monopoly of the cast iron pipe trade in certain portions of the United States to abolish competition among themselves, so that the difference between the maximum obtainable price and the lowest price affording a fair profit shall go into the pool and be divided among themselves. The restraint is not placed upon the manufacture of the pipe, but upon the commerce in it, and this in every instance is inter-State commerce."

Case Based on the Trust's Evidence.

The argument dealt, first, with the Constitutional power of Congress; second, with the interpretation of the Anti-Trust act, and, third, with features in the Pipe Trust agreement which the Government maintained constituted a violation of the statute. The terms of the trust agreement, its purposes, its practical construction and operation, and its effects upon the public were treated upon exhaustively, the Government basing its case upon the testimony of its adversaries. The conclusion of the argument was:

"This secret and hypocritical combination is in violation of the anti-trust law. If necessary, it can easily be established that it is unlawful at common law, so that the only question that the Attorney General would have had to consider, had the anti-trust law never been enacted, would have been whether the injury to the public was sufficient to justify his filing a bill upon general principles of equity, as in the Debs case.

"These water pipes and gas pipes belong to the class of articles monopolies in which are especially disfavored by law. Every combination tending to prevent competition for public contracts is absolutely void. Combinations to divide up territory, and thereby maintain rates free from influence of competition, are void, per se, at common law, and their validity does not depend upon the result of any inquiry as to the percentage of profits actually obtained."

FOR A TIN PLATE TRUST.

Western Manufacturers Believed to be Working Cautiously in That Direction.

Prices of domestic tin plate have not been satisfactory to the manufacturers for some time past, and efforts have been cautiously progressing to remedy the trouble by effecting a combination of some kind. Certain steps taken recently by tin plate manufacturers in the West indicate a desire on their part to form a general combination. The idea suggested is to get as many of the conveniently located mills as possible to unite in one central organization with the definite purpose in view of protecting their field of operations in such ways as may be deemed most advisable. One way is frankly declared to be the shutting out of new mills. Many of the old manufacturers believe that the tin plate market has been seriously damaged by the establishment of new mills, whose competition forced prices down below the profit-taking mark.

Since the meeting of the Tin Plate Makers' Association of the United States in Columbus Ohio, on Dec. 30, 1897, the scheme of forming a central combination has been growing steadily. Committees appointed at that meeting have had several conferences, and efforts have been made to arouse an Eastern sentiment in favor of such a combination as is proposed. Thus far, however, the larger Eastern dealers in tin plates have apparently held aloof from the scheme. They are inclined to view it as a matter concerning the Western manufacturers particularly. It is proposed to organize a company which shall acquire by purchase all the plants that are desired in the combination. This central company is also to arrange for the necessary steel for raw material either by control or purchase of existing steel plants or the erection of new ones. An estimate of the necessary capitalization for such a corporation places the figure at about $30,000,000.

Mr. D. G. Reid of the American Tin Plate Company and President of the National Association of Tin Plate Makers, is Chairman of the committee which is believed to be conducting the negotiations for the proposed combination. Mr. Reid is now in the West.

GEORGIA COTTON MILLS AHEAD.

Massachusetts Owners Decide to Extend the Business to the Detriment of Lowell's Industry.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—The annual meeting of the Massachusetts cotton mills of Lowell was held to-day at the office of the Treasurer. The annual meeting of the Massachusetts mills in Georgia was also held.

Reports on the year's business of the two mills were presented to the stockholders. These stated that the mills in Lowell, in common with other Northern manufacturers of cotton goods, had suffered from the depressed condition of the cotton goods market and low prices, which were below what many classes of goods could be produced for under the rate of wages obtained in Massachusetts. On the other hand, the plant in Georgia, making goods similar to those made in Lowell and obtaining the same prices, owing to the lower cost of manufacture due to cheaper wages, longer hours, lower taxation, and lower cost of power, had been able to return a fair profit. Influenced by these results, the following vote was passed unanimously by the stockholders:

"In view of the fact that certain products of the Massachusetts Cotton Mill at Lowell can be produced at the mill in Lindale, Ga., for a lower cost than they can be produced at Lowell, it is therefore

Voted, That the Directors be instructed to consider the possibility of an extension of the business in Georgia and report thereon at some future meeting of the corporation."

PROTEST FROM COLORADO.

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association's Policy Holders Enraged.

DENVER, Feb. 14.—The mortuary assessments against the policy holders of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York have been increased so much in the last few months that Colorado policy holders are enraged. Last night an indignation meeting was held at which those interested protested against the policy of the company.

Many of the Colorado pioneers are insured in the association. About $400,000 worth of policies in this State are involved.

Another meeting will be held Tuesday evening, when steps will be taken to lay the matter before the State Insurance Department.

SUICIDE ON A FERRYBOAT.

Woman Took Carbolic Acid and Died Before Help Reached Her.

An unknown woman was found by one of the attendants lying unconscious in the ladies' room of a boat on the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry line, on its arrival in Brooklyn late last night. An ambulance was summoned, and Dr. McCallom of the Norwegian Hospital, who responded to the call, said the woman was dead. She had taken a dose of carbolic acid, and the bottle that had contained it was lying by her side.

She was about fifty years old, of dark complexion, and weighed about 125 pounds. She was 5 feet 1 inch tall, and had on a black serge dress and a pink elderdown waist, black stockings, and corsets. Nothing was found to show who she was. The body was removed to the Forty-third Street Police Station.

FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD DETECTIVE

Says He Saw Two Men Robbing Another and Has Them Arrested.

Michael Rubenstein, fourteen years old, of 157 Rivington Street, says he saw two men going through the pockets of a third man last night in a dark corner at Suffolk and Hester Streets. When the men walked away he followed them and told Patrolman Neibuhr, who arrested them. At the Madison Street Station they gave their names as John Dennett of 173 Park Row and John Murphy of 190 Park Row.

They were taken to the Delancey Street Station, and a policeman from the latter place investigated the case, and found the man whose pockets had been picked standing in a doorway near the new park. He seemed dazed, and said he had been robbed of $8. He could not identify the prisoners, and did not know how he happened to be where he was found. He said his name was Charles W. Wooton of 174 Atlantic Street, Philadelphia, and that he traveled for the Delaware Knitting Mills. While in this city he said he stopped at the Broadway Central Hotel.

American Mail Steamship Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 14.—The American Mail Steamship Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, filed its papers with the Secretary of State to-day. The incorporators are Henry P. Booth, Albert G. Smith, R. A. C. Smith, and Henry D. Macdona of New York.

Death of H. H. Chandler.

GREAT FALLS, Montana, Feb. 14.—H. H. Chandler, one of the most prominent mining men in the Northwest, died here this evening.

KLONDIKE STEAMER LOST

Clara Nevada Burned in Lynn Canal and Forty Lives May Be Lost.

OREGON TOWED BACK ON FIRE

She Left Astoria with 500 Passengers and 1,200 Tons of Freight—Old Vessels Overloaded on the Pacific Coast.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 14.—The steamer Islander brings news that the steamer Clara Nevada of Seattle was burned in Lynn Canal and forty men who were on board are supposed to have perished.

The Nevada left Skaguay for Juneau on Feb. 5, and when the Islander, which arrived from Comox this morning, reached Juneau, the Nevada had not arrived there. The day that she should have reached Juneau fire was seen on the waters of the canal, and the opinion is general that the flames were from a burning steamer. Whether the passengers and crew reached land or whether they perished is not known. It is feared that they met with death, as there has been a terrible wind and snow storm in the north, and small boats could hardly live. Capt. Irving of the Islander reports that the weather has been terrific.

The Nevada was formerly the Hassler of the United States Revenue Service and was built at Camden, N. J., in 1872.

Two years ago the vessel was advertised for sale by the Government on account of the failure of Congress to appropriate money to put her in commission. The highest bid made by the Treasury officials was $7,000, and the offer was rejected.

Last Fall she was readvertised and sold to the McGuire Brothers of Portland, who engineered the steamer Eugene fiasco last September. The steamer was overhauled, but on account of her age she was not considered a first-class vessel.

The Nevada affair simply emphasizes the conditions that prevail in Northern waters. Ships of all sorts and conditions are being pressed into the service to carry crowds to the gold fields. Barges, scows, dismantled ships, and old steamers compete with the small fleet of first-class steamships.

Pilots familiar with Northern waters are very scarce, and the tendency to overload vessels of all kinds is strong.

ASTORIA, Oregon, Feb. 14.—The steamship Oregon, which left for Dyea and Skaguay to-day, was towed back this evening with her coal bunkers on fire. The fire is said to be under control.

The Oregon has 500 passengers and 1,200 tons of freight, including 50 dogs, 41 horses, 34 burros, and 100 tons of supplies for the Government relief expedition.

Gen. H. C. Merriam, commanding the Department of Columbia, expected to sail on the Oregon, but important dispatches received from Washington compelled him to postpone his departure for a few days. Capt. D. L. Brainerd, who is the disbursing officer of the Government relief expedition, is among the passengers.

CANADA AND THE KLONDIKE.

The Ministers Urged to Retaliate Against the Customs Policy of the United States.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—The semi-official report sent out from Ottawa that the Dominion Government intended to retaliate against the United States for throwing obstacles in the way of Canadians transhipping goods at Fort Wrangel, on their way to the Yukon by the Stikeen route, merely shows the feeling that exists here over the action of the Washington authorities. There is a great clamor for the exclusion of American miners from the Yukon altogether, and the Administration is being pressed to adopt an anti-American policy in its administration of the Klondike gold fields.

That the Government will do so is not credited. At any rate, the Ministers say they will have to be driven to it by the conduct of their neighbors. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright are both extremely anxious to be on the most friendly terms with the United States, and will do their utmost to straighten out the present difficulties before resorting to retaliation. Sir Richard Cartwright at one time intended to go to Washington, but it is possible that a private person will be sent to convey the views of the Administration to Sir Julian Pauncefote, who will lay the matter before the United States Government.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. McInnes of British Columbia asked if the Government was aware that the United States authorities at Skaguay and Dyea continue to compel all purchasers of Canadian goods to take an official escort while crossing the disputed territory, and to pay $6 per day for such an escort. Mr. McInnes also wanted to know if some arrangement had not been made between the United States and Canadian Governments doing away with this "intolerable discrimination."

Premier Laurier, in reply, said the arrangement referred to was an unofficial one and consisted of an understanding that regulations should be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury which would render effectual the privilege of bonding Canadian goods over United States territory at Dyea and Skaguay. These regulations, Mr. Laurier continued, had been issued, though they had not yet been communicated officially to the Canadian Government. He believed, he said, the regulations would prove satisfactory to Canada.

A KLONDIKE RAILROAD.

To be Built Through the White Pass by the British Yukon Company.

MONTREAL, Feb. 14.—C. H. Wilkinson, representing the British Yukon Company, arrived in Montreal yesterday from England. He says the construction of a railroad through the White Pass, from the head of the Lynn Canal to Lake Bennett, will be begun immediately by his company. The road, which will be forty-five miles in length, will be completed within ninety days of the beginning of work.

The British Yukon Company, of which the Duke of Teck is President, already holds a charter from the Dominion Government for the construction of the road through the White Pass route. The announcement, some weeks ago, of the Government's having negotiations with Messrs. Mann and McKenzie determined the British Yukon Company to build the road over the White Pass at once. Hence Mr. Wilkinson's hurried return.

The width of the track will be 3 feet 6 inches. The grade over the pass will be 3 per cent., and at points where the grade is the steepest, what is known as the A. B. T. rail will be laid. This rail, which is used in the Harts Mountains in Europe, has notches to afford a grip to a cogwheel and is a part of the locomotive. Mr. Wilkinson says the road will be completed by the middle of the Summer.

KLONDIKERS START OVERLAND.

A Party of Sixty-five, with a Large Equipment, Leave for Tacoma.

A party of sixty-five men will leave this city to-day for the Klondike, going by the way of Tacoma. They will take a large amount of mining and other machinery along, and also fifty horses, and will make large purchases of provisions in Tacoma. The agreement between the aventurers stipulates that the expedition is to continue for fifteen months, after which a stock company will be formed.

Among the party are J. W. Uppercu, Philadelphia; B. F. Parker, Bridgeton, N. J.; John Stableford, New York; Alfred H. Fletcher, and Frank Reiger, Brooklyn.

The route will be from Tacoma to the mouth of the Stickeen River, then by an untried route 250 miles up the river, and 300 miles overland to Lake Teslin, and by boat through Teslin and the Hotalinque and Lewis Rivers to the Yukon, where it will be decided in what region to begin operations. The equipment and expenses of the expedition will cost about $70,000.

CHILEAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Minister Gana from Washington to Meet Carlos Pellegrini in London.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Ex-President of the Argentine Republic Carlos Pellegrini is on his way from Buenos Ayres to London, nominally on a private trip, but really for the purpose of representing Argentina's side in the boundary question between Chile and his own republic. Accordingly the Chilean Government cabled Señor Domingo Gana, its Minister at Washington, requesting him to go to England on the same mission, if willing.

Gana agreed against his inclination, and was confirmed by a commission as Chargé d'Affaires last week during a recess of the Chilean Congress. Gana's selection is due to his knowledge of international law and his intimacy with the intricate boundary question. He is familiar with English, and fully able to cope with Pellegrini.

CHILE AND URUGUAY.

An Alliance Against Argentina Sought in the Event of War.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, Feb. 14.—A cable message has been received here from Montevideo saying that Chile offers to recognize the Government of Señor Cuestas in Uruguay in exchange for the favorable attitude of Uruguay toward Chile in case of war with Argentina.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A TRAIN.

Came Near Being Tumbled Into the Niagara River.

BUFFALO, Feb. 14.—Passengers on a train of the New York Central Railroad which left Niagara Falls at 9:46 this morning on the Lewiston Branch had narrow escapes.

About two and one-half miles up the mountain a huge pile of rock, which had become loosened from the cliff crashed down upon the track in front of the train.

The engine was derailed, but fortunately it came to a dead stop. Had it gone a few feet further it would have dashed over the bank and into the river many feet below. If the rock had fallen a minute later it would have struck the train.

UNION OF SILVER FORCES.

Leaders Start for Minneapolis to Attend a Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senator Marion Butler, Chairman of the Populist National Committee, and ex-Senator Dubois left today for Minneapolis to attend the meeting of the Minnesota Populists to be held there Wednesday. The purpose of their attendance is to try to induce the meeting to pronounce in favor of unity of action by all the silver forces in the elections of the future, regardless of the political affiliations of candidates. This is a part of the general movement which has been inaugurated here by the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans looking to a unification of forces, and much interest is felt in the success of the efforts of Messrs. Butler and Dubois. Congressman Hartman left for Minneapolis tonight on the same mission.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 14.—William J. Bryan left to-day for Minneapolis to be present at the conference of leading silver advocates of the Northwest. The conference will continue three days, and it is said that its deliberations will be secret.

EX-GOV. ST. JOHN DENOUNCED.

The Former Prohibitionist Signs a License Petition in Kansas.

OLATHE, Kan., Feb. 14.—At a mass meeting of his fellow-citizens, held in this city yesterday, John P. St. John, the ex-Prohibition Governor, was roundly denounced for signing a whisky petition. Ex-Gov. St. John endeavored to defend himself, but was questioned so sharply that he was compelled to retreat under fire. The demonstration which followed was one of the liveliest ever witnessed in Olathe, the centre ten years ago of the original-package excitement.

Three local druggists had filed petitions with the Probate Judge asking for permission to sell liquor. The law requires the signatures of twenty-five men and a like number of women of the ward in which the drug store is to be located. One of the druggists induced ex-Gov. St. John to sign his petition. This stirred up the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and a mass meeting was called. The church in which the meeting was held was crowded.

Senator Parr, the first speaker, called upon Mr. St. John to explain why he had, after so many years of prohibition in the city, signed the first petition to permit the selling of whisky. Mr. St. John's explanation was that he wanted liquor sold legally by the druggists. Everybody in the church began to ask questions, and they came so thick and fast that the ex-Governor retired.

Judge Hinman delivered a heated speech, declaring that upon such questions the Women's Christian Temperance Union had always been right, and that he would follow its leadership in preference to following the "inexcusable course" of St. John.

Standard Oil in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 14.—As a result of the recent Senate trust investigation, Senator Vernon H. Burke has prepared a bill directed against the Standard Oil Company and will introduce it in the Senate this week. Senator Burke said to-day: "The Senate Committee has collected abundant evidence showing that the railroads are discriminating in favor of the Standard and against other shippers. The evidence shows that this discrimination amounts to 70 per cent. on part-carloads." The bill makes it unlawful for any railroad to make rates discriminating in favor of any shipper. It is provided that the law go into effect July 1, 1898.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather was fair last night throughout the Middle Atlantic and Southern States and the Ohio Valley. Light snows are reported from the lake regions and the Northwest, and local showers from the Central Mississippi Valley and New England. It is decidedly colder over the Dakotas and Montana. There are indications that a decided fall in temperature will occur over the Northwest and the Upper and Central Mississippi Valley to-day. The cloudiness is likely to increase with showers from the Ohio Valley eastward to the Atlantic coast, with slight changes in temperature in this region to-day, followed by colder to-morrow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	21	36	39
6 A. M.	21	34	40
9 A. M.	23	36	44
12 M.	28	38	45
4 P. M.	28	42	47
6 P. M.	35	42	44
9 P. M.	34	36	39
12 P. M.	34	34	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street; level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41¾
Weather Bureau	37¼
Corresponding date 1897	28
Corresponding date for last 20 years	31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 42 degrees, at 5 P. M.; the minimum was 34 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .91 and at 8 P. M. .61.

A few choice Krell pianos, which have been rented to artists, will sell at reduced prices. KRELL, 144 Fifth Av., between 22d and 23d Sts.—Adv.

SPAIN DEFIES AMERICA

Madrid Cabinet Says de Lome's Resignation Is Sufficient Reparation for His Letter.

FORMAL DISAVOWAL REFUSED

Senor Louis Polo Bernabe Appointed Minister in Washington to Succeed de Lome at a Long Cabinet Session.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—The Cabinet met at 5 o'clock this afternoon and discussed the present state of war in Cuba and the de Lome matter at great length.

It was decided to publish a decree accepting the resignation of Señor Dupuy de Lome as Minister at Washington and appointing Señor Louis Polo Bernabe as his successor.

A decree will also be issued convening the Chambers before the end of this month, so as to enable the election of the new Cortes to occur on March 20.

Señor Gullon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed the Cabinet that United States Minister Woodford had just handed him a note referring to Señor Dupuy de Lome

place in the hands of Señor Canalejas, to whom the letter was addressed, the epistle written by Señor Dupuy de Lome, which led to the resignation of the Minister. The transaction is explained in the following brief statement, given out to-night by the State Department:

"Recognizing that the legal ownership of the de Lome letter is in Mr. Canalejas, and his agent and attorney, Mr. Carlisle, having presented proper authority to receive the same, the letter was delivered to him to-day."

As explained in this statement, Mr. Carlisle was fully authorized to apply for and receive the letter, having the cabled authorization from Señor Canalejas. In the view of the State Department, the letter was a stolen document, and in that, like any other piece of property, it should, upon application, be delivered to its rightful owner. There was no other course left open, for in the United States, as in all other countries having a code of laws, a letter becomes the sole property of the person to whom it is addressed immediately it starts on its way from the sender. Even the latter cannot obtain possession of it without the consent of the person addressed, the limit of his powers legally being in certain cases to stop the delivery of the paper.

This letter has besides already completely served all the uses to which it might have been applied by our Government, and there are in existence fac-simile copies of the paper that are so surely authenticated as to leave no legal doubt of their accuracy. There now remains only the closing chapter of the incident to be written, for the end is already in sight.

To Find Out the Letter Thief.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—La Correspondencia de Espana announces that "owing to the international considerations involved, the Government has taken steps to ascertain how and by whom Señor Dupuy de Lome's letter to Señor José Canalejas was stolen."

FOREIGN PRESS COMMENTS.

St. James's Gazette Recalls Louis Napoleon's Demands on Prussia.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—According to the Heraldo of Madrid, dated Feb. 10, just received here by mail, the Spanish Cabinet Council of that day, Thursday, was occupied exclusively, under the Presidency of the Queen Regent, with discussing the affair of the Dupuy de Lome letter, and lasted longer than usual. After leaving the Queen Regent, the Ministers adjourned to the office of the Secretary of State and there resumed the discussion, at the conclusion of which an official note was issued at 2:30 P. M. According to this note, it was not until Spain had asked Señor de Lome for an explanation that he resigned. The note says:

"The Government having asked our Minister at Washington for explanations respecting the letter attributed to him and written to Señor Canalejas, Señor de Lome replied admitting its authenticity."

Señor de Lome, it is added, announced that his position, consequently, had become untenable, and he begged the Government to accept his resignation. The Ministers thereupon decided to accept his resignation, telegraphed him to that effect, and intrusted the First Secretary with the conduct of the current affairs of the legation.

The St. James's Gazette this afternoon, referring to the de Lome incident, says:

"It appears that President McKinley is really making a serious incident out of the affair. He is not content with the prompt resignation of de Lome. A disavowal from Spain and an apology are now demanded from Madrid, and this is a little too much for Spanish pride. Is the American Government, which has had for some time ample justification for intervention in Cuba, if it had been able to make up its mind to interfere, going to pick a quarrel over this paltry business? Those interested in historical parallels will recall that Napoleon III. in 1870 refused to be satisfied with King William's disavowal of his kinsman's candidature for the Spanish throne and demanded a declaration from the King of Prussia that he would never permit such a candidature to be revived. War followed immediately."

MADRID, Feb. 14.—The Liberal, commenting on the de Lome letter, says it was a private document of which the Government misunderstood the text.

It is semi-officially stated that official claims cannot be found in a private letter, that Spain acted rightly in accepting the resignation of Señor de Lome, and the Ministers, it is said, declare that any claims whatever are inadmissible.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Figaro says:

"No State could make such an apology as the United States demands from Spain without the loss of all dignity. If the United States should attack Spain under such a futile pretext as the de Lome incident the whole of Europe would support the latter."

SURRENDERED CUBAN LEADERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—An official memorandum made up and given out at the Legation, showing the number of insurgent leaders who had surrendered during the last month, was as follows:

Jan. 7—Lieut. Col. Stolo, with a Captain, two Lieutenants, and twenty men; Jan. 8—Commandant Nunez, with two officials and five armed men; Jan. 13—Col. Juan Lopez Marin and two men; also Lieut. Col. Sanabria and two men; Jan. 14—Col. Cepero and his nephew; Jan. 20—Gen. Juan Masso Para, accompanied by Lieut. Cols. Feria and Hernandez, Commandants Quesada, Leo, and Gomez; Capt. Cabrera, five Lieutenants, and 110 men; Jan. 21—Tello Jiminez, Secretary of the Municipality of Vueltas, with five armed men; Jan. 22—Augustin Roman and five armed men from the squadron of Maximo Gomez; Jan. 25—Col. Miguel Torres.

CAPT. SIGSBEE EXPLAINS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine has satisfactorily explained to the Navy Department what had been supposed to be a remission on his part in making calls upon the members of the Cuban Autonomous Cabinet in Havana.

The promoters of the Autonomous movement had shown some irritation over the statement that official calls were made by Capt. Sigsbee on the military arm of the Government in Cuba, but not upon the Autonomous Cabinet.

The officer, however, has shown that while he did call upon Gen. Parrado, he did so in the latter's capacity of acting head of the Cabinet, and that when Capt. Gen. Blanco returned to Havana a similar call was made upon him, so that the requirements of official courtesy have been met.

SEEKING PEACE UNDER SPAIN.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—At a meeting last night of the Radical Autonomists important questions, according to reports, were discussed with the view of assuring peace and Spanish sovereignty in Cuba.

Spanish reports have it that the insurgent General, Calixto Garcia, on Feb. 8 advanced three leagues from Mejias, Province of Santiago de Cuba, in an attempt to pass a column of Spanish troops commanded by Gen. Nario. But, it is added, after fighting lasting from 3 to 5 P. M., Gen. Garcia was "dislodged." The Spanish force, the Spaniards further say, lost four soldiers killed and had two Captains and thirty-two soldiers wounded. The report concludes with a statement that the Spanish troops advanced 109 leagues into territory hitherto unexplored during the present campaign.

Weyler Congratulates El Correo.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—Gen. Weyler has sent a congratulatory message to El Correo, the daily newspaper of this city, upon its "appearing in the patriotic arena in defense of Spaniards and their interests," and advises the Conservatives, through the Marquis Palmerola, former Secretary General of the Government, to abstain from taking part in the elections.

More Spanish War Ships Coming.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—The Ciudad de Cadiz of the Compania Transatlantica, which has been fitted out as a cruiser, with ten guns, will probably arrive in Cuban waters before Feb. 28, with a torpedo flotilla and the frigate Vitoria, (broadside ship of 7,250 tons.)

Gen. Lee Has Not Resigned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The State Department to-day officially denied reports alleging that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Consul General to Cuba, had tendered his resignation.

The Montgomery Leaves Haiti.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, via Bermuda, Feb. 14.—The United States cruiser Montgomery sailed from Port au Prince late last night under cipher orders received from Washington. It is believed that her destination is Havana.

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GOOD NEWS FOR CUBANS.

Gomez Sends Details of the Capture of a Spanish Convoy—Letter from Consul General Lee.

An unusually large number of Cubans were at the headquarters of the Junta, 56 New Street, yesterday, and there was great jubilation among them. With the news of the successful departure of an expedition from Tampa and the passage of the Cuban resolutions in Congress came also a letter from Gen. Gomez. It was dated Feb. 3, at Mayajigua, Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara Province. This showed that the Spanish reports were false which first stated that Gomez had finally, after a year in Santa Clara, quitted it for Puerto Principe, and had subsequently come to the United States to confer with the leaders here.

But it was the news contained in the letter that gave such general satisfaction. It announced a successful attack made by Col. Armando Sanchez-Agramonte, brother of the insurgent Surgeon General, on a Spanish column of 2,000 men convoying a mule train. Fifteen Spaniards, including the commander, were killed, and five were made prisoners. Five thousand dollars in cash, thirty mules, thirty rifles, and a large quantity of ammunition and provisions were taken.

It was equal to the landing of an expedition and at the expense of the Spaniards, Gen. Gomez said. He added that his soldiers were in good spirits and confident that final victory would be theirs by the end of the present dry season, which lasts till early in May.

The letter reiterates the unchanging sentiment of the Cubans in fervid terms, and the accepted motto, "Independence or Death."

Gregorio Ferrer, thirty-eight years old, a Captain in the Spanish Army, serving in Cuba, was a passenger by the steamer Saba, Domingo, from Havana, which arrived yesterday morning. Capt. Ferrer comes to this country for a surgical operation, necessitated by a bullet wound in his right thigh.

A letter from Consul General Lee was received yesterday by The Christian Herald in reply to a letter informing him of the measures being taken to help to relieve the distress in Cuba. In it he says:

"Any other measures of relief I have considered the advisability of renting a large and suitable building for the purpose of founding a destitute orphan asylum, where the little starving children who have no parents or relatives to watch over and protect them can be placed, and where they will be fed and cared for and perhaps later given some form of education. I find that I can rent a most commodious establishment, with a large bath and all conveniences, as well as some ground around it, which the children can use for air and exercise.

"If you could help me to pay the rent for say six months, or possibly more, it would, in my opinion, be the best assistance that can now be rendered."

Consul Pulaski F. Hyatt of Santiago de Cuba has written telling of the receipt of the supplies sent him and asking for more. He says the distress has been greatly alleviated, but that it still presents an appalling problem. He asks particularly for more quinine, saying there is hardly a family in his entire district of 20,000 square miles that has not from one to six cases of malarial fever, and that nothing seems to touch it but the quinine.

GEN. PANDO TAKES THE FIELD.

He Leaves Havana for Santiago de Cuba Province by Sea.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—Gen. Pando and his staff sailed this evening, after 10 o'clock, with 300 cavalry and 1,000 infantry, to Puerto del Padre, east of Nuevitas, Province of Santiago de Cuba, from which point Gen. Pando will proceed to the City of Santiago de Cuba.

The steamer Colon, from Spain, arrived to-day with Gen. José Marina, 43 military and naval officers, and 1,800 soldiers.

THE HORNELLSVILLE TRAGEDY.

Mary Van Norman Dies, and Her Uncle Suffers a Paralytic Stroke.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Mary Van Norman, the young woman who was shot by her uncle, Daniel Smith, Saturday morning, died from her injuries at 9 o'clock this morning at the hospital. The case had been placed in the hands of District Attorney Clark, who will prefer a charge of murder in the first degree against Smith.

In an interview to-day Smith said: "We were engaged to be married, and she had promised to marry me when she was eighteen, which would be the 17th of this month. We had formerly been very happy, but lately she had avoided me, and I told her if she did not come back to me we would both die together."

Smith had a paralytic stroke this morning, and was taken to Mercy Hospital. He has waived examination and will be taken to Bath for trial when his condition permits.

ROBBED DURING A FUNERAL.

While the relatives of Thomas Mooney of 2,115 Third Avenue, who died Friday last, were in attendance at the funeral in the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, yesterday morning, a thief was ransacking their house and taking such valuables as he could find.

When the family returned to the home late in the afternoon they found it ransacked from top to bottom. A tin box, containing $120, the savings of the dead man, was gone. Benjamin Frumskes, a cigar store proprietor with his place on the ground floor, told Detectives Wilbur and Schirmer of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, of a mysterious caller he had a few minutes after the funeral procession had disappeared around the corner.

The man made numerous inquiries about the dead man, whether he had money, if he was insured, &c.

When the cigar dealer asked why he was filled with so much solicitude, he said he contemplated giving a benefit for the dead man's relatives. He then left. The police are investigating the case.

Hats in Boston Theatres.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—The women of Boston, led by Mrs. Coleman of Beacon Street, have asked the Board of Aldermen to revoke, or at least revise, the anti-theatre hat law, so that bonnets may be worn.

They say that going hatless exposes them to colds and that there is no beauty in theatre audiences without hatted women. They further say the law has affected seriously the trade of the milliners of Boston. The Aldermen referred the matter to the Committee on Public Improvements.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 14.—The Ontario Rolling Mills were partially destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $35,000, partly covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:30 A. M.—138 Ludlow Street; Michael Youman; damage slight.

1:35 A. M.—395 East Eighth Street; Max Gennis; damage, $5.

3:10 A. M.—101 West One Hundred and First Street; Thomas Murray; damage, $100.

7:40 A. M.—420 Eleventh Avenue; Charles Stutz; damage, $25.

10:10 A. M.—317 East Sixtieth Street; Alexander Grace; damage slight.

5:40 P. M.—3,204 Third Avenue; Paul J. Decker; damage, $1,000.

FILIBUSTERS GO IN FORCE

Three Cuban Expeditions Reported to Have Sailed Within the Last Two Days.

A CHASE DOWN THE SOUND

The Tug Nina, with a Party of Marines and Sailors, Leaves the Navy Yard in Search of a Filibuster.

There was an exciting scene early yesterday morning at the marine barracks on Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, adjoining the navy yard. It was caused by the arrival of an order to send a detail of men on board the tug Nina, which was getting ready to leave the yard for the purpose of looking for a filibustering expedition that was reported to have left Bridgeport, bound for Cuba, early on Sunday. It was said that the vessel carried a large cargo of arms, ammunition, and stores for the insurgents, and that a number of men, some from the ill-fated Tilly, which foundered recently, were on board, but that no description of the vessel could be obtained.

The order reached the navy yard shortly after 1 o'clock, and in less than twenty minutes the Nina was on her way up the river toward the Sound. Her destination is Montauk Point. She is in charge of Capt. Frank Bell, one of the navy yard pilots, and from the quantity of stores taken on board it is expected that she will be away from the yard for some time. Besides the food supply, a large quantity of ammunition and small arms was shipped, and a rapid-fire gun of small calibre was mounted in the bow.

About twenty-five marines from the barracks on Flushing Avenue, in heavy marching order, under command of Lieut. L. C. Lucas, United States Marine Corps, and a number of sailors from the receiving ship Vermont, in command of Lieut. G. W. Denfeld and Ensign Fred R. Payne, United States Navy, composed the expedition. The men were supplied with fifty rounds of ammunition for their rifles and a supply for their revolvers. Besides the supplies sent on board the Nina the men were furnished with three days' food supply.

A rumor has been circulated in the navy yard for the last two days that a filibustering expedition was fitting out in one of the ports on the Sound. It was not until yesterday, however, that it was located. The Nina was the only vessel at this station available for duty, and when the orders were received she was made ready at once.

One of the officers on duty at the yard, when seen yesterday, said, concerning the matter: "The Nina left here early this morning, and her destination, as far as we know, is Montauk Point. We do not know where she will go or when she will return. She has plenty of supplies and ammunition."

NEWPORT, Feb. 14.—To-day a cipher dispatch was received at the naval station by Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, the senior officer present, and soon afterward there was considerable bustle both at the training and torpedo stations. The tug Leyden, at the torpedo station, was seen to be getting up steam, and soon a detachment of sailors arrived from the training station. Then came two six-pounder rifles, with a considerable quantity of small arms and ammunition. The Leyden was provisioned and coaled, and the entire seamen gunners' class was sent on board from the torpedo station. Lieut. Commander K. Niles and Gunner Harry Ellers were detailed to the Leyden, the former officer being placed in command. The Leyden sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Every effort was made to learn something of the vessel's hurried mission from the naval officers, but not a word would they impart. It was learned, however, that the Navy Department had been informed that a filibustering expedition would endeavor to leave during the night from the neighborhood of Montauk Point, and that arms would be shipped from Bridgeport, Conn., to be transferred from New York to a vessel off the point.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 14.—At 3:40 o'clock this morning Collector of Customs Frank J. Narramore of Bridgeport and an assistant reached this city, and, in accordance with instructions received from the Treasury Department at Washington, began a search for a suspected filibustering expedition. The officials secured the tug Alert, and at about 5 o'clock this morning steamed down the river and out into the Sound, heading in the direction of Montauk Point.

About 11 o'clock the Alert returned, and it was learned that the searching expedition was fruitless. The tug steamed about near the mouth of the Sound for several hours. Several vessels were seen and spoken, but none of them proved to be a filibuster.

NEW PLAN AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arms and Ammunition Transferred from Skiffs to a Tug in the Delaware River.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—It was announced to-day in Cuban circles in this city that a cargo of arms and ammunition was shipped on a tug late on Saturday night from a point on the Delaware River below Wilmington. The cargo is reported to have consisted of 100,000 rounds of cartridges and about 500 rifles. The tugboat is said to have been one of seven sent out on that night from various points along the coast with orders to rendezvous at a point off the Atlantic coast beyond the jurisdiction of the United States Government and there to transfer their cargoes to a steamer.

The vessel said to have been used was a small but fast tugboat, which steamed from the Upper Delaware River to Wilmington. At a number of points along the Delaware shore men were stationed with small skiffs and supplies of war munitions of such bulk as not to attract attention. When darkness had fallen a signal was given from the tugboat, and at intervals the skiffs, propelled by muffled oars, shot out from the shore and in a short time the cargo was placed on board and the small boats returned to the land. The work was done under the direction of a prominent Cuban of this city. When he arrived here to-day and made the result known he said:

"The de Lome affair has been a great thing for us. We have been preparing for several days for this venture, and we believe it will be the best yet sent out in point of value. The Junta believe it is safer to send small lots in the manner we did on Saturday night. The expedition consists entirely of arms and ammunition, and no men will be sent on the steamer that was assigned to meet the tugs."

THE DAUNTLESS OFF AGAIN.

The Noted Filibuster Sails from Savannah with an Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The officials of the Treasury Department have received information through Spanish sources that the suspected filibuster Dauntless has succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Government officials at Savannah and has passed out of the harbor to sea. The Dauntless is said to have a cargo of arms, ammunition, and other supplies intended for the Cuban insurgents. The Treasury Department has notified the Customs officers and revenue cutters along the coast to be on the alert and detain the supposed filibuster, if possible.

A dispatch from Savannah says that the Dauntless left Savannah yesterday morning, loaded with sixty tons of coal. It is rumored that she will meet her mate and expedition off Tampa. They left Tampa last night.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Feb. 14.—A tug supposed to be the Dauntless slipped up to the steamer wharf here at 10:30 last night and proceeded at once to take on boxes and supplies supposed to be ammunition. About midnight seventy Cubans arrived by special train and immediately went aboard. Col. Nunez was in charge. A full supply of coal was also taken aboard, and she put to sea at 2:30 A. M. Spanish Consul Carrio says he doubts the reports regarding the expedition. The Deputy Collectors' houses were both closely watched to prevent interference from them.

A dispatch from Tampa, Fla., says the Cuban expedition that left there last night is now safely at sea, and will join the expedition that left Fernandina on the Dauntless. All the facts have been verified, and there is no doubt as to the truth of the story.

YALE ALUMNI AT DINNER.

Sherry's the Scene of a Great Gathering of the New York Association.

The annual dinner of the Yale Alumni Association of New York was held last night in the large ballroom at Sherry's, the presence of nearly 400 graduates making the occasion, with the exception of one previous gathering, the largest dinner ever held by the association, or by a single college alumni in New York.

The extent of the gathering was on a par with the expression of loyalty to Old Yale, and the devotion to Alma Mater was hardly excelled in enthusiasm by the applause when ridicule was cast on the interference of associations to suppress the sale of alcoholic beverages to Yale students.

Both the big ballroom and several side rooms were necessary for the convenience of the alumni, who were seated at thirty-seven small tables, each decorated with a cluster of white roses and Southern smilax. George A. Adee of the Class of '67 and President of the Alumni Association presided at the guests' table, and beside him were Prof. O. C. Marsh, Prof. E. L. Richards, Walter Camp, Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, Henry C. Robinson, ex-Governor of Connecticut; Dr. Edward V. Reynolds, Norris G. Osborn, and the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell.

A heartily manifested appreciation of the work of the football eleven of last year, who were present with ex-Capt. J. A. Rogers and Capt. Burr Chamberlain, and of Messrs. Fisher, Clark, Jump, and Bingham, who represented Yale in the debate with Harvard, and were present, was turned into an ovation in their honor. One table was given over to twelve of the men who had coached Yale to victory, including Butterworth, De Witt, Stillman, Adee, Sanford, Hartwell, and Knapp.

A double quartet of the Yale Glee Club bridged intermissions, and when the "choir was not chanting," as President Adee referred to the gleemen, frequently the "three times three," or the "long yell" of Yale were raised.

When speechmaking began, President Adee extended greeting, and read a letter of regret from President Timothy Dwight of Yale, presented as a "thorough Yale man."

Prof. Hadley on Yale Drinking.

Prof. Arthur T. Hadley then responded to "The University," when the "three times three" in his welcome had subsided.

"When we want to inquire about Yale," said Prof. Hadley, "we generally inquire of the New York Alumni. So I will present but a plain, straightforward statement of work and hopes. Yale has an annual income of $800,000 and Harvard has $1,200,000, yet we are progressing on the same plane and are still in the same box.

"It has its advantages. Poverty makes a man work harder. President Lincoln, when an army officer once asked him how Garfield was able to clear Kentucky of Confederates in a week and the officer sneeringly said, 'Because he was not a West Point man, I suppose you will say?' replied, 'Because he always had to work for a living.'

"Our friends of Cornell and Princeton object because we have not athletic committees enough to suit them. Our ways are not their ways. But that for which we hope is a literary sense and a literary achievement at Yale; the art of words and word drawing. I congratulate those engaged on the competition for the college journals and other things that we are likely to have a Yale style, Yale literature, and literary production."

In the following remarks Prof. Hadley, while referring in a tone of contempt to the efforts to suppress the sale of liquor to Yale students, was interrupted repeatedly by hearty and continued applause.

"The talk of the downfall of Yale," said Prof. Hadley, "is rot. When Yale was a small college its students heard from their fathers of a more democratic Yale. Yale still is a healthy place morally. Yale is the place to send a boy. I can speak of one of its features, and that is temperance. [Applause.] I know of no place where a youth can go from the restraint of home with less danger than to Yale.

If he wishes to refrain from excess in alcoholic drink, he can find no place where the sentiment will sustain him better that at Yale, and if he desires to be a total abstainer, there is a sentiment that will help him, and he will find himself honored and respected.

The Power of Sentiment.

"But if he endeavors to yoke set rules on others, then he will find himself to be in the hopeless minority. The Faculty and students are agreed that more is to be accomplished by public sentiment than by set rule. They believe it is better to create a wholesome sentiment against alcoholic abuse.

"Some have preferred to accept the records of irresponsible parties or to consult with the New Haven police. [Laughter.] I do not know how the matter will be solved, and I do not care. I agree with that old master of Rugby who said he cared not if his school had 150 boys or 300 boys if it had Christian gentlemen."

Henry C. Robinson, ex-Governor of Connecticut, the next speaker, was introduced as a "Yale man to his every fibre," and replied to "The Yale Spirit." Referring to the menu, on which were several brands of wine, he said: "I refuse to mourn, although I see that our programme was apparently arranged without consulting the New Jersey Woman's Christian Temperance Union," at which there was considerable laughter.

Ex-Gov. Robinson, continuing, referred to the four elements of the Yale spirit, lux, veritas, fortitudo, and fraternitas. Prof. O. C. Marsh followed, and other speakers were Dr. Edward V. Reynolds, "Heroes of the Forum," introducing the Yale debaters, the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, "Heroes of the Field," introducing the Yale eleven and their coaches, and Norris G. Osborn, who delivered the valedictory.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The performance of "A Stranger in New York" was delayed for a few minutes at the Harlem Opera House last night, owing to the sudden illness of Sadie Martinot. She is said to be suffering from pneumonia.

The Black Hussar Band, which will tour this country under the direction of Dr. Leo Sommers and Rudolph Aronson, will make their début in this city at a reception to be given by John Jacob Astor at his residence, on Feb. 23.

Fay Templeton has signed a contract to appear for several weeks at Weber & Fields's, beginning on March 1, and in consequence will be forced to cancel a number of contracts she has in Paris. She will sail for this country by the first steamer.

The Twelfth Night Club will depart from the usual custom of selling souvenir programmes at their benefit performance at the Empire Theatre on Friday afternoon by presenting each person present with one. It will be in the form of an ivy leaf, the club's emblem.

William H. Crane will give four special matinées of "A Virginia Courtship" each Wednesday during the month of March. This is a new departure for the Knickerbocker Theatre, as regular Wednesday matinées have not been given here since the house has been under the management of Al Hayman. This has been brought about through the unprecedented demand for seats for the regular Saturday matinées.

Col. Rickey Proposed by Croker.

Col. Joseph Rickey, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., but now a resident of this city, has been proposed by Richard Croker for membership in the Democratic Club. Col. Rickey was once a member of Congress, and he is the original concoctor of the "Gin-Rickey," which is called after him.

SENATOR MURPHY CHIDED

The State Senate, by a Vote of 28 to 13, Censures Him for His Free Silver Vote.

CANTOR AND GUY DEFEND HIM

The Former, Who Was a Gold Democrat in 1896, Accused by the Republicans of Changing His Position.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The Senate, after debating the resolutions censuring United States Senator Murphy for supporting the Teller free-silver resolution for several hours to-night, adopted them by a vote of 28 to 13. The debate and vote took place upon the Weekes resolutions passed by the Assembly last week, which Senator Brush substituted for the resolutions introduced by him.

Senator Cantor opened the debate. He denied the proposition that this Legislature, which did not elect the Senior United States Senator, had the right to criticise or condemn him. He regarded as significant the circumstance that it was the Republican Legislature in this State that sought to criticise the vote of the Democratic United States Senator, while in no Republican State represented by a Republican Senator who voted with the Democratic Senator from this State had censure been suggested.

Nor, he said, had the Republican National Committee, whose late Chairman, Senator Carter, voted for the Teller resolution, taken any step to condemn him.

"The Teller resolution," said Senator Cantor, "for voting for which it is sought by this Republican Legislature to censure Senator Murphy, was merely declaratory of the existing statute, which permits the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise the option of redeeming the bonds of the United States in either gold or silver.

"It is in precisely the same language as the resolution voted for by President McKinley while a member of Congress in 1878, and that at a time when the silver dollar was worth but 92 cents, while to-day every silver dollar of the country is equal in value to every gold dollar coined by it.

Teller Resolution Defended.

"There is not, in the judgment of any one except those who are speculators in our Government credit and bonds, any fear that danger or peril would happen to the currency of the country through the Teller resolution. It is well known to the country that the wage earners, as well as the business men, are compelled to receive in payment of wages and debts the silver dollar coined by the Government, and it has been frequently asked by the masses of the people, which include also the business men, why the bondholders of the Government should have any greater rights or privileges superior to them."

Senator Cantor said the Legislature could do patriotic work by condemning recent acts of several States in sending to the Senate men who had purchased their seats out of their private fortunes or through money contributed by corporations or trusts. "Only a few days ago," he said, "the political sponsor of President McKinley was returned to the Senate through gross corruption."

In concluding Senator Cantor said that these resolutions would not have the effect desired by the Republican Party in the State, but that the next campaign would be fought out on State issues. The people, he said, were disgusted with the Republican Party.

The natural rights of the people had been invaded, and the privileges of municipalities outlawed through the Raines law, and this had been followed by the irregularities, if not worse, of Republican State officials with reference to the expenditure of $9,000,000 for canal improvements, and the increase of the tax rate far beyond that of any Democratic Administration.

Senator Cantor's Views Changed.

Senators Stranahan and Malby replied briefly to Senator Cantor. The former said: "I admire a man of courage, and I admired Senator Cantor for his patriotism when he refused to vote for free silver two years ago, but I regret that he should stand here and split hairs in an attempt to defend the Teller resolution."

Senator Stranahan then turned to Senator Grady and spoke of his statement a week ago that, whatever the Democratic platform of this year might be, he would stand upon it. He thought it must take courage to risk such lightning changes as had been seen in recent Democratic platforms.

"The courage of Senator Grady he considered preferable to the courage which helped Senator Cantor to stand by sound money two years ago, and then attempt to crawl back to the favor of the Democratic Party by trying to bolster up the Teller resolution.

Senator Guy delivered a prepared speech in defense of Senator Murphy. Speaking of the Teller resolution, he said:

"I think the resolution was ill-advised and unnecessary. But, while unnecessary, the Teller resolution was, in itself, harmless. It merely reasserted the self-evident truth, embodied in an existent United States statute, that in cases where the Government has not expressly promised to pay in gold, it can honorably pay its bonds in either coin metal recognized at the time the bonds were issued and still recognized as legal tender by the Government for all other purposes.

"When the resolution was placed before the Senate there was only one of two courses open to any individual Senator to vote for the resolution, thus maintaining the existing law and the right of option reserved by and still held by the Government as to its coin bonds, or to vote against the resolution, and thus, by further discrediting silver, destroy the parity of the metals and debase the five hundred millions of silver dollars now in circulation.

Democratic Action Praised.

"To the honor of the Democratic Party be it said that but one of its members could be deluded into voting for such an act of National dishonor as was involved in the wholesale repudiation as a legal tender of the $500,000,000 now in circulation, representing in large measure the savings of the laborers of the land.

"Even such Democrats as Senator Gray of Delaware, and all the Democratic Congressmen who were conspicuous in their opposition to free coinage at sixteen to one, recognized the vast difference in the two propositions and voted to maintain the parity of the metals at the only ratio now recognized by law as legal tender for all debts not specifically made payable in gold.

"And that, gentlemen, as I understand it, is the real attitude of the Democratic Party in this State on the money standard question—that the Government shall forever maintain the parity of the two metals, as legal tender for all purposes, at such ratio as the Government may establish, which should represent as nearly as possible the intrinsic value of the metals when given equal privileges of coinage.

"The only ratio recognized by the Government to-day, the ratio at which Secretary Gage has just coined and issued to the people ten millions of silver dollars, is the ratio embodied in the Teller resolution."

Senator Lexow Speaks.

Senator Lexow said no locality in this country was as vitally interested in the money question as New York City. He spoke of the days in which Senator Cantor spoke for honest money. As to Senator Grady, he said that for financial heresy he was now "outwinding the windy Willy of the wild and woolly West." Senator Guy he depicted as bowing the knee for admittance to the "audience chamber of the court at Lakewood."

He asked if the representatives of New York City did not know that the business prosperity of their city was based upon honest business principles. The Teller resolution, he said, meant sixteen to one, and nothing else. "In the name of the 268,000 majority of the State," he said, "we denounce Senator Murphy as a betrayer of his trust."

Several other speeches were made on both sides and the Senate did not adjourn until a late hour.

WOMAN'S PRESS CLUB DINES.

Bronson Howard and Prof. Charles Sprague Smith Among the Speakers at the Astoria.

The Woman's Press Club gave its usual St. Valentine's Day dinner last night in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, and it was an unusually pretty affair. About 225 persons attended.

The main table, at which the President, Mrs. Jennie June Croly, sat, was placed on a platform at the north end of the gallery, and placed at right angles to it, just opposite Mrs. Croly, was a table seating twenty-eight persons, the hostess of that particular party being Mrs. Maddock. The guests of honor at the main table were Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Howard, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Keller, Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, Mrs. Helen H. Gardiner, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Starr Hoyt Nichols, Mrs. Emory of Syracuse, and Mrs. Townsend.

The floral decorations had been effectively done by Stumpp. Just in front of Mrs. Croly was placed a large basket of American Beauty roses and white bridal wreath, from which sprays of yellow forsythia shot out over the table. This table and the other tables were draped in Southern smilax.

The thirty-two round tables at which most of the guests sat were decorated with jonquil freezia, tulips, daffodils, carnations, and various Spring flowers. Each guest wore a name card of red heart-shaped paper, and almost every one received a valentine, more or less humorous, supposed to be sent by some other guest whose identity was not revealed. The aides, Miss Ethel Morse, Miss Simis, Miss Maude, and Miss Cory, distributed them.

After dinner various original valentines were read aloud, including one from Mrs. Esther Herrman which inclosed a one-hundred-dollar check, and Prof. Smith, Bronson Howard, and others spoke. There was a musical programme given by Miss Yvonne de Treville, Ellison Hoose, Miss Fielding Roselle, Mme. Renard, Miss Mackenzie, and Miss Stewart.

The Chairman of the Dinner Committee was Mrs. Gertrude Eastman Perkins, and the Reception Committee last night consisted of Mrs. J. T. Linthicum, Mrs. W. F. Morse, Miss Anna Warren Story, Mrs. Grace G. Thompson. Among those present were Mrs. Frank Leslie, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Joseph Keppler, Miss Lotta Crabtree, Mme. Lamperti, Daniel Frohman, and Sidney Rosenfeld.

After Philip Ahearn's Place.

Dock Commissioner Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany Hall leader of the Eighteenth Assembly District, is expected to secure for one of his followers the place of Deputy Clerk of the Fifth District Court, which was made vacant by the death of Philip Ahearn. Mr. Ahearn was in politics for forty years, and in the palmy days of the County Democracy he was the confidential man of Maurice J. Power. He was one of the last men in that organization to give up the hope of resuscitating the defunct organization. He was appointed Deputy Clerk to the Fifth District Court in 1893 by Judge Lachman, at a salary of $3,000 a year. Philip Donohue and Walter G. Byrne, former Secretary to the Subway Commission, are applicants for the place.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM.—Prof. O. C. Marsh, Yale College.

GILSEY.—Capt. George E. Hendell, United States Navy.

GRAND.—R. Sewell, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN.—Lieut. Commander L. C. Logan, United States Navy; J. H. Reeves, Nashville.

HOLLAND.—W. Hassman Kirkby, Liverpool; Charles C. Wendel, Paris.

IMPERIAL.—S. C. Haughey, Indianapolis; E. D. Garrett, Galveston.

MANHATTAN.—Dr. Robert W. Southgate, Boston; Dr. J. Wilson Parks, Boston; M. Balfour, Edinburgh, Scotland.

PLAZA.—Joseph Banigan, Providence, R. I.

WALDORF.—Pierre Vammas, Paris; W. A. Dick, Philadelphia; Samuel Ach, Cincinnati.

WINDSOR.—R. A. Falconer, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; T. P. Watson, hosiery and gloves; D. D. Beveridge, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. A. Parrott, millinery; Miss M. Walker, millinery; Miss E. Oakley, millinery; 2 Walker Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Adler-Childs Dry Goods Company, The, Dayton, Ohio; M. L. Adler, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods; 108 Worth Street.

Bissell, C. H., & Co., Southington, Conn.; C. H. Bissell, dry goods and notions; 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. T. Otto, upholstery goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Boyle & Mucklow, Scranton, Penn.; J. D. Boyle, clothing; E. P. Mucklow, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, laces and embroideries; 621 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Blumenthal & Co.; Marion, Ind.; L. S. Marks, clothing and carpets; Hotel Marlborough.

Burden, Smith & Co., Macon, Ga.; F. Polhill, notions and furnishing goods; 453 Broadway; Stuart House.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Burkholder, C. H., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. S. Burkholder, millinery; 531 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; dress goods, silks, and velvets; E. E. Beall, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Bentley, Bass & Co., Temple, Texas; J. M. Bass, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, cloaks and suits; Miss A. Connelly, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, boys' clothing; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Bean, Ladue & Clawson, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Ladue, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Bernheimer, millinery and upholstery

CONGRESS AND THE CUBANS

Two Resolutions Asking for Information Passed, One in the Senate and One in the House.

RELIABLE KNOWLEDGE WANTED

Desire Expressed for Statements That Shall Show the Conditions in Cuba and Our Relations with the Island.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Two resolutions calling for information concerning Cuban affairs were passed to-day, one by the Senate and the other by the House.

The resolution adopted by the Senate is the one introduced a few days ago by Mr. Morgan; (Dem., Ala.,) and is as follows:

"Resolved, That the President is requested, if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public service, to send to the Senate copies of the reports of the Consul General and of the Consuls of the United States in Cuba, written or received since March 4, 1897, which relate to the state of affairs in that island and the condition of the people there, or that he will send such parts of said reports as will inform the Senate as to these facts.

"Second, That the President inform the Senate whether any agent of a Government in Cuba has been accredited to this Government or the President of the United States with authority to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with the United States or any other diplomatic or commercial agreement with the United States, and whether such person has been recognized and received as the representative of such Government in Cuba."

"It is important," said Mr. Morgan, speaking on his resolution, "that before any action is taken by the Senate upon this matter that we know whether the Government has recognized the autonomous Government in Cuba in advance of its perfection, and whether an agent has come here to discuss reciprocity with the United States. The information asked for will clear the atmosphere and prevent us from stumbling or making any misstep in any consideration we may give to the matter."

The House Resolution.

The House resolution is the one presented by Mr. Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) slightly modified by the Foreign Affairs Committee. It reads as follows:

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives, that the Secretary of State be, and he hereby is, directed, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the House what information, if any, has been received at the Department of State concerning the present condition of the reconcentrados in Cuba; whether or not they have been permitted to return to their estates; whether or not there are any considerable number of them are now on their estates; whether or not any zones, or considerable parts of zones, are now being cultivated by them, according to the reports received at the Department of State from American Consuls or American Consular agents, and what steps, if any, are shown by said Consular reports to have been taken by the Spanish Government for feeding said reconcentrados or for otherwise preventing them from starving and suffering; whether or not the Spanish Government has given the necessary military protection to enable the mills to grind cane, and what progress has been made in Spain's effort to induce the Cubans to accept autonomy.

"Sec. 2. That the Secretary of State be directed, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the House copies of all such reports from Consuls, Vice Consuls, and commercial agents of the United States in Cuba as may shed light upon the subjects referred to, and as shall give information to the House and to the country concerning the condition of Cuba since the advent of the new régime under Gen. Blanco."

Cuban Sympathizers Disappointed.

The introduction of this resolution was preceded by considerable excitement, due to the fact that late last night urgent summonses had been sent to all the Republican members of the House to be present to-day. It was understood that something in relation to Cuba was to come up, and rumors were current that the matter would be of supreme importance.

There was no little disappointment shown among the pro-Cuban members of the House and in the galleries, where many Cuban sympathizers were present, when it turned out that it was simply this resolution that was to be considered. It was explained that the call for the presence of Republican members was for the purpose of having sufficient strength to prevent an amendment of the resolution by the minority. By ordering the previous question the Republicans shut out all amendments, and the resolution was passed without objection.

Practically the only debate was in the way of explanations of the resolution by Mr. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.,) and Mr. Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.,) each of whom said its purpose was to put the House and the country in possession of the facts as to the conditions prevailing in Cuba.

Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.,) asked Mr. Quigg if the Committee on Foreign Affairs had considered the de Lome incident.

"That is hardly a pertinent inquiry," replied Mr. Quigg blandly.

"It is a pertinent inquiry in the minds of the American people," exclaimed Mr. Terry, "and don't you forget it."

"It is being considered by the proper authorities," retorted Mr. Quigg.

Allen Resolution Tabled.

In the Senate Mr. Morgan reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations the amendment offered by Senator Allen of Nebraska recognizing the belligerency of Cuba. The report was against making the resolution a part of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, but it stated that the Senate, May 20, 1897, had passed a resolution in precisely the same terms, and was still of the same opinion, and would be glad to have the House co-operate in securing a recognition of belligerency. The language of the report on this point is as follows:

"The Senate has nothing to correct or modify as to the action that was taken in the adoption of the resolution now again presented for its action, and still hopefully invites the concurrence of the House of Representatives. In all parliamentary usage and in accord with the spirit of our institutions, the houses in their action upon all questions presented to them are entirely free and independent in their deliberations and votes. It is needless to say that any attempt to coerce one of the Houses of Congress by the action of the other is derogatory to the welfare of the country, and it is a high duty of each house to avoid giving to the other any reasonable ground of complaint or apprehension of such a purpose.

"The desire of the committee that the joint resolution adopted by the Senate should be adopted by the House of Representatives is earnest and unanimous, but they do not recommend that any action should be taken in the Senate that will, or can, in any way be considered by that honorable body as an interference with their perfect freedom and independence in their deliberation upon any measure. The committee recommend that the proposed amendment be laid on the table."

HAWAII IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Pettigrew Completes His Speech Against Annexation—Proctor on the Other Side.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senator Pettigrew to-day completed his speech against the Hawaiian annexation treaty. He devoted himself largely to a history of the Dole Government. He contended that the downfall of the Queen's Government was due to a conspiracy on the part of Minister Stevens, representing the United States and a few citizens of Honolulu, of whom President Dole was one, who were backed by the marines from a United States battleship. He argued that at that time there was no armed force in the island opposed to the Queen's Government except the United States marines.

"And," said the Senator, "if the islands were as rich as the dreams of avarice and their acquisition as desirable as that of Louisiana we could not take title from a Government set up there by ourselves without submitting the question of annexation to a vote of the Hawaiian people. To do this would be an international crime which would place us on a level with Great Britain in her subjection of the weaker nations of the earth which would be an abandonment of the position and policy of our Government from its earliest history.

"A Government which declares, as does this Government in its Constitution, that 'all government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed,' cannot afford to depose a friendly Government, set up a usurping Government in its place, and then acquire title to the country, without first obtaining the consent of the people of that country."

Summing up, Mr. Pettigrew said that the opponents of annexation claimed to have established four points. They had shown, first, that the route to the Orient via the Aleutian Islands was 1,000 miles shorter than that via Honolulu; second, that no battleship coaling on the Hawaiian Islands could reach the United States in condition to fight, and that on this account the possession of the islands would be an element of weakness rather than of strength, which was in opposition to the theory that the islands were necessary to defense; third, that the commerce of the islands, which had been claimed to be one important reason for their annexation, was constantly declining and was less than that of an ordinary county of the United States; fourth, that one of the Aleutian Islands would afford a more secure footing and by a shorter route for a cable to Asia than would the route via Honolulu.

Senator Proctor of Vermont made a brief speech in favor of annexation. He devoted himself exclusively to the military phase of the question. England had strongly fortified posts all along our Atlantic seaboard, beginning with Halifax and taking in the Bermudas and the West Indies. He also called attention to the strong fortress at Esquimault, and said that if England should possess the Hawaiian Islands, as she might easily do in case we let our opportunity to acquire them pass by, her drumbeat would be heard almost entirely around the United States, and she would be able to attack us from her own territory in any direction.

Mr. Proctor also contended that it would be a comparatively easy matter for the Japanese to acquire the islands by populating them, as they were apparently very strongly inclined to do. He said that the United States, failing to make the islands a part of this country, could not regard their seizure by some other power as an offense against this country.

Mr. Proctor attempted to controvert the statement of Senator Pettigrew that warships could not carry sufficient fuel from Hawaii to make them effective either for or against the United States in case of hostilities, and quoted statistics to show the contrary view. He said that, even if it were true that a vessel could not carry sufficient coal itself, coaling vessels could be taken along for that purpose. He thought the islands of essential importance to the United States, both for purposes of offense and defense.

During the session Senator White of California attempted to ascertain from Senator Davis, in charge of the treaty, whether there would be any early attempt to secure a vote upon it. In reply, Senator Davis stated that he could not at present say when the debate would cease, or when the Senate would be prepared to take a vote.

PREPARING FOR THE FIGHT.

Republican Congressional Campaign Committee Organized—Talk About the Oregon Election.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee met to-night in the lobby of the House and, after perfecting its organization, entered into a brief discussion of party issues. Representative Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin, for the third time was honored with the Chairmanship of the committee. Representative James S. Sherman of New York was elected Vice Chairman; Representative Jesse Overstreet of Indiana was elected Secretary, and Col. W. B. Thompson of this city, Treasurer.

Several informal speeches were made with reference to the next campaign. Chairman Babcock corrected some remarks that preceded his complaining that the committee at the last election in Oregon was not thoroughly organized for the work, and pointed out that it was the State forces, and not the committee, that was not adequately organized.

Gen. Grosvenor said the election in Oregon in June would be the first of the State contests to be waged, and said to secure the moral effect of the election there the strongest efforts should be made. The party should begin the campaign at once in Oregon, on the straightforward issue of sound money and protection. Gen. Grosvenor also referred to the Maine election, which is to follow that of Oregon. He said it is significance paled before that of Oregon on account of the latter's precedence in date.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

Opening Address Delivered by Miss Susan B. Anthony.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Susan B. Anthony called the thirtieth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to order at the Columbia Theatre this morning. The decorations consisted in the display of two handsome American flags, each with four stars emblematic of the States which have granted the right of suffrage to women.

In Miss Anthony's opening address she spoke of the success attained in behalf of woman suffrage, and urged all those identified in the movement to stand together for still better results. The grievances which women had against their common enemy—man—were to-day as great and as many as the early colonists had against King George, Miss Anthony said.

After the opening address the convention settled down to routine business, including roll calls, announcements of committees, &c.

Assistant Naval Paymasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Secretary Long has appointed W. B. Izard of South Carolina and David Potter of New Jersey Assistant Paymasters in the navy. The young men stood respectively 1 and 2 as the result of a severe examination, in which about thirty applicants participated. Mr. Izard formerly was a cadet at the Naval Academy.

The Paris Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Thomas J. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, who has been charged by the President with the continuation of the work of preparing for the representation of the United States at the approaching Paris Exposition, which originally was undertaken by the late Moses Handy, will sail for Paris, accompanied by Lieut. Baker of the navy, on Feb. 26.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

NEW JERSEY—Oakdale, Norman Hortman.

NEW YORK—Bellevue, William R. Davidson; Clintondale, George Hull; Hemlock, John P. Coykendall; Wales Center, J. D. Wooster.

Congressional Notes.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) made a speech advocating "free and unstinted" coinage of standard silver dollars.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nominations of George M. Bowers of West Virginia to be Fish Commissioner and of Commodore F. M. Bunce to be Rear Admiral.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill making deficiency appropriations for expenses of the United States courts and for other purposes. The bill carries $800,000.

Senator Hoar yesterday introduced a bill for the suppression of gambling in the Territories of the United States. It is broad in its provisions and provides severe penalties.

Representative Sulzer of New York has introduced in the House a resolution setting apart Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday, and April 2, Jefferson's birthday, as legal public holidays.

The House yesterday adopted the unanimous report of Committee on Elections No. 2 in the case of Vanderbury vs. Tongue, from the Second Oregon District, in favor of the sitting member.

The House yesterday adopted the joint resolution accepting the invitation of the Government of Norway to the International Fisheries Exposition at Bergen, Norway, from May to September, 1898.

Senator Allen yesterday introduced a bankruptcy bill. It differs from the bill already passed by the Senate in many details of administration. It provides only for voluntary bankruptcy.

The effort in the House yesterday to pass a bill granting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the exclusive privilege of cab service to and from its station in Washington failed. It was urged the bill proposed to confer a monopoly.

A resolution was passed by the House to-day calling upon the Secretary of State, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the House the correspondence relating to the discrimination of the German Government against the importation of American beef, fruit, and horses.

FOR A NEW CUSTOM HOUSE

Recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Supervising Architect.

ON THE BOWLING GREEN SITE

Congress Asked to Authorize the Sale of the Wall Street Property for $3,250,000 and to Appropriate $750,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Secretary Gage to-day sent to the House of Representatives, with his recommendation that it be complied with, a letter from the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, advising the purchase of the Bowling Green site, in New York, and the construction upon it of a new Custom House, to cost not more than $3,000,000, exclusive of the cost of the site. It is shown by the terms of the letter that there is now available for the purchase of a site a balance of a former appropriation amounting to about $1,500,000, in addition to which the Supervising Architect asks for an appropriation of $750,000. It having been found impossible to sell the present Custom House site on Wall Street for $4,000,000, it is recommended that it be sold for not less than $3,250,000, it being understood, although not stated in the letter of the Supervising Architect, that an offer of the amount named as the lowest price has been made and will be repeated.

"The Custom House building," says the Supervising Architect, "situated at New York, has long been regarded as of inadequate size and inferior in its arrangements and appointments for the proper transaction of public business. It is not believed by this office that the present building can be remodeled to meet the requirements of the service, nor should a new Custom House be erected upon the site of the present structure, because of the narrowness of the streets upon which it abuts and the height of the office buildings erected in that locality, which would deprive the building of light and air—conditions which should be avoided wherever possible.

Faults of the Old Building.

"The present building is badly arranged for the transaction of public business, and more or less out of repair, and it is impossible, by an economical expenditure of money, to place the same in a satisfactory condition. Its sanitary condition has long been unsatisfactory, and has been the subject of frequent complaint in the past. While the defects complained of have been remedied so far as practicable, it is not possible to put the building in a perfectly satisfactory condition by any method short of the introduction of an entirely new and modern system of sanitary plumbing, the expense of which is not justified if a building suitable for the present and future needs of the customs service in New York is to be provided; furthermore, the Custom House is without any system of ventilation whatever, a condition which would be inexcusable in a building of more modern construction.

"Viewed in the light of the facts as it finds them, this office does not hesitate to say that the present building should be replaced by a new Custom House, to be erected where the surrounding conditions will present the features of accessibility and convenience to the importers and others having business at the building, and freedom from the objection of overtowering buildings in the immediate vicinity which would shut out light and air."

The Former Appropriation.

The letter then refers to the act of Sept. 14, 1888, providing for a new Appraisers' Building and the purchase of a site for an Appraisers' Store and a Custom House, both to cost not to exceed $2,000,000. On June 28, 1890, the first act was amended to provide for an Appraisers' Store only. By the act of March 3, 1891, authority was given to erect a Custom House under the terms of the act of Sept. 14, 1888, and the sell the old Custom House for not less than $4,000,000, and to use the proceeds of the sale in the construction of a new building by a commission of five citizens. By the act of March 3, 1893, the provision for the appointment of Commissioners was appealed.

The facts of the condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of the Bowling Green property are recited, showing that the Commissioners of Appraisal made the total award of $2,101,000. This sum, being in excess of the unexpended balance of about $1,500,000 of the $2,000,000 appropriated Sept. 14, 1888, and it not being possible to dispose of the old Custom House, the Treasury, it is stated, has not been able to give effect to the legislation looking to the erection of a Custom House in New York.

Legislation Recommended.

"The situation, then, briefly stated," continues the letter, "is that while ample authority has been given and an apparently sufficient appropriation made, the department is unable either to purchase a site or erect a Custom House in New York City, because neither the site selected nor any other of sufficient area can be acquired in the locality desired within the unexpended balance of the appropriation heretofore made; and, not having been able to sell the old Custom House at the price fixed by Congress, no funds are in the hands of the department for the purpose of the building. This office, therefore, recommends that the price at which the old Custom House property in New York may be sold be reduced so as to permit the department to sell the same to the highest bidder for not less than $3,250,000.

"In view of the foregoing statement, this office recommends that an appropriation of $750,000 be made for use, in addition to the unexpended balance of the appropriation made by the act of Sept. 14, 1888, for the purchase of a site for said building, and that the limit of cost of the building, exclusive of the site, be fixed at $3,000,000.

Collector George F. Bidwell was at the Custom House yesterday. Of his visit to Washington to urge action on the erection of a new Custom House building here he said that he had reason to hope for success, and that Congress would pass the bill authorizing the construction of the much-needed building. If the plans agreed upon are carried out there will be but one contract. This should save the Government one-third of the cost that would be the result of several contracts. The erection of the new Custom House will be under the direction of a board serving without extra compensation and consisting of the Collector of the Port, the Surveyor, and the Treasury Department's Supervising Architect.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Customs for the District of Portsmouth, N. H., RUFUS N. ELWELL.

Attorney for the District of New Hampshire, CHARLES J. HAMBLETT.

Army Promotions—Captains to be Majors: E. VAN A. ANDRUSS, First Artillery; FRANK W. HESS, Third Artillery; First Lieutenants to be Captains: A. MURRAY, First Artillery; W. E. BIRKHIMER, Third Artillery; Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants: H. D. TODD, Jr., Third Artillery; T. W. WINSTON, Fifth Artillery; M. G. KRAYENBUHL, Second Artillery.

MR. CROKER GOING TO ALBANY.

He Accepts an Invitation from the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—It is announced by the committee in charge of the anniversary celebration of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, to be held in this city March 2, that Richard Croker has accepted an invitation to be present at the exercises. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is to preside, and among the speakers will be Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, Senator Cantor, and Speaker O'Grady.

The news of the coming of Mr. Croker to the capital at this juncture has started the political gossips to manufacturing stories concerning its significance. It is said that he is coming in the interest of his fight against Hill, and again that he hopes to resurrect some of the Tammany bills that have been killed in committee. By others, however, it is doubted that Mr. Croker really intends to come here, and the announcement is looked on as a scheme to boom the occasion.

THEODORE B. STARR,

206 Fifth Avenue.

Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

CIVIL SERVICE REPORT.

The Federal Commission Presents a Summary of the Work of 1897 to the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The annual report of the Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, has been presented to the President. It begins with a statement the object of which is to show that after an experience of nearly fifteen years the hopes of the advocates of the civil service law have been largely realized. In practice, the report says, the law has proved to be a constantly exerted and effective force in the direction of economy. Considering the few changes in the service under the merit system and the wholesale removals under the patronage system, the economy and efficiency of the one stand in striking contrast to the extravagance and inefficiency of the other.

During the five years preceding the classification of the New York Custom House there were 1,678 removals, while for the two years ended June 30 last there were but 101 removals and 60 resignations. In the entire civil service during the last five years at least 75 per cent. of those occupying unclassified positions were removed, while in the classified competitive service not more than 8 per cent. of removals occurred. Since 1883, the year of the organization of the commission, the unclassified positions, which have been subject to political control, have increased in number 37 per cent. and in cost 43 per cent., while the classified positions, subject to examinations, have remained at a standstill.

The large extension of the civil service rules in May, 1896, to include positions hitherto unclassified, has, the report says, brought to light a number of unnecessary positions. Quite a number of these have been abolished as a measure of economy. The total number of employes in the executive civil service on Jan. 10, 1897, was 178,178, with aggregate salaries amounting to nearly $100,000,000. Of the total number of positions, 87,108 were classified.

Discussing the question of promotions, the report says the Navy Department is the only department in which the promotion scheme of the commission has been fully applied. The results there are such as to confirm the commission in its belief that the promotion system, based upon the efficiency records, is an absolutely practicable method of carrying out the law. The reports of the officers at the New York Navy Yard are unanimous in their opinion as to the excellent effect of the application of promotion regulations and efficiency records to that branch of the service.

During the year the commission has made a number of investigations where violations of the civil service law were charged. In some of the cases the charges were not well founded. In others they were sustained, while in all of the cases the investigations undoubtedly had a beneficial effect on the service.

Reference is made to the rule approved by the President last July prohibiting removals, except for cause and upon written charges, and in commenting on it the report says:

"This is one of the most important orders made since the enactment of the law, and has met the entire approval of public opinion. While not impairing the prompt exercise of the power of discipline, this amendment guards the service against abuse, lessens the temptation to make improper removals, and affords a just degree of protection to the employes and a greater security of permanence in office during good behavior. If the reasons are sufficient the officer will not hesitate to make the removal. A like rule has been applied to letter carriers since June 28, 1894, with most salutary effects."

The commission recommends that the operation of the civil service law be extended to include all positions to which the civil service rules can be applied with advantage to the service. It believes that the best interests of the service require that the civil service rules be extended to include the municipal service of the District of Columbia, the force in the Congressional Library, and the clerical force in the next census.

SUICIDE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Man Calling Himself E. Anders of New York the Victim—Mysterious Telegram and Advertisement.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 14.—A man who registered as E. Anders of New York was found dead in a room in the Nelson House here to-day. He had committed suicide by drinking a quantity of cyanide of potassium dissolved in water. Although the suicide was not discovered until this morning, there is no doubt that the man took his life on Saturday night.

Anders arrived at the hotel late Friday afternoon and secured a room. The last seen of him alive was on Saturday morning, when he went out of the hotel. At noon some one in New York asked for him over the hotel telephone, but he could not be found. He must have returned unobserved to his room on Saturday afternoon or evening.

The man is described as quite stout, with dark complexion, dark mustache and chin whiskers. Before drinking the poison he destroyed all his letters and papers. Six-teen dollars was found in his pocketbook.

A telegram that came for the suicide was made public to-night. This telegram was received at the hotel Saturday noon, but as Anders was not in his room at the time he did not receive it. The telegram read as follows:

New York, Feb. 12.

E. Anders, Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.:

Paul worried to death. Write, wire, or return at once. We will be friends. Nobody knows anything. Paul went to Philadelphia. You need not see her. Everything confidential with me. O.

The name of E. Anders does not appear in the City Directory. Among the personals printed in a newspaper on Sunday, however, was the following, which would seem to have been intended for the suicide:

"E. Anders. Answer through this where you are. Will be best. SMILAX."

Appointments and Removals.

Charles H. Haswell of 324 West Seventy-eighth Street was yesterday appointed Consulting Engineer to the Board of Public Improvement at a salary of $3,500. He succeeds Stevenson Towle, transferred to the Department of Highways. Gunther K. Ackerman has been appointed chief clerk in the office of Park Commissioner Moebus at a salary of $2,000. These removals in the Department of Highways in Brooklyn were announced yesterday in The City Record: C. W. Ashby, assistant engineer; R. D. Chase, assistant engineer; B. F. Latting, assistant engineer; W. M. Osborn, leveler; S. P. Bradley, rodman; C. P. Pray, assistant chemist; S. C. Wiggins, clerk; John Kenney, foreman street repairs; P. J. Madden, Inspector street repairs; M. Kehoe, laborer; Anthony Gannon, laborer; M. H. Daly, Inspector railroad repairs; Henry Kerins, paver; W. H. Gourley, laborer; M. Meeney, laborer; T. Gavan, laborer; Peter Devoy, watchman; J. Conway, with truck; J. F. Kennington, with horse and cart; James Ennis, with horse and cart, and Homer Ramsdell, Inspector of railroad repairs.

Shot His Wife, Killed Himself.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 14.—Watson Denny, a wealthy farmer, who lately removed here with his family from Iowa, shot his wife in the head to-day, and then killed himself. Mrs. Denny is dying. It is said Denny attempted to transfer his real estate in Iowa without his wife's knowledge, forging her name to an instrument. She discovered the trick, and when she threatened to sue for a divorce Denny shot her.

MAY FAIL IN NICARAGUA

Admiral Walker's Canal Commission Without Enough Funds to Complete Its Work.

SEASON'S SURVEY MAY BE LOST

Obliged to Cut Their Way Through Dense Forests—A Gunboat for the Running Survey of the Lake—More Time Needed.

SAN CARLOS, Nicaragua, Jan. 23.—The hydrographic party, under the command of Lieut. G. C. Hanus, and the party of civil engineers, under charge of G. W. Brown, both belonging to the United States Nicaragua Canal Commission, arrived here on Dec. 31. They found quarters for a while in a house in this town, but on Jan. 5 Lieut. Hanus had his camp completed and his party slept under canvas that night. This was the first experience of the kind for the majority of the force. The camp is situated on the left bank of the San Juan River, just as it leaves the lake. Two of the tents are on the site of an old fort which in bygone days commanded the river. The others are built on a paved road, evidently an approach to the fort, now disused, as the fort itself is.

On Jan. 7 the work of the survey began in earnest, so far as these two parties are concerned. Mr. Brown began the measurement of a base, but found the country so difficult he had to abandon his first line after having cut through wood and swamp for upward of a mile. The fact is a point was reached when it was impossible to set up a transit. The men sunk to their armpits in the mire without getting solid ground for their feet. The party had better luck with their next effort, and a line has been cut through the forest for nearly three miles, which will afford a practicable base for the hydrographic party. The difficulties Mr. Brown's party had to contend with cannot be overestimated. Every inch of the line had to be cut. Leaving San Carlos, in 100 yards you are in a dense forest through which no natural path exists. The machete disposes of the underbrush and the new growth of young trees, the axe of the larger ones which bar the way. At present, standing on old Fort San Carlos, where the primary station is established, one can look away through the forest to the hill, three miles distant, where at the end of a narrow path the second base station has been put up.

New Experience in Signal Building.

All difficulties are now forgotten, however, as is always the case when success follows strenuous effort. Mr. Brown has been recalled to the United States as a witness in the court-martial of Capt. Carter. In the meantime Lieut. Hanus and his party have not been idle. There being no base to work on, one was assumed and work pushed with energy. Signals were built during the first week following Jan. 7, and reconnaissance lines of sounding ran. The regular system of lines was commenced on Jan. 15, and the total up to date is upward of 300 sea miles. The signal building was a new experience to all hands. In the Coast Survey or any other hydrographic survey lumber is supplied to build proper tripod signals, which will be visible at seven, eight, or seven twelve miles distance, depending on the size of the scantling used. Here in Lake Nicaragua a man starts on a signal building expedition barehanded, as it were. He has to build some sort of a structure that can be seen and distinguished from the woods which surround the lake, and cover the hills and all the islands. In several cases two or three acres of land have had to be cleared in order to give a view to seaward of the improvised signal. Some conspicuous tree has usually been selected, and marked so as to be identified from all directions by the sounding boats.

Lieut. Hanus received a telegram from Admiral Walker, the Chief Commissioner, the other day telling him that the Nicaraguan gunboat Eighteen Ninety-three has been placed at his disposal for the running survey and the determination of the area of the lake. Mr. Hanus replied that he would be ready for her on Thursday, Jan. 27. In his absence Lieut. Luby will continue the work in the vicinity of San Carlos.

Mr. Hanus will be away for ten days or two weeks, and about two weeks after his return the work on the lake will be finished. The party will then commence on the river and work their way down toward Ochoa, where their labors will cease. The Commissioners passed through here on Jan. 13 on their way to Rivas and the west coast.

Admiral Walker's Story.

From all the cautions given to chiefs of parties, it is evident the funds are running low. This is very unfortunate, as the work cannot be done without large expenditure. Col. Ludlow estimated the cost of a proper investigation of the feasibility of the canal project at $350,000. This commission have $150,000, but they started out as if they had $500,000 and more to come. Now, as the expected increase of appropriation becomes uncertain, economy becomes a necessity, and there is imminent danger of the work being only half done.

The party determining the rainfall, evaporative, and limits of watershed generally will have to continue their observations for at least eighteen months, otherwise their work will be thrown away. Even as it is, it is doubtful if a correct result will be reached, for the rivers, creeks, and the lake itself are bounded to a large extent by miles of swamp covered with water, through which trees and shrubbery grow, giving the appearance of a bank to the passer by. All this is evaporative area, and, if it is all to be calculated and surveyed, as it should be, it will take years, which are plentiful, and money, which is scarce.

Talking of this evaporation and rainfall business, a good story told, they say, by Admiral Walker. Prof. Haupt is desirous of finding out whether it goes for or against the canal project. Col. Haynes rather likes the idea of a very heavy rainfall, as it would tell against the canal, to which he is supposed to be opposed. Mr. Menocal, Chief Engineer of the Canal Company, of course favors a small fall. It seems the professor set up a tide gauge at Greytown for his own personal use, and Col. Haynes used to pour pints of water into it at all sorts of odd times, but his efforts to create the impression of a large rainfall were completely frustrated by Mr. Menocal, who never would let any water remain in the professor's gauge long enough for it to become a matter of record. The professor is now distressed to think that, although he feels morally certain that it rained a good bit at Greytown, scientifically he has no evidence of how often or how much.

In the meantime, unless Congress makes another and a large appropriation soon, this work begun so well will end in no results, and the vexed question of the possibility of a canal, to say nothing of a fair estimate of its cost, will remain just where it was a year ago, and $150,000 of the people's money will have been spent, practically for nothing.

Small economies, such as cutting down subsistence allowances to parties in the field, will not enable the commission to complete the work with the money now at command. The only effect of such a policy will be to make every one discontented, which will react on the work.

LOCAL CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

State Board Not to Initiate the Defense of Its Authority.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Inquiry at the office of the State Civil Service Board to-day developed the fact that no communication has yet been received there from the New York City commission relative to the new rules and regulations which the latter is understood to be preparing. Secretary Angle said that the question of the State board's jurisdiction over these rules had not yet been raised officially.

Even if the New York commission should undertake to act without submitting the matter to the Albany authorities, Mr. Angle said the State board would hardly take the initiative to defend its authority. That would be left, he said, to the Civil Service Reform Association, which proposes to take a test case into court the moment the Tammany administration attempts to enforce rules not approved by the State board.

Suicide at Stamford.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 14.—Abraham W. Williams, aged seventy, a well-known citizen of this place, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself with a revolver. He had been in poor health for a number of years. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

ART COMMISSION APPOINTED.

The Mayor Names the Men Who Will Guard the City from Inartistic Decoration.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday appointed the following as members of the Municipal Art Commission: Charles T. Barney, Henry E. Howland, S. P. Avery, John La Farge, Daniel C. French, and Charles E. McKim. The Mayor, the President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the President of the New York Library—Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations—and the President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences are ex-officio members of the commission.

The Mayor made the appointments from a list of eighteen names furnished under the mandate of the charter by the Fine Arts Federation of New York. The list included John La Farge, Frederick Crowninshield, and G. W. Maynard, painters; J. Q. A. Ward, Daniel C. French, and Herbert Adams, sculptors, and these laymen: George L. Rives, John De Witt Warner, Charles W. Trusiow, W. T. Evans, S. P. Avery, Montgomery Schuyler, Henry E. Howland, C. T. Barney, and Alexander Maitland.

The commission supersedes all like bodies, and the Commissioners serve without compensation. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment must provide suitable offices for them. Under the terms of the charter (Sections 633 to 639) the members appointed must be three laymen, one architect, one artist, and one sculptor. Mr. Barney is a member of the Fine Arts Society, Mr. Howland is an ex-Judge, S. P. Avery is a retired dealer in pictures and works of art, and C. F. McKim is a member of the architect firm of McKim, Mead & White.

The charter gives the commission extensive powers. Without its approval no work of art can become the property of the city by gift or purchase, and none can be placed upon city property. The expression "work of art" is construed by the charter to include "oil paintings, mural decorations, stained glass, statues, bas reliefs, or other sculptures, monuments, and arches."

At the discretion of the Mayor or of the Municipal Assembly the commission may exercise like powers over designs for municipal buildings, bridges, gates, lamps, &c., to be erected on city property.

No Reinstatement for Mr. Barr.

Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday denied the motion of Edward Barr for a writ commanding Bridge Commissioner Shea to reinstate him as Treasurer of the Brooklyn Bridge. Justice Maddox holds that Barr's office was abolished along with that of the old Board of Trustees.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:53	Sun sets	5:36	Moon rises	2:49

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	2:10	Gov. Isl'd	2:16	H. Gate	4:12
		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	2:46	Gov. Isl'd	2:40	H. Gate	4:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Capua, Pernambuco, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dunstan, Barbados, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16.

Asiatic Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Madiana, Bermuda, &c.	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ulier, Barbados, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 17.

Ardandhu, Jamaica	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	.....

FRIDAY, FEB. 18.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Port Royal and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 19.

Allegheny, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fulda, Genoa, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Gailleo, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Londolan, London	.....	.....
Orizaba, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau and Cuba	11:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 16 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 18 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 18.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Jan. 14; Shanghai, Jan. 19; Yokohama, Jan. 27, and Honol

The Wanamaker Store

Of Certain French Novelties

OUR News Letter of to-day can give but scant justice to the tremendous list of "Fashionable Arrivals." The new goods are coming faster than they can be mentioned. Yet France has sent some Dress Goods which deserve a prominent place, and will get it; even though others, equally worthy, arrive unheralded, and remain unsung.

They are superb things, these new Dress Fabrics. Of course they're exclusive, too. Parisian designers, being the creators of styles, are independent of them. They do not "follow copy,"—they make originals. And every one of these new patterns is a style-setter,—a law unto itself,—new, daring, striking, *different;*—but withal, as rich and tasteful and handsome and attractive as only high-class French patterns as yet can be.

The tendency in these novelties is to high tones. There is a marked inclination towards strong colors and sharp contrasts,—a foretaste of the coming to-be-accepted style. Yet there's never a mistake made. Colors may contrast but they'll never jangle, and the effects, while striking, and sometimes brilliant, never approach the vivid.

Just look over the collection, or such part of it as you have time for,—it would take you days to see it all,—and note with what consummate skill the designers have toyed with dangerous tints and played with chromatic discords, and yet have produced nothing but beauty and harmonies.

Three of the most daring—nearly 100 styles in all.

At $3.75 and $4 a yard—Handsome silk plaids; one-inch square in wonderful combinations of bright tones, with black bayadere cords in silk-and-wool.

At $3.25 a yard—Very effective plaids of silk-and-wool Crepy Armure, with stripes of silk Bengaline of self-color, edged with white and bayadere stripes of silk in old rose, lizard green and baby blue.

At $3.50 a yard—Rich plaids of silk-and-wool Crepy Armure, inclosing cubes of plain black grenadine, attractive designs.

Other novelties, less pronounced but no less effective.

At $3.50 yd.—Beautiful two-toned Novelty Grenadine Epingline, with chevron travers.

At $3 yd.—Silk-and-wool striped Grenadines, with serpentine travers. A magnificent assortment.

At $3.25 yd.—Figured silk-and-wool colored Grenadines.

At $2.50 yd.—Silk-and-wool crepe Berege Hernani.

At $2.25 yd.—French Boursouffle, in self colors.

And these are imported too, but not from Paris. German goods of high grade, falling but little behind the French in originality.

At $1.75 yd.—Bordered Poplins, in beige colorings having silk Velour tartan borders.

At $1.75 yd.—Bordered Melanges, having clusters of silk stripes of self-color, edged with black borders.

At $1.50 yd.—Silk-and-wool self-colored Armure travers.

At $1.50 yd.—Silk-and-wool self-colored figured Velour.

A Bicycle Reception

THE opening of our bicycle business yesterday partook very largely of the elements of both a public affair and a social event. If large attendance, high interest, gratifying comment and heavy selling mean success, it was distinctly successful.

The programme of yesterday will be continued through this week and next, except that the fancy rider will begin his hourly exhibitions at 10 A. M. Music from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Track-riding by experts of both sexes,—object lessons in bicycle dress and bicycle "form." The Automobile will make hourly spins. We say nothing now of the wheels themselves. They seem to be making friends fast enough without further laudation.

Take Ninth street elevators for the bicycle track, Tenth street elevators for the bicycle show-parlors and Pavilion.

Women's Dresses and Bicycle Suits

New models have been added to the lot of Costumes spoken of yesterday. They are all fashion leaders of last fall,—mostly all imported selections brought over for patterns and guides. They are exquisite combinations of charming styles with elegant materials. Of this lot of forty, only two are briefly mentioned.

At $25—One of rich camel's-hair, in a blending of navy blue and tan; blouse front waist is prettily trimmed with chenille fringe and cording; epaulettes on shoulders, edged with velvet; shirred yoke, girdle and collar of navy blue velvet, draped skirt trimmed with chenille cording; all silk lined. Other very attractive costumes at the same price. They were all originally $55.

At $90—Of seal-brown broadcloth; Eton waist, showing deep girdle of lavender mirror velvet, with deep steel buckle in front; revers a combination of green, lavender and black; vest of cream lace and chiffon; black braiding in square design completes trimming on waist; skirt braid-trimmed to correspond; all silk lined. This was $190. Many beautiful dresses at between figures.

Another cut has been made in Bicycle Suits for Women,—and it's a splendid opportunity for the watchful and thrifty rider to get the very best for the very least,—or, at any rate, for a very little.

Materials are cheviots, serges, and double-faced cloths. Jacket styles are fly-front and blouse front; skirts are circular or divided.

The $21 kinds are $15. The $15 kinds are $12.

Separate Bicycle Skirts, circular or divided, which were $8 to $12, are now marked $5 and $9.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs. A handkerchief store here filled with everything that is new in linen or

silk. And either all-linen or all-silk. We do not sell handkerchief mixtures. A few examples of the low prices ruling in this stock.

FOR WOMEN

At 15c.—All white, hemstitched and hand-embroidered; many designs. Worth 25c.

At 25c.—Of Irish linen, hemstitched and hand drawn-work; also scalloped; then hand-embroidered. Values double.

FOR MEN

At $1.25 doz.—Unlaundered, hemstitched, hand-made initial. Only 100 doz., and no more at this price.

Broadway.

Large Selling of Prince Albert Coats and Vests. YOU'LL not wonder at that when you see them. And you'll be well satisfied with the fit, absolutely correct style and prices of the garments.

At $20—Of black Thibet, Italian cloth lining, silk faced, hand-made collars and button-holes; double-breasted vests.

At $22.50—Of Oxford mixed homespun, silk faced, Italian cloth lined. New and very swell.

At $25—Of black Thibet, silk lined throughout; double-breasted vest.

A large assortment of fine Worsted Trousers at $5, $6, and $7.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th and 9th sts.

THE NOONAN BRIBERY CASE.

The Defendant on the Stand Denies the Truth of Allegations Made by Beck and Pidgeon.

James Butler, bartender at the Gilsey House, this city, was the first witness yesterday in the Noonan-Simpson bribery case at Jersey City. He testified that Noonan paid for the drinks which he and his three friends had at the Gilsey House on Dec. 2, refuting the testimony of Beck, to the effect that Noonan had no money that night.

Noonan, who was on the stand at adjournment Friday, was then recalled, and denied that he had authorized Simpson to say that he was interested in the Boczkowski case, or that he had talked with Beck or Pidgeon about the case, or that he had borrowed $10 of Beck. On Dec. 3, he said, he was in Brown's saloon when Beck came in and said Simpson wanted to see him. He went over, but had little recollection of what took place in Simpson's office, as he was drunk, but he knew that no one gave him any money, nor did he ask Simpson if he had gotten any money from Beck or Pidgeon.

He refuted Beck's testimony as to what took place in Simpson's office, and said that after drinking some champagne at Brown's saloon he remembered nothing more until he found himself in a saloon in this city, on Dec. 4. The conversation Beck and Pidgeon claimed to have had with him was read again, and he denied that any question about $300 had been asked him or that he had made the alleged answers. An affidavit, drawn up by Simon Buttner and signed by Noonan, in which he denied the published charges, before the case came to trial, was then submitted in evidence. Noon then went on to tell of what was done in court on Dec. 10, in relation to Boczkowski's case.

Dr. Marcus Merkewitz of 61 Rivington Street, this city, testified that he would not believe Beck under oath, as he had made charges against persons in New York which were proved to be false.

Mayor Lawrence Fagan of Hoboken testified that he had known Noonan fifteen years and that his character was excellent.

Noonan was again recalled, and testified that on Dec. 11, when the charges were published, he had told Judge Hudspeth that he would draw two indictments against Boczkowski and let the Grand Jury decide which to act upon. He was cross-examined by Attorney General Grey, who asked him how he could be positive as to what he had said or had not said at any of the meetings if he was drunk. Witness answered that he had made no pretense of recollecting anything that had occurred while he was drunk.

The State then introduced a number of witnesses, who testified as to the good characters of Beck and Pidgeon. Boczkowski, who had been brought from prison to testify, was called, and, as he could only speak Polish, and objection was made to the official interpreter acting, as he had been mixed up in the proceedings relative to Boczkowski's case, court was adjourned until to-day to enable the Clerk to secure another interpreter.

VEENDAM'S CAPTAIN GRATEFUL.

Acknowledges the Kindness of Crew and Passengers of the St. Louis.

Agent Vandentoorn of the Holland-America Line yesterday gave out the following letter, written by Capt. Stenger of the lost steamship Veendam, just before he sailed on the steamship Spaarndam for home:

Before leaving New York I wish to make public acknowledgment for myself and for the passengers, officers, and crew of the steamship Veendam of our deep gratitude to Capt. Randle, Chief Officer Segraves, Senior Second Officer Beckwith, and Extra Second Officer Campbell, also to the other officers, with the crew and passengers of the American Line steamship St. Louis.

Their assistance was promptly, cheerfully, and most judiciously given, when my vessel was sinking. The hearty welcome on board the St. Louis, and the constant kindness received during the rest of the voyage, from the ship's company and her passengers, are far above our praise and shall never be forgotten. God bless the good steamer St. Louis, her gallant commander, and brave officers and crew.

Mr. Vandentoorn wished to correct a statement which has been made that the Veendam was insufficiently equipped with boats. The vessel was provided in this respect according to the United States regulations regarding the carrying of passengers. The Veendam's boats had a capacity for 328 passengers, while she carried only 212.

Two or three passengers have called at the Holland-America Line office to ask if the company would recompense them for loss of baggage. The agents here were unable to answer the question.

The General Passenger Agent called at the Barge Office yesterday to see if any of the immigrants required assistance. All but two had been permitted to land, and they were ineligible from causes quite apart from poverty or conditions consequent on the loss of belongings.

Julie Kopacsy, the Hungarian comedienne, also visited the immigrant station to learn if any of her country folk were in distress, and to offer assistance if it was required. She was relieved to know that all had been cared for.

The Dutch Consul General yesterday received the Captain's report of the loss of the Veendam, but refused to disclose its contents.

NORTH SIDE BOARD OF TRADE.

An Appropriation for Grading the Concourse is Favored.

A meeting of the North Side Board of Trade was held last night in the board rooms at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Alexander Avenue. About fifty members attended, and resolutions were passed favoring an appropriation for the grading of the Concourse. The idea is to throw up a dirt road along the proposed route to show just where the Concourse will run, so that streets may be laid out to intersect it.

President Wells offered a resolution favoring a borough day for the Bronx. The idea met with approval, and several dates were suggested for the celebration. Nothing definite was decided upon, however.

Detention Boat for Ellis Island.

The old Stonington steamboat Narragansett, which, for some years has been laid up on the Thames River at Groton, Conn., has been refitted to serve as an immigration detention boat for this port, and yesterday she was started for New York in tow of the tug Lewis Pulver. The Narragansett will be placed in a slip which has been arranged for her at Ellis Island, and detained immigrants will be housed on her pending departure, and extra room thus be obtained for other purposes at the overcrowded Barge Office. Work has begun at the island in the filling in of three acres of submerged land to make room for a hospital building.

Richmond's Board of Education.

The Richmond Borough Board of Education met at the Stapleton School last night. Peter J. Kiernan was elected Clerk and William F. West, Assistant Clerk. Hubbard R. Yetman was appointed Borough Superintendent of Schools, and Miss Anna S. Gordon and George Hagan, Assistant Superintendents. The board ordered all work on the Castleton Corners School building stopped, because the site is unsatisfactory.

Reopening of Baptist Tabernacle.

The Baptist Tabernacle, at Second Avenue and Stuyvesant Street, known principally through the tribulations of the Rev. D. D. Potter, is being renovated, and will be opened for service Feb. 20, under the auspices of the New York Baptist Mission Society. The Rev. James A. Francis, formerly of the Riverside Baptist Church, Ninety-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, will be in charge, and the church will hereafter be known as the Second Avenue Baptist Church.

LATTIMER SHOOTING TRIAL

Men Who Marched with the Strikers Give Evidence Against the Sheriff and His Deputies.

SHERIFF MARTIN SAID "FIRE!"

A Witness Testifies that He Heard the Order Given, and that the Sheriff Had Said There Would Be Trouble.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 14.—At the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, charged with the killing of the strikers at Lattimer, John Pusti was the first witness called to-day. He testified as follows:

"I was with the strikers when the shooting occurred. When we approached the Sheriff he walked to the middle of the road and told us to stop. Some few of the men went forward, and I then heard two volleys from the deputies. None of the strikers was armed. I was shot in the right arm, and as I started to run I was shot in the right leg, the ball entering from the back and coming out in front. I saw six or seven of the deputies leave the line and shoot as they walked away. Of the deputies, I can only remember seeing John Cook and Pardee there."

Andrew Stult testified: "I was at the meeting at Harwood, where we were told not to carry any arms. I carried the flag in the march of the strikers. We were stopped at West Hazleton by the Sheriff, who had a revolver in his hand. A similar scene occurred at Lattimer, where the Sheriff seized one of our men, and we pulled the man away from him. I saw the Sheriff pull the trigger of his revolver three or four times. I laid down on the ground when the shooting began."

Marcy Guncavage testified that he was marching with the strikers at West Hazleton when the Sheriff seized him. He begged to be let go, whereupon the Sheriff said: "You seem a good fellow; you had better get away from this, as there is going to be big trouble here to-day." The witness said that when the strikers arrived at Lattimer he was about fifty feet behind the marchers. He then heard the Sheriff give the order to fire, and a shot followed. The shot came from near where the Sheriff stood.

Michael Melody, the next witness, also testified that he was with the marchers. Sheriff Martin, he said, stopped the men and held a revolver in his hand. He seized one of the men and pulled the trigger of his revolver, but it did not explode. The strikers pushed ahead of the Sheriff and the firing then began. A number of the men were struck by bullets and fell.

George Rescter, in a long story of the shooting, brought out the fact that at the firing of the first shot the flag-bearer at the head of the column of strikers fell dead in the ditch bordering the road. The witness did not know the man's name. He saw two other men wounded while running away.

Andrew Sivar testified that after the volley fired by the deputies at Lattimer a large number of them ran after the strikers and kept firing as they ran. He could not mention the names of any, and under a severe cross-examination he admitted that he was at an artesian well at Harwood when the firing took place. This well is quite out of sight of any part of the scene, and it would have been impossible for the witness to see any part of what he described.

Peter Zucelk showed a scar on the top of his head, where a Winchester ball had plowed up the scalp to the bone for about an inch and a half. He said he was running away at the time he was shot.

Joseph Poniatowski said that the first shot came from some Deputies standing near the Sheriff. He saw several men fall as he was running away. He could not hear what the Sheriff was saying, he said, although he was only a few feet away.

Thomas Raczick told of seeing several men fall. This closed the evidence for the day, and, as to-morrow is election day, Judge Woodward decided to hold no court in the morning, in order to allow some of the jurors to vote. Court will convene at 2 P. M.

WEST FARMS ULTIMATUM.

Elevated Road Must Reach There or Charter Will Be Withdrawn.

The West Farms Improvement Association held a meeting last night at Wray's Hall, Boston Road, West Farms, for the purpose of agitating the reform in the matter of better transportation facilities.

James A. Bolton presided. Speeches were made by William S. Gill, James Boroughs, and Dr. J. M. McMahon. A committee of twenty citizens of West Farms was appointed to call on Manager Fransioli of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad and inform him that the company must forthwith extend the elevated system from One Hundred and Forty-third Street to West Farms or suffer the loss of its charter.

KENT PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

The Plymouth Church Member Will Be Sentenced Friday.

William H. Kent, the lawyer and member of Plymouth Church, who has been indicted for forgery, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Hurd in the Kings County Court and pleaded not guilty. He was remanded for sentence on Friday, and permission was given his lawyer, George F. Elliott, to submit affidavits as to character and show why the full penlay—twenty years' imprisonment—should not be imposed.

Kent appears to have been swindling a number of his clients, most of whom were women. The specific charge against him is that of falsely certifying to a satisfaction piece of a mortgage held by Mrs. Mary H. McCord of 574 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. The mortgage was made for $1,100 by Sarah G. and John O'Donoghue, on Oct. 23, 1888, and on Nov. 3, 1897, a satisfaction piece purporting to be signed by Mrs. McCord and acknowledged before Kent as notary, was filed. Kent forged the signature and received the money from the O'Donoghues.

This is only one of a number of similar performances, and it is said that Mrs. McCord and her daughter lost large sums of money through Kent, and that even their servant girl lost her savings. As executor of the estate of John Anderson, Kent is charged with having gotten away with considerable sums, and as manager of the Penny Provident Fund of the Bethel Mission, Plymouth Church, he was also badly involved. It is understood, however, that he restored all the money lost by the Provident Fund.

Kent's wife and mother are making heroic efforts to reimburse the people who suffered through his transactions.

GALLATIN BANK'S CASHIER.

Mr. Woolverton of the Fifth Avenue Succeeds the Late A. W. Sherman.

Samuel Woolverton, assistant cashier of the Fifth Avenue Bank, was yesterday appointed cashier of the Gallatin National Bank, at a special meeting of its Directors, to succeed the late Arthur W. Sherman. The Directors decided on the preparation of a memorial in recognition of Mr. Sherman's eighteen years of service in the bank.

Cashier Woolverton is thirty-four years old. He was born at Stockton, N. J., and his father was a prosperous farmer. The son had a common school education, and after doing clerical work in a merchant's office was appointed a messenger in the Fifth Avenue Bank in 1888. Three years later he had risen to the position of assistant cashier. Mr. Woolverton's home is at Mount Vernon. He has a wife and two children.

Medals for Militiamen.

Adj. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, 2d, reviewed the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, at the armory last night. The State decoration for long and faithful service was presented to a number of persons and also decorations for twenty-five, fifteen, and ten years' service.

Squadron A's New Commander.

Major Gen. Charles A. Roe having, by reason of his recent promotion, relinquished command of Squadron A of the National Guard, Capt. Oliver B. Bridgman has formally assumed command of the squadron.

Rose of Arden

Lundborg's—
has the fragrance
of freshly
Cut Roses.

"CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE."

Address by E. H. Benn Discussed at the Meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence.

The Society of Medical Jurisprudence held its regular monthly meeting last night at the Academy of Medicine and elected to membership Henry C. Platt, J. P. Davenport, Henry Yonge, L. G. Rosenblatt, C. E. Lydecker, Dr. J. D. McBarron, and Dr. Hamilton Williams.

In the absence of Dr. Frank Ferguson, who was to have read a paper on "Somatic Death," E. H. Benn made an address on "Circumstantial Evidence." He protested against the carrying out of the death sentence after a conviction on purely circumstantial evidence, and presented a long list of such convictions and executions that subsequent developments proved erroneous. After quoting some instances where apparently honest witnesses had testified to circumstances it was proved did not occur Mr. Benn said:

"Another difficulty in arriving at certain or infallible conclusions from circumstantial evidence is that, however honest witnesses may be, they are liable to be mistaken in supposing that they see and hear just what they suppose they see and hear, or, rather, in supposing they see and hear things just as they are. This is proved by the fact that several persons seeing the same thing or hearing the same words can rarely describe what they saw or relate what they heard alike.

"I have many times heard persons relate, or attempt to relate, what was said on other occasions, when they could have no possible motive for stating the facts untruly and who, I think, were honest, yet they stated the opposite of what was said. I have heard others state that certain things occurred in their presence which I personally knew did not occur. I have heard persons who witnessed the same transaction, who had equal opportunity of seeing and hearing, and about which it would seem neither could be mistaken, swear directly the opposite of each other in relating or describing it."

Discussion was invited as soon as Mr. Benn had completed his address, and Coroner Tuthill said he had found many like instances of inability to describe an occurrence accurately. One man, he said, now a Supreme Court Justice, swore positively that he had helped lift a child knocked down by a wagon from between the front and rear wheels, although six other men, including a policeman, testified that they had picked the child up ten feet behind the wagon, and the inquest showed that both wheels had passed over it. He attributed the failing to the inability of the retina of the eye to take in the whole panorama at once, and its retention of one picture made up of a conglomeration of the different scenes.

Theodore Sutro said there had been more judicial murders through mistaken identity than through wrongful conclusions reached by circumstantial evidence.

W. A. Shortt asked Mr. Benn upon whom the onus of determining what is circumstantial evidence should rest, and Mr. Benn replied that he did not believe in capital punishment, as it left no reparation possible if a mistake was made. He held that the Judge should decide in his charge to the jury if the evidence was positive or circumstantial, and if the jury found the accused guilty on circumstantial evidence, the punishment should be imprisonment for life, and if on positive evidence, execution.

It was announced that the annual dinner of the society is to be held at the Astoria Hotel on Saturday.

DORA CLAY STOPS A SHOOTING.

She Prevents an Encounter Between William Bryant and Feathergill.

VALLEY VIEW, Ky., Feb. 14.—Dora Clay, the child-wife of Gen. Cassius M. Clay, and William Bryant, a young man of the neighborhood, met in the woods near White Hall yesterday.

Roy Feathergill, a guard from the Clay mansion, fired off his revolver to frighten Bryant out of the woods. Bryant drew a revolver and was about to shoot Feathergill, when Dora Clay knocked the weapon up and begged Bryant not to shoot. Bryant says he would have killed Feathergill had it not been for Dora.

LATEST RIVER MYSTERY CLEW.

Possibility that the Body is That of Emil Hofstaetter.

No progress was made yesterday toward clearing up the mystery surrounding the mutilated body lying in the Morgue.

There is a possibility—a very slight one, the police think—that the body may be that of Emil Hofstaetter, a butcher, whose parents live at 340 Maujer Street, Williamsburg. Hofstaetter disappeared in June last. He was a butcher, and a few years ago went to Chicago. He returned to Williamsburg in the early part of June, and three days later went out to look for work. He did not return, and has not since been seen by his relatives or friends. Mrs. Hofstaetter is inclined to believe that the body is that of her son, who was about 6 feet in height and heavily built, but her husband does not share her view. Neither do the police, though they are following this and other supposed clews.

Capt. McCluskey yesterday expressed the opinion that only a murderer's known penchant for talking or acting suspiciously was likely to lead to a solution of the mystery.

INTOXICATION NO EXCUSE.

Judge Olcott Sentences McClelland to $250 Fine for Contempt of Court.

William McClelland, a storage warehouseman, was fined $250 and $10 costs yesterday by Justice Olcott, in the City Court, for contempt of court. He had disposed of property while a judgment was in force against him. The suit on which the judgment was obtained was brought against him by Lizzie Starkweather, a seamstress, for $447.50, the value of some furniture she had stored with him, and which had been attached by the Sheriff in an execution against McClelland's property. The warehouseman was examined in supplementary proceedings, and testified that he owned some trucks and horses, but that there was a mortgage on them. It subsequently transpired that he had paid off the amount of the mortgage.

In his defense McClelland asserted that he was intoxicated when he testified during his examination, but Justice Olcott held that drunkenness was no excuse for the violation of the Court's order, and imposed the fine.

INTERSCHOLASTIC CHESS.

Hamilton Institute Is Ahead, So Far, in the Contest.

The interscholastic chess tournament was continued at Columbia Grammar School yesterday. The fight for first honors between Hamilton and De La Salle Institute has become very interesting. Lebaire of De La Salle met Briggs of Hamilton yesterday, and after two hours' play the game was adjourned. Lebaire, however, has the best position and is in a fair way to win when the game is continued. The results yesterday follow:

Players.		Openings.	Moves.
Brown	0 Engels	1 Ruy Lopez	21
Hankinson	* Manson	* Irregular	..
Lebaire	* Briggs	* French Defense	..
Lynch	* Matteson	* Queen Pawn	..

*Adjourned.

The standing of the schools is as follows:

School.	W.	L.	School.	W.	L.
Hamilton	8	2	Sachs	2½	6½
De La Salle	6	3	Cutler	2	10
Col. Grammar	6½	3½			

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES
LEHNER & MENDELSON CO., NEW YORK, AGENTS.

HALLENBECK GOES FREE.

Finding of Gambling Outfit No Proof That He Kept a Gambling House, Says Justice Bischoff.

Alfred Hallenbeck, who was recently arrested on the charge of keeping a gambling establishment at his house, 107 West Forty-fifth Street, where a number of gambling devices were found, was yesterday discharged by Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, on a writ of habeas corpus.

The Judge held that the mere fact of finding the gambling implements in the prisoner's house did not constitute him a gambler, within the meaning of the law, and as at the time no gambling was going on he was entitled to be discharged.

Mr. Hummel, counsel for Hallenbeck, claimed that Magistrate Pool acted illegally in holding Hallenbeck on a charge of being "owner, agent, or superintendent" of a place used for gambling. The police entered Hallenbeck's, Mr. Hummel said, without any warrant or authority, and found Mr. Hallenbeck alone in the parlor. They asked him if he kept a gambling house, and on being told that he did not, they asked for permission to search the premises, which was granted. The police found the door of a room locked, and on being asked to wait until his wife came home, they refused, and broke into the room, where they found an elaborate gambling lay-out.

"Hallenbeck," said Mr. Hummel, "was the next day charged with being a common gambler, under the section of the Penal Code making it an offense to be agent, owner, or superintendent of a place used for gambling. I do not deny that the implements found in Hallenbeck's house constituted a gambling lay-out, but it has never been shown that they had been used for gambling purposes. If Magistrate Pool is right, every drug store in the city could be raided for having gambling implements, as they keep cards and dice."

Assistant District Attorney Gray argued that the only question was one of law.

"If you or I," said Justice Bischoff, "were arrested for having in our possession a pack of cards, would you hold that we were liable to be held as common gamblers?"

Mr. Gray said that they would be technical gamblers, but the testimony in this case went beyond that.

"Well," said the Judge, "I should not like to violate the law, but on your interpretation of the Code I should, as I am very fond of whist."

YACHT CLUB ELECTION.

Frederick T. Adams Succeeds George J. Gould as Commodore.

The annual meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club took place at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Outside of the election of officers the chief interest centred in the retirement of George J. Gould as Commodore and the election of his successor, Frederick T. Adams, who was Vice Commodore. Commodore Gould has been the head of the Atlantic Yacht Club for the past three years, and during his incumbency the club has risen from a third or fourth rate organization to one of the leading yacht clubs in the United States.

Commodore Gould presided during the first half of the meeting, and his successor, F. T. Adams, during the latter half. Mr. Gould, in his opening speech, congratulated the members on the progress the club had made during the year, and the rapid increase of membership. He also complimented Commodore Adams on the way he had run the club in his absence abroad.

Secretary Austen in his report showed that the club has a membership of 438 and a fleet of 250 yachts, a gain of eighty-three members and sixteen yachts over last year.

Mr. Adams reviewed the season, and Gen. T. L. Watson offered a resolution authorizing the placing of $25,000 first and $50,000 second mortgage bonds to cover the cost of the new clubhouse and improvements at Sea Gate. This was passed. The new house is almost completed.

The club regatta will take place on June 7 or 14, as decided by the Commodore. Several amendments to the constitution and by-laws were also passed.

The full list of officers elected for the ensuing year is as follows: Commodore—Frederick T. Adams; Vice Commodore—Harrison B. Moore; Rear Admiral—J. Herbert Ballantine; Secretary—David E. Austen; Treasurer—George H. Church; Measurer—George Hill; Trustees—J. Rogers Maxwell, George J. Gould, Newbury D. Lawton, Philip G. Sanford, Thomas L. Watson, and J. Fred Ackerman; Committee on Membership—Howard P. Frothingham, J. M. Ceballos, and Henry B. Howell; Regatta Committee—David E. Austen, George W. McNulty, and Henry C. Barnet.

Among the new members elected are George W. Gair, William W. Hoagland, Frank A. Eagan, William Lewis Moore, Albert L. Johnstone, George H. Provost, Calvin S. Brice, John B. Rhodes, Ferris S. Thompson, R. P. Lethbridge, Charles J. Earl, John S. McKee, F. D. Mollenhauer, Edward Johnson, W. L. Cameron, Cortlandt St. John, John M. Moser, J. V. S. Oddie, Fritz Brose, W. W. Henshaw, N. T. Thayer, Ernestus Gulick, Edward W. Kearney, Thomas Reed, Jr.

The racing rules of the North American Yacht Racing Union, adopted at the convention of Oct. 23, 1897, were adopted. The special rules of the Atlantic Yacht Club are to obtain wherever the rules of the North American Yacht Racing Union do not apply.

THE SHAMROCKS VICTORIOUS.

The Hockey Club of New York Beaten by Canadians.

The Shamrock Hockey Club of the Montreal Amateur League met the Hockey Club of New York at the Ice Palace, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, and won by a score of 2 to 1 after a spirited contest. In is the first time in two years that a Canadian team has visited this city.

The Canadians displayed what is lacking among the local team—a good amount of team work. They skate better, and are superior in stick and body work.

In a scrimmage near the Shamrocks' goal Brown secured the puck and, with Tribey and Brennen, started up the field. When about to be blocked he cleverly passed to Tribey, who, when he was attacked by Curren passed it back to Brown, who stood before the goal posts and shot the goal before the goal tender could block him. It was the best exhibition of team work ever played in a local rink.

B. Phillips scored the only goal for the local club in the second half, securing the puck on a poor pass by one of the Shamrocks' forwards.

On Feb. 24 the Shamrocks will meet a picked team made up of Canadians now playing on several local teams.

The line-up last night:

Shamrocks.	Positions.	Hockey Club.
Tobin	Goal	O'Donnell
Tansey	Point	Cunningham
Wall	Cover Point	Curren
Tribey	Forward	B. Phillips
Brennen	Forward	Laing
Brown	Forward	Russell
Scanlon	Forward	De Casanova

Referee—C. T. Miller. Umpires—Messrs. Doutney and Leo.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Hurley-Burley won, Woodford Billy second, Yule third. Time—1:15½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds, seven-sixteenths mile. Amoltepec won, Clarendo second, Vioris third. Time—0:42½.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Dr. Marks won, Abina second, Town Topics third. Time—1:14¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Free handicap, one mile. Flashlight won, Paul Griggs second, Lincoln II. third. Time—1:40.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, one mile and a sixteenth. Treachery won, Dr. Bernays second, Wawona third. Time—1:47¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, seven furlongs. Roche won, Myth second, Montallade third. Time—1:27¾.

League Will Help Von der Ahe.

Now that the National League will probably help Chris Von der Ahe out of his present difficulty, the St. Louis manager's release from a Pittsburg jail, where he is held for debt, is only a question of a short time. President Freedman yesterday telegraphed to M. E. Young, President of the League, suggesting that each club in the league contribute a pro rata share of the amount necessary for Von der Ahe's release, and it is more than likely that this plan will meet with the approval of all the clubs. De Haas Robinson of Cleveland suggested that the league furnish the amount necessary out of the guarantee fund and withhold 10 per cent. of the receipts of the St. Louis Club abroad until the debt is paid.

Cambridge Rowing Troubles.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The differences among the rowing men of Cambridge University have been settled. B. H. Howell, the American oarsman, who is Captain of the Trinity Hall Boat Club, has agreed to row against Oxford, if wanted.

GORHAM
Sterling Silverwares

Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

MADISON SQUARE HORSE SALE.

The Star of To-day's Offerings Is Sphinx, the Sire of Fifty-four Horses.

The better part of the day at Madison Square Garden yesterday, where the big sale of trotters and pacers is being held this week, was given over to the exhibition of the cracks in the lot which will be sold to-day, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. In the morning as early as 8:30 o'clock the Garden was filled with horsemen from all parts of the country, who expect to find some good racing and breeding material during the week. There was a parade of the 500 horses that are to be disposed of, and another in the evening. At both of the exhibitions there was music by a full brass band.

In the afternoon a number of horses were sold, but only five of them brought more than $200, for the flower of the lot have been reserved for to-day's and to-morrow's sales. Some of the buyers found bargains, for the low prices of the afternoon sale gave the dealers, who were in the majority as buyers, an opportunity of securing horses with breeding and speed which should later in the season, since the Speedway will create an increased interest in driving, bring prices far above what they brought yesterday.

John McGuire secured F. B. Tilden, who trots and paces, for $300, and L. Worth of Flatlands, L. I., got Three Cheers, 2:32¼, a brother to Happy Pilot, for $280. John Leonard, a local driver, paid $500 for Smith, 2:13, and "Barney" Demarest, the Boston trotting horse man, who is getting together a big stable for the coming season, paid $200 for Sim Mollie, a chestnut filly, apparently with speed, by Simmocolon.

The star of to-day's sale will be Sphinx, 2:20¼, a son of Electioneer-Sprite, by Belmont. Sphinx was foaled at Menlo Park, Cal., sixteen years ago, and at the close of 1897 he was the sire of fifty-four horses in the 2:30 list—a number which for the sire's age has been reached only by two other horses. The stallion has been standing for service in the remote pine districts of Michigan, and was not until recently mated with highly bred mares. His obscure stand, and the fact that thirty-five of his get in the list were from non-standard mares, horsemen say, has stamped Sphinx as a remarkable sire.

Ponce de Leon, 2:13, the sire of a number of fast ones, is another fast one to be sold to-day. The best of his get, Preston, 2:13¼, the winner of the world's championship for three-year-old geldings, will be sold after his sire is disposed of.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

A Committee Discusses Plans for Opening the New House.

The Building and Finance Committee of the New York Athletic Club met last night to discuss the final details of preparation for the opening of the new clubhouse at Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue. James Whitely, the President of the club, who is also Chairman of the committee, presided. He said after the meeting that March 12 had been decided upon for moving into the new quarters.

The furnishing and interior decoration of the new building were discussed at length, but the committee members refused to make public their plans in this respect, saying that they had a surprise in store for their fellow-members. The club has now 3,400 members and a large number of applications now on file will probably bring the roll up to the 3,800 limit.

CHAMPIONSHIP PIGEON SHOOT.

Prominent Amateurs Expected to Take Part in the Contest.

Entries closed yesterday for the amateur pigeon shooting championship of America, which will be contested for on the grounds of the Cartaret Gun Club, near Garden City, on Feb. 22 and 23.

The conditions of the contest call for 100 birds, entrance $100, and moneys to be divided 40, 25, 15, and 10 per cent. among the four leading competitors, the remaining 10 per cent. to go to the club to defray the expenses of trapping, &c. All shooters will stand at thirty yards' rise, and contestants will be allowed one bye bird each day.

The following entries were received up to 6 o'clock last night: George S. McAlpin, W. W. Watrous, W. S. Edey, W. A. H. Stafford, and C. M. Chapin, from the Carteret Gun Club; Robert C. Welch, Thomas Dando, and Leonard Finletter, Riverton Gun Club; Harry Sanford and L. T. Duryea, Larchmont Yacht Club, and C. S. Guthrie of Pittsburg.

Further entries will be received up to the finish of the first round on the first day of the competition, the fee being $25 additional. Foxhall Keene, Westminster Kennel Club; J. Seaver Page, Cartaret Gun Club; E. R. Ladew and Edgar Murphy, Larchmont Yacht Club, are expected to compete under the extension of time.

NATIONAL GOLF CONVENTION.

The Delegates to Meet Thursday—Lakewood's Coming Tournament.

H. J. Whigham, the amateur golf champion of America, will not be present at Thursday night's meeting of the United States Golf Association. The delegates chosen from his club, the Onwentsia, near Chicago, are Reginald de Koven and James R. Walker. The Newport Club delegates will be A. M. Coats and Victor Sorchan. George D. Fowle, the new candidate for Treasurer of the association, will be one of the delegates from the Philadelphia Country Club.

Public sentiment seems to favor more strongly the separation of the open and amateur championships. In England and Scotland they are always held on separate dates, and the number of entries in each has increased so much here recently that many of our leading golfers believe it would now be advisable to hold them at different times, and perhaps on different links. The change will probably be adopted next Thursday.

Several of the local golfers expressed in strong terms of approval yesterday their pleasure that the Morris County Club is going to make a strong fight for the amateur championship, and they hoped it would go there. Besides its good links, the great point in Morristown's favor is its excellent facilities for accommodation, a very essential factor in a big tournament.

For its open foursome tournament on Washington's Birthday the Lakewood Golf Club will not require foursome pairs necessarily to be members of the same club. The contest may be made thirty-six holes, with the handicap limit of eighteen strokes. Entries may be sent, up to Feb. 22, to Jasper Lynch, at Lakewood, N. J. A good entry list is already assured.

The Broadway theatre will make next Friday night

A TALK ON CHURCH MUSIC

The Rev. Dr. Hodges of Baltimore Addresses Theological Students.

ELABORATE CHORAL SERVICE

Vested Female Choirs Are Severely Condemned, as Is Also the Use of Worldly Music with Sacred Words.

The third address on ecclesiastical music before the Faculty and students of the General Theological Seminary was delivered last night at St. Agnes Chapel of Trinity Parish by the Rev. Dr. J. S. B. Hodges, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Baltimore. The two previous addresses were delivered in 1893 and 1894. In connection with the address, an elaborate musical service was given under the direction of C. Edward Stubbs, the choirmaster of St. Agnes's Chapel, and the instructor in music of the Theological Seminary.

There was a large attendance of the clergy of the city, including almost the entire Faculty of the seminary. Before the address there were several musical numbers.

The Processional Hymn was "Onward, Christian Soldiers" to a tune which Dr. Hodges himself wrote. The Magnificat was by Calkin in F. The anthem was by Thorne, "Behold the Lord, the Ruler Is Come." Then followed the hymn, "The Son of God Goes Forth to War," sung to Croft's tune antiphonally, the choir of about fifty male voices singing the first verse, and the men of the seminary the second, and so on, alternately, both uniting with the congregation in the last verse.

The Scriptures on Music.

Dr. Hodges prefaced his address with several scriptural quotations from Psalms and the Epistles, all of which had to do with singing and the playing of musical instruments. The speaker said that these passages clearly established that music is proper and an important part of worship.

"This noise of all the people praising God is not to be a confusing babel of inharmonious sounds," he said, "but the concord of those who sing both with the spirit and with the understanding. With the vocal music there may be appropriately joined instruments of all kinds. Here is the call upon all to whom God has given any talent in music, to offer that talent and that art and skill to Him.

"There is a proper place in divine worship for music that is plain and simple, which the musically uneducated can appreciate and enjoy, and in which the great body of the congregation can unite, and there is a place for the introduction of the highest efforts of artistic skill. The one need not exclude the other. It is, of course, understood that the character of the music must be suitable to the sacred place and object. Not all music even of a high order may be introduced within the church. It is no place for that which is light and trifling. That which suggests wordly scenes should be excluded. So also with that which brings up the opera, the theatre, or the concert room.

"The mere adapting of sacred words to secular strains does not make those strains fit vehicles for spiritual edification.

The Duty of Clergymen.

"By the canons of the Church, clergymen are required to suppress all light and unseemly music, as well as all irreverence in its performance. This requires no special musical knowledge or training. I say this especially in reference to the setting of secular music to sacred words, and having them sung in the church, whether it be at weddings or on other occasions.

"We also know that there is Scriptural authority for the maidens as well as for the old men and children to take their part in praising the Lord. But all things in their proper places. If you cannot have a properly vested choir, do not attempt it. If you cannot do without the women, let them take their part in some appropriate place in the church, but do not dress them up in the garments which have so long been the distinctive vestments of men singers in the church or in garments so nearly the same that it takes a critical eye to see the difference, to not give them a conspicuous place in chancel or in choir. There is no authority for this in ecclesiastical tradition. Some of our Bishops have already spoken against this, but it remains with the parish priests to control the matter."

Dr. Hodges also spoke in favor of the intoning of prayers, and said that a church should be established in some city like New York where a proper choral service should be held every Sunday, as an example of what was right and proper.

After the service luncheon was served.

THE NEW YORK PRESBYTERY.

Heresy Charges Against Dr. McGiffert Not Yet Brought Before That Body.

The New York Presbytery met yesterday at 3 P. M. in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. The session was behind closed doors. Dr. Walter D. Buchanan, Moderator, presided. Only routine business, the Stated Secretary, the Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Birch, said, was transacted.

At his own request, the relation between the Rev. H. T. McEwen and the Fourteenth Street Church was dissolved. He was dismissed to the Presbytery of Albany, and will at once take charge of the Second Presbyterian Church of Amsterdam, this State. His successor has not been selected by the Fourteenth Street Church.

A call was presented from the New York Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, to the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton. Dr. Paxton was present, and the call was placed in his hand. He said he would hold it for consideration.

Dr. Birch said that the charges of heresy made against the Rev. Dr. Arthur Cushman McGiffert of the Union Theological Seminary, because of his views as to the significance of the Last Supper, have not been brought before the Presbytery, and that he knew nothing of them officially.

THE NEW MILITARY CODE.

Conference at Albany to Discuss It—Promotion for Capt. Williams.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The commanders of the brigades of the National Guard of the State and other prominent military men have been invited to attend a conference to be held in this city to-morrow with Gov. Black on the new military code, the draft of which has been submitted to the Governor by the commission appointed to prepare it. The provisions of the measure will be discussed prior to its introduction in the Legislature.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe has tendered to Capt. Chauncey Pratt Williams of this city the position of Assistant Adjutant General on his staff, with the rank of Colonel. Capt. Williams is considering the offer and will send his reply to Gen. Roe within a few days. Capt. Williams is a soldier of fourteen years' experience, and has been the commander of the Third Signal Corps since it was mustered into service, in 1893.

Land for the New York Exposition.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Senator McNulty has received an offer from Mrs. Kate T. Woolsey of New York City tendering the use of land on Casino Beach on Long Island for the purposes of the exposition in commemoration of the creation of the Greater New York. Senator McNulty recently introduced a bill providing for such an exposition and authorizing the acquisition of land or the use of any of the park lands of the city for such purposes. He will present the proposition of Mrs. Woolsey to the Committee on Cities, to which his bill was referred.

Nominated by the Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The Governor to-night sent to the Senate the nominations of Grace E. Carpenter of Poughkeepsie, to be manager of the Hudson River State Hospital, to succeeded Mary Clark, and of H. E. Buell of Port Richmond, to be special Port Warden at New York, to succeed himself. They were referred to the Finance Committee.

THE RAINES LAW DENOUNCED.

Mr. Harburger Discusses His Resolution in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Harburger called up his resolution favoring the equalization of excise receipts and the regulation of license fees. The Speaker announced that he would permit Mr. Harburger to debate his resolution, but at the close of his speech would refer it, which he did.

Mr. Harburger began by characterizing the present Raines law as a Puritanical, tyrannical, know-nothing statute. He declared that distress existed in New York City through the operation of the law. While the residents of a large portion of the city preferred a Continental Sunday, they were nevertheless good American citizens. Under the law divekeepers were authorized to conduct their business openly by paying $800. "I have never drunk a drop in my life, or smoked, yet I feel that people in New York are being deprived of their liberties in this respect," said Mr. Harburger.

He claimed that a question regarding the disposition of ten places caused the enactment of the Raines law. "We would not submit to a bargain about patronage, and that's why the law was passed," he said.

Allusidn was made by Mr. Harburger to the fact that Republican cities are opposed to the law.

"The gentleman from Onondaga, Mr. Bondy," he said, "will within a few days have to present a remedial measure to effect the very result I am after. If he does not do so, he will not be returned. I hear from his intimate friends that he has been around already with the 'glad hand' promising to do this."

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Privileges for Boat Clubs on the Harlem River.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Redington introduced a bill providing that the Dock Board of the City of New York may without compensation lease to any incorporated boat club, recognized as such by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America, any land or land under water belonging to the City of New York and located on the Harlem River which is not used by the City of New York for any public purpose. Any lease so granted may be revoked by the Dock Board whenever the land or land under water is required by the city for dockage, wharfage, or other public purposes.

Other bills of interest to New York City were introduced as follows:

Mr. Marshall—Legalizing the assignment of clerks in the municipal or public corporations consolidated by the New York charter so that appointments made by the authorities to places under the new charter shall be valid and they shall receive compensation therefor.

Mr. Wright—Fixing the fare for foot passengers on the ferries from Tenth and Twenty-third Streets, in Manhattan, to Greenpoint Avenue, in Brooklyn, at not more than 2 cents.

PRIMARY ELECTION REFORM.

Democratic Situation Adds to the Difficulty of the Problem.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The progress of the much-heralded Primary Election Reform bill is still a halting one. Senator Stranahan said to-night that the work of preparing the administration bill was going ahead, but that many difficulties were being encountered in devising a measure to meet all conditions.

One of the chief difficulties met with, the Senator said, is that of dealing with the Democratic end of the situation. It is desired to provide a declaration of party affiliation which will admit all Democrats to Democratic primaries, but if the voter is required to swear that he voted for the Presidential candidate of his party in the last general election the gold Democrats, it is pointed out, would be excluded.

Assemblyman Laimbeer reported to-night that as soon as the joint Committee on Primaries was named, the Union League Club would submit through him its ideas as to the sort of bill that ought to be passed.

BILLS PASSED IN BOTH HOUSES.

Final Favorable Action on Various Measures.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The Senate to-night passed the following bills:

Senator Brush's—Adding the Park Commissioner of the Borough of Brooklyn to the Shore Road Commission.

Senator Koehler's—Regulating the use of nets in fishing in Jamaica Bay and adjacent waters.

Senator White's—Providing markers for the graves of soldiers of the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico.

The Assembly passed the following bills:

Mr. Nixon's—Appropriating $25,000 for the promotion of agriculture by Cornell University.

Mr. Davis's—Authorizing New York City to expend $35,000 for a memorial to Revolutionary martyrs.

Mr. Tiffany's—Prohibiting the operation of railroads on East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn.

Senator Stranahan's—Appropriating $6,000 for revising and indexing the debates and proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of 1894.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—These bills have been introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Matteson—Prohibiting the sale of adulterated maple sugar.

Mr. Reddington—Providing that any contractor who employs alien labor shall be subject to a fine of not less than $25 or more than $500 or imprisonment.

Mr. Griggs—To amend the Raines law, so that 95 per cent. of the net revenue will go to the county where collected and 5 per cent. go to the State.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Proposition for a Constitutional Convention This Summer.

TRENTON, Feb. 14.—The two houses of the Legislature held long sessions to-night, but little was done outside of introduction of bills and the advancing of others to second and third reading.

Senator Daly introduced in the Senate a bill for a special election May 3, to select delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to be held June 7.

The House passed these bills: House bill annexing the Borough of Wilbur to the City of Trenton; House bill incorporating the Borough of Deal, Monmouth County; Senate bill allowing savings banks to decrease the number of their Directors to thirteen; House bill allowing the County Judge of Essex and Hudson Counties to sit alone in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

STATE AND LOCAL ELECTIONS.

Constitutional Amendments Proposed to Separate Them Completely.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Assemblyman Stedman of Albany this evening introduced four resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution. One is to increase the terms of Assemblymen to two years, making them equal to the terms of Senators. The other three aim to have elections for State and county officials and for Judges held in even-numbered years.

When the Constitution was amended in 1894 it was sought to separate local from general elections, and provision was made for holding charter elections in cities of the first and second classes in odd-numbered years and elections for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators, and State officers in even-numbered years. Elections for county officials were permitted to occur alternately in odd and even numbered years by the length of the term of office—three years.

The proposed amendments seek to take up the work where the Constitutional Convention left off and make the divorce between local and general elections absolute. If they are adopted there will be no possibility of bringing local and State issues into conflict at any election, as they will leave nothing but city, and, if the Town Meeting bill now before the Legislature becomes a law, town elections to be held in odd-numbered years. All other officers, including members of the Legislature, will be elected in even-numbered years.

LILA V. SLOANE HONORED

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane Give a Cotillion at Their Home.

G. CREIGHTON WEBB LEADS

The First Time Mrs. Sloane Has Bidden Guests to an Important Function Since the Death of Her Mother, Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt.

The cotillion which Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane had planned in honor of their second daughter, Miss Lila Vanderbilt Sloane, took place last night in their big house at 642 Fifth Avenue and was attended by about eighty well-known and fashionable people. The young woman for whom the dance was given was to have had a much larger cotillion in her honor last Thursday at the home of her uncle, William K. Vanderbilt, which was put out of the question by the illness of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Mrs. Sloane has only just come out of mourning for the death of her mother, Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, and her function of last night was the first to which she has bidden society for a long time. It was a dinner dance, and the most notable affair of the kind this season. That given by Mrs. Almeric Paget last month, before the death of her aunt, Mrs. Bingham, was confined to young unmarried people almost entirely, and brought fewer guests together than assembled at Mrs. Sloane's last night.

The house in which Mr. and Mrs. Sloane live is approached through a stone courtyard facing on Fifth Avenue, and common to their home and that of George W. Vanderbilt, 640 Fifth Avenue. Upon an inner court, mosaic-paved, behind the main entrance doors, the separate entrance doors for each house lead. A retinue of liveried servants were stationed in the Sloane side of this court early yesterday evening, and formed a human path through whose rows of dark plush breeches the prospective revelers might find their way. Mrs. Sloane was assisted in receiving by both her daughters, Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane and Miss Lila V. Sloane.

The guests, who arrived pretty promptly at 8 o'clock, included Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Miss Bronson, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Clews, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Bishop, Miss Whitaker, Miss Davis, Miss Hunt, Miss Kernochan, Miss Cameron, Miss Randolph, Miss Katharine Duer, Craig W. Wadsworth, G. Creighton Webb, Worthington Whitehouse, Alexander M. Hadden, Alonzo Potter, and Perry Belmont.

Dinner was announced about 8:30 P. M. The guests were seated at eight tables, at each of which there was room for five men and five women. They were set in the dining room, and ornamented with roses, orchids, and other flowers. Berger's Hungarian Orchestra played while dinner was in progress.

The musicians were afterward called in requisition for the dancing, which took place in the two drawing rooms of the Sloane house, and that adjoining it on the north, 2 West Fifty-second Street, where Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard and Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri live. The doors between the drawing rooms were thrown open and a better ballroom was thus secured than the Sloane picture gallery would have made. The rooms were decorated with palms.

The cotillion was started at 11 P. M., and lasted two hours. G. Creighton Webb led, dancing with Miss Lila V. Sloane. The favors—there were three figures—included bows and arrows, valentines, hearts, and silver trinkets. They compared well with those of any previous dance. After the cotillion the guests returned to a seated supper.

The Church Temperance Society van supplied the coachmen with coffee and sandwiches, as usual.

BROOKLYN'S VALENTINE BALL.

A Brilliant Social Function Takes Place in the Pouch Mansion.

One of the most brilliant functions of the season in Brooklyn was the Valentine Ball, which took place last evening in the Pouch Mansion, in Clinton Avenue.

As each woman guest came down the stairs upon her arrival, she received a Japanese fan with an ivory handle. There was no cotillion. On the Committee of Arrangements were Charles F. Cartledge, William C. Ayres, J. Astley Griffin, Benjamin Whittaker, and George W. Gair.

The patronesses were Mrs. J. Adolph Molleinheimer, Mrs. Edward L. Rossiter, Mrs. St. John Wood, Mrs. J. Henry Dick, Mrs. Frank Sloan, and Mrs. George S. Adams.

THE LAST MONDAY COTILLION.

Henry B. Kane and Edward C. Hartshorne Lead at Delmonico's.

The last Monday cotillion of the season took place at Delmonico's last night. The patronesses are Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane, Mrs. George Trowbridge, and Mrs. Richard B. Hartshorne. They have been assisted by Mrs. James G. Moore, Mrs. James C. Bergen, and Mrs. Weston.

Dancing began about 9:30 P. M., in the large ballroom, a banjo orchestra collaborating with Geisman's for the music. The cotillion lasted from 10 o'clock to midnight, there being three favor figures. Henry Brevoort Kane and Edward C. Hartshorne led at different ends of the room, dancing alone. The favors were picture frames marked with arrow figures, heart-shaped satin boxes, and silk-brocaded cardcases for women, and artificial carnation boutonnières, beer steins, and small bows and arrows for the men. Supper was served, after dancing was over, in the small ballroom, at small tables.

PROTESTANTS IN FRANCE.

A Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Leander Chamberlain.

The parlors of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, 229 Madison Avenue, were filled yesterday afternoon with a large gathering of women who listened with great interest to an address by the Rev. Dr. Leander Chamberlain, who spoke in the interest of the Protestant Churches in France.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the National Committee of the Woman's Huguenot Auxiliary, of which Mrs. H. P. Loomis is the President, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin Treasurer, and Mrs. Alfred Vondermuhll Secretary. Mrs. William E. Dodge and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard are honorary members. The committee is working in the interest of French Protestant Churches.

Dr. Chamberlain, after speaking of the French Nation generally, told of the Protestants who had remained firm in their faith with no ministers for 200 years, and said that now there was only on an average one minister for 40,000 people. He said that the French people were rising from the state of negation in which they had been so long, and that in towns and cities and among all classes of people there was an intense desire to hear the Gospel preached, and the people gathered in great numbers when there was an opportunity. Tea was served at the close of the meeting.

Cornell Alumni Dinner.

All preparations for the annual dinner of the Cornell University Club, which takes place Friday evening, are practically completed, and it promises to be the most successful, as well as important, gathering of Cornell men ever held in this city. Prominent alumni of sister institutions have been invited, and among those who have accepted and will speak are Prof. J. B. Ames of Harvard, J. W. Alexander of Princeton, Severo Mallett-Provost of Pennsylvania, and A. T. Bowers of Brown. Cornell will be represented by President J. G. Schurman, Dean Horatio S. White, and Prof. E. W. Hufcutt. Other speakers will be Joseph C. Hendrix, ex-Gov. Cornell, Justice Wilmot M. Smith, and the Rev. Minot J. Savage. Dr. L. L. Seaman, President of the club, will preside.

THE MOTHERS' CONGRESS.

Mrs. Blake, Mme. Alberti, and Others Give Their Views.

"We are all of us mothers, possible mothers, or we would have liked to have been mothers," said Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake at the meeting of the Mothers' Congress yesterday afternoon. "A woman must be utterly bereft who does not have some one to mother. I know one woman who mothers her father, and every woman with a husband knows how much mothering he needs."

This was the introduction to the subject of physical culture for mothers and children, upon which Mme. Alberti and Dr. M. Augusta Requa, both thorough students on that line of thought, spoke in detail.

"They have societies for the physical education of the poor," said Mme. Alberti, "but it is often pitiful to see the condition of the children of the rich, who have no societies to work for them.

"I saw a poor little girl out in the Park with her nurse the other day. She tried to pick up a stick, but the nurse would not allow it, because she would spoil her gloves. Then she tried to climb upon one of the seats, but she was forbidden to do that, because she would soil her silk coat. She tried to sit down on a stone, but that would be bad for the silk coat, too. The only exercise that poor child had was in a sort of massage judiciously administered by the nurse in the form of slaps.

"But the trouble is not all with the lack of exercise. Do parents know what their children have for luncheon? Many teachers have had to forbid cream puffs and chocolate eclairs at school, because the children brought nothing else for luncheon. One child I knew stopped every morning to buy a box of bonbons for luncheon. She said she must have them, for she would have a sick headache if she didn't. And she showed the result of such a diet."

William H. Barber's Recital.

William Henry Barber gave the second of two subscription piano recitals at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Albert J. Adams, 3 East Sixty-ninth Street. Miss Adams, who recently made her début at a notable musicale at her mother's house, and Baroness Felicitás Barber, Mr. Barber's wife, assisted the hostess in receiving. The programme opened with Rubenstein's "Barcarolle," in A minor, followed by Beethoven's andante from G major concerto, and included: Gavotte, by Saul; Stavenhagen's "Caprice," Siegmund's "Liebesgesang," Wagner-Liszt; "Maiden's Wish," transcribed by Liszt; a prelude and ballade in A flat major, by Chopin; "Liebestraum," valse "Petite Favorite," and Hungarian Rhapsodie, No. 13, Liszt. Mr. Barber will play at Lakewood early next month and at the Country Club, in Orange, N. J., on March 10.

Walter Damrosch on "Siegfried."

Walter Damrosch was the attraction at the small reception given at 4:30 P. M. yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, at the avenue and Thirty-first Street, and Mrs. Sanders, held at their home, 433 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Damrosch lectured on Wagner's "Siegfried," illustrating his remarks by piano playing, after the guests had been received by Mrs. Sanders and Mrs. Damrosch. Among those present were Contesse Isabel de Linten, Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe de Bary, Dr. and Mrs. Godfrey Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. I. Warren Goddard, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. A. A. Henderson, Ferdinand von Inten, Dr. George H. Fox, and Mrs. George N. Groves.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson gave a dinner at their home, 414 Fifth Avenue, last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard of 16 West Fifty-seventh Street, who recently gave a luncheon and a dinner, will entertain at dinner again to-night.

A musical will be given by Perry Belmont at his residence, 855 Fifth Avenue, to-night. Mme. Melba and Leo Stern, the 'cellist, will appear, and Ysaye who has been with M. Pugno at Cincinnati, will be present, if arrangements can be made to get him to New York in time.

Mrs. Warren G. Demarest of 48 East Seventy-third Street gave another dinner last night, sixteen persons being present. There was a large centrepiece of bridesmaid's roses. In honor of St. Valentine two hearts, made of lilies of the valley, adorned the table, and each was surmounted by the wax figure of a Cupid on the warpath.

Invitations are out for a complimentary Bible lesson to be given by Mrs. Jane De Groff Thompson at the Hotel Windsor to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Patrons: Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. William S. Rainsford, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe, Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst and Mrs. Edward C. Bodman.

Mrs. Robert Olyphant gave an attractive dinner of ten covers at her home, 8 East Sixty-first Street, last night. The table was set with a centrepiece of meteor roses, through which a garland of lilies of the valley ran, and four silver vases placed upon it were filled with meteor roses and mignonette. A loving cup in one part of the dining room was filled with Easter lilies.

Mrs. J. H. Stursburg entertained at dinner last night at her home, 18 East Sixty-seventh Street. Covers were laid for sixteen. The table centrepiece was of freezia, the white tone of which was supplemented with yellow marguerites, a rare French blossom. The feminine guests received corsage bouquets of the same flowers, while boutonnières of unusually large white carnations were given to the men.

The course of lectures on "The History of Music," which was given by Miss S. C. Very at the home of Mrs. Jonas B. Kissam, 76 East Fifty-fifth Street, proved so popular that she has been asked to repeat them, and will do so during Lent. The lectures will be given on Tuesday afternoons at 11 East Fifty-fourth Street, under the auspices of Miss R. Zimmermann. On Wednesdays she will lecture before the Harlem Philharmonic Society.

The last of the dances given by the Alumnae Association of St. Mary's School this season, under the patronage of Mrs. Frank P. Ingham, Mrs. Goodman J. Greene, Mrs. Charles Cowper Jackson, Mrs. Thomas King, Mrs. John Thomas Little, Jr., Mrs. James Lawrence Osborne, Mrs. James Rogers, and Mrs. Ralph Waldo, took place last night at the old Mendelssohn Rooms, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street. Supper was served about midnight. McGregor's orchestra played.

The Purim ball and banquet, which is to be given to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria promises to be a great social as well as financial success. Dancing will begin at 10:30, and the entire second floor of the hotel will be thrown open for the occasion. The banquet will be held in the large dining room fronting on Fifth Avenue. The music will be furnished by Ernest Neyer's Seventh Regiment Band, Ciappés's Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra, and a Hungarian band.

Dr. Gerrit Smith gave his two hundred and thirty-eighth free organ recital at the South Reformed Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, last night. Mme. Emma Juch-Wellman, the soprano; Franz Kaltenborn, the violinist, and Felix Boucher, the violoncellist, assisted him. Mme. Wellman sang Gounod's "Ave Maria," and another feature of the programme was the rendering of Josef Rheinberger's suite, opus 149, in C minor, by the other three artists.

The St. Valentine's dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Cahn last night, at their home, 50 East Seventy-second Street, was notable among affairs of the kind. Covers were laid for forty-five, and the guests, most of whom were young people, were seated at eight tables, each of which was denoted by a number, figures on two white heart-shaped cards, surmounting a centrepiece of lilies of the valley, forget-me-nots, and marguerites. An exception was a single large table, which was without a number, and was decorated with pink roses.

One of the most notable dinners of recent days was given last night by Chauncey M. Depew at his home, 43 West Fifty-fourth Street. The table was decorated with mauve orchids, and covers were laid for twenty-five. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Miss Ethel Hyde, D. O. Mills, G. W. Smalley, and Mr. Hyde.

The second of a series of three fashionable subscription concerts given by the Dannreuther Quartet took place at 9 o'clock last night at the home of Mrs. William Church Osborn, where the next one will take place on March 14. The patronesses are Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Charles Russell, and one other society woman, who is now in mourning. Yesterday the quartet—Gustav Dannreuther, first violin; Otto K. Schill, viola; Josef Kovarik, second violin, and Emil Schenck, violoncello—played five selections of Haydn, opus 20, No. 3, in G minor; andante cantabile and scherzo from the quartet in Tschaikowsky's opus 11, in D major, and four selections of Rauchenecker.

MUSURGIA'S SECOND CONCERT.

David Mannes, the Violinist, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

It is estimated that 1,300 people attended the second private concert of Musurgia, in this its fourteenth season, which was given in the large ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, under the guidance of Frank Damrosch. Dr. William K. Simpson is President this year, and there are fifty-four active members.

The club was assisted last night by David Mannes, the violinist, and Victor Beigel, accompanist. The first chorus, sung by Musurgia in unison, was "Jack of Hazledean," Wilhelm Sturm. The other choruses included "An Autumn Dream," Johannes Pache; Schultz's "Forest Harps," Spieler's "Vale," Mozart's "Ave Verum Corpus," "What I Have," by A. Zander, and Zöllner's "He's the Man," written in praise of wine, love, and song.

Mr. Mannes's programme embraced Wieniawski's mazurka, "The Fiddler"; Schumann's "Träumerei," Popper's "Elfentanz," the prize song by Wagner-Wilhelmj, and "Hungarian Dance," Brahms. A. Hobart Smock of the club sang Macpherson's "Spanish Sonnet," and Grant Odell gave as solos Nevin's "At Twilight," Grieg's "Ich liebe Dich," and "I Love, and the World Is Mine," Johns.

Among the club members are Samuel T. Carter, Jr., Edward M. Franklin, Cummings H. Tucker, Jr., Frederick M. Frobisher, George S. Coe, Isaac A. Jones, Charles J. Fiske, Cornelius S. Mitchell, John D. Shaw, W. T. Van Yorx, B. C. Nash, and George Hughes.

WOMEN APPEAL TO THE MAYOR.

Want the Female Members of Brooklyn Board of Education Retained.

The following letter has been addressed to Mayor Van Wyck from the Associate Alumnae of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn:

The Associate Alumnae of the Adelphi Academy respectfully ask you that, in making your appointments for the Board of Education of the Borough of Brooklyn, you will consider the efficient work which the women upon the present Board have done, in the interests of the schools and of education in general, and that you will recognize the almost unanimous approval of them by the citizens of Brooklyn by reappointing these women upon the board.

As graduates of a large co-educational institution, we gladly acknowledge our debt to the women who share with men the care of its Board of Trustees, and we are confident that the best interests of the school are secured by the co-operation in its management of men and women.

While granting that men can better perform the work of some committees we maintain that by nature, experience, training, and the advantage of greater leisure, women are especially fitted to appreciate the ideal relations of teacher and pupil, and to point out and remove the difficulties in the attainment of such ideals.

We therefore respectfully urge that the women now upon the Brooklyn Board of Education be retained, or that other women as well fitted be chosen to succeed them. On behalf of the association.

CAROLINE D. CAMP,
MABEL L. HASTINGS.

Banquet of Manufacturers.

The Banquet Committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York will meet to-night at the office of President C. C. Shayne, 124 West Forty-second Street, to complete the final arrangements for the banquet, which will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 22. It is proposed to have each industry represented at a separate table.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Eastern and Western Outlets Provided for Calvin S. Brice's Railroads.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 14.—Calvin S. Brice has just completed arrangements whereby Eastern and Western outlets are provided for his railroads in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Mr. Brice owns the Lake Erie and Western, the Northern Ohio, the Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee, and the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus. He also has a heavy interest in the Ohio Southern. Mr. Brice has decided to build an extension of the Northern Ohio Road from Akron, Ohio, to Newcastle, Penn.

The announcement is made that the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway has decided to build an extension from Punxsutawney to Newcastle. The Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway, which has permanent traffic arrangements with the Brice roads, is about to extend from Fort Wayne to Kankakee, and thence to Chicago. With these three extensions built, freight can move from Chicago over the Lake Erie and Western and its connections, and from St. Louis over the Clover Leaf, or any line reaching Newcastle, thence over the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, and thence to the seaboard by the Beach Creek and the Lehigh Valley or Jersey Central. This line is straighter than any of the Western Pennsylvania lines, it has connections with all the important lake ports, it can be operated at low cost, and fuel is plentifully distributed along its full length.

Freight Rates in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 14.—By a vote of 64 to 22, the House to-day passed the McChord maximum freight bill which already had passed the Senate. Whether Gov. Bradley will veto the bill is a question, but it is certain he will not sign it. There is a sufficient majority in each house to pass the bill over a veto. The bill empowers the Railroad Commission to designate the maximum freight rate between any two points in the State whenever complaint is made and penalties are provided compelling the railroads to accept whatever rates are made by the commission.

Columbia Ball Team Candidates.

Thirty-five candidates for the Columbia 'Varsity baseball team responded yesterday to the call issued by Capt. R. F. Hill. George S. Davis, the New York shortstop, who has been engaged to coach the team, was present, and expressed himself as well pleased with the material. A cage for indoor practice has been erected in the factory building at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and the men will immediately begin work.

The schedule of games arranged is as follows:

April 2, Princeton, at Princeton; April 9, Trinity, at Hartford; April 13, New York University, at University Heights; April 22, Harvard, at New York; April 30, University of Pennsylvania, at New York; May 7, Orange Athletic Club, at Orange; May 13, Trinity, at New York; May 18, Yale, at New Haven; June 11, Oritani Field Club, at Hackensack; and June 15, Cornell, at Ithaca.

A Blacklist for Wheelmen.

At a meeting of the Associated Cycle Clubs last night at the Ogden, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretaries of the several clubs in the association to furnish the Secretary of that body in the future a "blacklist" of all expelled or suspended members, stating the cause which led to such action. The following officers were elected for the year: President—Charles E. Simms, Jr.; Vice President—James O'Neill; Recording Secretary—W. H. Klinker; Corresponding Secretary—Joseph Oatman; Treasurer—M. B. Freidenrich, and an Executive Committee of six, of which Frederick B. House is Chairman.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Carpenter D. W. Perry is ordered to Owensborough, Ky., as Inspector of the corn-pith cellulose works of the Marsden American Cellulose Company; his unexpired leave of absence is revoked.

Lieut. Commander L. C. Logan is detached from the Constellation; Feb. 28, and on March 2 ordered to Washington as representative of the navy at the Nashville and Omaha Exposition.

Ensign A. A. Pratt is detached from the Marblehead and ordered at once to the Cushing.

Lieut. Commander H. Winslow is ordered to the Constellation, Feb. 28, as executive officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Cushing arrived at Key West Feb. 13.

The Newport arrived at Colon Feb. 13.

The Machias arrived at Gibraltar Feb. 14.

The Petrel arrived at Hongkong Feb. 14.

The Texas sailed from Dry Tortugas for Galveston Feb. 14.

The Nashville sailed from Dry Tortugas for Galveston Feb. 14.

The Marblehead sailed from Dry Tortugas for New Orleans Feb. 14.

The Detroit sailed from Dry Tortugas for Mobile Feb. 14.

The Wilmington arrived at La Guayra Feb. 14.

THE CITIZENS' UNION.

Committee of Seven's Scheme of Reorganization Based on the Tammany Model.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union will meet to-morrow night at the headquarters of the organization, 42 East Twenty-third Street, to receive the report of the Committee of Seven, which was appointed some time ago to draw up a plan of reorganization. The Committee of Seven has had frequent meetings, but no inkling of the plan of reorganization it has been working on was divulged until last night. Then it was learned from a number of the members of the Committee on Organization that a plan somewhat similar to the Assembly district plan of organization of Tammany Hall had been drawn up. It is said that the report will in all likelihood be adopted by the Committee on Organization. When the latter accepts the report its mission will have ended, and it will cease to exist.

The plan will provide for a Committee of Twenty-five, to be named in the report, and to be known as the Executive Committee. This committee will assist in the organization of the Citizens' Union in the various Assembly districts, and the Assembly district organizations will elect delegates to a City Committee, in which the power of organization will be centralized. Representation of the Assembly district organizations in the City Committee, which will correspond to the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, will be based upon the membership in the Assembly district. For a membership equal to one-tenth of the total vote cast for Seth Low last election in that Assembly district, the district organization will be entitled to one delegate in the City Committee, and to one additional delegate for every 500 additional members.

The Executive Committee of Twenty-five, however, will hold the reins of power until twenty-four Assembly districts have organized and elected delegates to the City Committee. Then the Executive Committee of Twenty-five will go out of existence. Until the City Committee is organized, the Committee of Twenty-five will assist in the district organization by raising money to meet the demands of organization.

The report will also suggest the advisability of establishing social clubs in every Assembly district, as both the Republican and Democratic organizations have now.

CAPT. CARTER'S COURT-MARTIAL.

Private Documents to be Introduced at the Trial in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 14.—The Government this morning continued to investigate in the trial by court-martial of Capt. Carter the charge that he entered into an agreement with the Atlantic Constructing Company to defraud the City of Savannah out of a large sum of money by forcing the city to sell at a sacrifice a large quantity of stone ballast at quarantine.

It was shown by old bills against the city that the rock in 1887 brought $1 per ton. It was sold for an insignificant amount in 1896, because Capt. Carter declared that it must be moved at once.

At the close of the day's proceedings Col. Barr gave notice that he intended to introduce in evidence certain papers found among the private documents of Capt. Carter which had been turned over to him for examination by the War Department. This, he said, would result in an objection from the accused, which it would be better to take up to-morrow.

Col. George Gillespie, who was Chairman of the Board of Inquiry, will go upon the stand to identify certain of those documents.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Cavalleria Rusticana—H. M. S. Pinafore—8:15.
FIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—A New Yorker—8:15.
DALY'S—Lilli Tse—The Country Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Macbeth—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Never Again—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Stranger in New York—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Brothers—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—The Princess and the Butterfly.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE FACTS AS TO CUBA.

The attempts of a prancing Congress to stir up a deliberate Executive have not often been successful. HENRY CLAY wasted a great deal of energy in the effort to force the hand of President MONROE in the recognition of the Spanish-American republics, but MONROE was not to be forced and let its action wait upon events. Nearly twenty years later, in 1836, CLAY, then a Senator, tried to force President JACKSON to recognize the independence of Texas, and called out a memorable message on the safe rule of conduct for this country in regard to welcoming newcomers in the family of nations. Usually the Executive will find means to head off the hotheads in Congress and follow out its own policy in foreign affairs, and this is necessary to peace, order, and good neighborhood. It is clear that half a dozen statesmen sitting in calm deliberation about a table can be trusted to reach safer conclusions in delicate matters of foreign policy than three or four hundred politicians burning for distinction and the approval of constituents. When it comes to war, Congress must be informed. War may sometimes be averted by keeping it in ignorance.

There is nothing incendiary in the resolution offered by Mr. QUIGG yesterday from the Committee on Foreign Affairs and adopted without a dissenting voice by the House. It is in fact a very temperate and skillfully drawn resolution intended to elicit just the information necessary to a judgment of the progress Spain has made in restoring tranquillity in the Island of Cuba, of the extent to which she has fulfilled her promises to us, and of the present outlook for peace. If the Cubans whom she was lately herding together, miserable and starving, have not in fact been enabled to return to their estates and to cultivate them under effective safeguards, and if Spain has made no progress in persuading the Cubans to accept autonomy, those facts are of vital importance to us. We ought to have exact and authoritative information, for on the answer to these questions depends the answer to the great question of all, whether Spain will be able to put down the insurgents and restore order.

The indefinite continuance of a futile and cruel warfare will not be permitted by the United States. On the material side it costs us too much and on the human side it is too painful. The determination of the question of when we shall say to Spain that the bloodshed must stop will be assisted by the information called for in Mr. QUIGG'S resolution. It looks very much as if the resolution had been offered with the approval of the Administration. If that be the case, the President will be able, without creating alarm by any extraordinary procedure, to put before Congress and before the country the information and the state of facts upon which he may already have determined in good time to act.

The good faith of Spain as well as her ability to cope with the insurgents is now somewhat in question. Whatever sympathy we may feel for a friendly and proud nation made desperate by evil fortunes and forced to all sorts of expedients to conceal her true condition and put off the confession of failure, we cannot be expected to go on indefinitely, accepting assurances that are not made good and content with promises unfulfilled. We can pardon Spain's overestimate of her powers for a time, but our interest in the restoration of peace in Cuba is too great to permit us to continue to be a victim of her mistake when the truth is accessible to us.

"THE STRUGGLING PEOPLE."

That is a very curious performance in which the performers have been the Mayor, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and the representatives of "organized labor." The Central Labor Union complained that the men who shoveled snow for the Street Cleaning Department had been paid but $1.25 a day for ten hours' work, when the law required that they should be paid $2 for eight hours' work.

If that is the law the Commissioner of Street Cleaning can be forced to obey it. But when the committee of the Central Labor Union waited upon him he referred them to the Corporation Counsel, which seemed to indicate that he had a different view of his legal obligations from that entertained by the legal advisers of the Central Labor Union. Instead of going to the Corporation Counsel the committee went to the Mayor. The Mayor promptly assured them that he would sanction no contracts for city work which did not contain a clause securing to every laborer employed under the contract $2 for eight hours' work. And this, he explained, not because it was the law, but because he "was with the struggling people."

Let us see how the Mayor's sympathy with the struggling people works out in practice. It is to be borne in mind that the wages referred to are those of casual laborers hired by contractors, and not of the regular street-cleaning force. Col. WARING was of the opinion, when he first took office, that the force was too highly paid, and that its pay should be reduced to the market rate. But he afterward changed this opinion, concluding that the men earned their high wages, and that it was to the advantage of the city to pay them. But of course this consideration did not apply to the employment of casual labor. Men can be found in sufficient number to shovel snow for ten hours a day at $1.25. This is at the rate of 12½ cents an hour. The demand that they shall be paid $2 for eight hours' work is a demand for a rate of 25 cents an hour. This means, of course, that a given amount of money will secure the removal of just one-half as much snow on the terms of the Mayor and the Central Labor Union as on the terms of supply and demand. The amount of money available is fixed. The Mayor in his capacity of watch dog of the Treasury has shown an insuperable objection to increasing it, while in his capacity of sympathizer with the struggling people he has an insuperable objection to the city's getting the worth of its money. He therefore exhibits himself as advocating that the city shall get just half the work it might get for the same money in clearing away the snow.

This statement does not give the full measure of the Mayor's sympathy with the struggling people. Of course it is not the struggling people who have to wade through the snow who enlist the Mayor's sympathy. They do not come into his calculations at all. It is only the struggling people who are out of employment and who are in need of a job of shoveling snow. Well, a given amount of money will employ just five-eighths as many men on his terms and those of the Central Labor Union as on the terms which the heartless MCCARTNEY and his contractors have been offering. Sympathy with the struggling people which keeps out of work three-eighths of the men who need work to whom work might be given, while getting half the work done that might be done, is a suspicious emotion. What it will really do will be to create a favored class of laborers, getting three-eighths more money than other laborers, for doing four-fifths as much work. Places in this select band of laborers, we may be sure, will be eagerly sought by unskilled laborers. Theory and history combine to show us how they will be attained. They will be allotted by the district leaders as rewards of political merit, and they will be effective in building up the power of the organization. That is the beginning and the end of the Mayor's sympathy with "the struggling people," as exemplified in his assurance to the committee of the Central Labor Union.

OUR HARBOR AND CHEESEQUAKES CREEK.

Appropriations for rivers and harbors should be expended, first, in the ports and places which furnish the largest amount of trade for the benefit of the people.—Senator MORGAN in The Journal.

Oh, no! The Senator from Alabama has mistaken the spirit and purpose of river and harbor appropriation bills. If the money were spent as he advises, the port of New York, whose trade yields 67 per cent. of the customs revenue of the country, would have got something more than three-quarters of 1 per cent. of all the money appropriated for rivers and harbors since 1790.

The money goes by favor, not by volume of trade. Cheesequakes Creek is liberally favored because the member from that district knows his business. He does not get up in the House big-voiced and insistent to demand his appropriation. He goes to the committee room and whispers to the Chairman. Then the Chairman whispers to him, and the thing is done. Senator EDMUNDS once exposed the rottenness of the procedure with river and harbor appropriation bills by procuring the insertion of an item for the deepening and widening of the channel of the Ompompanoosuc River in Vermont. After the Senate had solemnly approved the proposed expenditure he explained that the stream was navigable only for "shiners."

A deep, broad, and safe channel ought to be constructed in the lower bay, from the Narrows to Sandy Hook. The need of it is easily demonstrated, the justice of New York's demand for it is indisputable. We have had but two and a quarter millions of the three hundred millions spent in river and harbor improvement since 1790, and in the last forty-one years the New York Custom House has collected four and one-quarter billions of the total of six and a quarter billions of import duties received by the Government. The two sides of the account make a shameful exhibit for Congressional contemplation.

We look for no notable change until the disposition of the Senate and House changes utterly. Cheesequakes Creek will get its annual appropriation, but New York Harbor will have to be content with its three-quarters of 1 per cent. so long as the river and harbor bills are built up by the logrolling process, where the member who gets in an item for his own trout brook helps through the items for all the other trout brooks.

NOT HOME RULE.

The home rule for which the city has so long struggled, and which the framers of the charter attempted to secure, seems as remote and unregarded as in the worst days gone by. The vigilance of the citizen is more needed than ever before. His voice, his protest, his earnest and continual action are more than ever necessary for self-protection against alien interference with his local privileges and with the surroundings of his home.—The City Club's report on legislative meddling with city affairs.

What chance is there that the citizen's voice and protest will be heard, or, if heard, heeded? The city authorities have so little understanding of the charter that they send to Albany for legislation clearly and specifically within the powers of the Municipal Council. The Legislature is not likely to pay much attention even to the Mayor and his advisers. Still less would it waste its time on a mere citizen.

Nevertheless, the City Club can make thick skins tingle both here and at Albany by exposing ignorance and pointing out usurpation. To a greater extent than any other body it has the facilities for this work. If it cannot prevent all the mischief it detects, it can at least make the Legislature somewhat more heedful of its ways.

THE "WHITE CZAR" NONSENSE.

It is a pity that The Congressional Record cannot be read by a greater number of people. Of course, the habit is not one easily or inexpensively to be acquired, and in these days of the rapid production of more entertaining literature it is not apt to be preferred except by the immediate admirers of those who contribute to the filling of its pages.

There can be no doubt that if The Congressional Record could be examined even in a negligent manner by every voter in this country there would be presently as strong a remonstrance against the persistent Democratic and Populist jabber about "The White Czar" as there has come to be against the futile indignation over the "Fraud of 1876," the "Crime of 1873," and incidentally some other political offenses that are cherished to be recalled for use as battle cries. The curiously arranged majority in the Senate and the disarranged minority in the House of Representatives are fraying out their intellects and wasting many pages of The Record with fretting about what they call "The White Czar."

The unsophisticated reader of the newspapers or of The Congressional Record might erroneously get the impression, if reliance were placed upon the words of Democratic and Populistic orators, that Speaker REED was asserting and maintaining authority over the affairs of the House after the manner of the most absolute of monarchs. If Senators MORGAN and ALLEN seek to convey any idea whatever, it is that Cuba is not freed, Hawaii not annexed, the country not put upon a silver basis, because "The White Czar," sitting in the highest seat in the House, is resolved that, no matter what the Representatives below him may want to do, he in his might will permit none of these things to be done.

A Czar in the chair is not always agreeable to contemplate. To the member who desires to have a damp meadow converted into a highway navigable by vessels of the deepest draught, and to the member whose return to the House depends somewhat upon his ability to get a $100,000 public building for a nickel town, a Czar who will not compel the House to sanction such undertakings is distinctly repulsive. But every member of the House knows, as all informed persons out of the House ought to know, that if "The White Czar" is as bad as he is painted, and his continuance in authority is against public policy or the wish of the majority, he can be abated.

It is pretty well settled as Democratic and Republican policy that the majority shall rule. It does rule, obviously, in the Senate, when propositions to impair the credit of the Nation come before that body. It did rule, assuredly, when the Republicans chose THOMAS B. REED to be what the Democratic minority is pleased to call "The White Czar." Speaker REED has presided over the House by the delegated authority of the majority. Over and over again, in the present session and in the last, there have been appeals from the decisions he has rendered on points of order made by the minority. If there were any considerable dissatisfaction in the House over his course, any widespread impression that he was assuming an authority not expressed in the rules, the vote of the House would withdraw that authority. If there were any lively sense of the unwisdom of the Speaker's course, any suspicion, say, that it was unpatriotic or mean, it is safe to say that "The White Czar" would speedily be returned to his place on the floor and a new target elevated to the Speaker's chair to become the object of assault by the minority.

When the Democrats convince the country that they should be clothed with the power to select the Speaker of the House of Representatives, there will be a change. The Speaker of the Democratic House may be considered a Czar by the minority; and the minority in the present House will be profoundly grateful if he shall prove as gifted and unifying a Czar for them as Speaker REED has been for the Republicans. They should pray for a Czar.

FOR A PERMANENT ORCHESTRA.

That is an interesting movement which some public-spirited persons have revived to raise a guarantee fund for a permanent orchestra in New York. The movement began some thirty years ago, under the auspices of the admirers of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, and has frequently reappeared between long intervals of stagnation. Nominally there are two permanent orchestras in New York already, the so-called Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, of which Mr. SEIDL is the conductor, and the New York Symphony Orchestra, of which Mr. DAMROSCH is the conductor. Each, we believe, is incorporated and furnished with a full set of officers and Directors. Each has its respective merits, some of them very eminent. But that neither of them fills the long-felt want is evident when the want continues to assert itself in the faces of both.

The want is of a guarantee which shall give such an assurance of steady employment to orchestral players of the first class as shall enable a conductor not merely to assemble them upon occasions, but to keep them together, year in and year out, and to accustom them thoroughly to playing under him and with each other. Such an orchestra Boston has for some years had, and it is now upon a self-supporting basis, the generous guarantee fund set apart by Mr. HIGGINSON being no longer needed. As a result of its institution Boston now has an afternoon and an evening concert of the highest class every week, and the chief cities within the "sphere of influence" of the orchestra also receive the benefit of its organization. Chicago also has such an orchestra, which Mr. THOMAS went there to conduct, because he could secure from Chicago the guarantee for its maintenance which he could not secure from New York. It is reported that the assessment upon the public-spirited Chicagoans who furnished the guarantee is steadily diminishing, and the orchestra is making its way steadily toward the self-supporting basis already attained at Boston. Twenty years and more ago Cincinnati had such an orchestra, and an effort to re-establish it there seems to have just failed, from causes which had nothing to do with the merits or even the general practicability of the project.

A permanent orchestra such as Boston has and as Chicago has is an aesthetic necessity of a civilized capital, and a requisite condition of "metropolitan" pretensions. It is a discredit to New York to be without it, and the people who are endeavoring to supply it will be entitled to the gratitude of their fellow-citizens if they succeed. But they will enhance neither the chances of their succeeding nor the value of their success by linking their project with the fortunes of any particular conductor, and they seem to have made the mistake of allying it with the name of Mr. SEIDL. Mr. SEIDL is without doubt the best conductor of German opera we have ever had in this country, but that is by no means all that is needed for the directorship of a permanent concert orchestra. The conductor should not be a zealot for any one phase of music to the exclusion of other phases. He should possess not only an industrious musical scholar's knowledge of the best that has been done in all styles, but a catholicity of temper and training that would enable him to appreciate the best in all styles, and to convey his appreciation. It is perfectly well known that Mr. SEIDL is not a musician of that kind, and that a series of concerts of which the music was chosen and conducted by him would by no means be a satisfactory course of instruction in orchestral music. If it be true that he has received an invitation to conduct the performances at the Royal Opera in Berlin, we should suppose that that labor would be more congenial to him and more satisfactory to his auditors than the task of directing weekly performances as the conductor of a permanent orchestra in New York.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—On general principles and in ordinary circumstances it is certainly a most vile thing to steal private letters, and not less vile to hire others to commit the crime for the purpose of profiting by the theft. Until war has departed out of the world, however, there would seem to be no shadow of an excuse for exclamations of disgust or horror over a violation of epistolary sanctities by men who are in a state of open and deadly hostility. Morals as well as laws are silent in the midst of arms, and it is ludicrously absurd to say that those who are allowed to spread death and destruction among their enemies should refrain from robbing the mails. From the very nature of the case now exciting so much attention there is more reason for distrusting than for crediting the stories about how the Canalejas letter was obtained, but even if the latest account given is true, and a trusted servitor of the Spanish Embassy did warn the Junta of the Minister's indiscretion, the moral character of his act depends entirely on whether he worked for money or for love of Cuba. As to the fellow down in Havana, if he is a Spaniard and charged the patriots $1,000 for the precious missive, he is despicable enough, but under every rule of warfare the rebels were justified in securing and utilizing his services. One of our correspondents described him as "a contemptible ransacker of private papers." Perhaps he is, but he is a most inconsequential factor in a most important episode. War is miserable work at best, and surely if the stealing of a letter or a thousand letters will shorten it, the letters should be stolen.

—Our Dumb Animals is a Boston paper devoted chiefly to hysterical attacks on vivisection and vivisectionists, and, as it makes no distinction between the uses and the abuses of those methods from which medical and surgical science and all living things, including plants and beasts as well as men and women, have derived incalculable benefit, THE TIMES has rarely found in the columns of this particular contemporary anything except causes for irritation and sorrow. In one matter, however, we are in thorough agreement with the editor of Our Dumb Animals, and heartily join in his demand for the suppression of an outrageous and utterly needless phase of cruelty. This Winter, as every Winter since stock raising on a large scale began out West, reports have come of thousands and thousands of cattle starved and frozen to death. These tragedies have apparently come to be "a part of the business," and the ranchmen seem content if their losses are not so great that they cannot be made up during the Summer months. This is generally the case, and the so-called cattle kings persist in neglecting to supply their herds with food or shelter during the inclement season. That it could be done is shown by the fact that it is done—by a few stockmen, chiefly newly arrived immigrants with comparatively small herds. Now, as the Boston man well says, there is no reason why a cattle owner on the plains should be allowed thus to maltreat and murder his steers, while a Long Island farmer is arrested and fined if he doesn't give his horse enough to eat. The Western method is undoubtedly as uneconomical as it is wicked, and in time this aspect of the question will be realized, but meanwhile the heartless speculator who habitually inflicts months of agony on the animals which give him wealth should be an object of detestation, not of sympathy, when a storm a little more severe than usual changes that agony into death from cold and hunger, and the plains are thickly strewn with the victims of his criminal neglect.

—There certainly is something in the theory that people dwelling in different parts of this large country are becoming inclined to look at each other with jealous, if not hostile, eyes. How else can one account for the fact that The Sandusky Register reproves THE TIMES for intimating that the discussion of seasickness would better be left to the inhabitants of States nearer the ocean than Indiana is? If New Yorkers cannot lay claim to more knowledge on this subject than the Hoosiers possess, if they are not permitted to make so modest a boast as this, it is really too bad. And The Register is really severe with us, and asserts that nobody knows a tithe of the possibilities of the malady in question until he has sailed the great lakes, especially Lake Michigan. We refuse to be shut up in this cruel way, and persist in believing that seasickness can be studied only at sea. Passengers on lake craft may endure frightful torments, but what has that to do with the matter? Lakesickness, we will admit, if The Register demands it, is much worse than any experience to be obtained on the Atlantic, but it isn't the Simon-Pure article at all.

PERSONAL.

—Unless about $14,000 can be immediately added to the funds already secured by the Lowell Memorial Committee, raising the aggregate to $35,000, it is probable that the plan for turning a part of the Elmwood estate at Cambridge into a memorial park will come to nothing. At any rate, a large money subscription, and a gift of additional land, both conditioned on the obtaining of the sum mentioned from other sources, will be lost, and the committee having the matter in charge is therefore earnestly appealing for aid to the poet's numerous friends and numberless admirers. The project is one in every respect commendable, and it will be almost or quite a National disgrace if the work already done by the committee should go for nothing for lack of a speedy as well as generous response. The tract of land, about three and a half acres, which it is desired to make into a park, adjoins the grounds in which stands the house that was LOWELL'S home from birth to death, and once formed a part of them. It contains the grove of pines often described by the poet, and is in every way fitted to become an appropriate reminder of one whose love for natural beauty was so deep and so eloquent. Besides its associations with LOWELL, the land has others well calculated to inspire patriotic interest. The old house was probably built by THOMAS OLIVER, the last Lieutenant Governor ever placed over Massachusetts by a King. It was certainly occupied by him, and in it, at the vehement request of some 4,000 men who gathered there on Sept. 2, 1775, OLIVER signed his resignation. After the Battle of Bunker Hill the house was used as a hospital by the patriots. At the close of the Revolution the estate was confiscated by the Commonwealth and sold to ANDREW CABOT of Salem. He sold the homestead and part of the land to Governor and Vice President ELBRIDGE GERRY, and LOWELL'S father bought it in 1818. The Treasurer of the Memorial Committee is WILLIAM A. BULLARD of the First National Bank of Cambridge, and to him contributions may be forwarded.

—Being a man with no doubts of his own competency to decide any conceivable question, W. T. STEAD had an answer ready the other day when somebody—perhaps himself—asked him what hymn, of all that have been written in the English language, is at once the most helpful and the most popular. Mr. STEAD'S verdict was that "Rock of Ages," written by the Calvinistic vicar of a parish in Devonshire, merited this description. His decision has started a wide controversy on the subject, and opinions have been collected from many eminent divines. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, who differs from Mr. STEAD by more than the distance from London to Columbus, Ohio, declares that the problem is insoluble. "I have no means," he writes, "of knowing which is the most helpful and popular hymn. The most helpful might not be the most popular; some that are very popular are hurtful rather than helpful. My own favorites are many; on the whole, however, I think I value most and use most frequently CHARLES WESLEY'S 'Love Divine, All Love Excelling.'" DWIGHT L. MOODY is of the opinion that "Just As I Am" has done the most good to the greatest number. EDWARD EVERETT HALE cautiously says that "'Nearer, My God, to Thee' is now most used in public services." ROBERT COLLYER tells this anecdote: "I well remember one day when this subject was the object of a discussion between RALPH WALDO EMERSON and Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. The latter said that many of the so-called hymns were mere pieces of cabinet work. Then his voice deepened, his eyes shone, as we remember him in his noblest moments, as he said: 'One hymn I think supreme.' EMERSON threw his head back, as he always did when his attention was arrested, and waited. Dr. HOLMES repeated the first verse:

"'Thou hidden Love of God, whose height,
Whose depth, unfathomed, no man knows,
I see from far Thy beauteous light;
Inly I sigh for Thy repose.
My heart is pained, nor can it be
At rest, till it find rest in Thee.'

"'I know—I know,' exclaimed EMERSON. 'That is the supreme hymn.'"

—ABDUR RAHMAN, the Ameer of Arghanistan, continues to assert that the revolt of the hill tribes against England was the result of local grievances, and neither incited by Russia nor based on Turkey's victory over Greece. The Ameer undoubtedly knows what he is talking about, but whether his words and his knowledge coincide is a question of some difficulty. The English Cabinet, however, gets much comfort from his assurances, and is especially grateful to him for declaring that the Afridi war had nothing to do with the practical annexation of Chitral, which preceded it.

DR. HEPWORTH ON TURKEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The investigation of the Armenian massacres conducted by Dr. George H. Hepworth, under the auspices of The New York Herald, has been completed, and its results have been made known. Briefly, they are that the massacres undoubtedly occurred, and were of the most atrocious character; that the Sultan knew little or nothing about them, the palace clique succeeding in keeping him pretty thoroughly in the dark as to the situation in his own empire; that the cause of all this horror was the action of the Armenian revolutionists, who created such a panic among the Turks that they incontinently went to massacring and pillaging without much regard to the real offenders; that the immediate instruments were chiefly Kurds, a sort of exaggerated cowboys, whom the Sultan lets loose on his enemies, lest they turn on himself; that the general situation is deplorable, the Turkish Government being utterly incapable of reform, but that if the revolutionists could only be kept quiet, things would be very much better. Incidentally, Dr. Hepworth takes occasion to praise the missionaries very highly for their bravery, devotion, and good sense; to score England and Russia for their support of the revolutionists, to praise the Sultan for his interest in education, to condemn the atrocious system of roads, and to work a good word for the "unspeakable" Turk.

In estimating the value of this judgment, certain facts must be kept in mind. The massacres occurred, most of them, two years ago, and extended over very nearly the whole of Eastern and Southern Turkey. Dr. Hepworth spent two months in traveling, and visited four of the sixteen or more cities which suffered, and neither of the places where American mission property was destroyed. He conversed with every body he could find, but he speaks no native language, and the fact that he was accompanied by Turkish officials and had as an interpreter a man of a class notoriously hostile to Armenians, makes it evident that he could gain very little information except what was on the surface, and which every one already knew. The case might be somewhat better had Dr. Hepworth been a special student of Oriental matters. That he has not been, and it is absurd to suppose that a man, however gifted and however honest in his intentions would be able under such conditions to contribute much of special value.

In fact, about all that has been accomplished has been to make it possible for The Herald to recede somewhat from its position of abuse of the missionaries and defense of the Sultan. Few, if any, will agree with the conclusion that the entire responsibility rests with the revolutionists, or that the Sultan is such an ignoramus as to the situation in his own empire. There was too much method in the massacres for us to believe that they were simply the result of panic, and the testimony of four and a half centuries will not be balanced by an attack on England and Russia.

It is amusing to see Dr. Hepworth refer to what Abdul-Hamid did at the beginning of his reign in regard to education, and ignore the succeeding years. Every one who has followed the course of the last ten years knows that there has been one consistent policy of repression of all education worth the name. We remember, however, that the leader of the party was the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction. E. M.

New York, Feb. 9, 1898.

ELECTRIC PUMPING FOR FIRES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "O. J." makes a rather remarkable suggestion in wanting to establish electric pumps in stations for the purpose of extinguishing fires. If he will consider a moment he will see that each station must necessarily contain as much power as all the engines combined that might be called to a fire at once—in the case of the Nassau Street fire that was all the engines below Fifty-ninth Street. These stations must be close enough together to enable the hose to reach every point, and would necessarily be so numerous as to make such a system impractical.

Now that we have at all points a power easily distributed and great enough for all purposes, it would be a simple matter to mount an electric motor on two wheels, for easy turning, this motor arranged to operate, preferably, a rotary pump, as being more free from jar. Each fire plug should have at one side a strong box containing a controller connected with the illuminating company's wires, the keys for which should be in the hands of the Fire Department only. Such an engine would be light, comparatively, and could be much more easily handled than the present fire engine, and on reaching the fire plug could be quickly connected with both the water and electric supply. The question of cost would be entirely eliminated. CHARLES J. BATES.

No. 126 Liberty Street, New York, Feb. 14, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The Line Drawn.

No gentleman will threaten to throw his wife over Niagara Falls.—Buffalo Courier.

Unfitted for the Board.

"Anson for Alderman? That's simply ridiculous!"

"It is. He's too honest."—Chicago Tribune.

Appropriately.

The checker players are to have a celebration on Washington's Birthday and everything will be done on the square, as befits the day and the game.—Boston Bulletin.

Knowledge.

Yeast—That boy of Sharpley's is a bright boy, isn't he?

Crimsonbeak—Yes; but he'll know more when he forgets a lot that he thinks he knows now.—Yonkers Statesman.

Patriots All.

It is gratifying to observe that quite a number of Texas patriots would be willing to serve in the United States Senate rather than see Senator Mills's chair permanently vacant.—Galveston (Texas) News.

THE MAN.

Robert D. Burnie in Toronto Globe.

The man who speaks
A kindly word to sooth an aching heart
Or light some tear-dimmed eye,
To break or turn the point of sorrow's dart
Aimed at a weary wanderer passing by—

The man who lends
A helping hand to raise whom cares bow down
Heedless of friend or foe,
To boldly aid, though worldlings scoff or frown,
The hand that strikes at tyranny a blow—

The man who loves
All nature's gifts—mightiest or most minute—
The bird, the brute, the flower—
The tempest blast, the air that tunes the lute,
The rays that brighten and the clouds that lower—

He who thus speaks, thus lends a hand, thus loves—
Confiding in the genius of the Giver,
("Unknowable" maybe)
Glides to his rest—his record safe forever
In the great archives of eternity.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

John Drew in a New English Play at Wallack's Theatre.

MME. MODJESKA AS MAGDA

"One Summer's Day" Is Pretty, Fragile, and Not at All Tedious —"Moth and Flame" in Philadelphia.

"One Summer's Day" is the not very ingenious title of a play in which ingenuity is certainly not a conspicuous quality. It is pretty and frequently diverting, never quite reasonable yet never tedious; it was very favorably received at Wallack's Theatre last night by an audience of the usual sophisticated and blasé kind which any new play must stand or fall before if it is first performed on a night when there are no other new plays. In short, all the "first nighters" were there. It is the polite custom to call such an audience "critical," and most of the folks who compose it are certainly hard to please and much given to blame. Therefore, when such an audience is obviously pleased very much for only half an hour of a performance which lasts more than two, and is not restless the remainder of the time, the performance may be honestly set down as successful.

There were two short scenes in "One Summer's Day" which seemed to make the spectators forget for a little while that they were in a theatre. Both were comic episodes, (though one of them led directly to a sentimental and profoundly serious situation,) and the laughter they evoked was hearty and spontaneous. There were one or two phrases in the dialogue which went right to the mark.

Mr. H. V. Esmond, the author of this new English piece, is an actor, generally of quaintly comical rôles. In London he has lately acted Mr. St. Roche in "The Princess and the Butterfly" and the tender-hearted Major in "The Tree of Knowledge," and he is cast for Verges in "Much Ado." His standing as actor and dramatist seems to be somewhat dubious, as yet; and "One Summer's Day" will not settle the doubts about him. It is not more reasonable or lifelike than "The Courtship of Leonie," which failed at the Lyceum some time ago. Yet a play cannot be said to "win by a fluke" which contains such sound and effective, if not imaginative or ingenious, scenes as two or three in this.

Mr. Esmond seems to have aimed at the lightness, the mingling of gentle sentiment and mild humor, the elliptical quality of the Robertson comedies, and to have almost missed his mark. His lightness is often mere affectation, his humor too frequently forced. His representation of human character does not often denote keen observation of life or great sincerity of purpose.

But the character of Major Dick Rudyard, sentimentalist with a sense of humor, (or humorist with a taint of sentimentality,) is an effective one for Mr. John Drew, one which he can act perfectly well, and in which, doubtless, he will greatly please many audiences of young and unsophisticated persons. The Major has an adopted son, aged seven, whom he calls "Kiddy," and who, happily, does not bodily appear in the play—for he is one of those good youngsters who die young, and his talk and actions would be tiresome. But, unseen and unheard, only heard of, he is a fairly interesting personage.

There is another boy, too; and he is both visible and audible—but he is a depraved, dirty, barefooted, eavesdropping, blackmailing, mischief-making little cockney, and consequently very entertaining. His mouth is always wide open, and so are his ears, and, so far as he has been able to make out in his short life, the troubles of this world may be summed up in one dreadful word, to wit, "Gals."

In two of the three acts the scene is a sunlit grove on an island in the Thames; in the third it is a moonlit lawn on the bank of the same celebrated river. Many of the goings-on are not worth telling about. The mere plot is beneath contempt. But Major Dick and his pretty blonde sweetheart, Maysie Linden, are involved in a slender little intrigue; misunderstandings threaten to separate them, and they are both supremely happy in the moonlight as the last curtain falls.

Mr. Drew plays with delightful sincerity and ease, but that is not a new story. He is one of our best actors, and in a restricted range of characters he has few, very few, superiors on the English-speaking stage. It was commercial wisdom for him to stick to heroes and "leads," but in doing so he has suppressed some of his best artistic gifts and hidden much of his comic talent. The touch of a born comedian, however, frequently shows in his acting, and it is not lacking in his new rôle, in which, also, an inexcusably difficult and awkwardly constructed pathetic situation, in the last act, is treated by him with admirable tact and the best possible effect. Miss Irving plays up to him skillfully, and denotes Maysie's willfulness and her love clearly and naturally.

Miss May Buckley reveals a new and pleasing personality in a very slight rôle. Miss de Wolfe is pictorially effective and in one scene dramatically forceful as a wicked gypsy woman, and her hulking partner, a brute and a coward, but withal good-humored in the typical British way, is capitally impersonated by Frank Lamb.

None of the others will secure a niche in the Temple of Fame for his or her acting in this work excepting, perhaps, young Henry McArdle, who as the dirty, humorous urchin, is as dirty and humorous as need be.

MME. MODJESKA AS MAGDA.

Sudermann's "Heimat" Acted at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Mme. Modjeska and her company of players presented "Magda" last evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre for the first time in her present engagement. The play, it will be recalled, is Charles Bozenta's translation of Herman Sudermann's "Heimat." It is already familiar to New Yorkers, having already been presented by Mme. Modjeska here and also in French, Italian, and German.

Like most of the plays of the North countries that deal with home life, the perspective is very narrow and the dialogue is made up of details which can hardly be presented to an American audience without boring it, unless vitalized by a degree of skill and artistic perception that renders the commonplace interesting. Mme. Modjeska has the histrionic attributes to make such a play appeal to the sensibilities and to move the emotions. She was never depressing, never tiresome in her portrayal of the woman who throws the prejudices of Teutonic "Heimat und liebe" to the winds, becomes famous through sheer force of her artistic impulses, and then returns to her home, where the pressure to dwarf her individuality almost succeeds until conventions call upon her to make the greatest sacrifice that ever falls to the lot of a mother. Thereupon her indomintable spirit of freedom reasserts itself and "l'art pour l'art" conquers, but at a great price.

Mme. Modjeska played with wonderful ease and facility, with a charming delicacy and graceful phrasing, and with a perfect sense of the narrow conditions of the German stage. Her audience, which was large, appreciated her work, and she was repeatedly called before the curtain.

Mr. Haworth, as the father of Magda, now called Schubert instead of Schwartz, was a good support, and his rich voice and excellent delivery gave much pleasure; but he failed to individualize his rôle sufficiently. John Malone as Dr. Weber, the rector, was not brilliant.

"THE MOTH AND THE FLAME."

Clyde Fitch's New Play Successfully Presented in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—Clyde Fitch's new play, "The Moth and the Flame," given at the Chestnut Street Theatre to-night by Herbert Kelcey, Effie Shannon, and their company, including Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Le Moyne, attracted an audience whose numbe-

was limited by the seating capacity of the house, and which represented socially the best people in Philadelphia. The boxes were occupied by those rarely seen but at the opera. The play was coldly received at first, and it seemed as if the performance was not keyed in the right pitch; but before the first act was over the applause broke forth. The success of the play in the mind of the audience was manifested by the repeated recalls at each act, and the approval was definite at the end. Mr. Fitch was called for at the end of the second act. The general impression seemed to be that the play was of good literary quality.

It is an elaboration of an earlier one-act piece by the same author called "Harvest," and is offered as a dramatic study of American social life at the present day. Mr. Kelcey and Miss Shannon have congenial roles, and Mrs. Le Moyne (Sarah Cowell) returns to the stage after a long absence in a character in which dignity and humor are happily blended.

"PINAFORE" AT THE AMERICAN.

The Castle Square Opera Company Presents a Double Bill.

The Castle Square Opera Company presented two operas at the American Theatre last night. One of them was the classic of the world of operetta, Gilbert and Sullivan's "H. M. S. Pinafore," and the other was that unique production of Pietro Mascagni, "Cavalleria Rusticana." The audience was one that filled the house to its utmost capacity, and by its hearty laughter and applause testified to its hearty enjoyment of the famous old operetta. Nevertheless, it must be said that its amusement was derived chiefly from fun of a sort not designed by the author and composer, while that which was designed was passed over by the members of the company in apparent ignorance of its meaning. The true traditions of the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas seem to have died with the old Standard Theatre, wherein they originated. Gilbert conceived a topsy-turvy world, and worked out his conception with an almost exhaustless variety of details in several operettas, which, in respect of high literary merit and polished wit, have never been equaled.

"H. M. S. Pinafore" was the first of these made known to Americans. In it we met with a bumboat woman afflicted with a tragic secret, a high-born lady in love with a foremast hand, a Captain of terms of jolly good fellowship with his crew, and an ignorant landsman as First Lord of the Admiralty. In this latter character Gilbert pointed the shafts of his satire at an existing abuse in the English Government. This satire may easily be lost on the American public, but the reversal of all ordinary conditions and states of mind among the other personages of the drama need not be. Among all these delightfully insane creatures appears one sane person, Dick Deadeye, who is consequently universally unpopular, as disillusionists generally are.

All these persons should be intensely serious. That is the only way to bring out the fun of the operetta. But last night the representatives of Ralph Rackstraw and Josephine seemed to think that they were playing a genuine romance, while the actors intrusted with the parts of Dick Deadeye and the boatswain's mate played them as if they were in a farce-comedy. Dick Deadeye, dancing a hornpipe and making comic faces at the audience and then speaking his lines in an utterly incongruous and incomprehensible person. Of course, he made people laugh, but not at the author's humor. That went for nothing. The best performances were those of W. G. Stewart as the Captain and Lizzie MacNichol as Buttercup. Mr. Stewart's unbending dignity was absolutely correct, while Miss MacNichol's affected tragedy was significant. Miss Elsa May was not equal to the demands of the music of Josephine, and, as has been intimated, she could not act the part. In fact, Catherine Lewis is the only woman who ever did it to perfection. Arthur Woolley was tolerable as Sir Joseph Porter. The chorus sang well, but the conductor, Mr. Leisegang, showed large unfamiliarity with the correct tempi of the music.

Grace Golden, Joseph F. Sheehan, Mr. Stewart, Miss MacNichol, and Bernice Holmes were in the cast of "Cavalleria Rusticana."

"DIE WALKUERE" AT THE OPERA.

Wagner's "Die Walküre" was repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House last night to a small audience. The only change in the cast was the substitution of Nicolaus Rothmühl for Ernst Kraus as Siegmund. The tenor seemed to be suffering from the general spirit of depression which pervaded the performance. His voice sounded well, but his work was decidedly deficient in life and color. Mme. Nordica began her performance in a key which promised much. Her "Hojotoho" was very brilliant, but in the scene of the announcement of Siegmund's fate she again failed to reach the heroic stature of the part. She was winning and womanly in the final scene. Mme. Gadski was again a pleasing Sieglinde, and Mr. Fischer a good Wotan, in spite of the bad state of his voice. Mr. Damrosch conducted.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—"The Model," with Jennie Yeamans, the living pictures, and the Nautch dancers are on view nightly.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE.—The "animated song sheet," Charles A. Stevenson in a one-act play called "In Honor," El Zobedie, the equilibrist, and Mary Norman are prominent in the bill.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Changes in the cast of "The French Maid" last evening introduced Miss Olive Redpath as Suzette and Miss Lucille Flaven as Dorothy Travers. Both filled their rôles acceptably.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Hoyt's latest farce with songs, "A Stranger in New York," is presented this week with the original cast, including Harry Conor as the affable Stranger, George A. Beane and Harry Gilfoil as his victims, Sadie Martinot, and others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The most exalted artist in this week's bill is Charmion, the most melodious is Julie Mackey, the most comical one of Raffen's monkeys. Lottie Collins is also on hand, but she is not to be hastily classified. Athletics and acrobatics are well represented.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—Harlem playgoers have Robert Hilliard and his company in the spirited farce called "A New Yorker" this week. Mr. Hilliard has a congenial rôle, and he is particularly well supported by Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, Cuyler Hastings, and Jennie Weathersby.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Never Again" is one of the loveliest and funniest of recent farces, and its performance is capital. E. M. Holland retains his original rôle, and so does Samuel Reed, while the part of Mme. Katzenjammer is taken by Grace Kimball. Hugo Toland, George Marion, Maggie Holloway Fisher, and James Kearney are also in the cast.

EDEN MUSÉE.—The Musée is enjoying prosperity. The cinematograph reproduction of the "Passion Play" attracts several thousand people daily. The afternoon exhibition takes place at 2 o'clock and the evening exhibition at 8. The other attractions at the Musée are as good as ever. New wax groups are being added each week, and the concerts and cinematograph reproductions take place as usual.

PLEASURE PALACE.—This spacious uptown place of entertainment seems to grow in popularity from week to week. Its programmes represent "continuous vaudeville" at its very best. The Palace was crowded to its fullest capacity yesterday afternoon, when the American biograph was exhibited for the first time so far uptown. Practically all the views were new, and the Haverstraw tunnel scene created its usual sensation. Maurice Barrymore and his company gave "A Man of the World," its first performance at this theatre, and were rewarded by a curtain call. Frank Bush, with his whiskers of long ago, told Hebrew stories and jokes in his inimitable manner; Gabrielle bounded on the wire with amazing dexterity, and the rest of the bill was contributed to by Georgia Gardner and Edgar Atchison-Ely, Stanley and Jackson, the Mimic Four, Ray L. Royce, Snyder and Buckley, Hill and Whittaker, the brothers Morelle, De Moss and Mais, Le Claire and Hayes, and many others.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Minnie Seligman began her second week in Gilbert's "Comedy and Tragedy," and there was no diminution in the attendance. Miss Seligman's presentation of the little play is artistic and far ahead of anything else of its kind ever attempted in a vaudeville house. An excellent bill is presented in addition to the dramatic feature, including Charles T. Ellis, the yodler, with his company in a musical sketch, "Mrs. Hogan's Music Teacher"; John Kernell, the Irish comedian, with new parodies and witticisms; Johnson, Davenport, and Lorella, acrobatic comedians, in "The Football Players and the Farmer"; the three Polos, gymnasts, in their "Human Trapeze" act; the Deltorellis, musical grotesques; Eugene O'Rourke and Jessie Gardner Girard, in a farcical sketch, "A Freeze Out"; T. Nelson Downs, a coin manipulator; Evans and Vidocq, comedians; Waltz and Ardelle, duettists; John A. West, musical comedian; Nellie Burt, vivacious soubrette; Hayes and Bandy, dancers, and Niedert, trick bicyclist.

FOREIGN RIOTS IN CHINA

Military Academy Students Destroy a Wesleyan Mission Chapel in Hupeh Province.

WOMEN ROBBED AND INSULTED

Foreigners Pelted with Mud in Shanghai and Attempts Made to Overturn Their Carriages—Steam Launches Plundered.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 9.—Authentic reports have reached here of recent date from all sections of the Chinese Empire indicating that riot and attack upon foreigners is the order of the day. The attacks seem to be those of isolated ruffians rather than a concerted action on the part of the populace.

In one of the central provinces, Hupeh, a riot was instigated by the students of the military academy. Property was stolen and the members of several native churches were scattered over the country. Seventeen leaders of the riots have been arrested and are standing trial. A chapel of the Wesleyan Mission was destroyed during the riot.

In the same province several Chinese merchants doing a very large business were set upon by the marauders, and after a fierce fight the robbers carried away the spoil, consisting of 7,000 taels, which the mechants were carrying in coin to a neighboring city for mercantile purposes. This is the third report in this province of recent date of robbers carrying away large bags of coin.

From Soochow, in Central China, comes the authoritative information that in the collection of rentals in and around Soochow there has been a persistent refusal on the part of the natives, and that an altercation occurred in which a woman was killed and others were injured. The native magistrates themselves, when attempting to hear these cases, have been mobbed, pelted with mud, and compelled to flee from the court of justice.

In Canton, from the very south of China, where most of the traveling is by the rivers and canals, steam launches and boats carrying foreigners have been repeatedly halted by bands of ruffians, and recently a European woman missionary was brutally treated, her boat being stopped in the river. The men, overpowering her coolies, boarded it by force, and, robbing her of her money, left her in a very sorry plight.

From Formosa, just off the coast of Central China, authentic reports come that the whole country is very much disturbed. Repeated attacks by armed bands of robbers are being reported day by day. Travel in the interior is unsafe at the present time.

From the Province of Chuen, one of the provinces nearest the highlands of Thibet, authentic information comes of riots instigated and lead on by military students, and of the destruction of property.

In the well-governed city of Shanghai and in the European section there are confirmed reports of insulting treatment of foreigners by Chinese. A prominent lady riding upon a wheel, passing the West Gate, was insulted by a Chinaman, who spat directly in her face. Chinese soldiers even in Shanghai have attempted to throw foreigners from their carriages. Boys in the street are set by older people to follow at the heels of prominent European residents of the city, throwing mud and calling indecent names.

In view of the fact that the treaties are soon to throw sections of China open to foreigners, there are interesting reports of the Buddhist and Shinto priests assembled in one of the principal provinces to discuss the situation. They have promulgated the following four resolutions, and request that all Chinese be governed by them:

1. To cultivate feelings of abhorrence of foreigners, and to refuse, on principle, to sell or to buy of them anything whatsoever.
2. To refuse absolutely to rent their houses or lands to foreigners.
3. To refrain entirely from using foreign terms in speaking and writing.
4. To positively decline to listen to Christianity.

DUTCH LOAN FOR CHINA.

Report that Two Ports May Be Free Instead of Ta-lien-wan.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 14.—It is reported that Dr. Knobel, the Dutch Minister at Pekin, is trying to arrange a 5 per cent. loan of £4,000,000, ($20,000,000,) to be secured by a portion of the customs revenue.

Local mandarins assert that China has offered, instead of Ta-lien-wan, two free ports in the Province of Hu-nan, one being the capital. They also state that a General will be appointed and empowered to raise 60,000 men, with headquarters at Pingyang, Province of Shan-si, capable of cooperating with the Pekin force if the Imperial capital should be threatened.

HONORS TO PRINCE HENRY.

China Orders a Fitting Reception for the Kaiser's Brother.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The North German Gazette announces that the Emperor of China has issued a special edict instructing the Government of Kiang-su to accord Prince Henry of Prussia "in every respect a worthy reception."

Telegrams from Kiao-Chau say that German and French missionaries celebrated mass Sunday outside the Tsing-tait Fort in the presence of the German forces and numerous Chinese.

GUATEMALA'S NEW RULER.

Cabrera Gives Notice of His Succession to the Presidency.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Estrada Cabrera, the new President of Guatemala, has officially informed the local colony of the Central Americans of his succession to the Presidency of that country.

A dispatch received to-day reads as follows:

"President Rejna Barrios assassinated on Feb. 8. As Vice President, I am now exercising the functions. I have issued a decree of general amnesty and ordered an election. ESTRADA CABRERA."

Another dispatch, dated Feb. 13, received here to-day says:

"The country is quiet. News that Gen. Mendizaball is marching on the capital is false. Cabrera and Prospero Morales are colleagues. It is said that both are acting in harmony for the peace of the country."

PROF. FOLKMAN DROPS DEAD.

Chicago Educator Falls on the Street in Berlin—Aged Eighty-eight.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—Prof. John Folkman of Chicago, who was visiting relatives here, dropped dead in the street on Saturday evening. He was eighty-eight years of age.

Dr. Kayser Dead in Leipsic.

LEIPSIC, Feb. 14.—Dr. Kayser, the former Chief of the Colonial Department of the German Foreign Office, died here yesterday.

A dispatch from Cologne on May 2, 1895, announced that Dr. Kayser had undergone an operation for bloodpoisoning, caused by an overdose of arsenic. Dr. Kayser resigned his office in the Colonial Department in October, 1896.

Mme. Florence Morgan Dead.

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.—Mme. Florence Morgan, the Superintendent of the Plague Hospital, has died here of bubonic plague.

C. Redmond Passes Away.

DUBLIN, Feb. 14.—C. Redmond, founder of The Waterford News, is dead.

Australia Ships $1,500,000 in Gold.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 14.—The Oceanic Steamship Company's Moana sailed for San Francisco to-day, carrying 300,000 sovereigns ($1,500,000.)

ISSUES IN THE COMMONS.

Gambling in Grain Futures, the Currency Question, and Indian Affairs Under Consideration.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The President of the Board of Trade, C. T. Ritchie, replying to William Field, Parnellite member for the St. Patrick's Division of Dublin, in the House of Commons to-day said the Canadian law forbidding gambling in grain futures was satisfactory; but, he added, the Government did not intend to introduce a bill on the subject at present.

Replying to another question of Mr. Field in the House of Commons to-day, as to whether the Government intended to co-operate in promoting an international conference to consider the currency question, A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, said he was happy to say the Government would be very glad to see an international agreement regarding currency; but, he continued, he had nothing to add to the information already in the possession of the House.

The House later discussed the amendment of John Lawson Walton, Liberal member for South Leeds, to the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, and raising the question of the Government's Indian frontier policy. Mr. Walton criticised it from a Liberal standpoint, disapproving of the occupation of Chitral as being the source of the present troubles, and urging the Government not to tamper with the independence of the frontier tribes, who, he said, were "the natural bulwark of India."

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, replied. He said it was impossible to evacuate Chitral without impairing the prestige of Great Britain and the tranquility of these tribes. The present troubles, he continued, proved that the occupation of Chitral was welcome, and he warmly repelled the opposition's charges that the Government had been guilty of breach of faith with the local tribes in continuing the occupation.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, Liberal member for East Wolverhampton and Secretary of State for India in the last Liberal Cabinet, rebutted the charge that the Liberal Government had agreed to a permanent occupation of Chitral. The future, however, would be more important, he said, than the past, which had been a costly blunder, and the Liberals would resist the forward tendency of the military party in India. He urged that the Indian Council should have some control of the expenditure, as the greatest danger which threatened the northwest frontier was a "policy of aggressive militarism."

FOUR NEW BRITISH CRUISERS.

Tenders Invited for Vessels of 21,000 Horse Power.

GLASGOW, Feb. 14.—The British Government has invited tenders for four first-class armored cruisers of 21,000 horse power and slightly less tonnage than the Powerful. The Powerful is of 14,200 tons displacement.

ENGLISH CREW SAVED AT SEA.

The Loch Carron Brings the Portland's Hands to Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 14.—The British ship Loch Carron, Capt. Clark, which sailed from San Francisco on Oct. 9 for this port, arrived here to-day.

On board the ship were Capt. Bond and crew of the British schooner Portland, which was abandoned on Feb. 2 in mid-Atlantic, in a terribly battered condition, with loss of sails, and leaking badly. The Portland sailed from Alicante on Dec. 15 for St. Johns, N. B.

RUSSIAN COALING SCANDAL.

Admiral, Contractor, and Officers Arrested at Sebastopol.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Odessa says that a secret police inquiry, undertaken at the instigation of the Ministry of Marine, has revealed a huge and sensational scandal in connection with the coaling of the Black Sea fleet.

The Russian Admiralty paid for 60,000 tons of coal which was never delivered. The coal contractor, who is a Jew, together with several naval officers at Sebastopol, one of them being the senior Admiral, has been arrested.

AMERICAN MARINES DROWNED.

Two Men Who Tried to Swim Ashore from the Raleigh Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Mail advices received here to-day from Colombo, Ceylon, say that Barnes and King, marines, who belonged to the United States cruiser Raleigh, on her way to China, were drowned during the night of Jan. 24.

It is supposed they were trying to swim ashore on a "lark," and thinking they were able to scale the breakwater. But, finding this impossible, they shouted for help and boats from the Raleigh went to their assistance.

As the boats approached Barnes the latter sank. Neely and McCartney of the Raleigh's crew dived after Barnes, but failed to grapple him. King had already disappeared. Their bodies were recovered on Jan. 26.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP AGROUND.

The Victorious Goes Ashore Outside the Bar at Port Said.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Advices from Port Said report that the British battleship Victorious, which sailed from Malta Feb. 11 for China, went ashore outside the bar while entering that port.

The Victorious, which was launched at Chatham, England, in October, 1895, is of 14,900 tons displacement, 390 feet in length, 75 feet beam, and her maximum draught is 27 feet 6 inches. Her indicated horse power is 12,000 and her speed 17.5 knots. She carries four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns, eighteen 12-pounders, twelve 3-pounders, eight muzzle-loaders, and two light guns, (under fifteen hundredweight,) and is provided with five torpedo tubes, four of which are submerged. Her complement of men is 757.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S CONSORT.

Talk of Her Betrothal to Prince Louis Napoleon at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 14.—There is some talk of the betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina to Prince Louis Napoleon, now Colonel of the Czarina's Lancers, in the Russian Army.

The young Queen of Holland, who will go through her coronation ceremony next Summer, has been reported from time to time to be engaged to almost every eligible Prince in Europe. One of the most conspicuous suitors was Alexander I., King of Servia, whose suit was sensationally pressed a few years ago by his father, the ex-King Milan. For some time it was believed that she would marry Victor Emanuel, Crown Prince of Italy. His suit was discouraged, however, on account of his religion.

Louis Bonaparte has in no way rendered himself conspicuous in European politics; he is thirty-four years old, just two years younger than his brother, Victor Bonaparte, the so-called Bonapartist pretender to the French throne. The brothers are descendants of Jerome, younger brother of Napoleon I. Prince Louis is a Colonel in the Imperial Guard of Nicholas II., and is said to be on terms of close intimacy with the Czar. When, two years ago, there was talk of the Orleanists and Bonapartists becoming reconciled through a marriage between the Duke of Orleans, the Bourbon-Orleans pretender, and the brothers' sister, Princess Marie Clotilde, widow of the old Duke of Aosta, Victor gladly gave his consent to the alliance, as did the ex-Empress Eugénie. The Duke of Orleans, however, married the Archduchess Marie-Dorothea of Austria.

An alliance between the throne of Holland and a Bonaparte would be objected to in Low Countries for the same reason that repelled the advances of Italy's heir. Moreover, Prince Louis is said to be a confirmed woman hater, and not likely to indulge in matrimony. The story in Le Gaulois is very probably a Bonapartist document, published to draw the attention of the Parisians to Prince Louis, who would have the Czar's backing should an opportunity offer for the restoration of the empire in France.

Tried to Kidnap Prince Clarence.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, via Bermuda, Feb. 14.—An attempt was made late Saturday evening to kidnap Prince Clarence, formerly Chief or the Mosquito Territory, who is now living here as a pensioner of the British Government. The attempt is believed to have been the result of Nicaraguan instigation.

MUCH GAINED FOR DREYFUS

Handwriting Experts Refuse to Answer Important Questions at Zola's Trial in Paris.

EX-MINISTER GUYOT TESTIFIES

He Declares All Foreign Governments Know the Details of the Esterhazy Trial—Zola Supported by the Best French Sentiment.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Zola's trial to-day was full of sensational incidents tending to prove the innocence of Dreyfus, the prisoner of Devil's Island, as well as the irregularity of his conviction. A change in public sentiment, which showed itself in a moderation of the clamor against Zola and Dreyfus and in favor of the army, is also apparent. At the same time the smoldering embers of riot are likely to break out afresh, and troops have been brought from Versailles to strengthen the garrison of Paris.

It is rumored that a report from Judge Bertulus, who has been inquiring into recent developments in the Dreyfus case, will be produced and read in court to-morrow, dealing with unpublished letters of Count Esterhazy. It is likely to cause a sensation.

M. Milliard, Minister of Justice, summoned M. Bertulus this afternoon and they had a long conference. It appears that the juryman in the present trial who retired on account of illness was a contractor, M. Leblond, employed by the Rothschilds, and his illness was caused by the threatening letters he received, a significant indication of the outside influences brought to bear on the jury.

When the trial was resumed at the Assizes Court of the Seine to-day M. Jaures, the Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, was recalled. He reiterated his belief in the culpability of Major Esterhazy.

M. Laborie made an impassioned personal statement refuting allegations of La Libre Parole that he was of German origin and his wife a Jewess.

M. Laborie admitted that his wife was English, but denied that she was a Jewess. As for himself, he said he was born at Rheims, and that his father was a Frenchman employed on the Eastern Railway who had been decorated with the badge of the Legion of Honor and congratulated by Gen. de Boisdeffre for services rendered in 1870.

M. Laborie's wife was formerly the wife of the famous pianist Pachmann. Before that marriage she was Miss Maggie Okey. She was born in Australia, is herself a fine pianist, and has played at concerts in England.

The examination of M. Bertillon, the handwriting expert, was then resumed. He said he thought it impossible to ask the Minister for War for the incriminating documents seized at the residence of Dreyfus in 1894, which, according to the testimony of the witness on Saturday last, would enable him to prove that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau.

M. Laborie, counsel for M. Zola, thereupon protested and twitted M. Bertillon with being unwilling to testify in court, while giving interviews to the newspapers.

M. Bertillon said the interviews were false, and, being pressed by M. Laborie to explain how, unless he had seen the secret documents, he was able to prove at the court-martial that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau, M. Bertillon answered that he could not explain without documents which were no longer in his possession. This statement caused a sensation in court, and M. Laborie demanded that the Advocate General compel the witness to reply. To this request the Advocate General made no answer.

M. Bertillon gave his absurd evidence, while displaying a fantastic diagram, amid continuous shrieks of laughter. After fruitless efforts to obtain intelligible testimony from this witness, M. Laborie turned to the jury and said:

"The whole case against Dreyfus stands before you. They had him and the bordereau."

M. Dupuy Hubbard deposed that his cousin M. Bertillon had always affirmed to him that Dreyfus was the culprit, that he had not seen the handwriting of Count Esterhazy, who was a man of straw put forward by the Jews, and that a revision of the Dreyfus trial would lead to social revolution.

M. Yves Guyot, the former Minister of Public Works, testified that the Esterhazy court-martial was "a parody on justice."

Continuing, the former Minister remarked that the inner circles of foreign Governments were fully cognizant of all that occurred at the Esterhazy court-martial, a statement which caused renewed excitement in court.

Later M. Yves Guyot expressed the opinion that the Government Commissioner who prosecuted Major Esterhazy was far more like counsel for the defense than the prosecutor.

The witness further remarked:

"I am happy in the belief that all the best sentiment in France suports M. Zola."

M. Teyssonnières, another handwriting expert, testified to identifying the handwriting of the bordereau as that of Dreyfus. He added that the fac simile had been blurred so as to make it resemble Esterhazy's.

Later the witness created a sensation by testifying that friends of Dreyfus had approached him and had hinted that it might be worth 100,000 to 200,000 francs if he moderated his views favorably to Dreyfus.

M. Teyssonnieres Discredited.

M. Teyssonnières, who testified in a diffuse and random fashion, introduced the name of M. Crepieux Janin, (the handwriting expert,) when he insinuated that the friends of Dreyfus were ready to bribe the experts; but under severe cross-examination he admitted that the only foundation for the insinuation was his personal impression, and that no bribe had ever actually been offered to him.

M. Trarieux, former Minister of Justice, threw such suspicion upon all the evidence given by M. Teyssonnières that the latter left the bar much discredited.

The testimony of M. Trarieux and the cross-examination of M. Teyssonnières elicited that the latter was dismissed from the office of expert to the War Office because he was suspected of enabling the Matin to publish the bordereau. M. Teyssonnières went to the War Office for an explanation, but was threatened with arrest if he came again. Moreover, he was dismissed from the post of expert to a civil tribunal for the offense of overcharging a client.

The court adjourned after hearing the experts in handwriting, several of whom refused to testify on the ground of professional secrecy.

M. Pelétier, one of the experts, read a summary of his report, which declared the bordereau might have been written either by Dreyfus or Esterhazy.

Other experts concurred in the statement that expert testimony is never absolutely infallible.

M. Crepieux Janin, the handwriting expert, has not yet testified.

The lobbies of the court were less noisy this morning, and the court was not so crowded as last week. There was no demonstration when M. Zola reached the Court House. The crowd outside the court was much calmer, few people cheered the officers, and M. Zola was allowed to leave in silence.

PAPILLAUD CHALLENGES JAURES.

Duel May Be Fought as a Result of a Quarrel in the Zola Trial.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—M. Papillaud, editor of La Libre Parole, has challenged M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, to a duel owing to a quarrel that has grown out of the Zola trial.

M. Jaures, the leader of the Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies, when in the witness box last week, said that M. Papillaud had told him that Count Esterhazy had practically admitted his guilt to M. Papillaud. The latter pronounced this statement of M. Jaures untrue, whereupon M. Jaures reaffirmed it, thus raising the issue of personal veracity.

Severe Storm in Australia.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 15.—A severe storm is raging along the coast of New South Wales. There have been several wrecks and some fatalities.

MR. STEINDORFF RESIGNS.

Leaves Augustin Daly to Accept Advantageous Offers Elsewhere.

Paul Steindorff has resigned his position as musical director of Daly's Theatre. Richard Dorney, manager for Mr. Daly, said last night that Mr. Steindorff left on the best of terms with Mr. Daly. Mr. Steindorff has received many flattering offers for the balance of this season and also for next season. This was explained to Mr. Daly, who, being in doubt as to whether he would have any musical productions next season, readily released him.

Sebastian Ecke, who has been conducting the orchestra at the theatre in this city since Mr. Steindorff took to the road with "The Geisha" company, has been sent to Boston to succeed him, and Frederick Hiller, another conductor whom Mr. Daly has had in his employ rehearsing the new Japanese musical piece, "Lilly-Tse," for the past three weeks, which will be produced for the first time to-night, will succeed Mr. Ecke in this city.

Mr. Daly has loaned W. F. Owens to Mme. Modjeska for the production of "Measure for Measure" on Friday night and Saturday matinée. He will play the part of Pompey.

"The Lady of the Rowan Tree."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—An original and dainty one-act fairy play, "The Lady of the Rowan Tree," by Grant Stewart, made its début to the theatre world to-night at the Bijou Theatre. It was well received. The basis of the play is an old Scotch Halloween superstition that he who drops rowan tree berries in a cup of water will behold his lady-love. Carl Wilbur, as Dick Conway, is the young man who essays to try the verity of the superstition, and Lillian Burkhardt, as the Lady of the Rowan Tree, appears before him. The fairy then tastes of various mortal joys and finally of love. But there is a fairy law, so Mr. Stewart makes Miss Burkhardt say, that the fairy who kisses man must depart for a year. So the play ends with the vanishing of the fairy into the tree whence she came.

ASSEMBLYMAN SMITH DEAD.

He Represented the 15th District of This City—Was Ill Five Months.

Thomas Smith, who represented the Fifteenth Assembly District (Democratic) of New York County in the State Legislature, died yesterday afternoon at his residence, 329 West Fifty-first Street. He had been in ill health for the past five months. His death was ascribed to cancer of the liver and inflammation of the kidneys. He was born in Ireland in 1844, and came to New York when he was a child, settling in the old Twenty-second Ward. He attended the public schools, and at an early age started out to fight his own way. He first received employment in the oakum factory in Fortieth Street, and after leaving there connected himself with the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company as car driver, where he remained until 1880.

He then formed a partnership with ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt as general contractors, making a specialty of harbor work, in which line of business he was considered to be one of the best authorities. He was regarded very highly in financial circles, being a Director in the Riverside Bank at the time of his death. In 1896 he became a candidate for Congress, receiving the nomination in the Thirteenth Congressional District. Although he was defeated in the campaign, the district being a Republican stronghold, he polled over 14,000 votes out of a total of 32,000, and carried his own Assembly district by a plurality of over 900. In 1897, at which time he was nominated for the Assembly, with four competitors, he had a plurality of 2,175 over the next highest man, and a majority over all of about 500, carrying every election district, an achievement never before known in the politics of the west side. He had never before held a public office. He was the associate leader in his Assembly district in Tammany Hall in 1897. He served on the Committee on Banks in the Assembly.

He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Mary Grimes of this city, and three children, two boys aged fifteen and five years and a daughter, nine years old. He was a member of the Church of the Holy Cross. His estate is estimated at between $250,000 and $300,000.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Bayne, Sr.

William Bayne, Sr., a well-known merchant and financier of this city, died yesterday at his residence, 119 East Fortieth Street. Mr. Bayne was born in 1816 in Westmoreland County, Va. While very young he began his business career in Alexandria, Va. Later he removed to Baltimore and engaged in the importation of Brazilian coffees. In Baltimore he became prominently known through his connection with the failure of Selden Withers & Co., the Washington bankers, as assignee. He became the first President of the First National Bank of Washington, which was the first National banking institution organized under the present laws. In 1872 Mr. Bayne was dragged into bankruptcy by the failure of a coffee firm, but he subsequently paid every dollar of his obligations. About twelve years ago he removed his interests to this city, since which time his business had been conducted under the firm name of William Bayne & Co. In Alexandria, Baltimore, and New York he took an active part in the work of the Baptist Church.

George Plumer Smith.

George Plumer Smith, a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, died yesterday, aged eighty-three years. He was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., and at the age of fourteen went to Pittsburg, where he learned the wholesale dry goods business. In 1861, when the Quartermaster's Department was unable to supply the necessary woolen clothes for the entire army, Mr. Smith was selected by President Lincoln to make purchases in Europe. After his return he took up his residence in New York, and later moved to Franklin, Penn., where he owned valuable oil lands. He made Philadelphia his permanent home in 1876.

Mr. Smith was a charter member of the Union League of Philadelphia and a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston, the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and the Cobden Club of London. He is survived by two nieces and a nephew.

Mrs. Josephine O'Donnell Lee.

Mrs. Josephine O'Donnell Lee, wife of Thomas Simms Lee and the last surviving child of the late Gen. Columbus O'Donnell, one of Maryland's leaders in his time, died yesterday at the Mount Vernon Hotel, Baltimore, after a week's illness of pneumonia. Mrs. Lee was a sister of Mrs. Adrian Iselin who died recently in New York. She was connected with some of the oldest and most prominent families of the country. Mr. Lee is a grandson of Gov. Thomas S. Lee of Maryland, who descended from the elder branch of the same English family from which sprang Gen. Robert E. Lee.

David W. Ramsdell.

David W. Ramsdell, who gained fame by the discovery of the "Norway oat," died at the home of Mrs. E. L. Fish, his niece, in South Royalton, Vt., yesterday. He was born in Washington, Vt., Nov. 18, 1824. In 1861 he discovered in a package of seeds received from the Agricultural Department the oat he named the "Norway oat," and from the sale of its product he made and spent or lost in the ten succeeding years a fortune that ran into the millions. About $3,000,000 was spent in advertising the oat.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. LEWIS R. HURLBUT died yesterday at his home, in Stamford, Conn., aged seventy years.

B. FRANK HALDEMAN, one of the most prominent business men of Columbia, Penn., and a member of the firm of George W. & B. F. Haldeman, died yesterday.

WILLIAM H. STOCKNEY, the oldest member of the bar in Illinois, and formerly a member of the State Legislature, is dead in Chicago. He was born in Baltimore in 1809 and removed to Illinois in 1834.

Ex-Sheriff JOSEPH W. COE of Morristown, N. J., dropped dead yesterday afternoon. Apoplexy was the cause. He was seventy-six years of age, and for a number of years had been a Sergeant at Arms at the court house.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL of 101 Wright Street, Newark, died yesterday after an illness of eight years. He was born in Morris County, N. J., in 1818, and in 1835 removed to Newark. He was for many years a merchant in that city, but retired from active life in 1890, when he was stricken with paralysis.

Miss MENZIES MACADAM, who was a teacher in the public schools of this city for twenty-eight years, died Sunday at her residence, 43 West Twenty-sixth Street. After a severe illness four years ago she gave up her work, and had since devoted her time to charity. Funeral services will be held at her late residence this evening.

Dr. ROBERT A. WHEATON, one of the best-known surgeons in the country, died suddenly Sunday evening of apoplexy in St. Paul, aged thirty-five years. He was a graduate of Harvard, and was Professor of Minor Surgery in the University of Minnesota and Captain and Assistant Surgeon in the Minnesota National Guard. He was a frequent contributor to medical journals.

The Rev. J. W. SIMPSON, a clergyman connected with the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died suddenly Sunday night of heart disease at the parsonage, Smithtown, L. I. He was born in Baltimore seventy-one years ago, and for forty-seven years had been a Methodist minister. He had intended retiring from active service after this year. His widow and several grown children survive him.

HERMAN HEINRICH BOKER, at one time a prominent hardware merchant of this city, died at Bonn, Germany, Sunday, in the sixty-second year of his age. He was a son of Herman Boker, the founder of the hardware house of Herman Boker & Co., at 101 Duane Street. The deceased was for many years a member of the firm, but retired from it about twenty-five years ago, when he went to Germany. He resided there until his death.

RUFUS CORBIN, cashier of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street line of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, died Sunday night of typhoid pneumonia at his residence, 2,013 Fifth Avenue. He was born sixty-five years ago in Webster, Mass. He came to this city in 1852, and soon afterward entered the employ of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. He remained with the company until his death. He was the oldest and best-known employe on the road. Funeral services will be held at the residence this evening at 8:30 o'clock, and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Elmendorf, pastor of the First Collegiate Reformed Church, of which the deceased was a member. The interment will be at Philmont, N. Y.

MOSES L. RIEM, a retired merchant, died yesterday at his residence, 215 West Seventy-eighth Street. He was eighty-five years of age, and was born in Furthe, Bavaria. He came to New York fifty-five years ago, and then went to Natchez, Miss., where he started in the clothing and furnishing business. During the war he moved to Fond du Lac, Wis., and did business there for twenty-five years, after which he came on to New York, and lived ever since in retirement. He leaves four daughters and one son—Benjamin Riem—who is in business in this city. Mr. Riem was a Freemason. The funeral will take place at noon to-morrow at the house, and will be private. The remains will be buried in the family plot, in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

REV. DR. HITCHCOCK'S FUNERAL.

Several Distinguished Clergymen Take Part in the Services.

Many distinguished Protestant Episcopal clergymen attended the funeral services for the Rev. William A. Hitchcock in St. Thomas's Church yesterday forenoon. A small delegation of the dead clergyman's former parishioners from Buffalo, in this State, were also present. Bishop William D. Walker of Western New York and Bishop John Scarborough of New Jersey assisted the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, rector of St. Thomas's, in conducting the services.

The pall bearers were the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, rector emeritus of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church; the Rev. C. S. Leffingwell of Portland, Me, the Rev. Horace B. Hitchings of Malden, Mass.; Archdeacon George D. Johnson of Richmond, N. Y.; the Rev. Robert Meech of Pittsburg, the Rev. Thomas B. Berry and the Rev. George G. Ballard of Buffalo, and the Rev. Thomas W. Masten of Hewlett, L. I. Five of the clergymen who attended this funeral were classmates of Dr. Hitchcock, graduating with him at Trinity College in 1854.

The body was taken to Waterbury, Conn., for interment.

Funeral of Thomas J. Holahan.

The funeral of Thomas J. Holahan, familiarly known as "Old Tom," the proprietor of an old chophouse in Thames

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $4,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Kountze Brothers,
Bankers,
BROADWAY & CEDAR St., New York,
Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.
Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.
Notice is hereby given that First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company will be redeemed to the amount of $50,000, now in the Sinking Fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) No. 4 Montgomery St., San Francisco, up to the 28th day of February 1898, at noon.
San Francisco, February 12, 1898.
For the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company,
J. L. WILLCUTT,
Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
3½ Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.
Referring to our circular of January 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 19TH next.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.
Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

PROPOSALS FOR
CITY of HAZLETON
4 PER CENT. BONDS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk of the City of Hazleton until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, March 1st, 1898, for the purchase of all or any portion of a loan of $35,000 4 per cent. coupon bonds, of the City of Hazleton, Pa., dated February 1st, 1898, denomination $500, interest payable on first day of February and August of each year, redeemable on and after February 1st, 1908, and payable February 1st, 1928. Said bonds will be sold at not less than par, with accrued interest to date of delivery, to the highest bidder. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.
All proposals to be in writing, signed by bidder, sealed, and indorsed "Bid for Second City Loan Bonds," and addressed to
JOHN W. KLINGER, City Clerk.

AN INACTIVE MEMBER OF CONSOLIDATED Exchange, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to associate himself with a member of same Exchange who has a clientele. Address R. S., Box 113 Times Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

Cuban news, or apprehensions of what might turn out to be preliminary to serious Cuban news, dominated the stock market yesterday, and with very few exceptions quotations declined. In very few quarters were the losses serious, though over a full point was knocked off many conspicuous stocks.

Professional Wall Street has not been recently acting with much intelligence in so far as it has reflected developments between Madrid and Washington. All last week every grave international feature—and some of them were grave enough—was treated as if of utter insignificance, some market sequels to the de Lome incident appearing to reflect Wall Street's disposition to consider the whole Spanish relationship as something of a joke. Serious-minded men could see not only the foolishness but the danger in a stock market whose managers showed so little capacity to recognize facts.

In yesterday's market a different tendency developed, and, though the opening of the market showed exceptional strength, there came a quick reaction as soon as it was disclosed that in both branches of Congress there were resolutions calling for official documents whose publicity might seriously excite public feeling. It would have been much better for professional Wall Street had this fair and square view of the situation been taken earlier.

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The only sensational incident on the Stock Exchange yesterday had to do with a break of something over a dozen points in the price of Metropolitan Street Railway stock. That specialty has recently been hoisted from around par above 170, where it sold yesterday morning. As is popularly understood, the shares in large volume have been bought by politicians here and at Albany, and in all likelihood bought on thin margins. Something of the weakness in a situation so constructed was disclosed when yesterday morning's first show of weakness appeared; and it took the stock only about a couple of minutes to fall from 171½ to 157. Transactions throughout the decline were large. The dealings in the stock during the day went far beyond the total of any other dealt in.

Before the stock market closed there came a substantial rally in Metropolitan stock, and the net loss for the day was less than 6 points compared with the closing figure preceding Saturday's holiday and about 8 points compared with the high price of yesterday morning. Nothing new has developed in the affairs of the company, so official authorities aver. They describe the drop of yesterday as unwarranted, the result of manipulation, merely a temporary setback which will be followed by a further steady rise, they say, until the price has gone materially above 200.

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A material short interest has accumulated in Metropolitan, but perhaps a more extended short interest appears in Sugar Trust shares. Practically every professional trader in the Street seems to be short of Sugar Trust, a fact which yesterday made somewhat suggestive the fact that, while the market was weak throughout, Sugar Trust's decline was only fractional. It would be unfair, however, to represent that much of a short interest exists in many other parts of the market. As a rule, the general market is rather overbought than oversold.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $25,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 128⅝, and $2,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 114⅝.

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In State bonds $6,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 90.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

C., M. & St. P. pf...	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Consol. Ice pf.	1½	St. P. & Dul. pf.	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	¾	Third Avenue	3
Laclede Gas.	1	Twin City R. T.	¾
Lake Shore	½	U. S. Rubber	1⅝
Minn. & St. Louis	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	⅞	Missouri Pacific.	¾
Am. Tobacco.	⅝	Mo., Kansas & T. pf.	2¼
Ann Arbor pf.	1	N. J. Central	½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	⅞	N. Y. Central	1
Canada Southern	1¼	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	1	Norfolk & West. pf.	⅞
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	⅝	Northern Pacific	1
Chicago & N. W.	1¾	Northern Pacific pf.	1½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1½	Ontario & Western	⅞
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	1	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	Pacific Mail	⅝
Col., H. V. & Tol.	⅞	Pennsylvania R. R.	¾
Consolidated Gas.	2¼	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1
Delaware & Hudson.	½	Pullman Car.	2¾
Denver & Rio G. pf.	1⅛	Reading	½
Ed. El. Ill. of B'klyn.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Erie	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1⅝	St. J. & Gr. Is.	½
General Electric.	1	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	¾
Great North. pf.	½	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	¾
Ill. Steel Co.	2¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Kansas City, F. S. & G.	½	St. Paul & Omaha.	1⅝
Lake E. & W. pf.	2	Southern Railway pf.	½
Louisville & Nashv.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	1¼
Manhattan Cons.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Met. Street Railway	5¼	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Minn. Iron.	½	Western Union Tel.	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	2	Mo., K. & East. 1st.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Rich. & Danv. 6s.	1½
1st. St. L. Division.	½	Texas P., R. Div. 6s.	1½
Kansas Pac. 6s, Den. Div., ex. M. C.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & O. 5s, 1925.	2	General Elect. deb. 5s.	1
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s.	1	Lehigh & W., B. con.	1
Detroit Gas 5s.	1	Wis. Central 1st, t. r.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $197,105,071; balances, $9,176,230; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $728,839.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2 11-16@2¾ per cent. for short and 2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅞@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40⅛@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 61⅞; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 61½; Reading, ⅛, to 11½. Declined—Erie, ⅝, to 16; Illinois Central, ¼, to 108¾; St. Paul, ⅛, to 98⅝; New York Central, ⅛, to 121¼, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 44¼. Atchison sold at 13⅝, and Canadian Pacific at 90. British consols advanced 3-16, to 112 15-16.

for money and 1-16, to 113 1-16, for the account.

The Bank of England gained £56,000 bullion on balance. In Paris exchange on London was 25f 25½c, and in Berlin 20 marks 44 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 160.80, and in Rome at 105.17½.

CUBA ONLY AN INCIDENT.

Messrs. Talbot J. Taylor & Co.—with whom Mr. James R. Keene makes his Wall Street headquarters—in reviewing the stock market situation last night, attributed the day's weakness to apprehensiveness over the Cuban situation, which, they argue, hardly deserves the sensational consequence given to it on the New York Stock Exchange. They say:

"London came stronger after the holiday, and the opening here was generally above last week's closing. The Cuban matter, however, brought selling early in the day, which was met by commission buying. The market then became irregular, and there were rather violent movements in specialties. There was some rally in the early afternoon, but in the last hour traders attacked prices once more, and drove the list to the lowest points of the day, at which it generally closed."

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Messrs. Taylor & Co., broadly considering current phases of the situation, add:

"The buying of London and the Continent was an important feature last week. Germany, Holland, and Switzerland have been almost continuously taking American securities since the beginning of the year. The demand from the Continent is larger than in many years. The purchases of London are of more recent origin, but they furnished last week an important check upon the bear clique, which endeavored to depress prices on war scares.

"It would appear from some recent advices that sentiment has been recently changing to an important extent in London in favor of investments in the United States. Perhaps the exigencies of Old World politics may lead Great Britain to seek as close a union with this country as possible, and no better way to help bring it about could be devised than by a transfer of funds into property here. In Europe great movements of capital are often influenced by purely political considerations, and it would be of decided advantage to the United States, in case of a collision with Spain, to have foreign investors largely interested in our success. Although, of course, last week's extensive purchases by London must represent large arbitrage transactions, it is known that some of the stocks bought have been shipped to London.

"Turning to purely domestic considerations, the situation continues to present the features of a steady improvement in business, and, on the whole, remarkable gains in the revenues of the railroads. The position is considered by most conservative commission houses to be one which warrants them in advising purchases on all reactions.

"It is our impression that until more is learned in regard to the action of Spain over the de Lome incident, the stock market will continue unsettled, and that some reactions may be seen, but, at the same time, we believe that once this matter is made clear to the public, a good advance will take place in the dividend-paying and sound speculative stocks, and therefore it looks to us as if these stocks could safely be purchased for an advance on all recessions."

COMMISSION BROKERS BULLS.

Commission houses last night were virtually agreed in advising customers to be patient for a time and not to insist upon activity in the stock market, either upon the one side or the other. The feeling was pretty generally summarized in the representation that President McKinley may send a communication to Congress which possibly will make the Spanish situation more serious than it has so far seemed; wherefore customers would do well to exercise prudence.

It is notable, however, that practically every house issuing a circular letter to clients last night insisted on explaining that, though there might for the time be some interference with the natural course of the market, ultimate results could not fail to make a favorable showing. Five out of six of the representative commission houses in Wall Street are bullish, though all frankly say they consider Cuba a disturbing element in the situation for the immediate present.

UNION PACIFIC CONFIDENCE.

Union Pacific securities were largely dealt in yesterday. Transactions in the common stock approximated 19,000 shares, while nearly 30,000 shares of the preferred were traded in. They shared in the general market's tendency to weakness. But there is a very pronounced feeling throughout Wall Street that good reasons exist to expect substantial advances in both the common and preferred shares, some enthusiasts making figures for both stocks very much higher than any that have been so far reached.

London has been recently a buyer of Union Pacific, and it is believed in some high Wall Street circles that a majority of the preferred stock may soon find a resting place among British investors. It is officially stated that not only is a dividend being earned upon the preferred stock at present, but that surplus current earnings are at a rate beyond what is equal to a 2 per cent. on the common stock. Officers of the Union Pacific Company predict that there will be material increases in the company's earnings from this time forward.

RUBBER COMPANIES AGREEING.

Rumors circulate in Wall Street suggesting that before long a complete arrangement will be entered into by which practically all of the important outside rubber plants will join in a working agreement with the Rubber Trust, if they do not, indeed, become integral parts of the United States Rubber Company. Rubber Trust shares have recently been showing exceptional activity, and they are strong.

A CHICAGO TERMINAL DEAL.

Rumors are current of a deal that will prove profitable to the Chicago Terminal and Transfer Company, says The Chicago Times-Herald, and the buying of its stock is on such a scale and of such a confident character as to give color to the rumors. There have been intimations of a deal by which the Vanderbilts would become interested in the Chicago Terminal, lending their prestige to the property and presumably giving it some of the business in their control.

One story is to the effect that an alliance may be made between the Chicago Terminal Company and the Chicago Junction Railway and Union Stock Yards Company. The Vanderbilts are supposed to control Chicago Junction, and Chauncey M. Depew is its President. This company recently secured control of the Chicago, Hammond and Western Railroad. The impression is that an alliance is proposed that will increase the net earnings of both companies by a reduction in operating expenses. Another surmise is that the Nickel Plate, which is a Vanderbilt road, is negotiating to use the Fifth Avenue station, owned by the Chicago Terminal. The Nickel Plate station is at Twelfth and Clark Streets, an out-of-the-way location, and incoming passengers have to climb stairs to emerge on the viaduct. The Chicago Terminal made official announcement recently that it had negotiations pending for leases to other corporations. One of these is supposed to have been the Wisconsin Central.

It is difficult to account for the strength and activity of Chicago Terminal stock, except on the theory of prospective favorable developments. The earnings have shown a steady decrease since the first of the year, which has been explained by the statement that it is due to a readjustment of rentals. The company is earning hardly enough at present to take care of bond interest, to say nothing of dividends on stock, and the demand for its stock must therefore be based on something prospective.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Special meeting to-day of Rock Island's stockholders to approve of the proposed refunding $100,000,000 bond issue.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $577,000 additional Twin City Rapid Transit Company's preferred stock and additional Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé general fours to take up the outstanding equipment fund 6 per cent. notes.

Statement that Jersey Central officials are unable to say exactly when the annual report will be ready.

Lines of Southwestern Traffic Association decline to interchange business with the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf because of the latter's refusal to co-operate with them.

Circular to Erie stockholders asking them to assent to an issue of $13,000,000 first preferred and like amount of common stock to acquire all the shares of the New York, Susquehanna and Western.

Amount of new Union Pacific 4s to be issued under the reorganization not to exceed $90,000,000. Shipment of new Union Pacific securities to London to replace old ones in that market.

Denials on both sides of rumored proposed consolidation of Pullman and Wagner Car Companies.

Announcement that 75,000 shares out of 135,000 shares of the Electro-Pneumatic Company outstanding were deposited under agreement prepared by committee to reorganize the property.

Modified Equitable-East River plan declared effective and to be consummated as soon as practicable.

Decrease of 2,000 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the past week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of 14,000, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Hardening tendency of the London money market continued demand there for American shares.

Admission to dealings in the unlisted department of the stock of trust receipts for Lake Shore stock to be converted into New York Central 3½ per cent. debenture bonds.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in February showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern.	$3,220
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	2,419
Cleve., Cin., Chicago & St. Louis.	25,252
Evansville & Terre Haute.	1,181
Fort Worth & Rio Grande.	3,903
Georgia & Alabama.	3,596
Louisville & Nashville.	48,150
Oregon Railroad & Navigation.	72,995
Rio Grande Southern.	1,000
Rio Grande Western.	13,800
St. Louis & San Francisco.	16,633
St. Louis Southwestern.	20,700
Southern Railway.	36,627

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The following showed decreases:

Central of Georgia.	$5,089
Chicago & West Michigan.	5,122
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western.	776
Evansville & Indianapolis.	61
Flint & Pere Marquette.	5,128
Kanawha & Michigan.	945
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City.	3,364

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The outside security market opened yesterday with a general improvement. In the traction group the particular feature was the advance of Third Avenue to above 190, on rumors that an understanding had been reached with the Metropolitan Company in regard to territory in New York City. This was a new bull card, but on Metropolitan's sudden break on stop orders from 171 to 157, Third Avenue, in sympathy, also broke, closing at 189, several points under the top price of the day.

In the ferry quotations, Hoboken showed good investment demand at improvement in price, and the other stocks in this list were firm, though inactive.

Better support than well posted brokers have seen in over a year was given yesterday to the natural gas group, and Ohio and Indiana stocks were in unusually good demand. The local illuminating gas stocks were neglected, while the out-of-town list appeared steady. A decline of a fractional character from last week's closing figures was experienced by some of the latter. Western Gas was buoyant, gaining about a point on good Western orders.

Soon after the opening Standard Oil touched 445, sales being small, but at the close some good selling orders came in at this figure, resulting in a reaction of about 4 points.

Of the other industrials, Glucose declined nearly 2 points, while there was a reaction of about 1 point in the preferred. A net gain of about a point was made by Malt preferred. Nicaragua Canal was wanted at the opening, and on Southern buying it advanced to the highest price it has reached in several years. The stock closed firm, and at 10 there was only a small amount offered. In the miscellaneous list, Anderson Tobacco Company was offered down to 27½ at the close.

It is stated on good authority that over half of the amount of outstanding Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company stock has been deposited with the Manhattan Trust Company, making the total amount deposited over 75,000 shares, thus assuring the success of the reorganization plan.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st.	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d.	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad.	209	211
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8¼	9½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s.	107	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock.	80½	81¾
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River.	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock.	43	45
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s.	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	325	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3½
Kings County Traction.	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley).	102	104
New Orleans Traction common.	2¾	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	10	13
Ninth Avenue Railroad.	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	189	192
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry).	115	117
Union Railway stock.	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.	16½	17½
Worcester (Mass.) Trac., pf. ex. div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock.	96	96½
Hoboken Ferry 5s.	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.	75	78
Union Ferry.	65½	66½
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock.	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s.	87	89
Indianapolis Gas stock.	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds.	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.	89	90
Lafayette Gas Company stock.	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock.	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Valley 6s.	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.	32	33
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest.	96	99½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed.	104¼	104⅝
Columbus Gas.	88	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock.	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York.	325	350
Madison (Wis.) stock.	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock.	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s.	100	102
St. Joseph, (Mo.).	40	42
St. Joseph, (Mo.) 5s.	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock.	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York.	144	146
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	160	167
Standard Gas, New York 1st.	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock.	20	22
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds.	89	91
Western Gas Company.	83¾	84½
Western Gas Company bonds.	103	103⅝

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith' common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock.	57	62
Glucose common.	40½	40⅞
Glucose preferred.	95½	96½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds.	89	91½
Lorillard Company pf.	115	119½
Malt common	25	25½
Malt preferred.	78	79
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds.	90	91
New York Biscuit Company.	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new.	85	90
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	62	69
Standard Oil Trust.	440	441
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company.	170	172
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds.	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company.	99	27½
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock.	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock.	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat Co.	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't pd.	1¼	1⅜
Madison Square Garden 2d.	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s.	53½	54
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company.	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

Opening of Astor National Bank.

John Jacob Astor was the first depositor in the new Astor National Bank, which opened for business yesterday morning in Astor Court, West Thirty-fourth Street. This is one of the handsomest banking establishments in New York, both as to general arrangement and decoration. While it is to be conducted on the ordinary lines as a bank of discount, special attention will be paid to women's custom. A large room finished in curly birch and decorated in sage green has been fitted up for the exclusive use of women. George F. Baker is President of the Astor National and Mr. C. F. Bevins is cashier. The deposits yesterday aggregated about $700,000.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Central Trust Company of New York announces that as only sixty shares of Equitable Gas Company stock have been withdrawn, the Equitable-East River plan, as modified, is declared effective and will be consummated as soon as practicable.

Dividends and coupons will be paid as follows: By the Welsbach Commercial Company, 2 per cent., quarterly, on the preferred stock, March 10. Checks to be mailed. By the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, a 6 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock, series A, from earnings for year ending Jan. 31, 1898, on March 1. By Franklin Trust Company, corner Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, the coupons of first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, due March 1.

At a meeting of the Reorganization Committee of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company on Friday a statement was submitted by Stephen Little, who has been examining the accounts of the company, and it is understood to have an important bearing upon the present work of the committee. The resignations of Messrs. Abbot and Hazard were accepted. The committee now consists of Messrs. Coppell, Brown, Bull, Hoyt, Gates, and Colgate. Active steps are now being taken in formulating a plan of reorganization, and the committee hopes soon to be able to submit it to the security holders.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16th,
at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
20 shs. Del. & Hudson Canal Co.
20 shs. Western Union Tel. Co.
14 shs. N. Y. Lack. & Western R. R.
20 shs. Del. Lack. & Western R. R.
20 shs. N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R.
24 shs. Missouri Pacific R. R.
44 shs. Chic. Rock Island & Pacific R. R.
10 shs. Trow Directory Print & B. B. Co.
(By order of Administrator.)
50 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
40 shs. Howe Manufacturing Co. of Conn.
$700 Claim against Mary L. Baker.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
8 shs. New York Life Ins. and Trust Co.
50 shs. National Park Bank.
7 shs. Chemical National Bank.
5 shs. Manhattan Company Bank.
$50,000 Houston, Tex., Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1944.
18 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
15 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
14 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat. Bank.
5 shs. Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
5 shs. National Union Bank.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
2 shs. National Automatic Machine Co.
100 shs. 42d St., Man. and St. Nich. Ave. R. R.
10 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat. Bank.
10 shs. Market and Fulton Bank.
50 shs. Union Typewriter Company.
25 shs. State Trust Company.
30 shs. American Exchange National Bank.
27 shs. National Park Bank.
15 shs. National Union Bank.
$60,000 Illinois Cent. R. R. (St. Louis Div. and Ter.) 1st Mtge. 3 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1951.
£5,600 Southern States Land and Timber Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds. (Knickerbocker Trust Co. Receipts); also $2,800 Trust Receipts for assessment on same.
1 Membership Riding & Driving Club of B'klyn.
750 shs. N. Y. and Alaska Gold Explor. and Trading Co. (hypd.)
$1,000 Lotus Club 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1902.
$1,000 Hampton Roads Hotel Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd.
$3,000 Paola Water Co., Kan., 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Income Bds.
125 shs. Paola Water Co., Kan.
160 shs. Chillicothe Water Co., Mo.
15 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Co.
$3,000 Bleecker St. and Fulton Ferry R. R. 1st 7s, 1900.
1 sh. Chemical National Bank.
$1,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 2d Mtge. Exten. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bd., 1919.
14 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
56 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
10 shs. B'klyn Academy of Music, (with ticket.)
$5,000 Erie & Central N. Y. Ry. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$2,000 Acceptance of the Consolidated Trust Co. for the purchase of Erie & Central N. Y. Ry. Bds., dated July 29th, 1897.
$18,000 Syracuse Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$1,000 Hampton Roads Hotel Co. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1914.
50 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each.
19 shares Bank of Batavia, N. Y., $100 each.
15 shares Jersey City and Hoboken Gas Light Co., $20 each.
Lists at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF SHARES
OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK is prepared to receive deposits of shares of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, and to issue receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company dated February 4th, 1898.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, by Walter G. Oakman, President.
New York, February 8th, 1898.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES" a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

BOSTON GAS.

To the Underwriters of $14,000,000 New England Gas & Coke Company Bonds:

At a hearing given by the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners of Massachusetts Feb. 9 for cause to be shown why the officers and Directors of the Massachusetts Pip

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY 5% FIRST MORTGAGE, EXTENSION & COLLATERAL BONDS. 5% DEBENTURE BONDS.

In connection with the proposed issue of new General Mortgage 4 per cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, R. R. Cable, Esq., President of that Company, makes the following statement in a letter to us, dated January 22d, 1898:

"We have entered into an agreement with you for the sale of about $52,000,000 of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company **NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. 90-YEAR GOLD BONDS**, to be issued for the purpose of retiring.

$40,712,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds.

$4,500,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds.

$5,000,000 7 per cent. Chicago and Southwestern Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds, due November 1, 1899.

"The bonds so sold to you are part of an authorized issue for an aggregate principal sum of $100,000,000, to be made by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1898, payable January 1st, 1988; the remainder of the new bonds authorized are to be issued hereafter in the manner and for the purposes specified in the mortgage, and are to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January 1st and July 1st; both principal and interest being payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company may be required to pay, or to retain therefrom under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of any State, County, or Municipality therein. The bonds will be secured by a mortgage which is satisfactory to your counsel, and will be executed by the Railway Company, after ratification by the Stockholders at a meeting called for February 15th, 1898.

"The **NEW MORTGAGE** provides that none of the existing bonds shall be extended at maturity, but that they shall be retired, so that thereafter the **NEW BONDS** will be secured by a First Mortgage on all the railroad property and real estate of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, including its railroad, terminals at Chicago and other points and equipment; and also its leases, all as is more fully specified in the mortgage.

"The **NEW BONDS**, in excess of the amount used to retire the existing bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and the outstanding obligations of such other companies whose railroads now connect with, and shall hereafter be acquired by consolidation or purchase by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company (the amount for the latter purpose, however, not to exceed $5,500,000) as authorized in the mortgage are to be issued only for the improvement or extension of, or for additions to, the property covered by the mortgage, at a rate not to exceed $1,000,000 par value per year (except that bonds up to an aggregate amount of $2,000,000 par value may be issued at the option of the Railway Company, for the betterment or increase of the Company's properties).

"Upon ratification of the new mortgage the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company intends to exercise its privilege of redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, as follows:

The **5 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENSION AND COLLATERAL BONDS** to be paid on or before July 1st, 1898;

The **5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS** to be paid on September 1st, 1898.

INTEREST WILL CEASE ON DATE BONDS ARE THUS PAID.

"In connection with your offering of the new 4 per cent. General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, I submit the following information:

The Capital Stock of the Company on March 31st, 1897, was	$46,156,000.00
The Bonded Debt was	$62,712,000.00
The net income of the Company for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1897, after deduction of rentals and all other charges was	$4,765,121.27
The interest on the Bonded Debt was	$3,321,525.00
The surplus income for the year was	$1,443,596.27

"By the proposed plan of refunding, the **ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGES WILL BE REDUCED**, upon the retirement of the 5 per cent. First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds, the 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds, and the Chicago and Southwestern Railway 7 per cent. Bonds from **$3,321,525** to **$2,824,904, an ANNUAL SAVING OF $496,621.**

"The Net Earnings for the nine months ending December 31st, 1897 (December estimated), show an **INCREASE OF $1,525,198.24** over the corresponding period of 1896.

"The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company has regularly paid cash dividends in each year since the organization of the Company in 1880, amounting in the aggregate to $38,938,465."

Referring to the above letter, and subject to ratification of the new mortgage by the stockholders we offer until **FEBRUARY 17TH, 1898** (unless the amount is exhausted earlier),

$25,000,000 of the New General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds

to the holders of the Five per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds and the Five per cent. Debenture Bonds, in exchange for their existing Bonds, at the price of

103 1-2 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

the computation to be made as of May 1st, viz.:

For every $1,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bond to be deposited, with July 1st, 1898, Coupon attached, the Holder will receive $1,000 new 4 per cent. Bond, with July 1st, 1898, Coupon attached, together with a **CASH PAYMENT** (at the time of delivery of the new Bond) of **$18.33**, representing the difference between 105 per cent. and 103½ per cent. and the difference in interest between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum from January 1st to May 1st.

For every $1,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bond (to be deposited ex the **March 1, 1898**, Coupon) the Holder will receive $1,000 new 4 per cent. Bond with July 1, 1898, Coupon attached, together with a **CASH PAYMENT** (at the time of delivery of the new Bond) of **$13.33**, representing the difference between 105 per cent. and 103½ per cent., viz.: $15, less the amount due for difference in interest, $1.67, calculated as follows:

Interest accrued on new 4 per cent. Bond, due by Holder: January 1st to May 1st at 4 per cent.	$13.33
Interest accrued on Debenture 5 per cent. Bond, due to Holder: March 1st to May 1st, at 5 per cent.	$8.33
Interest difference between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. due to Holder: May 1st to Sept. 1st at 1 per cent.	3.33 $11.66
Difference in interest deducted as above	$1.67

The **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK** is prepared to receive, on our behalf, deposits of the above existing Bonds for exchange as above provided, and will issue therefor its receipts, showing the description and amount of existing Bonds deposited and the amount of new Bonds and cash to which the holder will be entitled.

As soon as the new Bonds are legally issued, and delivered to us by the Railway Company, due notice will be given thereof, and thereafter, upon presentation and surrender of their respective receipts, the holders will be entitled to receive from the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** the said new Bonds, and the cash payment as stated therein.

If, for any reason, the Railway Company shall not have delivered the proposed new Bonds on or before the first day of July, 1898, then and in such event the existing bonds deposited with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of the amount and description stated in the receipts, will be returned to the respective Holders upon surrender thereof.

Applications to exchange will be granted in the order of their receipt.

The above offer is made concurrently in Frankfort o-M. by Mr. Laz. Speyer Ellissen, and in London by Messrs. Speyer Brothers.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street.

NEW YORK, January 27th, 1898.

CAUTION!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Staten Island Clay Company

All persons are cautioned against accepting any contract, agreement, note, check, or evidence of indebtedness issued by the above company unless the same be signed by the President, CHARLES D. THOMPSON, Esq., of Jersey City. I am the owner of every share of stock except ten, and of six-sevenths of the bond issue of $350,000.

J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By **GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.**

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.
(OF CHICAGO.)

54 WALL ST., NEW YORK, FEB. 1, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will close, in New York, February 15th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and reopen February 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

R. W. OLCOTT, Asst. Secretary.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the net earnings for the six months ending December 31, 1897, on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable February 15th next to stockholders of record on February 10th, at 3:00 P. M. Checks for dividends will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.

GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, N. Y., January 29, 1898.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company,

New York Office, 42 Pine St., Feb. 14th, 1898.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend (No. 25) of One Per Cent., payable March 2d to stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed on February 19th at noon and reopened March 3d.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 132 Nassau St.
New York, February 9, 1898.

NOTICE.—An election of Trustees of the First Class, and for three Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the Comapny on Wednesday, February 16th, 1898. The polls will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 noon.

DARWIN R. JAMES, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Railway Company,
Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving the action heretofore taken, and of fully authorizing such further action as hereafter may be taken, by the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company for the acquisition of the whole or any part of the Railroad of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and sale of the bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for properties, securities, or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgages or pledges to secure such bonds.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the fourth day of March, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Dated New York, Jan. 28, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the fourth day of March, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Dated New York, January 28th, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. E. DOREMUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY,
New York City, Feb. 3, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1898, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 17 to 23, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. PARMLY, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Feb. 7, 1898.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tenn., on Tuesday, March 8, 1898, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Feb. 15, and opened on March 9, 1898.

JOHN F. FLETCHER, Jr., Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Feb. 14, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	130	120	Adams Express	133	133	130	130	.....
20½	21	20	American Cotton Oil	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	.....
127	133	376	American Express	130	130	130	130	.....
8½	8¾	410	American Spirits Mfg.	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	− ⅛
138¼	138⅝	12,921	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	139¼	139¼	138	138¾	− ⅛
112¼	113	470	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113	113	112⅝	112⅝	− ⅛
90¾	91	6,515	American Tobacco	91½	92⅛	90½	91	− ⅝
117	120	62	Am. Tobacco pf.	118	118	116	116	.....
37½	38½	453	Ann Arbor pf.	39¼	39¼	38½	38½	−1
12¾	13	783	At., T. & S. F.	13	13⅛	12⅞	13	− ¼
31¼	31½	11,037	At., T. & S. F. pf.	32	32	31½	31½	− ⅝
17	17½	1,460	Baltimore & Ohio	17¼	17½	17	17¼	.....
7	7⅜	300	B. & O. Southw. pf.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	− ¼
3½	3⅝	2,015	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
40⅜	40½	9,075	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	41⅝	41⅝	40	40¼	− ⅞
121	123	227	Brooklyn Union Gas	122	122	122	122	.....
54¾	56	1,470	Canada Southern	55¾	55⅞	54½	54¾	−1¼
87	87½	700	Canadian Pacific	87½	87½	87½	87½	−1
23¼	23⅜	3,491	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅜	23⅝	22⅞	23¼	− ⅝
101	101½	30,882	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	102½	102½	100⅝	101½	−1½
13	13⅜	1,850	Chicago Great West.	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	− ¼
31⅝	32	700	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	32⅜	32⅝	31½	31⅝	− ⅜
94⅛	94⅞	23,480	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	96	96	94⅜	94⅞	−1
147½	148	885	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	147½	148	147½	148	+ ½
127½	127¾	7,600	Chicago & Northw.	129½	129½	127	127½	−1⅝
174	..	23	Chi. & Northw. pf.	174	174	174	174	.....
90⅞	91½	9,885	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	92¾	92¾	90⅜	90⅜	−1⅝
8⅝	8⅞	720	Chi. Term. Trans.	8⅝	8⅞	8½	8⅝	− ⅛
29¼	30	775	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30½	30½	29⅞	29⅞	.....
35⅞	36	520	C., C., C. & St. L.	36¼	36¼	35½	35½	−1
15⅝	16	2,100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	16	16¼	15½	16	+ ⅛
23½	23¾	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	− ¼
6	7¼	500	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
7	7½	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
41	..	50	Consolidated Coal	45	45	45	45	.....
188	188½	1,622	Consolidated Gas	189	189⅞	188	188	−2¼
34	34½	100	Consolidated Ice	34½	34½	34½	34½	.....
89	90	110	Consolidated Ice pf.	90	90	90	90	+1½
111	113	555	Delaware & Hudson	113	113	112	112	− ½
50⅜	51¼	600	Denver & R. G. pf.	51¼	51¼	51	51	−1⅛
14½	14⅞	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	14½	14½	..	14½	− ¼
59	62	820	Detroit Gas	60½	60⅞	..	60¼	− ⅛
325	..	206	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	+ ¾
109	111	100	Ed. Elec. Ill of Brook.	109½	109½	109½	109½	− ½
15	15¼	830	Erie	15½	15½	15	15	− ⅛
41¾	42	1,459	Erie 1st pf.	42¼	42¼	41½	41½	− ⅛
13⅞	14¼	525	Flint & P. M.	14	14⅜	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
..	..	25	Ft. W. & D. C.	25½	25½	25½	25½	.....
36¾	36⅞	3,795	General Electric	37⅜	37⅝	36⅞	37	−1
154	155	110	Great Northern pf.	154½	154½	154½	154½	− ½
34⅜	34¾	225	Hawaiian Sugar	35⅜	35⅝	34⅞	35⅜	− ⅛
105	105½	941	Illinois Central	105⅛	105⅜	105	105⅛	− ⅛
52	55	215	Illinois Steel Co.	52⅝	52⅝	52¾	52¾	−2¼
23	23½	600	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	− ½
43½	44	610	Laclede Gas	44	44½	43⅝	44½	+1
17	17¾	40	Lake Erie & Western.	17	17¼	17	17¼	.....
72¾	73	080	L. E. & West. pf.	75½	76	73	73	−2
192	193	3,595	Lake Shore	192	192	191¾	192	+ ½
59	59¼	10,295	Louisville & Nashville.	60¼	60¾	59⅜	59⅝	+ ⅛
115⅛	115⅜	16,755	Manhattan Con	117¼	117⅜	115	115¼	− ⅜
163½	164	40,783	Met. St. Ry.	170	171½	157	163⅜	−5¼
112⅝	113	3,295	Michigan Central	113¼	113⅝	112¼	112⅝	− ⅜
27¾	28¼	2,910	Minn. & St. Louis	26⅞	28¼	26⅞	27¾	+1¼
85½	87	90	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	85⅝	86¼	85¾	86¼	.....
56¼	56¾	400	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	56	56⅝	56	56⅜	+ ⅜
63	64	400	Minn. Iron	65	65	63¼	63½	− ¼
12¾	13	1,375	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	13	13⅛	12¾	13	− ¼
36⅜	36½	6,035	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	37¾	38	36⅝	36½	− ⅛
32½	32¾	3,745	Missouri Pacific	33⅜	33¼	32⅜	32⅜	− ⅛
34½	34⅞	505	National Lead Co.	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	+ ¼
108¼	109¾	201	National Lead Co. pf.	109	109	109	109	.....
18	18½	100	National Linseed Oil.	18	18	18	18	.....
7⅞	8¼	200	New Central Coal.	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
94¾	95	900	New Jersey Central.	96	96	94½	95	− ⅞
117	117½	26,000	New York Central	118	118	116½	117	−1
194	195	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195	195	195	195	.....
14¼	14¾	225	N. Y., Sus. & West.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	− ⅛
36	36½	820	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	37	37	36½	36½	− ½
16¾	17	6	Norfolk & Western.	16	16	16	16	.....
54	54⅜	3,691	Norfolk & West. pf.	54⅜	54¾	53¾	53⅞	− ⅛
5¼	5½	1,855	North American	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	− ⅛
25⅞	26	8,590	Northern Pacific	26⅞	26⅞	25½	26	−1
65⅜	65½	11,475	Northern Pacific pf.	66⅜	66⅜	65⅝	65⅝	−1¼
16⅞	17	1,440	Ontario & Western.	17½	17½	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
28	28½	100	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	28	28	28	28	− ½
50¼	51½	500	Oregon R. & Nav.	51⅝	51⅝	51	51	− ½
71	72	655	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71½	71½	71	71	− ½
24½	24⅝	1,185	Oregon Short Line.	24½	24¾	24⅛	24⅜	.....
31⅛	31½	1,250	Pacific Mail	32	32¼	31⅜	31¾	− ⅛
118½	119	4,940	Pennsylvania R. R.	119¼	119¾	117½	118½	− ¾
97½	97⅝	12,856	People's Gas Chicago.	98	98¼	97	97⅜	− ⅛
44½	40	200	P., C. & St. L.	44⅝	44⅝	44½	44½	− ⅛
184	185	1,423	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	186	187½	184¼	184½	−2¾
21	21½	2,620	Reading	21⅞	21⅞	21	21	− ⅛
50¼	50⅝	4,010	Reading 1st pf.	51½	51½	50½	50½	− ⅞
26½	27	1,150	Reading 2d pf.	27½	27½	26½	26½	−1
120½	122	10	Rome., W. & Ogdens.	120½	120½	120½	120½	.....
7⅞	7⅞	450	St. J. & G. I.	8⅜	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
52½	53	584	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	53⅞	53⅞	53	53	− ⅛
19½	20⅜	300	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
7¼	7¾	300	St. L. & San Fran.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¼	− ⅛
56⅜	57	1,020	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	58	58	56⅞	56⅞	−1¼
26⅜	27	550	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	27⅜	27⅜	27	27	− ⅛
9¾	10½	400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10	10	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
87	88	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	− ⅛
76½	76¾	2,175	St. Paul & Omaha.	78½	78½	76¼	76¾	−1⅜
20	20½	200	Southern Pacific	20½	20⅝	20	20	− ⅛
9⅞	9⅝	1,950	Southern Railway	9¾	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	− ⅛
32½	32⅝	6,023	Southern Railway pf.	32⅞	32⅞	31⅞	32½	− ⅛
24⅛	24⅝	2,505	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅝	25¾	24	24⅛	−1⅛
12	12¼	3,520	Texas Pacific	12	12⅜	12	12	− ⅛
189	192	2,920	Third Ave.	191	192¾	189	189	+3
19	20	523	Twin City Rt. T.	19¼	20	19¼	20	+ ⅜
33⅝	33¾	20,097	U. P., all in. pd.	34⅞	34⅞	33⅜	33⅜	− ⅛
60⅝	60¾	29,362	Union Pacific pf.	62½	62⅝	60½	60⅝	− ⅛
8	8½	800	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
43	45	25	United States Express	43	43	43	43	.....
7¼	7⅝	100	United States Leather	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	.....
65½	65¾	3,300	U. S. Leather pf.	66¼	66⅞	65⅛	65½	− ½
20⅝	20⅞	8,195	United States Rubber.	20	21⅝	20	21	+1⅜
73	73½	5,302	U. S. Rubber pf.	71½	73¼	71½	73¼	+1¾
7	7⅛	35	Wabash	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.....
18⅜	18¾	2,100	Wabash pf.	19	19	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅛
117	122	37	Wells-Fargo Express.	120	120	118	120	.....
..	..	100	West Chicago Street.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	− ⅛
7⅝	8½	100	Western Union Beef.	8	8	8	8	.....
91⅜	91½	3,699	Western Union Tel.	92¼	92¼	91⅜	91¼	− ⅜
2¾	3	120	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
12⅞	13⅜	120	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	13	13	13	13	.....
Sales.		418,600						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	100	..	Com. Cable	185	..	Mobile & Ohio	31⅝	32
4s, r., 1907	115	113½	Del., L. & W.	156½	157	Morris & Essex	172	175
4s, c., 1907	114½	115	Den. & R. G.	13	13¾	National Starch	6	9
4s, r., 1925	128¾	128¾	Den. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100	Nat. St. 1st pf.	75	83
4s, c., 1925	128½	128¾	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	40
5s, r., 1904	113⅝	114	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	15½
5s, c., 1904	113⅝	114	Eighth Avenue	325	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	76
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..	Erie 2d pf.	19½	21	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35½	36
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¾	..	Ev. & T. H.	24	26	Norfolk So.	63½	66
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¾	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	42	45	Ohio Southern	..	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118½	..	F. & P. M. pf.	39	41	Ont. Mining	3½	5
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	14	16	Penn. Coal	350	..
Am. Coal	120	140	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1½
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	74½	76	H. B. Claflin	92	97	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	35	Homestake	44	..	P., C. & St. L.	9	25
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	20¼	21⅝	Ill. Cent. l. l.	93	98	P., C. & St. L. pf.	66	70
Am. T. & C.	92	94	Ind., Ill. & Iowa.	..	25	P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Ann Arbor	13	15	Iowa Central	9	9½	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108	Iowa Central pf.	32	33	Quicksilver	2	3
Buff., R. & P.	29	30½	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	66⅝	Kanawha & Mich.	6¼	7½	Rens. & Saratoga	170	..
Central Pac.	13½	14½	Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5	Rio Grande W.	23	25
Chi. & Alt.	164	..	Keok. & D. M. pf.	18	20	Rio Grande W. pf.	59½	61½
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Keokuk & West.	33	34	Rutland Pf.	1	10
Chi. & E. Ill.	58	59½	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. L. & S. W.	4½	6½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	110	112	Laclede Gas pf.	91	93	St. L. & S. W. pf.	17½	25
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	33	35	Long Island	47	52	St. P. & Duluth.	23½	138
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	21½	24	Manhattan Beach.	5	7	St. P., M. & M.	134	155
Chi., Ind. & L.	9	9¾	Md. Coal pf.	45	53	St. P. & O. pf.	150	210
Chi., L. & W. pf.	48½	50¼	Mexican Central.	5½	6½	Sixth Avenue	195	..
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Standard R. & T.	4	4½
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	7	..	Tol. & O. C.	..	27
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	2½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	..	17	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Col. F. & I. pf.	70	78				Wis. Central	2	2½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	23½	27				Wis. Central pf.	4½	6

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,493,100	$160,400	$31,500	$261,500	$160,000	$2,751,900
Colonial	100,000	634,000	6,500	75,700	122,200	.....	775,500
Columbia	300,000	1,953,600	123,100	87,100	129,100	27,700	1,947,200
11th Ward	100,000	1,082,300	65,700	77,800	235,700	.....	1,881,300
14th Street	100,000	832,000	15,400	98,300	109,500	.....	982,200
Franklin Nat.	200,000	480,000	80,000	35,000	63,000	.....	435,000
Gansevoort	200,000	703,400	7,200	44,900	31,100	5,000

at 14½, touched 14⅝, dropped to 14, recovered to 14½ again, and closed at 14. Forty thousand shares of West Chicago consolidated 5s sold from 96 to 96⅛ to-day. The stock was 90¾.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	32½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	62
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	7⅞
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	31½
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	84
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	80⅝
Chicago City Railroad	244
Diamond Match Co. of Ills.	143⅝
Lake Street Elevated	14
International Packing Co.	18½
International Packing Co. pf.	41
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co.	8½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf.	33½
National Biscuit Co. common	26¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	84
North Chicago Street Railroad	207
Street's W. S. C. Line	21½
West Chicago Street Railroad	100
Lake Street Elev. 1 cttfs.	12
South Side Elev. Railroad	59

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—The Philadelphia market, to a great extent, ignored the shake-up in New York. Most of the local issues either improved or remained steady. The street railway group was especially strong. Union Traction moved up to 17¼, and Electric and People's 4s made a fresh high record of 86½. The Pennsylvania Heat, Light, and Power shares advanced, while Welsbach Light, which long had been weak and neglected, suddenly spurted 5 points, to 40. It was given out that 1897 showed a handsome surplus over the $4 dividend. A gross increase of $10,300 for the first ten days of February helped to sustain the Choctaw issues. Pennsylvania Railroad stock was steady, but Lehigh Valley was heavy. Marsden also sagged off, and United Gas sold down nearly two points on further postponement of the Gas lease decision.

The break in Metropolitan created surprise more because of its extent than its occurrence, because it had been evident ever since last Wednesday that the pace could not be kept up. Insiders even attempted to check the rise last week by selling, but the Street had taken the market from them, and prices continued to advance. To-day's break is the natural result of an overbought market. There is no other reason for the slump. Stopless orders were uncovered in all directions, and that, too, at a moment when buying orders were very scarce. The rumor of a scoop by insiders is untrue, for they know nothing of it until the break had occurred. Equally true is the report that a serious difference of opinion has arisen between the Philadelphia and New York interests in the property. These denials are official.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23½	24
Northern Pacific Com. t. c.	26	26¼
Northern Pacific pf.	65	65½
Pennsylvania	59¾	59¾
Reading 1st pf.	10⅝	10 13-16
Reading 2d pf.	25⅜	25⅝
Reading	13½	13⅝
St. Paul	94⅜	95
W. N. Y. & P.	35	35⅜
Metropolitan Railway	161	164
Philadelphia Co.	85½	85⅜
Baltimore Cons.	24½	24⅝
Union Traction	16⅞	17
Pennsylvania H., L. & P.	58½	59
United Gas Imp.	11⅛	11⅜
Electric Storage	23	24
Electric Storage pf.	26	27½
Welsbach Light	39½	40
American R. E. L.	5	...
Marsden	7	7⅛
Chicago	10¾	11
Chicago pf.	31½	32⅜
Reading G. 4s	86	86½
Elec. & P. 4s	86	86½
Cons. T., Pitts.	14	14⅛
Cons. T. pf.	48¼	48¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.19	.19
Alpha Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.28	.26
Best & Belcher	.40	.38
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.24	.19
Challenge Con.	.32	.29
Chollar	.37	.38
Confidence	.74	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.00	.84
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	.01	.01
Crown Point	.17	.16
Exchequer	.01	.01
Gould & Currie	.25	.20
Hale & Norcross	1.40	1.50
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.38	.37
Kentucky Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.33	.33
Occidental Con.	1.50	1.50
Ophir	.50	.50
Overman	.01	.05
Potosi	.22	.22
Savage	.27	.26
Scorpion	.05	.06
Sierra Nevada	.78	.81
Silver Hill	.03	...
Standard	1.50	...
Union Con.	.38	.36
Utah Con.	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.27	.25

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 46½@47; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2½	3½	2¾	3
Anaconda	41	43	42	44
Anchoria	94½	90	95	100
Argentum	19½	20	19½	20½
Consolidated	11¼	11½	11¼	11⅜
Elkton	84	84⅜	85	85¼
El Paso	10⅝	10½	11	11¼
Gibson	20	20½	19⅞	20¼
Gold Coin	90	92	91¼	92
Gold King	52	57	50	55
Golden Fleece	48	50	46	50
Grouse	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6¾
Isabella	26½	26¾	26¾	26½
Jefferson	3⅜	3⅞	3¾	5
Lillie	68	70	68	70
Matao	14½	14⅝	14⅜	15
Moon Anchor	97¼	98	97¼	98
Pharmacist	7	8	6¾	8¾
Portland	75⅞	76½	76	76¼
Rawlings	17	20½	16¾	18
Rosa	14	14½	14	14¾
Union	13¾	13⅞	13⅜	13¾
Work	3⅝	4	3¾	4

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Lafrance Jewelry Company of Elmira; capital, $10,000. Directors—T. E. Lafrance, W. R. Compton, and George McConn, Elmira.

Burbanks Hardware Company of Cohoes; capital, $8,000. Directors—Paul H. Andrae, Clara E. Pearce, and A. G. Burbanks, Cohoes.

Star Loan Association of New York City; capital, $3,000. Directors—Abe E. Levy, Solomon Siegel, and Solomon Heilperin, New York City.

Potter Construction Company of New York City; capital, $2,500. Directors—F. D. Potter, Nelson Hiss, and W. E. Carver, New York City.

Butchers' Saw Filing and Supply Company of Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. Hengen, G. W. London, and J. B. Kirkhuff, Brooklyn.

Starr Engineering Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. L. Case, Robert Hewett, J. E. Starr, and W. H. Harris, New York City.

Rothery Company of New York City to manufacture cordials; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. M. Rothery, H. M. Brouner, W. H. Mackey, J. M. Macdonough, and Jerome Macdonough, New York City.

Kings County Jeffersonian Association of Brooklyn, to deal in real estate; capital stock, $84,500. Directors—William B. Davenport, H. I. Hayden, C. H. Otis, E. M. Shepard, David A. Boody, G. V. Brower, and John McCortley, Brooklyn.

Coy, Hunt & Co. of New York City, to deal in paper and cordage; capital, $40,000. Directors—S. T. Coy, Bellows Falls, Vt.; George F. Hunt, Derby, Conn.; R. L. Cane and W. E. Ebbets, Brooklyn; H. T. Drisbrow, Montclair, N. J., and J. S. Schoemaker, Mount Vernon.

Falls Creek Mining and Developing Company of New York City, to carry on a mining business in Alaska or any foreign country; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. W. Tankersley and Joseph Williams, Denver, Col.; George A. Stanton, G. P. Smith, and W. B. Hill, New York City.

Pacific Coast Colonization and Development Company of New York City, to develop the commercial, industrial, mining, farming, and lumber interests of the States of Michoacon and Colime, Mexico; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. L. M. Masury, T. Ludlow Chrystie, and H. I. Brightman, New York City; M. H. Coggeshall, Manzanillo, Mexico; W. H. Ackers, Wichita Falls, Texas; De Forest Hicks, Vineyard Haven, Mass.; F. P. Trask, Bayonne, N. J.

The Western New York Telephone Company, to operate a telephone system in Buffalo and in the cities and villages in the Counties of Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua; capital stock, $500,000. Directors—Edward Michael, Henry Koons, Alonzo R. James, Tracy C. Becker, L. F. Wesser, Isadore Michael, W. S. Grattan, Buffalo; R. F. Rankine, S. J. Lawrence, Niagara Falls.

The United States Time and Weather Service Company of New York City yesterday certified to the Secretary of State an increase of capital stock from $100,000 to $200,000.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Burling Slip Corner Sold—Other Dealings Among the Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for M. Rosenshine of San Francisco, to Culman Brothers, for $75,000, the four-story brick buildings at the southwest corner of Burling Slip and Water Street, on a plot 25 by 86.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Charles Konig the five-story brownstone-front flat 460 West Forty-ninth Street, 19 by 85 by 100.5.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Helen E. McDowell, trustee, the three-story dwelling, 10 West Ninth Street, 25 by 100.

Cyrille Carreau has sold for David Harrington to Anthony McCormick, the three-story brick tenement, 112 Goerck Street, 20.4½ by 60.

William Rosenzweig has sold to Julius Dreyfus, for improvement, the old building, 22 Baxter Street, 25 by 117.

It is reported that David Morrison has purchased, for about $50,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 20 East Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Ogden & Clarkson have sold for Mary A. Gilchrist the dwelling 336 West Fortieth Street, 16.8 by 98.9.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Col. Killaen Van Rensselaer the four-story dwelling on the southwest corner of Eighty-fifth Street and West End Avenue, 30.2 by 34, for about $40,000, to Mr. S. S. Carvalho.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Solomon de Walterass sold, in foreclosure, to F. A. Cassidy, for $6,992, the three-story brick tenement 1 Centre Market Place, 17.5 by 58.10 by 17.5 by 59.6.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to Robert L. Knaggs, for $56,000, the five-story brick flats 2,057 and 2,069 Seventh Avenue, 40.11 by 105.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, fourteen lots on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, about 300 feet east of the Southern Boulevard.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles Wehle, referee, 103 West Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 25 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with extension.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 12 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 210 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 39 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $26,278.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 18 Market Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 25 by 75.11; Louis Frank of 16 Montgomery Street, owner; L. Korn, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 217 Eldridge Street, for a one-story and attic brick stable, 22 by 44.6; Golinger estate of 129 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 127 and 129 Second Avenue and 36 and 38 St. Mark's Place, for four six-story brick flats, with stores, 20 by 74 and 32 by 95; August Ruff of 29 East Third Street, owner; L. F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $114,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 125 feet east of Riverside Drive, for five four-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, 20 by 58; Charles Buck of 109 West Forty-second Street, owner and architect; cost, $105,000.

Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for two seven-story brick flats, 50 by 88.9; Egan & Halley of 284 Columbus Avenue, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $200,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 110 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for two one-story brick stores, 36.6 by 50; Alexander J. Bruen, owner; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, southeast corner of Stebbins Avenue, for two three-story frame tenements, 21 by 47, and a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 21.6 by 63; Alfred Ericson of 1,486 Rainford Place, owner and architect; cost, $18,000.

St. Lawrence Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Madison Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 40; Gordon & Gillingham, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Woodycrest Avenue, for two three-story frame dwellings, 16 by 49.10; William J. Fitzpatrick of 200 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; J. Q. Campbell of 12 John Street, architect; cost, $24,000.

Main Street, west side, 248 feet south of Silver Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 25 by 52; Cornelia L. La Cart, owner; H. S. Baker of 492 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $4,800.

Katonah Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 40; Earl H. Miller of 315 Madison Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

Bronx Park Avenue, southwest corner of West Farms Road, for a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 54.10; Otto Kuhlmann of 1,695 Madison Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Seventeenth Street, northwest corner of Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick store, Isidor Lewkowitz of 40 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner; F. C. Jobel, architect; cost, $1,500.

Forty-eighth Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to a three-story brick stable, American Express Company, owner; E. H. Kendall, architect; cost, $300.

No. 285 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick store and lofts, Mabel Suydam, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Forty-seventh Street, southeast corner of Broadway, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with store, Peter De Lacy of 19 West Seventy-first Street, owner; M. C. Merritt of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, northeast corner of Monroe Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling and a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, Theodore Brehm of 494 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 1,151 Ogden Avenue, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling, Rosanna T. Britt, premises, owner; W. O'Hea, architect; cost, $1,400.

Higher Rents at Long Branch.

The Hollywood Hotel and Cottage Company, in which stockholders in the Adams Express Company are heavily interested, has been formed to assume control of the Hollywood property at Long Branch, part of the estate of the late John Hoey. "Hollywood" at present comprises a hotel and seventeen cottages, and it is understood that the new company, in addition to developing the tract further, will advance the rents of cottages from 10 to 20 per cent.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Feb. 14.

BROOK AV, e s, 219.6 ft s of 170th St, 50x100.6; Andrew Wynne and wife to George Stolz. 1

CANAL ST, 195 and 197, 50x100; Solomon Stone to Sarah Silverstein, ¾ part. 1

DYCKMAN ST, s w s, 50 ft n w of Sherman Av, 50x200; Constance I. Oscanyan to Daniel E. Seybel

EDGECOMBE AV, 48 to 52, 56x68; John J. Egan and others to Marx Ottinger and others 100

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 73.9 ft s of 170th St, 20x100; Susanna J. Cowan to Josephine A. Smith.

HUDSON ST, 615, 20½ block; Joyouse L. Gray to Jane Lloyd, ¾ part. 1

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 109th St, 20.11x62.10; Edward Soller to Mary A. Soller

LORILLARD ST, n w s, 157 ft n e of King's Bridge to West Farms Road, 50x100; Margaret Johnston to Joseph McKeown 1,000

LOTS 72, 73, and 74, map of lots of G. Hunt estate; James C. Hannan and wife to Jennie M. Oliver 8,000

MAIN ST, e s, 34 ft s of Fordham Av, 25x100; City Island; William D. Dayton and wife to Louisa C. Knapp 900

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 33.6 ft s of 121st St, 15x80; Charles Beers to John W. Beers 500

MARKET ST, 71 and 73; Moser A. Arndtstein to Morris Rose. 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 50 ft n of 12th St, 50x100; James V. Lawrence to Susanna J. Cowan 1

PROSPECT PLACE, 55, e s, 83.9 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x58; Anna M. Alvord to the Hall Lumber Company 100

PYNE ST, e s, 55 ft s Bayard St, 76x157; Everett L. Barnard to Joseph D. Jennings 1

SCOFIELD AV, s s, 100 ft e of Main St, 30fx irregular; David Rousseau to Celina Fournier Omitted

STANTON ST, n s, 40 ft w of Attorney St, 20x65.6; Anna Dressler to Morris Goldstein 1

SUBURBAN ST, n w corner of Bainbridge Av, 21.7x100; Mary A. Costello to Dora Williams 8,000

1ST AV, e s, 75.5 ft s of 48th St, 25x100; Henry P. Robinson to William Vaughan. 1

2D AV, 2,454, e s, 26.8x100; Conrad Waldeck and wife to Henry Waldeck 1

9TH AV, w s, 50.2 ft s of 49th St, 25.1x irregular; Edward F. Schwedler to Eugene O. Bachmann 1

13TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100; Elcie Chapp and wife to W. & J. Sloane. 10

26TH ST, 151 East, 25x98.9; Elliot Gorton and wife to Charles W. Graham 100

26TH ST, 151 East, 25x98.9; Charles W. Graham to G. K. Graham 100

84TH ST, 215 to 221 West, 100x98.9; Marx Ottinger and others to John J. Egan and another 100

86TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Fannie D. Tysen to George D. Bogert 24,750

86TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Charles Edason to Fannie D. Tysen

91ST ST, s s, 127 ft e of 11th Av, 23x98.9; Thomas J. Cockerill and others to John F. Cockerill 1

44TH ST, 549 West, 25x100.5; Thomas Kilpatrick and wife to John J. Kiernan. 100

62D ST, 337 West, 25x100.5; Isaac L. Smith and wife to George Benjamin 1

70TH ST, 214 East; Morris Rose and wife to Moser Arndtstein 1

84TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Oscar Unz to Daniel B. Childs, as trustee 16,500

85TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 40x102.2; Merritt L. Pike and wife to Mary Harrison and another 100

97TH ST, s s, 537.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x100.11; Josephine Bieler to Albert Kiemme 1

111TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Isaac Berman to Bernhard Berman

120TH ST, n s, 250.2 ft w of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; Frances K. Lipman, executrix and trustee, and others, to William Cohen

123D ST, n s, 190.9 ft w of 3d Av, 55.8x100.11; Herman Schmuck and another to John P. Moser

136TH ST, n s, 199.4 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 68x200; Elizabeth Trimmer to Sanford S. Gowdey

138TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Hermann G. Unger and wife to J. J. Grattan 1

142D ST and 143d St, Lenox Av and 7th Av, block; Mary G. Pinkney to Archibald Watt

148TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Patrick A. Lynch and wife to William T. Weir 1

158TH ST, s w s, 100 ft s e of Washington Av, 23.4x100; George Stolz and wife to Andrew Wynne, exchange and

179TH ST, s w corner of Railroad Av, 25.4x80.2x25x76.4; Susanna J. Cowan to Josephine A. Smith 1

179TH ST, n w corner of Vanderbilt Av West, 25.4x80.2x25x76.4; Josephine A. Smith to James V. Lawrence 1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 133, store, &c.; Harris Cohen and another to Isaac Goldberg, 5 years $1,344

COLUMBUS AV, 850, 50 ft s of 102d St; Sophia Schneider to Jake Frank, 3 years 1,350

HUDSON ST, 285, Thomas Lenane, trustee, to H. Alphonsus Club, 3 years. 675

MERCER ST, 135, store, &c.; Nicholas Gerdes to Charles Krobloch, 5 years 816

WEST BROADWAY, 466 to 472; Thompson St, 136 to 144; Lelia B. Marvin to William Demuth and another, 3 years. 5,500

WOOSTER ST, 164; I. O. Rhines, agent, to Louis Valette, 5 years 1,020

WILLIS AV, 164, n e corner of 135th St; Mary J. Hall to J. Jay Boylan, 1 year 540

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTMAN, Samuel, and wife to Ignatz Merrowitz; Lots 10 and 11, map of Augustus Wynkoop, leasehold. 1,500

BENJAMIN, George, to Lillian S. Gillespie; 62d St, n s, 525 ft w of 10th Av, 25 years 14,000

BELOTTI, Maria G., to New York Building Loan and Banking Company; Webster Av, e s, part of Lot 35, map of Norwood, installments

BLAUVELT, Woodruff J., and others to Henry G. Silleck, jr.; Lot 429, map of Section A, Vyse estate, demand 250

BOGERT, George D., to Fannie D. Tysen; 36th St, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98, 1 year 5,358

CIRRITO, Joseph, to Don A. Gaylord; s s of 84th St, 308.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, secures contract $2,400

CHILDS, Daniel B., trustee, to Oscar Unz; n s of 84th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1½ years

CIRRITO, Joseph, to Don A. Gaylord; s s of 84th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, secures contract 2,400

CORNET, Mary, to Josephine A. Rhodebeck; w s of 11th Av, 25.1 ft s of 52d St, 2 years 1,700

DEISLER, Gustav, to William Weiss; 147th St, s s, 40.6 ft w of Boulevard, 15x90.11, 2 years 8,000

DODD, James P., to Henry A., and William L. Peck; n e corner of 1st Av and 38th St, and s e corner of 1st Av and 39th St, 1 year 129,400

DODD, James P., to Benjamin S. Peck; s s of 39th St, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year. 50,222

EGAN, John J., and Daniel Hallecy to Marx Ottinger and others; 215 to 221 West 34th St, 10 months 50,000

EGAN, John J., and Daniel Hallecy to Marx Ottinger and others; 215 to 221 West 34th St, 10 months 60,000

GOWDEY, Sanford S., to Margaret T. Martin; n s of 136th St, 199.4 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 68 ft to Cypress Av x200 to 137th St, 5 years 15,000

GRUNHUT, Rachel G., individually, and as executor, to Amanda Bosch; 5th St, n s, 206.6 ft w of 5th Av, 74x93.11, 1 year 7,000

HAINES, Samuel B., to Clara F. Chamberlin; 319 West 99th St, 1 year. 4,000

HARTMANN, Adam, to Eliza M. Hough; Webster Av, e s, 100.1 ft n of Spring St, 3 years 2,500

HARRIS, Hyman, and Charles Hoffman to Georgiana E. Arnold; 6 East 116th St, 3 years 18,000

JENNINGS, Joseph D., to Mary E. Crow; e s of Pyne St, 568.9 ft n of Bayard St, 3 years 2,500

JENNINGS, Joseph D., to Samuel Campbell; e s of Pyne St, 587.6 ft n of Bayard St, 3 years 2,500

JENNINGS, Joseph D., to Henry H. Barnard; e s of Pyne St, 606.8 ft n of Bayard St, 1 year 500

JENNINGS, Joseph D., to John D. Vincent; e s Pyne St, 606.3 ft n of Bayard St, 2 years 2,800

JENNINGS, Joseph D., to William H. and Cornelia E. Swift; e s of Pyne St, 550 ft n of Bayard St, 3 years 2,500

KENNEDY, John J., and wife to Margaret Burrows; n e side of Westchester Av, adjoining land of William H. Bowne, 8 years 500

KETCHAM, Angeline R., to Thomas E. Stewart; 1,437 Broadway and 143 West 40th St, secures rents 1,878

KLEEMEE, Albert, and wife to Josephine Bleier; 97th St, s s, 537.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 1,000

KNAPP, Louise C., to William D. Dayton; e s of Main St, 34 ft s of Fordham Av, City Island, 3 years 400

MORTON, Ann C., to Maria H. Thomas; n w corner 3d Av and 17th St, leasehold, 1 year 3,000

MULLER, Peter, to Joseph W. Flynn; n s of 142d St, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 5 years 10,000

OHMEIS, Joseph M., to Daniel Huber, Jr.; 150 and 152 West 10th St, 1 year 30,000

NICE, Alice E., to George P. Shirmer; Lots 2, 4, and 42, Block 25; Lots 2, 3, 4, 29 to 42, Block 29, map of Pelham Park, 24th Ward, 1 year 1,575

NOACK, Philipina, to Mary Piunkett; n s of Garden St, 365.3 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 3 years 500

ROSSMAN, Jonas A., Florence Clarke, Alexander Av, e s, 86.9 ft s of 137th St, 1 year 2,000

ROSSMAN, Annie M., and another to Florence Clarke; Alexander Av, e s, 72.2 ft s of 137th St, 1 year 2,000

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to Antony Wallach; Dyckman St, s w s, 50 ft n w of Sherman St, 1 year 6,000

SMITH, Josephine A., to Laura D. Beach; 179th St, n w corner of Vanderbilt Av West, 2 years, (gold) 1,300

SMITH, Joseph A., to Henry Vogel; w s Franklin Av, 73.6 ft s of 170th St, 6 years 5,750

SPIEGEL, Henriette, to Isaac Nurnberger; 1,565 Madison Av, 25x70, 1 year 1,750

SPIEGEL, Henriette, to Isaac Nurnberger; 1,563 Madison Av, 25.6x70, 1 year 1,750

SOOSSEN, John F., and another to John F. Bullwinkel; 83d St, s s, 123 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 1,000

SPINDLER, George, to Charles Dorn; 418 1st Av, 3 years 4,500

TALLEY, Susan, and husband to Joseph F. Stier; east ½ of lot 936, map of Village of Wakefield, 2 years 600

WEIR, William T., to Patrick H. Lynch; n s of 148th St, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year 400

WEYAND, Karoline, to Eliza Esclgroth; w s of Crotona Av, 25 ft s of Lebanon St, 3 years 1,200

WILLIAMS, Dora, to Mary H. Costello; n w corner of Suburban St and Bainbridge Av, 3 years 1,250

WINANT, Cornelius, and Henry A. C. Taylor; e s of Madison Av, 60.5 ft s of 54th St, 3 years 28,000

WOOLLEY, Joanna W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 158 East 78th St, 3 years 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADAMS, Albert J., Jr., to Albert J. Adams. $500

BOURNE, Frederick G., and others, executors, &c., to Elizabeth S. Clark, as general guardian, &c. Nominal

CARLEW, James, to Michael Caulfield 3,000

HABERMAN, Simon, to Otto L. Sitz 8,000

HIRSH, Edward and Henry, to George Neiman 4,000

HOAGLAND, Isaac E., and another, to William Vaughan Nominal

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to The Brooklyn Hospital 12,500

LOCKWOOD, Stephen, executor, to William W. Lord 800

McADAM, George W., and another, executors, to Frances M. Lee 5,593

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to John M. Bowers, as trustee, (two assignments) 7,507

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to B. Aymar Sands and another, executors, &c. 21,038

MURRAY, John, and Jere Reid to Josephine A. Rhodebeck 1,085

ROBINSON, Henry P., to William Vaughan, (two assignments) Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to The Bowery Savings Bank, (two assignments) 125,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Robert W. Taller and another, as trustees 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av., 100x100; Hughes, Scanlon & Thomson against James D. Edwards, owner; Edwards & Kilduff, contractors. $1,765

3D AV, w s, 180 ft n of 172d St, 100.2x95.6x106x105.6; Anna F. Hafner against Matthew R. D'Amora and John B. Pasca, owners and contractors 476

9TH ST, 608 East; the Union Granite Company against Cecilia Haft, owner; Alexander Haft, contractor. 154

Company against William J. Merritt, owner; John A. Schroeder, contractor. 150

100TH ST, 203 West; J. N. Dyer & Son against Charles L. Guilleaume, owner and contractor 50

136TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Robinson Stoneware Company against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor 288

136TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; David W. King against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor 150

144TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 50x100; George C. Murphy against William S. Shaw and George F. Lewis, owners and contractors 54

144TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Boulevard, 50x100; James F. Welch against Isaac Van Sann, owner; William S. Shaw, contractor 155

155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Meisner & Meyer against Robert Golightly, owner; James McBride, contractor 100

155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Meisner & Meyer against Robert Golightly, owner; James McBride, contractor 100

159TH ST, 661 East; the Progress Marble Works against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor 32

Orders under Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

5TH ST, n s, 103.11 ft e of Greene Av, 895x103; Earl S. Benham, on Solon L. Frank to M. J. Constant $249

118TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100; D. Cohen, on William Rankin to D. Scheer 525

1 Building Loan Agreements, Chapter 418, Laws 1897.

1 WEST END AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 50x100; Henry Oppenheimer, with George Daily and John A. Carlson, eleven payments $40,000

1 Olason vs. Nassau Ferry Co.

1 Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Co. vs. Littlejohn.

1 President, &c., of Manhattan Co. vs. Kaldenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Hawley vs. Rutan.
2—In re Corell.
3—Mott vs. Mott.
4—Anderson vs. Anderson.
5—Steinbach vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
6—Blanke vs. Ketchum.
7—Colwell vs. Tinker.
8—Klaw vs. East Lake Woolen Co.
9—Moore vs. Moore.
10—In re Moore.
11—Heydenreich vs. Lehman.
12—McCaffrey vs. Kessel.
13—Trouton vs. Moore.
14—Heffernan vs. A. Barber & Son.
15—Humphrey vs. Royle.
16—Gale vs. Brennen.
17—McLaughlin vs. 3d Av. R. R.
18—Robertson vs. Brodil.
19—Hillebrandt vs. Avery.
20—Betts vs. Rent.
21—Wolf vs. Rosenberg.
22—Galpen vs. Salvin.
23—People ex rel. Clark vs. Coler.
24—In re. Pier 39 East River.
25—In re 42d and 43d Sts.
26—In re 104th and 105th Sts.
27—In re Salomon.
28—Grazidio vs. Grazidio.
29—Kerley vs. Taussig.
30—Man. Yacht Club vs. Coleman.
31—Linehem vs. Western Electric Co.
32—Clanberg vs. Von Cleff.
33—Gloster vs. Gloster.
34—In re Shean.
35—People ex rel. 23d St. Ry. Co. vs. Barker.
36—People ex rel. Met. St. Ry. vs. same.
37—Sheridan vs. Flynn.
38—In re Martin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Board of Education, (In re West 253d St.)
2—In re Avenue C, (8th and 9th Sts. school site.)
3—Gallagher vs. Wagner.
4—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse. Preferred Causes.
5370—People ex rel. Barney vs. Parker.
6553—Mead vs. Meal.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be held in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

6047—Otto vs. McCafferey.
6061—Marzbach vs. Stewart.
6082—Edwards vs. Carroll.
6022—Heck vs. Johnson.
6023—Scharmann vs. Foley.
6082—N. Y. City & Westchester Ry. Co. vs. Portchester Ry. Co.
6042—Sackett vs. Collins.
6063—Everard vs. Hammerstein.
6078—Bank of America vs. Southard.
6079—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. same.
6091—Lewall vs. Corbit.
6096—Schwartz vs. Schwartz.
6100—Lieberman vs. Propper.
6102—Olson vs. Mullen.
6105—Rosenberg vs. Siegel.
6124—Nally vs. Blake.
6127—Fox vs. Davidson

Highest number reached in regular call, 6132.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J., Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Herrman, Hennessy, and O'Reilly for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Peter Barcia.
2—George H. Lincoln.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

12822—Combination Cycle Co. vs. Whitman Saddle Co.
13356—Spies vs. Michelson.
13202—Gerhold vs. Brokate.
13635—Thiry vs. Taylor Brewing & Malting Co.
14981—Buckley vs. The Mayor, &c.
14983—Mitchell vs. Work.
13931—Remelius vs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
14917—Keyser vs. Lance.
15066—Tchermack vs. Tchermack.
15429—Marden vs

KOERNER'S SECOND TRIAL.

Several Strange Fatalities Among Those Concerned in the Rose Redgate Murder Case.

William J. Koerner, the newspaper artist who shot and killed Rose Alice Redgate, with whom he was in love, and who was sentenced to die in the week beginning April 16 last, was again placed on trial yesterday before Recorder Goff in General Sessions.

Miss Redgate lived with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Redgate, at 245 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. She was shot on Sept. 14, 1896, in Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street. The defense claimed on the first trial that Koerner had tried to commit suicide and that the young woman was killed while trying to prevent him. On this second trial the defense will try to show that at the time of the shooting Koerner was out of his head and did not know what he was doing.

A remarkable list of fatalities and misfortunes has occurred among the persons who have been connected with this case. Dr. James P. Donovan of 67 Seventh Avenue, one of the witnesses on the first trial, is dead. He was the first physician on the scene of the shooting. He had a struggle with Koerner, who bit his finger.

Mrs. Mary J. Clay, also an important witness on the first trial, died recently in a sanitarium at Central Valley, N. Y., after twice attempting to commit suicide. Mrs. Clay saw Koerner chase Miss Redgate from a stoop at 46 Seventh Avenue and fire a shot at her.

The prisoner's uncle, Henry C. Koerner of Pittsburg, became insane, and a short time ago committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a railroad train.

A prisoner in the Tombs, who occupied the same cell with Koerner, and who was employed to watch the latter, who was supposed to be a victim of drugs, fell off the Passaic Bridge, at Passaic, N. J., and was killed. He made a statement to the District Attorney in regard to Koerner's case.

In addition to these fatalities, Miss Redgate's brother fell off his bicycle a few weeks ago and broke his leg. One of the former jurors lost his position immediately after the first trial, and has been out of work even since until a few days ago, when he was employed by the defense to collect evidence.

The deaths of at least two important witnesses will very likely seriously weaken the case of the prosecution.

The work of impanelling a jury dragged along slowly yesterday, and Recorder Goff held a night session of court in order to dispose of the case as rapidly as possible. At 9:30 o'clock, when court adjourned, nine jurors had been impanelled.

UNUSUAL SPOTS ON THE SUN.

An Interruption in the Progress of a Cycle—Comments by Prof. John K. Rees of Columbia.

Since the beginning of this year groups of sun spots unusual and unexpected at this period have been observed by astronomers in different sections of the country. The appearance of these spots was first noted on Jan. 5, and the 21st of the same month one observer reported five groups, containing seventeen spots, not counting the minute spots. Reports in circulation that the unexpected appearance of these sun spots indicates some unusual meteorological disturbances appear to have no foundation in astronomical authority.

Sun spots move in cycles, and the present display is simply out of the ordinary train, constituting what is termed by astronomers a secondary maximum. The regular cycles, extending from maximum to maximum, are about eleven and one-tenth years long. The minimum periods occur about five and one-half years after each maximum. In October of 1893 the maximum point in the present cycle was reached and, according to calculations, the minimum point is due about the middle of the present year. Since the Fall of 1893 the spots on the sun have been gradually decreasing until now. The fact that new spots have recently come into view indicates nothing to the astronomer except an interrupted minimum and possibly a secondary maximum.

With regard to the effect of these new sun spots on the weather Prof. John Krom Rees of Columbia University said:

"Investigation has weakened the theory that there is a connection between the spots on the sun and the weather here. There is not now sufficient proof to show that there is any such connection. If the astronomers were able to tell definitely just what relation the spots on the sun bear to the weather on the earth they would be able to exercise extraordinary powers of prophecy."

Prof. Rees said that the study of the sun spots was pursued more diligently and more effectively elsewhere than in New York. There was not adequate equipment in this vicinity to enable students of astronomy to make observations of the first importance. It would be a great thing, Prof. Rees said, if some public-spirited man of means would give to Columbia University an astronomical observatory commensurate with her greatness and growing importance. There should, in fact, be two observatories, one of moderate size near the college buildings and another, larger, at sufficient distance from the smoke-covered city to give observers the benefit of a clearer atmosphere.

"GALLERY GOD" TOOK A LEAP.

To Save Ten Cents He Jumped to the Bowery's Balcony, Sustaining Severe Personal Damages.

For forsaking the gallery gods by the wrong exit and trying to beat the theatre out of 10 cents William Kiley of 62 Catharine Street is now doing penance in Gouverneur Hospital, where he is lying with two broken ribs and an ugly scalp wound.

Kiley, his brother, and a friend went yesterday to Harry Miner's Bowery Theatre, and they each paid 15 cents as the price of admission to the gallery.

Kiley was not satisfied, and when he spied in the balcony below several acquaintances who had paid 25 cents for the privilege of being there he became envious, and made a mental resolve to get down where they were without paying an extra dime.

"Just see me get down among those blokes," he remarked to his companions.

The balcony projects a little further forward than the gallery, and Kiley wanted to get into one of the front seats there; so he swung himself forward and let go. His greed made him miscalculate the distance. The next moment he was flying through space with arms and legs sprawling in all directions. The gallery-gods uttered a yell, and two or three persons in the balcony and the orchestra who saw his coming, shouted, "Look out!" Scores of men and women jumped up in alarm, and suddenly the flying gallery god landed in a front seat on the top of a derby hat, which exploded with a loud pop. In trying to save himself he kicked one woman in the leg and another in the back, and finally fell in a heap. Both women screamed and left the theatre in a rage, remarking that they had no idea that it rained loafers in that theatre.

Kiley remained on the floor until two men helped him to a seat. He tried to laugh and joke at what he regarded as a clever trick, but soon put his hands to his side and remarked that he felt as if "some of his slats had busted." An ambulance was called and Kiley was soon in the hospital.

New Map of Alaska.

Prof. George Davidson of California has just completed a perfect map of the Copper River territory in Alaska, showing also Cook's Inlet, the Tanana River, and the Yukon. It is said to be the only authentic map of that region published. Every tributary of the rivers is traced and named and the dimensions of the numerous lakes are given, according to reports of explorers. The topography of the country is also described on the map as nearly as it has been possible to ascertain it.

Suicide of a Middletown Woman.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Mrs. Jennie Horton committed suicide to-day at her home near this city because, about a fortnight ago, she accidentally smothered her baby.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A man with $15,000 to take one-half interest in a new Ale and Porter brewery. A man that could act as manager preferred. J. B. FORD, Wilkesbarre, Penn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

F. B. MEYER OF LONDON SPEAKS IN Brooklyn at Hanson Place Baptist Church Wednesday, and Lafayette Av. Presbyterian Church Thursday, at 2:30 and 8 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

WE MUST HAVE ROOM FOR OUR NEW IMportation. Celebrated Lavalliere Corsets reduced 89c. Underwear, hosiery, jewelry at extraordinary low prices. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GA.,
One of the most elegantly-appointed hotels in the world. Accommodations for 500 guests. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a Winter resort.
WATSON & POWERS, PROPRIETORS.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.
The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.
J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R., leaving Desbrosses and Cortlandt St. Ferries at 1:40 P. M.
GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.
The purest of water from our own artesian well 840 feet deep, used for all purposes throughout the house.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J.
DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH.
Opens, Saturday, Feb. 19; American and European plan; first-class in all appointments; rooms en suite, with hot and cold sea or fresh water baths; inaugural reception dance, Feb'y 19th in the new Grotto Café. Write for booklet and terms.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Prop'r.
W. E. COCHRAN, Chief Clerk.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
Atlantic City, N. J.,
Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 16th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Special Spring Rates.
F. ALSPELT.

EXCURSIONS.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
HALF-FARE EXCURSION
TO
NIAGARA FALLS
via NEW YORK CENTRAL
GOING FEBRUARY 21ST; RETURNING FEBRUARY 22D OR 23D.
Tickets at single fare for the round trip will be sold at all New York Central ticket offices in New York and Brooklyn, good on regular trains except "Limited."
Full particulars at nearest New York Central ticket office.

WINTER RESORTS.
Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including **Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico,** and **ALL POINTS SOUTH.**
FLORIDA A Pleasant Tour, under Personal Escort, visiting the chief resorts, leaves New York **Feb. 18.** Programmes, time tables, etc., free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

WASHINGTON Three-day trip by Royal Blue Line, leaves New York Feb. 17.
Including Hotel and Sightseeing Expenses **$14.50**
Programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 AND 1,225 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 236 Union St., Jersey City.

The New York School of Oratory and for the cure of STAMMERING, 1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

BICYCLES.

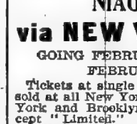

ELMORE ROLLER SPROCKET.
As great an improvement over the ordinary sprocket as the pneumatic tire is over the solid. Price $50. Agents wanted. Send for catalogue.
WILLIS' PARK ROW BICYCLE CO., 23 Park Row.

A tonic is something that restores strength and vigor to the entire system. Ripans Tabules are a tonic in the sense that they correct digestive disorders and help in the proper assimilation of food. When the organs of the stomach are in perfect working order the whole system is benefited. A society woman of New York City suffered from an attack of bronchitis each year as winter approached, and was often unable to go out of doors for days. When the last attack came on she took a Ripans Tabule each evening and was greatly benefited, having less soreness in her throat and very little tendency to cough. As a result, she had better general health that season than for years. The Tabules, she states, acted in her case as a tonic and imparted renewed strength to her system. If she omitted to take one at night, she would notice that she was not so well the next day.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (60 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

BOARDERS WANTED.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two sisters together; one as good cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; excellent reference. M., 188 Amsterdam Av., McLaughlin's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two Canadian girls, one as good cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 252 West 40th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; does all kinds of cooking; desserts, baking; no washing; takes full charge; city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK, &c.—By Scotch cook; fifteen years' city references; no objection to coarse washing; in small private family. 111 East 53d St.; ring Dumphey's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By reliable woman as good cook and laundress in private family; best reference. 45 West 49th St.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By competent cook or laundress; by day or week; best references. 198 West 89th St.; ring Goodridge's bell.

COOK.—By a young, respectable girl as excellent cook; no objection to a little washing; best city reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 5.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; good reference. Martin, 156 East 39th St.

COOK.—By experienced family cook where kitchenmaid is kept. Can be seen at 20 North Washington Square.

COOK, &c.—By reliable woman; is good cook and laundress; would do the general work of family; flat preferred. M. C., 222 West 27th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By girl as good cook and first-class laundress; understands soups, desserts; good baker. 308 West 16th St.

COOK.—By girl as first-class cook; best city reference. 212 East 88th St., third floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young German woman to go out by the day; good laundress; or cleaning; best city reference. Mrs. Schroeder, 451 West 56th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By reliable woman to work by day; washing, or any kind of work. Oakwood, 1,835 3d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER or GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as dressmaker, seamstress, or nursery governess; reference. A., 154 East 40th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Middle aged; French seamstress, dressmaker; accustomed to traveling; experienced in all her duties; best reference. Alice, 217 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Willing to assist with chamberwork; first-class reference from last employer. 903 8th Av.

MAID.—By competent maid or to wait on elderly lady or grown child. S. G., 329 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Scotch; in American family; good reference; $23 monthly. McKinley, 796 6th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable Protestant woman to take care of an old lady and do chamberwork; seventeen years' reference. 111 East 53d St.; ring Dumphey's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady can recommend a middle-aged nurse for infants; she is educated and a Protestant; very faithful and efficient; takes entire charge of baby and wardrobe; highest city reference; no cards. Call, before 12, 223 West 57th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse; best city reference. 326 West 40th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a seamstress; understands all kinds family sewing; dressmaking; willing to do other work; reliable. H. R., Box 334, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing, also finishing dresses, repairing, and alterations. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By young colored man as butler; willing and obliging. Fred Johnson, 408 West 30th St.; Heath's bell.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; age, 34; good valet; best personal city references. 238 East 37th St., care Bailey.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; references from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Call or address Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—As coachman; five years with last employer; best of references; former employer can be seen. J. P., 103 West 30th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Capable of taking full charge of garden, greenhouse, and everything about a place; Protestant; married; one child; can furnish good reference. Box 98 Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Married; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; farm, stock, garden, lawns, greenhouse, graperies; 20 years' references. R., 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Gardener with small family would like care of gentleman's place; understands care of horses, cows, &c.; good references; age, 32. Box T, 1,573 3d Av.

Valets.

VALET.—Frenchman; speaking and corresponding in French and German; best European and American references; would travel. 822 6th Av., Ergen's Hair Store.

VALET or BUTLER.—First-class; can speak English and French; best of reference. Philip Lafoye, 153 East 27th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A.—A.—A.—LADY'S MAID.—For one lady; must be thoroughly competent and speak French. Apply, with city reference, from 12 to 2 o'clock, 162 West 47th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

"Standard of Highest Merit."
FISCHER PIANOS.
Special attention is called to our superb stock of New Pianos—Grand and Upright, encased in rare and beautiful woods in Artistic and Chaste Designs.
104,000 Pianos sold and in use since 1820.
SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES.
Cash or Easy Payments.
A Large Stock of Pianos for Rent.
33 UNION SQUARE—WEST.
Between 16th and 17th Streets, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

STEINER, DAVIDSON & CO.—Certificate as to continued use of partnership name.

Whereas, The copartnership heretofore existing between LOUIS STEINER, EDMOND DAVIDSON, and BENJAMIN F. PARK, under the firm name and style of "STEINER, DAVIDSON & CO.," has expired by limitation; and

Whereas, The said copartnership was one having business relations with foreign countries; and

Whereas, The said LOUIS STEINER and EDMOND DAVIDSON, two of the partners therein, will hereafter continue the said business under the name and style of "STEINER, DAVIDSON & CO.," formerly carried on by the said copartnership under the said name and style.

Now, therefore, I, LOUIS STEINER, residing at No. 981 Madison Avenue, in the City of New York, and EDMOND DAVIDSON, residing at No. 152 East 61st Street, in the said City of New York, do hereby certify, pursuant to the Statute allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases, that we are the sole persons continuing the use of and now dealing and hereafter to deal under the said firm name of "STEINER, DAVIDSON & CO.," and that our principal place of business is now at No. 547 Broadway, and after the first day of February 1898, will be at No. 594 Broadway, in the City o New York.

Dated New York, January 29, 1898.
LOUIS STEINER,
EDMOND DAVIDSON.

City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 29th day of January, 1898, before me personally appeared Louis Steiner and Edmond Davidson, to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

C. J. WILBE, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys, &c., 346 Broadway, New York City, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-1aw6mTu

DE MIRANDA, LUCIANA GOVIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 56 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1897.—ANTONIA INA M. DE QUESADA, Executrix. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Executrix, 56 New Street, New York City. n9-1aw6mT

DUVAL, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE DUVAL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 97, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1897. MARGARET DUVAL, Administratrix. JOSEPH G. GAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. o26-1aw6mTu

GEHLERT, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD GEHLERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1897. SOPHIA GEHLERT, executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, attorneys for executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. o19-1aw6mTu

GUNST, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GUNST, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Stein, No. 2 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of August, 1897. CHARLES VONHOF, BERNHARD GUNST, Executors. JOHN C. STEIN, Atty, for Executors, 3 Chambers St., New York. au31-1aw6mTu&mh1

LEDGER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEDGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmot L. Morehouse, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1897.—WILLIAM PERCY MILES, Executor. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor, No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. n9-1aw6mT

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. d7-1aw6mTu

RIDLEY, CARRIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE RIDLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of BOWERS & SANDS, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. LEOPOLD GUSTHAL, FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. s28-1aw6mTu

SCHAEFER, FREDERICK.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Josephine N. Eicke, Amelia G. Chatillon, Freifrau Rose K. Shertel von Burtenbach, Edward C. Schaefer, George G. Schaefer, being heirs and next to kin of Frederick Schaefer, deceased, and persons named as legatees and devisees in the paper writings hereinafter referred to; Lizzie Schaefer, (widow of Frederick Schaefer, Jr.,) named as legatee in said paper writings purporting to be a codicil to the last will and testament of Frederick Schaefer, deceased; Edward C. Schaefer, George H. Chatillon, George G. Schaefer, as executors and trustees named in the paper writings purporting to be the will of Frederick Schaefer, deceased, and the codicil thereto hereinafter referred to; Freiherr Wilhelm Shertel von Burtenbach, Gertrude A. Klenke, George E. Chatillon, Ralph F. Chatillon, Amanda Chatillon, Eleine Chatillon, Alfred J. Chatillon, Anna Schaefer, (wife of said George G. Schaefer,) Elisa C. Schaefer, Anna Schaefer, Marguerite Schaefer, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert Schaefer of the County of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have the probate of a certain paper writing bearing date November 6, 1880, purporting to be the last will and testament of FREDERICK SCHAEFER, late of the City of New York, deceased; and to have the probate of a certain paper writing bearing date January 19, 1897, purporting to be a codicil to said last will and testament, revoked; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the first day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend and show cause why the probate should not be revoked and the prayer of the petitioner be granted. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. j11-1aw6wTu

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Glover, Sweezy & Glover, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Atty's for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

EDGECOMBE AVENUE AND WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York. THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against ANNA E. LYON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of May, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by James Bleecker and Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Edgecombe Avenue with the northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence running northwardly but along the said easterly side of Edgecombe Avenue twenty (20) feet, more or less, to a party wall; thence running eastwardly, but parallel with said West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and through said party wall so far as the same extends, ninety (90) feet; thence running southwardly, but again parallel with said Edgecombe Avenue, twenty (20) feet to the said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence running westwardly but along the said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street ninety (90) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated January 31, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Diagram of property to be sold pursuant to the foregoing notice of sale, being premises known as No. 26 Edgecombe Avenue:

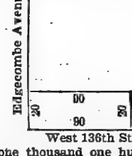

West 136th Street.

Thirty-one thousand one hundred and eighty-two dollars ($31,182) is the approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, and one thousand and seven dollars ($1,007) is the approximate amount of the charge or lien on said property for taxes and assessments, including interest.—Dated January 31, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

108TH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New York.—JAMES MURRAY and ROBERT HILL, plaintiffs, against CARL J. LAGESSEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 17th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with said One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet, and thence southerly and again parallel with said Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

FRANCIS SPIER, Jr., Referee.
CHAS. S. BLOOMFIELD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale:

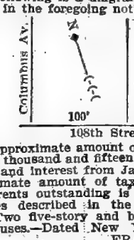

108th Street.

The approximate amount of the plaintiffs' claim is three thousand and fifteen and 50-100 ($3,015.50) dollars and interest from January 12th, 1898; the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents outstanding is about $800 upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. Two five-story and basement, three-family flat houses.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

FRANCIS SPIER, Jr.,

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1 9 AM Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York.
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM | †Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM | †Kaiser Wilhelm, Mch. 19, 10 AM
*Saale, Mch. 5, 10 AM | †Fulda, Mch. 26, 10 A. M.
*Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Feb. and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM
Normannia, Mch. 24, 9 AM | Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Ap. 7, 9 AM | Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Prussia, Feb. 26, 9 A. M. | Pretoria, Mch. 5, 3 P. M.
First cab., $60; second class, $40; steerage, $26.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 16 ST. PAUL.....March 9
NEW YORK....Feb. 23 ST. LOUIS....March 16
PARIS.....March 2 NEW YORK..March 23
Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
WESTERNL'ND, Feb 16 | NOORDLAND, March 2
BERLIN.....Feb. 23 | FRIESLAND...March 9
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday, at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton Street.
La Normandie...Feb. 19 | La Gascogne...March 12
La Champagne...Feb. 26 | La Normandie...March 19
La Bretagne....March 5 | La Champagne..March 26
Gen'l Ag'cy for U. S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Etruria, Feb. 19, 1 P. M. | Lucania, Mch. 12, 8 AM
Campania, Feb. 26, 9 AM | Etruria, Mch. 19, Noon
Umbria...March 5, Noon | Campania, Mch. 26, 8 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, Feb. 16, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon
Majestic, Feb. 23, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon | Teutonic, April 6, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, Feb. 26, 10 A. M.
S. S. Rotterdam, Saturday, March 5, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line.
NEW YORK AND LONDON.
The new steamers Alexandra, Bodicea, Cleopatra, Victoria, and Winifreda will perform a weekly service during the season of 1898. Superior acc

ASTORIA ELEVATOR FALLS

One Man Is Killed and Two Badly Hurt in an Accident Underground.

FREIGHT CAR'S CHAINS BREAK

The Victims Are Hurled Forty Feet to the Stone Floor of a Sub-Basement, Together with Eight Cans of Ashes Which Nearly Bury Them.

A freight elevator at the western end of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel became detached from its fastenings at one end shortly after noon yesterday, and three men who were on the platform of the elevator at the time were precipitated nearly forty feet to the stone flooring of the firerooms in the sub-basement.

JOHN DEGNAN, forty years old, of Fifty-second Street, near Seventh Avenue, was instantly killed.

JAMES FOLEY, twenty-two years old, of 548 West Fifty-fifth Street, received fractures of the right arm and five ribs and also internal injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital unconscious, and will probably die.

THOMAS LOONEY, thirty-six years old, of 304 West Fifty-fourth Street, received several severe scalp wounds. His wounds were dressed at Bellevue, and he was taken home.

All three men were in the employ of John Condon of 304 West Fifty-fourth Street, who has the contract for the removal of ashes from the hotel, and the men were carrying up ashes on the elevator when the car fell.

The elevator is one of two on the Astor Court side of the Astoria, which have been in operation since the opening of the newer hotel. They were installed by the Sprague Electrical Elevator Company to ply between the sub-basement and the sidewalk, solely for use in hoisting ashes. The car, or platform of the elevator, was hoisted by four five-eighth-inch chains, one attached to each corner by a split link in a ring bolt. These chains ran over grooved wheels set in frames just above the sidewalk, and extend down to the drums on the shaft of the electric motor at the bottom of the shaft.

Wooden Door and Frame.

Since the elevator was installed, however, a heavy wooden door had been made to swing down over the mouth of the shaft at the top. The same carpenter that put the door there constructed at one end of the car a heavy frame, presenting an inclined plane at the top. When the elevator ascended, this frame was supposed to lift the door automatically and gradually swing it up on its hinges. The wooden door and this wooden frame caused yesterday's accident, according to the makers of the elevator.

The three laborers loaded up the car with eight cans of ashes and started to ascend. Nothing happened until the inclined beam on the car struck the trap door at the top. For some reason the door refused to open. The car had been ascending slowly, and the men in the darkness did not know that the trap door had been reached, and did not shut off the power. The result was that a tremendous strain was put upon the north end of the car, where the improvised door opener was situated. The split links of the chains attached to the elevator at that end were straightened out and became detached, and the platform flapped down like an apron and banged against the side of the chute.

The crash of the falling men and ash cans was heard in the basement and sub-basement, and a crowd of the hotel employes rushed to the bottom of the shaft. A great cloud of ashes obscured the vicinity for several minutes, during which time the rescuers groped blindly for the three men. They were finally found, half covered with ashes and battered cans. Degnan was pulled out from under a can, dead. The other two men were unconscious and groaning feebly.

Large Crowd Gathered.

A hurry call was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. Leash of 17 West Thirty-third Street was sent for. Meantime the rumor had spread to the street that a passenger elevator had fallen at the hotel, and the arrival of the ambulance drew an immense crowd of people to the Astor Court entrance. The two injured men were examined by Dr. Leash and Ambulance Surgeon Stevens in the sub-basement.

Degnan was found to have died almost instantly. His head was badly crushed. Foley was so seriously hurt that he was taken to the hospital at once.

Looney recovered consciousness, and was taken to the hospital in a cab. At the hospital it was said that Foley could scarcely recover. Degnan's body was taken to the Morgue.

The management of the hotel claimed to be in no way responsible for the accident, having had nothing to do with the operations of the elevators.

"We have not yet finally accepted the building from the contractors," said Assistant Manager Hilliard, "and therefore have no right to make any repairs or alterations in any part of it. Even if a steam pipe should burst in a room we would notify the contractors instead of repairing it with our own staff. If any extra work were done on the elevator, Contractor Downey had it done."

At the office of Contractor Downey, who built the hotel, it was said that he could not be seen.

The representative of the Sprague Elevator Company, who visited the scene of the accident, said that the trap door and the wooden arrangement for opening it had caused the accident.

On Oct. 8 last an elevator fell in the Waldorf, and two employes were badly hurt.

HEAD CRUSHED BY THE CAR.

Fatal Elevator Accident in the Walton Building Is a Mystery.

Oscar Westberg, twenty-four years old, assistant janitor of the Walton Building, at 560 Fifth Avenue, was killed yesterday in the building, his head being crushed between the floor of the elevator and the woodwork of the second floor.

The man was found by Janitor Albert Hall, who left him in charge of the car. When Hall returned he waited some minutes for the elevator, which was not at the bottom floor, and, as it did not come down, he made a search. He dragged the young man out and sent for a policeman.

It could not be ascertained how the accident occurred.

DRIVER KILLED BY AN ELEVATOR.

Put His Head Through a Window Space and Was Struck.

William Ochs, twenty-five years old, a driver for Reinert's express at 664 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, was instantly killed and almost decapitated by an elevator in the Wheeler-Meyer Building at 588 Broadway yesterday.

The building is a new one and not yet entirely finished. The doors leading to the elevator shaft have no windows and the spaces intended for the panes are quite large. The driver was on the eighth floor and wanted to descend. He put his head into one of the spaces left for the glass when the elevator suddenly descended. The man's head was caught between the iron sash of the door and the floor of the car and badly crushed.

Emile Schuiss of 423 East Fourteenth Street, who was in charge of the elevator, was arrested, but was discharged on proving that he was not to blame.

New Rochelle's Assessment.

The completed tax assessment roll for 1897 was opened for inspection yesterday at the corporation rooms, in New Rochelle. Some of the taxpayers had asked that a cut of almost 50 per cent. be made in their assessed valuations. The Assessors made a general cut of 10 per cent., and only made other reductions where the law provides they should or where the facts were plainly in favor of the protestants. General dissatisfaction was expressed. The village valuations foot up to $13,450,000. The town assessment's foot up $12,500,000. The Assessors have also imposed a poll tax of $1 upon each male resident of the village. In the list there are 2,705 names. Included in this number are thirteen Chinamen and some other aliens.

ROYAL

is greatest of all the baking powders in purity, strength, healthfulness

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY.—The Allentown Rolling Mills brought suit in the Supreme Court against Thomas Dwyer to recover upon a contract whereby it agreed to furnish defendant all the metal work for a light and fog signal house at Spring Point Ledge, Portland Harbor, Maine. The plaintiff claimed a balance unpaid and damages because of defendant's failure to have the ledge upon which the lighthouse was to be constructed properly leveled, as he had agreed to in the contract. An order denying plaintiff's motion to refer the issues to a referee for trial has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, holding that the complaint alleges causes of action which are within the class in which defendant has a right to a trial by jury. "The trial by jury in a common law action is," Justice Ingraham said, "under our system the normal method of settling the issues of fact. The Court is only justified in ordering a reference in such an action where it clearly appears that, in consequence of the nature of the proof necessary to sustain the plaintiff's cause of action, a trial by jury is not practicable, or, when the plaintiff's cause of action is based upon an account involving many distinct items, each of which has to be proved; and where it is impracticable for a jury to scrutinize the evidence offered to establish each particular item of the count."

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LEGAL SERVICES IN LUNACY PROCEEDINGS.—Mrs. Mary A. Lucas was committed last June, on petition of her son, under the Insanity act, to the Long Island Home at Amityville, but on the lunacy proceedings instituted a few days later the jury, after a prolonged hearing, not being able to agree, were discharged. On the second trial, in August, before another jury, Mrs. Lucas applied for leave, in resisting the proceedings then pending, to use so much of her own property as might be necessary to employ counsel, obtain medical experts, &c. Before the court acted upon her application the second trial terminated, and she was found to be incompetent to manage herself or her property, thirteen out of nineteen jurors signing the inquisition. Subsequently, the court directed her committee to pay $50 to her counsel, W. J. Hardy and William N. Kennedy. This sum they refused to accept, and their application, subsequently made, for an order that the committee pay them for services rendered and expenses incurred as Mrs. Lucas's attorneys was denied. The First Appellate Division has now reversed that order, saying, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, that there is no reason why one against whom such proceedings are instituted should not have the right to the services of counsel, and why such counsel should not be paid for the services. "It is important," Justice McLaughlin said, "that an alleged lunatic should be afforded every reasonable opportunity to defend himself in the proceeding instituted to have him adjudged insane; and, if ultimately found to be insane, then the court has the power to award such sum as seems reasonable and right under the circumstances, payable out of his property, to the persons who render services in defending him."

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ACCORD AND SATISFACTION.—Julius Rothschild, who had been employed between 1890 and the close of 1893 in making sales on commission for Samuel Mossbacher and Sigmund Herzfelder at the latter date asked his employers for the balance due him. The bookkeeper thereupon made up a statement and handed it to Rothschild. He handed it to Mossbacher, saying, as he claimed, it did not correctly show his balance. To this no reply was made, but he was again handed the statement, together with a check for the amount called for by it. "This is not the balance of my account, and you know it," Rothschild said, to which Mossbacher replied: "That is what you are going to get. You can take it or leave it. If you want any more, you can sue me." Rothschild replied: "I will sue you. I accept this thing as a part payment of what you owe me." Rothschild, in his suit against his employers, recovered judgment, which has now been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The sole question presented was whether the delivery of the check to the plaintiff, the receipt and subsequent use of it by him, amounted in law to an accord and satisfaction. "It was a question for the jury to determine," Justice McLaughlin, in giving the opinion, said, "whether the check was delivered to the plaintiff upon the condition that its acceptance and use by him was a payment in full, and they have found that it was not; and their finding is sustained by the evidence." Justice Ingraham, in a concurring opinion, said: "An agreement involves what is described as a 'meeting of the minds' of the parties to it; and to establish that, it was necessary that it should appear that the defendant delivered the check to the plaintiff upon condition that an acceptance of it canceled the entire debt, and that plaintiff, understanding that condition, accepted the check, thus acquiescing in the condition imposed by the defendants. Whether or not there was such an agreement in this case was for the jury."

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QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—John Costello, a bright, healthy boy, about eight years old, was run over by a car of the Third Avenue Railway Company near One Hundredth Street while he was going toward his home on the east side of the avenue. The car which struck him had been going slowly north, having been obstructed by a covered wagon in front of it on the track. After an altercation with the driver of the wagon, which was continued after the wagon turned off the track, the motorman, while talking to the driver and looking toward the east, increased the speed of the car, which shot ahead and reached and struck the boy. A dismissal of the complaint on the trial of Costello's suit against the company for damages for the injuries he received has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division by a divided court. The trial Judge, in disposing of the motion to dismiss, thus summarized the facts: "The boy, while running diagonally across the street, with nothing to obstruct his view, was struck by the left side of the front of the car and thrown under the left side of the car. This shows conclusively that he had not sufficient time to head off the car, and that in making the attempt he was guilty of contributory negligence." Justice O'Brien, giving the majority opinion on appeal, says this summary, which is exact, seems to sustain the ruling made. "We could only absolve the boy," Justice O'Brien says, "from the charge of contributory negligence by assuming that his running upon the track was in no sense one of the proximate causes leading to the injury or that he was not bound to observe any care in crossing an avenue which was constantly traversed by cable cars; or that he was in no way negligent on such an avenue to start in the middle of the block on a run, with nothing to prevent his observing the car moving north at a slow rate of speed, with a wagon in front of him, and, seeing the car, never abate his speed in his journey across the avenue, thus taking all chances or risks of crossing in safety. The only inference to be drawn is that he ran heedlessly without reference to the position of the car across the avenue." Justice Ingraham, in a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice Patterson, said: "This boy, in crossing the street, saw a truck upon the tracks, and a car behind it approaching quite slowly. He took advantage of this situation to run across the track, not in front of a car rapidly approaching, but in front of a car almost at a standstill, and where, but for the sudden application of the power of the car, he would have been in perfect safety. He had a right to anticipate that the motorman of the car would use ordinary care to ascertain whether the track was free before increasing the speed of the car. He certainly was not bound to wait until the motorman and the driver of the truck had finished their conversation to see whether or not the motorman would apply the power to the car immediately upon the tracks being clear, without looking to see whether any one was in front of him upon the track."

Stern Bros

Will display to-day

Parasols

For Street and Carriage Wear

and will introduce the latest novelty

"The Eclipse"

West 23d St.

DR. HALL'S VICTORY FINAL

Seven Trustees Favorable to Him Elected by the Congregation of the Fifth Avenue Church.

EFFORTS NOW FOR HARMONY

Conciliatory Speeches Followed by Appointment of a Committee to Confer with Dissenting Members of the Session.

Nearly 300 of the members of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church assembled in the lecture hall of the edifice at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and elected seven Trustees to fill the vacancies created by the death of James Fraser and the resignation of six others, announcement of which was made by the pastor, Dr. Hall, from the pulpit on Sunday, Feb. 6.

The new officers were so promptly chosen and with such evident good will by those present that it was afterward commonly agreed that the venerable pastor had scored a victory over his opponents in the church. The new Trustees are: Samuel Thomas, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John S. Kenedy; James Talcott, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Fraser; Robert W. Stuart, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Horace E. Garth; George Frederick Vietor, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John P. Duncan; John W. Auchincloss, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George C. Wheelock; Charles P. Britton, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of E. Francis Hyde; George Bliss Agnew, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Robert H. Robertson.

Not one of the resigned members was in the hall, nor did any of the dissenting members of the Session, who include Stated Clerk Silas B. Brownell, attend. Dr. Hall was chosen Moderator of the meeting, while Seth B. Robinson acted in the capacity of Secretary. Dr. Hall assured his auditors that, notwithstanding certain of the congregation had seen fit to differ from him and others, he believed an understanding would soon be arrived at and the former feeling of brotherly love be re-established. His remarks were greeted with applause, participated in largely by the women.

Robert Bonner read the names of the nominees, saying they had been selected carefully, after a canvass of the majority of the older members of the flock and by the consent of Dr. Hall and the individuals themselves. He moved that the names be put to an immediate vote. According to the rule, an hour was given for a return of the ballots, and at the expiration of that time Tellers James A. Frame and Samuel Auchincloss announced that 135 votes had been cast, and that not a name had been scratched. There was more applause when this result was given.

While the hour was passing Charles Wheeler Barnes moved that, as the remaining members of the Session had appointed a committee to see those who had resigned, for the purpose of getting them to reconsider their action, another committee be elected by the congregation to confer with the former body. The spirit of those in the hall was displayed when the motion was put to a vote. There were many "ayes," and Dr. Hall declared he could not decide whether the motion had been lost or won. A division was called for, but before it could be argued Robert Bonner, Mr. Barnes, and others said emphatically that it was to the best interest of the congregation that the motion should prevail. They declared that no animus should be shown toward those who had opposed Dr. Hall, and the latter also urged another verbal vote.

Mr. Bonner said that the most intimate friends of the pastor had told him that all antagonism to the dissenting members of the Session should cease. J. Henry Work also argued in favor of the motion. No speeches were made on the other side. The motion was again put, and, there being but two dissenting voices, declared carried. Scarcely one-third of those present, however, appeared to have voted.

The following were selected as the committee: Samuel B. Schieffelin, George B. Agnew, James A. Hawes, Samuel Auchincloss, Charles Wheeler Barnes, and Joel W. Thorne.

Before the adjournment of the meeting Dr. Hall expressed himself as highly pleased with the interest displayed by all, and Robert Bonner said it was the first time in the history of the church that more than a dozen persons had attended an election of Trustees. It was also stated that the treasury was in good condition, and that in the last few years the receipts had varied very little.

DEVERY MADE DEPUTY CHIEF.

Police Board Also Appoints Capt. Grant an Inspector.

The Police Commissioners yesterday appointed William S. Devery a Deputy Chief and promoted Capt. Donald S. Grant of the Charles Street Station to the rank of Inspector.

Deputy Chief Devery has been on the force since Jan. 19, 1878. He was made a Roundsman Sept. 16, 1881; a Sergeant May 27, 1884; a Captain Dec. 30, 1891, and an Inspector Jan. 7 of this year. He has always been a stanch supporter of Tammany Hall. He has had a good deal of trouble with the Parkhurst society, and was prosecuted by it both before the Commissioners and criminally. He was once dismissed from the department and afterward reinstated.

Inspector Grant has been on the force since 1876. He was appointed a Roundsman Feb. 10, 1877; a Sergeant May 25, 1880, and a Captain Sept. 10, 1887. He is the brother of Inspector John H. Grant.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER CAUGHT.

Ex-Bookkeeper for Littauer Brothers Sent Back to Gloversville.

Charles Boughton, who for more than fifteen years had been a confidential bookkeeper for Littauer Brothers, glove manufacturers, of Gloversville, N. Y., was arrested on Sunday night on a warrant from Gloversville, charging him with grand larceny in the second degree. At the time of his arrest he was alighting from a New York Central train, having come from Gloversville.

About six weeks ago Boughton was discharged by Mr. Lucius N. Littauer, who discovered a shortage in his books, amounting, it is believed, to about $4,500. The offense was at first overlooked, but on Jan. 26 a warrant for Boughton's arrest was procured.

When arrested Boughton seemed ill, and yesterday morning, when taken before Magistrate Flammer, in Jefferson Market Court, he was not able to stand unsupported. Magistrate Flammer heard the charges and turned the prisoner over to an officer from Gloversville, who was in waiting. He was taken back to Gloversville yesterday afternoon.

At the New York store and offices of Littauer Brothers, 520 Broadway, it was said yesterday that nothing was known regarding Boughton, save that he had been a trusted employe for many years, and that he was a married man, aged about sixty.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

A NEW TAILOR SUIT.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGN,

$35.00.

The skirt has the new wide flounce, with four folds at the top and bottom, edged with braid piping.

Russian blouse; tight-fitting waist; short, tight-fitting jacket,—three styles, trimmed to correspond with the skirts.

The suits are of broadcloth, in black, tan, blue, brown, castor and green, and are lined throughout with silk.

A second invoice, ready this morning, in all sizes, 32 to 44 inches,

$35.00 Each.

Made to order would be $50 to $60.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Three Decisions of Interest to Importers—Drawbacks Part of Dutiable Value of Goods.

Three decisions of interest to merchants were handed down by the Customs Board of Classification yesterday. One was in the cases of L. Balbi, E. Prota, and Goldenberg Brothers, which firms imported considerable quantities of cotton laces from France and macaroni from Italy. The question involved in all the protests filed by the firms named was whether certain items on the invoices consisting of drawbacks allowed by the French and Italian Governments, respectively, were properly included by the Appraiser and Collector as a part of the dutiable value of the merchandise. The importers claimed that the amount of said drawbacks should not be counted as a part of the market value of the merchandise for dutiable purposes, but the Board of Classification took a different view and sustained the action of the Appraiser and Collector. This opinion was by ex-Judge Somerville, and was based on previous rulings of the board and decisions by United States courts.

Fleitmann & Co. of New York protested against the assessment of 60 per cent. and valorem duty on an importation of goods known in commerce as bindings. This assessment of duty was made on the ground that the goods were "galloons." In an opinion by Col. Tichenor, the board found that the articles in question were not "galloons," but resembled plain ribbons with the edges or borders perfectly even and straight. "Galloons" are distinguished by two escalloped or otherwise uneven edges. The Collector's action was reversed.

Various protests from the firm of Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago were considered, and certain of them were decided in favor of the firm and others were decided in favor of the customs authorities. The articles in dispute were linen towels, weighing over 4½ ounces to the square yard; some of the towels contained more than 60 and not more than 120 threads, and others contained more than 120 and not more than 180 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling. Some of the towels had a knotted fringe and others were hemstitched. These goods were assessed for duty at 2½ cents per square yard and 30 per cent. ad valorem, and 6 cents per square yard and 30 per cent. ad valorem, respectively. In making his assessment the Appraiser included in the counting of the number of square yards the fringe and the folded cloth comprising the hem. The importer claimed that the specific or square-yard duty should have been assessed only upon the plain portion of the towels exclusive of the fringe in the one case and of the folded portion forming the hem in the other. The Board of Classification sustained the protests so far as the fringed towels were concerned, and sustained the Appraiser with regard to the hemstitched towels.

TO CLOSE THE SPEEDWAY.

Driving Considered Dangerous While Work Is in Progress.

Secretary Holly of the Park Department yesterday sent the following letter to Prof. William H. Burr, Consulting Engineer in charge of the Harlem River Driveway:

"I am directed by President Clausen, Park Commissioner for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, to notify you that the public driveway is hereby ordered closed to the public.

"The condition of the work on Section I, which affords access from the south to the completed section, (No. 2,) the said work being still in the hands of the contractor, renders it impracticable to consider the drive ready for public use. It is not and never has been, as a matter of fact, open to the public.

"A further objection to the driveway's being considered as open is found in the fact that the contractors for the erection of the railing have just been notified to begin the work. Without a railing the use of the driveway is dangerous, and during the progress of its erection the fires of the forges and the noise of the hammering necessary to the work certainly make driving upon it an unnecessary risk.

"These specifications of the contract for the railing and the report upon the progress of the work on the first section make it probable that the formal opening of the completed driveway will be possible in the early Spring."

President Clausen also abolished the position of Superintendent of the driveway, which was filled by Clark B. McDonald, at a salary of $1,800 a year.

FORCED TO DEED HER HOUSE.

A Wife Says Her Husband Threatened Her Life Unless She Complied.

Mrs. Elizabeth Schnabel, a pretty young woman of twenty-six, told Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday that she had been compelled at the point of a revolver to deed to her husband, Henry Schnabel, a house at 299 Hamburg Avenue, where they lived. Schnabel, who is a well-to-do roofer, some time ago sued his wife for divorce, naming Frederick Belz, a young motorman, as co-respondent. At the trial, two weeks ago, the case was decided in favor of the woman. She then brought suit to set aside the conveyance of the house.

According to her story, on March 6, 1897, her husband, with a relative named Charles Ewald and a Commissioner of Deeds named E. A. Konter, came to her brother-in-law's house, at 576 Central Avenue, where she was stopping, and demanded that she deed the house, which was in her name, to him. She refused, she says, and Schnabel knocked her down and threatened to kill her. Her brother-in-law, Ambrose May, and his sister Lena were there at the time; but May, who is smaller than Schnabel, did not interfere.

The men then left the house, but returned in half an hour. Schnabel then aimed a revolver at her and told her that he would shoot unless she signed. She then obeyed, and Konter, she says, took the acknowledgment.

The Mays corroborrated Mrs. Schnabel's story, and Justice Dickey, after giving judgment in her favor, directed her lawyer, Henry C. Wilke, to prefer charges against Konter to the Governor.

Struck With a Pitcher; May Die.

Ernest Heil, thirty-five years old, a cabinet maker, of 70 Boerum Street, Williamsburg, was locked up in the Stagg Street Police Station last night for injuries, it is alleged, he inflicted on Ludwig Vill, a saloon keeper, on the ground floor of the same house. Vill is reported to be at the point of death. He is sixty-eight years old, and his son some time ago was married to a sister of Heil. Vill, it is said, owed Heil $10, which he was unable to pay, and on Wednesday night Heil attacked the old man with a pitcher, striking him repeatedly over the head. Heil declared last night that Vill struck him first.

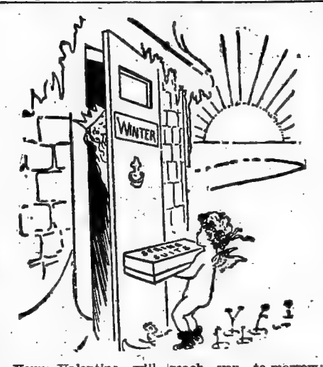

Your Valentine will reach you to-morrow: advertisement of Feb. 14th.

Here it is:

The chance to select from several thousand Spring suits—sacks and cutaways, formerly marked $14 to $28.

If your chest doesn't measure under 34, nor over 46 inches—$12.50.

If under 34, the price is $10.

Fancy mixtures stripes and checks, in browns, blues and grays; besides a goodly sprinkling of black and blue serges and black cheviots.

"Shown last Spring" is their only fault.

All three stores.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WILLIAM R. FOSTER HERE

Extradited from France After Being for Ten Years a Fugitive from Justice.

SAYS HE IS GLAD TO BE BACK

Is Accused of Obtaining $193,000 from the Gratuity Fund of the Produce Exchange by Means of Skillful Forgeries.

On the steamship La Normandie, which arrived from Havre yesterday, was a tall man in a brown mackintosh. He wore a gray Van Dyke beard, and his hair was nearly white. His face was wrinkled and haggard, and there was a stoop in his shoulders. Ten years as a fugitive from justice had left him a broken-down man, who, although only fifty-six years old, might have been taken for seventy.

This passenger was William Riley Foster, who, in 1888, fled the country with $193,000 belonging to the gratuity fund of the Produce Exchange, for which he was counsel. It is alleged that he took this money by skillful forgeries.

Realizing that discovery was at hand, he went to Paris, taking with him Leola Bellotte, the daughter of a boarding house keeper at Asbury Park. He had lived with this young woman at Bayport, L. I., when she was but nineteen years old, and passed as his niece. They were married at Lisbon, and made their home in Paris. He was known in the latter city as Mr. Ward. He led a gay life, and was a prominent figure in certain classes of Parisian society. With remarkable nerve he made the acquaintance of the American Consul at Zurich and was at one time his guest. The Produce Exchange offered a reward of $5,000 for his capture, and Scotland Yard detectives went on his trail. He was dogged by them all over Europe.

It is said that Foster was finally discovered through a large St. Bernard dog, which he took with him from New York. The dog followed him everywhere. The detectives were informed that the fugitive had taken the animal with him, and finally they learned that there was a man answering to his description living in a suburb of Paris, and that such a dog accompanied him on his walks. He successfully fought extradition for a time, and the President of the French Republic refused to surrender him to the authorities of this country. Finally, in the latter part of last year, it was decided to give him up on papers signed by President McKinley.

Foster was brought from Paris by Central Office Detective McCafferty. The prisoner was not accompanied by his wife, but she is expected to arrive here in a few days. He was taken to District Attorney Gardiner's office, where he had a friendly talk with the District Attorney, whom he had known before his flight from the country. On being taken out of the office he met Detective McCafferty. The prisoner's face lighted up with pleasure.

"Why, Bob McNaught," he exclaimed. "Is that you? I used to know you in Geneva. Don't you remember Ackerman's?"

"Where you used to eat snails?" said McNaught.

"Yes," said Foster, falling into a reminiscent mood. "We used to eat snails, and drink beer all the evening. It seems like old times to see you."

He and the detective then talked over their experiences in Switzerland at some length.

"I am glad to get back," said Foster. "For years I've been an exile, dodging around from one place to another, and I've not even dared to speak to an American. I have the satisfaction of knowing that I am no longer surrounded by foreigners. I am glad to be at home, no matter what happens to me."

When asked if he intended to plead guilty, he replied that he had not decided, and that he would not know until after he had consulted with Coudert Brothers, his lawyers.

"I am not looking very well, I know," he said, "but that's because of the 105 days of solitary confinement I spent in Paris. It was enough to drive a man crazy."

On the trip over Foster told Detective McCafferty that he knew the officer feared he would escape by committing suicide, but that there was no danger of that. "I can still find some pleasure in life," he said, "and I don't want to die yet awhile."

It is generally believed that the prisoner still has a good part of the money he is accused of stealing. He has never shown any signs of poverty since he fled ten years ago, and spent money freely on the way back with the detective. The prisoner's father, the late William R. Foster, paid back $80,000 of the amount his son is alleged to have stolen.

BROOKLYN'S "GIANT" SQUAD.

Chief McCullagh Selects 34 Big Policemen for Crossings.

Chief McCullagh yesterday visited the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn, to pick the men who are to compose the giant squad in Brooklyn. This squad will correspond to the Broadway squad in Manhattan, and will be on duty at dangerous crossings on Fulton Street, and probably on Broadway, Manhattan Avenue, and other streets where the traffic is especially heavy.

Roundsman John Yost of the Hamburg Avenue Station towered over the rest at a height of 6 feet and 4 inches, and he was selected to command the squad. Out of the 100 men at the armory 34 were chosen, and of these the smallest is 6 feet and a quarter of an inch in height. The men were selected not merely for their height, but for intelligence and agility as well, and a large girth was enough to disqualify a man. Old men were also barred. The Adams Street Station is to be the headquarters of the squad, and some time during the week they will begin their work. They will be on duty from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Silk.

BLACK:—

Bengaline, Fleur de Velour, Bengaline de Soie, Chantilly, Fleur de Laine, Damas, Moiré Imperial, Poplin, Taffetas,—in a large variety of new weaves, including Ondulé and Barré designs.

6,000 yards Black Satin Damas,

$1, $1.25 & $1.50 yard.

NOVELTY SILKS:—

Plaids, Checks, Stripes,—Barré,—and a number of new effective weaves introduced for the coming season.

Colors include the fashionable shades of Turquoise, Sevres, Delft, Vieux Bleu, Coral, Camelia, Jalouse, Volga, Parme, Framboise, Manille, Argent, Beige, Moka, Ble.

EVENING SILKS:—

Taffetas, Satin Duchesse, Gros Grains, Poplins, Armures, Brocades. The new weaves include Bayadére and Pekin Stripes.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street. Broadway and 11th St.

BRUSH BILL AND HEALTH BOARD

Commissioners Straus and Cosby Go to Albany with Petitions and Board Resolution Against the Measure.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday for the purpose of continuing the attack the board has been waging against the Brush bill. It was decided that President Nathan Straus and Commissioner Cosby should go to Albany to-day and appear in opposition to the bill before the Senate Committee on Cities.

The Commissioners will go armed with several petitions, and with a resolution adopted at yesterday's meeting, to the effect that several provisions of the bill, in the opinion of the board, are inexpedient, unscientific, and inhumane, and calculated to deprive the citizens of New York City of such protection against serious forms of infectious diseases as the department was created to secure.

The principal provisions of the bill to which exception is taken are those depriving the board of the services of the President of the Board of Police Commissioners, prohibiting the production of vaccine virus, diptheria antitoxine, and other antitoxines, and restricing scientific research, limiting the work in the prevention of infectious diseases, and excluding from the list of "infectious, contagious, and pestilential diseases" a number of diseases which now are classed by the Health Department or by the Health Departments of other cities as dangerous to the public health.

MRS. PLACE MAY BREAK DOWN.

The Murderess of Her Stepdaughter Pleads to See Her Husband.

Mrs. Martha Place, who is confined in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, charged with murdering her stepdaughter, Ida Place, and attempting to kill her husband, shows signs of breaking down. When she was arrested and taken to the jail she acted in a way which gave rise to the theory that she was shamming insanity, but her demeanor has entirely changed within the past few days. She sobs and cries continually, and pleads to see her husband.

On Sunday, while the regular services conducted by the women missionaries were going on, Mrs. Place broke down and made a scene. She sobbed aloud and had to be led back to her cell in order to permit the resumption of the interrupted services. She remained in a pitiable state, crying and moaning, for the rest of the day. Sheriff Creamer was sent for, and he finally agreed to communicate with her husband.

"If he chooses to see you after he is discharged from the hospital," said the Sheriff, "I certainly shall not object."

HENRY HILTON A DEFENDANT.

Miss Dean Claims an Interest in A. T. Stewart's Property.

Henry Hilton is a defendant in a suit brought before Justice Scott in the Supreme Court to recover a one-sixth interest in the old Stewart property at Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. Euphemia Deans, the plaintiff, alleges that her mother, Mary Bailey Deans, was an heir-at-law and next of kin to Alexander T. Stewart, who died intestate on April 10, 1876, and who left among other property the house on Madison Avenue, in which Mrs. Mary Bailey Deans became possessed of a one-third interest. Mrs. Deans died in May, 1892, leaving three children, Jane, Mary, and Euphemia, of which the two latter survive.

The plaintiff is suing for one-half of her mother's share of the estate, which is in the hands of Mr. Hilton, who she claims is holding it to the damage of the Misses Deans. She claims her share is valued at $50,000. Joseph H. Choate and Elihu Root appear for the defendant, Miss Deans being represented by ex-Judge Curtis.

When asked if the case on trial was a test one and would affect a number of heirs of alleged heirs of A. T. Stewart, Mr. Curtis said it was only one of a series of suits. The defense make a general denial of the alleged relationship between Mrs. Deans and A. T. Stewart, and a denial that he died intestate. The jury box was filled late in the afternoon, and after counsel for plaintiff had made his opening address the case was adjourned until to-day.

In questioning talesmen ex-Judge Curtis asked each man whether he thought he could be hypnotized by Joseph H. Choate, and every man accepted had to give absolute proof of his ability to withstand any and every psychic attack Mr. Choate might make.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE | LEASURE | CONTINUOUS Performance, 1:30 to 11 P. M. | 58TH & 3D AVE.

First Time Up Town.

MARVELOUS BIOGRAPH.

(NEW VIEWS.) MAURICE BARRYMORE & CO., FRANK BUSH, Gardner & Ely, Caicedo, Stanley & Jackson, Mimic Four, Ray Le Royce, Snyder & Buckley, Bros. Morello, L. Claire & Hayes, Hill & Whittaker, De Moss & Mais, Others

25 and 15c. AFTERNOONS. | 50 and 25c. EVENINGS.

PROCTOR'S High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.

MINNIE SELIGMAN

in "Comedy and Tragedy." CHAS. T. ELLIS & CO., Musical Sketch; JOHN KERNELL, Irish Comedian; 3 POLOS, Gymnasts; DELTOREL-LIS, Musical Clowns; 40 other stars.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Every evening until further notice, Wycherly's famous old comedy,

THE COUNTRY GIRL.

MISS REHAN as PEGGY

TO-NIGHT, (previous to The Country Girl,) a new Japanese musical piece called,

LILLI TSE.

COUNTRY GIRL MATS. WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY.

AMERICAN 42D St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38th St. Castle Square Opera Co.

Opera in English. 8th Successful Week.

TO-NIGHT, Cavalleria Rusticana, Grand Double Bill, PINAFORE.

Wed. Mat., 2 P. M., 25c. | Evening, 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. | Sat. Mat., 2. 25c., 50c.

In Preparation THE GYPSY BARON.

WATERS PIANOS

A beautiful new style, 7 1-3 octave, 3-stringed WATERS' UPRIGHT PIANO, rich, deep tone, with fine singing quality, only

$225

cash, or $250 on installments, $10 down and $7 per month. Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free.

Also, 50 Good Second-hand Pianos, in perfect order, at GREAT BARGAINS. Payments only $5 per month.

Please call or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

N. B.—Pianos rented, stored, carted, exchanged, tuned, polished, or repaired.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND OPERA

In French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS. Even'g performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

WED. EVG., FEB. 16.. "Les Huguenots" Mmes. Nordica, Seygard, Van Cauteren, and Melba; MM. Ibos, Boudouresque, Bispham, Campanari. Conductor, Bimboni. No increase in prices for this performance.

FRI. EVG., FEB. 18, at 7:45.. Farewell Night GALA PERFORMANCE.

Acts from "Tannhauser," "Romeo et Juliette," "Il Pagliacci," "Freischutz," "Lucia," "Gotterdammerung," "Faust."

Mmes. Melba, Gadski, Toronta, Staudigl, Mattfeld, Van Cauteren; MM. Kraus, Rothmuhl, Campanari, Bispham, Stehmann, Staudigl, Fischer, Boudouresque, Viviani, Van Hoose, Rains, Saligniac, and Ibos. Conductors, Mr. Damrosch and Sig. Bimboni.

No increase in prices for this performance.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

SAT. MAT. FEB. 19.. "Gotterdammerung" Mmes. Nordica, Barna, Toronta, Staudigl, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Staudigl. Conductor, Damrosch.

SCALES OF PRICES—$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4. Seats on sale at Box Office, and also at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Ruliman's, 111 Broadway.

STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Boston Symphony Orchestra | Thurs. Eve.,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow, followed by fair; much colder, with a cold wave.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,008. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.05¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c.; cash cotton, 6¼c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution calling on the Attorney General for information as to the coming sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The Attorney General promptly furnished the information called for. The House passed a bill regulating loans to officers of National banks.—Page 3.

FOREIGN—Lord William Nevill, fourth son of the Marquis of Abergavenny, was sentenced in London to five years' penal servitude for forgery. The Indian frontier war was discussed in the House of Commons. The Russian charge at Pekin discussed the question of the Southern Manchurian Railway with the Tsung-li-Yamen. The Ambassadors at Constantinople are trying to arrange for the Autonomous Government of Crete without a provisional Governor. S. W. Rudolph of Philadelphia, an artist, expired at sea on the Aller, and was buried at Gibraltar. The British battleship Victorious is still aground at Port Said.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the West End Hotel and seven cottages at Rockaway Beach.

The Classis of Kingston removed the Rev. Chandler A. Oakes as pastor of the Fair Street Reformed Church.

C. H. Rutherford of New York was arrested on the American Line steamer St. Louis at Newport News for passing a spurious check for $75 drawn on the Chemical Bank of New York.

Handwriting experts at Zola's trial in Paris expressed the opinion that Count Esterhazy was the author of the bordereau for writing which Dreyfus is serving a life sentence on Devil's Island.

It is reported that the Canadian Government has dispatched a note to Washington threatening to exclude Americans from the Klondike in case of hostile legislation by the United States.

A. J. Bowie, a mining engineer in the employ of James R. Keene, draws a dark picture of the outlook at the Klondike. Supplies, skilled miners, and machinery are wanting, he says, for successful work this year.

The proposed law taxing bachelors in New Jersey has brought to light a unique bachelors' club, which has hitherto been unknown to all but the initiated. Its objects are to promote gallantry toward the fair sex and discourage matrimony.

Señor Dupuy de Lome, the ex-Minister to the United States from Spain, with his family, reached the city last night en route for Spain. He declined to talk for publication, and was driven at once to the Hotel St. Marc. Two detectives from the Central Office met him as he landed from the Pennsylvania Railroad's ferryboat and remained on duty at the hotel all night. Señor de Lome and his party will sail today on the Britannic.

Page 2.

The Grand Trunk Railway is said to have purchased land near Toledo, which will give it an entrance into that city.

Contracts are said to have been made with the railroads to carry the greater part of Leiter's wheat holdings from Chicago to the seaboard. The Chicago market was strong yesterday.

It was said yesterday that the first of the four vessels being constructed for the American Mail Steamship Company will be ready in August, and that the new line will engage in the fruit trade between Jamaica and other West Indian points and the United States.

Page 3.

Arguments in favor of woman's suffrage were presented to the Senate and House committees in Washington by leading members of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

James B. Angell, United States Minister to Turkey, has announced his intention to resign in time to resume his duties as President of the University of Michigan next Fall.

Pay Director Luther G. Billings, United States Navy, has been convicted by a court-martial of falsehood and scandalous conduct and sentenced to dismissal from the navy.

Addresses to the silver men of the country urging united action in coming elections have been issued by the Democratic and Populist and Silver Republican National Committees.

Proposals were opened in Washington for carrying the mails to Jamaica. The American Mail Steamship Company of New Jersey proposes to furnish four new American twin-screw vessels for 66 2-3 cents per statute mile.

Commissioner Evans admitted the justice of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S account of the abuses in the Pension Office. Reform in the selection and employment of clerks as well as a transfer of the bureau to the War Department have been proposed, but are not popular with Congress.

Page 4.

The old steamboat Narragansett, which has been fitted as a houseboat for detained immigrants, arrived at Ellis Island yesterday from Groton, Conn.

It is understood at Albany that the Democratic leaders propose next Fall to separate the State and Congressional campaigns, so that the fight for State officers and the Legislature shall be made on State issues, and the fights in the Congressional districts on issues drawn to suit the conditions in each district. On the other hand, it is stated that the Republican leaders propose to make their fight chiefly on the financial issue.

The State Senate yesterday dicussed the proposed Constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature. There was a hearing before the Senate Cities Committee on the Brush bill relating to the Board of Health. Many bills of local interest were introduced in both houses, and others were reported favorably by committees. The Judiciary Committees of the Senate and Assembly will hold a joint meeting to-day to begin the preparation of a primary election bill.

Page 5.

A waiter's version of the story told by Beck of loaning $10 to Noonan, taking his cuff as security, tended to discredit the testimony given by Beck.

The twelfth annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association will begin its sessions at the Waldorf-Astoria this morning.

The Executive Committee of the Insurance Tariff Association will meet to-day and frame its recommendation in reference to the maintenance of rates.

Mrs. Clara Baldwin, daughter-in-law of William S. Baldwin, has had him committed for examination as to his sanity. He imagines, she says, that he is Napoleon's son.

George Richards, an old man, was killed at a Newark crossing by a fast train. He had warned the railroad previously that the place was inadequately guarded and dangerous.

Serious trouble was narrowly averted at a game of basket ball between a team of New Rochelle players and Connecticut Guardsmen. A rival local club annoyed the home team.

A girl from Rockland Lake died of rabies in Roosevelt Hospital. She is said last Summer to have fondled a dog afflicted with the disease, the saliva coming in contact with her chapped hands.

There was a large attendance yesterday at the auction sale of trotters and pacers in progress at Madison Square Garden, but the bidding lacked spirit, and a number of well-bred and speedy animals were knocked down at low prices.

The Board of Home Missions of the Presbytery held a special meeting yesterday, at which the Rev. Charles L. Thompson of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church was formally accepted as Secretary, to succeed the Rev. William C. Roberts.

John Moje, a Third Avenue saloon keeper, was fleeced of $200 in Philadelphia by three men. He says that he and his manager came up with one of the men and walked him about for six hours before he found a policeman, who arrested the man. Mr. Moje says a cigar he smoked dazed him.

Patrick Vaughan, the policeman who shot and wounded John Lawler, was discharged yesterday in Morrisania Police Court. Lawler pleaded for the officer. He said it was all his own fault, and vowed that he would live a better life in future, whereupon he was also discharged.

Nearly 700 covers, it is expected, will be laid at the banquet of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York, which will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday. The various industries and trades will be grouped at separate tables. Several United States Senators and Representatives will be present. A Reception Committee was appointed last night.

Page 7.

Charles L. Tiffany, who was eighty-six years old yesterday, received the congratulations of many old employes, some of whom have been with him for over forty years.

At a meeting of musical people at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Drake yesterday afternoon it was decided that the project to establish here a permanent orchestra should be energetically carried out. A committee will be appointed to raise the necessary amount, $1,000,000. There is already $115,000 in hand.

Page 9.

Opposition to the proposed combination of Western tin-plate manufacturers is developing in several quarters. New York dealers regard the scheme as impracticable.

A meeting of committees representing the Rapid Transit Commissioners and the Manhattan Railway Company was held, but a strict silence was maintained as to their proceedings.

Page 12.

Frank Moss denied yesterday the statement that the Society for the Prevention of Crime contemplates legal action against the promotion of William S. Devery to be Deputy Chief of Police.

The model tenement houses on Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, west of Amsterdam Avenue, were opened yesterday for inspection. One is ready for occupancy, and the first tenant will move in to-day.

Chairman Maxwell of the Brooklyn Committee of the Board of Education appeared before the Board of Estimate yesterday and asked for an allowance to pay the teachers for January. They will probably be paid Friday or Monday.

At the third monthly conference held under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society yesterday, the conditions of life of poor children in the city were discussed and the work done and in progress in their behalf was described. The necessity for more small parks in the congested districts was insisted upon, and examples were cited demonstrating the beneficial effects of rural surroundings upon health and morals.

Miss Dellaripha Richardson, daughter of the "Spite House" millionaire, appeared in Surrogate Fitzgerald's court yesterday during the hearing of the contest of her father's will brought by her brother and herself, made mysterious charges of murder and conspiracy, including the Surrogate in her accusations, and then went away. The evidence regarding Mr. Richardson's sanity when he made the will in dispute was conflicting.

At yesterday's meeting of the City Council a resolution was introduced to compel department stores to pay a license of $500 a year for each department; another to investigate the price and quality of gas in various parts of the city, and a third contained a protest against the usurpation of municipal functions by the State Legislature. All were referred to committees. A protest from Queens against the consolidation of all municipal power in Manhattan received scant courtesy from the Aldermen at their meeting.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 5.
Railroads.—Page 2.

FIRE AT ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The West End Hotel and Seven Cottages Destroyed by Flames of Unknown Origin.

The West End Hotel and seven cottages at Rockaway Beach were destroyed by fire which started shortly after 11 o'clock last night in the hotel. The hotel was a four-story frame structure at the corner of Grove, Hammells, and Ocean Avenues. It contained 200 rooms and was owned by Paul Hauk, who lives in Seventy-fifth Street. He purchased it three years ago, paying $70,000 for it. He has since made extensive repairs and largely refurnished it.

The building was being repainted, and painters were at work in the building during the day. There was no one in the building when the fire started. The flames appeared to have spread through a large portion of the frame building when discovered. The fire was seen simultaneously by two policemen and a life saver.

When the volunteer firemen of Arverne, Hammells, and Rockaway Beach reached the building it was a mass of flame, and they turned their attention to the cottages, some of which were even then burning. Nothing was saved from the hotel. Four of the cottages were partially saved.

KINGSTON PREACHER REMOVED.

The Rev. C. A. Oakes No Longer Pastor of the Fair Street Reformed Church—He Will Appeal.

KINGSTON, Feb. 15.—The Classis of Kingston, after a special session which began yesterday morning and ended this afternoon, decided to dissolve the relations existing between the Rev. Chandler A. Oakes, Ph. D., and the Fair Street Reformed Church. Charges had been brought against Dr. Oakes by the consistory to the effect that the spiritual and financial condition of the church would be bettered by his dismissal. The case was summed up this afternoon for the consistory by the Rev. Dr. Oggel and by Dr. Oakes for himself. The Classis then retired, and after a deliberation of half an hour returned a verdict that the pastoral relations between Dr. Oakes and the church be dissolved on March 1. The vote of the Classis was 15 to 4.

Dr. Oakes is to be allowed to occupy the parsonage until April 1, and will be paid his salary up to June 1. The verdict was received in silence. Dr. Oakes announced his determination to appeal to the Synod, and said that he considered the offer of salary until June 1 as adding insult to injury.

"It is trying to bribe a man for a few hundred dollars, when life, honor, and justice are at stake," he said. This statement was received with applause. Moderator Davis stated that it would take twenty days for an appeal, and until that time the decision of Classis would stand and be in force.

A committee, composed of Dr. Oggel, the Rev. Mr. McNair, Dr. Oakes's counsel, and the Rev. Herman Hageman, was appointed to revise the stenographer's minutes for the appeal. Dr. Oakes says he will preach in the church.

MISS DEANS'S CLAIM ON TRIAL.

Aged Witness Heard in the Suit for a Share of the Stewart Estate.

The actual trial of the suit brought by Miss Euphemia Deans against ex-Judge Henry Hilton to recover a one-sixth interest in the old A. T. Stewart property at Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, was begun before Justice Scott.

Miss Deans, who is a school teacher, claims that through her mother she is one of the next of kin to the late A. T. Stewart. Her mother, Mary Bailey Deans, she contends, was an aunt of the dead millionaire. Judge Hilton denies the relationship.

The most important witness was James Bailey, eighty-six years old, who said he came to this country from Ireland on May 4, 1838. He said that when he came to this city in 1838 he met Mr. Stewart, to whom he had a letter of introduction from his mother, Mrs. Martin, and that Mr. Stewart spoke of him as the son of "his Aunt Mary." This testimony was intended to show the relationship between the plaintiff and her relatives in Europe. The case will go on.

The Southwestern Limited.
A fast limited train to St. Louis and Cincinnati without an excess fare, via New York Central-Lake Shore and Big Four route. Most comfortable train; leaves Grand Central Station—centre of hotel district—every day at 1:00 P. M.—Adv.

ESTERHAZY IN THE TOILS

Handwriting Experts at Zola's Trial Affirm that He Was the Author of the Bordereau.

MME. DE BOULANCEY A FACTOR

She Received Letters from Esterhazy Animadverting on France and the Army—His Statements Startle the Court.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Zola trial will be concluded this week, according to programme, although it is expected that at least one night session will be necessary to get through on Saturday. So successful have been the efforts of M. Zola and his counsel, M. Laborie, to shatter the position taken by the Ministry on the Dreyfus case that already there are many who feel that Zola's acquittal is certain. When it is taken into consideration that the court was convened for the express purpose of securing a conviction, and that this seemed to be a foregone conclusion at the start, some idea may be obtained of the effect which the trial has had on public opinion in Paris. Even the Court itself, so bitterly hostile at the start, shows every day more and more evidence of being favorably disposed toward Zola. But this, of course, is no assurance that he will not be convicted by the Court.

It was rumored in the lobbies of the court to-day that MM. Laborie and Clemenceau are prolonging the examination of the witnesses in order to extend the trial, in the hope that the question of a revision of the Dreyfus trial will come before the Chamber of Deputies, now that it is generally admitted that Dreyfus was convicted on a secret document, and in the hope that something will happen in their favor.

While the examination of the experts proved rather tiresome, the flimsiness of their methods has turned favor toward Zola, and the mute sulkiness of the Advocate General is a strong indication of how matters are going.

To-day Col. Picquart seemed to come in for the hostility hitherto reserved for M. Zola. Mlle. Comminge's deposition tended to show that Lieut. Col. Paty du Clam wrote the telegrams, signed "Speranza," which were sent to Col. Picquart while he was in Tunis, with the intention to frighten him from following the Esterhazy trial. Prof. Grimand's testimony created a deep impression.

It is said to-night that Commandant Ravary, who compiled the unsatisfactory report for the Esterhazy trial, has had a sudden attack of congestion of the brain.

There were several quarrels outside the court to-day. In one case two barristers had a hand-to-hand fight.

High Prices Paid for Seats.

The visible excitement caused by the trial has greatly abated, but the real interest is absorbing and grows daily. The courtroom is packed, although the price of seats paid to those ready to wait all night to secure places has risen from 5f. to 25f.

Count Esterhazy will be examined to-morrow, so that the interest will be still higher, just as to-day's evidence exceeded yesterday's in exciting qualities.

When the trial is finished the discussion will be moved to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, where the Cabinet will be on its trial. There are still thirteen witnesses to be examined, and then will come the addresses of the Advocate General, M. Van Cassel; M. Laborie, and M. Clémenceau. M. Laborie is expected to speak four or five hours. M. Zola will speak very briefly.

The crowd present at the opening of the trial to-day was not so large as yesterday, and Zola's arrival at the court was not marked by any incident.

At the opening of the proceedings the Presiding Judge, M. Delagorgne, disallowed the request of counsel for M. Zola, M. Laborie, that the experts heard at the Esterhazy court-martial should be called to testify.

Gen. Gonse reappeared on the witness stand and protested against the assertion made by M. Jaures, the Socialist Deputy, on Saturday last, that the General Staff had refused to enlighten the Dreyfus affair.

M. Laborie, replying to Gen. Gonse, said that if he desired to throw light upon the case he could ask the War Minister's permission to do so.

To this Gen. Gonse answered that it was not within his province to transmit such a request to the Minister for War.

M. Crepieux Janin, a handwriting expert, was the next witness. He strenuously denied M. Teyssonnières's statement, made by the latter, who is also an expert in handwriting, yesterday, that he had attempted to bribe M. Teyssonnières to modify his reports of the Dreyfus bordereau.

M. Teyssonnières, M. Crepieux Janin added, had declared that it was on his (M. Teyssonnières's) report alone and not on M. Bertillon's that Dreyfus was convicted. This statement created a sensation.

M. Janin added that it was because M. Teyssonnières was angry with the witness for not sharing his opinion in regard to the Dreyfus case that he tried to compromise the matter. The witness further said he was a Frenchman and a Catholic, and exercised the profession of a dentist, and did not exercise the profession of an expert in handwriting.

M. Laborie Overruled by the Court.

Director Meyer of the French Record Office opened his testimony by affirming himself a Catholic. He declared that the published fac similes of the bordereau were as exact as possible, and he thought that Gen. Pellieux's contention that the fac similes looked like forgeries was an exaggeration. The witness added that he only desired an enlightenment of this sad affair, and if he was allowed to compare the fac similes with the original, if mistaken he would loyally say so. Continuing, the witness admitted that he had acted wrongly in intrusting the examination of the bordereau to M. Teyssonnières, who, the witness asserted, had acted in a manner devoid of all sense.

M. Meyer concluded with saying that the handwriting of Major Esterhazy resembled that of the bordereau.

M. Laborie then asked permission to examine the experts Couard, Belhomme, and Varinard, but the Court refused the request, upon which M. Laborie drew up conclusions, asking the Court to take cognizance of the fact. But the Presiding Judge, before even hearing the question, refused to let it be put, after which the Court retired to deliberate and decided that the Presiding Judge was right in refusing to allow questions "the only effect of which would be uselessly to prolong the proceedings."

Prof. Ernest Molinier of the College of France testified that Major Esterhazy's handwriting absolutely resembled that of the bordereau.

M. Clémenceau, counsel for the Aurore, read letters from Mme. de Boulancey admitting the possession of letters which Major Esterhazy wrote her between 1881 and 1894, and containing serious animadversions on France and the French Army. Major Esterhazy, it appeared, asked that the letters be returned to him; but Mme. de Boulancey refused to do so, in order to be able to prove that she had not committed forgery.

M. Clémenceau urged the Court to appoint a magistrate to ask Mme. de Boulancey if, among the letters, there was not one containing the following expressions:

"First—'Gen. Saussier [then the Commander in Chief of the French Army and Military Governor of Paris] is a clown. In our country the Germans would not show him in a circus.' [Uproar in court.]

"Second—'If the Prussians got as far as Lyons, they might throw away their guns and keep only their riding whips to drive the French in front of them.'" [Prolonged sensation.]

Blackboard for Demonstration.

Three amateur experts in handwriting testified that the fac simile was an exact reproduction of Major Esterhazy's handwriting, statements which caused further sensations in court.

M. Felix Frank, a lawyer of Brussels, testified that in order to demonstrate his evidence it would be necessary to have a blackboard, and that it would require an hour to demonstrate his theory.

Amid an uproar in court the session was suspended while a blackboard was procured and placed on an easel, after which M. Frank traced on the blackboard a fac simile of the bordereau and of Major Esterhazy's handwriting, and commenced his demonstration.

M. Frank made some long technical demonstrations and said:

"The majority of the experts started on the false idea that the writer of the bordereau had disguised his handwriting. The bordereau, however, was written naturally and in a running hand, which is identical with that of Major Esterhazy.

The latter, continued the witness, had recognized the bordereau as being his own handwriting, but had declared it had been traced by a forger. M. Frank proceeded technically to demonstrate the improbability of this explanation, showing how recurring words presented certain divergencies.

The lengthy demonstration of the witness caused impatience among the public in court, culminating in open murmurs, when M. Frank affirmed that the bordereau was written by one person alone, and added that this person was Major Esterhazy.

Annoyed at the murmurs, M. Frank turned and cried:

"I intended to end here, but since I am interrupted I will continue."

The Presiding Judge here remarked:

"I will ask you to use different language than that, which is discourteous."

M. Laborie thereupon intervened, asking the Presiding Judge to order silence in the court, pointing out that the lawyers were following the evidence with the closest attention.

"I am convinced," M. Frank resumed, "that the writer of the bordereau has a German mind."

The witness concluded with predicting that some day it would be recognized that the bordereau was not written by Dreyfus, which remark was greeted with murmurs.

The blackboard was then removed, and Prof. Grimand of the Polytechnic School deposed that he signed the protests against the conduct of the Dreyfus affair because he was convinced that respect for the law, honor, and the fatherland was involved. The whole procedure struck this witness as being extraordinary. He added:

"In spite of the disguised threats and acts of intimidation of which I have been the victim, I here affirm that a revision of the case is a crying necessity, and I intend to do my utmost to obtain it."

The witness concluded with asserting his rights as a patriot and his love for the army, which brought forth hearty applause.

Prof. Haveit of the College of France said he examined, as an expert, the bordereau and the letters of Major Esterhazy and Dreyfus, as well as a letter written by Dreyfus since his condemnation. The latter, the witness continued, was devoid of resemblance to the bordereau, of which he was convinced Major Esterhazy was the author.

Court was then adjourned. The crowd made no demonstration, and the officers, including Major Esterhazy and Gen. Pellieux, left amid silence.

At the Cabinet council to-day the trial of M. Zola and the publisher of Aurora was under discussion.

ARRESTED ON THE ST. LOUIS.

C. H. Rutherford in Custody at Newport News for Passing a Spurious Check on the Chemical Bank.

NEWPORT NEWS, Feb. 15.—A man representing himself to be C. H. Rutherford of New York, was arrested by Chief of Police Harwood on board the American Line steamship St. Louis this afternoon, charged with passing a spurious check for $75. Rutherford has been staying at the Hygeia Hotel, at Old Point, for a week or two. He spent money freely, mingling among the guests of the hotel and the officers at Fort Monroe and soon became well acquainted. Saturday he requested Harry Phoebus, a druggist at Old Point, to cash a check for $75, drawn on the Chemical National Bank of New York. After giving the money to Rutherford Phoebus became suspicious, and telegraphed to the bank for information as to his responsibility.

He received a reply pronouncing the check worthless. Rutherford came to this city, and to-day he went to the shipyard where the St. Louis is tied up for repairs, and requested permission to inspect the vessel. While walking about the big liner he was confronted by the Chief of Police. He attempted to elude the officer, but was soon arrested. Rutherford is now in jail at Hampton. He will be tried as soon as the check is returned from New York. The incident has created a sensation at the hotel, where Rutherford made himself quite popular. It is understood that he swindled several military officers at the fort out of small sums of money.

A UNIQUE JERSEY CLUB.

Its Object Is to Promote Gallantry Toward the Fair Sex and Discourage Matrimony.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15.—The bill introduced by Assemblyman Weller of this city to tax bachelors has brought to light the Bachelors' Club of Trenton. Although the club is one of the oldest in the State, it was not known that such an organization existed until it was forced to announce itself and to formally protest against the passage of the bill now pending. The object of the club as disclosed by its by-laws is rather unique. It is to widen the scope and increase the possibilities of gallantry, and at the same time discourage the seemingly inevitable result of the law of association between persons of opposite sex, namely, matrimony.

Article VII. of the constitution sets forth the principles upon which the club is founded, and is as follows:

"Section 1. No member of the Bachelors' Club shall call upon any one friend among the gentler sex, nor escort her to entertainments or social functions, except in case of formal invitation, oftener than once a month; and it is hereby made mandatory that each member shall call upon, escort to entertainments or social functions, or show some direct gallantry to friends of the gentler sex upon at least three separate and distinct occasions in each month.

"Sec. 2. Violation or disregard of the preceding section shall, after due hearing before the Executive Committee, be deemed sufficient cause for dismissal from membership."

The rigidity of this regulation has had the effect of depleting the membership from time to time, and has, to an extent, discouraged new acquisitions, but, despite this fact, the club has flourished and become popular. John Hartpence of the Supreme Court office has been President of the club since its organization, early in 1891, and J. Harry Woodruff has been Secretary and Treasurer. It is authoritatively stated that Senator Edward C. Stokes of Cumberland will be added shortly to the membership of the club.

MR. HOYT SUED FOR $10,000.

E. G. Bates Asks Damages in Boston as a Result of a Word War.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The trial of a suit for $10,000 damages against Charles H. Hoyt, playwright and ex-member of the New Hampshire Legislature, was begun before Judge Sherman and a jury in the Second Session of the Suffolk Superior Court this afternoon.

The suit is brought by Edwin G. Bates, a member of the firm of Bates & Bendix, music publishers, for alleged injuries to character and reputation. Mr. Bates is also musical director of the Castle Square Theatre. Mr. Bates alleges in his bill that in the Park Theatre one night Mr. Hoyt called him a liar and in an uncontrollable fit of passion added a boisterous, loud, and blasphemous tirade of words. He adds that this took place before a large concourse of people and in the presence of ladies, and that Mr. Hoyt after exhausting his vocabulary spit upon him.

It was alleged that Mr. Hoyt continued his talk at the bar of the Hotel Reynolds when Mr. Bates was not present. Mr. Bates says that he has been greatly injured in his feelings and put to great mental suffering, and asks $10,000 damages.

The trouble grew out of a controversy over the song "Sweet Daisy Stokes," which was sung by Otis Harlan in the play "The Black Sheep."

Mr. Hoyt says that any words spoken to the plaintiff were not publicly uttered or published, and were justified and proper, in that they were true.

Mr. Hoyt was in the court room accompanied by Fred Wright, his manager.

Mardi Gras—New Orleans, La.
39 hours New York to New Orleans via Southern Railway Limited, leaving New York 4:20 P. M., dining and sleeping cars. Fast Mail 12:05 midnight, through sleeping cars. Excursion tickets on sale Feby. 16th to 21st—Reduced rates. New York office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

DARK TALE FROM KLONDIKE

A. J. Bowie, James R. Keene's Engineer, Says There Are Few Miners There.

EXORBITANT PRICES FOR FOOD

Many Men Drowned in the Ice Floe on the Way—Famine Sure to Kill Many Laborers—Corporations Needed for Good Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—A letter has been received from Augustus J. Bowie, a mining engineer sent to the Klondike by James R. Keene in the interests of a New York syndicate, dated at Dawson Jan. 3. After stating that the cold is 20 degrees below zero, with no wind, he says meat is sold at $1.50 per pound wholesale, and flour at $135 for a sack of fifty pounds. Men are paid $1.50 an hour who are not worth that much per diem. "Without exception," he says, "there are fewer mining men than in any other place I was ever in. They have not the slightest conception of mining. The only wonder to me is the fact that the place has been able to exist as long as it has under the terrible prices demanded for everything.

"People in San Francisco and elsewhere cannot conceive the condition of affairs here. Absolutely nothing is to be obtained, and it will be fully two years before the mines can be handled as they should be, on account of the want of ordinary essentials for work, let alone living. Wood sells at $50 per cord. There is plenty of it, but no means for quick or easy transportation. The mines are certainly extraordinarily rich, but the present system of work must be largely or entirely abandoned.

"Corporations must take hold and clean out the crowd of good-for-nothings." A new era will dawn. The Alaska Commercial Company and North American Transportation and Trading Company are the only two business concerns here, where there is ample room for more, if transportation lines were established. Situated as these companies are, they will throw every obstacle in the way of any and every body coming in to compete with them, and thus keep up their sales. They will slowly but surely absorb all the gold output by charging infamous prices for supplies. The Alaska Commercial Company during the present famine has never raised prices on any staple article and has been very just, but when the North American Transportation and Trading Company finds that the Alaska Commercial Company has sold out any article, it raises the price 300 per cent. or more. Coal oil is $40 per gallon, candles fetch $1 each, and are esteemed a luxury. The restaurants are all closed, as are the bakers, and a choice bacon is a thing of the past. The poorest whisky, made on the spot, commands $5 a bottle, and you can buy but little at that figure.

"Light just now is the most important thing. One cannot buy candles or oil now for love or money. I have spent only one night in town, as the place is absolutely too disgusting for anything. Gin mills, women, dance houses, and gambling dens are everywhere.

"There is not the slightest doubt that many a poor fellow died en route here, and will never more be heard of. A man who came in the other day by way of Dyea told me that on the way down he saw men's arms sticking up out of the ice. Their bodies were out of sight. They were grasping oars, planks, and pieces of wood, which they had grabbed as they were drowning in the ice floe. The famine here cannot be pictured in too awful form. Soon the fuel will give out. Men cannot work without food, and there is no food for wood cutters. Some large sales have been made to Eastern parties, $324,000 having been paid for three claims on Bonanza Creek, and $24,000 for two others. Twenty have been bought on Eldorado Creek for $100,000.

"Sulphur and Dominion Creeks now offer the best advantage for the money. The yield of all claims will, I think, be less than last year, as there are no supplies here, labor or materials to work with, and famine is sure to kill off many laborers. If I do not starve to death I shall be very lucky."

CANADA WILL RETALIATE.

Hostile Washington Legislation to be Met by Exclusion of Americans from the Klondike.

MONTREAL, Feb. 15.—A special dispatch from Ottawa says that the Dominion Government this afternoon dispatched a communication to Washington stating the determination of Canada, in the event of the passage by Congress of the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Payne and in the Senate by Senator Frye, to issue a proclamation barring all but British subjects from the right to mine in the Klondike or other Canadian territory in the Yukon region. The contents of the note, it is added, probably will be laid before the American Government by the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote.

No official announcement has been made by the Government of the dispatch of such a note, but neither is it denied, and the general belief is that the step has been taken. There has been considerable agitation in favor of a move of this nature by the Canadian Government, and for some days the Government press has been hinting that it might have to come to that.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Cabinet have been much annoyed at the threatened blocking of the "all Canadian Railroad" project by legislation at Washington, and the taunts of the opposition in Parliament probably have determined the Government to carry its plans through at any cost. It is now stated that in view of the disposition shown by the United States in its customs regulations at Fort Wrangell, the Canadian Government may abandon the proposed Stickeen River route and build the railroad from Port Simpson, which will bring it all in Canadian territory.

KLONDIKE RELIEF DELAYED.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 15.—The three-masted ship Lucille, chartered by the Government to convey to Alaska the army pack train of twenty-two officers and men and 110 animals, was libeled for $6,000 today by the Alaska Forwarding Company of San Francisco. Five officers of this company boarded the Lucille at San Francisco with 44 animals and 50 tons of freight. A contract was entered into with Havner & Co., owners of the Lucille, to land the expedition at Skaguay, where the company intends to establish a pack train to be used over White Pass.

On the arrival of the Lucille at this port, Havner & Co. contracted to take the Government expedition, which is the advance detachment of the Klondike relief party. One thing after another delayed the departure of the Lucille, culminating to-day, when the San Francisco company libelled the ship because it was found that there was no room for both parties, and that the private expedition was to be left on the dock. A deputy marshal was put in charge of the ship. It is expected that the matter will be settled so that the Lucille can sail some time to-night or in the morning.

LOSS OF THE CLARA NEVADA.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 15.—No further news has been received concerning the reported loss of the steamer Clara Nevada in Alaskan waters. Owing to the many conflicting rumors, hope for her safety has not yet been abandoned. Unless some unexpected steamer arrives, no definite news is expected before next Thursday.

The latest report was brought down by the steamer Excelsior, which arrived today. Capt. Donnellson said that just before he left Juneau the steamer Coleman arrived and reported that wreckage and bedding marked "Hassler" had been washed ashore at Seward. He said: "The Clara Nevada was formerly a Government vessel, known as the Hassler, and I have no doubt that she is at the bottom of the sea, at least such part of her as was not burned, for the Seward citizens report having seen a blazing vessel on the water."

The Excelsior arrived at Juneau five hours after the steamer Rosalie, which reported passing the Clara Nevada.

The New Pennsylvania Limited.
With its new equipment, the Pennsylvania Limited is the most complete and the handsomest train in the world. Leaves New York every morning for Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis.—Adv.

LAKE FISHERMEN LOST.

Carried Off on the Ice into Lake Erie—Between Twenty and Thirty in the Party.

BUFFALO, Feb. 15.—A number of men, estimated at between twenty and thirty, who were fishing through the ice on Lake Erie several miles up the lake, are believed to have lost their lives or to be adrift on the ice on the lake.

A heavy wind blowing from the east caused the ice to break away from the shore, and nothing can now be seen or heard of the men.

A large rescue party is on the way through a blinding snowstorm up the lake shore, but will not return before morning.

TALE OF MURDER MYSTERY.

A Jamaica (L. I.) Contractor Arrested as a Result of a Child's Strange Story.

Robert Brower, a contractor of Jamaica, L. I., was arrested last night by the police of Queens Borough on the strength of a story told by Mrs. Eliza Jackson of 102 Smith Street and her daughter Helen, aged seven years. The daughter says that on the morning of July 11 of last year she saw Brower and a young man employed by him place the body of a colored man in a box and bury it in his back yard.

Brower at first denied to the police that he had a colored man working for him at the time, but later admitted it, and said the man had gone away. Mrs. Jackson said that a son of Brower told her some time after the alleged interment that their colored man, named John, had been kicked by a horse, and had died and was buried in the yard.

RIOTERS KILLED IN HUNGARY.

Village Held Against Troops Sent to Restore Order—The Agrarian Socialist Movement.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—The Agrarian Socialist movement in Hungary is becoming most serious. At Kistarkany, in the Kaschau District, a thousand peasants are in open revolt. They have murdered the local magistrate, and are holding the village against the troops sent to restore order.

At Agrad, in the same district, in a desperate fight between the gendarmes and the peasants, four were killed and twenty wounded.

At Karasz the Socialists tried to liberate their imprisoned comrades, and the gendarmes were obliged to prevent an onset with leveled bayonets. A woman tried to wrest his rifle from a gendarme, and the latter stabbed her in the breast. She fell dead.

There have been many arrests and much disorder in other districts. At Szathmar a rioter has been killed. The sale of gunpowder has been prohibited in the disturbed localities, and nobody is allowed out of doors after 7 in the evening without a special permit. There is talk of proclaiming a siege.

HANNA BRIBERY CHARGES.

C. C. Shayne Declines to Go to Ohio as a Witness.

C. C. Shayne, who was asked to appear as a witness before the committee of the Ohio Senate, which is investigating the bribery charges in connection with the election of Senator Hanna, has sent the following reply:

New York, Feb. 15, 1898.

Hon. Newman H. Burke, Chairman Senate Committee, Columbus, Ohio:

Engagements until after the London fur sales in March will prevent me from accepting your kind invitation. If, however, you desire a chapter for your Ohio political history, I refer you to my statements already published in the leading journals; or you can send a committee here, to whom every courtesy will be extended.

C. C. SHAYNE.

WEDDING OF MISS HANNA.

The Ohio Senator's Sister Married to a Young Man of Cleveland.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Feb. 15.—Miss Lillian C. Hanna, the sister of Senator Hanna of Ohio, was married here this evening to S. Prentiss Baldwin of Cleveland.

The ceremony was performed at the country residence of Mrs. J. Wyman Jones, a sister of Miss Hanna, by the Rev. Mr. Whitney, rector of St. Thomas's Church of this city.

In addition to the family, those present were Gov. and Mrs. Merriam of Minnesota, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ely and M. J. C. Morse of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. Haskell of Cleveland.

Mr. Baldwin is twenty-eight years old; his bride is forty-five.

Glut of Money in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 15.—Owing to the money plethora the Louisville Clearing House Association has decided to reduce interest paid country correspondents from 2½ to 2 per cent. after March 1. The average balances of Louisville banks held for country correspondents is $10,000,000. Two years ago the banks paid 3 per cent. for country balances.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm of Monday night in Illinois has moved very rapidly to New Jersey, increasing in intensity, a pressure of 29.34 inches being reported from Block Island and a northwest wind of sixty miles an hour from Norfolk. This storm has caused snow or rain from the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, and violent gales in the lower lake region. A second storm of considerable intensity has appeared to the north of Montana. It has grown colder from the interior of the Middle and North Atlantic States to the Rocky Mountains.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	38	32	36
6 A. M.	37	32	36
9 A. M.	41	34	41
12 M.	36	36	42
4 P. M.	36	35	42
6 P. M.	35	35	39
9 P. M.	36	36	39
12 P. M.	32	32	39

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level

powder charge is fifty pounds. The weight of the shell is 100 pounds.

The secondary battery consists of six 6-pounders, eight 1-pounders, two revolving cannon, and two Gatlings. The heaviest of the rapid-fire guns throws a six-pound projectile at a velocity of 1,870 feet per second. The Maine has twin screw, vertical triple-expansion engines of an aggregate indicated horse power, including air and circulating pumps, of 9,000. The cylinders are 35½, 57, and 88 inches in diameter by 36 inches stroke, and make 132 revolutions per minute at full power. The principle of interchangeability of parts, so characteristic of American machinery, has in these engines been carried out to the fullest extent.

All the cylinders have piston valves of the same size—22 inches in diameter—there being one for the h. p., two for the i. p., and three for the l. p. cylinders. The valves are worked by Stephenson double-bar links. The cylinders are jacketed and fitted with liners of hard cast iron. The condensers are of composition and are cylindrical, 6 feet 5½ inches at internal diameter. There are 5,140 brass tubes in each condenser, ⅝-inch internal diameter, and 8 feet 4 inches long between tube sheets, giving a cooling surface in each condenser of 7,010 square feet. Each condenser has a Blake combined air and circulating pump. There are two vertical air pumps worked by a beam, one horizontal circulating pump, and a single steam cylinder which works all the pumps.

There are eight single-ended boilers of the usual cylindrical or "Scotch" type, each 14 feet 8 inches in diameter and 10 feet long, designed for a working pressure of 135 pounds. Each boiler has three corrugated steel furnaces, made, like all others in this country, by the Continental Iron Works of Brooklyn, 42 inches in internal diameter. Each boiler has 118 stay tubes and 401 plain tubes, all of mild steel, 2¼ inches external diameter and 6 feet 7 inches long. The total grate surface is 553 square feet, and the total heating surface about 18,800 square feet. The boilers are in two separate water-tight fireroomns.

The forced draught is on the closed ash-pit system, the air being led to the ash pits by ducts under the fireroom floors. The blowers are driven by inclosed three-cylinder engines, and are arranged to draw the air from engine and fireroomns so as to give thorough ventilation. This system of forced draught has been stated by Commodore Melville to be, in his opinion, preferable to that by closed fireroomns, as it is under much more complete control, and when a fire is cleaned or coaled, the draught is shut off, thus preventing the chilling effect of the cold air on the hot tube sheets.

The Maine is the only one of the vessels of above 5,000 tons which is so fitted, and it will be noted that her fireroomns are fore and aft. In large ships with athwartship fireroomns, it is very difficult to locate the blowers and air ducts so that they will not interfere with overhauling and repairs and will also ventilate the fireroomns, and for this reason the closed fireroom system is used on them. The screw propellers are of manganese bronze and are four-bladed. The diameter is 14 feet 6½ inches; mean pitch, 16 feet 1 inch; developed area of each, 65.5 square feet.

The vessel is designed to carry a crew of 300 men. She has accommodations for a flag officer and staff.

SENOR DE LOME ARRIVES.

He Reaches the City with His Family from Washington En Route for Spain.

Señor Dupuy de Lome, the ex-Minister from Spain to the United States, arrived in New York last night en route for his home. He reached Jersey City by the Congressional Limited over the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at 8:55 P. M. His wife and their two sons and a valet completed the party.

They were met at the station by J. V. Jordan, proprietor of the Hotel St. Marc at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, and an old friend of Señor de Lome. The arrival attracted little or no attention. Half a dozen newspapers reporters were the only persons present except Mr. Jordan and the train hands at the station. As he alighted from the Pullman car, Señor de Lome was accosted by the reporters. He raised his hat in reply to their salutation, and replied to all inquiries that he had nothing to say. Then he hurried across the platform after Señora de Lome and her boys to the elevator, which took him to the street level.

There Mr. Jordan's private carriage, with two dark-brown horses, was awaiting them. Señor de Lome, with his elder son, occupied the front seat, the valet sat on the box with the coachman, and Mr. Jordan remained afoot. The carriage boarded a Desbrosses Street ferryboat, and then, learning that time would be saved by going by the Twenty-third Street line, the carriage turned and drove aboard the New Brunswick, which was lying in the slip. The New Brunswick is the ferryboat that was placed at the disposal of President McKinley when he visited the city to attend the banquet of the National Manufacturers' Association.

At the New York ferry house two detectives from the Central Office, Campbell and Barret, were on hand in case of necessity. There was no necessity. No one else was in waiting. Spaniard or Cuban. As the carriage dashed out of the ferry house the detectives jumped into a cab and drove after it. Three cabs full of reporters followed the detectives. They drove down Twenty-fourth Street to Fifth Avenue, the Thirty-ninth Street line, where the ex-Minister and his party alighted at the private door of the Hotel St. Marc.

They did not register, but went immediately to the rooms on the second floor which had been prepared for them, and ten minutes later Señora de Lome, in reply to a note, sent down word that Señor de Lome was very tired and had gone to bed. Mr. Jordan said he did not know what Señor de Lome's immediate plans were, but his valet had told him that the party intended sailing for Europe by some steamer that started at 10 o'clock in the morning. The valet could not or would not remember the name of the steamer.

Thirty large trunks which the party brought with them from Washington were checked to the White Star pier, where the Britannic is moored, ready to sail at noon to-day.

NO NEWS FROM GEN. WOODFORD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Up to a late hour to-night the State Department had no additional word from Minister Woodford. While there had been an impression all day that a dispatch might be received at any hour, the absence of a message was not looked upon as an indication of any change in the status of the incident, which is now considered practically closed. As matters stand the only further action to be expected from Spain is the disavowal of the sentiments expressed by Dupuy de Lome concerning President McKinley, but this, if made, will come as a voluntary courtesy. A definite announcement that this has or has not been made is, in the ordinary course of events, the next news expected from Madrid.

SPANIARDS PREFER WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the populace of that city is greatly enraged owing to the belief that the Spanish Cabinet has apologized to the United States. The people, the dispatch adds, are bitterly opposed to such a course, are exceedingly hostile to the Government, and may make a demonstration.

In conclusion, the dispatch says:

"The people prefer war to an apology, thinking that Spain will suffer the least thereby, as war would be exceedingly disastrous to the large commerce of the United States."

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"In the official acceptance of Señor Dupuy de Lome's resignation the usual complimentary phrase appreciative of his services will be omitted. In this manner Spain hopes to satisfy the United States and to end the question."

CUBAN AMAZON CAPTURED.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—It is announced in Spanish circles that Senorita Isabel Rubio, who is described as an Amazon, has been captured while wounded in a skirmish between a detachment of Spanish troops and some insurgents in the Province of Pinar del Rio. Senorita Rubio, it appears, joined the insurgents at the invitation of the late Antonio Maceo. She is said to belong to a prominent family.

Señor Juan Ramirez, a man of prominence and a former leader during the ten years' war, and Señor Lopez Chavez, brothers-in-law of the President of the Cuban Republic, and Señor Bartolomeo Masseo embarked yesterday for Puerto del Padre, on the northeast coast of Cuba.

Spanish reports say Gen. Nario, operating in the Contramaestre District with 900 Spanish infantry, 153 cavalrymen, and two guns, during the last five days, has destroyed the camp of the insurgent Gen. Calixto Garcia. The insurgents are said to have left fifteen men killed and to have retired with additional loss. The Spanish troops, it is added, had five men killed and five officers and forty-four soldiers wounded.

PURIM ASSOCIATION BALL

One Thousand Guests Attend a Scene of Beauty and Splendor at the Waldorf-Astoria.

FINE COSTUMES AND JEWELS

The Floor Arrangements at the Hotel Identical with Those of the Charity Ball—Seated Supper in Both Dining Rooms at Midnight.

The last important ball of the season, the annual affair given by the Purim Association, brought about 1,000 fashionable people to the Waldorf-Astoria last night to enjoy a scene of almost unexampled richness and beauty in the cause of sweet charity. The display of fine costumes and rare jewels, of beauty, light, and color, placed the dance on a par with any public function of the Winter.

The floor arrangements were practically the same as for the Charity Ball last week. The main body of the guests entered by 1 West Thirty-third Street, the Waldorf side of the house. Access to the stairway leading up to the scene of the evening's dancing was prevented by the use of a hallway screen on the ground floor. The guests found their way through on the floor above to the Astoria side of the house.

There was a pleasant lack of formality at last night's ball. The time-honored procession in which the Charity Ball patrons always indulge, the grand march, was omitted. Dancing took place in the Astor Gallery, where the Waldorf-Astoria's orchestra of fourteen men, under Arthur W. Clappé, held forth in the balcony, and in the grand ballroom, where Ernest Neyer's Seventh Regiment Orchestra of thirty-five men played.

The first mareh was one composed by Neyer in honor of the association, and entitled "Purim." Strauss's waltz, "Waldmeister," followed, Sousa's two-step, "The Bride-Elect," being used as promenade music afterward. Clappé played Mendelssohn's march, "Festival"; Wagner's "Evening Star," and selections from Gounod's "Faust," among other things.

Supper was served at midnight in the Astoria-Waldorf dining rooms, fronting on Fifth Avenue. Instead of being served à la carte as at the Charity Ball, the guests had their supper included as a feature of the evening's programme.

M. H. Moses was Chairman of the Reception Committee last night in his capacity as President of the association, and others on the committee were I. H. Herts, M. A. Bernheimer, Jacob Cohn, S. J. Gans, Samuel Stifel, L. Riess, I. S. Isaacs, Meyer S. Isaacs, Joseph G. Blum.

Leopold Cahn, M. Warley Platzek, Jacob A. Schiff, Isidor Wormser, and Samuel M. Schafer were among the box holders. The Floor Committee included S. J. Reckendorfer, James Loeb, and Jaquin Rothschild.

The gowns and jewels worn were brilliant. Some of the guests were costumed as follows: Mrs. Sol Kohn, blue velvet, pearls, and diamonds; Mrs. Lewison, in black and gray, with white lace, and Miss Lewison, in rose velvet; Mrs. Reckendorfer, in pink; Mrs. Henry Budge, in gray satin; Mrs. Dessar, white and lace trimmings.

Mrs. Saks wore white, gorgeously embroidered with pearls, and carried pink roses, Miss Leopold Wallach, in white satin, and Miss Gertie Wallach, in pink tulle; Mrs. Neustadt, gray silver, Mrs. Wertheimer wore yellow satin, white corsage.

THE LATTIMER MURDER TRIAL.

Men Who Received Wounds from Sheriff Martin's Deputies Give Testimony.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 15.—In the trial to-day of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, charged with the killing of coal strikers at Lattimer, the first witness was John Platak. He showed the jury a wound in his leg which he had received at Lattimer.

When asked if the Sheriff did any shooting he said:

"He had a revolver, but what he did with it I could not say."

Casper Wishniski testified that Sheriff Martin fired the first shot at Lattimer, and the man he fired at fell. He said the Sheriff stepped to the side of the road, aimed his revolver, and fired. A man standing about three yards away fell. He did not know the man's name.

The witness ran away and reached a point nearly 200 yards away from the Deputies before being hit. He then got a bullet in the left leg, just below the knee, and one in the right thigh. Neither wound was serious. Asked if he knew any of the deputies who did the shooting at Lattimer, he said he could pick out some, and walking down to where they sat he pointed at sixteen of them.

Then he showed, using a gun similar to those furnished the deputies, how the deputies had aimed them at various strikers as they fled. The cross-examination failed to throw down any of the evidence about the Sheriff firing the first shot and hitting a man, but it did break up much of the force of the evidence about the deputies, the witness saying that when he pointed them out he did not mean that they were shooting, but that they were at Lattimer.

John Bunk of Cranberry said he was shot in the head while 200 yards away from the deputies.

STORMS ON THE CHINA COAST.

Over a Hundred Lives Lost and Many Wrecks Reported.

TACOMA, Feb. 15.—Reports of severe storms on the Chinese coast were received by the steamer Columbia to-day. Over a hundred lives are reported lost, most of them being Chinese and Japanese sailors.

The Japanese merchant steamer Mara Maru struck on rocks near Pescadore Islands and sank with nearly all on board. Out of eighty persons, only seven were able to reach shore.

The storm was particularly severe off Shanghai, and five vessels have arrived there bringing rescued Chinese seamen. The steamer Prosper, which landed fifteen, reported that many Chinese junks had been wrecked.

NEW YORK'S 400 CRITICISED.

Judge Horton of Chicago Says America Has No Place for Such as They.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—While addressing the Sons of New York at the eighth annual reunion last evening Judge Oliver H. Horton took occasion to criticise bitterly the attitude of members of the New York "four hundred," his remarks being especially caustic with regard to William Waldorf Astor. After complimenting Joseph H. Choate, Judge Horton said:

"The Dutch stock sticks wonderfully to an idea. They could not see that when the world spoke of an American exposition its thoughts turned to Chicago. It is probable that some of you possess good Dutch stock. That is the pride of New York's 'four hundred.' Now it is seventy-five, I see. Maybe they are dying off. One of them has moved to London, and he wrote a book in which he criticised Chicago people, because when he rang the doorbell he was answered by a maid, and not by a liveried butler. God help London if its men are all of that class. Maybe he forgets that his ancestor, removed hardly an arm's length distant, wrung the very fortune he now spends from the poor Indians. America has no place for such, but that stock makes up to a great extent the society of New York."

Bank Liquidation in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—By a vote of 8,670 out of 10,000 shares the National City Bank of Boston was placed in voluntary liquidation to-day. The deposits and business of the bank have been transferred to the Eliot National Bank, and the President and cashier will now collect the assets and the loans of the bank, after which it will be determined what dividend shall be paid to the shareholders. The step has been in contemplation since Jan. 1.

A Bank's Big Debit Balance.

The debit balance of the Fourth National Bank at the Bank Clearing House yesterday was about $4,310,000. This large amount came by large call loans, made for Wall Street account on Monday.

AMERICAN MAIL CO.'S SHIPS.

First of the Four Vessels for the New Line Will Be Ready in August, It Is Said.

The incorporation of the American Mail Steamship Company at Trenton on Monday invited discussion yesterday about the Maritime Exchange. The names of a number of the incorporators, including that of Henry P. Booth, are identified with the Ward Line, though the new organization is quite a separate affair. It was said at the office of that company yesterday that the new line will engage in the fruit trade between Jamaica and other West Indian points and the United States.

Announcement was made some time ago of the placing of an order with the Cramps for four steel steamers, up to date in every respect, for this trade, the order being given on account of a syndicate, whose purpose would be to charter them to the Boston Fruit Company, whose business with the West Indies from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia is at present carried on in foreign bottoms.

H. D. Macdona, who is also one of the incorporators of the new company, said yesterday that the four ships which are to be built are to be twin-screw, with steel hulls, of over 2,000 tons burden, 280 feet long, 36 feet beam, and are to make a speed of at least fifteen knots an hour. Their construction is conditioned with a view of easy and economical conversion into auxiliary cruisers. It is expected that the first of the vessels will be ready in August.

R. A. C. Smith is President of the new company.

LEITER'S WHEAT SHIPMENTS.

Contracts Said to Have Been Made to Carry Several Million Bushels to the Seaboard.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The chief Grain Inspector is scouring around to get together a force of assistants to inspect the expected large shipments of Leiter wheat to the seaboard. It was announced to-day on 'Change that the Canadian Pacific had contracted for the transportation of 100,000 bushels of wheat via the Wabash to Detroit. From that point it will be shipped over a Canadian road and sent to Europe from Montreal. With the 400,000 bushels going out over the Nickel Plate and the half million via the Grand Trunk and Lehigh Valley Roads, this makes an even million bushels accounted for.

The presence here of the General Traffic Manager of the Lake Shore Road is significant, as that line refused an offer of the Leiter wheat business at a figure much higher than is now paid. The wheat is billed through to London or Liverpool. There was talk here to-day that the Lehigh line had contracted to carry 5,000,000 bushels east of Buffalo. From here to Buffalo the Grand Trunk, Wabash, Nickel Plate, and Lake Shore Roads will be used. If this be true the greater part of Leiter's holdings are provided for.

May wheat to-day advanced to within a small fraction of the dollar mark and closed strong at 99⅝@99½c—a gain of 1½c over yesterday's figures. The advance was due more to the anxiety of shorts to get out than to the news. The impression increased that wheat is pretty well tied up by the Leiter interests.

SILVER ISSUE IN WYOMING.

Republicans This Year to Stand Squarely for the Gold Standard.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Feb. 15.—The Republican Central Committee of Wyoming met here to-day and discussed a plan of campaign for this year, when a State Legislature and Judges will be elected.

Upon the financial question it was decided that Wyoming Republicans will abandon the free silver platforms adopted at the last three State Conventions and indorse without qualification the platform of the National Republican Party adopted at St. Louis.

ALDERMEN ACCUSED OF BRIBERY

Mayor of Poughkeepsie Makes Charges Against Two Aldermen.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 15.—At a special meeting of the Common Council of this city last night Mayor Hull made a charge of bribery against two members of the Fire Apparatus Committee, Aldermen John T. Bayer and Louis Kirchner.

At the last meeting of the Council it was voted to buy 2,000 feet of hose for $1,700, and the Mayor claims that the two members agreed to accept a bribe from the manufacturers in return for recommending the purchase of the hose.

WILLIAM RILEY FOSTER'S CASE.

Woman Who May Be His Wife—Pleading Adjourned.

William Riley Foster, who was extradited from France on a charge of embezzling $193,000 from the Gratuity Fund of the Produce Exchange, was arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, yesterday. The pleading was adjourned, as the prisoner wished to have a consultation with his counsel.

A handsome young woman dressed in black was in the court, and when she saw Foster she wept bitterly. There was a rumor that she was his wife, who, before he married her at Lisbon, was Luola Belotte. It was said that Foster had been instructed to deny that his wife was in this country, but that she had really been in this city for three months. Last Monday, when the prisoner arrived from Paris, he said his wife was still in that city, and that he expected she would come here in a short time.

The woman who was in the courtroom inquired if it would be possible for her to see Foster in the Tombs. She answered the description of his wife.

It is expected that the prisoner will plead guilty to the charge against him.

Van Wyck Appoints a Republican.

There was a general dropping of jaws yesterday among the faithful in Brooklyn when it was learned that Peter Milne, a Republican, was to receive a political appointment in the borough. Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply Moffett received an order from Commissioner Dalton notifying him that Milne will have charge of the distributing systems and mains, the repairing and laying of water pipes in the borough. Mr. Milne was appointed Chief Engineer by City Works Commissioner Willis, and was promptly removed by Deputy Commissioner Moffett along with other Republicans. "It's all right," remarked one Democrat. "As Mayor Van Wyck recently remarked, 'Put none but Republicans on guard.'"

Bridge Trolley Service Increased.

The expected increase in trolley service on the Brooklyn Bridge was begun to-day. At 4 A. M. five lines were operated over the bridge, and this service will be kept up during the rush hours at one minute headway. The lines are the Fulton Street, Myrtle Avenue and Graham Avenue lines of the Brooklyn Heights system, which are generally regarded as trunk lines; the Fifth Avenue line of the Nassau Railroad, and the De Kalb Avenue line. On Saturday new lines will be put into operation, making nine in all. The four additional ones will be the Gates Avenue, Putnam Avenue, and Park Avenue lines of the Brooklyn Heights system, and the Smith Street line.

Miss Willard Ill.

Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has been seriously ill in this city for the last three weeks. Miss Anna Gordon, private secretary to Miss Willard, said yesterday: "Miss Willard's condition is more hopeful to-day. She suffers from exhaustion following grippe. The report that her disease is cancer of the stomach is denied by Dr. Alfred K. Hills, her attendant physician, and by Dr. William Draper, who was called in consultation on Friday last."

Conrad N. Jordan Ill.

Assistant United States Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan is confined to his home by an attack of influenza. Deputy United States Treasurer Maurice L. Muhleman acts for Mr. Jordan at the Sub-Treasury.

Sickly children get plump and hearty from taking

Malt-Nutrine

—the Food drink. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.

Removed the Pains

Distress in the Stomach Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My little daughter complained of distress in her stomach. When six years old, after having the mumps, she took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it built up her system and entirely removed the pains in her stomach." Mrs. WESLEY REYNOLDS, Greenwood, N. Y.

Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., DEAD.

President of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange Dies at Thomasville, Ga.

Jere Johnson, Jr., the well-known real estate dealer, died on Monday night at the Pine Woods Hotel, Thomasville, Ga. Mr. Johnson's health had been poor for some time, and he went to Georgia about three months ago. Death was due to general debility. Mrs. Johnson was with her husband when he died.

Mr. Johnson was born in 1827, in the old Johnson homestead, in what is now the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn. He was directly descended from Sarah Rapelje, the first white child born in New Netherlands, to whom the Dutch authorities granted a large tract of land in the Wallabout. When Sarah Rapelje married, in 1647, her husband gave her a curiously wrought silver tankard, and this has ever since been in the possession of The Johnson family. Mr. Johnson's great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary War as an officer in the Kings County Militia, and was one of the patriots who gave liberally from their scanty means to the Continental cause. Major Gen. Jeremiah Johnson, his son, commanded the troops stationed at Fort Greene during the war of 1812, and was the third Mayor of Brooklyn, being elected in 1837. He also served four terms in the State Legislature. Barnet Johnson, the father of the subject of this sketch, was one of Brooklyn's prominent citizens.

Mr. Johnson engaged in the lumber business upon attaining his majority, but in 1866 became a real estate broker and auctioneer. He was one of the organizers and was President of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange. He was a strong advocate of consolidation, although a prominent member of the Society of Old Brooklynites.

Mr. Johnson leaves a widow, two sons, and three daughters. Frank Johnson, one of his sons, was drowned at Babylon eighteen months ago.

CAUSES OF SECTIONALISM.

Press and Demagogues Blamed by Mr. Gleed of Topeka at the Quill Club Meeting.

The topic before the sixty-fifth regular meeting of the Quill Club at the Windsor Hotel last evening was "Sectional Misunderstandings; Their Cause and Cure," and the chief speaker was Charles S. Gleed of Topeka, Kan.

Mr. Gleed said that sectionalism is a crumbling and disintegrating force, having its roots in ignorance, which begets indifference and hostility. The misunderstanding between the East and the West, he declared, was due to two causes. One is the wrong impression created by the press, and the other is the work of designing demagogues. So long as it is the prodigious and unnatural that is sent over the wire, so long will the sections misunderstand each other.

"New York," said Mr. Gleed, "was represented as a vast aggregation of humanity bound together by a desire to be rich—divided into two classes, the wealthy and the rabble. You were said to be, through the cowardice of your rich men, dominated by an organized band of freebooters. Your society was represented to them by Bradley Martin balls and Seeley dinners.

"On the other hand, what picture of the West lies in your imagination? A mere jumble of Indians, cyclones, cowboys, pistols, fierce heat, insurrection, cranks, whiskers, repudiation, and isms. You think of us as something strange. You hesitate to visit us, because you fear that, as gentlemen of fashion, you would be too conspicuous. That is where you are mistaken."

RIVER MYSTERY YET UNSOLVED.

Mrs. Hofstaetter Hoped the Body Was Her Husband's, but It Is Not.

The latest identification of the dismembered trunk now in the Morgue came to naught yesterday.

Annie Hofstaetter, who deserted her husband Emil seven years ago, and has not seen him since, came to the Morgue and, after looking at the remains, which are now in bad condition, said she thought she recognized the body as that of her husband on account of a scar she believed she could distinguish on the remaining ear. She was taken to Police Headquarters by detectives. What happened there is told by Capt. McClusky. He says the woman was particularly "sassy" until she was brought to realize what was wanted of her. She said she wished the body was that of her husband, as she would then be free, but she was positive it was not. She gave her address as 105 Stanton Street, but inquiry of the janitor at that address brought a reply that no person named Hofstaetter lived there.

No Railroad Commission for Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15.—In the Senate this morning the Committee on Railroads and Canals reported adversely Senator William M. Johnson's bill providing for a Railroad Commission. Senator Johnson, who introduced the bill, said he did not propose to resist the report, because he recognized that under existing circumstances the bill could not be passed. The bill was introduced with a view of giving to the public better protection at railroad crossings, but the railroads, he said, had united in opposition to the measure, and the large cities, like Newark, while favoring the principles of the bill, could not agree as to its provisions. The report was unanimously sustained.

Meriden Christian Scientist Dead.

MERIDEN, Conn., Feb. 15.—Charles H. Tracey, aged forty-five, a Christian Scientist, died to-day. Two weeks ago Mr. Tracey, after shoveling the heavy snow off his sidewalk, was taken with a chill, and was thought to be threatened with pneumonia or grip. He refused to receive medical treatment, however, and was treated by a Christian Scientist in Brooklyn, assisted by others. He was found dead in his chair by his wife to-day. Medical Examiner Wilson said the cause of death was heart failure. Mr. Tracey was a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

W. C. T. U. Property Subject to Taxes.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15.—The State Board of Taxation to-day, in a Cape May County case, decided that property belonging to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is not exempt from taxation, as the union does not come under the head of religious or charitable institutions.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

Manhattan and the Bronx.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:05 A. M.—256 Stanton Street, occupant unknown; damage, slight.

4:40 A. M.—110 East Eighty-first Street, occupant unknown; damage, $600.

9:25 A. M.—71 Division Street, Louis Houritz; damage, $6,000.

2:45 P. M.—335 East Eleventh Street, Michael Pochel; damage, $10.

6:40 P. M.—312 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Mrs. Sabastine; damage, $20.

Richmond.

1:45 P. M.—St. Mark's Place, New Brighton; A. T. Stakes; damage, $3,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SARATOGA, Feb. 15.—The Summer residence of Octave Tebo, at Victory Mills, Saratoga County, was burned this afternoon. Loss, $3,000.

The Pennsylvania Limited for the West is the business man's train, because it is quick; the tourist's train, because it is a club on wheels; the pleasure-seeker's train, because it is luxurious; the ladies' train, because there is a maid to attend them.—Adv.

THE DANCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Music and Poetry Illustrated by the Misses Duncan at the Home of Mrs. Dodge.

"The Philosophy of the Dance" was illustrated at the home of Mrs. Arthur Dodge, 72 East Eighty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon by Elizabeth Bloren Duncan, who lectured, and Isadora Duncan, who did the dancing.

Invitations were issued in the names of the following women, all of whom were present: Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Bolton Hall, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson, Mrs. George Bliss, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Valentine Hall, Mrs. George Stanton Floyd Jones, and Mrs. Henry P. Loomis.

Miss Elizabeth Duncan explained that the dance is movement expressive of thought, and that the exercise of dancing increases the support that the mind receives from the body.

"Dancing," she said, "can be a means of exoressing music and poetry and increasing the interest in and appreciation of both. A dance can convey new ideas and new sensations."

After a brief introduction Miss Isadora Duncan appeared. The first dance was called "The Spirit of Spring," and was to the accompaniment of a Strauss waltz. The lecturer read a short poem as her sister danced to illustrate it.

The dancer's movements were extremely graceful, and were more of the body and arms than the legs. The audience was evidently interested and pleased. Other dances were "A Dance of Wandering," set to a melody of Paderewski; "The Story of Narcissus," with music by E. Nevin; a selection of three quatrains from the "Rubáiyát" of Omar Khayyám; "A Sea Nymph," and a minuet by E. Hoist descriptive of a poem by Angelo Poliziano.

Then followed "A Dancing of Mirth," which was the last and most energetic of all.

A PLANCON RECITAL.

The Baritone Sings Nine Songs at Mrs. Raymond's Reception.

The receptions given by Mrs. E. Marcy Raymond of 396 Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon was distinguished by a song recital by M. Pol Plançon. Mrs. Raymond was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Marcy; Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. E. C. Steadman, and Mrs. Maxwell of South Carolina.

M. Plançon has never before given a recital in this country in a private house, and was only urged to do so by his friendship for Mrs. Raymond. He sang nine selections in all. They were interspersed with piano playing by M. H. de Blanch.

THE BROOKLYN SCHOOL BOARD.

A Sharp Tilt Arises Over Alleged Favoritism in Adopting School Books.

There was an unexpected ripple at yesterday's special meeting of the Brooklyn School Board over the tender subject of "influence" and school books. From time to time certain newspapers have printed insinuations that Principals were disposed to favor school books written by Superintendent Maxwell and Associate Superintendents Ward and Walsh, but the old Brooklyn Board of Education never took any cognizance of the criticism. The subject came up unexpectedly yesterday, and the discussion flared up so suddenly and spiritedly that considerable feeling evidently underlay it. Sharp talk resulted on the part of several members. Horace E. Dresser, who led the attack, is one of the members-elect of the Central Board of Education.

The meeting was called to adopt rules and regulations for the board, and President Swanstrom occupied the chair. A. S. Higgins asked when the teachers would be paid. The Brooklyn teachers have not received any pay since Christmas, and great distress exists among those who depend on their salaries for support. H. W. Maxwell of the Finance Committee said he thought the budget for January would be passed to-day, and that the teachers would be paid within two or three days.

Chairman Adolph Kiendl of the Rules Committee then offered the proposed set of rules. When he read a section consolidating the Committees on Schoolbooks and Studies the trouble began. Horace E. Dresser promptly moved an amendment continuing the two committees as before, and said there ought to be a Schoolbook Committee to keep a watch on the adoption of schoolbooks and prevent any favoritism. He said that, without meaning anything personal or offensive, the Superintendent and his associates should not have any chance to favor any books of which they may be the authors.

Mr. Kiendl replied that the committee was unanimous for the change. Mr. Dresser sharply retorted that the exact fact of the case is that the committee was evenly divided, and that the Chairman had the casting vote.

Mr. Kiendl made no reply. Prof. Franklin W. Hooper declared that the Studies Committee could "resist the Board of Superintendents, if necessary," as well as the Schoolbook Committee.

"This city has never had any scandal in connection with the selection of books, as has been the case in so many other cities," exclaimed Mr. Higgins. "The old system ought to be retained."

Mr. Dresser's amendment was carried by a large majority. An adjournment was taken until Thursday, Feb. 24, when other sections will be considered.

AVALANCHE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Crash of 150,000 Tons of Limestone Near Hollidaysburg.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Feb. 15.—An extraordinary avalanche of stone was set in motion at Carlim, fifteen miles south of this place, yesterday. A solid limestone hill, [illegible] feet high, 100 feet long, and 125 feet deep, moved from its base and went crashing into the valley below. It is estimated that there were 150,000 tons of loose rock in the avalanche, and the thunderous noise was heard for many miles.

The Hungarians who work in the quarries there were away on an excursion, and loss of life was thus averted.

VON DER AHE'S RELEASE.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—Von Der Ahe will be released to-morrow morning. This was assured to-night, when ex-Congressman Glover, his St. Louis attorney, arrived here with $2,000 and a telegram had been received by President Watkins of the Pittsburg Club from Nick Young. The telegram told Mr. Watkins to proceed at once to secure Von Der Ahe's release, on the assurance of the National League that he would be reimbursed.

It is announced to-night that, in accordance with instructions, the Pittsburg President will add enough money to the $2,000 Mr. Glover has to secure the release of Von Der Ahe at the earliest moment possible to-morrow.

THE WORD "ACCIDENT" DEFINED

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—In a decision of the United States Court of Appeals rendered yesterday, affirming the decision of the lower court, wherein Mrs. Sarah I. Smith obtained judgment against the Western Commercial Travelers' Association for $5,000 on account of the death of her husband, Judge Sanborn gave a judicial interpretation of the word "accident."

Freeman O. Smith of this city died from blood poisoning in 1895, as the result of a sore toe, the skin of which had been abraded by a tight shoe. Mrs. Smith attempted to collect the accident policy, but payment was resisted by the association. A jury in Judge Adams's court gave her judgment for the amount of the policy. The company appealed. Judge Sanborn held that the death of the defendant had been brought by an external agency, and that it was an accident. "What is not the result of design or pre-arrangement," said the Judge, "is accidental. No man intentionally wears the skin off his toes, and such injury must be considered accidental."

Henry M. Flagler's Bahama Projects.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Henry M. Flagler has invested largely in hotel property in the Bahamas, and is about to repeat his Florida exploits in those islands, according to a report to the State Department from United States Consul McLain at Nassau. He says that Mr. Flagler has purchased a large property there, representing a land company, and that the East Florida Railroad system is about to build a half-million-dollar hotel, and has agreed to maintain a fast and frequent mail, passenger, and freight service between Nassau and Miami, Fla., for which it will receive a subsidy of $16,800 per annum.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Grand Trunk Purchases Land Which Gives It an Entrance into Toledo.

TOLEDO, Feb. 15.—The oft-repeated rumor that the Grand Trunk is seeking entrance into Toledo has evidently become a substantial fact. An agent of the company has been working on the right of way in this vicinity for several days, and a large block of property three miles beyond the Manhattan suburb was deeded yesterday to the Grand Trunk Railway. As this land is superbly located for terminals, there can be but one construction of the purpose for which it was bought.

The land is on a direct line with the proposed new Ottawa Beach resort, which is to be built this Spring. The line is to be built so as to touch at this resort making it a station. The man who sold the land referred to declares positively that it was deeded to the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO CHANGES.

Many Promotions Made in the Coal and Coke Traffic Department.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—Several important changes will be made in the Traffic Department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company on March 1. J. A. Murray, the present Coal and Coke Agent, will have the title of General Coal and Coke Agent of the entire system, with headquarters at Baltimore. William L. Andrews will be Assistant Coal and Coke Agent for the Pittsburg District, with headquarters at Pittsburg. E. T. Affleck, now Coal and Coke Agent for the lines west of the Ohio River, with headquarters at Columbus, will become Assistant Coal and Coke Agent for that territory.

Mr. Andrews was private secretary of Receiver Oscar G. Murray, and came to the Baltimore and Ohio when Mr. Murray was appointed receiver. Mr. Affleck has held his present position for a number of years, and Mr. Murray was private secretary to Ex-Traffic Manager Frank Harriott. These appointments are in the nature of promotions, and it is believed will strengthen that branch of the Baltimore and Ohio traffic department.

WABASH TO ENTER BUFFALO.

Freight Service Will Run Over the Grand Trunk and Erie Tracks.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—The Wabash management has completed all arrangements fro the operation of its freight trains to and from Buffalo. For some time past the Wabash has been operating its passenger trains in and out of Buffalo, and by March 1 it expects to send its freight service from Detroit to Buffalo.

This has been accomplished by leases of the Grand Trunk and the Erie tracks. It is a practical extension of the Wabash system eastward to Buffalo, together with the use of terminal facilities there.

Union Pacific Judgments.

Two judgments were entered here yesterday against the Union Pacific Railway Company, one for $1,931 in favor of William H. N. Francis and the other for $1,292 in favor of Carlton J. Barnes, both of which were obtained in the City Court. The claims are on unpaid coupons of bonds of the Leavenworth, Topeka and Southwestern Railway Company, the interest on which was guaranteed by the Union Pacific Railway Company. Executions were issued to the Sheriff.

Rock Island Refunding Plan.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Rock Island Railroad Company to-day, the scheme for refunding the bonds of the company, arranged some months since by President Cable, was unanimously approved. The refunding scheme provides for the issue at such times and in such amounts as the Directors of the company shall deem advisable of gold bonds not to exceed $100,000,000.

President of the Fitchburg Road.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Fitchburg Railroad Company to-day, Edmund Dwight Codman was elected President. Mr. Codman has had charge of the road as Vice President for the last six months.

Insurance Men at Dinner.

Two hundred insurance men, comprising the Life Underwriters' Association of New York, sat down last evening to the eleventh annual banquet of the organization at Delmonico's, Forty-four

THE KANSAS PACIFIC SALE

Senate Calls on the Attorney General for Information as to His Action in the Matter.

CRITICISM OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Harris of Kansas and Mr. Morgan of Alabama Think the Administration Has Made a Poor Trade.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate today adopted the resolution of Mr. Harris (Pop., Kan.,) relating to the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Attorney General is directed to inform the Senate if he has authorized the abandonment of his expressed intention to redeem the first mortgage bonds issued by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, now the Kansas Pacific Division of the Union Pacific Railway, and to ask a postponement of the sale thereof and for the appointment of a receiver therefor in the interests of the Government of the United States, and also if he has authorized an agreement by which said property is to be sold for the face value of the subsidy bonds, resulting in a loss to the Government of the amount of $6,624,107, and if the Government has agreed not to be a bidder at said sale."

The agreement referred to in the resolution is the one alleged to have been made with the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

When the resolution was taken up for action, Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) said he had no objection to the resolution, but did not approve of the preamble, which included a press dispatch.

Senator Harris's Criticism.

Mr. Harris replied that he might not insist upon the preamble after he had made a statement. The Union Pacific, he said, for a long time attempted to influence Congress and officials of the Administration to scale down the debt of that company to the Government about 50 per cent. Until a year ago last January the company was unsuccessful, but at that time they made an arrangement with Mr. Cleveland's Administration by which the road was to be disposed of with a loss to the Government of about $28,000,000.

Mr. Harris then outlined the reasons why that arrangement was not carried into effect. Public sentiment was aroused from Maine to California, Mr. Harris said, the demand of the people being that they should not be swindled out of the enormous sum mentioned. When the present Administration came into power the question was grappled with, and the Government finally obtained every cent due from the Union Pacific on the main line.

"We were all very glad," said Mr. Harris, "that the Government received its just due, and nobody has more cordially congratulated the present Administration than I upon the successful negotiation of that transaction."

It had been hoped, Mr. Harris said, that the Government would get the full value of the debt due from the Kansas Pacific Branch. It was the understanding that in case the Reorganization Committee should decline to pay the full amount, about $13,000,000—the Government would redeem the first mortgage bonds and have the road operated by a receiver. A competent receiver would show the value of the property, which Mr. Harris believed was quite $30,000,000.

But the Reorganization Committee evidently had succeeded in obtaining from the Attorney General such concessions as had been outlined in the newspapers, and the Government was to stand idly by and see the enormous sum of $6,700,000 of interest sacrificed.

Kansas Pacific Worth $30,000,000.

The value of the property, Mr. Harris thought, was a most important consideration. By the Reorganization Committee and by the Union Pacific officials an effort had been made to minimize the value of the road.

"It is particularly significant," said Mr. Harris, "that the statements of the Reorganization Committee and the officials of the Union Pacific regarding the value of the main line have been proved by subsequent events to be untrue. As was said once by the Senator from Missouri, (Vest,) 'When they speak they lie, and when they are silent they steal.'"

Mr. Harris then discussed the value of the Kansas Pacific Road, and said that, having been a civil engineer on the line, his information was that of an expert. He said that during the last eleven years the line had earned an amount equal to 4 per cent. on $30,000,000. He further said that on the 5th inst. the Attorney General had agreed to redeem the first mortgage bonds and to have the road operated by a receiver. This arrangement, Mr. Harris said, was perfectly satisfactory to those for whom he spoke, but the intention of the Attorney General to abandon that plan and to let the road go with a loss to the Government of nearly $7,000,000 was not only a surprise to him and others, but absolutely unsatisfactory.

Mr. Harris maintained that the Kansas Pacific Road was worth the last cent of the Government's claim, and it ought to be demanded by the Attorney General.

Morgan Talks of Robbery.

Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) referring to the effort to pass a bill in the Senate giving powers to the Administration to become a bidder for the Kansas Pacific Railroad, said he thought the Senate ought to take that measure up and pass it. Whether it would "pass the congestion which sometimes takes place in the other branch of Congress" he could not say. "It would be possible, however, thus to demonstrate whether there was a power in the House of Representatives which would stand in the way of the proposed measure intended to save the people of the country nearly $7,000,000.

"Political parties," said Mr. Morgan, "will sometimes permit robberies. They will swallow the consequences of those robberies without a strain; but the people will not allow themselves to be juggled with whatever political parties may be."

Mr. Gear (Rep., Iowa,) objected not only to the preamble of the resolution, but also to the wording of the resolution, as discourteous to the Attorney General. Referring to a petition from a London banking firm, read as a part of Mr. Harris's remarks, which contained evidence that there was trouble between the Reorganization Committee and those whom they represented, he said that when rogues fell out honest men were likely to get their dues.

"That is a consummation devoutly to be wished," exclaimed Mr. Harris. "When these thieves fall out perhaps the United States will get its due."

Mr. Gear, continuing, said he regarded as the greatest plume in the cap of the present Administration the fact that it received 100 cents on every dollar of the Union Pacific indebtedness.

"Then why is it willing to accept 48 cents on the dollar of the Kansas Pacific indebtedness?" inquired Mr. Morgan.

"I don't know that it is," replied Mr. Gear. "But if it is, it is perhaps because the road is worth only 48 cents on the dollar."

Foraker Defends the President.

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) discussed the situation as it had been viewed by the President. The President had asked Congress to give him authority to enter the sale of the Kansas Pacific as a bidder, but Congress had taken no action. The final offer made by the Reorganization Committee the President evidently had regarded as reasonably satisfactory. Senators might differ with the President as to the value of the property, but he had consulted many well-informed persons, and felt that in receiving the full amount of the Kansas Pacific debt, less the interest, the President was doing very well.

Mr. Gear moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Pending the vote on this motion, Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) declared that an effort was being made by the Reorganization Committee to recoup out of the Kansas Pacific sale what it was compelled to pay for the Union Pacific main line in addition to what it had expected to pay. He maintained that the Kansas Pacific branch was necessary to the owners of the main line, and that they were compelled to purchase the branch road. In view of this fact they ought to be forced to pay the $6,000,000 of interest due.

Mr. Turpie then offered the following resolution, and asked that it lie over until to-morrow:

Resolved, As the opinion of the Senate, that the sale of the Kansas Pacific Division of the Union Pacific Railroad made to-day ought not to be confirmed except upon the terms that the original claim and the interest thereon due to the United States from said railroad company on the Kansas Pacific Division be paid in full by the bidders.

Mr. Gear's motion to refer the resolution to the Pacific Railroad Committee was submitted to the Senate and defeated by a vote of 19 to 34. Two verbal amendments by Mr. Chandler were agreed to, and the resolution was adopted without division. On motion, the preamble, to which Mr. Chandler had objected, was stricken from the resolution.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

ANSWER TO THE RESOLUTION.

Attorney General Griggs Makes a Statement to the Senate About the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Attorney General Griggs replied to-day to the Harris resolution relating to the Kansas Pacific Railroad, adopted by the Senate. This reply was read in the Senate after the executive session. The Attorney General says the Government already has complied with the decree of the court entitling it to become a bidder, and if the sale was allowed to proceed upon the adjourned day, with no assurance of a bid equal to the amount of the principal of the Government's debt, it would be incumbent upon him to bid in the property for the Government.

The purchase of the road, however, would result in difficulties, the chief of which would be due to the fact that the Government is not authorized to operate the railroad in its own name or through its agencies, and serious doubt exists as to whether the court after the sale, would appoint or continue receivers for the mere purpose of operating the road on behalf of the Government.

The Attorney General refers to what took place in St. Louis when the Reorganization Committee offered to bid the amount of the principal of the Government debt, and in conclusion says:

"Answering specifically the questions contained in the resolution of the Senate I would say that I have not authorized any agreement by which the property is to be sold for the face value of the subsidy bonds, nor has the Government agreed not to be a bidder at the sale. The only agreement made was to discontinue the motion for postponement, redemption, and the appointment of a receiver, upon the guarantee that the minimum bid by the Reorganization Committee should be the principal of the Government debt.

"The property will be sold at public sale in open competition to such party as may offer the highest bid, subject only to the stipulation obtained in open court on Saturday last that the minimum bid will be $6,305,000 instead of $2,500,000, as formerly fixed by the court."

A Postal Card Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The House today passed the bill to make it lawful to transmit through the mails private postal cards, with a one-cent stamp affixed.

NEW YORK APPROPRIATIONS.

Arguments for a New Custom House and Post Office Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The House Appropriations Sub-Committee on the Sundry Civil bill heard arguments to-day on several important New York projects. Representative Quigg asked that authority be given for the disposition of the present Custom House property in New York City at an upset price of $3,250,000, the same, together with the balance of an appropriation now available, to be used for the purchase of the Bowling Green site and the erection of a building there. He pointed out the inadequacy of the present building and the necessity for a change of location.

Representative Mitchell championed the proposed improvements in the New York City Post Office. He wanted an appropriation aggregating $20,000 to widen the driveway on the Mail Street side, remove the stone obstruction there, and extend the shed to accommodate the mail wagons, citing the greater amount of wagon space this would allow and the material saving of clerk hire involved.

TILLMAN GETS THE FLOOR.

Forces a Hearing in the Senate and Talks on Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The executive session of the Senate to-day was enlivened by a vigorous effort of Senator Tillman of South Carolina to secure recognition so that he might make a point against the contention that the Hawaiian Islands were of strategic importance to the United States. Senator Gallinger was in the chair. Several Senators were seeking to make reports upon nominations, and Mr. Tillman's voice was drowned by theirs, and it began to look as if the Senate might adjourn without his being heard.

Apparently realizing the situation, the South Carolinian Senator took his position in the middle aisle directly in front of the Chair and demanded to be heard.

"I have stood here on my feet while eight or ten men have been recognized," he said, in stentorian tones, "and I want to know if I am to be heard."

"If the Senator would speak a little louder," said Senator Hoar, facetiously, "he might be."

This remark did not fall agreeably upon Mr. Tillman's ears, and he replied by appealing for protection and fair treatment.

"I have been a member of this body for three years," he said, "and I have always tried to comport myself as a gentleman, and I think I am entitled to fair treatment."

At this point Senator Gallinger rapped for order. He then explained that the failure to recognize Mr. Tillman was due entirely to an inadvertence and to the fact that his attention had been directed in another way.

To this Mr. Tillman replied that the explanation was entirely satisfactory and he then proceeded to make his point, which was that the strategic importance of the Hawaiian Islands was overrated. He argued that in case of war between Japan and the United States Japan could bring over coal for her warships in tenders and thus render herself entirely independent of the islands.

A SECTARIAN QUESTION.

House Committee Kills Bill Relating to Churches on Reservations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—By a vote of 10 to 3, the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day refused to report favorably the ODell bill, authorizing any denomination, sect, or religion to erect a building for religious worship on any military reservation in the country. The action on the measure was preceded by a protracted discussion. Mr. Mahany led the arguments in advocacy of the bill, and urged that it was a measure characterized by fairness.

The vote on the motion to report the bill to the House with a recommendation that it pass was as follows: Yeas—Mahany and Sulzer, (New York,) Belknap (Ill.) Nays—Hull, (Iowa,) Marsh, (Ill.,) Griffin, (Wis.,) Fenton, (Ohio,) McDonald, (Md.,) Brownlow and Cox, (Tenn.,) Lentz, (Ohio,) Hay, (Va.,) and Jett, (Ill.)

Mr. Mahany later introduced a resolution in the House directing the Secretary of War to remove immediately all religious edifices from all military reservations in the United States. He says that if all denominations cannot have the privilege of worship on any of these tracts, no one should enjoy the privilege.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Hearing on the Proposition to Add a Member to the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The House Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee to-day gave a hearing to advocates of the establishment of a Department of Commerce.

A statement was presented, signed by Alden Speare, Chairman of the Committee of the National Board of Trade, and F. B. Thurber, W. S. Shallenberger, and E. R. Wood, members of the board; also by Jonathan A. Lane and E. H. Haskell of the Committee of Associated Boards of Trade of Boston and Charles E. Adams, President of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade.

This statement declared that existing departments were established by the demands and exigencies of the business of the Government, and that the time had arrived when another department should be created. The commercial interests, it was urged, could be greatly benefited by a person having a seat at the Cabinet table, and the proposed department would give relief to other departments.

Congressional Notes.

In the House yesterday an order was entered for the consideration of the Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter, on March 1, 2, and 3, and the order for the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill, which begins to-morrow, was modified so that the final vote shall be taken Saturday, instead of Monday, as arranged last week.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor yesterday decided, by unanimous vote, to report favorably the bill prepared by the trainmen of the country and recently introduced in the Senate by Senator Kyle, providing for the arbitration of railroad strikes by a Board of Arbitrators, to be chosen by the strikers and the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Fifteen representative citizens of Connecticut appeared before the River and Harbor Committee of the House yesterday and asked for the improvement of the harbor of New Haven. They want an appropriation of $400,000 for widening the channel of the harbor to 400 feet, and deepening it to 20 feet.

The Senate Committee on Finance has authorized a favorable report on the House bill to authorize the redemption and limit the right of conversion of refunding certificates issued under authority of the act of Feb. 26, 1879. The committee at the instance of the silver men amended the bill so as to provide specifically that the redemption should be in "lawful money."

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Postmasters: New York—EDWIN B. HARD, Cobleskill; EDMUND S. HOLLANDS, West Troy; JARIUS S. CHASE, Windsor; ROBERT W. WARNER, Ilion.

Navy—WALTER B. IZARD of South Carolina and DAVID POTTER of New Jersey to be Assistant Paymasters.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

NEW JERSEY—Egg Harbor City, George F. Breder; Marlton, Franklin P. Endicott.

NEW YORK—Brainardsville, Martin J. Armstrong; Newcomb, Howard Grimes; Wevertown, Thomas Kenwell.

CONNECTICUT—Georgetown, C. Hubert Taylor.

DISMISSED FROM THE NAVY.

Pay Director Luther G. Billings Convicted of Falsehood and Scandalous Conduct.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Luther G. Billings, Pay Director in the United States Navy, has been found guilty by a court-martial, which has been in session at the Washington Navy Yard for the last few days, of falsehood and scandalous conduct, and has been sentenced to dismissal from the navy. The result of the trial caused the greatest surprise in naval circles. The accused held the highest rank in the Naval Pay Corps, and never before had been suspected of misconduct.

The offense charged against him was in connection with the supply to the navy of an emergency ration. It was shown that he, as patentee of such a ration, had turned it over to a stock company, in which he retained an interest, although he had officially denied the interest, and that he had been instrumental in selling the ration to the Government.

The amount of profit at stake was so small as to make his conduct inexplicable to the department, but Secretary Long, after a thorough personal investigation, decided that a court-martial was necessary, as it was desirable to have it understood, in the most formal fashion that under no conditions should naval officers enter into connections that might place their integrity under the faintest suspicion. It is felt that this result has been attained as the result of the conviction of the accused Pay Director.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS HEARD.

Arguments in Favor of the Ballot Presented to Senate and House Committees in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Representatives of the National Woman Suffrage Association were heard by the Senate Committee on Equal Suffrage and by the House Committee on Judiciary to-day on the proposition to amend the Constitution. Mrs. Sewall read a paper in the Marble Room of the Senate, Senators Berry, Wetmore, Teller, Cannon, and McLaurin being present. Mrs. Sewall contended that it is the political life of the Nation which stands in sorest need, yet this is the only department of its life which rejects the aid of women. Mrs. Clay said woman's exemption from war had proved no unbought privilege, and it is evident that in justice men have no superior rights as citizens on that account.

Before the House Committee on Judiciary Miss Susan B. Anthony made a strong plea in which she pointed out the full suffrage already granted in three British colonies, the Isle of Man, New Zealand, and South Australia. The ballot, she said, is put in the hands of all men outside of State prison, whether they have sufficient sense to cast their ballots or not, yet the women of the country were compelled to humiliate themselves in pleading for rights that should have been accorded to them long ago.

To-day is the seventy-eighth anniversary of the birth of Miss Susan B. Anthony, the President of the association, and she was entertained at luncheon by Mrs. John R. McLean, who afterward received the members of the association at her home.

MINISTER ANGELL TO RESIGN.

He Announces His Intention to Return from Turkey Next Fall.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 15.—Regent Rogers W. Butterfield of the University of Michigan has received a letter from President James B. Angell, now Minister to Turkey, stating that he will resign and return home in time to resume his duties as President of the university next Fall.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Nothing is known at the State Department or the White House of the reported intention of United States Minister Angell to resign his position next Fall. He has given no official intimation to that effect, but there is no good reason to doubt the correctness of the report.

FIRST-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

House Considers a Bill Requiring Letter Postage to be Prepaid.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—In the House to-day Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) called up a bill requiring prepayment of postage on all first-class mail matter. Mr. Clark (Rep., Iowa,) explained the bill had been prepared at the instance of the Post Office Department. All other classes of mail matters were prepaid save that in the letter class, which was carried in each instance for a single postage. The postage due on such letters was supposed to be paid at the point of delivery, but much of it was not collected, and the Government suffered a considerable loss of revenue.

The principal criticism brought against the measure by W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.,) and others was that a letter which by the inadvertence of the sender was not prepaid fully, would go to the Dead Letter Office. He thought the Government would lose quite as much as it does now by holding up the letter at the point of sending, and besides cause much more annoyance to the people. A letter now always went direct to its destination.

The bill was recommitted.

Election in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—The municipal election in this city to-day resulted in a victory for the Republican candidate for Receiver of Taxes, William J. Roney. His majority is estimated at 25,000 over the vote polled by William H. Rhawn, a candidate of the Citizens' and Municipal League parties. David T. Hart, Republican, and James E. Gorman, Democrat, were elected Magistrates. Under the law the minority is entitled to one Magistrate. Only one candidate was nominated by each party.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF.—Gen. C. J. Langdon, Elmira.

HOLLAND.—F. L. Ames, Boston.

GILSEY.—Albert Gall, ex-Secretary of State of Indiana.

HOFFMAN.—Judge Andrew Hamilton, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Deputy Commissioner George W. Wilson, Internal Revenue Department, Washington.

ALBEMARLE.—Henry O. Houghton, Cambridge, Mass.

BUCKINGHAM.—Thomas D. Whistler, Baltimore, Mass.

Hunyadi János
Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

PENSION OFFICE ABUSES

Commissioner Evans Admits There Is Incompetency, but Congress Is Not Inclined to Reform.

AN ARMY OFFICER FOR CHIEF

Senator Cockrell Would Transfer the Bureau to the War Department and Put Col. Ainsworth in Charge—A New Order.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Pension Commissioner Evans read with interest the account in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday about the manner of conducting business in the Pension Office a few years ago, and admitted that in some respects it would answer for description of the office at this time. He has directed attention recently to the efforts made by Congressmen to have cases made special in order to move them ahead of other cases and the regular order of business, and he has made an order that application for a rerating in cases just rated shall not be taken up for a year. Congressmen do not like it.

The lack of system in the office has arrested attention from time to time. Mr. Evans has admitted that he could get along with one-third less clerks if he could have the selection of the clerks out of the number now employed. That is as direct an admission that there are useless or inefficient clerks as the most exacting critic could ask. As for obstacles to doing business among the greatest are the cross orders and overrulings made from time to time, and seeking to remedy that condition he has submitted some suggestions to the Secretary of the Interior, the approval of which will, he thinks, secure a more systematic treatment of cases that should be subject to determination as classes and not individually. Radical propositions have been from time to time made with regard to the Pension Office.

Senator Cockrell brought forward the most radical and possibly the most thorough one yet offered to the Congress. He proposed to transfer the Pension Office to the War Department, and place it in charge of Col. Ainsworth of the Records and Pension Office of the War Department. At the same time Col. Ainsworth was to be promoted to Brigadier General. No one who knows the rare ability of Col. Ainsworth for organizing work doubts that, whatever the disorder of the Pension Office, he would bring order out of its confusion and secure effective work from those persons in his employment. The obstacle to the success of this reform is the certainty that the transfer would be followed by a reduction of force and the dispatch of business. The Congress is not yet prepared to cut off any large number of clerks or salaries, whether they are important or useless.

NATIONAL BANK LOANS.

The House Passes a Bill Prescribing How They Shall Be Made to Bank Officers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The House today passed a bill, reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, designed to "better control and to promote the safety of National banks." The bill provides that no National bank shall make a loan to the President or any other officer or employe of the bank until such officer or employe has submitted the proposition for the loan in writing to the Directors, and it has been approved by a majority of them, and in no case shall the loan exceed the amount permitted by law.

Mr. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) who reported the bill, said the report of the Controller of the Currency showed that 90 per cent. of the failures of National banks were due to the appropriation or the absorption of the bank's funds by its officers. A bill similar to the one pending had passed the House twice, Mr. Cox said, and once had passed the Senate with an amendment.

Considerable discussion arose over a committee amendment striking out the word "Directors." The Directors, as well as the officers, were subject to the restrictions of the measure in its original form.

Mr. Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) Mr. Cox, Mr. Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.,) and others thought the Directors of a bank in regard to loans and overdrafts, should be on the same footing with officers. The House thought so, too, and the word "Directors" was put back into the bill, and it was passed by a vote of 65 to 28.

NEW STEAMERS TO JAMAICA.

American Mail Steamship Company Proposes to Build Four Vessels to Carry the Mails.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—In accordance with an advertisement issued on Nov. 8, proposals were to-day opened at the Post Office Department under the Subsidy act for carrying the mail between Philadelphia and Boston or New York and the Port of San Antonio, Jamaica, for perfods of five and ten years.

The service required by the contract is from Boston to Port San Antonio twice a week, from April 1 to Sept. 30 inclusive, and once a week from Oct. 1 to March 31 inclusive; from Philadelphia to Port San Antonio once a week from Oct. 1 to March 31 inclusive, in vessels of the fourth class. The right was reserved to the department to substitute New York for Philadelphia as one of the terminal points from Oct. 1 to March 31.

The only bid was by the American Mail Steamship Company of New Jersey, R. A. C. Smith, President. This company submitted two separate proposals, containing the same conditions, except as to time, the terms being five and ten years, respectively. It proposed to furnish four new American-built iron and steel twin-screw vessels of 2,000 tons and over, to make 14 knots per hour, at a compensation of 66 2-3 cents per statute mile. The bid was taken under consideration by Gen. Gary, and his decision will be announced soon.

JANUARY TRADE STATISTICS.

Increase of Exports and Imports Compared with January, 1897.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The monthly statement of the exports and imports of the United States issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows that the exports of domestic merchandise during January, 1898, amounted to $106,761,524, an increase, compared with January, 1897, of over $14,000,000. For the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1898, the increase was $62,113,935. The total imports of merchandise during January amounted to $50,802,909, of which $22,113,499 was free of duty. The increase in dutiable merchandise was about $4,500,000. For the seven months, however, there was a falling off in the imports of dutiable merchandise of about $12,855,000.

The statement as to the movements of gold and silver is as follows: Gold exports during January, 1898, $2,634,289; imports during same period, $5,622,546. For the seven months there was a falling off in the imports of gold of $47,266,068. Silver exports during January, 1898, amounted to $4,262,396; imports during same period, $542,315. For the seven months there was a decrease in the imports of silver of $831,293.

NICARAGUA AGAIN AT PEACE.

Minister Corea Learns that the Invaders Have Been Routed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Minister Corea has informed the State Department that he has received a cablegram from the Diet of the Greater Republic and from the President of the State of Nicaragua informing him that the invaders who entered that State a few days since have been utterly routed, and that consequently the republic is still at peace, all of the inhabitants being engaged in their usual occupations.

How Royalty Travels.

It doesn't travel like the every-day American who uses the Pennsylvania Limited. The train is matchless in every feature, and supplies every want of the traveler. It leaves New York every morning for Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis.—Adv.

APPEALS TO SILVER MEN

Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans Issue Addresses to the People.

URGE UNION AT THE POLLS

Warning that the Country Is in the Grasp of the Gold Conspirators—The People Summoned to Save Their Institutions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Addresses on behalf of the Democratic, Populist, and Silver Republican Parties, the result of the conferences which have been in progress here among the party leaders for the past few weeks, were issued to-day. They strongly urge the members of the three parties to unite in future elections upon the financial issue as the question of paramount importance.

The address to the Democrats is signed by Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and is indorsed by the Democratic Congressional Committee; that to the Populists is signed by Senator Marion Butler, Chairman of the Populist National Committee, and the twenty-five other Populist members of the Senate and House, and that to the Silver Republicans bears the signatures of Chairman Charles A. Towne and the Silver Republicans in the Senate and House, as well as that of ex-Senator Dubois.

ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRATS.

Appeal to the People to Rise Against the Gold Standard.

The Democratic address reads in part as follows:

"The surrender of the Republican Party to the advocates of the gold standard and monopoly is at last complete. The present Administration, called to power upon the solemn pledge of the Republican National Convention at St. Louis to promote bimetallism, has formulated and sent to Congress a bill, the leading purpose of which the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury avows, is 'to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard.' The country has already for twenty-four years been so thoroughly committed to this standard, partly by law and partly by the usurpations of the Executive branch of the Government, that its effects are seen and felt on every hand. Wages are reduced; work is harder to get; the weight of debt is doubled; the value of land and other property is reduced one-half or more until the lives of the people are 'made bitter with hard bondage.' It is certainly not in the interest of humanity to have this condition of things more thoroughly established.

"The continued rise in the value of gold, or, which is the same thing, the continued fall of prices, must inevitably transfer the property of all those engaged in active business—the actual creators of wealth, whether by hand, brain, or capital—to those who, avoiding the risk and effort of active business, only draw interest.

"Substantially this condition would have continued if both the precious metals had been allowed to remain in use as money, because they were being found in nearly sufficient quantities to increase the volume of money in proportion to the developments of business.

"A wicked conspiracy, however, deprived one of them of the money function. This was done with the deliberate purpose of raising the value of the other by rendering the supply of metallic money relatively scarcer as compared with the demand. From the hour of the consummation of this crime mankind has suffered commercial disaster and social distress in almost constantly increasing measure. Just in proportion to the growth of arts and civilization and the expansion of commerce, business, and industry, the inadequacy of the volume of gold is felt, its scarcity is emphasized, its value increased.

"In addition to this purpose of more thoroughly establishing the gold standard, the plan of the Administration is to retire the paper money of the Government, to issue gold bonds, and to increase the power, privileges, and profits of National banks.

"The retirement of the Government paper money must reduce the volume of circulation, and while the Secretary admits that the contraction of the currency would be more ruinous in two years than interest on a like amount of bonds for forty years would be, he calmly informs us that the National banks will probably issue a sufficient amount of money to prevent this enormous suffering.

Indianapolis Plan Condemned.

"The Monetary Commission selected by the Executive Committee of a self-constituted Indianapolis Convention, which assembled for the express purpose of establishing the gold standard, have also made a report and promulgated a bill the provesions of which are so strikingly like the propositions of the Secretary of the Treasury in all material particulars as to suggest that they were compared and harmonized before either was given to the public. This report and bill are somewhat more bold in the assertion of the purposes entertained than is even the proposition of Mr. Gage. These distinctly propose that silver dollars shall not hereafter be coined; that standard silver dollars shall be redeemed in gold; that the silver bullion on hand at present shall be sold, and suggest that silver dollars may also be melted down and sold as bullion.

"We are assured that the notes of the banks 'cannot fail to be safe,' because, being based upon all the resources of all the banks issuing them, they are based upon the whole business of the country.' Certainly no bank will become liable for the notes issued by another bank over which it has no control or supervision. This scheme must contemplate the establishment of some central bank authority having the absolute control of the issue of all paper money—a great bank trust, pool, or syndicate, with powers such as no man has ever before had the audacity to suggest. This committee has called upon commercial bodies all over the country to assemble and indorse their report. Thus, the people are put upon full notice of what is intended and of the means of its accomplishment.

People Urged to Free Themselves.

"In view of the great principles involved and of the danger so close at hand, we urge the people everywhere to arouse themselves and at once to take steps to save themselves and their children from the fetters now being openly forged to bind them.

"In recent years there have been a number of instances of Congressional districts where the advocates of gold and monopoly were largely outnumbered by their opponents, and where, nevertheless by a failure to unite and act together, friends of the gold standard have been successful. Thus, as the result of a personal or partisan wrangle, the cause of truth and justice has been overshadowed, the interest of humanity ignored, and the greatest good to the Government subordinated to an ignoble strife. We appeal to you let this not be the case again. Our only danger is in division. If we are in earnest we must have harmony among ourselves. If there should be those who would divide us, let them be summarily and emphatically rebuked by the people, who have none but high and patriotic motives.

"After the bold declaration of the Administration in favor of the gold standard no sincere bimetallist can ever again by his vote or influence give aid or encouragement to the Republican Party.

"The issue is joined; we cannot avoid it if we would. Either the friends of bimetallism or the advocates of the gold standard, trusts, and monopolies must succeed. Who is not for us is against us. We are asking no man to abandon his party or change his politics. We ask no one to yield any principle, but in this great contest we do appeal to all good men to stand solidly together for liberty and humanity and strike down forever this conspiracy of gold and monopoly."

THE POPULIST PLEA.

A Call to Overthrow the Conspiracy of the Gold Ring.

The Populist address is partly as follows:

"The conspiracy of gold and monopoly is nearing its culmination. Every advance it has made during the last twenty-five years has been by adroit and stealthy process. These would have been impossible if it had not had its agents and confederates holding positions of public trust in the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government. Neither the beneficiaries nor the tools of this conspiracy have any particular politics. In name the last Administration was Democratic. The present Administration is called Republican, but it has ingloriously practiced and defended the perfidious policies of its predecessor.

"At length the selfish and brutal interests behind this conspiracy deem themselves strong enough to dispense with the caution and duplicity hitherto necessary to their success. The Administration boldly avows its indorsement of their scheme against the liberty and prosperity of the people. Within a few weeks it has formulated and sent to Congress a bill the leading purpose of which is, in the words of the Secretary of the Treasury, 'To commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard.'

"In the pursuit of this purpose of committing the country more thoroughly to the gold standard the plan of this Administration, as of the last, is to retire the greenbacks and other non-interest-bearing paper money of the Government, to issue interest-burdened gold bonds, and to increase the powers, privileges, and profits of National banks. This achievement would turn over the duty of supplying the people's money, the very life-blood of business, to a selfish, heartless, and irresponsible foreign gold syndicate and its American agents and allies.

The Foreign Gold Syndicate.

"It must be remembered also that this foreign gold syndicate and its allies have with the connivance if not the assistance of our Government captured and to-day control every instrument of commerce in the Nation. In framing the Constitution our patriotic forefathers, with zealous care and with prophetic wisdom, provided that commerce should be regulated by Congress; but this tremendous power has been abdicated by Congress in favor of the gold trust and the banking ring. Money is the first great instrument of commerce, but the gold ring, not satisfied with controlling our financial system, has captured the other instruments of commerce, to enable it to keep the gold standard yoke upon our necks and to 'more thoughly' subjugate our people and dominate our Government.

"The divine right of kings is to be succeeded by the divine right of millionaires, who propose to run everything, not only the instruments of commerce and our industrial system, but also as far as possible the pen of the editor and the voice, if not the intellect, of the university professor. Having succeeded in this, the conspirators will not only completely dominate the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of our Government, but will be solidly intrenched against resistance and retribution.

"Briefly stated, this is a part of the outrageous scheme. We do not arraign any political party on partisan grounds. We arraign a system and denounce a conspiracy. We condemn individuals and organizations that support this system and aid the conspiracy. A party that is the mouthpiece and agent of this conspiracy is just as dangerous under one name as under another.

"The only hope of the enemy is to divide us. Therefore, let us be more united and harmonious than ever, and, further, let us organize without delay a vigorous campaign in every State and Congressional district, county, and precinct.

"There are but two sides to this mighty and portentous conflict. All of those of whatever party who favor the conspiracy of gold and monopoly, who favor industrial slavery, widespread poverty, and National destruction, should be on one side, and all of those of whatever party who oppose this deadly design, who love truth and right, who love their country, who love their homes and firesides, and who believe in the sacred principles declared by Jefferson, and reasserted by Jackson and Lincoln, should be on the other side."

APPEAL TO SILVER REPUBLICANS.

Warned of the "Awful Peril to This Country's Institutions."

The paper submitted by the silver Republicans reads:

"The cunning plans of the beneficiaries of the gold standard and the advocates of monopoly are fast nearing completion. They need but to win one more victory to become supreme, and to be able to defy the sovereignty of the people for generations. The policy of the Republican Administration is a plain confession that the secret authors of the St. Louis platform of 1896 are in absolute control of that party. Power thus secured by false pretenses is to be ruthlessly used to carry out the ulterior designs of the conspirators.

"But this openness of purpose is the opportunity of patriotism. Honest men should hesitate no longer if opposed to the establishment of the gold standard in all its rigor, if opposed to the retirement of Government currency, if opposed to the erection of a great association of banks of issue as the all-dominating power in the Nation, if opposed to every kind of trust and monopoly, the offspring and adjunct of the money power.

"Before this awful and imminent peril to the institutions of our country every personal ambition must melt away, and every merely partisan contention must be stilled. While this issue remains unsettled, Democrat, Populist, and Silver Republican must stand shoulder to shoulder in a common cause. United we can save the Republic, the last refuge of self-government, the one remaining hope of liberty, to succeeding centuries.

"The policy of our foes is to divide us that they may conquer us. Let not self-interest, pride, carelessness, or folly afford them hope that we shall furnish arms against ourselves. In every State and Congressional district in the Union the closest co-operation should be our watchword. After full counsel together, we should, wherever there is a contest choose a strong champion of the common cause, and to him should be given true allegiance and earnest support of every opponent of the party of gold and monopoly, to unite in this great common service of citizenship and patriotism. No man need surrender his party convictions. No existing organization need be abandoned. While striving to overthrow a common enemy, no good purpose is served by emphasizing points on which we differ. But until this final assault of the enemy upon the last ramparts of our industrial and social independence is repelled, until the control of the money system of the country is rescued from the hands of special interests and assured to the whole people, the members of the great armies of political reform in every part of the United States should act in mutual justice and harmonious co-operation for the general welfare.

"To this object thus urged upon our friends everywhere, we hereby pledge, jointly and severally, our earnest and constant endeavor."

A Silver Dollar's Value.

Commercial bar silver was quoted yesterday at 55⅝ cents an ounce. At this price a standard silver dollar's bullion value is 43.21 cents.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adelaide Crown Lining Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. Cohen, linings; Union Square Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Hotchkiss, dry goods; 55 White Street; Holland House.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. E. Breeze, furniture; A. I. Jalkut, millinery; 57 White Street.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; P. H. Sweeney, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics and dress goods, 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.

Baer & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. P. Baer, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Biedler, W. T., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Schiff, dry goods; W. Biedler, notions; Hotel Albert.

Burr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. T. Gately, millinery; S. S. Kerr, upholstery goods; 621 Broadway.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; J. F. McKeon, boys' clothing; 108 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.

Bernd, J.

The Wanamaker Store

Jeweled Novelties:—A Sale

THIS tells of a sale of jeweled articles for the dressing table,—daintiness and beauty caught and crystallized into a hundred forms of pretty usefulness; usefulness idealized and become Art, yet losing nothing of its utility.

The maker is one of the most prominent of those producers of what you might call "Applied Beauty," who have made America independent of Paris in such matters. These pieces were his samples in the season just closed. You get them now at what his wholesale customers had to pay for them.

Most of these articles are cut glass, with silver-gilt tops, more or less enriched with amethysts, topaz, garnets and turquoises. Most of the cut glass is of the Hawke make, and the jewels are all genuine. Note this particularly, for they are fine ones, selected ones, and the little prices might lead you to suspect them.

Smelling Bottles—25 kinds

At $4.75—Cut glass, chased top in silver-gilt, with carbuncle garnet. Regularly $7.
At $5.75—Fancy cut glass, with silver-gilt top and fine amethyst. Regularly $8.
At $6—Fancy cut glass, with silver-gilt top, chased, and large topaz. Regularly $8.
At $8—Straight cut glass, with ivory miniature, set in silver-gilt top, beaded edge. Regularly $12.
At $13.50—Fancy cut glass, top with three faceted garnets and applied pattern. Regularly $18.
At $16.75—Very handsome cut glass, gilt top with splendid amethyst. Value $25.
At $21—Fancy cut glass, with six faceted garnets in top, applied scroll design. Regularly $30.
At $42—Magnificent design, very large size. Regularly $60.

Pungents—12 styles

At $7—Cut glass, with chased silver-gilt top and one fine amethyst; regularly $10.
At $9.50—Cut glass with beaded gilt top; regularly $12.
At $20—Hawke's engraved glass, silver-gilt top, chased with amethyst; value $30.

Salve Boxes—15 styles

At $3—Heavy cut glass, amethyst top; regularly $4.50.
At $6.75—Heavy cut glass, with large faceted topaz in top; regularly $10.
At $7—Fancy cut glass, knob top with six carbuncle garnets.

Vinaigrettes—50 styles

At $2—Straight cut glass, chased top with turquoise enamel; regularly $3.
At $9.50—Heavy cut glass, silver-gilt top with chased edge and topaz; regular price $12.
At $11.50—Fancy cut glass, silver-gilt top with faceted topaz; regularly $16.
At $14.50—Engraved glass with silver-gilt top, plain, with five crystalines; regularly $20.

Other Novelties

Puff Boxes, jeweled and with miniatures on ivory in top, $7.50 to $27.
Cigar Jars, cut glass and jeweled tops, $18 to $27.
Jewel Boxes, all in silver-gilt and in exquisite designs, $9.75 to $40.
Stamp Boxes in silver-gilt, heavily jewel-studded, $15; regularly $25.
Powder Puffs, with silver-gilt tops and miniature, $2.50 each; regularly $5 and $6.
Shopping Bags and Opera Bags, of knitted silk, with iridescent beads and silver-gilt gate tops, jeweled, $24 and $32. Regularly one half more.
Baby Brushes, Dresden tops, with silver-gilt edge, plain and beaded, $4. Regularly $6 and higher.
Clothes Brushes, Mirrors, Military Brushes and Puff Boxes, in Dresden, with silver-gilt settings and trimmings; all a third less than the regular retail prices.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Women's Tailor Made Dresses. READY-TO-WEAR Dresses for Spring. The best work of the best tailors—many of them in exclusive styles, too. They are all of the latest

popular fabrics, are splendidly finished and lined with various colored silks of excellent quality. Some attractive costumes as low as $12. Others up to $78.

At $12—Of cheviot serge, black or blue, silk lined, fly-front walking jacket; percaline lined skirt.
At $20—Of broadcloth or cheviot serge, with blouse or fly-front jacket; gracefully hanging skirt; all lined with black or fancy taffetas.
At $30—A beautiful dress of broadcloth; royal blue, castor or gray; tight-fitting, double-breasted Saddler jacket; new circular shape skirt, with dust ruffle; entire suit tailored in best manner; all seams double stitched; lined throughout with excellent quality changeable taffeta.

Newest Styles in Shirt Waists. IN many pretty, light fabrics, and cut in the latest fashion. Not hard to make selections in this splendid variety and the prices will meet with general approval.

At 50c.—Of plaid percales; full front, cut bias; yoke back; detachable collar, laundered cuffs.
At 75c.—Of Roman stripe gingham; yoke back with box plaits from yoke; full front; detachable collar, laundered cuffs.
At 85c.—Of percales, in black, blue, pink or lavender checks; yoke back, full front; laundered collar and cuffs.
At $1—Of heavy checked percales; yoke back, with three box plaits down from yoke; full front, with six rows of braid across bust; detachable collar and laundered cuffs.
At $1.25—Of Scotch plaid madras; full bias front; yoke back; white laundered collar and soft cuffs.
At $1.50—Of sheer lawn; white ground with black lace stripe; yoke back, full front with bias stripes; laundered collar and soft cuffs.
At $1.75—Of handsome Scotch plaid gingham; yoke back, bias plaid front; white laundered collar and cuffs.
At $2.25—Of white linen; pointed yoke back with 3 box plaits down from yoke; full front; white detachable collar and laundered cuffs.
At $2.25—Of white pique, with satin dot yoke back with plaits down from yoke; blouse front; laundered collar and cuffs. Others all in latest styles up to $4.

Second floor.

Oriental Hall Rugs. HERE are 40 choice specimens of Daghestan, Cabestan, Kazak and Carabagh Rugs. Beautiful and worthy goods, but the Carpet Chief has been subtracting from their regular figures. From some he takes—more than a third. All cheap enough.

At $25—10 ft., 4 in. by 3 ft., 7 in.; was $40.
At $22—8 ft., 5 in. by 3 ft., 9 in.; was $35.
At $20—9 ft., 11 in. by 4 ft., 1 in.; was $42.
At $20—8 ft., 3 in. by 3 ft., 6 in.; was $28.
At $19—8 ft., 11 in. by 3 ft., 6 in.; was $37.
At $18—9 ft., 9 in. by 3 ft., 11 in.; was $28.
At $17—8 ft., 3 in. by 3 ft. 11 in.; was $25.
At $16—9 ft., 4 in. by 3 ft., 8 in.; was $20.
At $15—9 ft., 2 in. by 3 ft., 6 in.; was $19.
At $10—9 ft., 8 in. by 3 ft. 2 in.; was $15.

Third floor.

Rubber Goods for the Bath or Sick Room. HERE'S a line of rubber articles to meet almost every need. A brief price-list follows:

Rubber Nail Brushes, 20c. to 40c.
Tooth Brushes, for sensitive gums, 20c.
Complexion Brushes, 35c.
Water Bottles, 2 to 4 qts., 50c. to 80c.
Women's Gloves, $1; Gauntlets, $1.25.
Men's Gloves, $1.25; Gauntlets, $1.75.
Sheeting, 3-4 to 1 1-2 yds. wide; 55c. to $1.10
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NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Constitutional Amendment Providing for Biennial Sessions Debated in the Senate.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SYSTEM

Senator Stranahan Says It Would Prevent Useless Legislation and Save Expense—Arguments in Favor of Annual Sessions.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature, was considered by the Senate in committee of the whole to-day. Senator Stranahan, the author of the resolution, offered an amendment making the salaries of Senators $3,000, and those of Assemblymen $1,500, and the per diem allowance for members convened in extra session $10 per day, such per diem compensation not to exceed a total of $500.

Discussing the resolution, Senator Stranahan gave an outline of the several attempts to secure biennial sessions. He spoke of the vast amount of useless legislation and the number of laws piled on the statute books as a growing evil, which could only be curtailed by biennial sessions. The vast expense of the sessions was referred to as another argument. Out of twenty-nine States which originally had annual legislative sessions, Senator Stranahan said that but six, including New York, still adhere to the annual system.

As to the argument that New York State was an exception to the rules governing other States, Senator Stranahan said that for many years the Legislature sat largely as a Common Council for the City of New York. Under the new city charter, conferring great powers upon the City Government, he said that legislative assistance to the municipal authorities was unnecessary.

Refuting the claim that numerous extra sessions would result from biennial sessions, Senator Stranahan cited the facts that Illinois had never had annual sessions, and had held but two extra sessions in its history; that Pennsylvania had held but one extra session since biennial sessions were adopted in 1875, and that among all the States holding biennial sessions only fourteen extra sessions in all had been held. Senator Stranahan said he was confident that if the biennial proposition was left to the people it would receive a hearty indorsement.

Senator Nussbaum said the resolution was a reflection on the Legislature. He could not see how biennial sessions would tend to curtail legislation, as the same influences would be at work, and would tend to congest legislation in the session years. He suggested shorter annual sessions as a remedy for over-legislation.

Senator Cantor conceded that unwise legislation had been placed upon the statute books, but believed it to have been largely the result of haste. He agreed that the New York charter had reduced the necessity of a great deal of legislation that occupied the sessions in the past, but said that the people could trust the Legislature once a year. Senator Cantor insisted that biennial sessions would be a greater source of hasty legislation than short annual sessions.

Senator Grady said that he should object to biennial sessions because the system would tend to curtail legislative power and extend Executive power. His argument was that the Governor could convene the Legislature at any time for his own legislation, while the legislation of the people would have to wait for the biennial session.

Senator Ellsworth, the Republican leader, said that the subject was one that should be given ample consideration. He moved that the Committee of the Whole rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again, and it was so ordered.

The biennial sessions resolution is a special order for to-morrow morning in the Assembly.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The following bills of general interest were introduced to-day in the Senate:

Senator Parsons—Providing that any person who shall pack flour, cornmeal, or any article of food that cannot be properly cleansed with water before using, in any barrel previously used, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Also, providing that orphan or abandoned children shall only be placed out under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the State Board of Charities.

Senator Foley—Providing that the rate for elevating grain shall be not more than one-half cent per bushel, and for storing not to exceed one-eighth cent per bushel.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Streifler—Providing that unclaimed deposits in savings banks shall be published after lying dormant seven years, and that the record shall be filed with the Superintendent of Banks and be open to public inspection.

Mr. Laimbeer—The anti-treating bill, favored by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mr. Murphy—Providing that laborers upon public works shall not be paid less than 15 cents per hour.

Mr. Nixon—Forbidding the filling by the Governor of an office during the recess of the Senate if the office becomes vacant by expiration of term.

Mr. Crabtree—Compelling all railroads to sell mileage books at a rate not exceeding 2 cents per mile.

Mr. Oliver—Allowing cities of the first class to acquire and own lighting plants.

Also, providing that all deeds of conveyance shall state the actual consideration.

Also, providing for municipal ownership of street railways in cities of the first class.

Mr. Peterson—Exempting pension money or real estate purchased with pension money from seizure for assessment.

Mr. Perkins—Providing that a purchase of property by false pretense, where it affects the purchaser's ability to pay, shall not be considered criminal unless either party has signed such pretense.

Mr. Collins—Prohibiting recognition of what are known as common-law marriages unless a written certificate is presented.

SCHOOLHOUSE VENTILATION.

The Wray Bill Denounced and Defented in the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—In the Senate this morning, on the final passage of bills, Senator Brackett objected to Senator Wray's measure providing for the sanitation, ventilation, and protection from fire of schoolhouses and other public buildings in cities of over 5,000 population. He was willing that the bill should apply to New York, but not to interior towns and cities, where he claimed the existing local regulations were adequate.

Senator Wray debated the bill with Senators Brackett, Raines, Humphrey, and E. R. Brown. Senator Burns offered an amendment to regulate the pure-air supply. In answering Senator Brackett, who wanted to know if the bill was not in the interest of some "dudish" society, Senator Wray said it was reported by the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

Senator Brackett said that it looked very much to him as though a society of professional ventilators had gotten together and with solemnity resolved that no schoolhouses should be built unless the school boards applied to some member of the association for some special or proprietary device. He denounced the bill as an attempt to exercise petty paternalism over matters that are purely local. He said it was time for the Legislature to call a halt and leave a few things to the common sense of the people.

Senator Grady moved to lay the bill on the table, and the motion was carried by a small majority.

The Canal Investigation.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 15.—W. R. Hill, Superintendent and Engineer of the Syracuse Water Department, will undoubtedly be named by the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce as its representative on the Canal Investigating Commission. A bill will be introduced into the Legislature shortly appropriating $1,000,000 for continuing the improvement of the Erie Canal and a similar amount for the Oswego and Champlain Canals, the money not to be available until after Jan. 1, 1899.

BRUSH HEALTH BOARD BILL

The Senator Says the City Club's Criticism Is Unfair, Because the Bill Has Been Amended.

MEDICAL SOCIETY'S POSITION

Its Special Committee Opposes the Sale of Products of the Health Board Laboratory to the General Public.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Senator Brush, whose bill relating to the New York City Board of Health was criticised recently by the City Club, has addressed a letter to that body in which he says that the criticism is unfair because the bill has been amended since its introduction. The amended bill leaves the membership of the board and tenure of office the same as now, and simply changes the clause prohibiting a physician from being President of the board. The bill, he says, has been amended also in other special particulars in the interest of medical science and the people.

"The assumption of your committee," says Senator Brush, "that all amendments to the charter are attempts to destroy or nullify it is unwarranted. My position has been that no charter amendments should be made this session except such as will correct manifest errors and those that will better facilitate its administration. Fairly construed, this is all that Senate bill No. 5, as amended, does. It never was supposed that the charter was without defects. There were many discovered in it before it finally passed, but it was thought best not to delay its passage and to trust to this session to correct errors after it had been carefully studied. I trust your statements with regard to other bills are more accurate than the one under consideration."

When the Brush bill came up for a hearing before the Senate Cities Committee this afternoon, Dr. Henry G. Pifford, Chairman of the New York County Medical Society's Special Committee, and Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite, Secretary of the committee, appeared in favor of the bill. Drs. W. T. Jenkins and John B. Cosby, Health Commissioners of New York, were present to oppose the bill, but did not do so, on account of non-familiarity with the measure in its amended form. They will be given an opportunity to appear against the bill later.

The brief of the Special Committee of the New York County Medical Society, in support of the provision of the bill prohibiting the sale by the Health Department of the products of its laboratory, says in part:

"The committee believe that the original provision permitting the private sale of the products of the laboratory was unwise, contrary to public policy, and liable to serious abuse should unscrupulous persons have control of the carrying out of the matter.

"It is not alone from the standpoint of antitoxine and vaccine that we thought best to urge the repeal of the section referred to. For some time there has been a growing impression in the minds of the profession that the Board of Health, as formerly constituted, was endeavoring to bring under its control other branches of trade and commerce. It was, indeed, currently reported that the Health Board was experimenting extensively, with a view to supplying those who chose to buy it with a special Board of Health brand of milk, and if this were allowed, there is no telling how soon the commercial aspects of the former Health Board would completely overshadow their more legitimate sanitary functions.

"The Board of Health seemingly has the power to protect the city from the introduction or sale of impure and improper foods, drinks, and drugs, and in exercising these functions can properly exclude any laboratory pharmaceutical product that does not fully come up to a reasonable standard of excellence. All arguments advanced in favor of the manufacture and sale by the city of such a remedy as antitoxine can be applied with equal propriety to a great many other articles, such as cocaine, quinine, chloroform, &c. Experience has abundantly demonstrated that the general public in the long run are better served by manufacturers who have their own reputations at stake, and who can be held to an immediate and strict responsibility if they purvey drugs or other remedies which prove to be noxious or harmful.

"Attention is further asked to the reasons which impelled the committee to urge the limitation of the manufacture of antitoxine to the legitimate uses of the department itself. It has been currently reported, and the committee believe accurately, that grave discriminations have been made in the manner of sales. For instance, it is officially stated that antitoxine is sold to pharmaceutists in the City of New York at a net price of 90 cents per vial, but it has been stated that elsewhere and in distant parts of the country the same has been sold as low as 50 cents a vial and perhaps for less."

The committee announced a further hearing on the bill next Tuesday.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Power for Railroads in the Parks—Action of Committees.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Senator Ford to-day introduced a bill amending the law permitting the operation of railroads in the public parks of New York City by providing that any such road may be operated by an underground current of electricity or by any other motive power except locomotive steam power, that may be approved by the department or board having control of any such park or parks and by the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State.

Other bills of interest to New York City have been introduced as follows:

Senator Cantor—Exempting the real estate of the Young Men's Hebrew Association from taxation, assessment, and water rates.

Senator Grady—Providing that bond issues for dock improvement in New York shall be made by the Sinking Fund Commissioners upon recommendation of the Dock Commissioners, and not, as now provided, by the Dock Commissioners themselves.

Senator Pavey—Amending the charter of the Metropolitan Museum of Art so as to permit it to receive bequests of property.

Senator Page—Defining the rights, powers, and duties of the Public Administrator of the County of New York.

Senator Coffey—Amending the charter of the City of New York in relation to the Department of Buildings so as to provide for fire steps between wooden beams.

Senator Sullivan—Increasing the salary of the eleven assistant clerks of the City Clerk of New York and of the interpreter from $1,500 to $2,000 per year.

Senator Higbie—Authorizing the Commissioners of Fisheries, Game, and Forests to grant perpetual franchises for the purposes of shellfish cultivation of the lands under the waters of Long Island Sound within the limits of Suffolk County.

Mr. Kullman—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate $5,000 to supply coal to the poor in Richmond Borough.

Mr. Laimbeer—Releasing Union Methodist Episcopal Church of New York City from taxation.

Mr. Lowenthal—Repealing the act establishing the Subway Commission in New York City.

Mr. E. C. Brennan—Providing a commission to erect a monument in the Borough of Brooklyn to the late Col. Abel Smith, Jr., at an expense not to exceed $7,000.

Mr. Murray—Providing that in any street in New York City where by reason of the construction of a cable or underground trolley a second sewer is needed, the railroad company shall pay for such extra sewer.

Also—Requiring owners of electric and cable cars in New York City to put upon their motor cars an extra motorman to serve during the heavier business hours.

The Senate Cities Committee this afternoon decided to report the following bills favorably:

Senator Ford's—To provide compensation to the owners of animals and cattle affected with tuberculosis and destroyed by the Board of Health of New York.

Senator Brush's—Amending the acts relating to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences by adding to the members of the Board of Trustees the Mayor and Controller of New York, the Park Commissioner of the Borough of Brooklyn and Queens, and the President of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Senator Page's—Amending the laws relating to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District by providing that the salary shall not exceed $4,000 per annum for the Special Deputy Clerk assigned to Part II. of the Special Term and to be known as the Ex Parte Clerk.

The following New York City bills will be reported favorably to-morrow by the Assembly Cities Committee:

Mr. Weekes—Amending the New York charter by allowing the Commissioners of Estimate and Apportionment only expenses incurred while on duty.

Mr. Davis—Authorizing the issuance yearly of $500,000 in bonds by New York City to carry out grading and paving contracts made by the late City of Brooklyn.

Also—Forbidding the construction of railways upon Rush Street, Division Avenue, and Clymer Street, Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. E. C. Brennan—Changing the number of Directors of the Brooklyn Public Library and Reading Room.

Also—Amending generally the act of incorporation of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Gale—Providing that the money collected on account of taxation of fire insurance corporations in the Borough of Queens shall be divided among the exempt firemen's associations of the borough to the amount of the percentage now paid to the Fire Commissioner.

Mr. Lowenthal—Relieving the rector, Warden, and Vestrymen of St. Luke's Church from a portion of an assessment for improving St. Nicholas Terrace.

Mr. Donnelly—Canceling and refunding the assessment for opening Lexington Avenue levied on the property owned by Blinn Memorial Methodist Church and St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Wallace—Authorizing the County Treasurer of Queens County to create a fund to liquidate annual arrearages of taxes.

The Assembly Codes Committee will report favorably to-morrow Mr. Glazer's bill, which forbids persons not regularly admitted to practice as attorneys to practice before Magistrates in New York City.

TO ABOLISH CORONERS.

Ulster County Takes Advantage of the Constitutional Provision.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The first county to seek to take advantage of the omission of any mention of the office of Coroner in the new Constitution is Ulster. The intent of the omission was to leave the Legislature to deal with the institution, and Assemblyman Tremper of Ulster has introduced a bill abolishing the office in that county.

The measure is now awaiting its final reading in the Assembly, having been advanced last night by a vote of 65 to 44, the Democrats generally opposing and most of the Republicans approving it. If the bill passes it is expected that a number of other counties will follow suit.

LOSING SIDE TO PAY COSTS.

Bill Introduced by Mr. Weekes to be Reported to the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The Assembly Committee on Codes gave a hearing this afternoon on the bill of Mr. Weekes to provide that the cost of furnishing stenographers' notes and points in cases on appeal shall be assessed upon the losing side in any action. The bill was opposed by Attorney Thompson for the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, who said that it would be a great hardship for the road in its many damage suits to have to pay for the plaintiffs' notes and records. He said: "Mr. Weekes is a much interested man. He has about seventy-five cases of damages pending now against this road. It is true that since he took a house in Albany he has allowed them to go over, but his motive in pushing the bill should be known to the committee."

Mr. Weekes said that the bill was introduced to relieve small litigants. In many cases the amount involved was only a few hundred dollars, and the cost of the stenographers' minutes was much greater than what the litigant finally obtained.

Mr. Thompson said that under the code the winning party to a suit had a right to ask the court for extra allowance, which the court could grant if it saw fit.

The committee decided to report a bill having the same purport as that of Mr. Weekes, but amended slightly as to form.

NEW YORK MEASURES BURIED.

Opposition to Charter Tinkering to be Continued.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The Committee on the Affairs of Cities of the Senate has come to be known as the cold storage warehouse for legislation affecting the municipality of New York. Up to to-day 158 bills have been referred to this committee. Of these, 97 concern the City of New York, of which only 11 have been reported by the committee. New York bills to the number of 86 are still on its docket.

The eleven bills so far released by the committee are none of them of general interest, and only one—that making Justice Schnitzpan eligible to his place on the Municipal Court bench—has involved an amendment to the charter.

The course of the Assembly Cities Committee has been somewhat different, however. Mr. Marshall, the Chairman of that committee, is a Kings County man, and the Brooklyn members have been more industrious than all their brethren in introducing bills affecting the metropolis. Possibly as a result of this several measures have been reported favorably and passed by the Assembly which belong to the class of local legislation upon which the Senate committee has laid an embargo.

Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities, was asked to-day if the New York bills which reached his committee from the Assembly would have any greater consideration than those introduced in the Senate. "I do not see why they should," he said. "It is not the intention of our committee to depart from the policy which was adopted, after careful consideration, of approving no bills which materially amend the charter or which ask the Legislature to do what the Municipal Assembly can do."

BANKING LAW AMENDMENTS.

For Relief of Borrowers and Publication of Dormant Accounts.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Two amendments to the State Banking law are proposed in bills introduced in the Assembly to-day as follows:

By Mr. Hill—Amending Section 120 of the law in relation to banking corporations so as to provide that in all cases of loans upon personal property by savings banks the borrower shall not be required to pay the expense of the appraisal of value of the security offered.

By Mr. Streifler—Amending Sections 28, 134, and 135 of the act in relation to banking corporations so as to require savings banks to make a report in writing to the Superintendent of the Banking Department on or before the first day of June in each year, of such accounts of depositors of $5 or more as have been dormant for seven years and upward from the first day of May preceding. This report must state the amount due each depositor. According to the present law twenty-two years is the period for which an account may lie dormant without being reported, and the report need not state the size of the deposit. The bill also adds the requirements that the index of the persons entitled to unclaimed dividends, interest, or deposits kept in the State Banking Department shall be open to the public, together with a transcript of their accounts. The State Superintendent of Banking is also ordered to state in his annual report of such accounts the names of depositors, the amount due each, respectively, and the banks in which each of such deposits were made.

To Regulate Bills of Lading.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation has decided to report favorably the bill of Mr. Hill, which provides that it shall be the duty of the owner or agent of any vessel transporting merchandise or property between ports of this State to issue to shippers bills of lading, stating, among other things, the marks necessary for identification, number of packages or quantity, whether it be carriers' or shippers' weight, and the apparent order or condition of such merchandise or property delivered and received, and such documents shall be prima facie evidence of the receipt of the merchandise.

Dollar Gas Hearing To-morrow.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Senator Brown, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, has agreed to give a hearing on the dollar-gas bills before that committee on Thursday of this week. The hearing was asked for by the Newtown Gas Light Company.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of, Chas. H. Fletcher, is on every wrapper.

THE NEXT STATE CAMPAIGN

Republicans and Democrats Disagree as to What Issues Shall Be Presented.

SPLIT ON THE MONEY QUESTION

David B. Hill Proposes His Party Shall Not Make That Question Paramount—Republicans to Put It to the Front.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The three cardinal points of the Democratic plan of campaign for this Fall, as mapped out here by the party leaders, under the guidance of David B. Hill, are:

1. The complete separation of the State and Congressional campaigns.

2. The confining of the fight for State officers and members of the Legislature to State issues strictly.

3. Perfect liberty to the various Congressional district conventions to take what action they see fit on National questions.

This programme will be followed unless some contingency, not now anticipated, shall arise.

The Republican policy will be to minimize State issues, to force the money question to the fore, and carry the State ticket in by tying it up with the vote for Congressmen.

Neither party is willing to accept the fighting ground chosen by the other.

There has been a pretty continuous pilgrimage of Democrats from the interior of the State to this point of late. The sudden aggressiveness on the part of the Republicans, as a result of Senator Murphy's blunder, has hurried the local leaders of the Democracy throughout the State into consultation with the one man whom they believe to be able to rescue the party from the effects of that blunder. That man, of course, is ex-Senator Hill.

Mr. Hill, it is said, does not anticipate serious trouble from the money question in the State campaign, and believes it practicable to devise a platform on which Democrats can unite for the overthrow of the Republican regime without repudiating any principle of National finance. The ex-Senator is said to consider the Saratoga platform of 1896, which declared for international bimetallism and the retention of the gold standard until that can be attained, a good one, and it is possible the next platform may closely resemble it.

The main thing in the Democratic policy will be, however, to insist that the election this year is not a National one. There is to be no National election until 1900, and there should be, the Democratic speakers will argue, no National campaign until then. It will be time enough, they will contend, to cross the 1900 bridge when we get to it; meantime the main thing is to repudiate the Platt control of New York State.

As to the election of Congressmen, the plan is that each district convention shall be left to declare its own policy. With this freedom of action left them by the State leaders it is not apprehended that many districts will go so far as to indorse the Chicago platform, opposition being the one thing likely to stir the extremists to action. The candidates for Congress will have to look out for this question themselves.

By concentrating the fight on the State administration, by adopting a conservative platform, and nominating at the head of the State ticket some man of the character of Judge Parker, who made such a fine race for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals last Fall, the Democratic leaders believe they can carry the State overwhelmingly. After 1898, they point out, there is no election until the National one of 1900.

If the Democrats carry the State this Fall they will go to the National convention of 1900 under the banner of success at home instead of with the millstone of previous defeats, which was hung about their necks in the last convention. They will then be in position, it is urged, to restore New York to the commanding rank in the councils of the party which the State once held.

The only thing the State leaders fear to block this programme is blundering by the Tammany administration in New York City. Talk about the possibility of Mr. Croker's undertaking to capture control of the State organization elicits only smiles from Democrats up the State. If it has had any effect at all, it has been to cause them to rally more closely to Hill. Some of them think the ex-Senator did the wrong thing in 1896, but when it comes to choosing between him and Croker they do not hesitate. In fact, David B. Hill's supremacy in the State organization is admitted as universally outside of the city as is Croker's rule of Tammany Hall in the city.

In any case, Mr. Croker is known to be in reality no more of a silver man than Hill. His interests all lie in New York City, and New York is not a free-silver community. It is not to be presumed, therefore, Mr. Hill's friends contend, that Mr. Croker's influence will be exerted toward committing the State Convention to the Chicago platform. Much as the two men dislike each other, they have agreed on important questions. It is recalled that Richard Croker was with Senator Hill in his fight against the income tax. The same influences that determined his attitude then, it is declared, will prevent his attempting to turn the State campaign into a free-silver channel.

STATE TAX COMMISSION.

New York's Demand for Representation Said to be Superfluous.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The action of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation in demanding that the city should have representation on the proposed State Tax Commission was called to the attention of Senator Stranahan, the author of the bill establishing the commission, to-day.

Mr. Stranahan said that no attention would be paid to the demand, for the reason that it was superfluous. There was no doubt in the world, he said, that New York would have full representation among the five citizens whom the Governor is to appoint on the commission. The places will be positions of honor, but not of profit, there being no salaries attached to them.

Ex-Chief Justice Andrews and President Schurman of Cornell University are mentioned as possible members of the commission.

New Military Code Approved.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—An informal conference was held this afternoon between Gov. Black, Gen. Carroll, Chief of Artillery; Gen. Terry, Surgeon General, and Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, of the National Guard. The revised Military Code, which is now in the hands of the Governor awaiting introduction in the Legislature, was the topic of discussion. At the conclusion of the interview, the officers of the Guard said that they had no changes in the draft of the code to suggest to the Governor, and that they were in favor of the changes provided for in the measure.

To Make May 4 a Holiday.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Senator Cantor tomorrow will introduce a bill making May 4 next the anniversary of the signing of the charter of New York a legal holiday in that city. The bill was brought to this city by Gen. Carroll of New York, Chairman of the committee appointed to prepare for the celebration of the establishment of the greater city.

Simply a Question of Time

When all Intelligent People will Admit

That the New Treatment for Diseases of the Head, Throat, and Lungs Is the Only Method by Which the Diseased Parts Can Be Reached and Cured.

We all know that the air passages in the head were made to heat and dry the air before it reached the bronchial tubes and lungs. We all know that one single drop of water in the windpipe will almost cause strangulation, and that moisture of any kind cannot enter the bronchial tubes and lungs. How, then, can you expect to cure diseases of these passages with liquid medicines, which are simply forced through the nostrils into the mouth, and are prevented by nature itself from going farther. This attempt to drown the bacilli of catarrh, which thrive and grow on moisture, would be amusing, if it were not for the serious injury which often results from the use of strong liquid medicines forced into the delicate air passages by powerful sprays, douches, and atomizers. The difference between the old and new method of treating catarrh, bronchitis, and consumption is so great that any one can readily understand why the medical profession throughout the whole country have accepted the later as the only natural treatment for these diseases. The first mentioned being against all the laws of nature, the later, nature's own remedy, carried to all parts of the head, throat, and lungs by the air you breathe, and killing at once the germs which cause the disease. All this without any effort on the part of the patient, except the simple act of breathing.

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PRIMARY ELECTION REFORM.

Preparation of a Bill to be Undertaken To-day—The Ford Bill Amended.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The postponed joint meeting of the Assembly and Senate Judiciary Committees to consider primary legislation will take place to-morrow afternoon. The various Senators and Assemblymen who have introduced primary bills have been invited to be present and set forth the particular merits of their respective measures, after which a sub-committee will be named to take charge of the matter.

The primary agitation has reached the stage where the only obstacle to the enactment of an honest law seems to be the difficulty of agreeing on the exact form of the bill. The clamor for reform in this particular has become so great that the men who manage the Republican machine are as anxious to have a satisfactory law passed as are the independents, recognizing that something must be done to conciliate the discontented element in the party. For this reason, the particular representatives of Senator Platt and Gov. Black are engaged in a rivalry as to which of these two leaders shall have the credit of enacting a primary law.

Senator Ford, who introduced what has come to be known as the Organization bill, will propose several amendments to that measure when he appears before the committee to-morrow. These amendments will make it applicable to cities of the first and second classes only, with a local option provision by which cities of the third class may avail themselves of its provisions, destroy the Tammany open primaries by requiring all parties to operate under the act; provide for two enrollment days and the holding of the primaries of all parties on the same day, according to the California plan, and permit a reorganization and new enrollment within two months from the passage of the act.

Senator Ford says he is confident that his bill, which has the approval of Mr. Platt, will supply the essential basis of the measure to be put forth by the joint Judiciary Sub-Committee, though he predicts that the Governor's friends will claim for Mr. Black whatever credit may come.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUSEBOAT.

The Narragansett Reaches Ellis Island from Groton, Conn.

The Stonington Line sidewheel steamboat Narragansett, which for eight years has lain idle at Groton, Conn., was moored in the ferry slip at Ellis Island yesterday, where it is to serve as a houseboat for detained immigrants. It was towed down the Sound over night, and reached its destination in the morning. The Government has chartered her for two years.

The Narragansett was a fine old boat in her day, and, though now dismantled and stripped of her furnishings, she is clean, resplendent in her paint, steam-heated, and admirably adapted to the purpose for which she is intended.

She was built at Providence in 1866, and measures 1,247 tons, being 253 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 15 feet deep. She had accommodations for 1,000 passengers, but will now be fitted on only the two upper decks, spring beds being placed in the staterooms. The women will be provided for forward and the men aft.

Immigrants detained for three days or more only will be sent to her from the Barge Office. Arrangements have not yet been made for transportation.

Bills Passed by the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The following bills were passed by the Assembly to-day:

Mr. Goodsell's—Generally amending the charter of Newburg.

Mr. Nixon's—Providing for a uniform number of hours' work in County Clerks' offices.

Mr. Greenwood's—Providing for the raising of money by

A NEWSPAPER CONVENTION

Publishers from All Parts of the Country to Meet at the Astoria To-day.

MANY TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

The Loud Postal Bill to be Considered and Action May Be Taken in Regard to the Theatrical Trust.

The twelfth annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association will begin its sessions at 11 o'clock this morning in the ballroom of the Astoria Hotel. The organization, which includes the publishers of 155 newspapers throughout the country, has since its last convention, which was held at the Hoffman House, been incorporated under the laws of New York. The present meeting, which will last three days, promises to be of more importance and to embrace in discussion a greater variety of subjects than any of its predecessors. Delegates have been arriving in the city for several days past, and it is expected that at least 125 will be present to-day when President Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic calls the convention to order.

This forenoon's session will be taken up with the reading of the annual reports of the officers and of the various committees, such as the Committees on Wood Pulp, Copyright Laws, Libel Laws, &c. The remainder of the day will be devoted to a discussion of matters pertaining to advertising. The morning and afternoon sessions to-morrow will be devoted to the consideration of mechanical problems as affecting newspapers publication, while the two sessions on Friday will be given over to the discussion of miscellaneous questions.

In all it is expected that about forty-five topics will be considered, among them being several that have not heretofore been touched upon by newspaper publishers. It is probable that Congressman Loud's Postal bill will be dissected, and decided action is expected to be taken regarding the so-called Theatrical Trust, which, it is said, seeks to control all theatrical advertising in newspapers.

A banquet will be given by the association at the Waldorf-Astoria Friday evening. The list of speakers for the occasion has not yet been completed, but will include some of the foremost newspaper men in the country.

Among the representatives of out-of-town papers who have already arrived as delegates to the convention are President Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic; Vice President J. A. Butler, Buffalo News; M. A. McRae, Cincinnati Post, St. Louis Chronicle, and Cleveland Press; S. H. Kauffman, Washington Star; Frederick Driscoll, St. Paul Pioneer Press; Charles H. Taylor, Jr., Boston Globe; W. H. Self, Pittsburg Times and News; C. F. Cotton, San Antonio Express; C. J. Palmer, Houston (Texas) Post; F. G. Bell, Savannah News; H. W. Montgomery, Chicago Tribune; Robert Ansley, Chicago Times-Herald; A. P. Langtry, Springfield (Mass.) Union; Frank P. McLenan, Topeka State Journal; F. S. Rogers, Chicago News; F. B. Noyes, Washington Star; E. Wilkins, Washington Post; S. S. Feard, Baltimore News; James McCartney, Philadelphia Record; James Elverson, Jr., Philadelphia Inquirer; J. B. Townsend, Philadelphia Press; J. D. Johnson, New Haven Register; J. B. Carrington, New Haven Journal and Courier; W. E. Howe, Burlington Free Press; H. S. Chase, Waterbury American; Norman E. Mack, Buffalo Times; W. H. Matthews, Rochester Democrat and Chronicle; Arthur Jenkins, Syracuse Herald; M. D. Young, Cleveland Press; J. S. Seward, Cleveland Plain Dealer; W. H. Turner, Chicago Journal; Frederick E. Whiting, Boston Herald; Stephen O'Meara, Boston Journal; E. W. Loughlin, Portland (Me.) Express; George L. Fielder, Hartford Post; M. C. Muggett, Bangor (Me.) Commercial; C. P. Flynt, Kennebec Journal of Augusta, Me.; J. Dell Keiser, Topeka Capital; Wesley Oler, Baltimore American; W. E. Haskell, Minneapolis Times; W. J. Murphy, Minneapolis Tribune; M. J. Lowenstein, St. Louis Star; E. M. Houser, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; H. E. Baldwin, Joliet (Ill.) News, and A. C. Weiss, Duluth Herald.

BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS.

Dr. Thompson Formally Accepted as the Rev. Mr. Roberts's Successor.

At a special meeting of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbytery, held yesterday afternoon at 156 Fifth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church was formally accepted as the Secretary and the Rev. William C. Roberts was formally notified that his services in that capacity would not be required after March 1. On that date also the Rev. Duncan J. McMillan will cease to hold the office of Corresponding Secretary of the board, having resigned some months ago in consequence of an opinion expressed by a committee of the board, that only one Secretary was necessary. He may accept the Presidency of one of three colleges or the pastorate of a church, these places being now open to him.

The notification to the Rev. William C. Roberts, it is understood, was made because he resisted the pressure put upon him and refused to resign. Mr. Roberts was accused of receiving two salaries, which is against the rules of the board.

SAYS HE IS INSANE.

William S. Baldwin, Lawyer, Doctor, and Minister, Imagines He Is Napoleon's Son.

William S. Baldwin, seventy-three years of age, of 109 West Ninety-seventh Street, was yesterday committed for examination into his sanity at the West Side Police Court on the complaint of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Clara Baldwin. She said that her father-in-law was a highly educated man and had followed a number of professions, including engineering, law, medicine, and the ministry. He is a graduate of Yale of the class of '47.

About five years ago he suffered a paralytic stroke, and since that time Mrs. Baldwin said he had not been in his right mind, and lately had become violent toward her. He imagined, she declared, that he was a son of Napoleon.

FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Two New Branches and Many Improvements Contemplated.

The New York Free Circulating Library's plans for the current year comprise the establishment of two new branches on the east side, although the exact locations have not yet been decided upon. One of them will probably be further south than any free library is at present. A new building is also to be erected for the occupancy of the Bloomingdale Branch, now in cramped and inadequate quarters on the corner of One Hundredth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. This building will stand on the south side of One Hundredth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard, and will be a conspicuous object from both streets, having a frontage of forty-three feet. It will be an open-shelf library, with a large reading room on the second floor. The branch already circulates more than 12,000 volumes monthly, and its usefulness, it is expected, will be greatly increased by the enlarged opportunities that such a building will afford.

Provision has been made for hastening the much-needed printed catalogues by adding to the force of cataloguers, which now numbers five.

An improvement in administration is the establishment of an apprentices' class from which vacancies in the regular library staff will be filled as they occur. The members of this class receive no salaries and pay no fees, the work that they do being considered an equivalent for the experience and knowledge that they gain from it.

The open-shelf system is being gradually extended, the latest step being the opening of the shelves at the Jackson Square Branch to the public from 9 till 12 in the morning, except on Saturdays and holidays.

The Muhlenberg Branch will be obliged to change its location again about May 1, as the building where it is now situated has been sold for business purposes. The new quarters have not yet been decided upon, but it is hoped that they will be such as to allow ultimately of a large extension of the work at that branch.

LEGAL NOTES.

WHEN COMMISSIONS ARE EARNED.—The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, has reversed judgment secured by John C. L. Hamilton in his action against Augusta T. Gillender to recover commissions claimed to have been earned by him as real estate broker in making a sale or exchange of property belonging to her. It appeared that one Gardner, a real estate broker, wrote to one Roberts, who he supposed was the owner of defendant's property, saying he had city property he would like to exchange for it. Roberts sent this letter to the plaintiff, who forwarded it to defendant, with a letter suggesting that she call to see Gardner. She did see him, and through an arrangement with him, for which he received a commission, he exchanged her property for property owned by Bingham Brothers. The Court holds that to entitle a broker to commissions he must prove that he found a purchaser who was ready and willing to purchase upon terms satisfactory to his principal, and by reason of his services buyer and seller were brought together, and that he was the efficient and procuring cause of the sale. "Here plaintiff did not find a purchaser; he did not even bring about a meeting between the defendant and Bingham Brothers, and never spoke to Bingham Brothers on the subject of sale or exchange."

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PERMITS TO CONSTRUCT VAULTS.—A judgment recovered by Henry S. Wood against the city in his suit for $437, the amount he paid to the Commissioner of Public Works, under protest, for a permit to construct vaults in front of his three houses, 112, 114, and 116 Bleecker Street, has been reversed by the Appellate Division. There was an old existing vault in front of one of these premises, a permit for which had been granted in 1870, on payment of $250. The Commissioner stated that the charge would be $2 a foot for the whole space, but that he would deduct the 75 cents a foot which had been paid in 1870. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who gives the opinion, says the payment for the permit was voluntary, and hence cannot be recovered. "If he did not desire a new permit for the space occupied by the previous vault in front of 112, there was no necessity for his making an application therefor. It is urged that to constitute a voluntary payment the party paying must have had freedom to exercise his will, and that if he acts under any species of compulsion the payment is not voluntary. In the case at bar there is no evidence but that the plaintiff had the freedom of exercising his will. If his position was correct, he had no necessity for any new permit, so far as No. 112 was concerned, and he might very well have contented himself with an application for a permit as to the rest of the premises, and then proceeded with his building, if he could do so according to law."

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LIABILITY OF WAREHOUSEMAN AND COMMON CARRIER.—Mrs. Abbie E. Snelling had goods in the warehouse of Andrew B. Yetter, under a storage contract, from July 24 to Sept. 24, 1895. On the latter day she terminated the storage agreement, paid the charges, and surrendered the contract. She thereupon directed Yetter to deliver the goods at her house, in Sixty-fourth Street, and she paid the charges of transportation. He accepted this order, and entered it upon his books. This was about 1 o'clock, and Mrs. Snelling at the same time told an employe of Yetter that she wished the goods delivered that afternoon. The goods were destroyed by fire in the warehouse shortly before 4 o'clock that day. In Mrs. Snelling's suit against Yetter to recover their value, the defendant's employe testified that she specified 4 o'clock as the time when the goods were to be delivered. The defendant said the fire was 15 minutes after 3 o'clock. The Appellate Division on Friday reversed a judgment given on the trial in favor of the defendant, holding, by Justice Barrett, that the defendant assumed the relation of a carrier from the time of his acceptance of the plaintiff's order for transportation, and it followed that at the time of the fire he had the goods in his possession as a carrier, and not as a warehouseman. "During the brief period which intervened between the direction to deliver and the time when delivery was to be made, the goods were in the defendant's hands as accessory to such delivery. They were not then in his hands for the plaintiff's convenience, subject to her further instructions. When she left the defendant's warehouse that day, there was nothing further to be said by either party upon the subject of delivery. The plaintiff was to give no further instructions as to the carriage. Her directions were final. She had closed the storage contract, and the defendant had, thereupon, accepted the carriage contract. Whatever time was necessary to get the goods together that particular afternoon, or to have them in proper condition for handling upon the defendant's carts, was incidental to the new arrangement. The brief period required for preparation did not even temporarily restore the warehousing relations. The status during the preparatory period was the same as though the goods had been primarily delivered to the defendant for carriage at the time when he accepted the plaintiff's order on that head."

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FIDUCIARY RELATION TO MINOR CHILDREN.—Anna Kullman, when she died in 1885, owned certain premises in this city, on which Hupfel, the brewer, held a mortgage for $3,600, payable in 1889. She left a husband, Adelbert Kullman, and four minor children. In June, 1885, two months after her death, six months' interest, amounting to $108, having become due, the mortgagee declared the principal to be due, because of such non-payment, and brought a foreclosure action. The property, when sold under the foreclosure, was bid in by Hupfel, for $4,000. The referee's deed was recorded on Feb. 28, 1888, and two minutes later a deed from Hupfel, the mortgagee, to Kullman, expressing a consideration of $4,000, was recorded in the same office, together with a mortgage executed by Kullman back to Hupfel, for $3,800, payable Feb. 1, 1889. In November, 1896, Kullman, who had continued to reside on the premises, contracted to sell the property to Henry D. Cox for $8,500. Mr. Cox, after examining Kullman's title, claimed it was not marketable, and the latter sued to compel him to carry out his agreement. The Trial Court dismissed the complaint, holding that the conveyance of the property after the foreclosure sale, to Kullman, while he held the relationship of guardian in socage of his minor children, did not vest in him a title free from reasonable doubt, "or one that may not be successfully impeached by his children." The First Appellate Division last Friday directed a reversal, holding, by Justice McLaughlin, that a mere possibility that the infants were deprived of their interest in the property by some wrongful act of their father or by a conspiracy entered into between him and Hupfel, without a single fact to support such a hypothesis, was not sufficient to raise a reasonable doubt as to the validity of a title, good upon the record. Justice O'Brien dissented, saying that Kullman, the plaintiff, as tenant by courtesy, and as guardian in socage of his minor children, while in the possession and enjoyment of the premises, had the duty imposed upon him of paying the interest on the mortgage, and thus preventing a foreclosure. "In addition, as guardian in socage, he occupied a fiduciary relation toward his minor children, which would prevent him from obtaining, at their expense, any individual benefit. Having failed to discharge the obligation which rested upon him of paying the $108 interest, and having subsequently obtained these premises, of which the minor children were deprived by reason of his default, there would be a fair ground for contending that the title thus acquired inured to the benefit of such minors. Apart, however, from this, the facts appearing, of which a purchaser examining the record was chargeable with notice, would raise, a fair inference that the forms of law, which were strictly observed in the foreclosure suit, and which divested the minors of their title in and to the property, were resorted to for that specific purpose."

Bridge Officials May Be Punished.

An order was served yesterday upon Bridge Commissioner Shea, Deputy Commissioner Beam, and Chief Engineer Martin requiring them to show cause on Friday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, why they should not be punished for contempt of court in disobeying the injunction restraining them from interfering with the laying of the pneumatic tubes over the bridge. The injunction was obtained by the New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company. The order to show cause was granted by Justice Gaynor.

St. Patrick's Day Parade.

There was a rumor yesterday that the St. Patrick's Day parade on the 17th of March would not be held. Michael Kennedy, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, said this rumor was without foundation. He said the parade would be held as usual. A meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will be held to-night to make arrangements for the celebration.

INSURANCE MEN TO MEET.

The Executive Committee Will Frame Their Tariff Recommendations to the Association.

The Executive Committee of the Insurance Tariff Association held a conference yesterday, which failed to come to any substantial agreement in regard to what risks shall be left rated. In addition to the committee, Messrs. Perrin, McIlwaine, Stanton, Jones, Macdonald, Shade, Rhoads, Seaman, and McCoy were present. The regular meeting of the committee will be held to-day, and the recommendation to be made to the association to-morrow will be put in final shape.

There is great danger that the association will break. In that event the agreement circulated last week by Henry Hall of Hall & Henshaw, and signed by over thirty companies, will come into force. Since this agreement closely resembles the recommendations of the Executive Committee, neither the contract brokers nor the general insuring public have much to gain whether the formal existence of the association disappears or is preserved. The smaller companies, which now operate outside of the association, might, however, suffer practical exclusion from the business of the metropolitan district should the association dissolve to-morrow.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

President Armstrong yesterday morning appointed Barbee & Castleman of Louisville as local agents of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.

The Iowa Mutual Accident Association of St. Paul has followed the lead of the Central Accident of Pittsburg in deciding to issue a special policy, covering persons going to the Klondike gold fields.

The fire insurance companies doing business in the State of Maryland are endeavoring to secure the passage of the Tolson bill, now pending in the Legislature of that State, which reduces the fee charged by the State for each company from $300 to $100 per annum, and the agents' fee from $10 to $2.

The city authorities of Montgomery, Ala., have ordered an appraisal of the apparatus owned by the Volunteer Fire Department. The appraisal of this property is preliminary to the organization of a paid Fire Department, to be substituted for the present volunteer system.

The Factory Insurance Association will in the next few days make a report on the Goodyear Rubber Company's factory, at Naugatuck, which was totally destroyed by fire recently and insured for $400,000 in Rhode Island and other New England mutuals. In several instances the lines carried on this risk by these mutuals exceeded 10 per cent. of their net assets.

Deputy Examiner Palm of the Insurance Department of Nebraska began yesterday an examination of the Aachen and Munich Insurance Company, preliminary to admitting the company to the State of Nebraska. Before leaving New York Deputy Palm will also examine the Baloise, Svea, Helvetia, Alliance, and Netherlands fire companies for the same purpose.

The officials of the State Insurance Departments of Connecticut, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri have completed their joint examination of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford. It was an invitation to unite with these departments in making this examination which was refused by Superintendent McNall of Kansas a little prior to the withdrawal of the Travelers' from the latter State.

At a special election held yesterday the following Directors of the New York and Brooklyn Mutual Fire Insurance Company were elected, to serve three years: J. S. Davis, C. B. Dix, J. E. Ireland, C. Graham, J. S. Osborne, C. Mills, T. W. Griffin, J. E. Well, and S. P. Hildreth. The stockholders of the company are now engaged in converting it into a joint stock corporation, which shall reinsure the business of the present mutual company.

The Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago has filed a protest with the Insurance Departments of several Western States against the admission of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York, because of the similarity in the names of the two corporations. Commissioner Fricke of Wisconsin has promised to consider the matter. The Traders' of Chicago some time ago failed to prevent the assumption of the name "Traders'" on the part of the New York company by an appeal to Superintendent Payn of this State. Mr. Payn granted the Traders' fire charter to the New York applicants because they previously constituted the Traders' Fire Lloyds, and therefore held an equity in the name "Traders" as over against a corporation foreign to the State.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,233.—Nursery stock, &c., from P. Sébire & Ses Fils, Ussy, Jan. 5, 1898. 14,500 pear, 1 year, entered at 95.50, advanced to 103.50f. for all. 500 cherry, 1 year, entered at 3.50, advanced to 3.62f. for all. Similar goods, similar prices. Discount, 10 per cent. Add packing.

17,177.—All silk, piece-dyed, from Maurel Chabert & Co., Lyons, Jan. 13, 1898. Taffetas quadrille, yarn-dyed, 52 c-m, entered at 2.35f. per meter. No advance. Paconne quadrille, yarn-dyed, 52 c-m, entered at 3.85f. per meter. No advance. Discounts, 20 per cent. and 1 per cent.

The following reappraisements were made by boards on appeal:

4,783, 16,888, 4,784, 16,889.—Manufactures of flax, from Murphy & Stephenson, Belfast, Nov. 18 and 24, 1897. 23½ inches, black elastic ducks, 1,875x, entered at 5½d. advanced to 3½d. per yard. Discount, 3½ per cent. Add cases and packing.

PLEADED FOR THE POLICEMAN.

Lawler, Who Was Shot by Vaughan, Took the Blame Upon Himself.

Patrick Vaughan, the policeman charged with felonious assault in shooting John Lawler, was discharged in Morrisania Police Court yesterday on the plea made in his behalf by the man whom he wounded.

Lawler was arrested Feb. 1 at the instance of his mother, who complained that he had ill-treated her. While passing through the gate in front of his home in charge of Policeman Vaughan he made a break for liberty. The officer shot, intending to frighten the man into surrendering, but the bullet hit him in the shoulder.

Lawler declared that he was confident the policeman did not intend to hurt him, and that it was his own fault, anyway. He wound up in a dramatic manner by solemnly vowing to lead a better life in future, whereupon he was also discharged.

Scott Gets Fifteen Years.

Robert Scott, a laundryman, who lives at 1,790 Lexington Avenue, was sentenced by Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, to serve fifteen years in Sing Sing Prison for attacking Mrs. Gussie Batchelder of 47 East One Hundred and Fifth Street and stealing from her jewelry valued at $340. He called at Mrs. Batchelder's home Jan. 17 last, and, knocking at the door, announced that he had called for the laundry. When Mrs. Batchelder opened the door he seized her by the throat and choked her into unconsciousness. He then committed the robbery.

Fatal Accident at a Ball.

Clemens Hubbard of 212 East Twenty-fifth Street, a waiter at the Hotel Majestic, met with a fatal accident early yesterday morning at a ball given by the employes of The Hotel Savoy, at Maennerchor Hall, in Fifty-sixth Street. He was in company with his wife, and was sitting on the railing of the gallery on the second floor, when he lost his balance and plunged headlong to the floor below, striking in a group of dancers. Several persons came to his assistance and an ambulance was summoned, but before it arrived the man died. His wife, to whom he had been married only six months, became hysterical upon learning that the accident had proved fatal, and was taken to her home prostrated.

To skate with comfort, clothes should fit well and not bind at any point. Clothes that are made to measure do not get out of shape, and stand harder usage.

This week closes our remnant sale. Suit to order, $14.00. Trousers $4.00.

THE PROTECTION WE GIVE IS A YEAR'S GUARANTEE OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

FLEECED IN PHILADELPHIA.

John Moje of This City Loses $200 and Hunts Six Hours for a Policeman.

A telegram received yesterday from Philadelphia stated that William Moje, the proprietor of a saloon and restaurant on Third Avenue, New York City, had been fleeced out of $2,000 by three confidence men, and that one of the men, known as Barnes, had been arrested and held in default of $3,000 bail. One of the men registered as "George W. Childs" at the hotel where the fleecing took place, and the other is known as Mr. Texas.

There is no William Moje in the City Directory, but there is a John Moje, who is proprietor of a saloon at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. When asked if he had been in Philadelphia lately, he said he had just arrived from there yesterday afternoon, and, though he was loath to talk about his adventures in the Quaker City, he finally admitted that he had been fleeced, and told his story, placing his loss at about $200, instead of $2,000, as reported.

Mr. Moje said that a man who gave his name as Mr. Texas of Philadelphia had called on him several times, with a view of purchasing the saloon for his nephew, and that, accompanied by his manager and Texas, he went to Philadelphia on Monday to close the bargain. On the way over Texas offered him some cigars, which he thought at the time had a peculiar taste, but he did not suspect anything. Texas took him to the Colonnade Hotel, and leaving his manager down stairs, Moje went to a room on the next floor to meet the nephew. When he got there he was introduced to a Mr. Barnes, and a Mr. Childs, who drew out a faro lay-out and proposed a game.

Moje refused to play and remained in the room about twenty minutes, talking, when he went down stairs at the request of Texas, to wait for him. When he got down in the office he discovered the loss of a roll of bills he had in his trousers pocket, and asked the clerk to send up stairs and see what it was that had fallen. When the man had gone out, so Moje and his manager walked out into the street, and a few blocks away discovered Barnes. They got on either side of him and walked around from 7 o'clock in the evening until 1 o'clock in the morning before they found a policeman. The policeman went to the hotel, but found the room empty and no signs of its former occupants.

"I didn't take a drop of anything, as I am a total abstainer," said Moje, "and I think the cigars must have been drugged, as they had a queer taste, which has not left me yet, and I have only a dazed recollection of what took place in the room."

THE MERCHANTS' BANQUET.

Various Industries and Trades to be Grouped at Separate Tables—Reception Committee Appointed.

Many of the important merchants of the city, including members of the firms which control the great department stores, will dine at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of the anniversary of Washington's Birthday. The occasion will be the banquet of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York, and it is expected that nearly 700 covers will be laid. Among the expected guests will be several United States Senators and Representatives, other public officials, and merchants from cities headed by Richmond, Va.; Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Montreal, Canada, and Boston.

It is estimated that nearly $200,000,000 of invested capital will be represented at the dinner. The members of the board have in their employ 500,000 persons, upon whom nearly 1,000,000 persons are dependent for a livelihood. The ramifications of the industries represented extend all over the world, and every branch of trade, retail, wholesale, and importing, and every manufacturing industry is included.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the banquet met last night at 124 West Forty-second Street, at the office of the President of the board, C. C. Shayne, who presided. The following gentlemen were present: R. M. Walters, Chairman; Charles T. Jones, Secretary; B. R. Merwin, E. M. Youmans, Henry Budd, John J. Kennedy, John Goodwin, E. V. Brokaw, Francis O'Neill, W. H. McLeod, Charles Hauptner, A. Nelson, C. F. Brinkerhoff, C. W. Kraushaar, George L. Crum, and William H. Barbour.

The following were named as a Reception Committee: Worthington Whitehouse, Alexander M. Hadden, E. Twyeffort, John J. Mitchell, Clarence Mallory, W. S. Lambert, Edward J. Cavagan, M. B. Guilford, W. B. Roe, D. E. Duclos, James W. Miller, J. Castree, Jr., T. Chambers Reid, J. A. Heckman, William F. Simpson, Charles H. Easton, Robert T. McGusty, A. Origet, James Cassidy, Jr.

The present plan is to have the various industries and trades grouped at separate tables. George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad, will preside at the Transportation Club table, at which all of the diners will be well-known railroad men. George L. Crum, General Manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, will preside at the insurance table. W. J. Arkell will preside at another table. The President of the board, C. C. Shayne, will preside at the guests' table.

Mrs. Place's Hearing Adjourned.

Mrs. Martha Place, who murdered her stepdaughter Ida, and attempted to kill her husband, was arraigned yesterday for a preliminary hearing in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn. The hearing was adjourned until Feb. 23. A large crowd had collected to see the woman, and most of them were of her own sex. A cynically inclined policeman referred to them as "the usual crowd of police court matinée girls." Mrs. Place seemed to have improved by her stay in Raymond Street Jail. She seemed in much better physical condition than when she was arraigned last week, but kept her eyes cast down and acted as if she wished to avoid observation.

WHAT

Prof. D. Hayes Agnew

SAID TO A PATIENT:

"Get a case of the Genuine **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract** and use it freely and liberally. No small wine-glass doses, but a good half tumbler full, or even more, every meal, and you will not have cause to regret it."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The Genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck label.

THE NOONAN BRIBERY CASE.

A Waiter's Version of Beck's Cuff Story Tends to Discredit the Latter's Testimony.

The evidence in the Noonan-Simpson bribery case at Jersey City was finished yesterday. Frederick Patrick, a waiter at Buttner's Star Hotel, New York, testified that he saw Noonan, Simpson, Beck, and Pidgeon at the hotel on the night of Dec. 2.

Noonan, he said, sat at a table alone, and the other three at another table at the further end of the dining room. Buttner was with them. Then Buttner went out, and the others joined Noonan. He was drunk, and his cuff dropped to the floor. Witness started to pick it up, but Beck said he would take it. This is the cuff and button on which Beck testified he loaned Noonan $10.

The next witness was Nicodine Boczkowski, whose release from jail, it is alleged, the defendants conspired to bring about. He testified through an interpreter. He said that Simpson called at the county jail to see him some time in November. He had, he said, entered all events that interested him in a book, which showed that Simpson had interviewed him Nov. 22, 26, and 30.

On cross-examination, Attorney General Grey required the witness to write Simpson's name in English and in Polish on slips of paper. These slips he submitted in evidence. The witness further testified that James D. Manning was also his lawyer.

Antonio Symanski, the regular court interpreter, testified that he acted as interpreter between Simpson and Boczkowski, and that Simpson demanded $1,000 as his fee. Boczkowski replied that he expected to have the money in six or seven days, and told Simpson to come and see him then.

On cross-examination he was asked if he had not made a different statement to Acting Prosecutor Garretson and Mr. Rappleye, and witness explained that he told them about the second, while he had testified as to the first interview. He did not tell Mr. Garretson that Simpson had told him to ask Boczkowski if he had any money, nor did he tell Simpson that Boczkowski had no money and wanted him to call some other day. Eight days after Simpson brought him an affidavit which he wanted the Pole to sign, but the latter protested that he did not want to change his plea. He admitted that he had said Manning did not know that Simpson was in the case. He also admitted that in his interview with Mr. Garretson he said nothing about Simpson having demanded $1,000 as his fee. He said no such question was asked him at that time.

The defense then rested.

James D. Manning, for the State, testified that he was the first lawyer employed by Boczkowski, and that the first he knew of Simpson coming into the case was when Simpson informed him of the fact and asked him to get Boczkowski to sign an affidavit on which to secure a change of plea.

Elbert Rappleye was called to refute the statement made by Symonski, and Beck and Pidgeon were recalled to testify that the receipt given by Simpson for the $300 had not been changed. Other witnesses were called on both sides, and the evidence closed.

Judge Lippincott said that he would postpone the summing up until to-day. He would allow each side five hours.

RABIES CAUSED HER DEATH.

Girl Said to Have Fondled an Afflicted Dog and Her Chapped Hands Absorbed the Poison.

The Coroners' office last night gave out the information that Ellen Calson, seventeen years old, the Swedish girl, who died in Roosevelt Hospital Monday under peculiar circumstances, was a victim of rabies.

The autopsy was conducted by Deputy Coroner Williams and Dr. Ewing, the pathologist of the hospital. The girl came to the hospital from Rockland Lake, N. Y., on Sunday. She was accompanied by a friend, and the doctors at once detected symptoms of rabies. She was treated for this affliction, but grew rapidly worse, and died in great agony.

Miss Calson's father, John Calson, called at the hospital yesterday and arranged for the removal of the body to his home, at Congress, N. Y., for burial. Miss Calson is said to have fondled a dog some time last Summer, and the brute was then in the first stages of madness. She is said to have been poisoned by the saliva coming in contact with her chapped hands. The dog was shortly afterward killed.

KILLED AT A NEWARK CROSSING.

The Victim Had Warned the Railroad that the Place Was Dangerous.

NEWARK, Feb. 15.—George Richards, seventy-three years old, was killed at the Grove Street crossing of the Erie Railroad in Montclair this morning. He had been to the stables of his son-in-law, George Booth, to look after some horses, and was on his way home when he was struck by the Greenwood Lake express. Another train was clearing the crossing as Mr. Richards reached it, and when it passed he walked out on the track directly in front of the fast train.

Not long ago Mr. Richards complained to the Erie Railroad that he was afraid to cross the tracks at Grove Street because the gateman there was old, and, according to his idea, unfitted for the duty at such an important crossing. He wanted a younger man to guard the crossing. He frequently expressed fear that some one would be killed at that point.

TROUBLE AT BASKET BALL.

New Rochelle Athletic Club Annoyed by Local Opponents.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The members of the New Rochelle Athletic Club are greatly worked up over the events attending a game of basket ball last night. The game was between the basket ball team of the club and that of the Fifth Regiment of Connecticut. There is bad feeling between the members of the New Rochelle Club and those of the Huguenot Athletic Club because James Traphagen, the best basket ball player of the Huguenot Club, resigned not long since to join the New Rochelle Club and play with its team. The Huguenots refused to release him to the rival club, and under the Amateur Athletic Union's rules he cannot play with his new club. Last night Traphagen was in uniform and on the floor, but did not play.

A crowd of Huguenot Clubmen were in the room, and it is said annoyed the New Rochelle players by shouting for the visitors and calling the New Rochelle men names.

There were frequent exchanges of angry words during the game. At one stage it looked as though there would be a free fight between the members of the rival local clubs. The trouble started through an encounter between two of the men, but was quieted down.

Toward the close of the game Charles Lockwood, one of the visiting team, ran into an obstruction and cut his chest. He was taken to the hospital. The injury to Lockwood was an accident, but there was some wrangling over it, as the opponents of the New Rochelle Club claimed he had been hurt by a local player.

ROYALTY AT A SKATING MATCH.

Prince of Wales, Duke of York, and Others See a Contest in London.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of York, and a large company were present to-day at the National Skating Palace to witness the world's championship figure-skating contest.

The competitors included Holt of England, Fuchs of Munich, Grenander of Stockholm, and Hugel, the 1897 champion, of Vienna. The programme, which consists of compulsory and free figures, is expected to be finished to-night.

Seventh Regiment Hockey Game.

Teams representing Companies I and K of the Seventh Regiment played a hockey game at the St. Nicholas Rink last night before a large crowd, Company K winning by a score of 3 to 0. The latter's team was greatly strengthened by the presence of Barron, who is one of the star players on the St. Nicholas Skating Club team. He shot two goals and Maynard one during the two twenty-minute halves that were played.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The next lecture under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will take place at the vestry rooms of the Temple Israel, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow evening. Ex-Judge Meyer S. Isaacs will speak on "The Old Guard."

Veuve Clicquot Champagne.

Yellow Label "Sec"
Gold Label "Brut"

The VINTAGE now in the market is of a remarkably fine QUALITY.

TROTTERS AND PACERS SOLD.

Auction at Madison Square Garden Was Largely Attended, but Bidding Lacked Spirit.

There was a scarcity of foreign buyers at the big combination auction sale of trotters and pacers yesterday, which William B. Fasig & Co. is conducting at Madison Square Garden, and a number of well-bred and speedy animals brought small prices. The attendance at both afternoon and evening sales was large, but there seemed to be a lack of spirit among the bidders.

Sphinx, the son of Electioneer, whose phenomenal record as a sire made him one of the stars of the sale, was bought by George Spears of New Haven for $2,500. Mr. Spears had been instructed by C. Chapin of Saginaw, Mich., to bid up to a limit of $5,000.

Dan Q., a pacer, by Simmocolon, with a record of 2:08½, was fancied by Capt. Tuthill of the Driving Club of New York, and purchased by him for $2,000.

Jacob Worth, the Brooklyn politician, bought Ben D., a chestnut, by Red Buck, Jr., for $800, and several others at smaller prices.

The sale to-day will open at 10 A. M., and the lot offered will include Ponce de Leon, 2:13, the son of Pancoast, who has made quite a record in the stud, and Preston, the world's champion three-year-old gelding, a son of Ponce de Leon.

The horses sold yesterday for $200 or over are as follows:

Sphinx, (trotter, 2:20½,) b. h., 16 years, by Electioneer-Sprite, by Belmont; George Spear, for C. Chapin, Saginaw, Mich.	2,500
Belle of Abscota, (trotter, 2:20,) g. m., 7, by Sphinx-Queen of Hearts, by Pilot Medium; William Rockefeller	650
Erith, (trotter, 2:27½) b. m., 4, by Sphinx-Annie P., by Louis Napoleon; Jacob Worth, Brooklyn	240
Muriel, (trotter, 2:23¾,) br. m., 6, by Sphinx-Clara C., by Princeton; Dr. Albernescius, Jersey City	200
Red Lawn, (trotter,) b. m., 7, by Red Wilkes-Santina, by Sulton; Dr. Bresdcher, Detroit, Mich.	250
George F. Baker, (trotter,) b. h., 8, by Electioneer-Penelope, by Mohawk Chief; Wilbur Sisson, Ticonderoga, N. Y.	210
Bay Gelding, (trotter,) b. g., 5, by Direct-Daisy, by Nutwood; E. Bryan	425
Ernestine, (trotter, 2:21¼,) b. m., 14, by Byerly Abdallah-Trixy, by Louis Napoleon; Harvey Ernest, Syracuse, N. Y.	230
Ben D., (pacer, 2:06¾,) ch. h., 9, by Red Buck, Jr.-Nelly, by Buford's Tom Hal; Jacob Worth, Brooklyn	800
Dan Q., (pacer, 2:08½,) b. s., 5, by Simmocolon-Lysistri Belle, by Montgomery; Capt. Tuthill	2,000
Canata, (trotter,) m., by Constantine-Evelyneer, by Ivaneer; Dr. Albernescius	265
Play Boy, (trotter, 2:18½,) b. g., 14, by Almont, Jr.-Play Girl, by Mambrino Patchen; John Brown, Elmira, N. Y.	230
Brady, (trotter,) ch. c., 4, by Alcantara-Harrietta, by Messenger Duroc; Max Gross, Berlin, Germany	200
Portie, (trotter,) b. m., 7, by Edward B.-Willard Mare, by Belmont; Miss Benton, (trotter,) b. m., 6, by Major Berton-dam by Phil Sheridan; Max Gross, Berlin, Germany	420

GRAND TROTTING CIRCUIT.

New York Not Represented at the Meeting in Detroit.

DETROIT, Feb. 15.—The Stewards of the Grand Trotting Circuit at their annual meeting here to-day admitted Buffalo and Portland, Me., to membership. New York and Indianapolis were not represented. A proposal for membership was received from Peoria, Ill., but was not acted upon. Saginaw is not included in this circuit this year.

The dates for races and total purses offered by the several cities are as follows: Detroit, July 18, $50,000; Cleveland, July 25, $40,000; Columbus, Aug. 1, $30,000; Fort Wayne, Aug. 9, $25,000; Buffalo, Aug. 16, $30,000; Glens Falls, Aug. 23, $30,000; Readville, Aug. 30, $40,000; Hartford, Sept. 5, $40,000; Portland, Sept. 12, $35,000.

A resolution was adopted providing that hereafter purses in the circuit must be at least $1,500 except in races for two and three year olds, in which

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Cavalleria Rusticana—H. M. S. Pinafore—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM—Piano Recital—3:00.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—A New Yorker—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—Subtleties of Jealousy—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Mary Stuart—8:20. Matinée—Camille—2:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Master—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Never Again—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Stranger in New York—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Brothers—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Piano Recital—2:30.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Les Huguenots—8:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of the paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE CENSURE OF MURPHY.

The discussion in the Senate at Albany upon the resolution censuring Senator MURPHY exhibits the unusual spectacle of a debate in which both sides are destroyed by their own arguments.

First as to the Republicans. Mr. CANTOR exposed the hollowness and partisan purpose of the resolution and made himself disagreeable to its Republican supporters by reminding them that while they were making eager haste to censure a Democrat who voted for the Teller resolution, no Legislature in any of the Republican States whose Republican Senators voted for the resolution had so much as suggested a resolution of censure; while Senator CARTER, lately Chairman of the Republican National Committee, voted openly and unreproached the same way as Senator MURPHY. This is all true, and it affords us the delectation of seeing a considerable part of the Republican Party and the majority of the Republican Senate of the United States rebuked and censured by the Republican Senate at Albany. In a letter to The Mail and Express of last evening Mr. PERRY BELMONT repeats and reinforces his exposure of the weakness of the Republican position in censuring MURPHY by citing McKINLEY'S votes for the Stanley Matthews resolution and for out-and-out free coinage twenty years ago and by retracing the successive steps by which the Republicans, through ignorant and baneful laws, have involved the country in financial peril and committed it to policies of dishonor which the Senators at Albany now piously condemn. Every word they uttered in blame of MURPHY defamed their own party and was a censure upon some of its conspicuous members for their present courses.

Then as to the Democrats. Senator CANTOR and the other apologists for MURPHY gain nothing by pointing out that the Democrats at Washington are merely doing what the Republicans did twenty years ago. A common drunkard brought up for sentence in a police court who should say to the Magistrate, "You will have to let me off because you and I used to get roaring drunk together when we were young" would go to the island just the same. It is not exactly an evidence of growing enlightenment or a hopeful sign that the Democratic Party is now floundering all over in a bog from which the Republican Party has successfully extricated itself until it now stands on firm ground, bemired, it is true, but with no desire to roll into the bog again. The Democrats are traveling over the road the Republicans passed over twenty years ago. They are that much behind, and they haven't brains enough to keep out of the holes and pitfalls that their opponents stumbled into when they made the trip. That is the plain truth of the situation. It doesn't help MURPHY'S case to recall it, and it is a terrible confession for Democrats to make.

The main trouble with the arguments of Mr. CANTOR and Mr. GUY, however, is that arguing as sound-money men in extenuation of MURPHY'S betrayal of his State they really condemn him without intending it. MURPHY voted knowingly and purposely for free-silver coinage at 16 to 1, against the gold standard and against honest money. Any logical and effective defense of his vote requires that his defender should stand up stoutly for the full Bryanite doctrine. A Democrat who shrinks from that does so because in his heart he condemns the doctrine and the vote. A convinced 16 to 1 Democrat could not read the arguments made in apology for MURPHY without feeling that his friends had stabbed him in the back.

Senator GUY, therefore, must expect no Bryanite to applaud his declaration that to vote against the Teller resolution would have been to discredit silver, which the Government has pledged itself to maintain at par with gold, to destroy the parity of the metals and debase the five hundred million silver dollars now in circulation. Those are precisely the objects which the real Bryanites and BRYAN himself want to accomplish! It is the destruction of the parity and the debasement of the silver dollar that they have conspired to bring about. A silver dollar that is just as good as a gold dollar and costs just as much to get will not cheat a creditor, and therefore is an object of no interest to a Populist. If TELLER and the silver men in the Senate had during the debate become converts to Mr. GUY'S belief, every man of them would have voted against their own resolution.

But they know better. They know perfectly well that while the pledged faith of the Government sustains the currency value in small transactions of silver dollars now coined, if the mints should begin to coin them again in order that the Treasury might use them in payments to holders of Government bonds, the pledge and guarantee would instantly go to smash, and silver dollars would sink to their bullion value, and that is just what they want.

Senator MURPHY, we have no doubt, comes out of the affair in a state of greater mental satisfaction than either his assailants or his apologists. He has voted with the foes of the Nation's honor just as he did in 1896; he has betrayed the people of the State he represents, and he has plunged his party into a sea of troubles which will cost it the Governorship and the Legislature unless Democrats of greater worth and wisdom than himself can find means to counteract the evil effect of his action before the campaign opens. As we understand the temperament and make-up of the man, all these things will be to him a source of lively satisfaction.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

That is an amazing as well as a disquieting spectacle which Paris is now presenting. We need not be astonished at what the cable tells us of the gradual subsidence of the animosity against ZOLA into a kind of horrified suspense. The change is fully accounted for by what the cable also tells us of the proceedings in his trial. It was all but incredible from the first that a man of ZOLA'S experience, and of his knowledge of the vigor with which the French law punished unfounded assaults upon character, should have assailed the characters of some of the most conspicuous men in France unless he not only believed in his own charges, but was prepared to make them good to the satisfaction of a disinterested tribunal. It must be owned that the tribunal is disinterested. In spite of the absurd anomalies of the trial from an Anglo-Saxon point of view—of the fact that not only witnesses but apparently casual attendants also are allowed to make stump speeches in court—the procedure in French courts in civil cases, when the trial is public, is adapted to elicit the truth. Day after day the truth is coming out more clearly. And day after day this truth in particular is coming out more clearly, that ZOLA has nothing to conceal and that those who have at last been taunted and bullied into bringing him before an impartial tribunal have everything to conceal. This alone would create a presumption for the defense and against the prosecution which would make itself felt, in spite of all prejudices, among the Parisian public, and which would account for the subsidence of the anti-Zola mob, fomented, as this mob appears to have been, by the authorities whose duty it is to prevent all violent demonstrations and who take a far stricter view of that duty in Paris than they would take in London or Chicago.

But this is by no means all. It may already be taken almost as proved both that the "bordereau," (memorandum,) which constituted the only piece of proof against DREYFUS which was made known to him, was not written by him, and that it was written by ESTERHAZY. From the testimony of the experts in handwriting, taken together with the testimony of Col. PICQUART, who was exiled to Tunis that he might not give testimony, this seems the plain conclusion, and it seems to follow from this that while the court-martial which convicted DREYFUS may have been ignorant of this, and may have found him guilty in good faith, though on utterly inadequate grounds, the court-martial which acquitted ESTERHAZY knew better. Its members, it now seems, must have known that the man it let go free was guilty of the crime for which an innocent man was undergoing a sentence of penal servitude. They knew also that the man they released had insulted as well as betrayed the service to which he belonged. Yet they acquitted him with effusion, and ESTERHAZY is now permitted to pose as the champion of the "honor of the French Army."

But evidently there is something behind all this monstrous business. It is a conspiracy which includes not only the chiefs of the French Ministry but the chiefs of the French Army. It seems absurd to suppose that a plot with so many machinations and ramifications can have been formed simply to convict one friendless officer, or to screen another worthless officer, or to avoid the acknowledgment that a French court-martial had been led into a grievous mistake. The means employed were out of all proportion to the end in view. "The honor of the army" must be much more seriously involved than it could be by a mere wrongful conviction, if the mistake was honestly made. What was the object of the conspiracy which involved the chiefs of the political and military service of France? The Panama scandal was a serious blow to the republic. It was shown in that case that practically all the men who were high in the political service of France could be muzzled by bribes, and that a conspiracy of silence could succeed to the extent of inducing the French people, year after year, to throw good money after bad, without any official warning, into the gulf of a hopelessly bankrupt enterprise. But in that case disgusted Frenchmen had left the recourse of believing that the corruption of the civil service had not extended to the military service. They had left their faith in "the honor of the army." Now the charges of ZOLA, with the proof that he is daily accumulating in support of them, is depriving them of this last refuge. What will be the result? It may be fortunate for the republic that there is no pretender, even of the magnitude of BOULANGER, at present in view.

THE IRON PIPE TRUST.

The inexpert trustmakers who organized the iron-pipe combination and have now fallen victims to the anti-trust law practiced among themselves a peculiarly interesting form of competition. It was exclusively for their own behoof, not for the consumer's benefit, yet the plan permitted individual concerns in the combination to "cut prices" without incurring penalties.

The plan of this trust was to fix a certain price below which iron pipe should not be sold to consumers in the territory controlled by the allied concerns. Whenever an order was received it was assigned to that one of the establishments which would agree to pay the others the highest bonus for the privilege of filling it. Thus each concern was enabled to get the benefit of any improvement in methods or cheapness of process of which it could boast, since it could offer a higher bonus than its less favored competitors; yet these latter came in for their share of unearned profits.

This is a sort of inverted competition which the United States Circuit Court of Appeals declares to be unlawful. The iron-pipe combination is set down as an attempted monopoly, which adopts methods in restraint of trade, and it is the first manufacturing concern that has come to grief under the anti-trust law. It is a good example of the wrongful trusts that make use of combination to put prices up instead of down, and to seize for their proprietors all the money saved through economies of concentration. It is the sort of trust that the law very properly forbids to continue in operation. It is greedy, extortionate, contrary to public policy, an octopus of the genuine breed.

A trust of this kind, since it makes combination odious, is an enemy to all the manufacturing interests of the country, many of which will be forced to avail themselves of the economies of consolidation in order to produce goods at a price low enough to sell abroad in competition with foreign-made goods.

UNDERGRADUATE DRINKING.

Prof. HADLEY referred with just contempt and indignation at the Yale dinner to the stories about excessive drinking at Yale which had been accepted by certain credulous persons and associations and made the ground of attacks upon the university. The line of attack is the same as that amazing persecution of a professor at Princeton for signing a petition for the liquor license of a hotel to which upper classmen were allowed to resort. Prof. SHIELDS acted on an impulse for which we cannot blame him in severing a connection which exposed him to persecution on grounds so trivial and silly.

The theory that it is only by denying undergraduates all access to intoxicating liquors that they can be prevented from becoming drunkards is one which reflects with great severity upon the moral teaching of their respective places of education. If it is only by preventing him from getting at liquor that the American youth, undergraduate or other, can be kept sober, and appeals to his manhood and his self-respect are in vain, the outlook is very gloomy. The theory of education which is favored by adult males is directed quite as much to the strengthening of character to resist temptation as to the impossible removal of temptation altogether.

The persecution of Prof. SHIELDS is rather more outrageous than the attack upon Yale because it was participated in by adult males, Presbyterian ministers, and others, who had had opportunities to know better, and with regard to some of whom it is difficult to resist the suspicion that they did know better. An attack upon an institution of learning by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, upon the score of the number of places in its vicinity at which intoxicating liquors can be had, stands upon an entirely different footing, and is evidently much more excusable. It seems that this particular attack is the result of an undergraduate hoax. A student at Harvard wrote to a Prohibitionist paper setting forth the austere morality and the total abstinence which prevailed at Harvard, and then depicting in the darkest colors the orgies which were continually practiced at Yale. The wretch who composed this indictment with his tongue in his cheek had a success beyond his wildest dreams. He not only fooled the editor, who is professionally credulous, but he enlisted the moral indignation of the W. C. T. U., and is at present without doubt not merely impenitent but jubilant. His method of attack, however, upon a rival institution cannot be too strongly deprecated. Suppose somebody should write to the papers setting forth the per capita number of saloons available to the undergraduates of Cornell, or that Wesleyan University was "running wide open." A few heartless undergraduates, with the assistance of a few gullible editors, might strike a deadly blow at the whole higher education of this country.

The occurrence of three fatal accidents on elevators within twenty-four hours is likely to make many persons uneasy as to the danger lurking in this now almost universal conveyance for passengers. But there is no cause for extraordinary nervousness. On the contrary, none of the accidents happening on the same day seems to have been so plainly due to defects in the machinery as others that have taken place singly and made no especial stir. If we are guided by the percentage of actual cases of injury to the number of persons exposed, riding in an elevator is probably as safe as riding a bicycle and rather safer than walking in streets much used by wheelmen. The recent great increase in the height of buildings has undoubtedly presented new sources of risk and new problems in avoiding risks, but equally undoubtedly these problems will be solved and without undue delay. The makers of elevators have a very strong motive for solving them, and there is no counteracting influence.

The account given in our dispatches yesterday morning of the way in which the Nicaragua Canal survey is being conducted is not encouraging. We have always held that the project of a transisthmus canal is of the greatest possible interest to this country and one which we can afford to spend a good deal of money on, if only it is so spent that we get the worth of it. But what we are now doing and have been doing for years back simply makes us ridiculous in the eyes of all intelligent observers. The scheme has been treated partly from the point of view of a private speculation, in which the chief "engineers" were lobbyists, and partly from that of political speculation from which the Republican leaders have sought party capital. There has been no consistency, no breadth or intelligence of plan in the whole wretched business. We are not appreciably nearer to an adequate knowledge of the real conditions of success as to a canal through Nicaragua or on any other route than we were ten years ago. If we cannot take the matter up in a more sensible and sober fashion than we have yet pursued we should do better to drop it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—By what authority, pray, does a Paris newspaper assume to express an opinion on the subject of national dignity? That is something concerning which complete ignorance seems to prevail just now among all except a very small and almost speechless part of the population of France, and its press is taking great care not to voice the sentiments of that lamentably uninfluential class. So far as known, Spain and the United States are competent to settle their controversies, and even their quarrels, without the aid of outsiders, and the last place where either of them will look for advice or information as to what a Government can or can not do and retain its own self-respect is in the country where those who appeal for justice are branded as traitors, and where the redressing of a great wrong is considered an infinitely more shameful act than its commission. Frenchmen do not seem to realize that the stupidity, rather than the enormity, of their present course is what fills the world with amazed disgust. Paris has long claimed pre-eminence as the centre of intelligence, and the rest of us, though not exactly admitting her superiority, have at least failed to deny it. Now we see her in hysterical frenzy, fighting the inevitable and struggling to perform the impossible. Only children and savages do that, and when these particular children and savages tell one country that it must not manifest regret for the words by which its own Minister made its good faith questionable, and threaten another country with the vengeance of angry Europe if it asks for such a manifestation, then, surely, the culmination of absurdity is attained.

—A novel and strange peculiarity of the present labor troubles in New England deserves attention. The striking operatives are mostly foreigners, and the "cheap labor" which has reduced their wages is that of native-born citizens, and of white ones at that, and not of negroes, as seems to be the general impression. Fall River, for example, has a population of about 100,000. Of these, 20,000 are English, 35,000 are French Canadians, and 15,000 are Portuguese. The remainder are of American birth, but very few of them work in the mills, the majority of this class preferring to engage in business for themselves. The Southern factory hands are exactly the sort of people that filled the Northern mills thirty years ago. They are gathered from surrounding farms, and lack neither intelligence nor strength, though, of course, their skill in the management of delicate machinery still leaves much to be desired. Wages at the South are less by about 25 per cent. than at the North, but the cost of living is also less to about the same extent, so there is no particular difference in the material condition of the operatives in the two sections. Not all the advantages are on the side of the Southern mills. Those of New England are run with more attention to minor details, and therefore with less waste of material and energy. They also have better market facilities, especially for goods of the finer grade, and it is probably for this reason that Southern competition has up to the present time been felt chiefly in coarse and therefore cheap fabrics. Already organizations for self-protection in the matters of hours and wages are forming among the Southern mill hands, and there is no reason to think that their employers will profit indefinitely by the more lenient laws under which the establishment of their industry in its new field was fostered.

—Boston is more than queer; it is astonishing, amazing, astounding. In what other city of this or any other country could a committee of women be persuaded to go before the Board of Aldermen and tell them that an ordinance against the wearing of bonnets in theatres deprived the humanity assembled in those structures of all beauty? If this is true of Boston, then Boston is to be commiserated—and it ought to conceal its misfortune, not make it a matter of official action and public comment. New York women might protest against a law that interfered with their rights to dress as they please, where they please, but certainly they would never admit that deprivation of headgear would be deprivation of every vestige of beauty. Indeed regard for truth would prevent them from making any such statement, and as there is no excuse for suspecting their Bostonian sisters of willful mendacity, the inevitable conclusion is that—this is a most dangerous topic. But just wait till Chicago hears of this strangest of strange events! The papers of that city will not hesitate to exercise upon it all their deductive powers, and logic, as Boston knows so well, can lead one far.

PERSONAL.

—According to the London papers just at hand, GLADSTONE'S condition is improving. The weather has been perfect of late at Cannes, being both dry and warm, and the neuralgic pains which the aged statesman recently described as "a fiery furnace behind my eyes," have now subsided, and he is able to take long drives twice a day. GLADSTONE'S house, the Villa Thorenc, is one of the pleasantest in the place, as it is perfectly sheltered from the north winds, and toward the south commands a magnificent view of mountain, coast, and sea. The distinguished invalid's carriage is encountered daily at long distances from the city, with its occupant well wrapped up, and protected from the wind by a parasol. GLADSTONE speaks of going back to Hawarden by the middle of March, and even of passing the Spring at one of the English seaside resorts. Physically, of course, he is weak and requires much care, as may be expected in a man of his age after painful attacks of neuralgia, but mentally he is as vigorous as ever. The improvement in his health is manifested in his conversation, which is very lively. He is one of Cannes's most popular guests. He allowed himself to be photographed the other day, and already this latest portrait is in the shop windows.

—Another man asserts that he has solved the old problem of welding copper to steel, and, of course, he announces, as did every one of his numerous predecessors, that an industrial revolution is at hand. This newest claimant for fame and a fortune, by no means incidental, is JOSEPH WILLIAM COMLEY of Braddock, Penn., who has been experimenting for years, and who has succeeded at least to the point of persuading certain capitalists to supply him with money for the erection of a large plant. It is thought that the new process will be especially valuable to shipbuilders, and it is in that direction that Mr. COMLEY will first make practical use of his invention. At present the copper sheathing of vessels is merely riveted on, and must frequently be replaced. If the plates can be provided with an outer coating of copper, so welded as to be a part of the steel or iron, and homogeneous with it, the advantage will obviously be great. This the inventor says he can do, and he declares that he has already excited the deep interest of the Navy Department in his plans. It is not only for ships, however, that Mr. COMLEY expects his combination of steel and copper to be useful. It will, he declares, add ten years to the life of boilers by protecting them from corrosion, while in many tools, like hammers for special uses, a copper facing will be acceptable. Another adaptation from which he anticipates much profit is in the guide wheels of trolley cars. These are now made entirely of copper, and soon wear out. The Comley wheel will present a steel surface at the bottom of the crevice, to receive the wear, while copper flanges will touch the wire on both sides and make as good a connection as now with the motor. It is also possible that abundant use may be made of the process in coating the steel used in the framework of tall buildings, and thus aid in solving the problem of making such framework impenetrable to the corrosive action of moisture.

NUGGETS.

Lost Opportunity.

Somebody missed the opportunity of his life when he didn't call them snowdeer instead of reindeer.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Better Unsolved.

The "Klondike puzzle" is the latest thing in Danbury. The puzzling feature is, how to raise the price to get to the gold country.—New Haven Palladium.

His Failing.

"Parker always exaggerates everything so."

"Yes; he can't even start an account at the bank without overdrawing it."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

The Fly in the Ointment.

"This," said the bystander, "must be the proudest moment of your life."

"No," sadly answered the owner of the winning horse. "It was a great race and I've won a fortune, but from now on I see that I shall be known only as owner of the horse that won it."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE STRANGE PART OF IT.

From The Washington Star.

I love to hear a certain learned friend of mine orate
On our modern institutions and their dire, degenerate state.
When he talks about the drama, how he scores the coryphees!
And asks how long the public will permit such things as these!
He speaks of our performers as mere pigmies in an age
Where there is no chance of viewing real genius on the stage.
And the plays are less than trifling and the wit which men should prize
To buffoonery has weakened, which must needs demoralize—
But he goes to see 'em.

And the novels that are published! How he puts 'em 'neath the lash
And wonders how the people can endure such tawdry trash.
The authors and their managers without remorse he scores
And declares that they're "pernicious" or "unmitigated bores."
He vows that they are callow save in cases where we find
Too much sophistication for the really well-bred mind.
And he wishes for a bonfire which as sustenance would claim
Most volumes that have been and are becoming known to fame—
But he buys 'em.

And when he talks of politics—that's when his flinty ire
Into the tinder of my dull intelligence strikes fire.
He shows how politicians with their mechanism bold
Have quite usurped the places that ability should hold.
And how some wily people will by plots and cunning snares
Rank with the great and righteous in the National affairs.
With scorn he tells me how these politicians bad have made
What should be patriotism into usury and trade—
But he votes for 'em.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Henry Miller in a New Play Called "The Master" at the Garden Theatre.

MODJESKA AS LADY MACBETH

Two Dramatic Performances of Much Merit—Something About the New Sardou Play We May See Later.

The play called "The Master," produced at the Garden Theatre last night, with Henry Miller in the rôle of a domineering old man, is worthy of respect. It is coherent, and fairly effective, and doubtless will prove absorbingly interesting and affecting to a multitude of playgoers, if that multitude can be enticed to the Garden Theatre.

The most obvious criticism to make upon "The Master" is to say that it would better suit the "popular-price" theatres than a supposedly fashionable one which is the resort of the "best class." But the most obvious things to say are not always the wisest, and it is not safe to infer that the people who go to the fashionable theatres are the "best," or that a high order of artistic taste is always appealed to in the high-priced playhouses.

Moreover, the quality of Mr. G. Stuart Ogilvie's new play is not low. Its ethics, its wit, its characterization, its construction are all rather above than below the ordinary. It acts well. The story resembles that of Herr L'Arronge's "Mein Leopold," and that of Mr. H. A. Jones's "Wealth," with a hint of the theft of securities and the use of them set forth so effectively in "The Henrietta."

Its central personage, Thomas Faber, somewhat resembles in his egotism, his bad temper, and his domineering disposition a still more distinguished personage than any introduced to us by L'Arronge, Jones, or Bronson Howard, namely, Mr. Osborne of Russell Square, England, the cruel father-in-law of the lady Col. Dobbin doted on.

A popular playwright has a greater latitude in the treatment of his subjects than we are apt to think. He may, for instance, assume that old heads are invariably much wiser than young hearts, or he may go to the opposite extreme and insist, like Mr. Ogilvie, that young hearts are always right and old heads always wrong.

Perhaps Mr. Ogilvie may argue that he has not proclaimed a general rule, but only pictured a special and exceptional case. But if he had given his elderly hero a single wise moment, if he had made him in the right about any one small thing, about the barley water, say, or the beef tea, or the cook's temper, we should not be compelled to feel that here was not a possible "portrait of a gentleman" in dramatic form, but an established type. Dramatists like Ibsen and Pinero may be believed when they declared they represent individuals, but playwrights like Ogilvie are too conventional to safely venture such declarations.

Thomas Faber, financier, is, in fact, a purely theatrical personage. His assortment of traits and all his moods have done service in comedy and domestic drama again and again. Every expression of his handsome countenance is conventional—every manifestation of his irritable temper, every twinge of his gout. He is a long-cherished amalgamation of moods, crotchets, and whims. He drives from his home his beloved daughter because she will not marry his nephew, whom everybody but this silly old man knows to be a dissipated rascal.

He disowns his son because the youngster would rather be a soldier than a merchant—wherein he differs from his prototype, Osborne, who was proud of his son in uniform and of his association with noblemen in mess. He discards his wife because she will not forget her children. He speculates in the wildest of wildcat shares, like a country simpleton, and keeps on buying to outwit the "bears" the very certificates that he has locked in his safe, which have been stolen therefrom by his precious nephew and resold to him.

Then, of course, comes his ruin, and comes also his still loving wife, with her fortune to save him, and a pleasant story about a vine-clad cottage in which they may spend their declining years. Comes, too, a complete reversal of his highly colored traits, a playing of the tune backward, as it were—the softening of the heart of the austere head of the firm of "Dombey & Son" under the ministrations of the new Florence's new baby, and the return from India of the new little Paul—on horseback, mind you, and bearing the Victoria cross.

Mr. Miller plays this rôle with understanding, with force, with frequently convincing power, with appreciative pathos when that quality is required. This is a good and promising piece of work—not altogether satisfying, not wholly free from palpable artifice, not as well modulated as it will be. There are bursts of too obvious declamation. The speech about Faber's early adventure in running the blockade with a cargo of cotton is overdone, and loses effect. And surely a British merchant would not go driving with his wife in his boots and spurs.

Miss Bert is rather young-looking as the wife, but she acts her part very effectively, as do also Leslie Allen and Prince Lloyd. Arthur Elliott contributes a highly colored and valuable "character sketch," and the servants' parts are all well treated. The gentleman who attempts to portray the sturdy, honest, successful lover of the daughter has sadly mistaken his vocation:

Thomas Faber	Henry Miller
Dick Faber	John Lancaster
Charles Faber	Prince Lloyd
William Thurkettle	Leslie Allen
Walter Dugdale	George A. Wright
Major Hawkwood	Arthur Elliott
Wicks	Harry Lillford
Henry	Frank Meamish
William	James A. Leahy
Arthur	Harry Spear
Mrs. Faber	Mabel Bert
Mary Faber	Margaret Dale
Hannah	Laura Clement
Sammy	Master Colwell

THE MUSIC OF YESTERDAY.

The Women's String Orchestra Society Gives Its Second Concert.

The Women's String Orchestra Society gave its second concert of the current season at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. The friends of this organization are numerous, and most of them must have been present yesterday. In compliance with numerous requests the rule admitting only members and their friends was suspended and tickets were sold at the box office. This increased the size of the audience so that every seat was taken. The orchestra, whose instruments are 22 violins, 6 violas, 3 'cellos, 2 double basses, and a harp, consists wholly of women and girls, some of them very young. Their instructor and conductor is Carl V. Lachmund, who must have done some uncommonly hard work in drilling them. Their body is good, and the quality is excellent. The balance is, of course, not quite perfect, but female 'cello and double bass players are scarce.

The orchestra displayed a good deal of precision in its performance yesterday, but the most interesting feature is the color which the young women put into their work. They play as if they were intensely in earnest, and there is a good deal of rhythmic swing and vigor in their work. They played yesterday a serenade by Schuett, a nocturne by Blasser, Schubert's "The Bee," (sixteen violins in unison,) "Sketches" by Goetze, a serenade by Pierné, a lullaby by Petzer, and a Hungarian sketch by Volkmann. Ida Brauth, the concert mistress of the orchestra, played some solos, and David Bispham sang some songs, accompanied creditably by the orchestra.

ETHELBERT NEVIN'S CONCERT.

A Number of His Compositions Heard in Madison Square Hall.

Mr. Ethelbert Nevin is known in the parlors and the Summer hotels of the land as the man who wrote "Narcissus." He is an American composer who has a nice talent for the production of dainty salon pieces. These little works, which do not aspire to compete with the overtures and the symphonies, are pretty and graceful in their kind, and deserve the popularity which they have won. Mr. Nevin is at present engaged in a natural effort to make them more widely known, and to that end has begun a series of concerts. One of these took place yesterday afternoon in the Madison Square Garden Hall, where it was attended by a large and friendly audience. There was a good deal of applause, which must be accepted as a tribute to the compositions rather than to their performance.

Mr. Nevin himself played some of his piano pieces with a pretty touch, but it cannot be said that the other numbers were presented in a way to do them justice. A serenata for violin, piano, and 'cello—a very thin composition, indeed—was fairly performed by the composer, Miss Geraldine Morgan, and Mr. Paul Morgan, but neither Francis Rogers, baritone, nor Genevieve Weaver, soprano, helped Mr. Nevin much. In fact, Miss Weaver's remarkable voice production and curious mispronunciation of English awakened astonishment rather than admiration.

MODJESKA AS LADY MACBETH.

An Interesting Performance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

"Macbeth" was presented last evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre by Mme. Modjeska and her company. The audience, which filled nearly every seat in the house, saw a refined and artistic presentation of Shakespeare's tragedy. Both the Lady Macbeth of Mme. Modjeska and the Macbeth of Joseph Haworth brought forth evidence of much sincere appreciation, and among those who applauded longest and loudest were clusters of students, youths, and young women, in different parts of the house. They had brought their text books with them, and disputed on points of reading between the acts.

If there were any persons present last evening who had come to believe that Mme. Modjeska had of late fallen off in power, they must have been convinced of the error. Hers is not perhaps the Lady Macbeth of the ancient tradition, a woman whose physical proportions are only equaled by her brutish spirit, one seemingly moved by instincts that are most inhuman, until the mind is wrecked through sheer predominance of physical forces.

The Lady Macbeth of Mme. Modjeska is an intelligent, even an intellectual, woman, but one in whom evil seems to have been inborn and not acquired by circumstance or environment. The mind is always uppermost, while the physical strength is made subservient. This strength driven by the mind reaches its climax, and then, gradually wasting away, bears the poor mind to a hopeless wreck. But the spirit remains dominant until the very end. All this was shown last evening by Mme. Modjeska with fine discrimination and unquestioned art.

To such a character Mr. Haworth's Macbeth, deep-voiced and muscular, proved a striking and fitting contrast. For as her physical force waned and her reason vanished his mind seemed to strengthen itself on the evil it fed on. The ghosts he saw were born of ignorance and natural superstition; hers were the creations of her disordered, broken mind. Mr. Haworth read his lines very well. At times he showed real power. The other members of the company gave reasonably good support without being either striking in individuality or remarkable in the reading of their lines. The scenery was appropriate and adequate.

SARDOU'S NEW PLAY.

Further Intelligence About the Plot and Characters of "Pamela."

The new Sardou play called "Pamela," of which some account has already been given in this column, and which we may expect to see here, if not this season, early next season, is in four acts, and is described as the second part of a trilogy of which "Thermidor" is the first and "Mme. Sans Gêne" the third part. This is a rather imaginative classification, as the incidents of the first act or prologue of "Sans Gêne" occur on the day of the storming of the Tuileries. The period of "Pamela" is between July 27, 1794, and Oct 27, 1795—between the fall of Robespierre and the foundation of the Directory. The venerable dramatist declares that he has composed this play of "the purest elements of historical truth." It is understood that he refuses to accept the popular belief that the Dauphin died in the Temple.

Josephine Beauharnais and young General Bonaparte, Mme. Récamier and Tallien, are among the personages. Little Louis XVII. (so called) is the centre of interest and the cause of the play. Pamela is a "marchande de frivolités."

Manhattan Beach Attractions.

In view of the popular success scored by De Wolf Hopper and the Bostonians at Manhattan Beach last season, both of those companies have been engaged by the Manhattan Beach management for the season of 1898. De Wolf Hopper's company will open June 25 for a season of six weeks, during which he will produce "Boccaccio," "El Capitan," "Wang," and "Bohemian Girl." The Bostonians will play for three weeks with "The Serenaders," "Robin Hood," and possibly one other change of bill. It is not yet certain who will fill in the remaining fortnight. The projected departure of Mr. Sousa for Europe, where he is going to seek fresh laurels and another trunk full of medals, made necessary a change in the musical organization at Manhattan Beach, and Mr. Corbin received propositions from all the leading concert bands in America and several in Europe. The management has decided on Victor Herbert and his Twenty-second Regiment Band.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

At Proctor's next week Miss Seligman will present a one-act version of "Carmen," prepared for her by Michael Morton.

Manager E. E. Rice has made an arrangement with Max Bileman whereby he will assume the management of "Monte Carlo."

Owing to the illness of Miss Marguerite Leman, the new Japanese musical piece, "Lilli Tse," was not played last night at Daly's Theatre.

Ellen Gail played the part of Elodie, one of the Parisian dancing girls in "The Conquerors," last night during the absence of Mrs. John Bloodgood, Jr.

Brady & Ziegfeld, managers of the Manhattan Theatre and "Way Down East," are to arrange a special matinée performance of the play in the near future for clergymen and their families.

Last night the one hundredth performance of "The White Heather" took place at the Academy of Music, and the management presented to each woman present a handsome silver jardiniere. Rose Coghlan received a laurel wreath from some female admiring friends.

"In Gay New York," which has been under the management of Klaw & Erlanger ever since the rights were disposed of to them by Lederer & McClelland, will for the remainder of this season be under the management of Walter Jones, who will reorganize it and assume his original part, now being played by Edwin Foy.

Damrosch & Ellis have gone to extraordinary expense in giving the opera "Les Huguenots" to-night. For the last week they have had the costumer at work night and day making new costumes for all the ballet, the chorus, and the pages, in all numbering over 100. The ballet costumes, it is expected, will be the most elaborate seen in any production on the Metropolitan Opera House stage.

Anton Seidl has decided to make a three weeks' tour under the management of George Colbey, beginning the first week in April, and taking in Buffalo, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore. Shortly after this tour he will go to Europe, where he will direct the Wagner festival at Covent Garden in London during the coming Spring season. His orchestra has been specially engaged to play at the festival in Indianapolis.

James H. Wallick, the proprietor of the new melodrama "Devil's Island," gave the first performance of the play on Monday afternoon at the Academy of Music in Chicago for the purpose of protecting his copyright and certain situations and incidents of the piece. Mr. Wallick will present this play at the Fourteenth Street Theatre the latter part of the Spring season. His object in giving this performance earlier than anticipated was due to the fact that a play was to be produced on the same subject in the vicinity of New York. The important situation of the piece is the parade ground scene where Capt. Dreyfus of the French Army is relieved of his sword, it is broken, and the insignia of his rank is stripped from his uniform.

The report was current in this city yesterday that Edna Wallace Hopper would not appear with her husband in the forthcoming production at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. This is emphatically denied by Manager Benjamin Stevens, who wired from Philadelphia to Edward Knowles yesterday that it was Mrs. Hopper's desire that the report be denied, and that she will positively appear. Manager Knowles stated yesterday that he had found Mme. Modjeska's engagement so successful financially that he had persuaded the management of another attraction to cancel his engagement and permit M

PRISON FOR LORD NEVILL

English Nobleman Sentenced in London to Five Years' Penal Servitude for Forgery.

JUDGE LAWRENCE REBUKES HIM

Prisoner Allowed to Sit in Court on Account of Recent Illness—He Secured £11,113 by Procuring Lieut. Spender Clay's Signature by Fraud.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—At the Old Bailey (Central Criminal Court) to-day Lord William Nevill, fourth son of the Marquis of Abergavenny, who was placed on trial, charged with fraud in connection with the suit of "Sam" Lewis, the money lender, against Lieut. Spender Clay of the Second Life Guards, to recover £11,113 due on two promissory notes cashed by the prisoner, pleaded guilty of fraud, but claimed he was not guilty of forgery. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The court was packed with people, and there was an unusual assemblage of ladies present, including Lady Nevill, wife of the prisoner. Lord Nevill was quietly dressed, wearing a black jacket and dark trousers. He was evidently ill at ease, for his mouth twitched, but he answered to the indictment in crisp, clear tones.

After the flutter caused by his pleading guilty of fraud had subsided, the prisoner was allowed to take a seat in the dock, as he is just recovering from serious illness. Prosecutor Matthews narrated the circumstances of the fraud, as already known, and at the conclusion of his remarks he intimated that he would accept the prisoner's plea as satisfying the requirements of justice.

Lawson Walton, in extenuation, pointed out that Lord Nevill had voluntarily come forward to face the consequences of his deception and had fully confessed. The prisoner, counsel added, was in great financial difficulties and had not realized that he was committing a breach of the criminal law. The prisoner, Mr. Walton further remarked, never intended that Lieut. Clay should suffer. He believed the securities would remain in the hands of "Sam" Lewis until he secured money elsewhere. Mr. Walton's effort at extenuation was applauded by the spectators.

Prosecutor Matthews then again arose and, adverting to the statement regarding Lord Nevill's illness, which has been ascribed to overindulgence in morphia, preventing the prisoner from making an arrangement with Mr. Lewis in regard to the notes, and thus obviating the present prosecution, said that Lord Nevill's other liabilities to Mr. Lewis amounted to £70,000 when the notes were signed.

Here Mr. Walton interposed, remarking: "I believe the whole £70,000 has been paid."

Judge Lawrence, in summing up, sternly, but with a voice which shook and at times almost broke with emotion, addressed Lord William Nevill, who stood, spruce, well-groomed, and collected, and apparently almost unconcerned. He said to the prisoner:

"In my opinion, the crime has a grave as if had abstracted the sum from Lieut. Clay's pocket, or had burglarized Mr. Lewis's office and had stolen it. If it had been some wretched clerk, with a wife and seven children, who had incurred a heavy loss and had helped himself at his master's till, I am afraid there would have been no one to speak in extenuation, but the higher position the person holds, the higher his responsibilities.

"I am sorry to say I have looked in vain for extenuating circumstances. It is as base a case of fraud as it is possible to conceive. You have brought shame and dishonor upon an ancient and noble family and sorrow and suffering upon your nearest and dearest. You have forfeited the position you held in the world, and which should have been a guarantee of your honesty at least, if not of your honor.

"Your crime is great and your sentence must be severe. It is that you be kept in penal servitude for five years."

There was a sharp drawing in of the spectators' breath. For a moment they were stunned with surprise, and, almost before those in court could realize what had occurred, the prisoner was being hurried off to the cells of Newgate Prison, where he was allowed to have a lengthy interview with his wife and with another lady. After the interviews, the prisoner was removed to Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, where he will serve the first portion of his sentence.

The prisoner's face did not evince much surprise at the severity of his sentence, but his unsteady gait on leaving the prisoners' dock showed that he had been hard hit.

The sentence caused a great sensation among those present in court, and many of the ladies there broke out into subs.

LORD NEVILL'S DOWNFALL.

Charged with Fraud in Connection with "Sam" Lewis's Suit Against Clay.

Lord William Nevill was arrested and arraigned in Bow Street Police Court Jan. 24, charged with fraud in connection with the suit of "Sam" Lewis, a well-known money lender of London, against H. H. Spender Clay, an officer of the Guards, to recover £11,113 ($55,565) due on two promisory notes cashed for the prisoner. He was committed for trial Jan. 31.

Dec. 18, 1897, the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice decided against Lewis in his suit begun Nov. 29, 1897, to recover from Lieut. Clay the sum due on the promissory notes. The jury then decided that as Lord William had obtained the signatures of Clay by a trick the latter could not be held responsible for the notes, which were regarded in the light of forgeries. The arrest, arraignment, trial, and conviction of Lord William Nevill followed.

Lord William Nevill, known for several seasons as the best-dressed man in London, is thirty-seven years old, and was formerly in Lieutenant in the West Kent Regiment. His correct title is Lord William Beauchamp. His wife, who is known in London society as "Lady Billy," is the daughter of the Marquis de Santurce, one of the Muriettas who fled to the Continent a few years ago, after the Baring smash. He was heavily implicated. On the arraignment of Lord William Nevill, his counsel, Sir George Lewis, said that his client courted the most thorough investigation and that he intended to fight it out at the earliest opportunity.

While Lord William was in Halloway Prison, for Sir John Bridge, after the preliminary examination in Bow Street, had held him without bail, his mother-in-law, the Marchioness de Santurce, who was a firm believer in his innocence, died Feb. 5. Lady Nevill visited the prison the next day and informed him of the news.

How Lord William obtained the signatures of Lieut. Clay to the notes is particularly interesting. The nobleman visited the latter's rooms and said that the promissory notes were simply papers which were of importance in the divorce suit of his Lord William's) sister, Lady Curley. All this was brought out in the trial attending the suit of "Sam" Lewis. When Clay discovered that he had been duped he placed the case in the hands of the Treasury authorities, who have conducted the prosecution against Nevill.

Lieut. Clay is the son of the late J. Spender Clay, who was once a member of Parliament and a shareholder in the Bass Brewery Company. Clay's mother is now the wife of Beresford Valentine Mellville, the Conservative member of Parliament for Stockport. He is the Lieutenant's guardian and has many times been obliged to pay the debts of his ward, who is said to be one of the wildest members of the army set in London.

Bishop Anzer Coming to America.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 15.—Among the passengers booked to sail for New York tomorrow on board the North German Lloyd steamer Trave is Bishop Anzer, the famous German Bishop whose reports on the German mission stations in China have attracted much attention. Bishop Anzer is on his way to the Province of Shan-Tung, in which territory Kiao-Chau Bay is situated.

Salaries Reduced in Uruguay.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A dispatch to The Times from Montevideo says the new Council of State has reduced the salaries of members of the Legislature by one-half. The reduction, according to the dispatch, removes a prolific source of political corruption, and will save $50,000 ($250,000) yearly.

NEW PLAN TO GOVERN CRETE.

Two of the Powers to Act Jointly, It Is Said, in Conducting Affairs.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says:

"I understand the Ambassadors are trying to arrange a provisional government for Crete and to introduce autonomy without appointing a provisional Governor. The idea is for two of the powers, acting jointly, to undertake the government."

THE VICTORIOUS STILL FAST.

She Must Discharge Her Coal and Perhaps Her Guns to be Floated.

PORT SAID, Feb. 15.—The first-class British battleship Victorious, which sailed from Malta on Feb. 11 for China, and which went ashore outside the bar while entering this port, will have to discharge her coal, and probably her guns, before she can be floated.

EDHEM PASHA'S NEW DUTY.

Sent to Uskub to Investigate the Outrages Complained of by Bulgaria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15.—Edhem Pasha has been ordered from Thessaly to Uskub, 100 miles from Salonica, in European Turkey, in order to "institute inquiries into the outrages complained of by Bulgaria."

It is added that at the same time it is hoped that the "presence of the victorious commander will intimidate the excited population."

LOSS OF THE VEENDAM.

Mr. Ritchie Answers an Inquiry in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Replying to John C. Macdona, member for the Rotherhithe Division of Southwark, in the House of Commons to-day, the President of the Board of Trade, C. T. Ritchie, said his attention had been called to the disaster to the Veendam, and he would communicate on the subject with the Admiralty. But, Mr. Ritchie added, he did not think that steps to recover the wreck, and thus lessen the risks of other ships suffering from a similar disaster, would be practical.

ARTIST RUDOLPH DIES AT SEA.

A Philadelphian Expires on the Aller and Is Buried at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 15.—The North German Lloyd steamer Aller, chartered for a cruise to the Orient, has arrived here. S. W. Rudolph of Philadelphia, a saloon passenger died of meningitis on the passage. His body was buried here.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—S. W. Rudolph, who died on the steamer Aller while en route to Gibraltar, was a well-known painter of this city. He was a member of the National Association of Painters and a prominent Mason. He was accompanied by his wife.

GERMAN FRUIT DECREES.

Severe Penalties Prescribed for Violations of the Regulations.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The Reichsanzeiger is about to publish the instructions for carrying out the decree regulating the imports of American fruit. The Bremen Senate has already published instructions, which went into effect yesterday, and other ports and revenue stations will follow suit.

Contraventions of the restrictions are punishable by confiscation of the goods and a fine of 1,000 marks. Infractions of the police regulations are punishable by a fine of 60 marks.

Consul Pettit has notified the United States Embassy of delay in the admission of fruit waste used in the Rheinland for jellies. A million marks of this fruit waste was imported in 1897.

ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT.

Lowe, Conservative, Returned Without Opposition from Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Feb. 15.—The result of the election in the Edgbaston Division of Birmingham, for a Member of Parliament to succeed George Dixon, is that F. W. Lowe, Conservative, has been returned without opposition.

One of the interesting features of British home politics recently was the revolt of the Liberal Unionists of the Edgbaston Division of Birmingham, led by The Birmingham Post, looked upon as being the organ of Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Liberal Unionist Member for West Birmingham. The Liberal Unionists, in the Edgbaston Division, outnumbered the Conservatives, and the next vacancy was promised some time ago to the Conservatives, but early during the present month a large section of the Liberals declined to submit to this, though Mr. Chamberlain is said to have "succeeded in browbeating" the Executive Committee of the Liberal Union Association, which, by a good majority, voted that the Conservatives should select a successor of Mr. Dixon, Mr. Chamberlain declaring, it is said, that if the committee did not fulfill its promise, its members practically denied him as their leader. The dissenting Liberal majority, it is further stated, declared, in spite of this, that they would nominate a straight Liberal, but they appear to have reconsidered the matter, and Mr. Chamberlain has seemingly carried his point.

INDIAN WAR IN THE COMMONS.

Described as One of the Most Inglorious Events in British History.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Continuing the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne in the House of Commons to-day Herbert H. Asquith, Liberal member for East Fife and formery Secretary of State for Home Affairs, described the Indian frontier expedition as being "one of the most inglorious adventures in the annals of Great Britain," and asked the House to declare the war a "violation of sound policy which deserved the condemnation of the legislature."

The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, pointed out that Russia had advanced to the Oxus, and that it was impossible for Great Britain to allow a gap to remain in her northwestern frontier. It was necessary to recognize that, however desirous Russia might be to observe her obligations, circumstances might be too strong for her. She stood on the borders of Afghanistan, which Great Britain was pledged to defend. The Emir had said:

"England and Afghanistan are as one house with one wall. Are your soldiers going to join mine in defense of that wall?"

Mr. Curzon added that it was necessary, therefore, that communications with the frontier be kept open, and, while no sane man would propose to go beyond the mountain barrier, yet the two passes traversing the range must be secured. Moreover, the foreign relations of the frontier tribes must be controlled, assurances of their good conduct must be obtained, and it was vitally necessary to enter into confidential relations with them.

The frontier officers, continued Mr. Curzon, would be carefully selected, and if their work was successful the tribes would be "brought willingly under our rule, will wear our uniform, and form a valuable recruiting ground for the Indian Army, for the resources within India are less plentiful than formerly."

Mr. Lawson Walton's amendment to the address was further discussed by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal leader in the House, who criticized the Government's policy in India, and Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, Government leader in the House, who defended that policy, after which the amendment was rejected by a vote of 311 against 208.

BULAWAYO RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Details Settled for Carrying Out Cecil Rhodes's Scheme.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"All the details have been settled for carrying out Cecil Rhodes's scheme for the extension of the Bulawayo Railway to Lake Tanganyika, (Central Africa.) There is no difficulty apprehended in getting £3,000,000, ($15,000,000,) the amount of capital needed."

RUSSIANS AHEAD IN CHINA.

They Declare England Is Utterly Powerless to Prevent the Czar from Executing His Designs.

PEKIN, Feb. 15.—The Russian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Pavloff, discussed to-day the question of the Southern Manchurian Railways with the Tsung-li-Yamen. It appears that M. Pavloff had informed his Government that Shu King Cheng, former Chinese Minister to Russia and Germany, who arrived at St. Petersburg on Feb. 7, charged by the Chinese Government with a special commission, would consult with the Russian Government concerning the railways in question and a loan; but, as it turned out, Shu King Cheng was only instructed to discuss the railways.

M. Pavloff, therefore, complained to the Tsung-li-Yamen, and said that Emperor Nicholas was angry at being deceived. The Russian representative last year informed the Tsung-li-Yamen that Russia would consider it an unfriendly act if any but Russians were employed to construct railways outside Shanghai-Kwan.

Prince Oukhtomsky, the Special Russian Envoy, discussed this subject with the Tsung-li-Yamen in May of last year, but no decision was reached. The secret treaty contains nothing against the Chinese borrowing money to construct the Manchurian railways with foreign assistance.

Russians here declare that England is utterly powerless to prevent Russia executing her designs on China. They consider England a quantité négligéable and Russia sufficiently powerful to thwart British plans.

GERMAN SHIP SINKS TWO JUNKS.

China Will Demand Reparation for the Lives of Sailors.

TACOMA, Feb. 15.—News comes by the steamer Columbus that the steamer Nierstein, chartered by the German Admiral to maintain communication with Kiao-Chau, ran into and sunk two Chinese junks while en route from Nagasaki, and that the occupants of one were drowned. China is expected to demand reparation, claiming that sailors are worth paying for no less than missionaries.

BARON VON ERLANGER DEAD.

Frankfort Banker Related to the Perry and Belmont Families.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15.—Baron Ludwig von Erlanger, head of the Erlanger Bank, is dead.

Baron Ludwig von Erlanger was in charge of the Frankfort branch of the banking house of Erlanger & Sons. He was sixty years old. His brother, Baron Emil B. von Erlanger, now head of the house, which was established by their father, Raphael, married Miss Slidell, daughter of John Slidell, establishing thereby relationship with the families of the late Commodore Matthew C. Perry and August Belmont. The Erlanger banking house, whose chief seats are at London and Paris, is conservative in its methods and well known on the Continent. Its New York correspondents are Muller, Schall & Co.

DERELICT TOWED INTO PORT.

The Norwegian Bark B. D. Metcalf Saved by the Steamer Ulriken.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Azores, Feb. 15.—The Norwegian steamer Ulriken, Capt. Bergh, which sailed from Philadelphia on Jan. 31 for Patras and Piraeus, Greece, arrived here to-day, having in tow the Norwegian bark B. D. Metcalf.

The B. D. Metcalf sailed from Savannah on Dec. 16, via Bermuda on Jan. 22, for Harburg, in command of Capt. Larsen. When several days out from Bermuda, as previously reported, she sprung a leak and was abandoned on Feb. 1 in latitude 43 degrees north, longitude 35 degrees west, the crew being taken off and landed at New York on Feb. 8 by the French steamer Burgundia. The Metcalf was built at Damariscotta, Me., in 1856, hailed from Arendal, Norway, and registered 1,157 tons.

Great Britain and Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Owing to the refusal of the Liberal and Irish leaders to co-operate, the Government has abandoned its intention of appointing a new commission on the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN HONORED

A Crown Is Presented to the Regent of the Local Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, received something in the nature of an ovation yesterday, when some 200 daughters of the chapter gathered at her house, 186 Lenox Avenue, to present her with a crowd of laurel. It was a silver crown, showing in the design the ancient signification of honor, and was made by Tiffany. It was made in soft links, to be worn across the front of a low-cut corsage, or it can be worn as a crown.

"This is a token of Victory," said Mrs. James Fairman, as she presented the wreath in behalf of the chapter. "Not of the victory that is to come," she added, referring to the coming meeting of the National society, where Mrs. McLean will be a candidate for President, "but of victory over the hearts of the members of this chapter."

Then the real ovation began, and Mrs. McLean was quite overcome with the adulation of her friends. The air was literally filled with love and patriotism, as shown by the flags which decked the walls of the rooms and hung from every conceivable place, and love, which found vent in personal expressions of affection, which would have been an education for the man who does not believe in the love of women for women to hear.

"I have 403 children," said Mrs. McLean, referring to the "Daughters" of the chapter, "and my heart is large enough to take them all in."

Queen Lavinia Dempsey of the Holland Dames was present to offer her congratulations and to partake of the old-time Colonial punch, brewed by the Regent herself, and as near like the Holland punch as might be.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, First Vice Regent of the chapter, and other well-known people were present.

Mr. Bispham Entertained.

The Twelfth Night Club held its regular monthly social gathering yesterday, with David Bispham as its guest of honor. Miss Grace Preston, Miss Elizabeth Northrop, and Miss Fielding Roselle furnished the musical programme. Out of consideration for the pleasure and hard-worked voice of the guest of the day, he was not asked to sing. There was the usual number of pretty girls in pretty gowns present, and the regulation tea was served.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Burtis—Lockitt.

At St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, last night, Miss Florence Lockitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clement Lockitt of Carlton and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, was married to Divine F. Burtis. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Spencer S. Roche, assisted by the Rev. A. B. Kinsolving and the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel. Miss Gertrude Lockitt, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Estelle Lockitt, Miss Mabel Caton, Miss Percie Lockitt, Miss Martha Hodson, and Miss Burtis Howard. Pyle was the best man, and the ushers were William Clark, A. W. Klar, Charles Remington, Frank Harlow, Leon Manton, Walter Lockitt, and Harvey Jaffrey.

Vannet—Niedenstein.

The marriage of Miss Anna Amelia Niedenstein, daughter of Henry C. Niedenstein of 178 West Eighty-eighth Street, to William P. Vannet took place last night at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. C. H. Eaton of the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Bella Vannet. Oscar Niedenstein, a brother of the bride, was best man. There was a reception after the wedding.

Edwin Mordant Weds Virginia Stuart.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Virginia Stuart, leading lady of the "Tarrytown Widow" company, was married here to-day to Edwin Mordant, leading man of the Bowdoin Square Stock Company of Boston. The Rev. Mr. Bell of the Methodist Church performed the ceremony.

A PERMANENT ORCHESTRA

Music-Loving New Yorkers Trying to Raise a Million Dollars to Procure One.

WANT ANTON SEIDL TO LEAD

A Meeting of Musical People Discusses the Project—$115,000 Already in Hand—Appeals to Civic Pride.

The music-loving people of New York are awaking to the fact that they desire a permanent orchestra. In this respect the metropolis is behind its material rival, Chicago, and its artistic rival, Boston. Both of those cities have permanent and excellent orchestras, while New York depends for its music of the highest order upon the temporary organization of musicians that Anton Seidl brings together and directs for brief seasons.

A short time ago a number of ladies, deeply interested in music, began discussing the project of organizing a permanent orchestra. The news that Mr. Seidl had received an offer for the post of first conductor of the Royal Opera House, Berlin, and that he was seriously considering the offer, stimulated them to action. They constituted themselves into a committee to promote the enterprise, and invited a large number of men and women to meet and discuss the matter. This committee was composed of Mrs. Charles Ditson, Mrs. Charles Post, Mrs. Richard Derby, Mrs. R. W. Gilder, Mrs. H. T. Finck, Mrs. W. H. Draper, and Miss Purdy. The persons invited to this conference met yesterday at 4:30 P. M. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Drake, 51 Clinton Place. There was a large number present.

Mr. Gilder's Address.

Richard Watson Gilder called the meeting to order. Before nominating a Chairman, he made a brief speech, in which he said:

I confess to a sentiment of civic patriotism, in this matter. Why should we not think well enough of our community regard it as worthy of the best art of every attainable kind. There is one art, and the only one, perhaps, which we can have at its full perfection, and permanently, in our new world metropolis; it is the art of instrumental musical reproduction. The material is, by good fortune, all at our hand. One man, one leader of genius, and such successors to him as may be provided without difficulty, along with a body of intelligent executants—these, I say, are at hand; hold these together by financial support, and the thing is accomplished. To see any city of the world purveying for itself finer orchestral music than we might make permanently ours is something not to be endured.

There is no reproach of selfishness in the endowment of a great orchestra. Even if the poorest poor might not benefit from the endowment as directly as the rich—the love of music thus cultivated, and the musical standard thus set up, must ultimately permeate to every part of our enormous population.

Educational endowments may do something to foster the creative arts; though nothing can absolutely create the artistic creator. But given the genuine orchestra—fitly led—and all the world of original and creative music can be brought into being, can be recreated, for the happiness and the uplifting of mortals. A community without art—above all a community without music—is a community without a soul. A city dedicated primarily to trade needs especially the detachment of the spirit that comes through hearing the noblest music nobly rendered. It is this passion for the best; this desire for the highest in the most ethereal of all the arts that has brought us together to-day. [Applause.]

Dr. Draper Chairman.

Mr. Gilder then nominated Dr. W. H. Draper as Chairman, and he was elected unanimously. Dr. Draper reviewed the history of orchestral music in this city and urged the necessity for a permanent organization. He also congratulated those present and all who are interested in the movement, upon the fact that there is now in New York one of the greatest musical conductors of the world. [Applause.]

Letters expressing sympathy and co-operation were read from Gustav H. Schwab, Mrs. Seth Low, the Misses Hess, Mrs. Eames, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Francis S. Bangs, Miss Densmore, Horace White, Col. Henry L. Higginson of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Carl Schurz.

Henry T. Finck and Starr Hoyt Nichols spoke in favor of the permanent orchestra.

Henry W. Post offered a resolution authorizing the Chairman to appoint two committees, one on organization and one on ways and means, the latter to be composed of business men. The resolution was adopted, and the Chair announced that it would appoint the Committee on Organization as soon as possible.

Mrs. Ditson, who has taken an enthusiastic interest in the project, said after the meeting that she thought it would be easy to raise the necessary $1,000,000. She said that, without any solicitation at all, $115,000 had already been subscribed. It was announced that Charles Ditson will give $10,000 provided the $1,000,000 is raised.

Among those present at the meeting were Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Farrell, Mrs. Breese, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. Goodridge, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Chickering, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Spier, Mrs. E. R. Olcott, Mrs. Bowdoin, Mrs. Mary Knight Wood, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. W. S. Rainsford, Mrs. Dr. Rice, Mrs. E. L. Godkin, Mrs. Frank Barlow, Mrs. Walston Brown, Mrs. Oscar Weber, the Misses Chanler, the Misses Weber, Miss Shay, Miss Charlotte Arnold, Miss Blodgett, Miss Ingersoll, William Mason, Charles T. Barney, Alexander Lambert, Clarence Andrews, and Mr. Pigott.

PERRY BELMONT'S MUSICALE.

Melba, Isaye, and Campanari Delight a Fashionable Audience at His Fifth Avenue House.

Perry Belmont last night, at his home, 855 Fifth Avenue, gave the first large entertainment he has given this season, the musicale which had excited so much anticipation and which he had decided upon in place of the dance Dame Rumor had whispered that he had in mind. Mr. Belmont has entertained at dinner this Winter, but his home has not been open for other social functions, although things political have not kept him from the season's customary gayeties. If he had chosen to give a ball this time it would have taken herculean preparations to make it much excel those that society has witnessed here this Winter, but this musicale was on a par with any of the recent months, and may perhaps be ranked as the most notable in view of the pains taken to secure the talent, in one case at least.

Melba was the star of last evening's entertainment, the first of the kind at which she has shone this Winter, and her delightful melody was supplemented by the violin playing of Ysaye and the singing of Signor Campanari, the operatic star. Ysaye's appearance was a rather remarkable fact, as he was in Cincinnati on the night previous, where he played before the Symphony Orchestra Society. He had been engaged some days before, and it was feared that he could not make connection to get back here in time for Mr. Belmont's musicale. Victor Thrane, his manager in this city, perfected arrangements by telegraph for a special train, an engine and one car, to take Ysaye from Cincinnati to Columbus, a distance of 120 miles in as many minutes, in order to enable him to catch the Pennsylvania limited train leaving the latter city for New York about midnight. He concluded his concert in Cincinnati about 10 o'clock on Monday night, and was taken post haste to the railroad station, where he took his special train, and made connections with the limited at Columbus, with about thirty seconds to spare. The expense of the special train was worth while, inasmuch as his compensation for last night's playing was over $1,000.

The guests began to arrive about 10:30 P. M. and left some three hours later. Supper was served at midnight. A feature of the occasion was the presence of Richard Croker, who is said to have Mr. Belmont in training for the Governorship race.

Melba sang several songs with violin obligatos by Ysaye, who also played solos; and she sang "Dunque lo Sonno," the duet from Rossini's "Barber of Seville," with Campanari. Among her solos was Tosca's "Mattinati," given by special request. Campanari sang the aria from Handel's "Scipione," (this being the first time it has been sung in this country, as far as is known,) and the prologue from "Pagliacci," Leoncavallo, as solos.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Croker, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Ethel Irvin, Miss Josephine W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, Miss Van Alen, Mrs. David King, D. O. Mills, Lispenard Stewart, Peter Marié, and Mr. Van Cortlandt.

C. L. TIFFANY'S BIRTHDAY.

Many Old Employes Congratulate Their Venerable Chief.

Some years ago, on the occasion of one of his birthdays, Charles L. Tiffany, in acknowledging the remembrance of his employes in the store, addressed them as "the boys, old 'uns and young 'uns." They have never forgotten this kindly greeting. Yesterday was Mr. Tiffany's eighty-sixth birthday, and when he reached his desk he found suspended from the biggest and most beautiful of the many bunches of flowers a modest little card, reading: "Hearty congratulations and best wishes from 'the Boys.'"

One of the first to greet him was Charles T. Cook, the Vice President, who has been with him for over fifty years. Then came some who had stood by their chief for over forty years; many more who had thirty years' service to their credit, and a full regiment of twenty-year men.

Mr. Tiffany has celebrated just sixty birthdays in the various buildings that have been occupied by the establishment, which he still directs, but the building which his first little store occupied, at 257 Broadway, in 1837, has long since disappeared, and the faces that greeted him there have all passed from view.

MRS. G. E. JONES'S COTILLION.

The Men in Indian Costume, Give an Imitation War Dance.

Some decidedly unique figures were introduced in the cotillion danced last night at the home of Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, 222 Madison Avenue. The dance was given for the literary set in society, which meets once a year. Mr. and Mrs. John Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles de Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Manson, Jr., and De Forest Grant were among the guests.

There were only about fifty present, and the cotillion was danced in two rooms. De Forest Grant led with Mrs. Jones in one room and Frank Henry led in the other room. The aim was to achieve something novel in the way of figures and favors, and Mrs. Jones arranged for some of the favors while abroad last year. In one of the figures the women received hats such as French clowns wear. With these were large collars, much like the Elizabethan ruff. A powder puff and a miniature stovepipe hat completed the outfit for each lady, who designated the gentleman with whom she was to dance by dashing the powder puff in his face, and then presenting him the stovepipe hat.

Another figure was that in which the men were arrayed as Indian chiefs. Mrs. Jones had sent to Nebraska and secured a number of genuine Indian head-dresses of beadwork and eagle feathers. The men put these on, and each took a spear ornamented with scalps. The scalps were the only part of the make-up that was not genuine.

When the figure was half through, the women sat down, and the men gathered around a large copper cauldron suspended from a tripod, and then went through an imitation of a war dance.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The Chi Kappa Club gave a charity euchre at the Hotel Majestic yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Working Girls' Vacation Society.

Miss Helen Gould gave an informal tea at her home, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Edwin Gould presided at the tea table.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, Sr., gave a dinner for sixteen persons at their home, 16 West Fifty-seventh Street, last night. The table was decorated with roses and ferns.

The Sewing Class organized by Mrs. Frederic Bronson for the benefit of the Lying-in Hospital met yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Fred W. Vanderbilt, 459 Fifth Avenue, and Mrs. Henry Sloane's, 9 East Seventy-second Street.

William K. Vanderbilt gave a dinner last night at his home, 660 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Lawrence Turnure, Jr., Miss Turnure, and Mr. Turnure, her sister-in-law and brother-in-law, respectively, and Leo Stern, the violoncellist, were among the guests. Mr. Stern played the 'cello after dinner.

The last of the fortnightly dances at Sherry's was held last night. The patronesses present last night were Mrs. L. Delafield, Mrs. Charles D. Sands, Mrs. Edward R. Biddle, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, and Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab. George L. Myers, son of ex-Controller Myers, led the cotillion. Supper was served about 12:30 o'clock at small tables.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Bishop Charles Todd Quintard.

Charles Todd Quintard, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Tennessee, died yesterday morning at Meridian, Ga., of heart failure. He was born in Stamford, Conn., Dec. 22, 1824, the birthplace of his father, Isaac, a Huguenot, who died there in his ninetieth year.

He was a pupil of Trinity School, this city; studied medicine with Dr. James R. Wood and Dr. Valentine Mott, and was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1847. He afterward removed to Georgia, and began to practice medicine in Athens. In 1851 he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy in the Medical College at Memphis, Tenn., and was co-editor with Dr. Ayres P. Merrill of The Memphis Medical Recorder.

In 1855 he was appointed a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in January, 1857, became rector of Calvary Church, Memphis. He resigned, at the request of the Bishop, at the end of the year, to accept the rectorship of the Church of the Advent, Nashville, Tenn. He was chaplain of the First Tennessee Regiment during the civil war, and at the close returned to his parish at Nashville. After the death of Bishop Otey he was elected Bishop of Tennessee on Sept. 7, 1865, and was consecrated in Philadelphia on Oct. 11 following.

He re-established the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., and was its first Vice Chancellor. He made several trips to England in the interest of the university, receiving large sums of money and gifts of books from the members of the Church in that country. He gave his attention to the promotion of schemes for Christian education in his diocese, including Columbia Institute, Fairmount College, the School of the Sisters of St. Mary's, at Memphis; St. James Hall, at Bolivar, and St. Luke's School, at Cleveland. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Columbia in 1866, and that of Doctor of Laws from Cambridge, England, in 1867.

The Rev. John Alexander Roche.

The Rev. John Alexander Roche died yesterday at the home of his son, 346 West Twentieth Street. He was born at Stillpond, Kent County, Md., Aug. 30, 1813, and entered the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1835. During the sixty years of his ministry he had served in churches at Snow Hill, Md.; Accomac and Northampton, Va.; Smyrna and Wilmington, Del.; Reading and Norristown, Penn.; Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and the Allen Street, Seventeenth Street, and Thirty-seventh Street Churches in this city.

After being ordained as a minister he studied in the College of Medicine of Philadelphia and the Union Theological Seminary, this city. He possessed a large library, and was widely known in his denomination as a preacher, debater, and author. He published the "Life of the Rev. John Price Durbin, D. D.," in 1889, and a short time ago the "Life of Mrs. Sarah A. Lankford Palmer."

He resigned from active work four years ago, and turned over his pension of $2,000 for the benefit of the General Fund for Aged Preachers. Two sons, one the Rev. Olin G. Roche, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, this city, the other the Rev. Spencer S. Roche, rector of St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, and a daughter, Sallie Alethia, survive him.

John Bloodgood.

John Bloodgood, the well-known society man and broker, died yesterday at his residence, 85 Clinton Place, of Bright's disease. Mrs. Bloodgood was with him at the time of his death.

Mr. Bloodgood was the son of John Bloodgood, who died last year. His mother, who is living, was Miss Lottimer. He was born in this city about 1862, and received his education here. He married, some ten years ago, Mrs. W. F. Havemeyer, formerly Miss Stephens, who had been divorced from her husband. She is now a member of the Empire Theatre Company, and is playing in "The Conquerors."

Mr. Bloodgood was at one time well known in the New York club, sporting, and society worlds. He was a member of most of the leading clubs. He ran through his inheritance, however, left his clubs, and had been living quietly during the last few years.

Francis A. Bassler.

Francis A. Bassler, who died at his residence, 127 West Fifty-eighth Street, Monday evening of heart failure, was born in Schuylkill Haven, Penn., in 1841.

Mr. Bassler was for many years connected with the coal interests of the Reading and other coal producing railroads, and was a leading factor in the output of the coal from the mines owned and controlled by the various anthracite coal roads, but his health having become impaired by overwork he was obliged to retire from active business some years ago before he could participate in the culmination of his plan of putting the entire anthracite coal producing corporations on a substantial financial basis. Since Mr. Bassler's retirement from active business he traveled extensively, endeavoring to regain his health, hoping to again assume his position in the commercial world. He left a large estate to his widow, having no children.

I. William de Jonge.

I. William de Jonge, a well-known clubman, died Monday morning of heart disease at his residence, 107 West Seventy-eighth Street, after a lingering illness.

He was born in this city fifty-eight years ago, and was the son of the late William de Jonge, the Wall Street banker. He was educated in New York, and went into business with his father. Ill health compelled his retirement from business at the age of thirty years, and he spent the greater part of his lifetime in travel. He was a member of the Union League, the Lotos, and Drawing Room Clubs. He never married. The body will be cremated at Fresh Pond.

Right Rev. Fenton Mundweiler.

The Right Rev. Fenton Mundweiler, C. S. B., Abbot of the Benedictine Abbey at St. Meinrad, Ind., died Monday evening. He had been connected with the abbey and college since 1855, having succeeded Bishop Marty when the latter went as missionary to the Sioux Indians. Abbot Mundweiler was a native of Germany. Fifty years ago, when a young priest, he came to this country, and after a short stay at St. Boniface Church in Louisville he went to the abbey at St. Meinrad, where he soon became one of the leading monks. He built up the college by degrees until it became one of the leading Benedictine academies in the West.

Alexander C. Jones.

Gen. Alexander C. Jones, Consul at Chin Kiang, China, died at his post Jan. 13, aged seventy-five years. Gen. Jones was Consul at Nagasaki for four years and was transferred to Chin Kiang in 1886. He served in the Confederate Army in the civil war. Gen.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY,
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

NORTON & TUNSTALL
33 Wall Street, New York.
Members of the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
Apply for Market Letter.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad Street, New York City.
Stocks, Bonds, Grains, Provisions, and Cotton bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
PRIVATE WIRE TO CHICAGO.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
3½ Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.
Referring to our circular of January 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 19TH next.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
95 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E. C.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $200,000
Authorized to act as Trustee, Guardian, Assignee and Fiscal Agent.
All conservative trust company business accepted.
W. L. TRENHOLM, President.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, Vice-President.
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President. E. J. CHAPPELL, London Treasurer.
S. R. HARBERT, London Secretary. S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world
ISSUED BY
Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

At the opening of the Stock Exchange yesterday a cheerful feeling developed on reports that the Governments at Washington and Madrid were again calmly disposed toward one another. Professional Wall Street was glad to listen to this sort of an assurance, for professional Wall Street is largely long of speculative stocks and has not been disposed to accept representations that there could be any serious troubles. The whole stock list was bought in rather an enthusiastic way, and quotations were made to look stronger than they have appeared for some time past.

There seemed, however, to be enough stocks to go around, and though the professional bidding was on large scale quotations did not advance far enough to look like a boom. At the close of the day prices were almost uniformly better than at the close of the day preceding, but the character of much of the day's buying was hardly describable as of the best.

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Practically no disturbing Spanish news was disclosed, but information touching other matters reaching the Street was uniformly encouraging. Practically in almost every business quarter there is confidence now that good times are close at hand—such good times as the country has not known in a long while.

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What is of especial consequence in the railway world is that important properties are being conducted now on an economical scale beyond all past precedent. It is officially stated that the Great Northern Railroad, for instance, has during a recent period been conducting its business on a basis which shows a saving of about $900,000, as compared with expenditures for the handling of a similar amount of business a year ago. Items like this are of tremendous consequence. Such economies amount practically to a revolution in railway administration. And these economies are not arrived at to be carelessly dismissed. They are certain to be permanent, to be maintained, to provide a percentage of profit beyond every record hitherto.

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What is true of Great Northern is probably to a greater or less extent true of most of the other important properties in the West. Especially is it likely to be true in the administration of the affairs of the Northern Pacific property, where Great Northern methods have been established.

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Wall Street makes much of the vast economies made possible through the reduction of interest rates, through the process of bond refunding schemes. But such economies are not larger, not more consequential, than those which are available through the new system of conducting railway business upon a plain, straightforward, business basis—management on the lowest possible safe percentage of expenditure. In the old times, operating expenses and fixed charges in American railway properties had to provide for a certain—and not insignificant—allowance as practically so much spoil to certain classes of professional "managers." That system is out of fashion. It is disposed of to the very great advantage of every vested interest.

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Intrinsically the stock market situation has nine bull elements to one that is bearish. But cool-headed prudent men are not ignoring the fact that politicians at Washington are still disposed to make solvency a target. The Cuban affair is not yet disposed of.

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Government bonds were quiet. There were no sales.

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In State securities, $25,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 71¼, and $30,000 do, trust receipts, at 4½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2½
Am. Tobacco	1	National Lead Co.	⅞
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	N. J. Central	1⅞
Ann Arbor pf.	½	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Brook. Rapid Transit	1	Northern Pacific	⅝
Canada Southern	⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	1⅛
Canadian Pacific	⅜	Ontario & Western	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Oreg. Imp., 5th in. paid	1
Chicago & N. W.	1⅜	Oregon Short Line	⅝
C., B. & Q.	1⅝	Pacific Mail	⅜
C., M. & St. Paul	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
C., St. P. & M. pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅞
C., R. I. & P.	1	Pullman Car	2½
Consol. Ice pf.	1	Reading	⅝
Consol. Gas	5¼	Reading 1st pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Gen. Electric	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅞
Great Northern pf.	⅛	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	1⅜
Hawaiian Sugar	⅛	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Illinois Central	⅝	South. Railway pf.	½
Iowa Central pf.	⅝	Stand. R. & T.	⅜
Lake Erie & W. pf.	2	Tenn. C. & I.	⅛
Lake Shore	½	Texas Pacific	⅛
Louis. & Nash.	⅞	Third Av	4
Manhattan Con	2	U. Pac., all in. pd.	⅞
Merganthaler L.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Minn. & St. Louis	2⅝	West. U. Tel.	1⅛
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	1¾		
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	3		
Missouri Pacific	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	4	Evans. & T. H.	1
Brunswick Co., 2d in. paid	½	Laclede Gas	⅜
Consol. Ice	½	Met. Street Ry.	1⅜
		Minnesota Iron	2½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.	1	Mo. Pacific con.	1
Brook. R. T. 5s.	1	Or. Imp. con., 5th in. paid	1
Brook. W. & W. 5s.	1	So. Pac., Ariz. 1st.	1
Col. Mid. 1st 6s, t. r.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	3½
Gal. H. & S. A. 2d.	1½	Stand. R. & T. in.	2½
Louis. & Nash. con.	1⅞	Wis. Central 1st, t. r.	1½

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $169,196,607; balances, $10,851,640; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $772,373.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95@95 1-16, and guilders at 40⅛@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—12½@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅝ to 11⅛; Louisville and Nashville, ½ to 61⅝; Erie first preferred, ½ to 43¼; St. Paul, ⅜ to 98⅛; New York Central, ¼ to 120¾; Erie, ¼ to 15⅝, and Illinois Central ⅛ to 108½. Atchison sold at 13⅜ and Canadian Pacific at 90. British consols declined ⅛ to 112 13-16 for money and to 112 15-16 for the account. In Paris rentes sold at 103f. 60c., and exchange on London was 25f. 25c. In Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 164.30.

CUBA A TROUBLESOME FACTOR.

Speaking yesterday on stock market conditions, Mr. Clarence S. Day of the Stock Exchange house of Clarence S. Day & Co. said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"There is not really much to be said regarding the stock market at present. It has little in it to indicate a tendency in one or the other direction. We have sharp but slight reactions, and they are followed by quick rallies, according to the circulation of and the denial of current Street rumors.

"War scares come and go, only to be succeeded by new ones. But when they do appear, they send a chill through the Street. It is not at all likely that there will be war, but no one can tell what is to be brought up in the matter of our relations with Spain. And other scares will very probably be discussed in regular order. The Cuban matter can hardly be regarded as of the past.

"Underlying business conditions are all encouraging. Bond purchasing goes on, and there are evidences that much hitherto idle money is being used for investment. Confidence is quite marked in regard to our railway securities generally.

"The immediate future of the market will depend somewhat on Spanish developments, but there is no doubt in my mind that with this ever-recurring and troublesome factor out of the way market strength and firmness would prevail and higher values result."

SUGAR TRUST TO FIGHT.

Final arrangements are completed which the Sugar Trust management claims warrants it in beginning an aggressive campaign against competitors. Within the next week it is probable that an open warfare will be started against a number of the competitors of the trust. Some phases of the fight to be started will be of exceptional interest. It is declared by officers of the Sugar company that the plans proposed are more thoroughgoing than any to which the trust has ever hitherto resorted. So much is stated upon official Sugar Trust authority.

Largely, at the start, the war will be waged against the Messrs. Arbuckle, whose new independent sugar refinery will be ready for active operation a few months hence. The Sugar Trust, having recently and in very quiet ways perfected its coffee business, will cut the price of that staple materially. An officer of the trust says:

"We will, if necessary, put the price of prime roasted coffee down to 2 cents a pound. Our business has been raided for no legitimate reason, and we propose not only to protect ourselves but to furnish an object lesson which guerrillas will not misunderstand. When coffee roasters think they can come into our field and levy tribute upon us, we have either to act in the manly way we propose or else surrender every fair business privilege. There will be more activity in the coffee trade of the United States within the next three months than has been jammed into any two or three years in previous history."

The war undertaken by the Sugar Trust, which will first display itself in the coffee trade, is likely to extend very promptly against every independent sugar refinery in the country. The Sugar Trust policy will be to relieve itself of every kind of hurtful competition, and to accomplish this it is averred that the trust stands ready to sacrifice tremendous revenues, to spend millions of dollars, even if surplus accounts have to be encroached upon or dividends temporarily cut down.

THE LOCAL TRACTION GROUP.

All of the local traction stocks, with the exception of Metropolitan Street Railway, were strong yesterday. Metropolitan sold from 164⅛ down to 160½, closing at 162, with a net loss of nearly 2 points. The selling was done chiefly by traders, and seemed to be, for the most part, of short stock.

Manhattan Elevated, on transactions of about 10,000 shares, sold up to and closed at 117¼, gaining 2 points net. The early buying of the stock was done by the brokers who have recently been active in the same direction, and later in the day some of the room traders were buyers, apparently for covering purposes.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was also a feature of the market, selling up to 41½ and closing near that price, with a substantial gain. Interests in touch with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit management are talking enthusiastically of the progress being made with the company's lines on the Brooklyn Bridge. They say that the increase in the company's earnings from the bridge traffic will be far larger than was looked for.

Third Avenue Railroad sold at 194, the highest price in the history of the stock. The buying was done by the same brokers who of late have been active in Manhattan and Metropolitan, and there was further talk of a lease of the company to the Metropolitan.

KANSAS AND TEXAS RUMORS.

Kansas and Texas preferred, with comparatively light transactions, showed notable strength yesterday, selling as high as 39⅜. The stock closed with a net gain of over 2 points. The common stock also showed firmness. The preferred was strongest in the last hours, when it attracted much attention by its buoyancy. Its strength was attributed to reports, vouched for by good authorities, that negotiations have been opened for a closer relationship between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas systems, the plan being to make the latter road Burlington's exclusive outlet to the Southwest. There is also some talk of a lease of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas by Burlington at 4 per cent. on the preferred stock, although this is probably nothing more than an exaggeration of the reported pending agreement between the two systems. Missouri, Kansas and Texas's recent large earnings have created a generally bullish sentiment on both common and preferred stocks, both, according to the gossip of the Street, being slated for much higher prices.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR GOSSIP.

Hawaiian sugar made a record price yesterday, selling up to and closing at 86¼, with a gain of 1⅜ points. Less than 3,000 shares changed hands, but most of these were taken by Washington houses. Among Hawaiian sugar interests there is strong confidence in the ultimate success of the Hawaiian annexation scheme. They talk confidently of the favorable action of the Senate upon the treaty now pending, and they also claim that even if the Senate does not confirm the present treaty there will be no trouble in introducing into Congress a joint resolution that will be quickly and favorably acted upon by both Houses.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

The Minneapolis and St. Louis stocks were features of yesterday's trading. About 10,000 shares of the common were traded in, and the stock sold as high as 31, 3 points above Monday's closing. The first preferred gained nearly 2 points for the day, and the second preferred, on transactions aggregating 2,500 shares, sold up to and closed at 59⅝, a net gain of 3 points. The buying of the common stock was done chiefly by Flower houses, and much attention was paid to the advance in view of a circular letter issued by a banking house to Minneapolis and St. Louis stockholders asking for sixty-day options on the common and second preferred stocks, with the object, it is said, of securing control of the company. There was no news yesterday regarding the property, but from interests identified with the company, it is understood that negotiations of much importance are pending.

ADAMS EXPRESS STOCK.

Adams Express Company stock sold yesterday at 100, and although the Street was well aware that the stock was selling ex dividend, in some way the impression got around that there had been a drop of some 60 or 70 points in the stock. The last transaction in Adams Express was at 187½, made on Thursday of last week. The stock sold yesterday ex dividend equaling 102 per cent. —2 per cent. in cash and 100 per cent. in bonds. Calculating this dividend, Adams Express stock made a substantial gain, instead of the loss which was talked about yesterday.

IN GOOD SUPPLY.

Mr. Charles T. Yerkes's West Chicago Street Railway stock, which was brought to New York with a blare of trumpets some months ago and launched upon the Stock Exchange several points above par, is now selling down below 100. The promised boom in the stock has not materialized. In fact, it has shown a disposition to sag ever since the investors of Wall Street have had a chance to see it quoted daily. It is said that so far two bull pools have taken hold of the stock and dropped it again after burning their fingers. There seems to be a quantity of West Chicago Street Railway available from Chicago, and would-be purchasers have not had to do much bidding in order to have their wants supplied.

BUSINESS MEN WHO ARE WISE.

In a letter to The London Times the international investment firm of Close Brothers & Co. insists that foreign criticisms of the American financial situation are unwarranted, saying that "the business men of the United States who fail to take alarm at the existing conditions are wiser than those who would attempt to frighten them." Messrs. Close Brothers & Co. write:

"The most recent public event giving any indication of the sentiment of the country on the silver question was the re-election of Mr. Hanna as Senator for the great Middle State of Ohio, in that State, as in the City of New York, the Republican Party was temporarily split into two bitterly hostile factions; the wing opposed to President McKinley and Mr. Hanna having the control of the party organization in the State. Ohio is so evenly divided between the Republican and Democratic Parties that, as a rule, it is represented in the Senate by one Senator of each party. The sitting Senator (Foraker) was a Republican and head of the faction opposed to Mr. Hanna. So it was not unnatural to expect a Democratic majority and a Democratic Senator. Failing, however, to elect a majority of the Legislature, the Democrats nominated a Republican who agreed to accept Democratic doctrines, including silver, as the price for Democratic support. This combination, therefore, included the entire silver forces of the State, and Ohio has always been a State with considerable sympathy for silver. Against this combination the gold standard was represented by Mr. Hanna leading only one wing of the Ohio Republicans and receiving either lukewarm support or covert opposition from the other wing. But he won. It is true his majority was small, but that he should win at all in such circumstances is conclusive evidence that the silver forces have gained no strength in Ohio since the general election.

"There is in truth no reason why the silver party should be stronger now in the United States than it was in 1896. At that time, aside from the few thinly populated silver-producing mountain States, the silver party derived its strength from the support of the Southern and Western farmers on the one hand, and of the dissatisfied laboring classes and mechanics on the other hand. Manufacturers, merchants, and employers of labor were gold men in 1896 and are gold men still. But meantime the farmers have learned that the price of wheat and other farm produce is not dependent on the price of silver, as they had been led to believe, but that, on the contrary, prices for produce not only can rise, but have actually risen, while silver has gone on falling. Laborers and mechanics, too, have better and steadier employment now than they had at the time of the last Presidential election, and have less reason to be dissatisfied with existing conditions. It is difficult, therefore, to see where the alleged accession to the ranks of the silver party or 'the new Bryanism' could have come from.

"Should the issue between gold and silver have to be fought again, the gold forces would reunite and bury minor differences for the sake of the paramount issue at stake, as they did in 1896. The prices of stocks and bonds have risen 20 to 50 per cent. higher than before the Presidential election, and these higher prices are maintained. It appears to us that the business men of the United States who fail to take alarm at the existing conditions are wiser than those who would attempt to frighten them."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Arrangements said to be under way for the placing of the Malt Company stocks in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange.

Private dispatches from Chicago stating that three-fourths of the stockholders of the Rock Island were represented at special meeting and action of Directors in making refunding mortgage was unanimously approved.

Talk of a dividend on United States Rubber Company's common stock.

Decrease of $573,175 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

Conference of Messrs. Sage and Gould with Rapid Transit Commissioners.

Statement by President Miller of the St. Paul Road that the grain movement is somewhat lighter than last month, but other lines of traffic show gains. Outlook satisfactory to him.

Advance in General Electric preferred stock in the Boston market from 90 to 95 on rumors that a plan for refunding the back dividends will soon be announced.

Dispatches from Chicago stating that west-bound traffic is now heavier than it has been since 1892.

Completion of arrangements by Wabash for the operation of its own freight trains to Buffalo over tracks leased from other roads.

Declaration of a quarterly dividend of $2 per share by the Third Avenue Railroad; a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. by the American Coal Company, and a monthly dividend of 25 cents by the Homestake Mining Company.

Decrease of $1,600,000 in exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with previous week, and increase of $1,300,000, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of 1 per cent. in the semi-annual dividend rate on Canadian Pacific common stock, to 2½ per cent. A dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock also declared. Report for year 1897 shows a net revenue available for dividends of $3,861,115.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The transactions in yesterday's outside security market were of an uninteresting character, except in the case of a few stocks in the industrial list. These were Standard Oil and Malt common and preferred. Standard Oil sold at 433, ex 10 per cent., scoring a slight gain over the closing figure of Monday. For some time past there has been good demand for the Malt stocks, and the buying yesterday was of a sort which created confidence among traders, who for a long while have been steady believers in higher prices for them. After inactivity in the early hours there was an afternoon rush of buying orders, which advanced the price of the common 3 points. Rumors were current after business hours that both the Malt stocks would to-day be traded in on the Stock Exchange. As the subscription to this property was largely made up by Stock Exchange houses, this would stimulate buying, and, with earnings so satisfactory as now, the promised dividend on the preferred should make this a popular subscription investment.

Electro-Pneumatic made a fractional rise, and many applications to come in under the plan were received yesterday.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	209	211
Brooklyn, Bath & W. El. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts., 1st asst. pd.	8¼	9½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s.	107	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80½	81¾
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	43	45
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2¾	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	11	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 5s	103½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	189	192
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16¼	17½
Worcester (Mass.) Trac., pf. ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	96	96½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	103	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	76
Union Ferry	65¼	66½
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	87	89
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	90
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Valley 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	32	33
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	96	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103¼	104⅝
Columbus Gas	87	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	325	350
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co., con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	100	102
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph, (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	144	146
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	160	167
Standard Gas, New York 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	20	22
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	83⅝	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103	103⅝

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	41	44
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	57	62
Glucose common	40½	40⅞
Glucose preferred	96	96½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	89	91½
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116¼
Malt common	28	28½
Malt preferred	79	79½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8¾	10
Pennsylvania Coal	356	380
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	50	55
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	433	434
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st	90	93
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	80	84
Wagner Car Company	170	172
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	27½
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	183	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat Co.	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't pd.	1⅜	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	53½	54
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@56¾. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25 13-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,054,029 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 12,000 shares of Albany sold at .02@.01, 2,000 Comstock at .04, 1,100 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 250 Deadwood Terra at 1.00@.90, 300 Iron Silver at .45, 500 Little Chief at .16, 200 Sierra Nevada at .75, 800 Standard at 1.60. On the Mining Exchange 250 shares of American Flag sold at .21⅛@.21¼@.21⅛, 126,000 Gold Magnet at .009 seller 10@.005, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .14 seller 30, 500 Red Mountain at .08@.08½, 90 St. F. Cariboo at 2.75, 34,000 Waldorf at .09½@.10, 500 Yukon at 11 buyer 30, 8,500 Alamo at .02⅝@.02⅞@.02⅝, 500 Anaconda at .41¼@.41⅜, 4,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11⅜@.11½@.11¼, 49,000 Cannon Ball at .004¼@.004½@.004 cash, 800 Elkton at .84½@.84⅝@.84½, 4,100 Garfield Gr. at .06⅝@.06½@.06⅝, 800 Golden Fleece at .48¼@.49@.48½, 1,600 Isabella at .26½@.26⅝, 18,000 Jefferson at .03⅝@.03¾, 12,000 Justine at .01¾ cash @ .02½ buyer 10, 1,300 Lillie at .69¼@.69½@.69½, 1,200 Mollie Gibson at .20½@.20⅝, 4,600 Mount Rosa at .14½@.14⅝, 400 Portland at .76, 322,000 Sentinel at .003½ seller 30@.006½ buyer 30@.003¼@.003⅝, 10,000 Tamarack at .004½@.004¾, 4,000 Union at .13⅜@.13½.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $7,918,861, against $9,509,970 in the preceding week and $6,616,125 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $53,835,565, against $46,652,421 in the corresponding period last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. will be paid by the Mexican Northern Railway Company on March 2.

The Homestake Mining Company has declared dividend No. 238 of 25 cents per share, making $6,618,750 paid in dividends to date, payable Feb. 25 at the office of the transfer agents, Messrs. Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close Feb. 19.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York, having decided to increase its capital stock, offers its stockholders the right to subscribe for same at par to an amount equal to 15 per cent. of their holdings of record, at 3 P. M., March 10, 1898, payable in three installments. Negotiable receipts will be given for fractional shares when presented in sums of $100, or a multiple thereof, such receipts not being entitled to dividends and not bearing interest.

The Protective Committee of the stockholders of the Electro-Pneumatic Company, John I. Waterbury, Chairman, announces that having received for deposit under the agreement of Jan. 19th last a majority of the capital stock of the company, further deposits will not be received after Feb. 28, except upon payment of a penalty of 10 cents a share in addition to the payment of 20 cents a share provided in the protective agreement. Deposits of stock are to be made with the Manhattan Trust Company.

FINANCIAL.

Third Avenue R. R. Co.
STOCK.
The above security is NON-TAXABLE to holders in New York State, and at present prices pays over 4% per annum. The quarterly dividend of $2 per share is payable Feb. 28th, 1898. Books close Feb. 19, 1898.
FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING THIS DESIRABLE INVESTMENT FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
Clarence H. Wildes & Co.,
36 WALL STREET.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16th,
at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
20 shs. Del. & Hudson Canal Co.
20 shs. Western Union Tel. Co.
14 shs. N. Y. Lack. & Western R. R.
20 shs. Del. Lack. & Western R. R.
20 shs. N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R.
24 shs. Missouri Pacific R. R.
44 shs. Chic. Rock Island & Pacific R. R.
10 shs. Trow Directory Print & B. B. Co.
(By order of Administrator.)
50 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
40 shs. Howe Manufacturing Co. of Conn.
$700 Claim against Mary L. Baker.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
8 shs. New York Life Ins. and Trust Co.
50 shs. National Park Bank.
7 shs. Chemical National Bank.
5 shs. Manhattan Company Bank.
$50,000 Houston, Tex., Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1944.
18 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
15 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
14 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat. Bank.
5 shs. Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
5 shs. National Union Bank.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
2 shs. National Automatic Machine Co.
100 shs. 42d St., Man. and St. Nich. Ave. R. R.
10 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat. Bank.
10 shs. Market and Fulton Bank.
50 shs. Union Typewriter Company.
25 shs. State Trust Company.
80 shs. American Exchange National Bank.
27 shs. National Park Bank.
15 shs. National Union Bank.
$60,000 Illinois Cent. R. R. (St. Louis Div. and Ter.) 1st Mtge. 3 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1951.
£5,600 Southern States Land and Timber Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds. (Knickerbocker Trust Co. Receipts;) also $2,800 Trust Receipts for assessment on same.
1 Membership Riding & Driving Club of B'klyn

FINANCIAL.

SIX PER CENT. GUARANTEE FUND NOTES
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company,

MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1898.

REFERRING TO OUR OFFER OF FEBRUARY 1ST, 1898, TO REFUND THE ABOVE NOTES INTO THE 4 PER CENT. GENERAL MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY, ON THE BASIS OF $5,600 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS WITH COUPONS DUE APRIL 1ST ATTACHED, FOR EVERY $5,000 OF 6 CENT. NOTES, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS OFFER WILL BE WITHDRAWN ON MARCH 1ST NEXT.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF THE COMPANY AND DETAILS OF OUR OFFER CAN BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE OF THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 65 CEDAR STREET.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Speyer & Co. Guaranty Trust Co.

NEW YORK, February 14th, 1898.

CAUTION!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Staten Island Clay Company

All persons are cautioned against accepting any contract, agreement, note, check, or evidence of indebtedness issued by the above company unless the same be signed by the President, CHARLES D. THOMPSON, Esq., of Jersey City. I am the owner of every share of stock except ten, and of six-sevenths of the bond issue of $350.000. J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the certificates of the Voting Trustees of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Dividends for the half year ended Dec. 31, 1897, have been declared as follows:

On the Preference Stock, two per cent.

On the Common Stock, 2½ per cent.

Warrants for the common stock dividend will be mailed on or about April 1 to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books in New York and London, respectively.

The Preference Stock dividend will be paid on Friday, April 1, to shareholders of record at the closing of the books at the Company's London Office, 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.

The Common Stock transfer books will close in London at 3 P. M. on Friday, February 25, and in Montreal and New York at noon of Thursday, March 3. The Preference Stock books will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, March 8.

All books will be reopened on Thursday, 7th April. By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, February 14, 1898.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.,
New York, February 2, 1898.

The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred Stock a dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE out of the surplus net income for the six months ended December 31, 1897, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after February 23, 1898, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business February 15, 1898.

The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. February 15, 1898, until 10 o'clock A. M. February 24, 1898. A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

Office of
The Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co.,
11 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company was declared, payable February 28 proximo, at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books of the "Assented" Stock will close in New York, February 21, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen March 1, 1898, at 10 A. M. HY. TACON, Secretary.

January 19, 1898.

Office Homestake Mining Co.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, February 15, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 225.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for January, payable at the office of the Company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New York, on the 25th inst.

Transfer books close on 19th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.

40 Wall St., New York, February 10, 1898.

The Directors have this declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable March 10, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 28th. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from March 1st to March 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Railway Company.
Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving the action heretofore taken, and of fully authorizing such further action as hereafter may be taken, by the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company in the institution of the whole or any part of the suit of the Railroad of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and sale of the bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for properties, securities, or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgages or pledges to secure such bonds.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY.
New York City: Feb. 3, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1898, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 17 to 23, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilson Aluminum Company, for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on Tuesday, February 22, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 5th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 17th instant.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 132 Nassau St.
New York, February 9, 1898.

NOTICE.—An election of Trustees of the First Class, and for three Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the Comapny on Wednesday, February 16th, 1898. The polls will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 noon.

DARWIN R. JAMES, Secretary.

New York, February 16, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung for election of Trustees for the next year and all other business will take place on MONDAY, March 14, 1898, at 9 o'clock A. M. in the office of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER, President.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS,
Albany, January 22, 1898.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Friday, the 18th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

Three million two hundred and thirty thousand dollars

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1913.

These bonds are exempt from taxation pursuant to Chapter 80, Laws of 1897.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and such proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for one per cent. of the amount of the bonds bid for.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Co. in the City of New York, to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund," of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1898.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan from the first day of January, 1898, will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Fully 20,000 shares of mining stocks changed hands in the trading during the morning. With the $3 assessment on Centennial, it advanced from 11¼, at the close yesterday, to 12⅜, and held firm through the afternoon. The bull movement in Old Dominion kept on, the price rising 2⅛ to 30⅞, with recession to 30⅛. Boston and Montana ran up 2⅜, to 181, with ¼ reaction. Allouez gained ¼ more, to 1⅝, with recession to 1½. Arnold eased ⅜, to 8⅞; Ashbed, ⅛, to 3; Atlantic gained ⅜, to 31¾; Baltic, ⅛, to 14; Calumet and Hecla, 10, to 530; Butte, 1¼, to 27½; Franklin, ½, to 15½; Humboldt, ⅜, to 2⅜; Quincy, ½, to 115; Parrott, ⅜, to 24⅜. Osceola was off ⅜, at 43; Tamarack was up 4¾, to 159. Tecumseh sold at 3. Wolverine eased ⅜, to 22⅝. Pioneer gold held at 6¼. Ysabel gained ⅜, to 7⅜, later selling at 7⅛. Merced sold at 5⅝, and Gold Coin at 1½. In the general market activity continued in rubber shares. New England Railroad common again sold at 35. New Haven and Hartford was up ½, at 195½. United States Oil hardened ½ to 13½. Dominion Coal rose 1, to 22. Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time money, 2½@4 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	224	225
Boston & Lowell	223	224
Boston & Maine	167	169
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	118	119
Fitchburg pf	99	99¾
Maine Central	130	...
Old Colony	192	192½
Oregon Short Line	23½	23⅝
West End	83½	84½
West End pf	85⅞	86¼
Wisconsin Central	10½	105

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1⅝	1⅝
Arnold	8⅞	9
Atlantic	31½	32
Boston & Montana	180⅜	181
Butte & Boston	26⅜	27¼
Calumet & Hecla	530	...
Franklin	15½	16
Gold Coin Mines	1 11-16	2
Napa, (quicksilver)	7½	8¼
Osceola	43¼	43½
Pioneer, (gold)	6¼	6¾
Quincy	114	116
Santa Ysabel	7⅛	8
Tamarack	154¼	155
Tecumseh	2½	3½
Wolverine	22⅝	23

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	...	269½
Dominion Coal	21¾	22
Dominion Coal pf	107	108½
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	...
Erie Telephone	71	72
General Electric	38	38¼
General Electric pf	95	...
Lamson Con. Store Service	21½	22½
Mexican Telephone	.60	...
New England Telephone	132	134
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	185¾	186
United States Oil	13½	13¾
United States Rubber	20	21¾
Westinghouse Electric	24	25
Westinghouse Electric pf	54	...

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	5½	5¾
Old Dominion Copper Mining	30⅛	30¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Diamond Match sales were made at 144@145 to-day, the latter being the close. South Side Elevated opened at 59½, a point lower, and advanced to 59¾. National Biscuit stock opened strong at 27, dropped to 26⅝, but recovered to 27, and closed at 28⅞. The preferred stock sold at 84¼@84½. One sale of Metropolitan Elevated stock was made at 4¼. Its receipts brought 4 and its bonds 53¾. West Chicago advanced from 99¾ to par, but closed at 99⅞. Fifty-five thousand shares of West Chicago Consolidated 5s sold at 98½@98¾.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	32
C., Chi., C. & D. Co.	63
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	7⅞
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf.	31⅝
Chi. Packing & P. Co.	34
Chi. Packing & P. Co. pf.	59¾
Chicago City R. R.	244
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	143⅞
Lake Street Elevated	14⅞
International Packing Co.	20
International Packing Co. pf.	44
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	8½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	33½
National Biscuit Co. com.	26⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	84¼
North Chi. Street R. R.	222
Street's W. S. C. Line	21½
West Chi. Street R. R.	100
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	11⅝
South Side Elevated R. R.	59⅝

R. V. Harnett & Co.'s Sale.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, fifteen shares Jersey City and Hoboken Gaslight Company. $20 each, at 200 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	115	211	Adams Express	100	113	100	113	.....
21	21½	860	American Cotton Oil	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¾	− ¼
126	130	210	American Express	126	126	126	126	−4
8½	8¾	100	American Spirits Mfg.	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
20¼	21	10	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	.....
138¾	139	10,682	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	139	139½	138¾	138⅞	+ ⅜
113	113⅛	245	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113	113⅞	113	113⅛	+ ⅜
91	94	25	A. T. & C. Co., ex div.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	.....
92	92¼	9,570	American Tobacco	91½	92¼	91½	92	+1
117	120	120	Am. Tobacco pf.	118	118	118	118	+ ½
39	40	349	Ann Arbor pf.	38½	39	38½	39	+ ½
31⅝	31¾	36,855	At., T. & S. F. pf.	31½	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ¼
17	17½	860	Baltimore & Ohio	17¼	17¾	17	17	− ¼
7	7½	400	B. & O. Southw. pf.	7	7	7	7	− ½
3½	3⅝	480	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	.....
41	41½	10,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40⅝	41½	40⅝	41¼	+1
122	123	186	Brooklyn Union Gas	122	122	122	122	.....
4	4¾	100	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd.	4	4	4	4	− ⅛
54½	55½	850	Canada Southern	55⅝	55⅝	55½	55½	+ ⅛
88½	88½	922	Canadian Pacific	88½	88½	87⅞	88½	+ ⅛
23½	23¾	2,708	Chesapeake & Ohio	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ½
165	168	27	Chicago & Alton	164¼	164¼	164¼	164¼	.....
102½	102⅝	40,780	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	102	102⅞	101¾	102½	+1⅜
13¼	13⅜	1,400	Chicago Great West.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
31½	32	301	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	31⅜	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
95½	95¾	13,270	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	95⅜	95¾	95⅜	95⅝	+ ⅛
149	149½	770	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	148	149	148	149	+1
128¾	129	8,085	Chicago & Northw.	128½	129¼	128¼	128⅝	+1⅜
175½	..	33	Chi. & Northw. pf.	175	175	175	175	.....
91⅜	92	7,840	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	91⅝	92¼	91¼	91⅜	+1
8½	8¾	52	Chi., Term. Trans.	9⅛	9⅛	8½	8½	.....
20½	30½	695	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30	30½	30	30	+ ½
35¼	35½	1,069	C., C., C. & St. L.	35½	35⅞	34⅞	35¼	− ⅛
80	85	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
16	16½	13,030	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15⅝	16⅜	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
49¼	49⅝	350	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	49⅜	49⅝	49⅜	49⅜	.....
23½	24	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	23½	23⅞	23½	23½	− ⅛
25	27	15	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	27	27	27	27	.....
193	193¾	8,820	Consolidated Gas	189½	194	188½	193¼	+5½
33⅞	34¼	200	Consolidated Ice	34¼	34¼	34	34	− ½
89	90½	290	Consolidated Ice pf.	90	91	90	91	+1
111½	112½	574	Delaware & Hudson	112	113	112	112½	.....
14½	15	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
108	110	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	110	110	110	110	.....
15	15½	20	Erie	15¼	15¼	15	15	.....
42¼	42⅝	1,486	Erie 1st pf.	42	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅝
..	..	2	Erie 2d pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½	.....
21¼	25	100	Evans. & T. H.	23	23	23	23	−1
13⅞	14⅜	110	Flint & P. M.	14	14	14	14	− ⅛
..	..	42	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	23	25	23	25	.....
38	38¼	2,670	General Electric	37½	38⅜	37½	38¼	+1¼
156	159	100	Great Northern pf.	155	155	155	155	+ ⅛
30	40	10	Green Bay & Western	31½	31½	31½	31½	.....
36	36⅝	2,810	Hawaiian Sugar	34⅜	36¼	34⅜	36¼	+ ⅝
105¼	105½	1,425	Illinois Central	104⅝	105¾	104⅝	105⅝	+ ⅜
33¼	33½	100	Iowa Central pf.	33	33	33	33	− ⅜
43¼	44	400	Laclede Gas	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝	− ⅜
74½	75¼	233	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74⅜	75	74⅜	75	.....
191½	192	831	Lake Shore	191	191⅞	191	191½	+ ⅛
59⅞	60	9,640	Louisville & Nashville	59½	60	59½	60	+ ⅞
117¼	117¼	10,430	Manhattan Con	116¼	117¼	115⅝	117¼	+ ¼
161⅜	162⅜	11,710	Metropolitan St. Ry.	163½	164½	160½	162	+1¼
145¼	145½	100	Mergenthaler Linotype	145½	145½	145½	145½	+ ½
112	113	1,120	Michigan Central	113	113¼	113	113	+ ⅛
30¼	30½	9,490	Minn. & St. Louis	28	30⅞	28	30⅜	+2⅜
88	91	400	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	87	89½	87	89½	+1¾
59¼	60	2,500	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	57¼	59¾	57¼	59¾	+3
61½	62	5,550	Minnesota Iron	63	63	61	61	−2½
13¼	13¼	705	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅛
38⅜	39⅛	5,705	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	37	39⅝	37	38⅞	+2¼
33¼	33⅜	1,665	Missouri Pacific	32⅞	33½	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅜
31¼	32	50	Mobile & Ohio	31½	31½	31½	31½	.....
35⅜	35⅞	933	National Lead Co.	35	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ¼
108¼	109¾	240	National Lead Co. pf.	109	109	109	109	.....
96⅜	97	1,750	New Jersey Central	97	97½	96⅞	96⅞	+1⅛
118¼	118⅝	16,580	New York Central	117⅝	118⅝	117⅝	118⅝	+1⅝
194	196	11	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194	194	194	194	.....
73	76	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	76	76	76	− ¼
36	36½	612	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	36½	36¾	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
54¼	54½	6,958	Nor. & W. pf., ex div.	53⅛	54⅝	53½	54¼	+ ⅝
26½	26⅝	4,555	Northern Pacific	26½	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
66⅞	67	12,225	Northern Pacific pf.	67	67½	66⅞	66⅞	+ ½
17⅜	17½	960	Ontario & Western	17	17½	17	17⅜	+ ½
28¼	29½	625	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	28⅜	29	28¼	29	+1
71¼	72	5	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	71	71	71	71	.....
25⅜	25½	2,800	Oregon Short Line	24½	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ⅝
31⅞	32	1,270	Pacific Mail	31¼	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
118¼	118⅝	4,105	Pennsylvania Railroad	118⅜	119¼	118½	118⅝	+ ⅛
1¼	1½	300	Peo., Dec. & Evans	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
..	..	110	People's Gas, Chicago	97¾	97⅞	97¾	97¾	.....
96⅜	96⅞	3,710	Peo. Gas, Chi., ex div.	96¾	97	96¼	96⅞	+ ⅛
44	45½	360	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	45	45¼	45	45¼	+ ¾
70½	71	1,906	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	70	71	70	70	.....
186¼	186¾	1,565	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	185	187	185	186½	+2½
21½	21¾	535	Reading	21½	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
51¼	51⅝	2,170	Reading 1st pf.	50¾	51¾	50¾	51¼	+1
27	27½	800	Reading 2d pf.	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27¼	+ ⅜
176	..	10	Rensselaer & Sara.	184	184	184	184	.....
53	53¾	500	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	53	53⅝	53	53⅝	+ ⅝
⅞	7¼	315	St. L. & S. F.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
58	58¼	1,070	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	57⅜	58½	57⅜	58	+1⅜
27¼	27½	350	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	27	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
4	4½	6	St. Louis Southw.	4	4	4	4	.....
86	88	50	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	88	88	88	88	.....
77⅞	78¼	1,870	St. Paul & Omaha	77¼	78	77¼	77⅞	+1⅛
9⅝	9⅞	515	Southern Railway	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
32¼	32⅝	2,154	Southern Railway pf.	32¼	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
5	5½	1,918	Standard R. & T.	4	5	4	5	+ ½
24⅜	24⅞	1,755	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24⅜	25	24½	24⅝	+ ½
12⅜	12⅝	5,200	Texas Pacific	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ½
192	194	1,826	Third Avenue	190½	194	190½	193	+4
20	22	930	Twin City R. T.	20	20	20	20	.....
34⅜	34½	5,626	U. P., all in. pd.	34¼	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
61⅜	61⅝	20,547	Union Pacific pf.	61½	61⅞	61¼	61½	+ ½
42	45	20	United States Express.	44	44	44	44	.....
7¼	7⅝	10	United States Leather.	7	7	7	7	.....
65⅜	66	1,510	U. S. Leather pf.	65¾	65¾	65½	65¾	+ ¼
20¼	20⅜	7,971	United States Rubber.	20½	21⅞	20	20½	.....
72	73½	3,437	U. S. Rubber pf.	73	74⅜	72	73	− ⅜
7	7½	210	Wabash	7	7¾	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	18⅞	300	Wabash pf.	18½	19¾	18½	18⅝	+ ⅝
115	121	22	Wells-Fargo Express.	120	120	120	120	.....
..	..	200	West Chicago Street.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	.....
92¾	92⅞	10,507	Western Union Tel.	91⅜	92⅞	91⅜	92⅞	+1⅜
2¾	3	10	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
12⅜	13	100	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Sales.....		328,684						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	.100	...	Den. & R. G.	13¼	14	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	28
4s, r., 1907	.113½	113½	D. & R. G. pf.	51¾	52½	New Cent. C.	7½	8½
4s, c., 1907	.114½	115	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	...	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14⅜	15⅜
4s, r., 1925	.128⅝	128⅝	Detroit Gas.	59	62	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	37½	39
4s, c., 1925	.128⅛	128⅝	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4½	N. Y. & Tex. Land	55	...
5s, r., 1904	.113⅜	114	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7	N. Y., S. & W.	14¼	14¾
5s, c., 1904	.113⅜	114⅛	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	133	135	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	44	46
Currency 6s, 1899	.104½	..	Eighth Avenue	325	..	Norfolk So.	63½	66
Cherokee 4s, 1898	.103⅜	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	42	45	Nor. & West.	16	16⅜
Cherokee 4s, 1899	.103¾	..	Fl. & P. M. pf.	34	41	North American	5½	5¾
Dist. Col. 3-65s	.118½	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	14	16	Ohio Southern	...	5
			H. B. Claflin	92	97	Ont. Mining	3½	...
Alb. & Sus.	.180	...	Homestake	44	...	Ore. R. & N.	51½	52
Am. Coal	.120	140	Ill. Cent. l. l.	93	98	Penn. Coal	350	...
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	75¼	76	Ill. Steel Co.	52	52¼	Peo. & Eastern	4	6½
Am. Dist. Tel.	...	25	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	...	25	P., Ft. W. & C.	170	...
Ann Arbor	14	15	Iowa Central	9	9½	Pitts. & West pf.	6	8
A., T. & S. F.	12⅞	13½	Jollet & Chicago	160	...	Quicksilver	2	3
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108	K. C., P. & G.	22½	23¾	Quicksilver pf.	3	5
Buff., R. & P.	29	30½	Kanawha & Mich.	6½	7¼	R., W. & O.	120½	122
Buff., R. & P. pf.	62	66½	Keokuk & D. Mi.	4½	5	Rio Grande W.	23	25
Canadian Pacific	75	...	K. & D. M. pf.	17	19	Rio G. W. pf.	60	60½
Central Pacific	13½	14½	Keokuk & West.	32	35	St. J. & G. I.	7¾	8½
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	...	...
Chi. & E. Ill.	57	59	Laclede Gas pf.	91	93	2d pf.	19	21
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	110	112	L. E. & W.	17	18	St. L. S. W. pf.	10	10½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	33	35	Long Island	47	50	St. P. & Duluth.	23	25
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	22½	24¾	Manhattan Beach.	5	7	St. P., M. & M.	134	138
Chi., Ind. & L.	9	9½	Md. Coal pf.	45	53	St. P. & O. pf.	150	155
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Mexican Central.	6	6½	Sil. bullion certfs.	56¼	56⅞
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	2½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	Sixth Avenue.	195	210
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	7	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	7	..	Southern Pacific.	20	20½
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	6¾	7½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	17	...	Tol. & O. C.	...	26
Col., H. V. & T.	7½	7⅞	Morris & Essex.	172	175	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Com. Cable	.185	..	Nat. Lin. Oil.	18	18½	U. P., D. & G., t.r.	8¼	8¾
Consol. Coal	40	...	National Starch.	6	9	West. Union Beef.	7¾	8¾
Del., L. &

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Good Dealing in Properties of Moderate Value—Twenty-third Ward Lots at Auction.

Hellner & Wolf have sold to George W. Levy the old buildings 15 East Seventeenth Street, 25 by 78, and 20 East Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92. The buyer will improve the two plots by the erection of a six-story structure on No. 15 and an eight-story one on No. 20, at an estimated cost of $130,000.

J. W. Mudgett & Co. have sold for J. V. Donovan to a Mrs. Corcoran, for $25,000, the five-story flat 138 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 30 by 87 by 100.

Mrs. W. D. Sloane has purchased from her sister, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, 2 West Fifty-second Street, which is the northerly half of the Vanderbilt mansion, at the southwest corner of Fifty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. William H. Vanderbilt gave the southerly mansion, on the Fifty-first Street corner, to George W. Vanderbilt, and the northerly one, which in reality is two houses, he left to his daughters, Mrs. Sloane and Mrs. Shepard. The transfer mentioned above is doubtless occasioned by Mrs. Shepard's decision to spend most of her time in the future at her country place, at Scarborough. Alterations will be made so that the two parts of the northerly mansion will be made practically one.

Through Matt J. Vard, George I. Hunter, a prominent caterer, has purchased the furniture, lease, and business of Thornton's Bachelor Hotel, 1,177 Broadway.

W. L. Walden, former proprietor of Hotel San Marc, through the same broker, has purchased the furniture and lease of the Manor House, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold since Feb. 1 over $420,000 worth of property, including 40 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 60 by 100; 11 East Sixty-second Street, 25 by 60 by 100; 13 East Sixty-second Street, 20.6 by 60 by 100; 5 East Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 60 by 100; 7 East Sixty-sixth Street, 22 by 60 by 100.

The same firm has also sold, at a price between $20,000 and $25,000, the dwelling, 67 East Fifty-third Street, corner of Park Avenue, 16.8 by 55 by 80.

Douglas Robinson & Co. also report the following rentals: 506 Fifth Avenue, five years; 258 Fifth Avenue, store and basement, ten years; second loft in the same building, five years; 263 Fifth Avenue, five years; 291 Fifth Avenue, first floor and basement stores, four years; 467 and 469 Fifth Avenue, second floor, five years; 751 Madison Avenue, three years; 111 East Thirty-fifth Street, three years; 54 East Forty-ninth Street, a year and a half.

It is reported that Leo Schlesinger has sold the property 678 Broadway, 28.6 by 130 for about $90,000. This property was sold by Thomas A. Davies, in January, to Thomas C. Smith, and by him to the present seller.

Terence Farley's Sons have sold, for $34,000, the dwelling 350 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 80 by 100.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Robert F. Conley, to a Dr. Bissell, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 60 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Michael Feeney has sold the five-story brownstone-front flat, 14 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11, taking in part payment the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 143 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 18.9 by 99.11.

Lowenfeld & Prager have purchased from Michael T. Burke the old building at the northwest corner of Oliver and Cherry Streets, 25 by 100, and from Louis Knopping the old buildings 348 and 350 East Third Street, 41 by 105.10.

The Ernst-Marx syndicate has sold to Builder F. Robinson, for improvement, the plot 320 Mott Avenue, 75 by 157 by 76 by 142.

The syndicate has bought from Lucius Stanton a plot 100 by 250, in Sherman Avenue, near King's Bridge Road; also, the plot at the southeast corner of Amsterdam and Sherman Avenues, 100 by 180.5; also, from William Topping, the six five-story brick double-flats, 524 to 538 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday James L. Wells sold, at executors' sale, to Ludwig Brothers, for $4,100, the plot One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 300 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 50 by 100; also, to John Entwistle, for $3,500, the plot One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 50 by 100, also, to R. J. Cooney, for $3,400, the plot One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, adjoining foregoing on the east, 50 by 100; also, to Martin Tully, for $3,400, the plot One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 50 by 100; also, to Thomas P. Malcolm, for $3,300, the plot One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 239.9 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 50 by 100; also, to L. H. Day, for $6,400, the plot One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 100 by 100.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Edward M. Wray, for $26,300, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 103 West Seventy-sixth Street, 18 by 102.2.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to Daniel P. Berdan, for $28,000, the five-story brick flat 12 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 30 by 99.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 168 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 24 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,580.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Francis Speir, Jr., referee, 69 and 71 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $3,230.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 567 and 569 West Twenty-third Street, north side, 50 feet west of Tenth Avenue, each 20 by 75, two three-story brick dwellings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 696 and 698 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-fourth Street, 40.5 by 55, two four-story American basement brick and brownstone front dwellings; 12 and 14 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 185 feet west of Fifth Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story brick double flats.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 216, 218, and 220 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Seventh Avenue, each 16.8 by 99.11, three four-story brick dwellings.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mere, referee, Butler Place, northwest side, 25 feet northeast of Greene Avenue, 75 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,284; subject to another mortgage for $2,200.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 128 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 263.9 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,371.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 121 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 282 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 18 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,026.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Creston Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,398.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, runs east to Harlem River by south to north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west to a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 250 feet east of First Avenue, by north 100.11 by west 25 by south 11 by west 25 by north 11 by west 75 by south 100.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street by west 200 by north 100.11 by east 3 by north 100.11, several one, two, and three story frame buildings; one-quarter part, together with rights to land under water. Due on judgment, $41,161.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-third Street, south side, 250 feet east of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 86.6; Morris Kraus of 116 East Eightieth Street, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $27,000.

Nos. 60 and 62 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 84.6; Jobst Hoffmann of 247 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner and architect; cost, $42,000.

Lincoln Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 94.10 and 25 by 84.4; Alexander McDowell of 388 Manhattan Avenue, owner; G. A. Schellenger of 128 Broadway, architect; cost, $98,000.

No. 282 Monroe Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 79.3; Morris Goldfarb of 94 Rivington Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $26,000.

No. 450 Cherry Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 90.6; Morris Goldfarb of 94 Rivington Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $26,000.

No. 265 Madison Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 37.6 by 90; Goodman & Silverson of 83 Walker Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $30,000.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 140 feet east of Morris Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 22 by 67.8; also, a one-story frame shed, 18 by 30; also, a two-story frame stable, 15 by 22; John G. Schwank of 531 Tremont Avenue, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $3,450.

Columbus Avenue, west side, 385 feet north of Bronxdale Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 40, Katherine Pitz of 540 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, owner; G. Hoffman of 529 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

Fourth Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Fourteenth Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35, John Y. Marcks, owner; M. Disson, architect; cost, $2,500.

Mansion Street, northeast corner of Commonwealth Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 41.9, Frank Traman, owner; cost, $2,800.

Pelham Bay, west side, adjoining Pelham Bay Park, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 110 by 40, Collis P. Huntington of Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, owner; W. Henderson, Jr., architect; cost, $10,650.

Alterations.

West Broadway, east side, from Park Place to Barclay Street, to a five-story brick and stone office building, with stores; American Lithographing Company, owner; R. Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

Twelfth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Avenue D, to a two-story brick factory; New York Mutual Gaslight Company, owner; J. C. Markham, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 738 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick store and dwelling; A. Pitzipio, Savoy Hotel, owner; George E. Hoffmann, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 299 and 301 Elizabeth Street, to a three-story and basement brick school; the Rev. N. Russo, owner; F. A. Rooke of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 232 to 238 West Twenty-ninth Street, to a six-story brick storage house; George C. Flint Company of 45 West Twenty-third Street, owner; R. S. Townsend of 29 East Ninteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Catherine Street, north side, 50 feet east of East Broadway to a five-story brick tenement; F. C. White, owner; A. D. Rechlin of 217 East Forty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, 492, 25x99; James O'Brien and wife to Gertrude A. F. Bowlett 2

BOWERY ST, 113 and 113½, Henry L. Sprague to John Heyman 1

BRONX RIVER ROAD, w s, at south boundary line of Hyatt farm, 23.3x152.8x 89.8x177; John M. Carmichael and wife to Henry Vogt $800

CHERRY ST, 237, 25x120, to Water St; Robert Smack and others to Isidore Jackson 1

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.7 ft n of 108th St, 54.3x100; Francis J. Schnugg to Amelia C. Schaefer 70,000

EAST BROADWAY, 56, 25x77.11; John F. B. Mitchell, executor, &c., and others to Bernard Ratkowsky 22,000

FORREST AV, w s, 239 ft s of 166th St, 40x87.6; Fred Bailey and another to Henry J. Garner 1

GRAND ST, n s, 50 ft w of Suffolk St, 25x80; Clinton St, e s, 182, 184, and 186, 22.6x84.6x100; Attorney St, 13 and 15, 37.6x100; Patrick H. Gilbooly and wife to Louis K. Eaton, 1-56 part 1

GORE at centre line of block between 91st and 92d Sts, 532.1 ft e of Columbus Av, 2.11½x — to Mary E. Bowers. Curr, assignee, to Arthur F. Bowers 10

GREENWICH ST, s w corner of Albany St, 50.5x irregular; Louisa A. Finck to Alfred Ogden 1

HENDRICKSON AV, n w corner of 54th St, 20.5x70; Sarah E. Taylor to Sidney Hoey 1

LOT 57, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope; David Shuldiner to Rebecca Shuldiner .. 1

LOT 429, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Edward L. Blauvelt and wife to Fred Schoonmaker 1

MINFORD PLACE, e s of Lot 745, map of Section V, Vyse estate; Nellie Rice to Philip J. Leddy 1

MONTGOMERY ST, 343 and 345, Arthur Kelly, executor, &c., to William Koster, Jr., and another 20,500

PLOT, 76.10 ft n of 107th St and 250 ft e of 2d Av, runs e 100 x s w 102 x n 16.10; Smith Ely to Ratze Bunke 840

PROSPECT AV, 384, 25x100; Jennings St, 19.1x79.2x19.11x73.4; Marie Toelberg to John F. Soossen 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, at intersection of line parallel to 80th St, 41 ft n, or 41.7 ft n s of 80th St, 25.4x irregular; Clarence F. True to Arnold R. Weber 43,000

SULLIVAN ST, 32, 21.4x61x20.2x61; John Rivara and another, executors, to Rosa Lanfri 12,250

3D AV, e s, 100 ft s of Rose St, 25x100; Henry Wilker to Moise Geismann 7,900

6TH AV, n e corner of 101st St, 100x100.11; Edward C. Sheehy and another to Sophie Rothschild 1

6TH AV, e s, 70.5 ft s of 48th St, 30x125; Eliza J. Haggin to James B. Haggin 10

8TH AV, 754 and 756; Charles F. Allen to James J. Buckley 100

26TH AV, n e s, 275 ft e of 24 St, 25x114; Florence M. Helm to Edwin J. Owens .. 1

2D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 100x150; William Knower to Bertha C. Knower 1

3D ST, s s, 189.6 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x 100.11; Joseph S. Goldman to Arabella L. Wyant 24,700

107TH ST, 222, s s, 288.1 ft e of 3d Av, 21.10x100.11; Columba Rondanina to Sampson Rubenstein 1

112TH ST, 25 West, 25x100.11; Henry Gundlach and another to Louis Blank .. 100

115TH ST, s s, 130 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; Constantine Wagner and wife to Valentin Bonifer 17,900

117TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, 100x 100.11; John Sigle to Edward Michel 52,000

119TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 75x 100.11; Richard C. Voth and wife to W. H Barse 1

119TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 75x 100.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Richard C. Voth 1

125TH ST, 572 East, 25x100; Bernardine Preuss to William Allan 1

137TH ST, 323, n s, 84 ft e of Edgecombe Av, 16x92; John J. Egan and Daniel Hallecy to Mary E. Doane 100

142D ST, n s, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 150x 99.10; George R. Schieffelin and wife to Mark Ash and another 1

147TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 100.11; George Benjamin to Daniel B. Butler 7,500

151ST ST, n s, 75 ft w of 8th Av, 45x irregular; plot, 34.3 ft s of 152d St, and 100 ft w of 8th Av, runs 25 x s 65.8 x w 25 x n 65.8; 151st St, n s, 75 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; 152d St, s s, 125 ft e of Bradhurst Av; Jennie C. Lock and another to Alonzo G. McLaughlin 10

183D ST, n s, 140 ft e of 11th Av, 20x99.11; Bernard Havanagh and wife to Elizabeth A. Westendorf 1

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN, Frank S., to Charles Rehan; 89 Houston St, 5 years 2,800

BASCH, Gustav, to John Calahan and another; 151 East 107th St, store, &c., 5 years 900

BOYD, Robert, to Raffaele Monaco; 73 James St, store, 5 years 600

DODGE, Henry C., to Rudolph Gessler; 603 to 607 West 36th St, ground floor, &c., 7 years 2,400

DOONER, Thomas, to Henry B. Fullencamp; 463 and 465 5th Av, second floor, 5 years $2,000, 2,500

EICKE, Louis, to Patrick Mahoney; 29 Jackson St, 2 years 1,000

GRABEDUNKEL, Herman, to Frederick Belk; 311 Willis Av, store, &c., 2 1-6 years 600

HAMEL, James, to Philipp Linesch; w s of Amsterdam Av 25 ft n of 102d St, 5 years 2,000

HEYMAN, John, and Jessie Meyer to Meyer J. Speyer; 113 and 113½ Bowery, store, &c., 5 11-12 years ..... $1,200 to 1,400

JACOBS, Solomon, to Herman and Yetta Prince; 1 Pitt St, 3 years 3,800

O'BRIEN, James J., to Nathan Sommerman; 139 East 13th St, 5 1-6 years 2,100

WEBER, Augusta, to Annie McQuillen; 2,621 3d Av, 5 years ..... $780 to 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Peter, and another to Louis Stix; 142d St, n s, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 150x99.10, 3 years $13,500

ALLEN, Hannah F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 429 East 121st St, 3 years 3,500

ANDERSON, E. Ellery, and wife to Jeanne Comby; 40 ft w of 90th St, 5 years 14,000

ANDERSON, E. Ellery, and wife to Henry A. Dupont and others, trustees; 42 West 90th St, 5 years 14,000

BAUER, Friederich, to the Bank for Savings; 31st St, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 50x98.9, 5 years 25,000

BENJAMIN, George, to Lillian S. Gillespie; 61st St, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 14,000

BISHOP, Martha C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 152 East 37th St, 3 years 10,000

BOHMER, Ferdinand, Jr., to William H. Payne; east ½ of Lot 78, map of the Village of Melrose, 2 years 2,500

BRANDT, Frederick, to the Washington Life Insurance Company, Manhattan Av, s e corner of 119th St, 102.11x95, three mortgages, 5 years 140,000

BUCKLEY, James J., to Charles F. Allen; 754 and 756 8th Av, 1 year 13,000

BURGER, Charles, to Robert H. Bergman; Dawson St, s s, 265 ft w of Leggett Av, 25x132.11x—x132.11, 1 year 1,500

CHESEBRO, Denison P., to James Roosevelt; 10th St, s s, 194.9 ft e of University Place, 27.6x92.3, 3 years 7,500

CROWELL, Howard M., to Helen J. Allcot; Trafalgar Place, w s, 125 ft s of Woodruff Av, 25x65, installments 850

DOWNES, Joseph O., to Susan A. Monaghan; 173d St, n s, 40 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 20x100, 3 years 3,000

EINSTEIN, Alice, to Henrietta H. and William Solomon, executors, &c.; n s of 79th St, 450 ft e of 3d Av; also interior gore lot at centre line of block, 78th and 80th Sts., 100 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years 15,000

FINCK, Louisa A., to George B. Finck; Greenwich St, s w corner of Albany St, 2 years 15,000

FOGAL, Alonzo, executor, &c., to John M. Phillips, executor; n w s of Briggs Av, proposed 50ft wide, from north boundary line of land of Emily Fogal, 1 year 1,242

FOLEY, John D., to Helen J. Allcot; Trafalgar Place, w s, 100 ft s of Woodruff Av, 25x65, 1 year 75

GEISMANN, Moise, to Florence C. Wilkins; 3d Av, e s, 100 ft s of Rose St, 3 years 6,000

GIESZLER, Martin, to Adolph G. Huppel, trustee; Cauldwell Av, w s, 110 ft s of 161st St, 1 year 2,383

HAGERTY, James J., to Jacob D. Butler; 162d St, s s, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard, demand 36,412

HAGERTY, James J., to Citizens' Savings Bank; 162d St, s s, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 1 year 101,000

HATFIELD, T. Margaret, to Helen J. Allcot; Mohegan Av, proposed, e s, 95 ft s of Woodruff Av, 25x70; installments 1,100

HAUSON, George E., to R. F. Alsop; w s of Newell Av, 300 ft s of Elizabeth St, 3 years 2,250

HOEY, Sidney, to Sarah E. Taylor; Lexington Av, n w corner of 54th St, 1 year. 20,000

JONES, Louis M., and wife to United States Trust Company of New York; Bleecker St, s s, 112.6 ft e of Wooster St, 3 years 100,000

JONES, Louis M., and wife to United States Trust Company of New York; Bleecker St, s s, 75 ft e of Wooster St, 3 years 100,000

JONES, Louis M., and wife to Thomas W. Jones; Bleecker St, s s, 75 ft e of Wooster St, 3 years 43,000

JONES, Louis M., and wife to Thomas W. Jones; Bleecker St, s s, 112.6 ft e of Wooster St, 3 years 43,000

JUDGE, Bridget, to the Teachers' Building and Loan Association, e s of Bathgate Av, 140 ft n of 182d St, installments. 480

KOSTER, William, Jr., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 303 and 305 Monroe St, 1 year 10,000

KRAUSHAAR, Charles, to Van Loan Whitehead and another, executors, &c.; Lot 362, map of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station, 3 years 2,000

LANDI, Rosa, to Harry Held; Sullivan St, 52, 3 years 6,000

LIENESCH, Philipp, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 862 Amsterdam Av, demand 4,000

McQUILLEN, Annie, to Peter Doelger; 2,021 3d Av, demand 1,200

O'NEILL, Edward, to George Stricker; 41st St, n s, 290 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9, 5 years 7,800

RAMGE, Anna K. E., to John Marquardt and wife; 70th St, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years 2,000

RATKOWSKY, Bernard, to John F. B. Mitchell, executor, &c., and others, trustees; 56 East Broadway, ½ year 16,000

RAUCH, Henry L., to Dry Dock Savings Institution, Avenue C, e s, 26 ft s of 73d St, 1 year 12,000

REED, Charles H., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 29th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years 25,000

REESE, Charles, to Bernheimer & Schmid; Houston St, 89 West, note 5,000

ROBERTSON, Donald, and Alexander Grant to John Yule; s s of 103d St, 128.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, ½ year. 3,500

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to C. Sheehy and another; 5th Av, n e corner of 101st St, 1 year 51,750

RUBENSTEIN, Sampson, to Jane A. Lester; 107th St, s s, 288.1 ft e of 3d Av, 8 years 8,000

SARNOFF, Aaron, and Joseph Weil and another; Forsyth St, e s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 1 year 1,000

SCHUTTE, Henry F., to the Manhattan Savings Institution; s e corner of Centre and Pearl Sts, 5 years 20,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to James McCloud; 57th St, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 20,000

SHIELDS, Annie Y., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Madison Av, 105 ft n of Bathgate Place, 3 years 3,000

SLADE, Henry L., to Henry G. Trevor; 77th St, n s, 166.8 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 18,000

STANTON, Edwin R., to Edmund Coffin; 20th St, s s, 87 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 105,000

THEUER, Marie, to Theresia Loesel; s s of 3d St, 189.6 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years. 19,000

VON GRUMM, Andrew, and another to August Caille; 2d Av, w s, 63 ft s of 12th St, 3 years 4,000

VOTH, Richard C., to Eugene C. Potter; 119th St, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, demand 30,000

WEBER, Arnold R., to Clarence F. True; Riverside Drive, e s, 41 ft n of 80th St, 1 year 3,000

WINDOLPH, John P., to George Ehret; 7th Av, s w corner of 42d St, 5 years 35,000

WOODALL, Sarah W., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; Lot 319, map of estate of Cornelius Ray, 12th Ward, 3 years 10,000

WYNKOOP, Frances E., to Henri Strasbourger; w s of 7th Av, 53.3 ft s of 128th St, 1 year 3,000

YULP, John, to Michael A. Hoffmann; 103d St, s s, 128.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 6 months 8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Thomas Cunningham $20,000

FLUCKER, Antolnette D. S., to Richard D. Upham ..... Nominal

HASSEY, August C., to George M. Miller and another, trustees 15,000

MILLER, George M., and another, trustees, to Henry Stemme 15,000

RYAN, Edward H., to Edgar Gore 6,000

VAN GORDEN, Lina F., to Sarah Shaw. 2,000

WELCH, James F., to Florence J. Welch ..... Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

DEPEW PLACE, e s, 60 ft s of 45th St, 40x44.3; Laughran & Behrman against the estate of Robert and Ogden Goelet, owner; Tubular Dispatch Company, lessee, and the Pierce & Miller Engineering Co. and another, contractors $1,192

HENRY ST, 441, Ravitch Brothers against Sarah Smith, owner and contractor 800

WHITE ST, 125; Thomas F. McHugh against Agnes R. Albinger, owner and contractor 80

187TH ST, 7 and 9 West; Charles Aaman against William J. Merritt Company, owner; John A. Schroeder, contractor 153

34TH ST, 104 to 108 West; Henry L. Boughton against Midland Hotel Company, owner; John A. Schroeder, contractor 4,630

38TH ST, 102 East; Frederick and Adolph Ruhling against Minnie Knowlton, owner; W. W. Graham Company, contractor 316

85TH ST, 226 East; James Rose and others against Pincus Lowenfeld and William Feuerstein, owners; Dennis O'Connell, contractor, (10 liens) 183

118TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100; A. Meisel Danowitz & Co. against Davis Cohen, owner and contractor 415

123D ST, 519 and 521 West; Margaret J. Fisher against Rudolph F. Kilgen, owner; Charles H. Galliker and George J. Kilgen, owners and contractors 808

163TH ST, s s, 157 ft e of Brook Av, 60x100; Graff & Co. against Joseph Stewart, owner and contractor 279

179TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 100x100; Thomas J. Cosgrove, as assignee, against Arthur C. Mander, owner and contractor, (sedocket) 1,660

ORDERS CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

19TH ST, 43 and 45 East; William J. Schepherd on Charles H. Taylor to Calvin Tompkins 202

38TH ST, 102 East; William W. Graham Company on Mrs. M. J. Knowlton to F. and A. Ruhling 150

156TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Robert F. Golightly on Wilson M. Powell to Frank A. Stinson 325

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS; CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

17TH ST, 20 West; Emanuel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf, with George W. Levy, nine payments 40,000

17TH ST, 18 West; Emanuel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf, with George W. Levy, seven payments 20,000

Lis Pendens.

PERRY ST, 84; Robert W. Hall against Elizabeth McDonald Roche and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Henry Muller.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 136.10 ft n of Lyon, or Home St, 25x113.11x25x112.2; Lyman Tiffany, executor, &c., against Mary E. Sabater, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

WEST ST, s s e corner of Jay St, 29.2x77.8 to Caroline St, x 29.2x78; Madison Av, 518; Frank W. Gilbert against James P. Foster and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Niles & Johnson.

3D AV, w s, 106.7 ft n of 150th St, 27x irregular; Edwin Schwab against John Palmer, as assignee, &c., and another, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, H. Brill.

81ST ST, 341 and 337 East; The Hahnemann Hospital of the City of New York against Samuel Goldstein and others, (two actions to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Seymour.

76TH ST, 109 and 111 East; Yette Katzenberg and another against Isabella N. Randall, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Goodman.

78TH ST, 132 West; Pauline Levy against William G. Hoagland and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Levi.

81ST ST, 318 East; Emma Meyer against Anna Schwamberk and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. S. Bonner.

120TH ST, s s, 355 ft w of 5th Av, 18.4x100.11; The United States Fire Insurance Company against Thomas J. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. de P. Foster.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Feb. 16.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

103—Bazin vs. S. S. Roman Prince.
87—Hanley vs. tugs M. E. Laughlin and H. L. Wait.
34—Mercantile S. S. Co. vs. Pierce.
32—Atlantic Mutual Insur. Co. vs. S. S. British Queen.
33—Mannheim Ins. Co. vs. same.
85—Hudson vs. Hartford & N. Y. Transp. Co.
97—Benson vs. Canalboat 3385.
59—Gibbs vs. Forbes.
41—Ferryboat Oregon vs. Steamboat Rosedale.
20—Bartram vs. Back Minerva.
53—Putnam vs. S. S. British King.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

40—Rupprecht vs. Brighton Mills.
47—Rosenquest vs. Canary.
48—Mercantile Bank vs. Anderson.
22—Montgomery vs. Knickerbacker.
46—Kavanagh vs. O'Neill.
49—Hornberger vs. Miller.
50—Levy vs. Schreyer.
11—People ex rel. McDonald vs. Moss et al.
13—People ex rel. McCabe vs. Constable.
52—Deery vs. Williams.
54—National Gum & Mica Co. vs. Braendly.
56—Sheridan vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
57—Wynne vs. Haight.
58—Sullivan vs. Dunn.
59—Young vs. Leach.
60—Leach vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Hawley vs. Rutan.
2—Levi vs. Levi.
3—People ex rel. Met. St. Ry. Co. vs. Barker.
4—People ex rel. 23d St. Ry. Co. vs. same.
5—In re Fitzgerald.
6—In re Schiedler.
7—Commercial Nat. Bk. of Providence vs. Hamburger.
8—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Hogencamp.
9—Poughkeepsie Savings Bank vs. Kahn.
10—Kahn vs. Blauvelt.
11—Bauch vs. Oberle.
12—In re Lexington Av.
13—Kempner vs. Atterbury.
14—Bale vs. Unicorn Silk Mfg. Co.
15—Same vs. same.
16—Green vs. Wintringham.
17—In re Rothschild.
18—Johnston vs. Robinson.
19—Darrin vs. Glass.
20—Moskowitz vs. Krajunger.
21—Twomey vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
22—Hollister vs. Simonson.
23—Spurrs vs. Lichtenstein.
24—Franklin Savings Bank vs. Farrell.
25—Lawrence vs. Mayor, &c.
26—Nash vs. Quackenbush.
27—Weygandt vs. Fleming.
28—In re Cauldwell, (in re River Av.)
29—In re East 167th St.
30—Helsch vs. Gross.
31—In re Meyer.
32—In re Coler.
33—Stanton vs. Moore.
34—Gordon vs. Distler.
35—In re Scofield.
36—Hooper vs. Routt.
37—Heath vs. Heller.
38—Phillips vs. Dimon.
39—O'Rourke vs. United Press.
40—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Talcott.
41—Moorcraft vs. Fidelity Loan Assn.
42—People, &c., vs. Ehler.
43—Weldon vs. Brown.
44—Mutual Building Co. vs. Evans.
45—Gross vs. Barnett.
46—Conklin vs. Leavitt.
47—Dwight vs. T. E. Ward & Co.
48—Phelps vs. Phelps.
49—In re Oakman Electric Co.
50—In re Wilkins Place.
51—Beck vs. Rothschild.
52—Schnepel vs. Schnepel.
53—In re Bostwick.
54—Manne vs. Birdseye.
55—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
56—Balsky vs. Johnson.
57—People ex rel. Flood vs. Gardiner.
58—Knickerbocker Trust Co. vs. Suffolk County Gas Co.
59—Church vs. Cromwell S. S. Co.
60—Oldhouse vs. Wilmore.
61—Hy. Elias Brew. Co. vs. Comerford.
62—People, &c., vs. Hannigan.
63—Same vs. Block.
64—Eilawich vs. Cooper.
65—Petreca vs. Petreca.
66—Sheridan vs. Flynn.
67—In re Heck.
68—Jones vs. Menke.
69—Levy vs. Ehrlich.
70—Norris vs. Robert.
71—Graziadio vs. Graziadio.
72—Johnson vs. Foster.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar clear.

6359—Campo vs. Campo.
6360—Behrens vs. Behrens.
6361—Klein vs. Klein.
6362—Howell vs. Howell.
6364—Merz vs. Merz.
6366—Heiskel vs. Heiskel.
6373—Sullivan vs. Sullivan.
6379—Krum vs. Krum.
6381—Storm vs. Storm.
6382—Hecht vs. Hecht.
6383—Maibach vs. Maibach.
6384—Remington vs. Remington.
6385—Gerstenzang vs. Divork.
6388—Abrahams vs. Abrahams.
6390—Diamant vs. Diamant.
6167—Petreca vs. Petreca.
5971—Martin vs. Martin.
6159—Beck vs. Beck.
6142—Schucherolf vs. Schucherolf.
6146—Reddin vs. Reddin.
6161—Emanuel vs. Emanuel.
5996—Garrison vs. Garrison.
5176—Cohen vs. Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

6061—Marzbach vs. Stewart.
6022—Heck vs. Johnson.
6032—N. Y. City & Westchester Ry. Co. vs. Portchester Ry. Co.
6042—Sackett vs. Collins.
6078—Bank of America vs. Southard.
6079—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. same.
6080—Nat. Union Bank vs. same.
6091—Lewall vs. Corbit.
6096—Schwartz vs. Portstartz.
6102—Olsson vs. Mullen.
6105—Rosenberg

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Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress; in private family; best city reference. Box 276, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress; four years' best city reference. 769 2d Av., care Gaffney.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By girl as first-class laundress; private family; reference. McIntosh, 249 East 55th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; best city references. M. C., 214 East 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress; best city references. 155 East 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable German girl as nurse and seamstress in a fine family; best city references. 1,254 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—By a neat, reliable young girl as nurse; willing to assist in chamberwork; is fond of children; has three years' city reference. 236 East 36th St.; no cards.

NURSE.—By a Protestant man to take charge of an invalid. D. D., 25 East 14th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—As waitress in a good private family; best personal reference; willing, reliable; takes butler's place; will take care of parlor; wages, $20. 300 4th Av.; ring Farrell's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; take charge of dining room and silver; table decorations; three years' city references. 434 4th Av.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable American girl as competent waitress or chambermaid; city reference. H. C., 17 Scammel St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—By a massage graduate; thoroughly experienced in latest methods; a few more patients. Rogers, 77 West 95th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a young man, Swede, 27; as second man or useful man; in private house; understands his duties; honest, sober, and industrious; best city reference. Kellman, 800 East 43d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Gentleman recommends his butler as a first-class man and good valet in every respect. L. G., Box 263, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; expert at large dinners; fancy salads; moderate wages. Expert, 1,026 3d Av.

BUTLER.—English; where parlormaid is kept; can have the best of personal references. F. P., 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Lady can highly recommend her second man as butler, who has been with her one year; age, 25. W. P., 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a competent and reliable Swede; best city references. N. O., 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a sober, reliable man; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; wife good cook and laundress if required; best reference. Stewart, 416 West 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced city driver and caretaker; ten years with last employer; personal and written reference. Care of Downey, Duncan & White, 489 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; references from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Call or address Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Protestant; 35; single; German descent; Yarmouth experience in the management of gentleman's place, also in handling men to their best advantage; well up in growing of fruits, plants, flowers, and vegetables indoors and out; open for engagement 1st of March; best of recommendations. Box 116, West Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—Capable of taking full charge of garden, greenhouse, and everything about a place; Protestant; married; one child; can furnish good reference. Box 93 Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Scotch; single; age 30; honest, sober, and reliable; is thoroughly competent in all branches of gardening on gentleman's private place; excellent references. W. D., Box 147 Times.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Married; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; farm, stock, garden, lawns, greenhouse, graperies; 20 years' references. R., 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Gardener with small family would like care of gentleman's place; understands care of horses, cows, &c.; good references; age, 32. Box T., 1,513 3d Av.

GARDENER.—By single and useful man; understands the care of a gentleman's place; good references. M., Box 147 Times.

Valets.

VALET or BUTLER.—First-class; can speak English and French; best of reference. Philip Lafoye, 153 East 27th St.

Miscellaneous.

ARTIST.—Crayon, pastel, water color, wants work; city, country. Kralund, 236 East 33d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CALAHAN, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Theodore B. Hancock, Attorney General of the State of New York, and to all the heirs at law and next of kin of JOHN CALAHAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown to the petitioner, and to all persons interested in the estate of the said John Calahan, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown to petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by her, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the first day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the last will and testament of the said John Calahan, deceased, admitted to probate on the 22d day of July, 1895, by the Surrogate of the City and County of New York should not have been admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Attorneys for Petitioner, 102 Chambers Street, New York City.
f9-law6wW

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHARINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway.
d1-law6mW&jel

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator.
CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
f16-law6mW

DOSCHER, JOHN CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHRISTOPHER DOSCHER late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Holm & Smith, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of February next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1897. MARY DOSCHER, Executrix. HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 61-65 Park Row, New York City.
au18-law6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City.
f2-law6mW

GOULD, JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY GOULD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Lyndhurst, in Tarrytown, Westchester Co., New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1897. GEORGE J. GOULD, EDWIN GOULD, HELEN M. GOULD, HOWARD GOULD, Executors. JOHN F. DILLON, Attorney for Executors, 195 Broadway, New York. o20-law6mW

GRAINGER, MARY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Bernard Westervelle, Heinrich Westervelle, and Fritz Westervelle, the only heirs and next of kin of MARY GRAINGER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles M. Grainger, of the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of January, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY GRAINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County of New York, at the said county, the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
f16-law6wW

HAVEMEYER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, No. 41 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April, next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, JENNIE B. CAMPBELL, Administrators. EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Attorneys for Administrators, 41 Wall Street, New York City.
o13-law6mW

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897.
EDWARD N. ROND, Executor.
WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York City.
f16-law6wW&mh30

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. WALKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. O'Brien, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, the 31st day of August, 1897.—GEORGE H. WALKER, JR., CHARLES B. WALKER, Administrators. JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Attorney for Administrators, 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City.
sept1-law6mW

MARQUIS, ROBERT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT M. MARQUIS, late of the City of New York, engineer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 42 West 20th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. HELEN M. MARQUIS, Administratrix. EDWARD B. MERRILL, Attorney for Administratrix.
o13-law6mW

MORGAN, EDMUND R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to MARTHA M. MORGAN, Alice Morgan, George A. Morgan, Jesse M. Morgan, Milton A. Morgan, John F. Morgan, Mary E. Morgan, and Annie E. Morgan, and Emma Melson, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the Court House in the County of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of EDMUND R. MORGAN, deceased, should not be granted to Catharine E. Paull, the petitioner herein, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Petitioner, 52 William Street, New York City.
f16-law6wW&mh30

MYERS, ALICE E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George Gormley, if living, and, if dead, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of said George Gormley, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot, after diligent inquiry, be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas, Jane A. McKenna of the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1885, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County of New York, at the City of New York, the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk Surrogate's Court.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Petitioner, 247 Broadway, City.
j12-law6wW

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City.
d15-law6mW

RONCKENDORFF, GEORGE READ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE READ RONCKENDORFF, late of the City of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, namely, the office of her attorneys, Hornblower Byrne, Taylor & Miller, No. 120 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1897. CATHERINE RONCKENDORFF, as Administratrix of the Estate of George Read Ronckendorff.
au18-law6mW

LEGAL NOTICES.

ROSENSTEIN, HUGO.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the 13th day of January, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HUGO ROSENSTEIN, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 101 Beekman Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, February 16, 1898. ISAIAH C. ROSENTHAL, Assignee.
SAMUEL FLEISCHMAN, Attorney for Assignee, 346 Broadway, New York City.
f2-law6wW

YOUNG, JAMES H.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. William N. Cohen on the 10th day of January, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against James H. Young, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said James H. Young, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23rd day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, January 11, 1898. ALLEN W. JOHNSON, Assignee.
HOWLAND, MURRAY & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Assignee, 35 Wall St., New York.
ja12-law6wW

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—The County of New York is designated as the place of trial.

Silvie M. Warner and Marie Martinache, as the Committee of Eugenie Martinache, an incompetent person, plaintiffs, against Karl M. Wallach, Simon Canaan, and Esther Canaan, his wife; Maria A. Schmieder, Josie Cohn, Joseph Rosenberg, Hyman Sharff, Fanny Diamond, David Goodman, Jacob Cohn, Benjamin Greenberg, Selig Levi, Benny Dambowitz, Congregation Eitz Chaim Nusach Hoary, (otherwise known as Congregation Eitz Chaim Ansche Konotop,) which congregation is more particularly designated and described as the one occupying the second floor in No. 16 Ludlow Street, New York City, and Marcus Stern, President of said Congregation; Abraham Salkin, Charles C. Davis, Sigmund L. Weisl, Jefferson M. Levy, Henry F. Huntemann, Luke Boyle, Adelbert D. Cronk, Eleventh Ward Bank, Abraham Cooper, Joseph Newmark, and Meyer L. Levene, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1898.

EUGENE G. KREMER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Maria A. Schmieder, Josie Cohn, Meyer L. Levene, and Charles C. Davis:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, the same day.—Dated New York, February 8th, 1898. Yours, &c., EUGENE G. KREMER, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York City, New York.
f9-law6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN A. C. GRAY, plaintiff, against MARY BALDWIN, Benjamin L. Arthur, Mary L. Azoy and Anastasio C. M. Azoy, her husband, Laura T. Mackie and George B. Mackie, her husband, Lillian D. Bolton, Clinton G. Bolton, William Schriever, Robert Hill, Andrew McCabe, Margaret Cannon, Peter McDonald, Thomas Browther, John O'Neil, the name John being fictitious, the Christian name of said defendant O'Neil being unknown to plaintiff; Marie H. Olwell, The Health Department of the City of New York, Martin O'Dowd, Frederick Heise, and Joseph Liebstein, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 27th, 1898.

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office Address, No. 393 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Robert Hill, Andrew McCabe, Margaret Cannon, Peter McDonald, and John O'Neil, the name John being fictitious, the Christian name of said defendant O'Neil being unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1898.—Dated February 8th, 1898. CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 393 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
f9-law6wW

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MARY FALKLAND, formerly known as Mary Cooper, plaintiff, against ROBERT L. READE, individually and as trustee under the will of Robert Reade, deceased; Lucius P. Cary, Byron P. Cary, Catharine Mary Cary, Mary Selina Cary, Letice Cary, and Philip P. Cary, individually and as associated trustees with Robert L. Reade, Gertrude Harison, as executrix of Richard M. Harison, deceased, and Martha A. Reade, as committee of the person and estate of said Robert L. Reade, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Action No. 1.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 20, 1897.

WILLIAM HARISON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 62 William Street, New York.

To the above-named Lucius P. Cary, Byron P. Cary, Catharine Mary Cary, Mary Selina Cary, Letice Cary, and Philip P. Cary: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York at the New York County Court House, in the City of New York, in said State, on said 29th day of December, 1897.

WILLIAM HARISON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 William Street, (Borough of Manhattan,) New New York City.
ja5-law7wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—JOSEPHINE KORN, plaintiff, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE, Albina B. Friedline, John McMillian, Charles Harrison, and Charles F. Rogers, composing the firm of Charles Harrison & Company, and Leonard Richards, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired to be in the City and County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 17th, 1898.

MAURICE S. COHEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 44 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Leonard Richards: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1898, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, February 8, 1898.

MAURICE S. COHEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and P. O. Address, No. 44 Broadway, New York City.
f9-law6wW

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In pursuance of an order made by Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, on the eighth day of January, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given to ALL THE CREDITORS AND PERSONS having claims against J. J. Ruben, Incorporated, lately doing business at Number 181 Maiden Lane, in the City, County, and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said J. J. Ruben, Incorporated, for the benefit of its creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Mandelbaum Bros., attorneys, at Number 178 Pearl Street, in said City, County, and State of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1898.

Dated, New York City, January 10th, 1898.
AMBROSE G. TODD, Assignee.
MANDELBAUM BROS., Attorneys for Assignee, 178 Pearl Street, N. Y. City.
j12-law6wW

SPEAR, THEODORE A.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of THEODORE A. SPEAR, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part I., to be held in the County Court House in the County of New York on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a settlement of the accounts of William C. Figner, assignee of the above-named Theodore A. Spear, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court of the County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John J. Freedman, Justice of said Supreme Court, this 14th day of February, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
G. W. HOPKINS, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman Street, New York City, N. Y.
f16-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, made on the 9th day of February, 1898, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the said day, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FRANKLIN MILLER, lately carrying on the business of a dealer in tiles and plumbers' materials under the name of Miller & Coates, at No. 279 Pearl Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Franklin Miller for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 101 Beekman Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, February 16, 1898.

JOHN H. COMER, Assignee.
MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Assignee, 16-22 William Street, New York City.
f16-law6wW&mh30

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BERKELEY athletic ASSOCIATION, Limited, a domestic corporation. A general meeting of the creditors of the Berkeley Athletic Association, Limited, is hereby called for the seventeenth day of February, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M., at my office, No. 52 Wall Street, New York City, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts shall be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be; and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated December 14, 1897. DAVID THOMSON, Receiver of the Berkeley Athletic Association, Limited. GIRAUD F. THOMSON, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Wall Street, N. Y.
d15-law10wW

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.
HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels.
FALL AND WINTER RESORTS
and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 98 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS,
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J.Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do .....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)...Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md..Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
do .....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y...Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago, Ill.The Virginia, ap, $3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3

Florida East Coast Hotels. OFFICES: N. Y., 3 Park Place Buffalo, 377 Main St.
Key West, Key West.....a. p.
Miami, Royal Palm.....a. p.
Miami, Biscayne Hotel...a.p.
Palm Beach, Royal Poinciana. a.p.
Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn. a.p.
Ormond, The Ormond ..a. p.
St. Augustine, Ponce de Leon, a. p
St. Augustine, Alcazar, a. p.

Fla., Jacksonville. St. James Hotel, a. p., $4
Fla., Suwanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water
Florida Resorts. Plant System. 10 and 12 Broadway, N. Y. 261 Broadway, N. Y. 224 St., N. Y. 220 Washington St., Boston
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel...a. p. Opens Dec. & D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole...a. p. Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Kissimmee...a. p. Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House.....a. p. Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Belleair, Belleview.....a. p. Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda Htl. ap. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Ft. Meyers Htl., a. p. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up, ap, $3up
Lakewood, N. J..Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, (Westminster)..St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap, $3 to $5; ep, $1up
Memphis, Tenn..Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala. Battle House, rooms, bath, ap, $2.50 up
Naples, Italy. (Splendid view south;) Parker's Htl
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Important Resolutions Offered at Yesterday's Meeting of the City Council.

TO TAX DEPARTMENT STORES

Mr. Sulzer Wants Them to Pay $500 Annually for Each Department—A Demand for Home Rule—Investigation of Gas.

Three important resolutions were introduced at yesterday's meeting of the City Council. One was to compel department stores to pay an annual license fee of $500 for each department, the second was to investigate the quality and price of gas furnished to consumers within the city limits, with a view to making them uniform in all sections, and the third, prompted by the action of the City Club, contained a protest against the usurpation of municipal functions by the State Legislature.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to act with the committees of commercial bodies in appealing to Congress to take measures for the improvement of New York Harbor. There was some discussion on the resolution before it was adopted. Mr. Hottenroth objected to the appointment of a committee on the ground that there was nothing for it to do, and that an official communication to the members of the Legislature was all that was necessary. Mr. Oakley explained that what was everybody's business was nobody's business, and that a joint committee from the Aldermen and Council would relieve the Assembly from further attention to "one of the most important improvements ever projected for the benefit of the commerce of the State." Mr. Hottenroth then withdrew his objection and voted for the resolution.

To Tax Department Stores.

The other resolutions were introduced without argument. The one relating to department store licenses was offered by Councilman Sulzer. It was as follows:

Be it ordained by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York as follows:

Section 1—That a license fee of $500 be paid annually by department stores in the City of New York, for each separate department maintained by said establishments.

Sec. 2—That the said license fees shall be collected by the City Clerk, who shall account for the same in the manner hitherto provided for by law in the case of other municipal licenses.

The resolution was referred to the Law Committee, and the Council will act on the report of that committee next week. The report of the committee does not control the action of the Council.

Councilman McGarry of Brooklyn offered the following:

Whereas, It has been brought to our notice of the daily presentation of bills in the State Legislature usurping the powers of local officers; and

Whereas, Many of these bills are absolute usurpation of purely municipal functions, requiring at the hands of our citizens improvements local in character, the expenditure and burdens of which will fall solely on them, such as the paving of streets, the construction of bridges, the opening and improvements of parks, while others directly aim at the increasing of salaries in the city departments, interference with local taxes, assessments, &c.; and,

Whereas, The commission which framed the charter of Greater New York had in view the creation of a municipality which should be intrusted with every function essential to its own development and the complete management of its own affairs; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Municipal Assembly, vigorously protest against such actions, feeling that we have the sympathy and support of our fellow citizens in this matter; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of the Municipal Assembly, use every effort at our command to obtain for our city the home rule for which we have so long struggled and which the framers of the charter attempted to secure.

Mr. McGarry said after the meeeting that his resolution was prompted partly by the statement made by the City Club Sunday and partly by his belief that the time had come to make a determined stand for home rule principles. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Legislation for a report.

Quality and Price of Gas.

Councilman Martin Engel spoke of the different prices charged for gas in the different sections of the city, and offered this resolution:

Whereas, It appears that the corporations within the boundaries of the Greater New York supplying the inhabitants of the city with gas for the purposes of heating and lighting maintain no uniform standard of quality or price of the same; and,

Whereas, The Greater New York was created for the purpose (among other things) of attaining an equal and uniform rate of taxation and of valuation for the purpose of taxation throughout the whole of the territory of the municipality, and of securing the equal rights and privileges of every citizen within the borders of the city; and,

Whereas, It is the opinion of this Council that there is no good reason why there should be so wide a difference in the quality and price of gas in the City of New York, and that such difference constitutes a burdensome and unjust discrimination against the residents of several sections of the city in derogation of the terms of consolidation; and,

Whereas, There is pending before the Legislature a bill or bills fixing the price of gas to consumers at $1 per 1,000 feet; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Council support the provisions of said bill or bills, especially as to the price fixed therein, and that the provisions thereof be made uniformly applicable to all the territory of the Greater New York and to every corporation supplying gas to consumers within said city.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Council be and he hereby is directed to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each member of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York.

Mr. Engel asked for the suspension of the rules and the immediate consideration of his resolution, but Mr. McGarry objected. He said it was at variance with the resolution he had introduced, protesting against legislative interference with municipal affairs, and moved that it take the usual course. It was referred to the Committee on Borough Affairs, of which Mr. McGarry is Chairman.

President Guggenheimer then announced that the Council would go into Committee of the Whole, and the consideration of matters introduced at last week's meeting was taken up. Permission was given to certain theatrical troupes to parade; to certain storekeepers to erect storm doors; to certain clothing dealers to send advertising wagons along the streets of Harlem, and to two churches to erect transparencies announcing fairs on the street corners nearest their premises.

When adjournment was taken, after nearly one hour's consideration of like matters, it was until Wednesday, next Tuesday, the regular meeting day, being Washington's Birthday.

A PROTEST FROM QUEENS.

Aldermen Show Scant Courtesy to a Resolution from Mr. Geiser.

A protest from Queens against the centralization of all municipal power in Manhattan received scant courtesy from the Board of Aldermen at the regular meeting yesterday. It was in the form of an ambiguously worded resolution, made up entirely of one involved sentence. It was read twice, and then, without discussion, on motion of Mr. Goodman, was referred back to Alderman Geiser, who offered it.

"What shall I do with it?" asked Mr. Geiser; and a chorus of "Anything you choose" answered him.

Mr. Geiser's resolution was as follows:

Resolved that we the elected representatives of the citizens of the Borough of Queens in meeting assembled with all respect due to any and all other officers and bodies embraced in the government of the City of New York and loath to take exception to the doings in general feel nevertheless constrained from our knowledge of the attempts that are being made by outside bodies and their appointees toward centralization of power in the Borough of Manhattan as against the rights of the several other boroughs of the City of New York and the destruction of home rule therein to and hereby do unreservedly and most emphatically protest against such attack and demand that no improvements of any nature or other special action relating to this borough be initiated unless the tax paying people of this borough first be heard thereon and the same be sanctioned through its elected representatives, the local board of this borough in accordance with Title 8 of the Greater New York Charter.

The resolution was adopted at a public meeting held in Long Island City on Feb. 11, and reached the Board of Aldermen certified as correct by Frederick Bowley, President of the Borough.

A resolution somewhat in line with that offered in the Council by Mr. McGarry was offered by Alderman Goodman, protesting against legislation at Albany and calling upon the Corporation Counsel to watch with "scrupulous care" all proceedings at Albany.

The Committee on Charter Day Celebration reported in favor of asking Gov. Black to declare May 4, charter day, a legal holiday, and the board adopted a resolution to that effect.

At the opening of the meeting Alderman Goodman demanded that the minutes of the previous meeting be amended to include a statement that after the passage of the resolution calling for an investigation of the alleged canal frauds he moved that the resolution be considered section by section. Alderman Glick objected, and moved that Mr. Goodman's motion be laid upon the table. President Woods was appealed to, and suggested that a vote be taken, and then Alderman Perley objected. He said if there was a mistake in the minutes, the President should order it rectified, and that a vote was out of order. Mr. Glick then announced that he withdrew his motion in the interest of peace, and the incident was over.

Can't do all our house cleaning alone; must have help.

And we've bid for it by putting prices on last Spring's suits that look-ahead men simply can't resist.

$12.50 on sack and cutaway suits, that were $14 to $28.

$10, if your chest measures under 34 inches.

Fancy mixtures, plain serges and cheviots.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
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Thirty-second and Broadway.

BROOKLYN TEACHERS' SALARIES

The Board of Estimate Receives the Report of Chairman Maxwell—Some Appropriations Made.

Henry W. Maxwell, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Education, appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday and asked that an allowance of $234,210.20 be made at once to pay the Brooklyn salaries for January. He said the yearly salary list of the department for 1898 would amount to $2,575,000.

The Mayor divided the total by 12 and found a result of about $214,580, and asked him to explain his figures for January. Mr. Maxwell explained that in Brooklyn the salaries are apportioned in ten installments, while in New York they are paid monthly, including the vacation months.

The Mayor asked which system was the better, and Mr. Maxwell said he believed the teachers preferred the Brooklyn system.

"There must be a uniform system," said the Mayor, "and it should be the best system."

"I don't know how we can get it," replied Mr. Maxwell, "unless we go to the Legislature and have the charter amended."

"Don't take up any notion of that sort," retorted the Mayor. "We are going to take the charter as it is with all its imperfections. We cannot undertake to have it amended piecemeal. We are not in favor of asking the Legislature to interfere in our local affairs."

The Mayor said he wanted a detailed statement, and Mr. Maxwell promised to furnish one to Controller Coler.

"If you want the budget considered," said the Mayor, "you will have your bookkeeper here. I want to ascertain what his trial balances were Dec. 31, 1896; Dec. 31, 1897, and Jan. 31, 1898."

Mr. Maxwell read from his notebook the exact figures needed for general fund, $2,942,000, and for special fund, $356,000, and that the total needed was $3,703,000. The Board of Estimate was asked for $3,298,000, and Mr. Maxwell explained that the balance, $405,000, was the amount to be received as rebate from the State, which in Brooklyn has always been added to the school fund. He said it was possible that a further cut of $100,000 might be made in the budget. Under the late borough administration, authority was given to issue $2,500,000 bonds for school purposes. The Board of Education purposed asking the Corporation Counsel if $100,000 of it could be used for the purchase of sites, and, if it could, that amount might be cut from the budget.

"You need not trouble the Corporation Counsel," said the Mayor, dryly. "I do not think we shall allow anything for new sites."

Mr. Maxwell was informed that the board would consider the allowance for January salaries at once, and the balance of the budget later. It is expected that the allowance will be made to-day, and that the Brooklyn teachers will get paid Friday or Monday. None of them has received any pay since Dec. 24.

These appropriations were announced: Fire Department in Richmond, for men and rent, $11,950; County Clerk, extra salaries, $9,000; Special Commissioner of Jurors, New York, $11,000; Special Commissioner of Jurors, Kings County, $9,500.

MODEL TENEMENT HOUSES.

New Buildings on 68th and 69th Streets Opened for Inspection—One Ready for Occupancy.

The model tenement houses constructed on Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, west of Amsterdam Avenue, were opened for inspection yesterday, and were visited by a large number of persons. They are the only buildings of the kind in the city, and were erected for the purpose of giving to people of moderate incomes homes fitted with all modern improvements.

There are in all nine buildings—five on West Sixty-eighth and four on West Sixty-ninth Street. They are six stories in height, and contain 373 apartments and five stores.

The apartments have two, three, and four rooms, hot and cold water, and washtubs and sinks in the kitchens. The rents range from $1.50 to $4 a week, according to the location. All the rooms are light and airy. There are nine entrances to the buildings. In the vestibules are letter boxes, with speaking tubes to each apartment. The basements are fitted with laundries and steam drying rooms, coal bins, and a large room for storing bicycles. Shower baths for the use of the tenants have also been arranged in the basement. There are two dumb waiters in each house—one in the front hall, the other in the rear. The halls are to be lighted by gas and heated with steam. The hot water furnished to the apartments will be from the boiler system, and not from ranges.

The buildings are constructed of buff, smooth-face brick, with limestone trimmings and copings. The staircases and walls are fire-proof, as are the dividing walls between each group of apartments. Fire-escapes of ornamental iron work have been placed on the front of each building.

The building at 220 West Sixty-ninth Street has been set aside for the use of women tenants, but if there is not a sufficient number of applicants for the apartments they will be let to small families.

One of the houses is ready for occupancy, and the first tenant will move in to-day.

Miss Ellen H. Bailey has been given charge of the buildings.

GEN. ROE MAKES PROMOTIONS.

Col. S. H. Olin and Lieut. L. M. Greer Added to His Staff.

Major Gen. Roe has appointed Lieut. Col. Stephen H. Olin Assistant Adjutant General, thus completing his staff in this grade. Col. Olin held a similar position on the staff of Gen. Fitzgerald. Col. Olin's office will be in this city.

The new appointee is a well-known lawyer and has been identified with the National Guard for many years. He entered the service April 24, 1882, and was appointed Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade.

Gen. Roe has also appointed Second Lieut. Louis M. Greer of Troop 2 Squadron A first aide on his staff. Lieut. Greer will have the rank of Major in his new command.

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Ladies' Tailoring Department.

Advance Models and Correct Materials for . . .
SMART TAILOR-MADE GOWNS,
GOLF AND CYCLING SUITS,
WAISTCOATS AND COVERT COATS,
RIDING HABITS, &c.

(THIRD FLOOR.)

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

MISS RICHARDSON APPEARS

Daughter of the Dead "Spite House" Millionaire Comes to Court and Makes a Scene.

ATTACKS THE SURROGATE

Speaks Her Mind Freely and Departs in Triumph—Evidence For and Against Her Father's Sanity When He Made His Will.

Surrogate Fitzgerald has been during several months seeking Miss Dellaripha Grace Richardson, the eccentric daughter of the late Joseph Richardson, the queer owner of millions mysteriously vanished and builder of the famous "Spite House." He found her yesterday, or, to speak more accurately, she found him. She has been in contempt of court because of her failure to appear. She put herself yet further in contempt of court by appearing when she was not expected and using language and expressing opinions contrary to all judicial etiquette.

After lurking long behind the walls and iron-grated doors of her fortress between a baker's shop and a cigar store, at 110 East Houston Street, she executed a sortie, exploded herself, like a peculiarly violent and particularly virulent dynamite bomb, in open court, and then withdrew, leaving sensation and confusion behind her.

It was 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Surrogate's court had just reconvened after the midday recess. The room is a rather small one on the basement floor of the Civil Court Building, and the proceedings are usually formal, decorous, happy, and comfortable. Surrogate Fitzgerald is a picture of tranquillity; the lawyers sit in a row at a long table immediately in front of him, and the audience sits in chairs behind the lawyers. On this occasion the audience was notably well dressed, well behaved, and distinguished looking. Everybody seemed to have the tenderest considerations for the feelings of evcrybody else.

Mrs. Richardson, the widow of the millionaire, sat on the rear row of chairs, flanked on each side by a number of women friends. She is a motherly, comfortable-looking woman, with a matronly figure, a broad, tranquil face, and a rather white complexion, and she wore a plain black gown, a bonnet equally plain, with black crepe veil and black cotton gloves.

A Sudden Apparition.

Suddenly the door opened and a small, prim-looking, neatly dressed woman entered. She was all in black, with a black hat, and her auburn hair was arranged in ripples as if she had prepared carefully for a public appearance. She was the kind of woman who would be regarded at sight as a spinster somewhere between forty and fifty years, of good position and habits. She did not look at all as if she was loaded, but it was soon known that she was.

She walked with quick but deliberate stride to the Judge's elevated stand, on the left of the Surrogate, ascended the three steps, and sat in a chair close to the Surrogate, who turned his eyeglasses upon her and contemplated her in dumb amazement. The jaws of Wheeler H. Peckham, De Lancey Nicoll, and other distinguished counsel dropped. Not one of them would have dared to take such a liberty with the Court.

The woman was Miss Richardson, and she began without stopping even to clear her throat: "I intend to have my say in this case, and I've come here to have it."

The official stenographer, who is a sedate, elderly gentleman accustomed to hearing things said in due form, dropped his pencil and gasped and blinked and rubbed his eyes, as if to satisfy himself that such a thing could really be in the waking world, and that he was not the victim of nightmare. He stayed yet more the next moment, when Miss Richardson continued raptidly, speaking in clear-cut English, but with her voice gradually rising:

"Anybody who doesn't want to hear me had better leave," glaring around the courtroom and bestowing an extra and special glance on her stepmother, who leaned back in her chair and seemed to be the only person present who was not surprised. "I want to know," Miss Richardson continued, turning again to the Surrogate, "if you are in this conspiracy. If you are, you ought to be kicked right off the bench. I want to know if you intend to allow murder to be done on the streets."

The Surrogate Cool.

By this time the woman's voice had risen almost to a scream. The Surrogate was red as a beet, but entirely cool.

"I cannot permit such conduct to the Court—" he began. Miss Richardson would not listen.

"My cousin, a young lady, who lives with me, has been assaulted in the street," she screamed again. "She has been insulted and her clothing has been torn by a low loafer and a beastly brute. Are you a party to such proceedings?"

"If you do not take a seat in the room and keep quiet, I shall be compelled to order you under arrest" the Surrogate managed to say, while Miss Richardson paused to catch her breath.

She gave this politely expressed threat no attention.

"This is a conspiracy, and I believe you are in it," she began again. "We have been persecuted ever since my father's death. I believe they are trying to murder us. My father never made a will leaving half his property to that woman," scornfully indicating Mrs. Richardson, whose quiet face had never changed its expression from the beginning of this exciting scene. "He gave her all she was entitled to. She got more than she deserved. Now she is trying to get more. She is a murderess."

"Miss Richardson—" the Surrogate was again trying to speak in a conciliatory tone and with dignified manner, but the angry woman snapped him up promptly.

"Will you answer me?" she stormed, half rising and lifting her hand as if she intended to tear at his face. "I want to know if you are in this conspiracy! I've a perfect right to say what I like here, and I'm going to do it. I tell you my cousin came to me this evening with her clothes torn off her and her teeth broken in by a ruffian!"

Led Out by Mr. Hawley.

The Surrogate turned away and motioned to a court attendant. The scene did not last more than two minutes, but nearly all the people in the room were on their feet. George Richardson, brother of Dellaripha, stood at the end of the table, white and agitated, looking at the Surrogate imploringly as if he wanted to say something, but dared not. Marcus Hawley, a big, fine-looking man with white side whiskers, who has been a friend of the Richardson family for years, stepped up, touched Miss Richardson on the arm and whispered to her to come out with him. She promptly rose, looked defiantly around the room and marched out, holding her back very straight and making a distinct declaration of wrath with each click of her heels on the floor. Mr. Hawley let her go at the door, and she disappeared.

She went straight back to her fortress in East Houston Street, and promptly locked and barred the doors. An American District Telegraph messenger got in later in the afternoon, carrying a note from a reporter, asking her to give the details of the alleged assault on her cousin. She signed for the message, and told the boy if she decided to answer she would send a message. Reporters and persons in the neighborhood hammered on the door in vain, as usual. Miss Richardson evidently has somewhere a post of observation from which she scans all who seek admission. Mr. Hawley said he understood the order of arrest for contempt of court heretofore issued has been withdrawn on her promise to appear before the Surrogate and testify in the proceedings taken by the executor of her father's estate to discover what has become of his property.

The case that was being heard yesterday was a protest by George and Dellaripha Richardson against the probate of a will of Joseph Richardson made April 24, 1897, a month and a half before his death, dividing his property equally between his wife and two children. They claim that this will was made under undue influence and while Mr. Richardson was incapable, and that the only valid will is one of Oct. 29, 1894. This gives the wife very little, and divides the bulk of the estate between the two children.

Some of the Old Man's Queer Ways.

R. H. Bissell of Bissell & Co., brokers, through whom Joseph Richardson did business for years, so appeared, testified that Mr. Richardson appeared, shortly before his death, at the office of the witness, in Broad Street, accompanied by his wife, Miss Richardson, and two nurses. He was much agitated and very nervous, and whispered: "Say, I've been in jail; I've been locked up." The witness considered Mr. Richardson irrational at that time.

George H. Conger, a real estate dealer, said that on April 13 he was told by a messenger that a man wanted to see him, and found Mr. Richardson, weak and shivering, on a corner. Mr. Richardson said: "I just wanted to see how you were getting along." In a little while Mrs. Richardson and a nurse, without hats or cloaks, hurried up and carried Mr. Richardson home in a carriage. They said he had escaped. The witness, however, threw a shell into the ranks of the counsel for the contestants by saying he considered Mr. Richardson on that occasion entirely rational.

H. C. Du Val, private secretary to Chauncey M. Depew, told of a visit Mr. Richardson made to him in the latter part of May, 1897. Mr. Richardson then spoke of going traveling, and said he wanted passes and parlor car accommodations. He seemed to be rational, but he never appeared again at the office.

Attempts to bring out testimony regarding Mr. Richardson's relations with Cornelius Vanderbilt were balked by objections.

Cortez Nelson, who was day nurse for Mr. Richardson, told of a visit of Miss Della to her father during his illness. On that occasion, May 18, Miss Richardson rushed into the house, Nelson said, ordered Mrs. Richardson and William T. Washburne, who were in her father's room, to go out, whacked Mr. Washburne over the head with her umbrella, breaking it at the handle, and applied to him a string of epithets about four feet long, ending with the word "devil." She also abused the doctor and Nelson because they refused to act as "bouncers" and eject Mr. Washburne and Mrs. Richardson. The evidence of this witness was given from notes, and indicated that Mr. Richardson was entirely sane during his illness.

The hearing was continued to this morning.

CAPT. DEVERY'S PROMOTION.

Mr. Moss Denies that His Society Will Take Legal Action Against It.

Frank Moss, ex-President of the Police Board, denied yesterday afternoon a published statement that the Society for the Prevention of Crime contemplates legal action to challenge the promotion of William S. Devery to be Deputy Chief of Police. Mr. Moss said the matter had not been considered.

"I do think," said Mr. Moss, "that Devery's promotion is extraordinary. Charges were presented against him over a year ago, and the case against him was a strong one. His counsel obtained from Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court a temporary writ of injunction, restraining the Police Board from trying the Captain, on the ground that the board was not bipartisan, as required by law. The case has never been argued, so far as I know, and the writ of prohibition may obtain yet.

"If the present Police Board has promoted an officer against whom such serious charges are pending, its action is certainly peculiar. For my own information I have written to the Clerk of the Supreme Court to inquire if any order has been made in the Devery case."

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will cure the worst colds; but that is no reason for letting "a slight cold" run on. The safest plan is to use remedy now.—Adv.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

Rich Cotton Dress Goods.

Striped and Check Scotch Ginghams, exclusive styles, 12½, 15, 20 and 25 Cents.

French Organdie Rayé, our own exclusive designs, 35 Cents.

French Printed Plumetis; new floral patterns, 35 Cents.

Linea Imperatrice, a new printed novelty, 35 Cents.

Mousseline de Soie, a beautiful Silk and Cotton fabric, 50 Cents.

Printed Mullette, 32 inches wide, 12½ Cents.

A beautiful collection of printed Dimities, all choice designs, 12½ Cents.

Printed Spiral Cord Lawns, 10 Cents.

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MEN'S

"TRUE MERIT" SHIRTS.

These high grade unlaundered Shirts, made of New York Mills Muslin, 50 Cents Each.

Open back and open back and front, all sizes of Neck Band, five lengths of sleeve, 3-ply Union Linen Bosom; thoroughly reinforced and made with all recent improvements, 50c. each, $2.95 per half doz.

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26 inch Union Silk Umbrellas for Ladies, with assorted Natural wood and silver trimmed Handles, steel rod, close rollers, $1.25 Each.

28 inch Union Silk Umbrellas for Men, with Englis Natural wood Handles, silver swedged, $1.85 Each.

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FINE FURS.

Seal Skin Capes, 27 inches deep, 130 to 140 inch sweep, trimmed with Broad Tail, $80.00; Formerly $160.00 to $175.00

Plain Seal Skin Capes, $100.00; Formerly $190.00

Electric Seal Collars, with Stone Marten Border, 5 inches deep, $15.00; Formerly $25.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

CHILDREN AND CITY LIFE

Work Done and in Progress to Improve the Lot of the Juvenile Poor.

MORE SMALL PARKS NEEDED

Happy Effects Upon City Waifs of Rural Surroundings and Homes Described at the Charity Organization Society's Conference.

The third of the monthly conferences under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society, for the purpose of considering the "Evils of Pauperism and the Possibilities of Religious and Charitable Organizations in Overcoming Them," was held yesterday morning in the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. Addresses were delivered by La Salle A. Maynard, on "Child Saving"; the Rev. J. Winthrop Hegeman, President of the Guild for Crippled Children of the Poor of New York City, on the same subject, and Charles Loring Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, on "Country Homes for the Homeless."

Mr. Maynard said he placed great importance on the acquisition of many more small parks for the city, as the absence of fitting places of recreation for children tended largely to render them miserable and mischievous. The open air, he said, was absolutely necessary for the healthful growth of the child, and health of body promoted health of mind and morals. The child, moreover, should be made happy as much of the time as possible, as this had the effect of making it cheerful and light of heart in after life. The work already done in the direction of establishing small parks in the closely populated districts was very praiseworthy, and he said a vote of thanks should be tendered those in charge of it. He expressed a hope that the new administration would give especial attention to the matter.

The Rev. Mr. Hegeman spoke highly of the efforts made by the Guild for Crippled Children in the direction of saving the child. He alluded in terms of commendation to the Henrietta Industrial School, in West Sixty-third Street, where a class for crippled children has been provided. He advocated, in strong terms the co-operation of such organizations as the Guild and the Children's Aid Society.

In his paper, Charles Loring Brace, in part, said:

"Nothing so certainly protects the little ones from the assaults of evil as complete removal to the quiet of the country, where each individual may find room for its best development. A few days ago, the visitor of one of our industrial schools found three little children nearly starved and frozen in an upper room of a rear tenement—the mother dead, undoubtedly from hardship, the brutal father continually intoxicated. The puny little ones, untrained and ragged, were surrendered to us, and are now in one of our lodging houses, receiving a little preliminary training before they are taken West to be placed in good homes.

"That country homes and family life are best for these children may be shown by a few examples of the success of our Western work. I have here a photograph of a young woman, Laura H——, who was rescued from an insane mother, who was trying to scald her with a kettle of boiling water. The poor mother was made insane through grief over her husband, who disappeared, and who to this day has never been heard from. Her children were placed in an orphan asylum for a short time, and later in homes by our society.

"One is in a good home in Missouri, is highly respected, a Sunday-school teacher, and a bright young woman. Laura, who was about seven years of age when placed in a home in Nebraska, is remarkable for her beauty, intelligence, and goodness. She is a prodigy in music, and at the age of fourteen years gave a piano recital to the people of her village. She stands at the head in school, has taken prizes in needlework, and is a leader among the young people in religious work.

"Nor do we lack notable men upon our records. John Brady lived in Cherry Street in a dilapidated rear tenement. His father turned him out at eight years old to make his own way, which he did for a time by picking up lead to sell to junkmen, until finally he was sent to the Nursery, on Randall's Island. There our agent induced him to try the West. The Judge in a little town in Indiana took him into his home to make something of the little fellow. John worked his way through Yale in the class of '74, and then through the Union Theological Seminary. He went to Alaska as a missionary to the Indians, and found he could do more by establishing industrial pursuits for them than by preaching. Now he is Governor of the Territory.

"You, who are working among the poor, know that most of the evils you are contending against are due to overcrowding and to the depraving influences of the city. Is it not clear that the best interests of the community as well as of the children require that these dependent little ones be sent as far from the city as possible, and given a new start in life with the best home influences?"

A general discussion of the addresses followed.

Koerner Anxious for His Trial to End.

The trial of William J. Koerner, charged with and once convicted of the murder of Rose Alice Redgate, was continued before Judge Newburger, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, and drew a large crowd of spectators. The work of impaneling a jury proceeded very slowly. Up to the time court adjourned only six jurors had been sworn. Koerner manifested disgust with the proceedings. "What is the use of so much bother?" he said to his counsel. "If I killed Miss Redgate I'm willing to suffer for it. I have nothing to live for. I might as well be electrocuted as not."

W. L. Douglas $3.50 SHOE FOR MEN

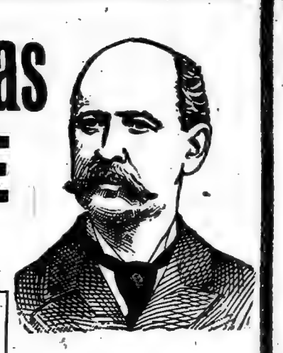

BEST IN THE WORLD

is suitable for all classes of business and professional men.

Workingmen can wear them with economy, and dress their feet as genteelly as the merchant or banker, as one pair of W. L. Douglas shoes will wear as long as two of cheaper goods.

We could not make over 1,000,000 permanent wearers unless our shoes were as good as we claim.

THE BLACK VICI-KID

shown in our cut is made on our New Cadet Toe, and is as soft and pliable as cloth, and very suitable for winter wear. It takes and keeps an elegant polish, and holds its shape as long as worn. Kid-lined, and fast-color hooks and eyelets. We have 155 styles, and widths from A to EE, made in Patent Calf, Calf, French Enamel, Box Calf, Russia Storm Calf, etc.

Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Our stores are located at

NEW YORK—1211 Broadway, 1343 Broadway, 264 W. 125th St., 974 3d Ave., 2210 3d Ave., 345 5th Ave., 114 Fulton St.
BROOKLYN—708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 431 Fulton St., 494 5th Ave.
JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Ave.

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Every Evening until further notice, Wycherly's famous old comedy
THE COUNTRY GIRL.
MISS REHAN as PEGGY
Previous to the "Country Girl," "Subtleties of Jealousy." Mats. To-day and Saturday. Thursday, (previous to the Country Girl,) the new Japanese opera, LILLI TSE.

DALY'S ANNUAL LENTEN MATINEES.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
Magnificently Illustrated in Color, accompanied by a series of original
MOTION PICTURES.
3 courses, exactly alike. 5 lectures in each, beginning Feb. 24th.
COURSE A—Mondays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock. COURSE B—Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 o'clock. COURSE C—Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. The subjects will be: 1—Wonders of Thessaly. 2—Cycling Through Corsica. 3—The Yellowstone National Park. 4—Oases of the Algerian Sahara. 5—More About Japan. Course Tickets, $5.00; Now on Sale.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance, 1:30 to 11 P. M. 58TH & 3D AVE.
First Time Up Town.
MARVELOUS BIOGRAPH.
(NEW VIEWS.) MAURICE BARRYMORE & CO., FRANK BUSH, Gardner & Ely, Stanley & Jackson, Mimic Four, Ray Le Royce, Snyder & Buckley, Bros. Morello, L. Claire & Hayes, Hill & Whittaker, De Moss & Mais, Others.
Afternoons 25c., 15c. Come any time. 50 and 25c. EVENINGS.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
MINNIE SELIGMAN
Last week of "Comedy and Tragedy." CHAS. T. ELLIS & CO., Musical Sketch; JOHN KERNELL, Irish Comedian; 3 POLOS, Gymnasts; DELTORELLIS, Musical Clowns; 40 others.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE. SPECIAL. .....FRIDAY NEXT at 1:30 sharp.....
TWELFTH NIGHT CLUB BENEFIT
Madame Modjeska (introductory.) Wm. Crane (assisted by F. Carlyle in a one-act play.) Henry Miller, with Viola Allen, Wm. Thompson, Frank Mills, (in one act of Sowing the Wind;) Annie Russell and E. J. Morgan (in a one-act play.) Chauncey Olcott, and
A Monster Shakespearean Sketch, (Written for the occasion by Grant Stuart.) introducing 24 heroes and heroines of Shakespeare, enacted by E. M. Holland, Wm. Faversham, Jos. Haworth, Eben Plympton, Wm. Courtleigh, Robt. Edeson, Walter Hale, Geo. Fawcett, Robt. Cotton, Jos. Wheelock, Jr., John Findlay, Burr McIntosh, the heroines by the ladies of the Twelfth Night Club.
SEATS AND BOXES AT EMPIRE THEATRE.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d St....Begins 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat'y, 2. 4th week in N. Y.; 5th month in London.
THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.
NEXT TUESDAY, ONE MORE MATINEE OF
The Princess and the Butterfly.

LYCEUM THEATRE. Friday Afternoon, Feb. 18, 3:30.
Major J. B. Pond announces the first American appearance of the new genius in Literature.
RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.
Readings from his Poems and Prose Fancies. Tickets $1.50, $1, 75c. For sale at Theatre box office

AMERICAN 42D St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38th St. Castle Square Opera Co.
Opera in English. 8th Successful Week.
"Hearty laughter and applause."—Times.
Grand Double Bill. Cavalleria Rusticana, PINAFORE.
Wed. Mat., 2 P. M., 25c. Evening, 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. Sat. Mat.; 2. Seat Sale Open. 25c., 50c.
*** By popular request the Double Bill will be continued next week.

5th Av. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. MODJESKA Spl. (farewell) Mat. To-day, Camille. and JOSEPH HAWORTH To-night, in Mary Stuart
Next Monday—Matinée Washington's Birthday.
DE WOLF HOPPER. EL CAPITAN. Seat Sale Open.
Seventh Regiment Band in the Grand Finales.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. EVGS. 8:15. MATS. 2:15.
JOHN DREW Matinées To-day & Saturday. ONE SUMMER'S DAY. Special Mat. Washington's Birthday.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Mat. Sat. Adm. 50c.
LOTTIE COLLINS—CHARMION.
JULIE MACKEY and 15 other European acts.
XTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15
LAST WEEK. Souvenirs Feb. 19. Reg. Prices.
RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."
FEB. 21, The Whitney Opera Company in a New Comic Opera, "A Normandy Wedding."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. TO-NIGHT LAST TIME. Lindau's drama, "Brothers." Thurs., 1st time, "Logenbrueder."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve., 8:15. Original Production. Mat. Sat., 2. Hoyt's A STRANGER IN NEW YORK.

3d Mnth! Big Beauty Show! CASINO! 75th Souv. Nt., Mch. 2. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN! Telephone Girl!

COLUMBUS. MR. ROBERT HILLIARD IN Mat. To-day. 25c., 50c. A NEW YORKER.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
In French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS. Even'g performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
TO-NIGHT....."Les Huguenots"
Mmes. Nordica, Seygard, Van Cauteren, and Melba; MM. Ibos, Boudouresque, Bispham, Campanari. Conductor, Bimboni. No increase in prices for this performance.
TO-MORROW EVG., FEB. 18, at 7:45...Farewell Night GALA PERFORMANCE.
Acts from "Tannhauser," "Romeo et Juliette," "Il Pagliacci," "Freischutz," "Lucia," "Gotterdammerung," "Faust."
Mmes. Melba, Gadski, Toronta, Staudigl, Mattfeld, Van Cauteren; MM. Kraus, Rothmuhl, Campanari, Bispham, Stehmann, Staudigl, Fischer, Boudouresque, Viviani, Van Hoose, Rains, Saligmac, and Ibos. Conductors, Mr. Damrosch and Sig. Bimboni.
No increase in prices for this performance.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
SAT. MAT. FEB. 19 "Gotterdammerung" Mmes. Nordica, Barna, Toronta, Staudigl, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Staudigl, Conductor, Damrosch.
SCALES OF PRICES—$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4. Last Sunday Night Concert, Feb. 20, at 8:15. Soloists: Mmes. Gadski, Seygard, Sig. Campanari, M. Ysaye. Conductor, Damrosch.
Seats on sale at Box Office, and also at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Thurs. Eve., Feb. 17, at 8:15.
Mr. EMIL PAUR, Conductor.
SOLOIST,
Mr. C. M. Loeffler.
TICKETS AT METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC S

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair; continued low temperature; northwesterly gales.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,009. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $106⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 28⅝c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN—Gen. Pelliéux harangued the jury in defense of Count Esterhazy at Zola's trial in Paris with much apparent effect. M. Labori, Zola's counsel, was not allowed to make a reply. Japan has been asked to allow a postponement of the payment of the war indemnity by China, but it is not thought her finances will permit her to do so. Prince Henry of Prussia has sailed from Ceylon on his way to China. A surgical operation was performed on Sarah Bernhardt in Paris with success. John Dillon moved an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech in the House of Commons, and was supported by A. J. Balfour.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A strike that will bring out 50,000 men on April 1 was threatened at a convention of Pennsylvania miners at Altoona yesterday.

The French Line's steamer Flachat was wrecked on Teneriffe and thirty-eight of the crew and forty-nine passengers were lost.

In the town meetings held Tuesday in five counties of the State the Democrats are said to have gained six Supervisors and the Republicans two.

Dr. Dwight Scott Chamberlain, Constable Dunn, and ex-Sheriff Glenn were indicted by the Grand Jury at Lyons, N. Y., yesterday in connection with the "cemetery case."

The Citizens' Union became a permanent local political body last night by the adoption of a detailed plan of permanent organization. The power of the Union rests in a Central Committee of twenty-five members, nineteen of whom are from the Borough of Manhattan and three from the Borough of Brooklyn. This committee may appoint more members and as many sub-committees as it chooses. All partisan ideas are carefully guarded against.

Page 3.

The windstorm caused damage in city and harbor. Vessels were driven ashore and ferry traffic delayed. A man was blown from a roof and may die.

Capt. Frank of the tug Frankie and his engineer were drowned in the bay by the sinking of their boat. The crew and passengers of the ferryboat Castleton saved the two remaining members of the crew.

May wheat in Chicago reached the highest price since 1891, being bid up to $1.03⅝. Shorts found great difficulty in covering, as there was no wheat offered for sale. Leiter brokers were overbidding Armour's agents in the Northwest. Charles Counselman reported great scarcity in European markets.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, Commissioner Dalton offered for approval a contract with the Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown to furnish water for Long Island City. The contract appeared to be very favorable to the company, and President Bowley of Queens objected. After a long discussion final action was postponed for a week.

Page 4.

The get of the Hermitage and other studs bring good prices at the Madison Square Garden auction.

At the hearing in the Richardson will contest yesterday it was brought out that the property of "Ben" Richardson, a brother of the "Spite House" builder, disappeared as mysteriously as did Joseph's. "Ben" Richardson, who died eight years ago, was supposed to be worth about $6,000,000.

At a banquet of the Central and Western Massachusetts Yale Alumni Association, held in Worcester, Mass., yesterday, ex-Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain called attention to what he deemed well-nigh a positive scandal, "the neglect, the low condition, the deliberate failure to promote the proper study of English at Yale today, as well as for many years past."

Page 5.

At a caucus of Democratic Aldermen yesterday Alderman McCall was chosen leader of the majority in the board.

A caucus of Republican Senators was held at Albany last night, and it was decided to make the Biennial Session bill a party measure.

Timothy Hogan, a noted mail-box thief, who escaped from Blackwell's Island a year ago, has been arrested near Columbus, Ohio.

The New York Correspondents' Club indulged in a "beefsteak grab," sixty-eight pounds of steak and three kegs of ale being served.

The New Jersey House passed the Senate bill legalizing the Erie's lease of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad. A bill was also passed placing the naval reserve under control of the head of the National Guard.

Members of the Society of Friends in New Jersey have formed plans for the erection of a home for indigent members of that sect, where comforts will be provided at moderate cost. The home is expected to be opened April 1.

C. A. Hart's demand that he be declared elected Supreme Court Justice in the Second Judicial District of Westchester County was yesterday refused by the State Board of Canvassers. He will apply for a writ of mandamus.

At a hearing on the proposed Dispensary bill of the State Board of Charities, given by the joint Committee on Judiciary of the Legislature at Albany yesterday, James G. Cannon and other representatives of important medical bodies denounced such a bill as a scheme to create a medical trust and increase the fees of physicians.

The bill providing for pensions for New York City school teachers was passed by the State Senate yesterday. Among the bills of local interest introduced in the Assembly was one by Mr. Sanford to annex and include in the Borough of the Bronx all the territory comprised within the City of Mount Vernon. Representatives of important medical bodies in the State declared to the Joint Committee on Judiciary of the Legislature that the proposed Dispensary bill of the State Board of Charities was intended simply to create a medical trust and increase the fees of physicians. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate gave a hearing on the Ellsworth Newspaper Libel bill. The Judiciary Committee of both houses in joint session gave a hearing to the authors of the various primary bills.

Page 7.

The funeral of Behrens, the singer, was held in Liederkranz Hall yesterday.

The second and last Tuesday evening dance of the season took place in Sherry's large ballroom last night. Craig W. Wadsworth led the cotillion, dancing with Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies.

Miss Clara Louise Miller was married to William Spencer Prankard at Christ Church. C. Dundas Drake and Miss Clara Wahle were married at St. Chrysostom's Chapel. Many other weddings of interest took place.

Page 9.

Stock subscription lists of the Woman's Hotel Company were opened yesterday in the Wall Street district.

Page 10.

Cpl. Wall's body was removed from its grave at Burlington, N. J., and reinterred in Elizabeth. Col. Wall was at one time arrested for treason by order of Secretary Seward, but was quickly released.

Page 12.

The annual meeting of the American Paper and Pulp Association began yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx met yesterday and transacted miscellaneous business.

Justice Scott dismissed yesterday the suit of Miss Deans against former Judge Hilton, on the ground of insufficient evidence.

Cuts in prices of coffee for several Western States were made yesterday by both the American Sugar Refinery and the Arbuckles.

At the sessions of the Newspaper Publishers' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday many subjects relating to the printing of newspapers were discussed.

The cars of five Brooklyn trolley lines were run across the big bridge yesterday, and there was much confusion and crowding at the loops of the Manhattan terminus.

At the close of the Lincoln Day dinner of the Republican Club last Saturday night there was a lively debate between well-known men as to the duty of the House of Representatives to pass a gold standard bill. The assembled diners voted unanimously that the House should pass such a bill.

Asa O. Beville, the head of the black dress goods department in Wanamaker's store, pleaded guilty yesterday to having stolen many goods from his employer and to having disposed of them through Simon Buttner of 37 West Twenty-eighth Street. Buttner waived examination, and was held in bail as a receiver of stolen goods.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires:—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.

EIGHTY-SEVEN LOST AT SEA.

French Line's Steamer Flachat Wrecked on Teneriffe—Fourteen Survivors Reach Santa Cruz.

TENERIFFE, Canary Islands, Feb. 16.—The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique Line's steamer Flachat, bound from Marseilles for Colon, was totally wrecked on Anaga Point, this island, at 1 o'clock this morning. Her Captain, second officer, eleven of her crew, and one passenger were saved. Thirty-eight of the crew and forty-nine passengers were lost.

The Flachat struck on Anaga Point during a thick fog. Heavy weather prevailed at the time, and the steamer soon broke in two.

The small steamer Susu brought the fourteen survivors to Santa Cruz, and, after landing them, returned to the scene of the disaster to endeavor to render further assistance.

The Flachat was built at Stockton, England, by Pearse & Co., in 1880. She was a tern-screw iron vessel of 1,239 tons net and 2,175 tons gross register. She was 300 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 25.5 feet depth of hold.

SPRING LOCAL ELECTIONS.

Democrats Gain Six Supervisors and the Republicans Two in Five Counties of the State.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—In the town meetings held yesterday in five counties of the State returns received here indicate that the Democrats have gained six Supervisors and the Republicans two. The Democratic increase is distributed as follows: In Cortland, two; in Schoharie, one; in Chautauqua, one, and in Jefferson, two. The Republicans gain two in Cayuga. This makes twenty-one counties in which Spring local elections have been held, with a net gain for the Democrats of thirty-nine Supervisors and for the Republicans of three.

As a result of yesterday's election the Republicans have lost control of Cortland County. Of the fifteen Supervisors in the county the Democrats elected six, the independent Republicans two, and the regular Republicans seven. The independent Republicans will act with the Democrats, giving them practical control of the county, which was considered rock-ribbed Republican until it elected David W. Van Hoesen, a Democrat, to the Assembly last Fall. The town of Cortlandville, which gave Black 1,098 plurality in 1896, elected the fusion local ticket yesterday by 200 plurality.

Dissatisfaction with the Platt machine is assigned as the cause of this reversal.

LYONS "CEMETERY CASE."

Dr. Chamberlain, Constable Dunn, and ex-Sheriff Glenn Indicted.

LYONS, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The Wayne County Grand Jury to-day indicted Dr. Dwight Scott Chamberlain on two counts, one for assault and battery and another for attempting to bribe a witness. Indictments were also found against Constable Homer C. Dunn for attempted bribery, and ex-Sheriff William J. Glenn, charged with embracery.

These cases arose from what is known as the "cemetery case." Dr. Chamberlain, who is Secretary of the Lyons Rural Cemetery Association, objected to the burial there of the remains of Mrs. Phoebe Allee, who died last December. The grave was dug several times but was filled up immediately by order of the Secretary. Michael Abert, who reopened the grave, charged the doctor with assaulting him, and the case was brought before the Grand Jury about two weeks ago.

A week ago charges were made that Constable Dunn tried to bribe the complainant to keep him from testifying, and that Glenn, Chamberlain, and others attempted to influence some members of the Grand Jury to prevent indictment.

NICARAGUA CANAL SYNDICATE.

Contractors Go Over the Lines of Work and Leave for New Orleans.

GREYTOWN, Nicaragua, Feb. 1.—The syndicate of contractors that has been examining the proposed interoceanic canal route, via Lake Nicaragua, arrived here this afternoon. Since leaving New York they have examined the Panama work and journeyed the entire length of this route. From Panama they proceeded to Corinto, thence by rail to Managua, where they were received by President Zelaya and entertained for several days. From there they came to San Jorge, where the western section of the canal is to leave the lake, and, cutting through a low gap in the Cordilleras, follow the valley of the Rio Grande to the Pacific at Brito. This part of the route they made on horseback and greatly enjoyed.

Returning to San Jorge, they crossed the lake to the head of the Rio San Juan, which they descended by river steamer to Ochoa, which is the site of the proposed dam to convert the upper river into an arm of the lake and to maintain the latter at the 110-foot level.

At this point the proposed route leaves the San Juan, or rather the basin that would be formed by the Ochoa dam across it, and enters a connecting basin, formed of the Valley of the San Francisco by a line of embankments from hill to hill to the East Divide. Here the river steamer was abandoned, and the party, on foot, took the trail that is being cut out for the United States Nicaragua Canal Commission. Following this, they visited the sites of the principal embankments, crossed the Divide at the site of the great cut, followed the location down the Valley of the Deseado, seeing each of the three sites, and at the latter took a hand car over the twelve miles of railroad built by the canal company.

To-morrow they will examine the work that would be required here, and on Friday will leave for Port Limon, Costa Rica, to catch the first steamer to New Orleans.

Corn Convention at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The first corn convention ever held in the United States began to-day at the Great Northern Hotel. About 150 delegates are present, and more are expected. Nearly all the Middle Western States are represented, as well as a few of the Far Western Commonwealths. Arrangements have been made for giving a practical demonstration of the value of corn as food.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed for New York offices as follows: Hague, Lee J. Palmer; Husteds, Charles D. Hamilton; Schultzeville, Lafayette P. Budd; Wyandale, Winfield J. Ryther.

The New Pennsylvania Limited.
With its new equipment, the Pennsylvania Limited is the most complete and the handsomest train in the world. Leaves New York every morning for Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis.—Adv.

CITIZENS' UNION TO STAY

Its Delegated Committee Adopts Plans for a Permanent Organization in the City.

A CENTRAL BODY NAMED

Partisan Schemes Carefully Guarded Against—Prestige of 1897 to be Maintained—Every Civic Division to be Thoroughly Organized.

The Citizens' Union became last night a permanent political non-partisan organization. This was accomplished by the adoption by the Committee on Organization of the plan for the permanent organization of that body which was drafted by the Special Committee of Seven.

A large and representative meeting of the Committee on Organization was held at the headquarters, 42 East Twenty-third Street, at 8 P. M. It was called to order by James B. Reynolds, and, on motion of Dr. E. R. L. Gould, Joseph Larocque was elected Chairman. Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler presented the report of the Committee of Seven, and moved its adoption. The report is essentially as follows:

The question as to whether or not the Citizens' Union should continue as a permanent organization was not before the committee. That question had been answered in the affirmative by a unanimous and hearty vote of the Committee on Organization. The committee proceeded at once, therefore, to the consideration of the ways and means by which this expressed purpose of the Citizens' Union could be best carried into effect.

At this point two divergent policies presented themselves and both were urged upon the committee with vigor and ability. One policy would proceed to build up, at once, a municipal political party on the familiar lines, with enrollments, primaries, conventions, and all the machinery that so delights and employs the professional politician of either party. In support of this policy it was argued that political success could only be gained by thorough organization and by frankly accepting those devices that have been developed in American politics for the purpose of what are known as "getting close to the people" and "getting out the vote." On the other hand, it was contended that existing party machinery, whatever may have been its origin and purpose, had become fraudulent and corrupt, and that it was now used with increasing frequency, by self-seeking politicians, to advance their own interests and to deceive the voters into believing that they really had some voice in party management and that the party organization was, in a true sense, representative; and that, because of these facts, the Citizens' Union should frankly disavow any intention to imitate it. It was contended, further, that the Citizens' Union movement aims to change the political habits of the people so far as the issues that decide municipal elections are concerned, and that for this reason, if for no other, a form of organization in sharp contrast to the familiar type should be adopted.

Against Partisan Organization.

The supporters of this view pointed out that it would be the height of unwisdom for the Citizens' Union to devise a complete scheme of political organization, for purposes of show or of symmetry, that was in advance of local sentiment or that local sentiment could not support; that neighborhood sentiment in favor of the principles and policies of the Union must first be stimulated and allowed to develop naturally, in its own way, about the personalities of its own voluntarily chosen and trusted leaders; that in the immediate future the opportunities for political action are very few and relatively unimportant, while the opportunities for a campaign of education are constant and obvious; that, therefore, a simple form of organization is all that is required at the moment—one that will preserve the continuity and maintain the prestige of the campaign organization of 1897, and that will also inspire and guide the development of neighborhood sentiment in all parts of the city, and provide for the more formal organization of the supporters of the Union for campaign purposes as soon as local sentiment will fully warrant and support such further organization.

The committee have, in general, adopted the latter of the views just outlined, and their recommendations are made in that spirit and from that point of view. It is of the highest importance, in the judgment of the committee, to effect three results: (1) to preserve the continuity of the Citizens' Union movement, to represent it before the public, to protect its name and party emblem, and to maintain unimpaired the prestige gained by the fact that 151,540 votes were cast for our candidate for Mayor in 1897; and (2) to allow the utmost freedom to the Citizens' Union sentiment in the several Assembly Districts to develop in its own way, rather than according to some preconceived, hard and fast rule of organization, to be laid now upon all the districts alike; and, (3) to enable that sentiment, as soon as sufficiently developed, to express itself liberally in the management of all the affairs of the union.

What Is Recommended.

The recommendations of the committee fall under three heads, and are as follows:

1. That the Committee of Organization hitherto existing, having served the purpose for which it was called into existence, be dissolved.

2. (a) That the following twenty-five persons—Borough of Manhattan—Constant A. Andrews, Clarence D. Ashley, William M. Bennett, Arthur von Briesen, R. Fulton Cutting, Alfred Frank, Paul Fuller, E. R. L. Gould, Henry E. Howland, Francis C. Huntington, Boudinot Keith, Percival Knauth, Lowell Mayo, John H. C. Nevius, Edward D. Page, John B. Pannes, Samuel J. Rose, J. Kennedy Tod, John De Witt Warner; Borough of Brooklyn—Henry Batterman, John K. Creevy, S. Perry Sturges; Borough of Queens—John W. Weed; Borough of Richmond—William Allaire Shortt; Borough of the Bronx—Fielding H. Marshall—be designated as the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union, to act in general as the trustees of its interests, with power to fill vacancies in their own number and to add to their number; and the first meeting of said committee shall be Feb. 23, 1898, at 8 P. M., at 42 East Twenty-third Street, New York City.

2. That such Central City Committee shall have power and it shall be their duty: (a) To stimulate in each Assembly district of the city the formation of clubs in sympathy with the principles and objects of the Citizens' Union, and to keep those principles and objects constantly before the voters of the city; (b) To raise and disburse such funds as may be necessary for carrying on the work of the committee; and in particular to secure, if it be possible, an income sufficient for the purpose by annual subscriptions guaranteed for at least four years; (c) To maintain headquarters and to employ such paid assistants as may be necessary; (d) To represent the Citizens' Union at public hearings before the Legislature, the Mayor, the Municipal Assembly, or elsewhere in the interest of good government; (e) To aid and promote the formation by members of the union of political organizations in all the Assembly districts as soon as warranted by the condition of the association in the district; (f) To protect and preserve the right to said enjoyment of the name and party emblem of the Citizens' Union of the City of New York.

3. That such Central City Committee shall not have power: (a) To alter or amend the existing declaration of principles of the Citizens' Union; (b) To nominate or to delegate the nomination of candidates for public office in city, county, borough, council, or Assembly districts.

The Committee of Seven also reported a plan of political organization. It is drafted along the lines suggested in the foregoing report.

The plan for organization in the various civic divisions is only recommended to the Central Committee, which has full power.

The full report of the Committee of Seven was adopted, with two negative votes. This committee was composed of the following members: Charles S. Fairchild, Chairman; Nicholas Murray Butler, Henry E. Howland, Isaac N. Klein, James B. Reynolds, Charles H. Strong, and George Tombleson.

Some Excitement Follows.

After the adoption of the report some excitement was caused by Thomas Clegg, a member of the Labor Committee during the campaign, who said he did not see the names of any labor men on the Central Committee.

John J. Chapman, President of Good Government Club C, who is not a member of the Committee on Organization, said that he was opposed to "catering" to the labor vote, and that the union might as well put a representative druggist on the committee as a labor man. Chairman Larocque tried in vain to silence him, telling him he was out of order, and while others shouted: "You've no business in here; you are not a member of the Organization Committee."

J. W. Sullivan, a member of the Executive Committee, attempted to reply to Mr. Chapman, but stopped at the request of the Chair.

John C. Clark, Secretary of the committee, said, after the meeting, that Mr. Chapman is not only not a member of the Committee on Organization, but that he was not even invited to be present.

The Central Committee will meet and organize at the earliest opportunity and begin a thorough organization in all districts.

KANSAS PACIFIC SOLD.

Government Lien Against the Union Pacific Wiped Out at Topeka, Kan.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 16.—The Government lien on the Union Pacific case was wiped out to-day at the Union Pacific Station in this city.

The Kansas Pacific Road was bought in by Alvin W. Krech, representing the Reorganization Committee, for $6,303,000.

There was no competition at the sale. Mr. Krech was the only bidder.

DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE.

Objections to the Sale for Less Than the Government's Full Claim.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In the Senate to-day there was a discussion of the Kansas Pacific Railroad sale, based on Mr. Turple's resolution that the sale ought not to be confirmed if the Government received less than the full amount of its claim.

Mr. Hale moved that the resolution be referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) objected to such reference. He desired the Senate, he said, to take such action as would save the Government the $6,700,000 interest which would be lost if the sale was confirmed.

"How do you propose to prevent the loss?" inquired Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)

"By redeeming the first mortgage bonds," replied Mr. Allen.

"Then," persisted Mr. Spooner, "you would, by redeeming first mortgage bonds, add about $7,000,000 to the Government's claim, making about $20,000,000 in all?"

"That is precisely what I would do," replied Mr. Allen.

"After you did that," asked Mr. Spooner, "how would you hold the road?"

"I would hold it by placing it in the hands of a receiver," said Mr. Allen. "That would be proper and legal."

"Do you think," inquired Mr. Spooner, "that any court in the land would permit you to hold that road and, as you suggest, to operate it for an indefinite period under a receiver?"

"I think the arrangement to operate the road could easily and legally be made," said Mr. Allen.

In response to inquiries by Mr. Allen, Mr. Spooner replied that if he were dealing with the question he would make the best of a bad bargain.

In the course of an extended argument in support of the resolution, Mr. Morgan said: "I am sorry to say it, but within the last five or six days the President has been forced to his knees on the subject by the compulsion of the New York combine—the Fitzgerald combine. Let him take his course, but let him understand that he is responsible to the people of the country."

No action was taken on the Turple resolution.

INTERCEPTED AT CHICAGO.

Edward Zeller, Who Stole $3,000 from His Father, Arrested.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Edward Zeller, a boy of nineteen, was arrested this evening by a Central police officer as he stepped off a New York train. The boy's father, Lorenz Zeller, a real estate dealer and attorney, at 99 Nassau Street, New York, wired the police early in the day to be on the lookout for his son, who, he said, had stolen $3,000 from him and started for the Klondike. The boy appeared very much chagrined that his trip had been interrupted. He will be taken back home.

50,000 MINERS TO TURN OUT.

Big Strike Threatened on April 1 at a Convention at Altoona, Penn.

ALTOONA, Penn., Feb. 16.—The first official notice of a strike to begin on April 1 in all the States shipping bituminous coal to the Atlantic coast was made in this city to-day at a State convention. A resolution was offered at the suggestion of Mr. Ratchford, National President of the United Mine Workers, calling on the miners to provide funds for the strike.

Mr. Ratchford said the miners of this State had one of three things to do: to secure an advance of ten per cent. and an eight hour work day in accordance with the agreement reached at the Chicago convention; to meet the operators in a joint convention and arrive at an amicable agreement, or to strike.

The districts affected will be all the central counties of Pennsylvania, Maryland, the two Virginias, and the Hocking Valley, Ohio. It will bring out at least 50,000 men.

SET FIRE TO HER CLOTHING.

Three Georgia Negroes Attempt to Incinerate a Planter's Daughter.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Feb. 16.—Advices have just reached the Sheriff of this county describing the horrible attempt of three unknown negroes to burn to death the sixteen-year-old daughter of James Alday in an obscure district of Decatur on Monday.

It seems that as Miss Alday was going to a spring some distance from her father's residence three negroes sprang from behind a bush, and, seizing her roughly, began to ply her with questions. Upon being informed that she was the daughter of James Alday, a prominent planter of that district, two of the men held her while the other one struck matches and applied the flames to the edges of her skirts.

The negroes were deaf to her prayers for mercy, and only when they were fully satisfied that the flames could not easily be extinguished did they release her.

Miss Alday broke from the three men and ran screaming to her father's house. Before she had gained her home, however, every stitch of her clothing had been burned from her, and her body was one huge blister. She is now dying.

Nonagenarian for Town Clerk.

MALONE, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Josiah Bailey of Dickinson, ninety-four years of age, has been nominated for town clerk.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central in New Jersey Tuesday night has moved to the Nova Scotia coast, increasing in intensity and has caused snow or rain in the lake regions, the middle and north Atlantic States. A second storm has moved from Northern Montana to Kansas and has caused light snow in the upper Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, and violent northwesterly gales in New England and on the middle Atlantic Coast. It has grown decidedly colder in the Atlantic States and lower lake region and west of the Rocky Mountains. It is warmer in the Missouri, the middle and upper Mississippi valleys. Increasing cloudiness and snow or rain may be expected in the Missouri, the middle and upper Mississippi valleys and lake regions, and generally fair weather elsewhere. It will be not quite so cold in the lake regions and southward to the Gulf, and in the middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	31	33	33
6 A. M.	31	25	32
9 A. M.	35	22	32½
12 M.	36	24	34
4 P. M.	39	26	30
6 P. M.	39	21	26
9 P. M.	36	16	22
12 P. M.	35	15	21

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....28¾
Weather Bureau.....22½
Corresponding date 1897.....35¼
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 35 degrees at 12:05 A. M.; the minimum was 15 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .79, and at 8 P. M. .45.

MUSIC BOXES playing any tune and always ready. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av., bet. 22d & 23d Sts. —Adv.

THE MAINE DISASTER

Capt. Sigsbee Reports the Number of Dead as 253 and of Survivors as 96.

ONLY THEORY AS TO THE CAUSE OF DISASTER.

All the Information at Hand Tends to Indicate That the Loss Was Due to an Accident.

Most of the Rescued Men Sent to Key West on the Ward Line Steamer Olivette.

Nothing has been learned of the cause of the loss of the battle ship Maine. She is a burned and broken wreck, resting on the bottom of Havana Harbor, and two officers and 251 sailors have perished. There is no evidence to prove or disprove treachery. Naval men tell of many ways in which the disaster could have been caused by accident which could not have been guarded against.

It is not yet known how most of the dead men were killed. The supposition is that in most cases the shock of the explosion, which shook Havana, caused direct death or such injuries that the victims were unable to escape from the quickly following dangers of fire and water.

The meagre accounts gathered from curt official dispatches and censored press messages indicate that the officers and men who were left alive behaved themselves like American sailors, stuck by their ship and comrades, and were brave, cool, and efficient in the presence of dreadful and sudden disaster.

The Spanish authorities in Havana and Madrid have profusely expressed regret and sympathy, have tendered kindly offices, and have bestowed them whenever possible. The people of Havana are reported to have done all they could to help the survivors and to show their sorrow for the dead. The newspapers of Madrid reflect in their utterances the course of the Government.

Of the 96 survivors of the Maine, 59 have been sent to Key West, 12 remaining to look after the bodies of the dead, and 25 being hurt so badly that they cannot be removed.

An investigation of the condition of the vessel will be made immediately, and until that has been done nobody can know whether it will be possible to raise and refit her. The inspection is expected to give a clue to the cause of the disaster and to show whether the explosion was within or from without. The officers are reticent. Expressions by some of them indicate their opinion that there was an accident to one of the dynamo engines.

Resolutions expressing the sorrow and sympathy of Congress were introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday. Prominent members of both houses express suspicions that the Maine was destroyed by foul play, but say they will await evidence.

CABLEGRAM FROM LEE.

Business Suspended, Theatres Closed, and Flags at Half Mast in Havana—Calmness Urged.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The following cablegram was received by the State Department from Consul General Lee at 9:16 to-night:

Havana, Feb. 16, 1898.

Profound sorrow expressed by Government and municipal authorities, Consuls of foreign nations, organized bodies of all sorts and citizens generally.

Flags at half-mast on Governor General's Palace, on shipping in harbor, and in city.

Business suspended, theatres closed.

Dead number about 260.

Officers' quarters being in rear and seamen forward, where explosion took place, accounts for greater proportional loss of sailors.

Funeral to-morrow at 3 P. M.

Officers Merritt and Jenkins still missing.

Suppose you ask that naval court of inquiry be held to ascertain cause of explosion.

Hope our people will repress excitement and calmly await decision. LEE.

NOT A SOUND OF WARNING.

The Dead Number 253, and the Explosion Was as Sudden as It Seems Mysterious.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—It is now known that 251 men and two officers of the United States battleship Maine lost their lives in consequence of the explosion, burning, and sinking of that vessel in this harbor last night. The officers lost are Lieut. Friend W. Jenkins, junior grade, of Pennsylvania, and Assistant Engineer Darwin R. Merritt of Iowa.

The explosion occurred at 9:45. The vessel was anchored 500 yards from the arsenal and 200 yards from the floating dock. The night was intensely dark, the clouds hanging low with the heavy rain that began to fall soon after the catastrophe occurred. The Ward Line steamer City of Washington was swinging from her cables 200 yards away, and the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. was also at anchor near by.

Came Without Warning.

The explosion seems to have come without the slightest warning. Most of the men were in bed and asleep below, and many of the officers were on the City of Washington attending a dinner party. Lieut. Blandin was on watch. Capt. Sigsbee was in bed in his cabin, according to the stories of other officers, and Lieut. Commander R. Wainwright was half undressed in his own cabin, smoking. Three other officers were in the messroom.

The force of the explosion was tremendous. It shook the whole city along the water front, put out the electric lights near the shore, and threw down many telegraph and telephone poles. All the lights on the Maine were extinguished instantly.

Knew the Ship Was Lost.

The officers say they knew from the great shock that the ship was lost. Those in the messroom ran quickly on deck. Lieut. Commander Wainwright struck a match and hurried to the adjoining cabin, which was the Captain's. He found Capt. Sigsbee thrown from his berth, but uninjured. The officers found fire following the explosion and immediately began to give orders to the few men who appeared for the rescue of the injured and the prevention of further damage. Capt. Sigsbee's first order was to a seaman to flood the magazine containing 2,500 pounds of gun cotton. The man jumped away and did his work, but he never returned and is supposed to be lost.

Four boats were lowered quickly, each with an officer in charge. One was lost, but the three others were used in moving injured men.

The noise and concussion of the explosion had roused the whole city and all aboard every vessel in the harbor. By the time the Maine's boats were swinging over her sides she was settling, and a great glare of fire burst out of her deck forward. People were rushing to the edge of the water along every street leading there, and boats were putting out from the shore and the other vessels in the harbor. On the City of Washington an iron truss torn from the Maine and hurled into the air fell with a crash on the pantry, and other smaller fragments struck in different parts of the vessel.

Not a Man Flinched.

All accounts agree that the conduct of the officers and surviving men of the Maine was admirable. With a burning and sinking vessel containing thousands of pounds of explosives under their feet, not one of them flinched. A Spanish officer says Capt. Sigsbee was the last man to leave the ship, and stepped into a boat only after he had seen that every living man who could be reached had been taken out.

As well as can be gathered, most of the men lost were killed by the shock of the explosion, which occurred forward and immediately under their quarters. All the officers are reticent, declining to give definite information in advance of the official report and the statements they will be required to make before the court of inquiry, and nobody else is in position to describe what was found in the men's sleeping quarters.

The boats of the Alfonso XII. were the first to reach the Maine. They carried away thirty-seven wounded men of the American vessel's crew. The boats from the City of Washington were hard after the Spaniards, and took out twenty-four men. The naval doctors gave the required attendance. The Chaplain of the Maine, the Rev. J. P. Chadwick, went with the men aboard the Alfonso XII. and gave both spiritual consolation and physical aid.

Spaniards Offered Help.

Chief of Police Plagliery of this city went aboard the Maine soon after the explosion and offered his assistance. Capt. Sigsbee was cool and deliberate, and positively declined to express any opinion as to the cause of the disaster.

The Alfonso XII. was in serious danger for a time, and her mooring tackles were slacked so that she could be moved further away from the Maine. This work was done while the wounded were being removed.

The first men to come ashore from the Maine swam to the Machina wharf. Ten arrived there wounded, and were cared for. The Havana Navy Fire Brigade was ordered on duty, and carried stretchers to the wharves for the transportation of the wounded. The Red Cross Society also sent men to patrol the water front with stretchers to pick up the wounded and dead.

The smokestacks of the Maine fell at 11:30 P. M. During all this two hours the harbor had been a busy and brilliant scene. The fire of the burning Maine illuminated the water for a long distance, and search lights were shining in all directions, assisting the boats in their work of rescue. The Maine finally sank, after another loud explosion, at 2 o'clock, only her superstructure showing above the surface. She went down head first very easily.

Among those who went out to the Maine to offer help were Admiral Manterola and Gen. Solano.

A Sad Visit of Courtesy.

After leaving the Maine, and seeing that his surviving men were well cared for, Capt. Sigsbee went in his own launch to the Alfonzo XII. and tendered his thanks to the Captain and officers for their help. He then went aboard the City of Washington, where he arrived at midnight, and met Consul General Lee, Dr. W. T. Brunner, Acting Sanitary Inspector of this city, and a number of American newspaper correspondents.

In conversation with a friend, Lieut. Commander Wainwright said he thought the explosion was caused by the short-circuit dynamo, but no details of his opinion could be obtained from him. This city is full of rumors and theories regarding the cause of the disaster, but none of them seems to have any authority behind them.

Capt. Gen. Blanco filed his official account of the disaster for Madrid at midnight. Consul General Lee's cable dispatch to the United States Department of State was carried to the palace by Vice Consul Springer as an act of courtesy.

Capt. Sigsbee Will Not Talk.

The magazines on the Maine were all closed at 8 o'clock last night, and the keys yet hanging in his room. Capt. Sigsbee, yet hanging in his room. Captain Sigsbee, with reference to the explosion, says only this:

"I cannot yet determine the cause; but competent investigators will decide whether the explosion was produced from an interior or exterior cause. I cannot say anything until after such an investigation has been made. I will not and cannot conscientiously anticipate the decision, nor do I wish to make any unjust estimate of the reason for the disaster."

Sending Back the Survivors.

The survivors were sent from here this afternoon on the steamer Olivette of the Ward Line, to Key West, except nine officers, one private, Gunner's Mate Bullock, and Capt. Sigsbee, who remain to look after the dead, and twenty-five men who are too seriously hurt to be moved. The full list of survivors is as follows:

Officers—Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, Lieutenant Commander R. Wainwright, Lieut. G. F. Holman, Lieut. J. Hood, Lieut. O. W. Yungen, Lieut. (Junior Grade) G. W. Blow; Surgeon L. G. Heneberger, Paymaster C. M. Ray, Chief Engineer L. G. Howell, Lieut. (Junior Grade) J. T. Blandin; Chaplain J. P. Chidwick, Passed Assistant Engineer E. C. Bowers, Lieutenant of Marines A. W. Catlin, Assistant Engineer J. R. Morris, Naval Cadet J. H. Holden, Naval Cadet W. T. Cluverius, Naval Cadet A. Bronson, Naval Cadet Engineers P. Washington and A. Grenshaw, Naval Cadet D. F. Boyd, Boatswain F. E. Larkin, Gunner J. Hill, Carpenter J. Helm, Paymaster's Clerk B. McCarthy.

Men—Reden, Larson, Hallberg, Bullock, Melville, Willis, Galpin, Kushida, Noppin, Turpin, Harris, Lutz, Jertson, Holland, Herbert, McDevitt, Foley, Hutchins, Schwartz, Richards, Teackle, Flynne, Dressler, David, Michelson, Sohman, Fox, Wilbur, Waters, Anderson, Christianson, Kiehler, Ericsson, Mack, Williams, White, J.; Pauls, Coffee, J. W. Allen, Roe, D. Cronin, F. Cahill, J. Kane, Jernee, C. A. Smith, G. Shea, Herness, J. Heffron, Bloomer, Johnson, Bergman, Mattison, A. Johnson, Pilcher, Holtzer, Loftus, McGinnis, W. Matiasen, Furness, Good, Darkins, Rau, McNair, Gabrelle, A. Hallon, Senetch, A. Knese, Benjaman, McKay.

REAR ADMIRAL KIMBERLY'S VIEWS.

Thinks Chemical Action in the Magazine May Have Caused an Explosion.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Rear Admiral Kimberly, who commanded the United States squadron at Apia, Samoa, where the great disaster to the navy occurred, to-day said he could not imagine how it happened. No hand grenade thrown by a Cuban or Spaniard, as the morning dispatches intimated, could do such damage. A torpedo in the water would have blown up the boat. The accident, he maintained, was evidently not caused by these means. It may have been the result of some chemical action in the magazine, a combustion, perhaps.

"The facts ought to come out later," he declared. "In my judgment, Spain

manders to empty the fore bunkers of the ship first, in which case the Maine's bunkers in that quarter were probably empty owing to the length of her stay in Havana harbor.

Spontaneous Fires in Bunkers.

If, however, the bunkers were not entirely empty, they undoubtedly contained within themselves elements of danger that might account for the explosion. The department within recent years has been greatly troubled by complaints of spontaneous combustion of coal in the ships' bunkers, which have endangered the lives of the crews and the safety of the ships. The Cincinnati twice at least has been obliged to flood her magazines to prevent their blowing up during fires of this kind, and the cruiser Boston has been in the same condition. In some of these cases shelving in the magazines which separate the powder charges have been charred by the intense heat caused by the burning coal in the adjacent bunkers. Although the bunkers are inspected under the regulations at frequent intervals, so numerous have been these cases of spontaneous combustion that the Navy Department only recently had the special board investigate the subject with the view to applying preventive measures. Unfortunately, this board was prevented from making the thorough investigation necessary because no funds were applicable to the purpose.

Even empty bunkers have exploded. In the case of the Atlanta, some years ago, the bunker exploded with great violence, and the only explanation that could be given was that it probably was caused by the ignition of the vapors arising from the new paint applied to the lining of the bunkers.

The theory advanced by the Spanish authorities that the disaster might have been caused by the explosion of the boiler is accepted at the Navy Department as within the bounds of credibility. The Maine's boiler was separated from the powder magazine at the nearest point by a space of about four feet, usually filled with coal. At least one boiler undoubtedly was kept under almost full steam in order to run the dynamos and move the ship in case of need. The explosion of such a boiler might easily drive through the bulkhead and fire the magazine.

Many Precedents for the Disaster.

Inasmuch as suspicion exists in some quarters that a torpedo was used against the Maine, it may be said that the majority of naval officers believe that the character of the explosion was hardly such as could be attributed to a torpedo. The latter, charged with about 100 pounds of gunpowder or guncotton, it is believed, would have torn a large hole in the bottom or side of the Maine, but was scarcely likely to fire the magazine, which is not near the bottom.

It is said at the Navy Department that there is no lack of precedent for such a disaster as that sustained by the Maine, all of which can be traced to accidental causes. In 1885 the United States steam-ship Missouri, lying at Gibraltar, was totally wrecked by the explosion of her magazine. Another case famous in naval history is that of her Majesty's ship Dolerel, off Puenta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, in 1887.

Every confidence is felt at the Department in the commander of the Maine, Capt. Sigsbee, and until it is really established otherwise there is every disposition to charge the accident, if accident it was that destroyed the Maine, to some cause beyond the usual range of human disgretion.

The coast survey steamer Bache is now lying at Key West. The Superintendent of the Survey lost no time this morning in inviting Secretary Long to make any use of the vessel in this emergency that he might desire. The invitation was gratefully accepted, and the Bache has been ordered to proceed at once to Havana with wrecking paraphernalia.

While every United States warship is provided with diving outfits, it is probable that the apparatus on the Maine was destroyed in the explosion and sinking of that ship, so it will be necessary to forward another outfit to Havana as early as possible, if an investigation is to be made of the condition of the hull of the ship below water, to determine finally whether the explosion was external or internal. Divers will also be useful in recovering the valuables aboard the Maine, and there is little doubt that her battery of ten-inch and smaller calibre rifle guns can be raised.

A very prominent naval officer who did not wish his name used, because of the meagreness of present information as to details, expressed the informal opinion that the accident occurred from spontaneous combustion in the coal bunkers, the heat of which exploded the powder in the supplementary magazines adjoining. Still another prominent officer was very confident that the forward magazine of the Maine could not have exploded. "Had the magazine exploded," said he, "the ship would have been blown to flinders."

BLANCO LAYS IT TO A DYNAMO.

Spanish and Other Diplomats Make Calls to Express the Regrets of Their Governments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The news of the Maine disaster was learned at the Spanish Legation with horror, and was the occasion for many expressions of the most profound regret and condolence. Early in the day Señor Du Bosc, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, received a message from Capt. Gen. Blanco, which had been filed at Havana at 2 o'clock this morning. It read as follows:

"With profound regret I have to inform you that the American ship Maine, in this harbor, blew up by an undoubtedly chance accident, believed to result from an explosion of the boiler of the dynamo. Immediately following the accident all disposable elements of the capital hastened to the spot to extend every aid possible. These included the force of the Marine Fire Brigade and all the Generals in Havana, among them my chief of staff. There have been deaths and wounded. I have sent an aide de camp to offer every assistance to the Vice Consul of the United States, as he may wish for. I will forward further details as they become available. BLANCO."

Señor Du Bosc expressed the most profound regret at the occurrence. He said: "Of course, I look upon the horror as due in every respect and solely and simply to an accident. That is the clear and unequivocal statement of the authorities at Havana, and all the evidence thus far available goes to sustain it."

Asked if the disaster possibly could have any adverse effect upon the relations between Spain and the United States, he responded with a decided negative and the statement that the affair was wholly an accident.

Señor Du Bosc hastened to the State Department soon after receiving the Blanco cablegram for the purpose of expressing his deep condolence to the authorities and of communicating the Captain General's dispatch to Secretary Sherman and Mr. Day, the Assistant Secretary. To both of them he expressed personally and officially the most profound regret.

The members of the Spanish Legation called at the Navy Department in the afternoon, and left their individual cards as an expression of their personal condolences. Up to 2:30 P. M. the legation had not heard from Madrid. It was stated that the delay doubtless was due to the fact that in a matter of this gravity the Queen Regent herself would send a message of sympathy and regret, and that the message would come later.

The only cablegram from Havana came from Gen. Blanco, and was a request for information from this end.

The Spanish naval attaché, Señor Sobral, who is in New York, sent a telegram to the Secretary of the Navy expressing his profound regret at the news of the loss of so many naval companions.

At all of the foreign establishments there were the deepest interest and solicitude over the affair, and during the day Ambassador Cambon of France, Sir Julian Pauncefote of the British Embassy, and other foreign representatives called on the President or at the State Department to express their regrets.

At all the foreign establishments the occurrence was the one absorbing subject of comment, and the expression was general that, aside from its melancholy feature of death and destruction, it was profoundly unfortunate to the Spanish cause, owing to the natural suspicions which would arise. At the Army and Navy Club and the Metropolitan Club, two centres for the army, navy, and diplomatic circles, the same intense interest was manifested. At these public quarters there was an undercurrent of doubt and questioning as to the coincidence of an accident to this particular vessel at this particular time.

REAR ADMIRAL BROWN'S OPINION.

Says the Explosion Must Have Occurred on the Vessel.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 16.—Rear Admiral George Brown, who was the highest officer in the navy until his retirement last year, was loath to venture any explanation of the affair, owing to the meagre news received. He said to-day:

"I can offer nothing but vague conjecture as to the probable cause of the destruction of the Maine, although it would seem to me at this time that when an investigation is made it will be found that an explosion occurred on the vessel."

The Admiral was asked if it was possible that a torpedo lying in the harbor could have been accidentally exploded under the ship. He did not think this could have been possible. If a torpedo caused the explosion it must have been sent from shore, for torpedoes are not lying around loose in Havana Harbor, where hundreds of ships are going in and out.

"I am sure no official had anything to do with it, if a torpedo was responsible," he declared; "there could have been no explotion of a torpedo by the dragging of the Maine's anchor or anything of that sort. Nor are there any submerged mines in the harbor. I don't recall any similar affair of this kind in the history of the United States Navy—either in time of peace or in time of war."

NAVAL EXPERTS CONFER.

Effort to Determine the Cause of Disaster—Vessels Sent to Havana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Both Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt called a consultation in the forenoon of all the chiefs of the Navy Department and several of the officers of high rank not directly attached, like Commodore Schley, President of the Lighthouse Board, who has a brilliant reputation as a gallant officer and is possessed of great discretion. The purpose of these consultations was to secure the best expert testimony as to the probable cause of the disaster, while at the same time ascertaining to what extent the naval situation has been affected by the loss of the Maine. A good deal of disquiet was exhibited when it was shown that the loss of this fine battleship had done a good deal to destroy the balance of power theoretically between the navies of Spain and the United States. The latter has now left only six serviceable ironclads as against seven in the Spanish fleet.

The beautiful model of the battleship Maine, standing before the door of Secretary Long's office, was surrounded all day by crowds commenting on every feature of the vessel. At intervals telegraph messengers appeared bearing messages from the main telegraph offices. Upon the delivery of each message there would be a rush to the Secretary's room to learn the latest news.

Up to the time Secretary Long went over to the White House, the news was freely and promptly given out as it came. After that five messages were sent direct to him at the White House, and the crowd was obliged to wait for knowledge of their contents until they had been returned to the department.

Commandant Forsyth, at Key West, wired the Navy Department that he had been notified by Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine to inform Admiral Sicard, in command of the North Atlantic squadron, that the Maine had blown up and was destroyed. He requested that a lighthouse tender be sent over to Havana, and added that many were killed and wounded. Commandant Forsyth's message further said that the lighthouse tender Mangrove left Key West at 3 o'clock this morning for Havana, and that the transport steamer Fern would promptly follow her. A second dispatch from Commandant Forsyth said that he had sent the torpedo boat Ericsson, which was at Key West, to Admiral Sicard, who is at the Dry Tortugas, with a message concerning the disaster to the Maine.

BRITISH PRESS OPINIONS.

Profound Sorrow Expressed at the Disaster to the Maine—Cause Generally Attributed to Accident.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The newspapers here express profound sorrow at the disaster to the battleship Maine. The headlines of the afternoon papers yesterday hinted at treachery, either Cuban or Spanish, but the morning papers generally comment very soberly upon the probable cause, which they attribute to accident. All publish long descriptions of the ill-fated warship with the names of her officers. They describe Capt. Sigsbee as an eminent officer, and publish accounts of his career.

With reference to "certain ominous opinions heard in America," The Times says editorially:

Fortunately for America and for the world, the United States is not governed by persons of this type. So far not only the Governments, but the peoples of America and Spain have acted with good sense, good feeling, and dignity. It is fervently to be hoped the investigation will prove the cause of the disaster an accident, although the conditions which can have led up to such an accident in such circumstances are rather obscure.

The Standard and Daily Telegraph contain similar editorials. The Standard believes the casualty to have been purely accidental, but it suggests that it may be "even feasible to attribute such an outrage to Cuban insurgents, desiring by means, however unscrupulous, to involve Spain in a foreign war."

The Daily News observes:

The disaster reaches the very extremity of horror. The public feeling of the world, shocked by this dire calamity, will do well to imitate the restraint imposed on that of the United States by both the Washington Government and the Captain of the ill-fated ship. For suspicions of foul play there seems to be absolutely no warrant, though naturally they haunt the minds of many Americans. They should be entertained only on absolute compulsion. A spark of misdirected National feeling might cause terrible mischief. The attitude of Spain at this agonizing moment will either efface the memory of the de Lome incident forever or revive it with added circumstances of bitterness and exasperation that cannot be contemplated without a shudder. The calamity sends a pang to every British heart.

The Morning Post, in an editorial of profound sympathy, expresses the hope that certain American Senators who have "allowed themselves to talk rather wildly" will suspend judgment. The paper does not believe in the torpedo theory, and thinks the disaster the result of an accident, but it fears the real cause will never be known.

The Daily Chronicle says: "British sorrow and sympathy are little less vivid than if the casualty had happened to one of our own ships." It thinks the theory that the boilers burst absurd; and, after expressing the opinion that there is "no apparent justification of foul play," it suggests that some new and dangerous explosive, which was on board with a view of experiment should an occasion arise, exploded spontaneously after suffering the process of mechanical decomposition and so fired the magazine. The theory that the officers were overhauling torpedoes at that time of night The Daily Chronicle dismisses as "preposterous."

The Daily Mail remarks:

The suspicion of Spanish treachery exhibited by a section of American opinion looks ill beside the accounts of the splendid gallantry of the suspects in saving drowning Americans; and it indicates an ugly temper toward Spain.

The Globe yesterday afternoon commented as follows:

It is impossible to refrain from the suspicion that the explosion may have been caused by foul means. Although anchored, the Maine would have steam up in one of her boilers for the dynamos and auxiliary machinery. If an infernal machine had been hidden in the coal thrown into the furnaces obviously there would be an explosion of the boiler and, as a result, of a magazine. That this terrible event should have occurred in the harbor of Havana renders a solution of the mystery of international importance.

The last serious disaster of this nature occuring in peace time was in 1881, when H. M. S. Doterel blew up in the Straits of Magellan. The verdict of the court was that it was caused by the formation of coal gas, another suggestion being that a substance called xerotine, a siccative, stowed in the paint room, was responsible. Upon this occasion there were two distinct explosions and 143 out of the crew of 150 perished.

In the following year an explosion on board H. M. S. Triumph killed three men. In this case the disaster was traced to the use of the xerotine siccative.

The St. James's Gazette inclines to the supposition that the disaster was wrought by an explosion in the magazine, "which is beneath the forecastle, and as far as possible from the engine fires," adding:

It remains, however, to be explained how a magazine, carefully guarded, could be fired. As bearing upon this, however, it must be borne in mind that the discipline on American warships is usually to English ideas rather lax. Another possibility which is readily suggested is, that the disaster was produced by an agency outside the vessel, the explosion of a submarine mine or torpedo, caused accidentally or otherwise. This, again, naturally suggests the thought that the outrage was perpetrated by a Spanish conspirator or Cuban insurgents, incensed from whatever motive against the United States.

The Spanish Ambassador, Count de Rascon, when apprised of the catastrophe yesterday, expressed regret, and observed that the explosion must have been due to an unaccountable accident, as the visit of the Maine to Havana was of an entirely friendly nature.

During the day the Russian and German naval attachés left their cards at the United States Embassy.

At a largely attended meeting of Irishmen in St. James's Hall last evening, convened to celebrate the events of '98 under the Chairmanship of Mr. James O'Kelly, Parnellite member of Parliament for North Roscommon, it was unanimously voted to send a dispatch of condolence to the American Nation upon the loss of the Maine.

CABINET HOLDS A SESSION

Expediency of Sending Another Warship Immediately to Havana a Question Considered.

PRESIDENT GETTING THE NEWS

Capt. Sigsbee Gives Up the Officers Merritt and Jenkins as Lost—He Estimates the Number of Dead at 253.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—As late as 9 o'clock the White House presented the quiet appearance of early morning. The President had not reached his office, having been up until early in the morning, and Mr. Porter, his secretary, had not arrived. Secretary Gage and Secretary Long were the first members of the Cabinet to call. Later they were joined by Attorney General Griggs.

At 9:45 o'clock Representative Cannon of Illinois called, and was shown into the President's office. Representative Grosvenor also was an early caller. Both were strongly of the opinion that Congress could be relied on not to take precipitate action or pass hasty judgment as to the responsibility for the wreck of the Maine. Senator Burrows of Michigan called about 10:30 to introduce some friends to the President.

At 11:20 A. M. Secretary Long received the following unsigned telegram from Havana:

"Only two officers unaccounted for. The explosion was forward. To all indications the magazine, but cannot tell until an investigation had. The sentry on the poop deck reports that there were no boats in the vicinity when the explosion occurred."

Another telegram to Secretary Long from George Bronson Rea, said to be a newspaper correspondent, said:

"No excitement. All quiet. Only feelings of sympathy and sorrow for the accident."

Secretary Long, for the President, sent this telegram to Capt. Sigsbee:

Sigsbee, United States Steamship Maine, Havana:

The President directs me to express for himself and the people of the United States his profound sympathy with the officers and crew of the Maine and desires that no expense be spared in providing for the survivors and the care of the dead.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

The following dispatch was received at 11:40 A. M.:

Havana, Feb. 16.

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington:

All quiet. Great sorrow expressed by authorities. Sigsbee has telegraphed details to Navy Department. Not prepared yet to report cause of explosion. LEE.

The President and several of his Cabinet associates held an extended conference about noon. It was not a Cabinet meeting, as no notices had been sent out, and only Secretary of the Navy Long, Secretary Gage, Attorney General Griggs, Postmaster General Gary, and former Attorney General McKenna were present. The disaster to the Maine was the only topic considered. It was determined to abandon the reception at the White House to-night, and also the reception to the general public to-morrow night.

About 12 o'clock the Cabinet officers came from the President's office. One of them stated that the President had given directions that all official information relating to the disaster should be given to the public. He added that a private dispatch to Secretary Long, signed Rea, stated that the loss was over 270, but this was not official, and Mr. Long considered the estimate too high. This was before Capt. Sigsbee's dispatch, placing the lost and missing at 253, was at hand. The Cabinet officer stated that there were many evidences that the disaster was the result of an accident. Up to the present time, he said, no orders for sending another American ship to Havana had been given. Consul General Lee had cabled that the Spanish authorities had expressed to him their profound regret at the occurrence. Another Cabinet officer stated that one of the dispatches stated that Capt. Sigsbee was the last man to leave the ship.

At 12:30 o'clock, while Secretary Long was still with the President, Mr. Finney, private secretary of the Secretary of the Navy, was admitted with an important dispatch just received from Capt. Sigsbee, commander of the Maine. This was read by the President and Secretary Long, and then given out, as follows:

"Advise sending wrecking vessel at once. Maine submerged, except débris; mostly work for divers now. Jenkins and Merritt still missing. Little hope for their safety. Those known to be saved are:

"Officers 24; uninjured, crew 18; wounded now on board Ward Line steamer, in city hospital, and hotel 59 so far as known. All others went down or were on board near the Maine. Total lost or missing 258. With several exceptions no officer or man has more than part of a suit of clothing, and that is wet with harbor water. Ward steamer leaves for Mexico at 2 this afternoon. Officers saved are uninjured. Damage was in compartments of crew. Am preparing to telegraph list of wounded and saved. Olivette leaves for Key West at 1 P. M. Will send by her to Key West the officers saved except myself, and Wainwright, Holman, Henneberger, Ray, and Holden. Will turn over three uninjured boats to Captain of port, with request for safekeeping. Will send all wounded men to hospital at Havana. SIGSBEE."

Among the matters discussed by the President and the members of the Cabinet was the question of the expediency of immediately sending one or more warships to Havana to take the place of the Maine, and the conclusion is understood to have been reached that at present such a course was not desirable. At about 1:30 o'clock it was authoritatively stated at the White House that the information so far received indicated that the loss of the Maine was the result of an accident, and that in the absence of evidence to the contrary this should be assumed to be the fact. Secretary Long returned to the White House early in the afternoon, and remained with the President for some time. Up to 2 o'clock nothing had been received from Havana since the cablegram from Capt. Sigsbee.

Late to-night the following dispatch from Capt. Sigsbee, at Havana, addressed to Secretary Long, was received.

"All men whose names have not been sent in as saved probably are lost. Have given up Jenkins and Merritt as lost. Bodies are still floating ashore this afternoon. I keep nine officers, one private, and Gunners' Mate Bullock here with me."

A dispatch from Capt. Philip of the Texas, now at Galveston, states that the drafts of twenty-one apprentices, which were carried from New York for the Maine are still on board the Texas.

EXPLOSION LAID TO A TORPEDO.

Rear Admiral Belknap Says He Can See No Other Cause.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, United States Navy, retired, was seen here this morning. He said he was inclined to think that the Maine was blown up by a torpedo.

"I do not see," he declared, "how an explosion of the forward magazine could have occurred. The keys of the magazine are always kept in the custody of the Captain. All the ammunition is carefully cased, mostly in the form of projectiles, and their explosion by themselves is next to impossible. If, as the dispatches state, the whole bow of the ship was blown off, it is apparent that the explosion could not have been caused by the boilers or the coal becoming heated. It could not have occurred from the paint room, as every precaution is taken to prevent the collection of explosive gases in the paint room, and if such an explosion occurred it would have been more likely to have caused a fire than destroy the ship."

He said, further, that it was a very significant thing that the Maine should have blown up in that particular harbor at this particular time. In the absence of information as to the cause of the explosion he thought that was the most significant indication in the whole matter.

SURVIVORS TO BE CARED FOR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from Commandant Forsyth at Key West says he has made arrangements with Capt. Morrill, commanding Key West barracks, to quarter and subsist the survivors of the crew who come over in the steamer Olivette to-night.

The Treasury Department has granted the use of the Marine Hospital Service at Key West for the treatment of any of the wounded who may be brought there for treatment.

L. Crist Delmonico

166 FIFTH AVENUE,

between 21st and 22d Streets.

HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS.

THE DEAD OFFICERS.

Friend W. Jenkins and Darwin R. Merritt, Who Were Killed.

Lieut. Friend W. Jenkins, United States Navy, who met his death in the disaster to the battleship Maine in Havana, was appointed to the Naval Academy Sept. 28, 1882. He was graduated with honors with the class of '88, and served two years as a naval cadet on board the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron. He returned to the academy for final examination, and was commissioned an Ensign July 1, 1888.

He had been on service on most of the foreign stations, and had also held responsible positions on the shore stations. He was promoted to the grade of Junior Lieutenant Jan. 5, 1897. He had been attached to the battleship Maine since Sept. 17, 1895. His home was at Allegheny City, Penn.

Assistant Engineer Darwin R. Merritt, United States Navy, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Red Oaks, Iowa. His first duty as a commissioned officer after his graduation was on the Maine. Mr. Merritt entered the Naval Academy on Sept. 1, 1891, and was graduated high in his class four years later. He was appointed to the Engineer Corps. He was assigned for duty on the ships at the home station, and returned to the academy for final examination in July, 1897, when he received his commission as an Assistant Engineer. He was assigned to duty on the battleship Maine, and remained with that vessel until he met his death.

GRIEF AT NEWPORT.

Members of the Marine Guard Had Many Friends on the Maine.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 16.—The naval officers at this station to-day refused to express any opinion as to the cause of the Maine disaster. Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, United States Navy, retired, and Commander W. McCarty Little, retired, expressed their grief at the sad accident, while Caspar F. Goodrich, President of the War College; Commander John H. McGowan of the training station, and Lieut. Commander McLean, Inspector in charge of the torpedo station, as well as officers from Fort Adams, were visibly affected by the catastrophe.

The enlisted men at the training station were especially downcast, as were the members of the marine guard at the same place, all of them having many friends among the men on board the Maine.

Three of the officers on board the Maine are well known here. They are Lieut. Holman, who was formerly attached to the torpedo station; Lieut. Carl W. Jungen, who was formerly attached to the training station, and Gunner Charles Morgan, who was, until about fourteen months ago, attached to the former station. He was then ordered to the flagship New York, from which vessel he was recently transferred at his own request to the Maine.

FLAGS ORDERED AT HALF MAST.

President McKinley Says They Must Remain So Until Further Notice.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The President has ordered that to-morrow and until further notice the flags at all navy yards and on all naval vessels at posts, army headquarters, and on all public buildings shall be half-masted.

Flags at Half Mast.

On all the public and on many of the private buildings in the city yesterday the flags were at half mast out of respect for the dead of the Maine.

THE CREW OF THE MAINE.

Full List Furnished by the Department, with the Birthplace of Each Man.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Navy Department this afternoon compiled and gave out a full list of the men on the Maine, with their birthplaces, as given at the times of their enlistments. The list is as follows:

A.

Adams, John T., Maryland; Aitken, James P., Edinburgh, Scotland; Allen, James W., Portsmouth, Va.; Anderson, John, Liverpool, England; Anderson, Oskar, Sweden; Anderson, Halvor, Christiania, Norway; Anderson, Charles, Norfolk, Va.; Anderson, Gustav A., Sweden; Anderson, John, Norway; Anderson, Axel C., Copenhagen, Denmark; Andrews, Frank, Chemung, N. Y.; Anfindsen, Abraham, Norway; Augland, Bernhard, Osterwell, Sweden; Auchenbach, Harry, Sheridan, Penn.; Awo, Firsanion, Japan.

B.

Barry, Lewis L., Halifax, N. S.; Barry, John P., Kerry, Ireland; Baum, Henry S., Cincinnati, Ohio; Becker, Jakob, Hessen, Germany; Bell, John E., Alexandria, Va.; Bergman, Charles, Westervick, Sweden; Bjornberg, Fred, Chicago; Bloomer, John H., Portland, Me.; Bockbinder, John, Brooklyn; Boll, Fritz, Brandenburg, Germany; Boyle, Daniel J., Philadelphia; Bonner, Leon, Malta; Brinkman, Heinrich, Oldenburg; Brofeldt, Arthur, Finland; Burns, Adolph C., Baltimore, Md.; Bullock, Charles H., Pine Bush, N. Y.; Burns, Edward, Boston, Mass.; Burkhardt, Robert, Germany; Butler, Frederick F., Harrison, N. J.

C.

Cahill, Francis D., Salem, Mass.; Caine, Thomas, Portsmouth, Va.; Cameron, Walter, Providence, R. I.; Carr, Herbert H., Philadelphia; Caulfield, William R. D., Marseilles, France; Chinen, Suko, Japan; Christiansen, Carl A., Bergen, Norway; Christiansen, Karl, Sweden; Clark, Thomas, Cleveland, Ohio; Cochrane, Michael, Cork, Ireland; Cole, Thomas M., Philadelphia; Coleman, William, New York City; Coleman, William, Petersburg, Va.; Conroy, Anthony, Galway, Ireland; Casgrove, William, Buffalo, N. Y.; Cronin, Daniel, New York; Curran, Charles, Ireland.

D.

Dahlman, Bergen, Sweden; David, George, Malta; Dennig, Charles, Allentown, Penn.; Donoughey, William, Londonderry, Ireland; Dolan, John, St. John's, N. F.; Drury, James, New London, Conn.; Dresser, Gustav J., Germany; Dureckin, Thomas J., Corning, N. Y.

E.

Edler, George, New York, N. Y.; Elermann, Charles F. W., Eberbach, Germany; Erikson, Andrew V., Helsingborg, Sweden; Etts, John F., Rochester, N. Y.; Evenson, Carl, Norway.

F.

Fadde, Charles F. J., Elizabeth, N. J.; Fajk, Randolph, Konigsburg, Prussia; Faubel, George D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Fever, William J., St. John's, N. F.; Finch, Truble, Raleigh, N. C.; Fisher, Frank, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Fisher, Alfred J., Newport, England; Flaherty, Michael, Ireland; Fleischman, Lewis M., Baltimore; Flynn, Michael, Dublin, Ireland; Flynn, Patrick, Waterford, Ireland; Foley, Patrick J., Cork, Ireland; Fox, George, Chicago, Ill.; Fpugre, John, Arichat, N. S.; Fountain, Bartley, Quebec, Canada; Franke, Charles, Witzenhausen, Germany; Furlong, James F., Logansport, Ind.

G.

Gaffney, Patrick, Kendue, Ireland; Gartrell, William M., Washington, D. C.; Gardner, Frank, Matawan, N. J.; Gardner, Thomas J., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gorman, William F., Philadelphia; Gordon, Joseph L., Portsmouth, Va.; Graham, James A., Brooklyn; Graham, Edward P., Jersey City, N. J.; Grady, Patrick, Ireland; Greer, William A., Greenpoint, N. Y.; Griffin, Michael, Dublin, Ireland; Grose, Henry, New York; Grupp, Reinhardt, Montpelier, Wis.

H.

Hallberg, Alfred, Hanon, Sweden; Hallberg, John Alfred, Guttenberg, Sweden; Hamberger, William, Jersey City, N. J.; Hamilton, Charles A., Newport, R. I.; Hamilton, John, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Ham, Ambrose, Indianfields, N. Y.; Hanrahan, William C., Troy, N. Y.; Harris, Westmore, Charles City, Va.; Harris, Edward, San Francisco, Cal.; Harris, Millard F., Boston; Harley, Daniel O'Connell, Philadelphia; Harty, Thomas J., Dungarven, Ireland; Hassell, Charles, Saba, W. I.; Hauck, Charles, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hawkins, Howard B., West Bay City, Mich.; Heffron, John, Fremanstown, N. J.; Hennkes, Robert B., Cincinnati, Ohio; Herbert, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Herriman, Benjamin H., St. Mary's, Md.; Herness, Alfred B., Thromjen, Norway; Holzer, Frederick C., New York, N. Y.; Holm, Gustav, Horton, Norway; Holland, Alfred J., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Horn, William J., Whitehall, N. Y.; Hough, William L., Philadelphia; Hughes, Patrick, Kings, Ireland; Hutchings, Robert, Norfolk, Va.

I.

Ishida, Otogira, Yokohama, Japan.

J.

Johnson, Charles, Frederikstadt, Germany; Johnson, John W., Rahway, N. J.; Johnson, Peter, Sweden; Johnson, Alfred, Sweden; Johnson, George, Abington, Md.; Johansen, Peter C., Denmark; Jones, Thomas J., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jecetson, Harry, San Francisco; Jencks, Carlton, Farm Bridge, Ill.; Jernee, Fred, New Brunswick, N. J.; Just, Charles F., Charleston, S. C.

K.

Kane, Joseph H., Worcester, Mass.; Kane, Michael, Mansfield Valley, Penn.; Kay, John A., Jersey City, N. J.; Kelly, Hugh, Sligo, Ireland; Kelly, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Kesskull, Alexander, Germany; Keyes, Harry J., Ellsworth, Ind.; Kihlstrom, Fritz, Sweden; Kinsey, Frederick E., New Haven, Conn.; Kinsella, Thomas F., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Kitogata, Yukichi, Japan; Kneise, Frederick H., Troy, N. Y.; Koebeler, George W., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Kranyak, Charles, England; Kreus, Hugo, New York; Kushida, Katsusaburo, Japan.

L.

Laird, Charles, St. Johns, N. B.; Lambert, William, Hampton, Va.; Lanahan, Michael, St. Louis, Mo.; Lancaster, Luther, Fredericksburg, Va.; Lapierre, George, Montreal, Canada; Larsen, Peder, Bergen, Norway; Larsen, Martin, Denmark; Lawler, Edward, Fall River, Mass.; League, James W., Annapolis, Md.; Lee, William J., Attleborough, Mass.; Leen, Daniel, Ansonia, Conn.; Lees, Samuel, New York, N. Y.; Leupold, Gustav, Schleswig, Germany; Lewis, John B., Baltimore, Md.; Lewis, Daniel, Albemarle, Va.; Lieber, George, New York, N. Y.; Lead, John B., London, England; Lehman, Charles A., Sweden; Lorngen, Jorgen J., Denmark; Louden, James W., New Kent, Va.; Lowell, Clarence E., Bath, Me.; Lund, William, Finland; Lydon, John T., New York, N. Y.; Lynch, Matthews, Lowell, Mass.; Lynch, Bernard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

M.

Mack, Thomas, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Malone, Michael, Limerick, Ireland; Marshall, John E., Henderson, Ky.; Marsden, Benjamin L., Jersey City, N. J.; Martenson, Johan, Sweden; Mason, James H., Haverstraw, N. Y.; Hattzen, Edward, Sweden; Mattison, William, Canada; Matiasen, Carl, Christianla, Norway; Matza, John, Watertown, Wis.; Melstrup, Elmer M., Osage, Mich.; Melville, Thomas, New York; Merz, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mero, Eldon H., Augusta, Me.; Miller, William S., New York; Miller, George, Ghent, Belgium; Mobles, George, Cephalonia; Greece; Moore, Edward H., Charles City, Va.; Monfort, William, Sydney, Iowa; Morimiere, Louis, Havre, France; Moss, Gerhard C., Bergen, Norway; Moss, John H., Oxford, N. C.; Mudd, Noble T., Prince George, Md.; Murphy, Cornelius, Cork, Ireland; McCann, Harry, Vallejo, Cal.; McGonigle, Hugo, Ireland; McMannus, John J., Davenport, Iowa; McNair, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; McNiece, Francis J., Charlestown, Mass.

N.

Nagamine, Tomekishi, Japan; Nielsen, Sophus, Odense, Denmark; Nielsen, John C., Denmark; Nikkelsen, Peter, Denmark; Nolan, Charles M., Boston, Mass.; Noble, William, Ireland.

O.

Ohye, Mas, Japan; Ording, Gustav C., Cincinnati; O'Connor, James, Ireland; O'Hagan, Thomas J., New York, N. Y.; O'Neill, Patrick, Ireland; O'Regan, Henry H., Boston.

P.

Paige, Frederick, Buffalo, N. Y.; Palmgren, John, Helsingberg, Sweden; Panck, John H., Lynchburg, Va.; Perry, Robert, Mobile, Ala.; Phillips, Francis C., Rochester, N. Y.; Pilcher, Charles F., Mount Pleasant, Mich.; Pinkney, James, Annapolis, Md.; Porter, John, Cavan, Ireland; Powers, John, Cork, Ireland; Price, Daniel, Stoneham, Mass.

Q.

Quigley, Thomas J., New York, N. Y.; Quinn, Charles P., Waltham, Mass.

R.

Rau, Arthur, Stettin, Germany; Reden, Martin Turngen, Norway; Reilly, Joseph, New York, N. Y.; Riley, John W., Newport, R. I.; Richards, Walter E., Philadelphia; Rieger, William A., Newark, N. J.; Rising, Newell, Jersey City, N. J.; Robinson, William, New Brunswick, N. J.; Roos, Peter, Cristianstadt, Sweden; Rowe, James, Tattenham, England; Rusch, Frank, Dantsic, Germany; Rushworth, William, Burnley, England.

S.

Safford, Clarence E., Keene, N. H.; Salmin, Michael E., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Schwartz, George, Hanover, Germany; Schroeder, August, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Scott, Charles A., Orange, N. J.; Scully, Joseph, Baltimore, Md.; Seery, Joseph, Kildare, Ireland; Sellers, Walters, Chambersburg, Penn.; Shea, Jeremiah, Haverhill, Mass.; Shea, Patrick J., Kerry, Ireland; Shea, Thomas, New York, N. Y.; Shea, John J., New York; Sheridan, Owen, Longford, Ireland; Shillington, John H., Chicago, Ill.; Simmons, Alfred, Petersburg, Va.; Smith, Carl A., Hamburg, Germany; Smith, Nicholas J., Lynchburg, Va.; Stevenson, Nicholas, Norway; Sugisaki, Isa, Japan; Sutton, Frank, Galveston, Texas; Suzuki, Kashotore, Japan.

T.

Tabot, Frank C., Bath, Me.; Teackle, Harry, New York, N. Y.; Tehan, Daniel J., Rochester, N. Y.; Thompson, William H., Philadelphia; Thompson, George, Ionian Islands, Greece; Tigges, Frank B., Oelde, Germany; Tinsman, William H., Susquehanna, Penn.; Lodoresco, Constantin, Ibrial, Rumania; Toppin, Daniel G., Washington, D. C.; Troy, Thomas, Waterbury, Conn.; Tuhoey, Martin, Clare, Ireland; Turpin, John H., Smithfield, Va.

W.

Walsh, Joseph F., Boston; Wallace, John, Lowell, Mass.; Warren, John, Randolph, N. C.; Waters, Thomas J., Philadelphia; Webber, Martin V., Bar Harbor, Me.; White, Charles O., Georgetown, P. E. I.; White, John E., New York, N. Y.; Whiten, George M., Middlebrig, Va.; White, Robert, Portsmouth, Va.; Wickstrom, John E., Helsigford, Finland; Williams, James, St. Thomas, W. I.; Williams, Henry, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Wilson, Albert, Stockholm, Sweden; Wilson, Robert, Glasgow; Wagner, Frederick, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Willis, Alonzo, Keyport, N. J.; Wilbur, Benjamin R., Philadelphia; Wilbur, George W., Red Bank, N. J.

Z.

Zeigler, John H., New Brunswick, N. J.

The detachment of United States marines assigned to the battleship Maine, according to the muster roll of January, comprised:

First Lieut. A. W Catlin.
First Lieut. A. W. Catlin.
Sergts. Michael Meehan and J. W. Brown.
Corps. J. R. Burns, Joseph Schoen, A. H. Richter, and F. G. Thompson.
Drummer, J. H. Dierking.
Fifer C. H. Newton.
Privates.—William Anthony, John Bennett, V. H. Botling, George Brosman, John Coffey, M. C. Downing, C. P. Galpin, C. V. Germar, C. E. Johnson, W. J. Jordan, T. J. Rean, Frank Kelly, E. M. Lamiette, Paul Loftus, P. A. Leske, Joseph Lutz, John McDermott, William McDevitt, William McGuinness, Ed McKay, J. P. Lonshan, T. J. Newman, J. H. Roberts, H. E. Stock, James Strangman, E. B. Suman, E. B. Fimpany, Havan Horn, R. V. Warren, R. E. Wils.

THE FEELING IN MADRID.

Spanish Officials Express Sorrow and the Government Tenders Aid—Newspapers Sympathetic.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—The Captain General of Cuba, Gen. Blanco, has cabled to the authorities here that the disaster to the Maine was indisputably the result of an accident, and has sent a similar message to Washington.

The Government has expressed to Minister Woodford regrets for the catastrophe, adding that it feels special concern because it occurred in Spanish waters. An Admiral of the Spanish

VIEWS AT THE NAVY YARD

Conflicting Opinions as to the Cause of the Maine Disaster Expressed by Officers.

CONSTRUCTOR BOWLES TALKS

He Thinks that the Explosion Was Probably Caused by Some Force from the Outside of the Warship.

When the news of the destruction of the Maine reached the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning it caused intense excitement. The opinions of the officers there varied as to the cause of the disaster, and while some contended that it was purely accidental and arose from conditions over which no one had control, others believed the explosion was the result of a plot, and that some one had placed a bomb containing high explosives alongside the vessel. The latter idea, however, was scouted by the majority of the officers, who said that such an act would not be attempted owing to the fact that the Spanish warship Alfonso XII. was anchored near the Maine, and was likely to be in danger from any such disaster to the American ship.

From early morning until the navy yard closed, there was a steady stream of people who visited the office of Rear Admiral Bunce to ascertain the names of the injured and dead. Many of these were the relatives and friends of the officers and men on the Maine. They were disappointed, as no official report had been sent to the yard. They were told to send to the Navy Department at Washington for information. Admiral Bunce is in Washington and will not return for several days. Capt. G. W. Sumner is in charge of the yard in his absence.

One or Two Explosions?

Among the officers who discussed the disaster there was much stress laid on the question whether there was one or two explosions. It is asserted that this was a matter of great importance. All the officers interviewed said positively that the Maine was not destroyed by a submarine mine placed in the harbor for the purpose of defense. It was pointed out that the Spanish authorities would not place a mine where it would hazzard the safety of their own vessels. It was thought by many that the real cause of the disaster would not be known until divers could make a complete examination of the damaged parts of the ship or until she is raised.

Many officers believe that it would have been impossible for the magazines of the Maine to explode, except from some tremendous shock. They base their belief on the situation and construction of the magazines.

"It would be impossible for any explosion to occur in these magazines unless it was caused by shock from a previous explosion," said one of the officers attached to the Ordnance Department, "nor can I imagine any bomb being placed at the side of the vessel sufficiently powerful to cause the damage that has been done. If the disaster was caused by a torpedo, the vessel would have gone to the bottom almost immediately. The zone of destruction of a bomb would not be sufficient in itself to cause such great damage as happened; yet the shock of its explosion might have caused the fixed ammunition in the magazines for the smaller guns to explode. This, of course, would happen to the ammunition in the magazine nearest to the bomb. It may be that the boiler used in supplying steam for the electric plant exploded and caused sufficient shock to explode the fixed ammunition.

"The powder used in the large guns is practically free from danger, except when it comes in contact with higher explosives, such as fulminate of mercury, used in the electric primers."

Instructor Bowles's Ideas.

Naval Constructor Bowles had a decidedly different opinion. He is one of the best constructors in the navy, and is not only familiar with the make-up of the Maine, but knows every ship in the United States Navy as well as many of those in the foreign navies.

"The only disaster of this kind that I ever heard of on board a warship in recent years," he said, "was due to an explosion of paint. Such a thing would be impossible on the Maine. She has all explosive materials used in the paint are kept in chests on the deck, and these are kept locked and guarded when not in use. The theory that the Maine was wrecked by an explosion in her magazines seems to me to be nonsense. I have no definite opinion to offer, but I cannot understand how an explosion could have accidently happened. The magazines are opened every day, and the temperature taken. The entrance to them is from the deck under the guns, and when they are not in use they are kept locked, and the keys are in possession of the commanding officer. They are also carefully guarded, and some of the officers are quartered near them.

"It is scarcely possible that guncotton could have caused the disaster. Only a few pounds are kept dry on the vessels. The war heads of the torpedoes are loaded with it, but it is kept wet. These heads are taken out every month and examined. The moisture evaporates slowly, and they are soaked in distilled water at regular intervals.

"The explosion, I am convinced, was due to nothing in the ship, but was caused by some external force. The rapidity with which the vessel sank shows that the force must have been a most powerful one, and could have come only from an explosion of either magazine or torpedo. The Maine was one of the best protected ships in the navy, and unless there was some gross negligence on the part of the crew it would be impossible for the magazines to have exploded.

"There was nothing of an explosive nature within about sixty feet of her bow, and if the explosion occurred there, as it is said to have, it was caused by some outside force. This is of great importance, and seemingly proves as far as we know that the explosion was not caused on the ship.

No Possibility of Fire.

"The possibility of a fire on board the vessel having been the cause of the disaster is an impossibility. In order to have caused so disastrous an explosion it would have had to occur in the magazines, and in view of the fact that all parts of the ship were connected with an automatic electric fire alarm; which had always given satisfaction, that the magazines were constantly guarded and locked, and that there was nothing in them to catch fire, nothing of the kind could hapen.

"Apparatus for flooding both the magazines and coal bunkers have been fitted to them, so that in case of fire from any cause water could be poured into them promptly. None of the boilers were near enough to the magazines for the heat to be communicated to them. Until the official report is received we can only guess at the cause, but I feel convinced that the explosion was not inside the vessel."

From the papers on file at the navy yard it was learned that only slight repairs had been made to the Maine while she was at this station. The most recent of those repairs were made in June last. Since then the ship has been with the squadron, and has not been overhauled. It was said that the boilers needed repairs, and this would lend color to the theory that one of the boilers exploded. The shock from such an explosion would be sufficient to set off the fixed ammunition in the forward magazine.

Powder That Is Dangerous.

One officer said: "The brown prismatic powder is not dangerous, but the black, soft powder used in charging the fixed ammunition must be handled with the greatest care, especially when it is put into the brass shells to which the primers have been fitted. It requires only a slight shock to discharge it, and I believe it is partly the cause for the disaster to the Maine."

Capt. Sumner, acting commandant of the yard in the absence of Admiral Bunce, when seen said: "I cannot express an opinion as to the cause of the explosion. We know nothing official here."

One of the officers who was until recently attached to the Maine, and is now stationed at the yard said: "It is impossible for me to understand how an explosion to cause the loss of the ship could have happened. The Maine was one of the finest vessels in the navy, and everything about her was perfectly safe. The magazine we closed at 4 P. M. after being thoroughly inspected, and the keys were turned over to the Executive Officer by the gunner. We carried only about sixty pounds of steam while in harbor, and the boilers were in good condition. Everything of an explosive nature was put in a place of safety. Some of the dry guncotton was stowed above the superstructure. The explosion, in my opinion, was from outside of the ship, and the material used must have been of a more powerful nature than that used by our Government."

WARD LINE'S PATRIOTIC OFFER.

Steamers, Piers, and Tugs Placed at the Government's Disposal.

The officials of the Ward Line of steamers took prompt action yesterday in offering assistance to the Government in caring for the dead and wounded sailors of the Maine. As soon as the news of the explosion reached the company's New York offices yesterday, President H. B. Booth, General Manager Alfred G. Smith, and R. A. Smith held a conference, at the end of which a telegram was sent to President McKinley and another to Secretary Long, placing at their disposal the Ward Line steamship Washington, now in the harbor of Havana, and the Vigilancia, now on her way to Havana.

All the facilities of the Ward Line in the Cuban capital, piers, docks, tugs, &c., were also offered for the use of the Government. The vessels can be used as temporary transports to Key West or any other part for the sailors of the Maine, or for any other purpose desired, and for as long as the Government wants them.

FEELING AT BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Officers There Regard the Maine Disaster as an Accident.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—There was but one sentiment expressed at the navy yard this morning in relation to the disaster to the battleship Maine. It was a feeling that it was due to accident and to no other cause.

"This accident, for I cannot consider it other than an accident," said one of the officers, "recalls the blowing up of the British gunboat Doterel in the Straits of Magellan a few years ago. How it happened was never known and never will be known. That the bow was blown to pieces is no indication that the explosion came from without, as nothing else could have happened had her forward magazine exploded."

Mr. Cleveland's Advice.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 16.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland, when seen this afternoon in reference to the Maine disaster, said he was greatly shocked and grieved over the accident. He was not familiar enough with the facts to make any statement, but said that the public should accept the accident theory as the true one until the cause of the explosion was explained by investigation.

DE LOME SAILS AWAY.

A Few Friends and Spanish Residents See Him Off on the Britannic.

Señor Enrique Dupuy de Lome, ex-Minister to the United States from Spain, quit this country yesterday morning, sailing for his native land with his wife and two boys on the White Star Line steamship Britannic. The family arrived at the steamer's pier at 10:30 o'clock from the Hotel St. Marc. Four staterooms had been reserved for them on the steamer, besides a private reception room, where they received a number of friends. There was no demonstration other than a friendly one on the pier or on the steamer.

The reception room contained a number of floral emblems sent by friends of Señor de Lome and his wife. One of these presented to Señora de Lome was from Miss Pauncefote, eldest daughter of the British Ambassador, who called at the steamer to see the family off. Consul General Arturo Baldasano was also present.

A delegation was present from the Spaniards' meeting held last Saturday when resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the ex-Minister, and commending him for writing the letter which spoke insultingly of President McKinley. The resolutions inscribed in an album and signed by the Spaniards at the meeting were presented to Señor de Lome by Señor Rafael Navarro, who spoke a few words expressive of sympathy and esteem. The ex-Minister thanked the delegation for the commendations of the Spaniards, and said he hoped to retain their good will. Among those present were Antonia and Arturo Cuyas, Jose Garcia, Jose Maria Menendez, C. Venduro del Solar, Emilio M. Castillo, President of the Spanish Benevolent Society, and Mrs. Sarrano, his daughter.

Señor de Lome had been guarded throughout the night at his hotel by two Central Office detectives, who stated yesterday morning that there had not been the slightest necessity for their presence during the night. These officers were replaced by two others yesterday morning, who followed the ex-Minister's party to the steamship pier in a cab, keeping a few yards behind the carriage. There was no demonstration on the way, and few persons, if anybody, recognized de Lome. Lieut. Sobral, a Spanish officer and friend of the family, was in the carriagé with Señor and Señora de Lome. Señor de Lome refused to talk to reporters or transmit any statement bearing upon his plans for the future or to discuss the destruction of the United States vessel Maine in Havana Harbor.

As the Britannic backed out of her dock at noon the little group of friends waved farewell to the de Lomes, and as the latter waved adieu to America a young man was seen to step out on deck and wave a small American flag.

AT THE JUNTA'S HEADQUARTERS.

The Cubans in this city were apparently as much interested and concerned yesterday over the destruction of the Maine as Americans themselves, and there were many excited callers at the quarters of the Junta in New Street, who went there to inquire if there was any intelligence from Cuban sources and to seek the opinions of their leaders. Dr. J. D. Castillo, who is in charge at the Junta in the absence of T. Estrada Palma, and who was spokesman there yesterday, said:

"We are just as anxiously waiting as the American public to find out the truth of the matter. I cannot conceive that any Spaniard would blow up 500 men in the service of a nation with which his country was at peace. In time of war all is different. The whole affair is to me enshrouded in mystery. But it is very strange that the explosion should have occurred at night. I do not know what to think.

"It is undoubted fact that there was great excitement among the people of Havana, intensified by the de Lome letter and the report right on top of it of three filibustering expeditions from this country. If the destruction of the Maine was the work of a fanatic or a fiend, he must have got his explosives from some of the Government magazines, for no private individual in Havana could have had in his possession such a quantity of explosive material. As I said, he must have got them from official quarters—either by theft or by the connivance of some hot-headed officer.

"The Maine, at anchor as she was, could not have struck a submerged torpedo, for there were none in the water near her. If there has been a plot, rest assured that it will all come out. We hope to have trustworthy news of our own in relation to this terrible affair to-morrow morning."

HOW THE MAINE ENTERED PORT

Letter from One of Her Crew Gives a Graphic Description of the Warship's Arrival at Havana.

READING, Penn., Feb. 16.—Harry Andrews, carriage painter of this city, to-day received a letter from his brother, Frank Andrews, who has been a seaman on the Maine for the past three years. It was written on board the ill-fated battleship, and describes how she entered Havana Harbor, fully prepared for action should she have been fired on.

"When orders were received to proceed to Havana," he says, "we saw that all our guns were in good order, cylinders filled, shot and shell out, and the decks almost cleared for action. Everything was ready for business, and we turned in for a couple of hours' sleep. We sighted Cuba at daylight, and all hands were soon on deck. We had heard the Spaniards would fire on us, so we were prepared to return it with interest. Our orders were to enter Havana and it had to be done, so there was no half-way about anything of this outfit.

"As we steamed in under the guns of Morro Castle, we calculated how long it would take us to silence it. Our turret guns' crews were standing at their guns under the turrets, out of sight of course, while the rest of the crew was lounging around the deck, but at the first shot from the Spanish they would soon have found their places, and we could have shown them one of the neatest Yankee tricks that was ever played. However, nothing happened and we steamed in and moved to a buoy.

"We kept the ship ready for action until United States Consul General Lee came on board. He looked around, and planking his foot down on deck, exclaimed, 'At last.'

"We still keep our ammunition ready and stand night watches, ready for business at a moment's notice."

Mr. Andrews also stated that a number of other Pennsylvania boys were on the Maine.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Fortification Bill Passed in the Senate After a Discussion on Coast Defenses.

TELLER TALKS OF COMING WAR

Wants This Country to be Prepared for Any Emergency—Urges that We Should Intervene in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Senate today passed the Fortifications Appropriation bill. Two amendments to the measure reported by the committee were made, one adding $25,000 to the item for sea walls and embankments, and the other increasing the appropriation for powder and projectiles from $650,618 to $950,618.

In the discussion of the bill many Senators took the ground that the appropriation should be for the full amount of the estimates by the War Department, instead of about $4,000,000, as proposed in the bill.

In the course of a statement concerning the bill Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) said the Committee on Appropriations was unanimous in its action in increasing the aggregate sum appropriated by the House bill. Every member of the committee was in favor of peace, but all realized that the best way to preserve peace was to be prepared for war.

Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nev.,) thought the appropriation should be increased so that there should be no more talk about the defenceless condition of the coasts.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) opposed the increase, saying the country could not, in view of the present condition of finances, afford it.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) advocated a steady policy looking to the proper defense of seacoast cities.

Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.) thought the sum fixed by the committee the proper amount. The indications, he thought, were strong for a general war, and while the United States might escape by drawing its head into its shoulders, like a turtle, still, as a great Nation, it should be prepared for any emergency.

Here Mr. Teller made an evident allusion to the condition of affairs in Cuba, saying it was our plain duty when a nation was conducting a war upon our borders contrary to international law and the rules of humanity, to step to the front and tell that nation it must desist, let the consequences be to us what they might. We would despise a strong man who would not defend a weak child from a brute, and on the same principle a great nation would be expected to defend an abused people under the same circumstances.

Mr. Teller also spoke incidentally of the Hawaiian question, and said if the United States wanted to become anything more a hermit nation and escape war only by submitting to insults, it would have to prepare itself to take part in the affairs of the world. Hence he was in favor of a liberal allowance for ships and for coast defenses sufficient to maintain the dignity and honor of the Republic.

He not only wanted to provide the ships, but he believed in sending them where they were needed for the protection of our people, and occasionally where their presence was demanded for the interest of the human race; to a country, for instance, which would starve its own people in the conduct of a war which was opposed to all the accepted tenets of modern civilization and justice.

HOUSE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Debate on It Opened by Mr. Henderson of Iowa—Vote to be Taken Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The House today entered upon the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill, which was reported by the Judiciary Committee as a substitute for the Nelson bill, passed by the Senate at the extra session. Under the order made the debate upon the measure is to continue until 4 o'clock on Saturday, when the vote shall be taken. The debate attracted little attention, the interest of the members being entirely absorbed by the disaster to the Maine. At times the halls of the House were almost deserted.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, opened the debate, and gave an explanation of the provisions of the bill.

Confidence, he said, was essential to the credit system, and confidence would be strengthened greatly and credit extended in consequence of the passage of the pending bill, which would supersede the adverse State insolvency laws. In Mr. Henderson's opinion, the debtor classes of the country would be benefited by untold millions of dollars as the result of the passage of the law.

Mr. Henderson gave in detail the steps to be taken by a voluntary bankrupt who desired to secure the benefits of the bill. In summing up he said:

"In general terms it may be said that under the provisions of this bill the honest bankrupt will be treated with consideration, and within a reasonable time discharged; that the dishonest bankrupt will be explicitly charged with his wrongdoing, deliberately tried, and immediately punished; that the estate will be as quickly reduced to cash as possible, and distributed to the creditors; that creditors will have an opportunity at each stage of the proceedings to be heard in favor of or in opposition to any proposed proceeding; that the claims of creditors will be carefully scrutinized, and such as are just will be promptly allowed at trivial expense, and such as are unjust will be rejected; that inexpensive arbitrations and compromise will be substituted for expensive litigation, and, all in all, that the misfortunes of men as relating to bankruptcy will be assuaged as far as possible."

Mr. Underwod, (Dem., Ala.,) opened for the opposition. The other speakers were Messrs. Bell, (Pop., Col.,) Henry, (Dem., Texas,) McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) and Cochran (Dem., Mo.,) against the bill, and Messrs. Lanhan, (Dem., Texas,) and Burke, (Dem., Texas,) in favor of it.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

Speech in the Senate by Mr. Morrill Against the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Senator Morrill of Vermont occupied the entire time of the executive session of the Senate to-day with a speech opposing the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty.

There was more than usual interest in the speech, owing both to the advanced age of the Senator and to the fact that he is the only Republican Senator who has so far spoken in opposition to the treaty. He read from manuscript, and received the careful attention of all Senators present.

Mr. Morrill's speech was intended to show that the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands would be against both good policy and the traditions of this country.

Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The President to-day nominated Eugene L. Dorsey of Indiana to be Supervising Inspector of steam vessels for the Sixth District.

FILIBUSTER EXPEDITION SEIZED.

Material Sent from Jamaica as Cement for Transshipment.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, (via Bermuda,) Feb. 16.—A filibustering expedition destined for Cuba has been intercepted by the authorities and a quantity of arms and ammunition seized.

The American schooner Cora M., Capt. Mitchell, last reported at Wilmington, N. C., is implicated. The seized material was shipped from Kingston as casks of cement for transshipment to the Cora M.

WOODFORD GETS SPAIN'S REPLY.

El Correo Says the de Lome Incident is Regarded as Closed.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—El Correo, the Government organ, announces that United States Minister Woodford to-night received Spain's reply concerning the de Lome letter, and it adds that the incident is regarded as terminated.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue.

Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

WIND'S WIDESPREAD DAMAGE.

Many Vessels Driven Ashore and Ferry Traffic Delayed—Man Blown from a Roof May Die.

The windstorm which swept over the New Jersey and Long Island coasts yesterday caused widespread damage, both in the city and in the harbor. At 2:30 A. M. the wind had attained a velocity of thirty-six miles an hour. During the day it attained a velocity of fifty-five miles an hour. The temperature gradually lowered, until at 11 o'clock last night the thermometer stood at 15 degrees, and was still falling.

Many of the ferryboats had difficulty in reaching their slips, and nearly all were running behind time. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad transfer tug No. 7, with a float on either side, carrying freight cars, was driven ashore on the north end of Blackwell's Island yesterday morning. One of the floats was gotten off during the forenoon, but owing to low tide, caused by the tremendous west winds, the remaining vessels remained fast throughout the day.

The tugs R. J. Moran, De Witt Ivins, and P. B. Wise, each with two scows bound for the dumping grounds off Coney Island, were caught in the storm at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The Moran shipped a sea which twisted off her rudder head, rendering her helpless and compelling her Captain to cast his tow adrift. One of the Ivins's scows broke away. She took her remaining tow into Gravesend Bay and put to sea after the Moran's scows. They were finally picked up with their crews, two men each, twenty miles off Far Rockaway. The tug P. H. Wise put into Staten Island with her scows, and then towed the disabled Moran into port. The tug John A. Bowker meantime had picked up at sea the drifting scow that had broke away from the Ivins. A dozen other vessels of various kinds went ashore during the day, and more or less damage was sustained by each.

In the city the damage to property and danger to life was scarcely less than at sea. Telephone wires, signs, flag staffs, and chimneys were blown down throughout the city. The high wind yesterday afternoon blew Joseph Geaycci, an Italian shoemaker, from the roof of the three-story house in which he lives, at 235 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg. He descended through an opening between the house and another and fell in an alley. His head was cut, two ribs were fractured, and he received internal injuries and will probably die.

Miss E. A. Richards, forty years old, of 648 Macon Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down and rendered unconscious shortly after noon. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss M. E. Richards. They were crossing Pine Street at Broadway when struck by a gust of wind, which felled them both to the ground.

An eighteen-foot cross was blown from the steeple of St. Theresa's Catholic Church, Rutgers and Henry Streets, shortly after noon. It shattered the sidewalk where it fell, and narrowly missed a party of girls.

The wind continued with unabated fury long past midnight. The storm was central off the New England coast last night.

TWO TUG MEN DROWNED.

The Frankie Sank in the Bay—Castleton's Crew Saved Two.

Overcome by the high winds and heavy seas in the upper bay yesterday morning, the tugboat Frankie foundered and went to the bottom. Her Captain, Nicholas Frank of 129 President Street, Brooklyn, and Frank Crocker of 103 Third Place, the engineer and owner, were lost.

The other two members of her crew of four, Arnold Petersen, the deckhand, of 76 Day Street, Stapleton, and James O'Brien of 76 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, the fireman, were rescued in an exhausted condition and with great difficulty by the crew and passengers of the Staten Island ferryboat Castleton.

The Castleton, Capt. Braisted, was about half way between Staten Island and Governors Island, bound for the Battery on her 7:10 A. M. trip, when she sighted the tug. The ferryboat had been having a hard time in the heavy wind and sea, and her decks were being repeatedly swept by the waves. The Frankie was making signals of distress about a quarter of a mile to the northwest.

Capt. Braisted, immediately shaped his career for the tug, but before he could get close to her the little vessel was seen to heel over to a giant wave. Her lee rails were submerged, and before she could right herself she was struck broadside on by a second sea, and sank. Two men were seen struggling in the water by the crew and passengers of the Castleton. A boat was lowered, but it was almost immediately capsized, and time was lost in righting it.

While this was being done many of the passengers, both men and women, rushed into the cabins for life preservers, which they threw toward the men struggling in the icy water, and who were becoming exhausted. A rope was finally procured, and one end of it thrown to Peterson, who grasped it and was pulled aboard. The lifeboat soon afterward reached O'Brien, and rescued him just as he was becoming unexhausted. Both men were completely exhausted.

The Castleton stood by the spot where the tug had gone down for ten minutes, but no trace of any other member of the crew was seen. Both the drowned men leave families.

The Frankie was of 32.81 tons register, and was valued at $7,000.

Blizzard in New England.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The second great storm of the month reached New England this morning. The wind came from the west and gained in energy as it approached this section. About eighteen inches of snow fell in Vermont and some parts of Maine. The storm amounted to a blizzard at many points, a westerly wind sweeping along at the rate of from forty-five to fifty-six miles an hour. It blew forty miles an hour in Boston harbor. The stations on the Massachusetts coast report a fearful gale. A blinding snowstorm has prevailed all day, making it impossible to discern vessels from the shore. The storm has placed an embargo on most outward-bound shipping.

Steamer Ericsson Sunk; Life Lost.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 16.—The new steamer Ericsson of the Ericsson Freight and Passenger Line, which plies between Philadelphia and Baltimore, lies in ten feet of water in the Delaware River off this city. She went down about 6:45 o'clock this morning as a result of the high wind. Sixty passengers were on board, all of whom, with the exception of one man, were rescued. The list of passengers was locked up in the purser's room, and the name of the missing man cannot be learned.

Wall at Clinton, Mass., Collapses.

CLINTON, Mass., Feb. 16.—In the windstorm this morning the rear wall of the Cannon Theatre building, a four-story structure, collapsed. No one was injured. The building was completed last month at a cost of $58,000 and was only partly occupied.

Snowstorm in Northern New York.

MALONE, Feb. 16.—A blizzard more fierce than the memorable one of Feb. 1 has been raging for the last ten hours throughout Northern New York. A foot of snow has fallen, which is being piled into high drifts, and traffic is very much impeded.

Roof Off in Meriden.

MERIDEN, Conn., Feb. 16.—The roof of the Meriden Bronze Company's building, which contained about 5,000 square feet, was blown off in the high wind to-day. The damage is estimated at $5,000.

LONG ISLAND CITY WATER

Board of Public Improvements Considers a Contract with the Citizens' Company.

PRESIDENT BOWLEY OBJECTS

He Declares the Scheme Would Waste Money and Contradicts Commissioner Dalton and His Deputy, Fitch—Final Action Postponed.

A rather spirited discussion enlivened the proceedings of the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday. The subject of discussion was a contract drawn up between Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton for the City of New York on the one side and the Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown on the other. President Bowley of the Borough of Queens strongly objected to the terms of the contract, and said he was able to show that the city would get the worst end of the deal if it was entered into. Commissioner Dalton and Chief Engineer Birdsall favored the contract, as did Deputy Commissioner Fitch of Queens and Commissioner Holahan.

President Grout of Brooklyn asked questions of Mr. Birdsall and Mr. Fitch, and they acknowledged that the water supply for which under the contract the city would have to pay the private company $200,000 in three years could be secured if the city erected its own plant, in perpetuity, for an outlay of $150,000. Despite these statements there was an evident desire to sign the contract in behalf of the city, and it was only in deference to Commissioner Kane's motion that further consideration of the matter was adjourned for one week.

Men Behind the Company.

The Citizens' Water Supply Company was organized June 1, 1893. It obtained several more or less elastic franchises from the Legislature at the same time as the Huckleberry Road plan and other like schemes were carried through. The company erected a plant, and has supplied Newtown with water. For about two years it has been trying to obtain a foothold in Long Island City, where the water supply is notoriously inadequate, despite the exertions of the company controlled by ex-Mayor Gleason. Lucien Knapp and Frederick Bowley said yesterday that the people behind the company were Cord Meyer and John E. Backus, Deputy Commissioner of Bridges in Queens County. Both men are Democrats and close to the powers that be.

The contract which Mr. Dalton asked the board to sign said, among other things:

The Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown agrees within thirty days to connect its water mains in Newtown with the mains in Long Island City, and agrees to furnish pure and wholesome water at a pressure of 140 feet above tidewater, or such pressure as the city may require, and agrees to furnish 500,000 gallons daily within thirty days. And it shall be destrable to increase said company's water supply to enable it to supply to the city the desired quantity of water, it is hereby given the authority of the city so to do.

The City of New York hereby agrees that after execution and delivery of this contract, and as fast as mains are laid to distribute the same, it will accept from the said company all of the pure and wholesome water which the said water company will so furnish and supply to the City of New York, providing the quantity of water so furnished shall not exceed 3,000,000 gallons per day, and that it will accept such additional quantity of water as may, from time to time, be designated by the Commissioner of Water Supply, and as shall be so furnished by the said water company.

For this service the city agrees to pay to the said water company $65 per million gallons for three years.

Mr. Bowley Speaks Out.

It was apparently the first that President Bowley had heard of the scheme. It was introduced by a resolution asking the Municipal Assembly to authorize the expenditure of $75,000 to connect the mains of Newtown with those of Long Island City. After the resolution was adopted, the contract was read, and Mr. Bowley protested vigorously. He said that a like offer had been made to the Board of Aldermen of Long Island City several times in the last few years, and that the price then asked for the water was $50 per million gallons, and the company was willing to pay for the laying of the mains.

Commissioner Dalton retorted by presenting the report of Engineer George W. Birdsall, which recommended the acceptance of the contract and practically said that only through the Citizens' Water Supply Company could the present conditions in the water supply of Long Island City be remedied.

Mr. Bowley demanded delay. "I will guarantee," he said, "that from its present arrangements Long Island City can get all the water needed until such time as the city can supply it. I am opposed to private contracts. I was elected on a platform providing for municipal ownership of franchises, and I object to this contract, which practically gives away a franchise. There are several men ready to contract to furnish us all the water we want without making us pay exorbitant prices."

Commissioner Kane moved that, out of respect to Mr. Bowley, as President of Queens, the matter be laid over for one week.

"Just give us a week; that's all I ask," said Mr. Bowley.

Mr. Dalton interrupted: "Here is a petition from Long Island City, signed by many citizens asking for immediate action."

"What do petitions amount to?" asked Mr. Bowley, sharply. "In twenty-four hours I can get up a petition to have any man on this board hanged. You know what petitions are. Don't let us rush any scheme like this through."

Mr. Fitch Questioned.

Deputy Commissioner Fitch of Queens, first declaring that he had no interest in any water company, spoke strongly in favor of accepting the terms of the Citizens' Company. He said many complaints had been received on the quality and quantity of Long Island City water, and more water was needed.

President Grout asked Mr. Fitch if he would furnish the board with a statement of the capital stock of the several water companies and report next week if the Citizens' was one of the companies that got contracts in December for the new city to assume.

Mr. Fitch declined to furnish any information as to the capital stock, but said he would be glad to furnish any information in his power about water and water contracts.

"How much would it cost," asked Mr. Grout, "for the city to put in its own water plant to furnish Long Island City with water?"

"About $150,000," said Mr. Fitch.

"And how much will it cost to deal with the Citizens' Company for three years?"

"About $200,000," was the reply.

"Well, why should we pay that amount to the company when we can supply ourselves for so much less?"

Mr. Fitch hesitated a moment, and Commissioner Dalton explained that the need of water was urgent, and that it would take at least two years for the city to erect a plant. It was decided to let the matter lie over till next week.

Mr. McCartney and the Streets.

Commissioner McCartney of the Department of Street Cleaning obtained the board's approval of a resolution asking the Municipal Assembly to designate what streets shall be cleaned after a snowstorm. In a long report, in which he referred to "the bitter, and, as I think, unfair criticism that has been indulged in by some newspapers," Mr. McCartney explained that the work of snow removal so far had been done under a contract executed by Col. Waring. He went on to show that it is impossible to clean all the streets of the city with the money at the command of the department, and in order that he might not be accused of discriminating against some sections of the city, he wished the Municipal Assembly to say from what streets it wished the snow cleared.

Controler Coler sent a request to the board for the transfer of Assistant Engineer Clayton of the Brooklyn Department of Sewers to the Finance Department. The request was referred to the Mayor.

Commissioner Keating asked the board to pass upon a resolution to regulate and pave One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, from Eleventh Avenue to King's Bridge Road. All the borough Presidents objected to the board taking action upon the matter until the Corporation Counsel had decided as to the jurisdiction of the local boards, and it was laid over.

How Royalty Travels.

It doesn't travel like the every-day American who uses the Pennsylvania Limited. The train is matchless in every feature, and supplies every want of the traveler. It leaves New York every morning for Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis.—Adv.

WHEAT FLURRY IN CHICAGO

May Delivery Bid Up to 103 3-8, the Highest Price Reached Since 1891.

SHORTS COULD NOT COVER

Leiter Brokers Buy All the July Wheat Offered—Armour Reported Close Pressed—Charles Counselman on the European Situation.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Shorts in wheat caught it hard to-day. May was bid up to 103⅜ and closed at 103¼, an advance of 3⅜ to 3⅞. July, hitherto quiet, also moved up as much as May. The May price is the highest reached for that delivery since 1891. It was almost altogether a "scare" market, shorts being thoroughly alarmed over the Leiter grip on wheat. They found great difficulty in covering.

A feature was the buying near the close by Leiter brokers of all the July offered. Trouble for shorts in wheat was indicated on the curb before the regular opening. May was bid up to $1 on rumors of large engagements of wheat for shipment to Lisbon and talk of a reduction of the Portugal grain duty.

Opening prices of May wheat ranged from 99¾ cents to $1, compared with yesterday's closing price of 99⅜ to 99½ cents. There was a perfect rush of shorts to cover at once, but as was the case yesterday, almost no wheat was offered for sale. Inside of fifteen minutes bids had been raised to 101¼. This was above call price, and for the first time wheat came on the market in considerable quantities, mostly offering against those privileges. Though everything offered was taken, prices sagged off to 100½, and the excitement, which had been intense, died down to a certain extent.

It was evident the trade was thoroughly alarmed over the apparently unshakable hold Joseph Leiter has on May wheat, and an official announcement that he had contracted for the moving of 1,500,000 bushels of his wheat to the seaboard with the promised movement of 3,000,000 bushels more served to increase the anxiety of shorts to get out. This, in fact, seemed to be the only factor in trading.

Apparently no attention was paid to the news of the blowing up of the battleship Maine, and the usual news was colorless. Liverpool was ⅝@⅝d higher at the close. Northwest receipts were 250 cars, against 348 a week ago and 185 a year. Chicago receipts were 49 cars, 10 of which graded contract. The day's clearances from Atlantic ports amounted to 300,000 bushels.

For some time the market fluctuated nervously on a narrow amount of trading, but about noon it commenced to advance again, and on this advance outsiders made their influence felt. Traders who have been heavy sellers here against purchases in New York were forced to "unstraddle." Northwest shorts also came into the market and helped make things interesting.

About half an hour from the close July jumped into sudden activity. It had previously been lagging at around 86⅞ cents, but heavy buying sent prices flying, and most of the July offered was taken by the Leiter brokers. At the close July had advanced to 89¾, against May, in the meantime, had been bid up to 103⅜ and was bringing $1.03¼ as the closing bell sounded. On the curb after the regular session it sold as high as $1.05½.

The Post to-day says: "Joseph Leiter has securely cornered the May wheat market, plays fast and loose with the fears of a tremendous short interest, and is showing himself to be by all odds the most remarkable factor ever encountered in the local market. Once more the battle between Armour and Leiter is being witnessed.

Vague rumors from the Northwest showing that some big forces were at work there, revealed themselves to-day in the shape of facts. Armour sent his brokers to the Northwest section some days ago to buy all the cash wheat in sight. It is held that Armour wants to return an equivalent for the wheat, which, despite his denials, it is asserted he borrowed from Peavey to deliver to Leiter on December contracts. No sooner did Leiter hear of this flank movement than he began to plan a coup.

To-day instructions were forwarded to all of Leiter's brokers in the Northwest to follow up Armour's agents and bid 2 to 4 cents higher than Armour on all wheat offered to the latter. Although Armour denies the report of borrowing from Peavey, a leading broker is authority for the statement that Armour placed a check for $3,000,000 on the Northwestern National Bank, payable to the order of Peavey to insure the return of a vast quantity of wheat which Armour secured from Peavey to cover his December short line.

To what extent Armour has obtained cash wheat to cancel these obligations is a matter of conjecture. But one fact is certain, and that is, Armour had to pay a premium, and had to wrestle hard with Leiter's agents to secure cash wheat in the Northwest.

Charles Counselman, who has just returned from Europe, where he spent thirty days in traveling through the trading grain countries, examining into the prospects for the coming crop and studying the condition of the market, said in regard to the wheat situation:

"The European wheat supply is shorter than it has ever been before, so far as my memory goes. When I left Liverpool there was not enough in store to supply the markets for a week. On the Continent the condition is similar, though not so bad. All the dealers are looking to the United States for their wheat. Without our stocks Europe cannot be fed until the new crop is harvested."

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:50	Sun sets...5:38	Moon rises..4:42

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook.... 4:21	Gov. Isl'd...4:41
P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:04	Gov. Isl'd...5:25

H. Gate.....	H. Gate.....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ardandhu, Jamaica.....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Asiatic Prince, Pernambuco, &c.....	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Capua, Pernambuco, &c..	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Paso, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	.....
Venezuela, La Guayra....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Port Royal and Brunswick.....	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 19.

Allegheny, Fortune Island, &c.....	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti, &c.....	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M

The Wanamaker Store

Bicycle Exhibition, 9 to 5.
Showing of Model Costumes, fifth floor.
Music all day.

Bohemian Glass Vases

EVERYBODY knows Bohemian glass, with its rich characteristic greens and reds and gold, and its never failing beauty of design and grace of pattern. We think, however, that very few people have known such prices on this glass ware as we offer this morning.

They are all Vases, but don't judge from that that the variety is small or the choice limited. There are hundreds and hundreds of kinds, and, like the daughters of the Eastern potentate in the fairy tale, each is more beautiful than the others.

Most of these are new goods,—here less than a week. Originally purchased under most favorable conditions, which permitted very low prices, circumstances have arisen which enable us to make a further cut from those low prices of *one-quarter*. You'll need them at Eastertime,—why not anticipate your needs now that the opportunity is here?

You'll find them in the main aisle, first floor, Broadway side. Also in the basement. Prices range from

20c., 50c., $1, up to $11.25
Formerly 30c., 70c., $1.25, up to $15

Furniture Sale Specials

Parlor Suits at Half

PARLOR Suits of the best and finest at Half Prices! That's the *piece de resistance* of the Furniture Sale for to-day.

Of course there's a story behind it, but who cares for the story when the ending is known? The climax comes in the words "Half Prices," and, knowing that much, you lose interest in all that led up to it.

These are particularly good suits, and in the lot you'll find almost any sort of wood or pattern, or style in covering, you wish.

There are not nearly so many of them as will be wanted when their excellence is known. Within two days we shall be able to say, in diplomatic phrase, "The Half-Price Parlor Furniture incident is closed."

PARLOR SUITS
5 Pieces, $40; was $80.
2 Pieces, $40; was $80.
5 Pieces, $43; was $84.
3 Pieces, $45; was $85.
4 Pieces, $45; was $90.
3 Pieces, $58.50; was $117.
3 Pieces, $69; was $138.
4 Pieces, $70; was $140.
3 Pieces, $77.50; was $155.
5 Pieces, $175; was $300.
ODD CHAIRS AND SOFAS
Chair, $5.75; was $11.50.
Chair, $6; was $12.
Chair, $8.75; was $17.50.
Chair, $9.25; was $18.50.
Chair, $10.50; was $21.
Chair, $15; was $30.
Chair, $17; was $34.
Sofa, $17.50; was $35.
Sofa, $24; was $48.

Marks' Adjustable Chairs

To-morrow will also see a selling of the Marks' Adjustable Chairs at a quarter less than regular prices. If you've never used one of these chairs, you have no idea how wonderfully it adapts itself to every bone and muscle. It is capable of more than two hundred different adjustments, and there's never an aching joint nor weary fibre in your whole body that it doesn't seem especially intended to support and ease.

At $22.50—With enameled frame, adjustable to 250 positions; wool tapestry cushions filled with hair.
At $30—With enameled frame, adjustable to 250 positions; velvet covered cushions filled with hair.
At $33.75—With enameled frame, adjustable to 250 positions; wool tapestry cushions filled with hair.
At $45—With enameled frame, adjustable to 250 positions; velvet covered cushions filled with hair.

In addition to these, we will sell their regular book-rest that can be adjusted to any chair. $3.25, formerly $4.50.

Fourth floor.

And Still They Come. EVERY time you see the notice of a French steamer's arrival, you may be sure that a portion of its cargo will be of Spring Dress Goods to be later found on these counters. If you are looking for the extreme Novelties, we can keep you busy a full day looking over those already here.

For the most part, they're French, made on the queer hand-looms of Picardy peasant weavers, with only a few yards to each pattern. Enterprising Germans frequently steal the designs and make up the goods in quantities on power looms. The designs are just as good,—they're copies,—but the cloth lacks the weight and solidity of the slower process to a certain extent. However, German goods are cheaper, which compensates somewhat. You may take your choice,—French exclusiveness or German economy. We have both.

At $3.25—Grenadine Bayadere Plisse; six colors; with the bayadere stripe in black; forming a species of plaits.
At $1.75—Four colors in Epinglines, having a bayadere cord of velour in novel design.
At $2.25—Seven colors in Ripple Crepon,—a silk-and-wool combination of novelty and merit; in plain colors, but having its surface crinkled and wrinkled into a ripple effect.
At $3—Lace Stripe Grenadine, with undulating bayadere stripes.
At $3.25—Grenadine grounds in plain colored wool grenadines, with large eccentric figures in black and self-colored souffle.
At $1.75—Four colors in Epinglines having a highly effective design of chevron travers.
At $1.50—Seven colors in Velour satin cloths; wholly new designs.
At $1.50—Five colors in Velour Matallasse.
At $2.25—Silk-and-wool Poplins, in five new shades.

Confirmation Dresses. THE new styles are here—the prettiest we've ever seen. Of Lawns or Organdies, and made in either blouse effect or with high neck or guimpe. Neatly trimmed—some embroidered, others lace trimmed waists and collars. Sizes 8 to 14 years. Prices $3 to $26.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some New Black Silks. EVERY one of these new patterns is a demonstration of that wonderful creative power of the French designers, which can extend richness, grace and beauty almost to infinity in variety, without the use of colors. All these are black,—all-black,—without a trace of white or color, but there's nothing monotonous nor commonplace nor uniform about them. Their patterns are effective, novel and striking; their variety indefinite; their exclusiveness rigid and their prices fair. They're only just here from Lyons.

At $1.25—Fancy black stripes; or bayadere gros-grain crescents in satin. Both new.
At $1.50—Black Bengaline, with raised cords one-eighth inch apart.
At $2—Black Bengaline, bayadere styles; armure or satin cords in waves, divided in dotted lines of raised cords. Very effective.
At $2.75—Black Moire Faconne, with waves of satin in moire; for skirts.
At $2.50—Black Satin Duchesse, with stripes of moire and gros-grain two inches apart.
At $1 and $2—Figured Taffetas, new, effective patterns.

Rotunda.

Women's Leggings—An Eviction. NOT because they're old or damaged—in fact the goods are perfect in every respect, and are just the proper weight for early Spring wheeling. Of Jersey cloth, serges or of the light, durable and waterproof Cravenette. In black, blue and various shades of tan. Values are $1 and more, but the shoe man says 50c. a pair to make the eviction quick.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Women's Aprons. OF fine quality lawn, 54-inch wide, and with deep hem. You would think them fairly priced at 50c. These for 25c.

Broadway.

Spachtel Tidies. ABOUT a 100 dozen, round or square,—very pretty and usually sold at 12½c. We let this lot go at 4 for 25c.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

ANOTHER ESTATE VANISHES

Property of "Ben" Richardson, Brother of the "Spite House" Builder, Has Disappeared.

RECORD OF A QUEER FAMILY

Both Brothers Made Millions, Which Could Not Be Found After Their Deaths—Insanity Experts to Testify Regarding Joseph Richardson.

The evidence taken yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald in the Richardson will contest was not voluminous, but it brought to light an old chapter in the history of a queer family of rich people. George and Dellaripha Richardson, children of Joseph Richardson, who built the famous "Spite House," and was supposed to be worth $20,000,000 or more, are trying to break a will made by their father in April, 1897, dividing his property equally among his wife and children, and to sustain an anterior will, which leaves the bulk of the estate to the children.

Mrs. Myra Wood of 249 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, was on the stand yesterday, and testified to having seen Joseph Richardson a short time before his death. The most interesting part of her story, however, was brought out on cross-examination.

It appears that Joseph Richardson had a brother named Benjamin, who died here eight years ago and was supposed to be worth $6,000,000. Although they lived in the same city and were both rated millionaires several times over, the brothers had little to do with each other. "Ben" Richardson's property was chiefly in real estate, most of it far up town. He built and owned the "Richardson Block," in Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Streets.

"Faded Into Air."

The singular fact regarding his estate is that, although it was in real property, it has, as one of the lawyers interested in the matter and thoroughly acquainted with it, expressed it yesterday, "faded into air." It is virtually all gone—vanished, just as Joseph Richardson's millions have vanished, and nobody knows just how. Some of the real estate was under mortgage, and the mortgages have been foreclosed. There seems to have been nobody to protect the lots and houses. There are many heirs, collateral and direct relatives, of the dead man, but their interests conflicted, and their lawyers seem to have gotten what the mortgagees did not take.

"Ben" Richardson appointed William S. Washburn executor and Emma J. Richardson executrix of his estate. Emma J. Richardson was the wife of Joseph Richardson, and Mr. Washburn was also connected with the family. He appears in the Surrogate's Court every day and seems to be active in Mrs. Richardson's interest. He is the man over whose head Della Richardson broke her umbrella in her father's room a short time before the old man's death.

Mrs. Wood is the widow of Horace G. Wood, who was a distinguished lawyer and was for years counsel for "Ben" Richardson. After "Ben's" death she brought suit against the estate for an amount approaching $50,000 for services done by her husband. Mr. Washburn, as executor, put in no defense. Charles H. Beckett of 100 Broadway, in behalf of some of the heirs, intervened and defeated the claim on trial before a jury in Brooklyn after a hard fight. Mrs. Wood said last night to a reporter that the trial was really a trial of Mr. Washburn, and his conduct as executor, and he seems to have been rather roughly handled.

Little Property Left.

So the curious fact is developed, that of all the millions, the two brothers made the greater part has vanished. "Ben" Richardson's heirs have little or nothing. Mrs. Wood has nothing. The houses he owned have gone under foreclosure or are tied up in litigation. Counsel for the executor of Joseph Richardson is searching high and low, and exhausting every legal method to discover what has become of his property. The narrow "spite house" stands a monument to its builder's eccentricity, and Della Richardson, whose outbreak in court was told of yesterday, with certainly some hundreds of thousands of dollars, and all the gorgeous hotels and splendid flat houses of New York, to say nothing of private residences, at her command, chooses to live in East Houston Street behind barred and bolted doors with the only entrance to her dwelling a dark passageway between two little shops.

Mrs. Wood testified yesterday that when she went to see the Richardsons in April, 1897, to tell Mrs. Richardson good-bye, she saw Joseph Richardson, and he was rational. On cross-examination she told of her suit against "Ben" Richardson's estate and said she had other claims against it now pending. The amount of these is $93,000.

Mrs. Elizabeth Creighton and Mrs. Emma Buschman testified to knowing Joseph Richardson well for years, and to the time of his death. They said they considered him rational.

Allen McLane Hamilton, Austin G. Flint, and several other well-known experts in insanity were in the court yesterday listening to the evidence. They will probably be called on to testify.

MAKING ROOM FOR TAMMANY.

James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, announced yesterday that he had abolished twenty-three places in his department, and had reduced the salaries of a large number of employes. Nearly all the men who have been removed by the abolishing of their offices and those whose salaries have been reduced were appointed during the administration of Mayor Strong. Deputy Commissioner Walton of Brooklyn has dismissed a number of men in the same way.

When the new civil service rules go into effect, it is probable that new places will be created and the loyalty of many of the smaller politicians to Tammany will be rewarded. The average pay of the places abolished was about $1,250. The new civil service rules will not be made public until after they have been submitted to the State Civil Service Board for revision.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS.

In response to invitations sent out by Edwin A. Curley, Chairman of the Parks and Playground Committee of the Social Reform Club, a meeting was held in one of the rooms of Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, last evening, and discussed the subject of public playgrounds for children. Bolton Hall presided.

Mr. Curley read a paper favoring more recreation piers and the creation of playgrounds for city children, and pointing out the advisability of acting at once, when needful legislation may be had by concerted effort. The Rev. Gaylord S. White of Brooklyn showed with the lantern what Boston, Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia have done in the way of providing playgrounds for children. Julius F. Harder spoke in favor of using at least a portion of all the city parks as such playgrounds.

Abram S. Hewitt said he knew of nothing more deplorable than what we see here—children with no opportunity for lawful recreation. If they play in the streets they come into collision with the police and grow up with the idea that the representative of law is their enemy, an oppressor.

Mr. Hewitt explained his part while Mayor in securing the small parks act, which permits the expenditure of $1,000,000 a year for such parks, and spoke of the work of the Advisory Committee on Small Parks appointed by Mayor Strong. "The present Mayor," he said, "does not feel called upon to take any action in this matter. If you can make noise enough, he may change his views."

A committee with instructions to co-operate with other committees having the same objects in view was appointed as follows: Messrs. Curley, Harder, Stell, Weide, White, and Tsanoff, and Miss Grace H. Dodge and Miss Buck.

Y. M. C. A. Committees to Move.

The headquarters of the International, New York State, and City Committees of the Young Men's Christian Association at 40 East Twenty-third Street, which have been occupied for many years, are to be given up and the committees are to remove to the Bancroft Building immediately in the rear of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The lease on the old quarters expiring, the owners of the property desired to increase the rental. The lease on the new quarters, which are more commodious and less expensive than the old, is for fifty years. Removal is to be made April 15.

Lundborg's

Perfumes have the delicate and natural fragrance of the flowers from which they are distilled.

THE HAARLEM PHILHARMONIC.

The Haarlem Philharmonic Society gave its second public concert of its seventh season in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night, Henry Thomas Fleck acting as conductor. The active members of the society are women, though there is an honorary membership of men. About 1,000 persons attended.

The first selection was Cowen's Scandinavian Symphony, in four movements. Miss Charlotte Macomba sang an aria of Mozart, and following numbers by the orchestra were Humperdinck's "Koenigs Kinder," American dances, "In the Cotton Fields," "Virginia Reel," "In Old Kentucky," and "Carnival in Louisiana," by Bruno Oscar Klein. After the songs, Grieg's "Sunshine" and "Wandering in the Woods" and Schumann's "The Almond Tree," by Miss Macomba, the orchestra played Dvorak's Scherzo Capriccioso, which, to Mr. Fleck's mind, "has a sort of goblinish humor."

The President of the Society is Mrs. Thomas H. Newman, and the Vice Presidents, Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch. Mrs. Charles Russell Treat is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and among the Board of Directors are Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Samuel H. Virgin, and Mrs. Frank Littlefield.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Louis P. di Cesnola gave one of her series of "at homes" yesterday at her residence, 109 East Fifty-seventh Street. The Misses di Cesnola assisted in receiving the guests.

The first concert this season of the Thursday Musicales will be given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, this evening.

The Hawthorne Society held its third subscription dance of the season last night at the Ellerslie rooms, 82 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. There were about seventy-five couples present.

Miss Steiger of 319 West Seventy-fourth Street gave a dinner to twenty persons last night at her home in honor of Miss Emily Wurster and E. T. Horwill. The decoration scheme was green and white.

The Eastern District Hospital Society of Brooklyn gave its fourth annual promenade concert and ball at the Pouch Gallery last night. The affair was patronized by many of the best-known families in the eastern section of the borough.

Miss E. A. Patchen gave a tea yesterday afternoon at her home, 230 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Lillian Sprowers, Miss Hattie Putnam, Miss Florence Hegeman, Miss Elizabeth Wilckens, Miss Mary Phyfe, Miss Mabel Hastings, and Miss Mary Stewart Fields.

"Outline Sketches in New York History" was the subject of the Kosmos Club meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Thomas Passer, 387 Stayvesant Avenue, Brooklyn. A talk was given on "New York City During the Civil War," and original papers were read by club members.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the woman's wards of the Post Graduate Hospital held a highly successful "musical tea" in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. There was an attendance of some 1,000 persons. Mrs. John T. Alwaise is President and Mr. Charles S. Rees Vice President of the auxiliary.

The last Brooklyn assembly ball of the season took place last evening in the reception room of the Germania Club in Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. Howard J. Hazelhurst led the cotillion with Miss Marion Litchfield. The patronesses were Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, Mrs. John Notman, Mrs. Charles B. Van Nostrand, and Mrs. William B. Kendal, Jr. Supper was served at 11:30.

The Cheshire Academy alumni held their annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. It was attended by about fifty graduates, and was preceded by a reception for Prof. Eri Davidson Woodbury, principal of the Academy, at Cheshire, Conn. The toastmaster for the dinner was Prof. Andrew W. Phillips of Yale University. William Ordway Partridge, and the Rev. Edwin S. Lines were among the speakers.

The third annual ball of the Fourth Regiment of the New Jersey National Guard was held at the armory of the regiment, in Bergen Avenue, Jersey City Heights, last night. The programme opened at 9:30 with a concert. At 10 o'clock there was a salute to the colors. Dancing began at 10:30, and supper was served at 11:30. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Garret A. Hobart and Mrs. John W. Griggs, wife of the Attorney General.

Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea, Regent of the Fort Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, gave a reception yesterday afternoon to the members of the chapter, at her home, 46 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. She was assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. E. Everett Holbrook of Boston. There was a short talk on "Traveling In Russia," by Mrs. E. Everett Holbrook. Russian tea was poured by Miss Kathlyn Reed, and Swedish coffee was served by Miss Cora Van Norden.

The bouquet room of the Windsor Hotel was well filled yesterday afternoon at a lecture lesson by Miss Jane De Groff Thompson on the subject, "Six Days of History and Their Climax." Entertainment was further supplied by Miss H. Estelle Woodruff, on the piano, and Miss Anna Forrester Hyatt, who sang. The patronesses present were Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. William S. Rainsford, Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe, Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, Mrs. Edward C. Bodman, and Miss Grace H. Dodge.

The Fortnightly Musical Club met for the third time this season yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Edward Winslow, 27 West Fifty-third Street. Mrs. Edward Winslow, assisted by Mrs. Reynal, Mrs. Henry Tucker, and Mrs. George De Witt, received. The programme of music was provided by Jacobson Dinshnell, Mrs. Emma Juch Wellman, Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood, and Miss Laura Louise Walten, all of whom sang, and Mrs. Burchard at the piano, Miss Boxall on the harp, and Victor Harris as accompanist.

Mrs. Ogden Mills entertained at dinner at her home, 2 East Sixty-ninth Street, last night. The table decorations were orchids.

The managers of the Society of Musical Arts, 14 East Thirty-fourth Street, met at the headquarters yesterday morning. Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield presiding, and decided to hold their annual Spring sale and entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria on March 14. This date is the anniversary of the opening of the Waldorf, and Mr. Boldt will allow the charity the use of the room they want on that day gratis. The entertainment will be planned on a large scale.

The National Society of New England Women held a St. Valentine's Day luncheon yesterday in the Sun Parlor of the Waldorf, with a valentine calendar at the plate of each of the 179 guests present. Mrs. Arthur Elliott Fish, Chairman of the Luncheon Committee, made an address, and other speakers were Mrs. Frank Osborn, Mrs. Cephas Brainerd, Jr., Mrs. A. M. Palmer, the Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, Mrs. Florence De Graff Shaw, and Mrs. Margaret Ravenhill. There were recitations by Mrs. Richard Blackmore. Miss Helen Niebuhr, Miss Stella King, Mrs. Harriette Otis Dillenbaugh, and Rose Davis gave two songs. Mrs. Fannie Carpenter, and Miss Sara A. Palmer read original poems.

THE SUIT AGAINST MR. HOYT.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The hearing of the ten-thousand-dollar damage suit against Charles H. Hoyt, brought by Edwin Bates of the musical firm of Bates & Bendix for alleged slander and defamation of character, was resumed to-day.

After the plaintiff, Mr. Bates, had given his testimony substantially as outlined in the dispatches yesterday, and two or three musicians had testified in corroboration, the defendant, Mr. Hoyt, took the stand.

The substance of Mr. Hoyt's testimony was that he had used some of the phrases alleged, but with the reservation that he qualified the use of them by saying: "If I call you a D——, &c., will you fight me?" He said he had used the phrases in order to taunt Mr. Bates, and force him into a fight.

Mr. Hoyt testified that he had used the term "thief" in the sense that a dramatic critic uses it when a playwright steals a scene from a play. He said that his song, "Daisy Stokes," had been stolen from him, and that is why he used the term "thief."

He further said that he gave the song to Bates & Bendix, and told them to make some money out of it, if they could, but said that he made the reservation that their use of it should never interfere with such action with the song as he might take. Witness said that he never knew the plaintiff had copyrighted the song, and was ignorant of the fact that royalties were paid on songs. The hearing was adjourned.

STUDY OF ENGLISH AT YALE

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain's Speech to the Alumni of Central and Western Massachusetts.

PRESENT SYSTEM DENOUNCED

Teaching of the Vernacular Neglected and Two Highly Endowed Chairs Waiting to be Filled—The Example of Harvard.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 16.—At a banquet of the Central and Western Massachusetts Yale Alumni Association, held here this evening, ex-Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain, speaking on the subject of the study of English, said, in part:

"I first call attention to what I deem well-nigh a positive scandal—the neglect, the low condition, the deliberate failure to promote the proper study of English at Yale to-day, as well as for many years past. It passes my comprehension how men who have seats in the Yale Corporation can suffer this condition to continue. The head of the English Department at Yale proclaims his opinion that there should be no requirement whatever of English in the Yale course. He further thinks, as do other Yale professors, that English cannot be taught, as an ordinary study, at all.

"Whether he would have any requirement of English for entrance to Yale I don't know. I don't see why he should. That language, therefore, which is not only our vernacular but is the sole speech of some 150,000,000 of men all over the world, which bears a weight of literature of value unparalleled in the world's annals, is by the judgment of this man to be so placed that one may bear the credentials of Yale University and not know how to speak or write a sentence of his own tongue with decent accuracy!

Chairs Waiting to be Filled.

"But English is taught at Yale in spite of Prof. Beers. All thanks for that! But how is it taught? To say the best, scantily, meagrely, and unnecessarily so. There are two highly endowed chairs of English at Yale, waiting to be filled. One has been waiting for at least two or three years. I fear, truly, they are now as well filled as they will be when their titular occupants are finally, if ever, named. The whole department counts but one man, one only, who is a good teacher of English, and this man has been under what I might call disgrace at the hands of the powers that be, and generations to be now watched with jealousy lest he should indeed popularize the study of English.

"Now, let me point you to a contrast. Not many years ago, English at Harvard stood in a condition not unlike what I have represented it to be now at Yale. That condition was fully recognized by the authorities at Harvard. The bell of reform was the signal for reform there. A vast change has already taken place, and Harvard to-day stands in this respect immeasurably in advance of herself at that time, as well as of Yale at the present time.

"If you want to see the spirit in which Harvard graduates meet such an issue, let me urge you to get and read C. F. Adams's recent report on the subject, a report which will always stand an evidence of fearless, aggressive reform along right lines, a report which ought, in substance, to have issued long ago from Yale, but which, I doubt not, will be received there, if it be read there at all, with much lifting of the eyebrows and with a pious expression of regret that such plain talk was needed at Harvard, and pious thankfulness that it is not needed at Yale.

"Now, if you point me to Yale's recent successes in the Harvard-Yale debates, my answer is that these successes are the proofs of what I claim, namely: that Yale men, when properly trained, are a match, if not an overmatch, for the men of any other college or university. Those debates have been the occasion of much special effort, effort on the part of the students trained and drilled by true experts in the art of argumentation. Such training is what I ask and all I ask for the whole range of English. It ought to be provided and enforced without delay at Yale, and nothing hinders but the indifference or self-satisfaction on the part of the Yale authorities, of which I have spoken."

Doubtful Benefits of Athletics.

Touching upon athletics, ex-Gov. Chamberlain said that while he does not deride athletic contests between colleges, he cannot see where they prove a benefit to the majority of students in the colleges, being confined, in his opinion, to the mere handful who are in some degree participants in the contests. He further questioned whether even the participants were benefitted, holding rather that they are distinctly unhealthy, demoralizing, and dangerous to life and limb.

He alluded to them as athletic prize fights, and said that not by such aids is any greatness won, except brute greatness. In conclusion he remarked:

"No, the truth is, athletics are good—good in spite of the foolish uses and sometimes the base uses to which they are put. Let them stand high in the training and discipline of college life; but let us, if we be reasonable beings, stop this jargon and nonsense of counting Yale great because in annual athletic scrimmages and fights, in annual athletic public shows and matches, she wins the cheap fame of prowess and supremacy."

NILSSON A FINE SKATER.

He Easily Defeats Warner, the Champion of New England.

There was a large crowd at the Ice Palace, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night to see the three-mile race between John Nilsson of Minneapolis, the champion professional speed skater of the world, and R. Warner, champion of New England. Nilsson conceded a lap and a half to his opponent, and still won by half a lap, in 9:32 3-5. He overtook his opponent after two and a half miles, and then won as he pleased. After the race Nilsson gave an exhibition of jumping that has never been seen in the East.

At first he cleared three barrels placed close together, alighting on one foot. He then cleared four barrels placed upright close together, and followed by clearing a regular size table, alighting on one foot. All this was accomplished while on the regulation long-speed skates. Nilsson announced after his exhibition that he was prepared to meet any skater in the world at any distance from one to ten miles.

Larchmont Yacht Club Meets.

The Larchmont Yacht Club held its annual meeting at Delmonico's last night. The Secretary's report showed that there are 567 members and 314 yachts enrolled in the fleet. The Regatta Committee reported that 15 regattas had been held during the year and 134 prizes distributed, which were on exhibition last night. The club also decided to join the American Yacht Racing Union. The following officers were elected: Commodore—C. A. Postley; Vice Commodore—E. S. Hatch; Rear Commodore—C. F. Ulrich; Secretary—Oswald Sanderson; Treasurer—William Murray; Measurer—John Hyslop; Trustees for Three Years—E. J. Greacen and W. B. Jenkins. The committees will be announced Saturday.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Sing Wing won, Scintiliate second, Rose third. Time—1:10½.
SECOND RACE.—Half mile; purse; for maidens. E. Come won, Semicolon second, Ranier third. Time—0:49¼.
THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile. Go To Bed won, Highland Ball second, Charlotte third. Time—1:41¼.
FOURTH RACE.—The Oakland Handicap; mile and a quarter. Argentina won, Ostler Joe second, Falomacita third. Time—2:07¾.
FIFTH RACE.—Bostonian Special; one mile. Paul Griggs won, Libertine second, Howard Mann third. Time—1:39¼.
SIXTH RACE.—Purse; maidens; six furlongs. Town Topics won, Ravelette second, Flandes third. Time—1:15½.

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THE GARDEN HORSE SALE

Clearing Out Auction of the Hermitage Stud Brings Good Prices.

THE PACER PLANET AT $6,000

Marcus Daly Pays $3,500 for Ponce de Leon After Spirited Bidding—Ohio Man Purchases Percy—Many Good Ones Sold.

Buyers of trotting and pacing stock at Madison Square Garden yesterday were more liberal than they were on Tuesday, but then the quality of the stock was far superior. Horsemen from all parts of the country were present, and sharp bidding, with a number of interesting contests for well-known horses marked the day's sale.

The lot from the Hermitage Stud of Nashville, Tenn., attracted much attention, and on the whole brought good prices, for the sale was a clearing out sale. The stud is to be abandoned. Ponce de Leon, who has been the premier stallion of this stud, was secured for Marcus Daly, the Montana mine owner, by the latter's agent, "Ed" A. Tipton, for $3,500. The bidding on the horse was opened at $1,000 by H. B. Carroll, who remained in the contest until the two-thousand-dollar mark was reached. Then there was a sharp fight between George Starr of Terre Haute and Tipton. The latter raised each bid of Starr's, and the Indiana man dropped out of the game when $3,500 was bid. Ten minutes after he bought him Tipton was offered $4,000 for the horse, but refused it.

The get of the Hermitage stallions are in great demand in the South, and a number of them were bought by Roy Miller of Macon, Ga., who was commissioned to purchase them for Southern trotting men. Admiral Symmes, for $1,300; Boquita, for $1,100, and a number of others at good prices were among the lot.

Preston, the world's champion three-year-old gelding, was bought by the Walnut Grove Stock Farm of Glen Cove, L. I., for $1,450. The bay gelding Percy, which was the reigning sensation in Tennessee last year, was bought for $3,800 by O. G. Kent, a prominent member of the Driving Club of Cleveland, Ohio. Percy is credited by many of the horsemen who saw him perform last year with being the fastest trotter in the country without a record. Mr. Kent will race him in Ohio this year.

The evening sale was productive of even better prices. The pacer Planet, 2:04¾, which was bought some time ago by Col. S. E. Bailey of Philadelphia for $5,000, was brought into the ring and was knocked down to A. Alfred, an agent for Barney Demarest, the Boston horseman, for $6,000.

The sale will open to-day at 10 A. M. The horses sold for $200 or over were as follows:

PROPERTY OF THE HERMITAGE STUD.

Ponce de Leon, (trotter, 2:13,) blk. h., 11 years, by Pancoast-Elvira, by Cuyler; Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mon. $3,500
The Curfew, (trotter, 2:27½,) blk. m., 7, by Bow Bells-Rosy Morn, by Alcantara; Dr. O. H. Albenesius, Jersey City. 560
Martin Bells, (trotter,) b. f., 2, by Bow Bells-Rosy Morn, by Alcantara; Scott Quinlan, Philadelphia. 475
Rosy Morn, (trotter,) b. m., 11, by Alcantara-Noontide, by Harold; M. Wall, Keyesburg, Ky. 1,800
Admiral Symmes, (trotter,) blk. c., 3, by Ponce de Leon-Io, by Hambletonian; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga. 1,800
Io, (trotter,) ch. m., 12, by Hambletonian-Lulu, by Gold Dust; Brook Lawn Stock Farm, Brook Lawn, Penn. 650
Preston, (trotter, 2:13½,) g. g., 4, by Ponce de Leon-Tosa, by Enfield; Walnut Grove Stock Farm, Glen Cove, L. I. 1,450
Boquita, (trotter, 2:17½,) g. m., 5, by Bow Bells-Tosa, by Enfield; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga. 1,100
Pickaninny, (trotter,) blk. f., by Ponce de Leon-Boquita, by Bow Bells; R. L. Montgomery, Indianapolis, Ind. 380
Tenella, (trotter,) b. f., 2, by Bow Bells-Tosa, by Enfield; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga. 875
Tosa, (trotter, 2:19¼,) g. m., 11, by Enfield-Susie G., by Scipio; Peter Duryea, Lexington, Ky. 2,000
Percy, (trotter,) b. g., 5, by Ponce de Leon-Flora Ewing, by Bassenger; O. G. Kent, Cleveland, Ohio. 3,800
La Belta, (trotter,) b. m., 5, by Bow Bells-Lottie Thorn, by Mambrino Patchen; Samuel Gamble, San Francisco, Cal. 500
Estelle, (trotter, 2:19,) b. m., 14, by Nutwood-Starling, by Cuyler; A. M. Hamilton, Wheeling, West Va. 475
Narada, (trotter, 2:29¾,) b. c., 3, by Bow Bells-Belle Archer, by Rene; J. F. Scott, Great Barrington, Mass. 300
Bivouac, (pacer, 2:14½,) by Wedgewood-Kate Isler, by Munsey; Washington T. Smith, Bangor, N. Y. 475
Belle Archer, (trotter, 2:12¾,) b. m., by Rene-Mary Dake, by Enfield; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y. 1,025
Hagar, (trotter, 2:25,) b. m., 11, by Nutwood-Hilda, by Cuyler; A. M. Hamilton, Wheeling, West Va. 525
Uta, (trotter,) blk. f., 4, by Bow Bells-Queensware, by Wedgewood; William Achuff, Philadelphia. 400
Gardenia, (trotter, 2:17¾,) b. m., 5, by Candidate-Glenora, by Belmont; Charles Kerner, city. 775
Princess Pauline, (trotter, 2:27¾,) ch. m., 7, by Wedgewood-Lulu, by Gold Dust; W. H. Gifford, Syracuse. 310

PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS.

Abbreviator, (trotter, 2:25½,) b. m., 7, by Alcantara-Myra, by Knickerbocker; Cyril Lorraine, Montreal, Canada. $310
Joe Irwin, (trotter, 2:21½,) b. h., 8, by Strathmore-Carrie B., by Blue Bull; E. P. McKenna, New Haven, Conn. 525
Selkirk, (trotter,) b. s., by Atwood-Lena Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes; Schnitzlein Brothers. 310
Lovelace, (trotter, 2:20,) b. s., 7, by Egotist-Crepon, by Princeps; Thomas H. Tongue, Washington, D. C. 350
Gazette, (pacer, 2:07¼, and trotter, 2:23¾,) b. s., 11, by Onward-Siren, by Dictator; Cyril Lorraine, Montreal, Canada. 2,150
Vesper Bells, (sister to Addell,) br. f., 2 by Advertiser-Beautiful Bells, by The Moor; E. R. Barry, Passaic, N. J. 1,050
Wanda, (trotter, 2:18¾,) b. m., 12, by Piedmont-Unis, by Electioneer; L. A. Patterson 500

The Evening Sale.

Planet, (pacer, 2:04¾,) b. h., 7, by Bonnie McGregor-Marquette, by Jersey Wilkes; A. Alford, for Barney Demarest, Boston, Mass. $6,000
Nelly McCrory, (pacer, 2:11¾,) b. m., 9, by Legal Tender, Jr.-Lucy, by Tobe, Jr.; J. J. Simpson, Jacksonville, Fla. 1,400
Kitty Van, (pacer, 2:13¾,) ch. m., 9, by Pennpecker-Mayflower, by Caliph; Dr. H. M. Cox 525
Bermuda Girl, (trotter, 2:21½,) br. m., 6, by Bermuda-Annie McKee, by Red Wilkes; M. Martin 500
Hazel C., (trotter, 2:21¾,) b. m., 7, by Count Folsid-Maggie Owen, by Cadmus; William Rockefeller 525
Bessie Wilkes, (trotter, 2:16,) b. m., 7, by Major Fowler-Ella Wilkes, by Red Wilkes; A. Hamilton, Wheeling, West Va. 925
Bright Light, (trotter, 2:19¾,) br. g., 5, by Dark Night-Cactus, by Guardsman; J. Kervick, Worcester, Mass. 700
Blue Bird, (pacer, 2:09¼,) rn. m., 7, by Eagle Bird-Helmeta, by Hambrino; Frank Clark, New Haven, Conn. 2,350
Lampton, (trotter,) b. g., 6, by Cyclone-Madam Beatty, by Monroe Chief; William Whitfield, Boston, Mass. 1,200
Garity, (trotter, 2:24½,) b. g., 4, by Guy Wilkes-Chantilly, by Nutwood; S. E. Bailey, Philadelphia 1,550

THREE MEN KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Were Walking the Tracks Near Beaver, Penn., When Struck.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 16.—Robert Lawrence and John H. Aipley of Salem, Ohio, and William Ryan of Leetonia, Ohio, were instantly killed by a fast passenger train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway at Verner station, just west of Beaver, this evening. They were walking on the track with M. A. McNamara of Salem.

The latter heard the train coming and stepped from the track, but before he could speak to his companions they were killed. The engineer did not know his train had caused the disaster until he reached Beaver where inquiry was made as to how many persons his train had killed.

He examined the pilot of his engine and found it covered with blood. The men killed were mill workers. Their bodies were taken to Herman's undertaking rooms in Allegheny.

ALABAMA RAILROAD SUIT.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 16.—Counsel for W. B. Browning and others, majority bondholders in the East and West Alabama Railroad, announced authoritatively to-day that the Brownings would pay the Eugene Kelly estate the $625,000 represented in receiver's certificates on

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Bill for Pensions for New York City School Teachers Passed by the Senate.

EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTANTS

Senator Wray's Measure Laid Aside Pending Investigation—Assemblyman Oliver Inquires About His Resolution Relating to Gas Corporations.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Senator Guy to-day succeeded in passing in the Senate his bill providing for pensions for New York City school teachers. The bill provides that there shall be 5 per cent. of the excise money deducted and paid into a pension fund for teachers. Senator Guy says that the bill will undoubtedly pass the Assembly.

When the bill was on final passage Senator Raines said that it was the entering wedge to the introduction of the English system of pensioning of civil officers.

Senators White and Wray spoke in favor of the bill, and it was passed by a vote of 42 to 1.

Senator Ellsworth asked for an explanation of Senator Wray's bill amending the act to regulate the profession of public accountants.

Senator Wray, answering, stated that he desired to make it possible for the profession to nominate examiners.

Senator Koehler spoke for the bill, and read letters from accountants' societies in New York favoring the bill.

Senator Higgins asked if the bill would not put it in the power of the present public accountants to keep all others who might desire to enter the profession out of it.

Senator Koehler asked if the accountants were not in a better position to pass upon the qualifications of applicants than any other body.

Senator Wray called attention to the fact that the medical profession selected its own examiners.

Senator Higgins, answering, said that the medical profession was a scientific body, while the accountants were a close corporation for the purpose of enabling those within to make money.

Senator Wray asked: "What do the members of the medical profession practice for? Isn't it for money?"

Senator Higgins replied: "For love of their profession in many instances."

Senator Daley contended that the policy of the bill was against public interest, and he believed it would tend to creating a new lot of public officials.

Senator Wray answered that the public accountants are already public officials without pay.

Senator Ellsworth asked that the bill be laid aside in order that the Regents could be heard from.

Senator Wray consented in order that the fullest investigation of the subject could take place.

It was so ordered.

In the Assembly Mr. Oliver asked the Chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee through the Speaker what had been done with his resolution calling for data and information concerning gas corporations in New York City.

Chairman Marshall informed Mr. Oliver that several persons desired to be heard on the resolution, and that Feb. 24 had been fixed for a hearing.

Mr. Oliver asked who the people were who desired a hearing.

"They are people who object to the resolution, of course, and I don't think it fair that their names should be read here," interposed Mr. McKeown of Kings.

"That's what you'd call an attack from the rear," said Mr. Oliver, ironically, turning round to where Mr. McKeown sat on the minority side of the chamber.

Senator White's bill for the creation of new ward boundaries in the City of Syracuse brought forth considerable discussion. Leader Nixon moved a call of the House before the bill was considered, and over a dozen members were caught in the Sergeant at Arms' net.

Mr. Dillon of New York offered an amendment proposing that the question of boundaries be submitted to the people of Syracuse at the next municipal election. This was lost by a vote of 79 nays to 37 yeas, and after a long discussion the bill was advanced to a third reading.

NEWSPAPER LIBEL BILL.

Opposed by Editors at a Hearing of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate this afternoon gave a hearing on the Ellsworth newspaper libel bill. A large number of representative editors of the State were present, but the principal address was made by Franklin Bartlett of New York. The resolutions adopted at a meeting of the State Press Association in this city last Friday, and also by the Executive Committees of the Republican and Democratic Editorial Associations, were presented to the committee by A. E. Hoyt of Albany.

Amasa J. Parker, Jr., of Albany spoke briefly in opposition to the bill, upon the ground that its passage would prevent any fair criticism by a newspaper and destroy the freedom of the press guaranteed by the Constitution. The bill, he said, also attempted to substitute criminal action for the existing civil proceeding, and was unjust in every particular to the newspapers.

Mr. Bartlett made a very lengthy argument, taking up each section of the bill in detail and endeavoring to establish its injustice in some cases and unconstitutionality in others. He said he appeared in opposition to the bill upon the broad principle of freedom of speech and freedom of the press. The bill was not only unwise, but it was pernicious and unjust. It made libel embrace every wrong that could be employed with words and gave the accused absolutely no opportunity to defend himself.

Senator Lexow suggested that the bill might not have been intended to apply to any particular article or act, but thought that its language might be construed to mean a continuance of the offenses prohibited.

Senator Ellsworth said that this was his purpose, but Mr. Bartlett declared that it could not be so construed, and if so would but add to its unconstitutionality. He had no doubt that if the Legislature passed the bill the law would be declared unconstitutional.

No action was taken by the committee to-day.

PRIMARY LAW AMENDMENTS.

Various Measures Before the Judiciary Committees in Joint Session—Private Conference To-night.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The first real move toward amalgamating all the primary bills now before the Legislature into an administration measure was made this afternoon when the Judiciary Committees of the two houses gave a hearing to the authors of these various measures.

The next step will be the holding of a private conference on the subject in the Executive Chamber to-morrow night, when Gov. Black will take counsel with the party leaders in the two houses. A representative of the independent element will be present in the person of Assemblyman Laimbeer. Speaker O'Grady and Leader Nixon will be there with Senator Raines, who has been studying the various proposed primary schemes for Gov. Black, Senator Lexow, and others of the Administration leaders.

Mr. Laimbeer will be expected to voice the views of the Union League and City Clubs and the Citizens' Union, and the assurance has been given him that, as the spokesman of these organizations, his suggestions will have great weight.

It is expected that at this conference, which will present the unique spectacle of Gov. Black and the managers of the Republican machine working with the representative of the Citizens' Union to perfect a pure primary law, something like the draft of a bill will be arrived at.

At the hearing this afternoon Mr. Laimbeer outlined the ideas of the New York City independents generally, and of the Union League Club especially, as follows: An honest enrollment, such as that provided by the Pavey bill; that the primary should be surrounded by all the safeguards that protect regular elections; that delegates to party conventions be elected on a basis of the vote at the preceding general election instead of on the enrollment; that every convention have complete power over and control of its own organization, and that an appeal be to the courts instead of to party committees.

Senator Brush gave a brief explanation of the details of his bill. He dwelt particularly upon the provision affecting independent nominations by reducing the number of certificates required in each county from fifty to twenty, and providing that a majority only of the counties must be so represented.

Assemblyman Hill explained the bill introduced by him and Senator G. A. Davis. In regard to the qualifications of electors it was provided that the applicant for enrollment should swear that he voted generally the ticket of the party at the last preceding election and intended to vote generally the ticket at the next election.

Assemblyman Wright of Kings spoke for his bill, which in a measure abolishes primaries and provides that all nominations shall be made by a direct vote of the electors rather than by delegates, the elector to write the name of his choice of a candidate upon a ballot to be voted secretly under the existing election law machinery.

Mr. Blair, Commissioner of Elections in Brooklyn, said he did not appear for any particular bill, but had given much thought to the subject of primaries, and believed that Senator Ford's bill was more nearly what was required than any other introduced.

Senator Ford then explained his bill, which applies only to cities of the first and second class. It provides for a new enrollment of the electors of each party in December of each year, but the roll can be revised by adding names during the year. The continuing roll, he said, had been found to be rotten and thoroughly dishonest in New York, and the only method was to destroy the roll each year and have an entirely new enrollment.

Assembly Coughtry of Albany said that his bill differed from Senator Ford's in that it did not provide for a revision of the rolls, but provides that any persons omitted from the rolls for any reason may apply to the courts to have his name enrolled.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Museum of Natural History—Drunkards and Vagrants—Bicycles.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—These bills, of interest to New York City and vicinity, have been introduced in the Senate:

Senator Coffey, (by request)—Providing that all local improvement bonds of the late town of Gravesend, sold since Jan. 1, 1898, in compliance with a Supreme Court mandamus, shall be signed by the late Supervisors of said town and made payable at the office of the Controller of New York, and that the bonds, when signed by the Controller and registered, shall be binding.

Senator Page—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to include annually upon the requisition of the Department of the Parks, in addition to the sum now provided for the American Museum of Natural History, a further sum not exceeding $30,000. A condition is named that the exhibition halls of the museum shall be kept open to the public, free of charge, through the year, five days in each week, one of which shall be Sunday, and such evenings and holidays as may be agreed upon by the Park Department and the museum Trustees.

In the Assembly the following bills were introduced:

Mr. Murray—Compelling street surface railroads in Manhattan operating cars by cable or electricity to assign two conductors to each car between 6 and 9 A. M. and 12 to 2 and 4 to 8 in the afternoon. Nine hours are specified as a day's work.

Mr. Brennan—Providing that in the Counties of Kings, Queens, and Richmond, all persons, without reservation, found guilty of intoxication shall be fined not less than $3 or more than $10, or imprisonment for six months. The same penalties are to be exacted for vagrants.

Mr. Schmid—Compelling all bicycles and similar vehicles to have a lighted lamp in use in any public highway or street, between the hours from sunset to sunrise; limiting the rate of speed to not exceeding eight miles an hour; preventing the riding upon sidewalks or footpaths, and fixing penalties as follows: Not less than $5 or more than $10 for each offense, allowing the deposit of $5 or the vehicle as security for appearance in court.

GREATER CITY CELEBRATION.

Governor Asked to Favor Mobilizing the Guards in This City.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—A delegation representing the committee of citizens of New York City having in charge the celebration of May 3, 4, and 5 next of the signing of the Greater New York charter, called on Gov. Black to-day to secure his indorsement to a bill providing for the mobilization of the five brigades of the guard in that city during the celebration.

They propose that the State camp of Military Instruction be closed this Summer and that the organization be encamped at Van Cortlandt Park during the week of the celebration. The Governor promised to consider the matter.

It is understood that Senator Cantor is drawing up the bill.

AMENDMENT TO BANKING LAW.

To Prevent Trustees of Savings Banks Holding Offices in Other Banks.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—An important amendment to the banking law is contained in a bill introduced to-day in the Assembly by Mr. Miller of Erie County, which provides that "no person who is a Director, Trustee, manager, or other officer of a bank or banking corporation organized under this chapter or the laws repealed, by it shall be a Trustee of a savings bank, and the office of a Trustee of a savings bank who is at the time of the taking effect of this amendment a Director, Trustee, manager, or other officer of any such banking corporation is hereby vacated."

A bill similar to this was introduced last year and defeated. The effort to separate savings from other banks affects a large number of institutions, and will undoubtedly be vigorously opposed.

Bill to Annex Mount Vernon City.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Mr. Sanford of Westchester introduced in the Assembly to-day a bill to annex to the City of New York all the territory comprised within the City of Mount Vernon, to be known as a part of the Borough of the Bronx and of the Twenty-Fourth Ward of New York City. All the existing offices and their incumbents are to be abolished, with the exception of the Fire Department and Board of Health. The Mayor of New York shall appoint an additional Magistrate at a salary of $4,000.

The bill is not to take effect, should it become a law, this year, until the people have voted upon the question of annexation affirmatively.

School Diplomas and Civil Service.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Senator Sullivan introduced a bill to-day providing that any graduate of a grammar or high school in the State shall be given a diploma of graduation, which shall be equivalent to a mental examination by Civil Service Commissioners for applicants for position on the Police and Fire Departments, for minor clerkships, and any position in the civil service list where the salary does not exceed $1,200 per annum. It also provides that a person who shall have graduated from a grammar or high school or any other school in the State with practically the same course of study within ten years shall receive such diploma on application.

Legislative Notes.

Senator Page's bill releasing the Congregation Shearith Israel of New York City from all tax assessments was received from the Senate and passed by the Assembly yesterday.

Senator Higbie of Suffolk will in a few days introduce a bill amending the excise law by providing for a special Deputy Excise Commissioner for the County of Richmond.

The Cities Committee of the Assembly reported favorably yesterday Mr. Davis's bill authorizing the issuance yearly of $500,000 in bonds by New York City to carry out grading and paving contracts made by the late City of Brooklyn.

The Senate Committee on Railroads yesterday decided to report favorably the bill giving the Railroad Commission the power to designate the place in a railroad coach where the hammer, axe, saw, and other tools carried in the event of accident shall be located.

The bill authorizing the Forest Preserve Board to acquire 30,000 acres of land in the Adirondack Park for the benefit of Cornell University and appropriating $5,000 therefor, which was introduced by Mr. Nixon, will be favorably reported to-day by the Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

The Senate Committee on Codes yesterday decided to report favorably upon Senator Brackett's two Coroners' bills. One absolutely abolishes Coroners' juries, and the other provides that in counties of over 100,000 population four Coroners shall be elected and in all other counties two Coroners.

In the Assembly yesterday Mr. Wicke introduced the shortest telephone bill of the session. It is less than 100 words long and provides that in any city of the first class telephone companies shall not charge more than 10 cents for a single message for five minutes and not more than 5 cents for each additional five minutes. The bill is evidently intended to prevent extra charges for telephoning to the annexed portions of the Greater City of New York.

ALDRIDGE ON THE CANALS.

The State Superintendent of Public Works Figures on the Cost of the Improvements.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—State Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge to-day made the following statement relative to the expense of the improvement work on the canals:

"A great effort has been made by the opponents of the canal improvement to excite the fears of the taxpayers by keeping before their eyes the enormous cost of this improvement and the consequent vast increase in taxation which will result thereby.

"The following simple assumption, in the form of a mathematical problem and its solution, will, I think, have a tendency to allay the fears which have been so industriously propagated in the public mind in relation to this matter, so far as it relates to taxation:

"Assume that on Jan. 1 the State of New York sold $16,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds, payable in seventeen years. What would be the average yearly tax on each $1,000 of taxable property in this State to pay the interest on same and to provide a sinking fund which would pay the principal at the end of seventeen years? The yearly interest on these bonds would be $480,000.

"The amounts which would have to be added to the sinking fund each year would increase gradually from $569,427.12, the first year, to $913,763.56 the last year, making a yearly average of $728,919.06, say, $729,000. This latter sum, added to the $480,000 yearly interest, amounts to $1,209,000, which is the average yearly amount which must be raised by taxation to pay the interest on the $16,000,000 of bonds, and to create a sinking fund which will pay the principal and retire the bonds in seventeen years. The assessed valuation of the taxable property of the State in 1895, as given in the report of the Controller, was $4,202,000,000, and it had increased during the preceding ten years at the rate of about $107,000,000 per year.

"We may then assume that the average value of taxable property in the State for 17 years will be about $3,340,000,000, from which it results that the yearly rate of taxation for a sixteen-million-dollar canal improvement will be 226-1,000 of a mill on each dollar of assessed valuation, ar 22 6-10 cents on each $1,000 of assessed valuation for seventeen years, or, in other words, that the taxpayer whose assessment is $1,000 yearly will have paid toward the improvement at the end of seventeen years, when the bonds are redeemed and the account closed, the munificent sum of $3.84.

"The foregoing calculation is based on the assumption that the sinking fund shall be compounded yearly at 3 per cent.

"If the people have been deceived at all, they have been persistently deceived in this matter of taxation.

"I am satisfied that the people of this State do not desire to abandon the canals; that they mean what they said so emphatically in 1895 that $9,000,000 should be raised and expended in their improvement, and that it is the duty of their official servants promptly and without mental reservation or equivocation to carry out their will. I believe the proposition to raise such additional sums as are necessary to complete the improvement should be submitted to them in a frank and manly way for their decision, and I shall be surprised if they do not recognize their obligation in the matter and direct that further sums be raised for the purpose."

BIENNIAL SESSION BILL.

Caucus of Republican Senators Decides to Make It a Party Measure—Democrats Surprised.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—A Republican Senatorial caucus was called to-night to discuss the Biennial Session bill. It was decided to make it a party measure. The vote on the proposition was taken at midnight and resulted, yeas 27, nays 3, absentees 6. Those voting absolutely against the proposition were Senators Malby, Ford, and Higbie. Those absent were Messrs. Wieman, Pavey, Burns, Lexow, Brackett, and Lamy. Messrs. Coggeshall, Raines, and Daly voted by proxy. Senator Charles Davis presided and Senator Grant was Secretary.

Prior to the vote on the bill it was agreed by a vote of 22 to 5 to change the caucus rule so that three-fifths of all the members voting for a proposition should carry it.

Prior to this morning there had been nothing to indicate that the measure was at all political in character, except that Gov. Black suggested it in his message. Assemblyman Litchard's biennial resolution was made a special order for the day in the Assembly, and the opinion was generally expressed that it would go through, although by a very close vote. When the calendar was taken up, however, Leader Nixon, to the surprise of the minority, moved that it be laid aside. It was later stated that the resolution would not be taken up till next week. Speaker O'Grady admitted that there would be a caucus of Republican Assemblymen called.

STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

Refuses to Declare C. A. Hart Elected Supreme Court Justice.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The State Board of Canvassers met shortly before noon to-day and canvassed the amended returns from Westchester County relative to the election of a Supreme Court Justice in the Second Judicial District. This is a continuation of the contest instituted by C. A. Hart to be declared elected as the successor of Justice Calvin E. Pratt on the Supreme Court Bench in the Second Judicial District.

Mr. Hart outlined his case. He said that he desired the board to do two things—to canvass the amended returns from Westchester County and to declare him elected. He said that his contention was based on the following facts:

Justice Pratt died on Aug. 3, 1896. At the election held Nov. 3 in that year a successor was voted for and declared elected. Mr. Hart contends that three months had not elapsed from the time of Justice Pratt's death until the successor had been voted for, therefore the provisions of the Constitution relative to such a reelection had not been complied with, and no successor was chosen at that election. At the general election in 1897, Mr. Hart received five votes for the office, hence, as there were no other men voted for he was elected.

The Board of Canvassers canvassed the amended returns, showing that he had received five votes, but on motion of Attorney General Hancock refused to declare him elected to the office, because in 1896 it had declared Justice Goodrich so elected.

Mr. Hart will apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the board to declare him elected.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Erie's Lease of the New York and Greenwood Lake Road Legalized—Lively House Session.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—The House to-day, after the liveliest debate of the session, defeated Senator Francis's bill providing for an Assistant Prosecutor in Monmouth County by a vote of 19 to 35. The bill, as drawn, was made applicable to Mercer and Union Counties. A motion to reconsider was made and lost.

The House passed these bills: House bill, creating the Township of Hillsdale, Bergen County; Senate bill legalizing the lease of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad to the Erie Railway; Senate bill placing the Naval Reserves under the control of the head of the National Guard; Assemblyman Schmidt's bill providing that all towns now governed by special charters shall hereafter be governed by the general laws regulating towns; also Assemblyman Gledhill's bill that any person arrested for violating ordinances regulating bicycle riding may deposit his bicycle in lieu of other bail, and another by the same authorizing Camden to issue bonds to the extent of $3 per capita for the purpose of erecting public school buildings.

The House adjourned until Wednesday.

The Senate Committee on Revision of Laws this morning decided to report adversely the bill to tax bank stock in the taxing district where the bank is located. The same committee also decided to report adversely the bill authorizing the State Board of Taxation to remove local assessors who willfully neglect to assess property at its full value.

The Senate passed these bills: Senate bill establishing a sinking fund commission for Paterson; House bill authorizing Bayonne to issue $100,000 worth of bonds for school purposes; Senate bill providing for the purchase by the State of architects' plans for schools, for the guidance of local school boards.

These bills were reported favorably from committees: Assemblyman Porter's police pension bill and Senate bill amending the teachers' retirement fund law.

Complaint Against Woodley Dismissed

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint of manslaughter against Policeman Henry Woodley. Woodley was accused of clubbing to death James Kennedy.

National Guard Appointments.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Major Gen. Roe announced to-day that he had appointed Col. Stephen H. Olin of New York City Adjutant General and Chief of Staff; Col. William Ladd, Jr., of New York City, Judge Advocate General, and Lieut. Louis Greer of Squadron A, New York City, as an Aide de Camp. Col. Olin is the Assistant Adjutant on the staff of the Commander of the First Brigade, and Col. Ladd is now Assistant Judge Advocate General.

SHOT IN THE MORTON HOUSE.

A Man Who Registered as Dennis Harrison Commits Suicide.

A man who registered as Dennis Harrison, address illegible, committed suicide yesterday in the Morton House by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He had been dead for several hours when discovered.

Twenty-one cents in change and three English five-shilling pieces of the date of 1819 was all the money he had in his pockets. Attached to a bunch of keys was a tag issued by the Bag and Recovery Company of London, numbered 9,343, which may lead to his identification. He was about thirty years old, with a tawny moustache and reddish hair. The body was removed to an undertaker's shop at 200 First Avenue.

McCALL TO LEAD ALDERMEN.

Chosen in a Caucus of the Democrats to Speak for the Majority.

A caucus of the Democrats of the Board of Aldermen was held at the City Hall yesterday to decide who should be the leader of the board. When the board organized in January, Alderman Glick was made Chairman of the Committee on Rules, and Alderman Muh Chairman of the Committee on Finance. Alderman Glick claimed that, as Chairman of the Rules Committee, he was officially the leader of the majority. Alderman Muh disputed this. The difference of opinion had assumed almost serious proportions when the caucus was decided upon.

John T. McCall, Robert Muh, Bernard Glick, and J. S. Geagan were put in nomination. Before the first ballot Mr. Geagan withdrew in favor of McCall, and the first count showed McCall 17, Glick 5, Muh 10. The ten Brooklyn Aldermen voted solidly for McCall on the second ballot, and the count showed McCall 21, Muh 10, Glick 3.

Druggists' League Meeting.

A meeting of the Druggists' League was held last night at the Teutonia Assembly rooms, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street, and speeches in favor of the Shorter Hour bill were made by the Rev. Dr. R. N. Bellowes, C. F. Wingate, C. F. Doherr, and Gregory Weinstein. A telegram, saying the passage of the bill seemd assured, was received from Edward Thimms, a member of the League, who is in Albany. Resolutions were passed asking for the help of the Senate Committee on Affairs of Cities, and the Assembly Committee on Public Health, and condemning the unfair methods employed by druggists to get their employes to sign a protest against the bill.

Columbia Students' Operetta.

"In Vanity Fair: The Musical Story of a Dresden China Shepherdess," is the title of the operetta which will be given this year under the direction of the Columbia Musical Society, composed of students of Columbia University. The book was written by Arthur Augustus Powers, author of "Cleopatra," the society's last production. The play will be presented in Carnegie Lyceum, beginning Monday night, Feb. 21, and repeated each night of that week. The profits will go toward maintaining the Columbia crew.

DISPENSARY BILL HEARING

Arguments Pro and Con Before the Joint Legislative Committee on Judiciary.

"PLAN FOR A MEDICAL TRUST"

Proposed Measure of the State Board of Charities So Characterized by Representatives of Important Medical Bodies.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Representatives of important medical bodies in the State made the statement to the joint Committee on Judiciary of the Legislature to-day that the proposed Dispensary bill of the State Board of Charities was simply to create a medical trust and increase the fees of physicians.

Senator Brush, Chairman of the Senate committee, presided.

Those appearing against the bill were James G. Cannon, President Good Samaritan Society; Theodore W. Morris, President Northern Dispensary; Fred J. de Peyster, President New York Dispensary; George V. Tompkins, Secretary Eastern Homeopathic Dispensary; Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, President Post-Graduate Hospital; A. M. Lyon, President Northwestern Dispensary; Samuel Rowland, President Brooklyn City Dispensary; Henry R. Ickleheimer, Director Mount Sinai Hospital and Dispensary; Dr. D. N. Wooley, Secretary and surgeon in chief of the Long Island Throat Hospital, Brooklyn; Dr. Frank Von Fleet, New York; Dr. A. G. Root, Albany, Legislative Committee of the Medical Society, State of New York.

Those present in favor of the bill were Drs. E. Eliot Harris, A. M. Jacobus, M. C. O'Brien, F. H. Wiggin, Washburn, Hunt, Ferguson, Tuthill, Peterson, Sturgis, McGowan, Stewart, Byrne, and Burtenshaw.

James G. Cannon, President of the Good Samaritan Hospital and connected with forty dispensaries, said:

"The bill is a grant of power to the State Board of Charities to shut up any number of dispensaries if it sees fit to withhold from them a license to continue their business. It is vested with an arbitrary and absolute discretion, for the act says that it has only to determine in its 'judgment' whether the public benefit will be promoted or will not be promoted, and it can grant or refuse, as in its 'judgment' it sees fit.

"There is a pretty plain statement of the underlying motive that inspires this legislation—the desire of the medical profession to increase its income. But, why, if there are too many members, doesn't it decrease their numbers? Why doesn't it make it more difficult to enter its profession, and thus limit its number rather than to deprive the public of what it concedes to be a cheaper administration of medicine and medical attention that it will offer if the matter is left with it?

"If this act is to go through, by all means change its title. Write it plainly 'An act to prevent medical treatment at moderate rates, and to permit unlimited charges by physicians.' In a word, gentlemen, make it 'an act to create a medical trust.'"

Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa admitted that dispensary abuses exist, but said unless given the power to strike people dead for lying, there could be no way of absolutely stopping free treatment of persons able to pay. He criticised the statement that 50 per cent. of the people of New York were receiving free treatment to which they were not entitled, and cut the percentage down to 3 per cent. The medical profession, he said, was not in favor of the bill, and he denied that it was favored by the State Board of Charities, as a board.

Dr. J. F. Van Fleet, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State Medical Society, claimed that he spoke against the bill with the full authority of the officers of that society. After presenting arguments against the bill he asked that the vexed question be left for settlement to the medical societies of the State.

Fred J. De Peyster, President of the old New York Dispensary, objected to the sweeping character of the bill. He disliked the bill because it would sweep down the good with the evil. Speaking of impositions upon medical charity, he said that the richest woman in the world had been known to attempt to swindle a London physician in gaining treatment for her daughter, who was suffering from hip disease.

Theodore N. Morris raised the point that charitable persons would cease to endow dispensaries if they were to be placed under the State Board of Charities.

Several lengthy speeches were made by those favoring the bill upon the lines of the speeches reported at the occasion of the previous hearing before the Senate Committee. Great stress was laid upon the abuses of dispensary charity in New York and vicinity.

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A JERSEY HOME FOR FRIENDS.

To Provide Indigent Members of the Society with Comforts at Moderate Cost.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—The members of the Society of Friends of Burlington, Mercer, and adjacent counties have formulated definite plans for the opening of a Friends' home for the indigent of their sect. The home is to be situated in this city on the Cadwalader Tract, and will be opened as soon as the quarterly meetings are held and the plans approved. The home had its origin in a legacy of a wealthy Friend of the Philadelphia quarterly meeting, who divided her fortune among the various "quarterlies" in association with the Philadelphia body. There are no indigent Friends that are particularly in need of a home, but, it is urged, there are some few who are lonely and who are in need of pleasant association in their declining days.

The home will be under the care of the Burlington quarterly meeting, and is especially intended for the Burlington district, but persons will be received from all over the State. A moderate fee will be charged, but persons who are unable to pay will be provided for by their respective quarterly meetings.

Andrew C. Reeves has given the use of the house 114 Overbrook Avenue to the corporation for one year. At the end of that time, if the institution proves successful, larger and more commodious quarters will be secured. The Board of Managers consists of the President, Dr. Laura H. Satterwaite; Vice President Mrs. Priscilla H. Clothier, Mount Holly; Secretary Edmund R. Willets; Treasurer Thomas S. Gibbs, Columbus; Mrs. Maria H. Conrad and Harvey Tomlinson of this city are also members of the board. The board will make its report to the meeting to be held at Mount Holly on Tuesday, March 1. After the acceptance of the report, the minor details will be attended to. A matron and other officials will be appointed and the home furnished. It is expected to have the institution opened about April 1.

TIMOTHY HOGAN CAPTURED.

Noted Mail Box Thief Who Escaped from Blackwell's Island Arrested in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 16.—Timothy Hogan, who has eluded all of the Secret Service men of the country and the detectives of many cities, as well as several private agencies, for the last year, was arrested Monday night at Westerville, about twelve miles north of Columbus. Hogan is wanted for rifling mail bags in many cities and for raising and passing checks secured from letters deposited in the mails.

When arrested, Hogan had in his possession 120 mail-box keys, secured in as many different cities, together with over 200 letters which he had taken from the mails in various cities in Ohio. Hogan, when brought before Chief of Police Kelly, said that he had a pal, but refused to give his name or any information regarding his whereabouts. Chief Kelly, however, thinks he will be apprehended.

Hogan is about thirty years of age and has a wife and family in Chicago. He declares that his brother, under arrest in New York City, is not implicated in any way in his operations. He says that during the last year he has secured by his operations as much as $10,000, but that he and his pal have spent all of it. Hogan escaped from Blackwell's Island, New York, a little over a year ago, and has four years of his sentence yet to serve.

EXPECTORATION TRACTS OUT.

Those that Boston Women are Using Exhibited in Brooklyn.

The first of the expectoration tracts with which the Women's Health Protective Associations in different parts of the country are thinking of reinforcing their warfare against expectoration in public buildings, street cars, and the like have made their appearance in Boston.

They are neat little cards which invite the offender against public health and cleanliness to notice the placard forbidding expectoration. A sample card was exhibited at a meeting of the Brooklyn Women's Health Protective Association last week. The Boston member of the Health Protective, it seems, when she sees an offender in a car, has a lot of these small tracts ready for him, and as she is about to leave the car hands it to him and then flees from the wrath to come.

The New York society has been talking for some time of adopting this method for bringing about a reform. The Boston society was formed about a year ago through the influence of the New York and Brooklyn societies whose Presidents, Mrs. Ralph Trautmann and Mrs. James Scrimbeour, have each addressed the Hub health enthusiasts.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE SUICIDE.

Money Furnished for His Burial by a Man from New York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 16.—A man who gave his name as R. E. Gorton came here from New York to-day and identified the body of the Nelson House suicide as Ernest Anders, a professor of music, thirty-eight years of age, and unmarried. He said Anders was born in Austria, had been fourteen years in America, and had his last residence in New York.

This was all the information Gorton would give the Coroner about the dead man. He would not say if he was related to the suicide.

Gorton was accompanied by a young man who wore a mourning band on his hat. Gorton gave the Coroner a sum of money to pay the burial expenses, and with his companion returned to New York.

Sound Money Democrats Want Funds.

A circular, over the signature of John Byrne, President of the Democratic Honest Money League, has been distributed, asking for help in prosecuting a campaign which shall result in the election of sound-money Congressmen in 1898, and in 1900 of an Administration pledged to maintain the gold standard. Mr. Byrne urges the advocates of sound money to begin work at once to secure the election to both National and State Legislatures of men pledged to secure the enactment of a law properly reforming the currency and declaring for the gold standard. Contributions may be sent to John J. Pulleyn, Treasurer of the league, at 846 Broadway.

Death of a Christian Scientist.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 16.—Miss Isabella Franklin Jones, one of the leading Christian Scientists of the country, who came to this city two months ago from Chicago, is dead of pneumonia, complicated with measles. She did not have a physician during her illness. Miss Jones was forty-five years old.

Massachusetts National Life.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—In the Supreme Court to-day Assistant Attorney General Hammond asked for an injunction to restrain the Massachusetts National Life Association from further continuing in business. An order of notice was issued, returnable in three weeks.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leaves of Absence—Two months to Second Lieut. William H. Simons, Sixth Infantry; fifteen days from about Feb. 19, to Capt. Henry L. Harris, First Artillery, and permission to go beyond sea.

Transfers in the First Artillery—First Lieut. Charles B. Vodges, from Company L to Company B; First Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, from Company G to Company L; First Lieut. Francis E. Lacy, Jr., from Company B to Company G.

Transfers in the Thirteenth Infantry—First Lieut. William N. Hughes, from Company L to Company H; First Lieut. Abraham P. Buffington, from Company H to Company I.

Transfers, to take effect March 1, in the Sixth Cavalry—First Lieut. James A. Cole, from Troop C to Troop F; First Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, from Troop L to Troop C; First Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, from Troop F to Troop L.

First Lieut. John H. Stone, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice First Lieut. Basil H. Dutcher, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Texas arrived at Galveston Feb. 15.

Fern sailed from Key West for Havana Feb. 15.

Brooklyn arrived at San Domingo Feb. 15.

Annapolis sailed from St. Croix for St. Thomas Feb. 15.

Detroit arrived at Mobile Feb. 15.

CORRESPONDENTS' CLUB DINNER.

Sixty-eight Pounds of Steak and Three Kegs of Ale.

Seventeen members and six guests of the Correspondents' Club of New York met at the establishment of Mrs. Goss, 518 West Fifty-eighth Street, last night, to partake of a "beefsteak grab." Sixty-eight pounds of choice meat, which had been kept in cold storage six months, was broiled over a bed of live hickory coals.

The menu was not long nor elaborate. First, a glass of sherry, and then followed the steak, which was washed down with three kegs of choice old ale. Squabs, cognac, and coffee completed the repast.

An orchestra of colored artists played banjos, and the jollification wound up with a Virginia reel. An unusual feature was the absence of speeches of any description. The present officers of the club are Frank E. Perkins, President; C. Henry George, Vice President, and C. S. Scanlan Secretary and Treasurer.

Killed in a Malt House Elevator.

August Theim, an ironworker in the employ of Lewison & Just of 128 West Forty-second Street, was caught in a shaft in the elevator attached to the malt house of Neidlinger & Co., on East Sixty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, and died shortly after being removed to the Flower Hospital.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

S. WALTZER.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss yesterday took charge of the place of business of Samuel Waltzer, manufacturer of bedding, at 1,615 Second Avenue, on an execution for $1,015 in favor of Hyman Saltman. He has been in this line of business off and on for ten years.

S. SCHLANSKY.—Two judgments were entered yesterday against Sarah Schlansky of 526 Grand Street by Franklin Bien, aggregating $16,414, one in favor of Isaac Cohen for $8,995, and the other in favor of Israel Wischanski for $7,419, for money lent to her eight years ago. Executions were issued to Deputy Sheriff Radley.

YORSTON BROTHERS.—Judgment for $4,754 was entered yesterday against Arthur P. and Joseph A. Yorston, who composed the late firm of Yorston Brothers, formerly art publishers, in favor of Henriette M. B. Hague, on a note dated May 8, 1894, payable six months after date. Arthur P. Yorston has since been a dealer in oil paintings at 576 Fifth Avenue.

H. P. Ross & Co.—Henry P. Ross & Co., composed of Henry P. Ross and A. Clarence Isaacs, dealers in rope and twine at 92 White Street, made an assignment yesterday to Martin Saxe, giving preference to the holder of a note for $800. They have been in business since April, 1895. Mr. Saxe said yesterday that the liabilities are $6,500, assets $3,400, and the assignment was due to dull trade.

J. M. ASHLEY, JR.—Judgment by default was entered yesterday, for $79,304, against James M. Ashley, Jr., formerly President of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company, in favor of E. St. John Hayes & Co., stock brokers, on stock transactions from Nov. 18, 1892, to May 1, 1893. They held as margin collateral $60,000 first mortgage bonds of the above railway company, which were sold at auction on Feb. 7, 1894, for $11,920.

VINCENT BRUNO.—Vincent Bruno, dealer in shoes at 1,920 Third Avenue, has given a bill of sale of the business to his wife, Ellen Bruno, for $4,757. Arthur Rothschild, who filed the bill of sale, said that Mr. Bruno had been in business for twenty-seven years in the same locality, had a large store, but business had been very dull for a long time. The liabilities to the trade are about $5,000, and a meeting of creditors will be called shortly to offer a settlement.

I. H. TERRELL.—Isaac H. Terrell

The New York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Cavalleria Rusticana—H. M. S. Pinafore—8:15.
FIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—A New Yorker—8:15.
DALY'S—Lili Tse—The Country Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Magda—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Never Again—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Stranger in New York—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Logenbrueder—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH—Organ Recital—4:00.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Chamber Music—2:30.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Symphony Concert—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of the paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE MAINE.

The tragedies of actual battle do not surpass in suddenness and horror the destruction of the Maine, with more than 250 of her men. Before the day of modern high explosives an enemy had no such power of instantaneous annihilation as that which sent our battleship to the bottom. Even the old-time unarmored ships would stand a vast deal of pounding and perforation and blowing up with gunpowder before they went down. It is only the new explosives that can reduce a great battleship to a mass of wreckage in an instant.

The one thing clearly evident is that it was some form of high explosive that destroyed the Maine. In her torpedo heads and in her magazine she carried enough of these compounds to wreck a navy. While awaiting the first definite statement from Havana as to the probable cause of the explosion, naval experts have ranged over a wide field of conjecture. It seems to us that it is almost wholly profitless to speculate on the causes of any explosion that may have occurred aboard the Maine, since it must be impossible to determine what it was that set off the magazine explosives. If we knew that the Maine was destroyed by her own ammunition the Navy Department could do little more than devise new safeguards for the care of gun-cotton and nitro compounds, and the safeguards now in use seem to be as complete as they can be made. If they have now failed it is the first time.

It can be determined with certainty, however, whether the Maine was destroyed by an explosion from within or from without. That is the all-important question, on which the American people have calmly suspended judgment. Until an inspection of the wreck by divers has shown whether the Maine was destroyed by her own ammunition exploding within or by the ammunition of an enemy applied without, mere guesswork is idle and may be more than idle.

Of course, nobody is so foolish as to believe that the Maine was destroyed by Spaniards with the knowledge and connivance of their Government. A fanatical partisan of BLANCO might have done the deed at the prompting of his own private hatred of the United States, but the crime of an irresponsible wretch cannot be justly charged against his Government. Spain has just now too many reasons for avoiding cause of offense to us to make it permissible to suppose that she would not exercise due diligence to protect a ship of our navy visiting her waters.

Aside from the terrible loss of life and of property, the gravity of the disaster arises from the fact that it did occur in Spanish waters at a somewhat critical moment before the uneasiness over the de Lome incident had been allayed. Undeniably it imposes upon both Governments the obligation of a wise calmness and courtesy in their necessary communications, and upon the people of both countries the duty of not allowing themselves to become excited by criminally sensational newspapers or otherwise.

We could ill spare the battleship Maine. Considering the necessarily slow construction of naval vessels we should suppose the Administration and Congress would deem it wise to buy immediately two or more ships of her class if any shipbuilder or nation can be found willing to sell. We see no force in the objection that such a move might be looked upon as a preparation for war. On the contrary, it would have a reassuring effect if our Government in that unmistakable manner evinced its determination to maintain the full strength of our navy.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

How long must the country put up with the humiliation, forced upon it and persisted in even in the face of the risk of a serious misunderstanding at some inconvenient moment, of the maintenance at Washington of the pretension that we have a Secretary of State?

The office of that member of the Cabinet is occupied; the desk of the occupant bears a mass of papers such as would be found upon the desk of a real Secretary. Diplomatic officers are received by the person who daily sits at this desk and occasionally signs his name to writings about which a real Secretary would be informed. Yet it is known at the National capital that the Secretary, presumably holding his place merely in order that Mr. HANNA may occupy a seat in the Senate of the United States, is physically infirm, that age and long service have abated his vigor and his interest in affairs, and this has been permitted for so many months that it excites little or no comment when great concerns of State are not even communicated to him.

It is both melancholy and scandalous. Honorable service should not be so requited; and it seems almost incredible that a high-minded Executive could so calmly disregard the disapproval, not loud but deep, with which such indifference to public opinion is observed.

THE PLAN OF THE CITIZENS' UNION.

The general lines of the plan of reorganization of the Citizens' Union as proposed by the special committee are not likely to be changed by discussion. It is said of them, either in disparagement or praise, that they are the same as those of the Tammany plan; but it is equally true that they are those of about every representative political body in the United States. The plan in fact flows naturally and logically from the representative principle. When you once advance beyond the simplicity of the town meeting, which is small enough for every one to have a voice and a vote, there is no other practicable. When it becomes impossible for individuals to present themselves they must be represented. The scheme of a representative in a General Committee for a fixed number of constituents is reasonable, and it is equally so that this committee, if it be too large to transact business readily, should divide the business up among committees or intrust it to an Executive Committee. The Chairmen of committees, the single Chairman, if there be but one committee, must under the conditions of transacting business have a certain power and influence, and this is just as sure to come about in an organization of reformers or clergymen as in that of a political party managed by professional politicians.

The difference between the Citizens' Union and the Platt or Croker machine cannot be found in methods of organization; it must be in the aims of the organization. There is no more reason why the essential methods of these machines should not be used for good aims than there was reason why American independence should not have been won by the use of the military organization prevailing among the Hessian hirelings. VON STEUBEN and DONOP fought much in the same way; it was what they fought for that made the difference. In the case of the Citizens' Union, it is true, one notable and most energetic campaign was conducted on methods much more liable to abuse, if made permanent, than those of Tammany. But that was necessarily a provisional organization, the object of which was to give a rallying point to those who should agree with its objects, the number of whom was at the time unknown. Having developed a vote of 150,000, and made a party actually powerful and capable of definite advance and increase, the methods of continuous representative organization become not only proper, but practically inevitable.

The one difference that every one can understand between the Citizens' Union and the party machine is that the former is working with all its might to abolish patronage and the latter works to secure it and naturally to extend it. So long as that difference exists there is no danger of the citizens' organization developing the boss system. That is absolutely dependent on patronage. The boss owes his power to the skill with which he can hire his workers and get them paid out of the taxes. Every active man in the machine holds some place or expects to hold one in the public pay or in the pay of those whom the boss can get money from. Whether staff or line or company officers—the military analogy is closely followed—they draw their pay or their rations from the military chest, which is kept filled by patronage or by blackmail, and the larger number of the rank and file that can also be supported in the same way, the greater the power of the boss.

Unquestionably such a motive power is hard to resist. The Citizens' Union, so far as immediate efficiency is concerned, is at a disadvantage. Conscience is in the long run stronger than greed, but it is not so general, and it is not so easy to awaken. We have not a particle of doubt that finally the essential aim of the union will be attained, but the rapidity of its success will depend on two things—on how bad the evils become with which the union has to contend, and upon the real ratio of sense and virtue in the community. There is a long, hard fight ahead of those who are enlisted against bossism and corruption and on the side of decency and the public good. All that the union can do is to give rational and honest men an organization fitted for their purposes. That it is plainly doing.

THE TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE.

The committees of the Democrats, the Populists, and the silver Republicans have issued addresses, all on the same lines, urging their followers to "get together." Get together on what platform? Sixteen to one? Nothing is said of that, though it is the only one on which BRYAN, according to his letter of last Sunday, can consent to stand. On the Populist platform of unlimited irredeemable paper, Government purchase of crops, and free riot? That, too, is not mentioned. The silver Republicans would probably flock with either of the other factions because they have no desire to stand alone and be counted, so few are they. But so far as these manifestoes reveal it, the only ground on which all the factions can unite is that of opposition to the Republicans. That does not furnish an aggressive policy, and will not answer for an actual campaign. It is merely a flourish of trumpets. Before the tourney is opened we must know what cause the champions uphold.

The National issues will be more or less thrashed out in the Congressional elections. Each district will decide for itself as to candidates and issues. Where the Populists are strong enough they will force concessions, and clearly they have the whip hand. The Bryanites cannot possibly get a majority in the House without them. So far as we can see, the only practical outcome of this attempt at harmony must be to fix the stamp of Populism more indelibly on the combination. That will not bring back the true Democrats who refused to follow BRYAN in 1896 and defeated him. The situation is one that should bring the Republicans to a more aggressive policy. That is their only hope.

THE ART COMMISSION.

The Mayor has chosen a very good Art Commission, according to the requirements of the charter. Indeed, he could scarcely have chosen a bad one from the list furnished to him by the Fine Arts Federation. The decisions of the body constituted by his appointment and by the naming in the charter of four members ex officio will command general acquiescence as embodying the best-instructed sentiment of the city upon the subjects to which they relate.

It is a pity that the powers of the commission do not extend further. Of course it is a great gain to have imbedded in the charter an acknowledgment of the aesthetic interests of the city, and of the necessity of providing some means for their protection. But the powers of the commission are limited to passing upon the merits of any work of art which it is proposed that the city shall acquire "by purchase, gift, or otherwise." And the term work of art is strictly confined to painting and sculpture. It does not even include architecture, except of a purely monumental kind—that is to say, of architecture in association with sculpture, for the Washington Arch and the Soldiers' Monument, in Brooklyn, are, we believe, the only purely monumental works of architecture in the possession of the city.

It is provided in the charter that "when so requested by the Mayor or Municipal Assembly," the commission shall have a right to interpose its veto upon the execution of "municipal buildings, bridges, approaches, gates, fences, lamps, or other structures erected or to be erected upon land belonging to the city." Obviously public buildings and erections which are primarily works of utility should be submitted to the commission as a matter of course, and the charter should be so amended as to require such a submission. Structures of this kind do more to adorn or disfigure a city than the works of art specifically so called. As a matter of fact the most conspicuous public works now projected are the Manhattan Valley Viaduct and the new East River Bridge. It is more important for the general aspect of the city that these should be ornaments to it than it is that any work of sculpture or painting now impending shall be good of its kind. As a matter of fact, each of them, as it has been designed, is an example of bald utilitarian engineering, the design of which could not pass the scrutiny of a competent art commission. The more reason why the submission to it of such designs should be compulsory.

Even such an extension of its powers would not, however, secure the fulfillment of the purpose which an art commission should serve. If its labors are confined to mere obstruction, to preventing the erection of works of art which may at least be assumed to have had their origin in patriotism or civic pride or a spirit of pious commemoration, it will fail to enlist any enthusiasm in its behalf. It will run the risk of being regarded as a mere obstruction and of getting itself disliked by the City Government as well as by the projectors of works of public art. Of course this negative part of its work is useful and needful, but, to command the public confidence, it should also, as we have before urged, have something positive to propose on its own account. The commission, as named by the Mayor, is abundantly competent to prepare a programme which shall include in a comprehensive scheme of public improvement such details as the designation of suitable sites for public monuments, of which heretofore every one has been treated as a new question and an isolated question, and almost every one has given rise to a squabble. Such a scheme cannot be carried into effect without the co-operation of the City Government, and that co-operation should be the first object of the commission. Without it the usefulness of the commission will be slight and purely negative. With it the commission may render a positive and most important service to the city.

FORWARD OR BACKWARD?

There are two bills concerning National health legislation now before Congress which are of vital importance to the citizens of the United States and upon which the attention of the people cannot be too early fixed. For they concern the private welfare of every man, woman, and child in the land, and are of the utmost importance to commercial interests which are liable to be seriously involved.

One of these bills, called the Spooner bill, provides for the creation of a public health commission or bureau with a chief and an advisory council representing each of the Commonwealths in the Union. This bureau or commission is to be charged with those larger measures of health conservation, including quarantine, which the medical profession has for several years been urging upon Congress, as yet without success. The Spooner bill aims to secure such mutual understanding and co-operation between the health associations of the various States as shall make unlikely the occurrence of serious epidemics and secure the speedy limitation of the common communicable diseases; to provide for the investigation of infectious maladies and the wide diffusion of the means by which they may be avoided or suppressed; to gather health statistics; to establish international agencies for stamping out contagious diseases at their centres of distribution; to manage the maritime and interior quarantine along the lines which the combined wisdom and experience of the board may deem most efficient and least harmful to the interests of commerce, and to maintain such organized forces as may be necessary for the aid of stricken communities in hours of special danger. In consonance with the teaching of modern sanitary science and of the experience of other countries quarantine in this bill is placed in its proper position as a single function—and by no means the most important one—in an organization of wide scope and of high promise in the prevention of disease. For the purpose of economy and efficiency the present Marine Hospital Service is in this bill put under the new organization.

The other bill, known as the Caffery bill, has already been reported favorably to the Senate by the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine. The provisions of this bill centre largely about quarantine, the control of which throughout the United States is placed virtually in the hands of one man, the head of the Marine Hospital Service. The provisions of this bill largely ignore the wider outlooks in disease prevention which the scientific advances of the past two decades have made known and make possible a constant interference with State quarantine systems. The Caffery bill, in a word, perpetuates the old notions as to the virtue of quarantine and greatly extends the power of an organization—the Marine Hospital Service, which, notwithstanding praiseworthy, efficient accomplishments in recent epidemics and scientific work which reflect much credit upon the special experts in its corps, has still incited a widespread distrust in the medical profession, which does not promise harmony of action in its future work—if with additional power it should be placed in fields of wider activity. This distrust of the Marine Hospital Service may not be just, but it certainly is real, and, combined with the strong urgency of the medical profession for some organization equipped for more modern and more promising work than the administration of quarantine, should command serious consideration in the Senate before the provisions of the Caffery bill receive its sanction.

Wyoming is the first of the extreme Western States in which the Republican organization has definitively cut loose from all connection with the silver faction. The Central Committee of the State is reported to have determined to make the fight this Fall distinctly for the gold standard. This is the more significant because the two Senators from that State, CLARK and WARREN, both voted for the Teller resolution, as did the sole Representative in the House—who, however, is a Democrat. Wyoming is a very small State and cast less than 21,000 votes at the Presidential election of 1896. It then gave a small majority—456—to BRYAN, but it has been Republican with but one exception since 1886, and the Republican managers now must think that they can make a better showing in an out-and-out fight than on any evasive issues—which is encouraging.

The bill which passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday with reference to loans by National banks to their own officers, employés, or Directors had the approval of the late Controller of the Currency, and, we believe, of the present one also. It is by no means drastic. It requires that such loans shall be made only on formal request to the Board of Directors and with the approval of the majority of that board or the Executive Committee. The real mischief heretofore done has been made possible by systematic concealment of such loans, and the Committee on Banking and Currency say in their report "that there exists no case in which the majority of the Board of Directors have intentionally permitted any loans to or use of the moneys of the bank by its Directors or officers in amounts sufficient to render the bank insolvent."

The advocates of biennial sessions for the Legislature of New York have the argument all on their side. This is no longer a matter of theory or experiment. The experiment has been tried amply, and in every case the outcome has been entirely satisfactory. There is no trouble whatever in getting all the good and needed legislation once in two years, and with such a body as New York has you get only about half as much of the mere traffic and jobbery.

Senator GEAR of Iowa manifested a degree of alarm during the consideration of the Dingley bill in the Senate about the danger of injury to the American watch industry that we then took the liberty of suggesting was unwarranted. Thousands of dollars worth of watches, he said, of Japanese manufacture, made at slight cost for labor, and not distinguishable from high-grade American watches, were being shipped to this country. If the watches were shipped they would be accounted for at the ports where received, but the Treasury statisticians found only about $20 worth of watches that came from Japan in 1897. We imported, during the twelve months ending Dec. 31, watches and parts of watches valued at $355,857, and exported in the same time watches valued at $791,747, of which $165,852 went to Japan. As this was an increase of our watch exports to Japan, in a year, of $5,797, it is evident that the Japanese have not learned the news divulged to the Senate by Senator GEAR, and blindly and extravagantly persist in buying foreign watches instead of encouraging home industries.

MISSIONARIES AS HOSTILES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The first treaty between the United States and a Mohammedan power opened with these words:

"As the Government of the United States of America is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion—as it has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion, or tranquillity of Mussulmans—and as the said States have never entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mahommetan nation, it is declared by the parties that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries."

These are the words of George Washington, sent by him to the Senate in 1796, and ratified by that body. That treaty with Tripoli represents sound constitutional law and the spirit of religious liberty and equity which animated the founders of this Nation.

Americans in foreign countries are amenable to the laws of those countries. If a number of Mohammedans were to form a colony in this country for the purpose of propagating their religion in any way hostile to our laws, for instance, by establishing their harems here, they would be expelled. In Turkey Mohammedanism is established by law, and every missionary who goes there to undermine that law, to seduce families from allegiance to it, to declare the head of Islam (the Sultan) an infidel, is engaged in acts of hostility against that nation. Its constitution is Mohammedan. As Americans our citizens in foreign lands can claim our protection, but they must come into court with clean hands. If, like the royal crusader of old, they invade Islam in order to launch thereon "the curse of sweet Jesus" and the curse recoils, the missionaries must not expect us to propagate their faith by the sword.

EQUITY.

New York, Feb. 15, 1898.

NUGGETS.

It's Human Nature.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself has said,
"Were I paid according to my worth,
I'd have a mortgage on the earth"?
—Chicago News.

Discouraged.

"We gave up having a coat of arms."
"Why?"
"My husband said my griffin wouldn't look well dragging his ancestral milk wagon."—Chicago Record.

Easy Distinction.

"With all the men in evening dress, how are you going to tell the guests from the servants?"
"Well, the guests are polite to the hostess."—Detroit Journal.

Under Consideration.

Mrs. Newlywed—Before we were married you said that my slightest wish should be your law.
Mr. Newlywed—Exactly, my love; but you have so many vigorous and well-developed wishes that I am as yet unable to decide as to which is the slightest.—Leslie's Weekly.

Discarded the Dictionary.

"I think I will have to buy you a dictionary," said the proprietor.
"You needn't bother yourself; I never use it," replied the typewriter.
"I didn't think you did."
"No, Sir; I looked at one once, and—would you believe it?—every word was spelled wrong!"—Yorkers Statesman.

SPEAKING OF HEROES.

From The Omaha World-Herald.

While we're givin' our attention t' th' heroes o' th' earth
An' a boostin' some t' glory every day,
Let us not contract th' idee that th' men o' greatest worth
Are th' men whose deeds consist o' great display.
War's produced some mighty heroes who have left a good impress
An' are worshipped by th' men of every clime;
But when talkin' o' real heroes let us honestly confess
They're the men who keep a-hustlin' all th' time.

Let us not annex the idee that a hero's born o' war,
For th' greatest heroes never fought a fight;
An' th' men who done 'most fightin' you 'll find they mostly are
Th' fellows that were seldom in th' right.
No, th' very greatest heroes that the roll o' hist'ry fills
Ain't had their deeds o' worth writ up in rhyme.
They're the heroes o' th' workshops, o' th' farms, an' o' th' mills—
They're th' heroes that keep hustlin' all th' time.

You c'n talk o' martial heroes till th' toot o' Gabriel's horn,
An' declaim about your statesmen till you're hoarse;
But they ain't th' biggest heroes that into th' world was born,
For compared with some their work is mighty coarse.
Th' real heroes wear no tokens but th' blisters on their han's,
They're th' toilers that aboun' in every clime.
They're the very bone an' sinoo of all times an' of all lan's—
They're th' men who keep a-hustlin' all th' time.

DANA CERAMIC SALE.

It has remained for the curious art season of the present year, so late in beginning and so crowded as it now is with events of more than usual importance, to bring at this time before the American art public the most unique and in their way the two most valuable exhibitions and sales of pictures and Oriental ceramics that have yet taken place in this country. These exhibitions, which are held conjointly at the galleries of the American Art Association, are made up of the remarkable collection of Oriental ceramics and other art objects and a few notable pictures formed by the late Charles A. Dana, and the equally remarkable collection of paintings by the early English and Barbizon masters formed by Mr. William H. Fuller. The porcelains will be sold at auction in the American Art Galleries on the afternoons of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Feb. 24, 25, and 26, and the pictures of both collectors will be sold, also at auction, at Chickering Hall on Friday evening, Feb. 25. Meanwhile the ceramics and pictures will be on exhibition to the public in the American Art Galleries.

As was said in THE NEW YORK TIMES when the news of the forthcoming dispersion of Mr. Dana's art treasures was first made public, his collection of Oriental ceramics is, perhaps, with the single exception of the Walters collection of Baltimore, the most important and interesting extant, not only in America, but in Europe. There is not wanting expert testimony to confirm this estimate of the collection. A distinguished authority on the subject of Oriental ceramics says in a recent letter that "the Dana collection, made for individual ends and the gratification of good taste, is distinctly superior to the three standard collections of Sir Wollaston Franks, the Grandidier collection of the Louvre, and the oldest of all, the Porzellan Sammlung of the Johanneum at Dresden, and even surpasses the superb private collection of George Salting in the South Kensington Museum." The same authority lays particular stress upon the historical value of the Dana collection, and says that there is no collection extant that could furnish a lecturer on the subject with essential examples and illustrations and as fully equipped as was Mr. Dana's. The Walters collection, like the other important ones of Europe that have been mentioned, has been formed more for an educational purpose. Mr. Dana sought to acquire objects which the scholar and student of the history of porcelains could most fully appreciate. Most of the objects were found, we are told, by excavating graves and sites of former dwellings, and the identification of these pieces with those described in the literature of China, which deals with the remote history and manufacture of porcelain, was a constant source of delight to Mr. Dana, as it will be to those who are fortunate enough to secure these objects at the coming sale.

It is of course impossible in a general review such as this, so important and really wonderful a display of the ceramic art of "Far Cathay," to do more than point out to the intending visitor to the exhibition and possible purchaser at the sale the more important and intrinsically or historically valuable objects in the 585 numbers of the collection. Columns might be written dealing with elaborate descriptions and historical details on the collection, through which the reader might follow and study almost the entire history of Chinese porcelains from periods so remote as the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries, through all the reigns of the Ming dynasty, from Hung-Wu in 1368 to Chung-Chen in 1628, and through the succeeding reign of the Tsing dynasty, beginning with Chung Chee in 1644 and ending with the accession of Kuang-Hssu in 1875. But such a deserved and detailed story belongs more to the domain of the essayist and on the shelves of a technical library of art. It will be sufficient for the average visitor and art student to know that in this collection he can find and study the rarest and finest examples of the potter's art in the Orient and the Far East through many centuries of processes whose secret is lost in the mists of time, of glazes which no modern workman can produce, and of colors which were but now are never seen on sea or land.

Some of the specimens come from Korea and a few from Japan, while others have been found in graves on the far-off island of Celebes and the still further coral isles of the South Pacific. Here are Persian plates and vases of the fifteenth century, other objects of Hispano-Moresque faience, an antique Celadon vase from the east coast of Africa, probably a relic of the Arabian trade of the ninth and tenth centuries, and still another plate with pale Celadon glaze, which, with its five companions, came from remote places whither they had been transported by caravans traversing Asia or by the Arab sea traders plying between the Pacific, the Indian Ocean, and the Red Sea. The collection's most notable examples and those in which, from their rarity, beauty, and value, the public will be most interested are the rose soufflé bottle-shaped vase—a unique specimen; the peachblow vase, which in point of color and flawlessness has perhaps no equal, with an ovoid fluted body, slender neck, and flaring mouth and a glaze suggesting the tint of the ripening peach; the hawthorn ginger jar, with its own cover, and the tall bottle shaped vase with the rich dark green glaze containing a delicate and uneven crackle, and which is known as the Man vase, as it was purchased by Mr. Dana for $2,500 at the sale of the William Man collection. Other more interesting objects in this collection which Mr. Dana began to form in the early seventies and of which the last he secured was a large jar of old gray crackle of the early sixteenth century, are a large ovoid turquoise vase which Mr. Dana secured at a sale in 1881 for $1,000, after a fierce contest with Mr. William T. Walters and Mr. Robert Hoe; several small vases of the exquisite shade known as clair de lune, one with rich crimson and purple markings, two remarkably beautiful objects, a tall beaker and a quadrilateral vase of the so-called black hawthorn pattern, the body of the vases invested with rich black green enamel against which are the flowering branches of the Mei blossoms with purple gnarled stems, the green of the young shoots, and yellow-breasted birds; a rice pattern bowl with the rice grain design incised through the paste and filled in with translucent Celadon glaze, and a broad vase of old Ming pottery very curiously ornamented, the body a bowl in design, the reticulation removed by over two inches from the inner or true vase and made to sustain various figures, the whole interspersed with floral and other ornament, and all invested with dark purple, pale green, and yellow enamels.

There are also two egg-shell lanterns with elaborate design in transparent enamel, an egg-shell bowl of translucent white porcelain with a delicate and beautifully drawn decoration embodied in a thin paste and visible only in the sunlight or when the bowl is filled with a colored fluid; an ovoid vase with trumpet neck, known as the powder blue vase, from its delicate glaze of fine powder blue, a bottle-shaped vase of fine green transparent enamel superposed upon an under glaze of red; a bottle-shaped vase with dark lapis-lazuli glaze of great depth; a vase with a dark-green iridescent tea glaze, and the "vase of a thousand flowers," a superb example of one of the most interesting and elaborate decorations known in Chinese porcelain. Five beautiful vases of the exquisite color known as the sang-de-boeuf, which varies from a transparent blush to the deepest crimson blood color, must also be mentioned. The collection is especially rich in gray and blue Sung bowls and jars and in specimens of Celadon glaze.

THE DANA-FULLER PICTURES.

Mr. Dana was not as devoted to pictures as to porcelains, but he was an appreciative student of art, and when he bought pictures he did so with discrimination and intelligence. He was a warm admirer of the Barbizon painters, and five of seven canvases which he owned, and which are to be sold with those belonging to Mr. Fuller on Feb. 25, represent, respectively, Millet, Rousseau, Daubigny, Corot, and Jacque. The Millet is the celebrated "Turkey Herder," which has best been described as a "Winter Pastoral," and which, in composition, color, and general treatment, is not only a characteristic and satisfactory example of the painter of "the poetry of toil," but is a fit companion of his equally famous "Sower." Simplicity, sentiment, and strength are the main features of this canvas, in which a peasant girl, enveloped in her cloak and hood, stands on a piece of upward-sloping ground, beyond which is a distant landscape, illumined by feeble sunshine and in an atmosphere of Winter. The Corot is the equally famous classic "La Danse des Amours," which was exhibited with Millet's "Turkey Herder" at the Barye Memorial Exhibition, held in New York in 1890. The Daubigny, "On the River Oise," is notable for the richness of its color, its harmony of tone, its clearness of atmosphere, and its characteristic poetic sentiment. The Rousseau, "The Harvest Field," while not a superior example of the master, is still entirely satisfactory—an afternoon scene in a harvest field, with a gray and warm sky and much reserved color, with lovely, light effect and joyous in sentiment. The Jacque "Sheep in the Forest," is also a good example, and more than usually rich in color, and clear in tone. Mr. Dana's two remaining pictures are a strong seashore by Couerbet, cold, crashing breakers in the foreground, under a wild rain-swept sky, and an early and fine example of Ziem.

Mr. William H. Fuller has been known for several years to the New York art public as an art patron and collector of unusual discernment. During the past ten or fifteen years Mr. Fuller has been fortunately able to devote the time denied to many of his fellow-collectors and connoisseurs to a study, not only of the early English and modern French masters, as represented by their canvases both here and abroad, but to the literature of the period, and, possessing an alert mind and unusual facility and felicity of expression, he has developed into that rara avis in America, an art patron and collector who is also an intelligent and accomplished writer. To signalize the present exhibition and coming sale of the thirty-seven remarkably important examples of the early English and Barbizon schools owned by him, of which Mr. Frank Millet has written an appreciative sketch and prepared an excellent catalogue raisonnée, Mr. Fuller has himself written and published a monograph on the canvas of Gainsborough entitled "The Blue Boy," one of the two of which pictures painted by Gainsborough is in Mr. Fuller's collection, and the relative priority of which has led to a long, protracted discussion, not ended yet. Mr. Fuller has also supervised the preparation of an edition de luxe of the catalogue of his pictures, and which is filled with excellent photogravures of all the paintings. The supply of this catalogue, which is sold at $10, is now almost exhausted.

Many of the thirty-seven paintings which form the Fuller collection have been shown at the Union League Club, and have already been noticed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. For some years past it has been Mr. Fuller's pleasure to show these masterpieces of early English and modern French art to a number of appreciative friends at his apartments in West Fortieth Street, where they occupied every inch of wall space, and where their owner and these friends grew to love them more and more, and to find in them new beauties at each inspection. Seen as they now are, on the walls of a well-lit and handsomely appointed gallery, they impress even those who knew them before still more strongly, if possible, and will be a revelation to those of the art public who see them for the first time. As Mr. Millet well says, "They form a group of surprising homogeneity, and indicate the interest, the judgment, and the taste of the gentleman who for the last two decades, has been largely occupied with their collection."

It was some fifteen years ago that Mr. Fuller, who had long been a student and admirer of the work of the men of 1830, recognizing the source of their inspiration in the paintings of their English predecessors, began to study and collect the paintings of the early English masters, and the exhibition which he made at the Union League Club in 1892 of his pictures representing the early English and the Barbizon schools first aroused a new and active interest in America in early English art—an interest which has so grown that it is now difficult to secure even fairly representative examples of this school.

The Fuller collection is to the American art world of to-day what the first Albert Spencer collection was to the American art world of 1878. It is notable and unique for its rich quality, and, in fact, exemplifies the old saying, "Infinite riches in a little room." In it the art of such masters of the English school as Wilson, Gainsborough, Reynolds, and Constable is epitomized by rarely fine examples, while the lesser names are each represented by a choice specimen. Of the painters of the Barbizon school there are good examples of Dupré, Daubigny, Diaz, and Michel, while the collection contains two of the finest examples of Rousseau and Troyon in the famous "Charcoal Burner's Hut" and the "Cows in the Pasture," known.

Of the English pictures, Gainsborough's famous "Blue Boy" must first be noticed. This picture, which was painted at the height of Gainsborough's career, and which, as said above, has been the subject of so much controversy as to whether it was painted before or after that of the same subject and title owned by the Duke of Westminster that Mr. Fuller has thought it worthy of a monograph, possesses the most striking characteristics of the artist's work, and is a forceful manifestation of his genius. The picture takes its title from the costume of the youth, a Van Dyke one of blue silk, of which the sheen is most faithfully and beautifully rendered. The boy stands facing the spectator, his left leg slightly in advance of the right. He holds a large white feathered hat in his right hand, which hangs straight by his side, while the left hand is hidden in the folds of his short cloak. The boyish expression is truthful, while the head is rich in color and very solidly modeled. There is a suggested landscape with full foliaged trees and a sky filled with soft white clouds, in the background. Gainsborough is represented in the Fuller collection by three other portraits. That of Lady Inness of Norfolk, an amber-toned and delicately painted work, is chiefly notable for its refinement and expression, and that of the Countess of Buckingham is also charmingly refined, with warm flesh tones, much vivacity of expression, and a harmonious background of deep gray, which softens and yet brings out the face and form of the high-bred dame. Four landscapes, all notable examples, also represent Gainsborough. "Halcyon Days in England," "Going to Market," and "The Market Car" are the most striking of these. The first is by far the strongest and finest, exceedingly rich in color, with superb distance and a magnificently broad and luminous sky. The "Going to Market" has a fine foreground, with well-drawn figures, but the classical background is somewhat confused and indistinct.

There is splendid effect of light and shade in "The Market Car," with its deep rich greens, its white clouds brilliantly lit, and its pale blue Summer sky. This landscape, like the "Going to Market," has the clear, fresh atmosphere of a cool English Summer day. Of Constable, the great landscapist who was the inspiration of the Barbizon painters, Mr. Fuller has seven examples, which run almost the whole gamut of his power. From the Suffolk water mill, with its rich and full color, its well-rendered architectural details of the old building, and its tender sentiment, through the small, quiet, and unpretentious but dignified "Dedham Vale," with its fine effect of sunlight and shade, the "Summer Morning in Dedham Vale," clear aired and superb in distance, the "Windermere Lake," suggesting Turner, with its unusually delicate and diaphanous color, its rarely clear atmosphere and its pearly light, to the seaside landscape of "Weymouth Bay," with its extremely rich color and its remarkable composition of hillsides rolling to the low promontory in the distance, and that poetic rendering of a familiar English subject "The Lock," with its vigorous treatment, warm, mellow atmosphere and delicate sky, no such opportunity for the intelligent study of Constable has ever before been offered in New York as Mr. Fuller now offers in these seven examples of his brush.

Sir Joshua Reynolds is represented in the Fuller collection by his portraits of Mrs. Knapp, the Duchess of Lancaster, and the Hon. Mrs. Barrington, of which that of the Duchess of Lancaster is perhaps the strongest, and that of Mrs. Knapp is the most interesting and has the greatest charm. Particularly noticeable in the last are the flowing lines of the drapery, the rich warm flesh tones, and the beautiful modeling of the face, neck, and arms. Two noble landscapes by Wilson, "The Temple of Venus at Baiæ," a thoroughly characteristic classical landscape with all of Wilson's charm of treatment and color, and a "View Near Oxford," an English landscape idealized into an Italian one; a sunny, bright, and attractive canvas by Old Crome, "Yarmouth Beach"; a superior example of Barker of Bath, with rich color and an illumined sky, "The Road to the Mill," and a particularly fine example with lovely feeling, restful, mellow color, "Moonlight on the Yare," by John Sell Cotman, complete the list of Mr. Fuller's English pictures.

Of the Barbizon pictures in the collection, there are five Michels, all fair to good examples, and one a "Windmill at Montmartre," justly famous for its strong composition and fine distance and power; a beautiful and sunny Jules Dupré—one of three examples—"Le Cours d'Eau," much more joyous in atmosphere than usual with Dupré; Daubigny's "Evening on the Marne," which, when first sold in Paris, brought only $900, and his "Cliff Viller," an unusual motif; a good light and sunny Diaz, "Pool at Fontainebleau," and last and greatest, Troyon's "Cows in the Pasture" and Rousseau's "Charcoal Burner's Hut." These last two canvases if exhibited alone would make a rarely notable display. The Troyon is one of the most celebrated of his works, is full of air and light, has a rich and varied-colored scheme, while its sentiment and its wonderful rendering of a simple country landscape and of the cattle justifies the artist's fame as the great cattle painter of the century. Rousseau's "Charcoal Burner's Hut," which Mr. Fuller bought at the Secretan sale, and which was fully described in our Supplement of Saturday last, is, with possibly the single exception of his famous canvas "Le Givre" in the Walters Gallery, in Baltimore, the best and strongest of his works. No more absolutely simple rendering of a country landscape on an early Autumn day has ever

IN ESTERHAZY'S DEFENSE

Gen. Pellieux Harangues the Jury in Zola's Trial in Paris with Apparent Effect.

M. LABORI UNABLE TO REPLY

Judge Prevents Col. Picquart from Being Called to Court—Pellieux Says an Artillery Officer Wrote the Bordereau.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The event in Zola's trial to-day—the ninth day—was the address to the jury which Gen. Pellieux was allowed to make in an effort, as it were, to rehabilitate the reputation of Major Count Esterhazy, which suffered so much from the imputations of handwriting experts that he wrote the bordereau attributed to ex-Capt. Dreyfus, made on the previous day of the trial.

When the proceedings opened Gen. Pellieux, who conducted the investigation into the charges brought against Major Esterhazy, created a sensation by protesting against the acceptance of the evidence of "amateur experts who have not seen the original bordereau," adding that he also desired to raise his voice "in the most emphatic manner against slanders which are calculated to destroy confidence in the heads of the army at a time when danger is perhaps nearer than people believe."

This statement of the General had a marked effect in court.

The Presiding Judge rejected M. Clemenceau's request of yesterday that he appoint a magistrate to question Mme. de Boulancey if among the letters she has from Major Esterhazy there is not one containing the following expressions:

"First—Gen. Saussier (then the Commander in Chief of the French Army and Military Governor of Paris) is a clown. In our country the Germans would not show him in a circus."

"Secondly—If the Prussians got as far as Lyons they might throw away their guns and keep only their riding whips to drive the French in front of them."

M. Labori, counsel for M. Zola, renounced the examination of the members of the Esterhazy court-martial; but he energetically demanded that Gen. Billot, the Minister for War, be called to testify. The Presiding Judge, M. Delegorgne, invited M. Labori to present a conclusion to that effect.

Artilleryman the Author.

Gen. Pellieux, who was recalled, said the first fac simile, which appeared in the Matin, was the most correct of all. He added that there was writing on both sides of the paper, which was flimsy, and he believed that when the bordereau was photographed it was impossible to prevent the writing on the reverse side from showing, though, as the ink used was somewhat faint, witness thought it necessary to touch up the writing in order to render it more distinct. Gen. Pellieux said he considered the proceedings showed that the defense attached no weight to the evidence of the sworn experts who had seen the original bordereau and had compared it with the acknowledged handwriting of the accused, "while the testimony of amateurs, one a dentist and another a foreigner, was received with full confidence.

"Such tactics do not surprise me," added the General, "since they were foreshadowed in my office by Mathieu Dreyfus when bringing charges against Major Esterhazy. I asked him if he desired a second expert report on the bordereau, and, as he did not reply, I concluded that if the expert examination had not been favorable to him he would have demanded another.

"For some time there has been much talk of handwriting people discussing who could have written the bordereau. Well, I will prove to you here, with the papers in my hand, that the officer who wrote the bordereau belonged to the Ministry of War, was an artilleryman, and was seconded for service on the staff."

The statement of the General caused a sensation.

M. Labori Calls for Col. Picquart.

M. Labori here interrupted the witness, saying:

"I ask that Col. Picquart, who at the present moment is at the house of Magistrate Bertulus, be summoned to hear this evidence."

"It is not your turn to speak," replied the Presiding Judge.

M. Labori, however, returned to the charge, protesting, and insisting that Col. Picquart be called.

Nevertheless, Gen. Pellieux was allowed to continue his evidence. He said:

"An analysis of the bordereau indicates that an artillery officer attached to the War Ministry could alone have known the facts recited, or have used the technicalities employed in the bordereau. An infantryman could never in his life have spoken of the things of which the bordereau speaks." [Sensation.]

"And now," exclaimed the General, raising his voice, "what remains of all this fabric? Not much. Yet they accuse officers of acquitting a guilty man in pursuance of orders." [Prolonged sensation.]

The General further remarked:

"I have not a mind of pure crystal, but I have the soul of a soldier which revolts at hearing the infamous aspersions showered upon us, and I can keep silence no longer. I cannot stand them trying to detach the army from its chiefs, for if the soldiers cease to have confidence in them, what will the chiefs do in the day of danger, which is perhaps nearer than people think? Then, gentlemen of the jury, your sons would be led to simple butchery; but, at the same time, M. Zola will have gained a fresh victory, and will have achieved a new debacle, and will be able to lay his history before a Europe from which France has been wiped out."

The effect of this oration was intense.

In conclusion, Gen. Pellieux said:

"We should have been glad if the court-martial had acquitted Dreyfus, as it would have shown there was no traitor in the army for all of us to mourn for."

On leaving the witness stand the General was long and loudly cheered. The Presiding Judge refused to allow M. Labori to make a reply to Gen. Pellieux.

The Judge Prevents a Reply.

M. Labori then lodged a formal protest against the ruling of the Presiding Judge, and, turning to the jury, he protested against this "denial of the rights of the defense." After which, addressing Gen. Pellieux, M. Labori began:

"Yours is a patriotic declamation—"

But the Presiding Judge immediately stopped the lawyer, and requested him to drop the matter, to which M. Labori retorted:

"If the trial lasts six months I will persist until light is shed upon this affair."

At the request of the defense, Col. Picquart was then sent for, and, in the meanwhile, M. Scheurer-Kestner, the Senator and former Vice President of the Senate, called attention to alleged inaccuracies in the evidence of M. Tyssonnière, the handwriting expert. He said it was quite impossible that he, M. Scheurer-Kestner, had ever spoken to M. Tyssonnière of Major Esterhazy because, at the time referred to, he had never heard Major Esterhazy's name. Therefore, he characterized that portion of the evidence as untrue.

M. Trarieux, the former Minister of Justice, was recalled, and he accused the general staff of conniving with M. Tyssonnière in order to paralyze the action of Col. Picquart. At this stage of the proceedings the court was temporarily adjourned.

When the session of the court was resumed, M. Labori reproached Gen. Pellieux with telling the jury that they might shortly have war, and added:

"We do not fear war with such soldiers as we have; but, if they are led by certain officers—"

The Judge Stops Labori Again.

Here the Presiding Judge stopped M. Labori, and Gen. Pellieux, resuming his evidence, criticised the reports of the "amateur experts in handwriting," whereupon M. Meyer, Director of the French Record Office, who was seated among the public in court, immediately rose and retorted that professional experts were no better than amateurs.

Continuing, M. Meyer asked Gen. Pellieux to bring the negative of the photograph of the borrereau, and he, the speaker, would deliver an opinion on the subject.

Gen. Pellieux replied that it was impossible to do so, owing to the case having been tried behind closed doors, whereupon M. Labori remarked:

"If everybody was willing, the matter could soon be cleared up, and we should leave here amid general embraces, every one having seen that there is nothing in the affair." M. Labori's statement caused exclamations in court.

In reply, Gen. Pellieux said he could not discuss the expert reports, and could only say that the experts at the court-martial declared that Major Esterhazy did not write the bordereau.

M. Couard, a handwriting expert in the Esterhazy case, here intervened and said M. Meyer knew no more about expert reports in handwriting "than a child in the street."

Replying to M. Labori, M. Couard declared the fac simile published in the Matin had not the slightest resemblance to the bordereau.

M. Labori again complained of the refusal of the War Office to submit the original bordereau.

M. Moriaud, a stenographer, affirmed that the bordereau was in Major Esterhazy's handwriting, and he wanted to demonstrate this with the use of the blackboard. The Presiding Judge, however, refused to allow him to do so, and M. Moriaud entered into a technical explanation of his assertion, amid manifest impatience upon the part of those present. The court then adjourned.

It was the general belief yesterday that the Zola trial would end on Friday or Saturday next. Now speculation fixes upon Wednesday next or even a later date.

It is beginning to be believed that the bordereau may yet be produced in court. The continued strain of the proceedings is having a visible effect upon M. Labori. He was tired and out of temper during the evidence of Gen. Pellieux, who, as the spokesman of the Ministry of War, devoted his rugged eloquence to showing that it was impossible for Count Esterhazy to have written the bordereau. And certainly, if the verdict of the jury had been given at that moment, it would have gone hard with M. Zola.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—M. Labori, noticing the effect on the jury, sat it out with rising wrath, and at the close of Gen. Pellieux's speech, he burst into an impassioned protest. Ten minutes of verbal warfare ensued between M. Labori and the presiding Judge, M. Delagergue. It was one of the most exciting scenes of the whole trial.

Interest faded again with the reappearance of the handwriting experts. Although the general tendency of their evidence is to show that Count Esterhazy wrote the bordereau, proof of the changed spirit pervading the court was indicated when Gen. Pellieux, announcing that he had no objection to the production of the bordereau, M. Labori, with radiant good humor, said: "I hope the Advocate General will join Gen. Pellieux in demanding these documents. We have made progress during the last few days, and, with a little mutual good will, we shall find ourselves in harmony and leave the court arm in arm, recognizing that a mistake has been made, that a secret document was communicated, and that we must restore Paris to a calm by agreeing to a fresh trial in conformity with law."

This statement won applause on all sides of the court, whereas a few days ago, even if the Judge had permitted it, it would have been received with universal hisses.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News, commenting upon the effect of the Zola trial on business, says:

"The rich foreigners are running away. No crisis since the assassination of President Carnot has reacted in so direct and general a manner on trade. For this reason traders are anxious that the Government should suppress the demonstrations."

ZOLA CHEERED IN ROME.

Liberal Students Lay Wreaths Upon Giordano Bruno's Monument.

ROME, Feb. 16.—About 500 Liberal students marched to-day to the Campo di Fiore and laid wreaths upon the monument to Giordano Bruno, the Italian philosopher, as a reply to the action of the Clerical students, who, attending the Pope's mass at St. Peter's on Sunday last, cheered the "Pope-King."

The speeches delivered by the students to-day were against the priesthood, and there were cries in favor of Emile Zola.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S OPERATION

It Is Performed at Dr. Pozzi's Hospital in Paris with Complete Success.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was operated upon this morning at Dr. Pozzi's hospital. The cyst was removed with complete success.

Dr. Pozzi thinks Mme. Bernhardt will be able to resume work in April.

THE BRITISH KING IN A STORM.

Water Enters the Hold During a Hurricane and 139 Horses Are Killed.

ANTWERP, Feb. 16.—The British steamer British King, Capt. Freeth, which arrived here Feb. 12 from New York, reports encountering a hurricane on Jan. 31, during which she rolled very heavily, causing the horses on board to be thrown out of their stalls, and 139 of them to be killed.

The sea broke over her very heavily, and the port side of the lookout bridge was smashed, the bulwarks and a boat were damaged, the port side of the bridge and four ventilators carried off, and the hatch covers torn away, which allowed water to enter between decks and thence into the hold.

LORD SALISBURY SHAKEN UP.

His Carriage Cut in Two by the Heavy Gate at Hatfield.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Marquis of Salisbury and his second son, the Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, who is rector of Bishop's Hatfield, had a narrow escape from death or serious injury yesterday evening; as they were entering the gates of Hatfield.

A gust of wind swung the heavy gate against the brougham in which they were riding, cutting the vehicle in two between the wheels. The horses proceeded with the front part of the brougham, leaving the Marquis of Salisbury and his son entangled in the remaining debris. They were only shaken, however.

ELECTION IN PEMBROKESHIRE.

Wynford Phillips, Liberal, Chosen to Succeed W. Rees Davies.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A bye-election was held for Pembrokeshire yesterday to fill the Parliamentary vacancy caused by the appointment of W. Rees Davies, the Liberal sitting member, to the Attorney Generalship of the Bahamas. The result, which was announced to-day, was as follows:

Wynford Phillips, Liberal	5,070
The Hon. Hugh Campbell, Conservative	3,400
Liberal majority	1,670

At the general election of 1895 the Liberals elected Mr. Rees Davies by a majority of 559, in a total poll of 8,529. Consequently, the Liberals have made a d cided gain in the voting in Pembrokeshire.

The Liberals selected a strong local candidate in the person of Mr. Phillips, who is a lawyer, and the Conservatives did not hope to win the seat, though they nominated a candidate whose family holds high social and property interests in Pembrokeshire. Mr. Campbell of Golden Grove is the eldest son of Lord Emlyn, Lord Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire.

The canvass was fairly spirited, Mr. Campbell stanchly supporting the Government, right or wrong, and Mr. Phillips adhering to Liberalism in the same manner.

IRISH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Mr. A. J. Balfour Supports the Demand of the Nationalists.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—When the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's Speech was resumed in the House of Commons today, John Dillon, Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, moved an amendment in favor of a Catholic University in Ireland. In so doing he said the Catholics had long suffered from intolerable grievances in respect to university education, and maintained that these grievances had been admitted both by Liberals and Conservatives. The motion was seconded by Timothy Harrington, Parnellite, member for the Harbor Division of Dublin.

Col. Edward J. Saunderson, Conservative, member for North Armagh, opposed the motion, and Timothy Healy, Irish Nationalist, member for North Louth, supported it, instancing the success of "a similar institution in Canada, which had turned out such a distinguished pupil as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada."

The Right Hon. William E. H. Lecky, Liberal Unionist, member for Dublin University, said he thought the existing system of Trinity and Queen's Colleges deterred Catholics from availing themselves of the advantages of a university education, adding that he believed that in accepting the amendment the Government would remove one of Ireland's great grievances.

A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House, pointed out that the new university, which he, for one, desired to see, was not to be fenced in by any technical limitations. It was to be to Catholics what Trinity College was to Protestants, sectarian only in tone. The demand for such a university, he added, ought to be supported by the friends of higher education, which, under the existing system, two-thirds of the Irish were unable to enjoy. It was in accordance, he further said, with the principles of Unionism, was desirable, and he would welcome the demand of the Nationalists.

JAPAN'S WAR INDEMNITY.

She Is Advised to Postpone Its Payment by China.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The correspondent of The Times at Kobo, Japan, says:

"It is reported here that Baron Nichi, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Japanese Ministers at London and Pekin advise Japan to allow a postponement of the payment of the war indemnity, with a view of reconciliation between China and Japan. It is doubtful, however, whether the state of Japanese finances will permit of delay."

Prince Henry Leaves Ceylon.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Feb. 16.—Prince Henry of Prussia and the German vessels under his command sailed from here yesterday on their way to China.

Gladstone Returns Home.

CANNES, Feb. 16.—Mr. Gladstone started for England to-day.

"LES HUGUENOTS" ONCE AGAIN.

The Metropolitan Opera House Packed for a Performance of Meyerbeer's Work.

There is no doubt that Meyerbeer's familiar opera "Les Huguenots" is a strong attraction with this public whenever it is offered with a cast embracing the strength of a company. Messrs. Damrosch and Ellis brought the opera forward last night at the Metropolitan Opera House with the best people they had at their command, and the result was that the auditorium was packed to its utmost capacity. The performance was one that had conspicuous merits on the distaff side, but those which ought to have existed on the other side were chiefly conspicuous by their absence. Yet in spite of this the performance went with considerable swing and emthusiasm, and there was a great deal of very hearty applause. One of the weaknesses on the male side was caused by the illness of Signor Campanari, who was to have sung the rôle of the Count de Nevers. His place was taken at short notice by M. Maurice de Vries, whose limitations are already well known to the public. He is a good routinière, but his work usually lacks distinction and his voice is not one of striking quality. However, in the unfavorable circumstances he deserves credit for what he accomplished.

Mme. Melba's voice was out of condition last night, and the indulgence of the audience was asked for her. But her Marguerite de Valois is one of her most agreeable impersonations. She sings the music with vivacity and good effect, even when her voice is out of sorts. Her efforts last night were rewarded with an abundance of applause. Mme. Nordica's Valentine is also familiar to local operagoers. It is one of the most effective impersonations of her older répertoire. She sings the music with much dramatic force, and last night she displayed plenty of brilliant tone, though her work seemed somewhat labored. Mlle. Seygard as Urbain, the page, was a charming picture, and she sang "Nobil Signor" very prettily indeed.

As Raoul de Nangis, M. Ibos showed an acquaintance with the traditions of the opera, but his method is not of a kind to convey an impression of the knightly character of the hero of the opera. M. Boudouresque, as Marcel, was conventionally acceptable. As St. Bris, Mr. Bispham looked well and sang excellently. The chorus was generally pretty weak in its singing, but the ballet was uncommonly good. The opera was mounted in the style which has been common in the present season. Signor Bimboni conducted in a somewhat weary manner.

MISS TERREL'S PIANO RECITAL.

Miss Florence Terrel is a young woman who only recently embarked upon the troublesome career of a professional pianist. If she had gone on the stage her youth and beauty would have been valuable aids to her, but beauty does not count for much in a pianist, as several great ones have plainly proved, and youth is always suggestive of inexperience and of maturity of feeling. Miss Terrel gave a recital yesterday afternoon at the Carnegie Lyceum, and her friends and admirers assembled in large numbers to hear her. She played Beethoven's sonata, opus 31, No. 3; Chopin's impromptu in F sharp and D flat valse, arranged in thirds by Rosenthal; the first movement of Schumann's C major fantasia, an impromptu by Clarence Barker, and an "étude de concert" by Schlitzer.

Miss Terrel has a well-developed technic, a fine command of variety in color, and the unmistakable temperament of a true musician. She showed in her work yesterday a commendable degree of progress achieved since her last public appearance. This was especially noticeable in her performance of the Schumann excerpt. She played that with a sense of proportion, a balance and a repose, which in her first appearances were conspicuously absent from her playing. This indicates the growth of artistic judgment and self-control, and promises well for the young lady's future. It was unfortunate that, through an oversight, the lid of the piano was not raised before this number, and so the sonority of the performance was diminished. Miss Terrel's playing of the D flat valse in thirds, a very difficult feat, was dainty in touch and color, and had to be repeated. Signor Campanari was to have assisted the young lady, but he had too much work to do at the Opera House, and his place was taken by Mlle. Toronta, who sang four songs in a manner most certainly her own. No one else will wish to imitate it.

ALEXANDER SILOTI AT THE PIANO.

Alexander Siloti, the distinguished Russian pianist, gave his second recital at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. He was complimented by the presence of an audience such as is seldom seen at the public entertainments in the same place. The compliment was thoroughly deserved, for Mr. Siloti is a more than ordinarily interesting player, though it is quite impossible to understand the immense enthusiasm which he has aroused in some quarters. Mr. Siloti's playing lacks profundity of conception, and this is most frequently evinced in a carelessness in phrasing and a tendency to hurry passages which would be much more satisfactory if given in a broader style. In some portions of his work yesterday, his playing was unquestionably deficient in clearness, and he pedaled with very muddy results.

But there are luscious tone, glowing yet chaste color, and beautiful repose in the piano playing of Mr. Siloti. His work is like a Turner canvas. The drawing may be questionable at times, but there can be no question about the mastery of the pigments. The pianist's programmé yesterday consisted of Tausig's "Zigeunerweisen," an impromptu, and an andante with variations by Schubert, Liadoff's variations on a theme by Glinka, Glazounoff's prelude, opus 25, Rachmaninoff's prelude, opus 25, (which had to be repeated,) the same composer's valse, opus 10; Arensky's "Consolation" and "Logaedes," a romanza by Tschaikowsky, Liadoff's "Music Box," the Pabst paraphrase on themes from "Eugeny Onegin," Chopin's B flat minor scherzo, and étude, opus 26, and Liszt's fourteenth Hungarian rhapsody.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Augustin Daly announces that the postponed performance of "Lilli-Tse" will take place this evening at Daly's Theatre.

One hundred and sixty members and friends of Company A, Seventh Regiment, witnessed the performance or "The Highwayman" at the Broadway Theatre last night.

A large number of the members of the Cercle de l'Harmonie Française will attend the performance of "The French Maid" at the Herald Square Theatre Friday evening. On the one hundred and seventy-fifth and farewell performance of this play Saturday night Manager E. E. Rice will present unique silver-mounted mirrors as souvenirs.

The new recruits to the vaudeville ranks are daily increasing. A contract was signed yesterday for the appearance at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre of Mrs. Louise Thorndyke Boucicault and Max Figman in W. B. Walke's one-act play, "Mrs. Hillary's Regrets," beginning March 7. Next Monday Cora Tanner, assisted by Louis Massen, will make her bow to the vaudeville public in Sir Charles L. Young's dramatic sketch "Drifting Apart" at Proctor's Pleasure Palace. This play was last seen here several years ago at the Garden Theatre.

SOME FEBRUARY WEDDINGS

Miss Clara Louise Miller and William Spencer Prankard Married at Christ Church

ELABORATE FLORAL DESIGNS

Mr. and Mrs. Miller Receive After the Ceremony—The Drake-Wahle Nuptials at St. Chrysostom's Chapel—Other Weddings.

A wedding of interest to the social circles of both Manhattan and Brooklyn was that of Miss Clara Louise Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Miller of 123 West Seventy-second Street, and William Spencer Prankard of Brooklyn, which took place in Christ Church, Boulevard and Seventy-first Street, at 8 o'clock last evening. The church was prettily decorated with palms and white lilies. The Rev. Jacob S. Shipman, rector of Christ Church, officiated.

In a gown of white satin, trimmed with lace, and a veil of tulle, the bride was given away by her father. Mr. Miller was overcome by faintness, but recovered after an interval of quiet. The maid of honor was Miss Kate Carlisle Miller, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Mary A. Prankard, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Ethel Saltonstall Miller, sister of the bride; Miss Mabel Judson, Miss Gertrude Perego of Brooklyn, Miss Helen Skiles of Washington, and Miss Elizabeth Evans of Morristown. They were gowned in light green, and carried loose bunches of large white lilies.

Stephen Brewster of Orange, N. J., was best man, and the young men acting as ushers were William MacNaughton of Brooklyn, George G. Miller, the bride's brother; L. Prankard, Charles S. Hungerford, William Rapp, and John Robeson.

A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony, and nearly 300 guests extended congratulations. The floral decorations at the house by Warendorff were among the most elaborate seen at a similar affair this season. Rows of palms hedged the walls and screens of Southern smilax picked out with large red and white roses, were relieved by baskets of maidenhair fern and large white orchids.

Drake—Wahle.

Miss Clara Wahle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. F. Wahle, and sister of ex-Commissioner of Accounts Wahle, and C. Dundas Drake were married at 8 o'clock last evening at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, the Rev. Henry P. Sill, St. Chrysostom's rector, officiating, before about 500 persons. The bride was attended by Miss Minnie Ascher as maid of honor, and Freida Abrahams and Mathilda Hartmann were the bridesmaids. The best man was C. H. B. Hollers, and the ushers were Archibald Henderson, Albert Wahle, William Wahle, and Charles Quinn. A reception followed the ceremony at the Lexington Assembly Rooms, in East Fifty-eighth Street, at which about 300 guests were present, some of them being Mr. and Mrs. William Endemann, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stahl, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Otto Lehman, Edward C. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Usher, Charles F. Murphy, and Capt. F. J. Werneck.

Hahlo—Wise.

The wedding of Miss Jeannette Gladys Wise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris S. Wise of 102 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Henry G. Hahlo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Hahlo of 19 East Fifty-third Street, took place at Delmonico's at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, pastor of Temple Bnai Jeshurun, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, performed the ceremony in the small ballroom, beneath an arbor of roses and a white wedding bell, in the presence of 300 guests. The bridal procession was headed by the best man, the bridegroom's brother, Assemblyman Louis H. Hahlo, and the ushers were Arthur H. Hahlo, another brother of the bridegroom; Joseph I. Bach, Otto E. Stix, Henry Hamburger of Baltimore, Hugo Elias, Edwin S. Bamburger, and Harry Wise, the bride's brother. The bridegroom followed with his mother, Hermann Hahlo coming next with Mrs. Wise. The bride came in on the arm of her father. She wore ivory white satin and point lace, and carried orange blossoms. Her tulle veil was caught with the same flowers. Miss Claire Lesser, the maid of honor, who walked last, wore pink chiffon, and carried American Beauty roses.

After the ceremony, supper was served in the large ballroom, and then followed a dance. Nahan Franko's orchestra furnished the music, and the first piece was a wedding march, composed by Oscar Hammerstein in honor of the bride. Pretty souvenir programmes were distributed. Among the guests were Darwin R. James, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Packard, Gen. George P. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Chester R. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wallack, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Silverman, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Sterne, Dr. and Mrs. George A. Spalding, and Mr. and Mrs. George Von Eberhardt. Mr. Hahlo is a wool importer of prominence. He and his bride will live in this city on returning from their wedding trip.

Linson—McCormack.

Miss Agnes M. McCormack, niece of E. V. Skinner, ex-Bridge Trustee and Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was married last night to William Linson at the home of her uncle, 3 Philipse Place, Yonkers. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Farley of New York, who was assisted by Father Carley and by Father Mallon of Yonkers. A large number of relatives and friends were present. Among the relatives were Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Skinner, Miss Maud Skinner, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Linson, father and mother of the bridegroom; Miss Grace Linson, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Linson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hodgkin, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Cooper, Miss E. G. Cooper, A. D. Hayes, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Hayes. Among friends were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Gilroy, George Olds of Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Townsend of Tarrytown. The bride wore white satin en train, trimmed with white chiffon and white heather and orange blossoms. She wore also a diamond and pearl sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom.

Pettie—Williams.

Agatha Mildred Williams, the niece of Immigration Commissioner Thomas P. Fitchie, also a niece of the late Edward Knox, was married last night in the rectory of the Church of Our Father, Lefferts Place and Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, to Harry E. Pettie of Lincoln Place, a well-known Brooklyn clubman. The Rev. Dr. Louis A. Pease, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister Stella as maid of honor, and the best man was Bertram Clarke. The bride wore a traveling gown of tan brocade trimmed with white satin, and carried a large bouquet of white bride roses. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Pettie drove at once to the Grand Central Station, where they took a train for Niagara Falls.

Youngman—Hosford.

Miss Fannie Howell Hosford, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hosford of 142 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, and Henry Vreeland Youngman of Albany were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. J. Douglas Adam, pastor of the First Reformed Church, performed the ceremony. Miss Ethel Hosford was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Harris Tefft, Miss Mary Waring of Montclair, N. J., Miss Annie Blake, and Miss Youngman. Edmund C. Knickerbocker of Albany was best man. The ushers were Frank Parsons, Frederick W. Wright, Edward Jewett of Albany, and Harry L. Hosford. A reception followed the ceremony.

Pearson—Conway.

Miss Jessie E. Conway, daughter of William L. Conway, a contractor and builder of West Farms, was married last evening to Frederick C. Pearson at St. Peter's Church in Westchester. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Clendenin. The bride was attended by Miss Jessie Thorne Merritt. The bridesmaids were Miss Daisy Miller and Miss Florence Bugby. Harry H. Pearson was best man, and the ushers were Alfred Kleybolte, William Humphreys, Edward B. Fernald, and P. T. White. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents.

Doughty—Stoutt.

St. Mary's Episcopal Church, at West New Brighton, Richmond Borough, was crowded with a fashionable gathering last evening to witness the marriage of Miss Florence Stoutt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stoutt of West New Brighton, and J. Henry Doughty. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George E. Qualle, rector of the church. Mrs. Katherine Guswald acted as maid of honor. The best man was Charles T. Stoutt, a brother of the bride. The ushers were Edward Stoutt, Gustav Heineken, Henry T. Dumbell, and Howard Doughty.

Decker—Thompson.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Feb. 16.—Miss Bertha Thompson, daughter of Chancery Clerk Lewis A. Thompson, was married this evening to Edwin Lanson Decker. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Edward Griffin Read. Miss Laura Deemer of Williamsport, Penn., and Miss Elizabeth Pool of Somerville were bridesmaids. Frederick N. Taff of Millington was best man. The ushers were D. Irving Garretson, P. Dakin Wagoner, O. A. A. Pope, and William C. Thompson.

TUESDAY EVENING DANCE.

Fashionable Folk Attend the Second and Last of the Series at Sherry's.

Devotees of fashion were reminded yesterday that Lent was soon to bring the season to a close by the coming and going of the last important subscription dance of the Winter, the second Tuesday Evening, so called. This is a somewhat remarkable dance, in view of its name, in two respects. First, it is by no means the only affair of the kind scheduled for Tuesday evenings, as the title might indicate, and, secondly, it is by no means bound to take place on Tuesday evenings, as was demonstrated last night. It may be said in reply, however, that it is the only Tuesday evening dance the "howling, howling swells" notice, as a body, and, as for the second point, it is made to materialize as near the third day of the week as its projectors find convenient.

The dance last night brought the subscribers and their guests (each of the former may invite three women and five men) to Sherry's, the large ballroom being used. The arrangements were largely in the hands of Mrs. John C. Wilmerding of Orange, N. J., although she was not on the Reception Committee. The ballroom was handsomely decorated with Kentia palms and clematis, these plants combining with fir branches to screen the balcony, where Glander's orchestra discoursed. It was stationed. Long wreaths of clematis, trimmed with artificial red roses, ran from the pinnacle of the rotunda to various points on the circuit of its base, which was brilliantly lighted by electricity. The reception parlors, leading into the ballroom at its northeast corner, were profusely decorated with palms. Here Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, who wore a white satin gown; Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, and Mrs. Henry Sloane, who took the place Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney would have filled had she not been in mourning, greeted the guests, who began to arrive about 11 o'clock. About 300 attended.

Dancing lasted about an hour before supper, served at small tables in the small ballroom on the floor below, at 12:30 A. M. The menu was:

Canapé Crab d'Huitres.
Terrapin.
Boudins de Jambon. Perigueux.
Poussins, Grillés.
Salade Oriental.
Glace Monte Carlo.
Grateaux. Bonbons.
Café.

Moet & Chandon, Imperial Brut, 1889. Johannis.

The cotillion started directly after supper and lasted about two hours. Craig W. Wadsworth led, dancing with Mrs. Van Rensselaer's daughter, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylles. There were only two favor figures. It will be remembered that this dance was originally set for Mardi Gras, Feb. 22, which would, by the way, have been a bona fide Tuesday. As it fell this year on Washington's Birthday the date was changed to yesterday, but in the character of some of the favors Mardi Gras was remembered nevertheless, and the guests pelted each other in the cotillion with artificial flowers from confetti bags, in accordance with the spirit of the day to come. In one figure artistic bonbon baskets, trimmed with artificial roses and pink satin ribbon, and filled with candy, were given to the women, while the men got pink satin rosettes. In another figure the women received gay banners of various colors, with "Mardi Gras, 1898," figured on them, and the men received stars imitative of Court orders, fastened on red ribbons.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rogers, Miss Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Larocque, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mrs. James R. Cross, Miss Eddy, Miss Van Alen, Miss Virginia Fair, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Coster, Mrs. William H. Field, Miss Field, Miss Barbey, Miss Fitzgerald, the Misses Cameron, Miss Reeves, Miss Bronson, Miss Davis, Miss Louise De P. Webb, Miss Emily Sloane, J. Frederic Bronson, Thomas Hughes Kelly, Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Miss Cutting, Horace H. Gallatin, G. Creighton Webb, and James Otis.

THE LOTOS CLUB ENTERTAINS.

Several Hundred Visitors at Their "Ladies' Day" Reception.

The Lotos Club, at 558 Fifth Avenue, was thrown open yesterday for the annual "ladies' day," which feminine friends and relatives of the members have learned to look forward to. The building was beautifully decorated throughout. Clematis, roses, and tulips were used in profusion. The flowers were arranged by Small.

Between 2 and 6 o'clock several hundred invited guests visited the club and enjoyed the musical programme that went on there almost continually throughout the afternoon. The list of artists included Mrs. Alice Shaw and her twin daughters, Miss Elise Shaw and Miss Ethel Shaw, whistlers; Maud Pratt-Chase, soprano; Paola Gallico, pianist; Carrie Bridewell, alto; Katharine Bloodgood, contralto; Albertus Shelley, violinist; Albert Lockwood, pianist; Dr. I. A. Jackson, Reginald Roberts, and Richard Burton, tenors; Marie Barns, soprano; Douglass Powell, baritone; Camilla Urso, violinist; Miss Pearl Andrews, Miss Grace Golden, and many others.

The Reception Committee included Julian Rix, Chairman; Edwin Hollis Low, Harrison Grey Fiske, A. R. Sutherland, Oscar Weber, and Dr. S. G. Perry. Refreshments were served in the dining and billiard rooms, below stairs. Among the visitors of the day were Mme. Gadski, Mrs. Angus Cameron, Mrs. Edwin H. Low, Mrs. Harry L. Sackett, Mrs. A. L. Dietz, Mrs. George Rowland, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Robert L. Roe, and Miss Florence N. Sickels.

Mail Agent Johnson's Defense.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—Walter Johnson, the mail agent from Washington, N. J., was placed on trial this morning charged with stealing and destroying letters. The witnesses for the Government testified that Johnson had been seen tearing up letters in Washington last June, and that he had confessed they were stolen. Johnson was put on the stand this afternoon, and denied that he had stolen or destroyed letters. The signature to the alleged confession, he declared, was a forgery, and charged the Inspectors with giving him knock-out drops.

Mayor of Baltimore Married.

CHESAPEAKE CITY, Md., Feb. 16.—William T. Malster, Mayor Baltimore, was married her eto-day to Mrs. Annie L. Hardcastle. The ceremony was private.

Gen. Kalton-Bornstachan Dead.

BRUNSWICK, Feb. 16.—Gen. Kalten-Bornstachau, ex-War Minister, is dead.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. John G. Truax.

Dr. John G. Truax, a well-known physician of Harlem and a brother of Judge Charles H. Truax of the Supreme Court, and Chauncey S. Truax, died shortly after midnight yesterday morning at his home, 17 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. He had been ill since last Thanksgiving Day with Bright's disease.

Dr. Truax was of French-Dutch descent, his ancestor, Philipe du Trieux, having settled on Manhattan Island on 1623, afterward receiving a grant from the Holland Governor, Peter Minuit, in the down-town portion of the city. His daughter was the first white child born on the island.

Dr. Truax was born in Dedhamville, Oneida County, N. Y., in March, 1848. He studied at Oneida Seminary. He received his collegiate education at the University of Michigan. Later he was graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1871. He practiced for two years in Chicago, and was then appointed physician to the Kloman Mine in Michigan. He remained there for three years practicing his profession among the iron miners, and came to New York in 1876. Dr. Truax at once took high rank among city physicians.

He was at the time of his death a member and Trustee of the New York County Medical Society, and Chairman of the State Medical Association and New York member of that body. He was one of the founders of the Harlem Hospital and a visiting physician of that institution. He was also a member of the Board of Governors of the Juvenile Asylum, at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, a Pension Examiner for this district, a member of the Harlem Club and of the Holland Society, and a Trustee in the New York Presbyterian Church, Sevent

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAPITAL, $5,500,000. SURPLUS, $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
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The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
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NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

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Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of

$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.

Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

UNION PACIFIC
REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Reorganization Certificates of Deposit of
STOCK:

On and after this day we shall be prepared to distribute the Common and Preferred Stock of the New Company, on the terms of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, upon surrender of our Certificates of Deposit of Common Stock of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

Schedules must be handed in before one o'clock P. M., and not more than one hundred will be received per diem.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
by LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, February 9, 1898.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.

3½ Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.

Referring to our circular of January 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 19TH next.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

Notice is hereby given that First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company will be redeemed to the amount of $50,000, now in the Sinking Fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) No. 4 Montgomery St., San Francisco, up to the 28th day of February 1898, at noon.

San Francisco, February 12, 1898.

For the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company,
J. L. WILLCUTT,
Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.
Sinking Fund.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, solicits proposals of First Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company to an amount sufficient to consume $16,207 now in the Sinking Fund. Sealed proposals will be received until 12 M. on Monday, February 21, 1898, and should be addressed "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, R. G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York."

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee.
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New York, February 15, 1898.

GOLD BONDS.

We have the exclusive sale of the remaining Gold Bonds of a New York Railroad nearing completion, bearing 5%, payable semi-annually. A RARE BARGAIN. Write for maps and particulars.

Also the Gold Bonds of a Southern city water works, bearing 6%. Stocks bought on the exchanges on moderate margins or for cash. Ask for our "Buying on Margins," sent free.

MAY, McELWEE & PAINE,
50 Broadway, N. Y.
Members { N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday there was activity with depression. News of the battleship catastrophe at Havana overshadowed every other factor, and at times it looked almost as if there might be demoralization in some parts of the security market. Happily, however, the disturbance in values fell far short of what some conservative veterans apprehended; and though practically every stock on the list declined, the average loss was not large.

Many stocks were traded in beyond 20,000 shares apiece, and a longer list beyond 5,000 each than recorded in any recent activity.

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A number of developments which ordinarily would have been helpful to the market were disclosed and fell flat, conspicuous in that list being the determination of the Directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to increase the dividend upon their stock. This event has been a long time anticipated in Wall Street. Large amounts of Burlington stock have been bought on the expectation that such action would be taken; and, coincidentally, other large amounts of stock have been sold short by traders persuaded that Wall Street's abundant assurance was without foundation.

In the Burlington incident is a reflection of that element in the business situation which in the end is bound to dominate American security market values. It makes plain, and that officially, that the railway properties of the company are finally on an earnings basis where increased disbursements to stockholders are warranted; and—of equal importance—this action indicates the official willingness of railway managers to give to security holders a fair proportion of the developing surpluses. Burlington does not occupy an isolated position in the American railway world. The gains in its revenues are not greater than gains averaged in other great properties of the country. Nothing exceptional is reflected in yesterday's official vote for bigger dividend disbursements. The fact of increased earnings has been in evidence through all the year past, but the action which yesterday was officially determined in the Burlington quarter will be considered as of general significance and will have influence far beyond the confines of the Burlington and Quincy's own investment relationships.

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From not a single quarter is demoralizing business news coming. Business men generally are not only encouraged; they are confident. The foremost railway managers of the country testify uniformly that the business immediately in prospect is far beyond what at any recent time could have been anticipated. Increases over 1897 will—such is the virtually uniform testimony—be as great in 1898 as were 1897's showings better than those of 1896. The average American railway manager is not much given to overenthusiasm, for too severe have been experiences since 1892. And the practically universal confidence now prevailing is of corresponding consequence.

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Professional Wall Street has, however, been giving so much heed to good features in the situation that there has been only careless consideration of the Spanish-American snarl. It was dismissed as unimportant. This has not been reasonable policy. Elements far out of the ordinary have been recently entering into the Washington-Havana-Madrid situation. Were the status ordinary, the dreadful disaster in Havana harbor would have provoked only grief, not suspicion, not threatenings, not nervousness.

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Yesterday morning the dreadful Havana news was met with the declaration from Wall Street's rank and file that it was so clearly the result of an accident that no security market influence could possibly be exerted by it. And they who accepted and acted upon this theory claimed in its support the fact that quotations for American stocks at London yesterday morning almost uniformly showed advances.

The opening of the New York market reflected this optimism. Declines were scored, but there were quick recoveries and sharp ones. But later in the day, under an incessant deluge of sensational dispatches dated Havana and Washington, the market lost every vestige of upward tendency, and losses resulted throughout the whole list, transactions at the end of the business day reflecting pronounced nervousness.

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In yesterday's market, however—even while prices most inclined to weakness—there was manifest an undertone of strength not less than phenomenal. Tremendous liquidation went on throughout the whole day. Long stocks were thrown overboard by wholesale. But there seemed continually to be a ready market for every stock offered. Not a sensational decline was made anywhere.

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It is probable that the substantial short interest which for some time past has accumulated in the general market proved yesterday a material support through its covering operations. But the great volume of purchases as declines were made seemed to come from some other, and more important quarter than is to be found in any ordinary speculative short accounts.

When, finally, definite information is available, it may be discovered that those strong interests (whose absence from the market has recently been so much talked about and worried over) were yesterday responsible, for that absorbing power which gave to the day's market one of its most distinctive features.

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Undoubtedly free and easy selling for the short account was indulged in by the room trading element on the Stock Exchange; but in all likelihood such sales, were largest when stocks were lowest; and at the market's close small net profits were to the credit of any of the professional raiders.

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A canvass of the important commission houses of Wall Street last night made plain the fact that those security market authorities whose opinions count most are not apprehensive of grave financial sequels to yesterday's nervous market. Generally they agree that prudent people will hold aloof from the market till something definite develops in the American-Spanish situation, but that investors have not much to fear unless they have been so far overtrading that margins are thin. On further declines, indeed, such authorities advise purchases, believing that recessions from current market values will put average stocks in the bargain list. Any further shock, they argue, is likely to be of short duration.

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Government bonds were quiet. There was a sale of $25,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 128½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Central Pacific	½	Lake Shore	¾
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	O. R. R. & N. pf.	1½
Ft. W. & D. C.	2¾	Ore. Short Line	5/8
Gt. Northern pf.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Chi., Bur. & Q.	1½
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	1⅞	C., M. & St. P.	1⅜
Am. Sug. Ref.	.2	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	.1
American Tobacco	½	Chi. Term. Tran. pf.	¾
At., T. & S. F.	½	Cleve., L. & W.	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅜	Col. Fuel & Iron	½
Balt. & Ohio	.1	Consol. Gas	1⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf.	½	Del. & Hudson	.1
Buff., R. & P.	.1	Den. & R. G. pf.	¾
Canada Southern	.2	Erie 1st pf.	.2
Canadian Pacific	1¼	Erie 2d pf	1⅜
Ches. & Ohio	1¼	Gen. Electric	2⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	.2	Hawaiian Sugar	1⅞
Chi. & Northwest.	2½	Ill. Central	2¼
Illinois Steel	¾	Or. R. R. & Nav.	½
Iowa Central pf.	½	Pacific Mail	¾
Laclede Gas	.2	Penn. R. R.	1⅜
Lake Erie & West.	⅞	Peo. Gas, Chi.	1⅛
Lake E. & W. pf.	.2	Pullman Car	.4
Long Island	¾	Reading	.1
Louis. & Nash.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
Manhattan Con	2½	Read. 2d pf	1½
Met. Street Railway	.6	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1⅝
Mich. Central	2¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Minn. St. Louis	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Minn. Iron	1½	St. P. & Om.	1⅞
Missouri Pac	1½	South. Railway pf.	1½
National Lead	½	Tenn. C. & I.	⅞
Nat. Lead. pf.	¼	Texas Pacific	½
Nat. Starch 1st pf.	2¾	Third Av	.1
N. J. Central	1⅞	Un. Pac., all in. pd.	1⅞
N. Y. Central	.2	Union Pac. pf.	1¾
Norf. & West. pf.	2¼	U. S. Leather pf.	1¾
North. Pac.	1⅜	U. S. Rubber	.1
North. Pac. pf.	2¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	.2
Ont. & West.	⅛	Wabash pf	¾
Or. Imp., 5th in. pd.	.1	West Un. Tel.	1⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

L. Val., Term. 5s	1¼	St. P. & D. 2d	1
R. G. Junc. 1st	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Or. S. L., inc. B.	1¾
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	1½
R., C. R. & N. 1st	1	St. L. Southw. 2d	1
Erie prior 4s	1	So. Car. & Geo. 1st	1
Mo. P. col. 5s	2½	U. P., D. & G. 1st r.t.	1½
Or. Imp. con. 5th pd.	1¼	Wis. Cent. tr. r.	1½
O. S. L., inc. A.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $194,578,584; balances, $8,262,062; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,889,123.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2¾ per cent. for short and 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83@$4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95, and guilders at 40⅛@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

SUGAR TRADE WARFARE.

Sugar Trust sold down to 136½ yesterday and made a net loss of about 2 points. The general weakness of the market was responsible to some extent for the decline in Sugar, but the active preparations being made by the Trust for an aggressive war upon its competitors, which were referred to in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, and the wider appreciation of the enormous expenditures which it will be necessary for the Trust to make in order to carry on this war played an important part in Sugar Trust speculation. From Wall Street men closely in touch with the Trust and its management there come hints of largely reduced surpluses and possible dividend reductions. The management, it is said, has deemed it vital to the interests of the stockholders to begin and carry on an aggressive warfare against opposition sugar refiners in general, and the Arbuckle Brothers in particular, even though stockholders' dividends are for the time being cut down.

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Referring to the sugar trade war, the New York News Bureau yesterday said:

"When the Arbuckle and Doscher independent sugar refining schemes were launched last year it was promised that opposition to the American Sugar Refining Company would begin, in the one case in the Spring, and in the other case about the Summer of this year. Recent investigations indicate that the so-called trust will continue to hold command of the sugar markets through the most active season of the year and perhaps for all of 1898. At the Doscher sugar refinery, work is making slow progress. The brickwork is not yet finished, and the roof of the building has yet to be put on. In addition, there is considerable iron and other indoor work to be done. Some of the machinery is in place, but the interior plant is far from completion.

"At the Arbuckle refinery, construction is more advanced. The building is about finished, but the floors, which are to be of concrete, are yet to be completed. The required machinery for refining is now being put in place. It is being delivered, it is said, as rapidly as the machinists can handle it. The construction of the powerhouse is well under way, but a large amount of work remains to be done. Persons who viewed the condition of affairs at the two refineries yesterday say that neither one can be ready for practical operation before next Autumn, while some members of the sugar trade say that the plants will be unable to enter into active competition with the trust until next year."

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, an undisputed authority on the iron trade, will say to-day:

"The Bessemer Ore Association has decided upon an advance of 15 cents per ton on old range Bessemer ores for this season, although it is probable that when the figuring for each individual ore is completed the average advance will not quite figure 15 cents. The principal reason for the slight rise in prices is that costs have been enhanced by the granting of higher wages to the miners. It is not believed that Mesaba ores will realize higher figures for the present, nor is any advance expected in non-Bessemer ores. The freight rate from Buffalo and Erie to Eastern furnaces is expected to be $1.10, as lately ruling.

"Bessemer pig in the Central West has been quiet and steady. There has been no evidence of further purchases by large consumers, and for the present the views of sellers and buyers are apart.

"In foundry iron the markets are still irregular. The Southern makers are holding a meeting to-day at Birmingham with the aim to graduate from the discredited 'gentleman's agreement' to a more effective organization, in which all sales are to be handled by a commissioner. The attitude of some of the interests does not encourage much hope for success.

"Our monthly blast furnace statistics show a moderate increase in active capacity and an increase in stocks, in which nearly all sections participate—about 40,000 tons for the month of January.

"It is a very significant fact how completely the furnace capacity in the Central West is engaged. The Pittsburg district has only one idle furnace, which is out for repairs. In the Juniata and Conemaugh District the Cambria Iron Company has only one furnace out of blast, and the only other really modern stack in the district, now out for repairs, is the Everett. Rebecca in Western Pennsylvania is banked. In the Shenango Valley Douglas, Ella, and Fannie represent available capacity rated at 2,600 tons weekly. Every stack in the Wheeling district is running. The same is practically true of Central and Northern Ohio, where only the Seneca furnaces are out. In the Mahoning Valley Phoenix is the only furnace not running, and in the Chicago district Calumet alone is not producing. In the Northwest Minerva and West Duluth are idle. Even if it were possible to start all of those enumerated—which it is not—their aggregate product would not foot up to more than 9,000 tons per week. We doubt whether one-half that tonnage could possibly be dragged into the ranks of producers under the most favorable circumstances, and even then any trouble in any of the great producing centres would at once neutralize such an accession. When it is considered that the Central West, including the Hanging Rock region and Missouri, was producing on Feb. 1 at the rate of 158,000 tons per week, or, say, 675,000 tons per month of thirty days, it will be appreciated how completely the furnace capacity is engaged. It cannot be increased by 3 per cent., and for some time 700,000 tons per month could not be reached.

"The engineers who have been appraising the plants included in the wire consolidation have practically completed their work, and it is understood place the valuations close to those set by the owners upon their property. This is interpreted as being favorable to the success of the plan. Practically all the preliminary work is now done and the final negotiations are progressing, so that possibly next week may bring the announcement of their consummation. There may be some delay, however, since the leader of the financial syndicate is absent."

BURLINGTON'S INCREASED RATE.

The Burlington Directors yesterday did as they were expected to do, and as they had loudly proclaimed they would do. They increased the Burlington dividend rate, declaring a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. Although the advance in the Burlington rate has been much advertised for some time past, professional Wall Street has not been inclined to believe in it. Consequently there has been a considerable short interest in the stock, a large part of which was covered yesterday morning. Later in the day, however, when the general weakness set in, the traders and some of the Boston houses started to sell Burlington, and as a result the stock was forced down close to par. It closed at 101, with a net loss of 1½ points. Although there was much covering of Burlington yesterday morning, the new lines of shorts put out later in the day made the short interest in Burlington at the close of business practically as large as it has been at any time recently. Burlington was the most active stock on the list, about 60,000 shares changing hands.

St. Paul showed considerable weakness yesterday, selling down to 93½ and closing at 94, with a net loss of nearly 2 points. Rock Island was also weak, losing about 1 point. Commission houses as well as traders were sellers of both stocks.

LOCAL RAILWAY STOCKS.

Metropolitan Street Railway made a net loss of 6 points yesterday. At one time the stock sold as low as 152½, a drop of nearly 10 points from Tuesday night's closing. There was no apparent support given the stock by those interests which of late have been persistent buyers, and, although the selling was not aggressive, the stock showed practically no strength. Over 22,000 shares of Metropolitan were traded in.

Manhattan Elevated, with about 30,000 shares to its credit, sold down close to 114, later rallying somewhat and closing with a net decline of 2½ points. The traders hammered the stock industriously all day, and, although there was buying of the character that has been noted for some days past, the stock declined steadily. Undoubtedly the short interest in Manhattan was largely extended yesterday.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the strongest stock in the local traction group. The stock made only a fractional loss, closing at 40⅝. Inside interests were buyers, and some of the commission houses also took the stock on the announcement that five new lines of cars are in operation over the Brooklyn Bridge.

Third Avenue Railroad sold up again to 194½, and closed at 192, with a net decline of 1 point.

TOBACCO TRUST FIRM.

Tobacco Trust yesterday was, for some unknown reason, one of the firmest stocks on the list. On transactions of over 12,000 shares, the stock held up well, and made only a fractional net decline for the day. Houses usually acting for Tobacco insiders did but little in the stock, the buying seeming to be scattered and characterless. Room traders were the principal sellers.

OREGON SHORT LINE STRONG.

Oregon Short Line was one of the most conspicuous stocks in yesterday's market. In the face of the general weakness and the prevailing nervousness the stock, after opening at 25½, sold up to 31, and retained most of its gain to the close. About 10,000 shares changed hands, and most of this was bought by brokers said to be acting for both Union Pacific and Great Northern interests. According to current gossip, the buying was for control, Union Pacific reorganization interests being credited with plans looking to closer relations between their property and Oregon Short Line.

The other Oregon stocks did not fully respond to the advance in Short Line. Oregon Navigation preferred made a substantial advance, but the common, after showing strength early in the day, declined and made a fractional loss. Oregon Improvement lost a full point for the day.

ST. PAUL'S SECOND WEEK.

St. Paul's statement for the second week of February was given out last night. Gross earnings were $592,888, an increase of $80,004 over corresponding week of last year. The earnings are $43,000 in excess of those of the second week of February, 1896, and $170,000 in excess of those of that week of 1895.

CONSOLIDATED GAS WEAK.

Consolidated Gas lost about 2 points yesterday on transactions of between 8,000 and 9,000 shares. For some time past Consolidated Gas has been conspicuous by reason of its lack of buoyancy. It is understood that Albany politicians who were known to be short of the stock some time ago are getting short again. It will be remembered that in their former attempts to make money on the short side of the stock they were badly punished. This time they are believed to be somewhat better equipped and somewhat more confident of profits.

The other out-of-town gas stocks were weak yesterday. Laclede Gas lost 2 points, selling down to and closing at 41¾. People's Gas of Chicago, on transactions of about 12,000 shares, sold down close to 94, and closed with a net loss of more than 2 points. The selling of the stock was done largely by houses with Chicago connections.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC SALE.

The news that the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee has bought the Kansas Pacific property, over which there has been so much doubt of late, fell flat yesterday, the Maine disaster and the consequent weakness of the general market nullifying the effect that the announcement should have had upon the Union Pacific stocks. In common with the whole market, the Union Pacifics were weak. About 40,000 shares of the preferred were traded in. The stock sold as low as 59 and closed with a net loss of over 2 points. The common, on transactions of more than 18,000 shares, sold at 32, and made a loss nearly as great. Reorganization interests were buyers of both stocks, although no efforts were made to keep their prices up.

THE BRITISH BEAR BEGINS TO TURN.

"The important factor which might bring about renewed superabundance of money and low discount rates at London would be the possibility of gold arrivals from the United States. Usually gold comes from that country in the Spring and Summer, but this year may prove an exception.

"The utterances of President McKinley, strongly supporting the maintenance of the gold standard, may revive fresh hope that currency reform will sooner or later be carried out, and there may be a greater disposition to invest in United States securities.

"Apart from such a possibility this country still owes the United States a very large sum for produce, and as that country continues to buy British produce sparingly, it is possible that in the present year the usuual return of gold from the United States may not occur."

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The above somewhat delayed gleam of cheerfulness is from The London Statist.

CHICAGO'S BEARISHNESS.

Chicago turned up as an aggressive seller of stocks in the New York market yesterday. Practically every Wall Street house with a Chicago connection had liberal selling orders in the Grangers, People's Gas, and other conspicuous stocks. These sales were largely for the short account. For some time Chicago speculators have been growing more and more bearish, and yesterday this feeling made itself evident in many quarters. Not only did La Salle Street sell stocks, but it went into rumor-manufacturing. New York houses were deluged by wild stories from their Chicago correspondents, all of them bearish, and nearly all relating to the Cuban matter. One Chicago dispatch stated that a report had been received in that city stating that the United States Government had taken possession of all Cuban cables, and were stopping press dispatches regarding the Maine explosion.

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Boston, Philadelphia, and other centres, as well as Chicago, were sellers of stocks yesterday, apparently for both accounts. Out-of-town liquidation was heavy. Many of the Boston houses took profits on Burlington after the announcement of the increase in the company's dividend rate.

HOW GOLD HAS MULTIPLIED.

"Nature and men have combined themselves," says The London Economist, "to fight against the bimetallists; the darker the picture the bimetallists draw, the more gold the earth produces—the theoretical arguments against bimetallism are superseded by hard facts."

In the first four decades of our century the gold output was small, between 1801 and 1810 not more than 571,563 ounces a year, or about one-fiftieth of the weight of the silver output.

Then came the period of the great gold discoveries in California and Australia, and we find the following remarkable yearly increase:

	Ounces.		Ounces.
1871-5	5,591,014	1856-60	6,486,262
1866-70	6,270,081	1851-5	6,410,324
1861-5	5,949,582	1841-50	1,760,502

The year 1876 shows the first decline in the production of the yellow metal, and the falling off continued until 1883, when the output had shrunk to 4,614,588 ounces, equal to $100,000,000.

Then came the turn of the tide. The production increased year after year, thus showing the following almost unbroken ascending line:

	Ounces.		Ounces.
1896	9,817,991	1889	5,973,790
1895	9,641,337	1888	5,330,715
1894	8,764,362	1887	5,116,861
1893	7,618,811	1886	5,135,679
1892	7,094,266	1885	5,245,572
1891	6,320,194	1884	4,921,169
1890	5,749,306	1883	4,614,588

For 1897 the output may be estimated at 11,500,000 ounces, but it is yet too early to be able to quote more than approximate figures.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Production of anthracite output in January placed at 3,073,000 tons, about 700 tons less than December and 200,000 more than January, 1897.

Agent for the Grand Trunk acquiring right of way for that company so as to give it an entrance into Toledo, Ohio.

Fifteen per cent. increase in capital stock of Edison Electric Illuminating Company to be offered to present stockholders at par.

Injunction obtained by Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf restraining Atchison from enforcing its boycott.

Reduction by Louisville Clearing House of interest paid to country correspondents from 2½ to 2 per cent., owing to the plethora of money.

"Nickel Plate" expected to be allowed to use the Chicago station of the Lake Shore and Rock Island Roads as a terminus in that city.

Increase of one-quarter of 1 per cent. to 1¼ per cent. in Burlington quarterly dividend.

Statement by Burlington officials that there is enough traffic in sight to warrant a good business for months to come.

Official of Chicago and Alton quoted as saying that, while business is not as good as it could be, his road is making enough money to pay its dividends.

Resolution in Senate that sale of Kansas Pacific should not be confirmed unless the bidders pay the full amount of the debt and interest.

Dissolution of the pool of seven Jellico coal mining companies.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@57. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅞d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,054,029 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 5,000 shares of Albany sold at .01, 500 Anaconda at .44, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.05, 200 Deadwood Terra at .95, 100 Little Chief at .17, 500 Pharmacist at .07, 300 Portland at .75, 1,500 Work at .04. On the Mining Exchange 100 shares of American Flag sold at .21⅛, 5,000 Gold Magnet at .005½, 6,000 Miami at .38¾, buyer 60@.37¾ buyer 30, 11,000 Rocky Mountain at .15 buyer 60@.13½ buyer 30@.14 buyer 60, 18,600 Waldorf at .10@.10½ buyer .30@.07¾@.08, 500 Yukon at 10½ buyer 30, 2,500 Alamo at .02¾, 500 Anaconda at .40¼, 5,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11½@.10¾@.11¾, 15,000 Cannon Ball at .004@.004¼, 700 Elkton at .79½@.80, 3,000 Garfield Gr. at .06⅜@.06½, 1,600 Golden Fleece at .49@.50½@.45¾, 500 Isabella at .27, 3,000 Jefferson at .04@.04¼, 20,000 Justine at .01⅜@.02½ buyer 30@.01½ cash @.02, 400 Lillie at .70, 2,500 Mollie Gibson at .20¼@.20½, 300 Portland at .75½, 115,000 Sentinel at .003½@.003⅝@.003¾, 5,500 Union at .13⅜@.13⅝.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅞, to 89⅞; St. Paul, ⅞, to 97¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 61½; New York Central, ⅝, to 121¼; Illinois Central, ½, to 108½; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 43¼, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 61. Advanced—Atchison, ⅛, to 13½. Erie sold at 15½. British consols declined ¼, to 112⅝, for money, and ⅛, to 112¾, for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f. 67½c., and exchange on London was 25f. 25½c. In Berlin, exchange on London was 20 marks 44 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 164.70, and in Rome at 105.15.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Garfield National	750
American Exchange	170	Hanover	390
Central National	160	Lincoln National	700
Chatham	290	Mechanics & Trad's'	110
Columbia	146	New Amsterdam	230
Commerce	205	New York	253
Continental	127	New York County	750
Corn Exchange	280	Seaboard National	174
Fourth National	180	Tradesmen's	110

There was a sale of 10 shares of Market and Fulton at 230.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

20 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $100 each, 91¼.

14 shares New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $100 each, 123⅛.

20 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each, 157.

50 shares Citizens' Insurance Company, $20 each, 111.

40 shares Howe Manufacturing Company of Connecticut, $10 each, 112.

8 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 1,252.

50 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 265½.

5 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each, 233½.

$50,000 Houston (Texas) Water Works Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1914, coupons January and July, 96 to 98.

18 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 200.

5 shares Fifth Avenue Trust Company, $100 each, 379.

100 shares Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 67½.

50 shares Union Typewriter Company, $100 each, 6.

25 shares State Trust Company, $100 each, 203.

$3,000 Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds, due 1900; interest January and July; accrued interest from Jan. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 105⅜.

1 share Chemical National Bank, $100, 3,900.

$1,000 New York and Erie Railroad second mortgage extended 5 per cent. registered bond, due 1919; interest March and September, (no coupons,) 120¼.

14 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each, 96¼.

$18,000 Syracuse Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1946; interest January and July, 88½.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	210	210	210
1st week Feb.	$11,415	$10,645	$8,659
From Jan. 1	65,467	52,360	53,553

ST. PAUL—

Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,168
2d week Feb.	$592,888	$512,884	$549,311
From July 1	21,954,938	19,780,747	21,468,493

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE for the year ended Oct. 31—

	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$8,791,436	$8,047,131	*$255,695
Oper. expenses	6,404,205	6,694,007	*289,802
Net earnings	2,387,231	2,353,124	†34,107

*Decrease. †Increase.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for December—

	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$255,567	$247,092	†$8,475
Expenses & taxes.	197,345	162,625	†34,720
Net earnings	58,222	84,467	*$26,245
Fixed charges	79,840	83,131	*3,291
Deficit	21,618	1,335	*$22,953

For six months ended Dec. 31:

Gross earnings	1,783,301	1,485,466	†$297,835
Expenses & taxes.	1,226,589	1,024,211	†$202,378
Net earnings	556,791	461,255	†95,536
Fixed charges	477,777	509,887	*$32,109
Surplus	79,014	$48,632	†$127,646

*Decrease. †Increase. ‡Surplus. §Deficit.

The operating expenses include the sums set aside monthly for replacements and renewals.

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILroad Company reports for December: Gross earnings, $1,184,358; operating expenses and taxes, $789,710; net earnings, $394,649; interest on bonds and rentals, $285,566; surplus, $109,083. For the six months ended Dec. 31, 1897, gross earnings were $7,044,473; operating expenses and taxes, $4,312,180; net earnings, $2,732,293; interest on bonds and rentals, $1,713,612; surplus, $1,018,681.

LONG ISLAND ELECTRIC RAILROAD for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1897: Gross earnings, $17,190; operating expenses, $16,338; net, $852; charges, $7,286; deficit, $6,434. Cash on hand, $2,034, and profit and loss, (surplus,) $1,400.

NEWBURG, DUTCHESS & CONNECTICUT reports for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1897: Earnings, $36,456; net, $11,923; charges, $3,351; surplus, $8,572; cash on hand, $8,082; profit and loss, (surplus,) $130,018.

SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY general balance sheet of Dec. 31 shows:

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY 5% FIRST MORTGAGE, EXTENSION & COLLATERAL BONDS. 5% DEBENTURE BONDS.

In connection with the proposed issue of new General Mortgage 4 per cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, R. R. Cable, Esq., President of that Company, makes the following statement in a letter to us, dated January 22d, 1898:

"We have entered into an agreement with you for the sale of about $52,000,000 of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company **NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. 90-YEAR GOLD BONDS**, to be issued for the purpose of retiring:

$40,712,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds.
$4,500,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds.
$5,000,000 7 per cent. Chicago and Southwestern Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds, due November 1, 1899.

"The bonds so sold to you are part of an authorized issue for an aggregate principal sum of $100,000,000, to be made by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1898, payable January 1st, 1988; the remainder of the new bonds authorized are to be issued hereafter in the manner and for the purposes specified in the mortgage, and are to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January 1st and July 1st; both principal and interest being payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company may be required to pay, or to retain therefrom under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of any State, County, or Municipality therein. The bonds will be secured by a mortgage which is satisfactory to your counsel, and will be executed by the Railway Company, after ratification by the Stockholders at a meeting called for February 15th, 1898.

"The **NEW MORTGAGE** provides that none of the existing bonds shall be extended at maturity, but that they shall be retired, so that thereafter the **NEW BONDS** will be secured by a First Mortgage on all the railroad property and real estate of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, including its railroad, terminals at Chicago and other points and equipment; and also its leases, all as is more fully specified in the mortgage.

"The **NEW BONDS**, in excess of the amount used to retire the existing bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and the outstanding obligations of such other companies whose railroads now connect with, and shall hereafter be acquired by consolidation or purchase by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company (the amount for the latter purpose, however, not to exceed $5,500,000) as authorized in the mortgage are to be issued only for the improvement or extension of, or for additions to, the property covered by the mortgage, at a rate not to exceed $1,000,000 par value per year (except that bonds up to an aggregate amount of $2,000,000 par value may be issued at the option of the Railway Company, for the betterment or increase of the Company's properties).

"Upon ratification of the new mortgage the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company intends to exercise its privilege of redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, as follows:

The 5 **PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENSION AND COLLATERAL BONDS** to be paid on or before July 1st, 1898;

The 5 **PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS** to be paid on September 1st, 1898.

INTEREST WILL CEASE ON DATE BONDS ARE THUS PAID.

"In connection with your offering of the new 4 per cent. General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, I submit the following information:

The Capital Stock of the Company on March 31st, 1897, was	$46,156,000.00
The Bonded Debt was	$62,712,000.00
The net income of the Company for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1897, after deduction of rentals and all other charges was	$4,765,121.27
The interest on the Bonded Debt was	$3,321,525.00
The surplus income for the year was	$1,443,596.27

"By the proposed plan of refunding, the **ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGES WILL BE REDUCED**, upon the retirement of the 5 per cent. First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds, the 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds, and the Chicago and Southwestern Railway 7 per cent. Bonds from **$3,321,525** to **$2,824,904**, an **ANNUAL SAVING OF $496,621.**

"The Net Earnings for the nine months ending December 31st, 1897 (December estimated), show an **INCREASE OF $1,525,198.24** over the corresponding period of 1896.

"The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company has regularly paid cash dividends in each year since the organization of the Company in 1880, amounting in the aggregate to $38,938,465."

Referring to the above letter, and subject to ratification of the new mortgage by the stockholders we offer until **FEBRUARY 17TH, 1898** (unless the amount is exhausted earlier),

$25,000,000 of the New General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds

to the holders of the Five per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds and the Five per cent. Debenture Bonds, in exchange for their existing Bonds, at the price of

103 1-2 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

the computation to be made as of May 1st, viz.:

For every $1,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bond to be deposited, with July 1st, 1898, Coupon attached, the Holder will receive $1,000 new 4 per cent. Bond, with July 1st, 1898, Coupon attached, together with a **CASH PAYMENT** (at the time of delivery of the new Bond) of **$18.33**, representing the difference between 105 per cent. and 103½ per cent. and the difference in interest between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum from January 1st to May 1st.

For every $1,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bond (to be deposited ex the March 1, 1898, Coupon) the Holder will receive $1,000 new 4 per cent. Bond with July 1, 1898, Coupon attached, together with a **CASH PAYMENT** (at the time of delivery of the new Bond) of **$13.33**, representing the difference between 105 per cent. and 103½ per cent., viz.: $15, less the amount due for difference in interest, $1.67, calculated as follows:

Interest accrued on new 4 per cent. Bond, due by Holder:	
January 1st to May 1st at 4 per cent.	$13.33
Interest accrued on Debenture 5 per cent. Bond, due to Holder:	
March 1st to May 1st, at 5 per cent.	$8.33
Interest difference between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. due to Holder:	
May 1st to Sept. 1st at 1 per cent.	8.33 $11.66
Difference in interest deducted as above	$1.67

The **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK** is prepared to receive, on our behalf, deposits of the above existing Bonds for exchange as above provided, and will issue therefore its receipts, showing the description and amount of existing Bonds deposited and the amount of new Bonds and cash to which the holder will be entitled.

As soon as the new Bonds are legally issued, and delivered to us by the Railway Company, due notice will be given thereof, and thereafter, upon presentation and surrender of their respective receipts, the holders will be entitled to receive from the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** the said new Bonds, and the cash payment as stated therein.

If, for any reason, the Railway Company shall not have delivered the proposed new Bonds on or before the first day of July, 1898, then and in such event the existing bonds deposited with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of the amount and description stated in the receipts will be returned to the respective Holders upon surrender thereof.

Applications to exchange will be granted in the order of their receipt.

The above offer is made concurrently in Frankfort o-M. by Mr. Laz. Speyer Ellissen, and in London by Messrs. Speyer Brothers.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street.

NEW YORK, January 27th, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building.
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 15th, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. **on February** 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mtge. 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, Feb. 21, 1898, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due March 1, 1898, and will open March 1, 1898, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Feb'y 16, 1898.

St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Co.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feb. 2d, 1898.
A dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office, on and after March 1st, 1898. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Monday, February 7th, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1898.
F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Railway Company,
Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving the action heretofore taken, and of fully authorizing such further action as hereafter may be taken, by the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company for the acquisition of the whole or any part of the Railroad of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and sale of the bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for properties, securities, or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgages or pledges to secure such bonds.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

Office of the New York Fire Insurance Company,
No. 72 Wall St.
NEW YORK, Feb. 10th, 1898.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held at this office on the 10th instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

Augustus Colson,	George A. Stanton,
T. Henry Dewey,	Albert P. Wells,
Charles A. Hull,	W. Edwin Thorp,
William E. Lowe,	William L. Keeler,
Wm. R. McCullough,	Philip La Tourette,
George H. Smith.	S. Cristy Mead,
	George H. Southard.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board AUGUSTUS COLSON was unanimously re-elected President and CHARLES A. HULL was unanimously re-elected Vice President for the ensuing year. CHARLES A. HULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY.
New York City, Feb. 3, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1898, at 11 A. M.
Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 17 to 23, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
157 Broadway, New York, Feb. 17th, 1898.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on Thursday, March 3d, 1898.
Polls opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 P. M.
C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Eastern Acetylene Gas Generator Company of Corning;; capital, $6,000. Directors—A. L. Kiff, D. I. Kiff, and L. L. Flower, Corning.

Fitch, Aldrich, and Bush Company of Elmira, to deal in lumber; capital, $50,000. Directors—T. B. Fitch, C. D. Aldrich, and J. J. Bush, Elmira.

H. R. Kenyon Company of Buffalo, to deal in fancy goods; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. R. Kenyon and F. L. Walker, Buffalo; William E. Pomeroy, Chicago.

Horgan and Slattery of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. J. Horgan, V. J. Slattery, and James Slattery, New York City.

Anchor Fence Company of New York and Pennsylvania of Jamestown; capital, $30,000. Directors—C. M. Dow, J. B. Ross, W. H. Hopper, and others of Jamestown.

White Mountain Farms of New York City, to carry on a dairy business; capital stock, $1,000. Directors—Hannah L. Crossley, A. L. Harrell, and C. L. Harrell, New York City.

Empire Manufacturing and Supply Company of New York City, to deal in drugs; capital stock, $3,000. Directors—G. F. Moulton and B. L. Hume, New York City; J. H. Carnes, Jersey City.

C. W. Russell Company of New York City, to carry on a blacksmithing business; capital stock, $2,000. Directors—C. W. Russell, and G. D. Russell, Cedarhurst, Queens County; W. H. Ryan of New York City.

D. O. Haynes & Co. of New York City, to carry on a publishing business; capital, $250,000. Directors—D. H. Newhall, New York City; Charles Brace and W. C. Lusk, Brooklyn; H. C. Cust, Mt. Vernon; A. C. Stevens, Paterson, N. J.

Mountain Lake Company of Gloversville, to deal in real estate; capital, $20,000. Directors—Samuel Elmer and W. E. Keith, Gloversville; J. M. Marvin, New Haven, Conn.; Theodore Schiess, New York City; A. J. Keith, Oldtown, Me.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$219,306,425
Gold reserve	166,457,890
Net silver	19,500,212
United States notes in the Treasury	26,728,752
Treasury notes of 1890	5,293,639
Total receipts this day	1,327,759
Total receipts this month	16,689,410
Total receipts this year	262,655,012
Total expenditures this day	1,490,000
Total expenditures this month	23,626,000
Total expenditures this year	271,514,570
Deposits in National banks	36,196,262
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	280,864
Government receipts from Internal revenue	353,696
Customs	954,845
Miscellaneous	19,217
Expenditures	1,490,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1898.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	112	288	Adams Express	112	112	110	111	.....
19½	20¼	610	American Cotton Oil	20½	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ⅝
75	76	415	Am. Cotton Oil pf	74⅞	74⅞	74⅜	74⅜	— 1⅝
8½	8¾	570	American Spirits Mfg.	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
137	137½	80,043	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138	138½	136½	136⅞	— 2
112	113	380	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112¾	112⅞	112¾	112¾	— ⅜
91⅜	91½	12,235	American Tobacco	92	92	90½	91½	— ½
117	118½	43	American Tobacco pf.	118¼	118¼	117½	118½	.....
37½	39	5	Ann Arbor pf	39¼	39¼	39½	39¼	.....
12½	12¾	1,205	At., T. & S. F.	12⅝	12⅞	12½	12½	— ½
30⅜	30⅝	9,909	At., T. & S. F. pf.	31¼	31¼	30½	30⅝	— 1⅜
16	16¼	667	Baltimore & Ohio	17	17	16	16	— 1
6¼	6⅜	400	B. & O. Southw. pf	6⅜	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
3⅜	3½	6,600	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
40⅜	40⅞	16,507	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40½	41⅜	40¼	40⅞	— ⅛
120½	123	150	Brooklyn Union Gas	122	122	122	122	.....
4	4¾	200	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd.	4	4	4	4	.....
29	30¼	400	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	29	29	29	29	— 1
53¾	54½	1,910	Canada Southern	55¼	55¼	53½	53½	— 2
86¾	87¼	850	Canadian Pacific	87½	87⅞	87	87	— 1¼
13½	14½	100	Central Pacific	14	14	14	14	— ½
22⅜	22⅞	4,990	Chesapeake & Ohio	23½	23½	22¼	22½	— 1¼
101	101⅛	60,860	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	102½	102½	100⅝	101	— 1½
12⅞	13¼	2,405	Chicago Great West.	13⅜	13½	12⅞	13	— ⅞
...	33	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	33½	33½	33	33	.....
20	24¾	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	22¼	22¼	22½	22¼	— 2
31	32	205	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
93⅞	94	30,109	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	95¼	95¼	93½	94	— 1⅝
148½	149⅝	803	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	149½	149¼	149	149½	+ ½
126⅜	126⅞	5,042	Chicago & Northw.	128	128¼	126¼	126¾	— 2⅞
90½	90⅝	16,125	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	91	91¼	90	90¾	— 1
8½	8¾	210	Chi. Term. Trans.	8¾	8⅞	8½	8½	— ¼
29½	30	674	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ¾
35	35½	2,450	C., C., C. & St. L.	35⅛	35¾	35	35½	+ ¼
15⅜	15½	1,850	Cleve., Lor. & W.	16	16	15¼	15½	— ⅞
22¾	23¼	250	Colorado Fuel & Iron	22½	23	22½	23	— ½
6	6¾	40	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	7	7	7	7	.....
7	7½	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	7½	7½	7	7	— ⅛
24	25	15	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	.....
191½	191¾	8,260	Consolidated Gas	191	193	190¼	191¼	— 1⅞
34	35½	100	Consolidated Ice	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
88	92	30	Consolidated Ice pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
110½	111¼	2,202	Delaware & Hudson	111	111	110	111	— 1
12¾	13⅜	20	Denver & R. G.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	.....
50¼	50⅝	910	Denver & R. G. pf.	51¼	51¼	50½	50¼	— ¾
14	15	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
108	109¼	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
14⅞	15	610	Erie	14¾	15	14¾	15	.....
40¼	40⅝	2,855	Erie 1st pf.	41¼	41½	39¾	40¼	— 2
19¾	21	120	Erie 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	— 1⅜
22	25	100	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+2⅜
36⅞	39⅞	6,815	General Electric	37½	38	36¾	38⅜	—2⅞
155	159	290	Great Northern pf.	156½	157	156½	157	+2
34½	34½	1,720	Hawaiian Sugar	35¾	35¾	33⅜	34⅜	—1⅞
104¼	105	3,631	Illinois Central	105¼	105¼	103¼	103¼	—2¼
46	52	124	Illinois Steel Co.	52	52	52	52	— ⅝
8⅝	9	205	Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	.....
32½	33½	300	Iowa Central pf.	33½	33½	32½	32½	— ½
22	23	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—2
42	42¾	1,100	Laclede Gas	44	44	41¾	41¾	— ⅞
16¾	17	400	Lake Erie & Western	17	17	17	17	—2
73½	74	170	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73	73	73	73	— ½
191½	192½	3,670	Lake Shore	191½	192	190¾	192	+ ½
47	50	200	Long Island	48½	49	48½	49	— ½
58	58¼	18,510	Louisville & Nashville	59	59⅝	57⅝	58¼	—1½
114⅜	115	29,665	Manhattan Con	116½	117	114⅞	114⅝	—2½
156½	157	23,118	Metrcpolitan St. Ry.	158	160½	152½	156	—6
110¼	110⅞	2,020	Michigan Central	112¼	113	110½	110⅝	—2¼
28⅜	29½	3,000	Minn. & St. Louis	29¾	30¼	27½	27⅝	—2¼
57	58½	600	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	59	57	57	—2¼
60	61½	250	Minnesota Iron	60	60	59½	59½	—1½
12¾	13¼	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¼	13½	12¾	12¾	— ⅞
38⅜	38½	7,880	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	38¼	39⅛	38	38⅛	—1¼
31⅝	32	1,775	Missouri Pacific	33	33⅛	31¼	31⅝	—1½
31	31¾	225	Mobile & Ohio	31½	32	31½	32	.....
34¾	35	797	National Lead Co.	35½	35½	34	35¼	— ½
108¼	109½	140	National Lead Co. pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½	—1½
17½	20	100	National Linseed Oil	18	18	18	18	.....
75	80	100	National Starch 1st pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	—3½
94⅞	95⅜	2,858	New Jersey Central	96	96⅜	94⅜	95	—1⅞
116⅞	116⅞	28,012	New York Central	117½	118½	116½	116⅝	—2
...	...	90	N. Y., Lack. & West.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	.....
14¼	14⅜	200	N. Y., Sus. & West.	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	— ½
16	17	400	Norfolk & West.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	—2⅜
51½	51⅝	8,290	Norfolk & West. pf.	54	54	49½	51½	+ ½
5¼	5⅜	750	North American	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	—1⅜
25⅜	25⅞	9,460	Northern Pacific	26½	26⅝	25¼	25¼	—2½
64⅝	64¾	20,763	Northern Pacific pf.	66⅜	66½	63⅜	64⅝	— ½
16¾	17	2,740	Ontario & Western	17	17	16⅜	16⅞	—1
28½	29	1,200	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	29	29	28	28	.....
50½	52	2,160	Oregon R. & Nav.	50½	53	50½	50¾	— ½
71	72	658	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	72	72½	72	72½	+1½
31	31¾	9,428	Oregon Short Line	25½	31½	25½	31	+5½
31	31⅜	1,460	Pacific Mail	31	31½	30⅝	31¼	—2⅜
117	117½	8,503	Pennsylvania R. R.	118¼	118⅝	116¼	117¼	—1⅝
1	1½	23	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1	1	1	1	.....
94½	94¾	12,490	People's Gas, Chicago.	96	96½	94½	94⅝	— ¼
44	46	200	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	45	45	45	45	—1
182¼	183	1,705	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	187	187	182¼	182¼	—4
20½	20⅝	3,834	Reading	21⅜	21⅜	20½	20⅝	—1
50	50¼	5,250	Reading 1st pf.	51	51	49½	49⅞	—1½
26	26⅛	920	Reading 2d pf.	26⅝	26⅝	25¾	25¾	—1½
52	52½	500	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	53	53	52	52	—1⅝
18	20	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	— ½
7¼	7¾	400	St. L. & San Fran.	7½	7½	7	7¼	— ½
50¼	56⅜	890	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	58½	58½	56¼	56½	—1½
23½	26⅝	2,125	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	27¼	27¼	26	26½	—1
3¾	4½	100	St. Louis Southw.	4	4	4	4	— ¼
9¼	9⅝	6	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	.....
76¼	77	4,250	St. Paul & Omaha	76⅜	77⅜	76	76	—1⅞
19½	20¼	200	Southern Pacific	19⅞	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
9¼	9½	800	Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
31¼	31⅜	4,660	Southern Railway pf.	32¼	32¼	31⅜	31⅜	—1¼
4¾	5⅜	1,785	Standard R. & T.	5¼	5⅜	5	5	.....
23½	23⅞	2,790	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24⅝	24⅝	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
12¾	12⅞	4,080	Texas Pacific	12¾	12¾	11⅞	12	— ⅛
191½	192⅜	1,532	Third Avenue	193½	194½	190	192	—1
32½	32⅝	19,455	U. P., all in. pd.	33⅝	33⅞	32	32⅝	—1⅞
59¼	59⅜	37,925	Union Pacific pf.	60⅞	61⅝	59	59⅜	—1⅝
8¼	8⅜	500	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8½	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
42	44	8	United States Express.	42	42	44	44	.....
7	7¼	160	United States Leather.	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
64	64¾	2,960	U. S. Leather pf.	65⅝	65⅝	64	64	—1¾
19½	20	1,380	United States Rubber.	20	20½	20	20	—1
70¾	71¾	1,242	U. S. Rubber pf.	72¾	73	71	71	—2
7	7¼	10	Wabash	7	7	7	7	.....
17⅞	18	1,940	Wabash pf.	18½	18½	18	18	— ⅜
91⅜	91½	8,105	Western Union Tel.	92	92½	91¼	91¼	—1⅝
2⅞	2⅞	100	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
Sales.		556,754						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	100	..	Consol. Coal	40	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	14	15
4s, r., 1907	113	113½	Del., L. & W.	156¾	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	76
4s, c., 1907	111½	115	Den. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35	39
4s, r., 1925	128¼	128¾	Detroit Gas	59	62	N. Y. & Tex. Land	55	..
4s, c., 1925	128¼	128¾	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4½	N. Y. & W. pf.	35	35½
5s, r., 1904	113¾	114⅛	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7	Norfolk So.	68½	69
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114½	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	132	135	Norfolk & W. pf.	..	5
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..	Eighth Avenue	325	..	Ohio Southern	..	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¾	..	Ev. & T. H.	20	25	Ont. Mining	3½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¾	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	45	Penn. Coal	340	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118½	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	14	16	Peo. & Eastern	4	6½
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Green Bay & W.	30	40	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	68½	70
Am. Coal	120	140	H. B. Claflin	92	97	Homestake	44	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	30	Illinois Cent.	93	98	P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Am. Express	125	130	Ind., Ill. & Iowa.	7	25	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Am. Sugar Ref.	21	22	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver	2	3
Am. T. & C.	91	93	Kanawha & Mich.	6	7	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Ann Arbor	14	15	Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5	Rens. & Saratoga	182	..
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108	K. & D. M. pf.	16	17	R., W. & O.	120½	122
Brunswick Co., 2d in. paid	4	4¾	Keokuk & West.	32	34	Rio Grande W.	23	25
Buff., R. & P. pf.	62	66½	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	Rio G. W. pf.	59	60
Capital Traction	75	..	Laclede Gas pf.	90	92	St. J. & G. I.	7	7⅞
Chi. & Alton	165	..	L. E. & W. pf.	73¼	74	St. P. & Duluth.	..	25
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Manhattan Beach	5	7	St. P. & D. pf.	..	87½
Chi. & E. Ill.	52½	58	Md. Coal pf.	45	53	St. P., M. & M.	133	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	109	112	Mexican Central	5½	6¼	St. P. & O. pf.	150	155
Chi., Ind. & L.	9	9½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	Sil. bullion certfs.	56½	57
Chi. & N. W. pf.	173	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	87	90	Sixth Avenue	195	210
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	82	Minn., St. P. & S. St. M.	7	..	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Clev., L. & W. pf.	48½	50½	Minn., St. P. & S. St. M. pf.	17	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Cleve. & Pitts.	163	..	Morris & Essex	172	175	Twin City R. T.	..	24
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	1	National Starch	6	9	Wells-F. Express	115	120
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	28	West. Union Beef.	7⅝	8¾
Col. F. & I. pf.	70	78	New Cent. C.	7½	8¼	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. pald.	..	12½
Com. Cable	135	..	N. Y. & N. H.	194	196	Wis. Central	2	2½
						Wis. Central pf.	4½	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
21,420	Am. Sug. Ref's	138¾	138⅝	136⅝	137⅜

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Mount Sinai Hospital Buys a Fifth Avenue Site—Other Sales and Auction Dealings.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold, to the Committee on Site of the Mount Sinai Hospital, a plot of about twenty-five lots, comprising the block front in Fifth Avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets, and seventeen adjoining lots on the streets. The brokers report the price at about $350,000. Ten different sellers are represented in the transaction, including John E. Parsons, owner of the One Hundredth Street corner; J. Watts de Peyster, owner of the One Hundred and First Street corner; J. Schlosser, and W. H. Gebhard. Nothing has been decided definitely as yet in regard to the erection of the buildings upon the hospital's new site, but it was said yesterday that work would probably be begun within a few months.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold, for Sonn Brothers, to Mary A. Brown, the plot on the north side of Ninety-first Street, 277 feet west of Central Park West, 90.11 by 100.8. Two six-story apartment houses will be erected on the plot.

Leo Schlesinger, the owner of 678 Broadway, reports that, while negotiations are pending, the property has not yet been sold.

Sylvester L. Richtmeyer has sold, for Walter Reid, to George S. Hamlin, for $38,000, the five-story flat 126 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 30 by 100; also, to Alice P. Lehman, for $38,000, the similar property, 128 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Fay & Stacom have sold the six-story tenements 57 Cannon Street, 25 by 100, and 111 Monroe Street, 26 by 100. These houses were erected by the sellers within the last year.

The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company has purchased from Emily C. Ditchett the plot southeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 150 by 100.

Barnett & Hoexter have sold for Leo Hutter, to the Bradley & Currier Company, the old building, 3,470 Third Avenue, 27.3 by 100.

Ronald H. Macdonald has sold to Patrick Lanihan the five-story tenement 514 West Fifty-first Street, 25 by 80 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased from the Devlin estate the four-story brick dwelling 80 Catharine Street, 25 by 100, and from the Smith estate the four-story brick dwelling 11 Pike Street, 25 by 85.

Edward Polak reports the following sales: For Nathan B. Levin, to Joseph Loesch, for $6,600, the two-family dwelling on the east side of Anthony Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; also, for Beakes Brothers, to W. Stutchbury, for $5,500, the dwelling 325 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; also, for Marshall & Flagg, to Katie Koch, for $6,500, the two-family house on the east side of Anthony Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; also, for Nathan B. Levin, to Julia Wollner, for $6,000, the dwelling on the west side of River Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; also, for William Eckenfelder, to Samuel Bloch, for $2,350, the corner of Fifth Avenue and First Street, William's Bridge; also, for Malinda G. Mace, to Joseph Rebholz, for $900, Lot 1,012 on Arthur Street, near Fifth Avenue, William's Bridge; also, for William Guggolz, to John F. Knoll, for $4,000, the two-family house on the east side of Lafontaine Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-first Street; also, for Louis Schneider to Frederika Trefzger, for $7,000, the three-family house 1,038 Jackson Avenue.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to A. J. G. Rieman, for $23,500, the five-story store-front flat, 168 West Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.5.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John F. Steeves, for $4,410, the plot, Butler Place, northwest side, 25 feet northeast of Greene Avenue, 75 by 100.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at executors' sale, to C. Reid, for $18,875, the two three-story brick dwellings 507 and 509 West Twenty-third Street, 20 by 75; also, at public auction, to A. V. Amy, for $19,500, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 695 West End Avenue, 22 by 55; also, at public auction, to W. S. Allen, for $20,500, the similar dwelling 698 West End Avenue, 18.5 by 55.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George W. Crossman, for $10,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling, 128 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 18 by 100.11; also in foreclosure, to Mary Farrell, for $13,600, the three-story stone-front dwelling 121 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 18 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Railroad Co-operative Building, Loan, and Savings Association for $2,500, the two-story frame dwelling One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Creston Avenue, 25 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's and trustee's sale, 52 and 54 Park Street, west side, 85 feet south of Mission Place, 25 by 24.9 by 100 by 45.6 by 80.8 by 49 by 6.7 by 15, five-story iron and brick factory.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, 108 and 110 Eighth Avenue, one east side, 70.3 feet south of Nineteenth Street, 26.10 and 20, respectively, by 110, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on No. 168, $51,926; on No. 170, $40,576.

By John N. Golding, public auction sale, southeast corner of Monroe and Jefferson Streets, 114.6½ by 103.2, six-story brick building on the corner, two-story buildings and stables adjoining on Jefferson Street.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale Clarence W. Francis, referee, 23 Market Street, southwest corner of Henry Street, 25 by 113.2, six-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $50,540.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 157 Waverley Place, northeast side, 40 feet southeast of Christopher Street, 20 by 60, three-story brick dwelling; interior lot adjoining the foregoing at its southeast corner, 20 by 13, three-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $9,664.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 412 West Fifty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 86.7; William Wirth of 145 Delancey Street, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $18,000.

Seventy-fourth Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 97.2; Joseph and Robert Gordon of 230 East Forty-second Street, owners; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 303 and 305 Monroe Street, for a five-story brick stable, 50 by 90; Koster & Hering of 575 Grand Street, owners; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 520 and 522 East Thirteenth Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 90.9; Jacob Levy of 122 Canal Street, owner; Horenburger & Stroub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 53 and 55 Stanton Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 44.5x by 44; Rosenberg & Feinberg of 177½ Floyd Street, Brooklyn, owners; Horenburger & Stroub, architects; cost, $25,000.

Hall Place, east side, 163.1 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 41; Patrick J. Reville of 999 Forest Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $3,500.

Lowmede Street, west side, 600 feet south of Olin Avenue, for a one and two story frame shed, 125 by 17 by 24; Henry and Nathan Vought, owners; John Reay, architect; cost, $800.

Alterations.

No. 734 to 744 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a two-story-and-basement frame dwelling; Henry N. Boettger of 738 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; J. Kastner of 744 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,400.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 350 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to a two-story brick factory; S. J. H. Howes, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $1,000.

Lafayette Street, south side, 90 feet west of Prospect Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Catherine F. Carroll of 1,411 Franklin Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 120 Nassau Street, to a five-story brick store and office building; George Ehret, owner; Julius Kastner, architect; cost, $800.

No. 47 Clinton Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; Louis Rothstein of 46 East Broadway, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 58 Stone Street and 93 Pearl Street, to a five-story brick storage house; Matilda W. White of 32 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; P. F. Higgs of 36 Union Square, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 39 and 41 West Twenty-third Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; Hilton estate of 280 Broadway, owner; R. T. Lyons, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 63 and 65 Beekman Street, to a six-story-and-basement brick foundry; A. K. Hicks and others of 62 East Forty-ninth Street, owners; cost, $1,000.

No. 19 Grand Street, to a four-story brick hotel and dwelling; Henry Winans of 69 Convent Avenue, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $700.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

BOULEVARD and West End Av, 102d and 103d Sts, block; 102d St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100x½ block; 101st St, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100x½ block; agreement; David E. Oppenheimer and another, with A. W. Hearn..... 1

BOWERY, 272, w s; Elizabeth St, 258; Bowery, 257, one-third part; Emma L. Jacquelin to Emma B. Redfield..... 2,700

BRIGGS AV, s e s, 503.8 ft n of Travers St, 25x128.8x45.6x125; Marcus Loewenthal to Rose Loewenthal..... 1

CHRYSTIE ST, n e corner of Bayard St, 49.9x31.10x49.11x31.10; Meyer L. Sire to John G. Norris..... 1

CONCORD AV, w s, part of Lot 185, map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania; Richard Webber to Thomas Moloney..... 1

GRAND ST, 552, 25x100; Samuel J. Ruth to Nathan Rubinstein..... 1

FINDLAY ST, n s, Lot 43, map of Melrose, 50x100; Helena Freudenmacher to Rudolph Newschafer..... 1

FORSYTH ST, e s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Jonas Weil and another to Aaron Sarnoff..... 30,000

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 54th St, 20.5x70; Sidney Hoey to John J. Buckley..... 1

LOT 101, map, partition, of Lott G. Hunt; Johanna Laddey to Frederick Kreienberg..... 250

LOTS 413, 414, 418 to 423, Map of Arden property; George P Shirmer to Robert J. Rowe..... 1

LOTS 398 to 399, map of Laconia Park; Malinda G. Mace to George G. Allinger.. 3,000

MARIAN ST, w s, Lots 214 to 216, Map of the Pennfield property, South Mount Vernon; Thomas D. Penfield, to Richard M. J. Armstrong..... 2,500

MORNINGSIDE AV, East, n e corner of 116th St, 100.10x100; Marx and Moses Ottinger and wives to Elizabeth Moore Jennings..... 100

PYNE ST, e s, 550 ft n of Bayard St, 56.3x107; John F. Steeves to Joseph D. Jennings..... 1

WALTON AV, e s, new line, 127 ft s of approach to Grand Boulevard and Concourse on s s of 165th St, new line; Hannah C. Doran to Mary E. G. Vriens.....Gift

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 45 ft n of 5th St, 20x103x irregular; Phebe A. Parshall, individually and as executrix, to Frederick B. Wightman..... 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of 171st St; 12.6x95 to Milo Brook; Ernest Wenigmann to Theodore Roehrs..... 1

1ST AV, w s, 24.7 ft s of 31st St, 24.7x75; Alexander T. Mason, referee, to Charles Birngruber..... 13,600

2D AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 126th St; 25x100; Ida E. Reed to Mary Smith..... 1

3D AV, e s, 28 ft s of 144th St, 28x85.2x25x72.7; Katharina Faulhaber and another to Ahrend H. Sprung..... 15,000

8TH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 128th St, 25x100; Matthew T. Murray to John Morgan..... 1

5TH ST, s s, Lot 90, map of Unionport, 100x98.6 to 4th St; Elsie J. Allison to Catharine E. Allison..... 1

7TH ST, s s, Lot 151, map of Unionport, 100x108; 7th St, n w corner of Avenue A, 295x108; 14th St, s s, Lot 348, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 13th St; Charlotte D. Allison to Mary M. Bickford..... 1

12TH ST, s s, 25.5 ft w of Avenue B, 47.8 x108; 11th St, n s, 305 ft w of Avenue B, 50x108, 24th Ward; James A. Jarvis and wife to Henry A. Jarvis, ½ part.. 1

12TH ST, s s, 302.6 ft w of Avenue B, 47.6x108; 11th St, n s, 355 ft w of Avenue B, 50x108, 24th Ward; Henry L. Jarvis to James A. Jarvis, ½ part..... 1

12TH ST, 66 West, 19.4x103.3; Lydia S. Bell to George F. Stitt..... 15,750

12TH ST, 66 West, 19.4x103.3; Charles S. Bell and another, executors and trustees, to George F. Stitt..... 15,750

17TH ST, 15 East, 25x72.8; Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf and wives, to George L. Levy..... 100

17TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Union Place, 25x92; Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf and wives to George W. Levy..... 100

43D ST, n s, 362.6 ft e of 10th Av, 18.6x100.5; Frank Fisher and others to James McGee..... 12,500

52D ST, n s, 361.9 ft e of 8th Av, 19x100.5; James King to Letitia King..... 1

52D ST, n s, 361.9 ft e of 8th Av, 19x100.5; David H. King to James King.... 1

106TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Emanuel Heilner to Arabella L. Wyant..... 1

122D ST, 36 West, 15x99.11; George H. Cowie, referee, to Peter Moller, Jr., as trustee..... 8,000

148TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.1; William T. Welr to Margaret Weir..... Gift.

149TH ST, s s corner of Convent Av, 100x99.11; same st, s s, 500 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.4; also property in Brooklyn and New Jersey; Ellen Austin and others, heirs to Michael H. Hyland, to each..... 1,000

Recorded Leases.

ADAMS, Albert J., to John Gleason and another; 11 James Slip, 5 years..... $1,000

ADAMS, Helen T., to Jake Chalmowitz; 228 to 236 West 144th St, 5 years.....$900, 950

ABRAHAMS, Nathan, to Jake Chalmowitz; 506 10th Av, 5 years.....$1,700, 1,800

BECK, Frederick, to Herman Kuhlmann; 7th Av, s e corner of 120th St, 3 years.....$1,400, 1,450

BREDER, Robert E., as executor and trustee, to Pauline Schor; Chrystie St, 181, 3 1-6 years..... 2,100

COHEN, Jacob, to Joseph Wolf; 123 Broome St, 3 years..... 1,020

HITCHCOCK, Robert, and another to Michael Auerhahn; 2½ Lewis St, 3 years. 132

JOHNSTON, Benjamin W., to John F. Doar; Canal St, 369, 5 years..... 1,200

LEVINSON, Albert, to Abraham Schellinsky; 2d Av, n w corner of .02d St, 3 years..... 2,000

SEARLE, J., and another to Aaron Hanover; 12 Centre St, 5 years..... 6,000

SHEFFIELD, Amelia D., to Arnold Wingierz; 11 East 124 St, 5 years..... 1,800

WALL, John T., to Gregor Moser; 1,881 1st Av, 3 years..... 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ARMSTRONG, Richard M. J., to Thomas D. Penfield; Lots 214 to 216, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, ½ year..... $420

ARMSTRONG, Richard M. J., to Warren B. Sammis; Lots 214 to 216, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 1 year..... 1,500

ALLINGER, George G., to Malinda G. Mace and others, executors; Lots 386 to 390, Map of Laconia Park, 3 years..... 1,800

AUSTIN, William P., and another, to Henry Austin; s s of 113th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 3 months..... 7,500

BLAKE, Sophia E. and Fred M., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 141 and 143 Sullivan St, 1 year.... 35,000

CRON, Simon, to the German-American Real Estate and Guarantee Company; 535 East 17th St, 3 years..... 7,000

FARLEY, John T., to Edward Oppenheimer and another; n e corner of West End Av and 69th St, 200.10 ft to 70th St x100, 1 year..... 84,000

FORSTER, Charles T. E., to Charles T. E. Forster, executor, &c.; s s of 22d St, 72.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 2 years..... 5,000

GASPARD, Maggy, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 26th St, 300.7 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 2,000

GEOGHEGAN, John, to Adamant Manufacturing Company of America; n s of 141th St, 575 ft e of Willis Av, demand. 265

GLEESON, John, and Peter Byrne, to the Excelsior Brewing Company; 11 James Slip, leasehold, demand..... 1,233

CRAWFORD, Frances, to North River Savings Bank; Columbus Av, n w corner of 68th St, 5 years..... 80,000

HANOVER, Aaron, and George Grau to George Ehret; 12 Centre St, saloon lease 10,000

HARLEM, Emilie, to Fannie Falk; 11 Jones St, 3 years..... 24,000

HITCHCOCK, Clara F., to Charles F. Dean, executor, trustee; 73 to 77 Mercer St, 5 years..... 126,700

HYDE, Courtney, to Russell D. Hyde and others; 137 West 41st St, 1 year.... 5,000

KREVENBERG, Frederick, to Johanna Laddey; Lot 101, map partition, Lott G. Hunt estate, near Van Nest, 3 years..... 100

LARKIN, Catherine, to Consumers' Brewing Company; n w s of Johnson Av, Lot 128, Map of East Tremont, 1 year..... 1,250

LEVY, George W., to Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf; s s of 17th St, 225 ft w of Union Place, 1 year, 2 mortgages.. 62,000

LEVY, George W., to Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf; 15 East 17th St, 1 year, 2 mortgages..... 42,500

LOEWENTHAL, Rose, to Laura J. Beach; s e s of Briggs Av, 503.7 ft n e of Travers St, 1 year..... 750

MARTIN, Robert H., to James Miley; w s of 9th Av, 47.6 ft s of 37th St, 2 years.. 6,000

McCORMACK, Michael, to Bradley & Currier Company; e s of Morningside Av, 35 ft n of 121st St, 1 year..... 3,000

MOLONEY, Thomas, to Jules Mayer; Lot 135, map, of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, 3 years..... 3,000

MAYER, Adelheid, to Rudolph J. Muller; e s of 2d Av, 75.11 ft s of 112th St, 2 months..... 200

MOORE, Elizabeth, and Charles E., to Marx and Moses Ottinger; n e corner of Morningside Av East and 116th St, 10 months, 2 mortgages..... 160,000

REDFIELD, Emma B., to Harry P. Bartlett; 272 Bowery; Elizabeth St, 258, and 257 Bowery, one-third part, 3 years..... 2,700

REED, Ida E., to Adam Happel; w s of 2d Av, 24.11 ft s of 126th St, 1 year.... 1,000

REED, Ida E., to Joseph Wood; w s of 2d Av, 24.11 ft s of 126th St, 1 year.... 1,750

ROEHRS, Theodore, to Charles T. Dotter; 1,474 Webster Av, 3 years..... 8,000

ROGERS, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 14 West 12th St, 5 years..... 20,000

ROEHRS, Theodore, to Selma Laufer; e s of Webster Av, 43.9 ft s of 171st St, 3 years..... 8,000

RUBENSTEIN, Nathan, to Samuel J. Ruth; 552 Grand St, 1 year..... 2,600

SCHAUFELBERGER, Robert H. and Elizabeth, to Pauline W. Mulhall; e s of Tinton Av, 33.4 ft s of Cedar Place, 5 years..... 500

SCHULTZ, Katharina, to Annie Fennell as executrix, &c.; w s of 1st Av, 50.5 ft n of 59th St, 3 years..... 15,000

SERRA, Vincenzo, to Augusta A. Roby; s s of 144th St, 450 ft e of 8th Av, demand..... 4,500

SMITH, Adalyn M., and E. Osborne to Mary F. C. Smith; n s of 161st St, Lot 22, damage map of 23d Ward, 1 year.. 2,165

SPRUNG, Ahrend H., and another to Katharina Faulhaber and another; e s of of 3d Av, 28 ft s of 144th St, 1 and 5 years, 2 mortgages..... 13,500

STANTON, Edwin B., to Edmund Coffin; s s of 20th St, 87 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year.120,000

STITT, George F., to John L. Cadwalader and another, trustee; s s of 12th St, 246.2 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years..... 12,000

UTHOFF, Louis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 747 Columbus Av, 3 years..... 18,000

WENIGMANN, Ernest, to Peyton S. Coles; e s of Webster Av, 62.6 ft s of 171st St, 3 years..... 7,000

WENIGMANN, Ernest, to Julia I. Coles; e s of Webster Av, 62.6 ft s of 171st St, 3 years..... 1,000

WIGHTMAN, Frederick B., to Lucy R. Comfort; e s of Washington Av, 45 ft n e of 5th St, 3 years..... 1,500

WILHELM, Christian, to Mary E. Richards; n s of 156th St, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AUSTIN, Henry, to Richard E. Carpenter. Nom.
BANNAN, Annie E., to Annie L. Doherty. Nom.
BOSKOWITZ, Ignatz, to Fernando Baites. Nom.
COOPER, Mary A., to Fannie K. Koss..$14,000
COSTELLO, Mary A., to J. F. Steeves.... 1,250
DALE, Ellen, as guardian, to Kate F. Dale, one-eighth part..... 750
DALE, Ellen, as guardian, to Lillian Dale, one-eighth part..... 750
DWORSKY, Abraham J., to John Stemme. 8,000
GIBBONS, Joseph A., to James V. Lawrence..... Nom.
HALL, Mary L., as guardian, to Edith L. Hall..... Nom.
SCHNOERING, John, to Annie E. Bannan, (two assignments)..... Nom.
STETTHEIMER, George, and others, executors, to Amanda Rothschild and others, trustees..... 15,000
THOMPSON, Morris S., and another, trustees, to Mary A. Cooper..... 8,000
THOMPSON, Morris S., and another, trustee, to Matilda F. Rhinelander..... 9,000
THE PACIFIC BREWING COMPANY to S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company. Nom.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Mattie D. Ten Brocke..... 2,400
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Clara L. Drake-Smith and another..... 20,000
VON STADE, Frederick H., administrator, to Frederick H. Von Stade, (two assignments)..... Nom.
WINSLOW, Edward, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 40,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, w s, 120 ft s of 161st St, 75x50; Antoni Winnicki and others against Louis Lambrech, owner; Emil Mueller, contractor, (three liens)..... 22

FOREST AV, w s, 239 ft n of 166th St, 40x87; William Bachmann against Pauline M. and Fred Bailey, owners and contractors..... 350

JACKSON AV, w s, 175 ft s of 166th St, 150x90; Calliste Jarmieux against John Cornish, owner; Edward Wellgelson, contractor..... 35

MADISON AV, n w corner of 132d St, 25x100; Harry Finkelstein against Peter A. H. Jackson, owner; Morris Finkelstein, contractor..... 25

OPDYKE AV, e s, 236th St, n s, 300 ft w of Katonah Av, 50x100; Janes & Kirtland against Mary A. O'Toole, owner; Frances H. O'Toole, contractor..... 96

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 132d St, 116x100; Washington Av, e corner of 132d St, 87.6x100; Washington Av, e s, plot 50x100, between above parcels and forming 132d St, when opened; William T. Hookey against Frank X. Ruckle, owner and contractor..... 751

5TH ST, n s, 103 ft e of Green Av, or Lane, 425x100; Dearing & Co. against Earl S. Benham, owner; Earl S. Benham & Co., contractors..... 147

136TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; David W. King against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor..... 150

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

84TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Morton Brothers, on Joseph Cirreto, to John Furlong..... $322

84TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Morton Brothers, on Joseph Cirreto, to G. P. Sherwood & Co..... 698

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

CHERRY ST, n w corner of Oliver St, 24.9 x98.6x25.6x98.6; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Draper, with Pepi Werthein, (ten payments)..... $15,000

20TH ST, s s, 87 ft w of 4th Av, —x—; Edmund Coffin, with Edwin B. Stanton, (ten payments)..... 120,000

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV, 644; Jerome Bernheimer, trustee, and others against Manila Manufacturing Company, (action to determine shares, &c.;) attorney, F. C. Reed.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 31st St, 49.7x95; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Joseph E. West and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

MT. MORRIS AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 121st St, 25x78; Frank T. Wall and another, executors, &c., against William Cauldwell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Truslow.

WEST ST, s e corner of Jay St, 29.2x77.8 to Caroline St x29.2x78; George F. Johnson against James P. Foster and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Holden & Allen.

5TH ST, (proposed,) n s, 103.11 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, 394.11x103.6x404.7x103; James V. Lawrence against Earl S. Benham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. D. Levy.

15TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114; 15th St, n s, 180 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114; Joseph F. Mooney, trustee, against Ernest Bonavia and others, (two actions for foreclosure of mortgages;) attorney, M. J. Egan.

19TH ST, 276 and 274 West; 9th Av, 58; 8th Av, 428; 7th Av, 592; Henrietta L. Douglas against Laurence Hutton and others, (no lien;) attorneys, De Witt, Peckman & De Witt.

117TH ST, n s, 113.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.4x100.11; Carrie S. Kennedy and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. L. Hall.

118TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Pincus Rongiesky against David Cohen, (action to dissolve partnership, &c.;) attorney, B. R. Duncan.

123D ST, s s, 365 ft e of 4th Av, as widened, 16.8x100.11; Charles L. Jones, administrator, &c., against Henry R. Drowne and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, S. P. & J. McI. Nash.

135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x 100; Ferdinand Forsch against William Jeffery and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, Feb. 17.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

87—Hatley vs. tugs M. E. Laughlin and H. L. Wait.
34—Mercantile S. S. Co. vs. Pierce.
85—Hudson vs. Hartford & N. Y. Transp. Co.
97—Benson vs. Canalboat 3385.
20—Bartram vs. Bark Ninevah.
75—Ins. Co. of North America vs. ship Whitteburn.
30—Coe vs. tug R. J. Moran.
95—McLain vs. Central R. R. of N. J.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

49—Hornberger vs. Miller.
50—Levy vs. Schreyer.
31½—Welde vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
13—People ex rel. McCabe vs. Constable.
52—Deery vs. Williams.
54—National Gum & Mica Co. vs. Braendly.
56—Sheridan vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
57—Wynne vs. Haight.
58—Sullivan vs. Dunn.
59—Young vs. Leach.
60—Leach vs. Smith.
55—Marshall vs. de Cordova.
61—In re Hoyt.
62—Feldstein vs. Richardson.
63—Hascall vs. King.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—In re Corell.
2—McKesson vs. Bradhurst.
3—In re Union India Rubber Co.
4—Finch vs. Thompson.
5—Y. M. C. A. vs. Harris.
6—Byrd vs. Smyth.
7—Harrison vs. Boye.
8—Sorgano vs. Coudert.
9—In re Miller.
10—Costabile vs. D'Alessio.
11—In re Wessman.
12—In re Cuthbert.
13—Budell vs. Tupler.
14—In re Rice-Blake Lumber Co.
15—McCracken vs. Stetson.
16—Everard vs. Casey.
17—Kneeland vs. Patch.
18—People ex rel. Luersen vs. O'Brien.
19—Benedict vs. Arnoux.
20—Rosenblum vs. Gorman.
21—Byers vs. Price.
22—Carswell vs. Burrill.
23—Nassau Bank vs. Reid.
24—Silkman vs. Pease Piano Co.
25—Mullery vs. Lippman.
26—Januzzi vs. Met. St. Railway.
27—Schoenherr vs. Hyde.
28—In re Archer vs. Pancoast Co.
29—Williams vs. Buckmann.
30—Ranke vs. Bank of New Amsterdam.
31—Breen vs. Hallahan.
32—In re Carrington.
33—De Soissons vs. Goodwin.
34—Bauer vs. Bauer.
35—People, &c., vs. Hartwell.
36—Cole vs. Bristol.
37—In re Coronado Rubber Co.
38—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Bernheim.
39—Same vs. Setzam.
40—Same vs. Johnson.
41—Costello vs. Costello.
42—Rollman vs. Scott.
43—Herter vs. Receivers, &c., Murray Hill Bank.
44—Commercial Nat. Bank vs. Hand.
45—Martell vs. Marks.
46—Momie vs. Louisville & Nashville R. R.
47—Lloyd vs. Bunsher.
48—Morris vs. Chambers-McKee Co.
49—Gates vs. Seidler.
50—Tyler vs. Davies.
51—Geidel vs. Supreme Lodge Order of Mutual Protection.
52—Jones vs. Howard.
53—MacDonald vs. Howard.
54—Morton vs. Browne.
55—In re Dugro.
56—Steers vs. Hoffmire.
57—In re Thomson.
58—Levy vs. Ehrlich.
59—Willy Elias Brew. Co. vs. Cumerford.
60—Levy vs. Bausher.
61—Mayer vs. Kampman.
62—Bouve vs. Bonfils.
63—Redobock vs. Met. El. R. R. Co.
64—Apratt vs. Syms.
65—Bissell vs. Bissell.
66—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
67—Brennan vs. Varian.
68—Dominguez vs. Meyer.
69—Marchi vs. Marchi.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Elias Kempner vs. Walter B. Atterbury—John J. Breen.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Day calendar.

184—Guillo vs. Giolorenz.
74—Engelhard vs. Rabinowitz.
289—Munch Brewery vs. Cowles.
187—Hurrell vs. Hurrell.
191—People ex rel. Coney Island Jockey Club vs. Neff.
239—Schenck vs. Barnes.
296—Schieferdecker vs. Winnitzky.
303—Black vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
314—Ward vs. City of Brooklyn.
316—Smith vs. City of Brooklyn.
310—Whalen vs. Hall.
82—Ochs vs. Pohly.
320—Jensen vs. Jensen.
297—Henning vs. Henning.
321—McEnery vs. Monahan.
323—Collins vs. F. Wenzel Manufacturing Co.
170—French vs. Walsh.
262—Kissam vs. Nichols.
228—Mori vs. Mori.
212—Winter vs. Dowe.
271—The J. Fallert Bwg. Co. vs. Liebgold.
152—Nicholson vs. Nicholson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Johnson, J.; Part IV., Van Wyck, J.; Part V., Hirschberg, J.

565—Lyntz vs. Fletcher.
2124—Willmarth vs. B. H. R. R.
2720—Berg vs. Pratt Institute.
1840—Morrisey vs. Blake.
1134—Gleeson vs. South Brooklyn R. R. & Term. Co.
4769—Anderson vs. Page.
2303—Lewis vs. Nassau Railroad.
2516—Sprague vs. Finn.
2240—Mitchell vs. B. H. R. R.
2733—Cannon vs. same.
2732—Stafford vs. Stanley.
2736—Kealy vs. Nassau R. R.
345—Buehl vs. Schwab.
344—Eble vs. Holek.
818—Irwin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2349—Hermance vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4709—Griffin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1856—Gatens vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
1806—Webner vs. City of Brooklyn.
2744—Newton vs. Mayne Silver Co.
813—Conn't Granite Co. vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge.
1707—Mandel vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1428—Behrens vs. Nassau R. R.
973—Tankoos vs. Ledman et al.
2747—Bagley vs. Morning Journal.
2752—Quigley vs. Wendel.
2755—Carlo vs. Nassau R. R.
2756—Carroll vs. Fidelity Loan Association.
2372—Hamil vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4600—Thoms vs. Grady.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

2268—Pickard vs. Nassau R. R.
2250—Williams vs. City of Brooklyn.
2302—Nelson vs. Nassau R. R.
1433—Brown vs. Morrison.
4943—Delabarre vs. Renwick.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2769.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting of John Chalmers, Adam Walker, Thomas S. Quinn, Mary Burke, or Campbell, Joseph Hinds, Theodore Mayer, James P. Miller, Gerhard J. Ourig, William Meeth, Eckford Webb, John Coyne, Allen F. Hand, David H. Beck, James Sampler, Rose McGarrigle. The estate of James P. Miller, Henry G. Pearce, Thomas Fagan. The inventory of Herman Kornahrens. The guardianship of Florence K. Brush and others. The will of Hannah B. Rowan. The transfer tax of Daniel O'Brien and Valeria M. Johnson.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—2—Will of Eliza Rogers. 9—Will of Otis Studley. 11—Accounting of Michael Cavanagh. 6—Will of John D. Richardson. 7—Will of Henry Hoffman. 12—Estate of Annie M. Wheeler. 13—Will of Elizabeth Haslack.

COUNTY COURT—Civil calendar—Held in Room 7, County Court House—Aspinall, J.

434—Cooney vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
155—Rodrigues vs. Tilyou.
441—Leonard vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
202—Gorman, Pt., vs. Gorman et al.
258—Benoit vs. City of Brooklyn.
81—Walsh vs. Maresi.
248—Cavanaugh vs. McKee.
992—Ganley vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2570—Cohen vs. Horman et al.
2615—Anderson vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2481—Pak et al. vs. Bronson.
2482—Chen et al. vs. Bronson.
4992—Pollock vs. Pollock.
4772—Meyer vs. Hart.
2493—People ex rel. Vanderhoef vs. Palmer.
2716—Montenax vs. Dalzell.
2634—Graham vs. Munro et al.
2396—Stevenson vs. Nassau R. R.
4582—Ehrman vs. Nassau R. R.
2411—Fuhr vs. Nassau R. R.
2761—Sussman vs. B'k'n Heights R. R.
2764—Wechsler vs. Caesar.
2769—Flannery vs. Baker.
4291—Bier vs. Stern et al.
1988—Needham Piano Co. vs. Downes et al.
2617—Indiana Bicycle Co. vs. Bescher, Jr.
2436—Stanton vs. McGrath.
1773—Stevens vs. Brookly

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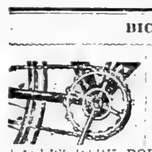

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H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

It is distasteful to many people to see their names in public print as indorsers of proprietary remedies. They feel a natural aversion to having their ailments published in the newspapers. At the same time a feeling of humanity prompts them now and then to say something that may lead to such relief of other sufferers as they have themselves experienced. This was the case with one of New York City's merchant princes, a man who stands at the head of his particular line of trade. Not long ago he declared that Ripans Tabules were "simply admirable" for correcting disorders of the digestive organs. He found that they sweeten the stomach, that they gently move the bowels, and that they give quick relief from the distress that accompanies indigestion. This gentleman says that he will never again allow himself to be without a supply of Ripans Tabules.

A new style packet containing THE RIPANS TABULES (in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

EXCURSIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.,
"SUNSET LIMITED"
(A NEW).

FOR TEXAS—NEW and OLD MEXICO—
ARIZONA—CALIFORNIA—
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—JAPAN—CHINA—
AUSTRALIA—AROUND-THE-WORLD

Unsurpassed through Sleeping and Dining Car Service to Pacific Coast, via New Orleans.

LEAVE NEW YORK MONDAYS and FRIDAYS.

For complete information apply to

Edwin Hawley, A.G. T. M., L. H. Nutting, E. P. A.
349 Broadway, or No. 1 Battery Place N. Y.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

HALF-FARE EXCURSION
TO
NIAGARA FALLS
via NEW YORK CENTRAL

GOING FEBRUARY 21ST; RETURNING FEBRUARY 22D OR 23D.

Tickets at single fare for the round trip will be sold at all New York Central ticket offices in New York and Brooklyn, good on regular trains except "Limited."

Full particulars at nearest New York Central ticket office.

WINTER RESORTS.

Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including **Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico,** and **ALL POINTS SOUTH.**

FLORIDA A Pleasant Tour, under Personal Escort, visiting the chief resorts, leaves New York **Feb. 18.** Programmes, time tables, etc., free from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WAVERLY PLACE.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court.—SARAH A. LAWRENCE and MARIE E. DEGRAUW against JOHN B. LEFFERTS, Caroline M. Lefferts, The Department of Buildings of the City of New York, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the 17th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the New York Real Estate and Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, and known as Number six hundred and forty-six (646) on Banker's Map of Delancey's West Farm, on file in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, and now commonly known as Number one hundred and seventy-six (176) Forsyth Street, aforesaid, and being bounded westerly in front by Forsyth Street, northerly by the lot, Number six hundred and forty-seven (647) on said map, easterly by lot Number six hundred and fifty-nine (659) on said map, and southerly by lot Number six hundred and forty-five on said map, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length on each side, one hundred (100) feet, be the same more or less.—Dated New York, February 3d, 1898.

PRATT A. BROWN, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the street number is 176 Forsyth Street:

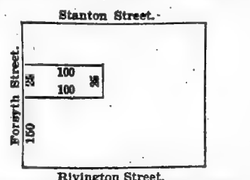

The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $29,506.41, and of taxes and assessments to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,026.96 with interest.

PRATT A. BROWN, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—CLINTON BANK, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 18th, 1898. FERDINAND E. M. BULLOWA, Attorney for Plaintiff; office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Abraham Goldstein:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of February, 1898, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, February 16, 1898. FERDINAND E. M. BULLOWA, Attorney for Plaintiff; office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f17-1aw6wTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate assigned by the STANDARD TIRE COMPANY to WILLIAM DALLAS GOODWIN, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to personally be and appear at Special Term of the said Supreme Court, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the County of New York, on the 21st day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there and then to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of WILLIAM DALLAS GOODWIN as Assignee of said assigned estate of said STANDARD TIRE COMPANY should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend a settlement of the said Assignee's account.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be affixed. Witness, Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of said Supreme Court, this 16th day of February, 1898.

[L. S.] WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

WILMOT & GAGE, Attorneys for Assignee, 55 Broadway N. Y. City. f17-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRIARLY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BRIARLY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ennever & Trautmann, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. EDWARD WILLIS, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., New York City.
s28-1aw6mTh

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May, next.—Dated New York, the 8d day of November, 1897.

ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York.
n4-1aw6mTh

GREACEN, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sophia Greacen and James P. Greacen, individually and as executrix and executor, respectively, of the last will and testament of Robert Greacen, deceased; Jane Smith, Margaret Hodge, (formerly Margaret Neal,) Margaret Greacen, (1,) Nathaniel Leeman, Jane Greacen, Margaret Greacen, (2,) Robert Greacen, John Greacen, (1,) James Greacen, Nathaniel Greacen, Margaret S. Irving, Issac F. Irving, Jennie G. Irving, Elizabeth S. Irving, Robert W. Irving, Alice E. Irving, Annie M. Irving, Martha W. Moorhead, Margaret P. Moorhead, Jennie G. Moorhead, Jane Lowden, Martha Moorhead, Elizabeth Irving, Margaret Wilson, Ann Sophia Greacen, Robert J. Greacen, Jane Neal, the estate of James A. Irving, Robert F. Greacen, Samuel Greacen, Walter Greacen, Jeanette Greacen, and John Greacen, (2,) and to all persons interested in the estate of ROBERT GREACEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why you should not render and judicially settle your account of your proceedings as executrix under the last will and testament of Mary J. Jones, deceased, as prayed for in the annexed petition of Ida Fredricka Fraser, a legatee and heir at law of said deceased, bearing date December 30th, 1897 and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JAMES M. FISK, Atty. for the Petitioner, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. C. j27-1aw6wTh

PARKER, FORREST H., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORREST H. PARKER, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, The Produce Exchange Bank No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. FORREST H. PARKER, Administrator.
s30-1aw0mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against DELIA JACOBS and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, on Thursday, the 24th day of February, 1898, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Forsyth Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, in the City of New York, and known as Number six hundred and forty-six (646) on Banker's Map of Delancey's West Farm, on file in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, and now commonly known as Number one hundred and seventy-six (176) Forsyth Street, aforesaid, and being bounded westerly in front by Forsyth Street, northerly by the lot, Number six hundred and forty-seven (647) on said map, easterly by lot Number six hundred and fifty-nine (659) on said map, and southerly by lot Number six hundred and forty-five on said map, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length on each side, one hundred (100) feet, be the same more or less.—Dated New York, February 3d, 1898.

PRATT A. BROWN, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the street number is 176 Forsyth Street:

The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $29,506.41, and of taxes and assessments to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,026.96 with interest.

PRATT A. BROWN, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—CLINTON BANK, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 18th, 1898. FERDINAND E. M. BULLOWA, Attorney for Plaintiff; office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Abraham Goldstein:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of February, 1898, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, February 16, 1898. FERDINAND E. M. BULLOWA, Attorney for Plaintiff; office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f17-1aw6wTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate assigned by the STANDARD TIRE COMPANY to WILLIAM DALLAS GOODWIN, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to personally be and appear at Special Term of the said Supreme Court, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the County of New York, on the 21st day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there and then to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of WILLIAM DALLAS GOODWIN as Assignee of said assigned estate of said STANDARD TIRE COMPANY should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend a settlement of the said Assignee's account.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be affixed. Witness, Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of said Supreme Court, this 16th day of February, 1898.

[L. S.] WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

WILMOT & GAGE, Attorneys for Assignee, 55 Broadway N. Y. City. f17-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRIARLY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BRIARLY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ennever & Trautmann, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. EDWARD WILLIS, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., New York City.
s28-1aw6mTh

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May, next.—Dated New York, the 8d day of November, 1897.

ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York.
n4-1aw6mTh

GREACEN, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sophia Greacen and James P. Greacen, individually and as executrix and executor, respectively, of the last will and testament of Robert Greacen, deceased; Jane Smith, Margaret Hodge, (formerly Margaret Neal,) Margaret Greacen, (1,) Nathaniel Leeman, Jane Greacen, Margaret Greacen, (2,) Robert Greacen, John Greacen, (1,) James Greacen, Nathaniel Greacen, Margaret S. Irving, Issac F. Irving, Jennie G. Irving, Elizabeth S. Irving, Robert W. Irving, Alice E. Irving, Annie M. Irving, Martha W. Moorhead, Margaret P. Moorhead, Jennie G. Moorhead, Jane Lowden, Martha Moorhead, Elizabeth Irving, Margaret Wilson, Ann Sophia Greacen, Robert J. Greacen, Jane Neal, the estate of James A. Irving, Robert F. Greacen, Samuel Greacen, Walter Greacen, Jeanette Greacen, and John Greacen, (2,) and to all persons interested in the estate of ROBERT GREACEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why you should not render and judicially settle your account of your proceedings as executrix under the last will and testament of Mary J. Jones, deceased, as prayed for in the annexed petition of Ida Fredricka Fraser, a legatee and heir at law of said deceased, bearing date December 30th, 1897 and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JAMES M. FISK, Atty. for the Petitioner, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. C. j27-1aw6wTh

PARKER, FORREST H., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORREST H. PARKER, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, The Produce Exchange Bank No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. FORREST H. PARKER, Administrator.
s30-1aw0mTh

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—WELCOME S. JARVIS, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THOMAS F. O'CONNOR and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, one hundred and eighty-five feet east of the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence south, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches; thence east, parallel with Ninety-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence north, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence west, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

AARON PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

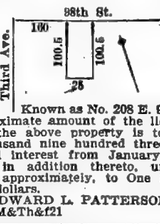

Known as No. 208 E. 98th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is Twelve thousand nine hundred three and 73-100 dollars, and interest from January 24th, 1898; and, also, in addition thereto, unpaid taxes, amounting, approximately, to One hundred and sixty-three dollars.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
ja31-2aw3wM&Th&f21

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—WELCOME S. JARVIS, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THOMAS F. O'CONNOR and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, one hundred and eighty-five feet east of the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence south, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches; thence east, parallel with Ninety-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence north, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence west, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

AARON PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

Known as No. 210 E. 98th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is Twelve thousand nine hundred three and 73-100 dollars and interest from January 24th, 1898; and, also, in addition thereto, unpaid taxes, amounting approximately, to One hundred and sixty-three dollars.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
ja31-2aw3wM&Th&f21

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MAGOVERN, MARTHA E.—To all persons having claims as creditors against MARTHA E. MAGOVERN, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, intestate: Please take notice that on the 29th day of February, 1898, at 10:30 A. M., I will apply to the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York at the County Court House in said city for letters of administration of the estate of said deceased under Section 2,663 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that you are hereby notified to present your claims against said deceased to the Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at his office in the County Court House in said city on or before the 25th day of February, 1898.

JOHN E. MAGOVERN.
GEO. H. STARR, Attorney for Petitioner, 56 Pine St., New York City. ja24-2aw4wM&Th

OFFERMAN, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA OFFERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next, 1898. Dated New York, the 2d day of September, 1897. CARSTEN F. OFFERMAN, Administrator. HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for the Administrator, 61-65 Park Row, New York City.
s23-1aw6mTh

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next. —Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City. n25-1aw6mTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

FOR A HOLIDAY TRIP.

OLD POINT COMFORT
—OR—
VIRGINIA BEACH

ARE IDEAL POINTS.

The beautiful new express steamship "PRINCESS ANNE" of the Old Dominion Line leaves New York Saturday, Feb. 19, at 4 P. M., arriving at Old Point 10:30 next morning. Returning leaves Norfolk Monday, Feb. 21, 6 P. M., arriving at New York 4 P. M. Tuesday.

Tickets, including meals and berth, and accommodations at leading hotels, $17.

Tickets, including meals and berth only, $13.

For reservation of staterooms and further information, apply to

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Pier 26, North River, New York. Telephone 1580 Franklin.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, V. P. & T. Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM	Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tu., Mch. 15, 9 AM	
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.	

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York.
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM	†Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM	†Ka. W. H., Mch. 19, 10 AM
*Saale, Mch. 5, 10 AM	†Fulda, Mch. 26, 10 A. M.

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Feb. and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line.	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.
37 Broadway, N. Y.	

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,

Twin Screw Express Line from New York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM
Normannia, Mch. 24, 9 AM	Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM	Normannia, May 19, 9 AM

Twin Screw Mail Service. N. Y.—Hamburg direct.

Prussia....Feb. 26, 9 AM	Phoenicia..Mch. 19, 3 PM
Pretoria....Mch. 5, 3 PM	Pennsylv'a.Mch. 26, 8 AM
Patria....Mch. 12, 8 AM	Palatia....Apr. 9, 7 AM

First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE Land OF TH

TROLLEYS ON THE BRIDGE

Cars of Five Brooklyn Lines Cross the Structure to Manhattan Borough.

CONFUSION AT THE LOOPS

Brooklyn Heights Cars Run Without Fenders Throughout Their Trips—Talks with Superintendent Martin and President Rossiter.

Cars of five Brooklyn trolley lines were run across the bridge yesterday, and the practicability of the new system, with its loops at the Park Row end of the great structure, was partially tested. The cars were run on about a half-minute headway. It is expected eventually to run them on a headway of ten seconds. There was considerable confusion at the Manhattan end of the bridge, where the cars turn and cross the entrance to the promenade. Here the crowds of passengers to and from the regular bridge cars and those crossing the bridge on foot came together. The trouble was at its worst when the rush to Brooklyn was going on, from 6 to 7 o'clock. Crowds of people stood on the elevated approach to the bridge cars and watched the scene below, where the trolley cars were.

A person who wanted to cross the tracks and not take a car had a hard time of it. There were four distinct human barricades to pass, formed by the people waiting for the trolley cars. There were not enough cars to accommodate all, and the result was that the crowds pushed and scrambled to get aboard as soon as a car reached the terminus and stopped. Sometimes the promenade would be almost blocked, and the irregular starting and stopping of the cars added to the confusion.

Regular Trains Crowded as Usual.

There seemed to be no diminution in the number who crossed by the regular bridge trains, and passengers were packed closely in them, as usual. Superintendent Martin of the bridge estimated that sixty trolley cars an hour crossed the bridge. They should accommodate nearly 5,000 passengers. The regular cars at the rush times accommodate about 20,000 passengers an hour. Mr. Martin said it seemed that no matter how great the facilities might be the crowd would be just as great. He was satisfied with the trolley service yesterday. There was a force of bridge police under the command of Sergt. Phillips at this end of the structure all day long, and they took care of the people, while a crowd of railroad officials attended to the switching operations.

The cars that were run across were those of the Fulton Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, and Flushing and Graham Avenue lines of the Brooklyn Heights system, the Fifth Avenue line of the Nassau system, and the De Kalb Avenue line of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company. The Fulton and Myrtle Avenue lines used the loop nearest to Park Row in switching from the north to the south roadway, known as loop No. 1. The next loop, known as No. 2, was used by the Fifth Avenue line. The De Kalb Avenue cars used loop No. 3, and the Flushing and Graham Avenue line used loop No. 4. The latter line is the one which has been in operation hitherto on the bridge. The Brooklyn Heights cars were marked "Direct to New York," but the Nassau cars, apparently to emphasize the unity of the city, were marked "Coney Island to Park Row" and "Fort Hamilton to Park Row."

As President Rossiter Saw It.

Presidents Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights system and Albert Johnson of the Nassau Road watched the switching of the cars for some time, and ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio was also an interested spectator. President Rossiter said that matters were going along to his entire satisfaction, and that, except for the confusion incidental to the beginning of a new system, nothing more could be desired. He said that about 900 trips a day were now being made across the bridge, or nearly 200 on each of the five lines. While a running time of 10 minutes was scheduled, most of the cars made the trip across the bridge in two or three minutes less, and on rare occasions would keep pace with a bridge train all the way across; but generally the presence of wagons on the tracks would cause the trolley cars to fall behind the trains.

A serious problem which Brooklyn Heights officials have to meet is the question of fenders for their cars. All the cars that crossed the bridge yesterday were not only without fenders, but the cars were run over the different routes in Brooklyn without fenders. President Rossiter said that the fenders were taken off when the cars reached the bridge and were replaced as they went out from the south roadway on the return, but no evidence of either operation was observed at the Brooklyn end of the structure. Cars were constantly passing the City Hall in Brooklyn without fenders, going up and down town. Mr. Rossiter said that efforts were being made to devise a fender that would not interfere with the pillars at the Manhattan terminal as the present fenders do. The Nassau cars are able to use their cars with fenders, there being a clearance of about three inches from the pillars in rounding the curve.

It is expected that the service will be doubled by Saturday next.

A Blockade in the Evening.

Fifteen trolley cars, many of them containing passengers, became stalled on the north roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge shortly before 10 o'clock last night, where they were obliged to remain for fifteen minutes. The block was caused by Car 297 of the Fifth Avenue Line, the trolley pole of which became unmanageable when the car was near the Manhattan tower. Efforts were made to adjust the trolley shoe, but the pole having become bent, they were useless.

Car 278 of the same line pushed the disabled one the rest of the way to Park Row. Brooklyn-bound passengers soon filled both cars, which went over to Brooklyn in the same manner, the first car, however, being without lights. A long line of trolley cars followed.

BELIEVE HE KILLED HIS WIFE.

Police Arrest a War Veteran in Brooklyn on Suspicion.

Mrs. Amelia Parker, wife of James Parker, a war veteran, was found dead yesterday in their rooms, on the third floor of a frame house at 874 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, and the circumstances surrounding her death seemed so suspicious to the police that Parker was placed under arrest on suspicion of murder. He is sixty-five years old, and his wife was a few years younger. Parker was formerly an auctioneer, and at one time was a City Weigher. He and his wife moved into two rooms of the Gates Avenue house on Tuesday. On the floor below lives Edward Jefferson, with his wife Lillie, and on the first floor Mrs. Sarah Cook and her family.

It is alleged that an hour before midnight on Tuesday night the Jeffersons heard loud talking in the rooms of Parker. They listened, and concluded that the old couple were quarreling. Presently there was a heavy fall, and the talking ceased. No more attention was paid to the matter until about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when Miss Emma Cook, a daughter of Mrs. Sarah Cook, entered the rooms. She discovered Mrs. Parker lying dead on the floor and her husband sitting by her side. Parker told her his wife had been subject to heart disease, and that it was the cause of her death.

Detectives Becker and Mitchell were notified, and went to the house and found that the doors of the Parker rooms were locked and chairs placed against them from the inside. The detectives burst in the doors and found Parker sitting on a chair partly dressed. Parker was arrested, and at the station told the same story he had related to Miss Cook. He was remanded by Justice Worth pending investigation. An autopsy will be made to-day.

Auction License Revoked.

President Guggenheimer of the Council yesterday revoked the license of Albert Hartog, the auctioneer of 645 Lexington Avenue, who was accused of illegal practices in conducting autions. His accusers were Nathan Deutsch of 50 Avenue D and Harry Chessler of 531 Third Avenue. The case has been under examination several weeks, and several thousand words of testimony were taken.

LEGAL NOTES.

DEATH FROM A BLAST IN A CAISSON.—In a suit brought by Lizzie Gallagher, as administratrix, against Arthur McMullin and another, to recover damages for the death of her husband, Michael Gallagher, a judgment directed on the trial in favor of the defendants has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The decedent was engaged as a laborer in the employ of defendants, in a caisson which was being sunk in the Harlem River, at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, for the purpose of building the foundation for a bridge across the Harlem at Third Avenue. The caisson was an octagonal-shaped box, without any bottom, with a diameter of seventy-eight feet, and with a centre core thirty feet in diameter. As the caisson was sunk, the core became filled with earth. It was airtight, and air was supplied with air pumps. The caisson was lowered by work in the outside octagonal chamber, by men shoveling out dirt and débris on the bottom of the river and hoisting it to the top in buckets, until a considerable space was hollowed out below the caisson, when the compressed air was let out and the caisson sunk to the new level, when the operation was repeated. When an uncovered blast was set off in one of the cylinders, decedent, who was in the adjoining section, was in the act of getting underneath the bulkhead in order to get out of the way of the blast. While in this position he was struck by a missile from the blast and killed. The Court, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, which is concurred in by Justices Patterson, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, holds that the direction of a verdict for the defendants was correct, for the reason that the injury which decedent received was occasioned by the negligence of his fellow-servants, who set off the blast. Justice Barrett gave a dissenting opinion, in which he said: "I think it was upon all the facts a question for the jury whether it would not have been a reasonable precaution for the defendants to cover their blasts. The space was not a large one; there were many men in it, and blasts were frequent. Fragments from them could and did rebound from the walls into all parts of the space, though with spent force. In addition, it was often necessary, in the course of the work, to dig the ground from under the caisson, leaving a space between the bulkhead and the river bottom, through which the missiles might fly. One rebound of such a missile might, it would seem, carry it half way around the caisson. It thus appears that the workmen were more or less exposed to danger at every blast. This danger was certainly enhanced by leaving the blasts uncovered. In view of all these circumstances, and of the simple and inexpensive nature of the precaution, I do not see how it can be said, as a matter of law, that the defendants were not bound to have adopted it. This view is strengthened by the evidence in the record that blasts had been covered in similar work elsewhere, and that sometimes they were covered even in this very caisson."

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SCANDALOUS ANSWER IN A LIBEL SUIT.—The appeal of The New York Press Company, Limited, from an order striking out portions of its answer to the suit of Charles A. Hess for alleged libel has been unsuccessful. Mr. Hess claimed damages because of the publication of a series of articles concerning him in the Fall of 1896, while he was a Republican candidate for member of Congress. The portion of the answer stricken out as being irrelevant, redundant, and scandalous, were, that prior to the alleged libel, the defendant was informed that plaintiff had offered to bribe a public officer, and had been guilty of embezzlement in taking $30,000 of moneys of an estate. "By way of mitigating damages with respect to general charges," the Court says, "while considerable latitude in pleading must be allowed, it should not go to the extent of permitting an assault upon the plaintiff's character by making other and different charges, on information received from others, which was not verified or inquired into. Matter pleaded by way of mitigation should be such as tends to furnish some excuse for publishing the libel complained of."

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AGAINST THE WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE.—Martin Fick, nine years and six months old, with his brother, eight years old, were passengers going west on a car of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company on Thirty-fourth Street, and while alighting at Tenth Avenue from the front platform, Martin was thrown under the car, receiving injuries requiring the amputation of the right leg. A judgment secured against the company in a suit brought by Mary Fick, as guardian, has been reversed by the First Appellate Division as being against the weight of evidence. The testimony given by the boy on the trial was that when they told the driver to stop, the car came to a full stop but, while they were getting off, the car started again, and Martin was thrown off, the wheel passing over his leg. At the time of the accident the driver was arrested, and upon the hearing the boys gave testimony before the Police Magistrate. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, said: "The plaintiff's case, therefore, depends entirely upon the testimony of these two boys, both of whom made statements immediately after the accident, which, if not absolutely contradicting their testimony, upon the stand, were at least inconsistent with it. The other witnesses to the occurrence, several of whom are apparently disinterested, testified positively that the car did not stop, but that the plaintiff jumped off while the car was in motion, with his back to the horses, holding on the rail upon the body of the car, and that the momentum caused by the motion of the car, he having his back to the horses, caused him to fall. If this is true, it is quite clear that there was no negligence on the part of the defendant that caused the injury. The explicit statement made by the plaintiff and his brother that the driver was asked to stop and did stop, and then started on again, when no such statement was made to the Police Magistrate at the time the driver was before him charged with negligence that resulted in the injury, when such a statement would have been most material in determining whether or not the driver was guilty, is certainly most suspicious."

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MEANING OF "TOTAL DESTRUCTION" IN FIRE CLAUSE.—On the 11th of April, 1894, a fire occurred in the building 102, 104, and 106 Wooster Street, which broke out on the north side of the third floor, occupied by Joseph Levi and others, as tenants. The fire burst through the front windows and also went up the stairways to the roof. The wooden partition separating the front part of this loft from the rear part was entirely destroyed, the floor and ceiling were injured, and all the woodwork was charred to some extent. The lease of these tenants from David L. Einstein, the landlord, contained a fire clause providing that if the building should be "partially damaged by fire, the same shall be repaired as speedily as possible by the lessor," and "in case the damage shall be so extensive as to render the building untenantable, the rent shall cease until such time as the building shall be put in complete repair; but in case of the total destruction of the premises by fire or otherwise, the rent shall be paid up to the time of such destruction, and then and thenceforth this lease shall cease and come to an end." The building was immediately repaired, and upon its completion the loft was tendered to the tenant, but the latter refused to return, claiming the premises had been totally destroyed by fire, and that the lease had therefore come to an end. Judgment entered for defendant in a suit brought by Einstein for rent has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, which held, by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, that the trial court erred in charging the jury that the defendant was entitled to a verdict in case the loft in question was so damaged by fire that it did not exist as a loft for the purpose for which it was intended by the parties. This, the Presiding Justice said, was equivalent to charging that, if the premises became untenantable, the lease terminated, because, if the loft became untenantable, it did not exist as a loft for the purpose for which it was intended by the parties. It was intended to be occupied as a loft, and if its condition immediately after the fire was such that it could not be occupied by the tenant for the purposes of his business, it did not exist as a loft for the purpose for which it was intended by the parties. "There is a clear distinction," the Presiding Justice said, "in the fire clause between the premises being untenantable and being totally destroyed. In the consideration of this appeal it is not necessary to discuss the question as to whether the term 'premises' meant the loft or the whole building. The only part of the premises let which was totally destroyed was the wooden partition. It is true that the supports were charred and the floors injured to some extent, and that the windows were broken and their surroundings burned, but there was no total destruction whatever of the premises. The walls were standing, there was a covering to the premises leased, in the floor above, which was injured, not by fire, but by attempts to get rid of the water in it, and there was a floor to the premises, only injured in a few small places, difficult to see. If there was a total destruction of the loft which was left, what distinction is to be drawn between premises becoming untenantable by reason of fire and premises being totally destroyed by reason of fire? We think that the court also erred in refusing to charge that there was no total destruction of the premises within the terms of the lease. It has never yet been held that the destruction of a partition or the burning of windows is a total destruction of premises, within the meaning of the ordinary fire clause of a lease such as the one in question, although such damage may render the premises untenantable until properly repaired."

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Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING

Business of Various Kinds Before the Manhattan and Bronx Borough Body.

REPORTS FROM MR. JASPER

Books from Public Libraries—Salaries of Teachers—The Number of Pupils Registered—Appointments Made.

Superintendent Jasper took his seat as a consulting member of the School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx at its second meeting yesterday afternoon. A communication was received from the Superintendent stating that he had received information that in several of the schools pupils were supplied with books from public circulating libraries through the agency of Principals or class teachers, without any authorization by the board. This action, the Superintendent says, would appear to ignore the safeguards attendant upon the selection of books for the regular school libraries which already exist, and which are enlarging steadily through the expenditures annually of several thousand dollars allowed by the State and a like amount appropriated by the city.

The monthly report of the Superintendent shows that the registered pupils in the public schools of Manhattan and the Bronx on Jan. 31 numbered 211,509, and that the average daily attendance for January was 184,844. The increase in the registration over the corresponding period of the previous year was 12,534, and of average attendance 10,414. The whole number of teachers, including Principals, employed Jan. 31 was 4,568, or 254 more than one year before. The number of pupils refused admission through lack of school accommodation was 1,304, and the number of pupils in half-day classes was 14,774.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel stating that the awards made by Commissioners to appraise the premises at 57 and 59 Mott Street, proposed to be purchased in order to provide light and air for School No. 23, were so excessive that he was unwilling to move further without instructions from the board. After discussion, the board decided to abandon proceedings to acquire the property. The price fixed by the Commissioners was $29,300.

The report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation, relative to the teachers' salary schedule, was again laid over, as was the report of the Committee on Instruction, dismissing the appeal of Ida A. Everitt against the action removing her from her place in School 27.

The Finance Committee asked for instruction as to certifying to the pay rolls of teachers for the month of January. Mr. Anderson moved "that in the judgment of this board the teachers' pay rolls for January, as prepared by the Secretary for presentation to the Controller, be approved for payment, and that the Finance Committee be instructed to certify the same." This motion was carried by a vote of 17 to 3, Messrs. Little, Maclay, and Ketchum in opposition. In the discussion on the motion, Mr. Ketchum displayed a good deal of feeling, and declared that as a member of the Finance Committee he would make it known to the Controller that he signed the pay rolls under protest. The grounds of opposition to the pay rolls was that they did injustice to the older teachers and those of higher grades. The answer to this was that any injustice wrought would be temporary and could easily be righted, whereas the present duty, in the unsettled condition of affairs, was to pay the teachers, who needed their money.

Assistant Superintendents Henry W. Jameson and George S. Davis were excused from duty with pay for the week beginning Feb. 21, in order that they may represent the department at the meeting of Superintendents of the National Educational Association at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 22, 23, 24. Their expenses are to be paid by the board.

The following appointments of teachers were made: Substitute teachers of sewing, Susan M. Burchill, Charlotte Kenna, Eighmie B. V. Carpenter, and Ida M. Bloomfield; teachers of instrumental music, Elise M. Underhill, Belle M. Williams, and Cecilia B. David; teacher of Truant School, Julia Byrne. Theodore B. Barringer was transferred as Principal of School No. 1 in place of Henry P. O'Neill, suspended.

PAPER AND PULP MEN MEET.

W. T. Barker Reads a Paper Urging the Need of Currency Reform.

The American Paper and Pulp Association began its annual meeting yesterday in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The meeting also marks the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the association, and will be continued for two days, closing with a banquet in the Astor gallery of the hotel this evening. President Hugh J. Chisholm presided at the opening and read a review of the work of the association for the eleven months ending December, 1897.

William T. Barker, on behalf of the delegation which attended the National Board of Trade meeting held in Washington, Dec. 14 last, made a report in which he spoke strongly for currency reform on a gold basis. In the afternoon papers on subjects pertaining to the paper and pulp trade were read.

FARRINGTON TELLS OF RUIN.

Gardner, Arrested Tuesday at the Hoffman House, Was His Accuser.

The man giving his name as John A. Gardner, who was arrested in the Hoffman House Tuesday night while trying to steal a clock, has turned out to be Joseph A. L. Gardner, who, while auditor of the National Academy of Design, figured as the complainant against Claude S. Farrington, Superintendent and bookkeeper of the academy, who was charged with embezzling several hundred dollars of the academy's funds.

In May, 1897, Farrington found that there was a shortage in his accounts of $625. He could not understand how it happened. A short time later he discovered another shortage. He was arrested on Gardner's complaint, indicted by the Grand Jury, and locked up in the Tombs from June 8 to Sept. 18. Farrington claimed at the time that if any one was responsible for the shortages it was Gardner, and not himself. The prisoner's wife worked hard to secure his release, and finally, by pleading and offering to make good the missing money, she succeeded. The indictment was dismissed on Jan. 4 by Judge McMahon of the General Sessions Court.

Farrington called at the District Attorney's office yesterday to look over the papers in the case against him, which had been dismissed. He told a pathetic story of how he had not been able to get employment since his release, owing to the fact of his imprisonment, and of how his children were insulted by the neighbors and in the school which they attended. "It is this man Gardner," he said, "who is responsible for all my misfortunes. He has ruined my life."

Gardner appeared in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning with George Gordon Battle as his counsel. Manager Cadigan of the Hoffman House told the Magistrate that he did not wish to press the charge, as he was sure there was no intention of theft. Magistrate Flammer discharged the prisoner.

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$2.35 to $3.75.
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DRUGS THAT ARE DUTIABLE.

Official Conclusions of the Recent Appraisers' and Examiners' Conference in This City.

In the official report of the conference of drug examiners recently held at the United States Appraiser's office in this city some significant statements are made to the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the dutiable character of roots, barks, beans, &c. This report was sent to Washington by Appraiser Wakeman last Monday. It explains that the conference was called for the purpose of reaching, if possible, a uniform classification of imported drugs. Acting on instructions from the Treasury Department, the Government examiners, in determining just what drug importations are dutiable, have been adhering to the phraseology of the new tariff law, viz.: "Drugs advanced from a strictly crude or natural condition."

According to the report just filed, the conference decided that all drugs which had undergone a process whereby they were advanced from their natural crude state should be returned for duty. The report continues:

As an example of this, gentian root comes into the market as a whole root, cut longitudinally into lengths, and also the variety which has been split before drying. The gentian root in the first instance would be free as being in a purely crude state, whereas the second by having had the labor of splitting should be a drug advanced in value and classified under Paragraph 20 of the tariff act. In the understanding of the term crude barks under Paragraph 20, the conference considered it advisable, where a bark was simply cut off of the wood, but in no other way advanced, to pass it as free because the cutting of the bark was simply to separate it from the wood, which has no value in regard to the special use of the bark. But if this bark of itself, after having been removed from the wood, is advanced by crushing, grinding, cutting, or such other labor, it should be dutiable.

Another sample might be cited as colocynth apple, which if imported in the crude state, that is having the rind undisturbed, would be free, but with the rind removed should be a drug advanced in value. Rhubarb root having to undergo a long process of preparation and being of itself cleansed and cut, was decided it should be classified as a drug advanced in value. The subject of licorice root was taken up, and it was decided that licorice root underground, whether cut or split, should come in free because of its special provision in the tariff; but as in that provision ground licorice root is specially exempted from the classification, it should be classified as an advanced drug. Cathaginia root, a spurious ipecac, is to be rejected as provided for in the regulations.

The subject of gums was taken up by the conference, and the conclusion was reached that gums cleaned by scraping or washing should be classed as a gum advanced in value, in contradistinction to the crude bark paragraph of the Act of July 24, 1897. The report closes thus:

The term oil of almonds in Paragraph 626 should cover, and in that way admit free of duty, the natural oil which is derived from the almonds themselves and from peach pits and allied pits, and should also embrace the synthetic oil or benzaldehyde. As a sample of a root advanced in value by cleaning, orris root may be taken, which comes into the market in a cleaned form with the small rootlets cut off; and because of this cleaning is to be made dutiable.

PUBLISHERS IN SESSION.

Men from Many States Discuss Subjects Relating to the Printing of Newspapers.

The Newspaper Publishers' Association is holding its twelfth annual convention in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. There were morning and afternoon sessions yesterday. Two sessions will be held to-day and two to-morrow. The convention will be closed with a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria to-morrow night, at which there will be a number of speeches.

The association includes 155 newspapers, and about 65 or 70 of them were represented by delegates at yesterday's sessions. Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic, President of the organization, presided. Among those present were John H. Farrell of Albany, Frank B. Noyes of Washington, D. C.; F. E. Sands of Meriden, Conn.; Henry E. Whiting of Woonsocket, George F. Spinney of St. Paul, A. P. Langtry of Springfield, Ohio; Charles H. Taylor and F. W. Whiting of Boston; H. T. Ellyson of Richmond, Va.; M. E. Mudgett of Bangor, Me.; Charles E. Austin of Buffalo, and William C. Bryant, Secretary, of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Both sessions were held behind closed doors. Only routine business was transacted outside of the usual discussion of questions in which newspaper publishers are interested. The discussion yesterday was on the mechanical part of newspaper publication, and the programme was as follows:

New mechanical compositors and improved attachments for the linotype machine.

Lifetime of the linotype machine. What has experience so far indicated as to the probable endurance of linotypes when kept in repair? Will they last indefinitely under such circumstances?

Linotype speed records. What is a reasonable, fair average for an expert operator?

What can successfully take the place of gas in an emergency to heat the metal for linotype machines? Has there been any development in this direction since the last meeting, particularly with regard to employment of electricity as a heating agency?

What is the most economical electric motor for newspapers, and what saving is effected by direct connection with press and by use of low-speed instead of high-speed motors?

Stereotyping. Are the methods improving so as to reduce the time required to make a matrix or plate? What is the best time practicable by the most approved methods of work now in vogue? Is the cold process growing in use?

Printing half-tones on fast speed presses.

Is there any way to change the folio number on the stereotype plate of a newspaper page without recasting the whole page?

The discussion was general and no conclusions were arrived at. Advertising features of the modern newspaper will be discussed to-day. The most interesting sessions will be held to-morrow, when the law of libel will be considered. At the last session on Friday officers for the next year will be elected.

The Treasurer's report for last year, it was said yesterday, showed a cash balance of $6,072, and that the disbursements for the year reached $12,000.

DIED AFTER BEING ROBBED.

Peddler Chased Two Boys—Stricken with Heart Disease.

Andrew Schwartz, a candy peddler, sixty years old, who lived at 14 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday afternoon in the store of Mrs. Levan, at 120 North Fifth Street, after two unknown boys had robbed him of some of his stock.

When Schwartz approached Mrs. Levan's place the boys stole up behind him, and took some candy. He started after them, but they escaped. On his return to the store he became greatly agitated and fainted. Before the arrival of a doctor, he was dead. Heart disease caused his death.

Mr. Southworth Discharged.

Magistrate Simms, in the Centre Street Police Court, honorably discharged Horatio W. Southworth, a retired merchant, of 182 Park Avenue, who was arrested a month ago at the instance of the New Jersey authorities on a charge of perjury. The complainant in the case was Albert G. Duysters of Rutherford, N. J. Mr. Southworth was the Treasurer of a water company which became involved in a series of litigations. The perjury charge was based upon an affidavit made by him regarding some of the company's books. An indictment was returned against him in Rutherford, but the Governor of New Jersey refused to issue requisition papers and strongly criticised the prosecuting attorney, claiming that the case was one of spite.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

THE FRENCH NOVELTY DRESS GOODS.

Now ready,—a plentiful stock of Spring Dress Goods of French make.

All of the accepted Paris Styles are represented in materials both of solid and open texture. Elegant Poplins in pure French grays, coachman's tan, and the new sentry blue shades.

Colored Crepons in rich silk-puffed patterns. Ribbon Grenadines, and Rice Grenadines, Black Grenadines with tucks of bright colors.

Frog-Braid Novelty,—black on colored grounds.

Armurette, Rhadametta and fine Whip-cords; three fabrics used for suits of Tailor make.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

ASA O. BEVILLE A THIEF

A Trusted Clerk of John Wanamaker Confesses Stealing Dress Goods.

A HOTEL MAN HELD WITH HIM

They Disposed of Goods by Sample to Women Who Visited Simon Buttner's Resort, Beville Securing the Cloth After Getting Orders.

Asa O. Beville, until Tuesday last the head of the black dress goods department in John Wanamaker's store, an elderly and trusted clerk, was yesterday arraigned in Jefferson Market Court for larceny. With him was arraigned, as a receiver of the plunder, Simon Buttner, the proprietor of the Star Hotel, at 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, who has frequently been arrested for keeping a disorderly house.

Beville pleaded guilty, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial. Buttner waived examination, and was also held. It is estimated that Beville's stealings have run up into the thousands.

Detectives Peyser and Rose of the store heard some time ago in the Tenderloin that some of Wanamaker's choicest fabrics could be obtained for a fraction of their value. They reported this to Henry Blades, chief of the detective force of the store, and were detailed to investigate. Beville lived at 110 West Fifteenth Street, and the detectives got lodgings in the same house. On Jan. 4 Beville was put under surveillance, and since that time his every move has been known. He frequently visited Buttner's place, and the detectives then made the hotel their headquarters. They soon learned that Beville would bring samples of the finest and highest-priced goods to Buttner, who in his turn, submitted these samples to the women in the place. Beville would then steal the goods, as ordered by sample.

On Tuesday, while Beville was at the store, Detectives Peyser and Rose went to his room in Fifteenth Street and found 58½ yards of fine dress goods valued at $97. Behind the counter at the store they found concealed two dress patterns of eight yards each, worth $4 a yard, ready to carry away. He was arrested and taken to Superintendent Doggett's office, where, when confronted with proofs, he confessed.

Beville told Chief Blades that he first met Buttner a year ago, when the latter kept the Pennsylvania Hotel, at Tenth Street and Third Avenue. Buttner once asked him to bring some samples of goods and Beville did so. Then, according to Beville, Buttner asked him to bring out eight yards of a certain goods under his coat, promising to make it all right. Beville said he needed money at the time and was tempted. He kept this up for some time, and when he wanted to stop he says Buttner threatened to expose him.

Beville was formerly in the employ of Hilton, Hughes & Co. He has a wife and several children in Philadelphia, and was a regular attendant at Grace Church.

MISS DEANS LOSES HER SUIT.

Justice Scott Dismisses the Case, Holding that the Evidence Introduced Was Insufficient.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon dismissed the case of Euphemia Deans against ex-Judge Hilton, in the action in ejectment brought by Miss Deans, who claims title in the Stewart estate through her mother, Mary Bailey Deans. When the plaintiff rested, Elihu Root, for the defense, said he would submit no evidence, and moved for dismissal of the cause, asserting that the plaintiff had not proved her blood relationship to A. T. Stewart; that Stewart had a brother and sister who, with their descendants, were heirs-at-law to the exclusion of the plaintiff; that the plaintiff was an alien, and her mother was also; that there was no proof as to how many brothers and sisters the plaintiff had and what share would be hers if she proved title, and that it had not been shown how many children her mother had, she having been married three times. Justice Scott granted the motion.

After the case was disposed of Miss Deans told her lawyer that she had naturalization papers, the first he had heard of the existence of such a document.

Another case, involving another piece of property in which Miss Deans is plaintiff, comes up before Justice Scott this morning, in spite of the protest of ex-Judge Curtis that it was unfair to try the issue before a Judge who had already settled questions of law in a similar case.

SITUATION IN THE COFFEE WAR.

Cuts in Prices for Western States Made Yesterday by Both Sides.

For the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas, the price of "Lion" coffee, produced by the Woolson Spice Company of Toledo, Ohio, which is controlled by the American Sugar Refining Company, was cut yesterday half a cent a pound. The cut was met by Arbuckle Brothers for their "Ariosa" coffee. The reduction brings the price of these coffees to 8 cents a pound.

Lower Wall Street talked of the new cut and the sugar-coffee war, and a still more acute condition of affairs is looked for. The American Sugar Refining Company started yesterday the Brooklyn refinery, which has been idle for four months, and employment was given to 400 hands. As to the so-called independent refineries now in course of construction in Brooklyn, there is no immediate prospect of their being in operation. The Doscher refinery, which is classed as a Havemeyer ally by many, is yet to have its brickwork finished. It is claimed by some that the Arbuckles will not refine sugar here until October.

The Noonan Bribery Case.

The proceedings in the Noonan-Simpson bribery case at Jersey City yesterday were confined to the summing up of counsel. The concluding speech will be made to-day by Attorney General Grey. Judge Lippincott will deliver the charge, and the case will then go to the jury.

"In time of peace, prepare for war; in Winter prepare for Spring."

We were ready Tuesday; were you?

Tuesday's story: Several thousand Spring suits, sacks and cutaways—none the less fresh and good because last Spring's—$12.50; suits that were $14 to $28.

A chest measuring under 34 inches can be fitted at $10.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

VOTED FOR A GOLD BILL.

Significant Midnight Episode at the Lincoln Dinner of the Republican Club.

Several sound-money men of this city who attended the banquet of the Republican Club last Saturday night are disposed to attach some importance to an episode which occurred just prior to the breaking up of the enthusiastic company at that banquet. President Chauncey M. Depew in his speech early in the evening declared it to be the duty and need of the hour to imbed in National legislation the money standard of the world. Toward midnight, and after the newspaper men had left the banquet hall, there was an exciting dialogue between Representative Boutelle of Maine, Mr. Depew, ex-Mayor Strong, and others, regarding the immediate duty of the lower House of Congress on the money question. Mr. Boutelle said that it was all very well to talk about introducing a gold standard bill in Congress, but every intelligent New Yorker must know that such a bill would not be passed by the present Senate.

Mr. Depew said that the House of Representatives, as being close to the people, ought to pass a sound money bill and send it to the Senate as expressive of the sentiment of the people. If the Senate then chose to defy that sentiment, doubtless the people would find some way of making their wishes effective. Cries of "Good! good! that's right!" punctuated this utterance of Mr. Depew's, and Mr. Boutelle exclaimed: "Well, if such are the sentiments of the business men of New York, send us the kind of a bill you want and the House of Representatives will pass it."

Amid great enthusiasm ex-Mayor Strong said: "All right, we will send you the bill."

"Very well, send it along," responded Representative Boutelle.

President Depew thereupon put the question formally to the assemblage whether or not it was desirable that a sound money measure be passed at this session of the House of Representatives. There was a unanimous vote in the affirmative, and the cheering that greeted the final announcement terminated the banquet.

Drowned While Taking a Bath.

Coroner's Physician Donlin made an autopsy yesterday on the body of John B. Howe, sixteen years old, of 207 West Eighty-fourth Street, who died on Tuesday, and gave the cause of death as asphyxia by drowning while in an epileptic fit. How was taking a bath at the time of his death.

AMUSEMENTS.

Garden THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Ave. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Saturday.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
ANOTHER ENORMOUS DRAMATIC HIT.
THE NEW YORK HERALD SAYS:
"The Master" made an emphatic success for both author and actor. When the first curtain fell there was a genuine buss of excited comment among the audience, and such remarks as "the best piece of acting he has ever done." "As good a play as 'Sowing the Wind.'" It was, indeed, a capital beginning to what proved to the end to be a capital play."
HENRY MILLER
IN THE GREAT DRAMATIC PLAY,
THE MASTER
BY G. STUART OGILVIE.
Management of Charles Frohman
AN UNQUALIFIED TRIUMPH for AUTHOR, STAR AND COMPANY.
Regular Matinée Saturday.
Special Mat. Wash. Birthday.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR
VAUDEVILLE IDEAL BENEFIT
Tendered to the Actors' Fund
by THE UNITED VAUDEVILLE PROFESSION OF AMERICA.
at
KOSTER & BIAL'S
Next Sunday Night (Feb. 20).

THE VOLUNTEERS (WHO WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR) include Anna Held, Minnie Seligman-Cutting, Clara Morris, Pauline Hall, Maggie Cline, Julie Mackey, Mabel Fenton, Alice Atherton, Edward Remenyi, Tony Pastor, Sam Bernard, Bobby Gaylor, Ezra Kendall, W. T. Carleton, Peter F. Dailey, John T. Kelly, Russell Brothers, John Kernell, James Thornton, Joseph Hart, Carrie De Mar, Fred Hallen, Mollie Fuller, George Evans, Mark Murphy, Frank Bush, George Fuller Golden, Witta Peabody, "The Human Song Sheet," and 100 Others.
See Sunday Advertisements.
Seats Now on Sale. Regular Prices.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38th St
Castle Square Opera Co.
Opera in English. 8th Successful Week
"Hearty laughter and applause."—Times.
Grand Double Bill. Cavalleria Rusticana, PINAFORE.
Wed. Mat., 25c. | Evening, 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. | Sat. Mat., 2. 25c., 50c.
2 P. M.
*** By popular request the Double Bill will be continued next week. Feb'y 28th, "Gypsy Baron."

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St....Begins 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat'y, 2.
4TH week in N. Y.; 5th month in London.
THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.
NEXT TUESDAY, 3D SPECIAL MATINEE,
The Princess and the Butterfly.

5th Av. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
MODJESKA and JOSEPH HAWORTH in MAGDA. Evenings 8:20. Sat. Mat. at 2. To-night,
Next week! (Matinée Washington's Birthday,)
DE WOLF HOPPER. EL CAPITAN. Seat Sale Open.
Seventh Regiment Band in the Grand Finales.

MONDAY ELABORATE SOUVENIRS. JONES' 100TH BIRTHDAY. BROADHURST'S BIG SUCCESS.
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.

MANHATTAN. Broadway 33d Street
WAY DOWN EAST.
Matinée Saturday. Seats selling for Washington's Birthday.

TWELFTH NIGHT CLUB ANNUAL BENEFIT, FRIDAY at 1:30. Seats at Empire Theatre.

ANUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
in French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
FRI. EVG., FEB. 18, at 7:45. Farewell Night
GALA PERFORMANCE.
Acts from "Tannhauser," "Romeo et Juliette

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Light snow or rain; warmer; winds southerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,010. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.07¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅞c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday adopted Mr. Turpie's resolution objecting to the terms of the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The House continued consideration of the Bankruptcy bill.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Pellieux admitted at Zola's trial in Paris that the guilt of Dreyfus was confirmed by a document received by the authorities after the trial. The admission was viewed with much concern by military men who expected to see the War Department succeed in its efforts to keep these matters secret. Sir James Stansfeld, a former British Cabinet officer, is dead. An explosion of fire damp in a colliery in Prussia resulted in the loss of nearly fifty lives. Two hundred fishermen were blown to sea on an ice floe in the Gulf of Finland. Twelve sailors belonging to a wrecked Chilean ship are missing. The survivors have been taken to Sydney, N. S. W. A new ministry has been appointed in Norway.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Edwin Bates obtained a verdict for $1,200 damages against Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, in Boston.

Spain has officially disclaimed the reflections contained in the de Lome letter, and Minister Woodford has transmitted her reply to Washington.

There is absolutely no clue to the cause of the destruction of the battleship Maine. The survivors at Key West and naval officials in Washington scout the suggestion that a percussion torpedo in the water caused the explosion. Lieut. Blandin, who was on watch, gives an account of his experience. Twenty-five bodies of the dead were buried at Havana yesterday. The Spanish officials and thousands of citizens attended the funeral. The wounded are being well cared for in Havana and Key West. A Board of Inquiry has been appointed. Expressions of sympathy and regret have been received from nearly all the governments of the world.

Page 2.

Great interest was manifested in this city yesterday in the possible arrival of the Spanish warship Vizcaya, which is due.

Page 3.

The Republican County Committee passed resolutions on primaries and "harmony" last night.

The Bernard Rourke Association of the Eighth Assembly District met last night and denounced the leadership of Martin Engel.

The salaries of many officials were cut down in the Department of Highways yesterday, and ten places in the Charities Department were abolished.

At the trial of Sheriff Martin and his Deputies, in Wilkesbarre, Penn., many witnesses who were disabled for life told of wanton acts of cruelty at Lattimer.

The New York Academy of Medicine adopted resolutions approving the Spooner bill providing for a National Health Bureau. It also received a report from its Committee on Expert Medical Testimony.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt gave the last big dance of the season at their home, 9 Lexington Avenue, last night. It was a "plant party," such as those given in the time of Louis XVI., and the women guests were costumed to represent flowers, fruits, or vegetables.

Page 4.

Deputy Commissioner Moffett said he would cause the removal of Engineer Milne or know the reason why. The appointment has apparently reached a stage, it is said, where Hugh McLaughl. , ill start a fight on Tammany unless the appointment is given to his man

The Constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature was advanced to the order of third reading yesterday in the Senate. Senator Sullivan introduced a bill providing for rebates of corporation taxes paid on capital not employed in this State, which Deputy Controller W. J. Morgan says would upset the tax system of the State. The regular and independent Republican leaders conferred with the Governor on the subject of primary election reform. There were committee hearings on the Dollar Gas and Good Roads bills.

Page 5.

The steamer Clara Nevada's loss with sixty or sixty-five lives is confirmed by the latest advices received at Seattle.

At the hearing in the Richardson will case, counsel for the widow announced that he would attempt to prove that the testimony given by Homer Nicholls was false.

The "war scare" caused a falling off in bidding on the part of out-of-town people who are attending the Garden horse sale, and as a result city buyers found many bargains.

The Yale, Harvard, and Columbia crews will row a triangular race at New London June 23 or 24. Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania will meet, either at Saratoga or Poughkeepsie, July 1.

Page 7.

Miss Sarah Henrietta Crane was married to Raymond Sanford White at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church by the Rev. William Huckel of Passaic, N. J.

A fire was discovered in London in the archway under the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, which is used by Sir Henry Irving to store scenery. It spread to the Free Library and another warehouse.

At the annual dinner of the Third Panel Sheriff's jury, held at Delmonico's last night, Chauncey M. Depew and the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton spoke of the loss of the Maine. Dr. Depew proposed a toast to the memory of her dead and Dr. Paxton asked for a suspension of judgment until after the official investigation. Nearly 250 men were present at the dinner.

Pagé 10.

Leonard R. Welles, ex-Police Commissioner of Brooklyn, escaped from Dr. Cooley's Sanitarium on Wednesday. The police are searching for him.

The Insurance Tariff Association adopted a resolution creating a joint committee for regulation of rates as they see fit, thus thus insuring the stability of the organization.

There was another flurry in wheat yesterday in Chicago, the price for May running up to $1.06½ in the early trading. High prices caused realizing, the effect of which was to make the closing price only seven-eighths of a cent above the close on Wednesday.

Page 12.

Two women and a plumber were badly burned through an explosion of a gasoline furnace used by the latter in making some repairs.

Bishop Dudley of Kentucky has declined to accept his election as Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Home and Foreign Missionary Society.

The committee of prominent citizens appointed by Mayor Van Wyck to manage the proposed Charter Day celebration met and organized yesterday.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association passed a resolution denouncing the Ellsworth Anti-Cartoon bill as a menace, and sent it to the Legislature.

The annual joint meeting of the New York Library Club and the New York Library Association was held yesterday. It was reported that in the last four years the circulation of books had increased over a million.

A thief in the guise of a gas inspector stole $2,500 in jewels belonging to Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. Detectives arrested the man, recovered the property, and forced a confession by which other thefts amounting to $3,000 were discovered and the jewels found.

Edward P. Barker, Theodore Sutro, and James L. Wells, ex-Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, were adjudged guilty of contempt of court for failing to obey a writ of certiorari issued July 8 last on an allegation of excessive assessment of Metropolitan Street Railway property.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notices.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 10.

DEATH OF MISS WILLARD

Well-Known Temperance Worker Succumbs to an Attack of Influenza.

A SKETCH OF HER BUSY LIFE

She Had for Years Been President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union—Funeral Services Here and at Evanston, Ill.

Miss Frances E. Willard, the well-known temperance reformer and President of the World's and the National Women's Christian Temperance Unions, who had been seriously ill for several days from influenza with gastric complications, died shortly after midnight this morning at the Hotel Empire. At her bedside at the time of her death were her niece, Mrs. W. W. Baldwin; Mrs. L. M. M. Stevens, Vice President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union; Miss Anna M. Gordon, who was Miss Willard's secretary, and Dr. Alfred K. Hill.

There will be funeral services in New York City and one later in Evanston, Ill., Miss Willard's home, where the body will be taken.

Frances E. Willard, social reformer and leader among the advocates of temperance, was born Sept. 29, 1839, in the village of Churchville, near Rochester, N. Y., of Puritan parentage. Her girlhood was passed on the banks of the Rock River, Wisconsin, in a wild environment of wood and prairie. Forest Home was the name of her father's cottage there.

Early in 1858 the family removed to Evanston, Ill., the seat of the Northwestern University, where Mr. Willard became a partner in the Chicago banking firm of Preston, Willard & Kean. Previous to this time Miss Willard attended the Milwaukee Female College, founded by Catharine Beecher, and in 1859 was graduated from the Northwestern University, at Evanston. Three years later she was made Professor of Natural Science in that institution, and subsequently she was called to the Pittsburg Female College. In 1866 she became Principal of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, N. Y., remaining there two years.

Studied in Foreign Cities.

In 1868-70, Miss Willard traveled through Europe and the East. She studied in Paris, Berlin, and Rome, and visited nearly every European capital. She also traveled in Palestine and Egypt. In Paris she studied in the College of France and the Petit Sorbonne, attending lectures by Guizot and other noted men. While abroad she wrote for The New York Independent, Harper's Monthly, The Christian Union, and various Chicago journals. From 1871 to 1874 she was Professor of Aesthetics in Northwestern University and Dean of the Woman's College, where she developed her system of self-government.

It was in 1874 that Miss Willard gave up her profession to identify herself with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, serving as Corresponding Secretary of the National organization till 1879, and since that date as its President. Of her work a writer recently said in The Ram's Horn: "Her marvelous faculty for organizing developed and made itself manifest. She purposed to herself the visit and speak in every town in the United States which numbered 10,000 inhabitants, afterward including many of 5,000, organizing and energizing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in nearly every town which she visited. For ten years she averaged one public meeting a day, writing letters and articles, planning work while in transit between towns at which she spoke. In 1879 she was made President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and her skilful management and unprecedented travels throughout America have given it the unique position it holds in the world to-day. The remarkable feature of her work is that she manifests equal capacity with pen, voice, and in administration."

On the death of her brother, Oliver A. Willard, in 1879, she succeeded him as the editor of Chicago Evening Post. Since 1882 she has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party. In 1886 she accepted the leadership of the White Cross movement in her unions, which have obtained chiefly through her exertions enactments in twelve States for the protection of women. In 1888 she was made President of the American Branch of the International Council of Women and of the World's Christian Temperance Union.

After the foundation of the World's Christian Temperance Union, which was a child of Miss Willard's brain, her next great idea was to issue an immense polyglot petition, having signatures from people of the chief countries of the world, and to present it to the heads of the different Governments. This great scheme was undertaken with enthusiasm by the branches of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in their respective towns, cities, and countries, and 7,000,000 names and indorsements were secured. At the last meeting of the World's Union in Toronto, October, 1897, the petition, its various parts pasted together in ribbon form, covered the walls of the Massey Music Hall, the meeting place of the convention, on all sides, leaving many yards to spare.

Remains as a Moral Example.

The weak point in the petition, which the temperance worker learned after it was well under way, was that no nation could accept officially petitions from any but its own subjects. But it still remains, the workers in its behalf aver, one of the greatest moral examples of the world.

In 1892, on the death of her mother, Lady Henry Somerset invited Miss Willard to England, where, in Exeter Hall, she was welcomed by the united philanthropic societies of Great Britain. In June, 1894, she returned home and was welcomed at a great meeting in New York, at which a telegram was read announcing that the Ohio Wesleyan University had conferred upon her the title of LL. D.

Miss Willard found time, amid all her work, to publish several volumes, among them "Nineteen Beautiful Years," a tribute to a dead sister; "Woman and Temperance," "Glimpses of Fifty Years," "How to Win," "Woman in the Pulpit," and "A Great Mother," the latter a memorial of her mother.

Personally, Miss Willard was a woman of attractive presence. She possessed that unknown quantity often called magnetism, which was felt in her private conversation as well as in her public addresses. She had an equable temper, a ready wit, and a great fund of humor. Her travels and acquaintance with many people of many climes had given her a fund of information and an insight into human nature which made her always an entertaining companion. Her gift of language was great. The strong point in her character, which was brought into play in her temperance work, was her power of organization. The loss of her mother, Mme. Willard, a woman of strong character and unusual common sense, after a close companionship of over fifty years, was a great blow to Miss Willard, and her friends often thought that she never entirely recovered from the shock.

VERDICT AGAINST MR. HOYT.

Edwin Bates Gets $1,200 Damages in Boston on Two Counts.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The trial of the ten-thousand-dollar suit against playwright Charles H. Hoyt in the Second Session of the Superior Civil Court brought by Edwin Bates has closed. The only witness for the defense other than Mr. Hoyt was Fred Wright, his manager, whose testimony was in substance similar to Mr. Hoyt's. The jury, after considering the case for over three hours, returned a verdict of $1,200 for the plaintiff. On the first count, or "thief" count, the return was for the defendant; on the second, charging the use of vile words, $1,000, and on the last count, for spitting, $200, both for the plaintiff.

Elected Mayor by One Majority.

LANCASTER, Penn., Feb. 17.—The official count to-day of the vote cast for Mayor on Tuesday resulted in the election of Simons Shissler, Democrat, over Samuel N. Myers, by one majority.

SPAIN DISAVOWS DE LOME

Minister Woodford Transmits Her Formal Disclaimer of His Expressions to Canalejas.

PROFESSES HER GOOD FAITH

The Resignation Was Accepted, It Is Said in Excuse, Before the Cabinet Had Seen a Full Report of the Letter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Spain has officially disclaimed in positive manner the reflections contained in the de Lome letter, and, as officially announced by the State Department to-day, the incident is satisfactorily closed. The statement given out is as follows:

The following is an abstract of a note sent last evening by the Spanish Government to Minister Woodford at Madrid:

"The Spanish Government, on learning of the incident in which Minister Dupuy de Lome was concerned, and being advised of his objectionable communication, with entire sincerity laments the incident which was the cause of the interview with the Minister. States that Minister de Lome had presented his resignation and it had been accepted before the presentation of the matter by Minister Woodford. That the Spanish Ministry, in accepting the resignation of a functionary whose services they had been utilizing and valuing up to that time, leaves it perfectly well established that they do not share, and, rather, on the contrary, disauthorize the criticisms tending to offend or censure the Chief of a friendly State, although such criticisms had been written within the field of friendship and had reached publicity by artful and criminal means.

That this meaning had taken shape in a resolution of the Council of Ministers before Gen. Woodford presented the matter and at a time when the Spanish Government had only vague telegraphic reports concerning the sentiments alluded to. That the Spanish nation, with equal and greater reason, affirms its view and decision after reading the words contained in the letter reflecting upon the President of the United States.

As to the paragraph concerning the desirability of negotiations of commercial relations, if even for effect, and importance of using a representative for the purpose stated in Señor Depuy de Lome's letter, the Government expresses concern that, in the light of its conduct, long after the writing of the letter, and in view of the unanswerable testimony of simultaneous and subsequent facts, any doubt should exist that the Spanish Government has given proof of its real desire and of its innermost convictions with respect to the new commercial system and the projected treaty of commerce.

That the Spanish Government does not now consider it necessary to lay stress upon or to demonstrate anew the truth and sincerity of its purpose and the unstained good faith of its intentions.

That, publicly and solemnly, the Government of Spain contracted before the mother country and its colonies a responsibility for the political and tariff changes which it has inaugurated in both Antilles, the natural ends of which, in domestic and international spheres, it pursues with firmness, which will ever inspire its conduct.

DE LOME'S RECALL GAZETTED.

Senor Bernabe Calls on Minister Woodford in Madrid.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—A decree has been gazetted accepting the resignation of Señor Dupuy de Lome as Minister of Spain at Washington.

The following is the text of the royal decree, which is dated Feb. 10:

"Acceding to the wishes of Señor Dupuy de Lome, in the name of my august son, King Alfonso XII., and as Queen Regent, I accept the resignation he has presented of the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, leaving him without employment, with the emoluments due him. MARIA CHRISTINA."

Señor Polo y Bernabe, the Minister designate to the United States, visited United States Minister Woodford to-day.

Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, has cabled President McKinley on behalf of the Government condolences upon the disaster to the Maine.

SENOR BERNABE'S APPOINTMENT.

Washington Notified of His Selection as Senor de Lome's Successor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The following dispatch announcing the appointment of a Minister from Spain was received at the State Department to-day:

Madrid, Feb. 17, 1898.

Secretary Sherman:

Have just received official communication from Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs that the Queen Regent has to-day signed decree appointing Señor Polo de Bernabé Minister from Spain to the United States.

He is son of Admiral Polo, formerly Minister; is Chief of the Commercial Bureau in Spanish State Department; speaks English and is familiar with commercial affairs; was Secretary of Legation at Washington when his father was Minister.

WOODFORD.

BRIBES FOR THE CUBAN JUNTA.

Secretary General Congosto Claims He Has Won Over Several Members to Spain.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—Dr. Congosto, the Secretary General of Cuba, is credited with the statement that he has bribed several members of the New York Cuban Junta.

Several letters are said to have been addressed to Mendez Capote, offering him a seat in the Cuban Cabinet and a sum of money besides. These letters are said to have been sent out by several lawyers of Havana.

CUBANS PERHAPS BRIBED.

Capote and Another Leader Expected to Surrender with 400 Men.

HAVANA, Feb. 17, via Key West.—Gen. Pando and the former insurgent General Juan Ramirez have left here for Puerto del Padre, on the northwest coast of Cuba, to await the surrender of the insurgent leader Capote, with 400 men, and the surrender of another leader, with his followers, according to the Spanish story. It is added that this party was about to surrender while Gen. Weyler was Captain General. Gen. Garrich had left the town to meet Capote and the others, it is further stated, but, owing to the "repeated invasions" of Gen. Calixto Garcia and the seizure of Tunas, Gen. Garrich has been unable to carry out his plans, and Gen. Blanco called the interested parties to the palace in December and ordered them to "renew their work."

Continuing, the Spanish report says that on Saturday the Captain General received a cable dispatch from Santiago de Cuba informing him that the "affair was settled."

The Spaniards claim it will be necessary to build a large number of houses to shelter the 800 families who will be thrown upon the Government's hands after the surrender takes place. Gen. Pando is reported to have taken $50,000 with him, and the supposition is that the money is to be used in connection with the surrender.

Finally, the Spaniards say that the insurgent Col. Laurente of Pinar del Rio was about to surrender, and when Gen. Gomez became aware of the fact he formed a council of war, and, it is further stated, Laurente will be shot if his treason is proved.

Dynamite Bombs in Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—The police have found an "Orsini dynamite bomb" at the door of Señor Fernandez de Castro, and other unexploded bombs have been found.

LOSS OF THE FLACHAT.

Women and Children on the French Liner Abandoned to Their Fate—A Rush into the Sea.

TENERIFFE, Canary Islands, Feb. 17.—M. Munoz, the only surviving passenger of the Campagnie Générale Transatlantique Line's steamer Flachat, bound from Marseilles for Colon, that was wrecked at Anaga Point, this island, early yesterday morning during a thick fog, says:

"When the Flachat grounded, her engineers let off steam and thereby prevented the boilers from bursting. The passengers, under charge of the doctor and the second officer, were shut up in the deckhouse under the bridge.

"The Captain ordered the boats out, but the vessel took a heavy list to port, and three of the port boats were carried away by a heavy sea directly they were launched. An attempt was then made to launch the starboard lifeboat, and after working uninterruptedly from 2 until 9 in the morning it succeeded.

"Those on board immediately made a desperate rush. Fifty jumped into the sea in an endeavor to reach the boat, but only sixteen succeeded, and two of these were washed out. The boat was full of water and it was impossible to use the oars. After half an hour the steamer Susu arrived and picked up the fourteen in the boat.

"There were still about forty people on the wreck; but when the Susu returned from Santa Cruz not a soul was to be seen and the sea was washing completely over the wreck. The Captain and officers did their best, but owing to the mountainous seas, it was impossible to attempt to save the women and children. All were obliged to jump for their lives. The Captain was in bed when the vessel struck and the second officer was in charge.

PRIMARIES AND HARMONY.

Resolutions on Both Subjects Passed by the Republican County Committee.

The Republican County Committee, at its meeting last night considered the two leading questions of local politics, a primary election law and the proposition of Levi P. Morton and others that all the party factions should confer and harmonize. In reference to the first question the committee passed resolutions, and in reference to the second it appointed a sub-committee of twelve to confer with Mr. Morton and his friends, and, if possible, with the Committee of Fifty-three.

John Sabine Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Primary Elections, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The Republican County Committee has, by resolutions heretofore adopted, expressed itself as being in favor of primary reform and the enactment of a thorough and effective law; and

Whereas, Several primary bills were some time since introduced in the Legislature; and

Whereas, We deem it to be for the best interests of the party that such law should be passed and become operative as soon as possible; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge upon all Republicans in the Legislature to act with promptness and to pass a fair, liberal, and sufficient law, as they may deem advisable, at the earliest possible day, to the end that it may be immediately operative for reorganization and primaries, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to each Republican Senator and Member of Assembly.

Mr. Smith said the Hill bill was too complicated, and the Brush bill was not drastic enough. "If we are to have a reform bill," he said, "we want one that will send a man to jail for cheating at a primary election."

President Quigg announced, as the members of the committee for a conference with Mr. Morton and the Committee of Fifty-three, George R. Bidwell, Joseph M. Deuel, Abraham Gruber, William H. Ten Eyck, Silas C. Croft, Julius H. Seymour, Frederick S. Gibbs, Alfred R. Page, Cornelius Van Cott, John Sabine Smith, Frank J. Drummond, and Charles H. Murray.

The committee passed a resolution of sympathy for the wounded survivors and the families of the killed in the recent appalling disaster.

TARRYTOWN TAX TROUBLES.

Many Delinquent Owners Pay Up at the Last Moment.

TARRYTOWN, Feb. 17.—Frederick A. Russell, Treasurer of this village, to-day exposed for sale all property on which owners have not paid taxes, it being the date set apart for the annual delinquency sale. A great many wealthy property owners of the village who are incensed at recent tax regulations have steadfastly refused to settle up, but most of them came in at the last moment and squared their accounts to prevent the sale, although their property had been advertised.

One of the first sales was that of the residence of John T. Torrey and twenty-four acres of land surrounding it, and adjoining the Jay Gould estate. The real estate tax delinquency was $6,000, while the personal tax delinquency was $1,000. The village bid it in for fifty years, there being no other bidder.

The Irving Opera House was sold to Leslie R. Dickson. Twenty-two pieces of property were bid in by the village for fifty years. They are redeemable on the payment of back taxes.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Wednesday night in Kansas has moved southward, diminishing markedly in intensity, giving heavy rains on the Gulf Coast, Pensacola reporting 3.54 inches and New Orleans 2.78 inches in twelve hours. A second storm has appeared off the North Pacific Coast. Rain or snow has fallen in the lake regions, the Mississippi Valley, and the West Gulf States. It has grown colder from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, and generally warmer from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast. Showers may be expected from the lower lake region southward to the Gulf, clearing weather in the upper lake region and Middle Mississippi Valley, and generally fair elsewhere. It will grow warmer in the Atlantic States, except Florida, and colder in the middle and upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	31	14	19
6 A. M.	30	13	18
9 A. M.	33	17	22
12 M.	40	26	30
4 P. M.	46	37	36
6 P. M.	45	33	34
9 P. M.	46	31	32
12 P. M.	44	30	30

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	27½
Weather Bureau	25½
Corresponding date 1897	39⅝
Corresponding date for last 20 years	33

The maximum temperature yesterday was 37 degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 13 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .64 and at 8 P. M. .73.

The Lake Shore Limited.

Afternoon 24-hour train to Chicago, via New York Central-Lake Shore Route. Leaves New York 5:00 P. M. every day, arrives Chicago 4:00 P. M. next day. Most luxurious train in the world.—Adv.

LOSS OF THE MAINE

Nothing Yet Known of the Cause of the Explosion That Destroyed the Ship.

HONORS TO THE DEAD BY THE PEOPLE OF HAVANA.

Survivors Arrive at Key West, and Lieut. Blandin, Who Was in Charge, Makes a Statement.

Our Government Inquiring Closely Into the Circumstances and Waiting for Developments.

No examination of the wreck of the United States battleship Maine has been made, and the cause of the disaster remains a mystery.

The opinions of those who were aboard the ship or near her when the explosion occurred vary widely. The weight of intelligent judgment seems to favor the theory that there was an accident of some kind inside far down in the hull and forward. Eye witnesses say that they saw a great flash of fire leap upward from the deck, carrying masses of metal and wood and the bodies of men with it. The ship is so badly broken up that it may be impossible to learn anything of the direction or cause of the explosion.

Lieut. Blandin, who was on watch aboard the Maine, has given a graphic story of his observations and other eye witnesses have told their experiences. It is evident that the ship sank almost instantly and burned within while resting on the bottom of the harbor.

The dead whose bodies were found, were buried in Havana yesterday. At the suggestion of the Spanish authorities they were given a public funeral, and the population of the city united in honoring their memories.

The injured who could be moved and the survivors who escaped injury arrived in Key West, Fla., on Wednesday night, and are receiving ample care and attention there.

The authorities at Washington have arranged for the burial of the dead and the care of the survivors, for an examination of the wreck, and an investigation into the cause of it. All official action toward Spain regarding the affair is suspended, awaiting the results of the inquiries.

Expressions of sympathy and good will have been received from the English and German Governments. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Emperor of Germany have sent personal messages to our diplomatic representatives. The Spaniards at Madrid and Havana continue to express condolences and sorrow and to offer assistance.

OFFICIALS ACCUSE NOBODY.

Theory of Accident Gains Ground in Washington—Fears that the Disaster Will Cause Desertions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—There was no abatement of interest here to-day in the loss of the Maine, but there was less of theorizing as to the cause of the disaster. Affected no doubt, by the manifestations of sympathy in Havana and in Spain for the victims of the calamity, it was apparent that the inclination to attribute the explosion to accident rather than to hostile design was greater than yesterday, although there are still many naval officers who find it impossible to believe that a ship so well provided, so prudently handled, and under the care of so exacting and experienced a commander as Capt. Sigsbee could have been destroyed through the carelessness of one of her own company.

No Accusation of Treachery.

Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt have been beset by inquirers as to the accuracy of published statements attributed to the department that Capt. Sigsbee had expressed the opinion, in a dispatch to Washington, that the disaster was the result of an act of treachery. Mr. Roosevelt was quoted as having declared that he was convinced that the destruction of the Maine was not an accident. Yet Secretary Long at once positively denied the receipt of any dispatch from Capt. Sigsbee, suggesting treachery, and Mr. Roosevelt promptly said that he had not even seen a reporter of the paper that attributed the declaration to him at any time during Wednesday.

No Examination Yet.

This afternoon a dispatch from Capt. Sigsbee to the department disposed of the unofficial dispatches telling that a hole had been discovered in the wreck by divers, showing that the explosion was external. After giving information about the lost and saved, Capt. Sigsbee added that "diving operations had been prevented by rough weather." As there had been no diving operations, no account of the condition of the wreck could have been obtained. This dispatch was important as restraining those who had read the earlier report from basing conclusions upon it.

The Guncotton Theory.

Chief Engineer Melville's opinion that the disaster was caused by an explosion of guncotton, 800 pounds of which were in the forward magazine for use in the heads of torpedoes, finds may supporters. There has been general suspension of conclusions, however, in the utter absence of light upon which to base opinion. The difficulty of bringing about such complete demolition of a ship in such a short time by the use of a torpedo sent from shore or by a sunken torpedo operated by a submarine wire, connected with the shore, is conceived by some naval officers to be so great as to make the theory that the explosion resulted from some such cause unworthy of consideration.

The Cost of the Maine.

As the Maine stood before she was destroyed she represented $5,000,000 expenditure. As delivered to the Government for use, but before being occupied by the officers and crew, she had cost $4,689,000. It may be found possible to recover and rebuild the vessel, but the reports from Key West, from surviving officers, about discouraged this hope this afternoon.

Just now there is little care about the cost of the vessel. The concern felt is for the men who were awakened from their sleep to be drowned like rats in a trap. In the most desperate of fights the carnage could not have been so great, and the danger would have been faced with some chance for escape and an opportunity to fight back. There are some naval officers who fear that the corroboration of the accident theory will make it difficult, with the severest discipline, to prevent many desertions while the disaster is fresh in the minds of the people.

HONORS TO DEAD SAILORS.

All Havana Shows Respect and Sorrow—The Wounded Being Well Cared For.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—Captain General Blanco has sent the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington a cable message on behalf of the Colonial Government requesting him to tender to President McKinley the condolence of the Cabinet, and requesting him moreover to "tender our profound sympathy to the American Government and assurances of how deeply we regret that this port should be the witness of such a tremendous accident to the American Navy."

At the hospitals of San Ambrosio and the Alfonso XII. yesterday and again to-day Miss Clara Barton and Mr. John Elwell of the Red Cross Society were hard at work. The scene was heart-breaking, and the dressing of the wounds of the victims was a horrible spectacle. Some of them, however, are already much better, and they are carefully attended by Dr. Bernardo Maas, whose treatment is kindness itself.

Elaborate preparations were made for the interment of the dead. Twenty-five bodies were taken to the City Hall, where they rested in coffins covered with beautiful crowns of silk ribbons, with appropriate inscriptions. The crown from the City Council bears the inscription, "The people of Havana to the victims of the Maine." There is a handsome crown of silk ribbons in the Spanish national colors with the inscription, "The Navy Department at Havana to the victims of the Maine."

Among other tokens is one from Mr. Lawton Childs, with the inscription, "To our brave dead sailors"; a flower cross from The New York Morning Journal, an emblem from the Havana Yacht Club, and floral or other tributes from M. Carranza, Señora Emilia Maas, Lucia Lacoste, Mrs. T. Gonzalez, Miss Catalina Cassa, and Charles and George Barnett. There is a crown from the firm of Salmon Brothers with the inscription, "To the victims of the Maine."

Miss Clara Barton has been given carte blanche to buy any and everything necessary for the wounded—food, clothing, and delicacies—and to hire nurses and physicians.

The interment took place this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Shortly before the hour all Havana was in movement. The flags on the public buildings were at half-mast, and many of the houses were draped in mourning. All classes were represented in the throngs that filled the streets along which the funeral procession passed to the cemetery.

The order of the procession was as follows: The Municipal Guards on horseback, in full uniform; the city fire brigade, the municipal employes, the Aldermen in seven splendidly decorated firemen's cars, special cars bearing the remains, nine bodies being carried on a splendidly decorated car, the clergy, deputations consisting of the chief officers of the army, the navy and the volunteers, representatives of various official bureaus, and of the Custom House, a committee representing the Chamber of Commerce, a delegation representing the grocers, the Council of Administration, representatives of the Treasury, the press, and various political organizations; then the chief officers of the Maine, the representatives of foreign Governments, the city Magistrates with their mace bearers, provincial deputies, employes of the general and local autonomic Governments, the municipal mace bearers.

Then came Gen. Parrado, with four aides de camp, representing Capt. Gen. Blanco, (whose personal presence was not allowable under the law,) having on his right United States Consul General Lee and on his left the Mayor of Havana, the Marquis Larrinaga, Admiral Manterola, Gen. Solano, and other officers, two companies of marines and infantry. The funeral music was furnished by the bands of the Isabel la Catolica and Puerto Rico Battalions, which accompanied the bodies.

SENATE TAKES NO ACTION.

Senator Allen's Resolution Calling for an Investigation by Naval Affairs Committee Goes Over.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In the Senate to-day the following resolution was introduced by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.:)

"Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be directed to make an immediate and thorough investigation into the cause of the disaster to the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana on the 15th inst., and report to the Senate."

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Maine,) Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, said he had no objection to the reference of the resolution to his committee, but he did not deem it desirable for the committee now to proceed with an investigation of the melancholy affair in Havana harbor. The executive department of the Government was even now engaged in making an investigation of the disaster. The Secretary of the Navy was engaged in the work and was employing all the means in his power to ascertain the truth.

If the matter were taken up by the Naval Affairs Committee, Mr. Hale said, the best the committe could do would be to act through the Navy Department. He was satisfied that as soon as the Secretary of the Navy obtained definite information concerning the explosion and its details he would communicate the facts to Congress.

Mr. Allen objected to having the resolution sent to the Committee on Naval Affairs. "We," he said, "who are not members of the Naval Affairs Committee or of the Foreign Relations Committee cannot get information from the department about these things. We are shut out as completely as if we were private citizens. I think I ought to get my information through the Committee on Naval Affairs of this Senate. I do not care to debate this matter or to indulge in any extended discussion of it. What I want is action by the committee that will give us information."

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) objected to the resolution, and it went over until to-morrow.

PRAYER FOR THE VICTIMS.

Blind Chaplain of the Senate Delivers a Touching Invocation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—At the opening of the Senate to-day, the blind chaplain delivered a touching invocation with reference to the awful disaster to the Maine as follows:

"O Lord God! with our whole people we stand before Thee deeply moved by the appalling calamity in the Harbor of Havana. And we humbly pray that Thou will grant to the relatives and friends of the officers and men whose lives have been sacrificed that pity, consolation, and support which Thou alone canst bestow.

"We beseech Thee to give Thy comfort and cheer to the brave and noble men who are now suffering from their wounds and hurts. Give them the sense that the Nation loves and honors them, and so impart to all the survivors that cheer which goes with the Nation's regard for our navy, and with its regard and admiration for their quiet, steady, and brave demeanor. Likewise we commend to Thy Fatherly pity the family of the brave young officer, who, in the performance of his duty, was swept into the Gulf of Death. Let Thy loving kindness come to his father and mother and his group of brothers and sisters.

"O Lord God! show Thy regard and love unto us all in these days of sorrow and pain. And may we find in the religion of our blessed Lord and Saviour—in the faith and hope and love which we gain from it alone—the upholding and comfort only to be found there on earth."

WEYLER LAYS IT TO THE CREW.

BARCELONA, Feb. 17.—Lieut. Gen. Valeriano Weyler, who arrived here to-day, expressed the opinion, in the course of an interview, that the disaster which had befallen the United States warship Maine in Havana Harbor was "due to the indolence of her crew."

He announced his intention to ask the Government's permission to go to Havana and stand as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies for the Havana district.

LIEUT. BLANDIN'S STORY

The Officer Who Was on Watch on the Maine Makes a Statement.

A ROAR CAME FROM BENEATH

Followed by Other Explosions and a Rain of Debris—The Ship Settled Fast, but Everybody Was Cool and Steady.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 17.—Lieut. John J. Blandin of Baltimore, one of the Maine's survivors, who is at the Key West Hotel, gave this evening a succinct account of the disaster, saying that not until now has he been able to recollect the sequence of events in the awful ten minutes following the explosion Tuesday evening.

Lieut. Blandin was on the Trenton at the time of the terrible disaster off Samoa in March, 1889, when American and German vessels lost 244 men all told.

Lieut. Blandin says: "I was on watch, and when the men had been piped below I looked down the main hatches and over the side of the ship. Everything was absolutely normal. I walked aft to the quarter deck, behind the rear turret, as is allowed after 8 o'clock in the evening, and sat down on the port side, where I remained for a few minutes. Then, for some reason I cannot explain to myself now, I moved to the starboard side and sat down there. I was feeling a bit glum, and, in fact, was so quiet that Lieut. J. Hood came up and asked laughingly if I was asleep. I said 'No; I am on watch.'

Explosions Followed a Roar.

"Scarcely had I spoken when there came a dull, sullen roar. Would to God that I could blot out the sound and the scenes that followed. Then came a sharp explosion; some say numerous detonations. I remember only one. It seemed to me that the sound came from the port side forward. Then came a perfect rain of missiles of all descriptions, from huge pieces of cement to blocks of wood, steel railings, fragments of gratings, and all the débris that would be detachable in an explosion.

"I was struck on the head by a piece of cement and knocked down; but I was not hurt, and got to my feet in a moment. Lieut. Hood had run to the poop; and I supposed, as I followed, he was dazed by the shock and about to jump overboard. I hailed him, and he answered that he had run to the poop to help lower the boats.

The Ship Sank Quickly.

"When I got there, though scarcely a minute could have elapsed, I

the portholes and saw an immense flash shoot up in the air with a terrific report. Débris of all kinds and a large number of bodies were thrown upward. It was at first believed that the Maine was being fired upon, but afterward, as the City of Washington was struck by what turned out to be falling débris, and she careened under the blows, it was thought she was being fired upon. A second explosion took place, and, following it, we heard groans and cries of 'Help!' 'Help us!' The boats of the City of Washington and those of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. were hurriedly launched and went to the rescue. I went in one of the boats of the City of Washington, and the scenes I witnessed were heartrending beyond description.

"Two of the small boats on board the City of Washington were stove in by débris from the Maine, which sank even with the water in about three minutes after the explosion.

"The City of Washington was converted into a hospital. Many of the rescued men were brought on board almost nude, and the passengers gave them clothing, &c. The officers of the City of Washington did all in their power to make the rescued men comfortable.

"About half an hour after the explosion Consul General Lee, the Civil Governor of Havana, and Capt. Gen. Blanco's Chief of Staff came on board. Gen. Lee remained with us all night.

"The affair caused the utmost excitement in Havana. Seven bodies were picked up in the harbor yesterday and were identified, though horribly mangled. The explosion occurred forward of the midships section of the Maine."

MAKES CONGRESS LIBERAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The disaster to the Maine has aroused a feeling among members of the House in favor of extreme liberality in appropriations for the naval and military establishments, the practical result of which is likely to be the acceptance by the House, with little contest of the Senate amendment, increasing the appropriation for fortifications about $4,000,000, the authorization in the Naval Appropriation bill of two battleships instead of one, and possibly the authorization of the entire dry dock scheme recommended by the dry dock board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy was for only one addition to the navy this year, a first-class battleship, but the loss of the Maine makes it likely that appropriations for two ships will be reported by the Naval Committee. The subject has not yet been considered by the Naval Committee, but most of the individual members of the committee yesterday and to-day expressed themselves as in favor of building a ship to replace the Maine, and also of authorizing the ship recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

MAINE WILL BE RAISED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Notwithstanding discouraging reports from Lieut. Hood regarding the condition of the Maine, the Navy Department will make an effort to raise her. It is claimed that removal of the hull from the small harbor is necessary in any case, and it may be easier to raise her than it would be to destroy the hull and machinery by the use of divers and dynamite. It is believed that this work can best be done by private wrecking corporations, and negotiations are already afoot for placing the contract, based on work by the day, at an estimated cost of $200,000.

Capt. Sigsbee has suggested to the Navy Department, through the commander at Key West, that it would be well to detail a lighthouse tender or some such small craft to watch over the wreck of the Maine. The department has acted upon the suggestion, and has authorized one of the vessels now at Havana to be used for the purpose.

SAILOR WROTE OF TORPEDOES.

BAY CITY, Mich., Feb. 17.—A letter was received here to-day by Mrs. James S. Meilstrup from her son, Elmer, a seaman on the battleship Maine, dated Feb. 11, in which he writes:

"The Spaniards have a couple of gunboats and a cruiser, and there are two German gunboats. The guns of Morro Castle are pointed at us as I write. The whole bottom of the harbor is covered with torpedoes, so that if they did not want to let us out, we would not be able to go very well.

"We are lying between the Spanish and German men-of-war, and they have picket boats out all night watching us."

ARRANGING WITH DIVERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A number of telegrams have been received at the Navy Department from persons engaging in the diving business offering their services in the effort to recover the valuables that are in the sunken ship and to assist in ascertaining the causes which led to the explosion. Secretary Long, however, already has taken the initiative in the matter, and is in correspondence with several wrecking companies inviting propositions from them to undertake the work.

In response to telegrams sent by him offers have been received from the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking and Derrick Company of New York, the Luckenbach Wrecking Company of New York, and one from the Boston Towboat Company to do the work, but containing no specific propositions as to rates. Replies from other companies are looked for as soon as more definite information is at hand as to just what amount of work is to be done, and the probable time which will be consumed in executing it. It is not likely, however, that any of the offers will be accepted until some word is received from Admiral Sicard transmitting the report of the Board of Inquiry, which he has appointed to determine the exact situation respecting the possibility of saving any portion of the vessel.

THE MAINE'S COAL SUPPLY.

KEY WEST, Feb. 17.—The anthracite coal here for the supply of the United States warships is being overhauled, in a search for infernal machines. It is pointed out, however, that the Maine took her coal on board here a week ago, and that it is not likely that the mechanism of any infernal instrument would delay action so long.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Maine took on 280 tons of this coal in December, and in January, before she left for Havana, she loaded up with 271 tons more. This coal at Key West is kept behind a picket fence, very much exposed to any evil-minded person who might desire to conceal a bomb therein, something which could only be effected with great difficulty after the coal was stored in the bunkers.

In spite of the British reflections upon the discipline on American warships, the officers here do not hesitate to say that in the matter of careful inspection of the coal bunkers, the magazines, and the like, our navy is second to none in the world. But these obscure fires arising from spontaneous combustion are very difficult of detection.

Such fires have been known to smolder undiscovered in piles of coal at the Washington Navy Yard for many days before breaking out, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the piles are visited almost daily.

Aboard ship, the taking of the temperature of the magazines daily is one of the precautions to guard aginst such fires. In the case of the Maine this observation was usually taken at 9 o'clock in the morning. The temperature on Tuesday was reported at 59. Yet it was entirely possible for a bunker fire to have developed sufficient heat during the twelve hours that elapsed before the explosion to have ignited the ammunition.

While the brown powder used for the 10-inch guns is difficult to ignite without a detonator, still the application of heat in excess of 600 degrees for some time will cause the explosion which the application of a match would fail to bring about.

In the opinion of Capt. Bradford, neither of the coals used by our navy is particularly subject to spontaneous combustion. Since the Maine has been in the Gulf of Mexico, however, she probably has consumed a good part of this coal and has replenished her stock from the naval store at the Key West station.

The coal taken there was anthracite, which Capt. Bradford says is no more subject to spontaneous combustion than a pile of stones.

Some Remarkable Escapes.

KEY WEST, Feb. 17.—There were some curious escapes from death when the Maine blew up. Three men were doing punishment watch on the port quarterdeck. They all escaped unhurt.

One man was sleeping in a yawl hanging from the davits. The boat was blown to pieces. The man was thrown into the water and was rescued unhurt, but some time elapsed before he could be convinced that the whole matter was not a dream.

SYMPATHY FROM ABROAD

Rulers and Representatives of the Nations Express Sorrow for the Calamity on the Maine.

MANY MESSAGES COME IN

Queen Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Emperor of Germany Send Personal Notes to Our Government.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have sent the following message to the United States Embassy:

"The Prince and Princess of Wales request the Chargé d'Affaires to convey to the President and to the Secretary of the Navy the expression of their horror at the terrible accident which has happened to the Maine and their profound sympathy with them and with the whole American Nation at the occurrence."

The United States Embassy has also received from Bagshot a telegram from the Duke of Connaught saying: "Pray accept my most sincere sympathy for the terrible accident which has happened to the Maine. I deeply deplore the loss which has occurred to your navy and country."

Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the Embassy, replied this morning: "I beg to express to your Royal Highness most cordial thanks for the telegram of sympathy of your Royal Highness with my country in the loss of the Maine under such appalling circumstances. I at once cabled your message to my Government. The Ambassador is in Egypt."

Sympathy from All Sides.

As the details of the loss of the Maine are published there are renewed marks of sympathy, not only in the newspapers, but on all sides. Many of the diplomats, including the Spanish Ambassador, have called at the United States Embassy, and the First Lord of the British Admiralty, the Hon. George J. Goschen, has requested Mr. Henry White, the Secretary of the United States Embassy, in the absence of United States Ambassador Col. John Hay in Egypt, to express the Admiralty's and his own personal sympathy to the United States Government and to the United States Navy. The provincial morning newspapers make comment similar in tone to those of the London morning papers, while the London afternoon papers again devote much space to the disaster. The Pall Mall Gazette, alluding to the bravery of the American officers, says:

"Capt. Sigsbee, for one, behaved with a splendid contempt of danger worthy of the best traditions of the American or any navy."

Treachery Idea Discussed.

Based chiefly on two special telegrams appearing this morning in The Daily Chronicle and The Morning Post, there is much discussion of the treachery theory to-day. A dispatch to The Chronicle from Washington said that Mr. Roosevelt and other bureau chiefs, as well as Congress, are absolutely certain that treachery was the cause of the disaster, while a dispatch to The Morning Post from New York says President McKinley has long been suspicious of some atrocious foul play, and is reported to have confidential reports in his possession which, if published, would cause immediate war.

The St. James Gazette says the conduct of President McKinley in the de Lome incident shows he is not seeking a quarrel and is "unwilling to allow his hand to be forced by the firebrands of the Senate." Continuing, The Gazette remarks:

"Yet a President of the United States, though very powerful, may be driven on against his will."

Other newspapers comment on the disaster on the same lines.

Inquiry in Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The First Lord of the Admiralty, the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, in the House of Commons to-day, replying to Mr. John Dillon, Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, said he had no information to impart to the House relative to the disaster to the United States battleship Maine; but, Mr. Goschen added, he had taken the opportunity of sending to the Navy Department at Washington an expression of the deep sympathy felt by the British Admiralty with the loss sustained. The announcement was greeted with cheers.

Emperor William's Message.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Immediately after the news of the disaster to the Maine was communicated to Emperor William, he cabled direct to President McKinley, expressing his most heartfelt sympathy at the loss of the Maine and so many brave officers and men.

The German Ambassador at Washington was also instructed to convey to President McKinley his Majesty's sincere condolence.

At the Subscription Ball, yesterday evening, Emperor William expressed to the United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, "my sincere regrets and sympathy at the loss of the Maine, and I hope that it will not be so bad as the first news indicates."

Admiral Knorr, the Commander in Chief of the German Navy, called to-day at the United States Embassy and expressed the German Navy's sympathy. Admiral von Tirpitz, the Secretary of the Navy, sent an officer on the same errand.

Direct from the Queen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A number of messages have been received at the State Department from foreign Governments, expressing regret in connection with the Maine disaster. Among them are the following:

"Secretary of State: I have the honor to inform you that I am commanded by the Queen to convey to the President the expression of her Majesty's sympathy with the American people on the occasion of the sad disaster which has befallen their navy by the loss of the battleship Maine and of so many members of her crew. I request that you will be good enough to transmit the above message to its high destination.

"I have the honor to be,
"With the highest consideration, Sir,
"Your most obedient, humble servant,
"JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE."

"Santiago de Cuba, Feb. 17, 1898.
"Day, Washington:
"Archbishop Saens expresses sympathy for Maine disaster. HYATT."

A message of condolence from the Republic of Haiti was also received.

The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Turkey conveyed to the Secretary of State the deepest regrets of the Ottoman Government "on account of the deplorable accident which has befallen the Maine."

The following was received from Mr. Porter, our Ambassador at Paris:

"President Faure asked a personal interview, in which he requested me to express his warmest sympathy and profound sense of condolence to President McKinley regarding the appalling catastrophe to the Maine, and to convey an assurance that the French people, especially the French Navy, are deeply touched by the death of the gallant officers and men who lost their lives at their post of duty. PORTER."

New York Spaniards.

A message from New York was as follows:

"New York, Feb. 17.

"Secretary of State:

"Undersigned committee of Spanish residents of New York respectfully tender sincere expression of heartfelt sympathy and regret for dreadful disaster to Maine, with appalling loss of life.

"For the committee, José F. Navarro, Chairman; Antonio Cuyas, Secretary; Arturo Cuyas, C. Viadero, E. M. Castillo."

Secretary Long received the following from the Russian Minister of Marine at St. Petersburg:

"I have just received the news of Maine's terrible disaster. I beg you to accept my own and the Russian Navy's sincere sympathies and condolence.

"VICE ADMIRAL P. TYRTOW,
"Minister of Marine."

Secretary Long received the following:

"I regret with all my soul the horrible catastrophe to the Maine, and send my condolence for the victims and their families. Spanish Navy is in mourning for the American Navy. SOBRAL,
"Naval Attaché, Spanish Legation."

CABINET MEETING AT MADRID.

Queen Regent Expresses Sorrow, and Minister Woodford Receives Many Messages of Sympathy.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—The Queen Regent presided to-day at a Cabinet meeting. The subject chiefly discussed was the loss of the battleship Maine. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Gullon, read a dispatch on the subject from Washington. The Queen Regent expressed sorrow at the catastrophe, and was pleased at the friendly conduct of the officers and crew of the Alfonso XII., as well as of the Spanish authorities at Havana.

There is much comment here at the alleged dispatch of a United States torpedo flotilla to Havana from Key West.

The disaster to the Maine is sincerely lamented by the press and public here, and especially by the Spanish officials, whose regret is mingled with apprehensions lest the accident augment American hostility.

Gen. Woodford, the United States Minister, is receiving private as well as official expressions of sympathy, and the Government is confident that "the able policy of President McKinley and the good sense of the majority of Americans will maintain peace."

A Spanish Minister, who declines to have his name used, said to-day:

"All the official dispatches agree that the loss of the Maine was due to an accident. We keenly regret the jingo elements which, with palpable bad faith, are endeavoring to make capital out of the catastrophe."

The United States Minister, Gen. Woodford, accompanied by his Secretary and the Naval Attaché of the United States, Lieut. G. L. Dyer, called at the Admiralty to-day in order to thank the Government for the proofs of consideration it has given and for the assistance of the Spaniards of Havana in saving the survivors of the Maine.

SPAIN'S DAY OF COMPASSION.

To-morrow, Says El Liberal, It Will Return to Defend Its Rights.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—El Liberal to-day, referring to the loss of the Maine, says:

"Such a catastrophe to humanity claims indefeasible rights and the rancors of politics are silenced. Every great calamity brings home to the two peoples, divided though they be by animosity and rivalry, that they belong to one and the same family. Our noble-hearted nation, seeing the victims of the Maine, forbears to think of its differences with the United States. To-morrow it will return to the defense of its rights against all. But for to-day it feels only sincere and loyal compassion for the immense misfortune. Happy, indeed, were the Spaniards who, by saving the lives of the crew of the Maine or risking their own, were thus enabled to prove the sentiments of all Spaniards and the traditions of Spain."

In conclusion El Liberal remarks:

"We do not know what may happen to-morrow. We are prepared for any event. But to-day let us pass the sword which we have been forced to keep drawn to the left hand and let us stretch out the right hand, not to those who insult us, but to those who weep."

The Imparcial says:

"In the presence of this frightful disaster we may associate with our expressions of sincere and genuine sorrow warm eulogy for the crew of the Alfonso XII."

THE BOILERS OF THE MAINE.

One Set Used for All Purposes at Sea and in Port.

The boiler of the Maine used in generating steam for use in operating the dynamos, steam winches, ventilators, electric lights, and other auxiliary machinery was one of the set of six in the boiler space, and used for propelling the vessel.

It is customary for the vessels of the United States Navy, when they are in port, to use but one boiler, with a low steam pressure, to do the required work. It is disconnected from the others, which are usually overhauled and made ready to be used as soon as required. The boilers of the Maine, since she has been in Havana, have been used alternately for the purpose of supplying the steam required. They are situated in the bottom of the ship, just forward of amidships, next to the double bottoms. They are inclosed in water-light compartments and separated from the engine-room by athwartship bulkheads and from the magazine by coal bunkers and storage space of about eighteen feet. They are so arranged that they can be used separately or as a whole. Each boiler is fitted with safety valves and connections with the auxiliary engines. There are no other boilers on the ship

TORPEDO THEORY SCOUTED.

Maine Survivors and Officials at Washington Both Say It Is Absurd.

KEY WEST, Feb. 17.—The story that a torpedo may have been concealed in the coal furnished to the Maine is scouted here, but an inspection of fuel coal for the warships will be made hereafter.

In this connection it is advisable to discount the stories in circulation at Havana and here regarding the Maine having been blown up by a torpedo placed under the ship. The Maine reached Havana unannounced, and, therefore, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to have placed a torpedo underneath the spot where she was moored.

A Lieutenant of the Maine, whose name is withheld at his request, was questioned to-day regarding the dispatch from Havana saying that a diver had discovered a hole apparently made by a torpedo in the hull of the Maine. He said:

"Why not make the hole 800 feet or 8,000 feet—one story is as likely as the other?"

In short, the cause of the explosion is completely shrouded in mystery and the demolition of the battleship is so complete that it is probable that the secret of the disaster will never be known.

A number of the officers and men who were aboard the Maine at the time of the explosion have been talked with here, and it is the universal opinion of all of them that the explosion was due to some interior cause, and not the result of the explosion of a torpedo on the outside.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Navy Department absolutely discredits the story coming from Key West that divers have found an eight-inch percussion hole in the bottom of the Maine.

Secretary Long says that there is no such thing as a percussion hole; that there is no eight-inch torpedo, and there is no other way in which such a hole could be accounted for.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCITED.

Officers at Mare Island Distrust the Torpedo Idea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 17.—The crowds around the newspaper officers here have been dense all day and to-night, reading the bulletins of the Maine disaster. The feeling is such that should war be declared California is ready to help by every means.

Members of the Loyal Legion will offer their services in case they are needed.

Officers of the Mare Island Yard are reticent, although the consensus of opinion is against the idea that the ship was destroyed by a torpedo. Some think the explosion was caused by the heating of powder in the magazine under the hot weather of Havana or by proximity to auxillary boilers.

1847

WHEN AFFIXED TO ROGERS BROS., DENOTES THE OLD, GENUINE BRAND OF SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES, ETC., NOW BEFORE THE PUBLIC FOR

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Illustrations of our newest patterns will be sent on application by addressing 208 Fifth Ave.

INTEREST IN THE VIZCAYA

No Instructions to Head Her Off Received by the Spanish Consul General.

WILL SEND A TUG TO MEET HER

But It Will Only Carry Ordinary Mail for Her Officers and Crew—Notification Sent to the Authorities.

Great interest was manifested throughout the city yesterday in the expected arrival of the Spanish warship Vizcaya. Regarding the report that the Spanish Consul General had received instructions to send out a tug to head the Vizcaya off and send her elsewhere, the Consul General said:

"The only element of truth in that report is that a tug will meet the Vizcaya. It has been the custom of the Consulate ever since it has been established to meet our war vessels that drop in here with mail for the officers and crew. I know of no reason why the Vizcaya should not come here. In common with others who have a spark of humanity in them, I feel deeply for those bereaved by the awful catastrophe in the harbor of Havana. I do not forget the kindness and sympathy of the American Nation at the time of our loss of the Reina Regente.

"I have positively received no instructions to head off the Vizcaya, as the dispatch would seem to indicate.

"Here is a man," continued Señor Baldasano, pointing to Henry Serruriz, who stood by his side, "who has carried dispatches from this office to Spanish war vessels in this harbor for the last forty years. The only things he will carry to the Vizcaya when she arrives will be this bag," holding in view a portmanteau, "filled with letters from the sweethearts, sisters, and wives of the officers and crew of the Vizcaya. I fear that the officers will not attend the reception to be given by Mr. Villard at Delmonico's to-morrow night."

Then the Consul General asked: "Why should not the Vizcaya come here?" and when it was suggested that the disturbed state of public feeling might be deemed a reason by the Spanish authorities, Señor Baldasena said:

"That is the very best reason why she should come here. We want to allay public feeling, and to show the American people that we sympathize with them in their grief."

Commander T. G. Sobral, Naval Attaché to the Spanish Legation in Washington, who was at the Consulate, also denied having received any instructions to head off the Vizcaya. He would be the first to know it, he said. In proof of the sympathy of Spaniards in the naval service for the men of the Maine he showed a copy of a dispatch which he sent to Secretary Long, reading as follows:

"I regret with all my soul the horrible catastrophe to the Maine, and I send my condolence for the victims and their families. Spanish Navy is in mourning for American Navy."

The Vizcaya, Commander Sobral said, left Las Palmas, in the Canary Islands, on Feb. 6, and should be here now if all went well.

The Consul General said that he had sent special messages to Admiral Bunce at the Navy Yard, Gen. Wesley Merritt on Governors Island, and to Mayor Van Wyck at the City Hall regarding the visit of the Spanish warship to arrange for the interchange of official visits.

The Consul General also sent to Admiral Bunce a note conveying his profound regrets and sympathy to the Government, the navy, and the friends and relatives of the victims of the Maine disaster.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—The Premier, Señor Sagasta, has had an important conference with the Minister of Marine, Rear Admiral Bermejo, on the subject of the voyage of the Vizcaya to the United States, and the Government has cabled instructions to the commander of the warship, leaving it to his discretion when to quit New York.

A FORMIDABLE VESSEL.

Description of the Spanish Warship Which Is Now Due Here.

The Vizcaya is in command of Capt. Antonio Eulate. She is an armored cruiser, but might be rated as a second-class battleship. She has a displacement of 7,000 tons, is 340 feet long, 65 feet beam, and has a draught of 21 feet 6 inches. Her hull is built of mild steel, and she is well subdivided by double bottom and bulkheads. Her armor belt is 12 inches thick for 4 feet below the water line and 18 inches above. Her barbette turrets, each containing an eleven-inch breech-loading rifle, are of compound armor 10½ inches thick. The conning tower, containing compasses, telegraphs, and voice tubes, is protected by twelve-inch steel-faced armor. She has a protective steel deck from end to end, 2 inches thick on the flat and 3 inches thick on the slopes.

Besides her two big turret Hontoria guns, she has ten broadside 5.5-inch Hontoria guns, eight 2.2-inch rapid-fire, and eight 1.4-inch rapid-fire guns. The broadside guns forward and aft on either side are placed in sponsons, giving them a fore-and-aft range. She has eight fixed torpedo tubes for launching fish torpedos, six being above the water line and two below.

The side armor lines down to a point at stern and bow, the bow having the regulation ram Her stern tapers to a point. She has two funnels and two signal masts, each fitted with a fighting top.

Her engines are triple expansion working twin-screws. Under forced draught she develops 13,000 horse-power and under a natural draught 9,000, with which she was designed to make, respectively, twenty knots and eighteen knots an hour. She has made a speed in excess of twenty knots, however, and is credited with twenty-one knots. She has complete pumping and ventilating equipment, and is lighted with 460 incandescent electric lamps. She has also three searchlights, each of 20,000 candle power.

She was built by Sir Charles Palmer's Anglo-Spanish Company at Bilboa, in 1891, and cost $3,000,000.

THE WHOLE CITY MOURNS.

Flags at Half Mast Everywhere—No News Is Received at the Cuban Headquarters.

Evidences of mourning for the Maine's dead abounded in the city yesterday. Flags at half-mast were seen on every hand. They were thus displayed on all Government and municipal buildings, including the Post Office, Custom House, Barge Office, Sub-Treasury, Army Building, Public Stores, and City Hall. Flags were half-masted all along the water front, and in Broadway and all the other principal thoroughfares were similar manifestations.

The Maine disaster seemed to be the only subject discussed anywhere, and the streets throughout the day were noisy with the cries of the newsboys, whose "extras" were quickly disposed of.

At the office of the Merritt Wrecking Company it was said that no arrangements had yet been made with the Government, but that they were in communication with the authorities and ready to undertake any work called for on the sunken battleship Maine.

It was said at the office of the Ward Line that no news had been received from their Havana representatives saving the announcement that the City of Washington had sailed for Tampico, and that the Seguranca would sail from Havana last night for New York, being due here next Monday night.

No advices were received by the Cuban Junta, and the Cubans were as dependent as the general public on newspaper reports. Without hearing any clear statement of opinions, one gleaned that the consensus of opinion at the Junta's headquarters was that the explosion that sent the Maine to the bottom was not an accident, nor, on the other hand, the work of any official plot, but that the preparations for possible hostilities on the part of the Spaniards had provided the facilities, and that some crank had found an opportunity to accomplish the deed that sunk the Maine. In connection with this stress was laid upon the fact that the defenses of the harbor of Havana include extensive mines and many torpedoes.

No one was found among the Cubans who thought that the first cause of the explosion had been within the vessel. The suggestion was also made that any Government investigation must be pushed, lest another explosion should remove all evidence.

AWAITING NEWS AT THE NAVY YARD

Officers Talk Guardedly—Admiral Bunce Expected To-day.

Orders were received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, from the department at Washington, to have the flags on all vessels and buildings placed at half-mast out of respect for the memory of the men who met death on the battleship Maine. Admiral Bunce did not return from Washington, and Capt. G. W. Sumner, Captain of the yard, remained in charge. As on Wednesday, a large number of persons visited the headquarters to learn something of the fate of their relatives and friends who were supposed to have been on board of the battleship. They were sent away disappointed, as no official list of the dead or injured had been received. Many telegrams of inquiry were received.

The main topic of conversation among the officers was naturally the cause of the disaster, and all the officers waited anxiously for definite news on this point. Nearly all refused to discuss the matter for publication, but some were willing to talk about it provided their names were not mentioned. Out of the fifteen officers seen only a few were of the opinion that the disaster was caused by an explosion on the vessel. The theory that the explosion was caused by defective torpedo heads loaded with gun cotton was scouted. It was asserted that it would have been impossible for the disaster to happen in that way.

"Gun cotton, as it is used in the navy," said Lieut. Commander Albert B. Speyser, "is safer than any other explosive. It would be impossible for any accident from it to occur. The higher explosives are kept aft near the Captain's quarters. From what happened, although we have no official report, it looks as if the ship was sunk by an explosive force from the outside."

Admiral Bunce is expected home to-day, and it is thought that he will bring some news concerning the reports on the disaster.

TOUCHING SCENE IN COURT.

An Old Man Excused from Jury Duty Because His Son Had "Gone Down on the Maine."

There was a new panel of jurors yesterday for the trial of William J. Koerner, charged with the murder of Miss Rose Alice Redgate, which began last Monday before Recorder Goff, in the General Sessions Court. When the new talesmen were brought into court the usual request was made for any among them who had lawful excuses why they should not serve to come forward and state them. Among those who stepped to the bar in response to this announcement was Samuel Lees, a gray-bearded old man who seemed to be suffering from mental anguish. Everybody in the courtroom noticed his condition. His face was white, and his hands shook nervously. He was called to the witness chair and sat down. He was asked what excuse he had to give why he should not serve as a juror.

He was silent for a moment, and drew a hand across his forehead. Then in a voice that quavered with emotion, he said: "Your Honor, I am not feeling well. I don't think I could go upon the jury."

"I have noticed that you seem to be ill," said the Recorder. "What's the trouble?"

The old man's lips quivered, and tears came to his eyes. For a moment there was no reply.

"Can't you state what the trouble is?" asked the Recorder, in a kindly tone.

"Your Honor," said the talesman, "I am heart-broken. My boy went down on the Maine."

The Recorder, after expressing sympathy for him, excused him.

Mr. Lees lives at 7 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and is a printer at 90 Gold Street. His son, Samuel Lees, Jr., was twenty-one years old. He was a strapping young fellow, 6 feet 1 inch in height. He enlisted in the navy three years ago, and when the Maine was placed in commission he was assigned to that ship. It is not known positively whether he was among the dead, but his relatives, having received no definite information about him, have given him up for lost.

PROTECTION FOR THE VIZCAYA.

A Navy Yard Officer Asks for Police to Guard Her.

Lieut. Sharp, United States Army, and an Ensign, accompanied by a dark, well-dressed stranger, evidently a Spaniard, called at Police Headquarters last night and asked for the officer in charge. Lieut. Sharp presented a letter from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, showing his attachment to the navy, and said he had a request to make of the police.

The only superior officer in the building at the time was Capt. Vredenburg of the Oak Street Station, assigned last night temporarily to the Headquarters. When he appeared Lieut. Sharp said he had been sent by the Admiral in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard to ask for police protection for the visiting Spanish cruiser, Vizcaya.

He asked that the police boat Patrol be detailed specially to watch about the vessel, and that policemen be stationed on shore at the points nearest the visitor and from which any evil-disposed person might embark. Capt. Vredenburg said he had no authority to act on the request, but promised to submit it this morning to Chief McCullagh. The party then left, going to Jersey City, presumably to make a similar request of the police at that point.

Nothing was learned from the conversation to show that the navy yard will furnish two tugs and a guard of marines on each to constantly cruise about the Vizcaya during her stay in port. It is thought a number of marines will also do land duty in the same connection.

NO WAR, SAYS L. E. QUIGG.

He Does Not Believe the Maine Disaster Was an Accident, However.

Lemuel E. Quigg, who is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, was in the city last night. He said that he did not regard war as a probable outcome of the Maine disaster.

"Nobody in Congress," said he, "so far as I know, thinks that the Spanish Government should be held responsible for the act of a madman or of a Guiteau. No member that I know thinks that the disaster was due to accident or carelessness. But none of them thinks the Spanish Government had anything to do with it."

As to how the disaster could have occurred, he said: "I think that the powerful explosive used in blowing up the Maine could have been obtained only from two sources—from the magazine stores of the ship itself, or from the Spanish military stores in Havana. I cannot attribute such a disaster to accident. That would be nearly impossible. There are more reasonable causes to which the calamity may be ascribed.

"There will be no war, however," said Mr. Quigg. "There is no reason why the United States should get into war with any country if negotiations are conducted intelligently as at present. There is no doubt a majority of the members of Congress want to do something for Cuba, but no single measure now before Congress or that may be proposed can get a majority vote. The Committee on Foreign Affairs will not, I am sure, report any resolution or other measure that might lead to war. Every one feels that Cuba is rapidly liberating itself, and that the Spanish power has utterly failed after vast expenditure of life and treasure to accomplish anything."

LETTERS FROM THE MAINE.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 17.—Michael Clark, father of Thomas Clark, one of the firemen lost in the blowing up of the Maine, is janitor of the South Market Street school. A few days ago he received a letter from his son. It was written while the Maine was lying in Havana Harbor. The letter gives a description of the harbor and of the scenes attending the Maine's entry into port. In the letter the young man said:

"We had the decks cleared for action, and every man on board expected there would be trouble, and every man was ready to spring to his gun or position as quickly as would be necessary.

"After we had been here about a week, a request was made by Capt. Sigsbee for the loan of an ash boat from the Governor General at Havana, but he would not give us any, and furthermore said that he did not wish to see our vessel in the harbor. It was current that our ship received an order to leave within twenty-four hours, or there would be trouble, but as to the exact truth I cannot say; but we did not move from our position. I feel as safe on board the Maine as I would be in Newark."

Another Newark man, Charles Dennig, seaman, was on the Maine. He also wrote home since the Maine went to Havana. His mother showed the letter this morning. In it the young man said:

"A crowd of us went ashore one day to enjoy ourselves, and when we got into Havana city, a crowd of Spaniards gathered around us and tried to kill us, but we licked a couple of them and fought our way out. I don't want to tell you of what they tried to do to us, but if an American sailor went ashore alone he would not come back to his ship. The Spanish shopkeepers would not sell us anything at all. No matter how much we offered them, they told us to get out. Since the day we came near having trouble, no one but officers will be allowed ashore, as there would surely be lots of trouble."

SPAIN TO HOLD AN INQUIRY.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—Orders have been issued to Capt. Peral to open an inquiry into the cause of the disaster to the Maine. The Government has received a cable message from the Washington Government thanking Spain for the assistance rendered by the Spanish authorities at Havana after the disaster.

REAR ADMIRAL SELFRIDGE HERE.

Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd steamship Fulda, which arrived at her pier in Hoboken yesterday, was Rear Admiral Thomas A. Selfridge, United States Navy, who is returning after an absence of two and a half years abroad. He was met on the pier by his son, Henry Selfridge, who handed him a telegram which had been received from the Navy Department. Admiral Selfridge declined to reveal its contents, except to say that he had been ordered to report at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

He said that he knew nothing about the Maine disaster except what he read in the newspapers when he reached Quarantine. When asked if he thought the Maine was blown up by an explosion of the magazine or a torpedo, he replied:

"It is impossible to say what caused the explosion until an examination of her hull has been made by divers. It will then be known whether she was blown inboard or outboard. The fact that the accident occurred at Havana is, of course, ground for suspicion that the Maine was blown up by a Spanish spy. I was a member of the Board of Inspectors for the Maine before she was officially placed in commission three years ago, but I cannot discuss the subject with the newspapers."

CARING FOR THE FAMILIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—It is probable that the families of the victims of the Maine disaster will be cared for by the Government, as were the survivors of those who were lost in the Samoan hurricane several years ago, when fifty-four American officers and sailors were lost from the Nipsic, Vandalia, and Trenton, which were wrecked on that occasion. Representative McClellan of New York introduced a joint resolution appropriating $150,000 for this purpose in the House to-day.

The resolution is as follows: "Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Secretary of the Navy be and is hereby directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise provided, a sum equal to twelve months' pay to the legal heirs or representatives of each of the officers and crew of the United States warship Maine who perished in the disaster in Havana Feb. 15, 1898, and the sum of $150,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary is appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act."

SENATOR BUTLER'S OPINION.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 17.—Senator Butler of North Carolina, now in Minneapolis attending the session of the Populist State Convention, is inclined to view the loss of the Maine as the result of treachery.

"The act of blowing up a vessel in that manner," he said, "would appeal to many of the Spaniards as a noble deed, and the author would be a hero; but of course the Spanish Government has no connection with it."

"Will it precipitate war? No, hardly. If it is shown that the explosion was not accidental, the Spanish Government would be in duty bound to disavow any connection with it, and punish the author or authors in a summary manner."

DENIALS OF WILD RUMORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—In order to answer inquiries from all sections of the country regarding sensational rumors, the following statement is made by the Associated Press:

The cruiser New York has not been ordered to Havana.

Consul General Lee has not been assassinated.

There is no conference of the Cabinet.

Congress is not in session to-night, both houses having adjourned at the usual hour until to-morrow.

President McKinley did not go to the Capitol, and the situation is decidedly quiet.

HOW THE OFFICERS DIED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The State Department this afternoon received the following dispatch from Consul General Lee, telling the particulars of the fate of the two officers of the Maine who were lost:

Havana, Feb. 17, 1898.
Assistant Secretary Day, Washington:

Merrit was in the junior officers' messroom and Jenkins in the wardroom messroom at the time of the explosion. The latter left before an officer who was saved. He must have gone the wrong way. The lights went out immediately, and the water came rushing in.

Merritt got to hatch with Naval Cadet Boyd. The ladder was gone. Boyd climbed through and tried to pull Merritt up, but the latter let go his hands, fell back, and was drowned. The bodies of these officers have not yet been found. They are possibly in the wreck. LEE.

Officers of the Texas Shocked.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 17.—Officers of the battleship Texas and the cruiser Nashville were shocked at the news from Havana. Capt. Phillips said: "I cannot see how an explosion on board the Maine would be possible. Neither can I imagine the possibility that a torpedo was exploded under the Maine. It is unreasonable that any one would have done such a thing, and thereby incur the enmity of the whole world."

FOR NATIONAL CLEANLINESS

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE

Millions use Pearline. It goes to every town and hamlet in the United States and Canada. Every dealer has it. The better the dealer and the better his customers, the more Pearline he sells. Thrifty people everywhere are coming over to the use of Pearline. Economy, common sense, an appreciation of cleanliness, the ability to benefit by others' experience, the desire for better and easier work—these and a hundred others are the good reasons for the universal use of Pearline, the standard washing compound. 580

Millions NOW USE Pearline

MIXED WITH BRAINS.

For three dollars a month, says Mrs. Rorer, the great cooking expert, all the cooking of a family of six persons can be done on a gas range, provided the gas is mixed with brains. This is a point for those to consider who find gas for fuel expensive. Gas for fuel recklessly used means a large bill, of course, just as gas for illuminating purposes recklessly used means the same. Care in the one case results in saving, just as in the other. For example, some people light the burners on the top of their range long before they need them, and leave them going after they are through with them. They keep three burners lighted when one is sufficient. Nothing is easier than waste, nothing is easier than saving money by looking after these details. The low figures given by Mrs. Rorer have been verified over and over again, but, as she says, if brains are not mixed with the gas, the thing cannot be done.

The Overcoat we make to order at $18 is double value. Sample garments for inspection.

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BROADWAY AND NINTH ST.

RUPTURE SURE CURE BOOK FREE.
S. J. Sherman, Rupture Specialist, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

DEAD, WOUNDED, AND WELL

The Navy Department Makes Up Lists from Its Latest Advices from Havana.

ERRORS MADE O

Holland, Alfred J.; Holzer, Frederick; Hutchings, Robert.
Kane, Joseph H.
Jectson, Harry; Jerne, Fred, and Johnson, Alfred.
Load, John B.; Loeber, George W.; Loftus, Paul, and Lohman, Charles A.
McCann, Harry; McDevitt, William; McGuiness, William; McNair, William; Mack, Thomas; Matiasen, Carl, and Mattisen, William.
Panck, John H.; Pilcher, Charles F.
Rau, Arthur; Richards, Walter E.; Rowe, James.
Schwartz, George; Shea, Jeremiah; Smith, Carl A.
Teackle, Harry; Thompson, William H.
Walters, Thomas J.; Webber, Martin V.; White, John E.; Wilbur, Benjamin R.; Williams, Henry; Williams, James.

Uninjured.

Anthony, W.; Awo, F.
Bullock, C. H.
Galpin, Charles P.
Harris, Westmore.
Kushida, Katsusaburo.
Larsen, Peter; Loriniere, Lewis; Lutz, Joseph.
McKay, Edward; Meehan, Michael; Melville, Thomas; Mikkelsen, Peter.
Reden, Martin; Rusch, Frank.
Topping, Daniel G., Turpin, John H.
Willis, Alonzo.

Initials incorrect—Cannot Locate.

William Anderson, Carlos, A. Hallon, H. Johnson, J. M. Mounere, A. Senetal, W. Williams.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

Enlisted Men on the Warship, Those Who Are Saved Being Indicated by Their Condition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The following is a list of the enlisted men of the Maine, not including the Marine Corps, from New York City and State and New Jersey, with the names of the saved indicated, some of whom are injured and in hospital at Havana or Key West:

A.

Anderson, John, boatswain's mate, second class, 541 First Avenue, New York; Andrews, Frank, ordinary seaman, Chemung, N. Y.

B.

Baum, Henry S., landsman, 405 West Fortieth Street, New York; Becker, Jacob, chief machinist, 650 First Street, Hoboken, N. J.; Bookbinder, John, apprentice, second class, 343 North Second Street, Brooklyn; Bonner, Leon, seaman, 77 Washington Street, New York; Bullock, Charles H., gunner's mate, second class, 77 Ann Street, Newburg, N. Y.; Butler, Frederick F., machinist, second class, 38 Central Avenue, Harrison, N. Y.

C.

Christiansen, Carl A., fireman, first class, 128 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, seriously hurt; Clark, Thomas, coal passer, 13 Glover Street, Newark, N. J.; Coleman, William, ordinary seaman, 544 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York; Coleman, William, fireman, second class, 272 Navy Street, Brooklyn; Cronin, Daniel, landsman, 298 Henry Street, New York.

D.

Dennig, Charles, seaman, Newark, N. J.; Drury, James, fireman, first-class, 106½ Douglas Street, Brooklyn; Dressler, Gustav J., apprentice, first-class, 658 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, New York; Etts, John P., seaman, 87 Front Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

E.

Evenson, Carl, seaman, 206 North Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

F.

Fadde, Charles F. J., apprentice, first-class, 226 Franklin Street, Elizabeth, N. J.; Foley, Patrick J., apprentice, first-class, 16 Mechanic Street, Orange N. J., seriously hurt; Franke, Charles, apprentice, first-class, 459 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

G.

Gardner, Thomas J., Chief Yeoman, 480 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn; Graham, Edward P., coal passer, 309 Seventh Street, Jersey City; Greer, William A., apprentice, first-class, 291 Eekford Street, Brooklyn; Gross, Henry, landsman, 313 East One Hundred and First Street, New York.

H.

Hafnberger, William, landsman, 35 Coles Street, Jersey City; Hamilton, John, chief carpenter's mate, 598 Nelson Street, Brooklyn; Ham, Ambrose, apprentice, first class, 28 Catherine Street, Schenectady, saved; Hanrahan, William C., coxswain, Cohoes, N. Y.; Harris, Edward, water tender, Binghamton, N. Y.; Harty, Thomas J., coal passer, 10 East Twenty-second Street, New York; Hauck, Charles, landsman, 238 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn; Heffron, John, ordinary seaman, 1,355 Dean Street, Brooklyn; Heorl, John, landsman, 943 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, saved; Holzer, Frederick C., ordinary seaman, 40 Union Avenue, Brooklyn; Holland, Alfred J., coxswain, 60 Fifteenth Street, South Brooklyn; Horn, William J., fireman, first class, Whitehall, N. Y.; Hough, William L., landsman, Madison Street, New York; Hutchings, Robert, landsman, 546 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, seriously hurt.

J.

Jernee, Fred, coal passer, 51 Water Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

K.

Kelly, Hugh, coal passer, 326 Sackett Street, Brooklyn; Kelly, John, coal passer, 79 Spencer Street, Brooklyn; Koeber, George W., apprentice, first class, 375 Douglass Street, Brooklyn; Kruse, Hugo, painter, Vine Street, Corona, L. I.

L.

Lee, William J., apprentice, first class, Ramseys, N. J.; Leene, Daniel, coal passer, born Ansonia, Conn.; Lees, Samuel, ordinary seaman, 7 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, New York; Leupold, Gustav, fireman, second class, 810 Morris Avenue, Newark, N. J.; Lieber, George, apprentice, first class, 510 East Eighteenth Street, New York; Louden, James W., apprentice, second class, Keyport, N. J.; Lydon, John T., ordinary seaman, New York City; Lynch, Bernard, fireman, first class, 418 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn.

M.

Malone, Michael, fireman, second-class, 406 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York; Marsden, Benjamin L., apprentice, first-class, Jersey City, N. J.; Mason, James H., landsman, 381 Fifth Street, Jersey City; Melville, Thomas, coal passer, New York City, saved; Merz, John, landsman, 364 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn; Miller, George, seaman, 63 Pearl Street, New York; Miller, William S., apprentice, second-class, 2,333 Second Avenue, New York; Moss, Gerhard C., machinist, first-class, 788 Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn.

O.

O'Connor, James, chief boatswain's mate, Bayonne, N. J.; O'Hagan, Thomas J., apprentice, first-class, New York.

P.

Paige, Frederick, landsman, 1,884 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.; Phillips, Francis C., apprentice, first class, 21 South Stuart Street, Rochester, N. Y.; Porter, John, coal passer, Toms Ridge, Westchester County, N. Y.

Q.

Quigley, Thomas J., plumber and fitter, 862 Tenth Avenue, New York.

R.

Reden, Martin, seaman, Monastery Street, Union Hill, N. J, saved; Reilly, Joseph, fireman, first class, 246 Henry Street, New York; Richards, Walter E., apprentice, second class, Westville, N. J., saved; Rising, Newell, coal passer, Fort Chester, N. Y.; Robinson, William, landsman, 208 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

S.

Schroeder, August, ordinary seaman, 24 Catharine Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Scott, Charles A., carpenter's mate, second class, Freeport, Long Island; Shaw, Thomas, landsman, 148 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York; Shea, John J., coal passer, 107 Mott Street, New York.

T.

Teackle, Harry, seaman, 14 Stuyvesant Place, St. George, S. I., saved; Tehan, Daniel J., coal passer, 71 Division Street, New York, saved; Thompson, William H., landsman, 203 Elm Street, New York; Topin, Daniel C., ward room cook, 304 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York; saved; Tudley, Martin, coal passer, 372 Hicks Street, Brooklyn; Turpin, John H., mess attendant, Long Branch, N. J., saved.

W.

White, Charles O., Chief Master at Arms, 57 Poplar Street, Brooklyn; White, John E., landsman, 146 Nassau Street, Brooklyn; Williams, James, gunner's mate, third class, 224 West Eighteenth Street, New York, saved; Willis, Alonzo, apprentice, second class, Keyport, N. J., saved; Ziegler, John H., coal passer, 124 Nelson Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

WHO THE LOST MEN WERE.

CHARLES O. WHITE, the Chief Master at Arms of the lost vessel, was completing his third cruise in the navy. He was born twenty-nine years ago in England. He married, about two years ago, Miss Minnie Glavin of 26 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn. His home had been for several years at 67 Poplar Street, but a few weeks ago his wife and baby went to Norfolk, Va., to be near him before the Maine sailed for the South. They are yet in that city.

HENRY S. BAUM, age eighteen, enlisted as landsman two and one-half years ago. His father died several years ago, and his mother, Mrs. John Nevins, lives at 349 West Fortieth Street. His last letter from Havana was dated Feb. 1, and he seemed to think the Maine had gone to Havana to fight.

WILLIAM COLEMAN, twenty-one years old, colored, shipped as ordinary seaman in June, 1897. He was an elevator and hall boy previously. His mother, who has married again, and is now Mrs. Moore, lives at 544 West Thirty-ninth Street. She said she had not heard from him since he last visited her, on Thanksgiving Day, when he was on the Vermont. The following day he sailed for Key West.

Henry Dierking, a drummer boy on the Maine, who is supposed to nave been lost, lived in Brooklyn, at 181 Fourteenth Street. The father is a tailor, and Henry was one of ten children. He wrote home frequently, and only last week his parents received a letter from him, in which he said that he believed war would soon be declared, and that the feeling against Americans in Havana was very bitter.

WILLIAM DUNNIGHY, ordinary seaman, is the name that was assumed by William Gallagher, thirty-four years old, of 130 Prospect Street, Brooklyn. He had been in the navy eleven years. His enlistment would have expired next August. His sister, Mrs. Kate Hicks, at that address, was his only relative in this country.

GEORGE D. FAUBEL, supposed to be missing, was the son of George Faubel, a saloon keeper at 67 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn. The father, who is a prominent Democratic politician in the Twenty-sixth Ward, says that his son has always telegraphed in previous cases of danger, and he believes that he has been killed in the present accident. Young Faubel enlisted in 1895, and his time would be up in June, this year. In a recent letter he said that he expected to re-enlist. He was a member of the Brighton Athletic Club.

CHARLES FRANKE was a first-class apprentice. He was a son of the late Jacob Franke, a fish dealer, at 459 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. The father died about two years ago, after the son had enlisted in the service. Young Franke came to this country with his parents from Germany when three years old. The boy enlisted about five years ago as an apprentice. His term of enlistment would have expired next September.

HENRY GROSS, twenty-three years old, enlisted in the navy for three years in 1895, and his term was to have expired next August. He was born in this city and educated in the Sisters' School at Fort Lee, N. J. The last letter received by his widowed mother from him was dated Havana Harbor, Jan. 26, and he told how the Maine had entered the harbor with all hands at the guns ready to fire at the word of command, for he stated that all hands fully expected a fight and were somewhat disappointed when none occurred. He was the only son and the principal support of his mother, Louise Gross of 403 East One Hundred and First Street.

ROBERT HUTCHINGS, age twenty-three, colored, enlisted as landsman eighteen months ago. His father, Zacharia Taylor Hutchings, who, with three other sons, lives at 445 West Fortieth Street, said that Robert was born in Virginia. He had not heard from his son since November last, when he was at Key West.

GEORGE W. KAEBLER, first-class apprentice, lived at 375 Douglass Street, Brooklyn. His mother was hoping against hope last night. He was born in Brooklyn, and was educated in the public schools until he joined the navy as a third-class apprentice. After his term of service in the training ship Essex he was sent to the receiving ship Vermont, and was thence drafted to the Maine when she went into commission.

"JAMES H. MASON," landsman, appears in the list of the missing. This is the assumed name of James Henry Fox, twenty-two years old, who enlisted at the Brooklyn Navy Yard June 19, 1895. He is the son of James Fox, foreman for A. W. Haff, at Fulton Fish Market. Mr. Fox, when seen at his home, 233 Walnut Street, Brooklyn, last night, said that at the age of nineteen his son had run away from home and joined the navy. His three years would have expired on June 19 next.

HARRY S. McCANN, seaman, was the son of Policeman McCann of the Lee Avenue Police Court squad of Williamsburg, who lives at 104 Pulaski Street. Mr. McCann received Tuesday a letter written by his son on board the Maine a week ago.

WILLIAM S. MILLER, 20 years old, until last October lived with his mother and stepfather, Ernest Patsch, at 2,152 Second Avenue. At that time he enlisted in the navy and after serving at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for about a month got a berth aboard the Maine, where he served as a drummer boy. He was born and educated in this city and was a member of the Harlem Baptist Church.

THOMAS QUIGLEY, aged thirty-five, was a plumber and gasfitter. He owned a plumbing shop at 452 West Fifty-sixth Street, which is now kept by his brother, John J. Quigley, who lives in Hoboken. Thomas's wife died two years ago, and her death so depressed him that he was unable to attend to his business. He turned it over to his brother and enlisted. In his last letter to his brother, which was received a week ago, he said it was so hot in Havana Harbor that the men had to sleep on deck, and he would be glad when the ship went away.

THOMAS F. SHEA lived with his father, Dennis Shea, two brothers, and two sisters, at 148 East Eighty-sixth Street, up to a year ago. He was twenty-two years old, and had lived in this city all his life. He disappeared from his home, and for a time his family did not know what had become of him. From letters received from him soon after he went away they believed he was working in the upper part of the State.

DANIEL G. TAPPIN, age forty, colored, was a ward room cook. His wife, Elizabeth A. Tappin, lives at 310 West Thirty-ninth Street. She said that her husband had for years been a cook on the Erie road, and had lost his place when his patron, Mr. King, ceased to be President. He engaged on board the Maine a year ago. She received a letter from him on Wednesday. It was dated Feb. 12.

DANIEL J. TEHAN, aged twenty-four years, enlisted in 1895, was ordered to the Maine when she was put in commission, and had been one of her crew ever since. He was born in this city, and his father, Jeremiah Tehan, and two sisters, Abbie and Mary Ellen Tehan, live at 48 Rutgers Street. His father sent a cable dispatch to Havana last night to try to learn something about his son.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, aged twenty-five, enlisted first in 1892, for three years, and served the first two years of his enlistment on the cruiser Chicago, and was then transferred to the monitor Miantonomoh, on which ship he served for the rest of the time. On his return to this city he was employed for a while by a lithographing firm on Vesey Street, and in June, 1895, he again enlisted, and has been on duty on the Maine ever since she was put into commission. He was born in Jersey City. He has a sister, Mrs. J. Cullen, and two brothers, Michael J. and Thomas W. Thompson, who live at 202 Elm Street, this city. He was unmarried.

DOING WELL AT KEY WEST.

Wounded and Others Receiving the Care of the People of the City.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 17.—The reports upon the Maine's wounded to-day are favorable. Every possible care is being bestowed upon them, and both well and injured are brighter and better after a night's rest.

Now it is the officers and men not connected with the Maine who show signs of exhaustion. Commander Forsyth of the naval station here, has been on duty ever since the first news of the disaster was received here, and the officers and men on the torpedo boats Cushing and Ericsson have been under a great strain, which no one who has not traveled on these "elongated coffins" can appreciate.

The officers from the Maine are at the hotels or requartered with army or navy friends, and the seamen and others have been provided for at the barracks, or have been sent to the cruiser New York.

Adistribution of clothing will be made to them so soon as possible. The officers can buy all they want here in the way of clothing.

The American and Cuban ladies here are busy preparing delicacies for the wounded and supplying the hospital with flowers. All the people, from the bootblacks to the wealthy cigar manufacturers, are animated by sympathy and are anxious to do anything in their power to relieve the wounded.

THE MARINES OF THE MAINE.

Complete List o. the Lost and Survivors Given Out in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Navy Department this afternoon gave out a final and complete list of the marines on board the Maine, including the lost and survivors, as follows:

William Anthony, private; uninjured, at Havana. Sergts. Meehan and Galvin, Privates Lutz and McKay, uninjured; now at Key West. Corp. F. P. Thompson and Privates McDevitt and Gerimond, slightly hurt, but now at Key West.

The following are given as "believed to be lost":

Private H. A. Vanhorn, Corp. Joseph Schoen, Private John McDermott, Private J. J. Jordan, Private John Bennett, First Sergt. Henry Wagner, Sergt. J. T. Brown, Privates Henry E. Stock, Edward B. Suman, William McGuiness, John Coffee, Frank Kelly, C. H. Lemiett, P. A. Losko, A. C. Wills, E. F. Kean, J. Monahan, Joseph Strongman, E. B. Timpany, M. J. Downing, C. E. Johnson, V. H. Bottling, James H. Roberts, Paul Loftus, F. J. Newman, George Brosnan, A. V. Warren, Corp. J. R. Burns, Corp. A. H. Richter, Drummer J. H. Dierking, Fifer C. H. Newton.

Men brain-fagged from business cares need

Malt-Nutrine

It soothes and nourishes. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it. —Adv.

TO DETERMINE THE CAUSE

Admiral Sicard, in Command of the North Atlantic Squadron, Appoints a Court of Inquiry.

MAY ASSEMBLE ON MONDAY

Members of the Court Will Be Capt. Sampson of the Iowa, Capt. Chadwick of the New York, and Lieut. Commanders Schroeder and Marix.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Navy Department received a dispatch this morning from Admiral Sicard, in command of the North Atlantic squadron, giving the detail of the court of inquiry to investigate the Maine disaster as follows: Capt. Sampson, President of the Court; Capt. Chadwick, Lieut. Commander Schroeder, and Lieut. Commander Marix.

Capt. William T. Sampson, the President of the court, is commander of the battleship Iowa, now at Tortugas. He is a native of New York, and was graduated at the Naval Academy in 1860. At the outbreak of the civil war he served on the Potomac, and was appointed master in 1861. The year following he was commissioned Lieutenant. The last year of the war found him on the Patapsco of the South Atlantic blockading squadron.

The vessel was destroyed in Charleston Harbor Jan. 15, 1865, and the following year Lieut. Sampson received his commission as Lieutenant Commander. He was a member of the International Prime Meridian and Time Conference in 1884, member of the Board on Fortifications and Other Defenses in 1885-6, and delegate from the United States to the International Maritime Conference in Washington in 1889.

In March, 1889, he was assigned to the command of the San Francisco, with the rank of Captain. In 1892 he was appointed Inspector of Ordnance at the Washington Navy Yard, and the following year became Chief of Bureau.

Capt. Frank Ensor Chadwick is commander of the New York at Key West. He was born in Virginia and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1864. His first assignment to duty was on the steam sloop Susquehanna in the Brazil squadron.

In December, 1866, he was promoted to master, and in 1868 received his Lieutenant's commission. Toward the close of the year he was appointed Lieutenant Commander. During the following ten years he was at different times with the European squadron, at the Naval Academy, and the North Atlantic squadron. From 1882 to 1889, he was the naval attaché in London.

After leaving London he commanded for two years the Yorktown, squadron of evolution. After special duty at the Navy Department, on the Board of Labor Reorganization and as special intelligence officer, he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Equipment in 1893.

Lieut. Commander Seaton Schroeder, executive officer of the Massachusetts, now at Tortugas, was born in the District of Columbia and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1868. He was made master in 1870, and from 1871 to 1873 served on board the flagship Wabash of the European fleet. In 1872 he was commissioned Lieutenant, and in 1893 received his appointment of Lieutenant Commander.

Lieut. Commander Adolph Marix, executive officer of the Vermont, was born in Saxony, and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1868. He was attached to the European station during the following year, and in 1871 was promoted to Master. Receiving his Lieutenant's commission during the next year, he served until 1886 in North Atlantic, Asiatic, South Atlantic, and European Stations.

He was then transferred to the Judge Advocate's office, and three years later was sent on special duty to Australia. He was in charge of the New York branch of the Hydrographic Office from 1892 to 1893, when he was promoted to Lieutenant Commander. He served on the Maine during 1896, prior to going on the Vermont.

It is said that the naval court of inquiry which is to investigate the disaster can scarcely assemble for the work at Havana before next Monday, as Lieut. Commander Marix, who left Washington at 11 o'clock this morning, can hardly reach Key West before the end of the week.

It is not yet known where the board will hold its sessions at Havana, as this detail has been left for Admiral Sicard to fix.

Divers on the Scene.

The Fern and the Mangrove reported arrival at Havana last evening. The former is provided with diving apparatus, and as every warship company includes at least several expert divers, there will be no lack of men to make the necessary search. They will be subject to orders of the Court of Inquiry in every particular.

Outside of the action indicated by Admiral Sicard in the appointment of the court of inquiry, and the adoption of further measures for the disposition of the wounded and the interments, the department officials felt that there was little to do at this moment and that it remained for the investigation to be completed before further action could be taken. The board has ample authority to make the most searching investigation into the causes of the disaster.

Hard to Obtain Evidence.

General fear is expressed by the older officers of the Navy Department that the destruction of the Maine has been so complete, at least in the forward portion of the ship, where the explosion is believed to have occurred, that it may be impossible to find sufficient evidence in the wreck of the hull to be able to declare with certainty the cause of the disaster.

The report coming from Havana descriptive of the occurrence of the wreck strengthened these doubts. The fallen smokestack, the disappearance of the big turret guns, and the overturning of the deck forward, all seem to indicate that an enormous destruction has occurred below.

Nothing, however, has yet developed in the news from Havana as to the appearance of the wreck or in the conflicting stories of the survivors to change the opinion of the majority of the officers stationed in the Navy Department that the Maine sank as the result of an internal explosion.

As to the origin of the explosion, there is still a wide difference of opinion, but the coal bunker theory to-day finds many more supporters than any other theory. This theory is based on the supposition that spontaneous combustion in one of the bunkers, which in the Maine are separated from the magazine forward by a single thin iron partition, ignited the magazine and caused the destruction of the vessel.

Maine's Coal of Good Quality.

In connection with the theory of spontaneous combustion, the character of the coal supplied to the Maine assumed some importance. This is supplied at present to the Bureau of Equipment, and the head of that bureau, Capt. Royal Bradford, this morning asserted positively that the coal was the very best.

He produced the quarterly report required by regulations to show exactly the state of the Maine's coal supply and the quality of the coal. At the end of December the vessel had fifty-two tons of coal only in her bunkers. This was made up of Pocahontas and New River coal. Capt. Bradford said that Pocahontas is a standard naval coal and is rated at 100.

New River follows next, and is set down at 90 per cent. These are semi-bituminous coals of a quality closely approaching that of the Welsh navigation coal, the British naval standard.

The department also authorizes a denial of the statement attributed to Capt. Sigsbee, that he recommended to the department before he sailed for Havana that no other ship than the Maine be sent to Havana because the harbor was too dangerous owing to the number of torpedoes planted in the bottom.

It is said that nobody aside from the Spanish officers in Havana knows what has been done to protect the harbor in that manner.

Specific denial was also given of the report emanating from Madrid that a torpedo flotilla was about to leave Key West for Cuba. It was said that only two torpedo boats, the Cushing and Ericsson, are at Key West, and these have not been ordered and will not be ordered, according to present plans, to Cuba.

Señor du Bosc, the Spanish Chargé, has received no instructions to go to New York to stop the Spanish ship Vizcaya from entering the port, and reports to this effect were discredited.

CITY DOCTORS IN SESSION

Academy of Medicine Recommends the Establishment of a National Health Board.

THE CAFFERY BILL CONDEMNED

A Committee Will Go to Washington to Urge the Spooner Bill—Expert Testimony Features Advocated.

The New York Academy of Medicine last evening unanimously adopted resolutions presented by Dr. Richard H. Derby, from the Committee on National Public Health, as follows:

Whereas, The happiness and the well-being of a people and the business prosperity of a country depend on the wisdom, the force, and the execution of the sanitary laws, and

Whereas, A diversity of opinions and a division of responsibility, without co-operation in sanitary measures cause confusion in the effort and defeat in the practice of sanitary aims, and,

Whereas, The medical profession of a country are the proper custodians of its health, therefore be it

Resolved, That the fellows of the New York Academy of Medicine do earnestly recommend the establishment of a National Bureau of Health with the power to administer within constitutional limits the sanitary needs of the United States.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing be sent to the New York Chamber of Commerce and to the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

The Academy also unanimously adopted resolutions presented by Dr. Derby approving Senate Bill No. 3,433, introduced by Senator Spooner, as substantially the one advocated by the Academy before Congress a year ago and condemning the Caffery bill. The enactment of this latter bill, the resolutions say, "would be a serious misfortune to the interests of the public health of the United States, not only because it would tend to postpone the establishment of a National Health Bureau, but because it embodies a narrow view of the real importance of public health organizations, and unduly emphasizes a single phase of health protection which science and experience have shown to be of entirely secondary importance."

A committee, consisting of Drs. E. G. Janeway, A. Jacobi, J. D. Bryant, J. M. Brudden, and Richard H. Derby, was appointed to go to Washington in support of the Spooner bill.

Dr. M. Allen Starr presented a report of progress from the Committee on Expert Testimony, appointed in June last, and the report was received. The committee concludes that any measure looking toward a reform in the present methods of offering expert testimony should proceed along three distinct lines: (1) To establish a standard of excellence; (2) to secure the appointment of experts in any case by the Presiding Justice of the court, so that the expert should have a judicial function and be free from bias; (3) fees should be fixed by the Court.

The committee decided to recommend that persons desiring to practice as experts shall be required to register with the Regents of the university, presenting certain evidence of qualification, the applicant to specify what department of medicine he desires to appear in, either surgery, medicine, obstetrics, gynecology, chemistry, pathology, nervous diseases, or insanity; to state that he has been in the practice of medicine for ten years, and in that of the specialty for three years; to show that he has had special opportunities for research for three years in laboratory, dispensary, hospital, or asylum practice; to present a certificate of good moral character; to have his qualifications sworn to and indorsed by two officers of the County Medical Society or association of the school to which he belongs, and certified to by a Justice of a court of record of the district in which he lives.

The committee recommends the appointment of the experts by the Judge of the court in which the case is tried, upon the application of counsel for either side, or in the wisdom of the Court. It recommends that the Court appoint three or more experts to act as judicial advisers. The experts are to be allowed to receive all information possible from counsel on both sides; they are to be allowed to examine material or patients; they are not to express any opinion to any one excepting to each other, and their testimony is to be elicited by questions and cross-questions before the Court.

With regard to the remuneration of experts, the committee recommends that the Judge appointing them should fix the fees, either in a lump sum for the case or a per diem fee, to be not less than $10 nor more than $200 for each expert. The committee also recommends making this fee a taxable disbursement and so part of the costs of a case, to be paid by the county in criminal cases and by the loser in a civil case.

The report concludes by recommending the adoption of Assembly Bill No. 509, presented by Mr. Kelsey, as a basis, amendments to make it conform to the views of the committee to be offered. The report is signed by Drs. M. Allen Starr, Stephen Smith, George L. Peabody, J. H. Girdner, C. L. Dana, H. C. Coe, H. M. Biggs, and E. G. Janeway.

PAPER MEN CRY "WAR."

At the American Paper and Pulp Association's Dinner Mr. McElroy's Speech Evokes Response.

The annual meeting of the American Paper and Pulp Association was continued yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. A resolution, presented by Warner Miller, in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard, was passed, and one suggesting the early construction of the Nicaraguan Canal by Americans was also passed. In the matter of postal facilities and the international bankruptcy bill the association put itself on record as desiring cheaper letter rates and larger remuneration for ships carrying American mails.

The following officers for the current year were elected: President, Hugh J. Chisholm; Vice Presidents—"Writing," William F. Whiting; "Book," James N. Mohr; "News," George C. Sherman; "Wrapping," Samuel P. Train; "Wood Pulp," Kennedy B. Fullerton; "Chemical Fibre," Augustus G. Paine, Jr.; "Braids," C. D. Brown; Secretary and Treasurer, Chester W. Lyman. Delegates to National Board of Trade—William T. Barker and William H. Sharp.

Professor Franklin Giddings of Columbia University addressed the association on "Combinations of Capital in Relation to National Prosperity," and Clemens Herschel read a paper on "Some Facts in Hydraulics."

In the evening a dinner was given in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. William H. McElroy of The Rochester Post-Express, responded to the toast, "The Debt of Literature to Paper." He took occasion to digress:

"Amid these pleasures our minds cannot keep from reverting to the sad accident to the Maine. We hope that it was an accident. But if another cause is assigned, we will stand shoulder to shoulder, in the defense of our country. Our Government shall not perish." [Cheers.]

As Mr. McElroy sat down there were cries of "War with Spain!" "Let it come!" "Telegraph it to McKinley!"

Other speakers were the Rev. Minot J. Savage, who responded to the toast "The Man of Affairs"; Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic on "The American Newspaper," Judge Joseph W. Symonds of Portland, Me., "The Triumphs of the Useful Arts," and Warner Miller, "Our Anniversary."

MARTIAL LAW IN SAN JOSE.

Navy Department Hears from the Marietta's Captain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Navy Department has received a cable dispatch from Commander Symmonds, commanding the Marietta at San José de Guatemala, reporting all quiet at that point, with the town under martial law.

This dispatch was in cipher, and the fact that it was not given out at once gave rise to a rumor that the Navy Department was in receipt of secret information from Havana. This was explained later when the dispatch was translated and made public.

COSTA RICA AT PEACE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Señor Calvo, Resident Minister of Costa Rica, to-night gave out this statement:

"The news of a revolution in Costa Rica is wholly false, and is even without foundation. Dispatches received yesterday and to-day at the legation contradicted in most positive terms the report published as well as the rumor published in the form of a telegram from Managua, dated Feb. 8, which I did not deem worthy of any notice."

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE HEWITTS' PLANT PARTY.

Society Assumes Vegetable Garb for the Season's Last Big Dance—Striking Costume Effects.

The last of the season's big dances, a revivification of the days of Louis XVI., who is credited with having stood sponsor for similar entertainments at Versailles, took place in the form of a "plant party" at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, 9 Lexington Avenue, last night. It was attended by several hundred of the city's wealthiest and most fashionable people.

As a novelty the plant party was a success. The edifying spectacle of richly costumed and bejeweled women carrying about on their persons imitations of various representatives of the vegetable kingdom, from squash and lettuce to meteor roses and orchids, and of men in conventional evening dress, with similar additions, was something enough out of the ordinary to interest the people concerned, and also plenty of others who were not favored with invitations.

The women guests were asked to go in costumes representative of some praticular fruit, flower, or vegetable. The men appeared at the house in ordinary evening dress, which prevented too close a similarity to the Versailles "plant parties," and as each of them entered he received a vegetable adornment, artificial, of course, which he was supposed to wear for the rest of the evening.

The feminine guests showed little tendency to clothe themselves in complete imitation of plants or fruits, but were contented with bizarre headdresses and vegetable garnitures, which were sufficiently startling without quite spoiling the effect of handsome gowns. One young woman carried in a staff adorned with garlands, and another had snowshoes carried in for her to complete her costume.

Mrs. Hewitt received her guests in a costume suggestive of violets, and carried real specimens of the flower. The Misses Hewitt, who assisted her, carried pinks and orchids. Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, daughter-in-law of the host, who was with them, wore imitation red carnations in her hair. P. Cooper Hewitt and Edward Cooper were among the other relatives present.

The entertainment was of a vaudeville character and started about 10:30 P. M. There were charades, tableaus, and songs, all furnished by the guests. Lander's Orchestra played, and supper was served about midnight. There was some informal dancing afterward, but no cotillion.

Mr. Webb's Make-up.

G. Creighton Webb created considerable amusement by appearing in an admirable make-up of red hair and beard and complexion to match. He disguised his voice with good effect.

The plant party is said to have been the first thing of its kind ever given here, though a vegetable party, in which men and women were both costumed, took place at Sherry's two years ago. It was a leap year dance, and was attended by a number of fashionable people.

Among the striking costumes were those of Mrs. Cass Canfield, who wore a basket of roses as headgear; Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, who was in yellow satin, trimmed with small sunflowers, and wore the head of a tremendous sunflower in her hair; Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, in cerise velvet, and wearing as a bonnet the half of a flower pot from which a stalk bearing pink carnations protruded; Mrs. Nicholas Fish, a costume designed to represent wild field flowers; Mrs. Stanford White, a yellow satin, with poppies over her head and used to trim the corsage of her gown; Miss Edith Winthrop and Miss Ruth Morgan, gowned to represent poppies.

Mrs. Victor Sorchan, in pink satin, trimmed with pink roses, and wearing a pink satin rose, which measured about eighteen inches across, on her head; Miss Kernochan, as a sunflower, with satin gown appropriately trimmed; Miss Mary Kernochan, a white satin gown covered with apple blossoms; Mrs. W. Stover Miller, in brilliant red tulle, and wearing a Bacchante wreath of grapes and grape leaves in her hair.

TO RETIRE FROM HARVARD.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton to Sever His Connection with the University.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 17.—Charles Eliot Norton, the distinguished critic and professor in Harvard University, has announced that with the end of the present academic year he will retire from the active duties of his position. Although Prof. Norton is the oldest member of the Faculty, his connection with Harvard as a professor did not begin until 1875.

After his graduation at Harvard in 1846 he spent a number of years in study and travel in Italy and other parts of Europe. He made a special study of Dante, and is the author of one of the best translations of that poet's works that has been made. His courses in the fine arts at Harvard have always been the largest and most popular that the college offers.

Prof. Norton was formerly editor of The North American Review, and was the literary executor of James Russell Lowell. He also edited the correspondences of Thomas Carlyle. He has always taken great interest in movements tending to elevate citizenship and purify politics, though he is best known as a fearless critic of literature and art.

The announcement of Prof. Norton's retirement will cause a shock to both graduates and undergraduates. Since 1875 no professor, it can be said, has had so much influence in shaping the thoughts of Harvard men as has Prof. Norton. Outside of the classroom Prof. Norton has been particularly popular with the students, and has always been most cordial in receiving them at his home. For years it has been one of his customs to invite all students who do not go home in vacation time to receptions at his home.

In the Department of Fine Arts at Harvard, Prof. Norton followed Lowell, who was the successor of Longfellow.

HORRORS IN MACEDONIA.

Many Bulgarians Die Under Torture in the Villages.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The correspondent of The Daily News at Constantinople tells a terrible story of the murdering and torturing in the most horrible fashion of Bulgarians in Macedonian villages. Many have died under torture. A list of the victims has been furnished to the Ambassadors.

THE CARTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Tilt Between the Judge Advocate and W. P. Hardee, a Lawyer.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 17.—The Carter Courtmartial gave up considerable time to-day examining the charge of swearing falsely in the City Court of Savannah in the case of J. B. Brown vs. the Atlantic Contracting Company. W. P. Hardee, Brown's attorney, went on the stand. He is friendly to Capt. Carter, and when Judge Advocate Barr asked him to recite the testimony of the accused in the case referred to, he refused to do so.

"Do you remember the oath you took when you became a member of the bar?" the Judge Advocate asked.

"That, Sir, is none of your business," was the rejoinder.

The discussion created a sensation.

Other witnesses were introduced in connection with the charge referred to.

American-Irish Historians Dine.

The second annual dinner of the American-Irish Historical Society was held last night at Hotel San Remo. Seventy-five were present. The President of the society, Edward A. Mosely of Washington was unable to be present, and his place was taken by Gen. James R. O'Beirne. The principal address of the evening was by Joseph Smith of Lowell, Mass., upon "Some Ways in which American History is Falsified." Among those present were Thomas Hamilton Murray of Pawtucket, R. I.; John C. Linehan of Concord, N. H.; Thomas P. Lawler of Worcester, Mass.; James J. Roche of Boston, Morris F. Egan of Washington, Thomas J. Gargan and T. Russell Sullivan of Boston, Robert Ellis Thompson of Philadelphia, Thomas Dunn English of Newark, N. J.; August St. Gaudens, John D. Crimmins, Thomas Emmett, Stephen Geoghan, and E. F. McSweeney.

LATTIMER SHOOTING TRIAL

Strikers Say Deputies Gave Warning of Their Intention to Fire on Them.

TESTIMONY OF WANTON ACTS

Angelo Matz Says He Went to Lattimer to See the Fun—He Is Unable to Tell Which Party Fired First.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 17.—The Prosecuting Committee in the Lattimer shooting case will make an appeal to-day for funds with which to continue the prosecution of Sheriff Martin and his deputies. The money donated just after the strike for this purpose has all been expended in paying for the bringing of witnesses here, for attorneys' fees, and for the expenses incidental to arranging and preparing the case.

John Pupka, the first witness of the day, testified regarding the intention of the de

The Wanamaker Store

Here's an Odd Announcement

THIS is the story of 200 new Spring Capes and Jackets; trim, jaunty, stylish garments, with all the new Spring touches about them, which are offered to-day *at their wholesale prices*.

To offer a price-cut of one-third or more on Spring garments at the very threshold of Spring is sufficiently unusual to deserve extended mention, even if the goods were not of a character which would earn favorable comment under any conditions.

The fact is it's a sample line which we have just bought. The manufacturer is famous for originality and excellence in styles. Materials and workmanship will speak for themselves. Here they are,—two hundred of them, 75 Capes and 125 Jackets, and they're beauties.

The Capes are in the leading fashionable shades of Castor, Gray, Brown, Green, Tan and Black, all handsomely lined with changeable or plaid taffetas, and trimmed with ribbons and embroidery.

Regular prices will be $12 to $30
Our prices are $7 to $19.

The Jackets are in fly-front, blouse-front and blazer front; cloths are coverts and kerseys and broadcloths; styles attractive and novel; workmanship and finishing, superb.

Regular prices will be $10 to $45
Our prices are $6 to $30

Some New Organdies

NINETY new styles in Organdies are here. We'd like you to see them. If you are an admirer of textile art, you will find them a purely artistic treat. If you wish them for summer gowns, you will find them the very pinnacle of the coming styles, and as for newness, they only paid their toll to Uncle Sam and became Americanized yesterday. Before that they were German—they come from Alsace.

30 patterns in Organdie Lisse, 35c. a yard.
30 patterns in Printed Organdie Raye, 37½c. a yard.
30 patterns in Printed Organdie Carreaux, 37½c. a yard.

They are beautiful goods, in exclusive designs, of course. Orders for them were placed more than nine months ago, and the patient, dexterous hand-printing has been going on practically ever since. The exquisite floral patterns in life-like tints cluster between the woven stripes, which vary from very narrow to broad and bold, and from white to intense but tasteful color. The delicate lace tracery,—but there, description is simply impossible. Come in and see them.

A Carload of Typewriter Desks. WE have just received a carload of Typewriter Desks from a manufacturer who has made a name for himself in this specialty. They range all the way from a simple stand of birch, at $3, to a handsome quarter sawed oak roll-top desk, at $32.

Very good goods, indeed, and cheap, too. Here's the whole variety:—

At $3—Of birch, natural finish; top 18x32, French legs, one drawer and book rest.

At $5—Of quarter sawed oak; top 18x32, panel ends, one large drawer and book rest.

At $7.50—Of quarter sawed oak; top 18x32, four large drawers and book rest; panel ends.

At $17.50—Of quarter sawed oak; top 32x36, four large drawers and book rest, panel ends and back, self-adjusting machine rest.

At $23—Of quarter sawed oak; top 32x50, seven drawers, panel sides and back, self-adjusting machine rest.

At $32—Of quarter sawed oak, 50 inches long, 32 inches deep, 50 inches high, seven large drawers and two book rests, panel sides and back, self-adjusting machine rest; highly polished.

Fourth floor.

Handkerchief Price-Cuts. HERE are five items concerning handkerchiefs for men and women which are unusually interesting. Bear in mind that linen handkerchiefs here are just that and nothing less. Then the reductions from already fair prices seem all the more surprising.

FOR WOMEN

At 15c.—Hemstitched and embroidered; or embroidered and lace edges; real value, 25c.

At 25c.—Hemstitched, with four widths of hem; very fine; our regular 50c quality.

FOR MEN

At 35c.—Pure white hemstitched; extra fine, but in limited quantity; value, 65c.

At $1.50 doz.—Pure white hemstitched; two widths of hem.

At $1 doz.—For men and women. Hemstitched. Some with hand-embroidered initial, unlaundered. Try to match them at the price elsewhere.

Broadway.

Books at 15c. and 18c. THE lower priced comprise 50 titles known as the "Excelsior" edition, and are well worthy that name. Printed on good paper, from new plates, and finely bound. The most noted authors are represented. In the following only a hint as to the character of this series; 15c. each.

A Wonder Book,	In Memoriam,
Aesop's Fables,	Lady of the Lake,
Black Beauty,	M'terpieces from Eliot
Bacon's Essays,	Sartor Resartus,
Crown of Wild Olives,	Sesame and Lilies,
Dream Life,	Tales from Sh'kesp're
Evangeline,	The Rose and Ring,
Fairy Book,	Vicar of Wakefield.

In standard religious literature, neatly bound and well illustrated, there are fifteen titles of the best known works, and these 18c. each. Among them:

Imitation of Christ,	Brooks's Addresses,
Daily Thoughts,	Christian Living,
Shepard's Psalm,	Royal Commandm'ts,
Why Do You Believe?	Manliness of Christ,

The Book Store, Ninth street.

CANDY MATTERS. THERE'LL be more than three and a half tons of candies sold in the candy store between this morning and to-morrow night, and those are only ordinary days. People are finding out, you see.

The candy man has a hobby,—you might call it a monomania. It's on the matter of Purity of Materials. It's a fact that our candy ingredients cost us more than those of any other maker we know about, because the candy man hunts for the top-notch *best*, and nothing else will satisfy him. He knows his public, the candy man.

Yet, for all this, our prices are much under the usual for finest grades. Why? Not because the goods are inferior, for they're generally considerably better and always as good as the very best elsewhere. It's only because we sell candies, like everything else, on a small-profit, large-business basis. That is why

Our best Mixtures cost 60c. a pound.
Our Glace Maroons, 80c. a pound.
Our Best French Fruits, 50c. (5 lbs. for $1.50).
Our Salted Almonds, 80c. a pound.

Look at the George Washington Hatchets (candy-filled) and other 22d of February novelties when you're in the store. A fine lot of table decorations here too,—paper candle shades, paper doylies and mats, chop-tufts and such matters. Wanamaker prices.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

NO RATES FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Merchants' Association has received word that the railroads of the New England Passenger Association have refused to grant the application for reduced rates to merchants attending the association conventions in the latter part of this month and in March. The application was similar to that granted by the Central Passenger Association recently and by the Trunk Line Association. The New England Association, however, replied that prevailing low regular rates in New England prevented such a concession. The Merchants' Association has filed a protest to this action.

The lines forming the Southeastern Passenger Association also declined to grant the rates, on the ground that they had been so advised by their counsel. It is said that they were afraid of violating the Inter-State Commerce act. The Merchants' Association, however, is of the opinion that this decision will be reversed in the case of future excursions.

TRUSTED BOOKKEEPER HELD.

John W. Short, head bookkeeper, thirty-six years old, was arrested yesterday afternoon in the office of the Wallabout Iron Foundry, at 62 to 76 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn, on a warrant charging him with embezzlement. The complainant was his employer, Frederick W. Davis, who, in an affidavit, alleged that on Monday last Short appropriated $93.27, as well as $5 on a $10 petty cash check. Short lives at 30 Conselyea Street. He had been in the firm's employ many years, and some time ago a power of attorney was given him.

Mr. Davis discovered the defalcation on Wednesday afternoon while looking over his accounts in a desultory way. He made a quiet investigation, and it is alleged discovered other discrepancies in Short's accounts.

After Short's arrest he confessed he had been systematically robbing his employers.

He was held in $1,300 bail, on two charges, for a hearing to-day in the Ewen Street Court.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Constitutional Amendment Providing for Biennial Sessions Debated in the Senate.

ADVANCED TO THIRD READING

Republican Caucus Amendment Fixing the Salaries of Senators and Assemblymen at $1,000 a Year —The Governor Criticised.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The action of the Republican Senators last night in abolishing majority rule in caucus provoked much comment to-day. If the three-fifths rule is adopted by the Assembly Republicans, forty-seven votes will be required in caucus, as against thirty-nine heretofore. It is believed that this would jeopardize the Constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions and the anti-Cartoon bill.

It was after midnight when the biennial sessions amendment was agreed upon by the Senatorial caucus by a vote of 27 to 3. This having been disposed of, the question of salaries was taken up. The amendment as originally drawn provided that the salaries should be $1,500 per year, the same as at present. Afterward it was amended so as to provide that the salaries of Senators should be $3,000 for the four years' term and of Assemblymen $1,500 for the two years' term. A further amendment was agreed upon last night making the salaries of Senators and Assemblymen $1,000 per year, or $4,000 for the Senatorial term and $2,000 for the Assembly term. Senator Stranahan offered this amendment in the Senate to-day.

Senator Cantor criticised the Republicans for caucussing upon the question, instead of allowing the Senators to exercise their individual judgment. He charged that much of the bad legislation that had found its way into the statute books was the result of forcing bills through upon the political judgment of a leader. It would be better, he said, if the Governor would comply with the Constitution and use his power to secure a uniform charter for cities of the second class. With such a law it would be possible for the Legislature to conclude its sessions in two months.

He resented as a reflection upon the character of the State the assertion that the Legislature could not be trusted to meet once a year. As to the economical feature, he held that little if anything in the way of saving could be accomplished by biennial sessions. He expressed the hope that the Republican Senators would excercise their own judgment on the matter instead of obeying the mandate of a caucus.

Senator Stranahan said that there was no disposition to make the question a caucus or a party measure. He said that the measure would save half a million dollars a year, and was desired by three-fourths of the people of the State.

Senator Brackett spoke against the advancement of the concurrent resolution, giving it as his conviction that biennial sessions would not save the people of the State a single dollar. He asked how money was to be saved on the publication of the session laws, for instance, when it would cost as much to print 1,000 bills every two years as 500 bills every year.

Senator Stranahan replied: "Legislation breeds legislation, and laws have to be amended or repealed." He argued that biennial sessions would curtail legislation, and thus prevent the passage of useless bills.

Senator Brackett asked Senator Stranahan to consider that biennial sessions would destroy the balance of power between the legislative and the executive branches of the Government. "It would decrease the legislative power, and immeasurably increase the executive power," he said. He called special attention to the appointments that the Governor would make during the long recesses of the Legislature, and argued that the proposed change would tend to make the Executive the dictator of the State.

Senator Brackett expressed regret that the present Executive had been identified so closely with a measure that was calculated to increase Executive power. He mildly criticised the Executive for "taking a very deep interest in legislation before it had been introduced."

The measure was then advanced to the order of third reading. It will be reprinted in its amended form and will come up for final passage next week.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Previous Service as a Qualification for Engineers.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Senator Ford to-day introduced a bill making any person who has served as a locomotive engineer or fireman for a period of five years, and who shall have been a resident of New York City, as now constituted, for a period of two years, eligible for examination for a license to act as engineer in the City of New York.

The following bills of interest to New York City were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Roche—Authorizing the City of New York to construct a pier at the foot of Market Street, Borough of Manhattan, and authorizing the Dock Department to set apart the pier for the use of the public.

Mr. Raplee—Amending the act providing for a State Board of Pharmacy, by exempting New York City from its provisions.

The following bills of general interest to New York and vicinity were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. Wallace—Providing for the erection of the County of Nassau, to be composed of that part of Queens County outside of the limits of New York City.

Mr. Brennan—Forbidding a member or officer of any society for the prevention of crime, unless an officer attached to the Police Department of the City of New York or acting for the societies for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, unless such person or officer shall have first obtained the approval of the Chief of Police, to apply for or obtain a warrant from any City Magistrate.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—These bills of general interest have been introduced in the Senate:

Senator G. A. Davis, amending the stock corporation law so as to permit a corporation not yet engaged in business, but organized for the purpose of engaging in such business, to sell its franchises.

Senator Cantor, amending the stock corporation law by making the Directors of any stock corporation except a moneyed corporation personally liable for any debt created in excess of the fair value of its assets or for bonds or other obligations issued in excess of the amount authorized by law.

These bills have been introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Oliver, compelling pharmacists to mark all poisons, chemicals, and medicines dangerous to life by indiscriminate use with cautionary labels giving two of the best obtainable antidotes.

Mr. Griggs, giving the State Superintendent of Public Instruction power to make provision for instructing all pupils in schools under State control in political economy.

Mr. Mullaney, imposing a tax of $50 on the sale of cigarettes and forbidding sales to minors.

Mr. Raplee, providing that any person who, after Feb. 1, 1898, desires to practice osteopathy must spend at least four terms of five months each in an incorporated school of osteopathy.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action of Both Houses on Various Measures.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The following bills were passed to-day by the Senate:

Senator White—Amending the laws relating to the Syracuse salt springs so as to continue the Superintendent in charge until the lands shall be disposed of.

Senator Brush—Amending the acts relating to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences so as to change the number of Directors.

Senator Wilcox—Amending the laws in relation to the powers of electric light and power corporations so as to permit extensions beyond city limits.

These bills were passed by the Assembly:

Mr. Chanler—Forbidding the seizure of persons in New York City for debts of less than $50.

Mr. Tremper—Abolishing the office of Coroner in Ulster County.

Mr. Martin—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the appointment of referees in various cases.

Mr. Hill—Providing penalties for the non-issuance of bills of lading to shippers.

Mr. Mullaney—Incorporating the department command of the Union Veterans' Union of New York.

Senator Wray—Providing that past service as a Municipal Court Justice in New York City shall be a qualification for future service in such office.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES.

Provided For in a Proposed Amendment to the Penal Code.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Senator Wilcox to-day introduced an amendment to the Penal Code which provides for indeterminate sentences to State prisons. It provides that any person over sixteen years of age, who is convicted of a felony and sentenced to a State prison, shall receive an indeterminate sentence, the minimum of which shall not be less than one year, or not less than the minimum fixed by law, and the maximum shall not be more than the longest period fixed by law for the crime. In cases of second offense it is provided that if the crime is punishable by imprisonment for a term less than his natural life the offender may be sentenced under an indeterminate sentence, the minimum limit of which shall not be less than the longest term fixed by law as a punishment upon first conviction, and the maximum not more than twice such longest term. In all cases of sentences to State prisons the court must limit the maximum term.

In regard to sentences to the Elmira Reformatory, it is provided that any person between sixteen and thirty years of age who may be convicted of a felony, may be sentenced to the reformatory, but the court must fix the maximum limit, which shall not be less than one year and shall not exceed the maximum now prescribed by law for the offense. Such imprisonment may be terminated by the managers of the reformatory as authorized by the prison law, but shall not continue for a longer term than the maximum fixed by the trial court or provided by law for the crime of which the prisoner was convicted.

The amendment provides that no person shall be sent to a penitentiary or county jail for more than one year, or to State prison for a less term than one year.

DOLLAR GAS LEGISLATION.

Suburban Companies Claim to be Losing Money.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Senator Cantor and Assemblyman Donnelly will move on the floor of the two branches of the Legislature to discharge the committees in charge of their New York City dollar gas bill so that a vote may be taken. The Assembly Committee to-day decided to report favorably the bill of Assemblyman Brennan to reduce the price of electric light in New York City, and in view of this fact it is believed that the dollar gas bill will be reported in a few days.

The various dollar gas bills were considered by the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations this afternoon. Several persons appeared in behalf of the Brooklyn suburban companies, who claimed that they should not be obliged to supply gas at the same rate as the large corporations within the city.

Edward J. Dooley, representing the Jamaica and Woodhaven companies, presented figures showing that the cost of production and distribution of the former company for the last year was $1.51 and of the latter $1.04 per 1,000 feet. Each charged $1.50, so that the Jamaica company had actually operated at a loss. Charles H. Hyde of the Flatbush company said that the cost of production of his company was $1.03½ and it charged $1.25. The company had paid no dividends since June, 1896. The actual earnings last year amounted to about four cent. on the capital stock, but this had been expended in extensions and improvements. F. McGoldrick, representing the Richmond Hill and Queens County companies, said that the cost of production amounted to $1.56, while they charged but $1.50 per 1,000 feet. The plants had been operated at a loss ever since their establishment.

These representatives were requested to submit additional information as to the capital stock and earnings of their respective companies, and the matter was laid over until next week.

OPPOSITION TO GOOD ROADS.

Albany County Farmers Say They Cannot Afford Them.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Farmers in large numbers, but principally from Albany County, appeared before the joint Committee on Roads and Bridges this afternoon at a hearing upon the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill. Mr. Armstrong, who introduced the bill in the Assembly, spoke at some length, giving a detailed description of the measure and placing special stress on the fact that it does not force good roads upon any town, and that in order to come under its provisions the towns would have to take the initiative.

W. H. Slingerland of Albany County, representing several farmers' societies, made a vigorous attack on all good roads legislation. He objected to the provision of the bill giving control of the work to the State Engineer. "I'm told you," he said, "that the canal improvement could be made for $9,000,000, and now they say it will take $7,000,000 more to finish it. It will be just the same way with good roads."

Mr. Wagner, another Albany County farmer, objected to the bill because it would increase taxes, because most of the towns owned road scrapers, for which much money had been spent; because cart roads made with those scrapers were very good, and because he believed that if good roads were built under the provisions of the bill they would be built between large cities, and the cross roads, which needed the improvements the most, would be left as they are.

A dozen farmers from towns in the vicinity of Albany repeated the same arguments, and all of them spoke of the hard times from which farmers are suffering. "We can't afford another cent," said one of the number. "It is a question now with a large number of farmers whether to keep their farms or to step out voluntarily and hand them over to the mortgagees."

A delegation of Tompkins County men favored the bill. Others who spoke for it were J. A. C. Wright of Rochester, Vice President of the National Road Parliament; Supervisor P. M. Powers of Onondaga, ex-Assemblyman Bedell of Orange, W. E. Underhill of Schenectady, ex-Senator Collins of Albany, and State Road Commissioner Budd of New Jersey.

There will be another hearing on the bill next Wednesday.

POWER OF THE CITY COURT.

Measure to Restrict It Advanced in the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—In the Senate to-day Senator Brackett moved that the Committee on Codes be discharged from consideration of his bill taking from the City Court of New York the right to issue attachments against non-residents of the city upon simple allegations.

Senator Cantor objected, and Senator Malby, Chairman of the Committee on Codes, said that the bill could not be reported, as there was a dead-lock in the committee. Senators Ford and Guy said that there should be a hearing on the bill in committee before action was taken.

Senator Brackett charged that the city members were rallying against the bill, and insisted on his motion to discharge the Committee on Codes. Senator Cantor moved to table Senator Brackett's motion. The motion to table was lost by a vote of 22 to 10. The motion to discharge the committee was carried.

Citizens' League of Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The Citizens' League of the Borough of Brooklyn to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of incorporation. The club is organized to take an active interest in the political affairs of the Borough of Brooklyn and of the City of New York, and to induce foreigners living in this country to become acquainted with its laws and institutions, with a view of qualifying them for citizenship.

The Directors are Max Schaffer, Rudolph Schall, Max Silverman, Jacob Schaffer, Maurice Weitzner, Newman Lasker, Isaac Levine, Aaron Zelenko, Nathan Hirschenson, Morris Katz, Herman Weissbraten, William Keller, Jacob H. Gremdinger, Sigmund Grenich, and Louis Kaplan of Brooklyn.

CORPORATION TAX REBATES

Bill Introduced to Return Money Paid on Capital Not Used in This State.

DEPUTY CONTROLLER OBJECTS

Col. W. J. Morgan Says that Senator Sullivan's Measure Would Upset the Whole Tax System of the State.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Senator Timothy D. Sullivan introduced to-day a bill which may result in the loss of some of the money the State has collected from the rigid enforcement of the corporation franchise tax, which has proved a profitable source of revenue in the last few years.

The bill authorizes the Court of Claims, in any case where a corporation has heretofore paid the State franchise tax upon its capital stock, to determine from such evidence as it may collect or as may be submitted to it the amount of the tax so paid which was based upon the capital stock employed by such corporation without the State of New York, and to credit the same, together with the penalties and interest paid thereon, in favor of such corporation, which credit may be used and applied in the reduction or discharge of any State tax hereafter accruing against such corporation or its assigns. The provision is made that such credits shall be applied in payment of not more than one-half of the State taxes so accruing in any one year.

When this measure was called to the attention of Col. W. J. Morgan, Deputy Controller, he expressed astonishment that such a bill had ever been introduced. "It is outrageous and absurd," he said, "and I can't believe for a moment that the Legislature will even consider indorsing such a proposition. If the bill should become law it would upset the whole tax system of the State, practically turn the collection of the corporation tax over to the Court of Claims, and give that court more than it could do in ten years in clearing up old contests. It would bring into question every assessment of a tax on any corporation since the franchise tax law was passed, eighteen years ago. Such a thing is not to be thought of."

Under the present law the Controller decides what proportion of a corporation's capital shall pay the State tax. If the corporation disputes his decision a hearing is had, usually before the Deputy Controller, at which the question is argued for the corporation by its counsel and for the State by the Attorney General. From the decision thus arrived at an appeal lies to the Supreme Court, and from there to the Court of Appeals.

In recent years the corporations have adjusted themselves to the payment of this tax to a large extent, but appeals from the assessments levied by the Controller are not infrequent, though comparatively few of them get as far as the Court of Appeals. Senator Sullivan's bill, it is believed, would revive scores of old claims for rebates of taxes which railroad and other companies hold against the State, but which they have never taken to the courts.

PRIMARY ELECTION REFORM.

Regular and Independent Republicans Confer with the Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The conference of regular and independent Republicans to consider legislation for reform of the primaries was held, as arranged, in the Executive Chamber to-night, in response to the invitation of Gov. Black. The party leaders were there, including Speaker O'Grady, Assemblymen Nixon and Armstrong and Senators Ellsworth, Low, and Raines. Senator Pavey and Assemblyman Laimbeer were present, representing the anti-machine element. Assemblyman Weekes was invited, but was called to New York this afternoon and could not attend.

Senators Brush and Ford were on hand to speak for their respective bills. The proceedings of the conference were private.

Long Island City Teachers Unpaid.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The State Department of Public Instruction to-day received a complaint from the teachers of the Long Island City public schools that they have not received their salaries since October last. The department is powerless to act in the matter. Its only weapon would be to withhold the State public school money from Long Island City, but that municipality has ceased to exist, and the department does not feel justified in taking any such measure against New York City.

Charter Day Bill Introduced.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Senator Cantor to-day introduced the bill making Charter Day, the 4th of May next, a legal holiday in the counties embraced in the City of New York. Senator Cantor said an erroneous impression seemed to prevail in New York that this bill proposed to make this day a legal holiday each year. The bill relates only to the 4th of May this year.

$50,000 for Soldiers' Memorials.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The Governor to-day signed Mr. Hixon's bill reappropriating the appropriation of $50,000 for memorial structures in honor of New York State troops, which thus becomes Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1898.

Aide to Major Gen. Roe.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Major Gen. Roe to-day appointed Capt. Chauncey Pratt Williams of this city as aide de camp on his staff, with the rank of Major. This will necessitate the resignation of Capt. Williams as commander of the Third Signal Corps.

Syracuse Ward Boundaries.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Senator White's bill changing the ward boundaries of Syracuse was passed by the Assembly to-day by a vote of 77 to 58, the affirmative side having just one vote to spare. The passage of the bill was preceded by a lively partisan discussion, in the course of which the Democrats several times appealed from the rulings of Speaker O'Grady. The bill now goes to the Governor.

Legislative Notes.

Assemblyman Mitchell of New York yesterday introduced an amendment to the Code of Civil Procedure, repealing that portion which exempts corporations, both foreign and domestic, from being brought up in supplementary proceedings, except in a proceeding by the people of the State.

The bill of Assemblyman Gale to tax all trust companies in the State, which has been under discussion before the Taxation Committee of the Assembly, was reported favorably yesterday, and then, for reasons which Mr. Gale said he did not understand, was recommitted. Chairman Brennan said that several trust companies had asked for a hearing on the bill.

The Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations and the Assembly Committee on Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply will report favorably to-day Assemblyman T. P. Sullivan's bill incorporating Eugene Treadwell, Nathan Ottinger, Herman J. Katz, Franklin De Freee, and Edgar M. Johnson under the name of the New York Water and Electric Power Company.

The Committee on Taxation of the Assembly, to the surprise of the Democratic members, did not report yesterday the Stranahan bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the State tax system. Chairman Brennan said it had been decided to hold the bill until such time as there could be more discussion. The Democrats allege that the idea is to keep off any such commission a representative from New York City.

Respite for a Murderer.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—Christopher Merry, the peddler who was to be hanged to-morrow for wife murder, was respited to-day for sixty days by Gov. Tanner. Merry's lawyers asked for time to appeal to the Supreme Court.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

POLITICAL FIGHT BREWING

McLaughlin May Take Advantage of Milne's Appointment to Oppose Tammany.

DALTON AND MOFFETT TALK

The Deputy Commissioner Says He Will Cause Milne's Removal and Replace Him with a Machine Man or Know Why.

There is every prospect that unless either Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton or Deputy Commissioner Moffett of Brooklyn backs down in the stand he has taken over the appointment of Peter Milne as engineer in charge of the distribution of water, a pretty fight between Tammany and the Brooklyn contingent will be the result.

Every one but the persons directly interested acknowledges that Hugh McLaughlin intends to see to it that his adherents get a large slice of the patronage over the river, and that the placing of Milne in a position which was particularly sought after by one of McLaughlin's closest friends is a slap at the boss's plans he will not brook. The fact that Milne is an acknowledged Republican serves only to complicate matters more seriously, and Deputy Commissioner Moffett, who is a machine man all through, and says so, intends to make a fight for the machine on this matter.

Mr. Moffett says the place held by Milne shall go to a Democrat, and a machine Democrat, or he will know the reason why. He will by no means resign or submit to removal until he has fought the Milne matter out.

Unless they come to an agreement, the Corporation Counsel will be asked to interpret those sections of the charter which are in dispute.

Politics, however, cuts the main figure, especially when it is known that Harry Hawkes, who was for many years connected with the Brooklyn City Government and who is one of Boss McLaughlin's lieutenants, is a candidate for the place. That Hawkes stands in this position was acknowledged by Deputy Commissioner Moffett, who is close enough to the boss to be Chairman of the Kings County Democratic Committee.

Mr. Dalton Talks.

Both Commissioner Dalton and Deputy Commissioner Moffett made clear statements yesterday of the trouble arising over Milne. Before Commissioner Dalton began his recital he called into the room Chief Engineer Birdsall, to whom he referred for corroboration of his statement.

"The first thing I knew of Mr. Milne," said Commissioner Dalton, "was early in January, when Deputy Commissioner Moffett called on me and requested that Milne be transferred from the Department of Sewers, where he had been assigned at the conference of the Mayors, to the Water Department. Mr. Moffett told me that he was new in his department; that Milne, who was formerly Chief Engineer of the Department, was a good man, and would be of invaluable assistance to him, and urged me to have the transfer made. He came several times after that and urged the transfer so strongly that finally on Jan. 12 I brought the matter up before the board, and the transfer was made, being acquiesced in by Commissioner Kane and myself.

"On Jan. 24 Mr. Birdsall was designated Chief Engineer for Greater New York, and thereafter the charge of the department, in so far as it affected the appointment of subordinates, passed practically under his control. On Feb. 1 Mr. Moffett sent me a list of persons whom he had removed, and I found Milne's name on the list of removals. I acquiesced in all the other removals recommended except Milne's, for under the charter, as I understand it, Mr. Moffett had no right to make this removal. As I did not sanction the removal, Milne still remained an employe, and is and always has been one, whether Mr. Moffett recognizes him or not.

Mr. Moffett's Non-Recognition.

"On Monday I sent a letter to Mr. Moffett (which was shown) designating Milne as Engineer in Charge of Water Distribution. I have not heard anything since then, although I understand Mr. Moffett will not recognize the incumbent. How he can help doing so I do not know. If Milne is a Republican and holds office it is entirely the fault of Mr. Moffett, for he must have known that he was one on Jan 1 as well as on Feb. 1. He urged the transfer, and I had it made to suit him. Now the matter has passed into the hands of Chief Engineer Birdsall."

Commissioner Dalton positively denied that there had been any talk or correspondence between him and his deputy relative to the latter's removal or resignation, and he said he did not think the matter would go so far. He said his record as a Democrat and a Tammany Hall man was known, and this was sufficient to make it understood that he would not appoint any Republicans. He declined also to go into any discussion of the political phase of the case, saying it had no significance.

Deputy Commissioner Moffett's statement of his side of the case makes it appear that he had entirely another scheme in view when he asked for Milne's transfer to his department.

"When I took hold," he said, "I found a number of men who had been designated to the sewer department who did not belong there. Among them was Milne, and I asked that he be put back where he belonged, in the water department. I wanted a chief engineer for this borough, and so designated Milne, but when Mr. Birdsall was made chief that took the matter out of my hands, and I simply abolished the office held by Milne. When Mr. Dalton, in the face of such action on my part, designated Milne as Chief of Water Distribution, I considered that he had offered me an affront, for in so designating him he practically acquiesced with me in his removal as chief engineer, and he was out of the department. The appointment of a chief of water distribution, which is the same office as the old Water Purveyor, rests with me, and I am determined to make the appointment. There is no need of an engineer in that place. It was always held by a plumber, and I mean that a layman shall get it, and that layman will be a Democrat, and a machine Democrat at that.

"Mr. Birdsall seems determined that engineers shall have all the clerical places, and I am equally determined that they shall not."

Politics in the Game.

"Is it not a fact, then, that you had Mr. Milne put on your department lists so that he could be more easily removed?" was asked of Mr. Moffett.

"No, I will not say quite that."

Then the Deputy Commissioner added significantly: "There are a lot of things that Mr. Dalton could have told you that he did not, and a lot more that I could tell, but I will not. I will not say whether that means politics or not.

"I am going to see Mr. Dalton to-morrow, and I think, after what I have to say, this matter will be straightened out."

Senator McCarren will return to-day from his Florida conference with Boss McLaughlin, and Mr. Moffett may take counsel with him before he sees his chief. It was said yesterday that if this squabble comes to the attention of Mayor Van Wyck he will settle the whole matter by removing Moffett and giving his place to a man who will take orders from Tammany instead of Willoughby Street. On the other hand, it was pointed out that the Mayor has no personal quarrel with the Boss, and that his brother, Justice Van Wyck, expects a renomination next Fall from the Brooklyn organization.

Died in a Drug Store.

Mrs. Augusta Saulborn, fifty-four years old, who kept a fancy store at 600 First Avenue, with her son and daughter went to the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association to hear a concert last night. The woman was taken ill just as she entered the building, and was assisted by her son to a drug store at 977 Eighth Avenue. She died there half an hour later. A physician who was called said death was due to heart disease.

Schooner Samuel W. Tilton Lost.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 17.—The schooner Samuel W. Tilton, Capt. Smith, from Charleston for Baltimore with phosphate, stranded this morning off Chicamico Life Saving Station. The crew was saved, but the vessel is a complete wreck.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR

CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
& HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*
Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm.*

Andreas Saxlehner.

AT THE HOTELS.

EMPIRE—Hoke Smith, Atlanta.

HOLLAND—John De Koven, Chicago; D. A. Keilar, Louisville, Ky.

MANHATTAN—D. M. Ferry, Detroit.

WALDORF—Lionel del Pinto, London; Dr. T. F. Harrington, Louisville; Col. Thomas A. Dodge, United States Army.

WINDSOR—Samuel W. Cummings, Boston; Alexander Dewhurst, Shipton, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Andrews, Ernest, & Co., Columbus, Ga.; E. Andrews, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Arthur & Sternberg, St. Paul, Minn.; A. Sternberg, notions; Union Square Hotel.
Brown, F. H., & Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; B. M. Brown, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; D. S. Gamble, dry goods, &c.; 108 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
Bloss, Gus, & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; G. Bloss, notions, clothing, and furnishing goods; 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; S. W. Helm, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. A. Clairmont, domestics and linens; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Brandeis, dress goods, cloaks, and laces; 338 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
Back, J. D., & Brother, Little Rock, Ark.; J. D. Back, dry goods and shoes; Hotel Metropole.
Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; Miss M. Connelly, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.
Blumenthal Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Blumenthal, clothing; Hoffman House.
Bacon, Campbell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; P. J. Meyer, white goods and linens; St. Denis Hotel.
Black, J. D., & Brother, Little Rock, Ark.; J. D. Black, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.
Chatman, Kendall & Daniels, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Sparrow, linens and white goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cannon, W. A., & Co., Lexington, Ky.; W. A. Cannon, notions and dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cohn, M. M., & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; E. Cohn, notions and fancy goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Denholm & McKay Co., The, Worcester, Mass.; Miss Waite, underwear and corsets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. F. Marks, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Gemmill, Burnham & Co., Hartford, Conn.; E. F. Burnham, clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hays, H. A., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Hays, clothing; Hoffman House.
Hall, J. D., Dry Goods Company, Sedalia, Mo.; J. D. Hall, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. Muhlfelder, furnishing goods, notions, and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Leon Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Jones, W. E., Raleigh, N. C.; clothing and shoes; New York Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. White, lamps; J. Johnson, stationery and jewelry; Miss Walters, worsteds and art goods; 8 Greene Street.
Jacobs, M. E., & Co., Delaware, Ohio; M. Wolf, cloaks and millinery; 484 Broadway.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. J. Cunningham, silks; 699 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Kahn Dry Goods Company, The, Shreveport, La.; S. Breyfuss, notions, furnishing goods, laces, and upholstery goods; 513 Broadway; Hotel Metropole.
King, Brinsmade & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. King, millinery, notions, and ladies' furnishing goods; 622 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Lewis, A. T., & Son, Denver, Col.; J. P. Davies, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Lowenstein & Marks, Kirksville, Mo.; B. H. Lowenstein, clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Spatz, ladies' and infants' wear; 96 Spring Street; Hotel Vendome.
Landsberg, W., & Son, Winchester, Ky.; T. Landsberg, dry goods; Grand Union Hotel.
Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. Strauss, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Martin, T. S., Company, Sioux City, Iowa; J. P. Martin, cloaks and furs; Hotel Manhattan.
Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; A. Maas, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.
Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcuse, pi

THE RICHARDSON FORTUNE

Homer Nicholls's Testimony to be Disputed at the Will Contest Hearing.

NELSON, THE NURSE, TESTIFIES

The Announcement of Counsel for Mrs. Emma J. Richardson, the Widow, Gives a Somewhat Sensational Aspect to the Case.

A serious and somewhat sensational aspect was given to the hearing in the Joseph Richardson will case, before Surrogate Fitzgerald, yesterday, by the declaration of Charles F. Darlington, who is associated with De Lancey Nicoll as counsel for Mrs. Emma J. Richardson, the widow of the "spite-house" millionaire, that he intends to prove that Homer Nicholls has given false testimony.

Mr. Nicholls represents the house of Bissell & Co., brokers, in Broad Street. He is the chief witness in the other proceedings, taken by the administrator of Mr. Richardson's estate, to discover the whereabouts and value of the estate, and if his testimony is successfully impeached the whole matter of the disposition and whereabouts of the Richardson millions will again be left wide open for all kinds of surmises.

Mr. Nicholls is a man whose character has been considered beyond the possibility of reproach, and his statements have been accepted by common consent as unquestionable. Yesterday he was squarely contradicted in several important matters by another witness, whose character seems to be beyond question—Cortez Nelson, the nurse, who was with Mr. Richardson constantly for weeks before his death. Nelson is the most satisfactory witness for his own lawyer who has yet appeared, his answers to all questions being prompt, clear cut, and decisive.

Mrs. Buschman's Testimony.

Mrs. Emma Buschman at the morning session concluded her testimony begun the evening before. She told of conversations she had with the Richardsons a short time before Mr. Richardson's death, and said she considered him rational. On cross-examination Mr. Fox, of counsel for the contestants asked her if it was not her habit to talk a great deal. She laughed heartily, but some of her friends in the courtroom were much aggrieved, and murmured "insulting," the women taking the insinuation to heart especially.

Nelson was the next witness. His evidence was filtered through a network of objections by counsel for the contestants. A hot discussion between the lawyers ended in the blunt declaration by Mr. Darlington, counsel for Mrs. Richardson, that he intended to prove that Mr. Nicholls had sworn falsely.

Nelson told of a conversation between Della Richardson and Dr. Disbrow, during which the doctor told the woman that she was killing her father by her violent methods. He said he was present at the conversations during which Mr. Nicholls testified that Mr. Richardson had manifested hallucinations that he was in some other city than New York. He denied that Mr. Richardson had said the things attributed to him by Mr. Nicholls, and said he gave no sign of being irrational.

Mr. Peckham's Question.

He told of several trips down town with the Richardsons. On one of these he said he heard Wheeler H. Peckham ask Mrs. Richardson if she intended to sign away her rights in her husband's vast estate for $50,000. She considered a while, and said "No."

On that occasion the party lunched at the Savarin. Mrs. Richardson paying for her husband and herself. Mr. Richardson objected to the expense, and said he could get all he wanted for 10 cents, but could not climb the stairs to find a cheap place.

Mr. Richardson, during his last illness, complained much that he got no letters. He also expressed a wish to see his niece and his granddaughter, George Richardson's daughter, George said he did not bring his daughter to the house because he could not afford to pay her carfare.

The hearing was continued to March 7.

HOUSE CURRENCY BILL.

Its Preparation Intrusted to a Sub-Committee of the Banking and Currency Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The House Banking and Currency Committee has finished the hearings accorded the four members of the committee who are authors of currency measures.

A sub-committee, consisting of James T. McCleary of Minnesota, Chairman; George W. Prince of Illinois, and John Murray Mitchell of New York, has been appointed to draft the general currency measure to be pushed at this session.

The sub-committee will hold daily sessions till the bill is framed, and it is expected that the committee will be abe to report to the House in about a fortnight.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC SALE.

Passage by the Senate of Turpie's Resolution Disapproving of Its Terms.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Turpie Kansas Pacific Railroad resolution, offered Feb. 15, passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 34 to 29. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, As the opinion of the Senate that the sale of the Kansas Pacific division of the Pacific Railroad, made to-day, ought not to be confirmed except upon the terms that the original claims and the interest thereon due to the United States from said railroad company of the Kansas Pacific Division be paid in full by the bidders.

Mr Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) who took part in the discussion preceding the vote of the resolution, pointed out that against the entire debt to the Government of the Union Pacific Railroad, which included the Kansas Pacific branch, amounting to $71,000,000, the sales of the main and branch lines would return to the Government $65,000,000 or 91 per cent. of the road's indebtedness, principal and interest.

This Mr. Thurston held, was a piece of good financiering on the part of the President, who, he said, was better informed upon the value of the road and all the details bearing upon that value than any other official of the Government, in Congress or out. He pointed out that if the sale of the Kansas Pacific were not confirmed the President would have no other alternative than to reduce the first mortgage bonds, and thus, instead of having in the Treasury more than $6,000,000 as a result of the sale, the Government would have to invest about $7,000,000 more in cash to redeem the first mortgage bonds, and then would have on its hands a property that was of so little value as compared with what some Senators imagined that not a single one of the great railroads centring in Kansas City thought enough of it to venture a bid upon it at the sale yesterday.

Replying to Mr. Thurston, Mr. Harris (Pop., Kan.,) read a telegram he had received last night from Topeka, as follows: "Government lien sold here. Special messenger sent to St. Louis to have Sanborn approve sale in the morning."

Mr. Harris said he did not know what practical effect the passage of the pending resolution might have, but it was evident that the purchasers were manifesting remarkable haste to secure the confirmation of the sale.

The vote on the resolution was cast as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Cannon, (Rep., Utah,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Mantle, (S. Rep., Mont.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Pettigrew, (S. Rep., S. D.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Teller, (S. Rep., Col.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Turner, (Pop., Wash.,) Turpie, (Dem., Md.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.)—34.

Nays—Messrs. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyo.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Ore.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Stewart, (Sil., Nev.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyo.,) Wilson, (Rep., Wash.,) and Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—29.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 17.—The Eastern Division of the Kansas Pacific Road, 140 miles in length, was sold under the first mortgage to-day at the Union Pacific station in North Topeka. Judge W. D. Cornish of St. Paul, special master, conducted the sale, and the property was bought in by Alvin W. Kreck, on the part of the Reorganization Committee, for $4,500,000. The same party of attorneys and railway men that witnessed the sale of the road under the Government lien yesterday were present to-day. The sale of the Middle Division will take place to-morrow at Salina, Kan.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Customs for the District of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.—GEORGE H. LYMAN.

Consul at Sierra Lecne, Africa—JOHN T. WILLIAMS of North Carolina.

Assistant Surgeons, Marine Hospital Service—H. B. PARKER of Delaware, J. F. ANDERSON of Virginia, L. L. LUMSDEN of Virginia, M. H. FOSTER of Pennsylvania, and R. H. VON EZDORF of the District of Columbia.

Navy—Capt. H. C. COCHRAN to be Major; First Lieut. L. KARMANY, to be Captain; Second Lieut. W. C. DAWSON, to be First Lieutenant, all in the Marine Corps.

Bankruptcy Debate in House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The House yesterday proceeded with the debate on the Bankruptcy bill. Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) spoke in favor of the bill. The other speakers were Messrs. Alexander, (Rep., N. Y.,) Broderick, (Rep., Kan.,) Knox, (Rep., Mass.,) and Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa.) in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Smith, (Dem., Ky.,) Wilson, (Dem., (S. C.,) Sparkman, (Dem., Fla.,) Settle, (Dem., Ky.,) and Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.,) against it.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate will take a vote Feb. 28 on the proposition that Mr. Corbett of Oregon is not entitled to a seat.

The House yesterday agreed to the Senate amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill providing for court fees.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) presented a joint resolution providing for a commission to supervise the collection of a fund among all the schools and colleges of the United States for the purpose of erecting a monument to Gen. Lafayette in the City of Paris, France, the same to be presented to the Government of France and unveiled and dedicated on the Fourth of July, 1900.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices have been appointed as follows:

NEW YORK—Barnes, Joseph T. Kings; Berwyn, L. L. Woodford; Camillus, Austin E. Daniels; Cassadaga, Leroy M. Smith; De Wittville, Henry D. Spring; Sandusky, Perry E. Merrill; Solvay, Abraham Van Heusen; West Verley, Ward B. Everet; Zeland, Edward L. Williams.

TRIANGULAR COLLEGE RACE.

Yale, Harvard, and Cornell Crews to Meet at New London June 23 or 24.

ITHACA, Feb. 17.—Coach Courtney of the Cornell crew to-night received the following telegram from Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, who, together with Capt. Colson, is in New York to-day, representing Cornell in the conferences with representatives of the Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Columbia crews, relative to the intercollegiate races next Summer:

"Cornell will row Harvard and Yale in a triangular race June 23 or 24, at New London. Will also row Pennsylvania and Columbia, either at Saratoga or Poughkeepsie, July 1."

The coach was delighted. The Cornell athletes are entirely satisfied with the result of the negotiations. Coach Courtney said, to-night:

"I am glad that matters have resulted as they have. Prof. Wheeler states that everything was arranged satisfactorily, and now we will prepare to do all we can to win again this year. I am sure that the public will heartily welcome the triangular meet between the three leading college crews of America, and I have no doubt that the contest will prove fully as interesting as last year's. The result of the negotiations, however, places Cornell in an even more embarrassing position than last year. This arises from the fact that she will have two races, not on the same waters, but a long distance apart. The extra expense of transferring the crews and the unpleasantness of keeping the men in training until July 1 will have to be endured."

Coach Courtney will begin earnest work with the "Varsity crew at once.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 17.—It was announced to-night by Capt. Goodrich of the Harvard crew, after his return from a conference in New York, that an agreement had been reached for a triangular race with Yale and Cornell over the New London course, the race to take place in the week of June 20. Capt. Goodrich was questioned as to other agreements for future races, but refused to deny or affirm that any had been made. The announcement was received with the greatest satisfaction by the college.

COLLEGE ATHLETIC RULES.

Meeting to be Held To-day in Providence to Consider Them.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—George S. Patterson, H. Taussat Geyelin, and Charles McKeehan, the delegates appointed by the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Committee to represent Pennsylvania at the conference to be held in Providence to-morrow afternoon, left here to-night. Princeton, Harvard, Cornell, and Columbia also will be represented. Each will have three delegates—one for the Faculty, one for the graduates, and one for the undergraduates.

The meeting will consider the question of rules as to eligibility to govern candidates for teams in all branches of sport.

Pennsylvania and Harvard already have comprehensive and similar rules on this subject, which have been in operation for the last three or four years, and which were the result of a conference held in 1893 between Harvard and Pennsylvania. It is said to be probable that these rules will be recommended as a basis upon which to formulate as far as possible the general rules to govern in this question.

U. S. GOLFERS IN SESSION.

Morristown Gets the Amateur Championship and Ardsley the Women's.

Nearly 100 of America's prominent golfers assembled at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, last night, where the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association was held. Several questions called for lengthy and spirited discussion, of which one of the most important was the location of the amateur championship event for this year. Both the Morris County Golf Club of Morristown, N. J., and St. Andrew's of Yonkers made strong pleas for the honor. After a lively discussion the choice fell to the Morris County Club by a vote of 17 to 13.

The selection of the links for the open championship was left to the Executive Committee to determine and announce at a later date. The Ardsley and Knollwood Clubs applied for the women's champion ship, and Ardsley won the prize by a large majority.

A majority of the associate club members voted to hold the amateur and open championship contests on different dates, within three months of each other. The amendment increasing the Executive Committee from five to seven members was adopted. A challenge from the Royal Canadian Golf Association for an international team contest was left to the Executive Committee for final action.

All the officers suggested by the Nominating Committee were unanimously elected. Lawrence Curtis of the Brookline Country Club, Boston, was re-elected to the Presidency, and the other officers are: Ransom H. Thomas, Morris County Golf Club, N. J., and Charles B. Macdonald of Chicago, Vice Presidents; Robert B. Kerr, Lakewood, Secretary; George D. Fowle, Philadelphia Country Club, Treasurer; extra members of the Executive Committee—John Reid, St. Andrew's, and Henry May, Washington (D. C.) Golf Club. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $2,757.74.

THE GARDEN HORSE SALE

The "War Scare" Causes a Falling Off in Bidding by Country Buyers.

DAN CUPID IS WITHDRAWN

The Owner Bid In His Own Horse for $6,050, His Limit Being Above That Figure—Hood's McGregor Sells for Only $700.

The sale of trotters and pacers at Madison Square Garden yesterday was not so productive of big prices as that of Wednesday, for, aside from the fact that the class of horses was not so high, the bidders, who are horsemen from all parts of the country, attracted to the city by the sale, were worked up to a state of frenzy by the afternoon papers. The newsboys reaped a harvest selling half-hourly editions which announced that war with Spain would be declared within a few hours. Many of the visitors were from small towns in New England and in the West, and, having never before seen the continuous performance sheets, they accepted as fact everything they read and lost interest in the sale to discuss the "impending war."

The local dealers, however, welcomed this state of affairs, for they paid no attention to the papers, and secured some good horses at bargain prices, while the out-of-town buyers were looking for late editions.

Among the horses which sold cheaply was Hood's McGregor, that, it was thought, would bring at least $2,000. He was sold for $700 to W. R. Janiver. Dan Cupid, with a trotting record of 2:09¼, was bid up to $6,000, but as that was below his reserve figure, his owner, william Kelly, bid him in for an additional $50. The horses which brought $200 or over are the following:

Day Bell, (trotter, 2:20½,) blk. h., 6, by Palo Alto-Beautiful Bells, by The Moor; Eugene McKenna, New Haven, Conn.	$650
Orme, (trotter,) b. g., 6, by Stamboul-Four Corners, by Mambrino Time; R. Blumenthal, Hartford, Conn.	410
Hazel Mac, (trotter, 2:20,) br. m., 6, by Clonmore-Kate, by Wheeler Horse; Charles B. Keir.	675
Belton, (trotter, 2:17½,) b. h., 10, by Belden Boy-Molly Milner, by Steinbok; Barney Demarest, Boston.	300
Honest George, (trotter, 2:14½,) b. g., 13, by Albert-Fanny Crowder; John Gibson, Philadelphia.	300
Waco, (trotter, 2:16¾,) b. h., 13, by Ereloing-Joy, by George Wilkes; Charles Smith, Verona, N. Y.	320
Maxine Elliott, (pacer,) br. m., 6 years, by Earl Medium-dam by Alcyone; J. S. Murray, Chester, N. Y.	$370
Ollie, (trotter, 2:19,) ch. m., 8, by Barney Wilkes-dam by Alva; J. Weill.	900
Emeer, (trotter, 2:22,) ch. m., 5, by Ambassador-Eminence, by Empire; W. R. Janiver.	400
Lady Simmons, (trotter,) br. f., 4, by Simmons-dam by Artillery; Samuel Gamble, San Francisco.	225
Vino, (trotter, 2:21¼,) b. m., 8, by Valdameer-Addie Wilkes, by Idol Wilkes; Edward Alley, New Haven.	410
Willie Will, (trotter,) b. f., 4, by Cecilian-Laura Wilkes, by Young Wilkes; T. C. Ward, East Orange, N. J.	200
Frank Stout, 2:24, and Sister Mary, 2:25, (trotters,) respectively 6 and 5 years, both by Earl-Amanda, by Swathmore; E. Riley, Paterson, N. J.	975
Nelly Howard, (trotter, 2:18¾,) br. m., 13, by General Stanton-Nelly T., by Fulton; John Minden.	250
Ansel Chief, (trotter,) b. h., 8, by Ansel-Gretchen, by Yorktown; M. McDonald.	1,200
Martha H., (trotter,) ch. m., 10, by Egmont-Dora Ball, by Hartford Hambletonian; Max Gross, Berlin, Germany.	260
Hood's McGregor, (trotter, 2:20¾,) ch. h., 10, by R. Wilkes-Lady Bertha, by Denmark, by Star Denmark; W. R. Janiver.	700
J. E. B., (trotter, 2:46,) br. g., 8, by Job Stewart, dam Nicoll's Chief, and Cyril C., (trotter,) br. g., by Cyclone-Birthday, by Victor Bismark; Capt. W. C. Harrington, Troy, N. Y.	1,000
Monte Cristo, (pacer, 2:18½,) b. g., 9, by Little Wonder-Orphan Girl, by Bob Ridley, Jr.; E. Quirk, Cedarhurst, L. I.	335
Answer, (trotter, 2:19,) b. g., 11, by Pansel-Flora, by Hambletonian-I. P. Richards, Phillipsburg, N. J.	510
Clemmie Dell, (trotter,) b. m., 6, by Delmarch-Electa, by Candlelight; C. Davidson, Springfield, Mass.	335
Naniva, (trotter,) br. f., 3, by Charles Derby-Clytie, by Nutwood; Fred Isabel, Readville, Mass.	200
William M. Lent, (trotter,) br. g., 4, by Charles Derby-Directress, by Director; W. M. Wilson.	360
Lane Wilkes, (trotter,) ch. c., 2, by Red Wilkes-Miss Lane, by Mambrino Patchen; Col. Osterhaut, Troy, N. Y.	360
Warren McGregor, (trotter, 2:20½,) b. g., 6, by Robert McGregor-Oriena, by Egbert; A. R. Quiser, Newark, N. J.	535
Russell Egbert, (trotter, 2:15½,) ch. g., 7, by Mambrino Russell-Oriena, by Egbert; Thomas Smith, Jr., Boston.	400
Bon Ton, (trotter,) b. g., 5, by Constantine-Bon Bon, by Bayard; C. Davidson, city.	415
Pearl J., (trotter, 2:20¼,) b. m., 9, by Acolyte-Begonia, by Marid; John McGuire.	375
Ollie B., (trotter, 2:17¼,) b. m., 10, by Valiant, dam by Fortune; C. Davidson.	350
Susie Hill, (trotter, 2:17¼,) blk. m., 8, Edgehill-Diamond Maid, by Black Diamond; Fred Steinway.	1,225
Don Monteith, (trotter, 2:29¾,) b. h., 13, by Electioneer-Marnie C., by Hercules; Harry Shults, East Williston, L. I.	210
Voultine, (trotter,) b m., 6, by Epaulet-Olinda, by Volunteer; J. H. Osternhaut, Troy, N. Y.	245
Rosie Woodnut, (trotter,) b. m., 8, by Woodnut-Sophia, by Nutnut; William Walter, Newark, N. J.	375
Cadmus, (pacer, 2:20¼,) rn. g., 7, by Bayonne Prince-Ulster Belle, by Ethan Allen; L. H. Patterson.	500

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Racing at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Biggs won, Elmore second, Plumera third. Time—1:08½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. One mile. Merinel won, Duke of York II. second, Benito third. Time—1:41¾.

THIRD RACE.—Purse. Half a mile. Elmidee won, The Miller second, Amoltepec third. Time —0:48¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Mile and an eighth. Collins won, Ray Del Tierra second, Paul Pry third. Time—1:54½.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. Seven furlongs. Senator Bland won, Flashlight second, Lord Marmion third. Time—1:27¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. R. Q. Ban won, Howard second, Don't Skip Me third. Time—1:07½.

A FAST GAME OF HOCKEY.

New Yorkers Beat the Shamrocks at the Ice Palace.

One of the best games of hockey ever played in a local ring resulted in a victory for the Hockey Club of New York over the Shamrocks of Montreal by a score of 1 to 0 at the Ice Palace, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night.

The Shamrocks defeated the New Yorks early in the week, but last night the local team played as fast as the Canadians. In the first half the puck was seldom out of the visitors' territory. B. Phillips scored what proved to be the winning goal ten minutes after play began. He was aided by De Casanova and Russell.

In the second half the play was very rough. Brown of the Canadians and Russell of the local team were ruled off the field for resorting to rough tactics. B. Phillips was cross checked by Hall and thrown heavily. He was carried off the ice, but recovered.

Naval Reserves Lose at Hockey.

The Montclair Athletic Club hockey team defeated the Naval Reserves at the St. Nicholas Rink last night by a score of 2 to 0. During a scrimmage in the second half G. Hoonfeck of the Montclair team was struck over the eye with a stick and badly cut. He was compelled to retire.

Knickerbocker A. C. Ladies' Day.

The regular monthly "Ladies' day" at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club yesterday brought out a large number of pretty women. The clubhouse was crowded after 8 o'clock last evening. The main attraction was the minstrel show given by the members in the cozy little theatre. The afternoon entertainment consisted of exhibitions on the parallel bars by P. Buolo, G. A. Salmon, Daniel Reuss, and T. E. Blakeley; wrestling by Thomas Ward and G. A. Salmon; pole vaulting by Daniel Reuss and S. K. Thomas, and a clever contortionist act by W. G. Kinscherf. The basket ball game between the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Mount Morris Club resulted favorably for the former by a score of 10 to 4.

GOVERNMENT OF ALASKA

Two Bills in the Senate Drafted to Meet the Requirements of the Klondike.

PROVISIONS AS TO HOMESTEADS

Organization of Courts and Jurisdiction of Judges—Regulations as to Towns and Cities—Taxation Limits.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Senator Carter, from the Senate Committee of Public Lands, has reported favorably the House bill granting right of way to railroads, and extending the homestead laws in Alaska, with amendments made by the Senate committee.

One of the amendments limits to forty acres the amount of land to be taken unless the land is distinctly agricultural, the object being to prevent a monopoly by any individual of valuable sites.

In another amendment the Government reserves the right after twenty years to purchase any railroad, wagon road, or tramway for its actual cash value.

Senator Carter has introduced, and with a few changes in language only the Committee on Territories will report, a bill for the Government of Alaska. The bill provides for enlarging the powers of the Governor in some respects, and especially in regard to caring for the insane of the district by allowing him to send them to asylums in States west of the Rocky Mountains.

Three courts are established, each under a Judge holding for four years, with the usual court officers. The Judge of the court may appoint United States Commissioners, who shall have the powers of Justices of the Peace in Oregon, with jurisdiction of cases up to $1,000; the Commissioners and Deputy Marshals are under the fee system, with double the fees allowed in Oregon. The theory of the Commissioners and Deputy Marshals is that government will be provided for every mining camp. Town or city Governments may be organized as provided by law in Oregon, where not less than 500 permanent residents are situated upon a regular town site.

Taxes are limited to 2 per cent. of the assessed valuation, and indebtedness is not to exceed 2 per cent. of the valuation. Efforts were made to have some regulation made to license the sale of liquor in the Territory, but it has not been done.

LOSS OF THE CLARA NEVADA.

All Hands, Numbering Sixty or Sixty-five, Probably Perished—She Was Cranky and Unsafe.

SEATTLE, Feb. 17.—The steamship Queen arrived this morning from Alaska with news confirming the loss of the steamer Clara Nevada and all on board. The officers and crew numbered forty, and according to Charles Jones of the Dallas, Oregon, and H. C. Smelcer of Spokane, two of the Nevada's passengers on the up trip, she took on between twenty and twenty-five persons at Skaguay. This runs the total of victims up to sixty or sixty-five.

There is little hope that even one of those aboard escaped. Smelcer and Jones say that the Nevada was an unruly craft, that there was much drunkenness among the subordinate officers and crew, and that they feel satisfied she ought not to have been allowed to leave Seattle. She backed into a United States revenue cutter in Seattle harbor, ran into the wharves at Port Townsend and Skaguay, and blew out three flues near Fort Simpson. After the flues were gone anchor was dropped and repairs made. Again at Juneau twenty-four hours were taken to repair her boilers, Smelcer says.

Capt. Lewis told him at Juneau, he says, that if he ever got the Nevada back to Seattle he would never go out in her again unless her machinery was replaced with new. Smelcer and Jones speak well of Capt. Lewis, Purser Beck, and Freight Clerk Rogers.

"Frank Whitney of Cripple Creek, Col., was known to be one of the unfortunates. He had been writing for his wife to join him at Skaguay, and, becoming impatient, boarded the Nevada at the last minute. His wife arrived at Skaguay only a few hours after the Nevada sailed, and learning of his departure, followed him south on the steamer Rosalie, expecting to meet him in Seattle. Al Noyes of Juneau is also supposed to have been on the Clara Nevada. This is all that is known of the victims.

ALASKA AND THE COMMONS.

Questions Asked About the Treaty Rights of the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Courzon, in the House of Commons to-day, answering a question as to whether the rights and obligations respecting Alaska, under all the then existing treaties, had been transferred when the United States purchased the country, said that only certain articles of the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1827, regarding the geographical limits, were recited in the Russo-American treaty under which Alaska was ceded.

Article 26 of the Treaty of Washington of 1871, Mr. Curzon added, provided that the navigation of the Yukon, Porcupine, and Shikeen Rivers was to be free and open to the commerce of British subjects and American citizens, subject to the laws and regulations of either country, within its own territory, and not inconsistent with the privilege of free navigation. Inquiries, he continued, had been made by the British Ambassador as to what regulations were best applicable to the navigation of the Shikeen River.

Michael Davitt, Member for South Mayo, asked whether the fact of the contemplated supervision referred to was in consequence of threats made by Canada to legislate against American interests in the Yukon country. Mr. Curzon answered:

"I have heard nothing to that effect."

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, Conservative, Member for the Ecclesall Division of Sheffield, asked if steps had been taken to delimitate that territory.

Mr. Curzon, in reply, said he wanted notice of that question.

KLONDIKE RATE WAR.

Big Reduction in Fares Announced by the Canadian Pacific.

BUFFALO, Feb. 17.—The Klondike rate war between the Canadian Pacific and the American lines has assumed a serious aspect, and, judging from official circulars received in Buffalo this morning, it will wax fiercer during the next thirty days.

The Canadian Pacific has announced that it has reduced its regular fares from Buffalo and surrounding territory to Vancouver and other North Pacific Coast points to $40 first class and $30 second class. This means a cut of $24.50 for first class and a drop of $25 for second class. The regular rate published by American lines now is $63.50 for first class and $61 for second class to Pacific Coast points.

TWO MORE KLONDIKE SHIPS.

The Bark Agate Finally Sails—Steamer Earnwell Fitting Out.

The bark Agate, which has been fitting out for Alaska goldfields, and whose sailing was delayed by legal complications, got away yesterday, being towed out past Sandy Hook at 12:20 P. M. The claims of a litigant were secured by a bond, and the vessel was cleared by Capt. Sultis, her commander.

She is owned by the Copper River Mining Company of Brooklyn, and is bound for the Copper River, Alaska, via San Francisco. She carries about thirty passengers, including four women, who paid $500 each for the experience which is before them.

The steamer Earnwell, which has been fitting out for the Klondike at Perth Amboy, took a spin down the bay yesterday to try her engines, and later anchored off Red Hook. She is owned by the Saginaw Steamship Company, which, having spent between $80,000 and $90,000 in an American yard, is enabled to secure American registry. Under the United States flag she will ply on the Pacific Coast, whither she will start in a few days, stopping at Baltimore for coal en route for San Francisco.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, HAMILTON COUNTY. Union Trust Company of New York against Hamilton Park Company et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made on the 27th day of December, 1897, entered in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on the 20th day of January, 1898, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at Morley's Lake Pleasant Inn, in the Village of Lake Pleasant, County of Hamilton, State of New York, on the 6th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises described in the complaint in this action, and in said decree hereinbefore referred to, and as hereinafter set forth, upon the following terms and conditions:

TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will include simply the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises hereinafter described.

The sale of the said property shall be subject to all liens prior to the lien of said mortgage, and the undersigned, the Referee, will not pay out of the proceeds of sale any taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens upon the property sold, nor redeem the property sold from any sales for unpaid taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens.

The undersigned, the Referee, will first, in the order as hereinafter described, offer for sale the property in separate lots. The bids received for the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall be received on condition that all the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel. The highest bids received for the separate lots so offered for sale will be noted by said Referee.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which shall be sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest on all the then outstanding and unpaid bonds secured by said mortgage, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sale, and all costs of this cause, and all proper allowances, compensation, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any parties or their counsel, or to the undersigned, said Referee, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the trustee in the administration of the trust, then the undersigned, said Referee, will offer no more of such parcels for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the property offered for sale in separate lots the undersigned, said Referee, shall offer the same for sale together as a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bid for all such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the highest bids received and noted for said property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such property shall be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid received for such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received and noted for such property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several separate lots offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for parcels of land herein described as Tracts I., II., III., IV., and V., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $500 in money, or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid on parcel hereinafter described and known as Tract VI. who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $1,000 in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the parcels offered as a whole, whichever parcels they may be, who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $2,000, in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The above deposits are required as a pledge that the respective bidders will make good his or their bids in case of acceptance.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for any parcels, respectively known as Tracts Nos. I., II., III., IV., and V., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter, deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said referee, the sum of $1,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for parcel known as Tract No. VI., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $5,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for the parcels offered as a whole the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $7,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Any cash which may have previously been deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the undersigned, said Referee, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with the terms of sale as to the payment of the purchase price, or otherwise, or shall fail to comply with the terms of the said decree hereinbefore referred to, or with any order of the court relating to the consummation of the purchase, then the moneys in cash deposited by such purchaser or purchasers, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon resale.

The purchaser shall pay to the undersigned, the said Referee, at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, within fifteen days after said sale, when the said Referee's deed will be ready for delivery, such other payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid as the court may direct, the balance of the purchase price, not required to be paid in cash, may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning in at the same time and place, to be cancelled or credited as hereinafter provided, bonds and coupons, to be paid out of the proceeds of sale upon distribution thereof, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price bid such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to resell the property, upon such terms as the court shall direct, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after proper demand made upon said purchaser therefor, or within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment.

The biddings will be kept open after the property is struck down, and in case any purchaser shall fail to comply with the terms of the above conditions of sale, the premises so struck down to him will be again put up for sale under the direction of the undersigned, said Referee, under the same terms of sale, without application to the court, unless the plaintiff's attorneys elect to make such application; and such purchaser will be held liable for any deficiency there may be between the sums for which said premises shall be struck down upon the sale and the sum for which they may be purchased on the resale, and also for any costs or expenses accruing on such resale.

Where reference is made herein to the sale of "tracts or parcels of land," it is understood that such term refers simply to the right, title, and interest of the defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, on the 1st day of May, 1889, the date of said mortgage foreclosed, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to such parcel of parcels of land.

The following is a description of said mortgaged premises hereinbefore mentioned:

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, and territory situated in the County of Hamilton, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

TRACT I.

All that certain tract or parcel of land and territory described as being four thousand nine hundred (4,900) acres, or thereabout, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, lying in a square (as near as may be) in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten & Crossfield's (or Jessup's) Purchase, lying in the County of Hamilton (formerly Montgomery County) in the State of New York; being the same tract of land or premises conveyed to Marg

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Cavalleria Rusticana—H. M. S. Pinafore—8:15.
FIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—A New Yorker—8:15.
DALY'S—Lilli Tse—The Country Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Benefit—1:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—Measure for Measure—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Never Again—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Stranger in New York—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Logenbrueder—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Readings—3:30 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Selections—7:45
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15.
WALDORF-ASTORIA—Musicale—2:45.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE FIGHT FOR HONESTY.

The contest for honesty in trade is on again in Congress. On Wednesday Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, called up the committee's bankruptcy bill, and it is understood that a vote will be reached on Saturday.

The committee bill is substantially what is known as the Torrey bill, which has had a curious history. Seven years ago it was passed by the House and reported favorably in the Senate, but not reached before adjournment. In the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses it was reported favorably by the House Judiciary Committee, and failed, first through dilatory proceedings by the minority, and then—in the later Congress—failed to get a majority. In the Fifty-fourth Congress it was again reported to the House and was passed by a heavy majority, but was not reached in the Senate. In the present Congress it was favorably reported in the Senate, but that body, by a vote considerably less than a majority, substituted for it the Nelson bill, which is now before the House, for which the Judiciary Committee has reported as a substitute the committee bill. The bill has thus twice been passed by the House, has been four times favorably reported by the House committee, and twice by the Senate committee. In the meanwhile it has received more general, hearty, and intelligent support from business bodies throughout the country than any measure of its kind, or, indeed, of any kind. If it shall pass the House now, as it ought, the chances are good that the Senate will accept it, but it will require the earnest efforts of its supporters outside of Congress.

The main opposition to the bill is due to its provision for involuntary bankruptcy and its prohibition of preferences. Both of these features are in the interest of honest trading. Release from indebtedness is to the debtor a privilege of a valuable and extraordinary sort. Why should it be granted only at the request of the beneficiary? His debts are contracts, in each of which two parties are necessarily engaged, himself and his creditor, and all the creditors have equal rights in the disposition of every debt. If the obligation of the debtor is to be wiped out it should be on terms that would secure completely and equitably the rights of all creditors to their share of the assets. Why should the time and occasion of taking advantage of the bankruptcy law be left to the debtor, who will be guided solely by his own interests? And why should the debtor who is to be released have the privilege in advance of giving preferences that defeat the equal operation of the law?

The opposition to the law is shrewd, but it is not very scrupulous. The prejudices of the "debtor class" are aroused by the resistance to involuntary bankruptcy, but the strongest motive enlisted against the bill is the desire of certain large dealers to get the advantages for themselves which long experience and sharp practice enable them to get under State laws. The best and most lasting interests of all traders, buyers or sellers, retailers or wholesalers, debtors or creditors, demand a uniform law, under which honest insolvents can get release on the complete surrender and equal division of their assets. The process should be prompt, simple, and inexpensive, and so it is under the House committee's bill. It is equally important that dishonesty in insolvents should be made unprofitable and punished, and that also is done under this bill. If these essential facts can be brought clearly to the understanding of each house of Congress we believe the bill will become a law, but, as we have said, it still requires energetic work.

MAKE GOOD THE LOSS.

The Senate shows wisdom in proposing that the appropriation for coast fortifications be increased by $5,000,000, and that the building of two battleships instead of one be authorized this year. We have no doubt the House will assent to the increased expenditure. There is need of more liberal provision for emplacements in order to make ready for the guns and mortars that will be ready for mounting before the end of the year, and it will be a policy of undoubted wisdom, if we are to attempt the creation of a system of really effective coast defenses, to authorize a liberal outlay for guns of the heavier type. The loss of the Maine is an all-sufficient justification for making appropriations for two battleships instead of one, as recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

It will be advisable, however, for Secretary LONG and for Congress to consider whether somewhat prompter action may not be taken to make good the loss of the battleship that went down in the harbor of Havana. It takes a long time to build a battleship. The construction of the Maine was authorized by act of Congress in August, 1886. Her keel was laid in 1888. Bids for equipping her with machinery were opened in March, 1889, she was launched Nov. 18, 1890, and put in commission Aug. 17, 1895, nine years after the passage of the appropriation bill authorizing her construction. We can build battleships in less than nine years, and are doing it. But we cannot build them in a day, or in a year.

We can buy battleships by cable in a day if anywhere in the world there is one for sale. Brazil bought a ready-made navy, not made up of battleships exactly, but formidable enough to frighten MELLO's rebels out of their purpose, forestalling by a short time the coming of the fighting craft the rebels themselves had ordered in France. Other South American republics have sometimes bought ships of war in Europe. England, France, and Germany and Russia may not just now be in the market as sellers, but there are other European and Asiatic powers which it is needless to name here who might not refuse a fair offer.

We are now at peace with all mankind, and the purchase of a warship or two by us need possess no special significance beyond the plain purpose of repairing our recent loss. No nation would hesitate to sell us a ship on the ground that her action might be construed as hostile to some other nation with which she was on terms of amity. The wisdom of buying instead of waiting to build requires no argument in justification except for those who disapprove of navies altogether, and they are not now and never will be any considerable fraction of the American people. Beginning with Mr. CLEVELAND'S first Administration, when Mr. WHITNEY was Secretary of the Navy, we have created a navy, not of vast and compelling might like that of Great Britain, but one of such proportions that our people begin to take pride in it and to feel that sense of security that strength gives. We no longer hear the reproach that was brought against us for so many years, that we have a navy inferior to that of Portugal. We are constantly increasing the number and the power of our ships. Every year one or more battleships are authorized by Congress, showing that our established naval policy is one of increase. Suddenly, by an appalling calamity, one of our battleships is destroyed and our navy suffers in an instant a diminution of power that cannot in the ordinary course of shipbuilding be made up in less than three or four years. Should we be wise to permit our policy of expansion to be suddenly checked and reversed by an accident, or what must pass for an accident until proved to be of other origin? It does not seem to us that we should be wise. For various reasons it is desirable that our navy should not, during the coming year, be weaker than it has been during the past year. Being at peace we may maintain the peace footing without giving anybody at home or abroad cause for uneasiness. Cause for criticism if not for uneasiness might be given by any considerable delay in making good the loss of the Maine.

MR. KNOX'S RULES.

The rules for the government of the civil service of the city have been revised by the city commission and are now subject to the approval, first, of the State commission, and, second, of Mayor VAN WYCK. Nothing definite is known of their provisions, nor shall we undertake to prejudge them on reports based on inferences as to motives. If they are framed to defeat or embarrass the merit system in the city it will be made plain in time, and criticism will then be in order, and it can be made all the more fairly because Mayor STRONG's commission gave an intelligent and high standard of what the rules should be and how they should be administered.

Meanwhile it is to be remarked that the present administration is acting as if it expected greater freedom in the matter of pure spoils than good rules, honestly enforced, would give them. This is true whether the rules shall turn out to be good or bad. There are being made numerous dismissals and reductions of salary, which are likely to lead to resignations, and the number of vacancies thus provided for is too large to last. The work of the city will require them to be filled. It is a curious fact that these changes are generally in the case of employés who do not enjoy a "pull" with Tammany. When new men are taken they will have that "pull," but it would do them no good if the rules provided for fair competition and were honestly administered.

This situation lends zest to the curiosity with which the rules of Mr. KNOX's commission are awaited. Mr. KNOX is a capable lawyer, with much knowledge of city affairs. He is not likely to be misled into what the law really requires in the way of examination and competition, and he will not plead ignorance if these requirements are not met. He must see, however, the signs of a hard time if he is really going to make the present administration honestly do its duty.

THE MAINE AND THE FREAK PRESS.

Our esteemed freak contemporaries occasionally betray irritation because the community does not take them seriously enough. It seems that they have not sufficiently reflected upon the frightful consequences that would ensue if they were taken more seriously. A lamentable disaster happens to an American man-of-war in a port under control of a power with which our relations are in a state of extreme tension. Nobody knows how it happened, and judicious people, in view of their complete ignorance, refrain from guessing or at least from publishing their guesses. Every serious man is impressed with the danger and injustice of attributing to design what may have been accident. Every serious journal is especially careful to refrain from imputations which may be unfounded, on account of the mischief such imputations might do. Suppose at this juncture two journals of character and standing and a reputation for sobriety of judgment were to commit themselves to the theory that the explosion was not an accident but an "outrage." We will not specify any American newspapers. But suppose, in a like case, the Maine had been a British man-of-war, and The London Times and The London Standard should declare that they were satisfied that the disaster had been intentionally produced, and collect all the conjectures in favor of that hypothesis; or that, in the case of a French man-of-war a like declaration should be made by the Temps and the Journal des Débats. The effect upon public opinion would be immediate and great, and might very well suffice to force a declaration of war. But the catchpenny London newspapers and the journals of the boulevard in Paris might express and reiterate their beliefs without doing any particular harm, because no serious person would take them seriously.

That is exactly what has happened with us. The conductors of our freak journals are not the atrocious criminals that they would be if they themselves attached any responsibility, or sober-minded persons any importance, to their views of current events. They must season their news very highly to make it "bite" at all upon the jaded palates of their habitual readers. The blowing up of a battle ship, with a loss of two hundred and fifty lives, is, one would say, a sufficiently sensational occurrence. But it is obviously much more sensational if it be the result of crime than if it be the result of accident, and to attribute it to crime without any sort of reference to evidence is the impulse of the freak journalist. The habitual reader of freak journals understands, as if by instinct, that this attribution is made in order to give a higher and more piquant flavor to his daily dose of news. The only real danger is that some especially excitable and weak-minded reader, some potential Guiteau, may take seriously these ravings for revenue only and be incited by them to crime. Perhaps this is not a very serious danger, though that is not so certain. At any rate it is unfortunate that the latest and most frantic performance of our freak contemporaries should coincide with the hearing upon the ridiculous bill for a censorship of the press at Albany, and furnish a pretext for such a measure. It is in fact a defect in the law that so reckless and dangerous a treatment of grave international questions should not be unlawful as well as disreputable.

THE "COLLEGE AGE."

One point made by President JONES of Hobart College in his address at the Drawing Room Club last evening will excite especial sympathy among the parents of youth of undergraduate age. The complaint is becoming trite that with the increasing requirements of entrance examinations and the increasing age involved, the average young American is still pursuing his studies when he ought to be earning his living and overcoming the early difficulties of his chosen pursuit. Another college President has undertaken to meet this complaint by pointing out that the period of activity is gradually lengthening at the other end.

But really this is not a sufficient answer. If men can work later in life than they formerly did, that is a gain for themselves and for the race which ought to be made available without deduction. And it is very little consolation to a parent who finds himself called upon to support his sons for four or five years after they are legally men and citizens that they may be able to work for their offspring in turn at a later age than that at which he himself may be forced to give up work.

Moreover, as Mr. JONES points out with much effect, those things are becoming to a boy which are not becoming to a man. The "status pupillaris" is a state of dependence, and when an adolescent has become an adult the condition of dependence is not compatible with self-respect. As President JONES puts it: "Under twenty simplicity and tutelage are natural; over twenty they are not." This is really the crucial point of the whole contention. Professors who have persuaded themselves that the chief end of man is to perfect himself in special knowledge may look with complacency upon a man of twenty-five who is still a student and not a practitioner. But people who are not professors will continue to believe that the age of legal responsibility ought to be the age of actual responsibility, and that the discipline which comes of actual participation in the struggles of life is far better for a man than any prolongation can be of merely scholastic discipline. Such readers will find President JONES's address wise and timely.

It is an absurdly logical and practical idea advocated by Senator COCKRELL of putting the Pension Bureau in charge of the War Department and placing Col. AINSWORTH at its head. There is no politics in the army, and what little there is in the Secretary's office can do very little harm. Army officers and surgeons are familiar with every feature of the questions presented by applications for pensions and by their payment. They would not easily be cheated, and they would not be cheated at all of their own motion. Nothing could be done so likely to make it certain that deserving pensioners would get their full due and that fraudulent pensioners would be deprived of their plunder as the plan proposed by Senator COCKRELL. That is the reason why at present it will not be adopted. Until it becomes more dangerous for a Congressman to oppose reform than to support it, until the wrath of honest men is more potent than the friendship of the pension agents in affecting nominations and elections, there will be no reform.

That is a very imposing as well as a very representative committee which the Mayor has appointed to prepare for the celebration of the consolidation of the new municipality. Beginning with the living ex-Mayors of New York and Brooklyn—no fewer than eighteen of them—it comprises a fair representation of every interest in the greater city—religious, professional, commercial, and social. No body of citizens that could be named for the purpose would command a more general confidence in a successful outcome of its labors.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Enormous are the demands made in these stirring days upon the pencils and the imaginations of "artists" employed by the exponents of war-at-any-price journalism. Not only must they depict things that have really happened a thousand miles away, but every rumor must be illustrated with cuts at the moment of its arrival, and in wild haste, too, in order that the sketch may be printed and scattered broadcast before the next and exactly contrary rumor comes to make it valueless. In such circumstances, of course, the draughtsmen, are cruelly overworked, and naturally they resort to strange devices for the purpose of getting an occasional moment of rest. The simplest of these expedients is to meet the demand for new pictures by selecting from the stock on hand those that can be put to other uses than those for which they were originally prepared. In the case of portraits, midnight explosions, still smoking revolvers, and the like, this is an easy task, but sometimes much ingenuity has to be exercised, and the success attained is often brilliant. A real triumph of this sort ornamented the first page of an enterprising local contemporary yesterday afternoon. The picture of "an eight-inch percussion hole in a steel plate" was needed. Instantly a bright young man remembered that there was an eclipse of the sun not long ago, and a moment later the cut showing how the great orb looked at the moment of totality had been dusted off and was in the form. And really it did very well, considering. At any rate, it looked as much like a "percussion hole" as it did like the eclipsed sun, and what more could be desired?

—When the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads recently selected the carrier service in the great cities as that branch of the department's work in which a few dollars could best be saved it gave a demonstration of its discretion that prevents any surprise at the committee's present attack on the efficiency of the service. All first-class mail, it suggests to Congress, should go to the Dead Letter Office unless it is fully prepaid, and the collection of deficient postage at the point of destination should cease. This is truly a great idea. The present system is, indeed, a great convenience to everybody in the country, and the losses of revenue under it are almost infinitesimal, but those are matters not worth considering—that is, not until the great public raises an angry howl. It is sure to do so, and then it will be a pleasant spectacle to see the committee scuttling away in search of some safer folly that it can commit.

—One of the Brooklyn papers gravely takes the New York musical critics to task because of their reluctance to cross the bridge in search of new subjects for comment. This is most amusing, when one remembers the infrequency with which the possessors of musical genius choose Kings County as the place in which to make their début. Concerning the last appearance of SILOTI at Mendelssohn Hall our irascible contemporary says: "They [the New York critics] assembled in solemn conclave to pass upon the merits of the new pianist, and this morning they extend to him the assurances of their distinguished consideration and approval, in utter innocence of the fact that SILOTI played precisely the same programme a mile nearer their own offices a fortnight ago. They agree with substantial unanimity that SILOTI is a great pianist, then solemnly inform a waiting world of something which all Brooklyn has known for a fortnight, and which might have been in possession of their readers for the same length of time if those guileless critics had ever heard of consolidation or of Brooklyn. Their newspapers spend thousands of dollars to get news of the Klondike, Cuba, or Armenia, but there would probably be a revolution on Park Row if a music critic should be ordered to spend 3 cents for bridge fare to pass upon the merits of those artists who occasionally have the temerity to make their first appearance in this borough." How wise the man is who wrote that! Of course it would be useless to tell him that SILOTI had the temerity to make his first American appearance in the little Borough of Manhattan on Jan. 25, and that he has been quite well known to us ever since.

—Drug clerks themselves seem to be taking the least prominent part in the efforts now making to secure a reduction in the number of hours daily during which they are kept on duty. This, at first thought surprising, is explicable enough on reflection, for the clerks cannot afford to irritate their employers more than necessary, and any open participation in the present campaign would, in many cases, doubtless lead to the offender's immediate discharge. The druggists are already using their power for the purpose of silencing their clerks, and this fact should add to the energy of the public's demand for a reform in which the public is vitally interested.

PERSONAL.

—Frequently as it has been pointed out that circumstantial evidence may be, and often is, much more nearly conclusive than the testimony of any eye-witnesses, there is a strong and widespread prejudice against it, and this feeling gets expression every once in a while from people in whom one would expect to find a clearer comprehension of the nature and varieties of evidence. Only this week the Society of Medical Jurisprudence heard an address in which it was gravely asserted that the death penalty should never follow a conviction based on circumstantial evidence, and yet none of the speaker's hearers called attention to the habit which murderers have of committing their crimes when nobody is looking on, and none told him that he was practically advocating the abolition of capital punishment. That the evidence of eye-witnesses, even when they are entirely honest and more than willing to tell the truth, is sometimes worthless gets amusing illustration from statements made recently by VICTOR BAILLOD, a Waterloo veteran, who died the other day in the little French town of Carisey. Though 104 years old, BAILLOD was in full possession of his mental faculties, and his testimony would have been received in any court. When asked if he remembered the great battle, he answered in the affirmative with indignant emphasis, and began a long and detailed description of what he saw. "There were plenty of men there," he said, "and the cannon roar was deafening. The corn grew high, but when the cavalry had passed over it roadways were left in its wake. The more NAPOLEON advanced the more the enemy retreated. Did I see NAPOLEON? Yes, indeed I did. He never stood still, but was all over the battlefield at once." There is direct testimony for you!

—Dr. NANSEN is quoted by a recent interviewer as speaking most hopefully about the chances that ANDREE is safe. He said that it is hardly reasonable to expect news of the balloon expedition before next August, and that for some time thereafter undue anxiety would be excessive. ANDREE, according to this certainly competent authority, may be in Franz Josef Land, in North or East Greenland, in Siberia, or even in Spitzbergen. Wherever he came down he would have to make preparations for Winter, and the state of the ice would almost preclude the possibility of getting news about him until midsummer at the earliest. In Spitzbergen or in Franz Josef Land he would be able to get provisions—in the former case from food cairns, and in the latter from Jackson's depot. In Siberia, too, ANDREE would be able to procure plenty of bears and seals either to the east or west of Cape Chelyuskin. "It must be remembered," concluded Dr. NANSEN, "that ANDREE has plenty of guns and ammunition, so that his prospects of surviving the Winter are just as good as ours were. If he is in Franz Josef Land he will be all right, and will be able to come home next Summer by one of the whalers."

—Lieut. Col. HOUGHTON, one of the English officers recently killed on the Indian frontier, was not only a good soldier, but his superiors regarded him as of immense value as a means of impressing the natives with England's power. He served this purpose because he was 6 feet 6 inches in height, and magnificently proportioned, and in a country of small men he made a very impressive spectacle. When a deputation of Indian Princes went to England half a century ago, they were overwhelmed with amazement when introduced to Lord JOHN RUSSELL who was then Prime Minister, and it required much argument to convince them that a man so small in stature was the chief personage in the Government of so great, strong, and powerful a nation. On the other hand, they were much impressed with the stature of the Highland soldiers, and one of the Rajahs wished to buy outright a whole regiment of them to take home with him.

THE LATE DISASTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A certain inflammable section of the American public, the section which for the last few years has made the one test of patriotism the readiness to declare war with any nation upon any pretext, appears to have determined that it is impossible the stupendous disaster which has overwhelmed the navy should be (as we know it has been with the warships of other nations) the result of an accident. Now, when a Republican Congressman asserts at once that war should be declared immediately in case a certain explanation should prove true, it seems only right that we should consider possibilities.

There are now two parties in Cuba—the Spanish loyalists, the Cuban insurgents. For more than a year American Congressmen and a large section of the American press and people have been heaping insults upon Spain and sympathizing with the Cubans upon every possible occasion, while ever since the insurrection began the Cubans have been supplied with all sorts of munitions of war from the United States. In spite of all this, and also of the fact that the Spanish people, of all nations the most proud and dignified, have felt themselves so insulted that war would have been most popular, the Spanish Government has never shown the slightest intention of fighting us, and has avoided so far as possible—without abandoning the same right which we claimed a generation ago, the right of putting down secession—every cause of irritation. To suppose that the Spanish authorities would precipitate a disastrous war by an act which would make them execrated by every civilized nation requires an amount of credulity which one would suppose beyond the capacity even of a jingo Senator, though he might conceivably make political capital out of professing to believe it.

The other party in Cuba, the Insurgents, are desperate and have everything to gain by precipitating the United States into that war which sober spirits have found such difficulty in averting for the last year. Their chief weapon of war has always been dynamite, as we can see by consulting the lists of stores of the numerous small vessels which have been sent out from different ports in this country by the Cuban Junta ever since the insurrection began. Train after train has been blown up with dynamite, one but a very short time ago. Stealing a private letter is only an incident of war, but when the Insurgent authorities ordered peace envoys to be killed—a thing which has been considered reprehensible since the dawn of civilization—and when they made the officer who carried out their order a General in reward for his compliance, they showed conclusively that they considered themselves beyond all rules of civilized warfare. To blow up railway trains, to kill envoys, and to approve of the assassination of a Prime Minister are certainly proofs that if independence were to be secured thereby, the blowing up of a battleship would seem a thing to be readily condoned.

No sensible man would imitate the folly of the Jingoes by asserting (without proof) that any one had endeavored to destroy the Maine, but when such persistent attempts are being made to force the President into a declaration of war by inflaming the passions of the populace (and it is to be remembered that the Maine was sent to Havana in deference to public clamor) it seems only decent to pause and consider probabilities before we take a step which may be repented of too late. MARTIN.

New York, Feb. 17, 1898.

DEFENDS DR. McGIFFERT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is assumed by the fathers of Presbyteries and by many other good people that theological students are as plastic as schoolboys. A professor has but to speak and his pupils at once assimilate his ideas without thought or difficulty. But this is not always so, and is very far from being the case in institutions where the critical faculty is encouraged and developed.

Criticism acts and reacts. A professor who is critical even to the point of heresy produces this effect on students, that they in turn criticise not only the subject under discussion in the classroom, but exercise their discriminatory powers upon the professor himself. So it may be asserted, without qualification, that the most useful professor for a theological seminary is the man who will subject even the most sacred beliefs to the most unsparing criticism. Such criticism is not necessarily hostile.

Now what is the actual influence of Dr. McGiffert upon the students of Union Seminary? They are enthusiastic in their admiration for him as an ideal professor. They say that he is a model of conciseness and lucidity, that he has a profound knowledge of his subject and a charming manner of presenting it, and that he is as nearly without bias as any man can be. But this is not the same as saying that they accept all his statements. Certainly not! His statements, along with those of every other professor, are often called in question and fearlessly criticised by the students. It is the spirit of Union. And who will deny that men reared in such an atmosphere are more robust Christians and will make stronger ministers than the goody-goody fellows who are taught to sit open-mouthed before some dear old professor and swallow all his precepts whole?

The men who clamor against Dr. McGiffert are men who probably have this latter conception of the student's attitude. It would be impossible, doubtless, to convince such that absolutely nothing approaching to this attitude exists at Union. Yet it is a fact that the element of "infatuation" for the professor is conspicuous at Union only by its complete absence; and that consequently the words of any and every professor are mercilessly sifted and weighed by the students. To suppose that the result of such operations can be inimical to the faith is to confess to a very feeble belief in the ultimate triumph of truth.

On the specific point at issue in the present controversy it is safe to say that, even if Dr. McGiffert were to deny the Paschal significance of the Last Supper, there would be found certainly 95 per cent. of the students who would not agree with him. This is the spirit of Union; and the folly of talking about "deadly influences," "heresy," &c., and the inevitable injury to the Church at large resulting from such injudicious agitation, and, in particular, from such mistaken notions of the character of Union Seminary are apparent even to a student.

A STUDENT OF UNION.

Union Theological Seminary, Feb. 15, 1898.

CRUSADE AGAINST BACHELORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Oh, where shall rest be found" for the unfortunate American bachelor? Not content with the efforts of the Woman's Rescue League to make life miserable for the "bachelor politician," now appears the President of the Women's Relief League of New Jersey and demands that the bachelors shall be taxed for the benefit of "dependent maids who are fifty years old or upward." The bachelors demur, strange as it may appear, and are in revolt. Let them take courage, however. The matter is not so formidable, after all. In the first place, unless the women of New Jersey differ greatly in certain points from the sex in general, we are confident no "maid fifty years old and upward" (we should say downward) could be prevailed upon to reveal that fact, even for a mercenary consideration. Nothing short of torture or imprisonment could drag that dreadful confession from her unwilling lips.

Then, New Jersey is not only celebrated for its charms, but has also a reputation equally well founded for its justice, and we think the bachelors of that favored State may still be allowed to spend their incomes as they please, and not upon the coy maids designated by the Women's Relief League. But should appeals to the Senators be in vain, there yet remains a way of escape, though a trying one. The bachelors can pack their household goddesses and migrate to some less attractive but safer place, where men's rights are respected and the women are content with simply laying siege to their hearts, leaving their purses alone. We wish our sex would behave itself when it attempts what it calls "reform," and begin the pastime at home. Women are capable of improvement still in various ways. We blush unseen for the manner in which some of our sex are not minding their own affairs—these busybodies in men's matters. Their minds seem to run continually upon the other sex, when every one knows that a well-regulated woman seldom bestows a thought, much less "resolutions," upon such trivial subjects.

Unless this persecution of the helpless masculine soon comes to an end there will be a bachelors' crusade of some sort, and we know upon which side maids less "dependent" and more enticing than those of "fifty or upward" will stand. F. W. H.

Mount Vernon, Feb. 12, 1898.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take leave to correct an error occurring in your leading article relating to the projected permanent orchestra, printed in THE TIMES of Monday last. The Cincinnati orchestra has not failed, but is now successfully carrying through its third season under the leadership of Mr. Frank Van der Stucken. The Directors of the Cincinnati Orchestra Association recently announced that their guarantee fund had reached a sum that justified them in the expectation that the orchestra could be maintained for at least four years more. W. F. J.

New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Domestics.

Robert—What is the difference between domestic goods and good domestics?

Richard—Domestic goods are articles made in this country. Good domestics—there ain't any.—Boston Transcript.

Tested.

"What is his reputation for truth and veracity?"

"Pretty fair. He failed to pass an examination for a position as weather prognosticator."—Chicago Post.

The Successful.

He—The trouble with too many people in this world is that they never stop to think.

She—Yes, but I notice that the most successful people are the ones that don't have to stop to think.—Chicago News.

New Amusement Wanted.

"What's the row?" asked a South American revolutionist, as the shouts of the multitude were wafted up from the street.

"It means we're out of a job," replied the eternal opponent of the government; "the people have tired of revolutions, and are demanding a new diversion."—Philadelphia North American.

CHEER UP.

P. L. McCarty in Boston Traveler.

What's the use of looking glum?
Cheer up;
Brighter days will surely come,
Cheer up;
Tho' the storm-king holds full sway,
Tho' the torrents pour to-day,
Every cloud will clear away;
Cheer up.

No use shedding idle tears,
Cheer up;
Don't give way to foolish fears,
Cheer up;
'Aint no use of feeling blue
If the sun don't shine on you,
Sobs and sighs will never do;
Cheer up.

If misfortune be your share;
Cheer up;
Time will lighten every care;
Cheer up;
With the Springtime's gentle rain
Buds the fairest flowers again,
Song birds sing a sweeter strain;
Cheer up.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Metropolitan Opera House.

A CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT

The Kneisel Quartet at Mendelssohn Hall — A New Operetta at Daly's — German Plays.

The fourth concert of the twelfth season in New York of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The programme consisted of Beethoven's overture to "Egmont," C. M. Loeffler's divertimento for violin and orchestra, Mrs. H. A. A. Beach's Gaelic symphony, three familiar concert numbers from Hector Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," and Rimsky-Korsakoff's symphonic suite entitled "Scheherazade." Of these the second and third and fifth were novelties in Manhattan, the last having been played once in Brooklyn. Mr. Loeffler is one of the first violinists of the orchestra, sitting at the desk with Mr. Kneisel, and he appeared as the soloist in his own composition.

Mr. Loeffler is a young man, a German by birth, and has already made himself favorably known as a composer. The delightful composition produced here last night will surely add to his reputation. It is in three movements, a "Preamble," an "Eclogue," and a "Carnival des Morts." The first of these opens with a passage which, by its melodic style and its fine exposition of some of the best qualities of the solo instrument, shows that the composer has been a close student of Bach's violin sonatas. This passage soon works into a sort of perpetuum mobile theme, which is followed by a broad singing melody of genuine beauty. There are a few resplendent tutti passages, and at the end of the movement the first themes are heard again. The "Eclogue" is a wholly admirable specimen of elegiac composition. It is wholly free in form, and consists of a development of a songlike melody by alternate solo and orchestra treatment. Some of the instrumental effects in this movement are very ingenious, the stopped trumpets and the glissandi on the harp giving some bizarre tints. The final movement is a set of variations on the old "Dies irae." It is tremendously difficult for the solo instrument, embracing as it does all the feats of violin playing, yet it is solid, good music, full of interest, and uncommon in its display of mastery of the technics of composition. The work as a whole is full of melody, color, and feeling, and it ought to become one of the stock pieces of the violinist's répertoire. Mr. Loeffler played the solo part with large tone, perfect intonation, grace and finish of style, and incessant charm. The orchestra gave him an accompaniment which was a work of brotherly love. He was enthusiastically recalled several times.

Mrs. Beach's "Gaelic" symphony, which has not been heard here before, goes toward showing that composition is not beyond the grasp of the feminine mind. This symphony is not a profound work and it makes no attempt at an exploration of the classic methods of development. But as a series of tone pictures it has considerable charm. The first and last movements are somewhat turgid in style and uncertain in form, but they have a good deal of vigor and are rich in color. The two middle movements, which are built on melodies of Celtic character and ingeniously treated with solo passages, are engaging by their simple and fluent melody.

The Rimsky-Korsakoff "Scheherazade" is delightful. Its three movements are entitled "The Sea and Sindbad's Ship," "The Story of the Young Prince and the Young Princess," and "Festival at Bagdad—the Sinking of Sindbad's Ship." All three are full of delicious melody, and are clear and symmetrical in form. They are orchestrated most beautifully, and the solo violin passages gave Mr. Kneisel an opportunity to exhibit his lovely tone to advantage. The concert as a whole was a superb display of virtuosity by the entire orchestra, every department distinguishing itself in tone and technic. Mr. Paur conducted admirably.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Second Chamber Music Matinee at Mendelssohn Hall.

The Kneisel Quartet may well feel encouraged by the patronage it has received in the course of the present season. In addition to the usual series of evening concerts Mr. Kneisel and his associates offered this Winter three afternoon performances of chamber music, of which the second was given yesterday in the hall of the Mendelssohn Glee Club. The audience filled the room and evidently enjoyed the charming entertainment fully. Such attention and genuine appreciation as were shown yesterday are a tribute to the constantly growing musical taste of this city. The programme consisted of Haydn's quartet in D major, Opus 64, No. 5; Brahms's trio for horn, violin, and piano, and Schubert's always welcome "Forellen" quintet. The horn part in the trio was played by Mr. A. Hackebarth, first hornist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and the bass part of the quintet by Mr. E. Golde of the same orchestra. The piano parts were performed by Mr. Rafael Joseffy.

It is hardly necessary to say that with such an array of artists everything moved to a most satisfying issue. The Brahms trio, which is not often heard, bears repetition very well indeed. It is a truly lovely work. The writing for the horn is masterly in its insight into the technical and expressive powers of the instrument, and the manner in which the piano and horn parts are blended at times seems the result of inspiration. That Brahms wrote such a poetic and carefully wrought out composition for such an infrequent combination of instruments was one of many evidences of his lofty conception of his own art.

The "Forellen" quintet was played by the Kneisel Quartet and Mr. Joseffy last season, and was well worth hearing again as they performed it. All of the artists engaged in yesterday's concert deserve the highest praise. Mr. Hackebarth played his horn part with absolutely flawless technic and with dignity of tone. Mr. Joseffy's piano playing was exquisite in its variety of tone color and the delicacy of its lights and shades. Furthermore, he seemed particularly en rapport with his associates yesterday, and the results were, therefore, unusually delightful.

AN OPERETTA AT DALY'S.

"Lilli Tse" Is Short, Piquant, and Pictorially Charming.

"Lilli Tse," a Japanese operetta in one act, (words by Wolfgang Kirchback, music by Franz Curtis,) was presented at Daly's Theatre last night before the performance of the "The Country Girl." It is short, fragile, and pretty, and exactly serves its purpose, and it is set on the stage with exquisite taste. The scene represents a street in a remote Japanese village, with pottery shops on one side, and a number of dainty girls painting and modelling satsuma ware, and the portal of Lilli Tse's home on the other; with the blooms of the cherry and dahlia in abundance, and an ideal Japanese landscape in the distance.

Kiki Tsum loves Lilli Tse and tells her often in sweet numbers how beautiful she is—so often and so eloquently, in fact, that Lilli Tse begins to be quite curious and longs to gaze on her own charms. For it seems that in that land of flowers there are no clear pools of water, such as that which caused the destruction of Narcissus, no shining silver flagons or bright tin dishpans in which one may see one's own face and so admire one's own beauty. And the casual introduction of a hand mirror, dropped by an English globe-trotter leads to various misunderstandings and complications in which all the inhabitants of the village, a Buddhist priest, (who is a sly old rascal,) some English tourists, and a pompous State official in a jinriksha are involved.

The music is piquant and pleasing, and the performance smooth and spirited. It is likely that "Lilli Tse," which was cordially received by a large audience last night, will so strengthen the bill that the revival of "The School for Scandal" will be still further postponed. Between the plays last night the orchestra performed "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee

Doodle," and the audience applauded them vehemently.

The cast of "Lilli Tse" follows:

Kiki Tsum.....Frank Rushworth
Lilli Tse.....Marguerite Lemon
Ming-Ming.....Arthur Cunningham
Palma.....Belle Harper
Miss Whirlbottle.....Marie St. John
A State Official.....Clement Hopkins

Irving Place Theatre.

Paul Lindau's serious drama called "Die Brüder," which was acted zealously enough by Mr. Conried's German company at the Irving Place Theatre early in the week, failed to please. The typical Berlin schwank called "Die Logenbrüder," by Carl Lanft, produced last night, fared much better. It is full of comic situations and happy characterization. These performances, however, are comparatively unimportant and apart from the regular programme of the season.

Next week Julie Kopacsy and her associates appear for a brief supplementary term of operetta, and then the second engagement of Agnes Sorma will begin. This finished and attractive artist has lately been acting in Germany in Sudermann's "Johannes," and her portrayal of Salome is highly praised.

An interesting event at this theatre will be the celebration next Wednesday evening, Feb. 23, of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Conried's "connection with the stage as actor-manager." Mr. Conried will then appear as Gringoire, the starving poet, in a German version of Banville's little play, and the bill will also include the forum scene of "Julius Caesar," in Schlegel's translation, and the second act of "Die Fledermaus," with Julie Kopacsy as Adele. There will be speechmaking, too.

The Twelfth Night Club's Benefit.

The annual benefit performance of the Twelfth Night Club will be given at the Empire Theatre this afternoon. Mme. Modjeska will make an address, E. J. Morgan and Annie Russell will appear in "Dangerfield, '93," by Mildred Dowling; W. H. Crane and Francis Carlyle in "A Christmas Tiding," by Clay Greene. The third act of "Sowing the Wind" will be given by Henry Miller, W. H. Thompson, W. H. Crompton, Frank Mills, Viola Allen, and Maggie Fielding. In "A Glimpse of Elysium," by Grant Stewart, many popular actors and actresses will appear. Eleanor Mayo Elverson and Chauncey Olcott will sing.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

At the performance of "The White Heather" last evening Mrs. Richard Croker and party and Edwin Gould and party occupied boxes.

Edward E. Rice has engaged Alexander Clark for his new play, "Monte Carlo." Mr. Clark has been identified with various other productions of Mr. Rice's.

Charles Frohman has decided to cancel all engagements for coming attractions at the Garden Theatre for the balance of the season, so as to enable Henry Miller to continue in his new play, "The Master."

Robert Hilliard, appearing in "A New Yorker," at the Columbus Theatre, will contribute the receipts of his performance on Saturday afternoon to the families of the sailors who were lost on the United States battleship Maine.

On next Thursday morning Augustin Daly's annual series of Lenten lectures will begin. Burton Holmes, who has had a most successful tour through the New England States, will this year deliver these lectures in place of Mr. Stoddard.

A midnight full-dress rehearsal for the benefit of some prominent authors and playrights of the revised opera, "A Normandy Wedding," will be given this evening after the conclusion of "The French Maid" performance at the Herald Square Theatre.

Sam T. Jack's Theatre appears to have become a fixed Broadway amusement house. The show opens with an Oriental skit entitled "The Harem of the Effendi." This is followed by a series of strong specialty acts, and the programme ends with a burlesque entitled "The Model."

Miss Elsa May, who has been singing the part of Josephine in "Pinafore" with the Castle Square Opera Compahy at the American Theatre, received last night a cable message necessitating her immediate return to London. She will be succeeded by Miss Jessie Conant, a young prima donna from Los Angeles.

During Miss Julia Marlowe's engagement this season at the Knickerbock Theatre her business manager, Bruce Edwards, contracted a severe cold, which subsequently developed into pneumonia. His sickness has taken a serious turn for the worse within the last few days. He is at his home with his family, at Hartford.

Joseph R. Grismer, stage manager for the Manhattan Theatre, met with a severe accident last night at the performance of "Way Down East." During the snow scene he was manipulating an electric fan which distributes the fine pieces of paper and his fingers of the right hand came in contact with the blades, almost severing them.

The benefit performance on Sunday night for the Actors' Fund of America at Koster & Bial's will be an extensive affair. Fully 200 vaudeville artists have offered their services, and those who cannot appear in a specialty of one sort or another will be utilized in the big animated song sheet, in which they will sing the chorus of the coon song, with Anna Held as the soloist.

Richard Le Gallienne will make his first appearance in America to-day at the Lyceum Theatre, and he will confine himself to readings from his most popular writings. The programme will consist of "The Burial of Romeo and Juliet," "A Spring Morning," and "The Dramatic Art Life," from "Prose Fancies"; "George Muncaster With His Children," from "The Book-Bills of Narcissus"; three lyrics, "What of the Darkness," "Marjorie and the Spring," and "Sleep for London."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE RESOLUTIONS.

They Ask a Sixteenth Amendment to Give Them the Franchise.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The most important matter that came before the National Woman Suffrage Association at its meeting this morning was the consideration of the report of the Committee on Resolutions, of which Ida H. Harper of California is Chairman. A preamble to the resolutions reaffirmed the principles enunciated at the Seneca Falls meeting fifty years ago, when the question of woman suffrage was first launched, and recounted in detail the gains in the advancement of women since then.

The resolutions which were adopted demand for woman citizens equality with males in the exercise of elective franchise; ask for a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution to bring this about; demand for mothers equal custody and control of their minor children, and for wives and widows an equal use and inheritance of property, and ask for women representatives on Boards of Education and public schools.

DELAWARE SOCIETY DINNER.

Ebe W. Tunnell, Governor of Delaware, was the guest of honor at the eighth annual dinner of the Delaware Society of New York, held last night at Delmonico's. He sat to the right of W. H. Stayton, who presided. Others at the guest table were Judge Edward G. Bradford of the United States District Court of Delaware, John Biggs, Charles E. Hughes, H. B. B. Stapler, W. Lee Cannon, and Medford H. Cahoon of Wilmington.

At the close of the dinner Gov. Tunnell's health was drunk standing, and he responded briefly, giving way to Judge Bradford, who replied to the toast, "The State of Delaware." The society sang their association hymn, "Delaware, My Delaware," and Mr. Biggs, who is a son of ex-Gov. Biggs and who presided over the last Delaware Constitutional Convention, spoke on "Delaware's New Constitution." Mr. Hughes spoke on "Greater New York," Mr. Cahoon on "Caesar Rodney, Delaware's Signer of the Declaration of Independence," Mr. Stapler, an ex-President of the society, on "The State of New York," and Mr. Cannon on "John M. Clayton," once Secretary of State.

Preliminary to the banquet a business meeting was held, and these officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—J. A. B. Dilworth; Vice Presidents—J. H. Marshall and W. L. Cannon; Secretary—S. L. McGonigal; Treasurer—R. E. Cochran.

Noonan Case Goes to the Jury.

The Noonan-Simpson bribery case, which has been on trial before Judges Lippincott and Hudspeth, at Jersey City, since Monday, was concluded yesterday. Attorney General Grey made the closing address. Judge Lippincott delivered an exhaustive charge. He said that many of the witnesses on one side had been discredited by witnesses on the other side. These contradictions and discrepancies must be considered by the jurors, and they must decide which witnesses they would believe. The case was given to the jury at 4:20 P. M. Up to a late hour no verdict had been reached.

ZOLA GAINS FOR DREYFUS

Gen. Pellieux Says His Guilt Was Confirmed by a Document Received After the Trial.

MAJOR ESTERHAZY TURNS PALE

His Examination Delayed Until Gen. Boisdeffre Can Be Called—Trial Takes a Sensational and Grave Turn.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The tenth day of the trial of M. Emile Zola and M. Perreux, manager of The Aurore, for reflecting on the conduct of the Esterhazy court-martial, was marked by the sensational testimony of Gen. Pellieux, who was drawn from his original policy of concealment and forced to explain more facts about the Dreyfus case, which it had been the original intention of the Government to conceal.

M. Clémenceau, counsel for The Aurore, asked the Court to order the Ministry of War to produce the original bordereau which figured in the Dreyfus trial, but the presiding Judge replied that it was impossible.

Counsel for the defense then examined M. Moriaud, the stenographer, and the latter confirmed the statements that Major Esterhazy was the writer of the bordereau.

The witness added that Major Esterhazy also wrote the word "Uhlan" in the letter addressed to Mme. de Boulancey. Experts Couard and Varinard declined to express an opinion on the letter, on the ground that they had not expertly examined it. In reply to the reiterated application of the defense for the original Esterhazy letter, the Court said decision had already been given on the subject.

Gen. Pellieux testified that he caused the seizure of the letters against Senator Scheurer-Kestner, of which Major Esterhazy denied the authorship, and which experts declared were forgeries, adding that the report of the experts and the letters themselves were in the hands of Magistrate Bertulus.

The defense then expressed a desire to see the originals, and the Presiding Judge replied that the request would be sent to the Government. A reply is expected tomorrow.

Prof. Giry of the Record Office affirmed that the writings of Major Esterhazy and of the bordereau bore a striking resemblance.

Gen. Pellieux Reveals a Secret.

During Prof. Giry's evidence M. Zola interposed, declaring that forty very eminent personages held the same opinions as the Professor, adding:

"We did not call all of them, because we did not wish to abuse the time of the Court and jury."

Dr. Hericourt testified that the physiological characteristics showed the bordereau to be in Major Esterhazy's handwriting, and, he added, Col. Picquart was prepared to prove in court that Major Esterhazy could have known the contents of the bordereau, providing his, the Colonel's evidence could be heard behind closed doors.

Gen. Gonse was then called. He affirmed that technical details precluded any one but an artillery officer from writing the bordereau. A warm discussion ensued between Gen. Gonse and Col. Picquart as to the date the bordereau was seized. Col. Picquart said it was in April and Gen. Gonse contended it was in August.

M. Labori intervened and scored by pointing out that in the formal document in which the accusation was brought against Dreyfus the date is April, and he made this an argument against the General.

Col. Picquart then announced that he was willing to make a statement without closed doors, and the court took a short adjournment in order to consider the matter. When the session was resumed Gen. Pellieux rose, and, in an unexpectedly loud voice, said:

"I ask to be allowed to speak."

His manner caused excitement in court, and it increased as the General, advancing steadily to the witness stand, said:

"We have acted legally, but as the defense has not cited certain essential matters, I will repeat, in the words of Col. Henry:

"'You ask for light. Then you shall have it.'"

Absolute Proof of Dreyfus's Guilt.

Continuing, Gen. Pellieux remarked:

"At the time M. Castelin interpolated the Government, the Minister for War had received absolute proof of the guilt of Dreyfus. This proof, which I have seen, is in the form of a note in which are the words:

"'Never say you have had relations with this Jew.'

"This note was not signed, and was accompanied by a visiting card on which was the same cipher word as on the document. Gen. Boisdeffre can corroborate what I have said." [Applause.]

The revelation made by Gen. Pellieux caused the greatest sensation among the military men, who expressed regret at the fact that the General should be "forced by attacks on the army to reveal matter which should be kept secret."

"This is an absolutely new feature thrown into the case," said M. Labori.

"You have read the report of M. d'Ormescheville," replied Gen. Pellieux, "although it was read behind closed doors."

To this remark M. Labori retorted:

"This document cannot be considered reliable evidence until it has been fully examined. The condemnation of Dreyfus was brought about by a secret document, and it now appears that a second document exists. Why should it not be discussed? The excitement in the country is increasing daily; it is our duty to insist upon the fullest light, and, whatever may be said, a revision of the trial has now become absolutely imperative." [Murmurs and applause.]

Labori Wants the Document.

"Let this document be shown us," continued M. Zola's counsel, "and if Dreyfus is guilty we will admit the fact, and we will all return to our vocations, of peace or war, which, Mon Général, we need not fear with such officers as you!" [Applause.]

Continuing, M. Labori remarked:

"Let Gen. Pellieux, therefore, explain himself unreservedly, and let the document be brought."

"I absolutely approve of the words of Gen. Pellieux," replied Gen. Gonse, "but I do not think the documents in question can be brought here."

At this stage of the case, Gen. Pellieux interposed, saying:

"Mention has been made of a secret document introduced at the court-martial, but no proof has been adduced. I ask that Gen. Boisdeffre be heard."

A Captain was then dispatched to fetch the General referred to. In the meanwhile the Presiding Judge called upon Major Esterhazy to testify, but M. Labori intervened. He said:

"Oh! No! Not until Gen. Boisdeffre has been heard. The incident is too grave for the case to proceed until it is completely cleared up."

Major Esterhazy, who was about to enter the witness stand, his face deadly pale, thereupon withdrew and the court suspended the session in order to allow M. Labori to draw up certain arguments.

In the meantime the excitement in court was very great. The incident was discussed in a frenzied manner, and the general opinion expressed was that the trial had taken a sensational and grave turn.

Col. Picquart, who was recalled with reference to a statement made by Gen. Pellieux, declared that Major Esterhazy could easily have acquired the information contained in the bordereau. The General had maintained that only an artilleryman could have known the facts referred to.

Gen. Gonse, who was also recalled, maintained the contrary.

When the court was again called to order Gen. Boisdeffre had not arrived, and so the Court was adjourned until to-morrow.

FRANCIS JOSEPH AND DREYFUS.

Emperor of Austria Expresses a Conviction of His Innocence.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Vienna says Emperor Francis Joseph has expressed a conviction that Dreyfus is innocent.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News Says:

"Gen. Pellieux's manner suggested that he had a lurking suspicion that the new document he announced was a forgery. I know the General Staff believe that Dreyfus betrayed France to Germany; and this is indicated by the fact that the railway chart of the mobilization plan has been altered at a great expense. But what becomes of Germany's emphatic denial?"

MIDNIGHT FIRE IN LONDON.

Sir Henry Irving's Scenery Store House in Peril—Free Library and Warehouse Ignited.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Shortly after midnight a fire was discovered in the archway under the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, near the Ludgate Hill Station, which is used by Sir Henry Irving as a storehouse for the scenery of the Lyceum Theatre.

At 3 o'clock the fire was still in progress, and had spread to the Free Library, adjoining, and to a warehouse in another arch.

The traffic on the railway has been partially suspended.

MINING HORROR IN PRUSSIA.

Large Loss of Life Due to an Explosion of Ffre-damp at Hamme—Many Bodies Taken Out.

BOCHUM, Prussia, Feb. 17.—A terrible explosion of fire-damp occurred in the Vereinigte Carolinenglueck Colliery, at Hamme, early this morning.

Thirty-seven bodies have been recovered. In addition, many miners have been seriously injured. It is believed that fifty persons have perished.

Later reports show that thirty miners were severely injured, and it is believed that there are still thirty or forty men remaining in the pit. There is no hope of saving the latter.

Late this evening fifty-three had been extricated from the mine, and five men are still missing. The majority of the injured will die.

200 FISHERMEN SWEPT AWAY.

A Tract of Ice on the Gulf of Finland Coast Breaks Adrift.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17.—A dispatch received here from Helsingfors says that a tract of ice on the coast of the Gulf of Finland broke adrift in a snowstorm yesterday and was carried to sea with 200 fishermen and several horses.

AMERICAN FRUIT IN AUSTRIA.

Interpellation in Regard to Its Prohibition Made in Vienna.

VIENNA, Feb. 17.—In the Lower House of the Diet to-day the Mayer group submitted an interpellation to the Statthalter, asking if it was not intended to prohibit the importation of American fruit, in view of the danger from the San José louse.

NEW CABINET IN NORWAY.

Ex-Premier Steen Intrusted with the Government.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 17.—Ex-Premier Steen, who was intrusted with the task of forming a new Ministry, completed the Cabinet to-day and submitted the names to King Oscar.

Later in the day it was announced the Cabinet was officially appointed.

MAY ADVANCE BARON CROMER.

To Become British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a rumor that Baron Cromer, Minister Plenipotentiary in the diplomatic service, and British Agent and Consul General in Egypt since 1883, will become Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs after the capture of Khartoum by the Anglo-Egyption expedition.

FORCED LOAN IN NICARAGUA.

Charles and William Leonard, Americans, Arrested for One Night.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Texas, Feb. 17.—The Congress of Nicaragua has authorized President Zelaya to collect 500,000 pesos by forced loan.

Charles and William Leonard of Cambridge, Mass., who were on their way to Salvador, through Western Nicaragua, on commercial business, and traveling on muleback, were arrested several days ago and were imprisoned for one night. They were released by order of President Zelaya and will start for home early in March.

BRITISH LOAN FOR CHINA.

The Daily Mail Says It Has Been Arranged on the Terms Published.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Daily Mail says this morning that it understands a British loan to China has been practically arranged on the terms previously published.

Russians Leave the Black Sea.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Tamboff, of 8,640 tons displacement, belonging to the Russian volunteer fleet, passed through the Bosporus yesterday, with 2,000 soldiers and 16 cannon, bound for Vladivostock.

MATAAFA'S RETURN DELAYED.

England Thinks It Would Be Wise to Keep Him Out of Samoa.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In reply to James F. Hogan, Anti-Parnellite, Member for the Middle Division of Tipperary in the House of Commons, Mr. Curzon, the Parliamentary Secretary, said it was true Germany had expressed her willingness that Chief Mataafa should return to Samoa if the United States and Great Britain were agreeable, and Great Britain, on the advice of the British Consul at Apia, had replied that it would be a wise precaution to postpone his pardon until the powers were assured that the rebellion in certain districts was ended.

TWELVE SAILORS MISSING.

Captain and Three Men of the Chilean Ship Atacama Reach Sydney.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 17.—The tug Leveret has arrived here and reports having picked up a boat containing the Captain and three members of the crew of the Chilean ship Atacama, bound from Newcastle, N. S. W., to San Diego. The Atacama had been abandoned at sea. Twelve of her crew, who left the vessel in boats, are missing.

The Atacama sailed from Newcastle on Jan. 20. The rescued were picked up forty miles off the coast. They had been eight days without food and water. A steamer has been sent to search for those who left in boats, but there are faint hopes of finding them.

SIR JAMES STANSFELD DEAD.

Former British Cabinet Officer and Member of Parliament Expires.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Right Hon. Sir James Stansfeld is dead.

The Right Hon. Sir James Stansfeld was born in Halifax in 1820. He was educated at University College, London, and called to the bar in 1849. In 1859 he was first returned for Halifax as an advanced Liberal. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from 1863 to 1864, when he resigned in consequence of his intimacy with Mazzini, which was antagonistic to public opinion; he was Under Secretary of State for India in 1868-9, Financial Secretary of the Treasury from 1869-71, and President of the Local Government Board from 1871-4. Sir James soon became one of the most prominent members of the Liberal Party, but he was excluded from the Ministry of 1880, owing to his objection to the Contagious Diseases acts, and it was not until 1886 that he again held office, when he became President of the Local Government Board, with a seat in the Cabinet, in succession to Mr. Chamberlain. He was retired from Parliament at the last election. He was in the front of the supporters of the principles of woman suffrage.

Assignment in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—Testor & Co., wholesale confectioners, have assigned. The assets amount to nearly $70,000; liabilities not stated.

SOME FEBRUARY WEDDINGS

Miss Sarah Henrietta Crane and Raymond Sanford White Married at Calvary Church.

SERVICE LARGELY ATTENDED

A Reception at the Home of the Bride's Aunt Follows the Ceremony—The Couple to Spend a Summer Abroad.

The marriage of Miss Sarah Henrietta Crane and Raymond Sanford White took place at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was witnessed by a large number of society people. The Rev. William Huckel of Passaic, N. J., who performed the ceremony, was assisted by the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, rector of Calvary.

Two thousand invitations were issued for the ceremony, a large part of which were accepted. The interior of the edifice was handsomely decorated with hedges of palms and smaller designs in southern smilax and white roses.

The six bridesmaids were in pretty costumes of pink poplin and chiffon, with hats of the same material and color, and carried loose bunches of lilies of the valley. They were Miss Jane Rutherford Faile, Miss Florence Beekman Bailey, Miss Mabel Hinman, Miss Angela O'Connor, Miss Adele Louise Ingersoll, and Miss Elsie Schuyler Leffefts. The bride wore white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, and veil of tulle. She wore a diamond necklace and a diamond tiara, the gift of the bridegroom.

Roger Baldwin acted as best man, and the ushers were Guy McLane, Thomas De Berboise, William Beadleson, William Payne, George Phelps, and Thomas C. Havens.

After the ceremony a reception to the members of the bridal party, the immediate relatives, and a few intimate friends was held at the residence of Mrs. E. S. Crane, the bride's aunt, at 37 West Forty-seventh Street.

The bridegroom is a graduate of Yale, of the class of 1895, and many of his college mates were present both at the church and at the reception. Mrs. Crane's residence was decorated in a prettily arranged scheme of green and white, palms and Southern smilax being picked out with large white roses. The wedding luncheon was served by Delmonico. Mr. and Mrs. White left for their honeymoon early in the evening. They will spend the Summer abroad.

King—Appleton.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Tarrant Putnam King was married to-day to Miss Marion Appleton, the eldest daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Francis A. Appleton. The wedding took place at Immanuel Church. Miss Julia Lawrence, second daughter of Bishop Lawrence, was maid of honor, and Mr. King was attended by Frank Rogers. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Lawrence, assisted by the Rev. Leighton Parks, rector of the church.

EMMA WILLARD MUSICALE.

Given at the Waldorf-Astoria to Aid the Scholarship Fund.

Under the auspices of the Emma Willard Association, a reading and musicale in aid of the Emma Willard Scholarship Fund was held in the Myrtle Room of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. Nearly two hundred persons of prominence in social circles attended. Mrs. Russell Sage, who is the President of the association, prefaced the programme by reminding that the day was the anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Willard. Robert S. Manuel, at one time a teacher in the Emma Willard Seminary, presented a paper entitled "In the Footprints of a Rustic Poet."

Some of the participants in the programme were Miss Clara H. Cowles, Miss Janet S. McEwen, Miss Friesson, James Llewellyn Ewell, William Ewing, William Lawrence, and John H. James. Mr. Ewell sang "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," the words of which were written by Mrs. Emma Willard in 1831 and sung for the first time at the Old Park Theatre by the composer of the music, who was Joseph P. Knight.

THE THURSDAY MUSICALES.

The First of a Series at Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith's.

The first of what promises to be an interesting as well as instructive series of Thursday musicales, under the management of the "Trio Club," was given last evening at the apartments of Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith in the Tolosa, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, and was attended by nearly 200 lovers of music. The "Trio Club" is an organization composed of about fifty members of old New York families well known in social circles, who will attempt to give six rehearsals and six concerts during the season. The rehearsals are to be held in the afternoon and the concerts at night, always on Thursday.

Among those who provided the music last night were Miss Julia Gilman, Mrs. Adele Lacis Baldwin, Regnar Kidde, and Miss Florence Gale. Refreshments were served after the music. Some of those interested in the musicales are Mrs. William B. Hornblower, Mrs. Anson R. Flower, Mrs. Talcott Van Santvoord, Mrs. Henry Rogers Marshall, Miss Van Wyck, Mrs. George Walton Green, Mrs. Melbert B. Cary, Mrs. George C. Clark, and Mrs. Walter Cook.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Orlando S. Johnson gave a small reception to young people last night at her apartments, 640 Madison Avenue. The event was in honor of Miss Dougherty.

Col. and Mrs. George L. Gillespie of 49 East Fifty-third Street entertained at dinner last evening. The decorations were pink roses and Farleyense ferns. Covers were laid for twelve.

The second and last of the dinner dances of the Prospect Heights Assembly was held at the Park House, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, last night. Covers were laid for seventy-two. Dancing started at 10 o'clock. The patronesses were Mrs. Thomas E. Pearsall, Mrs. James E. Hayes, Mrs. J. C. Dettmer, Mrs. F. W. Wurster, Mrs. J. B. Bogart, Mrs. Chester I. Richards, Mrs. William C. Wallace, and Mrs. E. L. Rossiter.

The anniversary breakfast yesterday afternoon of the Chiropean at the Knapp mansion, Bedford Avenue and Ross Street, Brooklyn, was graced by the presence of Helena Modjeska, the actress. Several hundred guests were seated at long tables. Mrs. Alvah G. Brown, the President of the society, introduced the guests of honor, among whom besides Mme. Modjeska were Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie, President of the Packer Alumnae of Packer; Miss Emma Simis, and Mrs. Henry A. Powell. There was a musical programme under the direction of Mrs. E. I. Grant.

In the name of charity some one hundred and fifty society people gathered at the residence of Mrs. Effingham H. Nichols, 620 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon and listened to a pleasantly arranged musicale. The New York Home for Convalescents, at 433 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, will benefit. A Shakespearan fantasia, in which the music of Shakespeare's play is set to the harp, was the feature. Miss Elizabeth Sloman was harpist, and Paul Willard of the Académie of France was the reader. He also sang Massenet's "Herodiade" and the ballad "Open Thy Blue Eyes" by the same composer. Mrs. Emma Juch Wellman sang several times, and Perry Averill, Frank W. Saeger, and Mrs. Mary F. Brooks, as well as the Courtney Ladies' Quartet and the Columbia University Mandolin Club, also engaged in entertaining.

PRINCE GEORGE AND CRETE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"Russia, France, and England, with Germany's assent, persist in supporting the candidacy of Prince George of Greece, who on taking the title of Sovereign Prince of Crete would renounce his rights to the Greek throne, thus meeting the objection that his appointment would be the indirect annexation of Crete to Greece. It is believed the difficulty will be settled in this manner."

THIRD PANEL JURY DINNER.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew and the Rev. Dr. Paxton Speak of the Loss of the Battleship Maine.

Nearly 250 men sat down to the annual dinner of the Third Panel Sheriff's jury, held last night at Delmonico's. The colors of the panel are heliotrope and gold, and great bands of heliotrope satin decorated the front of the guest table, heliotrope bunting was festooned from the corners of the big banquet hall to the centre chandelier, and sprays of cleverly fashioned artificial heliotrope adorned the lids of the ice cream boxes. The menu cards bore the crest of the panel, with the announcement of the dinner in raised gold lettering.

The souvenirs were porcelain tankards, with lids of solid silver, bearing the etched inscription, "Banquet, Third Panel Sheriff's Jury, Feb. 17, 1898," around a raised shield showing the insignia of the Sheriff's office. They were made by Theodore B. Starr.

There were no set toasts or speeches. Chauncey M. Depew presided by special request. On either side of him sat Justices Gildersleeve, McAdam, Scott, and Daly, Controller Coler, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Senator Cantor, the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, and Marion J. Verdery. Both Dr. Depew and Dr. Paxton, who made the principal addresses, referred to the Maine disaster, and declared that public judgment should be suspended until after the official investigation. The first toast drunk was to the dead of the battleship.

Dr. Depew, in his introductory remarks, said that at what might be called the first festive gathering of representative American citizens since the disaster in the harbor of Havana, it was proper to refer to that event.

"It seems to me," he said, "one of the most significant occurrences of the century. It is but natural that suggestive thoughts should be aroused, but we must remember that other nations have suffered in like manner. If the Maine was the only ship ever lost we might demand at once an accounting for the disaster. But other nations have suffered. England, Germany, Italy, and Spain have each of them experienced similar disasters with their great floating fortresses."

Dr. Depew argued briefly that the loss of the Maine and the greater part of her crew might well be the result of an unforeseen accident, and went on:

"If the naval battleship as now constructed is simply a death trap for those in her, the whole scheme of naval architecture appears to be a failure, and naval genius and constructive talent must find some other means by which our coast can be defended.

"We are not here to-night to indulge in any reflection in any direction, and I hope to God there can be no basis for any reflection at any time; but we cannot at this particular hour but pay a tribute of respect to those who at the post of duty have died under the flag of the Union. The first sentiment I ask you to drink to-night will be 'The loving memory of those who died on the battleship Maine.'"

The toast was drunk standing and in silence, and then Dr. Depew made one of his characteristic speeches, crowded with anecdotes, some new, some old, but all laughter-provoking.

Dr. Paxton, who followed, eulogized Dr. Depew, and declared it was the talking man who ruled the world. He referred briefly to the speech which captured the Democratic Presidential Convention for W. J. Bryan, and to the 6,000,000 votes which rewarded his talking. He declared that it was Dr. Depew's power to speak that had made his "name a household word throughout the country and himself the typical american at all the Courts in Europe," and that if it were not for his sense of humor he might be President of the United States. But he said to be successful a man must be serious. He would rise by his gravity, as it were.

Referring to the Maine disaster, Dr. Paxton recalled the assassination of President Garfield and the suspicions of a conspiracy that aroused the country, and the excitement and uproar in Washington.

"Since the murder of President Garfield," he said, "no such exciting event has occurred as the accident to the Maine, and to see this gathering of gentlemen so composed, without excitement or menace, the people generally so orderly, the streets quiet and no curses at Spain, makes us proud of this great Republic and the self-control of the American citizen. So I say to you tonight, remembering the death of Garfield and the insane excitement and suspicions which prevailed over the land, let us reserve our judgment and do nothing to inspire excitement.

"Calmly and patiently let us await the result of the investigation into the accident, and then if it should be found wrong has been done and treachery has been practiced, you and I are still young enough to offer our service to the country that shelters us and to the flag which is our glory."

Marion J. Verdery and others spoke before the function was concluded.

The Reform Club Dinner.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., former Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department, is expected to speak at the dinner to be given at the Reform Club next Saturday night, on the general subject of street cleaning methods. Col. Waring's remarks will form part of the after-dinner discussion of "The City's Health," which will be participated in by several other members of the Reform Club.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Joshua Fry Bullitt.

Joshua Fry Bullitt, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky at the breaking out of the civil war and a distinguished lawyer and jurist for nearly fifty years, died Wednesday at his home near Louisville, aged seventy-six years. In the course of the civil war Mr. Bullitt was arrested by the Government officials, with others, on the pretense that they were conspiring to invite the Confederacy into Kentucky. The charge against him did not hold, however.

Mr. Bullitt retired from the practice of law several years ago with a competency. One of his most celebrated cases involved the boot and shoe contracts of John Stevers, which was settled finally by compromise after pending thirty-four years. In politics Mr. Bullitt was a Whig and later a Douglas Democrat. A widow and two sons, Attorney Joshua Bullitt of Big Stone Gap, Va., and Dr. James Bullitt of Louisville, survive. John C. Bullitt of Philadelphia and Thomas W. Bullitt of Louisville are brothers.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM DUMME, formerly senior Warden at the Church of Our Saviour, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at his residence, 492 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The funeral will be held to-morrow evening, and burial will be on Sunday.

Mrs. JAMES H. GRIFFITHS died at the residence of her son in East Rockaway Wednesday at the age of ninety-two years. She was born in Huntington, and her father was David Valentine. Her mother was Fanny Ireland, and both were direct descendants of the original settlers of Long Island.

EPHRAIM A. ARNOLD, doorman of the Harbor Police at Pier A, died yesterday at his home, 2,000 Burnside Avenue, of kidney trouble. Mr. Arnold was fifty-three years old, and served throughout the civil war. He was a member of William D. Kennedy Post, G. A. R., in which he held several offices. The deceased, who was a toolmaker by trade, was appointed a doorman Feb. 2, 1893. He leaves a wife and three children.

Dr. JAMES WILKINSON died at his home, Bergen Avenue and Brinkerhoff Street, Jersey City, yesterday from heart disease, by which he was prostrated on Sunday. He was born in Acerington, England, April 27, 1837. He came to this country when a child and made his home with his uncle, on Staten Island. He was educated in New York, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1858. He established himself in the old town of Bergen, now a part of Jersey City, and built up a large practice. In 1860 he married Miss Lizzie Y. Burton. Ten children were born of the union, of whom seven are still living.

MR. SMITH'S FUNERAL.

Former Colleagues in the Assembly Send a Floral Chair.

The funeral of Assemblyman Thomas M. Smith, who died Monday at his home, 329 West Fifty-first Street, took place yesterday in the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, Fifty-first Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. There was a large number of persons present, including delegations from several organizations. Many floral pieces were sent by friends. The Right Rev. M. Mooney, Vicar General, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Waller, the Rev. John Roach, and the Rev. John Ryan.

The pall bearers were ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt, Mr. Smith's partner in business; Aldermen Robert Muh and Francis J. Goodwin, Civil Justice John O'Gorman, ex-Congressman John Quinn, William Byrnes, Patrick Nugent, and John Scully. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

A large chair made of flowers, in representation of Assemblyman Smith's seat in the Assembly at Albany, was sent by the members of the Assembly, and it bore the number of Assemblyman Smith's seat—146.

Funeral of Ensign Breckinridge.

Funeral services over the remains of Ensign Joseph C. Breckinridge, who was drowned off Havana Harbor last week from the Cushing, were held at the navy yard yesterday. The remains arrived on the Ward Line steamer Seneca from Havana on Wednesday. They were taken to the navy yard on the Government tug Narkuta, and received with naval honors. The officers and sailors escorted the remains to the chapel attached to the marine barracks, where the services were read. The body was taken by the Narkuta to Jersey City, and from there sent to Lexington, Ky., the home of the late ensign, accompanied by Mr. Hines, a representative of the Breckinridge family, and a guard. As the tug left the yard the marines fired a volley and "taps" were sounded.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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A new collar.

MARRIED.

DOANE—TUTT.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1898, by Rev. Charles F. Williams, Dr. Luigi Galvani Doane of New York and Mrs. Gertrude Rollo Tutt.

WHITE—CRANE.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, 1898, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Dr. Huckle, Sadie Henrietta Crane, daughter of the late Theodore Crane, to Raymond Sandford White.

DIED.

BLOODGOOD.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1898, at 85 Clinton Place, John Bloodgood, son of the late John Bloodgood and Emily Lottimer Bloodgood.
Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, on Friday morning at half-past 10 o'clock.

BURCH.—Entered into rest on Thursday, Feb. 17, Catharine E., wife of the Rev. B. H. Burch, in the 59th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, St. Stephen's M. E. Parsonage, King's Bridge, N. Y. City, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood at the convenience of the family.

DUANE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, Josephine, wife of James Duane, 216 Edgecombe Avenue.
Funeral private from the residence of brother-in-law, Dr. Duane, 49 East 30th St.

HAGUE.—On Monday evening, Feb. 14, Mary Ward Foote, wife of James D. Hague.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av., near 45th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 22, at 10 A. M.

JOHNSON.—On Monday evening, Feb. 14, at Thomasville, Ga., Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., in the 71st year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 168 Hancock St., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock.

ROCHE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, at the residence of his son, 346 West Twentieth Street, Rev. John Alexander Roche, M. D., D. D., in the 85th year of his age.
Service will be held at St. Peter's Church, West Twentieth Street, Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Funeral at St. Paul's Church, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue, Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del., papers please copy.

WINTHROP.—At Paris, France, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, Charles Francis Winthrop, in his 71st year.

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Referring to our circular of January 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 19TH next.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Although yesterday's stock market showed considerable irregularity, there was a much firmer tone than on Wednesday. The market was less active, the transactions aggregating about 425,000 shares. At the close of the day net changes in most stocks were advances.

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All day long Wall Street was inflicted with wild rumors regarding the situation at Havana and at Washington. Stories of the most sensational sort were spread broadcast, each successive edition of the sensational newspapers surpassing the others in wealth of imagination. The story that official investigation had disclosed that the Maine was blown up by a torpedo was given to Wall Street early in the day, and kept well before it until the close of business. The Government at Washington was said to be mobilizing the fleet at Key West, and holding it in readiness to shell Havana immediately. The Havana cable was reported cut, and this was proclaimed as an act of war. In view of the sensational and conflicting rumors with which Wall Street was deluged, the strength of the market was surprising. The traders, of course, seized every opportunity to raid the market, but their attacks were followed by quick rallies.

***

Yesterday's market reflected accurately the nervousness and apprehension that were to be met everywhere in the Street. In many quarters there is confidence that the whole Maine episode will be quickly investigated and disposed of, and the relations between the Spanish and American Governments left in an even better state than heretofore. On the other hand, there is a general fear that serious complications will result from the disaster in Havana Harbor. Wall Street's professional rumor manufacturers, aided nobly by the sensational press, will, of course, make the most of the unsettled state of affairs and the widespread nervousness. In view of this, many of the conservative financiers of the Street, who are in nowise fearful of war or anything resembling war, are counseling caution, pointing out that until the whole matter is disposed of there must be thrown into Wall Street a great lot of sensational misinformation, which, although true, will influence sentiment.

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In the business world there is nowhere to be found any warrant for bearishness. Reports from all sections show a steady improvement with both industrial and railroad corporations. There is, in fact, in the general situation every reason for confidence, and a belief in higher prices for securities. But with the Cuban situation unsettled as it is, and with the possibilities of serious developments, there is at least ample warrant for conservatism and caution in so far as speculation is concerned.

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Government bonds were dull. There were no sales.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	1½
Brook. R. T.	⅛	North American	1⅛
Canada Southern	⅛	Northern Pacific	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	North. Pac. pf.	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Or. Imp., 5th in. pd.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Or. R. R. & Nav.	2¼
Consol. Gas	1¼	Penn. R. R.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	Pullman Car	1
Erie 1st pf	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Gen. Electric	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Laclede Gas	1	St. Paul & Om.	1
Lake Shore	½	South. Railway pf.	½
Louis. & Nash	⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	¾
Manhattan Con	⅝	Un. Pac. all in. pd.	⅝
Minn. & St. Louis	2⅜	Un. Pacific pf.	¾
M., & St. L. 2d pf.	1	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	½
Minnesota Iron	1⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Missouri Pacific	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
N. Y. Central	½	West. Un. Tel	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2	Lake Erie & West.	¾
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Mobile & Ohio	1
Brook. Union Gas	1½	National Lead	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	¼	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	¾	Or. R. R. & Nav. pf.	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1	Ore. Short Line	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Third Avenue	½
Ft. W. & D. C.	½	United States Rub.	⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	⅝	West Chi. Street	½
Ill. Steel Co.	2		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'way & 7th Av. 1st.	1¼	L. & N. 1st, N. O. & Mob. 1st	1⅝
C., M. & St. P. 1st C. & P. 6s	1	L. & N., P. & A. 1st	3
Chi. & Northw. con.	1	L. & N., So. & N. Ala. 5s	3
C. & W. I. gen. 6s	1½	Mo., K. & Texas 2d	1
Dul., S. S. & At. 5s	1	O. S. L. con. 5s	1¼
Geo. Pacific 1st	1	O. S. L. inc. B.	1⅜
Kan. Pac. Con. & D. Div.	¾	So. Car. & Geo. 1st	1
Keo. & D. M. 1st	2½	U. P., C. & C. 1st	6
L. Val. of N. Y. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. W. & W. 5s	1	Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d	1½
C., M. & St. P. 1st, C. & Mo. R. 5s	1	St. L. & S. F. 4s	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $139,286,234; balances, $6,873,431; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $425,837.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2¾ per cent. for short and 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅞ for demand, $4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95, and guilders at 40⅛ @40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—12½@16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, 1½, to 43; Illinois Central, 1¼, to 108; New York Central, ⅞, to 120⅝; Reading, ⅜, to 11; Pennsylvania, ¾, to 60¾; St. Paul, ⅝, to 97½; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 60¾; Atchison, ½, to 13⅜, and Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 89⅞. British consols were steady at 112⅝ for money and 112⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England lost £26,000 bullion on balance. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement of the bank shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £632,000, circulation decreased £184,000, bullion increased £447,873, other securities increased £5,000, other deposits decreased £838,000, public deposits increased £1,431,000, note reserve increased £663,000. Government securities decreased £5,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 45.09 per cent., now stands at 45.77 per cent., an advance from 53.42 per cent. to 53.76 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 33,000,000f; Treasury accounts current increased 850,000f; gold on hand increased 2,675,000f; bills discounted decreased 29,175,000f; silver on hand decreased 100,000f.

In Paris rentes sold at 103f. 72½c., and exchange on London was 25f. 27c. In Berlin exchange on London was 20 marks 43½ pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 167, in Lisbon at 47¾, and in Rome at 105.17.

SOME METROPOLITAN FIGURES.

Metropolitan Street Railway yesterday sold up to 58, but later dropped back, losing its early gain, and closing with a fractional loss. Over 10,000 shares of the stock were traded in. There were indications of liquidation of the stock and apparently there was no support given it from the inside. In some quarters it is intimated that the pool in Metropolitan Street Railway has sold out its stock, having taken profits between 160 and 170.

Regarding the distribution of scrip to Metropolitan stockholders, the following computation was made yesterday by a Wall Street man who is inclined to think the stock at its present price somewhat high. Said this gentleman:

"The Metropolitan Street Railway is to be a 7 per cent. stock, and present stockholders are to receive in new stock a dividend equal to 33 1-3 per cent. This sounds very bullish, but it does not seem to me that it warrants the price at which the stock is now selling.

"Taking six 7 per cent. stocks, three railroads and three industrials, you will find that their market prices average about 132. For instance:

St. Paul pf.	149½	Sugar pf.	112¾
Northwest pf.	175	Glucose pf.	96
Omaha pf.	151½	Lead pf.	108¼
Average			132¼

"Taking 132 as a fair price for a 7 per cent. stock, we will assume that that is what Metropolitan at present should be worth. Each share of the stock is to receive in stock dividend an additional $44, for which only $33 is to be paid. That is to say, stockholders are to buy for $33 something which, according to present market price, is worth $44, thus gaining $11. Add this $11 to the $132, and you get $143, which should be a fair price for Metropolitan Street Railway."

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Much strength was shown by the other local traction stocks yesterday. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the feature of the group, being unusually active and exhibiting considerabe buoyancy. Over 23,000 shares of the stock changed hands, and it made a substantial gain for the day. There was again much inside buying of the stock, and many of the commission houses took round lots of it on the reports of the success of the trolley service over Brooklyn Bridge. Wall Street houses identified with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company say that the traffic returns of the next two or three days will do much toward improving sentiment on the stock and making apparent the profits to be made from the new bridge service.

Manhattan Elevated was comparatively inactive but strong. The stock sold up to 115⅝, and made a fractional net gain for the day. Brokers credited with acting for the financial interests who of late have been buyers of Manhattan were active in the stock yesterday.

Third Avenue Railroad, on small transactions, made a fractional decline.

THE SUGAR TRUST WAR.

The warfare between the Sugar Trust and Arbuckle Brothers is to be pushed vigorously, each side claiming to be fully prepared for the contest. The Trust's cut of half a cent a pound in the price of roasted coffee was promptly met by Arbuckle Brothers. The latter firm has apparently determined to continue its policy of acting on the defensive, leaving to the Sugar Trust the aggressive part of the coffee trade war. It is understood from Wall Street men close to the Arbuckle establishment, however, that when the firm gets its new sugar refinery completed new tactics will be adopted and efforts made to have the battles fought in the Sugar Trust's own territory.

Sugar Trust stock showed strength early yesterday, but later weakness again developed, and the stock sold down to 136. Much of the selling appeared to come from interests identified with the Trust.

STANDARD OIL BUYING.

There were many evidences in yesterday's market of large buying by Standard Oil interests, especially of St. Paul. The "Standard Oil crowd," as Wall Street is pleased to term it, has not been credited with stock market activity for several months. The millionaires of the Oil Trust were understood to have sold out and taken immense profits in the boom of last September, since when there have been no indications of their activity in Wall Street. Yesterday, however, Standard Oil brokers were active purchasers of many stocks, and from quarters where such hints are usually productive came intimations of important speculative plans recently mapped out at 26 Broadway.

THE EUROPEAN ATTITUDE.

Throughout the recent nervousness in the American stock market and the weakness shown by stocks in response to the Maine disaster, London has been a persistent and at times a heavy buyer in the New York market. In fact, London has been an important sustaining factor in this market for some days past. At London there have been activity and strength shown in the American department, and the buying orders for London and Continental account executed at New York have been large. Yesterday morning London prices showed advances, and in the first two hours all of the foreign houses were active on the buying side. Purchases for London account yesterday were estimated at 30,000 shares.

This attitude of the foreign speculator or investor (whichever it may be) is surprising in view of the recent selling of American securities by London and the bearish talk that is continually printed in the British financial journals. Many Wall Street men are inclined to look upon the buying as indicative of the growing confidence in the American situation and in American securities abroad.

COMMISSION HOUSE BULLISHNESS.

Commission houses were buyers of stocks yesterday on an extensive scale. Many of the more prominent of them evidently had large buying orders for strong interests, and the smaller houses also took round lots of the Vanderbilts, Grangers, and local traction stocks. Among the commission brokers there is a disposition to regard the Maine incident and the consequent weakness of stocks as helpful to the market. They are inclined to look for a nervous and unsettled market for the next few days, but most of them predict a continuation of the upward movement without any material decline from the present level.

BULL TIPS ON TOBACCO.

Tobacco was again notably strong yesterday at times when the rest of the market was discouragingly weak. The stock sold up to 92⅜ and closed near that price with a fractional gain. About 17,000 shares changed hands. Much of the buying seemed to be for pool account, and was at all times aggressive. Around 92, however, there was a liberal supply of stock which apparently came from inside interests. Numerous bull tips on Tobacco are to be met with throughout the Street, and much is to be heard regarding an extra dividend on the stock, although for this there has not yet appeared any reliable authority.

OUT-OF-TOWN SENTIMENT.

Boston asserted itself yesterday as a large buyer of the market. Wall Street houses with Boston wires were purchasers of Burlington and many other active stocks for the account of that city. They reported that a decidedly bullish sentiment prevailed in Boston speculative circles. Much of the Burlington sold by Boston on Wednesday was taken back yesterday morning. Philadelphia was also a buyer.

Chicago, on the contrary, again sold stocks on a large scale. Most of the selling was apparently for the short account. Chicago sold the Grangers and the Northwestern stocks.

OREGON SHORT LINE.

Oregon Short Line continued buoyant in the early trading yesterday, selling up to 33⅝. Later, however, it broke sharply to 30, and closed near that figure. The early buying was done chiefly by the same brokers who were active in the stock on Wednesday, but later they stood aside and gave no support when the stock broke. There was repeated talk regarding Union Pacific interests buying the stock for control.

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF 1897.

The publishers of The Commercial and Financial Chronicle have just issued their annual publication, The Financial Review. It gives a comprehensive review of the business of 1897, with comparative statistics for a series of years of the money market, foreign exchange, weekly bank statements, gold and silver production, quotations for silver, cereals, iron, and coal production, yearly imports and exports, security market quotations, railroad dividends, and yearly railroad construction. With its conveniently arranged statistical tables, it makes up a very useful volume.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Meeting to-day of Rock Island Directors for the purpose of ordering the calling of $40,000,000 extension and collateral 5 per cent. bonds, to be replaced by the new issue.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Statement by President Fish of the Illinois Central that his company is not seeking to purchase other lines at present prices.

Meeting in Boston on Thursday next of Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado bondholders to act on proposition of Union Pacific Railroad to give in exchange for each bond four shares of Union Pacific new preferred and six shares of common.

Increase of $98,733 in Pan Handle's surplus earnings for January, as compared with corresponding period last year.

Renewed demand for American shares in the London market, and general advance in prices.

Union Pacific purchase money certificates stricken from Stock Exchange lists, having been exchanged into new securities.

Filing with the Secretary of State of Illinois the resolutions adopted by the Rock Island stockholders authorizing the issue of $100,000,000 gold bonds for refunding purposes.

Annual meeting of the National Lead Company. Old Board of Directors re-elected, and regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. declared on preferred stock.

Election of Messrs. Frederick C. Perry and Thomas B. Ray to membership in the Stock Exchange.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in February showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$10,442
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	7,547
Canadian Pacific	31,618
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	3,100
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	7,096
Denver and Rio Grande	28,400
Minneapolis and St. Louis	369
Ohio River	2,672
Pittsburg and Western	2,488
Rio Grande Western	13,800
Texas Pacific	31,618

***

The only decrease was $297, shown by International and Great Northern.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside security market yesterday the industrial group absorbed the principal interest. Practically no business was done in tractions, ferries, or natural gas. Some slight declines were brought about in the out-of-town illuminating stocks, while the local securities were in a much better condition at the close of the day's trading.

...ron and preferred showed considerable strength in the feverishness which governed the general market, practically no change being made in the price and many sales taking place. Malt common had supporting orders at 27, at which figure it remained steadily throughout the day. The preferred was in excellent demand at 77.

Standard Oil experienced a sensational decline from the price previously recorded, after which it rallied to 420, and again fell at the close to 418 bid, 4.19½ asked. Anderson Tobacco was at the lowest figure yet quoted for it, being offered down to 19.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	209	211
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. rcts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	107	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80¼	81¾
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	43	45
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	67	71
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2¾	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	20
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	193	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	191½	192¾
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16½	17½
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	96	96½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	76
Union Ferry	65½	66½
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	87	89
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	90
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	30	32
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	96	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104¼	104⅝
Columbus Gas	87	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19½	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	325	350
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	100	102
People's Gas Co. (Chicago) 5s	104¼	...
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	144	146
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	160	167
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	20	22
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	83¾	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103¼	104½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	41	44
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	57	62
Glucose common	40½	40⅞
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	94	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	89	91½
Lorillard Company pf.	115	118¼
Malt common	27⅛	27⅜
Malt preferred	77	77¾
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8¾	10
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	418	419½
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	80	84
Wagner Car Company	168	171
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	15	19
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't pd.	1⅝	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	52	54
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55¾@56⅛. No sales.

Bar silver on London, 25 13-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,054.29 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Albany sold at .02, 2,000 Comstock bonds at .04, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.15, 100 Consolidated Imperial at .01, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 200 Iron Silver at .46, 500 Ophir at .56, 1,000 Pharmacist at .07, 500 Portland at .73, 200 Sierra Nevada at .75, and 200 Union Consolidated at .40. On the Mining Exchange, 600 shares of American Flag sold at .21@.21⅛, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .14 cash, 500 Yukon at .10¼, buyer 30; 13,000 Alamo at .02⅝@.02¾, 500 Anaconda at .40@ .40¼, 17,200 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10⅞@.11@.10½, 700 Elkton at .78⅝@.78¾, 12,000 Garfield Gr. at .06⅝@.06¾, 5,700 Golden Fleece at .45⅝@.47½, 800 Isabella at .27½@.27⅜@.27¼, 21,000 Jefferson at .04, 55,000 Justine at .01⅞@.01⅝, cash, @02½, buyer 30; 300 Lillie at .70⅛@.70⅝, 1,500 Mollie Gibson at .19⅜@.19½, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .14, 700 Portland at .78⅝@.78½, 244,000 Sentinel at .003½@.003⅛, cash; 23,000 Tamarack at .005, 6,000 Union at .13¼@.13⅝, and 8,000 Work at .03⅛.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Hudson River	155
American Exch'ge	170	Importers & Trad'rs'	510
Chase National	400	Irving	147
Chatham	290	Lincoln National	750
City	800	Mechanics & Tr'd'rs'	110
Columbia	150	National Union	230
Commerce	205	New Amsterdam	245
Continental	127	New York County	800
Garfield National	750	Seaboard National	174
German-American	112½	Seventh National	105
Hanover	390	Tradesmen's	110

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	307
2d week Feb.	$32,073	$21,631	$22,029
From Jan. 1	194,275	138,032	128,207
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
2d week Feb.	$66,479	$58,932	$54,565
From July 1	2,304,879	2,163,334	365,045
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,547	6,444	6,391
2d week Feb.	$354,824	$323,206	$307,000
From Jan. 1	2,412,824	1,968,130	2,134,000
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
2d week Feb.	$85,600	$82,500	$70,100
From July 1	2,183,266	1,868,843	2,630,658
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
2d week Feb.	$28,696	$21,600	$19,715
From July 1	960,242	726,743	.....
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
2d week Feb.	$137,100	$108,700	$126,100
From July 1	5,382,748	4,467,159	4,252,466
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week Feb.	$72,956	$73,253	$63,025
From July 1	2,774,954	2,697,581	2,151,058
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
2d week Feb.	$34,518	$34,149	$35,588
From July 1	1,450,014	1,293,569	1,347,071
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	215
2d week Feb.	$16,793	$14,121	$16,817
From Jan. 1	102,132	96,318	109,388
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
2d week Feb.	$45,040	$42,552	$39,917
From July 1	1,802,737	1,577,210	1,896,539
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	520
2d week Feb.	$49,700	$35,900	$35,200
From July 1	2,125,627	1,534,158	1,571,821
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week Feb.	$154,824	$123,206	$118,711
From Jan. 1	986,781	858,324	842,312
NORTHERN CENTRAL for the year ended Dec. 31—	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	$6,732,703	$6,286,602	$6,606,027
Op. expenses	4,738,367	4,643,105	4,598,520
Net earnings	1,934,336	1,643,497	1,907,507
Other income	366,788	400,075	457,391
Total income	2,301,124	2,043,572	2,364,898
Fixed charges	1,804,520	1,965,981	2,213,042
Surplus	396,604	77,591	151,858
OHIO RIVER for December—			
Gross earnings	79,532	76,073	80,703
Op. expenses	57,265	51,317	48,222
Net earnings	22,267	24,756	32,481
For twelve months from Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	965,196	968,670	887,240
Op. expenses	623,297	641,925	567,727
Net earnings	341,899	326,745	319,513
PITTS., CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS			
For January—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	1,314,595	1,084,420	1,236,770
Op. expenses	936,202	754,242	935,205
Net earnings	378,393	330,178	301,565
Fixed charges	247,615	298,193

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building.
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 2, 1898.

NOTICE.—A quarterly dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the first day of March next to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine Street, New York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.

40 Wall St., New York, February 10, 1898.

The Directors have this declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable March 10, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 28th. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from March 1st to March 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
53, 55, 57 Duane Street.
New York, February 16, 1898.

The coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS of this company, due March 1, 1898, will be paid by THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK on and after that date.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mtge. 4% Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, Feb. 21, 1898, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due March 1, 1898, and will open March 1, 1898, at 10 A. M.

C. S. WELFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Feb'y 16, 1898.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company,

New York Office, 42 Pine St., Feb. 14th, 1898.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend (No. 25) of One Per Cent., payable March 24 to stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed on February 19th at noon and reopened March 3d.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A GENeral meeting of the stockholders of THE PENNSYLVANIA KNITTING MILLS OF READING, to elect a Board of Directors, make by-laws, and transact any other business which may lawfully be done by the said stockholders in general meeting will be held at the office of the Company, on the second day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at 81-83 Franklin Street, New York City.

Dated, Feb. 19, 1898.

MAX H. ARNING,
BERNHARD RETTBERG,
L. F. UNKART,
HENRY STERGER,
CARL GIER,
Corporators.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A GENeral meeting of the stockholders of THE GREATER NEW YORK HOSIERY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 81-83 Franklin Street, New York City, on the second day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at 81-83 Franklin Street, New York City.

Dated, Feb. 10, 1898.

MAX H. ARNING,
BERNHARD RETTBERG,
L. F. UNKART,
HENRY STERGER,
CARL GIER,
Corporators.

Southern Railway Company,

Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving the action heretofore taken, and of fully authorizing such further action as hereafter may be taken, by the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company for the acquisition of the whole or any part of the Railroad of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and sale of the bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for properties, securities, or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgages or pledges to secure such bonds.

JOSIAH E. HILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY,
New York City, Feb. 3, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1898, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 17 to 23, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. PARMLY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS,
Albany, January 22, 1898.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Friday, the 18th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

Three million two hundred and thirty thousand dollars

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1913.

These bonds are exempt from taxation pursuant to Chapter 80, Laws of 1897.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and such proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for one per cent. of the amount of the bonds bid for.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Co. in the City of New York, to the credit of Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund," of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1898.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan from the first day of January, 1898, will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS Comptroller.

TO IMPROVE RIKER'S ISLAND.

A Plan to Employ Convicts and Workhouse Inmates There.

Commissioner Lantry of the Department of Correction, with Commissioner McCartney of the Department of Street Cleaning, called upon Mayor Van Wyck yesterday with a plan for the improvement of Riker's Island. The Mayor was pleased with the scheme, and said he would recommend it to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an appropriation.

The scheme is to erect quarters on the island for fifty or more penitentiary convicts and workhouse inmates who are now idle on Blackwell's Island, and to set them to work filling in and grading Riker's Island. Commissioner McCartney will furnish the ashes collected by his department, and thus save the expense of the scows towing the ashes out to sea. Mr. Lantry says the island, which cost the city $180,000, is now worth $300,000, and that when it is improved it will be worth $1,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Thursday, Feb. 17, 1898.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	110	455	Adams Express	110	115	110	115	.....
75	76	10	American Cotton Oil pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	.....
126	129	45	American Express	128	128	126	126	.....
8	8⅝	760	American Spirits Mfg.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	22	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	21	21	21	21	−2
136¾	136⅞	32,873	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138	138	135⅞	136⅜	− ⅛
111¾	112¼	283	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112¼	112¼	112	112	− ¾
91	93	25	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	92	91	91⅛	.....
92	92¼	16,773	American Tobacco	92	92⅝	91	92⅜	+ ⅝
117	118	23	American Tobacco pf	118	118	118	118	.....
38	39	150	Ann Arbor pf	38	38	38	38	−1
12⅝	13	1,350	At., T. & S. F.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼
30⅝	30¾	4,930	At., T. & S. F. pf.	31	31	30⅝	30⅝	+ ¼
16⅞	17¼	1,225	Baltimore & Ohio	16¼	16½	16	16	.....
3½	3⅝	1,500	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3⅜	3½	.....
41⅜	41⅞	23,872	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	41½	42	40⅜	41¾	+ ⅛
120½	121½	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	120½	120½	120½	120½	−1½
3⅞	4½	100	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd.	4	4	4	4	.....
54⅜	55	250	Canada Southern	54⅝	54⅝	54	54⅜	+ ⅛
87	88¼	500	Canadian Pacific	87½	87⅝	87	87	.....
22⅝	22⅞	4,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅜	23	22¼	22¾	+ ¼
101½	101¾	29,600	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	102	102	100¾	101⅝	+ ⅝
109½	111½	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	110	110	110	110	−1
12⅞	13	2,095	Chicago Great Western	13	13⅛	12⅞	13	.....
8¾	9	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9	9	9	9	− ½
30	30½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	31	31	31	31	− ¾
94⅞	95	38,345	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	94⅝	95⅜	94½	94⅞	+ ⅛
148½	150	92	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	149⅞	149⅞	149	149	.....
126¾	127	4,550	Chicago & Northw.	127½	128	126¾	126⅞	+ ⅛
91	91¼	12,165	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	91¼	91¾	90½	91	+ ¼
8½	8¾	15	Chi. Term. Trans.	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
29½	30	120	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ½
35	35⅜	1,125	C., C., C. & St. L.	35	35⅜	35	35⅜	− ⅛
154½	155⅜	1,310	Cleve., Lor. & W.	155⅜	155⅜	154¼	155⅜	+ ¼
6⅞	7⅜	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	7	7	7	7	− ¼
7	7½	400	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
192¾	192½	3,140	Consolidated Gas	193	193	190¾	192½	+1¼
110¾	112	413	Delaware & Hudson	113¾	111	110¾	111	.....
155	157	150	Del., Lack. & West.	156¼	156¼	156¼	156¼	− ¼
51	51¼	536	Denver & R. G. pf.	50¾	51	50½	51	+ ¾
14½	14⅝	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
132	135	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	133	133	133	133	−1⅜
108	109½	10	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	.....
15⅜	15¼	560	Erie	14⅞	15¼	14⅜	15¼	+ ¼
41⅞	42	3,660	Erie 1st pf.	41¾	41¾	40⅞	41⅞	+1⅛
19¼	20½	100	Erie 2d pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ⅝
20	25	20	Evans & T. H.	20	20	20	20	.....
13¾	14¼	200	Flint & P. M.	14	14	14	14	.....
...	...	100	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	24	24	24	24	− ½
36⅝	36⅞	2,420	General Electric	37⅛	37¼	36¼	36¾	+ ⅛
156	158	400	Great Northern pf.	157½	158	156¾	157	.....
33¾	34	720	Hawaiian Sugar	34⅜	34⅜	33½	33½	− ⅛
44	...	200	Homestake	45	45	45	45	.....
104½	104¾	1,097	Illinois Central	105	105	104	104½	+1
51½	54	250	Illinois Steel Co.	49¾	50	49¾	50	−2
8½	9	230	Iowa Central	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
21½	23	700	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	23	23⅜	23	23¼	+ ⅛
4	5	400	Keokuk & D. M.	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
42⅜	43⅜	305	Laclede Gas	42½	42⅜	42½	42⅜	+1
16½	16⅝	150	Lake Erie & West.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	− ⅜
72½	73½	850	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74	74	74	73	.....
192	193	2,403	Lake Shore	192	192½	191¾	192½	+ ½
58¾	58⅞	10,800	Louisville & Nashville	59	59	58¼	58⅝	+ ⅝
115⅞	115½	9,145	Manhattan Con	116¼	116¼	114⅞	115⅝	− ⅝
145	...	300	Mergenthaler Linotype	145½	145½	145¼	145½	.....
155¼	155½	10,834	Metropolitan St. Ry.	158½	158½	154¾	155⅝	+ ¼
110¼	111	1,850	Michigan Central	111½	111½	110¾	111	+ ⅛
29½	30	1,950	Minn. & St. Louis	29½	30	29	30	+2⅛
58	59	700	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	59¼	59¼	58	58	+1⅜
61	61¼	470	Minnesota Iron	60¼	61	60¼	60⅞	.....
12½	12⅝	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅜	13⅜	12¾	12⅝	+ ¼
38⅝	38⅞	4,240	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	39¼	39¼	37¾	38½	− ¼
32½	32⅝	3,655	Missouri Pacific	33½	33¾	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅞
31	32	600	Mobile & Ohio	31¼	31¼	31	31	−1
35	35¼	557	National Lead Co.	34½	35¼	34½	34⅝	− ⅝
107	109½	197	National Lead Co. pf.	109¾	109¾	108¾	108¾	.....
17	19	200	National Linseed Oil.	17½	17½	17½	17½	− ½
...	7½	100	New Central Coal	8	8	8	8	.....
95¾	96	1,210	New Jersey Central	95⅞	95⅞	94⅜	95¼	+ ⅛
116⅞	117	16,230	New York Central	117¼	117⅝	116¼	116⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	14⅜	10	N. Y., Sus. & West.	14	14	14	14	.....
36	36½	400	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	36	36	36	36	− ¼
15½	17	28	Norfolk & Western	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	.....
52¼	52⅝	5,204	Norfolk & West. pf.	53	53	52	52⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	6⅝	13,613	North American	6	6⅝	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
25⅞	25¾	9,300	Northern Pacific	26	26	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
65¼	65⅝	19,193	Northern Pacific pf.	65½	65⅝	64⅞	65⅛	+ ⅛
17	17⅜	2,555	Ontario & Western	17⅜	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
29	30	410	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	29½	29	28½	29	+1
51½	53	825	Oregon R. & Nav.	51	52⅜	51	52⅜	+2¼
70½	72	472	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71½	71	71	71	−1½
30¼	31¼	5,090	Oregon Short Line	31¾	33⅜	30	30½	− ⅞
30¾	31	1,770	Pacific Mail	30⅝	31⅜	30½	31⅜	+ ⅛
117¾	117⅞	5,262	Pennsylvania R. R.	118	118	117¼	117⅜	+ ⅛
94½	94¾	9,630	People's Gas, Chicago	95¼	93¼	94½	94½	− ⅛
43⅞	44	640	P., C., C. & St. L.	44¼	44¼	43⅞	43⅞	− ⅛
183½	184½	673	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	185	185	183½	183½	+1
20⅞	21¼	3,186	Reading	21¾	21½	20¾	20⅞	+ ¼
50	50¼	2,200	Reading 1st pf.	50½	50½	49⅝	50¼	+ ⅛
26	26½	800	Reading 2d pf.	26	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
58	60	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	59	59½	59	59½	.....
120½	123	50	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	122	122	122	122	.....
52½	53¼	500	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	53	53¼	52¾	52⅝	+ ⅝
7¼	7½	90	St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
56¾	57	875	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56¾	57	56	56¾	+ ¼
26¾	27	1,450	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26¾	27	26½	26¾	+ ¼
9¾	10½	200	St. L. Southw. pf.	9⅜	9¾	9⅜	9¾	.....
77	77	2,210	St. Paul & Omaha	77	77	76	77	+1
...	...	100	Southern & At. Tel.	100	100	100	100	.....
19½	20¼	400	Southern Pacific	19½	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
9½	9¾	725	Southern Railway	9½	9¼	9¼	9½	.....
31⅝	31¾	2,515	Southern Railway pf.	31⅝	31¾	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
4¾	5	100	Standard R. & T.	5	5	5	5	.....
24½	24⅝	1,970	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24¼	24½	23¾	24½	+ ⅛
12⅛	12⅜	1,200	Texas Pacific	12⅛	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
192	193	650	Third Avenue	193	193	190½	191½	.....
33⅜	33½	19,213	U. P., all in. pd.	33½	33¾	32⅞	33⅜	+ ⅛
60¼	60⅜	35,159	Union Pacific pf.	60⅜	60⅝	59¼	60¼	+ ¼
9⅜	9½	3,170	U. P. D. & G. t. r.	9	9½	8⅞	9½	+ ⅛
43	45	125	United States Express	43	43	43	43	.....
7	7¼	200	United States Leather	7	7	7	7	.....
64⅜	65	1,135	U. S. Leather pf.	64½	64⅞	64½	64⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	19½	1,136	United States Rubber.	19⅞	19⅞	18⅞	19⅜	− ⅜
71	72	1,020	U. S. Rubber pf.	72	72	70¾	72	+1
18⅜	18½	600	Wabash pf.	18	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
...	...	100	West Chicago Street.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	− ⅜
91⅞	92	4,011	Western Union Tel.	92	92	91⅜	92	+ ⅞
2⅜	3	110	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾	.....
12⅞	13½	110	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
Sales.....		424,038						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	100	..	Col. F. & I. pf.	70	78	Nat. St. 2d pf.	..	25
4s, r., 1907	112¾	113¼	C., H. V. & T. pf.	23	28	N. Y. & N. H.	194	196
4s, c., 1907	114	115	Com. Cable	185	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	15
4s, r., 1925	127⅜	128¼	Consol. Coal	40	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	76
4s, c., 1925	127⅝	128¼	Consol. Ice	3¾	3¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35	39
5s, r., 1904	113¼	114	Consol. Ice pf.	90	91½	Norfolk So.	33½	66
5s, c., 1904	113¼	113⅞	Den. & Rio G.	12¾	13⅜	Ohio Southern	..	5
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100	Ont. Mining	3½	6
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103⅜	..	Detroit Gas	59	62	Penn. Coal	340	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103⅜	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4½	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118½	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7	Peo. & Eastern	4	7
Albany & Sus.	182	..	Eighth Avenue	325	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	67	70
Am. Coal	120	140	Ev. & T. H. pf.	42	45	P. Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Am. Cotton Oil	20	21	Ft. W. & R. G.	14	16	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	25	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Quicksilver	1	..
Ann Arbor	14	14½	H. B. Claflin	92	97	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6½	7	Ill. Cent. l. l.	93	98	Rens. & Saratoga	183½	..
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108	Ind., Ill. & Iowa.	7	25	Rio Grande W.	23	25
Buff., R. & P.	29	30½	Iowa Cent. pf.	32½	33	Rio G. W. pf.	7⅞	8
Buff., R. & P. pf.	62	66½	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	S. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	18	20
Capital Traction	75	..	Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½	St. L. S. W.	4	4½
Central Pacific	13½	14¼	K. & D. M. pf.	16	18	St. P. & Duluth	20	25
Chi. & Alton	165	..	Keokuk & West.	32	34	St. P. & Duluth pf.	83	85½
Chi. & Akon pf.	170	..	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. P., M. & M.	133	138
Chi. & E. Ill.	55	58	Laclede Gas pf.	90	92	St. P. & O. pf.	150	155
Chic. Gt. W. pf., A.	30	33	Long Island	45	50	Sil. bull. certfs.	55¾	56½
Chic. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24¾	Manhattan Beach	4	8	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Chic. Gt. W. pf.	174	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	55	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80½	82	Mexican Central	6	6⅝	Tol. & O. C. pf.	43	49
Clev., L. & W. pf.	48½	50	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Twin City R. T.	..	24
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	87	89	Wabash	7	7½
C. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	7	..	Wells-F. Express	115	120
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	17	..	West. Union Beef.	7¾	8¾
Col. Fuel & I.	22¾	23	Morris & Essex	172	175	Wis. Central	2	2½
			National Starch	5¾	7½	Wis. Central pf.	4½	6
			Nat. St. 1st pf.	75	80			

70,820

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	C. & Ohio 5s	116½	116½	116¼	116½
12,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	64¼	64¼	64	64
10,000	South. Ry. 5s	94	94	94	94
10,000	Texas Pac. 2d	63	63	62¾	62¾
20,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	57	57	56½	56½
5,000	Wabash 2d	82	82	82	82

$59,000

BOSTON STOCK QUOTATIONS.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The market to-day had an early burst of strength, in which the Oregon Short Line was a noticeable leader. Then came reaction and general dullness. Dominion Coal fell 2½, to 19½, on the pipeline decision adverse to the company, rallying to 20¼. Atlantic Mining was off 1⅜, at 30½. Montana lost 2, to 178; Bell Telephone 2, to 265. Centennial touched 12 and settled to 10½ in the afternoon. Old Dominion touched 28½, thence rising to 29⅛. Wolverine lost 1½, to 20; Stock Yards 1½, to 115½. Atchison adjustments declined ⅛ more, to 62½. Bond business was light. Call loans 2@3. Time money 2½@4.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	225	225¼
Boston & Lowell	222½	224
Boston & Maine	..	168
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	115½	116
Fitchburg pf	99	99½
Old Colony	207	..
Oregon Short Line	30	31
West End	83¾	84

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	1¼	1½
Arnold	7⅛	7¾
Atlantic	30¾	31¼
Boston & Montana	177⅜	178½
Butte & Boston	25¾	26½
Calumet & Hecla	530	535
Centennial	10¾	11
Franklin	15	16
Gold Coin Mines	1½	..
Napa, (quicksilver)	7½	8
Osceola	41½	42¼
Pioneer, (gold)	5¾	6
Quincy	113	114
Santa Ysabel	7	7½
Tamarack	155	157
Tecumseh	2½	2⅞
Wolverine	20½	..

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	265	266
Dominion Coal	20¼	22¼
Dominion Coal pf.	108	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
Erie Telephone	70½	71
General Electric	36⅝	37
General Electric pf.	95	..
Mexican Telephone	70	..
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	183	184
United States Oil	13¼	13½
Westinghouse Electric	24	25
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54	..

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	5	5¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28¾	29

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Diamond Match fell from 143½ to 142 to-day. Lake Street Elevated was lower, selling at 13½@13¾, and closing at 13⅝. North Chicago advanced from 225½ to 226½, and closed at 226, after declining to 225. National Biscuit common opened at 25⅞, dropped to 25, and closed at 25½. The preferred opened at 83¼, fell off to 82½, and closed at 83. Metropolitan receipts sold at 4¼; bonds at 53. Takamine Ferment Company was higher, at 2.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard Co.	31
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	62½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	7⅞
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	30⅞
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	35
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	50¾
Chicago City Railway	242¼
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	142
Lake Street Elevated	13¼
International Packing Co.	20
International Packing Co. pf.	44
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co.	8½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf.	32
National Biscuit Co. common	25⅜
National Biscuit Co. pf.	82½
North Chicago Street Railroad	223
Street's W. S. C. Line	20½
West Chicago Street Railroad	98
Lake Street Elev. t. ctfs.	11
South Side Elev. Railroad	59¼

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Central Realty and Mortgage Company of Syracuse; capital, $50,000. Directors—William A. Jones, Henry Lacy, L. H. Bress, Robert Hansmann, J. E. Ratchford, and L. D. V. Smith, Syracuse.

Garfield Realty Company of Buffalo; capital, $30,000. Directors—H. S. Hill, B. L. Love, and C. E. Clark, Buffalo.

Automatic Carbonator Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Aaron Appleton, M. L. Powers, and Abram Bernard, New York City.

Livingston Restaurant Company of New York City; capital, $16,000; Directors—Solon J. Livingston, Emil Schwab, and M. G. Holstein, New York City.

Mineola Wheelmen of the City of New York. Directors—Frederick Bumbehl, Charles Otto, Allan Fisher, John Schoppert, Jr., and Walter Earp, New York City.

H. P. Binswaeger Company of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $20,000. Directors—H. P. Binswaeger, W. J. Judu, and Max Stern, New York City.

Fulton Company of New York City, to deal in office merchandise; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. Edward Ackley, L. M. Bostwick, and Paul N. Turner, New York City.

Insulated Clay Conduit Company of New York City; capital, $10,000; Directors—E. R. Mecker, Elizabeth, N. J.; J. C. Gilbert, Brooklyn; T. K. Thomas, New York City.

Greater New York Contracting and Supply Company of New York City; capital, $25,000; Directors—H. H. Dyer, Newark, N. J.; C. G. Berault, and D. E. McMullin, Brooklyn.

Case & Norris Company of Sodus, Wayne County, to carry on a fruit, farming, and live stock business; capital, $50,000. Directors—B. J. Case, E. B. Norris, W. R. Norris, and J. E. Case, Sodus.

The Westchester Gas and Electric Company, incorporated with a capital stock of $300,000 a short time ago, yesterday filed with the Secretary of State an amended certificate of incorporation. In its original certificate the word "electricity" was omitted in the enumeration of its objects.

Dunkirk and Fredonia Telephone

JUMP IN CHICAGO WHEAT

Great Excitement Attending an Advance in the Price of May of Three and a Quarter Cents.

SHORTS COVER AT $1.06 1-2

High Prices Cause Realizing, and at the Close of the Day the Gain Over Wednesday Is Less Than a Cent.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—For a few minutes following the opening in wheat to-day the market was in a state of excitement seldom witnessed. May sold up in that time to $1.06½, or 3¼ cents higher than yesterday's close, but it dropped at once, and, though showing extreme nervousness at times, the market closed quiet, with the modest gain of seven-eighths of a cent. War news apparently did not cut much figure. It was a matter of shorts getting out, and longs taking profits.

The excitement in wheat that prevailed in the pit in the last hour of yesterday's session, and was continued on the curb afterward, was renewed to-day before the regular session began. The curb price started 1¼ cents higher, at $1.04½, and within half an hour ran up to $1.07⅛.

The regular opening was as wild as any witnessed in months. A perfect howl went up from the shorts, who, in their eagerness to cover their lines, bid all the way from $1.05 to $1.06 for May. A few seconds after some of the more anxious ones bid $1.06⅛. That proved to be the high point of the day.

Thousands of bushels were dumped on the market by longs, wheat coming from operators who hitherto had chosen to hold on to their lines. More disposition to realize was shown than at any previous time since the recent advance commenced. The consequence was that the price broke with bewildering rapidity, getting down in less than five minutes to $1.03⅜. Then it rebounded again, but with less force behind it, to $1.04¾.

The market fluctuated rapidly for a time, but at every rally there was renewed realizing, and the market gradually became more settled. Though the disquieting news from Havana may have had something to do with the jump it was a minor factor, and was little heard of. Apparently there was a repetition of yesterday's scare among shorts over the Leiter deal, and everybody was on the alert to see what he would do to-day. Leiter's brokers, however, were not much in evidence, and the fact that there was plenty of wheat for sale at around $1.05 served to keep the market within bounds.

About 11 o'clock selling became quite heavy, and the low point, $1.03, was reached. Cudahy and others were credited with realizing on lines, showing heavy profits, and commission houses had heavy selling orders. This decline was followed by a reaction to $1.04⅝, the price about noon. For the rest of the session prices rather tended toward a lower level. Foreign market was stronger and showed good closing advances. The closing price for May was $1.04¼. There was a heavy business in July, but that option did not show the excitement maintained. July opened 1⅝@1⅝c higher, at 90@91⅛c, and dropped at once to 89c. That was the range of prices, July closing at 90c bid.

AN IMPORTER'S GRIEVANCE.

A. Klein's Bitter Complaints Before the Reappraisement Board of the General Appraisers.

A. Klein, an importer of glassware in this city, has an application now pending before the United States General Appraisers for the reappraisement of an importation of cut glass boxes, which he alleges were placed at too high a valuation on "fraudulent expert testimony." He declares that goods similar to the articles imported by himself have been brought into this port at valuations of 60 and 80 kreutzers per dozen, while his own goods have been appraised at 90 and 120 kreutzers per dozen. In certain instances, he asserts, a line of glassware imported from Bohemia by him was increased in valuation by the Government appraiser to 200 kreutzers, and subsequently reduced from time to time by the General Appraisers to 175, then to 140, and finally to 123 kreutzers per dozen. Mr. Klein insists that he has been the victim of unjust treatment on the part of some of the customs officials.

"For many years I never received my samples without having the best pieces broken or missing," says Mr. Klein in his letter to the General Appraisers. "My goods and my samples have been delayed. I could not deliver the goods in time, thus losing sales and customers here and connections on the other side, because I could not take the agreed quantities on account of the delay in getting my goods through the Custom House. My money has been tied up in deposits and penalties; heavy expenses for storage for goods refused because of late delivery, and for goods I could not enter; all my secrets given away to my competitors, and also to my customers; my time taken up in Europe to gather evidence for use here to fight the cases, instead of attending to my business; burdening me with troubles and with damage or criminal suits against the experts—this is more than enough to cripple one's business and destroy the labor of a lifetime, and all for no reason. In fact, in 1897 I lost two-thirds of my business and was thrown from 40 into 60 per cent. debt. All of this is the result of your decisions, based upon untrustworthy testimony.

"There is either no market value or no veracity in your experts. Will you permit these experts to continue to act on my reappraisements in a star chamber way? I know that you say you have obtained from the Custom House the original invoices of the goods of these experts. This may seem to you to prove that they testified correctly, but I will tell you that they bring in one invoice to show how much they pay, to be used against small importers like me, and that the bulk of their goods come in on other invoices at one-half of such prices."

Mr. Klein appeared personally before President Ham and General Appraiser Sharretts last Wednesday afternoon and offered oral testimony in corroboration of the allegations contained in his letter. He has been before the General Appraisers on other occasions, and members of that board say that they have endeavored, in the face of conflicting testimony, to make an appraisal in his case such as would comport with the facts. In the present case General Appraiser Sharretts says that a careful and impartial investigation will be made.

LEONARD R. WELLES MISSING.

The Brooklyn ex-Commissioner Escapes from a Jersey Sanitarium.

Ex-Police Commissioner Leonard R. Welles of Brooklyn, who was taken to Dr. Cooley's Sanitarium, at Plainfield, N. J., shortly after Jan. 1, for treatment, is missing. Mr. Welles escaped from the institution Wednesday, and although search was at once instituted and the New Jersey and New York police notified, no trace of him has been found.

Mr. Welles's mind, it is said, became affected shortly before or about the time his term of office expired, and it was decided to send him to Plainfield to be treated for nervous prostration. He was considered to be not in a serious condition, and was allowed some liberties especially as he seemed perfectly willing to remain.

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock he was exercising in the grounds. He was accompanied by an attendant. The attendant left Mr. Welles alone for about ten minutes while he went inside the building. When he returned Mr. Welles had disappeared and could not be found. It was expected the patient would go straight to Brooklyn, but he has not been heard of there.

He was clad in a warm, gray suit, but had no overcoat. He had on a cap. Men have been searching for him in all the farmhouses for miles around, and others are watching the ferries.

A Gift of $12,500 for Columbia.

Columbia University has received a gift of $12,500, which is to be used to purchase new books for the library. Five thousand of the amount is given by President Seth Low. The name of the donor of the balance is not known.

TARIFF ASSOCIATION INTACT.

The Insurance Men Create a Joint Committee to Regulate Rates as They See Fit.

The meeting of the Tariff Association of New York (fire underwriters) yesterday was a victory for the element which has been making every effort to prevent the disruption of the association.

A resolution was adopted, which created a joint committee, consisting of the Executive and Rate Committees, with full power to throw off, reduce, or restore either rates or commissions on any or all risks in the metropolitan district.

The risks which are likely to be affected are those considered as subject to the competition of the outside companies. This action gives to a small body of men ability to control in large part the policy of over 90 per cent. of the companies doing business in New York City. In addition to this measure, it was moved to express to the joint committee that it was the desire of the association that some method of limiting the commission paid for non-rated business be found and carried unanimously.

This vote showed a disposition to make impossible much of the corruption which has nearly wrecked the association during the last month. The conditional application of the Eastern, Lincoln, Washington, Northern of New York, Traders' Fire, and Assurance Company of America for admission was referred back to the companies with the suggestion that they would be welcome, if their application should be made unconditionally.

B. G. Ackerman of Ackerman, Deyo & Hilliard brought up the subject of the brokers, and was met by Vice President Washburn of the Home with a statement that the Home would not consent to any recognition of a board of brokers which involved the abolition of rebates or an agreement to deal with licensed brokers exclusively. The prevailing sentiment among the British companies was that any position which the Home might choose to assume toward the brokers would receive their support, because of Mr. Washburn's opposition to the Bondy discriminatory taxation bill at Albany.

The meeting lasted two hours and was unusually well attended.

Francis P. Burke of Burke & Brown, managers of the Eastern and the Northern of New York, said yesterday afternoon that his companies would not make an unconditional application to the association for membership, so long as present abuses remained uncorrected. President F. C. Moore of the Confine t al said that the independent position of that company was in no wise changed.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Charles I. Simonson has been appointed Eastern manager of the Insurance Radiator of Kansas City.

The National Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore has appointed Ogden & Katzenmayer metropolitan agents.

The Royal Exchange Assurance Company of London, Blagden & Stillman metropolitan agents, was admitted to membership in the Tariff Association at its meeting yesterday.

Manager W. F. Moore and J. A. Lassoe, Superintendent of Agencies of the United States Casualty Company, have gone South for a general inspection of the company's southern agencies.

The Norwood Insurance Company has partly reinsured the business of the New York and Brooklyn Mutual Insurance Company. Manager Sevage of the latter company said yesterday that the new stock company which is designed to replace the Mutual is meeting with success upward of $125,000 of the stock having been subscribed.

Deputy Examiner Palm of the Nebraska Insurance Department will probably complete to-day his examination of the securities of the Raloise, the Aachen and Munich, the Sven, the Helvetia, and the Netherlands. The examination is being made at the instance of Auditor Cornell of Nebraska, consequent upon the application of these companies for a license to do business in that State. The Alliance of London did not join in the application.

Advices from Topeka state that United States Judge Williams has dismissed the suit of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York against Superintendent McNall upon motion of the company. McNall revoked the license of the company for refusing to pay a claim in litigation. The claim has since been disposed of and the company relicensed. The company has now closed the incident by dropping its suit against the Insurance Superintendent.

INTEREST IN THE CYMRIC.

The Great Freight and Passenger Steamship of the White Star Line Due Here in a Few Days.

Much interest in maritime circles attaches to the White Star Line steamship Cymric, which is due here on Sunday or Monday. The Cymric, which was launched Oct. 12, last year, at the yards of Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, is not only one of four largest vessels afloat, but she is the largest cargo carrier. She also marks a departure in the fleet of her company in the New York service, which has heretofore consisted of two classes of vessels—those exclusively for cargo, as the Georgic, or express steamers in which cargo space is sacrificed to passenger accommodations and the machinery of speed making.

The Cymric, like the Pennsylvania of the Hamburg-American Line, is primarily a cargo carrier, but with passenger accommodations as well. Unlike the Pennsylvania, however, she is like the boats of the Atlantic Transport Line and the vessels of the new London service of the Wilson's and Furness-Leyland Lines, her accommodations are for saloon passengers only. The saloon is amidship on the upper deck, and provides for 100 passengers, and immediately above this is the superstructure, and on the promenade deck are the staterooms. The fittings are as handsome and the appointments as complete as in the express steamers, including library, smoking room, &c.

The Cymric measures 12,551 tons gross. She is 600 feet long over all, 64 feet beam, and 42 feet depth. She has twin screws, driven by two independent sets of quadruple expansion engines.

Her large size will obviate the common objections to cattle and freight boats, and she is intended to afford comfortable passage for travelers not anxious for high speed and a too brief transatlantic voyage.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

The general traffic offices of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, now at 228 South Third Street, Philadelphia, will after May 1 next be in the Havemeyer Building, in Cortlandt Street, this city.

The lien of the Eugene Kelly estate on the East and West Railroad of Georgia and Alabama, amounting to $625,000, will be paid by the majority bondholders. The road links Georgia with the coast by way of Birmingham.

Bondholders of the Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado Railway Company will at Boston, Feb. 24, act on the proposition of the Union Pacific Railway Company to exchange for each bond four shares of Union Pacific first preferred stock and six shares of common.

Of the report that the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad is to be extended into New Mexico, George Coppell, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the company, said yesterday that while the project is favorably regarded by the Directors, it is not likely that action on it will be taken for some time.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, to take place to-day, the calling of $40,000,000 extension and collateral 5 per cent. bonds will be ordered. They are redeemable at 105, and will be replaced by the new forms recently issued by the Speyer syndicate. This issue was authorized on Tuesday. President R. R. Cable will attend the meeting.

A ruling of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association, effective at once at milling points and continuing until further notice, is that the time limit for forwarding therefrom the authorized products of wheat milled in transit to the Western termini of the trunk lines and points east thereof, be extended from thirty days to ninety days, subject to the observance in all other respects of the established milling-in-transit rules.

Skating on Van Cortlandt Lake.

The red ball was raised at Van Cortlandt Park at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and the news spread among the lovers of skating so rapidly that two hours later there were at least 200 gliding over the smooth glittering surface of the lake. The ice is by far the best of the season, and is about eight inches thick. In the afternoon the crowd increased, and 3 o'clock brought a big installment of school children. Several members of the National Curling Association practiced several hours.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Seventh Avenue Block Front Sold—Other Private Sales—Little of Interest in the Salesroom.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for John R. Todd the seven five-story flats occupying the block front on the west side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets. The two corners are each 33 by 100, the five inside flats each 27 by 100.

Henry Dressler has sold to Adele Kneeland the four-story brownstone front dwelling, 48 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

George W. Ruddell has sold to William Kropff the three-story dwelling, 134 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, one of a row just completed.

Oppenheimer & Metzger have purchased from S. G. Bayne and have resold to Joseph A. Farley the plot, 66 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, between the Boulevard and Riverside Drive.

Frederick Zittell has sold for Oppenheimer & Hamershlag to Peter Wagner, four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Second Street, 125 feet west of the Boulevard. Five dwellings will be erected thereon.

The Ascension Memorial Church has purchased the edifice occupied by it for nearly three years, 245 to 249 West Forty-third Street, on a plot 75 by 98.9.

The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company has sold to Schmuck & Montag the plot, northeast corner of Third Avenue and Teasdale Place, 100.7 by 84.9 by 100 by 96.6.

Morris Mayer has sold to Charles Zeltner, the four-story brick building, with store, 1,074 Second Avenue, 20.10 by 70.

Fitzsimons & Smith have sold, for the McTiernan estate, to a Mr. Boehm, the five-story two-family tenement 430 West Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 75 by 100; also, for Lawrence Curnen, to Conrad Alheidt, the five-story four-family tenement 429 West Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 85 by 98.9. Mr. Curnen takes in part payment the two lots, 49.11 by 100, on the southwest corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street.

The properties, 168 and 170 Eighth Avenue, five-story brick flats, sold in foreclosure yesterday in the salesroom by William M. Ryan, were knocked down to R. H. Maxey and James Crook, respectively, on bids of $52,750 and $41,600. Both bidders left to secure the 10 per cent. of the purchase money, to be paid in compliance with the terms of the sale, but did not return. On a resale, ordered by the referee, the plaintiff in the action, the United States Life Insurance Company secured both parcels for $90,000.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold in foreclosure to Julius Salomon for $66,500 the six-story brick tenement 23 Market Street, southwest corner of Henry Street, 25 by 113.2.

Thompson & Pryor sold in foreclosure to the plaintiffs, Sarah A. Lawrence and Marie E. Degrauw, for $7,500, the three-story brick dwelling 157 Waverley Place, 20 by 60, together with the three-story brick stable on an interior lot adjoining the southeast corner of the foregoing, 20 by 13

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 103 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 91.8 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,340.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 336 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 241.8 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,603.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Bathgate Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 50; Mary J. O'Brien, owner; J. G. Robertson, architect; cost, $6,000.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50, and a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 20 by 25; Henry Weison of 1,800 Anthony Avenue, owner; J. G. Robertson, architect; cost, $6,200.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, 18.9 by 50; Mary J. O'Brien, owner; J. G. Robertson, architect; cost, $17,600.

Alterations.

Seventy-third Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, 19 by 66.2; Fernando Baltes of 100 East Seventy-third Street, owner; Paul Kahne, architect; cost, $12,000.

Broadway, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street, to a twelve-story brick office building, with stores, 95 by 134.5; Townsend estate of 18 West Twenty-first Street, owner; C. L. N. Eidlitz, architect; cost, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

BETHUNE ST, s s, 163 ft e of Washington St, 22x92; John J. Wysong and others, trustees, to Louise M. Pollock..... 1

BROOME ST, 248 and 250, 37.6x87.6; John Gates and others to David Kidansky and another..... 1

CATHERINE AV, n e corner of 97th St, 25.1x100; George C. Engel and wife to Robert H. Martin..... $1

DECATUR AV, s e s, 152 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x120; Sarah Martin to Mary A. Kiely..... 1

FRANKLIN ST, 57, 25x51; Georgiana G. Torrens to Louis A. Heinsheimer, one-fifth part..... 10

FRANKLIN ST, 57, 25x51; Malvina Cullingford to Louis A. Heinsheimer, one-fifth part..... 10

FRANKLIN ST, 57, 25x51; Joanna A. Griggs to Louis A. Heinsheimer, one-fifth part..... 10

FRANKLIN ST, 57, 25x51; Elizabeth Mulligan to Louis A. Heinsheimer, one-fifth part..... 10

FRANKLIN ST, 57, 25x51; Rosette Connell to Louis A. Heinsheimer, one-fifth part. 10

FULTON AV, e s, 53 ft n from dividing line between Lot 94 and 99, map of Village of Morrisania, 22x211; George Stolz to Henry Goeltz..... Exchange.

FULTON AV, e s, 53 ft n of dividing line between Lots 94 and 99, map of the village of Morrisania, 25x211; Stefan Moser to George Stolz..... Exch.

GREENWICH ST, s w corner of Albany St, 65x irregular; Alfred Ogden to John Kirby..... 1

HOME ST, n e corner of Forest Av, 22.10x100x22.11x100; Charles Hohl to Ernst Ahrend..... 25,800

JEROME AV, w s, 359.9 ft s of High Bridge Road, or Fordham Landing Road, 49.9x100x38x100; Henry Holding to Elizabeth Schweppenhauser..... 1

JEROME AV, e corner of 165th St, 87.4x194.8 to Cromwell Av x s 87.3x191.7; J. Schuyler Anderson, devisee, and others to Kate B. Anderson..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 82.2 ft s of 85th St, 20x67.3; Wilhelmine M. Sautter to Henry C. Kollman..... 4,000

LOT 87, map of Section A, Vyse estate; also Vyse Av, w s, 100 ft s of Charlotte Place, 50x100; Henry Goeltz to George Stolz..... Exchange.

LOTS 73 to 76 on Crestline Av, 100x90; Webster Av, w s, at dividing line between Lot 60 and 61, map of Section E. M. Zborowski; Leonard Friesen and wife to Maria A. Wuytack..... 5,000

MADISON AV, 1,563-1,565, 50.6x70; Henry Spiegel to Adolph Loeffler..... 1

MADISON AV, 1,563-1,565, 50.6x70; Adolph Loeffler to Harris Friedman and another. 1

MADISON AV, w s, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 25.6x95; Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, to Pincus Lowenfeld..... 3,000

MADISON AV, 1,563-1,565, 50.6x70; Harris Friedman to Elkan Kahn..... 1

MARTHA AV, e s, Lot 58, map of part of Hyatt Farm; John M. Fisher to John D. Fisher..... 1

MONROE ST, 13 and 15, n s, 50x100; Harris Freidman and another to Henriette Spiegel..... 1

MULBERRY ST, 114 and 116, 50x100; Annibale Boffa to Lorenza Dennon..... 1

PARK AV, n w corner of 37th St, 42.4x80; Howard Potter Mapes to Potter..... 1

POPLAR ST, s s, 149.9 ft w of Main St, 25x103.6x24.11x101.11; Martin Kramer to Joseph O'Hare..... 750

POPLAR ST, s s, 149.9 ft w of Main St, 25x103.6x24.11x101.11; Walter L. Thompson to Martin Kramer..... Omitted.

RAILROAD AV, s e corner of Gouverneur Place, 91.9x236.2x90x218.6; Magdalene Walter to August Jacob..... 10

STEBBINS AV, n w corner of Home St, 54.3x45x8.1x69.6; Home St, s s, 100.8 ft w of Stebbins Av, 23.9x42.5x19.7x58.8; Stebbins Av, n w s, 90.4 ft s w of Home St, 17.11x68.6x18.1x70.11; Leopold Friesen to Maria A. Wuytack..... 1,200

STEBBINS AV, e s, 638.4 ft n of 165th St, 25x152.5x18.7x171.1; also Stebbins Av, e s, 125 ft s of 167th St, 26.7x irregular; Franz A. Schwarz to Katchen Elm..... 10,000

VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of Gouverneur Place, 93x206.2x90x218.6; Magdalene Walter to August Jacob..... 10

WATER ST, 496, n s, and Cherry St, 233; Cherry St, 235-237; Isaac Jackson to Felix Phillips..... 1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 20 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 30x96; Bridget Grimley to Felix Grimley..... Nom.

WEST BROADWAY, 241 and 243, 37.7x irregular; Ella V. A. Dayton to Isabella T. Newell and another..... 1

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 5, 21x55; Charles Jenkins to William E. Vaughan. 14,025

WILKINS PLACE, e s, 181.6 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Emil S. Levi to John C. Eichelman..... 100

1ST AV, e s, 53.3 ft s of 12th St, 25x100; Henry G. Koeppler to Elise Koeppler..... 25,000

3D ST, n s, 88.9 ft n w of Macdougal St, 22x100; John H. Dorn and another to William S. McCotter..... 23,500

3D AV, w s, 59 ft n of 170th St, 25.6x91; George Stolz to Stephan Moser..... Exch.

28TH ST, 229 to 239 West, 124.2x — x irregular; John J. Wysong and others, trustees, to Martha M. Wysong and another..... 1

30TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.9; Ralph J. Jacobs and others, heirs, to Isidor A. Asher and others..... 1

44TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100; Margaretha Raber to Wilhelmina D. Torney..... 1

44TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Wilhelmina D. Torney and another to Margaretha Raber..... 1

44TH ST, n s, 233.4 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x100.4; Florine A. Evesson to Joseph M. Lichtenauer..... 1

45TH ST, 61 West, 18.9x100.5; Adelia Thompson to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 1

45TH ST, 428 West, 25x100.4; Isaac C. Bishop, as committee, to John H. Oakley. 500

46TH ST, n s, 376 ft w of 9th Av, 25.4x100.5; Jacob Dohrmann to Wilhelmina Dohrman..... 1

53D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.4; Margaret L. Crow, widow, and heirs to Francis G. Lloyd..... Nom.

53D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.4; Margaret L. Crow and another, executors, to Francis G. Lloyd..... 100

54TH ST, 234 East, 25x100.5; Gabriel Moses to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1

64TH ST, 10 East, 20x100.5; Isaac Meinhard to Adelaide C. Hardenbergh..... 1

74TH ST, 321 East, 25x102.2; Herman Seidman and another to Konrad Kuhring. 20,000

77TH ST, 207 and 209 West, 34x102.2; John C. Platt to Laura Billings..... 1

82D ST, s s, 343.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x102.2; William W. Hall to Mary Williamson..... 1

86TH ST, n s, 154.7 ft e of 5th Av, runs e 24.6x n 100.8x w 25.7x s 99.10x s e 1.2; New York Life Insurance Company to William K. Porter..... 1

86TH ST, n s, 154.7 ft e of 5th Av, runs e 24.6x n 100.8x w 25.7x s 99.10x s e 1.2; William K. Porter to Francis K. Pendleton..... 1

89TH ST, n s, 37 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x 75; Albert Klemme to Lillian Smith 30,000

92D ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 36.7x 100.8; Nathan L. Ottinger to Leon Ottinger, ½ part..... 1

119TH ST, 118 West, 18x100.11; George W. Eggers to Leopold Jonas..... 1

121ST ST, 230, s s, 304 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11; Frederick E. Monti to Sarah C. Fountain..... Exch.

137TH ST, 124 West, 25x99.11; William Ueckermann and wife to Franz A. Schwarz and wife..... Exchange. and 1

150TH ST, 325 East, 16x125; Albert S. Beakes and others to William H. Stutchburg..... 5,500

181ST ST, 625 West, 19.11x100; John H. Wiemers to John C. Keeler..... 7,500

181ST ST, n s, 44.11 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 20x100; John H. Wiemers to John C. Keeler..... 7,500

Recorded Leases.

ADLER, Simon, and another to Mary E. Sipp; 2,623 8th Av, corner of 140th St, 5 years..... $1,200

BERG, Margaretha, to William F. Schoeller; 7th Av, 373, e s of store, 5 3-12 years..... 1,080

BERG, Margaretha, to William F. Schoeller; 7th Av, 373, e s of store, first floor, 5¼ years..... 860

CHANLER, Elizabeth W., by attorney, to Peter Wannemacher; 42d St, 213, n s, 345 ft e of Avenue A, 22.8x96.2, 5 years.. 650

CORN, Henry, to Simon B. Solomon and another; 97 5th Av, 10 years..... 6,600

DORGELOH, Henry, to Henry Funk; 21 Avenue D, 2 5-12 years..... 900

GUTMAN, Emma, and another to Sarah Hodes; 3d Av, 2,168, 2 years..... 1,800

MICHEL, Emil, to Annie Cohn; 2,329 2d Av, 5 1-6 years..... $936 to 960

MORRIS, Henry L., and others, trustees, to Jacob Dohrmann; 8th Av, w s, 75.4 ft s of 46th St, 25.1x75, 2 years..... 1,500

MURPHY, Catharine, to Isaac Goldberg; 331 Madison St, n e corner of Montgomery St, 4 5-12 years..... 700

SCHUR, Carl, to Michael McCabe; 5th Av, 1,337, n e corner of 112th St, 5 years..... $1,200 to 1,500

SEIFERD, Louis, to Charles Bredehoft; Park Av, 1,101, n e corner of 89th St, 3 years..... $1,000 to 1,100

SWIFT, Elizabeth V., to Michael J. Fitzgerald; 58 Centre St, 5 years..... 1,600

WALKER, Frederick H., to G. H. M. Wyatt; 252 West 116th St, 3 years..... 1,200

WEINHANDLER, Solomon, to Wolf Kornfeld; Ridge St, 143, 3 years..... 1,260

Recorded Mortgages.

AHREND, Ernst, to Charles Hohl; n e corner of Home St and Forest Av, 2 years.. $2,000

BUCKLEY, Lawrence, to Francis S. Marden; s s of 104th St, 494.6 ft w of Columbus Av, demand..... 9,000

CLARK, Kate C., to Thomas B. Clark; e s of Boston Road, 42.10 ft s of East 7th St, runs s 19.9 x e 125 x n 33 ft to 169th St, x w — to road x s 32.6 ft to beginning, 3 years..... $4,000

COHN, Annie, to Obermeyer & Liebmann; 2,329 2d Av, demand..... 600

GAFFKEN, Henry, to Alfred N. Beadleston and another, trustees; s w corner of 6th Av and 46th St, 5 years..... 35,000

GOELTZ, Henry, to George Stolz; Fulton Av, e s, 53 ft n of dividing line of Lots 94 and 99, 25x211; 3 years..... 5,000

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, to Sophie Cohn; 70 Carmine St, 5 years..... 15,000

GOODMAN, Marx and Lena, to Henry Waters; n s of 44th St, 91 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

GRIMLEY, Felix, and wife to United States Savings Bank; Webster Av, n w corner of Southern Boulevard, 2 years.. 15,000

GURRING, Konrad and Anna, to Herman Seidman and another; n s of 74th St, 275 ft e of 2d Av, installments..... 3,000

HARDENBERGH, Adelaide C., to Fredericka R. Buckley; s s of 64th St, 170 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 30,000

HEWITT, Margaret L., to Anna I. Felt; 247 West 25th St, 5 years..... 13,000

HEESEMANN, Martin, to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; 2,623 8th Av, lease, demand..... 3,000

HOLLAND, Thomas G., and wife and John L. to Elizabeth L. Holland; Katonah Av, n w corner of 233d St, 3 years..... 2,500

HORTON, Dexter B., to Euphemia S. Coffin; s s of 99th St, 191.8 ft e of West End Av, and adjoining property, 8 months, (two mortgages)..... 2,000

JACKSON, Isidore, to Annie Caskel; Cherry St, 237, 25x120, 1 year..... 4,500

JACOBS, Bernard, to Welz & Zerweck; 301 Madison St, lease..... Secures debt

JACOB, August, to Magdalena Walter; s e corner of Vanderbilt Av and Gouverneur Place, 1 year..... 12,000

JONAS, Leopold, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; s s of 119th St, 253 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years..... 13,000

KATZENBERG, Julius, to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 7th Av, s w corner of 111th St, 1 year. 185,000

KEHOE, John, to Isidore Jackson and another; Norfolk St, w s, 70 ft s of Stanton St, demand..... 5,000

KIDANSKY, David, and Harris Pine to John Gates and others; 248 and 250 Broome St, 1 year..... 20,350

KIELY, Mary A., to Sarah Martin; Decatur Av, s e s, 152.1 ft n e of Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 1,750

KIRBY, John, to Alfred Ogden; s w corner of Greenwich and Albany Sts, installments..... 19,500

KOLLMAN, Mary H., and another to William H. Young, as trustee; Lexington Av, w s, 82.2 ft s of 85th St, 20x67.3, 3 years..... 12,000

LIBAS, Robert, to Sarah Cohn; n s of 80th St, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 4,000

LICHTENAUER, Joseph M., to Therese Mack; 121 West 44th St, 2 years..... 10,000

LINDENBERGER, Sarah, to Samuel Katz; s s of 44th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years..... 7,500

LLOYD, Frances G., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; s s of 53d St, 100 ft w of 8th Av..... 50,000

MATTHEWS, George, to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as guardian; s s of 75th St, 398 ft e of Avenue A, 306.2 ft to Exterior St, 5 years..... 25,000

McCARTHY, Frederick, to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Dawson St, n s, 100 ft w of Leggett Av and 5 adjoining parcels, (six mortgages,) 3 years..... 15,000

McCABE, Michael, to Jacob Ruppert; 1,337 5th Av, demand..... 3,000

MOLONEY, Thomas, to Richard Webber; s s of 134th St, 262.6 ft w of Lenox Av, one-half year..... 5,000

MULLER, John, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 1,982 Lexington Av, 2 years..... 8,500

OLSEN, John, to Joseph Stickney; s s of 31st St, 285 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 6,000

OTTINGER, Nathan L., to Mary and Moses Ottinger; 92d St, s w corner of Madison Av, 1 year..... 15,000

PARKER, Albert B., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; w s of Morris Av, widened, 195.6 ft n of 163d St, 1 year... 14,000

PARKER, Albert B., to Richard Sieg-man; e s of Morrisania Av, 133.5 ft s of 164th St, 100.10x98.5 ft to Grant Av, —x100x84.5, 2 years..... 3,000

PENDLETON, Francis K., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 86th St, 154.7 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 12,000

PHILLIPS, Felix, to Isidore Jackson; Water St, 496, and Cherry St, 233, 235, and 237, demand..... 17,500

RAWITZER, Simon, and another to Frederick A. Constable and another, trustees; West Broadway, s e corner of Canal St, 2 years..... 60,000

RIDER, Charles Wm., to Ada A. and Elizabeth A. Wallace; n e corner of 12th Av and 137th St, 1 year..... 1,500

SCHALLHART, Josef, and wife to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 138, Block C, of amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 10 years..... 10

SCHMALTZ, Catherine, to John Bussing, Jr.; Lot 213, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 3 years..... 1,100

SCHWEPPENHAUSER, Elizabeth, to Henry and Emma Holding; Jerome, or Central Av, w s, 359.8 ft s of High Bridge Road, 1 year..... 2,500

SERRA, Vincenzo, to John T. Soles; s s of 144th St, 475 ft e of 8th Av, 16 months..... 1,000

SKRIVAN, Frank, and wife to William H. Lotty; Lots 82 and 83, map of Section A of Vyse estate, 2 years..... 850

SPIEGEL, Henriette, to Harris Friedman and another; 13 and 15 Monroe St, installments, 2 mortgages..... 7,500

STUTCHBURY, William H., to Albert S. Beakes and another; 325 East 150th St, secures notes..... 1,700

TUCKER, Sarah B., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 241 and 243 West Broadway, 3 years..... 50,000

UTHOFF, Louis, to Peter A. and Martin B. Furlong, executors, &c.; 747 Columbus Av, 3 years..... 2,000

WAHLIG, Frank A., to Mary A. Bruce; w s of Union Avenue, 83.4 ft n of 152d St, 3 years..... 4,000

WAHLIG, Frank A., to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Union Av, 66.8 ft n of 152d St, 1 year..... 4,000

WAHLIG, Frank A., to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Union Av, 50 ft n of 152d St, 1 year..... 4,000

WARSAW, S. W., to E. B. Warsaw; 22 Chatham Square, 1-5 part..... 3,000

WENIGMANN, Ernest, and wife to Asa Heinemann; Webster Av, e s, 81.8 ft s of 171st St, 3 years..... 8,000

WHITE, Webster, to L. D. Garrett; 119th St, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 1 month.. 600

WILLIAMSON, Mary, to Charles H. Russell and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 82d St, 343.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 20,000

WINTERS, John, to Jacob Ruppert; 1,101 Park Av, lease, demand..... 2,000

WUYTACK, Maria A. and Adolph J., to Patrick Conlon; w s of Webster Av, Lot 52, map of property of William E. M. Zborowski, 10 months..... 500

ZODIKOW, Ludwig, and Louis Lewinthan to Elizabeth Le Boutillier; 338 Stanton St, 5 years..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASPINWALL, John A., and another, executors, &c., to John A. Aspinwall and another, trustees, &c..... Nom.

BACH, Lewis Z., to Carl Fischer, (two assignments)..... $5,000

BRAENDER, Philip, to Katharine Cook.. 2,000

BEADLESTON, Alfred N., trustee, &c., to Alfred N. Beadleston and another, trustees..... Nom.

BUTT, Hermina, to George Wolf..... 1,480

CLARK, Thomas B., to William H. Payne 4,000

COOKE, Maria J. K., to Mary B. Le Roy.. 1,000

GAHRMANN, Barbara, guardian, &c., to Charles Gerlich..... 2,133

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Excelsior Savings Bank..... 7,000

GORDON, Frank W., and another to Hudson P. Rose..... 1,090

GREENLEAF, Jane T., administrator, &c., to Amzi L. Camp..... 4,979

HEWLETT, William H., to John Brooks and another, trustees..... Nom.

KOENIG, Herman and Louise A., to Julius Wolff..... Nom.

MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executors, &c., to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, trustees..... Nom.

MARDEN, Frances S., to Alice W. Clark. 9,000

PARR, John, to Miriam H. C. Canavan.... Nom.

SMITH, William A. and Robert H., executors, &c., to William A. Smith, trustee, &c..... 13,000

STONE DRIVEN INTO A WALL.

The wall of Jacob Bernheimer's house, at 35 West Seventy-second Street, was perforated last night by a heavy stone from a blast exploded in the adjoining lot by Contractor Antonio Pussi of 427 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

The stone hit the kitchen wall just over the range. The wall is sixteen inches thick, but the stone struck with sufficient force to tear a jagged hole about twelve inches square clear through

Half a dozen servants were in the house at the time, and they became panic stricken, thinking the house was being shelled. The building seemed to rock, and the plaster fell from the ceilings in clouds. Pictures toppled from their places to the floor. The loss will be about $300. The Bernheimer family were not in, as they are spending the Winter at Lakewood.

DENIAL FROM EX-GOV. ST. JOHN.

Ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas, who was reported in a recent dispatch as having been forced to retire from a meeting in Olathe, Kan., called to denounce his action in signing a petition for a druggist's license, has sent a telegram to the editor of The Voice in this city, in which he characterizes the published dispatch as "a monstrous lie." He adds:

"A meeting was held to protest against issuing permits to druggists. After the statute had been explained, and it was shown that everything was done in strict accordance with our most stringent prohibitory law, the resolution against granting permits was practically withdrawn by its author moving to adjourn without even taking a vote upon it."

DUTCHESS WANTS A JUDGE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 17.—The members of the bar of this county have forwarded to the Senator and Assemblyman from this district the draft of a concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution which would add a new section to Article VI., and provide for an additional Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial District, to reside in the County of Dutchess.

As the district is divided now it seems impossible to obtain the nomination of a Judge who shall reside in this county, unless an additional Judge shall be provided for. Efforts have been made in the conventions of both political parties to obtain the nomination of a Judge in this county since Judge Barnard's term expired, but such efforts have been of no avail.

The nominations are under the control of one county, the County of Kings having more delegates in each convention than all th other counties in the district.

WINTER RESORTS.

Why Go South?

SAVE RAILROAD FARES.
SAVE FATIGUE.

THE LAKEWOOD,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
AMONG THE PINES.

Balmy and Tonic Air.
FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH.
Glass inclosed piazzas, one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors. Purest drinking water from our artesian well, seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.
The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.
J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.
GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.
The purest of water from our own artesian well.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J.
DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH.
Opens, Saturday, Feb. 19; American and European plan; first-class in all appointments; rooms en suite, with hot and cold sea or fresh water baths; inaugural reception dance, Feb'y 19th in the new Grotto Café. Write for booklet and terms.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Prop'r.
W. E. COCHRAN, Chief Clerk.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
Atlantic City, N. J.,
is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat. sun parlor, elevator.
J. D. PEASE.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor.
T. K. GOULD.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Special Spring Rates.
F. ALSFELT.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; both United States Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

The New York School of Oratory and for the cure of STAMMERING.
1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

The Berlitz School of Languages, 24 Union Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

BOARDERS WANTED.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

EXCURSIONS.

WINTER RESORTS.

Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including **Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico,** and **ALL POINTS SOUTH.**

FLORIDA A Pleasant Tour, under Personal Escort, visiting the chief resorts, leaves New York **March 4.** Programmes, time tables, etc., free from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A BOSTON GENTLEMAN, (AGE, 40,) WITH twenty (20) years' business experience, would like to make arrangements to represent some good New York house in Boston and New England; salary or commission or both. W. M. T., Box 187 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Companions.

COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady having given up housekeeping, wishes to place her useful companion and housekeeper, who has served her faithfully for three years. Miss Battin, 73 Ocean Av., Jersey City.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; by the day for $1.50; also seamstress by the week or month; can cut and fit; reference. 809 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; understands all kinds of work; out by day. 1,274 Lexington Av.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By a maid who is perfectly reliable and trustworthy in every respect; capable of taking entire charge of an old lady; is a good seamstress; refined in appearance; the family with whom she lived ten years will be very glad to recommend her, at 131 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

MAID.—By a Protestant woman as maid to an elderly lady or invalid; good seamstress; best of city references. 146 West 37th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady recommends an educated Protestant nurse for infants; middle aged and very efficient; takes entire charge; highest city reference; no cards. Call, before 12, 223 West 57th St.

NURSE.—By a married woman as nurse by the day or week; good reference. 462 West 51st St. Advertiser.

NURSE.—By a refined young German; care of children; best references. M. H., 133 East 18th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; take charge of dining room, silver, and table decoration; three years' city reference; no cards, 434 4th Av.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Lady graduate; thoroughly experienced in latest methods; few more patients. Rogers, 77 West 9oth St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class city references; willing, obliging. Henry Hack, care of Mrs. St. Johns, 449 4th Av., second floor.

BUTLER.—Lady can highly recommend her second man as butler who has been with her one year. J. P., 21 East 31st St.

Coachmen

COACHMAN.—By a coachman with fourteen years' city experience; Protestant; married; no children, good appearance; temperate; very reliable; careful driver; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; excellent references. A. M., 105 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; references from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Call or address Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Capable of taking full charge of garden, greenhouse, and everything about a place; Protestant; married; one child; can furnish good reference. Box 98 Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Married; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; farm, stock, garden, lawns, greenhouses, graperies; 20 years' references. R., 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Gardener with small family would like care of gentleman's place; understands care of horses, cows, &c.; good references; age, 32. Box T., 1,518 3d Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young English married man who will take charge of gentleman's residence; six years with last employer; understands the care of horses, cattle, and everything in the farming line. Melville's Stables, West 10th St.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN, WELL EDUCATED, TRAVELED, and widely acquainted, desires position of trust and responsibility. A. B., Box 194 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BOY WANTED—About 18; must reside with parents; be well recommended, quick and accurate at figures; knowledge of a good hand. Address Bankers & Brokers, Box 200 Times.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of the NEW YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY for the voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

Willard P. Shaw, having, by an order made in the above-entitled proceeding, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 22d day of September, 1897, been appointed receiver of the said New York Balance Dock Company.

The said Willard P. Shaw, as such receiver, hereby requires all persons indebted to the New York Balance Dock Company to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said receiver at his office, Number 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of February, 1898, and to pay the same.

The said Willard P. Shaw, as such receiver, also requires all persons having in their possession any property belonging to the said New York Balance Dock Company to deliver the same to him, at his said office on or before the said 28th day of February, 1898.

The said Willard P. Shaw, as such receiver, also requires all the creditors of the said New York Balance Dock Company to deliver their respective accounts and demands to him, at his said office on or before the said 28th day of February, 1898.

The said Willard P. Shaw, as such receiver, also requires all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said New York Balance Dock Company to present the same in writing and in detail to him, at his said office on or before the said 28th day of February, 1898.—Dated February 3d, 1898.

WILLARD P. SHAW,
Receiver of the New York Balance Dock Company.
BERGEN & DYKMAN, Attorneys for Receiver,
189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
f4-law3wF

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF MONROE.—MICHAEL DOYLE, plaintiff, vs. E. C. PRITCHARD and JOHN DOE, whose real names are to plaintiff unknown, it being intended to describe thereby the persons doing business at Springdale, Arkansas, under the firm name of E. C. Pritchard and Company, defendants. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you as by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in the County of Monroe.—Dated the 13th day of January, 1898. ADLER & ADLER, Plaintiff's Att'ys. Office and Post Office address, 1,006-1,010 Granite Building, Rochester, N. Y.

To E. C. Pritchard and John Doe, whose real names are to plaintiff unknown, it being intended to describe thereby the persons doing business at Springdale, Arkansas, under the firm name of E. C. Pritchard and Company. The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable William E. Werner Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the fifth day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of Monroe county at Rochester, New York. ADLER & ADLER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 1,006-1,010 Granite Building, Rochester, New York.
f18-law5wF

ROBERTS, DAVID H.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID H. ROBERTS, an adjudged incompetent person, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Annie A. Roberts, as committee of the person and property of said David H. Roberts, an adjudged incompetent person, above named, should not be had.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of said court, this 9th day of February, 1898.

W. SOHMER, Clerk.

HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Committee, 346 Broadway, New York City.
f11-law6wF&mar25

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 11 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-1aw6mF

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale, made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee, Western Division, on the 2d day of March, 1897, in a certain cause in equity, pending in said Court, wherein The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is complainant, and The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company and others are defendants, and pursuant to the mandate of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit filed in said cause in said Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, Western Division, and the order and decree of said last-named Court made and entered in said cause in accordance with such mandate on the 24th day of November, 1897; and pursuant, also, to certain decrees ancillary to said decree of said Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, Western Division, entered on the 2d day of March, 1897—such ancillary decrees having been respectively made and entered on or about the 5th day of April, 1897, in causes pending between said parties in the Circuit Courts of the United States for the following districts, respectively, viz.: the Eastern District of Tennessee, Southern Division; the Northern District of Alabama, Northeast Division; and the Northern District of Mississippi, Eastern Division:

I, L. B. McFARLAND, as Special Master in and by said decrees appointed for that purpose, shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the railroad station upon the railroad of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, in the City of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, on Saturday, the 26th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises and property, rights, privileges and franchises described in the said decrees as follows:

All and singular the main line of railroad of the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, extending from the point of commencement thereof, in the City of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, via Corinth, in the State of Mississippi, and Huntsville, in the State of Alabama, to the terminus thereof in Stevenson in the said State of Alabama, connecting there with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, being a distance of two hundred and seventy-two miles, be the same more or less; and also the branch of said railroad, situate in the State of Tennessee, known as the Somerville and Moscow branch, extending from Moscow, on the main line, to Somerville, a distance of about fourteen miles, be the same more or less; and also the branch of said railroad, situate in the State of Alabama, extending from Tuscumbia, on the main line, to Florence, a distance of about five miles, be the same more or less, and including the bridge across the Tennessee River, near Florence; and also the Washington Street Branch, so called, of said railroad, extending from the depot of said main line in the City of Memphis, through Washington Street and Centre Landing to the Mississippi River, and the depot grounds and wharves on said river, and all the rights and franchises of said railroad company in respect of the use of the streets and wharves and levee on the Mississippi River; and, also, all and singular the right of transportation of the passenger cars and freight cars of the said The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company on and over the railroad between Stevenson, in Alabama, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee, which said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877, had or was entitled to, or could then, or since then, claim under or in virtue of the contract of the date of June twenty-third and July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, made between the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and all the rights and privileges whatsoever for or in respect to the use of, or transportation over, the said railroad between Stevenson and Chattanooga, now belonging to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, which the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company holds or is in anywise entitled unto, or could, at the date of execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877—or at any time since then, claim either under or in virtue of the before-mentioned contract of June and July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, or otherwise howsoever, together with all and singular the roadway or track of the aforesaid main line of railroad extending from Memphis to Stevenson, as aforesaid, and of the said several branches respectively, and the superstructures and rails laid or to be laid thereon respectively, and all the appurtenances thereof, and all the sidings, turnouts, bridges, wharves, viaducts, culverts, wells, fences, ways and rights of way, depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, wood-houses, depot grounds and lands procured, provided, or intended for use for that purpose; building and repair shops, machine shops and lands used or procured, or intended for such shops, and other buildings, structures, lands, and improvements whatsoever, leases and leasehold interests, contracts, easements and privileges belonging or appertaining to, or used or procured, or appertaining to, or used for the purposes of or in connection with the said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or the maintenance or operation thereof, or of any part thereof, at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, on the 20th day of August, 1877, or at any time thereafter; and also all the locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, baggage cars, freight cars and other cars, and all other rolling stock or equipment, and all machinery, tools and implements; rails chairs, and spikes and other materials whatsoever, owned or possessed by the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, on the 20th day of August, 1877—or at any time thereafter for the uses or purposes of, or designed for use in connection with, or for the operation, maintenance or reparation of the said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or the equipment or appurtenances thereof, and the engines, cars and rolling stock or equipment of any kind, machinery, tools, implements, rails and other materials which now belong or appertain to, or are in use or on hand, designed for use for the purposes of said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or any part thereof, or have belonged or appertained to, or been in use, or on hand, designed for use for the purposes of said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or any part thereof, at any time or times after the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877—and all the lands and real estate whatsoever of any and every kind whatsoever, and all improvements thereon situate in the States of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi respectively, which were owned or possessed by, or which belonged to, the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877—and also all and singular the rights, privileges and franchises whatsoever, which the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company has acquired or become possessed of or entitled unto, since the said date of the execution of said mortgage, for or in respect of or for the uses or purposes of the said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or the operation or maintenance thereof, and also all the tolls and income of the said main line of railroad and branches respectively, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances unto the premises aforesaid, or any of them, or any part thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining; and the reversion or reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well at law as in equity, of the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Subject, however, to a certain statutory lien in the nature of a mortgage, originally created and existing in favor of the State of Tennessee, and mentioned and described in the said mortgage of August 20th, 1877, and also subject to the lien of a certain first mortgage or deed of trust dated May 1st, 1854, executed by said The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company to James Punnett, G. B. Lamar, and Thomas Fearn, as trustees; and also subject to the lien of a certain second mortgage or deed of trust dated January 1st, 1867, made by said The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company to Guetavus L. Masten, George W. Neal, and William C. Rehrs, as trustees, said first mortgage and said second mortgage having been extended by certain indentures, both dated September 7th, 1880, and being more particularly described in said decrees.

The said property, premises, rights, privileges and franchises will be sold as an entirety, and without an appraisement or right of redemption. Such sale will be made subject to all the terms, conditions, reservations and obligations contained in said several decrees, to which reference is hereby made, including the provision that the purchaser shall, as part consideration, and in addition to the sum bid for such property, take the same and receive the deed therefor upon the express condition that to the extent that the assets in the hands of the Receivers' hands shall be insufficient, such purchaser, his successors, or assigns, shall pay, satisfy and discharge (a) any unpaid compensation which shall be allowed by the Court to the Receivers; (b) any unpaid indebtedness and obligations or liabilities which shall have been duly contracted or incurred by the Receivers before delivery or possession of the property sold; and (c) also any unpaid indebtedness contracted or incurred by said defendant railroad company in the operation of its railroad, payment whereof was provided for in the order appointing Receivers herein, and which is prior in lien or superior in lien to said consolidated mortgage of August 20th, 1877, except such as shall be paid and satisfied out of the income of the property in the hands of the Receivers, or out of such other assets upon the Court adjudging the same to be prior in lien or superior in equity to said mortgage, and directing payment thereof; but no obligation is imposed upon or is required to be assumed by the purchaser to pay or discharge either the statutory lien or the first mortgage bonds or the second mortgage bonds of the defendant hereinbefore described, and subject to which such property is to be sold.

Said decrees provide that within thirty days from the confirmation of said sale or sales, or such further time as the Court may allow on application of the purchaser or purchasers of said property shall complete payment of the entire amount bid to the said Special Master; and that on such payment the said purchaser or purchasers shall be entitled to receive a deed of conveyance thereof from the Special Master, and as in said decrees provided, from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, and The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trustee under the said mortgage of August 20th, 1877, and to receive possession of the property so purchased from the parties holding possession of the same, and upon the execution and delivery of such deed the Receivers shall deliver all the premises sold which may be in their possession over to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, including all income, proceeds of income, bills and accounts receivable, cash and other property received by the Receivers in the management or operation of the mortgaged premises embraced in such conveyance, or pertaining thereto; subject, nevertheless, to the conditions in said decree mentioned.

Said decrees further provide that the purchaser shall take the property subject to the performance by him or his successors or assigns of all pending contracts in respect thereof theretofore lawfully made by the Receivers, and that the purchaser, his successors and assigns, shall have the right within ninety days after the completion of the sale and delivery of the deed to elect whether or not to assume or adopt any lease or contract sold with the railroad and other property and franchises, and the purchaser, his successors or assigns shall not be held to have assumed any of said leases or contracts which he or they shall so elect not to assume.

As directed by the said decrees the Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the premises above described who shall not first deposit with him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance the sum of $50,000 in money, or by certified check upon any National bank or trust company in the City of New York, or $100,000 par value of bonds secured by the said consolidated mortgage of August 20th, 1877. Upon the acceptance of any bid for such property the purchaser shall forthwith deposit with the said Special Master the sum of $50,000 in cash, or by certified check upon any National bank or trust company in the City of New York, but any cash which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid, will be received on account of the amount so required on the acceptance of his bid. In case any bidder shall fail to make the deposit in said decrees required upon the acceptance of his bid, the Special Master will then and there again offer the property for sale, without further notice or advertisement.

The Special Master will accept no bid for the mortgaged property unless the same shall be at least equal to the sum of $2,500,000. In case such amount above required shall not be bid therefor, the Special Master will adjourn the sale, and will apply to the Court for further instructions. The deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down. The deposit received from the successful bidder will be held and applied on account of the purchase price of the property for which such bid was made.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master, or, after such acceptance, shall fail to comply with any order of the Court relating to payment thereof, or the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash or bonds deposited by such purchaser or purchasers as hereinbefore provided will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and will be applied towards the expenses of a resale, and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a price less than that bid at the prior sale. If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which the deposit shall have been made, such deposit will be returned to the bidder.

Upon confirmation of the sale by the Court the purchaser shall make such further payment or payments in cash on account of his bid as the Court from time to time may direct. The purchaser may satisfy and make good any part of his bid not required to be paid in cash by tendering in to be cancelled or credited, as provided in said decrees, any bonds or coupons payable out of the proceeds upon distribution thereof; and such purchaser will be credited therefor on account of his bid with such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the purchase price if the whole amount thereof had been paid in cash.

The Court reserves the right to resell the property upon such notice as the Court shall direct in case the purchaser thereof shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the decrees jurisdiction of the cause is retained by the Court, and the Court reserves the right to retake and resell the property in case the purchaser or his successors or assigns shall fail to comply with any order of the Court in respect to the payment of any such prior indebtedness or liabilities within thirty days after service of a copy of such order.

All sums of money received by the Special Master will forthwith be deposited with the designated depository of the Court at Memphis, Tennessee, and all the bonds received by the Special Master with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; in each case subject to the order of the Court; and the certificate of said treasurer of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New York, that it holds bonds as therein described subject to the order of the party named, and transferred to the order of said Special Master, will be held and accepted in lieu of such bonds as a deposit at the time of sale and on account of the payment of the purchase price bid, with like force and effect as though the bonds therein named had been delivered to such Special Master.

For a more detailed statement of the terms and conditions under which said sale will be made reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decrees of said courts.

Dated January 20th, 1898.

L. B. McFARLAND,
Special Master.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON,
22 William Street, New York, N. Y.
ESTES & PENTRESS,
Memphis, Tennessee,
Solicitors for complainant.
ja28-1aw5wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMERON, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMERON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Coleman, No. 100 Broadway in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of March, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of September, 1897. ALEXANDER CAMERON, JR., Executor. JOHN C. COLEMAN Attorney for Executor, No. 100 Broadway, New York City. sept10-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor.
ja21-1aw6mF.

EVANS, MARGARET E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to May Jones Mainwaring, Hattie McLaughlin, Hannah Mainwaring, Emma Walford, Benjamin Bailey, Sarah Ann Woodvine, Eliza Garbett, Thomas Price, Maggie Montrior, William Price, M. Pelton, John Pelton, Caroline Payne, Mrs. "Mary" Butler, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, her Christian name being unknown,) the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET E. EVANS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry Wm. Peet, one of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 15th day of June, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of the said Margaret E. Evans, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 11th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Proponent.
ja21-1aw6wF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT DE PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors.
HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
ja14-1aw6mF

WARNER, ARLON M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARLON M. WARNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall St., in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1897. WILLIAM P. CLARK, JOSEPH CONNER, Executors; ELIZABETH WARNER, Executrix. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street. s24-1aw6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22,9 AM|Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu. Mch. 1 9 AM|Trave, Tu., Mch.29,9 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch.8, 9 AM|Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York.
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM|Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM|†Ka. II., Mch.19,10 AM
*Saale, Mch. 5, 10 AM|*Fulda, Mch. 26, 10 A.M.
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Feb. and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin Screw Express Line from New York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM|F. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM
Normannia, Mch. 24 9 AM|Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria Apr. 7, 9 AM|Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
Twin Screw Mail Service, N. Y.—Hamburg direct.
Prussia....Feb. 26, 9 AM|Phoenicia, Mch. 19, 3 PM
Pretoria....Mch. 5, 3 PM|Pennsylvania, Mch. 26, 8 AM
Patria....Mch. 12, 8 AM|Palatia....Apr. 9, 7 AM
First cabin, $80 and upward; second class, $45; steerage, $28.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK....Feb. 23|ST. LOUIS....March 16
PARIS.....March 2|ST. PAUL....March 23
ST. LOUIS....March 9|ST. PAUL....March 30

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
BERLIN.....Feb. 23|FRIESLAND...March 9
NOORDLAND...March 2|KENSINGTON...Mch 16
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, Feb. 23, Noon|Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon|Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon|Teutonic, April 6, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon|Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Etruria, Feb. 19, 8 AM|Etruria, Mch. 12, 8 AM
Campania, Feb. 26, 9 AM|Campania, Mch. 26, 8 AM
Umbria...March 5, Noon|Campania, Mch.26, 8 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, Feb. 26, 10 A. M.
S. S. Rotterdam, Saturday, March 5, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations and cuisine. Apply for plans, terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line.
NEW YORK AND LONDON.
The new steamers Alexandra, Alsatian, Cleopatra, Victoria, and Winifreda will perform a weekly service during the season of 1898. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers at low rates.
For further particulars apply to
SANDERSON & SON, Agents,
22 State St., N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from pier 30, N.R., foot West Houston St.
MOBILE .....February 19
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 3, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 2, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended ste

MRS. BURDEN ROBBED AGAIN

Thief in the Guise of a Gas Inspector Stole $2,500 in Jewelry.

DETECTIVES CAUGHT THE MAN

The Property Recovered from Pawnshops and a Confession Forced by Which Other Thefts Were Unearthed and Jewels Found.

I. Townsend Burden of 5 East Twenty-sixth Street, whose house was robbed of diamonds and jewelry valued at $40,000 two years ago, was the victim of a smooth rascal in the early part of the present week, when his house was looted of $2,500 worth of diamonds and pearls. A man called at his house Tuesday morning, and informed the servant that he was in the employ of a gas company and had been sent to look at the gas arrangements. His appearance was prepossessing, and he was readily admitted.

A servant accompanied him to the cellar, and then through the first and second floors. He made a careful inspection as he went from one part of the house to the other, and succeeded in arousing no suspicions in the mind of the butler, who accompanied him. On reaching the third floor the man servant left the supposed gas inspector, for one of Mrs. Burden's maids was on that floor, and the man was turned over to her watchfulness. While the maid was conducting him about she was called to perform some service for Mrs. Burden, who was dressing for luncheon.

This gave the thief his opportunity. He slipped into Mrs. Burden's bedroom and took from there several articles of value. These consisted of a crescent pin, with twelve diamonds, the middle one being especially large and beautiful; a turquois and diamond pin; a gold chain purse, with a large turquois on the cover and diamonds; a pin of turquois and a pearl pin, shaped like a double heart, surrounded by pearls; a gold chain, with a diamond pendant, and a small gold chain, with a large diamond attached.

Mr. Burden reported the robbery after its discovery to the Detective Bureau, and Capt. McClusky told his men who cover the up-town districts to look after the thief. Mr. Burden described the "gas man" as being well dressed, of light complexion, with a smooth face. He wore a light Fedora hat, with a black band and a black lining for the under side of the brim. Detectives Berkley and Arfken saw a man answering his description walking on Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon. They followed him for a mile or more, and took him into custody at Eighth Street.

To Capt. McClusky the prisoner finally admitted his guilt. Pawn tickets for Mr. Burden's jewelry and tickets calling for much more jewelry were found upon him. The man gave his name as Carl L. P. Hansen, otherwise known as "Bjorkman," twenty-three years old, and born in Sweden. He said he left Sweden two years ago, and came to this country. He was a sailor, and enlisted in the United States Navy as a seaman on the ill-fated battleship Maine. He remained in the naval service only a short time, when he deserted his ship. He afterward went back to Europe on the Paris, and remained in London for a time, finally returning to New York.

He said that on Feb. 5 he robbed the house of A. H. Lamson, 111 West Seventy-second Street, while in the guise of an employe of the gas company, of a brooch containing twenty-five diamonds, a large amethyst breastpin, set with pearls; a ruby ring, and three diamond rings, valued at $2,000. On Monday last he entered the house of Mrs. Leopold Weil, at 109 West Seventy-seventh Street, as a gas inspector, and robbed the place of a gold watch, a solitaire diamond ring, and a large pin, set with thirty pearls, all valued at $1,000.

Tickets for all of this jewelry were found in the prisoner's possession, and were recovered from the pawnshops where it had been pledged. The prisoner was identified as being the culprit by servants from the Burden house and from the other houses he had visited.

The first Burden robbery was committed in the Spring of 1896. This robbery was committed by William Robert Dunlop, butler, and William Turner, second butler, in the Burden mansion. The two thieves eluded the vigilance of the detectives under Capt. O'Brien, then head of the Detective Bureau, and fled to London, where they were caught by men from Scotland Yard on June 4 of that year. They were extradited and sentenced to imprisonment for sixteen and fourteen years, respectively. Nearly all of the jewelry stolen by the two butlers was recovered in London.

THE DISPENSARY BILL.

Dr. Wiggin's Explanation of the Purpose of Those Who Favor the Measure.

Dr. Frederick Holme Wiggin of this city says that in the accounts of the hearing on the Dispensary bill before the joint committee of the Senate and the Assembly in Albany last Wednesday the impression was given that important "medical bodies" appeared in opposition to the measure, said to be a plan for "a medical trust," and that no important bodies appeared in favor of the measure. Dr. Wiggin asserts that no medical society, save the Homoeopathic State Medical Association, appeared against the bill, notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Frank Van Fleet, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the New York State Medical Society, appeared, claiming to represent that body. A note signed by Dr. F. C. Curtis, Secretary of the last-named society, is quoted, to the effect that no action of any sort has been taken by that society on the question of free dispensary abuses.

The names of the following medical societies are mentioned as having already indorsed the Dispensary bill: The New York County Medical Association, Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York Medical League, the New York Society for Advancing the Practice of Medicine, the Medical Society of the County of Kings, Queens County Medical Association, Brooklyn Medical Society, Brooklyn Medical Association, Long Island Medical Society, Medical Society of the County of Queens, Medical Society of the County of Richmond, and the New York State Medical Association. The collective membership of these societies is about 5,000.

Dr. Wiggin deprecates the imputation that the physicians are striving to form a medical trust, and says that they are striving merely to secure a proper regulation of medical charity. "The desire is to remedy the great evil of free-to-all medical charity," he says, "and not to close dispensaries or to impair their usefulness. We are simply endeavoring to exclude those applicants who may prove, after a considerate investigation, to be unworthy of assistance, and who by their acts are robbing deserving poor of the physicians' time which should be given to them."

GUILTY OF CONTEMPT OF COURT.

The ex-Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments Did Not Obey a Writ.

Justice Kellogg, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, handed down a decision adjudging Edward P. Barker, Theodore Sutro, and James L. Wells, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City and County of New York prior to Jan. 1, guilty of contempt of court in not obeying an order to file a return to a writ of certiorari issued July 8, 1897.

The writ was obtained by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company on the claim that the Commissioners of Taxes had assessed the valuation on the capital stock at $14,493,496, an excessive amount. The company further alleged that the Commissioners placed a valuation of $300,000 on the Twenty-third Street line, and that this was also too high.

The Commissioners, it appears, have never made any return to the writ, and since the new charter went into operation the point has been raised by them that the new Commissioners make the return. Justice Kellogg says that the return to the writ should be made by the Assessors who made the valuation. He says that the fact that the statute does not contemplate that a successor in office may make a return (on information or belief) seems conclusive that the return should be made by the former Assessors.

The decision further says that the Assessors have filed what is not a return, and that they have failed to carry out the order of the court.

SOME COLLEGE TENDENCIES.

The President of Hobart Says the Pleasure-Seeking Son Forgets His Toiling Parent.

At the February meeting of the Drawing Room, held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, President Jones of Hobart College read a paper on "Some Tendencies in College Education." He argued that the luxury and elaborateness of college life is frequently incompatible with substantial attainments, and said, in part:

"When, at a college football game, one sees hundreds of well-dressed, stalwart undergraduates twenty years and over rejoicing in boyish sport, and reflects that few of them could earn $5 a week if thrown upon their own resources, he feels that there must be somewhere a forgotten man; that some one must pay the cost of all this. The forgotten man is the parent. There is something wrong when it is possible for full-grown men to find their chiefest joy in shouting on a grand stand, at an age when men in other countries are grappling with their life work.

"College life with us is too expensive and it begins and ends too late. The average age of graduation is twenty-three; then come three or four years of professional study; then an equal period of waiting for practice and reward. The man is twenty-eight or thirty before he reaches self-support and full self-respect.

"There is a great, unvoiced demand for an earlier, healthier, simpler, cheaper, and more earnest college life, which shall permit of earlier self-support. The parental paymaster will not always consent to be forgotten."

LEGAL NOTES.

LIEN OF ATTORNEY.—In an action brought by Peter Herter against the receivers of the Murray Hill Bank, a decree was granted that upon payment by Herter of $1,992.55 to the receivers they should surrender to him certain promissory notes and satisfy a mortgage they held as security. The plaintiff and defendants are both satisfied with the decree, and wish to carry its provisions into effect, but Arthur Furber, the lawyer who procured the decree, claimed that his lien for services should first be paid. Justice Kellogg, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, held that the attorney could not now effectually prevent the execution of the decree by any claim of lien, and that he must be contented with any lien he may have subject to the decree, after it had been performed. The Court directed that Herter and his wife give an undertaking, conditioned to save the receivers harmless against damage from their complying with the terms of the decree.

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RESPONSIBILITY OF LAWYERS TO CLIENTS.—Mrs. Claire Hildebrand, a widow, living in Syria, gave a power of attorney to Robert Avery, a lawyer, to collect for her from various insurance companies over $5,000. He made the collections, and, upon application to the Supreme Court for a peremptory order directing him to pay over these moneys, he did not claim that he had paid beyond $1,555, and made no excuse for not paying the remainder except that he did not act as attorney at law in making the collections. Justice Kellogg yesterday granted the order, saying that this was a service usually rendered by an attorney at law. The power of attorney did not style Avery as being an attorney in fact, but constituted him plaintiff's "true and lawful attorney," to serve her in making the collections. "The defendant," the Court said, "cannot be permitted to screen himself by such a claim. He undertook to do a lawyer's work; he is a lawyer, in fact, and as such must respond."

***

THE POLICY WAS CANCELLED.—A fire insurance policy, issued by the Exchange Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York to Edward W. Backus and another, upon property in Minneapolis, contained a provision that it should be cancelled at any time at the request of the insured, or by the company by giving five days' notice of such cancellation, and if the cancellation was by the company giving notice, it should retain only the pro rata premium. The policy was issued on Nov. 2 1892, and on July 15, 1893, the company posted a letter to the insured which was received on the 17th. A suit by the insured against the company to recover upon a subsequent fire loss resulted on the trial in judgment in favor of the defendant, and that decision has now been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The only question at issue on the appeal was as to the construction of the provision in the policy relating to its cancellation, and whether the policy was cancelled by the service of the notice on the plaintiffs, not accompanied by payment or tender of unearned premium. Justice McLaughlin, giving the opinion of the court, said besides other things: "The further provision that the unearned portions of the premium should be returned on surrender of the policy or last renewal did not require the repayment of the unearned premium as a condition precedent to the cancellation of the policy. The pro rata premium was only to be returned on surrender of the policy or last renewal. That surrender of the policy was an act to be performed by the insured. It cannot be enforced by the insurance company, as it is in the possession of the insured. All that the defendant could do was to notify the insured that the policy was cancelled, and offer to pay the pro rata unearned premium upon the surrender of the policy. It then became the duty of the insured to offer to surrender the policy or last renewal. Then the obligation of the insurance company to pay the pro rata premium would arise. If a surrender of the policy had been tendered, by the insured, and the insurance company had then refused to pay the pro rata unearned premium, it might be that the obligation of the company under the policy would revive, and the policy continue in force; but under the form of this clause, providing for the cancellation, it seems to me quite clear that the policy was cancelled by a service of the notice with an offer then to return the pro rata unearned premium from the surrender of the policy."

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CONTROVERSY BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Mary K. B. Gouge was sued by her husband, Henry A. Gouge, in the former Court of Common Pleas, to recover one-half of the net proceeds realized from the sale of certain real estate, under an alleged oral agreement on her part, when she bought the property that she would pay him one-half of all she received from its sale, after deducting the purchase price. A dismissal of Mr. Gouge's complaint has now been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin. Mrs. Gouge, who in 1873 was the widow of one Russel Bates, from whose estate she was receiving, and has since received, an income, at that date married the plaintiff. In 1879, as husband and wife, they went into possession, as tenants, of this real estate. Soon after, proceedings were instituted to foreclose a mortgage upon the premises. Mr. Gouge attended the sale and bid in the property for his wife, and she received a deed from the referee. She paid the entire consideration, borrowing a portion of the money upon her note from her former husband's estate, and for the balance giving a purchase money mortgage. The plaintiff did not claim that the alleged arrangement sued upon was made prior to the sale. "Therefore," Justice McLaughlin said, "if it was made at all, it was after the sale, and the record fails to disclose a suggestion of any consideration for it." Such a contract, if it could be enforced in any event, would have to be based upon a good and valuable consideration. A meritorious consideration alone would not be sufficient. (Matter of Wilbur vs. Warren, 104 N. Y., 196.) The alleged agreement, according to plaintiff's own testimony, is vague and unsatisfactory throughout. It is uncertain in every respect. It lacks every element necessary to enable the court to enforce a specific performance. To entitle one to a specific performance of an oral contract, partly performed, for the purchase and sale of land, or for an interest in the proceeds derived from a sale, it is absolutely essential in every case that the contract not only should be clearly proved, but that its terms and conditions should be made reasonably certain. (Dunckel vs. Dunckel, 141 N. Y., 427.) The plaintiff's own evidence, if we accord to it the most favorable consideration possible, utterly failed to establish a contract of this character."

Charges Against Dr. Joy Dismissed.

The charges of neglect of duty and inefficiency made against Dr. Henry D. Joy, physician of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, were dismissed by the Trustees at their meeting yesterday. Recorder Goff, Alexander E. Orr, Capts. Norton and Jayne, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, and the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield were present, and the vote to dismiss the charges was not a unanimous one. These charges were made by a nurse and an assistant physician employed at the harbor during the recent investigation of Capt. Trask's management as Governor.

LIBRARIES PROMISE MUCH

A Vast Increase in Volumes and Circulation Within the Last Four Years.

ALL REPORTS ENCOURAGING

Annual Meeting of the Library Club and Library Association Brings Out Some Creditable Figures—Election of New Officers.

The New York Library Association and the New York Library Club held their annual joint meetings yesterday morning and afternoon in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, at 318 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The first meeting was opened by President A. L. Peck of the Library Association at 10 o'clock in the morning. The other meeting was at 2:30 o'clock, and lasted until 6 P. M. There were present about 250 members and friends who sympathized with the motives of the sessions, which were stated to be the advancement of the library system and the promotion of fraternal relations among librarians and those interested in such work.

President Peck said that all librarians of the State had reason to feel proud of the advancement that had been made in the last few months. He showed that the sixteen leading libraries in New York had a total number of 400,624 volumes in 1897, and a circulation of 2,010,541 for that year. In 1893 the circulation was but 980,000, showing that there had been an increase of 1,030,000 in the intervening four years. The advance had been steady, and was due to the improvement in system of circulation and an increase in the number of volumes.

W. R. Eastman Speaks.

W. R. Eastman, State Inspector of Public Libraries at Albany, delivered a lengthy address, in which he said the number of libraries which reported from New York City in 1897 was twenty-six. These included the branches. "There were probably as many more connected with mission enterprises or in some way supported by private gifts that did not report," he continued. "There was one library of considerable importance, the Harlem Library, which, after fifty years' trial of the subscription plan, became free last September and began to circulate books at the rate of 10,000 a month.

"The highest record for 1897 is held by the One Hundred and Tenth Street branch of the Aguilar Free Library, which showed 4,893 books circulated 93,028 times. The second in the list is the Bloomingdale branch of the New York Circulating Library. Two years ago the city paid its libraries $60,000, a year ago $97,000, and, according to the estimate, they will receive this year, $166,000. This increase is very praiseworthy. The opening of every new branch shows that the great hunger for books is not yet half supplied. The circulation has doubled in four years, not because the population has increased at such a rate, but because the number of books and facilities for obtaining them have doubled."

Popular Classification.

A. E. Bostwick, President of the New York Library Club, outlined a general scheme of popular classification. Miss Imogene Hazeltine of the Prendergast Library, of Jamestown, Frank P. Hill of Newark, and W. E. Foster of Providence read papers, and a discussion followed on the experiments recently made in allowing borrowers free access to shelves. W. K. Stetson of New Haven, Adeline E. Brown of the Yorkville branch, New York; Miss Kate Kaufman of the Riverside branch, and H. L. Elmendorf of Buffalo, contended that there was no longer any question that the free-access plan was an admirable one, as it allowed borrowers to make better selections and brought them in close contact with the librarians, who were thus enabled to guide them in what to read.

Others who addressed the meetings were Thomas W. Idle of Columbia University Library, Helen E. Haines of the Library Journal, and Caroline M Hewins of Hartford.

W. R. Eastman, M. S. Wheeler, and Helen E. Haines were made a committee to prepare a list of the best books for libraries for 1898, and Dr. J. S. Billings, J. S. Brandegee, W. C. Morey, C. L. Peck, and W. R. Eastman, a Committee on Legislation.

These officers were elected by the Library Association:

A. L. Peck, President; W. A. Bardwell, First Vice President; Elizabeth G. Baldwin, Second Vice President; W. R. Eastman, Secretary, and J. N. Wing, Treasurer.

The committee of the Library Club for the year will be C. Alexander Nelson, Mary W. Plummer, and Wilberforce Eames.

In the afternoon the Trustees of the American Library Association met in the same building. Alexander Maitland presided, and Dr. Henry W. Leipziger of the Aguilar Free Library acted as Secretary. The latter, Mrs. R. J. Cross, W. Appleton, L. N. Hersfeld, and Alexander Maitland were made a committee to devise means for the better co-operation of the district school libraries with the public libraries.

Those who attended the joint meeting dined last night at the Sturtevant House.

CRITICISES MR. McKINLEY.

The Rev. J. H. Batten Says the President Is a Traitor to Methodism.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 17.—In his annual address before the Epworth League of New Jersey, the President, the Rev. J. Hoffman Batten of Matawan, expressed himself vigorously on the temperance question to-day.

Something of a sensation was created among the 300 delegates who had assembled in the First Methodist Episcopal Church when the Rev. Mr. Batten said: "We should honor Gov. Shaw of Iowa for refusing to countenance a ball or to permit wine at state functions. But I cannot say the same of the man who sits yonder in the White House. He may be loyal to social traditions, but he is a traitor to the principles of Methodism."

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard of New York said in his address on "The Epworth League in Relation to Reform Movements."

"If I could have my way, every man, woman, and child in this country would sign the total abstinence pledge and every saloon would go out of business at once.

"No political party dares to say it is in favor of the sale of liquor. If they say anything about it in their platforms they talk of restricting the traffic. The Christian Church is great on resolutions, but if its members would only cry out on election day with their ballots the liquor traffic would be wiped out."

GASOLINE FURNACE EXPLODES.

Two Women and a Plumber at Work Painfully Burned.

Through the explosion of a plumber's gasoline furnace yesterday, at 2,210 Second Avenue, the mechanic at work and two women were seriously injured and the furniture in the room was wrecked. The plumber was Arthur Jiroud, twenty-four years old, of 73 East One Hundred and Fifth Street. He was repairing a faucet in the kitchen of the apartments occupied by Mrs. Matthew Fagan, on the third floor. Mrs. Fagan and her sister, Rose Carland, were both in the room.

By the explosion two large windows in the front room of the apartment, as well as three windows in the rear, were blown into the street. The whole house seemed to be enveloped in flames. Edward Purze of 2,211 Second Avenue saw the flames, turned in an alarm, and summoned a policeman. He and the officer ran up stairs and found Mrs. Fagan and her sister on their knees in the middle of the floor of the dining room, screaming with pain. They were both badly burned about the head and face.

A physician was called, who dressed the wounds of the two women, while Jiroud was taken to the Harlem Hospital. It was at first thought that he had been blinded, but his injuries are not now believed to be serious.

The furniture in all the apartments in the house was overturned and knocked about by the shock of the explosion, but no damage resulted from fire.

Stern Bros

will offer Friday

18,000 Yds. Printed India Dimities

in exclusive designs, at 10c yd.

West 23d St.

CHARTER DAY CELEBRATION.

The Committee of Prominent Men Appointed by Mayor Van Wyck Meets and Organizes.

The Committee on Charter Day Celebration appointed by the Mayor met in the Aldermen's Chamber in the City Hall yesterday and organized. More than 200 of the 420 appointed answered the roll call. Mayor Van Wyck called the meeting to order, and suggested that a permanent Chairman be elected. C. C. Shayne moved and Horatio C. King seconded the nomination of W. D'H. Washington, the Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, and the election was made unanimously. Col. J. G. Garnett was made Secretary, R. B. Roosevelt Vice President, and H. W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank Treasurer.

The absolute authority with which Mr. Croker rules the Tammany men was rather humorously indicated in a discussion that followed a demand for a roll call. One of the first of the newly appointed committee to arrive at the City Hall was Civil Justice J. H. Stiner. He took a seat in the front row of the Chamber, and held it until Mr. Croker arrived. Then he yielded it to the leader and took a vacant chair near the reporters' table. When the call was made for a roll call Justice Stiner objected loudly. He declared that it was a waste of time to read the roll of names, that it had already been published, and that all the members knew the names of the other members.

Mr. Croker whispered to ex-Judge T. W. Pittman, who sat beside him, and Mr. Pittman caught the Chairman's eye and took the floor.

"It has been suggested to me," he said, "that there should be a roll call—"

Before he had time to speak more Justice Stiner was on his feet. "I withdraw my objection," he cried. "Let us have a roll call."

Secretary Garnett made a report of the work already done by the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Committee, and it was unanimously approved. On motion of District Attorney Gardiner, it was decided that the Mayor and the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the committee should select committees of the joint committees, to be known as the General Committees on Charter Day. Celebration and to carry into effect a scheme of celebration when finally adopted. By general consent it was decided that the joint committees take up the work where it was left by the Citizens' Committee.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy moved, and it was unanimously agreed to, that Mayor Van Wyck should be honorary President of the celebration.

BISHOP DUDLEY DECLINES.

Refuses the Secretaryship of the Protestant Episcopal Home and Foreign Missionary Society.

Because Bishop Thomas Underwood Dudley of Kentucky believes that many of his brethren in the Episcopate are opposed to his acceptance of his recent election to the General Secretaryship of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and for other reasons, he has declined to assume the duties of the office. At the time of his election, on Feb. 8, at the meeting of the Board of Missions in the Church Missions House, this city, Bishop Doane of Albany was appointed as a committee to inform Bishop Dudley of his election. Bishop Doane, on Wednesday, received a reply from Bishop Dudley, declining the honor placed upon h'm, and yesterday sent a copy to the offices of the Board of Managers at the Missions House. In this letter, after declining to accept the election, Bishop Dudley says:

I ask leave to say a word in answer to the question, which may most naturally be asked, why I did not give this decision when I was nominated to this position by the almost unanimous action of the board, at its meeting in January, when I was present. My answer is that I did not dare thus in a moment to decide a question of duty presented by that action, with but one dissenting voice, of such a body of representative churchmen. I could but feel that such almost unanimous action might indicate that it was the will of God that I should undertake this extraordinary service, and therefore all that I dared to say at that time was that I hoped I should always be willing to undertake any duty which the church should put upon me, at the cost of any personal sacrifice, and even at the cost of a seeming sacrifice to the diocese of my love.

But now that by correspondence with my brethren in the Episcopate I have learned that a majority of them are opposed to my acceptance of the office, even for the short time designated, and now that I have learned that the action of the board itself was by no means unanimous, my way is made perfectly plain, for the constraining force of the supposed unanimity is no longer present to compel the sacrifice of myself and of my diocese. I am grateful to my brethren for their good opinion, for their belief in my ability and my willingness to serve the great cause of missions, and because I have been invited by the board to act as its representative, I am bold to call on all churchmen—Bishops, priests, and laymen—to take pains, that in this year of disorganization, when the society has no duly appointed leader, there shall be no falling off in the contributions to our missionary treasury; that our personal efforts shall supply the deficiency of official leadership, and that each shall feel responsible that the King's cause receive no hurt.

ELLSWORTH BILL A MENACE.

The Newspaper Publishers Send a Denunciatory Resolution to the Legislature—Banquet To-night.

The second day of the convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was devoted to a general discussion of the advertising features of the newspaper and to new type-setting machines. Advertising agents were also the subject of discussion, and the question of restricting their commissions was considered, but no definite action was taken.

In view of the fact that the Ellsworth Anti-Cartoon bill is now before the Senate, the convention took up the bill and passed the following resolution, which was sent to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee:

Resolved, By the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, now in convention assembled in New York City, and representing three-fourths of the capital and circulation of the daily press of the United States, that the so-called Ellsworth bill, now in the Senate of this State, and which bill is intended to prohibit the printing of cartoons and criticisms of public men in the newspapers of New York State, is a menace to the freedom of the press and a threat to stifle the honest expression of belief, and is hostile to the interest of the public, and in contravention of public opinion.

The convention will to-day elect officers for the ensuing year. A President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and five other Directors will be chosen. It is usual to elect new officers, although it was said yesterday that it was probable President Knapp and other officers would be re-elected. Discussion to-day will be upon the libel law as it affects newspaper publishers. Other matters of interest will also be considered.

It is expected that 400 persons will be present at the newspaper publishers' banquet to-night at the Astoria, which will close the visit to this city. Among those who have been invited to speak are William Berri of The Standard Union of Brooklyn, T. P. Peters of The Brooklyn Times, S. E. Morse of The Indianapolis Sentinel, and George H. Daniel, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad. The visitors were entertained last night by the paper manufacturers.

The sign for you to economize is still hung out.

Two days' selling has taken over 2,000 suits from the several thousand; has taken all the $28 ones; but has left a good assortment at $25 and under; has left something, of all sizes, way up to 46 inches chest measure.

The suits are last Spring's; sacks and cutaways.

$12.50 is the price.

$10, if your chest measures under 34 inches.

AN APPETIZING SIDE-DISH:

Bicycle suits, $6.50; were $13 to $18.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TO-MORROW

WILL APPEAR

The Review of Books and Art

A LITERARY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

The New York Times

And here are a few features of it:

Authors at Home. XVIII.

Henryk Sienkiewicz, Author of "Quo Vadis," and His Life in Poland—His Visit to America and the Material He Got Here.

Civil War Histories Again

Mr. Joel Chandler Harris's Article of Last Week Followed by One from Daniel H. Chamberlain, Governor of South Carolina, 1874-1876.

The Poet of the Far West

Joaquin Miller and His Verse—His Writings Now Collected Reviewed by CHARLES DE KAY.

Literary Letters from Europe

Mr. Alden's from London and Mr. Strong's from Paris.

Burke and Fox. 1774—1797

Facts in Their Friendship and Their Later Estrangement.

Venice and Eugenie. I.

Mrs. SHERWOOD'S Reminiscences of the Most Beautiful of Cities and Women.

Books Worth Reading Again. V.

Reuben Davis's Reminiscences of Life in Mississippi Before the War—One of the Most Interesting Books on that Period Ever Written.

Arthur Young Again

Some Further Passages from His Autobiography—Washington and Napoleon.

Illuminated Manuscripts

Our Debt to the Monks of Old Times—Origin of the Art—Value of Specimens.

Richard Le Gallienne

His Rise to Authorship Through Journalism and Service in an Accountant's Office.

Books and Authors

Timely and Fresh Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LONG ISLAND CITY WATER.

Commissioner Dalton and Cord Meyer on the Citizens' Company.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply said yesterday there was urgent necessity for an increased supply of water in the Borough of Queens. He denied that there was any politics in his recommendation of the contract with Cord Meyer's Citizens' Supply Company, and declared that he made it solely on the report of the Chief Engineer to his department, G. W. Birdsall, who made an investigation and reported that in no other way could the defects of the system be rectified without long delay.

Cord Meyer said the price of $65 per 1,000,000 gallons was very small. Consumers in Queens County are now charged 15 cents per 1,000 gallons and in Brooklyn 10 cents per 1,000. Referring to the statement that his company offered the water to Long Island City for $50 per 1,000,000 gallons, Mr. Meyer said it was only for a small quantity and a short term. They had the water to spare then, but to be ready to supply 3,000,000 gallons a day would necessitate the enlargement of their pumping stations and call for a considerable outlay on the part of the company.

Phillips Brooks's Estate.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—An inventory of the estate left by the late Bishop Phillips Brooks, who died early in 1893, has just been filed in the Suffolk Probate Court, together with an account of his executors, showing that the legacies under his will have been paid. His whole estate was appraised at $45,856.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE | CONTINUOUS Performance, 1:30 to 11 P. M. | 58TH & 3D AVE.

First Time Up Town.
MARVELOUS BIOGRAPH.
(NEW VIEWS.) MAURICE BARRYMORE & CO., FRANK BUSH, Gardner & Ely, Stanley & Jackson, Minnie Four, Ray Le Royce, Snyder & Buckley, Bros. Morello, L. Claire & Hayes, Hill & Whittaker, De Moss & Mals. Others.
Afternoons 25c., 15c. Come any time. | 50 and 25c. EVENINGS.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. | High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
MINNIE SELIGMAN
Last week of "Comedy and Tragedy." CHAS. T. ELLIS & CO., Musical Sketch; JOHN KERNELL, Irish Comedian; 3 POLOS, Gymnasts; DELTORELLIS, Musical Clowns; 40 others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
"THE WHITE HEATHER."
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Eve., 8:15.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. | Eve., 8:15. Original Production. | Mat. Sat., 2. Hoyt's A STRANGER IN NEW YORK.
Next week, Mlle. Anna Held, the new comedy, A Gay Deceiver, & The Cat & the Cherub

W. L. Douglas $3.50 SHOE

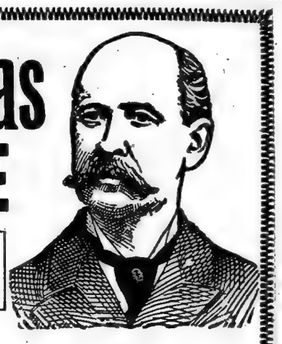

BEST IN THE WORLD.

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

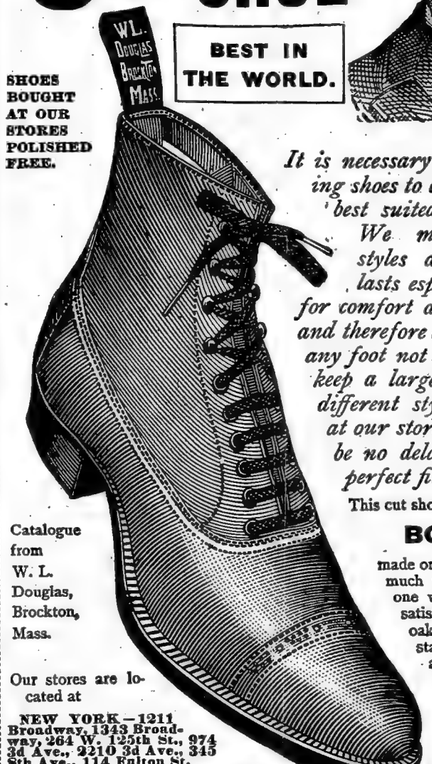

It is necessary when purchasing shoes to consider what is best suited to your feet. We make over 155 styles and widths, on lasts especially designed for comfort as well as style, and therefore can fit with ease any foot not deformed. We keep a large assortment of different styles and widths at our stores; so there will be no delay in getting a perfect fit.

This cut shows our

BOX CALF

made on the Gem Toe, a shoe much worn this winter, and one which gives the best satisfaction. Has heavy oak sole, outside back stay, fast-color hooks and eyelets, and in every way a first-class shoe. We make shoes from other leathers, such as Patent Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Russia Storm Calf, French Enamel, etc.

Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Our stores are located at

NEW YORK—1211 Broadway, 1343 Broadway, 264 W. 125th St., 974 3d Ave., 2210 3d Ave., 345 5th Ave., 114 Fulton St.
BROOKLYN—708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 431 Fulton St., 494 5th Ave.
JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Ave.

AMUSEMENTS.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR
VAUDEVILLE IDEAL BENEFIT
Tendered to the Actors' Fund
by THE UNITED VAUDEVILLE PROFESSION OF AMERICA.
at
KOSTER & BIAL'S
Next Sunday Night (Feb. 20).
☞THE VOLUNTEERS (WHO WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR) include Anna Held, Clara Morris, Pauline Hall, Maggie Cline, Julie Mackey, Mabel Fenton, Alice Atherton, Edward Remenyi, Tony Pastor, Sam Bernard, Bobby Gaylor, Ezra Kendall, W. T. Carleton, Peter F. Dailey, John T. Kelly, Russell Brothers, John Kernell, James Thornton, Joseph Hart, Carrie De Mar, Fred Hallen, Mollie Fuller, George Evans, Mark Murphy, Frank Bush, George Fuller Golden, Witta Peabody, "The Human Song Sheet," "The Human Song Sheet," body.
See Sunday Advertisements.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

WALDORF-ASTORIA, ASTOR GALLERY
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, AT 2:45 P. M.,
Admission $5.00.
Tickets obtainable at Tyson's (All principal Hotels.)
MUSICAL IN AID OF THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE ASSUMPTION.
MRS. WELLMAN—M. POL PLANCON.
First public performance in New York of "IN A PERSIAN GARDEN,"
Song Cycle, the words selected from the Rubaiyat of Omar Kayhan.
Music composed by Liza Lehman.
Mrs. Seabury Ford, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, Mr. David Bispham.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th. | Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MAY IRWIN Unprecedented rush for the | LAST 2 NIGHTS AND 1 MATINEE.
AND HER CO. IN THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL.
MONDAY ELABORATE SOUVENIRS. | JONES' 100TH BIRTHDAY. BROADHURST'S BIG SUCCESS.
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38th St
Castle Square Opera Co.
Opera in English. 8th Successful Week
"Hearty laughter and applause."—Times.
Grand Double Bill. Cavalleria Rusticana, PINAFORE,
Tuesday Mat. Wash. Birthday. | Evening, 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. | Sat. Mat., 2. 25c., 50c.
***By popular request the Double Bill will be continued next week. Feb'y 28th, "Gypsy Baron."

LYCEUM | 4th Av. & 23d St....Begins 8:15 | Daniel Frohman.....Manager | Matinées Thursday and Sat'y, 2.
4TH week in N. Y.; 5th month in London.
THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.
NEXT TUESDAY, 3D SPECIAL MATINEE,
The Princess and the Butterfly.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors
THIS AFTERNOON AT 1:30 SHARP.
TWELFTH NIGHT CLUB BENEFIT.
TWELFTH NIGHT CLUB BENEFIT.
All the principal Actors and Actresses of the city.
Prices, 75c., $1.00, and $1.50.

5th Av. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. MODJESKA Evs. 8:20. To-night & Sat. Mat. and JOSEPH HAWORTH MEASURE FOR MEASURE.
Next week! (Matinée Washington's Birthday.)
DE WOLF HOPPER. | EL CAPITAN. | Seat Sale Open.
Seventh Regiment Band in the Grand Finales.

LYCEUM THEATRE This afternoon at 3:30.
Major J. B. Pond announces the first American appearance of the new genius in Literature,
RICHARD LEGALLIENNE.
Readings from his Poems and Prose Fancies.
Tickets, $1.50, $1.75c. For sale at Theatre box office

FANCIULLI'S Grand Concert, 71st Reg't Band & 5 Great Soloists, at the Armory, 34th and Park Av. FEB. 26
Tickets ..... $1.00 .50

MANHATTAN. Broadway 33d Street
WAY DOWN EAST.
Matinée TO-MORROW. Seats selling for Washington's Birthday.

EDEN Musee. THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY
Other CINEMATOGRAPH Views.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. EVGS. 8:15. MATS. 2:15.
JOHN DREW | Matinées Wed. & Saturday. | ONE SUMMER'S DAY.
Special Mat. Washington's Birthday.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Mat. Sat. Adm. 50c.
LOTTIE COLLINS—CHARMION.
JULIE MACKEY and 15 other European acts.
XTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
LAST WEEK. Souvenirs Feb. 19. Reg. Prices.
RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."
FEB. 21, The Whitney Opera Company in a New Comic Opera, "A Normandy Wedding."

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
in French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
TO-NIGHT AT 7:45.... Farewell Night
GALA PERFORMANCE.
Acts from "Tannhauser," "Romeo et Juliette," "Il Pagliacci," "Freischuts," "Lucia," "Gotterdammerung," "Faust."
Mmes. Melba, Gadski, Toronta, Staudigl, Mattfeld, Van Cauteren; MM. Kraus, Rothmuhl

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Generally fair, colder, winds northwesterly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,011. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.06¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅛c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

CONGRESS.—There was an exciting debate in the Senate yesterday on Mr. Allen's resolution providing for an investigation by a Senate committee of the loss of the Maine. Mr. Mason of Illinois cast aspersions on the navy, for which he was denounced vigorously by Mr. Wolcott, whose sentiments were indorsed by Mr. Lodge. The resolution was sent to the calendar. In the House the debate on the Bankruptcy bill was continued. A vote will be taken to-day.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Gens. Boisdeffre and Pellieux were allowed to harangue the jury at Zola's trial in Paris, but Zola's counsel could not question them. Major Esterhazy made a protest and turned his back on Zola and his counsel, refusing to answer questions. An attempt was made to lynch Zola as he was returning home. Prince Ouroussoff, Russia's new Ambassador to France, was received by President Faure. Anton Seidl has received an offer of the conductorship of the Royal Opera in Berlin. The British garrison at Borrea, West Africa, was summoned by thirty Senegalese to surrender. The latter, who are acting under French auspices, established a post at Wae, in spite of British protests.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The Spanish warship Vizcaya arrived off Sandy Hook early last evening, and anchored outside the bar for the night. Her Captain refused to talk about the Maine. She will come up to Tompkinsville, S. I., this morning.

Page 2.

The Committee of Fifty-three perfected organizations in thirteen Assembly Districts.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad has cut rates from New York and New England to St. Paul and the Pacific Coast.

Page 3.

The last business session of the Newspaper Publishers' Association was held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

The trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, accused of murdering strikers at Lattimer, was continued yesterday.

Four boys and two junk dealers were arrested, accused of being connected with extensive thefts of metal signs from down town firms.

Benjamin Loeb has been sued by Rigoberto Ramirez for $50,000 for malicious prosecution, and an order for the arrest of Loeb has been issued.

A report on an investigation by experts into the old City Works Department of Brooklyn has been given to Controller Coler. It is believed that a diversion of funds was discovered.

Page 4.

G. P. Tunnison, a delivery clerk in the Post Office, was caught robbing the mails yesterday by means of a decoy package and was arrested.

The Moosehead Pulp and Paper plant at Skowhegan, Me., which has been idle nearly a year, will resume business under the direction of the Paper Trust.

A truckman in the Eastern District of Brooklyn was much annoyed by having on his hands a load of furniture belonging to a widow who disappeared before he had delivered it. He did not know where to take the goods.

Juniors of the Long Island College Hospital swooped down upon George A. Clarke, President of the senior class, and his bodyguard yesterday morning and captured the President. Consequently the senior reception last night had to be held without him.

At the eighteenth annual dinner of the Cornell Alumni Association, held last night at Delmonico's, the President, Dr. L. L. Seaman, presented a silver cup to the Cornell Athletic Association, to be held in trust as a Varsity challenge on condition that an association on the lines of the Henley Association be established within a year. About 250 alumni attended the dinner and heard addresses by President Schurman of the university, Dr. Seaman, Prof. Huffcut, and others.

Page 5.

James M. Martin was yesterday arrested by mistake at 45 Liberty Street on a warrant issued for his son, and taken to Brooklyn, where he was locked up, but subsequently released, with apologies.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday awarded $2,000 to each of the three Commissioners appointed by the Court to report on the underground rapid transit plan. They had asked for $15,000 each.

A committee of the Mutual Protective Association of Cigar Manufacturers of New York has sent a protest to the Treasury Department against the proposed "uniform classification" regulations designed to be applied to all importations of tobacco.

Funeral services for Miss Frances Willard will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle to-morrow afternoon. The body will then be taken to Chicago, where it will lie in state for one day in Willard Hall. The interment will take place in Rose Hill Cemetery, Evanston, Ill.

Appraiser Wakeman is investigating the consignment system practiced by some foreign manufacturers, who, it is said, consign to their agents in New York goods invoiced at less than the actual market price. A score of the largest dry goods houses in this and other cities are co-operating with the customs officials.

Page 6.

Many actors and actresses took part in the benefit at the Knickerbocker Theatre, under the auspices of the Twelfth Night Club, which cleared about $1,700 for the building fund.

Page 7.

W. H. Kent, a Brooklyn lawyer, was sentenced to five years at hard labor for forgery.

No trace was found yesterday of ex-Police Commissioner Leonard R. Welles of Brooklyn, who disappeared on Wednesday from a sanitarium at Plainfield, N. J.

The Jury in the Noonan-Simpson bribery case yesterday announced that they were unable to agree and were sent back by Judge Lippincott to reconsider the matter. At a late hour last night they were still out with no prospect of a verdict being rendered.

During the rush hours yesterday there was a great crush to get on the Brooklyn Bridge trolley cars. The force of thirty-two trolley Inspectors and eight policemen was unable to maintain order at the Manhattan terminal, and in the struggle to get on and off the vehicles coats were torn and hats knocked off.

The united alumni of the six schools of the New York University held their first dinner last night at the Savoy Hotel. Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken spoke on the educational arrangements and opportunities of the greater city. He also alluded to two noteworthy gifts to the institution made this year. Justice Martin J. Keogh and George Haven Putnam also addressed the assembly.

Page 10.

State Controller James A. Roberts yesterday sold $3,230,000 canal improvement gold bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest to Vermilye & Co., at 105.07.

The New York Legislature adjourned yesterday until Monday evening. The provisions of the Primary Election Reform bill were practically agreed upon at the conference of Republicans and independents with the Governor on Thursday night, and the draft of the measure will be completed at a further conference in this city to-day.

Page 11.

The barge Excelsior foundered off Cape Cod Wednesday night and her crew of four men were lost.

Secretary Bliss has received a letter from Gov. John G. Brady of Alaska descriptive of the lawless condition of affairs at Skaguay and Dyea.

The United States has accepted the terms of Canada relative to the passage of troops accompanying the Klondike relief expedition through her territory.

May wheat declined 1⅞ cents yesterday in Chicago. Mr. Leiter denied he was a seller Thursday, and said he expected to get from $1.25 to $1.50 for his wheat.

Page 12.

Capt. Whiteside of the foundered oyster schooner Flying Fish, who was picked up in his yawl at sea, was brought here yesterday.

The jury in the case of Peter Barcia, charged with murder, were unable to agree as one juror held out persistently for acquittal.

Charles Broadway Rouss has offered to this city, in a letter to Mayor Van Wyck, a duplicate of Bartholdi's Statue of Washington and Lafayette.

W. R. Foster, extradited from France for embezzling $193,000 from the gratuity fund of the Produce Exchange, refused to plead to an indictment for forgery.

William Halls, Jr., has bought for over $1,000,000 the Union College "Hunter's Point Property." Plans for extensive improvements will be made at once.

David Goldberg, a shirt maker, was killed yesterday by being crushed against a floor beam while alone in the freight elevator of a factory in East Houston Street.

Charles F. Beach, Jr., the lawyer, announces that he will sail for Europe to-day. There is an order of arrest against him, which will be enforced if he makes the attempt.

The East River Bridge Commissioners were enjoined yesterday from letting the contracts for building the steel towers on the ground that the specifications were unfair.

At a masked carnival at the Ice Palace a man dressed to represent Spain was roundly hissed, and a woman who represented America was cheered for fully three minutes.

Kushan, an Eskimo, who came here last Summer with Lieut. Peary, died at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of our erratic climate. The Natural History Museum wants to mount his skeleton and exhibit it.

Several Jersey City families were badly frightened and swindled out of small sums of money yesterday by a negro who carried to them news of "fake" accidents to men of the household who were at work in this city.

Senator McCarren returned yesterday from Florida, where he had been to consult with Boss McLaughlin on the question of Brooklyn patronage. He will back Deputy Commissioner Moffett in his fight for the removal of Engineer Milne. Commissioner Dalton and his deputy met, but there was no change in the situation as a result.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Railroads.—Page 10.

CRISIS IN WEST AFRICA.

A Shout of "Vive la France!" in Parliament When Mr. Chamberlain Tells of French Success.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—In the House of Commons this evening, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a question by Sir Charles Dilke, Radical member for the Forest of Dean, with reference to the grave news from West Africa, said he would read the telegrams received, leaving the House to judge of their importance. He said:

"I received to-night this telegram from the Governor of Borrea, (or Boria,) a place in the Lagos Hinterland, occupied by the Boussa Guard on Feb. 6: 'On Feb. 9 thirty Senegalese, probably from Nikki, arrived at Borrea under orders to occupy it. They ordered the non-commissioned officers to haul down the British flag. The demand was refused, as made by a foreign power, whereupon the Senegalese retired and pitched their camp about three miles from the town.'

"I have also received this evening through the acting Governor of the Gold Coast, a telegram from Major Northcote, who is in the Gold Coast Hinterland. It runs thus: 'I regret to inform you that the French have established a post at Wae, consisting of subaltern officers and about thirty native soldiers. M. Codrenier, whom I believe to be a Lieutenant, though I have not yet ascertained his rank, accompanied by Capt. Minot, two Lieutenants and sixty-four native soldiers, arrived at Vassa on Feb. 1, and tried to establish a post. I dispatched Major Fortescue to protest against his passing by this (point) and suggested a conference at Wae. Despite my protest, he advanced. After protests in the usual form between both parties, M. Codrenier left for Leo to-day, leaving behind the above-mentioned post, unmolested.'"

Dr. Tanner, Anti-Parnellite member for Mid Cork, exclaimed "Vive la France!" Speaker Gully called him to order.

The address in reply to the speech from the Throne was then agreed to and the House adjourned amid considerable excitement.

Borrea, or Boria, is slightly southeast of Nikki, and rather beyond the delimited frontier between Dahomey and Lagos, according to the English and French maps. French maps place it almost on the frontier line. The British occupation seems to imply an intention to claim treaty rights to the district, and the occupation cuts the line of French connection between the authorities in Dahomey and the line of forts on the Upper Niger.

TIME FOR ENGLAND TO ACT.

The Standard Says the French Post Is Within Her Sphere.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Standard this morning, commenting editorially on the news from West Africa, says:

"The dispatches read by Mr. Chamberlain are of the very gravest importance. A French officer has established with a large force a station at a place we regard as within our sphere. It must be recognized that the time has arrived to face the situation. The prospect is serious, but no English Cabinet can take a course to purchase peace by abandoning what is considered an unimpeachable right."

FRENCH IN LIBERIA.

A Report that the Right of Pre-emption Has Been Secured.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says it has reason to believe France has secured the right of pre-emption in Liberia.

The paper announces that on March 31 next the Niger Coast Protectorate and the Niger Company's territories will be incorporated under the imperial Government. The company will be compensated, the subsidies to the native chiefs will be continued, and an imperial force of 5,000 troops will be stationed on the Niger.

FRENCH AGGRESSION IN CHINA.

Seven Thousand Troops Mobilized in Tonquin Ready to Go to Hainan or Siam.

HONG KONG, Feb. 18.—The Ha-noi papers report the mobilization of 7,000 troops to co-operate with the French squadron on the arrival of reinforcements. The latest pattern of weapons and ammunition have been served out to the garrison. The infantry and artillery are ready to move at a signal.

The troops have been mobilized at Mongkai, a maritime town of Tonquin, close to the Chinese frontier.

The French Admiral, Beaumont, has arrived at Saigon with instructions regarding Hai-nan. The Saigon Journal announces that the troops there are ready to leave for Hai-nan, China, or for Siam.

Serious French action is apprehended, with possibly further encroachments upon Siam.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY MAINE DISASTER EXTRA. Full of pictures of the lost warship. Newsdealers have it. Don't miss it.—Adv.

THE VIZCAYA OFF THE HOOK

She Arrives at the Bar in the Early Evening and Anchors for the Night.

NO COMMENT ON THE MAINE

Her Captain Refused to Believe the News of the Disaster at First—She Will Come Up to Tompkinsville This Morning.

The Spanish warship Vizcaya, somewhat belated, arrived off the harbor last evening and anchored for the night outside the bar, with all well on board.

She sailed from Cartagena, Spain, Jan. 20, touched at Las Palmos, Canary Islands, and sailed thence Feb. 5, for New York. Merchantmen from that quarter take a course which joins the trans-Atlantic steamer track far to the east, and are first reported as are English and continental steamers, at Fire Island. The Spaniard, however, took a more southerly route and the first news of her approach came from Point Pleasant, N. J., off which point she was sighted at 4:10 P. M. yesterday. Her identity was not definitely established till twenty minutes later, when Long Branch reported that a black-painted warship, with two funnels and two military masts, flying the Spanish colors, was off shore displaying signals for a pilot.

The marine observer at the Hook made her out at 5.30 P. M. She was proceeding slowly and at 5:55 P. M. she dropped her anchor outside the bar, and about three miles west-northwest of Sandy Hook Lightship.

Her Lights Seen Through the Haze.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES went alongside in the tug C. P. Raymond at 7:30 o'clock. It was very dark then and thick. Capt. Hennessey of the steam pilot boat, who had seen the war vessel come to anchor, gave her location to Capt. Coon of the Raymond, and, following a course due southeast for some distance, the lights of the cruiser were made out shimmering dimly through the haze. On drawing nearer she loomed up a formidable mass, the conformation of her upper works forward giving her a bull-like appearance. Then still nearer the lights from her many ports gleamed in the swell of the glaucous waters, and from the forecastle came the monotonous music of the gaita, a bagpipe of the Spanish Highlanders.

"That shows there are some Galician mountaineers in her crew," said the Spanish interpreter aboard the tug.

Seven bells were heard, and then the bugle call and "Boatswain's whistle shrill."

"Ola!" cried out the interpreter, which means "Hello!" It was important that the hail should be understood. The reply came back in good English, however, "Hello!" It was the pilot, "Dan" Gillespie, a relative of Secretary Blaine, who answered.

Officers Answered Queries.

A few of the officers who had gathered on the quarter deck replied to queries addressed in Spanish. Yes, all were well aboard. The passage had been marked by good weather till the last thirty-six hours, when the northwester that drove over New York on Wednesday was encountered. No other tugs had accosted her, and no representatives of the Spanish Legation or Consulate had been aboard.

Then the questions were directed to the pilot in English. "I boarded her thirty miles out," he said.

"When are you going up to an anchorage?" he was asked.

"We'll go up at daybreak if we can see," he replied, alluding to the fog.

Then he was asked if they had heard about the Maine.

"No; what's the matter with her?"

The answer evidently dumfounded the pilot and the officers who stood near him on the bridge.

"Do you think it's true?" he cried back.

He was told that the papers had been full of it for three days, that the survivors had arrived at Key West, and a court of inquiry had been convened; that it was believed to be an accident. An expression from Capt. Eulate was requested.

The Captain Wouldn't Believe It.

There was a delay while a messenger went to the Captain's cabin. When he returned the pilot said the Captain didn't think it was true.

Then the fact that it was true was impressed upon the pilot, and the messenger again went in. He returned to say that the Captain declined to discuss the matter.

The pilot had taken aboard Monday's papers, Monday being the day he had gone to sea, and all hands knew of the de Lome incident, but the officers refused to discuss it.

They were then informed that they were to have been the guests at a banquet to be given at Delmonico's last night by Henry Villard, and they expressed regret that bad weather had delayed them.

The reporters then offered to send papers aboard on a leading line, but the Captain said that he could take nothing aboard till he had been passed by the Health Officer.

Pilot Gillespie said that they expected to anchor, when they came in, opposite Thirty-fourth Street, North River, but they had not been informed of the arrangements that had been made for her anchorage and the elaborate provisions for protecting her while in port, nor did the Captain know how long his vessel would be here.

Eight bells were sounded as the tug drew away, and soon the lights of the much heralded Spaniard were lost to view in the fog. Her first night at New York was not pleasant, and the cheerlessness was not lessened by the weird screeching of the Sandy Hook fog siren.

No official notice was given to the Government of the intention of the Spanish Government to send the warship Vizcaya to this country. Navy officers say that such notices are sometimes given, as in the case of the German schoolships expected at Charleston at the end of this month, but that the practice is usually to dispense with such notices, and our own ships never give them except in cases where it is desired to compliment the Government of the port called upon.

The Spanish Consul General on Thursday, however, sent notes to Rear Admiral Bunce, Gen. Merritt, and the Mayor of the vessel's approach and asked at what hours it would be convenient for the Commander and himself to call.

Arranging Police Protection.

Aside from this, however, official notice was taken of the unofficial information of the vessel's expected arrival in order that suitable provision might be made for convenience and safety, deemed necessary by the public disturbance created by the Maine disaster.

Lieut. Sharp was sent here by the Navy Department, through the instrumentality of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, to confer with Rear Admiral Bunce and Chief of Police McCullagh. Rear Admiral Bunce assigned to Lieut. John A. Dougherty the naval part of the programme, and, with Capt. Elbert O. Smith of the harbor police, he formulated a programme for a patrol of the anchorage off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, where the Vizcaya will be invited to anchor. The regular man-of-war anchorage is there, and naval vessels are free from the dangers of collision that might occur in the North River, where all vessels may anchor and dangerous river tows are constantly passing.

From 10 o'clock yesterday morning Capt. Smith was ready for news of the arrival of the warship. All arrangements were completed. Chief McCullagh also had reserves held in all stations, explaining that it was a precautionary measure. They were dispensed with later in the day, but Capt. Smith had men at the ship news office awaiting the earliest report of the Vizcaya, and he had also two policemen stationed at the Spanish Consulate at 4 Stone Street. This was to ward off cranks and annoying persons.

It was arranged that the Patrol should meet the Vizcaya, and it was expected that the Spanish Consul General would board her from the police boat. The late arrival of the warship somewhat upset the plans. As she anchored outside the bar and was still "at sea," the police boat did not go to her last night, nor did the Spanish Consul General or any representative go to her.

The Patrol and Tugs to Meet Her.

The present arrangement is for the Patrol to await at her slip at Pier A the arrival from the navy yard of the tugs Narkeeta and Nina, and to proceed with them, which will be at 5 A. M. to-day, down to the bay to meet the Vizcaya, and accompany her to the anchorage.

The patrol will then be established by Lieut. Dougherty. The two navy yard tugs and police launches will be used for the service, with perhaps two boats of the Supervisor of the Harbor. Watches will be observed with eight-hour shifts. On each boat will be a Roundsman and four policemen, and a Corporal and four marines. The marines will be in command of Lieut. Louis C. Lucas of the Marine Corps.

While on duty the boats will carefully patrol the waters in the vicinity of the visitor, and no boat will be permitted to approach her without the sanction of the commanding officer of that vessel.

With the understanding that the Vizcaya will anchor at Tompkinsville, the saluting which it was intended should take place at Governor's Island, will occur at the Narrows, Fort Wadsworth replying to the National salute of twenty-one guns. As soon as the Vizcaya drops anchor, Lieut. Dougherty, in full dress uniform and representing Admiral Bunce, Commandant of the navy yard, will go aboard and extend the usual courtesies, and incidentally explain the patrol. In the course of the day the interchange of official visits will take place.

The guard is to be particularly cautious at night, and while the Vizcaya is here her position will be well defined at night by the flashing of search lights, which will be called into use. Two Pinkerton detectives representing the Spanish Consul General yesterday arranged to go down the bay to meet the Vizcaya on the Patrol.

Description of the Visitor.

A description of the Vizcaya has already appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, but is here briefly reprinted. She is officially classed as an armored cruiser, and has a displacement of 7,000 tons, being 340 feet long and 65 feet beam, with a draught of 21 feet 6 inches. Her armor belt and her conning tower are 12 inches thick, and her barbette turrets are 10½ inches thick. She carries two 11-inch guns, ten 5.5-inch guns, eight 2.2-inch, and eight 1.4-inch rapid-fire guns. She has also eight torpedo tubes for launching fish torpedoes. She has twin screws and triple expansion engines, and is credited with a 21-knot maximum speed. She was built at Bilboa in 1891, and cost $3,000,000.

It is difficult to compare her with any vessel of the United States Navy. Though only an armored cruiser, she has an inch thicker belt than had the Maine, which was a second-class battleship. The Maine had four ten-inch guns, as compared with her two eleven-inch guns. Our New York, an armored cruiser, has only a five-inch belt and she has six eight-inch guns. The Brooklyn has eight eight-inch guns. The disposition of offensive and defensive features are thus entirely different on the Spaniard from any of our vessels of her class.

Besides Capt. D. Antonio Eulate, the officers of the Vizcaya are: Commander Roldan, Lieut. Commander De Fuentos, Lieuts. Suances, Ristori, Magaz, Pezos, and Cugo, Sub-Lieuts. Sobrino, Gonzales, and Mandon, Paymaster Urdapilleta, Drs. Jurada and Tornell, Chaplain Riera, Capt. Baleato of the Marine Corps, and Chief Engineer Fonleta. The crew all told consists of 492 men.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 18.—The Spanish warship Vizcaya will visit Norfolk harbor before leaving American waters. Arthur Humphreys, the Spanish Vice Consul here, has been notified to that effect. It may be three weeks before she gets here, as she will go to Charleston after her visit to New York.

DEAD WITH HIS HANDS TIED.

Charles B. Brown's Body Found in the Lake at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The body of a man supposed to be Charles B. Brown was found in the lake at the foot of Thirty-first Street at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The man's hands were tied behind his back with a handkerchief and around his neck were found three more handkerchiefs tied together and drawn tightly about the neck.

The body was badly decomposed, and it was thought at Foelsch's undertaking rooms that the man had committed suicide. On his person was found a bankbook with the name Charles B. Brown on its cover. The bankbook bore the stamp of the Union Trust and Savings Association. The sum of $4.43 was also found in the man's pockets. The body has not yet been identified. The man looks to be about thirty-five years of age and had about two days' growth of beard on his face.

PROJECTILES FOR THE NAVY.

Two Big Shipments from Reading to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

READING, Penn., Feb. 18.—Two big shipments of armor-piercing projectiles were made from the Carpenter Steel Works to the Brooklyn Navy Yard this week. The consignments comprised shells of five, six, and eight inches in diameter, and aggregated 60,000 pounds in weight. These projectiles are intended for the navy, and are only a small portion of a large Government contract. The Carpenter plant now has 250 men at work who are making full time daily and working overtime three nights in a week.

Eight hundred shells from four to thirteen inches in diameter are finished and shipped each week.

United States naval officers visit the plant three times a week, and superintend the shipment of the projectiles. The Carpenter Works never were busier, and have Government contracts on hand which will keep the plant running for a year at least.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has remained nearly stationary in the West Gulf. A second storm off the North Pacific Coast Thursday night has moved to Montana, diminishing in intensity. Snow or rain has fallen from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. It has grown generally warmer in the Atlantic States and the upper Missouri Valley, colder in the upper lake region, the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys. The weather will probably clear in the Atlantic States and the lower lake region. Showers may be expected in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. It will grow colder in the Atlantic States, except in Florida, and warmer in the lake regions, the upper Mississippi and Red River of the North Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	43	29	31
6 A. M.	41	26	31
9 A. M.	45	30	38
12 M.	45	36	40
4 P. M.	42	37	40
6 P. M.	40	36	40
9 P. M.	37	36	38
12 P. M.	36	35	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36¾
Weather Bureau	33½
Corresponding date 1897	41½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	34

The maximum temperature yesterday was 38 degrees at 5 P. M.; the minimum was 26 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .58, and at 8 P. M., .94.

Nothing to Equal It.

There is absolutely nothing to equal the luxury and solid comfort of a ride between New York and Chicago on the new "LAKE SHORE LIMITED" of the New York Central-Lake Shore Route. The greatest travelers attest its perfection.—Adv.

SEARCHING THE MAINE

The American and Spanish Governments Will Perhaps Conduct Concurrent Investigations.

DIVERS AT WORK UNDER RESTRICTIONS MUTUALLY AGREED UPON

Congress Gives Money for Work on the Wrecked Ship, but the Cabinet Takes No Action.

General Opinion that the Disaster May Have Been Either Crime or Accident, and that the Result of Inquiries Should Be Patiently Awaited.

The physical evidence of the cause of the disaster to the United States battleship Maine in the Harbor of Havana will perhaps be taken under the supervision of representatives of the two Governments. The Spanish authorities have asked that their divers be allowed to work with those employed by the United States Government, and the indications are that this will be considered. Meanwhile the divers now at work are instructed to remain outside the vessel and are limited to the recovery of bodies.

The belief that the explosion was caused by an accident is general in official circles in Washington, but the strongest assurances are given that the inquiry will be thorough and the report of its result full and frank, and that no concealment of facts will be attempted or tolerated.

Both houses of Congress yesterday adopted a joint resolution appropriating $200,000 for the recovery of the bodies of the officers and men and the saving of the ship or of such parts of her as can be utilized.

The latest official information gives these figures of the crew of the Maine and its fate:

Total officers on board	26
Total men on board	329
Total on board	355
Officers saved	24
Men saved	76
Total saved	100
Officers lost	2
Men lost	246
Total lost	248
Missing	7
Saved	100
Total	355

Of the 76 men saved 57 are injured. It thus appears that of the 355 persons who were aboard only 19 men and 24 officers, a total of 43, escaped uninjured.

Of the 248 reported "lost," 3 died after having been taken ashore, leaving 245 bodies to be accounted for. Of these 135 have been picked up and 42 have been buried. Thirty-six of the 135 have been identified, leaving 99 who were interred "unknown."

The bodies are rising to the surface rapidly and are being towed ashore as fast as possible.

OPINIONS ON JOINT INQUIRY.

Naval Men Believe the Disaster Accidental, but Think Searches Should Be Independent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Naval officers who have discussed the loss of the Maine still lean to the belief that accident and not design caused the explosion, but there is not an absolute conclusion that it must have been accident. While the theory of accident is disagreeable and somewhat humiliating to accept, it is plain there is an unwillingness to believe that so atrocious an act of treachery could have been sanctioned by the people who have manifested such outward signs of respect for the unfortunate men and the officers who survived.

The most disagreeable incident of the day was the speech of Senator Mason on the resolution for an inquiry into the cause of the disaster by a Congressional committee. Members of the Naval Committees of the two houses are aware that an inquiry by the navy is the usual manner of ascertaining the cause of an injury of a vessel of the navy. The men chosen to make the inquiry are officers of the highest rank and largest experience and enjoy the confidence of the Secretary. They are acquainted with the construction of ships with armor, armaments, explosives, and the care of ships and magazines. The sort of committee asked for by the Congress would know little or nothing about these things, and could not be educated by an investigation so as to form an opinion worth anything.

There was a good deal of talk at the Navy Department about the Spanish proposition for a joint investigation at Havana. It is probable that Secretary Long has replied to Capt. Sigsbee, advising him not to accept the invitation to join with the Spanish board until further orders or after the Board of Inquiry appointed by the department has first made an investigation and inquiry. Capt. Sigsbee was aware of the fact that he should consult the department before joining the court to be convoked by the Spanish Admiral. It is believed at the department that the Spanish divers or officers cannot do anything to destroy the indications of the cause of the disaster if it was caused by external force, as very few of the naval officers believe it was, and it is assumed that the Spanish officers will be only too glad to corroborate the theory of internal explosion, regardless of the possibility that such an explosion might be traced to the planting of an infernal machine in the coal bunkers next to the magazine of the Maine.

While no decision has yet been reached formally upon the application of the Spanish Government, some officials seem to think that the request should be respectfully considered, and it probably will be. In fact, it is argued in some quarters that it will be difficult to find good reasons for rejecting the application.

Under the harbor regulations of any civilized port, the local authorities are bound to make an official investigation of any wreck occurring in their jurisdiction, irrespective of the nationality of the vessel or of any investigation by another Government, in case it is a craft owned by a foreign power. As the matter is understood here, this is the only right Spain really claims in the case, and it is conceded to be entirely fair. This statement of the case was confirmed at the Spanish Legation. This investigation may be concurrent or independent, according to agreement, or Spain may, and perhaps will, ask co-operation in a special and more elaborate inquiry.

Prof. Alger's opinion that it would be impossible to explode the magazine of a ship of war with a torpedo discharged outside the ship is approved by Capt. Schley and other officers of experience.

Capt. Schley still adheres to the belief that the accident will be traced to an explosion caused by a spontaneous combustion of coal in a bunker next to the magazine. These bunkers run along the side of the magazine, and between the magazine and the skin of the ship, affording additional protection to the magazine when the ship is in action.

SPANISH TO SEARCH ALSO.

Guarding the Wreck Carefully and Ask to be Allowed to Investigate for Themselves.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—This morning Lieut. Commander Wainwright, Lieut. Holman, and Chief Engineer Howell went with divers to search for the bodies of Lieut. Jenkins and Assistant Engineer Merritt, but the guards would not allow them to make the search, and they returned to the Consulate and lodged a formal complaint with Consul General Lee. However, the agreement reached between Capt. Sigsbee and Gen. Blanco was that the American commander is to be allowed to use any divers, even the divers sent here by the American newspapers, in his official investigation.

Capt. Sigsbee and the commander of the Fern, accompanied by Gen. Lee, visited the Captain General this morning and had a conference, at which it was decided that the American press divers should not be allowed to go inside the wreck, though any diver appointed by Capt. Sigsbee is to have full liberty of movement.

Ask Leave to Use Divers.

The Government has wired to Washington requesting permission for Spanish official divers to examine the wreck outside and inside. Admiral Manterola refuses to allow the divers sent here by American newspapers to make any investigation near the wreck, at least until Capt. Sigsbee shall have finished his official investigation.

On the night of the disaster Capt. Sigsbee requested Admiral Manterola to station boats around the wreck so as to prevent any one from approaching it without official leave. As a result only those with special permits are allowed to get near the wreck. Capt. Sigsbee himself, going in the early morning after the explosion to the scene of disaster, was warned off, not being recognized, and was obliged to return and get a formal permit from the naval authorities.

A COMMISSION APPOINTED.

Distinguished Officials Ready to Begin the Inquiry Immediately—Capt. Sampson Expected.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—The Governor General has appointed a Technical Commission, consisting of Major Elias Iriarte of the artillery, Major Antonio Montero Arnilla of the engineers, and Lieut. Francisco Benavento of the navy, with a sufficient corps of assistants, to go to work on the wreck of the Maine. Lieut. Pedro Peral, brother of the inventor of the submarine appliance bearing that name; Señor Peral, the Judge in the case of the Maine, and the other members of the commission have requested the authorization of Consul Gen. Lee to take the depositions of the officers of the Maine and to appoint a sub-commission to inspect the wreck of the Maine and investigate the cause of the explosion. The United States Consul General has not yet replied to the application, and consequently the experts have not commenced work.

Capt. W. T. Sampson of the United States battleship Iowa, and chief of the Board of Inquiry, is expected here. The tug G. W. Childs has arrived.

MADRID NEWSPAPERS SCARED.

Urge that American Divers Cannot Safely Be Trusted.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—The newspapers here are urging the Government to adopt great precautions when the American divers arrive and not to allow them to descend alone and examine the Maine, "as divers sent by private persons might be bribed to report at variance with the actual facts, and might even do something to the hull which would serve as a confirmation of their report."

It is thought here improbable that Capt. Gen. Blanco will allow private divers to descend, or even those sent officially by the United States Government if they are unaccompanied by Spanish divers. The newspapers here fear serious trouble unless a strict supervision is exercised, and they claim to foresee the necessity for employing divers of a third nation to arbitrate in the event of a disagreement between the Spanish and American divers.

The whole press enjoins the most rigorous supervision of the wreck of the Maine.

BOTH CABINETS PEACEFUL.

The President Believes the Disaster an Accident—The Spanish Premier Favorably Impressed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The only absentees from to-day's Cabinet meeting were Secretaries Sherman and Alger. During the meeting the disaster to the Maine was the principal topic of discussion. Secretary Long read a cablegram from Capt. Sigsbee giving an account of the funeral of the victims of the explosion.

Although the President and the members of the Cabinet await with interest the result of the inquiry into the cause of the disaster, there remains practically no doubt in their minds that it was an accident purely, and such as might happen at any time. This view of the matter, however, will not influence the President to stop short of a most searching investigation into all the facts, present and remote, that may have any possible bearing upon the case or throw upon it a single ray of light.

Until facts are shown to the contrary, the President will assume that the explosion came from within, and was not the result of treachery on the part of any one. The President is receiving a large number of congratulatory messages commending him for the course he has pursued in this matter as well as in the case of the late Spanish Minister, de Lome.

Premier in Pleasant Mood.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—An official note with reference to the Cabinet Council to-day says Señor Sagasta, the Premier, intimated that he had received a visit from United States Minister Woodford, the object of which was to express thanks for the demonstrations of sympathy on the part of Spain toward the United States, as well as on behalf of the United States Minister in his personal capacity. Señor Sagasta, the official note continues, conveyed to the Cabinet the favorable impressions he had received from the United States Minister as to the satisfactory termination of the de Lome incident, and as to the existing relations between the two nations. Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, also announced that he had received a visit from United States Minister Woodford, and a letter containing an expression of official and personal thanks for Spanish expressions of sympathy.

Princeton Gas Works Blown Up.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 18.—The Princeton Gas Works, in Witherspoon Street, were blown up at noon to-day. One side of the building was torn out by the explosion, which occurred in the purifying room. All the windows in the neighborhood were broken. The shock was plainly felt at the dormitories of the university. No one was injured by the explosion. Ignas Huff, son of the Superintendent of the works, was the only one about the works at the time. The others had gone to dinner. The principal owner of the gas plant is Prof. William Libbey of the university.

High Art in Railway Equipment.

The New Pennsylvania Limited is an example of the highest art in palace car construction and decoration. It is a club, a home, a hotel, and an observatory on wheels. The most perfect passenger train in the world.—Adv.

WARLIKE REPORTS DENIED

Comprehensive Statement Issued by Secretary Long Disposing of Sensational Rumors.

THE PUBLIC KEPT INFORMED

The Secretary Declares that There Has Been No Secret Meeting of the Cabinet and No Private Information Received.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The feature of the day at the Navy Department was the large number of rumors of a warlike tendency that came to the attention of the officials, every one of which was contradicted. The task of denying all these reports separately became so formidable that at the close of office hours Secretary Long was induced to make the following statement as the easiest manner of disposing at one time of all such stories:

"Really, no information has been received since Capt. Sigsbee's first dispatch adding to our knowledge of the disaster. All we know is that the Maine blew up. There is abundant room for speculation of all sorts, but no conclusion can be arrived at until an examination has been made by the divers and more facts obtained. It is a simple fact to say that such a thing might happen by design or it might happen by accident. As yet there is no indication of design. Therefore, my impression has been all along, and I rather think the general opinion preponderates in the same direction, that it must have been accidental.

"At the Cabinet meeting to-day the matter was not discussed, except as any body of men talk about an event of that kind, and most of that talk related to the terrible loss of life and to expressions of sympathy for the sufferers.

No Secrets from the Public.

"You may say absolutely that there has been no secret Cabinet meeting; that nothing has taken place in Cabinet that the public have not been informed about; that the whole policy of this department has been to give the public all the dispatches; that the department has no more knowledge on the subject of the cause of the disaster, or even of the circumstances attending it, than have the public, and that

INCIDENTS OF THE FUNERAL

Maine Sailors Followed to Their Grave by 5,000 Persons, While 50,000 Line the Way.

SPANISH OFFICERS TAKE PART

Bishop of Havana and the Maine's Chaplain Conduct the Services—Reconcentrados Ask to Carry Bodies on Their Shoulders.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—During the funeral yesterday of the sailors whose bodies had been recovered from the United States battleship Maine, fully 50,000 persons lined the route of the procession. The crowd gave every indication of the profoundest respect for the dead, all uncovering as the procession passed by. All the stores were closed in the streets through which the procession passed.

A delegation from the unfortunate concentrados expressed the wish to carry the bodies on their shoulders to the grave as proof of their gratitude to the Americans, but Gen. Lee thanked them and said the bodies would be carried in the manner selected by the authorities. In front of the Albisu Theatre, on Reina and Belascoain Avenues, about 400 concentrados joined in the procession, which had by that time been increased by some 5,000 persons of all classes.

The procession did not reach the Colon Cemetery until after 6 P. M. There the religious ceremonies were presided over by Bishop Manuel Santander and the Rev. J. P. Chidwick, Chaplain of the Maine.

At the entrance of the cemetery the Chaplain of the place of interment awaited the arrival of the bodies with the cross uplifted, and blessed the remains in accordance with the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, previous to accompanying them to their last resting place.

At the grave side Chaplain Chidwick performed the funeral ceremonies, the usual prayers were offered up, and the customary hymns were sung.

After the ceremony Capt. Sigsbee thanked the Bishop for his kindness, and the prelate in return expressed his condolence with the survivors, and offered his services for the interment of the remains of others of the crew whose bodies may be recovered from the water.

Among those who followed the bodies to the grave were the officers and some of the crew of the Fern, the Captains of several American, British, and Spanish vessels in port, and a large number of prominent citizens.

The ceremonies were in the hands of a committee, consisting of Gen. Parrado, as Acting Governor General; Admiral Manterola, Gen. Fuentes of the Spanish Artillery, Gen. Garrich, in command of the gendarmes; Brig. Gen. Alsina, Col. Kindelan, the Sub-Inspector of Engineers; Chief of Police Pagliery, and four aides de camp of Gen. Blanco. The chief mourners were Consul Gen. Lee, Capt. Sigsbee, and the officers of the Maine.

Near Campo Morti was Inspector of Police Emilio Banda and Dr. Julio Zuniga, a member of the United States Red Cross Society, who were accompanying sixteen bodies, in bad condition, which had been picked up to-day in the bay, and which it was impossible to take to the City Hall. This party also carried limbs belonging to ten men.

Floral tributes were also received from the Mayor of Havana, the Captain of the Port, and the officers of the port. They were decorated with the Spanish National colors, and were inscribed "To the Victims of the Maine."

Joseph Pulitzer also sent a handsome floral tribute, and there were floral offerings from La Discusion, Señor Belisario Marenez, Mr. Robert Merry, and Señora Magdalena Dolores Martinez.

Consul General Lee, Vice Consul Springer, and the United States Consular Staff, who were all present at the funeral, are said to be highly pleased with the courtesy of the authorities and the kindness manifested in assisting the survivors of the Maine and in recovering the bodies of the dead, in which all the Spanish military, naval, and civil authorities, including the Ambulance Corps, Fire Department, doctors, and others, have taken part. The United States authorities were also grateful to the passengers of the City of Washington, who did everything possible for the wounded after the explosion, and, finally, the United States officials are grateful to the commander and crew of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII., who promptly took part in the work of rescue.

CAPT. SIGSBEE'S ACCOUNT.

He Says It Is Inconceivable that a Greater Demonstration Could Have Been Made to Him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The first notice to reach the Navy Department this morning from the scene of the great naval disaster at Havana was a belated telegram of last night's date from Capt. Sigsbee, reading as follows:

"Nineteen of Maine's dead were buried this afternoon with great ecclesiastical, naval, and military ceremony, and with all of the resources of Havana brought into requisition. The Spanish Government, under express directions of Gen. Blanco, the Bishop of Havana, Gen. Parrado, and Admiral Manterola, and the Mayor of Havana took complete charge of all arrangements. The bodies were first laid in state in the building of the City Government of Havana, where they were covered with floral and other emblems suitable to the occasion, which were presented by officials and other persons of Havana of all shades of political opinion. They were escorted to the cemetery by representatives of all the military and civil organizations and foreign consular officers, and through a vast concourse of people spreading over routes. Gen. Lee, myself and officers and men now here, together with Lieut. Commander Fowles and members of the Fern's crew, had special carriages and conveyances. Ground for the burial of all the Maine's dead has been presented by Gen. Blanco and the Bishop of Havana in the beautiful cemetery of Havana.

"The utmost sympathy and respect has been shown. I am informed by the authorities that this is the second instance of such a demonstration having been shown to foreign officers in the history of Havana. It is inconceivable that a greater demonstration could have been made, to me, personally. A great number of people have expressed sympathy for the Maine and for the United States Government and people. The remainder of the dead must, perforce, be buried with brief ceremony, which will be conducted by ourselves, but the care and preparation of the remains will be with the Spanish authorities. About forty in addition to those buried have come ashore to-day. Very few are now recognizable. Even in the case of some of those who are hurt, but live, recognition was difficult. I have not for a moment lost sight of the grief of the families and friends of the members of the Maine's crew, but I beg the department to explain to them that it is impracticable, in fact impossible, to send bodies home. Facilities are lacking, and embalming is necessary to secure shipment even under the most favorable circumstances. Embalment is only imperfectly done here. Will wire all cases of identification. I maintain organization among my small force here, but it can be well understood that the execution of the work with which we are charged is one of much detail and difficult of execution. It is believed that all of the department's telegram's have reached me. I am deeply grateful for the helpful sentiments and directions telegraphed by the President and the department. I have the earnest help of all the officers of the Maine now here, which was to be expected under all circumstances."

GEN. LEE SENDS ADVICES.

He Says the Other Bodies Will Be Buried with Religious Services.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Gen. Lee sent the following cablegram at 1:06 o'clock this afternoon:

Havana, Feb. 18, 1898.

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington:

Great popular demonstration at funeral yesterday. Military, naval, firemen, and civil organizations generally represented. Bishop of Havana, Gen. Barrado, next in command to Governor General, Autonomistic Cabinet; Civil Governor, Mayor, and other prominent persons walked in procession part of route, in accordance custom, to testify sympathy. Forty bodies buried. Many coming to surface water since, but now difficult to recognize. Will be buried with religious services as collected. LEE.

MANY REQUESTS FOR BODIES.

Friends of the Dead Officers Anxious to Recover Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—During the day the department was in receipt of a number of telegrams from different parts of the country asking, in behalf of relatives of the dead sailors, that their remains be brought back to the United States for interment.

Among them were queries from friends of the two officers, Merritt and Jenkins. The department forwarded these to Capt. Sigsbee, whose reply was that the officers' bodies have not been found; that, as to many others, identification is not possible, and throwing great doubt upon the practicability of taking any of the remains away from Havana.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

Captain General Blanco and the Bishop of Havana Visit Consul General Lee.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—Capt. Gen. Blanco and the Bishop have visited Consul General Lee.

Gen. Lee is receiving many telegrams from Mayors and other officials, expressing sympathy at the loss of the Maine, and the foreign Consuls have either called personally or have sent written expressions of their condolence.

Messages of regret and sympathy have been received from the Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Colonial Government, Dr. Congosto, the Secretary General, the Governor of Havana, the Mayor of Havana, the Marquis Esteban, the Municipal Council, the Produce Exchange, and the Stock Exchange. In addition, the theatres have suspended their performances and there will be no more music in the parks for the present.

QUEEN REGENT'S MESSAGE.

Senor Dubosc Calls at the White House to Convey It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—President McKinley to-day received Señor Dubosc, the Chargé d'Affaires of Spain, who had been commanded by the Queen Regent of Spain to bear in person to the President her expression of profound sorrow over the calamity to the Maine. Being a communication from the ruler of one Government to another, the usual intermediary of the State Department was waived, and accompanied by Assistant Secretary Day, Señor Dubosc went to the White House at 11 o'clock and delivered the message to the President. The call was attended with those formalities usual when the representative of a foreign Government sees the President.

Mr. Dubosc said: "I have been especially instructed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to convey to you, Mr. President, the assurances of the sympathy of her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, at the terrible misfortune which has befallen an American ship and her crew in Spanish waters."

The President replied: "I beg you, Mr. Dubosc, to convey to her Majesty my sincere appreciation of her kind expressions of sympathy on the occasion of this great loss to the American people."

EXPRESSIONS OF DIPLOMATS.

State Department Receives Messages from Foreign Governments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Additional expressions of condolence continue to be received at the State Department. The following were received to-day:

Legation of Chile,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1898.

Mr. Secretary: The Government and people of Chile sincerely take part in the sentiments of profound grief which have been aroused in the Government and people of the United States by the news of the tragical and calamitous destruction of the warship Maine and by the loss of so many valuable lives.

In having the honor to convey to your Excellency the expression of the sympathy felt by my Government, I beg to be allowed respectfully to add that of my own.

DOMINGO CANA.

Madrid, Feb. 17, 1898.

Secretary Sherman, Washington, D. C.:

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent Señor Aguera, sub-Secretary of the Spanish Foreign Office, and Señor Polo y Bernabé, Chief of the Commercial Bureau of same Ministry, to express the sincere sympathy of the Spanish Government with the Government, the navy, and the people of the United States in their misfortune, which has befallen the United States ship Maine, its officers and crew in the Harbor of Havana.

WOODFORD.

Legation of Peru,
Washington, Feb. 17, 1898.

Sir: I perform the duty of expressing to the United States Government the sentiments of condolence and sympathy of the Government of Peru, together with my own account of the catastrophe which has befallen the war steamer Maine and the loss of the lives of so many citizens of the United States.

Peru, which considers all the republics of this Continent as her sisters, laments their misfortunes and feels them as she does her own. The grief therefore, which now afflicts the great Republic is also ours.

I reiterate to you, Mr. Secretary of State, on this sad occasion the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

VICTOR EGUIGUREN.

Cape Town, Feb. 18.

Secretary State, Washington:

American citizens here deeply sympathize in the disaster to the Maine and men.

ROBERTS, Consul.

Petropolis, Feb. 17, 1898.

Sherman, Washington:

President Morres telegraphs expressions sympathy Maine disaster. DAMSON.

Southampton, Feb. 18, 1898.

Secretary Sherman, Washington:

I beg your Excellency to accept the deepest expressions of my condolence for the disaster for which mourns the American Nation. GARCIA MORCEAU.

London, Feb. 18, 1898.

President McKinley, Washington:

A large and representative meeting of Irish Nationalists assembled at St. James Hall, London, has heard with deep grief of the disaster which has befallen the United States warship Maine at Havana, and begs the President to convey to the American Nation their deep and sincere sympathy. America's sorrow will appeal always to Irish hearts.

JAMES O'KELLY, Chairman.

JOHN DILLON,
MICHAEL DAVITT,
T. HARRINGTON,
T. P. O'CONNOR,
WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
WILLIAM REDMOND.

London, Feb. 17, 1898.

To the President of the United States of America, Washington, D. C.:

We beg to be allowed to express to you, Sir, our most deep-felt sympathy in respect of the Maine calamity, a feeling which is likewise shared by the whole country.

N. M. ROTHSCHILDS & SON, London.

FOREIGN NAVIES CONDOLE.

Messages of Sympathy from Russia, Italy, Holland, and Spain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Independent of the regular diplomatic expressions of sympathy, the Russian naval authorities have telegraphed the Navy Department directly a feeling expression of their own sympathy. The message was signed by Vice Admiral Trytow, the Russian Minister of Marine, at St. Petersburg. Secretary Long immediately returned a graceful acknowledgment of the message, and expressed the thanks of the Navy Department to the Russian Navy.

The Rear Admiral of the Royal Navy of Holland has cabled Secretary Long the sympathy of himself and the Navy of Holland.

The following has been received from Minister of Marine Brin of Italy:

"The Italian Navy participates deeply in the sorrow that has befallen the Navy of the United States in the serious disaster that has occurred on board the Maine. I beg you to transmit to the Department of the Navy of the United States these, our sentiments."

Secretary Long has acknowledged the telegrams of condolence from Lieut. Sobral, Spanish naval attaché, and others, and expressed the thanks of the navy for the sympathy extended.

President Krueger's Condolences.

PRETORIA, Feb. 18.—President Krueger has cabled to President McKinley his personal and official condolences upon the disaster that has befallen the Maine.

Americans Mourn at Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Owing to the loss of the battleship Maine, the American colony here has decided to postpone the ball which was to be given in celebration of Washington's Birthday.

PRESIDENT SENDS BOUQUETS.

White House Flowers for Mrs. Sigsbee and Families of the Crew.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The President announced to the Cabinet that he would send a bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Sigsbee, a decision which was approved by the Cabinet, and accordingly Ensign Kettelle, son-in-law of Capt. Sigsbee, was summoned from the Navy Department to the White House and laden with an immense bouquet, tied with white satin ribbons.

Floral tributes were also ordered to be sent to the families of the six members of the Maine's crew living here who met their deaths in the explosion.

MODEL'S FLAG AT HALF MAST.

Colors of the Miniature Maine in Washington Lowered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The miniature United States flag on the model of the battleship Maine in the main corridor of the Navy Department was lowered to half mast during the day by direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

The handsome model has been a centre of interest for the throngs at the department within recent days, and the several flags have continued to flay at the mastheads in apparent irony of the actual condition of the Maine. A movement was started to-day to drape the model in mourning, after the manner that the model of the British battleship Victoria was draped at the World's Fair.

Secretary Long did not approve of this, however, as it suggested an ostentation not fitting the circumstances. But he gave his assent to lowering the miniature colors and accordingly the Stars and Stripes flying from the stern of the Maine's miniature counterpart were lowered.

ARMORY FLAGS AT HALF STAFF.

Gov. Black Directs that They Be Displayed Until Further Orders.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast to-day issued the following order:

"The Governor directs that flags be displayed, until further orders, at half staff from sunrise to sunset, at the State Arsenal and the armories occupied by troops, in honor and memory of the officers and sailors lost in the recent disaster to the United States ship Maine."

MEMORIAL IN THE CAPITOL.

Senator Bacon Introduces a Resolution for a Tablet to the Heroes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) introduced the following joint resolution:

"That there shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy and placed upon the wall of Statuary Hall, in the Capitol Building, a bronze tablet commemorative of the officers and men of the United States Navy who perished in the loss of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, Feb. 15, 1898.

"The said tablet shall contain the names of said officers and men, and shall be an enduring memorial to their honor and a perpetual token of the sorrow of the Nation."

The resolution further appropriates a sufficient sum of money to carry the resolution into effect. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE LATEST FROM HAVANA.

135 Bodies Recovered—Lists of Identified Including Several New Yorkers—The City Mourning.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—At 8 o'clock this evening 135 bodies had been recovered. Among those identified, whose names have not been already cabled, are those of Carlton M. Jenks. Michael Flynn, Francis C. Phillips of Rochester, N. Y.; Noble T. Mudd, Thomas J. Jones, Francis J. McNiece, John P. or Lewis L. Berry, Charles Curran, Patrick Hughes, William Donoughey, Frank Sutton, Daniel Price, Henry Gross, Charles F. Just, Daniel J. Boyle, William J. Horn, Whitehall, N. Y.; Joseph Scully, James T. League, Trubis Finch, Thomas J. Harty, Walter Sellers, Charles Franke, apprentice, 459 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; Frank or A. J. Fisher.

Alfred J. Holland, coxswain, of 50 Fifteenth Street, South Brooklyn, died at the Military Hospital to-day.

There remain at the San Ambrosio William Mattison, Francis D. Cahill, Frederick C. Holzer of 40 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, and James W. Allen, still in a serious condition, but better than they were yesterday. George W. Koebler of 375 Douglass Street, Brooklyn; John Heffron of 1,515 Dean Street, Brooklyn, and John J. Shea of 107 Mott Street, New York, are improved. Dr. Maas does not despair of saving them all. Francis Cahill, in spite of his serious condition, embraced the correspondent, who called to see him, and asked to have a cigar lighted.

The Bishop of Havana telephoned Chaplain Chidwick a license to hear the confessions of the sailors. None has complained. On the contrary, all have expressed themselves as satisfied with the assistance offered them in the circumstances.

Capt. Sigsbee has expressed himself as grateful for the offer of help from the divers, but prefers to await the arrival of the United States Navy divers so as to avoid friction. With Lieut. Commander Wainwright, Lieut. Holman, and Chief Engineer Howell, Capt. Sigsbee went on board the wreck this morning.

Ship's Cat and Dog Saved.

The big cat that was a pet of the Maine's crew, and that was found yesterday on the wreck so much frightened that it apparently had not moved from its hiding place, is now on board the Fern. The Captain's dog Peggy was also saved.

Havana still mourns with the American people. Since the funeral ceremonies of yesterday the city has removed the outward signs of grief, but the work of succoring the living and caring for the dead whose bodies are recovered proceeds tenderly and unremittingly. Every care is shown the survivors.

Captain General Blanco and the officials continue to co-operate with Capt. Sigsbee and Consul General Lee. The messages received from Spain and the United States showing that the action of the Havana authorities is appreciated give satisfaction to the officers, who are making further efforts to ameliorate the condition of the survivors.

There is sincere regret that circumstances make it impossible to meet the wishes of friends who desire that the remains of their loved ones shall be sent home for burial, but in cases where the officers of the Maine deem it practicable the necessary facilities will be afforded.

Social Functions Suspended.

The feeling of the community is that social functions would be out of place at a time of such mourning, and these will be suspended for the present.

Statements from Madrid and Washington published here to the effect that many people in the United States believe the explosion was accidental coincide with the opinion held by the Spanish officials, and the excitement which followed the disaster has subsided into quiet waiting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Navy Department furnishes the following list of men of the Maine as comprising all whose bodies had been identified yesterday: J. H. Dierking, drummer; James A. Graham, chief yeoman; William H. Tinsman, landsman; J. F. Brown, Sergeant; Eldon H. Nero, chief machinist; Harry J. Keys, ordinary seaman; Owen Sheridan, fireman, second-class; Patrick Gaffney, fireman, first-class; William Cosgrove, fireman, second-class; Joseph Seery, fireman, first-class; Charles P. Galpin, private marine; Michael Kane, coal passer, and Carl A. Smith, seaman.

SOME OF THE MAINE'S DEAD.

JOHN ANDERSON, second-class boatswain's mate, had been in the navy several years. He was about thirty years old, and had been on several cruises. He was ordered to the Maine about two years ago, and was promoted to the grade of boatswain's mate while on that vessel. He lived at 541 First Avenue with his parents, one sister, and two younger brothers. Anderson was born in this city, and received his education in the public schools, after which he went to the City College for one term. Just before the Maine left Key West for Havana he wrote home, and said that he expected to take examinations for promotion to boatswain. He expected to return home soon.

JAMES BOYLE, aged thirty-one, first-class quartermaster, left a widow and four young children at 546 West Fifty-third Street. Boyle had served in the navy seventeen years. His time expired on June 15 last. He had received an injury which deprived him of the sight of his left eye while in discharge of his duty on the Maine, and could not pass the physical examination when he wanted to reship. Capt. Sigsbee wrote to the Naval Department to try to have him re-enlisted despite his infirmity, but no orders were yet received from Washington. Three months' pay is said to be due him, and his widow is destitute.

JAMES DRURY—Fireman, first class, enlisted on the Maine in 1895, and his three years' term of service would have expired in October. He was a widower and leaves two sons, John, aged eighteen, and James, aged nineteen, and a daughter, Nellie, aged seventeen, who live in New London, Conn. His brother, John Drury, lives at 108½ Douglas Street, Brooklyn, where he used to visit when in port.

ANDREW B. ERICKSON, a sailor, lived in Union Hill, N. J. He has a friend there named George Leidecker, who lives at 413 Kossuth Street. Mr. Leidecker recently received a letter from Erickson, part of which was as follows:

You wrote about our going to New Orleans. Don't you believe anything of the kind. We will probably stay here a couple of months, for there is liable to be trouble at any time. We are standing watches every night and are keeping a good lookout for any small boat, for you can't tell what kind of mischief the Spaniards are up to. We are not on good terms with them, and we have no liberty or pleasure, but what do we care; we all feel like eating a Spaniard for breakfast. He would not be as tender as a porterhouse steak, but we cannot complain; we have plenty to eat and drink, and we can smoke fine cigars.

EDWARD P. GRAHAM, thirty years old, was born in Jersey City. His parents are dead. Four sisters survive him—Mrs. John Markey of 309 Seventh Street, Jersey City; the Misses Anjie and Ella Graham, who live with their married sister in Jersey City, and Mrs. Jacob Ackler of Stratford, Conn. His father, Michael Graham, was drowned by the sinking of a tug on which he was the engineer when the tug was run down by a lighter off Staten Island several years ago. Edward had helped to support his young sisters.

WILLIAM HAMBERGER, a son of John Hamberger of 247 Wayne Street, Jersey City, was twenty-four years old. He lost employment in 1895 and enlisted in August of that year. He was educated at St. Boniface's Roman Catholic parish school. He corresponded regularly with his parents and sent them money.

GEORGE LIEBER, aged twenty-one, apprentice, lived with his mother, Mrs. Mary Lieber of 439 East Nineteenth Street. She heard from him on Wednesday morning. The letter was dated Feb. 12. He is among the missing.

MICHAEL MALONE, second-class fireman, lived with his parents at 408 West Twenty-sixth Street. He was about twenty-six years old, and enlisted in the navy nearly three years ago. He was assigned to duty on the Maine just before the vessel left the navy yard, last June. He had been on a foreign cruise in one of the ships that recently returned from the European station.

BENJAMIN L. MARSDEN, a sailor, twenty-one years old, a son of John F. Marsden of Wayne Street, near Brunswick Street, Jersey City, was a nephew of Police Sergeant Charles Haag of the Ocean Avenue, Greenville, Station. He enlisted first four years ago, got homesick, and on his father's intercession was discharged. He re-enlisted a year ago, soon after the death of his mother.

JOHN J. SHEA, a coal passer, was born in this city about twenty-eight years ago. He received his education in the schools of the east side, and enlisted in the navy about two years ago. He had a little more than one year to complete his term of enlistment. His mother, sister, and one brother, who is a policeman attached to the Madison Street Station, live at 1 Chatham Slip. They had not heard from him since the ship reached Havana.

BENEFITS AT THE THEATRES.

Plans to Aid the Families of the Maine's Dead Sailors.

Plans for many benefit performances at the theatres in this city for the families of the dead sailors of the Maine are gradually taking shape, and it is more than likely that within the next fortnight every theatre in New York will have given the receipts of some one performance to this cause.

Carl Loewenstein, manager of the Seidl subscription concerts, which are being given at the Waldorf-Astoria, issued a circular yesterday in which he says that a chord of sympathy has been touched in every heart by the calamity that has befallen the country through the disaster to the Maine, and hundreds of homes have been robbed of their breadwinners. In consequence of this, Mr. Loewenstein proposes, with the co-operation of the public and the friendly aid of professionals, to give a great musical entertainment, the proceeds of which will start a fund for the relief of the stricken families. As manager of the subscription concerts at the Waldorf-Astoria he says that he is in a position to select for such an occasion a large orchestra, which he will contribute, and a committee might later settle upon the various parts of the programme.

The receipts of to-day's matinée performance of "A New Yorker," at the Columbus Theatre, will be devoted to the stricken families.

EXPECTED TO BE BLOWN UP.

So Wrote Fred Blomberg of New Hampshire, One of the Victims.

WILTON, N. H., Feb. 18.—August Blomberg of this place, father of Fred Blomberg, one of the crew of the battleship Maine, has just made public a letter which he received from his son on Monday last, dated Havana, Feb. 10, in which he says:

"We are in mortal terror of our lives, and expect to be blown up at any moment."

Young Blomberg, who was twenty years of age, was one of the victims of the explosion.

FUND STARTED IN JERSEY CITY.

An Anonymous Contributor Sends $25 to Mayor Hoos.

An anonymous writer, over the signature "Jersey City," yesterday sent $25 to Mayor Hoos, with directions that it should be used as a nucleus of a fund to aid the families of the sailors and marines who perished in the Maine disaster.

"Be the cause of the disaster what it may," said the writer, "accident or design, the simple fact that these lives were lost in the service of the Republic in time of peace, leaving behind them loving hearts dependent upon other sources of support, should call forth from every patriotic citizen a quick response, in accordance with his means, to meet the emergency."

Mayor Hoos announced that he would gladly receive other contributions, and a committee will probably be appointed to take charge of the fund and decide how it shall be distributed.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RATES CUT.

Great Reduction in Fares to St. Paul and the Pacific Coast.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The Canadian Pacific Railroad to-day announced a wholesale reduction of rates.

The present rates from the Atlantic seaboard to the North Pacific Coast are $79.25 first-class, and $67.40 second-class. To-morrow the Canadian Pacific will make the rates from all points in New England and New York, $40 first-class, and $30 second-class. Rates to St. Paul will be cut from $29.50 first-class and $28.50 second-class, to $20, first-class, and $19 second-class.

A meeting of interested lines has been called for to-morrow to decide how to meet the Canadian Pacific rates.

St. Lawrence Club Dinner.

The St. Lawrence Club, composed of students and graduates of St. Lawrence University residing in and around New York, held its eighth annual dinner at the St. Denis Hotel last night. W. B. Gunnison, John C. Lee, L. P. Hale, Edward C. James, the Rev. John C. Adams, Mrs. A. B. Hepburn, and Charles K. Gaines responded to toasts.

University of Vermont Alumni.

The annual dinner of the New York Association of the Alumni of the University of Vermont was held last night at the Hotel Manhattan. The list of speakers included Dr. M. H. Buckham, President of the university; Prof. H. A. P. Torrey, John H. Converse, Henry W. Hill, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, and Joel B. Erhardt.

CONGRESS TAKES ACTION

Resolution Adopted Appropriating $200,000 for Submarine Work on the Maine Wreck.

BODIES TO BE RECOVERED

Effort to be Made to Save as Much as Possible from the Vessel and Her Stores and Equipment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Both houses of Congress to-day passed a joint resolution prepared at the Navy Department, and introduced at the request of Secretary Long, appropriating $200,000 to enable the Navy Department to remove the bodies of officers and men lost on the Maine, and such portions of the vessel and her stores and equipment as it may be found possible to save. The resolution is as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to engage the services of a wrecking company, or companies, having proper facilities for the prompt and efficient performance of submarine work, for the purpose of recovering the remains of officers and men lost on the United States steamer Maine, and of saving the vessel, or such parts thereof, and so much of her stores, guns, material, equipment, fittings, and appurtenances as may be practicable, and for this purpose the sum of $200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and made immediately available."

Letter from Secretary Long.

The resolution was presented in the Senate by Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) who said the resolution had come to him from Secretary Long, accompanied by a letter explaining its purposes. The Secretary in his letter said:

"It is deemed proper and important that steps should be taken immediately to recover the remains of the officers and men lost on the occasion of this most disastrous catastrophe, to raise the vessel, or to save such parts of her as possible.

"The meagre information received respecting the nature and extent of the injury sustained by the hull of the Maine renders it difficult to determine at this time whether there is reason to hope that the vessel herself may be raised; but it seems probable, as she lies within the protection of a harbor and is not wholly submerged, that much valuable property may be recovered if the necessary action is taken without delay.

"The vessel, with her stores, guns, material, equipment, fittings, and appurtenances, cost approximately $5,000,000. As an illustration of the value of single items which may have escaped serious injury, it may be said that the ten-inch guns, of which the Maine carried four, were worth with their mounts $43,500 each. Aside from the duty resting upon the Government to recover and bring to this country for burial, if this may be done, the bodies of the officers and men who lost their lives in this disaster, it is believed that much valuable property may yet be saved from the vessel.

"In any event, it is of the utmost importance that whatever is to be done in this matter, should be entered upon without delay.

"The sinking of the Maine will be made the subject of immediate and exhaustive inquiry, and Congress will be fully advised of the results of such investigation."

Suggestion as to What May Be Saved.

Mr. Long further stated that in fixing the sum asked for, the department was unable to estimate the necessary expense with any degree of accuracy, but only as much of the appropriation as should be found necessary would be expended in the work.

The Secretary inclosed the following table showing the cost of a number of items in the ordinary outfits of the vessel:

Main battery and equipments	$183,937
Main battery, miscellaneous	6,380
Secondary battery and equipments	20,748
Small arms and equipments	8,742
Ammunition	123,049
Ammunition, secondary battery, and small arms	80,512
Magazine and small room equipments	1,159
Stores, tools, &c	1,837
Torpedo outfit	22,310
Permanent fittings, main battery	84,670
Permanent fittings, secondary battery	1,259
Permanent fittings, torpedo	17,377
Permanent fittings, miscellaneous	165
Total	$502,152

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) thought it very desirable that a provision be inserted in the resolution for the transportation and burial of the remains of those who lost their lives in the disaster.

Mr. Hale called attention to the fact that reference was made to the transportation of the bodies in the letter from the Secretary of the Navy. In many cases, he said, it would be impossible to bring to this country the bodies of the men killed, as the bodies were so badly mutilated and the facilities for embalming so inferior in Havana that already the bodies were decomposing, and it would be necessary to bury them at once.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) hoped a provision would be made for the transportation of the bodies to the United States and for the burial of the bodies in this country. To this end he proposed an amendment to the resolution as follows:

"After the word 'thereof' and before the word 'and' insert the following: 'And for the transportation and burial of the remains of the officers and men, so far as possible.'"

The amendment was agreed to and the resolution as amended was passed.

Action of the House.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.,) presented the resolution and letter in the House.

"It is unnecessary to say," said Mr. Boutelle, at the conclusion of the reading of the letter from Secretary Long, "that the work of salvage should begin at once, and that the arrangements with the wrecking companies which have the necessary outfits should not be delayed. I deem it proper to call attention to the fact that Secretary Long, recognizing that Congress was in session, has come here for authority to do this work instead of straining any authority he might possess independently."

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) called attention to the fact that the resolution only spoke of recovering the bodies, not their return to this country, but he added that there need be no sticking on this point.

Mr. Boutelle replied that the Secretary had referred in his letter to his duty in that regard.

Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) asked Mr. Boutelle if he had any information, official or otherwise, that threw any light on the cause of the disaster.

"I must reply as I did yesterday," replied Mr. Boutelle, "that I regret to say that I have not. But all the information at hand seems to strengthen the belief that it was due to an accident."

Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, said that while he was heartily in favor of the resolution, he wanted it understood that this was not to be construed as a precedent.

"I hope there are to be more such cases to follow this," observed Mr. Bailey.

The resolution was then adopted unanimously.

NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Will Sit at Key West and May Visit Havana—Men Still Under Ship Discipline.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 18.—Rear Admiral Sicard is preparing a precept, or advance order, for assembling the Court of Inquiry here into the loss of the Maine. The warships Iowa, Indiana, and Massachusetts are expected to-night or to-morrow morning. Their officers and those of the cruiser New York will probably compose a majority of the court. The court may proceed later to Havana. A room in the Federal Court here will most likely be secured for the sittings.

Maine's Crew Under Discipline.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The present intention of the Navy Department is to keep the survivors of the Maine disaster now at Key West at that place or in the immediate vicinity. This is necessary in order that the evidence that they may have shall be accessible to the court of inquiry. The naval regulations provide for such cases, as is shown by the following article:

"Article XXI. When the crew of any vessel of the United States are separated from their vessel by means of her wreck, loss, or destruction, all the command and authority given to the officers of such vessel shall remain in full force until such ship's company shall be regularly discharged from or ordered again into service, or until a court-martial or a court of inquiry shall be held to inquire into the loss of such vessel. And if any officer or man after such wreck, loss, or destruction acts contrary to the discipline of the navy, he shall be punished as a court-martial shall direct."

Capt. Sigsbee Still in Command.

Another regulation, which is also a statute, provides for the continuance of the pay of officers and men during their separation from their ship.

It is held at the Navy Department that Capt. Sigsbee, though his crew is divided, some being at Key West and some at Havana, is still constructively in command of all of the men, and, as the regulation quoted above requires the men to be held subject to the call of the court of inquiry, which probably will meet next Monday, the men now at Key West will be held there.

WRECKERS IN CONSULTATION.

To Make Immediate Inspection—Vessel Ready at Key West.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Representatives of two wrecking companies, the Merritt Wrecking Company and the Boston Towboat Company, called at the Navy Department to-day in response to the invitation extended by the department yesterday to talk with the officials over the steps to be taken toward raising the Maine, or, if that should be found impracticable, to save the ordnance and such other parts of the ship's equipment as may be of value.

A Preliminary Inspection.

It was made apparent that at this distance it is not possible to give an opinion as to the feasibility of raising the ship, and it is likely that a representative of the company selected to undertake the work will be dispatched immediately to Havana to make an inspection. The photographs which Capt. Sigsbee yesterday announced that he would forward may also be of use in enabling the department officials to reach a conclusion in this matter. One suggestion that came to-day to the department may also be availed of, namely, to photograph the ship under water. If this can be done, a matter of some doubt considering the condition of the water in Havana Harbor, the resulting picture may be of considerable value not only to the wreckers, but also to the court of inquiry.

Wrecking Vessel at Key West.

A wrecking vessel is now lying at Key West. She is held subject to the department's decision in this matter. With a complete diving outfit, experienced men, and a big crane capable of lifting 300 tons, this craft could be easily able to hoist even the Maine's turrets, and she could be gotten to the scene of the wreck inside of a day.

DIVERS FINDING RELICS.

Guarded from Interference—Reinforcements Gone Out.

KEY WEST, Feb. 18.—The Bacho left for the cruiser New York at 9 o'clock this morning with divers and paraphernalia on board. She will take more divers from the New York, and will then proceed to Havana. She will probably reach the wreck of the Maine to-morrow morning.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—The men searching for bodies here have recovered a number of sad relics of the Maine, including a medical chest, enlistment records, a gold watch and chain marked "P. T. Bartlett, Waltham, 331,134," and five portraits, one of which bears a close resemblance to Lieut. Gabriel Rodriguez of the Spanish Navy, Second Chief of Staff of the Admiralty.

Approach to the Maine is now prohibited inside a distance of 100 meters, excepting in the case of boats of the United States Navy, or boats having a special permit. This action is taken as a precautionary measure against any accident occurring during the inspection of the American divers and to prevent any interference with the work ordered by Capt. Sigsbee.

Neither Gen. Lee nor Capt. Sigsbee has so far asked permission to inspect the other works in connection with the wreck of the Maine. Capt. Sigsbee will probably put some of his divers to work to-morrow morning. He has notified the Government that the Maine's battery can be raised only by a regular wreck outfit.

COAL NEAR MAGAZINES.

Views of the Army and Navy Journal in Regard to the Maine Disaster.

The Army and Navy Journal will say to-day regarding the cause of the Maine disaster:

At the present time of writing indications favor the presumption that the explosion on the Maine was due to the spontaneous combustion of coal in the forward bunker, producing a temperature sufficient to overheat the intervening bulkheads and thus effect the explosion of the ammunition stored in the adjacent magazines. Whether this be the correct explanation or not, it is significant that it is immediately advanced by many prominent naval officers. Some two years ago the Cincinnati narrowly escaped a like fate from the same cause, and similar fires have originated in the bunkers of both the New York and the Oregon.

In how many more of the new steel ships the same casualty occurred the Navy Department knows. The public also has a right to know now every instance of spontaneous combustion of coal in these ships which has been reported in order that it may judge how the warnings thus given have been heeded.

Ships intended for public defense which contain in themselves the elements of their own destruction are no defense at all. And if, as some of the plans of the battleships under construction show, the bunkers are separated from the magazines by nothing more than steel bulkheads, it is of extreme importance that whatever of risk may be involved in this construction should be clearly and fully appreciated now, and not left to be found out at some time when the result may be to cripple and defenseless before a public enemy.

Meanwhile it is indisputable that coal-bunker fires are extremely dangerous and that they have occurred. Why, then, has coal been stored next to magazine bulk

MAINE AND THE SENATE

Exciting Debate on Mr. Allen's Resolution for an Investigation of the Havana Disaster.

MASON ATTACKS THE NAVY

Mr. Wolcott Vigorously Denounces Him—Says Congress Should Wait for the Facts—Mr. Lodge Defends Sigsbee and Secretary Long.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The resolution offered in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to make an immediate investigation of the disaster to the Maine, caused a spirited debate of the Cuban question when it was taken up to-day.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) thought that if the word "immediate" be stricken out and the matter be left within the discretion of the committee, there would be no objection to the resolution.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) proposed an amendment striking out all after the word "Resolved" and inserting the following:

"By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that a joint committee of five, consisting of three members of the House of Representatives and two members of the Senate, be appointed to investigate the disaster to the battleship."

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) expressed the hope that Mr. Mason would not press his substitute. The disaster, he said, was even now being thoroughly investigated by the Executive Department of the Government, and as soon as tangible results were reached, the facts would be communicated to Congress. Mr. Hale said he had had an interview with the Secretary of the Navy today, and that the Secretary already had set on foot such an investigation, as always was made by the department in the case of a disaster.

Mr. Hale urged Mr. Mason to withdraw his substitute, as it would tend only to embarrass the Executive Department.

"I had hoped," said Mr. Hale, "that this entire matter might be disposed of to-day without debate. It seems to me that in the circumstances and in the light of this most melancholy affair it is now inopportune to indulge in debate upon it."

Mr. Hale said he was willing to withdraw his objection to the resolution of Mr. Allen, but the substitute suggested by Mr. Mason was even more objectionable in its form.

Mason Attacks the Navy.

Mr. Mason followed Mr. Hale in a speech replete with sensational and pyrotechnic utterances. He said, in beginning, that he had no disposition to inflame a situation already so exciting, but he felt that his substitute was fully justified by the feelings and desires of the people.

"I understand," said he, "that the Navy Department is making an investigation of the disaster, but I also understand that Congress has the authority to make an investigation. It is a Congressional investigation that the people are demanding. They are fast coming to the conclusion that matters concerning this Cuban affair, including the de Lome letter incident and the loss of the Maine, of which they ought to know, are being concealed from them. The people want to know the facts, and they will know them."

Mr. Mason said he did not desire to reflect upon the motives or honor of anybody, but he suggested that the officials of the Navy Department in making their investigation would be trying their own case, and naturally would endeavor to cover up any blame that might attach to them.

"The trouble with us is," declared Mr. Mason, with great vehemence, "that we have adopted the Spanish policy of putting everything off until to-morrow. Let this disaster to our navy and to our country be thoroughly investigated by Congress, and then we shall know that it will be done right."

The country, Mr. Mason said, was tired of the secret considerations of such questions, and wanted Congressional investigation. He was not willing to strike out of his resolution the word "immediate." Every one was interested in knowing who blew up the Maine, and all wanted that information. Why delay? Why adopt the Spanish custom of putting off until to-morrow what should be done to-day? We already had waited too long. We were told three years ago to wait. In the meantime the Spanish diplomats had sat at our tables, and partaken of our hospitality, while we still were waiting, and had continued to wait until a series of calamities had been crowned by the Maine catastrophe with its loss of 250 precious American lives.

Mr. Hale interrupted Mr. Mason to say that there was no proposition to postpone inquiry. The whole subject matter was never now underlying investigation and in view of the promptness which had been exercised there was no reason for impugning the motives of the officials of the department. He thought the Senate reasonably could wait a few days until the results of the investigation could be given to the public. He hoped the Senate would see the propriety of not making this an occasion for inflammatory speeches, and that all would take the view that in the presence of a calamity which had appalled the whole world, to-day was not the proper time for an appeal to passion and prejudice.

Wants a Congressional Inquiry.

Replying, Mr. Mason said there was no calamity so great as a failure on the part of those in power to appreciate the real situation when it was so serious as it now was, and no sorrow so profound as that over indifference to this situation. The people were sick and tired of secret investigations and reports by cipher, and of having information suppressed and then doled out to them as some executive officer might think suitable.

He wanted a Congressional investigation and wanted it open to the world. He had a letter from Julian Hawthorne read to show, as he argued, that murder was the policy of the Spanish Government in Cuba. Autonomy he denounced as a sham, a fraud, and a delusion, and the de Lome letter, he said, only served to emphasize the treacherous character of the Spaniard.

As for himself, he would not, if eligible, be willing to serve on the proposed committee, as he would not want to sit at the table with a Spaniard who might have a stiletto under his clothes, unless he himself was ironclad.

"The record of the Spanish Nation," continued Mr. Mason, who appeared to be laboring under considerable excitement, "is out of continuous treachery, and we have experienced that treachery in our history for the past hundred years. We are told that the naval board may be able to reach Havana by next Monday.

"Manana! Manana! To-morrow—always to-morrow. That is the Spanish motto, and we are falling into it. In the meantime who knows but that some more dynamite will be put in and the evidences of the catastrophe averted."

Mr. Mason closed with an appeal for a prompt inquiry, and said that he thought the Senate, which had voted $200,000 to save the property of the United States, could and should vote $200,000,000 if necessary to save its honor and dignity.

Mr. Mason barely had taken his seat when Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) addressed the Chair.

Wolcott Replies to Mason.

"Mr. President," he said, and the words shot forth like a bomb to be exploded in the Senate.

It was evident from the Colorado Senator's countenance and manner, to say nothing of the intensity of his voice, that he was laboring under considerable feeling. He had listened to Mr. Mason with ill-concealed feelings of emotion. Mr. Wolcott spoke with great rapidity and occupied only a few minutes of the Senate's time, refusing to be interrupted and speaking very sharply when Mr. Mason sought to divert him.

"Mr. President," said he, "the resolution of the Senator from Illinois, however inopportune it may be at this time in the opinion of some of us, might well have been permitted to pass without comment had it not been for the remarkable utterance which he has given to the effect that the people of these United States have lost confidence in one of the great departments of the Government."

Mr. Mason had resumed his standing position, and he interrupted to say that the Senator from Colorado was entirely mistaken. "I made no such statement," said Mr. Mason.

Mr. Wolcott—I decline to be interrupted. I ask to have the remark read from the reporter's notes.

Mr. Mason—I said that some people were losing confidence in one department, and—

Mr. Wolcott—I decline to be interrupted. I ask to have the reporter's notes read.

The reporter's notes quoting Mr. Mason were then read, as follows:

"I understand that the Navy Department will make the investigation, but I also understand that an investigation could be made by this branch of this Government that would not in any way interfere with the naval investigation. I also understand that the people of this country are fast coming to the conclusion that the real situation is not only being concealed from the people, but from the members of Congress and Senators. The people have a right to know something about the situation. I say that the people do lack confidence in some of the departments of the Government, and they sometimes, perhaps, do in this department. What possible harm can it be to a fair and full investigation that two departments of the Government are investigating the same thing at the same time?"

Defense of the Navy.

Mr. Wolcott then continued. The Senate would, he said, bear him out that he did not misquote the Senator from Illinois to the extent of a single word or a single syllable.

"I desire," Mr. Wolcott went on, "to resent as utterly unfounded the suggestion that there is a patriotic citizen in the broad confines of this land who has not the fullest and most splendid and glorious confidence in every department of this Government, and in the Department of the Navy particularly. It has been true in every Administration since the time of Washington. The people of the United States have never yet been called upon to distrust one of the co-ordinate branches of this Government, and they never will while the flag floats.

"Least of all, is it decent, in my opinion, that in this chamber there should be insinuations cast at this critical time that there is a lack in the minds of the people of the United States of confidence in the navy of our country.

"Mr. President, from the time of Paul Jones until now, our ships have sailed in every war, face always to the foe. The records of our naval battles are the most glorious history in the page of any country for the last 100 years, and from the earliest days until now there has never been a step backward.

"To-day, as always, the officers of our navy are honorable, courageous, upright men, and, above all, they tell the truth. The Captain of this ill-fated battleship was walking his deck at 10 o'clock on the night of the 15th when this awful explosion happened. It may be that his public career is ended forever, but the awful disaster that overtook his ship will count for nothing by comparison with the degrading insinuations made here that an officer of our country, with the oath and with the flag above him, would lie and cast responsibility where it did not belong.

"Ah, Mr. President, we can endure much of public discussion when there should be silence, but there is one thing this country can never stand, and that is to listen, and without resentment, to an insinuation that the officers of our navy are not men of honor and integrity and of truth. The officers appointed to investigate will do their duty.

Inspiration from the Slums.

"I do not know what slums the Senator from Illinois may have dragged to find the expression of an opinion that there is lack of confidence in the personnel of our navy, but I know he cannot find an honorable or a decent or a patriotic citizen who will stand up before the country and indorse for an instant the utterances which the Senator has made.

"I do not underrate the importance of this branch of the Government, its dignity and its importance, and the openness of its discussion, but what we need now, in my opinion, is a decent and dignified reticence in the face of the appalling calamity that has fallen upon our people.

"There are times for speaking and there are times for silence, and this is a time when we face the awful calamity that has overtaken us, when we should restrain any expression of opinion or expressions of our belief as to the means by which this awful disaster was brought about, until in a deliberate, and formal way an investigation may be had, which we all know will be conducted with the utmost uprightness and the utmost integrity.

"Mr. President, I speak as one who sympathizes deeply with the citizens of that unfortunate island now engaged in this terrible, deplorable conflict. I yield to nobody in my desire to see the conclusion of that war; but I do say if ever there was a moment when we should abstain from outrageous and gratuitous insult to a friendly nation, that time is to-day. If ever there was a time when we should lend our help to every department of the Government, it should be to-day. If there was ever a time when we should refrain from unjust and ignorant criticism it is to-day.

"Ah, Mr. President, war may come. I think myself that day may be not far distant, and when it comes we will fight it alone, for there will be no other nation to lift a hand to fight with us. When that day comes, our course must be eternally grounded in the right, and until it comes there is nothing so belittles this people, in my opinion, as these unjust and outrageous attacks upon a friendly Government. Ah, Mr. President, war is grim, and when it comes it must be so that the people of the world, whether they fight with us or not, can at least respect our conduct and our position, and, above all, Mr. President, it must come under circumstances which make us respect ourselves."

Speech by Mr. Lodge.

Mr. Wolcott was followed immediately by Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) who had also sat restive under Mr. Mason's reflections upon the Navy Department. He spoke with intense earnestness, saying:

"Mr. President, I have no desire and no intention of saying one word in regard to the war that is raging in Cuba. No one can detest the horrors enacted in that island more than I. No one desires more than I to see the Spanish power swept from that island as it has been from all the states of South America; but, Mr. President, that question is not here.

"We are face to face at this moment with a great national calamity. The American people have received the awful news of the sinking of the warship Maine with a splendid silence and self-restraint both in Congress and throughout the country. They are waiting sternly, quietly, to know the truth and the truth they will have. This is not a question which involves Cubans or Spaniards. This is a question which involves brave American seamen gone to their death in a foreign port.

"In the presence of that calamity what we want is the truth. How are we to get it? By the investigations of a Committee of Congress, which knows nothing, which has no witnesses to summon, which has no expert knowledge, which is miles from the place where the disaster occurred. There is only one way to get at the truth of this matter, and that is through the naval officers who have been selected already to perform that duty.

"Can any one suppose that the naval officers of the United States, men upon whose career in the past and whose conduct in the present there is not and has never been a blemish, would seek to conceal the facts in a case such as this? I would rather trust this investigation to the officers of the American navy than to any other men in the country.

Capt. Sigsbee Will Not Lie.

"Does any one suppose that the Captain of that ship, who, wounded, stunned by the explosion, remained the last upon the sinking vessel, and who, in the midst of all that awful terror and excitement, with every duty nobly done, sent a dispatch to this country, showing a coolness and a nerve which are an honor to the American name—does any one suppose that Capt. Sigsbee, capable of such splendid conduct, is going to lie about his ship?

"The Secretary of the Navy is a man of distinguished ability, of honor, and patriotism. If any one imagines that Secretary Long will not tell the truth and insist upon the whole of it, he little knows the character of the man who has the honor to fill that great post at the head of the navy; and I for one trust that Congress will await the action of the proper department charged with this inquiry and will not attempt to do anything which could in the least degree derogate from the attitude which the American people and Congress should hold in the presence of a calamity so dire and so tragic as that which befell the battleship Maine.

"I think those who know the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, who is Mr. Long's right hand, would be slow to believe that he would seek to conceal the truth in regard to this disaster.

"Mr. President, I am sorry that any debate has arisen on this question. It seems to me that the attitude of Congress ever since that awful news arrived has been in the highest degree dignified and worthy—worthy of itself and worthy of the American people. We have not shrieked or talked. We have waited in a silence of much deeper meaning than any words. We want to know the truth. If it was an accident which destroyed the Maine, then let us provide so far as human foresight can against a recurrence. If it was treachery, then the righteous wrath of the American people will take a signal vengeance for the treachery which sent that ship to the bottom, and let no one think to stay it."

Mason Makes a Rejoinder.

Mr. Mason did not speak at any length in making his reply.

"Misquotation and general spasm will not drive me from the discussion of this question in the Senate," he began. He shared, he said, in the general admiration of the various departments of the Executive branch of the Government, and Mr. Wolcott could not excel him in that respect.

"I am only sorry," he said, "that while the Colorado Senator is giving us such a lecture about the Navy Department he does not slop over and give the Treasury Department some of his praise."

Mr. Mason said he fully indorsed all that Mr. Lodge had said about the head of the navy, with whom he had served in the House, and whom he knew to be a man of ability, of great head and warm heart. But Mr. Long could not himself object to an investigation, and it was no part of friendship to him to try to shield him from such an inquiry as was proposed. If he himself were managing the department he would in the circumstances want the investigation. Mr. Mason denied that his remarks contained any reflection upon Mr. Long's integrity or honor, or the integrity or honor of the officers of the navy, but, while this was true, he also had regard for the honor and the lives of the common seamen.

Mr. Mason resented the intimation that he had gone into the slums to find words with which to characterize the Navy Department, and repeated his declaration of loyalty to the navy and other departments.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) pointed out that the investigation of the catastrophe could not be made here in Washington. It would have to be conducted on the spot where the disaster occurred. He expressed full confidence in the officers who were to make the investigation for the Navy Department.

"I have an unmitigated dread of war," said Mr. Hawley, with great feeling, "and I deprecate all war talk, the gentlemen who talk so loudly of war think we are ready for that? They cannot know certainly what it means."

Allen Stands by Mason.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) said he desired to secure a vote upon the resolution, but he desired to reiterate the suspicions expressed by Mr. Mason that the investigation by the Navy Department would not be satisfactory to the country.

"Can the Senator give the grounds for his suspicions?" inquired Mr. Gray, (Dem., Del.) "His statement is important."

"My statement is important," Mr. Allen replied. "I want to say that I have not in my five years' experience in the Senate known one of these investigations to result in anything."

Mr. Hale rose, and said deliberately:

"I decline absolutely to follow the Senator from Illinois into a general discussion of the Cuban question. I had hoped that this subject might be disposed of to-day without debate, and I now decline to take advantage of the melancholy situation to exploit myself. I have here a dispatch received by the Navy Department from Capt. Sigsbee. It shows that there is not in the city of Havana a single discordant note. All are in mourning for the dead. The city is filled with an atmosphere of pity, commiseration, and sympathy."

Mr. Hale then had read the cable from Capt. Sigsbee, briefly descriptive of the funeral of the victims of the Maine, and the sentiment in Havana. (The same dispatch was read in the House.)

It being after 2 o'clock when the reading of the dispatch was concluded, Mr. Hale remarked that under the rules the resolution would go to the calendar.

APPEAL TO END THE WAR.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce Passes Resolutions.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—A resolution calling on President McKinley to end the war in Cuba was read on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon. It passed amid scenes of patriotic excitement. The preamble and resolution as adopted read as follows:

"The membership of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has regarded with satisfaction the conservative and dignified course which has been pursued and maintained by the Chief Executives of our Government for the past two years, during which the struggle for freedom has been going on in the Island of Cuba.

"We are impressed with the seriousness which the prolongation of this struggle implies from a humanitarian standpoint and in which cruelties have been practiced by the Spanish Army unknown to modern warfare among civilized nations and the disturbing influences to American interests in the island and American trade with it; and believing diplomacy has utterly failed to accomplish any object except delay, and that autonomy has been proved to be a delusion and the proposed commercial treaty a subterfuge to gain further time; therefore be it

"Resolved by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, That the time has come for final action by the United States Government, and we call upon the present Congress to take immediate steps to vindicate American honor and to bring hostilities upon the Island of Cuba to a close, pledging the hearty co-operation of the commercial interests represented in this body to whatever measures the President and Congress may adopt."

WARSHIPS BOUND FOR HAVANA.

The Almirante Oquendo and Giovanni Bausan on the Way.

LAS PALMES, Canary Islands, Feb. 18.—The Spanish armored cruiser Almirante Oquendo left here to-day for Havana.

The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan is expected here on Saturday next. She is on her way to Cuba.

Bernabe Dines with Woodford.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—Señor Polo y Bernabé, the new Spanish Minister to the United States, dined to-day with United States Minister Woodford. Gen. Woodford had invited Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, but, owing to a Cabinet Council, the latter was unable to accept, and was represented by Señor Polo y Bernabé.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate today confirmed nominations for Postmasterships in New Jersey as follows: J. J. Hunt, Vineland; H. B. Rollinson, Rahway; A. R. Hessler, Upper Montclair; C. N. Richman, Woodstown.

New York Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The President to-day nominated William C. Froehley for Postmaster at Hamburg, N. Y. Edgar Hall was appointed fourth-class Postmaster at Swartwood, N. Y.

Congressional Notes.

The House continued yesterday its consideration of the Bankruptcy bill. A vote on the bill will be taken to-day.

The Senate yesterday adopted a concurrent resolution offered by Mr. Quay, authorizing the National Reunion Monument Association to erect on a reservation in Washington, under the direction of the Secretary of War, a monument to the private soldiers and sailors of the late war.

The Senate yesterday adopted resolutions presented by Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) on the death of Ashley B. Wright, late a Representative from Massachusetts. Eulogies were delivered by Mr. Hoar, Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.) Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) and Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.) As a further mark of respect the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being until Monday next.

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—
has the delicate
and natural fragrance
of Spring Violets

LATTIMER MURDER TRIAL

Strikers Who Were Shot by Sheriff Martin's Deputies Tell How They Got Their Wounds.

EVIDENCE AGAINST MARTIN

Witnesses Testify They Heard Him Give the Order to Fire—Man with Three Wounds Appears on a Stretcher.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 18.—The Commonwealth expects to close its case against Sheriff Martin and his deputies, who are charged with shooting down the strikers at Lattimer, to-morrow. The defense will open Monday, and will conclude in about two weeks. The District Attorney will then call about fifty witnesses in rebuttal. Altogether it looks as though the trial will drag along for four weeks longer.

Last night the deputies held a meeting and passed resolutions of condolence with their comrade, Robert Kay, whose brother, John A. Kay, was one of the victims of the Maine disaster.

The first witness called this morning was Frank Kubiski. He said the Sheriff had told them at West Hazleton to go home, adding: "I'm the Sheriff of Luzerne County, and you cannot go through here unless you kill me."

Then, witness stated, Deputy Cook fired in the air, and when the strikers had gone back, Policeman Jones showed them how they could reach Lattimer by a side street, telling them that so long as they were unarmed the deputies could not hurt them. At Lattimer he saw two men shot dead by the first fire, and, as he ran, two more dropped by his side on the further side of the railroad track. He was away up on the hill when the firing ceased.

John Peckuhanis testified that he was shot in the thigh while 140 yards from the deputies. John Hantiwicz, a friend, ran over to assist him, and was shot through the body.

Sixteen-Year-Old Boy Shot.

John Mickas, a sixteen-year-old breaker boy, said he marched with the strikers to Lattimer. When the shooting began he lay down in the road. As he lay there he was shot through the shoulder.

Joseph Padladeck testified that when the Sheriff stopped the men at Lattimer some of them pushed forward to hear what he had to say. The Sheriff grabbed two men, pulled them out of the line, and shouted "Fire!"

Asked if he could identify the Sheriff, he pointed out Mr. Palmer, one of the lawyers for the defense, and there was much laughter.

B. C. Laubach, a baker of Freeland, testified that he saw the meeting of the Sheriff and strikers. He said the strikers flocked around the Sheriff as soon as he began to speak.

"At once," said Laubach, "there was an order to shoot, and I did not see the Sheriff until after the shooting. I heard Deputy William Raught say after the shooting 'I used five or seven shots.' Another deputy whom I do not know said 'I emptied my gun.'"

Bernard Ruman, who was brought on a stretcher from the Hazleton Hospital, said the Sheriff told the strikers at Lattimer to disperse, and when the leaders began to argue he shot down a man standing near him, and when the man clung to his arm the Sheriff struck him down with his revolver butt. He then jumped back and shouted "Fire."

"I ran at once," said the witness, "and had gone a few steps when I was shot in the right hip. I staggered to the railroad and fell on my knees, and was then shot twice in the left hip and thigh."

Andrew Stabonik showed to the jury the scars of three wounds. He was shot through each shoulder and in the middle of the back, each ball passing quite through his body.

The widow of Mike Cezlak, for whose death the Sheriff and deputies are on trial, said that she had been married sixteen years and had five children.

An Exasperated Witness.

Mike Zlek became exasperated when, in the cross-examination Attorney Lenahan persisted in asking where the strikers expected to see the men at Lattimer, and finally exclaimed: "I don't know; I'm not the Holy Ghost."

Zlek was shot in the side, and exhibited the wound.

Thomas Lynch testified regarding threats by the deputies. He said:

"At West Hazleton, Thomas Manley told me to get out of the road, saying I might get shot, and when I would not go he swore at me and said he would knock my brains out. Deputy Cook told him to shut up, as I had as much right there as anybody. Later I heard George and James Berry say they would blow out the strikers' brains. I also saw Alonzo Dodson holding a wounded striker against a fence with the muzzle of his gun. The man was bleeding from a cut on his head."

John Welsh said he heard Edward Barnback say: "This is the hardest day's work I've done for some time. I don't see why the Sheriff is taking us around without giving us a chance to do some shooting."

"At Lattimer," said Welsh, "I saw William Raught run to the railroad track and shoot at some fleeing strikers."

On cross-examination, Welsh admitted that John Damschek, the driver of a beer wagon, who was wounded, said to him that the strikers had pulled him from his wagon and forced him against his wishes to join them and march to Lattimer. Damschek died in the hospital a few days later.

Anthony Novatny said: "The Sheriff pulled me out of the ranks of the strikers at Lattimer and pointed his revolver at my breast, but did not fire it."

MERCHANTS' BANQUET PLANS.

Dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Next Week Not Postponed.

The Banquet Committee of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Board of Trade met last evening at the office of C. C. Shayne, at 124 West Forty-second Street, and completed the arrangements for the banquet that is to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 22. There was some talk of postponing the banquet until after the investigation of the Maine disaster, but this was not done.

The committee announced that over 600 tickets had already been disposed of, and that no more could be obtained after noon to-day. All the boxes have been disposed of, and they will be thronged with women when the speaking begins.

The toast "Inter-State Commerce," will be responded to by United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois. Gen. Wager Swayne is to respond to "The Growing Need of Fellowship in Business"; the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, to "The Present Emphasis of American Patriotism"; Congressman Amos J. Cummings to "The Navy"; Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg to "Business and Politics"; State Senator Jacob Cantor, to "State of New York," and William R. McClintock of the Commercial Association of Chicago to "Our Kindred Organizations."

ARRESTED FOR SIGN THEFTS.

Two Junk Dealers Accused of Buying from Boy Robbers.

Storekeepers in Centre, Reade, and nearby streets have lately suffered much annoyance and loss by the thefts of their metal signs, which adorned doors and hallways, and it has bothered the police to locate the miscreants, who disposed of their pilferings in junk shops.

Yesterday Frank Ciallerengo, twenty-five years old, of 37 Crosby Street, keeper of a junk shop at 55 Park Street, was held in $1,000 bail to answer by Magistrate Simms, in the Centre Street Court, for receiving stolen goods, and fined $25 for buying from a minor. He is now in the Tombs.

Last night Detectives Finn and Bennett, aided by Policeman Breen of the Elizabeth Street Station, arrested Nicholas Musio, an Italian junk dealer at 29 Park Street, on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

About thirty metal signs, also large bags of brass castings and metal furniture fittings were found in his place and carted to the police station.

John Padora, fourteen years old, of 154 Leonard Street; Joseph Russo, thirteen, of 58 Mulberry Street; Vincent Cerocimo, fourteen, of 33 Park Street, and Giovanni Martini, a small Italian boy of 39 Park Street were arrested last night charged with being the thieves.

They were all identified by Musio's son. Musio was locked up, and the boys were sent to the care of the Gerry society.

. Finest Flavor. Fairest Price.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

PUBLISHERS' LAST SESSION.

Discussion and Action on Subjects Relating to Printing and Distributing Newspapers.

The Newspaper Publishers' Association held the last session of its convention yesterday, in the assembly hall of the Waldorf-Astoria. Officers were chosen for the current year, and a number of resolutions were passed. There was a larger attendance than usual, and a livelier interest was manifested in the work before the convention.

All of the old officers were re-elected, as follows: President—Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic; Vice President—J. A. Butler of The Buffalo News; Secretary—William C. Bryant of The Brooklyn Times; Treasurer—Herbert F. Gunnison of The Brooklyn Eagle. All of these officers are also members of the Board of Directors. The following were also re-elected on the board: W. H. Seif of The Pittsburg Times, S. H. Kauffmann of The Washington Star, Charles H. Taylor, Jr., of The Boston Globe, Frederick Driscoll of The St. Paul Pioneer Press, and Milton A. McRae of The Cincinnati Post. Two Inspectors of Election were chosen, who are new officers. They are Herman Ridder of the Staats Zeitung, this city, and Benjamin G. Wells of The Philadelphia Press.

The members of the association are much interested in the operations of the International Paper Company, and are apprehensive that the price of white paper, used in printing newspapers, will be greatly advanced. After a discussion of the matter yesterday a committee of five was appointed under a resolution instructing it to guard the interests of members of the association. The resolution states that the association apprehends an undue advance in the price of white paper, and instructs the committee to take action looking to the protection of the newspapers that are members of the organization. The committee is composed of the following: Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic, S. H. Kauffmann of The Washington Star, John Norris of The New York World, Charles M. Palmer of The New York Journal, and Milton A. McRae of The Cincinnati Post.

The association referred to its Executive Committee for consideration and action a resolution asking Congress to pass a law providing for a convenient form of postal currency for use in transmitting money through the mails.

Another resolution instructed the Board of Directors to communicate with the telegraph companies and protest against these companies issuing news bulletins and selling them to other than publishers, upon occasions when there are exciting events.

The association also adopted a resolution calling upon the Board of Directors to prepare a form of license granting the right to make line drawings of copyrighted photographs that are not works of art. This resolution involves an agreement on the part of members of the association not to print any pictures made from photographs taken by photographers who do not grant this license.

There was also a general discussion of the law of libel as it affects publishers, but no definite action was taken.

The association gave its annual banquet last night in the sun parlor of the Astoria. Charles W. Knapp, President of the association, presided, and introduced the speakers. Most of the speeches were short and extempore. Among those who spoke were Stephen O'Meara of The Boston Journal, P. T. Dodge, John Brisben Walker, George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad; P. P. McLennan of The Topeka State Journal; T. P. Peters, and William Berri.

CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY.

Benjamin Loeb Sued for $30,000 Damages for Malicious Prosecution and His Arrest Ordered.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday issued an order of arrest for Benjamin Loeb of 1,879 Madison Avenue, President of the Ramirez-Loeb Company, manufacturers of cigars at 122 East Eleventh Street, in a suit brought against him for $30,000 damages for malicious prosecution by Rigoberto Ramirez, formerly Secretary and general manager of the company. The order directs that Loeb be placed in Ludlow Street Jail under $1,000 bail. The papers were issued to the Sheriff, but Loeb was not arrested last night.

The suit is the outcome of a case which was ended in the Court of General Sessions on Monday, after having been on trial for five days before Judge McMahon and a jury, and in which Loeb was prosecuting Ramirez and Estabar Ferrer for the alleged larceny of tobacco from the Ramirez-Loeb Company. Ramirez, who is a Cuban, started in business in 1895, and some time later Loeb acquired an interest in the business, forming it into a corporation, and acquiring thirty-nine shares of stock. Ferrer received one share to conform to the corporation requirements. In six months it was found on stock taking that the company had made a profit of $1,800.

In the following October Loeb again took stock, and he said he discovered that tobacco worth $600 had been stolen. He charged Ramirez and Ferrer, the foreman, with having taken the tobacco to a store at 916 Third Avenue, alleged to have been run by Ramirez. Loeb obtained a warrant for the arrest of both men from Magistrate Crane. The Grand Jury indicted them for stealing tobacco worth $60 and for having stolen tobacco in their possession. When the case was tried they were acquitted.

At the trial Myer J. Stein, counsel for the accused men, brought out evidence that a conspiracy had been entered into between Loeb and other persons to drive Ramirez out of the corporation. After the acquittal the civil action for damages was at once begun.

In his affidavit attached to the order of arrest Ramirez swears that after his arrest Loeb came to him and offered to drop the prosecution if he (Ramirez) would give up his stock in the corporation. Mr. Ramirez also swore to this on his trial. He swears that Loeb went around among Spaniards and employes of the factory and offered them money if they would swear that they saw Ramirez and Ferrer steal the tobacco. Antonio Cortez of 216 East Fifty-sixth Street swears that Loeb offered him $60 to swear that he saw the tobacco taken, and similar affidavits are made by Augustin Belmonte of 414 East Seventy-second Street, who was offered $50; Ricordo Leon, and Gabriel Reyna y Florez, who were also approached.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:10 A. M.—1,286 Lexington Avenue; John Ryan; damage, $10.

4:30 A. M.—1,017 Madison Avenue; Isaac Spielberg; damage, $500.

8 A. M.—84 Monroe Street; Jacob Olizsky; damage slight.

10:45 A. M.—One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue; Lion Brewery; damage slight.

2:20 P. M.—167 East Sixty-third Street; Mrs. Emma Loeb; damage, $25.

4:50 P. M.—226 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Kate Fowler; damage, $40.

5:45 P. M.—167 Eldridge Street; Abraham Yorkelewsky; damage, $5.

6:45 P. M.—283 Fourth Avenue; Joseph Pott & Co.; damage, $1,000.

9 P. M.—310 West One Hundred and Twenty second Street; Philip Braudler; no damage.

10:20 P. M.—Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue; Garland & Co.; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 18.—Three business houses were visited by fire to-day, involving a loss of $260,000. The principal losers are the National Wall Paper Company and H. Childs & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, $100,000 each.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 18.—St. Mary's Convent at Wappinger's Falls was damaged this morning by a fire which originated from a defective flue. When the alarm was sounded there was great excitement, as it was feared that harm would come to some of the inmates. The firemen responded promptly, and by hard work subdued the flames before much damage had been done. All the furniture was saved.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 18.—The Bijou Theatre building was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss on the building, which was owned by R. C. Taylor, is estimated at $25,000, partly covered by an insurance of $18,000. George E. Fairbanks, druggist, and J. K. Brown, boot and shoe dealer, sustained an estimated loss of $10,000 each. Manager Jules B. Offner of the Bijou Theatre and his wife suffered a personal loss on wearing apparel and furniture of about $2,000, and had a narrow escape from the burning building.

The Railway Train of the Twentieth Century

Is indicated by the New Pennsylvania Limited. Stenographer, stock reports, library, barber shop, bath room, and a ladies' maid are some of its novel features. Leaves New York every morning for the West.—Adv.

BROOKLYN CITY WORKS REPORT

Results of an Investigation by Experts Given to Controller Coler.

An investigation into the affairs of the old City Works Department in Brooklyn has been made by three experts, and the result of their labors is now in the Controller's hands. Mayor Van Wyck announced shortly after he took office that he intended to have some of the old departments in both Manhattan and Brooklyn investigated, and the Brooklyn City Works Department was one of the first to be looked into. It is believed to be the only department in which the investigation has been completed, and already there are rumors that a scandal of some sort has been unearthed.

The scandal, if there is one, is believed to relate to the purchasing of various materials in the last month of the Wurster administration. It is rumored that money appropriated for a specific purpose was diverted from that purpose in order to purchase unnecessary articles, including water meters. None of these rumors can be verified until the result of the investigation is made known. Controller Coler said yesterday:

"I cannot make the report public yet. I shall not give it out until every item has been proved by me."

To a question as to whether there had been any diversion of money from one fund to another, he replied that he could not say as yet. "The report will tell it all," he added. "The investigation is being carefully conducted. I cannot state positively when I shall be ready to give it out, but I judge that when it comes it will be very interesting reading."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Judge John Davis, Washington.

GERLACH—Senator Henry Heitfeld, Idaho.

HOLLAND—Col. Samuel P. Colt, Rhode Island, and Edward P. Low, London.

NETHERLAND—Capt. C. A. Stedman, United States Army, Fort Robinson, Neb.

WALDORF—Paul Gais, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, silks and velvets; 8 Greene Street.

Beer & Freis, Elgin, Ill.; A. Beer, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Rutledge, hosiery, 621 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; T. R. Walsh, cloaks and suits; Gerlach Hotel.

Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Jowett, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Chapman, J. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Seegar, notions, fancy goods, and toys; Hotel Imperial.

Collsher, J., El Paso, Texas, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Deardorf & Co., Gallipolis, Ohio; E. N. Deardorf, notions and furnishing goods; St. George Hotel.

Emrich, M., Bucyrus, Ohio, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Patchen, notions, 104 Worth Street; Gilsey House.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. G. Selfridge, dry goods, 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. L. Evans, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Froshin, J., Atlanta, Ga., dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Gross, W. & M., Troy, N. Y.; H. Gross, hats, caps, and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gross, Strauss & Co., Worcester, Mass.; L. Strauss, furnishing goods and laces, 138 Spring Street; Belvedere House.

Grindle, Schmedeman & Juammen, Madison, Wis.; J. Grindle, clothing; A. G. Schmedeman, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Gans & Sons, Little Rock, Ark.; S. Gans, notions and millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Gutman, stationery and jewelry; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; I. H. Garson, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Hengerer, The William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Manser, underwear; 377 Broadway.

Hammerslough Brothers, Trinidad, Col.; R. Hammerslough, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Harrison Dry Goods Company, Brenham, Texas; H. Harrison, dry goods; 25 Howard Street.

Herring, Jenkins & Co., Georgetown, Ky.; J. Herring, furnishing goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; T. Flynn, clo

The Wanamaker Store

Men's Feet—Two Important Events—Women's Hands

Nineteen Thousand Pairs of Men's Winter Shoes

AN incident that illustrates the grand retailing of our Shoe Store. It is a great Shoe Store. Thousands have already discovered that, and many others are making the same discovery daily.

This collection of shoes represent the best New England factories, and are the season's round-up. Some of the dealers were in doubtful credit and the makers thought it wiser to cry *over* their goods than *after* them. Some of the makers were slow—had too much business—and the dealers cancelled their orders. Thus the Nineteen Thousand pairs remained in first hands awaiting your demand. We represented two great cities—took them all and here they are. Of course, price is the vital element in the transaction.

There is not a mean shoe in the lot. The low, fair, retail prices are $3, $3.50, $4 and $5. They are all to be sold at the uniform price of

One Dollar and Ninety Cents a Pair

The general features are as follows:

Colors: Black, brown and tan.
Patterns: Laced and Congress.
Toes: From narrow bull-dog to wide plain.
Soles: Stalwart Oak tanned, sewed and welted.

Tops: Kangaroo Skin, Cloth, Dull Goat Skin, Cashmere vestings.
Leathers: Boxed, Waxed, Metallic and Harvard Calfskin, Patent Leather, Chrome Kidskin.

Our large shoe store is insufficient to accommodate the sudden accession of so many Men's Shoes. We have therefore prepared an ample section of the basement for the accommodation of this sale.

This great offering is made in the confidence that every pair of these shoes sold at the price will either confirm an old friendship or create a new one.

One Dollar and One-Dollar-and-a-Quarter Gloves at Fifty Cents

There's a plot to this glove story which is interesting, but intricate. It is one of the mercantile stories common to this store, the reading whereof is important only as an introduction to the *denouement*.

We told the same story last Saturday, and sold close to a thousand dozen pairs the same morning. We have now only 600 dozen pairs, so it is probable that we shall have to write "finis" to this tale before to-day is over.

But they are magnificent values as long as they last. Not one glove in the whole lot is worth less than a dollar a pair, and there are many $1.25 values among them. Choose for yourself.

The finish is the *glace*. They are the gloves ordinarily called "kids." There are sizes for both Misses and women, and the colors are these:—

In Misses' Sizes—Tans, Browns, Modes, Navy Blue and Ox-blood.
In Women's Sizes—Tans, Browns, Modes, Black and White.

Fifty Cents a Pair

The whole main aisle, Broadway, first floor, is given up to the selling to-day.

Women's Jackets

JUST 100, fresh from the finishing room, and made to sell at $15. Maker closed them out to us at a ridiculous price, and it is your privilege this morning to reap the benefit. They're all black kersey top-coats, stylishly and well-made; fly-front coat back, strapped seams, full lined with fine black taffeta. Yours to-day at Eight Dollars.

Second floor.

New Petticoats

THEY'RE here—newly opened,—and you'll soon be deeply interested in them. They're going to be popular. No doubt about that. They are called the Empress skirt, and they *hold the dress in shape*. This is effected by means of a cording with fine, highly-tempered wire, self-adjustable to every position of the wearer. Light, supple, yielding, durable. You must see them—try them on,—in order to appreciate their advantages.

At $3, of Silicia. At $1.50, of Armureen.
At $4, of Linen. At $13.50 to $18, of Taffeta.

Second Floor.

Girls' Spring Outfits

WE opened yesterday and have ready for your inspection this morning a splendid line of Girls' Tailor-made Suits, Dresses, Jackets and Reefers. A few hints:

At $15—Tailor-made suits for girls; 14 to 18 years. Of navy blue serge; jaunty fly-front walking jacket, trimmed with bands of black satin, lined with black taffeta; new, bell-shape skirt, trimmed to correspond with waist; percaline lined. Others up to $21.

At $3.75—Reefers. Of navy blue lady's cloth; full back, and deep notched sailor collar; trimmed with fancy braid; double stitched seams; sizes 4 to 14 years. Prices gradually rise to $12.

At $5—Dresses. Of fine serge, prettily and variously trimmed; deep sailor collar tying with fancy satin bow. More elaborate ones up to $9.75.

At $8.50 and $9—Girls' Military Capes. Of navy blue serge or cadet blue covert; entire cape and hood lined with red twilled flannel. A new and very desirable little cape for girls 14, 16, or 18 years.

Second floor, Broadway.

Corsets

TWO special lots. It is decreed that they must depart. Hence these prices:

At 40c.—Of jean, white, drab or black; short or medium length, corded bust, 2 side steels; flossed with silk and embroidery. Considered good value at 75c.

At $1.75—About 300 corsets of white or black sateen; long waist, straight front, short full hips; no side steels; trimmed with lace and ribbon. Was $2.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests

MANY more of the same sort favorably commented upon by fastidious dressers. The fit must be perfect before you'll be permitted to purchase the garments. Experts here upon whose verdict you may depend. Tailoring is first-class in every respect, and materials are of excellent quality.

At $20—Of black Thibet, Italian cloth lining, silk faced, hand-made collars and buttonholes; double-breasted vests.

At $22.50—Of Oxford mixed homespun, silk faced, Italian cloth lined. New and very swell.

At $25—Of black Thibet, silk lined throughout; double-breasted vest.

A large assortment of fine Worsted Trousers at $5, $6 and $7.

Boys' Clothing; To-day's Prices

THIS offering is too good to last more than a day. Be prompt if you would share the very substantial saving. Don't expect to find the following lots on Monday.

At $2.75—About 250 all-wool suits, medium and heavy weights; all silk sewed; double-breasted jackets; knee trousers; sizes 8 to 16 years. Were $5 and $6.

At 75c.—English corduroy trousers; sizes 3 to 16 years. Good value at $1.

At 65c.—All-wool knee trousers, $1 quality.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

CORNELL ALUMNI DINNER

Challenge Cup Presented for the Establishment of an American Henley.

GIFT OF DR. LOUIS L. SEAMAN

Prof. Huffcut of the Cornell Athletic Council Accepts It on Condition that an Association be Formed Within a Year.

Intercollegiate aquatics made a great stride forward last night when, at the annual dinner of the Cornell University Alumni, the first step was taken toward the establishment of an American Henley. Dr. Louis L. Seaman, President of the Alumni Association, transferred to the Cornell University Athletic Association a magnificent silver cup, standing thirty inches high and weighing 300 ounces, in consideration of the formation within a year of an intercollegiate, or American Henley, rowing association.

The cup was accepted in trust by Prof. Ernest W. Huffcut, President of the Cornell Athletic Council, in a speech in which he declared that it would signify in the years to come honorable rivalry in the most delightful sport in which buoyant and eager youth can engage. All the speakers referred more or less to Cornell's aquatic triumphs, and praised her athletic association for the broad policy which barred no opponent in the field of athletic sport. It was an enthusiastic gathering, and at frequent interval the college yell was given and the college songs sung. The glee club sang between the courses, and the others joined in when they felt like it.

The dinner was served in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, and more than 250 members and guests of the association participated. The boxes were filled with women.

The Guests of Honor.

Dr. Seaman presided, and on either side of him at the guest table were Dr. Severo Mallet Prevost of the University of Pennsylvania, Arthur F. Bowers, Prof. Huffcut, Joseph C. Hendrix, Walter C. Kerr, Prof. J. B. Ames of Harvard, Horatio S. White, dean of the Cornell Faculty; Gen. A. C. Barnes, John De Witt Warner, Col. H. W. Sackett of Gov. Black's staff, ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, the Rev. Minot J. Savage and Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, President of Cornell University.

There were no special decorations. The colors of Cornell were shown in the floral favors and her athletic triumphs in the souvenir cover of the ice cream boxes—small racing shells of cedar and wire.

When the eating and drinking were over, coffee drunk, and cigars lighted, Dr. Seaman introduced President Schurman to speak on the university. Dr. Schurman said, among other things:

"I congratulate you on the happy outcome of our diplomatic relations with other universities. I don't know that they were ever so strained as the newspapers reported them. I spent yesterday at Washington, where on the previous evening I had attended a dinner of alumni there. I was brought in contact with some members of the Government, and I talked with them about the Maine disaster. I admired the coolness with which they kept their heads and the determination with which they insisted that the disaster was the result of an accident.

"Last night when I arrived in this city I read in one paper that we were going to have a war. My friends discussed the probability of such an event with me. I told them I had just come from Washington and that I had reason for knowing that the report was not true. My friends were glad to hear that the sensational reports were not true, and said they would never again read that paper.

University Troubles.

"So Cornell and other universities have suffered constantly from similar sensational and exaggerated reports. But we are on friendly relations with all universities on athletic matters, and we have even a bowing acquaintance with Yale. There is a story told of Dr. John Campbell, a man of pious principles of the last generation. He never went to church, but demonstrated his principles by always taking off his hat when passing a church. Well, Yale and Cornell are as closely together as were Dr. Campbell and the Church, I am glad of these close relations, because athletic relations as they are friendly or unfriendly tend to affect the atmosphere of universities."

He said that while Cornell's scholastic influence and the number of its students were constantly increasing, the university was, in common with other colleges, suffering from financial stringency. Novel as it might appear, he said, the trouble was due to the prosperity of the country.

"So prosperous are things becoming," he said, "that some of the Western States in which we have invested in bonds and mortgages have announced their intention of paying off their indebtedness, although they have not yet matured. We have money invested in those bonds which yield to us 7 and 8 per cent., and when they are paid off we shall have to reinvest the money at 5 per cent. or less. It brings us face to face with a great problem, does this declining rate of interest, and if we are to continue our work we must be assisted by larger endowments."

Reverting to the condition of the college, President Schurman said its present enrollment in the higher courses was the largest in the history of the university, and if he lived until after graduation he will have given more diplomas in six years than were given in the previous twenty-four years.

A Princeton Man Talks.

When Dr. Seaman succeeded in quelling the tumult of applause that rewarded President Schurman, the health of Ezra Cornell was drunk in silence, and then James W. Alexander, an alumnus of Princeton, was introduced to speak on "The Scholastic Tiger and Success."

"There seems to have been some hesitation on the part of our New England friends," he said, "on going so far away from home. And I think that this discretion is to be admired. I am reminded of the story of Charlie, whose mother asked him why he did not go out and play with Tommy. 'I played with Tommy yesterday,' said Charlie, 'and I don't think he is well enough to play again to-day.'"

When the laughter at Mr. Alexander's story had ceased, he referred to the trouble arising about Princeton Inn. "Gentlemen," he said, "we welcome this disturbance, for it has brought forth from the President of Princeton University the declaration that Princeton declines to be shackled by any ecclesiasticism or to be influenced by outside bonds."

Mr. White, the next speaker, took "Intercollegiate Relations" as his text. He spoke of the indebtedness of every university and college to other universities and colleges, and showed how graduates of the one blossomed into the faculty of the other. In referring to the differences among the colleges on athletic questions, he declared that good feeling was better than a paper bond and foretold a long reign of good fellowship between college athletic men.

"As Others See Us."

He was generously applauded, and then Prof. Ames of Harvard responded to the toast, "As Others See Us." He spoke of the rapidity with which Cornell had risen. "When I think," he said, "of the proud position of this sister in the circle of universities, I marvel at the height she has reached in so short a time. I marvel not at her years, but at her lack of years. It took Harvard not 30 years, but 250 years, to produce a catalogue of 1,800 students."

Prof. Mallet Prevost, in response to the toast "International and Intercollegiate Diplomacy," said that in educational matters all college men were in their hearts striving for the same goal, and that every success is subject for mutual congratulation. He regretted that in athletics the success of one must mean the defeat of another, but declared that the University of Pennsylvania was always ready to accept defeat gracefully, and then to throw down the gage for another contest. He concluded with a warm eulogy of Andrew D. White and Prof. George S. Burr and of the great work they had done for Cornell.

Arthur F. Bowers was the next speaker. He prefaced his remarks to his toast, "The Outlook," with a tribute to the calmness with which the American people had received the news of the disaster in Havana Harbor.

Admirable and Noble.

"We meet to-night," he said, "in the shadow of a great calamity, and it seems to me we have every reason to be proud of the American Navy and the American people. Look at France. Consider the wild frenzy of the French people at a question involving the honor of the French Army. Remember the extreme excitement throughout England when the German Emperor sent a message to the Transvaal that was not satisfactory to the British people. Then consider the tension of the people of these United States under that most deplorable and lamentable occurrence in Cuba. It seems to me, and I believe, to every intelligent American, that the self-control and restraint of our people is admirable and noble.

"Every true American must unite in most earnest and zealous tribute to the heroism of the officers and crew of the battleship Maine. Let us drink to the memory of those men who died as truly for the honor of the flag as if they had gone down amid the roar of cannon and the crash of war."

Speaking to his toast Mr. Bowers said Cornell was willing to row Harvard or Yale or any other eligible crew, and he hoped in the near future to see an American Henley—a week of rowing—where all amateur oarsmen might meet on fair and equal terms.

The Challenge Cup.

Considerable applause greeted the suggestion of Mr. Bowers, and then Dr. Seaman took the floor and announced the gift of a "'Varsity Challenge Cup."

"The last speaker," he said, "has touched upon a theme with eloquence so classic and words so mellifluous that there remains for me only the pleasure of re-echoing his sentiments, and saying Amen.

"To see inaugurated, either on the Hudson, at New London, Saratoga, or on our own beautiful Cayuga, an annual aquatic carnival, rivaling if not surpassing in importance and brilliancy the English Henley, and maintaining the same lofty standard of honor and sportsmanship, has long been a cherished idea with me; and the time now seems ripe for its fulfillment.

"America teems with university life, from the Back Bay of Boston to the Golden Gate of San Francisco; so of material we have an abundance. And if our people recognized and appreciated the tremendous importance of the fundamental law upon which the love of struggle was based, the American Henley would already be an assured success. From the beginning of time until to-day, mankind has worshipped the powerful.

"All life is a struggle for the survival of the fittest. Eons and ages ago, when history was writ with geologic pen, it was the strongest plant whose fossil mark we read to-day. The barbarians selected as headman him who could most surely protect his head and theirs. The patriarchs, or tribal leaders, were the bravest warriors. The Greeks—those soulful beauty worshippers—crowned their Olympian victors with the lowly olive, and later deified them. The Roman youth trained, bathed, and annointed their revered bodies. Caesar himself was a dandy, if you will—but what a dandy!

"The perfumed and bejeweled hand which with artful artfulness arranged his love-lock was a fist of steel in battle shock. And when Rome hired her athletes, instead of breeding them from aristocratic loins, Rome decayed. Through the dark ages the Chieftain of the Goth, the Visigoth, the Hun and Vandal, was the best fighter. And in tournaments in feudal times those 'days of old when knights were bold,' Kings and chivalrous knights wrought valiant deeds for the guerdon of a lady's glove and the glory of a manly strength.

"Everywhere and always the perfected human body has been the delight of painter, poet, and sculptor; everywhere and always the triumphs of that body have roused men and women to the highest pinnacle of fiercest joy.

"From the 'Jove' of Praxiteles to the 'Bacchante' of MacMonnies, from the songs of Homer and Virgil to the lays of Walt Whitman and Swinburne, from earliest recorded conflict where victorious though damned Cain survived a battle wherein 50 per cent. of the combatants were slain; through tourneys and races, to Spanish bullfights, where I have seen frenzied women tear their jewels from their panting breasts and fling them at the feet of a victorious matador; from the crash of bronze-prowed galleys, raced by giant Norsemen, to the flash of a slender shell driven by a victorious Cornell eight, the leap of a Garrett at Olympus, the run of a Lamar on the gridiron, the human form divine, and the grandeur of its supremest efforts have interested, thrilled, intoxicated mankind.

The Love of Contest.

"This instinctive love of contest, this longing for struggle is an enormous force, which must be recognized and reckoned with most carefully.

"Allowed to riot, it drags trainloads of ruffians across a continent to see two brutes degrade their species. Properly guarded, it fills our bleacheries, or covers our lakes and rivers with the finest fruits of our civilization, while our eights struggle heroically; and their presence is the best incentive and reward for noblest action.

"It is ours to cultivate and train, this deathless instinct. It is the best, the surest, aid to that summum desideratum, a sound mind in a sound body.

"To do his share in the work I have indicated, a lover of good sport begs to present a trophy to be known as 'The 'Varsity Challenge Cup,' which shall be open to perpetual challenge at the long-dreamed-of but now assured American Henley. It is larger than the Queen's or America's Cup, and will stand in the 'Varsity class, for supremacy of land-locked waters, as the other stands for supremacy of the open sea.

"It shall be open to all within its class, bar none—regardless of age, nationality, or previous condition of aquatic servitude. Gentlemen, may the best crew win, and if the coming contests the wearers of the red and white taste the Olympian nectar a little more frequently than their hardy adversaries, the delight of the donor will be more than realized."

During the course of Dr. Seaman's address the cup was brought out by Col. Sackett. It was carried around the hall in triumph to the music of cheers for Dr. Seaman and for Cornell. At the conclusion of his address, the deed of gift was read:

"For and in consideration of one dollar to me in hand paid, and other good and sufficient considerations, I, Louis L. Seaman of the City and State of New York, do hereby transfer to the Cornell University Athletic Association, a corporation, all my right, title, and interest in a certain silver cup, known and described as 'The 'Varsity Challenge Cup,' in trust for the following purposes: To hold and preserve the said cup for one year, or until the formation of an intercollegiate or American Henley rowing association, if such association shall be formed within one year, and upon the formation of such association to transfer such cup in trust to such association, or the Stewards thereof, for these ends: Such cup shall be competed for in an eight-oared intercollegiate rowing regatta upon terms and conditions to be fixed by such association or its Stewards; it shall be awarded to the successful crew in such regatta to be by it held under proper bonds until again awarded in like manner to the winner of another similar regatta, and shall be so awarded annually or as often as such regatta shall be held; the title to such cup shall remain always in such intercollegiate rowing association, as long as it shall continue to exist, and in the event of its disbandment, shall pass again to the Cornell University Athletic Association.

In the event that such intercollegiate rowing association shall not be formed within one year from the date hereof, then this transfer and trust shall be null and void and the title to said cup shall revest in the grantor.

The Trust Accepted.

In accepting the trust, Prof. Huffcut said in part:

"For enlightened loyalty the New York alumni stand conspicuous among the sons of Cornell. Again and again this metropolitan family has evidenced the sincerity of its attachment to the old home. Men are to be judged not by their occupations, but by their value to society. So the founders breathed the spirit of true democracy into the lives and hearts of Cornell students, until to-day the fruition far surpasses the dreams of hope.

"It is not strange that those who breathe the air of equality at home should wish to taste it abroad. In our external relations we wish to adjure all forms of subjection to pride of age or rank or station. We neither exact it for ourselves nor submit to it from others. With those who wish to treat with us on terms of equality we seek in a spirit of true amity to be frank and generous friends. With those who assume a superior position we can only deal in terms of formal contract. It is our wish to be friends with all.

"This superb gift is by a Cornellian, not to Cornell, but through Cornell, to the whole college world of clean, manly, and generous sport. It stands for friendly, but strenuous, rivalry. It will signify in years to come honorable triumph in the most delightful sport in which buoyant and eager youth can engage. Let us also hope that it symbolizes that larger and fairer spirit which breaks the bonds of prejudice and breathes the freer air of New World democracy.

"In this spirit, I accept it for the Cornell Athletic Council, as temporary trustee, with the hope and expectation that it may soon be by us delivered into the hands of the Stewards of an intercollegiate rowing association, to be by them administered as the 'Varsity Challenge Cup, competed for by all 'Varsity eights that sympathize with the noble purpose of the donor, and awarded year by year to the fastest college crew on American waters. May it broaden our sympathies, enlarge our purposes, crush our prejudices, and help to create and maintain the most cordial relations among our American universities."

Col. Sackett then read a cablegram from Coach Lehmann from London. It was as follows: "I send you my heartiest good wishes for your efforts on behalf of amateur rowing. Please also give my greetings to Cornell men." Joseph C. Hendrix responded to the toast, "Our University Rulers."

The Rev. Minot T. Savage replied to the toast "What It All Means."

A cable from Berlin conveyed the regrets of Andrew D. White, and Charles S. Francis sent regrets from Saranac Lake.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

No Further Doubt that the Proposition Will Be Indorsed by the Legislature.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—It is practically settled that the present Legislature will indorse the proposition for biennial sessions. The concurrent resolution, proposing amendments to the Constitution to provide for the proposed change, is now on the order of third reading in the Senate. Senator Stranahan, its author, said to-day that it would probably be taken up and passed on Tuesday next. There is no longer any doubt that it will go through the Senate. It will then be transmitted to the Assembly, which is expected to act on it as soon as it can go through the regular course.

The expectation now is that the Republican members of the Assembly will hold a caucus on the measure early next week. This will be done to force the three Republican Assemblymen from Albany County, who are opposed to the measure, into line, and make sure of several others who are wavering. Even if the Albany members should stay out the bill would still have a majority, as the three Citizens' Union representatives from New York, Messrs. Seligsberg, Laimbeer, and Weekes, will vote for it. Under these conditions, the measure is practically certain to pass the Assembly. But for the fact that it has been made a party measure it would command several Democratic votes.

It is pointed out here that if the Republicans continue in power it will be absolutely impossible for the next Legislature to withhold its approval of the contemplated constitutional amendment. The Republicans will press the issue this Fall as one of their strongest cards. If they win, the Legislature will have been elected under a practical pledge to submit the amendment to the people, and failure to do so would injure the party as well as the individual members who might vote against it. If the issue is submitted to the people, not the slightest doubt is entertained that they will declare for the amendment overwhelmingly. Even the Democrats admit this.

As this situation is viewed here, the only thing that stands in the way of biennial sessions is the success of Richard Croker in his effort to capture control of the Democratic machine, and elect his own State ticket this Fall. If the Republicans retain the Legislature, they will be compelled to carry out the programme they have laid down. If Mr. Croker should have his way, the Legislature under his orders would refuse to submit the amendment. If, however, ex-Senator Hill should control the Democratic State Convention, and its ticket should be elected, he would probably throw his influence in favor of the biennial plan, which he is said to approve.

A TRUCKMAN'S TROUBLE.

He Has a Widow's Furniture and Can't Find the Owner.

Mrs. Anna Seifert, who formerly lived at 215 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, was last night being anxiously sought by Jacob Lutz, a truckman, so that he could turn over to her all the household goods he moved out of rooms she occupied in the Scholes Street house.

Mrs. Seifert is a middle-aged widow, and does tailoring work. She rented other rooms in Humboldt Street, near Montrose Avenue, a few days ago, and yesterday morning hired Lutz to move her things. While he was loading the goods Mrs. Seifert went among her neighbors to say good-bye. Several treated her hospitably. When all her things were on the truck she led the way to her new quarters.

When she reached the house the landlord was under the impression that her gait was unsteady, and he declined to let her have the rooms. She argued in vain, and then directed the truckman to return to her former rooms. When he reached there the former landlord refused to let her move back. Lutz became exasperated, as he had another moving job. He was on the point of unloading the things on the sidewalk when a policeman appeared and threatened him with arrest for obstructing the sidewalk. Meantime the widow had disappeared.

After driving around for nearly two hours in a vain search for her, Lutz last night went to the Stagg Street Police Station and tearfully asked for advice. He was told to find Mrs. Seifert, and give her back her property. Lutz wanted to know if he could not place the things in storage in the station, but received a negative reply. The last seen of him he was still driving around in a search of the widow.

ARRESTED FOR ROBBING MAILS.

G. B. Tunnison, a Post Office Clerk, Caught Through a Decoy Package.

Garret B. Tunnison, for twenty-eight years a clerk in the New York Post Office, was arrested late yesterday afternoon for robbing the mails. Tunnison was employed in the delivery department. Numerous complaints have been sent to Postmaster Van Cott recently about mail packages which were never received. A close watch was put upon the employes in the office, and after a time suspicion was fastened upon Tunnison.

Yesterday a decoy package was placed in the mail, and Tunnison "bit." The package was addressed to Miss C. F. Mitchell, 524 Madison Avenue, New York, and contained a knife. Tunnison, in handling the mail, abstracted it. He was immediately arrested by Post Office Inspectors Morris, Jacobs, and Hartshorn, who have been working on the case, and was taken before United States Commissioner Shields. He was held in $2,500 bail for examination on Monday next.

REDUCTIONS AND DISMISSALS.

Salaries Cut Down and Offices Abolished in City Departments.

Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways Thursday announced these reductions of salaries in the Borough of the Bronx:

J. A. Briggs, chief engineer, from $5,000 to $4,750; S. C. Thompson, passed assistant engineer, from $3,500 to $3,300; B. C. Collier, assistant engineer, from $2,000 to $1,920; R. H. Gillespie, assistant engineer, from $1,680 to $1,560; R. A. McGregor, assistant engineer, from $1,680 to $1,560; A. D. Prince, assistant engineer, from $1,500 to $1,380; J. Primelles, assistant engineer, from $1,380 to $1,260; J. O. Reynolds, assistant engineer, from $1,440 to $1,260; H. Huff, assistant engineer, from $1,500 to $1,380; H. G. Oestreich, transitman, from $1,320 to $1,200; J. R. Downman, transitman, from $1,320 to $1,200; F. B. McLean, leveler, from $1,080 to $1,020; A. J. Ostrander, leveler, from $1,200 to $1,020; J. R. Moore, computer, from $1,200 to $1,140; K. L. Allen, computer, from $1,380 to $1,140; A. Brenzinger, topographical draughtsman, from $1,380 to $1,320; W. H. Messenger, topographical draughtsman, from $1,200 to $1,080; F. T. Howe, topographical draughtsman, from $1,200 to $1,080; H. Klotz, mechanical draughtsman, from $1,320 to $1,260; J. P. Johnson, rodman, from $1,320 to $1,200; R. A. Reinisch, rodman, from $1,320 to $1,200; J. F. Joyce, rodman, from $1,200 to $1,080; D. O'Shea, rodman, from $1,200 to $1,080; H. P. Tiernan, rodman, from $1,080 to $1,020; E. H. Hiers, rodman, from $900 to $900; J. Mack, axeman, from $780 to $720.

Commissioner Keller of the Department of Charities announced the dismissal of ten employes from the Metropolitan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island. All were appointed under Mayor Strong from civil service lists. Their places were abolished by Commissioner Keller.

Newfoundland Industrial Boom.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 18.—The Cabinet of Sir James Winter has concluded an arrangement with Mr. Reid, the contractor, who built the Transinsular Railroad, to secure an extensive development of internal resources at an early date. Mr. Reid has been prospecting in the colony for years. He knows its immense mineral and timber wealth, and will undertake industrial operations involving the outlay of $15,000,000.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES
EISNER & MENDELSON CO. NEW YORK, AGENTS

TO JOIN THE PAPER TRUST.

Resumption of Work at the Moosehead Pulp and Paper Plant.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Feb. 18.—The Moosehead Pulp and Paper plant has come into possession of the bondholders and operations will be resumed at the works at an early day. The bondholders have come to an arrangement with the assignees, and by the payment of a sum of money have acquired undisputed control of the property, and no further delays or difficulties in getting the machinery started are expected.

The mill has been shut down for nearly a year, during which time business in the towns of Embden and Solon has been stagnant. It is reported that the mill will be run under the direction of the Paper Trust, which recently acquired possession of all the largest paper plants in this State. It is further said that the negotiations which ended in the control of the plant by the bondholders were carried out by the officers of the Paper Trust.

FUNERAL OF DR. LEWIS CASS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Funeral services were held over the body of Dr. Lewis Coss, who died yesterday at the Dunning Asylum, at the family residence, 152 Irving Avenue, this morning.

The interment will be in Wood County, Ohio. Dr. Cass was a nephew of Gen. Lewis Cass, the statesman and diplomat, and was born seventy-four years ago in Ohio. In 1875 he removed to Chicago, but, meeting with reverses, he left his family here and went to the Far West. He was not successful, and a few months ago returned broken in health. His mind gave way, and his family was obliged to have him sent to Dunning.

NONOGENARIAN HEIR TO $50,000.

Abraham Smith of Poughkeepsie Held Incompetent to Manage It.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 18.—Through many years of poverty and misfortune Abraham Smith passed without anybody troubling about his sanity. In his extreme old age, having passed the ninety mark, he sought a haven in which to pass his remaining days, and secured admission to the Vassar Home for Aged Men, in this city. A few weeks ago his wife, from whom he had been separated for years, died in New York and left him property valued at $50,000.

When the news of his fortune got around two nieces brought proceedings to test the old man's ability to manage his affairs, and a Sheriff's jury to-day declared him to be incompetent, and a committee will be appointed to manage his estate. The will of Mr. Smith's wife is being contested by her heirs at law, and if they succeed in breaking it, his share in her property will probably not be so large as it otherwise would be.

Brazilian Minister Entertains.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Brazilian Minister and Mme. de Mendonça entertained at dinner this evening the Chinese Minister and Mme. Wu, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Señor and Mme. Rengifo, Mr. De Wollant, Mr. and Mrs. Adam, Mr. Thiébaut, Señor and Mme. Infante, Miss Cropper, Mr. and Mme. Oliveira Lima, Mr. Morelos, Mrs. Macbean, and Miss Valentina de Mendonça.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Conquers the most annoying throat and lung trouble as well as consumption and asthma in their incipiency. Price 25 cents everywhere.

CLEVELAND RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 18.—It developed here to-day that there have been some record-breaking transfers of stock of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company during the past two days, and it is said that the activity is due to the intimation by a New York banking house, whose name has not developed, that, in case they could secure a controlling interest in the company, they would be willing to pay as high as $65 per share for stock if forced to do so. This is said to be due to their faith in their ability to refund the bonds of the corporation at 4 per cent., these obligations now drawing 5 and 6 per cent. The transfers of Big Consolidated stock amounted to more than 6,000 shares. One of the transfers made was of 5,000 shares, and it is reported that the price paid was $61.

This stock was owned by A. I. Dupont of Wilmington, Del., but the parties to whom it was transferred are not known. In addition to this sale there were transfers of two blocks of stock of 500 shares each. The price these sold for was about $60.50. Activity in Big Consolidated stock began several weeks ago, and it has steadily climbed upward from $52 to the figures named, and there is still an unusual demand for it.

BOSTON MAN KILLED BY CARS.

Adams A. Tupper Run Down by a Train at Glenbrook, Conn.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 18.—The remains of Adams Archibald Tupper, aged fifty, an insurance man of Boston, were found near the Glenbrook station shortly before 6 o'clock to-night.

He was expected at Glenbrook to-night on a visit to his nephew, and is supposed to have been killed in attempting to get off a train that did not stop at the station.

JUNIORS GET REVENGE.

Long Island College Hospital Boys Capture the Senior Class President and Hold Him on a Yacht.

While the junior class of the Long Island College Hospital was holding a dinner at the Argyle Hotel, Brooklyn, one evening last November, a note was handed to President Julius Tannenbaum requesting him to meet the writer for a moment outside the dining hall. As soon as he got outside twenty members of the senior class pounced upon him and bundled him into a trolley car. He was taken down to Bath Beach and held a prisoner for the rest of the night.

The juniors made no audible protest, but bided their time. The seniors kept a wary eye on them, and as the time drew near for the senior reception at the Pouch Mansion their vigilance was redoubled. The reception was held last night, but the President of the senior class, George A. Clarke, was not there.

For several days past a furniture van has been observed lurking around the college building on Henry Street. A junior, disguised as a driver, was with it. The seniors were not slow in discovering the meaning of this apparition, and President Clarke was never allowed to go out without a bodyguard. Yesterday morning Mr. Clarke took a promenade on Amity Street, with a guard of two of the biggest men in the senior class. One was Frederick Hancock, who was the crack football player of the Boys' High School, and the other was James O'Connor, a baseball player of high repute.

Suddenly there uprose from behind ash barrels, from areaways, from the vestibules of houses, a charging party of twenty juniors, and before they could realize what had happened Mr. Clarke was a captive and his tall protectors lay on the flat of their backs on the sidewalk, gazing up into a firmament of shooting stars.

The victorious juniors looked around for their van, but at the critical moment it had failed them, and was nowhere to be seen. Their resources, however, were not yet exhausted. An express wagon was passing, and they promptly stopped it and hurled the form of Mr. Clarke into its depths. The dumfounded driver was about to expostulate, but a five-dollar bill, stuffed into his hand, silenced him, and he whipped up his horses and rattled away down Amity Street.

Meanwhile Hancock and O'Connor remained prostrate on the pavement. When they recovered their breath they began to struggle, but the detachment told off to look after them foiled their puny efforts by the simple device of sitting on their heads and legs for twenty minutes. Then the crestfallen guards were allowed to rise, in consideration of purchasing liquid refreshment for the attacking party.

An hour or so before the reception began some of the senior sleuths succeeded in discovering their President's whereabouts, but the discovery only increased their anguish, for they could not get at him. Mr. Clarke is on board a yacht somewhere off Coney Island, and his guards are ready and anxious to repel boarders. The whole junior class spent the evening down at Coney Island, dancing war dances and watching for the apparition of the seniors. This morning they will form in procession and march back triumphantly, with Clarke in the centre of the parade.

Found with His Skull Fractured.

A man who said he was Charles A. Work, a florist, of Madison, N. J., was found on the sidewalk on Thirteenth Street, near University Place, last night, with his skull fractured. He was well dressed, and had some letters in his pockets bearing upon some property which he apparently owns. He was unable to explain how he came by his injuries. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

SALE OF HARNESS HORSES.

The Fasig sale of trotters and pacers at Madison Square Garden, which opened on Monday, ended last night, and in all about 500 horses were disposed of.

Yesterday's prices were low, and the horsemen present attributed this fact to the absence of the foreign buyers, who for the last year or two have been buying trotting stock whenever it was offered and could be obtained at a fair figure. The only foreign buyer who purchased at this week's sale was Max Gross of Berlin, Germany, but he bought only a few, and then only at low prices.

In all, the week's sales amounted to about $105,000, an average of about $210 for each animal sold.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Sea Spray won, Chapple second, Koenigen third. Time—1:28¾.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile. Amelia Fonso won, Pelxotto second, Schnitz third. Time—1:21½.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. For two-year-olds. Half mile. Semi Colon won, San Augustine second, Clarando third. Time—0:49¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Mile and a sixteenth. Peter II won, Outgo second, Vergua third. Time—1:49¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Chihahua won, Ping second, Moringa third. Time—1:08½.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Montallade won, Mainstay second, Mamie Scott third. Time—1:27½.

Interscholastic Chess.

The final round in the interscholastic chess tournament was played at Columbia Grammar School yesterday. The championship, however, was not decided, as there are several adjourned games to be played. Hamilton and De La Salle Institute are within half a point of each other for first place, and, as both schools have an adjourned game, no decision will be reached until these are continued.

Pugilist "Con" Doyle Dead.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Charles, better known as "Con," Doyle, one of the best known prizefighters in the country, died this afternoon of hemorrhage, superinduced by acute alcoholism. Doyle participated in a number of notable ring encounters, the most conspicuous being his twenty-eight-round battle with Tommy Ryan at Selby, Ind., in September, 1890.

Wild Night Wins the Waterloo Cup.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—In the deciding course of the Waterloo Cup to-day Mr. J. Trevor's Wild Night beat the Duke of Leeds's Auld Lang Syne.

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TO STOP UNDERVALUATIONS

Appraiser Wakeman Investigating the System Practiced by Some Foreign Consignors.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS SUSPECTED

Goods Invoiced to New York Agents at Less Than the Actual Market Price—American Importers to Help Officials.

A sharp investigation is being conducted by United States Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman into the practice, which is said to be growing among foreign manufacturers of consigning their goods to their own agents in this country at valuations which do not fairly represent the market price. This practice is described by some of the customs officers at this port as one of the most insidious evils with which they have to contend, and fully a score of the largest dry goods importing houses in this and other cities have expressed to representatives of the Treasury Department their desire to co-operate in putting a stop to it. Two or three conferences between these merchants and Appraiser Wakeman have been held, and within the past few days some important sworn testimony has been taken

Facts have been disclosed with regard to importations of goods designed for the Canadian market, which have passed through this port at sworn valuations far below the actual market prices of the goods. For instance, goods were invoiced for entry at the Custom House at $1 per yard, which were subsequently bought by Montreal merchants from the importers at prices ranging from $1.25 to $1.45 per yard. Had these goods been consigned to a legitimate purchaser instead of to an agent of the foreign manufacturer, their real market value would have shown in the bill of sale.

American Importers Aggressive.

The American importers are becoming actively aggressive in this matter. A committee representing a dozen large New York and Chicago houses stated in the presence of several Treasury Department officers in this city a few days ago, that this foreign consignment system was bound to ruin the reputable American importer unless it was stopped very soon. Each succeeding year increases the number of New York importers who are compelled to buy their foreign-made goods here in New York for cash down, instead of being able, as formerly, to buy them in the foreign market and have them consigned direct to the purchaser. One of the most important New York dry goods houses has testified that it is now obliged to buy at least 75 per cent. of its imported goods in New York from agents, because the foreign manufacturers will not consign goods to any other persons than their own agents.

Appraiser Wakeman is conducting his investigations, by direction of the Treasury Department, under a section of the Federal law which reads: "It shall be lawful for appraising officers in determining the dutiable value of such merchandise to take into consideration the wholesale prices at which such or similar merchandise is sold or offered for sale in the United States, due allowance being made for estimated duties thereon, the cost of transportation, insurance, and other necessary expenses, from the place of shipment to the United States and a reasonable commission, if any has been paid, not exceeding 6 per cent."

This provision, as interpreted by the Treasury Department, was put into the law for the purpose of assisting appraising officers in arriving at the true foreign market value of imported merchandise, and the department desires that in ascertaining and determining the said foreign market value the appraising officer shall take cognizance and full advantage of the method authorized by the section of law quoted. In this same connection the attention of appraising officers has been officially directed to Section 16 of the act of June 10, 1890, empowering the local Appraisers to cite to appear before them and examine upon oath any owner, importer, agent, consignee, or other person touching any matter or thing which they may deem material respecting imported merchandise, in ascertaining the dutiable value or classification thereof. The appraising officer may under such circumstances require the production of any letters, accounts, or facts relating to any such imported merchandise, and the appraising officer may require such testimony to be reduced to writing if he deems it necessary.

To Reach the Root of the Evil.

Appraiser Wakeman said that it was the purpose of the Government officers to push this investigation without fear or favor, in the hope that the root of the evil might be reached and the evil itself stopped. The reputable importers throughout the United States were fully awakened to the mischievous effects of the existing foreign consignment system, and they were anxious, Mr. Wakeman said, to join with the Federal officers in securing a complete exposure of the character of the offenses against the law. Facts are being collected which it is promised will make interesting reading for the mercantile community of New York.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell is expected in New York to-day, and within the next two or three days the general subject of undervaluations at this port will be taken under official consideration. A number of the special examiners of the Treasury Department have been called together for that purpose.

Edward Van Perlo, representing A. Risbarth, church furnisher, publisher, and importer, at 42 Barclay Street, appeared at the United States Appraisers' Stores yesterday afternoon and registered a protest against the assessment of a duty on rosaries. The Dingley Tariff law provides for an ad valorem duty of 45 per cent. on rosaries made of wood, glass, mother of pearl, silver, and gold. The duty is levied on Mr. Rissarth's rosaries as manufactures of metal, and the importer's representative claimed that the duty should be assessed on each importation according to the material of which it is composed. Such a classification would make the duty on Mr. Rissarth's rosaries 35 per cent.

EVASION OF TOBACCO DUTIES.

A Committee of New York Cigar Manufacturers Sends a Statement to Secretary Gage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A few days ago a committee of tobacco importers from Key West and other parts of Florida visited this city and presented a strong protest to the Treasury Department against the proposed "uniform classification" regulations designed to be applied to all importations of tobacco. A counter-statement has just been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by a committee of the Mutual Protective Association of Cigar Manufacturers of New York. This statement deals particularly with the question of inspecting, handling, and assessing duty on Havana wrapper leaf. The New York committee says:

"We note that the committee of nonwrapper users protested urgently against bales coming to New York and being examined here, instead of at the home port. Why do they do this? Simply because when sample 'carrots' of tobacco reach New York instead of a bale, a manufacturer will have enough of his friends or representatives there to examine the tobacco and destroy it so thoroughly that, were it the finest bale of Havana wrapper that ever left the island of Cuba, there would not be a solid leaf left, and, therefore, it would have to be assessed at the filler rate. If a bale of filler tobacco is shipped from Key West to New York no harm whatsoever comes to it, and this committee will vouch for the truth of this statement. A bale of wrappers perhaps might suffer a very slight injury by transportation, but this would merely be nominal, and a manufacturer, if he has a bale of wrappers and insists that it is a bale of fillers, it certainly suffers no less; whereas, if it is really a bale of wrappers and the Government takes the stand that it is injured, it is putting a premium on an evasion of the law. 'Filler' does not spoil, that is, as far as transportation is concerned.

"Regarding the climatic conditions in New York, we can only say that the highest priced clear Havana goods made in the United States are made right in New York City, and they do not in this age of keen competition bring greater prices than their proportionate merit. Regarding the driving away of the Cuban manufacturing business from this country providing proper classification was adopted, you, Mr. Secretary, are too well posted to be misled. Not by one cigar will the consumption in this country be decreased. The duty on imported cigars, which is a protection to us manufacturers in this country, protects us all.

"In conclusion, we beg to say that the law affecting wrapper tobacco was placed on the statute books for the purpose of bringing revenue to the Treasury of this country, and we as importers and manufacturers wish to assure you that if the enforcement of this law is given hearty cooperation by your bureau the revenue of this Government will be largely increased during this and coming years from this commodity."

GERMAN DUTY DECISION.

Treasury Department Order Regarding the "Bonification of Tax."

In view of a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in favor of the Government, in the case of the United States vs. Passavant and others of New York, involving the question as to the dutiable value of certain cotton velvets imported from Germany, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell has issued a special order to officers of customs throughout this country. The main question involved in this case was whether the Appraiser of this Port acted within the law in including the German duty, or "bonification of tax" in his estimate of the dutiable value of Passavant's importation. The "bonification of tax" is a certain remission of duty provided for under the laws of Germany.

Assistant Secretary Howell calls attention to the Supreme Court's ruling that the laws of this country in the assessment of duties proceed upon the market value in the exporting country, and not upon that market value less such remission or amelioration as that country chooses to allow in accordance with its own views of public policy. Mr. Howell then says: "As the practice of allowing remission of duties or payments of drawback on merchandise exported to the United States from bond extends to countries other than Germany, Collectors and appraising officers should exercise due vigilance in the examination of invoices to ascertain the amount of any bonus allowed either as a remission of tax or a payment of drawback, so that said amount may be included in the dutiable value of the merchandise."

MISS WILLARD'S FUNERAL.

Services to be Held To-morrow in the Broadway Tabernacle—Body to Lie in State in Chicago.

It was announced yesterday that the funeral of Miss Francis E. Willard will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Broadway Tabernacle, in Thirty-fourth Street. Mrs. Catherine Willard Baldwin, a niece of Miss Willard, and her nearest relative in this country, will take charge of the arrangements in conjunction with the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Mary T. Burt, President of the New York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has issued a notice to members requesting them to attend the funeral, wearing a white carnation, the emblem of the State organization.

Cablegrams, telegrams, and messages from persons of all sorts and conditions in all parts of the world continued to arrive at the Hotel Empire yesterday.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Miss Katherine L. Stevenson, Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, said to-day that it was the present intention to have a committee of Miss Willard's friends and co-workers in Chicago meet the body between here and New York City, and act as an escort during the journey West.

The body will lie in state for a day in Willard Hall, in the Woman's Temple Building, in Chicago, after which it will be taken to Miss Willard's home, in Evanston, where, according to present plans, the funeral will be held on Thursday, probably from the First Methodist Church, which Miss Willard attended for years. It is possible, however, that, owing to the smallness of the church, this part of the programme may be changed and the services held in this city.

The interment will take place at Rose Hill Cemetery, where Miss Willard's mother is buried.

Miss L. M. N. Stevens, National Vice President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will, according to the National Secretary, Miss Kate L. Stevenson, carry on Miss Willard's work for the present, and no election will take place until the next regular convention.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The afternoon newspapers to-day make sympathetic references to the death of Miss Frances E. Willard. They all agree that her death will be a serious blow to the societies with which she was connected.

ARRESTED THE WRONG MAN.

Mr. Martin, Locked Up in Brooklyn on a Warrant Issued for His Son, Released with Apologies.

A case of mistaken identity led yesterday to the arrest and incarceration of a Manhattan business man by a Brooklyn Deputy Sheriff. In a suit brought by William M. Martin against Mason Cooper and others, for the partition of property in Queens County, Justice Maddox, sitting in Long Island City, dismissed the complaint on affidavits showing that Martin was not a resident of the State of New York. Martin applied to Justice Gaynor, in Brooklyn, to have the order set aside, presenting an affidavit that he lived in the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn.

Charles J. McDermott, a clerk in the law office of Boardman & Boardman, then produced the affidavits of Elmer Seaman, clerk, and Thomas Herron, assistant clerk, of the Clarendon Hotel, showing that on Feb. 14 Martin registered at the hotel, but never occupied a room. An affidavit was also presented by Eversley Childs, to the effect that Martin lived in Cranford, N. J., with his father, James M. Martin. Justice Gaynor issued a warrant for Martin's arrest on a charge of perjury.

Yesterday, after a consultation between Sheriff Creamer and District Attorney Marean, Deputy Sheriff Cunningham went to 45 Liberty Street, Manhattan, to arrest Martin. He returned with a tall man of dignified appearance, who was very indignant, and apparently much bewildered at his arrest. When arraigned before Justice Gaynor the prisoner vehemently protested that he had not made any affidavit that he lived in the Clarendon Hotel, and did not know why he had been arrested.

"I will hold you in $1,000 bonds," said Justice Gaynor, severely. "Next time you had better tell the truth. Don't lie when you are brought into court. Officer, take him to the jail."

The prisoner was taken away, still protesting vigorously. District Attorney Marean, however, began to fear that a mistake had been made, and he telephoned to Boardman & Boardman. McDermott went to Brooklyn, got a description of the prisoner, and immediately declared that the wrong man had been arrested. The prisoner proved to be James M. Martin, the father of the person for whose arrest the warrant had been issued. Mr. Marean apologized to Mr. Martin, but the latter was in no mood to hear him, and went away vowing vengeance.

RAPID TRANSIT BILLS CUT DOWN

Court Commissioners Who Asked for $15,000 Each Get $2,000.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon rendered its decision in the matter of the application for an allowance made one week before by John Sabine Smith for himself, Arthur D. Williams, and George W. Young, Commissioners appointed by the court in July, 1897, to determine whether a rapid transit railroad on the plan of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners ought to be constructed. Mr. Smith asked for $15,000 for each of the Commissioners, and the Court grants them $2,000 each.

The Court, in disposing of the application, suggests that, inasmuch as this commission did not work any longer than a former commission did, and that, inasmuch as it did as much work as the other commission, the compensation should be at the same rate paid to the former commission. This was $2,000 for each member. Messrs. Smith, Young, and Williams were sworn as Commissioners on July 20, 1897, gave their first hearing on Aug. 9, and made their report in favor of the underground railroad plan on Nov. 6, having meanwhile sat some thirty times.

Missing Philadelphian Found Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The body of Edward B. Walton, who was chief clerk to Charles E. Pugh, Second Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was found today in the Delaware River opposite this city. Mr. Walton disappeared on Nov. 20, nothing having been seen or heard of him since that time.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

A More General Observance of Lent This Year Than Usual Among the Protestant Churches.

SPECIAL SERVICES ARRANGED

Rules and Regulations for the Lenten Season to be Announced in Roman Catholic Churches at the Masses To-morrow.

To a far larger extent than ever before the Lenten season, which begins next Wednesday, will be observed in churches other than Roman Catholic or Protestant Episcopal. The Lenox Avenue Union Church of the Disciples of Christ, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, will have on Friday afternoons during Lent a class of young people on religious instruction. These are persons who lately came into the church. Palm and Easter Sundays will be observed with special music and sermons.

At the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Madison Avenue and Twenty-first Street, the pastor, the Rev. S. H. Virgin, will give on Tuesday mornings during Lent a series of lectures before the Ladies' Society, the opening one of which will be on "The Sistine Madonna." Palm and Easter Sundays will also be observed.

In all of the Collegiate Reformed churches the Psalms are read responsively at both Sunday services, and at the Fifth Avenue Church the Creed is always recited in the evening. At the West End Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-second Street, there is an extra Lenten service on Friday afternoons, held then because, society affairs being less active, the people can be gotten to attend. The subject this year will be the restatement of some fundamental doctrines.

Metropolitan Temple will observe Lent by services every night. In those to be held this year the Psalms will be read responsively, the Creed will be recited, and there will be a somewhat elaborate ritual with music by the vested choir.

At Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. R. J. Kent, there will be a special course of Sunday evening services to follow the history of Bible events, and during Holy Week services will be held every night.

The services at the Park Presbyterian Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, differs from what is supposed to be the ordinary Presbyterian form in that there are responsive readings, the creed is recited, and music is much used in the liturgy. During Lent this year there will be a few extra services.

Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, and Calvary Branch, Eighty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, keep Lent with special services for instruction and inquiry with reference to those who are candidates for baptism on Easter Sunday. This practice has been followed for some years at this church with excellent results. Services are also held every night during Holy Week, which week, observes the pastor, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, "would be the best period of the year for the general observance of the Week of Prayer."

The usual half-hour noonday service for business men will be held in St. Paul's Chapel during Lent. The preacher on February 25 and March 4 and 11 will be the Rev. Brockholst Morgan of the City Missions, and on March 18, 25, and April 1 the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Bradley, vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel.

In all the Catholic churches the rules and regulations of Lent will be read by the pastors of churches to their flock to-morrow morning at the various masses. All the week days of Lent from Ash Wednesday to Easter Sunday are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting, (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness,) the infirm, those attaining their growth, and those whose duties are of a laborious character, women in pregnancy, and all who are enfeebled by old age. The following dispensations are granted for this diocese by the Holy See: (1) The use of flesh meat is allowed at each meal on Sundays in Lent, and at the principal meal on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Ember Saturday and Holy Saturday excepted. (2) The use of eggs and white meats is allowed each day at the principal meal and at the collation. (3) A small piece of bread, with a cup of coffee, tea, or chocolate, may be taken in the morning. (4) Where it is not convenient to take the principal meal at noon, it is lawful to invert the order, and take the collation in the morning and dinner in the evening. (5) Drippings and lard may be used in the preparation of food. (6) On Sundays there is neither fast nor abstinence, but fish and flesh cannot be used at the same meal. (7) Those who are exempt from the precept of fasting may eat meat at the three meals upon the days the use of meats is allowed. (8) By a special indult granted to the Bishops of the United States for ten years, dating from March 15, 1895, working people who cannot easily observe the common law of the Church are dispensed from the obligation of abstinence on all days of the year, except Fridays, Ash Wednesday, Holy Week, and Christmas Eve. This dispensation does not exempt from the additional obligation of fasting, where such exists, nor does it authorize the use of fish and flesh at the same meal. It includes, however, not only the individual workmen in whose favor it is granted, but all the members of their families as well. In return it is expected that those who avail themselves of this indult will abstain from stimulants during Lent. The time for fulfilling the Easter precept of communion extends from the first Sunday in Lent to Trinity Sunday, inclusive.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Feb. 20.

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SUBJECT—The Twelve Sent Forth.—Matthew x., 2-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—Freely ye have received, freely give.—Matthew x., 8.

Preaching and healing were the marked characteristics of Jesus' ministry. Healing, however, was subordinate to preaching. It was usually simply incidental to it. It was sometimes the occasion of an address; sometimes the result of one. Sometimes it was itself the most powerful kind of preaching. It was always a witness, both to Him who preached and to what was preached. It is written of Jesus that "He went throughout every city and village preaching, and showing the glad tidings of the Kingdom of God," (Luke viii., 1,) but He did not heal every one that was sick, or relieve every one that was distressed. For these things faith was required, and faith was not always present.

As we saw in a recent lesson, Jesus both preached and healed, because both were important features of His great work of Redemption; the preaching pre-eminently so. To the great mass of men, however, the healing would appear to be the more important; it appeals so directly to a condition which every one can appreciate. If Jesus had been simply a good man, going about doing good as an example for all other men to copy, probably it would have been so magnified in the Scriptures. But it is not. It had to do only with the body or the mind. It gave them a temporary relief. Preaching, however, had to do with the soul, and its eternal interests; it declared "the glad tidings of the Kingdom of God." It must declare the same "glad tidings" yet, or else it is not true preaching.

And the reason is very plain. In the beginning we read that "the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." (Gen. ii., 7.) Becoming such, he became a responsible being, far above all other created creatures. He was endued with a will which could even resist God and rebel against Him. For, being created in His image, and inbreathed with His Spirit, he must be as free to act as God Himself, although he was of "the earth, earthy." So, when he fell, and lost his fellowship with God, God could not deal with him as He had dealt with the inert "dust of the ground," and by His omnipotent power recreate and restore him to Himself. He must deal with him now as a free agent. He must appeal to him as a "living soul." So He sought him out in his hiding place, and "called" him. (Gen. iii.; 9.)

In His work, as the Redeemer Jesus did the same. He came to "call sinners to repentance." So His servants must "go into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." (Mark xvi.; 15.) For man everywhere, must always be dealt with as a being endued with reasoning powers capable of weighing facts; with a conscience, capable of being aroused; with affections, which can be touched and warmed; with a will, which can determine and control action. All of these must be appealed to by preaching.

End of Christ's Ministry.

For more than a year, perhaps, nearly two years, Jesus had Himself gone everywhere preaching. But now the end of His ministry was drawing near, and "the gospel of the kingdom," must be committed "to faithful men, who should be able to teach others also." (2 Tim., ii., 2.) These men would need a special training for their work. How these necessities were provided for, is brought before us in this lesson.

As we read the account in the Gospel of St. Matthew, it seems as if the choosing of these "faithful men," and the sending of them out to preach, were two immediately consecutive facts. But when we compare St. Matthew's account, with those of St. Mark and St. Luke, it is evident that they were not "sent forth" for several months, perhaps a year, after they were chosen. St. Mark tells us in the fourteenth verse of the third chapter that "He ordained twelve, that they should be with Him, and that He might send them forth to preach." But it is not until we reach the sixth chapter and seventh verse that we read: "He called unto Him the twelve, and began to send them forth, by two and two."

St. Luke repeats many of the incidents reported by St. Mark as having occurred in this interval, and adds many others to them. He tells us of the choosing of the twelve, "whom also," he says, "He named Apostles," (6:13-16,) and then, after giving us "the Sermon on the Mount," goes on to tell of the healing of the Centurion's servant, the raising of the widow's son in Nain, the visit of John's Disciples, and other events in the neighborhood of Capernaum. After all of these things had happened, he says, "it came to pass afterward that He went throughout every city and village, preaching and showing the glad tidings of the Kingdom of God; and the twelve were with Him." (8:1-3.) Then, after the account of this, His second tour through Galilee, in which "certain women which ministered unto Him of their substance" accompanied Him as well as the twelve, he tells us of the preaching of "the Sermon by the Sea," of the visit to Gadara, the healing of the woman with an issue of blood, and the raising of Jairus's daughter. After all of these events, he says, "then He called the twelve together," (ix., 1) and gave them essentially the same instructions as are reported by St. Matthew in our lesson.

Thus we have brought before us at this time two distinct and separate facts:

1. The choosing of the Apostles.
2. The sending of them out to preach.

Between these two there was a season of preparation, when the chosen ones were, in a special sense, "with Him."

Jesus Went Away to Pray.

The circumstances connected with the first of these facts are very interesting and important. They occurred probably in the neighborhood of Capernaum. After a busy day spent in ministering to the sick and teaching the ignorant, Jesus sought rest and refreshment. But to Him rest of mind and heart was more needed than rest of body, and so we do not find Him retiring to the home of Peter, or of any other friend in the city seeking rest in sleep. On the contrary, He went up into the solitude of a neighboring mountain—"in all probability the singular elevation known at this day as the 'Kurn Hattin,' or 'Horns of Hattin.'" (Farrar.) And there it was not to sleep, but to pray. (Luke 6: 12.) Praying to Him was more refreshing than sleeping. In the highest sense it is so still to all of His true spiritual children.

The burden of His prayer at this time also presents to us some very helpful and important considerations. Although the very Son of God, He was on earth in the form of man, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. He was here on His "Father's business." Now, He was about to call other men into partnership with Him in that business that they might be "workers together with Him" (2 Cor., vi., 1,) in building up the kingdom of God upon earth. Undoubtedly it was for these men that He prayed rather than that He might be guided in choosing. All the night through He was beseeching for them grace and strength and wisdom for the work to which He was about to call them. He knew their weakness and danger and need. He knew that one of those whom He would appoint to this ministry would be "a devil." (John vi., 70;) that satan would desire to have another that he might sift him as wheat, (Luke xxii., 31,) that in the hour of His greatest extremity they would all forsake Him and flee, (Mark xiv., 27-50.) Yet He called them into His service, and prayed for them. They were types of all who should follow them—weak and sinful men, appointed to declare His truth to others as weak and sinful as they.

Just before He left them to return to the bosom of His Father, He prayed again for them, and then they all heard His prayer. "Holy Father," He said, "keep through Thine own name those whom Thou hast given me. I have given unto them the words which Thou gavest me, and they have received them, and have known surely that I came from Thee, and they have believed that Thou didst send me. I pray not that Thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that Thou shouldest keep them from the evil. Sanctify them through Thy truth; Thy word is truth. As Thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world. Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me, through their word, that they all may be one; as Thou, Father, art in me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that Thou hast sent me." (John xvii., 11.)

And so we may believe that in that prayer on the mountain every pastor and missionary, and every humble Sunday school teacher and instructor of the ignorant was included. It was not only for those whom He was about to call into His special service, but for all who should believe on Him, "through their word," to the end of time. And now, seated on the right hand of His Father in Heaven, "He ever liveth to make intercession for them who come unto God by him." (Heb., vii., 25.) What comfort and strength are wrapped up in this thought for all of His faithful servants!

He Himself prays for them as He did for Peter, that their faith may not fail. And if He prays for His servants, they may be sure He will fulfill in their experiences all of His promises, and be with them always, "even unto the end of the world." (Matt. xxviii., 20.)

Choosing the Apostles.

After this night-long prayer, out of all who up to that time had followed Him, Jesus selected twelve. The number is significant. Like the number seven, it is a Scriptural form for expressing completeness—seven days, forming the complete week; twelve months, the completed year. As the number seven is the combination of the heavenly and the earthly, the triune God gathering "His elect from the four winds," (Mark xiii., 27,) three and four, added to each other, so is twelve the result of the same numbers multiplied by each other. Here it is the triune God, planning for the whole world, North, South, East, and West. The dealings of man with man are marked by multiples of seven—"if he trespass against thee seven times in a day, and seven times in a day turn again to thee, saying, I repent, thou shalt forgive him." (Luke xvii., 4.) But the dealings of God with man are marked by multiples of twelve—"no man could learn that song but the hundred and forty and four thousand which were redeemed from the earth" (Rev. xiv., 1-3;) that "great multitude which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues." (Rev. vii., 9.)

In the first dispensation the Church of God was represented by the twelve tribes of Israel; in the last dispensation it is represented by the Twelve Apostles, "built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief Cornerstone." (Eph. ii., 20.) Hence John saw in his vision that the New Jerusalem "had twelve foundations, and in them the names of the twelve apostles of th Lamb." (Rev. xxi., 24.) Thus the college of the apostles stands for the whole Church of God. They were men of different ages, of different characters, of different abilities; just such men as are found in the Church to-day. They were all to testify of Christ and his redemption; they were all to be prepared for their work by being "with Him"; some were steadfast to the end, some fell by the way. But they were all invited into the fellowship of their Master, and all shared in His prayers. The same demands rest upon all of their successors; the same preparation must be had by all, the same assurances are given to all.

Sent Forth to Preach the Word.

This brings us to the second fact of our lesson. When thus prepared, these chosen ones were sent forth to preach to the souls of men, and to minister to the bodies of men. They went out in couplets, "two and two" together. No man was able, or expected, to do his work alone. He must have the sympathy and support of his fellows, as well as the prayers and promises of his Master. And it is to be noted that men of different temperaments, ages, and character were associated with each other. They thus helped each other; what one lacked the other supplied.

They went out in faith. They took neither purse nor scrip, nor extra clothing. He who sent them provided for them. They went out as his messengers. They represented Him. Whosoever received them received Him; whosoever repected them and their message rejected Him and His grace.

They went out "as sheep in the midst of wolves." They knew that men would not, as a body, welcome them; that their very lives would often be brought into danger. But none of these things moved them. Strong in faith, and leaning upon the power and the promises of their Lord, they went forth. Doubtless they came back, as did the "seventy," "with joy, saying Lord, even the devils are subject unto us through Thy name." (Luke x., 1-17.) So it has been ever since. So it probably will be to the end of time.

Questions on the Lesson.

Why did Jesus preach and heal, and what is said of the relation of healing to preaching?

What condition of man makes preaching a necessity?

Why was it necessary for Jesus to choose "the twelve"?

What is said of the relation of the choosing of "the twelve" to the sending of them out to preach?

What were the circumstances connected with the choosing?

What was probably the burden of Jesus's prayer at this time?

What is said of His prayer just before His crucifixion?

What is said of the numbers "seven" and "twelve"?

How was the Church represented under the first dispensation, and how under the last?

In what manner were "the twelve" sent out?

In what spirit did they go, and what was the result?

AFRICAN MISSION WORK.

A Colony Successfully Started by Heli Chatelain's Party.

The announcement has just been received in this city from the Philafrican Liberators' League that its first expedition, under the leadership of Heli Chatelain, has safely reached its destination in West Africa. A desirable site for the first native civilized Christian town has been selected, where the climate is healthful, the soil fertile, the natives friendly, and the Portuguese officials helpful. The information comes from a letter of Heli Chatelain's, dated Caconda, Nov. 20, 1897.

The party is settled in a fine tableland country of 5,000 feet altitude, in the Hanha division of the Caconda district. The Governor of Benguella and the Deputy Governor being in perfect sympathy with the expedition, a permanent site was chosen near the head waters of the Cubale River, in a region where the natives seemed willing to work and were not degraded by rum. The slave trade is largely carried on in the immediate territory, and the Portuguese declared themselves helpless in the matter. Singularly enough, the parents not only sell their children, but children their aged parents, and kidnapping is an every-day experience. Soon after the party's selection of the site, sweet and white potatoes, beans, peas, lettuce, and wheat were sown, the season being well on at that time. The spot is adapted to peach and fig culture, and at the time of writing M. Chatelain was making preparations for the purchase of cows. Until the rainy season is over, in the middle of April, the party must content itself with mud-plastered dwellings of wood. In the Summer adobe houses will be built.

It is the plan of this league to acquire fertile land by concessions from European Governments and purchase from the natives, forming a practical African Utopia, free from slavery, polygamy, witchcraft, and rum. The model settlers in the proposed villages are to be freed slaves and natives, who will be Christian farmers and handicraftsmen. The station work, as it is called, will be divided into four departments—agricultural, industrial, educational, and medical or charitable—each in charge of a specialist, who will endeavor to make his department self-supporting as soon as possible.

The leader of the expedition and the organizer of the league is Heli Chatelain, who was born in Switzerland forty years ago. He was a cripple for twenty years, and in that time he mastered all the languages of Europe, and was intensely interested in Africa through reading Livingstone's "Travels." When about twenty years old M. Chatelain was sufficiently recovered from his injury to come to America, study, and join Bishop Taylor in missionary work in West Africa. The industrial colony plan was the outcome of his African experiences as a practical solution of Christianizing and civilizing the Dark Continent. The league was formed in 1896.

AT THE BRICK CHURCH.

Celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of Dr. Van Dyke's Pastorate.

To-morrow will be celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. To mark the occasion, the new organ, a memorial of this event, will be used for the first time. The anniversary service will be held at 11 A. M., and at 4:30 P. M. there will be a musical service.

Marked as was always the history of the Brick Church, it has seen its most prosperous years under its present pastorate. It is not the fortune of many congregations to secure, in one and the same person, so many rare qualifications as this congregation in the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke. Pastor, preacher, poet, artist, and author, he is not the less a real spiritual leader and teacher. The church supports four missionaries in foreign countries, and more than a dozen at home. Its membership has grown year after year until it has become a problem to know what to do with all who desire to attend the services. Last year more than 100 sittings were added, and these were quickly taken by young men. When the new sittings were added to the galleries of the church last Fall, a new choir gallery was erected, extending across the entire east end of the interior. It is a beautiful bit of workmanship, of light ash, mosaic panels of light blue, and bronze ornaments. It is supported by four polished Siena marble columns that have delicately carved caps. Its cost was $4,500.

The new organ is the gift of twenty-five members of the congregation, and its cost was $10,000. It was built by Hutchings, and contains forty-five speaking stops and 3,072 pipes. The console is detached from the organ proper, and, resembling a small roll-top desk, may be placed in any part of the church. The action is electro-pneumatic, and a marvel of lightness and quickness of response. Communication between the keys at the desk and the pipes is established through a cable. The facilities in quick control of the organ are unique. The action enables the performer to arrange any combination of stops upon any one of a series of pistons placed just beneath each bank of keys. Upon pressing one of these pistons the desired quality and volume of tone may be instantly obtained, without disturbing the stops that may have been drawn by register. A plate has been placed on the front of the organ bearing this inscription:

"Presented to the Brick Church
In Gratitude of the Ministry of
HENRY VAN DYKE
On the Fifteenth Anniversary of His
Pastorate."

BAPTIST BOYS' BRIGADE.

Competition Drill on Washington's Birthday in an Armory.

At the Ninth Regiment Armory, on West Fourteenth Street, the Baptist Boys' Brigade will hold its sixth annual reception and review on Tuesday afternoon from 2 o'clock till 5. The competitive drill this year will be for a silver cup, and any company is eligible to the contest. The winning company will hold the cup for a year, and will go on record by means of an inscription chased on the silver. Each succeeding winning company will have the same honor. Just before the assembling of the companies at 2:15 the Baptist Boys' Brigade Temple Band of Brooklyn will play a number of selections, and following this there will be a singing of the Doxology by all, with the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church presiding, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church. After a review of the companies by Col. W. H. Seward, the competitive drill for the silver cup will take place, each company having ten minutes' time. A gold and a silver medal will be the prizes awarded for the company presenting the best manual of arms through three of its men below the rank of Second Lieutenant. The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, President of the brigade, and Vice President Hugh Porter will award the prizes.

Era of Church Prosperity.

The Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, which about a year ago was in such financial distress that it was offered for sale, seems now to have begun an era of prosperity. The Rev. Howard L. Jones, the pastor, has instituted a few new branches of work on "institutional" lines which have proved successful. The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip has been placed in charge of a club for younger boys, and the young ladies' society has taken charge of a girls' club. These clubs are composed of the poorer class of east siders. The meetings are held in the basement of the church, where the boys are taught seat caning and other work, besides Bible lessons. The girls are taught sewing, embroidering, and general housework.

The church itself is in a better condition than ever before in its history. The amount received for pew rentals alone has increased $1,000 over that received last year. The pastor attributes the falling down of the church to an attempt to make it a "family church." Now, however, he intends to broaden its scope and welcome the poor as cordially as the rich.

Unitarian Vesper Services.

The vesper services arranged by the Unitarian Club of this city will begin to-morrow evening in All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. An attractive musical programme has been arranged by Charles H. Hoyt, organist and choir director of the church. The choir, which consists of fourteen male and female voices, will be assisted by Miss Bertha Buclin, violinist. Among the selections to be rendered are Shelley's anthem, "Father, When Night Involves the Skies"; Mendelssohn's motet, "Hear My Prayer," the soprano solo by Miss Camilla Serrano; Barnby's contralto solo, "O Ye that Love the Lord," by Miss Helen L. Niebuhr, and a violin solo by Miss Buclin. There will be two fifteen-minute addresses. The first will be on "The Supremacy of Reason," by the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage of the Church of the Messiah; the second on "The Integrity of Reason," by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of All Souls' Church.

New Baptist Church to be Opened.

What used to be the Baptist Tabernacle in Second Avenue, made notorious by the controversy between the Baptist City Mission and the Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter, is to be formally opened to-morrow as the Second Avenue Baptist Church. The new pastor is the Rev. J. A. Francis, late pastor of the Riverside Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street, who gives up a flourishing work up town in order to undertake this down-town effort. The services to-morrow will be at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., with a Baptist rally at 4 P. M., at which the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of Calvary Church, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell of Lexington Avenue Church, the Rev. J. J. Brouner of the City Missions, and the Rev. Richard Hartley of Hope Church.

Luther League Convention.

A general meeting of the Official and Executive Committees of the Luther League of America has been called for Tuesday in the Lippincott Building, Philadelphia. Arrangements for the National Convention, to be held in New York this Fall, will be completed, including the selection of speakers, the place of meeting, the number of sessions, &c. It is expected that the business session of the convention will be held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in West Twenty-first Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The last meeting, which will be a mass meeting, will be held on the evening of Oct. 21 in Carnegie Hall. Local arrangements for the accommodation of the 6,000 expected delegates are now making by an active Ways and Means Committee.

A Growing Church.

The prosperity of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, is attracting attention. The church was dedicated in October last, since which time its growth has been remarkably rapid. The pastor, the Rev. George P. Eckman, has received into this church during its brief period of activity on this site 124 persons in addition to those members who went up town with the removal of the church. The different departments of church life are fast being organized, the young people of the congregation showing commendable zeal in connection with the Epworth League. The Sunday school is increasing each week, and the entire church gives evidence of remarkable vigor.

Church News and Notes.

Thomas Dixon, Jr., pastor of the "People's Church," which meets at the Academy of Music, will allow Eugene Debs, the Western labor agitator, to occupy his platform to-morrow morning.

A postponement from to-morrow to a week later is announced of the singing of Gaul's cantata, "The Holy City," by the choir of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, West Forty-eighth Street.

"Quo Vadis" is the subject on which R. L. Purdy will address a meeting for men at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow afternoon.

Sister Sophia is to be installed as Parish Deaconess in St. John's Lutheran Church, 8 Christopher Street, to-morrow at 4 P. M. Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. J. B. Remensnyder,

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Cavalleria Rusticana—H. M. S. Pinafore—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Concerts—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
COLUMBUS—A New Yorker—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—Lilli Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Macbeth—8:20. Matinée—Measure for Measure—2:15.
FINE ARTS SOCIETY—Architectural League Exhibition—9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Never Again—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Stranger in New York—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30. Matinée—2:30.
IRVING PLACE—Logenbrueder—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Gotterdammerung—2:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of the paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

MR. SHERMAN SHOULD RETIRE.

There is no longer any ground on which the retention of Mr. JOHN SHERMAN in the office of Secretary of State can be excused or palliated. Personal considerations and party interest cannot be pleaded in his favor when the interests of the country plainly demand his retirement. Mr. SHERMAN was persuaded to allow himself to be transferred from the Senate to the post of Secretary of State in order to allow the election of Mr. MARK HANNA to the Senate, and put Ohio Republican politics into a condition satisfactory to the Administration. Mr. HANNA is in the Senate. That much is accomplished. Whether Ohio Republican politics are in a satisfactory condition is now of no consequence, in view of the weightier interests at stake; at any rate, the situation would not be in the least affected by Mr. SHERMAN'S retirement.

The Secretary of State is in a pitiable condition of body and mind. There is no need to choose soft words. Mr. SHERMAN is decaying mentally, and in respect to his physical health he is old and feeble beyond his years. He is no longer capable of transacting business. There are papers on his desk and he signs them. But they are routine papers of no consequence. Matters of moment and delicacy in our foreign relations are disposed of by Judge DAY and the President. They are not brought to the attention of the Secretary. In his clouded mind there can be no clear conception of what our foreign relations are or of what our interests demand. It would be useless to consult him, and experience has shown that it might be unsafe to communicate to him the information on which his subordinates are acting.

The public has not forgotten the erratic behavior of the Secretary which gave rise to so much anxiety last Summer. In the month of July Mr. SHERMAN went to Amagansett, L. I., for rest and recreation. Rumors that he was about to resign were denied by him. It was expected and understood that his vacation would be prolonged until after the President's return to Washington, but after two weeks at Amagansett he unexpectedly returned to the capital. In the absence of the President his presence was a serious embarrassment to our diplomacy. He was the head of the Department of State. There was no one above him. Yet the men who were nominally his subordinates could not trust him with the public business of the department; and uneasiness prevailed until the return of the President.

The morning after the assassination of CANOVAS the country read with amazement the report of an interview with the Secretary of State, in which he expressed sentiments that were calculated to give great offense to Spain. The taking off of CANOVAS, he was reported to have said, would make no difference with Spain's policy in Cuba; she would put in another Minister of like mind and the war would go on; yet Spain's money is gone, her resources are exhausted, and more to the same effect. The next day Mr. SHERMAN denied that he had said these things. Perhaps that was the easiest disclaimer, but it is not necessary to assume that his denial was diplomatic. It was evident that he had forgotten his indiscreet open conversation with several newspaper men who called on him.

In respect to Hawaii and Japan's relations to our designs upon those islands, Mr. SHERMAN'S utterances gave great anxiety. He had not grasped the subject, the antecedent facts had slipped from his enfeebled mind. But he talked and said what it was not becoming in him to say.

Nobody will pretend that the foreign relations of this Government can be well or safely managed in a department of which the chief is an old man in his dotage. It may be possible to keep diplomatic correspondence out of Mr. SHERMAN'S hands, but it is not possible to restrain him from undiplomatic speech. There is no assurance that he may not at any time involve us in serious trouble by his tongue or pen. Beyond all that, there is need in these times of a wise and competent Secretary of State. The President is not skilled in diplomacy or in foreign affairs. In Judge DAY he has a strong and able assistant, but Judge DAY is at a disadvantage in performing the duties of an office of which he has neither the dignity nor the responsibility. It is most unseemly that the President should longer tolerate this disability of his Administration at what is at present the most important point. Mr. SHERMAN'S continuance in office is a source of public disquietude.

THE VIZCAYA AND THE MAINE.

During her stay in the waters of our harbor the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya will be under the protection of the police of the city. We might exclude her altogether. Any nation has the right to exclude the war vessels of other nations from its territorial waters. But as by courtesy we admit her to our waters and salute her and pay calls of politeness to her officers, it is incumbent on us to see that no harm comes to her while she is here; except, of course, that we have no responsibility for harm that comes to her through the neglect of her own officers or men.

The usage and law relating to visits from ships of war have been succinctly stated by the United States Supreme Court. [The Exchange vs. MCFADDON:]

"If there be no prohibition, the ports of a friendly nation are considered as open to the public ships of all powers with whom it is at peace, and those vessels are supposed to enter such ports and to remain in them under the protection of the Government of the place."

The "Government of the place" means primarily the police of New York in the case of the Vizcaya; should anything happen to her the ultimate responsibility and the obligation to indemnify Spain would fall on the Government of the United States.

The same rule applies to our lost battleship Maine. She entered the harbor of Havana with the consent of the Spanish authorities. Spanish guns saluted her. The authorities indicated her place of anchorage, and the officers of the Government exchanged visits with her officers. She lay at anchor under Spanish protection, and was under that protection at the moment of the explosion that destroyed her. Whether Spain will be called upon to make good the loss to us depends first of all on the state of facts disclosed by the Board of Inquiry. If it should be shown that the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of her own boilers or magazine without external violence, Spain will be in no wise responsible. If the condition of her hull points to an external agency as the cause of the disaster, we should still be unable to hold Spain to any moral responsibility implying connivance or collusion unless there was proof of it, but we should have a right to ask her to pay for the ship. As the Maine was under her protection, she would be responsible in damages for her neglect to make that protection effective. The position is analogous to that arising from the mobbing of the residences of the Spanish Consuls in New Orleans and Key West in 1851, when our Government indemnified the sufferers. The acts of violence were perpetrated by a mob, for which our Government had no moral accountability, but it admitted its legal responsibility for injury to the property of Spain's representatives.

In the case of the Maine not only the value of the vessel but the terrible loss of life and the assault on the flag would have to be taken into the account. If it should be shown that a torpedo or a mine destroyed her, Spain would of course disclaim the act, and if she were well advised would give the best possible evidence of the good faith of her disclaimer by a prompt offer of reparation. Secretary SEWARD wrote in 1873:

"The rule of the law of nations is that the Government which refuses to repair the damage committed by its citizens or subjects, to punish the guilty parties or to give them up for that purpose, may be regarded as virtually a sharer in the injury or responsible therefor."

Any Havana miscreant who may have directed a torpedo against the Maine has made his Government liable. It makes no difference if he were an insurgent or a sympathizer with the insurrection. A Government is liable for the acts of insurgents against its authority unless it has recognized them as belligerents, and as we have not made the mistake of recognizing Cuban belligerency we have not forfeited our right to look to Spain to indemnify us for the loss of the Maine in case it is proved that she was destroyed by a Spanish subject, loyal or insurgent.

THE SPANISH CONDUCT.

Whatever may finally be found to be the cause of the destruction of the Maine, the conduct of the Spanish officials and of the Spanish people at home and in Cuba has been such as to strengthen the bonds of sympathy between them and us and to give to the world a new reason for faith in human nature.

In this statement we put aside as unthinkable the wild supposition that the Maine was destroyed by the order or by connivance of the Spanish Government or any of its responsible officials. No one whose opinion is worth quoting has entertained such a supposition, nor would we entertain it on our part, unless forced to do so, and, despite the forced frothing of one or two journals, no one on the Spanish part has accused us of such a suspicion.

The situation as it has actually developed has been one of serious tension. When our battleship was ordered to Havana there was a very general feeling in both countries that, though her visit was friendly in form, it was closely related to the condition of affairs in Cuba. To the Spaniards in the island and at home she was necessarily the embodiment of that power which at any moment might be launched against them. The insurrection which, rightly or wrongly, they regard as we of the North regarded the rebellion of the Southern States, has been largely sustained by means secured from this country. While our Executive has, by the acknowledgment of the Spanish Government, been active in suppressing all unlawful efforts to furnish such means, there has been in our Congress a party crying aloud for intervention in the Cuban trouble. And two successive Presidents have declared plainly that, if the conflict were not settled otherwise, intervention was a question of time. Such a declaration, "mutatis mutandis," would not be accepted by the United States Government or people as other than hostile—contingently and remotely, perhaps, but in effect and in spirit hostile. For all these reasons the Spanish people had no cause to love us as Americans, and they did not.

Then came the destruction of the Maine in the Harbor of Havana. The first boats to reach her in the attempt to rescue those not killed came at the same moment from the Spanish cruiser, bearing the name of the child-King, Alphonso XII., and from an American merchantman. When Capt. SIGSBEE stepped into his boat—the last man to leave the sinking ship—it was to the Spanish cruiser he repaired, to thank in person the Spanish sailors whose aid had been so swift and courageous. From the Queen Regent and the Premier in Madrid, from Gen. BLANCO and the Municipal President in Havana, from the Navy of Spain, and from every official source expressions of profound sympathy poured in upon Washington. In the Havana hospitals the wounded were tenderly cared for, and the Spanish authorities instantly took steps for funeral honors, at once imposing and touching, to the dead. The royal and local Government, the army and the navy, the Church and the people of Havana, from the most fanatical of loyalists to the wretched concentrados, joined in the demonstration of sorrow. And in this hour of deep emotion the Spanish Government seizes occasion to send to Washington a manly, emphatic, and comprehensive disavowal of all the utterances of its late Minister to which we had any right to object—not merely his offensive references to the President, but even more earnestly the expressions justifying suspicion as to the good faith of Spain with reference to reciprocity and autonomy.

This is the record to the present time. It is honorable to the Spanish Government and people. It is deeply gratifying to all rational Americans and to those of any nationality who love manliness and rejoice to see it shown in times of sudden trial.

THE POWER OF DISCIPLINE.

It is recorded in a letter, we believe, of MACAULAY'S, how the writer, being at dinner with the Duke of WELLINGTON, began to praise the valor and devotion of the British soldiers on board the Birkenhead, who formed in line on deck and went down with the ship, after the women and children had been saved. The Duke took a purely professional view of the occurrence, which he regarded as a tribute to the perfection of discipline.

The soldier was in the right. It is the habit of implicit and mechanical obedience, encouraged and enforced in ordinary times, that produces in crises what seem like prodigies of heroism. The loss of an American battleship has been as fruitful this week in inculcating the value of discipline as was the loss of a British troopship nearly half a century ago. Indeed, it is more of a tribute to discipline. The wreck of the Birkenhead was in plain prospect before it happened and the soldiers on board of her had at no time felt the bonds of discipline relax. It was comparatively a matter of course that they should continue to obey orders, without perceiving that they had any choice, until the final catastrophe came. But with the Maine it was different. An explosion woke up the sleeping ship and left the primitive instincts of human nature, one would say, to assert themselves without restraint, and first of all the instinct of self-preservation. The day of judgment could not more completely loose all social ties than such a breaking up to those whom it concerned of "the universal frame of things." Yet even in that awful and sudden exigency second nature prevailed over nature. Habit was stronger than instinct. So far as has appeared every member of the Maine's ship's company who was not actually blown overboard or killed in his place regarded himself as "present for duty." From the orderly who reported to the Captain that the ship was sinking to the officers who assembled on the quarter deck, the human notion of saving one's self was superseded by what in a sense may be called the superhuman notion of duty and obedience.

Never was presented a more wonderful example of the power of military training. The soldiers and sailors of all nations, as the facts of the wreck are brought home to them, will applaud the valor and discipline of the men of the Maine. We may almost say, nay, we may quite say it, in a national sense, that the demonstration was worth even its appalling cost. For it is only in moments of sudden and extreme trial that the power of discipline is seen. We can buy more three-million-dollar battleships—as many as we need. But it is upon the men that man them that it depends whether they are huge and helpless aggregations of floating junk or real defenders of the Nation and terrors to its enemies. And the final test of this question is not to be furnished by holiday cruises or squadron manoeuvres. It comes only in times of "battle, murder, and sudden death." It has so come to one man-of-war of the new navy, and the result of it has been a glorious vindication. There is no falling off from the highest standard of gallantry and discipline. Who dies in proving that as truly dies for his country as if he died fighting its enemies.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Elaborate computations have been made by the London papers in the effort to find an approximation of the cost to employers and employés of the recent great strike in the engineering trade. The figures are sufficiently impressive. In the thirty-one weeks during which the strike lasted 110,400 skilled workmen belonging to unions "went out" for a longer or shorter time, the average number of them from week to week being 34,000. Counting the non-union men who struck on account of sympathy, and the unskilled laborers who were deprived of employment, the average for the whole period is at least 70,000. Nothing like this was ever known in England before, for, though there have been longer strikes and strikes in which more men participated, none of them was at once so long and so widespread. The direct loss of wages is estimated at $17,275,000, but to this, in order to reach the amount by which the men were poorer at the end of the strike than they would have been if they had continued at work, there must be added large sums contributed by sympathizers and the depletion of savings in bank, both those of the unions and of their members. Taking everything together, it is said that the strike cost the men $24,400,000, while the loss in trade to the employers is set down at $26,980,000, making a grand total of $51,380,000. But, admitting all this, is it absolutely certain that all of the money was wasted? Each side may have acquired some valuable wisdom and be hereafter less ready, this one to provoke such a contest and the other to engage in it. This is a view of the matter which the London statisticians do not take, or at least not those with access to the great papers, and yet it is at least worth consideration.

—Unless all West Indian experience is at fault, the fatalities due to the destruction of the Maine will not be limited to her unfortunate crew. Any stirring up of the mud in that harbor is sure to be followed by a yellow fever epidemic of more than unusual violence, and before our warship is raised or destroyed the disturbance of the accumulated filth, already considerable, will be alarmingly thorough. The chances are, therefore, that Havana will be uninhabitable next Summer, and this fact is worth considering by the maniacs who are screaming for the instant transfer to that port of innumerable unacclimated troops.

—Judging from the brief presented by the representatives of the County Medical Society at the hearing before the Senate Cities Committee, the doctors who advocate the practical abolition of our Health Board do so because they fear that ambitious body contemplates nothing less than the gradual acquisition of control over the production and sale of all drugs, foods, and drinks. The thought of such a monopoly as this is indeed terrifying; no wonder those who seriously entertain it are moved to energetic action, and one cannot but admire the wisdom shown by them in emphasizing the economic danger that confronts us, while saying little or nothing about trifles like tuberculosis. Much as this evidence of discretion is deserving of praise, however, the question will arise how it is that the undermining of great commercial interests began and went on so long without attracting any attention or exciting any protests, except from men whose time and talents are supposed to be devoted to problems far removed from those of trade. Not a word has been heard—by the public—from the manufacturing chemists, the milkmen, the butchers, the grocers, the proprietors of restaurants, or any one of the numberless classes at which the Medical Society directs its oblique warning, and yet these are all people with a sharp eye to business, and usually most prompt in crying out against unfair competition. It is really mysterious—this appearance of the doctors as the guardians of commerce strenuously appealing for legislative aid and waging fierce battle against its subtle enemies. Suspicious critics might rashly charge them with being the agents of others less eloquent and less accustomed to speak with authority than themselves, but that would be brutally cruel, because agents are always paid.

PERSONAL.

—Just what the ever-obnoxious WEYLER means by declaring that the destruction of the Maine was due to the "indolence" of her crew is a question of no appreciable importance, and the statement itself is worth comment only because it is a piece of characteristic brutality coming from the man who is almost entirely responsible, not only for the present horrible state of affairs throughout the Island of Cuba, but for the dangerous tension in the relations between this country and Spain. Had CAMPOS remained in command of the royal forces, or if BLANCO had been his immediate successor, the rebellion would probably have been carried long before this time to one or the other of its two possible terminations, with few or no atrocities except those which are the accompaniments of all war, and the United States as a Nation would have had neither need nor excuse for any interference. WEYLER deliberately adopted a policy in which the murder of non-combatants and the confiscation of their property were the only notable features, while he carefully avoided the taking of aggressive measures against the armed rebels. His course covered the Spanish name with disgrace, awoke cordial sympathy for the Cubans all over the civilized world, and practically forced all decent Americans to take a more or less active part in the struggle. And now, when the Spanish Government is exerting all its energies, and not vainly, in an endeavor to cope with the trouble under which it is staggering, this man comes forward with a gratuitous insult and tries to curry favor with the rabble of Havana and Madrid. Fortunately he is as incompetent in politics as in war, and is powerless for anything, except to increase detestation of himself.

—"Traitor" is a harsh word, and, by applying it to President MCKINLEY, the Rev. J. HOFFMAN, President of the New Jersey Epworth League, illustrates that recklessness of speech to which not a few members of the clerical profession are lamentably prone. To be sure, it is treason to Methodism, not to the country, that Mr. HOFFMAN charged, and his accusation meant nothing more than that the President does not carry his temperance views to the point of asserting the absence of any middle ground between total abstinence and disgraceful excess, but the reverend gentleman's language is unpleasant for all that. And how would his phrase sound if in it, for "Methodism," he substituted the broader and more significant term "Christianity." As a sectarian expert, he may or may not be right, and it makes little difference whether he is or not in asserting that any countenancing of the use of wine at social gatherings is forbidden to the followers of WESLEY, but he will find it difficult to maintain his thesis if he strives to rest it on what the members of the Epworth League all recognize as ultimate authority. Cannot Mr. HOFFMAN remember whence came the wine for a wedding once celebrated at Cana, and what does he infer from its presence on the board at a certain most solemn supper?

—Unless we are much mistaken, Mr. CHARLES S. GLEED, the Kansas man who talked about "Sectionalism" at the Quill Club's meeting, fell into the somewhat common mistake of carefully explaining conditions that do not exist. No such ignorance of the real West as he describes is to be found in the East, nor are the Westerners unaware that Easterners average up much like themselves. There is, indeed, a good deal of wild talk by the demagogues of both sections, and the press of both may, in searching after the humorous or the picturesque, describe certain conventional types more frequently than is necessary, but only a class as small as it is ignorant and uninfluential can ever be really misled in these ways. So much traveling is done nowadays that the residents of this country are well acquainted with each other. Mr. GLEED himself is no wiser than the majority of his fellow-citizens, and he should credit them with his own knowledge regarding the practical homogeneity of our population. This is not to say that no sectionalism can be found, but merely that it has diversity of minor interests, not misapprehension of character and habits, for its foundation. And so long as all the inhabitants of a country do not live in the same township there must be sectionalism of this sort. It would not be ended, as he thinks, by a refusal of the newspapers to publish "the prodigious and the unnatural." It is rather the newspapers themselves that would be ended by the adoption of Mr. GLEED'S advice, and then, perhaps, the now non-existent evils over which he laments would come into being.

From an Old Subscriber.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have subscribed for and read THE NEW YORK TIMES since April, 1862, and expect to continue as long as I am on earth.

PETER B. HAYT.

Poughkeepsie, Feb. 14, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Wanted Living Wages.

"Out of work again, Pat? I thought that Old Skinflint gave you a job."

"He did, Sor, but Oi'll be kilt afore Oi'll starve to death for the sake of kapin' aloive, Sir."—Detroit Free Press.

Time It Was Retired.

"Yes; that is a prettye good bicycle joke. But—"

"Well, what?"

"It has made quite a number of century runs."—Philadelphia North American.

His Southern Travels.

"Have you ever traveled in the South?" asked the New Orleans man of a chap in Bangor, Me.

"Oh, yes, indeed," said the Maine man. "I have been to Boston and New York."—Harper's Bazar.

A Patriot's Fetters.

"It's all the fault of the opposition party," said Senator Sorghum, who had been reproached by a friend for his lack of achievements. "As is the case with everything that goes wrong, it's all their fault."

"But you were elected," was the response.

"Of course. But they keep me so busy worrying for fear I won't get back for another term that I have hardly any time left for saving my country."—Washington Star.

Prompt Answers.

The lecturer on health had finished his discourse and invited his auditors to ask any questions they chose concerning points that might seem to need clearing up, when a lean, skinny man rose up and asked:

"Professor, what do you do when you can't sleep at night?"

"I usually stay awake," replied the lecturer, "although, of course, everybody should feel at liberty to do otherwise if he chooses. Are there any other questions?"—Chicago Tribune.

THE PESSIMISTIC CUSS.

From The Minneapolis Journal.

I hate the pessimistic cuss,
Who's sniveling all the time;
Whose every word is nothing but
Some long, lugubrious whine.
For some there are—you know them, too,
Who can't see any light
When June with sunshine floods the earth,
And skies are blue and bright.

He whines because the weather's hot,
He whimpers when it's cold,
And always talks of chinchbugs when
He sees the wheat field's gold.
When showers fall, he talks of floods,
When they do not, of drought.
A north wind's sure to bring a frost,
A hurricane, the south.

He says the Nation's going to smash,
Our statesmen he dubs fools;
The Government is on the rocks,
Our Presidents are mules.
The currency must be reformed—
Any old plan will do—
And when that's done, he'll be the first
To whine for something new.

Appendicitis, pestilence,
He dreads them all the while;
He knows more bad-luck omens than
A fellah of the Nile.
His only mission seems to be,
To leave a shadow black
On every woman, man, and child
He meets along life's track.

God knows we all have sorrows, griefs,
And crosses hard to bear;
And into every life there come
Some days dark with despair.
No morn so bright but clouds may fall
Across our paths ere night
Shuts down her curtain on the world,
And hides it from our sight.

And yet there's not a cloud so dark,
But sunlight on it streams,
And through the rifts, if we but look,
We oft may see the beams.
Speak words of cheer to those you meet,
Like jewels let them fall,
And when you can't give utterance
To these, don't speak at all.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Mme. Modjeska as Isabella in "Measure for Measure" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE READS

The Entertainment at the Empire Theatre for the Twelfth Night Club—Last Night of the Opera.

Isabella in "Measure for Measure" was Helena Modjeska's rôle at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening, and the portrayal was found to be as beautiful in form, as eloquent and forceful as when it was first seen here, just ten years ago. Mme. Modjeska is the only English-speaking actress of this day who has cared to give this fine, sombre play a place in her repertory. The subject is repellant, and the comic scenes must be deprived of much of their meaning on the modern stage. Nevertheless, this work can be and has been made to possess rare aesthetic value, in the performance, and some of us remember Mme. Modjeska's portrayal of the fair novice amid surroundings less depressing than those of last night.

To be sure, there was little absolute ineptitude. The Duke of Mr. Malone (who could play the Provost well) and the Angelo of Mr. Lonergan each had a certain negative value. Mr. Haworth denoted, with sufficient force and verity, the fear and shame of Claudio, and Pompey, shorn of much of his coarseness, was positively a funny fellow in the person of that best of contemporary Shakespearean clowns, William Owen, who used to play this part with Modjeska, and was released, temporarily, by Mr. Daly that he might do it again. The others all managed to get through somehow, though Lucio's fantastical traits were chiefly confined to his uncertain knowledge of his share of the text. The play was acted, all through, with a grave attempt at fidelity to Shakespearean tradition that compelled respect, and the pictorial equipment was not as bad as it might have been.

For the sake of Modjeska's Isabella it was all worth sitting through. She expressed the sympathy and grief of Claudio's sister with beautiful skill, rose splendidly in the first scene with Angelo to the splendid height of the scornful "thunder" speech; stirred the spectators with her simulation of horror, indignation, and despair in the second encounter with that hypocritical monster, and carried the great passage with Claudio in prison with moving power. In this last mentioned episode Mr. Haworth helped her. Isabella is one of the noble actress's most congenial rôles, one which suits her temperament well, with which (excepting, perhaps, in the antique proceedings instituted by the disguised Duke,) she is wholly in sympathy, and which brings into play some of her best gifts of expression. This portrayal fairly ranks with her Rosalind and her Ophelia of happy memory. Its denotement of less pure heart, the sound mind, the gentle spirit stirred to justifiable anger, and scorn by shame and iniquity, the modest nature awakened to eloquence has not been excelled. Therefore, is the second performance of "Measure for Measure" this afternoon, to be commended to the notice of the appreciative playgoers. Modjeska's short engagement will close to-night with "Macbeth."

AN OPERATIC RAGOUT.

Selections from Several Operas at the Metropolitan Last Night.

That an operatic ragout is the kind of musical dish to draw curiosity-seekers was abundantly proved at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. For the last evening performance of their season of grand opera in French, German, and Italian, Messrs. Damrosch and Ellis elected to offer a programme which was certainly a thing of shreds and patches. The result was one of the largest audiences ever seen in the Opera House. The performance was something like a Sunday night concert in costume, and the audience clamored for an encore after every number. Of course there was a flower garden out in the box office, and one enormous floral piece, destined for Mme. Melba, contained a canary bird and cage. Mme. Melba also received a silver cup, as if she were a winning yacht off Newport. It was what used to be called a "grand gala night." This was the programme: Second act of "Tannhäuser," ballcony scene from "Romeo et Juliette," prologue to "Pagliacci," Agatha's grand aria from "Der Freischütz," the mad scene from "Lucia," the first scene of the third act of "Die Götterdämmerung," and the last act of "Faust." Signor Campanari sang the "Pagliacci" air, and Mme. Gadski the selection from "Der Freischütz." The casts in the other excerpts were the same as they have been at the regular performances.

It is quite useless to write critical comments on the performance of such a programme. There was nothing in it to appeal to the artistic judgment. Wagnerites must have gasped to see the sacred trilogy butchered to make an operatic holiday. Indeed, Mr. Damrosch has so long preached the gospel of Wagner and had the support of the Wagner society that it was at any rate a courageous thing for him so to face the possible wrath to come. But it paid. Perhaps that is the main end to be attained by an opera season. It may suffice to say as a matter of record that M. Ibos sang his part of the "Romeo et Juliette" scene badly, and that Mme. Melba sang hers in a self-saving manner. She let out her powers in her mad scene, and then received her most ornate tributes. Mr. Kraus and Mr. Bispham and Mme. Gadski did such things as they have done before, and Mr. Damrosch and Signor Bimboni conducted the orchestra by turns. Mr. Damrosch received a most enthusiastic recall.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Fifth Public Rehearsal at Carnegie Hall Yesterday.

The fifth public rehearsal of the fifty-sixth season of the Philharmonic Society took place yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The programme consisted of Beethoven's second symphony, a new overture by Humperdinck, prefatory to his musical play, "The King's Children"; the second concerto of Max Bruch, for violin, and the prelude and finale of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde." The solo violinist was Maud Powell. This programme embraced a fine variety of music and gave every one an opportunity to get some enjoyment, no matter in what period of development his taste happened to be.

There are many persons who, in these days of highly spiced orchestral writing, declare that Beethoven's early symphonies (and at times even his later ones) are much too mild for their taste. These good people have advanced about as far in the development of their faculties of appreciation as some of the commentators who wrote about this symphony at the time of its production. As Mr. Krehbiel pertinently said in his programme notes, "The critics condemned it as too long, too wild, too bizarre. A well-known critic named Spazier likened it to a dragon that had received a mortal wound throwing its unwieldy body about in its death agony and lashing wildly with its tail." This good Mr. Spazier would have looked at matters differently if he had heard "Siegfried." He would have known that no dragon could die honorably without trombones and a contra-bass tuba. But times change, and orchestration with them. The second symphony is sweetly lovely in these days, and it would not excite even a neurotic. It certainly did not excite the Philharmonic fathers, who played it with all the calm of its great peace in their hearts and with the fullest consideration for its classic respectability in their minds. They might have given us a trifle more sonority, but as Mr. Seidl did not stand up straight or elevate his palms once during the performance, what could they do?

In the "Tristan" excerpts all was different. Then the fathers let loose a torrent of sound which came in big, throbbing waves. This music was admirably played. There was also an abundance of vigor and color in the Humperdinck overture, a composition in which vigor and color are the chief features. It is a composition of much brilliancy in orchestration, and it has sufficient spirit, aided by the persistent working of a dactylic theme, to arouse curiosity as to what follows in the play.

It is difficult to speak of Miss Powell's performance yesterday without seeming to run to hyperbole. But it is a joy to praise such playing. Miss Powell produced from her instrument a big, vital tone that was simply inspiring. In the involved passages she played with a freedom, a dash, a certainty, which were most invigorating. In the difficult high positions her intonation was absolutely accurate and her tone remarkable in its purity. But it was in the artistic revelation of the content of the work that Miss Powell shone. Her intellectual grasp of the composition was complete and her exposition of its emotion masterful. She played with immense passion, yet with perfect balance and with beautifully prepared moments of elevating repose. In short, her performance was absolutely noble and crowned her with laurels which will not fade.

The audience did not treat Miss Powell well. It called her out persistently, till, in order that the concert might proceed, she was forced to play again. She tried to preserve her dignity by playing Bach. But the plain truth is that when an audience persists in demanding an encore after a long and difficult concerto, it means, "Now please play something not quite so fine." That is a wretched display of bad taste, and, if it were the result of careful consideration, could be construed only as an insult to an artist.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

His First Public Reading Largely Attended and Warmly Applauded.

Richard Le Gallienne made his first appearance in this country as a public reader at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon. There was nothing of a "sensational" or extravagant character in his appearance or manner or in the selections from his own writings which composed his programme. If there was a single person in the audience of four hundred or more which braved the inclement weather to give him a cordial greeting who expected to see a "freak" or listen to a freakish performance, he or she was sadly disappointed. But it is not likely that one such person was there, for Mr. Le Gallienne's audience was made up of people of refined and intelligent appearance, who looked like readers of good books and newspapers rather than of cheap and nasty ones.

In beginning, Mr. Le Gallienne made some sort of humorous apology for the quality of his programme, which, he declared, was simple, old-fashioned, and free from decadent influence. His selections included five fragile prose essays, from his published works, and two new lyrics read from manuscript, and the subjects ranged from the impressions made upon a susceptible, imaginative mind by the sights and sounds of a Spring morning out of doors in rural England to a series of rather too sentimental reflections on the story of the burial of Romeo and Juliet.

Except in his sharp, ironical essay on "Enemies," which seemed to be the best liked of all his selections, the programme reflected some of Le Gallienne's sombre moods. He was very serious even in "A Borrowed Sovereign," an essay of an intimate, autobiographical character, and the note of pathos was dominant even in "A Spring Morning," with its comical roadside pigs. The lyrics he read are called "Marjorie in the Spring," and "Sleep for London," and both are characteristic and will suit the admirers of his poetry.

The burden of his essay on "Enemies" is "make enemies and they will make you." This, he said, was a paradox, defining a paradox quizzically as "Truth standing on its head to attract attention." Mr. Le Gallienne is, in that view, not paradoxical. He wears his hair rather long, as Henry Ward Beecher and Edwin Booth used to wear theirs, and that fashion exactly suits his long, narrow, pale face. He is an admirable reader, holding his hearer's attention closely, no matter what his subject. His voice is ample for his purpose, and of a good quality, and his speech free from extravagance and affectations. His sounding of the letter "R" in "whirl" seems more American than English.

BUILDING FUND BENEFITS.

Twelfth Night Club Clears $1,700 by the Aid of Many Artists.

Nearly every actor and actress of any consequence who was in the vicinity of New York yesterday afternoon made it his or her business to attend the performance given under the auspices of the Twelfth Night Club for the building fund at the Knickerbocker Theatre. The theatre was tendered by Charles Frohman, and the stage was in charge of Joseph Humphreys. The building fund has gained over $1,700.

The performance was notable in many respects. The opening number was a song by Eleanor Mayo Elverson, followed by a one-act play entitled "Dangerfield, '95," by Mildred Dowling, which was only presented on one other occasion, in last November, at a benefit performance at the Metropolitan Opera House. Miss Annie Russell as Madge Primrose and E. J. Morgan as Jack Dangerfield were recalled many times after the fall of the curtain. They received capable assistance from Thomas Whiffen, Jr., who played the part of Benson.

William H. Crane and Francis Carlyle then presented the one-act sketch by Clay Greene, "A Christmas Tiding." An attractive address was delivered by Mme. Modjeska, who asked the indulgence of the audience in her hesitancy of reading her notes, giving as an excuse that she was thoroughly tired out from hard rehearsals. Chauncey Olcott sang "Rory Darling," and for an encore he gave "The Palms."

The third act of Sydney Grundy's "Sowing the Wind" was given with nearly the original cast. Henry Miller played the part of Mr. Brabazon in the cast, which included W. H. Thompson, W. H. Crompton, Frank Mills, Viola Allen, and Maggie Fielding.

The concluding feature of the programme was a Shakespearean sketch in two phases entitled "A Glimpse of Elysium," written by Grant Stewart, from a suggestion by Ella Starr. The first phase, known as "A Burning Question in Elysium," included in the cast May Robson, Nellie Yale Nelson, Adelaide Fitz Allen, Elizabeth Tyree, Minnie Dupree, Sallie Williams, Annie Russell, Bijou Fernandez, Alice Fischer, Ida Conquest, Amelia Bingham, and Nora Lamson. The second phase, entitled "An Informal Day in the Elysium Club," was given by William Courtleigh, George Fawcett, Robert Edeson, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., Joseph Haworth, E. M. Holland, Eben Plympton, Robert Cotton, Walter Hale, John Findlay, William Faversham, and Burr McIntosh.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Japanese Consul, Eucheeta, and party witnessed the performance at Daly's Theatre last evening.

Mme. Melba received an abundance of flowers at the farewell performance of the opera last night. After the opera she directed her manager, Charles Ellis, to send them all to St. Mary's Hospital.

Ferdinand Gottschalk, who went to London seven months ago to play his original part in the English production of "Never Again," returned to this country Thursday to resume the rôle in Charles Frohman's company, which will make a tour of the country through to the Pacific Coast.

At the close of the performance of "A Normandy Wedding" at the Herald Square Theatre Monday night there will be a new patriotic song, the words of which were written by Cheever Goodwin and the music

MAD RUSH TO LYNCH ZOLA

Count Esterhazy Protests to the Jury and Turns His Back on M. Labori at Zola's Trial.

BOISDEFFRE MAKES A SPEECH

He Confirms Gen. Pellieux's Testimony and Tells the Jury It Is to Act for the Nation—Esterhazy Turns Livid on the Stand.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—There were riotous scenes in the streets again to-day at the close of the session of M. Zola's trial. The famous writer was attacked by a crowd on his way home from the court, and the police, after several sharp encounters with the populace, saved him apparently from a lynching. The mob made a rush for the Jews, threatening to throw them into the Seine.

The audience in the courtroom to-day included Prince Henri of Orleans and M. Coquelin, the actor, and consisted in a proportion of 75 per cent. of military officers, so that the anti-Zola demonstrations were unusually violent. The Judge's attitude in stifling evidence and the manner in which Count Esterhazy was permitted openly to flout M. Labori by standing a full hour at the bar facing the jury, with his back turned disdainfully to the defense, had but one effect upon English observers—to convince them that Gen. Pellieux's new "secret document" is a forgery.

The scenes of enthusiasm on the part of the public for Gen. de Boisdeffre and other officers, however, were overwhelming. Gen. Pellieux was so overcome by his reception on leaving that his tears flowed freely while shaking hands with the crowd, which applauded him as though he had driven the Germans back across the Rhine.

Even Count Esterhazy was the subject of a frenzied demonstration of enthusiasm, which reached a climax when an old man, apparently a retired officer, threw his arms around the Count's neck and kissed him on both cheeks.

It is said that the taking of testimony will be concluded to-night, but the prospect at the time this dispatch is sent is not hopeful.

Cheers for Army Officers.

There was a parade of military uniforms on the witness stand, but M. Labori, Zola's counsel, was not allowed to put any questions to Gen. Boisdeffre or Gen. Pellieux, who made patriotic harangues to the jury and went away.

Major Esterhazy made a sensational speech and declared he would not answer any of the questions of Zola or his counsel. He turned his back on them, and the Presiding Judge, under the circumstances, after Major Esterhazy had been recalled, allowed counsel to put questions rather freely. Major Esterhazy left the stand without answering a word.

In view of the revelations made by Gen. Pellieux in court yesterday regarding the secret document, the Ministers had a long secret conference with President Faure yesterday evening, relative to the course to be pursued under the circumstances.

The approaches to the Assizes Court of the Seine were crowded early to-day, in spite of the rain, and the police in consequence were reinforced.

Gen. Pellieux was cheered on his arrival, but there was no demonstration when M. Zola, Col. Picquart, Major Esterhazy, and Mme. de Boulancey reached the court. On the other hand, there was a popular demonstration when Gens. Boisdeffre, Gonse, and de Lanne arrived at noon.

Gen. Boisdeffre was the first witness to-day, the eleventh day of the trial. The General confirmed the statements made yesterday by Gen. Pellieux.

On Gen. Boisdeffre, in full uniform, taking the stand, the Presiding Judge addressed him as follows:

"General, an incident we did not anticipate occurred yesterday. A desire was manifested that you should be examined, and the Court has acceded to it."

Boisdeffre Corroborates Pellieux.

The Presiding Judge then read the shorthand report of Gen. Pellieux's statement, and asked the witness what he had to say on the subject. Gen. Boisdeffre replied:

"I confirm fully the authenticity of Gen. Pellieux's statement. I do not wish to add a word to it; but, gentlemen of the jury, you are the nation here, for you represent it. If the nation has not confidence in the chiefs of the army, let it say so, and we are ready to leave to others the burden of our responsibility. Gentlemen of the jury, you who represent the nation, pronounce an opinion!"

This statement caused a prolonged sensation.

"Yes," exclaimed the General, "Vive l'armée!" [Cheers.]

As Gen. Boisdeffre was leaving the stand, M. Labori, counsel for M. Zola, rising, said:

"I should like to question Gen. Boisdeffre."

"You cannot," replied the Presiding Judge.

"What!" exclaimed M. Labori.

"No," vehemently retorted the Presiding Judge, "you cannot."

"Call the next witness," said the Judge.

M. Labori vainly protested against this ruling, but an usher called Major Esterhazy, who immediately appeared and, amid profound silence, took the stand.

"What questions have you to put?" asked the Judge, addressing M. Labori.

"I am drawing up a formal application to cross-examine Gen. Boisdeffre," replied counsel for the chief defendant.

"Very well," said the Judge, "then I will put my own questions."

Turning to Major Esterhazy, the Judge thereupon said:

"It is said that you are the author of the bordereau. What have you to answer?"

Esterhazy Makes a Protest.

"Firstly," replied the witness, "I have a statement to make."

Continuing, Major Esterhazy said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, on a shadow of proof, this miserable Mathieu Dreyfus has accused me of being guilty of his brother's crime. I have been judged by my peers, who have acquitted me; but to-day I am summoned as a witness, so that he may reassess me when I have neither advisor nor counsel to defend me. I will answer any questions you put to me, gentlemen of the jury, but as for those people," turning to M. Zola and his counsel, "I won't reply to them." [Sensation.]

The Judge then turned to M. Labori and remarked:

"Have you any questions to ask Major Esterhazy?"

"I am still drawing up my application," answered M. Labori, "and I shall not ask any questions until the court has given a decision upon it."

"Put your questions immediately," exclaimed the Judge, "or you will not put any." [Murmurs.]

"I can say nothing for the moment," replied M. Labori, "but I protest against this attitude—"

Here the Presiding Judge interrupted counsel, exclaiming:

"What do you say? Major Esterhazy resume your seat."

There was prolonged cheering as Major Esterhazy left the witness stand.

"Call another witness," said the Judge. But the calls were fruitless, and an usher informed the Court that there were no witnesses in the room reserved for them.

Zola and Labori Excited.

Here Gen. Pellieux, rising in the body of the court, interposed, saying:

"Monsieur le Président, (Presiding Judge,) will you allow me to take the stand?"

"Here is a card which I wish to put in evidence. It bears the name of 'Bouchon.' I do not know the person; but he appears to have been examined by Magistrate Bertulus. If you wish to hear him, he is at the disposal of the Court."

The Judge, however, did not reply, but suspended the sitting in order to allow M. Labori to complete his application.

MM. Zola and Labori, during the interval, conversed eagerly together. Their exchange of remarks was accompanied by lively gesticulations, raising their hands as though appealing to Heaven, and evidently discussing the course to pursue, in view of the evident determination of the Judge to curtail the proceedings.

The noise in court was deafening and almost indescribable, every one maintaining his individual views, the prevailing opinion being that the case was being settled in military fashion.

When the session was resumed M. Labori presented his exceptions, pointing out that the Court had refused to allow him to question Gen. Boisdeffre without hearing his question. Counsel protested against this "denial of justice," and concluded with demanding the recall of Gens. Boisdeffre and Pellieux and Major Esterhazy.

The Advocate General remfnded the Court of his demand that the Dreyfus affair should not be mentioned; otherwise, he added, he left the matter in the hands of the Court.

Counsel for M. Zola retorted:

"The Generals came into court in full uniform, and wearing their decorations, in order to make speeches for the prosecution." [Uproar.]

Continuing, M. Labori remarked:

"The defense is reproached with attempting to secure a revision of the Dreyfus case; but the Generals have harangued against a revision of the trial of Major Esterhazy, who was acquitted. Let his Judges bear the responsibility." [Uproar.]

Proceeding, M. Labori alluded to the "man suffering on Devil's Island," adding "though his sufferings doubtless do not interest the men who are howling at the back of the courtroom."

Counsel concluded with imploring the Court to rise "superior to demonstrations upon the part of people who do not know what they are demonstrating about." [Increased uproar.]

Esterhazy Refuses to Answer.

"Gentlemen of the jury," M. Labori added, "I entreat you most earnestly to rise above the emotions of the misled public, and to consider that we are, perhaps, at a turning point in our history, and that your decision will have consequences which no one to-day can measure." [Prolonged sensation.]

The Court then retired to deliberate, and when the session was resuemd the presiding Judge announced that M. Laborl's demands for the recall of Gens. Boisdeffre and Pellieux were overruled. The Court added that Major Esterhazy might be recalled if counsel wished.

During the suspension of the session of the hearing there was a great demonstration in the court room in favor of Gen. Pellieux. There were frantic shouts of "Vive l'armée!" and "Vive Pellieux!" The General, who was much excited, replied with "Vive la France!"

A man who cried "Vive Zola!" was set upon, maltreated, and bundled out of the court.

When the session was resumed, after the ruling against M. Labori, who had asked for the recall of Gens. Boisdeffre and Pellieux, counsel for M. Zola asked that Mme. de Boulancey be heard; but she requested protection, saying that otherwise she was afraid to appear on the witness stand.

The Advocate General interrupted Mme. de Boulancey, saying she would be protected like every one else, and adding that she could be sent for.

"She will testify to-morrow," said M. Labori.

Col. Picquart was then recalled, and said that the moment the Esterhazy inquity began the suspected document calculated to whitewash him arrived at the Ministry for War. This, he said, was the document to which Gen. Pellieux referred yesterday, and, he said, "it can be considered a forgery."

Gen. Gonse, who was also recalled, affirmed that the document was authentic; but he refused to give any further particulars.

Major Esterhazy, when he was again recalled, turned his back upon M. Zola and M. Labori and refused to reply to M. Labori's questions. When M. Clemenceau, counsel for the Aurore, questioned him regarding his correspondence with Mme. de Boulancey, the witness turned his back upon counsel and faced the jury with his face livid and evidently laboring under intense emotion.

Question to Esterhazy Ruled Out.

M. Clemenceau then aked him if he had relations with the German Military Attaché, Schwartz-Koppen, but the Presiding Judge overruled the question on the ground that it concerned foreign affairs, adding:

"Above everything else I place the honor and security of the country." [Tumultuous applause.]

Major Esterhazy left the stand without opening his mouth.

M. Antan, Major Esterhazy's landlord, testified that he had informed the court-martial that the Major had expressed a desire to commit suicide.

M. Huret, editor of the Figaro, and Gen. Vervier were called, but the Judge refused to receive their evidence, on the ground that he had not been previously notified that they were to be called.

The court then adjourned. There are five or six witnesses yet to be heard.

On leaving the Palace of Justice all the officers were acclaimed by the crowd outside the building and Gen. Pellieux, who descended the steps bareheaded, was given a great reception. Major Esterhazy was greeted with shouts of "Vive l'Armée!"

The police were powerless to manage the immense crowds and several Jews who were among the crowd were the objects of insults and menaces, ending in a general fight. The mob threw itself upon them yelling: "Death to the Jews!" "Throw the Jews into the Seine!"

Finally, the Republican guards were obliged to charge the rioters and eventually the troops succeeded in clearing the square.

The crowd fell back cheering for the army and singing the "Marseillaise," and shouting "Spit upon Zola!"

M. Zola left the Palace of Justice at 5:30 P. M. and immediately after he had emerged from the building he was greeted with a storm of hisses and boohing, and the authorities were obliged to protect his carriage with a double cordon of police.

On reaching the St. Michael Bridge the mob made a determined and murderous rush for the carriage, but the police threw themselves between the vehicle and the mob and a series of miniature battles ensued.

Ultimately the police drove the mob back and M. Zola was enabled to proceed without any further molestation

A number of arrests were made, but all who were taken into custody were released later in the day.

FRENCHMEN TIRED OF DREYFUS.

An Adverse Verdict Would Be Welcomed for the Sake of Tranquillity.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Daily News publishes a dispatch from David Christie Murray, its special correspondent in Paris, which says that despite the enforced animation of the public Paris is growing deadly sick of the Dreyfus case. Mr. Murray says:

"The tradesmen are especially angry and despondent, and it is becoming increasingly likely that there will be severe trouble if M. Zola is acquitted. Much as one may personally desire an acquittal, one would almost welcome an adverse verdict for the sake of public tranquillity. Probably the court will play to both sides and commit M. Zola under the First Offenders' act.

"I interviewed M. Labori after his half hour's encounter with the Judge. The beads of perspiration stood on his forehead. He said he would not appeal to the press yet, but if the tribunal should refuse to hear him he would carry the case to the world. 'We mean to be heard,' he said, 'and we shall be heard. We will fight till we get at the truth.'

"Count Esterhazy says that when the case is closed he intends to prosecute all the English newspapers which have defamed his character."

BERLIN WANTS ANTON SEIDL.

Conductorship of the Royal Opera Offered to Him.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Herr Anton Seidl has received an offer of the conductorship of the Royal Opera.

110 MINERS' BODIES TAKEN OUT.

All Killed by an Explosion in a Colliery in Prussia.

BOCHUM, Prussia, Feb. 18.—So far 110 bodies have been recovered from the Vereinigte Carolinengluck Colliery, which was destroyed yesterday by an explosion of firedamp.

IRVING'S SCENERY BURNED.

Lyceum Theatre Properties Consumed by Fire in London.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—All the properties and scenery of half a dozen plays belonging to Sir Henry Irving have been destroyed in the fire which was discovered after midnight in the archway under the London, Chatham and Dover Railroad, near the Ludgate Hill Station, which was used as a storehouse for the scenery of the Lyceum Theatre.

Battleship Victorious Floated.

PORT SAID, Feb. 18.—The British first-class battleship Victorious, which left Malta on Feb. 11, bound for China, and which went ashore outside the bar here on Feb. 14, has been floated.

PRINCE OUROUSSOFF IN PARIS.

Russia's New Ambassador Presents His Credentials to President Faure at the Elysee Palace.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—President Faure received Prince Ouroussoff, the new Russian Ambassador, to-day at the Elysée Palace. In presenting his credentials, the Ambassador said:

"The orders of the Emperor are that I should direct all vigilance to the maintenance of the excellent relations between France and Russia, to the great advantage of the two friendly and allied nations."

President Faure replied:

"I appreciate no less than the Czar the reciprocal advantages of this frank and cordial understanding, in which, as the Imperial Government does, I see the guarantee of general peace and an assured pledge of the prosperity of the two friendly and allied nations."

Prince Ouroussoff was until recently Russian Minister at Brussels. He succeeds Baron von Mohrenheim, who was relieved of his post on Dec. 7 last, but who remains a member of the Council of the Russian Empire.

JAPAN MUST BE PAID.

She Will Not Permit a Delay in the Chinese Indemnity.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The correspondent of The Times at Kobe, Japan, says the Cabinet council on Thursday decided that Japan's finances would not permit of delay in the payment of the war indemnity by China.

PRINCE PHILIP IN A DUEL.

Wounded in the Arm by Lieut. Mittachich in Vienna.

VIENNA, Feb. 18.—A fierce duel was fought to-day between Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, husband of the Princess Louise Marie of Belgium, and Lieut. Mittachich.

They fought first with pistols and then with swords. The Prince was wounded severely in the right arm.

SICILIAN RIOTERS KILLED.

Troops Kill Two Peasants at Stroina and Wound Four.

PALERMO, Sicily, Feb. 18.—Three hundred villagers, including women and children, made a demonstration to-day in the village of Stroina, demanding succor.

Several were armed with axes, pistols, and cudgels. They refused to disperse, and the soldiers who intervened were greeted with a shower of stones and pistol shots.

The troops returned the fire, killing two peasants and wounding four. A Lieutenant and a police officer were injured.

AMERICAN HORSES IN FRANCE.

A Commission to Study the Question of Higher Import Duties.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, in the course of the discussion on the agricultural budget, the Count of Saint-Quentin, Deputy for Caen, protested against the administration of the Government stud farms importing American horses.

He urged that the duties on American horses should be increased, arguing that at present these represented only 3 per cent. of their value.

M. Méline, the Premier, announced that the Government would appoint a commission to study the question.

AMERICAN CONSUL LOCKED UP.

Representative in the Azores Wounded by a Lisbon Cabman.

LISBON, Feb. 18.—The Portuguese newspapers are making a great fuss over the proceedings of the American Consul in the Azores, now visiting here, who, after going to various cafés, entered into an altercation with his cab driver about 8 o'clock this morning.

The police had to intervene. The Consul, who received a wound in the head, was taken to the Police Headquarters, from which he was released to-day at the request of the United States Consul here.

The newspapers ask if the incident will lead to an "exchange of explanations" between the Cabinets at Lisbon and Washington.

Baron De L'Isle and Dudley Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Philip Sidney, Baron De L'Isle and Dudley, is dead.

The late Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, who was born Jan. 29, 1828, was the son of the first Baron Fitzclarence. He held the military rank of Lieutenant (late) in the Royal Horse Guards, was Hereditary Visitor of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and Chairman of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery.

Nine More Fiachat Survivors.

TENERIFFE, Canary Islands, Feb. 18.—Nine more of the crew and passengers of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique Line steamer Fiachat, wrecked on Anaga Point, this island, early Wednesday morning in a fog, have been saved, thus raising the number of rescued to twenty-three.

Russia's New Ambassador.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—The appointment of Count Cassini, as Ambassador to the United States, instead of Minister, is gazetted.

BRIDGE TROLLEY CARS STORMED

Coats Torn and Hats Knocked Off in the Crowd's Scramble to Board the Vehicles.

The operation of the trolley cars over the Brooklyn Bridge resulted yesterday in the biggest crush known to the structure in recent years. During the rush hours thirty-two trolley Inspectors and eight bridge policemen were stationed at the Manhattan terminal, and they had their hands full in manipulating the crowd and preventing accidents. Police Capt. Ward of the bridge force said that he and his men were having the hardest work of their lives.

Whenever a car stops at the Manhattan terminal preparatory to disembarking its passengers, there is a wild rush on the part of everybody who wants to board it. The passengers who are getting out of the car have to fight their way out, the incoming crowd surges into the car, and meanwhile counter currents of people scrambling for other cars carry the mob this way and that. Men are lifted off their feet, coats torn, and hats knocked off.

Superintendent McCormick of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad said that the present difficulty was due to the unfamiliarity of both the public and the railroad employes with the new system. This was the reason why new lines were being put on gradually—that the men might have a chance to get accustomed to the new work, and that the public might become familiar with it. The present crowding, he declared, would be largely done away with when the additional lines were put on.

FIVE YEARS FOR W. H. KENT.

A Brooklyn Lawyer Gets a Severe Sentence for Forgery.

Judge Hurd, in the Kings County Court, yesterday, sentenced William H. Kent to five years at hard labor in Sing Sing Prison. Kent was indicted for forgery in the first degree and pleaded guilty. He was a lawyer and a member of Plymouth Church. He forged the name of one of his clients, Mrs. Mary H. McCord, to the satisfaction piece of a mortgage.

George F. Elliott, his counsel, urged leniency. He said that the sentence would be simply an additional punishment to Kent's aged mother, his wife, and sisters. Kent, he said, had done all in his power to make restitution.

Judge Hurd said that other of Kent's clients made similar charges. "The statute," said the Judge, "justly makes his crime one of the most serious known to the law, for if the public records are tampered with no security would be left. I feel that there is an imperative duty imposed on the court to set an example in this case."

ALUMNI MEET AT TABLE

First Banquet of Graduates of the Six Schools of New York University.

CITY'S EDUCATIONAL OUTLOOK

Chancellor MacCracken Dwells Hopefully Upon the Opportunities Afforded Under the New System of Municipal Government.

Over 600 graduates of the six schools of the New York University attended the first dinner of the University United Alumni Association at the Hotel Savoy last night. Preceding the banquet a reception was given in the marble room of the hotel on the office floor, where the guests were received by Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken of the university, William S. Opdyke, class of '56, President of the alumni, and Mrs. Henry Draper, President of the Woman's Advisory Committee of the Alumni Association.

The banquet was given in the ball-room and the adjoining rooms, the doors of which had been thrown open. The banners of the various Greek letter fraternities, the athletic teams, the Glee and Mandolin Clubs, and other organizations of the institution adorned the walls; an orchestra was heard from the balcony, and college songs were sung throughout the evening.

After coffee had been served, the alumni and guests were seated in the main hall, and attention was turned toward a platform from which the speakers made their addresses. William S. Opdyke presided, and in a short speech introduced Cephas Brainerd, Jr., the Secretary of the alumni, who read a witty report detailing his experiences in assisting in the dinner arrangements.

Justice Keogh on the Law School.

Justice Martin J. Keogh was the first speaker. His subject was "The Law School and Its Alumni." He outlined the work which the school had accomplished, recounted the experiences of its graduates, and dwelt upon its future. In connection with the field which this city affords to lawyers, he observed:

"The New York bar is the fairest field on which a lawyer can fight for clients. There is no distinction made as to rank, and it affords the very best opportunity for the struggling beginner if he be apt in his work. We hear much of that time past when thrilling orators were our best barristers, but I venture to say that our age is as notable. The courts are now the places for the transaction of serious business, and the young lawyer who attends strictly to the affairs of his clients is the equal in every way of the legal orator of the past."

Chancellor MacCracken was then presented. He was greeted with college cheers and songs, and was given a rousing reception. His subject was "New York City and Education." In part he said:

"Our new city has entered on a new educational era. She has a new Board of Education for every borough, with a central board placed over them. I have studied their platforms, and believe that their platform for our common schools is common sense; for our high schools, higher ideals and higher development.

"Common sense teaches our city that bigness is not betterness. New York has three millions of people, yet she can do nothing educationally for a boy or girl from six to fourteen years old that Yonkers cannot do. In handling the primary or grammar school the great city is merely the small city multiplied. But neither is bigness badness. I am hopeful of the elementary schools of New York. Our Board of Examiners is a common-sense measure. The Borough Board of Superintendents is a common-sense measure. With these doing their whole duty, we shall have a noble corps of teachers to train the half-million scholars from the spring-fed Bronx to the ocean-flooded Kill Van Kull.

New York's Opportunity.

"New York's platform for her high schools is higher ideals. Yonkers has a good high school. Ought New York, in proportion, to have a hundred? No. And here begins the advantage of the great city. Instead of a hundred times as many high schools as Yonkers, she need only have ten times as many. But each of these ten high schools ought to be ten times as strong as the high school of the small city. New York's great opportunity in public education is before her this hour; it is in the right organization of ten great high schools. Each of these ten great schools ought to comprehend five high schools in one. These are the ordinary English high school, the commercial high school, the mechanics' art high school, the literary and classical high school, and the scientific high school."

Chancellor MacCracken then described the advantages of University Heights as a site for the university, showing the benefits accruing, such as easy access to the buildings from comparatively distant points, the proximity to the centres of things educational and instructive, &c. He declared his hopes and belief in the growth of the institution, and, alluding to the progress made this year, said:

"I am happy to announce two gifts made to the university this year. The first is the Germanic Library, which an expert in Germany declares will equal, when completed, the Germanic Library of either Leipzig University or Berlin. The second is a check for fifty thousand dollars to be invested as the beginning of the permanent endowment of the library. The citizens who give these gifts withhold, at least for the present, their names."

Chancellor MacCracken was followed by George Haven Putnam, the publisher, who spoke on "New York City and Literature." He said he believed that New York was soon to be a literary centre of the world, as it is and has been a commercial and financial centre. He believed, however, that too many books were written and printed, and said that the establishment of a distinctive literature would depend on editors and publishers who suppressed writings unworthy of public presentation.

Other addresses were made as follows: "New York City and Art," Frederick S. Lamb; "New York City and Science," Dr. John Shaw Billings; "The College and Its Alumni," Willis Fletcher Johnson; "The Medical School and Its Alumni," Dr. Edward D. Fisher; "The Graduate School and School of Pedagogy," Dr. Thomas S. O'Brien.

NOONAN JURY CANNOT AGREE.

Sent Back by Judge Lippincott to Reconsider the Case.

The jury in the Noonan-Simpson bribery case filed into court yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock and informed Judge Lippincott that they were unable to agree. They had then been out since 4:20 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Judge Lippincott said that, in view of the gravity and importance of the trial and the expense to which the county had been put in the matter, he did not feel warranted in discharging the jury. It did not seem to him that a jury more impartial or intelligent could be secured for a second trial. He then directed them to retire and make a further effort to reach a verdict

At a late hour last night the jury was still out with no prospect of reaching a verdict.

MR. WELLES STILL MISSING.

New York and New Jersey Police Instructed to Watch for Him.

No trace has yet been found of ex-Police Commissioner Leonard R. Welles of Brooklyn, who disappeared on Wednesday from Dr. Justus H. Cooley's sanitarium, on Westervelt Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Two men were out scouring the Orange Mountains yesterday, and the police of New York and of near-by towns in New Jersey have been notified to keep a watch for him.

The following is his description: Leonard R. Welles, age sixty-five, height 6 feet 2 inches, weight 192 pounds; grayish brown hair and mustache; dressed in old clothes; gray, heavy ulster, black cutaway coat and vest, gray and black striped trousers, standing collar with points turned over, blue and white striped necktie, made up four-in-hand; rough black ulster, derby hat; easily identified by contracted third finger of the right hand.

Mrs. Welles was seen at about 5 o'clock Wednesday morning walking toward Watchung Mountain. Mrs. Welles says that her husband cannot have gone far away, as he did not have more than a dollar in money with him when he left the sanitarium.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Riddel—Huston.

The Rev. Henry Ormond Riddel of the Fond Du Lac, Wis., Protestant Episcopal diocese, and Miss Bessie Lemon Huston of Chicago were married on Thursday morning at Trinity Church by the Rev. C. C. Grafton, Bishop of Fond Du Lac, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Warren Hill, assistant rector of Trinity. Mr. Riddel was for more than five years rector of St. Martin's Church, Smith and President Streets, Brooklyn. Two years ago he removed to Fond Du Lac, assuming a charge at Oakfield, a suburban town. He has been closely associated with Bishop Grafton, having accompanied him abroad at the conference of Lambeth, as his secretary. The ceremonies at Trinity, which took place at 7:30 A. M., were simple, only the immediate friends being in attendance. The couple will leave soon for a European trip, after which they will return to Fond Du Lac.

Barker—Purdy.

A wedding took place on Monday at which the contracting parties were Col. Samuel Puyne Barker, a wealthy resident of Manhattan, over sixty years of age, and Miss Madeline Purdy, a Brooklyn girl of nineteen. The wedding took place at the residence of Miss Purdy's sister, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, 192a Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Allan MacRossie. About twenty guests were present, and after the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Barker went to the Waldorf-Astoria. They are now in Boston on their wedding trip.

Baker—Sillman.

Miss Samantha C. Sillman, daughter of Henry R. Sillman of Cincinnati, and formerly of Brooklyn, was married at noon on Wednesday to Edward Q. Baker at All Saints' Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. William Morrison performed the ceremony, and the bride was given away by her cousin, William Silliman. There was no maid of honor or best man. The ushers were Elsworth D. Gosling, H. D. Baker, and Clarence Y. Beecher.

THE VILLARD MUSICALE.

The Vizcaya Officers Were Expected, but Arrived Too Late.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard of 60 West Fifty-eighth Street expected to have the officers of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya at their reception and musicale at Delmonico's last night, but the late arrival of the vessel prevented their attendance. As it was, the Spanish Consul, Señor Baldasano, and a few of the Spanish colony in New York attended.

The large ballroom at Delmonico's was used, and about 300 were present. Charlotte Maconda, the soprano, was the principal artist. Henry P. Schmitt played some selections on the violin. It was his orchestra that furnished music for dancing which followed. Supper was served about midnight.

A CHARITY MUSICAL.

Selections from the Rubaiyat Given at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Selections from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam were sung at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon by a quartet. This was a part of the musical given for the benefit of the Little Sisters of the Assumption. The musical was under the management of Thomas Hugh Kelly.

Miss Lotta Mills opened with the "Magic Fire-Spell," from "Die Walküre," and Mrs. Francis Wellman sang four songs. There were two numbers for the violoncello, played by Hans Kronold. Pol Plançon then played a melody. This completed the first part of the programme.

In the second part the quartet sang "In a Persian Garden." The artists were Mrs. Seabury Ford, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto; Mackenzie Gordon, tenor; David Bispham, basso; conductor and accompanist, Victor Harris.

Thirty of the quatrains were sung, and they were divided up among the four singers in solos, duets, and quartets. The concert took place in the Astor Gallery, and about 400 persons bought tickets at $5 each.

MISS GOULD AT RUTGERS.

She Helps Receive the Guests at the Junior Promenade.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 18.—Miss Helen Gould of New York was a patroness and a member of the Reception Committee at the junior promenade at Rutgers College to-night. Miss Gould brought with her a party that included Miss Orton, the Misses Heber, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Arthur Northrup, Jr., George Heber, and Frank Gould. The party staid over night at the Mansion House.

The ball was one of the greatest successes in the annals of the college. The Reception Committee was composed of Mesdames Austin Scott, Garret A. Hobart, Robert F. Ballantine, John S. Clark, Edwin B. Elberson, J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, William S. Myers, Helena Neilson, T. B. F. Parker, E. R. Payson, A. V. Schenck, Katherine Weston, Douwe D. Williamson, Nicholas Williamson, George Wurts, and Miss Helen Gould and Miss Louise Fischer.

The committee in charge was composed of W. L. R. Haines, Robert W. Courtney, Wellington P. Francisco, W. F. Plumley, C. E. Scattergood, Frederick H. Winn, and Augustus H. Shearer.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The senior class of the Long Island College Hospital gave their annual reception and dance last evening in the Pouch Mansion, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Alfred Melvine Snedeker's dancing class met in the ballroom at Sherry's last night. Supper was served at small tables soon after midnight. No cotillion was danced.

Mrs. Gertie A. Gorman gave a progressive euche party at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Edmund A. Smith, 226 Madison Avenue, last night. There was dancing after the card playing.

Several interesting character interpretations were given in the small ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon by Eliza Hood Talbot, who has made a reputation by telling Hoosier stories.

The third meeting of the Thursday Evening Dancing Class was held on Thursday evening in the Pierrepont Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn. The cotillion was led by Woodruff Leeming, with Miss Esther Howard as his partner.

On Washington's Birthday the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of Montefiore Home will celebrate their fourth anniversary by a reception at the home. There will be speeches by prominent men, and music by the Mount Neboh Orchestra.

Mrs. C. H. T. Collis held a large reception yesterday afternoon at her home, 1,055 Fifth Avenue. She has just recovered from a severe illness, and this is her first social affair since. She was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. Edwin C. Lewis of Philadelphia, and also by her sons, Lloyd and Charles Collis.

Mrs. Francis M. Barr of 113 East Eighteenth Street gave a musicale last night, which was attended by about 150 of her friends. The artists who appeared were Mr. Johns, tenor; Enos Johnson, violin; Mr. Torriani, tenor, and Miss Ott, soprano, with the Metropolitan Quartet and the orchestra from the Hotel Marlborough.

The last of the four subscription dances arranged by Mrs. Hiram Cleaver Kroh, 114 West Seventy-ninth Street, will take place at Sherry's on Monday. Falling on the eve of Washington's Birthday, preparations have been made to carry out an informal celebration of that day with regard to the music and the supper decorations and favors.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis O. Matthiessen gave a dance at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, last night in the Empire Ballroom, which was attended by about 150 persons. A cotillion was danced, at which the favors consisted of large Directoire canes, with silver tops, and bouquets of Bride roses. The men received little silver bookmarks.

Cards have been issued for a dinner dance at the residence of James Abercrombie Burden, 908 Fifth Avenue, for next Monday evening. It is in honor of Mr. Burden's second son, Williams P. Burden, who is a student at Harvard, and the affair will be largely one of college men. A chum of young Mr. Burden, named Stackbull, who lives in Boston, will lead the cotillion.

Strikingly unique and artistic is the $100 prize cover of this week's Criterion, and the contents are brilliant and breezy. Price 10 cents.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Edward A. H. Allen.

Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke Allen, for over nine years Principal of the Friends' Seminary at Rutherfurd Place and East Sixteenth Street, this city, died yesterday morning of rheumatism of the heart. Dr. Allen was born in Northborough, Mass., in 1828, and his early education was gained in the Northborough school. At the completion of its course he was sent to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institution, at Troy, N. Y. From this institution he was graduated with honors in 1851, and he became a Professor of Physics and Chemistry in the institution, remaining there for five years, save for an absence of one year, spent in study at the Lawrence School for Sciences, at Cambridge. In 1856 Dr. Allen was made Principal of the Friends' Seminary at New Bedford, Mass., where he remained for almost twenty years. Later he became associated with the Allen Classical School at West Newton, Mass., of which his cousin was founder. After two years there he became Principal of the Sawin Academy, at Sherborn, Mass., and in 1882 removed to Northborough, his birthplace, to establish a private school. In 1889 he came to this city to assume the Principalship of the Friends' Seminary. Dr. Allen was a Unitarian, and a member of All Souls' Church, Twentieth Street and Fourth Avenue. He married in 1855 Miss Eugenia S. Teulon of Newton, Mass., who survives him, with five sons and three unmarried daughters. The burial will probably take place at Cambridge, Mass.

Obituary Notes.

AUGUST RINGLING, father of the Ringling brothers of circus fame, is dead at Baraboo, Wis., aged seventy-one years.

Mrs. LAURA GILMORE, wife of Gregory Gilmore of New Brunswick, died yesterday morning. She was a daughter of the late H. M. Price and a sister of Mrs. Jonathan Dixon, wife of Justice Dixon of the New Jersey Supreme Court.

CHARLES WOODRUFF died yesterday at Salem, in Union Township, N. J. He was eighty-two years old. He was a son of a man who fought through the Revolution and who founded the Salem Elder Mill, of which Charles Woodruff afterward assumed the direction.

Dr. ENNIS I. GERAGHTY, twenty-three years old, formerly house physician at St. Vincent's Hospital, died at his home, 26 West Ninety-sixth Street, yesterday, after a brief illness. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Monday, and the interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Sister MARY ANN CONNELLY of the Order of the Sisters of Charity, died on Thursday at the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, aged seventy-three years. She had been connected with the community for fifty-six years, and was greatly revered. The funeral services will be held to-day in the chapel of the asylum, and the burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

New School to be Erected.

Plans for the erection of Public School 168 have been completed. The building will be erected west of First Avenue, running through from One Hundred and Fourth to One Hundred and Fifth Street, with a frontage of 150 feet on each street. It will be five stories high and of fire-proof steel skeleton construction. It will have every improvement looking to the safety and comfort of pupils. The Plenum system of heating will be used, providing each child with thirty cubic feet of warm, fresh air per minute, and the removal of the foul air. The contract price for the building is $296,444.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Waltham Watches.

The best in existence. Eight millions in use, all keeping correct time. Prices much lower, but quality higher than ever. Best assortment in the country; inspection invited.
HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

To neglect the hair is to lose youth and comeliness. Save it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15c.

Dyeing and cleaning; excellent work; moderate prices. Lord's, 668 6th Av., or 15th St., nr. B'way.

MARRIED.

RIDDEL—HUSTON.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, at Trinity Church, New York, by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Fond du Lac, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Warren Hill, Bessie Lemon Huston of Chicago to the Rev. Henry Ormond Riddel of Fond du Lac, Wis.

VAN VLECK—WILLIAMS.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, 1898, at the residence of the bride's parents, 20 East 92d St., New York City, by the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, assisted by the Rev. A. H. Bradford, D. D., Caroline G. Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Williams, to Mr. Joseph Van Vleck, Jr.

DIED.

HAGUE.—On Monday evening, Feb. 14, Mary Ward Foote, wife of James D. Hague.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av., near 45th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 22, at 10 A. M.

PECKE.—Rev. Edw. M., passed away at "Priory Farm," Verbank, Dutchess County, N. Y., Tuesday, 15th inst., in his 70th year.

WINTHROP.—At Paris, France, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, Charles Francis Winthrop, in his 71st year.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 18.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
AINCHINI, Ella, 37 Bowery	27	16
ADELSON, Jacob, 311 E. Houston	30	17
ANDREWS, Martha C., Home for

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

Notice is hereby given that First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company will be redeemed to the amount of $50,000, now in the Sinking Fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) No. 4 Montgomery St., San Francisco, up to the 28th day of February 1898, at noon.
San Francisco, February 12, 1898.
For the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company,
J. L. WILLCUTT,
Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.
Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

UNION PACIFIC
REORGANIZATION.
To the Holders of Reorganization Certificates of Deposit of
STOCK:
On and after this day we shall be prepared to distribute the Common and Preferred Stock of the New Company, on the terms of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, upon surrender of our Certificates of Deposit of Common Stock of the Union Pacific Railway Company.
Schedules must be handed in before one o'clock P. M., and not more than one hundred will be received per diem.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
by LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, February 9, 1898.

Leland, Towle & Co
Offer Tax Exempt Bonds of
NEW YORK CITY
2½s. 3s. 3½s
36 Wall St., New York. 7 Congress St., Boston.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
Car Trust Series "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" bonds are hereby notified that bonds Nos. 51, 92, 120, 136, 206, 282, 359, 394, 648, 683, 885, 987, 993, 1,026, 1,136, 1,155, 1,331, 1,450, 1,521, 1,523, 1,527, 1,535, 1,574, 1,645, and 1,688 have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage, dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the first day of April, 1898, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
and the
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
are now receiving subscriptions for the capital stock of the
WOMAN'S HOTEL COMPANY.
Capital $1,000,000; shares $100 each.
Prospectus sent on application.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Yesterday's stock market was practically a repetition of that of Thursday, although it was much less active, transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregating only about 350,000 shares. There was in evidence a more general disposition to view with calmness the Maine disaster and to wait for positive information regarding the case, rather than sell stocks because of the sensational lies of yellow newspapers.

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It was this calmer state of the Wall Street mind that made the market decidedly strong in the first few hours of business. Much less attention was paid to the wonderful and weird "extras" with which the Street was again inflicted, and there was a generally strong undertone to the market until late in the afternoon, when selling for both accounts brought about a general decline.

***

Sugar Trust was the feature of the day. From the opening of business to the close the stock showed weakness, scoring a net decline of over 4 points. Apparently there was much long stock sold. Both brokers acting for inside interests and commission houses were sellers. It seemed to be the prevailing opinion that in order to carry on its proposed trade warfare, the Sugar Trust must of necessity make great inroads upon its present surplus, possibly to the temporary detriment of its stockholders' interests. The traders, of course, joined in the selling of Sugar Trust, but a good part of the 85,000 shares sold was evidently long stock.

***

St. Paul was the opposite of Sugar Trust. The stock was strong all day on aggressive buying by brokers credited with acting for interests identified with the Standard Oil Trust. Apart from the significance of the character of the buying, there was nothing to explain St. Paul's strength except statements that early next month the Directors are going to establish St. Paul as a 5 per cent. stock by making the semi-annual dividend 2½ per cent.

***

These two stocks, Sugar Trust and St. Paul, were the most conspicuous on the list. In some quarters there were to be heard hints of a trade said to have been made by a group of Standard Oil magnates. It was intimated that 10,000 shares of Sugar had been sold and a proportionate quantity of St. Paul bought—about 15,000 shares.

***

Again yesterday, thoughtful Wall Street men were pointing out that, while underlying conditions continue altogether favorable, and while business reports give every reason for confidence and even enthusiasm, a conservative policy, in so far as Wall Street operations are concerned, will be the wisest to pursue until the present tension over Cuban affairs is removed.

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Government bonds were lower. There was a sale of $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127¾.

***

In State securities, $15,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 70¾.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	3½	Lake Shore	1½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	Natl. Lead pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. J. Central	½
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1¼
Chi. & Alton	1	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	⅝
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Laclede Gas	½	Pullman Car	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex pf.	½
Am. Spirits pf.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Am. Sugar Ref.	4½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Tobacco	½	N. Y., Susq. & W.	½
Canada South	⅝	Norf. & West pf.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	2½	North American	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Nor. Pacific pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	3½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	¾
Consol. Ice	⅞	Ore. Short Line	½
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	Reading 1st. pf.	⅝
Den. & R. Gde. pf.	½	St. Paul & Mo.	⅝
Erie	½	Southern R'way	½
Erie, 1st pf.	1⅝	South. R'way pf.	½
Gen. Electric	⅞	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	1½	Third Av.	1½
Long Island	¾	Un. Pac. all in. pd.	½
Louis. & Nash.	¾	Union Pac. pf.	½
Manhattan Cons.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Michigan Central	½	West. Chi. St.	1⅜
Minn. & St. L.	1½	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as pd.	1⅛
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	1¼		
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., St. P. & M. 1st. 1	Pitts. & West. 1st. 1½
Ft. W. & City 1st. 1	St. Jo. & Gr. Is. 1st 1
Lehigh & W. con. 1½	U. P., D. & G. 1st., t. r. 1¾
Lehigh & W. B. 5s. 3	
L., Ev. & St. L. con. 1	

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Northwest con. 1	L. & N., Pens. & At. 1st. 1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d. 1	Stand. R. & T. inc. 1¼
Lehigh V. Term. 5s. 1	

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $158,133,599; balances, $6,570,874; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $565,219.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2¾ per cent. for short and 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easy. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼@5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛@94 9-16 and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40⅛@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—12½@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 42¼, and Reading, ¼, to 10⅞. Declined—Erie, ⅜, to 15¼; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 89⅛, St. Paul, ¼, to 97½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 107½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 60⅜, and New York Central, ⅛, to 120¼. Atchison sold at 13⅛, and Pennsylvania at 60⅝. British consols declined 1-16, to 112 9-16, for money, and ⅛, to 112⅝, for the account.

The Bank of England lost £10,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 72½c. In Berlin, exchange on London at 20 marks 44 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 166.90, and in Lisbon at 48.

The Imperial Bank of Germany has reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 3 per cent. Its weekly statement shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 25,160,000 marks Treasury notes increased 1,580,000 marks, "other" securities decreased 22,760,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 43,640,000 marks.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $1,983,570, against $2,906,317 last week and $5,139,419 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,958,638, against $2,747,042 last week and $5,226,492 in the same week of last year.

AS TO SPANISH STRENGTH.

Mr. George Rutledge Gibson of the brokerage house of Watson & Gibson, in referring to matters of immediate importance to the stock market, said yesterday:

"The funded national debt of Spain at the end of 1897, as given by Edmond Théry in L'Economiste Européan, was 5,941,459,000 pesetas, or nearly $1,200,000,000. This does not include the debt of Cuba and the floating debt. There are no available statistics at our hand that can exactly supply the deficiency, but we know that the Cuban debt, for which Spain is responsible, was $343,000,000 eighteen months ago. Inasmuch as it is understood that it costs Spain about $75,000,000 a year to conduct the Cuban war, the debt must have increased over $100,000,000 since the last figures. The Cuban debt must be over $450,000,000.

"There is always a considerable floating debt due by Spain to the Bank of Spain. In 1896 it was about $75,000,000. It is therefore safe to place the total obligations of Spain at over $1,700,000,000, as against a total debt in this country of about $1,800,000,000.

"The population of Spain is less than 18,000,000; the population of the United States, per Treasury Department estimates, is nearly 74,000,000. The resources of Spain are limited, the people are poor and taxridden. Many of its best men have been killed in the two years' wars in Cuba and the Philippines, and its large armies of men have been removed from the ranks of producers, to the vast detriment of Spanish industry and commerce.

"With us peace has prevailed, and all our people have been employed in a tremendous development of our resources. Our country has never been so rich; Spain has never been so poor. Spain is rich only in pride. Curiously enough, Spanish credit does not seem to be declining. Spanish 4s, which sold as low as 57.70 last October, are at last accounts 61½. They have sold since Jan. 1 at the extremes of 64⅜ and 58⅛."

A UNION PACIFIC ANALYSIS.

A notable circular letter was issued yesterday by the Stock Exchange house of Spencer Trask & Co. presenting the results of a comprehensive study of the financial status of the new Union Pacific Railroad Company. It is an important contribution to current investment literature. It says:

The new 4 per cent. bonds are to be an absolute first mortgage upon the 1,823 miles of main lines and the 322 miles of branch lines, upon all equipment acquired by the new company, and upon all unsold lands and land contracts covered by the old Union Pacific land grant and sinking fund mortgages, the Kansas Pacific, Denver Extension, and consolidated mortgages. It will also be a first mortgage on such property as is conveyed by branch line securities which the new company may take over.

The fact that the bond has at once the security of a first lien is an exceptional feature in a reorganization of this magnitude, and it should immediately take rank as a bond of exceptional value.

The earnings of the main lines alone have for twelve years past averaged enough to pay twice over the interest charge on the entire new issue; and for the seven years prior to the panic of 1893 the net earnings averaged more than $8,000,000 per annum, an amount sufficient to pay the full interest on the new bonds, 4 per cent. upon the preferred stock and 2.33 per cent. on the common stock.

The earnings of these main lines for the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—the three poorest years of the company's existence—were as follows:

	Gross.	Net After Taxes.
1894	$14,737,436	$4,315,077
1895	14,336,291	4,908,157
1896	14,382,291	4,740,471
Average	14,485,339	4,654,568

It will be noted that, although the net earnings in these bad years were nearly cut in two, the average was still over $1,000,000 in excess of the amount required for the annual interest on the new bonds.

The earnings on the 323 miles of branch lines, which are included in the reorganization, were:

	Gross.	Net After Taxes.
1894	$535,198	$6,316
1895	389,829	35,669
1896	445,607	100,427
Average	456,878	47,470

In this period these branches have shown practically no earning power, the taxes in several cases being nearly equal to the net earnings.

The earnings of the Omaha and Republican Valley and Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado, (707 miles,) both of which may eventually come under the new mortgage, for the same years were as follows:

	Gross.	Net After Taxes.
1894	$1,102,161	$51,713
1895	787,712	7,048
1896	881,596	65,871
Average	923,824	41,544

These also have shown practically no earning power, and if finally acquired by the new company they will not be capitalized to any extent. In normal years these branch roads have made a far better showing, and will no doubt do much better in the future, but it will be seen that the real earning power of the company lies almost entirely in its 1,823 miles of main lines.

For the six months ended Dec. 31, 1897, the main lines made the following showing:

Gross	$9,721,605
Net after taxes	3,688,900

This is more than enough to pay the entire annual interest charge on the new bonds. To pay 4 per cent. upon the new preferred stock in addition to the interest on the bonds would require a total of $6,600,000 per annum. Judging by past results the company should experience little difficulty in earning this, even in the poorer years.

To demonstrate what an enormous earning power the Union Pacific main lines show, the following table of earnings per mile of road, as compared with various properties in the same section, is herewith submitted—the figures being for five months ended Nov. 30, 1897:

	Gross.	P. C. of Op. Ex.	Net.	Ch'g's.
Union Pac. (main lines)	$4,514	61	$1,755	$823
Atchison	2,423	74	634	303
Northern Pacific	2,566	47	1,329	563
Denver & Rio Grande	2,229	63	820	500
St. L. & San Francisco	2,360	57	962	680
Rio Grande Western	2,781	64	994	460

It will be seen that the net results on the Union Pacific for this period were nearly three times those of the Atchison, about double those of the Denver and Rio Grande, and about 30 per cent. more than the Northern Pacific, notwithstanding that the latter was operated for but 47 per cent. of its gross earnings, a rate which cannot, of course, be permanently maintained.

General consideration of the foregoing analysis clearly indicates the superior position of the new Union Pacific 4 per cent. bonds, as compared with other reorganization issues. Although the rate per mile of road is somewhat high, it must be remembered that the line is the oldest and most important in this section, and possesses an earning power far above any of its competitors. And its real value is further enhanced by the fact that nearly all the former subsidiary lines of the old system are now controlled in the interest of the new company or pledged to harmonious operation. These give the company an unbroken line between the Missouri River and the Northern Pacific Coast and include the Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railroad and Navigation Companies, both of which are at the present time showing phenomenal earning power; and the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, which will shortly be reorganized, will probably make close traffic contracts with the Union Pacific.

Comparison with former indebtedness and charges is difficult to make in consequence of greatly altered mileage, but the scheme of reorganization omitted no measure, however extreme, to attain permanently sound results. The free pruning of branches which were only a drain upon the main stem was a particularly wise step, and the errors of the past have been so squarely faced and corrected that maximum results will no doubt be realized with the present feeders and allies.

As an absolute first lien, earning about double the fixed charges, with the promise of increasing income and the generally favoring conditions which we have outlined, we believe the bond to be deserving of full confidence, and we look to see it take still higher rank in the market.

SOME PHILADELPHIA FINANCE.

Over in Philadelphia there is going on a bit of financiering that is not meeting with the entire approval of Fourth Street. Hard names and uncomplimentary terms are being flung at the new electric light corporation deal, which has been recently announced.

The electric light companies of Philadelphia are to be all merged into one. The interests of the various companies which have heretofore operated in that city have agreed to exchange their stocks for bonds in a new company, the Pennsylvania Manufacturing, Light and Power Company, which has been organized in New Jersey with $15,000,000 bonds and $15,000,000 stock. This new thirty million-dollar company is to take over the stocks of other companies having an aggregate nominal capital of $11,000,000, upon which there has been paid in in cash approximately $5,000,000. About this there is a suggestion of water.

The new company has agreed to purchase the stocks of the companies heretofore operating in Philadelphia with bonds, and to give the stockholders in the old company the privilege of subscribing to their stock to the extent of 25 per cent. of their holdings.

Heretofore the Pennsylvania Heat, Light, and Power Company, which was organized two years ago with a capital of $10,000,000, equally divided between common and preferred stock, has been recognized as the leading electric light company of Philadelphia. Immediately after its organization it secured the contracts from the city for electric lighting, and so large were its profits that within a year of its organization it was able to pay 8 per cent. dividends on the preferred and 2 per cent. on the common. When the stock of the company was being subscribed to, one share of common stock was given as a bonus with every two shares of the preferred. This exhausted $2,500,000 of the common stock. The $2,500,000 remaining of the $5,000,000 common was understood to have been used for patents, legal services, &c. On the preferred stock only $3,500,000 in cash was paid in. On the common there was nothing paid in. As in all schemes of this sort, no one knows exactly who got the $2,500,000 of common stock which was understood to have gone to the owners of the patents, to promoters, and to lawyers.

In the contemplated exchange of the stocks of the various electric light companies for that of the new Manufacturing, Light and Power Company only about $3,500,000 of the latter stock is accounted for. Just what is going to become of the balance of the $15,000,000 stock is what is worrying and puzzling many people in Fourth Street at this time. It has been semi-officially stated that none of the stock is to be given away, but that every one who subscribes or receives it is to pay in upon it $5 a share. But at the present time subscription rights are 8 bid, and over in Philadelphia there is going up a cry for information as to just who are to receive the first rights to subscribe to about $11,000,000 of the stock—something over 200,000 shares.

It is pointed out that at present the stock seems to be worth $8 a share premium, and that consequently there is a $1,600,000 melon to be cut and divided. And it is as to the disposition of these cuttings that the greater part of financial Philadelphia is making inquiries, more or less polite.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of February to-day will cover thirty-five roads, and will show 13.40 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

2d Week of February.	1898.	Inc'se.	Dec'se.
Ann Arbor	$32,073	$10,442	....
Balt. & Ohio Southwest.	126,474	5,597	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	66,479	7,547	....
Canadian Pacific	375,000	52,000	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	242,478	48,551	....
Chicago & East Illinois.	85,668	3,113	....
Chic. Great Western	102,002	1,932	....
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul.	592,388	80,004	....
Chic. Term. Transfer	22,619	3,253	....
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g.	28,696	7,096	....
Denver & Rio Grande	137,100	28,400	....
Evansv. & Indianapolis	5,700	1,315	....
Evansv. & Terre Haute	22,172	3,672	....
International & Gt. No.	72,956	....	297
Kanawha & Michigan	10,026	1,170	....
Kan. City, Pitts. & G.	55,834	30,037	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	9,089	2,364	....
Lake Erie & Western	69,398	2,471	....
Mexican National	119,057	12,383	....
Minneapolis & St. L.	34,518	369	....
Mo., Kansas & Texas	213,355	....	4,420
Mo. Pacific & Iron Mt.	438,000	35,000	....
Central Branch	19,000	....	1,000
N. Y., Ont. & Western.	65,724	8,178	....
Ohio River	16,793	2,672	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	18,087	....	1,168
Pittsburg & Western	45,039	2,437	....
Rio Grande Western	49,700	13,800	....
St. Joseph & Gd. Island.	24,252	....	2,845
Texas & Pacific	154,825	31,618	....
Toledo & Ohio Central.	25,024	....	3,304
Tol., St. L. & K. City.	38,005	....	3,549
Wabash	240,597	30,008	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	23,491	6,453	....
Wisconsin Central	89,660	14,677	....
Total (35 roads)	$3,672,769	$450,609	$16,643
Net increase (13.40 p. c.)	....	$433,966	....

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"The dreadful disaster to the Maine, much as it has affected all hearts, has not much affected business. Only in the stock market, where there was selling Wednesday by speculators on thin margins, but in no other speculative market, was an effect felt, nor in general business. Nothing has occurred to check the increase in production or in working force.

"The iron output Feb. 1, with reports of stocks on hand not held by the great steel companies, indicates consumption at least 3,000 tons per week greater in January than the previous maximum attained in November, 1895. The production is at present greater than consumption, stocks having increased 9,016 tons weekly in January outside the steel companies, whose stocks presumably decreased. Some weakness in pig would naturally result, but while Grey Forge has declined at Pittsburg to $8.90, with Southern iron offered at Chicago at concessions, no changes appear in products. Though new business has been somewhat disappointing, the works are mainly supplied for months ahead. In building of steel cars, in black sheets for tinning, in rods, wire, and wire nails, increased demand and heavy business appear, though bar and pipe are weaker, and structural orders seasonably slow. Minor metals have advanced, tin to 14.20 cents on considerable consuming demand, copper to 11¼ for lake on heavy exports, and lead to 3.30 and spelter to 4.10 cents on speculation, but failure to organize the tin pool causes weakness, American selling at $3 and lower at the West.

"Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston in February have been the largest ever known at this season, exceeding those of 1896 by 4½ per cent., and those of 1892 by 16 per cent., and heavy buying is reported in women's light shoes, greater than in any previous year. Some makers have sold half the annual product in men's shoes, though others have done little or nothing, unable to get prices they desire. The range of prices for men's boots and shoes has advanced an average of about 2½ cents per pair. Leather is practically unchanged, and hides change very little at Chicago, with Colorado and buff a shade lower. In the cotton manufacture production is restricted by strikes, and some grades are a shade dearer. The recent opening of higher grade woolens at advanced prices meets less demand than was expected, with less activity in lower grades and unexpected numerous cancellations in lightweights, indicating larger buying than consumption has yet warranted.

"Leading banks made 60 per cent. of their loans on commercial paper, against 50 per cent. last week, and while reorganizations and syndicate operations increased loans on collateral by down-town banks, the proportion loaned on commercial paper by up-town banks has increased since last year."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Favorable features dominate the general business situation as a whole, and few commercial conditions present themselves which can be regarded as in any degree disturbing. Chief among those factors which make for continued or growing strength in commercial lines may be mentioned the renewed tendency toward advances in quotations of all staple articles and the steadiness of prices in other lines where increases are not at the moment reportable. Perhaps second in the list of auspicious features is the continuance of marked activity in nearly all branches of the iron and steel trade, more particularly in the Central West, where it is authoritatively reported that over 90 per cent. of the pig iron furnace capacity is in blast.

"Last year proved rather more favorable than expected to the country's railroad interests, and modest early anticipations were more than confirmed by the outcome of the year's operations. Enforced economies in railroad operations were reflected in the better relative showing made by net earnings and by gross receipts. The total earnings of 124 companies for the year 1897, aggregating $983,000,000, were 5 per cent. larger than the year 1896. Net earnings, on the other hand, amounted to $308,000,000, a gain of 11.4 per cent., or more than double the proportion of gain in gross. The Southwestern and Pacific roads were especially notable in showing large gains in net receipts, the former group leading with an increase of 22 per cent. Other good gains were those made by the Grangers and the Southern roads. Every group showed an increase in net, and only one—the coal roads—showed a decrease in gross, due to the smaller business done in anthracite coal during the year.

"Bank clearings show the effect of a holiday in five important States in a total aggregating $1,356,000,000, 5.5 per cent. smaller than last week, but 52 per cent. larger than last year, 24 per cent. larger than this week two years ago, 65 per cent. larger than in 1895, and 67 per cent. larger than 1894. The falling off as compared with 1892, a year of large bank clearings, was 2 per cent. The tendency toward enlarged clearings, as compared with one year ago, is almost unanimous, only six cities showing decreases. The gains made are almost uniformly very large, thus reflecting a much larger movement of general business as compared with 1897.

"Business failures continue to decrease, aggregating only 269 for the week, against 273 last week, 325 in the corresponding week of 1897, 276 in 1896, 327 in 1895, and 225 in 1894. Of the total number of concerns failing, 81 per cent. had a capital not exceeding $5,000 and 95 per cent. had a capital below $20,000.

"Cereal exports tend to increase. Exports of wheat, flour included, for the week aggregate 3,932,744 bushels, as against 3,419,000 bushels last week, 2,120,000 bushels last year, 3,149,000 in 1896, and 1,508,000 bushels in 1895. The bulk of this increase over last week is chargeable to large flour exports. Indian corn exports for the week are also larger, reflecting the turning of attention toward the lower-priced cereals in a total amounting to 5,050,000 bushels, as compared with 4,508,000 bushels last week, 6,441,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,925,000 bushels in 1896, and 592,000 bushels in 1895."

IRON AND COAL TRADES.

In its review of the coal and iron trades, The Engineering and Mining Journal, a recognized authority on industrial markets, to-day will say:

"Notwithstanding the high level of production, unsold stocks of iron remain moderate. The total reported on Feb. 1 was 776,284 tons, a small increase only over Jan. 1, and much lower than at any time last year. At the same time prices do not increase; the advance in Bessemer pig was noted last week, but no material change outside of that can be reported.

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"In general the condition of the seaboard anthracite coal trade is rather better than at the close of last week. The cold weather of the past few days showed its effects quickly, the stocks on hand at many points being decidedly shorter than a year ago. So far as reported this shortage is most noticeable in the West, but it helps greatly to maintain prices in the East.

"The restrictions on production continue to be maintained well, and the outlook is full of promise. The three roads that share the honor of causing the slump in prices last Fall have, it is thought, realized that a large output does not mean necessarily a large profit, and will not try to make a tonnage record this year. Prices are very firm.

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"The Atlantic seaboard soft coal trade shows a slight improvement over last week, with a few more orders coming in. As regards tonnage shipped, the amount is not great, but is an improvement from what it has been. Some part of this business is on first orders on the new contracts, though really but a very small amount of them have come into the market."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Directors of Texas Pacific reported to be in favor of soon declaring a 2 per cent. dividend on the second incomes.

Meeting of Rock Island Directors, and formal authorization of a call for the redemption on April 30 of $40,712,000 extension and improvement collateral trust bonds, and on Sept. 1 of $4,500,000 debenture bonds.

Reduction in passenger rates from Buffalo to Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific looked upon as the beginning of the rate war for Klondike business.

Completion of sale to Union Pacific reorganization of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Approval by stockholders of Southern Railway of negotiations for the acquisition of the Memphis and Charleston, to be sold at foreclosure.

Reduction in Imperial Bank of Germany's rate of discount from 4 to 3 per cent.

Increase of $23,345 in balance for dividends shown by January statement of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York.

Quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on Oregon Railroad and Navigation preferred stock recommended by Executive Committee of the company.

Decrease of $1,000,000 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with previous week, and decrease of $800,000 in amount marketed.

Refusal of New England and Southern Passenger Associations to make any reduction in rates for the meeting of the New York Merchants' Association.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55⅝@56½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25 13-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,054.29 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .44, 200 Best & Belcher at .40, 100 Hale & Norcross at 1.50, 100 Mount Rosa at .14, 800 Pharmacist at .07, 500 Syndicate at .04. On the Mining Exchange 1,500 shares of American Flag sold at .21½@.19¼@.20, 22,000 Pilgrim at .005@.00¼, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .14 cash, 100 Red Mountain at .08⅞, 900 St. F. Caribou at 2.62½@2.75, 500 Waldorf at .08, 3,000 Alamo at .02⅝, 5,100 Anaconda at .40⅛@.40½, 7,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10¾@.10⅞, 113,000 Cannon Ball at .004@.003½ seller 10, 1,600 Elkton at .76½, 5,000 Garfield Gr. at .06¾@.06⅞, 300 Golden Fleece at .45@.46, 2,600 Isabella at .26¾, 3,000 Jefferson at .04⅛@.04¼, 8,000 Justine at .02¼@.02¾ buyer 30, 10,700 Lillie at .71@.71¼@.70, 9,000 Mollie Gibson at .20¼@.20½ buyer 60, 800 Portland at .76¾@.76⅝, 408,000 Sentinel at .003½@.002⅞@.003½ buyer 30, 11,000 Tamarack at .005@.005⅛, 4,500 Union at .13¼@.13⅜, 1,500 Work at .03½@.03¾.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week Feb	$126,474	$116,877	$112,681
From July 1	4,120,524	3,313,683	4,166,478

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week Feb	$242,477	$198,926	$195,377
From July 1	7,407,388	6,664,628	6,535,344

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

Mileage	930	930	928
2d week Feb	$102,002	$100,069	$87,513
From July 1	3,375,009	2,872,797	.....

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—

Mileage	76	76	76
2d week Feb	$22,620	$19,366	.....
From Jan. 1	135,011	142,736	.....

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—

Mileage	156	156	156
2d week Feb	$5,700	$4,385	$4,825
From July 1	215,286	178,881	202,525

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—

Mileage	167	167	167
2d week Feb	$22,172	$18,500	$22,101
From July 1	779,786	653,343	808,251

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—

Mileage	172	172	173
2d week Feb	$10,026	$8,856	$8,388

KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—

Mileage	814	603	230
2d week Feb	$55,834	$25,806	$12,276
From Jan. 1	380,853	146,810	69,335

KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—

Mileage	35	35	35
2d week Feb	$9,089	$6,725	$4,522
From Jan. 1	53,223	37,681	29,000

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	725	725	725
2d week Feb	$69,398	$66,927	$58,870
From Jan. 1	410,739	381,587	415,777
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
2d week Feb	$213,355	$217,775	$196,547
From July 1	8,482,593	7,

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Feb. 18, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
116	120	313	Adams Express	116	118½	116	118½	+3½
74	75	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼	– ½
125	130	100	American Express	126	126	126	126	.....
8	8¾	900	American Spirits Mfg.	8½	8½	8	8	– ⅜
20	20¼	131	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	– ¼
132½	132⅝	89,375	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	136½	136⅝	132½	132⅝	–4
112½	113	275	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	112⅝	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝	+ ⅝
91⅝	92	4,110	American Tobacco	92	92½	91⅝	91⅝	– ½
117½	120	186	American Tobacco pf	118½	118½	118¼	118½	+ ½
37½	38¼	15	Ann Arbor pf	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	.....
12⅜	12¾	1,745	At., T. & S. F	12⅝	12⅞	12½	12½	– ¼
30¼	30⅜	4,000	At., T. & S. F. pf	30⅜	30⅝	30¼	30⅜	– ¼
16¾	17	1,634	Baltimore & Ohio	16⅝	17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	7	77	B. & O. Southw. pf	6½	6¾	6½	6½	.....
3⅝	3¾	440	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	.....
42¾	42¼	26,431	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	42	43¼	41¾	42¼	+ ½
120½	121¼	110	Brooklyn Union Gas	120½	120¾	120½	120½	.....
3¾	4½	50	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd	3¾	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	.....
52¼	53⅝	350	Canada Southern	54½	54⅞	53½	53½	– ⅞
85⅛	85¼	3,100	Canadian Pacific	86¾	86¾	84¾	84¾	–2¼
22¼	22½	2,580	Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	22⅞	22¼	22¼	– ½
165½	170	100	Chicago & Alton	166	166	166	166	+1
100⅜	100¼	17,351	C., B. & Q., ex div	100¼	100⅞	100	100⅛	– ⅛
12⅞	12⅞	1,437	Chicago Great Western	12⅞	13	12¾	12⅞	– ⅛
8¼	9	55	Chi., Ind. & Louis	8	8	8	9	.....
30	30¼	403	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	30	30¾	30	30⅝	– ¼
95¼	95⅝	53,295	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	94½	96	94½	95⅝	+ ½
149¼	150	289	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	149¼	149¼	149¼	149¼	– ¼
126½	126¾	1,950	Chicago & Northw	126¾	127⅜	126½	126½	– ⅝
91¼	91½	6,829	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	91½	92	91½	91½	+ ⅛
8¾	9	125	Chi. Term. Trans	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
29⅜	31	240	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	30	30	30	30	+ ¼
35¼	35⅝	117	C., C., C. & St. Louis	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	– ⅛
80	82	75	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	80	82	80	82	.....
15⅜	15½	6,300	Cleve., Cor. & W	15¼	15⅝	15⅜	15½	.....
189	191	8,335	Consolidated Gas	191¼	191¼	189	189	–3½
33	34	312	Consolidated Ice	33½	33½	33	33	– ⅞
111	112	25	Del. & Hudson	111	112	111	112	.....
152	158	125	Del., Lack. & Western	155	155	155	155	–1½
50⅜	50½	445	Denver & R. G. pf	50¼	50½	50¼	50½	– ½
14½	15	400	Erie	15	15	14¾	14¾	– ½
40⅜	40½	1,300	Erie 1st pf	41¼	41¾	40⅜	40⅜	–1½
19	20¼	50	Erie 2d pf	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	.....
13⅜	14¼	100	Flint & P. M	14	14	14	14	.....
36⅞	36½	2,995	General Electric	36⅜	36⅞	35¾	35⅞	– ⅞
156	158	20	Great Northern pf	157½	157½	157½	157½	.....
31	32	1,535	Hawaiian Sugar	33⅜	33½	32	32	–1½
104	104¾	280	Illinois Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	.....
93	98	5	Ill. Cent., leased line	94	94	94	94	.....
8½	9	20	Iowa Central	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....
43	44	400	Laclede Gas	42¾	43¼	42¾	43½	+ ¾
16¼	16¾	200	Lake Erie & West	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	+ ¼
72¾	73⅜	210	Lake Erie & West. pf	74	74	73¼	73⅜	+ ¼
192	194	3,833	Lake Shore	192½	194	192½	194	+1½
45	50	130	Long Island	46	46	46	46	–3
58⅛	58¼	7,000	Louisville & Nashville	58½	59	58	58¼	– ¾
114½	114¾	9,140	Manhattan Con	115½	115⅝	114	114⅝	– ⅝
45	53	10	Maryland Coal pf	50	50	50	50	– ½
.....	.....	200	Mergenthaler Linotype	145⅜	145⅞	145⅜	145⅜	– ⅛
156	156½	6,385	Metropolitan St. Ry	156	157⅜	155	156	+ ⅛
1	1½	500	Mexican National, ctfs	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
110½	111	255	Michigan Central	111¾	111¾	110½	110½	–1½
28½	29	520	Minn. & St. Louis	29½	29½	28½	28½	–1½
87	88¼	205	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	87	87	87	87	–1¼
57	58	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	57	57	57	57	–1
12¼	12⅜	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅜	13	12⅜	12⅜	.....
37⅞	38	1,424	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	38¼	38⅝	38	38	– ⅛
32	32¼	1,760	Missouri Pacific	32¼	33	32¼	32¼	– ⅜
31	32	110	Mobile & Ohio	31	31	31	31	.....
34⅜	35	925	National Lead Co	35¼	35¾	34⅝	34⅝	.....
108⅜	109	300	National Lead Co. pf	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¼	+⅛
7½	8¼	100	New Central Coal	8	8	8	8	.....
96	96½	610	New Jersey Central	96	96	95	95¾	+ ½
.....	.....	170	New York Air Brake	23	23	23	23	–3
116¾	116¾	6,050	New York Central	116¾	117¼	116¼	116⅜	– ⅛
193	195	170	N. Y., N. H. & H	194¾	194¾	194¾	194¾	+1¼
14	14½	200	N. Y., Sus. & Western	14	14	14	14	– ⅛
15	16½	27	Norfolk & Western	15	15	15	15	.....
51½	52	1,256	Norfolk & West. pf	52	52⅜	51¾	51⅞	– ⅛
5⅞	6	2,901	North American	6¼	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	– ½
25⅜	25½	3,815	Northern Pacific	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	– ⅛
64¾	65	10,875	Northern Pacific pf	65¼	65¾	64⅞	64⅞	– ⅜
16⅞	17	200	Ontario & Western	17	17	16¾	16¾	– ⅛
29¼	30	700	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
52	53	330	Oregon R. & Nav	52½	52½	52	52	– ¼
70½	72	30	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	72¼	72¾	71½	71½	.....
29⅝	30	240	Oregon Short Line	30¼	30¼	30	30	+ ½
30½	31	2,700	Pacific Mail	31	31¾	31	31⅝	+ ¼
117¼	117½	3,974	Pennsylvania R. R	117¾	117⅞	117	117½	– ⅛
91¼	91½	3,745	People's Gas, Chicago	94⅝	95	94⅛	94⅛	– ⅜
44	45	1,880	P., C., C. & St. L	44	45	44	45	+1
68	70	400	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	69¾	70	69¾	70	.....
182	184	674	Pull. Pal. Car Co	184	185	184	184	+ ½
2 05	20⅞	1,440	Reading	21	21	20	20⅝	– ⅛
49½	49⅝	550	Reading 1st pf	50¼	50¼	49¼	49½	– ⅛
52¾	53	600	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	53	53¼	52½	52½	– ¼
56⅜	57	225	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¾	.....
26¾	27	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	.....
3¾	4½	170	St. Louis Southw	4	4	4	4	.....
76	76¼	900	St. Paul & Omaha	76¼	76¾	76	76¼	– ⅛
19⅝	20⅜	300	Southern Pacific	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
9¾	10⅛	200	Southern Railway	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	– ½
31⅛	31¾	840	Southern Railway pf	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	– ½
4½	5	100	Standard R. & T	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	.....
23⅝	24	410	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24	24¼	24	24	– ½
11⅞	11¾	930	Texas Pacific	12¼	12¾	12	12	– ⅛
185	188	450	Third Avenue, ex div	190¼	190⅝	188	188	–1½
32⅜	32⅞	7,151	U. P., all in pd	33	33½	32⅞	32⅞	– ⅛
59⅝	59⅞	10,490	Union Pacific pf	59⅝	60⅜	59½	59⅝	– ⅛
8⅜	9⅝	18,970	U. P., D. & G., t. r	9⅛	10¼	9	9¾	+ ¼
43	45	5	United States Express	44	44	44	44	.....
6¾	7¼	200	United States Leather	7	7	7	7	.....
64½	64⅝	295	U. S. Leather pf	64¼	64¾	64¼	64¼	– ½
19⅜	19¾	1,900	United States Rubber	19½	20	19¼	19¼	– ¼
71¾	71¾	255	U. S. Rubber pf	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	– ¼
18	18¼	1,800	Wabash pf	18	18⅜	17⅞	18	– ⅜
98	100¼	100	West Chicago Street	98	98	98	98	–1⅜
91¾	92	4,827	Western Union Tel	91½	92½	91¾	91¾	– ⅛
2¾	3	400	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
12¾	13	250	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅜	–1⅛
Sales		380,007						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	100	..	Consol. Coal	40	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	14¾
4s, r., 1907	112⅝	113⅜	Consol. Ice pf	89	91½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	73	76
4s, c., 1907	114¼	114⅜	Den. & R. G	12¾	13½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	35	37
4s, r., 1925	127⅜	128¼	D. M. & Ft. D	14	15	N. Y., S. & W. pf	35	36
4s, c., 1925	127⅜	128¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf	80	100	Norfolk So	63½	66
5s, r., 1908	113⅝	114	Dul., S. S. & A	3	4½	Ohio Southern	..	5
5s, c., 1904	113⅝	114	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	6	7	Ont. Mining	3½	5
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	133	135	Penn. Coal	340	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¾	..	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	107	109½	Peo., Dec. & Ev	1	1½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¾	..	Eighth Avenue	225	..	Peo. & Eastern	4	7
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118½	..	Ev. & T. H.	21	23	P., Ft. W. & C	170	..
			Ev. & T. H. pf	40	45	Pitts. & West. pf	6	8
Albany & Sus	182	..	Flint & P. M.	39	41	Quicksilver	2	..
Am. Coal, ex d	115	140	Ft. W. & R. G	14	16	Quicksilver pf	3	..
Am. Cotton Oil	20	21	Green Bay & W	30	40	Reading 2d pf	25½	26
Am. Dist. Tel	..	25	H. B. Claflin	92	97	Rens. & Saratoga	183½	..
Am. T. & C	91	..	Homestake, ex d	44	..	Rio Grande pf	98	..
Ann Arbor	13	14	Ill. Steel Co	50½	54	R., W. & O	122½	124
Boston & L. pf	106	108	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	7	25	Rio Grande W	23	25
Buff., R. & P	29	30½	Iowa Central pf	32	33	Rio G. W. pf	59	60
Buff., R. & P. pf	62	66½	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	St. J. & G. I	7⅞	8
Capital Traction	75	..	K. C., P. & G	22¼	23	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	5	..
Central Pacific	13	14¼	Kanawha & Mich	6	7½	St. J. & G. Isl. 2d pf	5	..
Chi. & Alton pf	172	..	Keokuk & D. M	4	..	St. L. & S. F	18½	19½
Chi. & E. Ill	56	59	K. & D. M. pf	16	18	St. L. & S. F. pf	7⅛	7⅝
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	109	110	Keokuk & West	33	85	St. L. S. W. pf	9¼	10½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	30½	33	Kingston & Pem	1	10	St. P. & Duluth	20	25
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	20	24¾	Laclede Gas pf	90	92	St. P. & D. pf	..	82½
Chi. & W. M. pf	174	..	Manhattan Beach	4	7	St. P., M. & M	133	138
Clev., L. & W. pf	48½	49½	Mexican Central	5⅜	6⅝	St. P. & O. pf	150	155
Clev. & Pitts	169½	..	Minn., St. P. & S. ste.	..	..	Sil. bull. certfs	55¾	56½
Col. C. & I. Dev	¼	1	S. M	7	..	Sixth Avenue	195	210
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	2	3	Minn. St. P. & S. ste. pf	..	..	Tol. & O. C	..	25
Col. Fuel & Iron	22	23½	S. M. pf	17	..	Tol. & O. C. pf	40	47
Col. F. & I. pf	70	78	Minn. Iron	60	67½	Twin City R. T	23	24
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	6¾	7	Mobile & Ohio	17½	175	Wabash	7¼	7½
Col., H. V. & T	6¾	7½	Nat. Lin. Oil	17	19	Wells-F. Express	115	120
C., H. V. & T. pf	25	28	National Starch	6	8¼	West. Union Beef	7¼	8¾
Com. Cable	180	..	Nat. St. 1st pf	75	80	Wis. Central	2	3
			Nat. St. 2d pf	18	20	Wis. Central pf	4	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
89,110	Am. Sugar Refs.	136½	136⅝	132⅝	132⅝
200	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
140	Am. Tobacco	92¼	92¼	91¼	91¾
10	At., T. & S.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
120	At., T. & S. F. pf.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
4,180	Brooklyn R. T.	42	43¼	41⅞	42⅜
20	Chi. & N. W.	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼
10	C. St. P., M. & O.	76½	76½	76½	76½
30	Ches. & Ohio	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼
8,740	Chi., Bur. & Q.	100¾	100⅞	100	100⅛
21,180	Chi., M. & St. P.	94⅝	96	94⅛	95⅜
1,850	Chi., R. I. & P.	91	91⅞	91	91⅛
40	Central of N. J.	96	96	95½	95½
10	Consol. Gas	190	190	190	190
280	Gen. Electric	36¾	37	35⅞	35⅞
1,020	Louis. & Nash.	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¼
2,830	Manhattan	115¼	115⅝	114⅛	114¼
380	Mo. Pacific	32¼	32⅞	32⅛	32¼
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
530	N. Y. Central	116¾	117⅛	116⅜	116⅝
60	North. Pacific	26	26	25¾	25¾
1,580	Nor. Pac. pf.	65⅜	65⅞	65⅛	65⅛
110	North American	6¼	6¾	6¼	6⅜
900	Pennsylvania	117⅜	117⅞	117⅛	117⅞
2,310	People's Gas	94⅝	95	94	94
140	Reading	20⅞	21	20⅞	21
130	Tenn. C. & I.	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼
700	Union Pacific	33	33½	32⅞	32⅞
180	Union Pac. pf.	59⅞	60⅜	59¾	59⅜
100	Wabash pf.	18	18	18	18
60	Western Union	91¾	92⅝	91¾	91⅞
$8,060					

BONDS.

$10,000	B'k. W.&W. 1st	99	99½	98½	98½
10,000	L. & Gt. N. 2d	88¼	88¼	88	88
11,000	Nor. Pac. 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜
20,500	Reading 4s	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¼
11,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	50	50	58⅝	58⅜
5,000	Wis. Cen. 1st	44	44	44	44
$67,500					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—National Biscuit common to-day sold 25½@26, closing at 25½. The preferred ranged from 82½ to 83, closing at 82½. Metropolitan Elevated receipts brought 4. West Chicago Railway was lower, selling at 98½@99, and closing at 98⅜. United States consolidated 5s were off a shade, fetching 96¾. Diamond Match opened at 142, and closed a point higher.

Clearing House settlements:

American Straw Board	30½
C & Chicago C. & D.	62½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	7⅝
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf	30⅞
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	35
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf	60¾
Chicago City Railway	265
Diamond Match Co., of Illinois	142½
Lake Street Elevated	13⅜
International Packing Co	20
" " " Co. pf	44
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing	6
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing pf	33
National Biscuit Co. common	25½
National Biscuit Co. pf	82½
North Chicago Street Railroad	223
Street's West Side C. Line	20
West Chicago Street Railroad	98
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	11
South Side Elevated Railroad	50½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—There were some strong features in the local list, and in no direction were they more pronounced than in the street railway group. Public appreciation of facts concerning the Union Traction system has gradually developed a substantial demand for the various issues of the company, and to-day witnessed the very highest prices of the movement. Union advanced to 17¼, Philadelphia to 85⅝, E. and P. 4s to 86¾, and Consolidated of New Jersey 5s to 105. United Gas Improvement advanced to 11⅝, its highest price on record. Public expectation has settled down to the conclusion that the Supreme Court will uphold the Gas Works lease, a conclusion founded upon the judgment of the lower court.

The close was generally firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23½	23⅝
Nor. Pac. com., t. c.	25½	25¾
Nor. Pac. pf.	65	65¼
Pennsylvania	58¾	59
Reading t. c.	10⅝	10⅞
Reading 1st pf.	24½	..
St. Paul	95½	95¾
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3⅝	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	155	157
Philadelphia Traction	85½	85¾
Baltimore Cons.	24	24¼
Union Traction	17	17¼
Pennsylvania Elec., Light & Power	22¾	22⅞
Penn. Heat, Light & Power pf	60¼	60½
United Gas Improvement	113⅝	114
Electric Storage	22	23
Electric Storage pf	26	27
Welsbach Light	40½	41
American R. E. S	5	..
Marsden	7¾	7½
Choctaw	11	11¼
Choctaw pf	31⅝	..
Reading general 4s	85	85⅜
Electric & People's 4s	86¼	86½
Cons. T., Pitts.	14⅝	14⅞
Cons. T., Pitts., pf	48¼	48½

BOSTON STOCK QUOTATIONS.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The market was firm and dull, with the copper shares, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Denver and Gulf calling for the principal attention. In the coppers, Centennial, Wolverine, and Baltic represented the bulk of the trading. Centennial reacting from the recent drive and touching 11⅜; Baltic selling from 13 down to 12½ and back to 13, on unconfirmed reports from the mines; Wolverine falling from 21½ to 19⅞. Old Dominion was a shade stronger to-day, crossing 29 from an opening around 28. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy sold, ex dividend, as high as 100¾. Union Gulf advanced to 10¼. Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time money, 2½@4 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany		225
Boston & Lowell	222	223
Boston & Maine		168
Boston & Providence	272	
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	115½	116½
Fitchburg pf	99	99½
Old Colony	192	
Oregon Short Line	30	30½
West End	83½	..

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	1½	1¾
Arnold	8½	..
Atlantic	30	31
Boston & Montana	176¾	177
Butte & Boston	25¼	25⅝
Calumet & Hecla	525	530
Centennial	11¾	11¾
Franklin	14½	..
Gold Coin Mines	1⅝	1¾
N'pa. (quicksilver)	7⅛	8
Osceola	41¾	41¾
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	6
Quincy	112	113
Santa Ysabel	7	7½
Tamarack	152	154
Tecumseh	2	3
Wolverine	20½	20½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	264½	265
Dominion Coal	20⅛	22
Dominion Coal pf	108	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
Erie Telephone	70	70½
General Electric	35¾	36
General Electric pf	95	..
Illinois Steel	50	52
Lamson Cons. Store Service	22¼	22½
Mexican Telephone	70	..
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	183½	184½
United States Oil	13½	..
United States Rubber	19	19¼
Westinghouse Electric	24	25
Westinghouse Electric pf	54	..

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	5	5¾
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28¾	29

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$225,784,119
Gold reserve	166,845,525
Net silver	18,535,240
United States notes in Treasury	29,844,136
Treasury notes of 1890	5,517,932
Total receipts this day	1,075,107
Total receipts this month	18,798,316
Total receipts this year	264,783,918
Total expenditures this day	1,293,000
Total expenditures this month	29,094,000
Total expenditures this year	273,982,570
Deposits in National banks	33,740,444
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	467,605
Government receipts from internal revenue	626,351
Customs	440,726
Miscellaneous	8,029

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	National Union	230
Chatham	290	New Amsterdam	240
Columbia	150	New York County	800
Commerce	205	Nat. Bank of N. A.	185
Continental	125	Phenix	90
Gallatin National	300	Seaboard National	174
Garfield National	750	State of New York	110
Hanover	390	Tradesmen's	110
Importers & Trad'rs'	510	West Side	275
Lincoln National	800	Western National	150
Mechanics & Tr'd'rs'	110		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip 1,000	82½	L S & Mich So 3½s 10,000	106¼	St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s 3,000	99
10,000	82	11,000	106	So Car & Ga 1st 5s 20,000	97
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 3,000	86½	Lehigh & N Y 1st 1,000	92	96,000	96¾
Atch, Col & Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs 10,000	36	Lehigh Val of N Y 1st 1,000	104	Southern Ry 1st 5s 2,000	94
At, T & S F gen 4s 10,000	92⅞	Lehigh Val Term 5s 4,000	111½	1,000	93½
4,000	93	Lehigh & Wilkes M 5s 1,000	93	Standard R & T 6s 7,000	61
500	93¼	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented 5,000	103¼	5,000	14½
10,000	93	10,000	103½	Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st 5,000	86½
10,000s20F	93	L, E & St L consld 1st 5s 5,000	33	Tex & N O con 5s 5,000	98¼
6,000	93	Louis & Nash cons 5,000	105	9,000	98½
5,000	93¼	Louis & Nash G M 6s 5,000	119¼	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000	101½
29,000	93	5,000	119¾	Tex & Pac 2d inc 4,000	34
6,000	93⅛	9,000	120	Ninth Avenue Railroad	192
5,000	93	Louis & Nash G M 6s Perm & Atl 1st 45,000	105	Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115
1,000	93⅛	S & N Ala gtd 5s 10,000	98	Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	105½
9,000	98½	2,000	98¼	Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195
5,000	93⅛	8,000	98	Third Avenue Railroad, ex div	191¼
Adjustment 4s 10,000	62⅜	Metropolitan Elev 2d 6,000	105	Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115
500	63¼	Met St Ry gen 5s 2,000	113⅝	Union Railway stock	176
32,000	62⅞	5,000	114	Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½
50,000	63	8,000	113⅞	Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93
1,000	63⅛	Mexican Int cons 5,000	71¼		
2,000	63	5,000	71½		
15,000	62⅜	4,000	71⅝		
5,000	62½	5,000	71¾		
Brooklyn R T 5s 45,000	96	Mich Cent cons 7s 1,000	115		
10,000	96¼	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A 1,000	106		
3,000	96⅛	Mo, K & East 1st 6,000	99		
25,000	96⅞	10,000	98½		
1,000	96⅝	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000	90¼		
16,000	97	500	90½		
26,000	96¾	10,000	90¾		
20,000	97	5,000	90⅝		
5,000	97	10,000	90½		
12,000	96⅞	Mo, K & T of T 5s 5,000	84½		
5,000	96¾	5,000	84⅝		
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 1,000	98½	10,000	85¼		
Bur, C R & N 1st 2,000	108½	5,000	85⅛		
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 3,000	90⅞	8,000	85½		
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc 4,000

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Primary Reform Bill Practically Agreed Upon at a Conference of Republicans.

THE INDEPENDENTS PLEASED

Final Draft of the Measure to be Completed at a Further Conference in This City To-day—The Plan Outlined.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The process of incubating the Republican Primary Reform bill, begun last night at the conference held in the Executive Chamber, will be continued to-morrow in New York City. Senator Clarence Lexow, who has been intrusted by Gov. Black with the actual drafting of the bill, has invited Senator Pavey and Assemblyman Laimbeer to meet him at his law office in the city to go over the completed bill and make such changes as may be deemed necessary by the indep ndents. Assemblyman Hill of Erie is also expected to be there, and possibly Senator Ford. It is expected that this collaboration will result in perfecting the measure for introduction on Monday night.

The conference in the Governor's room last night did not adjourn until after midnight. The exact composition of the conference was not known until to-day, when it transpired that the following were present and no others: Gov. Black, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Senators Ellsworth, Raines, Lexow, Krum, Ford, and Pavey, and Assemblymen O'Grady, Armstrong, Perkins, Allds, Hill, Fish, and Laimbeer.

The Governor's Suggestions.

The basis on which the conferrees worked was a typewritten list of "Suggestions for a Primary Law," which had been drawn up by Senator Lexow under the Governor's directions, and which embodied their joint ideas on the proposed bill. These suggestions were substantially as follows:

That the law apply to all places where personal registration is now required.

That on the annual election registration days every voter register for all the primaries which may be held the following year.

That the qualifications for primary registration be not too strict. For instance, inquire: "Do you wish to register for the primaries?" "With what party do you wish to affiliate?" "Do you intend to support, during the next election year, the candidates of the party with which you now ask to affiliate?"

That it is thought better not to have primary registration and election registration at the same time, but rather the annual primary registration day in May or June.

That both kinds of registration may be desirable, i. e., any man may register for the primaries at the same time he registers to vote. If he does not, he can register at the annual enrollment day the following May. This will give a man two chances to register without catechising him just before he is going to vote at the election, and it will also renew and revise the primary enrollment in May, so that it will be cleansed for the conventions in June.

That the primary registration be held under the control of the election Inspectors and poll clerks, and that these Inspectors be under the same obligations and subject to the same penalties for primary registration that they are under for the election registration.

That all parties register at the same time and place, instead of having separate registration for different parties.

That the primary registers be filed where election registers are now required to be filed, and after primaries, be open to inspection.

That the calling of primaries be left to the respective party committees, but that they all be held in one month, preferably in June.

That each party conduct its own primaries, the representatives of the party on the Board of Election Inspectors to represent his party at the primary, or if there is no such representative, some person designated by the party's General Committee.

That the roll of delegates to every convention be certified by the election officials, and that the delegates so certified elect both temporary and permanent Chairman, and have entire control of the organization.

That the action of any officer acting under the law be subject to review by a Supreme or County Court Judge.

That the expenses of primaries be paid as the expenses of regular elections are now paid.

That the primary registry rolls die every year, as do the registry lists for regular elections.

Views of the Independents.

These recommendations led to considerable discussion, in the course of which Messrs. Pavey and Laimbeer were invariably asked to give the independent view. The rural leaders present insisted that no primary law was needed in the country, and it was finally agreed to make the law apply only to cities of the first and second class.

The Governor's suggestions as to the questions to be asked preliminary to enrollment were objected to by Senator Pavey and Mr. Laimbeer, who insisted that the applicant for enrollment should be required to answer but one general question, like "Do you intend to affiliate generally with the —— Party at the next election?" The exact form of this question is to be decided at the conference in New York to-morrow.

The basis of representation in party conventions was another point which was discussed, but not decided, and which will be taken up by Messrs. Lexow, Pavey, Laimbeer, and Hill. The independents ask that it be the vote for the head of the ticket at the preceding general election and not the enrollment lists, and it is understood that it will be fixed as they desire. The number of primary days in the years of State and National elections and the exact dates will also be determined at to-morrow's conference.

Messrs. Laimbeer and Pavey expressed themselves as greatly encouraged by the spirit shown at the conference. The Governor and the other party leaders displayed every disposition to grant all that they asked, they said, and on every point their views were requested before any decision was reached. Mr. Laimbeer said that he believed after the bill was perfected at the meeting to-morrow every demand made by the independents would be found to have been granted.

Senator Raines seems to have been the one irreconcilable at the conference.

"Those fellows in New York," he declared, "will get up an independent ticket, primary law or no primary law. You can't satisfy them."

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

A Measure to Continue a Kings County Man in Office.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—In the Senate today Senator Wieman introduced a bill continuing in office Randolph Fuller, the Inspector of Construction, Alteration, and Repairs of Public Buildings in Kings County, until 1901, and forbidding his removal from office, except for cause, his salary and office expenses to be a charge upon the County of Kings, and his successor to be appointed for a term of four years by the County Judges and Commissioners of Records of Kings County. Mayor Van Wyck recently notified Mr. Fuller that he intended to remove him.

The following bills of interest to New York City and vicinity were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Mullary—Providing for the appointment of four Inspectors of cold storage warehouses, whose duty it shall be to examine all warehouses in cities of the first class and all food supplies stored therein which are perishable. The Boards of Health shall appoint such Inspectors and fix their salaries.

Mr. Sanford—Amending the Police Department act of the City of Yonkers.

The Assembly Cities Committee decided this morning to report favorably Mr. Collins's bill extending to all boroughs of New York City the powers of Commissioners of Deeds appointed by the former municipalities.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The following bills of general interest were introduced to-day in the Assembly:

Mr. Löwenthal—Providing for compensation to the owners of cattle that were destroyed on account of tuberculosis in 1896-7.

Also conferring upon a wife the same right of action for injuries to person or character against her husband as against another person.

Mr. Crabtree—Providing for the dissolution of any insurance company organized under the insurance laws of 1892, if one-third of its capital stock has not been paid in within a year and the remainder within two years, unless its officers shall file within such time limit a request for an extension of time with the Superintendent of Insurance, who, if the reason for such request be deemed sufficient, shall issue an extension of not to exceed two years.

Also amending the railroad law by providing penalties for railroads exceeding a lawful rate of speed, or removing ice and snow from track contrary to local ordinances; compelling the use of fenders for cable, electric, or steam propelled cars, and for the appointment by the Speaker of the Assembly of a committee of seven members to investigate and determine the best form of fender to be used.

Mr. Greenwood—Providing that presumptive evidence of the unlawful use of bottles, boxes, siphons, tins, or kegs, because of being in one's possession, may be overcome by proof on part of defendant of the absence of criminal intent.

Mr. Kavanagh—Providing that the question of local option shall be submitted at town elections every year, provided that the majority of the voters at the preceding election request it.

Mr. Murray—Prohibiting the use of chemicals or anything deleterious to public health in the manufacture of mortar.

Mr. Finn—Permitting street surface railroad companies that have crossed a bridge as a part of their route for six years to lay tracks and have the right to cross any bridge that may be substituted for the original structure.

MUNICIPAL ART COMMISSIONS.

A Bill to Encourage the Purchase of Home Art Productions.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—A bi-partisan Art Commission, whose membership may include women, is provided for every city of the first and second class which now has not such a body, by a bill introduced today by Assemblyman Marshall of Kings. The bill authorizes cities of the first class to spend $50,000 a year and cities of the second class $25,000 a year in the purchase of works of art, which must be the productions of American artists, "productions" being held to include mural paintings or decorations which such artists may be employed to put upon the walls of the public buildings of such cities, and mosaic, stained, or painted glass.

To execute the purchase of these home art works the Mayor of each city is empowered to appoint an Art Commission, which may include women, and which shall not include more than a bare majority of "persons of one political party," all of whom shall be experts in art matters.

Civil Service Change Approved.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Gov. Black has approved a resolution adopted by the State Civil Service Commission exempting from civil service examinations the positions of Cashier and stenographer in the office of the Shell Fish Commissioner in New York City.

Gov. Black Goes to the Adirondacks.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Gov. and Mrs. Black, Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Woodruff, and the Superintendent of the Mohawk Division of the New York Central Railroad, F. A. Harrington, left this city to-day for the Adirondacks, where they will remain until Monday.

The Weekly Adjournment.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Both houses of the Legislature adjourned to-day until Monday evening. No business of importance was transacted at to-day's session of the Senate. The Assembly passed the following bills:

Mr. Gibney's—Amending the charter of Peekskill.

Mr. Sanford's—Establishing a Sinking Fund Commission and making regulations relative to trees and parks in Mount Vernon.

Senator Ford's—Relieving St. Luke's Church in New York from a portion of its assessment levied for opening Convent Avenue from One Hundred and Fifteenth Street to St. Nicholas Avenue.

Senator Page's—Confirming the right of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in New York to certain lands deeded by the municipality.

FIRE INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS.

Proposition to Settle Difficulties in the Tariff Association.

The following agreement has been drawn up and signed by Ackerman, Dey & Hilliard and W. S. Banta to break up the present system of equalizing commissions by the practice of allowing high rates of commissions on non-rated risks to offset the low rate of commissions fixed by the Tariff Association on the rated business:

"The undersigned hereby agree to pay for business in the territory operating under the rules of the Tariff Association of New York, a compensation, or brokerage, not exceeding 15 per cent. on rated business (minimum rated or by card in cabinet) and not exceeding 40 per cent. on non-rated business, and that the agencies outside of the area of operation shall be paid a compensation not exceeding 50 per cent. on non-rated business."

They also agree and pledge themselves to cancel all arrangements or contracts of any kind whatsoever that are contrary to the above agreement within ten days after being notified in writing that all the signatures of the Tariff Association are appended to this document. The compensation of the regular main offices in Brooklyn and Jersey City are to remain unchanged.

The agreement is to be circulated immediately for signatures among all the members of the association. The objectors to the agreement came from two distinct classes of men, those who think the commission on the non-rated business too high, and those who consider it too low.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

President P. B. Armstrong of the Manhattan Fire declines to meet the 33 1-3 per cent. cut in insurance rates recently voted by the Suburban Tariff Association.

The British American Insurance Company to-day will apply for admission to New Jersey. The company will apply for membership in the Tariff Association at the March meeting.

The Continental Assurance Company of Hammond, Ind., has been licensed by Superintendent Van Cleave of Illinois to write a general plate-glass and accident insurance business in that State.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York has been licensed by Insurance Commissioner Linehan of New Hampshire for the year 1898. The issuance of this license is a matter of form merely, inasmuch as the company has no agents in New Hampshire at present, and has decided to appoint none.

The Joint Committee of the Tariff Association (Fire Underwriters) appointed at the meeting of the association on Thursday met yesterday for a preliminary conference. A special meeting of the association will be called in the near future at the instance of this committee to receive a report on the proposition to limit the rate of commission paid for the present non-rated business.

Thomas H. Ayers, lately appointed Commissioner of Insurance of South Dakota, to succeed J. H. Kipp, has notified all the insurance companies doing business in that State that all business must be transacted with him, and that checks for the publication of annual statements sent to Mr. Kipp must be countermanded. Several companies have informed Mr. Ayers that they refuse to countermand their checks, as they were sent two weeks prior to the attempt to remove Mr. Kipp on charges connected with his administration of the department. Mr. Kipp intends to fight his removal in the courts.

The Western Underwriters' Association, which was formed to write policies jointly guaranteed by the Milwaukee Mechanics and the German of Freeport, intends to seek incorporation as a distinct Illinois stock company, with $200,000 capital. The German of Freeport is believed to be backing the move, chiefly because of the danger of serious rupture should two stock companies have equal control in the management of a third. The Associated Underwriters will not incorporate. Manager Stoddart is non-committal as to the policy which the New York Underwriters' Agency intends to pursue. The readjustment of these "annexes" is caused by the recent decision of Superintendent Van Cleave of Illinois that no company doing business in that State can issue a policy under any name other than its own.

New England Train Derailed.

WALPOLE, Mass., Feb. 18.—The New York mail train, due here at 11:55 to-day, on the New England Railroad, was derailed near the West Walpole bridge about 12 o'clock. The locomotive was damaged badly, and one car was splintered. No one was hurt. The accident was due to a mishap to some part of the engine. Traffic was blocked for two hours.

STATE CANAL BONDS SOLD.

Vermilye & Co. Purchase an Issue of $3,230,000 at 105.07.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Bids were opened today by Controller James A. Roberts for the sale of $3,230,000 canal improvement gold bonds, issued under the $9,000,000 improvement act. The sale was one of the most successful ever held by the State. The entire issue was awarded to Vermilye & Co. of New York, which firm bid 105.07 for the whole amount. There were nineteen bids and the total amount bid for was $20,814,000. The successful bidder will realize an income of $259,100 per cent. on its investment yearly, the bonds being 3 per cent. bonds exempt from taxation.

The Controller to-day issued a notice that proposals will be received up to noon on Feb. 28 for the purchase of $400,000 of Adirondack land bonds. The bonds will be of the denomination of $5,000, and will draw 3½ per cent. interest per annum. Of the total amount, $200,000 will mature in 1907, and the remainder in 1908.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Boards of officers, constituted as hereinafter set forth, are appointed to meet on Feb. 25 at the respective stations designated, for the mental and physical examination of such candidates for the Military Academy as may be authorized to appear before them:

At Fort Adams, Rhode Island—Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, Second Artillery; Major Charles L. Helzmann, Surgeon; First Lieut. William A. Simpson, Second Artillery; First Lieut. Edward L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, Second Artillery.

At West Point, New York—Major George H. Torney, Surgeon; Capt. Francis A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Samson L. Faison, First Infantry; First Lieut. Walter A. Bethel, Third Artillery; Second Lieut. David M. King, Fourth Artillery.

At Fort McHenry, Maryland—Major George B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery; Capt. Marlborough C. Wyeth, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Fourth Artillery.

At Fort McPherson, Georgia—Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon; Capt. Walter D. McCaw, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Hunter Liggett, Fifth Infantry; First Lieut. James E. Normoyle, Fifth Infantry; First Lieut. Charles C. Clark, Fifth Infantry.

At Jackson Barracks, Louisiana—Capt. Edmund K. Russell, First Artillery; Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Clermont L. Best, First Artillery.

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas—Major Augustus A. De Loffre, Surgeon; Capt. William D. Crosby, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. William B. Wheeler, Eighteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Everard E. Hatch, Eighteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Lawrence J. Fleming, Fifth Cavalry.

At Fort Sheridan, Illinois—Major Henry Lippincott, Surgeon; Capt. William Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Carver Howland, Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. John C. Gregg, Fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. Otho W. B. Farr, Second Infantry.

At Jefferson Barracks, Missouri—Major Joseph B. Girard, Surgeon; Capt. Charles B. Ewing, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. George H. Morgan, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. Edwin M. Suplee, Third Cavalry; Second Lieut. Kirby Walker, Third Cavalry.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas—Major Henry McElderry, Surgeon; Capt. Henry B. Moon, Twentieth Infantry; Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. James A. Cole, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Charles C. Smith, Twentieth Infantry.

At Fort Snelling, Minnesota—Major Philip F. Harvey, Surgeon; Capt. William C. Borden, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. George Bell, Jr., Third Infantry; First Lieut. Chase W. Kennedy, Third Infantry; First Lieut. Harry Freeland, Third Infantry.

At Fort Logan H. Root, Arkansas—Major Daniel M. Appel, Surgeon; Capt. James A. Buchanan, Eleventh Infantry; First Lieut. Lorenzo P. Davison, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieut. George H. Shelton, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieut. Rufus E. Longan, Eleventh Infantry.

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming—Capt. Richard W. Johnson, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Edgar Hubert, Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. Edward N. Jones, Jr., Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. Charles Gerhardt, Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. Louis P. Smith, Assistant Surgeon.

At the Presidio of San Francisco, California—Major Robert H. White, Surgeon; Capt. James S. Pettit, First Infantry; Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. John D. Barrette, Third Artillery; Second Lieut. Thomas G. Carson, Fourth Cavalry.

At Columbus Barracks, Ohio—Major Benjamin F. Pope, Surgeon; Capt. Joseph T. Clarke, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. William A. Mann, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieut. Walter M. Dickinson, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. David P. Cordray, Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Douglas, Utah—Major Alfred C. Girard, Surgeon; Capt. Ammon A. Augur, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieut. Henry C. Keene, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Assistant Surgeon; Second Lieut. Isaac C. Jenks, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

At Vancouver Barracks, Washington—Lieut. Col. William D. Wolverton, Deputy Surgeon General; Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon; Capt. Hugh J. McGrath, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Ora E. Hunt, Fourteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Perry L. Miles, Fourteenth Infantry.

The ordinary leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Alston Hamilton, First Artillery, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, is changed to leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major William W. Gray, Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at Fort Apache, Arizona, to take effect upon the expiration of his leave of absence, and will then report to the commanding officer at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, for duty at that post.

The Army Retiring Board convened at Chicago, Ill., by War Department orders dated July 13, Aug. 12, Sept. 28, and Oct. 27, is dissolved.

An Army Retiring Board is appointed, to meet at the call of the President thereof, at Chicago, Ill., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. Robert H. Hall, Fourth Infantry; Col. Michael V. Sheridan, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. James G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster General; Major Henry Lippincott, Surgeon; Capt. William Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Peter S. Bomus, First Cavalry, Recorder.

Col. William A. Elderkin, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, will report to Col. Robert H. Hall, Fourth Infantry, President of the Army Retiring Board, convened at Chicago, Ill., at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Extensions of leave of absence: First Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, Fourth Cavalry, to include March 8; Capt. Junius W. MacMurray, First Artillery, two months on account of sickness; Second Lieut. Henry J. Kinnison, Twenty-fifth Infantry, United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., twenty-three days.

Navy.

Ensign A. B. Hoff's orders of Jan. 24 to the Coast Survey are revoked.

Lieut. O. E. Lasher is detached from the Independence, ordered to Washington for examination for retirement Feb. 28, home, and wait orders.

Carpenter K. M. A. Mahony is detached from treatment at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, and ordered to Washington for examination for retirement Feb. 23, home, and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Wheeling arrived at Sitka Jan. 28.

The Newport sailed from Colon for Greytown Feb. 17.

The Leyden arrived at Newport Feb. 18.

The Raleigh arrived at Hongkong Feb. 18.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The Joint Passenger Committee of the Joint Traffic Association has set a rate of two-thirds fare for the Southern excursion next month of the Hotel Men's Association. The members start March 14 in a special Pullman car train.

A fifteen-year contract has been entered into by the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway and the Wagner Palace Car Company, by which the drawing room and sleeping cars of the last-named company succeed those of the Pullman Company. This change took effect Feb. 10. A full force of men are now employed in the Wagner works, at East Buffalo, rebuilding and modernizing more than 100 old sleepers and drawing room cars for the increased service.

General Passenger Agents Roberts, Erie Railroad, and Daniels, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and Traffic Manager McCormick, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, have been appointed by Commissioner L. P. Farmer of the Trunk Line Association a committee to go to Montreal to discuss with officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway the Klondike and Alaska situation with reference to the demoralization in passenger rates. Passenger Traffic Manager McNicoll of the Canadian Pacific has expressed willingness to meet the committee.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers and at Auction—Latest Plans for New Structures and Alterations.

The Stevens Real Estate Company has sold for Charles M. Dunn to J. J. Wilson the plot southeast corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-seventh Street, 100 by 100.11.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Mrs. Fanny Woodleaf the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling 39 West Fifty-third Street, 22 by 98.9.

Sharrott Brothers have sold for the estate of Anthony McRaynolds to Henry G. Peters for about $14,500 the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling 123 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 17 by 50 by 100.

John N. Golding has sold for Mrs. Bessie Jacobs to Murray C. Danenbaum the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 39 East Sixtieth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, who recently transferred to her sister, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, her part of the Vanderbilt mansion at the southwest corner of Fifty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, is the purchaser of the two dwellings 11 and 13 East Sixty-second Street, the sale of which, through Douglas Robinson & Co., was reported on Wednesday. It is understood that Mrs. Shepard will have such alterations made as will make these two dwellings practically one house.

Henry Marks has sold for William Picken the three-story dwelling 67 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 17 by 52 by 100.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Niels Toelberg, to Molly M. Rose, the three-story frame building, lot 25 by 80, 1,023 Intervale Avenue, for $7,500; for Charles H. & Edward A. Thornton, to Robert Skinner, the two-story frame private dwelling 666 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, size 16.8 by 40 by 100, for about $4,500; for Frederick and Kate Ochs, to Charles Schneider, the three-story frame flat, lot 25 by 100, 611 Bergen Avenue, for $9,000, and the three-story frame flat, situate on the southwest corner of Rose Street and Bergen Avenue, 613 Bergen Avenue, for $11,000.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William Saunderson, for $13,375, the three-story brick dwelling 103 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 99.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to F. J. Fuerbach, for $8,500, the three-story stone-front dwelling 336 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 37.6 by 87, Ida E. Moore of 221 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; C. Millmer of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $192,000.

No. 50 Market Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 76.2, Siegel & Grossmann, owners; Louis Korn, architect; cost, $20,000.

Columbus Avenue, south side, 70 feet east of Washington Street, for two two-story and basement frame dwellings, 12.6 by 35, George Devermann of Van Nest, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $8,000.

Forest Street, east side, 100 feet north of West Farms Road, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 47, Joseph J. Gleason, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 111 Boulevard, to a two-story brick and stone office and studio building, L. D. Dinkelspiel of 550 Park Avenue, owner; Werner & Windolph, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 76 Canal Street, to a five-story brick shop, with stores; L. Rubenstein of 258 Canal Street, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $4,000.

Prince Street, southwest corner of Wooster Street, to a four-story and basement brick Court House, city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 178 Fulton Street, to a four-story and attic brick lofts, C. M. Brinckerhoff, owner; E. Choate, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 3 Platt Street, to a four-story brick factory, estate of G. B. Brown, owner; E. F. Maurer, architect; cost, $1,100.

One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue, to a two-story frame hotel, Louis Wendel, owner; Joseph Wolf of 1,125 Broadway, architect; cost, $900.

No. 334 Amsterdam Avenue, to a two-story brick and stone dwelling, W. F. Walton, owner; Alexander Henderson of 305 West Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Fulton Avenue, to a three-story brick storage house, H. Zeltner Brewing Company, owner; W. H. Welher, architect; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 18.

AMSTREDAM AV, 930, w s, 20.7x100; Albert Brucker and wife to Joseph Brucker. 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 145th St, 199.10, to 144th St, x 30; Charles L. Harrell to Edward Swann. 1

BLEECKER ST, n w corner of Christopher St, 186.6x irregular; also, Bank St, n s, Lot 21, map of John Ireland, 25x116.10x25x115; Christopher St, 102 to 110; James M. Veader, as executor, to Charles P. Buxton. 30,000

BROOME ST, 505, n s, 22x80x irregular; Robert A. Evans to the Mutual Building Company. 750

CLINTON PLACE, 127, n s, 24.11x93.11; Paul Leavitt to John G. Morris. 1

CAULDWELL AV, n s, 380 ft n of 161st St, 20x125; Kate B. Decker to Clara Decker. 1

INTERVALE AV, w s, 93.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; G. Thornton Warren, referee, to John De Hart. 2,650

INTERVALE AV, w s, 466.11 ft s of 167th St, 25x82.3; Niels Goelberg to Molly M. Rose. 1

KING ST, 15, n w corner of Congress St, 21x75; August M. Kimmerle and wife to Anna Muller. 15,100

LOT 68, map of the Gleason property, 24th Ward; Joseph J. Gleason to Fridolin Weber and wife. 700

LOT 467, map amended of Block M, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to William M. Trow. 475

LOTS 786, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Malinda G. Mace to Joseph T. Rebholz. 550

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 62d St, 25.5x75; Paul Leavitt to Morris Plinus. 1

MINNEFORD AV, w s, Lots 270, 380, and 331; Minneford Av, e s, Lots 397, 398, and 399; also Lots 233, 384 to 396, map of the estate of Elizabeth P. B. King, City Island; George Lane to George Lane & Son. 5

MONROE ST, 282 and 450 Cherry St; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Morris Goldfast. 26,750

MARKET ST, 4, 40.7 ft s of Division St, 27x18.11; Henry Schnell to Louisa Schnell. 1

MORRIS AV, n w s, 250 ft s e of 183d St, 37.6x106; Francis A. J. Gilmore, as executor, to Denis L. Delaney. 6

NORTHERN TERRACE, n e corner of land of Thomas Bene and 160 ft e of Yonkers Av, 32.3x136.3x35.6x131; John A. Morrison and wife to Michael J. Hart. 1,300

PITT ST, 32, and 34, 87.6x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Michael Fay and another. 1

PARK AV, n w corner of 84th St, 51.7x irregular; Mary E. Graham to James Meehan. 1

PERRY AV, w s, 910.2 ft s of old road, 75x100; Perry Av, e s, 200 ft s of Ozark St, 50x100; John H. Eden and wife to Benjamin T. Fairchild. 1,925

SUMMIT AV, e s, 175 ft s of Cross St, 25x100; Annie Raynor to Annie E. Thomas. 2,000

TOWER PLACE, n s, 110 ft e of Webster Av, 25x100; August Bernard to Joseph Massa. 1,000

WOOSTER ST, w s, adjoining land of Flora Sawyer, 0.4x100; David C. Oppenheimer to William A. Butler, Jr., and another, as trustees. 250

2D AV, s e corner of 7th St, 50x105, Westchester County; Filomena Cipolla to Adolph Mueller. 1,400

2D AV, s e corner of 7th St, 50x105, Westchester; Frederick C. Dexter to Filomena Cipolla. 1

2D AV, 194, 16.11x78; Andrew Maguire to Fanny E. Saul. Gift

6TH AV, n w corner of 45th St, 25.4x59; Francis Reed, trustee, to August Schacht. 48,700

24TH ST, 243 West, 20x88; Henrietta V. Mason to Mary Alexander. 1

37TH ST, 37 East, 42.3x80; Mary L. Potter to Charles H. Coster. 10

59TH ST, s w corner of Lexington Av, 20.5x75; Paul Leavitt to Walter Ellison. 1

61ST ST, 240 West, 25x100.5; George Benjamin to Isaac L. Smith. 1

62D ST, 237 West, 25x100.5; George Benjamin to Isaac L. Smith. 1

68TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Hannah Elias. 1

68TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; Daniel E. Seybel, as subtrustee, to Hannah Elias. 29,500

68TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; Riverside Bank to Hannah Elias. 1

97TH ST, 130 West, 17.6x100.11; Rachel McAuley to Charles M. Pope. 1

98TH ST, n s, 136 ft e of West End Av, 36x100.11; 98th St, n s, 190 ft e of West End Av, 35x100.11; 98th St, s s, 265 ft e of West End Av, 100x100.11; Dexter B. Horton to John Coar Construction Company of New York. 2

99TH ST, 212 and 214, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.11; William Hyams to Amelia Stepper. 1

99TH ST, 212 and 214 East; William Hyams and wife to Amelia Stepper. 1

107TH ST, s s, 288.11 ft e of 3d Av, 21.10 x100.11; Sampson Rubenstein to Simon Epstein. 1

107TH ST, n s, 264 ft w of 4th Av, 18x100.11; the New York Life Insurance Company to Tobias Silverstone. 10

111TH ST, 128 West, 18x100.11; Charles Donohue, referee, to George W. Crossman and another, trustees, &c. 10,000

113TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; 113th St, s s, 281.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; Isaac Van Tassel to Henry C. Kleinhaus. 42,000

124TH ST, 222 and 224, s s, 241.8 ft w of 7th Av, 33.4x100.11; Mary C. McKeagney to Adelbert Herwig. 20,000

129TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of 4th Av, 25x99.11; Stephen H. Dolan to Catherine Dolan. 1

132D ST, n s, 312.6 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; Louis Mendelson and wife to Jane F. McMahon and another. 1

134TH ST, 14 West, 25x99.11; Jane F. McMahon and another to Louis Mendelson. 1

Recorded Leases.

HARNISCH, Frederick R., to Jacob Steiger; 1,625 1st Av, 5 years. 900

LEVY, Abraham, and another, executors, to Samuel Josephson and another; 186 Stanton St, 4 5-6 years. 1,200

McELHINNEY, Daniel, to James W. Regan; 329 10th Av, store, &c., 3 years. $1,800

SPRING, Isaac, to Meyer Feinstein; Stanton St, 207, s e corner of Ridge St, 2½ years. 936

TOWLE, Stevenson, and another, executors, to Swante Olsen and another; 10th Av, 261, 4 7-12 years. 600

TRUSTEES OF THE SAILORS' SNUG Harbor to Fannie Levy; 9th St, s s, 168.11 ft e of Broadway, 21 years. 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BUXTON, Charles F. and Kate W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 97 to 103 Christopher St, 3 years. 25,000

BUXTON, Charles F. and Kate W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 100 to 104 Christopher St, 1 year. 17,000

BUXTON, Charles F. and Kate W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 106 Christopher St, 1 year. 12,000

BUXTON, Charles F. and Kate W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of Bank St, Lot 21, map of property of John Ireland, 2 years. 8,000

BUCKLEY, John J., to Henry B. Sire; n w corner of Lexington Av and 54th St, 4 months. 8,300

BRUCKER, Joseph, to Albert Brucker; 930 Amsterdam Av, 3 years. 3,500

BUXTON, Charles F. and Kate W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of Bleecker and 10th Sts, 1 year. 10,000

BUXTON, Charles F. and Kate W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 336 to 344 Bleecker St, 2 years. 30,000

BUXTON, Charles F. and Kate W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 330 to 344 Bleecker St, n w corner of Christopher St, 3 years. 80,000

BUXTON, Charles F. and Kate W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 10th St, 50.2 ft w of Bleecker St, 3 years. 18,000

CUDDY, Michael J., and wife to Patrick J. Cuddy; s s of 165th St, 165.1 ft w of Forest Av, 5 years. $1,500

CONGER, Clarence R., individually and as trustee, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 70 Broadway, 99 Division St, 227 Division St, 238 East Broadway, 225 Henry St, and 54 Market St, 1 year. 40,000

CIRRITO, Joseph and Gaetana, to William F. Johnson; 167 West 30th St, secures notes. 2,264

DEMAREST, Augusta, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 110 West 38th St, 2 years. 28,000

DOETSCHMAN, Catharine, to Frederick W. Schabbehar, s e corner of 9th Av, 49.7 ft n of 40th St, 5 years. 20,000

DE HART, John, to James G. Wentz; w s of Intervale Av, 93.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year. 2,250

FAY, Michael, owner; C. Millmer of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $192,000.

No. 50 Market Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 76.2, Siegel & Grossmann, owners; Louis Korn, architect; cost, $20,000.

Columbus Avenue, south side, 70 feet east of Washington Street, for two two-story and basement frame dwellings, 12.6 by 35, George Devermann of Van Nest, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $8,000.

Forest Street, east side, 100 feet north of West Farms Road, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 47, Joseph J. Gleason, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 111 Boulevard, to a two-story brick and stone office and studio building, L. D. Dinkelspiel of 550 Park Avenue, owner; Werner & Windolph, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 76 Canal Street, to a five-story brick shop, with stores; L. Rubenstein of 258 Canal Street, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $4,000.

Prince Street, southwest corner of Wooster Street, to a four-story and basement brick Court House, city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 178 Fulton Street, to a four-story and attic brick lofts, C. M. Brinckerhoff, owner; E. Choate, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 3 Platt Street, to a four-story brick factory, estate of G. B. Brown, owner; E. F. Maurer, architect; cost, $1,100.

One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue, to a two-story frame hotel, Louis Wendel, owner; Joseph Wolf of 1,125 Broadway, architect; cost, $900.

No. 334 Amsterdam Avenue, to a two-story brick and stone dwelling, W. F. Walton, owner; Alexander Henderson of 305 West Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Fulton Avenue, to a three-story brick storage house, H. Zeltner Brewing Company, owner; W. H. Welher, architect; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 18

LAWLESSNESS IN ALASKA

Condition of Affairs Described in a Letter from Gov. Brady to Secretary Bliss.

DISCUSSED BY THE CABINET

Considered Sufficient Justification for the Recent Order Dispatching Additional Military Forces to the Territory.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Secretary Bliss is in receipt of a letter from Gov. John G. Brady of Alaska, under date of Feb. 3, descriptive of the lawless condition of affairs at Skaguay and Dyea. It was referred to at the Cabinet meeting to-day, when Alaskan affairs were under discussion, and was considered sufficient justification by the members for the dispatch of the additional military force already authorized to be sent to Alaskan territory. The following is a copy of the letter:

"News from Skaguay by the steamboat now in port is serious. The United States Deputy Marshal has been shot dead in discharge of his duty. Another man was killed at the same time at the same place.

"Recently the steamers have been carrying great lists of passengers. Many of these are gamblers, thugs, and lewd women from the worst quarters of the cities of the coast. They have taken in the situation at Skaguay and Dyea, and appear to have combined to carry things with a high hand. The best people at these places are powerless, because they have no municipal form of government. The United States Marshal is powerless, because he can appoint only a few deputies, and when they undertake to act they are singled out as targets by this ruffianly element.

"One of this class was tried in the United States District Court last December for the killing of United States Deputy Marshal Watt in January, 1897, and was acquitted by the jury in the face of positive testimony. In fact, these influences seem to be joined hand in hand, and will surely go unpunished unless the Government takes immediate action and provides the necessary force at Skaguay, Dyea, and other points. Congress should grant immediate relief so that both naval and military officers can act when requested by the civil authorities. The United States Marshal should have a patrol vessel at his command with necessary accommodations for eight or ten deputies and a proper armament. I do not see how he can perform his duties as executive officer of the court unless he has such means of locomotion always entirely at his own command.

"At the present time a large and important mining property is held by a number of miners at Berner's Bay. This property was recently placed in the hands of a receiver by the court, but to date the receiver has not come into possession. In this instance there is much to be said in favor of the miners' action and their self-control, but it is of such a nature that violence may be the result. The Marshal has no means of reaching that point with a sufficient force to carry out the instructions of the court. Judge Johnson leaves by this boat to settle this affair amicably if possible.

"To weeks ago or a little more a gang of men commanded by Capt. Patterson of the steamship Alki tried to discharge the natives who were handling the freight on the wharf. They attacked these natives and beat them cruelly in the face of the Deputy Marshal. The Captain was obliged to compromise with them by paying them 50 cents per hour for work on the wharf, but he insisted that the natives should work on the vessel.

"I am sorry to report that the Court House at Juneau has been burned to the ground.

"So far the Winter has been remarkable for mildness, and this tends to bring the crowds sooner than they were expected."

THE RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Terms of Canada Relative to the Passage of Troops Through Her Territory Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Secretary of State has received a communication from Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, relative to the passage of the United States relief expedition through Canadian territory en route to the gold regions. Sir Julian says he is authorized by the Marquis of Salisbury to state that the Dominion Government is quite willing that United States troops, which are destined for places in Alaska beyond the one hundred and forty-first meridian, and are considered necessary for the protection of the relief expedition while in United States territory, should pass through Canadian territory under the same regulations which govern the passage of Canadian Mounted Police through United States territory—namely, that the men shall not be under arms and that arms and munitions of war shall go through Canadian territory as baggage. Sir Julian adds:

"The Dominion Government at the same time desires to make it clear that they fully appreciate the wish of the United States Government to afford relief, and have forwarded instructions to the local officials to facilitate the expedition in every possible way. An escort of Dominion police will be furnished for the expedition during its passage through Canadian territory."

In conclusion he says he will be glad to learn as early as possible whether the above arrangement is satisfactory to the United States Government, in which case he will so advise the Marquis of Salisbury and the Governor General of Canada. The State Department has accepted the terms offered.

KLONDIKE PASSES BLOCKED.

The Government Expedition Stranded at Nanaimo and Likely to be Delayed.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 18.—The ship Lucille, with the United States Government relief expedition aboard, including 112 mules, a hundred tons of freight, five packers, two United States army officers, and twenty-four men, is practically stranded in the harbor at Nanaimo, B. C., according to a report which came to Quartermaster Robinson, U. S. A., to-day.

The Lucille, after many annoying delays, left Wednesday morning in tow of the tug Monarch, which was to take her to Nanaimo, where the tug Sea Lion was to pick her up and take her to Skaguay. The Monarch got the Lucille to Nanaimo all right. The Sea Lion is also there, but according to the telegram received by Quartermaster Robinson, the Sea Lion is out of repair and cannot proceed to Skaguay. Manager Libby, of the Puget Sound Tug Boat Company, said the Sea Lion was not fit to make the trip at present, and it would take him three days to get an available tug to Nanaimo. Capt. Robinson is endeavoring to get another tug that will take the Lucille straight through, realizing that unless the Government supplies get started quickly over the passes they will be blockaded during the March rush.

During the last month men have been pouring into Dyea and Skaguay by thousands. Blizzards have prevented travel over the summit and an immense blockade of outfits along the trails has resulted. L. W. Nestelle, who returned to-day, says it is believed that the worst of the Winter storms are now over, in which event the congestion will be quickly relieved. An average of 400 Klondikers and their outfits are being landed daily, making it certain that the Spring rush will greatly exceed that of last Fall. With good weather all can get over quickly on the snow and ice.

ANDY WILSON'S FAME GROWING.

The Generous Brooklynite Receives Begging Letters at Monticello.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Feb. 18.—"Andy" Wilson of Brooklyn, who has been making the residents of Mongaup Valley presents of horses, carriages, clothing, silverware, and other articles within the last few weeks, is the most popular man in this section of the State. In the last three days he has received over 1,000 begging letters from every section of the United States.

This sudden influx of mail matter does not take up all of Wilson's time or prevent him from treating his friends or buying horses. On Monday he purchased a roan horse for $100 and gave it to "Wal" Stanton, a new acquaintance. None of Wilson's Brooklyn friends has put in an appearance.

WHEAT DECLINES IN CHICAGO.

Leiter Denies He Was a Seller Thursday—Says He Expects to Get from $1.25 to $1.50 for His Wheat.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Everything on the Board of Trade showed a reactionary tendency to-day, and closed at declines. Wheat felt the effect of yesterday's heavy liquidation. This and the large Argentine wheat shipments resulted in a decline in May of 1⅞ cents at one time, but heavy ocean freight engagements for Leiter caused a rally. May closed at a loss of ⅝ cent from yesterday.

Joseph Leiter made emphatic denial to-day of the report that he disposed of 5,000,000 bushels of his May holdings of wheat during yesterday's excited trading. It was reported he had made a profit yesterday of $500,000.

"I not only did not sell a bushel of wheat yesterday," said Mr. Leiter, "but bought wheat. The current prices are but the beginning of a range from $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel. That's what I propose to sell my wheat at."

FOUR MEN LOST AT SEA.

Foundering of the Barge Excelsior Off Cape Cod.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Four men, comprising the crew of the barge Excelsior, which foundered on Handkerchief Shoal, off Cape Cod, Wednesday night, were lost. It was thought that the men were taken off by the tug Carbonero, which had the barge in tow, but upon the arrival of the tug here this morning it was announced that they had not been saved. With the exception of Capt. M. A. Harper, the names of the members of the crew are not known. Capt. Harper lived at Charlestown. He leaves a wife and child. The Excelsior with her cargo was valued at about $33,000, and both were partially insured.

The crew of four men, including Capt. Calvin E. Inman of the barge St. Nicholas, which also belonged to the tow of the Carbonero and which went ashore off Monomoy Point, were saved by the tug with great difficulty.

American Locomotives for Russia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works have received an additional order from the Russian Government for fourteen locomotives. These are for use on the regular lines in European Russia, and the ones formerly used will be transferred to the trans-Siberian lines. This makes in all thirty-four locomotives that are now in process of construction for the Russian Government at the Baldwin works. Of these twenty are to go to Riga and fourteen to Novorossik.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

DRAMATIC EXPRESSION, PHYSICAL, VOCAL culture, Shakespeare course, recitations; ten lessons, $12. Miss WALTON, 447 Lenox Av.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

BOARDERS WANTED.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A BOSTON GENTLEMAN, (AGE, 40,) WITH twenty (20) years' business experience, would like to make arrangements to represent some good New York house in Boston and New England; salary or commission or both. W. M. T., Box 187 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

MASSAGE TREATMENT TO LADIES; HOME or out. FORSTER, 101 West 49th St.

MASSAGE BATHS AND ELECTRICITY. LESLIE, 103 West 40th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Companions.

COMPANION.—To take entire charge of old or invalid lady or invalid child; more than twenty years' experience with Bishop and Mrs. Bedell of Ohio. Brown, Hotel Beresford, 1 West 81st St., Apartment 151.

COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady having given up housekeeping, wishes to place her useful companion and housekeeper, who has served her faithfully for three years. Miss Battin, 73 Ocean Av., Jersey City.

COMPANION, GOVERNESS, or LADY'S MAID. —Lady wishes to place a bright, well educated person for any of above positions; experienced in care of invalids; handy at sewing and teaching music. O. G., 109 West 125th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; does all kinds of cooking; all kinds dessert; good baker; city reference; wages, $25, $30. 127 West 46th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as laundress by the day. 342 East 62d St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Lady graduate; thoroughly experienced in latest methods; few more patients. Rogers, 77 West 95th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class city references; willing, obliging. Henry Hack, care of Mrs. St. Johns, 449 4th Av., second floor.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Capable of taking full charge of garden, greenhouse, and everything about a place; Protestant; married; one child; can furnish good reference. Box 98 Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN—FOOTMAN.—Lady leaving for Europe wishes to find situation for second man; also for footman; both can be recommended. 422 5th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young English married man who will take charge of gentleman's residence; six years with last employer; understands the care of horses, cattle, and everything in the farming line. Melville's Stables, West 10th St.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN, WELL EDUCATED, TRAVELED, and widely acquainted, desires position of trust and responsibility. A. B., Box 194 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—Thoroughly competent infant's nurse; German or English; best references; not over thirty-five years old. Apply 315 West 80th St., morning or afternoon.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BOY WANTED.—About 18; must reside with parents; be well recommended, quick, and accurate at figures; write a good hand. Address Bankers & Brokers, Box 200 Times.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address, H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED.—Trustworthy person to travel. Salary $780 and expenses; reference. Inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Chicago.

WANTED.—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.
GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.
The purest of water from our own artesian well.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J.
DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH.
Opens, Saturday, Feb. 19; American and European plan; first-class in all appointments; rooms en suite, with hot and cold sea or fresh water baths; inaugural reception dance, Feb'y 19th in the new Grotto Café. Write for booklet and terms.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Prop'r.
W. E. COCHRAN, Chief Clerk.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
Atlantic City, N. J.,
Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator.
J. D. PEASE.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor.
T. K. GOULD.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Special Spring Rates.
F. ALSFELT.

EXCURSIONS.

WINTER RESORTS.
Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including **Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico,** and **ALL POINTS SOUTH.**
FLORIDA A Pleasant Tour, under Personal Escort, visiting the chief resorts, leaves New York **March 4.** Programmes, time tables, etc., free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

108TH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New York.—JAMES MURRAY and ROBERT HILL, plaintiffs, against CARL J. LAGESSEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Columbus Avenue one hundred feet; and thence seventy-five feet to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with said One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet, more or less southerly and again parallel with said Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

FRANCIS SPIER, Jr., Referee.

CHAS. S. BLOOMFIELD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale:

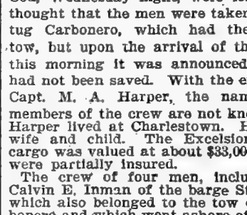

The approximate amount of the plaintiffs' claim is three thousand and fifteen and 30-100 ($3,015.30) dollars and interest from January 12th, 1898; the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents outstanding is about $800 upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. Two five-story and basement three-family flat houses.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898. FRANCIS SPIER, Jr., Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 23d day of February, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, Feb. 16th, 1898.

FRANCIS SPIER, Jr., Referee.

CHAS. S. BLOOMFIELD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUant to the terms of a certain agreement between the WEST INDIA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, dated September 3, 1896, and of an instrument of assignment executed pursuant thereto by said West India Improvement Company to said Manhattan Trust Company, dated September 4, 1896, demand therefor having been made by the holders of the majority in amount of the notes referred to in said agreement now outstanding and unpaid, the said Manhattan Trust Company will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, Limited, Number 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, on Tuesday, the first day of March, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the following collateral pledged by and described in said agreement, viz:

(1) All the interest of the said West India Improvement Company in £30,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Jamaica Railway Company, which passed to said Manhattan Trust Company under said agreement;

(2) £100,000 of the second mortgage bonds of the Jamaica Railway Company, and

(3) 52,700 shares of the par value of £20 sterling each, of the Jamaica Railway Company;

(4) 300 shares of the par value of £20 sterling each, of the Jamaica Railway Company.

Terms of sale will be announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale.

New York, February 18, 1898.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY
By Amos T. French,
Vice President.

To West India Improvement Company, and to whom it may concern.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau, as copartners in business under the firm name of ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU, and to all persons interested in the private or individual estates of said Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York at the New York County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Arnold A. Rand and Luis James Phelps, as assignees for the benefit of the creditors of the above-named insolvent debtors Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau, as copartners in business under the firm name of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, and as individuals, should not be had; and if no cause be shown, to attend the final judicial settlement of the said assignees' account.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Henry Bischoff, Junior, Justice of the Supreme Court, this 16th day of February, 1898.

Seal of Court. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

OLIN & RIVES, Attorneys for Assignees, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. f19-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ROSINA SPENCER, plaintiff, against CHARLES L. SPENCER, defendant.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.—Action for separation, ground of abandonment.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Jan. 7, 1898.

JOSEPH F. MOSS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Offices, 87 and 89 Centre St., New York City. Post Office address, New York City.

To Charles L. Spencer, defendant above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New York, dated the 10th day of January, 1898, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office in the Court House in the City Hall of the City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1898.—Dated January 12th, 1898. Yours, &c.

JOSEPH F. MOSS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 87 and 89 Centre St., New York City. ja15-1aw6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM AUSTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1897. HIRAM VAN DUSEN, Executor. THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City. s25-1aw6mS

BENDINER, SAMUEL J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henriette Feigelstock, Bella Feigelstock, William A. Feigelstock, Leopold Bendiner, Silas M. Bretzfield, Mortimer Kaufman, Maurice F. Schlesinger, and George Samuel Mittendorf, and to all persons interested in the estate of SAMUEL J. BENDINER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William F. Mittendorf, Frederic Haas, and Ulrich W. Becker, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BLAIR & RUDD, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Liberty Street, New York. fe6-1aw6wS

CATLIN, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT. —In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hand, Boney, Pall & Jones, No. 31 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of October, 1897. CORA V. R. CATLIN, LYNDE CATLIN, Executors. o16-1aw6mS

GOODYEAR, EIRENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EIRENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of Denver, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of November, 1897. MARY McNEALE, Administratrix. GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Atty. for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City. n20-1aw6mS

HAUSER, REGULA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julius Hauser, Adolf Hauser, Edith (Hauser) Bogwarth, also called Bertha Bogwarth; Lisi (Hauser) Roland, also called Lillian Rowland; Verona Huber, Marie Borgstedt, Maria Wolfer, Jean Conrad Pfister, Rudolf Pfister, Caroline Pfister, Lisi Pfister, and to all persons interested in the estate of REGULA HAUSER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry Immen and John Pfister, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Att'ys for Petits., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. fe5-1aw6wS

HIGBEE, ELIZA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA W. HIGBEE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1897. HENRY A. CLARK, Administrator with the will annexed. DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. n6-1aw6m3

JONES, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James P. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1897. WALTER G. JONES, Administrator. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Administrator, 291 Broadway, New York City. o9-1aw6mSat

KEIM, AUGUSTA W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George F. Keim, Henriette Hornbeck, Hermine Schomenz, Auguste Rupp, Jennie L. Dziuba, John B. Frank Keim, Mary A. Keim, Matilda A. Weise, Jennie H. Weise, Clara L. Weise, Theodore Weise, Rudolf W. Weise, and to all persons interested in the estate of AUGUSTA W. KEIM, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George F. Keim, Henry G. Keim, Henriette Hornbeck, Auguste Rupp, and Jennie L. Dziuba, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ja29-1aw6wS

VAN BUREN, SUSANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA M. VAN BUREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 77 West 45th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. CATHARINE G. VAN BUREN, Executrix. s18-1aw6mS

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. f4-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

YORAN, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK YORAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 50 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1897. LILLIE T. YORAN, BENJAMIN F. GERDING, Executors. JAS. B. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Executors, Temple Court, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. o16-1aw6mS

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.
HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels.
FALL AND WINTER RESORTS
and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 96 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C., Battery Park Hotel, a.p., $4 up
Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel St. Charles, ep., $4 up
do .....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)...Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
do .....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C...Charleston Htl., a.p., $3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3

Florida East Coast Hotels. OFFICES: N. Y.: 8 Park Place. Buffalo, 377 Main St.
- **Key West, Key West**.....a. p.
- **Miami, Royal Palm**.....a. p.
- **Miami, Biscayne Hotel**...a.p.
- **Palm Beach,** Royal Poinciana, a.p.
- **Palm Beach,** Palm Beach Inn, a.p.
- **Ormond, The Ormond**...a. p.
- **St. Augustine,** Ponce de Leon, a. p
- **St. Augustine, Alcazar,** a. p.

Fla., Jacksonville. St. James Hotel, a. p., $4
Fla., Suwanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water

FLORIDA RESORTS. Plant System Hotels. OFFICES: 10 and 12 W. 23d St., N. Y. 261 Broadway, N. Y. 200 Washington St., Boston
- **Tampa,** Tampa Bay Hotel...a. p. Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
- **Winter Park, Seminole**...a. p. Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
- **Kissimmee, Kissimmee**...a. p. Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
- **Ocala, Ocala House**.....a. p. Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
- **Belleair, Belleview**.....a. p. Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
- **Punta Gorda,** Punta Gorda Htl. ap. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
- **Fort Meyers,** Ft. Meyers Htl., a. p. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1 up, ap, $3 up
Lakewood, N. J. Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng......Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London. (Westminster)...St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap. $3 to $5; ep, $1up
Memphis, Tenn. Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala. Battle House, rooms, bath, ap, $2.50 up
Naples, Italy. (Splendid view south;) Parker's Htl
New Orleans, La...New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
Old P't Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, ap., $4 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
Southern Pines, N.C., Piney Woods Inn, ap, $3-5
St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Thomasville, Ga. Piney Woods Hotel, a.p., $4 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va. Princess Anne Htl. ap $1up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Riggs House, Willard's & National, ap, 3up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM	Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM	

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Friedrich der Grosse.....Thurs., Mch. 3, Noon	
Bremen.....Thurs., Mch. 31, Noon	
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

UNION COLLEGE LAND SOLD

"Hunter's Point Property," Which It Held for Forty-five Years, Goes to W. Halls, Jr.

THE PRICE OVER A MILLION

The Land Includes Portions of First, Second, and Third Wards of Long Island City and Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn.

What it is thought will prove one of the greatest benefits accruing to Long Island City through the Greater New York consolidation is a sale made by Union College of the "Hunter's Point Property" to William Halls, Jr., well known in banking circles in this city. It is understood that others will become interested with him in the purchase, and that an extensive plan of development for the property will be matured shortly.

"Hunter's Point Property" is a term as familiar to Union College as the name of the institution itself, because for forty-five years it was regarded as its most valuable holding, and was sought after without success year in and year out by enterprising folk who recognized the great possibilities of it.

In 1838 Dr. Eliphalet Nott, President of Union College, bought the holding. It included the Hunter, Van Alst, and De Bevoise farms, covering what is now known as the First, Second, and Third Wards of Long Island City, and the Provost farm, which was on the south side of Newtown Creek, and is now the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn. Portions of Dr. Nott's purchase have been sold from time to time, but the college retained the land where Newtown Creek empties into the East River and 1,100 city lots in the wards named. The piece of land at the junction of East River and Newtown Creek was included in the sale, and possibly this is the most valuable part of the property, commercially considered. There are 1,500 or more feet of advantageous water front developed, and recognized as the best stretch of unused land of its kind hereabout.

Dr. Nott's Big Scheme.

Only four miles of ship canal are required to connect the East River with Long Island Sound, and, although the United States Government failed to comprehend Dr. Nott's scheme, it was his idea that the property would have made a fine site for a navy yard and a great shipping station, with plenty of land for mechanical workshops and other requisites.

However, instead of getting rid of the property, Dr. Nott transferred it to Union College in 1853, and a large part of it has remained in its possession. Since then, had the college been able to secure a large sum of money to make improvements without gravely incumbering the institution, it would have done so, but the Trustees felt compelled to hold away from any such large transactions. They feared the risk of interfering with the interests of the college estate at Schenectady.

The Government of Long Island City previous to the consolidation was not such as to encourage a development of "Hunter's Point property," but with the advent of the new City of New York the complexion of affairs changed, and the Trustees entered into a contract for the sale of the estate to Mr. Halls, who has had to do with more than a few similar important business transactions. Owing to Mr. Halls's close touch with moneyed men in New York, it is argued in real estate circles that the purchase means a great deal along the lines of development for Long Island City.

Mr. Harroun's Efforts.

It came to light yesterday that for two years Gilbert K. Harroun, the Treasurer of Union College, frequently urged the Board of Trustees to improve the property, but the Finance Committee would not entertain the proposition, and determined that a purchaser should be found. Treasurer Harroun succeeded to the management of the property in 1883. He used every effort to bring the attention of manufacturers and controllers of business enterprises to the water front sites, blocks, and plots located thereon. He obtained a fair rate of taxation upon the estate, and induced the Legislature in 1885 to relieve the property of an accumulation of $200,000 back taxes and assessments.

Mr. Halls will be in full possession of the deeds, proved by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, on March 1. He refused to say what price had been paid, but it has been admitted that it was more than a million dollars. The purchaser has not decided on any particular plan of improvement, but it was learned that no delay would be allowed in the work of development. The land is only thirty minutes distant from the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, and thirty-five minutes from Wall Street, and two trips a day can be made at a cost of only 16 cents.

It was said by real estate men yesterday that the property was neglected because of poor government, but that the question of municipal management must be declared settled now. It was said that the opportunities for extensive manufacturing on the land were great.

Mr. Halls's legal representative in the purchase is Thomas S. Moore, of Moore, Wallace & Dudley, and Robert J. Landon of Schnectady is counsel for the college. William H. Helme Moore, Clark Brooks, Robert C. Alexander, and Charles E. Sprague, members of the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees, have been in touch with Treasurer Harroun in the matter, and all have agreed that the sale was wise, and will redound to the betterment of Long Island City.

THE BARCIA JURY DISAGREE.

One Juror Persistently Holds Out for Acquittal.

The jury in the case of Peter Barcia, the twenty-year-old Italian tried for murder in the first degree, came into court yesterday afternoon with the announcement that they could not agree. The jury were out from 11:40 A. M. to 4 P. M. They stood eleven for manslaughter in the first degree and one for acquittal. The juror for acquittal said he would stay out for a year before he would change his mind.

Barcia had been on trial since Monday before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, for shooting Frank Cassata. Cassata had killed young Barcia's father. Self-defense was the argument of Barcia's counsel. Barcia is expected to plead guilty to manslaughter in the second degree next Wednesday.

BRIDGE COMMISSION ENJOINED.

It Is Asserted that Their Steel Specifications Were Unfair.

An injunction was obtained yesterday to prevent the East River Bridge Commissioners from letting the contract for building the steel bridge towers on the ground that the specifications called for certain steel which would bar out a number of manufacturers from bidding. President Nixon said there was no reason why any steel manufacturer could not bid for acid steel, which, though more expensive, was better than any other kind, and that he thought the injunction would be quashed.

At the meeting of the commission yesterday it was decided to pay all bills due up to date for contract work. The injunction was also discussed, the engineers approving the steel specification as prepared by Chief Engineer Buck. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel and a report drawn up in answer to the complaint.

Presentation to Capt. F. Isherwood.

The members of Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, presented last evening to their Captain, Frank Isherwood, a portrait of himself in full uniform. The presentation took place in Company H's new parlor in the armory. Major George F. Demarest made the presentation speech. The committee which had charge of the presentation consisted of J. V. Alluisi and C. J. B. Magrath.

An Appeal for $45.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $45 wherewith to purchase an artificial leg for an honest and industrious man, who only needs such a help to be self-supporting. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

BEACH SAYS HE'LL SAIL TO-DAY.

He Will Be Arrested If He Tries to Start for Europe on La Normandie.

Charles F. Beach, Jr., the lawyer whose marital troubles have been aired in the courts of Oklahoma and this city, has announced his intention of sailing to Europe, notwithstanding the order of arrest, issued by Justice Daly, which is still in force against him. The following letter, written from the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, and dated Feb. 18, was received in THE TIMES office yesterday.

Dear Sir: I sail to-morrow (Saturday) for Europe on La Normandie. Please announce it in Saturday's paper and oblige. Sincerely,
CHARLES F. BEACH, Jr.

This step on the part of Mr. Beach is considered extraordinary and almost inexplicable by his friends, who say that if he really intended going abroad and sailing from New York he had every reason to conceal the fact rather than make it known.

Mr. Beach secured a decree of absolute divorce from his first wife in Oklahoma, and shortly afterward married Mrs. Driscoll of New Orleans, who a short time previously had secured a divorce from her husband, Mrs. Beach No. 1 filed an appeal against the decree of divorce obtained against her, and the Supreme Court of Oklahoma handed down a decision reversing the decree, on the ground that Mr. Beach had not proved that he was a resident of Oklahoma. This decision destroyed the legality of Mr. Beach's marriage to Mrs. Beach No. 2.

After his second marriage Beach went to London in December, 1894, and opened a law office in Great Winchester Street. When he returned to this country Mrs. Beach No. 1 filed a suit for limited divorce against him and obtained an order of arrest on the ground that he might leave the State and render the judgment in the case inoperative and inenectual. This order of arrest was obtained Dec. 15, 1897, through Charles L. Brooke, counsel for Mrs. Beach, and although Asa A. Alling, counsel for the defense, argued a motion to vacate the order, Justice Daly denied it, and since then Beach has been keeping out of the jurisdiction of the New York courts by living at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City.

Charles Lexow Brooke, when seen at his office, 99 Nassau Street, yesterday, was much surprised to hear of Mr. Beach's plan.

"He must be crazy to desire such news made public, when he knows that the order of arrest is still operative," said Mr. Brooke, "or else he is making a bluff in order to put us off the track. I have kept pretty close watch on him, and as far as I know he has not set foot in this State since the order was issued, except on the two occasions when he was present at the times the motion to vacate it was argued, and then he was under protection of the court. I shall have the Sheriff's officers at the pier in the morning, and if he is going to make an attempt to sail on the Normandie he will be arrested, and will either have to put up $2,500 bail or go to jail."

Asa A. Alling, who has had Mr. Beach's case in his hands, when seen at the Hotel Endicott, expressed much surprise at Mr. Beach's actions. He said: "I thought Beach had gone to Europe long ago, as I have not heard from him since the first part of January, when he wrote me, telling me to drop all defense and let the case go by default. If he wants to get out of the country, and make New York his starting point, I think he is going about it in a very peculiar way."

Among several of Mr. Beach's friends the information vouched in his letter was considered as a blind. Mr. Beach is highly thought of as a lawyer, his "Beach on Equity Jurisprudence," "Beach on Equity Practice," and "Beach on Receivers" being considered as authorities in their line.

A CALAMITY BUNKO GAME.

Scheme of a Negro to Get Money by Taking News of "Fake" Accidents to Jersey City Homes.

An unknown negro worked a heartless bunko game on several women on Jersey City Heights yesterday that caused no end of worry and netted the swindler a neat sum of money. His plan was to learn the business of several fairly prominent citizens of the Heights working in New York, and then to report to their wives that they had been seriously injured in accidents in this city. In each instance he collected from $1 to $5 as messenger fees.

About 4 P. M. the first of a series of cabs dashed up to Bellevue Hospital and two hysterical women quickly alighted and fairly ran into the reception room of the institution. The elder woman was Mrs. J. C. De Clair of Jersey City Heights, and the younger was her daughter. She could hardly calm herself to inquire how her husband was, and plaintively begged for information.

She gave her name, and said her husband had been fatally injured by a truck "at Broadway and Nassau Street," and she knew he must be dead or very near it.

Not having any such patient or such an accident recorded, the attendants thought the woman insane. They questioned her at length, and were almost ready to place both women, now thoroughly hysterical, in the insane pavilion, when Cab No. 2 drove up. Another woman, like the first two, pale, and with a distracted look, was assisted into the reception room. Between her sobs she asked for her husband, G. B. Russell of 34 Clendennie Street, Jersey City Heights, and said he was the chief train dispatcher of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad at Chatham Square. He had been one of the "fatally injured in an awful wreck."

The attendants by this time were inclined to think half the city had gone mad. The second arrival was told that she had been misinformed, and with a cry of "Thank God!" she dropped fainting into a chair. She afterward explained that a negro had called at her home on Jersey City Heights and told her that two trains had collided at Chatham Square and terribly mangled her husband. She threw a five-dollar bill to the negro, called a cab, and was driven to the ferry, and thence to the hospital.

Mrs. Gray of Madison Avenue, on the Heights, whose husband is a collector for the firm of Colgate & Co., 91 John Street, and William B. Nason, a clerk, refusing to give his address, were among some half a dozen other victims who called. All live on Jersey City Heights, and all had paid the negro sums of money ranging from $1 to $5.

He is described as a mulatto, about twenty-one years old, with long black hair, and wearing a black coat and striped trousers, dark hat, and black overcoat. He is a glib talker, and so plausible did his story seem, taken with his knowledge of the details of the alleged victims' employment, that the anxious relatives lost no time in asking questions, but paid his fee and hurried to New York.

MAN KILLED BY AN ELEVATOR.

Crushed Against a Floor Beam and Was Dead When Discovered.

David Goldberg, thirty-three years old, a shirt maker, of 171 Second Street, was killed by a freight elevator yesterday in the factory of Isaac Rosenfeld, at 324 East Houston Street, where he was employed. Goldberg got on the elevator, intending to ride to the fifth floor. How the accident occurred cannot be ascertained, but it is thought that when he reached the fourth floor he put his head out to look down the shaft and was struck by the beam of the floor. He was alone, and was therefore not noticed. His head and shoulders were caught and he was crushed to death. The elevator ascended and stopped at the fifth floor automatically. The woman employed in the factory had occasion to go to the elevator, and was the first to discover the accident. She gave the alarm, and an ambulance was called. The surgeon who responded announced that the man had been dead some time.

LIQUOR MEN TO OWN A BREWERY

Beer Sellers and Hotel Keepers Forming a Stock Company.

A committee selected by stockholders of a proposed new brewing company yesterday sent a circular to hotel men and saloon keepers, inviting them to buy stock in the new concern. The committee consists of Thomas B. Gale, John Reisenweber, Frederick D. Fricke, Charles P. Faber, and Franz Neumiller. The capital of the company, the circular says, is not to exceed $500,000, and any single subscription will be limited to fifty shares, which will be $5,000. A large block of stock has already been subscribed for, and 10 per cent. of it has been paid for in cash.

No one except a saloon keeper, or hotel keeper, or dealer in malt liquor will be accepted as a subscriber, and not less than five shares—$500—can be subscribed for. Subscriptions will not be binding until at least $100,000 is signed for, and then a meeting will be called to make by-laws and elect officers. A brewery will be bought or built. Charles F. Holm of the firm of Holm & Smith, counsel for the new company, said yesterday that the new concern will not compete nor conflict with the Consumers' Brewing Company, which was organized on the same plan several years ago, and is very successful.

TAMMANY-BROOKLYN FIGHT

The Issue Joined Between Commissioner Dalton and Deputy Commissioner Moffett.

McCARREN IS FOR AUTONOMY

He Will Defy Tammany, and Intimates that McLaughlin Will Back Him Up—Milne Still Holds On.

The fight between Willoughby Street and Tammany Hall is fairly on. Matters were brought to a crisis yesterday by the return of Senator McCarren, the leader of the Brooklyn autonomists, from Florida, where he had a very satisfactory interview with Hugh McLaughlin, and by an unsatisfactory conference on the Milne appointment between Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton and Deputy Commissioner Moffett of Brooklyn in the Commissioner's office. If Mr. Moffett's temper is any indication of what happened at the interview it must have been a stormy one, as the Deputy Commissioner had lost every whit of his usual suavity after it was over, and absolutely declined to say anything further on the subject.

That a serious rupture has occurred between Mr. Dalton and his deputy was evidenced by the former's assertion yesterday that in the future he would insist on Mr. Moffett putting any complaint or statement he had to make in writing, so that a record could be kept of it. Senator McCarren's plain statement that the organization would stand by Mr. Moffett in the fight he is making is also significant, as was the Senator's intimation that his visit to Mr. McLaughlin had brought the boss around to his way of thinking. If McLaughlin takes up the cudgels of the Senator and the Deputy Commissioner the struggle will be worth watching.

His Prediction Not Fulfilled.

Deputy Commissioner Moffett said confidently on Thursday night that his interview with his chief on the following day would have the effect of settling the Milne affair. He had certain things up his sleeve, he said, that would bring the Commissioner over to his view, and Milne would not be the engineer in charge of water distribution. Whether Mr. Moffett disclosed the contents of his sleeve or not yesterday, it is certain that it did not have the desired effect, as Commissioner Dalton stated positively that matters were in exactly the same position after his deputy had gone as they had been all along.

Mr. Moffett was clearly excited after the interview with his chief. A number of persons were waiting in the ante-room to see him, but he went out of a side door without bidding the Commissioner good-bye, strode rapidly down the corridor, and took an elevator to the street. After he departed Commissioner Dalton remembered that there were persons waiting to see the deputy, and ran out after him, but he had gone.

Senator McCarren was waiting for Mr. Moffett when the latter arrived at his office in the Municipal Building, in Brooklyn. They had a long conference, and after it was over the Senator said:

"We are in practically the same position we have been all along. We are fighting for the autonomy of Brooklyn and of the local Democratic organization, and we mean to keep that fight up to the last. The question which will have to be settled is whether the people in Manhattan are willing to concede the right of the Deputy Commissioners for this borough to make contracts, remove or appoint their subordinates, subject, of course, to the approval of the Commissioners of the respective departments. We insist that these deputies shall have the same rights and powers as were exercised by the Commissioners who held sway when Brooklyn was a city in itself. Our fight is really one in the interests of the people of Brooklyn, apart from any political consideration.

"The process of the assimilation of the boroughs into one harmonious whole may take many years, and in the meantime it is the duty of our organization to jealously safeguard the rights of our people. I have always contended for this, and recent developments have only tended to strengthen my views."

To See Van Wyck and Croker.

Senator McCarren also intimated that some one representing the Brooklyn organization would shortly have a conference with Mayor Van Wyck and Mr. Croker and an effort would be made to get from them a statement of just what position they proposed to take in regard to the questions at issue. The result of this conference will determine the future action of the Brooklyn organization.

The Senator said that he found Mr. McLaughlin rapidly gaining vigor. He said that he had outlined the situation to Mr. McLaughlin, and that the boss hoped to return and take up the fight in the early Spring.

"Will the organization stand by Mr. Moffett in the stand he has taken?"

"It certainly will," replied Senator McCarren positively.

Deputy Commissioner Moffett would say nothing except that he had seen Commissioner Dalton. Commissioner Dalton was equally reticent as to the result of the interview, which, however, he said had been of a friendly nature. He said that there was no talk of his deputy resigning or being removed, but that henceforth all statements from the deputy would be in writing.

It was said last night that Tammany Hall would stand firm in the matter of appointments and that the Brooklyn contingent could continue to fume and threaten without result. Milne's case would be taken as a test, it was said. As one politician put it, "Not that Tammany loves Milne more, but that it loves Willoughby Street less."

ALONE IN HIS YAWL AT SEA.

The Captain of an Oyster Boat Which Had Foundered Picked Up by a Schooner.

The schooner Laura C. Anderson, Capt. Potter, which arrived here Thursday afternoon with railroad ties from Fernandina, Fla., brought in Capt. Joseph Whiteside, the sole survivor of the little oyster schooner Flying Fish, which foundered off the Carolina coast during the night of Jan. 31. When thirty-five miles off Charleston during the afternoon of Feb. 1, Capt. Potter of the Anderson sighted several miles away a yawl containing a man. The boat was being tossed about like a chip in the heavy seas, and its occupant was making signals of distress. He was finally taken aboard the schooner, after much difficulty. He was Capt. Whiteside. He was almost exhausted.

He said that the Flying Fish, containing himself and two men, while dredging oysters off Sullivan's Island, S. C., was caught in a heavy wind squall and swept to sea. The smack soon foundered and the Captain had barely time to throw himself into the yawl before his vessel went down. His two shipmates were swept away and lost. Capt. Whiteside was yesterday put aboard the schooner Nelson E. Newbury, bound for Charleston.

SKATERS CHEER "AMERICA."

The Man Representing Spain Hissed at the Ice Palace.

A masked carnival was held at the Ice Palace, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, under the auspices of the Ice Palace Carnival Club, that was a real novelty in this part of the country. There were fully 3,000 persons present, and more than 1,000 of these occupied the ice in grotesque costumes. Every nation was represented.

A conspicuous couple was a woman representing America and a tall, well-built youth, dressed as a Spanish bullfighter. The latter was roundly hissed when he appeared in the grand march. America was represented by Miss Jennie Cortright, a niece of the Police Inspector, and when she appeared the band played "Columbia." The crowd, inspired by the patriotic music, cheered for fully three minutes.

The prize for the most original costume worn by a woman was awarded to Miss Cortright. Frank Walsh, who represented Spain, received the prize for the most original male costume. A notable feature was an exhibition of fancy skating and field figures by Edward O'Brien of Pittsburg.

Pneumonia follows close in the wake of damp, changeable weather. Combat its first symptoms with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT REPORT SHOWS
Royal
Baking Powder
TO BE PURER AND STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHTS OF CLUB STOCKHOLDERS.—The Sullivan County Club, which was organized under the business corporation law of this State in December, 1892, with a capital of $100,000 in one-hundred-dollar shares, in January, 1893, issued 500 shares of its stock to two persons in payment of a tract of land in Sullivan County, and afterward sold 200 shares more. Before the stock was sold a circular was issued stating, besides other things, that every stockholder would have not only a general interest in the entire tract of land and all improvements, but a membership in the club and the use of the clubhouse, which would be run as a family hotel, on payment of an annual subscription, limited to $5 for individuals and $10 for families. Alexander P. W. Kinnen, who became a stockholder by the purchase of a share of stock in 1894, brought an action in the Supreme Court to restrain the corporation from refusing to transfer his stock until certain dues should be paid and from refusing to allow him to vote upon his stock at the annual meeting. The corporation based its action in this respect upon authority of a by-law adopted by the stockholders in 1895, after plaintiff had become the owner of his stock. The right of the corporation to make by-laws is given by Section 11 of the general corporation law. The First Appellate Division yesterday reversed judgment of the Special Term of the Supreme Court in favor of the defendant. Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion, says a fair construction of that law will not authorize the corporation to do any more than to prescribe the manner by which the stock shall be transferred and the mode of its transfer, but it is not sufficient to authorize an imposition upon the stock of any penalties, by way of preventing the unconditional right of transferring it. "The articles of association of the company," the Court said, "contain no such power, and therefore they have no right by a by-law to prevent the transfer of the plaintiff's stock, whether such by-law be made by the Directors or by the stockholders at a regular meeting. The corporation has no more power by its by-laws to refuse to permit a delinquent stockholder to vote upon its stock than it has to refuse him the privilege of making a transfer of his stock. The right to vote upon stock of a corporation is essential for the protection of its owner. It is one of those inherent rights which goes with the purchase of the stock, and, unless it is limited by the articles of association which authorized the corporation to exclude from the right of voting a person who is in arrears upon his stock, the right does not exist. It cannot be arrogated by the corporation to itself after the stock has been issued. It makes no difference in this regard whether the stockholder agrees to take the stock subject to the by-laws of the corporation or not. No by-law can be made which takes away from a stockholder a right which is vested in him at the time of the purchase of his stock. The power to take away the franchise of a stockholder stands upon the same footing exactly as the power to prevent the transfer of stock. Neither of them can be exercised upon the authority of a by-law, but each depends for its existence either upon express provision of the statute, or at least upon the articles of association of the corporation."

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A BUILDING CONTRACT CONTROVERSY.—The Adamant Manufacturing Company of America contracted with Lewis S. Bach, the owner of an apartment house at Park Avenue and Eighty-first Street, in this city, to "plaster with adamant wall plaster your seven-story building, according to plans furnished us by your architect," for $5,000. In an action by the company to foreclose a mechanics' lien upon the premises it claimed there had been a full and complete performance, while Mr. Bach insisted that the plaintiff had omitted to plaster the basement and the bulkhead of the building, and that a large portion of the work was done in an unworkmanlike and unskillful manner. The First Appellate Division yesterday, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, affirmed the judgment given below in favor of the plaintiff, holding that it did not contract to plaster either the basement or the bulkhead. The crucial question litigated upon the trial, and disposed of on appeal, was as to what plans, if any, were furnished by the architect, and whether in the plans so furnished the basement and bulkhead were included. At the time the contract was made only one plan had been delivered to the plaintiff by the defendant or its architect, and that did not include the plan of the basement or the first story. There was conflict of evidence as to what was said between the parties about plastering the basement and the bulkhead. "Taking the letter, therefore," Justice O'Brien said, "which constituted the contract, it cannot be said as matter of law that it calls for the plastering of the bulkhead and basement, because it was not to plaster the building, but, as already pointed out, to plaster it 'according to plans furnished us by your architect.' Thus the question turned upon what was said between the parties in regard to the portions of the building in dispute. We do not think that this conflict so clearly preponderated in defendant's favor that we would be justified in reversing the judgment on the ground that the conclusion reached by the trial Judge was against the weight of evidence." Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justices Rumsey and Patterson concurred, but Justice Barrett gave a dissenting opinion, holding that either the words of the contract of themselves import an agreement to plaster the building throughout or else to plaster it in the usual manner, that is, to put plaster wherever it belonged. If the former, then the plaintiff failed to perform his contract. If the latter, then it was reversible error to exclude the defendant's evidence of the custom.

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POWERS OF BROOKLYN PARK COMMISSIONER.—The order granted at Special Term, in Kings County, refusing the application of Theodore Cocheu for a peremptory mandamus to compel Park Commissioner Dettmer of Brooklyn to take proceedings to prevent a further maintenance and operation of the Sea Beach Railroad at grade over Fort Hamilton Parkway has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. The relator claimed that Chapter 665 of the Laws of 1892, which gave the Commissioner the exclusive charge and management of this highway, and provided that he should make proper rules and regulations for its use, gave the respondent all the authority formerly possessed by the Highway Commissioners of the former town government. The court, by Justice Willard Bartlett, holds that this law was not broad enough to empower the institution of legal proceedings for the removal of the railroad, which had been upon the avenue for many years. The Court says that if the relator's contention is true that the railroad company was occupying, and thereby obstructing, Fort Hamilton Parkway in defiance of the special statutes relating to it, a remedy for such public nuisance would be found by obtaining an indictment against that corporation, or procuring the Attorney General to bring an appropriate suit in equity to restrain its continuance and abate it.

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THE OWNER OF THE BUILDING NOT RESPONSIBLE.—Lizzie Sellers, who was in the employ of John O'Connell, janitor of an apartment house owned by Mrs. Bridget Dempsey, as his servant, recovered judgment against Mrs. Dempsey in an action for injuries she received by the fall of a dumbwaiter. The apparatus, which was used as a lift, operated by hand by means of two ropes, had been put in in January, 1894. On Sept. 14, 1894, soon after the plaintiff was employed, she used the lift while standing on the basement floor, to bring down ashes to the basement from the floors above. The right hand rope had been out of order for two weeks, and she had to use, for pulling up and lowering the car, the rope at the left side. In order to reach it it was necessary for her to put her head or some portion of her body into the elevator shaft. She leaned forward to pull the rope, when the car fell and struck her on the head. A third rope, secured to the centre of the roof of the car, passed through a pulley secured at the top of the shaft. A small screw by which it was attached to the shaft got worn and so loose that it would not fit in, and notice of that defect had been given to the defendant. The negligence attributed to the defendant was, that she allowed the use on the premises of an unsafe apparatus which she furnished for the use of the tenants, the janitor, and those whose business it might be to assist him in the removal of the ashes from the upper stories of the house. The real cause of the fall of the elevator was not the defect referred to, but was the fraying and wearing out of the centre rope, which broke at about three feet above the top of the elevator car. The First Appellate Division, by Justice Patterson, holds that the defendant's motion for a non-suit should have been granted on the ground that the accident in no way caused by the only defective condition of which the defendant had notice. The janitor, in whose charge the apparatus was, testified that the fact of this rope being frayed down to a point was observed by him for the first time after its fall. The Court holds that there was no proof to show the duty of inspecting, and it was clearly proved that the lift fell from a cause unknown to the defendant.

C. B. ROUSS'S GIFT TO THE CITY.

He Offers It a Duplicate of Bartholdi's Statue of Washington and Lafayette.

Charles Broadway Rouss, in a letter to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday, offered to present to the City of New York a duplicate of the Bartholdi statue of Washington and Lafayette, recently given to the City of Paris by Joseph Pulitzer. In his letter to the Mayor, Mr. Rouss says:

You perhaps know of the great work of the distinguished sculptor, Bartholdi, the bronze statue of Washington and Lafayette, which was presented by Mr. Pulitzer of this city to the City of Paris, and which adorns one of its beautiful parks, as one of the most attractive art treasures of the French capital. That statue was purchased by Mr. Pulitzer with the understanding that only one other like it be made by him, nor should it be placed anywhere except in the United States of America. That duplicate has been recently produced by that great artist, and I have purchased it with the view of presenting it to the great city of which you are the honored head and representative.

I trust that it may be the pleasure of the city authorities who will have the determination of its location to give it a place worthy of its merits as a beautiful art creation and of the patriotic conception which has joined in sculptured association of highest excellence two historic personages whose names and fame will ever be gloriously connected with the cause of human liberty, and, in the great monumental achievement of Bartholdi, will symbolize beautifully and grandly the noble act which heroically aided to make a great nation and thus cemented forever the friendship of two great peoples.

It is hoped that in making this gift it will be not the less acceptable because I desire to present it as a memorial to a deceased son who loved the great commercial metropolis where he had already made fame and fortune when he passed away.

With his letter Mr. Rouss inclosed a letter from Bartholdi, describing his work as follows:

This work symbolizes in a striking manner the friendship and the remembrance which join so closely the United States and France. The shake of the hand given by the immortal Washington to the young and noble Lafayette when bringing him the joined flags of France and the United States is already a seculer bond.

It was an act which has thrown a bright light upon the history of the two nations, and it will shine through centuries on the future of the two republics. It merits to be consecrated on both continents.

The offer will be referred to the Art Commission for consideration and action.

Money for Brooklyn Teachers.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday allowed $408,321.99 for the expenses of the Brooklyn Board of Education for January. Of that amount $254,210.20 is for salaries of teachers, $10,624.13 for janitors, $4,432.46 for school officers, and $7,500 for evening schools. None of the employes of the Brooklyn department has received any pay since Dec. 23. Controller Coler said yesterday the delay was due to the negligence of the Board of Education and not to the Board of Estimate. The corrected budget for January only reached the Controller yesterday.

A DISPUTE IN FOSTER'S CASE.

The Prisoner Refuses to Plead to a Forgery Indictment.

William Riley Foster, who was extradited from France for embezzling $193,000 from the Gratuity Fund of the Produce Exchange, was arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, yesterday, to plead to two charges of forgery in the first degree. District Attorney Gardiner appeared for the prosecution, and Lorenzo Semple of Coudert Brothers for the prisoner.

Col. Gardiner demanded that bail be fixed at $100,000. He said that bail in any smaller amount would be insufficient to keep Foster within the jurisdiction of the court. "He has not only been a fugitive from justice for ten years," said Col. Gardiner, "but he has fought extradition proceedings by every means in his power." He said wealthy relatives of the prisoner were easily able to furnish $100,000 bail.

Mr. Semple said that bail in such an amount would be prohibitive, and that the prisoner had no desire to escape the jurisdiction of the court, as he was broken in health, and could not run away if he would. "Not one of his wealthy relatives," said the lawyer, "has called upon him since he was brought back to this country. He cannot get from them so much as a ten-dollar bill. If the bail is fixed at more than $10,000, it will be prohibitive."

When Foster was brought to the bar Mr. Semple objected strenuously to the method of procedure of the District Attorney. He said the indictments should be read separately. "We refuse to plead to this indictment," he said, "on the ground that the prisoner was extradited from France on another charge, and that the court has no jurisdiction over the prisoner except on the charge on which he was extradited."

A plea of not guilty was entered on the ground, as Mr. Semple put it, "that the prisoner stands mute." Decision on the amount of bail was reserved.

Seeking Low Rates from the South.

The Merchants' Association is negotiating with the Mallory and Cromwell lines of steamers, in connection with the Southern Pacific Company, to secure reduced rates for its members from Texas and southwestern points to New York. The Association is also trying to get low rates from Southern points, and President King believes its efforts will be successful.

B. Altman & Co.

Ladies' Tailoring Department.

Advance Models and Correct Materials for . . .
SMART TAILOR-MADE GOWNS,
GOLF AND CYCLING SUITS,
WAISTCOATS AND COVERT COATS,
RIDING HABITS, &c.

(THIRD FLOOR.)

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Truly, great bodies move slowly—our sale of last Spring's suits is four days old and hardly an impression made on sizes 40, 42, 43, 44 and 46 inches chest.

A goodly selection still in small and medium sizes for all those who know a good thing when they see it.

$12.50, for sizes above 34 inches chest.

$10, otherwise.

If Spring suits don't interest, perhaps bicycle suits at $6.50; and black diagonal semi-dress coats and waistcoats at $12.50 may.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

KUSHAN, THE ESKIMO, DEAD.

Our Climate Too Much for Him—Natural History Museum Wants His Skeleton.

Kushan, one of the Eskimos brought here from Greenland by Lieut. Peary, is dead. Yesterday his body lay in the Morgue, where it was taken from Bellevue Hospital, awaiting a claimant. His next of kin are, of course, the other Eskimos in charge of Superintendent Wallace of the American Museum of Natural History, but they cannot be made to understand the intricacies of the laws requiring permits, certificates, and such things, so Mr. Wallace considers it his right to act for them. He is desirous of mounting the skeleton of the dead Eskimo and placing it on exhibition in the museum.

The Bellevue authorities, however, are in doubt whether they can legally dispose of the body in that manner. Superintendent O'Rourke of the hospital has referred the matter to Commissioner Keller of the Department of Charities. The Commissioner said last night that he had for the present no jurisdiction in the matter. The law," he declared, "provides that the body must be kept for five days awaiting a claimant. When a claimant appears, he must obtain a permit from the Board of Health for burial purposes and for no other. If, after the five days, no claimant appears, then the body becomes the property of my department, to be used for anatomical purposes. I could not deliver the body at present to Superintendent Wallace or any one else, and after the five days I shall probably turn it over to the medical students for dissection."

It was understood that the body would be disposed of in the manner Mr. Keller suggested, and that the skeleton would then be turned over to the museum to be mounted.

Kushan died in consequence of the erratic weather and premature Spring. When he arrived here from Greenland last Summer with five more of his tribe, he was wearing his Summer furs, but they were too heavy for this climate, and he was compelled to don civilized costume. Then he caught cold, as did the rest of the party, and became patients at Bellevue. All recovered and were sent back to the basement of the Museum of Natural History, which had become their abode. Kushan, however, suffered a relapse, and again entered the hospital last month. Another member of the tribe, Weetakupski, followed soon after, and is still in the hospital.

Kushan was a docile patient and obeyed all instructions, but civilization and the weather were too much for him. There will be no mourning among his kinsmen, as forgetting is the Eskimo mode of dealing with the departed.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
in French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
THIS SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
"Die Gotterdammerung."
Mmes. Nordica, Barna, Toronta, Staudigl, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Staudigl. Conductor, Damrosch.
SCALE OF PRICES—$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4.
Seats on sale at Box Office, and also at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
To-morrow Ev'g at 8:15.
LAST SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Under direction Walter Damrosch and C. A. Ellis.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
SOLOISTS:
Mme. Gadski,
Mmes. Seygard, Staudigl; Sig. Campanari, Herr Staudigl, and M. Ysaye. N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Programme: Goldmark, Overture, Spring (Orchestra)—Massenet, Gavotte de "Manon;" Delibes, Pizzicati from "Sylvia." (Mlle. Seygard—Handel, Tutto rea la vita Umana—first time—(Sig. Campanari)—Weber, Air from "Freischutz." (Mme. Gadski)—Mendelssohn, Concerto for Violin and Orchestra (M. Ysaye)—Massenet, Theme and Variations from "Neapolitan Scenes" (Orchestra)—Two Duets (Herr and Frau Staudigl)—Walter Damrosch, Two Songs—new, first time—"The Sick Child," "My Wife," words by R. L. Stevenson (Mme. Gadski)—Verdi, Air, Eri tu, from "Ballo in Maschera" (Sig. Campanari)—Auber, Variations from "Crown Diamonds" (Mlle. Seygard)—Wagner—Wilhem), Paraphrase from "Parsifal" (M. Ysaye)—Haydn, Farewell Symphony (Orchestra.) Seats, 50 cents to $1.50; box seats, $2; admission, 50 cents. On sale at box office, Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Six Lenten Orchestral Concerts
Conducted by Theo. Thomas.
March 1, 9, 14 (evenings).
March 12, 16, 19 (mats.)
SOLOISTS:
MME. NORDICA,
JOSEF HOFMANN,
YSAYE,
PLANCON.
Subscription sale at Schubert's, 23 Union Sq. Closes to-day (Saturday) Feb. 19.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1897—FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON—1898.
ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR
Fifth Concert, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8:15 P. M.
SOLOIST:
MISS MAUD POWELL,
VIOLIN.
PROGRAMME:
Symphony, No. 2, D major.....Beethoven
Overture, Die Koenigskinder, (new).E. Humperdinck
Concerto for Violin, No. 2, D minor.....Bruch
"Love and Death" from Tristan and Isolde.Wagner
Box Office open daily from 9 to 5.
Seats 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $12. General Admission $1
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB.
22D ANNUAL
DOG SHOW,
MADISON S

FEB 1898

The New York Times

Saturday Review of Books and Art.

Copyrighted. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1898. *Sixteen Pages.*

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Recent Auction Prices.

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The New York Times.
Saturday Edition With
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

"Little Brothers of the Rich."

"One may not unreasonably indulge in a hope that paper covers as an infliction have seen their best days." These were the words of a deliberate and cheering judgment which was expressed in these columns a few weeks ago after careful scrutiny of the returns which the publishers had made for 1897. At the time we gave some of the reasons for the hope.

Suppose that it were true that the paper-covered novel was to be less and less of an affliction as the years go by, what a personal gain there would be! Much has been written of the "penny dreadful's" baneful influence and the dime novel's corrupting power.

It has been suggested that all the wealth which a late publisher devoted to the cause of education was an insignificant factor for good when measured in the scale against the evil which he wrought while making his millions from dime novels. We have had horrible examples of lives wrecked and of happy homes made miserable by dime literature, until the subject has become almost as much a bore to many as that ancient and good crusade, the temperance question. The home-loving and light-hearted have wondered whether, in all the realm of it, there were stories as blood-curdling as those which the dime novel opponents have told to illustrate the power of the evil.

But it is not with red or yellow literature that we would deal. Dime novel stories would be as pernicious if bound in boards, and perhaps, nowadays, as cheap. It is not dime literature that is going, but the paper cover. That is a lesser evil, but it touches a larger number.

Bought in a moment of doubt, or economy, or weak yielding to the bargain-counter instinct, the paper-covered volume remains to mock our hesitation, to deride or make vain a false economy, to advertise a weakness. You buy it on the railroad train or at the station, for example, thinking that the book will serve at least to while away the hours, and that you will throw it away at the journey's end. As if every book could be more interesting than the absorbing story you can read, without injury to your eyes, in a dream book, with fellow-travelers as the characters! But the book, carefully chosen, or recommended by the well-read young fellow behind it, probably does prove interesting or entertaining, and whether it is or not, you do not throw it away. It goes home to haunt you and tempt you to waste.

The torn cover bears the soil of the journey, and even after the story is forgotten, the book yet spells sandwiches, cinders, and satchel to tired eyes as long as it lies on the table. In desperation you stick it in the bookcase, but all the world can see that it's a parvenu. The choice vellums draw away from it, the daintily bound essays and poems will have none of it, solemn history frowns on it, polite fiction scorns it, well-fed reference books turn their backs on the waif of the station. Even the recherche travel (its fortune in leather) fails to take pity on this poor "little brother of the rich." Though you put all the paper-covered volumes together on a shelf by themselves, the result is no better, for you have incorporated a little slum district in the literary community.

The phrase white elephants of the library applies with emphasis to books with covers of paper. They are like men with paper collars, as disagreeable and clinging companions. In boards, though they be still whitened sepulchres within, the books will be at least unobtrusive and their covers don't tear.

The Paris Art Commissionership.

With the opening of the international exposition in Paris little more than a year in the future, it is passing strange that the question of who is to fill the important post of American Art Commissioner has not before become a matter of general interest even in the art world.

The United States, now that the country is making such decided strides in art education and appreciation, and when our best artists' work is beginning to be recognized abroad as never before, needs to have an able and well-equipped Art Commissioner at the exposition with which France is to signalize the century's close. He should be not only a man of cultivation and artistic taste and knowledge, and one free from all art-dealing entanglements, but also a man of wide acquaintance with art and artists, of business experience, standing and position, and possessed of social tact and experience. He should preferably not be an artist, lest his judgment should be prejudiced and his tastes even unconsciously biased.

The appointment of such Art Commissioner must soon be made by President McKinley, and although the post is not one bringing much financial return—paying, we believe, an annual amount of only $1,500 for two years, and one that will require more or less personal expenditure for necessary entertaining, &c., it is still one of such honor and prominence that it will doubtless be eagerly sought after. It is to be regretted that the choice of the Paris Art Commissioner cannot be taken out of politics and given in some way to the art public, represented by the art societies of the country. There is danger, as the matter now stands, that influence may be so strongly exerted in behalf of candidates not possessed of the necessary qualifications as to result in the appointment of some one unfitted by acquaintance, education, or experience for the post.

The American Art Commissioner to the Exposition of 1889 was Gen. Rush C. Hawkins. The leading candidates at present are reported to be Prof. Halsey C. Ives of St. Louis, the Art Director of the Columbian Exposition of 1893 at Chicago; another gentleman whose name is not given, but who is characterized as "an Ohio friend of President McKinley," both of whom may be called the Western candidates, and Mr. Joseph Cauldwell, an old and prominent member of the Century Club of New York. Mr. W. A. Coffin, the landscape artist, was until recently also a candidate, but he withdrew, failing to receive the unanimous vote of the Fine Arts Federation of this city, so that Mr. Cauldwell remains the candidate of that strong and important organization. The names of Dr. Allen Marquand, Professor of Art and Archæology at Princeton University, and a son of Mr. Henry G. Marquand; of Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, the art collector and connoisseur, and of Mr. Charles M. Kurtz, assistant to Prof. Ives at the Columbian Exposition, are also mentioned as Eastern candidates.

It is unfortunate that the issue of sectionalism has been raised. The country needs the best man for the place, whether he comes from San Francisco, St. Louis, New Orleans, or New York. It might appear as if New York, the art centre of the country, had peculiar claim to the Paris Art Commissionership and might have more eligible candidates from which the best could be selected, but, as we have said, the matter should not be a sectional one, and we should welcome the appointment of an able and properly equipped commissioner, no matter what his birthplace, present residence, or politics might be.

Joel Chandler Harris, whose article in last week's number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW on the subject of civil war histories readers will not soon forget, has received from Rudyard Kipling a compliment which, to many writers, would be esteemed above most others that could be bestowed from another author's hands. Writing to a friend, Mr. Kipling not long ago said of the "Uncle Remus" stories: "They have been an inspiration to me. When I was a little fellow I used to stretch myself on the floor beside the fire, kick my heels in the air, and enjoy them night after night. 'Uncle Remus' was my boyhood's friend, and he has a place at my fireside still."

Civil War Histories Again.

The Hour Not Yet Come—But a Man at Hand in Carl Schurz.

Letter to the Editor of The New York Times from
Daniel H. Chamberlain,
Governor of South Carolina, 1874-6.

The prominence given in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the 12th inst. to Mr. Joel Chandler Harris's article on Impartial Civil War Histories is well deserved, for the article has all the author's familiar charm of style and liberality of thought. But I beg space to point out what seem to me good reasons for thinking him quite mistaken in his main thesis, namely, that the time is now come for writing, or getting written, impartial histories of our civil war, or, rather, histories which shall be so regarded by both parties to the conflict, or both sections of our country. I fear that day is still quite far off.

This is as clearly seen as anywhere in Mr. Harris's letter. The history he desiderates is one "showing the different interpretations of the organic law that finally gave rise to the issue that precipitated the conflict." Not a word of slavery, you will observe, but only of "different interpretations of the organic law!" And does any one think or dream that such a history would satisfy the North? I do not mean the politicians or the "veterans," to whom Mr. Harris refers, least of all the irreconcilables. I mean the most liberal, dispassionate, conservative, fair-minded men of the North. If Mr. Harris thinks so, let him not be undeceived. Facts must be recognized. I profess myself behind no other man in ostentation of further sectional controversy or even discussion of the war issues in current politics; but I know perfectly well that a vast majority at the North firmly believe the active cause, the causa causans, of our war was slavery, and not differences of Constitutional interpretation. I surely believe so myself. Read what Mr. Bright said, as reproduced on the last page of this very supplement. The North still indorses that, as I do. And while this is the case, it is plain no history such as Mr. Harris has in mind can satisfy the convictions of the North, and, as I understand him, no other would satisfy the South.

We have made great strides in our mutual respect, our mutual tolerance, our concession of pure motives and honest convictions, on both sides, but according to my observation there is no approach, no tendency toward approach, to regarding differences of Constitutional interpretations as the cause, except in a vague and quite remote way, of our civil war. We may deplore the fact, but of the fact there can be no doubt unless I am blind.

Histories, so called, can no doubt be written which will make little of the causes of the war, and dwell only on the character and exploits of the combatants, but does Mr. Harris think such histories are really worth while, or really history at all? What should we think of a book, calling itself a history, which omitted to record or discuss the causes of our revolution of 1776?

The moment, therefore, one touches the causes of our civil war, as one must do if he would write history, one comes full upon the question of slavery, and no book which presented the Northern view could possibly be acceptable, if I do not mistake Mr. Harris, to the South. So, much as I despise the current harping on past feuds and old sectional issues, eager as I am to see old animosity and ill will and all uncharitableness laid aside forever on these topics, I am sure Mr. Harris has spoken unadvisedly or is basking in the airs of Utopia when he tells us the time is ripe for writing histories satisfactory to the North and South regarding the prime historical inquiry, What was the cause of our civil war?

But I am almost as much surprised at Mr. Harris's choice of writers who could adequately or satisfactorily treat these questions, if any could. I think he has missed the name which would come first to almost any other man's mind, at least at the North. I mean Carl Schurz. In capacity for historical research and political philosophy, in catholicity of mind, in intellectual sympathy and comprehension, in moral elevation, in noble and true English, who goes before him, or who equals him? I am surely too old to go out of my way to pay mere compliments, and Mr. Schurz can be helped by no man's compliments, nor hurt, let me add, by any man's depreciations, but since Mr. Harris limits us to two writers whom he deems equal to his impossible task, it may be right to point out the second error, hardly less striking than the first, into which he has fallen. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

Elm Knoll Farm, West Brookfield, Mass., Feb. 14, 1898.

The collaboration of brothers would appear to be a successful combination in France at least. There are two brothers collaborating under the now well-known name of "J. H. Rosny," nor has the fruitful collaboration of the two Goncourts yet been forgotten.

Grant Allen's Book on God.

Whence Were the Present Ideas of the Supreme Being Obtained?*

What Mr. Grant Allen proposes to do in this work is to arrive at some knowledge of how we obtained what we know of God. The author presents references to the earliest beliefs of savages, past and present, and testimony of historical documents and ancient monuments. He believes his volume to be "the first extended effort that has yet been made to trace the genesis of the belief in a God from its earliest origin, in the mind of primitive man, up to its fullest development in advanced and otherealized Christian theology." Hence he thinks his labor is rather constructive than destructive.

The trouble in a discussion of this character seems to be that the man of true and sincere piety can hardly bring his mind to understand that his belief of to-day has followed, as does everything else, the laws of evolution. As the effects of civilization have been to purify in a certain measure belief, there comes disinclination and even refusal to listen to the very beginning of man's thoughts respecting a supreme being. And yet, distasteful as it must be, early man was a savage, having only material wants, and employing all his ingenuity to fashion weapons or make tools for his protection or to satisfy his personal requirements. Why are we to suppose then that he was at the beginning mentally endowed so as to conceive any distinct ideas of God?

The problems are not easy of solution, for they are threefold. We find that polytheism in early man was common. Now, how was that idea eliminated and how did monotheism—the belief in one omnipotent God—come about? Lastly, whence came the conception of God as Triune, and the identification of one of his Persons with a peculiar divine and human incarnation, from which came Christianity? Unquestionably there will be much dissent from Mr. Allen's theories. Objection will be made because in his treatment of this all-absorbing topic, he draws his arguments from materials which have to do with primitive man or man in the earliest stages of history, and he also insists that the study of religion has been heretofore obscured. We are constantly taught that "real religion means many things which have nothing on earth to do with religion proper, in any sense, but are merely high morality tinctured by emotional devotion toward a spiritual being or set of beings."

Whence arose religion? Are we to accept what Mr. Edward Clodd believes, that "it grew through fear"? Mr. Allen puts little confidence in Etruscan devils, or Satan, Cerberus, Briareus, Cyclops, or Centaurs. These may be bugaboos, but they have had few worshippers. A god in mythology, as Mr. Allen understands it, is a supernatural being "to be revered and worshipped." He stands, as Dr. Robertson Smith presents him, "in a kindly and protecting relation." He may be angered at times, but he forgives. What the author devotes himself to is the origin of these gods. He pays no heed to "the vague and formless creatures which are dreaded, not worshipped, by primitive humanity." The essentials of religion the author puts down in this way:

"If you were to ask almost any intelligent and unsophisticated child, 'What is religion?' he would answer offhand, with the clear vision of youth, 'Oh, it's saying your prayers and reading your Bible, and singing hymns, and going to church or chapel on Sundays.' If you were to ask any intelligent and unsophisticated Hindu peasant the same question he would answer in almost the self-same spirit, 'Oh, it is doing poojah regularly, and paying your dues every day to Mahadeo.' If you were to ask any simple-minded African savage he would similarly reply, 'It is giving the gods flour and oil and native beer and goat mutton,' and finally, if you were to ask a devout Italian contadino he would instantly say, 'It is offering up candles and prayers to the Madonna, attending mass, and remembering the saints on every festa,' and they would all be quite right. This in its essence is precisely what we call religion."

Racial instincts may bring into creeds special refinements, "a larger or smaller dose of philosophy, or of metaphysics or of ethics or of mysticism." Common to all are certain "fixed methods, certain observances, such as propitiation, prayer, praise, offerings, the request for divine favors, the deprecation of divine anger, or other misfortunes, and the outward and visible adjuncts of all these, the altar, the sacrifice, the temple, the church, priesthood, services, vestments, ceremonial."

Removing all that is mythological as advanced by Prof. Max Muller, or anthropological as presented by Andrew Lang, Mr. Allen declares his belief that religion is based on certain acts of deference paid by the living to the dead. "I shall try to show in the sequel that down to its most highly evolved modern type, in the most cultivated societies, precisely similar acts of deference, either directly to corpses or ghosts as such, or indirectly to gods who were once ghosts, or were developed from ghosts, form its essence still."

The author narrows down his topic, insisting that there are only two topics worthy of consideration. One is worship, the other sacrifice. And he adds that in all early religions practice was at its maximum and creeds at a minimum. It is the practices, then, he studies and not the creeds, and he thinks that in this way man's early belief can be better understood. Certainly practice is the more tangible of the two. As to creeds to-day, with no slur directed toward them, the author says they are with our advanced civilization, treated by minds warped by modern prejudices, by constant wrangling over dogmas, clauses, definitions, and formalities." In opposition, then, to Max Muller, Mr. Allen says: "Religion is practice, mythology is story telling." Every religion has myths that accompany it; but the myths did not give rise to religion; on the contrary, the religion gives rise to the myths.

The chapters into which Mr. Allen divides his topic are some twenty, the most noteworthy being "The Rise of Monotheism," "The World Before Christ," "The Growth of Christianity," and "Survivals in Christendom." Treating of monotheism, he writes: "The only people who ever invented or evolved a pure monotheism at first hand were the Jews. It is the peculiar glory of Israel to have evolved God." "The mistake Jews make," writes Mr. Allen, "is to believe that Abraham, the common father of all Semitic tribes, was already a monotheist," * * * and that "monotheism was smitten out at a single blow by the genius of one individual man, Moses, at the moment of the Hebrew exodus from Egypt." Then the author applies ghost worship as shaping the early religion of the Jews.

What seems to us somewhat peculiar, is that the author, in tracing that most important of all factors, family or ancestral worship, barely mentions it as derived from the Chinese in the long past. No one can question that the early worshippers of Jahoveh made human sacrifices, for there is the legend of Isaac, who was rescued at the very last moment. How the "Mighty God was at last projected out of so unpromising an original (Jahoveh)" the author then explains.

A great many of the beliefs of honest and sincere people will be shocked by Mr. Allen's volume, and they will give no credit to what will seem to them the matter-of-fact method of explanation of what they deem most sacred. Perhaps they may console themselves by following what Prof. Max Muller writes, "Everything in this world is supernatural if we consider how we came here, what we are, what we are meant for." Then some who are not churchgoers will agree with the Oxford professor who says about the religion of the future: "I hope it will become simpler and simpler. The shorter a creed is the better and truer. With the ordinary people the tendency is toward simplicity, but not with the Bishops and Deans. * * * Religion cannot be killed, though it may be smothered for a time by theology."

If Max Muller treats the subject of human belief in a linguistic manner, Grant Allen's method is rather archaeological. We think both of these writers are iconoclasts; they have good judgments, and though in the essence they are doubtless agreed as to facts on which the theology of to-day is based, neither of them adopts an aggressive manner. Max Muller is conspicuous for his belief in religious liberty, and that a man should worship his Maker as he pleases. Mr. Allen does his best to offend no one as to his particular creed. Possibly for the man of science the work under notice will be of more interest than to the theologian.

*THE EVOLUTION OF THE IDEA OF GOD. An Inquiry into the Origins of Religion. By Grant Allen. New York. Henry Holt & Co.

Recipes for Conversation.

Of all letters that have been addressed to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW—and their number long since had become legion—none has touched the editor more than the one that follows; none, in fact, in a world filled with talk has more surprised him. Here is a young woman ambitious to talk and yet unable to do so. Rare, indeed, stands she among her kind! In answering her appeal the problem has assumed a conscientious aspect, for ought one deliberately to do anything to encourage more talk? In this state of doubt the editor has referred the letter for answer to a regular and well-tried contributor to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW—a sort of shifting of his responsibility. The answer will be found below—an answer in which it is agreeable to find that Chesterfield, Dr. Holmes, and Francis Bacon are called up for our correspondent's guidance. Were the world's talk always to be modeled after these exemplars, what a delightful thing human conversation might become!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My vocabulary is rather limited, and I do not talk much either at home or elsewhere, often for fear of people thinking me stupid; often because I do not know what to say, and more often because they talk of things which I do not understand—I find great difficulty at times to talk to people on the ordinary subjects. I do not seem to be able to give or express an opinion or idea, or to argue a question unless I am very familiar with a subject, and then I have great difficulty to put my thoughts into words, and often get so embarrassed that I make matters worse. It makes me feel sad to see other girls able to talk easily and talk almost about nothing, and I sit there like a wall-flower. I do not refer to a chatterbox that does not know when to stop talking, but I mean those who always know how to say the right thing at the right time. Do you think you could advise me in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW what to study, read, &c. Do you think me stupid and ignorant? I wish you would give me your candid opinion. A. E. S.

New York, Feb. 10, 1898.

It is the writer's candid opinion that Miss A. E. S. would be welcomed with open arms in certain circles of society for her despised gift of silence. But we realize that her ambition is laudable. "One cannot," she says, in a part of her long letter, not given above, "be always a listener," and it is not a small matter to be uncomfortable among one's kind, and to feel that one is shirking duty and failing to make friends.

But, however deeply we may sympathize with those voiceless ones who "die with all their music in them," we seriously doubt how far advice can help, how far a stiff and reticent habit of mind can be taught to yield. Lord Chesterfield once wrote to his son, apropos of "The Art of Pleasing in Conversation":

"Though I confess it is impossible to reduce the art of pleasing to a system, yet this principle I will lay down, that the desire of pleasing is at least half the art of doing it; the rest depends only upon the manner which attention, observation, and frequenting good company will teach. But if you are lazy, careless, and indifferent whether you please or not, depend upon it you never will please."

This, perhaps, comes as near as anything to the root of the matter. If Miss A. E. S. should assume a virtue though she has it not, and try to appear interested in what interests those about her, she might grow into a certain enthusiasm for their affairs, on the modern principle by which children are taught to feel pleasant by being made to smile. An uninterested person gets little of the zest of living, and if she should merely gain the virtue of listening responsively and expressively she would be in no danger of sitting "like a wall-flower."

Another pastmaster in the art of talking, the genial Autocrat, has defined real talkers as people with plenty of fresh ideas and with good warm words to clothe them, and has warned us against spoiling "good talks" by long arguments with those whose opinions are fundamentally opposed to our own. He writes:

"I have sometimes compared conversation to the Italian game of Mora, in which one player lifts his hand with so many fingers extended, and the other gives the number if he can. I show my thought; another, his; if they agree, well; if they differ, we find the largest common factor, if we can; but, at any rate, avoid disputing about remainders and fractions, which is to real talk what tuning an instrument is to playing on it."

Francis Bacon also contributes an apt word upon discourse:

"The honorable part of talk is to give the occasion; and again to moderate and pass to something else, for then a man leads the dance. It is good in discourse and peace of conversation to vary and intermingle speech of the present occasion with arguments, tales, and reasons, asking of questions with telling of opinions, and jest with earnest; for it is a dull thing to tire, and as we say now to jade anything too far."

Since he was a very wise man, he particularly approved the interrogative mind:

"He that questioneth much shall learn much and content much; but especially if he apply his questions to the skill of the persons whom he asketh, for he shall give them occasion to please themselves in speaking and himself shall continually gather knowledge."

All of which seems to us as pertinent to the nineteenth century as to the sixteenth. If, however, Miss A. E. S. prefers a modern instance, we may suggest that she follow the example of a young business woman of the present day, who has a mother to entertain as well as to support. Finding herself growing dull company in her daily routine, this brave lady applied herself to the art of observation and found it possible each day to bring home an account sufficiently detailed and spirited of something seen or done or heard. In this case success assuredly sprang from the best possible form of the "desire to please," a form in which one finds but little vanity.

The writer wishes that receipts for conversation were more numerous and that the correspondent stood a better chance of being helped by them, but it is curious to notice that the bulk of advice on the art of talking is directed against the great talkers, the opinionated talkers, the dull, the long-winded, or the "jerky" talkers, and we have never known one of these, whose name is legion, to ask for advice or to recognize their fault. E. L. C.

Over $2,700 for a Kilmarnock Burns.

In an Edinburgh book sale on Feb. 7 a copy of the first edition of Burns's "Poems," printed in Kilmarnock in 1786 by John Wilson, fetched the extraordinary sum of 545 guineas—a bibliographical compliment to the condition of this especial copy, for it was in the original blue paper covers, and, of course, totally uncut and untouched by the binder's knife. The Kilmarnock Burns is a very great rarity, but an uncut copy in the original covers may safely be said to be unique. Robert Hoe's copy, the only one in this country that can rival the one sold last week, is also uncut, but is in a Bedford binding, the original paper covers being bound in. The copy in the possession of R. B. Adam of Buffalo has, it is believed, many uncut leaves.

Only a few copies of the Kilmarnock Burns have been sold at public auction in America. John Allan's copy, which brought $106 in 1864, was probably the first sold publicly in this country. The Menzies copy, bound in green morocco by Grieve, the Edinburgh binder, sold for $155 in 1876, and in 1883 in the Fiske Harris sale for $310. Brayton Ives's copy brought $430 in 1891. It was one of the finest copies ever sold in New York, and seems to have been Galsford's, which fetched £620 in April, 1890. Bedford had bound it in dark blue morocco, and, like the Allan and Menzies copies, it had gilt edges. The following are a few of the sales of the book in London in recent years: Duff's, July, 1888, £86; an unknown collector's, May, 1892, £120; Gibson Craig's, March, 1888, £111, a few leaves were uncut; Young's, July, 1890, £100; the Auchinleck copy, June, 1893, £102; a copy in green morocco, by Bedford, February, 1896, measuring 8 1-4 by 5 inches, £121; another copy, 8 1-4 by 4 7-8 inches, but with some leaves soiled and torn, June, 1896, £70; February, 1897, £80; May, 1897, 8 1-8 by 5 1-8 inches, £86.

The second edition of the "Poems" was printed in Edinburgh in 1787, and the third in London later in the same year.

The fourth and second Edinburgh editions were issued in 1793. All four editions are rare, the first being of almost exceptional scarcity, but the New York and Philadelphia editions of 1788 are even rarer. It is doubtful whether more than three copies of each of the latter editions exist. The Menzies copy of the New York edition brought $45, and in the Ives sale $120. It is now in Mr. Hoe's library. The copy of the Philadelphia edition brought $21 in the Menzies sale. Mr. Ives's copy, now also in Mr. Hoe's possession, brought $110. James McKie called the New York edition the first edition issued in America, but this point is still a matter of dispute.

1898

Arthur Young Again.

Further Passages from His Autobiography—Washington and Napoleon.*

IN THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the 5th of this month a first notice of the "Autobiography of Arthur Young" appeared with numerous extracts. The life of the author of "Travels in France" was so full of incidents that in a second and more extended notice it is believed that a better appreciation may be had of the man. Arthur Young was born in Suffolk in 1741, and died in 1820. Somehow the idea has been entertained that Arthur Young lived only in the last century, the error having arisen, perhaps, because of the publication of his "Course of Experimental Agriculture" in 1770 and his "Travels in France," issued in 1792-4. After that came a silence of many years. His first work which called attention to him was written when he was thirty-seven years old, "A Six Weeks' Tour Through the Southern Counties of England and Wales." The papers furnished by him to a periodical of his own, The Universal Museum, are somewhat earlier—1762. In the preparation of this latter publication he asked Dr. Johnson for his aid, but Johnson declined giving him any assistance because he felt certain that The Museum would fail, because the booksellers did not control it.

Young came from a cultured family. His father was rector of Bradford and a Prebendary of Canterbury, his mother of Dutch origin, her father having come to England with William III. It is interesting to learn that Young's mother, when smallpox was a common disease in England, had the boy inoculated, and without the knowledge or consent of the boy's father. We get an idea of the practice of those days from this: "The practice was to keep the patient's chamber as close and hot as possible; the shutters were kept up, and the doors never opened without being shut speedily."

Arthur Young was studious and showed a decided taste for mathematics, and when a lad tried his hand in writing a history of England. His brother-in-law being in business at Lynn, in Norfolk, it was his father's intention to have the young man enter the counting house, but the death of his brother-in-law changed the plan. This change in his life and plans he thus dwells on:

"Here I must reflect, as I have done many times before, on the unfortunate idea of making me a merchant. The immediate expense absolutely thrown away differently invested would have kept me four years at the university, enabling my father to make me a clergyman and rector of Bradfield. * * * The whole course of my life would in such a case have been changed. I should probably have been free from all attraction to agriculture. * * * I might never have been of any use to the public, but my life would have been passed in a far more tranquil current, escaping so many storms and vicissitudes which blew me into a tempest of activity and involved me in great errors, great vice, and perpetual anxiety."

Literary pursuits seem to have been early entertained by Arthur Young; hence his visit to London, and the endeavor to establish the periodical before mentioned, The Universal Museum. After this failure, a commission in the army was offered him, but his mother being opposed to his entering service, he declined it.

It looks as if agriculture, and the scientific study of it, was rather an afterthought, for when Young took charge of a farm which belonged to his mother, he writes that he had no more idea of farming "than of physic or divinity." As a practical agriculturist Arthur Young was a failure. While a man is at his desk, theorizing, the absolute work of the farm is likely to be neglected. Supervision of one's fields, if a man does not work himself, is a necessity. While Young was giving to England a sound theory of agriculture his own farm was unproductive. What he did, however, was "of the most singular utility to the general agriculture of the kingdom." Young lost money, was harassed with debts and obligations, and in 1772 came near leaving England and settling in America. In 1773 he became attached to The Morning Post as a Parliamentary reporter, and his means were so restricted that he would walk on a Saturday from London to his farm in Hertfordshire, and back again on a Monday morning.

In 1774 appeared his "Political Arithmetic," which was his first literary success, and he was made an F. R. S. In 1778 Lord Kingsbury made him his agent, but Young did not retain the place for any length of time. The chances are that Young as a practical managing agriculturist was not efficient. When his mother died, in 1785, Young became the owner of Bradfield Hall, and his circumstances were notably improved. In 1788 he went to France, and afterward made other visits across the Channel. From his observations in France came the most famous of his books, "Travels in France." In a historical sense this work is invaluable. Young is almost prophetic. He sees the troubles which are to come. Aside from his generalization on the comparative agriculture of the two countries, England and France, Young considers their respective political and economic conditions. Known as a writer on agricultural topics, Arthur Young was welcomed everywhere, and with such advantages he drew the perfect picture of France during the last twelve years of the eighteenth century.

We all know how occupied Gen. Washington was with his farming interests and of his correspondence with such a high agricultural authority as was Arthur Young. In his diary, Oct. 21, 1791, Arthur Young expresses his pleasure on the receipt of a letter from Gen. Washington:

"A letter to-day from General Washington—Gracious! from the representative of the Majesty of America, all written with his own hand. Also one from the Marquis de la Fayette desiring my assistance to get him a bailiff that understands English ornamental gardening; for both he gives 50 louis a year—this is a French idea to unite what never was united, and when gained reward it with wages little better than a common laborer."

The King of England, the "Farmer King," as his subjects sometimes called him, thought highly of Arthur Young, and gave him a Spanish merino ram. The reputation of "Travels in France," from their thoughtfulness, brought Young in touch with the English Government. What was a particular trait of Young's was his manysidedness. In a pamphlet of his, the title of which was "The Example of France," he advocated the raising of companies of horsemen. The idea, fostered by Pitt, took at once, and was "the origin of the English Yeomanry Corps." Burke highly favored the movement, and for Burke Young had the most sincere admiration. Describing Burke, Young writes:

"I was shocked to see him so broken, so low, and with such expressions of melancholy. I almost thought that I was come to see the greatest genius of the age in ruin. * * * After breakfast he took me for a sauntering walk for five hours over his farm, and to a cottage where a scrap of land had been stolen from the waste. I was glad to find his farm in good order, and doubly so to hear him remark that it was his only amusement, except the attention which he paid to a school in the vicinity for sixty children of noble emigrants. His conversation was remarkably desultory, a broken mixture of agricultural observations, French madness, price of provisions, the death of his son, the absurdity of regulating labor, the mischief of our poor laws, and the difficulty of cottagers keeping cows. An argumentative discussion of any opinion seemed to distress him, and I therefore avoided it."

As interesting an episode as any is a visit paid by Young to Napoleon when in Elba. The ex-Emperor had read, studied, and admired "The Travels in France." In his later life, Young lost a very much beloved daughter, and that brought about a marked change in the man. He gave up his agricultural and other studies and found consolation in religion.

The science of agriculture, the modern acceptation of it, owes very much to the extended labors of Arthur Young. What he advanced as theories in his time have found, in many cases, their justification. It is, however, on his "Travels in France" that his fame mainly rests. For the student of history that work will always be a mine of information. No one before Arthur Young sought more carefully for the facts, nor more clearly deduced the effects.

* THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ARTHUR YOUNG, WITH SELECTIONS FROM HIS CORRESPONDENCE. Edited by M. Betham Edwards. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Tourgénéff and His French Circle. Edited by E. Halperine-Kaminsky. Translated by Ethel M. Arnold. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Auld Lang Syne. By the Right Hon. Prof. F. Max Müller. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Andrée's Balloon Expedition in Search of the North Pole. By Henry Lachambre and Alexis Machuron. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

The Later Renaissance. By David Hannay. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

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The Sacred Books of the East. Translated by Various Oriental Scholars and Edited by F. Max Muller. 8vo. New York: Henry Frowde. Vols. XLIII. and XLVII.

The New Dispensation. (The New Testament.) Translated from the Greek by Robert D. Weekes. 8vo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.25.

Introduction to the Study of Sociology. By J. H. W. Stuckenberg. 8vo. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.50.

The Bargain Theory of Wages. By John Davidson. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Birds of Village and Field. By Florence A. Merriam. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Lessons from Life, Animal and Human. By the Rev. Hugh Macmillan. 8vo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $2.50.

POETRY.

The Poems and Prose Sketches of James Whitcomb Riley. Pipes O'Pan at Zekesbury. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. By Richard Le Gallienne. 8vo. New York: John Lane.

The Bibelot. A Reprint of Poetry and Prose for Book Lovers. 18mo. Portland: Thomas B. Mosher. Vol. III.

Shakespeare Select Plays. First Part of King Henry IV. Edited by William Aldis Wright. 16mo. New York: Henry Frowde.

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The Queerest Man Alive, and Other Stories. By George H. Hepworth. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Routledge's Book of the Year 1897. 12mo. New York: George Routledge & Sons.

First Step in Anglo-Saxon. By Henry Sweet. 16mo. New York: Henry Frowde.

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What Is Good Music? By W. J. Henderson. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Oxford English Dictionary. A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. Edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray. Vol. IV. Large quarto. New York: Henry Frowde.

Breeding Race Horses by the Figure System. Compiled by the late C. Bruce Lowe. Edited by William Allison. Small quarto. New York: William R. Jenkins.

The Protection of Woodlands Against Dangers Arising from Organic and Inorganic Causes. By Hermann Fürst. 8vo. New York: William R. Jenkins.

The Painter in Oil. By Burleigh Parkhurst. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

Timely monograph in view of the agitation in favor of the United States building the Nicaragua Canal is Publication No. 223 of the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia. Essentially it is a contribution to literature on transportation; it is entitled "The Economic Effects of Ship Canals," and is written by L. A. Fairlie.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

FOR MARCH

(Ready on Monday)

An American Army Manœuvre

By FRANKLIN MATTHEWS

Illustrated by FREDERIC REMINGTON and R. F. ZOGBAUM. The recent sham battle between the divided forces of the New York State Militia is described as typical of the form of military training most needed by our National Guard.

Social Pictorial Satire. Part II.

By GEORGE DU MAURIER

In the concluding part Du Maurier speaks of Charles Keene and of himself. The article is profusely illustrated with examples of the work of both, and with hitherto unpublished portraits, engraved by E. Schladitz.

By JULIAN RALPH

In the Wake of a War

The author's adventures and observations on the Turkish side of the late war with Greece. Profusely illustrated from sketches made on the spot by Lester Ralph.

By CHARLES HENRY HART

The Earliest Painter in America

Recently discovered records of our first Public Art Commission. Illustrated with engravings by H. C. Merrill from the earliest American portraits.

Reminiscences of Eminent Lecturers

By JOEL BENTON

Anecdotes and critical estimates of the great American lecturers of the past generation, by the Manager of a Country Lyceum. Portraits engraved by E. Schladitz.

EUROPEAN POLITICS

Stirring Times in Austria as Seen from the Parliament at Vienna

By MARK TWAIN

The Traditional Attitude of Germany toward Austria and Turkey

By an EASTERN DIPLOMAT

Roden's Corner. A Novel. Part III.

By HENRY SETON MERRIMAN, Author of "The Sowers."

Pictures by T. DE THULSTRUP, from local studies.

Short Stories

The Skeleton on Round Island, by MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD, illustrated by C. Carleton; **The Bishop's Memory,** by MAUGUERITE MERINGTON, illustrated by W. T. Smedley; **One Man's Idol,** by GEORGIANA PEEL; **The Problem,** by ELLEN DUVAL; and **Destiny,** by GRACE KING.

Harper & Brothers, New York and London

FEB

Raleigh.

His Work in America as One of the Builders of Greater Britain.*

To the many interesting series of biographies already started by various publishers, Longmans, Green & Co. now adds one called "Builders of Greater Britain," which bids fair to be of value to those who are students enough to wish thus to supplement their already voluminous histories. The list will include men whose work has been administrative as well as those who have fought and explored on land and sea, and thus, though Raleigh, and Clive, and Cabot head the names, there are other "notable if half-forgotten Englishmen" of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries whom Mr. H. F. Wilson, the editor of the series, intends to rescue from the "fast-gathering mists which threaten to enshroud them." It is probable that Americans will be polite enough to meet Mr. Wilson's expectations so far as not to "resent the introduction of the names of William Penn and Lord Baltimore, the founders of Pennsylvania and Maryland," but that will not prevent their being amused thereat.

The first volume of this series to appear is very properly the life of Sir Walter Raleigh, written by Martin S. Hume, since, as Mr. Hume reminds us, Raleigh, among all the adventurers and explorers of his time, was the first to conceive the idea of establishing a Greater England across the seas which should relieve the mother country of her surplus population and supply her with the natural products which she needed in ever-increasing quantities. While others were bending all their energies to finding a northwest passage, and dreaming only of gold and riches, Raleigh and his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, are credited by Mr. Hume with having the nobler ideal of "the planting in savage lands of English-speaking nations, ruled by English laws, enjoying English liberties, and united by links of kinship and allegiance to the English crown." The aim and end of Raleigh's life, at least, he says, were to resist to the death Spain's arrogant claim to the Western world by virtue of a Pope's bull, and for this purpose to make England supreme on the sea. His talents, his fortune, and finally his life were sacrificed to this unselfish ambition, and it is to the story of his struggles, sufferings, and achievements in this direction that the present biographer devotes himself. Too much has already been written on the same subject to make it easy to contribute anything absolutely new to a life of Sir Walter Raleigh, but Mr. Hume claims to be able to throw some additional light upon the motives which rendered the Spanish Ambassador Gondomar so determined upon the death of this great Englishman by publishing for the first time Gondomar's correspondence with King Philip while he was representing him at the Court of St. James. His motive is shown clearly to have been not a matter of personal revenge, but to make James's submission serve as an object lesson to England that all South America belonged to Spain; while the cowardly English King's consent to the crime was the result of his insanely vain desire to win the alliance of Spain at no matter what cost.

All who expect to find in Mr. Hume's work a brilliantly entertaining picture of the gay life at Elizabeth's Court with the handsome and courtly Raleigh as its centre will be sadly disappointed. It is essentially a serious chronicle of events, and principally unfortunate events, while, as is the way with modern biographers and historians, Mr. Hume proves Sir Walter to have been a great man, but removes most of the glamour with which romance and time had invested him.

Little is known of the youth of Walter Raleigh, and the details of his life are regrettably meagre until he emerges at the age of thirty upon his brilliant career as courtier and statesman. His family was an ancient one, and he numbered among his ancestry Champernouns, Gilberts, Grenvilles, Carews—names which easily account for his love for the sea and all that belonged to it, as well as for the greed, arrogance, and unscrupulousness which every historian is compelled to admit dimmed the glory of his latter years. Mr. Hume paints Raleigh as a fair prototype of the Elizabethan age, "with its noble ideals, its splendid promises, its great ambitions, its exuberance and its force," and withal its youth and the advantages and defects of youth. Among the forces of the Huguenots under Condé Raleigh obtained his training as a soldier, and did his first fighting under the Queen's commission as a Captain of 100 foot soldiers raised to put down the Desmond rebels in Ireland. There he showed many of the qualities, good and bad, which afterward distinguished him, reckless daring, vast ambition and energy, a determination to rule all around him, discouragement under adversity, and the power to show his finest characteristics best when his fortunes were at their lowest ebb.

When the Irish rebellion had been quelled for the moment, the youthful Captain Raleigh was sent with dispatches to London and obtained his first audience with Queen and Council. He attracted Elizabeth at once, as later he did every one upon whom he troubled himself to exercise his powerful personality, and his checkered experiences as the favorite of a capricious woman began. Mr. Hume describes him as "six feet high, his hair and beard dark, bushy, and naturally curling; his eyes steel gray and very bright, though to judge from his portraits, rather too close together; a good presence in a handsome and well-compacted person; a strong natural wit, and a better judgment, with a bold and plausible tongue, whereby he could set out his parts to the best advantage." In spite of his persuasive eloquence and his fascinating personality, Sir Walter Raleigh was never a popular man, for he took no pains to please, but rather scorned the people. He was noted ever for his gorgeous attire and for his gallant conduct at turney and masque, while no one could surpass him in turning verses and compliments in praise of his mistress. But there was something more in Raleigh than a gallant courtier. "From the first," writes Mr. Hume, "the Queen had consulted him and employed him in affairs of State. Great plans for the founding of an England over the sea were already working in his brain. He could dangle at Court and bandy compliments as well as the most empty-headed fine gentleman; but he gave up only five hours of the twenty-four to sleep, and spent every hour he could snatch in study. His reading must have been omnivorous, for his breadth of view, his depth of knowledge, and his profundity of thought—far in advance of his contemporaries—prove him to have been perhaps the most universally capable Englishman that ever lived—a fit contemporary of Shakespeare and Bacon."

From the first honors and favors were heaped upon the fortunate Raleigh—palaces were placed at his disposal, licenses were bestowed from which he drew large revenues, while he received a lion's share of the confiscated Desmond lands in Ireland, and was, at the height of his power, granted by the Queen the land in five English counties.

When Raleigh returned from Ireland to become the chief figure at the Court of Elizabeth, the English sailors were still bent on finding a shorter route to China and the fabled golden lands of the West. Sir Humphrey Gilbert alone had colonization in view, as well as the discovery of gold and a Northwest passage, and Raleigh was thoroughly in sympathy with him. "It is to the lasting glory of Raleigh," says Mr. Hume, "that his clear prescience pierced beyond the momentary advantage of easily gained mineral wealth. He and his brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, indeed, were the forerunners of the school of thought which has now grown predominant, namely, that gold itself is only one instrument of commerce, not a substitute for it." The story of the various expeditions sent out by Raleigh, and of the misfortunes which attended his attempt to settle his grant of land in America, has been told too often to need outlining here. Mr. Hume thinks that most of these misfortunes arose from the fact that Raleigh was not allowed to leave the Queen, and so could not give his colonies the benefit of his own supervision; yet his own voyages to Guiana failed as miserably as all the rest. Raleigh was really far in advance of his time. There was no gold in the new country, and as those whom he sent there were dreaming only of acquiring sudden wealth, the far-seeing and patriotic scheme of their leader did not appeal to them. But he never lost hope, and even when sick and in prison never flagged in his purpose of persuading his countrymen to appreciate the prize which awaited them beyond the Atlantic if they would only grasp it. The lesson which Raleigh was ever trying to teach England was that Spain was no match for her on the sea, a fact which ought to have been proved to her satisfaction when Essex sacked Cadiz, but was not.

The rivals and enemies of Raleigh had never ceased to plot against him during Elizabeth's lifetime, generally with little effect, but after her death they soon succeeded in depriving him of all influence or favor at the Court of St. James. His various offices and the sources of much of his income were taken from him, and he was practically evicted from the Crown House of Durham Place, where he had long dwelt, and upon the repairing and rebuilding of which he had spent large sums. "Raleigh did not fall without a struggle," Mr. Hume tells us. "He professed the profoundest submission to the King's will. He offered to raise 2,000 men with which to fight Spain if the King would strike at the enemy, which was now at the last gasp of exhaustion. He sought to gain the new King's ear with his patriotism and eloquence, as he had won that of his dead mistress. But he had a different sovereign to deal with. The base craven who had succeeded to the grand inheritance was all for truckling, and Raleigh could have taken no course more likely to be unpalatable to the Scottish Solomon than to give him bold and patriotic counsel."

On a charge that he was conspiring with Catholics and Spaniards against the King, Raleigh was thrown into the Tower and his ruin was practically accomplished. An eyewitness of his trial thus spoke of Raleigh's part in it:

> He did as much as wit of man could advise to clear himself. * * * Sir Walter Raleigh served for a whole act and played all the parts himself. * * * He answered with that wit, learning, courage, and judgment that, save that it went with the hazard of his life, it was the happiest day that he had ever spent. And so well he shifted all advantages that were taken against him that, were not "fama malum gravius quam res" and an ill name half hanged, in the opinion of all men, he would have been acquitted.

Raleigh was condemned, but through the efforts of the Queen, and to save the King from gaining a reputation for severity at the outset of his reign, both he and his supposed confederates were reprieved. Most of the fifteen years that intervened between this time and his execution he was imprisoned in the Tower. Thence he wrote the most touchingly beautiful letters to his wife, and others to the King suing for pardon which could not be surpassed for abject flattery and truckling. Yet, when he became more resigned to his fate his intellectual attainments brought him both comfort and fame. It was in his last years in the Tower that he wrote his "History of the World," which sufficiently attests its author's remarkable and encyclopedic learning.

In 1616 Raleigh was granted his liberty in order that he might conduct an expedition to the gold mines which he always insisted were to be found in Guiana, and from that time on his ruin was marked out by the Spaniards, who both feared and hated the principles which he upheld—namely, the real weakness of the Spanish Navy and the injustice of their American claims. The methods by which the Spanish Ambassador accomplished Raleigh's death were as despicable as could be looked for in even a despicable Spaniard. These are clearly revealed in the correspondence which, it has already been said, is now first made public. The author points out that "the sacrifice of Raleigh was to be made a test point, upon which James was to be frightened, and at the same time an object lesson to the world of the meekness with which the King of England was brought to heel by the Spaniard." * * * "Whatever he did or failed to do, Raleigh was doomed from the moment that Gondomar found himself unable to stop the expedition, and cajoled the King into giving his fatal pledge upon conditions for the fulfillment of which the Spaniards could so easily invent a pretext."

As it happened, his quest for gold failed utterly, and thus his case was rendered all the more hopeless. Not many days elapsed between his landing in Plymouth and his death, which was met in the most brave and noble manner. It is satisfaction to know that his sacrifice brought nothing but trouble to his enemies, and that the base King was the first to realize its fruitlessness.

The apparent failure of Sir Walter Raleigh's life compared with his high intellectual gifts is explained by this biographer, as the result of his inferior moral nature, which in turn was typical of the age in which he lived. His honesty and truth, which we can believe in, were utterly disbelieved by his contemporaries. "With all his vast ability," says Mr. Hume, "he had not that magnetic moral strength that attracts men to a leader in moments of defeat and enables him to retrieve reverse by victory." Yet he adds:

> Judge him how we may, we cannot deny him a commanding place in a grand and spacious age. Even if his faults were greater than they were, his love and faith in the future of England as the mighty mother of empires and the mistress of the seas demand for him the judgment that he was a towering Englishman, and died for a great ideal.

*SIR WALTER RALEIGH. The British Dominion of the West. By Martin A. S. Hume. With photogravure frontispiece and maps. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

A Young Royal Author.

VIENNA, Feb. 8.—One of the leading publishing houses in Vienna is just finishing a somewhat unusual piece of work, arranged and designed by young King Alexander of Servia, whose ambition seems to be to add his name to the existing number of royal authors. Two years ago the young King visited the famous monastery of Mount Athos; the monks were so pleased to receive him that they presented him with their most precious manuscript. This was a Bible of the twelfth century, beautifully illustrated in colors, but unfortunately incomplete, for one of the leaves was missing.

A few years ago a Russian priest, while making researches in the library of the monastery, was struck with the importance of the manuscript from the point of view of Slav history. The priest in question tore out a fragment of the manuscript, which he afterward presented to the Russian library at Kiev. King Alexander has, of late, been making researches for the precious fragment, and asked Nicholas II. to assist him. The Czar at once issued orders to search for the manuscript, which was soon discovered and sent to the King, who has prepared an edition of the work in its original form, with reproductions of the colored engravings and all the other ornamentations of the book. Of course, the King has not accomplished his difficult task without assistance, but the initiative of the undertaking and the expenses (which are considerable) are all due to King Alexander's personal interest in the matter. Only three hundred copies of the work are to be printed, a number of which will be presented to the various reigning Princes of the Slav States, whereas the remainder are destined for public libraries in Servia, Russia, Bulgaria, and Austria. Thus the Imperial Library and the University Library in Vienna will each receive a copy, and the same is the case for the Czech University at Prague.

Tennyson and Longfellow.

The Academy prefaces this story about Tennyson with "it may or may not be true." It quotes The London Telegraph as its authority:

> "In company with a few friends the Poet Laureate one day entered a public reading room and sat down in a large armchair before the fire. Much to the amazement of the other occupants of the room, he then proceeded to elevate his feet until they rested on the chimney piece in the fashion we are led to believe is 'real American.' No expostulations on the part of his friends respecting the inelegance of the position were of the slightest avail. Suddenly a brilliant inspiration seized one of them—the father of one of our leading actors of to-day. Going close to Lord Tennyson, he whispered in his ear: 'Take your feet down, or they'll mistake you for Longfellow.' In an instant the poet's boots were on the floor, and he assumed the ordinary position of an Englishman."

Whether Tennyson did or did not exhibit the soles of his boots, we do not know, but to call down the Poet Laureate by comparing his attitude to that of Longfellow is a Trollopeism. There never was a man who had better manners than Longfellow. Bitterness of feeling a paragraph of this nature is likely to engender.

1898

Venice and Eugenie.

(Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Mrs. Sherwood,
Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

I.

I consider it a piece of unqualified good luck that I saw the most fairylike city of the world, Venice, and the most beautiful of women at the same time. The month of October, 1869, found us at Venice, just in time to see the Empress Eugénie on her way to open the Suez Canal. De Lesseps was her cousin-german, and she had always befriended him; perhaps to this relationship did the "great ditch digger," as his enemies called de Lesseps, owe the help given him by France toward this important work of his, important to civilization, the great canal which gives us an overland route to India. It was the most beautiful weather ever seen when we landed in Venice, if indeed one can be said to land when one leaves this earth and sails in a gondola off to Paradise.

There were no abominations then of steam launches in this city of the sea; when the engine which had brought us stopped puffing there was no further sound; all was stillness, excepting the dip of the oar in the water, sweetest echo of a sound.

"I always liked Venice, because Mr. Chumley allowed me as many 'chandeliers' in my gondola as I wanted," said our modern Mrs. Malaprop. She meant gondoliers poor dear woman—never mind.

But we had all the chandeliers of heaven, for Jupiter and Venus were both bright that night, and Orion and the Great Bear took us under their magnificent patronage. We floated on to Danielli's, where our provident Italian courier had engaged apartments. Angelo was a great man, and could wrest a parlor away from a Princess if he wished to. It was well that he had engaged our apartments on this occasion, for the house was overflowing with Italian, French, and Austrian officers.

It was very kind of Angelo to not tell us that the Empress was coming until we had had the pleasure of the immaculate past for a week. He allowed us (this modern Machiavelli) to float in that ether of Venice pure—Venice undefiled by any other emotion. For at least three days we floated up and down the Great Canal; we saw the dear old things, like the Rialto, the Bridge of Sighs, the Church of Maria della Salute, the great square with St. Theodore on the Crocodile, and the Lion of St. Mark's, also the church itself of that fortunate saint, the figures, and the still and the living life of Venice, which is all the arts, music, painting, sculpture, and poetry combined; we had visited seventy churches, and I had fainted in one of them before a picture by Tintoretto, not from the picture, but simply from fatigue and emotion, when Angelo entered with his account book "for Monsieur," and a suggestion that as there would be illuminations and fêtes, "would not Monsieur stay another week?" And then we knew that our enjoyments were not to be alone Venice, Queen of the Adriatic, but also Eugénie, Empress of France, whom we were to look at, near or afar.

It was neatly done, for Monsieur had intended to move on, and I wanted to see Verona and Nuremberg: it was a crowded month that we had before us. But Angelo wanted to stay in Venice. The idea of "festa" was precious to his Italian soul, and he determined for us that we should stay, (without saying so,) and stay we did, for the most picturesque, distinguished fortnight of our lives.

Eugénie, Empress of the French, and Venice, too?

And what is Venice? This jewel of art and architecture, this darling of the poet and the painter, this mosaic set in aquamarine, has the power to overwhelm the new-comer with delight and amazement. She is the Cleopatra of cities, and "custom cannot stale her infinite variety," description cannot ruin her. Silence, pure and perfect, is the first charm with which Venice steals your allegiance.

We too often forget the constant and unremitting service of the slave Fine Ear.

The eye we rest regularly and often. The nose is a pampered creature, and works only when pleased. So with the taste; unless one is Heliogabalus, the taste has an easy time of it. But Fine Ear must be ever on the alert, even in sleep; he must send a message to the drowsy brain, if an alien hand touch the door knob or a mouse creep along the wainscot. Sometimes he takes a terrible revenge; all the nerves are his allies, and to them he communicates a tremor of overwork—even adding in that voice, the voice of the bore, which is heard in the land, aye, in all lands, even this. This note is silenced in Venice; for the "Bride of Quietness" receives you with finger on lip, and says:

"Can viso che tacendo, Taci."
(With face that silently says, Silence.)

she bids you go silently through her watery streets and respect the genius of the place.

We alighted from the noisiest of railways, that which tunnels the Apennines; our heads were reeling with reverberation, when we became suddenly aware of the delicious repose of the Ear. We took our omnibus, which was a gondola, and with our trunks before us—wretched disillusion, for they breathed of the present—we began our Venetian experience.

Beautiful city above the water, and more beautiful city under the water, we sail through it, and over it, until we reach Danielli's Hotel, an old Venetian palace, with famous rooms, indifferently clean. It looks out on the Grand Canal, and on the Adriatic. It is old, but quite good enough for us; we love its rambling surprises, its rooms, alternately low and lofty; and we like the stone balconies, outside the windows, where we sat of an evening and watched the busy, picturesque life of the quay, to wonder, to admire, to dream, to rest, to enjoy, always silently—these were our duties for the coming week; and we performed them bravely.

The siren wins you here; she wraps you in her soft, cool atmosphere as in a garment. The dip of the oar in the water, most musical shadow of a sound, alone breaks the charm. Venice leads you on through her majestic lines of palace and church, past her gloomy prisons, never permitting you to tire of her beauty, originality, and richness. She has fused all ideas in her own overflowing fancy, and you feel inclined to apotheosize the wondrous town. "That city which, though flooded, utters no cry for help"—that city which shows you her "golden book"—who gives you her gorgeous ceilings painted by Paul Veronese, Bassano, and Palma Giovine; her walls, covered with Titian's, Tintoretto's, Giorgione's, and Bellini's masterpieces; her architects, who have produced the wonder of the world, the dream of poets and painters, the despair of later builders. In all other cities your sightseeing is a fatiguing process; in Venice it is the perfection of repose. The gondola, swifter than the fleetest steed, more luxurious than the best carriage, travels over the smoothest of roads, in which there is no jolting. You sit upright or lie at your ease beneath the black canopy, which affords the most pleasing, necessary shade for the eye. Grandly you allow Venice and her wondrous story to float past you as you gaze on what her former industry and enterprise have accomplished—her wealth of Gothic, Moorish, Byzantine palaces, her churches in the Renaissance and Italian Gothic, her sculptures of heroic men and goddesslike women, her beautiful Palace of the Doges, her two granite pillars with the saint and the lion, and, crowning all, more lovely than all, her Campanile, rising above the city like a glorified spirit of peace and repose.

The Church of Santa Maria della Salute, which Ruskin abuses, is a strange, magnificent thing, "like a piece of white coral rising from the sea." I cannot imagine why Ruskin abuses it except from his horror of the "Renaissance," which has its failures, truly, but Santa Maria della Salute is not one of them. This glorious church, rotund, grand, bristling with statues, with white angels flying from every pinnacle; pompous, magnificent, its domes greeting the morning sun, salutes you as you begin your journey through the Grand Canal, like the genius of Venice herself. The world cannot permit any carping critic to decide that it is not beautiful; as well decry the corolla of the night-blooming cereus or the color of the cactus grandiflora or the perfume of a damask rose. It appeals to a higher sense than that of criticism, the elective right of every human being to admire what pleases him.

So on through the Grand Canal, "that serpent of the Apocalypse, shining with jewels." As I saw it afterward illuminated, I shall remember the house of Lucrezia Borgia in blood red, the Maria della Salute in rose color, the Accademia in lilac, and the Rialto in every color of the rainbow. You take a walk to the Rialto. It is out of character to walk in Venice; still, you can do it. It is a gay walk through streets full of tempting shops and cheerful, swart Venetians who live out of doors.

You emerge on the Rialto, itself lined on both sides with shops, with a broad street between them, over which flows a human stream perpetually. Here walk Shylock, and Jessica, and Lorenzo, and Antonio; they are the real people, and we are the shadows; we shall pass away, but they will walk here forever. The square of St. Mark's is the core of Venice, the scene of its life and movement! What a place to "go a-shopping" is this famous square! Beads from Murano, Byzantine mosaics, turquois ornaments of Oriental fashion, gold chains of Venice; long, slender, and delicate goblets, with serpents wound round them; winged lions for your watch chains; rings with "Ricordo di Venezia" (useless request—as if you could ever forget it!) for a legend; shops full of bric-à-brac, cabinets which belonged to Lucrezia Borgia, fans which Jessica may have once flirted, pictures, photographs, and all the prettiest, most Oriental, most original jewelry in the world. Take a pot of gold when you walk around the Piazza.

Alas the day, there are ninety churches in Venice! Churches are hard on the constitution and the back. One needs several lives and a spine that knows no weakness, where frescoes and marbles and immortal pictures and monuments to the Doges alternately claim your attention. The Frari, Gesuiti, Giovanni e Paolo, St. Mark's, Maria della Salute, and Maria dell' Orto, rich in Tintorettos, alone remain in my memory, that poor curtain over which these brilliant images passed so quickly.

The Frari is certainly a very beautiful church, with its twelve pillars and lofty dome; there are some peculiar and valuable monuments to the Doges deserving of study, if only from their queerness. One to the Doge Giovanni Pesaro looks strangely familiar to American eyes. Huge negroes in tattered garments—the black marble skin shining through the white marble clothing—the negroes bearing cotton bales on their woolly heads; over these, in stately repose, lies the marble effigy of the Doge, who, I suppose, "made money in cotton." This church is disfigured by two tasteless monuments to Titian and Canova.

The Gesuiti is sumptuously poor and magnificently ugly. Its curtains of marble, its verde antique columns inlaid with white, are marvels of labor to no purpose; it is all feeble and pretentious, but it owns an "Assumption" by Tintoretto, which is enough for one church.

San Giovanni e Paolo, the Westminster Abbey of Venice, is spacious and magnificent, filled with rich architectural monuments, lovely bas-reliefs, statues, and noble pictures. In a chapel of this church, in 1867, was burned Titian's great picture of "St. Peter, Martyr," for which Venice refused an offer of $50,000 from the King of Bavaria. San Giovanni is so vast that its treasures do not crowd it. There is still room for an army of worshippers.

As for St. Mark's, who can describe it? Imagine its one detail of 500 porphyry and verde antique columns, its Saracenic gates, its horseshoe-shaped trellises. There is a luxury and prodigality of ornament about St. Mark's; it is so suggestive of the reckless caprice of an Eastern monarch who buries his favorite beneath purple mantles, caskets of jewels, perfumes, spices, and choicest fabrics, that its first impression is a confusing one.

But as you sit in the gay public square sipping your ice, and watch the evening shadows descend, softening those five domes, those gilded capitals, the whole thing takes form and shape and becomes forevermore the reigning beauty of your soul. I hardly dare go inside, where scarlet is lavishly laid on dead gold, where amethyst rivals ruby. Language was made before St. Mark's, and the tower of Babel did not suggest it. There are no words sufficient unto it.

Over that low, broad, delicious arch stand the famous bronze horses—the only horses in Venice, and these have traveled far. Once they reared their iron hoofs over Nero's triumphal arch in Rome; thence they followed Constantine to his own imperial city. From Constantinople the Doge Dandolo brought them to Venice. For five centuries they stood in this, their golden stall, when Napoleon harnessed them to his arrogant triumphal car and drove them to Paris, where they baited for a while in the Place Carrousel; but their nostrils snuffed the Eastern air, and in 1815 they trotted back to Venice, where now let them ever remain, adding another dignity to the proud old church.

Opposite St. Mark's rises the graceful Campanile; around its airy heights fly the sacred pigeons of Venice. These fat-breasted fellows, fed at the expense of the city, are, like many of us, living on the virtues of their ancestors, for while Admiral Dandolo was besieging Candia at the commencement of the thirteenth century some carrier pigeons brought him important news from the island, and he dispatched messages of his success to Venice by the same winged telegraph. Since then their descendants have ever been the pampered favorites of the Venetians. They perch on the domes of St. Mark's, they are intimate with the two Vulcans who strike the hours in La Torre dell' Orologio, and they flit undismayed about the granite column where St. Theodore stands majestically on his crocodile. They are not afraid of the terrible winged lion, who from the other column has watched this glorious harbor so long, and they add by the shifting lustre of their restless necks, and by the grace of their perpetual flight, another beauty to a spot which of all others in the world needs such aid the least.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

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Letters to the Editor.

The editor invites the readers of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART to contribute to this department of the paper. He would prefer to have contributions signed with the full name of writers, but he will print letters with other signatures if requested so to do. Although the editor cannot undertake to be responsible for the opinions expressed, a wide latitude will be permitted in discussion.

Gibbon's "Decline and Fall."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the last issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW the article on the "Historians of Nero's Time" is interesting and profitable. In reading it, however, one can but think that the writer's comment on Gibbon is more suggestive than explicit. There seems to be almost a little flavor of the closing years of the last century. He seems to approach the Sixteenth Chapter with some hesitation and to recommend its perusal with caution, and then only with Guizot and Milman as antiseptics. He does concede that it is the greatest of histories notwithstanding its "provoking and unreasonable prejudices." The first volume of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" was published in 1776, and the last in 1788. Three years after its completion a rumor reached New England that it was to be admitted as a text book to the students of Harvard College. Lest such an evil report should ruin the institution, the President hastened to publish over his signature, under date of Nov. 14, 1791, a card in The Sentinel stating that the "information was untrue," and that "Gibbon's History had never been thought of for the purpose."

Guizot's translation was published in 1812. Guizot was one of the first to appreciate the greatness of Gibbon as a historian and the immense value of his work. He later acknowledges that in his first examination he had done the author great injustice, (Harper's edition, Vol. I., Page 15.) Milman was born in the same year that President Joseph Willard published the note above referred to in The Sentinel. His edition of Gibbon was published in 1845. Milman had himself, like Gibbon, experienced the bitterness of hostile criticism and clerical condemnation. His "History of the Jews" had been bitterly assailed sixteen years before. His orthodoxy was questioned, and The Family Library, the series in which his history appeared, was condemned and its further publication stopped. His works were "sneered at, decried, and kept from the public as far as possible," (White's "Warfare of Science with Theology," Vol. II., 340.)

Milman lived to conquer the prejudice with which his first work was received, and his "History of Latin Christianity" ranks with the most interesting and valuable Church histories ever written. Milman's Gibbon nearly divides the years since the first publication of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." It is a question well worthy of study and investigation whether the original Gibbon or the notes of Milman would in the light of present knowledge have most need of correction.

Without presuming to enter into any such examination, it seems proper to refer to one or two points of difference between them which are closely connected with the portion by the history referred to in the article in the last SATURDAY REVIEW. Milman condemns Gibbon (Vol. I., 18,) for not conceding the supernatural origin of Christianity. Gibbon discreetly turns that question over to the theologian, and says he "may indulge the pleasing task of describing religion as she descends from Heaven," but the more melancholy task of the historian is to trace "her long residence upon the earth." Does it not almost seem that Gibbon must have anticipated in some measure the flood of literature in the last half of the next century upon the development of religious thought and the evolution of religions?

Again Gibbon (Vol. II., 109,) says "every age bears testimony to the wonderful events by which it was distinguished, and its testimony appears no less weighty and respectable than that of the preceding generation," while Milman refuses to accept the testimony of all miraculous events in post-apostolic times. "He might," says he, (Vol. I., 21,) "have annihilated the whole fabric of post-apostolic miracles if he had left uninjured * * * those of the New Testament." When it is considered that this is a point of radical difference between the Church of Milman and the largest sect of the Christian Church, it is apparent that Milman here condemns Gibbon, not that he wrote impartially as a historian and a philosopher, but because he did not write as a partisan and as a sectarian. It would almost seem that the charge of "provoking and unreasonable prejudice" was quite as applicable to Milman as to Gibbon.

A dozen years after the publication of Milman's Gibbon there came from the press another historical work of great research which has continued for forty years to attract much attention, from which may be quoted a brief comment on Gibbon relating to the portion of his work under consideration:

> "Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall' has now been jealously scrutinized by two generations of eager and unscrupulous opponents; and I am only expressing the general opinion of competent judges when I say that by each successive scrutiny it has gained fresh reputation. Against his celebrated Fifteenth and Sixteenth Chapters all the devices of controversy have been exhausted; but the only result has been that, while the fame of the historian is untarnished, the attacks of his enemies are falling into complete oblivion. The work of Gibbon remains; but who is there who feels any interest in what was written against him?" (Buckle's Civilization in England, Vol. I., 308.)

One more brief quotation from a work still a generation later may fittingly close this letter:

> "The 'History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire' still remains the most delightful, instructive, and refreshing of all works of the kind, simply because the man who wrote it—a scholar, an investigator, and a thinker—chanced also to be nothing else—not even what is known in common parlance as a Christian! Consequently, undeterred by a storm of theological and now forgotten obloquy, he dealt with the fall of the old faith and the rise of the new as a philosopher, not as a partisan." ("Massachusetts, Its Historians and Its History," by Charles Francis Adams, Page 41.)

L. D. BURDICK.

McDonough, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1898.

John P. Kennedy of Baltimore.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An interesting literary question awaits solution. On Page 249, Vol. II., of "Men Women, and Manners in Colonial Times," by Sydney G. Fisher, (Lippincott, 1898,) is the following:

> "John Pendleton Kennedy, a Baltimorean. * * * He was on intimate terms with Thackeray and was with him in Paris when 'The Virginians' was being published as a serial story. Thackeray complained that he was disinclined to supply the next installment for the printers, and suggested in his jovial way that Kennedy write it. After familiarizing himself with the general trend of the novel and its author's style, Kennedy wrote what was required, and it now appears as part of the fourth chapter of the second volume, describing with greater accuracy than the great novelist was capable of the scenes of Western Maryland in the Colonial period."—Appleton's American Biographies.

The authority to which Mr. Fisher referred me, on my inquiry for a verification of this statement, is not satisfactory, and I cannot help doubting its substantial accuracy. Its short notice of Kennedy, Vol. III., Page 517, is full of inaccuracies. For instance: "While he [Kennedy] was abroad he became a friend of Thackeray's." The fact being that he renewed in Paris what must necessarily have been a short acquaintance with Thackeray, made when the latter was in America in 1853-6, and apparently saw him but once in Paris, in 1858. After narrating Thackeray's request to Kennedy it continues: "'Well,' said Kennedy, 'so I will, if you will give me the run of the story.' The result was that Kennedy wrote the fourth chapter, second volume, of 'The Virginians.'" This is opposed to Kennedy's own diary, Page 296, Tuckerman's life, where Kennedy himself says: "I gave him a doubtful promise to do it." The American biographies give Kennedy the credit of the whole fourth chapter; Mr. Fisher of but part of it. Neither of his friends, Winthrop, Lowell, or Hillard, in their memorial speeches before the Massachusetts Historical Society, though Winthrop's was quite detailed, allude to this incident. In Tuckerman's "Life of John P. Kennedy, (Putnams, New York, 1871,) I find in the diary of Mr. Kennedy two entries, as follows:

Page 364—"Jan. 15, 1856. Thackeray tells me he is going to write a novel with the incidents of our Revolution introduced into it. To give him some information he is seeking with this view, I lent him some books—'Graydon's Memoirs of the Revolution,' 'Heath's Memoirs,' and 'Garden's Anecdotes'—which he takes away with him. I tell him he may keep them as long as he wishes and may return them to me hereafter."

Page 296—"Paris, Sept. 26, 1858. Thackeray called to see me and sits an hour or two. He is not looking well. He tells me he has need of my assistance with his 'Virginians'—and says Heaven has sent me to his aid. He wants to get his hero from Fort Duquesne, where he is confined a prisoner after Braddock's defeat, and bring him to the coast to embark for England. 'Now, you know all that ground,' he says to me, 'and I want you to write a chapter for me to describe how he got off and what travel he made.' He insists that I shall do it. I give him a doubtful promise to do it, if I can find time in the thousand engagements that now press upon me, on the eve of our leaving Paris. I would be glad to do it if circumstances will allow."

There is no evidence anywhere that Kennedy complied with this evidently jocular request. If Kennedy ever sent a manuscript to Thackeray we may be sure that Thackeray acknowledged its receipt. If that acknowledgment were in writing Kennedy would have preserved it and Tuckerman printed it. If not in writing, it is more than probable Kennedy would have mentioned it in his diary or left some evidence of the fact. Kennedy, by the diary, Page 296, was much pressed at the time of Thackeray's request; he left Paris soon afterward and returned to this country Oct. 16, twenty days after the Paris interview, thus apparently having but little time to write the alleged chapter or any part of it. On reading Chapter IV., Vol. II., of "The Virginians," one finds so many of Thackeray's peculiar and inimitable touches that it is hard to believe that Kennedy—though a clever writer—could ever have had any part in its composition. Is there any one among your readers who can clear up this question? J. S.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1898.

Longfellow for Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I saw a note to the effect that a writer in The Outlook suggested that children should be fed with the poetry of such eminent verse-makers as Longfellow and others, and not with mere nonsense rhymes. I quote from memory, and I may not convey the exact meaning of The Outlook writer, but that is about what he said. On this I have meditated two observations.

1. A high scholastic authority in Brooklyn has refused permission for Longfellow's "Building of the Ship" to be read in a certain public school. This particular objection is to these passages:

> "He waits impatient for his bride.
> There she stands with her foot upon the sands."
> * * * * * *
> "She leaps into the ocean's arms
> With all her youth and all her charms."

The Brooklyn purist says that these lines are too erotic for Brooklyn maidenhood.

2. If Longfellow's verse is to be given to the children, by all means let there be included therein the touching poem opening thus:

> "I know a little girl,
> And she has a little curl
> That hangs down in the middle of her forehead.
> And when she is good
> She's very, very good,
> But when she is bad she is horrid."

I am not sure whether this poem, and others like it, can be found in any of Longfellow's collected works; but he wrote it. Miss Blanche Roosevelt, while preparing "The Masque of Pandora" for the operatic stage, was invited to make a long visit at Longfellow's home in Cambridge. One Summer evening, while sitting on the piazza with the good, kindly poet, Miss Roosevelt, having mentioned some of the nonsense verses then current in the newspapers, ventured the opinion that the very silliest of these were the lines beginning "I know a little girl," &c. While she was repeating the objectionable verses, a member of the family who had not heard the previous conversation came upon the scene and said, as the lady concluded, "Why those are Mabel's verses." And then it came out that Longfellow, the author of "The Building of the Ship," had written the lines for the amusement of one of his grandchildren. Possibly his knowledge of children and of what they want was deeper than that of the theorist of The Outlook.

When the theorist and the Brooklyn educator "get together" to prepare an edition of Longfellow's poems for juvenile consumption they will have a good time.

BOWDOIN.

New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

Two Good Book Lists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent's sample list of short stories is so good that it is a pleasure to supply him, through your courtesy, with others. The fifty stories herewith sent are from a list of one hundred prepared for use in the Buffalo Public Library. The entire list will be reprinted in the next number of The Bulletin of Bibliography, published by the Boston Book Company, and will there contain not only the name of the book in which the individual story is included, but the original magazine sources of those which first saw the light in that way:

James Lane Allen's "Flute and Violin."
Wolcott Balestier's "Captain, My Captain," in "An Average Woman."
H. C. Bunner's "Love in Old Clothes."
Rose Terry Cooke's "The Deacon's Week," in "The Sphinx's Children," and "Freedom Wheeler's Controversy with Providence," in "Somebody's Neighbors."
A. T. Quiller Couch's "The Roll Call of the Reef," in "The Wandering Heath."
Richard Harding Davis's "Gallegher" and "The Reporter Who Made Himself King," in "Cinderella and Other Stories."
C. S. Davison's "How I Sent My Aunt to Baltimore" in Scribner's "Stories of the Railway."
Chester Bailey Fernald's "The Cat and the Cherub" and "The Cruel Thousand Years."
John Fox's "A Mountain Europa," in "A Cumberland Vendetta."
Robert Grant's "The Matrimonial Tontine Benefit Association," in "The Bachelor's Christmas."
Edward Everett Hale's "My Double and How He Undid Me," in "If, Yes, and Perhaps."
Saxe Holm's "The One-Legged Dancers," in her first series of stories.
Anthony Hope's "The Indifference of the Miller of Hofbau" and "The Sin of the Bishop of Modenstein," in "The Heart of the Princess Osra."
Thomas A. Janvier's "The Passing of Thomas," in Harper's Monthly, Vol. 85, Page 439.
Sarah Orne Jewett's "The Courting of Sister Wisby," in "The King of Folly Island."
Rudyard Kipling's "The Incarnation of Krishna Mulvaney," in "Mine Own People" and "Soldier Stories."
Andrew Lang's "In the Wrong Paradise."
Brander Matthews's "Edged Tools," in "With My Friends."
E. P. Mitchell's "The Tachypomp," in Volume V. of "Stories by American Authors."
Fitz James O'Brien's "The Diamond Lens."
Thomas Nelson Page's "Meh Lady," in "In Ole Virginia," and "Run to Seed," in "Elsket."
Gilbert Parker's "The Gift of the Simple King," in "An Adventurer of the North," and "She of the Triple Chevron," in "Pierre and His People," and "The March of the White Guard," in "Tavistock Tales."
Julian Ralph's "Dutch Kitty's White Slippers," in "People We Pass."
H. Roberson's "How the Derby Was Won," in Scribner's "Stories of the South."
Molly Elliot Seawell's "The True Story of Commandant Lièvre," in Scribner's Magazine, August, 1897.
W. H. Shelton's "The Wedding Journey of Mrs. Zaintree," in "A Man Without a Memory."
Annie Trumbull Slosson's "Fishin' Jimmy," in "Seven Dreamers."
Gertrude Smith's "The Rousing of Mrs. Potter."
John R. Spears's "The Story of a Second Mate," in "The Port of Missing Ships."
Robert Louis Stevenson's "The Story of the Young Man with the Cream Tarts," in "The Suicide Club."
F. J. Stimson's "Mrs. Knollys."
Frank R. Stockton's "The Knife That Killed B. Haney," in "The Watchmaker's Wife," "The Remarkable Wreck of the Thomas Hyke," and "A Tale of Negative Gravity," in "A Chosen Few."
Ruth McEnery Stuart's "The Dividing Fence," in "In Simpkinsville."
Octave Thanet's "The Missionary Sheriff."
Mrs. E. A. Walker's "The Winthrop-Drury Affair," in Scribner's Monthly, Vol. 10, Page 753.
H. B. Marriott Watson's "The Quandary of the Bishop," in "Galloping Dick."
A. Webster's "Miss Eunice's Glove," in Vol 6 of "Stories by American Authors."
Stanley Weyman's "Farming the Taxes," in "From the Memoirs of a Minister of France."
Mary E. Wilkins's "The Revolt of Mother," in "A New England Nun."
J. L. Williams's "The Stolen Story," in Scribner's Magazine, August, 1897.
Owen Wister's "The Second Missouri Compromise," in "Red Men and White."
Margaret Yale Wynne's "The Little Room."

I take pleasure in inclosing, in view of your discussion of books for children, two lists which have also been prepared for use in the Buffalo Public Library. You are at liberty to reprint them if your interest in the subject warrants it, or the library will gladly give them to any of your correspondents who write for them.

THERESA ELMENDORF,
Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1898.

[The editor is already familiar with the Buffalo Public Library's list of books for children, and "Esteemed Contributor," whose article, "Books That Separate Parents from Their Children," began this discussion in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, found it useful in preparing the list given in the writer's second article. Readers interested in this subject will do well to avail themselves of the kind offer contained in Mrs. Elmendorf's letter. Besides this list, the Buffalo Public Library issues another that gives one hundred good short stories.—ED.]

Famous Celtic Authors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW you quoted from an article in Literature, (a publication owned by The London Times,) in which the writer says that whatever else the Celt may have done he has not produced our best books, and goes further and says not even the second best. Saxon, Norman, and Dane, the writer says, may be represented among the masterpieces of English literature, but the Gael or the Cymry—where are they?

The writer of such stuff as this must surely have never heard of Macaulay, the greatest of English historians; or of Burke, whose published speeches are the very best examples of the highest style of English prose; or of Sheridan, who made the finest speech ever delivered in the English language, and wrote the finest comedy of the eighteenth century; or of Goldsmith, who "touched nothing that he did not adorn." Was Byron without any Celtic blood, and is not the once universal belief as to the Anglo-Saxon origin of Shakespeare very much shaken by recent investigations, which point very clearly to a Welsh of Cymric ancestry for him?

But it is useless to multiply instances of this kind when hundreds of names of Irish, Scottish, and Welsh writers will readily occur to any mind that gives the matter a moment's thought.

When The London Times lavished columns of praise on Capt. Mahan, and called him the greatest writer on naval topics of modern times, it must have not been aware that he was of purely Celtic descent; and also that, if the names of the two Justin McCarthys, father and son; Conan Doyle, and Hall Caine were omitted from a list of English writers of fiction at the present time there would be scarcely any one left (outside of Kipling) but W. T. Stead, the author of "If Christ Came to Chicago" and numerous other "masterpieces" of the same kind; Grant Allen, who wrote about "The Woman Who Did" something or other; the dull and prosy preacher Mrs. Humphry Ward, and one other woman the details of whose divorce proceedings will cling to the minds of the "great English people" much longer than the best passages from her trashy and revolting novels.

There is no hope for the critic who compares Moore to Burns to the disadvantage of the former. To properly appreciate Burns one must needs be a Scot or else a thorough master of the Scottish dialect. He will never be a universal favorite like Moore, whose Irish melodies alone, even if he had never written another poem, will cause his name to be loved, now and for all time, the world over.

Where is th. Erse Pepys, the writer in Literature asks? They had none like him certainly and need not regret the fact very much. A man whose diary chronicles the sayings and doings of the vile men and viler women who made the court of Charles II. renowned throughout the world for its shamelessness and indecency. If Pepys were alive to-day his proper vocation would be a reporter for The New York World or Police Gazette.

It would be strange indeed if any critic connected in the remotest degree with The London Times could do justice to the Celts. That paper has been rabidly anti-Celtic and anti-Irish since the day it was first published, over 100 years ago. It can never forget the fierce invective and overpowering ridicule heaped upon it more than half a century ago by O'Connell in answer to its coarse and brutal attacks upon himself and the whole Irish people; and it is still weak and staggering from the fatal blow it received when it tried by the means of the forger Pigott to ruin the Irish cause. The Parnell Commission nearly ruined it financially, not to mention the loss of prestige it incurred in the eyes of all honest Englishmen. Its recent attempt to overthrow the Government of the Transvaal Republic and force a free republican people to become vassals of England has made its name execrated by lovers of liberty throughout the world. Truly, it must be aggravating to the once powerful organ, feared throughout Europe, to think that it was the influence of the Irish (above all others) that has brought it to its present state of impotence and decay. M. REIDY.

New York, Feb. 10, 1898.

"The Finest Woman in Fiction."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW your correspondent's articles on the finest woman in fiction. The character, however, is one with which I have not previously made acquaintance. Would you oblige me, and at the same time, I am sure, oblige many others of your readers, by stating what your own view is as to the finest female character a writer of fiction has drawn? J. J.

Nyack, Feb. 12, 1898.

[With pleasure. The editor now these

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many years has been known to a few intimate friends, to entertain a very partial fondness for Elizabeth Bennet.—Ed.]

"Brothers of the Book."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the 7th inst. I wrote you a bit of a letter regarding the newly formed Brothers of the Book, thinking you might consider it of sufficient interest to publish it in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. The joke on me follows: Taking it for granted that the letter would appear, I ordered Brentano's to record my order for ten copies of the REVIEW for Feb. 12. Alas! a minute investigation failed to reveal the letter in the issue named. The ten extra copies will, however, be distributed among my friends, as first intended, as I am always glad to do a little missionary work along bookish lines.

Possibly the letter did not reach you? So I am inclosing a duplicate of it. Should you not desire to publish it, kindly advise me, and I am ever, with congratulations on THE REVIEW, sincerely yours,

L. C. WOODWORTH.

Gouverneur, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1898.

[Mr. Woodworth's first letter was duly received, and within forty-eight hours thereafter was put into type. But, along with many columns of other matter, it was crowded out of last week's paper. Readers, perhaps, do not know that in the latitude of this office it has been snowing manuscripts very hard for the past two months. Mr. Woodworth's first letter, given below, has escaped being buried beneath an avalanche that covers many another well-timed effort. The editor begs to congratulate Mr. Woodworth. May he not also congratulate Brentano's—for the second order?—ED.]

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read the interesting review of Growoll's valuable "American Book Clubs" in the latest number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, and it occurs to me that other readers of it may be interested in learning of a newly formed book club, called the Brothers of the Book. Their initial publication will be a reprint of Pater's well-known conclusion of "The Renaissance." This will be issued in a small edition in brochure form. The scrivener (undersigned) will be glad to answer inquiries from book lovers concerning this or future publications of the club.

LAURENCE C. WOODWORTH.

Gouverneur, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1898.

Best of Its Kind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you please send a sample copy of THE TIMES'S most excellent SATURDAY REVIEW to my good friend Frank Preston Stearns, Tufts College Hill, Mass.? I think that scholarly literary and art critic would much enjoy a perusal of it. It is the best thing of its kind we have now. Personally, I delight in its keen, original, and just reviews of books. It seems also to possess a sterling Americanism which The Critic, The Bookman, and The Nation might do well to imitate. You have given us some very noteworthy articles, and your "Authors at Home" series is most valuable and interesting. Sincerely yours,

WALTER PULITZER.

West Orange, N. J., Feb. 12, 1898.

Praise, Indeed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It will interest you to know that a friend of Sir Francis Seymour Haden, the eminent English etcher, recently received from him the following compliment for THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW:

"Very many thanks for sending me the REVIEW sheets of THE NEW YORK TIMES. They are very interesting, and the work is very well done, and if it is to be had here I should like to subscribe to it." J. B.

New York, Feb. 14, 1898.

More Saturdays Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You may have heard of an organization of "Shut-Ins." I am a member of that "army of martyrs," and can fully appreciate the good THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW brings us. I feel as the children do about the holidays, and wish the Saturdays came oftener. Being in the autumn of life, I would not care to add even one plume to "Old Time's" wings; still I am eager for what it brings, and scan THE REVIEW with great interest. I would be glad to give something to the fund of ideas, but I am void, and only "a looker on in Vienna."

"I can no other answer make but thanks,
And thanks, and ever oft good turns
Are shuffled off with such uncurrent pay."

M. C. S.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1898.

Authors at Home.

XVIII.

Henryk Sienkiewicz in Poland.

If we may judge by the volume of letters addressed to the Editor of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, Henryk Sienkiewicz, the great Polish novelist, is the person of paramount interest in the literary world about whom the greatest curiosity is felt, and of whom little is yet known. Some of the following incidents in the life of the author of "The Trilogy" and "Quo Vadis" have been gathered by the writer in interviews with Count Bozenta Chlapowski during the present engagement of his gifted wife, Mme. Modjeska.

Of the utmost interest to those who have read "With Fire and Sword" and "The Deluge" will be the discovery that California furnished the Polish author the living originals of his two greatest characters, Pan Longin Podbipienta, the Don Quixote of Lithuania, and "Zagloba," a curious and fascinating combination of Falstaff and Ulysses, of whom Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Magazine affirms that Sienkiewicz "has in Zagloba given a new character to literature."

Henryk Sienkiewicz is at the present writing fifty-three years old, he having been born in 1845 at Wola Okrejska, in Lithuania. He comes of a distinguished but not of a titled family, which is of itself somewhat exclusive, in a country where countless nobles follow the plow and where rank does not always imply wealth or culture. Another distinguished representative of the same family is Charles Sienkiewicz, the Polish historian and late Consul in Egypt.

Henryk Sienkiewicz first came into prominence in his own country through the publization in the Polish Gazette of Warsaw of his "charcoal sketches," such as "The Old Servant," "The Will of the Peasant," "The Angel," and, I think, "Hania," he having been for some years feuilleton writer on that journal. He came to America in 1876 before he was thirty years old in the company with one Jules Sypurewski, who had been both a Turkish and German officer, and not with the Chlapowskis (Mount Bozenta and his wife, Helen Modjeska,) as has been so often stated, although the latter joined Sienkiewicz and his friend a few months later at a settlement which they called Anno Luni, near Los Angeles, in California. Sienkiewicz returned to Europe early in 1878, having spent less than two years in America, and that so exclusively among exiles of his own nationality that, with the exception of a few names of familiar objects, he gained no knowledge of the English language. Notwithstanding the failure of the colony of Anno Luni, his impressions of America and the Americans are said to have been agreeable, although his knowledge of the one was confined to the Pacific Coast between San Francisco and Aspinwall, and his intercourse with the other was necessarily of the slightest.

On his return to Warsaw he became editor of the daily newspaper Slowo, (The Word,) at which post he remained for ten or twelve years, during which time he published his great work, the Polish "Trilogy," consisting of three historical novels, "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and "Pan Michael." These works appeared in somewhat irregular daily installments, as they fell from the author's hand or failed to fall, and were published simultaneously in Sienkiewicz's own Warsaw paper, Slowo, in the Kraj at St. Petersburg, in the Cras at Cracow, in the Gareta at Lemberg, and in the Driennik at Posen, not to mention the translations which followed in Berlin and other European cities. The installments were brief—a few sheets, a part of a chapter, and sometimes for two or three days nothing whatever, if it happened that the author was not in a humor to write. He is said to write with the greatest facility and with a certainty of touch that leaves few corrections to be made, but that he is in no sense a systematic or a plodding worker.

Brief as was his stay in America, it is a singular and interesting fact that he found in California among his exiled countrymen the prototypes of his two greatest characters, Zagloba and Pan Longin Podbipienta, respectively, the Falstaff and the Don Quixote among the Polish Knights of the Trilogy. Captain Corvin, (Zagloba,) commonly called "Old Cap," and Captain Francis Podipienta) were two old forty-niners who had become exiles in the Polish troubles of 1831 and had emigrated to America in 1840. "Old Cap" was of noble birth and entitled to the Polish name Piotrowski, and Captain Francis might have been called Wojciechowski, if such language had ever been permitted by the Vigilance Committee. Old Cap when Sienkiewicz knew him was a Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of San Francisco vaporing hostility against the invasion of Chinese as Zagloba blusters before the seventeenth century enemies of Poland. Old Cap held this position through favor of his political friend, Senator Booth, where he continued to consume brandy in unlimited quantities, even as Zagloba drank tipple mead, until there came a time when the doctors were obliged to cut off his grog and subject him to the humiliation of the milk cure.

It was while "Old Cap" Corvin was supposed to be enduring this treatment with equanimity that Count Bozenta chanced to pay him a visit. "Look, my friend," exclaimed the old man, holding up a brimming glass of the despised beverage, "the doctors compel me to drink that—that!" And then casting his eyes upward, "and thou Lord God, dost not send thy thunder. Drink it, my friend, and save an old man from humiliation."

His visitor was nearly strangled with the first swallow of the innocent-looking fluid, which contained more brandy than milk. The original Zagloba afterward died in Paris, where he had gone to visit a married daughter, and if Captain Francis has succeeded in cutting off his three heads at a blow as Pan Longin [illegible]'d before the walls of Zaberaj, no doubt he, too, has paid the last debt of nature with resignation. Pan Longin Podbipienta, the Puritan Knight of Lithuania, who fell pierced with the arrows of the Tartars while attempting to escape through their lines to bring succor to the besieged city, is Count Bozenta's favorite character.

Sienkiewicz was first married in 1880, two years after his return from America, at about the time "With Fire and Sword" was appearing in the daily papers, and it was while he was engaged on the last of the series, "Pan Michael," that his beloved wife was removed by death, leaving him a widower with two children, Henryk, now a boy of sixteen, and a daughter, Yadviga, two years younger, who is represented beside her father in the frontispiece of some of the more recent editions of his works. In this picture it will be seen that the author's hair is turning gray on the temples, hair which was originally of a warm chestnut color, and never black, as would appear from the frontispiece, with which we are most familiar—a misleading effect, doubtless produced by overprinting of the photograph submitted for reproduction.

His favorite Summer home is at Zakopane, a very old and picturesque watering place in the Carpathian Mountains. Sienkiewicz is a very rich man for an author, most of his fortune having been accumulated by the sale of his books. While the Polish historical novels are the favorites in his own country, "Quo Vadis" has enjoyed a large measure of popularity, for the Poles are distinctly a religious people, of whom the Lithuanians, being the most austere, are in character not unlike our Puritans. Sienkiewicz is nominally a Catholic in faith, but is described as extremely liberal in his opinions—not an agnostic or a skeptic in the French sense, but a man of catholic temperament, to whom religion appeals as a poetic sentiment rather than a rule of conduct.

Count Bozenta, who is an enthusiastic admirer of the works of Sienkiewicz, names "The Deluge" as his favorite among the historical novels. He feels strongly the inadequacy of the English translations to render the fine literary style of the Polish author, whom he describes as always selecting the right word with a genius that never fails him. He complains of the popular translation of the novels as made by one who, however accomplished as a writer of English, does not speak Polish any more than Sienkiewicz speaks English, and characterizes it as a "dictionary translation."

The Count called my attention to a very amusing blunder of the translator, writing the Polish words very carefully as I give them below. In "With Fire and Sword" occurred the word "paliwoda," meaning a scapegrace; but as the first syllable "pali" means he burns, and "woda" is water, it came about that "paliwoda" was rendered "waterburner." The peculiar expression constantly appearing in the translations of Sienkiewicz's works, "a number of tens," "a few tens," comes from the literal translation of the Polish substantive "dziesiatka," meaning "a ten," as a score in English means twenty.

It was through the influence of the mother of his children, although some time after her death, that Henryk Sienkiewicz wrote "Quo Vadis," in preparation for which he spent three months in Rome. Like its predecessors, this work was first given to the Polish public through the columns of the daily press and afterward issued in book form by the Warsaw publishers Gebetner & Wolff.

WILLIAM HENRY SHELTON.

Richard Le Gallienne.

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, whose first American reading was to take place at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon, has long been almost as well known here as in England through his books. About two years ago he was here for a very short time, not remaining long enough to meet many people. Mr. Le Gallienne was born at Liverpool in January, 1866. Later his people moved to Birkenhead, where his early youth was passed. Educated at Liverpool College, he was afterward articled to an accountant of that city. This new life proved so irksome that he was driven to writing as an antidote. His first book, "My Ladies' Sonnets," was written at this time, appearing in November, 1887, in a small privately printed edition, of which the greater number were sold in a couple of months. In March, 1888, a review of this book, written by Mr. James Ashcroft Noble, appeared in The Academy, which first drew general attention to Mr. Le Gallienne's work.

In 1889 Mr. Elkin Mathews published at the sign of The Bodley Head "Volumes in Folio," one of the most delightful volumes of bookish verse ever written. The present writer's knowledge of Mr. Le Gallienne's work began with this volume, which many people still think the best thing he has written. Among the many charming poems to be found in "Volumes in Folio," perhaps the finest of all is "Confessio Amantis":

When do I love you most, sweet books of mine?
  In strenuous morns when o'er your leaves I pore,
  Austerely bent to win austerest lore,
Forgetting how the dewy meadows shine;
Or afternoons when honeysuckles twine
  About the seat, and to some dreamy shore
  Of old Romance, where lovers evermore
Keep blissful hours, I follow at your sign?

"Yea, ye are precious then, but most to me
  Ere lamplight dawneth, when low croons the fire
To whispering twilight in my little room,
  And eyes read not, but sitting silently
I feel your great hearts throbbing deep in quire,
And hear you breathing round me in the gloom.

And this bit from a long poem, "Who Has Not Loved an Elsevir?"

"Who has not loved an Elsevir?
Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who dares confess he never read,
Cherished, and loved an Elsevir?
* * * * * * *
"Who has not, like our Wendell Holmes,
Tenderly loved these fairy tomes?
That dear little book in 32mo,
'Erasmi Colloquia,' surely you know,
  Typis Ludovici Elseverii,
  Daze, 1650, Amstelodami;
With its little ribbed back all bound in black
And the clearest type you ever did see."

In the same volume are two delightful poems quite too long to quote, "The Bookman's Avalon" and "Love Among the Folios," but perhaps one more short poem may be given, "With Pipe and Book":

"With pipe and book at close of day,
  Oh, what is sweeter, mortal, say;
  It matters not what book on knee,
  Old Isaak or the Odyssey.
  It matters not meerschaum or clay.

"And though one's eyes will dream astray,
  And lips forget to sue or sway.
  It is 'enough to merely Be'
    With Pipe and Book.

"What, though our modern skies be gray,
  As bards aver, I will not pray
  For 'soothing Death' to succor me,
  But ask this much, O Fate, of thee,
A little longer yet to stay
    With Pipe and Book."

Early in 1889 Mr. Le Gallienne was able to give up his office work to act as a sort of literary secretary to Mr. Wilson Barrett, the famous actor of the Princess Theatre, London. Mr. Barrett was much interested in his young secretary, and did a great deal to further his success by introducing him to literary and other prominent people. "George Meredith: Some Characteristics," Mr. Le Gallienne's next book, containing also a bibliography of Mr. John Lane, appeared in 1890. This book made a great success, and still remains the Meredith authority.

In the early part of 1891 Mr. Le Gallienne succeeded Mr. Clement Shorter as literary critic of The London Star, and, finding it necessary to be near his work, removed permanently from Birkenhead to London; from this time on he has depended entirely upon his literary work for his success. In October, 1891, he married Miss Mildred Lee of Liverpool—the "Mildred, Mil-sweet" of his poems—at St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, where many years before Hazlitt was married. This seems rather a curious coincidence, as Le Gallienne has since edited a newer edition of Hazlitt's "Liber Amoris." Shortly after the birth of a little daughter, in December, 1893, his wife died, and last year he was again married, the present Mrs. Le Gallienne being with him in America.

"The Book Bills of Narcissus," published by Frank Murray, Derby, 1891, afterward republished with an additional chapter by John Lane, London, 1895, is a delightful bit of prose, perhaps finer than anything he has done, unless it be portions of the first series of "Prose Fancies," published in 1894. One little bit from "Transferable Lives," one of these prose fancies, it is impossible to resist quoting. He has been speaking of "the ten thousand virgins who go moteless about the world, sweet women, with hearts like hidden treasures," going on to say:

"How often one sees such a one in train or omnibus, her eyes, maybe, spilling the precious spikenard of their maternal love on some happier woman's child. I noticed one of them withering on the stalk on my way to town this morning. She was, I surmised, about twenty-eight, carried a roll of music, and I had a strong impression that she was the sole support of an invalid mother. I could hardly resist suggesting to one of my men companions what a good wife she was longing to make, what a sleeping beauty she was, waiting for the marital kiss that would set all the sweet bells of her nature a-chime. I had the greatest difficulty in preventing myself from leaning over and putting it to her in this way: 'Excuse me, Madam, but I love you, will you be my wife? * * * And my imagination went on making pictures; how her eyes would suddenly brighten up like the northern aurora, how a strange bloom would settle on her somewhat weary face, and a dimple steal into her chin; how when she reached home and sat down to read Jane Austen to her mother, her mother would imagine roses in the room, and she would blushingly answer: 'Nay, mother, it is my cheeks'; and presently the mother would ask: 'Where is that smell of violets coming from?' and again she would answer: 'Nay, mother, it is my thoughts,' and again the mother would say: 'Hush! Listen to that wonderful bird singing yonder!' and she would answer: 'Nay, mother dear, it is only my heart!'"

Surely that bit of prose could only have been written by a poet! A controversy between Robert Buchanan and Mr. Le Gallienne was fought in the columns of The Daily Chronicle during 1893. A further outcome of this discussion was "The Religion of a Literary Man," which appeared in the Autumn of the same year. Besides his work for The Star and The Daily Chronicle, Mr. Le Gallienne contributes to The Academy, The Speaker, Illustrated London News, The Nineteenth Century, The New Review, The Pall Mall Budget, and other periodicals. He is a member of the Sette of Odd Volumes, the Hogarth, the Omar Khayyam, and other literary and social clubs.

Besides the books already mentioned, Mr. Le Gallienne has published a second series of "Prose Fancies," "Retrospective Reviews: A Literary Song," "English Poems," "R. L. S.: An Elegy and Other Poems," a new edition of the "Poems of A. H. Hallam," his new version of "Omar Khayyam,"* besides half a dozen less important volumes. Mr. Le Gallienne's personality seems to be a very charming one, and his many friends in London speak highly of his conversational powers. It remains to be seen, however, how successful he may be in his American readings.

D. F.

* Some passages from Mr. Le Gallienne's version of "Omar Khayyam" will be found in another part of this issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

1898

The Far West's Poet.

Joaquin Miller and His Verse.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Charles de Kay,
Author of "Hespérus," "Love Poems of Barnaval," &c.

One hears less and less of Joaquin Miller as a poet as the years go by, but there are few months in any year when one fails to see some paragraph from a Western paper mentioning his whereabouts. Lately he has brought out what purports to be his complete poetical works, that is to say, the old favorites, like "The Ship in the Desert," "With Walker in Nicaragua," and "Kit Carson's Ride," together with many smaller pieces whose existence might better have been ignored.

But even with the more popular and better known poems, he has taken many liberties, under the impression that he knows more about verse writing than he did when he first published them, an impression which is certainly a mistaken one. His old verses are the best he has ever made, while the later are for the most part inferior, save when old griefs rise up with old memories of jeers and criticisms of his art couched in contemptuous phrase; then his verses take the old ring, as in "Adios":

Yea, ye did hurt me. Joy in this.
  Receive great joy at last to know
Since pain is all your world of bliss
  That ye did, hounding, hurt me so!
But mute as bayed stag on the steeps
Who keeps his haunts and bleeding keeps
  His breast turned, watching where they come,
  Kept I, defiant, and as dumb.
But comfort ye, your work was done
With devil's cunning like the mole that lets
  the life-sap run.

And my revenge? My vengeance is
  That I have made one rugged spot
The fairer; that I fashioned this
  While envy, hate, and falsehood shot
Rank poison; that I leave to those
Who shot, for arrows, each a rose;
  Ay, labyrinths of rose and wold,
  Acacias garmented in gold,
Bright fountains where birds come to drink—
Such clouds of cunning, pretty birds, and tame as you can think.

The allusion is to his farm and house on the heights overlooking San Francisco Bay, on the spot where John C. Frémont camped when he first saw the site of San Francisco and named the Golden Gate. There is much about this little ranch in the copious footnotes, and the title page has a picture of the house. The same disconnected poem "Adios"—which appeared in 1896 under the title "Songs of Soul"—contains these fine lines, well conceived, well stated, and a testimony to the good heart of the poet:

Could I but teach man to believe—
  Could I but make small men to grow,
To break frail spider webs that weave
  About their thews and bind them low;
Could I but sing one song and slay
Grim Doubt; I then could go my way
  In tranquil silence, glad, serene,
  And satisfied from off the scene.
But ah, the disbelief, this doubt,
This doubt of God, this doubt of good, the damned spot will not out!

Grew once a rose within my room
  Of perfect hue, of perfect health,
Of such perfection and perfume
  It filled my poor house with its wealth.
Then came the pessimist who knew
Nor good or grace, but overthrew
  My rose, and in the broken pot
  Nosed fast for slugs within the rot.
He found, found with exulting pride
Deep in the loam a worm, a slug—the while my rose tree died.

It is typical of Joaquin Miller that he should reject the caterwauling, mewing sort and turn to healthy, heroic romance. Like Walt Whitman, he was ever a manly maker of verse, delighting in sunshine and action, filled with a big scorn for the pretty pettinesses of life and of literature. His best things, such as "The Ship in the Desert" and "With Walker in Nicaragua," have a swing and a go in them which amount to originality. He spreads his topic thin; he repeats, and he uses lines and whole stanzas which weaken rather than aid the poem; his vocabulary is not particularly rich, and his rhymes will not suit the gentlemen who write little books to prove that even famous poets must have defective ears because their rhymes are not always echoes perfectly exact. But he has a sense of beauty and dares frankly indulge it without caring overmuch whether or not people think him shallow and his verses catchy. He makes his pictures like this, from the introduction to "The Ship in the Desert":

A chief from out the desert's rim
Rode swift as twilight swallows swim,
And oh, his supple steed was fleet!
  About his breast flapped panther skins.
About his eager flying feet
  Flapp'd beaded, braided moccasins.
He stopped stock still, as still as stone,
He lean'd, he look'd, there glisten'd bright
From out the yellow, yielding sand
A golden cup with jeweled rim.

He leaned him low, he reach'd a hand,
He caught it up, he gallop'd on,
He turned his head, he saw a sight,
  His panther skins flew to the wind,
He rode into the rim of night;
  The dark, the desert lay behind;
The tawny Ishmaelite was gone,

He reach'd the town, and there held up
Above his head the jewel'd cup.
  He put two fingers to his lip,
  He whisper'd wild, he stood a-tip,
And lean'd the while with lifted hand
  And said: "A ship lies yonder dead,"
And said: "Such things lie sown in sand
  In yon far desert, dead and brown,
  Beyond where wave-wash'd walls look down
As thick as stars set overhead."
"'Tis from that desert ship," they said,
  "That sails with neither sail nor breeze
  The lonely bed and dried-up seas—
A galleon that sank below
  White seas ere Redmen drew the bow."
Loose versification like this is abomination to fastidious lovers of literature, but Joaquin Miller has an excellent subject in the idea of a ship stranded in the desert thousands of years ago, when the desert was a sea; if he handles it at great length, that is part and parcel of his individuality as a poet. Strikingly romantic is his description of the old man retreating with the woman who does not love him, at first up the Missouri, then westward over prairie and red-hot desert, until pursuers and pursued meet beside the primeval ship half buried in the sands, a thousand miles from any ocean. It is rather confusing, to be sure, when you think you are following the vicissitudes in the career of ancient peoples to come suddenly on the name of the old man "Morgan." So it is not a Phoenician, flying with the woman he has seized by guile on some Greek coast, but "old Morgan," perchance the buccaneer, who is relentlessly followed by Vasques for the sake of the woman. At no little length, but effectually, the poet describes the hideous heat, the mirage, the death of the black men; at last the ship is reached:

Like some vast ruin wrapp'd in flame
The sun fell down before them now.
Behind them wheel'd white peaks of snow
As they proceeded. Gray and grim
And awful objects went and came
Before them all. They pierced at last
The desert's middle depths and lo!
There loom'd from out the desert vast
A lonely ship, well-built and trim,
And perfect all in hull and mast.

No storm had stain'd it any whit,
No seasons set their teeth on it;
Her masts were white as ghosts and tall;
Her decks were as of yesterday,
The rains, the elements, and all
The moving things that bring decay
By fair green lands or fairer seas
Had touch'd not here for centuries.
Lo! date had lost all reckoning
And Time had long forgotten all
In this lost land, and no new thing
Or old could anywise befall;
For Time went by the other way.

Like "With Walker in Nicaragua," this poem was written in England, what time the slouch hat, red shirt, and boots outside his trousers made Joaquin Miller one of the lions of the season. At that time people thought and talked more of what the man wore than what he wrote, and some made up their minds that his verses were worthless because they thought he was posing for a cowboy in order to be an object of interest. Among the upper classes and the literary people who were imbued with the prejudices and dislikes of the upper classes there was still a good deal of the rancor against Americans which had grown sharper during our civil war. But Miller represented to these people the kind of American they were looking for, rude, hirsute, unconventional, original, something quite different from, or, as they would say in their peculiar grammar, different to, anything they knew about in Europe. Miller was received everywhere among the literary folk. In the notes under "Kit Carson's Ride" he speaks of meeting Browning, Dean Stanley, Lord Houghton, and dining with Rossetti and Browning.

"I told Browning I had an order—it was my first—for a poem in The Oxford Magazine and would like to borrow the measure and spirit of his 'Good News' for a prairie fire on the plains driving buffalo and all other life before it into a river.

"'Why not borrow from Virgil, as I did? He is as rich as one of your gold mines, while I am but a poor scribe.'"

In "Kit Carson's Ride" as it originally appeared the trapper and scout saves himself, while his Indian bride is overtaken by the prairie fire; but Miller thought better of that and makes Kit Carson save her, while her horse and their companion are overwhelmed by the flames.

These and other points are developed in the footnotes which follow the verses in a somewhat Whitmanic fashion. Miller is at pains to correct various stories that have followed him through life, for instance, that he ran away from school, that the incidents of the Indian girl and the means she took to release her white lover from a Mexican prison, told in "A Tale of the Tall Alcalde," were incidents of his own career. He recalls his pride when the late Emperor of Brazil sent him his thanks for "Isles of the Amazons," written in San Francisco at the request of Dom Pedro himself, and published in The Overland Monthly and The London Gentleman's Magazine. The Emperor translated it into Portuguese. It seems that Miller had a purpose in this poem, for he says: "I had hoped to induce people to pour out of crowded London and better their fortunes there, [in Brasil,] for there is great wealth far, far up the Amazon. Aye, what exalted praise swelled my heart one happy day in Rome when Partridge, our Minister to Brazil, gave me that message of thanks from the good Emperor, with a request to make his home my own while I lived."

But Miller says he does not like "Isles of the Amazons," and has "cut it up and cut it down and worked it over more than anything else." He was in Brazil, but could not describe it or seize its spirit. "The only thing that I like in it is the water. I can handle water, and water is water the world over. But had it not been for the water and some of the wild tangles and jungles, the whole thing would ere this have gone where the biggest half went long since." Curiously enough, he says that "The Ship in the Desert" was written for the same purpose, to induce people to emigrate from Europe. He chose singular arguments for persuasion. Anything better calculated to make the most enterprising European forswear emigration to the Far West could not be imagined than the descriptions of torrid sterility in this fine poem. As well seek to obtain settlers for Cuba by the shorter piece "A Christmas Eve in Cuba," one of the best of his later poems, in which the dead Don lies on his bier, at his head his son by his rightful wife, at his feet his daughter by a slave:

Their priests are many, for many their sins,
  Their sins are many, for their land is fair.
The perfumed waves and the perfumed winds
  The cocoa palms and the perfumed air;
The proud old Dons, so poor and so proud,
So proud their ghosts can scarce wear a shroud—
  This town of Columbus has priests and prayer;
And great bells pealing in the palm land.

Speaking of the different methods different writers employ when composing, Miller mentions several famous and noted people whom he knew. Lady Hardy told him that she could only write when she turned her face to a blank wall, and Miss Braddon showed him her desk among the bushes and flowers of her garden at Richmond Hill, where she wrote the novels that critics scoffed at but the public devoured with zest. Anthony Trollope, "a ponderous man," wrote standing at a high desk. He had his watch before him and always began at a given minute and ended at a given time. "That watch would have landed me in a madhouse," writes Miller. Whittier and Longfellow had perfect quiet and wrote on their desks, with everything at hand and in order. "I reckon Walt Whitman could write anywhere. I once was with him on top of a Fifth Avenue omnibus above a sea of people, when he began writing on the edge of a newspaper, and he kept it up for half an hour, although his elbow was almost continuously tangled up with that of the driver." His only absolute rule is perfect rest of mind and quiet before and while writing; yet he instances Harriet Prescott Spofford as a person who wrote while people were talking about her and while joining in the conversation herself. "I generally found George Eliot doubled up on a sofa, her legs up under her, heaps of robes and a pad on her lap." Her maxim was, there's nothing like keeping the back and legs warm while at work.

The origin of "With Walker in Nicaragua" is noteworthy. It seems that Miller knew the filibuster in California and saw him again in Nicaragua, but the rest is imaginary. The poem was begun when Miller was teaching school in Washington Territory. The news of John Brown's raid into Virginia reached him, and he began to write a poem on John Brown. Years afterward he was in London and read in an English paper a severe arraignment of Walker, with a description of his grave at Truxillo couched in scornful words. This enraged Miller to such an extent that he seized the John Brown verses and made them over into a defense of Walker, beginning:

He was a brick; let this be said
Above my brave dishonor'd dead.
I ask no more, this is not much,
Yet I disdain a colder touch
To memory as dear as his.
For he was true as God's north star,
And brave as Yuba's grizzlies are,
Yet gentle as a panther is,
Mouthing her young in her first fierce kiss.
* * * * * * *
A piercing eye, a princely air,
A presence like a chevalier,
Half angel and half Lucifer;
Sombrero black, with plume of snow,
That swept his long silk locks below;
A red serape with bars of gold,
All headless falling, fold on fold;
A sash of silk where flashing swung
A sword as swift as serpent's tongue
In sheath of silver chased in gold,
And Spanish spurs with bells of steel,
That dash'd and dangled at the heel;
A face of blended pride and pain,
Of mingled pleading and disdain,
With shades of glory and of grief—
The famous filibuster chief
Stood front his men amid the trees
That top the fierce Cordilleras,
With bent arm arch'd above his brow—
Stood still—he stands, a picture, now—
Long gazing down the sunset seas.

One of the most peculiar traits of Joaquin Miller is the indifference to the true echo in verse, the lack of ear he shows in his rhymes. Poems which he has altered again and again contain rhymes quite inadmissible on any system, such as "wind" to rhyme with "sins," "Cordilleras" to rhyme with "trees," "chapparal" to rhyme with "fell," "chevalier" to rhyme with "air." There seems no special need of so much looseness because usage in English and precedents from the greatest poets allow a great deal of latitude in rhyme; there seems neither reason nor rhyme in taking more, unless one goes direct to assonance, not rhyme, which is as legitimate as alliteration and blank verse.

It cannot be said that Joaquin Miller has done his reputation much service by issuing this volume; it has all the marks of a book published for his own satisfaction rather than for the pleasure of readers, and while nobody wishes to begrudge him that enjoyment it does seem a pity that anything should appear which diminishes the prestige of a poet based on fine verses of a very individual sort printed years ago.

Miller does not fail to show the influences on him of many poets whose work lies between that of Tennyson and Browning. Along with all the technical shortcomings of his ballads they possess a spring of true poetical genius that one misses from the verses of many a man who holds a place in English literature. Just now it is the fashion to admire beyond all bounds the verses of Rudyard Kipling, though he has never written anything that people who really love poetry and read much poetry recognize as of the first poetic rank. Joaquin Miller, however, has that quality which Kipling has always missed hitherto, a quality very difficult to define, which in his case exists in spite of weak lines, closing verses inept to a surprising degree, shocking rhymes, and a view of men and things neither subtle nor deep nor cosmopolitan like that of Kipling.

CHARLES DE KAY.

*THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF JOAQUIN MILLER. San Francisco: The Whitaker & Ray Company. 1897. 12 vo.

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This valentine is not too late, according to the children's theory of life—"any time after the 13th of February and before the 1st of March" is their season for valentines. It is only a trifle, but the trifling of a saintly scholar, Cardinal Newman:

VALENTINE FOR A LITTLE GIRL.

Little maiden, dost thou pine
For a faithful Valentine?
Art thou scanning timidly
Every face that meets thine eye?
Art thou fancying there may be
Fairer face than thou dost see?
Little maiden, scholar mine,
Would'st thou have a Valentine?

Go and ask, my little child,
Ask the Mother undefiled;
Ask, for she will draw thee near,
And will whisper in thine ear—
Valentine! the name is good,
For it comes of lineage high
And a famous family,
And it tells of gentle blood,
Noble blood and nobler still,
For its owner freely poured
Every drop there was to spill,
In the quarrel of His Lord.

Valentine! I know the name,
Many martyrs bear the same,
And they stand in glittering ring
Round their warrior God and King,
Who before and for them bled,
With their robes of ruby red
And their swords of cherub flame.

Yes, there is a plenty there;
Knights without reproach or fear;
Such St. Denys, such St. George,
Martin, Maurice, Theodore,
And a hundred thousand more;
Guerdon gained and warfare o'er.
By that sea without a surge
And beneath the eternal sky
And the beatific Sun
In Jerusalem above.
Valentine is every one:
Choose from out that company,
Whom to serve and whom to love.

CAROLUS.

Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 14, 1898.

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden,
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, Feb. 8.—We have recently had the annual proposal to establish an English Academy after the pattern of the French Academy, but of course it resulted, as it always will and should, in nothing but a series of unimportant letters to the newspapers. The proposal always takes the form of a plebiscite on the part of the readers of the paper by whom it is proposed, and their selection of the authors whom they deem worthy of a seat in the Academy is on the whole decidedly better than the selection which the French Academy makes when there is a vacant chair to be filled. However, the idea of an Academy elected by universal suffrage is an absurdity. In such an Academy Miss Corelli, Miss Lyall, and Mr. Hall Caine would obtain their seats long before Meredith and Kipling.

The weekly paper called The Academy, which of late has passed under the management of Mrs. Craigie, and has become vastly more interesting than it ever was before, had a rather happy thought when it resolved to crown the authors of two of the most notable books of the year. The Academy's crown carries with it 100 guineas to one of its favorites and 50 to the other, which makes it an honor far more to be desired than it is to be crowned by the French Academy, which crowns Pierre Loti and knows nothing of Zola. The two fortunate authors selected by The Academy were Mr. Phillips, who seems to have written a volume of verses, and Mr. W. E. Henley, whose latest book is an essay on the life and genius of Burns. I am very glad that Mr. Phillips received his 100 guineas, but like most other people, I should like to know who Mr. Phillips is. Apparently he is a minor poet, but as yet he is unknown to fame. If The Academy's prize calls attention to Mr. Phillips's poetry, and it turns out to be poetry that deserves attention, The Academy will have done something of which it may well be proud.

Readers of "A Guardian Angel" will remember that Mr. Gifted Hopkins hoped to set the Boston publishers bidding against one another for the right to publish his poems. Mr. Savage Landor, the Thibetan traveler, has realized Gifted Hopkins's dream. He has not yet selected a publisher for his new book of travels, but there is a keen competition among the London publishers, each one of whom is anxious to secure what will unquestionably be a most successful book. Mr. Landor was captured and tortured in the most cruel way by the Thibetans, and that circumstance alone will create an immense demand for his book. Here, by the bye, is a hint for ambitious authors. All they have to do is to go to Thibet and be tortured. On their return they will find the public hungering and thirsting for their books.

I saw Mr. Landor in December in Florence, where he had just arrived from India. He is a slight, girlish young man in appearance—in fact the very last man, so the careless observer would think, to undertake so desperate an enterprise as the exploration of Thibet. But it is precisely such delicate, refined young men who are at this moment spreading the British empire all over the globe. The average British subaltern, who is as yet new to his trade, is the mildest young man in appearance that ever wore a uniform, but we all know the sort of things that this mild young man is capable of doing.

Mr. Landor showed me a photograph of himself taken soon after his escape from his torturers. It looks like the photograph of a man of seventy. He has nearly recovered from the effects of his treatment, with the exception that he still suffers pain in the spinal region, and has lost, at least temporarily, the sight of one eye. His book on the Ainos was one of the most fascinating of all books of travel, but his Thibetan book, with its unique story of torture and indomitable bravery, will have an interest which no other book of the season will have. The date of its publication is not yet fixed, but it will probably appear in the Spring.

Gabrielle D'Annunzio's "Trionfo della Morte" has just appeared in an English translation. The translator is Mrs. Georgia Harding, and a glance at the book shows that she has endeavored to smooth away the indecencies of the original. D'Annunzio's popularity is not very intelligible to those who are familiar with modern Italian novelists. Like Zola, he writes with the theory that there is nothing which it is not permissible to mention in print, but there is an important difference between Zola and D'Annunzio. The former is indecent only incidentally, and as one of the means of faithfully portraying the people whom he describes. D'Annunzio is indecent in a purely gratuitous way, and it would be very difficult to find any excuse for him. In all respects as a writer of fiction he falls below Verga, and still further below Matilda Serao, who is head and shoulders above all other contemporary novelists, but who is known outside of Italy only by two or three of her least important books, which, strangely enough, have been selected for translation.

D'Annunzio is just at present in Paris, where he has been superintending the production of a play. Although the leading part was taken by Sarah Bernhardt, and although D'Annunzio has been taken up and petted by the French press, the play was a failure. It had unquestionably literary merit, but there was a general agreement among the critics that it lacked dramatic form, and as for the public that assisted at the first representation, they failed to show any interest in it.

If I am not mistaken a translation of the "Trionfo della Morte" was published a year or two ago in America. The fact does not seem to be known here. If it had been Mrs. Harding might have saved herself the labor of translating it afresh. I can hardly imagine a more dreary and unprofitable task.

It is not quite true that a novelist can never write a play—that is to say, any novelist except a Frenchman. Mr. Barrie in his dramatization of "The Little Minister," which was a most unpromising novel for the purposes of dramatization, made a brilliant success, and most people who have read the novel and seen the play, think that the latter is decidedly the better of the two. Mr. Barrie is now engaged in writing a sequel to "Sentimental Tommy." Every reader of that book must have wondered why it stopped just where it did, for, considered as a story it had no ending whatever. Suppose that Mr. Barrie did run out of writing paper when he arrived at the last page. Why did he not send out the servant for a fresh ream, and go on with his book until he reached the end? However, he doubtless intended from the beginning to write a sequel, and finish the story of Tommy in a proper way. As the result of his peculiar method of cutting a novel short in the middle will be to give his readers two books instead of one, they are on the whole to be congratulated. No matter how many imitators Mr. Barrie may have, they cannot alter the fact that his "Little Minister" was one of the most delightful books of the Victorian era.

The Edinburgh Review has a long and carefully written article on Mr. Kipling, which is just in many respects, and curiously wrong in others. It thinks that Mr. Kipling's poetry is frequently rough because he has not taken the trouble to polish it, and this is held to be a grave fault. It is probable that had Mr. Kipling polished Tommy Atkins's vocabulary and made him speak the very best of English, the reviewer would have been better satisfied with the Barrackroom Ballads. It is useless to argue with a man holding such opinions; but he might be asked to define poetry before pronouncing the judgment that Mr. Kipling's verses are only rude attempts at poetry. He evidently does at times know poetry when he sees it, for he concedes that the "Recessional Hymn" and one or two other poems are true poetry; but to condemn the Barrackroom Ballads because they are not polished is simply amazing. Mr. Crockett's "Sir Toady Lion" will be passed by as unimportant by the greater part of his admirers, for the reason that it is ostensibly a boys' book. It is, however, one of the most delightful of boy's books, and if any of Mr. Crockett's books live when the present popularity of the kailyard comes to an end, it will be this unpretending little story. I took it up with a prejudice against it, for I have so far found it difficult to like Mr. Crockett's novels, but I found in it much of the charm of "Tom Sawyer." Mr. Crockett knows boys and can write about them. It is to be hoped that hereafter he will devote himself to boys' books rather than to novels for "grown ups."

I have a cat who has very decidedly literary tastes. When a novel is read aloud in the family circle he is always present and listens with evident interest. He likes Bret Harte, and Hardy, and Meredith, and Kipling, and half a dozen others, but he will not have Crockett at any price. Not long ago Mr. Crockett's "Cleg Kelly" was selected for reading, but after listening to the first three pages Tommy rose up, and remarking "Excuse me," left the room, and refused to return on that or any other subsequent occasion so long as any one of Mr. Crockett's stories furnished the entertainment of the evening. I wish very much that Tommy would write critical articles for The Edinburgh Review. Unfortunately he cannot hold a pen, and though he has tried to manipulate the typewriting machine, his ignorance of the alphabet has prevented him from writing anything more intelligible than the average Theosophical lecture. This is a pity, for his critical abilities are of a high order, and I have learned to pay great deference to them.

Miss Marie Corelli has recently been very dangerously ill, but is, I am glad to say, now out of danger. She is still stopping at Brighton, and it will be some time before she can resume her work. Her brother, Mr. Eric Mackaye, has lately published a new volume of verse, which has been well spoken of. He may not be a great poet but he is at least entitled to the distinction of not having tried to translate Omar Khayyam. The tendency to translate Khayyam is becoming alarmingly prevalent among our minor poets, and physicians are of the opinion that it is one of the sequelae of the influenza.

The widow of the late George Augustus Sala has been hardly discreet in publishing a novel that her husband had written just before his death. Sala might have been a good novelist, but he preferred to be a journalist, and in the latter capacity he did such an enormous amount of work that novel writing was an impossibility for him. Nevertheless, he unwisely made several attempts to write novels, and his last attempt, written when he was ill, and harassed by financial disaster, ought never to have seen the light. Poor Sala spent the savings of a lifetime in the attempt to establish a penny weekly paper. It was not a success, and the disappointment and the vexation which the failure involved hastened his death. W. L. ALDEN.

A great discovery has been made in England. It is that there is an Italian writer of the name of Gabriele D'Annunzio and that he has written a novel the title of which is "The Triumph of Death." Some attention might have been called to "The Triumph of Death" in England by its having been cried into court in New York a year or more ago. The romance has now been translated over there by a young lady, and the critics declare that the "aesthetic currents of joy" have been muddied if not frozen. It is all due to "the average Saxon's attitude toward art." The book itself is however difficult to translate, for when lava cools it is apt to be converted into a fairly hard rock.

Paris Letter.

The Book of the Week One by Huysmans—Playwriters and Sarcey—Coppee.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The book of the week is undoubtedly "La Cathédrale," by J. K. Huysmans. Perhaps there is no more curious phenomenon in French literature than the popularity of this archpriest of mysticism who manages to combine the special knowledge and the instinctive taste of the Paris boulevardier with the erudition of a Dominican monk and the ascetic passions of a Trappist. The style acquired by M. Huysmans after years of labor is almost perfect in its way. It is based upon Flaubert, who was a materialist, and not the least part of its inspiration is derived from Balzac, who was the founder of realism. Yet, notwithstanding, M. Huysmans manages to be a mystic. How does he do it? It would be difficult to say. To analyze so rich a temperament would require more space than I dispose of in the hospitable columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES. One thing may be stated without fear of contradiction, M. Huysmans is sincere. So sincere, indeed, that by sheer force of will he has managed to convince himself that he believes in God, though his readers, who can judge him with a surer insight, know that he does not and can not. Those who understand him least—and I am profoundly of the opinion that he himself is worthy of a place in that category—are continually spreading reports that M. Huysmans is about to become a monk; that he would definitely throw in his lot with the Trappists, or spend the last years of his life as a missionary priest among the heathen. M. Huysmans hardly knows how to confirm or deny these groundless rumors. As a romancer, who has finished by being taken in by his own romances, it is difficult for him to answer yes or no. The "yes" would crown in so astonishing and admirable a way a career entirely given up to art by a man who believes that art alone is the perfect medium of truth—in other words, that truth can only be expressed through the medium of art. But then M. Huysmans, face to face with reality, remembers that he has been thirty years a senior clerk at the Ministry of the Interior, and if he were to resign his position now and go into a monastery he would lose his pension; also that the food of the Trappists is absolutely incompatible with the digestion of a boulevardier, and that, moreover, art, from the strictly Catholic and monastic point of view, has nothing whatever to do with religion. John Ruskin found this out (and the knowledge of it was one of the hardest intellectual blows that that great artist ever received) when a monk of La Grande Chartreuse, to whom Mr. Ruskin, standing before a window of the monastery, pointed out the influence of a beautiful landscape on religious souls, replied, with a gesture of impatience: "I didn't come here to stare at the mountains."

It is the sensuality of M. Huysmans which lies at the base of his success as an artist, and will prevent him from being anything else than an artist. And it is this sensuality which is at the basis of all modern French art—perhaps of all art—which makes the mystical movement a mere changing costume, a passing phase.

In "La Cathedrale" M. Huysmans gives the impressions which the cathedrals of France with their history, their lack of completion, their mystical atmosphere, their raison d'etre—tout ce que vous voulez—produce upon the mind of one of the most delicate impressionists in the sphere of letters that has ever been born. M. Huysmans is everything except convincing. He is erudite to an amazing degree, he has local color, he has style, there is not a note of vulgarity in his work, he converts the past into the present, and strikes the balance between the two, he makes you smell the very odor of old cathedrals; the breath of bishops vaguely vinous and supremely sanctified strikes you on the cheek as you read his pages, which disengage an infinite odor of exquisitely beautiful, exquisitely tasteful, exquisitely delightful old things comparable only to the bouquet of infinitely old French wine. He has caught the spirit of La Grande Chartreuse and explained it in delicate words—words amply worthy of the subject—but it is green Chartreuse.

Much as I admire M. Huysmans, much as I believe in the genuineness of his own self-conviction—the one thing in which he is inartistic—I roar with laughter at his efforts to induce me to take him au serieux. The cathedrals of France are musty, broken things which no longer fulfill a clear purpose. They are not instruments of conversion to any creed of one sort or another. "La Cathédrale" is a beautiful book, full of beautiful thoughts, proceeding from a beautiful mind, and written with a beautiful pen of gold. And it is great credit to the sincerity of the writer that before humbugging his readers he has conscientiously succeeded in humbugg ng himself.

The younger school of critics and playwriters do not get on well with the respectable philistinism of M. Francisque Sarcey. Scarcely a day passes in which the critic of the Temps is not ridiculed and gibbeted for his ideas or lack of them. The fiercest of his assailants is Octave Mirbeau, the author of the play "Les Mauvais Bergers," which preceded "La Ville Morte" at the Renaissance, Sarah Bernhardt's theatre. M. Sarcey does not move fast enough for the younger school—he scorns Ibsen; suspects Sudermann, and is fond of the circus. He represents the type of critic who is above all things respectable, while M. Mirbeau is an apostle of realism, an admirer of Zola, and a

ruthless critic of what Mr. Grant Allen calls "stoogyism." But the interminable Dreyfus case has overshadowed this pretty quarrel.

And apropos of the manner in which Continental littérateurs are rushing into the breach to fight for or against Dreyfus, it is amusing to notice how Francois Coppee is vainly striving to preserve a neutrality on the subject. In his weekly article in the Journal the author of "Pour la Couronne" steers gently in and out of the issues of the question without committing himself to anything except vague sympathy for the army, and with those who sincerely believe in a miscarriage of justice. But this cause célèbre is doing the booksellers much harm. I was talking to a well-known publisher the other day and he assured me that the sales of books, more especially of novels, had fallen tremendously. "The public are not in a book-buying mood at present. It is newspapers, constantly newspapers, nothing but newspapers, that they are buying." Nevertheless I hear that the orders for Zola's latest novel are very large, and that the attitude the author has taken in the affair of the day will by no means be harmful to his book.

"Le Desastre" comes at a very appropriate time, when everybody is discussing the French Army. The authors, Paul and Victor Marguerite, are the sons of the heroic Gen. Marguerite who bravely died at the head of his troops in one of the sanguinary encounters of 1870. The Marguerites have followed a fashion which was instituted by the Goncourts—two brothers with literary tastes merging their individuality into a collaboration. Theirs is not the only example of this at the present time. The brothers Rosny have a fame quite the equal, if not superior, to that which has been gained by the authors of "Le Desastre," which will have a great success, not on account of its literary ability, which is not, however, wanting, but because their choice of subject and the moment of its publication happen to coincide with the agitation which is going on about the role played by the French Army and its officers. The Marguerites are to be congratulated on their good fortune.

Dr. Sven Hedin, whose remarkable adventures in Eastern and Central Asia were told by Mr. Robert Sherard in the December McClure's, has been lecturing in Paris before the Geographical Society. He is about to proceed on a lecturing tour through the following cities—Halle, Dresden, Vienna, and Stockholm. For the next two years Dr. Hedin will be engaged in developing the scientific and archaeological results of his discoveries, after which, in no way daunted by his previous experiences, he will set out on another tour of discovery from which every one of his readers will heartily wish him a safe return. ROWLAND STRONG.

Illuminated Manuscripts.

Our Debt to the Monks—Origin of the Art—Values of Specimens.

The austere monk, writing in the depths of a narrow stone cell, fasting often as a penance and subject to the rigorous monastic rules of his order, social and family ties wanting, and with all that should please the eye or administer to the taste banished as surroundings, is not a source from which we of this day might expect to derive examples of beautiful art work.

But our debt to the monkish scribe is, nevertheless, a very great one, and we have not received from his hands all the artistic and historical treasures that may yet come to us. Many of these manuscripts, so carefully and so cunningly wrought, and so lovingly adorned with the most infinite labor, were, in late years, neglected and ignorantly destroyed until the knowledge that such manuscripts were being sought after by others at last came to those who had suffered former destruction, and they are now carefully cherished and hidden in cloisters, whence, in the course of time, it may be possible to obtain them.

The tendency toward bookmaking was a very early one, and as soon as it was developed the idea of pictorial adornment seems to have likewise obtained ancient encouragement. The hieroglyphic writings of Egypt on leaves of the Nile papyrus were embellished with archaic manuscript illuminations. The brittle character of the medium used, when dried, has not been favorable to permanency, but enough remains to show that even these early artists were familiar with form and design.

We are, as a rule, too much accustomed to regard the products of antiquity as lacking in artistic quality, so that the excellence of much of the art work done upon illuminated manuscripts comes to us in the nature of a surprise, and we cannot but marvel at the work of many of these artist scribes, who wrought in monasteries without recognition, the very names of whom are now unknown, who worked patiently and continuously, whose only reward was the faith that inspired them, and whose religious zeal produced the illuminated manuscripts that are now held in such high estimation.

It is not easy to discover with certainty when and where the art of thus adorning manuscripts originated. The Oriental countries are frequently credited with its origination as well as that of many others of the arts and sciences, and the preservation of some very fine examples of Oriental manuscripts would seem to give color to this theory and to point to a very flourishing condition of the art in Persia and Hindoostan at a very early period.

Whatever may have been the origin of manuscript illumination, it is certain that it was popular in ancient Greece, and that from this country the adornment of manuscripts by illuminations and miniatures was carried to Rome and other countries that were contemporaneous and successive. It is also certainly true that wherever it was introduced, from the second century downward, it never ceased to retain favor and popularity until it was finally driven out by books produced by the printer's art.

The styles of the ancient Byzantine, the early Roman, the Hibernian, and some others are so basically diverse as to indicate independent but comparative simultaneous origin and development in widely separated localities and countries. The custom of dividing manuscript into pages has been ascribed by ancient authorities to Julius Cæsar, whose letters to the Senate are said to have first been in this form, and they, being found exceedingly convenient, the practice soon became general, not alone for official documents, but for all the various writings of any length. The books became known as "codices," which term is now applied generally to early manuscript volumes.

Books and the various writing materials used in producing them are frequently portrayed with great detail in ancient mural paintings—the inkstand being generally represented as double, to provide for both black and red inks, both colors being used alternately. Twenty-five manuscript volumes constituted the library of Pamphilus, the martyr, who suffered death in the year 309, and it was a large library when it is remembered that the owner was his own copyist.

It is interesting to compare numerically this early library with the modern library of the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris, which now contains some 3,000,000 volumes. The earliest known Greek and Latin manuscripts were written entirely in a peculiar form of capital letters called uncial letters, the chief points of peculiarity being in the letters A, D, E, H, and M, but modifications and changes crept in from time to time, according to artistic fancy and style, during the fifth and sixth to the tenth century and beyond and known as half-uncial and minuscules, thus marking the manuscripts and identifying their period of execution from the portraiture of individuals, arms and armor, coats of arms, and other objects, as well as from the recognized style or school of lettering that prevailed and the characteristic ornament or illumination thereof.

The scarcity of vellum, which supplanted the Egyptian papyrus leaves as a medium upon which these manuscripts were written, and the consequent cost of the same, rendered such books accessible to the few and not the many, and only royal and wealthy persons were able to enjoy the luxury of such a library, with its quaint conceptions and odd treatments of such subjects as Jonah and the whale, (which was always a favorite one,) Judith, Solomon, &c.

It was because of this scarcity and high cost of material that there arose that curious class of books that are now known as "palimpsests," about which Thomas De Quincey has so delightfully written in his "Confessions of an English Opium Eater." The same vellum sheets might, and frequently did, do service at different periods in profane and sacred fields. It was the Church and its various organizations, however, that fostered and first maintained the art of illuminating, although the demand for the reproduction of copies of certain volumes, such as "Missals" and "Books of Hours," finally became so great that the Church monopoly was lost, and secular schools with regular professors and practicers supplemented the work of the pious monks in this field.

The establishment of this secular school opened the door to a wider application of the art, and the illumination of other works than those connected with Church services began to prevail. Chronicles, histories, descriptions, and travels, as well as poems, romances, the classics, and other compositions were ornamented according to the rules of proportion that had previously been laid down for service books, Breviaries, Books of Hours, the Psalter, and the Lectionary.

Religious considerations that were beneficent in fostering and encouraging the development and practice of illuminating in another and most pernicious form led to the destruction of many priceless manuscripts.

The ruthless nature of some of the ecclesiastical persecutions that took place from time to time, that spared not even human life, likewise spent portions of its fury upon the painted pages of the monastic library, and many valuable historical and artistic relics perished by the fanatic torch and by other means quite as effective.

This accounts for the fact that some of the catalogues of these libraries that have been spared and have come down to us contain the names of many authors whose writings have never reached us. How deeply must all those who are in any way interested in this subject lament the infinite destruction of books that has prevailed in all ages. In spite of profane and secular influences the Scriptural books maintained a place for themselves, and many copies of the Scriptures themselves were produced and illuminated.

One of the evidences of the great eagerness with which the task of multiplying books was carried on is to be found in the use of a system of abridgment in order to facilitate labor of this character, initial letters and frequently arbitrary signs were widely used, especially among the earliest Greek examples, to represent whole words of frequent occurrence, and if the abbreviations were not understood the sense must often have been exceedingly obscure.

Sometimes a reader would dictate the text of the Scriptures or a portion thereof to a number of scribes assembled in one room together, who would transcribe simultaneously, and because of indistinct reading or, perhaps, carelessness in transcription, we have had perpetuated some of the variations in text that provoke latter day controversy. The names of some of these early art workers have fortunately been preserved, together with examples of their work, and Bilfrid, Baanes, Maximus, Christopher, Gomes, Joannes, Rainaldus, Mennius, Ethric, Wulfric, and Godemann are represented in the British and in some of the other European museums.

The Louvre and Musee de Cluny at Paris both have many beautiful examples of illuminated manuscripts by various early artists, and in our own Metropolitan Museum and in some other New York collections there are also examples that fortunately escaped the vandal's hand.

The principal colors used in illuminating were gold, silver, black, purple, blue, green, yellow, brown, white, and red, and in the use of these colors great skill and dexterity were obtained; the gold color in particular which the illuminators produced bears its age in a remarkable manner, and with an origin as early as the ninth century shows no loss or even diminution of its brilliancy. The missals, books of anthems, and the Gospels were zealously prepared with but little regard for expense, sometimes to order, and again as offerings to the Church, and as gifts by laymen and others.

Eugene Field, himself an enthusiast on the subject of manuscript illumination, confesses that on the best obtainable authority there is no means of now judging of the exact value of books during the Middle Ages, and any estimate of value at present must be largely conjectural. In the preparation of these gift or memorial books only the finest and best parchment or vellum was used, and the real or assumed piety of individuals often led them into great extravagance in lavish decoration and gorgeous binding of such manuscripts.

When black ink was used in ritualistic writings, as was frequently if not usually the case, the title page and ornamentation were, as a rule, in red ink, from which circumstance we have the term "rubric." During the fourteenth century the art of illuminating doubtless attained its highest development, both in design and execution, as practiced in England, Ireland, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain, but subsequent to the advent of the art of printing it began to decline, printed books, as soon as they were obtainable, being for the most part substituted for manuscript volumes, and although the illumination of manuscripts lingered, and even printed books were so treated, a blank space having been left for the purpose of hand illumination, marked only with a small letter (printer's lower case) to indicate what the illuminator should produce and embellish, the practice languished and was finally abandoned.

Fust, Schoeffer, and those that followed them struck the death knell of illuminated manuscripts and the art was pushed aside, lost the freshness, boldness, and vigor that had given it life and popularity, and artists hitherto devoted to its practice turned their attention to book plates and in other directions, and its glory departed, except as a memory.

It is of course quite possible to obtain examples of such manuscripts as we have been considering, even at the present time, since many such volumes are broken up by vandalistic booksellers, who retail fragments and single sheets, so that one who is not insensible to the charm that lurks about such a sheet may not have to seek for ownership in vain. Even a fragmentary missal or book of hours will fill a little corner in a well-kept library, or a miniature would frame nicely and hang upon a library wall and be quite in harmony with its surroundings. Extensive collecting along this line is of course quite expensive, but not always absolutely prohibitive to the enthusiast.

A recent French catalogue names 3,000f. as the price of a small volume, (about 16mo in size,) while Quaritch of London prices a small folio of but sixteen leaves of vellum, dating perhaps from the end of the twelfth century, at £750, neither of which prices is exceptional, extraordinary, or unique.

One who is enthusiastic and persistent in search may, however, sometimes obtain much lower prices and secure his prize and the reward of patience. The ownership of one of these curious and most interesting relics of antique art, even if the example be not the most desirable, carries with it a charm and a serpent fascination that will perhaps be incomprehensible to the great majority of those who have never felt it.

W. G. BOWDOIN.

Brooklyn, Feb. 14, 1898.

In Canada, so Chambers's Journal states it, there are seventy-four different ways of writing that dreadful thing commonly known as "mortgage." The list begins with "morgiga" and concludes with "maugrech." Some of the curious variations are "morgue," "murthage," "morguge," "mordage," "morguagu," "morgg," "morggge," "moraj," and "mortcage." Nevertheless there are foreclosures indifferent to the many spellings of mortgage.

A proposal approved by the late Archbishop Benson and by Dean Farrar is now being advanced in London for the erection of a memorial to the martyrs burned at the stake at Canterbury during the reign of Bloody Mary. It is not always wise to recur to the religious tragedies of the past, not even in Merrie England.

In the Art World.

News of Studio and Gallery—Important Foreign and American Paintings.

The present week has brought a number of small and interesting art exhibitions, but its chief event was the opening on Wednesday evening at the American Art Galleries of the long-anticipated exhibition of the important and valuable collection of Chinese and Eastern ceramics formed by Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the pictures which belonged to Mr. Dana, and those forming the collection of Mr. William H. Fuller. The exhibition of these art treasures is a unique one. No such display of Oriental pottery and of representative and superior examples of the early English and Barbizon schools of painting has ever been made in America. This exhibition proves Mr. Dana and Mr. Fuller to have been collectors of rare discernment, education, and ability. The display of the Dana porcelains will be a revelation to numbers of people who have heretofore had only a faint idea of the wonderful beauty and delicacy of color and the exquisite workmanship of the potters and porcelain manufacturers and artists of the Far East. The American Art Galleries have been thronged all during the day and evening since the exhibition was first opened with art lovers and students, and will be crowded until Thursday afternoon next, when the sale of the porcelains begins. The pictures will be sold at Chickering Hall on Friday evening next, and the porcelains will be sold in the galleries on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons.

The literature of the exhibition and coming sale is in itself important. The custom of publishing handsome illustrated catalogues to commemorate important art exhibitions and sales began about twenty years ago, and with the rapid improvement in typography and bookbinding, and particularly in process reproductions during the past few years, the catalogue of each succeeding exhibition or sale has marked a decided advance in appearance and value upon its immediate predecessor. The catalogues of the Mary J. Morgan and A. T. Stewart sales, held in this city in the eighties, and even of the Secretan sale in Paris of 1891, are decidedly inferior in every way to the recently published catalogue of the William H. Stewart collection. The catalogue of the Fuller collection, while less pretentious than that of the William H. Stewart, and necessarily much smaller, has admirable photogravures of the paintings, an interesting description of each picture, biographical notices of the artists represented, and an introduction, all written by Frank Millet, the artist, while Mr. Fuller himself has prepared a monograph on Gainsborough's "Blue Boy," which deals with the vexed question as to the relative priority of Mr. Fuller's "Blue Boy" over that owned by the Duke of Westminster. This monograph evinces long and careful study of the subject, and, while it does not settle the question, will be found interesting reading.

Mr. Hermann Schaus is holding a very timely and appropriate exhibition at his Fifth Avenue gallery of several important examples of the Barbizon masters and other modern French painters. The three most important canvases are a large and superb Troyon, "Returned to the Farm"; a Van Marcke, "Cows in Pasture," and a large and fine Diaz, "Fontainebleau." These three pictures are not only thoroughly characteristic and representative of the master hands which painted them, but are the most important and the finest examples of the three men imported for many a day. The Diaz has almost the quality of a Rousseau. The subject is the usual forest glade, with the glint of light on the near tree trunks, and the road leading off under low branches in the background, with a swampy pool in the foreground. There is wonderful depth of color in the rich blue sky seen overhead, and a quality and strength which marks Diaz at his best. The Troyon has for its subject a white cow pausing in a woodland road with uplifted head in the foreground, a bay one behind, and two sheep on the left under the spreading branches of a great oak. A burst of sunlight falls upon the first cow and illumines the entire landscape. The anatomical details of the animals, the feeling of power and arrested movement, and especially the luscious rich color of the white cow's hide, and the expression of face and form, are the most striking features of this remarkable and powerful work, which with Mr. Fuller's fine example confirms the critical estimate of Troyon as "the cattle painter of the century." The Van Marcke is only inferior to the Troyon in the drawing and painting of the cows. It is notable also for its lovely tones of color, the delicate hues of the apple blossoms, and the exquisite rendering of the pearly clear atmosphere of an early Spring day. Near these great canvases hang two fine examples of Jules Dupre, one rich in color quality, but a little sombre, and the other sunny and bright in color and atmosphere, and an important Daubigny depicting the artist's houseboat on a French river. There are also in the Schaus gallery at present an excellent landscape by Mesgrigny, very soft in color and tone; two strong Cazins, and a new and fine Lerolle, "The Harvesters," with a beautiful rosy sunset sky.

It is pleasant to be able to state that an American landscape painter, Julian Rix, has two canvases in the Schaus gallery, which hold their own with the important foreign paintings just described. Mr. Rix's advance in his work during the past few years has been frequently commented upon in THE NEW YORK TIMES. In these last canvases he has surpassed all his previous efforts, and it may safely be said that H. W. Ranger and himself give promise of succeeding to the places left vacant by such painters as Wyant and even Inness. The title of the larger of the two present canvases is "A Breezy Afternoon," a landscape with a fine distance, a lovely cloud-dotted sky, a sweep of air, and brilliant sunlight. The artist has been particularly happy in his treatment of the foliage of the two great oaks in the left foreground. The smaller canvas, "An Autumn Landscape," is notable for its deep, rich color and its fine treatment of cloud forms. Mr. Rix's virile and broad brushwork, his composition, and, above all, his sentiment and feeling for Nature in her wilder moods, make his present work not only important, but filled with future promise.

A panel of miniatures by Mrs. Hurlbut now on exhibition in the Schaus gallery compels attention. While Mrs. Hurlbut's work is hardly to be compared with that of Mr. W. J. Baer at the Knoedler gallery, which has produced such a deserved furor, it is still of an excellent quality, and is marked by much delicacy and refinement of color and treatment. The portraits of Commodore Postley and of the youthful Duchess of Marlborough are particularly good. Both are in a light key, are delicate in color, and are good likenesses. A portrait of a young woman and a child is especially noticeable for its refinement, and that of an old lady for the sweet expression of the face and the very truthful and remarkably clever rendering of the details and texture of the lace collar and fichu. Mrs. Hurlbut evidently excels in the rendering of texture.

The Baroness Helga von Cramm has now on exhibition at the Wunderlich galleries a number of water colors, memorabilia of journeys in Southern Europe and in the islands of the Mediterranean. They are fresh in color, clear in atmosphere, and, while not overstrong, are well executed and evidence the possession of a keen artistic sense and much facility of execution.

Mr. Charles H. Miller displays twenty new pictures in the gallery of Frederick A. Chapman on upper Fifth Avenue. Mr. Miller has been well called "the artistic discoverer of Long Island," and his studies of Long Island scenery are truthful to the locality, good in sentiment and color, and are vigorously painted. Some of his landscapes are painted in a low key and have rich, warm tones, while others in a high key are cheery and bright in color and tone. "The Wood Gatherers" is a good example of the former, and "A Cloudy Day" of the latter. Of his ideal portraits, the best are "Cuba" and "Jean Valjean." Mr. Miller should confine himself to his landscapes, for which he has won deserved reputation.

Elliott Daingerfield has on exhibition at the Klackner gallery a large modern Madonna entitled "Mary and the Child." To this canvas Mr. Daingerfield has devoted close and laborious study, with the result that he has produced a serious and important work. The figure of the Virgin is a seated one in profile. She holds in her outstretched arms the Infant, who stands upon her lap facing the spectator, the head surrounded by a yellow halo. In the background are a piece of olive-green tapestry and a cobalt blue sky, while two tall candlesticks with lit candles are in the right and left foreground.

The coloring is deep and rich in low tones. The figures have much quiet dignity, and the Virgin has a peculiarly serious and sweet expression. The lines of the figure of the infant are a little too straight and lack flexibility. The treatment is essentially reverent and refined, and the work should add much to the artist's rapidly growing reputation.

At the recent photograph exhibition of the Eastman Company at the Academy of Design a photograph of a young woman by Miss Zaida Ben-Yusuf attracted much deserved attention from its artistic pose and fine expression. Miss Ben-Yusuf, who was born in Armenia, but was educated in England, where she was for some time a pupil of George Davidson, the well-known English artist, has been studying photography during the past few years, and now shows in her Fifth Avenue studio a number of protographs of men and women which are remarkably artistic and striking. Miss Ben-Yusuf is particularly happy in the posing of her subjects, in her arrangement of surroundings, and in her expression of character. Her work even in the well-filled field of pictorial photography is distinctly original. Particularly good are the photographs of a young woman with a violin, of a young woman with hand glass, and of a tall maiden with a peacock fan. Mention also must be made of Miss Ben-Yusuf's picture of herself in the Eastman exhibition, and of a Mr. Waterbury, a well-known New York attorney.

The water colors which fill the Corridor and the West Gallery of the Academy of Design in the present water color exhibition must be briefly noted this morning to complete the review of the various galleries published in this supplement during the past three weeks. In the West Gallery Sidney R. Burleigh has a rather impressionistic but striking canvas in "Moonrise and Afterglow." Walter Satterlee's interior with figures, "To the Future Bride," is one of the best pictures he has ever painted, telling a good story and truthful in detail and costume. There are good sentiment and feeling in Bruce Crane's little landscape "A Winter Morning." E. N. Bicknell's "A Close Shave," a marine incident, recalls Jobert's larger and more dramatic canvas of the same subject—a steamer almost running down a fishing dory on the Banks. Walter L. Palmer's "October Haze" has an unusual motive for this delicate colorist, but is very charming. Ross Turner's "Off Cape Ann," while distinctly inferior to his last year's "Golden Galleon," has the same fine rendering of the restless heave of the ocean. Frederick W. Freer's figure piece, "The Last Day on the Beach," has excellent expression, and there are delicate tones and soft, lovely color in John C. Huffington's "Morning Mist." George H. Clements's "Arab Acrobats," with its good life and movement; Charles Warren Eaton's "Trailing Mists," Walter C. Hartson's "Edge of the Woods," Charles C. Curran's "Sunbeam," Henry P. Smith's "Lagoon—Venice," George H. Clements's "Rusty Buoys," Edward Gay's "Harvest Time," Childe Hassam's "Early Summer—Lake George," the same artist's "Evening—Paris," Henry B. Snell's "Study in Grays," Walter L. Dean's "Herring Schooner," J. Francis Murphy's "Sunset," and George W. Edwards's "Village of Monhegan" and "In a Flemish Doorway" are other pictures in this gallery deserving of mention.

The Corridor is, as usual, devoted for the most part to flower studies, of which perhaps the best are Virginia Brandreth's "Dogwood Blossoms," Rosina E. Sherwood's "Daisies and Buttercups," N. S. J. Smillie's "Roses," and F. V. Redmond's "Iridescence." Among the few pictures other than of flowers in the Corridor the best are Livingston Platt's "Misty Twilight," Percy Moran's "End of the Story," Robert F. Bloodgood's "Poachers' Quarrel," Will S. Robinson's "Dutch Fisherfolk," and Charles Melville Dewey's "Moonlight."

Books Worth Reading Again.

"When a new book comes out, I read an old one."—Emerson.

V.

Reuben Davis's "Recollections of Mississippi and Missippians."*

The ever-growing family of States which is called the Union is still so young that many persons now living feel as if they had watched over the cradle of some of its most sturdy members. In the long perspective of history it seems but yesterday that Texas heroically chose its baptism of blood at San Jacinto and the Alamo. It is only a little further back that Mississippi, the bravery of whose sons may be said to have given Texas to the Union, was engaged in struggle with its savage foes, and with the even more terrible enemies of disease and the almost unconquerable solitudes.

It is as a pioneer in this period of the State's history, when the forces of civilization are beginning to be felt, when law and order are beginning to triumph over the reign of the frontier desperado, and when the real life of the community begins to blossom in the wilderness, that Reuben Davis appears as its simple and delightful chronicler. He is the Froissart of the time, and enables his reader to understand better the period he describes than if he wielded the pen of a Gibbon or a Mommsen. He writes of an age of hardy pioneers of the type of Sam Houston, who went forth to subdue forests and wastes in as lofty a spirit as that with which the Christian knights marched to Jerusalem or the great explorers turned their prows into the shoreless western seas.

Reuben Davis belonged to that Virginia stock which boasts that it has "kept the lamp of chivalry alight in hearts of gold," and which with equal zest "rode with Smith around the land and Raleigh round the seas." One great wave of the Virginia outflow had already conquered and enriched the country of the Tennessee and Kentucky, and it was an eddy of this flood which swept into Mississippi. All of Davis's brothers and sisters but one had been born in Virginia. He was himself born in Tennessee, but in early manhood moved into the new region to the southwest that had just been wrested from the Indians. The kind of pioneer that he was may be imagined from the fact that even in this community of earnest men he had earned the sobriquet of "Old Reube" long before he was thirty. This title, which he bore through life, reminds one of "Old Abe," but resemblance to Lincoln lies deeper than the name. The rugged face, remorselessly swept of all covering from the chin upward, that almost lowers in its severity from the frontispiece of his book, distinctly recalls the face of Lincoln, and the lives of the two were not very far apart in kind.

The picture he has left of his father shows that he also belonged to this type, and that under his care Reuben could hardly have been other than the man he was. The father was a Baptist clergyman, but "occupied himself during the week," his son records, "with ordinary farm labor, and could never be induced to accept any compensation for his services in the church." In another place he says:

"Minister as he was, my father never doubted that it was a part of his Christian duty to knock down any rascal who happened to deserve such discipline. People had not begun to write about muscular Christianity in those days, but they understood and practiced it. Their creed was generally simple. A man ought to fear God and mind his business. He should be respectful and courteous to all women; he should love his friends and hate his enemies. He should eat when he was hungry, drink when he was thirsty, dance when he was merry, vote for the candidate he liked best, and knock down any man who questioned these privileges. He was almost always an ardent politician, and a strong partisan on whichever side he enlisted. But a man would have been held in reprobation who should attempt to serve his party by fraud and corruption."

It was a period of very sensitive "honor," and when too frequently, as in the days of Falstaff, the man who had honor was "he that died o' Wednesday." Once at a ball at Quincy young Davis was insulted. Calling his adversary "from the presence of the ladies," he assaulted him with a pocketknife. The simple chronicler adds: "Had I submitted tamely to this insult, my future career would have been blighted by it, and I should have lost all claim to the respect and good opinion of my fellow-citizens."

The chief value of the "Recollections" is in the true pictures they give of the kind of life that was then lived in the "plantation" or slave region of the South. Davis's characters are not those of Mississippi alone,

*RECOLLECTIONS OF MISSISSIPPI AND MISSISSIPPIANS. By Reuben Davis. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1889. $3.

but could be transplanted with equal accuracy and appropriateness to Alabama, Georgia, or South Carolina. It is this that will give the book its permanent worth. Here is his picture of the men of that time:

"Our first settlers have too often been characterized as a set of ruffians and desperadoes, whose courage degenerated into ferocity, and whose freedom was license and debauchery. The Mississippian has been caricatured into a swaggering rowdy, always drinking whisky and flourishing revolvers and bowie knives. It is true that many of them drank hard, swore freely, and were utterly reckless of consequences when their passions were aroused. But it is equally true that the great body of the settlers were sober, industrious men, who met hardships and toil with patient courage, and whose hands were as ready to extend help as they were to resist violence and oppression. They took life jovially and enjoyed such pleasures as they could come by."

No description of any part of the South at any time would be complete without its due word about the women, and Reuben Davis, stern pioneer as he was, does not neglect this imperative duty. He says of that early day:

"There were few ladies, comparatively, and among such a chivalrous body of Southrons those few had everything their own way. Most of them were lovely and elegant women, and, in spite of the roughness of life in a newly settled country, they were treated like queens by every man who approached them."

Again he says:

"The young ladies were gorgeous. They were plainer in their every-day apparel than girls of this day, but on great occasions they wore frocks of rich silk stuffs and fine gay colors, and they had all sorts of lace tuckers and frills, and wore their hair curled and frizzed in a very artful manner. I won't go so far as to say that women are less handsome nowadays, but I never see any of them look as radiant as they did in the year eighteen hundred and—never mind what."

As a lawyer of more than fifty years' practice, he has much to say about the courts, those centres of early Southern life, and which were the scenes of most of his own triumphs. On one occasion, having a desperate case to defend, the only chance for saving his client was by irritating and confusing the Judge and so appealing to the prejudice of the jury. He says:

"I opened the argument, charging error in the decision of the Court in ruling out testimony, and suggesting prejudice and tyranny. The Court stopped me, but I began again upon partiality in decision. I was ordered to stop, and threatened with imprisonment for contempt. I then asked if I was to be denied the privilege of making a defense for a citizen whose life was put in jeopardy by his Honor's erroneous decision. I appealed to the people, and said that in a court governed by such unheard-of tyranny my only hope was to ask the Court to write out my argument for me, so that I might learn what could be said in that court without offense. By this time Watson was in a great rage, and vehemently threatened me with the jail. I told him I was not afraid of the jail, and that he could not prevent the performance of my duty to my client. The quarrel continued for forty minutes, the Judge getting more and more furious, and the crowd, including the jury, becoming very much excited."

The defendant was acquitted, but the Judge remarked: "He would have been hung if I could have sent Davis to jail, as he deserved." On another occasion in "a blaze of fury" because the Judge had ordered him to take his seat he drew his knife, opened it, and hurled the blade into the bar while glaring at the Judge. "My object," he confesses, simply, "was to induce the Judge to order me to jail and then to attack him on the bench."

The simplicity and ruggedness of this early life are admirably portrayed by Davis, who had lived all of it, from plowboy to bar and bench, through the inevitable military experience—not without horrors—and through the almost as inevitable seat in Congress. He began his career as a doctor at a time when pneumonia was slaying its thousands, and he saved many lives, he says, by changing the treatment from bleeding to whisky! But lawyers, doctors, and all were attached to the soil in those primitive days. In a plain passage, which accurately describes the alluring but fatal conditions then prevailing in the South, he says:

"In the then existing state of affairs lawyers, doctors, merchants, and often ministers of the Gospel, were more or less connected with agricultural pursuits. As soon as a man began to accumulate money he bought a plantation as a matter of course. After that it was more negroes to work more land to the end of the chapter. I don't deny that the end was dark and dismal enough, but the chapter was a gay one, full of life and incident and the maddest merriment. Men were men in that day and time, and could both work and play. Their days were made honorable by strenuous and successful labor, but in the intervals of that labor they took their pleasure freely."

Of the distinguished men of the period he gives a long and honorable roster, hitting off each in a brief, characteristic portrait. Jefferson Davis is always to him "Our revered ex-President," and no words are glowing enough to do justice to Gen. Quitman. The picture of the brilliant S. S. Prentiss is, however, a little surprising. He writes of this marvelous orator as follows:

"Among all his admirers there was not one more enthusiastic than myself, and yet, looking back, I am compelled to admit, in all sober sadness, that this tremendous power was not exerted for good. All his splendid qualities—his brilliant genius, his dauntless courage, his chivalrous honor, his princely generosity, the wonderful gentleness and fascination of his manner—served only to adorn the reckless dissipation and extravagance by which his own life was wrecked, luring others into the same fatal errors. He was the handsomest man I ever saw, his face and head being models of manly beauty. Unfortunately, his right leg was withered by some disease in childhood, and he was morbidly sensitive about this defect, although by means of a stick round which he twisted the maimed foot he was able to walk with ease. His voice was beyond description, and his fluency of utterance marvelous. I have heard him say that he had committed so much poetry to memory that he often spoke without being conscious whether he uttered his own words or those of some favorite poet. He was no debater, had no element of a politician; his gift was pure oratory. In conversation he was irresistible. I have sat at the wine table with him for hours, every one present so captivated by his delightful table talk that even the wine, of which there was no stint, seemed less intoxicating than his presence."

The experiences at Washington are rapidly passed over, as if they were painful even in recollection. He naïvely describes his feelings of exaltation on hearing Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and Benton for the first time. His own part, however, in both the National and Confederate Congresses is done scant justice to. In the former he labored diligently to procure peace through compromise, and in the latter through energetic war. It was he who made the Napoleonic suggestion of concentrating the Southern troops in two grand armies for the invasion of the North. Of this plan he says:

"If this active policy had been adopted, we might have been spared the slaughter at Gettysburg, the surrender of Vicksburg and Fort Hudson, and the bloodshed at Chattanooga. Atlanta might not have been laid in ruins, and the march to the sea might not have won immortality for Sherman. Hood might not have been left to work out his follies, and the end might have come in a less ignoble manner."

One who picks up this book will not readily lay it down. It is instinct with life; and a clearer and better picture of the ante-bellum South has not been drawn. It is, in fact, a complete restoration of the period it describes, and in its pages can be seen, moving and acting the kind of men that built up a magnificent civilization, and the growth of errors that led to its complete destruction.

New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

An Emperor as a Cartoonist.

In a recent issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW was an article describing the art work done by Prince Eugene of Sweden, who, as far as his work could be conveyed to the writer by means of printed illustrations, appeared to be a painter of unusual merit. Prince Eugene had natural talent, but he seems to have studied hard in France and Sweden. He possibly did not believe in inspiration.

When this sketch of Prince Eugene's landscapes was written, wonder was expressed why the young Emperor of Germany had not tried to distinguish himself in the same direction, and the idea was conveyed that being so many sided he had only to make the effort. There was once an Irishman who, being asked if he could play the fiddle, said he didn't know, because he had never tried it.

In Harper's Weekly recently was shown a print after a picture painted by H. Knackfuss, which had been suggested by a drawing of the young Emperor's. It is called "The Yellow Peril." On a rock stands an exceedingly lusty avenging angel, with huge wings and epaulets, clad in circus style, and in his hand he holds a sword of flame. With the other hand he shows a dumpy figure of Buddha, perched miles off in the clouds, and surrounded with lurid flames. In the distant landscape, where there are feudal towers and a city, possibly Berlin, there is a river, maybe the Elbe or the Rhine. Somehow the stolid Buddha had set a field or a river on fire.

Perched high on a rock, the bellicose angel beckons on a number of fairly aggressive women. Germany, as a typical hot-headed young person, wears a kind of eagle-headed spike helmet. In her hand is her glaive unsheathed, and she seems particularly greedy for the fray. France, in a Phrygian cap, holds a spear, but is not overanxious. As for Britannia, plainly distinguishable by the emblems on her shield, she carries her spear at rest, and certainly she hangs fire, not having apparently made up her mind exactly what to do. There are seven young women in all, quite a tableau, in fact; but none has the aggressive look of the German lady. Above is the cross, and the rays from it illumine the group. It is a "yellow allegory," and under the guise of religion is instigated a crusade against the Chinese.

The legend in German, said to have been written by the Emperor, reads, when translated: "Nations of Europe, join in the defense of your faith and your homes." That was just about the idea of the wolf who complained that the sheep was troubling the waters of the brook.

But it is not our province to deal with politics, only we fail to see where there is any "Yellow Peril." There is, however, human greed, and Michael, the avenging angel, backed up by irate Germany, seems exceedingly hungry for spoil. As to the art in the picture, it is of the heavy kind. Perhaps Herr Knackfuss did not interpret with intelligence the original sketch of his Majesty Emperor William II. It is just as well that the figures stand on a solid point of rock; otherwise, such is their united heaviness that any other pedestal would not have supported them. Evidently the Emperor knocked off this cartoon when on horseback, galloping from a review to be on time for a sham fight. He is, indeed, a very surprising and impetuous monarch.

An Early Copyright Dispute.

The following story has for basis nothing but legend, for whether St. Columba was at fault or not, cannot be authoritatively stated. We only know the tale as mediæval history tells it.

When St. Columba was a simple monk he visited a monastery in the North of Ireland, and there he saw a famous psalter. Somehow he managed to make a copy of the psalter. When the Prior of the monastery heard of this act he was angered, and gave the copyist a bit of his mind, calling him bad names, and ending by impounding the manuscript. A long dispute followed and St. Columba's partisans wanted to extinguish the Prior. Finally the quarrel became so intense that St. Columba left the place and sought a refuge at Iona. The matter was laid before an Irish King for settlement, who decided against St. Columba. In his summing up he said that "to every cow belongs the calf," the psalter presumably being the calf, and the monastery the cow.

Contests in regard to the rights of printing the Sacred Word always seem at least peculiar, and give scoffers opportunities for making disparaging remarks. Very recently was threatened a suit about copyright when Mr. Gladstone had written an introduction to the "People's Bible History." His manuscript had been duly registered at Stationer's Hall, but there was some error as to the title of the book. This almost brought about a lawsuit. Fortunately, the matter was amicably settled without the intervention of any Irish King.

Daudet's Posthumous Works.

Paris journals are just now publishing a great deal about the posthumous works of Alphonse Daudet. Daudet spoke freely of his literary labor to the friends that he saw from day to day, and it is asserted on good authority that, with the exception of "Pa Petite Paroisse," written in collaboration with Leon Hennique, the dead author did not leave a single completed unpublished work. He did leave, however, a great many stories in different stages of completion, which will undoubtedly be finished by his son, Leon, and an innumerable number of notes.

Some of these notes were evidently taken with the idea of employing them in writing a book on Napoleon, presented from the point of view of a southern Frenchman, who would surround the Emperor with the quiet humor and poet-fancyings of the Midi—a sort of Napoleon-Tartarin but a genial, yet more fateful Tartarin. It was well known among intimates that the author of "Sapho" contemplated such a book.

In the numerous blank books that were left one finds fragments and completed chapters of a romance that had been promised to La Revue de Paris, entitled "Quinze Ans de Mariage," an autobiography in a way, as were "Souvenirs d'un Homme de Lettres" and "Trente Ans de Paris." These blank books also contain scraps of conversation and personal impressions of the great men that he met or entertained in his beautiful study in the Rue Bellechasse. These had undoubtedly been destined to see the light some day in one form or another.

But among the projects which he held most dear was one to write a book on grief, that great human phenomenon of which he had been so thorough a student in all its phases. One of his blank books is filled with meditations on the subject. And it is known that they had already begun to take shape that they might be published after his death. But the master's hand was stayed just too soon.

During the eighteen years that Alphonse Daudet had been an invalid it had been his custom to write long letters to his more intimate friends, to his brother Ernest, to his wife, and to his son, Leon; but these letters are of so intimate a character that it is doubtful if they will ever meet the public eye; at any rate not for many years.

Everything now points to a great vogue in his books; his publishers are making preparations to meet the greatest demands from all classes that seem assured. There is also to be a revival of his plays. Even now "Sapho," in two distinct renderings, is being played at a couple of Parisian theatres. "L'Arlesienne" will soon be returned to the boards, and "La Petite Paroisse" will follow. "Soutien de Famille" will appear in book form not later than March.

Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance.

The recent death of Mrs. Cowden Clarke, compiler of the "Concordance to Shakespeare," recalls the fact that a large portion of the original manuscript of the "Concordance" is now owned in this country, or, at any rate, was here in 1870, when it was sold in New York with the collection of the Hon. George H. Holliday of Carlinville, Ill. The manuscript, which brought $56, was noted in the catalogue as from the Balmanno collection. Mr. Balmanno, who was an intimate friend of Mrs. Clarke's, corresponded with her under the name of "The Enthusiast." He was also the projector of the well-known American testimonial to the author, the contributors to which included many of the most prominent literary men of the day.

In all there are fifty closely written pages of the manuscript, together with a long and exceedingly interesting letter of ten pages from Mrs. Clarke, in which she gave a minute and detailed account of the progress of her famous book from the conception, through the sixteen years occupied in its compilation, to its final publication in 1845. There were four pages of proof corrected by Mrs. Clarke, and also copies of an autograph letter from Douglas Jerrold to the author, of her application for the privilege of dedicating the book to Queen Victoria, of the Queen's reply, &c., and also numerous clippings, all neatly mounted in a very thick octavo volume. Mrs. Clarke gave in the letter the following account of the origin of the idea of a Shakespeare concordance:

"One fine morning, the 15th of July, 1829, at the breakfast table of some friends in Somersetshire, the subject of Cruden's 'Concordance to the Bible' was started, its vast utility discussed, and a regret expressed that no similar work existed for the quoters of Shakespeare. The hope of facilitating the use of his universal axioms, of helping to spread still further the knowledge of his wondrous wisdom and truth, fired my ambition; the desire to be myself the means of supplying a concordance to the Bible of the intellectual world seized upon my imagination. That very day I began my glorious task; with pencil and 'The Tempest' in my hand, I accompanied my friends in their morning walk, thus offering the first lines of my work in honor of nature's poet, on nature's own shrine, in the face of nature herself—in the open air."

Burke and Fox.

1774—1797.

Their Relations as B. C. Walpole Records Them in His Life of Fox.

On reading the editorial article on "The Burke Memorial" in this day's TIMES it occurred to me that a few passages concerning Burke and Fox as presented in "The Life of Fox," by B. C. Walpole, Esq., might be of interest as narrated by a contemporary. I have accordingly copied such passages, and inclose them for you to use or not, as suits your pleasure. M. A. N.

Scranton, Penn., Feb. 3, 1898.

Some time previous to the rupture between Lord North and Fox, the latter had begun to associate with several members of the Opposition, and had been by sympathy of genius attracted to the celebrated Edmund Burke. The Minister, Lord North, had repeatedly represented the suspicions to which the association of Fox with the opposers of Government had given rise, and enforced them with this argument: "If," said he, "we see a woman coming out of a bagnio, we cannot swear she is not virtuous, yet we should judge of her from her company."

These remonstrances had, however, very little weight with Fox. The opposition he now began to make to the views of the administration could not pass unnoticed, and in February, 1774, the following laconic letter was delivered to him while sitting on the Treasury bench in the House of Commons, by the side of the Minister:

"His Majesty has thought proper to order a new Commission of the Treasury to be made out, in which I do not perceive your name." NORTH."

Fox was filled with resentment at the mode of his dismissal, and now became a most strenuous and formidable opponent of the Minister. By this conduct Lord North proved himself a short-sighted politician. Mr. Fox, finding one avenue to preferment closed upon him, shook off with the utmost ease his old connections and his old principles. He now joined in the most unqualified manner in the opposition to the measures of the Minister, and to this opposition he owed the commencement of his reputation. Just before his dismissal he had made a speech, in which he described in glowing terms the happiness of the nation, but the striking difference which afterward took place in the tone of his declamation occasioned the following lines of Pope to be applied to him:

"Ask men's opinions—Scoto now shall tell
How trade increases, and the world goes well.
Strike off this pension, by the setting sun,
And Britain, if not Europe, is undone."

From the year 1774 to 1781 the question of compliance with the demands of the Colonists, or taxation and rigorous coercion; the utility or prejudicial influence of each particular measure adopted by the administration; the prudence or folly of raising all Europe in arms against Britain at the moment when she was at war with her own subjects, gave rise to a long series of the most eloquent debates that ever took place within the walls of an English House of Commons. Fox, Burke, Barre, Dunning were the most eloquent speakers on the side of opposition. Fox, trained by Burke to the industry of a leader, and instructed by him in the details of business, became continually more eminent as an orator and a statesman in the House. The effects of opposition weakened the hands of the Ministers; rendered them timid, uncertain, more anxious to avoid censure than by exertion to command success. They contributed signally to produce the misconduct they arraigned and the misfortunes which they affected to deplore. American freedom was not more strongly vindicated by the arms of Washington than by the eloquence of the Opposition.

The measures which led to the American war had now come to a crisis, and were loudly execrated by a formidable party in the mother country. To this party Fox united himself, and from his conspicuous talents soon acquired the authority of a leader. In 1773 he opposed the introduction of the Boston Port bill and apologized for the conduct of the Colonies. In his speech on this occasion he arraigned the measures of the Minister in bold and energetic language. The Treasury bench now began for the first time to calculate the loss it had sustained, the Opposition to estimate the strength it had acquired. The session of 1775 opened wih a speech declaring the necessity of coercion.

On this occasion Fox poured forth a torrent of his powerful eloquence. In that plain and forcible language which forms one of the many excellencies of his speech he affirmed that Lord Chatham, the King of Prussia, nay, even Alexander the Great, never gained more in one campaign than Lord North had lost. "He has lost," he said, "a whole continent." His sagacious mind at the commencement of the war foresaw the event. Fox perceived, and predicted, that men fighting for liberty would ultimately prove successful. He endeavored to dissuade his country from war, foreboding that discomfiture must be the event of such contest. Unfortunately, the administration disregarded his admonitions, and the consequent calamity far exceeded the anticipation even of Mr. Fox's forethought. During the whole American war Mr. Fox successively protested against every measure of hostility directed against the Colonies.

In 1781 William Pitt, then in his twenty-second year, made his first speech in the House of Commons; though he joined, in some measure, the party headed by Fox and Burke, he, however, maintained the sentiments of his father with respect to the independence of America.

The first events of the French Revolution now began to attract the attention of mankind. In Britain they were generally hailed as auspicious to the state of social life. Englishmen had pitied and despised the French as slaves, and now rejoiced, with liberal philanthropy, to see them emancipated into a freedom like their own. Among those whose minds were transported by the first wildly beautiful and magnificent, but delusive prospects presented by the French Revolution, we are not surprised to find Charles Fox. The opinion that it was likely to produce more happiness to the natives of France and more tranquillity to this country seems to have been one of the principal causes that rendered him so favorable to the new order of things.

Such were the sentiments expressed by Mr. Fox in the year 1790. His friend, Mr. Burke, soon afterward delivered his opinion on the subject. Entertaining the highest respect for the genius and wisdom of Mr. Fox, he expressed his anxiety lest the approbation bestowed on the French by a man whose authority carried so much weight should be understood to hold up the transactions in that country as a fit object for imitation in our own. He declared his thorough conviction that nothing could be further from the intention of such an able and uniformly patriotic champion of the British Constitution, and entered on the merits of his arguments and of the question from which they had arisen. Fully coinciding with Fox respecting the evils of the old despotism, he, however, thought very differently of the tranquillity to neighbors and happiness to themselves likely to ensue from the recent proceedings in France.

It was in reply to this speech that Fox, after expressing his esteem and veneration for Burke, declared that "were he to put all the political information that he had gained from books, all that he had learned from science, or that the knowledge of the world and its affairs had taught him, into one scale, and the improvement he had derived from Mr. Burke's conversation and instruction into the other, the latter would preponderate." Still, however, he could not agree with the opinion of his friend respecting the French Revolution, at which he rejoiced, as an emancipation from despotism.

After this discussion between Fox and Burke in the session of 1790 the latter adhered uniformly to the sentiments he had avowed. Mr. Fox and he still continued on terms of friendship, though they did not meet so often as before. In 1791 Burke in a speech entered into the general principles of legislation, considered the doctrine of the rights of man, proceeded to its offspring, the Constitution of France, and expressed his conviction that in this country a design had been formed against the established Government.

When Mr. Fox rose, conceiving that an insinuation of maintaining republican principles had been made against him, and that part of Burke's speech tended to strengthen the idea, in order to remove the impression he declared his conviction that the British Constitution, though defective in theory, was, in practice, admirably adapted to this country. He, however, repeated his praises of the French Revolution; he thought it on the whole one of the most glorious events in the history of mankind and expressed his dissent from Burke's opinions on the subject, which he said were inconsistent with his former principles.

Burke in reply said: "Mr. Fox has treated me with harshness and malignity; after harassing with his light troops in the skirmishes of order, he has brought the heavy artilleries of his own great abilities to bear on me." Having defended his opinions relative to the French Constitution and vindicated himself from the charge of inconsistency, he avowed that Mr. Fox and he had often differed with no loss of friendship between them; "but," continued he, "there is something in the cursed French Constitution which envenoms everything." Fox whispered: "There is no loss of friendship between us." Burke answered: "There is. I know the price of my conduct: our friendship is at an end."

He then concluded by exhorting the two great men at the head of the opposite parties, "whether they should move in the political hemisphere as two blazing stars in opposite orbits, or walk together as brethren, to preserve the British Constitution, and to guard it against innovation." On hearing this declaration of his former friend and political instructor, the feelings of Mr. Fox were too powerful to be suppressed. He rose to reply, but they denied him utterance. Relieved by involuntary tears, while the most profound silence pervaded the house, he said "that, however events might have altered the mind of his honorable friend, for such he must still call him, he could not so easily consent to relinquish and dissolve that intimate connection which had for twenty-five years subsisted between them. He hoped Mr. Burke would think on past times, and, whatever conduct of his had caused the offense, that he would at least believe such was not his intention."

In the course of his speech he still maintained that Burke had once held very different principles, and that he himself had learned from him those very principles which he now reprobated. Mr. Fox concluded with making a beautiful application of a passage he recollected:

"We may bear to be ill used and abused by those on whom we have conferred favors, and who owe everything to our kindness. It is a calamity which the mind may endure. But to be ill used and abused by one who has previously won and engaged the mind by fidelity is an affliction for which a grateful heart has no balm."

The repetition of the charge of inconsistency which Mr. Fox made in the middle of this speech completely effaced in Burke's mind that impression which the tenderness displayed at the beginning and the conclusion was calculated to produce. This separation Mr. Fox painfully felt to the latest period of his life. Both before and after the public declaration of Mr. Burke's resolution he spared no efforts to effect a reconciliation, but Mr. Burke's invariable reply was: "Will he pronounce the renunciation?" He alluded to a singular paper drawn up by himself, containing a solemn renunciation of the principles of the French Revolution, and a promise that he would never again propose a reform in Parliament or the abolition of the test. Mr. Burke insisted that Mr. Fox should make the contents of this paper a part of his speech in a full house.

To this humiliation Mr. Fox could not submit, and though their mutual friends exerted their good offices—though the late Duchess of Devonshire, though Mr. Windham, the favorite and almost the adopted son of Mr. Burke, united all their efforts, the latter still remained inflexible. To one of these applications he replied:

"My separation from Mr. Fox is a principle and not a passion; I hold it as a sacred duty to confirm what I have said and written by this sacrifice; and to what purpose would be the reunion of a moment? I can have no delight with him, nor he with me."

The severe remarks in which Burke frequently indulged were constantly reported to Fox; but such was the attachment of the latter that nothing could eradicate it. This was so well known to his friends that at St. Ann's Hill Burke was never mentioned but with respect. The first intelligence of the last illness of Burke, conveyed in a letter from Lord Fitzwilliam, deeply affected Mr. Fox. When he was afterward informed that it could not fail to terminate fatally, he was agitated as with the expectation of some great calamity. In this state of mind he wrote to Mrs. Burke, expressing his intention of passing through Beaconsfield, and the following day received by an express this answer:

"Mrs. Burke's compliments to Mr. Fox and thanks him for his obliging inquiries. Mrs. Burke communicated his letter to Mr. Burke, and by his desire has to inform Mr. Fox that it has cost Mr. Burke the most heartfelt pain to obey the stern voice of his duty, in rending asunder a long friendship, but that he had effected this necessary sacrifice; that his principles remained the same; and that in whatever of life yet remained to him he conceives that he must continue to live for others and not for himself. Mr. Burke is convinced that the principles he has endeavored to maintain are necessary to the good and dignity of his country, and that these principles can be enforced only by the general persuasion of his sincerity. For herself, Mrs. Burke has again to express her gratitude to Mr. Fox for his inquiries."

Thus terminated forever the connection between Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox, who wept bitterly when he received the intelligence of the death of that venerable man.

The Character of Burke.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May a Briton say a word in the discussion raised in your columns by "Historicus"? It is evident that Burke has no lack of champions here as in England, and there is really something to be said on the other side. The criticism of "Historicus," right or wrong, is not so out of the way as you and "Veritas" suppose. Mr. Goldwin Smith, in his youth very much of a Burkeite, has lately taken a very different attitude, and though Mr. Smith's change of view on this point is unfortunately associated with his change from sympathetic to anti-pathetic views on the Irish question, it stands in some measure also for a recognition of facts, which it has long been the fashion to ignore or suppress. And "Veritas" and yourself, as it happens, are really not in agreement. He cites a valueless testimony to Burke's "unbounded benevolence and consummate integrity," whereas you frankly admit that Burke's benevolence was very sharply restricted. What is the use, I would ask, of citing in that connection the panegyric of any Capulet or Montague, when we know that Burke was one of the most virulent partisans that ever lived? Mr. Buckle made a collection of his vituperations, not only of the French Revolution, but of the French Nation in general, and of some of the best of the Revolutionists in particular, and they are simply not to be matched in serious literature for malignity and scurrility. As to Burke's integrity, the imputation on which is so "entirely new" to "Veritas," he need only turn to Mr. Morley's laudatory monograph to find it admitted that in Burke's action at the Pay Office there was an "indefensible error of judgment." That being conceded, the case is surely open to further criticisms.

You observe that all that Americans have to deal with is Burke's attitude to the American Revolution. Even on that view, however, there is a broad and a narrow way of looking at the matter. The American Revolution owed immeasurably more to Paine than it did to Burke, who, as "Historicus" points out, supported all the early declarations of the absolute authority of England over the Colonies and only demurred to the later action taken on those principles. You ignore this circumstance in your comments. Now, Burke was well paid for all he did for America, and the practical question is, whether his memory at this time of day needs or deserves renewed honor as compared with that of other men of his time. There is abundant reason to believe that Burke took the line he did in the American Revolution primarily because his patrons, Rockingham and the rest, took it before him. From Rockingham, as Mr. Morley admits, Burke received from first to last some £30,000. When, however, the French Revolution began to develop, though the wrongs of the French people had been to those of the American colonists as a mountain to a mole hill, Burke instantly took up a position of the bitterest hostility, in which he grew more and more frantic as the years went on. What is the explanation? No one fact or factor will give it all, but much of it certainly consists in the fact that his aristocratic patrons were now, in their own interest, on the anti-democratic side. And Burke's action in this regard should surely weigh with Americans as with other men. When Paine answered him with "The Rights of Man," Burke's course was to propose that the book be prosecuted, and if he could have had his way, Paine would certainly have been hanged.

One of your contemporaries, proceeding on an inaccurate report of a recent lecture of mine, repeated the old catchword that "the same principles are to be found in Burke's earlier writings and speeches as in those of his later life," and demanded "chapter and verse" for my assertion to the contrary, intimating that I had spoken of Burke in a "foolish" way, which "Americans don't like." In the same impressive fashion the same paper said: "If Mr. Robertson is not willing to read Burke's works let him go to Mr. John Morley's (a Radical) book on him. It is, of course, gratifying to me, as a Radical, to find Mr. Morley's authority thus potent in New York; but something depends on the judgment of the assessor. Unhappily, I cannot give the writer "chapter and verse" of the easy sort he wants. But if he himself will only go to Burke's works, instead of beginning and ending with Mr. Morley, he will find that his assertion is naught. It was first made by Coleridge, who was merely framing a sophism which should whitewash his own career. If Burke had any "principle" in his course on the American Revolution it was this, that when a whole people rises it is presumptively in the right, and that wise concession is better than obstinate adherence to theoretic claim. That principle he trod under foot from the very beginning of the French Revolution. Even Mr. Morley hesitatingly admits as much; but in his fatally vacillating way he goes on alternating black paint with white till he leaves us a mere medley of contradictions.

I do not pretend that it is easy to reduce the facts to coherence and unity. But the upshot is clear: That Burke in his youth produced a treatise which, though passed off as ironical, serves as a serious handbook for Socialists and even Anarchists to-day; that he later supported the most arbitrary assertion of English rights over the colonies; that, later still, when his aristocratic patrons took a moderate position, he stood with them; that he equally reflected and expressed their evil temper on the French Revolution, and that, finally, he set his face against every species of reform, including many he had once supported. These are the outlines; they can be filled up with fatally damaging details, even from Mr. Morley's sketch.

When all is said, Burke remains clearly enough a man of genius. But that his character and his judgment equaled his literary gift, I take leave, with "Historicus," to deny. You say that to attack such a name as Burke's "without warrant" is to commit a public offense. I should say it was a public offense to attack any man without warrant; but there does not seem to be much scruple on that head among the press in general, or Burkeites in particular. Paine's name has been assailed without warrant daily for a hundred years, even in the Republic that he so powerfully helped to build. But for a hostile criticism of Burke there is warrant enough, and if his fame be really so well founded as his admirers assert, it ought to be able to stand a little fresh discussion.

JOHN M. ROBERTSON.

New York, Feb. 10, 1898.

A Story of Bacon's Rebellion.*

One expects a certain dry gravity of Marlborough's men, a gentle resignation to the misfortunes of the enemy, a dignified acceptance of victory as a mere fulfillment of duty on the part of Providence and a graceful willingness to be splendid whenever fortune serves, and picturesque at all times. For this cause do these gentlemen live in the historical novel, and the hero of Dr. Hulbert Fuller's "Vivian of Virginia" is a perfect specimen of the type. Mr. Frank T. Merrill has made ten pictures for the book, and there one sees him fighting, riding, frolicking, always making nineteenth century heroes seem rather poor creatures, for reasons easily to be explained by the Philosopher of Clothes, but he is equally alive in the text.

"The eyes were dark, large, and of an open fearlessness in their expression. Yet they were kindly eyes, such as a dreamer might have had who had been wont to search the past and to peer hopefully and unswervingly far into the future. The nose was long and somewhat aquiline, suggesting the aggressive nature of the man, whilst the mouth and chin, immaculate of hair, were fine and beautifully molded, as of an ascetic."

One of the prominent features of the book is the enthusiasm shown in the descriptions of the forest which inclosed the early settlers with such beauty, and yet concealed such hideous dangers. The sea of laurel blossom and the changing beauties of the James, varying with every turn, are not easily to be forgotten.

"Vivian of Virginia" takes its place in its publishers' historical series after "King Noanett," Mr. Stimson's novel, of which John Boyle O'Reilly was the scarcely concealed hero.

*VIVIAN OF VIRGINIA. By Hulbert Fuller. 12mo. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

1898

Last Year's Best Books.

Papers and Discussion by New York Librarians—List of Such Books.

"The best books of the year 1897 from a public librarian's standpoint," received marked discussion when the New York Library Association and the New York Library Club met in joint session Thursday, at 318 West Fifty-seventh Street. The whole field of productions for the twelve months was gone over by a committee appointed for that purpose, and, according to custom, a printed list of those deemed worthy of shelf room was handed to each of the 250 persons present. This same committee also picked out what it judged to be the best of the books placed in the list, and under each heading marked off three as the most meritorious.

Miss Helen E. Haines of the Library Journal of New York and Miss Caroline M. Hewins of the Hartford (Conn.) Public Library, who were on the committee, delivered addresses after the distribution, the former grasping the whole situation in a very clear and logical form, and the latter passing judgment upon what she thought to be the most advisable writings of 1897 to be read by the young.

Miss Haines, discussing on the books of fiction of 1897, said on the whole they partook of the "Washington pie" flavor, with a plenitude of the regulation gush of sick lovers, hairbreadth escapes, gallant rescues, and the like; yet she was far from condemning the most of them, and from a literary point of view she acknowledged that many were of the highest merit. She commented in detail on a number of them, but narrowed her estimation of the really great works in all classes down to seven. These, she said, were:

ON THE FACE OF THE WATERS, by Mrs. F. A. Steel.
ST. IVES, by Robert Louis Stevenson.
THE GADFLY, by E. L. Voynich.
SCHOOL FOR SAINTS, by John Oliver Hobbes.
CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS, by Rudyard Kipling.
HUGH WYNNE, FREE QUAKER, by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.
MARCH ON LONDON, by G. A. Henty.

"Diomed," by J. Sargent Wise, she thought, should have been put in the list, and she had no objection to "What Maisie Knew," by Henry James, although many had shunned it prudishly. "Hugh Wynne" was put down as the best American revolutionary novel, and "The Gadfly" was superb, even with its superlative of emotion. Hall Caine's "The Christian" came in for praise, although Miss Haines did not think enough of it to place it among her choice seven.

Miss Hewins preluded her comments on the best juvenile works by saying she had read the reviews in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, and found there the best material upon which to work. Juvenile works of merit and fitness was to her a very important matter. She believed that great care should be observed in selecting them. After reading THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, and going through the books there mentioned she had carefully made up a list which she judged to be the best. In part she said:

Beard's "Curious Homes and Their Tenants" is arranged for school or home, giving an account of the dwelling of cavemen and Pueblo Indians, moles and ants, birds and fishes, in inexpensive form, much better for every-day use and much more accurate and up-to-date than Wood's "Once Popular Homes Without Hands."

Bennett's "Master Skylark" is a story of Shakespeare's time, with plenty of local color and carefully studied. It can be made useful by a stimulating teacher in connection with the reading of Shakespeare in school, but the allusion to the Coventry plays and other customs of the times mean little to the children who have no wider reading than the boys and girls of a grammar school. It is an ideal book for a child of ten or twelve in a Shakespeare-loving family, or small school where the English counties are a part of the children's training in geography.

Butterworth's "True to His Home" is a diluted life of Benjamin Franklin, fairly well told. I doubt, however, if a man even as intelligent as Benjamin's verse-writing uncle would use in common talk early in the eighteenth century the work "personality," which the Century Dictionary does not quote before Clarissa Harlowe, and a reference to Pepy's Diary, which was not printed till 1825, is certainly out of place in Franklin's lifetime. Church's "Lords of the World" is one of his interesting classical stories that should be recommended in common with Greek and Roman history. One good feature of the book is that it introduces some Jewish characters, whom boys and girls think is unheard of in any history outside of the Bible. Imogen Clark's "Will Shakespeare's Little Lad" is the second Shakespeare story for children written this year. It has, like "Master Skylark," been studied in Stratford itself. The death of the little lad at the end makes the story too sad for many children, and like the other, it requires a knowledge of Shakespeare. Garrison's "Parables for School and Home" is an admirable book, the outcome of talks in a public school on such practical subjects as kindness, the property-rights of others, vandalism, patriotism, and the equality of the sexes.

"A New Book of the Fairies," by Beatrice Harraden, is one of the newest fairy books, and really of a new kind. One opens a book by her and expects to find it tinged with the morbid coloring of "Ships that Pass in the Night" and "Hilda Strafford," but her fairies are cheerful, helping little creatures who live in loaves of bread, lesson books, chimneys, flowers, and pictures, and teach the little girl who dreams of them that she may become a human fairy, and that Fairyland is her own heart. It is a pleasant book for the children's hour around the fireplace.

Among the juvenile works praised by Miss Hewins were Austin's "Uncle Sam's Secrets" and Barnes's "Commodore Bainbridge." She thought the six best books of the year for children were "Bird Life," by Blanchon; "Parables for School and Home," by Garrison; "Captains Courageous," by Rudyard Kipling; "Pink Fairy Book," by Lang; "Book of Verses for Children," by Lucas, and "Joan of Arc," by Monvel.

A vote taken on the list as to which were the three best under each heading, resulted as follows:

REFERENCE BOOKS: "Dictionary of American Authors," by O. F. Adams; "Cumulative Index to a Selected List of Periodicals," by Cleveland Public Library; "Curiosities of Popular Customs," by W. S. Walsh.

PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS: "Teachings of Morality in the Family and School," by Sophie Bryant; "Memory and Its Cultivation," by F. W. E. Green; "Practical Idealism," by W. De W. Hyde.

RELIGION: "Theology of an Evolutionist," by Lyman Abbott; "The Bible, its Meaning and Supremacy," by F. W. Farrar; "Story of Jesus Christ," by E. S. Phelps.

SOCIAL SCIENCE: "This Country of Ours," by Benjamin Harrison; "Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future," by A. T. Mahan; "The Workers," by W. A. Wyckoff.

EDUCATION: "School Management and School Methods," by Joseph Baldwin; "Frobel's Educational Laws for All Teachers," by J. L. Hughes; "American College in American Life," by C. F. Thwing.

NATURAL SCIENCE: "Bird-life," by F. M. Chapman; "Insect-life," by J. H. Comstock; "Eye Spy," by W. H. Gibson.

USEFUL ARTS AND HYGIENE: "Household Economics," by Helen Campbell; "How to Live Longer and Why We Do Not Live Longer," by J. R. Hayes; "Forcing Book," by L. H. Bailey.

FINE ARTS: "Sunlight and Shadow," by W. J. L. Adams; "Handbook of Greek Sculpture," by E. A. Gardner; "Art of the House," by R. M. Watson.

MUSIC: "Stories of Famous Songs," by S. J. A. Fitz-Gerald; "Symphonies and Their Meaning," by F. H. Goepp; "Stories of Famous Operas," by H. A. Guerber.

AMUSEMENTS AND SPORTS: "Canoe Cruising and Camping," by P. D. Frazer; "Magic Stage Illusions," by A. A. Hopkins; "Athletic Sports," by H. A. Sargent, H. J. Whigham, and others.

FICTION: "The Choir Invisible," by J. L. Allen; "Soldiers of Fortune," by R. H. Davis; "Captains Courageous," by Rudyard Kipling.

JUVENILE: "Century Book of the American Revolution," by E. S. Brooks; "True Story of the American Revolution," by E. S. Brooks; "Pink Fairy Book," by Andrew Lang.

POETRY: "Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics," by F. L. Knowles; "Golden Treasury," second series, by F. T. Palgrave; "Poems Now First Collected," by E. C. Stedman.

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL: "Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce; "Following the Equator," by S. L. Clemens; "Farthest North," by Fridtjof Nansen.

BIOGRAPHY: "Life of Nelson," by A. T. Mahan; "Life and Letters," by Mrs. H. B. Stowe; "Lord Tennyson," by Hallam, Lord Tennyson.

HISTORY OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES: "Spain in the Nineteenth Century," by M. E. W. Latimer; "History of Our Own Times," by Justin McCarthy; "Robert, the Bruce," by H. E. Maxwell.

AMERICAN HISTORY: "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," by John Fiske; "Campaigning with Grant," by Horace Porter; "Westward Movement," by Justin Winsor.

OTHER LITERATURE: "Talks on the Study of Literature," by Arlo Bates; "American Lands and Letters," by D. G. Mitchell; "Literary History of the American Revolution," by M. C. Tyler.

Under the head of CUSTOMS AND FOLK-LORE, "Marriage Customs in Many Lands" was the one preferred book. It is by H. N. Hutchinson.

Recent Auction Prices.

On Thursday, Feb. 8, Bangs & Co. had what was perhaps the most interesting sale of the season, when a well-selected private library was disposed of. The attendance was unusually large, and the prices of the sale were, on the whole, the highest of the present season. Among the 196 lots were quite a number of the Grolier Club publications, a nearly complete set being offered for sale. The first two publications of the club, the "Decree of Star Chamber," 1884, and Fitzgerald's "Rubaiyat," 1885, which were bought for "Self," fetched $190 and $185, respectively. They had been bound by Alfred Matthews in half-blue morocco. The "Decree" sold on Nov. 29, 1897, for $180, and the "Rubaiyat," on the same day, for $174. The Riker copy of the "Decree" brought, in December, 1896, $210, and the Matthews copy, in February, 1897, the same, the Riker copy of the "Rubaiyat" going for $210 and the Matthews copy for $200. The highest price the "Decree" has ever fetched publicly is the $220 obtained for the Bierstadt copy last April, which was partly a bibliographical compliment to the binding, by Petit. Among the other important prices of the sale were the following:

A Beckat's "Comic History of England" and "Comic History of Rome," London, 1847-8. Three volumes, $34.50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Andrews's "Jean Grolier," New York, 1892, one of 140 copies, $25. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. The last copy sold at Bangs's (in October) fetched $22.

Bartram's "Travels Through North and South Carolina," &c., London, 1792, $5. Bought by F. P. Harper. This was an uncut copy, in original boards.

Brunet's "Manual," Paris, 1860-65. Six volumes, in twelve parts, one of 100 on large paper, $48.50. Bought by "Brasil."

Cook's "Three Voyages; an Account of the Voyage Undertaken by Byron, Wallis, Carteret, and Cook," 1773. Three volumes. "A Voyage Toward the South Pole and Around the World," 1777. Two volumes. "A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean," 1784. Four volumes. Together nine volumes. $40.50. Bought by "Texas." Ives's copy, in exceptionally fine condition, brought $14 a volume.

Cooper's Novels, New York, 1859-61. Thirty-two volumes. $80. Bought by "Self." The Darley edition.

Dibdin's "Northern Tour," London, 1838. Two volumes, with autograph letter of Dibdin to the original subscriber. $21. Bought by F. P. Harper.

Elliott's "Monograph of the Pittidae," New York, 1867. Bound by Stikeman in olive green morocco. $42.50. Bought by Mr. Major. Ives's, a presentation copy, $100.

Grolier Club publications: Irving's "Knickerbocker," 1886. Two volumes. $91. Bought by Mr. Fox.—Hoe's "Lecture on Bookbinding," 1886. $38. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co. Oct. 20 a copy brought $30.50; Nov. 29, another, $32.—De Vinne's "Historic Printing Types," 1886. $21. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co. Other prices this season, $13 and $18.—Reade's "Peg Woffington," 1887. Two volumes. $34. Bought by Mr. Francis. Matthews's copy, $31; a copy Jan. 20, $32.—De Vinne's "Christopher Plantin," 1888. $17. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Recent prices, $12.50, $13.—Matthews's "Modern Bookbinding Practically Considered," 1889. $19. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co. Recent prices, $21, $15, $17.50.—Bury's "Philobiblon," 1890. Three volumes. $63. Bought by George D. Smith. Riker's also sold for $63; Matthews's brought $67.50, and recent copies, $55.50 and $54.—Milton's "Areopagitica," 1890. $16.50. Bought by "Essex." Recent prices, $14, $13.50.—Curtis's "Washington Irving," 1891. $21. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co. Recent prices, $17, $16.—Conway's "Barons of the Potomac and the Rappahannock," 1892. $21. Bought by Mr. Ernest. Recent prices, $15.50, $16.—"Catalogue of Original and Early Editions of English Writers, from Langland to Wither," 1893. $13. Bought by E. B. Holden. Recent prices, $13, $12, $11.—Bradford's "Laws and Acts," 1894. $32. Bought by Mr. Francis. Recent prices, $30, $30. Matthews's, $35; Riker's, $41.—Donne's "Poems," 1895. Two volumes. $17. Bought by E. B. Holden. Recent prices, $16.50, $16, $13.—Flameng's etching of "The Printing Office of Aldus." Unframed. $22. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co. Oct. 20, framed, $16.—Calverley's bronze medallion portrait of Lowell, 1895. $15. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. Recent prices, $15, $15, $13.—Warren's "Charles Whittinghams, Printers," 1896. $9. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co. Recent prices, $10, $10.50.—Koehler's "Catalogue of Durer's Engravings, Dry Points, and Etchings," 1897. $13. Bought by E. B. Holden. Recent prices, $18, $10, $9. As will be seen by the quotations given, the Grolier books, with two exceptions, sold better than they have since last Winter.

Lodge's "Portraits," London, 1849-50. Eight volumes. $20. Bought by Mr. Darrach.

Lowndes's "Manual," London, 1869. Large paper. $15.75. Bought by "Texas."

Percy Society Publications. A complete set. Thirty volumes. London, 1840-51. $69. Bought by Mr. New.

Peters's "General History of Connecticut," London, 1781. First edition, in original calf. $32. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co. Barlow's, original calf, $32.50; Ives's, bound by Pratt, $72; Menzies's, bound by Matthews, $125; Rice's, bound by Bedford, $60, and later, in Hoffman sale, $115. Brinley had two copies, one of which, bound by Pratt, and uncut, sold for $35, and the other for $27.50. The Menzies copy was also uncut and in perfect condition, which accounts for the large sum it fetched—perhaps the highest price this extremely rare and amusing book has brought at auction in America. A few leaves of the present copy were foxed. There was a second edition of the "History" in 1782. The Brinley copy realized $17.

Ruskin's "Modern Painters," London, 1856-60. Five volumes. $47.50. Bought by "Essex." Volumes III. to V. were first editions.

Shakespeare's Works, edited by Wright, London, 1863-5. Forty volumes. $74. Bought by C. I. Lewis.

Thiers's "History of the French Revolution," London, 1838. Five volumes, extended to ten by the insertion of 404 portraits, views, &c. Bound by Rivière, in blue morocco. $82.50. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Le Gallienne's Omar.

Passages from His Recent Translation.

Of all my seeking this is all my gain:
No agony of any mortal brain
Shall wrest the secret of the life of man;
The search has taught me that the search is vain.

Yet sometimes on a sudden all seems clear—
Hush! hush! my soul, the Secret draweth near;
Make silence ready for the speech divine—
If Heaven should speak, and there be none to hear!

Yea! sometimes on the instant all seems plain,
The simple sun could tell us, or the rain;
The world, caught dreaming with a look of heaven,
Seems on a sudden tip-toe to explain.

* * * * * *

I break one law, another law to keep;
The laws of death and hate I scorn to keep,
The law of Love that is the law of Life—
That is the only law I dare to keep.

Lo! Nature's law and God's—two angry fires—
Each the allegiance of my soul requires;
Strange God that made, unmake me what I am—
Or recondile the law to my desires.

* * * * * * *

'Tis a great fuss, all this, of Thee and He,
Important folk are we—to Thee and Me;

Yet what if we mean nothing after all,
And what if Heaven cares nought for—Thee and Me?
All those who in their graves unheeded lie
Were just as pompous once as you and I,
Complacent spake their little, arrogant names,
And wagged their heads, and never thought to die.

A thirsty sleeps beneath yon quiet grass

The Gate Called Beautiful.

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Pall Mall Magazine.

EXQUISITELY ILLUSTRATED.

CONTRIBUTORS: Sir Walter Besant, Anthony Hope, S. R. Crockett, Duchess of Cleveland, Quiller-Couch, Rudyard Kipling, Countess of Jersey, Lord Ernest Hamilton, etc., etc.

$3 a Year Postpaid.

Send Ten Cents for a Sample Copy.

New York: Astor Court Building.

Who dreamed her face the world might not surpass;
Strength is her neighbor, but he boasts no more,
And over them the winds cry out, "Alas!"

Would you seek beauty, seek it under ground;
Would you find strength—the strong are under ground;
And would you next year seek my love and me,
Who knows but you must seek us—under ground.

O, heart, my heart, the world is weary-wise,
My only resting-place is your deep eyes;
O, wrap me warm in their illusive love—
For well I know that they are also lies.

Would that some voice that knew the whole deceit,
Far off in space the unborn soul might greet,
Hot-foot for earth, with lying fancies fired,
And thunder all the terror and the cheat.

Let us make haste, perchance for us to wait
The eager soul that clamors to be born;
To turn aside all that tremendous doom
Of fated generations still unborn.

* * * * *

Yet mark yon potter! See the rascal twirl
On one base wheel the dust of Prince and churl;
Plebian potter, 'tis a king's right hand!
And this was once a violet-breathing girl.

'Tis the fair stuff of which the flowers are made,
'Tis beauty's very substance sore decayed,
The brows of ivory, the breaths of myrrh,—
And lo! this fellow turns it to a trade.

And as I spake I heard a whisper steal,
A sad low laughter, from the potter's wheel,—
Behold! it was my father's sacred dust
For which unwittingly I made appeal.

Almighty Potter, on whose wheel of blue
The world is fashioned and broken too,
Why to the race of men is heaven so dire?
In what, O wheel, have I offended you?

Mr. Perry Belmont's "Republican Responsibility for Present Currency Perils," has been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mr. Belmont treats of "The Unconstitutional Greenback," "Present Currency Perils," "Democratic Money," "Republican Money," "Greenbacks or Bank Notes," "Suppression of State Banks by Congress," "The Banks of the Whigs and the National Bank of the Republicans," and finally "Democratic Responsibility for the City of New York," the latter being an address delivered before the Business Men's Democratic Association of New York. In the chapter entitled "Republican Responsibility and the Action of Democracy To-day," Mr. Belmont writes: "It may be asked why the Democracy does not now disclose its plans for reforming the currency? The answer is twofold, and as old as government by party. The Democracy is now in opposition, and it is the function of an opposition to oppose. A physician does not prescribe for a patient until he is called on. When the Administration has formulated and disclosed its plan on Congress, the opposition can expose its defects." The pamphlet is of much value, as it gives in compact form many facts which cannot be disputed.

Some noteworthy porcelains, antique furniture, and miniatures were recently sold in London. We give the leading objects and prices: A miniature by Cosway of a lady with powdered hair and white costume, pale blue collar and string of pearls over the shoulders, £24; a bronze Egyptian figure of Anubis, 8 inches high, £7; a small Tanagra statuette, 8 inches high, of female figure, £8; a very finely carved ivory figure of Christ, 11 inches high, seventeenth century work, £10 17s.; an old French commode, of tulipwood and kingwood, with inlaid panels of flowers, 39 inches long and 35 inches high, £125; a Bottcher red ware chocolate pot and cover, with silvered figures and ornament, £10, and a pair of Wedgwood medallion portraits of the Prince (George IV.) and Princess of Wales, finely modeled in white relief upon pale blue ground, £15 10s.

FEB 19 1898

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

The Macmillan Company has promised the publication of Emile Zola's "Paris" before the end of the month. The story, which is the third of the writer's trilogy, "Lourdes" and "Rome" being the first two, has been running as a serial in Le Journal of Paris. Owing to the author's position taken in the Dreyfus case, Le Journal transferred the story to the last page and published it in small type, using just so much as would allow the paper to keep its contract. As the story cannot be brought out in book form until it has run its course in Le Journal, the interesting paradox may occur of having "Paris" appear in London and New York before it sees light as a complete novel in France. Messrs. Chatto & Windus of London will publish "Paris" simultaneously with the Macmillans. Of his new novel, M. Zola wrote a short while ago: "The drama is more lively and the action more rapid than in 'Rome.' * * * I could not make myself so ridiculous as to discover 'Paris,' nor do for Notre Dame what I have done for St. Peter's, in Rome. * * * I have brought together a number of types taken from different spheres of which they are essentially characteristic; financiers, men of letters, scientists, artisans, men of the world, politicians, and those who want. * * * For instance, Paris, which is so charitable, demonstrates the powerlessness of charity, which is a Christian and anti-social sentiment."

Like Zola Sir Walter Besant has also a trilogy called "London," "Westminster," and "South London." Frederick A. Stokes Company, which published "Westminster," has now made arrangements with Sir Walter to bring out in America the third of the series, "South London." The author has the work well in hand; it will probably be published in the early Fall.

Apropos of Sir Walter Besant it may be said that he is lecturing in the English provinces, where he lately delivered an address on King Alfred in Wessex. It is reported that the novelist will have the oration of the day at the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the death of Alfred, which will be observed in Winchester by the erection of a memorial. King Alfred died in October, 901, but the exact date on which the anniversary will be noticed has not yet been definitely settled.

A recent number of Le Journal affirms that Emile Zola received 15,000f. for his letter published in L'Aurore, which is the cause of the trial now in progres at the Palais de Justice.

"Young Blood," E. W. Hornung's new novel, already mentioned in these columns as being in press, will make its appearance one week from to-day. Charles Scribner's Sons are the publishers.

A volume of particular interest to all lovers of the Russian novelist Tourgéneff will soon be published by Henry Holt & Company. It will be entitled "Tourgéneff and His French Circle," and consists of the novelist's letters to Mme. Viardot, George Sand, Ste.-Beuve, Gautier, Flaubert, Taine, Renan, Zola, de Maupassant, and others.

Dr. A. Sabatier's study in religious philosophy, "The Vitality of Christian Dogmas and Their Power of Evolution," has been translated from the French by Mrs. L. Christen, with a preface by the Very Rev. the Hon. W. H. Fremantle, Dean of Ripon. It will be published early in March by the Macmillan Company.

Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, whose "Life of Charles the Great" was recently brought out in London, is reported to be hard at work on the seventh and final volume of his "Italy and Her Invaders." The book will treat broadly of the foundation of the temporal power of the Popes. Dr. Hodgkin has recently been elected a member of the Academia del Lyncei of Rome, which may be said to be Italy's "French Academy."

A new book by Dean Frederic W. Farrar entitled "Allegories" has just been published by the Longmans. The volume includes "The Life Story of Aner," "The Choice," "The Fortunes of a Royal House," "The Basilisk and the Leopard."

Longmans, Green & Co. have just published a memoir of the late Sir Henry Rawlinson, Bart., K. C. B., F. R. S., D. C. L., written principally by his brother, the Rev. George Rawlinson, Canon of Canterbury. One chapter is contributed by Field Marshal Lord Roberts, late Commander in Chief of H. B. Majesty's forces in India.

The London house of Macmillan will issue in the course of the month "Songs of England," which will be a collection of the more distinctively national lyrics of the Poet Laureate, which at present are scattered throughout the author's various works.

"The Unquiet Sex," by Helen Watterson Moody, is in press at the Scribners'. The book contains chapters on "The College Woman," "Women's Clubs," "Women and Reform," and "The Case of Maria." Mrs. Moody is the wife of Winfield S. Moody, the editor of The Book Buyer.

"Worldly Ways and Byways" is a collection of papers on the philosophy of fashion, folly, and foibles, as exhibited in American society at home and abroad. The author is Eliot Gregory, who writes over the pseudonym of "An Adler." These sketches are now collected for the first time by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Robert W. Chambers's new novel is called "The Haunts of Men," published by Frederick A. Stokes Company. Mr. Chambers, it will be recalled, is the author of "A King and a Few Dukes" and "The King in Yellow."

"Blady's of Stewponey," by S. Baring-Gould, author of "The Broom Squire," "Mehalah," and "Court Royal," is in press at Frederick A. Stokes Company. "Bladys" is a historical romance of the close of the last century. The story contains the last instance of the burning of a woman for "petty treason," i. e., the murder of her husband, which took place at Shrewsbury in 1790.

With the sale of the third and last portion of the Ashburnham Library the first five editions of Walton's "Compleat Angler," copies of which have remained together so many years, will probably be separated forever. The first edition is the most valuable, while the second, that of 1655, is undoubtedly more rare. The highest price ever paid in England for a copy of the first edition was £415, in December, 1896, £310 and £210 being the former records. During the last decade only twelve copies have been placed on sale in London, and these were more or less imperfect.

A new writer, Joseph Conrad, has a book called "Tales of Unrest," which will be published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Dull Miss Achinard," by Anne Douglas Sedgwick, is in press at the Scribners'. Miss Sedgwick is an American, but the scene of her novel is laid in England and in Paris.

London is to have a three-penny weekly journal devoted to the philosophy of life as enunciated by Nietzsche, Emerson, Thoreau, Goethe, and Spencer. It is to be entitled "The Eagle and the Serpent," and will be published by William Reeves.

A little publication entitled The Authors' Circular, (the official organ of the English school of journalism,) has just made its appearance in London. It is a monthly periodical, and is published at 295 Strand, London, W. C. The prospectus of the journal is made known in few words: "The Authors' Circular appeals for support from every one who follows the vocation of letters. Its circulation is confined to those interested in literature as a profession." Some of the editorial paragraphs in the initial number are very bright.

The Pall Mall Magazine for March will contain a striking tale by Lord Ernest Hamilton, entitled "A Scarlet Sin." "Stag Hunting in Ancient Times" is the subject of an illustrated article by W. A. Baillie-Grohmann in the same number.

Walter A. Wyckoff, the college man who became a day laborer, begins his new series, "The Workers—The West," in Scribner's for March. Chicago, filled with an "army of the unemployed" is the principal theme of the new series. E. Neville Rolfe has an article in the same number; it is a description of the way in which a rich Roman lived in Pompeii at the time of the fatal eruption of Vesuvius, and deals with the recently excavated house of A. Vettius." What is said to the last unpublished poem of H. C. Bunner will appear in the magazine of next month. It is entitled "Lutetia," and refers to the last illness of Heine.

It is announced by Lee & Shepard of Boston that the firm has in press a new novel by Henry Wood, author of "Studies in the Thought World," "Ideal Suggestion," "God's Image in Man," &c. The book is called "Victor Serenus," and is a study of the Pauline era. "The Ideal Suggestion" has just been translated into classical Chinese by an English gentleman, Prof. John Fryer, who for nearly thirty years was in charge of the Imperial Government Department for the Translation of Scientific Books. The volume is said to be meeting with good sales in Shanghai.

A host of curious information, well put together in an interesting style, concerning the bookworm will be found in a volume shortly to be published by Francis P. Harper. It is called "Facts About Bookworms, Their History in Literature and Work in Libraries." The author is the Rev. J. P. O'Conor, S. J., former librarian of Georgetown College.

Publication is announced by Messrs. Longmans of "The Life of 'Stonewall' Jackson," by Lieut. Col. G. F. Henderson of the York and Lancaster Regiment, Royal Army.

C. Howard Young, an invalid author of Hartford, Conn., has just published what might be called sick room memoirs, under the title of "Sunny Life of an Invalid Fourteen Years in Bed." Mr. Young is a well-known journalist of the Connecticut town.

The sale of a rare and valuable collection of autograph letters and historical papers is now going on at the book auction rooms of Davis & Harvey, 1212 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. The sale will close on Monday. There were several letters by George Washington offered for sale; other Presidents of the United States were also well represented, as was Napoleana. Among the items are noticed Duche's letter to Washington, and signed epistles by Pope Innocent X., Alexander I., Julius II., Pius VII., Pius IX., and others. The royalty of ancient France, the stage, and literature are also well represented.

In the Bijou Library of Fiction, published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, James L. Ford's "Bohemia Invaded" will appear March 25; "An Engagement," by Sir Robert Peel, will be ready for the public May 25.

Alfred Clark's new romance, "The Finding of Lot's Wife," will be published Feb. 25, in the series of Modern Fiction of the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

"The Tales of John Oliver Hobbes" (Mrs. Craigie) is the title of a new edition of this popular author's works, each volume uniform with "The School for Saints," brought out by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The new series contains "Some Emotions and a Moral," "The Sinners' Comedy," "A Study in Temptation," and "A Bundle of Life."

"The Study of the Negro Problem," by W. E. B. Du Bois, will form Publication No. 219 of the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia. Mr. Du Bois was recently appointed Professor of Social Science at Atlanta University, and has made a life study of this question.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company has just sold a complete edition of Lieut. Robert E. Peary's book, "Northward Over the 'Great Ice,'" to the London publisher, Methuen. The book will shortly appear simultaneously in England and America.

Among the more notable features of The Century Magazine for March will be an article—one of the continued series—on "Mexican Society in Maximilian's Time—1866," by Mrs. Sara Stevenson. The article will contain an interesting sketch of the amateur theatricals produced by the French during their occupancy of the City of Mexico. The plays, which were in a way lyric dramas, contained many local hits which gave great offense to the populace. A story, the scene of which is laid among the Pennsylvania Dutch, will also have a place in the coming number of The Century. It is by John Luther Long, and is entitled "Ein Nix-Nutz," (A Good for Nothing.) Everything suggests an interesting character study in a new, but quaint, field. John R. Proctor, formerly State Geologist of Kentucky, has written a paper for the March Century on "The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky." The article has many striking illustrations by the noted French-American artist, André Castaigne. Among the other striking features of this number of the magazine is a paper by Herr Jonas Standling, giving an account of "Andrée's Messenger." This messenger was a carrier pigeon picked up by a whaler. A picture of the bird accompanies the account. Herr Standling, who is a Swedish journalist, described in the Century of November last "Andrée's Flight into the Unknown."

It has been decided by the American Committee to close the subscription to the Robert Louis Stevenson Memorial Fund in this country on the 31st of March, about which time it is expected that the work of the English Committee will be finished and the collected funds applied to beginning the proposed monument in Edinburgh. Those American friends and admirers of Mr. Stevenson who may still wish to contribute should send any subscriptions before that time to Mr. Charles Fairchild, Chairman of the committee, at 38 Union Square, New York.

M. Boutet de Monvel, the well-known Parisian artist, is now on his way to America. He sailed from Havre Feb. 12. While in New York he will give an exhibition of original drawings and water colors made for book illustrations.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce for immediate publication, "First Report of a Book Collector," by William Harrison Arnold. There will be some fac-similes in the volume taken from the rarities, as a mended leaf from a copy of Fabran's "Chronicle," and worm-drilled leaves of a Froissart of 1525. There are thirty illustrations of this particular kind. The study the author has given to bookworms is curious. The issue is limited to eighty-five copies, of which sixty are for sale.

In an extra edition of The American Lawyer may be found an article of interest—"An Old Time Lawyer of the Past Century"—an account of Peter Hawes, who was born in 1768. Graduating from Rhode Island College in 1791, he came to New York in 1792, and in 1795 was admitted to the bar. He rose rapidly into prominence, and held many positions of trust. He was the founder of the first insurance company in the United States—the Washington Insurance Company, was Secretary of the New England Society, and a member of the Common Council or Board of Aldermen. Peter Hawes was one of the Committee of Defense of 1812. William Post Hawes, one of Peter Hawes's sons, was born in 1803, and was also a lawyer. The writings of Mr. William Post Hawes are still remembered, for he had a strong literary turn. He was a contributor to The Mirror, The American Monthly Magazine, and to other publications of his time.

"Points in Minor Tactics."*

For the infantry of the National Guard Capt. Charles Albert Smylie, United States Army, has written an excellent volume. It will serve as a sequel to drill regulations and the guard manual. References of a foreign origin become necessary, because, for the last thirty years, we have had little experience in actual warfare, and for the very good reason that there have been many changes in armaments and methods.

'In an excellent chapter entitled "Discipline" Capt. Smylie quotes Capt. Stewart Murray: "Its object is to implant in the soldier the seeds of victory by teaching him the habit of instantaneous and instinctive obedience. Discipline is the long-continued habit by which the very muscles of the soldier instinctively obey the word of the commander."

The subjects treated are advance guards, rear guards, outposts, patrols and reconnoitring, marches, points in infantry fire tactics, and, finally, field fortifications and hasty intrenchments. The final chapter is notably good. The spade is often as useful as the rifle, and Napoleon is quoted, who said: "There are five things which should never be separated from the soldier in service, viz, his rifle, ammunition, knapsack, provisions, and his intrenching tool." For want of shovels Skobeleff's advance on Plevna became almost a check.

Though a small volume, "Points in Minor Tactics" is eminently a practical work, full of suggestions, up to date, and interesting because the best modern foreign authorities are cited.

*POINTS IN MINOR TACTICS. Compiled and Arranged in an Elementary Manner for the Infantry Arm and National Guard of the United States by Charles Albert Smylie, Captain, Twelfth Infantry, United States Army. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A Confidential Letter from Washington.

One of the most valuable Washington letters in existence is about to be sold. It is addressed by Washington to Hamilton, and is a holograph of eight pages. It was given by the Hon. James A. Hamilton to Mrs. Sherwood, in 1861, and has never been bought or sold. Mrs. Sherwood hopes that it may be bought by Columbia College or some other great institution. It can be seen for a few days at No. 10 West Twenty-second Street, the autograph rooms of W. Evarts Benjamin who pronounces it "one of the most remarkable political letters ever written by Washington." The letter will be sold in Philadelphia next Tuesday by Davis & Harvey, whose catalogue gives up nearly three pages to a description and reprint of it. The letter is marked "private and confidential."

The New York Times
Illustrated Weekly Magazine
SUNDAY, FEB. 20, 1898.

FEATURES:

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry
Full-page portrait and sketch of his work as an organizer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

In the Art World
Reproduction of Corot's painting, "Dance of Cupids," and a sketch of Charles A. Dana's collection of paintings and bric-a-brac soon to be sold. Selection of seven paintings from the Fuller collection.

Daughters of the American Revolution
Preliminary notice of annual meeting, with portraits of ladies prominently identified with this society.

The Drama
Portraits of John Drew, E. G. Backus, Blanche Burton, latest portrait of Ellen Terry, Olive Redpath, Lena Ashwell, Helen Bertram, and a half-page reproduction of a scene in the comedy "'Way Down East."

Music
Portraits of Mlle. Ackte, prima donna of grand opera in Paris; Gertrude Quinlan of the Castle Square Opera Company; Maud K. Williams of "The Highwayman" Company; Van Dyck, the tenor, who is to appear in this country next season with the Grau Opera Company; Pierre Gailhard, director of the Opera Comique in Paris; Jean Gerardy, 'cellist, and David Mannes, violinist.

The Dog Show
Pictures of a dozen representative dogs that will be exhibited, with descriptive text.

Lavinia I.
Flash-light photograph of the crowning of Lavinia H. Westervelt-Dempsey as Queen of the Holland Dames at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Rain, stationary temperature, winds southeasterly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,011. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1898.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

FOREIGN.—Zola called his last witness at the trial in Paris, and the case will be concluded on Wednesday. M. Stock, a publisher, said he could enumerate four secret documents which were introduced at the Zola trial. Six thousand bales of cotton were burned in a warehouse at Genoa. The loss is $180,000. The report that England will furnish the loan to China is reiterated in London, but the Foreign Office refuses to confirm it. The British and French situation in West Africa causes much concern in London, principally owing to the unstable condition of the republic in France.—Pages 7 and 19.

CONGRESS.—The Bankruptcy bill was passed by the House yesterday by a vote of 158 to 124. There was a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee on the Pearce bill to prevent the adulteration of wheat flour.—Page 3.

Page 1.

Howard Gould's new yacht, the Niagara, was launched yesterday at Wilmington, Del., and was christened by Miss Katherine Clemmons

Detective Franklin of Philadelphia thinks he has found an alleged missing heir to the property of the late Philip Dorney of that city, in the person of George F. Gillespie, who, he claims, is Mr. Dorney's grandson and the son of Amanda C. Kuntzelman of Chicago.

Page 2.

The Spanish warship Vizcaya stayed outside of Sandy Hook all day yesterday, her Captain fearing to enter the harbor on account of the heavy fog and risk of grounding or collision with other vessels. Late last night a big cruiser, supposed to be the Brooklyn, slipped in past the Hook and dropped her anchor just inside of it.

Page 3

The Knickerbocker Telephone and Telegraph Company of this city and the Buffalo Telephone Company of Buffalo were incorporated at Albany yesterday.

John Doehman nearly escaped from Sing Sing Prison in a box in which clothing was packed. He was discovered and taken back by the man who was carting the box to the station.

The Reform Club discussed the sanitary condition of the city. Col. Waring spoke on the prevention of disease, which, as a science, he says, has succeeded to the curing of disease. The death rate, he said, should be reduced to fifteen in the thousand.

James Vesser and Robert Mills, who were connected with the Republican Congressional Committee during the late campaign, were arrested in Washington yesterday, on the charge of stealing 6,000,000 large envelopes, the property of the committee, and selling them for waste paper.

Paul Bauer, an alleged thief and chloroformer, almost escaped from the Tombs yesterday by the aid of confederates, who had smuggled to him steel saws and other articles. His plot was discovered by the chance untimely arrival of a note from one of the confederates, just before the prisoner escaped.

Attorney-General John W. Griggs was the guest of honor at a dinner last night in the Waldorf-Astoria, given by New Jersey State officers, Congressmen, and staff officers. A solid silver service was presented to Attorney General Griggs, State Attorney General Grey of New Jersey making the presentation. Vice President Garret A. Hobart, United States Senator William J. Sewell, and Acting Gov. Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey were also invited guests.

Page 4.

Stamp agencies are being abolished in practically all cities and towns in the country. They will be replaced by regular postal sub-stations wherever necessary.

In the Lattimer shooting case, being tried in Wilkesbarre, Penn., two unimportant witnesses testified for the prosecution. District Attorney Martin expects two important witnesses to give evidence on Monday.

Charles W. Boughton, who was arrested in this city on Sunday last, and taken back to Gloversville on the charge of robbing Littauer Brothers, his employers, committed suicide in the jail at Johnstown yesterday.

Women of the Epworth League in New Brunswick have volunteered to act as nurses for babies, in a room set apart in church, so that the mothers may attend services, and thus insure a larger attendance.

In Chicago May wheat sold up to $1.09, closing at $1.08. There was also a boom in the July option. Joseph Leiter is said to have engaged ocean freight room for 4,000,000 bushels of his wheat. It is also reported that within the last ten days he has deposited in two Chicago banks $6,000,000.

George M. Coffin of Washington, President of the Blavatsky branch of the Theosophical Society in America, yesterday repudiated the action of the Chicago convention in investing Mrs. Lingley with "spiritual power, absolute and unconditional."

Page 6.

At a meeting of the Armory Board yesterday Major General Roe was authorized to rent an office in the Stewart Building.

Fifty-two employes of the old Public Works Department were removed yesterday, and it is expected their places will soon be filled by Tammany men.

A man accused of causing the death of another during a game of football in London has been convicted of manslaughter. Justice Hawkins declared that if a man caused violence, whether willfully or by negligence, to another in such a way as to produce death, he was guilty of murder.

Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court, has decided that the Metropolitan Street Railway has no free license to use the patent grip on its cars except on the Broadway and Seventh Avenue lines. This means that the road must pay royalties to the inventor of the grip, C. I. Earll, for its use on the Columbus and Lexington Avenue lines.

Page 7.

The annual dinner of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Page 8.

Several more Democrats were appointed as Deputy Tax Commissioners in Brooklyn, at salaries ranging from $3,250 to $2,500. They will have no duties to perform before September.

It was asserted yesterday that the Tammany leaders had resolved to crush McLaughlin's Brooklyn organization if it revolts against the dominance of the Wigwam.

An ex-employe of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company testified how well the company treated him in order to command his testimony in a twenty-five-thousand-dollar damage suit, which was decided against the road.

Page 9.

Prof. John Brooks lectured before the League for Political Education on the liabilities of employers.

The Rev. Samuel P. Jones, the evangelist, caused a sensation in Georgia yesterday by issuing a formal announcement of his candidacy for Governor.

The Association of Graduates of State Normal Schools held their annual meeting and dinner at the Hotel St. Denis and listened to a speech by State Superintendent Skinner.

Senator Lexow had a conference with a number of independent Republicans yesterday and tried to win them over to the organization view on primary law reform, but he failed.

Page 10.

William H. Boggs, the defaulting paying teller of the First National Bank of Dover, who is in custody at Wilmington, Del., is ready to confess, it is said. Four prominent citizens of Kent County are held on the charge of aiding and abetting him to loot the bank.

Page 12.

Controller Coler has sent back to the School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx the January pay rolls of the teachers in the public schools of the boroughs. The Controller says that the law was not fully complied with in making up the salary schedule.

A Deputy Sheriff invaded Miss Richardson's house, in East Houston Street, and discovered a secret vault. He said that at first she acted as though she would hit him with an iron bar. Afterward he entered the vault, and found a box weighing twenty-five pounds, containing securities, which he carried away with him.

Page 13.

A preliminary examination for a cadetship at West Point was held yesterday in Grammar School 34, in the Ninth Congressional District.

A gas main in Second Avenue was broken and more than forty people were made sick, several being overcome by the fumes and narrowly escaping death.

A woman has brought suit against ex-Sheriff Tamsen for $10,000 damages for injuries which she says she received while she was an inmate of Ludlow Street Jail.

The jury in the Noonan-Simpson bribery case was discharged, being unable to agree, after forty-two hours' deliberation. Edward Pidgeon is said to have been indicted for perjury, and other witnesses may be.

Page 16.

Nicola Mouler, an Italian artist, took poison and died in the presence of his sweetheart, whom he thought did not love him.

Page 19.

Harold Frederic in his cable letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, after indicating the extreme regret felt throughout England over the accident to the Maine, points out the danger of an immediate rupture between England and France. The encroachments of the French on English frontiers in the Niger Valley have angered all England, and Joseph Chamberlain will insist that England put a stop to them at once, else he will resign his position in the Cabinet. That, Mr. Frederic thinks, the Government will not permit, as it would result in a dissolution in twenty-four hours after the facts became known. The situation seems especially critical because army domination, as evidenced by the conversion of the Zola trial from a farce into a veritable bit of infamy, by army orders, will prevent France from yielding to any foreign interfence in her affairs. Paris seems to be on the verge of another revolution, in which the army will be backed by the mob, which may be expected to make a riotous demonstration at any moment. Things in the Levant are in a quiescent state, but an outbreak may be expected at any time when Russia gives the word. In English politics the principal features are the probable change of policy in India and the success of the Liberals in the coming London County Council elections.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
National Guard Gossip.—Page 15.
New Corporations.—Page 22.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Legal Notices.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 4.

ALLEGED MISSING HEIR FOUND.

Detective Thinks George Gillespie Is the Grandson of Philip Dorney of Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—"I think this case as remarkable as the Tichborne affair. The difference is that I have the right heir," said Detective Stephen D. Franklin of Philadelphia to-day. For months Mr. Franklin has been seeking to prove that George F. Gillespie is the heir of Philip Dorney, who was a prominent business man in Philadelphia during the early part of this century. In this city the detective has discovered Amanda C. Kuntzelman, who is supposed to be Gillespie's mother. This, Mr. Franklin thinks, will enable him to prove the right of the young man to the fortune of his grandfather.

Philip Dorney died in Philadelphia in 1840, leaving a large fortune, which in time was to go to his daughter, Amanda C. Dorney. Amanda married a man named Craig, who died. During her widowhood it is alleged, the boy was born whose claim as an heir is now being urged. The boy was given the name of Craig, as the detective has it, and left by his mother in her home city.

When Mr. Franklin began to look for the heir, he searched for him under the name of Craig, but later learned that the child had been adopted by a family named Gillespie. He found him working in a mill under this name. He is married and has two children, being himself over thirty years of age. Mr. Franklin has discovered that Mrs. Kuntzelman has assigned her life interest in her father's estate, and claims that a bogus heir has been introduced in the proceedings. He will investigate, and endeavor to secure what he avers are the rights of Mr. Gillespie.

SENATOR HANNA RECOVERING.

But His Ill Health Still Causes Apprehension Among His Friends.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Hanna's health is much improved. At one time yesterday he was thought to be critically ill.

Since his return from the Senatorial campaign in Ohio Mr. Hanna has been in poor health. He looked thin and careworn, but his friends thought it was due to the political strain under which he had labored for nearly two years. Recuperation did not follow his return to Washington, and in the last few weeks the fear that the Senator suffered from an organic ailment possessed some of his friends. His case will cause apprehension in the minds of many persons until there are signs of a return to the vigorous health he enjoyed before he shouldered the cares of politics.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm in the West Gulf has moved to the Middle Mississippi Valley, increasing in intensity, and has caused snow or rain from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast. This storm will move east-northeast, and cause eastern gales in the lower lake region and the Middle and North Atlantic States. It has grown decidedly colder in the Upper Missouri Valley. Snow or rain, followed by clearing weather, may be expected in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley, and snow or rain in the Middle and North Atlantic States, and rain, followed by clearing weather, in the South Atlantic States. It will grow decidedly colder in the central valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	34	36	37
6 A. M.	30	36	38
9 A. M.	31	37	40
12 M.	34	39	44
3 P. M.	34	37	40
6 P. M.	33	37	40
9 P. M.	30	36	38
12 P. M.	20	36	36

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	38½
Weather Bureau	36¾
Corresponding date 1897	32½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	33

The maximum temperature yesterday was 39 degrees at 10 A. M., the minimum was 35 degrees at 7:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .98 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 100 per cent.

The Southwestern Limited.

A fast limited train to St. Louis and Cincinnati without an excess fare, via New York Central-Lake Shore and Big Four route. Most comfortable train; leaves Grand Central Station—centre of hotel district—every day at 1:00 P. M.—Adv.

HIGH ART IN RAILWAY EQUIPMENT.

The new Pennsylvania Limited is an example of the highest art in palace car construction and decoration. It is a club, a home, a hotel, and an observatory on wheels. The most perfect passenger train in the world.—Adv.

HOWARD GOULD'S NIAGARA

The Largest Pleasure Yacht Ever Built in the United States Launched at Wilmington.

MISS CLEMMONS AS SPONSOR

She Breaks the Bottle of Wine Over the Bow as the Vessel Slides from the Ways—Description of the Yacht.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 19.—Despite the inclement weather, one of the most successful launchings that have ever taken place in any of the shipyards on the Atlantic coast was that of Howard Gould's new steam yacht, the Niagara, which took her maiden plunge from the ways in the yard of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company here to-day.

The Niagara is the largest steel pleasure vessel that has ever been constructed in the United States, and when completed, will be one of the finest that will fly the flag of the New York Yacht Club. The plan of the vessel is entirely different from that of any pleasure vessel that has ever been constructed there. Many improvements have been made in the hull of the yacht upon those that are now in commission, and the vessel, when completed, will be worthy of acceptance by the Navy Department as a gunboat.

The occasion of the launching was made a semi-holiday, and a large number of the residents of the city went to the shipyard to witness the event. The place was decorated with flags and bunting, as were the several vessels in the yard undergoing repairs and being refitted for the coming yachting season. Among these vessels are the yachts Hildegarde, Elcedo, and Josephine. They were decorated in rainbow fashion. Signal flags were run from the bows over the trucks of the masts to the stern.

The Christening Party.

A platform had been erected at the bow of the vessel for the christening party. It was decorated with bunting, as was the staircase leading to it. Owing to the bad weather it was found necessary to cover the platform with taupaulins, and even this did not protect the guests from the driving rain.

The launching party arrived on a special train from New York over the Pennsylvania Railroad shortly before 11 A. M. The train consisted of two Pullman coaches and a dining car attached to the new Chicago limited. The party, which was escorted to the yard by Mr. Wilson, Superintendent of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, consisted of Howard Gould, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sells, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kimble, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Kirkpatrick, Miss Katherine Clemmons, A. H. Calef, William J. Shedd, Guy Phillips, Alexander McNeil, Dr. Arthur Vosburgh, Edward C. Cockey, Capt. Howard Patterson, Capt. W. G. Randle of the American Line steamship St. Louis, Capt. W. G. Shackford, formerly Commodore of the Pacific mail Steamship Company's fleet, and his two daughters, Marion and Anna.

Miss Katherine Clemmons christened the vessel. She was escorted to the platform by Mr. Gould, and broke a potion directly in front of the bow of the vessel. Mr. Wilson stood beside her, and directed her when the time came to break the bottle of wine.

A few minutes after 11 o'clock the workmen who were stationed along the hull of the vessel were ordered to break away the wedges and cleats that separated the crash on which the yacht rested from the ways that had been coated with tallow. Their hammers were down for several minutes. The last work to be done before the vessel started on her way was to saw the "shoes" that held her in place. This was the work of a minute, and the foreman called to Mr. Wilson, "All ready, Sir!" There was a quiver and the vessel settled down on the ways and began to move slowly toward the water.

Launching of the Yacht.

"Now," said Mr. Wilson. Miss Clemmons took the bottle of wine, which was incased in a network of silver bands and decorated with red, white, and blue ribbons, and struck the bow of the moving vessel. The bottle broke in small pieces, and as the champagne foamed up on the bow of the yacht Miss Clemmons said, "I christen thee Niagara." At the same time the Union Jack was run up on the bow staff, while the flag of the New York Yacht Club, Mr. Gould's private flag, and the Stars and Stripes were thrown to the breeze from the masts and staff at the stern of the yacht.

The vessel started down the ways at 11:16 A. M., and in less than half a minute had entered the water, where she was taken in tow by one of the company's tugs. As the Niagara made her first plunge into the water the crowd cheered and the steam whistles and sirens on the vessels in the river were given full vent. Mr. Gould shook hands with Miss Clemmons and complimented her, as did the other members of the party.

The yacht was moored soon afterward to one of the docks and was inspected by the members of the launching party. Mr. Gould was pleased with the construction of the vessel. He said: "I am sure we can build yachts as good and just as cheap in the United States, and can get as high class of workmanship as can be had in any foreign country. The yacht when completed will cost not more than $500,000.

After the launching a dinner was given at the Wilmington Club to the launching party by the builders of the vessel.

Dimensions of the Niagara.

The Niagara is not only the largest steam yacht ever built in the United States, but in tonnage is equaled by only three or four in the world. Her displacement is about 1,900 tons. She is 272 feet long, 247 feet on the water line, 36 feet beam, depth to spar deck 27 feet; depth to main deck, 19 feet 4 inches; draught, 16 feet. She is bark rigged, has three decks, a double bottom, twin screws, and will be fitted with bilge keels 140 feet in length and 17 inches deep. The yacht is to be classed under the highest classification at English, Lloyds, and American United States standard, being for twenty-five-year rating under special survey.

The Interior Arrangement.

The house on the spar deck—110 feet long and 16 feet wide—is built of steel and covered with mahogany. In the forward end is the owner's navigation room and nautical library. Just abaft this room is the Captain's room, which is in easy access to the bridge, and then comes the social hall, 32 by 16 feet, which will be finished in African mahogany and upholstered in green. A large orchestrion at one end of the room will furnish music whenever it is desired. Around the skylight in the ceiling will be arranged growing foliage and running plants, in such a manner as to give a conservatory or garden effect.

From the social hall a passageway leads to the smoking room, which is 18x16 feet in size, finished in old oak, and decorated with Delft plaques of a quaint old Dutch pattern. Beyond this is the owner's office and deck bedroom in East India mahogany, which opens into an observation room, occupying the extreme end of the deckhouse. Two of the sides are of glass, the extreme end being left open. This observation end is a unique feature, and is found on no other yacht. A broad stairway leads from the social hall on the spar deck to the library on the main deck. This room, 22 by 12 feet, will be finished in hand-carved American walnut, and will contain numerous bookcases filled with specially selected volumes. The after end will be fitted up as an armory, with a complete equipment of rifles, revolvers, sabres, cutlasses, &c. Opening off the library is a ladies' boudoir.

Forward of the library is the owner's dining saloon, 24 by 36 feet in size, finished in hand-carved quartered oak and old Renaissance tapestry. Two skylights overhead furnish light and ventilation. At one end of the room will be a beautiful onyx fireplace, and at the other a magnificent piano with hand-carved case. The pantry, opening off the dining room, is 12 by 12 feet, and is to be fitted with every accessory found in a first-class residence. An electric lift communicates with the smoking room overhead. The owner's kitchen is just beyond the pantry. It will be provided with coal and electric ranges and heaters, and the latest devices and appliances for perfect cooking. The kitchen for the officers and crew is abaft the owner's kitchen, the two kitchens being managed by different chefs.

The Owner's Apartments.

On the starboard side of the main deck is the owner's suite of apartments, consisting of a bedroom 16 feet square, a dressing room, and a tiled bathroom. The woodwork is in natural birch. On the port side, directly opposite, is a suite consisting of a bedroom of the same size as Mr. Gould's, a dressing room, boudoir, and bathroom. The suite is finished in ivory, gold, and rose, of the Louis XVI. period. Forward of these two suites, on the same deck, are four guest rooms 11 feet wide by 12 feet long, each one provided with its own private bathroom, and each one furnished in a different kind of wood. On this deck is a photograph room, a linen locker, a room for oilskins, and one for fishing tackle, and a brushing room for the use of the maids and valets.

A stairway from the main deck leads to a social hall, 18 feet square, on the lower deck. Opening on this hall are three additional guest rooms of the same size as those on the deck above, and provided, like them, with private bathrooms. Beyond these are the rooms for the doctor, private secretary, and maids, and a room for small trunks and a uniform locker.

Abaft the engine space there is a refrigerating plant of a capacity for making 400 pounds of ice per day, and to cool 1,500 cubic feet of space to a temperature of 34 degrees Fahrenheit. The officers' quarters, valet's room, and a sick bay or hospital are located on the main deck.

The interior arrangements of the Niagara are such that the owner and his private servants are absolutely cut off from the officers and crew. The greatest privacy is thus assured, and many of the annoyances which have hitherto prevailed on steam yachts are avoided. One of the novel features of the Niagara is the recreation space given to the officers and crew. This is located on the main deck, and is about thirty-five feet long and runs the width of the vessel. By throwing open the large, square ports on either side it may be converted into a shade deck.

Engines and Electric Plant.

The engines of the Niagara are of the triple expansion inverted cylinder, direct acting, surface condensing type, with a working pressure of 160 pounds to the square inch. The cylinders are eighteen, twenty-eight, and forty-five inches, respectively, with a thirty-inch stroke. The steam is supplied by three steel Scotch boilers, each having three furnaces. There are two sets of engines. The bunkers have a capacity of 450 tons of coal. Mr. Gould did not want the Niagara to be a record breaker, as he prefers comfort to speed, and so he only required the builders to guarantee a speed of fourteen knots an hour.

The electric plant of the Niagara will be as complete as has ever been installed on board a ship. It will consist of two dynamos, each capable of furnishing 400 sixteen-candle power lamps, and a storage battery with a capacity of eighty lamps. When desired the dynamos can be made to operate 900 display lights at night, and also a powerful search light on the bridge. Electricity will be employed in every conceivable way on board the Niagara. There will be electric heaters, curling tongs, smoothing irons, ranges, warming pans and lifts. Electricity will operate the laundry and drying rooms; it will heat chafing dishes and bring out the music of the big orchestrion. The ship will be electrically steam heated throughout with radiators, coils, and pipes in the usual manner.

The plumbing system will be very complete and will consist of a salt and fresh water supply throughout the ship, the same being lifted by steam pumps to the supply tanks situated on the deck house, a double pipe service of drains from all basins and tubs in the owner's or guests' quarters are led into four tanks, having a capacity of 500 gallons each, situated in the hold, from which the sewage is pumped overboard by steam or water syphon blow. Tanks having a capacity of 15,000 gallons will supply fresh water for cooking and bathing purposes.

The Niagara's First Cruise.

It is expected the vessel will be completed by May 15. She will be brought to New York then to have the upholstery work done, after which Mr. Gould will make a six months' cruise in her. The yacht will be commanded by Capt. W. G. Shackford, who commanded the Atlanta, owned by the late Jay Gould, and will carry a crew of sixty men. The yearly cost of running the yacht will be about $100,000.

The largest steam yachts owned in this country, whose dimensions are given for comparison with those of the Niagara, are the Valiant, William K. Vanderbilt, 332 feet long, 39.2 feet beam, and 16.6 draught; Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor, 250 feet long, 30 feet beam, 14.3 feet draught; Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan, 241.6 feet long, 27.2 feet beam, 13 feet draught; Eleanor, W. A. Slater, 233 feet long, 33 feet beam, 14 feet draught; May, E. D. Morgan, 226 feet long, 27.8 feet beam, 14.5 feet draught; Josephine, P. A. B. and G. G. Widener, Philadelphia, 225 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 11.8 feet draught.

SEVERE STORM IN NEW ORLEANS.

Trees Uprooted, Wires and Chimneys Blown Down.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—A severe storm of rain and lightning and wind struck New Orleans to-day. The gale was so heavy that in the heart of the city sheds were knocked down, chimneys toppled over, trees uprooted, and fences laid low. One man was seriously injured by lightning. Telegraph and telephone wires were crippled in many quarters. Forty thousand dollars is a rough estimate of the loss.

INFLUENZA IN CHICAGO.

Equals the Epidemic of 1891—Deaths from the Disease.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—After consulting the mortality reports of the Health Department, Commissioner Reynolds says there is now raging in Chicago an epidemic of influenza that has not been equaled since the outbreak of 1891.

Last week the number of deaths from influenza, uncomplicated by other diseases, was eighteen. As far as reports have been received for the present week, there have been eleven deaths. These are simply cases where the influenza alone has been responsible for death. Cases where pneumonia and a hundred and one other complications have been brought about by the disease resulting in death cannot be kept track of, as the reports of the department give only the diseases directly responsible for death.

As for the thousands of people who are attacked by this malady of aches and pains and recover the records are blank. From outside sources, however, Dr. Reynolds says he learns that the disease is prevalent in all sections of the city and is through complications causing more deaths than it has in years. Druggists in all parts of the city bear out the testimony of the Health Office records. Quinine and the common influenza remedies, the druggists say, are in very great demand.

A Match with This Valentine.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 19.—A delayed letter containing a valentine caused considerable excitement in the Post Office here to-day. When the stamp was canceled by the Postmaster he was surprised at the crack of a match, followed by the letter blazing up. After the fire had been extinguished the envelope was opened and found to contain a card with these words on it: "You're a match for many a one, and here's a (match) for you, love." Postmaster Fank will report to the Inspectors if he can find out who mailed the envelope, as it might have caused a bad fire.

Nothing to Equal It.

There is absolutely nothing to equal the luxury and solid comfort of a ride between New York and Chicago on the new "LAKE SHORE LIMITED" of the New York Central-Lake Shore Route. The greatest travelers attest its perfection.—Adv.

"New York and Florida" and "Palm Beach Limited,"

via Pennsylvania, Southern, F. C. & P., and Florida East Coast, leaves New York daily, except Sunday, 11:50 A. M. Composed exclusively of dining, compartment, drawing room, sleeping, observation, and library cars. New York to St. Augustine. Connection with Palm Beach Limited for Ormond, Daytona, Rockledge, and Palm Beach. New York offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

SPAIN AND THE MAINE

A Request to Take Part in the Inquiry at Havana Declined in Washington.

SPANIARDS SATISFIED WITH OUR FAIRNESS.

Wreckers to Assemble the Parts Removed from the Vessel at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Action of Congress in Regard to Building the Navy Dependent Upon the Result of the Inquiry.

The United States will make its own independent inquiry into the cause of the Maine disaster, and will not allow Spain to take part in it. This decision was reached at the White House, when Judge Day, Assistant Secretary of State, read a cablegram from Gen. Lee to the President and Secretary Long. The cablegram transmitted the request of the Spanish authorities in Cuba that they be permitted to join in the investigation. It was decided that the first investigation be made by the representatives of the navy, although the Government will afford every facility it can for the Spanish authorities to make an investigation of their own.

Señor du Bosc, the Spanish chargé in Washington, stated that the authorities in Havana had decided to view the wreck of the Maine as extra-territorial, the same as soil of the United States, although it lies beneath Spanish waters. This is customary among nations in the case of wrecked ships-of-war.

The contract for raising the wreck has not yet been closed in Washington. The Luckenbach Wrecking Company of New York has entered the competition and made the first bid. The Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company and the Boston Towboat Company, which are understood to have combined their interests, are expected to bid to-morrow. The parts taken from the wreck will be assembled at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and if the hull is not raised it will be removed as an obstacle to navigation.

The House of Representatives is in favor of liberal appropriations for the navy just now, under the impression that the Maine was blown up by an external agency. If, however, it should be shown that the contrary was the case it is believed a sentiment would be created against the investment of millions in ships that may blow up at any time. The resolution for a salvage appropriation has been delayed.

Capt. Sigsbee has again decided that the bodies of victims cannot be sent to the United States. One hundred and twenty coffins containing 125 dead have been buried in Havana, and nine others are ready for burial to-day.

The Iowa has reached Key West with the members of the commission of inquiry, excepting Lieut. Commander Marix, Judge Advocate, on board. They will proceed to Havana.

Acting Secretary of War Melklejohn says that his department has been much annoyed at the circulation of rumors that seem to connect an activity at the coast defenses with the Maine incident. He says that the department in requesting two extra regiments of artillery is only following out the plan it had for the protection of the new guns.

AN INQUIRY WITHOUT SPAIN.

Washington Authorities Decline Her Request to be Represented at the Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Day of the State Department had an interview with the President this morning, which lasted nearly an hour. Mr. Day read a cablegram from Consul General Lee at Havana transmitting a request from the Spanish authorities in Cuba that the Spanish officials be permitted to join with our own people in making an investigation into the cause of the disaster to the Maine. The matter was discussed at considerable length, and the conclusion was reached, and Gen. Lee will be so notified, that while this Government is willing to afford the Spanish authorities all reasonable facilities for conducting an investigation, yet it is thought best the first inquiry should be made by the American Commissioners. The request of the Spanish authorities therefore was respectfully declined.

The request of the Spanish Government for permission to examine the wreck of the Maine reached the State Department last night through the following message from Consul General Lee:

"Havana, Feb. 18.

"Assistant Day, Washington.

"Sigsbee begins to-morrow with divers sent from the United States to recover all bodies still left in wreck of Maine, as well as personal effects of officers and men, and whatever else can be obtained that way. After that is completed the Spanish Government would like to unite with ours in having bottom of ship and harbor in vicinity jointly examined. LEE."

The following is the answer sent:

"Washington, Feb. 19.

"Lee, Consul General, Havana:

"The Government of the United States has already begun an investigation as to the causes of the disaster to the Maine, through officers of the navy specially appointed for that purpose, which will proceed independently.

"This Government will afford every facility it can to the Spanish authorities in whatever investigation they may see fit to make upon their part.

"DAY, Assistant Secretary."

Capt. Sigsbee Agrees About Divers.

The apparent difficulty attending the sending down of divers to the Maine was relieved, if not entirely removed, by a statement to-day by Señor Du Bosc, Chargé d'Affaires of the Spanish Legation, that a complete and harmonious understanding between Capt. Sisgbee and the authorities at Havana had been reached on the matter of divers, and that the Spanish authorities viewed the Maine as extra-territorial—that is, a part of the sovereign territory of the United States, the same as a United States legation situated in foreign territory. With the Maine holding its status as extra-territorial, all doubt as to work on the wreck is removed. The waters of Havana Harbor are, of course, Spanish territory, and some confusion had been aroused by the idea that this jurisdiction over the waters attached also to the wreck in its present helpless condition at the bottom of the bay. It appears, however, that there is no disposition to extend this jurisdiction to the ship, and that the Spanish authorities freely assent to the Maine's being regarded as extra-territorial and under the immediate direction of Capt. Sigsbee, as the representative of the United States.

According to the view taken by the Spanish authorities there can be no trouble attending the work of the divers. Capt. Sigsbee will be recognized as the one to direct operations, and to send down the Government divers for such inspection as he sees proper to make. Mr. Du Bosc feels assured, however, that Capt. Sigsbee will extend equal facilites to the Spanish divers, so that the inspections may proceed together. As to what divers Capt. Sigsbee will employ, the feeling among Spanish officials here is that this will be wholly a matter of discretion with Capt. Sigsbee, as the one in charge of a piece of property having the attributes of American soil. But at the same time the feeling is expressed that this discretion will lead to the choice of authorized divers of the Navy Department rather than those representing newspapers.

International Law on Wrecks.

The view taken by the Spanish authorities that the wreck of the Maine is extra-territorial and a part of the sovereign soil of the United States promises to establish an important precedent in international law. The authorities agree that a warship while afloat retains the territorial status of its own Government even when in foreign waters. But the writers do not discuss cases analogous to that of the Maine, wherein the home sovereignty of the ship is retained after she becomes a wreck. Wolsey's International Law says that warships are, as it were, "floating barracks, a part of the public organism, and represent the national dignity, and on this account even in foreign waters are exempt from local jurisdiction. It is on account of the crew rather than the ship itself that it has any territorial quality. Take the crew away and let the abandoned hulk be met at sea, and it now becomes public property and nothing more."

The Geneva Court of Arbitration held that the extra-territorial character of a warship was not an absolute right of international law, but was a custom of courtesy and universal acceptance. The custom is observed by all nations and has come to be jealously protected. But its usual application has been to ships afloat, pursuing their usual mission as naval representatives of Governments.

A case somewhat resembling that of the Maine is mentioned in Hall's International Law. In that case the United States frigate Constitution went ashore in 1879 at Swanage, on the Welsh coast, while bringing from the Paris Exposition some of the Government's exhibit. Local wreckers got her off and then libeled her for pay. The United States Government insisted that the warship was extra-territorial, and not under the local jurisdiction. The British Government sustained this view.

The application of this doctrine to the wreck of the Maine is felt to be important not only in its influence in giving Capt. Sigsbee control of all wrecking operations, but also in giving to the work the character of a transaction on American territory.

Divers Now Looking for Dead.

Secretary Long wired Admiral Sicard today, after his consultation with President McKinley, telling him briefly what answer had been returned to Gen. Lee's application in behalf of the Spanish Government for permission to examine the Maine. He also instructed the Admiral to press forward as rapidly as possible the work of survey, upon the Maine's hull and to have the court of inquiry proceed to Havana as soon as possible.

It is scarcely expected at the department that any information of value as to the cause of the explosion will be available until the court has begun the formal inquiry. The divers now at work in the wreck are understood to be employed in securing dead bodies and in the removing of ship's papers and small articles of value, so that it is unlikely they would give any heed to the bottom of the hull, buried, as it probably is, deep in the mud. The officers here intimate that the discovery of pieces of torpedoes is not to be taken in itself as evidence of an outside attack upon the vessel, for it is fully expected that of the eight torpedoes on the Maine some were more or less ruptured and scattered by the explosion which destroyed the ship.

The first dispatch that came to hand relative to the disaster was one from Admiral Sicard, dated at Key West last night, speaking of the assembling of the court of inquiry. The message was as follows:

"Secretary of the Navy:

"Bache sailed from Key West for Havana with the divers and stores for the Maine. The Iowa comes to Key West on the 19th, and the Sampson court of inquiry on the Maine assembles on the arrival here of Marix. The Massachusetts and Indiana are at Tortugas. Fifteen officers and forty-seven men from the Maine have been distributed at Key West Marine Hospital and the army barracks. More are due here on the 19th by the Mangrove. I shall hold all at Key West pending the court of inquiry. No one of the twenty-one apprentices that the Texas took from New York City for the Maine was on board the Maine at the time of the explosion, as no opportunity had offered to transfer them from the Texas, where they still remain."

Satisfied with the Inquiry.

Marix, referred to by Admiral Sicard, is Lieut. Commander Marix, now on his way from Washington to Key West, who, with Capt. Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, and Lieut. Commander Potter, will constitute the court of inquiry. Lieut. Commander Marix will be the Judge Advocate of the court and lay down the line of procedure, being somewhat of an expert in that matter. It is believed at the Navy Department that he cannot reach Key West early to-day from Tampa, owing to the lack of a regular boat, but it is thought that he will be there in time to conduct the investigation when it opens next Monday. While the court is entirely master of its own proceeding the department does not doubt that after a few preliminary sessions in Key West, which will lay the foundation for further investigation, through the taking of the testimony of the survivors now at Key West, the board will proceed to Havana. At that place the work can be conducted rapidly to a finish with the assistance of Capt. Sigsbee and the information gathered by the divers from the wreck.

Touching this question of examination of the wreck by divers, the naval officials believe that there is no cause for apprehension as to the fairness and completeness of the investigation. Capt. Sigsbee has telegraphed that he has made an arrangement with the Spanish officials for the prosecution of this inquiry, and that there is no friction, and the officials believe there is no reason now to interfere with the naval officer in the discharge of his duty.

Secretary Long has received an offer from J. J. De Kinder of Philadelphia, an eminent consulting engineer, to proceed to Havana to assist with expert advice and practical service on the work of investigation. He has had nine years' experience as a diver, and has been an officer in the Dutch Navy. It is probable that his tender will be referred to the court of inquiry.

SALVAGE APPROPRIATION WAITS.

The Mason Amendment Prevents Action in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Nothing will be done in the House with the Senate resolution appropriating $200,000 for the salvage of the wreck of the Maine because of the Mason amendment to the resolution providing for the return to the United States of the bodies recovered from the wreck.

Secretary Long and Capt. Sigsbee both explained that the return of the bodies would be impracticable, as many of them were mangled beyond identification, and, moreover, there might be sanitary reasons why bodies from a fever-infected country should not be brought to the United States. It was expected that the House resolution, which passed as prepared at the Navy Department, would be acted upon by the Senate yesterday afternoon, but when it reached the Senate that body was engaged in eulogizing the memory of the late Representative Wright of Massachusetts, and the Senate's practice is against the interruption of such an order for any purpose.

The result was the Senate adjourned until Monday without action. Chairman Boutelle of the House Naval Committee said to-day that action upon the resolution was not imperative to-day. Nothing would be done with the Senate resolution, as he had no doubt the Senate would promptly pass the House resolution on Monday.

**Florida

was not the slightest upheaval of the water, such as would inevitably follow a submarine explosion.

CONGRESS AWAITS THE INQUIRY

It May Arouse Patriotism for More Ships or Create a Sentiment Against Explosive Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—While the disaster to the Maine has created a temper in the House in favor of liberal appropriations for the navy, and while it is undoubtedly true that the House in its present frame of mind would not hesitate to vote for two new battleships, one to replace the Maine, this temper is predicated upon the theory that the Maine was blown up by external agencies.

If the result of the official inquiry should develop the fact beyond peradventure that the ship's magazine exploded from fire or other cause within her hull, it is believed a sentiment in Congress will be created against the expenditure of millions in the construction of warships that may blow up at any time.

It seems likely that a Congressional investigation will follow a report from the board of inquiry attributing the loss of the Maine to an explosion of her magazine. No resolution for this purpose has yet been introduced in the House, however. A very prominent member of the House Naval Committee said that he was absolutely amazed when he learned that the Maine's coal bunkers abutted the magazine, with only a thin partition between.

"When I learned of the fire in the coal bunkers of the Cincinnati which charred the boxes in which the shells in her magazine were stored," said he, "I did not consider it my duty to attempt to initiate Congressional action to avert this danger due to her construction. I assumed, as a matter of course, that it was the duty of the Navy Department officials to effect such changes as would remove that danger.

"The construction of a second bulkhead, leaving an air passage between the bunkers and the magazine, would have removed this danger. Now I find that nothing was done either to correct the defect on the Cincinnati or on any other ship. We undoubtedly will ascertain how many of our ships are subject to this danger, but I do not know whether it is advisable to have a Congressional inquiry."

Mr. Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) who continues to adhere to the theory that the Maine was blown up by a torpedo, when asked what the effect of a report showing that the Maine's magazine exploded would have on appropriations for the increase of the navy, replied very frankly, "It is perfectly true that the modern warship both as a fighter or a safe marine machine is still an experiment. But we are on the same footing as England or any other country in this respect, and we must keep abreast of them. We have absolutely no data except the fight on the Yalu, and it was unsatisfactory. A war might be a good thing if for no other purpose than to clear up the doubts which at present hang over these expensive modern war engines. But as regards the Maine, I cannot believe she blew up from fire in her coal bunkers. As one of the naval officers has said, anthracite coal is about as much subject to spontaneous combustion as a pile of stones, and it is in evidence that the Maine took on 400 tons of anthracite at Key West. To read some of the opinions of those who desire to escape the conclusion that Spanish treachery may have been responsible for the accident, one would imagine that every load of coal unless guarded would take fire by spontaneous combustion in twenty-five hours."

MAINE WORTH REBUILDING.

Chief Constructor Hichborn Says Four Millions Would Be Saved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—There is no abatement of the talk of the expediency of raising the Maine. Chief Constructor Hichborn is one of the most earnest advocates of the resurrection of the ship, both from sentimental and practical considerations.

He points out that the ship lies in a landlocked harbor; easy for the wreckers to operate in, and that, if she can be rebuilt at a cost of $1,000,000, the Government will save $4,000,000 the first cost of such a battleship with all of her equipment.

Great Britain, he said, never abandoned a ship, if there was the least chance to save her, and has not even yet abandoned the hope of raising the ill-fated Victoria, sunk in collision with the Camperdown off the coast of Syria several years ago.

Commander Francis W. Dickins, the Acting Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Secretary Long's right-hand man in the present emergency, said: "The Maine must be taken to an American port, if there is enough of her bones holding together to warrant removal, and, in all likelihood, that will be done. If the explosion were more disastrous than is now believed to be the case, if the hull is so wrecked as to be beyond repair, then as much of the material as can be secured will be brought home and placed in a new Maine.

"It is to be remembered that great advances have been made in shipbuilding since the Maine was designed, and a finer ship to bear her name could be built to-day, but it would take time, and if any considerable portion of the ship is good with a modernized battery and improvements in rebuilding the destroyed portions, a magnificent vessel can be quickly secured.

Chief Engineer Melville has decided views in favor of the proposition to rebuild the Maine. "Even suppose this costs $1,000,000," said he, "a new ship equal to the Maine would cost nearly $5,000,000. Repairs could be made and the ship put in service again in a year at the furthest. To build a new ship like her would take at least three years. With regard to the practicability of raising the vessel, it is to be remembered that larger vessels have been raised which were at sea, where they were exposed to waves, while the Maine is in a perfectly quiet harbor, one end resting in the mud and part of the other end above water.

"The Maine lies in a shallow spot as protected as a millpond, and she is only a six thousand-ton ship. The British armorclad Hove of over 10,000 tons was raised off Ferrol, Spain, in the open ocean, and her Majesty's ship Sultan of over 9,000 tons was raised and saved after she sank in the Comino Channel."

Orders have been issued for the enlistment of 300 men for the navy, to fill the vacancies caused by the destruction of the battleship Maine, and to complete the legal quota. The new men will be sent to receiving ships, from where they will be sent to ships in commission wherever needed.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

Capt. Sigsbee Sends Revised Lists to Washington—Bodies Must Stay in Havana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—As the Navy Department is still besieged with applications for the return of the bodies of the Maine victims to the United States for burial, and as the matter has figured in Congress, it may be well to note that Capt. Sigsbee for at least a third time, in answer to questions has expressed the opinion that the bodies cannot be removed from Havana.

He has pointed out that their condition is not such as to permit removal; that embalming is only imperfectly done in Havana, and that identification of the bodies in many cases is not even possible. This morning he telegraphed that the bodies of the two officers, Merritt and Jenkins, could not be found, and again repeated that it would be impracticable to remove bodies. Some of the surgical officers say that they know by experience that Capt. Sigsbee's conclusion is sound, and they say that successful embalming is not possible where the circulatory system of the body has been destroyed, as it, the case of the mangled victims of the Maine.

Capt. Sigsbee forwarded another and revised list of the injured and the dead so far identified this morning, as follows:

One hundred and twenty coffins, containing 125 dead now buried; 9 ready for burial to-morrow.

The following injured are in hospitals at Havana:

F. C. Holzer, O. S.; G. W. Koebler, Ap., first class; John Heffron, O. S.; D. Cahill, Lds.; James W. Allen, M. At.; Jeremiah Shea, C. F.; William Mattisen, O. S.; T. J. Waters, Lds.; M. V. Webber, Lds.; Thomas Mack, Lds.

The following injured arrived at Key West on the Mangrove, lighthouse steamer, to-day:

B. R. Wilbur, Cox.; J. E. White, Lds.; D. Cronin, Lds.; John Coffee, Priv. Mar.; J. H. Bloomer Lds.; A. V. Herness, G. M., third class; James Rowe, Ship. Ck.; C. F. Pilcher, O. S.; William McGuiness, Priv. Mar.

The following are all the bodies that have been identified up to date:

J. H. Dierking, Drummer; J. A. Graham, Ch. Yeo.; W. H. Tinsman, Lds.; J. F. Brown, Sergt. Mar.; E. H. Mero, Ch. Mch.; H. J. Keys, O. S.; William Cosgrove, F., second class; Joseph Zery, F., first class; J. H. Roberts, Priv. Mar.; N. J. Smith, App., first class; A. V. Erickson, Sea., (died in hospital to-day;) J. J. McManus, F., second class; F. H. Kniese, Mch., first class; Henry Gross, Lds.; C. F. Hassell, G. M., third class; William J. Fewer, B. M., second class; Gustav Holm, B. M., second class; C. F. W. Elerhann, G. M., first class; Fred Jerne, C. P.; Carito Jencks, G. M., third class; F. C. Phillips, App., first class; N. T. Mudd, Sea.; T. J. Jones, C. P.; Samuel Lees, O. S.; L. L. Barry, C. P.; Anthony Conroy, C. P.; Charles Curran, Cox.; Patrick Hughes, F., first class; William Donoughy, O. S.; Frank Sutton, F., second class; Daniel Price, F., first class; C. F. Just, App., first class; James Boyle, Q. M., first class; Joseph Scully, Blnkr.; A. B. Henneles, C. M., second class; Truble Finch, App., first class; W. S. Sellers, Apoth.; A. J. Holland, Cox., (died in hospital.)

Stomach Troubles

Yield to the Great Curative Powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for the past ten years, and find it an excellent remedy for indigestion and all stomach troubles. I heartily recommend it to any one who is suffering from weak stomach and inclination to dyspepsia." ALBERT RAISER, 1,322 Willis Ave., Syracuse, N. Y. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

INJURED SHOW IMPROVEMENT.

Gen. Lee Will Reward the Fireman, Ugarte, Who Saved a Sailor.

HAVANA, Feb. 19.—Dr. Maas said at the hospital to-day that all of the ten patients from the Maine under his care are doing well, and that even in the worst cases he is sure there has been some improvement.

Frank Fisher, who was saved by the Spanish steamer Colon, died on that vessel yesterday from the effects of the injuries he received in the explosion.

Five bodies were recovered in the harbor to-day near the wreck, but only one of them—that of "Tennis"—was recognizable.

Consul General Lee will reward the Fireman Ugarte, who, at the risk of his own life, made a gallant rescue of a drowning sailor. Ugarte was badly burned about the head, but persevered until he succeeded in saving the drowning man. He will be decorated by his Battalion Chief and by the municipality of Havana.

Capt. Sigsbee to-day said that the men at work under water about the Maine are expert divers, but that the work requires time and patience. Most of the day was spent in getting the divers accustomed to the work, and nothing of importance was found. A careful search will be made for the Maine's logbook, which will be of great importance to the court of inquiry. It is yet too soon to form any just opinion as to what the divers will be able to recover from the wreck.

The body of Edison was among the remains of the victims of the Maine buried yesterday. Father Chidwick, the Chaplain of the Maine, attends to all the religious services, even in the case of those remains which were buried in haste and before he could be summoned. In such cases the Chaplain visits the graves as soon as possible afterward.

Capt. Sigsbee and the commander of the Fern will be visited by the members of the Colonial Government. The American officers are understood to have reported to the authorities at Washington their gratitude toward Capt. Gen. Blanco, the Mayor of Havana, and the inhabitants of this city for the funeral honors extended to the victims of the Maine disaster and for the kindness and attention bestowed upon the wounded.

The day has been a tranquil one in Havana. Rear Admiral Manterola returned the visit of Consul General Lee and Capt. Sigsbee this afternoon.

SURVIVORS REACH KEY WEST.

Eleven More at Havana Who Will Be Transferred on the Fern.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 19.—The condition of the injured at the Marine Hospital and the barracks is slightly improved. The injured men who arrived on the Mangrove this morning in care of Dr. Clendennin, from the barracks, are suffering mostly from severe burns, but they are doing nicely.

The ten very seriously injured, who are still in the hospital at Havana, will probably be brought here in a few days by the steamer Fern.

The Mangrove also brought two lifeboats and other effects from the wreck.

RELIEF FOR THE FAMILIES.

Not Over $3,000 in Cash and a Check for $6,000 Was on Board.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—There was a good deal of talk among the officials of the need of speedy relief measures for the benefit of the families of the victims of the explosion. Under the Treasury rules the allotments of portions of pay to members of their families made by the men who perished in the wreck must stop at once.

It is not doubted that Congress will do as it did in the case of the Samoan disaster—provide for a year's pay to the families of the sailors who died at their posts. The difficulty, however, is that such a measure cannot be passed at once, and meantime some of the families of the dead sailors will be in great distress. The subject has been taken up by Mr. Long, who has called a meeting for Monday to initiate the movement.

It happens that by the rare chance of an unexpected change of Paymasters recently very little of the savings of the Maine's sailors went down in their vessel. About two weeks ago Paymaster Littlefield of the Maine was relieved by Paymaster Ray.

The former came to Washington, and has settled the accounts of the ship up to the time he left. The record shows that Paymaster Ray had on hand in his safe only about $3,000 in cash, probably gold, and a check for $6,000, which, of course, is safe enough, without his indorsement, against loss.

SCHOOLBOYS HOIST A CUBAN FLAG.

Cadets at New Brunswick, N. J., Show Their Sentiments.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 19.—Señor Quesada, a member of the Cuban Relief Committee, visited New Brunswick a few months ago and gave the local Board of Education a Cuban flag. The banner has hung unused upon the walls of the Board of Education rooms until yesterday, when a number of the High School Cadets, a military organization in the Livingston Avenue High School, determined to float it. They carried the flag to the school grounds, where the American flag was displayed at half mast on account of the Maine disaster. They ran the Cuban emblem up the rope and hung it below the American flag.

There it remained for several hours. It was thought at first that the Board of Education had caused the flag to be run up. When this rumor came to the ears of members of the board they immediately ordered the Cuban flag lowered. The janitor of the school took it down. The boys were indignant, and made another effort to raise it. All the rest of the afternoon and evening the janitor was kept on guard.

TALK ABOUT THE NAVAL RESERVE.

Members of the First Battalion Not Ordered to Stay in Town.

There was a report current yesterday that the members of the First Naval Battalion had been ordered, in view of possible requisition for their services, not to leave town for the present. Capt. Jacob W. Miller, the commanding officer of the Naval Militia in this State, was seen last night at his home, 113 East Thirtieth Street, and said that there was nothing in the rumor. "I have been talking with the commanding officer of the battalion this afternoon," said he, "and there is no truth in the report." Capt. Miller also said that such orders had been issued to no portion of his command, and that there was no general expectation among them of an outbreak of war.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 19.—Each of the 200 members of the Naval Reserve here to-day received a notice by mail from Lieut. Goldingay, requesting his home and business address and the number of the nearest telephone to his address by day and by night. The notice stated that this is done so as to be ready "for an emergency call." The battalion has always had the addresses of its members, with telephone numbers for day and night calls. The notice of to-day was sent out so as to bring the list of addresses up to date. The Lieutenant says that the present Cuban situation has nothing to do with the order.

THEY TRADE AS THEY TRAVEL.

Passengers on the Pennsylvania Limited. Stock quotations received by wire en route. Stenographer's services free. Leaves New York every morning for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.—Adv.

COAST DEFENSE ACTIVITY

Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn Denies Its Connection with the Maine Disaster.

THE PLANS SIX MONTHS OLD

Request for Two New Regiments of Artillery, that the Big Guns and Mortars May Be Properly Protected and Cared For.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The officials of the War Department are annoyed at the circulation of rumors that seem to connect an activity now observable at the sea coast defenses with the Maine incident. The attention of Acting Secretary Meiklejohn was this morning called to several such stories, coming from widely separated parts of the country. He promptly declared that this movement had no connection with the Maine affair. There had been increases of the garrison of the seaboard posts. But this had been going on for six months, and only marked a step in the development of the scheme of cast defense planned by the Fortification Board some time ago. Said Mr. Meiklejohn:

"It is following out the policy of the Department which has been pursued ever since the Ordnance Department turned over to the engineers the modern guns which they had manufactured. When these are placed in the coast fortifications it becomes necessary to have them carefully protected, and this work has been going on for six months. Guns have been sent to the Delaware fortifications, Finn's Point, Fort Moultrie, and other defenses on the Atlantic Coast. Congress has been aware of this, and the department has called its attention to the need of at least two additional regiments of artillery to man these posts and take care of these guns as fast as they are installed. A letter of Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn is now before Congress and has been printed. Meanwhile, in the absence of specific legislation, the department is making the best possible distribution of its small forces to carry out its policy.

"The suggested increase in the artillery arm of the service is simply in line with recommendations of the War Department made in order that the fortifications and their armament now in process of construction may have adequate care. The present artillery force is not sufficient for the proper manning of the batteries which Congress has authorized, and in order to provide for a trained body of artillerists to man the additional batteries bills are now pending in both the Senate and the House of Representatives to increase the Government's artillery force by two regiments.

In a letter to the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives from Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn under date of Jan. 15, Mr. Meiklejohn wrote:

"In view of the great development of our seacoast—that is to say, of the great number of points fortified and to be fortified—and of the great number of volunteers that would be needed in the event of a foreign war, it is clear that the present force of regular artillery is, in point of numbers, inadequate to its duties. The mere task of keeping in order the armament already installed and to be installed will absorb a great part of its energies. The very important duty of instructing volunteer forces will alone make the most serious demand upon the regular units. Hence the imperative necessity of an immediate increase of the regular artillery force, a necessity fully recognized by the department, and clearly stated by the Major General commanding, who, while pointing out the inability of the department to shelter the garrisons on ground heretofore occupied, owing to the restrictions of the act of March 3, 1897, expressed the hope that an additional force of two regiments of artillery will be granted by Congress with the least possible delay, as that additional force is imperatively required to keep the guns and mortars in proper condition and to use them effectively when required."

Gen. Miles, writing upon the same subject to the Secretary of War, said: "In my judgment, there can be no practicable or economical plan for the care and preservation of fortifications and their armament except a suitable command of artillery, composed of skilled officers and soldiers who understand the manipulation of the machinery required to move and traverse and use these big, high-power guns and mortars skillfully and successfully. In my opinion, it would be criminal for the Government to expend tens of millions of dollars in the placing of fortifications and armaments for the protection of our coast and then abandon them to the care of a few men, simply employed as watchmen, without any knowledge or power to man these guns and mortars successfully against hostile fleets.

"The only plan that, in my judgment, can be submitted to Congress is that as far as the present force of artillery can be used, it will be utilized, by batteries and detachments, to care for and man the high-power guns and mortars, as they are placed in position. To properly, practicably, economically do this the number of guns and mortar batteries that will be in order by December next would require at least seven regiments, the minimum number of artillery."

WORK PUSHED AT NORFOLK YARD.

Two Monitors and Two Torpedo Boats to be Ready by Wednesday.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 19.—Orders have been received at the navy yard to keep the force working on the monitors Puritan and Terror, and torpedo boats Foote and Winslow, at work to-night and all day to-morrow. These vessels will be ready for duty by Wednesday.

It is understood that the Terror was expected last night to go into ordinary, but that this morning she was ordered to get ready to go to Hampton Roads. Her crew and officers will be here in a few days. Over fifty extra men were taken on at the yard this morning.

READY IF WAR SHOULD COME.

Organizations in This Neighborhood Prepared to Back the Government in Case of Need.

At the regular meeting of the Monitor Association of Naval Veterans of Brooklyn, held on Friday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This association has learned with horror of the dreadful calamity which resulted in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, together with the great loss of life and the wounding of many others,

Resolved, That the members of the Monitor Association of Naval Veterans do hereby express to the Nation, and also to the relatives and friends of the officers and sailors whose lives were lost in the service of their country on that occasion, their profound sympathy.

Resolved, That the same spirit which led us to the defense of our country in 1861 to 1865 is still alive within our breasts, and if any wrong has been done—which God forbid—but, if such is the fact, we hereby offer our services to our beloved country and its flag.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy and Capt. Sigsbee, late of the United States battleship Maine.

MOUNT VERNON, Feb. 19.—Mayor Edwin F. Fiske of this city said to-day that in case it was needed he would organize a regiment of 1,000 men, which would be made up principally of the volunteer firemen and other residents of Mount Vernon. The Mayor says he would lead the regiment and offer his services to the Government. J. R. Bryon, President of the Mount Vernon Gun Club, has notified Secretary Long that he has 1,000 sharpshooters ready to take the field should occasion demand.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 19.—At a meeting last night Washington Fire Engine Company No. 1, an organization over one hundred years old, determined that the company should go to the front in a body if needed. Gov. Voorhees has been informed of the action of the company.

MILITARY ACTIVITY OFF BOSTON.

Mortar Battery at Grover's Cliff Reinforced—Drill at the Navy Yard.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—The Herald this afternoon says:

"In compliance with telegraphic orders received at Fort Warren last evening, a detail of one Corporal and thirteen men has been sent to reinforce Lieut. Ketchum in command of the mortar battery at Grover's Cliff, Winthrop. The detachment left the fort this morning. The men were fully equipped, and carried 100 rounds of ammunition each. Hospital equipment also was taken along. As there are insufficient quarters at the battery to accommodate this squad, it will be obliged to camp in tents. It is explained that this movement has no particular significance in view of the disaster to the battleship Maine, but is a part of the routine of the Navy Department, determined upon long before this incident occurred.

"It was reported at the fort this morning that 1,500 rounds of ammunition ordered for the battery at Winthrop were expected to arrive at any time, and this is presumed to be the reason the little garrison already stationed there has been augmented.

"In addition to that, the mortars of the battery are to be put in condition for use. The breech blocks for the mortars, which have been lying in the Quartermaster's store since the battery was located, are to be attached.

"Rush orders have been received at the fort directing the commander, Col. Woodruff, to send a detachment of one Corporal and eight men to Fort Winthrop, where they are to get eight-inch converted rifle guns to the dock in readiness for shipment. The guns are to go to Mobile, Ala., where carriages from New York have been sent to mount the rifles on. The big guns will go all the way by rail."

It was learned to-day that orders received some time ago from the department at Washington bearing upon the equipment and efficiency of the men are being carried out at the navy yard, and that every marine remaining there has been inspected, his equipment increased to that of active service, and extra drill is being held daily.

The apprentices on the Wabash, as well as the regular seamen and recruits, are having practice at the guns, and with the cutlass.

THE GUNS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Orders to Gen. Shafter from Washington—Force of Patrols Increased.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 19.—The Call says:

"It is definitely known that the department at Washington has wired Gen. Shafter to use the utmost vigilance in guarding the guns of this harbor. The telegram from Washington to Gen. Shafter is elaborate, and gives instructions in detail regarding the desired preparations. In obedience to the orders guards at Fort Point, Lime Point, and at the mortar and dynamite batteries have been doubled. The regular force of patrol guards has been largely increased."

ESCAPE OF THE NEW YORK.

Coal Bunker Burning Next to Her Magazine in 1896.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Since the spontaneous combustion theory has come so prominently to the front as accounting for the disaster, the officials have been looking over the records to find a parallel case, as near as may be. The flagship New York was discovered to be on fire March 9, 1896.

Smoke was issuing from her main magazine. This was cleared of powder safely, and it was found that the woodwork had been charred deeply. The cause was not at first perceptible, but it was soon discovered that an adjoining coal bunker was burning. When the bunker was opened the coal on top was not hot, but as the men dug into the mass it was found to be red hot inside.

There was no manifestation of heat on the top of the bunker nor on any save the one side next the magazine. That startled the naval officers, and the constructors made a considerable air space between the bunkers and the magazine. In the designing of the new battleships now on stocks the lesson was kept in mind, and everything possible was done to insulate the coal bunkers from the magazines.

TO BUY CUBAN FREEDOM.

Talk About an Old Plan for Ending the Struggle on the Isl- and Revived.

A Washington dispatch yesterday revived the talk that it is the desire of the Administration to end hostilities in Cuba by favoring the sale of the island to the insurgents, payment to be in bonds secured by customs revenues, the United States guaranteeing the bonds and holding a supervision over the revenues.

Under date of Feb. 4, a dispatch from the Washington correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES said: "A report for which it is impossible to obtain any official corroboration of the most important particulars has been heard here. It is that the insurgents of Cuba, confident that they have an opportunity, with the aid of the United States, to get rid of Spanish domination, will offer at a convenient time, through the United States, to assure the payment of the bonded indebtedness of Spain on account of Cuba. It is estimated that the State Department has been in communication with the insurgents with a view to bringing about this settlement, and it is asserted by those who favor it that the President will announce it as one of his plans if it shall become apparent that autonomy does not bring about results expected."

A prominent Cuban said yesterday that a plan in the main like this was in fact under consideration.

Horatio S. Rubens, the Junta's counsel, when asked regarding it, said:

"We do not know about the President's plans, but this is not in the nature of news. The Cubans have always said that they would give an indemnity for the withdrawal of Spain from the island, the abandonment of public property undestroyed, and the saving of further desolation and the flow of blood.

"This they have said ever since they considered themselves strong enough to warrant the supposition that they would be ultimately successful. Of course, as their strength increased, with the additional assurance of success, the amount which they were disposed to pay by way of indemnity became materially less.

"The proposition that this Government should end the war on such a basis would be acceptable to the Cubans, provided the amount could be agreed on. The acceptance of the proposition, however, rests with the Government of the Republic of Cuba in the field.

"The plan seems to be a logical one for the Government to pursue after the warning of Mr. Cleveland in his last message as to possible intervention, and the strong language of Mr. McKinley as to intervention by force if necessary in the near future if permanent peace be not established in Cuba by Spain, reasonable time being given Spain to pacify the island, either by force of arms or by autonomy. With the evident failure of Spain to accomplish this result by either means, the time for American action must be considered as having arrived. With Cubans bent on absolute independence, there is no other solution, considering the strength of the insurrection, than the acknowledgment of the independence of the island.

"What more natural thing could there be than that in a friendly spirit to Spain, before proceeding to take steps for the forcible intervention mentioned in his message, to suggest to Spain that instead of abandoning the island as a total loss she should accept a reasonable amount as indemnity? I do not think that such a plan would necessarily involve a guarantee by the Government of the United States of Cuban securities. President McKinley could say to Spain:

"'I will recognize the independence of the Cubans. They agree to give a certain amount as indemnity, and you must withdraw your troops forthwith.'

"The financiering necessary would be attended to by the Republic of Cuba, and inasmuch as there have been no payments to the Cuban Army and officers, it is the intention of the Republic, immediately upon its recognition, to pay off the entire army, thus simplifying disbandment, putting money in circulation, and enabling the soldiers to return to their peaceful pursuits. It is also the intention of the Republic to supply its citizens with necessary tools and implements to enable them to return to their avocations.

"Of course, Spain may refuse to enter into this plan, but in such case, the President will be more than ever justified in forcible intervention."

NAVAL VESSELS AT KEY WEST.

The Battleship Iowa Brings Members of the Board of Inquiry.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 19.—The battleship Iowa came up from the fleet to-day, arriving off here at 5 o'clock this afternoon. She had on board the commanders of the Massachusetts and Indiana, who will be members of the commission to inquire into the disaster to the Maine.

The torpedo boat Ericsson left shortly after the arrival at her anchorage of the Iowa, to carry the battleship's mail to her.

Rear Admiral Sicard came ashore from the New York on the Ericsson, probably to secure a place for the meeting of the court of inquiry.

VIZCAYA STAYS OUTSIDE

On Account of the Heavy Fog Her Captain Puts Off Entering the Harbor.

SPANIARDS GO ON BOARD

Everything in Readiness to Receive Her in the Bay and Give Every Protection Against Accident or Molestation.

The Spanish armored cruiser Vizcaya remained all day yesterday anchored off Sandy Hook, enveloped in a thick fog, on account of which her commander did not dare to venture into the harbor. She will come in this morning if it is clear. The elaborate preparations made by the Government officials to do her honor, and of the Police Department to protect her from any harm, were held in abeyance.

It was expected that the big war vessel would get under way yesterday morning at an early hour and proceed to an anchorage in the harbor. The six tugboats, including the police boats constituting the guard were held in readiness to start out to meet her the moment it was reported from Sandy Hook that she was approaching. Capt. Ethan O. Smith of the harbor police had steam up in the police boat Patrol, and all his men assembled for the first watch over the Spaniard at Pier A, at 5 o'clock in the morning.

The police station was the scene of the greatest activity, being filled with busy policemen, newspaper men, and detectives. At that hour a light mist, which had hung over the bay during the early morning hours, began to thicken, but the Police Captain, thinking it was not sufficient to impede the movements of the warship, expected momentarily to receive the telephone message to move, which it had been arranged should be sent from the navy yard by way of Police Headquarters when the Government tugs were getting under way.

The Fog Causes Uneasiness.

Meantime the thickening fog was causing apprehension in the minds of Admiral Bunce and his aides, Lieuts. Aaron Ward and John A. Dougherty. It was thought barely possible that some mischief might be done the Vizcaya while she lay hidden in the fog, and a consultation was held on the advisability of sending the guard boats down the bay without waiting for the Spaniard to enter the harbor. It was decided finally to wait, but as a result of the conference the plans for the reception of the Vizcaya were somewhat altered. It was decided that Lieut. Ward, representing Admiral Bunce, should visit the Vizcaya as soon as she dropped anchor after coming up from the lower bay and extend the usual courtesies.

As the hours went by the police at Pier A detailed for guard service impatiently awaited the signal for getting under way, and kept watch for the revenue tug Nina, which Lieut. Dougherty had selected for his headquarters. Command of both the United States soldiers and the municipal police had been given to Lieut. Dougherty. Chief McCullagh communicated almost hourly with Capt. Smith, inquiring for information concerning the movements of the Spanish vessel, but Capt. Smith was unable to give the slightest detail, further than to repeat the assurance that he was ready and anxiously awaiting the summons to start down the bay.

The fog accompanied by a drizzling rain settled into a heavy blanket before noon, and this was the weather condition at 4 o'clock, when Capt. Smith relaxed his vigilance somewhat and stated that it was quite unlikely that he would be called upon to move during the remainder of the day. He will be prepared to start this morning at 6 o'clock.

All day yesterday crowds were congregated along the Battery sea wall expecting the Spanish vessel to come in sight at any moment.

It has been decided that as soon as the Vizcaya starts for the city the guard boats shall proceed down the bay, and meeting the warship, shall drop in astern and keep close by to the anchorage, which will undoubtedly be at Staten Island.

Spaniards Could Not Find Their Ship.

The tug on which representatives of the Spanish Consulate and Commander Sobral of the Spanish Legation sought to reach the warship on Friday night failed to find her. It being supposed that she would come into the harbor, the tug was headed up the North River to await the arrival of the Vizcaya at the anchorage off Thirty-fourth Street. When it became apparent that the cruiser would not reach there the tug ran to Staten Island. The Vizcaya not being found there, the tug was started down the Narrows. It was getting late, however, and the fog was setting in thick, so it was determined to postpone a visit till the morning. The tug returned to Pier 4 East River about 11 o'clock, where an attaché of the Consulate covered his chagrin by declaring that they had left the cruiser's mail aboard her.

Only two tugs hailed the Vizcaya on Friday night, and they bore the representatives of several newspapers.

The Spanish officials were more successful yesterday morning, though it took a three and a half hours' search to locate the warship.

Commander Sobral hailed her. A marine pacing his beat answered the summons. He could be heard reporting to the officer of the deck, who at once recognized Commander Sobral.

"What news?" asked Commander Sobral in Spanish.

"Nothing new," came the response, while a boat was lowered from the warship.

Commander Sobral, Spanish Vice Consul Mariano Fabregas Sotelo, Señor Don Manuel S. de Linares, Secretary of the Spanish Consulate; a detective detailed by Chief of Police McCullagh, and one reporter, representing the papers jointly through the Associated Press, were taken off the tug. The party was soon climbing up the gangway of the Vizcaya. As Commander Sobral was not in uniform the marines were not lined up to receive the visitors, and the formal welcome was replaced by an exchange of the demonstrative greetings characteristic of the Spanish.

Received by Capt. Eulate.

Capt. Antonio Eulate, standing on the poop, shook hands cordially with his visitors. He stands about 5 feet 10 inches in his boots, has a dark, handsome face, and agreeable manners. After the first greeting he said: "I regret that we have not received pratique from the health authorities, as we have no legal right to receive you. But stay if you wish. Of course, if you do stay, you'll have to accept the responsibility."

Everybody aboard from the commander to the youngest apprentice was discussing the Maine's fate. One officer said: "The loss of so many brave men and so fine a ship is an appalling catastrophe. The American Navy and people have our sincere sympathy."

That the Maine was destroyed by treachery was impossible, they said. It must be an accident, but, in the brief time for securing interviews, no theories could be obtained.

"Such things have happened," said they. "It is terrible, but it is part of the lot of the battleship. In peace her danger is oftentimes as great as in war."

None of the officers evinced any anxiety as to the safety of their ship and their own comfort while in American waters, but they were evidently interested to know that it had been deemed advisable to maintain a guard of patrol boats about her during the visit to this port.

Pilot Daniel Gillespie, who is in charge of the Vizcaya's bridge, said that he would not bring the vessel in till the fog had cleared sufficiently to make the threading of the channels absolutely safe.

The trip of the Vizcaya from Las Palmas to New York was not without incident. Between the Bermudas and Cape Hatteras she ran into a series of minor cyclones, which ended in a hurricane. Capt. Eulate, speaking of his boat's behavior, said:

"She is a magnificent sea boat, and despite thirty-four hours' battering of heavy seas, no accident occurred, nor was a man injured."

The trip across was taken in a leisurely way, and no attempt was made to test the remarkable coal capacity of the cruiser. Her bunkers are designed to hold enough coal to enable her to steam for twenty consecutive days at the rate of twenty-one miles an hour.

The Vizcaya in Daylight.

Seen by daylight, the cruiser loses none of the formidable appearance she presented when the lights shone through her numerous ports in the blackness of Friday night. She is handsome as well, and her lines are easy. Her free board is low, particularly aft, giving but little target. The guns in her fore and aft turrets have an effective range of ten miles. Her crew is a hardy appearing lot. There are 15 officers and naval cadets, 420 of the crew in combatant and non-combatant departments, making in all 445 men.

It was reported yesterday that the crew of the Spaniard would not be permitted to have shore leave, lest trouble should occur in the way of street brawls. The report could not be verified.

Consul General Baldasano yesterday received a reply from Rear Admiral Bunce, in response to his inquiry, designating 11 o'clock in the morning as a convenient hour for him to receive the commander of the Viscaya, but promising to change the hour to suit his visitor.

UNKNOWN SHIP AT THE HOOK.

She Slips Past It in the Night and Anchors Just Inside the Lower Bay.

A vessel passed in at Sandy Hook last night which the Marine Observer reported to be a warship. He thought it was an American warship, and said it looked like the cruiser Brooklyn.

So late as yesterday the Brooklyn was reported to be still in the West Indies, and under orders to sail from St. Thomas to La Guayra, Venezuela.

La Guayra was, in fact, officially recorded as the next point to which mail for the crew was to be addressed. No other vessel of the North Atlantic Squadron is reported as being north of Key West, and the report of the arrival of an American cruiser was a surprise and excited interest as to the cause of her coming at this time when special attention had been directed to the fact that not one of the vessels of the navy was in port to welcome the Spanish visitor.

The observer at the Hook reported at 10:10 P. M. that a warship was passing there, bound in, and that it appeared to him to be an American vessel.

At 10:20 P. M. he reported that the supposed American warship had anchored in the bay.

A little later came this announcement:

"The warship is anchored about half a mile off shore between the point of the Hook and the Government dock. She stands high out of water and is well lighted up. She looks like a cruiser."

Some time after 11 P. M. the observer wired that the fog was so thick he could see very little, but he was sure that the warship was not the Vizcaya, and from her general appearance he thought her to be the Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn was reported sailing from San Domingo Feb. 6 for St. Thomas, where instructions were forwarded directing her to proceed to La Guayra.

An inquiry wired to Washington brought this response:

"Navy Department is informed that steamer just arrived is Mackay-Bennett Cable steamer; not the Brooklyn, which was to-day reported at St. Thomas, and leaving for Key West. No warship expected at New York."

At the office of the Commercial Cable Company it was said that their cable steamer was at last report at Turk's Island, and was under orders to proceed to Halifax. She was not expected here.

It is possible that she stopped here for coal, as her supply would be naturally depleted by the adverse winds and seas she would encounter coming up the coast.

The sailing of the Brooklyn for Key West indicates a change in the programme for the movement of vessels in the North Atlantic squadron.

In view of the easterly gale which sprang up late last night it was thought possible early this morning that the vessel may, after all, have been the Vizcaya seeking harbor inside the Hook.

SPANISH LEGATION NOT ALARMED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Spanish Legation has been advised of the arrival of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, and Señor Du Bosc, the Chargé d'Affaires, has been in communication with the Spanish Consul General at New York, and Lieut. Sobral, the Naval Attaché of the Legation, who is now at New York, concerning the movements of the ship.

Mr. Du Bosc feels no apprehension over the presence of the Spanish ship in American waters, but he has given instructions for such precautionary steps to be taken as seemed to be justified by the circumstances. These will be in the hands of the Consul General, and Mr. Du Bosc and his staff have no present intention of going to New York. The precautionary measures are merely those of maintaining an efficient patrol about the ship. Aside from the instructions going through Mr. Du Bosc, the Spanish naval authorities at New York are in communication with the Minister of Marine at Madrid.

In view of the feeling that there need be no apprehension it is understood by the Spanish authorities here that there will be no restrictions on visiting the Vizcaya beyond the necessary precautions of preventing an indiscriminate crowding by the public at large. Up to this noon Mr. Du Bosc had not heard from the commander of the Vizcaya what his plans were as to the duration of his visit at New York, and his subsequent movements. His orders will come direct from the Naval Department at Madrid.

Mr. Du Bosc called at the State Department at noon and officially notified the authorities of the presence of the Vizcaya in American waters.

It is expected that Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the East at New York, will make a formal call upon the commander of the Spanish warship now lying in the harbor. While the strict letter of naval etiquette would be satis

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Bankruptcy Bill Passed by the House by a Vote of 158 to 124.

AMENDMENT ALMOST ADOPTED

Proposition of Mr. Mahany to Limit the Operation of the Measure to Two Years Accepted, But Later Reconsidered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—After four days of consideration the House to-day passed the Bankruptcy bill, reported by the House Committee on Judiciary as a substitute for the Nelson bill passed by the Senate at the extra session last Summer. The bill is known as the Henderson bill, and contains both voluntary and involuntary features. It is considered less drastic than the measure passed by the last House by a vote of 157 to 87. The involuntary features of that bill, however, had but 16 majority.

To-day a motion to strike out the involuntary features was defeated by a majority of 19, and the bill was passed by a majority of 34, the vote standing, yeas 158, nays 124. Eighteen Republicans voted against the bill and twelve Democrats for it. The Populists, with one exception, voted against it.

The three days of general debate ended last night, and to-day the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule. Under the order made, the final vote was to be taken at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, sought to secure an arrangement by which the House could have an opportunity to vote on the Senate, or Nelson, bill before voting on the House substitute, but he failed. An arrangement was effected, however, by which the first vote taken at 4 o'clock should be on Mr. Underwood's series of amendments to strike out the involuntary features of the substitute.

Close of the Debate.

During the consideration of a motion to strike out the clause defining the terms used in the bill, one of which defined an "insolvent" as one whose property at a fair valuation was not sufficient to pay his debts, Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) stated that the effect of this provision of the bill would be to declare over one-half of the business men of the country bankrupts.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) said he was exceedingly sorry to differ from his colleague, Mr. Henderson, the author of this bill, but his convictions were based on much observation, and he could not give his support to the involuntary features of any bankruptcy law. [Democratic pplause.]

"The only thing that shakes my faith in my own conviction," said Mr. Lacey, commenting on the demonstration from the Democrats, "is the applause on the Democratic side, for after every Democratic Administration there always comes demand for such relief." [Laughter.]

The debate on this amendment proceeded in a desultory manner. Mr. Bailey got the floor upon another important amendment, and submitted briefly some observations defining his position. He was as anxious, he said, as any member of the House to see an equitable bankruptcy law placed on the statute books. But his anxiety would not lead him to vote for a measure which would injure the solvent more than it would benefit the insolvent.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) created some enthusiasm on the Democratic side by announcing that he would refuse to support the bill.

Mr. Mahany's Amendment.

Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.,) offered an amendment limiting the operation of the act to two years from the date of its passage. Mr. Mahany said he would be glad to vote for the bill if this amendment were adopted, but he was opposed to putting in operation indefinitely a law of this character.

The vote on the motion was taken by tellers, and the announcement that it had carried—132 to 129—was greeted with loud applause. Mr. Henderson immediately moved to reconsider the vote, and Mr. Bailey moved to lay that motion on the table. The motion to lay on the table Mr. Henderson's motion to reconsider was lost—146 to 156.

When this vote was announced the hour set for a vote on the bill had passed.

The motion to reconsider was put and carried without a division, and the vote was about to be taken again upon the Mahany amendment, when Mr. Dalzell made the point of order that the order under which the House was operating precluded any further action except upon the Underwood amendments, which under the arrangement were to be voted upon at 4 o'clock.

This point of order the Speaker sustained. An interesting parliamentary struggle followed, in which Mr. Bailey, Mr. Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) and the Speaker took part, which finally resulted in the Speaker's deciding that the House had reconsidered its action in regard to the Mahany amendment and that a vote upon it was now excluded by the order. The Underwood amendments, which struck out the involuntary features of the bill, were then presented and voted upon under the order of the House. The amendments were defeated—139 to 158.

The vote then came upon substituting the Henderson bill for the Senate or Nelson bill, and the motion prevailed—153 to 114. Mr. Terry, (Dem., Ark.,) the senior member of the Judiciary Committee, then moved to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out all the involuntary features, except those for actual frauds. The motion to recommit was lost—130 to 157.

The Bill Passed.

Mr. Terry insisted upon a yea and nay vote on the final passage of the bill. The bill was passed—158 to 124. The detailed vote follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) Aldrich, (Rep., Ala.,) Alexander, (Rep., N. Y.,) Babcock, (Rep., Wis.,) Baker, (Rep., Md.,) Barber, (Rep., Md.,) Barham, (Rep., Cal.,) Barrows, (Rep., Mass.,) Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.,) Belden, (Rep., N. Y.,) Belford, (Rep., N. Y.,) Belknap, (Rep., Ill.,) Benner, (Dem., Penn.,) Bennett, (Rep., N. Y.,) Bingham, (Rep., Penn.,) Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) Brewster, (Rep., N. Y.,) Broderick, (Rep., Kan.,) Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio,) Brosius, (Rep., Penn.,) Brumm, (Rep., Penn.,) Bull, (Rep., R. I.,) Burke, (Dem., Texas,) Burleigh, (Rep., Me.,) Burton, (Rep., Ohio,) Butler, (Rep., Penn.,) Capron, (Rep., R. I.,) Chickering, (Rep., N. Y.,) Clark, (Rep., Iowa,) Cochrane, (Rep., N. Y.,) Codding, (Rep., Penn.,) Connolly, (Rep., Ill.,) Corliss, (Rep., Mich.,) Crump, (Rep., Mich.,) Crumpacker, (Rep., Ind.,) Cummings, (Rep., N. Y.,) Curtis, (Rep., Kan.,) Daizell, (Rep., Penn.,) Danford, (Rep., Ohio,) Davey, (Dem., La.,) Davidson, (Rep., Wis.,) Davison, (Rep., Ky.,) Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) Dorr, (Rep., West Va.,) Driggs, (Dem., N. Y.,) Eddy, (Rep., Minn.,) Elliott, (Dem., S. C.,) Ellis, (Rep., Oregon,) Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.,) Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.,) Foote, (Rep., N. Y.,) Foss, (Rep., Ill.,) Fowler, (Rep., N. J.,) Gardner, (Rep., N. J.,) Gibson, (Rep., Tenn.,) Gillet, (Rep., N. Y.,) Gillett, (Rep., Mass.,) Graff, (Rep., Ill.,) Greene, (Fus., Neb.,) Griffin, (Rep., Wis.,) Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) Grout, (Rep., Vt.,) Hamilton, (Rep., Mich.,) Harmer, (Rep., Penn.,) Hawley, (Rep., Texas,) Hemenway, (Rep., Ind.,) Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) Henry, (Rep., Conn.,) Henry, (Rep., Ind.,) Hicks, (Rep., Penn.,) Hilborn, (Rep., Cal.,) Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) Hooker, (Rep., N. Y.,) Howe, (Rep., N. Y.,) Howell, (Rep., N. J.,) Hurley, (Rep., N. Y.,) Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.,) Joy, (Rep., Mo.,) Ketcham, (Rep., N. Y.,) Kirkpatrick, (Rep., Penn.,) Knox, (Rep., Mass.,) Kulp, (Rep., Penn.,) Landis, (Rep., Ind.,) Lanham, (Dem., Texas,) Lawrence, (Rep., Mass.,) Littauer, (Rep., N. Y.,) Lorimer, (Rep., Ill.,) Lovering, (Rep., Mass.,) Low, (Rep., N. Y.,) Lybrand, (Rep., Ohio,) McAleer, (Dem., Penn.,) McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) McCleary, (Rep., Minn.,) McDonald, (Rep., Md.,) McEwan, (Rep., N. J.,) McIntyre, (Rep., Md.,) Mahon, (Rep., Penn.,) Mann, (Rep., Ill.,) Mercer, (Rep., Neb.,) Mesick, (Rep., Mich.,) Meyer, (Dem., La.,) Miller, (Rep., W. Va.,) Minor, (Rep., Wis.,) Mitchell, (Rep., N. Y.,) Moody, (Rep., Mass.,) Morris, (Rep., Minn.,) Mudd (Rep. Md.,) Northway, (Rep., Ohio,) Odell, (Rep., N. Y.,) Olmsted, (Rep., Penn.,) Otjen, (Rep., Wis.,) Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.,) Packer, (Rep., Pa.,) Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) Pearson, (Rep., N. C.,) Perkins, (Rep., Iowa,) Pitney, (Rep., N. J.,) Ray, (Rep., N. Y.,) Reeves, (Rep., Ill.,) Rixey, (Dem., Va.,) Royse, (Rep., Ind.,) Russell, (Rep., Conn.,) Shattuck, (Rep., Ohio,) Sheiden, (Rep., Mich.,) Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.,) Showalter, (Rep., Penn.,) Simpkins, (Rep., Mass.,) Skinner, (Pop., N. C.,) Smith, (Rep., Ill.,) S. W. Smith, (Rep., Mich.,) W. A. Smith, (Rep., Mich.,) Southard, (Rep., Ohio,) Southwick, (Rep., N. Y.,) Sperry, (Rep., Conn.,) Sprague, (Rep., Mass.,) Stephens, (Dem., Texas,) Stevens, (Rep., Minn.,) Stewart, (Rep., N. J.,) Stewart, (Rep., Wis.,) C. W. Stone, (Rep., Penn.,) W. A. Stone, (Rep., Penn.,) Strode, (Rep., Neb.,) Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.,) Tawney, (Rep., Minn.,) Taylor, (Rep., Ohio,) Updegraff, (Rep., Iowa,) Van Voorhis, (Rep., Ohio,) Wadsworth, (Rep., N. Y.,) Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) Walker, Rep., Va.,) Wanger, (Rep., Penn.,) Ward, (Rep., N. Y.,) Warner, (Rep., Ill.,) Weaver, (Rep., Ohio,) Weymouth, (Rep., Mass.,) Williams, (Rep., Penn.,) Young, (Rep., Penn.)—158.

Nays—Adamson, (Dem., Ga.,) Allen, (Dem., Miss.,) Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) Baker, (Fus., Ill.,) Ball, (Dem., Texas,) Bankhead, (Dem., Ala.,) Barlow, (Pop., Cal.,) Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.,) Bell, (Pop., Col.,) Benton, (Dem., Mo.,) Bland, (Dem., Mo.,) Botkin, (Pop., Kan.,) Brantley, (Dem., Ga.,) Brenner, (Fus., Ohio,) Broussard, (Dem., La.,) Brown, (Rep., Ohio,) Brucker, (Dem., Mich.,) Brundige, (Dem., Ark.,) Carmack, (Dem., Tenn.,) Castle, (Pop., Cal.,) Clardy, (Dem., Ky.,) Clark, (Dem., Mo.,) Clark, (Rep., N. M.,) Clayton, (Dem., Ala.,) Cochran, (Dem., Mo.,) Cooney, (Dem., Mo.,) Cooper, (Dem., Texas,) Cousins, (Rep., Iowa,) Cowherd, (Dem., Md.,) Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) Davenport, (Rep., Penn.,) Davis, (Dem., Fla.,) De Armond, (Dem., Mo.,) De Graffenreid, (Dem., Texas,) De Vries, (Dem., Cal.,) Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.,) Dockery, (Dem., Mo.,) Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) Epes, (Dem., Va.,) Ermentrout, (Dem., Penn.,) Faris, (Rep., Ind.,) Fitzpatrick, (Dem., Ky.,) Fleming, (Dem., Ga.,) Fowler, (Pop., N. C.,) Fox, (Dem., Miss.,) Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.,) Griffith, (Dem., Ind.,) Griggs, (Dem., Ga.,) Gunn, (Pop., Idaho,) Hager, (Rep., Iowa,) Handy, (Dem., Del.,) Hartman, (Sil. Rep., Montana,) Hay, (Dem., Va.,) Henry, (Dem., Miss.,) Henry, (Dem., Texas,) Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) Hinrichsen, (Dem., Ill.,) Howard, (Pop., Ala.,) Howard, (Dem., Ga.,) Hunter, (Dem., Ill.,) Jett, (Dem., Ill.,) Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) Johnson, (Rep., N. D.,) Jones, (Dem., Va.,) Jones, (Fusion, Washington,) Kelley, (Pop., S. D.,) King, (Dem., Utah,) Kitchin, (Dem., N. C.,) Kleberg, (Dem., Texas,) Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) Lamb, (Dem., Va.,) Lester, (Dem., Ga.,) Lewis, (Dem., Ga.,) Linney, (Rep., N. C.,) Little, (Dem., Ark.,) Livingston, (Dem., Ga.,) Lloyd, (Dem., Mo.,) Love, (Dem., Miss.,) McCormick, (Pop., Kan.,) McCulloch, (Dem., Ark.,) McDowell, (Dem., Ohio,) Maddox, (Dem., Ga.,) Maguire, (Dem., Cal.,) Mahany, (Rep., N. Y.,) Marsh, (Rep., Ill.,) Marshall, (Dem., Ohio,) Martin, (Pop., N. C.,) Maxwell, (Fusion, Neb.,) Meekison, (Dem., Ohio,) Miers, (Dem., Ind.,) Moon, (Dem., Tenn.,) Newlands, (Silver, Nev.,) Ogden, (Dem., La.,) Osborne, (Dem., Wyoming,) Otey, (Dem., Va.,) Peters, (Pop., Kan.,) Pierce, (Dem., Tenn.,) Prince, (Rep., Ill.,) Ridgely, (Pop., Kan.,) Robb, (Dem., Mo.,) Robbins, (Rep., Penn.,) Robertson, (Dem., La.,) Robinson, (Dem., Ind.,) Settle, (Dem., Ky.,) Shuford, (Pop., N. C.,) Simpson, (Pop., Kan.,) Sims, (Dem., Tenn.,) Smith, (Dem., Ky.,) Stark, (Fusion, Neb.,) Strait, (Dem., S. C.,) Sulloway, (Rep., N. H.,) Sutherland, (Pop., Neb.,) Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) Tate, (Dem., Ga.,) Terry, (Dem., Ark.,) Todd, (Fusion, Mich.,) Tongue, (Rep., Oregon,) Underwood, (Dem., Ala.,) Vincent, (Pop., Kan.,) Wheeler, (Dem., Ky.,) Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) Wilson, (Dem., S. C.,) Young, (Dem., Va.,) Zenor, (Dem., Ind.)—124.

Messrs. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) Ray, (Rep., N. Y.,) and Terry (Dem., Ark.,) were appointed conferrees on the bill, and then, at 6:10 o'clock, the House adjourned.

FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

A Bill to Appropriate $1,000,000 for American Representation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Representative Hitt of Illinois introduced a joint resolution to-day appropriating $1,000,000 for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition in 1900. It requests the Governors of the several States and Territories to invite the citizens to assist in the proper representation of the industrial productions and of the natural resources of the country.

It also authorized the President to appoint nine Commissioners, one of whom is to be elected by his colleagues Commissioner General, and another Assistant Commissioner General, the former to receive $10,000 salary a year, the latter $6,000, and the other Commissioners $5,000 each. The President also is authorized to appoint in 1900 nine scientific experts as assistants to the commission at $1,500 each.

6,000,000 ENVELOPES STOLEN.

Two Men Held in Washington Accused of Selling Them for Waste Paper.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—James Vesser of Virginia and Robert N. Mills of Texas, who were connected with the Republican Congressional Committee during the late campaign, were arrested to-day on the charge of stealing 6,000,000 envelopes, the property of the committee, which were stored in the old Congressional Globe Building. The envelopes were sold for waste paper at the rate of a dollar a thousand.

When one of their friends made inquiry of the court as to the amount of bail which would be necessary to secure their release he was told that it would be $1,000 in each case. This the men were unable to give, and they were locked up. Vesser asserts that he only took waste material, and that he is innocent of any intent to defraud.

The envelopes taken are of the large variety used in sending out Congressional speeches, and they carry blanks for franks, although they were not franked. They were missed during the week, when some of them were needed by the committee. An investigation resulted in fixing suspicion upon Mills and Vesser.

THE CHEEK CASE AT BANGKOK.

Sir Nicholas Hannan, the Arbitrator, Reserves His Decision.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Minister Barrett at Bangkok has cabled the State Department that the arbitrator in the Cheek case, Sir Nicholas H. Hannan, British Consul General and Chief Justice at Shanghai, closed the arbitration on Feb. 10, but has reserved his decision.

The case involves the payment to the heirs of Dr. Cheek, an American citizen, of several hundred thousand dollars on account of the seizure by the Siamese Government of a vast stock of teak wood which the doctor had collected for export under a contract with the Government.

LOVING CUPS FOR SPANIARDS.

Presented to Naval Men for Saving Shipwrecked Americans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The President has presented loving cups, each duly inscribed, to José Mendez y Horrera, Sub-Lieutenant of Spanish marines, and to Eugenio Montero y Reguera, Lieutenant of the Spanish navy, in recognition of their humane services to the Captain and crew of the American brig Wau-Bun, wrecked Oct. 25, 1897, on a reef about eight miles north of Cape San Antonio Light, Island of Cuba.

Salvador Has Not Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Señor Luis Correa, Chargé of the Legation of the Greater Republic of Central America, today discredited New Orleans reports that San Salvador has withdrawn from the union with Honduras and Nicaragua. All arrangements, he said, had been made for a congress in the Spring, to perfect the union, and he had received advices from the President of Salvador, indicating his continued adhesion to the tripartite understanding.

The President Invited to Tacoma.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Wilson and C. M. Schutz of Tacoma, Washington, called on President McKinley to-day and invited him to be a guest of Tacoma on the occasion of the Rose Carnival in June. The President said he would be pleased to go and expressed the hope that business might be in such a condition as to allow him to visit Washington.

Record Broken on the Erie.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—The Erie Railway "broke" another record this afternoon and evening. The special excursion train of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce was run from Salamanca, N. Y., to Newburg, a southern suburb of this city, a distance of 220 miles, in two minutes less than four hours. Taking out the stops, the actual running time was sixty-three miles an hour.

May Buy Mr. Huntington's Home.

It is reported that John W. Mackay is carrying on negotiations for the purchase of the residence of Collis P. Huntington on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, and that it is his intention to make a present of it to his son, Clarence W. Mackay, whose engagement to Miss Catharine Duer was announced recently. It is understood that Mr. Huntington desires to sell the house, as he never lives in it, occupying his residence at Throgg's Neck when in this vicinity.

The Railway Train of the Twentieth Century

Is indicated by the New Pennsylvania Limited. Stenographer, stock reports, library, barber's shop, bathroom, and a ladies' maid are some of its novel features. Leaves New York every morning for the West.—Adv.

JOHN W. GRIGGS DINED

New Jersey Friends Present a Silver Service to Him at the Waldorf-Astoria.

THE VICE PRESIDENT THERE

Acting Governor Voorhees and United States Senator Sewell of New Jersey Also Present—Presentation Speech by State Attorney General Grey.

Attorney General John W. Griggs, ex-Governor of New Jersey, was the guest of honor at a love feast at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, at which several of the State officers and members of Congress from New Jersey and attachés of his former staff participated.

The only other invited guests were Vice President Garret A. Hobart, United States Senator William J. Sewell of New Jersey, and Acting Gov. Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey. Attorney General Griggs received a solid silver service, which was presented after dinner.

Most of the diners were the personal appointees of Attorney General Griggs while Governor. Those who had received invitations were Franklin Murphy, Henry C. Loudenslager, John J. Gardner, Benjamin F. Howell, R. Wayne Parker, James F. Stewart, ex-Gov. George Wurts of New Jersey, George B. Swayne, W. S. Hancock, Samuel H. Grey, William Riker, Jr., Lewis A. Thompson, William Bettle, J. H. Bonnell, Gen. William S. Stryker, Gen. Richard A. Donnelly, Gen. John D. McGill, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Gen. Edward P. Meany, Gen. Joseph W. Congdon, Col. William Barbour, Col. Sheffield Phelps, Col. Henry A. Potter, Col. Anthony R. Kuser, and Col. Nathan Hains.

The East Room of the Astoria was the scene of the festivities. The party sat down to a circular table. Samuel H. Grey, Attorney General of New Jersey, sat on the right, and Col. Henry A. Potter on the left of Attorney General Griggs. Opposite was Vice President Hobart, with Acting Gov. Voorhees on his right.

The central portion of the table was slightly raised for a space about eight feet in diameter, and on this were placed the twenty-six pieces of the silver service, each article covered with a silk American flag, attached with silken cords of Jersey yellow to a rope of pink roses, connected with another yellow cord leading to Attorney General Grey's cover. Pink roses were also the body of the scheme of floral decoration.

When cigars were lighted, Attorney General Grey rose for the speech of presentation. After testifying to the esteem in which the citizens of New Jersey and that portion in evidence in particular, held their former Governor, he referred to the loss of the Maine. Many had thought it inadvisable, he said, so soon after the disaster to hold a dinner "costing $100 a plate."

It did not cost $100 a plate, he affirmed, nor even as much as one-tenth of that sum. But, he concluded, it would cost many times more than $100 before they left. He then twitched the cord by his side, unveiling the silverware. Attorney General Griggs thanked his hosts heartily. The speaking that followed was of a very informal nature.

The souvenirs of the dinner were handsome vellum books, with a fine lithograph portrait of Attorney General Griggs on the second leaf, and containing the menu, the names of those present, and a space for autographs. On the last page were the arms of the State of New Jersey.

The significance of Attorney General Grey's allusion to the price his companions would pay before departure was discovered after the speechmaking, when a subscription was started for the families and relatives of the eight New Jersey seamen who were lost with the Maine. Vice President Hobart subscribed $100, and the total amount received exceeded $800.

Attorney General Griggs and Vice President Hobart returned to Washington soon after the dinner was over. Several of the diners said there was no political significance whatever in the occasion.

STORMS AT SEA, FOG HERE.

Yesterday Was a Bad Day for Shipping, and Ocean Liners Are Delayed.

Storms at sea and fog in port were the conditons presented to shipping yesterday. Vessels which came in reported the former. Some vessels, including the big Cunard steamer Campania, remained outside the bar at anchor. Of those scheduled to sail, all left their piers and were reported passing out at Quarantine, but only two, La Normandie and the Fulda, were seen passing out by the marine observer at the Hook. Many others, however, may have found their way out.

The Campania anchored off the bar a mile south of the entrance to Gedney Channel at 7:36 A. M., and remained there, not attempting to proceed in the fog up to an early hour this morning. The tug Lewis Pulver happened across her in the fog and brought up the newspaper mails, manifests, &c.

The steamship Jamaica from St. John's and Halifax, which arrived yesterday, passed through twenty-four hours of storm and lost overboard 100 barrels of codfish oil and 50 barrels of pickled herring, constituting her deck load. The seas did other damage about the deck.

The Atlantic Transport Line steamer Michigan reports westerly gales, and in latitude 45 degrees 5 minutes, longitude 43 degrees 10 minutes, she passed through field ice, extending six miles east and west, and further than the eye could reach north and south.

The steamer Aral, from Barry, also met the ice field in latitude 46, longitude 47, and had to steam fifty miles to the southward for clear water.

The German ship Margaretha, sixty-four days from London, had her rudder-head twisted during the gale.

The schooner Lillian Woodruff, twenty days from Macoris, reported being blown sixty miles to the southward by a northwester.

The Weather Bureau reported a storm central in the Central Mississippi Valley last night. It was raining east to the coast, with snow in the upper lake regions.

It rained nearly all day yesterday, but it came down fine, and only .23 of an inch fell up to 8:30 P. M. After that it rained hard. The wind from the east was not heavy during the day in the city. It blew somewhat strong along the coast, however, and at nightfall the local Weather Bureau hoisted northeast storm signals.

HIS REINDEER NOT WANTED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Secretary of War has been applied to for help by one Max Jansen, a member of the London firm of Mocotta & Jansen, who is now in trouble in Norway as a result of trying to outwit the Government agents sent there to purchase reindeer. Jansen, hearing of the need of our Government for these animals, hastened in advance of Dr. Jackson and secured 500 fine animals, which he expected to turn over to our Government agent at a handsome profit. But the Dr. and Mr. Kjellmann found some deer on their own account, and, as Jansen had contracted for but had not paid for the animals, he was seized upon by Norwegian justice and held for breach of contract.

THE NAVARRO AT SEATTLE.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 19.—The steam schooner Navarro has arrived from Alaska. When she left Juneau no survivors of the Clara Nevada had been found. The Navarro encountered very stormy weather.

G. W. Reeves, Walter Kerrin, J. R. Dyer, and L. E. Munson from Dawson were passengers on the Navarro. They brought no important news.

BIG BOOM AT WRANGEL.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 19.—Passengers arriving here from Wrangel report a big boom there. J. A. Carthew, acting for the Explorers and Travellers' Company of London, England, has arranged for the building of docks, warehouses, and a large hotel at Wrangel for his company.

The Canadian Pacific Company has purchased the original Troup dock at Wrangel. It is to be extended, and when completed will be 600 feet long and 160 feet wide. The company has also arranged for warehouse accommodation on a large scale.

A prisoner being tried before Judge Jackson at Wrangel for selling whisky to Indians drew a revolver and fired three shots in court, wounding an Indian witness.

CARE OF CITY'S HEALTH.

The Reform Club Discusses Improvement in Sanitary Conditions on Manhattan Island.

"The City's Health" was the subject of discussion at the monthly dinner of the Reform Club last night. In spite of the inclement weather, there was a large attendance of members and guests. The dinner and programme of the evening were in charge of the Committee on Municipal Administration. John De Witt Warner, President of the club, presided, and introduced the speakers.

Edward King spoke on the "City's Life and Home Conditions." He said the time is rapidly approaching when the city must do many things it has not yet undertaken in its relations with the poor. "Before we can improve the life of the common people," he said, "we must interfere in their habits of life." He cited the experiences of London, Glasgow, Dublin, and Edinburgh, where the condition of the people had been very greatly improved by the city taking charge of tenement districts. He said that, no matter whether trades unions and labor organizations are liked or not, the time is coming when they will be appealed to in the task of uplifting the working classes.

Henry White, Secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, spoke on the conditions of labor in New York. The remedy for most of its evils, he said, is in the hands of the City Administration. The sweat shop could be abolished by the Health Board at any time, he said. It is a mere question of sanitation.

"Sanitary construction" was the subject of a talk by Charles F. Wingate. He said that if he were the Czar of New York he would bring about two changes at once. He would have the island so thoroughly drained that the soil would be dry and the 5,000 lives now yearly paid as a tribute to consumption would be saved. The second reform he would bring about would be the procuring of more air. He criticised the tall buildings as totally unsanitary.

Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities' Aid Association, talked on the hospital system of the city. He spoke of the terrible death rate in the baby hospital. In 1896, he said, 366 babies were taken into the institution, and only 12 survived.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., was the last speaker. His subject was the improvement of the city's general health.

"I received a circular letter yesterday," he said, "which was headed with the quotation, 'Cure is the voice of the past; prevention is the divine whisper of to-day.' It seems to me that it is the trumpet call of to-day. Is it not better, after all, to stick to the old adage which tells us that 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure'? When we consider the importance of either prevention or cure we have the whole case in a nutshell.

"Sometimes the physical and the moral considerations get curiously intermixed. We have fallen just now on strange times, when moral and physical health seem to be alike neglected by those who should make them their chief care. For instance, there is on Randall's Island a hospital belonging to the city for the care of sick babies. A recent report of the Committee of the State Charities Aid Association shows that the death rate among those babies was alarmingly high. The condition of the building and of its plumbing is very bad, and the last administration authorized the issuing of bonds to the amount of, I think, some $200,000 for its rectification and for necessary new pavilions.

"The present Administration—to which the vote-catching power of a low tax rate outweighs the humane consideration of a low death rate—refuses to issue these bonds, and the improvement cannot be made. At the same time arrangements are in active and noisy progress for a celebration of the grotesque "Birth of Greater New York," a celebration in which self-respecting men have declined to take part, and which is expected to cost the city a round million.

"The first point that it occurs to me to make is that the death rate of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx is much too high. We are given to boasting on all subjects, and we boast now of a death rate which is only relatively low.

"The average rate of the thirteen years—1882 to 1894—was 26.78; that of 1895 was 23.10; that of 1896 was 21.52, and that of 1897 was 19.43. This is satisfactory progress surely, but it should be kept up until the rate reaches 15 per 1,000. This would mean a saving in a population of 2,000,000 of 8,860 lives per year from the standard of 1897—or the avoidance of one death for every hour in the year. If these deaths can be prevented and are not prevented, those who are responsible for the non-prevention are criminals. It is an unconscious guilt, of course.

Dr. J. H. White spoke on "Quarantine," and Julius C. Harder on "Recreation and Exercise."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Robert W. Smith, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE.—John Tweedale, War Department, Washington.

HOLLAND.—James T. Drummond, St. Louis.

NETHERLAND.—Judge Philip Stein, Chicago.

MANHATTAN.—Charles P. Echols and Joseph W. Wheeler, Jr., United States Army.

MURRAY HILL.—Commissioner Ashley W. Cole, Albany; Bishop John P. Newman, California.

WALDORF.—J. B. Foraker, Jr., Cincinnati; ex-Gov. William P. White, Maryland; Major William Evans, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Nahm Brothers, Bowling Green, Ky.; M. B. Nahm, carpet and shoes; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Updike, fancy goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Lazarus, domestics and prints; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Ganspohl, rugs and mattings; St. Cloud Hotel.

Williams & Rodgers Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. T. Rogers, ladies' and infants' wear; 335 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Perrini Brothers, Denver, Col.; R. T. Williams, gloves; Hotel Metropole.

Park, Lowe & Co., Fort Worth, Texas; E. H. Lowe, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Goldstein, M., Sons & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. A. Goldstein, shoes; M. Goldstein, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Koch, L. Meridian, Miss., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Levi, J., & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; E. J. Levi, notions; 91 Grand Street; Hoffman House.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. G. Gouldwaite, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.

Heironimus & Brough, Roanoke, Va.; S. Heironimus, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Lebouttillier & Simpson Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Vickers, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Milliner, J. R., & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; J. R. Milliner, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Allman & Putman, Massillon, Ohio; C. B. Allman, cloaks and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Thomas, J. W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. O. Johnson, cloaks and suits; Murray Hill Hotel.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Renwick, millinery and ribbons; 626 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Chambers & Manny Dry Goods Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; C. W. Scott, notions; Everett House.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; S. W. Dittenhoefer, dress goods; A. W. Mundy, hosiery and underwear; B. Buchman, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Stone, linens; 52 Franklin Street; Union Terrace Hotel.

Rosenheim & Abrams, Nashville, Tenn.; G. Rosenheim, carpets; J. Abrams, carpets; Hotel Vendome.

Pixley, H. D., & Son, Utica, N. Y.; H. D. Pixley, clothing; 338 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Fair, J. A., & Co., Wemberford, Texas; C. M. Fair, notions; 10 Waverley Place.

Co-operative Clothing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. Stingel, clothing, cloaks, and millinery; 648 Broadway.

Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. Frank, dry goods; 115 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Wilson, furnishing goods; 104 Worth Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

8:15 A. M.—174 Monroe Street; Samuel Weissmann; damage, $50.

10:45 A. M.—181 East Houston Street; Samuel Fluker; damage trifling.

1:45 P. M.—534 West Fiftieth Street; Kate Pryor; damage, $100.

4:15 P. M.—229 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; James Barletter; damage trifling.

5:00 P. M.—64 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; Ellen Traynor; damage slight.

5:35 P. M.—West Fordham Avenue, City Island; Frank Glazier; damage, $800.

5:45 P. M.—255 Fourth Avenue; Standard Pump and Filter Company; damage, $1,500.

6:40 P. M.—36 Willett Street; Minnie Horowitz; damage, $50.

6:45 P. M.—185 Sixth Avenue; Powers & Stein; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; J. M. Horton; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GLASTONBURY, Conn., Feb. 19.—Fire early this morning destroyed the plant of the Riverside Paper Company. The building was a two-story frame structure valued at about $5,000, and, including the damage to the stock and machinery, it is thought the loss will approximate $21,000, with an insurance of about $9,000.

ATHOL, Mass., Feb. 19.—The wallet shop of Charles Eninger, at Athol Centre, was partly destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $4,000; insured.

A TOMBS PRISONER'S PLOT

Paul Bauer Found Sawing the Bars of His Cell and Nearly Free.

HE HAD MONEY AND PASSES

Notebearer's Untimely Arrival Causes a Discovery of the Plan of Escape of the Alleged Thief and Chloroformer.

Paul Bauer, better known as George W. Duval, came near escaping from the Tombs yesterday by the aid of confederates outside the prison, who had smuggled to him steel saws and other articles. A blunder made by the confederates thwarted the prisoner in his plans, almost at the last moment, and caused the arrest of one person supposed to be implicated in the plot.

Bauer is accused of being a thief and a chloroformer, and he was suspected of being the murderer of "Flossie" Murphy, who was found strangled to death in her flat in West Twenty-eighth Street last Summer, with her valuable diamonds missing. The murder of this woman still remains a mystery.

Central Office detectives worked on the case for weeks without obtaining a clue of any importance. Bauer was arrested on Nov. 13 last at Thirtieth Street and Broadway on a charge of robbing Sadie Miller of $800 worth of diamonds and $35 in money on Oct. 8 at the woman's flat, 171 East Thirty-third Street. The police found knock-out drops and chloroform in his possession. Sadie Miller in her complaint alleged that he had drugged her. The prisoner was committed to the Tombs two days after his arrest.

A Notebearer's Mistake.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a slender, hatchet-faced man of medium height and fairly well dressed called at the prison and told the man at the gate that he was the bearer of a note for Bauer. The man was admitted, and the note was given to a "runner." The "runner" gave it to a keeper, who took it to the prisoner's cell. This cell was No. 45, on the second tier.

The keeper was almost overcome with surprise when he discovered Bauer hard at work with a saw on the hasp on the wall into which run two heavy bolts from the cell door. On the cot inside lay several other steel saws, a razor, a pair of barber's shears, and a gray suit of clothes. Bauer jumped back, but it was too late. He saw at once that he was discovered.

"The game's up," he said, "You've got me. It's too bad. I'd have been out in half an hour."

The keeper found that one of the two pieces of iron holding the hasp to the wall had been entirely sawed through, and that only about one-sixteenth of an inch remained to be sawed in the other.

The keeper turned the note over to Warden Fallon. It read:

We are alone, as Celia cannot get a pass. You will have to work it out alone. Will be waiting in a cab opposite Franklin Street. Answer if all right. L.

As soon as the discovery was made there was great excitement among the keepers. The Warden ran out from his office and, pointing to the bearer of the letter, cried: "Arrest that man.

WHEAT JUMPS IN CHICAGO

The May Product Reaches the Flood Mark at $1.09 and Closes at $1.06.

A BOOM IN THE JULY ARTICLE

Joseph Leiter Engages Ocean Freight Room for 4,000,000 Bushels of His Wheat—He Is Said to Have Deposited $6,000,000 in Two Chicago Banks.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—May wheat to-day reached the flood mark of the recent December squeeze, selling up to $1.09 and closing at $1.06, an advance of 2½. July showed even more sensational strength, and closed at 92½, or 3¼ cents over yesterday's price, after selling as high as 93⅝. The market was stirred at first by Leiter's statement that he had sold to consumers 4,000,000 bushels of wheat he was sending abroad, and attempts to cover weekly calls later caused the wildest half hour that has been seen on 'Change for many months. Brokers for Leiter helped to make things lively by bidding for July.

The most important information wheat traders had to start with was the statement made by Joseph Leiter that he had engaged ocean freight room for 4,000,000 bushels of his wheat, all of which had been sold to millers and consumers. Liverpool cables also showed some strength. The result was a very strong opening, May starting unchanged to ½ cent higher at from $1.03¼ to $1.04, and advancing at once to $1.05. There was a remarkable scarcity of offerings, and it took but a little buying to advance the price.

July was fully as active and strong as May, opening one-eighth to three-eighths of a cent higher, at 88¾@89 cents, and rising to 90 cents before enough wheat came out to stop the advance. The advance to $1.05 in May was followed by a half-cent reaction, but reports that 500,000 bushels of Leiter's wheat at Duluth were to be shipped all rail to the seaboard stiffened the backbone of the market, and prices soon got back to the previous high point and then passed it.

For half an hour the market hesitated at around $1.05 for May and 90 cents for July, and then bedlam broke loose. Traders in trying to protect themselves against weekly calls discovered that the market was practically bare of offerings, and in their anxiety to get wheat began raising their bids half a cent at a time. That brought shorts into the pit in a hurry. About the same time brokers for Leiter appeared with a number of buying orders, especially for July. The market advanced so fast that changes in prices could hardly be kept track of. All kinds of shorts were compelled to stop losses, and for nearly half an hour the market was in a state of excitement seldom seen.

In the meantime May had advanced to $1.09 and July to 93¾c—more than 5 cents over yesterday's closing. At those figures the market was flooded with wheat on realizing sales. Sharp declines followed, May dropping irregularly to $1.05 and July to 91¾c. After that the excitement died down to a great extent. Nevertheless the market was extremely nervous to the close, and fluctuations in both futures were rapid and at times violent. Closing prices were $1.06 for May and 92½c for July.

It is pretty well established in inside circles about the Board of Trade that in the last ten days there has been turned into cash in two Chicago banks on La Salle Street about $6,000,000 for Joseph Leiter's account. Within forty-eight hours ocean tonnage has been taken at very low rates on 4,000,000 bushels of wheat to the leading English ports. Favored people who had the tip on the heavy deposits with the banks were getting all the wheat possible on soft spots yesterday.

TOOK HIS LIFE IN JAIL.

Boughton Was Charged with Robbing Littauer Brothers at Gloversville.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Charles W. Broughton, for many years a bookkeeper for Littauer Brothers, who was arrested in New York last Sunday on the charge of robbing his employers and brought back here, committed suicide in the jail at Johnstown to-day.

The Grand Jury yesterday found five indictments against him, charging grand larceny and forgery.

YOUNG BRECKINRIDGE BURIED.

Funeral of the Ensign in Lexington, Ky.—Military Escort Declined.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 19.—The body of Ensign Joseph Breckinridge, who was washed overboard from the deck of the torpedo boat Cushing, was brought here to-day, accompanied by Ensign John F. Hines, representing the Secretary of the Navy, and by Lucien S. Breckinridge.

The funeral took place this afternoon, Dr. W. S. Fulton, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, and Dr. Radcliffe of Washington, officiating. The pall bearers were C. F. Mackin, Baltimore; W. B. Izard, Paymaster in the navy; John F. Hines, Navigation Bureau; P. M. Bannon, Marine Corps, and Worth Bagley, United States Navy, all intimate friends of the deceased. Owing to inclement weather a military escort was declined.

CHURCH NURSERY IN JERSEY.

Epworth Leaguers Will Play Nurse While Mothers Worship.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 19.—The Epworth League of the First Methodist Church has adopted a novel means of securing the attendance at services of mothers who have children too young to be left alone at home.

The league has an Enrollment Committee, and the latter secures the names of mothers with young children, putting their names upon the "cradle list." In a side room have been placed cradles, and the room has been practically turned into a nursery. Nurses have volunteered to take care of children while mothers are attending services, and in this way parents are able to go to church and not be disturbed or annoy others.

Although the plan is only an experiment, it is proving successful, and it is believed that it will be adopted as a fixture.

THE LATTIMER SHOOTING CASE.

Court Adjourns Until Monday—Two Unimportant Witnesses Heard.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 19.—Instead of closing the Commonwealth's side of the Lattimer case to-day, as he had expected to do, District Attorney Martin was obliged to ask the Court to adjourn at 11:30 to-day until Monday. He said that attachments had been issued for two important witnesses, and that they could not be found and probably would not be produced until Monday. "These witnesses," he said, "are very necessary."

The Court accordingly adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday.

Only two witnesses were heard this morning. John Aquazzo, who was shot in the foot at Lattimer, and who said that he was not forced to join the strikers, but marched along willingly, was the first witness. He said he was not afraid, and went with them to make a strike at Lattimer.

Mary Gallagher, mother of Miss Grace B. Coyle, the school teacher, had very little testimony to give, but she kept the court in an uproar by her attempts to tell what she thought of the case. She had seen a number of the wounded and helped them by giving them water and binding their wounds. There was no cross-examination.

Two Engineers Killed in Train Crash.

RANDSBURG, Cal., Feb. 19.—The eastbound passenger train leaving Johannesburg at 9:30 last night collided with the westbound mixed train on the Santa Fé Road, six miles east of Kramer, at 11:30, instantly killing John Davis, engineer of the eastbound train, and John Coons, engineer, of the west-bound. The passengers were badly shaken, but no one was seriously injured.

A Gentleman's Hat.

SPRING, 1898.

THE IMPERIAL, $4.00.

Having the best equipped factories in the world enables us to offer to the public the very best Derby that can be produced at $4.00.

Beltaire Lurch & Co
makers & Importers

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hats.

Broadway, Cor. 42d Street | 164 Broadway Near Maiden Lane.

A THEOSOPHIST'S PROTEST.

Mr. Coffin of Washington Repudiates the Chicago Convention's Action in Regard to Mrs. Lingley.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—George M. Coffin, President of the Blavatsky branch of the Theosophical Society in America, in commenting to-day upon the action yesterday of the convention of the society now in session at Chicago, said:

"The press dispatches this morning state that the convention of the Theosophical Society of America in Chicago declared by a vote that 'spiritual power, absolute and unconditional, is now vested in Mrs. Lingley,' and that she was endowed 'with absolute authority over the organization.'

"If this report be true, I wish on behalf of myself as a member of the society, and on behalf of the many other sane and thoughtful members, utterly to repudiate the acceptance in such a dogma, or any approximation of it. It is absolutely and entirely at variance with the constitution of the society and the genius and spirit of theosophy, which guarantee to each member absolute freedom of thought and toleration for the beliefs of others.

"Roman Catholics will hold in contempt this new spiritual autocrat and rival of the Vatican, and the independent thinkers and liberal Americans will regard with scorn and suspicion any organization which denies to its members an inalienable right guaranteed to all by the American Constitution, namely, freedom of thought and religious opinion.

"The Theosophical movement for the past twenty-three years has been a most potent factor in liberalizing religious thought, and ideas of reincarnation, karma, and universal brotherhood have permeated the literature and thought of the day. For myself, while resenting and repudiating the new dogma of human infallibility, I shall remain in the society, and work more vigorously than ever along the lines of scientific thought and common sense founded by Blavatsky and continued by W. Q. Judge, and await the return of the majority to soberness and sanity."

STAMP AGENCIES TO GO.

Will Be Replaced by Postal Sub-Stations Wherever Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The gradual abolishment of the greater number of stamp agencies maintained by the Post Office Department in practically all the cities and towns of any size in the country is under way. These agencies usually are located in drug and cigar stores, often near Post Office sub-stations, and pay $24 yearly. Exceptions to the rule will be made where the agencies are remote from a Post Office station, sub-station, and the General Post Office.

In lieu of these agencies the department after July 1, when the new appropriation becomes available, will substitute regular sub-stations wherever there is a manifest necessity for them. In these sub-stations ther will be practically every postal facility, including the issuance of money orders and registering of letters, just the same as in the General Post Office.

It is the belief of the officials that increasing the number of places where complete postal facilities may be had will induce the more frequent use of the mails, especially by persons who now use express company orders for the transmission of money.

THE WICHMAN EXCISE CASE.

New York Liquor Dealer Pays Costs to Commissioner Lyman.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Commissioner of Excise Henry H. Lyman to-day received from Charles Wichman of 42 and 44 Cherry Street, New York City, $1,200 in settlement of costs as a result of an action brought against him by the State Excise Department. Wichman made a false statement to obtain a liquor tax certificate and attempted to carry on business under it within 200 feet of Primary School No. 12.

Complaint was made to Commissioner Lyman that Wichman was unlawfully trafficking in liquors, in violation of Section 24 of the liquor tax law. Proceedings were instituted for the cancellation of the certificate. Wichman employed counsel and stubbornly contested the matter in the courts, but the certificate was ordered canceled by Justice Stover of the Supreme Court, with costs against Wichman.

Commissioner Lyman recently began an action against Wichman for the collection of the costs and penalties incurred. Wichman immediately notified the State Commissioner to-day that he desired to settle the matter, that he would hire no more lawyers to fight the State.

APPLYING THE LIQUOR LAW TAX.

Interesting Question Decided in Favor of Mr. Lyman.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—State Commissioner of Excise Lyman to-day received an opinion from the Attorney General of the United States affecting the administration of the liquor tax law.

The amount of liquor tax in incorporated villages depends upon the population, as shown by the last State or United States census. As the last State census did not show the population of villages separately from the towns, it therefore became necessary to refer to the United States census of 1890 to settle the question of the rate of tax for certain villages, and also necessary where cases of litigation have arisen to produce certified copies of the original work of the United States Census Enumerators. It was discovered, however, that the United States census law of March 1, 1889, did not specifically provide that the Superintendent of Census should furnish a State with these copies, although it did provide that such copies should be furnished upon the request of any town, village, or city. The question was referred to the Attorney General, who gave his opinion that the request of the State should be complied with.

ALLEGED BRIBERY CASE.

The Poughkeepsie Scandal—Agent of a Hose Company Arrested.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The sequel to Mayor Hull's sensational message charging Alderman John T. Bayer and Louis Kirchner of the Common Council with being concerned in a transaction involving bribery in connection with the purchase of hose for the Fire Department came to-day in the arrest at Syracuse of Francis L. Ide, agent for the Eureka Hose Company.

Ide was brought to this city and taken before Recorder Odell, who held him in $800 bail for examination on Wednesday. He furnished bail and was released. Ide is charged by Alderman John T. Bayer with offering him 20 per cent. of the bill if his bid for hose was accepted. Bayer also charges him with sending him a mackintosh by express, which he returned. He has in his possession the tag and receipt showing re-shipment. Ide's company did not get the contract for the hose, and the agents for the successful bidders have made affidavits denying that they tried to bribe the Aldermen mentioned and alleging that their goods were selected for merit.

Man Hangs Himself at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Fred Day, twenty-eight years old, committed suicide early this morning by hanging himself in the barn of A. J. Smith, at 114 Pennsylvania Avenue. Melancholia, occasioned by business reverses, is the cause assigned.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Effect of the News of the Calamity in Havana Harbor in Washington Circles.

READY FOR WAR IF IT COMES

Maine's Model with Flag at Half-Mast a Sight for Visitors—One of the Grizzled Veterans of the Wreck—John S. Wise and the Present Administration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—All other subjects have paled in interest here under the lurid light of the tragic accident in the Harbor of Havana. The calamity was one of the most impressive events that ever happened, if it affected people all over the country as it did everybody in the official circles here, and the accounts of the reception of the news of the loss of the Maine seems to have been about the same everywhere. The first thought was that the act was one of war, not open, but concealed with devilish ingenuity, the first stroke of a developed plan to cripple the navy of the United States and so render this Government less capable of carrying out a possible policy of forcible intervention to stop the ineffectual attempt of Spain to reduce the insurgents to submission. As the news of the prompt courtesy of the Spanish authorities at Havana followed after the facts of the almost instant demolition of our war ship, and there had been time for reflection about the matter, it was the opinion of naval officers whose opinion is entitled to great respect that it was inconceivable that Spain could have sanctioned or been aware of any intention to undertake so bold and murderous an act. The difficulties attending the destruction of the vessel by a submarine torpedo operated by an electrical connection from shore or from the water would, according to the opinion of men intimately acquainted with the chances of nonsuccess in such a venture, have been too difficult to be accomplished by anybody at Havana except the most skillful of experts, with the most perfect of appliances, and of those it is believed there is a scarcity at Havana. The drifting torpedo, at the mercy of currents or winds, could not be depended upon not to miss the Maine and destroy the Alfonso XII. The Spanish naval officers would not, it is argued, have moored the Spanish war ship over or near a buried torpedo, as it would not be safe to run that risk, and Capt. Sigsbee prudently moored his vessel so close to the Spanish cruiser that there was barely room for both to swing without touching. Whatever may prove to have been the cause of the disaster, at the Navy Department there has been no whisper of censure as yet for Capt. Sigsbee. On the contrary, there has been pride in the reports that in a moment of great danger and anxiety he comported himself as a trained and courageous officer should.

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Navy Ready for War If It Comes.

But the forbearance shown in and out of the navy ought not to be taken as an indication that there is absolute complaisancy in that service or that the Administration has closed its eyes to the necessity for continuing to make those preparations for war that this Nation ought to make even in times of the profoundest peace. Although the general opinion is that the Maine has been lost by accident, unavoidable or preventible, the time and place in which the accident occurred were both unfortunate to those who were disposed to have the utmost confidence in Spanish assurances of friendship. The discovery that there was treachery or even a turning aside of the Spanish authorities to avoid seeing the demoniac work of unofficial assassins would furnish all the occasion necessary to show whether the navy has been idle all these months that it has been supposed to be merely directing fleets in a more or less idle way, and upon business of no special import. The accumulation of the great fleet that now lies ready, in perfect order, not far from Key West or at that point, agrees with a programme made out some time ago without reference to possible hostilities, but the manoeuvres in the Gulf and Caribbean Sea are by no means useless as illustrating what could be done if stern occasion arose for hostile movements of ships in those waters. If a demonstration in force were made against Cuba, there is no doubt that the depots of the United States would be found well stocked with the reserve supplies likely to be needed at once. There would be no scarcity of coal, food, or ammunition of all sorts, and it would be learned that the possibilities of a campaign had all been worked out on paper and were ready to be repeated with such variations as the conceits of an opponent might make necessary. There is good reason for believing that the army has studied out the part it would be called upon to play, and would not be altogether unprepared for active co-operation with the navy.

One Grizzled Veteran Who Is Mourned

Many of the old seamen on the Maine have had sincere mourners among the officers who lingered about the halls of the Navy Department to catch the fragments of news that came in about the disaster at Havana. Among them on Friday were Commodore Phythian (retired) and Capt. Schley, who have served so long as to be well acquainted with that class of men that has grown up with the navy from a period as early as the rebellion, seamen being retained much longer than officers if they pass the physical examinations upon their re-enlistments. Jack Hamilton, a carpenter's mate on the Maine, was known to Capt. Schley on the Baltimore and to Commodore Phythian on the Trenton. He was a grizzled but vigorous old man, rugged and fearless, but an admirable example of good behavior and general bearing for every junior on board a ship. Capt. Schley told of his fine conduct at Valparaiso, when the Chilean mob set upon the men of the Baltimore, and Hamilton was badly used, receiving wounds that threatened to result fatally. Before getting all the battering he received at Valparaiso he had been on the Trenton at Apia, Samoa, during the storm that wrecked that ship. He was awarded $3,000 damages as his due for the injuries received at Valparaiso, but nothing for his losses at Apia. Capt. Schley advised him to put the money received as a consolation from the Government for his injuries in the hands of some respectable banker, who would invest it, and not to listen to friends who would be anxious to use it for themselves rather than a wandering sailor. Hamilton promised to follow the advice, but six months after he had been enriched by the award he had not a cent to his name. His "friends" had got it all. "A fine old fellow, said Commodore Phythian, "and a great loss to the service."

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Curious Visitors See Maine Model.

Right in front of the entrance to the room of Secretary Long, on the second floor of the big building in which the Navy Department is bestowed, there is a model of the Maine six feet in length, inclosed in a glass case. It is a perfect likeness of the vessel as she appeared when she went into commission, except that the hull of the model above the water line is painted black instead of white. Soon after the news arrived of the loss of the ship groups of visitors began to collect about this model, interest in it quite eclipsing that in the models of the New York and the Columbia, near by, and much more splendid to look at. On Thursday during visiting hours, or up to 2 in the afternoon, people took turns in examining the model, the crowd quite filling up the passageway most of the time. There was interest enough remaining on Friday to bring a great many visitors to the spot, some of whom had a chance to see the case opened by workmen who took down the ensign from the peak of the ship and substituted one raised at half-mast from a raking staff at the stern. Recalling the course that was followed at Chicago by English exhibitors at the time of the disaster to the battleship Victoria, in the Mediterranean, when the case in which the Victoria model was inclosed was draped in black, a proposition was made to Secretary Long to permit similar draping of the Maine. Mr. Long objected to it, but directed that the flag be half-masted on the model. In case it shall prove impossible to recover the Maine, the Government has an admirable exhibit to inform the curious about her general appearance and her particular points as seen from the outside. Like the other large models owned by the department this one cost about $6,000.

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Must Have Old and Dirty Cabs.

Washington has had a cheap and clean cab service within reach at the Pennsylvania station for some time, but the commissioners and later the Congress have refused to accept it. When the Pennsylvania Railroad Company proposed to give a cab service with the rates and regulations in force at Twenty-third Street, New York, the commissioners declined to allow them the gutter space asked for adjoining their station, upon the ground that a monopoly of the cab privilege could not be granted. The District Committee of the House approved a similar proposition, but a more monopolistic one, perhaps, but when it reached the floor of the House, on a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, all the anti-monopolists rushed to the negative and swept the bill out of sight. One of the fears expressed by the opponents of the cheap cab plan was that to grant the exclusive privilege of standing at the side of the street would strengthen the grip of the railroad company on the Government reservation upon which it is located. As the company has no space in which it can lodge its cabs, it looks as though the old cabs, very old and very much broken down with service since the war, would have to be put up with. They are cheap compared with the run of New York cabs, and incomparably dirty and rickety. To the unsophisticated and timid the drivers are like cab drivers elsewhere, and will turn an extra penny or dollar in spite of police regulations. The prices charged by the new railroad cab lines in New York are about the cab rates here for general service. But there are easier pavements here than are found in all parts of New York, and there are other circumstances favoring the horses and drivers.

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Fighting Telephone Monopoly.

A war upon telephone prices and regulations seems to be upon this city. Hostilities have already broken out in Congress, as the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES have been informed, and the attack in that quarter is to be supported by concerted action elsewhere in such a way as to prove, if adhered to generally, very injurious to the business of the company that has enjoyed an undisputed monopoly of the business until now. The drug shop keepers are aroused. Now, the telephone company has telephones in nearly all of the myriad drug shops of the city. The instruments are all slot machines. First a dime, then communication. The druggists, who took the machines because they were able, when there was no restriction upon their use, to communicate promptly and inexpensively with physicians, were obliged to accept the slot machines with a stipulation that they would do $50 or $100 a month of business with each of them. It turned out that some of the druggists did not have pay messages enough in a month to pay the amount guaranteed by them. When the pay messages fell short, they were expected to make good the amount guaranteed. Then the doctors found that they were being taxed doubly for telephone service. They could not call up a druggist or a patient from any point in the city convenient for them to do so unless they paid 10 cents for the privilege in addition to the amount already paid for the privilege of having a telephone in their offices or houses. So the doctors and druggists are making common cause, while the Congress is considering the proposition to fix a maximum charge for the use of a telephone instrument. Just at this time, when the old company seems resolved to surrender its rich privilege only by compulsion, along comes a company to ask the right to install a new system at a rate to each subscriber of about $2 a month. As the lowest rate at which a telephone can be secured from the old company is about $50, and that not an exclusive wire, the offer of service at half the lowest rate now taken is helping the opposition. The fight is not yet fully developed.

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Capt. Wise and the Administration.

Capt. John S. Wise, erstwhile of Virginia, now of New York, whose love for dogs and horses increases with intimacy and whose trust in men and politicians is diminishing day by day, has about given up looking for notice from the Administration he helped to elect. He has been here from time to time to argue before one of the three election courts of the House, and incidentally to discuss the manner in which he has been "turned down." He has a story to illustrate every condition. A night or two ago, after he had alluded playfully to the difficulty he had met with and the comparative ease with which Gen. Grosvenor had secured the appointment of a non-resident to be a Postmaster in Virginia, he practically admitted that the Administration and himself were "out." With a short, quick laugh he went on: "You see, it's about with me as it was with one of our old fellows down in Accomac County. This man and Sam Coward had been great friends, but Coward did something to offend his friend, and the offended man remembered him in his will. He had drawn up the instrument, but he got it out and added a codicil, in this fashion:

"'Item—Sam Coward has no use for me.
"'Item—I have no use for Sam Coward.
"'Item—Damn Sam Coward.'"

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To Lecture at the Washington Club.

With a pause in the whirl of social events there are lectures to come, and among the first is to be a series of illustrated talks at the Washington Club by Miss Virginia Butler, who will tell on Feb. 26 about "Copenhagen and Thorwaldsen"; on March 5 about the "Channel Islands," and on March 12 will give "Glimpses of Sweden." Miss Butler has been a frequent traveler abroad, and the fact that she numbers among the patronnesses of her lectures Lady Paunceforte, Mrs. Hobart, Mme. Patenotre, Mrs. Fuller, and Mme. Romero is an assurance that her story and pictures possess attractiveness.

E. G. D.

ADULTERATION OF FLOUR.

Hearing on the Pearce Bill to Prevent It Before the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Representatives of the milling interests of the country had a hearing to-day before the Ways and Means Committee of the House on the Pearce bill, to prevent the adulteration of wheat flour with lower grain products without branding. They included Representative Pearce of Missouri, who explained his measure; August Gallagher of St. Louis, Secretary of the Southwestern Winter Wheat Millers' Association; H. S. Kennedy of Minneapolis, Secretary of the Spring Wheat Millers' Association; J. J. Haushue of Lansing, Mich., Secretary of the Michigan Millers' Association, and M. H. Davis of Shelby, Ohio, President of the Winter Wheat Millers' League, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Millers' National Association.

Representative Pearce said that the time had arrived when it was necessary for the law-making power of the Government to interfere to protect the honesty of production and of dealing. The proposed legislation concerned vast interests—not only the milling and agricultural interests, but also the entire trade of the country and the export business. He said the measure was necessary to avoid in the future a foreign attack on American flour like the recent ones on American pork and fruit.

Some discussion arose on the involved principle of regulating the details of production and manufacture. Representative Wheeler of Alabama suggested it was just as justifiable to tax one kind of manufacture of this sort to the detriment of another as to pass protective tariff laws discriminating between the rich and poor. Mr. Pearce said the interpretation of those laws was incorrect.

Mr. Gallagher charged that the main adulterant, corn flour, was not sold openly and above board in this country. Representative Grosvenor cited a firm in his district as doing so, and the witness replied that, if so, it was the only case he had heard of. He claimed that over 4,000,000 barrels were fraudulently sold to consumers in Southern, Central, and Western States last year, the flour thus adulterated being put into the retail trade at from 95 to 97½ per cent. of the actual value of pure wheat flour, the production of the adulterated product costing from 75 to 85 per cent. of the value of pure wheat flour. He charged that the 50 per cent. maximum percentage of adulteration was eagerly sought by merchants, who to that extent imposed on ignorant consumers. The hearing will be continued Monday.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Another Cut Rate War Started by the Canadian Pacific—Other Roads Meet the Reduction.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Eastbound as well as westbound business has now become involved in the rate war started yesterday by the Canadian Pacific line. The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, a Canadian Pacific line, announced that from Duluth and other Lake Superior points on its line it would make an $18 first-class and a $17 second-class rate to New York. From the same points to Portland and Halifax its rates will be $20 first class and $19 second class. These rates are practically the same as those put into effect by the Canadian Pacific westbound to St. Paul. Little doubt is entertained that the St. Paul lines will meet the rates from the Twin Cities.

Slashing of rates was not confined to the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic. The Northern Pacific and the Great Northern lost no time in meeting the Canadian Pacific rates to North Pacific Coast points, and have announced their intention of making reductions east and west. Becoming effective to-day, the rate from Tacoma to St. Paul, Duluth, and points in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Manitoba will be cut in two. Heretofore the rates have been $50 first class and $40 second class. To-day they are $25 first class and $20 second class. Presuming that the Chicago roads will join them in the cuts, the rates they have announced from Tacoma to Chicago are $31.50 first class and $26.50 second class. They have not stopped there, but have carried the war into the heart of Canadian Pacific territory, making a $40 first-class rate and a $30 second-class rate to points in Ontario and Quebec as far east as Montreal, and south of the line of the Grand Trunk Road from Port Huron to Montreal.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 19.—A semi-official statement was issued by the Canadian Pacific Railroad officials to-day regarding the rate-cutting war now being carried on to Klondike and Pacific Coast points. The statement in part is as follows:

"For years past, by arrangement with its competitors for Pacific Coast passenger business, the Canadian Pacific Railroad has been authorized to quote lower rates by its main line via Port Arthur than those in force by way of the other transcontinental lines, the difference being $7.50 on first-class tickets and $5 on second-class tickets.

"Some weeks ago, when the Klondike business commenced to move, the Western lines in the United States, with the cooperation of Grand Trunk Road of Canada and other Eastern lines, and without the concurrence of the Canadian Pacific, disregarded the differentials that had been in force and openly quoted the same rates to and from Pacific Coast points as those quoted by the Canadian line; tariffs were ignored, and tickets sold practically at any price that might be necessary to secure the passengers. Canadian Pacific agents having bought in January second-class tickets from Eastern United States points to the Pacific at rates ranging from $15.25 to $21.85 below tariff rates.

"A conference of the Western roads was called, and the Canadian Pacific invited to send a representative, but the latter declined to do so until the regular rates were restored by the American lines. Finding that the rate situation of the Western lines was growing worse day by day, the Canadian Pacific filed a schedule of passenger rates to take effect Feb. 19, making its published tariff rates as low, as far as it knows, as the lowest that had been secretly given by any of the other routes, and it contemplates a continuance of this practice of filing and publishing as its open tariff the very lowest rates that may be justified by the action of the other lines or any of them."

SALE OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC.

Few Persons Present—Bid in by Alvin W. Kreck for $8,000,000.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 19.—The final step in the programme for the sale of the Kansas Pacific Road was taken to-day, when the entire line from Kansas City to Denver was sold under the consolidated mortgage for $8,000,000. Judge W. D. Cornish read the decree and offered the property for sale, and Mr. Alvin W. Kreck bid it in for $8,000,00. But few people outside of the railroad men and attorneys interested in the matter were present at the sale to-day. This completes the sale of the Kansas Pacific Road, and all leins against the property, Government or otherwise, are now wiped out. The attorneys and railroad men left Topeka for their respective homes this afternoon.

The Santa Fe's Boycott Raised.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 19.—The Santa Fé Road has notified the Southwestern Traffic Association of its withdrawal of the notice recently issued declaring a boycott against the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Road. No explanation of the Santa Fé's action is given, but among traffic men it seems to be the opinion that the Santa Fé desires to allow some of the other lines in the Southwestern Association to fight the injunction proceedings instituted in the Federal Courts by the Pittsburg and Gulf.

Sale of a Tennessee Line.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 19.—The Morristown and Cumberland Gap Railroad, from Morristown to Corryton, forty miles in length, was sold to Adoph Zegal of Philadelphia for $61,000 to-day. This is the fourth time the road has been offered for sale, and the first time a bid was received.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR PLANS.

New York Union Arranging for a Memorial Day Excursion.

Memorial Day excursions in the past have been found so successful and enjoyable among the Christian Endeavorers of this city that the Endeavor Union has just completed plans for another one this year. The iron steamboat Sirius has been secured, which will accommodate 2,000, and it will take that number of young people on May 30 to Oscawana Island, in the Hudson River. The committee, containing representatives from each district, consists of George D. Hilyard, Jr., William W. Crawford, A. H. Whitford, C. R. Langenbacker, R. E. Carpenter, and Edward Patterson.

The annual missionary convention of the Endeavor societies in the Reformed Church of the New York Classis will be held on Thursday evening, March 3, in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner of Fifty-seventh Street. Addresses will be made by several missionaries and the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge. The Endeavor Society of the church has recently received a gift of $300 for its missionary fund, nearly completing the amount of $900, which the members have been endeavoring to raise this year in order to support a missionary of their own in the foreign field.

Arrangements for the coming National Endeavor convention at Nashville, Tenn., which opens July 6, are now well under way. The Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn, Dr. Chapman of Philadelphia, Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., and Dr. Lorimer of Boston have already accepted invitations to address the meetings. The convention colors will be crimson and white.

The New Jersey Transportation Committee has completed plans for the Nashville convention excursion. It is to be a personally conducted tour by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The route will be via Philadelphia and Harrisburg to Hagerstown, Chattanooga and Nashville. The party will leave Jersey City on Monday, July 4, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and reach Nashville the following evening, giving them a full day before the opening of the convention. No stop will be made on the outward trip, but on the return, over the same route, the party will leave on Monday evening, July 11, reaching Chattanooga the following morning. At 8 o'clock will begin a ride of thirty-five miles over the historic battlefields of Orchard Knob, Mission Ridge, and Chickamauga. After lunch a visit will be paid to Lookout Mountain, where a Christian citizenship meeting will be held. At 6 P. M. the party will leave Chattanooga, making a four-hour visit to Natural Bridge the following morning, and spending about as much time in the afternoon at Luray Caverns, leaving that evening for home. The train will reach Jersey City early Thursday morning. It is expected that the cost of the trip will be $52.50, which will include the side trips.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Charles D. Palmer, Third Artillery, is detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., by special orders Oct. 2, 1897, vice First Lieut. John D. Barrette, Third Artillery, who is hereby relieved.

Navy.

Boatswain W. Manning is detached from the Vermont March 16 and to wait orders.

Carpenter H. M. Griffiths is detached from the New York Navy Yard March 16 and to wait orders.

Mate W. Boyd is detached from the Richmond Feb. 28, ordered home, and to wait orders.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Higbee, United States Marine Corps, will be retired June 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Brooklyn arrived at St. Thomas Feb. 18.

The Cushing arrived at Key West Feb. 18.

The Concord sailed from Yokohama for Chemulpo Feb. 19.

No other house has ever produced as fine or high grade whiskey as the

Old Crow Rye.

How could they? They have not so fine a spring of water, they don't buy such fine grain, and have not the scientific formula of James Crow, they do not let it mature as many years, but our sales are so large that we sell to the trade at as low prices as the other commoner grades.

Buy only of reliable houses.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
69 Fulton St. Also Broadway & 27th St., N. Y.

MISSION CONFERENCE.

A Big Meeting of the Student Volunteers to be Held in Cleveland.

Upwards of 100 delegates will go from this city to Cleveland this week to attend the meeting of students interested in missions. The party will include the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown and Robert E. Speer of the Presbyterian Foreign Board of Missions, the Rev. Dr. Henry N. Cobb of the Reformed Church, the Rev. J. Thompson Cole of the American Church Missionary Society, George D. Dowkontt, M. D., Director of the International Medical Missionary Society; George H. Dowkontt, American representative of the Phil-African Liberators' League; the Rev. Dr. R. M. Sommerville, Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler of the City Mission Society, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall of Union Theological Seminary, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society; R. C. Morse of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, C. K. Ober, Foreign Secretary of the International Young Men's Christian Association; L. D. Wishard of the Student Forward Movement, and the Rev. H. P. Parks of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Nineteen hundred delegates will attend, and possibly more. Missionaries will be present from India, Burmah, China, Korea, Japan, Persia, Turkey, and other countries to which churches have sent workers.

The meeting is the third of the triennial conventions arranged by the Student Volunteers, and is held for the purposes of arousing interest in missions, and of inducing individuals and churches to undertake the support of particular missionaries in the field. There are fully 3,000 students in American seminaries and colleges waiting to be sent to mission fields so soon as mission funds of the boards permit. A few years ago, when funds were more plenty, appeals had to be made for volunteers. Now, when funds are short, missionaries are presenting themselves in great numbers. The workers having now been secured, the aim of this convention is to induce, by modern systematic benevolence, to bring up contributions to the requirements of the work.

WILL OF GEORGE PLUMER SMITH.

Estate of the Pittsburg Bachelor Who Leaves a Big Bequest to Charity.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The will of George Plumer Smith, a former dry goods merchant of Pittsburg, who died at the Pennsylvania Hospital here a week ago, was admitted to probate to-day. Mr. Smith, who never married, left an estate valued at over $700,000.

Bequests are made to relatives aggregating about $250,000, in amounts ranging from $5,000 to $50,000. The Protestant Orphan Asylum, Allegheny, Penn., is to receive $25,000; the New England Genealogical and Historical Society, Boston, $10,000; the Plumer Hall, Salem, Mass., $10,000; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, $25,000, and three Philadelphia charitable institutions, $10,000 each. The residue of the estate, which will reach several hundred thousand dollars, is left to the Pennsylvania Hospital of Philadelphia.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

Spalding Bicycles

FOR 1898

$50

No deviation in price. The same in February—the same in July. We come to this price now in order to give the buying public the advantage of it during the early riding season and not in July and August. We are now ready to do bicycle business, and our policy will be:

Low Cash Prices, No Trades, No Deals.

Spalding Bicycles for 1898 are positive leaders, the same as they have been for years, and upon examination you will find that they have improvements not found on other wheels.

1898 SPALDING AND 1898 LADY SPALDING

Superior to any wheel we have ever built, and our reputation is back of each wheel turned out by us. The price is as low as we ever expect to sell Spalding Bicycles.

SPECIALTIES FOR 1898—Spalding Chainless. Spalding Blue Racers. Practically built to order at higher prices—quality and workmanship the same as regular models, but details more expensive.

ALL SPALDING BICYCLES ARE FITTED WITH CHRISTY SADDLES.

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THE WEEK AT THEATRES

With few subjects except "The Master" and "One Summer's Day" to consider, a review of the week may be commendably brief. Neither of these plays can be called novel or ingenious. Both are decent and serviceable, while "The Master," particularly, "acts" very well and is likely to help Mr. Henry Miller to a much firmer place in the esteem of his public. "The Master," in fact, is the worthier play of the two, though it is not quite as smartly written as a few of the scenes in Mr. Esmond's otherwise rather empty but uncommonly pretty little piece.

"The Master" reveals Stuart Ogilvie, hitherto almost unknown here, as a playwright of present good ability, and, if he is a youngster, of still better promise, without a hint of inspiration, to be sure, without a touch of irony, without a glimpse as yet of original observation. He knows the stage well enough, seemingly, and knows what ancient tricks to avoid as well as what to employ. His "construction" is good enough. He clings to the "aside" and the soliloquy, both to reveal traits of character and to explain directly to the audience the course of events; but no initaited person would think of chiding the author of "The Master," in the present stage of his career, for clinging to those antique devices, or expect him to appreciate, as yet, the subtler charm and finer aesthetic effect of a natural modern play. In fact "The Master" is as "poetical" and conventional as a drama in metred dialogue by Sheridan Knowles, and it must be said that it is quite as effective as any of Knowles's plays could be in this hour.

Its protagonist is a creature of fiction and the accumulated drama, not wholly untrue to life, by any means—for the world is full of pig-headed, unreasonable men—but scarcely natural in the exaggeration of all his salient traits and his inconsistencies. All men are inconsistent, to be sure, but it is hard to believe that a man of fifty years, more or less, who has built up a vast fortune by his commercial wisdom and still retains the use of all his faculties could suddenly risk all his money in wildcat mining shares, or could be so poor a judge of human nature and so dull of comprehension as to put his trust in a hang-dog, dissipated nephew, whose vices everybody else knows all about. Thackeray's Old Osborne and L'Arronge's Gottlieb Weigel were not quite so unreasonable as that, though I seem to remember that Matthew Ruddock, in Jones's "Wealth," was, and that in his pride and his other failings he closely resembled Mr. Ogilvie's self-willed hero.

The character of Thomas Faber, however, is a grateful rôle for a good actor, and may turn out to be the making of Henry Miller They say "Heartsease" drew well "on the road," and if that is so, "The Master" ought to be an "epoch maker" when Mr. Miller again goes "on tour." For the newer play is much more coherent and effective than the other, and more reasonable, too, if it is worth while to draw close distinctions. Its purely sentimental interest is not quite as strong as it ought to be in a "popular" play, and was unnecessarily weakened still further last week by the unconvincing imitation of Faber's daughter's favored lover by a gentleman who has missed his calling, though that defect can be removed very easily and inexpensively. Perhaps the young man will look better without his Saugerties makeup, but he'll never learn to act.

Yet, when Mr. Ogilvie reaches a pathetic situation he rises to it in his safe, workmanlike way. Both his pathos and humor are sound and appreciable. He develops the one character which is the whole reason of the play's being with unfailing effect. It is, in fact, a good "fat" rôle, and Mr. Miller's portrayal is not deficient, of course, in understanding, nor does it lack the qualities of force, humor, or pathos. It has its defects, but in view of the quality of the play and the zeal and intelligence of the actor, it is not necessary to dwell upon matters so finicky as nice shades of meaning and delicacies of emphasis. I have no doubt "The Master" will be greatly admired by many thousands, that the barley water and the irritability of the cook will create much laughter, and the baby and the homecoming will cause many tears to flow.

H. V. Esmond has not done quite as well as Ogilvie, though much more was expected of him, because his name and his possibilities have been in the air. He has aimed, seemingly, at the Robertson bull's-eye and hit the target in the H. J. Byron circle, or thereabouts, and this is too late a week for Byron. But, to be duly grateful for what we get, there are three scenes in Act II. of "One Summer's Day" which are excellently conceived (or selected) and brightly written, while, with its pretty pictures of English Summer landscape, its comic, dirty, small boy, and the delicate and effective treatment by Mr. Drew of the lugged-in pathos in the last act, it ought all to make good and admired entertainment for many large companies of nice folks.

Mr. Drew has a rôle almost as old-fashioned in its way as Mr. Miller's character in "The Master." This dawdling, jest-making, middle-aged comic sentimentalist, with his keen appetite for self-sacrifice, was a familiar stage hero in the "natural" comedies of the "sixties," and after a whole generation of vociferous and strutting heroes of romance he was then especially agreeable as a change. John Drew's personal charm and delicate art make him agreeable enough now, too, but I fancy he'll never again be believed in, as he used to be.

The new first piece at Daly's is musical, and I should not venture, therefore, to hazard an opinion of its aesthetic value. It is certainly charming to the eye, delightfully Japanese in the "Mikado" and "Geisha" style, and rich in color. One novel feature of its story struck me. When the tenor hero had finished proclaiming in song the manifest charms of the soprano heroine, she commanded him to sing, in the same dulcet strains, his opinion of her coquettish friend. The effect of this was exceedingly new and refreshing. It was as if Lucia should compel Edgardo to sing in praise of Alice, or Leonora should order Manrico to make love (in the usual operatic fashion) to Inez. Or, to imagine its like in the spoken drama, suppose Juliet, in the balcony scene, should call the Nurse out and direct Romeo to pay court to her, just to learn how it seemed to a third party! Of course the soprano heroine of "Lilli Tse" finds the effect displeasing. She tells the pretty confidante plainly that she must not believe one word that flattering tenor utters. Her ears are not, really, a bit like pink shells! Pink shells, indeed.

With "Lilli Tse" and the quaint Wycherley-Garrick-Daly "Country Girl," in which Miss Rehan's portrayal of Peggy Thrift exerts its potent charm as of old, Mr. Daly has a fine bill which is likely to hold the stage beyond the time allotted to it.

The short engagement of Helena Modjeska, which closed last night, has afforded some gratification to a few playgoers. The famous actress did not draw crowds. Habitual and sophisticated playgoers could not tolerate the dull incompetence of most of the subordinate actors, and the frequently inappropriate, haphazard settings. Mme. Modjeska herself has not "fallen off" perceptibly in recent years, not at all, surely, since her engagement at the Garrick Theatre; her acting as Mary Stuart, Magda, Marguerite Gautier, Lady Macbeth, and Isabella was as forcible and telling as ever, and beautifully clear and graphic. In Isabella, which she acted Friday night and yesterday afternoon, Modjeska is supreme. No other English-speaking actress of her time has attempted the rôle, and I cannot imagine a portrayal that could surpass hers, excepting in clearness of diction.

The newspapers treated the artist respectfully; even the old fellows who used to abuse her because she was not Charlotte Cushman, Mary Anderson, or some one else besides Modjeska were eloquent in her praise. The press still "encourages" fine artists, and overlooks the faults and vicious economies of their managers. Nevertheless, the day has gone by, now, for dramatic exhibitions with one "star," a fairly competent actor for "opposite" rôles, a cheap company, shabby dresses, and odds and ends of scenery. That sort of thing used to be endured with Forrest, Cushman, Booth, and some of the foreign stars. But no actor or manager will ever again make a fortune so easily.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

A New Farce in Harlem—Mr. Hackett in "The Tree of Knowledge."

A new farcical comedy in three acts, by Paul Wilstach and Joseph Grismer, called "A Gay Deceiver," will be presented at the Harlem Opera House this week. The story tells of a gay young married man who has a sentimental regard for a prima donna and masquerades as his brother, and, while visiting his home, is surprised to find his wife flirting a little on her own account. Of course he dare not disturb his identity and is forced into very peculiar situations and explanations until everything is satisfactorily explained. The cast includes W. G. Beach, Edwin Holland, M. A. Kennedy, Carrie Mills, Lizzie Evans, Marie Valleaux, Charlotte Dean, and Dolores Lettani. The programme will also include C. B. Fernald's one-act drama of Chinese life in San Francisco, "The Cat and the Cherub," and songs by Anna Held.

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May Irwin having departed, "What Happened to Jones" will return to the Bijou Theatre to-morrow night, and will be performed for the one hundredth time in New York. Satin cushions will be distributed as souvenirs. The cast of Mr. Broadhurst's farce will be new, including Theodore Babcock as Jones, G. W. Denham as Prof. Goodby, Charles Kent as the Bishop, Ellen Burg as Cissy, Mathilde Cottrelly as Helena, Mrs. Rankin as Mrs. Fuller, Kate Denin Wilson as Alvina, and Rose Stuart and Kate Dale as Marjorie and Minerva.

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James K. Hackett will make his first appearance to-morrow in the part he was originally cast for in "The Tree of Knowledge" at the Lyceum Theatre. Mr. Morgan will play his part of the husband, which has been performed by Frank Mills. "The Tree of Knowledge" begins its second month at the Lyceum Monday, and "The Princess and the Butterfly" will be given Tuesday afternoon.

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A benefit matinée has been arranged to take place at the Garden Theatre Thursday, at which John Drew and Mabel Irving will appear in "Mrs. Hilary Regrets," by W. R. Walkes; Daniel H. Harkins and Elsie de Wolfe in the quarrel scenes in "The School for Scandal" and Henry Miller in an act from "Heartsease." Leo Stern, violoncellist, will also take part. The proceeds will be given to the Fresh Air Fund of the Wayside Workers, a band of women who voluntarily devote part of their Summer to giving comfort and relief to many forlorn little children.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

CASINO.—"The Telephone Girl" survives and prospers.

HOYT'S.—Now they say "Oh, Susannah," will have a long run. Well, that will not hurt anybody.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—Afternoon performances will be given in all the city theatres Tuesday.

GARDEN THEATRE.—"The Master" will hold the stage indefinitely, with Henry Miller in the title rôle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"One Summer's Day" will be acted by John Drew and his company all this week.

ACADEMY.—"The White Heather" thrives as the weeks go by. Crowds see the big pictorial play with delight.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"The Conquerors" is this season's play of the stock company, and that is the whole story.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Maude Adams and "The Little Minister" are here, and if you want to see them you must secure your seats weeks ahead.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"The Highwayman" goes merrily along, appearing nightly to crowded houses, and nearing a new souvenir night.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—Ward and Vokes will present their musical farce called "The Governor," appearing, of course, as Percy and Harold.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—They have the same kind of a bill here, week after week, with an olio of song, dance, and jest, and a burlesque that differs from the olio in no perceptible degree.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—This will be the last week of Chauncey Olcott in "Sweet Inniscarra." Manager Rosenquest says the demand for seats has been the largest in the history of the theatre.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"'Way Down East" still runs, and is liked. The acting of Phoebe Davies is particularly admired. The piece is of the "Old Homestead" type, with a "strong" love interest, and its humor is plentiful, too.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—The personal popularity of Mr. Crane, his acting as Major Fairfax, the good work of his company, the charming pictures, and, in some measure, the quaintness of the play itself, have served to make "A Virginia Courtship" successful.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Charmion on the trapeze, Julie Mackey, Raffin's monkeys, Clarisse Agnew, and a dozen or more high-priced, highly-trained acrobats and gymnasts, such as Delmore and Lee, Silverin and Emerle, the De Kock troupe, the Picchiani sisters, and the Avolos are in the bill.

EDEN MUSEE.—The attendance at the Eden Musée is larger than it ever has been before, and is increasing daily. The cinematograph reproduction of the Passion Play is the main attraction, and at each afternoon and evening exhibition of those wonderful scenes the Musée is crowded. A lecturer explains the pictures as they flash upon the screen at the rate of twenty a second, and a choir of boys sing hymns.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Primrose & West's large minstrel company will hold the stage all this week. There are now no negroes among the members. The entertainment is unique and diverting. Among the performers are Ezra Kendall, Carroll Johnson, Billy Rice, the Schrode brothers, Falke and Semon, Charles Kent, Louis Pritzkow, and Lawrence Diamond. A new grand march invented by William H. West is in the bill.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—Laufs and Kraatz's farce, "Logenbrüder," will hold the stage most of this week. Wednesday night Mr. Conried will celebrate his twenty-fifth anniversary as an actor-manager with a gala performance. He will act Gringoire, the poet, in a German version of Theodore de Banville's little play, and the bill will also include the forum scene of "Julius Cæsar" and the second act of "Fledermaus," with Kopacsy as Adele.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The bill will be headed by John W. Ransone, who will present his imitation of Richard Croker. Isabelle Urquhart will appear in a new dramatic sketch entitled "A Strange Baby"; Milton and Dollie Nobles present a farce called "Why Walker Reformed," Musical Dale will extract melody from a variety of instruments, and other notable attractions will include Juan Caicedo, Jessie Couthoui, Carpos brothers, Banks Winter, and Nelson and Milledge.

PLEASURE PALACE.—This week's star is Cora Tanner, an actress of wide repute, who will appear in Sir Charles L. Young's little play, "Drifted Apart," in which she will be assisted by Louis F. Massens. The biograph has made a hit at the Palace, and is likely to remain here several months. Nearly all the views are new, and there is a change each week. George Fuller Golden, a droll and original monologuist, is here to amuse with stories of his friend Casey, and the names of George Felix and Lydia Barry, W. H. F. Denny, T. Nelson Downs, the Kingsley Sisters, Beeson, Miles, and Lulu, and McBride and Goodrich are evidence that the remainder of the bill is composed of the best of its kind.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Minnie Seligman Cutting will present a one-act version of "Carmen" this week, which, it is said, she will make as refined as possible. A large chorus and new scenery will make this "turn" costly and notable. Mrs. Cutting will be a showy, forceful Gypsy coquette. Some of Bizet's immortal music will be played by an orchestra. The supporting cast will include Albert Gran as Don José, Wallace Campbell as Escamillo, and Eleanora Allen as Michaela. The vaudeville portion of the programme is up to the usual standard, and includes such acts as Leonidas's educated cats and dogs; Barney Fagan and Henrietta Byron, in an up-to-date musical and farcical skit; A. O. Duncan, the popular ventriloquist; Sam and Kitty Morton, dancers; Frank Cushman, minstrel comedian; Mazuz and Mazette, acrobatic comedy sketch; Ray L. Royce, monologue comedian; Irene Franklin, songs and dances; Mary Arniotis, in feats of strength; Swift and Chase, musical comedians; the Kins-Ners, equilibrists; Carrie Fredericks, comedienne; Hall and Staley, comedy sketch, and Maitland and Richards, duettists.

Golf Night at the Broadway.

Friday night was golf night at the Broadway Theatre, and a very large number of the members of the Golf Association were in attendance. In compliment to the members, Miss Camille Darville used on the stage "The Golfer," which is the latest novelty for use on the links. It is a combination umbrella and golf stick. The compliment was reciprocated by hearty applause from the audience.

END OF THE OPERA.

The Damrosch Season at the Metropolitan Closed Yesterday.

The season of grand opera in German, French, and Italian under the direction of Messrs. Damrosch and Ellis came to a close at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, with a performance of Wagner's "Die Götterdämmerung." The house was packed, and at the close of the opera a large crowd of persons stood about in an apathetic manner, while shrill-voiced schoolboys and young girls squeaked, "Damrosch! Nordica! Kraus!" till the lights were turned out. The persons engaged in the performance of the opera were the same as heretofore, and the subject for comment is the fact that Mme. Nordica was so tired out that she finished the arduous rôle of Brünnhilde with great difficulty. In the final bars of her last scene she was quite sung out, and palpably gasped for breath.

The season which closed yesterday began on Monday, Jan. 17, with a performance of "La Traviata." It lasted five weeks, and in that time twenty-two performances were given, including one on a Saturday night and one on Tuesday for Mr. Fischer's benefit. The operas sung, in the order of production, and the number of times each was given, were as follows: "La Traviata," once; "Tannhäuser," three times; "Die Meistersinger," twice; "Faust," twice; "Aïda," onee; "Lohengrin," once; "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," three times; "Der Fliegende Holländer," once; "Die Walküre," twice; "Romeo et Juliette," once; "Siegfried," once; "Die Götterdämerung," twice; "Les Huguenots," once; total, twenty-one. The final Friday night of the season was devoted to the performance of a mixed bill.

The season was highly profitable. There were large audiences at all the performances except about three. Messrs. Damrosch and Ellis have every reason to be satisfied with the pecuniary results of their venture. The company goes from this city to Boston, where it begins to-morrow night a season of three weeks. Messrs. Damrosch and Ellis will not be able to give opera at the Metropolitan next season, because Mr. Maurice Grau's company will occupy the house for seventeen weeks. If the other managers give any performances here at all they will have to go to the Academy of Music. It is not their present intention, however, to bring their company into New York.

WAGNER IN LONDON.

Announcements of the Performances of the Nibelung Series.

For the benefit of those who intend to go abroad in the early Summer, here is the announcement of Mr. A. Schulz-Curtius's series of performances of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" at Covent Garden: "Das Rheingold," (Mondays, June 6 and 27.)—Commence at 8:30, finish at 11. "Die Walküre," (Wednesdays, June 8 and 29.)—First act will occupy from 5 to 6:15; second act from 7:45 to 9:15; third act from 9:45 to 11. "Siegfried," (Thursdays, June 9 and 30.)—First act, 5 to 6:25; second act, 7:45 to 9; third act, 9:30 to 11. "Die Götterdämmerung," (Saturdays, June 11 and July 2.)—First act, 4 to 6; second act, 7:30 to 8:35; third act, 9:15 to 10:30. The casts are as follows:

Das Rheingold.

Wotan	Herr Van Rooy
Donner	Herr Van Milde
Froh	Herr Dippel
Loge	M. Van Dyck
Alberich	Herr Nebe
Mime	Herr Breuer
Fasolt	Herr Wittekoph
Fafner	Mr. Lempriere Pringle
Fricka	Miss Marie Brema
Freia	Mme. Gadski
Erda	Frau Schumann Heink
Woglinde	Fraulein Von Artner
Wellgunde	Fraulein Hieser
Flosshilde	Frau Schumann Heink

Die Walkuere.

Siegmund	M. Van Dyck
Hunding	Herr Wittekoph
Wotan	Herr Van Rooy
Sieglinde	Mme. Eames
Brunnhilde	Miss M. Brema or Frl. Ternina
Fricka	Frau Schumann Heink
Walkuren	Mmes. Von Artner, Rondes, Bauermeister, Heink, Reid, Meisslinger, Hieser, &c.

Siegfried.

Siegfried	M. Jean de Reszke
Mime	Herr Breuer
Der Wanderer	Herr Van Rooy or M. Edouard de Reszke.
Alberich	Herr Nebe
Fafner	Herr Wittekoph
Erda	Frau Schumann Heink
Brunnhilde	Mme. Nordica or Frl. Ternina
Stimmedes Waldvogels	Frl. Von Artner

Die Gotterdammerung.

Siegfried	M. Jean de Reszke
Gunther	Herr Von Milde
Hagen	M. Edouard de Reszke
Alberich	Herr Nebe
Brunnhilde	Mme. Nordica or Frl. Ternina
Gutrune	Mme. Gadski
Waltraute	Frau Schumann Heink
Woglinde	Frl. Von Artner
Wellgunde	Frl. Hieser
Flosshilde	Frau Schumann Heink

Conductor, Herr Anton Seidl; stage manager, Herr Carl Pohlig; machinist, Herr F. Kranich.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Calendar for the Week.

SUNDAY—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY—David Bispham's song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P. M.
"A Normandy Wedding," operetta, Herald Square Theatre, 8:15 P. M.
"El Capitan," operetta, Fifth Avenue Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY—Kneisel Quartet, Mandelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

THURSDAY—Seidl subscription concert, Astoria Hotel, 9 P. M.

FRIDAY—Franz Rummel's piano recital, Chickering Hall, 3 P. M.

SATURDAY—Concert in aid of Workingman's School, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M

The dates of the Kaltenborn-Beyer-Hané Quartet concerts, orignally announced for next Saturday and March 26, have been changed to March 9 and April 14.

Franz Rummel's second piano recital will take place at Chickering Hall on Friday at 3 P. M.

De Wolf Hopper and his company will appear at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow night.

The Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati College of Music has unanimously disapproved of A. Howard Hinkle's action in demanding the resignation of Frank Van der Stucken as Dean of the institution.

The ninth of the Seidl subscription concerts at the Astoria will take place on Thursday night. The soloist will be Marie Engel, soprano, and the orchestra will play Raff's "Lenore" symphony, Weber's "Euryanthe" overture, and a Strauss waltz.

So great has been the success of the double bill of "Pinafore" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" at the American Theatre that the management have been practically forced by their patrons to continue it another week. At every performance given last week hundreds were literally turned away and standing room only was at a premium.

"The Highwayman" goes merrily along at the Broadway Theatre. Those who saw Miss Hilda Clark in the prima donna rôle must go again to witness Miss Camille Darville's rendition of Lady Constance, Foxy Quiller Sykes continues to invent new means of detecting crime, adding mightily to the joviality and merriment of a most delightful performance.

Following is the programme of the first concert of the Chicago Orchestra, Mr. Theodore Thomas, conductor, in Brooklyn, March 11, 1898: Symphony, C minor, No. 5, Beethoven; Scene and Aria, "Ah! Perfido," Beethoven, Mme. Nordica. Symphonic poem, "Le Chasseur Maudit," Cesar Franck; aria, "Queen of Sheba," Gounod, Mme. Nordica. Suite, Scenes de Ballet, ppus 52, Glazounow.

Arrangements have been perfected for the giving of a series of bi-weekly matinée musicales at the Broadway, commencing on Tuesday, March 1. The programme for the first musicale will be in the form of a recital, at which M. Ysaye and Carlos Sobrino, assisted by Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood, will appear. Other artists engaged are David Bispham, Jean Gerardy, Alexander Siloti, Henri Marteau, Marie Engel, Alice Verlet, Raoul Pugno, and Leo Stern.

A concert will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday night in aid of the Workingman's School and District Nursing Department. Rafael Joseffy will play Chopin's E minor concerto with Mr. Seidl's orchestra, which will be heard in some of its most popular numbers, and Goring-Thomas's cantata, "The Swan and the Skylark," will be produced with the co-operation of Clementine de Vere, soprano; Josephine Jacoby, contralto; Evan Williams, tenor; C. W. Clark, basso, and the New York Choral Association.

David Bispham, in arranging the programme for his recital in Mendelssohn Hall to-morrow afternoon, provides an entertainment which promises to be highly interesting. In the twenty-one songs there are, commencing with a manuscript 600 years old and a song of Shakespeare's time, excerpts from not only the most noted musicians of the several ages, but poems by the most noted writers of English verse. A group by Wood, Shelley, and Wetzler will be accompanied by the composers, and Henry Waller will play piano solos by Chopin and Liszt.

The Whitney Opera Company returns to the Herald Square Theatre to-morrow evening, presenting a new three-act comic opera entitled "A Normandy Wedding" from the pens of J. Cheever Goodwin and Charles Alfred Byrne, while William Furst is responsible for the music. The opera was presented in Boston two weeks ago, where it met with very favorable comment. The cast which Manager Fred C. Whitney has engaged includes many of the old favorites with a few new names added. Among the principals may be mentioned Richard F. Carroll, Dorothy Morton, Merri Osborn, William Norris, Leonard Walker, Mabel Bouton, Adele Barker, and Al Holbrook. The chorus numbers fifty, and is considered extremely strong, their voices being well trained, and all are noted for their beauty. The work is in three acts, the scenes being laid in Normandy, and were painted by Walter Burridge and D. Frank Dodge. The costumes, which are very picturesque, are from designs made by Mme. Seidl and executed by Henry Dazian, Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, and Mme. Dowling.

The fifth and last Sunday night concert of the series given under the direction of Walter Damrosch and C. A. Ellis will take place this Sunday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House at 8:15. The soloists are Mme. Gadski, Mlle. Seygard, Mme. Staudigl, Signor Campanari, Herr Staudigl, and M. Ysaye. The following is the programme in full: Overture, "Spring," (Goldmark,) New York Symphony Orchestra; (a) Gavotte der "Manon," (Massenet,) (b) Pizzicati from "Sylvia," (Delibes,) Mlle. Seygard; Tutto rea la vita Umana, (Handel,) Signor Campanari; air from "Freischutz," (Weber,) Mme. Gadski; concerto (for violin and orchestra, Mendelssohn,) M. Ysaye; theme and variations from "Neapolitan Scenes," (Massenet,) New York Symphony Orchestra; two duets, Herr and Frau Staudigl; "The Sick Child," "My Wife," (Walter Damrosch,) Mme. Gadski; air eri tu, from "Balloin Marchera," (Verdi,) Signor Campanari; variations from "Crown Diamonds," (Auber,) Mlle. Seygard; paraphrase from "Parsifal," (Wagner-Wilhelmj,) M. Ysaye; farewell symphony, (Haydn,) New York Symphony Orchestra.

Opening Day of our new Spring styles, Monday, February 21st.

We have a special line of silver gray and black Vicuna Thibets for coat and vest, with light striped trouserings, very desirable for either a three-button Cutaway or Prince Albert frock. Suit to order, $20.00. Prince Albert, $23.00.

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MUSICAL DOINGS IN LONDON.

Sir Arthur Sullivan Busy on Several Works—The Leeds Festival.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Dr. E. J. Hopkins, the organist of the Temple Church, has retired. Dr. Hopkins is one of the best-known anthem and hymn tune writers, and his music has been used in churches all over the world for many years. He was organist at the Temple Church for fifty-four years. Dr. Hopkins, who is now nearly ninety years old, was a Chapel Royal choir boy at the coronation of William IV. He studied under Walmesley and Hawes. Last year he was one of the choir that sang at the Jubilee services in front of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Sir Arthur Sullivan is busy on several works. He is writing a new cantata for the Leeds Triennial Festival, which is to be held next October, is setting to music a libretto by Mr. Pinero for a comic opera; is making alterations to fit "The Martyr of Antioch" for the stage, and is writing a short setting of Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional."

The Leeds people after a very lengthy discussion have decided to adopt the French pitch, and have given instructions for the organ to be altered accordingly. At the coming festival one of the novelties will be a cantata entitled "Caractacus," written by Mr. Elgar, the composer of "King Olaf." This work is of a dramatic character, and has five scenes, including the British camp, a Druid scene, a battle, and a Roman triumph.

Frederick Cowan is at work on an oratorio on an Old Testament subject. The work is not expected to occupy more than half a concert.

A new tenor, M. Saleza, from Paris, has been secured for the opera season, which will open at the Covent Garden Opera House soon, and for the two "Ring des Nibelungen" cycles in June. Herr Feinhalz, a baritone from Mayence, and Herr Wittekopf, the Hamburg basso, have been secured for the opera season. Herr Seidl will conduct, and some of the Baireuth officials will assist in the stage management. The operas will begin at 5 o'clock, and a break will be made after the second act from 6:30 until 8 o'clock. It is wondered if this will be successful, as it will interfere with the fashionable dinner hour. The hotel proprietors are pleased with the innovation, which they expect will send many to their restaurants for dinner.

GRAND OPERA IN AMERICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Henderson's article in last Sunday's TIMES regarding the production of new or unfamiliar works at the opera, and the "cutting" process to which so many others are subjected, was of great interest not only to professional and amateur musicians, but to all who are in the habit of attending operatic representations whether for amusement or instruction. Your critic's memory, however, is at fault when he states that the last performance of "Le Prophète" in this city occurred during the season of 1891-92. As a matter of fact, Mme. Mantelli, Miss Zélie de Lussan, Signor Tamagno, and MM. Castelmary, Plançon, and Edouard de Reszke appeared in it as recently as April 17, 1895, and Tamagno's Jean de Leyde will be remembered by those who heard him in the rôle as probably the best thing he has ever done here.

Nobody will be likely to dispute the assertion that an opera should always be presented as nearly as possible in accordance with the composer's intentions, and that the mutilation of such a work as Gluck's "Orpheus," (which, at the Metropolitan, has always had a sad instead of a joyful dénouement,) was as inartistic as it was unnecessary. On the other hand, it is manifestly impossible to perform "Die Götterdämmerung" in its entirety under existing conditions, and in this very exceptional case, we might well follow the London example. When the last section of the Nibelung trilogy was given by the Angelo Neumann company, with Seidl as conductor, at Her Majesty's Theatre in May, 1882, the curtain rose upon the three Norns spinning their golden rope at 6:30 P. M., and fell upon Brünnhilde's self-immolation at about 11:30 o'clock. In the old days of German opera at the Metropolitan it was customary to begin the performances of "Le Prophète" at 7:45 o'clock, and Lehmann, Brandt, and Niemann were thus enabled to give the last act almost in its entirety. This was under the Stanton régime, when the whole of the original music of "Faust," (including the Brocken scene, with its gorgeous ballet, but omitting the two airs, "Dio Possente" and "Quando a te Lieta," written for Mr. Santley and Mme. Trebelli when the Italian version was first brought out in London,) and all, or nearly all, of the last act of "William Tell" were given without unduly prolonging the representations. The performances of "Faust" by Mrs. Thurber's American Opera Company also included the Brocken scene.

If the necessary excisions in "Les Huguenots," "William Tell," &c., were judiciously made, all of the essential music might be retained, and the curtain would still fall at a seasonable hour. At all events, there should be no inartistic lopping of entire acts. The fifth act of "Les Huguenots" is given at most of the French and German opera houses, and, up to the time of Nilsson's retirement, it was customary to include it in the English and American representations. Teresa Tietjens, who was the greatest Valentine, as she was the greatest Donna Anna, Fidelio, Medea, and Lucrezia Borgia of her day, sang in it regularly for twenty years. Nilsson, Campanini, and Mirabella were heard in it at the Metropolitan during the season of 1883-4, but in the first act all of the dreary recitative immediately preceding the chorus of nobles and retainers was excised. As the opera ends nowadays nobody knows whether Valentine is alive or dead, or what becomes of Marcel. It used to be said that the fifth act of "The Merchant of Venice" was an anti-climax till Ellen Terry showed us how it should be played.

Mr. Henderson does not think that any cutting has been done in "L'Africaine," but if he will consult a French score he will find abundant evidence to the contrary. I heard a performance of this work at the Grand Opéra in Paris several years ago, when the principal singers were Gabrielle Kraüss, Salomon, and Lassalle. In the fifth act there is a duet, "Avant que ma vengeance" for Selika and Inez, followed by a scene for Selika and Nelusko, as well as other numbers in previous acts, which have rarely, if ever, been sung in America. And no one who recalls the wonderful ship scene, built on a revolving stage, with sailors swarming in the rigging, and a multitude of attacking Indians, some in their canoes and others clambering up the sides of the vessel, will ever be likely to forget it.

There are many operagoers who will hardly agree with your critic in his estimate of "Robert le Diable." If Meyerbeer's work has not been a great success hitherto, it is surely because it has seldom been adequately represented here. A few years ago Messrs. Abbey & Grau produced "Les Huguenots," with Januschowsky, Marie Engle, Scalchi, Russitano, and Ancona in the cast, but people could not be attracted even at half prices. However, if Mr. Grau would cast "Robert" as well as he has usually cast "Les Huguenots," with Calvé as Alice, Melba as Isabelle, the de Reszkes as Robert and Bertram, and a competent première danseuse to enact Hélène, in the scene of the resurrection of the nuns, the Metropolitan would not be large enough to hold all of those who would desire to be present. In the fifth act of "Robert" there is a scene (somewhat analogous to the fundamental idea in "Tannhäuser") wherein a woman and a demon struggle for the possession of a human soul. In this Calvé would doubtless be sublime, as it is, musically and dramatically, one of the most impressive in the whole range of opera. Like the final scene in "Don Giovanni," it stands out from the rest of the score, but, though the other four acts do not anywhere approach its high level, they are at all events superior to such things as "Martha" and "La Traviata," with which we have been surfeited ad nauseam.

There must be few people nowadays who would care for a revival of "Ione" or "I Due Foscari," both of which works were heard here as recently as 1886, or since the advent of German opera; but the indifference of the New York public to some of the best operas ever composed, (witness the failure of "Euryanthe," "The Barber of Bagdad," "Hänsel and Gretel," "Falstaff," &c.,) and their disinclination to listen to anything that is not more or less hackneyed, or that is not presented with a star cast, makes one doubt whether we are, after all, as musical as we pretend to be. Rossini's "Stabat Mater," (which a couple of Sundays ago was bracketed with his overture to "The Thieving Magpie,") is considered a "drawing card," while Dvorák's infinitely nobler setting of the old Latin hymn is not. We boast of our great singers, but it is certain that if Calvé, Melba, Eames, Plançon, and the de Reszkes had not been so successful in London Mr. Abbey would never have engaged them, as he did, almost en bloc. For Parisian reputations (or those made in Germany) he cared but little. Consequently, we have never had Rose Caron, Renée Richard, (the great Fides,) Bréval, Deschamps-Jehin, Delna, Alvarez, Cossira, or Delmas. Perhaps, like Tietjens, Trebelli, Sucher, and Niemann, they will come here when they are old, and their voices almost a wreck.

It is pretty clear that, while our musical public is retrograding, that of London is rapidly pushing ahead. Over there they have had important works by Tschaikowsky, ("Eugen Onegin") Rubinstein, Bruneau, Reyer, Puccini, Smetana, and others, of which we are likely to remain ignorant for a long time to come. Mr. Damrosch has tried, with indifferent success, to induce people to attend the Oratorio Society's performances of "The St. Matthew Passion," but there has long been a Bach choir in London, and the annual three-day Bach festivals at Queen's Hall are now a regular institution. The mass in B minor has already had a dozen performances, and there have been others at the provincial festivals. When this notable work was produced, late in the seventies, the once famous singer, Jenny Lind, humbly took her place among the sopranos in the chorus, and thus honored not only the immortal Bach, but herself.

OPERAGOER.

New York, Feb. 14, 1898.

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REYNOLDS' "Mrs. Knapp."	DAUBIGNY'S "Evening on the Marne,"
DUPRE'S "Open Sea."	COURBET'S "Sea Shore."

DATES OF SALE. Afternoons of Feb. 24, 25 and 26, at the American Art Galleries, and Evening of February 25, at Chickering Hall.

THOMAS E. KIRBY WILL CONDUCT THE SALE.

American Art Association, Managers,
Madison Square, South, New York.

Woman Commits Suicide at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Mrs. Antoinette Thompson, a widow, who lived alone at 85 River Street, committed suicide by shooting herself in the left breast with a revolver yesterday morning. The body was not discovered until the evening. No motive for the act is known.

Negro Murderer Executed in Texas.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Feb. 19.—Ulysses G. Carter, a negro, was hanged at Decatur yesterday afternoon in the presence of at least 10,000 persons. The condemned man met his death calmly, and his neck was broken by the fall. He killed Jailer Cobeny at the Denton (Texas) jail Feb. 22, 1892.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

A Grand Highway Across the Continent Is a Suggestion Revived by Gen. Roy Stone.

COAST ROADS AT TERMINI

A Great Array of Cyclists Lured Out by Balmy Weather—Inventions in Cycle Accessories—Professional Status in Century Road Club.

A most alluring scheme to the wheelman is the plan to throw a grand highway across the continent, which, although not a new idea, has been recently revived by Gen. Roy Stone of the Bureau of Road Inquiry. The States through which it would pass and the General Government are to bear the expense, which would ultimately be repaid from the benefits of such a concourse.

Joining the great highway at nearly right angles on either seaboard, according to the suggestion, would be another grand road. The route on the Atlantic Coast would be the old Post Road. On the Pacific Coast it has been suggested that it include one of the oldest roads in America, the Camina Real, which was the royal thoroughfare of the Spanish, joining the Catholic missions along the coast.

In explanation of his proposition, Gen. Stone says: "Suppose that property were to be assessed with a long term of payment, in installments running up to ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and suppose the property actually adjoining the road were to be assessed $2 an acre, for instance, and the next half mile back a little less, and so on, but always giving the party owning the property the privilege of selling out his land at a valuation if he did not choose to pay the assessment, and of buying back again by paying the interest if he found he had made a mistake. The Government could well afford to make that liberal proposition, and it would result in nearly all the present property owners getting the actual benefit of the increase of the value of their property and paying the assessment entirely out of such increase of value.

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A Day of Wheeling.

Such a bit of balmy weather as favored New York and its environs last Sunday gave opportunity for the portion of the metropolitan population which cycles to emphatically demonstrate the passing of the time when cycling was a fad, a "craze," and a fashion. Although wheels had been snugly stowed away for yet another two months' rest, they were hastily taken down, furbished for the day, and thousands appeared in evidence of the fact that wheeling had become part of their lives, to be indulged as frequently as walking or riding.

From early morning till long after darkness the boulevards were crowded with wheelmen rejoicing in the first day of the new year when it was possible to take comfort in their exercise. Throngs in Brooklyn whirled along the asphalt and streamed down the Coney Island path in compact array. The Merrick Road, although muddy, was chosen by hundreds, and parties roamed over the roads of Staten Island and the New Jersey courses. Upper New York and the outlying communities also saw hanny groups of cyclers making the best of the rift in the cold season.

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Cycle Accessories.

Several departures in toe clips have been introduced for this season. A stirrup toe clip is provided with a leather strap which passes over the toes and prevents the foot slipping even so slightly, while at the same time it does not bind the foot or press uncomfortably upon the instep. A rubber toe clip, for use on that style of pedal which has cross-arms projecting from the barrel, consists of a substantial rubber band divided on the under side by a slot into two strips, allowing it to be slipped on the pedal without unscrewing. The objection to each style is the difficulty in withdrawing the foot when a sudden dismount is necessary.

Seat posts upheld by springs are quite common. A design recently patented provides that the seat posts be carried on compressed air, which affords an elastic cushion, relieving the rider of some of the vibration not absorbed by the pneumatic tires. An automatic pump, designed to keep the tires properly inflated without effort from the rider and preventing the deflation of the tire in case of small punctures, consists of an extra tube or tubular passageway running around the major portion of the tire, and preferably at its extreme circumference. One end of this passageway is open to the air and the other communicates, through an ordinary valve with the interior of the air tube of the tire. It is so arranged that the continued depression of the valve, as the wheel rotates, forces the air along the passageway and through the valve into the air tube of the tire. When the pressure of the air within the air tube and the pressure within the tubular passageway are in equilibrium the device ceases to pump. Tire-makers do not regard the device seriously, claiming that the walls of the tire must be stiffened for a base against which the tubular passageway may be compressed.

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"Brassard" by the Trade.

A substantial "brassard," offered by a concern manufacturing cycle accessories, is a proposal that has surprised racing men of late. The National Cyledrome at Ambrose Park is interested in the proposition, as the brassard is offered for exclusive competition on the Ambrose Park track, the management arranging all dates and races, and reserving the right to include the contest in its regular or special programmes. A trophy valued at $1,000 is offered, and its winner in National or International competition will receive $25 a week as long as he holds the same. Only riders of acknowledged speed are to be allowed to compete, and the winner of the first race, which is to be an invitation event, must accept challenges from competitors in that race in the order in which they finished. The winner must receive a challenge immediately after winning a race, and must race within two weeks after receiving the challenge. Challengers must deposit $25, which will be returned if the challenger starts or offers a good excuse for withdrawing. The races must be one mile, best two out of three heats.

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Racing Board Bulletin.

Albert Mott, Chairman of the Racing Board, L. A. W., issued last week the following bulletin:

"Applications for National Circuit sanctions will be received until March 15, when the circuit will be made up. No application will be considered that does not contain a statement that at least one professional National championship race will be run each day (and as many more as the promoters desire) in which the first prize will not be less than $150."

Missouri is added to District D, in charge of Mr. Dixon. California, Nevada, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Nebraska are added to District E, in charge of Mr. Doty.

"Bicycle clubs desiring to promote race meets are requested to at once make application for sanctions. It is impracticable, if not impossible, to keep track of the favorite dates of the many clubs throughout the United States, or to refuse those dates or any other that are open to the first responsible applicants.

In the National championships, pacemakers can be used, but they cannot qualify for the finals. Pacemakers can also be used in the finals.

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Professional Status in C. R. C.

"Since the admission of professionals to membership in the Century Road Club of America," says S. G. Andrus, the club's Secretary, in a communication to the club members explaining the status of professionals in the big road club, "there has been a general inquiry as to the status they will occupy in the organization. Many of our members seem to believe that the professionals will compete in records with the amateurs, and many of the latter are in a tremor at the prospect. It seems advisable, therefore, to inform the members that there is no cause for such alarm. For the purpose of competition, the professional riders who may enter the organization may be placed in a different class by the Executive Committee, and the records they make will be kept separate and distinct by the Road Records Committee."

Golf Stockings for Wheelwomen.

Leggins, overgaiters, and high top cycling boots for women will scarcely be used this season, according to the dealers in these articles, who say that the trade in these lines has fallen off greatly, and very few new styles have been produced for the coming season. The wheelwomen found leggins too warm and clumsy, and the high-top boots wrinkled and seldom fitted well. Golf stockings worn with shoes of about the usual height have been substituted.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE CLUBS.

Plans for Coming Season—Indoor Entertainment Continued with Vigor.

The fourth annual Spring century run of the Century Wheelmen of New York, the first century run to be held under the direction of the new Captain, Charles Kraemer, will take place Sunday, April 24, if clear, otherwise the following Sunday, May 1. The run will be held over the Merrick Road, the favorite Long Island course, with Patchogue as the turning point and Valley Stream as the finish. Patchogue has been selected again, owing to the fact that accommodations can be had there for such a large party as usually takes part in the century runs of the big club.

The pace will be set by some of the best pacemakers in the country, including ex-Capt. Matthew Gibb as chief pacemaker, and Thomas Ward and George C. Wheeler as assistants. The plan of dividing riders into squads, each under the direction of a competent pacemaker and assistant, will be used again, the riders being assigned to the different squads in the order in which their entries are received. The members of the club, as heretofore, will act as officers of the day. No rider will be allowed to go ahead of the squad to which he or she is assigned, under penalty of disqualification. But a rider is privileged to fall back to a following squad.

An innovation will be introduced on this run that is likely to become popular. Besides the usual souvenir medals for survivors another will be provided for those who finish one-half the distance; that is, every rider, properly entered, who rides as far as Oakdale will qualify for a half-century medal. This departure is intended to encourage those riders who have never ridden a century, but would like to try one under favorable auspices. The start will be made from the Bedford Avenue fountain, Brooklyn, in divisions twenty minutes apart; two squads of one hundred in each division, the first division starting at 6 A. M. Two squads will be reserved for women and their escorts. A fast division will start from the same place at 8:30 A. M. Riders when entering will specify whether they desire to be assigned to fast or regular divisions. The entry fee will be $1. Souvenir medals, $1 extra.

The opening run of the Century Wheelmen for the season of 1898 will be held on Sunday, April 3, on which occasion the annual club photograph will be taken. Last season there were 172 members in the picture in uniform. This year it is expected that fully 250 members will take part.

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Madison Wheelmen.

At a recent meeting the Madison Wheelmen revised their constitution and by-laws, and raised their dues to $12 a year. Several new members were also added to the roll. Their present temporary club rooms are located at 1,640 Madison Avenue, where they will remain until new rooms can be secured.

The annual election of officers resulted in the choice of the following: President—Justus Frankel; Vice President—Isaac S. Phillips; Treasurer—Milton Weil; Financial Secretary—S. B. Jacobs; Corresponding Secretary—I. Manheimer; Captain—Sol Lichtenfeld; First Lieutenant—Rudolph J. Nagle; Second Lieutenant—Charles Schlosser; Color Bearers—Joseph Goldberg and Benjamin Kalkut; Bugler—Mr. Berringer.

The first century of the Madison Wheelmen for 1898 will take place on Sunday, May 8, leaving Bedford Fountain, Brooklyn, at an early hour, and riding to Babylon and return, by way of Coney Island. As with their last century, this will be open to all riders and clubs. Those desiring information regarding it should address Mr. S. Lichtenfeld, 1,639 Madison Avenue.

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K. A. C. Cycling Division.

The riders of the bicycle section of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club who won trophies in the mileage and club run competitions and their mileage were:

Loving cups to E. F. Williams, 8,953 miles; G. M. Chamberlain, 6,948 miles, and E. R. Bellman, 5,485 miles. Gold medals to F. De Kraft, 4,343 miles; F. R. Willington, 3,717 miles; A. E. Westbay, 3,616 miles; F. Rodeck, 3,552 miles; A. W. Webster, 3,462 miles; W. A. Withers, 3,353 miles; T. W. Hunter, 3,347 miles; G. T. Altz, 3,251 miles; J. S. Hawes, 3,217 miles; J. H. Meyers, 3,127 miles; J. O. Chase, 3,118 miles; H. A. Anderson, 3,075 miles; R. M. Wollison, 3,048 miles; George Swan, 3,042 miles; Otto Elsass, 3,041 miles, and Warren Sage, 3,013 miles. Silver medals were awarded to all who finished more than 1,000 miles, as follows: W. H. Mackay, 2,265 miles; A. B. Sweeney, 2,150 miles; W. J. Furniss, 2,137 miles; C. S. McKune, 1,898 miles; N. St. G. Davis, 1,890 miles; S. A. Syme, 1,792 miles; W. G. Chase, 1,760 miles; W. C. Ryon, 1,658 miles; P. G. B. Keown, 1,257 miles; W. H. Grace, 1,191 miles; G. V. Liander, 1,083 miles; W. J. Morrisey, 1,047 miles; W. B. Whiteman, 1,031 miles; R. E. Doherty, 1,015 miles; W. C. Harris, 1,001 miles.

Dr. G. M. Chamberlain led in the number of club runs attended, with fifteen. Arthur Selig was second, with twelve; F. H. Myers third, with ten, and R. E. Moran and G. F. Altz had a record of nine each. Century medals of silver were won by A. Selig, F. H. Myers, C. R. Fletcher, R. E. Doherty, A. M. Lemercier, Dr. J. C. Chase, and Dr. J. L. Hawes.

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Harlem Wheelmen.

The Harlem Wheelmen have decided, in view of their present plan of making extensive alterations, to make immediate provisions for the proper decoration of their library and dining room walls with appropriate pictures. The President has appointed the following Art and Literature Committee: Frederick A. Schneer, Chairman; Thomas E. Valentine, and Paul P. J. Donvan. It is proposed to exhibit a large collection of water colors by a well-known American artist, in connection with the next Ladies' Night, held early in March.

Capt. Shaw of the Harlem Wheelmen, submitted to the Board of Governors his nominations for staff officers for 1898, all of which were unanimously confirmed, as follows: Robert E. Shaw, Captain; William J. Smith, First Lieutenant; William H. Latham, Second Lieutenant; Theodore E. Constant and Edward J. Byrne, Color Bearers; Henry P. De Voursney, M. D., and Wilhelm K. Kubin, M. D., Surgeons, and Albert W. Knowles, Bugler.

At the regular meeting, Feb. 11, the Board of Governors considered the following applications for membership: Louis J. Lederle, James F. Slevin, Joseph T. Morrison, James Morrison, Jr., Charles J. Campbell, Edward A. Page, and Joseph Rourke.

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Riverside Wheelmen.

The assignment of the annual race meet of the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen is awaited with acute interest by the Riverside Wheelmen, who are desirous of undertaking the enterprise. J. F. Fitch, Chairman of the Riverside Race Committee, claims that on Jan. 4 he filed with the League of American Wheelmen officers on behalf of his club an application for the meet award, and that he communicated with the league officers when they were in St. Louis at the National Assembly, but he had received no recognition. The Riverside Wheelmen assert that they are entitled to the award of the meet by priority of application.

The leaders in the mileage contest of the Riverside Wheelmen have been announced by the Road Committee as follows: W. A. McKee, 6,055 miles; A. T. Fowler, 4,215 miles; A. H. Berthet, 4,165 miles; C. A. Benedict, 3,892 miles; D. F. McCoy, 3,699 miles; R. H. Blanchard, 3,280 miles; R. W. Harrington, 3,036 miles; C. K. Stevens, 3,009 miles, and A. E. Sheridan, 2,914 miles.

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Clio Wheelmen.

At the last meeting of the Clio Wheelmen of Jersey City, at their clubhouse, Hudson Boulevard and Fairmount Avenue, a handsome gold medal was awarded to A. Armstrong for the best attendance on club runs during the past season. The speech of presentation was made by ex-Capt. J. J. Carley. The Clio Wheelmen are second in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New Jersey, and are working energetically to advance, as the tourney is nearing its end.

The entertainment of the Clio Wheelmen last week was a good deal of a success, both in a social way and for financial returns. The American biograph, supplemented by the graphaphone, provided an evening's enjoyment, at which a large number of the Clio members and their friends assisted. A reception followed.

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Westchester Cyclers.

Members of the Westchester Cycling League, with the object of bringing together the wheelmen of Westchester County, to advance the interest of cycling and promote good fellowship, have arranged for a dinner at the Getty House, Yonkers, Feb. 24, at 8:30 in the evening. Isaac B. Potter, President of the League of American Wheelmen; Secretary-Treasurer W. S. Bull of the New York State Division, and other prominent wheelmen are expected to be present. An attractive programme of entertainment has been arranged. The officers of the Westchester Cycling League now are: President—L. K. Fries; Vice President—G. E. Adams; Secretary and Treasurer—C. S. Burnham; Captain—C. T. Kuchler, and Lieut. W. F. Sleight.

CYCLE CLUB NOTES.

The Central Cycle Club of Newark will hold the first club century run of the year in New Jersey early in March.

A handsome silk banner was won by the team of the Acme Wheelmen of Jersey City in the recent century run of the North Hudson County Cyclers of Union Hill.

The New York College of Pharmacy Wheelmen are arranging for a Spring meet, to be run late in April. Four club championships will be decided at the meet.

D. Henrich, as First Lieutenant, and Joseph Crede, as Second Lieutenant, have been appointed to fill vacancies on the Road Committee of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen.

C. P. Staubach has been appointed to represent the Manhattan Bicycle Club as a delegate to the Board of Officers of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen.

The Junior Order of the United Mechanics Wheelmen have elected officers as follows: President—A. G. Ivers; Vice President—Robert Smith; Treasurer—F. von Beck, and Secretary—O. S. Anderson.

The Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark have not been able to find larger quarters of a satisfactory character. A plan to consolidate with other cycle clubs in their neighborhood is entertained by some of the Atalanta members.

The officers of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New Jersey have elected E. O. Chase of the Essex Bicycle Club, Treasurer. The election was passed at the regular meeting for the election of officers.

The Kings County Wheelmen have applied for a sanction for a race meet on June 25. George A. Needham is a candidate for President, and A. G. Raiyea a candidate for Captain of the Kings County Wheelmen. The annual election will be held in March.

The Eagle Wheelmen of Newark have elected the following officers; President—J. A. Jackson; Vice President—J. A. Chores; Recording Secretary—C. Manning; Corresponding Secretary—R. J. Oliver; Treasurer—G. Van Sickle, and Captain—J. C. Diggs.

A large number of the members and friends of the Nameless Wheelmen of Brooklyn attended their "stag" theatre party at the Star Theatre, Brooklyn. The members were in cycling uniform. A reception and collation followed at the Smithsonian Concert Hall.

At the annual election of the Queens County Wheelmen the following were the successful candidates: President—William C. Pettit; Vice President—Walter Salters; Treasurer—Ernest Willett; Secretary—William W. Roberts; Captain—William Hoyt, and First Lieutenant—William L. Pettit.

Local Branches of the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn and Long Island have been formed at Jamaica, Freeport, Babylon, Islip, Patchogue, Moriches, Eastport, Good Ground, Southampton, Bridgehampton, Easthampton, Flushing, Huntington, Whitestone, Hollis, Port Jefferson, Riverhead, Central Islip, and Greenport.

Michael Furst, acting for the Prospect Wheelmen of Brooklyn, has filed at Albany a protest against the incorporation of the Prospect Wheelmen of Northern New York. The similarity of names is offensive to the Brooklyn Club, which was organized six years ago and incorporated in 1896. The Prospect Wheelmen of Northern New York received articles of incorporation last month.

The Hobo Cycle Club of Brooklyn elected the following officers at their annual election: President—William J. McRoberts; Vice President—George Lambrecht; Secretary—Henry Hesser, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary—William Hicks; Financial Secretary—E. Churchill; Treasurer—J. J. McDonald; Captain—Thomas Kitts; Lieutenant—George Taylor.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS WARNED.

Man Who Causes Another's Death at Play Guilty of Murder, Says Justice Hawkins of London.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A case which has been heard by Justice Hawkins is of interest to football players all over the world. A man was killed at football, and the prisoner was charged with manslaughter and convicted.

Justice Hawkins laid down his view of the law with unmistakable clearness. He said that if a man caused violence, whether willfully or by negligence, to another, in such a way as to produce death, he was guilty of murder, and therefore "rough players of this dangerous game" must beware or get into serious trouble. The Judge added:

"As, however, the prisoner has exhibited sincere sorrow and bears a good character, I will discharge him on his own recognizances in £50 bail."

Hamilton Wins at Chess.

The final games in the interscholastic chess tournament were played at Columbia Grammar School yesterday. The result of the three adjourned games played gave the championship to Hamilton Institute. The standing of the schools is: Hamilton won 11½, lost 4½; De La Salle won 11, lost 5; Columbia Grammar won 8½, lost 7½; Sachs won 6, lost 10; Cutler won 3, lost 13. In the individual scores Libcere of De La Salle leads, with 8 games straight.

MUST PAY ROYALTIES.

Metropolitan Company's Rights to a Cable Grip Limited to Its Original Line.

Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday handed down an opinion in the case of Charles I. Earll against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, involving the right to the patent on the grip mechanism of the cars operated by the company.

Earll was employed by the old Metropolitan Traction Company, which owned the Broadway and Seventh Avenue line, as a draughtsman. He was assigned by the company to work on a grip mechanism for its use, and he perfected the grip now in use on the cable cars of the Metropolitan Company, which was patented May 22, 1894. By the terms of his agreement with the company, it was to have the right to the patent without payment of royalties or other considerations.

In his complaint Earll maintained that the present Metropolitan Company was not the company by which he was employed, and therefore had no right to the patent.

Judge Wheeler holds that the present company has acquired the Lexington Avenue and the Columbus Avenue lines since the time when Earll was employed by it and that "a license to a company of such would not extend without its own limits to other roads afterward acquired from other corporations within their own limits or by new extensions. The defendant was not in existence at the time of the license, and its rights under the license must be such only as it has wholly acquired by succession from those who took by the license in the first place."

Judge Wheeler therefore finds that the defendant has the right to use the device on the original property, namely, the Broadway and Seventh Avenue road, but that it has no free license to its use on its other roads.

Under the opinion Earll can collect royalties on his patent for its use on the Lexington and Columbus Avenue lines.

Mardi Gras Week in the South.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—The Mardi Gras carnivals in the creole cities of the South will be held next week. New Orleans and Mobile have made special efforts to make the celebrations this year surpass any in the past, in order to overcome, if possible, the disastrous effects of the recent yellow fever epidemic. It is estimated that New Orleans has expended fully $100,000 this year in the arrangements for the carnival, while Mobile and Birmingham have spent probably $50,000 each. It is estimated that there will be fully 100,000 visitors in New Orleans next week.

CHAT FOR THE SPORTSMEN

Arrangements for a Boat Race Between Cornell, Yale, and Harvard Pleasing to the Alumni.

HOCKEY BECOMING POPULAR

Defeat of the Montreal Shamrocks by the New York Club Occasions Considerable Surprise—New York Bowlers to Go on an Extended Tour.

There is a general feeling of satisfaction among the Cornell and Yale graduates in this city, now that a boat race has been arranged between these two universities and Harvard. A few weeks ago a race seemed doubtful, but during this time work toward bringing about a final understanding was being carried on secretly, and when the various representatives met at the Reform Club on Thursday evening the matter was quickly consummated.

The alacrity with which Cornell accepted the New London course after having positively refused to row without the assurance of another race, makes it look as though Yale has consented to give Cornell a chance to retrieve lost honors next year if the race in June results favorably for the blues. The delegates at the conference would not admit this, but it is assumed on all sides that such is the case. One of the delegates said after the conference that the two universities are on friendly terms, and he saw no reason why Yale would not accommodate Cornell next year if asked to do so. It was also said that this year's race at New London is in a measure a test as to whether the course is wide enough in places for three crews. If the course should prove to be unfavorable, an eventual next year's race between Yale, Cornell, and Harvard is arranged, and will be rowed on the Hudson or on Saratoga Lake.

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The Crescent Athletic Club has taken up water polo and will arrange games with all the large athletic clubs in this vicinity. The club has excellent facilities for playing the game at the club house, 25 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. W. H. Holden is Director and Captain of the team. Other players are: E. C. M. Fitzgerald, Juan Smith, George Hewlett, J. E. Schroeder, N. M. Bush, J. S. Bush, P. Seixas, and Dr. R. J. Bell.

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The Rowing Committee of the Crescent Athletic Club will make this branch of sport a feature during the coming year. The season will open about April 15. There are many seasoned oarsmen among the members. The club regatta which will be held in June is to be one of the features of the season. The committee has procured a cup for a challenge competition, for single gigs, to be contested for each Saturday afternoon from July 1 to Sept. 15.

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It is many years since a sport has gained so much popularity in such a short time as the game of hockey. The game, practically had no supporters three years ago when first introduced in this country. Now every athletic club throughout the country has adopted it. New York, however, contains the best teams. A good indication of the advancement made in the game was the defeat of the Shamrocks at the hands of the Hockey Club of New York, by a score of 1 to 0 in one of the best games ever played in this country. The Shamrocks hail from Montreal, and are considered one of the best teams in Canada. They will play another game in this city Thursday night, but this time they will have to contend with a stronger team than the Hockey Club of New York. The players for the game Thursday night will be made up of the best players in the Amateur League, mostly men who were formerly members of Canadian teams.

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The defeat of the New York Athletic Club by the Montclair Athletic Club in Brooklyn during the past week was a big surprise to the hockey enthusiasts in this vicinity. The New Yorks, until defeated, were considered well-nigh invincible and sure winners of the amateur league championship. Their defeat, however, places them on even terms with the St. Nicholas Skating Club for first place in the league fight. Arrangements are now being made by the officials of the Amateur League to have the amateur champions of Canada play the winner of the Amateur league pennant for an international championship. The Victorias, who are looked upon as sure winners in the Canadian League, have already arranged to visit this country next month.

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New England will send a strong team of cross-country runners to compete in the championships to be held under the auspices of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on April 2. Teams representing the New York, New Jersey, Long Island, and New England Interscholastic Associations will compete for the interscholastic championship.

The committees appointed to look after the various National championships, which will be held under the auspices of the club during the present year, are: Gymnastic—J. D. Adams, Knickerbocker A. C., Chairman; J. Steil, New York Turn-Verein; R. C. Fisher, New York A. C.; J. F. Harder, N. A. G. U., and F. W. Rubien, St. George A. C. Cross-country—J. J. Frawley, Knickerbocker A. C., Chairman; Mortimer Bishop, New York A. C.; H. Obertubessing, New West Side A. C.; J. J. Dixon, N. A. C.; J. P. Boyle, Pastime A. C. These committees will have meetings shortly to determine upon officials and other details.

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There will be no restrictions as to the age of pointers that compete for cups offered by William Gould Brokaw at the coming bench show. Mr. Brokaw also stipulates that the cups must be won three times instead of twice before becoming the absolute property of the winner. A rule that will be rigidly enforced in this competition is that all dogs must be benched consecutively according to their numbers in the catalogue.

The Gordon Setter Club of America will hold its annual meeting at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday night. A number of new members will be admitted.

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Edward Ten Eyck, the present holder of the Diamond Sculls, won at the Henley Regatta last year, will soon begin training for this year's Henley Regatta, and his father, James A. Ten Eyck, is confident that the youngster will again win the prize. In speaking of his son's chances recently he said: "The boy has grown and filled out since last year, and will be better able to hold his stroke. One of the main causes of his success is his ability and willingness to grasp new ideas and put them to practice. He studies each little point closely, and if he considers it beneficial adapts it to his style of rowing." His appearance at Henley this year will be watched with interest, as experts believe that he will lower the world's record.

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At a recent meeting of the Military Athletic League there was an animated discussion over the adoption of a rule fixing the length of time a competitor must be a member of an organization to be eligible to compete in the athletic carnival to be held next month. When the carnival was first arranged there was a scramble by the various organizations for athletic recruits. Several military organizations were particularly active during the past month enlisting athletic stars. The delegates of the local regiments made strenuous efforts to have a resolution passed to the effect that an athlete must have served at least three months in his military organization to be eligible to compete. The final outcome of the discussion was the adoption of the resolution, "that no person be eligible to compete at the annual tournament unless he be a member in good standing of his military organization. No entries shall be considered unless there be filed with the Secretary of the Military Athletic League a certificate from the commanding officer of the members making such entries that the men so entered are qualified to compete under the foregoing rules." It was resolved to invite officers from organizations not members of the league to serve as officials. This means that several officers of the Seventh Regiment will be among the officials.

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The tour of the Greater New York Bowling Club will begin on Feb. 27. It is the biggest undertaking in the history of the sport, and will occupy the attention of the bowling fraternity throughout the country. The present season has been productive of important events, the foremost of these being the National head-pin tournament held in Madison Square Garden last month in conjunction with the Sportsmen's Exposition. The bowlers in the West have expressed a desire to meet a representative team from Greater New York, and when the trip was arranged no difficulty was experienced in arranging dates. The tour will occupy the time of the bowlers for something like a month. Some of the men will be on the Brooklyn team when they meet the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Clubs in Buffalo in the Inter-State Bowling League championship. Those bowlers who are not on the Brooklyn team will meet the other bowlers in Buffalo on Feb. 27, and right after the Inter-State League games the whole body will proceed to Toledo, where the first games of the tour will be played on March 1. From Toledo the men will go to the following cities: March 2 and 3, Columbus, Ohio; 4, Cincinnati; 5, Newport, Ky.; 6, Fairview, Ohio; 7, Dayton, Ohio; 8, Covington, Ky.; 9 and 10, Indianapolis, 11, 12, and 13 Chicago; 15, Detroit; 16 and 17, Buffalo; 18, Batavia, N. Y.; 19, open, 20, 21, and 22, Boston. The following well-known bowlers will accompany the team, under the management of Samuel Karpf, Secretary of the American Bowling Congress: Ellwood Silver, Dr. H. Timm, Robert Menninger, A. Paulsen, H. Kahlsdorf, and Frank Brill.

BASEBALL AT PRINCETON.

Capt. Butler Is Encountering Considerable Difficulty in Procuring Competent Pitchers.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 19.—Active baseball work is now under way at Princeton, and Capt. Butler has entered upon the task of developing a practically new team. By graduation last June Princeton lost nearly all her star players. Among these were Capt. Wilson, Bradley, Jayne, Altman, and Smith. While the loss of these men will be keenly felt, it is in the pitcher's box that the greatest weakness is apparent. Jayne, Altman, and Wilson made up Princeton's list of twirlers the past three years, with the single exception of Easton, who has also pitched some of the championship games. With these men gone and Easton crippled, it looks as if Old Nassau will experience considerable difficulty in developing suitable pitchers.

Hillebrand is considered the most likely man for the big games. He did good work in the box for Andover, and last season pitched a number of good games for Princeton. Priest of the freshman class is a man of fair ability, but he has never faced a big college team. Easton is now under the care of a specialist, and his arm may recover in time to permit his going into the box in the final championship games of the season. Beyond these men there are no pitchers of ability in college.

Behind the bat Princeton will again be strong, with Kafer, the star of last year's team. He is steady, and puts lots of dash in his play. Robbins and Hamilton are two freshmen who have shown ability, the former being a promising man. Campbell, '99, is likely to be the first substitute catcher, as he has had considerable experience and is a steady player. Kelly will again cover first base, Capt. Butler short stop, and Barret will probably take third, if Hillebrand goes into the box. Second base is a position that is worrying Capt. Butler, and there will be difficulty in securing a competent man for the place. At present there seems to be no one in sight who will fill the bill.

In the outfield, Easton and Suter are left of the old men. The former will play his old position in left unless his arm gets strong enough to permit his pitching again. Suter has been first substitute for two years, and has played in several of the championship games, and ought to get Bradley's place in centre. Thompson, '98, and Robinson, 1900, are two men who will probably get a trial in the outfield.

During the past week candidates from the freshman class have had a trial in the cage, and weeding out has already begun. Out of thirty men who reported on Monday only ten are left. Next week there will be a general call for candidates, and the first week in March all men who played on the team last year will begin work. Jayne is now coaching the pitchers, and he will remain for a month longer devoting his entire time to the twirlers. Jerome Bradley will arrive early in March, and act as head coach throughout the season.

Through the resignation of Jack McMasters as trainer of the football and baseball teams there will be a change in the training system at Princeton. Walter Christie will have charge of the baseball men this Spring, and he enters on his work with the confidence of the undergraduates back of him. Christie began his work at Princeton last Spring by turning out a splendid track team.

The candidates for the track team are taking light work under the direction of Trainer Christie. They will continue gymnasium work until the weather permits them using the athletic field. Creegan in the distance runs and Rush and Jarvis in the short sprints are the men who are looked upon as Princeton's most likely point winners.

The schedule of the track team as given out by Manager McVitty is as follows: April 30, open handicap games at Princeton; May 7, interscholastic games at Princeton; May 14, Caledonian games at Princeton; May 2, dual games with Columbia at Princeton; May 27 and 28, intercollegiate games at Manhattan Field, New York.

MAKING PLACES FOR TAMMANY.

Fifty-two Employes of the Old Public Works Department Removed.

By the time the new civil service rules go into effect there will be plenty of vacant places in the Department of Highways for the Tammany leaders to fill. Nearly all the men appointed under Mayor Strong's Administration in the old Department of Public Works have been removed by the abolition of their offices, and still more removals are threatened.

Commissioner Keating of the department yesterday announced the removal of one Inspector of Paving, five assistant foremen, four gardeners, two patrolmen, and thirty-four laborers. The salaries of two Inspectors of Paving have been reduced from $1,300 per year to $3.50 per working day.

Commissioner Kearney of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies announced the removal of five laborers and one cleaner, and the appointment of ex-Alderman Bartholomew Donovan to be Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies at a salary of $3,500.

Edward I. Miller has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies for Richmond at a salary of $3,000.

According to the City Record nearly 2,000 applications for appointment as patrolmen have been made to the Civil Service Board since Jan. 1, and 500 between Feb. 10 and Feb. 19.

Commissioner Holahan of the Department of Public Improvements announced a reduction in the salaries of 112 employes of the Topographical Bureau. The reductions range from $60 to $200 a year each. Chief Engineer Risse and his assistant, J. W. Greiffenberg, were the only ones exempted from the ruling. The Commissioner said the reduction was due to the budget of $183,000 to lay out parks in the Borough of the Bronx having been cut to $100,000 by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

THE ARMORY BOARD MEETS.

Major Gen. Roe Authorized to Rent an Office.

The Armory Board held a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday and authorized Major General Roe, the new commander of the State militia, to rent an office in the Stewart Building as his local headquarters, at $1,600 a year. The vote on Gen. Roe's request was unanimous. Mayor Van Wyck said, jokingly, that he hoped there would be no occasion for Gen. Roe to demonstrate the efficiency of the army he commanded. He expected a peaceful administration.

Considerable routine business was transacted, and the time for the contractors to finish the work on the Seventh Regiment Armory repairs was extended until the end of the month.

While Gen. Roe was in the Mayor's office a boy called at the office of a newspaper which had been publishing "war" extras hourly during the morning, and told how the Mayor and the commander of the militia were in secret conference in the Mayor's office.

A reporter soon called with a long list of questions as to where the troops were to meet, what was their object, was the mobilization occasioned by the arrival of the Vizcaya and an intention to put the city in a state of defense, and when the first general orders would be issued. The questions were put one after another to Gen. Roe before he had time to answer the first. When he recovered breath he simply laughed.

ST. ANDREW'S CLUB BEATEN

Amateur Championship Event to be Held on Morris County Golf Club's Course.

A MATTER OF ACCOMMODATION

Many Subjects of Golf Importance Settled at the Recent Annual Meeting —A Number of Big Tournaments Announced by Local Clubs.

One of the most striking features at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association last Thursday night was the triumph of the Morris County Golf Club over the St. Andrew's Golf Club. Although the vote on the amateur championship was close, the Morristown club won by six votes, the ballots being 19 to 13, one of the seventeen associate clubs not voting. The causes which led to this triumph are attributed to the comparative growth during the past two years of these two clubs.

St. Andrew's, as the pioneer golf organization in America and always a prominent leader in the sport, practically stood at the summit of golf in the United States two or three years ago. The club played an active part in forming the association, and whatever it expressed a reasonable wish for was usually granted. Two years ago if St. Andrew's possessed the same links it does now the mere request for the championship would have been unanimously granted, but now not only did St. Andrew's ask for the most important golf event of the year, but it worked hard for it, only to see the wave of popularity going over to another club.

No ill feeling is harbored by the members or friends of both clubs. The rapid growth of golf and the increasing number of competitors in the big annual events have made golfers look with more care to the links they select, and they insist upon securing the very best. The award of the big event to the Morristown club showed that Morris County was thought to have the superior golf course. The accommodations that Morris County can give are also better than St. Andrew's can afford for some time, and the amateur tournament next Fall is expected be all that the most critical golfer could wish.

Ransom H. Thomas, the spokesman for the club, showed how the four-hole course now has a playing distance of 6,000 yards, and water at every green. The new St. Andrew's course on its Mount Hope property has been a disappointment. It is several hundred yards too short for a championship tournament, and recognition of this fact has led to plans for its enlargement. The clubhouse also is too small for a big event, and the contract has just been given for its enlargement.

Golfers Wanted Morris County.

Considerable pressure was brought upon the Morristown Club to apply for the championships, and it is known that the fight would never have been commenced had St. Andrew's possessed a proper course. John Reid, the ex-President of the club, and John C. Ten Eyck, who now holds that office, were sadly disappointed.

In another respect St. Andrew's was defeated when it, alone, opposed the separation of the amateur and open tournaments. The latter is practically the professional event, and the advisability of holding it at a different time from the amateur contest has been favorably considered ever since the Chicago contest last September. The reason of St. Andrew's opposition was if it could not get both the events it had no definite instructions to apply for either when separate. Ransom H. Thomas read a letter from the amateur champion, H. J. Whigham, from Chicago, strongly advocating the separation of the events in the interests of both, and although Samuel L. Parrish, the retiring Treasurer, referred to the amateur event as the cream and the open contest as the skim milk, the vote on the separation was almost unanimous.

It was stipulated that these events should have at least three months between them, and, as the amateur will always be held in the Fall, the professionals will play for their championships and money prizes in the Spring. In all probability the open event will be played next June. Decision upon the links was left with the Executive Committee. If St. Andrew's would be willing to take it, after her defeat for the more important tourney, it could undoubtedly have it, but, if not, Meadow Brook is as likely to get the event as any other club. The Meadow Brook course is one of the best, and is popular with golfers. It only has nine holes, but is a long course, and is admirably fitted for the open event. That contest will probably be lengthened to seventy-two holes, medal play, occupying two days, instead of one, as formerly.

May Lengthen Amateur Rounds.

It was also suggested to increase the amateur championship rounds to 36 holes, but final action was left with the Executive Committee. That committee also has the task of determining whether it is advisable or not to place some limit upon the number of championship competitors, and if advisable, to state upon what basis the limit will be made. The sentiment among the golfers favored some limit.

The Ardsley Club, which has become popular through the excellence of its women's tournaments, got the women's championship event. The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry presented the club's application, and it won with little opposition, although having two rivals, Knollwood and the Westchester Country Club. The latter was ineligible, as it is not an associate club

ZOLA'S EVIDENCE ALL IN

M. Labori, His Counsel, Is Deprived of the Floor by the Judge Under Threat of Punishment.

PELLIEUX CONDEMNS PICQUART

M. Stock, a Publisher, Says He Can Enumerate Four Secret Documents Which Were Introduced at the Dreyfus Trial.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Zola's trial is drawing to a close. All the evidence was in to-day, and M. Labori announced that the defense will not call any more witnesses. The court will hold short sittings on Monday and Tuesday, and the case will conclude on Wednesday.

After the Zola trial the Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies will publish a protest against the attitude of the officers who were called as witnesses.

When the Assizes Court opened to-day for the twelfth day of the trial the crowd present was very large, but quiet was maintained, and there was less demonstration than yesterday when the principals in the great case arrived.

M. Labori, counsel for M. Zola, asked Col. Picquart if the bordereau was written in March or April, 1894, and the witness answered that he did not remember.

Continuing, Col. Picquart vehemently complained of the press accusing him of educating his children in Germany. He pointed out that he was not married, and demanded that Gen. Gallifet be called to attest his honorability and loyalty. The Presiding Judge, M. Delegorgue, however, said it was useless to do so, whereupon M. Labori entered a protest.

Col. Picquart Denounced.

Gen. Pellieux refused to answer questions put to him, in conformity with what he said yesterday, that it was for the Advocate General to deal with questions outside of the Zola case. He added:

"I am of the opinion that throughout this trial strange things have happened. A person here," turning toward Col. Picquart, "and I say it to his face," [Sensation.] "who still wears the uniform of the French Army, comes to this court and accuses military men of having committed forgery and of having turned to account." [Prolonged cheers from the back of the court.]

To this Col. Picquart replied:

"I have said I had too much respect for my chiefs and for justice to withhold the truth, and I say it again, in the presence of my chiefs. I have never thought of suspecting their good faith. They may be mistaken in the Norton case. Persons of high position have been deceived by forged papers."

"I also say the soldiers are animated by good faith," said M. Labori, "but—"

"You are making a speech," interrupted the Presiding Judge.

"No," replied M. Labori; "I wish to establish something of the greatest importance, and they are trying to intimidate me. Threatening letters have been sent to my wife for the purpose of terrorizing me."

"You are making a speech," said the Presiding Judge again; "I shall have to stop you."

"Be it so," retorted M. Labori. "Stop me."

"Very well," said the Judge. "I do so."

"I am obliged to you every time you stop me," remarked M. Labori, "as you thereby confer fresh honor upon me." [Cheers.]

This caused Gen. Pellieux to remark:

"He has just played with the case, and played with it against my will."

M. Labori Threatened by the Judge.

M. Labori began to comment upon these statements, but the Presiding Judge threatened him with disciplinary punishment if he did not cease talking. The action of the Court caused a row in the back of the courtroom, and M. Labori, passionately addressing the disturbers, said:

"What rejoices you is to see right and justice violated more and more every day!"

Then, addressing M. Zola, M. Labori exclaimed:

"I ask myself whether it would not better be fittest to leave the court than to allow ourselves to be treated as we are treated!" [Uproar in court.]

"Come, be serious," said the Judge, addressing M. Zola's counsel.

"You insult me!" cried M. Labori. "I flatter myself that all I say here is most serious."

After the uproar had subsided Col. Picquart said the paper referred to in Major Ravary's report appeared to apply to an officer of a line regiment rather than to a staff officer.

M. Stock, a publisher, said he could enumerate four secret documents which were introduced at the Dreyfus trial.

"That does not concern you," exclaimed the Judge. "Sit down."

Several witnesses, including M. Anatole France, the well-known author, who was elected a member of the French Academy in place of the late Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, testified to M. Zola's courage and good faith.

Later, the Court announced that the Council of Ministers had declined to authorize Gen. Billot, the Minister for War, to testify. The court then adjourned.

ESTERHAZY AND MME. BOULANCEY.

Traitorous Letters Already Confessed To—Threats for the Woman.

The names of Commandant Walsin-Esterhazy and that of Mme. Boulancey have been publicly connected with the Dreyfus case eve. since Nov. 15, 1897, when Mathieu Dreyfus, the brother of the prisoner, wrote a letter to Gen. Billot, Minister of War, accusing Esterhazy of being the author of the bordereau. On the same day M. Scheurer-Kestner, then one of the Vice Presidents of the Senate, published a letter in Le Temps also accusing Esterhazy. On Nov. 16 Commandant Esterhazy addressed the following letter to Gen. Billot:

"I read in the morning papers of the infamous accusations against me, I demand an investigation and hold myself ready to answer all accusations."

The Government complied with his request and set Jan. 10 and 11, 1898, for the court-martial, which was to be presided over by Gen. de Luxer as President. In the mean time Major Ravary was ordered to make an investigation of the charges. A few days later many journals published significant articles reflecting upon Esterhazy's character as an officer. Le Jour said: "Count Walsin-Esterhazy has many times offered us information, which act was contrary to military regulations. If he is now imprisoned he has only his own rash acts to thank for it."

Le Figaro of Nov. 28 published a series of extracts purporting to have been taken from letters written by Commandant Esterhazy. The following are a few of the extracts:

"I am quite at the mercy of this drôlesse, ["low, bad woman," said to be Mme. de Boulancey,] if I make the slightest mistake toward her. I wish I were in Siam and could make her follow me there. One of my Spahis's muskets going off, as if by accident, would cure her forever."

"Our cowardly and ignorant great chiefs will go once more to people German prisons."

"I should be perfectly happy if I were told I was to be killed to-morrow as a Captain of Uhlans sabring Frenchmen."

"Frenchmen are not worth the cartridges intended to kill them."

When visited by reporters in regard to the above letters he admitted writing the words, but said that the phrases had been put together from different parts of the letters. At this time an attempt was made by the friends of Dreyfus to have the Esterhazy court-martial act on these letters; they waived for the time his alleged authorship of the bordereau.

The Government would not accept the letters as evidence, and the trial on the original charge began Jan. 10. At the opening of the examination Major Revary read his report, which completely freed Esterhazy, but was also a serious indictment against Col. Picquart, who obtained the evidence, it is believed, upon the strength of which M. Zola and his friends are now fighting. Esterhazy was acquitted of the charge against him the next day. Col. Picquart, who was obliged to present his evidence in secret, was at once arrested. This evidence, it was asserted, had been of exceptional gravity. As Esterhazy left the court-martial he was greeted with cries of "Vive l'armée!" and "Vive le Commandant Esterhazy!"

A few days later Esterhazy calmly admitted writing most of the extracts of The Figaro letters and in their alleged sequence. In spite of this Le Soir in speaking of the trial said:

"The verdict gladdens the heart and gives every satisfaction to France."

FOR AN ALLIANCE AGAINST US.

Spanish Press Discusses the Possibility of Confederating the South American Republics.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—There is a curious discussion in the Spanish press as to the possibility of confederating the Latin republics of South America with Spain against the United States.

El Pais contends that the Spanish Republics are weak through isolation, and that if united in a military and diplomatic alliance they would be the first power of the world in territory, the second in population, and that their armies and navies would have sufficient power to insure respect. The papers point out that the jealousies of the republics prevent them from taking the initiative; but Spain, it is claimed, ought to urge her lazy diplomats to approach the republics with a view of combining for the defense of Latin interests "endangered by the intrusion of the Anglo-Saxons." El Pais thinks Spain's advice would not be discarded if she warned Latin-America against the United States, adding:

"For it is well known that the greedy Yankees, once the Panama Canal is opened to the world's commerce, will do all which their perfidy can suggest to wrest it from the Latin countries of Central America, even as England seized the Suez Canal. Tending in this direction is the desire of the Americans to secure Cuba."

In conclusion El Pais says:

"The advances of the United States in the Sea of the Antilles are preliminary steps in the blockade and occupation of the future canal."

Referring to Latin alliances, The Spectator, in a long article, points out that there is no doubt of the existence of special relations between France and Spain, which have lately been strengthened, and says:

"There are well-informed people who believe that when, in the Autumn, the United States and Spain almost collided, the United States found there was a stiffness in the Spanish attitude which could only be accounted for by the fact that Spain knew she could appeal to a power which could not neglect her demand for help."

Continuing, The Spectator expresses the belief that France allowed the United States to understand indirectly that considerations of importance to her would not allow her to see Spain treated in an unfriendly manner, and that a Spanish appeal to France must result in the latter's intervention. The Spectator believes this accounts for the way the United States shrunk from putting in practice the treatment of Spain suggested in the original protests of the Washington Government."

The Spectator explains that if France had not helped Spain the latter would have applied for admission to the Dreibund, with almost certainty of success.

SPRING ALREADY IN LONDON.

Lilacs and Cuckoos in the Parks of the Metropolis.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The weather has been most mild and unprecedented. There are lilacs, &c., in the parks, and the cuckoos have arrived two months in advance of their usual time.

$180,000 FIRE AT GENOA.

Six Thousand Bales of Cotton in a Warehouse Destroyed.

GENOA, Feb. 19.—Six thousand bales of cotton stored in a warehouse here took fire to-day by spontaneous combustion. The loss will amount to about £36,000 ($180,000.)

The burned cotton comprised 4,500 bales from New Orleans by the Spanish steamer Miguel M. Pinillos and 1,500 bales from Savannah by the British steamer Buckingham, which arrived Jan. 16.

LORD ROSEBERY'S BALL.

Two of His Daughters to Make Their Debuts at the Function.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Social interest is concentrated on the ball which Lord Rosebery is to give on Monday, and at which two of his daughters are to come out. Though it is chiefly for the young, it will be a magnificent affair.

The Prince of Wales will be there, and it is said that the ball marks the determination of Lord Rosebery to entertain more lavishly than hitherto and to be more in evidence among social and political people, in view of his reported intention to resume the Liberal leadership.

DR. NANSEN NOT SILENT.

Privately He Expresses His Views Concerning American Audiences.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In spite of Major Pond's denials, while Dr. Nansen has not publicly or to reporters criticised America, he has been remarkably frank in talking with his friends and does not conceal the fact that he has been unfavorably impressed with American life. He has a great grievance against what he terms the "inventions of the American reporters," and he did not like his audiences.

"I feel at home here," he said; "but there, in spite of the crowds, I felt a lack of sympathy with my scientific achievements. In many cases the people only wanted to stare, and they would have been equally pleased if I had got up and sung a comic song."

THE ENGLISH COPYRIGHT LAW.

Bill Introduced to Extend Its Powers —To Reform Company Promoting.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Two bills which have been introduced in the House of Lords, and which will undoubtedly become law, have excited much interest. One of them proposes to make an unauthorized translation an infringement of a copyright, and extends the copyright to lectures and sermons, with the power to forbid newspaper reports of them. In addition, the measure provides that magazine authors are the owners of the copyright of their articles after three years, and novelists are protected from dramatization.

The other bill provides for the reform of company promoting, making Directors, promoters, and vendors individually liable for loss arising from false statements, and also providing a penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

PROF. VON LIEZEN-MAYER DEAD.

Hungarian History and Portrait Painter Dies in Munich.

MUNICH, Feb. 19.—Prof. von Liezen-Mayer, the painter, is dead.

Alexander von Liezen-Mayer, the well-known history and portrait painter, was a pupil of the Academies of Vienna and Munich, and later on of the studio of Piloty in the latter city. He was a Hungarian, having been born in Raab Jan. 24, 1839. His first success was made in 1867 by his painting "Maria Theresa Nursing a Poor Child." He then made illustrations for the works of Schiller and Goethe. In 1870 he went to Vienna and painted the Emperor's portrait. After his return to Munich he painted scenes from "Cymbeline" and "Faust," made illustrations for Scheffel's "Ekkehard," Schiller's "Lay of the Bell," and Goethe's "Faust." He was appointed Director of the Stuttgart Art School in 1880 and professor at the Munich Academy in 1883. His principal works are "The Coronation of Charles of Durazzo," 1862; "Canonization of Elizabeth of Thuringia," 1867; "Imogen and Jachimo," "Faust and Margaret," "Elizabeth Signing Mary Stuart's Death Warrant," 1875; "Irmgard and Imgo," 1877; "Portrait of Emperor Francis Joseph," "Chorus of Nereids," 1880, and "First Love," 1884.

Anglo-Canadian Fast Mail Service.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—It is asserted that considerable progress has recently been made in the realization of the fast mail service with Canada. New arrangements have been completed by which the mails will be carried over the Canadian Pacific Railroad to British Columbia, for Australia, and it is said that five 22-knot boats, costing £423,000 ($2,125,000) each, have already been ordered.

BRITISH ALARM FOR FRANCE

West African Situation Complicated by Gen. Boisdeffre's Coup d'Etat at the Zola Trial.

ARMY SUPPLANTS A REPUBLIC

Freedom of Commerce Will Be Demanded by England—Officers Sail for West Africa with Quantities of War Munitions.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—All the afternoon newspapers to-day comment upon the gravity of the West African situation.

Business on the Stock Exchange was flat, and consols were a quarter of a point lower.

A striking article in The Westminster Gazette, by William T. Stead, says:

"The news from the Niger is only serious because of the news from France. The net effect of the news from Paris to-day is that France is once more in full revolution. The Third Republic, although nominally still in situ, no longer exists. The long expected upset has arrived at last, and has arrived, almost to the very day, exactly fifty years after the Revolution of 1848. The coup d'etat of Gen. Boisdeffre differs from the coup d'etat of Napoleon III. only in the degree of brutality of its accessories.

"When the Chief of the French General Staff, the nerve centre of the gray matter of the brain which directs, controls, and governs the whole armed force of France, enters a court of law to proclaim to a jury that unless they return a verdict to his liking "the chiefs who are at the head of the army and who organize the national defense are ready to leave their task to others,' there is no longer any republican Government in France."

Next week the supplementary estimate of £130,000 for the West African expenses will be presented to the House of Commons, and an interesting debate may be expected. Probably the most vital point is not so much the possession of territory as freedom of commerce. Wherever the French have occupied the hinterland of British coast colonies, the latter have been shut out from interior trade. In the present instance the control of the Niger and the free navigation of that great waterway as an avenue of trade for the world is at stake.

Another party of thirty-six British officers and non-commissioned officers sailed to-day for West Africa, accompanied by immense quantities of war munitions.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Official utterances here on the subject of the West African troubles decry the alarmist view of the situation taken in Great Britain.

WEST AFRICAN CONTROVERSY.

The Treaty of 1890 and Its Bearing on the Hinterland Boundaries.

Ever since last Summer when the people of England became fully aware of the presence of French forces in the Lagos hinterland and the London journals had in their headlines, "How We Lose an Empire," there has been much talk of the danger of the situation in West Africa. There was constant fear both in England and in France that expeditions sent out under the auspices of the respective countries might meet in hostile array before the work of the Commissioners who are now in session in Paris to determine the boundaries of the spheres of influence could come to an agreement.

But the official dispute is of earlier date. After the British reverses in Egypt in 1886 it was realized in Downing Street that France had within a few years sent many trading expeditions armed with treaty warrants into the territory north of the Lagos country, which lies in the form of a triangle west of the Niger and bounded by that river on the east and north, on the south by Lagos, Dahomey, and Togoland, and on the west by the Volta and the French Soudan. This hinterland is commonly called Borgu. A treaty was signed Aug. 5, 1890, by the French and British Governments, which definitely settled the sphere of French influence east of the Niger to extend as far south as a line drawn from Say on the Niger to Lake Chad along the thirteenth parallel. Commissioners were ordered to be appointed to determine "the respective spheres of influence of the two countries in the region which extends to the west and to the south of the Middle and Upper Niger," namely, Borgu.

In due time Commissioners were appointed by the respective countries. They met in Paris in 1896, but in July of that year they parted company, being unable to agree upon the validity of certain treaties which appear to have been given by chiefs in the region west of the Niger to English and French agents alike. Last year the commission again assembled in Paris, but so far has come to no definite agreement about the point in question.

Within the last six months both countries have been actively engaged in occupying posts in Borgu, when in any way it could be shown that such occupancy did not interfere with the status quo. This is why the English object to the French taking possession of posts which they did not definitely hold at the time of the signing of the treaty.

CHINA AND A BRITISH LOAN.

Foreign Office Does Not Confirm the Reports that Great Britain Will Supply It.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Saturday Review confirms the report that the Chinese loan will, after all, be made by Great Britain, and says:

"We are informed that the preliminary contract has actually been signed. The delay in the fulfillment is caused by the Chinamen's joy in dallying over a bargain."

The Foreign Office does not confirm the statements of The Saturday Review.

LONDON THEATRICAL EVENTS.

Sir Henry Irving Secures the English Rights of "Cyrano de Bergerac," a Blank Verse Drama.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—There has been a decided boom at most of the theatres. The chief successes continue to be at the Court, the Haymarket, and the Criterion, and, rather unexpectedly, at Her Majesty's and at the Duke of York's, where George Edwardes produced an adaptation of "Jalouse" on Saturday, with Ellis Jeffreys and Seymour Hicks in the leading parts. It also promises to be one of the successes of the season, the Prince of Wales having set the seal of his approval upon it.

On Monday the Empire successfully produced a gorgeous ballet ingeniously representing all the London dailies and weeklies. George Alexander's production of "Much Ado About Nothing" at the St. James's on Wednesday was a triumph of stage pictures, costumes, &c., but the acting was disappointing. Mr. Alexander's Benedict was unequal in parts, and Julia Neilson's Beatrice was an unnecessary imitation of Ellen Terry. Fay Davis was unsatisfactory.

Sir Henry Irving has secured the English rights of "Cyrano de Bergerac," a blank verse romantic drama by a young Frenchman, Rostaud, who has hitherto been obscure, and which the Paris critics laud most highly. The hero is an enormously nosed knight, impersonated in the most successful manner by Coquelin.

Paul Potter is revising "The Conquerors," Mr. Alexander proposing to tone down the adversely criticised passages.

The Nottingham papers commend "Blue Jeans," which was presented there on Feb. 14 by Laura Burt.

George W. Lederer has contracted with Musgrove, the Australian manager who controls the Shaftsbury Theatre, to bring the Casino company to the Shaftsbury this Summer.

The Alhambra is negotiating with Primrose and West to participate in its programme.

M. Doumic Sails for America.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—M. Réné Doumic, the literary editor of the Revue des Deux Mondes, who is to deliver a series of lectures before the Cercle Français of Harvard University, sailed from Havre to-day on the steamship La Bretagne.

Rothschilds Sue Sir Tatton Sykes.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Rothschilds, it is announced, have commenced a suit against Sir Tatton Sykes, which, it is expected, will be as sensational as the recent action of Jay vs. Sykes.

TARIFF WAR THEIR AIM

Anti-American Agrarian Party Trying to Force the German Government's Hand.

MUST PARALYZE COMPETITION

Federation of Husbandry Threatens Antagonism in the Elections Unless Promises to Comply with Its Demands Are Given.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—By far the most important event of the week, politically, was the annual meeting of the Federation of Husbandry in this city. The Conservatives, the week before, attempted to make an amicable bargain with the Federation, whereby they would wage a joint campaign in the Reichstag and Diet elections, but at the convention the leaders of the Federation frankly declared they would not support any candidates who were not pledged to support the aims of the Federation.

Herren Diedtrich and Hahn, prominent members of the Reichstag and intimate friends of Prince Bismarck, who are known to be inspired from Friedrichsruh, boldly declared that the Federation must antagonize the Government at the coming elections unless precise promises are given to satisfy the Agrarian demands, especially in the direction of paralyzing or excluding "the constantly increasing American competition in all products of the soil, which, if it remains unchecked, will utterly ruin German agriculture, which is equivolent to ruining the whole country."

Resolutions supported by Herren Hahn, Prootz, Klapper, Kanitz, and others were adopted, to the effect that the Agrarians, no matter of what party affiliation, would support only candidates standing upon the Federation's platform. Within the ranks of the National Liberals a similar breaking up of party lines is occurring, a number of the leaders declaring they will vote only for candidates of Agrarian tendencies. Thus the pivot of the campaign is the question of supporting or antagonizing Agrarianism. The whole of the Leftists, of course, are anti-Agrarian; but they are almost assured of the support of the whole of the Rightists and that of many of the Centrists. There is a visible increase in the Agrarian strength among the Centrists, although the leaders and the Centrist press are doing their best to discourage it.

The Agrarian problem will soon be paramount in all the Legislatures of the country. There is no doubt the Agrarians are an enormously increasing factor in politics, and they are doing their best to hurry the Government into a tariff war with the United States.

In this connection, the remarks of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, the leading Agrarian organ, apropos of the news that the House of Representatives at Washington had called for the correspondence relative to American beef, fruit, horses, and adulterated German wine, are significant. The paper mentioned says:

"We sincerely hope the Americans will look thoroughly into these German measures. For one thing, they will arrive at the conclusion that Germany has dealt as leniently as possible with them. Then, we harbor the hope that the insolence of these Yankees will be so increased by the discussion of these matters in Congress that Germany will not be able to do otherwise than follow up the paper measures by more palpable ones. For this reason we do hope the Americans will go it in great style."

The Vossische Zeitung replies to this effusion, saying:

"It would be hard to unveil in a more frivolous manner the designs of the Federation of Husbandry to drive us into a tariff war, the enormous damage of which cannot be foreseen."

Following the example of the previous week, numerous members of the Reichstag, during the course of the debates, have fiercely abused the United States and its competition. Herr Roesicke declared the German Government had handled the "lice-infected" American products more tenderly than America itself, adding:

"The spectre of a tariff war with that country has had no terror for the Germans, who fear God and nothing else in the world."

A meeting of the Society of Husbandry specially called a resolution calling upon the Government to subject all American horses to six weeks' quarantine and to indelibly brand them. The society also decided to prepare statistics regarding horse raising in America.

The Government during the past week sent experts to all ports of entry and revenue stations, to assist in determining whether American fruit is infected. The officials of the United States Embassy here have not yet been informed whether the costs of the examinations will fall upon the exporters.

The press is very indignant at the fact that German nursery men have been ordered by cable to discontinue sending their products.

JAPAN'S BUDGET ESTIMATED.

It Is Placed at 229,000,000 Yen and Involves a Deficit.

VLADIVOSTOCK, Feb. 19.—The Japan Daily Mail, copies of which have been received here, state that the Japanese budget expenditure is estimated at 229,000,000 yen, involving a deficit of 17,000,000 yen.

The Kobe Herald is authority for the report that an anti-European agitation has manifested itself among the conservative elements in the Province of Mikawa and that at a meeting of native priests at Shibata hatred of Europeans was preached.

MME. MELBA'S PLANS.

Mme. Calve Appears to Delay the Signing of the Contract.

After conferences held almost every day at the Metropolitan Opera House last week between Maurice Grau and Charles Ellis regarding the engagement of Mme. Melba for her appearance in this city next season, a settlement is no nearer than it was before Mr. Grau's arrival from Europe, over a week ago. The engagement of Mme. Nordica he accomplished, but there appear to be grave doubts that Mme. Melba will sing with the Maurice Grau Opera Company next year, notwithstanding she has signed a contract to sing at Covent Garden.

From reports which come from trustworthy sources, the difficulty between Mr. Grau and Mr. Ellis, who personally represents Mme. Melba in the conferences, seems to be his desire to have an understanding with Mr. Grau for the appearance of Mme. Calvé with his company next season in Philadelphia, where it is now intended to give an extensive opera season. This proposition, as it is understood, does not meet with Mr. Grau's approval, as he intends to have a short season himself in Philadelphia, and is really the cause of the delay in completing the contract with Mme. Melba for her appearance in New York with Mr. Grau.

Yesterday Mr. Grau signed Herr Breuer to appear at Covent Garden and in this city in the Wagner operas. Herr Breuer was a member of the Damrosch & Ellis opera company during the past season in this city, and received considerable mention.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mme. Tavary, who has been singing in vaudeville in this city, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Mobile. She will be absent twelve weeks, during which time she has made a contract to sing at La Scala, Milan, in Puccini's opera, "La Boheme," the part she created. After her return to this country she will resume her contract with Mr. Keith at his Boston theatre.

The charitable sisterhood connected with the Jewish congregation of Ahavath Chesed propose to give a vaudeville performance under the direction of Mrs. Abram Bernard on Wednesday evening at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, and as the society is almost entirely dependent upon the assistance of its friends and in order to meet the pressing demands upon its benevolence they have deemed it advisable to appeal to the generosity of its supporters by the medium of this entertainment.

From the advance sale of seats for tonight's benefit, under the auspices of the Actors' Fund at Koster & Bial's, it promises to be a great success. It is hardly possible for all the talent who have volunteered their services to appear, as they number over 200, but some who are certain to appear are Clara Morris in a dramatic recitation from her own pen, Anna Held, Alice Atherton, Julie Mackey, Pauline Hall, Maggie Cline, Sam Bernard, Ezra Kendall, Rose and Fenton, "Bobby" Gaylor, Kate Davis, Edouard Remenyi, W. T. Carleton, Alice Shaw, Beaumont sisters, Walter J. Peabody, Irene Franklin, Lizzie B. Raymond, and others.

To those who are interested in illustrated lectures, E. Burton Holmes's appearance at Daly's Theatre on Thursday afternoon, when he will give the first of the Lenten series, will be a source of pleasure. Mr. Holmes is at present in Boston, where he is just closing a series of lectures at the Music Hall, which have been very successful. This is his fifth season, and his subjects are of unusual interest. For years Mr. Holmes has been an extensive traveler in countries seldom visited by the average tourist. His lectures are as follows: "The Wonders of Thessaly, from the Vale of Tempe to the Monasteries in the Air"; "Cycling Through Corsica," "The Yellowstone National Park," "The Oases of the Algerian Sahara," and "More About Japan."

DOCTORS AND LAWYERS DINE.

Annual Dinner of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence—Dr. MacArthur on McKinley.

The annual dinner of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence was held in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Covers for 100 members and guests were laid. Prominent among the guests were Supreme Court Justices S. A. Kellogg and William J. Gaynor, Commissioner John W. Keller, Tom L. Johnson, Dr. Alexander J. C. Skene, President Charles Bulkley Hubbell of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx; the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, and M. J. McCann.

Of the members, there were present Justice M. L. Stover, ex-Tax Commissioner Theodore Sutro, James P. Foster, Dr. N. E. Brill, Carl Beck, Edward Schenck, Dr. E. C. Spitzka, George W. Cotterill, D. MacLane Shaw, Dr. Holbrook Curtis, Dr. R. Lyman Parsons, Dr. David F. King, S. C. Baldwin, Justice David McAdam, Dr. Sinclair Tousey, Justice Samuel F. Maddox, Edward Lauterbach, Dr. F. Bush, and John Sabine Smith.

The President of the society, S. B. Livingstone, introduced as the first speaker Justice Kellogg, who spoke to the toast, "How to Get a Good Jury." His remarks were almost entirely of a humorous nature. "How Not to Get a Good Jury" was the toast of Justice Gaynor, who said in part:

"We have in my county of Kings about 220,000 men. We use in all the courts about 19,000 jurymen in the year. The property qualification is so slight that it scarcely excludes any one. After making deductions at least 175,000 men are available, and it is plain therefore if good jurors are not secured it is the fault of either the law or those who carry it out. The general object of the English law is to get twelve honest men in the jury box. The twelve honest intelligent men in the jury box keep government at the highest point, and when twelve others are substituted the standard is lowered until government may even tumble down. The law is ample for the making of good jurors and whatever is lacking is in the people who administer it."

The Justice said that one abuse very common here, but almost unknown outside of New York and Kings Counties, was the practice lawyers have of asking all sorts of questions and treating each juryman as if he were a thief, who had to prove his honesty before he would be allowed to sit on the case. Frequently, said he, there was a week taken to secure a jury that should be obtained in an hour. He said that the first twelve men of a venire usually would make as good a jury as any that could be obtained. "The useless, unlawful, ill-bred and insulting badgering of jurors," he said in closing, "is on the decline, and in a few years I expect to see a jury in even a capital case here in New York County impaneled in an hour or less, as is the case all over this State, and, for that matter, all over the world."

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur's toast was, "A Pulpit View of Doctors and Lawyers." After discussing this theme, he made a passing reference to the trouble in Cuba, and said: "We want no war, not even with old, bigoted, mediaeval Spain. But we do want peace—peace with honor. We have now at the head of the Nation a man at once patriotic and loyal. He will do what is right, come what may. Of that we may all be assured."

The other speakers were Tom L. Johnson, Dr. Skene, Mr. Hubbell, Mr. Keller, and Mr. McCann.

MR. AND MRS. LOW HONORED.

The Trustees of the Teachers College, on Morningside Heights, gave a reception to Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low yesterday afternoon to welcome Mr. Low as the new President of the college, which has recently been absorbed by Columbia University.

The reception was held in the library of the college, which was artistically decorated with palms and cut flowers. The guests, as they arrived, were received by Dean and Mrs. Russel, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Spencer Trask, and Mr. and Mrs. Low. Music was furnished by Lander's Orchestra, and during the afternoon Miss Emily Bowden gave selections on the organ in the chapel.

The entire building was thrown open for inspection, the kindergarten room attracting much attention and favorable comment. Refreshments were served by the ladies in the students' rooms, where the tables were decorated in pink with tulips.

Among the many guests present were Mr. and Mrs. V. Everet Macy, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Miss Hyde, Joseph Milbank, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Mrs. Peter Bryson, Peter Olney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. J. T. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Thomas Baker, Dean Emily James Smith of Barnard, Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard, the Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, William C. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. A. Blanchard Willets, the Rev. Edward B. Coe, William Barclay Parsons, and John McLean Nash.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. David King of 4 East Thirty-fifth Street entertained a party of twelve at dinner last night.

Capt. Jacob W. Miller, commander of the Naval Brigade of New York, gave a dinner party at his home, 113 East Thirtieth Street, last night.

Mrs. S. Victor Constant gave her second "at home" yesterday at 420 West Twenty-third Street. The first reception was one week before.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Cohn announce the engagement of their daughter, Etta Sophia, to Max D. Brill. At home Feb. 27 and March 6 at 49 West Ninetieth Street.

Miss Helen Gould was the guest of honor at a reception given yesterday afternoon at New Brunswick, N. J., by the Rutgers College Chapter of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. Miss Gould and her party returned to New York last night.

Mrs. J. Julio Henna of 8 West Fortieth Street held a reception yesterday afternoon. Receiving with her were Mrs. R. A. Peabody, Mrs. A. C. de la Moutte, Mrs. Sainz, Miss Brun, Miss y Barra, Miss Stagg, Miss Millet, and Miss Carpenter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Helm, Superintendents of the male and female departments of the Home for the Aged and Infirm Hebrews, on One Hundred and Fifth Street, west of Columbus Avenue, celebrated their silver wedding at the home on Wednesday. The couple have been connected with the home for more than ten years.

The alumni of the Presbyterian Hospital Training School for Nurses have formed a club and opened a home at 54 West Eighty-third Street. Last night they gave a housewarming and invited their friends to see their new home. Those who received were Miss Maxwell, Superintendent of the Training School; Miss Martin, and Miss Ambrose.

Mrs. J. T. Van Sickle of 891 West End Avenue gave a reception to "The Daughters of 1781-1815" yesterday afternoon at her home. During the afternoon a paper on the anniversary of the launching of the frigate Constitution was read by Mrs. Le Roy Smith, and vocal selections were given by Miss Grant and Miss McRae. Tea was served at 5 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Tinton Dahlgren gave a dinner last night at their residence, 20 West Fifty-sixth Street. Those around the board besides the host and hostess were Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Gen. E. C. O'Brien, Miss Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, John Q. A. Ward, Mrs. Terry, Adolph Mueller-Ury, Miss Gurnee, Col. and Mrs. Gillespie, Senator Pavey, and Miss Drexel.

The début of Miss Elizabeth K. Vingut, which took place at the home of her father, George T. Vingut, between 4 and 7 P. M., is one of the few to be chronicled in the near vicinity of Ash Wednesday. The floral decorations included American Beauty roses, palms, and lilies of the valley. Mrs. A. T. Brown, the débutante's sister, helped her receive in the afternoon. In the evening there was a cotillion between 9 and 11 o'clock.

W. J. SCANLAN DEAD.

Funeral Services at White Plains Yesterday and Interment in Calvary To-day.

Funeral services were held at White Plains yesterday for William J. Scanlan, who died in the Bloomingdale Asylum on the previous day, after a long illness. Since he became mentally incapacitated, about Christmas time in 1891, this once popular actor had been an inmate of the Bloomingdale Asylum. In recent years he became greatly emaciated and grew prematurely old. He had been confined to his bed since the Winter of 1896, and his death, therefore, was not unexpected. Mrs. Scanlan was with her unfortunate husband when he died.

William J. Scanlan was forty-two years old on the 14th inst., having been born in Springfield, Mass., in 1856. He was of Irish parentage. At the age of fourteen years he came to New York and learned the trade of hat making. His melodious voice and propensity for singing attracted the attention of a local lecturer on temperance, and at the age of sixteen years young Scanlan was engaged to accompany this lecturer on tours about the city and sing ballads in public. After awhile Scanlan got into the variety theatres and made a pronounced success. He developed a talent for song writing, composing both words and music, and in the course of his career he became the author of about 600 different pieces. His first character part was that of Teddy in Bartley Campbell's play, "My Geraldine." Mr. Scanlan next appeared as the old darky in Mr. Campbell's "White Slave," a part which he played for several seasons. Then Mr. Campbell wrote for him the play "Friend and Foe," and the young singing comedian began his successful career as a star.

It is a pathetic coincidence that both Scanlan and his early playright friend, Bartley Campbell, should have been afflicted in like manner by the loss of reason. As the author and singer of "Peek-a-boo," Scanlan achieved a notable popularity which grew in extent and financial value steadily until he was stricken suddenly during the Christmas holidays of 1891. He had produced successfully the plays "Irish Minstrel," "Shane na Laun," "Myles Aroon," and "Mavourneen." He was playing in the last-named piece under the management of Mr. Augustus Pitou, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, when he broke down.

Mr. Scanlan's wife was devoted in her attentions to him throughout his long illness. The body of the dead actor will be interred privately in Calvary Cemetery to-day.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John J. O'Neill.

John J. O'Neill, ex-member of Congress from Missouri, died yesterday at St. Louis after a long illness. He was born in St. Louis June 25, 1846, of Irish parents. He received a common school education, and during the civil war he was in the Government civil service. At the close of the war he engaged in manufacturing pursuits, and in 1872 was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives from St. Louis. He served three terms in the State Legislature, being re-elected in 1874 and 1876. Two years later he was nominated for Congress by the Workingman's Party, but withdrew. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Missouri in 1878, and the following year was elected to the Municipal Assembly of St. Louis, and re-elected in 1881.

Three years later, in 1884, he was elected a Representative from Missouri to the Forty-eighth Congress from the old Eighth District, and was re-elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-second Congresses. In the Forty-ninth Congress he introduced and secured the passage of a bill providing for the arbitration of differences between employers and employes, which gave him a National reputation. He was the Democratic nominee for the Fifty-third Congress from the Eleventh District, the State having been reapportioned. According to the returns, he received 14,902 votes, against 14,969 votes for Charles F. Joy, Republican; 241 votes for James B. Follett, Populist, and 147 votes for James H. Garrison, Prohibitionist. He contested the election on the ground of fraud and illegal voting, and was successful, taking his seat April 3, 1894.

Ezra C. Prime.

The funeral of Ezra C. Prime, who died on Thursday at the Long Island Home, in Amityville, will take place to-day in Huntington. Mr. Prime was born in New York Dec. 20, 1810, and moved to Huntington in 1814 with his parents. When sixteen years old he was bound out to a thimble-maker, George W. Platt, uncle of United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, in New York.

After leaving the trade he formed a partnership with John Boshore and started in as a boss thimble manufacturer. In 1836 his health began to fail through too close application to his business. He decided to return to Huntington, and established a business in Huntington. At the time of his death he was the oldest thimble manufacturer in the United States, the business having been carried on during his absence from home by his sons.

Mr. Prime was an Abolitionist. He was twice married. In 1833, Mr. Prime's health giving out again, he sought a home at the Long Island Home, Amityville. He leaves a large estate, mostly real property.

The Rev. Dr. John H. Knowles.

The Rev. Dr. John H. Knowles died suddenly yesterday morning of heart failure at the home of his friend H. W. Quinn, 70 West Sixty-eighth Street, where he was making a short visit. He was born in New Jersey sixty-eight years ago, and had been a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-eight years, holding pastorates in Buffalo, Batavia, and several

Happenings in and About Brooklyn.

TAMMANY AND BROOKLYN

McLaughlin's Organization, It Is Reported, Will Be Crushed If It Revolts.

MOFFETT MUST BEND OR BREAK

No Change in the Situation Brought About by the Appointment of Milne, a Republican.

Tammany Hall, as usual, has all the best of it in the seemingly hopeless fight that is being waged against it by the Willoughby Street contingent in Brooklyn, and which was brought to an acute crisis by the efforts of Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply Moffett of Brooklyn to force Peter Milne out of the office to which he had previously recommended him. Milne, if not actually working, is reporting for duty every day as Chief of the Bureau of Water Distribution, and he will figure on the pay roll as the incumbent of that office.

Commissioner Dalton, in his usual mild way, says nothing, except to reiterate his position in the matter and refuse to discuss its political significance, but with his Deputy it is different. The powers that be in Tammany Hall are angry that he, practically in the position of a subordinate, should assume to take to himself powers that he will never be allowed to exercise, and it was plainly stated yesterday by persons "on the inside," that Deputy Commissioner Moffett would either bend or break, whether he has Senator McCarren and Willoughby Street behind him or not.

Ominous Growls of the Tiger.

The holders of patronage, Controller Coler, President York, and Bridge Commissioner Shea are closer to Tammany Hall than ever, and take their orders without a murmur. Therefore, the Tiger growls in a particularly vigorous way when he finds that his plans are being interfered with by persons who were never for a moment considered to be "in the running." It was asserted yesterday that, should McLaughlin join with McCarren and Moffett in opposing Tammany, vigorous steps would be taken effectually to crush the Brooklyn organization. Ordinarily Tammany is satisfied to allow the Brooklyn organization to exist, but it can do so only as a branch of Tammany Hall, which at all hazards means to be the dominant power.

Many persons found much amusement yesterday in Mr. Moffett's attitude. If Milne is backed by Tammany Hall or is to be kept in the field from a matter of principle, the fighting Deputy Commissioner has no more show of carrying his point than he has of holding his own place if he does not bend his knee. The conviction is being rapidly forced upon persons who thought that they understood the situation that Mr. Milne was and is a great deal closer to Tammany than the wise ones had any idea of. He was a power in the Wells-Woodward faction in the last campaign, and whether there has been a post-election understanding is only surmised. In any event, it is not denied, even by Mr. Moffett himself, that he strongly recommended Milne for the place of Chief Engineer, and then tried to abolish the post.

Mr. Moffett's Change of Front.

It was openly said yesterday that when Moffett first asked for Milne's transfer he did so at the behest of Tammany, that he later abolished the post to which Milne had been assigned when Willoughby Street brought its pressure to bear, and that he violently opposed Milne's assignment to the place of Chief of Water Supply when it was pointed out to him that Harry Hawke, who is one of Willoughby Street's strongest adherents, was a candidate for the place. Moffett's change of front from recommending Milne as the ablest man available to giving currency to the story that he is not even an engineer is also strongly commented on.

Mr. Moffett declined yesterday to say anything further about the situation, and if he has receded in any manner from the stand he took several days ago he will not admit it. At the same time he also declines to reiterate his fighting talk, and the suspicion is spreading in many quarters that the Deputy Commissioner has received an ultimatum and has been warned against too strongly expresing his views.

Senator McCarren repeated yesterday that he thought Mr. Moffett was right not to allow Milne to be forced on him. When asked about the rumored conference between him, Mayor Van Wyck, and Mr. Croker, the Senator said merely that he had no appointment with either of the persons named. The Senator is going to Albany to-morrow, and will have an interview with ex-Senator Hill, a fact which is not calculated to endear him to the powers of Tammany Hall.

No Change, Says Mr. Dalton.

Commissioner Dalton said that matters were in exactly the same condition as heretofore. He refused to say whether or not he had had any intimation from his deputy that he would resign, and denied that there was any truth in the rumor that he had asked for Mr. Moffett's resignation. Commissioner Dalton has insisted all along that the question at issue was in the hands of Chief Engineer Birdsall, and Mr. Moffett has also said that the place assigned to Milne was that of Water Purveyor, and had always been held by a plumber. Chief Engineer Birdsall was questioned on these points yesterday.

"How is it that an engineer has been put to do the work usually attended to by a plumber?" he was asked.

"The work that Mr. Milne has been assigned to do is such as only an engineer can take proper care of," was the reply.

"But it is asserted that Mr. Milne is not an engineer; if this is true, why does he get the place?"

Mr. Birdsall was disconcerted, and while practically acknowledging that Mr. Milne was not an engineer, he said he was still one of the ablest men in the department. He said he had no intention of removing Mr. Milne, whose political affiliations had not entered into the question. If Mr. Milne's status as an engineer is in question, this will account for the dark hints thrown out by Mr. Moffett several days ago that he had something up his sleeve to bring Commissioner Dalton around, and that he would show that the Brooklyn Water Department had heretofore been a sort of school for young engineers, who did the work that the high officials were paid for.

SURGEON'S FINGER AMPUTATED.

Dr. Graves Suffered from Blood Poisoning After an Operation.

After suffering for several weeks from blood poisoning, as the result of performing an operation, Dr. Richard S. Graves, house surgeon at St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, was obliged to have the index finger of his left hand amputated. Some time ago Leonard Jerome, a cousin of Lady Randolph Churchill, was run over by a Long Island Railroad train at Woodhull Park. Both legs were crushed, and Jerome was taken to the hospital, where, in the hope of saving his life, the surgeons amputated both legs. The operation, however, failed of its purpose, and Jerome died the following day.

During the operation a needle which Dr. Graves was holding slipped and pricked his finger. Symptoms of blood poisoning soon appeared, and Dr. Graves's case became so serious that it was necessary to split the hand open on both sides. In spite of this operation, the inflammation increased, and on Thursday last amputation became necessary.

A Dinner to Collector Bidwell.

A complimentary dinner was given to Collector George R. Bidwell last night at the Hotel Endicott, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, by a number of his friends. Covers were laid for 150 persons. At the guests' table with Collector Bidwell sat J. Walter Spalding, Theron G. Strong, J. W. Vrooman, Edward Lauterbach, James M. E. O'Grady, Lemuel E. Quigg, W. D. Howell, Wilbur F. Wakeman, S. C. Croft, the Rev. Dr. J. M. King, W. M. Cohen, and Robert Sharkey.

RAILROAD AND A DAMAGE SUIT.

A Brooklyn Heights ex-Employe Alleges the Company Treated Him Well for His Testimony.

A verdict for $25,000 damages was given yesterday in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. John J. Read, a contractor, was killed on Aug. 23, 1895, by a Bensonhurst car, which came in collision with his carriage. His widow brought an action against the company.

A peculiar feature of the case was the fact that James G. Elliott, the motorman, and Walker A. Sarles, the conductor, testified against the company, and that Elliott, in his testimony, gave a circumstantial account of the devices by which the company tried to prevent him from testifying. Both testified that their car was going at from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour when it struck Read's carriage, and that it ran nearly 300 feet before it could be stopped.

Elliott was in Boston until Monday last. He is not now working for the company. On Friday, Elliott testified, one of the company's employes named Bolen was sent to Boston to induce him to return to Brooklyn. Bolen met Elliott on Saturday and struck up a friendship with him. He took Bolen around Boston on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, bought him a pair of shoes, and treated him like a prince. Then he broached the subject of returning to Brooklyn, saying that the company would pay all expenses and give him $50 for his trouble, and Elliott, expanding under the generous treatment he had received, agreed to go. They arrived in Brooklyn on Tuesday morning and went to the company's office, where Elliott met Mr. Dyer, the head of the claim department. Mr. Dyer expressed the kindliest interest in Elliott's welfare, inquired after his health, and said a number of complimentary things. He then brought up the subject of the damage suit, and reminded Elliott that President Rossiter, who had furnished bail for him when he was arrested, could surrender him at any time. Elliott looked frightened, and Dyer hastened to explain that Mr. Rossiter's kindness of heart would not permit him to do such a thing.

Elliott waited till Dyer had finished and then told him squarely that he would go to court and tell the truth. He then left the office, and Bolen, he says, came out after him and urged him to go back. He refused.

Bolen was called to the stand, and admitted that he had bought shoes for Elliott and treated him pleasantly. He denied having said anything about $50. During their peregrinations around Boston they had taken in nothing but the Boston Common, some kinetoscopes, and some of the large buildings, but the company's lawyers footed the bill. Mr. Dyer admitted having treated Elliott with great consideration and having mentioned the subject of Mr. Rossiter and the bail bond.

BROOKLYN'S "GIANT" SQUAD.

The Street Crossing and Bridge Details to Go on Duty To-morrow.

Chief McCullagh announced yesterday that Brooklyn's squad of big men for the principal crossings of Fulton and other streets will go on duty to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. All the men will be six-footers or over. Besides these officers there will be more men at the bridge entrances. Four men will do duty at the Brooklyn and ten "giants" will be at the New York end. Two men will be stationed at the trolley crossing, two men in the big space on the platform leading to the entrance to the elevated road, two men on the platform where the cable cars are boarded, one man on the bridge over Park Row and three men on the Park Row crossing.

Chief McCullagh says that as complaints have been made of trucks blocking the trolley cars on the bridge, several men will be placed on the roadways to prevent this.

TO LAY A CORNERSTONE.

That of the German Presbyterian Church to be Laid Tuesday.

The cornerstone of the German Presbyterian Ebenezer Church, at Stockholm Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn, will be laid on Tuesday by the pastor, the Rev. C. C. Jaeger. Invitations have been extended to all the prominent divines of the Presbyterian Church in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, and the Faculty of the Bloomfield (N. J.) Seminary to participate in the ceremonies.

The church, when completed, will be 40 by 70 feet, with an annex 20 by 11 feet. The steeple will have a height of over 150 feet above the ground. The structure will be of frame, with a seating capacity of 500. The Sunday school room in the annex will accommodate 700 pupils. The estimated cost of the new edifice is $16,000, of which $7,000 has been advanced by the German Savings Bank of Williamsburg, upon a mortgage.

The church society was organized Dec. 10, 1882. The Rev. C. C. Jaeger, the present pastor, was appointed by the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church to organize a church society in that section of Brooklyn, which was thickly populated with Germans. Mr. Jaeger hired a hall at 120 Wyckoff Avenue, and after a few months succeeded in organizing a society, and meetings have been held there ever since upon Sundays. For a long time Mr. Jaeger was compelled to work without a salary, trusting to the liberality of his parishioners, who at that time were comprised chiefly of poor people. Through his untiring efforts the congregation increased rapidly, and a fund was started for the erection of an edifice. A year ago a plot of ground was purchased on Stockholm Street, 80 by 100 feet. The congregation at the present time numbers 110 and the Sunday school 425.

DEPUTY TAX COMMISSIONERS.

Nine Democrats Appointed for Brooklyn, with Nothing to Do Until September.

The Tax Commission held a meeting yesterday and appointed these Deputy Commissioners for the Borough of Brooklyn: Robert E. L. Howe, salary $3,250; John Schliemann, Michael Ryan, and G. H. Lindsay, at $3,000; Joseph H. McGowan, Thomas F. Larkin, Isaac S. Forster, and James P. Farrell, at $2,750, and Philip Kinkel, Clinton De Witt George, T. Craigin, Eden I. Newman, and W. S. Pickard, at $2,500.

A resolution was adopted that the salaries of the Deputy Commissioners be regulated according to efficiency, length of service, and importance of district, as follows: Grade 1, salary $3,250 and over; 2, $3,000; 3, $2,750; 4, $2,500, and 5, $2,000 and under.

The appointments made yesterday are only temporary. Under the present civil service laws the places are in the competitive list. The men are all organization Democrats.

Section 889 of the charter, defining the duty of Deputy Tax Commissioners, says that under the direction of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, they shall assess all the taxable property in the several districts that may be assigned to them. The concluding words of the section say that "such deputies shall commence to assess real and personal estate on the first Tuesday of September in each and every year." From now until September there is nothing for the Deputy Commissioners to do.

The deputies for the old City of New York are protected from removal by the civil service regulations. The new rules, it is said, take them out of the classified lists.

Free Lectures at Columbia.

The Department of Germanic Languages of Columbia University has announced a course of five lectures to be given in Schermerhorn Hall. The lectures will be delivered in German, and are free. They will be as follows: March 1—Dr. Joseph H. Senner, formerly United States Commissioner of Immigration, "The Immigrant Question in America." March 8—The Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil of Temple Emanu-El, "Schiller's Song of the Bell." March 15—Prof. Isidor Keller of the Normal College, "The Modern German Drama." March 22—Heinrich Conried, manager of the Irving Place Theatre, "The Stage." March 29—Louis von Eltz, "Two Austrian Poets."

Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club.

The annual dinner of the Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club of New Rochelle was held at Browne's chop house last night. Forty-five covers were laid. Toasts were responded to by the flag officers of the club as well as by several guests. The club's annual regatta, which will open the season on Long Island Sound, has been fixed for Saturday, May 14.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Yard-wide Percales, assortment, light, medium and dark; the 12½c. kind on Monday at 8c. per yard.

Silk stripe effect Printed Etamine Challies, half wool, intrinsic value 25c., sale price 12c. per yard.

New Organdies, carreaux and silk ray effect, printed in 25 different designs, all new and exclusive, at 29c., 35c. and 37½c. per yard.

Imported Madras Suiting, a new fabric for Summer wear, in checks, plaids, stripes and Jacquard effects, 36 inches wide, at 25c. per yard.

New Black and Navy Ground Figured Sateen, 32 inches wide at 10c. per yard; value 16c.

A Few Leaders in our

LINING DEPARTMENT.

All colors kid finish Cambrics at 3c. per yard.

Yard wide fast black Rustle Lining, a regular 12½c. kind at 9c. per yard.

Black Back Figured Twills, good assortment of patterns at 10c. per yard, usually 15c.

Percalines, yard wide, all colors, at 10c. per yard, instead of 15c.

Yard wide Colored and Fast Black Sateen, a regular 25c. quality at 15c. per yard.

Black Back Figured Percaline, the 25c. kind, on Monday at 16c. per yard.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

All-Linen Hemstitch Effect Damask Napkins at $1.59, $2.00, $2.25 and $3.25 per dozen.

All Linen Crashes, full bleached, 18 and 20 inches wide, at 8c., 10c. and 12½c. per yard.

Hemstitch effect Linen Huck Towels, with colored borders, 19x38 size at 16c. each or $1.85 per dozen.

Table Damask Covers, all linen, full bleached, with colored borders, 8x12 size, value $1.95, extra special for Monday, $1.29 each.

"GOOD THINGS TO EAT"

At Brooklyn's Finest Grocery Department.

Monday's Specials.

EDAM CHEESE, finest quality, 73c.

PINEAPPLE CHEESE, very rich, 39c.

ASPARAGUS, white, peeled, glass jar, 35c.

BISMARCK HERRING, quart can, 35c.

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE, pint bottle, 27c.

PIMIENTOS MORRONES, fine for chicken fricasse, can 25c.

WHITE WAX CHERRIES, superior quality, glass jar, 25c.

STRINGLESS BEANS, extra small, glass jar, 20c.

SUGAR CORN, white and very tender, glass jar, 20c.

TOMATOES, fancy quality, glass jar, 18c.

SWEET ORANGE OR GRAPE FRUIT MARMALADE, jar, 14c.

WHITE ONIONS, spiced, extra fine, bottle, 12c.

MACARONI or SPEGHETTI, fine Italian, pound, 8c.

CRANBERRIES, Cape Cod variety, quart, 7c.

DATES, new goods, extra quality, pound, 5c.

HAMS—SPECIAL—HAMS.

Mild Flavor. Sugar Cured. Well smoked.

Our Hams guaranteed to please the most exacting palates, pound, 10c.

JAMAICA ORANGES, large and very sweet, dozen, 25c.

PEAS, Early June, sweet and tender, can, 7c.; dozen, 75c.; case 2 dozen, $1.55.

CORN, Creamery White, fine flavor, can, 8c.; dozen, 90c.; case 2 dozen $1.75.

FRENCH PEAS, good quality, to close out lot, can 10c.

ARABOGA COFFEE. "Digestion waits on pleasure as you sip." In the bean, granulated or pulverized, pound 30c.

HIGH GRADE TEAS, noted for purity and delicious flavor, all kinds, pound 40c. Send for sample.

FIRST PRIZE PRINT BUTTER. None eat it but to praise. The best quality obtainable. Pound 25c.

"GOOD THINGS TO EAT," for February; contains Mrs. Sarah Tyson Rorer's recipes given here at cooking lecture. Price list and household information. Free at Groceries Department, Fourth Floor.

THESE ARE BARGAINS

And we advise an early call.

BARGAIN No. 1—Ladies' Cloth Jackets sent to us by a prominent manufacturer who needed money, the prices placed on them hardly pays for the tailor's work alone, they are worth from $12.00 to $25.00; the price they will be sold by us is $7.49.

BARGAIN No. 2—Just 20 Very Fine Velvet Shirt Waists, plain and tucked fronts, yoke back, lined throughout with good lining, the price we offer them at about half what they were selling, $3.98 and $4.50.

BARGAIN No. 3—About 22 Ladies' Spring Suits, different styles of makes and materials, reefer and fly-front jackets, skirts very full, made expressly for present wear, take your choice at $5.98.

BARGAIN No. 4—100 dozen Ladies' Very Fine Wrappers, made of excellent quality cambric and percale, fancy braid trimming on yoke, separate waist lining, skirts very wide, for Monday only 84c.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Third Floor.

Don't miss Monday's Specials in Upholsteries. These are every one Actual Bargains; real values are truthfully stated on every item.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, new effects, 3 yards long, full width, real value $1.00; special 79c. pair.

100 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, extra width, real value $1.50 to $2.00; all on sale Monday at $1.10 pair.

Portieres of Heavy Ribbed Tapestry, in a full line of colorings, extra value at $4.95; our regular price for Monday's sale only $3.98 pair.

Odd pairs of Tapestry and Chenille Portieres at half regular prices, prices were $2.75 to $14.00; to close $1.38 to $7.00 pair.

One lot of Corduroy and Velvets, both plain and figured, value 75c.; special for Monday 49c. yard.

Furniture Re-upholstered, Shades, Awnings and Slip Covers made to order.

BLANKETS AND BED SPREADS

Third Floor.

Positive Bargains for Monday's Selling Only.

Wool Fleece Blankets, 10-4 size, special 35c. pair.

Heavy Wool Finish Blankets, 11-4 size, white or gray, weight 4½ lbs., real value $1.50, special 98c. pair.

Fine California Blankets, extra fine, all wool filling, on fine cotton warp, 11-4 size, value $6.50, special $5.39 pair.

Full Size Bed Spreads, Marseilles patterns, hemmed ready for use, special 39c. each.

Large Size Fine Crochet Bed Spreads, actually worth $1.19, special for Monday 79c. each.

Extra fine and heavy quality Real Marseilles Bed Spreads, actually worth $3.00, special $1.98 each.

Bargain in Washstand Doylies.

Washstand Doylie Sets, they consist of four round and two oblong doylies, six in all. They were formerly retailed for 50c. a set; we have them on a bargain table and intend to close them out rapidly at 10c. per sent.

STAMPED BUREAU SCARFS.

25 dozen of Stamped Bureau Scarfs, 18x54 inches, open work and knotted fringe, a great bargain, 25c. each.

PERFUMERY SPECIAL.

French Violet Toilet Water.

Monday we shall place on bargain table five gross of this Toilet Water and offer it at the very low price of 25c. a bottle. The bottle contains exactly four ounces.

SHOES. SHOES.

Special Prices for Monday.

A $3.00 Ladies' Shoe Monday $1.95.

In the following assortments, in button and lace:

Widths B to E, sizes 2½ to 7, vici kid, and cloth tops, on the coin, loud, or common sense last, box, calf and heavy dongola, patent leather, with cloth tops, your choice Monday $1.95.

A $2.50 Ladies' Shoes $1.49; in fine kid and cloth tops, button and lace, widths C to E.

Ladies' $1.25 Oxford Ties 69c.; fine kid with patent leather tips, sizes 2½ to 4½.

Misses' $1.50 Kid Shoes, 98c.; coin toes, button and lace, width C to E, sizes 11 to 2.

Boys' $1.50 Calf Lace Shoes $1.19; sizes 2½ to 5½.

REDUCED FARE FOR MERCHANTS.

Cut-Rate Tickets for Those Attending the Association's Meetings.

Reduced-rate railroad tickets for those attending the series of meetings of merchants in this city beginning to-morrow and lasting a week, which were granted by the Central Passenger Association, are now on sale. The territory covered by the Central Passenger Association extends from Chicago and St. Louis east to Buffalo, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Washington, and includes towns and cities in Northern Kentucky and along the Chesapeake and Ohio Road and north to Canada. It is required under the stipulation that the tickets be good for return for three days after the meetings, exclusive of Sundays.

A number of merchants who will attend have already come to New York. Papers of moment to the business community will be read at the sessions, which will be held at the rooms of the Merchants' Association, the first one by Lewis Windmiller on the subject of river and harbor improvements. Other subjects of interest will be discussed, and it is expected there will be a large attendance of merchants from the West and South.

ONE SAILOR KILLS ANOTHER.

Two Old Tars Engage in a Supposedly Friendly Struggle.

What is said to have been a friendly test of strength between two old sailors resulted in the killing of one opposite Sailors' Snug Harbor, at New Brighton, Friday night, and the arrest of the other yesterday morning.

The dead man is Robert Mack, aged about seventy years, a former inmate of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, who of late had been stopping at Taylor's Hotel, near the Sailors' Home. The man who is accused of having killed him is Henry Wilkins, sixty-eight years of age, an inmate of Snug Harbor.

Wilkins left the Snug Harbor last evening and went into the saloon kept by Mrs. Taylor. Mack was there, and so were a number of other sailors. They had several drinks, and discussed the loss of the Maine. The conversation turned to the powers of the men, and finally Wilkins and Mack took hold of each other to see which was the stronger.

Wilkins, it is alleged, gave Mack a push which sent him through the door of the saloon. In falling, Mack's head struck against the stone steps leading into the saloon. He was unconscious when picked up, and died shortly afterward. His skull was fractured.

It is alleged that there was bad feeling between Wilkins and Mack, but this Wilkins denies. He said he had no intention of harming Mack.

A Masked Ball for Charity.

The annual ball of the Fraternal Benevolent Association will be held at the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, Tuesday evening. The proceeds will be given to charitable purposes. Fifteen prizes will be given for best masks and fancy costumes.

THE EVOLUTION OF MAN.

Prof. Shaler of Harvard Before the Comparative Literature Society.

The third of the Saturday morning conferences of the Comparative Literature Society upon "The Dawn of Literature" was held yesterday morning in the Carnegie Lyceum. Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard University delivered the address, choosing for his theme, "Nature and Man." He said that to determine man's attitude toward nature it was at first necessary to find out what made primitive man, from whom the human race descended, a self-conscious creature—in other words, a being with an intelligent understanding of himself and his superiority over the brutes and inanimate things.

As yet, Prof. Shaler said, this had been the subject of little study and observation. While rejecting Huxley's contention that animals were mere automatons, yet it was important in relation to man. Supposing that primitive man was really automatic, living with no idea why he did live or what his surroundings meant, then it was very important to come to a conclusion concerning what elements in his nature induced him to contemplate himself as he does to-day. Of course, the speaker said, the progress to the present high state of self-consciousness was necessarily gradual.

The propensities in primitive man's nature which predominated were fear and sympathy, and these qualities were responsible for his graduation from the automatic state. Fear was created by nervous anticipation in regard to the forces of nature, and with the ingenuity which was a primary part of him he sought means to protect himself from harm. Thus he contrived his abode to sheiter him from the elements and weapons to protect him from the wild animals. The solicitude of fear went hand in hand with sympathy for his kind, who were able to contrive as he was, and after a very long period of time man, through fear and sympathy, was brought to a position above all his surroundings, and he became conscious of it. He became rational, and by force of reason improved his condition.

He was brought to believe finally in a supernatural power greater than his own. Man came out of a primitive world to his present high place. Man as a distinct being was an inhabitant of all the earth, Prof. Shaler said, which was not true of other species of animals. Furthermore, judging him by his literature in all countries, it was found that he was the same, essentially, everywhere. The poetry of Greece might be greater than that of Scotland, yet the motives, the sentiments, and the underlying causes for its production were the same.

The theory held by some that man is what conditions made him, or, as they say in Germany, "man is what he eats," should be abandoned. The evidence was lacking that climate or food had any direct or important influence on his destiny.

OPERATORS WILL COMPETE.

Knights of the Key to Meet in Tournament Next May.

Telegraph operators will have an opportunity some time in May to compete for honors and prizes by an adept use of the key. A tournament will be held under the auspices of the New York Electrical Society in Madison Square Garden, and all who are ambitious will be allowed to enter the lists. The affair will be under the management of Frederick Catlin, who has been called "the father of telegraph tournaments," and who has managed all the contests of this nature in New York since 1886.

James D. Reid will be Chairman of the bouts, and he will be assisted by J. B. Taltavall. Mr. Catlin is of the opinion that records will be smashed for accurate and rapid work. One of the features will be a typewriter receiving contest. Among the prizes will be a golden key.

THE POINDEXTER INQUIRY.

The Officer's Peculiar Ideas on the Use of Salt Suggested It.

The Board of Army Officers appointed by the Surgeon General at Washington to inquire and pass upon the mental and physical condition of Assistant Surgeon Jefferson D. Poindexter, now stationed at Fort Hamilton, with the Fifth Artillery, held another executive meeting yesterday in the United States Army Building, in Whitehall Street.

The reason assigned as to the cause which brought about the inquiry is that Capt. Poindexter, in a recent communication addressed to the Surgeon General, tried to demonstrate that as a mineral product salt is injurious to the human system, and advised professionally against its use in the United States Army. Capt. Poindexter, in the same communication, contended that abstinence from saline eatables would prevent chronic diseases.

The examining board will remain in session several days before passing upon Capt. Poindexter's condition.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Martinus Sieveking,

the famous Dutch Pianist, writes from Paris of the

WISSNER PIANO:

"You have reached the highest perfection in modern Piano building, and upon my return to America next Fall I shall use the Wissner Piano at all my concerts."

Can a higher compliment than this be paid to a piano?

539 Fulton St., Brooklyn

WISSNER HALL, 294-296-298 Fulton St.

Factory Warerooms, 552 to 558 State St., cor. Flatbush Av.

WISSNER HALL, 611 Broad St., Newark.

80 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert," 193 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Friedrich der Grosse.....Thurs., Mch. 3, Noon
Bremen.....Thurs., Mch. 31, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems.....Feb. 26, 10 AM | Kai. Wm. II. Mch. 19, 10 AM
Saale.....Mch. 5, 10 AM | Fulda...Mch. 26, 10 AM
Werra...Mch. 12, 10 AM | Ems.....Apl. 2, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin Screw Express Line from New York to Cherbourg.

(Paris,) Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM
Normannia, Mch. 24, 9 AM | Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM | Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
Twin Screw Mail Service, N. Y.—Hamburg direct.
Prussia....Feb. 26, 9 AM | Phoenicia...Mch. 19, 3 PM
Pretoria....Mch. 5, 3 PM | Pennsylv'a. Mch. 26, 8 AM
Patria....Mch. 12, 8 AM | Palatia.....Apr. 9, 7 AM
First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITTSBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.

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10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:20 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday, for Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED, Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily.—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division: and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily.—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Thousand Islands.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:35 train.

9:

STATE TEACHERS' DINNER

Graduates of Normal Schools Hear State Superintendent Skinner Speak.

QUESTION OF EXAMINATIONS

He Says the Law Is Responsible for a Paradoxical Condition of Affairs—He Condemns "Yellow Journalism."

The Association of Graduates of State Normal Schools held their annual meeting and their annual dinner at the Hotel St. Denis last night. There were about 175 persons present, and after the dinner, the meeting, and the speeches, there was an hour of dancing.

President J. Frank, Wright, Principal of Grammar School No. 7, in the Borough of Manhattan, presided. The diners were about equally divided as to sex. After the dinner an election was held, which resulted as follows:

Erwin H. Schuyler, Principal of the West Fifty-ninth Street School and graduate of Albany Normal School, President; Henry W. Saxe, graduate of Oswego Normal School, First Vice President; John C. Rockwell, Superintendent of Schools at Portchester, N. Y., and graduate of Potsdam Normal School, Second Vice President; Dr. D. P. Austin, State Normal College, Secretary and Treasurer.

C. R. Skinner Introduced.

President Wright, in introducing the first speaker, who was Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, said that he would answer the question that has been bothering Normal School graduates for some time: "Why are not Normal School graduates allowed to teach in the schools of New York City without being subjected to a special examination by the local educational authorities, when their graduation certificate specifically states that the holder is entitled to teach in any school in the State?"

Superintendent Skinner said a great many things before he attempted to answer the question. He lauded our State educational system, saying it was the greatest in the world!

"The greatest agency in education is a good teacher, and the next greatest is a good Superintendent. Just as soon as the Boards of Education are content to let the teachers teach and the Superintendents superintend we will have all that can be desired. The Boards of Education have all they can do to provide the means of educating the young in the way of giving us new schoolhouses, and they should leave the teachers and Superintendents to their particular spheres.

"The State office was recently in receipt of a petition from the teachers of one of the boroughs of this city asking that their wages might be paid, for they have received nothing since last October. This is the result of 'Pat' Gleasonism.

State Law Violated.

"You might just as well expect to get good teachers out of Hades as expect good results from schools run in this way. I understand that in another great borough salaries have been held up for two months. The Board of Education of the city that did this violated a State law in not making provision for the teachers' salaries."

The speaker then paid his respects to "yellow journalism," and said that the paper which by a cartoon had said that the State educational office sold certificates to teach did not reach the level of his contempt, and that such action represented the "lowest tide of saffron-hued journalism."

He alluded to the condition of educational affairs in Richmond County, and said that, while he had been against consolidation, he had become reconciled to it since it removed from his direct supervision the schools of that borough.

In answering the question which had been made the text of his speech, he said the law was responsible for the paradoxical condition of affairs which gave a normal school graduate a certificate to teach in any school in the State, and then empowered Boards of Education of cities to specially ascertain the qualifications of candidates for teachers' positions. He added that there were over thirty cities in the State which had failed to take advantage of this law.

Other speakers at the dinner were Miss Emily A. Rice, who spoke in memoriam of the late Prof. De Volson Wood of Stevens Institute; Dr. Cheney, who spoke for the Cortland Normal School; Dr. Louis A. Coffin, Potsdam Normal School; Miss Eleanor A. Parsons, Buffalo Normal School; Prof. Elijah Clark, President of the New York Teachers' Association, who spoke for the New York schools; Judge John L. Johnson of Newark, who spoke for the Albany Normal School, and William J. Milne, President of the State Normal College at Albany.

Miss Henrietta T. Darling of Fredonia sang and Miss M. Adelaide Austin recited.

THE CARTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Coming to This City from Savannah to Take Evidence.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 19.—The Carter court-martial will leave Savannah for New York on Wednesday. After taking evidence there for two or three days the court will return to Savannah and remain until the session closes.

A. S. Cooper and J. T. Gallagher, the former bookkeeper of the Atlantic Contracting Company, were the only witnesses before the court to-day. They gave evidence for the Government.

MURDER IN DOC RUN, PENN.

A Mulatto Kills His Bride and Feigns Insanity.

WESTCHESTER, Penn., Feb. 19.—Ella Preston was brutally murdered at her home near Doc Run yesterday by her husband, Jonas Preston, Jr. The couple are mulattos, and about twenty-three years of age. They had been married only six months. The locality where the murder was committed is in a remote section of the county, and, there being no telegraph or telephone connection, the crime did not become known here until to-day. Preston, who has been arrested, says he had a quarrel with his wife, but does not know why he committed the crime. He feigns insanity.

PASSENGER TRAINS COLLIDE.

One Man Killed and Others Injured Near Rockford, Ill.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 19.—Two passenger trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road came into collision during a blinding snowstorm this afternoon, resulting in one death and the injury to a score or more persons. The accident occurred in a deep cut six miles south of Rockford and both engines were demolished.

The dead engineer is R. C. Tilden. The injured are Conductor Kelly of Quincy, arm broken, internal injuries; may die; Fireman George Stevenson and T. Davis, both thrown from cab, seriously injured internally. Other trainmen were slightly hurt, and twenty passengers received bruises and cuts, but none was seriously hurt.

Mr. Welles May Be In This City.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 19.—Dr. J. H. Cooley, the proprietor of the sanitarium in North Plainfield, from which place ex-Police Commissioner Leonard R. Welles of Brooklyn disappeared on Wednesday afternoon, is of the opinion that Mr. Welles is in New York. Dr. Cooley said to-day that he received a telephone message from a man in Caldwell, who informed him that on Thursday last a man answering the description of Mr. Welles boarded a Greenwood Lake Railroad train in Caldwell for New York. Dr. Cooley said he had informed Mrs. Welles this morning of the message received.

No Death in Family for Fifty Years.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Frederick M. Burton and wife celebrated to-day their golden wedding What rendered the occasion remarkable is the fact that their twelve children and many grandchildren are all living, there never having been a death in the family since the old couple were married. Mr. Burton is seventy-seven and Mrs. Burton seventy-three. The combined ages of the family are 618 years, and every member of it is in the best of health.

LEXOW FINDS NO HARMONY.

The Senator Has a Conference with Independent Republicans Without Result.

Senator Clarence Lexow worked hard for five hours yesterday in an attempt to get the representatives of the independent Republican organizations, who met at his office, to swing around and take the view held by the Republican machine of the so-called compromise primary reform bill, which he had prepared. He failed to gain his point, however, and went back to Nyack last night, not willing to admit defeat, but not sanguine of final success. At the primary bill caucus in Albany on Thursday night the bill, as has been told in THE NEW YORK TIMES, was discussed and the demands of the independents were considered.

There gathered in Senator Lexow's office yesterday morning at 10 o'clock John R. Hazel, Assemblyman Hill of Buffalo, W. H. Hotchkiss, B. F. Blair, Senator Pavey, Assemblyman Laimbeer, and Elihu Root. Senator Brush, who it is said has been won over by the machine; Senator Ford, who helped to draft the bill which was under discussion, and Chairman Quigg of the Republican County Committee were absent, and the fact that neither of the last two was present occasioned some surprise.

While Senator Lexow is, of course, a machine man, he said that he had not received any instructions from his organization, and could therefore not act for it. He could listen to suggestions, he explained, but was not empowered to make any concessions. Nevertheless, he was open to receive any concessions which the independents might care to make, but he found that he could obtain little in that direction, and it was learned after the conference that late in the session he was willing to listen to any suggestion, and seemed favorably disposed to many of those offered.

One of the concessions to the independents at the conference in Albany on Thursday night was the advocacy of the Kentucky primary system, which provides for enrollment by official Boards of Election Inspectors on registration days. The members of yesterday's conference, however, were much surprised to find that this concession, as well as a number of others which were made at the Albany conference, was missing in the compromise bill offered them yesterday by Senator Lexow. The organization is decidedly opposed to the Kentucky system, declaring that it attacks the secrecy of the ballot.

The independents yesterday found that the Lexow compromise bill had been modeled closely on the lines of the original Quigg-Ford bill, and as that is the organization bill, they decided not to concede a single point, and to refuse to entertain the proposition to give the bill their support.

The independents will probably now pin their faith either to the bill which the sub-committee of the Union League Club is at work on, or the one that is being prepared by Seth Low, Gen. Wager Swayne, W. H. Kenyon, James S. Lehmaier, and Chase Mellen for the Committee of Fifty-three.

SOUTHERN GOVERNORSHIPS.

New Candidates Appear in Tennessee, Georgia, and South Carolina.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 19.—Three important political announcements have been made in the South this week. Congressman Benton McMillin enters the Gubernatorial race in Tennessee, Railroad Commissioner Spencer R. Atkinson announces his candidacy for Governor in Georgia, and George D. Tillman, a brother of the South Carolina Senator, appears as a candidate for Governor in South Carolina. All of these aspirants are free-silver Democrats, and the race in each State will be exceptionally interesting.

The election in Tennessee is expected to be close. The majority by which Gov. Taylor secured the office at the last election was only 6,000, in a vote of over 300,000. The present administration has had to borrow money to meet the payments of interest on bonds, and knowing Democrats do not hesitate to say that a full party vote must be secured. Mr. McMillin was recently defeated for the Senatorship by a combination of Thomas B. Turley and Gov. R. L. Taylor, by which the former gained the seat. Gov. Taylor announced at the time that he would be a candidate for Senator Bates's seat two years hence, when the latter's term expires. It is believed that Mr. McMillin will poll the full strength of his party if nominated for Governor.

In Georgia, Col. Allen D. Candler announced his candidacy for Governor some time ago, and there was no effort to bring out an opposition candidate in his own party He wrote a private letter, however, that was construed as an attack on those men who supported W. Y. Atkinson for Governor in 1894. This letter was published, and created so much comment that Spencer R. Atkinson, who recently resigned from the Supreme Court bench to accept a position as Railroad Commissioner, announced his candidacy. He will receive the support of the Governor and his friends. The contest will be waged largely between the old and the young men of the party, as Col. Candler represents the Confederate veteran element. Both men stand firmly on the Chicago platform.

Mr. Tillman, in the announcement of his candidacy for Governor of South Carolina, says he will make the race in the effort to reunite the people of his State and correct certain evils, which, if accomplished, would result in "more liberty and less taxation." He says he will reduce the present county and State taxes at least $500,000.

EVANGELIST JONES FOR GOVERNOR.

He Creates a Sensation in Georgia by Announcing His Candidacy.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 19.—The Rev. Sam P. Jones, the noted evangelist, returned to his home at Cartersville to-day from a Western lecturing tour, and this afternoon issued a formal announcement of his candidacy for Governor. The announcement came in the nature of a surprise, and created the biggest political sensation in Georgia in years. Mr. Jones has not yet announced his platform, but says it will be ready Monday.

It is known that he will run as an independent, and oppose in particular Georgia's free school system. In the last State election Mr. Jones supported the Populist-Prohibition candidate for Governor, but on the money question is an advocate of the gold standard. On the school question he says:

"I am in favor of free schools to one class only, and that class is the children of parents who will come to the Court House of the county and take the pauper's oath and swear they are not able to pay for their children's tuition. Then let the public pay teachers who will teach those children the three R's—Reading, 'Riting, and 'Rithmetic, and nothing more."

TO RETIRE CAPT. ELDERKIN.

Why a Regular Board Is Asked to Pass Upon His Case.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 19.—The official order for a retiring board to pass upon Col. William A. Elderkin, Commissary of the Department of the Missouri, was issued at Washington yesterday.

Col. Elderkin has been cited before the board, not at his request, but on complaint of Gen. Brooke. He resists the retirement, but as his health has been failing, the action of the board is discounted.

The rules of the army may throw some light upon Col. Elderkin's position. Should he retire voluntarily he cuts off his wife from any pension after his death. Retirement for physical disability by a board carries with it the regular retired pay, and in the event of death, pension to the officer's widow.

BEACH WAS NOT THERE.

The Lawyer Sought at the Docks, but He Did Not Appear.

Owing to a report that Charles F. Beach, Jr., was to sail for Europe on the French line steamer Normandie, Lawyer Charles Brooke and Deputy Sheriff Wolgering watched the dock several hours before the vessel left yesterday. Beach did not appear, and it is not believed that he was a passenger.

Beach was wanted on an order for his arrest obtained by his first wife upon the ground that the decree of divorce which he obtained from her in Oklahoma was invalid, thus making his subsequent marriage to a Mrs. Driscoll illegal. The Oklahoma decree was reversed and Mrs. Beach was seeking a limited divorce.

Beach is a well-known lawyer, and his marital troubles have been repeatedly aired in public. He is the author of several books on legal subjects.

Several other dockmasters also watched yesterday, but no person answering Beach's description was seen.

LIABILITIES OF EMPLOYERS

Prof. John Graham Brooks's Address Before the League for Political Education.

STATE INTERFERENCE NEEDED

Unfavorable Conditions with Which Workingmen Employed in Many Industries Have to Contend to be Improved by Legislation.

"State Help versus Self Help" was the subject of a lecture delivered last night by Prof. John Graham Brooks before the League for Political Education at Mendelssohn Hall. He began by reviewing the struggle carried on by the business world against the principle of interference by the State between employer and employe.

Speaking upon the main idea he wished to convey in the course of his lecture—that of the degree of employers' liability—Mr. Brooks first of all said the fact that those applying for an extension of the State power or interference must carry the burden of proof as to the necessity of such interference and its ultimate beneficent results.

"The scheme of insurance based upon employers' liability," he continued, "has had a thorough trial in Germany, and what has been the result? In the first place let us consider the lesson derived from a systematical grouping of cases of accidents occurring to employes while performing their regular duties. It was popularly considered that the number of accidents in one year to employes in all branches of industry and agriculture would hardly exceed twelve or thirteen thousand, but imagine the surprise when it was found that in the first year of the existence of the employers' liability law altogether 154,000 cases were reported, including cases of sickness resulting from the nature of the employment.

"For next year it is estimated that 250,000 cases will result, and this has been used as a strong argument against the feasibility of such a law. It has been contended that, aside from the danger of being imposed upon by 'simulators,' who watch every opportunity to shirk work and draw pay, there is the additional consideration of extreme carelessness to be guarded against. To this I would reply that carelessness results in most instances where opportunity for carelessness is afforded. It has been proved that where the employer recognizes his responsibility, he uses every effort to guard against accidents. If, then, one occurs, the workman is at least in a measure reimbursed and the employer is still protected by the insurance.

"The unjust conditions existing in this country can best be illustrated by a case which came under my personal observation. One of the largest corporations in this country, employing thousands of men, require their employes to sign an iron-clad contract in which the distinct stipulation appears that the company is released from all responsibility to employes, no matter if an accident is caused by the grossest negligence of the company, its agents, employes, or officers. Of course, such a release will not hold good in law, but see the amount of litigation it involves for the poor victim of an accident!

"Another gross injustice that should be remedied is the deplorable state of affairs to which workingmen who engage in hazardous occupations are subject. They receive no more pay than the men who are employed in ordinary work. They meet with an accident, and have no recourse against their employer, because they are supposed to be aware of the dangerous character of their work.

"Both Germany and England have met these conditions by their employers' liability laws. It was a long, fierce conflict, but the cause of justice won. It is true this country, with its extremely democratic institutions, may not be ripe for the passage of laws of exactly the same nature, but the best education comes from the contest for such legislation, and if we cannot get the whole loaf we must take a part, a morsel, and work gradually toward acquiring the whole.

"The responsibility of employers must not be thrown on one class, on one individual, but must be so divided as to prove the least burden to all concerned. The trade, the industry itself, must be clothed with the responsibility. The employer must realize that his trade or industry is subject to so many accidents.

"Once the lawmakers begin to realize this as a prime necessity their work becomes easy and their functions can be exercised, so that the public at large will know before the law is passed that its execution is possible, safe, and advantageous."

At the morning meeting of the league Prof. Brooks lectured on the "Wageworker." He said he thought the present rate of wages too low and insufficient, and that simple remedies were at hand which would at least increase the actual value of the daily wage and thus modify if it would not solve the problem.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Four Matches Were Decided After Close Contests at the Armory Yesterday.

Four matches were decided by the members of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club at the armory yesterday afternoon and last night.

The revolver match, which is open only to commissioned officers and members of the non-commissioned staff, began at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Nearly all the members competed for the three prizes, and a close race was the result. Lieut. G. M. Carnochan won first prize, although Capts. W. J. Underwood and H. W. Janssen made the same score of 24 out of a possible 25. Lieut. Carnochan won on the position of his shots. Capt. Underwood received second prize.

Sergt. R. M. Kalloch won first prize in the class match, seven shots standing and seven shots prone. There were a number of ties, but these were decided by the best score off-shoulder. The prize winners were:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total:
Sergt. R. M. Kalloch, N. C. S.	34	34	68
Corp. O. Smith, Company K.	33	34	67
Private W. N. Bavier, Co. C.	33	33	66
Corp. H. E. Croll, Company G.	34	31	65
Private W. C. Relyea, Co. H.	33	31	64

In the three-prize match, highest scores only to count, Veteran A. Stein was tied with Private E. M. Leask for first prize, with a score of 68. The former, however, received first prize for the best score off-shoulder. Sergt. R. M. Kalloch again showed his skill in this match, winning third prize.

Some exceptionally high scores were made in the rapid-fire match. Corp. H. E. Crall, with a score of 87, made just before the ranges closed, won first prize.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—To-day's races at Oakland resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Distinction won; Ricardo second, Aluminum third. Time—1:15.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile. Dr. Bernays won, Go To Bed second, Lincoln II. third. Time—1:41.

THIRD RACE.—Elmwood Stakes; half mile. Magdeleno won, Humidity second, Ranier third. Time—0:48.

FOURTH RACE.—Thornton Stakes; four miles. Judge Denny won, Marplot second, The Bachelor, third. Time—7:20¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Free Handicap; six furlongs. Fonsavvan won, Imperious second, The Ace third. Time—1:15.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Caesarin won, Slim second, Robair third. Time—1:14¼.

Baltimore Hockey Match a Tie.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—At the North Avenue Ice Palace to-night the Montclair Athletic Club played a tie match with the crack club of Baltimore, the Maryland Hockey Club. The score was 2 to 2. Peterson and Clark scored for Maryland and Koehler shot both goals for Montclair.

Revising Football Rules.

Representatives from the athletic associations of the leading Eastern colleges, forming the Football Rules Committee, met yesterday afternoon at the University Athletic Club, 19 West Thirty-fourth Street, to revise the rules governing the game, so that objectionable features may be eliminated. Those present were Walter Camp, Yale, Chairman; Robert Wrenn, Harvard; Prof. Denniss, Cornell; Alexander Moffatt, Princeton; John C. Bell, University of Pennsylvania, and Paul Dashiel, who has umpired most of the recent college games, delegate at large. Nothing definite was done, as yesterday's session was merely a preliminary one. Many sessions will have to be held before the results are made public.

New Yorkers Win in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—A game of water polo was played here to-night between teams of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York and the University of Pennsylvania. The former won by a score of 3 to 0, tallying twice in the first half and once in the second half.

THE COLUMBIA DEBATERS.

Three '99 Men Selected for the Contest with Chicago.

The final trials for the purpose of choosing three debaters to represent Columbia University in the prize debate to be held on March 25 between Columbia and the University of Chicago were held last evening in the Library Building in Morningside Heights. The subject debated was: "Resolved, That the policy of increasing the United States Navy is wise and should be continued."

The judges were Prof. G. R. Carpenter, Ralph C. Ringwalt, Arthur M. Day, and Dr. G. C. D. Odell. The affirmative side was taken by G. H. Walbridge, 1901; J. M. Proskauer, 1899; O. W. Ehrhorn, 1898. Negative—B. M. L. Ernst, 1899; C. F. Wheaton, 1899, and E. W. Cushing, 1900.

The judges selected J. M. Proskauer, '99; C. F. Wheaton, '99, and B. M. L. Ernst, '99. One alternate will be selected later from the three rejected men. It is probable that the debate will be held in the gymnasium at Columbia.

Cut in Another New England Mill.

WALTHAM, Mass., Feb. 19.—Notices were posted in the mills of the Boston Manufacturing Company this afternoon, announcing a cut of 10 per cent. in wages in all departments, to take effect Feb. 28. As the employes do not work Saturday afternoons they do not yet know of the cut, and, of course, it is impossible to state what course they will pursue on Monday when they learn of it. Superintendent Bailey to-night refused to make any statement as to the cause of the reduction, but the action of the company is evidently due to the fact that similar reductions have been made in other cotton mills throughout New England.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P.M.
LATEST VAUDEVILLE "FAD,"
THE CHARMING
ANIMATED SONG SHEET.
A DELIGHTFUL AND REFRESHING NOVELTY.
John W. Ransone, Isabelle Urquhart & Co., Milton and Dollie Nobles, Musical Dale, Caicedo, Jessie Couthoui, Nelson and Milledge, 35 Others.
Early opening WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, Tuesday, Feb. 22. Doors open 9:30 A. M. Full performance during morning show. Extra features for that day.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Cor. B'way & 35th St.
Evgs. 8:15. CHAS. E. EVANS, Prop. Mat. 2:15.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW FEB. 21.
THE WHITNEY OPERA COMPANY
In the Latest Comic Opera, (In Three Acts.) Adapted from the French of Leterrier and Vanloo, By J. CHEEVER GOODWIN and CHARLES ALFRED BYRNE, entitled
A NORMANDY WEDDING.
Under the personal direction of FRED. C. WHITNEY.
NO MATINEE WEDNESDAY (This Week)
Special Matinee Washington's Birthday.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway, Cor. 38th St.
Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tues. & Sat., 2:15.
Extra Matinée (Tuesday) Washington's Birthday.
FOURTH ENORMOUS WEEK!
WM. H. CRANE and his admirable company in the new comedy by E. W. Presbrey,
A Virginia Courtship
SPECIAL! Owing to the overwhelming demand for seats for the regular Saturday matinées, Mr. Crane will give a series of four special Wednesday matinées on the following dates: March 2, 9, 16, and 23.
Seats booked one month in advance.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat.
3D MONTH. TOWN TALK! CHARMION THE PARISIAN SENSATION.
4TH WEEK. The Phenomenal Contralto Vocalist JULIE MACKEY AND
15 Other European Vaudeville Acts, including THE PICCHIANI SISTERS, the World's Greatest Acrobatic Sextette. Clarisse Agnew, Delmore & Lee, and others.
SPECIAL MAT. WASH'GTON'S B'THDAY
March 7th, CHIRGWIN, The White-Eyed Kaffir.

BROADWAY THEATRE, corner 41st St.
THE HIGHWAYMAN.
Third Month.
ROUSING SUCCESS.
Evgs., 8:15; Mat. Sat., 2.
Special Mat. Tuesday, (Washington's Birthday.) Tuesday, March 1st, at 2:30 P. M.
Inaugural Musical Matinées; 25c., 50c., $1.00.
Direction of J. T. Cowdery.
Ysaye, Sig. Carlos Sobrino, Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av.
Evenings, 8:25. Matinée Saturday.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
AN UNQUALIFIED TRIUMPH.
Xtra Matinée Washington's Birthday.
HENRY MILLER
In G. Stuart Ogilvie's Great Play,
THE MASTER.
"The Master" made an emphatic success for both author and actor.—Herald.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Assisted by Miss MABEL PHIPPS.
FOURTH CONCERT!
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 22, at 8:15.
Programme: SCHUMANN, Quartet in A major, op. 41, No. 3. SAINT SAENS, Quartet in B flat major for Piano, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello, op. 41. BEETHOVEN, Quartet in C major, op. 59, No. 3.
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CASINO! 3d Month! BIG BEAUTY SHOW! LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN! in The Telephone Girl!
XTRA Washington's Birthday! MAT. 75th TIME! March 2. Souv. Night! March 2.

HARLEM Opera House. This Week—ANNA HELD, The New Comedy "A Gay Deceiver," and the dramatic sensation, THE CAT & THE CHERUB.
Feb. 28, Lillian Russell, Della Fox, Jeff D'Angelis.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. FOREIGN FOLLIES.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 & 8.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av.
Last week of the Annual Exhibition of the AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY
9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 7½ to 10 P. M. Adm. 25 cents.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23 & 8 Ave. Mats. Tues., Wed., & Sat.
PRIMROSE & WEST'S MINSTRELS.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S 23d St.
HIGH CLASS CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. NOON TO 11 O'CLOCK P. M. 25c., 50c.
Third Successful Week
MINNIE SELIGMAN.
FIRST TIMES AS CARMEN,
Michael Morton's one-act version, adapted from Prosper Merimee's celebrated novel.
Special Scenery! Excellent Acting!
Handsome Costumes! 25 in the Chorus!
Orchestra for Incidental music!
LEONIDAS
Wonderful Educated Cats and Dogs.
BARNEY FAGAN AND HENRIETTA BYRON,
Musical and Farcical Skit, "Idle Fancy."
A. O. DUNCAN,
America's Favorite Ventriloquist.
SAM AND KITTY MORTON,
Cyclonic Dancing Act.
40 OTHER BIG STARS.
Sunday Concert To-day Continuous 2:30 to 10:30 P. M.
TUESDAY, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, DOORS OPEN AT 9:30 A. M.

PLEASURE PALACE, 58th Street & 3rd Ave.
HOME OF REFINED VAUDEVILLE!
1:30 TO 11 P. M.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. POPULAR PRICES.
Afternoons - - 25c. and 15c.
Evenings - - - 25c. and 50c.
WONDERFUL SHOW!
Debut in Vaudeville OF CORA TANNER,
Assisted by LOUIS F. MASSEN, in "Drifted Apart."
Great Triumph of the BIOGRAPH.
MORRIS' PONY CIRCUS, GEORGE FULLER GOLDEN, Many Other Stars.
To-day—Grand Concert, Continuous, 2:30 to 11 P. M. PAULINE HALL, other stars.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d St., 7th and 8th Avs. Tel. 3147 38th St.
Beginning To-morrow (Monday) Ev'g, Feb. 21, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
Special Matinée Tuesday, Washington's Birthday.
3d Month of Popular Opera in English by CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY.
GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
SUPREME REVIVAL GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S H. M. S. PINAFORE.
MASCAGNI'S MASTERWORK IN ENGLISH, Cavalleria Rusticana.
Cast includes Misses Grace Golden, Lizzie Macnichol, Jessie Conant, Bessie Fairbairn, Messrs. Sheehan, Bassett, Stewart, Wolff, Wooley, Knight,
AND THE GREAT SINGING CHORUS.
Ev'gs., 8:15 Lower floor, 75c.; 1st Bal., 50c. ENTIRE 2d Balcony (Opera Chairs and Electors)..... 25c.
WEDNESDAY (BARGAIN) MAT., 2 P. M. 25c. TO ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE. EVERY SEAT RESERVED.
SATURDAY, 2:00 P. M., MATINEE. ENTIRE Lower Floor ..... 50c. First & Second Balcony. 25c.
FEB. 28 * * * "THE GYPSY BARON."

Westminster Kennel Club.
22D ANNUAL DOG SHOW.
Col. MAGNUS SCHULT'S HIGHLY TRAINED TROUPE OF PERFORMING GREAT DANES.
Monday, 9 P.M. Tuesday, 11:30 A.M. & 4:30 & 9 P.M. Wednesday, 4:30 & 9 P.M. Thursday, 4:30 & 9 P.M.
MADISON SQ. GARDEN, February 21, 22, 23, and 24.
OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

CHICKERING HALL.
TUESDAY EV'G, March 1, 1898, at 8:15 o'clock,
BROOKS & DENTON'S 11TH ANNUAL BANJO CONCERT.
Ruby Brooks, Harry Denton, Vess Ossman, and all the great Professional and Amateur Banjo Players.
THE AUTOMATIC BANJO and the usual great bill.
RESERVED SEATS—$1.50, $1.00, 75c., and 50c. At Chickering Hall, Brooks & Denton, 670 6th Av. and Gottschalk & Aipuente, Managers. Successors to Phipps & Aipuente, 21 East 20th St. (Broadway.)

BIJOU TO-MORROW NIGHT.
100TH TIME IN NEW YORK.
Elaborate Satin Cushion Souvenirs. Broadhurst's hilarious sufficiency,
"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES."
—THE NEW CAST—
Theodore Babcock, Geo. W. Denham, Frederic Conger, Ellen Burg, Kate Denin Wilson, Rose Stuart, Chas. Kent, Ernest Lamson, M. J. Cody, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Kate Dale, Matilde Cottrelly.
MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX.
New to-day,
CAPTAIN C. D. SIGSBEE, United States Battleship Maine.
Admission 25c. Sundays
Hungarian Band Concerts Aft. and Eve.
Cinematograph at 2:30 to-day.
TO-MORROW AND ALL THE WEEK.
PASSION PLAY.
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.
Extra Attractions Washington's Birthday.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. Begins 8:15.
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
5TH WEEK.
THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE
The 5-act domestic drama ....by R. C. Carton.
Reappearance of Mr. Hackett.
Tuesday Matinée, 3d special performance, THE PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY

LYCEUM LENTEN LECTURES.
.....ILLUSTRATED VIEWS.....
.....ILLUSTRATED VIEWS.....
By Garrett P. Serviss.....March 7, 11 A. M.
Mondays, Spain; Tuesdays, Peter the Great; Wednesdays, Greece; Thursdays, Napoleon; Fridays, Paris; Sat'days, Tell and the Alps. Seats 50 to 1.50.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
Regular Mat. Saturday. (No Wed. Mat. this week.)
SPECIAL MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
LAST TWO WEEKS of CHAUNCEY OLCOTT,
"Sweetest singer on the stage."
POSITIVELY LAST TIMES OF SWEET INNISCARRA.
HEAR OLCOTT'S NEW SONGS.

CARNEGIE HALL. HOFMANN.
Thursday afternoon, March 3, at 2:30.
First Piano Recital.
JOSEF HOFMANN
Reserved seats, $2 and $1.50, at Schuberth's.

WEBER & FIELDS' POUSSE CAFE, Spl. Matinée Wash. Birthday. Sunday Concert. BESSIE CLAYTON in her famous dances, and the latest hit, THE WAY-HIGH-MAN. In olio: Russell Bros., Montgomery & Stone.

COLUMBUS. WARD & VOKES IN THE GOVERNORS.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S
THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 30TH. EVENINGS, 8:15. MATINEES AT 2.
Read the following editorial note from TRIBUNE, FEBRUARY 12TH:
"DALY'S THEATRE is universally known and recognized as the leading theatre in this country, and it is the only theatre in New York to which intellectual and refined persons—persons of good feeling, good breeding, and good taste—can, at all times, resort, without risk of being annoyed and offended by prurient filth or vulgar folly. Daly's Theatre is usually devoted to the production of the plays of Shakespeare, and those are the best plays that exist in the English language. No theatrical manager of our time has made greater sacrifices or more determined efforts than have been made by Augustin Daly to maintain the stage in dignity, purity, and beauty."
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Miss Ada REHAN
as "PEGGY" in WYCHERLY'S famous comedy,
THE COUNTRY GIRL.
PRECEDED EVERY PERFORMANCE BY THE JAPANESE OPERETTA, "LILLI TSE."
MATINEE WEDNESDAY. MATINEE SATURDAY.
MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
"Despite the fact that there is a large interest in the quality of 'The Country Girl,' both from a literary and a theatrical standpoint, which gains significance from the further fact that all comedies truly belong to the day in which they are written, the extraordinary favor with which it is received must be accredited all but entirely to Miss Rehan's characterization of Peggy Thrift. Her piquant, spontaneous, graceful, intelligent, roguish, delightful, gleeful, ever-changing, and therefore consistent impersonation, has been dwelt upon in words that strove in vain to convey an adequate idea of the effect of her acting. To-day, having improved in her art year by year, until she has attained the climax of excellence, MISS REHAN has placed those who write for the public at an unheard-of disadvantage, and is, if not hors concours, at least without peer."—Home Journal, Feb. 12.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near Broadway. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
3 Matinées This Week.
TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY—SATURDAY.
MISS MAUDE ADAMS, DIRECTION OF CHARLES FROHMAN,
In J. M. Barrie's Great Comedy,
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

HOYT'S THEATRE, 24th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinée Saturday. Xtra Matinée Tuesday.
"Standing Room Only"—Herald.
CHARLEY'S AUNT'S SUCCESSOR, OH! SUSANNAH! WITH ITS BIG COMEDY CAST.

DALY'S ANNUAL LENTEN MATINEES.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
Magnificently Illustrated in Color; accompanied by a series of original MOTION PICTURES.
8 courses, exactly alike, 5 lectures in each, beginning Next Thursday, Feb. 24th.
COURSE A—Mondays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock. COURSE B—Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 o'clock. COURSE C—Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. The subjects will be: 1—Wonders of Thessaly. 2—Cycling Through Corsica. 3—The Yellowstone National Park. 4—Oases of the Algerian Sahara. 5—More About Japan. Course Tickets, $5.00; Single Tickets, $1.50 and $1.00; Adm., 50c.

Leslie's Weekly
Will exhibit the magnificent and wonderful Scriptural Painting, by the late MATT MORGAN, entitled
"Christ Entering Jerusalem."
The Largest Picture Ever Painted in America.
At JUDGE BUILDING, 110 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 16th St.), New York City, for two weeks. Admission, 25 Cents.
Proceeds of Admission for Seeing This Picture Will Be Donated to the Burial and Relief Fund of the Press Club of New York City.

TO-NIGHT! AT KOSTER & BIAL'S
THE MONSTER BENEFIT
TENDERED BY THE Vaudeville Profession of America TO THE ACTORS' FUND.
THOSE WHO WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR INCLUDE
Anna Held, Lottie Collins, Mrs. Alice Shaw and daughters, Lizzie B. Raymond, Irene Frankline, Sam Bernard, Charles J. Ross, Bobby Gaylor, Polk and Kollins, Witter Peabody, Clara Morris, Pauline Hall, Mabel Fenton, Kate Davis, Beaumont Sisters, Edouard Remenyi, Press Eldridge, W. T. Carleton, Ezra Kendall, and the "ANIMATED SONG SHEET." Chorus by 60 Noted Stars and Managers.

5TH AV. THEATRE, B'way and 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES, Manager.
COMMENCING TO-MORROW,
"The American Flag Set to Music."
For Twelve Nights and Three Matinées.
Matinees Washington's Birthday & Saturdays.
DE WOLF HOPPER
and The Original Cast and Great Chorus.
LAST TIMES IN NEW YORK OF
EL CAPITAN,
SOUSA and KLEIN'S BRILLIANT OPERA.
THE GRAND MARCH FINALES and SOUSA'S "STARS AND STRIPES" MARCH, WILL BE SUNG BY 150 SINGERS AND MUSICIANS, 150 including THE SEVENTH REGIMENT MILITARY BAND

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. and Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, TUES

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Good-Sized Transactions in Various Branches Sustain the Prospect of Activity.

THE WEEK'S IMPORTANT SALES

Latest Dealings by Brokers—A Dull Week at Auction—Attractive East Side Properties in This Week's Schedule—Mortgages Filed.

Following so closely a week of dealings which might almost be called phenomenal, the sales and trades of the last few days may have seemed to be of trifling character. Such a conclusion, however, is not justified, and on a fair basis of comparison, there is everything to show that the course of the market is still upward. No better evidence of this fact could be required than the purchase of nearly an entire block by the Mount Sinai Hospital for a future site. Aside from the amount involved, special significance attaches to the transaction because ten different sellers were represented.

That a sale involving so many interests can be brought to a successful close at this time is certainly a most encouraging feature of the market.

The disposal of a large tract in Long Island City by the Trustees of Union College is one of those transactions always welcomed by followers of real estate, meaning, as it does, the active handling and development of property, which, in the possession of an estate, or, as in this case, an institution, had every prospect of lying idle for years. The transaction is also interesting as being the largest outside of the Borough of Manhattan since the first of the year, and as showing in some measure the effect of the consolidation upon realty operations in the outlying boroughs.

In the private dwelling branch the reports of one firm covering the sale of over $420,000 worth of this class of property is abundant evidence of activity.

With the exception of the Mount Sinai Hospital purchase, dealing in unimproved property has shown a slight falling off, although sales of large plots in Central Park West, Park Avenue, and of a block front on West End Avenue have made up a fair business.

Owing to the increase in membership in the Real Estate Board of Brokers and the probable sale of the Exchange property in Liberty Street, where it at present has its rooms, that body has decided to move to larger and more suitable quarters, and will rent a suite of offices on the first floor of 111 Broadway.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Builder J. C. Lyons to a client the five-story American-basement dwelling 62 East Seventy-third Street, 17 by 65 by 102.2.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Albert Wagner to George W. Folsom the ten-story business building 35 East Twelfth Street, extending through to 48 and 50 East Thirteenth Street. The buyer gives in part payment the property, 332 East Seventeenth Street.

Oppenheimer & Hamershlag have sold to James Livingston the block fronting on the east side of West End Avenue, between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third Streets. It is more than likely that this transaction is the sequel to the sale of the apartment house at the northwest corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Central Park West by Mr. Livingston about a month ago. This plot was originally owned by Oppenheimer & Hamershlag, and when the property was sold by Mr. Livingston after its improvement, although nothing positive could be learned in the matter, it was commonly reported that Oppenheimer & Hamershlag were the purchasers.

Clarence True has sold to a Mr. Ackerman from the plans the dwelling to be erected at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-second Street, having a frontage on the former thoroughfare of fifty-five feet.

D. Kempner & Son have sold for M. Wolff to D. Horgan the five-story brownstone-front flat 325 West Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

It is reported that Henry Lytton has sold the old buildings on a plot, 51.2 by 100, at the northwest corner of Eightieth Street and Columbus Avenue, for about $100,000.

Alexander V. Fraser has sold to G. W. Pock the five-story building 130 West Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

The Hardecker estate has sold to Schmeidler & Bachrach the front and rear buildings 88 Willett Street.

Dr. A. Caillie has sold to a Dr. von Grimm the three-story dwelling on the west side of Second Avenue, 75 feet south of Twelfth Street, 20 by 50 by 80.

The Auction Room.

With a schedule made up almost wholly of foreclosures, the lack of interest in last week's salesroom dealings was not altogether unexpected, and does not detract in any way from the favorable showing which the auction market made during the two previous weeks. Of the voluntary and executor's sales, the only one which met with success was that conducted by Auctioneer Wells, but in this case, although the fourteen lots on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, near the Southern Boulevard, were all sold, it seemed to be the general opinion that the prices were hardly up to neighborhood values. The withdrawal of the factory properties 52 and 54 Park Street and the southeast corner of Jefferson and Monroe Streets was of slight significance, as both parcels were of such a special character that any attempt to dispose of them at auction is necessarily attended with more or less uncertainty.

In the list of offerings for the coming week there is abundant promise. On Thursday, William M. Ryan will have a partition sale of lower east side property, which, judging by the recent activity among those operators and builders who confine their dealings to that section, should find ready buyers.

Richard V. Harnett will sell, at executor's sale, on Wednesday, 60 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of Hibratio Street, together with the adjoining building on the street, and on the same day William Kennelly will put up 133 West Twenty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue.

Auctioneer Smyth announces an offering for March 2, which, on account of the variety of properties to be sold, if for no other reason, should attract general attention. The sale is by order of the executors of Henry P. De Graaf, and among the parcels to be knocked down are the southeast corner of Canal and Washington Streets, 1,047 Park Avenue, 32 to 40 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a plot of 200 feet frontage on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, west of Amsterdam Avenue, the northwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and 767 to 771 St. Nicholas Avenue. In addition to these properties below the Harlem, there will also be sold about eighty-one lots on Jerome, Marcher, Anderson, and Bremer Avenues; a plot, 100 by 100, on Washington Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, and sixteen lots on Third and Eagle Avenues and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

Mr. Smyth will also sell at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, on Thursday next, a Brooklyn parcel belonging to the same estate, the plot at the northeast corner of Concord and Washington Streets, 162 by 165, at present occupied by old three-story dwellings.

There were recorded last week 350 mortgages for $4,839,529, of which 126, for $1,890,800, were at 5 per cent.; 162, for $1,515,479, were at more, and 62, for $1,463,250, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 341 mortgages for $3,421,080, of which 135, for $1,637,200, were at 5 per cent.; 149, for $777,630, were at more, and 57, for $1,006,250, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, FEB. 21.—By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, 46 West Eighty-seventh Street, 260 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 23 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,938.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John B. Pine, referee, 155 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 105 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,100.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 208 and 210 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 160 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on each, $12,904.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee, 235 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 350 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,815; subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 133 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 353.6 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 21.6 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Francis Speir, Jr., referee, 60 and 71 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $3,230.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 60 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of Horatio Street, 17 by 11.4 by 39.4 by 39.4, three-story brick building, with store; 18 Horatio Street, south side, 11.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 19.1 by 114 and irregular, three-story brick building, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William F. Kip, referee, 411 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 152 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 24 by 100.4, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,775.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 108 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 300 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 19 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,438.

By James Bleecker & Son, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 26 Edgecombe Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 20 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,798.

THURSDAY, FEB. 24.—By William M. Ryan, partition sale, William G. Choate, referee, 29 Lewis Street, west side, 125 feet north of Broome Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement in rear; 58 Broome Street, north side, 75 feet west of Lewis Street, 25.1 by 75, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 26 Allen Street, east side, 172.10¼ feet south of Hester Street, 25.7 by 75.3, six-story brick tenement, with stores; 24 Allen Street, east side, 198.5½ feet south of Hester Street, runs east 73.4½ feet south 77.5 by west 23.1 by north 45.5 by west 50.4 by north 32.6, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at the rear; 142 Elm Street, west side, 130.6½ feet south of Grand Street, 25 by 74.7 by 25 by 73.10, five-story brick tenement; 20 Chrystie Street, east side, 100 feet north of Bayard Street, 25.1 by 100.6, six-story brick tenement, with stores; 85 Canal Street, northeast corner of Eldridge Street, 34 by 50.1½ by 34.1 by 50.1, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 21 Goerck Street and 38 and 40 Broome Street, being at the northwest corner of the streets named, 25.1 by 75.3 by 25.1 by 75.6¾, five-story brick tenement, with stores, on 21 Goerck Street and 38 Broome Street, four-story brick tenement on 40 Broome Street; northwest corner of First Avenue and Eighty-second Street, 39.3 by 100 by 44.1¼ by 100.1, three-story frame dwelling, with shop.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee, 248 and 250 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on 248, $17,651; on 250, $17,722.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Samuel E. Duffey, referee, 595 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 156.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story frame dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, trustee's sale, Mary E. Birrell, trustee, 304 East Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store, and stable at rear.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 290 Pleasant Avenue, east side, 88.8 feet south of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 18.6 by 94, four-story brownstone-front flat.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 1,602 and 1,604 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-third Street, 55.10 by 100, two five-story brick tenements, with stores.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 55 Lenox Avenue, west side, 25.2 feet south of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25.2 by 75, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,280.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Surrogate's sale; 689 to 693 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Willis Avenue, each 16.8 by 100, three four-story brick flats; 695 and 697 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Willis Avenue, 20 and 30, respectively, by 100, two five-story brick flats.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Frederick J. Winston, referee, 1,469 Avenue A and 450 East Seventy-eighth Street, being at the southwest corner of the streets named, 25 by 94, four-story brick tenement, with stores, on the avenue, and two-story frame dwelling on the street. Due on judgment, $15,567.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, runs east to Harlem River by south to north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west to a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 250 feet east of First Avenue, by north 100.11 by west 25 by south 11 by west 25 by north 11 by west 75 by south 100.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west 28 by north 100.11 by east 3 by north 100.11, several one, two, and three story frame buildings; one-quarter part, together with rights to land under water. Due on judgment, $41,161.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 346 East Thirty-second Street, south side, 135 feet west of First Avenue, 17.6 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,505.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Pratt A. Brown, referee, 176 Forsyth Street, east side, 150 feet north of Rivington Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $29,506.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, 79 West Ninety-first Street, north side, 80 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 27 by 100.8½, five-story brownstone-front flat.

By Charles A. Berrian, executor's sale, 102 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 20 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story brownstone-front flat.

At the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, by Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, northeast corner of Washington and Concord Streets, 162 by 165, four three-story brick buildings, several one-story stores, and stable; to be sold as one parcel.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel C. Briggs, referee, 40 Chrystie Street, east side, 25.3 feet south of Canal Street, 25 by 60 by 27 by 60, four-story brick tenement, with stores, and three-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $18,108.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Wand, referee, 210 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 145 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,934.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Thirty-first Street, north side, 192 feet west of Third Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 23 by 91.8; Louis Reichardt of 221 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; Henry Anderson of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 508 and 510 East Seventy-fourth Street, for a two-story brick factory, 50 by 93; Clausen & Hoffmeyer of 242 East Forty-ninth Street, owners; C. E. Miller of 111 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 122 and 124 Orchard Street, for a six-story brick store and flat, 33.2 by 78; Kidansky & Fine of 309 Henry Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 381 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick stores and dwelling, estate of Thomas Garner, Jr., owner; Charles T. Berg of 111 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 247 East Twenty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Brand Brothers of 332 Third Avenue, owners; Israels & Harder, architects; cost, $1,200.

Waverley Place, south side, 309 feet west of Sixth Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick flat; Mrs. J. D. McLaughlin of 158 Waverley Place, owner; Consolidated Construction Company of Brooklyn, architects; cost, $6,000.

No. 807 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; E. H. Herzog of 298 Fifth Avenue, owner; W. H. Whittel of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Park Row and North William Street, approach of New York and Brooklyn Bridge, to a one-story brick office; city, owner; A. McLean of 170 Washington Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Feb. 19.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 44.2 ft s of 81st St, 20x100; Morris Neiman and wife to Horace M. Barry and others $1
BUTLER PLACE, n w s, 25 ft n e of Green Av, 75x100; James C. de La Mare, referee, to John F. Steeves 2,110
ELM ST, 5 to 15, and 54 and 56 Duane St; Albert Wagner and wife to Nathaniel F. Jones 1
FRANKLIN ST, 57, 25x51.2x25x51; Louis A. Heinsheimer to Solomon Loeb 10
GREENE ST, 163, w s, 25x100; Alexander Schwab and wife to Robert McGill 1
LOT 56, map of property of building lots near William's Bridge station; Sophie Duden to Charles M. Doolittle 10
MORTON ST, 23, 25, and 27, 56x81; Emanuel Kronacher and wife to Joseph H. Mahan 1
RETREAT AV, n w s, at s w s of Rose St, 50x100; Frederick Ochs and wife to Charles Schneider 10
ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 160th St, 203.6x217.4x200x180; John R. Vandervoort to the Volunteers of America 50,000
SUBURBAN PLACES, s w corner of Penfield Av, 100x100; Ernest Hall and wife to Sarah A. Harris 1
WEST BROADWAY, e s, 75 ft s of West 3d St, 22x128; Marie L. Loppin to Albert J. Loppin 8,744
WEST BROADWAY, e s, 75 ft s of West 3d St, 22x128; Heloise L. Jouffret and another to Marie L. Toppin 8,740
8TH AV, 168, e s, 26.10x110; Lawrence Godkin, referee, to The United States Life Insurance Company of New York 50,000
8TH AV, 170, e s, 26x110; Lawrence Godkin, referee, to The United States Life Insurance Company 40,000
9TH AV, 715, 25.1x irregular; Eugene O. Bachmann to Helene B. Bachmann 1
12TH ST, n s, 206 ft w of Greenwich St, 24x80; Catharine T. Rooney to Peter E. Donnellan 12,000
16TH ST, 21 West, 25x92; Harriet L. Mohun to Samuel F. Barry 1
16TH ST, 21 West, 25x92; William G. Sterling, as trustee, to Horace M. Barry and others 1
16TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Ellsworth M. Barry to Samuel F. Barry 1
16TH ST, 21 West, 25x92; Anna R. King to Samuel F. Barry 1
16TH ST, 21 West, 25x92; Horace M. Bary and others to Morris Neiman and another 100
22D ST, 313 West, 15x98.9; Julius B. Fox and wife to Mendel Marcus 1
57TH ST, s s, 294.7 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Simon Rothschild to Herman Koenig 1
61ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Andrew B. Yetter and wife to John Larkin 1
79TH ST, 205 West, 16x102.2; John C. Platt and wife to Laura Billings 1
80TH ST, 51 East, 25x102.2; Isaac Blum to Sarah Friedlander 1
85TH ST, 41 East, 25x102; Fanny Militscher to Sophie Goldstein 100
106TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 30x100.11; James McIntosh and wife to John Paterno, ½ part 1
106TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 30x100.11; John Paterno and wife to James McIntosh, ½ part 1
110TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Andrew B. Yetter and wife to John Larkin 1

Recorded Leases.

KEMPNER, Elias, to Joseph Sagarese; 517 and 519 East 14th St, 3 years 4,800
KEIRTZROCK, Philip, and another to Samuel Printz; 171 Attorney St, 3 years. $495
STEINHEIMER, Morris, to William Dermody; 444 Boulevard, store, 5 1-6 years. 1,600-1,800
THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMpany of New York, as trustee, to Peter A. Welch and others; 121 Broad St, 5 years 850

Recorded Mortgages.

BUTLER, William C., to Lavine G. Meyer; e s of Chisholm St, 115 ft s of Jennings St, 3 years $2,500
CLARK, Thomas J., and John L., to John E. Connolly; 723 and 725 Washington St, 3 years 3,882
DERMODY, William S., to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; 444 Western Boulevard, lease, demand 3,000
DONNELLAN, Peter E., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 348 West 12th St, 3 years 7,000
DONNELLON, Peter E., to John J. Denohor; s s of 12th St, 203 ft w of Greenwich St, 1 year 1,000
ELWERS, Charles A., to Benjamin B. Johnston; n s of 9th St, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 24,000
HARRIS, Sarah A., to Frederick N. Du Bois; Fernfold Av, s w corner of Suburban Place, 3 years 7,500
HASELL, Mary M. and Lewis C., to Edward H. and Francis G. Landon, trustees, &c.; 122 Chambers St and 52 Warren St, ½ part, 3 years 10,000
HELLIN, Alice, to Alice R., and others, executors, &c., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Chambers St, 122, and Warren St, 52, 5 years 80,000
KOENIG, Herman, to Joseph Deviing; s s of 57th St, 294.7 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years 20,000
NEIMAN, Morris, to New York Life Insurance Company; 21 West 16th St, 3 years 30,000
NORMAN, Frank O. and Engreg F., to City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; 22 West 4th St, secures bond 3,671
STARR, Mary C. D., to Theodore Haviland; n e corner of Tompkins and Broome st, 250 to Delancey Slip and St; w s of Tompkins St, 125 ft s of Delancey St, 25x200 to Mangin St; w s of Tompkins St, 75 ft n of Broome St, and property in Borough of Queens, ½ year. 13,500
WALTON, George, to Lewis W. Kingsley; n e corner of St. Ann's Av and Southern Boulevard, demand 407

Assignments of Mortgages.

DODGE, Samuel, and another to Albert S. and Alfred S. Farnum ..... Nom.
DUFREE, William B., to Mary Marsh ..... Nom.
EHRET, George, to Jennie E. Thorley ..... Nom.
LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to R. H. Martin and another, trustees, &c., (five assignments) $13,500
PLANT, Charles and Samuel E. Kilner. Nom.
THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK to Walter G. Buxton ..... Omitted
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Ellenville Savings Bank 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

3D AV, w s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100.2x105.6; Durie & Davidson against Matthew R. D'Amora and John B. Pasca, owners and contractors 800
3D AV, w s, 125.2 ft s of 163d St, 25x96; George Flenck & Son against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor 21
50TH ST, 552 West; John Hoy against Herman Hollen, owner; E. A. Kroenke, contractor 55
136TH ST, s s, 225 ft s of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Oscar G. Borkstrom against Theodore F. Sanders, owner and contractor 200
138TH ST, n s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x200 to 139th St; George Flenck & Son against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor 98
159TH ST, 661 and 663 East; George Flenck & Son against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor 88
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
103D ST, n s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 40x100.11; Jacob Lawson, with Lawrence Buckley, (fifteen payments) $35,000
COURTLANDT AV, s e corner of 152d St, 86.8x100x86.4x100; Thomas Lenane, with Herman Schmuck and Michael Montag, (nine payments) 36,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 498 and 500; 90th St, 15 East; Henry Corn against Joseph P. Bass and another, trustees, &c., (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.
MOUNT MORRIS AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 121st St, 25x78; Frank T. Wall and another, executors, &c., against James V. S. Woolley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Trusslow.
40TH ST, n s, 217.6 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x98.9; Stephan H. Olin, guardian, &c., against George Hillier and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. J. Phelps.
54TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.5; the Bank for America against Harriet Doty, individually, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.
136TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Rudolph F. Rabe against John Entwistle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rabe & Keller.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

C. J. RECHT.—Judgment for $5,583 was entered yesterday against Charles J. Recht, who formerly kept a liquor saloon at 183 Bowery, in favor of Jacob Ruppert, for balance due on a chattel mortgage the payment of which, it was alleged, Mr. Recht assumed and for lager beer.

F. W. HAWLEY.—An order was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, made by Judge Olcott of the City Court, vacating the appointment of W. H. Shepard as receiver in supplementary proceedings for Frank W. Hawley, Vice-President of the Cataract General Electric Company of 34 Nassau Street, and directing Mr. Shepard to transfer to John M. Shedd, the receiver appointed on Friday by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court, all money and property which may have come into his hands belonging to Mr. Hawley. Mr. Shedd is now the sole receiver.

KNICKERBOCKER PHOSPHATE COMPANY.—The Knickerbocker Phosphate Company of this city confessed judgment yesterday for $25,333 in favor of James N. Darrah, who has been Vice President and active manager of the company since it was organized on March 25, 1894. The claim is for money loaned to the company, $4,000, and the balance is for salary at the rate of $5,000 a year. The confession was signed for the company by William F. Holwill, Secretary. The company was incorporated under the laws of this State in April, 1894, with a capital stock of $100,000, and its property was said to be situated in Polk County, Fla.

E. F. GAIL.—William E. Wyatt has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Elmer Frank Gail, inventor, of 26 West Broadway, on the application of Helena Wuesthoff, a judgment creditor, for $345. Mr. Gail has no cash to pay the judgment, but owns four patents on acetylene gas mechanisms, lamps, chandeliers, and stoves, which he values at $250,000. They stand in the name of Walter A. Barrows as patentee, but Mr. Gail claims to own the whole of the interest in the patents. Judge O'Dwyer of the City Court, who appointed the receiver, directed in the order that Mr. Gail give the receiver an assignment of all his patents. He has no other property of any kind.

Out of Town.

CHARLES W. BARSTOW.—Charles W. Barstow, dealer in paints, oils, and naval stores at St. Louis, yesterday filed a chattel deed of trust to secure creditors to the amount of $700,000. Of this amount $84,000 is held by the Fourth National Bank of St. Louis.

TROWBRIDGE & JENNINGS.—The store of Trowbridge & Jennings, dealers in wall paper and art goods at Auburn, N. Y., was closed by the Sheriff yesterday on judgments aggregating about $4,000. The liabilities are estimated at $10,000.

MOSER, LYON & CO.—The store of Moser, Lyon & Co., wholesale dealers in books and stationery at Syracuse, was closed yesterday by the Sheriff on confessed judgments aggregating $29,000. The amount of the assets and liabilities is not yet determined. The firm has been in business for about thirty years.

WITTKE & HERMANN.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment against Wittke & Hermann, manufacturers of pocketbooks and leather goods at Philadelphia, from Rose & Putzel, for $1,018, in favor of Brentano's of this city on a note. Wittke & Hermann have been in business eleven years, and are reported to have confessed judgments on Friday in Philadelphia for $12,548 to friends for borrowed money.

SPRINGFIELD AND SOUTHWESTERN ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The hearing on the appointment of a trustee for the Springfield and Southwestern Electric Railroad Company was continued in Hartford yesterday. It was shown that the corporation had paid over $2,000 since the last hearing, and Judge Freeman postponed the hearing with the distinct understanding that a trustee would be appointed at a further hearing to be held in two weeks in case the creditors were not paid.

Attachment for a Deed.

Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an attachment against John P. Boss and Lee Gwynn Lawrence, both of Bar Harbor, Me., as trustees of Isaac Lawrence, for $6,100, in favor of Henry Corn, growing out of their non-delivery of a deed for the property at 498 and 500 Broadway, which, it is alleged, they agreed to sell to Mr. Corn for $225,000. He put up $5,000 deposit, which he demands back, and $1,100 counsel fees. A lis pendens was filed on the property; also on 15 East Ninetieth Street.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed Saturday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ADDA, Pacifico—G. Bardel $236
BLUMENTHAL, Babette—J. Murray and another 275
CROW, Moses R., and New York and Westchester Water Company—M. Bernstein, costs 77
CHEEVER, J. D.—J. Turtill 48
GOURAND, G. Fauvel—A. E. Twyford 45
HORNLEIN, Edward—M. Rosenfeld and others 160
HODGES, Arthur A.—L. Friedheim, costs. 91
HARRELL, Charles L.—C. L. Miller 272
HARRIS, Harris—A. G. Hyde and others. 1,023
HUNTLING, Robert M.—Seventh National Bank 1,073
METZGER, Josef.—W. J. Fallon 1,517
MULDOON, Thomas—Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City 756
MUNICH, Christopher—William Neely 235
NEUS, Henry—F. L. Ronalds, jr., and another 642
NEWMAN, Isaac and Sarah—Hugo Hardt, assignee 207
PORTER, Luther H., and James W. Gilmore—D. H. Moriarty, costs 82
PFLUGER, Frederick, and Frank H.—R. Guenther 328
ROTTENBERG, Louis—A. G. Hyde and others 370
RECHT, Charles J.—J. Ruppert 5,583
STROECKER, John P.—William C. M. Pyke and others 130
SOULE, Charles M.—C. H. Shulman and another 93
SIMONE, Calogia—D. J. Stein 108
SCHOENING, P. Henry—S. J. Berry and others 318
SOHMER, Henry—T. E. Dye 378
SCHAMING, Frederick—J. McCreery and others 1,616
TERRY, Caroline E., and Thomas H.—A. Schwarzenbach 578
TROUTMAN, William D.—J. L. Shoemaker 463
T. E. WARD & CO.—W. J. Woods 506
THE EXCELSIOR PAPER BOX COMpany—L. Boyle 413
NATALIE ANTHRACITE COAL COMpany—G. B. Manley 1,526
ALLENTOWN AND LEHIGH VALLEY Traction Company—John Stephenson Company, Limited 2,824
KNICKERBOCKER PHOSPHATE COMpany—J. N. Darrah 25,333
WHITE, James A.—Equitable General Providing Company 107
WIDMAYER, William F., and Clark R. Watson—The Manufacturers' Company. 531
WILKINSON, Andrew J.—A. G. Smith ... 551
WILSON, Richard T., and Richard T., Jr.—W. W. Brewster 345
YOUNG, William E.—R. Guenther 328
ZEIS, Andrew W.—Gallagher, Entwistle Company 147

DOVER BANK SCANDAL.

Paying Teller Boggs Ready to Confess, It Is Said—Four Men Held as Accomplices.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 19.—William H. Boggs, defaulting paying teller of the First National Bank of Dover, is in this city to-day in the custody of the United States Marshal. It is said that Boggs is ready to tell the complete story of the looting of the bank, and also to reveal whatever outside collusion he had in making away with about $100,000 of the bank's money.

In connection with Boggs's return, Harry A. Richardson, President of the bank, yesterday lodged complaint before United States Commissioner Smith, in accordance with which warrants were issued for four prominent citizens of Kent County, on the charge of aiding and abetting Boggs in his work. These citizens are E. T. Cooper of Milford, formerly of Dover; ex-Sheriff Amos Cole of this city, formerly of Dover; Thomas S. Clark, and Charles L. Butler of Dover. The complaint of President Richardson alleges that these parties aided and abetted Boggs to loot the bank. The amount for which each is charged with being responsible is as follows: Cooper, $23,000; Clark, $4,000; Cole, $1,420.63; Butler, $188.21.

Upon the strength of these complaints the warrants were issued and served last night, and the defendants were arraigned before United States Commissioner Smith at the Federal Building to-day. Through their counsel all entered a plea of not guilty to the complaint, and asked for a postponement of the hearing until next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. This request was granted by the Commissioner, who held the men in bail for the following amounts: Clark, $6,000; Cole, $2,500; Butler, $2,000; Cooper, $1,000.

During the hearings Boggs remained in the custody of Marshal Short, in the latter's office. District Attorney Vandegrift positively refused to allow newspaper men to interview the prisoner, who was later committed to New Castle Jail, without bail, for a hearing at a time to be fixed later.

REAPPRAISEMENT OF IMPORTS.

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of imports:

17256—Manufactures of flax from James Thomson & Co., Belfast, Dec. 30, 1897; 4-4 light linen P, loom 7, entered at 7½d., advanced to 9¼d. per yard. Do., loom 7, entered at 7⅞d., advanced 9¾d. per yard. Do., loom 8, entered at 8⅝d., advanced to 9½d. per yard. Do., loom 9, entered at 9⅜d., advanced to 10d. per yard. Do., loom 10, entered at 10½d., advanced to 11¼d. per yard. Discount, 2½ per cent. Add boxes.

17261—Manufactures of flax, &c., from Fiddes, Woods & Co., Belfast, Dec. 20, 1897; No. 48 loom damask, 58 in., entered at 7d. per yard, no advance. No. 52 do., 64 in., entered at 8¼d., advanced to 8¾d. per yard. No. 42 do., 50 in., entered at 5¼d., advanced to 5½d. per yard. No. 53 do., 70 in., entered at 8¾d., advanced to 9d. per yard. No. 45 do., 65 in., entered at 7d. per yard, no advance. No. 440 cream damask, 70 in., entered at 7⅝d., advanced to 8d. per yard. No. 116 bleached damask, 68 in., entered at 12¾d., advanced to 12½d. per yard. Discount, 2½ per cent. Add cases.

17259—Wool dress goods from S. Schwarz & Son, Greiz, Jan. 12, 1898; 95 c-m., genre, 3014, colored, W., entered at .51, advanced to .55 mark per meter. 100 c-m., do., entered at .54, advanced to .58 mark per meter. 105 c-m., do., 3058, black, W., entered at 1.65, advanced to 1.70 marks per meter. Similar goods, similar prices.

17149-50—Wool dress goods from S. Schwarz & Son, Greiz, Dec. 29, 1897; 115 c-m., genre, 4086W, entered at 1.26, advanced to 1.30 marks per meter. 115 c-m., do., 4035W, entered at 1.22, advanced to 1.30 marks per meter. 115 c-m., do., 4036W, entered at 1.35, advanced to 1.45 marks per meter. 110 c-m., do., 2981-7526, entered at 1.32 marks per meter, no advance. 105 c-m., do., 2892, black, entered at 1.92 marks per meter, no advance. 95 c-m., do., 773, colored, W, entered at .69, advanced to .75 mark per meter. 105 c-m., do., 606W, colored, entered at 1, advanced to 1.10 marks per meter. 105 c-m., do., 606W, black, entered at .95, advanced to 1.05 marks per meter. 115 c-m., do., R192W, colored, entered at 1.73, advanced to 1.80 marks per meter. 115 c-m., do., R193W, colored, entered at 1.75, advanced to 1.85 marks per meter. 115 c-m., do., 734W, colored, entered at 1.36, advanced to 1.40 marks per meter. Similar goods, similar prices.

17248—Fish, packages of tin, from F. W. Kruger, Barth, Dec. 6, 1897; Bismarck herring, 4-liter tins, entered at 1.50 marks per tin, no advance. Bismarck herring, 2-liter tins, entered at .95 mark per tin, no advance. Bismarck herring, 1-liter tins, entered at .50 mark per tin, no advance. Do., ½-liter tins, entered at .30 mark per tin, no advance. Similar goods, similar prices. Add cases, .50 mark each.

17287-9—Decorated china from Marx & Guthers, Altrohlau, Dec. 20 and 27, 1897; spittoons, job lot, L2782, &c., entered at .22½ florin each, no advance. Spittoons, job lot, M2782, &c., entered at .22 florin each, no advance. Do., job lot, N2782, &c., entered at .19 florin each, no advance. Do., job lot, D2782, &c., entered at .17 florin each, no advance. Add for decorating 10 per cent. Add packing.

17213—Wool dress goods, from J. Warnier & P. David, Roubaix, Dec.

THE MERRIMAC'S TWO DAYS

One of the Crew of the Confederate Iron Clad Describes Her Work.

FIRST TRIUMPH, THEN DEFEAT

If the Monitor Could Have Hit Her Below the Water Line It Would Have Ended Her Brief Career at Once.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Commercial.

It will soon be thirty-six years since the Monitor met the Merrimac in Hampton Roads, Sunday morning, March 9, 1862, and fought her to a standstill. Of the comparatively small crew of the Monitor, possibly only one man is left since Admiral Worden's death. Of the larger crew of the Merrimac, 350 men, there are remaining a mere handful, perhaps a dozen in all.

One of these survivors is Major James C. Long of Tiskilwa, Ill. He was born at Chattanooga, Tenn., and was sent in early life to Annapolis Naval Academy. He did as most of the cadets did, and followed the officer to whom he felt most attached. Some of these men took the oath of allegiance, but many of them rallied to the defense of the South. Young Long's associations were all in the South, and he entered the Southern Navy. He was in the fight on board the Merrimac.

On Saturday, March 8, the Merrimac attacked the Federal fleet, as has recently been recalled by articles of the late Admiral Worden and others, sinking the Cumberland, capturing and burning the Congress, and leaving the Minnesota aground, an easy prey for the next day's work. The Federal fleet rained shot and shell on the Merrimac, but, except in those rare cases in which these projectiles entered her open ports, they did no damage.

The Monitor's Appearance.

On the first day the crew of the Merrimac saw little of the fight, except their end of it. That was confined to the working of the eleven large rifle guns they carried and the manoeuvring of the ship.

The coming of the Monitor changed the aspect of affairs for the triumphant Merrimac. She had had everything her own way. She had set the telegraph wires flashing with messages that draped the North in gloom and made the South blaze with bonfires. The remaining ships of the Federal fleet she had counted hers to finish at her convenience, when this new foe appeared. She was an element of uncertainty. The Merrimac knew her own limitations and capabilities, and she knew what the wooden ships of the Federal fleet could do and where they were weak. She knew nothing, however, of the Monitor. She had gone into action with no solid shot, preferring shells for use against the wooden ships. These shells, however, were poor material to use against an iron turret, like that of the Monitor. As it proved, they were almost useless.

It seems that fate or Providence, or blind luck had ordered that both ships should be so deficient in the matter of armament or ammunition as to be able to do little damage, if any. The Monitor had just enough the advantage to satisfy the Merrimac that success was not to be thought of as it had been.

"The Monitor was well handled," says Major Long, "and she was well fought. She didn't fire as many shots as we did, but we were a larger target, and she did more hitting and more execution.

Fired at Will.

"We fired no broadsides. We had orders to load and fire at will, whenever we could bring a gun to bear. Our guns had no lateral traverse, and could not be hauled from side to side, to enable their gunners to catch sight of their enemy. They had to wait till they found their enemy in front of them. The large part of the action was at rather short range, however, so we generally had our gun or another that could sight the target. There was no loading. At times the firing was pretty fast. Our upper works were struck again and again. Our smokestack, which was very large, was simply riddled. This interfered with the furnace draught to a large extent, but did not disable us. Some shots entered our ports, though the interior damage was slight.

"I was engaged on the gundeck most of the time till the signal officer was wounded. Then I was ordered to assume his duties. He had been taken to the hospital, and I followed him there to get the signal book. The doctors had one man on an operating table, and the officer whom I was to relieve was struggling in the hands of two attendants. He was bound to go back and re-enter the action. His clothing was partly off, and he was bleeding freely. It was not a cheerful place. I got the signal book and hastened back to the gundeck, glad to exchange its perils for the horrors of the operating room, to me, a youth of sixteen, far worse than the battle.

A Shot Too Close for Comfort.

"I was out on deck but once, and I didn't stay there long. The cooplike pilot house of the Merrimac had been removed as an impediment, and the Commander was down below deck in a hatchway. When he wanted to take a look at the situation he thrust his head up through the opening. During the progress of the fight I had occasion to carry a message to him. There was a narrow strip of deck along the Merrimac's armored upper structure. I was helped out of a port, and made my way along this narrow footing to the hatchway. I stood on the deck while I delivered my message. One of the men down in the hatchway told me to drop down into it with them. I was young and foolish, and there seemed no absolute necessity for getting under cover so I stood on the deck. In the meantime a gunner on one of the ships which I thought too far off to pay any attention to me fired at me with a small piece. The ball missed me by perhaps four feet, but it was close enough. I dropped down under cover along with the Commander without any more urging.

Undefended Below the Water Line.

"The crew of the Merrimac had one fear, and that was that she would be penetrated by shot or ram at the water line or below it and sink. The Merrimac was the old United States frigate of that name fitted for steam and remodeled to be more nearly a floating battery than a steamer. She was well enough armored above. Of the forty-one solid cast-iron shot pegged at her by the Monitor in exchange for her forty-six harmless shells, every one of them bent her plates and bulged their wooden backing, but as she was never struck twice in the same place she was not penetrated, though exposed to such a pounding as no other ship ever received. Below the water line, however, she was undefended. A shot into her there would have probably been fatal. She was not buoyant, and could have not taken a great amount of water with safety. The fact that the Monitor's guns could not be sufficiently depressed to strike her on that danger line, it is probable, was all that saved her.

Wanted to Board the Monitor.

"It was our intention to board the Monitor and make short work of overwhelming her crew by sheer force of numbers. Boarding, of course, means a mêlée, and such a mixing up as makes it very necessary to be able to distinguish friend from foe. But in this battle both sides wore the blue. The Merrimac's crew had not changed the clothing they had been wearing; in fact, they had not been able to find another color that would stand salt water as the blue would. Federal and Confederate marines would have been so near alike that they could not have been distinguished in a hand-to-hand encounter. We marked ourselves with white sashes and white cloths around our left arms. But the boarding that we looked for never came. The Merrimac made a kind of halting rush at the Monitor, intending to ram her, but did no harm at all. We never came to close enough quarters afterward for boarding. We allayed our impatience by watching the Monitor's guns and taking care that we were not exposed at our own ports when one of her cannon was about to be fired at us. We became fairly expert during those six hours of firing at guessing when the enemy was going to deal us a blow, and where it was expected to land.

The Merrimac Unseaworthy.

"I do not agree with the people who hold that the defeat of the Merrimac was the thing that saved Washington and New York from bombardment by her guns. She was not the terror she has been painted. She was a floating battery merely. She was of too deep draught to enter either the Potomac near Washington or New York Harbor. She was so topheavy that she was unseaworthy, and would never have dared to make an ocean voyage. And, as the Monitor's hammering demonstrated, she couldn't stand everything. She never could have lived past the guns of Fort Monroe, nor through a rough gale and sea. She couldn't even defend Richmond, the Confederate capital. The Monitor might have laid that city in ruins if she had but moved on it promptly. The James River was open to her with her light draught, and there was nothing in the way of defense ordnance there that could stop her. She did not move in that direction, however, till the Confederates, fearful of such an attempt, had had time to fill the river with torpedoes and sink it full of obstructions. Then it was too late.

"The Merrimac was an experiment. If the conditions under which she was built to operate had not been altered she would have been a success. She was intended to proceed against wooden ships, the only men of war the North then had. Wooden ships had no chance whatever with her, except in running away. But the conditions did not remain unchanged. They were altered by the appearance of the Monitor, another experiment. It was just enough better in its adaptation to the work it had to do than the Merrimac was, and when her work there was done she was done. She lived to rise and fall as no other ship of war of equal prominence and importance ever did. The first day she swept everything in the form of an enemy to ruin. The second day she opposed her utmost against a superior antagonist, and the sun went down on her failure and defeat. She really had just two days of life—one when her star was strong in the ascendant, the next when it set in dark eclipse."

MONITOR AND MERRIMAC.

The Confederate Account of the Results of Their Encounter.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, Feb. 9.

In the United States Senate Monday Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire gave the country another shining example of "history as she is spoke," and his remarks ere this have become embalmed in that model of light literature, The Congressional Record, where they stand as a brilliant illustration of "history as she is writ or print." In presenting to the Senate a memorial to pay the officers and crew of the Monitor $200 each, "in the nature of prize money," and in recognition of the Monitor's "practical destruction of the Merrimac" (the Virginia) Mr. Chandler said that the result of the contest between the ships was that the Merrimac never again entered a naval battle, having been so completely disabled in the encounter with the Monitor as to be practically useless.

Mr. Chandler could not easily have gotten further away from the truth of history. The facts in the case, as we have them from an ex-Confederate naval officer who served on the Merrimac during her entire career, are as follows:

1. On the 9th of March, 1862, (day of the first and only engagement between the vessels,) the Monitor twice retired from the contest, and took refuge in shoal water, where the Merrimac could not reach her. Upon the Monitor's last retirement the Merrimac waited for fully an hour upon her, in order to resume the engagement, after which time the Confederate ship proceeded to Norfolk for repairs, the Monitor still showing no disposition to re-engage.

2. On April the 11th, 1862, the Merrimac again visited Hampton Roads, and in the presence of two foreign war vessels—the Rinaldo (British) and the Gassendi (French)—offered battle to the Monitor and the Stevens Iron battery from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. Failing to bring them to an issue, the Merrimac sent in two of her tenders to Hampton Bar and cut out and captured three Federal transports, almost under their guns.

3. On May 8, 1862, the Merrimac was again in Hampton Roads, and drove the Monitor, Naugatuck, and six other United States war vessels from shelling the Confederate battery at Sewell's Point to within one and a half miles of Old Point, and, seeing no disposition on the part of any of the Federal vessels to engage her, she retired to her anchorage.

4. The Confederate Army abandoned Norfolk May 10, 1862. The Merrimac was burned that night off Crany Island by her crew, her draught of water being too great to admit of her going up James River.

This refutation of Mr. Chandler's assertion, in addition to being based on personal recollection and experience, is fully sustained by contemporaneous Confederate and Federal reports, which may readily be found in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Volume I.; "The Rebellion (so-called) Records," printed by the United States Government, Series I., Volume I., and other accessible authorities.

Furthermore, we think that had Mr. Chandler taken the trouble of indulging in a little investigation of this matter, he would have found that the petition (Worden) had been submitted to Congress before, and that the evidence against the plea he now advances was so conclusive that a Republican Congress dismissed the question.

Mr. Chandler was correct in stating that the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac marked the change in the construction from wooden to iron-clad vessels and was one of the most important events of the civil war, but for the rest he turned his back on incontrovertible facts.

A VICTORY FOR THE SOUTHERN.

Bonds Void and New Receiver for the Nashville, Jellico and Charleston.

MADISONVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 19.—Master Thomas M. McConnell has just decided that the $180,000 bonds issued by the Nashville, Jellico and Charleston Railway Company are null and void for want of consideration; he also made O. R. Brigham of this place receiver under direction of the Court, in place of H. J. Englesing for the company, who was deposed.

This is a victory for the Southern Railway, and it is probable that the Southern will buy the Jellico Road for a feeder at the sale that is to follow. The railroad runs from Athens, Tenn., to Jellico Plains, and intersects the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern at Jellico Junction.

LEW WALLACE CHALLENGED.

LEBANON, Ind., Feb. 19.—Gen. Lew Wallace has been challenged to a duel by George E. Oakes of Indianapolis. During an address delivered here on Lincoln Day, in which he was relating reminiscences of the Great Emancipator, Gen. Wallace told a hitherto unpublished story which reflected on the courage of Gen. McClellan.

It was that Lincoln had made a special trip to Harrison's Landing after the seven days' battle to keep McClellan from surrendering to the Confederates. Oakes served under McClellan and heard Wallace's speech. In a letter to the General, Oakes denounces the story as untrue, and asks the General to meet him upon the field of honor at such time and place and with such weapons as the General may choose. The affair has caused much excitement throughout the State.

MAY DIE FROM A JUMP.

Mrs. Rose McGuire, twenty-three years old, was probably fatally injured last evening by leaping from a third-story window of her home, 284 Hooper Street, Brooklyn. The woman made the leap to avoid suffocation from smoke, which was pouring from the apartments of Mrs. Mary Parker, on the first floor, which had taken fire.

The building is a three-story double brick flat and is owned by Mrs. Parker. The fire started in the kitchen. The flames spread rapidly toward the air shaft and reached the roof.

Mrs. McGuire knew nothing of the fire until the smoke began pouring into her rooms. She then ran to the hallway, but was driven back by the dense smoke. She then ran to a front window and cried for help. Presently she ran to a rear window, where Policemen Patrick Donnelly and Harry Donahue had stationed themselves, and stretched a canvas tarpaulin. They shouted for her to jump. She did so, and in her descent turned a somersault, landing on the canvas with such force that she struck the stone flagging and lay unconscious. At the Eastern District Hospital her condition was considered critical.

The fire was extinguished with a damage of $500 to Mrs. Parker's furniture and $500 to the building.

Wolfe Estate Building Damaged.

There was a fire last night in the two-story frame building at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a part o fthe Catharine Wolfe estate, and the damage is about $3,000. The fire was confined to the cellar, but the tenants were injured by water and smoke. They are J. B. Kauffman & Son, furnishing goods; Max Smith, optician; J. C. Young, book dealer; Dr. Gullshan, a dentist, and J. Everett, a photographer. Two men were asleep in the building when the fire broke out, but made their escape.

The Permanent Orchestra Project.

From The Commercial Advertiser.

It would be a real misfortune to New York to lose Mr. Seidl, and if it is possible to form an orchestra on a permanent basis he would be an exceedingly good man to undertake the work. But it seems to us that it would be a radical mistake and a fatal error to build an orchestra about a man instead of getting the orchestra and then the conductor, whether he be Seidl or some other. The scheme up to the present seems to be simply a plan to provide Mr. Seidl with an orchestra. We doubt very much if that will succeed.

If we are to have an orchestra it must be established on a firm business and commercial basis with an ample endowment to cover the years of deficits that are sure to follow its organization. Sentiment for one man, whether he be Seidl or Damrosch or any one else, should play no part in it. Appeal must be made to business men, and it must be put to them in a business way. Now, Mr. Seidl has a large following of very faithful, loyal friends who would be willing to make many sacrifices to keep him here, but of that following how many are there financially able to give the requisite amount of money for an orchestra worthy of him or worthy of this city? On the other hand, the very men who must be appealed to for funds are more than likely to be lukewarm toward Mr. Seidl personally. It is more than likely that there is sufficient public spirit among them to contribute toward a New York orchestra, for the worthy object of such an organization will make strong appeal to them, at least to their civic pride if to nothing else. But will these men go into their pockets for a Seidl orchestra?

While in every way it would be desirable to have Mr. Seidl, he is by no means the only man that could train and conduct an orchestra worthy of this city, and the rich men, even if they know little about music, are likely to recognize this fact. What we must have is, first, the ways and means of getting an orchestra, after which it will be time enough to talk of the conductor.

WINTER RESORTS.

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Located between Laurel House & Lakewood Hotel. Good service for moderate rates.
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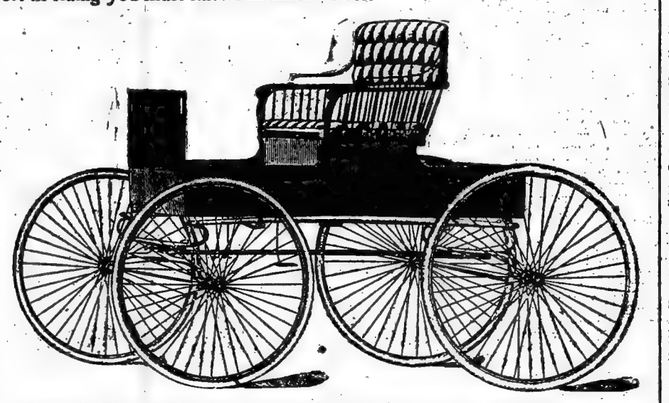

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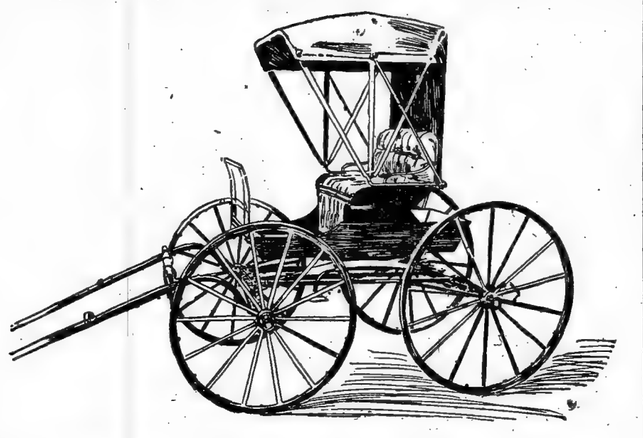

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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Druggists, as a general rule, do not make a practice of recommending proprietary medicines. Sometimes, however, when they have a particularly bad case of dyspepsia to deal with, they have been known to ask the sufferer to try Ripans Tabules. A St. Louis lady who was afflicted with chronic dyspepsia told a friend that she had tried more than a dozen different kinds of medicine without much relief; but one day, when she went to her druggist to have a bottle refilled, he asked her why she did not try Ripans Tabules. She bought some and took them regularly at meal time according to directions, and now she says she has never seen their equal for complaints of the stomach and liver such as she has so long suffered from.

A new style packet containing THE RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

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FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Feb. 20, 1898, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. M. M. Mangasarian at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.: subject, "What is the greatest thing in life?" All interested are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday Dr. Silverman will lecture on "What the Church Has Done for the Rights of Man." Service begins at 11 o'clock. All are welcome.

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COOK.—By a Scotchwoman, with best references; strictly neat and sober; plain and fancy dishes; good bread and pastry; city or any distance in country. Call, Monday, 342 6th Av, up stairs.

COOK.—By first-class cook with private family; best city references; wages, $30 a month. 439 9th Av.

COOK, &c.—By a single young woman to do cooking or housecleaning; city reference. 322 East 34th St., first floor.

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DAY'S WORK.—By poor widow woman, with four children, to do work of any kind; excellent reference. Mrs. Mooney, 224 East 56th St.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—By a housekeeper, having had the management of city and Summer elegant residences, for first-class family; charge of servants, catering, marketing, shopping; desires responsible position. Unexceptionable Reference, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

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HOUSEWORKER.—By a reliable German girl to do housework for a couple without children; no washing. Inquire from 9 till 3, D. Berlepsch, 56 West 22d St.

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LADY'S MAID.—By a young girl as lady's maid, or to take care of grown children in first-class family; has first-class references. Call, from 11 to 4, Monday and Tuesday, 142 West 53d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class seamstress, dressmaker, and packer; like traveling; in Europe or country preferred; best reference. Jeanne, 217 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German girl (25) as lady's maid and take care of children to a family going to Europe in May. Address E. Romelk, 1,235 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID or CHAMBERWORK and SEWing.—By Protestant; city reference. Maid, Box 310, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class seamstress; packer; good manicure; best city ference. Maid, 341 West 30th St.

MAID or NURSE.—By young woman as maid or nurse to family going to Europe; understands the care of children; good reference. Bell, 7 Patchen Place, West 10th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent maid and seamstress to lady or children; educated; French Swiss; long experience; city reference. 117 West 26th St. Corrado.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as maid and seamstress in private family; best city reference. H. M., Box 369 1,269 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As competent maid and seamstress; city or country. Dennin, 147 East 32d St.

MAID.—By a French maid; no objection to traveling; references. Maid, 126 West 31st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ircner; also fine laces; best city references. Laundress, 1,152 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly competent laundress by the day, week, or month; good city references. 258 West 35th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class French laundress to take home family washing. 117 West 26th St. Corrado. Ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; city reference. 322 East 34th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; best city references. 155 East 27th St.; no cards.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By refined nurse; mental cases; willing and obliging; treats massage; 7 years' reference. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse; willing, obliging, and trustworthy. Brady, 208 East 34th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady recommends a middle-aged, educated Protestant nurse for infants or growing children; takes entire charge; good hand sewer; best city reference; no cards. Call, before 12, 223 West 57th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishing dresses, repairing, and alterations. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLOR MAID.—By an experienced Swedish girl as first-class waitress or parlor maid; best city reference from last employer. 238 East 55th St., care of Mrs. Ahlstrand.

WAITRESS.—A lady going abroad desires to secure position for her waitress, whom she can recommend highly, either as waitress in small family or as parlor maid. 69 East 55th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; can take charge of a dining room; can fill a butler's place; city references. 434 4th Av.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Lady graduate; thoroughly experienced in latest methods; few more patients. Rogers, 77 West 95th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, educated lady stenographer; nice work. Remington, 90 8th Av.

YOUNG LADY OF TASTE AND REFINEMENT for position of trust, or companion to party going South, to Europe, or living in country contiguous to New York; reference. Miss T., Box 352, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—A FIRM OF 20 YEARS' STANDING, RETIRING FROM BUSINESS, WISH TO RECOMMEND THEIR BOOKKEEPER TO ANY BUSINESS HOUSE WHO HAS USE FOR A FIRST-CLASS ACCOUNTANT, ONE WHO CAN TAKE ENTIRE MANAGEMENT OF AN OFFICE; SALARY NOT SO MUCH AN OBJECT AS PERMANENT POSITION. ADDRESS J. PALMER & CO., 217 GREENE ST.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a first-class butler; thoroughly competent in his duties; strictly sober; highest city recommendation. Henry, 163 West 82d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; best city and Paris references; height 6 feet; strictly sober; personal references; would travel. Georges, 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman; competent; strictly sober; just disengaged; lady can be seen. Pierre, 230 West 39th St.

BUTLER or STEWARD.—By colored man in private family as butler; or as club steward. C. B., Box 19, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class English servant; last employer can be seen. J. D., care Schultz, 243 West 21st St.

BUTLER or VALET DE CHAMBRE.—French; to wait on Bachelor; best references. Prudhomme, 24 Barrow St.

BUTLER.—By a Protestant man; has the best of city reference; thoroughly understands his business. R. P., Box 269, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent Swede; best city references. C. A., 1,242 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By French chef, formerly from a leading club of New York; restaurant, hotel, or club. A. Pillault, 240 West 35th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman in a private family; young man, with fine appearance; married; one child; present employer, Edwin Gould, Esq., can be seen for five years' reference, at 195 Broadway; expert four-horse and tandem driver; country position preferred. David McFarland, 956 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to secure position for his coachman; middle aged; understands his business thoroughly; careful, stylish driver; useful around a place; attentive, respectful, sober, and honest; country preferred. Mr. S. M. Meeker, counselor at law, office 13 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—A family going abroad wishes to secure a situation for their coachman, whom they can highly recommend; has been with us seven years. Mrs. K. E. Brooks, 241 West 75th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a young man, 25, lately landed, as coachman or groom in a private family; thoroughly understands caring and driving. I. S. T., 1,524 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants situation for his coachman, whom he can personally recommend as a first-class driver; understands his business thoroughly. J. V. Dahlgren, 20 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced; A1 city and country references. William, care of janitor, 144 West 28th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Protestant; 35; single; German descent; life experience in the management of gentleman's place, also in handling men to their best advantage; well up in growing of fruits, plants, flowers, and vegetables indoors and out; open for engagement 1st of March; best of recommendations. Box 116, West Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; married; well qualified in all the departments of horticulture, both under glass and out doors; also the management of men; first-class references. A. B., care Alex McConnell, florist, 546 6th Av.

GARDENER.—Married; understands greenhouses and gardening in all branches and anything connected with private place; thoroughly competent to take full charge; good reference

Stern Bros

Monday

Special Values in

Ladies' Wrappers

all sizes up to 44 inch bust, of Cashmeres { $4.25 / $6.25

Real Value $6.00 & $8.50

of India Silks, $7.50

Real Value $10.00

West 23d St.

GOSSIP IN SAN FRANCISCO

Wild Excitement Caused by False Reports in Connection with the Maine Disaster.

MR. JORDAN ON EDUCATION

Lecture by the President of Stanford University Causes a Mild Sensation—Old Hulks for Alaska—Financial and Other News.

SAN. FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Everything else during the past week has been thrown into the shade by the disaster to the Maine. On all sides expressions of sorrow and regret are heard, and every person possessing a national flag has it displayed at half mast. While the sober-minded and thoughtful agreed that judgment as to the cause of the disaster should be withheld until the result of the official investigation could be made known, some of the papers here by publishing statements as hysterical as they are false wrought to the highest pitch of excitement those of the community whose passions are easily aroused. Crowds anxiously awaiting news occupied the spaces in front of the bulletin boards far into the night.

Powdermakers here, speaking from experience, incline to the belief that high temperature, coupled with the sensitive nature of the explosives on board, caused the explosion. In support of this theory, they cite the explosion of cordite cartridges under the heat of the sun during the Brazilian revolution and the experiences of the British in India. Retired Constructor Fernald voices the views of other experts, that an attempt should be made to raise the vessel, at no matter what cost, so that, if it be found that the explosion was caused by the proximity of boilers or coal bunkers to the magazines, naval men will be able to make a thorough examination, with a view to modifying the construction of future warships.

Whatever resolution may be come to, the Pacific States stand ready to support the National Government by every means in their power. Last night at all the theatres "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played by the orchestra at the close of the performance. The audiences rose to their feet while it was being given and cheered with might and main.

The loss, with all hands, of the steamship Clara Nevada, through the explosion of her boilers, emphasizes the warning frequently given anent the unseaworthiness of vessels engaged in the Alaskan trade. The Nevada was one of the old made-over vessels prepared for sea with a coat of paint and a few pounds of oakum. The lack of supervising officials on this coast is demonstrated by the large number of rotten hulks now engaged in transporting passengers in far northern waters.

The rush into the Yukon continues unabated. Hundreds of men are selling their houses and lands in order to procure the wherewithal to go and seek their fortunes in the gold fields. As a consequence, real estate—especially small holdings—has rapidly depreciated in value. This applies not only to California, but to the States of Oregon and Washington as well.

According to advices received here, Secretary Sweeney of the Chilean Steamship Line is undertaking a tour of investigation of all ports of shipment on the Central American and Mexican coasts, with the idea of establishing a steamship line with a terminus in San Francisco. The line is pretty certain to receive the support of merchants engaged in the coffee trade, as the Pacific Mail service for both passengers and freight is most unsatisfactory. It is said that the Santa Fé Railroad is in no wise disinclined to help the Chilean line to get Central American products through to Eastern points via San Diego.

The Power of Education.

President Jordan of the Stanford University delivered during the week a lecture on education that caused a mild sensation. The Nation, he declared, cannot exist on a foundation of ignorance. The power to vote is an educational factor, which is an argument in favor of female suffrage. Education is needed for man himself. A fool and his money are soon parted. A man cannot watch the markets if he cannot read, or work if he be in darkness. The greatest waste in the world is the waste of unskilled labor. Institutions of learning make people pay more and more for a man's services. Schools should teach that there is no such thing as luck; that no one can get rich through accident.

"Men," continued the speaker, "should make most of life and develop their powers. The great fault of education in the past has been that we have been educating off the lines of our lives. So late as twenty years ago the education of our colleges was for gentlemen and clergymen. When common man took control of things it took him a long time to find the right direction. A time is coming when colleges will educate man for his work in life. The point in all education is not where your diploma came from, but what you can do, how you can work your way into the great social fabric. We have heard there is too much education. The trouble is not with education, but with man. There is a great deal of misfit education. There is not going to be any place in future for unskilled labor. Even now a bucket of water and a bucket of coal can do almost anything skilled labor can do. There is no danger from too many educated men. There is always room for men of force, and they make room for many more."

The Grand Jury has earned the thanks of the majority of citizens by notifying the Supervisors that hereafter prizefights will not be allowed. The jurors declare that these exhibitions are manifest fakes.

Brought into prominence under the auspices of church circles the Bostonians still maintain their place in public favor. Opening on Monday last with "The Serenade," they obtained a huge success, and the leading members were accorded an ovation despite the fact that they were somewhat handicapped by colds. The theatre was filled with playgoers glad to witness a clean and wholesome performance after the flimsy, indecent pieces that have been billed at the various resorts for months past, and which only attracted those to whose depraved tastes they pandered. "The Serenade" will be continued all next week, and will be followed by "Robin Hood."

A public reception, to which the military, naval, and municipal officers have been invited, will be given to President Dole tomorrow by the Chamber of Commerce. He leaves for Honolulu by Wednesday's steamer. He has privately expressed his confidence that the annexation treaty will be passed this session.

The Financial Week.

The week in the stock and bond markets has been the most eventful for some time. Fluctuations, influenced by the Maine incident, have been violent and losses heavy. The leader in the downward movement was the stock of the gas and electric company, declining from 94½ (at which price it closed last week) to 90½ at the opening of the week; it recovered a little the following day to about 91½, lost a half point on Wednesday, another point on Thursday, and three points on Friday, closing at 86¾, and to-day recovered to 88½. The cause of the decline was twofold. First of all there was the general weakness of the market, and then there were renewed persistent rumors of competition. Other lighting stocks dropped in sympathy. Pacific Gas Improvement, which closed last week at about 93½, declined to 87, but recovered to-day to 88½. Spring Valley Water stock sold at 100⅝, the same as the previous week.

There were no offerings in bank shares. Street railroads were not affected. Market Street selling at 53½ to heavy purchases.

In Powder stocks, Grant declined to 40, closing to-day 41.

Sugar stocks were quite weak. Hawaiian Commercial declined from 34½ to 32½ and Hutchinson declined from 46¾ to 43¼. The only reason for the heavy decline in these stocks was the scare caused by the disaster at Havana. Timid holders tried to get rid of their holdings, no matter how ruinous prices appeared to calm lookers-on. The excitement was checked to-day, however, and some of the stocks took a sharp upward turn. The prices which had prevailed during the past few days could not but invite shrewd investors to purchase.

The bond market displayed remarkable strength. Market Street bonds selling at 116¼, Spring Valley Water 4s at 103½, and Arizona bonds at 103¼.

Money was quite easy. The plethora in the banks still prevails.

Stern Bros

will exhibit to-morrow in their

Ladies' Cloak Dep'ts

advance styles of

Imported Coats & Capes

For Early Spring Wear

And large assortments of English and Scotch

Golf Capes

at

Attractive Prices

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

will place on sale Monday

3000 Yds.

Imported Scotch Check

Suitings

in desirable combinations, at 55c

Real Value $1.25 yd.

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

To-morrow

On Third Floor

Ruffled Muslin Curtains in Chintz Effects, $1.25 pr.

White Muslin Curtains, { $1.50 / $1.75 pr.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, $4.65 pr.

Formerly $6.25

Tapestry Curtains, at $3.65 pr.

Formerly $4.75

Tapestry Table Covers

1½ yds. square, $1.75

2 " " $2.45

Linens, Dimities and Cretonnes For Slip Covers

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow another importation of

French C. P. Coutil & Sateen

Corsets

Silk stitched and trimmed with Laces and Embroideries, $1.10 / $1.35

West 23d St.

LEGAL NOTES.

IT WAS A CASE FOR THE JURY.—Sarah A. Norton's recovery of damages from the Third Avenue Railroad Company, in her suit against it because of injuries she received while attempting to alight from a car on which she was a passenger, has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien. The plaintiff, desiring to alight at Pearl Street, gave notice to the conductor, and the car, as she testified, stopped in response; but while attempting to alight, the car negligently and suddenly started, and threw her to the ground in front of a then moving heavily loaded truck, which passed over and crushed her. The defendant's version of the accident was that after plaintiff had completely alighted from the car, a truck came along in such close proximity as to frighten her and drive her against the car, and that, being wedged in between the car and the truck, she was struck by the latter, thrown down, and injured. The court holds that it was for the jury to determine the weight and credibility to be attached to the testimony of the witnesses. "We do not think on the facts," Justice O'Brien said, "it can be held, as matter of law, that plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence. If, as is claimed here, the place at which plaintiff selected to get off was made dangerous by the proximity of a truck, it was all the more reason for the defendant's affording her reasonable time to alight, and enabling her to select a safe position in the street, where she would not run the risk of being run down by a truck."

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THE BICYCLIST WAS NEGLIGENT.—The First Appellate Division has reversed a judgment given in favor of Bella Cardonner, in her suit as administratrix of her husband, against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, for damages from the death of the intestate, who was struck by a car of defendant, at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The decedent, on this morning, was riding his bicycle at a speed of from six to ten miles an hour, down Seventh Avenue, some distance behind a south-bound car, on the westerly track above Fifty-third Street. When that car stopped at the signal of a flagman stationed there, he turned out to the west and kept on without abatement of speed, and when he reached the curb on Fifty-third Street, and near the westerly crosswalk, he was struck by another car, receiving injuries from which he died. There was a flagman stationed between the walks on Seventh Avenue, and another on the crosswalk; and there was nothing to show that either could have seen him until the accident was imminent, or until he turned out. Justice Patterson, who gave the opinion of the court, said: "If any negligence can be imputed to defendant's servants, it must be to the motorman of the car. There is nothing to show that the motorman could have seen the plaintiff's intestate before the south-bound car stopped, or that he was in the line of vision until the plaintiff's intestate came in front of the south-bound car, at which time the car which struck him was on the curve at Fifty-third Street. As soon as the motorman saw the intestate he released the grip and applied the brake, the gong sounding all the time; the cable fell out, and the car slipped along. The motorman was performing his full duty. His attention was directed to a woman who was crossing the street, and who he thought might be in peril; she jumped aside, and then he saw on the other side the intestate coming, as all concur, at a rapid rate, toward the curve, with the situation of which and the operation of the cars about which he was entirely familiar, as he was in the habit of riding twice or more every day on his bicycle across that curve."

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TITLE TO PROPERTY PURCHASED AT A RECEIVER'S SALE.—James V. Johnson sued Frederick W. Rayner for $1,000, which he paid to defendant under an agreement for the purchase of personal property. The plaintiff had refused to complete the purchase, claiming the title was defective and unmarketable. The purchase was made at a sale by the receivers of a corporation, which was insolvent. The receivers, who were appointed in proceedings for the corporation's voluntary dissolution, were authorized to sell the property as an entirety at public auction. Notice was given to creditors and stockholders in accordance with the court's order, but the motion papers were not served upon the Attorney General. After the sale, at which the property was bid in by the defendant, an order was made, upon notice to the Attorney General, and upon the service on him of the original motion papers, approving and confirming the sale, and directing the re-entry, nunc pro tunc, of the first order. The complaint was dismissed, and the First Appellate Division, where the plaintiff's exceptions were ordered to be heard in the first instance, has overruled them, and directed judgment for the defendant. Justice Barrett, who gave the opinion, held that even were the original order invalid when made, it did not follow that the defendant's title was bad. The subsequent judicial act of approval and confirmation completed the purchase and perfected the title. "The receivers were officers of the court," Justice Barrett said, "and the property was in their hands as its agents. They held such property not as mere custodians, but for certain statutory purposes. For these purposes title to the property was vested in them and they represented the corporation and its creditors as fully as permanent receivers after final judgment of dissolution."

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THE JURY WAS ERRONEOUSLY CHARGED.—A judgment recovered by Mary Kelly, suing by her father, Thomas Kelly, as guardian, against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for damages she received while getting off one of the defendant's cars, on which she was a passenger, in May, 1896, has been reversed by the First Appellate Division. The main question was whether the plaintiff attempted to alight while the car was in motion. The trial Judge charged the jury that, if plaintiff attempted to alight at a place where it was not usual to stop, and while the car was in motion, she took the chances of any injury she might receive, and failure of the conductor to see her or to anticipate her act was not negligence for which the defendant was responsible. This, the Court held, Justice Barrett giving the opinion, was error, as it was tantamount to telling the jury that if the plaintiff thus attempted to alight at any other place the defendant would be responsible. The plaintiff's witnesses testified that the car had come to a standstill when she attempted to alight, while the other witnesses said there was no signal to stop, and that the car was proceeding when the plaintiff attempted to get off. "The ruling of the learned trial Justice was therefore," Justice Barrett said, "equivalent to a declination to charge that if the plaintiff attempted to alight while the car was in motion, as testified to by defendant's witnesses, the defendant was entitled to a verdict." The defendant's counsel requested the Court to charge "that the element of dragging is not a question of negligence in this case; that the question is whether the car was started when the plaintiff attempted to get off, or whether it was at a standstill." The Court replied: "In that regard I charge you that the question is not the primary question of negligence, but if you find that, even though the car had started before the plaintiff attempted to alight, and that it would have been possible for the agents or the employes of defendant, in the exercise of reasonable care, to have stopped the car in a shorter period or space than they did, and that by reason of their neglect in that regard she was injured, then it is negligence." This, Justice Barrett holds, was erroneous, as it in substance told the jury that, even should they find for the defendant upon the primary question of negligence, yet if the car could, with reasonable care, have been sooner stopped, the defendant was still guilty of negligence, and was consequently liable. "If the defendant was liable at all, it was undoubtedly liable for all the injuries which the plaintiff sustained, whether these injuries resulted from the original fall or the dragging. But the liability, so far as this question was concerned, depended entirely upon the primary question of negligence, and not upon the act of dragging, treated independently."

Died in an Elevated Station.

Patrick H. Moore, a steamfitter, of 107 East Ninetieth Street, died suddenly at 6:30 P. M. yesterday in the up-town elevated railroad station of the Third Avenue line at Canal Street. He was on his way home in company with M. J. Barry of 304 East Eighty-ninth Street, a fellow-workman. Just before reaching Canal Street he complained of a pain in his side and sank in his seat. At the Canal Street Station he was carried out of the car and an ambulance called. Moore was dead when the doctor arrived. The doctor expressed the opinion that death was caused by heart disease. Moore was married and leaves a family.

Pneumonia follows close in the wake of damp, changeable weather. Combat its first symptoms with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

are pleased to present to general notice, recent importations of FINE PARIS MADE CORSETS, which heretofore have only been obtainable in Europe.

These corsets are imported exclusively by B. Altman & Co., and are sold under their own copyrighted name, "THE FASSO."

The prices are: $5.50, $6.25, $7.25, $10.75, $15.50 and up to $150.00, the more costly being made with either plain gold, diamond or other jewelled hooks, clasps and eyelets.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co

ARE showing rich novelties in Colored Dress Goods, consisting of

Wool, and Silk and Wool Crepons, Grenadines and Barages, Ombres, Bayaderes, Stripes, Plaids and Checks.

English and Scotch Cheviots, Tweeds and Whipcords for Tailor-Made Gowns.

Also Cloths, Epingelines, Poplins, Travers, Armures, Tuckings and Veilings in the new shades—castor, gray and blue.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES' HOUSE GOWNS

SPECIAL PRICES. TO-MORROW—MONDAY.

WOOL CREPON HOUSE GOWNS—trimmed with narrow black velvet ribbon; in rose, light blue, heliotrope, nile green, gray, navy or black, $8.75

INDIA SILK NEGLIGÉS—trimmed with white lace; in light blue, violet, rose pink, genanium pink or heliotrope, $8.90

CASHMERE HOUSE GOWNS—trimmed with satin ribbon; in rose, light blue, garnet, heliotrope, gobelin, navy or black, $4.65

B. Altman & Co.

OFFER in JEWELRY DEPARTMENT, a select variety of Fans, suitable for Favors, Receptions and Theatre. Novelties in Side and Pompadour Shell Combs, both plain and Jeweled; also French Jeweled Hat Pins.

TO-MORROW—MONDAY.

REAL TORTOISE SHELL SIDE COMBS, per pair, $1.45

Regular Price, $3.00

FANCY SILK AND GAUZE FANS, at . . . 58c

Heretofore, 75c.

HAT PINS, assorted jewels, 45c

Heretofore, 75c.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co.

HAVE just imported a late Parisian creation,

THE SURPLICE TUNIC.

A jaunty and effective boudoir Sacque, destined to become popular for negligé wear.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

MISS RICHARDSON'S VAULT

A Deputy Sheriff Surprises Her Stronghold and Finds a Trapdoor and Strong Box.

HAD A JUDGMENT FOR $392,000

Captured the Iron Bar the Dead Millionaire's Daughter Apparently Intended to Strike Him With and Soothed Her by Diplomacy.

The stronghold in which Dellaripha Richardson had intrenched herself against the courts, bar, civil authorities, newspapers, and general population of New York has at last been entered and to some extent explored. A trapdoor, a secret subterranean vault, and a rusty iron strong box were appropriately among the discoveries. Miss Richardson yesterday made a sortie and a counter foray on the Sheriff's office, but was unsuccessful and retired in good order, maintaining a heavy and well-sustained fire of incisive words, molded into pungent criticisms.

Miss Richardson is the daughter of the famous "Spite House" Richardson, who built one of the most curious dwelling houses in the world, and was supposed to be worth $20,000,000. The mysterious shrinkage of his estate and disappearance of many hundreds of thousands of dollars of his assets has caused much inquiry and has put the ponderous machinery of the courts in motion. Miss Richardson has long insisted on living in the old brick house at 110 East Houston Street, where her father lived years ago, when he was comparatively a poor man and East Houston Street was a residence street. Now, there is a pawn shop on one side of her and a cigar shop on the other, but she has kept the hallway door between the two locked and barred, has carefully remained inside, with a garrison composed of two other women, and has defied attempts of officers to serve her with subpoenas and other papers intended to get her before the courts to tell something of her father's estate. Pinkerton men, armed with these papers, have lurked about her front door for weeks. Last Tuesday she made a dash, reached Surrogate Fitzgerald in his own court, delivered the contents of her mind to him with energy and emphasis, and got back behind her doors safely.

Friday afternoon Deputy Sheriff Francis J. Burnes was sent to seek her, having a levy for a little matter of $392,000, the amount of a judgment secured against her by the administrator of her father's estate. There was evidence to show that she had 165 first mortgage bonds of the Houston, East and West Texas Railroad, valued at $148,500; 120 3 per cent. bonds of the State of Tennessee, valued at $108,000; 108 bonds of the Houston (Texas) Water Works, valued at $104,760; 21 second mortgage bonds of the Northern Central Railroad, valued at $24,150, and 12 first mortgage bonds of the Mexican Central Railroad, valued at $8,400. All these were in the schedule of her father's estate.

The Deputy Breaks In.

As Mr. Burnes stood his watch, diagonally across the street from Miss Richardson's house, he suddenly noticed that the front door was ajar. He made a rapid and noiseless approach and pushed his way in. Miss Richardson was sitting on the bottom step of the stairway leading to the upper floor with her work basket at her side, sewing busily, like any normal woman. The entrance of the officer roused her instantly, however. She sprang to her feet, advanced on him, and demanded to know who he was. When he showed his badge and explained his business she called him a thief and a loafer and picked up the heavy iron bar of the door and swung it with the evident purpose of caving in the top of his head.

The Deputy Sheriff is strong, cool headed, and fearless. Also he is a man of experience, and some of his ancestors kissed the Blarney stone and transmitted to him the resulting capacities. Miss Richardson is small, but wiry. As the officer held her two wrists he explained to her that he had come against his will, because he had to, and appreciated fully her courage, good sense, and other fine qualities, and besought her to make the performance of his duty easy.

First she said Miss Richardson was out. When the officer sighed and said how sorry he was that his orders compelled him to explore the premises to make his report, and how deeply he regretted that he was forced to even appear to doubt the word of so pleasant a lady, she confessed her identity. Then she listened to the paper he read and denied that she had any of the property it called for.

Burnes explained that he would have to examine the house, and if he could not find the specific property, levy on anything else he could find to satisfy the judgment.

"Will you search the drawers and trunks of my guests and take the furniture?" Miss Richardson inquired. "The furniture," she added, "has been here sixty years. There is nothing more except my own little bric-a-brac. My income is only $30 a month, and I have to count every five-cent piece."

Took Her by Surprise.

"My papers call for $392,000," said Burnes, sympathetically. "Maybe you wouldn't mind letting me look in this vault I'm standing over."

The knowledge of the secrets of the house conquered the woman. She lifted the oilcloth on the hall floor and showed a large trap door. This was lifted, and Burns found a ladder descending into a brick vault about ten feet deep and square. In the bottom of the vault he found an iron box weighing some twenty-five pounds, fastened with a Yale lock. Miss Richardson sat on the head of the ladder and opened the lock for him with a key she had, and then opened the locks of another iron box inside the first one.

The inner box contained a number of insurance policies and mortgages, and a pile of gold bonds of the State of Louisiana, due in 1910, with many coupons attached.

"Papa told me the stuff in that box was no good," said Miss Richardson, sullenly.

The Deputy Sheriff climbed out of the vault, made Miss Richardson lock the boxes and keep the keys, and, after a cursory examination of the upper floor, departed, taking the box with him. He noted as he left that the front door had a heavy equipment of iron bars and locks, which would defy a siege. He also noted as he was slipping out that the two other women, for whose convenience the door had doubtless been left ajar, slipped in.

"I didn't stop to have any talk," he said in describing the adventure. "One of them was a pretty big, strong-looking lady, and I didn't care to take any chances. I got out."

Miss Richardson appeared at the Sheriff's office yesterday, wrathful and storming. She was accompanied by a lawyer, and wanted her box returned to her. When she was told that not only the property that had been taken, but any other she might have, was subject to levy, her indignation became yet more intense. She went to the County Clerk's office and demanded to see the judgment. As it was read to her she made running comments on the administrator, the Surrogate, Judges, lawyers and witnesses, and all others concerned, which proved that she had an extensive vocabulary and was an expert in the science of vituperation. When the reporters tried to question her, she turned on them. She declared she was the victim of a persecution in which the newspapers were taking an active part. She became hysterical with the force and vehemence of her tirade, and at last swept out of the room with a farewell defiant hunch of her shoulders. Even the diplomatic Burnes had come in for his share of the general denunciation.

She retains the keys of the strong boxes, and the whereabouts of the $392,000 of securities remains a mystery. It is said that the most accomplished and able diplomats of the New York bar have labored in vain to persuade her that the courts have the right to investigate the Richardson estate, and that the laws were made to be obeyed.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

SPRING NOVELTIES IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.

We shall open to-morrow for the first time some beautiful examples of the newest weaves for Spring Season of 1898.

BAYADERES, NEW CHECKS, PLAIDS, BROCADES and STRIPES, attractive prices, 58c. to $1.00 yd.

In addition, some most exceptional values on Centre Tables, 24-inch Lyons Printed Indias - - - 68c. yd.

300 pieces Japanese Wash Silks, in Plaids, Stripes, and Cords, designs never imported before - - - - - - - 39c. and 45c. yd.

Lyons Printed Silk Poplins, choice patterns - - 49c. yd.

20 pieces of the best Black Taffeta in the city at the price - - - - - - - - - - 63c. yd.

Also the same in Black Satin Duchesse - - - 85c. yd.

An accumulation of Silk Remnants, about 3,000 yds., shall close them at - - - - - - 25c. yd.

LACE DEP'T.—1,900 pieces Narrow Valenciennes Laces, on Centre Table, piece of 12 yds. - - - 25c. to 50c.

1,300 yards Black La Tosca Net, 45 inches wide, real value 75c. - - - - - - - - - 55c. yd.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—This department has never been so attractive as it is this season, including the very latest designs in

SPANGLED ROBES—With Nets of every variety to correspond. An early delivery of Spring Trimmings, black and colors, exquisite patterns.

Mohair and Silk Passementeries from - - 10c. yd. up.

PAY OF TEACHERS HELD UP.

Controller Coler Sends Back the January Pay Rolls for Manhattan and the Bronx.

There is to be still further delay in the payment of January salaries to the teachers in the public schools of Manhattan and the Bronx. Controller Coler announced yesterday afternoon that he had sent back to the School Board of the two boroughs for correction its requisition, on account of the January salary list, for the money appropriated to it by the Board of Estimate. Beyond stating that he had taken this action because the salary list was not made up in compliance with law, the Controller would say nothing.

Commissioner Joseph J. Little said last night that the provision of the law that had not been fully complied with was found in the following paragraph:

For all women teaching boys' classes or teaching mixed classes of the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh years, $72 per annum to be added to the schedule salary.

In the case of some of these teachers, Mr Little said, the $72 had not been added to the schedule, and thus a grave injustice had been done to teachers of experience and proved merit. In making up the schedule the judgment and advice of "green men at the bellows" had been followed, while that of older members of the board had been ignored, the result being a violation of the law. The payment of the salaries of teachers and other employes of the department, he said, ought not to be long delayed, as it would not take long to make the necessary changes in the pay rolls.

Commissioner Robert Maclay's statement of the case was in corroboration of that of Mr. Little. He said the whole trouble arose from the course of younger members of the board, who would not listen to advice. Mr. Maclay denied emphatically that there was any political motive back of the Controller's action. He said it was due to the protest of Commissioners Little, Ketchum, and himself, all members of the Finance Committee. They had protested, said Mr. Maclay, to the School Board at its meeting last Wednesday that the provisions of law had not been fully met, but the board refused to heed them.

Commissioner E. Ellery Anderson said that he did not believe political considerations had anything to do with the Controller's action. "If the Finance Committee," said he, "had signed the pay rolls without protest, I have no doubt the Controller would have paid over the money without hesitation. As there was a protest, there was nothing for him to do but send the pay rolls back for correction. If I were Controller I would do the same thing. I voted to send the January list to the Controller because I think it is time the teachers should be paid. I do not see why a Commissioner or anybody else should make a protest of this kind, when its effect is to work a hardship to a large number of persons who have earned their money. If there has been injustice done to some teachers, as alleged, that could easily have been corrected in the near future."

The Finance Committee of the School Board asked the board at its meeting last Wednesday for instructions as to certifying the payrolls that have now been returned, protesting against them as they had been made up, and declaring that they would be certified only under instruction by the board. Mr. Ketchum of the Finance Committee declared that he for one, if instructed to sign the rolls, would inform the Controller that he did so under protest. Mr. Little also spoke to the same purpose.

The board, by a vote of 17 to 3, passed a resolution "that in the judgment of this board the teachers' payrolls for January, as prepared by the Secretary for presentation to the Controller, be approved for payment, and that the Finance Committee be instructed to certify the same." The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Little, Ketchum, and Maclay. As members of the Finance Committee they obeyed the instructions of the board, and signed the rolls, but sent their protest against them to the Controller.

HANSEN TRIES SUICIDE.

The Man Who Robbed I. T. Burden Drinks a Solution of Match Ends.

Carl L. Hansen, who was arrested on a charge of robbing the house of I. Townsend Burden, was yesterday taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was held in $2,000 bail.

After being put in a cell he tried to commit suicide by drinking a solution of match ends steeped in water. An ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital, and the attending surgeon pumped the poison out, Hansen making all the resistance that he could. Later he became very much exhausted, and Dr. O. J. Ward, the City Prison physician, was summoned. Dr. Ward administered recuperative medicines, and the man rallied.

LUETGERT SENTENCED.

Gets Imprisonment for Life—Motion for a New Trial Denied.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—A motion for a new trial was made to-day on behalf of Luetgert, the sausage manufacturer, sentenced to life imprisonment for murder. Luetgert apparently was far from hopeful. His attorney attacked the court, claiming that the jurors had been prejudiced by Judge Gary's remarks. Counsel gave many reasons of a technical nature why a new trial should be granted.

Judge Gary denied the motion for a new trial, and sentenced Luetgert to life imprisonment. An appeal will be taken to the State Supreme Court.

Gold Badge for Coroner Zucca.

A gold badge was given to Coroner Zucca last night at a dinner given to him by a number of men in the fruit trade at 2 West Twenty-ninth Street. The badge is a sunburst, with a spread eagle on top, and is valued at $100. It was presented to the Coroner by Isaac Tuck, editor of The Fruit Trade Journal. Among those present were George Petit Le Brun, Edward Ruhlman, Joseph Rinaldi, Charles Parsons, Salvator Langoz, Edward M. Brown, and Deputy Coroner Hamilton Williams. Mr. Le Brun read a poem for the occasion.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Washington Assurance Company of New York has been admitted to Illinois.

The Washington Life Insurance Company has discontinued its Utah State agency, which was in charge of Clarence Sinclair of Salt Lake City.

The Board of Education of Salt Lake City has distributed among twenty-five fire insurance agencies insurance on the school buildings within its jurisdiction to the amount of $210,000.

The Virginia State Insurance Company of Richmond has made a formal application for a license to do business in New York State. T. Y. Brown will be appointed metropolitan agent. The company intends to apply for membership in the Tariff Association.

Most of the forty-one companies doing business in the Territory of New Mexico have complied with the new law requiring a deposit of $10,000 from each fire insurance company represented in the Territory. The only companies which have thus far chosen to withdraw rather than comply with this law are the Commercial Union, the Phoenix of Hartford, the Royal Assurance, and the Home of New York.

The charges upon the strength of which Gov. Lee of South Dakota has attempted to remove Insurance Commissioner Kipp allege that Mr. Kipp demanded extortionate fees for the examination of companies doing business in the State of South Dakota. The specific instance which precipitated the Governor's action was the case of the Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago, Deputy Examiner McLaren, representing Commissioner Kipp, made an examination of the Traders', which occupied a few hours. A bill of $435 to defray the expenses attendant upon the examination was presented by the South Dakota Insurance Department to the company and paid. Since Mr. Kipp has refused to relinquish the office to his successor, Thomas H. Ayers, Gov. Lee has petitioned the State Supreme Court to remove him. The petition will be heard on Wednesday.

The joint committee of the Tariff Association (Fire Underwriters) will hold its second meeting to-morrow. Like the first meeting, it will be in the nature of a conference. The plan now in the mind of the committee is a sufficient reduction in the insurance rates on risks, now rated, to make it unprofitable for underwriters to bid for the rated business by paying brokers unreasonably high commissions on the non-rated business. This measure can be effected without reference to the association, as it is within the powers conferred upon the committee last Thursday, and, it is believed, will accomplish the purpose of the proposition to fix the rate of commission paid for non-rated risks, which would necessitate a unanimous vote of the association in a meeting called one week previously. In either case the cost of insurance will be cheapened, thus conserving the interests of the general insuring public.

The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation is applying to several States for a license to transact general liability business. Accident policies will be issued for the National Registry Company. The addition of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee to the outside competition is a serious menace to the stability of the liability compact, composed of the leading casualty companies, including the Fidelity and Casualty, the United States Casualty, the London Guarantee and Accident, and the Union Casualty of St. Louis. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee is licensed to write credit insurance in New York State, but not a general liability insurance business. The company has contracted with the International Registry Company to issue policies in connection with the latter's outfit in Canada and Great Britain. This is the first step toward the introduction in Europe of the registry system, which has met with uniform success in the United States.

TORPEDO BOAT RELAUNCHED.

No. 16 Completed at Bristol, R. I.—Her Engines at Work.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 19.—The twenty-knot torpedo boat, No. 16, known as the Guenn, was launched, all completed, at Herreshoff's yard to-day.

The boat was launched unfinished several months ago, and then hauled out again to be completed. As soon as she was put over to-day steam was gotten up and her engines were set at work and were turning nearly all the forenoon. Naval Constructor J. F. Hanscom of Philadelphia has inspected the craft and the equipments for the Government.

NEW FERRYBOAT FOR NEW YORK

Will Be 206 Feet Long and Cost $200,000—For the Pennsylvania Line.

CHESTER, Penn., Feb. 19.—A contract was closed to-day by the Delaware River and Iron Shipbuilding Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad for the construction of a new double-deck ferry steamship for the service between the terminal station in Jersey City and West Twenty-third Street, New York.

The new vessel will be 206 feet long and cost $200,000, and is to be ready for delivery in the Fall. She will be the finest ferryboat afloat, and will contain many improvements over the Pittsburg, St. Louis, and New Brunswick, other vessels of the line.

A Clubhouse for Nurses.

The formal opening of the clubhouse of the Nurses' Alumni Association of the Presbyterian Hospital took place last night at the new clubhouse, 54 West Eighty-third Street. A number of invited guests were present, who were received by Miss Annie L. Maxwell, Superintendent of Nurses at the Presbyterian Hospital, and the Misses J. C. Martin, G. Kilpatrick, Edith Ambrose, and Grace Pierson. They were in nurses' uniforms.

Medal for a Brave Student.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 19.—In the presence of the university undergraduate body, at the regular chapel services to-day, President Patton conferred the medal of the Life Savings Aid Association of New York City, for acts of exceptional bravery, upon F. W. Dolier of Burlington, N. J. On Dec. 27, 1897, Mr. Dolier, who is a Princeton senior, saved a boy from drowning in the river near Burlington, and this medal was given for that act.

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NICE AND ITS ATTRACTIONS

It Is Sweet, Clean, and Pleasant, but with a Bad Climate for Consumptives.

HAS A RIVER WITHOUT WATER

One Must Wear Winter Clothing to be Comfortable in This Town of Sudden Climatic Changes—A Queer Story About Queen Victoria's Hotel.

NICE, Jan. 27.—One of the most conspicuous things in this Winter capital of Europe is a broad river without any water in it. The Paillon Torrent, they call it, and its rocky bed winds through the heart of the town, sometimes covered over, but generally open, and utilized as far as you can see by the washerwomen for their endless work. On both sides it is strongly walled in, for in rainy seasons it becomes a real torrent. But at this time of year it is a bed of dry stones, except on one side, where a sluggish rivulet trickles among the rocks.

Every morning an army of women go down to this dry bed, each with a bundle of clothes, two or three long poles like big bean poles, and a long line. They form a row along the rivulet a mile long, rubbing, slapping the clothes against rocks, pounding them between big stones, and otherwise manipulating them. Under this process the barely moving water soon becomes rich and acquires a good body, growing mellower as it passes each successive woman. There is something homeopathic in the system, the first woman getting it chemically pure, the next getting first dilution, then second dilution, and so on till they reach the thousandth dilution, when the water becomes subject to suspicion. Possibly this is why Queen Victoria makes her Nice home far up on one of the hills—so that her clothes will get into the first dilution. By noon the things are all washed and hung on lines that reach completely across the river bed. It is not a matter of a few women hanging their clothes there, but of thousands of women, filling the gully with lines of washed linen as far as you can see in either direction. The effect of it is very curious; much as if you were to see the whole main street of Saratoga turned into a drying yard. But in this south of France the washing of anything is a novelty, and the sight of so many clean clothes is refreshing as a sea breeze.

This display of clean linen is an index to the general character of Nice, where everything is as clean as a new pin. Some of the south of France towns, notably Marseilles, are so buried in filth that they will soon have to be excavated, like Pompeii; but Nice is as clean as Antwerp, where they polish the cobblestones with scrubbing brushes. This is largely, no doubt, through the influence of the English residents, who are numerous and powerful enough to make themselves felt. It is a thoroughly cosmopolitan town, but the English flavor is stronger than any other. It was Smollett, the English writer, who discovered the beauties of the place and made them known to his countrymen. When the English first came in crowds, Nice was in Italy, which was much better, you know, than to 'ave to go to that 'orrid France for our 'ealth. But in 1859 the boundary was changed, and Nice became a French city.

Language Peculiar, but Prosperity Constant.

As to the language of the place, it is easier to say what it is not than what it is. It is not French, not English, not Italian, but a hopeless mixture of the three, with a little Latin added, forming a patois called Nicois. This is so much like the patois of Provence that the two peoples understand each other very well; but to a Frenchman or an Englishman it is a dreadful muddle. Most of the shopkeepers, however, keep some one on the premises who speaks English, and when there is no speaker of English the fact is always announced in an apologetic tone, because the English are the best customers.

To begin with the town itself, as I should have done at once if I had not been startled by the sight of so many clean clothes, it is beyond the least question the finest town on earth that lives simply by being a pleasure and health resort. No other resort either in Europe or America is worthy to be compared with it. It is a fine modern city of 100,000 inhabitants, of large buildings of white stone in the Parisian style, with smooth hard streets, electric cars, and all the attributes of a flourishing city. And though its visitors are mostly wealthy people, prices are not extortionate. It is one of the few places where business is always good in the season. No matter how much depression there may be in the cotton market, how low Indian rupees are in the Exchange, or how dull business may look, the Nice season is sure to be a good one. This year they are complaining at Cannes, at Hyeres, at Mentone; but when you speak of Nice they say: "Oh, Nice! Nice is sure to be full. No matter what the season elsewhere, Nice and Monte Carlo are sure of their business." This does not apply, of course, to the individual hotels of Nice, which have their good and bad turns like all others. There are three times as many hotels here as there is any necessity for, just as there are all over Florida; and sometimes they have to pay the penalty of overproduction. The English have brought here their system of lodgings, which is particularly well adapted to such a place. All over the town rooms and suites of apartments can be rented, some of them far handsomer and more expensive than anything to be found in the hotels.

A Good City for Bills.

The hotel rates, indeed, are so low as to fill you with astonishment till you learn that the rate bears little relationship to what you actually have to pay. You merely rent your rooms, in the customary European way, and suit your own pleasure about eating; in the house or out of it, at table d'hote, à la carte, or in your rooms. Ten francs a day for a reasonably good room in one of the best hotels sounds at first blush like that cheap Europe that we oftener hear about than see about. But when the bill comes with its two yards of extras, beginning always with 10 centimes for the receipt stamp, you begin to long for that system under which you pay well by the day, but know just what your bill is to be. In the European hotels there is no telling what you owe till the last moment. Two dollars for a room is only the foundation upon which a tall edifice is built. I should be glad to know how much "supplementary butter" I have consumed since I landed on the Continent last Summer. Butter in Europe is an article to go with the rolls and coffee in the morning, and to be eaten at no other time. If you ask for it at lunch or dinner they forgive you on account of your recent association with the red Indians of America, and put it in the bill as "beurre suppl'tre, 50 centimes." Serviette, (which is napkin,) 20 centimes; pain, (which is bread, and generally deserves its French name,) 50 centimes; an orange suppl'tre, 30 centimes. The chair, table, and plates are the only things not charged for. To be sure, the whole thing amounts to no more than a normal meal in a good American restaurant—perhaps a trifle less. It is not the cost, but the small-potatoness of it that is annoying.

I am coming gradually to a little description of Nice. There are so many side issues that it is hard to stick to the main question. A moment ago I had to stop and put my hands over my face on account of a hand organ with a young girl attachment, the girl dancing and whirling till her skirts stood out straight like a saucer. That alone shows that there is an English colony here. London is full of such things, but they are not often seen in public on the Continent. It is only the English who have reached the refinement of making barmaids and street shows of their young girls.

A City with a Fine Street.

This is not a place where they are much given to statistics, which is a mercy; but I have found somewhere a record of the arrivals and departures at the railway station during the year 1892. The arrivals in that year numbered 818,302, and the departures 858,573. That is a tremendous business for a town of 100,000 people.

The greatest thing in Nice is the "Promenade des Anglais," the broad boulevard running for two or three miles along the water. It is by far the finest street of the kind I have ever seen. Very white and wide, smooth as a floor, with a broad walk between the drive and the sea, dotted with comfortable benches. Here everybody who is anybody displays his new clothes every bright afternoon, or exercises his horses. And, speaking of horses and coaches, if those of Nice do not suit you it is useless to look further. The fine turnouts of Europe are centred here in Winter. You can imagine about what you would do yourself if you had more money than you could spend, and here it is in reality. I ran across a Russian Prince in Paris in September (and this is positively my first reference to hobnobbing with the nobility) whose thirty horses and five or six grooms were on their way to Nice for the Winter. He is only one of a thousand, I have no doubt, though it is not easy for a stranger to learn particulars. The horses are sent on in advance, with as many coaches as are thought necessary; but I have not heard of any instances of the owners riding across country in the coaches. They prefer the cars.

How the Promenade Was Built.

The Promenade des Anglais was made by the English, who could not be our forefathers and cousins without having some good points about them, and an eye for the useful and beautiful. When the English began to swarm here this street along the water was a narrow sandy lane ornamented with hosts of able-bodied beggars, who followed the visitors to the further end and back again, moaning and whining as these beggars of South Europe will. The street was an eyesore and the beggars a nuisance, and the Englishmen determined to improve the one and get rid of the other.

"Why don't you go to work?" they asked the beggars.

"Ah, milord! if we could only get work to do!" they answered.

So the English owners of Winter homes made a subscription and set about improving the road.

"Now, my poor man," they said, "here is work for you. We want labor on this road. Go to the boss and get a shovel and you need not beg any more."

But my poor man turned away his head and winked at the Maritime Alps. He had not quite fallen to that depth yet. It is a matter of record that not one of the lusty beggars ever did a day's work on the new road. Nevertheless it was built without their aid, and for some years it has been Nice's proudest ornament and most crowded thoroughfare. They have the proper idea all along the Riviera that a visitor to the seaside wants to be on the sea, beside the real water—not, as is sometimes imagined in American resorts, back somewhere in the country, where he must take a trolley car to the corners and then transfer to a 'bus before he can hear the breakers roar. There are not many things for an American hotel man to learn in Europe, except that a twenty-cent candle is the proper light to go to bed by; but some of them are still ignorant of the simple rule of ethics that a seaside resort should be on the sea.

A Marvel of Cleanliness.

We do not make much ado over a clean street in our part of the world, because our Indian trails are naturally expected to be clean. It is only when they are dirty that they attract attention. But that is not the rule of the road in Southern Europe. Perhaps it is because I have so recently come from Marseilles, where the prevailing wind blows from a garbage heap, that Nice seems so wonderfully clean. The well-swept and well-washed streets, the smooth lawns and flower beds, the creamy-white houses without spot or blemish, and the well-dressed people, seem to me handsomer than the beautiful bay in front or the spur of the Alps in the rear. It shows how two branches of the same family can take widely separated roads; for Nice was founded by an offshoot of the Marseilles colony B. C., 325. Our antiquated St. Augustine is a town of yesterday by comparison.

Bad Climate for an Invalid.

But the man with discrepancies in his lungs is interested in other things than clean streets or hotel accommodations. There are many such here, and I do not wonder that the Nice graveyards are large and well patronized. The only wonder is that consumptives ever get home to tell the story, and the reason, I suppose, is not that the climate of Nice is good, but that the climate of their own countries is so much worse. You have had the delightful experience, perhaps, of starting from New York on a bitter cold day in January, taking one of the best railway trains in the world at noon, and arriving in Southern Florida, say at Tampa, the following evening. Then you know how in twenty-four hours the weight of your clothing began to increase and grew and grew until every garment seemed made of heavy furs; and how on arrival your first thought was to reach your room and array yourself in the airy costume of Summer—not of Spring or Fall, but of actual midsummer. Very well; you need look for no such experience here. Since I arrived in the South of France, about the beginning of last October, I have worn (from necessity, not choice,) precisely the same clothing that we wear in New York in midwinter in every respect, even to a heavy overcoat and thick gloves. In Marseilles in October there were days when the overcoat and gloves were not necessary, but it has not been comfortable without them since the 1st of November. On coming here, the same full dress of Winter was none too warm. At midday, when the sun shines its best, it is warmer here than in Marseilles, but not much warmer. When I set out for an afternoon drive on the Promenade des Anglais, (and one cannot hope to pose as a leader of fashion here without his daily spin on the Promenade,) the overcoat may hang over the seat till about 4 o'clock, but then it becomes a necessity. Not only the thick Winter overcoat of New York, that one would look upon in Florida as a sort of monstrosity, but also the thick wool-lined leather gloves of our cold latitude. By 5 o'clock it is not a coach that you want here, but a good fire. Let me quote you a few words from the visitors' handbook: "It scarcely ever snows at Nice, and fogs may be said to be unknown. Nevertheless, the temperature varies during the day, and sometimes the changes are very sudden. It is therefore advisable for invalids or delicate persons visiting these parts not to leave the house before 10 A. M., and to be indoors by 4 P. M., taking the precaution when going out to take with them overcoats or shawls in case of a sudden fall in the temperature. The dew which falls in the evening disappears at 8 P. M., at which time those who can bear the night air may enjoy a stroll, the nights being generally fine and bright."

No Place for Consumptives.

There is the list, published in this leading consumptive resort of Europe, of nearly everything an invalid needs to avoid—snow only sometimes, sudden changes, and a heavy mist every evening. You might as well send a patient to Coney Island for weak lungs. But the bright sun of midday no doubt does them good when they come from the raw and foggy northern part of this continent. It is not to be forgotten that when the weather is cold there are no such appliances as we have for keeping warm. A few of the better hotels heat their halls with furnaces, but beyond that the only warming apparatus is the small grate. You must get heat from the sun here, or sit and shiver. For style, gayety, amusements, this is the place of all others; but for weak lungs, ah, no. Any of my countrymen who imagine that the South of France would put their disorganized throats or lungs into working order had better drop the notion like a hot chestnut.

A Story of the Queen's Hotel.

We are so accustomed to pleasure resorts that sprang into being last year or year before that it is odd to be looking into the history of a place which has been of some importance for twenty-two centuries. There is a great deal of history here, both on paper and in walls of stone; in columns, towers, tablets, forts, landmarks, and castles. But I cannot begin twenty-two centuries of history at the end of an article, nor even go into any extended description of that place that nine Americans out of ten would first inquire about, the Winter residence of Queen Victoria. Here it is, though, close by, and if you have twenty or forty spare francs you can have a room in it and enjoy the exquisite privilege of living under the same roof with her Majesty. It is a wonder to most people why she stays in a public hotel here where any one can stay for a consideration; but as I have not seen her lately I cannot explain it. One American whom I met in Marseilles had an explanation ready; but he is an American who has lived so long in Europe that he has become somewhat degenerate. His story is that the Queen built the hotel herself for her own use, (it is a new one,) and operates it as a hotel rather than as a palace because she wants the public going in and out. Why she should have this unqueenly desire is the strangest part of the story. It is simply because in her later years she has become a devout Catholic, and spends part of every year in a Catholic country—the sweetest part, where she can absorb consolation from a horde of holy fathers. But this is a deadly secret that her subjects must have no suspicion of, and the priests attract less attention going in and out of a hotel than they would going in and out of a royal palace. Many of the Americans in Europe have so much spare time that they think out some very wonderful yarns.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

SUIT FOR BUFFALO PARK LAND.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 19.—There is soon to be tried in the Supreme Court an action to decide the title to the property in Buffalo known as Porter Square. Peter A. Porter of Niagara Falls brings the action on behalf of himself and sixty other heirs against the International Bridge Company, the Grand Trunk Railway, and the City of Buffalo.

Many years ago the late Gen. Porter gave the land in question to Buffalo for park purposes, with the provision that if at any time the land should not be so used, it should revert to the former owner or his heirs. Some thirty years ago the City of Buffalo gave permission to the bridge and railroad companies to occupy the square, and it is now used mainly for railroad purposes. On these facts the claims of the heirs, who are represented by Charles P. Norton, are based. They demand restoration of the land.

The value of the property is estimated at from $3,000,000 to $8,000,000.

DR. BULL GOT THE BOOKS.

An Early New York Episode in the Life of a Buffalo Physician.

Dr. A. T. Bull of Buffalo attended the banquet of the United Alumni Association of the New York University in the Hotel Savoy last Friday night. He is one of about twenty survivors of the medical class of '48. When he attended school here New York was a city of about 240,000 inhabitants, and the old book store of Wood Brothers, in Barclay Street, was an important mart for school books. Dr. Bull, who comes of old Orange County Quaker stock, being in a reminiscent mood, told of his first visit to Wood Brothers' store. A group of five students wanted some textbooks, worth about $35, and after making up their list they found that they had no money with which to pay for the desired volumes. Not lacking in assurance, however, they commissioned young Bull to call on the commissioned young Bull to call on the booksellers and try to establish a credit. Being the possessor of an honest Quaker face, he was kindly received at the store, and the elder Mr. Wood, himself a Quaker, asked: "What is thy name?"

"My name is Bull," replied the young student.

"Is thee a relative of Ebenezer Bull of Hamptonburg?" inquired the elderly Quaker.

"He is my father's cousin," said Bull, with some misgivings as to the commercial value of so remote a relationship.

"Then thee can have all the books thee wants, young man," said Mr. Wood, with a degree of emphasis that made the impecunious student feel like a millionaire.

CHICAGO TALKS POLITICS

Passage of the New Primary Law Encourages the Friends of Good Government.

COUNCIL TO LOSE ABLE MEN

Reform Organizations Combine to Fight Unworthy Candidates for Municipal Offices at the Spring Election—To Boom Corn as Food.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—One of the most representative mass meetings ever held in Chicago assembled this week in response to a call issued by the Civic Federation. Its object was to consider the newly created primary election law, and the large attendance of leading men from pretty much every element of the city's voters made evident how widespread and deep-seated is the interest taken in the subject. Men of the highest standing in business and professional life, reputable and disreputable politicians, with other citizens of high and low degree and all shades of opinion assembled to devise methods of making effective what is rightly looked upon as one of the most important measures ever adopted in this State for the purification of politics. There was only one opinion of the great value of the new law, if voters could be made to take advantage of the powers it conferred upon them. There was some difference of opinion as to the effect it would have upon independent movements, but it was generally conceded that its proper observance would rather tend to make new parties unnecessary than make their formation impossible. As far as the law operates to improve the quality of party nominations so far the need of independent movements will be done away with. Under it the primary will have the same legal sanctity as has the regular election, and will have to be conducted with such consideration for the rights of all voters that none will have the excuse for remaining away. The outcome of the mass meeting was the appointment of a bi-partisan committee of twenty, with instructions to devise the best methods of instructing voters in the provisions of the new law, and of impressing on them the vital importance of attendance at all primary elections. Should respectable voters still refrain from going to the primaries after all the inducements held out by the new law for them to do so, then all the law will do will be to give the professional politicians that are out of control a better chance to oust those that are in. It will simply make it easier for the bosses to turn each other out, and if the people don't take a hand it will only be a change of bosses, after all. It now remains to be seen in Illinois how much real patriotism there is among the hitherto fastidious voters, who have always been so full of excuses for not going to primary meetings. Decent candidates and honest elections are from now on to be had in Illinois if the voters want them. There is probably no more interesting question before the people of this country at the present moment than as to what the voters of Illinois will do with their newly acquired power to purify the politics of the State.

Honest Councilmen to Retire.

The local political pot is beginning to simmer in anticipation of the Spring Aldermanic election. Without exception every one of the "gang" Aldermen is a candidate for re-election; while among the other sort, some who have stood firmest for honesty and decency announce that they will not run again. Such men as Harlan, Walker, and Maltby, are among the latter, and they can be but ill spared from the council. Harlan, who positively refuses to be returned, has been for the past two years a perfect terror to the spoilsmen, constantly standing between them and their iniquitous schemes, and never losing an opportunity of baiting them into furious displays of impotent rage and disappointment. The loss of the services of such a man in the council, as it is at present constituted, is nothing short of a misfortune to the city. The same is true of Walker and Maltby, who, though they are not gifted with Mr. Harlan's forensic talents, are among the most able and conscientious of the honest minority in the Council. This trio has saved the city untold sums of money. The $1,500 salary which has been attached to the position of Alderman is no inducement to men of business ability like these, and their refusal to serve longer shows how difficult it is to keep first-class men in the Council. With "boodlers" in the majority, the working members of the minority of honest men have a heavy burden to carry and an extraordinarily large amount of unpleasantness to endure. If Aldermen of integrity were the rule instead of the exception, the watch-dog duty would be divided so as to rest lightly on each pair of shoulders. As it is now, the unceasing watchfulness and constant labor, to say nothing of the degrading association, are too much for first-class men with no ulterior ends in view. While Mr. Harlan will not again be a candidate, he will take an active part in the coming campaign and strike some severe blows in the interest of clean municipal representation. If this young man should ever make up his mind to go into a broader field of politics his record in the City Council will be of great assistance to him. He has a hereditary right to aspire to public honors, as he is a member of the same Harlan family of which the Justice of the Supreme Court and ex-United States Senator is such a shining light.

To Fight the Boodlers.

The Municipal Voters' League, with President Cole at its head, is going to give disreputable candidates a lively tussle during the Aldermanic campaign. The sum of $15,000 has been raised to defray the expenses, and if a bad man gets into the Council it won't be because his character has not been fully advertised in advance. Wherever the league cannot prevent the nomination of unfit candidates, a thorough fight will be put up against such as are making the race. With the Municipal Voters' League and the Civic Federation and other reform organizations there is every prospect that the disreputable majority in the Council will be still further reduced, if it is not entirely wiped out. To this end the new primary election law should be of great assistance, and it will be seen very soon to what an extent the voters are inclined to take advantage of their new power. However, as the general public is always slow to learn new methods, it will not be fair to judge the value of the law by the first test to which it is subjected.

A Strong Official Retires.

The resignation of President Adolf Kraus of the Civil Service Commission has long been anticipated, and its effect therefore discounted. Despite previous applications and the training of a practical politician, Mr. Kraus has made a strong fight for civil service, and in the face of the most terrific opposition he leaves his office with the merit system placed on a firm foundation. Even a much less determined man would have gained the hatred of the politicians in attempting to enforce the law, but the conscientious efforts of Mr. Kraus to do his duty have assuredly made him the most unpopular man ever known in the politics of Chicago. His successor on the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, Mr. Lindblom, is looked upon as a man who will stand by the law, and it is not expected that there will be any retrogression so far as he is concerned. There is a general impression that whatever irregularities the commissioners countenanced were largely due to the fact that Mr. Kraus did not receive the backing he should have done from his Democratic colleague on the board, Mr. Winston. The latter's succession, therefore, to the Presidency of the board is not received with much pleasure by the reformers. If he is even weaker than Mr. Kraus was, it bodes ill for the future. There is much consolation, however, in the knowledge that President Winston will not have to face any such opposition as fell to the lot of President Kraus. The latter had to bear the brunt of the battle, and though he both erred and sinned, the credit is still with him of having won the victory for the merit system. Of course, he merely did his duty and would have been a scoundrel if he had betrayed his savory trust; yet, that is what many politicians have done, and Mr. Kraus disappointed most of his political friends in not following some such course.

His Life Was Threatened.

Mr. Kraus claims to have stuck to his post as long as civil service was in danger, but many cannot help thinking he would have shown himself a stronger and more patriotic man if he had remained until the expiration of his term. These critics, however, probably never tried being everybody's target for something like a year. It is said that Mr. Kraus was at no time safe from the rage of disappointed office seekers, and that more than once his life was in danger. It is hard to believe, but it is told that malignant politicians deliberately incited ignorant laborers, who wanted work from the city, almost to the point of personal violence, by making them believe that Mr. Kraus was responsible for their inability to secure the desired employment. When civil service comes to be accepted as a matter of course, as it will eventually, people will have good reason to wonder, as they look back at the awfully rocky road over which it had to travel before it got to a safe haven.

A "Keeper" for One Alderman.

The shameless majority of the City Council has again shown how little it cares for decency or public opinion. At the meeting this week, Alderman "Bath House" Coughlin introduced an ordinance providing for a special messenger for the council, with a salary of $900 a year. The ordinance was slipped into an omnibus bill, but at the close of the meeting Alderman Harlan moved for reconsideration. This brought out from Coughlin that the messenger was for Alderman "Blind Billy" Kent, one of the most unsavory members of the council, and high in the confidence of the "gang." Alderman Harlan made a sarcastic speech, in which he told the numerous Sergeants at Arms, ushers, messengers, gate-keepers, Aldermanic keepers, and others who cared for the city fathers during and after meeting hours. Coughlin retorted in a floundering speech about charity, and attempted to make a pathetic appeal to the feelings of the members. With what success, was seen in their refusal to reconsider by a vote of 41 to 18. "Blind Billy" has more than once made exhibitions of himself during meetings of the council, and is altogether a very dubious quantity. The cool impudence of taking the people's money for the purpose intended is characteristic of the insolence with which the "gang" defy all decency. The Mayor will undoubtedly veto the ordinance, as Mayor Swift did when a similar steal was once before attempted.

To impress upon the world the value of American corn as a food is the object of a newly formed National association, which was organized in Chicago this week by delegates from all over the country. The new society has taken the name of "American Maize Propaganda," and Col. Clark E. Carr, former Minister to Belgium, is its President. Many influential men are taking an active part in the movement, and it is expected to result in a large demand in foreign lands for the products of American corn. Missionaries will be sent to the benighted Europeans to teach them the superiority of "johnny cake" corn bread, corn "pone," and the like. Enthusiastic members of the society claim that it only requires a systematic exploitation of the high value of corn flour and cornmeal to make them take the place of greatly inferior and much more expensive products of other grains commonly in use the world over. It was estimated by well-informed delegates that by properly extending knowledge of the uses to which corn can be put, and by cultivating a taste for its products among the poorer classes of foreign lands, an immense export trade could be built up in a few years—to say nothing of the benefit the consumers would derive from its use. The addition annually of $200,000,000 to our exports, coupled with the sense of doing well by our fellow-men, is something worth striving for. There are numbers of national associations with objects much less important to justify their existence. J. W.

TWO SCORE SUFFER FROM GAS.

A Main Breaks in Second Avenue and Several Persons Are Overcome from the Fumes.

More than forty persons who live in flats in Second Avenue, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets, were sick yesterday, and several of them had narrow escapes from death from illuminating gas that escaped from a broken main in the street and found its way into the houses. The houses that were mostly affected were 1,498, 1,500, and 1,502 Second Avenue.

People walking by in the morning closed their noses at the strong odor of gas which came up through the earth, cobblestones, and basement floors. All the windows of the houses were wide open, as also were the street doors and skylights, to give the invading gas vent and to admit some fresh air. All the inmates were suffering from headaches and nausea, and several had already contracted colds from being obliged to sleep near the open windows. Two shops on the ground floor did no business during the day.

One of the shops belongs to Nathan Reichert, a tailor, whose family lives in rear rooms on the second floor. For two days past, said Reichert, gas oozed through the cracks in doors, and whenever the door of the dumb waiter was opened gas rushed in. But on Friday night the gas seemed to come in in greater volumes, and at about midnight his two-months'-old baby began gurgling in its throat, it stiffened in its mother's arms, and no pulse beat could be detected. A physician was hastily summoned, ammonia was applied to the child's nostrils, and after some hard work on the part of the doctor it revived. The mother quickly carried it to the house of her brother, in Seventy-second Street. On returning she found her husband prostrated, and a young daughter, Nellie, quite sick. Restoratives were applied, and the entire family went to the house in Seventy-second Street.

The Tannenbergs live on the second floor of 1,500. A little after midnight Mrs. Tannenberg awoke with a feeling of suffocation. On going to the window to open it, she became dizzy and fell to the floor. Her fall awakened her children, who opened the windows and carried her back to bed. The eldest daughter had to run out into the street, as she felt herself going into a faint.

Oscar Rosenberg and his wife and three children live on the top floor. Mrs. Rosenberg was prostrated.

The daughter of Ferdinand Schulz, who keeps a cigar store at 1,502 Second Avenue, also came near getting suffocated. The family live in the rear rooms, and also have rooms in the basement. Miss Schulz, in relating her experience said:

"At 4 o'clock in the morning I awoke feeling quite sick. I got up, and in going toward the door I felt dizzy and fell in a faint. I must have remained in that condition for half an hour, for at 5 o'clock I was aroused by a violent knocking at the door by a policeman and the shouts of the neighbors. I had no strength to get up, and when my father, who was awakened by the noise, went to open the door he staggered and had difficulty to keep from falling."

All the tenants had serious or disagreeable experiences. The Consolidated Gas Company traced the leak to Second Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, where in digging the workmen found that the sewer under the gas main had settled, and that the weight of the earth above the main had broken it. Temporary repairs were made, and the workmen said that a new main would be put in to-morrow.

EXAMINATION FOR WEST POINT.

Nearly twenty boys went yesterday morning to Grammar School 34, at Broome and Sheriff Streets, to compete for an appointment to West Point from the Ninth Congressional District, which is now represented by Congressman Thomas J. Bradley. Mr. Bradley appointed as a committee to conduct the examinations Dr. James Lee, Associate Superintendent of Public Schools; William J. O'Shea, Principal of Primary School 75; Cecil A. Kidd, Principal of Primary School 34, and Dr. Louis J. Ladinsky, the last of whom examined the physical condition of the candidates.

The first subject in which the youths were examined was spelling. Those who could not spell fairly well were debarred from further examination, and by 11:30 o'clock the Examining Committee had rejected four of the candidates. Two other applicants were rejected because they lived out of the district. The other subjects in which the candidates were examined were geography, history, grammar, and arithmetic. The examinations were continued for the greater part of the day. The result will not be made known before Tuesday or Wednesday. The examination which the successful candidate will have to undergo at West Point before getting a cadetship will be much more rigid than that of yesterday.

Oestreicher
IMPORTING TAILOR

Ladies' Tailoring.

We are offering a handsome Venetian cloth costume, lined throughout with rich taffeta silk, TAILOR-MADE, TO ORDER, at $35

Closed on Washington's Birthday.

"L" STATION AT DOOR.

6TH AVE. COR. 28TH ST

A BATTLE FOR MILLIONS

One of the Richest Gold Mines in the World, the Portland of Cripple Creek, in Litigation.

TWO LUCKY MEN FROM MAINE

Penniless a Few Years Ago, They Are Now Rolling in Wealth—Now in a Legal Fight—Tunnels Versus Antedating Lodes.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 19.—A suit against James F. Burns, W. S. Stratton, John Harnan, and Irving Howbert of Colorado, and Frank G. Peck of Chicago, constituting the officers and Board of Directors of the famous Portland Gold Mining Company of Cripple Creek, filed at Omaha last week by James Doyle, who asks for $620,000, was the laying of the foundation for what will probably be the longest and most expensive mining litigation ever witnessed on this continent. The men on both sides of the contest are millionaires, fighting for the possession of one of the richest gold mines on the globe, for which the company less than one year ago refused $10,000,000.

This suit has no doubt been contemplated by Mr. Doyle for some time. Six months ago he was one of the heaviest owners of the Portland stock, and also the sole owner of the Uintah Tunnel, which starts in at the very base of Battle Mountain and is being driven into it at a rapid rate, and in a direction which will eventually cut through the most valuable portion of the Portland's territory. Doyle alleges that the tunnel location was made prior to the location of the Portland, and if this is proved to be true he will become the owner of all veins of mineral cut by his tunnel while crossing the ground now claimed by the Portland—a condition which would work the utter ruin of the great mine.

The Mines Paid Big Dividends.

A few weeks ago Doyle sold his interest in the Portland to the other members of the company for $250,000, and at once began preparation for the suit which has just been filed. In the complaint Doyle alleges that when, in 1891, he formed a partnership with several men to engage in prospecting, several valuable mines were discovered, including Bob Tail No. 2, Tidal Wave, and Devil's Own. Doyle alleges that Burns, in the name of the company, sold 150,000 shares of Bob Tail for $2.04 a share, and that a 44-cent dividend has been since declared. Doyle also alleges that Burns sold 350,000 shares of the Devil's Own stock at the same price—$2.04 a share—and that dividends amounting to $7,000 have been paid on this stock. He asks for his share of one-half of this transaction and the same portion of the dividend, amounting to $434,000, a total of $620,000 in all.

There have been few as interesting stories in the annals of mining as the rise of James Burns and James Doyle from wage earners into men of wealth. A few years ago, vagrant herds of cattle nipped the succulent mountain grasses on the sides of Battle Mountain, and cowboys raced their ponies over the ground searching for the lost longhorns. Miners and prospectors gave the region a wide berth, firmly believing that gold and silver were only to be found in the wildest, rockiest, and loftiest mountain, where snowbanks of unknown age covered the rock.

Grubstaked by James O'Haire.

It was at this time these two young men went to Cripple Creek, and, being without means, they were grubstaked by James O'Haire. They lived in a cabin and prospected Battle Mountain. One day, when nearly discouraged, they found a small unstaked fraction and named it Portland, after the city in Maine, from which they had come years before. John Harnan joined them, and after showing them where ore was to be opened in their fraction, they formed a partnership of three. In a few feet they were in a bonanza, but, knowing the value of the unprospected ground surrounding their claim, they held their counsel. Others knew little of the value of Battle Mountain claims; they had evidence of their worth.

Working together, the three young men told no one of their find, but at night, after their hard day's work they climbed the hill from their cabin and packed down the mineral. With the proceeds of the ore so mined and secreted they began to purchase other property, until in time they felt safe, and the Portland was opened as a shipper. From the meagre one-sixth of an acre, the property grew to a group of more than 140 acres, and the three men came to be ranked as millionaires. All this they accomplished in five years, and in the consummation of their plans they dealt with some of the oldest and shrewdest financiers of the country. But after standing together so long and accomplishing so much a change arose between the partners.

The Partners Begin to Quarrel.

The full details of their separation are not public property, but it has passed along that the first friction occurred when O'Haire started suit to recover from Burns and Doyle an interest in the property by right of his grubstake. Burns had said that O'Haire had failed to keep his agreement, and had forsaken them when they stood most in need of his support; that the Portland had not then been discovered, and that he was entitled to nothing. It was also said that Doyle made a private settlement with O'Haire after the Portland had begun to pay dividends, and that this angered Burns, who thought the action of his old partner had jeopardized his own defense against O'Haire's suit. The one-time steadfast friends and partners fell into open antagonism. Doyle purchased the Uintah Tunnel and tunnel site, located prior to the staking of the Portland, and this was antagonistic to the lode claims in the right of the mineral.

Recently Doyle sold his stock in the Portland, and that left him free to fight the company in whose upbuilding he had been a party, and the Uintah Tunnel has since been making rapid progress toward the Portland vein. Under the decisions governing tunnel locations, on cutting a vein the tunnel would have a right to go into court and claim possession of it. It will be a battle royal between tunnels and antedating lodes, and the stake is in the millions.

Suits and Cross-Suits Filed.

Ten days ago the Portland company served notice on Doyle that an injunction would be asked for to stop the encroachment of his tunnel upon Portland territory. The suit filed in Omaha is a cross-fire. Burns is powerful in the councils of the Portland company. Doyle shows his hand in this suit, and in waking up the past and calling for an explanation of details the fact is held out to Burns that O'Haire stands in line to gain a powerful witness in his suit against him. Doyle has laid his cards for other suits than this. A location made a year ago, and known as the Black Jasper, has recently passed into his hands, and the late decisions concerning cross-lodes may arouse a new question over the rights of the Portland vein. This claim was filed by others, but since then Doyle has come into possession. The claim lies from Portland No. 2 to the Granite, and may later appear as a formidable factor in the suit between the two properties. The details of this suit, of which notice was given to the company to-day, are little known by the public. It is a matter which has heretofore been a secret, guarded by the past partnership of Burns and Doyle.

Judge Hallet, in the United States District Court, on Thursday granted a temporary injunction against the Uintah Tunnel Company, restraining them from pushing the breast of the tunnel, as it is now within fifteen feet of the side line of the Portland property.

The value of the Portland Mine can be easily understood. During the year 1897 the gross output amounted to $1,162,772.83. Out of this amount $360,000 in dividends was paid, new machinery valued at $60,000 purchased, and $303,956 placed in the reserve fund. Since 1894 the stockholders have received in dividends something over $1,500,000.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Close of the Winter Calendar—Removal into New Quarters Expected Soon.

With the hearing of testimony in a few protested tariff cases under the head of "Sundries," last Friday, the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers completed its Winter calendar of hearings. These hearings have embraced a wide variety of disputed questions, and two or three of the decisions of the board have been of National importance. In a large proportion of the cases decided by the Board of Classification, the Treasury Department has acquiesced in the decisions by not taking the appeals which the law allows to the United States courts.

A new calendar of hearings is in course of preparation, there being a constant accumulation of protests in the General Appraiser's office. As heretofore, these hearings will be conducted by ex-Judge Somerville as Chairman, Charles H. Ham, and Col. George C. Tichenor. It is likely that the board will be able to sit before many weeks in the spacious quarters provided for the General Appraisers in the new Appraiser's stores, at Greenwich and Christopher Streets. The present quarters of the board are contracted, dark, and in many ways inconvenient. The practicability of establishing a thoroughly systematized sample room in the new building is under consideration, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell having recently taken the matter up with President Ham and ex-Judge Somerville. The latter, who has been in the South for the last few days, will resume his work in this city this week.

EX-SHERIFF TAMSEN SUED.

A Woman Seeks $10,000 Damages for Alleged Injuries Received in Ludlow Street Jail.

An interesting action which may reveal many of the inner workings of Ludlow Street Jail during the term of Sheriff Edward J. H. Tamsen will be brought to trial in the Supreme Court this week, and will show that Sheriff Tamsen's troubles did not end when he gave up the Shrievalty.

The plaintiff in the case is Mrs. Julia Williams, who lives with her husband and children in Mount Pleasant, N. Y., and her suit is against Mr. Tamsen for $10,000 damages for injuries she received while an inmate of Ludlow Street Jail. Mrs. Williams was arrested on Jan. 26, 1896, at the instance of Anthony Comstock, the charge against her being a violation of the postal laws. She was brought to this city and was held in $2,500 bail by United States Commissioner Shields. She denies the charges made against her by Comstock, and her case has not yet been brought to trial.

In her complaint, prepared by her counsel, Civil Justice Roesch and Joseph Steiner, Mrs. Williams sets forth that while she was an inmate of the jail in default of bail, it was the custom of the keepers to play cards with the prisoners after meals and to amuse themselves in various ways. It often happened, she says, that the men would select a mark and throw paper balls, bread, or other missiles at it as a test of their markmanship.

On Feb. 12, 1896, she swears, while she and other women prisoners were in the corridors assigned to them, Joseph Bennett, one of the keepers, and several prisoners, were throwing things at a clay pipe suspended by a string from the third balcony of the prison. Bennett missed the mark, and finally Bennett, in his anxiety to excel, picked up a heavy iron hammer, which was lying by, and threw it at the pendant pipe. The hammer went wide of the mark, and Mrs. Bennett, looking up, saw that the flying missile was about to fall on her head. She dodged quickly, and the hammer hit her a violent blow in the side. She was badly bruised, but at the request of the prison officials she said nothing about the incident. Several days later her condition grew worse, and became serious. The United States authorities had a physician for her daily, and a trained nurse was in constant attendance. At one time it was thought she was dying, and Coroner Hoeber took her ante-mortem statement. She remained in a precarious condition for four weeks, at the end of which time bail was furnished for her, and she was taken to her home. She says that she has never fully recovered, and that there is a permanent injury in her side where the hammer struck her.

Ex-Sheriff Tamsen will be represented on the trial by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy.

NOONAN JURY DISAGREED.

**Pidgeon Said to Have Been Indicted—

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

"Oh, dear," said the literary woman, standing on the lower floor, "there's that elevator 'way up. Well, never mind, I'll just walk up while I'm waiting."

***

"The rose is green, the pink is blue,
The violet's sweet, and so are you,"

murmured the devoted lover last Monday, gazing with a tense look into the eyes of his Valentine. And she thought her charms had turned his head, but he was only an up-to-date young man, and he had been looking in the windows of an up-to-date milliner's shop.

***

"Have you a clear head?" asked the lecturer at the woman's club in threatening, staccato tones. "No, oh, dear no!" answered the woman of many clubs in the audience to her next neighbor in a weary aside, "my poor brain is kept so stirred up always that the sediments never have time to settle."

***

It was a very charitable neighborhood. Any one in need in the vicinity was sure to have help if there was a possibility of its being given. The good housekeepers in looking over their goods and chattels invariably laid aside such clothes as showed signs of wear, feeling that it was a real charity to give them away, and also that under such circumstances there would be no extravagance in buying new ones. So it happened that one of these good housewives, seeing that two of her good man's night shirts were not as new as they had been, immediately bethought her of a worthy and needy couple, and said to herself: "Now I'll give these to Ann for David." But Ann's David had not been accustomed to such luxuries, so when the presentation was made, without explanation, Ann was at a loss to know what these two long garments of unusual cut were for.

"Why, they are for wearing nights, Ann," explained the kind-hearted donor.

"Oh, to be sure," said Ann, gratefully, "ain't they nice. I might have known. One for me and one for David."

***

A Chinese woman's gown, which is to be seen in one of the shops, is of a soft brown color, with a bright blue shading from underneath. It has the effect and the colors that have been so fashionable recently, in two materials combined—a thin one over a silk foundation. The Chinese were the originators of these color contrasts in single materials, the man who knows says.

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Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, speaking of her work one day last week, mentioned particularly the love of home and the desire to keep families together that she found in the poor woman in the tenements. Her object in emphasizing the point was to show the need of nurses who could go out among the poor in their homes, but it was interesting to the student of humanity and sociology.

One poor old woman, Mrs. Lathrop said, had a miserable little room, but she had worked for years to get and keep it and have all her poor belongings around her. If she would have gone to Mrs. Lathrop she would have been more comfortable, and could have been better cared for, but this little place was her own, and she wished to stay there and die. For a long time Mrs. Lathrop could not understand why another woman refused to leave her home. It was evident that she wanted to have the care which Mrs. Lathrop could give her, but she could not be persuaded to leave. The truth came out finally. A brother, who had been noticed around the little tenement, had spinal trouble and had to be supported. If the woman left home her husband would not support him. So the woman, in her own sickness and misery, refused to be aided at the expense of her brother. Other women have children and perhaps drunken husbands—a miserable home, but it is a home, the children are there, and if they are once put into institutions it is doubtful if they can ever be brought together again. Mrs. Lathrop thinks that cancer is more prevalent than the much-dreaded consumption, but it is an unpleasant disease and more often concealed.

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The "other half" of which one-half of the world is said to know nothing might be the very rich rather than the poor. The poor cannot conceal themselves from investigating eyes. The rich, while they are in a way much before the public, may be comparatively little known.

The world might be surprised if it knew something of the character and good works of many of the people of whom it knows only as connected with some society function.

"The women of the most beautiful characters I have ever known," says a woman who knows, "are in the upper classes of New York society. They belong in the most select circles, what is known as the 'howling swells.' They are women of great wealth, who are always invited to all the most fashionable functions. They may accept for the sake of their children or for some other reason. Certainly not because society is their only thought. They are women of broadest sympathies; women whose one thought from the time they arise in the morning until they go to bed at night is to do their duty conscientiously."

***

"What piece of turkey can I give you?" said Mr. Paterfamilias politely, looking across the table at his better half.

"Why, you know I always prefer the wing," said Mrs. Paterfamilias gently.

Mr. Paterfamilias dropped his carving knife and fork, and sat back in his chair with an expression of astonishment and some consternation on his face.

"Do you mean to tell me," he said, "that I have been carving turkey for you for the past twenty years and you have never told me before that your favorite part is the wing?"

Turkey wings are always a subject of mirth in that family now, and there is a regretful tendency to have turkeys every day, that Mrs. Paterfamilias may have the full share of her favorite part of the bird that some one else has been selfishly taking all these years.

***

It was a tall house and it stood alone like a sentinel in the middle of a large open space. Some repairs had been in progress and the mistress of the house was waiting to send off the last man, but he delayed for a long time up at the top and she could not understand what was the trouble.

"What are you waiting for?" she called finally.

"I'm locking the winder, ma'am, in the roof," he called back, "so that no buggers will get in," and she knew he had never worked before in a house that was not "one in a row."

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At a small restaurant not far from Fourteenth Street, if a customer happens to be in a little before 3 o'clock, the closing hour in the afternoon, he will see a woman with an immense market basket come in and stand just inside the door. The customer will await developments then—the customary practice of putting the beggar—for the woman is undoubtedly that—out. But the customary practices are not carried on here. A waiter soon comes, takes the woman's basket, carries it to the rear of the estatblishment, and returns with it heavily laden.

Next a little girl comes in with an equally large basket, and the same thing is done. There may be six or eight who come in in this way, and they are all sent off with well-filled baskets. The soups and croquettes and other things that cannot see a second service are given away to whomsoever may ask for them, and there is a regular patronage of the small restaurant in this way. "They might as well have the things as to have them thrown away," says the proprietor. Each of the applicants gets enough to support a family or to keep one very well supplied with food.

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He was a very ingenious man. He had made an invention which was of great value. He thought so at least if the world did not, and he had his invention patented. It was a combination camp-stool, cane, and umbrella. The cane was the usual form of the invention. At a big parade nothing could be more convenient, and for an ordinary, unexpected rainstorm what could be better? A man is sure to have his walking stick with him.

It was not so very long after the invention had been perfected that the man was out walking with his wife, and a sudden shower came up. There were no cars accessible, and the only thing to do was to run, and the unlucky pair did this with a vengeance, reaching the house hot, uncomfortable, and pretty wet.

"Well, we are here at last," said the man, drawing a long breath of relief.

"Yes," said the wife, disconsolately, "but I think I have ruined my new bonnet. And John Smith," she added, suddenly, with a little scream, "what do you think you have done? You had that old invention of yours—cane-campstool-umbrella affair—in your hand all the time ready for an emergency and forgot to use it."

The man tells the story, and thinks it is a great joke.

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It is always a trial for a woman to tip a waiter. She can't understand why she should then pay for what she gets and positively throw money away by giving it to a man who is only doing his duty. She is not altogether alone in that feeling, but with the woman it is deep rooted. She has not settled it as one of the unpleasant must-be's, and every tip causes a little tug at the heartstrings, which are connected with her purse. So to the woman just leaving Florida for home the mistake made was a sad trial.

There had been one particular waiter at the hotel, of course, who had been the recipient of her bounty during her stay, and on the last day he was to have a dollar. She gave it to her mother to hand to John as they were leaving. But to take the train it was necessary to dine a little early and another waiter was in attendance. John really had been very attentive, so she had not regretted the tips he had received so very much, and this last dollar was to be given to him almost ungrudgingly. But, alas! What did mamma do, in the hurry and excitement of that meal, but give the whole of that dollar to the strange waiter!

HOW TO KEEP A FLOOR.

Receipts for Rough Cements—Directions for Staining and Varnishing and Removing Spots.

The following are some valuable receipts given by Miss Cornelia C. Bedford in her course of lectures on domestic science before the Brooklyn Institute:

Rough Floors with Wide Cracks.

1. Make a paste with rye flour of the consistency of a drop batter; to each gallon of this add one-quarter of a pound of cheap glue which has been soaked and then set over hot water until dissolved. Mix well and put a thick coating over the entire floor. Put on carefully; when dry, if necessary, add a second coat and let that dry. If the cracks are wide, sift about a quart of plaster of paris to each gallon of the first lot of paste, adding it to the paste when cold, and then applying at once. When both coats are on and thoroughly dry the floor may be covered with one or two thicknesses of thick Manila paper pasted on; when this is dry, a coat of any good pattern of cheap wall paper follows, and with one or two coats of varnish it will last for years, and is very easily cleaned; also, it aids greatly in keeping out the cold.

2. To one pound of cheap flour add three quarts of water and one tablespoonful of ground alum and use as above after it has been well boiled.

3. Tear newspapers into bits, soak them over night in cold water, then boil for three or four hours, stirring and beating to disintegrate the fibre. It should be about the consistence of a very thick pour batter. To each gallon of this take one pound of flour mixed with cold water to a paste and one-quarter of a pound of glue, soaked and dissolved, and two tablespoonfuls of ground alum. Boil together for ten minutes and apply; if for deep cracks, cool and add some plaster of paris and apply quickly.

Stains for Floors.

1. One gallon linseed oil, 1 pound Spanish brown, 2 pounds powdered senna, 1 ounce litharge. Mix in an old tin pan, heat carefully to the boiling point, take from fire, add 1 pint turpentine, and apply with a broad brush. Choose a clear, dry day and open doors and windows. Next day polish with a waxed cloth wrapped round a block which is fastened to a broom handle.

2. One peck red oak bark, 2 pounds common tobacco, 1 tablespoonful copperas. Boil bark and tobacco in 2 gallons of water. When well colored stir in the copperas. Apply after straining, with a broad brush, and when dry mop in with weak lye water. Good for common floors.

3. Dark Mahogany Color.—Boil half a pound of madder and 2 ounces of logwood in 1 gallon of water for an hour. Strain and apply while hot. When dry go over with a solution of 2 drams of pearlash in 1 quart of water.

TO REMOVE GREASE FROM WAXED FLOORS.—Cover with turpentine for an hour or two. Cover with powdered talc and press with a warm iron. Brush off talc; if spot has disappeared, rub with wax; if not, repeat process.

INK SPOTS ON FLOOR.—Rub with sand wet with equal parts of water and oil of vitriol; when ink is removed, rinse with weak lye water. In place of oilcloth, tack down an old Brussels carpet wrong side up; give it two coats of paint, and when thoroughly dry varnish it.

TO REMOVE GREASE FROM MATTING.—Wet a nail brush in slightly salted water, rub on castile soap, and scrub the place. Have the water boiling. Continue to scrub with soap till the spot disappears. Wash with clean cloth and rub dry. Always rub lengthwise the grain.

For an Old Greasy Floor.

Scrubwell with soap and sand, then with ammonia water. Fill cracks around baseboard or between strips with putty or paper pulp. Apply shellac or prepared house paint; if the latter, use varnish after the second coat is thoroughly dry. Rub lightly with crude oil or a very little kerosene once a week or fortnight.

In staining, dilute ready-made paints with about two-thirds turpentine. This will sink into porous wood and dry immediately. The more turpentine used, the lighter the color. If hard wood, give two coats, if soft wood three or four. Follow the last coat with a rubbing with hard oil (boiled oil.)

To give a good color to a pine floor, wash in a solution of one pound of copperas dissolved in one gallon of strong lye.

Household Pests.

1. Make a very strong solution of alum in hot water. Brush this hot over shelves, &c.

2. Wash shelves and baseboards with hot water in which is dissolved sufficient cayenne to make it taste very hot; then sprinkle with borax and alum.

3. Cucumber parings scattered at night on kitchen floors and shelves will kill water bugs.

FOR RED ANTS.—Put a piece of common tar on a plate and put where they run. Green walnuts, whole cloves, leaves of green wormwood, pennyroyal leaves, and oil of bay are also recommended.

Cements and Paste.

KNIFE HANDLE CEMENT.—Resin, 4 parts; beeswax, 1 part; plaster of paris or brick dust, 1 part. Have all finely powdered and mix well. Fill handle, heat the end of the blade, and press it in.

CEMENT FOR GLAZED SURFACES.—Two ounces of granulated gum arabic dissolved in one half-pint of water; dissolve ½ ounce of starch in cold water; add with ½ ounce of granulated sugar to the gum solution, and boil all until clear. A little oil of cloves may be added to keep it.

CEMENT FOR GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—Dilute white of egg with its bulk of water. Mix to a thin paste with powdered quicklime. Must be used immediately; will not keep.

CEMENT FOR FASTENING TOPS ON OIL LAMPS.—Three parts resin, 1 part caustic soda, 5 parts water. Mix with half its weight of plaster of paris. It sets in about forty-five minutes; is of great adhesive power.

STRONG CEMENT FOR MENDING BROKEN CROCKERY.—Mix together equal parts of glycerine and litharge to the consistence of soft putty. If articles are allowed to stand until cement is thoroughly hardened they will resist acids and hot water.

TO FASTEN PAPER TO TIN.—Break clear glue in small pieces, soak over night in clear water. Squeeze and drain, put in a wide-mouthed bottle, add sufficient glacial acetic acid to cover, and stand bottle in warm water until melted.

SOUPING PASTE.—One part oxalic acid, 15 parts peroxide of iron, 20 parts powdered rotten stone, 60 parts palm oil, 4 parts petrolatum. Pulverize the acid, add iron and rotten stone, sift well, gradually incorporate the oil and petrolatum. Perfume with oil of lavender.

WHEN MARIA JANE IS MAYOR.

From The Lewiston Evening Journal.

When Maria Jane's elected to the Mayoralty chair,
There'll be many wrongs corrected that are now apparent there.
The sidewalks will be carpeted, the streets swept twice a day,
The alleys be as fragrant as fields of new-mown hay.

What with parties and receptions and occasionally a ball,
There will be a transformation around the city hall,
And each ward in the city will be represented then
By lovely Alderwomen, and not horrid Aldermen.

When Maria Jane is Mayor, none but ladies will, of course,
Be appointed members of the city police force;
And in their bloomer uniforms they'll look so very sweet,
The gang to be arrested will consider it a treat.

The stores will be compelled to have a bargain sale each day,
And for chewing gum and soda you'll not be asked to pay.
Great reforms will be projected, all the wrongs will be corrected,
When Maria Jane's elected to the Mayoralty chair!

IN THE CLUBS.

The faux pas of the woman club President is something to be remembered. A book of her blunders might be written, and it would be interesting. All club Presidents are not among the offenders, and many of them are admirable presiding officers. The women who appear to have the kindest intentions are the ones who, apparently, cannot speak without rubbing some one's feelings the wrong way; and if a club President needs anything, it is tact. Mrs. A. M. Palmer is one of the cleverest and brightest presiding officers in town.

An illustration of the woman blunderer was given one day last week, when a large gathering of women listened to a well-known woman who was presenting her charitable work, in which they were all interested. At the close of the remarks the President added a few words:

"I would advise you all to call upon Mrs. Blank," she said, "to see her work, though, of course, we do not discredit what she has told us."

It is that negative form of expression which proves a rock for so many women Presidents. To speak of discredit implies that such a thing might be possible. It would have been as easy for Mme. President to have said, "Mrs. Blank has given us an excellent idea of her work, but to see it actually will be more impressive," or something in that style.

It seems impossible for the greater number of Presidents to praise any one who has assisted at their meetings without at the same time casting a negative reflection on some one else who has also assisted, but in a more limited or less satisfactory way.

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A call to the Presidents of the various clubs in the Greater New York belonging to the State Federation to meet at the residence of the Federation President, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Hotel Bristol, was very generally accepted. The clubs will unite in sending invitations to other federated clubs in the State to send delegates to the annual convention, to meet in the Borough of Manhattan in November of this year. Committees were appointed to prepare for the occasion.

The following are Chairmen of committees: Transportation—Mrs. Malcolm Townsend; Entertainment—Mrs. Ralph Trautman; Reception—Mrs. A. M. Palmer; Finance—Mrs. Warren Higley; Place of Meeting—Mrs. Benjamin Estes; Programme—Mrs. Cephas Brainerd, Jr.; Music—Mrs. Jacob Hess; Credentials—Miss Minnie Conklin; Private Entertainment—Mrs. Wilbur Fiske Wood; Bureau of Information—Mrs. James Serimgeour; Badges—Miss Shannon; Pages—Miss Ednah Doughty; Decorations—Mrs. Charles A. Bartram; Press—Mrs. Margaret Welch.

All the invited delegates will be entertained at the expense of the Greater New York clubs. The money will be contributed outright, and there will be no entertainments given, as in other places where conventions are to be held, to raise money for the purpose. Some of the guests will be entertained at private houses and others at hotels.

There will be many festivities during the week the convention is in progress. A reception will be given by Mrs. Helmuth the first evening, Mrs. A. M. Palmer will give theatre parties the second, and Mrs. Jacob Hess a musicale on the third. There will be a reception at the Metropolitan Nurses' Clubhouse, and many luncheons and dinners.

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The nurses' exhibit, which is to be an important feature of the International Health Exposition to be held in May, increases in interest as the prospects for carrying it on develop. The best of everything that can be done in the way of nursing is to be shown with the crudeness of the early work in the same line. The cars that Florence Nightingale used in making her rounds during the Crimean war, it is expected, will be brought from England and exhibited by the side of a modern ambulance. All the larger hospitals of the city will be represented, as well as many of the smaller ones, and large hospitals from many other cities in this country and abroad.

Miss Mary F. Wadley, a Bellevue graduate, is the general manager of the exhibit. The representatives of the various schools of New York, who form the Board of Managers are: President—Mrs. H. Sutliffe, Directress of the New York Hospital Training School; Vice President—Miss Ana Maxwell, Superintendent Presbyterian Training School; Secretary—Miss L. D. Weld, representing the Nurses' Settlement; Dr. Sarah Vanderbeck, representing the Alumnae Association of the New York City Training School; Miss Stone, President of the Presbyterian Alumnae Association; Miss Ostrander, President of the Post Graduate Alumnae Association; Miss Walden, President of the New York Hospital Alumnae Association; Miss Goodrich, Superintendent of the Post Graduate Training School; Mrs. Quintard, Directress of the St. Luke's Training School; Miss D. C. Kimber, Superintendent of the New York City Training School; Miss Warren, Bellevue Alumnae Association; Miss McKown and Miss Atwater of the Mount Sinai Alumnae Association, and Mrs. Pemberton, President of the St. Luke's Alumnae Association.

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The Professional Woman's League held its annual election of officers last week. With the exception of the Chairmen of the committees, half the officers of the league are elected each year and the President biennially.

The officers elected were: Chairman of the Executive Committee—Mrs. Rachel McAuley; Members—Miss aMida Craigen, Miss Rose Rand, Mrs. W. G. Jones, and Miss Mary Shaw; Committee on Ways and Means—Mrs. E. L. Fernandez; Refreshments—Mrs. George Henry Smith; Art—Mrs. Sallie Morris Corey; Music—Miss Fanny Spencer; Languages—Miss Madeline O'Sullivan; Library—Miss Alice Brown; Supplies—Mrs. A. S. Harnes; Physical Culture—Mme. Potè; Sewing—Miss Lizzie Rechelle; Dancing—Miss Kate S. Morris; Reception—Mrs. Fred Faubel; Visiting—Mrs. Louisa Eldridge; Fencing—Mme. Cottrelly; Wardrobe Mrs. Louise Campbell Stern; House—Miss Adelaide Fitzgerald.

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A member of the New York Mycological Club, Mrs. C. L. Darrow, is to give a lecture upon mushrooms in the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday afternoon, March 3. Mrs. Darrow is going to form classes for the study of mushrooms, with excursions in search of specimens, when the mushroom season arrives.

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The Fortnightly Shakespeare Club, Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, President, will be entertained by Mme. Katherine Von Klenner, No. 40 Stuyvesant Street, on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 26, at 8 P. M. Music and a dramatic entertainment will follow the reading of an act of "Romeo and Juliet."

MOST HIGHLY REFINED OF ALL THE BAKING POWDERS.

SALES OF 40 MILLION CANS A YEAR

(MORE THAN ALL OTHER TARTRATE POWDERS COMBINED) ATTEST ITS WONDERFUL POPULARITY AND USEFULNESS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HOSTESSES IN CITY SHOPS

They Have Appeared in One City Establishment and Are Here to Stay.

MAN SHOPPER MADE HAPPY

He Is in the Seventh Heaven When His Samples Are Matched for Him and He Can Leave His Order and Call Later.

The shop hostess is not altogether new. Whether she is a Parisian or owes her origin to the City of Brotherly Love is uncertain. It is rumored that she has been in existence for some years at the Bon Marché in the French city, and it is certain that she has been for a long time a resident of Philadelphia.

The first appearance of the shop hostess has been made in New York, and has been so successful that she is certain to have a long run, to speak in stage parlance.

The shop hostess is to be found—five or six of her—in one of the big establishments in the shopping centre on Broadway. She is spoken of sometimes as a guide, but the word "hostess" seems a little more appropriate, as there is a real social feature to the office.

In the first place, the shop hostess is a lady. She is very likely to be one by birth, she may be one by breeding, and she must be one at least by adaptability. She must have all the traits that make a woman a clever hostess in her own house. If she has a long list of friends, so much the better, and she immediately steps into a position where she feels that she is of value inside the store and out, for she brings her employers a good list of customers, and she can make herself invaluable to her friends.

The Hostess Knows Her Business.

The shop hostess does not receive people at the door. Every one does not care to be assisted in shopping, but the man or woman who does receives the best service the establishment can give. Every one does probably, as far as possible, but the shop hostess knows the establishment from A to Z. She knows where everything in the shop is kept, and she quickly divines her customer's tastes and is able to call for the goods that she will be likely to wish. To the men she is an unalloyed blessing.

"I want to take a train at such a time," said one of these, the husband of a suburban shopper, the other day, "and I have this long list of goods to get and just a half hour to get them in. Can you do it for me? I will come back for them."

"I will try," said the hostess, and she started out.

There were about a dozen articles on the list. One of them had to be bought to match a sample. It was silk that was wanted, so the man said. The hostess went to the silk counter. There was no silk to match that sample in color, and the hostess discovered that it was a sample of satin, and she followed her own judgment and bought satin which exactly matched it.

She had taken a transfer card, and it took her just half an hour, and that with her knowledge of all the ins and outs of the store, to make the purchases. The man, who had been making some purchases on his own account in the meantime, came back, found the transfer card awaiting him, and going to the desk paid for the goods and went home well satisfied. The hostess found later that the satin she had bought was exactly the thing needed. It had to be matched to another piece of satin, and the silk which the man would have bought would have been useless.

It is for out-of-town shoppers that the hostess is most particularly useful. She can accomplish the greatest amount of shopping in the shortest time on record for a woman who wishes to take a certain train.

"And I am becoming an expert in helping people to make up their minds," says one of the hostesses in talking of her work. "I will never urge any one to get anything that will not be suitable for them, and that they will not be satisfied with, but I soon see what they like themselves. If a woman asks me what I like best I tell her frankly, but if I see that she likes something else I suggest that she take it. People often like to ask advice merely to become more strengthened in their own opinion.

The Men Shoppers.

"I think there are more women who come to us than men, though there are a great many men. I think more men come to this store than any other I know anything about. Perhaps that is because we give a discount to ministers. They are such nice-looking men, too. Easier to shop for? Well, of course, women have a better idea of what they wish, more individual taste, and use their own judgment more. A man is very glad usually to have all the trouble taken off his hands.

"Then there is another pleasant part of our work—one that I like best, and that is the money-order department. We each, when we come, send out announcements to our personal friends, saying that we are here, and that we shall be glad to serve them by mail or personally. A great many of them avail themselves of our services in both ways. In that way we have a large number of special customers, which, of course, is a very good thing for us, and is so much to our credit in the store. But the customers who come here to trade personally—the people we know—there is a little social demand in entertaining them, and at the same time seeing that they are shopping to their satisfaction is a little wearing for me, though very pleasant. Some of the other guides or hostesses much prefer that work.

"But the mail-order work I enjoy thoroughly. We each have a different clientele. A New England woman has New England customers; a Southern woman has a large clientele in the South, and one of our number, who is a Roman Catholic, has what we call the community trade.

"I have quite a clientèle in New Jersey and in St. Augustine now, and in Fort Monroe, through friends who are visiting there and have given my name to other people. They send here for almost everything from St. Augustine, because things are so high there. And it is very pleasant to send people the things they like. I had some golf balls and clubs ordered from St. Augustine recently, and they sent me word that they wrote on Monday and received the things in a week and a day. A woman who is living nearer wrote me on Monday and said she received her goods, a skirt and a waist, on Tuesday.

Customers Like Her So Much.

"I receive so many pleasant letters from people who say that I have used such good judgment and suited them so well, and it is very pleasant. Of course, I always let my customers know when there are special bargains and sales and accommodate them in many ways. For instance, we will all of us take checks or postal orders from our friends. It is quite a responsibility, but they are people we know and the store allows us to do it. Then in another way a woman sent to us for a parasol the other day. Our parasols have not been opened for the season yet, but I went to the manager of that department and told him what I wanted and why the woman needed it, being in St. Augustine, and he went out and bought just the kind of a parasol that she wished. I have accommodated people in hidden in the same way.

"Altogether it is a very pleasant business. We are entirely independent, and are confined to no one part of the building, though we have our headquarters on the second floor, and we carry on the work according to our own individual ideas of pleasing our customers."

Each hostess or guide has a little banner which notifies her when a customer is waiting for her when she is out on duty. The banners are of silk and of different colors, very pretty and dainty. They hang in the centre of the big shop, and when a particular hostess is wanted her banner is displayed in the open space on the second floor beside the headquarters where she can see it, and she keeps watch of that place wherever she is, ready to answer the call.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS.

Report of the Association Shows Much Progress in Three Months.

The New York Household Economic Association, which began active work in the city in the Fall, has presented a report for the first three months of its work, and shows satisfactory results.

There has been a large attendance at each of the weekly meetings, and there are already 138 members and 6 associates. These associates are men, one or more of whom may be found at each meeting.

The lecturers who have addressed the meetings have been specialists on the subjects of which they have spoken.

The Domestic Science Department of the Brooklyn Institute and the Educational and Industrial Union of Buffalo have become auxiliary to the society, and through the addresses of the President, Mrs. William G. Shailer, at meetings of different clubs, Clio of New York and the Wednesday Morning Club of Cranford, N. J., have formed domestic science departments. This is a part of the work which the association considers of great importance.

It has been Mrs. Shailer's idea from the beginning that schools of domestic service might be formed in connection with institutions where girls could be trained under competent supervision, having real work to do—the great need in a school of the kind and without the expense of starting a school for the sole purpose of instruction. To carry out this idea, the managers of the Lying-In and Babies' Hospitals have been asked to open classes in their respective institutions and are now considering the matter.

A class in domestic science was started on Jan. 13 with four pupils at the Hartley House, and a class of ten mothers has now been formed at the Bethany Mission to attend evenings.

The association's library work has been interesting. It has a varied and valuable collection of works pertaining to the home for reference by members or for sale, and magazines for which subscriptions will be taken. A little income has been brought in through sales, the publishers of both books and magazines making discounts to the association. Among the reference works are fifty pamphlets from the Agricultural Department in Washington, with food charts.

A pleasant feature of the meetings, introduced recently, is the afternoon tea served at the completion of the literary programme of the day in souvenir cups presented by members.

The association's work, which has been on comparatively new lines, has shown a remarkable progress and denotes the growing interest in affairs pertaining to home work.

COL. WARING'S COMPLIMENT.

He Writes to Commissioner McCartney About the Streets.

Commissioner McCartney of the Department of Street Cleaning received the following letter yesterday from Col. Waring, his predecessor in the department:

Dear Sir: You have been severely criticised for the condition of the streets, and I have thought that there was some foundation for the criticism, due largely to your very inefficient snow contractor. To-day I have gone on my wheel over some miles of streets below Sixtieth Street and above Eleventh Street, as far east as First Avenue, and I can only say that if I were Commissioner to-day I should be proud of them. If you can keep them so, I shall have to find what comfort I can in the fact that I led the way that you are following, and I shall be more than satisfied.

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.

SOCIAL RESULTS OF COMMERCIALISM.

Written for The New York Times

By John Jay Chapman.

I.

The perils of boss rule are past, and we may look back upon the system with a kind of awe, and recognize how easily it might have ushered in a period which history would have recorded as the age of the State tyrants.

Let us imagine that some State like Pennsylvania, on which the boss system had been so firmly fixed that a boss was able to bequeath his seat in the United States Senate to his son, had shown forth an ambitious man, a ruler who realized that his function was not one of business, but one of government; let us imagine that a President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, some man of great capacity, had undertaken to rule the State. He would, by his position as State boss, have been able gradually to do away with the petty bosses and petty abuses. He would give the State a general cities law, good schools, clean streets, speedy justice; every necessary municipal improvement. Gas, water, boulevards would be supplied with an economy positively startling to a generation accustomed to jobs. He would destroy the middlemen as Louis IX. destroyed the nobles, and give to his State for the first time in the history of the country good government. A benign tyranny, with every department in the hands of experts, makes the strongest form of government in the world. Every class is satisfied. Pennsylvania would have been famous the world over. Its inhabitants would have been proud of it; foreigners would have written books about it; other States would have imitated it.

Meanwhile the power of self-government would have been lost.

Biennial sessions of the Legislature are already a favorite device for minimizing the evils of Legislatures. But the dictator would have desired to discourage popular assemblies. The whole business world would back the boss, his plan for quinquennial or decennial sessions. Once give way to the laziness, once cater to the inertia and selfishness of the citizen, and he sinks into slumber.

Our feeble and floundering citizens' movements in New York during the last ten years show us how hard it is to recover the power of self-government when once lost; how gradual the gain, even under the most stimulating conditions of misrule. Given thirty years of able administration by a single man, and the boss system would have sunk so deep into the popular mind, the arctic crust of prejudice and incompetence would have frozen so deep, that it might easily take 200 years for the community to come to life. Recovery could only come through the creeping in of abuses, through the decentralization of the great tyranny. And as each abuse arose, the population would clamor to the dictator and beg him to correct it. After a while a few thinkers would arise who would see that the only way to revive our institutions was by the painstaking education of the people. The stock in trade of these teachers would be the practical abuses, and very often they would be obliged to urge upon the people a course which would make the abuses temporarily more acute.

We have escaped an age of tyrants, because the eyes of the bosses and their masters were fixed on money. They were not ambitious. Government was an annex to trade. To certain people the boss appears as a ruler of men. If proof were needed that he is a hired man employed to do the dirty work of others, what better proof could we have than this: No one of all the hundreds of bosses thrown up during the last thirty years has ever lifted himself out of his sphere, or even essayed to rule.

That devotion of the individual to his bank account which created the boss and saved us from the dictator must now be traced back into business.

For the sake of analysis it is convenient now to separate and again not to separate the influences of business proper from the influences of dishonesty, but in real life they are one thing. Dishonesty is a mere result of excessive devotion to moneymaking. The general and somewhat indefinite body of rules which are considered "honest" change from time to time. I call a thing dishonest when it offends my instinct. The next man may call it honest. The question is settled by society at large. "What can a man do and remain in his club?" That gives the practical standards of a community. The devotion of the individual to his bank account gives the reason why the financier and his agent, the boss, could always find counsellors, legislators, judges, lawyers, to be their jackals. This political corruption is a mere spur and offshoot of our business corruption. We know more about it, because politics cannot be carried on wholly in the dark. Business can. But the main facts are known. Companies organize subsidiary companies to whom they vote the money of the larger company—cheating their stockholders. The railroad men get up small roads and sell them to the great roads which they control—cheating their stockholders. The purchasing agents of many great enterprises cheat the companies as a matter of course, not by a recognized system of commissions—like French cooks—but by stealth. So in trade, you cannot sell goods to the retailers, unless you corrupt the proper person. It is all politics. All our politics is business and our business is politics.

There is something you want to do, and the "practical man" is the man who knows the ropes, knows who is the proper person to be "seen." The slang word gives a picture of the times—to "see" a man means to bribe him.

But let no one think that dishonesty or anything else begins at the top. These big business men were once little business men. Let us meet the materialists on a "material" basis. Our wares are here and there growing more reliable, and it is a hopeful sign. But the small manufacturers throughout the land are still generally dishonest. The proof it is that there is hardly a standard article to be bought. We exclude them by tariffs. As to native wares, the second box that you buy shows that the mine was salted.

To cut rates, to have a different price for each customer, to substitute one article for another, are the prevailing policies of the seller. To give uncollectible notes, to claim rebates, to make assignments and compromises, to use one shift or another in order to get possession of goods and pay less than the contract price, are the prevailing aims of the buyer.

It is unquestionably possible for an incorruptible man to succeed in business. But his scruples are an embarrassment. Not everybody wants such a man. He insists on reducing every receiving to pounds sterling, while the rest of the world is figuring in maravedis. He must make up in ability what he lacks in moral obliquity.

He will no doubt find his nook in time. Honesty is the greatest luxury in the world, and the American looks with awe on the man who can afford it, or insists upon having it. It is right that he should pay for it.

The long and short of the matter is that the sudden creation of wealth in the United States has been too much for our people. We are personally dishonest. The people of the United States are notably and peculiarly dishonest in financial matters.

The effect of this on government is but one of the forms in which the ruling passion is manifest. "What is there in it for me?" is the state of mind in which our people have been existing. Out of this come the popular philosophy, the social life, the architecture, the letters, the temper of the age; all tinged with the passion.

Let us look at the popular philosophy of the day. An almost ludicrous disbelief that any one can be really disinterested is met at once. Any one who takes an intelligent interest in public affairs becomes a "reformer." He is liked, if it can be reasonably inferred that he is advancing his own interests. Otherwise he is incomprehensible. He is respected, because it is impossible not to respect him, but he is regarded as a mistaken fellow, a man who interferes with things that are not his business, a meddler.

The unspoken religion of all sensible men inculcates thrift as the first virtue. Business thunders at the young man. "Thou shalt have none other gods but me." Nor is it a weak threat, for business, when it speaks, means business. The young doctor in the small town who advocates reform loses practice for two reasons; first, because it is imagined that he is not a serious man, not a good doctor, if he gives time to things outside his profession; second, because the carriagemaker does not agree with him and regards it is a moral duty to punish him. The newsdealer in the Arcade at Rector Street lost custom because it was discovered that he was a Bryan man. The bankers would not buy papers of him. Since the days of David the great luxury of the powerful has been to be free from the annoyance of other persons' opinions. The professional classes in any community are parasites on the moneyed classes; they attend the distribution. They cannot strike the hand that feeds them. In a country where economic laws tend to throw the money into the hands of a certain type of men, the morality of those men is bound to affect society very seriously.

The world-famous "timidity" of Americans in matters of opinion, is the outward and visible sign of a mental preoccupation. Tocqueville thought it was due to their democratic form of government. It is not due to democracy, but to commercial conditions. In Tocqueville's day it arose out of the slavery question, solely because that question affected trade.

In describing the social life of Boston, Josiah Quincy says of George Ticknor's hospitality: "There seemed to be a cosmopolitan spaciousness about his very vestibule. He received company with great ease, and a simple supper was always served to his evening visitors. Prescott, Everett, Webster, Hillard, and other noted Bostonians well mixed with the pick of such strangers as happened to be in the city, furnished a social entertainment of the first quality. Politics, at least American politics, were never mentioned."

It was at such "entertainments" as this that the foreign publicists received their impressions as to the extinction of free speech in America. Politics could not be mentioned; but this was not due to our democratic form of government, but to the fact that Beacon Street was trading with South Carolina. "Politics" meant slavery, and Beacon Street could not afford to have values disturbed—not even at a dinner party.

We have seen that our more recent misgovernment has not been due to democracy, and we now see that the most striking weakness of our social life is not and never has been due to democracy.

Let us take an example: A party of men meet in a club, and the subject of free trade is launched. Each of these men has been occupied all day in an avocation where silence is golden. Shall he be the one to speak first? Who knows but what some phase of the discussion may touch his pocket? But the matter is deeper. Free speech is a habit. It cannot be expected from such men, because a particular subject is free from danger. Let the subject be dress reform, and the traders will be equally politic.

This pressure of self-interest which prevents a man from speaking his mind comes on top of that familiar moral terrorism of any majority, even a majority of two persons against one, which is one of the ultimate phenomena of human intercourse.

It is difficult to speak out a sentiment that your table companions disapprove of. Even Don Quixote was afraid to confess that it was he who had set the convicts at liberty, because he heard the barber and curate denounce the thing as an outrage. Now the weight of this normal social pressure in any particular case will depend on how closely the individuals composing the majority resemble each other. But men, lighted by the same passion, pursuing one object under the similar conditions, of necessity grow alike. By a process of natural selection, the self-seekers of Europe have for sixty years been poured into the hopper of our great mill. The Suabian and the Pole each drops his costume, his language, and his traditions as he goes in. They come out American business men; and in the second generation they resemble each other more closely in ideals, in aims, and in modes of thought than two brothers who had been bred to different trades in Europe.

The uniformity of occupation, the uniformity of law, the absence of institutions, like the church, the army, family pride, in fact, the uniformity of the present and the sudden evaporation of all the past, have ground the men to a standard.

America turns out only one kind of man. Listen to the conversation of any two men in a street car. They are talking about the price of something—building material, advertising, bonds, cigars.

We have, then, two distinct kinds of pressure. Each at its maximum, both due to commerce, the pressure of fear that any unpopular sentiment a man utters will show in his bank account; the pressure of a unified majority who are alike in their opinions, have no private opinions, nor patience with the private opinions of others. Of these two pressures, the latter is by far the more important.

It cannot be denied that the catchwords of democracy have been used to intensify this tyranny. If the individual must submit when outvoted in politics, he ought to submit when outvoted in ethics, in opinion, or in sentiment. Private opinion is a thing to be stamped out, like private law. A prejudice is aroused by the very fact that a man thinks for himself; he is dangerous; he is Anarchistic.

But this misapplication of a dogma is not the cause but the cloak of oppression. It is like the theory of the divine right of Kings—a thing invoked by conservatism to keep itself in control, a shibboleth muttered by men whose cause will not

PAST WEEK IN SOCIETY.

With only two days of the Winter season proper remaining, the New York society world looks forward to the fall of the curtain on Ash Wednesday morning with equanimity. The past six weeks have brought for once almost too much gayety, and there are few men and women, youths and maidens, who go out at all, who are not decidedly wearied by the ceaseless round of luncheons, dinners, musicales, dances, and other entertainments which they have attended since the opening of the year. There will be a scattering of the clans by the end of the week. All those who can get away from town will depart for Aiken, the Florida resorts, Nassau, Bermuda, Canada, and even Lakewood, and Tuxedo, while those not so fortunate will settle down to enjoy a few evenings of home quiet and early retiring before the distinctive diversions of the so-called Lenten season begin.

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There is always a touch of pathos in the last entertainments of the New York Winter season—a minor chord, as it were, like that which gives the waltzes of Strauss, always associated with scenes of gayety, their paradoxical charm. It was hard for the dancers at the last meeting of the "Howling Swells" at Sherry's on Wednesday, for instance, to realize that another season was about to close, and so it has been at all the entertainments of the week. The society ledger must now be balanced, its profit and loss account reckoned up, and the new pages of another Lenten ledger opened. To-morrow and Tuesday have several incidents and events of interest, and then will come three or four days of almost social stagnation.

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The wedding of Hamilton Wilkes Cary and Mrs. Nellie Bostwick Morrell will be celebrated at the residence of the bride, 800 Fifth Avenue, at noon to-morrow. Probably no wedding that has occurred in New York for a long time has provoked so much anticipatory discussion and gossip as the one in question. Mr. Cary has been for many years an exceedingly popular man in club and society life, and the announcement of his engagement was received with great surprise, and was not at first generally believed. Mrs. Morrell, who is the daughter of J. A. Bostwick, the Standard Oil magnate, was left a widow a few years ago, after a short term of married life. She was to have married Mr. Brookman of Brooklyn last year, but the engagement between the young people was broken off a few days before the date set for the wedding. The ceremony to-morrow is to be witnessed only by the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom and a score of intimate friends.

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The engagements have been recently announced of Frank Temple Reamer and Miss Emelia Corré Anthon, a daughter of Edward Anthon; of Harold Van Rensselaer, second son of John K. Van Rensselaer, and Miss Daisy Grinnell, a daughter of Mrs. Robert Minturn Grinnell, and a niece through her mother of J. J. Van Alen. Miss Grinnell made her début at Newport in the Summer of 1896 with her cousin, Miss May Van Alen, at a ball given to the two débutantes by Mr. Van Alen at Wakehurst. Mr. Van Rensselaer's mother was Miss May King, a sister of Mrs. Frederic Bronson. The recently reported engagement of Clarence Mackay, the surviving son of John W. Mackay, and Miss Katherine Duer, a daughter of William A. Duer, and a granddaughter, through her mother, of William R. Travers, has been confirmed by the families of the couple. Miss Duer may form one of a party of young men and women who purpose visiting Montreal and Quebec next month to enjoy the Winter sports there. The engagement is reported from Cincinnati of Irving Cox, a son of Townsend Cox of this city, and Miss Eckstein of Cincinnati. Mr. Cox is a prominent yachtsman, and has a wide acquaintance. The marriage of T. Luis Onativia and Mrs. Hastings-Jerome, at Cairo, in Egypt, on Wednesday, did not occasion any surprise, as their engagement was reported some months ago. Mr. Onativia had been married before, his first wife having been Miss Louise Cooley, a daughter of Major Cooley of Westchester. They were divorced about two years ago. The engagement is also announced of Mr. Albert Bostwick, son of J. A. Bostwick and a brother of Mrs. Morrell, and Miss Marie L. Stokes, daughter of Henry B. Stokes.

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The third and last Cinderella dance, which took place at Sherry's on Thursday evening, was the most successful of the season. The cotillion favors, which consisted of bunches of carnations for the women and boutonnières of the same flower for the men, added greatly to the pleasure of the dance, which was led by James S. Barnes, Jr., dancing alone.

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The vaudeville and fancy dress dance given by the Misses Hewitt on Thursday evening was not only the most important social event of the past week, but one of the few really unique entertainments of the Winter season. The idea of the entertainment was obtained from an old description of one of the kind which took place at Versailles over a century ago. The guests were invited to wear costumes suggesting either flowers or garden vegetables. This allowed for a wide range of taste and invention, and some of the personations were remarkably clever and exceedingly amusing. One young woman made herself up as a flower basket, her head appearing above the network of the basket covered with vines and flowers, while another fair guest personated a head of lettuce. Abram S. Hewitt, as père de famille, personated a large Bartlett pear, while Mrs. Hewitt was adorned with strings of sea shells to represent the mere or mer. The men guests as a rule came with false noses of carrots and with decorations of garden vegetables, but some wore large heads and masks representing barnyard fowls and animals. The entire arrangements were perfectly carried out, and the evening did not drag for a moment. After the guests had all assembled there was a very clever continuous vaudeville performance.

The complete programme was as follows: 1. A Social Tragedy; a Meeting of Rival Leaders in the Year 1900; a Prophecy in Doggerel; the Misses Hewitt. 2. "Dick Swiveller and the 'Marchioness'"; Mrs. John E. Cowdin and Otho Cushing. 3. "Le Mémorial de Sainte Hélène"; Carroll Beckwith and William A. Coffin. 4. H. I. M. Victoria with "Leaves from the Highlands"; Her Latest Portrait; A. Murray Young. 5. "A Corner Sociable"; Miss Caroline Barnes, James Barnes, and H. W. McVickar. 6. "Le Rondeau de la Paysanne," by Lecocq; Mrs. Carroll Beckwith. 7. Backwoods Stories and the Country Circus; F. Berkeley Smith. 8. French Canadian ("Kanuck") Songs; "M. Pôle Joulin of Angelique, Notaire Publique," Tells the Story of His Courting; the Wreck of the "Julie Plante"; J. Dyneley Prince. 9. Les Poupées; Mrs. Ludlow White, Miss Godwin, Victor Beigel, and Harold Godwin. 10. Rapid Changes in Pictures by Old Masters; Mme. Vigée Lebrun, by herself; Molière, by Houdon; Charles I., by Van Dyck; Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt. 11. Mlle. Yvette Guilbert; Clyde Fitch. The accompanists were Theodore W. Moses and F. de Madrazo. The cold types cannot give even a faint idea of the amusing character of their clever performance. Were it given on a public stage it would be the talk of the town. The Misses Hewitt, for example, were costumed as Pierrots, and each held a pet dog, also dressed as Pierrots, in their arms, who fought and barked for some minutes. Mrs. Cowdin was a capital "Marchioness," Carroll Beckwith and W. A. Coffin personated "Les deux Grenadiers" to perfection, Miss Marnes as an apple woman, and James Barnes and Harry McVickar as tramps made a good tableau, and Dyneley Prince received deserved applause for his rendering of Canadian habitant songs. The great hit of the evening was made, however, by Mrs. White, Miss Godwin, Victor Beigel, and Harold Godwin, who dressed to represent wax dolls, and who went through a funny Mrs. Jarley's waxworks performance. The stage was a small Louis XIV. one, arranged in a corner of the drawing room, and the large house was appropriately and beautifully decorated. Some of the floral coiffures worn by the women present were remarkably handsome and effective. Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Cass Canfield, and Miss Leiter, who came together, wore artistic coiffures of variegated flowers, which were most becoming. Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Burke-Roche, and Miss Gertrude Gibert were also among those whose coiffures were notably artistic and effective.

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Mrs. Gilbert Jones's cotillion at her residence on Tuesday evening last, which was attended by much the same artists, semi-literary and society people as those who made up the Hewitt list of guests, was also a unique and amusing affair. Mrs. Jones provided all her guests as they arrived with costumes or adornments, so that the cotillion was a fancy dress dance. It was led by De Forest Grant and Frank Henry, and had several original and amusing figures. In one several of the men who were costumed as Indians danced around a huge caldron in the middle of the floor.

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The stars of Perry Belmont's musicale on Tuesday night were not, strange to say, Mme. Melba, Signor Campanari, and Leo Stern, all of whom appeared, as might have been expected, but Mr. and Mrs. Richard Croker, who then made their first entrance into New York fashionable society, and who were the objects of much curiosity and interest on the part of the guests. Even during Melba's singing, whispered discussions as to the new society arrivals were heard on all sides, and wagers are now being freely made in the clubs on Mr. Croker's succeeding to the post of cotillion leader recently left vacant by Elisha Dyer, Jr. Mr. Belmont's musicale was a perfectly appointed and beautifully arranged affair. It is reported that the expenses of the musicale, including the high figures charged by Mme. Melba and her accompanying artists, was not much under $3,000.

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The fashionable sewing classes begin to take on new interest and importance with the approach of Lent. At the fourth meeting of Mrs. Frederic Bronson's sewing class, which will be held at the house of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney on Tuesday morning next, Signor Tagliapietra, the baritone, will sing "Les Rameaux" and other selections. The O. N. Sewing Class, originally formed by Mrs. Frederic Neilson and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, has been reorganized and will hold meetings during Lent, as follows: On Feb. 25 and March 4, at Mrs. Neilson's, 100 Fifth Avenue; on March 11, at the Foundling Asylum; on March 18, at Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street; on March 29, at Mrs. Pollock's, 182 Madison Avenue, and on April 1, at Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's.

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The Midwinter Club, which opened its season so successfully at its first meeting at Sherry's on the night of Feb. 10, will hold its second meeting in Sherry's large ballroom on the night of Feb. 28. The sub-committee of the General Committee in charge of this second entertainment is composed of Mrs. Sheldon, E. N. Tailer, and William E. Shepherd, and following out the club's plan of providing a different entertainment for each meeting, this second meeting will be a musicale, at which some excellent artists are to appear.

SOCIETY NOTES.

An interesting series of lectures upon decorative art is to be given under the auspices of the Society of Decorative Art Thursday afternoon during Lent at Sherry's. Among the lecturers will be Mr. Beard, the artist; Profs. Ware and Snelling of Columbia, Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt, and Mrs. Candace Wheeler. Tickets for the course are $5, single tickets $1, and are to be procured at the rooms of the society, 14 East Thirty-fourth Street, and at Sherry's on the afternoons of the lectures.

The Rubinstein Club, under the direction of Mr William K. Chapman, gave its second subscription concert at the Waldorf-Astoria last Thursday evening before a large and fashionable audience. The club sang a number of choruses for female voices. Among those most worthy of mention were the "Mother's Song," by W. H. Neidlinger, and an "Ave Maria," composed by Mr. Chapman two years ago. The soloists were Miss Edith M. Yoemans and Miss Helen Buckley, soprani; Miss Flemming, baritone, and Mr. Constantin von Sternberg, pianist. The last concert of the season will be given on Thursday evening, April 21. The club is now rehearsing Beethoven's Ninth Symphony with the Apollo Club, to be sung on April 1 and 2 with the Philharmonic Orchestra, under Mr. Anton Seidl's direction.

A concert in aid of the Workingman's School and District Nursing Department of 109 West Fifty-fourth Street, will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House, on Saturday, Feb. 26, at 8:15 P. M. The programme will be as follows: Part I.—1. (a) Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; (b) Forest scenes from "Hänsel and Gretel," Humperdinck; Anton Seidl and orchestra. 2. Concerto, E minor, Chopin; Rafael Joseffy. 3. Prelude and Glorification, "Parsifal," Wagner; Anton Seidl and orchestra. Part II.—The Swan and the Skylark cantata by Goring-Thomas. Soloists, Mme. Clementine de Vere Sapio, Miss Jacoby, Evan Williams, and Charles W. Clark. Chorus by the New York Choral Association. The words of the cantata are taken from the poems of Hemans, Keats, and Shelley. The score was written by Mr. Thomas for piano accompaniment, but was adapted to the use of an orchestra by C. Villiers Stanford, who dedicated the work to the composer's friend, Pauline Viardoe-Garcia. This is one of the last works composed by Mr. Thomas, whose death occurred March 20, 1892. The first production of the cantata was at the Birmingham Festival, 1894. "The Swan and the Skylark" is a composition of the modern school. The patrons of the charities and concert are Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, John W. Mackay, Isaac Seligman, Jacob H. Schiff, Edward N. Gibbs, Louis Wolff, A. H. Wolff, James McCreery, Mr. Coppell, G. Wamnburg, William Dennett, S. Loeb, and S. Riker. Applications for boxes and all reserved seats, excepting those in balcony and family circle, should be addressed to Mrs. Theodore Hellman, 200 West Forty-fourth Street. Seats in balcony and family circle may be reserved and admission tickets obtained on application to Louis Seligsberg, 1,034 Park Avenue.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

Some handsome dinners have recently been given in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club, the most notable of which was one of twenty-four covers given on Wednesday night last by Reginald H. Ward in honor of Robert Gordon Hardie and his fiancée, Mrs. C. H. Washburn of Boston.

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The annual election of the Larchmont Yacht Club was held at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening. There was no opposition to the regular ticket, which was headed by Commodore Postley, who, with several of the officers, was re-elected. Commodore Postley has made such a good commander that his re-election was assured from the time it was first announced, and the large number of members present at the meeting drank several toasts to the "gallant Commodore," and to the continued success of his beautiful and swift schooner Colonia. The Larchmont Yacht Club is in a most prosperous condition, and retains its reputation as the most "sporty" of all the country as well as the yachting clubs.

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The selection of the links of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J., for the amateur championship tournament, which will probably be held late in July or early in August, is not healed with delight by New York golf players, who are only too familiar with the midsummer heat of the valley in which the links are situated. The Morris County Club's chief competitor, the St. Andrew's Golf Club of Yonkers, had it secured the tournament, would not have been much of an improvement in this important condition, for the Nepperhan Valley is only a shade less hot in Summer than that of Morristown. Neither course is fitted for a midsummer tournament, it is said, and it should have been held at Seabright, Shinnecock, Newport, Narragansett, or Magnolia, or, in fact, at any suitable course on the coast. The Morris County links are admirable, but the climate of the locality at the season that the tournament is held is not, as a rule, one suited for enjoyable golfing.

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The membership list of the Manhattan Club has received numerous accessions of late and the club seems to have recovered from the temporary depression caused by Mr. Croker's declaration of war against it and the rapid rise of the Democratic Club. The Manhattan Club has the advantage of one of the best and most accessible locations in New York, a spacious, beautiful, and well-appointed clubhouse, and a famous cuisine, and with better times these will not only keep the club alive, but will insure its future. It is now thought that the Democratic Club will hardly be able to move from its present quarters into the old house of the New York Athletic Club on Sixth Avenue, which it has purchased, before the middle of March at the earliest. The finishing of the athletic club's new home, at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, has been delayed and it cannot well leave its old house until its new building is entirely ready for occupancy. Meanwhile it is paying a rental of about $700 per month to the Democratic Club for its old quarters, so that the latter organization can afford to be patient and view the delay with equanimity. Mr. Croker evidently continues to find pleasure in his new pursuit of club management, for he spends several hours each day at the Democratic Clubhouse, and is usually to be found there in the evening. His entrance with Mrs. Croker into New York fashionable society for the first time, which was effected at Perry Belmont's musicale on Tuesday evening last, has been the subject of much discussion in the New York clubs since that time.

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The New York clubs were never more crowded or scenes of more suppressed excitement than on Wednesday, when the news of the terrible disaster to the battleship Maine in the harbor of "The Havana," as it is called by sailors, arrived, save possibly on the night of the Presidential election of 1896. Excited groups assembled in all the clubhouses, and each new arrival was anxiously interrogated as to whether he brought any authentic news, while the ticker was surrounded with throngs of eager listeners, as members in turn read off the tape. The fact that the leading New York clubs do not admit two sensational morning and evening newspapers, which have been waging war against Spain in their columns and their editors' minds since the disaster, made the trustworthy newspapers all the more sought after. As the days succeeded each other with no confirmation of the theory that the battleship was sunk other than by an accident the excitement in the clubs abated to some extent, but the discussion of the tragic event still continues, and there have been and are as many theories advanced as to its cause as have been put forth by naval experts and engineers.

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There has been an addition during the past fortnight to the list of social clubs in the One Hundred Club, whose founders and active promoters are Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Arthur Terry, Miss Anna Constable, and Mrs. Alexander Stevens. This club will give its first and probably its only entertainment of the present season on the night of Mi-Carême, March 17, in the studio of Messrs. Stevenson and Howard Constable, in East Sixteenth Street, and it is safe to predict that the club members and guests will enjoy a lively entertainment. The young women who have formed the club have in past Winters made themselves famous by their clever fancy dress and vaudeville studio dances, always held in the Constable studio and with a regular organization the coming entertainment ought to be an improvement, if possible, upon its predecessors. The formation of this club is not only an added evidence of the popularity of the club idea, but also proves the growing taste of New York men and women for something out of the common in the matter of entertainment. Any entertainment of a vaudeville nature or that has a touch of bohemianism is sure to draw good audiences and to be successful.

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There is a plan on foot for the formation of a new bicycle club, which is to have a handsome and conveniently located city house and one in the country, probably on Long Island, within easy riding distance of New York. The membership in this club is to be made up entirely of men and women who are devoted to the sport, and who ride for pleasure and exercise, and the racing element is to be rigidly excluded.

CLUBMAN.

Alumnae Tea at Mount St. Vincent.

The midwinter tea of the Alumnae Association of the Academy of Mount St. Vincent on the Hudson took place yesterday afternoon at the academy. A meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock, at which the annual reports were presented and approved, the old officers re-elected, and minor business transacted. The meeting was followed by a reception from 3 until 5 o'clock.

CURRENT ART EVENTS.

The secessionists from the Society of American Artists, and who call themselves "a group of American painters," announce that through the courtesy of Messrs. Durand-Ruel they will hold their first exhibition in the Durand-Ruel galleries, beginning the last week in March. The details of the exhibiton have not yet been arranged.

In response to many requests the exhibition of Meryon's etchings and drawings at the Grolier Club, 29 East Thirty-second Street, will be extended until Saturday, 6 P. M., Feb. 26, and to allow artists and all lovers of the art of etching, of which Meryon was one of the great masters, to see this collection, the most select and complete ever displayed in this country, all such persons will be admitted on presenting their personal cards. Attention must be called to the carefully compiled catalogue—the knowledge and pains required in its preparation are worthy of all praise. It contains a biographical sketch of the unfortunate artist, which presents many curious and sad facts never before published, and a list of books and pamphlets referring to Meryon and his works. The different etchings and drawings, number 124, which are carefully described; but as many of these are in various and interesting "states" of the plate, the entire number is nearly 300. These picturesque variations, with the expert notes concerning them, give much zest to the exhibition. Engravings showing the grave of Meryon at Charenton and the symbolical plate etched by Bracquemond, which was placed on the grave, are also in the catalogue.

A private exhibition of the large historical Biblical painting by Matt Morgan entitled "Christ Entering Jerusalem" will be held this afternoon at 110 Fifth Avenue, under the auspices of Leslie's Weekly.

There is now on exhibition at the galleries of Charles R. Yandell & Co. a number of genuine examples of Flemish and early Italian leather work, similar in tone and motif to the specimens in the Cluny and Plantin Museums. With these examples there are also shown a number of solid leather screens and wall hangings, duplicates of some of the best specimens in the South Kensington Museum and the Palace of Fontainebleau.

It is now some six years since the art writers and lovers of New York began to notice in the various exhibitions some rather unusual and novel pictures, signed August Frenzen. Since that time Mr. Frenzen, who is a Norwegian by birth, and who has now chosen America as his permanent residence, has come more and more into the public eye. An exhibition of 140 of his landscapes and figure subjects is now open at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, where they will be sold at auction on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next.

The same criticism that applied to the recent exhibition of Carleton Wiggins's work in these same galleries lies also against Mr. Franzen's display. There is too much of it, and, although Franzen is more versatile in his choice of subject than Wiggins, and is a figure as well as a landscape painter, even his varying motives and diversified treatment become monotonous before one has finished an inspection of all the canvases displayed. Unevenness, in fact, is the most striking characteristic of the present exhibition. Some of the examples are more or less impressionistic flights, while others, and particularly three or four of the water-color landscapes, are singularly truthful and quiet in color and are smoothly finished. Mr. Franzen's work has its second characteristic in an intense, serious earnestness. His pictures reflect the stern, hard atmosphere of his native land and early associations, and, although he has an eye for color, and some few of his pictures are filled with sunlight and are joyous in atmosphere, they are for the most part pitched in a low color key and are painted in cold grays and blues and browns. Mr. Franzen's figure types are also reminiscent of the Scandinavian peasantry, both in figure and expression. He loves to paint homely country subjects, and evidently has a keen appreciation for and much sympathy with the life of the lowly. It cannot be said that he is a finished draughtsman, and, while his drawing is on the whole correct, his line lacks grace and flexibility and some of his figures are decidedly stiff, not to say awkward. But these very stiff and awkward figures have an individuality of their own, and the artist can well afford to continue to draw and paint them, even if they lack grace and finish.

As a landscapist Mr. Franzen is at present, however, more successful. These are impressionistic in color, and some have good decorative feeling and effect. There is particularly good color in "Sunset," the water color "Twilight," "September on the Hudson," the water color "Meditation," "Nature's Drama," the water color "On Observation," and delicious sunlight in "Last Rays" and "A Late Afternoon at Harvest Time," while "A Summer Idyl," No. 132, has harsh and glaring color, and No. 63, "The Hour of Golden Rays" is simply impossible. The strongest of Mr. Franzen's works shown in the present display are "The Lord's Prayer," with its charming sentiment and feeling, good grouping, and excellent expression; "Paternity," "Charity," a good figure as well as a landscape study, and "Preparing for the Festival," a clever study of character. Mr. Franzen gives the impression of not being exactly sure of his aim. He has a future, and a good one, but he should select one school or method at a time and stick to it for a while at least.

Only rounded spoonfuls are required, of

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

not heaping ones.

WINTER DAYS AT NEWPORT

The Site of the New Fire Station in the Cottagers' Section May Soon Be Chosen.

LOOKING AHEAD TO THE SHIPS

Success of the Reading Room Demonstrated by Commodore Gerry—Changes at the Club and Polo Grounds.

NEWPORT, Feb. 19.—It appears at the present time as if the site for the new fire station in the southern part of the city, where the majority of the Summer residents have their valuable cottages, would be selected ere long, and most likely by the time the cottagers arrive the work of building the station, for which $10,000 was appropriated nearly two years ago, will be in progress.

It is the intention of the Fire Department officials to equip the station with a chemical wagon, and fitted with hose, small ladders, and other fire-fighting apparatus, and with a permanent company of four or five men.

Then there is to be a spare engine stored in the station for any emergency case. So, with this company in existence, with a goodly supply of fire-alarm boxes and fire hydrants, there should be less fear on the part of the Summer residents as to the safety of their property, providing the site is selected according to the present programme.

The Fire Department officials propose, with the taking away of the fire engine from one of the down-town companies, that a new fire truck shall be installed in its place.

For the past two years a hose company, rather poorly equipped, has been stationed on Coggeshall Avenue, the driver only being under pay, while the members of the company are made up of many gardeners from the cottages, who have already done excellent fire service.

Since the burning of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's villa there have been few fires amounting to any great damage.

War Ships Expected for the Fete.

It now looks as if fête day for next August would be even more successful than those which have been held for the past three years.

Congressman Melville Bull, the Chairman, who is also a member of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, has held a chat with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and learned that it was the intention of the Navy Department to have the North Atlantic squadron and the torpedo boat flotilla in Newport harbor the early part of August, when the fête is scheduled to take place, and about that time the New York Yacht Club will be here on its annual cruise.

Many new features are to be introduced during the coming fête, and the illumination of the city will, it is expected, include Bellevue Avenue.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry has purchased for his son two shares in the Newport Reading Room at a price which shows that a proprietary membership of this club has a steadily increasing value. The difference between the name and the practice of the club is an amusing illustration of the change that has taken place in public sentiment.

When application for a charter was made the "hayseed" element in the General Assembly refused to incorporate a club, holding that it would be a danger to the good name of the State, but was willing to incorporate it as a means of advancing light and learning.

The light, however, is a very up-to-date substitute for midnight oil, and the learning is rather of golf and yachting than of philosophy. But the fact remains that within the walls of this cottage there may be found experts in every branch of human knowledge, such as to points of law, politics, and finance, naval and army matters, pigeon shooting at Monte Carlo, or at the points of hackney, and although what is said or done in a club is a purely private matter, the echo of these discussions not only reaches the outside world, but is assuming an influence on local affairs which is visibly felt.

The right use of a club for those who have profited by the admission to the clubs of Europe is well understood. The younger members insensibly acquire that traditional knowledge which their elders are willing enough to impart, and a civic spirit imparted, which is social, in the best sense of the term.

Concessions to the Bachelors.

Newport has realized within the last three years that the younger element must be treated with generosity, or Bar Harbor and Narragansett Pier will carry the day. While in other parts of the United States there seems to be a disposition to drive bachelors into matrimony by penal laws, Newport is busy in making attractive preparations for their reception. The changes in the interior of the Newport Country Club are completed. The plan for a boat canal from Brenton's Cove has been examined in detail by all those concerned, and a well-known artist last year selected the view from the terrace looking northward, where the exquisite bit of blue water between the fort and Commodore E. D. Morgan's place is backed by the spotless whiteness of the Old Colony steamers and the spire of Trinity Church, as the subject of an ideal picture.

From the clubhouse it seems as if the polo grounds must be bounded by a stream running in each direction. As a matter of fact, when the great glacier covered this part of Rhode Island one spire did grind its way between the massive rocks of Castle Hill, and those bold cliffs, carved a hundred years ago by the intrenchments of the French under Rochambeau, now replaced by the solid stone villas erected by Messrs. King, Grosvenor, Busk, and Glover. The ocean filled this narrow channel with sand. Now the old polo grounds, with Dead Head Hill, was an excellent place for the players, but it was the least attractive spot in Newport for those who called more for the beautiful picture than for the activity of the polo players and their ponies, stimulating and exciting as this may be.

The entire area of the Polo Grounds is only four feet above high water mark, and the scheme for its drainage was altogether inadequate. Why not, it was now said, bring the end of Brenton's Cove 1,000 yards to the south by a channel navigable for launches. It would cost but $5,000, would solve the problem of drainage, and give access to the grounds from the harbor.

By Boat to the Country Clubs.

Even those yachtsmen, who also have large stables, know the annoyance of conveying a large luncheon party from the yacht to the Country Club. It is distinctly mortifying, however, for the owner of handsome equipages, which have been left at country residences on the Hudson or the Sound, to be obliged to use a shabby conveyance, the refuse of the carriages available for hire. The younger set would also take a naphtha or electric launch, leaving their bicycles at the yacht clubhouse, and convert a task into a pleasure.

The third of the subscription dances given by the residents of the "Hill" colony occurred in the Casino Assmbly rooms last Tuesday night, and proved a highly enjoyable affair. Progressive whist, euchre, and billiards were introduced, followed by dancing and a supper at midnight. The ladies who so well arranged the affair were Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, Mrs. W. McCarty Little, and the Misses Hunter.

Col. Edward Morrell of Philadelphia, who recently purchased the O'Donnell and Acosta estates on Ochre Point, has decided to improve the cottage on the Acosta estate and occupy it for the next two seasons, after which both this and the O'Donnell cottages will be removed and a handsome stone villa will take their places.

The rental of the Theodore A. Havemeyer cottage on Bellevue Avenue to Potter Palmer of Chicago was the second largest rental ever made here, and the cottage, magnificently furnished, will be a perfect spot for Mrs. Palmer's many social functions.

Pinard cottage No. 1, has been rented to Judge and Mrs. John Davis of Washington.

Hamilton B. Tompkins is a visitor from New York this week.

Edward T. Potter has returned from a brief visit to New York.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan came up from New York for a few hours on Thursday.

Miss Bessie Hunter has returned from Albany, New York, where she was the guest of Mrs. John C. Gray.

Among the Summer residents whose names have been added to the personal property tax lists this week were: Marion Ramsey Cutting, William Cutting, John J. Wysong, F. Cope Whitehouse, Elbridge T. Gerry, Robert Goelet, Robert L. Goelet, Arthur T. Kimp, and E. Parker Deacon.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The annual Spring inspections and musters of the National Guard are now at hand, and the first command to come under the eye of the inspecting officers will be the Seventh Regiment, which is ordered to assemble in its armory in fatigue uniform, equipped for field service, next Wednesday evening. The Inspector General this year, it is understood, will be accompanied in the more important inspections by Major Gen. Roe, and this fact, officers hope, will lead to some reform in the methods pursued by the Inspector General's Department, which is criticised for forcing officers and men to lose unnecessary time.

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The Seventh Regiment will be inspected on the above mentioned date in separate sections, as follows: The field staff and non-commissioned staff and First Battalion will assemble at 8 o'clock in the evening, and the Second Battalion and Hospital Corps at 9 o'clock.

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The proposition to mobilize the troops of the State in the Borough of Manhattan on May 4 next in celebration of Charter Day meets with approval among military men throughout the guard, and Major Gen. Roe is heartily in favor of the scheme. The troops, it is proposed, shall also encamp in Van Cortlandt Park during the week of the celebration.

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The election for a commanding officer of the First Brigade, at which Gen. James McLeer of the Second Brigade will preside, will be held at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment next Thursday evening. The electors will be as follows: Col. William Seward, Lieut. Col. T. B. Rand, and Majors S. E. Japha and G. T. Lorigan, Ninth Regiment; Col. McCoskry Butt, Lieut. Col. R. W. Leonard, and Majors C. S. Burns and W. Content, Twelfth Regiment; Col. F. Bartlett, Lieut. Col. W. V. King, and Majors George F. Demarest and N. B. Thurston, Twenty-second Regiment, and Capt. L. Wendel, First Battery. It seems that in view of the fact that Squadron A has no field officer in command at present, it is doubtful if it will be represented in the voting. Capt. O. Bridgman, its present commander, does not care to conflict with the Military Code, and it is understood that in the absence of any official decision on the matter, he will not cast any vote. A close contest can be looked for, between Col. William Seward of the Ninth Regiment and Col. McCoskry Butt of the Twelfth Regiment.

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The election for Second Lieutenant of Company I, Sixty-ninth Regiment, last Thursday evening, Major Lynch presiding, resulted in the election of First Sergt. Cullen, the choice of Capt. Healy and the members of the company at a former meeting of the company. Sergt. Major Roche received seven votes out of the fifty cast. Sergt. Roche's candidacy was kept quiet until the evening of the election. Sergt. Cullen is one of the ablest non-commissioned officers in the regiment. Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong has passed the Examining Board and made an excellent showing. A statement was made that the work of the board was illegal, owing to the recent division of the brigade, but the board will continue its duties until relieved by orders of Major Gen. Roe. A new Examining Board will, it is understood, shortly be appointed in each brigade. Col. Smith has ordered drills by battalion on Feb. 24, 25, and 28, and March 1.

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Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment has ordered drills in the school of the battalion, as follows: Companies A and H, Feb. 25; Companies D and G, Feb. 28; Companies E and F, March 1; Companies C and K, March 2; Companies B and I, March 3. Assembly at 8 P. M. Each battalion of two companies will be divided into three commands. The officers of the several battalions will report to the commanding officer in his quarters, for instruction, after the close of the drill on their respective drill nights. The following non-commissioned officers have passed the Board of Examination: Sergts. Lyman Otis Fisk, Company A; Charles S. M. Hook, Company A; Edwin W. Lancaster, Company H; Corps. George R. Martin, Company H; Edwin S. Coy, Company D; John E. Kelley, Company A; James A. Swinnerton, Company A; Horace Naisawald, Company A. Company E held an enjoyable informal dance at the armory last Friday evening. Frank M. Knight was the Chairman of the committee in charge.

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Squadron A will hold a meeting at the armory next Thursday night, when new members will be elected and other business transacted. The promotion of Capt. Bridgman to the vacant Majorship will probably elevate First Lieut. Williams to Captain, Second Lieut. Corning to First Lieutenant, and First Sergt. De Marsellus to Second Lieutenant. First Sergt. Robbins will, it is expected, be chosen to the vacancy of Second Lieutenant, caused by the promotion of Greer to the staff of Gen. Roe. An election for Major will be held shortly.

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Troop 2 of Squadron A will hold an election for Second Lieutenant next Thursday night, Major Gen. Roe in a letter to the squadron announces extreme and official regret at leaving the squadron, and says: "I wish to have it distinctly understood that the splendid way in which the members of Troop A and Squadron A have responded to military duty, and have worked with me to build up a successful cavalry organisation, has more than enhanced my military reputation, and is the real cause of my being advanced to the very honorable position of Major General. Although my direct touch with the squadron is severed, my personal and official interest will ever continue. It is my wish to each and every member to keep up the esprit de corps, and continue to keep the organization what it is for all time."

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Brigadier General Howard Carroll will review the First Battery at its armory on Wednesday evening, March 9, and dancing will follow the military exercises, which will be of the usual interesting nature. First Lieut. A. W. Dingleman, who was recently promoted from Second Lieutenant, was highly complimented by Col. Butt on the efficiency he displayed before the Brigade Examining Board. The Colonel, who is the President of the board, said it was very rare for a candidate for promotion to reach the highest possible percentage, as Lieut. Dingleman did.

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A review and reception will be held by the Eighth Regiment at its armory Tuesday in honor of Washington's Birthday. Louis Agostini of Company K, Seventh Regiment, has been elected a Second Lieutenant of Company A of the Eighth. He is well known in rowing circles, being a prominent member of the Atalanta Boat Club, and is also a member of the Racquet Club.

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The result of the competitive examination in the Twenty-second Regiment stretcher corps for the Marion Sims trophy, held last Monday night, was a tie, both leaders attaining 100 per cent. The figures are as follows: Private F. G. Roberts, Company I, 100; Private E. Hoffman, Company H, 100; Private G. C. Castle, Company E, 95; Private M. S. Lewis, Company K, 91; Private E. F. Webb, Company G, 57. Company D will hold a stag at the armory on March 12, which promises to be equally successful with the two previous entertainments given by the company. It will be a "dumb" stag, as there will be no vocal artists or talking of any kind. There will nevertheless be a number of first-class acts, including some new cinematograph views. Company F has enlisted Private Fornes, who is said to be the tallest man in the National Guard, standing six feet five inches without shoes. He has a brother who measures only one inch less, and who is also to enlist. Private A. Armstrong of Company A has been promoted Corporal. Company G, in the arrangement of its lockers, has been selected as the model for the regiment.

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At the review of the Seventy-first Regiment in its armory on Tuesday evening, March 8, the following members of the regiment will be presented with the State decoration for long and faithful service:

Twenty-five years—Musician William H. Westfall.

Twenty years—Private Edward L. Gayton.

Fifteen years—Capt. Frank Keck, Quartermaster Sergt. John Herron, Jr., Private Sidney H. Feldman.

Ten years—Private Charles W. Meyler, Capt. William L. Hazen, First Lieut. William S. Beekman, Quartermaster Sergt. Lester J. Blauvelt, Corp. Charles E. Taller, First Lieut. Lincoln W. McLeod, Second Lieut. William Longson, Private Herman W. Remack, Private John H. Schmidt, Sergt. Richard J. Mooney, Private Samuel A. S. Wilks, Capt. Elmore F. Austin.

The regimental long-service medals will also be presented to the following officers and men during the same ceremonies:

Fifteen years—Color Bearer Noah Bruford, Capt. John H. Whittle, Private Sidney H. Feldman.

Ten years—Ex-Sergt. Gilbert O. F. Nicoll, ex-Private Samuel A. S. Wilks, Color Bearer W. A. McGalliard, First Lieut. William S. Beekman, Second Lieut. William Longson, Corp. Charles E. Taller, Quartermaster Sergt. Lester J. Blauvelt, Private David Browder, ex-Sergt. Richard J. Mooney, First Sergt. William F. Weiss, Capt. Elmore F. Austin, Sergt. Frank Pidgeon, Private Louis C. Mars, Private John H. Schmidt.

The contest for the Zabriskie Trophy, open to teams of ten men from each company, will be shot for in the armory range on March 11, 18, and 25. The regimental band will hold a concert at the armory on Saturday evening next. Corp. Hancock of Company I has won the gold medal offered by Capt. Meaks for the best shooting in the armory range. The old-fashioned supper, entertainment and dance, to be given by Company H at Grand Central Palace next Friday night, will be an interesting event. An election for Second Lieutenant in Company D will be held next Thursday, the candidates being Corp. Clark and Private Wilson. Capt. Linson has served fifteen years in the regiment with a duty record of 100 per cent.

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The Second Battery will be reviewed in its armory on March 8 or 10, probably by Major Gen. Roe. The coats of the men have been changed from double to single breasted.

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In the bowling tournament of the Twenty-third Regiment, Companies B and F and F and G will compete to-morrow night, and Companies B and I and I and C next Friday night.

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STATE LEGISLATIVE WORK

Governor's Plan to Investigate New York's Commercial Decline Not to be Acted-Upon.

COMMERCIAL BODIES OPPOSED

Too Many Other Things on Hand to Engage in a Controversy with the Chamber of Commerce Over Terminal Charges.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Every recommendation made by Gov. Black in his message to the Legislature at the opening of the present session has materialized in the form of proposed legislation, with a single exception. That is his suggestion that a commission be created "to examine into the commerce of New York City, the cause of its decline, the means of its revival and to report conclusions."

The Governor gave considerable space to this subject in his message. He declared that the commerce tributary to New York City had been checked and discouraged by a too narrow policy prevailing there with reference to terminal facilities. Those facilities, he said, belonged not to the city or even to the State, but to the whole country. They should be, he contended, no more open to a Broadway merchant than to a Kansas farmer, and should not be abridged so as to force the latter to take his grain to Galveston or New Orleans. He argued that the State should open such facilities in New York Harbor as would attract and accommodate every pound of commerce which would naturally go there. In order that the subject might be treated with the consideration and care which its magnitude demanded, he recommended the establishment of a commission to take it in hand.

The explanation of Gov. Black's failure to follow this up by having some one of his lieutenants introduce a bill creating such a commission is due to his failure to receive the co-operation he looked for in New York. He believes that the whole trouble is right there, and he realizes that little can be done to remedy it from outside. He is understood to have communicated with certain of the leading commercial organizations of the metropolis on the subject, and the replies he received were not such as encouraged him to go ahead with the commission scheme.

It is just possible that the Governor would undertake this investigation even in the face of opposition in New York City, but for the fact that, what with primary reform, tax reform, biennial sessions, and a canal investigation, he realizes that the administration has about all it can carry through without inviting a contest with the New York Chamber of Commerce over the question of terminal charges.

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Assemblyman David W. Van Hoesen of Cortland County illustrates the strength and character of the anti-Platt revolt in that county, which sent him to the Legislature last Fall and gave the Democrats control of the Board of Supervisors last Tuesday, by the statement that it includes T. H. Whitmire, who was a McKinley Elector in 1896; the present Sheriff, and three ex-Sheriffs; the present County Clerk and three ex-Clerks, and five ex-Assemblymen, all of whom were formerly regular Republicans.

It is this sort of practical protest against Plattism that gives the Democrats hopes of carrying the county for their State ticket next November.

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There is some grumbling among Senators and Assemblymen in a quiet way over the shortage in the supply of copies of bills. Owing to the failure of the Assembly to pass the bill calling for 500 extra copies of all general measures, the two houses are now receiving only 640 copies, the statutory number. In most cases, this number is more than sufficient to supply the legitimate demand, but it frequently happens that a Senator or Assemblyman is desirous of distributing copies of some measure he has introduced among his constituents, in which case he is doomed for disappointment.

The chief complaint comes, however, from the Public Printer. By his contract he gets only $1.25 for the 640 copies of a bill of four pages or less. His expectation was to make his profit on the 500 "extras" at $1.90 a hundred. Now that no extras are being ordered, he complains that there is no profit.

The holding up of this bill in the Assembly is due to the three Republican Assemblymen from Albany County. The State printing was done by Albany contractors up to two years ago, when a New York concern captured the contract, and the opposition which is blocking the bill and incidentally saving the State several thousands of dollars is suspected to be due to business rivalry and local jealousy, rather than to motives of patriotic economy.

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A magnificent new building for the accommodation of the great and growing State Library is one of the brilliant schemes for the future, which the near approach of a State election and the necessity of reducing the tax rate will postpone. The library has already outgrown its present quarters, it is urged, and in the course of a very few years additional room will have to be provided. The plan which has been projected is to purchase the block immediately west of the Capitol, tear down the buildings now there, and erect in the centre of the square a superb library building. In addition to affording the library the accommodations it demands, this would, it is contended, remove the crowded effect now produced by the juxtaposition of blocks of buildings on all sides of the Capitol itself and enable that structure to be seen to better advantage.

If the Republicans remain in power, the next Legislature will probably see the introduction of a bill to erect a State Library at a cost of two and a half or three million dollars. But for the political necessity of economizing just now, it would probably have gone in this session.

Some people fear in this a continuation of the Capitol performance. That building was to cost not exceeding $4,000,000.

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Senator Jacob A. Cantor is not infrequently addressed as "Governor" these days by his Republican colleagues, who take that method of saying that, if any Democrat is to be elected this Fall, they would prefer him. Senator Cantor enjoys a popularity among his political opponents and with the interior Democrats that none of the other Tammany representatives in either house can claim, and that fact causes his name to be considered in any list of Democratic Gubernatorial possibilities. His long and conspicuous service at Albany has given him an acquaintance with the people and the politicians of the entire State which he would find useful should he be a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination. To the country Democrats he would probably be more acceptable than any other Tammany man.

He would be a foolhardy prophet, however, who attempted to pick the next Democratic candidate for Governor out of the growing list of possibilities. Cord Meyer, Jr., is the latest addition to that list, which includes also Perry Belmont, John B. Stanchfield, Elliot Danforth, and Frank Campbell. Mr. Belmont strenuously denies that he is a candidate, but an actual propaganda is being prosecuted in his behalf. Danforth, Campbell, and Stanchfield are as "willin'" as Barkis ever was.

Ex-Senator Hill, it is said, has refrained from pledging his support to any of these aspirants. He is on friendly terms with them all, but he realizes that the choice of the head of the ticket this Fall will have much to do with its success, and that the selection must be made with extreme care. Mr. Hill is credited with having put Judge Alton B. Parker forward as the Democratic candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals last Fall, and he is said to have expressed the hope that the party may be able to put up just such a man for Governor.

T. E. H.

May Dismiss Seeley Indictments.

The indictments against Herbert B. Seeley, Theodore D. Rich, and James H. Thipps will probably be dismissed to-morrow before Judge Fitzgerald in Part I. of the General Sessions Court. These indictments were found as a result of the Seeley dinner at Sherry's. Assistant District Attorney Lloyd has investigated the charges thoroughly, and has come to the conclusion that if the indicted persons were put on trial no conviction could be secured. He has therefore decided to move for dismissal.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Investigations recently made for The British Medical Journal by two leading scientists on the household filtration of water for domestic use have just been made public. In a long series of experiments the experts tested practically all the filtering media and better known filters as to their power of arresting cholera and typhoid bacilli when present in water. These experiments show that the only efficient media for filtration are forms of porcelain and different compressed silicious earths and natural porous stones, and that carbon in its various forms, either alone or compounded with silicious or manganiferous material, whether in blocks, powdered, or granular, asbestos in different forms, spongy iron, compressed cellulose, &c., are all unreliable, and in most cases worse than useless. The best results were obtained with some of the pressure filters, made of porcelain, compressed silicious earth, &c., which are arranged for fitting on the taps in use in most houses, and several of these on the market not only give practically sterile water, but filter sufficiently rapidly to make them of practical utility for everyday use.

The French are rejoicing over the discovery of more extensive beds of iron in the oolite formations of Briey, Meurthe-et-Moselle. Oolitic iron has been worked for a long time on a great scale in this department, and the new beds cover from 20,000 to 50,000 acres. The discovery is of much importance for the future of French metallurgy.

A writer in Science describes a curious monstrosity which has come under his observation. This is a cock with no signs of spurs upon the tarsi, but with a couple of well-developed spurs upon the head, on either side of the comb, giving the creature the appearance of being horned. These mock spurs are not attached to the skull, whatever they may originally have been, but are loose. Instances are on record of spurs being grafted on to combs, but, so far, no similar case is known to have occurred in nature.

Some interesting experiments have recently been carried out in France by M. Pagnoul on the much-debated question of the value of nitrogen in the form of nitrates, as compared with that in sulphate of ammonia, on different crops. The experiments with beets, clover, and oats were made in large pots, sterilized sand being used as soil; the results obtained showed the sulphate of ammonia to be distinctly superior to the nitrate of soda. The yield of the crops in all cases was nearly double when the same equivalent of nitrogen was added in the form of sulphate of ammonia as compared with the nitrate of soda. M. Pagnoul concluded from his experiments that nitrogen applied in the form of sulphate of ammonia was directly assimilated by the plant, and more rapidly taken up than the nitrate. Under the conditions of the experiments there is no doubt that this was the case, and it is very probable that the same results might be obtained in many cases in actual practice and in field experiments, but these results are known to be very largely modified by the composition and physical condition of the soil, and before they can be accepted as universally true generally they would have to be confirmed by a series of field experiments under varying conditions, as quite as good results have been obtained with nitrates as with ammonia salts.

After a long experience of typhoid patients, Dr. Ussery of St. Louis regards the banana as the best food for them. The intestines are inflamed and sometimes ulcerated in this fever, and ordinary solid food is dangerous in his opinion. The banana, though a solid food, is nearly all nutriment, and of a soft nature. It is almost wholly absorbed by the stomach, easily digested, and very strengthening.

The first railroad running to a port on the Arctic Sea is the continuation of the Vologda Railway, in Russia, which is now finished to the port of Archangel, on the southeastern corner of the White Sea, and at the mouth of the River Dvina. This new line, which was opened some weeks ago, is nearly 400 miles in length. The Vologda-Archangel Railway passes for the most part through deserted or sparsely populated regions, or across "tundras" and marshes, which are sometimes 50 feet in depth. The whole nature of the country through which the new line passes was unfavorable to its construction. Marshes and patches of bog and swamp had to be filled in; the newly made embankments were continually giving way, and had again to be built up until the necessary stability had been obtained. Six iron bridges and numerous bridges of wood were required. The wooden bridges are built upon piles driven in some cases to a great depth beneath the surface. The new line is of military as well as commercial importance, for it must play a leading part in the opening of the northern provinces of Russia. It will furnish an outlet, for instance, for the deposits of petroleum which exist in Northern Russia, but have not been worked on account of the lack of transportation.

The largest generator for electric traction work ever built is now under construction at the works of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y., for the Louisville Railway Company. The completed machine will have 22 poles, an output of 2,400 kilowatts, or 3,000 horse power, and will be driven at a speed of 75 revolutions per minuate by a 4,000 horse-power, cross-compound engine. The generator will be constructed to stand an overload of about one-third, so that the capacity in case of emergencies may equal 3,200 kilowatts, or over 4,000 horse power. The field frame is 19 feet in diameter by 4 feet 1 inch in width, the diameter of the armature is 12 feet 9 inches, the commutator 9 feet 8 inches, and the shaft 2 feet 3 inches. The weight of armature and commutator is 83,000 pounds, and the total weight of the generator complete is 174,000 pounds.

Nearly every one is familiar with the glow which is given out in the dark by various kinds of fungi, but the fact that common everyday blossoms frequently gleam in the night time is not so well known. The ordinary nasturtium is a simple illustration of the peculiar irregularity. The marsh lily, which grows abundantly in the marshes of South Africa, presents the same peculiarities. A Swedish naturalist, Haggren, so thoroughly believed in the property of luminosity belonging to some plants that he employed a night watchman to roam his garden to report to him any and all cases of glowing blossoms. The scientist, after a good deal of study, announced that the plants shine with especial brilliancy after a sunny day, while there is no light after a rain. The light increases in intensity during July and August, and appears half an hour after sunset, vanishing at dawn. Haggren went so far as to subject the nasturtium to a microscopic examination to discover if any animal life were responsible for the phenomenon, but no foreign substance was found on the plants he examined. Later scientists have discovered that the glow extends to the nasturtium's leaves, as well as to its petals. The common marigold has been seen to glow brilliantly, the light seeming to play over the petals with quick changes. The fraximella, of which there are three varieties in our gardens, the white, the red, and the purple, seem to excel all other plants in the quality of luminosity. This plant secretes in abundance an essential oil which in times of great heat spreads in a thin layer over the surface of the petals, where it volatilizes, impregnating the surrounding atmosphere with its vapor. This vapor possesses the property of becoming luminous in darkness.

AN ARTIST KILLS HIMSELF.

Nicola Mouler Takes Poison in the Presence of His Sweetheart.

Nicola Mouler, twenty-six years old, an Italian artist, died early yesterday morning in the presence of his sweetheart, Carmilla Miroglio, from the effects of poison which he had taken with suicidal intent. He had been in love with the girl for some time, and late Friday night called at her home, 72 Chrystie Street. He suddenly became ill and refused medical attendance, but the brother of his sweetheart, becoming alarmed, called a physician, who administered some pills. Mouler failed to improve, and an ambulance was summoned, but when it arrived he was dead.

In his pocket were found two letters, addressed to the father and brother of the girl, respectively. Their contents were to the effect that he had committed suicide because he thought the girl did not care for him. It is thought that the man's mind was deranged on account of his poverty and consequent inability to marry.

GLIMPSES OF NICARAGUA

First Impressions of a Visitor to the Location of the Proposed Interoceanic Canal.

GREYTOWN'S SHIFTING HARBOR

A Country Where There Is an Annual Rainfall of 95 Feet—Topography of the Country Through Which the Canal Runs—Greytown Harbor and New York Bay Compared.

GREYTOWN, Nicaragua, Feb. 1.—If a northwest and southeast line is drawn through Nicaragua about tangent to the eastern shore of the lake of that name it will divide the country into two nearly equal parts, which parts are very dissimilar. To the south and west there lies at an elevation of about 110 feet a fine body of water, 110 miles long by some 45 miles in extreme breadth, and with an area of 2,700 square miles, or a little more than one-third the size of Lake Ontario. To the north and west of this lies another good-sized lake, Managua, 35 miles long and 14 miles wide. On both sides of these lakes the land rises in beautiful high hills and mountains, whose sides are wooded and fertile, producing all the tropical fruits and splendid coffee. In this section lie all the small population and wealth of the country, and most of both are largely concentrated in a few towns.

In the northern part of the other section there is little to describe. Around the Bluefields River, which is navigable some sixty miles, to Rama, is the banana growing country lately developed by people from the United States, and in the hills that branch off from the range of mountains, east of the lake, are gold mines, worked in a small way, and profitably, while to the northward are the great forests, from which mahogany is taken. In the southern part, and separated by a range of hills that terminates in Monkey Point, lies the basin of the San Juan River, which takes its origin in and is the only outlet of Lake Nicaragua.

Although the banks of Lake Nicaragua elsewhere rise boldly, the southern end, whence the river flows, is shoal and the banks low and swampy. Possibly it is this beginning that accounts for it, but certain it is, that the San Juan never abandons a swamp throughout its whole course of 120 miles to the Caribbean Sea. On the northern side the swamp is cut into by a number of little spurs from the mountains east of the lake and, as we get nearer the sea, from the ridge that runs to Monkey Point. These form little valleys, short on account of the nearness of the divide, and out of them flow small tributaries which are, in their order from the lake, the Savalos, Danta, San Francisco, Nicholson, and Chanchos. On the south side there are two good-sized tributaries, the Toro, that enters at its very head, and the San Carlos, at a point sixty-five miles from the lake. A little further down, at Ochoa, sixty-nine miles from the lake, the river passes the end of the San Carlos ridge, that, running in from the south, is the eastern watershed of the Rio San Carlos. Another twenty miles and it is joined from the south by the Serapaqui, and again a twenty miles and it begins to divide its waters between its different mouths.

The San Juan Delta.

The first of these, the Rio Colorado, was until the Winter of 1857-8 a small stream, the breach in the southern bank through which it flowed away being protected from the current by an island. In that Winter the island washed away because, it is said, of its having been cleared of its timber for cultivation. The island gone, the opening enlarged until the Colorado became the main mouth carrying to the sea nine-tenths of the water, through Costa Rican territory. From here the San Juan may be said to change its course to the northward toward the bight at Greytown, but before reaching the lagoon there it throws off the Toro branch to the right. Near Greytown it subdivides once more, one mouth emptying at Harbor Head, which is the eastern end of the bight, the other forming the lagoon that used to be Greytown Harbor, and then empties into the sea a couple of miles west of the Harbor Head mouth.

Resemblance to New York Bay.

The history of Greytown Harbor is the history of lots of others that have existed in that vicinity and are now inclosed lagoons, and this history will be repeated over and over again for many years. Its general shape might be likened to the lower bay at New York. Suppose that the Narrows were closed from Fort Hamilton to Fort Wadsworth and that Staten Island Kills were the outlet of the waters of the Hudson. Then Greytown's location would correspond to that of the Great Kills on the Staten Island shore. Suppose again that in 1832 Sandy Hook did not exist, but began building that year and had under the action of some continuous force built ever northward until, in 1862, (or thereabout,) it had reached the Iron Pier at Coney Island, and you would have a counterpart of what has happened at Greytown.

Twenty-five Feet of Rain.

In climate the two parts separated by our imaginary line differ quite as much as in topography. In the western section there is the usual tropical arrangement of a wet and a dry season. In the northern part of the eastern section these are not so marked, there being much throughout the year; but in a section of about forty miles in radius around Greytown as a centre they have the "rainy" season and the "damned rainy" season. Imagine if possible a place where 300 inches (25 feet) of water falls in twelve months! It is said that there is a part of India that exceeds Greytown in rainfall, but such a statement requires good proof.

Against the Caribbean shore and across to the Pacific blow continuously the northeast trade winds, bringing ever the fresh pure air from the ocean. To these, in combination with the heavy rains and sandy soil, is due the healthfulness of the San Juan River delta. The people of Greytown declare that they never have yellow fever and are particularly free from all the ills that one associates with the tropics, and their claim seems well founded.

Tough Spot for a Landing.

Since the closing up of the entrance to Greytown the boarding and leaving of steamers and the discharge and taking in of freight are more disagreeable than effecting a landing in New York through a line of Custom House officers. Nor is the anchorage one that would be selected by anybody who could avoid it. In combination with the swell due to the steady wind, there is a current setting along the coast that keeps a ship broadside to the sea, so that her tendency to roll meets with every encouragement.

A ship on arriving is met by a steam lighter of very light draught, in which you are deposited by being placed in a cargo net, hoisted over the rail of the ship and lowered to the lighter. Ordinarily this is accomplished with considerable dexterity on the part of everybody concerned except the one in the net, who is in the objective case. Occasionally, though, the ship rolls toward the lighter and the lighter rises on the sea that has passed, when properly the reverse should obtain. Instantly the cases change. The lighter's deck assumes the objective, the passenger the nominative, and the verb is "bump." From the lighter to the bar you learn how a lighter can roll, and going over the bar you get a very pretty demonstration of Carib seamanship.

Street Cars and Weather.

The first impressions of Greytown are a street car in a street of no roadway, no sidewalks, and all mostly submerged, except the rails and the places where the mule doesn't walk. These statements are carefully weighed before being put down. There is no pretense at a sidewalk, so that part goes; and as the street-car company is a real, everyday metropolitan traction company, it built a regular railroad bed down the middle of the street, using the dirt from what was the roadway to do so. Consequently the only part that appears above the water is the track, and persons on foot walk on the edges of the rut made by the mule.

An important matter to be remarked is the small variation in temperature during the year—only some 20° between, maybe, 68° and 88° Fahrenheit—and in the shade it is always comfortably cool. In Greytown the mosquitoes are not active in the daytime, and, unless using a light that flares, one can usually avoid them by finding a strong draught of air. In the bush, of course, there can be no breese, nor, for that matter, any sun, and the surveyors of the Nicaragua Canal party now working there can make fine collections of several particularly irritating insect bites.

Of the seventeen and three-quarter miles of canal route from the lake to the Pacific Ocean no description is needed, as there is nothing remarkable in the character of the country. There is a low gap in the mountains, which connects a narrow strip of rolling country on the lakeside with a little valley on the other, and this valley of the Rio Grande leads to the ocean. The engineering problem involved arises from the fact that the valley is narrow, and is entered by a little stream called the Tola, that, having a mountainous watershed, is subject to sudden freshets. Consequently, there is little room to provide for a big canal, and the care of these occasional large volumes of water is a problem now being studied.

JOHN H. BARNARD.

COL. WARING ON THE STREETS.

He Tells How He Happened to Choose White for the Sweepers' Uniforms.

Col. George E. Waring, former Commissioner of Street Cleaning, delivered an address on Friday night, under the auspices of the Young People's Guild of Rutgers Riverside Church, in the Sunday school room at the Boulevard and Seventy-third Street. His subject was "Municipal Questions," but he confined himself chiefly to street cleaning. Col. Waring said that he had been in conversation recently with Commissioner McCartney, the present incumbent, and that the latter had told him that he would do all in his power to keep the streets of New York in good condition.

Mr. McCartney promised especially that he would see to it that trucks were kept off the streets during the night. Col. Waring declared that when he took hold of the office there were 65,000 trucks standing every night in the open thoroughfares, and that he put a stop to the nuisance. Referring to the improved system of sorting city refuse, he said an examination disclosed the fact that many tons of good coal were thrown away yearly. He ordered all this gathered up, and in like manner economized by a patient discrimination between worthless and semi-valuable refuse.

He then explained how he came to organize what were commonly termed the "White Wings," and how he happened to adopt white for uniforms.

"I went through all the colors of the rainbow," said he. "I thought of scarlet, blue, green, gray, lavender, and what not. Finally, in a fit of desperation I concluded that white was the best. I kept this idea in my mind throughout a whole day, and at night when I went home I mentioned it to Mrs. Waring. She threw up both her hands and declared it would be suicidal, that I would create the wildest sort of comment, and that no one would agree that I was really in earnest. I then confided the secret to a friend, and he was also amazed. I did not give up, however. I went to George Greene, Engineer of the Dock Department, and asked him what he thought about it.

"'What!' he exclaimed, 'put men in white to clean dirty streets!' I persisted I was in the right, and came up here in your neighborhood to try the experiment. I placed men in white in some of the adjacent thoroughfares and found I had succeeded in my main purpose—that of having the men distinguishable at a distance. Why, I could see them a mile away. So could the residents, and they were thus afforded an easy means of telling whether the street cleaners were on post. It was a little awkward for the men at first. They felt like a man would feel were he to appear in the street with a woman's hat on. Little by little they became accustomed to it and now they are proud of the uniforms. Since I adopted the uniforms, twenty to thirty other cities not far from here have done likewise, and they are all satisfied with the result.

"Another good feature of the work done under my administration was the establishment of the children's leagues, the members of which interest themselves in keeping the streets clean by reporting persons who throw refuse into them. There are now a thousand of these children, and their leagues have the co-operation of the Board of Education. Inspector David Willard was placed in full charge, and he has nothing else to do but encourage the children.

"I was told not long ago by Charles R. Flint that since the rules were kept clean under our regulations, the rubber shoe manufacturing business had declined in its profits $100,000. The death rate was reduced materially, and the health of the city had very materially improved. This was all done in two and a half years, and I am sure if we had been allowed to continue for an equal length of time longer, New York would have ranged among the cleanest cities of the world. I have figures to show the great improvement made during our term over the previous ones. Even if we did spend a great amount of money, we made a showing for it, and I can say the same work would not have been done under the old regime with the same sum."

A vote of thanks was given to Col. Waring after his address.

RULINGS ON CUSTOMS LAW.

Orders from the Treasury Department on Matters of Interest to New York Importers.

In view of complaints lodged by New York importers of hosiery with the Treasury Department, Assistant Secretary W. B. Howell has officially suggested to Appraiser Wakeman that officers of the customs at this port conform to ordinary commercial usage as to the average price of hosiery in assessment of duty thereon, pending consideration of the question of legitimacy of the invoices. As was explained in this newspaper some weeks ago, importers of hosiery in this city have recently been denouncing as a hardship the manner of the Custom House treatment of invoices of certain cotton hosiery made out at the average or assortment price and returned by the Appraiser at separate values for the several sizes. The importers claimed that such assortment prices are in accordance with the ordinary commercial usage as regards the goods in question. Inasmuch as the Board of General Appraisers agreed with the importers in this matter, Mr. Howell advised the Appraiser to act in accordance with that contention.

Charles C. Beaman has received from Assistant Secretary Howell the following reply to an inquiry regarding the free admission of certain duplicate bronze medallions of Robert Louis Stevenson, produced in Paris under the supervision of the American artist, Augustus St. Gaudens, who made the original medallion, and who is residing in Paris temporarily:

I have to inform you that under rulings of this department the duplicate medallions in question, if found on examination to be "works of art," would be entitled to free entry under the provisions in Paragraph 703, act of July 24, 1897, for "works of art, the production of American artists residing temporarily abroad," on production to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry of evidence that they were produced under the personal supervision of the artist, and that Mr. St. Gaudens is an American artist residing temporarily abroad.

Assistant Secretary Howell has made a ruling on the payment of duties under protest, which will be of interest to importers generally. In reply to a query from the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, Washington, Mr. Howell says:

I have to inform you that while under the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Goldenberg case payment of the full amount of duties ascertained to be due on merchandise entered for consumption is not required to be made within ten days after liquidation in order to have the exaction and classification reviewed on protest, still, in view of the provisions of the closing sentence of Section 14 of the act of June 10, 1890, which makes payment a condition precedent to the right to have the papers in the case transmitted to the Board of General Appraisers for their consideration, protests cannot be transmitted to said board until after the payment of the full amount of the duties and charges ascertained to be due.

Samuel Godwin's Sons of New York wrote to the Treasury Department in Washington a few weeks ago asking for information regarding the admission into this country of professional instruments and personal effects brought from abroad. Assistant Secretary Howell replied that professional instruments and tools of trade brought here by a resident or citizen of the United States are not free of duty; that a person returning to the United States after an absence of five years cannot be considered an immigrant, and entitled to the privilege of importing such articles free of duty; that household effects are free of duty if used abroad not less than one year; that such personal effects as are of American origin, or were taken abroad by the owner are entitled to free entry, and that other personal effects not accompanying the passenger are dutiable.

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CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Neptune's Feast.

"Festo quid potius die."—Horace.

What shall we do, my Lydê, say,
To celebrate this festal day?
See, the sun wheels to his decline,
Haste, then, 'tis time to broach the wine,
Our oldest wine shall quit its rest,
For Neptune's feast demands the best.

Neptune, the green-haired nymphs among,
We'll praise in antiphonal song;
Your lyre shall themes divide between
Latona and the huntress Queen.

Then, in a song, we'll celebrate
The praise of her who keeps her state
At Cnidos and the Cyclades,
Which gleam afar across the seas;
And ofttimes chooseth to repair
To Paphos's sweet pellucid air,
When through the blue is borne afar
By snow-white swans her glittering car.

And last, to Night we will rehearse
A holy, high, and solemn verse."

—From "Poems from Horace, Catullus, and Sappho, and Other Poets."—Edward George Harman.

Gold Incalculable in the Transvaal.

From The National Review.

The little strip of the Rand, which once upon a time was a layer of loose pebbles and sand, is now a hard and heavy rock, of which twelve cubic feet weigh a ton, therefore the whole strip weighs 625,000,000 tons, or, after deducting what has already been taken out, 605,000,000 tons. Former calculations assumed thirteen or fourteen cubic feet to the ton, but quite recent weighing tests have shown the ore to be heavier, and each claim therefore contains more ore than was formerly estimated. One fact which will strike the reader is that the tonnage taken out in the past ten years is but a small fraction.

We will now determine the money value which this enormous tonnage can reasonably be estimated to yield in the course of time. The money value of the average yield per ton milled in the last months of the past year (September to November) was 41s. It was increasing by a few pence every month—40s. 6d. in September, 41s. 1d. in October, and 41s. 7d. in November. This yield is not arrived at by crushing indiscriminately everything that is mined. The stones are sorted, and perhaps one-tenth is at present being thrown away as barren. In this way the 605,000,000 tons would be reduced to 540,000,000. At 41s. they should yield £1,100,000,000.

Before proceeding further one may remark that this is an enormous addition to the world's supply of gold. It is more than four times the production of the whole State of California during fifty years, and yet spread over many years it is not likely to exceed the world's power of absorption and effect a depreciation of gold.

Although this large figure is an advance on older estimates, it is more likely to be under than over the mark. All former estimates have been exceeded by the extension of payable area, and by more and more companies falling into the ranks as producers. Mr. Hamilton Smith five years ago estimated £325,000,000 down to 3,000 feet, Herr Schmeisser assumed £350,000,000 down to 4,000 feet, and Prof. Becker (in 1896) £700,000,000 down to 5,000 feet. This last estimate was based on a stretch of payable ore of twenty, as against the present twenty-six miles.

The Chinook.

From Blackwoods.

While the north wind blows, every breathing thing shrinks and cowers. The mere holding on to life is a struggle for poor unsheltered animals, and the longer it lasts the harder is the struggle, and the less their strength for it. But there comes a change in the air. Some night on looking out we see that the clouds have rolled upward, as if a curtain were lifted in the west, leaving a well-defined arch of clear sky with stars shining in it. That arch means that the west wind, the preserver, is on his way; and sometimes we hear his voice beforehand in a long, distant roar among the mountains. When next morning breaks, the north wind has fled, overcome.

You may go to the house door in a dressing gown to look out on the snowy prairie, and the chinook blowing over you feels like a warm bath. It seems miraculous. All living things are revived and gladdened. Horses and cattle move slowly toward the sunny slopes, leaving long shining furrows behind them in the smooth snow, and there they stand or lie down, basking in the soft air. It is a kind of brief Summer. Even those spiritless things, the hens, will come out of their house under the bank, where they have been sitting like so many motionless humps of feathers, and scratch about for a while in the sun, as though life had still something to offer in place of the toes they lost in the last frost.

The snow buntings will whirr past your face in a cloud, with a flashing of little white wings. I am told that snow buntings, if you get enough of them, are excellent in a pie, but I think they are more excellent in the sunlight.

In Muscat—Arab Weapons.

From Chambers's Journal.

Here in Muscat I saw the pure bred Arab man, sinewy, but not tall, a domineering, swaggering nobleness in his glance, and a brace of daggers in his waist. When I recognized a beautiful haft or noticed a slender inlaid native gun or singular shield I offered to buy. But nothing would induce them to sell. "Sahib," said one man, "I killed my deadliest foe with this blade, right through his black heart! You see this dint in my shield? Ah! that dint was caused by a spear. The shield saved my life; shall I, then, sell it for money? My gun? No, sahib! I am an Arab, and my gun is my other self. How could I be an Arab if I had no gun? This sword—it belonged to my grandfather. It has killed forty men. By Mohammed! it is true. These marks, Sahib—you see these marks—only one of these marks is put there when a man is killed." I offered three times the value. The answer always was "No, Sahib, I will not; I cannot."

Everybody, from the frolicsome boy of eight to the tottering imbecile of eighty, carried a weapon. The old men had rusty swords that reminded me of the unwieldy double-bladed monsters that Richard Coeur de Lion and his knights swung in the face of the Saracens. These Muscat swords are four feet six inches long, the blades three inches wide, and the handles provide room for both fists to grasp. Law is an unknown quantity in Eastern Arabia.

The Wheelmen and the Tiger.

From Travel.

"It was close here," said the opium planter, "that they caught a tiger credited with having done to death 200 natives. Only last week while out for a walk I saw a tiger leisurely walk across the road. Are you likely to be attacked? Well, I don't know. You may and may not, but I rather think a bicycle would frighten a tiger."

Of course, we said it would be rather nice to see a tiger, that it would provide an appreciated adventurous fillip. But, as a matter of fact, we regretted having talked determinedly about the absolute necessity of getting away with the moonrise. We tried to shake our host's convictions that it was at night tigers were on the prowl. But he would not accommodate us.

Maybe, we conjectured, the animals keep close to the roadway, watching for victims. So, as our Rovers went spinning along in the mellow moonlight, eyes were strained ahead for any prowling object. Once there was a quick steadying down of pace. There was some beast running along in the shade. It wasn't big enough for a camel, it was too big for a dog, so it must be a tiger. Never a word was said. Each pretended not to notice anything. Still, there was an affinity of funk. "Now, I wonder what brute that is?" one of us at last asked, in a pretended don't-care voice. "Oh, nothing particular—hyena or something," was the reply. All the while the animal was behaving in a distinctly mysterious way. We could see its dark form in the gloom. It was traveling ahead at a leisurely pace, occasionally rustling the branches. We settled down to a dead crawl in its wake. Suddenly the brute strayed upon a patch of moonlight. It was a poor little insignificant donkey.

The truth must be told. It would have been magnificent to be able to write a stirring, breath-snatching story of being attacked by a tiger. Of course it might have been a case of

"Ending our ride,
With the bikes stuck inside,
And a smile on the face of the tiger."

No Tobacco.

From Notes and Queries.

Some twenty years ago I entered a small alehouse, about two miles beyond Farleton Crag, in Westmoreland, to get refreshment after a walk from Lancaster. In the course of my short stay I asked the mistress of the place for some "tobacco," pronouncing the word very distinctly. She stared, and said: "We don't sell it." I reminded her that this assertion was contradicted by a notice over the portal, but she seemed still more puzzled—perhaps she had never read, and could not read, the notice—saying she did not know the article in question. Some further remark, now forgotten, in which I mentioned the word "smoke," caused her face to brighten, and she exclaimed: "Oh! now I know what you want; but we call it 'baccy here."

This incident is brought to my mind by the following words in a letter from ex-Protector Cromwell to his daughter Elizabeth, (published in the English Historical Review for January, Page 122: "Adam Bodden, Bacconist in George Yard, Lumber [Lombard] Street." It may be conjectured that "tobacco" underwent decapitation as early as its derivative, but the "H. E. D." contains no example of "'baccy" or "'bacco" anterior in date to 1833.

The Haunted City.

Some heart's remembrance and regret
Fill every street with life profound;
This corner where of old we met
To me has since been hallowed ground;
I never pass in sun or rain
Now, but I meet you here again.

We cannot go from where we dwell
And leave behind no lingering trace;
Where in the past our shadow fell
A shadow of us haunts the place;
Returning now, ourselves may there
Disturb some ghost of what we were.

The stones are thrilled by many a tread
That leaves no footprint where it strays;
Shades of the living and the dead
In silence throng the noisy ways;
Here where I meet in shower or shine
Your ghost, you haply meet with mine.

The air has sounds we cannot hear,
Is dim with shapes that none can see;
Tho' dear the living voice, and dear
The sight of living faces be,
With kindlier yearnings yet we greet
The friends we see not when we meet.

—A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK in The Spectator.

Dutchmen of the Seventeenth Century.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

These Dutchmen, heavy-footed, solid, grim, were in the seventeenth century, to use the phrase of a French writer, "the Phoenicians of the modern world, the wagoners of all seas." They were the commercial heirs of Venice. The fire of their long struggle for freedom had given to the national character the edge and temper of steel. They had swept the Spanish flag from the seas. The carrying trade of the world was in their hands. They fished in all waters, traded in all ports, gathered the wealth of the world under all skies, and, as far as marine qualities were concerned, might almost have been web-footed. Holland to-day is a land without ambition, comfortable, fat, heavy-bottomed. In the middle of the seventeenth century Holland proudly claimed to be the greatest naval power in the world, and by daring seamanship, great fleets, famous Admirals, and a world-encompassing trade it went far to justify that boast.

The Tomb of Lazarus.

H. O. Tanner in A. M. E. Church Review.

The tomb is reached by a descent of twenty or more slippery, worn, and, of course, dirty steps.

The Moslems regard Lazarus as a saint, and have erected a mosque over the place of his burial. Christians are, of course, forbidden to enter this mosque, and thus the steps (made in the sixteenth century) down which we have entered, are accounted for. In fact, there is now, I believe, no entrance from the mosque. The stairway leads to a small, square antechamber. Turn to your left through a doorway, and you are in the tomb proper, which is made to hold three or four bodies. On the east side is possibly the original entrance, now walled up. The tomb is high enough to stand upright in, and is cut in the solid rock and lined with masonry. It is large enough to hold quite a company.

As to its identity with the historic tomb of Sacred Writ, opinion is divided. We have accounts of its being visited in the twelfth century. That it is a very ancient tomb, and one of the same character, cannot possibly be well disputed.

However, we accept it for what we have known it to be for at least seven or eight centuries—the tomb of Lazarus.

A Funeral in China.

From The February Church at Home and Abroad.

It is usual for those officiating at either a marriage or funeral here to put on the official cap, gown, and boots—a sign of respect rather than of authority. Those of us who customarily wear the native costume are expected to appear in public ceremonies clad as above described. But at this funeral our friend overstepped the mark, and not only had me rigged out in the official toggery, but had a brass band and banners proclaiming my high rank (!?) to go before me, and I certainly felt like one of ried. A veritable trumpet was sounded before, and I certainly felt like one of the "hypocrites." Directly in front of the chair was borne a large red banner, spread out upon a table, which was carried aloft on the shoulders of four men, using my camp bed poles in lieu of staves. This banner was being presented to the family of the deceased by his fellow church members.

The grand procession started at 9 A. M. from the chapel at the village called Sha Wo, ("sand hole,") half a mile from where the funeral was to be. The blare of trumpets and ragtag procession of standard bearers, to say nothing of the widely advertised event of a "foreign funeral," attracted a dense crowd, which increased as we approached the village. Then forth came the son and another member of the family clad in the tattered white garments of mourning, and I alighted from my chair to receive the formal kowtow, which I returned by bowing low with face covered by my long sleeves.

At the village we entered the house and performed the service in peace, thanks to the two constables who had been detailed by the local magistrate to maintain order. I may observe right here that if this description lacks pathos, it is all the more true to fact. It is unlikely that any real sorrow would be exhibited over the remains of one who had died months before, and it is to the credit of the family that they did not resort to artificial wailing according to the usual native custom.

The Chinese Painter.

From Chambers's Journal.

A story, which, if not true, is not badly told, runs to the effect that while the bark Cape City was at Hongkong a Chinaman was engaged to paint the necessary name on each bow. He produced on one bow the legend "Capecity," without a space between the two words. Then he noted that the 'Y' was nearest to the ship's stern, and, remembering this fact, he afforded an excellent example of how severely logical his race can be, for in a little while he had painted on the other bow the striking permutation "Yticepac," to his own delight and the crew's amazement.

Afternoon.

"Oh, sweet," she said, "that afternoon,
The smile of God on land and sea;
And sweet through many a vanished June
Comes back, like a remembered tune,
The silence of the shore to me!
Oh, sweet the moment was! the scene!
The flashing of the shingles wet,
"The scent of clover and of bean,
Warm fragrance of the fields that met
The salt fresh breezes of the sea!
The white sails dropping out of sight
Were kindled into tawny flame,
And all the moor lay steeped in light
The way he came, the way he came!"

"Oh, sweet," she said, "the warm, wet reach
Of glittering sand! the tide that woke
In tumult all along the beach,
Yet made the very calm it broke!
Blue was the heaven that o'er us bent;
The sheep upon a sunward slope
A quiet to the landscape lent;
And all things gave a widening scope
To thoughts of peace and calm content,
And all things seemed in league with hope
The way we went, the way we went!"

—DORA GREENWELL in Good Words.

Machinery Widens Employment.

From the February Donahoe's.

Machinery has widened employment most effectively by stimulating the growth of new industries, and we ought not to underestimate its effect in this direction, since it has an important bearing on the general question. Improvements in printing presses had a direct effect in extending the use of books and newspapers, and, therefore, in expanding the paper and printing industries. The development of railways, steam and electrical, in themselves simply the substitution of travel and cartage by machine for the old methods by horse and foot, has given employment to thousands where hundreds were employed before.

The invention of the typewriter has practically destroyed the profession of pen copyists, but many more persons now find employment through the widely extended use of the machine. The application of electricity in the telegraph and telephone, and in numerous other directions requiring complex mechanical appliances, has in recent years created industries that previously had no existence. Prior to 1880 the manufacture of electrical apparatus and appliances was not of sufficient importance to be separately presented in the census reports. In that year the average number of employes engaged in the industry was but 1,271, rising in 1890 to 8,802.

The development of photo-lithography has almost superseded the old processes of block engraving, but in photography, photo-lithography, and photo-engraving as distinct branches there were more than 8,000 persons employed at the date of the latest census.

A Nihilist's Definition of Nihilism.

From The February Harper's Magazine.

I was so fortunate as to meet an Americanized Russian who has been instrumental in bringing more of his people to this country than any other person. He had been a medical student in Russia, became connected with a Nihilist plot, was suspected, arrested, and sentenced to Siberia, but made his escape, and came to this country five years ago. He at once took steps to become naturalized, and now, as Dr. C. C. Young, is an American citizen, intensely proud of his adopted country, enthusiastic concerning its institutions, particularly its liberty of speech, and is able to converse in excellent English wholly acquired since coming here.

"A Nihilist," said Dr. Young, "is not an Anarchist, nor even a Socialist. He is merely one who desires with all his heart, and above everything else in the world, the liberty of speech and action that is the birthright of every living soul, and which is guaranteed to every American by the Constitution of the United States. Oh, you Americans should be the very happiest people on earth, for you have everything that the rest of the world is striving to gain."

Coal in the Transvaal.

From "South Africa To-day," Younghusband.

In one colliery, not half a dozen miles from the gold mines, I have seen a seam of coal seventy feet in thickness. This coal, though of a low quality, suffices for the purposes of the gold mines, and there is a sufficient quantity of it to outlast far the lives of all the gold mines. Besides these coal deposits near the gold fields and those others by the Vaal River, which furnish coal for the railway system far down into the Cape Colony, there are literally hundreds, perhaps even a thousand square miles of coal in the Middleberg and Ermelo Districts lying between Pretoria and Delagoa Bay. In the midst of these coal beds is the outcrop of iron ore. And running through them is the lately constructed railway to Delagoa Bay. With these vast coal fields close to a first-rate port on the Indian Ocean the prospects of the coal mining industry seem brilliant.

The Political Boss.

From the February Atlantic.

He is a comparatively recent development. He could exist only in a society which had long been preparing for him. He could operate only in a society where almost every class and almost every individual was in a certain sense corrupted. The exact moment of his omnipotence in the State of New York, for instance, is recorded in the actions of the State Legislature. Less than ten years ago the bribing of the Legislature was done piecemeal and at Albany; and the great corporations of the State were accustomed to keep separate attorneys in the Capitol, ready for any emergency. But the economy of having the Legislature corrupted before election soon became apparent.

If the party organizations could furnish a man with whom the corporation managers could contract directly they and their Directors could sleep at night. The boss sprang into existence to meet this need. He is a commercial agent, like his little local prototype; but the scope of his activities is so great and their directions so various, the forces that he deals with are so complex and his mastery over them so complete, that a kind of mystery envelops him. He appears in the newspapers like a demon of unaccountable power. He is the man who gives his attention to aiding the election of the candidates for State office and to retaining his hold upon them after election. His knowledge of local politics all over a State and the handling of the very large sums of money subscribed by sundry promoters and corporations explain the miracle of his control.

After-Dinner Oratory.

From The Outlook.

Although "forensic oratory" is fast becoming a tradition, although college debating at its best calls out but perfunctory interest from the body of students, although what is left of Congressional eloquence is worth, speaking comparatively, but a passing mention in the press, although the address is supplanting the oration, and is itself tolerated as a perhaps necessary bore, yet there probably never was a time when the "after-dinner orator" flourished as he does to-day. "Epochs are signalized by their eatings," somewhere remarks Keneim-Chillingly, the nineteenth-century philosopher; and our own is signalized by the bad digestion which waits on oratory à la mode.

It is typical of the American way of doing things—just as we play our National game by crowding around a "diamond" to watch professionals play it for us—that at our dinners we have our talking done for us, if not by professionals, at least by men who make a profession of it. These are the men who, as one of their number wittily described it, are to be found regularly each dining season traveling "the post-prandial circuit." They are popular, recognized purveyors of this kind of oratory, as distinctly marked as a class as are clergymen or actors.

Their ministrations have brought to perfection the art of sameness in public or semi-public dining, and have reduced this form of entertainment to a system which turns out so many speeches of so many words, guaranteed to "draw" so many parts "laughter" to so many parts "applause." The question always suggests itself whether, as ostensibly, the dinner is given as an opportunity for the oratory, or the oratory is simply an excuse for giving the dinner.

The Duels in the Waverley Novels.

From Notes and Queries.

"Waverley."—The Baron and Balmawhapple. Waverley and Fergus MacIvor.

"Guy Mannering."—Col. Mannering and Vanbeest Brown, (Bertram,) in India.

"The Antiquary."—Lovel and Capt. McIntyre.

"Rob Roy."—Frank Osbaldistone and his cousin Rashleigh, in Glasgow. Thorncliff Osbaldistone was killed in a duel with "a gentleman of the Northumbrian border, to the full as fierce and intractable as himself."

"The Bride of Lammermoor."—Ravenswood and Bucklaw. Ravenswood and Col. Ashton. Col. Ashton was finally "slain in a duel in Flanders," the details of which are not stated.

"Ivanhoe."—Ivanhoe and the Templar.

"The Monastery."—Halbert Glendinning and Sir Piercie Shafton.

"Kenilworth."—Tressilian and Varney. Tressilian and the Earl of Leicester, (twice.)

"The Fortunes of Nigel."—Glenvarloch and Lord Dagarno.

"Peveril of the Peak."—Sir Geoffrey Peveril and Major Bridgenorth.

"St. Ronan's Well."—Tyrrel and Sir Bingo Binks. Mowbray and Lord Etherington.

"Redgauntlet."—Redgauntlet and Lord ——, (not named.) (This quarrel was "southered" as soon as begun.)

"The Talisman."—Sir Kenneth and the Emir. Sir Kenneth and Conrade of Montserrat.

"Woodstock."—Louis Kerneguy (Charles II.) and Col. Everard. The same, later in the story.

"The Fair Maid of Perth."—Hal of the Wynd and Bonthron.

"Anne of Geierstein."—Arthur Philipson and Rudolph Donnerhugel.

"My Aunt Margaret's Mirror."—Sir Philip Forester and Major Falconer.

"The Two Drovers."—Robin Oig McCombich and Harry Wakefield, (not strictly a "duel," although fatal enough.)

"The Surgeon's Daughter."—Richard Middlemass and the Lieutenant Colonel of Fort St. George.

"The Death of the Laird's Jock."—Young Armstrong and Foster.

An Old Crow's Treasure Trove.

From The February Scribner's.

One day while watching I saw a crow crossing the Don Valley with something white in his beak. He flew to the mouth of the Rosedale Brook, then took a short flight to the Beaver Elm. There he dropped the white object, and, looking about, gave me a chance to recognize my old friend Silverspot. After a minute he picked up the white thing—a shell—and walked over past the spring, and here, among the docks and the skunk-cabbages, he unearthed a pile of shells and other white, shiny things. He spread them out in the sun, turned them over, lifted them one by one in his beak, dropped them, nestled on them as though they were eggs, toyed with them, and gloated over them like a miser. This was his hobby, his weakness. He could not have explained why he enjoyed them any more than a boy can explain why he collects postage stamps, or a girl why she prefers pearls to rubies; but his pleasure in them was very real, and after half an hour he covered them all, including the new one with earth and leaves, and flew off.

I went at once to the spot and examined the hoard; there was about a hatful in all, chiefly white pebbles, clam shells, and some bits of tin, but there was also the handle of a china cup, which must have been the gem of the collection. That was the last time I saw them. Silverspot knew that I had found his treasures, and he removed them at once; where, I never knew.

Thaw.

Time in the long, chill, norland silence slept,
While the white warder, snow, his chamber kept;

Dreaming the stars were young, and he a child,
His wise old lips did mutter, and he smiled.

Then went a warm stir through the wintry land,
And waking brooks sang, "Surely Spring's at hand!"

—CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS in The March Lippincott's.

"Auld Lang Syne."

George W. Melville in The Review of Reviews.

Henry Stevens was a famous purchaser for collectors in those days, supplying Mr. James Lenox, Mr. John Carter Brown, the British Museum, and others with some of the most valuable old works; and thereby hangs a tale to be told later. He owned the verses in question. He was a friend of Mr. Pruyn, and a correspondence regarding the matter in hand began. The result was that Mr. Stevens sold the verses to Mr. Pruyn, and the manuscript was intrusted to Capt. Moody, who guaranteed that it should reach Chancellor Pruyn in time for the celebration. His steamship reached New York late on the day of the celebration, leaving but a few hours to get it to Albany, or the mission would prove fruitless. The only way was for the Captain to select one of his trusty men. With this special messenger it was sent from the steamer and conveyed with all dispatch directly to the hall in Albany.

Mr. Pruyn was all-expectant when, during the exercises, he was called from the hall. Though he was gone only a moment, all interest in what was going on upon the stage was lost for the time being. Another swing of the door and Mr. Pruyn entered, waving aloft the manuscript and exclaiming, "It is here!" with exultant delight, and amid cries of "'Auld Lang Syne' is with us!" Chancellor Pruyn advanced to the stage and read the poem through. Hardly could the people be prevented from breaking in upon him; and when it was proposed to sing it through, enthusiasm knew no bounds. Never did a chorus so willingly lend aid, and the familiar air swelled forth in mighty volume.

The cherished page was bound within Russia-leather covers, and with it was placed a letter to Dr. Richmond from Burns, dated Feb. 7, 1788, proving the identity of the writing in the poem, and also the letter written to Chancellor Pruyn by Henry Stevens when sending the poem to him.

In the Corner.

So often, poor wee rogue, they sent
His blithe heart into banishment,
So oft his blurred angelic face
Was wall-ward turned in dire disgrace,
That, moved with pity for his sake,
What does his grand-dad do but take
Palette and brush, and fill with bloom
That penal corner of the room?
Small woodmen share the culprit's grief;
Fairies peep out from flower and leaf;
His heart the droll brown squirrel cheers
And sets him smiling through his tears.
"Grandpa," they cried, "you spoil the child!"
More kindly wise the old artist smiled:
"Pain often hardens—have a care!
God does not leave our 'corners' bare."

—VIDA BRISS in Good Words.

A Corner.

From the February Lippencott.

A young man lately went West, as so many do, to seek his fortune in the gold and silver districts. Thousands were dreaming of the gold and silver veins and of the wealth of Monte Cristo or of Croesus. But this fellow, after looking about him, took a cool survey of the food possibilities of this country for one year. And he discovered that the market would be short on that homely vegetable, onions. So he set to work and bought up onions. In fact, he cornered onions. And in less than two years he made a fortune of over $2,000,000. Yet there are people who persist in talking about "luck," and who like to see the new moon over the right shoulder. It is not the opportunity which counts, but the man or the woman.

"Dressed Up to the Nines."

Walter W. Skeat, in Notes and Queries.

I beg leave to offer a pure guess as to this expression. Perhaps others will guess something better. I think that it is merely a variety of the phrase "dressed up to the eyes." This is a well-known expression. The "H. E. D." gives an example of "mortgaged up to the eyes." We frequently find the plural eyne; in fact, it occurs in Shakespeare and Spenser. We also find neye for eye. I give a quotation for neyes, (i. e., eyes,) in "A Student's Pastime," Page 21. The "H. E. D." gives the plural nyen, (i. e., neyne,) but without a reference. Halliwell gives a still more extraordinary plural form, viz., nynon, with a reference to the "Chronicon Vilodunense."

The form neyne arose from the use of my neyne or thy neyne, instead of myn eyne or thyn eyne. But it could also be used with the dative of the article, of which the Mid. Eng. form was then. This occurs in such phrases as at then ale, (also atten ale, atte nale;) at then ende, (also at the nende;) for then ones, (also for the nones, Mod. E. for the nonce.) Hence to then eyne is a perfectly correct phrase, and to the neyne is a perfectly admissible variant of it. If this be spelled to the nine the sense is lost, and the addition of "s" becomes necessary for suggesting the plural of the numeral nine; for the populace always insists on an etymology, and prefers an obvious one, even if it gives no sense.

An English Boy's Reading.

From The Academy.

When you have to play football and go in for house runs and do prep., to say nothing of spending some hours a day in form, you don't get very much time for reading. Besides, it's rather smuggish to read much out of school. The thing to do is to read in form, which is quite easy when your form master is short-sighted. Just stick your book in the lid of your desk, under your construe, and you can read away as much as you like. Only it has to be a thin book. The best for this purpose is the "Red Rovers of Mexico," because it is printed on very thin paper and has a paper cover. Besides, it only costs a penny, and even this expense may be diminished by tearing out the pages and passing them round as you read them. Every chap in the upper fourth has read the "Red Rovers of Mexico." It's—well—rather steep, you know; you can't believe all of it; but it really isn't half bad.

Wawling, Wowling, Caterwauling.

From Notes and Queries.

The word "wawling," and its variants "wewling" and "wowling," are fairly common in modern folk-speech. Up here in Northumberland we have it "wowling"; in Bucks and Oxon I have heard both "wawling" and "wewling" applied to the plaintive or wailing cry of little children. When the "English Dialect Dictionary" extends to "W," Prof. Wright will, no doubt, show the range and nuances of the term, as he has already done with "bell" and "belling." Shakespeare makes use of "wawl" once at least. See "Lear," IV., vi., in which the aged King tells Gloster:

"Thou know'st the first time that we smell the air
We wawl, and cry."

Names of English Magazines.

From The Academy.

Not a few magazines bear the name of the publisher. This is a neat way out of the difficulty, but it is quite unenlightening. An acquaintance with the personal idiosyncrasies of Messrs. Cassell, Chambers, Longman, Macmillan, and Pearson would be of little service to an investigator of the periodicals of which these publishers are the patron saints. Of late years the fashion has grown of laying claim to some street or district of London. So we have publications, daily, weekly, or monthly, named after Belgravia, Cornhill, Ludgate Hill, Pall Mall, St. James's, the Strand, the Temple, Temple Bar, Westminster, and Whitehall. The only predictions that one would have ventured to make would have been that the Cornhill would deal with figance, and that there would be a legal flavor about the Temple. These forecasts, however, would have been as unfortunate as the expectation that there would be an especially courtly tone about the Windsor.

Pearls.

From The March Lippincott's.

As yet the origin of pearls is a matter of mere speculation. The old theory that they were "congealed dewdrops pierced by sunbeams" was supported by naturalists as late as 1684, and is evidenced in a Venetian medal bearing an open oyster shell receiving drops of rain, with the motto, "By the divine dew." Later conchologists, however, contend that the pearl nucleus may be some minute particle, as a grain of sand, or the frustule of a diatom, or a tiny parasite, or perhaps one of the ova of the pearl oyster itself. This particle or foreign body is gradually surrounded by thin layers of nacre until it is completely encysted and the pearl formed. The consecutive layers may vary in brightness and color, and a defect may be caused by contact with another foreign substance, thus changing the value with each new layer, and sometimes causing a "lively kernel" or "seed" to be inclosed in an apparently poor pearl.

Forest Protection in Idaho.

From The Forrester.

The miners, as well as the mine owners, operating in Northern Idaho are peculiarly interested in rational and effective methods of forest protection to what remains of the public timber lands, and as producers of National wealth have a right to demand it. They have the result of years of wanton forest destruction before their eyes, and can see themselves confronted with a timber shortage before many years that threatens their commercial and industrial life. That such a condition is fast approaching needs no prophetic vision to foresee.

The extent of burned forest land the past sixteen years has developed in these regions is an evidence that requires no supporting argument to make effective. That many thousands of acres of forest still exist in the Coeur d'Alene basins does not weaken the fact of an impending timber shortage. Under the present conditons, two or three dry seasons would suffice to wipe out the larger portion, by far, of what remains of the forests in this part of the State. There is not yet adequate protection or supervision, and public sentiment upon these points is not yet sufficiently aroused.

Fish Returning to the Thames.

From The Cornhill.

If we do not soon see salmon at London Bridge, there is a fair prospect of our catching sea trout there before long. The main cause is the gradual cleansing of the Thames water, largely through the action of the County Council in securing better treatment of the London sewage; while a minor contribution is made by the efforts of the Thames Conservancy to make the Thames not only a navigable waterway, but a clean one. The sure and certain indexes of this improvement have been the successive reappearances of certain kinds of fish, creeping up annually higher and higher from the sea.

The writer has noted this process for some eleven years, with increasing satisfaction. The first indication conveyed to his mind that some change was taking place was the appearance of a couple of porpoises at Hammersmith Bridge early on the morning of the fateful day when when Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill was rejected. Walking back to Chiswick, after witnessing the memorable scene in the lobby of the House of Commons at 2:30 that morning, he saw the porpoises, and though Roman annalists would have entered this as an incident full of political omen—monstra maritima in Tiberi visa—he guessed that they had come up in pursuit of fish. So they had, for shortly after it was announced that the tubes of certain torpedo boats had been choked with whitebait on their way down to run the mile at Lower Hope. A few years later the whitebait and shrimps were swarming at Gravesend.

In 1894 it was rumored that Thames flounders had once more been caught off Chiswick Eyot, almost on the spot where the last salmon was taken in 1785, in the Bishop of London's fishery. In the Winter of 1896 and the Spring of 1897 the first practical results were felt in the London market. Whitebait shoals swarmed in the Lower Thames and its tributaries, and "bait" became a cheap luxury.

Lady Sheriffs.

From The Westminster Review.

The earliest recorded hereditary lady Sheriffs of Westmoreland appear to have been Isabella de Clifford and Idonea de Leyburn, who held the office jointly; the latest to have been the famous Anne de Clifford, who became hereditary High Sheriff of Westmoreland in the year 1643, and appears to have fulfilled the duties of that office for more than twenty years. We have also records of Ela, Countess of Salisbury, High Sheriff of Wilts, in the reign of Henry III., and of Nicholaa de la Haye, High Sheriff of Lincoln, in the reigns of John and Henry III. Before the accession of Queen Victoria there had only been four Queens Regnant of England since the time of the Norman Conquest—Mary Tudor, Elizabeth Tudor, Mary, wife of William of Orange, and Anne. Presumably these four "exceptions" were sufficient to establish the constitutional right of Queen Victoria, but a far greater number of "exceptions" is held by our highest judges to be inadequate to establish the constitutional right of any Englishwoman to hold any public office.

We have evidence in the past of the existence of women Justices of the Peace, of women Marshals, women custodians of castles; in addition, women hereditary Lord High Chamberlains. Even so late as the end of the last century, we have a woman holding the office of keeper of the jail and market in the town of Southwold, in Suffolk.

When Love Was Sweetest Sung.

Dear little sunny heart of mine,
I bring to you a valentine,
To tell you Love's old song;
Some little, happy blushing verses,
Sweet as the Summer breeze rehearses,
To play your thoughts among.

To tell you how your magic spells,
Your love's mysterious incantations,
Bewitch me with the fascinations
Their gentle music tells.

And thinking of the golden days
When love was sweetest sung, I breathe
A thought as fair as Love can wreathe,
And sing it in thy praise.

—M. H. DOUGLASS in the February Donahoe's.

The Pony in Franz Josef Land.

From The Geographical Journal.

At an early stage in our journey our difficulties began. The pony broke loose the second night out, and, unfortunately, gorged herself with dried vegetables. These, together with dog biscuits and a few pounds of oats saved from the previous sledging, were her usual fodder, owing to the lack of legitimate horse food, which had quite run out more than twelve months before. As I expected, the surfeit of dried vegetables brought on a serious illness, to remedy which Armitage and I clubbed together the small supply of pills which we had with us. He produced, I think, two varieties of pills, and I had a number of podophyllin; so we made up a dose of twenty-two in all, which I administered to our invalid pony, mixed up in some frozen fat from our frying pan. This, I am glad to say, had the desired effect of, at all events, partly restoring her to health.

The Krooboy.

From The Saturday Review.

Between Cape Mesurado and Cape Palmas the Krooboys have their towns, the Little Kru, the Settra Kru, King Will's Town, and the rest. A race apart, the Lascars of the coast, the Krooboy for the last 200 years has been in intercourse with men from Europe, and still remains a worshipper of gods which, in the latitudes of Aberdeen, of Sunderland, the Hartlepools, and other regions where the true faith reigns, are not accepted. A healthy pagan, tall, active, with muscles like a Hercules, head like a comic masque, speaking a sort of "petit negre," or "Blackman English," a jargon, call it what you like, the groundwork of it oaths; his face tattooed on either temple with a triangle, from which a line of blue, which starts below his hair, runs down his nose, giving him when he laughs a look of having two distinct faces.

The Krooboy ships for a cruise, and then, on his return to the five towns, reverts to paganism, a merry misbeliever, over whose life no shadow of the Galilean tragedy has passed, and who, therefore, ships aboard an English ship in the firm expectation of returning home after a two years' cruise to invest his wages in the purchase of more wives, 200 years of missionary labor having as yet proved ineffectual to eradicate the natural polygamistic tendencies which Providence (who one supposes acted after due consideration) seems to have planted in the fibre of all mankind except, of course, ourselves. Strong, tall, a coward, animistic to the core, and called indifferently "Jack Beef," "Sam Coffee," or "Small Fish," the Krooboy is a man apart, and for the test of moral worth our Christian navigators put a bale weighing two hundredweight upon his head, and if he carries it safe through the surf he is engaged.

The Non-Combatant.

Among a race high-hamied, strong of heart,
Sea-rovers, conquerors, builders in the waste,
He had his birth; a nature too complete,
Eager and doubtful, no man's soldier sworn
And to man's chosen Captain; born to fail,
A name without an echo; yet he too
Within the cloister of his narrow days
Fulfilled the ancestral rites, and kept alive
The eternal fire; it may be, not in vain;
For out of those who dropped a downward glance
Upon the weakling huddled at his prayers,
Perchance some looked beyond him, and then first
Beheld the glory, and what shrine it filled,
And to what Spirit sacred; or perchance
Some heard him chanting, though but to himself,
The old heroic names; and went their way;
And hummed his music on the march to death.

—HENRY NEWBOLT in The Athenaeum.

Blake No Sailor.

From The Cornhill.

In his famous lyric Campell links Blake with "mighty Nelson"; and in point of fame and character Blake is not unworthy to stand beside him whom Tennyson calls

"The greatest sailor since the world began."

And yet Blake was in no sense a sailor. He was fifty years of age before he put foot on a man-of-war, and he stepped without an interval from being Colonel of foot to being Admiral of the fleet. Early in 1649 Parliament undertook to reorganize the fleet, and it issued a commission to three Colonels—of whom Blake was one—to be "Admirals and Generals of the fleet now at sea." An Admiral in top boots and spurs seems sufficiently absurd to the modern imagination; but in the sea tactics of the seventeenth century the men who fought the ship and the men who sailed it were totally distinct.

Slavs, Czechs, Ruthenians.

From The Contemporary Review.

The unity of the Slavs is hardly more than an ethnographical abstraction. For political purposes it is non-existent. Thus, the Poles are not Czechs, although both are Slavs; they speak different tongues, the former possessing a rich literature, the latter a very poor one; their political history has little in common, and as lately as four years ago the Poles were allied with the Germans against their brothers, the Czechs. The Ruthenians, who are also Slavs, have no great love for the Czechs, while they utterly loathe the Poles, and their language is very different indeed from that of either of the other two peoples, as are also their alphabet (they use Russian characters) and their religion. The Czech idiom is to the Ruthenian as German is to English or as French is to Roumanian. Then come the Croatians, who are not only Slavs, but the very purest specimens of the race; and they would feel mortally offended if they were confounded with any of the foregoing.

The Slovenians, whose very name proclaims them to be Slavs, would be less wrathful at such a mistake, probably because their very backward state of civilization would lead them to regard it as a compliment. But they differ in many respects from Czechs, Poles, Ruthenians, and Croatians. Nothing, however, could characterize the situation more satisfactorily than the circumstance that, whenever a Panslavonic Conference is convoked, the chosen representatives of the various Slavic sections are forced to converse with each other in German! Thus, the Slavs of Austria-Hungary are not united by the bond of religion, history, language, literature, or identical political aspirations. Even at the present moment the Polish Slavs in Austria persecute their brethren, the Ruthenians, quite as ruthlessly as the Russians used to persecute the Poles.

United States Mail Protectors.

From The Outlook.

The United States Government is sometimes served for years by valuable servants who are not even boarded at the expense of the

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THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY SHERMAN.

It would be well for President McKINLEY to understand that he has a peculiar personal responsibility for the unfortunate situation existing in the State Department.

Whether or not he acknowledges to himself or to others that Mr. SHERMAN was transferred from the Senate, where he was relatively harmless, to the Cabinet, in order that Mr. HANNA might have the seat in the Senate, he cannot fail to see that the appointment was obviously a personal one. It was quite outside of the traditions on which Cabinets are usually made up, which would have suggested an offer of the State Department to Mr. McKINLEY'S chief rival for the Presidential nomination. That department, moreover, is, more than any other, representative of the President. Other departments are pretty strictly regulated by law and exercise powers defined by the statute, some of them even independently of the President. The Secretary of State is the direct organ of the President. He alone of all the Cabinet exercises not only the powers of the President, but his discretionary powers over the most important, and sometimes the most delicate and difficult, affairs with which the Government has to deal. What he says officially is said always in the name of the President, and what he says unofficially is necessarily taken as expressing the views of his superior. His personal influence may be very great. He may largely direct the mind of the Executive. But officially he is always the intimate personal representative of the President, for whose acts, words, or omissions the latter cannot in any way or in any degree escape accountability.

Mr. McKINLEY will hardly claim that he chose Mr. SHERMAN for his tried and known superiority in the peculiar qualities required for the place. He will hardly say that here was the one statesman of the Republican Party whose ripe and sure judgment, self-possession, vigor, coolness, and alertness made him the most trustworthy guardian of such extremely difficult powers. With all due respect for age and sympathy for the ills that it brings, it is permissible to recall that in his prime Mr. SHERMAN lacked certain qualities of great value, and even indispensable in his present post. He lacked poise, consistency, and foresight. He was an acute politician, but not a steadfast one; he had energy and industry, but his convictions were not profound; his course was vacillating, and he conspicuously failed to win the unqualified confidence either of the people or his associates. The habit of his mind, the course of his long and varied activity, were such as did not allow him to resist with even ordinary firmness the encroachments of age and of physical decay. As these assailed him the weaknesses of his nature were aggravated, and made more nearly complete his unfitness for such trying duties as were forced upon him.

It is not open to Mr. McKINLEY to deny these statements. They are statements of well-known facts. All that can be said in palliation of his error at the start is that Mr. SHERMAN was not then as helpless as he is now and that the strain of the conduct of foreign affairs has since become much more severe. This is palliation only, not excuse, and while it applies only to the original blunder, it makes the duty of retrieving that blunder more urgent and imperative. The only ground on which selection of Mr. SHERMAN can be at all explained becomes the reason for a prompt change. Nor is there any real difficulty in making the change if there is the determination to make it. "The law," said the Lord Chancellor of England on a certain occasion, "has not neglected to provide for the not improbable case of an imbecile Bishop." It is always well within the discretion of the President to change any member of his Cabinet, and it is his plain and unavoidable duty to make a change in what was at the outset a "not improbable case" of imbecility, and has now become a notorious one.

FRENCH JUSTICE.

What the cable brings us to-day indicates that the tribunal in which the case of ZOLA is trying is very far from being superior to the fluctuating passions of the Parisian mob. It is not only the military but the civil administration of justice in France that it brings into question. Judge Lynch has the air of a dignified and circumspect magistrate in comparison with some of the manifestations that French justice is making of itself. When we perceive that witnesses are allowed to depart without cross-examination, that witnesses are allowed to stand mute without judicial compulsion, that auditors in the body of the courtroom are allowed to deliver stump speeches to the audience, and incidentally to the bench, we may understand how it happens that the French word for "trial" is also the French word for "debates." Everything was going on favorably to M. ZOLA and unfavorably to the Government, which has resisted his demand for more light upon the proceedings by which DREYFUS was condemned and the proceedings by which ESTERHAZY was acquitted. Suddenly Gen. PELLIEUX, on behalf, it is to supposed, of "the honor of the army," sprung an entirely new countermine. This was his personal assurance that a "secret document" had been found which proved absolutely the guilt of DREYFUS, which the court has all along refused to consider as doubtful or in question.

Whether Gen. PELLIEUX is an honest, though somewhat dense, soldier, as seems likely, or a conspirator, the result is the same. His assertion of the existence of a document which was not mentioned in the "act d'accusation," nor produced to the knowledge of DREYFUS, is not evidence. The document itself must be produced and subjected to examination, or its disappearance must be satisfactorily accounted for before parol evidence of its existence can even be admitted. Until this is done, it has no more validity as evidence than the reproduction in The New York Journal of the photograph of a "percussion hole" in the skin of the Maine. This is not "Anglo-Saxon technicality." It is plain, evident, universal reason and justice, and yet it is ignored and disregarded in a French court.

The case of DREYFUS itself must disappear in these disclosures of what passes for justice in a French court where political interests are involved. The temptation to the fabrication of evidence in behalf of the Dreyfus court-martial and in behalf of the Esterhazy court-martial is evidently very great. The only point left doubtful is why there should be such a temptation. Supposing the Dreyfus court-martial to have made an honest mistake, why should not the Government have corrected that mistake by releasing DREYFUS? We are as far as ever from reaching any satisfactory answer to this question. But granting the necessity of affirming the guilt of DREYFUS, it is plain how honest Generals may have been persuaded to go into court and make speeches asserting that they knew what they could not possibly have known, and that they had new evidence of his guilt which was no evidence at all. The end is not yet, but the administration of justice in France in political cases, whether by court-martial or by court-civil, is already fatally discredited.

THE "FORWARD" POLICY IN INDIA.

Tuesday's debate in the House of Commons was the most searching examination to which the recent little war on the Afghan frontier has been subjected. The outcome of it has certainly not been satisfactory. The losses incurred have been altogether disproportionate to the results achieved, and indeed it is questioned whether any positive results have been achieved, and whether the work of the last campaign will not all have to be done over again when the weather allows the opening of the next. Such an inconclusive operation must be either a military or a political blunder.

The opponents of the Government have maintained all along that it was a political blunder, and that the whole forward policy, of which it was an incident, is a mistake. The most startling announcement of that policy was the Chitral expedition of three years ago, but that was so brilliant and successful a feat of arms that a challenge as to its wisdom as a stroke of policy would have been futile. But the recent operations in the Afghan hills have not been glorious. Mr. ASQUITH was not very far out when he called them "one of the most inglorious adventures in the annals of Great Britain." Accordingly, a challenge of the policy which produced it is sure of attention.

Mr. CURZON made doubtless the best defense of which his case admitted, but, in the absence of the detailed information on the subject, which few even of Englishmen possess in the same degree with himself, the defense seems rather perfunctory and far from strong. It is a question for authority rather than for argument, and some of the first of British military experts have expressed themselves opposed to the policy of the Government. That it is necessary for Great Britain to keep open the passes between India and Afghanistan may be admitted. But it does not appear that the passes would have been threatened but for the resentment of the tribes at the operation of the "forward policy." Mr. CURZON'S remarks upon the necessity of "entering into confidential relations" with the hill tribes seem ludicrous when one considers the means employed by the British to establish such relations.

In his elaborate review of all the foreign affairs of Great Britain at the beginning of the session of Parliament, Lord SALISBURY referred to this topic very briefly. He said that mountainous tribes were destined in course of time to be assimilated to the civilization of the inhabitants of the adjoining lowlands, which is no doubt true historically, but it does not follow that the British Government can wisely undertake to accelerate that process in the present case. He added that the action of the Government had been suggested or supported by "a sufficient consensus of expert men," but that seems to be doubtful. Indeed, it can hardly be said that a "consensus of expert men" exists upon this subject. The London Times has had a series of articles upon it, evidently proceeding from an abundance of special knowledge. In the last of these the writer, after expounding the three theories that are held by various groups of Anglo Indians, lays down a "quartum quid" of his own, of which the essence is that such positions should be taken up among the hills as will secure the control of the principal passes to Great Britain, and shall secure the keeping open of these passes for military as well as for commercial purposes. But really that is the professed object of the authors of all the policies. The practical question is how much of occupation or "forwardness" is necessary to attain it, and upon that question there is the widest and apparently the most irreconcilable difference of opinion among "expert men."

It is not improbable that the rising of the tribes was instigated by Russian agents. It is certain that it was a cause of much rejoicing in Russia, and that Russia relied, for the prosecution of her designs upon China, upon the fact that Great Britain had her hands full in India. It is the British forward policy which has brought about this state of affairs, and a policy which has had such results, immediate and remote, requires a great deal of defending.

TO ENCOURAGE AMERICAN ART.

Not much can be reasonably expected from the bill to encourage the purchase of home art productions just introduced in the Assembly, even assuming that this scheme may become law. It is proposed that cities of the first class and second class may annually expend $50,000 and $25,000, respectively, in the purchase of productions of American artists, said productions to include paintings, statuary, mosaics, painted or stained glass, or mural paintings and decorations. The responsibility of these purchases is to be referred to an art commission in each city, to be appointed by the Mayor of said city. A concession to the prevalent belief in woman's right to a share in the direction of municipal affairs is a proviso that any art commission to be authorized under the bill "may include women." Of course, in cities where art commissions may be already in existence the duties and responsibilities hereinbefore referred to will devolve upon such commissions.

Leaving out of the question the City of New York, as already provided for in the matters of authority to spend money for art purposes, and of a responsible board of art censors, we may regard this scheme as promising very little for the encouragement of American art in other cities of this State. The bill to which we have just referred is careful to provide for a board of art commissioners which shall not be strongly partisan and which may include women. But experience in this and all other cities of the United States has taught us the painful lesson that art commissions are seldom if ever chosen with a view to their fitness for the labors put upon them. It is almost morally certain that a tribunal, or board of purchase, organized in any one of the cities of this State, outside of this municipality, would be organized in the interest of a clique, or to purchase certain favored works, or to do almost anything but elevate the standard of domestic art and spend the public money only for the highest and best works procurable. Men who know by what difficult and discouraging steps the people of this city have finally arrived at our present admirable position in regard to a local art commission need not be told that other cities, under a bill like this, could have no commission worthy of their trust.

But the theory of the framer of this curious bill is commendable in itself. The measure is framed on the theory that something ought to be done for the encouragement of American art. And it must be confessed that there has never been in recent years so much need of inculcating in the minds of our people the notion that every patriotic consideration demands of them a more practical encouragement of our own artists than they at present receive. It is to the middle class of Americans, to the people of moderate means, that such an appeal should be made. Rich people follow the prevalent fashion in the matter of buying pictures and other objects of art. It is fashionable, and it has long been fashionable, to buy famous works by the most famous of foreign artists. As the British cynic once asked with disdain, "Who reads an American book?" so it might be asked, Who buys American pictures? American artists, as a class of our fellow-citizens, are deserving, generous, conscientious and honorable men. They have deliberately chosen a profession in which excellence brings not only credit and renown to the individual, but to the country in which he lives. It may seem a little "hifalutin," but the man who buys and induces others to buy works by American artists, provided the purchases be made in accordance with a just artistic standard, has by so much contributed to the encouragement and advancement of the art of his own country. Of course mere fashion is not an artistic standard.

The recent stringency in money matters may have affected dealings in works of art, although it is still possible to find competitors for the purchase of foreign paintings costing many thousands of dollars. Has anybody thought of the condition of American artists who, after years of unproductive preparation for an honorable calling, find themselves without patronage and well-nigh without hope for a revival of interest in American art? For some of these the new-born interest in mural decoration has been a means of salvation. But many of them might well despair of the native art of their own country.

THERSITES IN THE SENATE.

The tactlessness of THERSITES was as remarkable as his scurrility. It was very apt to be the most critical ordeals of the besiegers of Troy that he chose for making insulting remarks about their leaders, and for exasperating all the patriotic Greeks within hearing. They concluded that there was no use in arguing with so perverse a person and that in the language of SHAKESPEARE'S Ajax, not HOMER'S, if he would not hear he must be made to feel. A cudgel was really the only relevant retort that was left to them.

Our Senatorial Thersites inherits the tactlessness of his prototype. We had all been congratulating ourselves upon the moderation and mildness of the most irrepressible howlers in the Congressional menagerie over the loss of the Maine. That disaster was so obviously adapted to produce bitterness of feeling and violence of speech that every responsible citizen in and out of Congress recognized and resisted the temptation. It was only the freak journals and the most thoughtless of their readers and victims which yielded to it without a struggle. But in both branches of Congress the members for the most part behaved like responsible and representative citizens, who were aware that their first duty was to avoid prejudging a case for the just judgment of which no evidence was available. We were really proud of Congress, as fitly representing the temper and the self-control of the Nation. And that is a sentiment which we have for many years had so little excuse for indulging that it seemed as if nobody in Congress would grudge us the enjoyment of it.

Really, scarcely anybody in Congress has, excepting Senator MASON of Illinois. He has chosen this most unpropitious of all moments for his appearance as Thersites. It happened that, while we were not ashamed of Congress, we were all particularly proud of the navy, whose representatives at Havana had set their fellow-citizens at home an example of self-control and dignity under a pressure of temptation to indulge in wild and malicious conjecture of which their fellow-citizens at home can form no adequate conception. The conduct of the survivors of the Maine, from the Captain to the Captain's orderly, in face of so appalling a calamity as had befallen them is one of the brightest pages in the history of the American Navy, which has so many brilliant pages. The whole country has thrilled with admiration for them, and for the navy which they represent. It is this exquisitely inopportune occasion that Thersites takes to demand that the investigation into the causes of the disaster shall be taken away from the navy and assumed by Congress, because Congress commands and the navy does not command the confidence of the country!

Really, there is no reply to Senator MASON of Illinois except that which ULYSSES and AJAX found themselves forced to apply to his prototype. Senator WOLCOTT came as near to applying it as his own dignity and the dignity of the Senate permitted. His dignified rebuke to Thersites has already evoked the gratitude, because it expressed the sentiments, of the United States. But it may be questioned whether it penetrated the pachyderm of Thersites himself.

The decision of the United States Government to conduct by its own agents the first examination into the condition of the Maine is reasonable and one to which it is understood that the Spanish authorities make no objection. Undoubtedly, if the examination discloses any evidence of a cause other than accidental for the destruction of the vessel ample opportunity will be given the Spanish Government to test that evidence. The case as it now stands is one of loss to the United States, which it is its right and duty to investigate independently and with the greatest care, in order that the responsibility of its own officers may, so far as possible, be ascertained. That is what would have been done had the vessel been wrecked in a storm or been the victim of any obvious accident. If it shall be discovered that the disaster was not due to accident, the officers of the United States are no longer responsible, and it will then be necessary to determine on whom the responsibility rests. That may be a matter not only of joint investigation, but of investigation by an international tribunal. The initial inquiry is for the United States Government alone to make.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The speech of ex-Gov. CHAMBERLAIN in regard to the neglect of English at Yale was pertinent as well as timely. He might, however, have extended his view of the topic so as to have included other institutions. The truth is that systematic instruction in the use of the English language by men who are anything except tiresome grammarians is rare in our universities, and many preparatory schools, taking their cue from the larger institutions, confine their English course to elementary lessons in grammar and a little reading of standard authors. The art of speaking and writing the English language is not taught as carefully as it ought to be. The boys in most preparatory schools cannot enunciate English either in speeches or in ordinary conversation, and as they have no vocabulary they cannot express their most commonplace ideas without stammering and hesitation or a resort to slang. As for girls, they are still less carefully taught, and the pronunciation of the average girl at a fashionable boarding school is something fearful and wonderful. It does not seem quite sensible to neglect the study of a language, which is the richest and most flexible in the world, simply because it happens to be our own.

—It was very amusing to observe the actions and listen to the comments of people who bought the freak evening journals during the day immediately following the disaster to the warship Maine. Of course there was a sad side even to that spectacle, for it seemed pitiable that the antics of so-called newspapers should set a whole city laughing in the face of such a catastrophe. But there was no disguising the fact that people did laugh. No one except the poor little newsboys even for a single instant took the stories seriously. "Full account of the big war!" shouted one boy. "Get out! There's no war," said a man. "Yes, there is," said the boy, with big, earnest eyes, "between Spain and America." But the man laughed heartily and passed on. In a restaurant in upper Broadway, an assembly of people who were nearly all strangers to one another became friendly and generally talkative in their amusement at the freak journals. A newsboy entered—a very little fellow—and a dozen people bought papers of him. "Give me one of those yellow sheets," said one man, laughing. "Hello! The Whooper has found a hole in the Maine, and here's a picture of the hole, sent by telegraph." "The Whooper's found a hole, eh?" said another man. "Well, The Howler will find three holes." Then every one laughed, and began reading the big "scare heads" aloud and exchanging smiles of amusement over them. But one man, who would have had to go out and fight if there had really been a war, said, grimly: "I shouldn't be surprised if it turned out that the Maine was blown up by a correspondent of The Whooper. The fellow who edits that paper is unscrupulous enough to destroy an American warship in order to bring on the war which he has so long predicted." But the people still laughed, and the big American sense of humor kept the freaks from doing much harm.

PERSONAL.

—Lieut. SOBRAL of the Spanish Navy is undoubtedly an officer and a gentleman, but aboard a Spanish warship he cannot see straight. If he could he would not have made his utterly silly and untimely criticism on the discipline of United States naval vessels. According to Lieut. SOBRAL, that discipline is lax. Unfortunately for this gay and loquacious officer, there are some persons in this part of the world who have been aboard Spanish cruisers, and who have some very definite ideas as to the comparative discipline of those and the vessels of our own navy. It is generally conceded that where there is discipline there is a clean ship. Yet those who visited the Spanish cruiser Reina Regente when she was in this port at the time of the Columbian celebration now vow that for absolute filth nothing afloat, except a collier, could compare with her. Her decks had dirt half an inch thick upon them; her men slouched about like a lot of unemployed dock rats, and the general appearance of things aboard of her indicated a higher regard for slothful ease than for anything else in the world. Yet it is not possible to recall that at the time of her loss any American officer expressed the opinion that it was due to a lack of discipline among her crew. Yet, compared to any American cruiser in port at the Columbian celebration, the Reina Regenta was as a New York street under a Tammany administration to the same under a WARING.

—Senator MASON of Illinois is another of those gentlemen who are always bursting with uninformed talk. His eagerness to send a Congressional board of inquiry to examine into the causes of the disaster to the Maine must be somewhat amusing to those who know certain important facts which Senator MASON evidently does not know. The honorable Senator's Congressional commission would probably sit in solemn conclave in a hotel in Havana, where the Havana cigars are not imported, and listen to evidence from various persons, including divers, of whose trustworthiness, of course, these legislative dignitaries would have some infallible means of assuring themselves. Or perhaps they would go out in a rowboat and talk to the divers as they emerged from the briny depths with their impressions and salt water dripping from them. But it is hardly likely that the commission would contain a member who was a trained diver himself, and therefore competent to go down and get his own evidence. Yet it is not at all improbable that the naval board of inquiry may contain such a member, and perhaps more than one, for one of the things which a good many naval officers learn at that interesting naval station at Newport is the nature and uses of diving apparatus. They are given practical experience, and many an American naval officer has taken walks of considerable length on the bottom of Newport Harbor. Now Senator MASON will do well to leave this investigation in the hands of men who are better acquainted with water than he is.

—Another young American has been achieving much success in the musical world abroad. A writer in a London paper says: "On Saturday Miss LEONORA JACKSON, the young American violinist of whom I have already written in this journal, made a brilliant debut, and a brilliant success that was altogether deserved. The D minor concerto of Vieuxtemps is a work that demands exceptional power in the matter of sheer technique; Miss Jackson was nowise unequal to her task. She lacks, perhaps, physical strength; but her bowing is beautiful; she has restraint, above all intelligence, and she is an artist of the first rank. Wherefore I am not surprised at the eulogies bestowed upon her by the German critics."

FIFTH AVENUE TORN UP AGAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The asphalt pavement in Fifth Avenue between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets was completed scarcely three months ago, and to-day I see workmen for the second time digging it up with pick axes, and of course in a new place. The last excavation was caused by a leak in steam pipes, but I do not know the reason for the present upheaval. It is altogether impossible to patch the pavement after making holes in it so as to leave it as good as new, and the simple fact is that we are beginning to see the end of this boasted improvement before it is finished.

The absurdity of covering up the various systems of pipes which must be buried under our great thoroughfares without providing some way of gaining access to them is sufficiently clear to any chance passer-by, and it is a pity that the necessity of devising some system of subways did not enforce itself upon the minds of the authorities and their expert advisers before the great expense of paving Fifth Avenue was incurred. If the record between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets is kept up and extended to the rest of the avenue, it will not be long before a new pavement is needed.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.
New York, Feb. 19, 1898.

LINCOLN WAS BORN IN 1809.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Dr. Noah Brooks's admirable article on the final estimate of Abraham Lincoln he states that Lincoln was born eighty years ago. This should be ninety years, as he was born in 1809. The lines of the poet Cowper are applicable in Lincoln's case:

"My boast is not that I deduce my birth
From loins enthroned and rulers of the earth;
But higher far my proud intentions rise—
The son of parents passed into the skies."

His humble birth and unselfish life, "a life lived for others," accounts in large measure for the wonderful place he has secured in the hearts of the people of your Republic, as well as here among Canadians and among our kith and kin across the sea.

W. DRYSDALE.
Montreal, Feb. 13, 1898.

FONETIC SPELLING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am much embarrast by the new rule for spelling, and feel compeld to ask your advice. I am imprest by its utility; for so much time is gaind when the "e's" are suppresst and the "t's" are not crost.

My neighbor, who is Boston-reard, heard of it first and informd me; but I am still perplext in regard to its application. For instance: I askt a visitor how to spell the past participle of "caress," and my guest "guest it was spelt 'carest.'" If thou carest for me, please ret me right.

Well! we sat down to play, and I dealt. Boston past. New York made it "hearts," tho he had a poor hand. "Ah!" exclaimt he, "my cake's all do! I'm euchert!" And so he was. We finisht the game, and tost the cards into the fire. Boston fisht them out and yelt, "I'm blest if I do!" and curst awfully. We helpt him to bed, he all the time howling, "I'm blankety blank blankt," and more to the same effect. New York was scart, rusht out the room, and slamt the door behind him. I covert Boston and followt. As I opent the door, I listent, and he howlt, "Ishay 'it'sh shpelt 'c'resht.'" It was the worst spell for Boston I ever witnest.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you are not too much harast by correspondents, will you please correct the above spelling, that the rule referd to may be properly enforst. The important words might be mast, and so the space I take up will not be mist.

FONETIC.

NUGGETS.

Harmless Pride.

There is no particular harm in an American boasting of his family tree as long as there is nothing shady about it.—Philadelphia Times.

Same Everywhere.

A man who has just returned from the Klondike says that up in that region zero is nothing at all. It always was nothing everywhere.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Reflected Glory.

"Yes," said Miss Sniggins. "I had an uncle who was shut up in Paris at the time of the siege."

"Pouf!" replied Miss Nebley, "that's nothing. One of my cousins has been in the Klondike all this Winter."—Chicago News.

Pleasant Expressions Secured.

Miss Garlinghorn—I know I'll look like a fright with my hair done up this way.

Photographer—But think how much worse Miss Mardygrass would look with her hair in that style. * * * That will do, thanks. I think we have managed to catch your very best expression, madam.—Chicago Tribune.

A By-path.

"It grinds me," the minister admitted, "to have to refer to Senator Swipe's 'long and honorable career' in this funeral sermon. Everybody knows how bad was his record."

"Suppose," suggested his wife, "that you refer to his long career as an 'Honorable.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

AMERICANS OF ROYAL DESCENT.

Written for The New York Times.

By John Denison Champlin.

Some one has well said that interest in ancestry is always the result of progress in civilization. In the pioneer days of the country the men who hew out and lay the sills have little time to think of anything but the present. To them the past is practically a sealed book, and they leave the future to take care of itself. But when the pioneer work is done and the family has become established in the land and has leisure for cultivation and aesthetics, a desire naturally arises to investigate its origin and to prove that its ancestors were honest and honorable men and women. This desire is praiseworthy, and if the seeker after knowledge in this direction succeeds in proving his descent from a creditable line of ancestors, he is to be congratulated. I have no sympathy with those who decry genealogic investigation as an idle pursuit, or as a mere matter of family pride or of personal and vulgar pretension, for the character of one's ancestors is, or should be, to the individual of at least as much importance as the pedigree of his horse or his dog, and the attempt to establish his line of descent on a proper foundation is a natural impulse of every thoughtful and liberal-minded man. Nor is it unrepublican, as some have asserted. All men may be "created equal," as the Declaration of Independence asserts, but the equality has its limitations, and the man born of an honorable line is in general more likely to prove a good citizen than he who comes from the gutter. There may be exceptions to this, but they only go to prove the rule.

But, commendable as is the pursuit of ancestry, it may be carried to such an extreme as to make it ridiculous. We have been accustomed to laugh at the Welshman who deduced his descent from Adam through a long line of Ap-Adamses, but his claim was no more pretentious and absurd than is that of some of our society women who, if rumor does not belie them, are about to establish in this country an "order" founded on the asserted exclusive descent of its members from somebody who wore a crown. A newspaper lately published a list of some eighty names of women in New York City alone who trace their ancestry to royalty. It might with equal propriety have printed the entire social directory, for nothing is surer than that every man and woman in existence with any pretense to a respectable pedigree is the descendant of a crowned head. If all mankind shares with the Welshman the honor of a descent from Adam, so every person of decent English pedigree in this country, and in England and her colonies as well, and probably most of those of no pedigree at all, may claim the questionable honor of a descent from the Bastard of Normandy, for some of his lines, followed back to their legitimate or illegitimate end, must inevitably strike some of the royal lines. Prof. Freeman, the historian, demonstrated this years ago. It is a truism that one's ancestry increases with each generation by geometrical progression—that is, each person has two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, and so on, doubling with each generation, until in the tenth generation his ancestors amount to 1,024 persons, from each of whom the person in question is equally descended. As more than eight centuries have passed since the Conqueror landed in England, it is safe to assume the existence of twenty-five generations between him and any given person of the present day. There are more than that in the royal line of England, the Duke of York, son of the Prince of Wales, being the twenty-eighth in descent from William I., and his infant son the twenty-ninth. Now, by this same rule of geometrical progression, the ancestors of any person of the present day would amount, in the twenty-fifth generation, to 33,555,072 persons, or more than eight times the entire population of England at the time of the conquest. Allowing a very liberal discount for intermarriages among those of the same blood, this renders it more than probable that every person of English ancestry now living is descended, through one or another of the many millions of his forefathers, from every person in England at that period, and, consequently, from royalty itself. Some people may consider it a great honor to be able to trace one of these attenuated lines to some royal fountainhead, but there are probably thousands in this country who have made genealogical investigations in their family history who can do it. It is an interesting fact to them, but they make no attempt to blazon it to the world, for the experienced genealogist knows how little it is worth. The person of the present generation who boasts a descent from William the Conqueror has in his veins less than one-thirty-three-millionth part of his blood, a quantity unrecognizable by even a homeopathic high-dilutionist; and when the right to a similar boast is the common heritage of every one of the English-speaking race, the honor is spread out so thin that it becomes an exceedingly democratic kind of aristocracy, if not essentially vulgar.

Still more ridiculous is the making of the possession of a soupçon of this infinitesimally diluted blue blood, which has lost even the shadow of its cerulean tint in its trickle down the centuries, the foundation for a society—or "order," as these imitators of nobility choose to call it—built upon that as a sole qualification. Setting aside the question of the incongruity of an attempt to establish in a republic a connection with an institution which our ancestors shed their blood to repudiate, it would seem as if some nobler and more satisfactory basis might be found for our social aristocracy to build upon—one in which they might take more pride. Unfortunately, to the majority of weak humanity every crowned head wears a halo which is never dimmed, and many would prefer to own a descent from the most disreputable tenant of a throne to one from an honest yeoman who was the architect of his own fortune. I know of an American family who, to use the language of one of their own historians, long "fostered a fond delusion" that their ancestor was a natural son of Charles I., as if the glamour of royalty could atone for the stain of bastardy! It is this foolish pride, or, rather, vanity, that brings discredit on republicanism and makes Americans a laughing stock in Europe.

But there is still another and a more serious phase to this question. Although, as I have shown, everybody is of royal descent if we go far enough back, it is a difficult matter to prove it. This is not because there is no evidence—there is plenty of that—but because the evidence is seldom such as will bear investigation. Prof. Freeman, who had looked into this subject with the painstaking care which he always gave to historical investigation, says that few of the accepted pedigrees of the great families are trustworthy, that even the herald's visitations are inaccurate, and that the books of the peerages are a mass of fables. His exposure of the absurd falsity of a dozen or more of the lineages of well-known families published by Sir Bernard Burke, the Ulster King at Arms, is very interesting reading. He shows that there has always been in England two veins of genealogic sentiment—one seeking to trace up the pedigree to some one who came in with the Conqueror, the other to trace to some one who was there before the conquest. As fashion demanded the establishment of one or the other of these claims, resort was had to all manner of illicit procedures, and even deeds and other documents were forged to bolster up false pedigrees. The pedigree makers and pedigree publishers accepted these visionary genealogies without question.

"In the mind of the pedigree maker the family tree is a very venerable thing. In the mind of the historian it goes for nothing. Descents may be proved; but they must be proved by something very different from the family tree or the family legend. * * * There undoubtedly are people who can prove by real evidence that they are descended from companions of the Conqueror. But the family tree does not prove it; the family tradition does not prove it; the Battle Abbey Roll does not prove it. In genealogical books we sometimes see this last source of falsehood seriously referred to. But it is only the pedigree makers who will ever refer to it."

Prof. Freeman says further: "I turn over a peerage or other book of genealogy, and I find that when a peerage professes to be traced back to the times of which I know most in detail, it is all but invariably false. As a rule, it is not only false, but impossible." If this is true, if we cannot trust the pedigrees in Sir Bernard Burke and in other books of the peerage, how many of the descents from royalty which we see published, or of the connections with noble families which so many of our American genealogies boast, will bear the test of historic scrutiny? According to Prof. Freeman, the bluer the blood the greater the probability that the pedigree has been manufactured. Ought not this to be a solemn warning to those who proclaim their "royal" pedigrees in the newspapers, and announce their intention to build up an "order" on a foundation which may prove to be unstable as quicksand?

BEFORE THE FIRE.

Dar's er heap ob useful lessons
In de makin' ob dat fiah,
Ef yo'e got de sense ter larn em.
Hist dat foah-stick leetle hiah—
Mighty crooked bit ob timbah;
Sot dem chunks up all ertop,
Cos ef undahneaf yo leab dem
Dey'll be shore de draf'ter stop.

Cross dem small sticks in de middle;
'Peahs like dey is pow'rful green;
Pile de chips up slow 'n kereful;
Frust dat kin'lin' in bertween.
Now den, go ter sistah Tirzah—
She am libin' nigh ter han';
Ast hur, "Please, ma'am, be so frien'ly
Es ter leab us hab er bran'."

Dat's de ticket! hit's erlight now.
See dat sassy leetle flame
'Roun' erbout dem sober big logs
Dancin' 'thout er mite ob shame!
Now ernuddah has ter jine in.
Hear dem roarin' at de fun,
Den rush larfin' up de chimbly,
Like dey 'spishuned what dey'd done.

Lawz, what funny fancies ha'nt yo
Whilst yo watch dem burnin' sticks.
Mighty like de cur'us people
In dis cranky wurl dat mix!
Some, fur shore, am sturdy back-logs,
Hearts ob hick'ry, pure 'n clean,
Wid er heap ob rotten timbahs
Jes fur fillin' in bertween.

Oddah's favors fat pine kin'lin',
Makin' sich er splutt'rin' dash,
'Peahs day's gwine ter light creation;
But dey dies out in er flash.
Don't yo 'spise dem crooked foah-sticks,
Lack ob beauty's no disgrace,
'N dey dusr dere juty bravely,
Keepin' all de pile in place.

Shore de good Lawd knows him bisnis;
Still, hit partly 'peahs ter me
Dar's moah no 'count chunks 'n sich trash
Dan dere's eny call ter be!
Whilst de debbil's allus watchin'
Fur ter play dem low-down tricks,
An' he hain't no ways perticklar
'Bout de choosin' ob him sticks.

Is yo scairt he's gwine ter cotch yo;
Ef yo onlies keep yore place,
God don't nebbah break him contrac',
He'll not leab yo fall frum grace,
Fur dem arms dis pile upholdin',
Strong wid lub dervine, am true,
Whilst yo stays yore trus' erpon dem
Hab no feah dey'll let yo frew.

Whar His han' in wisdom sot ya,
Dar yo do yore lebbel bes',
Warmin' up de folks eroun' ya,
Takin' chances wid de res'.
Orn'ry, no 'count timbah plenty
Cluttahs up dis wurl fur shore,
But ob men whar duz dere juty
Dar am allus room fur more!

Mrs. O. B. MERRILL.
Tuscumbia, Ala.

ALL ENGLAND AROUSED

French Aggressions in the Niger Valley Excite the Whole Nation.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN INSISTS THEY MUST STOP.

Revolution Seems Again Imminent in Paris as a Result of the Army Domination.

Dreyfus Trial Has Become an Infamy —Liberals Gaining Rapidly in English Politics.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—When the English papers of this week's end get across the Atlantic you will be struck with the fact that they treat the Maine tragedy with as much emotion as if it was the pride of the British Navy that had been destroyed. I have been looking over the accounts of the Victoria disaster in 1893, and really, save for the personal details of the officers and crew there is no difference as to space occupied or the feeling displayed. This is true of popular interest as well as of the press. People talk of Capt. Sigsbee's fine behavior as they did of Tryon's, and with innate pride in belonging to his race. It is in such moments of supreme emotion that one can realize what pernicious nonsense the fools of both countries talk in the idle times about our disliking each other. Special correspondents at New York and Washington have, without exception, given the English a dignified and worthy impression of American behavior under the terrible blow. What hints of panic and frenzy have come have been sent by the minor news agencies, and promptly discredited. By consensus of opinion here, as it would be absurd to dogmatize at this distance on the solution of the mystery, people suspend judgment automatically, but nobody here would be surprised if scoundrelism was found at the bottom of the calamity. Englishmen take as low a view of the Spanish character as it is possible to hold. They wonder always why we have not driven them from Cuba long ago.

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African Troubles Threatening.

The danger of a rupture between England and France over the question of the West African boundaries grows more real in the minds of the serious politicians here and in Paris each week. No matter what other subject you start to discuss with a member of Parliament who is concerned in and informed upon our foreign relations, he is now sure to end with the statement that the greatest menace to peace is in the Niger Valley. Since I was assured four months ago by one who knew all that was going on on the inside at that time, that the whole dispute would be amicably settled by the diplomatic commission then about to meet in Paris, the matter has gone steadily from bad to worse. This commission still holds intermittent sessions, but no progress has been made at them, and one expects from day to day to hear that they have been abandoned.

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England's Territorial Claim.

England's position is that she made a treaty with France in 1890 by which the frontier between Lagos and Dahomey was clearly defined, northward to the fourteenth parallel, and thence eastward to Lake Chad. This treaty not only speaks for itself, but the Temps of Aug. 13, 1890, published a map obtained from the French Foreign Office showing this boundary. In plain defiance of this, numerous French parties have been crossing this line for years, some of them pushing in for hundreds of miles, establishing French posts, and concluding treaties with native chiefs. England insists as preliminary to the negotiations, that these invaders come out and that the boundaries of 1890, as far as made, be respected. Hanotaux, who is coerced by the so-called Colonial Party in the Chamber and the press, dares not consent to this, but talks vaguely of the rights of effective occupation superseding treaty rights. Thus the matter stands, but as the English are forming new native regiments and sending troops into Northern Lagos all the while, it is impossible for it to stand there much longer. In truth there is a constant apprehension now that every newsrunner who gets to the coast, may bring tidings of an armed collision which will set France and England at once by the ears.

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Chamberlain's Strong Position.

Indeed, we have already experienced a lively foretaste of what the effect of this news of an encounter will be like when it comes. The telegrams recited to an anxious House of Commons early this morning by the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, are hardly more exciting in themselves than many others have been in the past year. They come, however, at a moment when the public temper is under exceptional strain and tension, and the result is seen in the fall of consols and disarrangement of the markets. I find among politicians of importance a disposition to think the situation serious.

The chief point to bear in mind is that this is in Chamberlain's own Colonial Department. He wants war, as it would be good for Birmingham and for him. He will say to the Cabinet: "This affects me directly; retreats on other questions have been the affair of other Ministers, but if there is a retreat here, then I will resign." If he left the Cabinet on this ground, openly expressed, the Ministry would not last twenty-four hours. Hence it is to be assumed that England will stand firm. Similarly, it is apparent, at this impossible moment, for the French Ministry to appear to concede anything under the stress of foreign threats.

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Army Has Made Zola Trial an Infamy.

The most sinister feature of the whole outlook, of course, is the convulsion of crazy hysterics into which the French public is being lashed by the Dreyfus business. My guess of a fortnight ago, that the military clique would suppress trial by jury, if necessary to thus squelch Zola, has been curiously fulfilled. The Judge himself was prepared to do everything in his power to prevent the truth from getting a chance, but his most earnest and sweeping efforts failed to prevent M. Labori from making one grave hole after another in the military structure of lies and perjuries. The Generals therefore have taken the matter out of his hands, and are monopolizing the witness box, telling the most grotesque cock-and-bull stories to the jury, while refusing to be cross-examined, and filling the courtroom with officers in uniform, who howl M. Labori down when he essays to speak. The trial, which was intended to be a farce from the outset, has become now an infamy.

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Revolution Imminent in Paris.

Outside the courtroom the organized slum mob will now permit nothing to be acclaimed but the army. If you cry "Vive la République!" you get hustled and beaten. The significance of this need hardly be insisted on. The Generals have got the Parliament, the courts, and the whole civil administration under their spurred heels. They have a frantic populace at their back, side by side with the army, and can do what they like with France. The only gleam of reassurance lies in the fact that they are such unfit fools themselves that they may bungle their revolution, as they have done everything else heretofore.

Sunday has been a breathing spell for mobs and police alike by a sort of common consent heretofore, but for to-morrow Rochefort advertises his public progress to prison to serve his five days' sentence, and there is no doubt he will draw out immense crowds. The main point is, however, that Gen. Boisdeffre has appeared in full uniform in a civil court and warned the jury what it is expected to do. This is revolution in itself, and the possible violence of the street crowds becomes now a secondary matter.

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Menelek Is England's Friend After All

Not a word has been heard for a long time now of the celebrated Marchand expedition which was to grab the whole of the Upper Nile for France, and the slaughter of which was both reported and denied months ago. Upon this phase of the Anglo-French tension, however, public feeling here is enormously reassured by the details of the English treaty with Menelek. A still happier effect is produced by a book by the Queen's grandnephew, the young Count Gleichen, who accompanied Rennell Rodd's mission to Abyssinia, and which gives an admirable account of the affair. It appears by this that, contrary to all previous impressions, Menelek was specially courteous to the English envoys, and paid them such honors as no other mission ever received. Accordingly, the English have now a high opinion of Menelek, and regard as moonshine all the stories with which the French comfort themselves of his intentions to make mischief for the British in the Soudan. It is also felt to clear the atmosphere a good deal that the German semi-official papers should be saying so distinctly for the past few days that Germany continues, as it has always done, to support the British policy on the Nile. I put these Anglo-French subjects in the forefront of this dispatch for the reason that they are most likely to be soon thrust, by events, into special prominence.

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Spring Fever in the Levant.

A vast deal continues to be printed, it is true, about the complications in the Balkans, of new atrocities in Bulgaria, of civil war in Albania, of abnormal Russian preparations on the Black Sea and the Armenian frontier, &c., and standing headlines about the Governorship of Crete still make their daily appearance. But nobody is much the wiser for it all. The other powers defer to Russia, and it is impossible to guess what Russia will do twenty-four hours ahead. That it is to be a perturbed Spring in the Levant is likely enough, for all the minor ruffians who have something to gain by disorder there are already astir. It is said, with great circumstantiality, for instance, that Ferdinand has the Bulgarian Army of 150,000 men so that he can, in three weeks after an order to mobilize is issued, be on the march toward Constantinople, and that all plans are matured for a simultaneous uprising in Macedonia, which will divide the Turkish forces. Something like this is doubtless true, but I seem to have heard it before. The fact is that no Bulgarian will march, and no Macedonian will rise unless Russia gives the word. No vital interest attaches to anything but the question if Russia intends to give that word, and about this my readers know just as much as the Chancelleries of Europe know. In the eternal pulling and hauling of Court, diplomatic, Ministerial, and army interests in Russia anything may happen.

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Opening of the Bosporus.

There is one special thing that Englishmen are watching for—as a terrier watches a hole in the ground—that is, Russia's negotiation with the Sultan to procure the passage of her ironclads through the Bosporus to go to the China station. This bottling up of the Russian Black Sea fleet has been for so long an article of faith in the English policy that the new generation of critics is disposed to attack it merely on account of its age. They argue that it is to England's advantage in case of war to have the Russian fleet come out into the Mediterranean where it can be destroyed, as it could easily be. Now, with English control of the Suez Canal and the Nile, all reasons for making a fuss about the inviolability of the Bosporus have disappeared, since the Russian troopships, with thousands of soldiers for Vladivostock, continually pass through it, and gunboats only need to give two days' notification. Despite all this the English would be greatly affected, sentimentally at all events, if Russia got this concession from the Turk. Nobody, however, ventures to the length of assuming that Lord Salisbury would resist such an attempt beyond the stage of words.

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Tories in the Sulks.

There is nothing, indeed, that popular opinion feels certain that Lord Salisbury would resist to the point of blows. A week's contemplation of the long catalogue of failures, submission, and bad diplomatic debts with which he has met the Parliament, has measurably increased the depression of his followers. They accepted the tremendous defeat in Pembrokeshire, where the Radical majority was trebled, with silent headshakings, which plainly said "We feared as much," and they dolefully expect to be whipped out of their boots at the London County Council elections a fortnight hence. This looks very probable indeed, to judge by surface indications. But there are a lot of cross-currents underneath, some of them legacies of the mismanaged engineers' strike, which render a prediction difficult. There is no doubt, however, I am told, that the Cricklade bye-election will be a Radical gain, and that if London, on top of that, goes Radical, the Tories' cup of self-disgust will be filled to overflowing. There are things that will be said about Lord Salisbury in that event in his own camp that he will find it difficult to hear. Rumors of his impending retirement are again rife, this time with the whisper that Lord Cromer may succeed him at the Foreign Office.

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Change in Indian Policy Foreshadowed.

As was predicted in these dispatches the great field debate on India in the House of Commons altered nothing. Of it all, what is best worth recalling is that Mr. Curzon made a much better speech than anybody had supposed he could make. It was not only by far his highest achievement, but exerted a direct and powerful effect in getting the Government out of its hole, and preventing a mutiny in the Ministerial ranks. The upshot of the debate appears to be that the Cabinet will be much more chary in the future in accepting the guidance of the Indian military crowd, and return to the earlier and wiser method of establishing along the frontier picked and trained officers with a talent for diplomacy and languages, whose sole business it will be to maintain cordial relations with the independent tribes.

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Everlasting Irish Squabbles.

Regarded from almost any point of view, it was a piece of grossly bad tactics to force the Catholic University debate on the address. It was perfectly well known that the Balfour brothers were committed to the idea of such a university, and will loyally do their best to carry the scheme through. It was equally obvious that the amendment to the address which they would have to oppose could only exhibit them in the light of leaders who voted against their own personal sympathies because they had failed to induce their colleagues and followers to share those sympathies. Worse still, it offered an irresistible temptation to a number of nonconformist Radicals, still smarting over last week's Irish repudiation of the Liberal alliance, to at once take some revenge and play to a gallery of bigots in their own constituencies. The question of a Catholic-Irish university is delicate and difficult enough in all conscience, without heaping all these new and gratuitous obstacles in its path. Why then was it done? Simply because in the chaos of Irish politics every faction leader seizes whatever he can reach to prevent his rivals from getting it and Dillon snatched up the university question, rushed forward with it at a cruelly inopportune moment, merely to put Redmond and Healy at a disadvantage. I daresay they would have done the same by him if the opportunity offered. "Ninety-eight" seems to have got into all their heads, for the time being at least, and they are playing all their game wildly. Naturally William O'Brien, who has been relegated to the background of late, would come foaming and prancing to the front at such a period of electrical disturbance. Anti-Irish papers reported his fool speech at St. James's Hall at sagacious length, taking special pains to emphasize his talk about Michael Davitt at Washington, being as formidable as Wolfe Tone was at Paris. If this means anything it means that Davitt can bring the American warships on a hostile errand into the Irish harbors. We all understand about Michael and Washington, but not all Englishmen do.

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Gladstone's Improved Health.

Gladstone's friends are warmly congratulating one another on the relief his appearance brings. There have been such persistent and pessimistic reports from Cannes that it is a welcome surprise to see him looking so well and bright. He is certainly stronger than when he went away, and the improvement in his aged wife is even more marked.

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Leo's Twentieth Anniversary.

In February, 1878, nothing in the world could have seemed more unlikely than that the new Pope, Leo XIII., would be reigning in 1898. Yet to-morrow his twenty years' reign is completed, and by all accounts he is going on as strong as ever. Throughout the Winter he has beeen unusually free from illnesses, and the English pilgrims who were in Rome a fortnight ago tell me that there is no perceptible alteration in him from ten years ago. One perpetual apprehension his doctors have is that he may die of syncope in his sleep, for his heart action in slumber is extremely erratic. Otherwise there is no reason why he should not live to be a hundred.

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Alexander's Benedick Slated.

George Alexander's ornate and costly production of "Much Ado About Nothing" at the St. James's Theatre brought out that full expression of intellectual contempt for the critics which they have long been storing up against this popinjay of an actor and manager. His ignorant, fatuous clowning of Benedick is the last note of incompetency and offense since actors and managers were invented. The London press has never before spoken with such frank condemnation as he and his ridiculous travesty now get.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

PLAGUE HOSPITAL BURNS DOWN.

Three Patients Die and Ninety-six Are Saved in Bombay.

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.—A plague hospital here was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Twelve European and eighty-four native patients were saved. Three patients died from shock.

Two more of the European nurses have been plague stricken.

The Imperial Institute Threatened.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The future of the Imperial Institute is threatened by the action of the Colony of Victoria, which has announced the withdrawal of its grant for the maintenance of the institute, claiming it is useless to the colony. This will probably be followed by other Australian colonies taking similar action.

Schleswig-Holstein's Jubilee.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The jubilee of the rising of Schleswig-Holstein against Denmark will be celebrated on March 23-25. The main festivities will be at Schleswig-Holstein and at Kiel. All the schools will be closed.

SCENES AT THE ZOLA TRIAL

Personal Characteristics of Some of the Principal Figures in the Famous Case.

ESTERHAZY LOOKS A WRECK

A Queer Trio of Judges Who Cannot Control the Crowds in the Courtroom—Some Celebrities Who Attended the Sensational Hearings.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—We are now in the thick of the Zola trial; and though this letter will probably not have reached you before the result is known I may be permitted to express the belief, based on my two days' hearing of the case in court, that Zola will be acquitted. The Government has acted with great lack of discretion. The first day's trial was entirely given up to discussing whether certain witnesses, chiefly military, should or should not be compelled to give evidence, and it was obvious that the Government was disposed to seize every opportunity for reducing the evidence to the narrowest possible limits. Of course, it is an old French tradition that the army must be mute. Its duty is to obey; to mix itself up in no way with party questions or politics. And in the performance of this duty the officers cited by Zola have refused to appear—or at least most of them have. Their superiors have given them permission to act in this way. But an inevitable impression is produced upon the jury that the case is not being fairly tried, and that if the Minister of War went out of his way to attack M. Zola and force a prosecution upon him, he ought at least to allow him to bring forward the evidence which is necessary to his defense.

Scene in the Courtroom.

I have never seen so crowded a court as that in which the trial of M. Zola is taking place. I have witnessed most of the causes célèbres tried in Paris during the past ten years, but the crush and the heat which I experienced yesterday and to-day in the gloomy oblong hall where Assize cases are tried in Paris exceeded anything of the sort that I have known before.

Perhaps it is owing to the very varied issues that are concerned in this trial that the President of the court found it impossible to keep anything like order. The public—and only a very few were admitted without tickets—were squeezed together like herrings in a barrel. The heat was suffocating, and every half hour or so fainting women were carried outside. During the first day of the hearing the public behaved itself fairly well, and made little comment. It was impressed, perhaps, by the Judge's declaration when the case began that the slightest demonstration would be followed by the immediate clearing of the court. The second day, however, it flung off all reserve, and applauded uproariously at every passage of the evidence that met with its approval, laughed at the Judge, hissed unpopular witnesses, and more particularly laughed at the various witnesses, and there were many of them, who pretended to be ill and failed to answer to their names.

Zola's Personal Appearance.

The whole scene was profoundly disgraceful. Within the court itself the public sentiment seemed to be favorable on the whole to Zola. Outside a dangerous and menacing mob had collected, whose ceaseless shout was, "Down with Zola!" and when Zola left the court to-day he was at one moment surrounded by ruffians, who, but for the intervention of the Municipal Guard, would have done him personal violence. He looked pale and haggard. His nervous temperament cannot properly withstand such emotional scenes. However, he followed the various developments of the case with the most intelligent interest, and the remarks that he made from time to time to the Judge were thoroughly to the point. To me he seemed, in the ghastly light of the Assize Court, to have aged during the past few days. His beard is whiter and a little longer than usual. He wore his usual nose-nippers, and was dressed in a dark gray overcoat, with a tall silk hat. On his hands were dogskin gloves of a blood-red color. Mme. Zola occupied a seat in front of the witnesses' benches, close to the jury-box. She wept frequently, and when Mme. Dreyfus, dressed in deepest black, came in, she kissed her effusively.

Some Celebrities Present.

There were not so many celebrities in court as one might have expected. There was Scheurer-Kestner, with his hatchet-shaped, ivory-colored features, a quiet smile upon his face, and, to the astonishment of most of us, who had seen him in the Senate, where he cut rather a pitiable figure, his evidence was admirably delivered, and occasioned loud applause in court.

Rochefort, of course, was present, surrounded by friends. He sat close to the jury, and his witty comments on the progress of the case were clearly audible to them, and may well influence their decision.

Then there was "Gyp," (Comtesse de Martel,) who had some difficulty in getting in until the courteous Commandant of the Palace recognized who she was.

Octave Mirbeau, the author of the last piece in which Sarah Bernhardt has made a success, stood at the back of the witnesses' benches, with his young wife. Both applauded vigorously when Maître Labori, Zola's advocate, sneered at the law as at present administered. M. Octave Mirbeau likes to coquet with anarchy.

Georges Thiébaud, who, after acting as counsellor to Prince Jerome Napoleon, has become an Anti-Semite, was much pointed out. Charpentier, Zola's publisher, was present. There was a sprinkling of wives of military attachés. I caught sight of Anatole France, but he did not remain long in court. What is known as "Tout Paris," both social and literary, refrained from being present. This, however, did not prevent the crush from being simply terrific.

Zola's Counsel and the Judges.

Maître Labori, Zola's lawyer, is a very loud-mouthed personage. He rants and raves, and his violence will, I fear, produce a bad effect upon the jury. He is a blonde, with a pointed, fair beard and a bulldog nose.

The Judges are persons with whom the Parisian public is absolutely unfamiliar. In England an Assize Court Judge is always a popular figure—popular, that is, in the sense of being well known. In France this is not so, and when a great cause célèbre is to be tried, the Government seems to take a pleasure in unearthing some old conseiller de la cour, who has never been heard of before, to direct the proceedings. Judge Delegorgue is an elderly man, with a wide, drab face, thinly fringed with white whiskers. He has not the strength of voice or character to keep order in court. His colleague on the left is an old, very old, Judge, whom I do not recollect to have ever seen—a bundle of white hair, huddled up in a red robe; the third Judge presents a curious contrast to these two; he is young, brown of feature, and vigorous of voice.

The Prosecutor General.

The Procureur Général, who is prosecuting M. Zola on behalf of the Government is M. Van Cassel. He comes of an old Protestant family, and is credited with an honest sense of fair play, even toward the prisoners that he is obliged to accuse. Rochefort said in court to-day that Van Cassel was profoundly sympathetic toward Dreyfus. This is quite possible, for, as a prominent Protestant, he must be on terms of acquaintanceship with M. Scheurer-Kestner, who is the acknowledged chief of Protestantism in France. In any case, Van Cassel's attitude is correct. He looks imposing in red ermined robes. He has enormous hands, with long, knotty fingers, and Lombroso, no doubt, would say that they were those of a professional strangler. Perhaps if he could strangle Maître Labori's conclusions with them he would be happy.

Major Esterhazy a Wreck.

To-morrow we shall hear Major Esterhazy. So much has been said about Major Esterhazy which is untrue, that at least a truthful personal description of him might be of interest. He is neither tall, nor bent, nor gaunt, nor does he look the typical swashbuckler to which he has so often been compared. He is a little, old man, sad-faced, and broken-down, badly dressed in thin, soiled clothes, with a wide waistcoat (when I saw him last) which was by no means fresh, and a battered silk hat, painfully overironed.

"What has Zola got against me?" he asked pathetically. "Why can't he leave a poor, broken-down man like me alone?"

Certainly if Esterhazy has sold secrets to foreign governments (a charge upon which he has been formally acquitted) there is nothing in his dress and appearance to suggest it.

ROWLAND STRONG.

THE OPERA BALL AT BERLIN.

Large Contingent of Americans at the Brilliant Function.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The Opera Subscription Ball on Wednesday was the most brilliant of Berlin's society functions. It was attended by the whole Court and Diplomatic Corps, and there was an unusually large American contingent present. One of the richest costumes was that of Mrs. White, the wife of the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White. It was of straw yellow brocade, with diamonds and pearls.

The other Americans present included Mmes. Allen, Wiborg, and Dickson of Cincinnati, and Mr. Goldschmidt and wife. Mrs. Sabin's party of eight exceptionally pretty American girls attracted the attention of the Emperor, who sent an officer to ascertain their names. Among the Americans married to Germans, who were at the ball were Princess Lynar and Countesses Waldersee and Oriola.

They received particular attention from the Emperor, who spent an hour in the diplomatists' box and carried on an animated conversation, especially with Mr. White and the British Ambassador, Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles.

BERLIN UNDERGROUND ROAD.

To be Constructed by the City at a Cost of 100,000,000 Marks.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—It has been decided to construct an underground railroad in Berlin, and the city assumes control of the construction.

The funds necessary, 100,000,000 marks, will be raised by a loan.

GERMAN POLICE CHANGES.

Force to be Reorganized as the Result of Recent Outrages.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—A conference of the Chiefs of Police of the large Prussian towns has been called for the coming week in Berlin, with the view of a reorganization of the whole police.

Police outrages have been so frequent of late that the Emperor desired the meeting to be called in order to consider the matter, and to report to Baron von Windheim, who, at his Majesty's request, made an exhaustive investigation of the police organizations of the European capitals last Summer.

Germany Now Bars Russian Hogs.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Diplomatic notes are passing between Berlin and St. Petersburg, the latter complaining of the new and most severe regulations of the Minister of Agriculture, Baron von Hammerstein-Luxten, in regard to the importation of Russian hogs, and a reprisal is threatened.

LONDON'S POOR FIRE METHODS.

Again Illustrated at the Blaze in the Lyceum Scenery Storeroom.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The fire in the storeroom of the scenery of the Lyceum Theatre, in the archway under the London, Chatham and Dover Railroad, near the Ludgate Hill Station, by which £20,000 ($100,000) of Sir Henry Irving's scenery, &c., was destroyed, was another illustration of the primitive fire methods of London.

The storehouse was within half a mile of the Fire Brigade Headquarters, yet the firemen found the water supply inadequate, and had to rouse the "turncocks" from their beds in order to get them to turn out the proper supply of water.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

Prince of Wales Working Hard to Make the British Section a Success.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Prince of Wales, as President of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exposition of 1900, is devoting himself to his task with the greatest energy. He presided at a meeting of the full commission at Marlborough House on Thursday, and made a speech showing a comprehensive grasp of the subject.

The Prince announced that he had secured allotments of space in all the eighteen groups into which the exhibition had been divided, and he added that he hoped to get the Treasury to largely augment the grant. His Royal Highness named the committees and announced that he would personally preside over the Executive and Finance Committees.

THE BRITISH DEFENSE.

Debate on the Queen's Speech Closed—Work for the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne has finally been closed, and when the House meets again on Monday it will be to learn the provisions of the great measure of the session, the Irish Local Government bill. The real business of the sessions will then begin.

The public is impatient that something practical should be accomplished to reform and strengthen the army and to provide additions for the navy, as it is satisfied that the weakness of the army tends seriously to handicap Great Britain's negotiations abroad. The army estimates for the current year, issued this morning, total up £20,818,817, ($104,094,085,) and ought to satisfy the demands for increased expenditure.

ATROCITIES IN MACEDONIA.

Unheard-of Tortures Perpetrated on the Bulgarians by Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15 (Delayed in Transmission.)—The note of the Bulgarian Agent to the Turkish Government, protesting against the treatment which Bulgarians have been subjected to in Macedonia, reveals a state of affairs similar to that which existed in Armenia. It says that village after village has been surrounded by the Turkish Army, that wholesale arrests have been made, and that the prisoners have been subjected to unheard-of tortures. The note further gives a list of the villages and the names of the victims to whom torture has been applied. Schoolmasters, it appears, have been the special objects of vengeance. The following tortures are recited in the official document, and in each case the name of the victim is given:

Hot irons thrust into mouths, legs broken, splinters driven under the nails, naked feet placed on hot stoves, hung by the feet for fifteen hours, tied to horses' tails, beaten to death, hung by the foot over fire.

A priest of the village of Zernovizi was hung by the feet for three hours and then by the arms for fourteen hours. A wet cord was bound tightly around his head.

All the prisoners at Kumanova were beaten until their flesh flew off in strips.

London Laughs at Order of the Crown

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Order of the Crown, started in New York, is discussed with great glee by The Daily Chronicle, The Daily Mail, and other newspapers, Vanity Fair declaring that it is "quite in the nature of things that such an order should be born in New York," adding: "It is always the republican, the man of democratic, if not of socialistic, tendencies, who has the keenest appreciation of the advantages which aristocracy possesses."

FOREIGN PERSONAL NOTES.

Prince Henry XXVI. of Reuss, whose crazy escapades led him to be confined in an asylum, has been released.

Councillor of Legation Speck von Sternburg has been appointed First Secretary of the German Embassy at Washington.

A confirmation of Queen Victoria's excellent state of health is found in the official announcement that it is her intention to personally receive the presentees at the first Drawing Room of the season, on Feb. 26, Saturday next.

Vice Admiral Makarow left St. Petersburg yesterday for England, on his way to America, where he proposes to pass some time on board ice-breaking boats, in order to gather in the latest American "wrinkles" for use in the Czar's frozen harbors.

The memorial to Lewis Carroll, the Rev. Charles Dodgson, is to take the form of a cot hospital for sick children, to be called the Alice in Wonderland Cot. A strong committee has been formed to forward the idea, and it is meeting with an enthusiastic response.

WHAT BERLIN TALKS ABOUT

Royalty in Germany Not So Popular as It Was Only a Few Years Ago.

THE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM

Why the Income Tax System of Prussia Is Not Popular—Tendency of Rome to Republicanism Meets with Disapproval in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—Notwithstanding the ultra-official nature of the various fêtes, banquets, and patriotic meetings which took place on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday, it would be childish, even for the most Chauvinistic Germans to pretend that the imperial birthday is looked upon by the people at large as a day of national rejoicing, as was the case under the reign of Kaiser William I. The Imperial Government is, of course, fully aware that the celebration of the Emperor's birthday is a powerful factor, capable of exerting great influence over the masses, and the fête is surrounded with all the more pomp and ceremony, now that the Socialists are waging such a merciless strife against the monarchical idea. But, on the other hand, it can escape no one that the constant efforts of the Government do not attain the desired result. To be convinced of this it is but necessary to look backward some ten or fifteen years. The anniversary of William I.'s birth was, at that time, a really popular event; the masses of the people took part in it spontaneously, without reserve, and no official pressure was necessary. To-day these same masses do, it is true, assist at the military parades and the fireworks celebrations in the evening. The various societies of military veterans may even at times give the illusion of an all-around popular rejoicing, but the enthusiasm of former days has disappeared. The conception of a greater, more powerful, and United Germany still maintains a certain amount of prestige over the masses, but behind this one instinctively feels the penetrating influence of the Socialists, the class strifes which become more and more threatening, and the gradual but certain breaking up of existing institutions. Class hatreds in Germany far surpass those of any other European country. The haughty bearing of the aristocracy and the upper bourgeoisie daily widens the breach between the classes and the masses. The practically absolute monarchy of the Hohenzollerns will stand just so long as the military despotism by which it is governed stands, and not a minute longer. So long as the army remained free from the microbe of Socialism then the Hohenzollern eagle could bid defiance to the German people; but that day has gone forever. Slowly but surely Socialism is gaining ground in the army. A few years since it was only among the common soldiers that revolutionary doctrines had spread; to-day it is among the non-commissioned officers that the philosophy of Karl Marx and of Lassalle is daily getting new adepts; to-morrow it will be in the ranks of the officers themselves.

Punishment for Lese Majeste.

The sentence of two months' imprisonment in a fortress, just passed on the responsible editor of the Kladderadatsch, has once more called public attention to the numerous cases of lèse majesté in Germany of late. The greater number of sentences passed are even more severe than the sentence of the Kladderadatsch editor. Formerly, under the reign of William I., cases of lèse majesté were, relatively speaking, a rare occurrence. They have now increased in proportion to the increase of imperial speechmaking. William II. intervenes very frequently in political questions—as a rule in an entirely personal manner. Public opinion naturally takes hold of these imperial utterances, comments on and criticises them. This is what the German Government is constantly endeavoring to prevent. Hence the explanation of the greater proportion of lèse majesté cases. In the Kladderadatsch affair the court laid down the principle that every criticism which has a tendency to lessen the prestige of the sovereign must be considered as lèse majesté. The independent press protests energetically against such a definition, the danger of which is only too apparent.

How the Income Tax Works.

Herr Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, promised some time ago that his fiscal reform would materially increase the revenue derived from the income tax. Miquel has kept his word, for the last fiscal year shows an increase of 8,000,000 marks over 1896 from the income tax revenue. It is somewhat interesting to examine the methods used by the Department of the Treasury to obtain this result. According to the terms of the law all taxpayers with an income of 3,000 marks and above must make a detailed statement every year concerning the different sources of their income. This declaration must be made under oath; notwithstanding which, out of a total of 524,668 declarations made in 1897, no less than 140,763 were contested by the assessors of taxes, and in this manner 5,500,000 marks more were screwed out of the Prussian taxpayers.

From what takes place in Prussia it will, therefore, be seen that the opponents of the income tax, in those countries where the system has not been introduced, have good cause to fear the inquisitorial powers which it confers on the employes of the Treasury Department. In the kingdom of Prussia, 33 per cent. of the declarations made were deemed insufficient. In the eastern portion of the kingdom, in the old Prussia provinces, the Treasury officials are all powerful, owing to the subserviency of the people, and it is only necessary for them to say to the taxpayer: "Your income is more than your sworn statement," for the taxpayer in question to comply with the demands of the representative of the law. In return for this diligence on their part, Miquel's agents are rewarded by a rise in the service. So it is easy to see what abuses must inevitably take place with such a system. Thus in the district of Oppeln more than 43 per cent. of the sworn statements were contested; at Gumbinnen 47 per cent., and at Berlin, 30 per cent. In all, 869 persons were arrested and tried for making false statements of their incomes, but what is significant is that of this number all except 27 were acquitted on paying a heavy fine. It is in this manner that Herr Miquel increases his yearly budget, and is able to state in Parliament that the public wealth of the kingdom is constantly increasing, since in the Prussian cities alone the figure of the incomes taxed rose from 3,873 million marks in 1893 to 4,410 million marks in 1897.

African Colonies a Failure.

Notwithstanding the voluminous reports recently distributed to the members of the Reichstag for the purpose of concealing the real condition of affairs in the German colonies of Africa, the public is fully aware that the results attained are in reality most meagre. The East African colonies cost, on an average, 5,000,000 marks a year to the Imperial Government; which means that a sum of 30,000,000 marks has already been spent for the colony alone. The official report does, it is true, promise a decrease in expenses for the coming fiscal year, but as this expected decrease is based on the very problematic revenue to be derived from a tax on the natives, no one is deceived in the matter; and the colonial policy of the Government is certainly not in a way of becoming more popular. The protective tariff in the colony is also to be raised, but the new duties thus levied will simply enable the colonial soldiers and civil service officials to live in a more luxurious manner. In fact, to sum the matter up in a few words, the new colonial policy of Germany has proved a gigantic failure. This is all the more strange, as everywhere abroad, in America, in China, Japan, and British South Africa, Germans are to be found, giving proofs of a most praiseworthy spirit of commercial enterprise. On the other hand, German merchants and manufacturers alike carefully avoid doing business in their colonies, for they are fully aware that between the brutality of the military authorities and the routine of the Civil Service Administration, there is absolutely no opportunity for a go-ahead business man to succeed. This explains why in the whole of the extensive colony of East Africa there are but 978 Germans. From this number must be deducted 342 military men and functionaries, and 261 missionaries, so that there remain but a hundred agricultural and merchant colonists. The much-talked of Usambara Railway progresses at a snail's pace, workingmen and engineers alike being decimated by malaria. Much was said some time ago about the discovery of gold mines in the colony, but the official report on the subject says that researches continue to be made, but that so far no gold has been discovered.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE DAGNAN-BOUVERET PICTURE.—Le Lamps of Paris denies the stories published in the American and London press concerning the alleged sale of Dagnan-Bouveret's painting "Le Christ et les Pèlerins d'Emmaüs," called in recent cable dispatches "Le Pain Bénit," or "Blessing the Bread." On Feb. 2 it was announced in this country that "Blessing the Bread" had been purchased by an agent of H. C. Frick of the Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburg. The price paid was said to be $100,000. It was added that the picture would soon be shipped to this country. About the same time the London papers reported that the picture had been purchased by a London picture dealer in Paris for an American millionaire. Le Temps, in speaking of the news, says that it was simply the invention of the London picture dealer that he might get a free advertisement out of the comment that the announcement would naturally bring forth. The name of the picture dealer was fortunately suppressed, it says. Referring to the picture itself, Le Temps adds that it was sold two years ago to the Countess Renée de Béarn, and may now be seen in her hôtel, 22 Avenue Bosquet, Paris. The price paid was 100,100f. and not $100,000, which at present would be a ridiculous sum for any of the genre artist's work.

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THE LAST KNOWN RELATIVE OF MME. DU BARRY DEAD.—It is not generally known that the famous Comtesse du Barry, a favorite of Louis XV., was of humble origin. Her last known relative has just died in Mauvages, a little village of Meuse, a few miles from Vaucouleurs. The Comtesse du Barry, who was christened Jeanne Bécu, was born in Vancouleurs of very poor parents. While still young she was taken to Paris by Gomard de Vaubernier, who gave her the name Marie Jeanne Gomard de Vaubernier, by which she was first known at the French capital. Afterward she married the complaisant Comte Jean du Barry. It is not known whether her family ever recognized in the all-powerful Mme. Du Barry the little Jeanne Bécu, but it is quite evident that she never recognized any of them, for they all died poor, the last Bécu passing away in Vancouleurs about sixty years ago in the most straitened circumstances. It was the grandson of one of Jeanne's sisters, who married a field laborer, whose death is now reported. He was, it is said, the last of the family, but the name Bécu went out of existence with the demise of his great-aunt.

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THE EX-PRINCESS DE CHIMAY BOUND FOR AUSTRALIA.—For several months the ex-Princess de Chimay has been living in Cairo with her common-law husband, the gypsy musician Rigo. It is said that she is very popular with the colony of foreign emigrés there, and has a salon at which these political and criminal refugees are in constant attendance, together with the military and civil officials of the place. A short time ago she gave a musical at which a number of tourists were introduced incogniti, brought thither probably through curiosity. On this occasion Rigo played a violin solo. It is now announced that she will shortly give up her residence in Egypt and sail with Rigo for Australia, and the luxurious furnishings of her palace will shortly be sold at auction.

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ANOTHER VICTIM OF FRENCH "JUSTICE."—The descendants of Germain Cirasse have appealed to the French Minister of Justice for a rehabilitation of the memory of M. Cirasse, who was condemned to death and executed in Clamecy a few weeks after the coup d'état of Dec. 2, 1851. This judicial error was an episode of the short struggle that took place in several districts of France between the Republicans and the partisans of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. Dec. 5, 1851, a demonstration against the acceptance of the coup d'état was made by the Republicans of Clamecy. A large crowd gathered in front of the house of a man named Bonnéau, a former officer in the army of Napoleon I., and well known for his Bonapartist ideas and for his violent temper. At this time Germain Cirasse with a party of Republicans, was just entering the village from Surgy. They heard shots in the direction of Bonnéau's house. On reaching the place they found that Bonnéau was dead, shot through the head, and the crowd was dispersing. Cirasse and two companions, named Saget and Lorin, were arrested while examining the body. They were charged with murder; the trial began at Clamecy Feb. 5, 1852. Saget was condemned to ten years' imprisonment, Lorin to twenty years, and Cirasse was sentenced to death. The real murderer, Nicolas Joachim, fled to Belgium. Before the execution of Cirasse many citizens of the place made affidavits that the prisoners were not in the crowd before Bonnéau's house. Nevertheless, the sentences were executed. When the empire was firmly established, the prescription against Republicans was removed,

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

A week of much uneasiness has ended with declines for almost every conspicuous stock in Wall Street. The destruction of the battleship Maine has had results which have been turned to the material profit of bear speculators on the Stock Exchange, whose ghoulish pleasure it is to revel in calamities. Disquietude has arisen over apprehensions that the dreadful disaster in Havana harbor might lead even to an outbreak of war.

Throughout the list of active stocks there has been consequent liquidation on a large scale; but for the most part the sales of securities bringing about the declines of the week were for the short account, and a short interest now exists which in volume far exceeds any in evidence for months and months past.

It would be difficult to find any stock on the list not now heavily oversold.

One of the most notable facts disclosed in the market's recent course has been the sturdiness with which it has stood up against the large sales of long stock and the larger offerings for short account. The existence of unpleasant and dangerous relationships between Spain and this country has been clearly exhibited for weeks past, but professional Wall Street was not only long disinclined to give serious consideration to the friction displayed, but was committed to the theory that even if a rupture came, the quick and direct effect must be helpful to American securities, would give our stock market a boom reflective of patriotic impulses. This foolishness was not paraded as a jocularity; it was actually relied upon, financial risks were taken based on it. Sensible people could see the peril in such odd reasoning; but, though letting go their own stocks, sensible people did not accomplish much in shaping Wall Street sentiment. It was the fashion to buy, and the buying was in many conspicuous quarters on thin margins.

That the calamity at Havana did not have panic results—so far as speculative Wall Street was involved—must pass for something extraordinary.

When finally there is knowledge of facts not now disclosed it will probably be found that chiefly the market's current strength has been due to the resolute stand of financial interests which hitherto for months past have been inactive in the market, holding aloof, being subject to much criticism for lack of sympathy in market developments. Thus, William Rockefeller has bought 20,000 shares of St. Paul, D. O. Mills is credited with similar purchases in the industrial list, William K. Vanderbilt's buying orders have been unmistakable, and the strong hand of J. Pierpont Morgan has in a variety of quarters done aggressive work.

On this account it can be explained that, though the stock market has been under pressure far beyond any recent precedent, net changes for the week are in few cases extraordinary. Sugar Trust stock is down 10 points and Metropolitan Street Railway has lost 14 points. In neither of these cases has the decline been in any sense due to the Spanish situation. In both of them overmanipulation has run its course recklessly, with results that are altogether usual, natural.

In Sugar stock there has been disclosed what have seemed to be sales of long stock direct from insiders. Wall Street is persuaded that the Sugar Trust finally is ready to begin aggressive war upon outside competitors. That two big new independent refineries in course of construction will not be productive for some months to come does not offset the fact that the trust itself has determined upon a policy which can fill the markets with product at a price keeping present competitors from making money, and incidentally exerting influence upon the financial prospects of other and newer competitors. The first move in this Sugar Trust campaign was made a few days ago, by a cut in the price of coffee, putting that staple down to figures never before quoted in this country, and Sugar Trust insiders are quoted as saying that prime coffee may shortly even be put at 2 cents per pound, the "reason" for this being that the trust is anxious to handicap to the utmost of its ability those capitalists who, having amassed fortunes in the coffee trade, now prepare to invade the monopoly which the Sugar Trust must have to maintain its 12 per cent. dividends.

In Metropolitan Street Railway the decline of 14 points can fairly be set down to the fact that as a result of the recent stalwart manipulation of that stock a crowd of New York and Albany politicians, having become heavy buyers at a low price, used profits as they accumulated on paper as a basis for pyramiding processes. Aldermen and members of the Legislature on trifling original margins around par could thus carry in accommodating brokers' offices thousands of shares of stock apiece by the time the quotation rose above 170. It did not take a very large reaction to play havoc with such accounts. The price of the stock was buoyed up by points promising a bonus in the form of a stock dividend ranging from 25 to 100 per cent., which point (just before the break started) was of a sudden changed so as to explain that instead of the new stock dividend being distributed as a bonus, as a gift outright, it was to be charged for at par. The stock broke from above 171 down close to 152; the break itself was not so strange as was the fact that it did not break further.

Manhattan Elevated did not go down in sympathy with Metropolitan as much as the average close observer of the market apprehended. There has been similar pyramiding in Manhattan; there are similarly thin margins. Perhaps a larger short interest in Manhattan has provided indirect support. But politicians long of the stock have not as much inside company now as they were sure of at the start. Mr. Russell Sage has been a considerable seller of Manhattan from around 120 down to its present price.

So far as the general market is involved practically the only disturbing element centres in the Washington-Havana-Madrid complication. Businesswise the country prospers phenomenally. Never before in National history have funds been so abundant, so well distributed; never has the power of the public to make investments been so great as now. It is conservatively estimated that over $50,000,000 of American money is now being loaned at London and Berlin. The excess of exports over imports makes an international credit balance in favor of the United States far beyond what in past times have been rated as extravagant anticipations. Of the millions of American money in use abroad a very large proportion is represented in exchange maturing at dates close at hand. If for any reason the money rate here should advance, it is probable that a veritable flood of gold would forthwith set this way from Europe. The continued cheapness of money makes it possible for capital to obtain for itself no other opportunity equal to what the home security market affords. Safe stocks and bonds can be had with yields of from 4 to 6 per cent., while it is difficult on a mere money-lending basis to obtain for current funds more than 1½ to 2½.

Practically every intrinsic element in the situation has favorable aspects. The railroads of the country keep on showing uniform increases, and large ones. American railway managers, prosecuting stringent policies of economy, are producing surplus accounts, out of which they show a disposition to make immediate allowances to security owners. The advance in Burlington's dividend can be rated as of much more than passing significance; it is indicative of what other similarly situated properties are reasonably sure to do—properties like St. Paul, Rock Island, Omaha, and Northwest. The era of receiverships and assessments is being succeeded by the establishment of an era of extra and larger dividends. So far the notable earnings of the great railway systems have largely resulted from east-bound traffic, crop movements chiefly; but there are significant gains showing in the volume of business bound west; and that is the business which most profits railway companies, taking the place of unprofitable "empties" returning west. Railway rates are not yet advanced, and there seems to be very small probability that much increase will be soon made, though it is agreed in important railway circles that rates, as scheduled, will from this time on be maintained as has not been the rule for a long time past. And the rate trouble has not so much been cheapness as it has been uncertainty, resulting from competitive recklessness.

Foundation for financial confidence is provided by the markets for widely distributed staples. Iron—still popularly regarded as safest of Wall Street barometers—advances in market value. Cotton finally is looking up. Wheat has been booming again. And a consequence hardly yet comprehended is involved in the tremendous mining developments which will mark the present year. Not from the Klondike only, but practically from every mineral region of the West, will come a gold output which promises to break every record.

Were "Cuba" out of the way, there could be no question about the stock market's course—no doubt about what every business condition warrants. Till Cuban sensationalism is over, however, they are safest who know how to wait.

SATURDAY.

Following London's lead, the stock market yesterday showed considerable weakness throughout the two hours of business. Early London quotations were lower, the whole London market being weak upon the reports of fighting between English and French troops in Africa, and the New York market opened at a decline. Although there were occasional rallies, the tendency of prices was downward and net changes at the close were practically all declines, many of which were comparatively large.

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The market reflected a disposition on the part of many speculators to get out of their stocks over Sunday, and there was evidently much liquidation for this reason. The traders were aggressive sellers of the list for short account. Apprehension of further disturbances over the Maine disaster was again the predominating factor, although the acute fears of serious trouble seemed to have diminished to some extent. Unfortunately, other news developments were of a bearish character—the West African troubles and the consequent weakness of the European markets, the predictions of rioting in Paris to-day, the cut in passenger rates by the Canadian Pacific, and the cuts in the Southwest.

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Sugar Trust was again the weak feature. There were indications that the stock is being sold by strong interests and by men closely in touch with the management of the trust. Declines of one point and more were common throughout the list.

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St. Paul was active, although it did not show its former resistance to bear attacks. The buying was of the same character as heretofore noted, and was again attributed to Standard Oil interests.

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The local bank statement showed a decrease in surplus reserve of $6,750,000. Loans increased over $7,000,000. Deposits decreased slightly. The New York banks now have deposits aggregating nearly $740,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of $647,000,000. They have reserves of more than $210,000,000, or over $25,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

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Government bonds were quiet. There were no sales.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	2½	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1¾
Chi. & Northwest pf.	3	Hawaiian Sugar	½
Consolidated Gas	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refs.	2½	Missouri Pacific	1½
Am. Tobacco	½	National Lead pf.	¾
Ann Arbor pf.	½	New York Central	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅛	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1
Canada Southern	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	3
Canadian Pacific	3½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	½	Norf. & West. pf.	⅞
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	2½	North Pacific	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	Nor. Pac. pf.	1⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	¾	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	⅛	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1½
Chi. Northwest.	1	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	½	Pennsylvania R. R.	⅝
C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¼	Pullman Car	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Consolidated Ice	½	St. Jo. & G. Is.	½
Del., Lack. & West.	3	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
General Electric	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Illinois Central	½	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	2	So. Railway pf.	1½
Laclede Gas	1⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Lake Shore	2	Third Avenue	2
Louis. & Nash.	1½	Un. Pac., all in. pd.	⅞
Manhattan Cons.	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	1
Met. Street Railway	1	Un. Pac., D. & G., l. r.	½
Michigan Central	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Minn. & St. Louis	1	West. Union Tel.	⅞
Minnesota Iron	1⅝		
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Dallas & Waco 1st.	1½	Gen. Electric deb.	1
Des Moines Union 1st.	1½	Iowa Central 1st.	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Mobile & O. gen.	1¼
Erie gen. lien	1	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	2
Kan. Pac. Con., t. r.	1	Norf. & West. Con.	1
Mo. Pac. col. 5s	1	Or. Sh. Line, inc. B.	1⅝

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice four to six months, single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $188,390,716; balances, $8,492,163; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $567,479.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2¾ per cent. for short and 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easy. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼@5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½@94 9-16 and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40⅛@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—12½@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

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Call money during the past week has been less active than heretofore. The ruling rate has been 1¼ per cent., although many loans have been made at 1 per cent.

In the time money department there has been no change. Offerings are liberal, while the demand remains about as it has been for a fortnight past. In some quarters there is a disposition to shade rates on large loans. Borrowers are inclined to hold out for bargains, their immediate needs apparently being small.

Commercial paper continues in large demand, but during the past week the supply seems to have diminished to some extent. Brokers have no difficulty in placing paper even where the indorsements are not of the gilt-edged order. The out-of-town demand as well as that from the local banks continues large.

OUR TRADE RIVALS ABROAD.

Mr. Archer Brown of the iron firm of Rogers, Brown & Co., returned a few days ago from a five months' trip of business and pleasure to Europe. While abroad Mr. Brown visited Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, and Great Britain, making a close investigation into the iron industry in those countries. When seen yesterday by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Brown said regarding the European industrial situation:

"What interested me most in Europe was to study the underlying factors in what now appears to be a contest for industrial supremacy between the three great manufacturing nations—Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. The past five years have introduced such revolutionary changes that the whole subject is practically new.

"It is less than five years since we were taking not only tin plates and manufactured forms of iron, but also crude iron in considerable quantities from Great Britain. In 1897 Great Britain not only had ceased exporting these materials to America, but took large quantities from us. One American steel works, for example, sold 12,000 tons of tin plates for delivery in Cardiff, and something over 91,000 tons of American pig iron were shipped into Great Britain, the bulk of it going into Central England, very near the leading English furnaces. Steel rails were shipped to Ireland and England. In cast iron pipe American makers underbid home makers at most of the important lettings, though but few contracts were secured, and in the important line of electrical apparatus and equipment America seems to have the call, not because the products are cheaper, but because engineers recognize them as better. It is well known that the General Electric Company is to supply the locomotives for the new underground railroad of London.

"The English look upon these encroachments with no very great alarm, for their own works are, as a rule, fully occupied and doing business at profitable prices. They seem to think the invasion will cease as soon as business improves in the United States, and prices recover on this side and decline through dull business on the other side. There is some reason for this view, as even now the more active business in America has tended to check our exports of raw iron. The important point, however, is not what we are doing to-day, but what we are shaping to do for the future.

"Here British conservatism cuts a big figure. The Germans, with their scientific methods, have followed closely the improved practice in iron and steel in the United States. Their plants are thoroughly modern, well equipped, and doing splendid work. Germany has in ten years nearly doubled her output of iron and steel. England in that period has about held her own. It is recognized everywhere by those who have taken pains to inform themselves that Americans are by far the most progressive, and have achieved the greatest results in the matter of large outputs and low cost. In visiting a good many plants, both on the Continent and in Great Britain, I was impressed that the German managers particularly were alert for every improved method, while among the English the rule is skepticism or indifference. There are exceptions, as, for example, President Martin of the English Iron and Steel Institute, who has just visited this country to investigate for himself. As a rule, however, English practice is at the least ten years behind that of our country.

"The full meaning of this can only be appreciated by one who has watched the tremendous changes that have taken place in America in the past decade. One difficulty in England is that Boards of Directors do not care to throw away plants in which hundreds of thousands of pounds are invested, to be replaced with the newest and best. It means heavy outlay of fresh capital and possibly the interruption of dividends, and it takes courage which only a few possess.

"It seems to me, therefore, that the present period of prosperity among the mills and furnaces of Great Britain may after all prove to be a disadvantage, for it tends to convince them that they are working on right lines, and that the new-fangled Yankee and German notions need not be seriously considered. Meanwhile the Germans are preparing with scientific method and precision for a gigantic industrial fight with their English neighbors. In all lines of manufacture, machinery and methods have been adopted, the best that modern science has yet contrived. The plans for distributing their rapidly increasing product are carefully laid, their Consular service is the best in the world, their goods are no longer tabooed on account of quality, and even in London and Glasgow the German-made article is jostling its English competitor on the shelves of the leading shops.

"It is well known that America has been winning her greatest successes in the export trade in machinery and articles where our inventive skill finds play. In raw materials such as pig iron the battle is a very hard one, and I am far from convinced that we are going to permanently win our way. All will depend upon the balance of the markets on this side and the other.

"There is one thought that occurred to me, however, from what I saw in Germany. There they have been putting American machinery into iron and woodworking plants in the past two years at a lively pace. One firm in Berlin last year imported $2,000,000 worth of machinery from America. Here, however, is the danger. Our machines are copied by the Germans as dexterously as they are by the Japanese, and as soon as work slacks off a little with them one cannot help but think that they will have used our ladder to climb up on a higher plane and then kick it from under them. One intelligent German manufacturer whom I talked with cheerfully announced that as their programme. It is something of a question, therefore, whether in the long run we are benefiting by rushing our best machinery in so many lines to strengthen the hands of our competitors.

"In this connection my attention was called to one matter which Americans have not been alive to—I refer to trade marks. I was told that under German laws any one can file a trade mark with the Government and receive protection under it. To illustrate, a German broker could register 'Sapolio,' or 'Ivory Soap,' or 'Colman's Mustard,' or 'Columbia Bicycles,' if these marks had not been previously registered. He could then manufacture and sell these articles or not, as he might desire. One case was mentioned of a man who was forehanded enough to register the marks for several leading American bicycles; later, when one of the companies desired to enter Germany and shipped a consignment of wheels, the wheels were actually seized and held as an infringement on the German's trade mark, and the American company had to pay a sum of money to the person to whom the trade mark was issued to sell its product in its own name. It was an absurd illustration of the law, which works sharply against our manufacturers unless they are careful enough to take out their trade marks before some one forestalls them. I heard a number of other illustrations bearing on the same point.

"Reverting to industrial competition, England, of course, has the enormous advantage of great capital invested in every part of the world, and controlling important lines of business in nearly every country of the globe. She also controls the carrying trade and makes the world pay tribute to her by hundreds of millions. It is not surprising that she feels herself so secure that she can look with equanimity on the tremendous strides made by those who are ambitious enough to count themselves as her rivals. Another decade will reveal whether the piled-up strength of the last hundred years will avail her against the superior methods and resources of her rivals. She is handicapped tremendously by organized labor. We know something of that in this country, but our employers are not as completely under the control of labor leaders as they are in England.

"The great engineers' strike just concluded was a final stand taken by employers against further aggression of labor. It had reached a point where the owners of a factory had practically nothing to say about the use of machines, the control of their labor, the extent of their product, &c. It was not surprising, therefore, that when the employers commenced their federation all differences were lost sight of, and they joined eagerly together to fight the men out to a finish. It was well known from the start that they would never accede to the eight-hour demand or the other demands of the men, if the contest had to last for two years. As it was, it lasted for seven months, and the cost, it is estimated, in loss of wages and of work diverted from the employers, is over $50,000,000. The men started in with $1,500,000 in their treasury, a large part of which was old age funds, &c., and they came out with a treasury nearly bare, the old men dropped out of their positions, and a considerable percentage of the whole number having permanently lost their places to the non-union labor employed during the controversy.

"Touching the prospect for business in America, the outlook seems to be for a year of big trade in all forms of iron and steel, but at low prices. This is healthy, and may be better in the end than by unduly stimulating prices with the necessary accompaniment of overdoing production. We are making more iron than ever before in the history of the country, but the foundries and mills are melting it up as fast as made. As the year advances, it may prove that even a higher rate of production of raw material will be required. In that event, nothing can prevent an advance in prices, for practically the entire available capacity of the United States is now active, if we leave out the concerns which from one cause and another are unable to compete on the bedrock basis."

TEXTILE TRADE ACTIVITY.

Giving expression to his views as to the condition of the textile trade of the United States, Mr. Max Jägerhuber, editor of Textile America, says:

"With the exception of the cotton industry, the textile trade is pulsing with an activity which it has not felt for several years. A review of the recent past in this broad field of industrial endeavor recalls a period not pleasant to linger upon, though profitable in the lessons it taught, and which, if followed, are likely to insure a more than spasmodic spell of prosperity. In common with other branches of commerce, the producers and sellers of textile fabrics of all kinds, from the finest silks to the poorest cottons, experienced during 1896-97 a business paralysis so intense and widespread that the wonder is that so many withstood the shock. This fact, it may be parenthetically added, serves to show the safe and conservative methods which textile manufacturers and distributors employ in the conduct of their business.

"Our chief concern, however, is the present. Contemplating it one becomes optimistic. It is an optimism, too, born of material, substantial things—the reports of mills running to their full capacities, many of them overtime; the erection of new plants to supply the unsatisfied demand for staple lines, and all those signs which are tokens of a return to better times.

"The future, too, is full of promise. There is nothing artificial in the present revival; it is but the result of the unhampered working of the law of supply and demand. If manufacturers but exercise caution and keep the output of their mills within the limits of the demand, there is nothing on the horizon portending disaster. Of course, many things out of the usual run of events may happen to produce a change, but with the supply always regulated to the demand nothing very serious can occur. The world's commerce is so sensitive, and one industry is so dependent upon another, that a shock at one corner is likely to be felt throughout the entire body. For that reason he is a reckless prophet who will attempt to predict the state of trade in any industry for a considerable period in advance.

"As I have said, the cotton industry is the lone branch of the textile trade that is not enjoying peace, prosperity, and plenty. The reasons for this state of affairs have been variously set forth by authorities of high and low degree, and, as always happens in similar cases, the country has been deluged with a mass of misinformation of truly wonderful proportions.

"By some it has been ascribed to the competition of the Southern cotton mills, by others to iniquitous labor laws, by many to the tariff, by still others to overproduction, and so on. Though this is not an effort to point out the solution of the evil, it may be incidentally remarked that, in the judgment of practical men, permanent relief will come only when the field for the consumption of American cotton goods has been greatly expanded. In other words, we must have foreign markets. We have already won a foothold, slight though it be, in export markets of late years exclusively controlled by England. It is these indications that invest the future of the cotton manufacturing trade with more hopefulness. As to the immediate future of the industry, it is vastly more promising than it was a few weeks ago.

"In silks there has not been witnessed so wide a demand for goods of all descriptions inside of ten years, to put it mildly. There are those that are sanguine enough to predict that 1898 will record the banner year of the silk industry in America. The only thing to guard against, let me repeat, is overproduction when the demand begins to subside.

"Of woolens all of the foregoing might be said. The demand for fabrics of this material, as well as mixed goods, is better than for several seasons, and bids fair to be sustained.

"In linens, too, the volume of business is steadily increasing. The prospect warrants the opinion that it will be a notable period for this industry when matters have sifted down onto a safe basis.

"In a word, let me say, in conclusion, the whole trend of the textile industry is upward. Collateral branches of the trade are feeling the impetus, and no one familiar with things that have gone on before can view the present without feeling that we have entered upon a period of National prosperity that will inspire hope and confidence throughout the country."

FINANCIAL.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York.
General Office, 53-55-57 Duane Street.
NEW YORK, February 10, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW YORK having resolved to make an additional issue of Capital Stock, for the further extension of its business, the stockholders are offered the right to subscribe for the same at par, to an amount equal to fifteen per cent. (15%) of their holdings of record at 3 o'clock P. M. March 10, 1898. Payments to be made in three equal installments as follows:

1st. One-third of subscription on March 10, 1898.
2d. " " " May 2, 1898.
3d. " " " August 2, 1898.

Subscriptions for this stock, accompanied with a check for first payment, will be received at this office not later than 3 o'clock P. M. March 10, 1898, after which time no subscription will be received and the right to so subscribe will then terminate.

Full paid certificates of stock will be delivered for each payment when the amount paid is One Hundred Dollars ($100) or a multiple thereof. Negotiable receipts will be given for fractional shares, which receipts are convertible into stock when presented in sums aggregating One Hundred Dollars ($100) or a multiple thereof. A like receipt will be given for the balance, if any, over and above such One Hundred Dollars ($100) or a multiple thereof. *These negotiable receipts will not be entitled to dividends nor will they bear interest.*

In case any subscriber desires to anticipate second or third payments, interest will be adjusted so as to allow interest at the rate of 3% per annum upon advance payments until the certificates of stock are delivered in accordance with the above plan.

Stockholders may assign their rights, in whole or in part, to subscribe for this issue.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANK ENOS,
Secretary.

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Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the SECOND INSTALLMENT OF 25 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on March 7th, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1898.
F. P. Olcott, Chairman,
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y. 54 Wall St., N. Y.

TO
Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association
POLICY HOLDERS:
For ourselves and many members we protest against increasing expenditures and assessments. We demand decreased expenditures. It cost $1,800,000 in '97 to pay $4,000,000 death claims. We claim under our policies increased death rate should be met by the $3,000,000 Reserve Fund, our past payments having accumulated said Fund for that purpose. You are invited to unite for mutual protection by calling on or addressing
Col. LAFAYETTE L. DEMING, Chairman, Room 38, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.
THEOPHILUS OLENA, ex-President Brooklyn Board Aldermen;
ROBERT S. RIDGELY, Tolkamp, Dodman & Ridgely;
FREDERICK G. COLBY, President United Oil Company,
Committee.

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5% GOLD BONDS.
Interest payable April and October.
After careful investigation of the above security, we recommend the bonds as a safe and profitable investment, yielding over 5 % per annum.
Special circular furnished on application.
CLARENCE H. WILDES & CO.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER
$2,720,000
First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Charleston & Western Carolina Railway Company.
Principal Due October 1, 1946.
Interest April and October.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
of New York, Trustee.

These are Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration, and are secured by a first mortgage, limited to $8,000 per mile of main track, upon the line of railroad from Port Royal, South Carolina, to Augusta, Georgia, and thence to Anderson, Greenville, and Spartanburg, in South Carolina, a distance of three hundred and forty (340) miles, together with all extensions, branches, and railroads hereafter constructed, purchased, or owned, and all equipment, appurtenances, leaseholds, income, and franchises now owned or hereafter acquired.

Gross earnings for year ending Sept. 30, 1897 ..... $850,794.77
Operating expenses and taxes 594,769.14
Net earnings $256,025.63
Interest on these bonds 136,000.00
Surplus $100,025.63

The increase in gross earnings compared with the previous year, $108,735.99.

For six months, July 1, 1897, to December 31, 1897:
Gross earnings $428,449.87
Operating expenses and taxes 287,437.10
Net earnings for six months $141,012.77

being more than the interest for the whole year.

We have had our own engineer examine the Road, and his report shows that it is in excellent physical condition.

We also have a very full and satisfactory statement from the late Vice President, Mr. W. A. C. Ewen, who has had charge of the Road since its organization in October, 1896, until recently, both of which, as well as copies of the mortgage, we shall be pleased to show to any one desiring to invest.

The Atlantic Coast Line has acquired possession of this Road by purchase of all the Capital Stock, $1,200,000, and has taken charge of its operation, having removed the offices to Wilmington, N. C., where its own general offices are located.

The financial standing and reputation of the Atlantic Coast Line are too high and well known to require comment, but the following table is interesting as showing the prices bid for the various issues of Bonds on the Roads owned and controlled by it, constituting this system. These are all bids, and it is to be noted that even at these prices no Bonds can be obtained:

			Bid.
Richmond & Petersburg	6s,	1915,	115
Richmond & Petersburg	7s,	1915,	120
Richmond & Petersburg Cons.	4½s,	1940,	100
Petersburg Railroad	5s,	1926,	114
Petersburg Railroad	6s,	1926,	118
Wilmington & Weldon	5s,	1935,	118
Wilmington & Weldon	4s,	1944,	107
Wil., Col. & Augusta	6s,	1916,	119
Norfolk & Carolina	5s,	1939,	109
Cheraw & Darlington	5s,	1930,	100
Manchester & Augusta	6s,	1943,	103

Subscriptions will be opened at the office of the Maryland Trust Company at ten o'clock on the morning of February 23, and closed at 3 P. M. of the following day.

The right is reserved to reject applications, and to CLOSE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRIOR TO THAT TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.

New York deliveries will be made at the office of the State Trust Company.

Price 103¼ and interest, subject to advance without notice.

Subscriptions received at the State Trust Company, New York, subject to all the above conditions.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
Baltimore.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.
New York and London,
February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President
WM. L. STRONG,

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

BOSTON GAS

Important Offer

To the Underwriters of $14,000,000 New England Gas & Coke Company Bonds:

Some months ago certain professional promoters, fresh from corrupt campaigns in New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, conceived a gigantic scheme whereby they intended to unload on the investing public $30,000,000 of worthless stocks and bonds—$15,000,000 Dominion Coal Company stock, $17,500,000 New England Gas & Coke Company stock, and $17,500,000 New England Gas & Coke Company bonds. For this purpose they made representations, and announced through the newspapers and other publications intended operations in the gas field of Boston, which for audacity and falsity have rarely been equaled. Their scheme was this:

The Dominion Coal Company, with $15,000,000 of common stock, representing nothing but water, and $3,000,000 of preferred stock and bonds, representing more than the entire worth of the property, was to enter into a contract to supply coal in enormous quantities to the New England Gas & Coke Company, which was to contract to use such coal in the manufacture of gas, which it was to sell at an enormous profit to the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company, a corporation represented by nothing but a charter, which had been obtained from the Legislature of Massachusetts by questionable methods.

The Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company was to sell, at an enormous profit, the gas so obtained from the New England Gas & Coke Company to the seven Boston gas companies, and the seven Boston gas companies were to contract to buy the same for a term of 50 years.

The New England Gas & Coke Company, having illegally obtained temporary control of the seven Boston gas companies, secured the execution of the 50-year contracts with the said companies. The details showing the illegal method of obtaining control are too long for recital here. See Manning vs. the Mercantile Trust Co., New York Supreme Court; Manning vs. the Boston Gaslight Company, Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

On the strength of these illegal 50-year contracts and because of their existence, certain people, a large majority of whom were innocent investors and in entire ignorance of the trickery and fraud entering into the transaction, underwrote or agreed to purchase $14,000,000 New England Gas & Coke Company bonds at par, with a 40 per cent. stock bonus. On the strength of the agreement of these underwriters, the Central Trust Company of New York loaned to the New England Gas & Coke Company for eight months $12,000,000. As evidence of the desperate methods employed by these schemers, I would call attention to the fact that over $8,000,000 of the New England Gas & Coke Company stock was paid under the guise of commissions to various institutions and people for procuring of this loan. Immediately upon the receipt of this money the New England Gas & Coke Company paid out over $11,000,000 of it for property that is not worth, and cannot be made worth, over $5,000,000.

As soon as these different illegal transactions were consummated the attention of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners of Massachusetts having been called to the frauds that were being attempted, they ordered the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company to show cause why its officers and directors should not be punished and the unauthorized stock which it had issued be declared illegal. A public hearing was given last week, and the New England Gas & Coke Company schemers, in keeping with their previous conduct, at once caused false and garbled reports of the doings of the Commission to be published. To-day the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners have rendered their official decision, and have pronounced the scheme illegal, and have asked the Attorney General of the State of Massachusetts to begin proceedings for the punishment of those responsible for the illegal acts.

Since the beginning of this controversy I have endeavored to be fair and unbiased in my representations to the public and my interpretations of the different statements, papers, and acts connected with the entire transaction. The public now know whether or not I have been correct in my representations and my interpretations. The public and all interested are naturally puzzled to know just what the Commission's decision affects. They can rely upon it that its meaning is, and the consequent results will be:

That the stock of the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company was illegally issued has been determined by the Commissioners. Hence the local companies who made the 50-year contracts are not bound thereon, not only because the contracts were originally obtained by fraud, which would alone, as I believe, have been sufficient to secure their cancellation, but because the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company had (and has) no legal capital stock, and hence a party contracting with it upon the representation by it that it had such it upon the representation by it that it had such stock is not bound. The local companies are now under stipulation in court in the Manning suit (practically amounting to an injunction) not to change the status quo, so that new trickery cannot effect a new contract with the Massachusetts no. effect a new contract with the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company or any one else. Hence also the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company has o customers for its gas, and cannot fulfill its contract with the New England Gas & Coke Company. Hence also the New England Gas & Coke Company, having no one to sell its gas to (underwriters will remember that the prospectus set forth no profits in anything but gas) will be obliged to break its contract with the Dominion Coal Company, and the entire illegal New England Gas & Coke Company—Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company—Dominion Coal Company scheme will thereby be destroyed.

Some one will lose from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000. If the New England Gas & Coke Company underwriters do not move in the matter, they will be the ones to bear this loss. If they move promptly in the matter, they can show that their agreement was made upon the faith of a representation that $1,000,000 of stock of the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company had been deposited (with other securities) as security for the bonds of the New England Gas & Coke Company, and that this representation was false, and hence their agreement to take these bonds cannot be enforced, and the loss will fall upon the shoulders of the reckless schemers who are responsible for the situation.

At the beginning of this controversy I was invited to participate, with a guarantee of enormous personal profit, but in good faith to the gas corporations with which I have been connected, and to the investors I have advised, I have been obliged to oppose and expose the scheme. I have done so at a great sacrifice of money and time. My reason for so doing was not chiefly profit, but to compel these schemers to return to the rightful owners the management of the corporations which they obtained by trickery.

I intend to follow this matter to a conclusion, and to that end, if a sufficient number of underwriters will send me authority to act for them, I will, without expense to those who join with me under this request, begin legal proceedings to secure the annulment of their agreements, in order that the underwriters may be released from their obligation to take the $14,000,000 of bonds, from which otherwise they cannot now escape at even a loss of 25 per cent.

Underwriters desiring to join with me should promptly send to my Boston office their addresses and statement of amount underwritten.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Boston, Feb. 18, 1898.

LAWSON, WEIDENFELD & CO.

NEW YORK BANKERS AND BROKERS BOSTON

Members New York Stock Exchange.

$350,000

UNDERLYING FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS OF THE

DETROIT RAILWAY CO.,

DETROIT, MICH.

CITIZENS' TRACTION CO.

Dated November 1, 1895. Due December 1, 1924. Interest payable June and December. Principal and Interest payable in gold in New York.

Denomination, $1,000. Coupon or Registered.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Cash paid in on stock	750,000
Amount of mortgage	1,800,000
Actual cost of road	2,500,000

These bonds are secured by first mortgage on 62 miles of road, located in the best business and residential sections of Detroit. The road is laid with 85-pound Johnson girder rail, on oak ties in concrete, and on a 6-inch concrete bed. The equipment consists of 101 combination cars, 2 snow plows, 2 sweepers, 2 construction cars, 4 dump and flat cars. The electric power station is one of the best in the country. The power plant and real estate owned by the company is worth $600,000.

The remarkable earning strength of this property is better understood when the facts is taken into consideration that earnings are based practically on 3-cent fares. Under the terms of its franchise, the Detroit Railway was obligated to issue 8 fares for 25 cents, between the hours of 5.45 a. m. and 8 p. m., and 6 fares for 25 cents between the hours of 8 p. m. and 5.40 a. m. These provisions for reduced fares were availed of by the public in the following order of percentages: 8 fares for 25 cents, 77 per cent. of receipts; 6 fares for 25 cents, 13 per cent. of receipts; 5-cent fares, 10 per cent. of receipts; making the average fare per passenger, 3 2-5 cents, including transfer privileges.

All street railway lines in Detroit are now controlled and operated by the Citizens' Traction Company.

By this consolidation of interests the operating expenses have been reduced to less than 60 per cent., which materially increases the profits of the Company.

The following statement shows the earnings of the entire system from January 1 to December 31, 1897:

Gross earnings	$1,671,251.22
Operating expenses (including taxes, insurances, salaries, legal expenses, etc.),	944,042.61
Net earnings	727,208.61
Interest on all mortgages	511,000.00
Surplus	216,208.61

The future earnings of the system will show a steady increase, as the City of Detroit is rapidly gaining in population and distinction as a City of the first grade, which is clearly shown by the following census returns:

POPULATION.

1870	79,577	1890	205,876
1880	116,340	1897	300,000

The Detroit Railway, taken as an independent factor in the system, has for each $1,000 bond issue under this mortgage made a cash expenditure on the property of $1,388, and during the first year of its operation, the net earnings were equal to 7.58 per cent. on the full amount of the mortgage.

After a thorough personal investigation of the physical and financial condition of the property, we have purchased this block of bonds, and offer them subject to sale, at price quoted, in amounts to suit purchasers. We have on file copies of mortgage, franchises, maps, earnings in detail, description of property, etc., and shall be pleased to furnish any further information called for.

Price to net 5.10 per cent.

C. H. WHITE & CO.,

BANKERS,

31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

SIX PER CENT. GUARANTEE FUND NOTES OF THE

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company,

MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1898.

REFERRING TO OUR OFFER OF FEBRUARY 1ST, 1898, TO REFUND THE ABOVE NOTES INTO THE 4 PER CENT. GENERAL MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY, ON THE BASIS OF $5,600 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS WITH COUPONS DUE APRIL 1ST ATTACHED, FOR EVERY $5,000 OF 6 CENT. NOTES, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS OFFER WILL BE WITHDRAWN ON MARCH 1ST NEXT.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF THE COMPANY AND DETAILS OF OUR OFFER CAN BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE OF THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 65 CEDAR STREET.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Speyer & Co. Guaranty Trust Co.

NEW YORK, February 14th, 1898.

THE DEMAND FOR VEHICLES.

It is significant to note that the effect of the purchasing movement which began among the farmers last year in the direction of replenishing stocks for field and road service has been followed by a gradual improvement in the East in almost every branch of mercantile business. The wagon-making industry is one of the lines of manufacturing which has experienced a period of activity, indicating good trade generally. Speaking yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. William R. Innis, New York manager and one of the Directors of Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company, gave his views as to existing developments in the carriage, wagon, and harness trade. Mr. Innis said:

"Soon after July 1 last it became evident to our company that the improvement in the demand for most of the vehicles which we manufacture necessitated the employment of a larger force at our factory in the West. A heavy increase in the output followed, continuing all through the Fall, and presenting every appearance of permanency.

"The situation of the Western farmer was an important factor in this improvement. It was not long after the higher prices for wheat had brought splendid returns to the farmers that orders beyond the ordinary began to pour in from the grain-producing districts for farm wagons. Our factory was kept working overtime steadily and was still unable to keep up with the demand. This perhaps was one of the early effects of the agricultural improvement which took place last year. Simultaneously, however, there had to be other needs supplied in the direction of providing farm implements generally, stocks of which had not been renewed on many farms for an unusual length of time on account of the exercise of a rigid economy in such matters by the majority of agriculturists.

"This brisk demand gave to agricultural implement making an impetus the influence of which was felt by the trades people in every section of the country, and close upon it followed great activity in general carriage manufacturing. Some of our departments were run day and night, and they are running day and night yet.

"At first this extraordinary demand showed that it was due chiefly to the generally better conditions in the West. The greater part of the orders came from Western districts. In due time, however, there was felt an improvement in the Eastern demand. This was particularly noticeable in the business wagon and express company departments, which have since been kept very busy with Eastern orders.

"Another way in which improved business in our line has been experienced is in the demand for fine carriages. This is peculiarly an Eastern trade. So great has the demand been for them that it has become necessary for us to open a small factory and repair shop here in this city.

"Building of carriages to order has grown in a remarkable manner. This must be regarded as an indication of good general business, carriages of this sort being luxuries. In 1897 this trade far exceeded that of the year before. The same applies as to volume of business in buggies and vehicles generally. The harness trade has also obtained its full share of the advantages of the agricultural and industrial advance.

"I am convinced that in carriage making and similar lines of trade there will be prosperity for a long time—an indefinite period. It ought from indications now apparent to last for several years. The present year has opened most favorably. A generally confident feeling prevails, orders continue to pile up, and it is felt that the business developments for the coming year will be even more satisfactory than those of the past year, during which a remarkable progress in so many directions has been made."

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $6,748,600. The banks now hold $25,688,450 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Feb. 11.	Feb. 19.	Increase.
Loans	$639,836,400	$646,915,200	$7,078,800
Specie	114,967,700	116,833,800	1,866,100
Legal tenders	102,140,300	93,494,800	*8,645,500
Net deposits	738,683,800	738,560,600	*123,200
Circulation	13,914,700	13,778,100	*136,600

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, with the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896 for comparison:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,264,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,300
Jan. 29	35,600,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,825	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,638,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,950	28,627,050

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$25,688,450	1893	$13,605,900
1897	55,665,950	1892	30,857,550
1896	28,627,050	1891	15,373,025
1895	33,513,425	1890	3,700,800
1894	74,536,825	1889	17,295,600

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
21,980	Am. Sugar Refs.	132	132	128¾	129⅜
320	Am. Tobacco	91⅜	91⅜	91⅛	91⅛
70	A., T. & S. F. pf.	29⅞	30	29½	29½
320	Brook R. T.	42	42¾	41⅞	42⅛
4,860	C., B. & Q.	99¾	100	99⅜	99½
7,760	C., Mil. & St. P.	94⅞	95⅛	94½	94¾
40	C., St. P., M. & O.	75	75	75	75
660	C., R. I. & Pac.	90⅝	91	90½	90½
50	Cent. of N. J.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
100	Chi. & Northw.	126½	126½	125⅞	125⅞
370	Gen. Electric	34½	35⅜	34½	34⅜
1,650	Louis. & Nash.	57½	57¾	56¾	57
2,200	Manhattan	114	114⅜	113½	113⅝
650	Mo. Pacific	31⅝	32	30½	30½
740	N. Y. Central	115⅝	116⅛	115½	115⅝
400	Nor. Pacific	25	25⅛	23⅞	23⅞
1,620	Nor. Pac. pf.	64	64¼	63¼	63¼
10	Pacific Mail	42¼	42½	42⅛	42⅛
1,170	People's Gas	93⅞	94	93¼	93⅝
300	Pennsylvania	116⅝	116⅝	116¼	116¼
440	Reading	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜
30	Southern pf.	30	30	30	30
100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½
70	Tenn. C. & I.	22⅝	23¼	22⅝	23¼
730	Union Pacific	32	32	31⅝	31⅞
70	Union Pac. pf.	58⅞	59	58½	58½
780	West. Union	91½	91⅝	91	91

$47,740

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	62½	62½	62½	62½
3,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
4,000	Southern Ry. 5s.	93⅝	93⅝	93½	93½
25,000	Texas Pac. 2d	35	35	34½	34½
5,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st.	58½	58½	58½	58½

$41,000

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company.

Mills Building,

New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mtge. 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, Feb. 21, 1898, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due March 1, 1898, and will open March 1, 1898, at 10 A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Feb'y 16, 1898.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Feb. 19, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
121	125	470	Adams Express	120½	121	120½	121	+2½
19⅜	20	115	American Cotton Oil	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
73½	74	78	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	74½	74½	74	74	
8⅞	8¾	1,074	American Spirits Mfg.	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
129	129¾	60,584	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	132	132	128⅝	129	—3½
111⅛	112	225	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¾	— ⅝
91	93	55	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92	92	92	92	
91½	92	3,570	American Tobacco	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼	— ½
117	120	25	American Tobacco pf.	117¾	117¾	116⅝	116⅝	
37	38	100	Ann Arbor pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
12¼	12⅝	1,290	At., T. & S. F.	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
29⅜	29½	5,455	At., T. & S. F. pf.	30	30	29⅜	29½	— ⅛
16⅞	17½	1,570	Baltimore & Ohio	17	17⅜	16½	16½	— ⅝
3⅝	3½	200	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3½	3½	
42	42¼	11,385	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	42¾	42¾	42	42¼	
120¼	121½	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	— ¼
51¼	52	2,295	Canada Southern	52	52¼	51¼	51¼	—2
81½	81¾	2,000	Canadian Pacific	82¼	82¼	81¼	81⅞	—3⅝
21½	22	4,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	22¼	22⅝	22	22	— ½
99⅝	99⅞	13,710	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	100	100⅛	99⅛	99⅝	— ½
12½	12⅝	2,850	Chicago Great West.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
..	33	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	—2½
29	30	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	—1
94⅜	94¾	22,114	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	94¾	95⅛	94⅛	94⅝	— ⅜
148	149	285	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	149	149	148¾	148¾	— ½
125½	126	2,610	Chicago & Northw.	126¾	126⅞	125⅞	125½	—1
173	175	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	174	174	174	174	+3
90⅝	91	4,430	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	90⅜	91⅛	90¼	90⅜	— ⅜
8½	8⅝	982	Chi. Term. Trans.	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
29½	30½	930	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30	30	29½	29½	— ½
34	34½	1,650	C., C., C. & St. L.	35	35¾	34	34	—1½
15½	15¼	600	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15½	15½	15¼	15⅝	— ⅜
21	24	1,010	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	21	22	21	22	—1
189	190	1,220	Consolidated Gas	188	189½	188	189½	+ ½
32½	33	250	Consolidated Ice	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ½
152	152¼	265	Del., Lack. & West.	152	152	152	152	—3
12	13½	50	Denver & R. G.	12	12	12	12	
48¼	48½	826	Denver & R. G. pf.	49	49	48¾	48⅝	—2½
134	136	220	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	134½	134⅝	134½	134⅝	+1¾
14⅝	14⅞	220	Erie	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
40½	40⅝	870	Erie 1st pf.	39½	40¼	39⅜	40¼	— ⅛
35	35¼	3,170	General Electric	35¼	35⅝	34½	34⅝	—1
32½	32¾	1,100	Hawaiian Sugar	31⅝	32½	31¼	32½	+ ½
103½	103¾	840	Illinois Central	104	104	104	104	— ½
32	33	52	Iowa Central pf.	31⅜	31⅜	31½	31½	
15	18	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	16	16	16	16	—2
41½	42	2,012	Laclede Gas	43¼	43¼	41½	41⅜	—1⅜
90	92	3	Laclede Gas pf.	90	90	90	90	
16⅜	16⅝	200	Lake Erie & West.	16½	16½	16⅛	16½	
72⅝	73½	400	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73	73	73	73	— ⅛
192	194	562	Lake Shore	192	192	192	192	—2
56⅞	57	9,325	Louisville & Nashville.	57½	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	—1¼
113⅜	113⅞	8,350	Manhattan Con	114½	114½	113½	114	— ¾
..	..	20	Mergenthaler Linotype	145½	145½	145½	145½	
154⅜	155	3,220	Metropolitan St. Ry.	155	156	154½	155	—1
110	110½	1,510	Michigan Central	110	110	109½	110	— ½
27	28	1,100	Minn. & St. Louis	28½	28½	27½	27½	—1
59½	61½	300	Minnesota Iron	59½	59½	59½	59½	—1⅝
12⅜	12⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
36⅜	37¼	3,600	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	37½	37½	36⅝	36⅝	—1¼
30⅜	31	2,665	Missouri Pacific	31⅜	31⅞	30¼	31	—1½
34½	34⅝	600	National Lead Co.	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
108½	109¼	100	National Lead Co. pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½	— ⅛
95	95¼	740	New Jersey Central	94½	95⅜	94½	95⅛	— ⅜
115⅞	116	5,690	New York Central	115½	116	115½	115⅞	— ½
193	195½	12	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195¼	195½	194	194	
13	14	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14	14	14	14	—1
70	76	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	73	73	73	73	—9
14¼	14½	100	N. Y., Sus. & West.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
34½	35	800	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	35	35	34½	34½	—1½
50	51	1,950	Norfolk & West. pf.	51¼	51¼	49⅞	50⅞	— ⅝
5¼	5⅜	910	North American	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
24½	24⅝	10,260	Northern Pacific	25	25	23⅞	24½	—1¼
63⅜	63½	11,005	Northern Pacific pf.	64	64¼	63½	63½	—1⅜
16⅝	16⅞	700	Ontario & Western	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅜
29	30	100	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅞
51	52	800	Oregon R. & Nav.	51	51	50½	50½	—1½
72	73	300	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71⅜	71⅜	71	71	
29½	30	300	Oregon Short Line	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅜
30½	30⅝	350	Pacific Mail	31	31	30½	30½	—1½
116⅜	116⅞	2,240	Pennsylvania R. R.	116½	117	116⅜	116⅜	— ⅜
93⅝	94	5,245	People's Gas, Chicago	94	94½	93⅜	93⅜	— ⅜
183	184	110	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	183½	183½	183½	183½	— ½
20⅜	20½	2,030	Reading	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
48⅝	49	2,610	Reading 1st pf.	49½	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
58	60	60	Rio Grande West. pf.	60½	60¼	60¼	60¼	
7	7⅝	200	St. J. & G. I.	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ½
52	53	314	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	52½	52½	52¼	52¼	—1
18	18½	210	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	18½	18½	18	18	—2½
7	7¼	500	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
56¼	57	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	— ½
26¼	27	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ½
4	4⅝	500	St. Louis Southw.	4½	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
9½	10¼	2	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9	9	9	9	
74	75¼	440	St. Paul & Omaha	75½	75½	75	75	—1½
19¼	20¼	200	Southern Pacific	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	9	618	Southern Railway	8⅝	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
30	30½	2,850	Southern Railway pf.	30½	30½	30	30	—1½
4⅝	5	205	Standard R. & T.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
22⅜	23	1,920	Tenn. Coal & Iron	22⅞	23	22⅜	22⅞	—1⅛
12	12¼	200	Texas Pacific	12	12	12	12	
135	136	200	Third Avenue	136¼	136¼	136	136	—2
32	32½	6,935	U. P., all in. pd.	32	32¼	31⅝	32	— ⅛
58½	58¾	12,420	Union Pacific pf.	59	59¼	58½	58⅝	—1
9¼	9½	1,050	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9¼	— ½
6¾	7	50	United States Leather.	7	7	7	7	
62¾	63¼	1,435	U. S. Leather pf.	64	64	63	63	—1¼
19	20	390	United States Rubber.	19	19¼	19	19½	
17½	17¾	510	Wabash pf.	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
91½	91¼	3,535	Western Union Tel.	91½	91½	90⅞	91	— ⅞

Sales..... 269,548

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
4,000 75
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
3,000 86
Atlantic & Danv 1st
10,000 ..... 96⅜
1,000 98
At, T & S F gen 4s
13,000 ..... 92⅜
15,000 ..... 92⅞
10,000 93
16,000 ..... 92⅞
500 ..... 92¾
75,000 ..... 92⅞
25,000 ..... 92¾
8,000 ..... 92⅝
Adjustment 4s
2,000 ..... 62½
10,000 ..... 62¼
2,000 ..... 62⅜
15,000 ..... 62½
2,000 ..... 62½
5,000 ..... 62⅝
8,000 ..... 62⅜
20,000 ..... 62½
9,000 ..... 62⅜
2,000 ..... 62¼
15,000 ..... 62⅝
30,000 ..... 62½
10,000 ..... 62⅜
10,000 ..... 62½
20,000 ..... 62⅜
3,000 ..... 62¼
72,000 ..... 62⅝
150,000 62
Brooklyn R T 5s
1,000 ..... 96⅞
2,000 ..... 96½
5,000 97
5,000 ..... 96⅞
20,000 96
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s
5,000 ..... 98½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
8,000 ..... 83¾
4,000 ..... 83½
8,000 ..... 83¾
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
5,000 ..... 99½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
1,000 ..... 105¾
101,000 ..... 105⅞
14,000s20F 105⅞
100,000 ..... 105⅞
3,000 ..... 105¾
40,000 ..... 105⅞
Chi Term Trans 4s
1,000 ..... 86½
5,000 ..... 86¼
1,000 ..... 86⅜
4,000 ..... 86½
Col & Ninth Av 1st
4,000 ..... 121¾
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $45 paid
2,000 81
Dal & Waco 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 84¼
Den & Rio Grande 4s
10,000 ..... 94½
Des Moines Un 1st
5,000 ..... 98½
5,000 99
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 112¾
Erie gen lien 3-4s
10,000 ..... 73½
1,000 ..... 73¼
1,000 ..... 73⅜
5,000 73
Erie 4s prior bonds
42,000 92
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
5,000 ..... 101½
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 103½
1,000 103
1,000 ..... 103½
5,000 103
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
5,000 ..... 80⅞
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
10,000 ..... 79¾
Total sales.....

Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
1,000 113
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
12,000 ..... 103½
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented
5,000 ..... 103½
Louis & Nash, Mob & Mont 4½s
5,000s20F 107½
Unified gold 4s
76,000 ..... 89½
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s
10,000 ..... 116⅜
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
4,000 ..... 106½
Registered
15,000 ..... 105½
Manhattan Ry con 4s
7,000 ..... 97½
Metropolitan Elev 1st
15,000 ..... 113⅜
Metropolitan Elev 2d
10,000 105
Mexican Int cons
4,000 ..... 71¾
8,000 72
Mo, K & East 1st
1,000 ..... 98½
2,000 98
Mo, K & T 1st 4s

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Lyons Silks.

Olga and Glacé Poplins, Check Poplins,
Fleur de Velour, Peau de Soie, Barré Stripes,

Plaid Taffetas,

Printed Foulards, Rongeants,
White Silks and Satins for Wedding Gowns.
Novelties for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

Broadway & 19th Street.

⅞, to 59; Illinois Central, 7⅛ to 106¾; New York Central, ⅞ to 119; Erie first preferred ⅝ to 41; Atchison ¼ to 12⅝; Reading ⅞ to 10⅝, and Erie ¼ to 14⅞. British consols declined ¼ to 112 5-16 for money, and 3-16 to 112 7-16 for the account. Gold was quoted in Buenas Ayres at 168.50, and in Lisbon at 48½.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55¼@56½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25 13-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,054.29 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Anaconda sold at .42, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .85, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 300 Little Chief at .17, 200 Sierra Nevada at .74. On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of Miami sold at .38½, buyer 60; 1,500 Rocky Mountain at .14, buyer 60; 2,000 Red Mountain at .08¾, 5,000 Pilgrim at .005¼, 5,000 Tamarack at .005, 500 Lillie at .71, 2,000 Alamo at .02½@.02¾, 500 Anaconda at .41, 2,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10½@.10⅝, 3,000 Garfield Gr. at .06⅝@.06¾, 200 Golden Fleece at .48@.48⅛, 60,000 Justine at .02, seller 30, and .02⅜, seller 30; 1,200 Mollie Gibson at .20⅜, 262,000 Sentinel at .00⅜, seller 30, and .00⅜ cash, and .00⅔, seller 60.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Feb. 19, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$858,299,895	$455,838,233	+88.3
Boston	91,705,015	69,631,238	+31.7
Philadelphia	79,285,705	52,225,697	+34.6
Baltimore	16,377,338	10,536,053	+55.4
Chicago	100,763,103	66,627,722	+51.2
St. Louis	24,768,195	23,189,439	+32.0
New Orleans	9,950,137	7,290,943	+36.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,166,144,388	$686,148,325	+70.0
Other cities, 5 days	155,964,273	128,761,247	+21.1
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,322,108,661	$814,909,572	+62.2
All cities, 1 day	202,479,863	140,226,196	+44.4
Total, all cities, for week	$1,524,588,524	$955,135,768	+59.6

Complete returns for the week ended Feb. 12 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 39.3 per cent.; with the same week in 1896 a gain of 25.1 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 45 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 19 per cent., with 1896 17.7 per cent., and with 1895 an increase of 28.7 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK QUOTATIONS.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—There was plenty of excitement in Sugar in the Boston dealings. Indeed, this specialty all but monopolized attention. However, there was enough interest in the copper shares to mark down prices of a number, and one or two other stocks received bearish attention.

A drop of 1½ more, to 173¾, in Boston and Montana was recorded, a 5¼ net loss for the week. Old Dominion fell 1 more, to 27¾, a ¾ net loss for the week. Wolverine strengthened ¾, to 21, against 22¼ at the end of last week. Butte was off ¾ more, at 24¾, a 2¼ net loss for the week, and Osceola declined ¾, to 40¾, against 44 at the end of last week. Bell Telephone has lost 5¼ net this week, closing to-day at 264¼, and Stock Yards, which was at 119 a week ago, sold at 115 to-day. Pullman has fallen from 187½ to 183 this week. United States Oil is ⅛ higher, at 13¼.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	225	..
Boston & Lowell	222	224
Boston & Maine	166	..
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	116	117
Fitchburg pf	99	..
Old Colony	192	..
Oregon Short Line	29	30
West End	83¾	84
West End pf	104¼	105
Mining Companies.		
Allouez	1⅜	1⅞
Arnold	8	..
Atlantic	30	30¼
Boston & Montana	174½	175
Butte & Boston	24¾	24⅞
Calumet & Hecla	527½	530
Centennial	11¾	12
Franklin	14½	15½
Gold Coin Mines	1½	1¾
Naña, (quicksilver)	7½	8
Osceola	40¼	40¾
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅞	6
Quincy	110	112½
Santa Ysabel	6½	7
Tamarack	152	153
Tecumseh	..	3
Wolverine	20¾	21
Miscellaneous.		
American Bell Telephone	264½	265
Dominion Coal	20¼	20½
Dominion Coal pf	..	108
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
Erie Telephone	70	..
General Electric	34⅜	..
General Electric pf	95	..
Illinois Steel	50	51
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21¾	22¼
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	183	184
United States Oil	13¼	..
United States Rubber	19	19½
Westinghouse Electric	20	25
Westinghouse Electric pf	54	..
Unlisted Securities.		
Merced Gold Mining	5¼	6
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27¾	28

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The local market to-day, for the first time this week, sympathized with New York. Prices were heavy and lower, more because of an absence of buying orders than any heavy offerings of stocks. Indeed, the supply was at no time large, but until near the close it exceeded the demand. In the last half hour, on the non-appearance of disquieting news, commission houses became more active and stocks rallied to about the finals of Friday evening. The volume of business was very light. The close was firm at these figures:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23¼	23⅜
Pennsylvania	53⅜	53⅝
Reading	10 3-16	10¼
Reading 1st pf	24⅞	24½
Reading 2d pf	12¾	..
Choctaw	10¾	11
Choctaw pf	30½	..
United Gas	113½	113⅝
Marsden	7	7½
Welsbach Light	41	41½
Pennsylvania Heat	22¼	22½
Pennsylvania Heat pf	58½	58¾
Metropolitan	164	165
Electric Storage Battery	21½	22¼
Electric Storage Battery pf	24	26
Baltimore Consolidated Traction	24	24½
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3¼	3⅜
Union Traction	16½	17
Philadelphia Traction	84⅞	85⅛

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—National Biscuit common to-day opened at 25⅛, sold down to 25, but closed where it opened. The preferred stock also declined from 82¼ to 82, but recovered and closed at 82⅛. Metropolitan Elevated bonds brought 53. West Chicago was off to 98 at the opening, sold ¼ higher, fell to 97½, and closed at 98. Diamond Match brought 142½ and Lake Street Elevated 13, to 13¼. Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	31
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	62
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	7¾
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	30⅞
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	35
Chi. Packing & Provision Co. pf	50¾
Chicago City Railway	242
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	142
Lake Street Elevated	13
International Packing Co.	20
International Packing Co. pf	44
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	6
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf	32
National Biscuit Co. common	25
National Biscuit Co. preferred	82
North Chicago Street Railroad	222
Street's West Stable Car Line	20½
West Chicago Street Railroad	97½
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	10⅜
South Side Elevated Railroad	59

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week Feb.	$34,057	$31,604	$24,853
From July 1	1,137,484	1,057,566	1,127,660

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—

Mileage	581	581	581
2d week Feb.	$32,726	$27,886	$25,493
From Jan. 1	162,403	148,823	160,111

GEORGIA & ALABAMA—

Mileage	458	459	265
2d week Feb.	$25,516	$22,092	$10,520
From July 1	780,122	649,729	.....

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

Mileage	2,985	2,975	2,956
2d week Feb.	$430,185	$387,385	$395,580
From July 1	13,706,104	12,964,178	13,190,506

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	372	372	372
2d week Feb.	$30,602	$25,719	$24,678
From Jan. 1	177,032	149,222	159,247

MEXICAN CENTRAL—

Mileage	1,956	1,861	1,860
2d week Feb.	$267,299	$251,099	$174,343
From Jan. 1	1,583,193	1,572,555	1,197,939

MEXICAN NATIONAL—

Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
Gross earnings	529,170	447,506	495,036
2d week Feb.	$119,057	$106,674	$89,499
From Jan. 1	694,109	604,400	578,963

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—

Mileage	1,162	1,328	1,328
2d week Feb.	$129,760	$103,816	.....
From July 1	4,331,231	3,759,416	.....

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,228
2d week Feb.	$104,200	$84,800	$93,100
From Jan. 1	3,851,982	3,523,190	3,358,345

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

Mileage	4,827	4,826	4,752
2d week Feb.	$430,217	$404,920	$362,861
From July 1	12,901,711	12,181,047	12,777,378

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY—

Mileage	431	451	451
2d week Feb.	$38,095	$41,644	$33,973
From Jan. 1	235,780	246,740	222,521

BALTIMORE & OHIO for December—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	2,404,410	2,177,804	.....
Net earnings	701,905	550,386	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	14,031,374	13,513,351	.....
Net earnings	3,900,064	3,384,816	.....

CIN., N. O. & TEXAS PAC. for January—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	332,835	293,283	276,502
Net earnings	101,159	91,023	60,570
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,272,217	1,984,552	2,311,984
Net earnings	754,826	588,854	695,685

COLORADO MIDLAND for December—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	196,819	141,173	143,738
Net earnings	43,222	32,431	48,521
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	962,229	876,403	1,744,782
Net earnings	232,442	156,007	556,442

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for December—

Gross earnings	313,398	287,026	310,720
Net earnings	153,176	135,087	149,355
Surplus	92,828	74,624	89,353
Year—			
Gross earnings	3,489,396	3,344,273	3,519,104
Net earnings	1,463,283	1,427,016	1,602,960
Surplus	741,647	726,381	901,174

SAN FRANCISCO & NOR. PAC. for January—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	58,139	45,040	46,301
Net earnings	16,816	6,112	896
Deficit	2,188	12,992	18,316
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	529,170	447,506	495,036
Net earnings	221,308	162,156	161,056
Surplus	88,280	48,428	26,570

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for January—

Gross earnings	75,531	71,204	88,495
Net earnings	21,483	15,126	24,096
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	596,015	539,398	619,755
Net earnings	168,071	131,980	163,246

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.18	.18
Alpha Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.12	.12
Belcher	.26	.26
Best & Belcher	.45	.41
Bullion	.07	.07
Caledonia	.34	.35
Challenge Con.	.30	.30
Chollar	.38	.36
Confidence	.70	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	.98	.93
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	.02	..
Crown Point	.17	.16
Exchequer	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.26	.28
Hale & Norcross	1.65	1.65
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.37	.37
Kentuck Con.	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.03	..
Mexican	.36	.33
Occidental	1.50	1.50
Ophir	.57	.56
Overman	.07	.07
Potosi	.23	.23
Savage	.26	.26
Scorpion	..	.05
Sierra Nevada	.99	.71
Silver Hill	.03	.03
Standard	1.50	1.50
Union Con.	.39	.36
Utah Con.	.12	.10
Yellow Jacket	.25	.25

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 46⅛@47; drafts—sight, 20; telegraph, 22½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2½	2¾	2	3
Amaconda	35	42	40	42½
Anchoria	94	99	94½	98
Argentum	19	20½	19½	21½
Consolidated	11¾	11⅞	10½	10⅝
Elkton	75½	75⅝	75¾	75⅝
El Paso	10½	10⅝	10⅛	10¼
Gibson	20	21	20	21
Gold Coin	91	92	91½	92½
Gold King	53	60	53	60
Golden Fleece	45	50	46	52
Grouse	7	7½	6¾	7
Isabella	26⅝	26⅞	26½	26¾
Jefferson	4	5	3¾	5
Lillie	71½	75	68	75
Matao	14½	15	13¾	14
Moon Anchor	97½	97½	97½	98
Pharmacist	6	6¾	6¼	6¾
Portland	78	78¼	77	77⅝
Rawlings	17	18¾	15	20
Rosa	13⅞	14¼	13½	13½
Union	13⅛	13¼	13½	13⅝
Work	3½	4	3½	3¾

NEW CORPORATIONS.

C. H. Carroll Company of Rochester, to deal in dry goods; capital, $75,000. Directors—C. H. Carroll, Charles Shupp, R. G. Sharp.

Laurence Marques Trading Company of New York, to deal in merchandise; capital, $5,000. Directors—B. Franklin De Freece, James V. Falvey, Francis W. Elder.

Farmers' Fertilizer and Chemical Company of Syracuse; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. A. Lighthall, Jay B. Kline, Edward Kent, Frank J. Farrington, Jr., E. J. Bell.

Ward Leonard Electric Company of Bronxville, Westchester County, to manufacture electrical appliances; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. Ward Leonard, Charles E. Carpenter, Richard H. Mansfield, Jr., Henry P. Bull.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports, exclusive of specie, for the week were valued at $6,712,056, of which $1,983,570 was in dry goods and the remainder general merchandise. The imports of specie were $188,318 and the exports $1,088,-191.

George Spencer Indicted.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 19.—George Spencer, alias John Reed, alias Arthur Greenhalge, the alleged New Jersey swindler, has been indicted by the Middlesex Grand Jury on two counts, charging larceny of personal property from Charles Sweetser of Chelmsford and Salma D. Hardy of Framingham.

Binghamton Boy Shoots Another.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Neil Booth, the little son of William Booth of 5 Fayette Street, was shot in the face this afternoon by Fred Burke, a companion about his own age. The ball entered the boy's head and the doctor has been unable to locate it. Mr. Booth says that the shooting was deliberate, as the Burke boy had threatened his son before the shot was fired. The victim's condition is serious.

Gardenville Post Office Robbed.

BUFFALO, Feb. 19.—The Post Office at Gardenville was entered some time last night, the safe blown open, and stamps valued at $100 and about $200 in money stolen.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

More Chances in Housefurnishings.

A limited number of Trunks, Baby Carriages, Refrigerators, and Gas Radiators, most of them manufacturers' samples, different kinds and designs, excellent makes. Some have a few hurts on them, it is true; no practical harm other than forcing us to sell them at much below cost to dispose of the lot. Here are a number of other items of vital price interest to you:

Garbage Cans, 35cts., were 65cts.
Brooms, 10cts., were 17cts.
Wash Boards, 7cts., were 14cts.
Nickeled Gas Torches, 10cts., were 18cts.
Dover Egg Beaters, 7cts., were 10cts.
Baby Baskets, 45cts., were 75cts. to $1.25.
Standing Work Baskets, 45cts., were 75cts. to $1.50.
Carvers and Forks, $1.00 pair, were $1.48.
Loeser's Carpet Sweepers, nickeled, $1.98, were $2.48.
Nickel-plated Tea and Coffee Pots, 35cts., were 45cts. to 65cts.
Folding Coat Hangers, 10cts., were 20cts.
Agate-lined Garbage Pails, 50cts., were 98cts.
Wood Dish Drainers, 10cts., were 16cts.
Acorn Soap, 15 cakes for 25cts.
Ammonia, 5cts. bottle.

What of these Men's Shoes?

$3.50 to $8.00 kind for $2.50 to $3.00.

Enamel, tan and calf, made on the newest shape lasts, medium round or full round toe; some lined with drill and other full leather lined, beautifully finished throughout; all the very latest improvements; shoes that will please the best well-dressed man. Note the description and prices.

Calfskin, medium round toe, hard leather box, carefully lined with drill, medium heavy half extension oak tan sole, $2.50.
Calfskin, same style and same description, but full round toe, $2.50.
Enamel, same last, heavy oak tan, full extension sole, box calf top, English back stay, leather straps, drill lined, $2.75; leather lined, $3.00; fast color eyelets and hooks, hard sole leather in toe. Will pass anywhere for a 5 or 8 dollar shoe, and give the wear and comfort, too.
Tan Storm Russia leather lined, $2.75.
Calfskin, Kangaroo top, leather lined, $2.75.

Economies for Men.

Fifty Cents for One Dollar's Worth.

The men's furnishing store being near the Fulton Street entrance, one can slip in easily, be served immediately, and pass out quickly. No trouble to take advantage of these items, though they are worth any amount of it.

Men's and boys' collars of 2100 linen, same quality as used in 25c. collars, 10 cts. each, 6 for 50 cts.
Men's and boys' cuffs of 2100 linen, our special 25c. quality, 15 cts. pair.
Men's cantab elastic webbing suspenders, the regular 50c. kind, 25cts. pair.
Men's fancy satin scarfs in several shapes, this season's designs, 49c. quality, 25 cts.
Men's fancy Domet flannel night shirts, a regular dollar quality, at 59 cts.
Men's fancy Domet flannel night shirts that are regular 75c. quality, at 39cts.

Silk Waists $4.98 Instead of $6.00 & $6.50 200 new silk waists in taffeta plaids, Roman stripes, changeable silks, and black taffetas, shirt waist style, all new and this season's manufacture, $4.98 instead of $6.00 and $6.50.

Good percale shirt waists in neat patterns, white linen and self-detachable collars, at 49 cts. and 59 cts.
Good gingham shirt waists, in very desirable checks, self-detachable collars, at 98 cts.
Bicycle waists, made of sacking cloth, tan and brown effect, self-detachable collars, at $1.59.

Wrappers and Petticoats. A new lot of good percale wrappers in brown, navy, cardinal and mourning effects, made tight-fitting back, front and collars braid trimmed; special 69 cts., regular 98 cts.

A choice lot of taffeta silk petticoats in the newest shadings, also plain black and Roman stripes, made with deep umbrella ruffle, corded full size; special, $4.98.
Extra quality black sateen petticoats, made umbrella shape, deep flounce tucked at 98 cts., regular $1.45.
Fine stripes seersucker petticoats, umbrella style, deep flounce, 98 cts., regular $1.48.

Writing Papers Another lot of fashionable writing paper, 6 styles, 3 sizes and 6 tints at 25 cts. box, containing 120 sheets, were 50 cts., 65 cts., and 75 cts. box.
Envelopes to match, 5 cts. package.
2,500 tally cards, 4 styles, best quality, 10 cts. dozen, were 20 cts.
Duplicate whist pads, printed on fine linen paper, containing 72 score cards, 25 cts.
Playing cards, Outing and Tourist, 12 cts. pack.

Table Linens and Flannelettes. 72 inches wide bleached satin Damask, $1.00 yard instead of $1.25.
72 inches wide fine quality double satin Damask, $1.40 yard instead of $1.75.
20 inches wide napkins to match, $2.75 dozen instead of $3.50.
20-inch Damask Napkins, $1.50 dozen.
24-inch Damask Napkins, $2.45 dozen.
24-inch Damask Napkins, $3.25 dozen.
Flannelettes, good assortment of patterns, at 5 cts. yard instead of 8 cts.

Art Embroideries. The annual sale of these dainty things in stamped linen and everything in embroidery, at 1-3 to 1-2 regular price, continued.

Doilies, 5x5, 12 1-2cts. instead of 25cts.
Centre pieces, 19x19 to 36x36, 85cts. to $2.98, instead of $1.65 to $5.50.
Just received from Paris some new Renaissance scarfs and squares, with linen centres, at 1-3 less than original prices.
Imitation Irish point Scarfs and Shams.
Shams, 32x32, 49cts. instead of 98cts.
Scarfs, 18x45, 85cts. instead of $1.25.
20x54, 98cts. instead of $1.75.
20x72, $1.15 instead of $2.25.
Point d'Esprit Scarfs, 89 cts. instead of $1.69.

Ways For House Coziness The upholstery department on the third floor front, under new management, overflows with the newest suggestions for home decoration, draperies, Cozy Corners, Moorish effects, and countless little touches that cost little but look much. These price items may interest you:

150 24x24 sofa pillows, covered with Oriental tapestry at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 each.
Embroidered velour covers for library tables, $3.25 to $5.50 each.
200 pairs colored coin spot chamber curtains, red, blue, and green, at $1.39 pair.
40x50 inch white fish net curtain material at 14 cts. yard.
Bed sets in lace, dotted Swiss and French net with lace ruffle, $5.00, $6.00, $7.90.
Shoe boxes, colors to match your room, to order at $6.50.
New styles and colors in shirt waist cases, $1.95 up.
Cozy corners, $25.00 and $35.00 upward, as on exhibition.
Window shades, slip covers, awnings made and put up to order.
50 pairs Derby portieres, in 5 colors, at $2.00 pair.

Toilet Articles.

Honey and almond cream is particularly recommended for rough, hard and irritated skin, 25 cts.
Tincture benzoin (made of pure Siam benzoin) gives the skin a satin-like softness, 2 oz. bottles 21 cts.
Benzoin lotion is recommended for all skin diseases, 39 cts.
Cucumber cream, 19 cts. jar.
Toilet cerate, 39 cts. jar.
Best quality cold cream, 10 cts. and 25 cts. jar.
Flesh food, 19 cts.
Creme Simon in tubes, 27 cts.
Oxzyn balm, 50 cts. and $1.00.
Lanoline cream in tubes, 17 cts. and 37 cts.
Complexion brushes, made of real badger and camel's hair, 89 cts.
Bailey's rubber complexion brushes, 34 cts.

Women's Shoes. 350 pairs women's calfskin button and lace boots and patent leather foxed button boots, with kid or cloth top, at $1.98, that have been $4.00 to $6.00, not bargain shoes, but a great bargain in shoes if your size is here.

Also women's bright dongola button boots, medium round toe, patent leather tip or common sense plain toe, every pair fully guaranteed to wear well, $2.00.

Optical Goods.

Gold plated spectacles, with straight temples or riding bows, and a good quality French lens, 50 cts.
Gold plated eye glass, with offset or adjustable cork guards, and good quality French lenses, 50 cts.
10 kt. gold frameless eye glass, with reduced spring shell offset patent nose guard and extra large lenses, at $3.00, formerly $5.00.
10 kt. gold eye glass chain, with patent holder or hair pin, $2.
Gold plated eye glass chains, with patent holder attached, 25 cts.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Bicycles as Merchandise.

$50.00

1898 Spalding Wheels

One of the Few Really $100.00 Wheels.

The Evolution in Prices.

The Bicycle business has gone through precisely the same process of weeding out as did the sewing machine and other businesses which were governed by patents and old-fashioned methods. The result is that to-day the leading makers realize that to be successful all unnecessary expenses must be eliminated until nothing remains between the maker and rider but the small legitimate profit made possible by modern methods of retailing. In short Bicycles must now be treated as merchandise. We were the first dry goods store to offer an admittedly high-grade wheel.

Many shook their heads, but the correctness of our position has been proven. This year, after a careful study of the entire situation, we have selected the Spalding wheel because we believe it to be the best, and because we believe that no chain wheel made (excepting Spalding Racers, practically the same wheel, but with more expensive details,) is worth more than $50.00 at retail. The Spalding is one of the very few wheels that was sold at $100.00 through the entire season of 1897. The makers guarantee their 1898 wheel to be better in every respect than any wheel they have ever made, so that although we offer it at $50.00, you know that you are getting at this price as good a wheel as it is possible to make. If you pay more than $50.00 you simply pay for expenses that have no place in modern merchandizing. Everything you want or that can be is in this wheel,—beauty, strength, reliability, smooth running, and a name than which none stands higher.

Men's Roadster, $50.00.
Women's Roadster, $50.00.
Men's and Women's Chainless, $125.00.
Racer (special), $75.00.
Juvenile, Boy's or Girl's, 22 inch wheel, $25.00.
Juvenile, Boy's or Girl's, 24 inch wheel, $30.00.
Juvenile, Boy's or Girl's, 26 inch wheel, $35.00.

China, Cut Glass and Clocks.

The end of the China Sale is not yet; there is still an unusual number of rich, beautiful things, large in quality and small in price. Better take advantage of the sale before it's too late.

No Lagging Interest in These Silks

Daintiness itself among these beautiful designs and new colors. The variations of a hairs'-breadth in a line of color may alter the whole effect in a pattern, hence it takes the genius of an artist to arrange the colors with taste; you will recognize his handiwork in every piece of these exquisite fabrics.

2,500 yards all silk changeable glace taffeta, bright, strong cloth, this season's most popular fabric for skirts and waists, at 58 cts. yard.
23 inch printed Japanese silks, new designs on black and colored ground, also navy and white and black and white stripes, at 59 cts. yard.
24 inch printed foulards, extra fine and heavy quality, choice new patterns in a great variety of designs, at 75 cts. yard.
27 inch Lyons printed foulards, exclusive styles in black and navy ground, floral and Bayadere effects, very fine and durable cloth, at $1.00 yard.
44 inch black silk brocade grenadine, new goods, new designs in floral and conventional patterns, at 85 cts. yard.
44 inch black silk grenadine, beautiful, fine grade, in stylish plaids and stripe effects, at $1.25 yard.
45 inch black silk grenadine novelties, very fine and extra heavy quality, new barre effects, rich handsome designs in scroll and floral designs, at $2.25 yard.
44 inch black silk grenadine, iron frame and Armure weaves, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 yard.

White Goods Almost 1-2 Price. White corded and figured pique, assorted patterns, 15 cts. instead of 25 cts.
White corded dimity, 7 cts. instead of 12 1-2 cts.
40 inches wide India Lawn, 10 cts. instead of 15 cts.
40 inches wide India Lawn, 12 1-2 cts. instead of 20 cts.
Soft Nainsook, 36 inches wide, 12 1-2 cts. instead of 20c., also 36 inches wide good quality bleached muslin, 5 cts. instead of 7 cts.
Fine soft finished yard wide bleached muslin, 6 cts. instead of 8 cts.

Rugs. Carpet Rugs, 2 yards long, at 90 cts. each.
Bath Cork Rugs, $1.00.
La Paris Worsted Rug, very durable, at 1-2 price, $3.00
300 Turkish and Persian Rugs at $5.00, $6.50, $7.50 and $10.00, marked 1-2 price.
Parlor, Library and Dining Room Rugs, 4x7 ft., $3.50; 6x9 ft., $6.00; 9x13 feet, $9.00.
One bale of needle-made Kelim at $4.75. Just the article for cosey corners.

Lucky Prices in Dress Goods.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Here are some in good qualities, styles desirable, some of them last year's it is true, but they are as good as this season's and, the prices one-half the cost to import to-day, you will really find the savings to you worth looking into.

50 CTS. GOODS FOR 25 CTS.

40 inch silk and wool plaids, four good color combinations, at 25 cts.
40 inch all wool cheviot mixtures, stylish over checked effects, at 25 cts.
39 inch imported Jaspe suitings, pretty colors for children's wear, at 25 cts.

79 CTS. GOODS FOR 39 CTS.

44 inch all wool French cheviots in stylish Spring mixtures at 39 cts.
45 inch silk and wool Fancies at 39 cts.
45 inch all wool mixed suitings at 39 cts.

$1.00 AND $1.25 GOODS FOR 49 CTS.

48 inch all wool Scotch Cheviots at 49 cts.
45 inch all wool imported plaids at 49 cts.

$1.25 GOODS FOR 59 CTS.

44 inch silk and wool novelty in all the Spring colors at 59 cts.

FASHION IN BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Grenadines, crepons, bayaderes, bareges, poplins, velours, epingelines, plisses, Hernani entelles, the latest Parisian novelties, are here in bewildering variety. What think you of such prices as these:

All wool black crepon twills at 19 cts.
All wool black Jacquard figures, 19 cts.
All wool black satine broche, 29 cts.
All wool black momie cloth, 29 cts.
All wool crepon Jacquard, 39 cts.
All wool poplin armure, 49 cts.
All wool cheviot granite, 49 cts.

Dress Ginghams at 5 cts.

250 pieces standard A. F. C. Amoskeag Ginghams, good designs and colorings, in checks, plaids, and stripes, will be sold on Monday at 5 cts. a yard. No superlatives needed for such goods at such prices.

Section G, extreme rear.

Annual Hosiery Sale. But It's the Last Day.

In the face of a rising market we were able to give our customers some ridiculously low prices last week. To-morrow is the last day of this sale, it would be well to take advantage of such priees before the opportunity is gone.

REGULAR 19 CTS. FOR 12½ CTS. PAIR.

Children's fine quality two thread black ribbed cotton Hose, spliced heels and toes, guaranteed absolutely stainless, size 6 to 8 1-2.

REGULAR 35 CTS. TO 39 CTS., FOR 25 CTS. PER PAIR.

Women's extra quality ingrain colored lisle thread hose, spliced heels and toes, tan and black plain and ribbed, also Men's hand seamed black and tan half cotton hose.

REGULAR 25 CTS. TO 35 CTS., FOR 19 CTS. EACH.

Women's extra quality white ribbed cotton and lisle thread vests, low neck, no sleeves, with silk ribbon in neck and arm.

Section C, Extreme Rear.

REGULAR 25 CTS. TO 35 CTS. FOR 19 CTS. PAIR.

Women's fine gauge and medium weight colored cotton hose, high spliced heels and double soles, tan, mode, black and fancy colored uppers, with black boots, also, Men's black and tan 60 gauge double sole cotton half hose.

Ribbed Underwear.

REGULAR 19 CTS. AND 25 CTS., FOR 12½ CTS. EACH.

Women's fine quality ribbed Egyptian cotton vests, low neck, no sleeves, silk tape in neck and arms, also children's white ribbed vests, high neck long and short sleeves, with pants to match.

Women's Tailored Suits, Ready to Wear.

The Spring season is in these suits, with this difference: When Spring really comes, such finely-tailored suits will cost twenty per cent. more than these prices.

At $12.75,
in plain cloth, black, blue, brown or green, with stylish top coat, silk lined, skirt lined with percaline.

At $18.50,
in Camel's hair serge or illuminated cheviot, black, blue, brown or green, with fancy taffeta linings, top coat effects, with satin facings.

At $20.00,
in English cheviot cloth, with house coat, handsomely trimmed with rows of braid, and lined with taffeta, skirt lined with percaline.

At $33.00,
in fine broadcloth, lined with changeable taffeta silk, coat and skirt elaborately braided; the colors are black, navy, Yale blue, brown and green.

Linings.

Fast black moire percaline, 36 inches wide, 9 cts. yard instead of 12½ cts.
Imported all wool moreen for skirting, 36 inches wide, 49 cts. yard.

Washable Laces.

Point de Paris, Normandy, Valenciennes, Torchon, Cluny, and Maltese laces and insertions, in sets and odd widths, suitable for trimming Summer dresses and underwear, at 3 cts., 5 cts., 7 cts., 10 cts., 12½ cts., 15 cts., 19 cts., and 25 cts. yard.
Mousse

The New York Times

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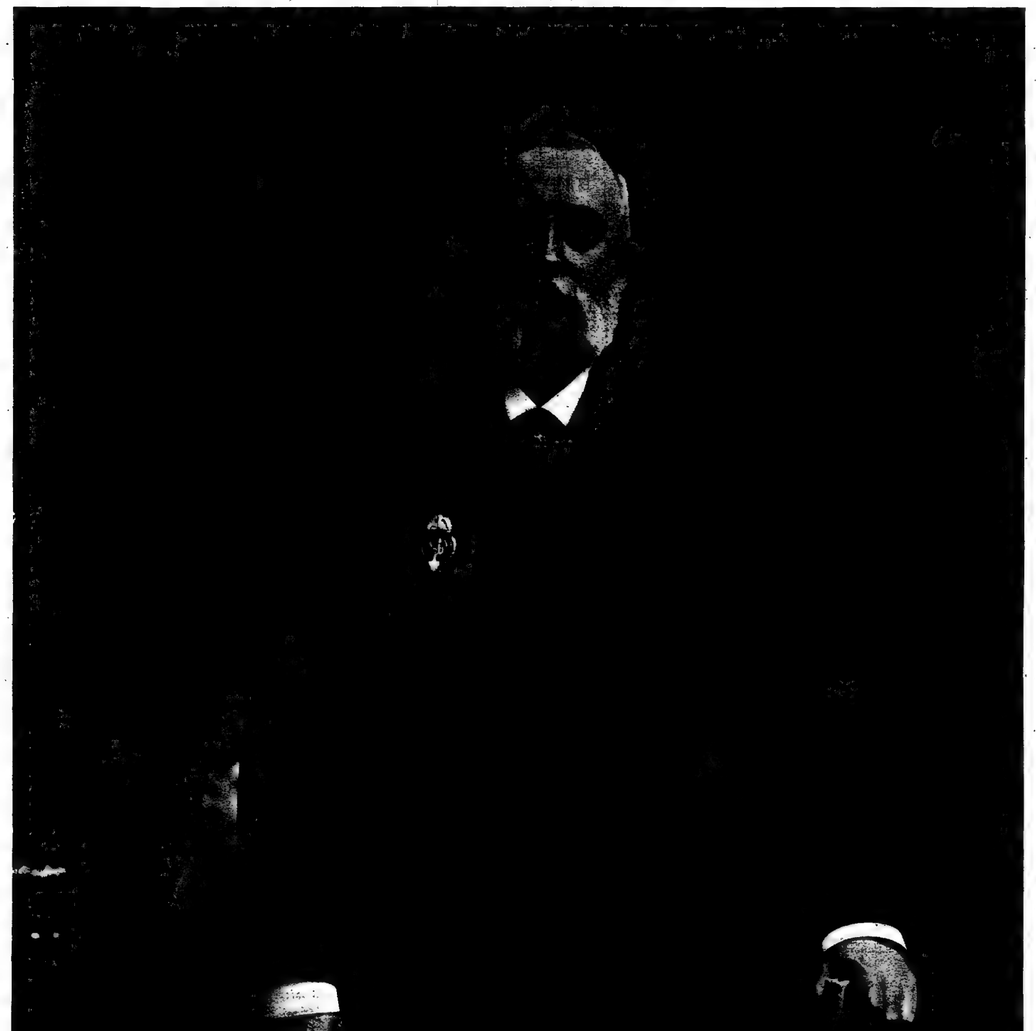

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WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

In a Western town the other day a man committed suicide on being apprehended in the act of stealing a dictionary from a street bookstall. He had just purchased a bottle of laudanum, presumably for the toothache. He drained the bottle before a hand was raised to save him. What makes the tragedy the more pitiful is the fact that the dictionary was a Latin lexicon. It is hard to find an explanation for his rash act; possibly he knew the people with whom he had to deal, and feared the madhouse more than the prison cell. He might have been a stranded wanderer from Boston, who murmured as he drained the poison of the vial: "Vita sine litteris mors est!"

***

Why is it that New York restaurant keepers will not tolerate newsboys within their domains? The moment a little fellow with a big bundle of papers pushes open the door he is frowned out by the magnate at the desk. If this magnate happens to be the proprietor, he bids the youngster to get out in raw but convincing language. If, however, the said youngster isn't convinced and ventures further, the waiters make a dash for him and a hurried retreat of newsboy follows. It may be that a dozen guests want papers; some have already called to the boy. It makes no difference; out he goes. If the restaurant be under French or Italian auspices the proprietor politely requests the guests to make the desire known to Alphonse or to Giuseppe, who will rush to the street and procure the longed-for paper. There is method in this, for the paper is purchased at a few hundred per cent. above its par value. And Alphonse or Giuseppe pockets his honorarium as a matter of course and places himself on the lookout for the next intruding urchin with the coveted papers. But where is the method in the German or translated Cockney proprietor who, after sending the newsboy away, procures for his guest a grease-stained paper of some ancient edition?

***

American tourists in France may have often wondered why on the railways there the doors of the third-class carriages were about one-half as wide as those of the first class. It is generally conceded by thinking people that embonpoint is a sign of plebeianism; and especially is this true of the nervous Gauls. If this were recognized, then the width of the doors should be reversed in the common convenience of things. Some may say it is a philanthropic act of the companies to force a stout person to ride in a first-class carriage, thus preventing inconvenience to "le peuple"; but this can hardly be so, for they always make the fat person thus transported pay first-class fare. The other day a stout bourgeois of Passy objected to paying under these circumstances. He was promptly arrested. A lawsuit followed. The railway authorities successfully defended their right to make their car door any width they pleased. The Court held, moreover, that a person prevented by embonpoint from entering a third-class carriage must pay a first-class fare if he rode in a first-class coach. Verily, the Dreyfus case is not the only travesty on civilization in France.

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Another microbe theory has been nailed as a lie by a German savant. Those learned in the idiosyncrasies of bacteria have long contended that it was unhealthful to kiss. They stated that the microbes of many direful diseases might be communicated in osculation from one person to another. This theory seemed plausible, but many converted ones still continued to take the risk. They may now do so without fear and quote to the unwilling the dictum of the above-mentioned learned Teuton. He says it is perfectly true that the schizomycete fission-fungi may be communicated through the kiss, but that the result is an interchange of antagonistic bacilli which ultimately destroy one another. This is rather a gruesome statement, but it may appeal to the imaginations of lovers when they think how trivial are the battles of their hearts when compared with the mighty conflicts of annihilation that are being waged among the myriad legions on their lips.

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Photography is the only art in which the amateur excels the professional. And better still, it is always likely to remain so. As in most matters of commerce, the man of trade can only bestow a certain amount of time on a piece of work with a definite price in view; he has no consciousness of the legend, "l'art pour l'art," nor can he afford to have. Such a consciousness would enhance the character of his work without advancing his selling price of photographs in the same proportion. The amateurs have plenty of time, and those who have artistic perception and powers of execution improve it. Some photographs from the hands of amateurs that have lately been on exhibition in New York were veritable works of art, and gave one the idea that the picture was a photograph of an oil painting, and not of a mere model. So much that is good has been steadily augmented in the field of this artistic pastime that the future is full of the pleasantest anticipations for those who love to look upon beautiful things.

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY has been less public-spirited and intent only on winning fame and advancement in his chosen profession, he might have attained a distinction such as comes to but few practitioners at the bar. He was distinguished as a lawyer a score of years ago, when he deliberately forsook the honors and emoluments of his profession for the hard work and vexatious responsibilities of protector-in-general to the children. His broad and well-grounded legal knowledge has proved to be a bulwark of strength in his chosen work. Mr. Gerry is the appreciative possessor of one of the finest law libraries in existence. It contains 15,000 volumes, and forms an extraordinarily interesting feature of his magnificent home. As a strictly private law library, this valuable collection of books is believed to be unrivaled.

Mr. Gerry's legal studies began immediately after his graduation from Columbia College in 1857. He was then about twenty years of age. In his legal business he was invariably successful, obtaining an extensive practice and taking part in many important cases, both civil and criminal. At the age of thirty years he was elected a member of the New York State Constitutional Convention, and he cut no insignificant figure in the deliberations of that important body. He served with the committee on the pardoning power. In 1870 Mr. Gerry became counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. His sympathies and his judgment were heartily enlisted in the cause, and he co-operated earnestly with Henry Bergh during the lifetime of that philanthropist. A large proportion of the legislation in this State affecting the treatment and welfare of dumb animals is due to Mr. Gerry's efforts.

It was in 1874 that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was organized. Foremost among its organizers was Elbridge T. Gerry, who, five years later, was elected to the office of President, which he has held ever since. The absorbing zeal, alertness, and unswerving loyalty with which he has identified himself with this society constitute one of the rare phases of human nature. Animated by an intelligent, fixed purpose and guided by a skilful hand and an indomitable will, the organization has developed into an engine of great power. So thoroughly has the individuality of the man become stamped on the work of the organization that the name of the Gerry society has supplanted in the public mind the longer corporate title.

In consequence of the success and the example of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children more than 200 similar organizations have been formed throughout the United States, and a great many foreign countries have likewise borrowed the idea. The parent society has exercised upon legislation in this State a very important and salutary influence. The Legislature, after receiving for twenty years the reports of the society's work, has devoted in the recent revision of the general laws of the State a separate and specific chapter to the Membership Corporations act, creating and governing the functions of corporations for the prevention of cruelty. That chapter embraces both children and animals, because the two societies are the only ones named and recognized in the Criminal and Penal Codes of this State as efficient instruments in the prosecution of criminal justice.

In the President's address which prefaces the twenty-third annual report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, just published in pamphlet form, Mr. Gerry says:

"The particular purpose not only of this society, but of all its sister institutions, is the enforcement of the laws relating to or in any wise affecting children. A summary of its work in that behalf may be concisely stated as follows: 'First, it receives on commitment at its own expense by and subject to the order of the courts all children charged with the commission of crime who otherwise would be sent to the city prison. Second, it receives by and subject to the order of the courts, children who are themselves the unhappy victims of physical violence, or who are held as witnesses pending the criminal prosecution of a cruelist.'

"The importance of these two subjects will be seen at a glance. But for the society, children arrested for any offense, great or trivial, would be subjected to confinement in a penal institution, whether innocent or guilty, until the issue was finally determined. Again, children who are victims of physical violence not only frequently require medical care and attention, but a careful examination is often directed by order of the court, to determine the truth of their story, and to corroborate their evidence against the offender. All such examinations are made by skilled physicians assisted by a competent nurse, with every facility afforded by the best hospitals in the land."

This society receives and conveys in its own vehicle to and from court all children who are the subjects of its investigations, or those found in a state of destitution or rescued from vicious surroundings, for disposition by the court under the laws. Last year the society so transported more than 8,000 children. The society maintains two officers in every criminal court in New York, who, upon the order of the Magistrate, investigate applications for the commitment of children. Written reports are then made of their surroundings, their history, their story, and, in fact, everything which may enlighten the Magistrate in disposing of the case. These records, which have existed for more than twenty years and contain the histories of thousands of families, involving over 500,000 children, are the subject of reference by the police and the city authorities in a large number of instances.

Another important part of the society's work is this: Under the Criminal Code, Magistrates are authorized to order pecunious parents to appropriate a certain portion of their weekly earnings for the support of children committed at their instance to institutions. This society receives the money and pays it over quarterly to the Controller; the city gets the benefit of it, as it is credited to the institutions on their pay rolls, and in case of disobedience to these orders the society enforces them in the courts by due process of law. There is still one more valuable service performed by this society. It prepares a brief for the District Attorney in every case where an indictment is found against a cruelist at its instance; secures the attendance of witnesses and assists the public prosecutor in the procuring and preservation of the evidence. Verdicts of acquittal in these cases are exceedingly rare.

During the many years of his unselfish devotion to the work marked out by this society Mr. Gerry has encountered criticism of the harshest character, misrepresentation, ridicule, and even bitter personal abuse. At the outset every conceivable obstacle was thrown in the society's way, and for a while it got little aid and less sympathy from the other arms of the law. Had there been a weak man at the helm the society would have failed in its mission. But there was no sign of weakness, and the organization fought its way into respectful recognition, and step by step intrenched itself firmly and effectively in the laws of the State. In adhering rigidly to a line of duty drawn without fear or favor, Mr. Gerry has frequently encountered an adverse public sentiment so strong and aggressive that only a person fortified with the conviction of being right could have withstood its assaults. Fortunately for his cause Mr. Gerry comes of a fighting stock. He is the grandson of the rugged patriot who put his name to the Declaration of Independence.

In the notable case of Josef Hofmann the course of Mr. Gerry's society aroused a degree of opposition that almost assumed a violent phase. Persons whose intelligence and standing in the community ought to have been a guarantee of conservative judgment joined in a loud clamor because this wonderful boy pianist was not permitted to work himself to death for the temporary gratification of the wealthy section of the New York public. Young Hofmann was about ten years old when he came here in the season of 1887-8. His concerts in the Metropolitan Opera House were not only brilliantly successful, but he became a society fad, and private musicales with the juvenile genius as the star performer became the order of the day.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children moved cautiously in the case of young Hofmann. Taking into account the light-hearted enthusiasm of the lad for his public work, and the fact that his parents were with him, and that every attention possible was paid to his care and comfort by his manager, Mr. Abbey, the representatives of the society were loth to interfere. But under the terms of the law they had a duty to perform. Mr. Gerry gave his personal attention to the matter, and decided that the legal requirements would be satisfied with certain moderate restrictions regarding the young pianist's hours of public service. Mr. Abbey promptly acceded to the suggestions offered, and arranged the concerts so that Josef could have at least half of each week for rest. Very soon, however, the society's agents learned that the boy was not getting the rest thus provided for. His natural guardians, doubtless tempted by liberal offers, filled in all his spare time with engagements at private houses, and as some of these engagements were in other cities the overworked lad was frequently subjected to the excitement and unrest of railway travel at night. The pace began to tell on him visibly, and Mr. Gerry felt obliged to interfere, which he did only after an eminent physician had made a careful examination of the young performer and reported that rest or paresis were the alternatives in the case.

As soon as it became generally known that the Gerry society had insisted upon the withdrawal of Josef Hofmann from the stage there was a great to-do about it. The musical people who had enjoyed Josef's playing; the fashionable people who had in their selfish way made a pet of the boy; the ill-informed but noisy sticklers for personal rights, and the newspapers which invariably glow and burst into lurid flame over any interference with popular whims and desires, all joined in vigorous denunciation of Mr. Gerry and his society. The accusation was freely made and doubtless widely believed that Mr. Gerry was wantonly depriving a poor boy and his worthy parents of a splendid opportunity to acquire a competency. In spite of all this clamor, however, the Mayor was convinced by Mr. Gerry's reasoning and cold facts, and the musical prodigy's performances—both public and private—in this country were stopped.

The lapse of time and the development of events have proved not only the wisdom but the kindness of Mr. Gerry's course ten years ago, and to-day doubtless he has no more grateful friend than the same Josef Hofmann, who is soon to revisit us in the full vigor of manhood and with the enriching advantages of an essential and thorough musical training. While the self-appointed defenders of young Hofmann's "personal liberty" were making the air ring with bitter denunciations of Mr. Gerry, in 1888, that gentleman was calmly arranging to carry out a philanthropic commission vested in him by a multi-millionaire friend.

"I am deeply interested in Josef Hofmann," said this friend to Mr. Gerry. "He has genius and the promise of a great future. It is sad to see him thus hurried to physical and mental ruin. You get him off the stage, arrange with his parents to have him returned to his home, where he can regain his health; then give him the best musical instruction that can be obtained, and I will pay all expenses. But never mention my name."

This injunction was carried out literally, with the co-operation of the boy's parents. He was nursed back to vigorous health, and then put under the tuition of Rubinstein, whose pupil he remained until the latter's final illness.

But the Hofmann case was only one of many over which bitter and unreasoning antagonism to the society has been aroused. Time and time again well-disposed persons have deprecated the society's interference in matters about which subsequent events clearly demonstrated the correctness of the society's policy. The fact is, the people of this community have had to be educated up to an intelligent comprehension of the purpose and scope of the society's work. Mr. Gerry has been a persistent, patient, and humane, although at times aggressive, educator. In dealing with the question of public performances of children, his society has had a difficult problem to solve. Just where to draw the line between harmful influences and innocent entertainments of a semi-public nature has been a delicate matter. In the enforcement of the law, so far as it relates to theatres, Mr. Gerry says that he has had the consistent co-operation of the reputable theatrical managers.

A native New Yorker, Mr. Gerry has at all times evinced the keenest interest in all things designed to advance the city's welfare or make for the benefit of the community. His helpful influence has been felt in various ways. In 1880 he was Chairman of the local committee in charge of the Centennial celebration, and in 1882 he was Chairman of a commission appointed to consider the best method of caring for the insane of New York. A report containing much instructive and valuable matter was prepared by this commission. One of Mr. Gerry's most important public functions was his service, in 1886, on a commission with Matthew Hale and Dr. A. P. Southwick to consider the most humane and effective method of executing criminals sentenced to death. As the result of the work of this commission, the State of New York adopted its present system of electrical execution in place of the old method of hanging. Since 1885 the subject of this sketch has been a Governor of the New York Hospital, and he is likewise a Trustee of the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary.

Of a highly artistic temperament, Mr. Gerry has freely indulged his tastes in the direction of the rare and beautiful in art. His private gallery of paintings shows cultured and discriminating selection, and in his extensive collection of valuable and quaint bits of antiquity in sculpture, furniture, and bric-a-brac there is significant evidence of a trained judgment and a keen eye for things that mean something. Mr. Gerry's sociable propensities are indicated by the fact that he is a member of a large proportion of the clubs and societies of New York.

His career as Commodore of the New York Yacht Club was typical of the helpful nature of the man. He held the office of Commodore from 1885 to 1892, and was exceedingly popular in that capacity, because, as one old yachtsman expressed it, "he did things in the right way." The affairs of the club were managed on a systematic basis and with the breadth of view of a liberal-minded man of affairs. Mr. Gerry's sumptuous steam yacht Electra, as the flagship of the squadron, became noted for its ready and generous hospitality. Always equipped with every appliance for personal comfort, the Electra's official cruises were events of the rarest pleasure to those persons who were privileged to sail on her. An English seaman employed on this floating palace spoke truly when he said, in a burst of confidence to a good-natured guest: "Blast my peepers, if I don't think the Commodore sits up nights thinkin' how he can spend more money on this bloomin' boat."

EARL D. BERRY.

A SONG IN WINTER.

Between high hedges dew-besprent
The road is white with frost;
In winds that veer in the heavens clear
The rook and his cry are tossed.

The day is like a Summer dawn,
With pale and gentle sun;
An Arctic noon, or an afternoon
In a land where life is done.

Still and pale are the downs around,
Pale and bare to the sky;
Pale and still is every hill,
But the wind is awake on high.

The morn is merry, the road is hard,
And leads a pleasant way;
The robin strong he pipes a song
Dear to my heart to-day.

For I shall find her high on the down,
Warm in the Winter wind,
With her young face fresh in her tresses' mesh,
And eyes serene and kind.

So ring to my foot, O frosty road,
For merry your echoes are:
O robin, sing as though it were Spring
Or a sweeter season far.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

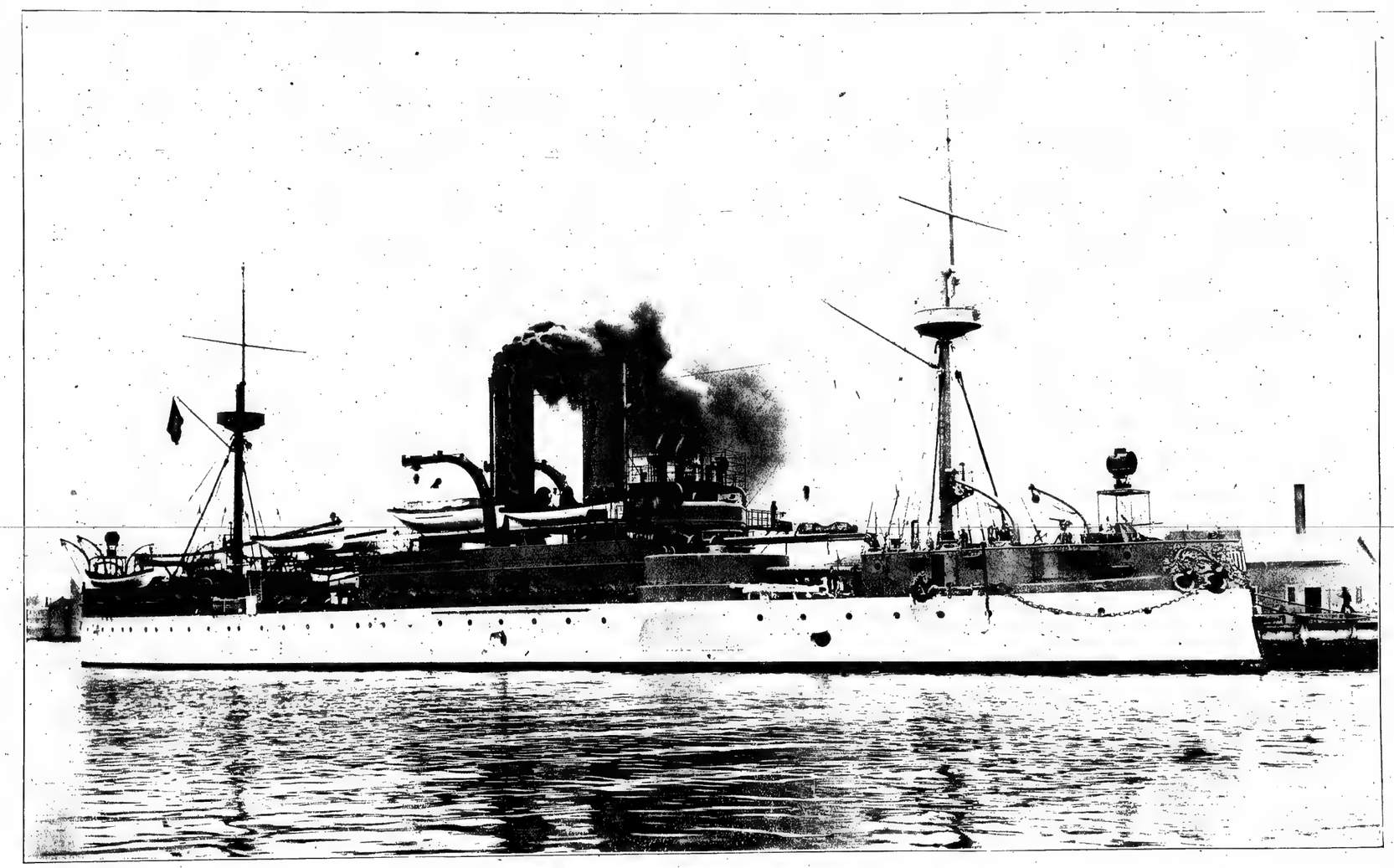

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF FEBRUARY 20, 1898

UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP "MAINE," DESTROYED IN THE HARBOR OF HAVANA, TUESDAY, FEB. 15, 1898.

1898

PORCELAINS AND PICTURES OF THE LATE C. A. DANA.

THE small collection of the late C. A. Dana was famous among those who purchase Chinese porcelains at fabulous prices and are able to indulge in a passion for the romantic landscapes of the French school of 1830. The greatest picture Mr. Dana had to show was Corot's "Dance of Cupids," which is figured here—a big upright, containing a classic temple on an elevation to the right outlined against a bright sky, and a group of celebrants round an altar nearer the right foreground, while in the shady valley to the left centre, another group of wingless Cupids dance on the grass. The time is just after sundown; the sky is pearly and pink, like the interior of a conch, and in the foliage and grass seen through the approaching dusk there is a wealth of subdued colors. It is, in fact, a canvas that seems to glow with a deep, rich effulgence.

Compare this product of his later style with the big Salon picture by Corot in 1833, which hangs in the Knoedler Gallery. The latter shows so wonderfully distinct the impression that Constable's landscapes had been making on the Paris painter during the previous five or six years that one needs the assurance of Corot's signature to overcome the first impression that a Constable is before one. On examination, the figures of horses and men in this early Corot are better drawn than Constable's usually are, but the distance and sky are not up to Constable. Nearly half a century lay between the making of that and the masterpiece owned by Mr. Dana. The figures are less carefully defined; they blend more with the landscape and the mood; they are part of the whole, being, in fact, god figures, scarcely human save in outline. But the landscape as an entirety is surcharged with poetic sentiment, while the old Salon piece is dry and hard, although this bit from the edge of Fontainebleau woods is by no means lacking in nobility. As a matter of fact, however, it is notable that Corot began by falling in love with the naturalness and realism of Constable's landscapes, but in the long run turned again to the "classic" thing found in Salvator Rosa, the Poussins, and Claude Lorrain, but more particularly the Poussins. French art, like French literature, seems naturally to gravitate toward the classic, however it may seem at first to move in some northern romantic or realistic direction.

Mr. Dana had a Millet that is almost as well known as the lovely big Corot; it is a landscape with high horizon. Over the ridge one sees the roof of a cottage. A woman in a great cloak, with hood like a monk's cowl, stands on the left, with back turned; about her are turkeys. Charles Jacque rarely painted a better thing than Mr. Dana's specimen of his sheep, shepherd, and grove of trees. The trees are of wonderful strength and vigor. There is also a small Rousseau of considerable beauty and a fine big Byzantine-Venetian piece from the color factory of Ziem.

But it is the porcelains that have made Mr. Dana's collection noted, including, as they do, one of the famous specimens of blue jars decorated with the "hawthorn" blossom, a design by which some other flower is really indicated, probably the plum blossom. These names for porcelain are venerable with the age of their erroneousness, like the so-called "onion" pattern bodily lifted a hundred years ago and more from the patient Chinese and still the commonest motive for the decoration of ordinary European china. Another piece that brings water into the mouth of the collector is the little vase of the solid color called Rose de Barry. Like the "hawthorn" jar, it has the seal of one of the great epochs of porcelain-making in the Celestial Kingdom. There is every likelihood that the collectors of New York, Chicago, Baltimore, and Washington will have some one on hand at the Dana sale to pick up trifles of this kind; they are small, but the rarer among them would not contain the price at which they will in all probability sell if that price were dropped into them in the form of gold eagles. Sales like the Stewart, Fuller, and Dana are greatly to be desired, since they bring more and more of the finest pictures and porcelains measurably nearer to that patron who will one day place them in some public place for all the world to enjoy.

CHARLES DE KAY.

Edward B. Thomas,
New United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York.

DANCE OF CUPIDS.—BY COROT.

RENE DOUMIC.

The coming to America of the distinguished French critic and author, Réné Doumic, literary editor of the Revue des Deux Mondes, who is now on his way to this country on the invitation of the Cercle Français of Harvard University, to open the course of lectures recently founded by the President of the Cercle Français de l'Universite Harvard, is a literary event of the first importance.

M. Doumic, who now stands at the head of French criticism, has had from the beginning of his not unromantic career an almost uninterrupted record of success in his chosen profession. Born in Paris March 7, 1860, he was educated at the Lycée Condorcet, graduating with numerous prizes in the general competition, among which was that of rhetoric. Although he describes himself as belonging neither to a religious nor a political party, in his younger days he shared with his fellow-students many political enthusiasms, and at the distribution of prizes at the Sorbonne in 1879, under the administration of Jules Ferry, he startled the dignified assembly in the midst of the ceremonies by crying out, "Vive le Roi!" which in the early days of the new republic was an exceedingly bold thing for even a student to do, though fortunately serious consequences did not result from his audacity. Continuing his studies, he entered the superior Normal School in 1879, graduating in 1882 with the first prize in the examination for the literary fellowship. His proficiency was promptly recognized in his appointment as Professor of Rhetoric at the Stanislaus College in 1883, a position which he has retained since that time. It is on a vacation from the duties of his professorship that he now visits America.

His activity in critical literary work, outside of his professional labors, has been intense, and has resulted in a number of published works under his name that is really remarkable for a man comparatively so young. From 1888 to 1894 he was dramatic critic of the Moniteur Universel, and since 1894 he has been the literary critic of the Revue des Deux Mondes; meantime he has been a frequent contributor to the Français, the Correspondent, the Gaulois, the Revue Bleu, and the Journal des Débats. His published works comprise eight or ten volumes, dealing with a great variety of literary topics. There are two series of Studies in French Literature, Portraits of Authors, Writers of To-day, The Younger Writers, From Scribe to Ibsen, (talks on contemporary plays,) with a second volume on similar topics, and Life and Manners Day by Day. The above are all published by Perrin. Through the house of Deplace he has issued an admirable textbook on the History of French Literature.

Neither the Professor's chair nor the pen of the critic, however, has absorbed all his time; for he has been called to deliver frequent lectures in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, Caen, Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam, and other principal cities of Holland. In recognition of his services to literature he was on July 14, 1895, decorated with the Legion of Honor.

His withdrawal from the political and religious controversies, which in France are absorbing to a degree unknown in our simpler civilization, has arisen not from indifference, but from a desire to devote himself to the study of pure literature, without distractions that would interfere with his art. Personal intercourse with so sincere a devotee of culture and criticism cannot fail to bring an inspiring influence to bear on the literary men of this country and to elevate to generous purposes the enthusiasm of the young men who are so fortunate as to have the privilege of welcoming him as their guest, their guide, philosopher, and friend.

Rene Doumic,
Literary Editor Revue des Deux Mondes.

GERMAN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

There is little wonder that the "made in Germany" is becoming a familiar trade mark the world over. The whole German people are being educated scientifically in the arts of industrial production. It is claimed that nowhere in the world does manufacturing reach so near to a skilled profession as in Saxony. Small as the kingdom is, it has no less than 111 technical institutes, including 10 of agriculture and 40 of commerce. Prussia has 260 such schools, with over 12,000 pupils; 35 of the schools are for painters and decorators, 16 for tailors, 9 for shoemakers, and so on. Every trade has at least one. The royal Government appropriates $600,000 a year for their support, besides liberal subsidies from towns and cities, Berlin alone paying $70,000 a year. Baden, with only 1,000,000 population, spends $280,000 a year on technical schools. Hesse, with 1,000,000 population, has 83 schools of design, 43 of manufacturing industries, and many others for artisans of various trades. Bavaria, Würtemberg, and other States have similar systems.

The Way She Covers Ground.

From Modern Society.

Little Fred—Talk about bicycle riding! You ought to see Aunt Mary cover the ground?

Visitor—She is a very fast rider, then, is she?

"No; about all she does is tumble off, and she weighs nearly two hundred pounds."

The Difference.

From Tit-Bits.

Lady (interviewing housemaid)—Why did you leave your last place?

Housemaid—Because the master kissed me, Mum.

Lady—And you didn't like it, eh?

Housemaid—Oh, I didn't mind it, Mum, but the mistress didn't like it.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE seventh annual Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution will convene in Washington to-morrow morning. There will be at least 800 representatives entitled to vote in this congress, and much business of importance is to come before it. After the singing of "Star Spangled Banner," the opening address

Mrs. Adlai Stevenson,
President General, D. A. R.

of the congress will be given by the President General, Mrs. Stevenson, and the response will be made by Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, State Regent of Tennessee. Reports of committees will occupy two or three days. The evening sessions bid fair to be quite as important as those of the day. Pages of the congress are chosen to represent the thirteen original States.

The desire to perpetuate the memory and spirit of men and women who achieved American independence has associated congenial women whose ancestors struggled together to achieve National liberty. At the National headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution there is unity of purpose environed by loyalty, and centred in the organization is an earnest endeavor to encourage historical research in relation to the Revolution, to publish the results,

Mrs. Rose Brackett,
First Vice President General, D. A. R.

and to promote the celebration of all patriotic anniversaries.

Several descendants of patriotic sires, distant one from another, about July, 1890, signified a belief that a "Daughters" society could be formed similar to that of the Sons of the Revolution, and as the "Sons" had decided not to admit their sisters, an independent body was the result. On Oct. 11, 1890, the society was formed; eleven ladies signed the roll. There are now enrolled throughout the country about 22,000 members, and in all the States and Territories, except Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Alaska, and Wyoming, have been formed chapters. In Geneva, Switzerland, a regent is trying to organize a chapter, and Honolulu will have a charter. In Nova Scotia also the "Daughters" have a Regent in the field.

The great increase of the organization from month to month gives work that has become a tax upon time, nerves, and pocketbooks, and is quite burdensome. It is not generally known that the officers attend to the many duties without any recompense, except the pleasure derived from seeing the great progress of the society. They are a dignified body of women, who have nobly and loyally earned the "well done" of every person. During the past year there have been many chapters formed, and an average of 500 applications has been received each month. Names are indexed, chapters and books are catalogued, ancestors described, officers located, letters filed, replies noted, receipts and expenditures carefully recorded, a large correspondence

Mrs. Albert D. Brockett,
Vice President in charge of organization, D. A. R.

carried on, innumerable questions asked, visitors entertained, circulars prepared, lineage is edited for publication, business for the magazine conducted, historic china sold, orders given for convention work planned, and all is transacted by very efficient officers.

The Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution exacts a clearly de-

Mrs. Roger A. Pryor,
Hon. Vice President General National Society.

fined genealogy, as ancestry must be traced in a direct line on either paternal or maternal side, and there are historic and patrotic elements about the society which will help to perpetuate the principles of liberty.

The project of building a Continental Hall has occupied the attention of the Daughters during the past few years, and a bill was reported to Congress for the creation of a

Mrs. Sarah Hilliard Hatch,
Treasurer General, D. A. R.

commission to select a site for a memorial or continental hall, to be reared under the auspices of the National Society in Washington.

When the Federal city was designed by l'Enfant it was planned for "embellishment" by setting aside fifteen squares for the different States of the Union, and within a specified time a statue was to be erected in each, or some other memorial of the heroes of the Revolution was to be built, in order to "leave a grand idea of patriotic interest." The Daughters offer this as authority for their request that a site be given for the proposed Memorial Hall. As precedents for their proposition, they claim that Centre Market was built by a private corporation upon a reservation and the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad occupies another, and that associations have been given sites in different parts of the city. It is also stated that the statue of Gen. Jackson, in Lafayette Square, was originally erected by the Jackson Memorial Association; personal contributions amounted to $12,000, and Congress appropriated enough to complete the statue. The Peace Monument was erected by officers of the navy

Mrs. Mary J. Seymour,
Registrar General, D. A. R.

in memory of their dead, and Congress added $20,000 for two figures, foundation, steps, and basin.

The idea of the Memorial Hall originated with the late Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison and has received the indorsement of each annual convention. There is $26,184 on hand, and a prospect that money could be raised by each and every chapter, if only a site could be obtained from the Government.

Among the distinguished women whose duties as National officers call them to

Mrs. Horatio Nelson Taplin,
Registrar General, D. A. R.

headquarters are Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, President General, who finds time in the midst of social requirements to preside at the Board of Management meetings.

Mrs. Rose Brackett, widow of Col. Albert G. Brackett of the United States Army, will be called upon as First Vice President General to preside at the Congress when Mrs. Stevenson may so desire. Mrs. Brackett

Mrs. Charlotte E. Main,
Corresponding Secretary General, D. A. R.

Mrs. Charles A. Stakely,
Chaplain General, D. A. R.

traces her ancestry to John Hardin, who was an officer in Gen. Daniel Morgan's rifle corps. While at the battle of Saratoga his services were such that Gen. Gates expressed his gratitude to him in public. He was related to the important mission of peace to the Indians, and was massacred while carrying out instructions. Mrs. Brackett is also descended from the Merryweathers of Virginia.

An important position on the board is that held by Mrs. Albert D. Brockett, who is Vice President in charge of organization.

Mary E. Lockwood,
One of the founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution and editor of the "American Magazine."

She is known as a clever woman, admirably adapted to her position. Mrs. Brockett is one of the youngest members of the National Board, and had experience as Register General last year. She has a right to belong to the Daughters of the American Revolution through ancestry of no less than ten heroes, and among them is James Nourse, who was intrusted with $3,333.30 by Berkeley County, Va., for raising militia. He was United States Commissioner in 1783

Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle,
Regent Washington Heights Chapter, D. A. R.

to settle claims of citizens of Maryland against the Government. His son was the first Register of the Treasury and moved it from Philadelphia.

Among the Vice Presidents Generals who are well known in Washington are Mrs. Russell A. Alger, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. Daniel Manning, widow of the ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Mrs. William Lindsay, Mrs. Joseph E. Washington, Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, and Mrs. Arthur Thomas. All these ladies were on important

committees, and have been zealous on behalf of the organization from the very start.

Mrs. Jessie Davis Stakely, as Chaplain General, wife of the Rev. Charles A. Stakely, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Washington, D. C., occupies a place of dignity suited to her character. Mrs. Stakely has a decidedly ministerial pedigree. With few exceptions, her male relations in both the paternal and maternal lines were well known ministers of the Gospel. Her paternal Revolutionary ancestor, the Rev. William Davis of Georgia, enlisted in the army from Orange County, Va., when only sixteen years of age, and served under Gen. Lafayette.

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main has done much during the past year besides keeping the records of the society. Her lineage shows the distinguished name of Benjamin Frothingham, who had the honor of enjoying the only personal visit from Gen. Washington at Charlestown, Mass.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Anderson D. Johnston, is a native of New York, and entered the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, through records of the patriotic services of members of the Clark family of Massachusetts.

The Registrars, Mrs. Mary J. Seymour and Mrs. Lillie Tyson Taplin, have also done "grand, good work," according to the opinion of their sister officers. Mrs. Mary J. Seymour is the widow of Frederic Wales Seymour and descended from James Smith, Sr., a member of the Board of Selectmen which drew up the Palmer Declaration of Independence, June 13, 1776; also from Deacon Joseph Hoar, who was a signer of the non-importation act and a soldier at Saratoga. Mrs. Lillie Tyson Taplin comes from distinguished ancestry, and in that line are John Page of Virginia, Major Gen. Thomas Nelson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; Gen. Henry Lee, Lucie Grymes Lee, Col. John Joliffe, Dr. Nelson Carey Seldon, and Col. Meredith Helm.

Mrs. Sarah Hilliard Hatch has borne the onerous burden of caring for the treasury of the National Society during the past year. Mrs. Hatch, through her father, is descended from a long line of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors.

The Historian General, Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, counts ancestors among the pioneer women of Kentucky who took part in the defense of Bryant's Station in 1782, when the women carried water to the fort from a spring, knowing that several hundred Indians were concealed near by.

Miss Janet F. H. Richards, the Official Reader for the congress, dares her descent which qualified her to become a D. A. R. to William Richards of New London, Conn., who was a Captain during all the Revolutionary War.

A strong interest centres about the election, as the law that an officer cannot serve longer than two years successively in one office will vacate nearly all the National positions.

There are three candidates for President General. Mrs. Donald McLean of New York City has announced herself for the position. Mrs. McLean is well known by delegates and officers, as she has taken an earnest part in the past congress. The numerous friends of Mrs. Daniel Manning have insisted upon her name being presented for President General. Mrs. Manning is a member of the Board of Managers, and, while her home is in Buffalo, she has been in Washington each month to attend the board meetings. If elected she would make her home in Washington.

Mrs. Russell Alger has been asked to be a candidate, but has declined the honor. Mrs. Rose Brackett has also been sought to become a candidate, and it is possible that she will consent. Mrs. John L. Mitchell, wife of Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin, is talked of for Corresponding Secretary General, and Mrs. Main is frequently mentioned for Historian General. Mrs. Dickin's name has been suggested for First Vice President, and Mrs. Hatch is said to be just the one for the Treasurer General's place. Among those mentioned for prominent offices are Mrs. Hitcher of Indianapolis and Miss Clark of Washington.

The two great social events of the week will be the Assembly Ball to-morrow night, and a reception at the Arlington on Washington's Birthday, both of which events will be up to the high standard set by this organization.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT ROCKY HILL.

JUST a little over a year ago the repairing was begun on the Berrian house, Rocky Hill, the home from 1734 of Judge John Berrian, who was appointed third Judge of the State of New Jersey, and died in 1761, his widow remaining there for several years longer, entertaining many notable persons. But history tells us this home was the headquarters of Gen. George Washington in 1783.

The building is situated on an elevation of 200 feet. The house as shown in the picture has the balcony (which was torn away forty years ago, but was restored to its original design) facing south. The chimney in the centre of the building is another feature of 150 years ago. The flagstaff, with gilt ball and storm flag, may be seen for many miles across the country. From the west end of the balcony a beautiful expanse of fertile country, twenty miles in extent, is viewed. Eight miles away is the historic Hopewell Valley, where the council of war was held that memorable June night before the battle of Monmouth and Hopewell, the home of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Somerville, twelve miles distant at the foot of the Watchung Mountains, is the county seat.

It having in command such an expanse of country, Gen. Washington retired to the Berrian house on several occasions, either before or after a battle. After the battle of Princeton, Gen. Washington turned off the New Brunswick road and found his rest at the Berrian house before his long march to Morristown, which is twenty miles north of Somerville, on his way from Lambertville to Monmouth, during which battle Judge Berrian's son was Washington's aide.

We need not wonder why Gen. Washington chose the Berrian house as his headquarters in the Fall of 1783, as at that time Princeton, four miles away, was chosen as the seat of Congress, and the homes of Richard Stockton, Clark, and Witherspoon, signers of the Declaration, being occupied, the next suitable place was the Judge's old home at Rocky Hill. To this home Mrs. Washington came, entertaining all the notable persons visiting this country. The Washingtons occupied the place from Aug. 24 until Nov. 3. Portraits of Gen. and Mrs. Washington were painted by Joseph Wright while they were at Rocky Hill. Gen. Washington's portrait was sent to France.

Fearing that this noted building might go to decay, in the Fall of 1896 an association was formed of 130 members to restore the Berrian house, which was purchased and given to the association. In one year the building was repaired, painted white with green shutters, and an escutcheon placed on the north side of the house bearing the name "Washington's Headquarters."

The rooms have been nicely furnished.

PARLOR, OR PRINCETON ROOM, BERRIAN HOUSE.

The parlor, or Princeton room, of which there are two views, shows the homespun carpet, spinning-wheel, rush chair, spinnet, sampler of the Seventeen Hundreds, the cabinet containing many old pewter pieces, also china of over 100 years ago, the goblet being one of Thomas Jefferson's, with Monticello engraved on one side. The furniture is of the black horsehair variety.

Opening into this room is the old-fashioned bedroom, with canopy bed and other antique pieces of furniture. Adjoining this room on the north side of the house is the Trenton room, furnished by ladies of the chapter in Trenton. Across a hall is the registration room, on the walls of which hang many interesting papers and maps.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT ROCKY HILL, N. J.

ANOTHER VIEW OF PARLOR, BERRIAN HOUSE.

The dining room has been furnished by ladies of Trenton. The turned stairway lands one at the entrance of the Washington room, in which Washington wrote his Farewell Address. The Sons of the Revolution of Washington, D. C., and New Jersey furnished this room. From this room one enters Washington's bedroom, in which is a fine old high post mahogany bedstead, brought from the headquarters of Cornwallis, in Brooklyn, and in which Gen. Washington slept. Chairs and dainty pieces of furniture make the room homelike. From this one may pass into the curio room, where hang pictures of Washington, Lafayette, and other Generals, a sword of Cornwallis's, pieces of Mrs. Washington's dresses, an old-fashioned wine chest, and many more relics of interest.

A long hall through the house divides this room from the artist's room, and to the southwest is the Josephine room, with old cherry bedstead, with dainty hangings ninety years old used in the same room at the time when Judge Crozier occupied the house; a mirror 125 years old; warming pan, and a number of pictures; a copy of The New London Courant, published Dec. 5, 1783, in which is the Farewell Address of Gen. Washington.

The flag which floats every day, a gift from the school children of the neighboring villages, waves a welcome to all visitors, who will be received by the efficient caretakers, Mr. and Mrs. Poole, who have occupied that position since last August. Many contributions have been sent to the association, and only this month a mantelpiece has been restored that was taken from the house over twenty years ago, on account of its historical value and quaint design. The massive gates stand open from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. An admission fee of 25 cents is charged to all those who are not members.

K. E. McF.

SHE GOT THE FORMULA.

About one in ten of the persons who take prescriptions to drug stores to be filled ask for a copy of the formula. Nearly all pharmacists furnish the desired copy without comment. Some of them may add 5 or 10 cents to the cost of the prescription to pay for their extra trouble in copying the physician's hieroglyphics, but they raise no objection to the customer's request. There are druggists, however, who are averse to making copies of the prescriptions which they fill, and now and then some spirited disputes are overheard at the prescription desk.

Not long ago a quiet but self-reliant little woman stepped into a drug store near the Grand Central Station and presented a prescription written by a well-known specialist.

"Eighty cents; please pay at the desk," said the prescription clerk ten minutes later, as he handed the package of medicine over the counter.

"But I want a copy of the prescription," said the woman, in a tone that implied that she thought it ought to have been given to her without the asking.

"Oh, but we couldn't give you that," replied the clerk, suavely. "This is a special prescription, and we would have no right to give you a copy of it without an order from the doctor."

"But I must have a copy of it," persisted the woman. "I do not live in New York. My home is several hundred miles from here, and I want this remedy for use during the Winter. Now, don't keep me waiting, please, for I am about to take my train."

"Well, my dear madam, you can send to us at any time and we will fill the prescription for you. It will remain on our books, and when you write, you need mention only the physician's name and the number. You see that is a special prescription of Dr. ——'s, and he would not want it handled by every village druggist—"

"Oh, fiddlesticks!" exclaimed the little woman, bristling up. "That is my prescription. I bought it, and paid liberally for it. Now you either give me a copy of it or take your medicine back and give me my original prescription. Dr. —— knows where I live, and he knows that I would not leave New York without taking a copy of that prescription with me."

"But, my dear madam, you must understand our position in the matter. We have got to protect ourselves. Now, if Dr. —— says that you can have a copy of this prescription, we will be glad to give it to you."

"You'll give it to me whether you are glad or not," retorted the little woman, now thoroughly aroused. "If you want Dr. ——'s sanction, you can send to him and obtain it. I certainly am not going back there to ask for it. I'll wait just five minutes, and if I do not get a copy of my prescription, or the prescription itself, I'll make trouble for you. I know what my rights are, and I propose to stand up for them."

The prescription clerk looked as though he would like to say something, but after a few seconds' hesitation concluded that it would not be worth while. He withdrew from view, and presumably consulted with the proprietor. The latter came out from his little office in the corner and, after looking the little woman over sharply, turned to the clerk and said, "Give it to her."

"You see, madam," said the clerk, in his most affable manner, two minutes later, as he handed her a copy of the prescription, "we desire to accommodate our patrons in every way possible, but we have to be careful with special prescriptions. Why, it was only last year that we were threatened with a suit for big damages by a noted specialist because we gave one of his patients a copy of the prescription he wrote for her. He claimed that she took it to a small town in the South, where an obscure druggist got hold of it, and finding it to be an effective remedy, at first mixed it for local distribution, and afterward put it on the market as a specific with his own name and picture as a trade mark. So you see—"

"Oh, fiddlesticks!" said the little woman, as she hurried out to catch her train.

Different.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Maria, you look simply ridiculous with that tremendous ostrich feather in your hat—as elderly a woman as you are."

"I know it, John. I borrowed it from the big hat you wear when you go out marching with the Resplendent Knights of the Ancient and Honorable Order of Fuzzy Guzzles."

THE DRAMA

John Drew.

OF the subjects of this week's portraits Miss Redpath lately supplanted Miss Sylva in the not very exacting title rôle of "The French Maid," for which, as her portrait shows, she has the chief requisite, good looks; Helen Bertram is an American operetta singer of excellent repute who has lately been very successful as "principal boy" in the pantomime at the London Garrick Theatre, and Lena Ashwell is a rising young English actress. The likeness of Ellen Terry is new and striking; Miss Terry still easily holds her own in the first place among women on the English-speaking stage. New rôles in her repertory since her last visit to this country have been Imogen, Catherine Hübscher in "Mme. Sans Gêne," and Catherine in "Peter the Great," and she is set down to act Lady Teazle, for the first time, in the screen scene of "The School for Scandal" at the big Drury Lane benefit to Nelly Farren March 17. Sir Henry Irving will be Sir Peter Teazle, Charles Wyndham Charles Surface, and Forbes Robertson Joseph Surface.

Blanche Burton acts neatly and with a keen sense of pictorial effect one of the wily lawyer's wily daughters in "Oh, Susannah." E. Y. Backus as the Prussian General fits well into the pictures in "The Conquerors."

The Despised "Sixties" in London.

John Hollingshead, who was a prominent theatrical manager in London in the "sixties," and later, is still very much alive, and a frequent contributor to the English press. He writes in The Pall Mall Gazette in defense of the "theatrical 'sixties'" in London, because he seems to think Mr. Pinero has treated them badly in his new play, "Trelawney of the Wells."

The "sixties," as a theatrical period, could boast of Helen Faucit, (Lady Martin,) who linked the Macready stage with the Boucicault stage; Benjamin Webster, an actor with a pronounced mannerism and a bad delivery, but with much of the spirit of Frédéric Lemaître, and John Baldwin Buckstone, the last of the natural, juicy, genuine low comedians. Robson still lingered on the stage, a feeble parody of his former self—a little man with a large head and dapper legs, (like Garrick's in the pictures,) with more real dramatic instinct and hell-fire in his small body than the whole theatrical world of his time could lay claim to. Leigh Murray, another deplored and deplorable wreck, the English Delaunay, had just disappeared, to be dragged into temporary publicity by a charitable benefit. Samuel Phelps, after his noble and unsubsidized career at Sadler's Wells, which followed his Covent Garden, Drury Lane, and Macready days, had come down once more to the centre, to be recived like a beloved Rip Van Winkle. His mission was to brush the dust off the bust of Shakespeare outside the floorcloth factory façade of the National Theatre, and to revive that lurid, Ibsenitish, and occasionally pantomimic literary nightmare, "Manfred." Walter Lacy was in his prime, with his old-time histrionic swagger, joined to a power of catching the spirit of the hour; Charles Fechter—English, as far as being born in Hanway Yard, but French in training, sentiment, and education—was the acknowledged king of romantic drama, a liberal and energetic manager, backed by Charles Dickens, and not by Lady Burdett-Coutts, as generally rumored; Miss Kate Terry, a brilliant and sympathetic actress, had not then become Mrs. Arthur Lewis, and retired from the stage; her sister Ellen, scarcely conscious of her charm and genius, was a young beginner, appearing in the limited ring of Central London theatres.

Mrs. Stephens ("Granny") was the most popular comic and homely "old woman" of the stage, and Mrs. Sterling, (Lady Gregory,) then in her prime, was the leading grande dame—capable of doing anything intrusted to her by the few London managers; George Belmore (whose amusement was market gardening) was the chief inheritor of the Robsonian "intensity," and was destined, a short time before his death, to be the comedian to whom the late Col. Bateman pinned his faith when he opened the Lyceum Theatre. Henry Irving, a young man from Edinburgh—a walking gentleman, utility, and even burlesque actor—had made one or two appearances in London—in "Ivy Hall" at the Princess's, where he played a minor part, and where the piece was a failure; and in "Hunted Down," at the St. James's, where he made a success of Rawdon Crawley, indicative of future greatness. He had settled down as stage manager at

OLIVE REDPATH,
As Suzette in "The French Maid."

the New Queen's Theatre, in Long Acre, owned by Mr. Henry Labouchère, M. P., where he had the pleasure of acting with his friend Mr. J. L. Toole, surrounded by Mr. Charles Wyndham, Miss Henrietta Hodson, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. John Ryder, Miss Ellen Farren, (then a young beginner,) Miss Ellen Terry, Miss Adelaide Neilson, Mrs. Rousby, (a short-lived stage beauty and celebrity,) and many others. Mr. J. L. Toole had graduated at the Lyceum under Mr. Charles Dillon, and went to the New Adelphi to act with Paul Bedford and take up the low comedian's mantle of the late Edward Wright, on his road to the Queen's and the Gaiety Theatres.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan were shining stars of the "sixties," as they had been of the fifties; she a clever actress of comedy on the stage, and a clever woman everywhere, and he (always personally conducted by his wife,) a finished character actor, especially in old Frenchmen. His Achille Dufour will live in the pages—always more or less unsatisfactory pages—of theatrical history, by the side of Samuel Phelps's Sir Pertinax Macsycophant. Two low comedians in petticoats, Mrs. John Wood and Mrs. Frank Matthews, (the former, happily, still alive and popular,) brightened the despised period; Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault gave the stage the best stage Irishman since Power and the most graceful and pleasing little pocket Venus of an actress in stage annals. Dion Boucicault and Tom Taylor were the cleverest adapters that ever furnished the theatre with working material, and they only failed when they attempted original composition. Tom Taylor's "Ticket of Leave Man," produced in a fortnight, (for which he got only £150,) will live as long as "Caste," the champion work of Tom Robertson and the "sixties."

Miss Marie Wilton, (Lady Bancroft,) who had been brought up on a diet of Strand burlesque, furnished by such experienced and clever cooks as Robert Brough, Frank Talfourd, William Brough, and Henry J. Byron, was (and is) a woman of genius, both as an actress and a manager, and her

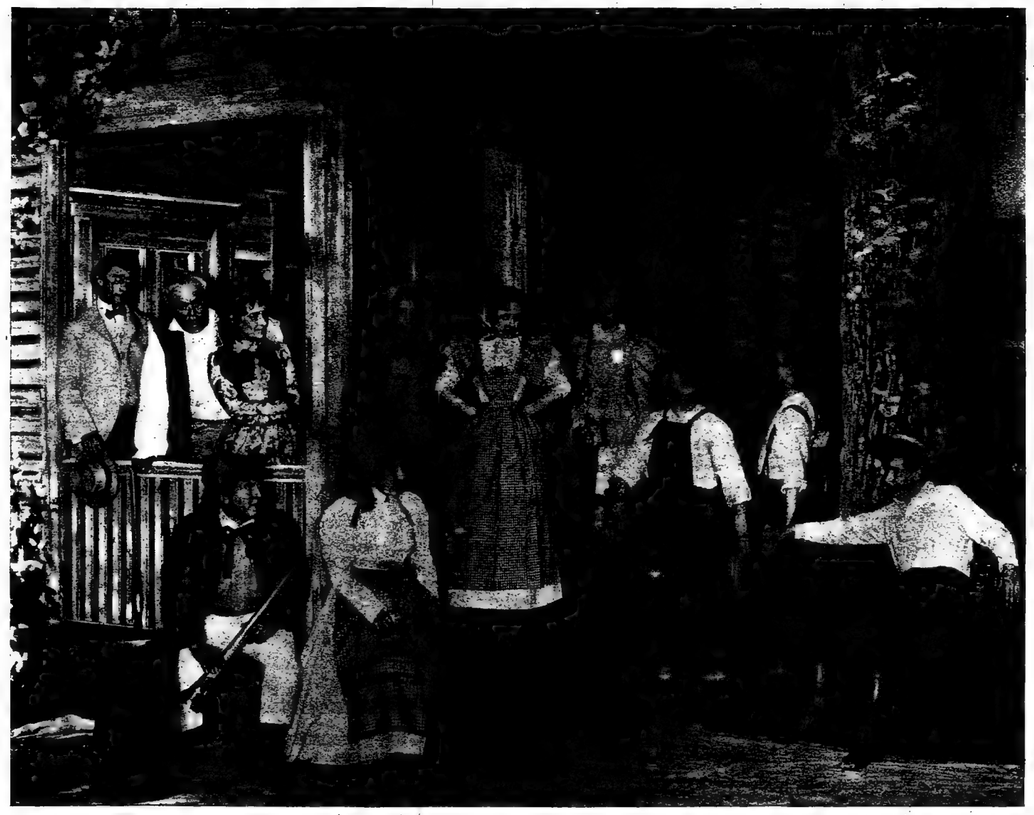

SCENE IN "'WAY DOWN EAST"—ACT I.
Lottie Blair Parker's Drama of Rural Life in New Hampshire.

successful cultivation of Robertson at the little theatre in the Tottenham Court Road is something to set against the "Adelphi Guests," and other managerial horrors belonging to, but not, unfortunately, confined to, the "sixties." This despised period gave us Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. H. J. Montague, and Mrs. Kendal as actors and actress, and Mr. W. S. Gilbert as dramatist—original from the top of his head to the sole of his foot, though it is difficult to say at which end of his body we should place the head or the feet. It gave us that curious composite actor, or droll, Mr. E. A. Sothern, who, dressed and acting like a gentleman, combined in a part called Lord Dundreary the jokes of the low comedian, the quips of the circus clown, and the funniments of the "corner-man" at a Christy minstrel entertainment.

It gave us the latter part of Charles Kean's distinguished career, and proper, if sometimes too elaborate, stage productions; it gave us Jefferson (an importation) in Rip Van Winkle, the triumph of natural acting; it gave us Charles Coghlan, the earliest representative of "reserved force"; and it gave us artistically designed dresses, even for the lowest forms of the drama. Among its horrors it cultivated to excess the old beggarly benefit system—a bad legacy from the bad old "palmy days" of the drama. No actor or actress was too distinguished to be ashamed of "sending round the hat." Whatever may have been the faults of the despised "sixties," they had one great and monumental merit. They gave us in his full maturity the most apparently spontaneous actor who ever blessed and honored the stage—the one actor whose art was never apparent, and who thoroughly understood and played up to the Horatian maxim. They gave us the finest champagne ever put upon the festive boards—they gave us Charles Mathews.

The Late Paul Taillade.

Paul Taillade, the very old French actor, who died suddenly in Brussels a few weeks ago, in an entr'acte of that very old French play, the "Closerie des Genêts," ("The Willow Copse,") was an artist of note in his day. Having gone through the Conservatoire and the Comédie Française, he went to the boulevard theatres. Later on, however, he played Macbeth at the Odéon, and M. Sarcey declares that his reading of the part was wonderful. He was also excellent as the fool in "King Lear," but his greatest success was as Pierre in the "Deux Orphelines," the melodramatic masterpiece of MM. d'Ennery and Cormon, which was produced at the Porte Saint-Martin. He was likewise remarkable in the famous scene in Alfred de Vigny's play, "Le Pape," although he had only the two Italian words "Commediante! Tragediante!" to say to Napoleon I.

The Successor to "The Geisha."

"The Geisha," after a two years' run at Daly's Theatre, London, will give place some time this Spring to a new "musical comedy" by the same authors and composers. The subject is "classical" and the quidnuncs declare that Owen Hall has discovered that there was a Corinthian Club in ancient Greece or Rome, and that the nobility of the time were wont to enjoy themselves on Sunday evenings as do the jeunesse dorée—and others—at the New Lyric Club in London at the end of the nineteenth century.

MUSIC

Vincenzo Bellini.

NOW that the season of grand opera under the direction of Messrs. Damrosch and Ellis has come to an end, it may not be amiss to cast a retrospective glance over it. The company goes to Boston, where it will meet with immense favor unless the past is for once a bad guide for judgment of the future. But of this we need take no thought. After all, it should not concern the inhabitants of this little provincial village. Let us eat, drink, and be as merry as we can with our own idle amusements. We have had music enough and to spare, and if our opera this year has not been all that fancy painted it, we at least have acted as if we thought it the most admirable we had ever known. Mme. Melba, for example, who last season was hardly able to attract a corporal's guard, except with the assistance of Messrs. de Reszke and Plançon, has this year been treated by the public as if she were a wholly new revelation. In return she has treated the public precisely as it deserved to be treated—with absolute indifference. Mr. Damrosch says that no member of his company rehearses more conscientiously than Mme. Melba. Mr. Damrosch speaks of that fact as if he thought it an act of great condescension on the part of Mme. Melba. In truth, she has no need to rehearse what she does on the stage. That she can do without ten minutes of thought. All she has to do, and all she seems to try to do, is to stand behind the footlights and pour out her silvery voice. And the people acclaim her with paeans of great joy.

The company has not been a bad one, though it has had some lamentably weak spots. But I should like very much to ask the people who take opera seriously—if there are any such people—whether they think the scenic attire of the operas has been such as we have a right to expect in the chief opera house of the country? The rising of the Rhine and the burning of Walhalla in "Götterdämmerung" were not badly done, but what else was particularly good?

In "Die Walküre" the final scene was set in a manner altogether different from the final scene of "Siegfried." Why did Brünnhilde go to sleep immediately under a large tree and wake up some twenty feet away from it? What necessity is there for the large discrepancies in the setting of the rocks in the two scenes? There is no need for them than any unprejudiced observer can discover. And such sad-looking old rocks, too. They looked much more like pillows, some of them.

Hunding's hut was well enough in its way, but how painfully thin and white was the moonlight which streamed in when the curtain fell and the door blew open. Indeed, the scenery of the Nibelung series looked old, worn, and cheap. As for the stage effects, with the exception of the end of "Götterdämmerung," already mentioned, they were slovenly. Siegfried's bird fell off the wire, and Wotan's ravens left behind them a path that would not get out of the way.

The costumes worn by the members of the chorus were wretched. Why is it necessary to make court ladies in "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser" look like the twenty-five-dollar sets of parlor furniture one sees in Eighth Avenue? If a man should fall asleep at a performance of "Lohengrin" and wake up in the middle of the finale of the second act, he would think he was at the Arion ball.

That the chorus did not sing in tune except on rare occasions was to be expected. American audiences are thoroughly accustomed to choruses which do not sing in tune. Of course, the composers who wrote the choral music did so with the belief that it would be sung, and there are theatres in Europe where some attempts are made to sing it. But here it is looked upon as a necessary evil and got through with somehow—anyhow. The general public does not care about it, and so it is badly done. Critics may clamor as much as they can, but as long as there is no public demand for good chorus singing the managers will not give it.

I suppose that operatic stage management is one of the lost arts. I look in vain for evidence that some one thoughtful mind has arranged the action and the groupings in our operatic performances. This is quite as true of the Wagner performances as of any others. That organic union of poetry, music, painting, and action which Wagner's critics called the "art work of the future," where is it? Marry, the future never comes.

The orchestra, thanks to its long existence as a concrete body, has done good work. Whatever may be the opinion of Mr. Damrosch's merits as a conductor, there cannot be any question that he has an excellent orchestra. His men are competent. His strings are not remarkably brilliant, but they are sonorous and give a solid tone. His whole wind choir is admirable. But it is in life, rhythm, color, that his orchestra excels. Inaccuracies of attack and occasional roughness there certainly are; but there is an abundance of vigor to atone for those faults. Mr. Damrosch's orchestra plays with something of that inspiring warmth and freshness which Berlioz always found in the "young lions of the Conservatoire."

ERNEST VAN DYCK, TENOR.
Who Is to Sing in this Country Next Winter.

The work of the principal singers of the company has received plentiful comment in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It would hardly be profitable to go over the matter again. It is a curious company, containing some of the very best singers in the world and some of the worst. But even such a combination can be made to give interesting performances, and some of Mr. Damrosch's presentations have had a good deal of merit. The French contingent of the company, gifted with all the known vices of French singing, was found to be most acceptable in French operas. M. Ibos, for example; though not a distinguished Faust, was a fairly good Romeo.

The best singing, as far as singing pure and simple goes, was done by those who were neither French nor German. But Mme. Nordica, in respect of technical method, does not sing as well as she did formerly. She has acquired a trick of throatiness which will speedily put an end to her career as a vocalist unless she gets rid of it at once. But I have intimated that I do not intend to go into the subject of individual singers again. They get too much glorification. There are thousands of people in New York who talk about nothing but these opera singers from morning till night. They are almost as famous as prize-fighters.

There is one thing that must be said in regard to the opera season, and that is that it paid. I do not know how much profit it yielded Messrs. Damrosch and Ellis, but it certainly gave them a handsome return for their courage and enterprise. This is an evidence that the public demand for opera is now constant. It will be many years, I think, before New York goes through a musical season without any opera. Furthermore, the recent season proves conclusively that the successful maintenance of an opera company in this city does not depend upon the presence of any one singer. Mr. Grau would not undertake to give opera this Winter chiefly because he could not get M. Jean de Reszke. Mr. Damrosch did not have any de Reszke, yet he had a successful season, and was able even to give an acceptable performance of "Siegfried."

All the talk about opera depending upon M. de Reszke is mere silliness, and no one knows that better than the great tenor himself. Some day he will retire from the stage. Shall there be no more cakes and ale? Nonsense! There will still be men to sing Faust and there will be people who never heard Jean de Reszke and who will think those men great.

Conrad Behrens, who died the other day, was here years ago with our unique friend Col. J. H. Mapleson. He came back to sing in German opera and made his reappearance at the Metropolitan Opera House on Feb. 12, 1890, as Hunding in "Die Walküre." Reichmann was the Wotan, Perotti the Siegmund, Lehmann the Brünnhilde, Wiesner a hopelessly unsatisfactory Sieglinde, and Sontag-Uhl, a most lugubrious and ineffective Fricka. On Feb. 14 Mr. Behrens sang the King in "Lohengrin." He remained with the German opera company until it was superseded by the Abbey & Grau organization.

Mr. Behrens had a big, cumbersome bass voice, which was admirably suited to such parts as Hunding and Fafner. Indeed, no one except Elmblad has ever sung the music of the ill-fated Wurm quite so well as Behrens used to sing it. Strangely enough, this big, heavy voice could be made to do some things with great tenderness and expressiveness, as every one must remember who attended any of the basso's song recitals. He could sing Löwe's narrative ballads most delightfully, with high dramatic skill and lovely feeling. I well remember my astonishment when I first heard him do it down in Steinway Hall. A solid, conscientious artist was Behrens. Peace to his ashes!

Here is an interesting paragraph from The London Daily News:

"Mme. Sembrich and Signor Bevignani have returned to Europe by the Kaiser Wilhelm from the United States. It is said that the lady will probably return next year for a concert tour under Mme. Calvé's manager. Mr. and Mrs. Henschel, whose New York recitals have just finished, have done remarkably well. As a rule, however, the present American musical season is reported to be one of poor results. There are a crowd of vocalists and instrumental performers from Europe, but, perhaps, with one or two exceptions, none of 'star' rank. Next season, however, the de Reszke operatic enterprise will be resumed."

This ought to be agreeable to Ysaye, Marteau, Pugno, Gerardy, Plançon, Rummel,

Copyright, 1898, by A. Dupont, New York.
Jean Gerardy, 'Cellist.

FEB

MME. ALBANI, SOPRANO.

MLLE. ACKTE OF THE GRAND OPERA, PARIS.

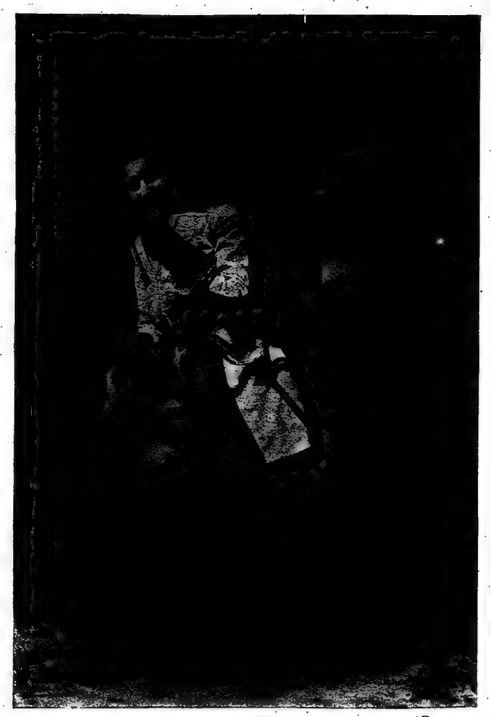

GERTRUDE QUINLAN,
Castle Square Opera Company.

Slioti, Nordica, Melba, Bispham, and a few others. All of them can congratulate themselves that they are of the "one or two exceptions." Note the impudent complacency of the phrase "a crowd of vocalists and instrumental performers from Europe." That means that we have none here that are worthy of mention. Yet Rafael Joseffy and Maud Powell live here; I believe that Mme. Nordica and Mr. Bispham are Americans; and Lillian Blauvelt was not born abroad. To be sure, we are dependent on Europe for a certain amount of our musical entertainment, but not wholly so. There is one thing quite undeniable. We do not get a great deal of any value from England.

I do not know what the writer of the paragraph means by "poor results." If he means artistic results, he simply guesses, because the American papers are surely never read by the foreign writers on music or else they would not make so many absurd blunders. If he means pecuniary, he is misinformed. The Philharmonic Society is doing a larger business with more concerts than ever before. The opera has been highly profitable. The Astoria concerts have done well. The Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Kneisel Quartet are making money. In fact everything, with a few exceptions, has done well.

Here is another paragraph from The News, and the point of it, like that of a wasp, is in its termination:

"The remains of the late M. Nicolini were interred at Pau yesterday. We understand that Mme. Patti has no present intention of returning to England, but will probably go on a private visit to Nice. The death of her husband, which had long been anticipated, will not affect the few professional engagements which the great prima donna had entered into, while her contract with Messrs. Harrison has, we believe, yet two more seasons to run. Rumors of her retirement from public life are therefore quite premature, and although she is most unlikely to linger on the stage when her vocal powers show real signs of impairment, yet there is, happily, no present suggestion of the termination of a career which has already extended over thirty-seven years in England alone. The herald of Mme. Patti's retirement will probably be a farewell tour of the United States."

Mr. Paderewski's opera has again been abandoned for a while. The all-pervasive fiend influenza is the primary cause, and Paderewski has been compelled to postpone his tours through Spain and Scandinavia. It is not yet certain that the Polish pianist will appear in London this year, although a provincial tour has been definitely decided upon.

To the Leeds list of novelties, which was rather sparse, by the way, has just been added a new secular cantata from the pen of Mr. Elgar, composer of "King Olaf." It is entitled "Caractacus," and it is for four soloists, chorus, and orchestra. The work is of a dramatic character, and is in five scenes, including the British camp, a Druid scene, a battle, and, lastly, a Roman triumph of imposing dimensions. The choral rehearsals for Leeds will begin next month, and the works first placed in rehearsal will be Bach's mass in B minor and Beethoven's Choral Symphony, of which very fine performances are expected.

In last Sunday's article it was stated that "Le Prophète" had not been given at the Metropolitan since the season of 1891-2. This was an error. A correspondent has kindly called my attention to a performance in the season of 1894-5, with Tamagno as John of Leyden and Mme. Mantelli as Fides.

W. J. HENDERSON.

Lav'd Manues.

MAUD K. WILLIAMS,
A Member of "The Highwayman" Company.

Pierre Gailhard,
Director of the Opera Comique, Paris.

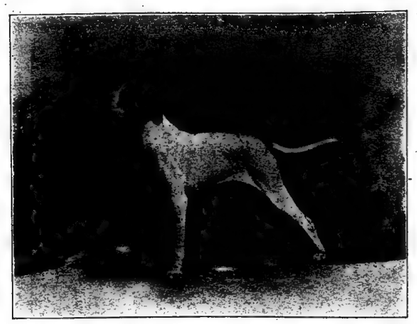

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB'S DUKE OF KENT.
A Champion Among Pointers.

MRS. F. SENN'S LADY.
A Frequent Winner in the Terrier Class.

MRS. F. SENN'S KOBE.
One of the Best of Japanese Spaniels.

THE COMING DOG SHOW.

IT seems hardly possible that another year has rolled around since we attended the twenty-first annual Dog Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, and while we hold that one in pleasant memory, the coming one will no doubt eclipse anything ever seen in this country.

Mr. Vero Shaw, the great English dog and horse fancier and one of the most capable of judges of both that the world has ever seen, visited our country last November and attended the Brooklyn Dog Show. Upon returning home he contributed largely to The English Stockkeeper his views of our dogs as compared with those of his countrymen, and the encomiums passed upon ours, either individually or collectively, were very gratifying to us all. Recalling all the kind things he said of us, the wonder is what would he say if he could attend the New York show, with its 1,700 entries as compared with Brooklyn's 750. We are not anything as a Nation if we are not progressive, and the kennel world on this side of the water does not propose to take a back seat to any country in the world, not that we have bred the best dogs, but rather that we have imported the best blood obtainable and now are joyously reaping the rewards of the investment.

To say that the show will be a success both financially as well as from a visitor's point of view is to put it mildly. The attendance on account of the quality of the exhibits, far exceeding that of any previous year, will fill Madison Square Garden, especially considering it is to be held for the first time under the newly adopted American Kennel Club's rules, and will prove conclusively how more than ever popular is the high-bred dog becoming. The newly imported specimens to be exhibited from various parts of Great Britain and the Continent are but one more proof that soon we will be the greatest dog-loving community in the world.

The new classification as adopted by the American Kennel Club is to be put into operation at the show, and while some find fault with it, others uphold it. A careful study of it shows it to be eminently fair, and does away with the heretofore easy-to-be-gotten championship, against which there has been from time to time such an outcry. The title of championship won and held hereafter will mean a great honor, and none know it better than the exhibitors. The puppy classes remain the same as of old, viz., for exhibits over six and under twelve months old; likewise the novice class for dogs never having won a first prize at any recognized show. (puppy class wins excepted.) In the stead of the open class the junior class, which is identical with the latter, except in name, calls for dogs which have never won four first prizes. The senior class is the same as the old champion class, except that in it there is no title to be won.

The free-for-all and the winners' classes are the two new ones, and it seems that whichever way they are criticised they are sure to be of eventual great benefit to the fanciers. The free-for-all class is, as the name implies, open to all. Here we will be able to see the estimate in which an exhibitor holds his dog, as not being a good one, yet having won, perhaps, many prizes in "walkovers" or at small shows where competition was light, he will, when he comes to entering this class, fight shy of it, knowing he will meet good or better dogs than his, and so keep his away, thereby avoiding defeat.

The winners' class is the crowning effort of the American Kennel Club, and the only regret is that this class was not made years ago. At all shows offering cash prizes for at least three of the before-named classes for any one breed, one of which must be a free-for all class, the committee of the show is empowered to provide a winners' class in which all the first prize winners shall compete, and no class winner can be held back, but must accept entry and be judged with the rest. Three wins in this class secures for the winner the title of "Champion of Record," and prizes already won in the challenge class will stand as credit toward the necessary three wins. It will then be seen that old-time champions, or dogs that are counted as "lucky," will be obliged to meet all comers on fair grounds, and if he cannot sustain his title by an extra win the winner has the honor

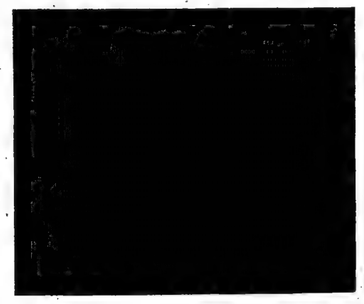

W. S. AND L. W. GARTNER'S PRINCETON MONARCH.
A Fine Type of Bull Terrier.

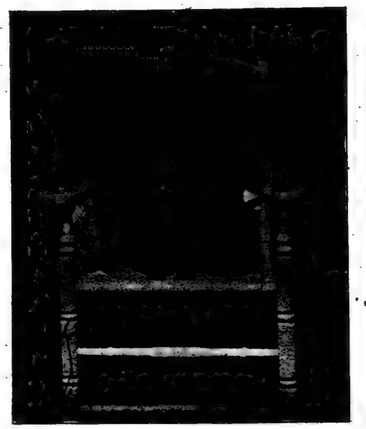

GEORGE WORK'S REGENT STREET SWELL AND MIRZA.
Two Good Representatives of the French Bull Dog.

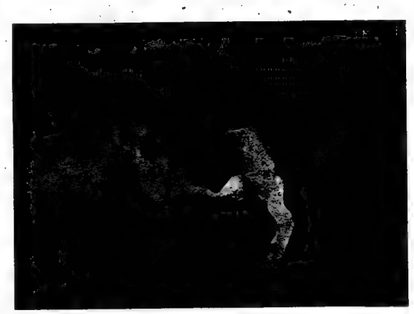

HEMPSTEAD KENNEL'S BEAGLE FLORIST.
The Pet of Mr. Kernochan's Kennel.

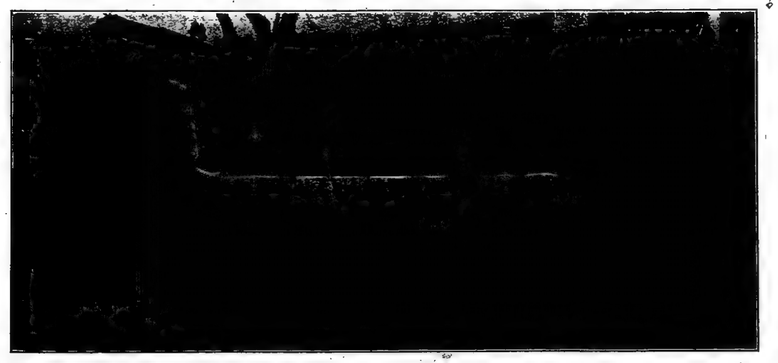

GROUP OF COCKER SPANIELS FROM H. K. BLOODGOOD'S MEPAL KENNELS.

C.G.Hepton's Champion L'Ambassador.

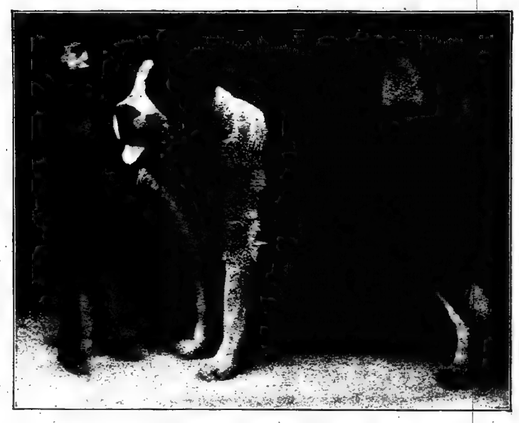

J. H. BOLTON'S HELLGATE DEFENDER.

C. H. MANTLER'S PRINCE BISMARCK II.

of "beating champion kloodle," as will surely appear in the advertisement of the fortunate owner of the winning dog.

With 1,323 dogs benched, making in all 1,700 entries, it will be seen that the exhibits will be a great credit to the show. The St. Bernards will be out in great force, with Mr. Coddington's Afbron and Mr. Bolton's Hellgate Defender in the lists. Bull terriers will make a great attraction, with Tommy Tickle, Sweet Duchess, and a goodly string from Messrs. Gartners' kennels to try conclusions with newly imported Woodcote Wonder, brought out last month for the Spring circuit.

J. L. Kernochan will make things lively for the beagle fancy with a good "kennel" from his Hempstead place, headed by Florist, and some others that were famous winners at the great Petersborough Hound Show, in England. Mrs. Senn has done her very best to keep the pet dog part of the canine world guessing the name of the great crack Yorkshire terrier she got out for the New York show, but somehow it leaked out, and now we know it is Ashton Premier. Veracity is out for the scalps of the entire fox terrier fancy, and every effort is being made to get him in the finest of condition, so that there will be no chance of his being beaten. The absence of Mr. Trevor from the poodle fancy will be greatly felt at the show. In former years he has shown from fifteen to twenty specimens of royal type, but this year he has sold out all his dogs and will make only three entries, which will consist of Champion Emperor and two bitches, all "not for competition." A large number, however, of those he has sold will be on exhibition.

The interest in Boston terriers does not seem to diminish one jot. The grand display of this breed proves its growing popularity, which will ever increase, as the dog is beyond question a most companionable little chap and very intelligent.

Miss Shippen will again show Shamrock O'More and make some of the Irishmen jump to beat her dog, which we understand, by the way, has never suffered a defeat. About a year ago Shamrock was bred to an Irish setter bitch, the result being some choice puppies, which will also make things interesting for those in their classes. Daschshunds are out in great force, as full of quality as short of leg. Dr. Matschenbacher makes a grand display, and will show a pup that will tackle the hearts of our German friends.

Japanese spaniels still grow in favor. Mrs. Senn has recently sold some grand specimens, and will show Kito Ito, whom the connoisseurs pronounce "perfect." She has imported a large number of them this year, but "they'll be dar," though, in the names of their present new owners.

The bulldog classes are particularly strong, both in number and quality. Miss Codman, R. S. McCreery, Holbrook, Le Cato, and a score of other fanciers have long strings of the breed entered, which will form almost a show by themselves. Collies, too, are numerous and good, the finest coming from the kennels of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. Irish terriers will be an attraction; in fact, the entire show is so grand as to quality that a fancier could well spend two whole days looking at the exhibits.

RAISING MICE FOR PETS.

Mouse culture as a vocation is a field suggested by the exhibit of a variegated assortment of the tiny animals at the recent Poultry and Pigeon Show at the Garden. Some of the sleek-coated creatures were valued at $12 and $10 each, and most of them could not be purchased at less than $5 apiece. Considering that it costs almost nothing to support mice, the return on the investment is quite profitable.

Why the demand for these creatures as pets has arisen—and those in charge of the pet stock at the show said that it is rapidly increasing—is not hard to explain when the evolved specimens at the show, educated until they look upon human beings as their best friends, and nestle against the caressing hand, are compared with the ordinary mischievous member that wreaks havoc by night in the culinary department or terrorizes woman when seen in the daytime. After watching the graceful movements of some of the creatures on exhibition at the Garden, a number of New Yorkers living in the Fifth Avenue district have written, ordering that specimens be sent them.

As yet only a few persons have made any attempt to breed other than the white mice for pets. Anton Rottmueller, a bird fancier and pet stock raiser of Newmarket, N. H., has probably entered this line more extensively than others. He has some two hundred carefully reared mice, all thoroughbreds. Little attention is paid to the white class, except to use it in crossing. Much of his stock was from the mouse nursery of G. P. Reynaud, a poultry raiser and pet stock breeder of Mount Vernon, N. Y., who, as a side issue to his regular business, maintained a populous colony of patrician mice until sickness forced him to neglect them.

"A great many people of wealth, and some of fashion, too, are purchasing mice for pets," said Mr. Reynaud, who was in attendance at the Garden. "Some of the finest specimens are in good demand, but we will not sell them until we have obtained results sure to determine a class. We must continue cultivating along certain lines of color and marking for several years before we can be satisfied that some of the classes are determined.

"Most persons," continued Mr. Reynaud, "do not know that there is any other kind of mouse except the well-known house mouse. Until this year mice were never exhibited in classes. In this country mouse culture is only a few years old, and no one that I know of is making a business exclusively of it. It would pay, though, in England there are several breeders that obtain a livelihood by mouse culture solely. They have been at it eighteen years there, and, of course, are far ahead of us."

It takes about ten years to obtain the right sort of markings, and locate them fantastically, according to Mr. Reynaud. The breeder begins with the common "agouti" or house mouse, in which in rare instances albinoes and blacks are found. These colors are propagated until a steady strain of white or black or white and black is fairly well assured. From these other colors are obtained, and now there are classes of yellow, black, fawn, white, and chocolate colored mice. The latest novelty for the mouse culturists is the blue mouse, which is being evolved. The markings of clear black and white are much desired. One of Mr. Rottmueller's entries, valued at $10, already shows a collar and tail ring of black, the rest being white. Mr. Reynaud expects to exhibit within two years mice with coats of clear white and feet, tail, and tip of nose of clear black.

Such an interest was taken in the exhibit of mice at the Garden that the Mouse Club was formed, Mr. Reynaud being its chief promoter. He is also the promoter of the National Pet Stock Association formed during the show. This association proposes to give an exhibition of pet stock at an early date, and Mr. Reynaud is confident that it will be this Winter.

CORDED POODLE.

BRITISH JACK TAR AT COURT.

Jack fights for his Queen in all parts of the world, but it is seldom that she bids him to Court as a reward for his bravery when he returns home. On Feb. 2 was the first time in history that a warship's crew had been commanded to appear before the Sovereign on the termination of a commission; and the honor fell to the officers and men of the St. George, who appreciated it highly.

If Jack does not go to Court often, he "shows taut and trim" when he does go. All the officers of the St. George were in full dress for the occasion, and every tar had donned his best clothes and sported a new straw hat and ribbon.

Only those who had taken part in some of the many little wars which the ship's company have been through during the past three years went to Osborne, but men who had left the St. George, and are now stationed at Portsmouth, were included in the party, which numbered twenty-four officers and 284 bluejackets and marines.

The battleship Hero was told off to convey the party across to Cowes, and in order that the men might not take their honors on an empty stomach, dinner was served to them on the voyage. The band of the Excellent gunnery school enlivened the trip with a selection of patriotic airs, and the men had quite a jolly time.

Upon landing at Trinity Pier, Cowes, the crew marched to Osborne, headed by the band. They were taken to the Durbar room, where, after about half an hour's wait, her Majesty came in to see them.

With the Queen were Princess Henry of Battenberg, Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, G. C. B., Commander in Chief at Portsmouth; Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford, K. C. B., Senior Naval Lord, whose flagship the St. George was when she began her eventful commission.

Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour presented the officers of the ship to her Majesty, and afterward the bluejackets and marines walked in single file past her Majesty's chair, each man saluting smartly as he passed. They presented a fine appearance, and the Queen was evidently greatly pleased.

The inspection over, officers and men formed up outside Osborne House and gave three ringing cheers for her Majesty. —London Daily Mail.

MASTIFF, BEAUFORT'S BLACK PRINCE.

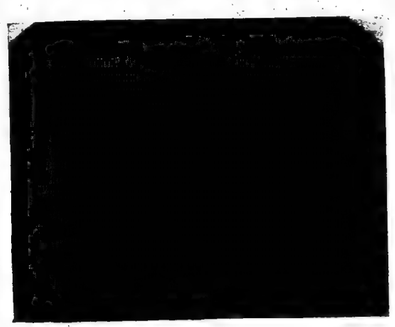

CHAMPION WELSH TERRIER.

1898

ORIENTAL RUGS.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE by F. James Gibson of A. A. Vantine & Co.

THE origin of rug weaving is lost in remote antiquity. The Hindus, it is known, were versed in the art of weaving as early as 1,500 years before the Christian era. It is probable that Abraham, when resting in the cool Summer evenings at the door of his tent sat on an Oriental rug or carpet. The Arabs of the desert, who are said to be his descendants through Ishmael, do exactly the same thing at the present day. And it is the proud boast of these fierce Eastern warriors that their manners and customs have remained unchanged since the time of their great ancestor.

The various Oriental nations have been from the earliest ages and they are now the great rug makers of the world. The Eastern rug weaver, whether Turk or Persian or East Indian, does not look upon the rug he weaves as merely an article of merchandise. As its beautiful color combinations, patterns, and designs are brought into existence by his skilled fingers and artistic brain he rejoices as an artist rather than as an artisan. It is the same as regards the other articles of merchandise which the Orientals produce—whether it is a vase, or a piece of bronze, or silverware, or porcelain, or ivory carving, or what not.

Probably the most fascinating thing about an Oriental rug is its artistic beauty. The Oriental rug weaver has acquired his skill as a weaver and his artistic taste from a long line of ancestors who were engaged in weaving the same kind of rugs in the same way for perhaps hundreds of years. His skill, therefore, is inherited, as well as acquired.

It is the custom to start working at this weaving at a very tender age, and most of it is done in Turkey and Persia by girls and women. It is not uncommon in these countries to see whole families, from the youngest to the oldest, engaged in weaving the same rug. It can easily be seen, then, that patterns and designs which have been worked over and over again through innumerable generations, reach a perfection that cannot be equaled by any other method. In Persia it is the custom for each family of rug weavers to have its own special design, which, as a rule, is worked into small-sized rugs only. The designs of the larger-sized rugs are generally the property of the village or district in which the rugs are woven; thus Sereband rugs have a design of their own; Khorassan rugs have their own design, and so on.

Oriental rug weavers have in an unexampled degree the faculty of combining various colorings. They can take any of the primary colors and produce from them the most wonderfully artistic combinations and effects. But, after all, Old Father Time is the best rug artist among the Orientals, as elsewhere. After a lapse of many years the colors, which, perhaps, when the rug was first made were somewhat crude, take upon themselves an extraordinary richness and mellowness of tone which cannot be imitated.

The Orientals have also the habit of washing their rugs at least once a year. This is done by placing them over a rope in a running stream, where they are left about twenty-four hours. The rugs are then exposed to the sun to be dried. This has the effect of helping to soften and mellow the colors and give them that indescribable gloss and polish which most antique Oriental rugs possess.

Oriental rugs are made to last. With proper care they are practically indestructible. Of course, our mode of using rugs is different from the Eastern custom. In the East a rug is never trodden on with shoes. In coming into a temple, mosque, or private house the people remove their shoes. Besides this, no article of furniture is ever placed on a rug. But even with hard usage an Oriental rug will last from ten to one hundred years. As just stated, when properly taken care of, there is no limit to its durability. A friend of the writer of this article has seen rugs in use in the Eastern mosques which have a well-authenticated pedigree, dating from the fifteenth century. He also knows of a certain small prayer rug in a mosque in Pergamos, in Asia Minor, which actually was on the floor of the mosque for over 300 years, and its present condition is perfect. It has a turquois blue centre with a magnificent cream border in Arabesque design. The size is only about 4 by 6 feet, yet $400 has been offered and refused for it. This particular rug has been stolen three times from the mosque, and three times it has been recaptured by the mosque authorities before it got out of the country.

An important point in favor of the use of Oriental rugs is their greater healthfulness as compared with ordinary carpeting. This arises from the fact that they are much more easily kept clean. It is now quite the custom in this country to have polished hardwood floors, covered with Oriental rugs. The rugs can easily be taken up, frequently and thoroughly cleaned, thus preventing the accumulation of disease germs. In the case of houses not furnished with hardwood floors, it is the fashion here, as it is in the East, to cover the floors with Japanese or Chinese mattings, with rugs placed over them.

A very curious and interesting Eastern rug is the one known as Dandoor, erroneously called, in this country, Trinacle. A very beautiful specimen of this rug, shown to the writer in a large Broadway house, has the customary four divisions—one for the host and his family to sit on, and one each on either side for the guests, while the centre division is for the serving of refreshments. This is a custom that prevails in Persia and all through the Caucasus.

In the East, Oriental rugs are very extensively used as wall hangings, portières, and couch covers. They are also used for these purposes in this country.

A plentiful use of Oriental rugs in houses gives them a charmingly artistic appearance, which contrasts delightfully with the usual furnishings of a modern household.

The mode of rug weaving as practiced in the Orient is as follows: The loom consists of two horizontal bars of common wood, set on two uprights. Both of these bars are movable. The whole contrivance is exceedingly simple and primitive. The construction of the loom probably has not changed in any particular from time immemorial.

The loom is usually from six to eight feet high, and from six to twenty feet wide. The number of weavers is regulated according to the width of the rug. A space of two or three feet is usually allotted to each weaver. The first operation consists in winding a large number of woolen strands around the top horizontal bar of the loom. The length of these strands is governed by the size of the rug. The bottom ends of the strands are fastened to the lower part or roller of the loom. At this stage of the operation the woolen strands have somewhat the appearance of the strings of a harp, and the closeness of the strands depends on the quality of the rug to be woven. For example, a common rug which will have

A PERSIAN RUG CRITIC.

six to seven strands to the inch, will require for a rug nine feet wide 756 strands, and if there are fourteen strands to the inch it will have twice that number.

In order to keep the strands tightly rolled, a wooden peg is used to roll the top horizontal bar around. As soon as these strands are put in order, and the frame tightened up, the operation of weaving the rug begins. First the balls of colored wool are hung on the horizontal bar near the top of the loom, and the deft fingers of the weavers commence their work. As the operation progresses the finished part of the rug is wound up from the bottom.

Some of the patterns are copied from designs given the weavers by European and American rug importers. In that case they have the design before them, and copy from it as they go on. But if more than one rug is woven of the same pattern the design is discarded, as by the time that one rug is woven the weavers have the pattern well fixed in their minds and work from memory. Very often the designs are entirely of their own conception, and in that case the weavers do not work from designs, but from their own ideas as the work progresses.

It is very interesting to stand by and watch one of these rugs being woven. The balls of wool are deftly unwound, and as the work goes on the design develops itself, and a beautiful one it generally is. After the rug is finished it is cut down from the loom, and should there be any little tufts of wool left on the surface, it is sheared and swept.

Probably the most difficult part of rug weaving is to properly tie the knots. These knots are made by passing the wool between two of the strands, putting one over and one under, the knot being tied tightly, and cut with a sharp knife. This leaves a small end of the wool hanging, and this, as already stated, is sheared off line by line, the width of the rug. This is done, however, after it is combed down tight and put in its proper place.

The dyes used by Oriental rug weavers are mostly vegetable. Some few are animal dyes, such as cochineal. Mineral dyes are seldom if ever used.

A great part of the beauty of Eastern rugs is due to the skill of the Orientals in producing these dyes, the secret of the manufacture of many of them being known only to certain tribes. These secrets are handed down from father to son, and are jealously guarded.

The selection of the wool is also a matter of great care. Many of the wandering tribes of the interior of Asia are exclusive owners of flocks of sheep whose wool is peculiarly adapted for rug weaving. The fine quality of the wool is due to climatic conditions and also to the pasturage. The experiment has been tried of acclimating these sheep in other countries, but without success. It is even found that in different districts of the same countries of Asia there is a difference in the quality of the wool. This is owing to the difference in the pasturage and water. For example, the wool grown in the Vilayet of Broussa, where the celebrated Ushak rugs are produced, is finer than the wool of the Vilayet of Hounavendikiar, which produces the Ghiorde rugs. This is the reason for the difference in the quality of these two weaves of rug.

The principal countries of production of Oriental rugs are Turkey, Persia, and India. In Turkey, as well as Persia, they are mostly made by nomad tribes, none being made in factories as is the custom in European and American countries. Each rug is generally the product of a whole family's work, the dyeing, shearing, and cleaning usually being done by the grown-up male members of the family. The weaving proper, as already stated, is done by the women and children.

Each country turns out different kinds of rugs. For instance, rugs made in Turkey are generally known as Ghiordes, Ushaks, Demirdjiks, Koniahs, Ak Hissars, &c. Rugs made in Persia are known as Savalans, Ferehans, Tabreezs, Ispahans, Teherans, &c. Rugs made in India are Candahars, Amritsurs, Agras, Cashmeres, Delhis, &c.

In these three Eastern countries the seat of the rug industry is usually in the mountain districts. In the Caucasus district, which is now a part of Asiatic Russia, they make the following: Shirvan, Daghestan, Soumac, Carabagh, Kazak, and Guenjec rugs. In the Trans-Caspian district, which is also in Asiatic Russia, the rugs woven are Afghans, Khivas, Bokarahs, Samarkands, Herats, &c.

Constantinople is the central market for Oriental rug buying. Some of the American houses, however, send their buyers as far as the interior of the Caucasus and to Persia, where the buyer encounters many hardships and perils, and where it is the hardest work to buy rugs.

Originally the rugs are purchased from the weavers by wandering buyers, who get one here and another there, and so on. When one of these small dealers has accumulated ten, twelve, or fifteen rugs he brings them to the chief village of the district and sells them to an agent there, who in his turn sells them to the big rug dealers in Tiflis or one of the other large cities in that part of the country. From there the rugs usually find their way to the great rug bazaars in Constantinople, from whence they are distributed to all parts of the world.

The operation of buying Oriental rugs is very tedious, as well as interesting. It generally takes from three to four days to finish a bargain. After many cups of coffee and tea and cigarettes are consumed and many a quarrel between seller, buyer, and broker, finally the bargain is concluded, when all parties concerned shake hands, as a finality. It is the custom for the buyer to immediately remove his rugs after purchasing them for fear of stealing or substitution being practiced. To the Oriental mind the Occidental custom of having one price for a thing and sticking to it is incomprehensible. It is usually the custom for the seller to ask from five to ten times as much as he is willing to sell the goods for. The buyer, knowing this peculiarity, offers for the goods much less than he is willing to finally pay. It is through this game of give-and-take that the price is actually agreed upon, after a great deal of dickering.

The rugs are always sold in bale lots, and a bale usually consists of from ten to seventy rugs, according to the size and quality of the rugs. In one of these bale lots there may be a number of very valuable rugs, as well as a number of rugs of comparatively poor quality. A selection is never allowed; the buyer must take all the bale or none.

THE REV. FREDERICK BURGESS.

The new rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, who succeeds the Right Rev. Dr. C. B. Brewster, now Bishop Coadjutor of Connecticut, is the Rev. Frederick Burgess. He is one of the youngest men ever called to this important parish, having been born four years this side of the middle of the century. His birthplace was Providence, R. I., and his college, very naturally, Brown. He does not seem to have been affected by the supposed teaching of Brown, or at least his Episcopal leanings were not less strong by a four years' attendance at a Baptist institution; a fact that shows anew that denominational colleges, whether nominal, as in the case of Brown, or real, as in the case of some other colleges, are as free from sectarian bias as are the non-denominational institutions.

Mr. Burgess was a member of Brown's class of '73, and was but nineteen years of age. He studied theology at the General Seminary in this city and abroad, giving three years to it. Then he was ordered deacon by Bishop Niles of New Hampshire, and advanced to the priesthood a year later by Bishop Clark of Rhode Island. His first rectorate was Grace Church, Amherst, Mass., where he remained five years, and was greatly liked by scores of Amherst students. He was for six years at Pomfret, Conn., and seven years at St. Asaph, Bala, a handsome suburban Philadelphia church, built in large part by the late George B. Roberts, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who was vestryman of it and also of St. Stephen's Church, the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, now of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, rector, and always an active and generous churchman. St. Asaph's is located in an ideal country, made even more ideal by the care bestowed upon it.

Mr. Burgess has been less than two years at Christ Church, Detroit, next to St. John's the largest Episcopal parish in that city. He comes to one of the strongest, if not the largest, Episcopal churches in Brooklyn. It is a tradition of Grace Heights that its congregation is always likely to lose its rector through some diocese selecting him for a Bishop. And it rarely loses a rector for any other reason.

Mr. Burgess is said to be an eloquent preacher, an able thinker and writer, and a vigorous worker—an ideal combination.

Rev. Frederick Burgess,
Rector Grace P. E. Church, Brooklyn.

FEB

1898

SCENE IN THE BALLROOM OF THE WALDORF-ASTORIA DURING THE CORONATION FESTIVITIES OF MISS LAVINIA H. VAN WESTERVELT-D
OF THE NEW NETHERLANDS.

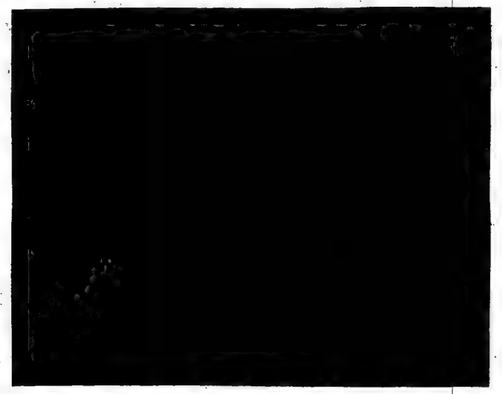

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COWS IN THE PASTURE.—BY CONSTANT TROYON.

A ROOMY house overlooking Bryant Square has been the home of many pictures by the British portrait and landscape painters of the end of the last and beginning of the present centuries, as well as those French landscapists of the Fontainebleau school who made their headquarters in the village of Barbizon, on the edge of the forest whence on clear days one can see the towers of Notre Dame of Paris. They have been coveted by many collectors to whom their owner, Mr. W. H. Fuller, has given the privilege of examining them. Mr. Fuller has also shown them at the Union League Club, of which he is a pillar and an ornament. It was he, moreover, who some years ago arranged the famous loan exhibition, of late French impressionists at the Union League and supplied on that occasion the little pamphlet which did much to explain, and win appreciation for, these much-decried moderns among the indifferent and the hostile.

Mr. Fuller is thus seen to be far from wedded to his ancient idols only; he can enjoy and estimate properly the latest efforts which have been made in art to widen our horizons by calling attention to facts in nature to a large extent overlooked by earlier painters.

Mr. Fuller has no immediate family ties and spends a good part of each year in Europe, where he frequents the art galleries and studios. More than likely that it is a feeling of the responsibility of keeping these old masters and the unfairness of withholding them from the public in a private gallery which has induced him to make a clean sweep of his collection. At any rate, for reasons of his own, they are to be sold and are now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, in East Twenty-third Street.

Among the pictures most envied him by collectors are three large examples by three lights of the Fontainebleau set, or call them the School of 1830, if you prefer—Rousseau, Dupré, and Troyon. The great canvas, "Charcoal Burner's Hut," is one that Luxembourg or Louvre might well yearn to see among their selected examples of French pictorial art. It has to the full the quiet majesty of the forest, serious and lovely, restful to the last degree. There is no wind in the tree tops, and the signs of human habitation, as well as the little figures of human beings that one detects after a while, are subordinate to the impression of the forest. Only a lover of nature in her great calm moments could have painted such a picture. Sunlight as soft and cool as cobwebs steep the scene. Gradually the eye becomes accustomed to the shadow under the clump of oaks in the middle distance to the left, and the rude thatch of the charcoal burner's camp is perceived, with the deeper shadow of its entrance. With such a master it is unnecessary to say that the different kinds of trees are painted in a way that is unmistakable, yet their foliage is not niggled in order to get the leaf, nor is it brushed in so coarsely as to conceal the peculiar set of the branches and character of the leafage belonging to each kind of tree. Rousseau built up his landscapes gradually by fine even advances from the large lines and masses onward. Rocks and thick, soft, gray moss, and bush and sapling are painted with the reverence Ruskin demanded, but in a very different manner from that recommended by him.

What will be the fate of this marvelous specimen of Rousseau's maturest powers is a question that lies in the laps of those gods who direct auctions. On the one hand France ought to own it; on the other there could be no better example to our landscapists, if it were to hang in the museum of one of our great cities.

The "Cows in Pasture," by Troyon, is another superb example, the mere moneyed value of which it would be hard to reckon. Like the "Charcoal Burner's Hut," this is a picture the advent of which at a sale makes an epoch in the history of art, so completely does it show the full strength of the artist as a painter of animals and a landscapist. The cow standing and the cow lying down in the shade of a clump of trees to the left centre surpass anything of the sort ever shown in America. The finest cattle painters of the great period in Dutch art would welcome such a companion. But the picture has more than common variety, for we have the old shepherd with his big wallet slung round his shoulder and his black shepherd dog behind him. The shepherd's back is turned. His dog has stopped short, pointing at a goat which recognizes the four-footed policeman of the pastures, and, with front feet resting on the sawn trunk of a tree, waits for the dog to issue his orders. The cattle are intensely at rest; dog and goat are absolutely still also, but it is the moment of rest before movement. The hilly landscape with distant cattle and the quietly brilliant sky are beautiful, but do not call attention from the figures. Here again we have the sunlight of middle Europe, soft and pleasant rather than warm, casting also soft shadows, owing to the moisture with which the air is laden. There is a solidity and breadth of drawing in this picture that show the master of his chosen line of art; but what is better yet is the color; rich it is, powerful, satisfactory. Like Rousseau, Millet, Dupré, and Diaz, Troyon was a colorist of the first rank, and this picture is a proof of it.

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LAKE WINDERMERE.—BY J. CONSTABLE.

Troyon's "Cows in Pasture" is a picture of the advent of which at a sale makes an epoch in the history of art, so completely does it show the full strength of the artist as a painter of animals and a landscapist. The cow standing and the cow lying down in the shade of a clump of trees to the left centre surpass anything of the sort ever shown in America. The finest cattle painters of the great period in Dutch art would welcome such a companion. But the picture has more than common variety, for we have the old shepherd with his big wallet slung round his shoulder and his black shepherd dog behind him. The shepherd's back is turned. His dog has stopped short, pointing at a goat which recognizes the four-footed policeman of the pastures, and, with front feet resting on the sawn trunk of a tree, waits for the dog to issue his orders. The cattle are intensely at rest; dog and goat are absolutely still also, but it is the moment of rest before movement. The hilly landscape with distant cattle and the quietly brilliant sky are beautiful, but do not call attention from the figures. Here again we have the sunlight of middle Europe, soft and pleasant rather than warm, casting also soft shadows, owing to the moisture with which the air is laden. There is a solidity and breadth of drawing in this picture that show the master of his chosen line of art; but what is better yet is the color; rich it is, powerful, satisfactory. Like Rousseau, Millet, Dupré, and Diaz, Troyon was a colorist of the first rank, and this picture is a proof of it.

Of Daubigny the collection has a noble view of the Channel from the cliff near Villerville, also an orchard in blossom that will attract artists for its rich color and solid, skilful brush work, and likewise a scene at twilight on the River Marne that may enlist more readily the attention of the public. The latter is one of those river-scapes Daubigny painted from his rude houseboat at a time when artists rarely indulged in the studio on wheels or the studio on a barge. It is the idyl of the French rivers so charmingly described by Stevenson and Hamerton, quiet, fresh, and still, with its string of ducks dotting the glassy surface and its glimpses of fields between the tall trees on the banks, a peaceful end of day, with pinkish clouds still registering a subtle note in the silent stream.

Of Richard Wilson, a British landscapist who died when Constable was a child, the latter had so great an admiration that he said: "Wilson was one of those appointed to show the world the hidden stores and beauties of nature." That was all the more remarkable a remark from Constable, because he never made the Roman pilgrimage like Wilson; moreover, he managed to free himself so much from the trammels of the classic landscape as then taught in Rome that he became a distinct force for natural landscapes, not only in England, but in France. His landscapes shown in Paris in 1824 made a revolution in French art and affected profoundly the "School of 1830," namely, Rousseau, Decamps, Dupré, and their comrades. Like them, Constable drew his first inspiration from pictures by the Dutch landscapists of the century before, but he added to his appreciation of Ruysdael and Hobbema an independent study of nature which acted like a revelation to the Paris painters young enough and liberal enough to learn from a foreigner.

Richard Wilson is represented in the Fuller collection by a "View near Oxford," into which he has introduced figures more Italian than English and a composition quite in the Italian style, the "Temple of Venus at Baiae," mellow in tones and suggestive of the later coming Turner. It may be compared with three landscapes by Richard Wilson among the paintings lent by Mr. George A. Hearn to the Metropolitan. But in Constables the Fuller Gallery is particularly strong.

Constable's "Lake Windermere" has a strong likeness to Turner's work, and was in fact painted just after Turner had called attention to the lake country by a sensational view at the Royal Academy. The coloring, the arrangement of hills beyond the lake, which are not exactly true to the place itself, but more particularly the sky, are so Turneresque as to startle one. Personally Constable seems to have been repelled by the odd, gruff Turner; but this picture alone is sufficient to show how profoundly Turner affected Constable and his comrades in art. Turner and his fellow-Academicians were all more or less stirred up by Wordsworth's poetry and the poets of the Lake country generally. Constable is further seen in an early picture representing one of his father's water mills in Suffolk, perhaps one in which he worked, a charming little bit, which must have given him intense pleasure to paint, since he loved waterwheels green with moss and dripping with water, old stumps and beams, old farmhouses and windmills. He and his friend Fisher used to vie one with the other in finding picturesque mills.

Here, too, Constable may be found in one of his views of a lock on a small canal. The white horse stands in the foreground; and the familiar square white church tower rises in the background against the sky; characteristic groups animate the boats in the lock, and the bridge near the town in the distance to the right adds another white note, whence the eye rises to a sky full of fleecy clouds. One suspects here an arrangement of the landscape to make a picture, and remembers at the same time that in his day Constable was attacked by friend and foe because he held, as they thought, too literally to facts, and did not arrange his scenery enough to suit them. Many of his admirers, indeed, could not forgive him for painting foliage and grass green, preferring the brown tones to which the Poussins and Claude Lorraine had accustomed their taste. It would make a modern artist laugh to hear Constable accused of too much realism!

His "Weymouth Bay" is one of the best in the collection, and may be compared with the similar scene in C. F. Daubigny's view from the upland near Villerville. It has the big lines of nature in rolling pasture and solid-looking sea; one thinks of Newport cliffs and the expanse of Narragansett Bay, or the waters on the eastern side of Rhode Island. Sky and water and earth are registered with the most delicate feeling for the differences between them.

The single specimen of John, or "Old," Crome is one of his views of Yarmouth Beach, instead of the usual oak overhanging water, or other inland scene. Crome, the painter of signs for inns and teacher of drawing, who always kept out of the turmoil of London, but never failed to watch over what was going on among his better-known comrades, painted a good deal on the coast of Norfolk, and has introduced the pier of Yarmouth into several of his shore-scapes. This is a good example of his quiet style. An odd feature in the foreground is the man with a gun near the group of fish crates and fishermen; he is taking a pot shot at some luckless bird, perhaps an innocent gull. It is one of those quaint figures often introduced by the Dutch painters, whose pictures Crome could study at the houses of the gentry where he taught the young people to draw. It must be confessed, however, that he is seen at his best in his inland landscapes, where he was able to show

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Duchess of Ancaster.
By Sir Joshua Reynolds.

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HALCYON DAYS IN ENGLAND.—BY THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH.

his unrivaled power in the painting of old trees.

Thomas Gainsborough, the rival in portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds, holds a great place in Mr. Fuller's collection. The "Portrait of an Officer" belongs to his early period, before he migrated to Bath and London; it is that of a rollicking blade in red uniform, a "three-bottle" man of a certainty. His face, and more especially his attitude, lolling in an impertinent fashion on a bank, is so Hogarthian that at first one feels sure it must have been painted by that great original British caricaturist; but the handling is quite different. Doubtless it is a portrait of one of Gainsborough's country squire neighbors in his war paint. The portrait of the slender little lady with powdered hair, supposed to be that of Mary Anne, Countess of Buckinghamshire, has a much firmer, finer touch. The character of the lady looks from her small features and mincing expression; she must have thought herself a bel esprit and given her friends a good deal of food for mockery. The style of dress of the day was meant to accentuate the swanlike neck in women, but her physique was so meagre that she appears to have had no shoulders to speak of, while nature entirely declined to give her the neck of the swan. Shrewdness, but a fair dose of silliness, mark the character of this good lady, whoever she may really have been.

A very different person was Lady Inness of Norfolk, in whom Gainsborough had a subject worthy of his skill. There are sentiment and character in the face; the dress and arrangement of the hair seem to mean a pronounced individuality. In the painting there is a suggestion of Sir Joshua Reynolds, not only because of the breadth of the painting, but of the tones, which are mellow and golden, instead of having the blue note common to Gainsborough's portraits, a note which he used to the strongest effect in the celebrated "Blue Boy," now in the Duke of Westminster's gallery, in Lohdon.

Besides these three portraits there are three landscapes by Gainsborough, with "Halcyon Days in England" at the head. This is a large and noble view, composed rather than directly taken from nature, and may be recognized by the sandy bluff on the left and, on the right, the smooth expanse of river, over which flits a kingfisher, the halcyon of the ancients, while a dog on the left bank barks at the bird. Doubtless the artist had often observed the frantic behavior of a dog when excited by the chatter of the kingfisher. The river twists and turns into the right distance till it reaches a town on the plain; a town not particularly convincing, but part of the scheme to lend human animation to the background. To the left, in front, are figures somewhat suggestive of those Italians that Wilson introduced into his English landscapes; but they may pass here for gypsies. The sky is full of "thunderheads," to indicate that rain is never far off, even during the days of the halcyon's nesting, if the land be England. Although Gainsborough loved nature and painted many landscapes, his reputation with posterity is based on his portraits. Hence his landscapes are not common. "The Market Cart" is remarkable for the big cloud in sunlight, which holds the centre of the canvas. "The Edge of the Common" is a rich, warm landscape, showing a rude glade traversed by a road that crosses an elevation beyond; here are packhorses plodding toward the plain seen through the trees, while nearer to the front is a group of resting laborers. "Going to Market" is considered as fine as "Halcyon Days in England"; it is named from the market cart, with white horse; the cart contains a mass of baskets, with the carter's wife balanced on the load.

Five specimens of Georges Michel, the French landscapist of the early century, include at least two views from Montmartre; they belong to the time when Paris had not yet surrounded and overrun the hill. There is a "Moonlight on the Yare," attributed by good judges to John Sell Cotman, a painter whose watercolors are better known here than his oils. Although he lived till 1842, the Holland influence is so strong in this picture that one might easily "swear it on the Dutch." Thomas Barker of Bath is represented by a picture that looks like a Constable, the work on the line of big trees being especially strong.

Three portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds are naturally not among the worst of the collection. The likeness of the Hon. Mrs. Barrington has a simplicity and directness which are very engaging, and the picture loses nothing from the fact that the sitter was a beauty. Handsome in her own way is also the lady to whom the name of Duchess of Ancaster has been given, while Mrs. Knapp, the lady in the third portrait, is quite the most comely of the three. She sits by a table and leans her head lightly on her hand; dress and sash and lace and pearls are full of color that reveals itself slowly to the gaze when the picture is strongly lighted. Fair specimens of the landscapes of Jules Dupré and Diaz are among the Fuller pictures.

Taken from the point of view of color and the poetry of landscapes this gallery strikes a much higher aesthetic note than the Stewart collection, but it is of course not so generally understood, and therefore so popular. On the other hand, the foremost collectors value these pictures more than they do the genre pieces of which the Stewart collection was composed, and may be ready to pay higher prices. It will be a surprise if one or two canvases belonging to Mr. Fuller do not pass the record of Fortuny's "Choosing the Model" at the late Stewart sale.

CHARLES DE KAY.

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Mrs. Knapp.

By Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A THEORY AS TO SUN SPOTS.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, Prof. J. Joly brought forward an ingenious theory of sun spots, those mysterious and ever-changing dark blotches which the telescope reveals on the surface of the sun's photosphere. If at some level in the photosphere the temperature falls below the critical temperature of the elements present, and the pressure is sufficient, a precipitation of liquid will result, and it is suggested such a precipitated flood of liquid matter, supported on gaseous matter of higher density, would give rise to the appearance presented by a sun spot. If the liquid is opaque, it will look darker than the surrounding photosphere. The reflection of the photosphere at the edge, and the inrush of gaseous matter over the cooler area will, it is believed, explain the appearance of the penumbra. The re-evaporation of the liquid constitutes the disappearance of the spot. On this view, the sun spot constitutes the first beginning of a change of state in the sun visible to us. Neither this theory, nor the usual one that the spots are caused by the descent of solid particles into the internal heated region of the photosphere, appears to account in any way for the observed fact that the spots attain a maximum both in number and intensity in a period of about eleven years, such a maximum being attended by magnetic disturbance on the earth.

A LITTLE TIP.

In November, 1896, the two Misses Kenway, residing in the State of Washington, invested $1,840 in a flock of sheep. The books in the transaction, which were closed Jan. 1 last, showed that up to date they have realized $5,640 clear of all expenses on their investment.

THE MAID OF CALABAR.

By the blue lagoons of Bonny, where the oleanders blow,
Dwells a little dusky maiden, pacing sadly to and fro.
By the Kibbi where we trysted, still I see her standing there,
With a wreath of red chupatties crowning her luxuriant hair.
"Oh, return," I hear her calling o'er the cruel harbor bar,
"Oh, return again and love me, on the coast of Calabar!"

Oh, the happy days we wandered 'neath the luscious tum-tum tree,
Listing to the love-sick numbers of the gentle chimpanzee!
And she'd lift her amber eyelids, asking me in accents bland,
"If you love your Fanti sweetheart, why forsake this coral strand?"
And I'd answer, "Lovely maiden, marry you, alas! I can't;
But I'll think of you forever as a sister or an aunt."

And my thoughts still wander southward to our ancient trysting place,
Where they manufacture biscuits for the faithful canine race;
And I see my ebon angel, standing on the distant shore
(She espoused an Egba chieftain in the Spring of '74);
Oh, farewell my sweet enchantress! Oh, farewell my Bonny Star!
In my heart you live forever, little maid of Calabar!

—The Pall Mall Gazette.

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THE OPEN SEA.—BY JULES DUPRE.

Copyright, 1897, La Roche, Seattle, Washington.

BRIDGE OVER PORCUPINE CREEK, SKAGUAY TRAIL.

THE COMBATANT.

When thou shalt stand, a naked, shivering soul,
Stripped of thy shows and trappings, made most bare
Of all the fleshly glory thou didst wear,
And hear the thunder of God's judgment roll
Above thy head—while to their hard-won goal
His own elect ascend the golden stair—
What plea wilt proffer, when, too late for pray'r,
Of thy lost life thou see'st the sum and whole?
"I have no armor dinted by the fight,
No broken sword, no casque with cloven brim:
Was none to witness to the grisly sight,
For all alone we strove in darkness dim:
Yet in the Valley of Death, O Lord, one night,
I met Apollyon and I vanquished him."

—Pall Mall Gazette.

ARE YOUR CHILDREN SPANKED ENOUGH?

These are the days when, if a schoolmaster strikes a child, he will as likely as not have to appear in a law-court on a charge of assault and battery. The question should be considered as to whether the sparing of the rod is spoiling your children. In olden times men pinned their faith to Solomon's precept.

It is well to recall, when schoolmasters are being terrorized by the law when they inflict corporal punishments, the doings of one Johann Jakob Haberle, a German master who recently died. He kept a diary of the number of punishments he inflicted on his pupils.

Johann records that during fifty-one years he distributed 911,517 strokes with a stick, 240,100 birch-rod smites, 136,715 hand smacks, 10,986 blows with a ruler, 10,235 slaps on the face, 8,000 boxes on the ears, 115,800 on the head, and that he set some 13,000 tasks from the Bible, so that it was necessary to purchase a new copy, through wear and tear, every two years.

Seven hundred and seventy-seven times did Johann make his children kneel on dried peas, while 5,001 times he stood them in his corners with rulers over their heads. Here is food for parents to reflect upon before they summon schoolmasters for spanking their children.—Pearson's Weekly.

Going It.

From Pick-Me-Up.

"Young Beeton has been seeing life since he came into the old man's money."

"Rather! He sees it double most of the time."

FEB

1898

SEAMAN CHALLENGE CUP.
Presented to the Cornell University Navy.

THE Seaman Cup, designed and presented by Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman of New York as a Cornell trophy for 'varsity rowing races, is an uncommonly elaborate and rich product of the silversmith's art. As its picture shows, it is of an original and significant design, of graceful proportions, and of exquisite finish. It is one of the largest trophies of the kind ever made of silver, standing 28 inches high, exclusive of its base. Altogether, it is more than 31 inches high, and weighs 220 ounces. Each feature of the design is delicately expressive. The idea of having the spreading wings of the Goddess of Victory form the lip of the cup has been worked out in a very dainty and effective manner. The form of the trophy suggests the Louis XV. style, which characterizes also the main plan of the decoration, which, it will be observed, partakes of the Rococo order, although modern realism is represented by bunches of water lilies and leaves of aquatic plants which rest against the upper portion of the body of the cup where they seem to lie on tumbling waves of water. These swirling waters are made to encircle and cover the body of the cup, with the exception of spaces left for panels to allow of some special decoration. On one of these panels a boat race is represented.

On one of the subordinate panels on the lower part of the cup is inscribed, "The 'Varsity Challenge Cup," and the name of its generous donor; while underneath, on another panel, is a miniature representation, in relief, of the Queen's Cup, set against a background showing a yacht race. This combination is intended to typify that the Seaman Cup shall be to oarsmen on land-locked waters what the Queen's Cup is to yachtsmen on the sea—the prize token of unquestioned international supremacy.

Inspired by the loyalty as a Cornell alumnus, and his enthusiastic interest in collegiate oarsmanship, Dr. Seaman has given this beautiful trophy in the hope that it may become the first prize for university crews in an American Henley.

Foxy.
From The Chicago Tribune.

"Boys," said the solemn-looking citizen in black, after watching them for a moment, "what are you throwing those pennies in that curious manner along the sidewalk for?"

"'Coz we don't want to throw our hunder'-dollar bills, uncle," responded Swipesy, the bootblack, shooting another coin without looking up.

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Trouble Began Early.
From The Chicago Tribune.

"Were you at the banquet, Rambo?"

"I was."

"How long was it between the wine and the walnuts?"

"I don't know, Baldwin. My recollection doesn't extend to the walnuts."

A Bargain.
From Pick-Me-Up.

Aunt (who has received a letter from Johnnie's home.)—Oh, Johnnie, your mamma has got two nice new babies.

Johnnie—That's just like mamma; I suppose by having two she gets them cheaper.

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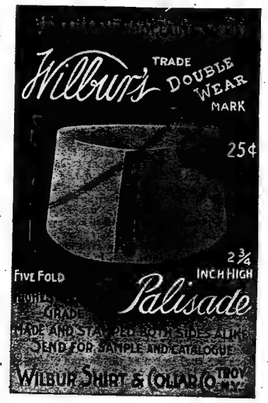

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THE WEATHER.

Rain or snow, probably clearing at night, easterly gales.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,012. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.08⅞; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—Two French expeditions are advancing toward Sokoto, an important place within the British sphere in West Africa. The Sultan of Sokoto has commanded the French forces to halt, and the Royal Niger Company's representative is awaiting instructions to assist the Sultan in expelling the invaders. M. Henri Rochefort, who entered St. Pelagie Prison in Paris yesterday to serve five days for libel in connection with the Dreyfus case, was greeted by a mob as "the man who will toll the knell of the Jews." The trial of M. Emile Zola is practically ended, and his conviction is regarded as a foregone conclusion. China has agreed, in response to England's demands, to open all her inland waters to navigation, and to open one treaty port in the Province of Human within two years, and has given satisfactory assurances that she will not alienate to any other power any portion of the Yang-tse Valley.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The body of Leonard R. Welles, ex-Police Commissioner of Brooklyn, was found in the woods at North Plainfield, with the throat cut. Mr. Welles had evidently committed suicide. A knife was found by his side. He disappeared from Dr. Cooley's sanitarium on Wednesday afternoon.

The Spanish warship Vizcaya, forced by a fierce gale to leave her exposed anchorage outside of Sandy Hook, crept into the harbor through the fog and rain yesterday afternoon and went to the anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I. The marine and police patrol about her was promptly established. Her Captain spoke feelingly about the Maine disaster, and sent a telegram to Secretary Long.

Page 2.

Friction has occurred between Consul General Lee and the other United States Consuls in Cuba over the distribution of supplies sent from the United States for the reconcentrados.

Many city pastors referred to the Maine disaster in their sermons yesterday. They praised the heroism of the men of the Maine and counseled a suspension of judgment till the facts are known.

A. W. Catlin, one of the survivors of the Marine Corps on the Maine, has written to a relative in New Jersey, describing the horrors of the night. He told of two distinct explosions, and referred to the coolness, bravery, and perfect discipline of the uninjured members of the crew.

Chaplain Clarke of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis preached a sermon on the Maine disaster, in which he severely rebuked the American Nation's indifference to the navy, and said that the calamity might result in preventing more serious misfortune in the future.

Page 3.

Mrs. Clara Lieb, a strange old woman known in the tenement where she lived as the "dolls' doctor," because she mended dolls for department stores, was taken to Bellevue to be treated for insanity.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday the Knights of Labor faction of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers was admitted to representation and the Maherites were debarred. Delegate O'Connell reported an interview with the Mayor as the result of which he said Mr. Van Wyck had promised to do all in his power to get union wages for the extra force of street cleaners.

The concurrent resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature will receive attention in both houses at Albany this week. It is expected that the Primary Election Reform bill will be introduced. There will be another hearing on Wednesday on the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill. The Governor's time for signing the Canal Investigation bill will expire on Wednesday, and it is thought that he may announce the names of the investigating Commissioners concurrently with his approval of the bill. Republican Senators complain that Gov. Black is usurping the powers of the Legislature. Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn, in his annual report to the Legislature, urges the passage of amendments to the insurance law for the protection of the policy holders of mutual fire and assessment life insurance companies.

Page 4.

The Chairman of the committee charged with promoting the establishment of a National university in Washington reports that he is confident of early success.

Two men met by a train on the elevated coal branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City, yesterday were compelled to leap from the structure. They were seriously injured.

Congress this week has several appropriation bills to consider. There may be some action in the Senate in the shape of a test vote on the Hawaiian treaty. It is expected that in both House and Senate attempts will be made to bring up Cuban measures, but the disposition in both branches is said to be against action and talk until the facts in respect to the Maine disaster are known.

Page 5.

The Bonanza-Eldorado Company has been organized at Dawson, with a capital of $200,000,000, to control mining operations in the Klondike region.

The International Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions will hold its annual convention this week in Cleveland. The first session will take place Wednesday.

The North German Lloyd Company's new steamer Kaiser Friedrich, now nearing completion at Danzig, Germany, will, it is expected, attain a speed of 23 knots, or about half a knot faster than the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Between 7:45 on Saturday morning and 8 o'clock last evening 2.84 inches of rain were registered. Considerable damage has been caused to property on Long Island and Staten Island by wind and water. The schooner John Johnson went ashore near Atlantic City, and at last advices was pounding to pieces. Her crew are safe.

Page 7.

Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott, his leading lady, were quietly married at the Hollenden House, in Cleveland. The ceremony was held in the presence of a few friends and the manager of the hotel.

Page 9.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature regulating the obtaining of credit on signed statements, and is intended for the further protection of merchants.

Page 10.

The Rev. J. Thompson Coles, General Secretary of the American Church Missionary Society, has sent in his resignation, having received a call to a parish in West Virginia.

The congregation of the First German Reformed Protestant Church, where the Astors and Baron Steuben worshipped, dedicated its new edifice, in Sixty-eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues.

Dwight L. Moody, in announcing his reappearance in this city for one week next month, alludes to his services as a "mission" instead of a "revival," as heretofore, a fact that has caused considerable comment among his friends.

Grand Master Julius Harburger presided yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel and delivered an address upon the approaching jubilee of the order.

Thomas G. Shearman delivered a lecture at the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church last night on the hatred of the foreigner. He censured school histories for representing the British people as responsible for the Revolutionary War, and denounced those who are advocating war with Spain.

The committee of the City Club appointed to keep watch on legislation affecting local affairs made its second report yesterday. A list of the bills introduced shows that ninety-nine measures encroaching upon the province of the municipal authorities were presented in the Senate and Assembly during the first eleven days of February.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore lectured yesterday at the American Museum of Natural History on "Southern California." He described the tranformation of the State by means of irrigation. The great wealth of its fruits is now far in excess of the riches of the famous gold mines. Descriptions of the region of perpetual Summer below the San Bernardino Mountains.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Maine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 9.

LEONARD R. WELLES DEAD

Body of the Brooklyn Ex-Police Commissioner Found at Plainfield.

THROAT CUT WITH A KNIFE

He Disappeared from Dr. Cooley's Sanitarium Wednesday Afternoon and Went Into the Woods Only a Short Distance from the Institution.

PLAINFIELD, N. J. Feb. 20.—The body of Leonard R. Welles, ex-Police Commissioner of Brooklyn, was found this afternoon about 4:30 o'clock, near the grounds of the Climax Gun Club, northwest of North Plainfield. The throat was cut from ear to ear, and the penknife with which the ex-Commissioner killed himself was lying beside the body. The suicide was apparently committed within half an hour after Mr. Welles left the sanitarium, from which he escaped on Wednesday afternoon. The body was found by Charles Farley, an expressman, living on Jackson Avenue. Fifteen detectives have been down here for the past two days, searching through the mountains. Frederick Welles, son of the missing man, offered a reward of $250 for news that would result in finding Mr. Welles, or for the recovery of the body if he were dead.

Reward Offered.

In addition to the detectives who were brought down from New York, there was a large turn-out of local people to-day to aid in the search. The reward stirred many to search. Mr. Farley heard of the searching, and went out this afternoon. The searchers all commenced work further away form the sanitarium than Mr. Farley. He commenced near the outskirts of the village of North Plainfield, and went slowly out. He came upon the body within twenty minutes. It lay in the woods near the gun club grounds. The spot where it was found was within twenty minutes walk of the sanitarium, and all searchers had overlooked the vicinity, because it was so close to the starting point.

It now appears that immediately after leaving the grounds of the sanitarium Mr. Welles struck into the woods and proceeded to the spot where he was found. He then doubtless cut his throat and bled to death. Farley came to this city at once and notified Frederick Welles, who went to the spot, identified the body, and notified the Coroner. It was found that the body lay in Somerset County, and Mr. Welles telephoned to Somerville for Coroner Stillwell. It was almost impossible for the Coroner to reach the spot to-night, and, as the case was evidently one of suicide, he granted permission for the removal of the body to this place, saying he would come here in the morning to view it. The body was brought to Runyon's morgue here about 9 o'clock to-night.

Since his father's disappearance from the sanitarium, Frederick Welles has been stopping at the City Hotel. He sent word to his family in Brooklyn to-night of the finding of the body. He refused to have anything to say. At the Brookside Sanitarium, from which Mr. Welles escaped, no one would talk.

The news reached the family of Mr. Welles early last evening. Frederick Welles, the ex-Commissioner's son, has been at Plainfield ever since his father's disappearance, in charge of the search. Mrs. Welles and her married daughter, Mrs. Mather, were at the Welles home, 231 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, waiting for news.

The message came over the telephone from Frederick Welles. Although the possibilty of such an end to the search for Mr. Welles has been repeatedly suggested, Mrs. Welles has persistently refused to entertain the thought for a moment. To every such suggestion she has replied that it was impossible. The news, therefore, came to her with as much of a shock as if no one had suggested such a thing. Mrs. Welles was utterly prostrated, and in spite of all that Mrs. Mather and her husband could do to console her was obliged to seek her bed.

Mr. Mather, after doing what he could for Mrs. Welles's comfort, left for Plainfield to join Frederick Welles and render all the assistance in his power to the ex-Commissioner's son. As soon as he had gone, Mrs. Mather also gave way to the shock, and to reporters who went to the house last night the information was given that both Mrs. Welles and her daughter were utterly prostrated and could not be seen.

Mr. Welles's Career.

Leonard R. Welles was born in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1835, and was therefore sixty-three years old. He was a nephew of Pillsbury, the founder of the Massachusetts State prison system. His father was Warden of the Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield, and took a great interest in prison reform. He soon became known as an expert in such matters, and afterward became Warden of the State prison at Joliet, Ill. From there he went to Dannemora, and then to Auburn.

When he came to Brooklyn he established an oil business at 14 and 16 Vandewater Street, Manhattan. His son became a partner in the business, which is conducted under the firm name of Welles & Welles. During the Tweed régime Mr. Welles was Warden at Randall's Island, and attracted some attention by refusing to accept a consignment of supplies on the ground that they were not up to contract standards. This was a remarkable performance for those days, and Mr. Welles took considerable pride in after years in repeating a remark of Tweed's to the effect that he (Welles) was "the only honest man in the administration."

In 1893 Mr. Welles took an active part in the citizens' movement resulting in the election of Charles A. Schieren as Mayor of Brooklyn. Mayor Schieren appointed him Police Commissioner. One of his most noted official acts was the forcing of Patrick Campbell out of the Police Superintendency, an act which brought upon him both praise and criticism. It was during his term as Commissioner that the famous trolley strike took place.

Retained by Mayor Wurster.

When Frederick W. Wurster became Mayor, in 1896, Commissioner Welles was one of the few appointees of Mayor Schieren whom he retained in office. Toward the close of his term there was considerable talk to the effect that he would be retained in office by Mayor Van Wyck, and Mr. Welles certainly expected it. He asserted that a promise to that effect had been made to him. His disappointment at failing of reappointment was very keen, and it is said by his friends that this was one of the chief reasons for his mental breakdown. In addition to this, he grieved very much over the death of his daughter Alice, which occurred a year and a half ago, and a number of minor sorrows and disappointments combined to bring about his collapse. In politics he was a Republican. He leaves a wife, a son, and one daughter.

Hathaway Inn at Deal, N. J., Is Leased

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—The Hathaway Inn, at Deal, is to be taken over by Arthur L. Marsh, cashier of the Flagler system, at present located at the Alcazar, St. Augustine, Fla. The lease has been taken by Mr. Marsh for a term of years, and while the inn will be conducted under his management, it practically becomes a part of the Flagler interests. In the lease it is stipulated that the house will be maintained as a Summer and Winter hotel.

Stubborn Fire in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—The local Fire Department had a hard battle for five hours early this morning with a stubborn fire in a large four-story brick building at 54 Commerce Street, owned by Jacob Kaiser, and occupied by Jacob Kaiser & Sons, produce commission merchants. The building and contents were damaged to the extent of $15,000, covered by about $8,000 insurance.

SCRAMBLE IN A TROLLEY CAR.

Fuse Ignited the Woodwork and the Doors Refused to Open—Two Persons Hurt.

As Car 528 of the Gates Avenue Line was going down Washington Street, Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock last night, the fuse under the car burned up, setting fire to the woodwork. There were fourteen passengers on the car, six of whom were women. As soon as the woodwork began to blaze there was a panic, and men and women made a rush for the doors.

In some way the doors were jammed and could not be opened. The frightened passengers could not see the extent of the fire, and imagined that they were about to be burned to death, and shouts and screams filled the air. As the dense smoke from the rubber filled the car, half suffocating the passengers, the panic increased, and in a wild effort to get fresh air the windows were smashed.

Men and women alike fought for the windows, and James Reddy of 763 Monroe Street dashed or was thrown against the windows with such force that his face and hands were badly cut by the shattered glass. In the midst of the turmoil Mamie Goldes of 484 Gates Avenue broke one of the windows with her hand, lacerating it severely. To add to the confusion, several women fainted.

The panic was all over as soon as the doors were forced open, and the passengers were able to rush into the street. The women who had fainted were taken into the Brandon Hotel and revived, and an ambulance surgeon from the Brooklyn Hospital dressed the wounds of Reddy and Miss Goldes. The damage to the car was slight.

THE BOOK OF WEALTH.

An Edition to Cost $250,000 Is Being Published in Chicago—Copies to Sell at $2,500 Each.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—"The Book of Wealth" is being published here. It is to deal with all that is worth knowing concerning wealth, from the dawn of history to Joe Leiter's wheat deal.

The two editions of the book will cost $250,000, and only 400 copies will be printed. The first, or cygne noir, edition will consist of 150 copies, and will be sold at $2,500 a copy. The second edition of 250 will cost $1,000 each.

The covers are 17 by 22 and are of heavy golden silk, lined with white brocade, and the book will be embellished with original water colors and beautiful engravings. H. H. Bancroft of San Francisco is the author.

Among the Chicagoans mentioned are Marshall Field, P. D. Armour, Medill McCormick, George M. Pullman, Frances Willard, and Mrs. Potter Palmer.

THE BALLOT IN THE SOUTH.

Booker T. Washington's Advice to the Louisiana Constitutional Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—Booker T. Washington, the colored leader and educator of Tuskegee, Ala., in an open letter to the Constitutional Convention now in session in this city, says, among other things:

"Since the war no State has had such an opportunity to settle the race question, so far as it concerns politics, as is now given Louisiana. The negro agrees with you that it is necessary to the salvation of the South that restriction be put upon the ballot. I know that you have two serious problems before you—ignorant and corrupt government on the one hand and on the other, a way to restrict the ballot so that control will be in the hands of the intelligent, without regard to race.

"With the sincerest sympathy with you in your efforts to find a way out of the difficulty, I want to suggest that no State in the South can make a law that will provide an opportunity or temptation for an ignorant white man to vote and withhold the same opportunity from an ignorant colored man without injuring both men. Any law controlling the ballot that is not absolutely just and fair to both races will work more permanent injury to the whites than to the blacks.

"I beg of you further that in the degree that you close the ballot box against the ignorant you open the schoolhouse. More than one-half of the people of your State are negroes. No State can long prosper when a large percentage of its citizenship is in ignorance and poverty and has no interest in government.

"Let the very best educational opportunities be provided for both races; and, added to this, the enactment of an election law that shall be incapable of unjust discrimination, at the same time providing that in proportion as the ignorant secure education, property, and character they will be given all the rights of citizenship. Any other course will take from one-half your citizens interest in the State, and hope and ambition to become intelligent producers and taxpayers—to become useful and virtuous citizens."

MARRIED ON TOP OF A TOWER.

Chicago Wedding Takes Place in the Office of the Weather Bureau.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—On top of the Auditorium tower, 310 feet up in the air, Miss Libbie Hill of 31 State Street, formerly of Hart, Mich., was joined in wedlock to Mr. Harry La Faunce, a musical artist who has done turns in the local vaudeville theatres. Justice Foster performed the ceremony.

The usual elevator charge of 25 cents was levied on each member of the wedding party.

The bride wore a white shirtwaist and the bridesmaid, Miss Laura Grant, wore a pink one. Forecaster Dunn and the weather man of Milwaukee were the guests of honor.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Saturday night in the Lower Ohio Valley has moved rapidly to the Middle Atlantic coast and has caused rain or snow from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic coast, and violent gales on the North Atlantic coast, an east wind of sixty-eight miles an hour being reported at Block Island. A second storm has moved from the North Pacific coast to Alberta, increasing in intensity. It has grown decidedly colder from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf, and warmer in the Rocky Mountain districts. Snow or rain may be expected in New England, snow or rain followed by clearing weather in the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States, and generally fair elsewhere. It will grow colder in the Atlantic States and lower lake region, and warmer from the Rocky Mountains to the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	27	35	38
6 A. M.	27	38	38
9 A. M.	28	35	38
12 M.	34	34	39
4 P. M.	30	35	39
6 P. M.	31	35	38
9 P. M.	31	35	38
12 P. M.	32	35	38

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	38¾
Weather Bureau	35¼
Corresponding date 1897	30
Corresponding date for last 25 years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 38 degrees at 6:00 A. M.; the minimum was 34 degrees at 11 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 1.00 and at 8 P. M. 1.00.

The North Shore Limited.

Morning train to Chicago in 24 hours. Up the Hudson River and through the beautiful Mohawk Valley in daylight. Finest one-day railroad ride in the world; leaves Grand Central Station 10:00 each morning, arrives Chicago 9:00 next morning. —Adv.

THE VIZCAYA IN THE BAY

Driven in by the Gale, She Creeps Through the Fog to the Tompkinsville Anchorage.

A NATIONAL SALUTE FIRED

The Marine and Police Patrol Quickly Established About Her—A Talk with the Courteous Spanish Captain.

The Spanish armored cruiser Vizcaya, after riding at anchor off Sandy Hook since early Friday evening, waiting in vain for the weather to clear, got under way yesterday afternoon and steamed up to the man-of-war anchorage off Tompkinsville. That will be her nearest approach to the city during her present visit. The vessel was fairly driven to seek shelter in the harbor by the wind and sea. All night Saturday night and yesterday morning she had been buffeted by great waves, and there was hourly danger that her two heavy anchors would drag. The storm of wind and rain increased as the morning wore on, and by noon a northeast gale was throwing a sea against the vessel's sides that drenched her decks with spray.

The anchors were raised, and at 1 o'clock the big vessel began to feel her way in toward Sandy Hook. The fact was immediately communicated to the navy yard from the signal station, and Admiral Bunce began at once to carry out the naval portion of the programme for the official welcome of the vessel to the United States. The navy yard tugs Nina and Narkeeta, under the command of Lieut. John A. Dougherty, having on board thirty-eight marines under Lieut. W. C. Neville, United States Marine Corps, started from the yard at 2:55 o'clock. They were followed by the Commandant's launch Undine, having on board Lieut. Aaron Ward, who was designated to pay Admiral Bunce's respects to Capt. Eulate.

The Police Guard Taken Aboard.

Chief of Police McCullagh had been notified that the war vessel was moving and the tugs Nina and Narkeeta, upon reaching Pier A, found the first watch of the police guard ready to board them. Each tug took on board a Roundsman and four patrolmen. Ten minutes later Capt. Elbert O. Smith and Sergt. Mangin, in full uniform, accompanied by about twenty-five newspaper men, followed down the bay on the police boat Patrol in a blinding rain squall.

Meantime the big cruiser was slowly picking her way around the horseshoe, guided by the steam pilotboat New York, and half hidden by the continuous downpour of rain and a light fog.

Just as she reached the Narrows at 3 o'clock the Stars and Stripes were run up to her main truck, and the National salute of twenty-one guns boomed from her batteries. The echoing of the salute brought out groups of spectators on both shores, but these were quickly driven away by the gusts of wind and rain. An hour later the answering salute was given from the battery at Governors Island, but owing to the thickness of the atmosphere and the howling of the gale through the top hamper of the Spaniard her officers and men listened in vain for the sound of the guns.

Within the Narrows the Vizcaya was met by Health Officer Doty. He was received courteously, and was assured by the ship's surgeon that there was no sickness aboard. This formality complied with, the big cruiser stretched away with slightly increased speed for her anchorage, where the little fleet of tugs were assembled to welcome her. There were no pleasure craft of any kind out in the bay at that time, and the tugs that were there on business were tossed about mercilessly by the choppy sea.

Salutes Given and Returned.

The Nina was the first of the fleet to breast the visitor, and Lieut. Neville ordered the marines on board to attention and salute. The police officers also stood at attention as the cruiser passed. The salute was repeated in turn by the officers and men on all the other tugs, and the salute was gravely returned by the officers and men who were grouped on the Vizcaya's bridge and decks. Never a sound came from the 484 grim and swarthy men on board, except at intervals, when a short, sharp order from the bridge was echoed along the decks below. The perfect arrangements for the vessel's reception rendered very few orders necessary among those in command of the cluster of tugs. So remarkable was the silence that there almost seemed something ominous about it.

Slowly the big vessel glided on until it seemed that she was about to pass over the usual man-of-war anchorage and proceed up the North River. At the extreme upper end of the anchorage, however, she began to go astern and dropped anchor at 3:35 o'clock. This was over almost the exact spot where the Maine lay before she started south on her fatal cruise.

Scarcely had the Vizcaya made her anchor chain taut when the Undine steamed alongside and Lieut. Ward ascended the port gangway ladder, which had been lowered for him. He was "piped" over the side in the usual manner and was cordially greeted by the Spanish commander, to whom he offered in the name of Admiral Bunce the courtesies of the port. This is the usual formality observed when a war vessel visits the port of a friendly nation.

Royal Standard at Half Mast.

Lieut. Ward remained in the Captain's cabin for about a quarter of an hour, and as he descended the gangway on his return to the Undine the royal Spanish standard was put at half mast. This was the first evidence that the spectators afloat and ashore had that the visiting craft was aware of the disaster in Havana Harbor. Lieut. Ward returned immediately to the Navy Yard, conveying to the Commandant the official messages from the Spanish commander.

Meanwhile several craft which had made for the cruiser had been warned away by Lieut. Dougherty's men, and the guard about the vessel was quickly established. The marines who were to take up the first watch were told off from the Nina to the Narkeeta, as were also four police patrolmen and a roundsmen. The two navy tugs then began the first watch, which was to continue until midnight last night.

A rowboat, containing three men, came out from Tompkinsville soon after the watch was set and headed directly for the Vizcaya. The boat was intercepted by the Nina, and in response to inquiries one of the men stated that he had a telegraphic dispatch for the commander of the cruiser. This information was conveyed to Capt. Eulate and the men were allowed on board. Soon afterward the commander gave permission to several newspaper men to go on board.

At 5 o'clock a tug steamed up to the Nina and was hailed by Lieut. Dougherty. The Nina hove alongside of the tug, when those on board stated they had special dispatches for the Captain of the Vizcaya. After satisfying Lieut. Dougherty of the sincerity of their errand the tug was allowed to put two men aboard the Vizcaya. They were on board twenty minutes, during which time the tug was ordered to stay outside the sentry lines.

During the early evening several small boats rowed out toward the warship, and, though making no apparent efforts to reach the Vizcaya, they were ordered away. Search lights were freely used by the Nina and the Patrol, the latter being operated by Capt. Smith personally to discern if any small boats were lurking about. The Vizcaya's searchlight was also thrown out in various directions.

The crowds on shore became larger and the keenest interest was taken in every movement of the different vessels. To those that expected to see a most formidable type of vessel the Vizcaya was a disappointment. As she rode at anchor yesterday her fore foot was well out of the water and her hull low. This was partly caused by the action of the wind, and probably intensified by the fact that her coal supply is limited, but it gave her at first glance more the appearance of a merchant vessel than a warship, especially when viewed broadside on. But for her fighting tops and guns she might easily be mistaken for a merchantman.

Should the weather be fair to-day it is safe to say that many hundreds of sightseers will congregate along the shore and in harbor craft to view the visitor, but they will be closely watched by the police. Capt. Daniel Blake, who is in charge of the police in Richmond, has received orders from Chief McCullagh to have men constantly on duty on the piers and shore in the vicinity of the anchorage ground.

Up to last night the Vizcaya had not established any connection with the Staten Island shore. Lieut. Dougherty will remain in the vicinity of the cruiser while she remains in port, and will direct every detail regarding the protective watch.

The naval tugs Nina and Narkeeta were relieved at midnight last night by the tugs Daniel S. Lamont and Scout, which had been provided by the Supervisor of the Port. They took on the same number of marines and policemen as their predecessors had had, and will circle the vessel until 8 o'clock this morning. At that hour four police launches, manned by policemen and marines, will go on duty and stand by until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the naval tugs will take the watch again. This vigilance will be maintained until the Vizcaya leaves her anchorage and points out to sea again.

The police boat Patrol will make a trip every eight hours to relieve the police watches, Capt. Smith will make frequent visits to the anchorage to inspect the watch. The tugs will allow no craft within 500 feet of the vessel, and no one will be allowed under any circumstances to go on board without a permit from her commander. In order to get the permit one must first solicit the favor of the Consul General, who will in turn submit it to the Captain.

The newspaper men who were allowed aboard the cruiser late in the afternoon were politely received by the commander and officers. The officers' quarters of the vessel are daintily furnished. The salon is finished in white and blue, the panelings being done in polished bird's-eye maple. The carpets and rugs are in harmony with the rich ornamentation of the apartment. In frames of gold surmounted by the royal crown are pictures of the King and the Queen Regent of Spain. The Captain's and all the officers' rooms are large and handsomely furnished.

No Time for Festivities.

Capt. Eulate said that while his ship was in this port his officers would accept no invitations of any kind. The Spanish ship had come here on a visit of courtesy and friendship, and when the dreadful accident to the Maine was learned, the flags were put at half mast and there they would remain until the ship took her departure. He likened his visit to that of one intimate friend to another when disaster had overtaken the latter. Delicacy dictated mourning with his friend and the avoidance of all festivity.

Referring to the catastrophe that had overtaken the Maine, he declared that he and his officers were greatly shocked, and that the sympathies of all were with the families who had lost those near and dear to them. He said that he had sent a telegram to the Secretary of the Navy expressing his sentiments and those of the officers.

Has Friends in Our Navy.

Apropos of American ships and officers, he made a friendly reference to Admiral Joseph N. Miller, whom he had met while the latter was in command of the Brooklyn at Portsmouth last Summer at the jubilee of Queen Victoria. He dwelt at length on his meeting the Chicago and her officers in Venezuela some years ago, and of the many friendships formed.

Capt. Eulate, when asked how long the ship would remain in port, said that he had no orders from his Government, but he evidently expects to be here for some time.

He was eloquent in his praise of his ship during the hurricane met between the Bermudas and Cape Hatteras. She rode the heavy seas without an effort, and, although the storm lasted thirty-four hours, no accident of any kind occurred.

Following is a list of the officers of the Vizcaya: Señor Don Antonio Eulate y Frery, Post Captain and Captain of the Vizcaya; Señor Don Manuel Roldan y Fossi, Commander; Señor Don Francisco Fairer Quiroga y Barcena Count de Villar Fuentes, First Lieutenant; Don Carman Suances y Calvo, Don Fernandez Luego y Gargallo, Don Antonio Magary Perez, Don José Manuel Ristori y Torres, Don José Maria de Paros y Gomez Colon, Second Lieutenants; Don Luis Fajardo y Puigrubi, Don Luis Castro y Aviscum, Don Gerardo Gobini y Argullos, Don Feliz Gonzales Castenavan, Don Ramon Manjon y Brandaviz, naval cadets; Don Federico Baleato y Quiros, Captain of Marines; José Manuel Canovas y Fabre, purser; Señor Don Antonio Turado y Calvo, Surgeon in Chief; Don Nicolas Gomez Tonnell, Surgeon; Don Matias Biese y Pueyo, Chaplain; Don Gerardo Frontella y Gomez, Chief Engineer.

The Vizcaya has a full crew of engineers, marines, torpedo corps, and carries ten torpedoes, marine artillery men, quartermasters, and other officers, and a diver; a total complement of 492.

A Quaint Spanish Custom.

Despite the inclement weather the crowds on shore and the craft of all kinds on the water steadily increased, and these remained until it became so dark that the big vessel could barely be distinguished looming in the gathering mist and darkness. Many lingered with the hope of witnessing one of the most quaint of all naval customs, which is commonly observed on Spanish ships. This ceremony is called "chasing the devil out of the rigging," and dates from the time of a mutiny on board a small fleet of Spanish war vessels in the early part of the century.

The story, as American seamen and others know it, is largely traditional, and is to the effect that at the time there was a disaffection among the crews of nearly every one of the vessels mentioned. The men became so desperate that, believing a storm was approaching, they secretly went aloft at night and jammed the sheaves in every block in the rigging, so that the sails could not be worked. The storm came upon the fleet, the vessels were helpless, and several were lost.

The officers promptly ascribed the broken sheaves to the work of the evil one, and every day since and on every Spanish naval vessel it is the custom to drive the devil out of the rigging before darkness sets in. At sundown a detail of men gather at the foot of each mast, and at a given signal from the boatswain they clamber nimbly aloft, and, going to every sheave, deftly brush their hands over it and as nimbly return again to the deck. At sundown yesterday it was too dark to see whether the custom was carried out on the Vizcaya, although her scarcity of sheaves or of rigging of any kind may have rendered this ancient observance unnecessary.

Many Telegrams for Admiral Bunce.

Rear Admiral Bunce, when seen at his residence, in the navy yard, yesterday, said that he did not know when Capt. Eulate would call on him, but that he expected him to-day or to-morrow, and that the visit would be made at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Admiral Bunce will then make an official visit to the Vizcaya, on the barge Undine, accompanied by his staff. Telegrams were pouring in on the Admiral all day yesterday, but whether any of them contained instructions from Washington or the nature of them he refused to say.

The vessel mistaken by the marine observer at Sandy Hook Saturday night for a man-of-war turned out to be, as intimated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, the Commercial Cable Company's steamer, Mackay-Bennett. She has been engaged in repairing the Fire Island cable and that in the Upper Bay, both of which had been deranged.

Another report which said that the vessel was the revenue cutter Manning, which had been mistaken for the cruiser, was due to an assumption that it must be she, as the cutter had arrived, and has the white sides and ram bow of a war vessel. Her arrival, however, was announced much earlier in the evening.

The Government's purpose in sending her here was reported to have relation to the patrol for the protection of the Vizcaya, but this explanation could not be verified. She lay yesterday at the mouth of the North River on the Jersey side.

CALLS PLANNED FOR TO-DAY.

Consul General Baldasano Outlines the Probable Programme of Official Visits.

"The wind, rain, and fog were instrumental in delaying the course of the Vizcaya up the harbor, and these have been the innocent causes of the tardiness of the commander of the vessel in paying his respects and courtesies to officials and others in New York," said the Spanish Consul General, Arturo Baldasano, at his home, 68 West Ninety-seventh Street, last night.

"A programme which Capt. Eulate had in mind to carry out will, if the conditions permit, be put through to-day.

"I have not been aboard the battleship, for the reason that it is part of our naval etiquette for the Captains of war vessels to visit the Consul before the Consul visits them. It would have been entirely out of order for me to have gone to the ship first. I have had my secretary aboard and he has conveyed to me certain arrangements that are to be carried out to-morrow.

"The Captain is to come to my office, in Stone Street, at 10 o'clock in the morning. He may be attended by several of the lesser officers. We will converse there some little time, and at 11 o'clock will start to visit Admiral Bunce in his office, in the navy yard. Of course, it is impossible for me to tell how long the visit will take, but it is intended immediately afterward to pay a visit to Mayor Van Wyck in the City Hall. The propriety of the call first on the Admiral of the United States fleet is distinctly within the lines of Spanish naval politeness. According to our rules, the highest official in municipal affairs should be asked to receive us next.

"After leaving the City Hall, I shall very likely go over to the Vizcaya with the Captain. It was my purpose to give a little dinner party to Capt. Eulate at my home, and unless the elements intervene, as they have done, the dinner will be given before he departs. To-morrow evening the Captain and myself will visit the Cervantes Club, in Lexington Avenue."

Asked if the battleship would come up the North River, Mr. Baldasano said he did not think she would. He said it so emphatically as to leave the impression that she would not do so.

The Consul General said a number of invitations had been extended to the Captain to visit certain American citizens, but he could not give the names of the persons. To show the friendly feeling that existed on the part of the Spanish commander toward the United States and the sympathy entertained for the loss of the Maine and her crew, Señor Baldasano showed a copy of a telegram sent yesterday to Secretary Long. It read thus:

To Hon. Secretary Long of the United States Navy, Washington, D. C.:
When I arrived I heard of the Maine disaster. We feel very deep sorrow and sadness, and send our condolence for the dead and their families.
ANTONIO EULATE y FRERY,
Commander Vizcaya.

The Consul General said he was unable to say how long the Vizcaya would stay here. It all remained with the officials at Madrid.

WHAT IS HOPED IN SPAIN.

Maine Disaster to Improve Relations with the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Government is now convinced that the Maine disaster, instead of estranging, will tend to improve the relations between Spain and the United States."

DENIES ALL INTERVIEWS.

Capt. Sigsbee Wires that He Has Expressed No Opinions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Capt. Sigsbee to-day sent two telegrams to the Navy Department on the subject of interviews with him. The first merely said: "I have consistently refrained from expressing any opinion on the Maine disaster."

Later in the day he wired: "No newspaper divers have been used on wreck examination of the Maine. One man engaged by me was subsequently bought up by a newspaper. I declined his services. Subsequently, on his being unconditionally released, I might have used him in charge of an officer in recovering bodies, but decided not to do so. Any interviews with me, if printed, are untrue."

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO SPAIN.

To be Presented to the Queen Regent To-day—Bernabe's Farewell.

MADRID, Feb. 20.—To-morrow the Queen Regent will receive United States Minister Woodford, who will present President McKinley's dispatch of thanks for Spain's expression of sympathy with the United States in the misfortune that befell the Maine.

To-day the Queen Regent gave a farewell audience to Señor Polo y Bernabe, the new Minister to the United States.

BOSTON MINISTERS' COUNSEL.

Advise a Suspension of Judgment Pending Investigation.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—References were made in many of the local pulpits to-day to the loss of the Maine, and in nearly every instance the different divines counseled calmness and asked for a suspension of judgment until the facts of the case are made known. The coolness of Capt. Sigsbee was also cited as an instance of bravery.

At the Every Day Church, the Rev. George L. Perin said if it was an accident, we have sympathy for our Spanish neighbors, who for the moment are under a suspicion. But if it was not an accident, then let there be Cuban liberty and American vengeance.

The Rev. Dr. Lorimer, at the Tremont Temple, said:

"We should refrain from comment, and pray to God that there may be no mistake. May everything be done with justice, righteously, and with charity and patriotism. It is a time for prayer and not for dynamite language."

Reports on the Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Navy Department to-night received the following telegram from Capt. Sigsbee:

"Following is the condition of our wounded in Havana hospitals: Apprentice Koebler, slight improvement; condition still very grave; Holzer, same; Allen, slight improvement; condition grave; Heffron, Shea, Mattison, favorable; Loftus, convalescent; Cahill, improved, but grave; Mack, Waters, and Webber, favorable."

The report on the same subject from Capt. Forsyth at Key West says: "Maine survivors all in good condition this morning. Surgeon reports wounded doing well."

A Coffer Dam to Raise the Maine.

PORTSM

floors and in perfect darkness, through narrow iron-bound passages, and groping for the doors of the numerous water-tight bulkheads which divide the hull into many compartments require the highest experience and skill, and that is why Capt. Sigsbee, with only his sailor divers at command, has not been able to do much so far toward unravelling the mystery of the Maine's untimely end.

Contracts for Wrecking Companies.

Capt. Lemly, the Judge Advocate General of the department, was at work to-day in his office with representatives of wrecking companies, trying to draw up contracts for the immediate prosecution of the work. He has been at the task now two days, and it has not been easy to dispose of. This is owing to an apparent disposition on the part of at least one of the concerns to drive a hard bargain, leaving the department in the dark as to the amount of money to be paid for its services.

But it is believed that the obstacles have now been surmounted, and that the contracts can be signed to-morrow. It is the purpose of Capt. Lemly to hurry this work, and to that end he is arranging to have two of the companies combine their forces. They will be paid on the scale of day's work, with a provision for a bonus if they succeed in raising the vessel, thus insuring the recovery of as much of the valuable equipment as is possible, should it not be practicable to float the Maine again.

Great difficulty is expected in recovering the big ten-inch turret guns, each worth $40,000, owing not only to their own weight, 50 tons apiece, without carriages, but to the enormous turrets inclosing them with 100 tons of steel. It is doubtful if the tops of these turrets can be removed as was first supposed, by cutting off the boltheads that fix them to the sides, as these large bolts probably are counter sunk and the heads below the surface of the metal; on the other hand, the confined space within the turrets would make it very difficult to operate there on the inside ends under water. It is hoped it may be feasible to raise the turrets entire with the guns, if lifting apparatus of sufficient power can be applied.

Photographs of the Wreck.

The newspaper reproductions of photographs taken of the wreck were studied with much interest by the naval officers here to-day. Great surprise was expressed at the extent of the wreck, and the vast mass of steel and iron heaped in the forward part of the ship was a particular object of attention.

The experts who first ventured the theory of a bursting boiler as the cause of the destruction profess to find strong reinforcement in the pictures for that belief. The great mass of metal appears to be thrown up over the boiler space, and not over the forward magazine, while the forcing apart of the forward body of the hull they say might have been accomplished by the enormous expansive power of the high pressure steam carried in these boilers with their shells more than an inch thick. As to what caused a boiler to explode, whether a disguised bomb in the coal, low water, or faulty construction, they do not now undertake to say.

Secretary Long said this afternoon, after looking over his telegraphic and mail correspondence, that it contained nothing of importance beyond the dispatches already quoted.

The Secretary referred with satisfaction to the dispatch stating that the court of inquiry would assemble at Havana to-morrow. The plan had been for the court to meet first at Key West, and, after doing such work as was possible there, to proceed to Havana. But Mr. Long thought it was desirable to have the court proceed to Havana at once, where the inquiry could begin on the actual scene of disaster, and where personal inspection would aid in an intelligent judgment. On this account the Secretary sent orders yesterday for the court to proceed direct to Havana.

Mr. Dubosc received no advices of importance from Havana to-day. He expressed entire satisfaction with the plans by which the divers were to operate, and said there was no justification for talk about friction. Perfect harmony existed, he said, and on both sides, so far as he could see, there was every disposition to give the amplest facilities for investigation. Mr. Dubosc feels that the assembling of the court of inquiry at Havana to-morrow is quite desirable, owing to the rapid rate at which the hull of the Maine is sinking in the soft mud of the harbor.

Waiting for the Mangrove.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—A dispatch has been received from Rear Admiral Sicard saying that the lighthouse tender Mangrove has left Key West for Havana with the court of inquiry and additional divers and apparatus. She is expected here to-morrow. Neither Spanish nor Cuban divers will be employed in the coming investigation.

It is apparent efficient work is not possible with the divers and apparatus at hand, and the arrival of experts from the United States is anxiously awaited.

COMMENTS OF CAPT. SOBRAL.

Nothing Official About Them, as He No Longer Is Naval Attache to the Spanish Legation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—It appears that the comment of Capt. Sobral on the Maine disaster, supposed to be that of an official of the Spanish Legation, was simply the comment of an unofficial person. Capt. Sobral ceased to be the naval attaché of the Spanish Legation about four weeks ago.

A statement to this effect was made today by Señor du Bosc, Chargé d'Affaires of the Spanish Legation, who, when his attention was called to the Sobral case, said:

"As regards this reported interview, I know nothing about it beyond what I have seen in the papers. I should imagine Mr. Sobral far too prudent to say anything calculated to offend brothers in arms. At the same time, I should state that on the 24th of January last Capt. Sobral ceased to be a member of this legation, according to royal decree, which gazetted as his successor Lieut. Ramon Carraza y Reguera."

Capt. Sobral is at present in New York meeting his old naval friends on the Vizcaya; his official status as Spain's naval attaché to the legation is said to have terminated when the decree was gazetted last month. It is a usual formality to notify the department of such a change, but, owing to the exciting events of recent days, this notification of the Spanish decree was not conveyed to the authorities here at the time it occurred.

Evidently Secretary Long had no knowledge until to-day of Capt. Sobral's retirement from the Spanish Legation, for he said this morning he had called the attention of the State Department to the Captain's criticism of our navy, with a view to having an inquiry made by that branch. The particular expression to which the Secretary directed the attention of the State Department was the following, attributed to Capt. Sobral:

"It was the result of an explosion inside of the ship, which took place in one of the forward magazines. The fact of the matter is that the discipline and the watch observed on the ship were very lax. This, as one English newspaper the other day declared, is the case on American warships generally. This sort of thing has occurred on previous occasions on American war vessels."

The Secretary said that he had not called attention to those other features of Capt. Sobral's alleged interview in which he refers to the possibilities of war and to the information he had gained while naval attaché of the Spanish Legation.

As a whole, Mr. Long did not treat the Sobral matter as profoundly serious.

Assistant Secretary Day would not discuss the Sobral matter. It is understood, however, that the State Department does not attach deep significance to the reported remarks of Sobral. In view of Sobral's retirement from the legation the State Department may feel that it is not necessary to take any action.

SOBRAL TRIES TO EXPLAIN.

He First Denies the Interview and Then Tells What He Said.

Capt. Sobral did not return to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he is staying, until nearly 2 o'clock this morning. There were several reporters awaiting him, and he was asked if he had been correctly quoted in the interview which has caused comment here and in Washington.

The Spanish officer speaks English imperfectly, and in his excitement he sputtered as he denied that the interview was correct. The reporter who wrote the interview thereupon faced Capt. Sobral and told him distinctly that if he denied the interview he said what was not true. This was repeated a number of times in a most emphatic way and Capt. Sobral paled at the repeated insult, but he did nothing except to say:

"I did not say it; I did not say it."

"You did say it," retorted the reporter, "but now you see what a mistake you have made and know that the United States Government will demand your recall you propose to deny it."

The Spaniard shifted uneasily as he repeated his denials, and then explained that what he did say was that he thought the explosion was due to the carelessness of some sentinel who might have been stationed at the magazine of the Maine. Such cases of carelessness might occur in any navy, he said. He then said that he was not afraid of being recalled, and that anyway, he would be glad to leave this country. He said that he had written to Spain a month ago about his recall, and slapped his breast as if to intimate that he had his recall in his pocket already.

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Andreas Saxlehner.

SUNDAY WORK ON WARSHIPS.

Great Activity in the Norfolk Navy Yard—Thirteen Hundred Men Employed.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 20.—For the first time in several years the full complement, 1,300 men, is at work in the navy yard. Most of these men were employed to-day in pushing forward work on the monitors Terror and Puritan and torpedo boats.

The officials of the yard have been in frequent communication with the Navy Department at Washington, and it is understood that the full force will be kept at work until further orders.

The officials refuse to talk about the matter, but the unusual activity at this time is causing much comment.

COAST DEFENSE WORK.

Gen. Miles's Recent Orders Are Simply a Matter of Routine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Referring to Gen. Miles's recent order to Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, to immediately detail men and officers to all coast-defense points where modern guns are mounted, it was said at the War Department to-day that, while the order was issued as reported, it was nothing more than following out the plan of the War Department formulated several years ago, when the present system of coast defense was inaugurated.

The order calls for at least twenty men and the necessary officers to take charge of each of the coast-defense emplacements which have been completed and turned over to the War Department. These defense points are planned and constructed by the Engineer Corps and the guns are furnished by the Ordnance Department. As soon as completed, they are turned over to the War Department, and men are at once detailed to care for the expensive work and ordnance.

It is said that a detail of twenty men, so far from being an effective fighting force, is barely sufficient to properly care for the property. There have been a number of these coast defense works completed recently, and the order detailing men to care for them is said to be merely a routine matter.

In addition to detailing the men, a special board is now in session in Washington preparing plans for permanent quarters at the various new posts, and work will be begun on these as soon as practicable.

The men who are stationed at these new points will be drilled in the use of the guns and will form the nucleus of a permanent heavy artillery force, which will be augmented from time to time. It is for this service that the War Department has asked of Congress two additional artillery regiments, and the officials express great hope that this request will be complied with speedily, as there are at present not enough men to man effectively the many new works which in the development of the modern coast-defense system are being completed rapidly and turned over to the department.

Work on the Pacific Coast.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 20.—The fortifications at the mouth of the Columbia River were inspected yesterday by Gen. Merriam, who is in command of the Department of the Columbia.

The defenses at Fort Stevens, on the Oregon side, were completed recently, and will be garrisoned at once by Company H of the Sixteenth Infantry, now on the way there from Fort Sherman, Idaho. There are three ten-inch guns, with disappearing carriages, in the new fort.

Work is going on with all dispatch at Scarborough Head, which is on the Washington side, and opposite Fort Stevens. Two ten-inch guns arrived in Portland Friday for Scarborough, and will be sent down the river in a few days.

Hurrying Work on Torpedo Boats.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—Several telegrams have been received from Washington at the Columbian Iron Works. The telegrams relate to the three Government vessels building there, and urge their speedy completion. The vessels are a 20-knot torpedo boat, the 24½-knot torpedo boat Rodgers, and the submarine torpedo boat Plunger. Work on the fortifications at Hawkins and North Points, which command the harbor approaches, is also being pushed as fast as possible under orders from Washington

Ammunition for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Gen. Miles has directed the immediate distribution of ammunition for the modern high-power guns here. A full supply of shot and shell was sent to Martin Bluffs. The big twelve-inch guns in the hill back of Fort Point were supplied yesterday with ammunition. At Benicia Arsenal the stores on hand would soon be exhausted if war should be declared, but could be easily replenished from the Eastern Division. The only supply that is short on the coast is ammunition for modern guns, and a special train bringing it is now on its way from the East as fast as possible.

AN OUTBURST OF PATRIOTISM.

Enthusiasm Aroused by the Singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by a Woman at Lenox Lyceum.

During a sacred concert given at the Lenox Lyceum last night a special and prolonged demonstration of enthusiasm was caused by the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The concert was given for the benefit of St. Mary's Home by the Seventy-first Regiment Band, directed by F. Fanciulli. The sale of tickets had been large, but the terrible weather kept away many purchasers, and not more than 1,000 or 1,200 people were present.

Miss Helen Jenynge sang the aria "Ah, non credea" from "Sonnambula." For an encore she gave "The Star-Spangled Banner." When she began the familiar air and words, there was an apparently involuntary outburst of applause all over the house. She sang with fire and spirit, which stirred the audience thoroughly, and was accompanied by the band. Many persons joined in the refrain, and each verse was followed by a long storm of applauding. At the end, the applause was faster and longer than ever, and was suspended only long enough to allow the last verse to be sung again and then resumed and continued for several minutes. Hundreds joined in with Miss Jenynge and the band in the two lines:

"And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Miss Jenynge seemed to be inspired by the general enthusiasm and rendered the song magnificently and evidently with her whole soul.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

MAINE SURVIVOR WRITES

A. W. Catlin Describes the Catastrophe to a Relative in New Jersey.

TELLS OF TWO EXPLOSIONS

Words, He Says, Will Not Describe the Horrors of the Night—Perfect Discipline Prevailed—A Marine's Coolness and Bravery.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 20.—Albertus W. Catlin, United States Marine Corps, has written his cousin, George L. Catlin of this city, the following letter:

"Key West, Feb. 17, 1898.

"George L. Catlin, Paterson, N. J.

"My Dear George: The papers have of course told you more of the terrible catastrophe to our dear old ship and gallant crew than any description of mine can. Spare me from recounting all the horrors of that awful scene. I try to regain possession of my senses endeavoring to think of something else, but while I live that may never, in fact, can never be. There are many alive who saw that explosion who are not suffering from any physical injury and yet they wish that they were dead. That scene must forever occupy the mind to the exclusion of everything else. I try to think of home, of college days that then seemed crowded full of interest, and they all lead to the fearful vision.

"Will you believe me, George, I had just gone to my stateroom with the intention to answer your last interesting and welcome letter. I had taken off my coat, and I had lighted one of the products of this country, (Cuba,) and the thought passed through my mind how much you would enjoy one of these superb Havanas on such a peaceful, ideal night. The water and the sky were so peaceful, so calm, that the very air held a certain stillness unfelt in northern waters. Nothing seemed so foreign to that scene as war. These thoughts which no doubt nearly all the men thought every night since we came here are now engraved on my mind as part of that indescribable scene. Had I not mislaid my pen somewhere I would have been in the act of writing to you when the explosion occurred. As it was, I was looking leisurely for the pen and enjoying my cigar to the full, and regarding it almost affectionately, when I heard an explosion that only perceptibly shook the ship. I rushed out in my shirt sleeves to see what was the matter. Then came the second—the terrific one that destroyed our ship and hurled to eternity so many of our brave sailors. I was near Capt. Sigsbee, and heard the sentry, one of my men, tell him, 'I have to inform you, Sir, that the ship has been blown up and is sinking.'

The Roar Indescribable.

"All my former experience, and I have heard guns fired that would deafen the landsmen, does not allow me the use of a single comparison. It was like nothing I had ever heard or thought of, and I hope that I may never have such an experience again. The noise alone seemed to be some tangible thing that was more terrible than cannon balls. We were then in utter darkness or at least it appeared so to me. I groped my way to the hatchway, and by some mysterious power, I shall never know how, found myself on the deck. Capt. Sigsbee had reached the deck, and was giving orders to flood the explosives. At the command of Capt. Sigsbee I ordered our boats lowered, and set about endeavoring to rescue our unfortunate comrades, whose heart-rending cries came from all directions, and were the first thing to bring the survivors to their senses.

"The ship had by this time caught fire and was in a blaze. This aided us in our search. Meanwhile the fixed ammunition kept continually exploding. On ordinary occasions the explosion of one of these pieces would create a great commotion, but after the explosion that wrecked the ship they were scarcely noticed. The ship had begun to go down by the bow, and we expected momentarily to see her pitch and go under the waves. Had she done this, there is little possibility that any one would have escaped, for the suction of such a ship would certainly have drawn most of the boats down, and there would have been no hope for the poor swimmer. Notwithstanding this danger, which was greater than the chance that the ship would blow up, though I had not seen it referred to when the terrors of that awful scene are described, yet notwithstanding all this the men did not forsake a single comrade while they had any chance of saving or finding him.

"The discipline was remarkable. We put several boatloads of rescued ones aboard the City of Washington. I remained with the boat, and was one of the last to be lifted aboard. I had but a few fragments of my uniform left. Legs and arms of former companions could be seen floating around. These generally were torn and were masses of flesh. Straws in a whirlwind could not have been more helpless than were these brave fellows who had been caught in the force of the explosion. But enough.

"Next day I was ordered with my companions to Key West. Our poor comrade Merritt, who was killed, was at Annapolis when I played half back on the college team. We shall miss him very much. Of course we all have our opinion regarding the cause of the accident, but you will not expect me to express my opinion now. You are familiar with our orders, and need no explanation. Will write to you in a few days. Writing does seem to take up my mind better than anything else. I have written by the same mail to my mother. Believe me to remain yours very truly,

A. W. CATLIN.

MAINE'S PAPERS RECOVERED.

Chaplain Chadwick Takes Charge of Property Taken from the Bodies.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—Chaplain Chadwick of the Maine has recovered and taken charge of considerable sums of money with letters and other personal property from the bodies taken from the wreck. In one case the initials can be seen on the coat lining, and may serve to identify the body of the wearer, but the harbor water is so filthy that the marks are nearly illegible. To-day divers recovered the cipher code book, the log of the Maine, and many official and private papers.

The wounded are doing well. Probably four or more will be taken to Key West to-morrow by the Bache. Father Power of the Jesuits arrived yesterday from Tampa, and immediately visited the Maine's wounded in the hospital.

ITALIAN SOCIETIES TO PARADE.

Arrangement are being made by the American Italian Protectory for a parade of Italian societies in this city, in honor of the memory of the dead of the battleship Maine. Father Bonaventura Piscopo, pastor of the Church of the Most Precious Blood, in Baxter Street, is President of the Protectory, and the matter of completing the details has been placed in his hands. A meeting to perfect the plans will probably be held to-day or to-morrow, and the parade will take place the latter part of the week.

Every Italian society in the city has been invited to take part, and among those who had already announced their intention of doing so are the Sons of Columbus, the Garibaldi Guards, Victor Emmanuel Club, and the Italian Volunteer Rifle Corps. The prospects are that fully 5,000 men will be in the ranks, and that music will be furnished by some twenty musical bodies.

The parade will probably start from the City Hall, then march up to Fifty-ninth Street, and up the Boulevard to Grant's Tomb, where it will disband, after each society has deposited a floral tribute at the Tomb.

Aid for the Cubans.

The Rev. J. F. Carson of the Central Presbyterian Church, Marcy and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, announced yesterday that at the collection taken the Sunday before for the Cuban Relief Fund $325.89 had been received. In addition to this contributions of provisions, light clothing, and medicines had been pouring in during the week, and there was a space fifteen feet square in the church building filled with boxes of crackers and flour, boxes of cereals, quinine, and other articles. Contributions will be received up to Wednesday, and will be sent to Cuba through the agency of the Central Relief Committee.

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FOOD FOR RECONCENTRADOS.

United States Consuls in Cuba Accuse Gen. Lee of Unfairness in Its Distribution.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—Some friction, it is reported, has occurred between Consul General Lee and the other United States Consuls in the island over the distribution of food and supplies sent from the United States for the reconcentrados. The complaint is made that, though food and money have been coming for several weeks, nothing has been distributed outside Havana Province.

Consul Barker of Sagua La Grande and Consul Brice of Matanzas, who came here to learn the particulars of the Maine explosion, left, it is said, without calling on the Consul General. The reason given was that they felt they had not been treated fairly by the Consul General. Each expected aid for his district from the American supplies, but received none. The statement is made that it is their intention to appeal directly to the American State Department and to ask that food be consigned to them instead of to the Havana Consulate. The incident has caused some comment among Americans here, who regret it.

Consul Brice says he is sick at the sights forced on him during the last two years. He has reported the facts of the case to Washington, and believes his district entitled to share immediately in the aid offered. Consul Barker says that a few days ago he found a man dead of want in the market place of Sagua La Grande. The Mayor took up a collection, appealing to all classes, but so great is the general impoverishment that it yielded only $2.50. Both Consuls say this distress must grow daily and that death will keep pace with it unless relief is afforded.

Consul General Lee, when these matters were brought to his attention, replied that there was not the slightest intention to neglect the reconcentrados in the eastern provinces, but that Havana, Havana, being the largest city, was consequently more in need of succor. He asserted that he had written the Consuls that everything possible would be done for sufferers in their localities as soon as supplies are available, but the relief thus far has been nowhere near commensurate with the necessity. He has deputed much of the work of distribution to Miss Clara Barton, who has the confidence of all parties and who is almost constantly at work in conjunction with the special agent of the Consul General.

THE WOUNDED AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Feb. 20.—The following are the wounded in the Marine Hospital here:

CHRISTENSON, CARL, Sweden; right arm and leg bruised and burned; arms and head bruised, and badly shaken up.

DRESSLER, G. J., of New York City, fractured jaw, fractured knee cap, wound in breast and back.

FOX, GEORGE, Grand Rapids, Mich.; cut on head, right arm burned, foot and hand cut.

FOLEY, PATRICK, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; cut on nose, eyes, and mouth; he is most seriously hurt and is in great pain.

HUTCHINS, ROBERT, colored New York; arms and face badly burned.

LARSEN, MARTIN, Philadelphia; was in hospital when the explosion took place; he has had continued fever, but is now convalescing.

THOMPSON, FRANK G., Austin, Ill.; dislocated ankle; arm cut; bruise on side.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM H., New York City; back hurt; side bruised, and both hands burned.

WORTH, GEORGE, Brooklyn, bruised on leg and neck.

The Marine Hospital men are the most seriously hurt, but none is in danger of dying. They are in good spirits.

The wounded at the United States Barracks Hospital could not be seen to-day, but the commanding officers stated that none was dangerously hurt.

WENT DOWN IN DARKNESS.

KEY WEST, Feb. 20.—The hairbreadth escapes told of by the survivors of the Maine disaster are almost miraculous. Men who were between decks fought to reach the decks. The wounded who could not get out met their deaths bravely. As the water rushed into the ship, the cries of the wounded men could be heard calling for aid. In a few minutes their doom was sealed.

No searchlight was thrown on the scene. It is not known why, but a gentleman in the city who was at Havana at the time says that fifteen minutes after the explosion he was looking toward the wreck and waiting for a searchlight to be thrown on the ship, but none appeared, and the work of rescue had to be done in the darkness.

WORK OF BROOKLYN SAILORS.

KEY WEST, Feb. 20.—Thomas Melville of Brooklyn, one of the Maine's crew, is here, uninjured. He was on watch on the quarter deck and felt a shock, followed by an explosion, and was thrown forty feet from the ship into the water. He swam back to the Maine and climbed aboard again, and afterward tried to save the lives of men floating in the water.

Harry McCann of Brooklyn has a strained back. He was thrown overboard from the quarterdeck by the shock, and immediately swam back to the ship and attempted to get the whaleboat out with the help of Melville. Many of the men on the quarterdeck who had lost their presence of mind were thrown overboard by McCann and Melville, who afterward succeeded in manning the whaleboat, which sank from the suction from the ship going down.

THE CAMPANIA AT HER DOCK.

The Cunard Line steamship Campania, which anchored in the fog outside the bar on Saturday morning, came up to her pier yesterday. The officers and passengers learned of the Maine disaster from Pilot George Cramer, who boarded the vessel at 6:30 A. M. Saturday, off Fire Island. The news of the destruction of the battleship and the awful loss of life caused great excitement aboard. Capt. Walker immediately ordered the vessel's colors, the Royal Naval Reserve flag, at half-mast, and they thus remained till sunset, and were thus set again at time of sunrise yesterday morning, and were so displayed when she came up the bay to her pier. It was 2 o'clock when she warped in.

The explosion on the Maine had been almost the sole topic of conversation during the long wait in the fog outside Sandy Hook. The opinions expressed were said to have been as varied as those which have been passed ashore, and the foreigners expressed the deepest sympathy to the American passengers.

The Campania was anchored only a mile and a half from the Vizcaya, and at times through a rift in the fog she could be distinguished by those aboard the liner, and her presence excited unusual interest in view of the appalling news from Havana. The pilot had taken aboard but a few papers, and they were eagerly perused, being passed from one to another and read aloud.

The Campania had a rough passage throughout, being beset by head winds and high seas, and the added delay caused by the fog, with the great desire to get ashore and learn the latest news concerning the stirring events of the period while she was at sea, was particularly trying.

Among the passengers on the Campania were G. Branchi, the Italian Consul General; L. B. Kilbourne of the Agricultural Department at Washington, Edgar Scott of the American Legation at Paris, and Capt. E. Mayne and Col. Thomas O. Wingate of the Royal Engineers.

They Trade as They Travel.

Passengers on the Pennsylvania Limited. Stock quotations received by wire en route. Stenographer's services free. Leaves New York every morning for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.—Adv.

SERMONS ON THE MAINE

Many Pastors of Various Denominations Refer to the Disaster in Havana Harbor.

DR. PARKS ON SENATOR MASON

He Criticises the Illinois Man and Sensational Journalism in His Talk to Sons of the Revolution.

The eighth annual Sunday service of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution commemorative of the birth of George Washington was held yesterday afternoon at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue. Several hundred members of the society, each wearing the official insignia, were present, and the church was decorated with flags and the banners of the society. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector of the church, who was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church; the Rev. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church; the Rev. Dr. George Stuart Baker, rector of St. Luke's Hospital; the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe of the Collegiate Church; the Rev. Brady E. Backus, rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles; the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution, and the Rev. Charles E. Brugler, rector of St. Peter's Church, Port Chester. A special form of prayer and thanksgiving had been prepared for the service, including a Collect for the Sons of the Revolution. A special programme of music was given.

The sermon was preached by Dr. Parks, who took for his text, "So Israel rebelled against the house of David unto this day." I. Kings, xii., 19. Dr. Parks described the incidents which led to the American Revolution, and detailed many of the deeds of bravery and public acts of note which have been handed down in the histories of the country. He said that the Revolution was an issue of principle and not of pounds, as the English sometimes think, that the various objectionable taxes and restrictions of that day might well be compared with those self-imposed in the present day, and that it was a sturdy independence rather than a desire to evade taxes, unjust even though they might have been, which led up to the Revolution. In part, he said:

"At the time of the Revolution almost every language known into the world was spoken in Pennsylvania, but when the call to arms came the Dutchmen and French and Puritans fell into line side by side. The Declaration of Independence welded and amalgamated all the races of the new country into one. Is the unity of our race as great to-day? If we were called into another Revolution, would the various races of this city join hand in hand? I do not believe they would. While New York's millions speak the same language, they are divided into many elements. The public schools have evened the discrepancies of the language, but they have not imbued the youth with that National spirit which we could desire.

"Nevertheless, as a country, I believe we have many things to be proud of. Outside of the press we have not become hysterical under the present exciting circumstances. We have proceeded in the even tenor of our way, and we should be thankful that we have a President at Washington who has not allowed his judgment to be overturned by the excited utterances of some of our citizens.

"It should be a matter of concern to us that one miserable fellow, whose name I have now forgotten, should have arisen in our National Senate, which should, of all bodies, maintain at all times its dignity and composure, and should have disgraced us by his excited utterances. He is a disgraceful bramble in our highest body of legislators.

"I do not believe that we, as a Nation, countenance these things, yet our actions are sometimes contradictory. Certain sensational journals of this city have been excluded from our clubs and from our homes; yet many of us buy their screeching 'extras,' which are a disturbing factor in an otherwise peaceful community, thereby giving them our tacit support."

FATHER MALONE'S TRIBUTE.

The Pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church Offered Mass for the Maine's Dead.

Father Sylvester Malone, rector of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Brooklyn, offered mass, at which he officiated yesterday, and led his congregation in prayer for the repose of the souls of the sailors and marines who perished on the Maine.

The church is known as the "Church of the Flag and the Cross," which title was given when Fort Sumter was fired upon for the patriotism displayed by its pastor (Father Malone) in raising the flag beneath the cross. It was filled with a large gathering of patriotic citizens, many of them of religious denominations other than the pastor, who had come to hear the priest speak about the disaster to the Maine. In his references to the subject Father Malone said:

"The holy sacrifice of the mass of to-day—also that of to-morrow—I will offer for the repose of the dead marines and sailors of the battleship Maine. The disaster is much to be regretted, but there is one consolation—aboard the ship there was a Chaplain of the Roman Catholic faith, who administered the sacraments of the Church to the dying. Those who did not receive the sacraments we hope the Almighty has provided for. In a matter like this great calamity we should be conservative, and not express in public individual opinion as to the real cause of the disaster until the results of an official investigation are made known. Whatever the decision of the authorities appointed by the Government to investigate the disaster may be, we should stand by it. Individual opinion does not count.

"Ours (Sts. Peter and Paul's) was the first edifice in the United States to hoist the American flag and stand by its colors, as American citizens for their rights, at the time of the war of the rebellion, and a more appropriate edifice for a mass for the repose of the seamen and marines who lost their lives in the service of the American Nation could not be selected. It would be a wise thing for all of our Catholic churches to follow our example.

"When the members of our faith enter the service they should insist that their religious rights shall not be interfered with. Those rights are not against any governmental laws or rights of citizenship. I am happy to state that such a large number of the martyrs of the Maine were of our faith, and that their last moments were consoled by the administration of the sacraments of the Church, by the Chaplain of the ship."

Father Malone then ascended the steps of the altar, and, kneeling before the sanctuary, led the gathering in prayer for the repose of the souls of the dead. The scene was impressive, and many were visibly affected.

IN OTHER BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

Dr. Iglehart Says Treachery Would Stir Us to Merciless Fury.

The destruction of the Maine and the questions growing out of the calamity were treated by the Rev. Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart in the course of his sermon at the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church. Among other things, he said:

"Remembering Washington and Lincoln, we will not forget the private soldiers that did the fighting and shed their blood. We will not forget the brave men so recently martyred on the Maine. Their sacrifice and fame are the same whether they perished by accident or by the hate of an enemy. In the absence of knowledge as to the cause of the calamity, the Nation has maintained a becoming dignity, wisdom, patience, and charity, which have commanded respect at home and abroad.

"If an investigation of the facts shall prove that the calamity was an accident, the coolness and kindness of the American Nation, the survivors of the ill-fated vessel, and the Spanish officers, will appear a bright page in history. But if the investigation should reveal the fact that the massacre was a plot of the enemy, then there should be a terrible penalty to pay. An intentional shot through the Stars and Stripes, with no man back of them, would touch the patriotic nerve of every true American, but a shot of treachery through the hearts of over 250 brave men, defending the flag, would stir the conscience of the Nation until it would move with merciless fury.

"It is to be hoped that an investigation of the facts will show that the calamity was accidental, and that dire consequences may be averted. It is fortunate for the country that we have such a just man and true as Mr. McKinley as President, and we can safely trust the helm of our Ship of State in the storm to him.

"Whether the explosion was by accident or intent, Cuba is free. The King business in this Western world is dead. Not a single King or Queen presses the soil of this Western Hemisphere. The political atmosphere has been death to them all. There are dependencies of royalty, but being detached, one by one, and it is only a question of time when all will be independent."

The Rev. Dr. S. GIFFORD NELSON of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church spoke on the subject of "Let Us Have Peace." He said: "The genius and interests of this country demand peace. The drum-beat would prove the death knell of our prosperity. We must regret that the destruction of our ship emboldened the base persons who disgrace journalism to engage in a display of their reckless mendacity and constitutional depravity. It is no fault of theirs that we are not now on the eve of war. As enemies of civilization, and of their country, these men have made themselves objects of abhorrence." Dr. Gifford thought it a preposterous assumption that the Spanish Government could have been a party to the destruction of the Maine.

The Rev. Dr. C. S. WILLIAMS of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Flatbush advocated the building of a National monument to the men who went down with the warship. He said: "This fearful visitation fell upon us while we were quite unprepared. The mighty ship suddenly became the wretched and treacherous coffin of her brave crew. There have been no vaporous threats or mouthings, but the chastened and dignified self-repression that becomes a great people—a suspension of judgment, waiting for evidence which every magnanimous nature hopes will not brand human beings as more treacherous than devils. If the facts show that the noble ship and her slaughtered crew were the victims of treachery, then, while the Spanish people and Government, as such, may be clear, the indemnity must be ample in every particular."

THE REV. DANIEL MUNRO WILSON, pastor of Unity Church, (Unitarian,) at Gates Avenue and Sterling Place, urged his hearers to accept Capt. Sigsbee's advice and suspend judgment temporarily on the cause of the disaster. "The accident," he said, "denotes a new peril for our navy; our warships may be engines of self-destruction as well as destroyers of our enemies. God grant that it was an accident! We hope so, and the evidence tends to prove that theory. Still, we have all had our grave suspicions. But the dignity of the Nation's sorrow should not be broken in upon by the present cry for war. Let us be calm; let us take the sorrow of Spain as genuine and hold our judgment in abeyance until the truth is known."

THE REV. J. F. CARSON paid a warm tribute to the valor of the officers, sailors, and marines of the battleship Maine, in the course of his sermon at the Central Presbyterian Church. "The time to know Capt. Sigsbee, and to tell what he is made of," said he, "is not as he paces the deck of the mighty and majestic Maine, while she rides peacefully on the waters of Havana Bay. Then a pigmy may seem great, or a poltroon may seem a hero. But watch the Captain in the awful hour of calamity, because of some dire accident or some vile treachery, when the great ship is sinking and carrying down the brave fellows who have manned her guns. If in this hour you find him calm and fearless and faithful, then you may know that you are in the presence of a hero." The preacher praised the bravery of William Anthony, the marine, and others, and pleaded for arbitration as the only method of settling international disputes. The honor of our Government, he said, is safe in the keeping of our chosen officials, and we await their direction."

THE REV. H. P. GALLAGHER at high mass in St. Michael's Church, Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, praised the bravery of the gallant men "who went heroically to their death in Havana Harbor." He announced there would be a requiem mass for the sailors on Saturday at 9 A. M.

FATHER FLOOD, who celebrated high mass in St. Augustine's Church, in Sixth Avenue, in the absence of the Rev. E. W. McCarty, asked the prayers of the congregation for the repose of the souls of the sailors of the Maine.

THOUGHTS IN OTHER PULPITS.

THE REV. DR. HEBER NEWTON, in the course of his morning sermon in All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, feelingly touched upon the disaster to the battleship Maine. He said that while the great heart of the Nation was throbbing with grief over the loss of its dead heroes, it was plain that it was provoked. May God direct, he said, that its anger may not lead it into an unseemly demonstration of passion. He prayed for courage to meet the crisis as became citizens of the most enlightened Republic in the world. Dr. Newton said that he could not undertake to prophesy the outcome of the disaster, but he believed that God would direct and guide this Nation in its conduct.

THE REV. DR. W. H. P. FAUNCE, at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Forty-sixth Street, near Fifth Avenue, in his opening prayer yesterday morning, prayed for the souls of the unfortunate sailors who lost their lives on the Maine. He bemoaned the disaster, but prayed that the Government and people would be calm and suspend judgment until the cause of it was determined.

The Rev. Dr. PHILIP M. WATTERS, in Grace Methodist Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, prefaced his sermon yesterday morning by referring to the disaster to the Maine. He said that he sincerely hoped that the real cause of the disaster would be ascertained, and he had faith that the Ruler of the Universe, Who governs the affairs of men, would assist the properly constituted court of inquiry in arriving at a righteous conclusion in the affair which is so deeply stirring the American heart. The clergyman urged his hearers to suspend judgment until the completion of the investigation. While he believed in the maintenance of the National honor and the satisfaction of the demands of justice, he deprecated the spirit which was being manifested in many hearts tending to precipitate the United States into a war with Spain. As a Nation, he said, the people of this country had always stood for justice, and there was never a doubt that they had plenty of courage to stand up for the right whenever occasion required. The kind of men that the country has for her defenders was shown by the conduct of the brave fellows on board the Maine, who so promptly obeyed the command of their officer when told to wet the guncotton and by so doing prevented another explosion. Had the guncotton exploded not a man on board the ship would have been left alive to tell the story.

The Rev. J. W. CAMPBELL, pastor of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, took for his subject last night "Our Sorrows in Cuba," and in the course of his remarks he paid a high compliment to President McKinley, saying: "I thank God that we have President McKinley, who has been a true statesman in this trouble. He has not been impulsive and is waiting until Spain is the aggressor."

THE BENEFIT OF A CALAMITY.

Chaplain Clarke, at the Annapolis Academy, Rebukes the American Nation's Indifference to the Navy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 20.—Chaplain H. H. Clarke, stationed at the Naval Academy, preached this morning in the Academy Chapel on the Maine disaster. He took for his text, "Behold the good

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Question of Biennial Sessions to Receive Attention This Week.

PRIMARY ELECTION REFORM

The Bill Agreed Upon by the Regular and Independent Republicans to be Introduced—Committee Hearings Announced.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Senator Stranahan's concurrent resolution providing for a Constitutional amendment to make the session of the Legislature biennial will receive attention in both houses this week. Its position on the Senate calendar will permit of its being taken up for final passage on Tuesday.

The indorsement of the measure at the conference of Republican Senators on Wednesday evening makes it very certain of passage in the upper house. However, there are several Senators on the Republican side who are opposed to it, and who will take the opportunity of expressing their opinions when the time for its final passage arrives. Senator Nussbaum will speak again against the measure, and it is quite probable that Senator Brackett will follow up the attack upon the resolution which he made last Friday.

The resolution providing for biennial sessions was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Litchard, but has been laid aside pending the action of the Senate on the Stranahan resolution. As soon as the measure is received from the Senate, the Assembly will take final action on the subject.

The Primary Election Reform bill agreed upon by the regular and independent Republicans at a conference with Gov. Black last Thursday night is expected to be introduced in both houses this week.

Hearings before Senate committees have been announced for this week as follows:

Tuesday.—Before the Cities Committee—Senator Brush's New York Health Board bill, Senator Nussbaum's amending the veterinary surgeons' law, Senator Tibbits's assigning certain piers on the East River in New York City to the use of canal boats, Senator Higbie's, relating to the continuation of contracts with teachers in the territory annexed to New York City; Senator Pavey's, providing for a farm colony for habitual drunkards. Before the Committee on Penal Institutions—Senator Wilcox's, Prison bill.

Wednesday.—Before the Committee on Codes—Senator Lamy's Anti-Trading Stamp bill; Senator Nussbaum's, to repeal the anti-scalpers' law. Before the Railroads Committee—Senator Coggeshall's bill prohibiting certain advertising on elevated railroad cars. Before the Judiciary Committee—Senator Cantor's, Anti-Trust bill.

Thursday.—Before the Cities Committee—Senator Ford's bill restricting the hours of drug clerks; Senator Brush's, Pharmacists' and Druggists' bill.

The Assembly committees will give hearings on the following bills:

Tuesday, Before the Cities Committee—Mr. Adler's bill grading the railroad employes of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge and creating a tenure of office.

Wednesday, Before the Ways and Means Committee—Mr. Miles's bill providing for the setting aside of cancellations of sales of lands for taxes in the Adirondack Park by the Forest Preserve Board, Mr. Fitzgerald's bill providing for the establishment of grain elevators in Buffalo and New York; before the Railroads Committee—Mr. Kavanaugh's bill providing for the issuance of mileage books containing a thousand coupons at a rate of 2 cents a mile, to be valid on trains when presented to conductors; Mr. Hoffman's, prohibiting elevated railroads in cities of the first-class from engaging in an advertising business; before the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment—Mr. Brennan's bill exempting new buildings from taxation until fit for use; Mr. Ives's, general equalization of taxation measure.

Thursday, Before the General Laws Committee—Mr. Sullivan's bill regulating the licensing and procedure of auctioneers; Mr. Finn's, amending the merchandise and warehouse act so as to make companies operating such houses amenable to the statutes in bringing actions concerning title and possession of goods.

GOOD ROADS LEGISLATION.

Farmers Opposed to the Higbie-Armstrong Bill, Which Embodies Gov. Black's Views.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The fate of the good roads legislation proposed by Gov. Black is still in doubt. A joint hearing on the subject before the Assembly Judiciary Committee and the Senate Committee on Roads and Bridges was had last week, with the result that much opposition was developed on the part of the farmers, in whose interest the reform is projected. Another hearing will be given on Wednesday of this week, at which the friends of the proposed law hope to make a better showing.

The bill under consideration is a revision of the measure which suffered defeat last year. It embodies Gov. Black's views, and when it comes to a vote will receive whatever support the administration can give it. The bill was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Armstrong and in the Senate by Mr. Higbie, and has, by general consent, come to be known as the "Higbie-Armstrong" bill.

The "home rule" idea is uppermost in the proposed law. Under it the whole road building machinery is set in motion by the local sentiment of the counties. If the people of a certain locality want the State to help them improve their roads, the bill provides the method by which such aid may be extended. If they don't want the improvement, it is not forced on them. A county Board of Supervisors may, under the bill, vote to improve a certain section of a highway, either on their own initiative or on petition of a majority of abutting property owners. Their resolution must go before the State Engineer, who will submit plans and estimates for the suggested improvement. If, after examining the plans and figures, the Supervisors finally vote to build the new road, the machinery of the law will be set in motion.

Under the Higbie-Armstrong bill half the cost of improving the highways is to be borne by the State. No specific appropriation is to be made, the amounts necessary to carry its provisions into execution being incorporated in the supply bill. As the cities, it is estimated, pay more than 80 per cent. of the taxes, and will not be eligible to have highways built under the law, the opposition of the farmers is regarded as strange.

AGAINST MYSTIC "HEALERS."

Bill in Preparation to Prohibit the Practice of Faith Cures.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Christian Scientists, Faith Curists, and Mind Healers are threatened with hostile enactments at the hands of the present Legislature.

A bill is in preparation here which so amends the public health laws with regard to admission to the practice of the art of healing as to prevent that practice by persons who profess to cure by mental processes alone.

Col. Charles Z. Lincoln of the Statutory Revision Commission has even consulted with regard to the wording of the amendment, and it is understood that Senator Ellsworth will be asked to introduce the bill.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Bill Not Yet Signed—Speculation Anent the Commission.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Up to the time of his departure for the Adirondacks, Friday, Gov. Black had not put his signature to the Canal Investigation bill, which had reached his just one week before. As there is no possible doubt that he will sign it before the ten days' Constitutional limit expires next Wednesday, the presumption is that he is waiting so as to be able to announce the names of the members of the commission simultaneously with his signing of the bill creating it.

John W. McHarg of this city is said to have been urged upon the Governor as a suitable man to represent Albany on the commission. The name of W. R. Hill, Superintendent of the Syracuse Water Supply, has also been presented, it is understood, to represent that important canal city. There is good authority, also, for the statement that the names of three prominent Buffalo men, George and Spencer Clinton and James M. Milburn, are under consideration. So far the Governor has given no intimation as to whom his choice will fall upon. It is not even known whether he will name five Commissioners or seven.

It is an open secret here that Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge is taking an active interest in the selection of the Commissioners, who are to investigate his expenditure of the $9,000,000 of canal funds.

INSURANCE LAW AMENDMENTS.

To Protect the Policy Holders of Mutual Fire and Assessment Life Companies.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn will send to the Legislature to-morrow, as a part of his annual report, a detailed statement of the reasons for presenting the proposed amendments to the insurance law relative to mutual fire insurance companies and assessment life insurance companies. Mr. Payn says that these amendments are necessary for the protection of policy holders. In relation to the first class of companies he says:

"Two mutual fire insurance corporations were placed in the hands of receivers in 1895. They were incorporated within two years preceding the time their receivers were appointed. Their capital stock was $200,000 in each case. Twenty per cent. of these capitals were certified to have been paid in in cash, and the balance of the 80 per cent. was represented to this department as consisting of notes of solvent parties. In the case of one of these corporations it is learned that practically all of the notes given for the 80 per cent. of the total capital required are utterly worthless. In that of the other, grave doubts surround the value of any of the notes, and the majority of them are deemed to be worthless, and yet they represented $160,000 of the $200,000 required in each case to be paid in as a prerequisite.

"The Superintendent of Insurance is given no authority to inquire into the value of the notes composing the capitals of mutual companies. This authority is vested in him by the provisions of the bill again introduced. The failures of the two companies referred to might have been averted had the authority now asked for been given him at the time of their incorporation. They certainly could not have secured charters upon the strength of the notes found to have been given to make up their capital stocks.

"An examination of a domestic mutual fire insurance corporation having been completed, a report thereon by examiners was made to me in August last, whereupon the corporation, by mandamus, restrained me from filing the report, upon the ground, among other things, that the same charges the corporation as a liability with the amount of its capital stock and is, therefore, in conflict with the intention of the law relating to corporations of this character. The material point involved in this case is, that if capital stock be charged as a liability, an impairment is found to exist amounting to some 24 per cent., whereas if it is not so charged the corporation would show a surplus. It is my determination to have this question settled on appeal. Should the action of the court in granting the present order be finally sustained, I shall endeavor to so amend the law as to relieve all doubt, if any now exists, as to the charging of a mutual fire insurance corporation with its capital stock as a liability.

"I am convinced that proper precaution in safeguarding the public from loss warrants the making of more radical changes in the mutual features of our fire insurance law than those suggested in this bill, and am not quite sure that such of its provisions as authorize the formation of corporations upon the plan of mutual insurance should be repealed altogether."

In relation to assessment life insurance companies Mr. Payn says:

"While those corporations provide in their certificates that in the event of their assessment calls being insufficient to pay loss claims in full, extra assessments may be levied, nevertheless the fact exists that they are writing certificates which have many of the features of level premium insurance, and the insured are paying assessment rates in excess of the actual cost of risk, at least for a certain period of time. In many instances it has been disclosed by departmental examinations that the excess payments on the part of certificate holders instead of being credited to such members were used for the purpose of carrying another class of members paying insufficient rates, by reason of the advanced ages they had reached since joining the corporations, thereby violating the principles of equity.

"Along the line of establishing a middle ground between the present Article II. and the present Article VI. of the insurance law, I have caused to be prepared a new article to be added to the insurance law, known as Article X., and have made the present Article X. of said law Article XI. The new Article X., relating to life insurance corporations on the stipulated premium plan, has been introduced in both houses of the Legislature. Under its provisions these assessment insurance corporations now carrying on business on business principles, charging for the insurance furnished an amount commensurate with the hazard assumed, may reincorporate, and thereby acquire the benefits which will follow an incorporation under an article which primarily contains two features not contained in the present Article VI. of the insurance law:

"First—A requirement which necessitates the collection of a sufficient and adequate premium at the time the insurance is taken.

"Second—The creation and maintenance of a reserve fund statutory in its provisions and more closely complying with that which experience has demonstrated as a necessary reserve to be maintained.

"In this same article protection will be given to those insured in such corporations who are called upon to pay an extra premium. In the event of their failure to pay such call, their policy will be scaled down to an amount such as is necessary to make the net premium on the insurance remaining in force equal to the reserve fund standing to the credit of such policy. In this proposed article provision is made for the writing of limited payment policies and for the writing of policies with cash values, subjecting corporations writing such insurance to the maintenance of a proper and adequate reserve thereon."

Superintendent Payn's report shows the assets of all the fire insurance companies in the State to be $285,919,206, an increase of $26,272,749 over last year, and their liabilities $129,213,488, an increase of $4,889,457. The receipts for the year aggregate $138,555,539.56, the excess of receipts over disbursements being $20,742,057.12. At the close of the year 181 companies were covering $19,203,914,678 of risks in force. During the year these companies, with the exception of the thirteen New York mutuals, for $175,739,425.86 in gross premiums, undertook to carry $19,215,567,895 of risks, an average premium of .91 for every $100 insured.

During the year 1897 nine joint stock fire insurance companies were incorporated in this State, with capital aggregating $1,800,000, while ten foreign companies were admitted to transact business here. There was added to the capital previously engaged in the business of fire insurance in this State the sum of $5,133,531. The year was a profitable one to the fire underwriters, and the surplus of the companies at its close is shown to have increased $18,380,239.

MISSING BILL FOUND ON HIM.

Dr. Kinnicutt's Hallboy Suspected When He Suddenly Wanted to Leave.

Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt found out last night where some of the money was that he has missed from a desk in his reception room at 39 East Thirty-fifth Street. Two weeks ago on Sunday, $39 disappeared, and last Sunday $10. He questioned every one in the house, but found no trace of the missing bills.

Yesterday afternoon he put a ten-dollar bill in the desk, first calling Mrs. Kinnicutt's attention to the fact that its number was E18223531. Two hours later the bill had disappeared. During the evening Alexander Larson, a hallboy, who had only been employed in the family two months, announced his intention of leaving at once. As he had been the only one to go in the room after the $10 had been placed in the desk, he was suspected.

Mrs. Kinnicutt drove to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station and got a policeman, who, on searching the boy at the house, found the missing bill in his pocket. The boy was locked up.

Chief McCullagh as Best Man.

Chief of Police McCullagh was best man yesterday when Miss Mary E. Fox of Tremont was married to Richard Coffey, Superintendent of the stable of the Police Department. The wedding took place in St. Joseph's Church, at 1,852 Washington Avenue, the Rev. Peter Farrell officiating. Besides Chief McCullagh and wife there were present, among others, James McCartney, head of the Street Cleaning Department, and McCartney.

STATE LABOR STATISTICS

Commissioner McDonough Reports the Results of His Bureau's Investigations for 1897.

WORKMEN'S WAGES INCREASED

Gradual Decrease of Unemployed—Cost and Selling Price of Illuminating Material—Farming Interests Suffering from Competition and Scarcity of Labor.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Commissioner McDonough of the Bureau of Labor Statistics has filed his report for the year 1897, showing the results of the investigations conducted by the bureau into the economic condition of organized labor, into the ownership and operation of electric light and power, gas, and water plans, and into the agricultural conditions in the State.

Under the head of "Labor Conditions" the Commissioner reports that the data for this topic were obtained by means of quarterly reports from labor organizations, as to membership, total time of employment, and earnings of members during the quarter, the unemployed, rates of wages, and hours of labor. On March 31, 927 organizations reported a total membership of 142,670. At the close of the next quarter, June 30, 975 unions reported a membership of 151,206, and on Sept. 30, 1,009 organizations reported 167,454 members.

As for the amount of idleness, the report shows that on March 31, 43,631 members of unions were out of work at that time. Three months later the number had been reduced to 27,378, and Sept. 30 23,230 were reported idle. Reports as to the number of days each member of the union worked show that during the first quarter the average number of days of work per member was, for men 58, for women 63. In the second quarter it was 69 for men and 57 for women, while for the third quarter it was 67 for men and 66 for women.

Workmen's Average Earnings.

From the returns it also appears that the average earnings per member of the organized working people of the State were in the first three months of 1897 $155.06 for men and $85.63 for women, during the second three months $159.12 for men and $81.39 for women, and for the three months closing with September $174.40 for men and $91.80 for women.

In Part II. of the report, dealing with illuminating material and water supply, the Commissioners says that replies to inquiries were received from 97 electrical companies, 26 combined electric light and gas, 2 combined electric light and water, 61 gas, and 96 water companies. In addition to these returns were obtained from 4 electric light, 5 combined electric light and water, and 71 water supply plants—all owned by municipalities.

The report in dealing with the cost, present valuation, and appreciation and depreciation of plants shows that only the electric light and power plants have appreciated in value, to the extent of 12 per cent., while all other plants have depreciated from 5 to 27 per cent.

In the matter of annual salaries and wages, the highest average salaries paid are those of the gas plants, which average $1,380.70 each for the year. The highest wages paid are those by electric light and power plants, averaging $672.47 each for the year. The lowest salaries paid average $459.25 per annum each for eight officers and employes in the employ of two combined electric light and water plants, and the lowest wages earned are by the employes of public water plants, who received an average of $364.80 each for the year.

Cost and Selling Price of Light.

The cost of product and selling prices of electric light and power, gas, and water are variously reported. For the first named the lowest cost reported is from the village of Danville—2½ mills per ampère—and the maximum figure is 10 17-20 mills per ampère in Goshen. A New York private corporation places it at an average of 9 mills per ampère The selling price for electricity is given as follows:

The minimum monthly charge per arc lamp to customers supplied in cities on the contract system is $6, in Dunkirk, where the plant is owned by the municipality, while the rate for similar services is $3 in Rochester, the plant there being owned by companies. The highest figure ($10.41) is returned by a New York corporation. The monthly charge per incandescent light ranges from 40 cents in Oswego, to $1.50, in Amsterdam. Schedule prices for municipal arc lights are from $6 per month ($72 yearly,) in Lockport, to 50 cents per night, ($182.50 annually,) in New York.

The cost of producing gas, as given by the companies, ranges from 31 51-100 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, in Utica, to $1.49 per 1,000 cubic feet, in Cohoes, the average for 26 establishments being 52 8-10 per 1,000 cubic feet.

The highest selling price of manufactured gas used for lighting is reported by companies in Kingston, Middletown, and Rensselaer, in each of which cities the rate is $2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet. The lowest price to consumers is $1.20 per 1,000—in Brooklyn, Buffalo, and New York.

The cost of producing 1,000 gallons of water in reservoirs as shown by the reports ranges from 2½ cents to 10 cents, but no data are presented as to the charges for consumption on account of the variety of the systems used.

Agricultural Conditions.

With reference to agricultural conditions, the report points to the serious feature presented by the rapid and unprecedented depreciation in the market value of farms—represented by the owners themselves to range from 50 to 75 per cent. during the last six years. In this connection the Commissioner remarks:

"It is an unpleasant duty thus publicly to announce this condition of affairs, and it is only done for the purpose of impressing upon the Legislature the gravity of the situation and the apparent necessity for some prompt measures for the encouragement of the farmer and for the betterment of the farming industry of our State."

The Commissioner also points to the fact that the State has within the past ten years expended $3,309,503.07 to promote the interests of agriculture and says it is a disappointing fact that as the expenditures for that object increased from year to year, the farming industry and the value of farms seemed to decline in a greater ratio. The cause of these conditions he attributes to the scarcity of farm hands and the consequent excessively high prices for farm labor and to the competition of planters of early produce in the South.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Mayor Van Wyck Promises to Help the Extra Street Cleaners—Coach Drivers' Faction Fight.

Delegate John O'Connell, the Chairman of the Central Labor Union committee appointed to call on the Mayor and complain that the uniforms of the street cleaners had been made in non-union shops, reported the result of the committee's mission at a meeting of the union yesterday.

"We were received very graciously by his Honor the Mayor," he said, "and when we informed him of the object of our visit he looked much pained, and then said that he would do all that lay in his power to have the extra force of street cleaners paid union wages and to have the uniforms of the regular force made in union shops."

"Heaven bless him!" exclaimed a delegate.

Delegate McNulty of the street cleaners, however, was displeased because the Central Labor Union and its committee had acted in the matter without consulting him or his organization, and he made his displeasure known in emphatic language.

Corresponding Secretary Farrell said he had received a letter from Mayor Van Wyck politely inviting him to attend a meeting at the Aldermanic Chambers on Thursday afternoon, when the celebration of Charter Day will be discussed.

Delegate Farrell then complained that Harry C. Miner and his son Edward had defied the unions in the matter of paying wages to the scene shifters. When the delegates remonstrated, continued Delegate Farrell, Edward Miner said he did not care whether union men patronized their theatres or not. They would make up from non-union men whatever patronage they might lose from union men.

"Miner has defied organized labor, and what are you going to do about it?" asked Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union. "Harry Miner was elected to Congress by votes of union men, and now he snaps his fingers in their faces. The minimum union wages are $13.50 a week in theatres, and he pays his men only $6 to $8 a week."

"We'll never send him to Congress again," cried a delegate.

After some discussion the matter was referred to the Non-Intercourse Committee.

Delegate Barrett, the Actors' Protective Union had better things to say of Tony Pastor, who had just been elected an honorary member of that union.

A special committee to investigate the rival claims of the two factions of the Liberty Bond Association of Coach Drivers to representation in the Central Labor Union also made a report.

The Maher faction, that is in favor of joining the American Federation of Labor, already had its delegates in the Central Labor Union, and the other faction, that adhere to the Knights of Labor, was trying to get in, and had the support of the building trades, the members of which are mostly Knights.

Delegate Hilly of the cigar packers and Chairman of the special committee said his union had instructed him to vote for the Maher faction, but he himself was in favor of the Knights, and could not conscientiously vote for the Maherites. He was between his Satanic majesty and the vasty deep.

"You ought to obey the mandates of your own union, and vote for the Maherites," said Prince, the second delegate from the cigar packers.

"I move that the meeting take no action in this matter," said Delegate Archibald of the paper hangers, but Chairman Farley declared him out of order.

"I move to condemn the Cigar Packers' Union and commend its delegate, Mr. Hilly, for his chivalrous and independent stand," said Delegate William J. O'Brien of the granite cutters.

"The Central Labor Union is not superior to the unions, and has no right to condemn them," exclaimed Delegate Brown of the cigarmakers.

Some acrid discussion followed, and when the report was voted on the Knights of Labor faction was declared entitled to representation, and the Maherites were debarred. This was followed by hoots from the delegates affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

BROOKLYN KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Protest Against Mechanics' Work Being Done by Police and Firemen.

A warm discussion was precipitated at yesterday's meeting of District Assembly No. 220, Knights of Labor, in Brooklyn, by announcement of delegates of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' Association that policemen and firemen were doing the work that properly belonged to their trade.

During the debate it was found that a number of other trades were also affected; that as there were many expert mechanics among the policemen and firemen, a great deal of the work on city property was being done by them. A. J. Boulton, the Secretary, was instructed to write to Mayor Van Wyck and the Police and Fire Commissioners protesting against it.

Mr. Boulton was also instructed to write to Senators and Assemblymen urging the passage of Assembly Bill No. 627, prohibiting contract work on street improvements and providing that all work in cities of the first class be done by day's work.

THE "DOLLS' DOCTOR" INSANE.

Strange Old Woman Who Mended Dolls for Department Stores Taken to Bellevue.

The "dolls' doctor" went insane last evening and she was placed in the insane pavilion at Bellevue. She is Mrs. Clara Lieb, and she lived in the dark, low-ceiled basement in the tenement at 61 East Seventh Street.

For a year she had been in the house, but none of the tenants knew anything about her, except that she is more than fifty years old, with a motherly face and hair streaked with gray, and that she always dressed neatly with a white apron reaching quite to her feet. She was a mystery to the tenants for a long time, and those who passed her door and heard her talking thought that she must have children. But after that they found that she was only muttering to her dolls. She repaired dolls for department stores, dolls that had arms broken or feet wrenched off or bodies mangled. Those dolls injured in the crush of business were sent to her and she made them like new before they were taken back.

The tenants became alarmed yesterday because they had seen nothing of the woman for several days and went into her room. She was there, but she had a strange look in her eyes and would not speak. So a policeman was called and then an ambulance. To the doctor who came the woman would only say over and over again, "Yes, oh, yes."

The physician could not tell whether she was suffering from aphasia or insanity. He thought her lonely life might have weakened her intellect. He deemed her best, however, in the hospital, where she could be examined and watched. Now she is officially entered as a "doll's doctor."

Senator Proctor's Cuban Trip.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The published statement that Senator Proctor of Vermont, who is now on his way to Florida, was going to the interior of Cuba as a special agent of President McKinley to report on the conditon in the island, was denied tonight at the White House. It was said that Senator Proctor had not even decided that he would go to Cuba, that he might make a pleasure trip that far if he succeeded in finding some congenial companion, but his visit, if made, would be entirely on his own responsibility.

Brooklyn Man's Body Found.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 20.—The body of a man was found floating in the river at Hemlock Street yesterday. It was identified to-day as that of Robert Shelton of Brooklyn by his son, who is a letter carrier in that city. Shelton said his father was fifty-one years of age and wandered away a week ago. Citizenship papers issued to Mr. Shelton were found in his pocket and these led to his identification.

Postmaster Burned to Death.

RUNEBERG, Minn., Feb. 20.—The Post Office and store at this place burned last night. Postmaster Olaf Nartunon, who slept in the building, was cremated. There is no evidence of foul play, and the fire is thought to be the result of an accident. Nartunon had been Postmaster nine years. His body was reduced to ashes.

The Railway Train of the Twentieth Century

Is indicated by the New Pennsylvania Limited. Stenographer, stock reports, library, barber shop, bath room, and a ladies' maid are some of its novel features. Leaves New York every morning for the West.—Adv.

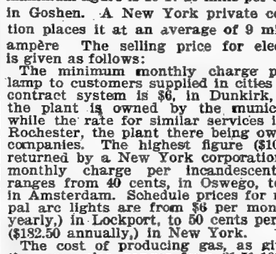

The Princess of Wales
ORDERS
JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, S. W.
Please send for the use of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, six dozen of JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract as soon as possible. Kindly give two bottles to bearer for to-day's luncheon. Yours faithfully,
JOHN GWILLIM, Cellarman
For H. R. H.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
The genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract makes Flesh and Blood. One dozen bottles of the genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract will give more strength and contains more nutritive elements than one cask of ale or porter, without being intoxicating.
EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York.

CRITICISM OF GOV. BLACK

Accused by Republican Senators of Usurping the Powers of the Legislature.

MANY ADMINISTRATION BILLS

Most of the Important Legislation of the Session Suggested by the Governor in His Annual Message.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The resentment harbored by certain Senators against Gov. Black for his interference in legislative matters, which was voiced by Mr. Brackett in his speech on the biennial sessions amendment last week, has served to direct attention to the fact that practically every measure of general importance that has any chance of getting through the present Legislature has been directly inspired, and is being actively supported by the Governor.

Senator Brackett lamented, as a humiliation upon the Senate, that members felt called upon, when they desired to bespeak support for the measures they introduced, to say that they had been submitted to the eye of the Governor. He contended that the Executive and legislative departments should be kept separate and regretted that the Governor should take so much interest in seeing that only such legislation as had received his approval should be submitted to the lawmaking body.

This view is shared to a very large extent by other Senators on the Republican side. Mr. Malby is known to entertain similar sentiments; he took occasion to display his freedom from the Governor's domination by voting against his canal investigation bill. Mr. Tibbits is in open hostility to the Executive, and Mr. Ford feels bitterly toward him because of what he terms Gov. Black's discrediting of his primary bill so as to claim the credit for legislation on that line for himself. These Senators contend that the spirit of the Constitution demands the separation of the legislative and executive departments of the Government; that it is contrary to this spirit for the Executive to busy himself with the making of laws, and that, instead of drawing up bills and campaigning to put them through, the Governor should wait until they are submitted to him, when he can express his approval or disapproval.

The Administration Measures.

An enumeration of the leading features of legislation so far proposed by the majority shows, as pointed out, that they are all what are known as "Governor's bills." Here is the list:

The Canal Investigation Commission was proposed by the Governor in a special message. A bill carrying out his ideas was drawn under his direction by his own Statutory Revision Commission and introduced by the Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

The preparation of a primary election bill was early undertaken by the Governor, and it has come to be understood that the only bill that can be passed is one that he has looked over and approved. He has talked with every member of the Senate and Assembly whom it has been thought necessary to consult on the subject. The most important conference on the bill was held in his own office, and the conference had submitted the outline of a bill which came from the Governor's own hands.

The concurrent resolution for a Constitutional amendment providing for biennial legislative sessions was the outcome of suggestions made by the Governor in his two annual messages. It was drawn at the Governor's instigation, and he has prosecuted an active and energetic campaign in its favor among the Senators and Members of the Assembly since the session began. Legislators have been summoned to the executive office to talk over the matter, and the Governor's intimates have been busily sounding sentiment on the subject. All the pressure the Chief Executive can bring to bear has been and is being exerted to insure its success.

The bill establishing a commission to study the subject of taxation was inspired by Gov. Black's message, was carefully gone over by him before its introduction in the Senate, and is receiving his personal support.

The Governor, in his message, urged the setting aside of a portion of the Forest Preserve to be placed under the control of the Trustees of Cornell University for the prosecution of experiments in forestry, and a bill providing for just such action has been introduced and started on its way. It is sure to pass.

The Governor's ideas and recommendations on the subject of good roads have been incorporated in a bill, submitted with the assurance of Executive approval in the Senate by Mr. Higbie and in the Assembly by Mr. Armstrong.

One of the recommendations of the Governor's message was that a liberal appropriation should be made for carrying into effect the provisions of the Grade Crossings act. A bill providing $250,000 for the purpose was introduced the first day of the session, and, with an amendment reducing the amount to $100,000, is now regarded as sure of passage.

One of the recommendations of the Governor's message was that the State Civil Service Board should be allowed better accommodations and more money for clerical help and examiners. An amendment to the Appropriation bill, allowing the board an enlarged sum, has been prepared with the Governor's approval and will be urged by him upon the Finance and Ways and Means Committees.

The Governor's Position.

This is the list of administration measures which Gov. Black's critics produce in proof of their contention that he is assuming the prerogatives of the legislative branch. Of the Governor's view of the matter, it needs to be said that he does not dodge the responsibility which this attitude places upon him. He does not deny his fadership of the mass of the majority's legislative programme and he is perfectly willing to stand by it.

His idea is that it is not enough for a Governor to recommend; that he should lend a hand to see that his recommendations are carried out. In the outset of his late message he said: "I submit the suggestions in this message, not only as formal recommendations, but as the expression of an active purpose to aid in carrying them out."

The Governor's friends point with pride to his legislative activity and praise him as an "Executive who executes."

MICHIGAN SUFFERS FROM STORM

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 20.—Railroad traffic is badly tied up in Northern Michigan, the result of the unusual snowstorm which has prevailed since last night. Mackinaw City reports all trains on the Mackinaw Division of the Michigan Central canceled, and trains badly blocked on other roads.

At Petoskey the snow is four feet deep on the level and badly drifted, street cars are tied up, and all traffic delayed at Marquette and Ishpeming. Trains on the western division of the Flint and Père Marquette Road are experiencing much delay and the Saginaw street cars are unable to operate. Conditions are scarcely less severe in the whole State.

Dogs and Mosquitoes.

From The London Chronicle.

We have received an excited letter from a Capt. Montague Yates concerning Mr. Harry De Windt's views on Klondike. Capt. Yates, who left Seattle last December, scouts the idea that there is any shortness of food in Dawson City. In fact, the Klondike region, so far as we understand Capt. Yates's argument comes as near perfection as anything in this imperfect world can do. However, amid the confused mass of Capt. Yates's statements, we gather an interesting fact—supposing it to be one. That is, that the traveler in a mosquito-infested region should never take dogs with him, the smell of that animal possessing an irresistible fascination to "these bloodthirsty imps." Even dogskin gloves attract them in almost equal degree, although they will turn disdainfully with elevated proboscis from rubber gloves.

The whole family derives benefit from
Malt-Nutrine
Best of all malt tonics. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

A HAPPY ALLIANCE.

Theosophy and Spiritualism Bury the Hatchet in London.

From The London Telegraph.

Doubtless the general public will hail with pleasure the announcement that the love of peace and concord, which is one of the main characteristics of the present decade of the dying century, has at last spread to Theosophists and Spiritualists. These indefatigable seekers after truth in the form of spiritual manifestations have for a long time been at daggers drawn. Each party maintained that it was lying at the very bottom of the well in which truth is buried, and that the other side was lying elsewhere, the public being left to draw its own conclusions. But as spirits, astral entities, hysterical tables, and experienced adepts were quite as numerous in one camp as in the other, and as their testimony was hopelessly contradictory, outsiders were, figuratively speaking, at sea. This deplorable state of things is now, happily, about to come to an end. On Monday night a conversazione of the London Spiritualist Alliance was held in the banqueting room of St. James's Hall, and a lady in a garb of white silk, combining the practical skirt and sleeves of the West with the poetic sari of the East, delivered an eloquent discourse on the theme,

"Could we forbear dispute and practice love
We should agree as angels do above."

The aims of both bodies, this human peacemaker asserted, were practically identical; it was only their language that gave rise to misunderstandings. This latter assertion will certainly not be called in question by the mere lay mind, which, seeing that even spirits are not above proof, has only their words to test them by. The lady in white, as was remarked, herself made a liberal use of words—such as "elementals," "sensitives," "astral entities"—to which the uninitiated members of the audience endeavored in vain to attach a rational meaning. But the tact, delicacy, and ingenuity with which the fair advocate of concord touched upon the sore spot of Spiritualism were beyond praise. She could not deny that there were persons in the fraternity who bore a strong resemblance to "Mr. Sludge, the Medium." The malpractices of such intermediaries between the material and spiritual world she very properly stigmatised as reprehensible, but the individuals themselves, she maintained, are not to be blamed. A medium may, nay, must, be wedded to truth, but if he occasionally appear to lapse into deceit, the explanation is to be found in the disposition of his audience. If among the people who come to look on, some are skeptical and worldly minded, an evil influence inevitably emanates from their souls, and acts most banefully upon the high-strung, susceptible soul of the medium, who is thus driven to deviate into ways that are crooked and sinful. It is our double really that are traitors, and make us lose the good we oft might win by implicitly believing and asking no questions.

An audience, in whom persuasion and belief have ripened into faith, has nothing whatever to fear from such deplorable accidents, just as a rich man, who does not miss the purloined purse, can hardly be said to have lost it. This explanation, we are told, was received with deafening applause. Yet, however satisfactory it may seem, it certainly was not precisely new. Mr. Sludge himself discovered it years ago. When accused of deception, this ingenious gentleman exonerated himself by exclaiming: "All, except this last accident, was truth—'this little kind of slip!'—and even this, it was your wine, Sir, the good champagne, * * * which put folly in my head." But, despite the ingenuity of the plea, it will seem satisfactory only to those who needed none, while it cannot convince the others. What would happen to society if it were to be applied to perjurers and other criminals, who might just as well affirm that the baneful influence of the street crowds through which they passed had warped their highly-strung souls, and caused them to swear the thing that is not, or to seize the things they owned not? The fact is, that, although the best policy, both for men and spirits, is to tell the truth and shame the devil, there have been, are, and ever will be, mediums to whom, unfortunately, "truth is stranger than fiction," and whose backslidings no eloquence can hide and no ingenuity can justify.

PROPOSED STATUE OF BURNS.

To be Erected in the City of Barre, Vt.—Model by J. Massey Rhind.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 20.—The City of Barre, which has a large sprinkling of Scottish people in its population, has secured a model for a statue of Robert Burns, to be erected on the park of the Spaulding Academy. The model presents Burns as the "Plowman Bard." It shows him coming home from the field after his day's work, his coat over one arm and a roll of manuscript in his right hand. He appears in meditation, as if some new thought had caused him to stop on his way for reflection.

This model is by J. Massey Rhind, the Edinburgh sculptor, who has been in New York the last eight years busied with commissions given him by Americans.

Steamer Appledore Burned.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 20.—The steamer Appledore, owned by Peter Hagan, was destroyed by fire to-day while tied to her wharf at Cramer Hill. She was used as a ferryboat to Philadelphia and carried 300 passengers. The police believe the fire was the work of an incendiary. Loss, $5,000, partially covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:40 A. M.—281 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, J. B. Kaufman and others; damage, $10,000.

4 A. M.—242 West Broadway, J. Larmson; damage, $500.

5:45 A. M.—1,467 Washington Avenue, C. Cottrell; damage, $5.

11:15 A. M.—118 West One Hundred and First Street, F. Quickly; damage, $5.

3:45 P. M.—224 East One Hundred and Second Street, E. Goodman; no damage.

4:45 P. M.—45 Delancey Street, C. Dambro; no damage.

6:35 P. M.—196 Stanton Street, Samuel Langer; damage, $5.

6 P. M.—801 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; Louis Reinhardt; damage, $5.

8:30 P. M.—187 West End Avenue; John Gazzo; damage, $5.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

1 P. M.—Maspeth, near Broad Street; Theodore Koster; damage, $2,500.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

2:30 A. M.—Jersey Street and Sixth Avenue, New Brighton; owner unknown; damage, $75.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Sir William R. Campbell, Manchester, England.

BUCKINGHAM.—Prof. Arnold Hague, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE.—A. B. Devoe, United States Army.

GRAND.—Yates Sterling, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN.—C. A. Rothchilde, Paris.

IMPERIAL.—Lieut. Egan, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL.—President Merrill E. Gates, Amherst College.

WALDORF.—F. P. Sears, Boston; De Witt L. Sage, Ithaca.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in This City.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Kimball, dry goods; Miss M. J. O'Connor, millinery; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss McNamara, art novelties and zephyrs; Miss Kelly, millinery; Miss Diggs, dry goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Biedler, W. T., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. R. Biedler, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Brower, Scott & Frazer, Lexington, Ky.; C. H. Brower, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Beebe, Webber & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; W. I. Sanborn, cassimeres; E. E. Beeb

The Wanamaker Store

All About Dinner Ware

IT is the Dinner Ware Stock which is at the bottom of this astonishing china business. All the other branches, important as they are, are but superstructures built upon this firm foundation. We like to be judged by our assortments and prices in fancy china,—but our assortments and prices in Dinner Ware make a standard by which others are judged.

Whatever there is in Dinner China that is good, we have. The variety is perhaps unequaled. It cannot be surpassed, for it is *exhaustive*. The prices run from $7.50 to $250 per set; the makes range from the American Porcelain, cheap and serviceable, to the finest Cauldon, costly and fragile. Somewhere between those two extremes is the dinner set which *you* want.

We are strong in "open stock" patterns,—patterns from which you may buy single pieces or whole sets, and in which you can always make up for breakages. There are forty-five open stock patterns here, variously priced.

There are more than one hundred other patterns in complete sets. We make something of a specialty of the Haviland goods, and are constantly offering you some special prices in them. These, for example:

At $20—100 pieces, gilded handles.
At $25—100 pieces, all pieces gilded.
At $35—113 pieces, all pieces gilded.
At $27.50—113 pieces, handles gilded.
Other Haviland sets of 113 pieces at $36, $40, and so on, up to $225.

English sets, too, ranging from $13.50 to $250—values which cannot be surpassed.
Only 26 Dinner Sets, 113 pieces each, 5 designs in flowers and gilded handles. These were very reasonable at $13, but are to say good-bye at $10 a set.

The Excellence of Our Muslin Underwear. THAT so many thousand women in New York and vicinity have learned and thoroughly appreciate the superior quality of this stock is most gratifying. However, we want the underwear store to have a still larger acquaintance, and confidently believe to-day's offering will bring that result. The liberally cut garments are the product of clean factories, employing skilled and well-paid labor, and the materials, even in the cheaper grades, are of dependable quality.

MUSLIN GOWNS
At 38c.—Double yoke back; front with clusters of plaits and insertion; turnover collar and sleeves edged with embroidery.
At 50c.—V neck edged with embroidery and clusters of plaits.
At 65c.—Double yoke back; V front; neck, yoke and sleeves edged with wide embroidery.
At 85c.—V neck, yoke with clusters of plaits and four rows of insertion; ruffle of embroidery on yoke and sleeves.
At $1.25—Yoke of clusters of plaits and insertions; ruffle of embroidery on neck, yoke and sleeves. Excellent value.

MUSLIN PETTICOATS
At 85c.—Deep cambric ruffle, with wide accordion again bottom; dust ruffle.
At $1—Deep ruffle of lawn on bottom; 1 row of insertion and cluster of plaits above; row of embroidery on bottom.
At $1.25—Double ruffle of cambric; edged with wide embroidery.
At $1.50—Umbrella ruffle of lawn, 1 row of insertion and ruffle of embroidery on bottom; clusters of plaits above.

CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS.
At 18c.—Square neck; back and front edged with embroidery.
At 35c.—High back and square front; row of insertion across front; narrow embroidery on neck.
At 50c.—Round neck and sleeves edged with narrow embroidery; fitted back and full front; draw string at waist.
At 75c.—V front with row of wide insertion and embroidery.
At $1—Square back and front; full bust, with two rows of torchon insertion; neck and sleeves also lace trimmed.

Second floor.

Saturday's Shoe-Selling and To-day's. A VAST army of pleased men tramped to and from the temporary shoe store in the basement on Saturday. A lot comprising nineteen thousand pairs of shoes was placed on sale. They're in the latest shapes, of various excellent leathers,—boxed Harvard, waxed calfskin, tan and black. The value of the lowest priced in this stock is not less than $3. What is left from Saturday's extraordinary selling will continue on sale to-day at

One Dollar and Ninety Cents.

Not room enough in our large shoe store, so you will find them in Temporary Shoe Store, Basement, Fourth avenue.

Household Linens; Little Prices. FIGURES on several lots of worthy linens have been changed in your favor. If not worthy the goods would not be here, but selling has not been brisk enough to suit the head of the linen store. In consequence, these reductions:

At 12 1-2c. each—Fringed and hemmed Huckaback Towels, 18x38 and 18x32. Value 16c.
At 25c. each—Extra large and heavy hemstitched Huckaback Towels; 22x42.
At 90c. each—Hemstitched linen Pillow Cases; 22x36. Value $1.25.
At $4.50 a pair—Hemstitched linen Sheets; 90x96. Value $5.50.
At $2 doz.—Scotch Dinner Napkins; 24x24. Value $2.50.
At 80c. yd.—Scotch Table Damask; 71 in. wide. Value $1.

Fourth avenue.

Fancy Rockers. EXTRA large, comfortable chairs—they're ornamental, too. Of fine mahogany finish; back very prettily inlaid. They would be only fairly priced at $8, but this lot of 50, the remainder of a season's selling, will go to-day at $4.50.

Fourth floor.

Hassocks Cost but Little To-Day OF Tapestry, Brussels or Velvet, and far from dear on Saturday when they were selling at 50c., 70c., and $1. To-day, 250 are invited to leave the carpet store with those figures cut in half. Cheap enough, surely.

25c., 35c., 50c.

Third floor.

Rattan Mats. FIVE hundred light, strong, durable Rattan Mats, 18 by 30 inches, and easily worth 50c. each—their price last week—are to-day only 30c. each.

Third floor.

Sheet Music. AT just half publisher's prices. Not only for to-day—always. All the late and popular selections, vocal or instrumental, are here. On our counters as soon as published, and at half price from the day they arrive.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Striped Flannelette Skirts. A HALF dozen styles and a half dozen grades—not much to pay for any of them. One sort, cut very wide, with yoke band and deep hem, for only 25c. Others to go thus:

At 35c.—Extra full; Spanish ruffle on bottom; yoke band.
At 50c.—In blue-and-white or pink-and-white stripes; scalloped edge of silk; yoke band.
At 65c.—With deep Spanish ruffle on bottom, edged with torchon lace; yoke band.
At 85c.—In broken stripes; Spanish flounce with one row of insertion and deep hem on bottom.
At $1—In fancy stripes; full Spanish ruffle on bottom, with Vandyke points, edged with torchon lace and yoke band.

Second floor.

The New Petticoats. THE kind that *hold the dress in shape*. Have you seen them? You'll be delighted with these self-adjustable skirts through which runs fine, highly-tempered invisible wire.

At $3, of Silicia At $4.50, of Aumureen
At $4, of Linen At $13.50 to $18, of Taffeta

Second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

LOTTIE WALLING CONFESSES.

Says the Plot to Effect Bauer's Escape from the Tombs Originated With the Prisoner.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—Lottie Walling, who was arrested last night for conspiring with others to release Jacob Bauer, alias George Duval, from the Tombs in New York, to-day made a full confession to the police. In extenuation she claims that she did not recognize the enormity of the offense. She loved Duval, and for that reason took part in the plot to effect his escape.

The plot, she said, originated with Bauer. She carried out his suggestions. The first lot of saws that was given to Bauer she got from an old German in Fifth Street, near the Bowery, in New York. The second lot was got at the same place by "Benny" Collier, who is locked up in New York for complicity in the plot. The counterfeits of the Tombs pass were printed by a small printer in this city, whose name is at present withheld.

The woman will be arraigned before Judge Lambert in the First Criminal Court to-morrow morning; and formally committed until the New York authorities can secure a requisition. It is probable that the printer will also be taken into custody.

Middletown Surveyor a Suicide.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Cornelius J. Sloat, one of the best-known surveyors of this State, was found dying this morning in his home, where he lived alone. He had been missing since Saturday, and the Chief of Police, becoming suspicious, had the door forced open. Sloat died soon afterward. His death is believed to have resulted from the action of some drug. Sloat was one of the surveyors who laid out the Ontario and Western Railroad.

MAGAZINE PICTURES FEARED.

Reform Urged by the Pennsylvania Young Men's Christian Association.

YORK, Penn., Feb. 20.—The thirtieth annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Young Men's Christian Association closed to-night with farewell exercises in Christ Lutheran Chapel. Among the resolutions adopted before adjournment was the following:

Resolved, In view of the marked and increasing tendency observed in the magazines used in most association reading rooms to introduce illustrations in the reading and advertising matter is likely to be harmful to young men at the most susceptible period in their lives, that the State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pennsylvania hereby petition the International Committee to take this matter up and secure, if possible, a united protest from the Association of North America, and then bring every proper influence to bear upon the magazine publishers to correct this pernicious feature.

New Jersey Photographer a Suicide.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 20.—William E. Humberstone, sixty years of age, a photographer of this place, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the left temple with a revolver. He was a heavy drinker and was worried over poor business. It is thought that his act was due to a fit of depression following a drinking spell.

Man Commits Suicide at Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 20.—De Glan Whalen, twenty-one years of age, of 43 Summit Street, poisoned himself last night in his bedroom. His body was found this morning. A few days ago he lost his position, and this had made him despondent.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

A Variety of Matters Likely to be Taken Up for Consideration in the Two Houses.

MAY BE SOME CUBAN SPEECHES

Allen, in the Senate, Said to be Bent on Securing Action on His Resolution—Hawaiian Treaty Plans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Diplomatic and Consular and the Military Academy Appropriation bills will be considered and passed by the Senate this week. There will be more or less debate in executive session of the Hawaiian annexation treaty, and speeches will be made on the claim of Mr. Corbett to a seat in the Senate on the appointment of the Governor of Oregon. The Corbett matter is to go to a vote a week from to-morrow.

The expectation is that the bill making appropriation for the Consular and Diplomatic service will be made the basis for considerable debate. It is understood to be Senator Allen's intention to make an effort to secure the incorporation in the bill of his provision for the recognition of Cuban belligerency, and if he should make this effort the result might be a general discussion of the Cuban question. While, however, this is among the possibilities, it does not at this time appear probable, for the Senate is not now in a mood for the opening of this question pending the Maine investigation. There are some Senators, however, who are desirous of having the subject debated, and they may force the issue.

The proposition to amend the Diplomatic and Consular bill with a provision for the annexation of Hawaii, which at one time was considered by some of the supporters of the Hawaiian treaty, appears to have been abandoned. The treaty, however, will receive independent attention during the week if the Appropriation bills and the Corbett case do not crowd it out. Senator Davis, who as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, has charge of the treaty, will be absent from the Senate the first half of the week, but Senator Frye, who is acting Chairman, will move an executive session for the consideration of the treaty if there should be an opening.

There is a general impression that the treaty will not be further debated at great length. There are several Senators who desire to be heard on it, but none of these is liable to make a long speech. The present intention of the friends of the treaty is to secure a test vote as soon as this can be conveniently done, and for this purpose Senator Bacon's amendment providing for submitting the treaty to a vote of the people of Hawaii will be utilized. If they find upon this vote that the treaty cannot command the support of two-thirds of the Senators, the number necessary to secure its ratification, they will move to recommit it to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and may take up Senator Morgan's bill for annexation, which was reported favorably to the Senate in the extra session.

The friends of the treaty regard the Bacon amendment as entirely unfriendly, and they would regard as antagonistic to the treaty any Senator who would cast his vote for it; hence they think by its use they can secure the equivalent of a vote on the treaty without imperiling that document.

If the vote on the amendment should show that the treaty commands the sixty votes necessary to its ratification, it would be pressed to a final vote as speedily as possible.

Unless the Cuban question or some phase of the Maine disaster shall come before the House this week, the time, with the exception of to-morrow, which, under an arrangement made last week, will be given up to the consideration of private bills, will be devoted, nominally at least, to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. This bill will be reported to the House to-morrow. It is a voluminous measure, containing all the odds and ends of appropriations, as its name indicates. The Sundry Civil bill is usually productive of more protracted contests than any other appropriation bill.

It is understood that the information regarding the situation in Cuba asked for last week by the House has been prepared by the State Department and is ready for transmittal. Some of the Consular reports bearing on the situation have been edited in some places, but it is said the situation as presented by the reports as they stand may be regarded by some members of the House as one requiring action, and if the information goes to the House this week an effort may be made to get it before the House in some manner. For this reason, and in view of the condition of public sentiment pending the result of the official investigation into the cause of the disaster to the Maine, it is considered probable that the answer of the State Department will be withheld for several days.

In the face of the Maine catastrophe the members of the House who usually rush to the fore on the occasion of any sensational development either in foreign or domestic affairs were silent last week. The extreme gravity of the situation and the far-reaching consequences of hasty or ill-considered action tended to disarm them; but at any time during the consideration of an appropriation bill where the wildest latitude in debate is allowed a stirring debate may be precipitated.

But those in authority by keeping the appropriation bill in the right of way easily can prevent actual action by the House if they so desire, and the prevailing opinion of the conservative leaders on both sides is that both action and agitation are out of place until all the facts upon which a calm judgment can be made are known.

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Those Who Are Trying to Establish It Hopeful of Success—Financial Encouragement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In reply to an inquiry into the present status and prospects of the National University enterprise, ex-Gov. John Wesley Hoyt, Chairman of the National Committee, says good progress seems to be making in all quarters unless it be in the Senate. There opposition has occurred, of ecclesiastical origin, in the committee, and this, in connection with other circumstances, has delayed action. Nevertheless the friends of the measure are confident of early and favorable results.

Mr. Hoyt acknowledges the receipt of $1,500 from Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst of California for the salary of the Chairman's secretary during the year just passed.

He also mentions the offer just made by Gen. J. B. Henderson, late United States Senator from Missouri, to be one of 100 to pay into the treasury of the university $1,000 each when Congress shall have done as much. Gen. Henderson's object is said to be to encourage the creation of a special fund of $100,000 for some important chair in the university. There is no objection on his part to the taking of any number of shares by any one contributor, though he prefers that the distribution should be as wide as the country itself.

GOLFERS EAGER TO PLAY.

Club Contests and Open Events at Lakewood for Washington's Birthday.

Anxiety among golfers to get out on their links for exercise and competitive rivalry is showing itself at an early date, and several matches are scheduled for to-morrow's holiday. Golf enthusiasm, which was illustrated so well at Baltusrol on Lincoln's Birthday, will be transferred to Lakewood to-morrow, where the chief tournament of the day will be held. An open foursome contest has been arranged by the Lakewood Golf Club, eighteen holes, medal play, handicap limited to nine strokes, and players may start any time before 3 o'clock. Silver cups will be given to the winning pair, and second prizes will also be given. There will probably be between forty and fifty starters. All the good golfers in Lakewood will be out, including Jasper Lynch, R. B. Kerr, F. A. Walthew, Chauncey Kerr, Dr. Paul F. Kimball, and C. Tiffany Richardson. The Baltusrol Club will have two strong pairs entered—James A. Tyng and H. P. Toler and Louis P. Bayard, Jr., and H. G. Leavitt. Entries close to-night with Jasper Lynch, the club Secretary, at Lakewood.

Members' tournaments will also be held on the Dyker Meadow and Crescent Athletic Club links, Brooklyn, and at the Baltusrol Club, Short Hills, N. J. At Dyker Meadow the match will take the form of a team competition between the single and married men of the club. The bachelor contingent numbers among its good players A. L. Norris, William K. Fowler, Charles P. Nutman, Norman S. Dike, Frank Lyman, William C. Nesmith, and F. B. Studwell. Among the married men are Daniel Chauncey, William A. Putnam, W. B. Crittenden, W. H. Crittenden, Albert G. Jennings, E. L. Kalbeisch, Frank N. Doubleday, and Thomas A. Eddy.

Golf Activity at Aiken.

Golf continues to show no diminution of activity at Aiken, S. C., notwithstanding the recent burning of the Highland Park Hotel, which was a favorite stopping place of many Northern golfers. Arthur H. Fenn and Foxhall Keene have been doing the golf honors there recently. Fenn has been somewhat off his game since making the new record of eighty-three strokes for the Palmetto Club links, and Foxhall Keene recently defeated him in the club handicap tournament by six holes and five to play. A few days after that Fenn and Keene played a foursome against William Fairbanks, the St. Andrews (Scotland) golfer, and J. B. Tailer, winning by four up and three to play. A letter recently received from Mr. Fenn states that the tournaments, as previously planned, for the Palmetto links will go on as usual. The Southern Cross championship, which is the open tournament of the club, will commence March 14, lasting five or six days, and the Highland Park Cup, a new trophy, will be played for at the same time. The amateur champion, H. J. Whigham of Chicago, will be one of the players in that event, being the guest during his stay in Aiken of Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor, who have taken a cottage there for the Winter.

The officers of the Atlantic City Country Club are displaying marked activity in the completion of their golf links. The course is now in good condition for playing, but further improvements will be made and the links will probably not be opened for general use until the completion of the clubhouse by April 1. The members are discussing future tournaments, and a professional tournament has been almost decided upon for an early date. The difficulty of getting a number of professionals to travel to Atlantic City unless unusually attractive money prizes are offered, or expenses guaranteed, may militate against the success of a contest of this sort. A good amateur event early in the Spring would undoubtedly meet with more encouragement, probably bringing out a large entry list of Philadelphia golfers, as well as a good number from New York. The officers of the Country Club are: President—F. K. Hensler; Vice President—J. Haines Lippencott; Treasurer—Charles Evans; Secretary—James D. Southwick; Chairman of Greens Committee—Joseph H. Burton, and Directors, besides the officers—James B. Reilly, A. Ogden Dayton, Richard F. Loper, Joseph Thompson, and E. S. Lee.

Morris County Improvements.

The Morris County Golf course at Morristown, N. J., where the amateur championships of the United States will be played, probably next September, will be improved in every possible way for golfing excellence from now until the links are opened early in the Spring. Among some of the improvements determined upon are the removal of all rocks and picking out of all small stones on the fair green, and the removal of trees and stumps which can in any way interfere with play. Water is to be laid to all the greens, which are to be enlarged and laid out on such lines as will permit of their continual improvement from time to time. Fences crossing the lines of play are to be eliminated. The tees are to be enlarged. The artificial hazards on the course are to be enlarged where necessary, and additional hazards are to be introduced, with a view of punishing anything in the nature of wild play.

The new holes located on the ground which was cleared last year will be put in play in the Spring, and will constitute a very desirable addition to the course, differing greatly in character of play from these holes which have been used heretofore. The addition of these holes, which will be 7, 8, and 9 of the new course, will, with the increased length which it is contemplated to give to the last two holes, make the actual playing length of the links between 5,800 and 6,000 yards. The programme of improvements decided upon is based on the consensus of the written recommendations made by a number of expert golfers, amateur and professional, who visited and carefully examined the club's property last Fall at the invitation of the Greens Committee.

Expressions of approval are heard on all sides at the selection of the Morristown course, and the championships are already being looked forward to with enthusiasm.

Items from Various Clubs.

In Philadelphia golf is growing rapidly all the time, and many improvements have been made to the popular courses since last Fall. Another club has recently caught the fever and laid out a very nice links. This is the Belfield Club, at Germantown. It consists of nine holes, and was opened for play in December. Edward B. Malone is President of the club, and some of the good golfers are Frank S. Evans, Samuel Collom, Benjamin Allen, W. B. Adamson, and H. Palmer.

The Nutley Club golf team this year will be composed of A. H. Larkin, Marc M. Michael, T. W. Satterthwaite, Alpheus Geer, S. H. Dorr, and E. Morgan, Jr.

The plans of the Westchester Golf Club to enlarge their course to 18 holes and increase the membership to 600 have suffered a relapse through inability to come to satisfactory terms for a lease of the old Watson estate, near West Farms. The club now occupies a portion of the land, but it desired to secure a larger portion, as well as the fine large house for club purposes. So the old nine-hole course will be used as usual this year.

The Lakewood Golf Club, at its special meeting last Friday night, decided to take a five-years' lease of the dairy farm owned by Nathan Straus, and not far from the present links. This action practically marks the end of the quarrel that has been going on ever since the visit of the New York baseball club to Lakewood last year between the golf club and the Bricksburg Land Company. The origin of it, which started when the land company plowed up the field, which the golfers had offered the ball club to play on, has been previously mentioned. Possession will be taken July 1, and an eighteen-hole course will be at once laid out.

Kilpatrick, the Runner, Arrives.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Campania was Charles Kilpatrick of Albany, who became well known as a runner at Princeton University. He holds the half-mile amateur championship in this country. He went to England eleven months ago, and ran six races, four of which he won. He became a professional last July, and ran a half-mile race with E. C. Bredin, who defeated him by three yards. On Jan. 22 the American defeated Tinchler at the same distance. He thinks that Bredin will give him a return match in this country.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' FAIR.

To Open in Madison Square Garden One Week from To-night.

The Commercial Travelers' Fair, to be held in Madison Square Garden, for the benefit of the National Home, in Binghamton, will open next Monday, Feb. 28, and the managers are confident of success for their undertaking.

The interior arrangements will probably include a proscenium arch, stage, and curtain in the amphitheatre, in the rear of which will be a restaurant. The room usually occupied by the restaurant will be given over to a series of moving pictures. In the concert hall of the Garden a vaudeville performance will be in progress. Flower, candy, and cigar booths will occupy the main floor, and underneath will be located the so-called "Subway Plaisance," including the small shows and freaks.

An additional feature will be a German beer garden, arranged on the model of the resorts of the fatherland.

The most important booth on the main floor will be that called the Greater New York booth. It will be presided over for the most part by the female relatives of the commercial travelers, and will contain the choicest donations of the merchants who have contributed to the fair. A picturesque feature will also be the main flower booth, the framework of which will be garlanded by American Beauty roses exclusively.

. Finest Flavor. Fairest Price.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

List of Declarations for the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps Due To-day.

COLORED BOY OUTRODE SLOANE

The Jockey Was Greatly Astonished, but Gave the Youngster Full Credit—Daly's and Madden's Success as Thoroughbred Owners—Durland's Coming Show.

Students of racing form will await anxiously the list of declarations in the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps, which is due to-day, for when the list is known the men whose habit it is to devote many hours to figuring on the relative chances of the candidates will begin their labors. One of the first things that will be looked for in the list is the name of Ben Brush. It would not surprise many turfmen to find that the game son of Bramble is withdrawn, and it would seem to indicate, if such is the case, that after all Mr. Keene intends to campaign the winner of last year's Suburban on the English turf.

The handicapping of Mr. Vosburg in both the Brooklyn and Suburban has met with general approval. A great many racing men who have made handicapping a study are, however, in favor of a higher scale of weights in the big handicaps. They claim, and the results in many of the handicaps bear out their assertions, that in most cases the top weight in a handicap is too low, so that by the time the weights are scaled down in the attempt to equalize the chances of all the bottom weight is lower than a competent jockey can ride at. The object of the handicap is thwarted in this manner, for in assigning weights it must be considered by the handicapper that every jockey is of equal value to the horse he rides. The men who complain of the low scale of weights believe that a good jockey on a heavily weighted horse has an immeasurable advantage over an inferior lightweight on an inferior animal, and from tests that have been made this has been proved true.

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The seventh annual horse show of the Durland Company will open on Thursday evening at Durland's Riding Academy, Fifty-ninth Street and the Boulevard. The show will continue on Friday and Saturday evenings. The following classes have been arranged:

Saddle Horses, Class 1—For best saddle horse 15 hands 2 inches and over. Class 2—For the best saddle horse, under 15 hands 2 inches. Class 3—For the best woman's saddle horse, to be ridden by a woman, to be judged on. Class 4—Mare or gelding, 14 hands and not exceeding 15.1. hands. Class 5—Pony mare or gelding, 10 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands, four years old and over. Class 6—For the best woman's saddle horse, not under 14.2 nor exceeding 15.2 hands, to be shown at the walk, trot, and canter; women to ride. Class 7—For the best weight-carrying horse, not exceeding 15.2 hands up to carrying 200 pounds. Class 8—For the best weight-carrying saddle horse, 15.2 and over up to carrying 200 pounds.

Jumping Classes, Class 8—For the best performance of jumpers over the regular jumps; performance only to count. Class 10—Women saddle horses suitable for jumping; for the best performance over the regular jumps; performance only to count; women to ride. Class 11—For the best performance of jumpers over the regular jumps; performance to count 50 per cent. and conformation 50 per cent.

Harness Horses, Class 12—For the best horse 15 hands high and under. Class 13—For the best horse over 15 hands. Class 14—For the best pair 15 hands and under. Class 15—For the best pair over 15 hands. Class 16—For the best tandem 15 hands and under. Class 17—For the best tandem over 15 hands. Class 18—For the best team (four-in-hand) 15 hands and under. Class 19—For the best pair team (four-in-hand) over 15 hands. Class 20—For the best runabout horse. Class 21—For the best and best-appointed women's single turnout; horse to count 50 per cent.; trap and appointments 50 per cent; women to drive. Class 22—For the best and best-appointed women's pair turnout; horses to count 50 per cent.; trap and appointments 50 per cent; women to drive.

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Nearly one hundred trotting associations throughout the United States have claimed and published the dates for their harness races. The first meeting will open in Washington, N. C., to-morrow, lasting three days, and from there the trotters and pacers will visit New Berne, Greenville, and Goldsborough, in the same State, during March, and slowly work their way north on the coast to follow the New England circuit. Colorado Springs will hold the first meeting in the West May 30, and this is considered the opening of the season. The horses in the Far East which are intended for the grand circuit will then go from Denver to Omaha in June, and thence to St. Joseph, Mo. Red Oak, Iowa, will probably select dates following the St. Joseph meeting in July, and from there the movement will be toward Peoria, Ill.

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The admirers of Jockey "Ted" Sloane, who, since his brilliant season on the English turf, where he surprised every one with his exhibition of American horsemanship, has been riding in California, were rather startled recently to see their favorite outridden by a little boy named Jesse Conley in spite of his Celtic name, Conley is one of the blackest negroes on the Pacific Coast. Sloane's astonishment was not less than that of his friends, for he admitted after his defeat that he had a much better horse under him than did the little colored boy. Conley will probably be seen in the East this year. He is modest, and says he believes the best jockey in America is Willie Sims. Sloane, it is said, rides with a much longer stirrup and rein now than he did before he went to England, where the long rein and long stirrup are in vogue.

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When men who have spent much of their time handling trotters and pacers turn their attention to the thoroughbred, they are usually successful. "Father Bill" Daly, who, although his stable never boasts of high-class horses, has by steady pegging managed to become the owner of numerous big hotels, houses, and a bank account in six figures, is a fair example, and John E. Madden, who last year brought out the crack Hamburg, is another. The trotting-horse converts to the thoroughbred game are not heavy bettors, and they are shrewd and thrifty. Mr. Madden had an indifferent success in the trotting horse line, but with his thoroughbred stable last season he was very successful. He has invested $30,000 of his last year's winnings in a blue-grass farm on the Winchester Pike near Lexington, Ky. The farm contains 236 acres, and Mr. Madden will start a breeding establishment on it.

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August Belmont's string for the approaching racing season is a large one. The list is as follows: Merry Prince, ch. h., 5 years, by Prince Royal-Merry Nelly; Don d'Oro, ch. c., 4, by Rayon d'Or-Belladonna; Octagon, ch. c., 4, by Rayon d'Or-Ortegal; St. Bartholomew, b. c., 4, by St. Blaise-St. Bridget; Firearm, br. c., 3, by Rayon d'Or-Fides; High Priest, ch. c., 3, by Magnetizer-Princess; Songster, ch. c., 3, by St. Blaise-Soubrette; Lady Marian, ch. f., 3, by Rayon d'Or-Lady Margaret; Sundream, b. c., 2, by Rayon d'Or-Bliss; Catapult, b. c., 2, by Magnetizer-Kate Allen; Filon d'Or, ch. g., 2, by Rayon d'Or-Fides; Fulminate, b. g., 2, by Rayon d'Or-Peu-Follet; Ordeal, ch. g., 2, by Rayon d'Or-Ortegal; Fly by Night, ch. g., 2, by Candlemas-Flibbertigibbet; Merry Friar, ch. g., 2, by St. Blaise-Merry Nelly; Lady Madge, ch. f., 2, by Rayon d'Or-Lady Margaret; Lady Onward, blk. f., 2, by Onondaga-Lady Kidbrook.

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Jimmy McLaughlin is training nineteen horses at Morris Park, fourteen of them being two-year-olds. The horses older than that are: Premier, five; King T., five; Hi Daddy, four; Demagogue, three, and Torstenson, three. His two-year-old lot includes the much-heralded Sir Modred-Memento filly, and is as follows: Classique, br. f., by Order-Longalette; Surender, b. c., by Order-Hannah; Eighteen Carat, ch. c., by Golden Garter-Mollie Walton; Diminutive, b. f., by Sir Dixon-Merdin; Prosaic, b. f., by Sir Modred-Prose; bay colt by Sir Modred-Nonage; bay colt by Chevalier-Alice Vincent; bay colt by Order-Fancy; chestnut colt by Order-Coots; bay colt by Tremont-Exile; chestnut colt by Tenney-Katie Fletcher; bay filly by Sir Modred-Memento; bay colt by Watercress-Parthenia; chestnut filly by Order-Miss Saxon.

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Horsemen generally were well pleased last week to learn that Monroe Salisbury had been formally discharged from insolvency in California. Although freed from his business and private obligations, the property of the veteran horseman is still in the hands of the courts, as several suits against the Pleasanton Stock Farm are still pending.

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An agreement has been reached between President Paterson of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical College and Col. William L. Simmons, whereby the bones of George Wilkes are to be disinterred, articulated, and placed in the museum of the Natural Science Building, at Lexington, which was dedicated recently. An investigation showed that the bones of the great stallion, though lying in the ground for sixteen years, are still in good condition.

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Charlie Patterson, owner of Ornament, says: "I will match Ornament at a mile and a quarter against The Friar at any time during the Memphis Spring meeting, for any purse the Memphis Jockey Club may choose to hang up, and I will bet $5,000 besides that Ornament will win. This is open not only to The Friar, but to any horse in the world, weight for age."

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The total amount of purses on German trotting tracks for 1897 was $109,558, three gold medals, and three prizes of honor, against $103,488 and nineteen prizes of honor in 1896, of which $53,609 went to home-bred animals.

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Owners, trainers, and breeders of thoroughbreds must claim names for every horse in their keeping, through the registry office of The Jockey Club before March 1, of its two-year-old year. The penalty for failure to register is $50.

You'll need something to relieve a pain or an ache sooner or later. Secure it before it is needed, rather than wait until it is too late to be benefited. ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS cure all pains quickly, surely, and without discomfort to the wearer. The genuine ALLCOCK'S never fail, but if you allow yourself to be persuaded to try some of the army of imitations claiming to be "just as good as ALLCOCK'S," you will have only yourself to blame for the failure.

It isn't enough to call for ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, but you should see that you get what you know you ought to have and what you ask for, and not something else which the druggist may be anxious to dispose of.

THE DOG SHOW OPENS TO-DAY.

Features of the Annual Exhibition of the Westminster Kennel Club in Madison Square Garden.

All of the 1,700 dogs in the twenty-second annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which opens to-day in the Madison Square Garden, are in their places and ready for inspection at 9 o'clock. Judging will begin promptly at 10 o'clock, and will be pushed along rapidly in the eight rings, the intention being to award the prizes to-day in order that the dogs may be in their best condition when they are up for competition.

There has been a slight change in the method of benching this year, and all of the dogs, with the exception of the toy spaniels, will be found on the main floor. The eight rings will be occupied as follows:

Ring 1.—Miss Whitney, with St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, and pugs.

Ring 2.—George Raper, with bloodhounds, mastiffs, Russian wolfhounds, deerhounds, greyhounds, English foxhounds, old English sheepdogs, Dalmatians, dachshunde, all terriers, (except Foston terriers,) whippets, Italian greyhounds, toy spaniels, schipperkes, Pomeranians, and miscellaneous class, and E. D. Faulkner, Esq., French bulldogs.

Ring 3.—Robert McEwen, with collies, and J. Blackburn Miller, with Great Danes.

Ring 4.—George Jarvis, with Irish and Gordon setters, and Charles Heath, with pointers.

Ring 5.—William Tallman, with English setters, and Andrew Laidlaw, with sporting spaniels.

Ring 6.—H. F. Schellhass, with beagles.

Ring 7.—Dr. A. C. Heffinger, with American foxhounds, and Charles D. Bernheimer, with poodles.

Ring 8.—E. A. Woodward, with bulldogs, and Arthur Mulvey, with Boston terriers.

The eight rings are in couples lengthwise of the Garden, and when the judging is over they will be thrown into one for exhibition purposes, which will give the spectators a better chance to see from the seats than formerly. The ring will be occupied at 9 P. M. on the first day by Col. Magnus Shults's performing Great Danes and clown bulldogs. On Tuesday there will be three exhibitions, at 11:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and 9 P. M.; and on Wednesday and Thursday at 4 and 9 P. M. There will be no music. That was tried once in a Philadelphia show, and it nearly set the dogs crazy. The show will be open continuously each day from 9 A. M. until 11 P. M.

The largest dog in the show this year is David Blanck, a rough-coated St. Bernard, 38 inches high, and weighing 225 pounds; the heaviest dog is Lord Brassey, weight 243 pounds; the smallest and the lightest dog is the toy Griffon Fifi, weight 2½ pounds. It is full grown, owned by George Kurth, and it would take just about 100 of him to weigh as much as Lord Brassey. The ugliest dog, beyond question, is King Orry, a bulldog.

THE LATTIMER SHOOTING CASE.

Stories to the Discredit of the Mine Owners Denied After Investigation.

HAZLETON, Penn., Feb. 20.—Reports having been sent out from here to the effect that the Sheriff's posse which shot the miners at Lattimer was selected for the Sheriff by the mine owners or their agents, and was composed in part of their employes, who were forced into unwilling service by threats of dismissal, and also that the mine owners or their agents are now discharging from their employment those miners who have given testimony at the trial, and are evicting them from their homes, the correspondent of THE TIMES questioned a number of men of undoubted integrity and unbiased mind who, living near the scene of the shooting and subsequent occurrences related to it, are thoroughly posted and free from any disposition to give anything but a fair statement of actual facts.

One of these men, who resides at and is prominent in the business circles of Hazleton, said:

"It is true that the Sheriff's posse that did the shooting was composed principally of employes of the mine owners, but I do not, however, know of a single case where any such employe became a Deputy against his own wishes and never heard of any threats of dismissal from service in case of refusal to act as such. The posse was composed of men, as far as I can learn, who became Deputies, believing they were doing their duty to their employers.

"As to the stories of discharge and eviction of miners who are testifying at the Martin trial, there is absolutely not a case of the kind here. Not a miner, to my knowledge, has lost his work or been evicted from home on this account, and the managers of the mines in this and other sections have been authorized by the owners to pay big rewards to any one who will prove that a single employe has been discharged for testifying at the Martin trial, and I know the offers are made in good faith."

BROOKLYN WIDOW TAKES POISON

Mrs. Annie Baldwin Despondent Because She Could Not Find Work.

Mrs. Annie Baldwin, twenty-nine years old, a widow, took poison early yesterday morning in a furnished room at 397 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. She had been living there only a few days, and the people in the house say that she was despondent over her inability to find work. She was a professional nurse, but had been out of work for a long time. Her last attempt to procure a position was made at the Long Island College Hospital. She was taken on probation, but it was found that she was addicted to the use of morphine, and she was dismissed.

Dr. Griswold of Tompkins Avenue was summoned, but the woman grew worse, and Ambulance Surgeon Bowen of St. John's Hospital was sent for. Mrs. Baldwin died a few minutes after his arrival in the house.

LEAPED FROM ELEVATED ROAD.

Two Men Injured in Avoiding a Train in Jersey City.

Frederick Casken, thirty-five years old, and Frederick Nowalk, thirty-four years old, both of 166 Steuben Street, Jersey City, started to the Pennsylvania Railroad roundhouse, at Point of Rocks, yesterday along the elevated coal branch running to the Sixth Street pockets. When near Brunswick Street they met a coal train backing down.

As the brakeman on the rear car was unable to signal the engineer in time to stop the train, the men were obliged to jump to the ground, a distance of sixteen feet. Casken's right leg was broken, and Nowalk received a severe scalp wound. They were taken to St. Francis's Hospital.

Cancer Causes Slow Starvation.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20.—John Lyner died to-day. Death was due to starvation. He suffered from a cancer of the mouth and throat, due to excessive smoking. The cancer became so severe that he could not eat or drink. For four years he had been kept alive with the greatest difficulty. He slowly starved to death.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

The Shield of a Great Name

PROTECTS THE RIDERS OF **REMINGTON BICYCLES.**

BIG MISSIONARY MEETING

Convention at Cleveland of International Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions.

TO BEGIN ON WEDNESDAY

Predicted It Will Be One of the Largest and Most Important Gatherings of Its Kind Held in This Century.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 20.—The International Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions will hold its convention in this city from the 23d to the 27th of this month. It is predicted it will be one of the largest missionary gatherings of the century. Some of the best-known men engaged in missionary work, both in the field and at home, and the greatest number of missionary boards and organizations ever brought together at one time, will be here. Practically every nation of civilization, as well as heathendom, will send delegates. Students, men and women, and professors, will come from the five great continents of the world, and from the islands of the sea.

It is estimated that 5,000 young men and women of education and refinement will be at the convention, hundreds of whom are pledged to go into the mission field.

The countries which will be officially represented are Great Britain, India, Burmah, Laos, Malaysia, China, Korea, Japan, Persia, Syria, Turkey, Macedonia, Africa, (North, Central, South, and West,) Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Chile, and the United States. There also will be representatives from Southern Europe and some of the Pacific islands.

The Student Volunteer movement has been in existence only twelve years, yet it has accomplished, its friends say, what other enterprises for the outlet of missionary zeal have failed in doing. The denominational missionary boards have been hampered and handicapped in their work by the fact that it has been difficult for them to secure an adequate number of men and women, properly educated and equipped, who would go as missionaries to foreign lands. The Student Volunteer movement in its function as an enlisting and training agency for volunteers among college and university students has, it is said, changed the condition of affairs. Men and women are no longer lacking, but only the means wherewith to send them.

This coming convention will bring together representatives from colleges like Amherst, Williams, Beloit, and Ohio-Wesleyan, State institutions like Cornell, the Universities of Michigan, Vermont, Ohio, Wisconsin, Texas, and California; independent universities like Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Virginia, Sanford, and Toronto; theological seminaries of all the evangelical denominations like Drew, the Chicago, McCormick, Princeton, Andover, and many others. There also will be present women from Wellesley, Smith, Vassar, Radcliffe, and a number of other women's colleges.

More than sixty of the missionary boards will send official delegates, and among them will be Bishop Dudley, Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Board; the Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Board; the Rev. Dr. H. C. Mable, Secretary of the Baptist Board; the Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, Secretary of the Canadian Presbyterian Board; the Rev. Dr. Walter R. Lambuth of the Board of the Methodist Church, South; the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Daniels of the American Board.

The speakers and participants in the various sessions of the convention will number about 130, many of them being men and women of international fame. Among them will be the Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer of London, England; Gen. James A. Beaver, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania; the Right Rev. W. Leonard, Bishop of Ohio; the Right Rev. Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, the Right Rev. Bishop M. E. Baldwin of Canada; Dr. Francis E. Clark, President of the United Society for Christian Endeavor; President Charles Cuthbert Hall of Union Theological Seminary, Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board; John R. Mott, General Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation; D. M. Thornton of Cambridge University, England, and Secretary of the British Students' Movement, and the Rev. S. W. Zwemer of Arabia.

The main meetings of the convention will be held in the new armory of the Cleveland Grays and division meetings in eight churches in the heart of the city.

RICHMOND'S CLERKS ARE COLD.

They Threaten to Close Up Unless the City Furnishes Coal.

The employes and clerks in the offices of the County Clerk of Richmond County and of the Surrogate, at Richmond Court House, have been suffering for the past two weeks from cold because their offices are not heated.

The coal supply on hand on the first of the year has run out, and, although several requisitions have been made on the City Government, as yet no fuel has been sent to the suffering department men. The clerks say they will shut up the offices and remain at home if another cold spell comes on with no coal on hand.

KILLED IN A STREET BRAWL.

Gustav Ostrom Stabbed and His Alleged Murderer Arrested.

Gustav Ostrom, sixty-four years old, of 268 William Street, died Saturday night from a stab wound, and John Harrigan, sixty years old, of 344 Water Street, was held yesterday morning at the Centre Street Court without bail, charged with murder.

The two men had a quarrel Saturday night in Michael Burke's saloon, at 100 Cherry Street, and after they were put out they continued it on the street. Suddenly Burke heard Ostrom shout, "You have stabbed me!" and rushing out found him lying on the pavement with Harrigan bending over him. Harrigan was taken to the Oak Street Police Station, and Ostrom was hurried to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he died an hour later. He was not thought to be seriously hurt at first, but the autopsy made by Coroner's Physician Weston showed that the stab wound penetrated his heart about five-eighths of an inch.

The police made a thorough search for the knife which inflicted the wound, but were unable to find it.

A Memorial Lenten Offering.

Preparations are making for a great Lenten offering to the cause of missions by the Sunday school children in the Episcopal Church throughout the country. The Lenten collections for missions have long been distinguished as especially fruitful in results, although made up wholly of the contributions of Sunday school scholars. Last year the sum realized from the pennies, nickels, and dimes amounted to $63,200. It is expected this year, however, that the figures will approach the $100,000 mark, for that sum has been asked for by the Board of Missions, as a memorial to the late Rev. Dr. William S. Langford, General Secretary of the Missionary Society, who died last Summer.

Patrolman Senk Dies Suddenly.

George W. Senk, a patrolman attached to the Westchester Police Station, was found dead last evening, at his home on Baker Avenue, near Catheline Street. The man's wife and two children have been away from home for several days. Last evening, when he did not report to his station at 6 o'clock, Patrolman Henry Schwarz was sent to look for him. Schwarz entered the house through a rear window, which he found open, and on the floor found Senk's body. A physician was called and said the policeman had doubtless died of heart disease or apoplexy.

Adam's Monument Is Coming.

From The London Truth.

It was Mark Twain, if I remember rightly, who pointed out the ingratitude and inconsistency of the human race in neglecting, during all these years, to put up a memorial to Adam, to whom (under Providence) the whole race practically owes its existence, while erecting monuments to so many worthies of later date, whose services to posterity are comparatively insignificant. We are getting on in that direction, however. King Alfred is to have a commemoration, and (I take for granted) a statue. Hengist and Horsa will no doubt have their turn next. There is hope for Adam yet. Everything comes to him who can wait.

KLONDIKE MINING POOL.

The Bonanza-Eldorado Company Organized at Dawson with a Capital of $200,000,000.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, Feb. 14.—James E. Scovel of Syracuse, N. Y., arrived here yesterday from Dawson, which place he left on Jan. 19. Mr. Scovel is the contractor for the Yukon Telegraph and Telephone Syndicate, which has been incorporated to construct and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in the Klondike region. He brings news of the formation of a pool, or combination, to be known as the Bonanza-Eldorado Company, capitalized at $200,000,000, which proposes to control mining operations in the Klondike country.

Mr Scovel says it will revolutionize the method of mining. Hydraulic power will be substituted for the present expensive system, and the miner who is unable to work his claim successfully will be given an opportunity to sell it to the trust or syndicate, which will work it for him at a rate much cheaper than he could do it himself. The formation of the syndicate, Mr. Scovel says, will have the effect of reducing the output next Spring quite materially.

The steamer Elder arrived Saturday afternoon with the advance guard of the Government relief expedition. To-day the detachment and supplies were landed at Dyea, where they will be held until the arrival of Gen. Merriam.

ALASKAN STEAMER DELAYED.

The North Pacific Abandoned at Port Townsend as Unseaworthy.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Feb. 20.—The steamer North Pacific, from Seattle en route to Alaska, is still here and is likely to remain for some time. Half way across the Straits of Fuca the steamer was forced to put back on account of the heavy sea, which caused the steamer to ship large quantities of water. Then all but three of the steamer's crew deserted her and also the passengers, who numbered 120. They declined to proceed further on this steamer, as they are convinced that she is not seaworthy.

The managers telegraphed to Seattle for a new crew. Unless prevented by the authorities, the managers say, they will start north as soon as the new crew arrives and the weather moderates, and that the passengers who do not want to go can stay behind, but no money will be refunded. When asked by passengers to prevent the steamer from continuing its northward voyage Collector of Customs Huestis said that as she had been regularly licensed by the official Inspector of Boilers and carried duly licensed officers he would not interfere.

A Missing New Yorker.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The police have been asked to investigate the mysterious disappearance of L. A. Sykes of New York. It was his intention to leave for Dawson City on the steamer Alice Blanchard, which sailed on Monday evening. He left the Baldwin Hotel Monday morning and has not been seen since or heard from.

Troops Sail for Skaguay.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb 20.—Companies A and G, Fourteenth United States Infantry, left here yesterday afternoon on the steamer Queen for Skaguay, where they will be stationed for the purpose of preserving order. Companies D and H of the same regiment, which will be stationed at Dyea, will follow in a few days.

THE LLOYD'S NEW STEAMER.

The Kaiser Friedrich, Now Nearly Completed, Is Expected to Speed 23 Knots an Hour.

The North German Lloyd Company's new steamer Kaiser Friedrich, now drawing near completion in the yards of F. Schichau, Danzig, will take part in the record-breaking races of the Atlantic during the coming Summer. She will probably make her first trip within two months, and if expectations are realized she will demolish all records forthwith, being designed to go half a knot faster than the present champion of the seas, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, whose record-breaking hourly average is 22.35 knots. The Kaiser Friedrich is yachtlike in her lines. She is 600 feet long and of 12,500 gross tons, or 1,500 tons less than the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, but the engines are designed to be unrivaled by anything ever put into a hull, and will be driven by 26,000 horse power.

She has in her two engines the unusual arrangement of three cranks for a quadruple expansion system, with five cylinders of the following diameters: 43.3 inches, 64.2 inches, 92.1 inches, and two of 93.3 inches. The cranks are set at 120 degrees, and the piston stroke is 67 inches.

The shafting of each engine is composed of one crank shaft, one thrust shaft, five tunnel shafts, one stern tube shaft, and one propeller shaft. The length of the shafting of the starboard engine is 243 feet 9 inches, and the weight 401,237 pounds, while in the case of the port engine the length is 247 feet and the weight 405,646 pounds. The two bosses at the end of the propeller shaft weigh 38,801 pounds, while the weight of the six blades is 59,524 pounds. The total weight of the shafting is therefore 905,209 pounds. The shafts have been constructed by Krupp of the finest nickel steel.

The three-bladed propellers are 20.34 feet in diameter and the blades of 32.8 feet pitch. The diameter of the crank shaft is 23.62 inches, with a 9.45-inch hole through it.

As she is to be half a knot faster than the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and that vessel is not considered to have done her best yet, the Kaiser Friedrich, in advance of her coming out, is designated a twenty-three-knot boat.

Ives and Schaefer to Play Again.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—"Napoleon" Ives and "Jake" Schaefer have made arrangements to play a tournament of eighteen-inch balk-line billiards for the world's championship and $1,000 a side. The contest will take place on April 2 and will be governed by the same conditions as the former tournament held in New York.

DAMAGES FOR A WIFE.

Suggestion to Plaintiffs and Defendant Corporations.

In a short but interesting article, entitled "Sir Frank Lockwood: Notes by a Friend at the Common Law Bar," in the February number of The Law Magazine and Review an amusing story is related as a specimen of the humorous and efficacious method which the eminent lawyer occasionally employed to conduct the cases intrusted to him. "Some six years ago a man and his wife sued an omnibus company for £500 in respect of injuries caused to the wife by the negligence of one of the company's servants, and the case was presented to the jury in a grossly exaggerated form. The evidence of special loss or expenses was exceedingly vague and slight, but the husband declared that his wife, who was a very fat woman, weighing some fifteen stones, had prior to the accident weighed eighteen stones. It appeared at the hearing that, immediately after the accident, the husband had written to the company alleging that his wife's injuries would certainly prove fatal, and claiming £50 compensation, a proposal which the company declined to entertain. Lockwood, for the defendants, went to the jury in this strain: 'I will spare you further trouble in this matter, gentlemen, by at once accepting the plaintiffs' estimate of any damage they may have sustained. The case, you will perceive, resolves itself into an application of the principle known, I believe, to arithmeticians as the rule of three. Its operation here is very simple.

"'When the husband regarded the accident as certain to prove fatal he claimed, as we find, £50—that, you will observe, was as for a "total loss." His wife—at any rate, the bulk of her—has fortunately been spared to him, and she apparently enjoys at the present time the most robust health, though her spouse complains that, whereas she formerly scaled eighteen stones, her weight has now been reduced to fifteen—a loss of three stones avoirdupois. The problem for you to solve, therefore, stands thus: As eighteen is to three, so is £50 to the amount of your verdict. With the assistance of my learned junior I am able to propound as a solution of the problem—£8 6s. 8d. But as my clients have throughout desired to deal with the plaintiffs in a more liberal spirit than you will probably consider they deserve, let us say in round figures £10.' The Judge was highly amused, and briefly intimated that the question was eminently one for the jury, who promptly stated that they accepted Mr. Lockwood's figure of £10.' This was, indeed, a perfectly just and proper result; but there were many in court who thought that the verdict would undoubtedly have been for £25, or perhaps even £50, had not a figure been so ingeniously suggested to the jury by the defendants' advocate."

NEW YORK ALL ADRIP

Churchgoers Buffeted by a High Wind and Drenched by a Dreary Downpour.

PALL OF FOG OVER THE WATER

Few Vessels Attempt to Leave or Enter Port, and Ferryboats Creep to Their Slips—2.84 Inches of Rain in Thirty-six Hours.

Rain, dreary and wet, fell persistently and wettingly all day yesterday as on Saturday, and the east wind played a doleful accompaniment to its pattering on roofs and window panes, and to the eternal drip, drip, dripping. A rainy day in February, it was, too, of the kind that makes a warm hearth warmer and a cheerful blaze a thing to hug, their absence a chilling thing, to penetrate the marrow.

It was a very bad day for churchgoing, however good churchgoing may have been for the day, and it was a good deal worse for those who perforce may have been compelled to face the elements for any length of time.

Added to the patter of the noisy drops and the whistling of the wind there was the slambanging of shutters and swinging of signboards, and occasionally the louder clatter of something or other carried away by the blow and brought to ground.

The wind attained a velocity during the afternoon of forty-eight miles an hour, and at times it drove the rain down in veritable sheets.

Despite the attack of wind and rain the fog in the bay continued, and hung thick enough along the coast to be a menace to navigation. Few vessels attempted to leave or enter the port, and ferryboats drifted about and made slow trips, but escaped accident.

The temperature hung between 34 and 38 degrees throughout the day. The rainfall from 7:45 A. M. Saturday, when it began, up to 8 P. M. yesterday was 2.84 inches. The local Weather Bureau last night said that it was stormy as far west as the Mississippi. Being colder out there and near the lakes, they were having snow instead of rain.

WASHOUTS ON STATEN ISLAND.

Traffic Impeded and the Cellars of Hundreds of Houses Flooded.

The rainstorm which passed over Staten Island during the early hours of yesterday morning was the heaviest in many years. Roads in all parts of the island were seriously injured. In many places the macadam was washed out badly, and the cellars of hundreds of houses were flooded. The principal washout was at the dyke between Sailors' Snug Harbor and Livingston. Here the rain and the unusual high tide in the Kills flooded the dyke, and the water rushed across the terrace, flooding three blocks to a depth of over two feet.

The trolley cars were compelled to abandon the tracks and the cars were run to each end of the dyke, while passengers were obliged to transfer and walk through the storm over the path on the edge of the dyke, which was level with the tide. There was also a serious washout on the tracks of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad at Richmond Valley, and one of the tracks was abandoned for the day.

A Midland electric car was ditched on Jewett Avenue, Prohibition Park. No one was hurt.

It is estimated that the damage to the roads in the Borough of Richmond will exceed $5,000.

Telegraph Service Crippled.

The telegraph wires of the Postal and Western Union Telegraph Companies were working in bad shape early this morning, as a result of the storm which has been raging over the eastern portion of the country. Particular trouble was experienced between here and Boston, several wires being reported down, and the service badly crippled.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY WRECKED.

Outhouses, Chimneys, and Trees Blown Over and Boats Forced Adrift.

BELLMORE, L. I., Feb. 20.—Considerable damage was done in this vicinity by the heavy rain and wind storm of last night, which was one of the worst of the season.

A barn belonging to George Keuer was blown several feet from its foundation and badly damaged. A wellhouse on the same premises was picked up and carried into the middle of the street by the wind. Chimneys and outbuildings were blown over. Large trees were uprooted and limbs scattered in all directions.

Boats became loosened from their fastenings, and were found this morning partly filled with water and drifting around the creek. The tide is running very high.

SCHOONER JOHN JOHNSON ASHORE.

Abandoned by Her Crew, and Breaking Up Near Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 20.—The schooner John Johnson, lumber-laden, of Boston, is going to pieces on the outer bar, a few miles north of this place. The schooner was abandoned early this morning by the crew of five men. She was then almost awash and nothing further could be done to keep her afloat. The anchor was let go before she was abandoned so that she might not drift into the path of vessels.

As the crew landed at Shipbottom Life Saving Station the wreckers were notified. The steamer I. J. Merritt was reported to have started for her. It was thought she could be towed into harbor as she was. This afternoon, however, about 1 o'clock she was seen coming shoreward before the wind. She struck the outer bar and is now pounding to pieces. Part of her cargo from the hold has already come on shore, showing she is badly broken. She will be a total loss.

MILWAUKEE IS SNOWBOUND.

Street Railway Traffic Is Congested and All Trains Are Late.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 20.—The blizzard which started in yesterday morning and of which Milwaukee is the centre still continues. Twenty-two inches of snow is reported by the Weather Bureau to have fallen in this city. The storm is confined to the eastern part of the State.

To-night street railway traffic is becoming congested again, as the wind has increased in velocity and blows the snow back on to the tracks about as fast as it is cleared off. The companies do not pretend to keep suburban lines open, and not a wheel outside the city limits has moved since yesterday afternoon.

The temperature has fallen about 20 degrees to-night. Snow to the depth of seven feet is piled up all along the different lines of street railway, and it will be many days before it can be carted away.

Railway trains on all roads entering Milwaukee are from two to fifteen hours late. The passenger train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, from Green Bay, due at 7:15 o'clock last night, became stalled in a huge snow drift about three miles from this city, and did not reach the station until 11 o'clock this morning.

All the boats plying across the lake are accounted for. The steamer Iowa of the Goodrich Line, running between Milwaukee and Ahnapee, which was due here last night, drifted across the lake and took shelter on the east shore. The steamer Wisconsin, Capt. McCambridge, arrived from Grand Haven to-night. The Captain reports a stiff gale blowing, and the snow is so blinding that it is impossible to see more than a foot ahead.

River in Flood at New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 20.—The heavy rains have brought the river up to a flood point, but as yet it has not risen high enough to flood the streets in the lower part of the city. The water is flowing from the river into the canal. No danger of moment has as yet been reported.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

THE DEFENSE OF OUR COASTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your proposition to replenish the navy by purchase is not likely to meet the approval of our domestic shipbuilders. These gentlemen have for many years insisted that the merchant ships shall be acquired in this way. The same lack of patriotism that has led them to oppose any increase in the merchant marine unless they were to be the builders of the vessels would elicit from them a still louder cry of "protection to home industry" if the Government should consider your suggestion. They would object now, in time of peace, as they objected at the time of our civil war.

Those of us who are old enough remember the difficulty of enforcing the blockade. All the naval and merchant steamers in our possession were brought into requisition, and, as they were insufficient, sailing vessels were added, after we had utilized North River barges by putting into them a three-teakettle steam power. No one doubted that the war would have been ended much sooner if we had had a sufficient number of good, available steamers wherewith to establish a vigorous blockade. Such steamers could have been bought by the hundred in Great Britain. The Southerners did buy them for the purpose of running the blockade, while we refused to buy them for the purpose of preventing them. Congress was at the mercy of the American shipbuilder, marching under the banner of home industry, as it still is to-day.

While I agree with you as to the immediate necessity for the defense of the coast and harbors, I think it can be accomplished with the greatest speed and certainty by torpedoes and torpedo boats rather than by huge iron-clads that experience has proved to be almost as dangerous to those who man them as to those they attack. A hundred torpedo boats could be built before a battleship would be ready to receive her engines, and whereas the battleship could be only in one place they could be distributed along the coast from Maine to Texas. I believe it will yet be found that the Maine was destroyed by one of these effective machines, the first detonation resulting from its impact and the last by the explosion of the ship's magazine.

I believe, moreover, that it was the work of the Cuban rebels, whose hope it was that it would be attributed to the Spaniards, and thus that war would ensue. Men who are mean enough to steal a letter from the mail will commit wholesale murder for the same purpose. JOHN CODMAN.

New York, Feb. 18, 1898.

EVILS OF "YELLOW" JOURNALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in to-day's TIMES on the late disaster to the Maine, signed "Martin," is as sensible as it is timely, and represents doubtless the views of thinking, responsible Americans. If the explosion on the Maine did not result from an internal cause, but an external one, the most natural question to ask is, Who could possibly profit by such a crime? Only the insurgent Cubans or their abettors here, the jingoes and silverites. If it could produce a war between Spain and the United States neither of those powers would gain, but rather suffer tremendous loss. The Cuban revolutionists stop at the commission of no crime and the jingoes and silverites here would risk anything but their lives to further their ends.

Terrible as is the disaster, it is preferable in every way that it should ultimately prove to have been an accident and not a crime. The conduct of the sensational press in this connection merits the severest reprobation, and before we further condemn the prosecution of German journalists for the crime of lèse majesté against the Emperor William might we not better establish some censorship of the press in our land to abate the evils and perils which continually menace us through the influence of these "yellow" sensational jingo journals?

The decent portion of the press has nothing to fear from a censorship, but the establishment of a proper censorship by the Government would condemn the sensational press to extinction as just as it is merited and necessary. Is it not time that something was done to protect the community and the Nation from the flood of nastiness, sensation, and lies poured forth by such papers? These sheets propagate lies and sensations, pander to the vile and the ignorant, decry virtue and wisdom, menace the Nation's life, and help on to our ultimate downfall. The sole object of their proprietors is to make money; to chase the almighty dollar and capture it.

The glazier who was caught in Edinburgh breaking windows excused his act, saying, "It is for the good of trade. I'm a glazier; I must live." His captor rejoined, "So must I, and I am a surgeon," and forthwith broke the rascal's head.

Is it not high time to do something to abate the power and influence of the sensational press? PRO-PATRIA.

New York, Feb. 18, 1898.

THE STUDY OF ENGLISH AT YALE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been interested in your report of the remarks of ex-Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain on English at Yale. The speaker is an influential alumnus, and plain speech should always be welcomed from a person of his position and character. Nevertheless, as a recent graduate of Yale and a three years' student in the graduate school at Harvard, I may be permitted to comment.

The speaker particularly attacked Prof. Henry A. Beers. May I testify that while, as a teacher of English Literature, Prof. Gates of Harvard surpasses any one whom I know, in literary gifts and attainments he is hardly, if at all, the superior of Prof. Beers. Prof. Berrett Wendell of Harvard is by no means his superior, or even his equal. I would further say that Prof. Beers, by example, has taught me more about good writing than ever any professional teacher of rhetoric by precept. As a literary critic and historian, Prof. Beers's just reputation awaits the publication of his "History of English Romanticism," which will place him in the front rank of historians of English Literature.

To turn from literature to philology, I confidently expect that ten years hence Prof. Kittredge of Harvard will be universally recognized as the greatest philologist of the English language that America has ever produced. It is a question whether he does not occupy that position already; yet for a happy combination of literary distinction with philological attainment of a very high order, no one since the death of Prof. Child, surpasses or even equals Prof. Lounsbury of Yale—that is, in English studies.

This is only a word of caution, not a full statement of the case. The standard of spoken and written English among Yale students is distinctly inferior to that among Harvard students. This is partly due to the slovenliness so often engendered by good-fellowship. But while I have watched some of the attempts to increase the efficiency of the English department at Yale with distrust, I suspect that the literary life of Yale College is more injured by the mortmain of the senior societies, so securely fastened on the social system, than by any member of the Faculty. I am glad that ex-Gov. Chamberlain has alluded to the efficient services of Prof. Cook, who has been a promoter of English education in the schools, and who has made the study of English profitable and interesting to a class who are unreached by the highest literary distinction. A truly complete estimate of Prof. Cook these pedagogical services should be mentioned, as well as his universal reputation as a philologist.

HENRY BARRETT HINCKLEY.

Northampton, Mass., Feb. 19, 1898.

THE GREATNESS OF BURKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "Historicus," in his latest communication on the subject of Edmund Burke, which appeared in your issue of yesterday, evidently has some motive other than appears on the surface for his curious display of so much knowledge of an unpleasant character, which appears to have been overlooked by writers and scholars hitherto in considering the general fame of Burke and the important services he rendered to the cause of freedom in this country and to the whole human race during his public career.

The repetition of this tirade by "Historicus" reminds us of the famous remark of Burke concerning the "few grasshoppers under a fern, which make the field ring with their importunate clink, while thousands of great cattle, reposing beneath the shadow of the British oak, chew the cud and are silent." The great cattle in this instance are the great lawyers, statesmen, and men of affairs, who have delved deep into the storehouse of wisdom, and accumulated knowledge which the writings of Burke disclose, and who, in contemplating the grand incidents of his career, have apparently overlooked the inconsistencies or mistakes of which he was guilty at times, and which have crept into the life of almost every statesman, if he have lived long enough in this uncertain world of ours. And the Angel of Death has been merciful in this respect to the memory of many of our idols and heroes. In his letter to a noble lord, Burke, speaking of himself, said: "If I happened to be now and then in the wrong, as who is not, like all other men I must bear the consequences of my faults and my mistakes."

The mere suggestion that Americans be asked to contribute to the statue to be erected to the memory of Burke at Beaconsfield cannot surely have been the underlying motive of your correspondent in introducing this discussion; nor is there anything in the concluding paragraph of his last letter as to the "serious responsibility" attached to setting up Burke as an "ideal that may become an instruction to the young," &c., anything more than mere clap-trap.

The political and philosophical writings of Burke and his forensic efforts in the cause of mankind have been the admiration of the intellectual world for more than a century, and surely a man who has left behind him so practical a monument of his greatness needs no other monument to perpetuate his fame, nor a Moses to discover to the world that, forsooth, this great statesman and thinker had some blemishes in his character. Burke's whole life was a struggle for the liberties of others; for the cause of justice and the extinction of oppressions in every land; and to English political literature especially he has contributed nobler treasures of wisdom than any other writer of modern times, perhaps of any time. If Macaulay, after reading Burke a second time, could exclaim: "How admirable! The greatest intellect of our nation since Milton!" surely there must be something in that career, unknown to your correspondent, worthy of the study of the "young," for whom "Historicus" appears to be so sentimentally concerned.

The only monument anywhere to Burke's memory is, I believe, the one at the entrance to his beloved Alma Mater in the City of Dublin, and this circumstance may perhaps have led John Morley to say that it is a matter of astonishment that so great a man has had no biographers. Then Morley adds, significantly: "But Burke was an Irishman. Had he but been an Englishman biographers would have appeared on every side, and tried their hand on such a subject." There's the rub! Let Americans contribute to the Beaconsfield monument, if any desire to do so. But the greatest, the most enduring monument that can or could be raised to Burke will be found in the pages of English political philosophy and wisdom, where his name will live as long as the English language is spoken or written. R. J. M.

New York, Feb. 14, 1898.

WANTS MR. PARSONS BACK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the political heads which have fallen under the axe of the new Administration is that of the Superintendent of Central Park. His place is filled for the present by a "landscape gardener," who is no doubt able to run a greenhouse, or to raise trees and flowers as well as anybody else. Qualifications such as these are very well in their way, but they are not sufficient for the man who has power to alter and renew, to build or destroy in works of art like the city parks of New York and Brooklyn. It would be as reasonable to elect a carpenter to be consulting architect of the Government buildings because he could make a good window frame.

The peculiar training and ability which could create Central and Prospect Parks must belong in some considerable degree to him who has to preserve them. If he has not this training and ability, the parks will suffer as they have done before from the exercise of power not directed by understanding. He who would appreciate the work of an artist must be himself in some degree an artist. It is not enough to be an artisan. The large parks are National monuments of which we can be almost wholly proud, which is more than can be said of many National monuments. They have cost millions of dollars, but their worth is inestimable, not to be measured by their value, by the front foot, nor the money that has been spent on them with compound interest. They are among the most health-giving and civilizing influences we have, and were they destroyed, no riches could recreate them without thirty or forty more years of weary waiting. An army may be assembled to pile up iron beams and bricks and mortar and stone twenty stories high in a few months, but not all the King's horses and all the King's men can make trees and the gifts of the ground grow to perfection in less than their appointed time. Shall such recondite and changing work as the parks be intrusted to the wanton experiments of ignorance, however well meaning it may be?

It is perhaps not the fault of the new Administration that it has upset the Park government in so summary and unthinking a way. The adept landscape architect is so rare that the general public and our new City Fathers are hardly conscious that he exists. Yet the general public is greatly his debtor, for it owes to him Central and Prospect Parks. Let the press point out and repeat and insist that economy or partisanship may be ruinous in so important a trust as the control of our city pleasure grounds. Let us get Mr. Parsons back. He has a professional reputation, and has shown himself able to appreciate and preserve the work intrusted to him. Then we can feel free from the danger of irresponsible authority tampering with these priceless National possessions. This matter is serious to the folk of Greater New York. I trust that THE TIMES will think it sufficiently serious to give to it its space and the weight of its influence.

H. A. CAPARN.

Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1898.

AMERICAN MISSIONS IN TURKEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not often that so much ignorance of easily ascertained facts is admitted to your columns as is shown in the letter of "Equity" in to-day's issue upon "Missionaries as Hostiles."

The kernel of his communication is in the last paragraph, of which every insinuation is absolutely incorrect. In the first place, if Mohammedans were to form a colony in this country for the purpose of propagating their religion, "they would not be expelled," as "Equity" seems to imagine, but would receive ample protection. Not even were this propaganda "in any way hostile to our laws, for instance, by establishing their harems here," would they be expelled as "Equity" asserts; they would be tried in our courts according to our laws; the Ottoman Minister or Consul would be accorded every facility for watching the trial; the defendants would have counsel, and, if convicted, would be sent to prison according to our laws. If one of these Turks were assaulted by an American the latter would be tried, and, if convicted, punished; and if the assailant were an official he would be punished and the Government would be liable for indemnity, which it would pay as soon as its responsibility was established, as it has repeatedly done in the case of Italians, Chinamen, and other victims of mobs or of official violence. We ask that Turkey shall act with like justice.

The second part of this paragraph is guarded by many ifs and musts, but its obvious implication is that the missionaries do go there (to Turkey) "to undermine that law," (the Mohammedan law;) "to seduce families from allegiance to it, to declare the head of that law an infidel," and that they are consequently "engaged in acts of hostility against that nation," and, finally, they are warned that they "must not expect us to propagate their faith by the sword"(!)

It may surprise some readers of THE TIMES to be told (1) that the missionaries have never sought to undermine the Turkish Mohammedan law; (2) that, so far from "seducing" families from allegiance to it, they have in all their teaching and in every action of their own, upheld and supported the law under which they lived, seeking to secure its modification, when unduly oppressed by it, only through the regular diplomatic and legal channels; (3) that they are not and never have been engaged in acts of hostility against that nation; and (4) that they have never sought to propagate their faith by the sword. It is the Moslems who have tried to do that.

It may surprise some of your readers to know that there are no American missions to the Mohammedans, a fact of which a surprising number of intelligent people seem to be ignorant. Our missions have from the start been among the nominally Christian populations of the empire, and their purpose has been not to overthrow their historic Churches, but to reform them. How far they have succeeded is shown by the warm and cordial friendship and cooperation between the Protestant and Gregorian Churches at the present time. Instead of seeking to undermine the Government, the missionaries have sought to help the people by schools, hospitals, and colleges, into a better and happier civilization, and three successive Sultans—Mahmond, Medjid, and Aziz—yes, even Abdul-Aziz—through over half a century repeatedly manifested their favorable opinion of the missionaries and of their work—of their loyalty, public spirit, and usefulness—by official utterances. Even under Abdul Hamid's reactionary Government the local authorities have again and again visited and commended the schools and other work of the Americans.

There are some intelligent people, also, who are ignorant of the fact that our missionaries prosecute their work under imperial grants and encouragements, some of which date from the fifteenth century; that these grants, or capitulations, which are common to all the treaty powers, specifically recognize and encourage the monasteries, schools, hospitals, and Churches of foreign religious bodies; and that in seventy years of missionary work the Americans have never asked for a single favor from either Government. They have insisted that the Turkish law and treaties should be observed in their case, not that they themselves should be exempted from its operations. They ask for protection only in those rights which Turkish law specifically grants, but which Turkish administration withholds from them; they ask for reparation and indemnity not because they have suffered from their own violations of Turkish law, but because they have suffered from violations of Turkish law by Turkish officials.

In seventy years the Turkish Government has never brought to trial any American missionary for violation of its laws. The present Government has repeatedly accused this and that missionary vaguely of some ill-defined crime, but has never made the accusation specific, and when the proofs have been demanded has invariably failed either to produce them or to institute the prompt trial which the accused, supported by our Government, has always demanded. If a regiment of infantry, under a United States officer, were to set fire to an Italian parish school in New York and shoot down the pupils as they ran out and burn the tenements they occupied, and our Government were then calmly to deny the occurrence and refuse either investigation or reparation, I fancy it would not be long before the Italian Navy would be on its way to our shores. But "Equity" would call that "propagating the Roman Catholic faith by the sword"!

I should not ask the courtesy of your columns to reply to the farrago of misrepresentation in the letter referred to were it not that so many intelligent people, well informed on other subjects, are liable to be misled by its insinuations. What our Administration needs is not a curb, but a whip and spur in its dealings with the monstrous and unpunished outrages of the last twelve years by Turks upon law-abiding American citizens.

A. D. F. HAMLIN.

Columbia University, Feb. 17, 1898.

A REPLY TO "GOLD GETTER."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Gold Getter" makes use of an expression which is common among the demagogues and silver fanatics of the day—"I warn all you people who will not listen to justice that you will drive the poor to commit this country to a free-silver policy."

Who would be the sufferer in "a free-silver policy"? The poor you speak of would be the victims. Let our friend examine into the condition of the free-silver countries—the few curiosities in the financial line—which exist to-day and see if that is not a correct answer. Were it not for that highly inflated creature, the bimetallic theorist, the silverite, the repudiationist, nothing but gold coin as the standard would be heard of to-day.

Don't evade the issue of the day. The United States will have all the gold required if we cease to hear the ravings of the bimetallist and silverite, who would substitute a double, uncertain standard for a single.

"It takes weeks to explain the silver defense," the correspondent remarks. We do not agree with him. We would make the rejoinder it would take one of two things—a court of justice to expose a proposed fraud—to expose a proposition to stamp 45 cents a dollar, or a lunacy commission to decide the mental status of one who would argue that a stamp can make glass equal to the diamond or a photograph (silverite or bimetallist) equal to a rational being.

Brooklyn, Feb. 14, 1898. N. S.

RECIPES FOR CONVERSATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading "Recipes for Conversation" in THE TIMES of Feb. 19, your correspondent, "A. E. S.," has introduced a most interesting topic. Conversation considered as conversation has one of two objects, pleasure, or instruction; the former being obviously the purpose of that form of social intercourse to which "A. E. S." refers. The prime rule for pleasure in social intercourse is a consideration for the feelings of others. The great curse of conversation is that form of argument which is indulged in, not for the sake of knowledge or information, but for the sake of proving one's original statement to be correct. It is often the cause of more pleasure for those with us if we abandon a position we know correct, not necessarily admit ourselves wrong, but simply abandon it and pass on to something else.

The two most dangerous topics of conversation are religion and politics. As you have pointed out, a delicate interest in the affairs of others, actual or simulated, is a most potent factor, and I have known persons actually stupid gain a reputation for cleverness and ability on that slight basis. As the general rule for women in a ballroom is always to smile, always to appear to be having a good time, so the rule in conversation is always to appear interested in what interests your companion. Man taken as a class is inordinately vain, and an appreciation of his best qualities or what he considers his best qualities, is a sure road to his favor; and it might incidentally be stated that woman is not wholly impervious to flattery. With men flattery can be laid on with a trowel, with women it must be more delicately distributed. And all cynicism apart, it is a poor man or woman who has not some good quality, who has not some pleasant characteristic, of whom we have not heard some friendly statement that will bear repetition.

The great charm and credit of polite intercourse is that it disapproves and discountenances what may offend or give pain and conserves and tends to the giving of pleasure. "A. E. S." has an exceedingly laudable and praiseworthy ambition, and she will find that adaptation is the basis of success, and that in giving pleasure to others she will please herself. H. J. F.

New York, Feb. 19, 1898.

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BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Governors—8:15.
DALY'S—Lili Tse—The Country Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—El Capitan—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15
GALLERIES OF THE FINE ARTS SOCIETY—Architectural Exhibition—Day and Evening.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Minstrelsy—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Gay Deceiver—The Cat and the Cherub—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Lodge Brothers—8:15.
JUDGE BUILDING—Christ Entering Jerusalem, (painting.) Day and Evening.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Dog Show—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Song Recital—2:30.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
TINKHAM BUILDING—Cycle Show.
WALDORF-ASTORIA—Subscription Concert.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE HEAD OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

No one supposes that Mr. SHERMAN is the real head of the State Department. He does not even fill the sometimes useful but never very honorable post of a figurehead. He not only does not perform the functions, but it is not safe to permit him to go through the motions of performing them. In his melancholy condition the poor man has not the slight mental force necessary to keep himself in the background. That disagreeable but imperative task falls upon his subordinates—and upon the President.

The plainness with which we have pointed out these facts cannot be criticised on the ground that it is unfeeling. The duty we feel called upon to perform is painful, and we have entered upon it with natural reluctance. But if there be any offense to the venerable Secretary of State it must be charged to the President, not to those who simply see the facts and point out what they mean and what should be done about them. Nor can such a demonstration of the truth at this moment be deemed untimely. On the contrary, the obvious duty of the President, after he had made the atrocious error of appointing Mr. SHERMAN, was to relieve him of the cruel and embarrassing position into which he had been forced, the moment of the first public manifestation of the unfortunate truth. That the President failed to do, and the occurrence of the grave complication in foreign affairs which now exists makes it not only timely but obligatory to direct public opinion to the facts. It is not pleasant for the American people to know that they are protected from the consequences of having an incompetent man at the head of the most important executive department, partly by the vigilance with which he is guarded by his subordinates and partly by the fact that his condition is politely ignored by all the representatives of foreign Governments in Washington. We are accustomed to letting our affairs, especially the executive branch of them, be managed with so little explanation to the public—not a bad thing when the agents are capable and trusty—that we do not realize how the present situation falls below a proper standard of dignity. If we could imagine, at the present crisis in the foreign affairs of Great Britain, which is not in reality so acute a crisis as that which exists in our own, Lord SALISBURY effaced and his duties performed by Mr. CURZON, we would have a correct picture of the spectacle which our Government presents to the world. We have said that it is not pleasant; it is not even decent; and no more timely occasion for emphasizing the truth can be taken than that now existing. The condition of things may at any moment become intolerable. The only sure way to prevent that is to act now.

We have no criticism to make of the way in which Mr. SHERMAN'S work is done by Assistant Secretary DAY. He was hardly the man public opinion would a year ago have accepted without hesitation as fitted for the conduct of the State Department. It is probable that he was selected primarily by Mr. MCKINLEY on account of the intimate personal relations existing between them and the confidence bred by close friendship. It was, indeed, peculiarly necessary that the President should have some one in the department whom, on the one hand, he could trust implicitly, and who, on the other hand, would perform very delicate and not very agreeable work with unselfish loyalty. If Judge DAY at that time did not have the experience in diplomacy that was desirable, he has gained much since then; he has discharged what may be called the peculiar personal duties of his office with judgment, tact, and reserve, and he may be taken to have justified the choice of the President. If he were now made Secretary of State in name as he is in fact, the country would accept him, not merely without objection, but with a profound sense of relief and gratitude.

There is no reason why this should not now be done, and there is ample and urgent reason for doing it. We should then have in the conduct of the affairs of the State Department the acknowledged judgment and ability of the President plus the contribution the Secretary could make. As it is, the nominal Secretary is a minus quantity which should promptly be eliminated.

THE HAWAIIAN JOB IS DEAD.

We are informed by a United States Senator who opposes the annexation of Hawaii that not less than forty Senators can be depended upon to vote against the treaty. In a full Senate that leaves but fifty Senators favoring the treaty—ten less than the constitutional two-thirds required for its ratification.

So the treaty is dead. It can neither be "jammed through" nor talked through. Its friends appear to have abandoned it. Furthermore, we are informed that the annexationists will not press the Morgan scheme to annex the islands by bill or resolution. Its foes are too many, its friends too few. They foresee defeat and wisely shun the encounter.

So the whole job is dead. The crafty schemers who went into the intrigue for money gains and have fooled the Administration and hoped to fool Congress by presenting it as a great patriotic undertaking will be cheated of their profits. The campaign must have cost them a pretty penny. Some of the stentorian promoters of the Hawaiian job are men not accustomed "to stir around for nothing."

But while it is a satisfaction to know that the Hawaiian jobsters are out of pocket, that is only one and the most trivial of the causes of satisfaction at the defeat of annexation. It averts a National dishonor. We were guilty participants in the plot and revolution that overthrew the lawful Government of Hawaii and set up the present usurping Government, representing 3 per cent. of the population. Our Minister, JOHN L. STEVENS, was hand-in-glove with the rebels, and summoned our armed forces ashore to help them. He betrayed his Government and committed a crime in its name. The annexationist have sought to make us reap the benefits of that crime by concluding a treaty with the Government we wrongfully set up to take the islands into our body politic. That would be double dishonor.

One word to President DOLE. He has lately visited Washington and is still in this country, we believe. Coming here as a lobbyist for annexation, he was unwise enough to say that if annexation to the United States failed to go through there were other countries that coveted Hawaii, and a cession would have to be arranged with one of them. This does not sound quite credible even from President DOLE, but if he really said it he needs to be reminded rather plainly that while the United States does not want Hawaii for itself, it will not consent to its transfer to any other power. That has been our policy for half a century. It is our policy to-day. We shall not depart from it.

"The material possession of Hawaii is not desired by the United States any more than was that of Cuba," wrote Secretary of State BLAINE in 1881; "but under no circumstances can the United States permit any change in the territorial control of either that would cut it adrift from the American system, whereto they both indispensably belong." That is a compact and expressive statement of the policy set forth in the earlier documentary writings of WEBSTER, TYLER, CLAYTON, FISH, and the later and more emphatic utterances of CLEVELAND.

SHUT OUT 16 TO 1.

In recent Albany dispatches to THE TIMES the Democratic plan of campaign for the election this Fall "as mapped out by the party leaders under the guidance of DAVID B. HILL" has been set forth. We present again the three principal points:

1. The complete separation of the State and Congressional campaigns.

2. The confining of the fight for State officers and members of the Legislature to State issues strictly.

3. Perfect liberty to the various Congressional district conventions to take what action they see fit on National questions.

That is a programme of intelligence. It shows capacity for politics. We have but one criticism to make. It concerns the conventions in the Congressional districts, which Mr. HILL would leave untutored and unhampered. That would be dangerous in the extreme. The issue between free silver and honest money comes before the people through the Congressional elections. It cannot be confined to the district campaigns. It will spread to the State campaign and swallow up every other issue if it becomes really pervading and takes hold of the minds of the voters as it did in 1896. The Republicans will labor mightily to make it the paramount issue. On local questions, involving their own mismanagement, they dare not meet the party that on those very questions beat them by 60,00 plurality last Fall. But on the silver issue they are overwhelmingly stronger than the Democrats. They will shift to that issue if they are permitted to raise it.

They will be baffled and beaten if free silver is kept out of the Congressional convention resolutions. "Perfect liberty" of action in the Congressional districts is not inconsistent with a powerful pressure from the State leaders to get them to act right—to act so that Democratic defeat in the State election will not be inevitable.

Mr. CROKER'S plan in the city election was to say nothing about silver. That took the wind all out of the Republican sails, so that the outcries of alarm about repudiation and dishonor from Gen. TRACY and his phalanx of orators left the people quite undisturbed. That plan cannot very well be repeated in the Congressional districts, where the platforms and the candidates must discuss National issues. The leaders of the party, knowing more or less accurately the strength of the silver sentiment in the State, might be disinclined to urge the adoption of straight up and down sound money planks, condemning the Republicans for their silver legislation, which has wrought so much harm to the Nation. But the uttermost limit to which they can safely go in the other direction is some declaration like that of the Saratoga platform of 1896, insisting on the maintenance of the gold standard until an arrangement for international bimetallism can be reached. That is sound at bottom, being equivalent to upholding the gold standard forever. Its value in the coming campaign consists in the fact that it is the Republican St. Louis platform of 1896. Their organs and orators would have a hard and fruitless season of toil if they were compelled to fight their own platform.

MURPHY'S blunder has made the campaign infinitely harder for the Democrats. They have been put on the defensive. It makes them stand now with their worst foot forward. Senator HILL'S programme will enable the party to recover the ground MURPHY has lost for it if to a vigorous campaign for the Governorship and Legislature, State issues exclusively, there be added a determined campaign within the party against the fatal error of Bryanite declarations in the Congressional districts.

That programme can be successfully carried out in the fifteen districts in this corner of the State. In all or nearly all the other nineteen districts the Democracy ought to have confidence enough in the wisdom of the leaders to pay heed to their counsel in so grave a matter.

COTTON EAST AND SOUTH.

The action of the "Massachusetts Cotton Mills Company," which owns mills both at Lowell and in Georgia, is certainly significant. In the reports made at the annual meeting it was stated, in substance, that the mills operated in Georgia are making a "fair profit" on the same class of goods at the same selling prices, while at the mills at Lowell the goods cost more than the selling price. And it was resolved to "consider the possibility of an extension of the business in Georgia."

The reason why profit in Georgia and loss in Lowell are thus made are stated to be "cheaper wages, longer hours, lower taxation, and lower cost of power." Since the respective plants belong to the same owners, they may be assumed to be run with equal skill, energy, and care, and we have no right to question, in this instance, the proof that the cotton industry of Massachusetts is suffering from competition with that of the South. If that is true of the industry as a whole, a very serious situation presents itself.

But it will be noticed that even in this instance the mere rate of wages is by no means the only point of disadvantage for New England. Indeed, it is quite possible that if that were the only point it might be offset by the greater efficiency of the New England labor, the labor of the South being generally reputed to be less productive because of less skill and experience and less steadiness. But there are besides to the debit account of New England longer hours, lower taxation, and lower cost of power. Probably there are also in most cases increased fixed charges, due to higher cost of land and buildings. If it were possible accurately to apportion the cost of manufacture of a given unit of cotton cloth among the various factors entering into it, it might be found that the share falling to the higher wages in New England alone would be so small that no practicable reduction in such wages would bring the mills there upon an equality with those in the South.

In any case, it is generally conceded that the actual capacity of the New England mills is quite beyond the share of the home market that they used to have, and it is a very common statement among mill owners there that they are suffering from "overproduction," so that not only was a suspension inevitable, but suspension through a strike was not altogether unwelcome. This raises an interesting question. "Overproduction" is a vague term. It may mean the production of more goods than the market will take at a profit. From the consequences of such a state of things escape may be had by reducing the product until a demand is created at profitable selling prices; or reducing the cost so that actual selling prices will yield a profit; or finding new markets. The latter can generally only be done at lower prices, and lower cost in order to get a profit from those prices. This is, very probably, what the New England cotton mills must come to. And we do not believe that they can accomplish it by any feasible reduction in the rate of wages per hour. We do not say that some reduction is not necessary, but we are confident that, in itself, it will not meet the situation. There are manufacturers who say very plainly that New England cotton mills are behind the times, that they have not the best machinery nor the best business methods, and that this has largely been caused by their habit of depending on legislation to give them advantages which their brains and energy did not supply. We do not pretend to know enough of the details of their work to say that this is true or untrue; but it is at least an explanation that explains. If it be true in any degree, New England has a problem to solve that is by no means a simple one. We have sufficient confidence in Yankee intelligence and character to believe that, when driven to do their best, they will finally succeed. But they must do their very best.

The quarrel between the Tammany head of the Department of Public Works and the Brooklyn deputy who represents the Willoughby Street machine is not, on its face, easy to understand. That a Tammany official of high rank should be engaged in forcing upon his department a Republican subordinate is not an ordinary event. It is true that the appointment was originally made at the request of the Brooklyn deputy, but that is an eccentricity which Tammany would be expected to rebuke, and not to insist that it shall not be corrected. To outsiders the kernel of the quarrel seems to be that the veteran HUGH MCLAUGHLIN has selected this little matter, or approved its selection, as the occasion for the assertion of what he regards as his rights. So far as now appears logic and sound civil service principles are against him and on the side of Tammany, but it would be rash to assume that this fact will have much to do with the settlement of the question.

Undoubtedly it is the part of prudence for the Republicans, with their small majority in the Assembly and the canal question on their hands, to refrain from proposing to start the building of a State library. But if we could manage to have such a building constructed honestly and intelligently, if we could be fairly certain that it would not be such a job as the State Capitol has been, it would be a good investment. The library itself is a magnificent collection of books and documents, and it has been managed for many years with great skill and foresight. It has no proper room where it now is, in the Capitol, and that building, big as it is, is needed for the direct uses of the State Government. A library building, planned on sound principles and large enough to meet the demands of the next half century, would not be a luxury for the State of New York. It would simply be a proper and necessary thing. We pay very dear for the bad government we permit, especially in the lack of institutions such as the State really requires.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Men with a scientific turn of mind have not been numerous as yet in the Klondike country, and therefore it is not strange that the meteorological information from that region is in most cases more exclamatory than exact. Still, thermometer readings that extended over considerable periods of time have been taken and recorded there, and they probably give a good idea of the climate's eccentricities in the land of ice and gold. A complete record for 1896 was made by a Canadian official stationed near the scene of the present excitement, and it shows that the tales of extreme cold were not exaggerations. The most severe month was January, and in the course of it the mercury ranged between 3 and 68½ degrees below zero. In February it went to 64½ below, but there were several days when the zero point was passed and one when the temperature was only half a degree below the freezing point. In March the minimum was 36 degrees below and the maximum 40 degrees above; in April, 26 degrees below and 51½ degrees above. From May 1 to Oct. 1 there was no zero weather, but only in July was the temperature constantly above the freezing point. Both June and July had days of real Summer, the thermometer recording 81 degrees. Fall seems to have begun in August, the minimum record in that month being 27 degrees. This fell to 4 degrees in September, and October brought 1 degree below zero, November 36 degrees below, and December 44½ degrees below. There were comparatively warm days, however, in both November and December, the zero point being surpassed by 21½ degrees in the former and by 10 degrees in the latter. Taking this year as a sample specimen of Klondike weather—a somewhat rash proceeding, for 1896 may have been abnormally severe or abnormally mild—it is evident that the period for really comfortable outdoor work is very short, and that the problem of keeping warm is one to which the miners will have to devote much of their attention.

——In the current number of The Medical News each important section in the pending bill for restricting the powers of the New York Board of Health is taken up and criticised. The result is what might be expected when a scheme which it is not unjust to call nefarious is analyzed by an expert competent and willing to express an honest opinion on every point involved. To the clause in the bill which permits a physician to be President of the board, The Medical News says there is no objection; the reduction of membership to five it calls "of little moment," and in the provision for a six-year term of service it sees "more of politics than of statesmanship." As regards the antitoxine and contagious disease sections of the bill, The Medical News speaks with emphasis and at length. "The cunning hand of some ardent opponent of antitoxine," it declares, "seems to be apparent here. What more startling announcement could come thundering in the ears of an intelligent community, to say nothing of those interested in and conversant with sanitary measures, than that there has been taken away from the sanitary authorities, and the medical profession in conjunction therewith, the power and the privilege of reducing the death rate of diphtheria in New York City from 35.2 per cent. during the four years preceding 1895 (when antitoxine was first employed) to 16.3 per cent. for the three years following that period, and to 14.6 per cent. during the year 1897?" It is not quite that which the advocates propose to take away, but they certainly aim at preventing a continuance of the good work by which the mortality from diphtheria was so reduced.

——Few people who watched the construction of the trolley tracks at this end of the Brooklyn Bridge could have failed to expect just such scenes of dangerous crowding as are now to be observed there, both morning and afternoon. The official reassurances may be well founded, but they carry little conviction. How is added familiarity with the new plan of loading and unloading the cars going to do away with the fundamental error of allowing passengers eagerly moving in opposite directions to struggle with each other within a confined space? This same thing has been done for years on the platform of the near-by elevated station, and no signs of an improvement have yet manifested themselves there. The fact is that the bridge authorities must separate their arriving and departing passengers somehow or other, and until they do this panic and death will be constantly tempted, almost invited. The problem is a difficult one, and there is no disposition to criticise unduly an arrangement that has had only a short trial, but it is not unjust to note that the outlook for the present plan is the reverse of encouraging. If only the bridge had been provided with adequate terminals and approaches in the very beginning! The economy of years ago must be paid for now, and dearly.

PERSONAL.

——Dissatisfaction with legislative methods and results exists in England as here, and plans for bringing the amount of real work performed by the lawmakers into closer relations with the time and money they use up are frequently discussed. The idea that the members of Parliament talk too much, and that they should speak under a rule putting some limit to the length of their remarks on any given subject, has many supporters, both in and out of the House, and one of the London papers recently printed a column of interviews with more or less prominent statesmen as to the advisability of restricting debate in this way. The only one of them that did much else than admit the need of reform and doubt its possibility was W. E. H. LECKY, the historian, whose presence in Parliament, to judge from the reports of his behavior there, is as much of a surprise to himself as it is to most other people: "In my opinion," declared this usually grave personage, "the House of Commons may employ itself much more mischievously than in talking. I have no desire to see the amount of its legislation largely increased." That will strike a responsive chord in many lands, though citizens of the United States may hesitate a while before admitting that it is only when they give their votes that legislators can make nuisances of themselves. Talk is cheap—for those who indulge in it, but often vastly expensive are its consequences to others.

——There seems to be nobody to weep for KUSHAN the Eskimo. His fellow-exiles are stoic philosophers who, realizing the ineffectiveness of lamentation for the dead, do not indulge in it, and his fate does not impress the two or three million other people who have heard of it as a matter of any great moment. What is lacking in importance, however, is made up in pathos when one comes to consider the circumstances of the case. KUSHAN and his relatives—if they are relatives—were brought here from Greenland for purposes not quite easy to understand. We hear of assistance they were to lend in the arrangement of ethnological specimens and in preparations for a coming expedition to the North, but somehow it doesn't seem likely that these children of the Arctic would be useful enough in either of these directions to make it worth while to bring them here and pay for their maintenance. But, be that as it may, KUSHAN came, he found our climate most inclement, and he has died. Now they talk of removing his flesh and making an ethnological specimen out of his poor bones! Nobody seems to have thought of asking the other Eskimos what they think of this plan, or with what emotions they contemplate the possibility that they, too, may be put to the same highly scientific usage. Ethnological specimens are more valuable, we believe, when they form a complete series? If any one reveals that fact to the surviving Greenlanders, their present calm may be succeeded by a period of considerable excitement.

——Irritatingly vague hints come from London of a romance in which the late CHARLES VILLIERS played the hero's rôle. "In early life," it is said, "he fell deeply in love with a Miss MELLISH, and his affection was returned as far as could be done by a lady who for some reason had taken a vow to lead a single life." Mr. VILLIERS remained true to his first love, and never married, and his constancy so touched Miss MELLISH that in her will she left all her fortune—a considerable one—to him absolutely. He, however, never touched the money, leaving it to accumulate with interest, while he lived very simply on his own modest revenue, supplemented by his Cabinet pension. At the time of Mr. VILLIERS'S death the capital originally left by Miss MELLISH had grown to a sum considerably over a quarter of a million sterling. Of this total he, by his will, left £150,000 to the Rev. MONTAGUE VILLIERS, vicar of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and a somewhat similar sum to Mr. ERNEST VILLIERS. That story would have been vastly better told if Mr. VILLIERS had been "the Father of the House" in this country instead of in England, and as no more details were given it might better have been left alone entirely.

CURRENT NOTES.

A druggist in Bangor, Me., invited a small party of his friends to a quiet little celebration over the filling of his one-hundred-thousandth prescription.

* * *

A resident of Quitman, Mo., owns 42,000 acres of land, one of his sons 4,000 acres, and another son 8,500 acres. All their farms are well held in hand by an extensive system of telephones.

* * *

A dozen murderers are under life sentences in the penitentiary of North Dakota, and it is said that no man guilty of murder has ever been legally hanged in the State, in compliance with the verdict of a court jury.

* * *

Mrs. Joshua Speed of Louisville, Ky., has given $25,000 of the $40,000 wished for to erect a new church edifice for Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of that city. She tried to keep the good deed secret, but vainly.

* * *

It is planned that at the time of the Pan-American Exposition, in 1899, the Niagara gorge shall be illuminated by many thousands of electric lights, arranged to represent the flags of all the countries contributing to the exposition.

* * *

Colby University, at Waterville, Me., is to receive an addition of $50,000 to its funds, $10,000 being given by the Baptist Educational Society of America and the $40,000 required as the condition of its bestowal having been contributed by various friends of the institution.

* * *

They are saying of William F. Rigg of Bowdoinham, Me., who was a Union soldier during the war of the rebellion, that he cordially admits that he was finely treated while a prisoner in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va. He is supposed to be the first man on record to concede that.

PRAISE FOR MR. MCCARTNEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the article in THE TIMES of to-day on "The Streets," I beg leave to inform you that the residents on the west side are pleased with the Street Cleaning Department under the new administration. Not since Mr. McCartney has taken charge have we had reason to complain about the removal of ashes. I do not wish to find fault with Col. Waring, as he did so well that I, as many others, was willing to put up with a little inconvenience, hoping he and our protector Cy Clark would come to an agreement, but it got very tiresome.) But I do wish to thank Mr. McCartney, a stranger to me, for removing our ashes oftener than twice a week, and I hear of no dump at the foot of Ninety-sixth Street, which Col. Waring said he must have or the residents on the west side could employ private ash men. As your article in to-day's paper is rather severe, and knowing your willingness for fair play, will you kindly make known the fact that the new Commissioner has found a way, and evidently to the satisfaction of our Cy, of giving great relief to us west siders, for which we are thankful, and quietly submit to muddy boots for a few days.
FIAT JUSTITIA.
West Ninety-sixth Street, New York, Feb. 12, 1898.

NO STREET CLEANING ON WEST SIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The district west of Central Park seems to call for some attention from Commissioner McCartney. I live on West Eighty-fourth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. For twelve days not a street sweeper has appeared on the block. In Col. Waring's time the block was swept every day. Not a thing was done on Columbus Avenue by the Street Cleaning Department to remove the snow from that much-traveled thoroughfare. The sunshine and the rain were trusted to do the work. As one bit of laxity leads to another, it is curious to note, also, that the police have failed—as they used to—to compel property owners or occupants to clean their sidewalks and gutters of snow. Perhaps the West End Association, which made so much fuss over the carting of ashes, &c., may be induced to get excited over the present condition of affairs.
TAXPAYER.
New York, Feb. 14, 1898.

THE ZOLA TRIAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have followed with attention the progress of the Zola trial, and the impression left on my mind is this, viz.: The determined efforts of the French Government, Judiciary, press, and people to prevent any reopening of the Dreyfus case, even at the expense of plain justice to Zola, indicate a fear that an investigation would not redound to the honor of the high officers of the French Army. We hear so many fine and high-sounding phrases about the honor of the French Army that we are rather inclined to ask ourselves: Why all this fine talk? Is all this superb phraseology simply designed to conceal a fear of the existence of a very different state of morality among French officers? If Gens. Billot, Boisdeffre, Pellieux, and the other high-placed army officials are so sure of their honor and incorruptibility, why are they so unwilling to allow an investigation that could only result in proving them to be the splendid fellows they and their friends claim them to be?

The Panama investigation disclosed a terrible state of corruption among the civil servants of France, and now it almost looks as if there were a widespread fear that a Dreyfus investigation might show a similar condition among the military servants of the French Republic. If this fear be well founded, it only tends to prove that the change from an empire to a republic does not materially alter the character of a people.

Statisticians tell us that the French race is dying out and is being replaced by immigration from Germany and Italy. Let us hope that this substitution of races will redound to the advantage of France.
REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.
New York, Feb. 13, 1898.

"VOX ET PRETERIA NIHIL"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a "Princeton man," not a "Yale man," and any expression of opinion on Yale affairs may be considered impertinent. If, however, I have a right to say so, it seems to be that Prof. Hadley did a work of supererogation in alluding to "the stories of excessive drinking at Yale," as your excellent editorial leader puts it this morning. These "stories" about fearful Bacchanalian opportunities and indulgences at Yale, Princeton, and Harvard, and at other universities and colleges hitherto exploited and doubtless still to be "worked up," are mainly to be attributed to a kind of Peter Funk organ of the Prohibition Party in this city, which, after the manner of our learned university professors, we may call "The Vox." Their principal purpose is partisan. Their aim is to excite public feeling in such a way that when the next Presidential election comes around the Prohibition ticket may receive a few more votes than usual.

It seems to me that all our universities may well treat such absurd clamor with the silent contempt which it merits. This clamor is "vox et preteria nihil." Let our academic institutions go on quietly doing the work they are appointed to do, and the men who have sons to be educated will see to it that their good names are protected and that each shall receive all the support to which it may be entitled. Unreasoning clamor cannot permanently injure any of our great universities. Only their own failure to do their duty can produce that unhappy result.

"Tray," "Blanche," and "Sweetheart" are not the American people.
PRINCETON MAN.
New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

A STORY OF LINCOLN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I have never seen the following story of Lincoln in print, I send it to you, as it may interest your readers, and besides it is well worth going on record along with the many other humorous stories of our great President.

The story told me by the man to whom it happened, (since dead,) is as follows:

At the breaking out of the civil war Capt. Tompkins of the battery of artillery, State of Rhode Island Militia, stationed at Providence, R. I., enlisted with his entire command and left at once for Washington. Soon after his arrival his battery, together with other troops, was reviewed by the President in front of the White House, and Capt. Tompkins, proud of his battery, brought it past the President in the very best shape he was capable of doing, and at once returned to be presented to the President, as was done with all the other officers. When the Captain was presented Lincoln said loud enough for all near by to hear: "Captain, your battery is certainly a very pretty battery—in fact, the prettiest battery I have ever seen," and then in so low a tone that no one but the Captain heard him, "But I must say, Captain, I have seen very few batteries." From a very old reader.
WILLIAM DE LAMATER.
Union League Club, Feb. 14, 1898.

RAPID TRANSIT SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We offer the following suggestions for rapid transit:

Instead of spending millions for underground transit or sacrificing the only beautiful boulevard in the city to another elevated road, why not utilize the spaces occupied by the western branches of the Hudson River Railroad and the New York Central? As every one knows, these roads on Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, and extending along the eastern shore of the Hudson, are used mostly for freight purposes.

Now, an elevated road built over the tracks of these two roads would not interfere with their traffic. It would not disfigure the city. Its express trains, by transferring from the Ninth Avenue elevated, near Desbrosses Street, would make quick time in carrying passengers in a direct line from the Battery to the extreme end of the island. It would accommodate people living on West End Avenue and the Riverside Drive, and, last but not least, it would give to the public a view of the beautiful Hudson and a breath of its invigorating air.
New York, Feb. 18, 1898. A. F. M.

NEW ROCHELLE FACTIONALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a resident of New Rochelle, I am much impressed by the very apt reference made a short time ago under "Topics of the Times," to the deplorable condition of affairs which afflicts our otherwise pleasant and interesting village.

Practitioners of the art of misgovernment can, as you rightly observe, be found here.

The editor of one of the local papers (Paragraph) has, I see, espoused the cause of the Village President and associated officials who are so culpable.

Your reply, published on the 10th inst., seems to have greatly incensed this apologist, who, in his last issue, takes exception to the reference made to the officials as "men of inferior qualifications," and still endeavors to champion their acts. He then becomes eulogistic of himself as an independent Republican, stating that he has occasionally had reason to criticise the board. After this he indulges in much self-adulation, but makes a grievous error in asserting that the factional fight which prevails in the county has "never gone into village politics."

He was himself one of the Democratic insurgents in a convention held last fall, where, with a minority, he bolted, and subsequently, by a pre-arranged plan, received recognition at the County Convention, where New Rochelle was deprived of an honest representation.

This well-known and discreditable action created so much bitterness of feeling that a serious division of the party resulted, nowhere in the county is there existing more decided factionalism than in New Rochelle.

Evidence confirming what has been said may be readily found in the editorial tirade launched by The Paragraph for several weeks against those who differed from the "bolters," and whose moral standing and political integrity is unquestionable.
W. H. K.
New Rochelle, Feb. 17, 1898.

Hard Work Appreciated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read THE TIMES for the last fifteen years, and would feel lost without it.

I fully appreciate the great improvement you have made in your paper the last six months.

I wish you all the success you deserve, and always speak a good word for you when I can.
ISAAC B. DEVOE.
New York, Feb. 17, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Palliation.

In time, every woman, though she may have been forty when she married, refers to her marriage as a "childish" mistake.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Charity Begins at Home.

Tramp—Please, ma'am, will you give a poor hungry man something to eat?

Housewife (thoughtfully)—No, I can't this morning. I haven't got anything in the house but what is plenty good enough for the family.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

What's Avoided.

Gentleman—Madam, at the price you charge for board I could rent a fine house and hire half a dozen servants.

Mrs. Highprice—True, but you'd have to do the fighting with the servants yourself. I save you that trouble, and its worth the money.—New York Weekly.

Close Application.

Smith—Every time I call I find you with a pen in your hand. You must be very fond of writing.

Brown—Oh, yes—regular penholder, as it were.

Smith—Isn't it wonderful how many sticks are converted into penholders?—Chicago News.

His Regular Occupation.

"I should think you would get some work to do," said the elderly lady at the kitchen door to a tramp who had left his friend at the gate and was in search of a meal.

"I'm working at my regular business right along, madam," said the itinerant.

"And what is your regular business?"

"Traveling companion, madam."—Yonkers Statesman.

A BALLAD OF THE POWERS.

A. G. in St. James's Gazette.

The Sultan he sat by the Golden Horn and
looked o'er the Southern sea;
But the ships of the powers afar were
borne and never a sail saw he—
And he heard no more of the Concert's
Notes, which they played round the
Isle of Crete,
For the First Violin had gone back to Berlin and the second to Downing Street!

"Now what has become of the Frankish
hosts," (he said to his Grand Vizier,)
"Those Admirals all with their cruisers tall
and the guns that I used to hear?
Are the Special Commissioners all on strike
who wrote of the deeds I've done,
While the Concert en masse has gone to
Klondike and sails on the far Yukon?

"Is Greece from her burden of debt released by the Great Pan-Frankish
fleet?
Have they settled the crux of the Purple
East and a Governor found for Crete?
Have they fixed the shares to which each
shall be heirs in the Turkish Empire
wide,
What the German and Slav shall respectively have when the plunder they
come to divide?"

"Oh, the Eastern Question is much the
same as it was ten years ago,
For they mean to adhere" (said the Grand
Vizier) "to the glorious Status Quo—
And I hear that in Greece there is still the
dcuce (and the army as well) to pay,
And the Cretans are cooking each other's
goose in the old accustomed way.

"But Kaiser and Czar have sailed afar,
with different fish to fry,
And the powers are now away in Kiao-Chow, or else in Wei-Hai-Wei.
It is China's turn to fall to-day 'neath civilization's ban,
And the grand old game of grab they play
for the general good of Man."

"What deeds of dread," (the Sultan said)
"has the monarch Celestial done?
And have I a twin in far Pekin, on another
Infernal Throne?
Does he rule by a Bashi-Bazouk régime,
which moralists strict condemn,
Or drown the Lights of his novel harem
when he is not pleased with them?"

"A virtuous man is the Son of Heaven,
with a strict regard for Law,
And Mandarins have none of the sins of a
regular bad Bashaw—
But the way that they spoke to a German
priest, as it grieves me much to hear,
It has angered the Lord of the Mailed
Fist!" replied the Grand Vizier.

"Alas and alack!" the Sultan said, and he
rent his reverend beard,
"Now this is the most outrageous crime
that ever a Sultan heard!
Oh, the Brother august of the Sun and the
Moon, it is only too plain to see,
For his tyrannous ways will be Damned
very soon if he doesn't take pattern by
me!

"For I am a wight who's regenerate quite,
and the way of Salvation have found,
And no more they avow I'm Unspeakable
now, nor affirm I'm a reprobate
crowned;
For though in your time you've been guilty
of crime, and a slave to original sin,
You will never be chid for the things that
you did, if you only make friends with
Berlin."

FRANCE AND WEST AFRICA

Two French Expeditions Advancing Toward Sokoto, Within the British Sphere.

FORCES COMMANDED TO HALT

Royal Niger Company's Representative Awaiting Instructions to Aid the Sultan of Sokoto in Expelling the Invaders.

AKASSA, West Africa, Feb. 20.—Intelligence has arrived here that two French expeditions are advancing toward Sokoto, capital of the Sultanate of Sokoto, on the Sokoto River, in the extreme north of the Haussa States, and that six French officers, with a force of 200 men, have arrived at Argungu (Argungi?) and Tagga. The former town is an important place on the Sokoto River, about half way between the Sultan's capital and the River Niger, and is within the British sphere.

The Sultan of Sokoto has commanded the French forces to halt about forty miles from the capital. The Royal Niger Company's representative, Deputy Agent General William Wallace, is holding the company's forces, with ammunition and stores, in readiness, and is awaiting instructions to assist the Sultan of Sokoto and to secure French evacuation of British territory.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—It is asserted on good authority that the Royal Niger Company has been instructed, after trying all peaceable means, to compel the retirement of the French from British territory by force. The Sultanate of Sokoto is a feudatory of the company, and was recently placed under British protection.

The situation is regarded as extremely grave. Great Britain's forces in the protectorate district number between 5,000 and 6,000 men, under British officers, in the Lagos and Gold Coast hinterland, and at the three separate points of British and French territorial disputes, Boria, Wae, and Argungu.

The Daily Mail says it has received confirmation of the news from Sokoto.

LONDON PRESS FOR WAR.

Lord Salisbury Urged to Present an Ultimatum to France.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Times, commenting editorially on the news from Sokoto, says it cannot credit the report and reproves the levity of the French press regarding a grave situation. The presence of a French force at Argungu, The Times declares, would be so flagrant a breach of any possible construction of the Say-Barua agreement of 1890 (Anglo-French treaty at Busah) that "nothing but its immediate withdrawal could avert the most deplorable consequences."

Other papers publish similar articles urging Lord Salisbury to intimate plainly that Great Britain's limit of "squeezeability" has been reached. The Morning Post says: "If France is really making deliberate plans to annex British territory by military occupation, this can only imply that she desires war with England. In that case her wish will doubtless be gratified."

TRANSVAAL PREPARES FOR WAR

Ostentatious Arrangements for Defense at Johannesburg.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Transvaal Government is mounting guns at Johannesburg and conveying Maxims, shells, rifles, and cartridges to that point in an offensive and ostentatious manner. During the last week eight railway truckloads of war material were paraded through the streets of Johannesburg and carried under escort of an artillery detachment to the fort on the hill outside the town."

Finland Fishermen Rescued.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 20.—A dispatch received here from Helsingfors says that the 200 fishermen who were carried to sea last Wednesday on a tract of ice that broke adrift on the coast of the Gulf of Finland have been saved.

Russia's Empress Has the Measles.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—Empress Alexandra-Feodorovna is suffering from a slight attack of the measles.

REPUBLICANISM IN ROME.

Berlin Court Circles Exercised Over the Democratic Tendencies of the Vatican and Its Ultimatum.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—Berlin Court circles are much exercised over the republican tendencies of the Vatican, as shown in the recent sensational article of Le Civilta Cattolica, the Roman organ of the Jesuits. This article, which is attributed to Cardinal Rampolla, is nothing but an "ultimatum" to the Italian Government, in which it is clearly stated that either the monarchy must give in to the demands of the Pope, or, failing this, the Catholics will turn to another form of Government more compatible with a satisfactory solution of the Papal question —a republic, in other words. The article is evident proof that the Cardinal Secretary of State, Rampolla, thinks the time has come for the Papacy to float the flag of republicanism. There is nothing new in these anti-monarchical tendencies of Cardinal Rampolla, and they have long been the subject of comment both in and out of Rome. But this is the first time that such sentiments have been published officially by an organ of the Vatican. The article was received with both surprise and consternation in Berlin. Everything that tends to diminish the respect for royalty in general, and more particularly for the three great royal families of the triple alliance—the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsbourgs, and those of the house of Savoy—is of paramount interest to the Government at Berlin, which considers itself the leader of the triple alliance. Threats of retaliation and of vengeance against the Vatican are now freely uttered in the German capital. One intensely Prussian and royalist sheet suggests that a new holy monarchical alliance be founded by the monarchies of Europe, with Germany, Austro-Hungary, and Italy at the head, to combat by every means possible against the rising tide of democracy and republicanism. Cardinal Rampolla's action has certainly not been politic, nor is it calculated to improve the relations between the Court of Prussia and the Vatican. Already, it is said, that the Pope has been warned to prevent any further republican utterances in the Papal press, failing which the Prussian Minister at the Vatican will be recalled. It is believed here that no good can be derived by the Vatican from this new departure. To quarrel with Germany is certainly bad enough for the interests of the Papal party, but to quarrel with Austria, the great Roman Catholic nation of the Continent, is still worse. It is therefore probable that the warnings from Berlin will bear fruit, and that Cardinal Rampolla will for some time to come keep his political convictions to himself.

The Kiao-Chau matter has been settled in a far more satisfactory manner than was anticipated a month ago, and Germany now has a foothold in China without having shed the blood of a single Pomeranian grenadier. This pacific solution of the conflict, which arose out of the massacre of German missionaries, is, of course, a great diplomatic success for the Emperor, though it only half satisfies the partisans of a more energetic intervention. A large proportion of the German military party had hoped for an extensive campaign, followed by the annexation of a large Chinese province. Instead of that the Chauvinists are obliged to remain satisfied with the Bay of Kiao-Chau, which is only a few miles in extent. Germany has in reality only obtained a naval station of no particular value. The news that Kiao-Chau had been ceded by China was at first received with much enthusiasm by the people at large and the press. But now that there has been more time to reflect over the matter, it is realized that the working of the coal mines in the "Hinterland," and the construction of railways in the Chantoung, are not enterprises which can be brought to a successful termination from one day to another. Kiao-Chau will at first be the source of much expense to the empire, since fortifications must be built, and a military force maintained, and the people do not like that phase of it.

B. C. de WOLF.

CHINA YIELDS TO ENGLAND.

Her Inland Waters and Another Treaty Port to be Opened—No Alienation of Territory.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"China has agreed to open all her inland waters to navigation by steamers, whether foreign or native owned, under regulations to be framed subsequently. If not restricted by these regulations, the agreement, which is to come into operation within four months, is satisfactory, and promises a wide expension of foreign trade.

"China has also undertaken to open one treaty port in the Province of Hu-nan within two years, and proposes Yo-chau, near the Yang-tse-Kiang, on the border of the province. The Tsung-li-Yamen's reason for the delay in opening is that the central authority at present is powerless to enforce the immediate opening of any port in the Province of Hu-nan or to protect foreigners there.

"China has given Great Britain satisfactory assurances that she will not alienate to any other power any portion of the Yangtse Valley."

The Times, commenting editorially on the foregoing dispatch, says: "We heartily congratulate the British Minister at Pekin upon these important concessions."

CATHOLIC BISHOP IN CHINA.

Pere Favier Consecrated in the Cathedral at Pekin.

PEKIN, Feb. 20.—Père Favier, head of the Roman Catholic missions in China and a resident here of more than thirty years standing, was to-day consecrated Bishop in the Cathedral, with great ceremony.

The Chinese declare that this was owing to direct representations made by the Emperor to the Vatican.

SWITZERLAND RAILROAD VOTE.

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 20.—The referendum has resulted in popular approval of the proposed State purchase of the railroads of Switzerland at a cost of about a billion francs, ($200,000,000.) The vote was 384,146 in favor to 177,130 against.

The referendum approves the bill passed in October last by the National Council by a vote of 98 to 29. According to recent official returns there are 2,304 miles of railroad open for traffic in Switzerland, on the five principal lines. The Government is projecting a loan for the purchase.

Viscount Combermere Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Robert Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, Viscount Combermere, is dead.

Lord Combermere was born June 18, 1845. He was the third Viscount and grandson of the celebrated Sir Stapleton-Cotton, who served with distinction in the peninsular war, 1791-1814, and was subsequently Commander in Chief in India. The deceased nobleman married Isabel Maria, youngest daughter of Sir George Chetwynd. He is succeeded in the title and estates of the family by the Hon. Francis Lynch Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, who was born June 29, 1887.

Chile and Peru May Not Agree.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 20.—Public opinion as to the negotiations for adjusting the difficulties between Chile and Peru has entered a new phase. It is admitted that a basis of settlement has been reached, except as to the promise of neutrality. The latter being the pivot upon which all turns, it is thought possible there may be a failure in the negotiations.

NAT GOODWIN MARRIED.

The Bride Is Maxine Elliott, His Leading Lady—Quiet Ceremony in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 20.—Nat C. Goodwin, the comedian, and Miss Maxine Elliott, his leading lady, were married at the Hollenden Hotel, in this city, at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The ceremony was performed in the bridal chamber of the hotel by the Rev. Dr. S. P. Sprecher of the Third Presbyterian Church. The marriage was exceedingly quiet, and was witnessed by George Appleton, manager for the groom; Mrs. Appleton, Miss Gertrude Elliott, sister of the bride, and Manager F. A. Brobst of the Hollenden.

When it became known this morning that Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott were to be married in a few hours, the bridal suite of the hotel was ordered put in readiness. It was profusely decorated with cut flowers and resembled a wedding bower.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin and Miss Elliott were driven to the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Boardman, on Euclid Avenue, where they took dinner. The Boardmans are friends of Mrs. Goodwin, and, until informed by her, did not know of the wedding. Mr. Goodwin and his wife have received many congratulatory telegrams today. The company left for Pittsburg this afternoon, but Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin will remain here till to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Goodwin's former wife, Mrs. Nella R. Goodwin, obtained a divorce from him Jan. 19 last. Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, signed the decree on the report of ex-Judge Donohue, as referee, recommending that she be granted an absolute divorce. Goodwin was ordered to pay $75 a week alimony, and was enjoined from marrying again in the State of New York.

ONE DAY AHEAD OF GOODWIN.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Justice Underwood yesterday married "Clarence Rowand" and "Pauline Rogers," who turned out afterward to be Clarence S. Montaine, an actor, recently in Nat C. Goodwin's company, and Pauline Davidson. Montaine is said to have claimed still to be in Goodwin's company, but Mr. Goodwin's manager, when seen last night in Cleveland, said that the actor had left the company two weeks ago.

Miss Davidson is a beautiful young woman, whose home is said to be in New York. The newly married pair would not tell where they intended to spend their honeymoon.

ART SCHOOL FOR TRENTON.

Will Be Opened in March for the Purpose of Training Workmen for Artistic Industries.

TRENTON, Feb. 20.—A school for the purpose of training workmen for artistic industries will be opened here in March. It was admitted ten years ago that such a school was needed, and the founding of one will be the result of continued efforts on the part of the community. Trenton abounds in potteries where decorated and fancy china is made, and in this vicinity it leads in the manufacture of delicate ornaments in which brass and copper are used. It has also earned a reputation in the tile industry. The only thing that was needed was a school in which those engaging in these pursuits might be technically fitted for the work.

Mayor Welling G. Sickel is at the head of the enterprise. He has been made President of what is known as the Art School Committee, and Leslie C. Pierson, Superintendent of Public Schools, has been made Treasurer. City Principal B. C. Gregory is Secretary. The details of the school system have been arranged by Arthur Mountford, a pottery designer, and the funds necessary will be raised by Mayor Sickel, Walter Lenox, and Mr. Clark. The two latter are pottery owners.

The school will be opened in temporary quarters in the present high school March 11, and Charles F. Binns will be placed in charge. He was connected with the Royal Worcester Pottery of England for twenty years. The six departments will consist of mechanical drawing, free-hand drawing from cast and model, geometry, chemistry, clay modeling, and china painting. Joseph Crampton will be appointed teacher of the mechanical drawing department, Oliver Kemp teacher of free-hand drawing, and one of the teachers in the employ of the Commission of Public Instruction will be retained as an instructor in geometry.

Although $1,000 is now available, a like sum is needed before the school is opened, but this amount is in sight. The entire cost will be $3,971 for the term, which will end July 24. The school will be reopened in the Fall, provided $1,250 can be raised by subscription. The committee has found that there is no objection on the part of the State to charging tuition fees, and an effort to meet some of the expenses in this way will be made in case the free school idea is not practicable.

EMILE ZOLA AT THE ASSIZES

Some Details of Court Procedure Hitherto Unpublished in This Country.

LABORI'S FIGHT FOR TRUTH

Lawyers Escort M. Zola, Shouting "Vive la Justice!"—The Novelist's Address—A Touching Letter from Mme. Dreyfus—The Bordereau.

Parisian journals containing the story of the first four days of the Zola trial have now arrived in this city. Le Temps confined itself to a summing up of each day's proceedings; the other papers, however, give full accounts of the sessions. The following sketch, which brings out details not heretofore published in this country, is made by a careful comparison of Le Figaro, Le Journal, Le Petit Journal, and L'Aurore. Where necessary to identify a passage the name of the paper is mentioned.

It will be recalled that M. Emile Zola and M. A. Perreux, managing editor of L'Aurore, are being prosecuted by the French Government as the result of a letter written by M. Zola and published in L'Aurore of Jan. 13, 1898, in which it was alleged, among other things, that the court-martial which tried Commandant Esterhazy, charged with being the real author of the Dreyfus bordereau, had dismissed the case by orders.

The Parisian journals agree that, although the cries of "A bas Zola!" predominated in the streets outside the Palais de Justice on the first day, the shouts of "Vive Zola!" were by no means absent, while in the courtroom itself they were decidedly in the majority. For example, when Maitre Labori, counsel for M. Zola, arose to object to the witnesses excusing themselves from testifying and said, "Really, one would imagine all these officers think that they are a caste apart, above all laws, and in no way amenable to justice or called to show respect for it," loud applause rang out in the courtroom, in which the cries of "Vive Zola!" could be heard above the shouts of the opponents. With this exception, all that occurred of importance on the first day of the trial was practically what was contained in the résumé of the cable dispatches. However, some of the applications made by M. Labori for the attendance of witnesses who had excused themselves from appearing, are interesting in detail. The Court reserved its decision on these appeals until the following day, Tuesday.

M. Labori's Applications.

In demanding the appearance of Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam, M. Labori said: "I submit that, having the knowledge of grave matters of fact regarding the circumstances under which Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam performed the functions of office of Judicial Police in the matter of the Dreyfus case, facts from their outset tainted with illegality regarding both the Dreyfus case and subsequently the Esterhazy affair, and that if the said facts could be proved in court the good faith of the Accused would be made manifest, consequently the Appellants had the right to call, for the defense, Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam, who should be compelled, by all the forms of law, to give evidence, without prejudice to the right of the Appellants to demand the postponement of the trial, if necessary, to a later session."

M. Labori's application for the appearance of ex-President Casimir-Perier was thus worded: "Whereas, M. Casimir-Perier has declared that he held himself at the disposal of the Court and the Jury if his presence were considered necessary; whereas, the Accused considers that his presence would be useful for the elucidation of the truth, these presents bear witness that the Appellants insist upon the deposition of the said Casimir-Perier."

Regarding the other witnesses, M. Labori said: "Whereas, the following witnesses, to wit, Gen. Mercier, Major Patron, M. Vallecal, M. Dormiger, Major Pauffin de Saint Maurel, M. Autan, M. Eckmann, Gen. de Boisdeffre, and Capt. de Comminges, do aver that they have nothing to depose in the present trial; whereas, everybody cited is bound to appear, except for reasons declared valid by the court, and that after appearing in person, it is not for them to express any opinion whether their testimony is useful or not, if they are ignorant of the facts upon which they are to be called upon to give evidence and regarding which their evidence is required; for the said reasons, may it please the court to declare and ordain that the said witnesses shall be constrained to give evidence."

Concerning the wording of the above applications L'Aurore affirmed that it was the intention of the defense to draw either from the Judges or from the witnesses the admission that the military witnesses had been prevented from testifying by direct orders from the War Office, which could be applied in any way the President of the Assizes might see fit. In this M. Labori did not altogether fail, although he failed to get direct evidence on the subject, owing to the power of exclusion practiced by the court.

The Second Day.

When M. Zola arrived at the Palais de Justice on the second day of the trial he found the prisoners' door through the porter's lodge closed and was therefore obliged to enter that reserved for advocates. As he traversed the Galerie de Harlay, according to several Parisian journals, a group of lawyers collected around him, and, marching along with him, cried, "Vive Zola!" "Vive la justice!" "Vive la justice!" These cries were kept up in the corridors all the afternoon whenever it was reported that M. Labori had made a point.

The court room was crowded with officers in full uniform. And it was generally understood that the Court had decided to resummon military witnesses. Le Figaro and L'Aurore reported that over night a conference had been held between the Justices and the Cabinet, and such a decision had been decided upon as expedient. The officers and their friends had been admitted by a private door long before the usual audience of civilians had a chance to assemble.

Mme. Dreyfus in Court.

In a waiting room sat Mme. Dreyfus—pale, dignified, and sad-visaged. Near her, standing in respectful silence, was the venerable figure of M. Scheurer-Kestner. Col. Picquart, who, being on parole, appeared in the dress of a civilian, was an object of general curiosity. He is described as a young man, (in reality he is forty-three;) he has a small, well-shaped mustache, clear-cut features, and a frank and open countenance. It was noted, as on the preceding day, that Commandant Esterhazy never by any chance joined any of the groups of military men. When the decision of President Delegorgue concerning M. Labori's applications was read, shouts of "Vive l'armée!" rent the air, while the lawyers in the corridors took up the cry of "Vive Zola!" and "Vive la justice!"

"I am sorry if it wearies you," remarked M. Labori, "but I shall go on till the end."

M. Delegorgue's Rulings.

M. Labori wished to question Mme. Dreyfus, but President Delegorgue cut him short with "No question relative to the Dreyfus case will be put."

M. Labori: "And therefore no question relative to good faith. In view of this obstruction I foresee a similar incident when each witness is called. However, I shall have a hand in my conclusions." On that groans were heard in the court room, and the President demanded order. "Oh," added M. Labori, "I have no objection to your groans, it is only your applause that bothers me."

When the application to question Mme. Dreyfus was denied by the Court, M. Labori arose, and, turning to the Advocate General, exclaimed, "You say we have a plan. We have, it is to get at the truth. There is another which consists of obstruction. Well, we will have the truth notwithstanding all, and the jurors shall be the judges between our plan and yours, for, after all, they must be as anxious as ourselves for light."

M. Zola's Address.

Here M. Zola arose and attempted to address the jury. He began: "Gentlemen of the jury, I am no orator, I am a writer—"

Here M. Zola was reminded that it was to the Court that he must address himself; he continued: "I am not in the habit of speaking in public, and it may be that the words I use ill-express my thought. I am here to submit myself to the law, but (with great emphasis) I demand justice from it. I protest against the procedure of the Court, it is unworthy of justice. To take up certain passages of my letter in order to bring me within the scope of the law is unworthy of justice. I do not place myself above the law. I have never said that. But I place myself superior to the hypocritical proceedings taken to close my mouth." Great applause is said to have followed this brief address.

When ex-President Casimir-Perier had taken the stand and said: "I cannot swear to tell the whole truth; I cannot tell all, and my duty is not to tell it," M. Labori asked: "Were you not aware that in the Dreyfus case a secret document was communicated outside the trial?"

The President—That question will not be put.

M. Zola—How is it that in the indictment we are accused of having represented the court-martial with covering one illegality if it is not possible to refer to the illegality?

The Third Day.

On the following day the same farce of presenting witnesses who, it is said, had been ordered not to testify, and who were protected by the Court in any manner they might assume toward the defense, was repeated. The courtroom was nearly filled with officers in full uniform, as on the preceding day. But seated in undress uniform by each other on one bench were Gen. Mercier, ex-Minister of War, and Gen. de Boisdeffre, Chief of the General Staff. Near them sat Gen. Gonse, also in undress uniform. With the exception of the cry of "Vive Zola!" and "Vive la justice!" coming from the advocates in the corridors, the case was on the point of being quietly resumed, when the lawyers, forming in a body, attempted to drive out the military. Then ensued the scenes of wild disorder already described in the cable dispatches.

Gen. de Boisdeffre was called to the stand after President Delegorgue had warned Maitre Labori to confine his questions to the Esterhazy court-martial. The Chief of the General Staff was at once asked concerning the document that Commandant Esterhazy had communicated to Gen. Billot before his trial by court-martial.

Gen. De Boisdeffre's Admission.

Gen. de Boisdeffre—The document related to the Dreyfus case. I do not think that I can answer any more without infringement of the decree of the Court and of professional secrecy.

M. Labori—I take note of the fact that this document is connected with the Dreyfus affair. But as Commandant Esterhazy has represented it as exonerating him, does it not concern his case? What was this document?

Then followed the repeated refusals of Gen. de Boisdeffre to reply, as reported by cable.

M. Labori—But there is no secret d'état in this, as the document has been carried about Paris by a veiled lady, if Commandant Esterhazy is to be believed.

* * * * * * *

M. Labori—Do you know who is the veiled lady?

Gen. de Boisdeffre—We have done all that we could, and have been unable to discover.

M. Labori—Does M. de Boisdeffre consider that this veiled lady may have been in relations with Lieut. Col. Picquart?

Gen. de Boisdeffre—I know nothing about it.

M. Labori—How, then, did the document get out of the War Office?

Gen. de Boisdeffre—I don't know.

* * * * * * *

M. Labori—But why was he [Col. Picquart] made to leave the War Office?

Gen. de Boisdeffre—Col. Picquart, absorbed by one idea, was in a condition of mind which prevented his doing his work there.

M. Labori—What was this one idea?

Gen. de Boisdeffre—I cannot reply without entering into the affair—[laughter]—into the Dreyfus affair.

When Gen. Mercier, who was Minister of War during the Dreyfus affair, was called, M. Labori asked him whether mention was made in Commandant Ravary's report of a document.

Gen. Mercier—I cannot reply.

M. Labori—This document contained the words "Cette Canaille de D."?

Gen. Mercier—I don't know.

* * * * * * *

M. Labori—Does Gen. Mercier mean that there was no secret document, or that he has never declared there was one?

Gen. Mercier—I have not to reply to the first question. To the second I answer, "No, it is not true."

The Fourth Day.

On Thursday, Feb. 10, the Palais de Justice presented the same military appearance. The testimony at this session was long and was well summed up in the cable dispatches. There was, however, an interesting letter produced from Mme. Alfred Dreyfus, which M. Labori read. It ran as follows:

"Cher maître, I answered to the call of my name at Tuesday's sitting, in spite of the violent emotion which I felt and which has completely upset me. I imposed this effort on myself because I hoped to declare before the Court and the jury my gratitude to and admiration for M. Zola, who, listening to the voice of his conscience, has devoted himself to justice and truth with a sublime disdain for the insults and threats heaped on him. I also hoped to be able to proclaim my absolute faith in my husband's innocence, which I am convinced will soon be proved; and, lastly, my sincere gratitude to you, cher maître, who are daily exhibiting so much courage and talent for the triumph of truth. The anguish of these three days, added to all that I have suffered during the last three years, has rendered me incapable of bearing a fresh ordeal. So allow me not to present myself at the bar, and believe me, cher, &c.,

(Signed) "L. DREYFUS."

"Under these conditions," Maitre Labori concluded, "I give up the idea of calling her as a witness."

The History of the Bordereau.

The bordereau, or memorandum so often mentioned in the trial, was written upon one side of a sheet of foolscap, water marked, not a specimen of which was found either on Dreyfus, at his office, or in his home. The Acte d'Accusation expressly says so. The bordereau, it was alleged by an article said to have been inspired by Gen. Mercier, printed July 19, 1895, in Le Matin, was found among the waste paper at the German Embassy, in Paris. Later on it was also alleged that a note was intercepted between the Embassy in Paris and the German Embassy in Rome, which gave a clue to the writer of the bordereau. This note contained the phrase quoted by M. Labori: "Cette canaille D—— is becoming too exacting."

Gen. Mercier ordered an investigation. On Oct. 15, 1894, Capt. Dreyfus was arrested in the office of Commandant Paty du Clam. The Commandant had dictated to Capt. Dreyfus certain passages from the bordereau. The Commandant said that the Captain betrayed great uneasiness and nearly fainted while taking the dictation.

The original text of the bordereau is as follows:

Sans nouvelles m'indiquant que vous désiriez me voir, je vous adresse cependant, monsieur, quelques renseignements intéressants:

1. Une note sur le frein hydraulique de 120 et la manière dont s'est conduite cette pièce;

2. Une note sur les troupes de couverture (quelques modifications sont apportées par le nouveau plan;)

3. Une note sur une modification aux formations de l'artillerie;

4. Une note relative à Madagascar;

5. Le projet de manuel de tir de l'artillerie de campagne. (14 mars 1894.)

Ce dernier document est extrêmement difficile à se procurer et je ne puis l'avoir à ma disposition que très peu de jours. Le ministre de la guerre en a envoyé un nombre fixe dans les corps et ces corps en sont responsables. Chaque officier détenteur doit remettre le sien après les manoeuvres. Si donc vous voulez y prendre ce qui vous intéresse et le tenir à ma disposition après, je le prendrai. A moins que vous ne voulez que je le fasse copier in extenso et ne vous en adresse la copie.

Je vais partir en manoeuvres."

Here is a translation of the bordereau:

"Without the news of any intimation of your desire to see me, I now send you certain information of interest.

"(1) A note on the hydraulic brake of 120 and the manner of operating it.

"(2) A note on les troupes de converture. (Certain changes will be made by the new plan.)

"(3) A note on the changes in artillery formations.

"(4) A note relating to Madagascar.

"(5) The project relative to the manual of field-firing, March 14, 1894.

"This last paper is very hard to procure, and I can have it at my disposal only for a few days. The Minister has issued to the corps a definite number; and they are responsible for them. Each officer is obliged to return his copy after the manoeuvres. If, therefore, you wish me to take from it such facts as are of interest to you and hold them at your disposal, I will obtain it, provided you do not wish me to make a copy in extenso, and address it to you.

"I am on my way to the manoeuvres."

ZOLA'S TRIAL ABOUT ENDED.

Public Feeling Against the Jews Insures His Conviction.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The trial of M. Emile Zola and the publisher of the Aurore is regarded as practically ended, and M. Zola's conviction is looked upon as a foregone conclusion.

Public feeling against the Jews is so overwhelming that any other result is almost impossible.

DREYFUS MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

The Imprisoned Officer Said to Have Traded on an Agreement Between Russia and Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Daily Telegraph publishes this morning an alleged explanation of the Dreyfus mystery. According to this "explanation," a secret compact between Russia and Germany existed before the Franco-Russian alliance was arranged. Under its terms Russia undertook to supply Germany with all the information obtainable by spies or otherwise regarding French military affairs, Germany supplying Russia in return with information concerning another power, presumably Austria-Hungary.

Dreyfus discovered and traded upon this compact. Whether the bordereau was written by him or not, it was merely the ostensible basis of the indictment against him. The real secret document referred to a compact the revelation of which would have imperiled the Russian alliance.

The same motives of secrecy, says The Daily Telegraph's informant, will compel the different Governments to deny the truth of this explanation, which is, nevertheless, correct.

M. ROCHEFORT IMPRISONED.

Greeted by a Paris Mob as "The Man Who Will Toll the Knell of the Jews."

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Two thousand people assembled this afternoon in front of the St. Pelagie Prison (well known as a prison for offending journalists) to greet M. Henri Rochefort, editor of the Intransigeant, on entering to serve a sentence of five days' imprisonment for libeling M. Joseph Reinach, Conservative Deputy for the District of Digne and editor of the République Française, by charging him with intending to prove the innocence of Alfred Dreyfus by the use of forged documents.

At first there were no signs of force to preserve order, but as the crowd increased a company of Republican Guards, headed by buglers and drummers; a detachment of police, and two squadrons of cuirassiers were drawn up on each side of the square in front of the prison. The troops were received with cries of "Vive l'Armée."

It was 4 o'clock before M. Rochefort arrived. The crowd flocked around his carriage shouting "Vive Rochefort" and "Vive la Commune," the police being powerless to restrain them. M. Rochefort alighted, waving his handkerchief, and, escorted by the people, walked to the prison gates. About fifty of his friends, including M. Ernest Roche, one of the Deputies for Paris; the editor of Jour, and the assistant editors of Intransigeant, accompanied him inside the building amid continuous cheers from the people.

The warders, with the Governor of the prison at their side, were waiting, cap in hand, and respectfully received the prisoner. The crowd meanwhile dispersed, singing the Carmagnole and shouting "Vive Rochefort" and "Vive la Commune," completely blocking traffic on the Rue Monge. So far, though there was much excitement, the crowd was good humored.

Suddenly a new gathering of 3,000 persons, headed by MM. Millevoye, Thiebaud, and Regis, marched toward the Pantheon yelling "Down with Zola!" and "Death to the Jews!" The police formed across the road and stopped the progress of the demonstrators. MM. Thiebaud and Millevoye began haranguing the crowd from some steps, despite the efforts of the police to dislodge them. They advised the crowd to disperse in orderly fashion, but to keep on shouting loyal cries, and to reserve its strength for another occasion. M. Thiebaud eulogized M. Rochefort as "The man who will toll the knell of the Jews."

Finally the mob dispersed, amid shouts of "Conspuez Zola!" and similar cries. MM. Millevoye and Thiebaud went to the police station to demand the liberation of a dozen people, including the editor of Petit Parisien, arrested in the course of the demonstration.

It is variously estimated that from 20,000 to 50,000 people took part in the demonstration. This suffices to show that public feeling is unchanged. M. Rochefort had promised to meet his admirers in the Place Monge and had indicated his intended route to the prison in to-day's Intransigeant. On learning, however, that the troops were to be called out, he changed his route to the by-streets, in order to avoid a collision.

M. Thiebaud, in the course of his harangue, added "Down with the foreigners!" to the other cries; and the same sentiment was expressed in violent speeches delivered at a stormy anti-Jewish meeting, presided over by M. Millevoye, in the course of the afternoon, at the Salle Chayne.

THEIR FIRST ANNUAL DINNER.

Topics to be Discussed at the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade Banquet.

Every arrangement has been made to insure the success of the first banquet of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, which is to be held to-morrow evening, in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. R. M. Walters, Chairman of the Arrangement Committee, has been busy for some time perfecting the details. In addition to the guests' table, at which C. C. Shayne, the President of the board, will preside, there will be twenty-six tables, each particular division of commercial interests being grouped at a separate table, which will be appropriately decorated.

At President Shayne's table there will be the following men, who will respond to toasts: Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, who will speak on the benefits derived from the Inter-State commerce law; Gen. Wager Swayne, "The Growing Need of Fellowship in Business"; the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, "The Present Emphasis of American Patriotism"; Congressman Amos J. Cummings, "The Navy"; Congressman L. E. Quigg, "Business and Politics"; State Senator Jacob A. Cantor, "The State of New York"; William R. McClintock of Chicago, "Our Kindred Organizations," and Assistant Attorney General James E. Boyd, "The United States."

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, which was organized a year ago, for the purpose of extending American trade abroad and building up and fostering industries at home, has already a membership of over 600, representing some of the largest business firms in New York.

MURDER IN ARKANSAS.

Constable Shot from Ambush While Seeking an Escaped Prisoner.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 20.—E. G. Massey, a prominent citizen and constable of Franklin Township, Little River County, was murdered in a horrible manner at a point six miles from Ashdown last night by Ned Aiken and his son and two negroes, whom he was trying to arrest. Massey was shot from ambush, his lungs being torn from his body by bullets.

Massey had previously arrested Charley Johnson, Aiken's son-in-law, for carrying a pistol, and Johnson had escaped. About midnight Constable Massey and Richard Dickens, a deputy, started to Aiken's house to arrest Johnson. Arriving near the house, the officers were fired upon from ambush, and Massey fell from his horse, his body being torn to pieces by buckshot and Winchester balls. At the same instant the negroes rushed from cover and opened fire upon Dickens, but he put spurs to his horse and escaped.

A lynching is probable if Aiken and Johnson are captured by the dead man's friends.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION

Annual Meeting Opens To-day in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The annual meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution will open here to-morrow. Delegates from many States are already quartered at the up-town hotels, and are carrying on an animated canvass for the coming election. The New York Chapter will hold its usual reception at Raucher's to-morrow evening.

This year there is a hot fight in prospect over the office of President General to be vacated by Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, who has held it for the full legal term. The organization for the first time will depart from its usage of electing to this office the wife of the Vice President of the United States.

The two most prominent candidates are Mrs. Daniel Manning of Albany, and Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter.

BASEBALL MAGNATES TO MEET.

Regular Spring Meeting Will Be Held in St. Louis Feb. 28.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20.—The regular Spring meeting of the baseball magnates of the National League will be held in this city on Monday, Feb. 28. A large amount of business will come before the meeting for transaction, probably the most important being the arranging of the year's schedule. It has already been agreed that the season will be opened April 15, a week earlier than it was last year.

It is thought that about twenty more games are to be played this year than were played last season, and most of the clubs have announced their intention of playing Sunday ball, Philadelphia and Boston being the only two cities now remaining that do not play Sundays.

The umpires staff will be completed, and, as the double umpire system has been adopted, better work in this respect is anticipated. There are now about 200 applications for positions on President Young's staff. It is said that Emslie and Lynch will be reappointed, but the rest of the list is a matter of conjecture.

A number of resolutions will be presented at the League meeting, among which will be that of John T. Brush, which allows for the blacklisting of players who use indecent language on the playing field. Some consider the measure too severe, but it will probably be accepted in a modified form.

James A. Hart is strongly opposed to the early opening of the National League season. He objects on the ground that it will necessitate playing the opening games on fields covered with snow and in freezing weather. He cites the fact that four years ago when the season was opened in St. Louis on April 15, the game was played in a snowstorm. He strongly advocates opening the season on April 25. On the night preceding the league meeting the baseball scorers will hold a meeting to revise the scoring rules.

WILL OF MISS WILLARD.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—By the terms of the will of Miss Frances E. Willard, late President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, her estate will pass into the Temple Fund after the life interests of her secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, and of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary B. Willard, have expired.

The property consists of Rest Cottage, at Evanston, valued at $16,000; a small cottage in the Adirondacks, and $3,000 in cash which was presented to Miss Willard on her fiftieth birthday.

By the original will the estate was to pass to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but a codicil dated after the Buffalo Convention diverts it to the Temple Fund. The Temple Trustees will probably waive their rights and leave the estate entirely to the direct beneficiaries.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William L. Bigelow.

William L. Bigelow of Englewood, N. J., died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his residence there in the seventy-second year of his age. For many years he had been a Vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Englewood, and for the past quarter of a century had been a Secretary of the Home Insurance Company of New York.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. PELEG W. WIGHTMAN of the Penobscot and Wickford Steamship Line died Saturday, on board the steamer General, while the steamer was making a trip from Newport to Wickford. Capt. Wightman had been connected with the line for fourteen years. He was sixty-seven years old.

ADELAIDE M. IDE, aged twenty-five years, eldest daughter of ex-Chief Justice Henry C. Ide of Vermont, died yesterday in St. Johnsbury, Vt., of typhoid fever. She had been a student at St. Johnsbury Academy, Wellesley College, and Chicago University. She had lived four years in Samoa and had traveled extensively abroad.

"A Normandy Wedding."

The final rehearsal of "A Normandy Wedding" by the Whitney Opera Company took place at the Herald Square Theatre yesterday afternoon. Many musicians, artists, and playwrights were present. The piece will be seen in this city to-night for the first time.

Hypnotic Religion, or Faith Cure, in England.

From The London Telegraph.

Hypnotic religion, or religious hypnotism, as an aid to convalescence in anæmic young women, is something new both in ethics and therapeutics, but a Camberwell doctor writes to declare that this sort of treatment is extensively practiced in homes of rest for ladies in the neighborhood of Dover, and that its effects are often baneful. Stillness and inanimateness, mental and physical, are inculcated, and these conditions are peculiarly favorable to hypnotism or mesmeric influence. Several young women have in consequence returned to their friends in London partially hypnotized and mentally dazed, suffering from deep depression, and in more than one case prolonged mental illness has followed. According to the leaders of the sect, the greater the effect upon the individual the greater the spiritual benefit; so that when a young woman returns home mentally depressed or ill, she and her friends are assured that the result is the working of the Comforter. Alleged healing by faith is, of course, an old nostrum, but if, as the doctor

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

American Express Co.
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000
65 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Issues TRAVELERS CHEQUES immediately available as funds everywhere.
Draws FOREIGN DRAFTS in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and Money Orders, on all parts of the Commercial World.
Makes CABLE TRANSFERS of money to England and the Continent.
These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 Wall Street, New York.
Members of the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
Apply for Market Letter.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,500,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.
STERLING DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD; AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock, Charles R. Henderson,
George F. Baker, Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin, Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont, James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette, Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet, Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven, Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman, H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes, Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.
LONDON BRANCH.
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
F. NEVILL JACKSON, SECRETARY.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers and merchants.
Bankers.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, Limited.
Solicitors.
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee.
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, CHAIRMAN.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.
Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.
Notice is hereby given that First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company will be redeemed to the amount of $50,000, now in the Sinking Fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) No. 4 Montgomery St., San Francisco, up to the 28th day of February 1898, at noon.
San Francisco, February 12, 1898.
For the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company,
J. L. WILLCUTT,
Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

WANTED, $72,000, AT 4½% ON FIRST-class city corner investment property; actual value, $110,000. CHARLES BUEK, 109 West 42d St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Following are bits of gossip regarding stocks in which Wall Street is actively interested—talk picked up here and there about the Street:

***

Sugar Trust.

At the beginning of last week Sugar Trust was comparatively insignificant in the market. At its close the stock was the most conspicuous on the list. In the latter part of the week it suddenly came into prominence, showing extreme weakness and great activity. It made a net decline of more than 10 points. As was pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES, there has been for some time past selling of Sugar Trust by insiders who are in a position to know the company's financial condition and the extent to which its treasury may be depleted by the proposed war with its coffee and sugar trades competitors. Selling of this character has been more in evidence than ever during the past week. Professional traders, who seem to have just appreciated the fact that the Trust is going into an aggressive warfare that will entail immense expenditures, were also sellers of the stock and, toward the end of the week commission house clients liquidated—perforce. Insiders themselves have been quoted in Street gossip as stating that "even though dividends are cut down temporarily, the company's proposed trade war will prove ultimately to be most beneficial to the interests of stockholders.

Grangers.

St. Paul during the past few days has been dividing with Sugar Trust the attention of the Street. The buying of the stock has been done largely by Mr. William Rockefeller and other Standard Oil interests—which is significant in view of the fact that the Standard Oil magnates have not been active in Wall Street since the boom of last September. It can be stated upon the best of authority that St. Paul is to be made a regular 5 per cent. stock at the regular meeting of the Directors in March—and there is a possibility of something even better. Wall Street men close to St. Paul interests are talking par for the stock in the near future.

Burlington was somewhat more active than St. Paul last week, but showed much less strength, losing three points for the week. Profit taking by traders after the announcement of the increase in the Burlington dividend rate was partly responsible for the weakness of the stock. Boston was a buyer of Burlington throughout the week, giving it the greater part of its support when the market weakened on the complications in the Maine matter.

Rock Island was much less active than either of the two mentioned Grangers. There is a dearth of gossip regarding the stock, and it seems to drift with the Granger group. Insiders are talking confidently of the prospects for continued heavy business.

Northwest and Omaha were comparatively inactive and decidedly weak. The talk regarding the consolidation of the companies seems to have died away. Vanderbilt houses did practically nothing in the two stocks last week. Increased dividend rumors are to be heard regarding both stocks.

Gossip has it that important London interests are shortly to become identified with Chicago Great Western.

Local Tractions.

Metropolitan Street Railway made a net decline of 14 points last week. It was at all times heavy and without apparent support from the inside. The way in which the stock has recently acted would seem to confirm the assertions to be heard in the Street that the pool made up of insiders and politicians which recently put the stock above 170 has sold out. People usually well informed upon Metropolitan matters are not inclined to advise purchases at the present price.

Manhattan Elevated, like Metropolitan, has been sagging of late. The recent buying of the stock has not been of a character calculated to inspire much bullishness. In Manhattan last week there was considerable covering by traders, and the stock received its greatest support from this source.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit has been one of the strongest stocks on the list. Of the twelve most active stocks last week, it was the only one to score an advance. Insiders have been persistent purchasers, and are talking most bullish on it, hinting at coming developments that will greatly improve the position of the stock. The management is highly elated over the success of the new bridge service and over the prospects of largely increased earnings from this source.

Vanderbilts.

None of the Vanderbilt stocks was very conspicuous last week. Of New York Central, Michigan Central, Canada Southern, and Chesaneake and Ohio there was fairly good commission house buying, but the Vanderbilt brokers did practically nothing in the stocks. The various consolidation rumors with the Vanderbilt name attached which were so common a few weeks ago are seldom heard now, but in their place are many dividend rumors which seem to have good authorities back of them. It is stated that the Vanderbilt Western lines are likely to follow Burlington's example and increase their dividends, and Wall Street men close to the Vanderbilt circle are predicting that "Three C's" and Chesapeake and Ohio will be placed upon the dividend list before the end of the year.

Northern Pacifics.

Chicago has been a seller of the Northern Pacifics recently, and last week many Wall Street commission houses took profits on stocks which have been carried for some time. In spite of this selling and of that by traders for short account, both the common and preferred held up well. Insiders are in no wise discouraged by the halt which the Northern Pacifics seem to have made. They are confidently pointing out that earnings are steadily increasing, although the Klondike business has not yet begun, and that at the end of the year a handsome surplus will be shown, after the payment of all charges and of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock.

The Oregons.

A broker with a big buying order put Oregon Short Line up 10 points—to 33⅜—last week. When the broker stopped buying the stock dropped back five points. Later in the week the same broker appeared as a buyer of about 15,000 shares of North American. The Street ascribed these orders to Union Pacific interests, which were credited with wanting control of Oregon Short Line and North American. But the Union Pacific people refused to say anything about the matter, and the large buying of the two stocks remains a mystery.

American Tobacco.

Tobacco Trust was notably firm last week, resisting several organized bear attacks and showing strength in the face of the general weakness. The future course of Tobacco is a matter of much difference of opinion among the prophets of Wall Street. Several prominent insiders have suddenly taken themselves off to Washington, and, of course, this is regarded as very significant. But one set of prophets claim that it is significant because it means that these insiders have gone to try to keep down some unruly legislators who do not like the Trust and its methods, while another set are equally sure that the Washington trip means pending developments that will prove to be bullish on Tobacco stock.

Hawaiian Sugar.

In sympathy with the rest of the market Hawaiian Sugar dropped back last week. Less than 9,000 shares of the stock changed hands. Evidently insiders are telling truths when they say that they are doing no manipulation. These insiders continue wholly confident that Hawaii is to be annexed to the United States, and they cheerfully assert that the "favorable action of the Senate on the pending treaty will do away with all need of inside buying in order to put the stock up."

People's Gas.

Chicago has recently developed into an aggressive bear upon the stock market as a whole and upon People's Gas in particular. Last week Chicago houses were persistent sellers of Chicago Gas, largely for short account. As against this selling, Wall Street interests identified with the company have been steadily buying. They state that there is absolutely no reason for any bearish sentiment on the stock, and they point to the recent statement in support of this.

The Union Pacifics.

Considerable Union Pacific stock, bought by traders in anticipation of the purchase of the Kansas Pacific by the Reorganization Committee, was thrown over last week when the result of the sale was announced. The talk of new interference by the Government brought some additional short selling, but reorganization interests were again large purchasers. From these interests come hints of still other acquisitions shortly to be announced, and in this connection significance attaches to the recent strength of Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, which sold up above 10 at a time when the general market was weakest. The strength and activity of Oregon Short Line and North American was also attributed to a Union Pacific desire for control of the properties.

Consolidated Gas.

According to Wall Street men who should know, political interests have been selling Consolidated Gas for some time past—the same political interests that have been whipped three times in attempting the same thing. They are said to be more determined than ever this time—and to have looked more carefully to their equipment and strength.

Western Union.

For the past three weeks there has been steady buying of Western Union, which is understood to have been done by interests close to Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt. There has been no definite news regarding the property, but now and then stray hints are met with predicting early announcements of a character likely to startle and disturb Wall Street.

Brunswick Land.

On Feb. 25 the last assessment on Brunswick Land stock will be paid, and, according to a Director of the company, it will then have in its treasury over $80,000 in cash, besides the other assets of securities of local Brunswick companies, and more than 5,000 shares of its own stock. In view of this and of the company's large holdings of valuable city lots and wharf properties, Brunswick stock at 4 is not high. A new Board of Directors will be elected about March 1, composed of men whose standing in Wall Street will command confidence and be the assurance of conservative management.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent.

Time money, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4 per cent. for first-class four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

The Bank of England gained £447,873 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 45.09, became 45.77 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 2,675,000f gold, and lost 100,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange market easy. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼@5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛@94 9-16 and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY,
New York City, Feb. 3, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1898, at 11 A. M.
Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 17 to 23, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

Second Avenue Railroad Company.
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the 18th day of March, 1898, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.
Dated New York, February 9th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. E. DOREMUS, Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company.
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the 18th day of March, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.
Dated New York, February 9th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the FERDINAND HIRSCH COMPANY, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the counsel to the Company, Messrs. Eustis, Jones & Govin, No. 45 Cedar St., in the City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1898, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books will be closed on the 14th day of February and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1898.
Dated New York, February 11th, 1898.
WILLIAM BOEHMER, Jr., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of The Commercial Cable Company for election of Directors and such other business as may properly be presented will be held at the company's offices, No. 253 Broadway, New York City, on the 7th day of March, 1898, at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close February 24, 1898, and reopen March 8, 1898. ALBERT BECK,
Dated February 4, 1898. Secretary.

Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator Co.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at its office, 36 Wall Street, New York, on the 14th of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon. FRANCIS N. WHITNEY,
February 10, 1898. Asst. Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER
$2,720,000
First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Charleston & Western Carolina Railway Company.
Principal Due October 1, 1946.
Interest April and October.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee.
These are Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration, and are secured by a first mortgage, limited to $8,000 per mile of main track, upon the line of railroad from Port Royal, South Carolina, to Augusta, Georgia, and thence to Anderson, Greenville, and Spartanburg, in South Carolina, a distance of three hundred and forty (340) miles, together with all extensions, branches, and railroads hereafter constructed, purchased, or owned, and all equipment, appurtenances, leaseholds, income, and franchises now owned or hereafter acquired.
Gross earnings for year ending Sept.
30, 1897 ..... $830,794.77
Operating expenses and taxes..... 594,769.14
Net earnings $236,025.63
Interest on these bonds..... 136,000.00
Surplus $100,025.63
The increase in gross earnings compared with the previous year, $103,735.99.
For six months, July 1, 1897, to December 31, 1897:
Gross earnings $428,449.87
Operating expenses and taxes..... 287,437.10
Net earnings for six months..... $141,012.77
being more than the interest for the whole year.
We have had our own engineer examine the Road, and his report shows that it is in excellent physical condition.
We also have a very full and satisfactory statement from the late Vice President, Mr. W. A. C. Ewen, who has had charge of the Road since its organization in October, 1896, until recently, both of which, as well as copies of the mortgage, we shall be pleased to show to any one desiring to invest.
The Atlantic Coast Line has acquired possession of this Road by purchase of all the Capital Stock, $1,200,000, and has taken charge of its operation, having removed the offices to Wilmington, N. C., where its own general offices are located.
The financial standing and reputation of the Atlantic Coast Line are too high and well known to require comment, but the following table is interesting as showing the prices bid for the various issues of Bonds on the Roads owned and controlled by it, constituting this system. These are all bids, and it is to be noted that even at these prices no Bonds can be obtained:

			Bid.
Richmond & Petersburg	6s,	1915,	115
Richmond & Petersburg	7s,	1915,	120
Richmond & Petersburg Cons.	4½s,	1940,	100
Petersburg Railroad	5s,	1926,	114
Petersburg Railroad	6s,	1926,	118
Wilmington & Weldon	5s,	1935,	113
Wilmington & Weldon	4s,	1944,	107
Wil. Col. & Augusta	6s,	1910,	119
Norfolk & Carolina	5s,	1939,	109
Cheraw & Darlington	5s,	1930,	106
Manchester & Augusta	6s,	1913,	108

Subscriptions will be opened at the office of the Maryland Trust Company at ten o'clock on the morning of February 23, and closed at 3 P. M. of the following day.
The right is reserved to reject applications, and to CLOSE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRIOR TO THAT TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.
New York deliveries will be made at the office of the State Trust Company.
Price 103¼ and interest, subject to advance without notice.
Subscriptions received at the State Trust Company, New York, subject to all the above conditions.
MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
Baltimore.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.
New York and London,
February 19, 1898.
Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.
Sinking Fund.
In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, solicits proposals of First Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company to an amount sufficient to consume $16,207 now in the Sinking Fund. Sealed proposals will be received until 12 M. on Monday, February 21, 1898, and should be addressed "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, R. G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York."
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company,
Trustee.
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New York, February 15, 1898.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMmissioners, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 337, 471, 177, 221, 650, 297, 375, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

OFFICE OF
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.,
207 Produce Exchange, Feb. 9th, 1898.
The coupons of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, due March 1st, 1898, will be paid by the Franklin Trust Company, corner of Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn.
THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
WM. WILLIS MERRILL,
419 Produce Exchange.

A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED EXchange would like to form a connection with another to do a commission business. Address F. G., Box 198 Times.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.
40 Wall St., New York, February 10, 1898.
The Directors have this declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable March 10, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 28th. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from March 1st to March 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Co.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feb. 2d, 1898.
A dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office, on and after March 1st, 1898. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Monday, February 7th, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1898.
F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mtge. 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, Feb. 21, 1898, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due March 1, 1898, and will open March 1, 1898, at 10 A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Feb'y 16, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.
The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Co.
Grand Central Depot, New York, Feb. 2, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on the first day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1897.
The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 5th, and will be reopened on Monday, February 21st, 1898.
ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Monday, Feb. 21, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$32,000 Centralia and Chester R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due July 1, 1919; July, 1897, and subsequent coupons attached (hypothecated.)
50 shares A. Edmund Hildick Co. 1st preferred (6 per cent.) stock, $50 each (non-assessable.)
15 shares Home Insurance Co. (Fire,) $50 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.08⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.40
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lake copper, ingot	11.45
Tin	14.10
Lead	3.85
Spelter	4.15
Cotton, middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅜
Molasses, O K prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	11.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.42½
Butter, creamery, Western	.20

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Flour firm; Winter patents, $4.80@$4.90; straights, $4.30@$4.60; Spring specials, $5.40@$5.50; do, patents, $4.70@$5.10; straights, $4.30@$4.60; bakers', $3.50@$3.90; No. 2 Spring wheat nominal; No. 3 Spring wheat, 92@97c; No. 2 red, $1.04@$1.06; No. 2 corn, 29½@30½c; No. 2 yellow, 29½@30½c; No. 2 oats, 26⅞c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28½@29¼c; No. 2 rye, 49¾c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 33@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.24½; NW, $1.28; prime timothy seed, $2.95; mess pork, per bbl, $10.95@$11; lard, per 100 lb, $5.15; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.40; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugars, cutloaf, $6.01; granulated, $5.51.

COTTON.

The net results of Saturday's cotton future market were hardly to the liking of the bull crowd, and not a little of the morning's transactions was for the closing out of long accounts by the weaker holders. The more timid bulls and bears were noticed to be closing out their accounts in view of the critical situation over the Maine incident, with a day and a half adjournment at hand and a National holiday on Tuesday. The first call developed a barely steady feeling, with prices 1@3 points lower. This was followed by a further decline under quite active selling by Liverpool representatives, and at the close the market was quiet at the lowest point of the day, a net loss of 3@4 points. Total transactions in futures were 67,800 bales.
Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	..	..	..	5.93@5.95
March	5.96	5.99	5.95	5.95@5.96
April	5.99	5.99	5.98	5.98@5.99
May	6.05	6.05	6.02	6.02@6.03
June	6.08	6.08	6.05	6.05@6.06
July	6.11	6.11	6.08	6.08@6.09
August	6.14	6.14	6.12	6.12@6.13
September	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11@6.12
October	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.09@6.10
November	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09@6.10
December	..	..	..	6.12@6.13

Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling; Savannah, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5⅞c; Baltimore, 6c; Memphis, 5⅝c; Augusta, 5⅝@5 15-16c; Galveston, 5 13-16c; New Orleans, 5¼c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—Middling uplands, 3 11-32d; February, 3 31-64d; February-March, 3 31-64d; March-April, 3 33-64d; May-June, 3 35-64d; June-July, 3 39-64d; July-August, 3 42-64d; August-September, 3 45-64d; September-October, 3 47-64d; October-November, 3 50-64d; November-December, 3 52-64d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	1.00⅝	1.02⅞	1.00⅜	1.02⅞
July	93½	95⅛	93¼	95
Corn—				
May	35½	36⅛	35½	36⅛
July	..	..	..	37
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	31

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
May	1.03½	1.09	1.03½	1.06
July	88¾	94¼	88¾	92½
Corn—				
February	..	..	..	29⅝
May	30 9-16	31½	30 9-16	31⅞
July	31¾	32⅝	31¾	32¼
Oats—				
February	..	..	..	26⅝
May	26½	27⅝	26½	27⅛
July	24⅞	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

There was nothing whatever in the early wheat market Saturday to indicate the sensational bulge which took place just before the official close and on the curb. In fact, May opened slightly lower at 100⅜ in face of a stronger opening at Chicago and disturbing political news from Europe, together with easier consols. During the first hour prices moved up about 1 cent, in sympathy with the West, gradually developing the strong undertone, which a little later broke down all bear opposition and produced a veritable stampede of shorts. May here closed at 102⅞, and a few minutes later on the curb shot up to 104½, reacting from thence to 102¾, the quotation at 1 o'clock. There was no well defined reason for the advance beyond a "squeeze" of May shorts in Chicago, coupled with growing fears over the alleged strained relations between England and France, and further rumors of Leiter shipments.
MILWAUKEE, Feb. 19.—No. 1 Northern, $1.01; No. 2 Spring, 95c; May, $1.04.
MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—February, 99c; May, 98¼c; July, 97¾c; No. 1 hard, $1.01½; No. 1 Northern, 99½c.
DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 19.—No. 1 Northern cash, $1.01½; May, $1; July, 98c.

Corn.

No. 2, 38c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 32c; No. 3, 31½c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32¾c; track mixed, 32@33c; track white, 34@38½c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 58½@58¾c; No. 1 Western, 59¾c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 53@54c, cost insurance, and freight, track. Barley—41c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Seeds—Clover, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; timothy, $3@$3.75.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.25@$5.50; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.75; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.30; Spring clears, $4.35@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.85@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.60@$3.70; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.25@$1.30. Rye Flour—$2.65@$3.15. Corn Meal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 90c; coarse, 70@72c. Feed—40, 90, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 72½@82½c; Spring bulk, 75@77½c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@67½c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 39c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.
MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—Flour—First patents, $4.95@$5.05; second patents, $4.80@$4.90; first clears, $3.80@$4; second clears, $2.80@$3.50.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $11@$11.25; family, $11.50; short clear, $10.75@$12.25. Beef—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $9@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5½c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; 140 lb, 5¾c; 120 lb, 5⅞c; pigs, 5⅞@6c. Cut-meats—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6¼c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western, 16 lb, 6⅜c. Tallow—City, 3⅝c; country, 3⅛@3⅜c. Lard, $5.42½; city lard, $5.05@$5.10; refined, South America, $6; Continent, $5.70; Brazil, kegs, $7.15; compound, city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4⅜c. Stearine—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard, stearine, 6c.
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s. 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams — Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 34s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 31s; 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 34s. Shoulders, 12 to 14 lb, 26s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 27d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 40s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COFFEE.

The reaction from Friday's sharp advance predicted by some of the more confident bears failed to take place Saturday, no sales throughout the session being made under the closing bids of last night. After opening steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, the latter, however, being on bids, the market improved on light local covering, European representatives and the leading bears of the season were the largest sellers. Transactions spread pretty much over the entire list, February and April being the only months neglected. The close was steady, with bids unchanged to 5 points lower. Total sales, 12,750 bags.
Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
February

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, 46 West Eighty-seventh Street, 260 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 23 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,938.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John B. Pine, referee, 155 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 105 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,109.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 208 and 210 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 160 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on each, $12,904.

TO PROTECT MERCHANTS.

Bill Introduced in the Legislature Regulating the Obtaining of Credits Upon Signed Statements.

A bill, regarded by merchants as of the highest importance with reference to the obtaining of credit, has just been introduced in the Legislature. It reads:

Section 544 of the Penal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"A purchase of property by means of false pretenses is not criminal where the false pretense relates to the purchaser's means or ability to pay unless the pretence is made in writing and signed either by the party to be charged, or by his agent with his knowledge and acquiescence. For the purposes contemplated in Section 528 and this section, a published, signed statement of one's means or ability to pay coming to the knowledge of the vendor shall have the same force and effect as a signed statement made to him. If said signed statement shall state that it is for the purpose of obtaining credit, and if said continuous credit shall have been given in reliance on said signed statement, each sale for a reasonable time after the making of said statement shall, for the purpose of prosecution under this section and Section 528, be considered to have been made in reliance upon said signed statement."

Under the law as it reads at present, a signed statement, if fraudulently made by one who desires to obtain credit for goods, has a binding force only for the first purchase, and unless re-signed upon every new transaction thereafter, is of no avail as a basis in an action for larceny.

With reference to this subject, Hugo Kanzler of the firm of Muser Brothers, said yesterday:

"The complaints frequently made that the District Attorney fails to bring to justice persons who obtain goods upon fraudulently written statements is in many cases unfair to that prosecuting officer, as the law does not reach but isolated cases on the facts as they exist. Merchants cannot too much appreciate this bill just introduced, and if it becomes a law, I am positive the District Attorney will take up merchants' cases with the same earnestness and prosecute them with the same vigor as any other cases brought before him.

"Satisfactory results will follow after a few scamps who conduct business under the guise of merchants will serve the State for the frauds practiced upon the commercial community."

The Credit Men's Association will immediately secure a copy of this bill, and will recommend to the Legislature its prompt enactment.

ROBS A MAILBAG AND ESCAPES.

A Policeman Slips on the Pavement and His Prisoner Disappears.

A man who was caught robbing a mailbag on a Weehawken ferryboat late Saturday night, and who was placed under arrest by Policeman Kavanagh of the Leonard Street Station, escaped while being taken to the station.

Sudmyer, the driver of Mail Wagon No. 60, had made his usual trip to Weehawken to meet a West Shore train, and on the way back some one called his attention to a man who had opened the door of the wagon and was rifling the contents of a mailbag, which he had ripped open with a knife. He was immediately seized, and he protested that he was an Inspector in the Post Office Department. He had opened the door with a blank key, which showed that it did not belong to a driver, and about fifteen letters which he had taken from the bag were found on the spot where he had stood.

On the way to the station Policeman Kavanagh slipped on the pavement and nearly fell, and his prisoner, who had made no resistance to arrest, promptly broke away and escaped in the darkness. He was of medium height, about thirty years old, of light complexion, and well dressed. Detectives Charles P. Sheridan and Charles Aikman of the Central Office were sent to look for him.

TRENTON HEBREWS DISPLEASED.

Not Satisfied with an Apology Made by Prosecutor Crossley.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20.—Prosecutor William J. Crossley of Mercer County, who was recently appointed to office by Gov. Griggs, is in disfavor with the Hebrew element in this city. During the prosecution of a nomadic Jew recently the Prosecutor is credited with using language which is offensive to all Hebrews. The man being prosecuted was a peddler, and the remark which caused the trouble is said to have been:

"The god of the Jew is gold. They are not fit to be citizens, as they only come here to hoard wealth, that they may go back to Jerusalem and spend it."

There was a mass meeting in the synagogue last night at which prominent Hebrews spoke. Strong condemnatory resolutions were to have been passed, but were prevented by a promise of Mr. Crossley being made that the remark would be publicly apologized for in the local morning paper. The apology appeared, but a number of prominent Hebrews to-day expressed themselves as dissatisfied with it. They think it sounds too much like: "If I've done anything to be sorry for I am glad of it."

John Bradford Burned to Death.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 20.—John Bradford of Essex, N. Y., was burned to death to-day in a fire that destroyed the house of Peter Liberty of this place. Bradford was a teamster.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN COUNTER FOR SALE.

The following first-class private dwellings, perfect in location, construction, and finish, having failed to sell promptly, can be purchased at auction prices for cash over 4½% mortgages:

NO. 233 WEST 72D ST., 21x64x102
NO. 241 WEST 72D ST., 25x90x102
NO. 314 WEST END AVE., 20x50x63
NO. 503 WEST END AVE., 30x40x46

N. W. COR. 84TH STREET.

Take your architect or broker, examine, and send offer to

CHARLES BUEK, architect and owner, 109 WEST 42D ST.

A—A—47 WEST 88TH STREET.

Four-story 20-foot Dwelling. Possession May 1st.

ALSO 335 WEST 88TH ST.

Four-story dwelling; possession before May; also 69 West 89th St., three-story dwelling; possession May, 1899. Liberal terms.

W. BUHLER, Owner, 157 West 23d St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE.

10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET—THREE FINE LOFTS, 25x100 ft. each, single or together, in the substantial building 438 Pearl St.; an office on second floor can be had with them if desired; fine accommodations for a substantial printer and lithographer; from such the rent to a large extent, would be taken in work; equally desirable for (almost) any manufacturing business; rent very low. Apply on the premises.

STORE TO LET.—20x70; east side of 6th Av, between 22d and 23d Sts. Apply, P. J. BRENNAN, 63 West 22d St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON LECTURES

in Broadway Tabernacle, corner 34th St. and Broadway, on "Joshua, the Book of Conflict," this afternoon at three. At 2:30 answers questions. J. H. Burke sings.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FELDHAUS, JOHN H., or JOHAN H.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Catharine Feldhaus, Regina Glafzmayer, Mary Schafmeister, Rose Ramsen, John Henry Feldhaus, Lena Blanck, John Herman Feldhaus, John H. Peters, Elizabeth Rosenberg, Lena Aspenleiter, Henry Feldhaus, and John William Feldhaus, all of full age, the next of kin of JOHN H. FELDHAUS, or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, send greeting:

Whereas, Catharine Feldhaus, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN H. FELDHAUS or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surro-
[L. S.] gate of our said County, at said county, the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

fe7-1aw6wM&mch21

HASTINGS, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the heirs and next of kin of JOHN HASTINGS, deceased, whose names and parts of names and whose residences are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Hugh A. Muirhead of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN HASTINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surro-
[L. S.] gate of our said County, the 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja24-1aw6wM.

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, CHARLES REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. n22-1aw6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1897.

ROBERT WATTS, GEORGE H. KEARNY, Executors.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. d27-1aw6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Muiqueen & Mulqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City. ja31-1aw6mM

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, otherwise known as F. PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1897. PAUL FULLER, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New York City. o25-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja3-1aw6mM

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT L'TTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 B'way, New York City. n22-1awBtillmy23

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksberg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d13-1aw6mM

STOREY, MARY ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Storey, Johnston Storey, Lucinda Richardson, John Charles Dunlop; Rebecca Smith, Anna M. Moore, Sarah Campbell, Lizzie Laird, Johnston J. Dunlop, Johnston Machet, John W. Dugdale, Roy Cumming, Alfred Henry Cumming, Robert Storey, if living, and if dead, his heirs and next of kin, if any, and widow, if any, whose names and parts of names and places of residence are wholly unknown and can not be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of MARY ANN STOREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, T. Gardner Ellsworth of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 7th day of December, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY ANN STOREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surro-
[L. S.] gate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja31-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FOURTH AVENUE, ALSO HILLSIDE STREET.—Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—IGNATZ BOSKOWITZ, as Trustee for the Mechanics & Traders' Bank, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date November 18th, 1897, and entered on the 10th day of December, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 111 Broadway, New York City, County, and State, on the 17th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and thereby described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant eighty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerl side of Sixty-fourth Street with said easterly side of Fourth Avenue; thences running easterly and parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches; thence running westerly and again parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches to said easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches to the point of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, upon a certain map entitled "Map of One Hundred and Twenty-eight acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dykeman, deceased, known as the Fort George property, dated September 15th, 1868, R. Ross, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York November 7th, 1868, as Map 607, and which parcel is distinguished and known thereon as No. 135, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the street laid out by Commissioners of Central Park, and designated on said map as Hillside Street, at the southeasterly side of Plot No. 134, on said map; thence running southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Plot No. 134 on said map, two hundred and twenty-six feet two inches to the land of Thomas J. Powers; thence running southeasterly along the land of Thomas J. Powers fifty feet; thence running northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Plot No. 136, on said map, two hundred twenty-six feet four inches to the centre of Hillside Street, and thence running northwesterly along the said centre line on Hillside Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1897. ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 14th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1898. ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 28th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1898. ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—City and County of New York.—HENRY M. BENTON, plaintiff, against CATHARINE M. CARLIN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 2nd day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on Monday, the 28th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue; and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street one hundred and seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 3rd, 1898.

EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Referee.

J. ALEXANDER STITT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

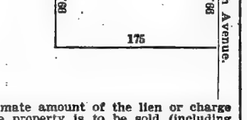

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the property is to be sold (including costs) is $9,456.60, with interest from January 31st, 1898.

The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments without interest is $524.01.

The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $10,000, and the interest thereon at 5% from October 30th, 1896.

EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—WELCOME S. JARVIS, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THOMAS F. O'CONNOR and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, one hundred and eighty-five feet east of the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence south, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches; thence east, parallel with Ninety-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence north, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence west, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

AARON PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

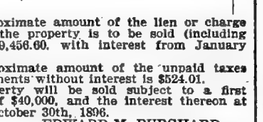

Known as No. 210 E. 98th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is Twelve thousand nine hundred three and 73-100 dollars, and interest from January 24th, 1898; and, also, in addition thereto, unpaid taxes, amounting, approximately, to One hundred and sixty-three dollars.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

ja31-2aw3wM&Th&f21

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—WELCOME S. JARVIS, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THOMAS F. O'CONNOR and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, one hundred and eighty-five feet east of the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence south, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches; thence east, parallel with Ninety-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence north, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence west, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

AARON PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

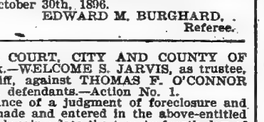

Known as No. 210 E. 98th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is Twelve thousand nine hundred three and 73-100 dollars, and interest from January 24th, 1898; and, also, in addition thereto, unpaid taxes, amounting, approximately, to One hundred and sixty-three dollars.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

ja31-2aw3wM&Th&f21

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the 17th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the AMERICAN GAS CONTROL COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the Assignee of the said American Gas Control Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at his office, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 16th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1898.

ALBERT H. GLEASON, Assignee. GEORGE S. HASTINGS, Attorney for Assignee, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

f21-1aw6wM

EXCURSIONS.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORTS.

Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including **Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico,** and **ALL POINTS SOUTH.**

FLORIDA A Pleasant Tour, under Personal Escort, visiting the chief resorts, leaves New York **March 4.** Programmes, time tables, etc., free from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y., 78 Court St., Brklyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

BOARDERS WANTED.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

103 WEST 48TH ST.—Back parlor and extension; both light, large rooms; upstairs; first-class board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

212 WEST 59TH ST.—Large rooms, en suite or singly; facing Park, near New York Athletic Club.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Companions.

COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady having given up housekeeping, wishes to place her useful companion and housekeeper, who has served her faithfully for three years. Miss Battin, 73 Ocean Av., Jersey City.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—To work by day, first part of week, at washing, ironing, or cleaning; reference. Mrs. Walpole, 520 West 49th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to obtain position for her French nursery governess; speaks English and German; willing and obliging; good sewer; references. Mile., 30 West 71st St.

Lady's Maids.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A POSITION FOR a maid who has lived with her for ten years; can recommend her in every way; capable of taking entire care of an old lady; willing to travel. 131 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German girl (25) as lady's maid and take care of children to a family going to Europe in May. Address E. Romelk, 1,235 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class seamstress; packer; good manicure; best city reference. Maid, 341 West 30th St.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—Three years' reference from present employer's. Call, Monday, at 652 West End Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing, also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Lady graduate; thoroughly experienced in latest methods; few more patients. Rogers, 77 West 95th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a first-class butler; thoroughly competent in his duties; strictly sober; highest city recommendation. Henry, 162 West 32d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By French chef, formerly from a leading club of New York; restaurant, hotel, or club. A. Pillault, 240 West 35th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman in a private family; young man, with fine appearance; married; one child; present employer, Edwin Gould, Esq., can be seen for five years' reference, at 195 Broadway; expert four-horse and tandem driver; country position preferred. David McFarland, 956 8th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; understands greenhouses and gardening in all branches and anything connected with private place; thoroughly competent to take full charge; good reference. T. Bridgeman, 37 East 19th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BOY WANTED—About 18; must reside with parents; be well recommended, quick, and accurate at figures; write a good hand. Address Bankers & Brokers, Box 200 Times.

WANTED—Trustworthy person to travel. Salary $780 and expenses; reference. Inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Chicago.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

For Prompt Reviews and the Earliest News of Books and Art READ THE REVIEW of BOOKS and ART PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES EVERY SATURDAY.

3 cents per copy, the regular news pages of THE TIMES included.
Sent to any address ONE YEAR for $1.
SIXTEEN PAGES devoted exclusively to Literature and Art.
Sample copy on application.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FREDERIC A. TANNER and MARY A. TANNER, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1898, and entered in the New York County Clerk's office on the 19th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street distant two hundred and sixty feet westerly from the Eighth Avenue; and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet; thence northerly and parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to said Fifty-first Street; thence easterly along said street twenty feet to the place of beginning. This mortgage is given to secure a part of the purchase money of said premises upon the conveyance thereof by the parties hereto of the second part to the said Louisa C. Friedline, one of the parties of the first part, by deed bearing even date herewith.—Dated February 19th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
FREDERIC A. TANNER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 25 Nassau Street, New York.

51st Street.

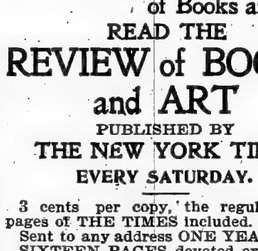

The above is a diagram showing the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. The amount of the plaintiffs' claim is approximately $15,000. The amount of taxes and assessments unpaid on said premises is approximately $550.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

f21-2aw3wM&Th&mh14

WINTER RESORTS.

Why Go South?
SAVE RAILROAD FARES.
SAVE FATIGUE.

THE LAKEWOOD,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
AMONG THE PINES.

Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed plazzas, one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors. Purest drinking water from our Artesian well, seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physicians of the hotel.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.

GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.

The purest of water from our own artesian well.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet; American and European plan.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Is open for that reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Special Spring Rates.
F. ALSFELT.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CURTIS, ALEXANDER.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. John Low, Mary F. La Nauz, Alma La Nauz, Joseph J. Vocelle, William B. Lawrence, Hugh A. McKeman on behalf of said William B. Lawrence and William M. Hoes as Public Administrator of the County of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the petition of Abel Easton should not be granted and letters of administration with the will annexed issue to said Abel Easton upon the goods, chattels, and credits of said ALEXANDER CURTIS, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surro-
[L. S.] gate of our said county, at the City of New York, the ninth (9) day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

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CITY CLUB AND HOME RULE

Committee Appointed to Keep Watch on Local Legislation Makes Its Second Report.

LIST OF BILLS INTRODUCED

Ninety-nine Measures Encroaching Upon the Province of the Municipal Authorities Introduced in the First Eleven Days of February.

In fulfillment of its promise to keep a close watch on the Legislature and to report periodically on the local measures introduced the committee appointed by the City Club gave out yesterday this statement:

"In continuing its examination of bills introduced at Albany, the City Club finds that it is not reasonable to suppose that intelligent public interest can be aroused as to any considerable part of the bills affecting this city. The people of the city should understand, however, that in the confused mass of bills which are heaped upon the desks of the members of the Legislature, serious attacks upon our local interests may be so skillfully concealed that they are not suspected, even by the Legislature itself.

"It is not to be supposed that the Legislature is hostile to the interests of this city, or that the Senate and the Assembly cannot command the necessary intelligence to form correct judgments as to proposed legislation. But the amount of work which the conscientious legislator is expected to do in a short time is far beyond the physical powers of any man. It is impossible for a member of either house to have more than a superficial knowledge of the greater part of the hundreds of bills introduced.

Would Relieve Legislators.

"It is evident that if the city is permitted to exercise the full power of local self-government given to it under the charter, the legislator will be relieved of a considerable burden, for, as the City Club has pointed out, many of the bills now pending seek to regulate matters which are within the control of the municipal authorities under the express terms of the charter. Public attention should be called to the increase in the stream of bills relating to the city shown during the first eleven days of this month. The statistics of such bills for that time are as follows:

IN SENATE.

Bills not local, but of special interest to New York City	6
Second forms of similar bills of which first forms were introduced in January	2
Bills to amend charter	12
Second forms of similar bills	3
Third form of similar bill	1
Bills in effect, although not in terms, amendments to charter	3
Other local New York City bills	20
Second form of similar bill	4
Total in Senate	48

IN ASSEMBLY.

Bills not local, but of special interest to New York City	9
Second forms of similar bills of which first forms were introduced in January	3
Bills to amend charter	10
Bills in effect, although not in terms, amendments to charter	3
Second form of similar bill	1
Other local New York City bills	19
Second form of similar bills	5
Third form of similar bill	1
Total in Assembly	51

"In all the figures here given, duplication has been avoided. It is customary to have a bill introduced in both Senate and Assembly, and it appears as a separate bill in each house. In the figures here given, the Senate bills falling into the designated classes are included, and only such Assembly bills as are not identical with Senate bills. It appears that in about one-third of a month, notwithstanding the mass of local legislation proposed in January, ninety-nine bills of special interest to this city have been introduced, of which only fourteen are not strictly local in terms; twenty-two bills to amend the charter, making the total number of such bills, each bill in all its successive forms being counted as one, sixty-two.

Immense Volume of Matter.

"The bills included in the above table represent about 255 printed pages in the Senate, and about 300 in the Assembly. But the volume of bills not included in the table is about three times as great, and each member of the Legislature is supposed to have an intelligent opinion upon every one. This condition of things is a sufficient reason for deprecating any action by the Legislature directly affecting our new local Government, except in cases of public necessity.

"Matters of general State concern demand the attention of that body. The interests of the State at large require that the labors of the Legislature should be directed to such matters, rather than to questions which have been expressly referred to the local authorities of New York City.

"To describe in detail the bills covered by the above table would be to repeat in effect the list of similar bills introduced in January, which have been published. The City Club will endeavor rather to present from time to time separate statements as to limited classes of bills, such as those affecting one of the city departments."

If the statement made by Mayor Van Wyck to Commissioner Maxwell of the Brooklyn Board of Education Tuesday last represents the views of the local leaders, it is not likely that any of the bills introduced to amend the charter will become law at this session of the Legislature.

"We are going," he said, "to take the charter, with all its imperfections, and make the best of it. No attempt will be made to amend it piecemeal. We are not in favor of asking the Legislature to interfere in our local affairs."

THE REV. MR. COLE RESIGNS.

Pulpit Offered to American Church Missionary Society's Secretary.

The Rev. J. Thompson Cole, General Secretary of the American Church Missionary Society, has sent his resignation to the Board of Managers of the society. He has been requested, however, not to insist on immediate action by the board upon his letter, and it is likely that he will remain at his post for a short time. He has received a call to a parish in West Virginia.

Mr. Cole took charge of the interests of the society about three years ago, just after its finances had been depleted through the dealings of the Rev. William A. Newbold, its General Secretary, and Henry T. Oakley, its Treasurer. The Rev. Mr. Newbold was deposed from the ministry shortly after his enforced retirement from office. The effects of the maladministration of the society's affairs under the old management are still felt, as is shown by the following extract from the last report:

"The apparent loss to the society from the misconduct of its late Treasurer has been once more increased by the amount of $9,395.65, the principal sum of a second mortgage, which was given by him to the society, and which a forced sale under the first mortgage has extinguished."

Under Mr. Cole's active management, the society has been able to recover in great measure from the serious financial blow it received.

Pastor Dallman Installed.

The Rev. William Dallman, who until recently was pastor of Immanuel's Church, in Baltimore, was installed last night as pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, in West Forty-fifth Street. The former pastor, the Rev. William Schoenfeld, acted as installator, and was assisted by the Rev. A. N. Frey, the Rev. A. Holthusen, the Rev. O. Sieker, the Rev. J. Horth, and the Rev. H. Stuhholz. At the close of the services, prayer was said, and benediction offered by Pastor Dallman, who will deliver his inaugural sermon next Sunday morning. The Rev. Dr. Dallman held a reception in his study, where he was introduced to the members of the congregation by C. Wendell, a church usher.

Brick Church Celebration Postponed.

The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, was to have celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of his pastorate yesterday, but had to postpone the ceremonies because of his illness. He is suffering from a severe cold. The programme will be carried out next Sunday.

GERMAN CHURCH DEDICATED.

Ceremonies in the First Reformed Protestant, in Which the Astors and Baron Steuben Worshipped.

The members of the First German Reformed Protestant Congregation yesterday dedicated their new church edifice, in Sixty-eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues, with imposing ceremonies.

The new church is a spacious brick building, with a plain but attractive interior. The light from the outside is mellowed by large stained-glass windows, in several of which are large representations of Jesus and scenes from Biblical narrative. All of these windows are gifts from certain of the wealtheir members, as are also the organ, altar, and platform.

The congregation is quite a large one, and, although this is the first German Reformed church in the country—being nearly 150 years old—the services are still conducted in the German language, although other German churches, including some of the Lutheran denomination, that are younger, have long since changed the language of prayer to English.

This church has also been known as the Astor Church, because the Astors were among its earliest members, and Baron von Steuben worshipped here. The congregation was formally organized in 1758, although, according to old documents, it has existed since 1750. The first church building was in Nassau Street, between Maiden Lane and John Street, and among the first ministers were Abraham Rosenkranz, Herr Kall, F. Rothenbüher, and Johann M. Kern. Among the Elders in the earlier days of the church appear the names of John Jacob Astor, Johannes Milldoller, Johannes Meyer, Sebastian Stephany, Johannes Samler, and Johannes Spies. Henry Astor and the entire Astor family were members.

Up to 1764 the ministers were not paid any stated salary, and an old parchment exists stating that the Elders and Deacons of the church decided upon a stated annual salary to be paid quarterly to Pastor Kern.

The history of the church goes on to say that in 1822 there was a strong up-town movement, and the congregation unanimously resolved to leave the church building in Nassau Street, which they sold for $7,500, and built another church in Forsyth Street, near Canal Street. Here they worshipped until 1861, when the building became too small for the growing congregation, which then erected another edifice at 147 Norfolk Street. With the later up-town movement many of the congregation also followed, and finally it was resolved to move to the present site.

With the money realized by the sale of the old property and contributions by the members nearly all the expenses for the purchase and building of the new church, which cost $60,000, have been paid up, and only a small outstanding debt of $700 remains.

Of the old memorial tablets, only that of Baron von Steuben has been moved to the new church, and this has been placed in the vestibule. The present pastor is the Rev. Carl Schlegel and the Consistory is composed of Friedrich Nollmann, C. Schmidt, George Schnell, E. A. Hauser, H. W. Nollmann, and John W. Hassel, Elders, and of George Bardorf, Andreas Speich, Valentine Hils, C. Tritsch, and P. Weil, Deacons.

The dedicatory services yesterday began at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon with the processional, "March Pontificale," and then the congregation sang Psalm XXIV. The pastor recited the Psalm, "How lovely are thy dwellings," and other selections, and the congregation joined in the hymn, "Oh, how holy is the place!"

This was followed by a dedicatory prayer and the liturgy. More responsive services followed, another hymn was sung, and the Rev. F. B. Ehrhardt of Brooklyn preached the dedicatory sermon. The Rev. H. E. Cobb delivered the festival oration in English and the Rev. J. E. Günther preached a sermon in German. The afternoon services were concluded with the Lutheran hymn, "Heilig, heilig, heilig," and the benediction.

The evening services began with the prelude, "Chorus of Angels." The Rev. Dr. G. Seibert preached in German and the Rev. Dr. C. Knox delivered an address in English.

The pastor said that former parishioners and descendants of others had been very kind. August Schermerhorn had sent a check for $500. John Jacob Astor a check for $1,000, and Mrs. Auchmuty a check for $500.

HATRED OF THE FOREIGNER.

Lecture by Thomas G. Shearman on the Criminality of Fostering the Warlike Tendencies of a Nation.

"Thou Shalt Love Thy Neighbor and Hate the Foreigner" was the text of a lecture delivered last night by Thomas G. Shearman at the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Shearman began by explaining that the words of his text were literally the ones used by Christ, which were formerly translated "hate thine enemy." This was the rule of life in ancient communities, and it had not died out in modern times. He showed how the gospel of hating the foreigner had extended to hatred of people across the Hudson and the Sound. It had extended so far that New Yorkers resented the idea of employing "foreigners" from other States. "Accordingly," he said, "we have lately seen a vicious attack made by the Chief Magistrate upon the Board of Education because they actually had the wickedness to employ three first-class teachers from some other State of this Union.

"Your children are made to believe that the English people made unjust war upon this country. The people who write those histories know that the English people had no more influence over the Government of England than we have over that of Canada. The war of 1776 was undertaken at the instance of one madman, a pure German, without a drop of English blood. He found it so impossible to get any volunteers that he had to use the press gang, and even then he could not get Englishmen, and actually had to buy poor Hessians. The English hated the war and would not fight in it. And we are taught to hate the Hessians—poor slaves, no more guilty than were the negro slaves who were forced by their Southern masters to serve the Confederacy.

"What a rush of feeling has come over this country concerning the disaster to the great war vessel Maine—a feeling of sympathy and compassion and horror! But what is seriously proposed? Why, we have Senators of the United States, and we have papers, and we have, I am afraid, even some ministers, who breathe threats and slaughter, who really want to believe that this disaster was caused by deliberate conspiracy of foreigners, and want a chance to make war upon those foreigners, and with what results? Why, to have twenty Maines go down on our side in order that twenty Maines may go down on the other! Because 250 poor men were suddenly blown to pieces on that vessel we want 25,000 Americans blown to pieces, that we may blow 25,000 Spaniards to pieces, and then shout over a glorious victory!

"It is as diabolical to propose war as it is to put an infernal machine in the magazine of a ship. It is as diabolical to cultivate the spirit of hatred toward foreigners as to cultivate the spirit of murderous hate against an individual. It is as wicked willfully to cause the death of a foreigner as to murder one of your own family.

"If you want to be disciples of Jesus you must execute this fundamental law of His. You must ever bear in mind that He said to you: 'Ye have heard it said by them of old time, love thy neighbor and hate the foreigner'; but I say unto you, 'Love the foreigner and love thine enemy.'"

REV. M. LITTLEFIELD CALLED.

Pottstown Clergyman Invited to Take Charge of the First Union Church.

The Rev. Milton S. Littlefield of Pottstown, Penn., preached at the First Union Presbyterian Church yesterday. A meeting of the congregation was held at the church, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, and unanimously decided to offer him the pastorate. After a careful consideration of the four or five hundred applications for the pulpit, the Committee of the Session formed for the purpose had finally decided to invite the Rev. Mr. Littlefield to preach at their church for the approval of the congregation before calling him.

The First Union Church is one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in the city, having been formed by the union of the old Yorkville and Park Hill Churches, and was the first whose membership was drawn from the Old and New School Presbyterians. The church building now occupied is that of the original Yorkville Church.

MISS WILLARD'S FUNERAL

Simple, but Impressive Services Over the Body in the Broadway Tabernacle.

A GREAT ASSEMBLY PRESENT

Bishop Newman and Officers of the W. C. T. U. from Many States Do Honor to Her Memory—Profusion of Floral Tributes.

The funeral services over the body of Miss Frances E. Willard, at the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon, were in keeping with her piously cheerful view of life. The hymns sung were those which she preferred, the prayers were such as she was accustomed to offer up, and, as she loved white flowers the most, these were heaped in profusion in the sanctuary. There was not a floral piece in which white did not predominate.

Among the tributes was one sent by Miss Helen Gould, consisting of a wreath of smilax, lilies of the valley, and white roses. There was also an immense vase containing white lilies from the New Hampshire branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a large bed of ferns and lilies of the valley from the Peace Department, a pillow of violets and white roses from the Brooklyn branch, containing the word "Crowned"; a large wreath of Southern leaves, lilies of the valley and roses, from the Woman's Suffrage Association, bearing a card with the signatures of Susan B. Anthony and Dr. Anna Shaw; a bunch of Easter lilies from the New Jersey branch, a crown of hyacinths from the Union of Castile, N. Y., bearing Miss Willard's motto, "Character is Habit Crystallized," and a great wreath with "Victory" lettered on it from the New York State branch.

The white ribbons of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and white carnations were worn by all attending members. A great white band of satin, tied in a bow, encircled the casket, and the color of the cloth cover of the casket was of the most delicate lavender. The body was clad in white satin, and wrapped about the lid of the casket was the white banner of the union.

The services commenced at 2:30 o'clock, when the body was conveyed to the Tabernacle from 95 Clinton Place. There were no pall bearers. The casket was borne upon the shoulders of six employes of the undertaker. The procession up the main aisle was led by Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Rev. E. S. Tipple, pastor of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church. The latter was for years a close friend of the deceased and was in charge of the services. As the procession moved slowly forward Dr. Tipple read:

"I am the Resurrection and the Life."

Following the body were the chief mourners, Catherine Willard Baldwin, (Miss Willard's niece,) and Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin of Baltimore. Miss Anna Gordon, World's Superintendent of the Loyal Temperance Union and the private secretary of Miss Willard, followed the relatives, and then came the leading officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, including Mrs. Mary T. Burt, New York State Superintendent of the union; Miss Catherine Lent Stevenson, National Corresponding Secretary of Chicago; Mrs. Helen M. Barker, National Treasurer; Mrs. Hoerning, National Press Superintendent; Mrs. Helen L. Bentley, World's Superintendent of Peace and Arbitration; Mrs. Frances J. Barnes of New York; Mrs. Forbes, State Superintendent of Connecticut; Mrs. Emma Bourne, State Superintendent of New Jersey; Mrs. Rebecca L. Chamberlain, State Superintendent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Maria L. Haslup, State Superintendent of Maryland; Mrs. Lafetra, World's Superintendent of Christian Citizenship; Mrs. Emily D. Martin, National Superintendent of Printing, Literature, and Art; Mrs. Anna Read, State Superintendent of Vermont; Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden, State Superintendent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Nichols, State Superintendent of Rhode Island, and Mrs. Clara Hoffman, National Recording Secretary and State Superintendent of Missouri. Several of the invited clergymen were also in the procession.

The Exercises.

There was no sermon, the exercises consisting only of singing and prayerful invocations for peace to the soul of the dead. There was scarcely any sitting room left when the quartet of St. James's Church, consisting of Annie B. Cobb, soprano; Feilding Poselle, alto; Walter Robinson, tenor, and J. George Lydecker, basso, sang, "Hark! Hark! My Soul," by Shelley. They were directed by Paul Ambrose, the organist.

Dr. Tipple called upon the Rev. A. E. Kittredge of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church for the opening prayer after the body had been placed on the bier. Then the Rev. Frederick B. Richards of the Broadway Tabernacle recited the thirty-ninth Psalm, and one of Miss Willard's favorite hymns, beginning, "A charge to keep I have," was sung. Miss Jessie Smith, National Evangelist of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, offered up a prayer. She was followed by Mrs. Mary T.

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love."

The fifteenth chapter of the Epistle to the Corinthians was read by the Rev. C. H. Payne, Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, after which Bishop Newman in a prayer eulogized the work done by the deceased President of the union, saying, in part:

"We come into Thy house to-day with hymns of praise. We thank Thee for her philanthropies. Help us to emulate the noble example of this pure woman. We ask Thy blessing on all those grand enterprises in which she was engaged. For her personal purity and Christian purity we thank Thee."

The services closed with the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom." The lid of the casket was removed and the assemblage filed past it, to take a last look at the face of the dead.

The body was subsequently taken back to 85 Clinton Place. To-day it will be conveyed in a special car to Chicago, where it will lie in state for one day in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Temple. The interment, as already announced, will be in Evanston, Ill., on Thursday.

Eulogiums in Other Churches.

The Rev. J. W. Campbell dwelt upon the death of Miss Frances E. Willard before preaching his sermon at the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning. He said:

"A beautiful life closed its career on Thursday night at the Hotel Empire. It was Frances Willard, the best-loved woman in America. Were I a woman, I would rather have been Frances Willard than the Queen of England. For the last three decades she has molded the thought of this Nation. We have lost one of the most beautiful characters the world has ever known."

The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, in his morning sermon in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, spoke feelingly of the death of Miss Willard and highly praised her devotion to duty and her great administrative ability.

Second Avenue Baptist Church.

The opening exercises of the Second Avenue Baptist Church, at Second Avenue and Tenth Street, formerly the Baptist Tabernacle, were held yesterday. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. James A. Francis, who resigned from the Riverside Baptist Church to take charge of the new church, preached at 11 o'clock. At 4 o'clock there was a denominational rally. Addresses were made by the Revs. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church, W. H. P. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Church, W. C. Bitting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, G. M. Shott of the North Church, J. J. Brouner, and the pastor. Letters from several city pastors were also read.

Special Lenten Services.

A series of Wednesday evening services of uncommon interest has been arranged for the Lenten season by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, rector of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy. There will be two services in that church next Wednesday, in observance of Ash Wednesday, the rector preaching in the morning and the Rev. W. M. Geer, vicar of St. Paul's, in the evening. On the following Wednesday evening the service will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's, and he will be followed on consecutive Wednesdays by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, the Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine, the Rev. C. R. Treat, the Rev. A. R. Mansfield, and Bishop Potter.

ON SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore's Lecture at the American Museum of Natural History.

THE DESERT AND PARADISE

Irrigation Has Transformed the Wastes Into Rich Orchards and Vineyards —Industry Has Made More Wealth Than the Mines —Flowers and Fruits.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore lectured Saturday at the American Museum of Natural History, in the course he is giving under the auspices of the State Department of Public Instruction, on "Southern California." The auditorium was filled by a large number of teachers from this city and vicinity.

As the almost perfect climate of Southern California, and the consequent prosperity of the whole region is due to the Pacific, the lecturer began with a map showing the currents and coastlines of that ocean. He called attention to the fact that California occupies a commanding position on the shores of a sea that is twice as large as the Atlantic, equal in area to all other salt waters, and is greater in extent than all the dry land of the world. The coast of this State is 700 miles long, or equal to the Atlantic shore from Newport to Charleston, S. C.

The two characteristic mountain ranges, the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada, are of different ages. Geologists contend that the Coast Range is much younger than the Sierra Nevada, which was uplifted in what is called the Jurassic Period. Where the two meet in Southern California, there is, however, no apparent difference in age, as denudation has smoothed off all distinguishing marks. The moisture that rises from the Pacific is arrested by these mountains, part of it being precipitated on the slopes of the low Coast Range, but most of it passing beyond to the loftier sides of the Nevadas. After this there is no moisture left in the wind, and beyond is desert and the rainless plains.

Lesson of the Coral Reefs.

While speaking of the Pacific, Prof. Bickmore called attention to a recent discovery which, he says, has thrown much light upon the formation of and changes in ocean basins. This illumination has really been furnished by the coral insects, or the builders of the atolls, or coral reefs. Darwin, the great evolutionist, and Prof. Dana of Yale, working independently upon the same question, arrived at the same conclusion, that the coral insects had built their reefs upon the submerged tops of mountains. These insects cannot work further than 200 feet below the water, and both Darwin and Dana held that as the mountains subsided the insects kept building "more stately mansions," like the nautilus, and thus keeping within their depths.

Dr. Murray, who is now at the head of the Challenger corps, held that the form of the oceanic basins has remained constant, but that volcanoes have burst through, and as their tops came to within 200 feet of the surface the insects incrusted them with coral.

These rival theories have just been arbitrated by an expedition sent to bore through the coral reefs on the Ellice Islands, north of the Figi group. The boring has been carred to a depth far below 200 feet from the surface, and the end of the coral has not been reached. The conclusion, the Professor said, is clear that the subsidence theory of Darwin and Dana is correct.

How California Gets Its Climate.

The climate of California, said the lecturer, is due to the warm current of water in the Pacific. This is known by its Japanese name of Kuro Siwo, or black stream. It gets its name from its dark color, which is due, as in the case of the Gulf stream of the Atlantic, to the large quantity of salt it bears in solution. This current, after flowing from the Equator by Japan, breaks on the Aleutian Islands, and part of it flows southerly along the coast of Washington, Oregon, and California.

In California two conditions produce two effects from the stream. In the northern part, above the San Bernardino Range, the moist winds bring chill and gloom from the Pacific, while south of this range the air is dry and the climate equable. The current, skirting the coast, is deflected by the shoulder of the mountains, leaving a great eddy in the curvature of the shore, and the stream flows past at a considerable distance out to sea, but turns and bends toward the north and bathes the entire shore in a flood of warm water. Below the San Bernardino Range, and in the country of Los Angeles and San Diego, there is perpetual Summer or Spring.

This is the fruit and flower region of California, and of the continent. The long season, the abundant moisture furnished by irrigation, and the care with which the culture of fruit is studied, have combined to product wonderful results.

"Fruits and flowers," said the professor, "that are of indifferent size and beauty elsewhere are here of magnificent proportions and of exquisite coloring. The grape and orange, the apricot and prune, become magnificent fruits. The oleander, petted as a delicate exotic in our conservatories, is here a flowering tree; and garden, hedgerow, mountain side, and valley are all ablaze with color from January to December."

Desert and Paradise.

One of the striking characteristic features of the country, the lecturer said, is the sharp contrast to be seen almost everywhere between desert and paradise. All was once desert; but now it is at least one-half garden. Pictures of Redlands, the San Gabriel Valley, Pasadena, and Santa Barbara revealed this work of transformation. At Redlands, especially, the desert has not yet been driven out of sight. One may stand in Cañon Crest Park, on a spot of original desert, and look down into one of the most luxuriant valleys in the world. In the distance may still be seen the barren mountain slopes, while the valley stretches away as far as the eye can follow in a broad stream of verdure.

In 1870 this entire region was a sheep pasture; that is, it was too barren to support anything but sheep; and it was so dry that the flocks were located by the clouds of dust they raised as they passed from waste to waste. Now it is a rich valley, crowded with cities, villages, estates, farms, and orchards. Orange and lemon groves and miles of vineyard and flower fields have supplanted the barren sheep pasture.

The professor said that the estates in this redeemed region reminded him of the Riviera, and he illustrated this part of his lecture by a series of pictures of the groves, orchards, and vineyards, of the mountains around Los Angeles, San Diego, Pasadena, Redlands, and in the San Gabriel Valley. One of these was a picture of the home of a rich New Yorker who has built a palace in a veritable paradise of fruits and flowers.

As a foil to these pictures, some scenes from Death Valley were thrown on the screen. This is the lowest point on the surface of the continent, it veing 480 feet below the sea level. One picture showed the borax fields, destitute of vegetation; and another the wreck of a "prairie schooner," or covered wagon, where some emigrant had perished of thirst in the remorseless desert.

The Magic of Irrigation.

"The charm," said the lecturer, "that has transformed these arid plains and barren mountain slopes into a paradise is water. Irrigation has redeemed the region, and made a garden of a waste. I have traveled pretty well all over the globe, but I have never seen any country or region in which so great a transformation has been accomplished. It does not seem possible that so much could have been done; but there it is, and the result is that we have an industrial California far richer than the California of the gold fever of 1849."

A number of pictures illustrated the method and the effects of irrigation. The early Spanish settlers from Mexico, who also started the grape and orange culture, began the work of bringing water from the mountains to pour upon the thirsty plains. It is strange that such work should have been undertaken by the descendants of the people who permitted the splendid gardens of the Moors to sink into decay and waste around Grenada and Cordoba. But the old Santa Barbara Mission was placed at the mouth of a cañon, overlooking the dry plain which sloped downward to the ocean, for the purpose of directing the wasted wafers of the mountains into channels of fruitfulness and abundance. These people of the mission also brought vines from Spain, and so started the vineyards of California. The old stocks are still growing on the mission ground, but so many different varieties of grapes have been grafted upon them that from them may be produced, it is said, every kind of wine known to the vats of Spain.

To illustrate further the almost tropical nature of the southern part of the State, Prof. Bickmore gave pictures of an ostrich farm. Here were seen the young ostriches, a nest of eggs guarded by the mother bird. The lecturer said he had one of his illusions destroyed by studying the ostrich in nature. He had always read and heard that the female laid its eggs in the sand and left the sun to hatch them. He found, however, that the female sits on the nest all day, and that the male sits on the eggs at night, when they are in greater danger from marauders.

Some reminiscent pictures were given. One of them was "Ramona's House," and the estate where Helen Hunt Jackson lived when she was writing "Ramona." Another was a scene showing a gigantic rose bush, the "Gold of Ophir," beside which Mrs. Frémont was standing. Still another showed the old buildings at Montery, the old capital of Mexican California, where the American flag was first raised on the Pacific Coast.

The Home of Flowers.

Any picture of California would be impossible without its flowers, and the lecture was closed by a series of illustrations of the floral abundance of that region. Gigantic leanders blossom in every garden; and the rose, developed into a massive vine, clambers over walls and houses. The whole country, owing to the flowering orchards, seems a great garden or conservatory with the glass frame work rolled away. In the streets are gracile palms and blossoming trees; and in the inclosures are masses of lotus pond lilies, and Egyptian papyrus. The Professor said that after trying in vain to get good pictures of the lotus and papyrus along the Nile he had found the most beautiful specimens of both plants in the gardens of Southern California.

Among other flowers were the datura, an exquisite flowering tree; the golden columbine, the Mariposa lily, and the golden poppy.

When the almost inperceptible Spring season comes even the mountain sides, generally bare, glow with these golden poppies, and a faint fragrance pervades the air, thrill through the region, and the flowers freshen and all the waste places blossom under the vernal sky.

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL.

Grand Master Julius Harburger Addresses the Executive Committee on the Approaching Jubilee.

The Executive Committee of the United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel held a meeting yesterday at headquarters, 791 Lexington Avenue, and a large number of members from every part of the Union were present, among them Solomon Hoffheimer, M. S. Meyerhoff of Philadelphia, Adolph Pike of Chicago, I. H. Goldsmith, Louis Frankenthaler, William A. Gans, Judge Philip Stein of Chicago, Herman Stiefel, Jacob A. Berk, I. J. Schwartzkopf, Abraham Hafer, J. M. Wilzin of Greenville, Miss Charles M. Obst of Boston, Benjamin Blumenthal, Prof. William Deutsch of St. Louis, Mo.; Isaac Hamburger, Samuel B. Hamburger, Ralph Rosenberger, M. S. Stern, and I. R. Gardner of Chicago.

Grand Master Julius Harburger presided and delivered an address reviewing the work accomplished by the order during the past year. He called attention to the fact that with the advent of the next year the order will have completed the fiftieth year of its existence, and in this connection said:

"The millions of dollars which have been paid to the widows and orphans, for the aid of the sick and the needy, and in relief to the distressed, give the strongest sanction to the great work in which we, as a band of brothers, have been engaged. The responsibilities which rest upon the order have not been lessened with its approach toward the Golden Jubilee; on the contrary, they have been increased by the reliance upon us of those who are now within our ranks that we shall continue to, and by our work, confirm the good deeds of previous times.

"I earnestly believe that the approaching jubilee will, if its importance is properly appreciated by the members of our order, and if they individually as well as in the corporate capacity of their lodges will join in the celebration of this event, thereby making the same renowned and proclaiming in the strongest accents the work accomplished during the past fifty years, bring with it a new era, refulgent with promise of even greater accomplishments in store for us. Therefore I appeal to the brotherhood to assist in the celebration of the jubilee to the end indicated, and that mankind may derive further profit by reason of our being."

MR. MOODY'S MARCH "MISSION."

New Term Given to His Services by the Evangelist Arouses Curiosity.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, has aroused the curiosity of his friends as to the interpretation to be put upon the language used by him in announcing his reappearance in this city for a week in the month of March. It has always been understood that Mr. Moody was one of the most orthodox in the old New England doctrine as taught from the forefathers down, and that he was as far as possible removed from the practices of a Church with even the slightest taint of ritualism.

His friends point out that Mr. Moody has always in the past made use of the word "revival" in alluding to the services he is wont to conduct. It would now seem from a letter addressed to the Rev. Dr. John Fulton, editor of an Episcopal paper, that he has discarded the old-fashioned term denoting an earnest spiritual awakening service, and has adopted the word "mission," which is found nowhere in that connection outside of the Episcopal and Roman Churches. Following is an extract from the letter in question:

"I want to ask for the prayers of the readers of your journal on behalf of the eight days' mission that will be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, March 13 to 20. It is our intention to hold meetings noon and night. The building is by situation the very heart of a population of over 3,000,000 people. If New York catches fire, is it too much to hope that the good work may spread from Maine to California?"

Bloomfield Man Killed by Train.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—Joseph H. Hazzard of 161 Walnut Street, Bloomfield, was found dead under the Broad Street Bridge of the Greenwood Lake Railroad at Bloomfield this morning. His right leg was cut off. It was evident he was on his way home last night when struck by a train. He was sixty-three years of age.

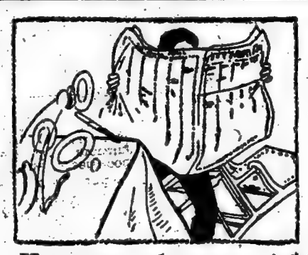

Have you made your saving? Something for everybody yet; but "to-morrow, to-day will be yesterday."

$12.50 and $10.—$10 if your chest measures under 34 inches. Last Spring's suits that were $14 to—some $25 ones left.

To-morrow we celebrate.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 SHOE

BEST IN THE WORLD

We believe that every wearer of the Douglas Shoes feels a sense of thorough satisfaction, which almost amounts to gratitude, for his money's worth of quality and style that goes into every pair of shoes we make. Those who have never worn our shoes cannot appreciate this fact unless they prove their worth and economy by giving them a trial.

OUR CALF SHOE

shown herewith is made on the Gem Toe of the best calf to be procured; has both medium and heavy soles; calf-lined, fast-color hooks and eyelets, and Australian kangaroo tops. It is an ideal street shoe, neat, dressy and comfortable.

We can show a full line of shoes made of different leathers, especially adapted for this season of the year.

Our stores are located at

NEW YORK:
1211 Broadway. 1343 Broadway. 284 West 125th St. 974 3d Ave.
2210 3d Ave. 845 8th Ave. 114 Fulton St.
BROOKLYN:
708-710 Broadway. 1367 Broadway. 431 Fulton St. 484 5th Ave.
JERSEY CITY: 10 Newark Ave.

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS. | AMUSEMENTS.

Leslie's Weekly

Will exhibit the magnificent and wonderful Scriptural Painting, by the late MATT MORGAN, entitled

"Christ Entering Jerusalem."

The Largest Picture Ever Painted in America.

At JUDGE BUILDING, 110 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 16th St.), New York City, for two weeks. Admission, 25 Cents.

Proceeds of Admission for Seeing This Picture Will Be Donated to the Burial and Relief Fund of the Press Club of New York City.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. MISS REHAN AS PEGGY. COUNTRY GIRL: begins at 9:15. LILLI TSE: begins 8:15. Performance over at 11. MATINEES WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY and WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY. "Most delightful performance in town." "Simply lovely."—World. "Rich with glee."—Tribune. "Unadulteratedly delightful."—Journal. "Irresistible drollery."—Times. "Bubbles over with spontaneous fun."—Herald.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance, 1:30 to 11 P. M. 58TH & 3D AVE. Debut in Vaudeville of CORA TANNER assisted by LOUIS F. MASSEN, (in "Drifted Apart.") GREAT BIOGRAPH. 22 Washington's Birthday—Doors open Noon. 25 AND 15c. AFTERNOONS. 50 AND 25c. EVENINGS.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' FAIR OPEN 8 P. M., MONDAY, FEB. 28. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Spaces, amusement concessions, privileges, to let. The "Drummers'" Fair, with its fifty shows, fakirs, freaks, and foreign follies will fill a week with laughter.

PROCTOR'S High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. 23D ST. First times of MINNIE SELIGMAN AS "CARMEN."

5TH AV. Theatre, Broadway and 28th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinée at 2. Gala Matinee Tues. (Washington's Birthday) De Wolf Hopper IN El Capitan. Farewell appearances of the great Sousa opera. Assisted by the entire 7TH REG'T BAND in the Finales.

Subscription Concert. Waldorf-Astoria, 5th Av. and 34th St. Anton Seidl.....Conductor. Soloist: MISS MARY ENGLE. Tickets at the office of CARL LOEWENSTEIN, 2 and 4 West 33d; Tyson's, Schuberth's Rullman's, 111 Broadway.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Gems of Song in English. THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30. Only Recital this Season by David Bispham. Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's and hall.

CHICKERING & SONS' GRAND CONCERTS. Second Matinee Recital Chickering Hall. On Thursday Aft., Feb. 24, at 3. Prof. Franz Rummel will play the CHICKERING PIANO. Reserved seats, $1.50; admission, $1. Now on sale at box office, Chickering Hall.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38th St. Castle Square Opera Co. To-night, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Grand Double Bill—PINAFORE. To-morrow Mat., Wash. Birthday. Feb'y 28th. Evenings, 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. Sat. Mat., 2. 25c., 50c. "THE GYPSY BARON."

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Begins 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat'y, 2. SECOND MONTH. THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE. (Reappearance of Jas. K. Hackett.) TUESDAY, 3D SPECIAL MATINEE. THE PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY

MENDELSSOHN HALL. FOURTH CONCERT Tuesday Evg., February 22, at 8:15. THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON. Assisted by Miss MABEL PHIPPS. Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB 23d annual DOG SHOW. Col. Magnus Schult's highly trained troupe of performing Great Danes. Monday, 9 P. M.; Tuesday, 11:30 A. M., 4:30, and 9 P. M.; Wednesday, 4:30 and 9 P. M.; Thursday, 4:30 and 9 P. M. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Feb. 21, 22,

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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FEB 1898

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks, week ending Feb. 19..	2,358,331
Same week last year.....	782,281
Stocks to date this year.....	15,321,527
Corresponding date last year..	5,631,982

Bonds for the week.....	$24,119,060
Same week last year.....	8,201,900
Bonds to date this year.....	169,374,760
Corresponding date last year..	71,024,720

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1@1½; at three months, 2¼; at six months, 2½@3 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent.

OUR MINERAL WEALTH.

The Progress of American Mining —Its Great Extent and Promising Outlook.

The mining industry in the United States, speaking generally, is in very prosperous condition.

The most important point with regard to the precious metals has been the steady increase in the production of gold. This has been going on for several years past, as the figures show. The production in 1894 amounted to $39,761,205, in 1895 to $46,830,200, in 1896 to $52,886,200, and in 1897 to $55,500,000. This increase was not due so much to the discovery of new districts or to the opening of new mines as to the improvement in methods of mining and in processes for the recovery of gold from the ores. In consequence of this improvement a number of mines which were abandoned years ago as unprofitable have been reopened and are now worked with excellent results. This has been the case especially in California, where a great many properties that have been idle for years are now worked and are paying well.

The most prominent gold-producing districts that have been opened in the United States in recent years are the Cripple Creek in Colorado and the Randsburg in Southern California, but the latter district is not by any means fully developed yet. The introduction of the cyanide and chlorination processes for obtaining gold values from ores and improvements in machinery and treatment have permitted the working of many mines which would not give up their gold to the simple processes of amalgamation which were common in the earlier years of gold mining in this country. The placer mines of California have not yielded very largely since the stoppage of hydraulic mining, but quite a number of them are being reopened on a moderate scale under the workings of the present law. For a number of years past the proportion of gold obtained from the working of quartz mines has been increasing, and that obtained from placers has been diminishing.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable developments of recent years has been the increase of the gold production in Colorado, which was formerly considered as a silver-mining State. Colorado is now very close to California as a gold producer, and its people claim that in another year they will surpass California. This increase in Colorado is due to the Cripple Creek district and to the discovery of gold mines at Leadville, to the increased and closer working in the old mining regions of Gilpin County and Clear Creek, and to the fact that a number of mines in the State have shown greater gold values with increasing depth, so that in several cases where the large values were originally in silver they are now in gold.

Better Mining Methods.

In the northern tier of States, Montana and Idaho, and to a less degree in Oregon and Washington, there has been very considerable improvement in gold mining in the last year. Gold mining properties are attracting a great deal of attention, new mines are being opened, and, as in California, improved methods and processes are being taken up, and there is every reason to expect a continued increase in the production from those States.

The latest development which is attracting attention in the way of gold mining is the dredging of river beds for gold. There are a number of districts where the banks and bars were worked in the old placer mining days where it is now being proved that it would pay to work the whole bed of the stream. This method of mining was almost unknown in the United States until within quite a recent period. The only place where it had been carried on to any extent was in the Georgia gold fields. River-bed dredging reached its highest development in New Zealand. It was begun about three years ago on the Snake River in Idaho, and success there led to its adoption in other places. The most important work of this kind now going on is on the Snake and Salmon Rivers in Idaho, and near Bannack in Montana. Within a few months dredgers have been put in the Yuba River in California, and their use will probably extend, as it is found that with them a profit can be made, even where the proportion of gold contained in the gravel is very low.

Upon the whole, the gold-mining industry is in a very satisfactory condition and is becoming every year more and more a regular business which is carried on on business principles. It is not likely, however, as long as human nature is what it is now that the speculative interest will ever be entirely absent from gold mining, because men will work at a gold mine in the hope of making an extraordinary profit long after they would have abandoned the search for any other metal.

The Klondike Region.

The discoveries in the Klondike are, upon the whole, likely to benefit gold mining in the United States by drawing increased attention to them. The people who are rushing to the Klondike, or have tried to go there, include a floating element from the older mining districts, the men who are prospectors and who are never long easy in one place, the adventurers, and the least valuable element of the mining regions.

The best miners and best workers are not going to the Klondike, because they are already doing pretty well at home, and most of them know what they can expect there. The greatest part of the rush to the Klondike will be from the East and the Middle States—by men who know nothing about mining. Most of these people will be glad to get out again as soon as they possibly can. It is not unlikely that a good many of them will stay in the Northwest and add to the population of that region.

So far as the Yukon country itself is concerned, we have the opinion of people who know that country thoroughly and have passed years there, that while there is probably a large amount of gold in the country, it is going to cost a good deal more than its value to get it out. Moreover, there is no prospect of improvement in the conditions, because it is impossible for that country ever to become settled, as California and other States did, and impossible for it to furnish supplies for any considerable population. The cost of mining away from the seacoast will always be so high as to keep any but the richest mines from paying.

The gold which has been taken out from the Klondike so far, which has caused so much excitement, is very trifling in amount compared with what was yielded by the old California placers, by the Boisé basin in Idaho, the Bannack and Virginia City placers in Montana, the Cariboo and the Frazer in British Columbia.

Silver Mining.

Silver mining in the United States has not decreased as much as most people are inclined to believe. The production still remains very large. In 1897 the quantity produced from ores mined in the United States was 56,117,000 ounces, in 1896 it was 58,480,000 ounces, in 1895 46,331,000 ounces, in 1894 49,847,000 ounces, and in 1893 60,500,000 ounces. The production has therefore increased over the depression which followed the great fall in silver in 1893. The greater part of the silver mines in this country have continued running, although their profits have been, of course, very much diminished by the fall in the value of the metal.

A very large part of the silver, however, is produced in connection with other metals. Thus the Anaconda, which is generally known as a copper mine, is at the same time the largest producer of silver in the United States, and a very considerable proportion of our lead supply is obtained from mines which produce silver also. The fall in the price of silver in the latter half of 1897 had some depressing effect, and two important mines—the Ontario and the Daly in Utah—have been closed down in consequence, but no others have followed this example.

To the silver lead mines, however, the rise in the price of lead has more than compensated for the fall in silver. With silver, as with gold, there has been a continuous reduction in the cost of obtaining the metal, due to improvement in processes and better methods of handling the ore. This and the competition among the smelters have resulted in a material decrease in treatment charges on the large proportion of the silver ores which are treated by smelting. Recently the smelting companies have made an effort to reduce competition and to come to some sort of an agreement among themselves. This has naturally met with a good deal of opposition from the mine owners, and its success is not yet assured. In Colorado the mine owners of Leadville and other places have gone so far as to organize an association for the purpose of watching, and, if necessary, antagonizing, the smelting interests.

Production of Copper.

In the mining of other metals there has been no interruption in the progress made in the United States.

This country now furnishes considerably over one-half of the copper supply of the world, and the different industries employing copper in Europe are very largely dependent on the metal from our mines. The total production of copper from all countries in 1897 was approximately 395,000 tons. The production in the United States for that year was 217,000 tons. Out of this enormous quantity of metal we exported 128,850 tons, or about 60 per cent. of our production.

The demand for copper in Europe last year was very large. There was a general activity in business, and especially in the industries consuming this metal. The various developments of electricity, shipbuilding, and the manufacture of war material of different kinds all absorb very large quantities of copper. Notwithstanding the gain in our own production, which was 12,200 tons greater than in 1896, the commercial supplies abroad gradually decreased all through the year, and the price gradually improved.

The average price in 1897 was about 11¼ cents in New York, which is the highest figure shown for several years, and quite sufficient to give a satisfactory profit to most of our producing mines.

At the great centres of copper production in this country—in Montana, in Michigan, and in Arizona—the mines are all busy and as a rule are doing well, and new districts are being opened up from time to time. The great Butte district in Montana has not yet reached its capacity for production by any means, and has large reserves almost untouched. Perhaps the most promising new districts are in Nevada and in the Seven Devils in Idaho, but both of these need a good deal of development yet to prove their real value.

The Lead Output.

The lead production in the United States reached a total of about 194,000 tons in 1897, or nearly 20,000 tons more than in 1896. This increase was accounted for to a great extent by the high prices of the metal most of the year.

A large part of this lead is produced, as already said, in connection with silver, the silver lead coming chiefly from Leadville and other districts in Colorado, from the Coeur d'Alene in Idaho, and from some sections of Montana. The important lead districts which do not produce silver are in Southeastern Missouri, where the ores produce lead only, and in Southwest Missouri and Southeast Kansas, where the lead is found in connection with zinc ores.

Besides the lead which is produced from ores in this country, a great deal is made here from foreign ores and bullion, some coming from British Columbia, but a very much larger quantity from Mexico.

Spelter Mining Progress.

In spelter or zinc our production is also steadily increasing, and in 1897 it made a considerable jump, reaching 100,000 tons, compared with about 78,000 tons in 1896. A large part of the increase was exported, about 15,000 tons of spelter having been sent abroad during 1897. The uses of the metal are gradually increasing in this country, though not as fast as they are in Europe, and the producers were last year obliged to look for a foreign market. The greater part of the increase came from the Southwest Missouri region, which is the most important zinc-producing district in this country.

Besides the more important metals which have been mentioned, there are a great number of mining industries of less importance, which in the aggregate add yearly very largely to our production. It is hard for any one who has not made a study of the subject to realize the extent and variety of the mineral production of the United States.

The Outlook.

The prospects are for a continued growth of the mining industry in the United States on all the important lines of production. Our resources are as yet only partially developed, and we are able to compete with other countries because we have abundant supplies of ores and fuel; and especially because the admirable work done by our mining engineers and metallurgists has enabled us to reduce the costs of production in almost every case to a very low point. The use of machinery and improved methods more than counterbalances the higher wages usually paid here. Foreigners are beginning to recognize this fact, and we find that at the present time the most important mines in South Africa, though owned entirely by European capital, are managed by Americans. A very large part of the base bullion, the copper and nickel matter of the Mexican and Canadian mines, comes to this country to be refined, because it is treated here better and more cheaply than anywhere else.

There is every reason to look for a steady increase in production and a larger return to the owners of mines, and to believe that the value of our mineral production, which reached the great sum of $762,000,000 in 1897, has not attained anything approaching the possible maximum.

FREDERICK HOBART.

Some Independent Notions of a Stock Exchange Observer.

Few matters of current business interest in Wall Street are more interesting than the development which has been steadily going on in what is known as the outside security market. The brokers who devote themselves to it have grown from a trifling number to a group of large proportions.

Headquarters are on the curb, but stock exchanges made there are not lacking in legitimacy. As a rule, the average outside commission broker is possessed of relatively small capital, but he is jealous of his financial credit, and contracts made on the curb are as binding—are as sacredly lived up to—as are average trades on the Stock Exchange; and that is top-notch praise.

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Recently there has been a notable infusion into curb business of direct representation from Stock Exchange houses. For a long time something like half a dozen such firms have been so represented, but within a little while there have been large additions to the list, till now perhaps half the "crowd" is composed of brokers having direct Stock Exchange connections.

This discloses two interesting phases of the outside business. One is that it is of consequence enough to command most important attention even in the highest investment circles, and the other is that it is bound to stay—as it began and as it has prospered—still "outside."

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It is not merely cheap stocks that are traded on by this independent group. Standard Oil stock, for example, is listed on the Stock Exchange, but where one Stock Exchange trade is made in it a hundred are made on the curb. There is the established market for five out of six of the traction stocks, and so also is it with gas shares. New stocks drift naturally there. Glucose has had all its ups and downs as an outsider, and Malt Trust shares have had their see-saw similarly.

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Important banking houses here have been heavy buyers of American railroad bonds during the last few days for the account of Paris. Jewish funds on a large scale come this way.

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It begins to look as if this Spring's election on the Stock Exchange might be something more than the usual perfunctory performance. Plans for an independent ticket are already being canvassed.

CASIMIR JONES.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 19, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., Feb. 19. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ending Feb. 19, 2,338,351.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ending Feb. 19. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For Week End. Feb. 19, 1898.
*187½ Feb. 10.	100 Feb. 15.	121	125	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	2	100	121	100	121	150	1,967
28½ Jan. 10.	20 Jan. 25.	19⅝	20	– 1	American Cotton Oil	20,337,100	..	..	20¼	20⅝	20	20	..	1,105
77¾ Feb. 1.	74¼ Feb. 18.	73½	74	– 2⅝	American Cotton Oil pf	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '97.	5	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼	84	703
130 Feb. 14.	117½ Jan. 3.	125	130	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 5, '98.	$3	130	130	126	126	111½	751
9½ Jan. 26.	6¼ Jan. 20.	8½	8⅝	– ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing	25,000,000	..	..	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	13⅞	3,414
*22⅝ Feb. 7.	18 Jan. 3.	20¾	20¾	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf	7,000,000	..	..	21	21	20¾	20¾	32	241
145 Jan. 7.	128⅜ Feb. 19.	129	129¾	–10¼	American Sugar Refining Co	36,968,000	Jan. 5, '98.	5	138¼	138¼	128¾	129	113⅜	236,818
116 Jan. 6.	112 Jan. 15.	113⅜	113	– ⅝	American Sugar Refining Co. pf	36,968,000	Jan. 5, '98.	1⅝	113	113⅝	113	113⅜	102½	1,578
*93 Feb. 11.	*90 Jan. 3.	91	93	..	American Tel. & Cable Company	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1¼	..	..	93	91	..	103
92⅜ Feb. 11.	83¾ Jan. 24.	91½	92	– ⅛	American Tobacco	17,900,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	91½	92¾	90½	91½	72¼	53,333
118½ Feb. 18.	*112 Jan. 26.	117	120	+ 1	American Tobacco pf	11,935,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	118	118½	118	118½	101	459
40¾ Feb. 7.	34 Jan. 4.	37	38	– 2	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	..	..	38¼	39¾	37½	37½	25¼	1,072
15¾ Feb. 7.	12¾ Feb. 19.	12¾	12⅝	– 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	..	..	13	13⅞	12¾	12¾	12	9,228
32⅞ Feb. 8.	28⅜ Jan. 24.	29⅜	29½	– 2⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf	119,657,300	..	..	32	32	29⅜	29½	28	41,196
19 Feb. 8.	12⅜ Jan. 25.	16⅜	17½	– ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	17½	17½	16	16½	15¾	6,916
7⅞ Feb. 8.	5¼ Jan. 19.	6¼	6¾	– ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf	20,000,000	..	..	7⅞	7⅞	6¼	6½	..	1,177
5¼ Jan. 21.	3⅜ Feb. 10.	3⅜	3½	– ⅛	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	..	..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3½	11	11,235
45¾ Feb. 18.	36¼ Jan. 5.	42	42¾	+ 1¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	..	..	41¾	43¾	40	42¾	21	97,670
125 Jan. 24.	119 Jan. 3.	120½	121½	– 1⅝	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	122	122	120¾	120¾	89¾	873
6¼ Jan. 3.	4 Feb. 15.	4	4¼	– ⅛	Brunswick Co., 2d in. pd	5,000,000	..	..	4	4	4	4	..	450
30¾ Jan. 6.	28 Jan. 20.	29	30¼	– 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	..	..	29	29	29	29	..	400
57⅜ Feb. 5.	51½ Jan. 3.	51½	52	– 4½	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	55¾	55¾	51¼	51½	44¾	7,365
90½ Jan. 20.	81½ Feb. 19.	81¼	81½	– 7⅛	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1½	87½	88½	81¾	81¾	..	8,072
*14½ Feb. 4.	11⅜ Jan. 4.	13	14	..	Central Pacific	67,275,500	Jan. 3, '96.	⅞	14	14	14	14	11¼	100
24⅞ Feb. 1.	21 Jan. 24.	21⅞	22	– 1⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,497,500	..	..	23¾	23⅞	22	22	17	22,589
166¼ Jan. 5.	*163¼ Feb. 11.	165	..	+ 2½	Chicago & Alton	18,751,100	Dec. 1, '97.	1¾	166	166	166	166	163½	127
103¾ Feb. 11.	97 Jan. 24.	99⅜	99¾	– 1⅜	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	62,062,800	Dec. 15, '97.	1¾	102¼	102⅞	99¼	99¾	74¾	193,183
113½ Feb. 1.	102 Jan. 7.	109	110	– 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	4,830,700	Jan. 3, '96.	1½	110	110	110	110	..	100
16¼ Jan. 8.	12⅛ Feb. 19.	12½	12⅝	– ⅞	Chicago Great Western	20,880,245	..	..	13¾	13½	12½	12½	..	11,537
36¾ Jan. 26.	30¾ Feb. 19.	..	33	– 2½	Chicago Great Western pf. A	11,157,000	..	..	33½	33	30¾	30¾	..	300
26⅝ Jan. 14.	22½ Feb. 16.	20	24¾	..	Chicago Great Western pf. B	7,444,190	..	..	22½	22¼	22½	22½	..	100
10¾ Jan. 14.	8¼ Jan. 5.	8¼	9	– ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	..	..	9	9	9	9	..	155
33½ Jan. 22.	29⅜ Feb. 19.	29	30	– 2⅜	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	3,833,750	..	..	32¾	32⅝	29¾	29¾	..	1,909
97⅛ Jan. 12.	92½ Jan. 4.	94¾	94¾	– 1¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Oct. 21, '97.	1	96	96	93½	94¼	75¾	180,613
149½ Feb. 16.	142⅜ Jan. 3.	148	149	+ 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	30,792,900	Oct. 21, '97.	3½	147½	149½	147½	149⅝	133	2,884
130¼ Feb. 11.	119½ Jan. 4.	125¼	126	– 3⅜	Chicago & Northwestern	39,096,383	Jan. 7, '98.	2½	129½	129½	125¾	125¾	104½	24,837
174 Feb. 19.	163 Jan. 3.	173	175	+ 3	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,936,800	Jan. 7, '98.	1¾	174	174	174	174	155	156
94½ Jan. 28.	87¾ Jan. 24.	90⅜	91	– 1⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	Feb. 1, '98.	..	92¾	92⅝	90	90⅜	99⅝	57,374
9½ Feb. 5.	4½ Jan. 3.	5½	8⅝	– ⅛	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	..	..	8⅝	8⅞	8½	8⅝	..	2,104
33 Feb. 5.	22¼ Jan. 3.	29½	30¼	– ⅝	Chicago Terminal & Transfer pf	17,000,000	..	..	30¼	30½	29¼	29½	..	3,434
38¾ Jan. 31.	35¾ Jan. 24.	34	34½	– 2½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	27,987,835	..	..	36¼	36¾	34	34	27	6,931
57 Feb. 4.	50 Jan. 7.	50	52	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1½	50	50	50	50	..	175
19¼ Jan. 12.	15¼ Jan. 5.	15½	15¾	– ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	..	..	16	16¾	15¼	16⅜	..	8,190
50¾ Feb. 9.	48 Jan. 6.	48	50	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '96.	1	49¾	49¾	49	49¾	40	350
28⅝ Jan. 11.	21 Feb. 19.	21	24	– 1⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron	11,000,000	..	..	23¾	23¾	21	22	20½	1,560
7½ Jan. 13.	6 Jan. 3.	6½	7	– ⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. pd	47,000,000	..	..	7½	7¾	7	7	4¾	640
8¾ Feb. 10.	5¼ Jan. 3.	6⅞	7⅞	– ⅜	Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	11,686,300	..	..	7¼	7½	7	7	4¼	1,600
27½ Feb. 10.	17 Jan. 17.	20	26	..	Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	27	27	25½	25½	..	30
*45 Feb. 14.	*45 Feb. 14.	40	..	..	Consolidated Coal	10,259,000	Feb. 1, '96.	2	45	45	45	45	..	50
195¼ Jan. 25.	176 Jan. 3.	189	190	– ⅜	Consolidated Gas	36,230,000	Dec. 15, '97.	2	189	194	188	189½	149	26,397
37¾ Jan. 24.	30 Jan. 12.	32½	33	+ 2	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Feb. 10, '98.	1	34½	34½	32½	32¾	..	962
91 Feb. 15.	85 Jan. 7.	88½	89¼	+ 2½	Consolidated Ice pf	3,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	91	91	90	91	..	430
114½ Feb. 3.	110 Feb. 16.	111	112	– 1½	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¼	113	113	110	111	107¾	3,769
159 Feb. 5.	150¾ Jan. 21.	152	152½	– 4½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1¾	156¼	156¼	152	152	153¾	540
13 Jan. 12.	12 Jan. 12.	12	13½	..	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	..	..	12⅝	12⅝	12	12	11¼	70
52¾ Feb. 9.	48 Jan. 3.	48¼	48½	– ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande pf	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	51¼	51¼	48¾	48¾	40	3,317
15¼ Feb. 2.	12 Jan. 24.	13	14½	– ⅛	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,000	..	..	14½	14¾	14½	14⅝	..	800
60¾ Feb. 14.	53 Feb. 2.	..	..	– ⅛	Detroit Gas	4,000,000	..	..	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¾	24½	820
†135 Jan. 20.	127¾ Jan. 8.	134	136	+ ¾	Edi. Elec. Ill. of N. Y	7,868,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	134¾	134¾	133	134¾	105	520
111 Feb. 8.	*106½ Jan. 22.	107	109	– ¾	Ed. Elec. Il. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	109½	110	109¼	109¾	98	310
16½ Feb. 4.	14 Jan. 24.	14⅝	14⅞	– 1⅛	Erie	100,000,000	..	..	15½	15½	14½	14⅝	14⅜	2,640
43⅜ Feb. 11.	37 Jan. 4.	40¼	40⅞	– 2⅜	Erie 1st pf	30,000,000	..	..	42¾	42⅞	39¾	40¼	33⅜	11,630
21⅝ Feb. 11.	18¾ Jan. 22.	19	20	– 2⅛	Erie 2d pf	1,600,000	..	..	20	20	19¼	19¾	19⅜	272
25 Jan. 7.	23 Jan. 7.	21	25	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,132,100	Aug., '93.	7½	23	23	23	23	..	120
14½ Feb. 14.	12 Jan. 19.	..	..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette	8,398,200	..	..	14	14½	13⅜	14	..	953
24½ Feb. 16.	19¾ Jan. 24.	..	..	+ 2¼	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,565,000	..	..	24¼	24½	24	24	..	267
39⅜ Feb. 7.	33½ Jan. 4.	35	35¼	+ 3¼	General Electric	30,460,000	Aug., '93.	2	37½	38⅝	34¼	34⅞	34¾	21,965
162 Feb. 4.	130 Jan. 12.	153	158	+ 2	Great Northern pf	25,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	154½	158	154½	157	123	830
*31¼ Feb. 15.	*30 Jan. 7.	30	40	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	..	..	31½	31½	31½	31½	..	..
32½ Feb. 15.	25⅜ Jan. 13.	32½	32⅜	– 3½	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	..	..	32⅝	32¾	31¾	32½	..	8,210
*46½ Jan. 26.	44 Feb. 1.	44	..	..	Homestake	18,650,800	Jan. 25, '96.	50c	45	45	45	45	..	200
108⅝ Jan. 31.	102½ Jan. 5.	103½	103¾	– 1½	Illinois Central	52,500,000	Sep. 1, '97.	2½	105½	105¾	103¾	104	93	8,216
*94 Feb. 2.	*94 Feb. 2.	93	98	..	Illinois Central, leased line	10,000,000	Jan., '98.	2	94	94	94	94	..	5
55¾ Jan. 26.	48 Jan. 6.	50¼	51¾	– 5	Illinois Steel Co	18,650,635	July, '96.	1½	52¾	52¾	49¾	50	33	859
9½ Jan. 13.	8⅜ Jan. 22.	8½	9	– ⅛	Iowa Central	8,457,425	..	..	9	9	8¾	8⅝	8¾	455
35 Jan. 8.	32½ Jan. 22.	32	33	+ ¾	Iowa Central pf	5,589,376	Apl. 1, '92.	1	32	33½	32½	32½	..	452
24½ Feb. 10.	19⅜ Jan. 25.	21½	23	– ½	Kan. City, Pitts. & Gulf	19,883,000	..	..	23⅜	23¾	23	23½	..	1,500
4½ Feb. 8.	*2½ Jan. 26.	4	5	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	..	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	..	400
18 Feb. 2.	16 Feb. 19.	16	18	..	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Jan. 15, '98.	90c	16	16	16	16	..	100
48 Jan. 19.	41½ Feb. 19.	41½	42	– 1⅜	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	44	44½	41¾	43¾	23½	4,827
94½ Jan. 14.	*90 Feb. 19.	90	92	..	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	3	90	90	90	90	..	3
18⅝ Feb. 1.	16¼ Feb. 17.	16⅜	16¾	– 1⅜	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	..	..	17	17¼	16¼	16½	16	990
76¼ Feb. 8.	70¼ Jan. 3.	72¾	73½	+ 2	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	75¼	76	72¾	73	66½	2,543
194¾ Jan. 29.	170¾ Jan. 4.	192	194	+ ½	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 1, '98.	3	192	194	190¾	192	157½	14,894
50 Feb. 9.	40 Jan. 20.	45	50	– 3¾	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	48½	49	46	46	47	350
60¼ Jan. 31.	54⅝ Jan. 5.	56⅞	57	– 2⅞	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	60¼	60⅜	56⅝	56⅞	49	65,570
120¼ Jan. 14.	110 Jan. 10.	113⅝	113⅞	– 2⅜	Manhattan Con	30,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	117¼	117⅝	113¼	114	87¾	83,435
*51 Feb. 2.	*50 Feb. 18.	45	55	..	Maryland Coal pf	1,885,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1	50	50	50	50	..	10
145½ Feb. 10.	145 Feb. 10.	..	..	+ ⅝	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	5	145½	145½	145¼	145⅝	..	620
171½ Feb. 14.	128½ Jan. 4.	154¾	155	–14	Metropolitan Street Railway	20,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	170	171½	152½	155	..	96,062
1¼ Feb. 5.	1 Feb. 10.	1	1¼	+ ⅛	Mexican National ctfs	33,350,000	..	..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½	500
114⅞ Feb. 8.	100 Jan. 3.	110	110½	– 3	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb., '98.	2	113¾	113¾	109¼	110	90	10,040
30⅞ Feb. 15.	25 Jan. 5.	27	28	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	..	..	26¾	30⅞	26⅞	27⅛	..	15,970
88¼ Feb. 15.	83½ Jan. 13.	87	89	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2½	87	88¼	87	87	78	700
59¾ Feb. 15.	53½ Jan. 24.	56¼	59	– ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	4,400,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	58	59¾	56	57	46¼	4,300
66 Feb. 4.	57 Jan. 20.	59½	61½	– 4½	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '96.	1½	65	65	59½	59½	42¾	6,970
14¼ Jan. 26.	12¾ Jan. 5.	12⅜	12⅝	– ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	..	..	13	13¼	12½	12½	13	4,080
41 Jan. 28.	33½ Jan. 5.	36¾	37¼	– 1⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	13,000,000	..	..	37¾	39½	36¾	36⅝	30½	28,864
36⅝ Jan. 28.	30⅛ Feb. 19.	30⅜	31	– 2⅜	Missouri Pacific	47,442,375	July 1, '91.	1	33⅝	35¼	30¾	31	20¾	19,265
32½ Feb. 7.	28⅜ Jan. 18.	30½	32	– 1	Mobile & Ohio	5,820,600	..	..	31½	32	31	31	..	883
37⅞ Jan. 7.	34 Jan. 24.	34¼	34⅜	– ½	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	34⅜	35⅞	34	34¼	22	3,719
108½ Feb. 10.	106 Jan. 3.	108½	109¼	– ½	National Lead Co. pf	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¾	109	109¼	108½	108½	91¾	1,178
19 Jan. 14.	17 Jan. 4.	17	19	– ½	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sep. 16, '95.	1	18	18	17½	17½	..	400
*81 Jan. 24.	75 Jan. 13.	75	80	+ ½	National Starch 1st pf	2,219,400	Nov. 1, '97.	2	75½	75½	75½	75½	62½	100
8¼ Feb. 7.	7 Jan. 5.	7½	8½	+ ⅛	New Central Coal	5,000 000	..	..	8	8	8	8	..	400
98½ Jan. 8.	91¼ Jan. 24.	95	95¾	+ ⅛	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	96	97	94½	95⅜	96¾	8,128
26 Jan. 24.	23 Jan. 6.	..	..	..	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	23	23	23	23	..	150
119¾ Jan. 28.	105⅝ Jan. 3.	115⅞	116	– 2½	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	118	118⅝	115¼	115⅞	93	98,562
*135½ Feb. 2.	134 Jan. 4.	133	135½	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,636,500	Dec. 3, '97.	2	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	174	243
15⅜ Jan. 31.	13 Jan. 3.	13	14	– 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	..	..	14	14	14	14	11¼	100
76 Jan. 31.	*67 Jan. 22.	70	76	..	New York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mch. 2, '96.	5	73	73	73	73	..	102
*123¾ Feb. 16.	121 Jan. 4.	..	..	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Jan., '98.	1¼	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	..	90
18 Jan. 5.	8 Jan. 8.	14¼	14½	– ⅝	New York, Sus. & Western	12,451,000	..	..	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	9	735
38 Feb. 11.	23 Jan. 10.	34½	35	– 2½	New York, Sus. & Western pf	12,951,100	Nov. 1, '93.	1¼	37	37	34½	34½	24¾	1,632
17 Feb. 7.	14¼ Jan. 26.	15	16¾	– ⅛	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	..	..	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	..	461
56¼ Feb. 7.	46 Jan. 24.	50	51	– ⅝	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1	54¾	54¾	49½	50⅞	17	27,349
6⅝ Feb. 17.	4¼ Jan. 15.	5¼	6¾	+ ⅛	North American	33,733,600	..	..	5¾	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	4½	20,029
28⅝ Jan. 31.	20¼ Jan. 4.	24½	24⅝	– 2⅞	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	..	..	26⅞	26⅞	23⅞	24⅛	14¾	45,980
69 Jan. 31.	58 Jan. 5.	63⅜	63½	– 3⅜	Northern Pacific pf	75,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	66¾	67	63¼	63¼	38	85,536
18⅞ Feb. 2.	15⅝ Jan. 3.	16⅝	16⅞	– 1¼	Ontario & Western	58,138,262	..	..	17½	17½	16¾	16¾	14½	8,695
30½ Jan. 22.	19 Jan. 3.	29	30	+ ¾	Oregon Improvement, 5th in. pd	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	28	29⅞	28	29¼	..	3,145
54¼ Feb. 1.	35¼ Jan. 7.	51	52	– 1½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	..	..	51⅝	53	50¼	50¼	..	4,415
72¾ Jan. 20.	68 Jan. 3.	71	72	– ¾	Oregon Railroad & Navigation pf	11,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1	71½	72¼	71	71	42½	2,120
33⅝ Feb. 17.	19⅜ Jan. 3.	29½	30	+ 4⅞	Oregon Short Line	24,778,500	..	..	24½	33⅜	24½	29⅝	..	19,043
32¾ Feb. 4.	29⅜ Jan. 3.	30½	30¾	– 1½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1	32	32½	30½	30½	25	8,505
120⅝ Feb. 7.	114 Jan. 22.	116¾	116⅞	– 2½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 30, '97	2½	119¼	119¼	116¼	116⅝	..	29,024
99½ Feb. 11.	93¾ Feb. 19.	93⅝	94	– 4	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Nov. 24, '97.	1½	98	98½	93¾	93⅝	..	47,788
1½ Feb. 11.	⅞ Jan. 7.	1	1½	– ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	..	..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..	333
46¼ Feb. 7.	38⅝ Jan. 5.	44	45	– ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L	24,354,827	..	..	44⅜	45¼	43⅜	45	13	3,200
71 Feb. 7.	64½ Jan. 18.	70	70½	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	22,638,460	Jan. 27, '98.	2	70	71	69¾	69¾	..	2,366
189¾ Feb. 11.	173 Jan. 4.	183	184	– 3½	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	2	186	187¼	182½	183½	156	6,150
23⅝ Jan. 6.	20¼ Feb. 19.	20⅜	20½	– 1⅛	Reading	60,000,000	..	..	21⅞	21⅞	20¼	20⅜	..	13,845
51⅛ Feb. 3.	43⅝ Feb. 10.	48⅝	49	– 2⅜	Reading 1st pf	28,000,000	..	..	51¼	51½	48¾	48⅜	..	16,790
29 Jan. 5.	25⅜ Feb. 16.	27½	28	– 1⅛	Reading 2d pf	42,000,000	..	..	27½	27½	25¾	26⅜	..	3,670
*184 Feb. 15.	152 Jan. 26.	183½	..	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan., '98.	4	184	184	184	184	..	10
61¼ Jan. 8.	*56 Feb. 4.	58	60	– 1½	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	Feb., '98.	1¾	59	59½	59½	59½	..	160
*123 Jan. 4.	*120½ Feb. 14.	122	124	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	120½	122	120½	120½	..	60
8¾ Feb. 11.	6⅜ Jan. 28.	7⅜	7⅝	– 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,600,000	..	..	8⅝	8¾	7¼	7¼	..	650
56 Feb. 10.	47½ Jan. 22.	52	53	– 1½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	5,497,600	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	53⅞	53⅞	51	52¼	..	2,998
22⅜ Feb. 10.	16⅜ Jan. 25.	18	18½	– 3½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	3,430,000	..	..	20⅜	20⅜	18	18	..	610
7⅞ Jan. 8.	6⅞ Jan. 24.	7	7¼	– ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco	29,000,000	..	..	7⅝	7½	6⅞	6⅞	5¼	1,005
58½ Feb. 7.	53½ Jan. 24.	56¼	57	– 1⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	57⅝	58½	56	56¾	30½	4,180
28 Feb. 8.	25 Jan. 19.	26¼	27	– ⅞	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	16,000,000	..	..	27⅜	27⅞	26	26¼	14¾	4,075
5 Feb. 2.	3⅜ Jan. 24.	4	4⅜	..	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	..	..	4	4¼	4	4¼	3⅜	776
11 Jan. 27.	9 Jan. 24.	10	10⅝	– ¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf	20,000,000	..	..	10	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	10⅜	608
*88 Feb. 15.	*81½ Jan. 20.	..	82	..	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,792,086	Sep. 1, '97.	2½	87½	87½	87½	87½	..	150
79 Feb. 11.	72 Jan. 24.	74	75½	– 3⅛	St. Paul & Omaha	18,559,187	Feb. 20, '97.	2	78½	78½	75	75	49	11,845
100 Feb. 17.	100 Feb. 17.	..	..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	530,325	Oct., '97.	2½	100	100	100	100	..	160
22 Jan. 12.	10½ Feb. 17.	19½	20¼	– ⅜	Southern Pacific	70,006,100	..	..	20¼	20¾	19½	19⅝	15	1,300
9⅞ Feb. 10.	8½ Jan. 24.	8¾	9	– ⅜	Southern Railway	120,000,000	..	..	9¾	9⅞	8⅞	9	9	4,808
33¾ Feb. 11.	23⅜ Jan. 4.	30	30¼	– 2⅝	Southern Railway pf	54,300,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1	32⅞	32⅞	30	30	28½	19,047
5⅝ Feb. 16.	3¼ Jan. 3.	4¾	5	+ ⅜	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	..	..	4	5⅛	4	4⅝	9⅞	4,103
28⅛ Jan. 11.	22

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 19, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending Feb. 19.$24,252,060

	Week Ending Feb. 19, 1898. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Albany & Susquehanna con. 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	77	77	75	75	8
American Tobacco scrip	83	84	82	82	59
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	86¾	88¾	86	86	43
Atchison, Col. & Pac. 1st, tr. r.	36	38	36	36	10
Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fé general 4s	93¾	93¾	92¾	92¾	771½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	83¾	84	82	82	2,072
Atlantic & Danville 1st 6s	97½	98¾	97½	98	28
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	101	101	101	101	5
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, tr. ctfs	96½	96½	96½	96½	1
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	96½	97	95	96	271
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	98	99	98	98½	17
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114	114½	114	114½	14
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	103	103	107¾	108½	5
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	6
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110¼	111	110¼	111	14
Central of Georgia 1st income 5s	42½	42½	42½	42½	9
Central of Georgia 2d income 5s	13½	13½	13½	13½	8
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	91	91	90½	90½	15
Central Railroad & Banking Co. Ga., c. t. 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	10
Central Pacific 6s-1898, Series A, B, C, D	103	103	103	103	100
Central of New Jersey consol. 7s, 1899	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114½	114⅞	114½	114⅞	34
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	114½	114⅞	114½	114⅞	11
Central of New Jersey debenture 6s	110½	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	84	84½	83½	83¾	446
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	116	117	116	116½	47
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st 6s, Series A	120½	120½	120¾	120¾	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy cv. 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy., Iowa Division 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
Chi., Bur. & Qy., Iowa Division 4s	103½	103½	103⅛	103¼	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	116¾	116¾	116	116	6
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100	18
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99½	99½	16
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	108	108	108	108	3
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	113	113	112½	112½	16
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	5
Chicago, Indiana & Louis. refunding 6s	104⅝	104⅝	104	104	24
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refunding 5s	88½	88½	88	88	15
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	87	87	86¼	86½	141
Chi., St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	133	133	133	133	1
Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	123¼	123¼	123⅜	123¼	2
Chicago & Western Indiana genl. 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	3
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, trust receipts	73½	73½	73½	73½	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st St. L. Div. 4s	98½	98½	98	98	10
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100	100	100	100	6
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, t. r.	67	68	67	67¼	45
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r., $45 pd.	81	81½	81	81	7
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo gen. 6s	61	61	61	61	2
Columbus & Ninth Av. 1st 5s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	4
Commercial Cable 4s, registered	104	104	104	104	5
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	83	84½	83	84½	38
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	4
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	95	95	94¾	94¾	12½
Denver & Rio Grande 1s 7s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	98½	99	98½	99	10
Detroit Gas Co. 5s	101	101½	100	100	51
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	40
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	106	106¼	106	106¼	6
East Tenn., Vir. & Georgia con. 5s	111½	111½	111	111½	8
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	115	115	114⅞	114⅞	2
East Tennessee Reorganization lien	100	100	100	100	7
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y. 1st 5s	112¼	112⅜	112¼	112⅜	11
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Equitable Gas & Fuel of N. Y. 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Erie Consolidated 7s	147¾	147¾	147¾	147¾	7
Erie prior lien 4s	92½	92½	91¾	92	377
Erie general lien 3-4s	74½	74½	73	73	377
Evansville & Indianapolis 1st con. 5s	78	78	77½	77½	8
Flint & P. M., Fort Huron Div. 5s	92	92	91½	91½	14
Flint & Père Marquette 5s	94¾	94¾	94½	94½	12
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	73½	74	73	74	84
Galveston, H. & Harrisburg 5s	92	92	92	92	2
Galveston, Harris. & San Antonio 2d	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Gal., Harrisburg & San An., Mex. & P. 6s	95	96	94¾	95	31
General Electric debenture 5s	100½	101½	100½	101½	4
Georgia Pacific 1st 5-6s	119½	121	119½	121	15
Hannibal & St. Joseph Consol. 6s	123	123	123	123	5
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	80	80	79¾	79¾	22
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅞	110⅝	3
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	114½	114½	113½	113½	3
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102	102	102	102	10
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	123	123	123	123	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	90	90	88	88	12
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	59½	59½	59½	59½	4
Iowa Central 1st 5s	101½	103½	101½	103	63
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	5
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	81½	81½	80¼	80⅞	145
Kansas City 6s, Denver Division	130½	131	129½	131	17
Kansas Pac.-6s, Den. Div., ex mat. coup.	123½	131¼	129¼	131¼	53
Kansas Pacific consol. gold 6s, tr. rects.	114½	115⅞	113	113	375
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	90½	91	89½	91	323½
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	63½	64	62½	63¼	317
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	85	85½	84½	85½	105
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	91	91	91	91	10
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	117⅛	117⅞	117⅛	117½	1
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	103	103⅜	103	103½	30
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¾	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	102	102	102	102	4
Lake Shore 1st coupon 7s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
Lake Shore 2d registered	119½	119½	119½	119½	5
Lake Shore 3½s	106	106¾	106	106	39
Lake Shore dividend 7s	106	106	106	106	2
Lehigh Valley Terminal 6s	112½	112½	111½	111½	8
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	104	104⅜	104	104	14
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s assented	102	103½	102	103½	21
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre M. 5s	93	93	93	93	1
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	122⅜	122½	122⅜	122½	4
Louisville, Evansville & St. L. consol. 1st 5s	33	33	33	33	5
Louisville & Nashville consol. 7s	104	105	104	100	19
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	119½	120	119¼	120	55
Louisville & Nashville, Mobile & Mont. 4½s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Louis. & Nash., So. & No. Ala. gld. 5s	97	98¾	97	98	240
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s	91	91	89½	89½	240
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	95	95	95	95	5
Louis. & Nash., New O. & Mob. 1st 6s	122	122	122	122	3
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & Atlantic 1st 5s	106	106	105	105	50
Louis., New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	3
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97½	97½	39
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	119¾	119¾	118⅝	118⅝	16
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	106	106	106	106	16
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	114¼	114¼	113⅝	113⅞	141
Mexican International consol. 4s	71	72	71	72	106
Michigan Central consol. 7s	114⅝	115¼	114⅝	115	10
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	7
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	4½
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & W. ext. & imp. 5s	117	117	117	117	4
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 6s	108	108¼	108	108¼	14
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	99½	99½	98	98	49
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	78¾	79¼	78½	78¾	67
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	71½	71½	68	68	28
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	98½	100⅛	96½	99½	276
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	80½	80½	79	79	7½
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	10
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	131¼	131¼	131	131	21
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis con. 5s	104½	105	104½	104½	26
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	117¾	117¾	117¼	117¼	13
New York Central deb. 5s, registered	111¾	111¾	111½	111½	8
New York Central debenture 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	5
New York Central reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	23
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107	107	106¾	107	15
New York & Northern 1st 5s	126	126	126	126	10
New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s	107¼	108	107¼	108	58
New York, Ontario & Western rfdg. 4s	102	102	101¾	102	76
New York, Susquehanna & West. gen. 5s	96	96	94	94	16
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	106½	106½	106	106½	12
New York, Sus. & Western Terminal 5s	111¾	111¾	111½	111¾	1
Norfolk & Western con. 6s	84	84	82	82	100
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	63	63¼	62½	62½	879
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, coupon	119	119	118¾	119	21
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	118½	119	118½	119	30
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	97¾	97¾	96¾	96¾	424½
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	11
Northern Railway of California 5s	102	102½	102	102½	19
Northwest extended 4s	105	105	105	105	53
Northwest consol. 7s	142¼	143½	142½	142½	9
Northwest gold 7s	116⅜	116⅞	116⅜	116½	2
Northwest gold 7s, registered	116½	116½	116½	116½	6
Northwest sinking fund 5s, 1908	102½	102½	102½	102½	3
Ohio & Mississippi 1st S'feld Div. 7s	107	107	107	107	5
Ohio Southern 1st 6s	81½	81½	81½	81½	1
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	78½	78½	78½	78½	1
Oregon Improvement con. 5s, 5th in. paid	62	62½	61	62	241
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, trust receipts	112½	113⅝	112½	112⅝	35
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	100¾	102	100¾	101¾	145½
Oregon Short Line In. B. and col. trust	45½	50	46	46	103
Oregon Short Line Inc. A 5s	66	69	67	68¾	123
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	90¾	97	96	96¾	188
Oregon Railway and Navigation 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	12
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s	119½	119½	119¼	119½	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	77½	78¼	76½	78	72
Peoria, Decatur & Evans. 1st, Ev. Div. t. r.	96	96	96	96	10
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, series B.	113	113	113	113	5
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	84½	85	83	84¾	63
Reading gen. 4s	86	86¼	85	85½	765
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	84¾	85	84	84	60
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	125	125	125	125	5
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	105	105	105	105	1
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st 7s, reg.	144½	145	144¾	145	6
Rio Grande Junction 1st 5s	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	4
Rock Island 6s, registered	131	131	131	131	5
Rock Island 5s, coupon	105⅞	105⅞	105⅜	105⅞	888
Rock Island 5s, registered	105¾	105¾	105⅝	105⅝	75
Rock Island debenture 5s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝	131
St. Joseph & G. I. 1st 2-3-4s	76	76	76	76	4
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	94¼	94¼	93	93	133
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s, stamped	92½	92½	92½	92¼	6
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 1st extended 4½s	106	106	107½	107½	8
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s	76½	76¾	75½	75½	128
St. L. & S. F., Southwestern Div. 5s	96	96	96	96	5
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class A	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	10
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class B	116	116¼	116	116¼	4
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	105	105	104⅝	104⅝	28
St. Louis & San Francisco trust 5s	97¼	97¼	97½	97½	5
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	14
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	30	30	29	29	13
St. Paul consol. 7s	142½	142½	142½	142½	2
St. Paul 1st, Dakota & Gt. Southern 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Milwaukee 7s	144	144	144	144	1
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pacific & Western 5s	117	117	116¾	116¾	21
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Mo. River 5s	116¾	116¾	115¾	115¾	3
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Pacific 6s	121	121	121	121	4
St. Paul 1st, Southwest Div. 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	11
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	106½	106½	106	106½	15
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A, registered	106½	106½	106½	106½	15
St. Paul 1st, Wisconsin & Minn. Div. 6s	115	115	115	115	1
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	109	109	109	109	2
St. Paul, M. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	98½	99	98½	99	45
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mon. ext. 4s, reg.	96	96	96	96	4
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	61⅞	62¼	61¾	61¾	199
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	87½	87½	86	87	16
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	97¾	97¾	96¾	96¾	62
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	96¾	97	96¼	97	40
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	103	103¾	103	103½	22
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	102¼	104	102¼	104	153
Southern Railway 5s	94½	94½	93½	93½	208
Standard Rope & Twine income 5s	12½	16½	12½	14½	1900
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	58	61¾	58	61	103
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98½	35
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham 6s	86	86½	86	86½	10
Terminal of St. Louis 1st 4½s	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼	2
Texas & Pacific, East Div. 1st 6s	110	110½	110	110½	5
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	38
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	34	35	33¾	34½	2,553
Third Avenue 5s	123¼	123¼	123¼	123½	7
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	104¾	104¾	104¼	104½	16
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st, t. r.	88	88	88	88	85
Union Elevated 1st 5s, trust receipts	86¾	86¾	86¼	86¾	22
Union Pacific 6s, 1897, ex mat. coupon	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	1
Union Pacific ext. sinking fund 8s, t. r.	133	133	133	133	50
Union Pacific, new 4s	95¼	95¾	94½	95	499
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	57⅞	58⅞	56	58	970
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado 1st 5s	39	39	38½	38½	5
United N. J. Railroad & Canal 4s	115¼	115¼	115½	115½	5
United States Leather Company 6s	118	118	115½	115½	19
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Wabash 1st 5s	109⅝	109⅝	109¼	109⅝	121
Wabash 2d 5s	82¾	82¾	81	82	170
West Shore gtd. 4s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	107
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	12½
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5-6s	54½	54½	54	54½	64
Western New York & Penn. income	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	25
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	108½	108½	108	108	9
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	10
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	100½	101½	100½	101½	48
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	44⅞	44⅞	42¾	43¼	538
Total sales					$24,119,060

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 19, 1898.

	Week ending Feb. 19, 1898. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	2
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	126⅝	126⅝	127⅜	127⅜	55
Total sales					$57,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 19, 1898.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	90	90	90	6
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	71¼	70⅜	70⅜	40
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	4½	4½	4½	4½	30
Total sales					$76,000
Grand total					$24,252,060

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	112⅜	Jan. 5	113⅜	Feb. 10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅜	Feb. 8	113⅜	Jan. 4	114⅜	Feb. 14
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	127½	Jan. 20	128⅜	Feb. 10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129⅝	Jan. 12	127⅜	Feb. 18	127⅜	Feb. 18
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	113½	Jan. 18	113½	Jan. 18
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	113½	Feb. 1	113⅛	Feb. 7
United States currency 6s, 1898	104	Jan. 22	104	Jan. 22	104	Jan. 22

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	101¾	Jan. 19	101¾	Jan. 19
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	80½	Feb. 5	90	Feb. 14
Tennessee Sett. 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5	88	Feb. 5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	Jan. 31	69	Jan. 10	70⅜	Feb. 18
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	4½	Feb. 15	4½	Feb. 15

STATE AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last sales in 1897 of Government and State Bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A	106½	Nov. 20	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107⅝	Oct. 7	North Car. 6s, 1919	125	Dec. 20
Alabama, Class B	104⅝	July 28	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1
Alabama, Class C	99	Sept. 27	United States 2s, reg	98¼	Sept. 10

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	350	Jan. 25	350	Jan. 25	350	Jan. 25
American Exchange	174	Jan. 31	170	Jan. 6	174	Jan. 31
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 27
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	230	Feb. 16	230	Feb. 16	230	Feb. 16
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11
Merchants'	145½	Jan. 4	145½	Jan. 4	145½	Jan. 4
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	92½	Feb. 9	92½	Feb. 9
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15
Park	263	Jan. 28	263	Jan. 28	263	Jan. 28
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99¼	Jan. 29	99¼	Jan. 29
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 10	Importers & Traders'	535	March 23
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Central National	162	Nov. 23	Metropolis	475	April 21
Chatham	298	Nov. 19	New York	240	Dec. 6
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	New York County	800	March 23
Citizens'	182	Nov. 19	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
Columbia	170	May 10	Republic	150	Aug. 17
Commerce	209	Dec. 7	Seaboard	170	July 19
East River	140	Nov. 26	State of New York	114	Dec. 3
Fourth National	126	Nov. 30	Third National	85	March 14
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19			

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Feb. 19, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	91 Jan 20	91 Jan 20	91 Jan 20	-- --
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	86¾ Feb 14	82 Jan 3	86 Feb 19	-- --
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	94 Feb 3	89¾ Jan 3	92⅝ Feb 19	92⅝ 85½
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	64½ Feb 10	57⅝ Jan 5	62 Feb 19	62¼ 62⅝
Atlantic & Pacific income	⅞ Jan 7	⅞ Jan 7	⅞ Jan 7	-- --
All. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	....	....	82¾ Feb., '98	-- --
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	98 Feb 16	95 Jan 5	98 Feb 19	97 100
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'h. Br., 1919	118½ Feb 11	112¾ Jan 20	118½ Feb 11	118 119
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	103 Feb 9	90 Jan 12	101 Feb 14	100 102
Do., coupons off, registered	....	....	78 Dec 16,97	-- --
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	96¼ Feb 15	90 Jan 25	96¼ Feb 15	95 96
Do., do., registered	95 Feb 4	95 Feb 4	95 Feb 4	-- --
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	....	....	102 May 1, 97	-- --
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	84 Jan 11	84 Jan 11	84 Jan 11	-- --
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	....	....	105¼ Oct., '95	-- --
B. & O. S. W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	100 Jan 10	93¼ Jan 17	99 Feb 7	-- --
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	....	....	60 Jne 9, 97	-- --
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	....	....	47½ Nov., '95	-- --
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9½ Feb 3	9½ Feb 3	9¾ Feb 3	-- --
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	....	....	104¼ July, 92	-- --
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	99 Jan 27	99 Jan 27	99 Jan 27	99 --
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	....	....	102¾ Nov., 96	81 --
Do., coupon off	....	....	80 No 1, 97	-- --
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	....	....	103¾ Oct 5, 97	-- --
Ohio & Miss. con. sink. fund 7s, 1898	....	....	103 No 18, 97	-- --
Do., con. 7s, 1898	106⅝ Jan 8	104 Jan 20	105¼ Jan 31	-- --
Do., 2d con. 7s, 1911	....	....	121 Dec 13,97	-- --
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107⅝ Feb 10	105¾ Jan 27	107 Feb 18	106½ 107½
Do., 1st gen. 6s, 1932	....	....	108 April, 92	-- --
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	....	....	115 Sep 13, 97	-- --
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	87½ Feb 9	83 Jan 5	87½ Feb 9	86 88
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	....	....	43 Jne 19,97	-- --
Bes. & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	....	....	70½ Dec 14,97	-- --
Union El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	87¼ Feb 8	83 Jan 6	86¾ Feb 18	86 88
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	97 Feb 18	94 Jan 4	96 Feb 19	-- --
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	....	....	74 Sept., '96	-- --
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	105¼ Feb 10	104¼ Jan 18	105½ Feb 10	-- --
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127 Jan 26	127 Jan 26	127 Jan 26	128 --
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123 Feb 2	123 Feb 2	123 Feb 2	122 --
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	....	....	103 Apr 14,97	-- --
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	....	....	100 Feb., '96	-- --
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109 Feb 4	107½ Jan 20	108½ Feb 18	107¾ 108¾
Do., con. 1st and col. trust g. 5s, 1934	109 Jan 17	107¾ Jan 6	109 Jan 24	-- --
Minn & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	....	....	140 Feb 14,97	-- --
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	....	....	108 Dec 10,97	-- --
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105 Jan 4	105 Jan 4	105 Jan 4	-- --
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111 Jan 10	109¾ Jan 6	110½ Feb 14	-- 111
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111 Feb 17	108¾ Jan 11	111 Feb 17	110 --
Do., do., registered	....	....	108 Jan 30,97	-- --
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93½ Feb 16	93½ Feb 16	93½ Feb 16	93 --
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119¾ Jan 13	117½ Feb 11	117½ Feb 11	-- --
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¾ Jan 22	90⅞ Feb 18	90⅞ Feb 18	90 91¼
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½ Jan 6	41½ Feb 9	42¾ Feb 14	41 43
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼ Jan 6	13½ Feb 18	13¾ Feb 18	12¾ 14
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½ Jan 21	7¼ Feb 5	7⅜ Feb 10	-- 7
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92 Jan 6	92 Jan 6	92 Jan 6	-- --
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95⅜ Jan 19	95⅜ Jan 19	95⅜ Jan 19	-- --
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾ Feb 2	104⅜ Jan 4	104⅝ Feb 17	104¾ 105¼
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	....	....	113⅝ Dec 3, 97	113 115
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½ Feb 15	110¼ Feb 15	110½ Feb 15	-- --
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114½ Feb 10	110 Jan 4	114¼ Feb 17	114 114¾
Do., do., registered	113¾ Feb 14	110 Jan 6	114 Feb 14	-- --
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	103½ Feb 18	100 Jan 3	103½ Feb 19	-- --
Do., 5s, 1912	93 Feb 18	90 Jan 5	93 Feb 18	-- --
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	115 Jan 25	114 Feb 4	114 Feb 19	114 --
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	....	....	104 No 15, 97	-- --
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	103 Jan 19	103 Jan 18	103 Jan 18	-- --
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103 Feb 18	103 Feb 18	103 Feb 18	-- --
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	....	....	102½ Jne 10,97	-- --
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. deposit E, 1900	....	....	100½ Dec 29,97	-- --
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	....	....	101½ Dec 14,97	-- --
Do., gtd. g. 6s, 1939	....	....	84½ Sept., '96	-- --
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	....	....	100½ Dec 27,97	-- --
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101 Jan 18	101 Jan 18	101 Jan 18	-- --
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	101⅜ Jan 12	101¼ Jan 3	101⅜ Jan 12	-- --
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	....	....	Aug 6	-- --
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½ Feb 3	100 Jan 6	102½ Feb 18	-- --
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs. 1st g. 6s 1938	40 Feb 2	40 Feb 2	40 Feb 2	30 --
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund 6s, 1898	101⅛ Jan 7	101⅛ Jan 7	101⅛ Jan 7	-- --
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½ Feb 14	120 Jan 7	120½ Feb 14	-- --
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¼ Jan 21	120¼ Jan 21	120¼ Jan 21	-- --
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117 Feb 11	114 Jan 6	116½ Feb 18	-- --
Do., do., registered	114½ Jan 31	113 Jan 3	114 Feb 7	-- --
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	84½ Feb 15	81¾ Jan 3	83¾ Feb 19	83¼ 84
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105 Jan 21	103¾ Jan 7	104¾ Feb 9	-- --
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94 Jan 12	93¾ Jan 24	93¾ Jan 24	-- --
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½ Feb 7	95½ Jan 13	99½ Feb 7	99 102
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104 Jan 13	102 Jan 6	103 Feb 16	-- --
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	112½ Feb 7	111¾ Feb 7	112½ Feb 7	-- --
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111 Jan 7	110⅝ Jan 7	111 Jan 7	-- --
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	....	....	107½ No 18, 97	-- --
St.L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	....	....	104¾ Mar 25,97	-- --
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	....	....	105¾ Oct., '95	-- --
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼ Jan 5	109¾ Feb 1	109¾ Feb 5	-- --
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	116½ Feb 4	115¼ Jan 8	116 Feb 18	116 116¼
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	104½ Feb 4	104¼ Feb 1	104¼ Feb 4	-- --
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109 Feb 7	106 Jan 3	108½ Feb 11	107½ 109
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112 Jan 12	110¼ Jan 18	111 Feb 15	-- --
Do., Iowa Div. sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½ Feb 17	109½ Feb 17	109¼ Feb 17	109¼ --
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104 Feb 4	102 Jan 7	103¾ Feb 17	103½ 105
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½ Jan 7	97¾ Feb 15	100 Feb 17	-- --
Do., 4s, 1921	....	....	93¾ Dec 3, 97	-- --
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	....	....	107½ Jan., '96	-- --
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100 Jan 14	96½ Jan 4	99½ Feb 19	99 99¾
Do., do., registered	....	....	91 Jly 10, 97	-- --
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123 Jan 29	122¼ Jan 3	123 Feb 14	-- --
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½ Feb 3	116¼ Jan 14	116½ Feb 10	-- --
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130 Jan 3	129 Jan 14	129 Jan 14	-- --
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108 Feb 10	101¼ Jan 11	108 Feb 17	-- 108
Do., do., registered	101 Jan 4	101 Jan 4	101 Jan 4	-- --
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109 Feb 11	100¼ Jan 14	109 Feb 11	-- --
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—				
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	113½ Feb 16	113¼ Feb 16	113¼ Feb 16	-- --
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	89 Feb 10	83 Jan 14	88 Feb 18	-- --
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105 Feb 10	97 Jan 7	104 Feb 17	-- --
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—				
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	143 Feb 10	140 Jan 29	143 Feb 10	143½ --
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	137½ Jan 3	137½ Jan 3	137½ Jan 3	-- --
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144 Feb 16	140 Jan 13	144 Feb 16	143¾ --
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	142½ Feb 10	138 Jan 4	142½ Feb 15	143¼ --
Do., 1st L. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	142½ Feb 9	139¾ Jan 5	142½ Feb 9	143½ --
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾ Jan 19	118¼ Jan 19	119¾ Jan 19	-- --
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	....	....	111¼ Sep 15,97	-- --
Do., 1st So. Min. Div. 6s, 1910	121 Feb 8	115¾ Jan 8	121 Feb 8	-- --
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¾ Jan 13	130 Feb 3	130 Feb 3	-- --
Do., do., 5s, 1910	....	....	109 Oct 5, 97	-- --
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121 Jan 28	119 Jan 5	121 Feb 17	-- --
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117 Jan 10	115¾ Jan 6	116⅝ Feb 19	-- --
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117 Feb 10	114½ Jan 5	115¾ Feb 17	114¼ --
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110 Jan 17	107 Jan 5	110 Jan 17	108 --
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	....	....	117 Dec 28,97	114½ --
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 6s, 1921	115¾ Feb 11	114¼ Jan 5	115 Feb 17	115 --
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115 Feb 7	114 Jan 11	115 Feb 7	115 --
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¾ Jan 27	127¼ Jan 5	127¼ Jan 27	127 --
Do., cons. sink. fd. 6s, 1916	....	....	106½ July 9, 97	105 --
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	113¾ Jan 17	112¼ Feb 14	112½ Feb 14	112 114
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107 Feb 4	104¾ Jan 10	106¼ Feb 19	-- --
Do., do., registered	105½ Feb 19	104¾ Feb 1	105½ Feb 19	-- --
Mil. & Nor. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½ Jan 10	122¾ Jan 19	122½ Jan 24	-- --
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123 Feb 7	123 Feb 7	122 Feb 7	122 --
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145 Jan 10	142¼ Feb 14	142½ Feb 18	-- --
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116¾ Feb 15	116½ Jan 6	116¾ Feb 15	116¼ --
Do., do., registered	116½ Feb 15	116 Jan 22	116½ Feb 15	-- --
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	117½ Jan 19	116¾ Jan 7	117¼ Feb 10	-- --
Do., do., registered	....	....	117¼ Jly 13, 97	-- --
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½ Feb 2	111¼ Jan 5	111½ Feb 2	-- --
Do., do., registered	....	....	109½ Dec 30,97	-- --
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119 Feb 2	117⅝ Jan 5	118½ Feb 9	118¼ 119
Do., registered	118 Jan 18	118 Jan 18	118 Jan 22	-- --
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½ Feb 9	110 Feb 7	110¼ Feb 15	110 111
Do., do., registered	....	....	108¾ Jly 13, 97	108¼ --
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	....	....	115 Dec 13,97	-- --
Do., do., registered	117¾ Feb 7	117¾ Feb 7	117¾ Feb 7	-- --
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107 Feb 4	105 Feb 15	105 Feb 15	-- --
Do., do., registered	....	....	100 No 10, 97	-- --
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	....	....	107½ No 28, 96	-- --
Des Moines & Minne. 1st 7s, 1907	....	....	....	97 --
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102 Jan 31	101½ Jan 3	102 Jan 31	-- --
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	....	....	127 Au 17, 96	125 --
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117 Jan 12	117 Jan 12	117 Jan 12	111 --
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	....	....	100 Oct 4, 97	100¼ --
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	....	....	108 Sep 30,97	106¼ --
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137 Jan 6	136½ Jan 6	136¾ Jan 15	135 --
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	....	....	105½ Feb 24,97	-- --
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117 Feb 9	116½ Feb 8	117 Feb 14	-- --
Do., Michigan div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	....	....	131½ Jan 20,97	130¼ --
Do., Ashland div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	....	....	134 Jly 22,97	133 --
Do., incomes, 1911	....	....	110¼ Jly 2, 97	-- --
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	....	....	134½ Dec 18,97	132 --
Do., do., registered	131¼ Jan 29	131 Feb 14	131 Feb 14	-- --
Do., ext. and col. 5s, 1934	106⅛ Jan 28	105¼ Jan 6	105⅞ Feb 19	105⅜ 105⅞
Do., do., registered	104 Jan 28	103¾ Jan 8	105⅜ Feb 15	-- --
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅛ Feb 2	106¾ Jan 6	107⅛ Feb 18	107⅜ --
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92 Feb 4	85 Jan 15	92 Feb 14	-- --
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½ Feb 11	69¼ Jan 10	70½ Feb 11	-- --
Do., extension 4s, 1905	....	....	83 Mar 15,97	-- --
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109 Feb 17	106½ Jan 10	109 Feb 17	-- --
Do., do., small	....	....	109 Apr 15,97	-- --
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	133 Jan 24	130¼ Jan 8	137¼ Feb 11	136 --
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133 Feb 18	131⅜ Jan 11	133 Feb 18	132½ --
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	133¾ Jan 28	132 Jan 6	133¾ Jan 28	132½ --

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
North Wisconsin 1st 6s	....	....	....	131½ --
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	....	....	106 Jly 22, 97	105 --
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122½ Feb 17	121 Jan 11	122½ Feb 17	121 --
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s	87⅛ Feb 7	83½ Jan 4	86½ Feb 19	86¼ 86¾
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	....	....	95½ Nov., '93	-- --
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	....	....	119 Oct 26,97	-- --
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	....	....	103¾ Mar 13,97	-- --
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111½ Feb 11	110½ Jan 31	111½ Feb 11	110 --
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	....	....	105⅜ Apr., '95	-- --
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	73½ Feb 4	70 Jan 25	73½ Feb 15	-- --
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	....	....	84 Oct 14, 97	-- --
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90 Jan 12	89 Jan 8	90 Jan 12	-- --
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	96½ Feb 14	96½ Jan 13	98 Feb 16	-- --
Do., do., registered	....	....	93¾ Dec 16,97	-- --
Spring & Col. div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	....	....	87 Oct., '95	-- --
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½ Jan 13	87½ Jan 11	88½ Jan 13	-- --
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	....	....	88½ No 23, 97	-- --
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102 Feb 11	101 Jan 20	102 Feb 11	-- --
Do., con 6s, 1920	....	....	100 Nov., 94	-- --
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	....	....	114 Oct 7, 97	110 --
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	....	....	107¼ Feb 19,97	-- 110
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	78½ Feb 2	73 Jan 28	78 Feb 18	-- --
Do., income 4s, 1990	....	....	21 Au 26, 97	-- --
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	106⅞ Jan 25	106⅝ Jan 25	106⅞ Jan 25	-- --
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137 Jan 17	135 Jan 5	136 Jan 31	-- --
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	....	....	128 No 26, 97	-- --
Cin. & Spfd 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	....	....	107½ Oct 16, 97	-- --
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	102½ Jan 11	102¼ Jan 11	102½ Jan 19	103¼ --
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	....	....	120¾ July, '96	-- --
Col. Mid Tr. Co. cts. 1st g. 6s, ass'd., 1936	68 Feb 15	64¼ Jan 5	67¼ Feb 17	67 67½
Do., con. g. 4s, 1940, ass'd, all in, paid	21¼ Jan 7	19½ Jan 7	20¼ Feb 10	-- --
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	....	....	68½ My 15, 97	-- --
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $46 paid	83 Feb 10	74 Jan 7	81 Feb 19	79 81½
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61 Feb 14	54 Jan 11	61 Feb 14	-- --
Con. & Passumpaic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	....	....	102 Dec., '95	-- --
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128 Jan 15	128 Jan 15	128 Jan 15	-- --
Syra., Bing. & N.Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼ Jan 3	125¼ Jan 3	125¼ Jan 3	-- --
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144 Jan 4	141½ Jan 31	141½ Feb 11	-- --
Do., 7s, 1900	....	....	109 No 23, 97	106 --
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	....	....	112 Dec 10,97	113 --
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	141 Jan 31	141 Jan 31	141 Jan 31	-- --
Do., registered	....	....	138 July, '92	-- --
N. Y., Lack & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅞ Jan 20	138⅝ Jan 5	137⅞ Jan 20	138 --
Do., construction 5s, 1923	....	....	115½ No 17, 97	-- --
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	....	....	112 May, 96	-- --
Del. & Hud. 1st, Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	....	....	147½ Au 31, 97	-- --
Do., do., registered	....	....	145 May 4, 97	-- --
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½ Jan 28	125¼ Feb 11	125¼ Feb 11	124 --
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½ Jan 27	117½ Feb 11	117½ Feb 15	-- --
Do., do., registered	....	....	116½ Mar 22,97	-- --
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	....	....	148¾ Au 18, 97	-- --
Do., do., registered	145 Feb 18	144¾ Feb 15	145 Feb 18	-- --
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	85¾ Feb 9	85¼ Jan 4	94½ Feb 19	94 95
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110½ Feb 11	110¼ Feb 1	110¼ Feb 16	-- --
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	93 Feb 2	85¼ Jan 3	92¾ Feb 15	-- 92½
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	99 Feb 11	97 Jan 6	99 Feb 19	-- --
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	17½ Jan 12	17¼ Jan 12	17¼ Feb 11	-- --
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	106½ Feb 10	104 Jan 3	106¾ Feb 15	105 106¼
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼ Feb 11	92¼ Feb 11	92¼ Feb 11	92 --
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	106¾ Feb 18	105 Jan 17	106¾ Feb 18	-- --
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116 Feb 2	112½ Jan 4	116 Feb 2	114 --
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	....	....	115¾ Dec 8, 97	-- --
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	....	....	112⅜ No 12, 97	-- --
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	....	....	120¼ Oct 29, 97	-- --
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	....	....	103⅜ Oct 29, 97	-- --
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾ Feb 11	146 Jan 12	147⅜ Feb 15	-- --
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143 Jan 13	142¼ Jan 11	143 Jan 13	-- --
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	....	....	137½ Dec 20,97	-- --
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	....	....	141 Sep 10, 97	140 --
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106 Feb 11	106 Feb 11	106 Feb 11	106¼ --
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113 Feb 10	112 Jan 6	112½ Feb 17	-- --
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	....	....	102 Aug., '96	-- --
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	....	....	105½ Oct 2, 97	-- --
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93 Feb 7	90¾ Jan 24	92 Feb 19	91 91¾
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	74½ Feb 11	70 Jan 24	73 Feb 19	73 74
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	....	....	65 Nov 10, 97	-- --
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	117 Jan 11	110½ Jan 19	117 Feb 10	-- --
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	....	....	76 Dec 10,97	81¼ --
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	....	....	110 May, '93	-- --
Do., Sul. Co. Brh. 1st g. 5s, 1930	....	....	110 Sept., '91	-- --
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	78 Feb 14	77½ Feb 16	77½ Feb 16	-- --
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	117 Feb 9	113¾ Jan 4	117 Feb 9	116¼ 118
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	95 Feb 9	89¾ Jan 7	94½ Feb 16	-- --
Do., Ft. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939	92¼ Feb 11	83 Jan 5	91½ Feb 18	-- --
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s, 1918	....	....	103 Au 14, 97	-- --
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	....	....	80½ May, '96	-- --
Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	....	....	106¾ Jly 31, 97	-- --
Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921	75 Jan 26	70½ Jan 3	74 Feb 18	-- --
Ft. Worth & Rio G. 1st g. 5-4s, 1928	59½ Feb 1	54½ Jan 5	59 Feb 9	58½ 59½
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1913	92 Feb 15	88¾ Jan 26	92 Feb 17	91 --
Ga Georgia & Ala. Ry. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	....	....	103 Au 11, 97	103½ 105
Ga., Car & North 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929

1898

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	--	--
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	93½	Jan 3	97½	Feb 19	--	--
Met. Elevated 1st. g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	118¾	Jan 3	119¾	Feb 19	119¾	119½
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 28	104½	Jan 7	105	Feb 19	--	--
Metro. St. Ry. gen. cl. t. g. 5s, 1937	116¼	Jan 14	113¾	Jan 3	115⅝	Feb 18	113½	114
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 24	121¼	Feb 9	122½	Feb 17	--	--
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	122¼	Jan 14	121½	Jan 3	121¾	Feb 19	--	--
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	123¼	Jan 12	121⅝	Jan 7	122½	Feb 16	122	122½
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	66	Feb 10	66	Feb 10	--	--
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	--	----	--	----	39	April, 90	--	--
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	--	----	--	----	11¾	Sep 16,96	--	--
Mexican International 1st g. 4s, 1942	--	----	--	----	69	Mar 10,97	--	--
Do., 1st con g. 4s, 1977	72	Feb 19	70⅝	Feb 10	72	Feb 19	71	71½
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	114½	Feb 9	115	Feb 18	114¾	115¾
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	106¼	Jan 10	106⅝	Feb 17	--	--
Do., 6s, 1909	--	----	--	----	120	Dec 10,97	--	--
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	--	--
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	--	----	--	----	90	Mar., 96	--	--
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	--	----	--	----	42⅜	No 12 96	--	--
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	--	----	--	----	15	July 9, 97	--	--
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	--	----	--	----	100	Jan 30,97	--	--
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	--	--
Do., 4s, 1940	--	----	--	----	105½	Jne 4, 97	--	--
Do., registered	108	Jan 7	108	Jan 7	108	Jan 7	--	--
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	--	----	--	----	143	Jly 22, 97	142	--
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¾	Feb 1	106¼	Jan 7	108¾	Feb 15	--	--
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	--	----	--	----	127	No 22, 97	--	--
Do., Southwestern ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	--	----	--	----	129	May, 96	--	--
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	--	----	--	----	121¼	Au 31, 97	122½	--
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91⅜	Feb 4	87⅞	Jan 4	91	Feb 19	90	90¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	62½	Feb 14	63¼	Feb 19	63	64
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83⅜	Jan 28	83⅜	Jan 28	83⅜	Jan 28	--	--
Mo. K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g.5s,1942	85½	Feb 18	81½	Jan 3	86¼	Feb 18	--	--
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	73	Jan 24	71	Jan 4	72	Feb 4	--	--
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	80	Jan 8	84¼	Feb 18	--	--
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	96½	Feb 14	94	Jan 5	98	Feb 19	97½	98
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	100⅛	Feb 15	94	Jan 3	99½	Feb 19	99	100
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109	Jan 22	107¼	Jan 6	109	Jan 29	108	109½
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65¼	Jan 19	78¾	Feb 19	--	--
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72	Feb 4	65	Jan 18	68	Feb 19	67	70
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	104¼	Feb 2	104¼	Feb 2	--	--
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	106½	Feb 3	106¼	Feb 3	106¼	Feb 3	--	--
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110¼	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	107½	Feb 19	--	108
Do., 2d ext. gold 5s, 1946	--	----	--	----	--	----	105	--
Do., Arkans. Brch. ext. g. 6s, 1935	108	Feb 8	106¾	Jan 3	108	Feb 8	101	--
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	94⅞	Feb 9	88	Jan 3	93	Feb 19	92¾	93½
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	92½	Feb 15	87	Jan 11	92½	Feb 15	92¾	93½
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	122	Feb 7	122	Jan 3	123	Feb 7	--	123½
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	--	----	--	----	119	Dec 6, 97	--	--
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½	Feb 5	77	Jan 5	79	Feb 19	78	80
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	--	----	--	----	84	April, 96	--	--
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	Feb 3	131	Jan 28	131¼	Feb 15	--	--
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	--	----	--	----	105⅞	Dec 17,97	--	--
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	103	Jan 6	104½	Feb 17	--	--
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	--	----	--	----	108	Mar., 96	--	--
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	--	----	--	----	108¼	Aug., 94	--	--
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117¼	Feb 8	116	Jan 11	116⅝	Feb 17	--	--
Do., do., registered	117¼	Feb 8	116½	Jan 19	117¼	Feb 14	--	--
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	111⅝	Feb 15	110¼	Jan 11	111⅝	Feb 15	--	--
Do., do., registered	111⅜	Feb 8	110¼	Jan 5	111⅛	Feb 14	--	--
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1888-1904	108⅝	Feb 9	108¾	Feb 19	109⅝	Feb 19	--	--
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	103¾	Jan 19	105	Feb 9	--	--
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	--	--
Do., deb. certfs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105	Feb 8	103¼	Jan 3	105	Feb 8	--	--
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	105	Feb 7	105	Feb 7	--	--
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	109	Jan 4	110¼	Feb 19	110¼	110½
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	108½	Jan 5	109¾	Feb 15	--	--
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	--	----	--	----	108¾	No 16, 97	--	--
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd.g.4s,Ser.A,1940	--	----	--	----	86	No 15, 97	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	----	--	----	104	Jly 24, 97	--	--
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	109¼	Feb 3	109¾	Feb 11	--	--
Do., do., registered	109½	Jan 27	109¾	Jan 27	109¾	Jan 27	--	--
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	--	----	--	----	103	May 7, 97	103	--
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123	Jan 24	121¾	Jan 10	122½	Feb 5	--	--
R., W. & Og. Tex. R.1st gtd.5s,1918	--	----	--	----	109	Jan., 97	--	--
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	--	----	--	----	110	Oct., 94	--	--
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	--	----	--	----	107½	Oct 14, 97	105½	--
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g.4s,1991	--	----	--	----	100	Mar., 96	--	--
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	--	--
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	106¾	Jan 3	107	Feb 18	106¾	107½
Do., do., registered	--	----	--	----	103	Nov 4, 97	--	--
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	--	----	--	----	104½	Oct 7, 97	--	--
Do., con. deb. certfs., $1,000	150	Jan 24	145	Jan 6	149¾	Jan 25	--	--
Do., do., small certfs., $100	146	Jan 6	145	Jan 6	146	Jan 14	--	--
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	--	----	--	----	122	Jne 16,97	122	--
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	--	----	--	----	125½	Feb 6, 97	112	--
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	--	--
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	--	----	--	----	114	My 27, 97	--	--
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108¼	Jan 6	107¼	Jan 25	108	Feb 17	--	--
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	97⅞	Jan 7	102	Feb 18	--	--
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s, 1937	109⅝	Feb 11	103	Jan 6	108½	Feb 16	--	--
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84½	Jan 6	91	Feb 4	--	--
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98	Feb 7	87	Jan 6	94	Feb 19	--	--
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111¼	Jan 28	110⅜	Feb 2	111¼	Feb 16	--	--
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1942	101⅞	Feb 8	93¾	Jan 3	101¼	Feb 18	--	--
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 4	120	Jan 10	121	Feb 16	120¼	--
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921..R	119¾	Feb 9	116	Jan 3	119	Feb 17	118⅝	119½
Do., do., registered	110	Feb 11	116⅝	Jan 17	119	Feb 17	118⅝	119½
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	--	----	--	----	128	Dec 8, 97	128	--
Do., do., registered certificates	--	----	--	----	126	Nov 3, 97	125	--
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	97⅜	Feb 11	95	Jan 3	96¾	Feb 19	97	97½
Do., registered	97¼	Feb 7	95¼	Jan 3	97¼	Feb 7	--	--
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63¼	Jan 31	61⅝	Jan 4	62¾	Feb 19	62¼	62⅝
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	107⅜	Feb 16	104	Jan 5	107⅜	Feb 19	107½	108
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	--	----	--	----	108	Jne 26, 97	--	--
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	124½	Feb 7	125½	Feb 9	--	--
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	--	----	--	----	130⅜	Dec 7, 97	--	--
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119⅜	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 10	--	--
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	--	----	--	----	101	Feb 23,97	--	--
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	87½	Feb 8	83¾	Jan 7	87	Feb 19	--	--
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	79	Jan 4	82	Feb 19	--	--
Ogden. & L. Chau. 1st con.6s,1920	--	----	--	----	94	April, 96	--	--
Do., do., small	--	----	--	----	82	Feb., 97	--	--
Ohio Riliroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	--	--
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	--	----	--	----	85	Dec 16,97	--	--
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	83	Jan 18	80	Jan 13	81¼	Feb 18	83	85
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10½	Jan 7	14¾	Feb 11	--	--
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certfs.	14¾	Jan 20	14¼	Jan 22	14¼	Jan 22	--	--
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	78¼	Feb 1	78¼	Feb 19	--	--
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	--	----	--	----	108	Sep 21, 97	--	--
Do., cn. Trust Co. ctfs. of deposit	112¾	Feb 8	103½	Jan 5	112¼	Feb 19	--	--
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., 5th in. paid	62½	Feb 15	52½	Jan 17	62	Feb 18	--	--
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	--	----	--	----	120	Dec 12,97	--	--
Do., g. 5s, 1926	--	----	--	----	102	My 24, 97	--	--
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	102	Feb 17	96¼	Jan 3	101⅝	Feb 19	101½	102¼
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	69	Feb 7	58	Jan 5	68¾	Feb 18	--	--
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	49	Feb 1	39	Jan 4	46	Feb 19	46½	47½
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115	Jan 26	112¾	Jan 3	114	Feb 16	--	114
Ore. R.R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	93¾	Jan 4	96¾	Feb 19	96¾	96⅝
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	127½	Jan 29	124	Jan 3	124½	Feb 11	124½	125¾
Panama sink. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	--	----	--	----	101¼	Dec., 96	--	--
Penn. Co. g'd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	113	Jan 20	113½	Jan 31	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	----	--	----	112¾	Dec 21,97	--	--
P., C. C. & St. L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Feb 8	111⅜	Jan 4	113	Feb 11	111	--
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	112	Jan 11	113	Feb 14	111	--
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	--	----	--	----	111	Jne 17, 97	111	--
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	--	----	--	----	102	Oct 9, 97	111	--
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	--	----	--	----	111¼	July 2, 97	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	----	--	----	100¾	Apr 23,97	--	--
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¾	Jan 28	140	Jan 10	140¾	Jan 28	--	--
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	--	--
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	--	----	--	----	126	Aug., 96	--	--
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	--	----	--	----	110¼	July 8, 97	--	--
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s, 1900	--	----	--	----	110¾	July 8, 97	--	--
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	--	----	--	----	113¾	April, 98	--	--
St. L., Van. & T. H. 2d 7s, 1898	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	--	103
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	--	----	--	----	100	No 25, 96	--	--
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941	--	----	--	----	110	Jne 27 96	--	--
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	--	----	--	----	102	No 10, 97	--	--
Penn. R. R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	--	----	--	----	108	My 12, 97	--	--
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115¼	Feb 14	115¼	Feb 14	115⅝	Feb 14	--	--
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, (tr. r.	96½	Jan 24	96½	Jan 24	96¼	Jan 24	--	100
Do., Evans. div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	--	----	--	----	100	Dec 23,97	--	--
Do., do., cn. Trust Co. certfs.	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	95	97
Do., Trust Co. ctfs. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	--	----	--	----	14½	Dec 30,97	--	--
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	--	----	--	----	112¼	Mar 8, 97	121	--
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	--	----	--	----	85	No 24, 97	--	--
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	--	----	--	----	137	No 17, 97	--	--
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	--	----	--	----	108¼	April, 93	--	--
Pitts., Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	--	----	--	----	124	Mar., 96	--	--
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	--	----	--	----	114	Mar., 93	--	--
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	--	----	--	----	117	Mar., 93	--	--
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	--	----	--	----	95¾	April, 95	--	--
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	108¾	Jan 3	109	Feb 14	--	--
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	--	----	--	----	98	Jly 14, 97	--	--
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	86	Feb 9	77	Jan 7	84¾	Feb 19	83½	85
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	--	----	--	----	83¾	Mar 1, 97	--	--
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼	Feb 3	83¾	Jan 24	85¾	Feb 19	85	85¾
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	85⅝	Feb 5	81¾	Jan 3	84	Feb 18	84	84½
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94½	Feb 16	92½	Feb 2	94⅜	Feb 16	--	--
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	--	--
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	76	Feb 18	70	Jan 5	76	Feb 18	75	76½
St. L., A. & T. H. 1st & ter. g. 5s, 1914	--	----	--	----	105	Dec 28,97	--	--
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	--	----	--	----	115	Jan 22,96	--	--
C., St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917	--	----	--	----	106	Jly 1, 97	--	--
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	--	----	--	----	90	No 12, 97	--	--
Do., 2d income 5s, 1931	--	----	--	----	72¾	Feb., 93	--	--
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	116	Feb 11	116⅝	Feb 15	--	--
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¾	Feb 17	115	Jan 6	116½	Feb 17	--	--
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115¾	Feb 10	115	Jan 6	115⅝	Feb 16	--	--
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	--	----	--	----	115¾	July, 96	--	--

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	119¾	Feb 5	116¼	Jan 25	119½	Feb 17	118¼	119¼
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	105¼	Feb 8	103¾	Jan 3	104⅝	Feb 19	--	--
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1931	97¼	Feb 15	92	Jan 7	97	Feb 15	--	--
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	--	----	--	----	105	Oct 4, 97	--	--
St. L. & San Fran. R.R. g. 4s, 1906	77	Feb 7	74	Jan 7	77½	Feb 18	--	--
St. L. & San Fran. R.W. Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	94	Jan 28	96	Feb 15	--	--
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝	Feb 8	72	Jan 1	76⅝	Feb 11	--	--
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	30	Feb 3	27⅝	Jan 7	29½	Feb 17	--	--
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g.5s, 1937	--	----	--	----	90	Nov 8, 97	--	--
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	--	----	--	----	114	Aug., 94	115	--
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	107¾	Jan 4	109	Feb 16	109	--
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	122¾	Jan 7	122¾	Jan 29	--	--
Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	121¾	Jan 10	122	Feb 7	121½	--
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	128½	Jan 18	128	Jan 5	128	Jan 27	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	----	--	----	119¾	Sept., 96	--	--
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	106	Jan 4	108¼	Feb 15	--	--
Do., do., do., registered	--	----	--	----	106½	Mar 23,97	--	--
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	99	Feb 18	94½	Jan 10	99	Feb 19	90	100
Do., do., registered	98	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	98	Feb 19	--	--
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122¼	Jan 17	122½	Jan 13	122¼	Jan 13	--	--
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	130	Feb 4	127	Jan 21	127¼	Feb 8	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	----	--	----	116	Apr 24,97	--	--
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109	Feb 9	108	Jan 14	109	Feb 19	--	--
Eastern Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108¾	Jan 14	108½	Jan 14	108½	Jan 14	108	--
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	--	----	--	----	111	No 23, 97	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	----	--	----	115	Apr 24,96	--	--
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	--	----	--	----	109½	Oct 26, 97	--	--
Sav., Flor & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	--	----	--	----	114	Jan 25,97	--	--
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	--	----	--	----	104½	Oct 18, 97	--	--
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	--	--
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass.pd	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	--	--
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	95	Jan 4	96¾	Feb 18	--	--
Southern Pacific Co.								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	--	--
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	104½	Feb 15	100	Jan 17	104½	Feb 15	105	--
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s, 1931	95	Feb 14	92	Jan 4	95	Feb 18	--	--
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	--	----	--	----	102	Nov., 94	125	--
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110⅝	Jan 22	103½	Jan 14	110⅝	Feb 15	--	--
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	--	----	--	----	108	Dec 28,97	--	--
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	80	Jan 11	78¼	Jan 4	79¾	Feb 19	--	--
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	--	----	--	----	114	No 17, 97	120¼	--
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	--	----	--	----	129	Dec 18,97	120½	--
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	--	--
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	62¼	Jan 21	59⅝	Jan 5	61¼	Feb 18	61½	62
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	--	----	--	----	111	Mar 1, 97	--	--
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	--	----	--	----	106¾	No 17, 97	--	--
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98½	Jan 28	90¼	Jan 3	98¼	Feb 18	--	--
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	104	Feb 15	100¼	Jan 4	104	Feb 19	--	--
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	--	--
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97	Feb 19	92¼	Jan 6	97	Feb 19	--	--
Austin & Northw'n 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 15	85¼	Jan 6	87¼	Jan 15	--	87
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	108½	Feb 17	105¼	Jan 3	108¼	Feb 17	--	--
Southern R'way 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	94½	Feb 10	92	Jan 24	93¾	Feb 19	--	--
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100	Feb 16	--	--
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	--	----	--	----	112¼	Au 15, 97	--	--
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	--	----	--	----	110	Dec 22,97	--	--
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107	Jan 31	106¼	Jan 10	107	Feb 9	--	--
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	115	Feb 10	114¾	Feb 17	--	--
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½	Feb 9	110¼	Jan 18	111½	Feb 18	--	--
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	121	Feb 17	119½	Feb 14	121	Feb 17	--	--
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117½	Feb 18	117	Jan 20	117½	Feb 18	--	--
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	123	Feb 14	122	Jan 4	125	Feb 14	--	--
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	--	----	--	----	101	Nov 22, 97	--	--
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	105	Feb 19	105	Feb 19	105	--
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	105	Jan 25	103¼	Jan 17	105	Feb 18	105	--
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	105¼	Jan 31	104¾	Jan 24	105¼	Feb 2	--	--
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4s, 1924	--	----	--	----	84	Au 16, 97	--	--
West'n No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	112¾	Jan 3	115⅞	Jan 21	--	--
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½	Feb 19	110¾	Jan 12	110½	Feb 19	110	--
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¼	Jan 12	106½	Feb 3	106½	Feb 3	100¼	--
St. L. Mnts.'

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 21.

Boston and Maine Railroad—Books open.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Annual meeting.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Books close.
H-O Company—Dividend payable.
Illinois Central Railroad—Books open.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Books close.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books open.
New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Annual meeting.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books open.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Holiday—Stock Exchange closed.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.—Books close.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.—Books open.
H-O Company.—Books open.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company.—Books close.
New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.—Books open.
Norfolk and Western Railway.—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company—Annual meeting.
Willson Aluminium Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Feb. 24.

National Lead Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Books open.
Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado Railroad—Meeting of bondholders.
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company—Books open.
Willson Aluminium Company—Books open.

Friday, Feb. 25.

Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company—Books close for dividend on preferred "A" stock.
Brunswick Land Company—Third and last installment of assessment payable.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Feb. 26.

Homestake Mining Company—Books open.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Books open.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Friday, Feb. 19, total transactions included 2,358,331 shares of stock, $24,119,000 bonds, with $57,000 Government and $76,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.	Feb. 20, '97.	Feb. 19, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Mis.	782,282	2,358,331 Inc.	1,576,049
Banks	123	140 Inc.	15
Mining	8,373	Dec.	8,373

BONDS.	Feb. 20, '97.	Feb. 19, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Mis.	$8,201,000	$24,119,000 Inc.	$15,917,100
State	143,000	76,000 Dec.	67,000
Government	906,000	57,000 Dec.	849,000

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	1	Ft. W. & D. C. S.	2¼
Brooklyn R. T.	1½	Gt. Northern pf.	2
Chi. & Alton	2½	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
Chi. & Northw. pf.	3	Mo. Pacific	2⅜
C., Mil. & St. P. pf.	1¼	Mobile & Ohio	1
Consol. Ice pf.	2½	N. Y. Central	2½
Cot. Southern	1¼	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	2½
Can. Pacific	1⅞	Nor. & West pf.	2⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1⅝	Nor. Pacific	2⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	2⅝	Nor. Pacific pf.	3⅜
C., Ind., & L. pf.	2⅜	N. Y. O. & W.	1¼
Chi. & R. Isl. pf.	1¼	Ore. R. & Nav.	1¼
Chi. & Northwest.	3⅝	Pacific Mail	1½
C., B. & Qy.	1⅝	Penn. R. R.	2⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	Peo. Gas. (Chi.)	4
C. M. & St. P.	1½	Pullman Car	3½
C. R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	Reading	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅝	Reading 1st pf.	2⅜
Consol. Ice	2	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Del. & Hudson	1½	Rio Gr. West. pf.	1½
D., L. & W.	1½	St. Jo. & G. I.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	3⅜	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¼
Erie	1	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	3½
Erie 1st pf.	2⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1⅝
Erie 2d pf.	2⅜	St. P. & Omaha	3⅛
Gen. Electric	3½	Southern Ry. pf.	2⅜
Hawaiian Sugar	3½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2⅜
Ill. Central	1½	Union Pacific	2
Ill. Steel Co.	5	Union Pacific pf.	2⅞
Laclede Gas	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	3
L. E. & Western	1⅜	Wabash pf.	1
Long Island	3⅜	West Chi. St.	2
Louis. & Nash.	2⅝	West. Union	1½
Manhattan	2⅝		

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Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.	1	Or. Short Line con.	1⅝
B'way & 7th Av. 5s.	1½	Rich. & Dan. con. 6s.	1½
Des M. Union 1st	1½	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st	1
Iowa Central 1st	2	So. Pacific, Ariz. 1st	1½
K. P., Den. Div., ex m. c.	3	So. Pacific, Cal. 1st	1½
Louis. & Nash. con.	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s	3½
L. & N., So. & N. Ala. 5s	3	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2
Mo. Pacific con.	1	Tex. Pac. 1st, East Div. 6s	2
		Texas Pacific 2d	1⅜
		Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1

Bonds Declined.

A., T. & S. F. gen.	1	Mobile & O. gen.	1
A., T. & S. F. adj.	2	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	3½
B. & O. 6s, 1925.	2	Nor. Pac. gen.	1
C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s.	1	Nor. & West. con.	2
Detroit Gas 5s.	1	Or. Sh. Line, inc. B.	1⅜
Erie gen. lien	1½	Reading gen.	1½
Int. & G. N. 2d	2	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	1⅜
K. P. con. t. r.	2	St. L. & San F. 4s.	1½
L. & N. unif. 4s.	1¼	So. Car. & Ga. 1st.	1
Mo. Pac., col. 5s.	3½		

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	$990,000,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19	48,226,366
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,429,784
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	928,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,827,885
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,961,332
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,281
Balance week ending Jan. 15	46,965,003
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,837,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,869
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,837,261
*Balances week ending Jan. 31	39,230,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	620,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	35,017,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	965,345,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	783,921,643
Balance week ending Dec. 11	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	793,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	45,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	652,151,030
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,889,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	728,626,000
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,031
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	792,006,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,163
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	726,052,553
*Balance week ending Nov. 6	43,290,182
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30	680,229,881
Balances week ending Oct. 30	41,276,452
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23	764,598,108
Balances week ending Oct. 23	47,110,718
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16	799,310,890
Balances week ending Oct. 16	42,786,840

*Five days.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	105	--
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	108	--
Atlantic Avenue imp. 4s	85½	--
Bridgeport Traction 1st 5s	103	..
Bleecker St. & F'ton F'y stock	31	38
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	106	107
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brooklyn City Railroad	206	209
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115	118
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	165	..
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	113	116
Brooklyn El., t. r., 1st ass't p'd.	8½	9
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	107	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo St. Ry. stock	80½	81¾
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	250	--
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	120	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	..
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	102	106
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	77	80
Cleveland City Railway	90	..
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	95	..
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock	140	..
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	107
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	43	45
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	96
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	90	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	47	47½
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	..
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	103
Eighth Avenue	325	340
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	104	107
42d & Grand Street	325	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	67	71
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	2	2¾
Kings County Traction	48	50
Louisville St. Ry. com.	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	95	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	52½	53½
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn	102	104
New Orleans Traction com.	2⅝	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	20
New Orleans Traction notes		75
North Shore Traction com.	13	15
North Shore Traction pf.	77	80
Ninth Avenue	190	204
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	106½	107
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	81	..
Rochester Ry.	18	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	95	100
Second Avenue stock	165	..
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue debenture 5s	105	..
Scranton Traction	9	11
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	187	189
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	107
Twin City R. Transit. Co. com.	15	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	200
Union Railway 1st 6s	115	117
West Chicago Street	97½	98½
West End, Boston	84½	84⅝
West End (Boston) pf.	104½	105
Worcester Traction common	16½	17½
Worcester Traction	93	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	96	96½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 6s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	76
Union Ferry	65	68
Union Ferry bonds	106½	107

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	184	185
Atlantic	135	145
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	188	..
Brooklyn	400	408
Central	1375	--
Colonial	202½	--
Continental	185	--
Farmers' Loan & Trust	875	..
Fifth Avenue	2250	400
Franklin	230	235
German-American R. E.	20	30
Guaranty	465	..
Hamilton	236	243
Kings County	280	..
Knickerbocker	228	--
Lawyers' Surety	105	110
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	225	--
Manhattan	152½	--
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	--
Mercantile	435	--
Metropolitan	310	--
Nassau	157	..
National Surety	200	208
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1,240	--
N. Y. Surety & Trust	350	--
People's	258	..
Produce Exchange	200	206
Real Estate Trust Co.	190	..
State	203	210
Title Guarantee & Trust	290	300
Union	1,040	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	280	290
United States	1,175	..
Washington	230	--

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	112
Commonwealth	105	110
Continental	420	..
Eagle	240	250
Empire City	100	103
Farragut	95	100
German-American	430	..
Germania	250	260
Greenwich	155	--
Hamilton	110	115
Hanover	145	150
Home	205	210
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	113	117
Niagara	175	180

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
North River	125	127
Pacific	148	..
Peter Cooper	120	130
Phenix, Brooklyn	175	180
Rutgers	127	130
Stuyvesant	80	83
United States	118	125
Westchester	420	--
Williamsburg City	380	--

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	350	..
American Exchange	170	172
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	320	330
Broadway	230	238
Butchers & Drovers		100
Central	165	175
Chase	400	--
Chatham	280	..
Chemical	3700	4000
Citizens'	125	130
City	300	..
Clinton	45	95
Colonial	120	..
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	205	209
Continental	127½	..
Corn Exchange	280	285
East River	135	145
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2900	3300
First National of Staten Island	120	..
Fourth National	180	190
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	..
Ganesvoort		100
Garfield	750	..
German-American	115	120
Germania	325	..
German Exchange	250	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	120	130
Hanover	380	..
Hide & Leather	90	95
Home	150	..
Hudson River	155	..
Importers & Trades'	510	520
Irving	147	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	185
Liberty	130	..
Lincoln	800	..
Manhattan	230	..
Market & Fulton	230	240
Mechanics'	180	188
Mechanics & Traders'	110	115
Mercantile	165	168
Merchants' Exchange	118	..
Merchants'	145	150
Metropolis	440	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	240	250
New Amsterdam	240	..
New York	240	242
New York County	800	..
New York National Exchange	80	95
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	94
North America	135	..
Oriental	145	..
Pacific	175	185
Park	263	275
People's	205	..
Phenix	90	94
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	115	120
Republic	155	165
Riverside	160	..
Seaboard	174	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	105	115
Shoe & Leather	95	100
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	110	112
Third National	10	30
Tradesmen's	110	..
Twelfth Ward	130	140
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	180	..
Western	150	160
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Electric Light and Manufacturing.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny County Light Co.	103	..
Brush Electric Co	..	40
Bridgeport (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	35	38
Eddy Electric Mfg. Co.	..	19
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., St. Louis	3½	4½
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Brooklyn	106	110
Edison Ore Milling Co.	12	15
Edison Storage Co.	27½	29
East End Electric Light	..	10
Fort Wayne Electric Co.	⅛	1½
Ft. Wayne E. Co., T. S., Series A.	2	3¼
General Electric Co. pf.	81	85
Hartford (Conn.) Elec. Light Co.	110	..
Hartford (Conn.) L. & P. Co.	4½	..
New Haven (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	145	..
Narragansett (Prov., R.I.) E. Co.	83	85
Rhode Island Elec. Protec. Co.	115	120
Toronto (Can.) Elec. Light Co.	131	131¾
Thomson-Houston Welding Co.	5	..
United Elec. Light & P. Co. pf.	2	..
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co.	..	23
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. pf.	..	54
Woonsocket (R. I.) Electric Co.	90	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	99	102
American Bank Note Co.	41	45
American Brake	90	93
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	10
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain com.	8	15
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	55	65
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	..	45
Am. Type Founders, new stock	44	49
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	100	..
American Graphophone	15½	16
American Graphophone 1st pf.	15½	..
Anderson Tobacco	16	20
Automatic Vending	40	70
Barney & Smith Car common	16	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	69	73
Barney & Smith Car 6s	98	100
Bliss, E. W., common	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	..	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	..	50
Celluloid Company	67½	..
Central & South Amer. Tel.	105	108
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	54	60
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	106	..
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	365	380
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	93	..
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	93	..
Commercial Cable	185	189
Consolidated Car Heating	27½	35
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	..	..
Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	57	62
Diamond Match Co.	143	145½
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.	1⅝	1½
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	43	45
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	39½	40
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	94	96
Gorham Mfg. Co. common	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	112	115
Great Falls Ice.	108	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds.	91	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	⅛	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	108	110
Hudson River Telephone	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	40	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	16	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	62	72
Lanston Monotype	16	17
Lorillard pf.	115	116¼
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	40
Malt Trust com.	25¾	26¼
Malt Trust pf.	77	77½
Mechanical Rubber com.	6	12
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	30
Mergenthaler Linotype	145	146
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	12
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	55	57
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	90	91
Mosler Safe Co.	..	100
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
Nat. Well Paper deb. stock	45	55
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	51	..
N. Y. Biscuit	24¾	25¼
N. Y. Biscuit pf.	82	83
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	107	110
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	90	..
New York Air Brake	22	27
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	151
Nicaragua Construction	8¾	10
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Pennsylvania Coal	356	380
Penn. Salt Mfg.	104½	..
Penn. Water Com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	32	35
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pref.	55	59
Procter & Gamble	212	215
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pref.	40	56
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	94	98
Simmons Hardware com.	107	112
Simmons Hardware pref.	105	109
Singer Mfg. Co.	330	360
Standard Oil	410	412
Southern Cotton Oil	15	30
Swift & Co.	94	97
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	116½	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	45	50
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	100	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	72¼
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pref.	48	51
Trow Directory pref.	38	42
Union Switch & Signal	33	34
Union Switch & Signal pref.	59	61
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pref.	88	91
Union Typewriter 2d pref.	30	34
U. S. Glass com.	34½	35½
U. S. Glass pf.	70	..
Wagner Palace Car	168	171
Westinghouse Air Brake	225	230
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	120
Worthington Pump	15	20
Worthington Pump pref.	87	90

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	57	57½
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	109½	..
Bay State Gas Inc.	60	..
Boston United 1st	89½	90
Boston United 2d	72	75
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	96	96½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	30	32
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	104	105
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	103	104½
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	104½	107½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	112	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	109	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	118½	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104¼	..
Cicero Gas Co, 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	99	103
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	87	90
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	101	103
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19½	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	75	80
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	102½	104
Detroit Income 5s	95	99
Equitable	225	232½
Equitable 1st 6s	102½	103½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115½	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	82	84
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	91
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	100	102
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	58	62
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	106	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	84	86
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st 6s	90	91
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	74	75
Madison (Wis.) Gas	62	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	99½	100½
Minneapolis Gas 6s	98	102
Mutual of New York	325	350
New Amsterdam	32¾	33⅜
New Amsterdam pf.	70	71
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	102½	103½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Ohio and Indiana stock	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds	69	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	144	146
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	160	167
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	20	22
Syracuse Gas 5s	89	91
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	83⅝	84
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	103¾	104½
Williamsburg 1st 6s	103	105

FEB

1898

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 19th day of February, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$153,598,361.13		
Gold bullion	49,769,383.83	$203,367,744.96	
Outstanding gold certificates	$38,037,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,582,800.00	36,454,349.00	*$166,913,395.96
Standard silver dollars	$394,154,518.00		
Silver bullion	902,736.47	$395,057,254.47	
Outstanding silver certificates	$388,715,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	12,092,137.00	376,623,367.00	18,433,887.47
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,755,616.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	100,151,664.25	$104,907,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		104,907,280.00	.25
United States notes		$81,133,870.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$55,275,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	3,845,000.00	51,430,000.00	29,703,870.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$5,572,823.00		
National bank notes	4,024,758.43		
Fractional silver coin	11,883,891.58		
Fractional currency	173.46		
Minor coin	1,227,025.02		
Deposits in National banks	33,778,307.51		
Bonds and interest paid	3,243,549.60	$59,710,528.60	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$7,536,360.41		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,516,340.70		
Disbursing officers' balances	28,985,010.32		
Post Office Department account	3,498,192.79		
Miscellaneous items	2,208,836.87	49,744,650.09	9,965,878.51
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$225,017,032.19

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fis'l Y'r.
Customs	$459,641.27	$10,578,382.03	$87,589,415.03
Internal revenue	636,426.62	8,269,414.54	107,076,285.42
Miscellaneous	196,319.57	1,251,908.99	71,410,607.54
Total receipts	$1,292,389.46	$20,099,705.56	$266,076,307.99
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	135,000.00	†3,980,000.00	†68,431,443.05
War	210,000.00	2,836,000.00	42,792,562.34
Navy	50,000.00	1,735,000.00	22,123,768.68
Indians	21,000.00	611,000.00	6,597,166.23
Pensions	500,000.00	11,033,000.00	99,893,073.52
Interest	200,000.00	2,500,000.00	27,739,556.31
Total expenditures	$1,116,000.00	†22,695,000.00	†$267,583,570.13
Excess of receipts over expenditures	176,389.46	12,804,294.44	†1,507,262.14
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	57,457.50	1,968,097.50	19,630,677.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	83,240.00	1,670,397.50	10,534,475.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$513,419,488.00	$91,375,452.00	$604,794,938.00
This fiscal year	18,912,458.00	1,479,651.00	20,392,109.00
This month	1,118,989.00	65,215.00	1,184,204.00
This day	55,310.00	6,395.00	61,705.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †The warrant for $7,515,256.15, issued on Feb. 9, 1898, to pay the first mortgage on Kansas Pacific Railroad having been returned and paid into the Treasury, the expenditures for this month and this fiscal year are decreased accordingly. ‡Excess of expenditures over receipts.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,000
Albany	.01	.02	.01	.02	21,000
Anaconda	.44	.44	.42	.42	1,400
Best & Bel.	.40	.40	.40	.40	200
Cr. & C. Ck.	.04	.04	.04	.04	2,100
Comstk. bds.	.04	.04	.04	.04	4,000
Con. C. & V.	1.05	1.15	.85	.85	550
C. Imperial	.01	.01	.01	.01	100
Cr. Ck. con.	.11	.11	.10	.10	2,000
Deadwood	1.00	1.00	.95	.95	450
Hale & Nor.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Iron Silver	.45	.46	.45	.46	500
K. & Pen.	.20	.21	.20	.21	200
Little Chief	.16	.17	.16	.17	900
Mt. Rosa	.14	.14	.14	.14	100
Ophir	.56	.56	.50	.56	500
Pharmacist	.07	.07	.07	.07	2,300
Portland	.77	.77	.75	.73	1,100
S. Nevada	.75	.75	.74	.74	600
Standard	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1,000
Syndicate	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
Union Con.	.40	.40	.40	.40	200
Work	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,500
Total sales					40,100

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02¾	.02⅞	.02½	.02¾	35,000
Am. Flag	.21	.21½	.19½	.20	3,650
Anaconda	.41½	.41¾	.40	.41	7,700
Anchoria Leland	.95½	.95½	.95½	.95¾	2,600
Can. Bull	.004⅜	.004½	.003½	.003½	184,000
Crip. Creek Consol	.11¾	.11¾	.10¾	.10¾	40,600
Elkton	.87	.87	.76½	.76½	4,100
Garfield Gr.	.06⅞	.06⅞	.06¾	.06⅞	30,000
G'ld Magn't	.005	.009	.004½	.005½	15,900
Gold Fleece	.51½	.52	.45	.48½	10,900
Isabella	.26¼	.27½	.26¼	.26½	26,200
Jefferson	.04	.04½	.03¾	.04½	46,000
Justine	.02½	.02⅝	.01½	.02½	145,000
Lillie	.70	.70¾	.68¼	.70	13,400
Miami	.38¾	.39½	.37½	.38¼	12,000
Mollie Gib'n	.19¾	.20½	.19½	.20⅜	18,000
Mt. Rosa	.13¾	.14¾	.13¾	.14	9,800
Pilgrim	.005	.005	.004½	.004½	22,000
Portland	.70	.79¾	.75½	.76⅝	2,900
Red M'tain.	.08	.08⅞	.08	.08¼	2,800
Rocky M't'n.	.14¾	.15	.13¾	.14	23,000
St. F. Caribou	2.75	2.75	2.62½	2.75	1,200
Sentinel	.006¼	.006¼	.002½	.002½	1683000
Tamarack	.006	.006	.004½	.005½	62,000
Union	.13¾	.13¾	.13¼	.13½	35,100
Waldorf	.10	.10½	.07¾	.08	80,100
Work	.03⅞	.03⅞	.03¼	.03¼	12,500
Yukon	.11	.11	.10¼	.10½	1,500
Total sales					2,678,250

THE MANCHESTER MARKETS.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 20.—The market last week was very firm, with a good demand in all departments, except for the strictly home trade, prices retaining the gains made before the cotton reaction.

There was a fair business done and more was referred back for better limits. There was a more extended delivery for India, though the trade was hampered somewhat by the severity of the Bombay plague and also by the knowledge that shipments for Bombay this month may reach 50,000,000 yards.

Besides India, China, and Japan, the minor European and South American markets were good buyers. The home trade alone dragged, the engineers' strike having crippled the retail business and left large unsold stocks.

Advices from Germany report a continued good demand for yarns, but a resistance to any advance. Cloth margins a...more than slender. The French market is quiet and shows no change.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $6,748,800. The banks now hold $25,688,450 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $7,078,800, an increase in specie of $1,386,100, and a decrease in legal tenders of $8,645,500, a decrease in deposits of $123,200, and a decrease in circulation of $136,600.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Feb. 18,'98.	Feb. 11,'98.	Feb. 20,'97.
Loans	$246,915,200	$239,836,400	$198,741,600
Specie	116,833,800	114,967,700	82,817,000
Legal tenders	93,494,800	102,140,300	116,016,600
Net deposits	238,590,900	738,833,800	272,670,600
Circulation	12,778,100	13,914,700	16,613,400

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Feb. 18,'98.	Feb. 11,'98.	Feb. 20,'97.
Specie	$116,833,800	$114,967,700	$82,817,000
Legal tenders	93,494,800	102,140,300	116,016,600
Total res've	$210,328,600	$217,108,000	$198,833,600
Reserve required ag'st deposits	184,640,150	184,670,950	143,167,650
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$25,688,450	$32,437,050	$55,665,950

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	28,968,775	52,172,525	32,340,560
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,909,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,731,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	38,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,950	28,627,050

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$25,688,450	1893	$13,606,900
1897	55,665,950	1892	30,857,550
1896	28,627,050	1891	15,373,025
1895	33,515,425	1890	3,709,800
1894	74,536,325	1889	17,295,600

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

		Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.			
Feb. 17	1898	£33,493,884	.....
Feb. 18	1897	28,483,396	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.			
Feb. 17	1898	77,184,796	£48,317,628
Feb. 18	1897	76,024,981	49,273,856
BANK OF GERMANY.			
Feb. 17	1898	30,144,000	15,528,000
Feb. 18	1897	29,959,450	15,434,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.			
Feb. 17	1898	36,417,000	12,415,000
Feb. 18	1897	30,662,000	12,667,000
SPAIN.			
Feb. 17	1898	9,501,000	10,650,000
Feb. 18	1897	8,528,000	10,740,000
NETHERLANDS.			
Feb. 17	1898	2,638,000	6,850,000
Feb. 18	1897	2,633,000	6,892,000
BELGIUM.			
Feb. 17	1898	2,823,000	1,412,000
Feb. 18	1897	2,764,000	1,382,000
Total for the week		£192,201,880	£95,172,628
Total preceding week		191,740,971	95,190,128
Corresponding week last year		189,654,827	96,365,856

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Maine quarter	1¼	Apr. 1	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	$3	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Feb. 21
Canadian Pacific	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 7
Canadian Pacific pf	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 7
Chicago & Alton (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	.....
Chicago & Alton pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	.....
Chic., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 23
Chi., St. P., Minn & Omaha	2	Feb. 21	Feb. 5	Feb. 16
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 21	Feb. 5	Feb. 18
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	Mar. 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1½	Mar. 15	Feb. 23	Mar. 10
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf	2½	Mar. 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 2
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 21
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Mar. 2	Feb. 19	Mar. 2
Mobile & Ohio	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
New York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf.	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 5	Feb. 21
Norfolk & Western pf	1	Feb. 23	Feb. 15	Feb. 24
Northern Pacific pf	1	Mar. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 21
Piedmont & Cumberland	2	Mar. 15	.....	.....
St. Paul & Duluth pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Feb. 7	Mar. 1
Waynesburg & Washington	2½	Mar. 15	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Third Avenue (quarter)	$2	Feb. 28	Feb. 19	Mar. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adams Express (quarter)	$2	Mar. 1	Feb. 11	Mar. 2
American Coal (semi-annual)	4	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 2
B'klyn W. & W. pf. "A" annual	6	Mar. 1	Feb. 25	Mar. 2
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Mar. 12	Mar. 4	Mar. 12
E. & T. Fairbanks Co	$3.75	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 2
H. O. Company	2	Feb. 21	Feb. 15	Feb. 23
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c.	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Feb. 28
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 24	Mar. 18
N. Y. & Hon. Ros. Mining	10c.	Mar. 5	Feb. 23	Mar. 6
People's G. L. & C. of Chi. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 25	Feb. 15	Feb. 21
Standard Oil	3	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15
Standard Oil (extra)	7	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile pf. (qr)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 1
United Electric Securities (semi-an.)	$3.50	May 2	Apr. 20	May 3
United States Oil (quarter)	1½	Mar. 15	Mar. 5	Mar. 16
Welsbach Commercial pf. (quarter)	2	Mar. 10	Feb. 28	Mar. 11

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Encaustic Tiling Co	.....	.....	Mar. 9	Annual
Commercial Cable	Feb. 24	Mar. 8	Mar. 7	Annual
Delaware, Lack. & Western	Feb. 7	Feb. 23	Mar. 21	Annual
Ferdinand Hirsch Co	Feb. 14	Mar. 1	Feb. 28	Annual
Fort Worth & Denver City	Jan. 28	Mar. 2	Mar. 2	Annual
Greater New York Hosiery Co	.....	.....	Mar. 2	General
International Bank, Mexico	.....	.....	Mar. 9	General
Metropolitan Street Railway	.....	.....	Mar. 18	Special
Mo., Pa., & St. L. & Iron Mt	Feb. 2	Mar. 10	Mar. 8	Annual
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	Feb. 14	Feb. 23	Feb. 21	Annual
Norfolk & Southern	Feb. 1	Mar. 4	Mar. 3	Annual
Pennsylvania Knitting Mills	.....	.....	Mar. 2	General
St. Paul & Duluth Railroad	.....	.....	Apr. 14	Special
Second Avenue Railroad	.....	.....	Mar. 18	Special
Stuyvesant Insurance Co	.....	.....	Mar. 3	Annual
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad	Feb. 15	Mar. 9	Mar. 8	Annual
Western Union Beef	Jan. 31	Mar. 2	Feb. 28	Special
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Mach. Co	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Feb. 23	Annual
Willson Aluminium Co	Jan. 14	Feb. 24	Feb. 23	Annual

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 18, 1898	$8,712,056
Week ended Feb. 19, 1897	9,421,123
From Jan. 1, 1898	58,389,689
From Jan. 1, 1897	65,412,379

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 15, 1898	$7,918,861
Week ended Feb. 16, 1897	6,616,125
From Jan. 1, 1898	53,835,995
From Jan. 1, 1897	46,652,421

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 18, 1898	$102,752
Week ended Feb. 19, 1897	11,596
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,829,766
From Jan. 1, 1897	297,595

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 18, 1898	$57,000
Week ended Feb. 19, 1897	71,545
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,389,275
From Jan. 1, 1897	331,376

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 18, 1898	$45,752
From Jan. 1, 1898	540,491

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 19, 1897	$59,949
From Jan. 1, 1897	33,781

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 18, 1898	$85,561
Week ended Feb. 19, 1897	20,709
From Jan. 1, 1898	455,787
From Jan. 1, 1897	316,327

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 18, 1898	$1,031,192
Week ended Feb. 19, 1897	1,052,210
From Jan. 1, 1898	6,956,482
From Jan. 1, 1897	5,848,144

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 18, 1898	$945,631
Week ended Feb. 19, 1897	1,031,441
From Jan. 1, 1898	6,000,695
From Jan. 1, 1897	5,531,807

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 18, 1898	$188,313
Week ended Feb. 19, 1897	32,365
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,336,596
From Jan. 1, 1897	613,922

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 18, 1898	$1,088,192
Week ended Feb. 19, 1897	1,123,755
From Jan. 1, 1898	9,527,321
From Jan. 1, 1897	6,179,520

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 18, 1898	$899,879
Week ended Feb. 19, 1897	1,091,390
From Jan. 1, 1898	5,190,725
From Jan. 1, 1897	5,565,598

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The weathercock of the money market is again pointing toward lower rates. Owing to the fall in the price of gold and to the belief that the Austrian and Russian demands have ceased permanently, fresh arrivals probably will go to the Bank of England. Moreover, the market soon will get supplies from Government disbursements.

The Stock Exchange has been disturbed by political conditions, and prices have dropped all around, American securities being especially depressed. Even consols have gone ⅝ point lower, and home railways have suffered a general decline of from ½ point to 2 points. International securities show a fall of from ½ point to ⅝ point in Europeans and still bigger drops in South Americans.

The fall in American railway shares ranges from 1 point to 3⅝ points, including Denver and Rio Grande preferred shares, which have fallen 3⅝ points; New York, Lake Erie and Western firsts and Louisville and Nashville common, which have fallen 3¼ points each; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Norfolk and Western preferred, Northern Pacific preferred, Southern Pacific preferred, and Union Pacific, which have fallen 2¾ points each; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 2¼ points; Illinois Central, 2¼ points; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, 2 points, and Wabash income shares, which have fallen 2 points.

Canadian Pacific shares have fallen 4¼ points, and there has been a fall in Grand Trunks, ranging from ½ point to 3¼ points. South American railway shares have generally declined

The mining market is upset, on President Krüger's dismissal of Chief Justice Totze of the Supreme Court of the Transvaal. Anglo-American preferreds have fallen 3½ points, on heavy realizations, owing to the rumor of threatened German complications.

Specie Imported into District of New York, Feb. 11 to 18, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where from.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Madiana	St. Kitts	$485
Madiana	St. Pierre	85
Venezuela	Curacao	158
St. Domingo	Vera Cruz	1,787
Caracas	Curacao	425
Prins Fdk. Hendrick	Port au Prince	490
Philadelphia	Curacao	3,220
F. Mauritz	Curacao	280
Seneca	Vera Cruz	2,450
American Silver Coin—		
Venezuela	Curacao	8
St. Domingo	Vera Cruz	12
Caracas	Curacao	9
Philadelphia	Curacao	27
Advance	Panama	400
Andes	Kingston	110
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Madiana	St. Kitts	27
Madiana	St. Pierre	82
Venezuela	Curacao	265
Advance	Colon	1,980
La Normandie	Havre	60,705
St. Domingo	Vera Cruz	194
Caracas	Curacao	1,023
Advance	Colon	113
Philadelphia	Curacao	6,064
Andes	Kingston	4,700
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Madiana	St. Pierre	378
Venezuela	Curacao	531
Alliance	Colon	1,139
Advance	Colon	10,684
Advance	Colon	4,500
St. Domingo	Vera Cruz	14
Alliance	Colon	5,890
Caracas	Curacao	45
Philadelphia	Curacao	122
Gold Bullion—		
Advance	Colon	5,533
Advance	Amapala	11,195
Santiago	Santiago	305
Advance	Colon	896
Silver Bullion—		
Advance	Colon	6,778
Advance	Amapala	27,840
Santiago	Santiago	68
Prins Fdk. Hendrick	Port au Prince	145
Seneca	Vera Cruz	5,581
Alliance	Callao	2,362
Silver Ore—		
Yucatan	Vera Cruz	6,577
Advance	Colon	3,625
Silver Bullion—		
Yucatan	Vera Cruz	8,726
Total		$188,313

Exports Specie, Port of New York, Feb. 14 to 19, Inclusive.

Feb.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
15	St. Paul	London	S. B.	$365,930
15	Grenada	London	S. C.	
			(Mex.)	2,062
16	Yucatan	Havana	G. C., (Span.)	55,660
18	Etruria	London	S. B.	309,800
19	Orizaba	Mexico City	S. B.	14,159
Total				$747,611

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

9	New York	San Domingo	G. C. 1,340
11	Lucania	London	S. C. 9,000
11	Lucania	London	S. B. 110,400
Total			$877,351

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55⅝@56½c. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25 13-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,054.29 ounces of silver bullion.

High Grade Investment Securities

Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors.

FOR SALE BY

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.

$350,000

UNDERLYING FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS

OF THE

DETROIT RAILWAY CO.,

DETROIT, MICH.

CITIZENS' TRACTION CO.

Dated November 1, 1895. Due December 1, 1924. Interest payable June and December. Principal and interest payable in gold in New York.

Denomination, $1,000. Coupon or Registered.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Cash paid in on stock	750,000
Amount of mortgage	1,800,000
Actual cost of road	2,500,000

These bonds are secured by first mortgage on 62 miles of road, located in the best business and residential sections of Detroit. The road is laid with 85-pound Johnson girder rail, on oak ties in concrete, and on a 6-inch concrete bed. The equipment consists of 101 combination cars, 2 snow plows, 2 sweepers, 2 construction cars, 4 dump and flat cars. The electric power station is one of the best in the country. The power plant and real estate owned by the company is worth $600,000.

The remarkable earning strength of this property is better understood when the fact is taken into consideration that earnings are based practically on 3-cent fares. Under the terms of its franchise, the Detroit Railway was obligated to issue 8 fares for 25 cents, between the hours of 5.45 a. m. and 8 p. m., and 6 fares for 25 cents between the hours of 8 p. m. and 5.40 a. m. These provisions for reduced fares were availed of by the public in the following order of percentages: 8 fares for 25 cents, 77 per cent. of receipts; 6 fares for 25 cents, 13 per cent. of receipts; 5-cent fares, 10 per cent. of receipts; making the average fare per passenger, 3 2-5 cents, including transfer privileges.

All street railway lines in Detroit are now controlled and operated by the Citizens' Traction Company.

By this consolidation of interests the operating expenses have been reduced to less than 60 per cent., which materially increases the profits of the Company.

The following statement shows the earnings of the entire system from January 1 to December 31, 1897:

Gross earnings	$1,671,251.22
Operating expenses (including taxes, insurances, salaries, legal expenses, etc.),	944,042.61
Net earnings	727,208.61
Interest on all mortgages	511,000.00
Surplus	216,208.61

The future earnings of the system will show a steady increase, as the City of Detroit is rapidly gaining in population and distinction as a City of the first grade, which is clearly shown by the following census returns:

POPULATION.

1870	79,577	1890	205,876
1880	116,340	1897	300,000

The Detroit Railway, taken as an independent factor in the system, has for each $1,000 bond issue under this mortgage made a cash expenditure on the property of $1,388, and during the first year of its operation, the net earnings were equal to 7.58 per cent. on the full amount of the mortgage.

After a thorough personal investigation of the physical and financial condition of the property, we have purchased this block of bonds, and offer them subject to sale, at price quoted, in amounts to suit purchasers. We have on file copies of mortgage, franchises, maps, earnings in detail, description of property, etc., and shall be pleased to furnish any further information called for.

Price to net 5.10 per cent.

C. H. WHITE & CO.,

BANKERS,

31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Res've to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,900,600	N. Y. Nat. Exch. Bk. Ass.	$15,050,000	$3,150,000	$1,470,000	$16,000,000	28.7
3,050,000	2,100,900	Bank of Manh. Co.	15,621,000	2,361,000	1,457,000	16,492,000	23.2
2,000,000	1,065,900	Merchants' National	12,757,900	2,833,100	2,522,100	16,283,700	32.8
2,000,000	2,087,600	Mechanics' National	9,728,000	1,454,000	1,267,000	9,097,000	29.0
1,500,000	2,597,200	Bank of America	20,719,400	3,247,900	3,030,700	24,317,000	25.8
1,000,000	246,600	Phenix National	3,934,000	352,000	765,000	3,950,000	28.2
1,000,000	3,745,800	National City	71,220,700	18,629,800	3,569,700	88,416,500	25.1
750,000	150,800	Tradesmen's Nat.	4,406,800	352,400	723,700	3,725,100	28.8
200,000	7,454,700	Chemical National	23,796,500	5,456,500	4,120,400	23,959,000	39.0
600,000	180,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	5,006,900	934,100	607,200	5,823,200	26.4
1,000,000	1,652,900	Gallatin National	7,299,800	943,600	1,409,900	6,838,900	35.4
300,000	168,300	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,680,300	214,100	345,100	1,883,500	40.2
400,000	238,500	Mech. & Traders'	2,036,000	282,000	273,000	2,215,000	25.0
200,000	163,400	Greenwich	908,000	112,300	285,300	914,000	40.0
500,000	485,800	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	3,337,400	358,100	517,900	3,663,800	28.2
300,000	90,500	Seventh National	1,881,500	321,400	293,000	2,282,200	26.9
1,200,000	495,700	State of New York	3,983,700	150,100	393,100	2,726,000	17.0
5,000,000	2,480,800	American Ex. Nat.	26,205,000	2,084,000	6,051,000	23,010,000	35.3
5,000,000	3,659,000	Nat. Bk. of Com'erce	25,115,400	2,668,500	5,838,300	21,744,800	30.1
1,000,000	1,634,200	Nat. Broadway	6,309,400	1,094,000	432,400	5,529,300	28.1
1,000,000	1,030,000	Mercantile National	9,976,700	1,053,400	2,044,200	11,188,000	27.6
422,700	465,400	Pacific	2,350,000	376,200	658,000	2,964,400	34.8
1,500,000	358,200	Nat. Bk. of Republic	17,873,700	3,502,200	2,073,200	20,918,500	26.6
450,000	988,000	Chatham National	6,220,800	729,500	1,014,000	6,378,300	27.3
200,000	250,500	People's	1,734,000	157,700	531,600	2,419,800	28.4
700,000	554,400	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	12,385,800	1,894,200	1,989,000	15,329,000	24.7
1,000,000	2,196,000	Hanover National	28,137,600	5,720,100	4,206,200	36,040,900	27.5
500,000	359,000	Irving National	3,151,000	805,700	761,900	3,459,000	30.8
600,000	407,000	National Citizens'	2,525,700	469,000	302,500	2,702,400	25.5
500,000	284,300	Nassau	2,411,700	164,600	619,900	3,188,400	24.3
900,000	1,021,100	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	5,323,400	709,000	1,056,300	5,822,400	30.3
1,000,000	159,500	Nat. Shoe & Leath.	3,987,000	585,400	471,800	4,432,900	23.8
1,000,000	1,314,000	Corn Exchange	9,351,700	1,727,400	945,000	10,005,500	25.1
1,000,000	204,100	Continental National	5,814,800	979,000	995,500	7,053,600	28.0
300,000	466,300	Oriental	1,869,000	183,400	426,100	1,930,300	31.5
1,500,000	5,715,100	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	25,217,000	4,506,000	2,433,000	27,190,000	28.6
2,000,000	3,265,700	National Park	29,902,300	16,197,400	5,306,000	51,223,600	30.2
250,000	145,400	East River Nat.	1,320,600	175,200	174,500	1,293,600	27.5
3,200,000	2,056,700	Fourth National	23,999,000	4,143,900	2,708,200	26,144,300	26.5
1,000,000	519,100	Central National	9,476,000	2,140,000	2,749,000	13,684,000	35.7
300,000	689,900	Second National	5,377,900	950,000	784,000	6,314,000	27.4
750,000	282,400	Ninth National	3,499,000	560,600	499,600	5,848,000	22.2
500,000	7,012,900	First National	29,090,500	4,441,400	5,525,500	31,668,800	31.4
200,000	63,400	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,383,600	188,400	182,800	1,293,800	28.6
250,000	618,800	Bowery	3,075,000	438,000	622,000	3,734,000	28.3
200,000	434,200	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,017,000	787,300	393,600	3,948,000	29.9
750,000	285,700	German-American	2,836,500	265,000	434,400	2,699,500	25.8
1,000,000	1,037,300	Chase National	24,396,800	6,416,100	4,304,800	32,891,000	32.6
100,000	1,113,800	Fifth Avenue	8,347,900	1,722,300	738,600	8,704,200	29.3
200,000	570,700	German Exchange	2,422,200	184,300	578,300	3,125,400	24.5
200,000	711,400	Germania	3,652,900	563,800	581,000	4,722,600	24.2
300,000	646,100	Lincoln National	6,478,900	1,018,000	909,800	7,237,000	26.6
250,000	816,300	Garfield National	5,236,600	889,200	826,300	6,364,200	26.9
250,000	312,100	Fifth National	3,847,700	357,900	211,400	2,250,900	26.6
250,000	816,500	Pf'k of the Metropolis	5,080,700	1,043,000	1,146,900	6,725,200	32.5
500,000	341,100	West Side	2,332,000	249,000	478,000	2,586,000	28.1
500,000	324,500	Seaboard National	9,592,900	1,597,000	1,608,000	11,972,000	26.7
200,000	342,600	Sixth National	1,754,000	230,000	208,000	1,580,000	27.0
2,100,000	587,800	Western National	27,868,500	2,860,500	5,336,500	32,990,000	25.1
200,000	957,500	First Nat., B'klyn	5,284,000	857,500	1,105,600	5,640,000	29.4
1,200,000	786,600	National Union	11,944,100	2,066,600	732,200	13,236,700	27.7
500,000	220,800	Liberty National	3,108,100	366,200	412,000	3,237,600	24.0
1,000,000	314,600	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,963,600	585,200	359,200	3,595,000	26.2
250,000	277,500	B'k of New Amster.	2,807,400	569,000	265,100	3,135,000	26.6
$48,000,000	$60,934,400	Total Nat'l Banks.					
31,022,700	13,336,800	Total State Banks.					
79,022,700	74,271,200	Total	$540,915,200	$116,333,800	93,494,800	$738,560,900	

*As per official reports—45 National banks, Dec. 13, 1897; 19 State banks, Dec. 16, 1897.

VERMILYE & CO.,

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NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

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The Astor National Bank,

ASTOR COURT,

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CAPITAL, - - $300,000.

OFFICERS:

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Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Vice-President.
C. F. Bevins, Cashier.
Harris Fahnestock, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

George F. Baker, Robert H. McCurdy,
William Waldorf Astor, Harrison E. Gawtry,
John Jacob Astor, Henry B. Ely,
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THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

Broadway and 39th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, $250,000. SURPLUS, $250,000.

Invites Business, Family, Personal, and Out-of-Town Accounts.

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NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.

OLIVER S. CARTER, Pres't.
E. H. PULLEN, Vice Pres't.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.
W. B. T. KEYSER, Ass't Cashier.

THE

HUDSON RIVER BANK,

COLUMBUS AV. AND 72D ST.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus and undivided profits	186,627
	$386,627

OFFICERS:

FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.
THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Vice President.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

Appraisements made or quotations furnished for the purchase, sale, or exchange of above securities.

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SPENCER TRASK & CO.,

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A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

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52 EXCHANGE PLACE,

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CURTIS & COMPANY,

Stocks, Grain, Cotton,

20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Two private wires to CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Private wire to N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

Boody, McLellan & Co.,

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

WE OFFER AND RECOMMEND TO INVESTORS A LINE OF CAREFULLY SELECTED BONDS, NETTING FROM 4 TO 6 PER CENT.

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57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

BONDS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

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104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Mercantile Trust Co

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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HENRY C. DEMING, }
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ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
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THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

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MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

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Joseph N. Hallock,	George W. White,
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Andrew Mills,	Francis S. Bangs,
William A. Nash,	Francis Lynde Stetson,
George Foster Peabody,	Thomas A. McIntyre,
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Capital, $1,000,000 } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus, 1,000,000 }

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Assistant Secretary.

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DUDLEY OLCOTT,	FRED'K D. TAPPEN,
GEO. A. HARDIN,	C. P. HUNTINGTON,
EDWARD B. JUDSON,	BRADLEY MARTIN,
J. W. ELLIS,	HEBER R. BISHOP,
ROBERT HOE,	J. HOWARD KING,
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RICHARD MORTIMER,	WM. H. TILLINGHAST,
SAMUEL THOMAS,	GEO. HENRY WARREN
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Snow or rain, with northeasterly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,013. NEW YORK. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.00½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¾c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday debated for three hours the Census bill, but took no important action on it. A large number of minor measures, to which no objections had been made, were passed by the Senate. The House gave its attention to private bills. A spirited discussion took place on a war claim presented by a South Carolina college.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Mr. Chamberlain said in the Commons that he had received word that four French officers, with 100 men, had arrived at Argungu, on the Sokoto River, within the sphere of British influence. President Crespo has finished his official term in Venezuela. Gen. Andrade will succeed him soon. Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced the Irish Local Government bill, which passed its first reading in the Commons. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., attended the Prince of Wales's levee in London. Zola demanded justice of the jury in his personal plea at his trial in Paris. He accused Premier Méline of having ordered the jury to avenge the national honor by bringing in a verdict of guilty.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The new wharf and Custom House at Tampico, Mexico, were destroyed by fire Sunday. Loss, $2,000,000.

Amos R. Eno, the well-known merchant, real estate owner, and financier, died yesterday at his home, in this city, in his eighty-eighth year.

A tempting offer has been made for the new club house of the Democratic Club, and it may be sold, the organization staying in its present quarters.

Pastor Braun of the Congregational Church of the Palisades of Coytesville has resigned because his church, now in a factional fight, has paid him but $15 in eight months.

Mrs William C. Whitney, while on her way to a fox hunt near Aiken, S. C., yesterday morning, rode against an overhead beam and was painfully hurt. She was thrown from her horse, and a gash six inches long was cut in her forehead. No bones were broken.

Page 2.

Four persons were injured by the bursting of a bomb in a Havana theatre during a masquerade ball. A window and the roof of the building were destroyed.

Capt. Antonio Eulate of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya yesterday visited New York City and paid his respects to Admiral Bunce, Major Gen. Merritt, and Mayor Van Wyck. On account of the Maine disaster he has given up all social engagements.

The Ward Line steamship Seguranca, arrived here yesterday with passengers who were in Havana at the time of the Maine disaster. One of them was an eye witness of the explosion. He said that at the time he heard an excited Spaniard exclaim that if the "Americanos" sent another warship down there it would be blown up, too.

Page 3.

Attorney General John W. Griggs was admitted yesterday to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was reported to the House yesterday. It proposes an appropriation $8,000,000 less than that in the current law.

The United States Supreme Court yesterday decided a suit involving title to real estate in St. Paul worth $1,000,000, which was claimed by Elizabeth Wetzel under an old land warrant, in favor of the present owners.

The Seventh Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is in session in Washington. Mrs. Donald McLean and Mrs. Daniel Manning, both from New York, are in the lead as candidates for President.

The New York Legislature transacted but little business last evening, both houses adjourning out of respect to the memory of Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown. The proposed revision of the educational laws was introduced in the Assembly. The Assembly Republicans will caucus to-morrow evening on the question of biennial sessions.

Page 4.

The weighers for the Metropolitan Handicap were announced yesterday.

Western railroads have assumed the aggressive in the passenger rate war with the Canadian Pacific.

William Fisher, sexton of Grace Episcopal Church, Plainfield, N. J., was accused of robbing the collection boxes, but was not arrested. A vestryman says he caught Fisher in the act.

The St. Bernards and other big breeds attracted the largest share of attention at the dog show, which opened at Madison Square Garden yesterday. Awards were made in several classes.

Four players were selected last night to complete the team which will compete with the British champions in the forthcoming cable chess match. They are D. G. Baird, New York; F. K. Young, Boston; J. A. Robinson, Philadelphia, and J. A. Galbreath, New Orleans.

Page 5.

The prosecution in the trial of Sheriff Martin for the shooting of the striking miners at Lattimer closed its case yesterday and the defense opened. Six women testified to acts of violence on the part of the strikers.

The thirty-second annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York City was given at Delmonico's last evening. Speeches were made by James C. Carter, President Eliot, Elihu Root, Joseph H. Choate, Moorfield Storey, Dr. Gotthell, and others.

Mrs. Francis Lee Morrell, who was Miss Nellie Bostwick, was married at 3 P. M. yesterday to Hamilton Wilkes Cary in the home of her mother, Mrs. Jabez A. Bostwick, 800 Fifth Avenue. The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, officiated, and prominent society folk were present.

President McKinley arrived in Philadelphia at 3:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Washington. Crowds met him at the station and cheered him. He was driven to the house of Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania, where he slept after participating at an informal dinner. To-day he will make the oration at the Washington Day exercises of the University of Pennsylvania.

Page 7.

Dr. Edward C. Seguin, the specialist, died at his home Saturday after nearly four years of ill health.

Patrolman John J. Magner was seriously hurt while saving a woman on Broadway from perhaps instant death.

The women interested in the project for a permanent orchestra have raised $60,000 cash and have a guarantee of $105,000 more.

The Benjamin Atha & Illingworth Company of New Jersey have discharged thirty-three molders and say they will hereafter run an "open shop."

Abram Van Sicklen died at Coney Island Sunday. He was the oldest resident, had never been away from the island overnight, and had never crossed Brooklyn Bridge.

At the monthly meeting of the Congregational Club last night the question of the annexation of Hawaii was debated by L. A. Thurston of Hawaii, Rear Admiral Belknap, and Rollo Ogden.

Page 10.

Prof. Charles B. Kelsey yesterday obtained a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the board of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital to reinstate him in his position as a professor in that institution.

Jacob Dillenberg, sixty-one years of age, and his wife, Annie, seventy-three, were found dead, clasped in each other's arms, in their apartment at 121 Chrystie Street, yesterday. They had committed suicide by turning on the gas.

Page 11.

The Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art met yesterday afternoon. Officers were elected for the coming year. The annual report showed the museum to be in a prosperous condition.

In response to an order received from Washington, the Sub-Treasury here will send no more greenbacks by telegraph in exchange for gold, as there is now a glut of the yellow metal in the United States vaults.

The Executive Committee of the New York Zoological Society announces that the subscriptions to the fund for the buildings to be erected in the Zoological Park now amount to $103,550, and that all is in readiness for active work. More money is needed, however, in order to make the park as complete as it should be when opened to the public next year.

Page 12.

Property was damaged by wind and water in the annexed district yesterday. The Bronx River overflowed, and many cellars were flooded. A schooner was reported in distress off the Jersey coast. The rainfall for the three days was 3.36 inches.

Washington's one-hundred and sixty-sixth birthday will be celebrated quietly by clubs and societies. Many Wall Street brokerage houses will keep open for a time to receive London stock quotations and the latest news in reference to our relations with Spain.

The Merchants' Association has made arrangements for reduced passenger rates during March with the Mallory and Cromwell Steamship Lines and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Application for a reduction was made yesterday to the Western and Southwestern railroad systems.

Justice Pryor yesterday granted an alternative writ of mandamus to Miss A. S. Williams, a school teacher, who applied for a writ of mandamus directing John Jasper, Superintendent of Schools, to place her name upon an eligible list prepared by the Board of Education in 1896 for the purpose of making eligible promotions in the department.

A meeting of the General Committee of Citizens on Celebration of Charter Day met yesterday at City Hall. It was decided that the fêtes shall last three days—May 3, 4, and 5. Plans were discussed and fifteen committees appointed to arrange details. A resolution of sympathy with the survivors and the families of the victims of the Maine disaster was adopted.

The Board of Education of New York City met yesterday and organized by choosing Charles Bulkley Hubbell President, J. Edward Swanstrom Vice President, and A. E. Palmer Secretary. Charles B. J. Snyder was elected City Superintendent of School Buildings. The election of City Superintendent of Schools, Superintendent of Supplies, and Chief Clerk was postponed. The Trustees of the College of the City of New York and of the Normal College also met and organized.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
United Service.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.

CROKER'S CLUB MAY NOT MOVE.

A Tempting Offer Has Been Received for Its Recently Purchased Home.

The Democratic Club has had various pieces of good fortune befall it since the November election, but, to judge from what happened last night at the meeting of the Board of Governors, the end of its run of good luck is not yet near.

The club, it may be remembered, purchased recently for $190,000, of which $125,000 was on mortgage, the clubhouse of the New York Athletic Club at Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue. Plans were drawn up by which the interior of the old Athletic Clubhouse would be changed to meet the requirements of the enlarged membership of the Democratic Club, and it was expected that the club would take possession of its new home some time in March.

All of these plans will now be changed, for it was practically decided upon last night at the meeting of the Board of Governors to remain in the old quarters at 617 Fifth Avenue, and to accept an offer made yesterday for the newly purchased clubhouse. An offer, far in advance on the price the Democratic Club paid for its new house, was made, but neither the amount offered nor the names of the persons who made the offer have been disclosed.

The matter was brought up for discussion last night at the Governors' meeting, and ex-Senator John Fox asked whether it would not be well to consider the offer, and to see if it were not possible to remain at the present quarters. He pointed out that there was much dissatisfaction among the members about leaving their present house, and argued that with some alterations the building could be made spacious enough to satisfy the needs of the increased membership.

The Governors then decided that if it was the consensus of opinion among the members that to remain was desirable the club would do so, and a committee made up of Richard Croker, Peter F. Meyer, Andrew Freedman, and Mr. Fox was appointed to investigate the matter. They will ascertain whether or not the offer is a genuine one, and they will get figures on the cost of making the necessary changes in the old clubhouse, if the club decides to remain there.

While the size of the offer was not made public, it is generally conceded that it was more than $240,000, for this price was offered for the new clubhouse early last month.

NEGRO ON A WILD LOCOMOTIVE.

He Opens the Throttle and Wrecks Freight Cars at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 21.—Henry Mack, colored, jumped into a freight engine that stood in the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern yards here this morning, and, opening the throttle, yelled, "All aboard!" and dashed down the track yelling at the top of his voice. He chose the main line, in which a passenger train would be coming in a few minutes, but luckily a switch was open, and the engine ran on a siding.

A train of freight cars was standing there, and the engine tore into them. The negro had closed the throttle and jumped just before the engine reached the cars. He was taken to the jail and confined. The engine was badly damaged, and the cars totally wrecked.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central on the Middle Atlantic Coast has moved to New Jersey and has been accompanied by snow or rain from the middle and upper Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast. A second storm has moved from Alberta to Assiniboia. It has grown colder in the Middle and South Atlantic States and generally warmer from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	TIMES. 1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	35	35	38
6 A. M.	35	36	38
9 A. M.	34	38	41
12 M.	43	40	44
4 P. M.	52	39	43
6 P. M.	48	38	40
9 P. M.	44	37	39
12 P. M.	40	36	39

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	40¼
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1897	41
Corresponding date for last 20 years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 41 degrees at 1 F. M.; the minimum was 34 degrees, at 1 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 1.00 and at 8 P. M. 1.00.

Krell Pianos Have No Equal.
174 Fifth Av., (22d St.,) cash or installments.—Adv.

AMOS R. ENO'S LIFE ENDED

One of New York's Most Successful Merchants and Wealthiest Land Owners Passes Away.

BUILT FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL

Career of a Busy Man—A Fortune Made in the Dry Goods Trade Increased to Many Millions by Judicious Real Estate Investments.

Amos R. Eno, the old-time merchant, successful financier, and large real estate owner, died at his home, 32 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, in his eighty-eighth year. He had been in feeble health for a long time, and had not been able to transact any business for more than a year. Prior to his last illness, however, he maintained an extraordinary activity, for an octogenarian, in the management of his vast business interests. Until failing health rendered him incapable of action he retained a close and intelligent grasp upon all of his varied affairs.

The builder and owner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the owner of other New York real estate roughly valued at upward of $20,000,000, Mr. Eno had for more than a score of years devoted his rare business abilities to the care and acquisition of choice bits of property in this city. Old real estate men say that Mr. Eno's possessions include some of the most valuable parcels of land—actually and prospectively—on Manhattan Island.

A native of Simsbury, Conn., Amos R. Eno was born on Nov. 1, 1810. He went into a small store in Hartford as a clerk while very young, and, applying himself diligently, he became the proprietor of the store after a few years. The traits of perseverance, energy, and definiteness of purpose developed by Eno early in life grew in strength and became his dominant characteristics in after years. Mr. Eno's business capacity had outgrown the narrow limits of a village store by the time he was twenty-three years old, and he sold out his Connecticut store and came to New York. He succeeded in establishing a successful dry goods house in Pearl Street, but in 1837 his place of business and the entire stock were destroyed by fire.

He formed a copartnership with his cousin, John J. Phelps, the firm name being Eno & Phelps, the junior member being the father of the late William Walter Phelps. Mr. Eno changed his place of business and his firm style several times. For a short time it was Eno & Mahoney, and afterward it was Eno, Roberts, Rhodes & Co. While making a fortune in the dry goods business, Mr. Eno began to invest judiciously in New York real estate. He picked out desirable corners, and occasionally he would buy an entire block of land. When he was doing business at 74 Broadway he erected the first brownstone-front business building in New York.

Heavy Real Estate Transactions.

Mr. Eno retired from active participation in the dry goods business in 1857 and turned his attention wholly to his real estate ventures. Early in the fifties he bought the vacant lot—then away up town—known as "The Hippodrome," which fronted on Madison Square and extended from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth Street. For a long period prior to its purchase by Mr. Eno this vacant lot was the popular circus field of the city. On this site he built the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in 1854-5, and had been its owner ever since. Mr. Eno also bought several other pieces of property in the same vicinity, including some extra lots on Twenty-fourth Street, in the rear of his new hotel. Subsequently he built a theatre on these extra lots, and they are now occupied by Hoyt's Theatre, which was built as the Madison Square Theatre, and succeeded the old Fifth Avenue Theatre, which previously occupied the site. It was just above Madison Square, in Fifth Avenue, that Mr. Eno built that broad, four-story, red brick mansion in which he lived for many years, but which was converted into a clubhouse by the Reform Club about a decade ago.

Throughout his long career as a real estate buyer and owner Mr. Eno displayed a remarkable sagacity in the selection of land that was bound to increase in value. Aside from the Fifth Avenue Hotel plot, one of his most important purchases was the triangular piece at the junction of Broadway and Fifth Avenue on the lower side of Twenty-third Street, for which he paid $25,000. For a long period of years Mr. Eno was content to hold this valuable site, with the present low buildings upon it, for the reason that their rentals yielded him annually as much as he paid for the property.

At the time that Mr. Eno built the Fifth Avenue Hotel he was carrying an immense amount of unimproved real estate and some of the banks were chary of lending him the money with which to build the big hotel, which by many was called "Eno's folly." Conservative New Yorkers said that the site was too far uptown for a hotel and predicted that it would not pay. Mr. Eno was obliged to submit to some liberal shaves on his notes, and even then was unable to raise cash enough to finish the building. After awhile he enlisted the co-operation of Paran Stevens, a successful hotel man of Boston, and an arrangement was made by which Mr. Stevens supplied the money required to complete the hotel, and in connection with Hiram Hitchcock and Mr. Darling took a lease of it for a long term of years at a nominal sum.

Amos R. Eno was one of the organizers and principal stockholders of the Second National Bank, located in the Fifth Avenue Hotel Building. This bank was so successful that after a few years the original bank capital was repaid in one dividend to its stockholders.

His Great Sacrifices.

In 1881 John Chester Eno, son of Mr. Eno, was made President of the Second National Bank. The result was a most tragic chapter in the history of Amos R. Eno's life. In May, 1884, it was discovered that the funds of the bank had been used by its President to supply the means for private speculation, and that the institution could no longer meet its obligations. A run on the bank followed at once. Through the intense mental suffering which naturally followed news so heartbreaking to a man of Mr. Eno's high sense of honor, one thought never lost its hold on him—the bank must not fail. At the time a panic was imminent, and money was extremely hard to get. Nevertheless the doors of the bank were never closed, and every depositor was paid in full, although to do it cost Mr. Eno between three and four million dollars. The credit of the institution was saved at a time when its loss might have been the final blow of the wavering commercial stability of the city. Mr. Eno never recovered from the shock of these events and of those which followed as their natural consequence.

Integrity, tenacity, and judgment continued to be striking elements of Mr. Eno's character up to the time of his death. He was such an authority on New York real estate that it was customary for investors to seek his advice in important transactions. In recent years he acquired a great deal of property up town. The greater part of the vacant land in Eighth Avenue and the Boulevard between Sixtieth and Sixty-third Streets belongs to his estate, as also do several valuable parcels in the Boulevard between Sixty-third and Ninetieth Streets. One of Mr. Eno's last purchases of real estate was a plot at the corner of Sixty-ninth Street and the Boulevard, which he bought from the Hoffman estate about three years ago. He owned the greater part of a block on Broadway at Long Acre Square, and left over from his earlier purchases he had considerably property in South Fifth Avenue and Wooster Street.

In 1832 Mr. Eno's wife died. She was the daughter of Elisha Phelps of Simsbury, Conn., who was a distinguished lawyer and member of Congress from Connecticut. Mr. Eno had four sons—Amos, William, Charles, and John C.—and two daughters—Mrs. Woods and Mrs. Pinchot.

It is an interesting illustration of the vigor of the old merchant's mind that in his old age he took up the study of Latin, French, and Italian, and acquired a reading knowledge of all three without other assistance than his dictionaries. In the latter years of his life, before his eyesight failed, he was accustomed to spend many of his evenings translating Dante, Caesar, or Victor Hugo.

MRS. W. C. WHITNEY INJURED.

Thrown from Her Horse and Her Head Cut Fox Hunting Near Aiken, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 21.—Mrs. William C. Whitney was struck on the forehead and knocked from her horse this morning two miles from Aiken, where she and her husband are spending the Winter. She was picked up unconscious. Mr. Whitney and Dr. Valentine Mott hurried to her aid. They procured a carriage, and she was driven to her home. The blow cut a gash six inches long across the upper part of her forehead. It was half an hour before she regained consciousness.

Mrs. Whitney, in a large company, among whom were her husband, Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Jr., the Colebrooks, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott, and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Havemeyer, left the Whitney mansion to go fox hunting. They stopped to breakfast at a cottage near Robinson's Creek.

The creek is crossed by a covered bridge, and in cantering under it Mrs. Whitney struck her head against a beam. It is thought that she had frequently passed under the bridge before, riding a smaller horse. Her mount to-day was a large animal. The morning was cold, and she was wearing a heavy veil, which interfered with her vision.

It was feared for some time that the skull was fractured, but subsequent examination showed the bones to be intact, although the gash is deep and ugly. The accident has thrown a gloom over the little town, where so many people have gathered for a gay season.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney were married on Sept. 29, 1896, at St. Sauveur's Episcopal Church, Bar Harbor, in the presence of a few intimate friends. None of Mr. Whitney's family was present. Mrs. Whitney formerly was Mrs. Edith S. Randolph. She was married to Capt. Arthur Randolph, formerly of the Queen's Own Hussars, about twenty-two years ago, and lived with him at Douglasston, L. I., until his death, in 1890, when she went abroad.

While abroad she met Mr. Whitney, who was traveling in Europe with his family.

Mrs. Whitney's maiden name was Edith May. She is a sister of Fred May and a first cousin of Hermann Oelrichs and of Mrs. William Jay, the wife of Col. Jay. In her youth she was a famous beauty. She is still a handsome woman. She is tall and of the brunette type.

BIG FIRE AT TAMPICO, MEXICO.

Wharf and Custom House Destroyed—Loss, $2,000,000.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Feb. 21.—The new wharf at Tampico, constructed by the Central Railroad under Government supervision, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The Ward Line steamer Yumuri was alongside the wharf and turned the first stream on the fire, but without avail, and to escape the flames she had to steam up the river. A. S. Robinson the engineer in charge of the construction, while fighting the flames was injured by falling timbers. He is expected to die.

The construction of the wharf was commenced in July 1896 and it was considered one of the finest on this continent. Its length was 2,575 feet. The Custom House, under construction and nearly completed, was damaged to the extent of $800,000. The total loss on wharf, Custom House, and merchandise is nearly $2,000,000, fully insured.

WHY PASTOR BRAUN RESIGNED.

His Church Paid Him Only $15 in Eight Months.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 21.—The Rev. Mr. Braun, pastor of the Congregational Church of the Palisades at Coytesville has resigned. He says his resignation is not caused by the trouble in the church, but was made necessary by the state of his finances. He says that in his eight months of pastorate he has received but $15. As a result he must get out and work in order to support his family.

The church over which the minister presided divided about a couple of months ago, when Mrs. Danziger, organist of the church and wife of one of the Trustees, accused the minister of speaking improperly to her. She alleged the minister had said he "loved the ground she walked on." A majority of the members of the church refused to believe the pastor guilty when he denied the charge, and a bitter feud arose between the minister and Mrs. Danziger.

Only five or six members of the church sided with Mr. Danziger, but while in a minority, his faction was extremely active and an attempt was made one Sunday morning to keep the minister out of the pulpit, and a free fight was narrowly averted. There were disorderly scenes in the church, and some of the members were indicted for disturbing religious services, but the prosecution was dropped. The affairs of the church are now in the Chancery Court.

COSTLY JOKE AT WEST POINT.

Members of Company A Confined to Quarters for Thirty Days.

WEST POINT, Feb. 21.—A few days ago a young Lieutenant, who recently came to the Military Academy from the West, went through the barracks on a tour of inspection. He was officer in charge at the time, and his duty to inspect every room was imperative. The members of Company A had cherished several grievances against the young officer, and some of them determined to play a practical joke on him. Two men in the division had gone for treatment to the cadet hospital and their room was vacant. It was known that the officer would inspect the room, and this place was selected for the joke. A galvanized tin bucket of vast proportions was filled with ice water and suspended inside the room in such a manner as to upset upon the head of the officer when he opened the door. The officer pushed the door inward and down came a deluge of ice water on his head.

An hour later, when the corps of cadets had assembled in the barracks yard, an invitation to step forward and reveal themselves was extended to the perpetrators of the joke. There being no response, those who had no hand in the deed were invited to step forward, but not a man moved. Then it was decided that the whole company had a hand in the matter, and all received the same sentence of confinement to quarters for thirty days.

Brooklyn Borough Gas Company.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Brooklyn Borough Gas Company was incorporated to-day with a capital stock of $500,000 to supply gas and electricity for the lighting of streets and houses in the City of New York and other cities and villages and towns in this State. The capital is divided into 5,000 shares of common stock. The principal office of the company is to be located in Brooklyn. The Directors are Samuel B. Lawrence, Francis P. Lowrey, and Armitage Mathews of Manhattan, and Henry M. Haviland and John B. Summerfield of Brooklyn.

New Postal Station in This City.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Postmaster General Gary has ordered the establishment April 1 of a full carrier station, with facilities for the receipt and dispatch of mail, sales of postal supplies, and for the transaction of money order, and registry business, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Howard Street. It will be known as Station S.

The Lake Shore Limited.
Afternoon 24-hour train to Chicago, via New York Central-Lake Shore Route. Leaves New York 5:00 P. M. every day, arrives Chicago 4:00 P. M. next day. Most luxurious train in the world.—Adv.

EXAMINING THE MAINE

Naval Court of Inquiry Arrives at Havana and Starts Upon Its Investigation.

ITS PROCEEDINGS TO BE STRICTLY SECRET.

Report that the Officers of the Maine Think the Battleship Was Not Destroyed by Accident.

Extraordinary Activity in the War and Navy Departments Causes Comment in Washington.

The Court of Inquiry which is charged with an investigation of the Maine disaster assembled in Havana yesterday and began its work. There is little likelihood that discoveries the court may make as to the cause of the disaster will be made public in Havana while the court is engaged in its investigation.

Capt. Sampson, President of the court, said yesterday that the proceedings of the court would not be disclosed to newspaper correspondents, and practically warned the public against believing any stories purporting to come from the court and to present evidence produced before it and conclusions reached.

Capt. Sampson said it was impossible to state how long the court would require to do its work in Havana. This view seems also to prevail in Washington, where officials of the Navy Department suggest that it is likely to be several days before even they know anything decisive as to the cause of the explosion on the Maine.

It is reported in Washington that dispatches from Havana represent the officers of the Maine as of the opinion that the destruction of the battleship was not caused by an accident. It is said naval officers in Washington generally expect the investigation of the court of inquiry will result in setting aside the theory of an accidental explosion. Based on this expectation there is some conjecture as to what may happen when the court's report shall be presented.

There is no doubt the Navy and War Departments are showing unusual activity and that unusual precautions are being observed in communicating official news. As the Washington correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES puts it: "The Navy Department is acting in almost every bureau; and while nothing that would justify the assertion that war is expected can be pointed out, it is evident that every peace precaution that ought to be observed is being taken."

THE NAVAL INQUIRY BEGUN.

Members of the Court Reach Havana, Confer with Spanish Officers, and Examine Capt. Sigsbee.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—The United States lighthouse tender Mangrove arrived here this morning, having on board the officers composing the court of inquiry appointed by Read Admiral Sicard to inquire into the loss of the battleship Maine, and the inquiry was commenced immediately. The members of the court are Capt. W. T. Sampson, commander of the battleship Iowa; Capt. F. E. Chadwick, commanding the armored cruiser New York; Lieut. Commander W. P. Potter, executive officer of the New York; Lieut. Commander Adolph Marix, formerly executive officer of the Maine and now executive officer of the receiving ship Vermont.

The commander of the Fern sent a boat at 10 A. M. for Capt. Peral and his secretary, Lieut. Salas, of the Spanish Navy, who are to take part in the Spanish investigation into the disaster. They were taken on board the Mangrove, and remained in conference with the members of the court for some time.

After the meeting with the Spanish officers the court commenced the taking of evidence, Capt. Sampson presiding, and Lieut. Commander Marix acting as Recorder. Capt. Sigsbee, the commander of the Maine, was the first witness called. He was under examination until 1 o'clock this afternoon, at which hour an adjournment was taken.

The Investigation Secret.

Capt. Sampson, in an interview immediately after the morning session of the court, said:

"I would be glad to furnish news, but, owing to the delicate situation, the court has decided to make nothing whatever public. I do not know what testimony may develop or when, and it is only fair to the Spanish Government not to tell the public the testimony until all has been received and the findings have been considered.

"You may say that this rule is absolute. Due care will be taken for the rigid enforcement of it, and all stories purporting to come from the court should be set down as false. I have no idea as to how long the court will remain here. No one is authorized to fix the time, as the members themselves do not know. I will give such routine news of the proceedings as is proper."

Capt. Sigsbee, on board the Mangrove, told the correspondent that he was quite pleased with the examination, and that he was able to answer all the questions asked, not only as to his own acts, but as to those of his subordinates on the Maine. He gave the correspondent a watch to take ashore for repairs. The watch was found to-day in a private drawer in the Captain's cabin of the Maine. The second hand was missing and part of the hour hand was gone, but the watch showed twenty minutes after 4.

No Spanish Interference.

Consul General Lee says the Spanish officials are not interfering with the investigation into the causes of the disaster. He has notified the Captain of the Port that the wrecking tug Right Arm will be here to-morrow from the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company. No objection will be made to the presence of the tug or her prospective work. She will probably make an early attempt to save the big guns, and if possible the more valuable parts of the Maine's machinery.

This afternoon the members of the court of inquiry personally inspected the wreck of the Maine. By their invitation Capt. Peral and his secretary viewed the divers at work. Capt. Peral expressed his appreciation of the courtesies shown him by the court of inquiry. To-morrow morning Consul General Lee will escort the officers of the court of inquiry to pay visits of ceremony to the Captain General and Admiral Manterola.

There were no signs of disturbance here to-day, and Carnival Week is apparently closing in perfect quietude, there being much less excitement than usual.

Work of the Divers.

Gunner Charles Morgan of the cruiser New York arrived on the Mangrove, and is in immediate charge of the divers. To-day the divers found a copper cylinder used in conveying charges to the 6-inch guns. The fact that it had exploded seems to show that there was an explosion in the magazine for fixed ammunition on the port side forward.

A number of bodies were discovered to-day in the forward hatch. It was not possible to remove them immediately, but they probably will be removed to-morrow.

MORE DIVERS ARE NEEDED.

Gen. Lee Says 143 Bodies Were Found and 100 More Are in the Wreck.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Several reports came by telegraph to the State and Navy Departments to-day from Havana. All of the naval telegrams, however, bore date of yesterday, while that from Gen. Lee to the State Department probably was sent late last night, though marked as received this morning. None of these messages throw any light upon the cause of the Maine disaster, and, in fact, the officers in the Navy Department have about resigned themselves to the belief that nothing definite on this point can be known for several days to come. Their reason for this belief is that the operations of the divers upon the wreck of the Maine are being confined at present to the recovery of the bodies of the dead still entangled in the wreck, and the recovery of valuables, neither of which can be neglected, while the other parts of the work, namely, the investigation of the cause of the disaster, may be properly left to the court of inquiry.

Gen. Lee's dispatch was as follows:

Havana, Feb. 21.
Received 9:40 A. M.

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

Great need of divers to get effects and bodies from the wreck. Two are now employed, but twelve or fifteen could be used. One hundred and forty-three bodies have been buried. Very few were found to-day, but over 100 are supposed to be confined in the ship. The sailors now in the two Spanish hospitals number eleven. Visited them yesterday. All will recover, except two. They are comfortable and well cared for.
LEE.

Acting Secretary Day made the following answer imediately to this cablegram:

Department of State,
Washington, Feb. 21.

Lee, Havana:

Have called attention Navy Department to your request for divers. Same will be complied with.
DAY.

The department believes that the scarcity of divers complained of by Gen. Lee probably has already been overcome by the arrival of the Bache with a force of divers from the North Atlantic squadron at Tortugas. Nevertheless it has been determined that Capt. Sigsbee shall have as many divers as he considers necessary for his work. So, when Admiral Sicard telegraphed from Key Wet this afternoon that he had sent five divers to Capt. Sigsbee and asked if that was sufficient, the acting Chief of the Navigation Bureau, Capt. Dickens, at once directed the Admiral to put himself in communication with Capt. Sigsbee and learn his needs at first hand.

The business of the Navy Department is getting back to its normal condition, as is evinced by the fact that an order has been issued to discontinue the special telegraph service which was established with Key West, and hereafter the offices at that place will close at 10 o'clock at night, as formerly. Commander Forsyth, the commandant at Key West, has also asked permission of the department to stop his daily bulletins, and this has been granted, with an understanding that he will report any deaths that may occur among the sufferers in the hospital there. To-day he reported that they are all getting along nicely. The exchange of official condolences still continues.

Admiral Sicard Hiring a Tug.

KEY WEST, Feb. 21.—Admiral Sicard is negotiating with the Merritt Wrecking Company for the services of the tug Right Arm, which arrived here yesterday to tow a leaking vessel North.

ACTION BY THE SENATE.

House Resolution Passed Providing for Recovery of Bodies and Property in the Maine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Senate to-day passed the House joint resolution providing for the recovery of the bodies of the officers and men from the wreck of the battleship, and for the recovery of valuable property on the ship.

SURVIVORS OF THE MAINE

Present Locations of the Members of the Crew and Condition of the Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Commander Hawley of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, has prepared the following comprehensive statement in regard to the survivors of the battleship Maine, to which is added a list of the men recovered from the wreck who subsequently died in hospitals:

Uninjured.

Awo, Firsanion, present location, Key West;
Anthony, W., Havana, with Capt. Sigsbee.
Bullock, C. H., Havana, with Capt. Sigsbee.
Galpin, Charles P., Key West.
Harris, Westmore, Key West.
Kushida, Katsusabure, Key West.
Larsen, Peder, Key West; Lanahan, Michael, Key West; Lutz, Joseph, Key West.
Morinfere, Lewis, Key West; Melville, Thomas, Key West; Mikkelsen, Peter, Key West; McCaw, Edward, Key West; Meehan, Michael, Key West.
Reden, Martin, Key West; Rausch, Frank, Key West.
Toppin, Daniel G., Key West; Turpin, John H., Key West.
Willis, Alonzo, Key West.

Wounded.

Anderson, Oskar, Key West, slightly; Allen, James W., Key West, serious, but may recover.
Bergman, Charles, Key West, slightly; Bloomer, John H., Key West, favorable.
Cronin, Daniel, Key West, favorable; Cahill, Francis D., Havana, improved, but grave; Christiansen, Carl A., Key West, seriously; Coffee, John, Key West, favorable.
David, George, Key West, slightly; Dressler, Gustav J., Key West, seriously; Durckin, Thomas J., Key West, slightly.
Foley, Patrick J., Key West, seriously; Flynn, Michael, Key West, slightly; Fox, George, Key West, seriously.
Gartrell, W. M., Key West, slightly; Germand, C. V., Key West, slightly.
Halberg, Alfred, Key West, slightly; Ham, Ambrose, Key West, slightly; Herbert, John, Key West, slightly; Herness, Alfred B., Key West, favorable; Heffron, John, Havana, favorable; Holzer, Frederick C., Havana, very grave; Hutchings, Robert, Key West, seriously.
Johnson, Alfred, Key West, slightly.
Kane, Joseph H., Key West, slightly; Koebler, George V., Havana, very grave.
Lohman, Charles A., Key West, slightly; Load, John B., Key West, slightly; Loftus, Paul, Havana, convalescent.
McCann, Harry, Key West, slightly; McDevitt, William, Key West, slightly; McGuinness, William, Key West, favorable; McNair, William, Key West, slightly; Mack, Thomas, Havana, favorable; Mattisen, William, Havana, seriously; Mattisen, Edward, Key West, slightly.
Panck, John H., Key West, slightly; Pilcher, Charles S., Key West, favorable.
Richards, Walter E., Key West, slightly; Rau, Arthur, Key West, slightly; Rowe, James, Key West, favorable.
Schwartz, George, Key West, slightly; Shea, Jeremiah, Havana, favorable.
Thompson, T. G., Key West, slightly; Thompson, William, Key West, slightly; Tackle, Harry, Key West, slightly.
Williams, James, Key West, slightly; Williams, Henry, Key West, slightly; Wilbur, Benjamin R., Key West, favorable; Waters, Thomas J., Havana, favorable; Weber, Martin V., Havana, favorable; White, John E., Key West, favorable.

Died in Hospital at Havana.

Erickson, Andrew V.
Holland, Alfred J.
Jectson, Harry.
Smith, Carl A.

A Senate Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Senate to-day without a word of debate passed the following resolution, offered by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.:)

"Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs is hereby directed to make a thorough inquiry into the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor on the 15th inst. and report to the Senate."

ARMY AND NAVY ACTIVITY

Both Departments Unusually Busy and Cautious in Giving Official News.

NAVAL MEN'S VIEWS CHANGED

The Disaster to the Maine No Longer Attributed to Accident, in the Light of Trustworthy Reports from Havana.

WASHING

saml men in the enlisted strength of the navy.

Numerous letters and telegrams have been received at the department from individuals desiring to join the navy, asking to be enlisted immediately. A telegram was received this morning from an organization in Detroit offering the immediate services of 10,000 citizens of that city in case of need. Patriotic offers also have been received from other places.

The recruiting office on board the receiving ship Vermont, at the New York Navy Yard, was opened yesterday for the first time in several months. Several applicants for enlistment were sent on board the vessel to be passed upon by the Surgeon and the recruiting officer, who were kept busy until late in the afternoon.

For some time past the ships have been without their full complement of men. Many of the vessels were sent to sea with little more than half of a full crew, while several ships were badly crippled for want of sufficient men. This is particularly so in the case of the larger battleships, such as the Iowa, Indiana, and Massachusetts, where, in order to do the work required, it was found necessary to "double up" the watches and make the men, both in the engine and fire rooms and the deck watches, do double work. Several of the ships were put out of commission in order that the new vessels recently added to the active list might have sufficient men.

SPAIN'S LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Robert T. Lincoln Says She Is Not to Blame for a Fanatic's Act.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The question of responsibility which might attach to the Government of Spain in case the Maine disaster was due to a mine in the harbor of Havana and was the work of a fanatic, or an accident, has become a subject of discussion among lawyers. International law is a matter largely of precedent, and a mine explosion in a fortified harbor in time of peace has no precedent. All unite in saying that if such an event was by design it would be a cause for war. No less an authority than Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War under Presidents Garfield and Arthur, and former Minister to England, is positive that in case of accident or if the mine was exploded by a Spanish fanatic, Spain would not be burdened with any legal responsibility.

Mr. Lincoln said:

"In either case would the slightest liability attach to Spain. Assuming a mine exploded by a fanatic or by accident, that would be the end of the affair. Giving international law the widest latitude and stretching precedents to their limit, there would be no liability against the Government of Spain. It is an elementary principle of international law that a Government is in no way responsible for the acts of private citizens. If it were not so, complications would be arising continually which would keep nations in a turmoil and arbitrating continually.

"It is another primary principle that no nation is responsible for accidents. As to the right of a nation to fortify its harbor as it sees fit there cannot be the slightest doubt. This right is a conceded one, and is exercised by all nations. Whenever a vessel, therefore, enters the harbor of a foreign power it is with notice of such defenses and with an assumption of the chances they involve. It would not do to say that one nation is bound to give the ship of another nation information as to where and how its harbor defenses are arranged, and the result of such a rule would be obvious. In entering the harbor of Havana the Maine did so with full knowledge that it was a fortified harbor, and took all the chances of accident or the acts which might be done by those for whom Spain is not resonsible."

ANOTHER VESSEL FOR HAVANA.

The Cruiser Montgomery or the Gunboat Nashville Will Be Sent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Navy Department has not yet determined definitely which of our warships shall replace the Maine in Havana Harbor, although it has determined that as a matter of policy another ship must be sent there. The choice lies between the cruiser Montgomery, now on her way from San Domingo to Key West, and the Nashville, gunboat, now at Galveston, participating in the Mardi Gras festival.

If the latter terminates some time this week, as is expected, it is said that the Nashville probably will be the vessel selected for the trip, as the Montgomery is just returning from a cruise in the West Indies, including two Cuban ports, and has had hard service besides in patrol duty.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE WRECK.

Lieut. Hood Sends It from Havana and It Is Taken to the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The incoming mail at the Navy Department to-day brought a most interesting contribution to the news of the day in the shape of an excellent photograph of the wreck of the Maine as it now lies in Havana Harbor. This was forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy by Lieut. Hood, lately attached to the Maine. It is a view from the port side and in general features resembles the last newspaper cuts of the wreck.

Secretary Long took it to the White House and gave it to the President, who was much interested in the details as shown on the photograph.

COL. FUNSTON SAYS ACCIDENT.

Former Cuban Officer Does Not Think Spaniards Blew Up the Maine.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 21.—Col. Fred Funston of Iola, Kan., late Chief of Artillery in the insurgent army, gives it as his opinion that the destruction of the Maine was due to an accident. Col. Funston spent over a year in the Cuban Army, was in many engagements with the Spaniards, and returned home recently to recover from a bullet wound in the leg.

"It might have been done by a Spanish officer using the battery connected with the harbor torpedo mines," he said, speaking of the Maine, "and it may have been done by some foolhardy Spaniard who attached a torpedo to the vessel, but I cling to the accident theory, and feel certain it will be shown to be correct when the physical evidences of the explosion are brought to the surface. I know the Spaniards are treacherous, but I am not prepared to believe they would deliberately destroy a vessel of the American Navy. If they had wanted to do that they should have destroyed her at the entrance of the bay, and if they really believed she was there for war they would never have allowed her to get into the bay behind the city, where she could have reduced the city at her pleasure."

MONUMENT FOR THE MAINE DEAD.

Mr. Cummings Has a Bill For Its Erection at Fort Lafayette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representative Cummings of New York to-day introduced in the House the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of $100,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for the erection of a monument at Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, in honor of the officers, sailors, and marines of the United States war vessel the Maine, who lost their lives in the harbor of Havana on the night of Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1898.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD.

Busy Movements in the Ordnance Buildings to Continue To-day.

With the exception of the work now being done in the ordnance buildings, there will be no work in the several departments and shops at the navy yard to-day. Admiral Bunce issued orders yesterday that the work would be suspended until Wednesday. Work in the ordnance buildings will be hurried, but no night work will be done.

An extra gang of men has been sent there and also to the loading station at Fort Wadsworth to hurry the work of loading both fixed ammunition and explosive shells for the fleet of vessels now in southern waters, and also to be stored in the southern magazines near the Norfolk Navy Yard and along the coast.

A large amount of ammunition and stores was shipped from the navy yard yesterday for the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron. It consisted of projectiles and general stores. Some fixed ammunition was also sent South for the use of the torpedo boats now on duty off the coast of Florida.

Two shipments of armor-piercing shells for use in the 8, 10, 12, and 13-inch guns were ordered a few days ago to be sent from the Carpenter Steel Projectile Works at Reading to the navy yard at this station. They are now on the way here.

At the navy yard yesterday it was said that the order had been sent to the company for projectiles and ammunition for use at Fort Lafayette, as the Navy Department was anxious to have all the ships now in commission on the coast kept with their full supply of ammunition and ready for any emergency that might arise.

A large number of torpedoes from the E. W. Bliss Company's works arrived at the navy yard last week. They are all fitted with the new "Olry gear" for keeping them in the course in which they are discharged. There are more than 100 of them stored in the yard, waiting to be shipped to the torpedo boats, and exchanged for those now in use.

Contrary to custom the "war heads" for these torpedoes have not been sent to the yard. Some of them are now at Fort Lafayette, while the others are at For Mifflin, where they are being loaded.

One of the officers attached to the yard, in speaking of the work being done, said yesterday:

"Let it be understood that we are not expecting any trouble. Ammunition is not, as a rule, kept fixed in the magazines, as it is more dangerous than when kept in the copper cannisters. This is particularly so in the case of the powder used in loading fixed ammunition for the rapid-fire guns."

The torpedo boat Stiletto, which has been at the Navy Yard several weeks, is being got ready to join the torpedo boat flotilla, now at Key West. Experiments have been made with liquid fuel to be used in the vessel. It has proved a success. The boat will be ready to leave this week.

MAINE SURVIVORS VINDICTIVE.

Men in the Hospital at Key West Burning to Fight Spain.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 21.—A special to The Times-Union and Citizen from Key West says:

"Sailor's of the battleship Maine suffering from wounds in the Key West Hospital, are smarting over the delay of the Government in punishing what they term a 'Spanish outrage.'

"In their minds there is no doubt as to the cause of the explosion, and they explain the delay in taking summary action by saying that the President is morally certain that there was no accident, and, wishing to deceive the Spaniards with a feeling of security, is using the short time to make the necessary preparations to enforce his ultimatum. If no action is taken, they say, not a man among them will again pace the deck of an American man-of-war, but if business is meant, it would take a strong force to keep them from hurrying to the front, wounded though they are, to take a hand in what they look upon as a personal vengeance.

"We were warned not to go to Havana," one said, "being told that danger awaited us there. When we got there we were again told, and it was current rumor that the harbor bottom was honeycombed with mines. We first chose our anchorage and rested there for several hours, but the harbor master compelled us to weigh and proceed to a spot marked by a buoy. We were reviled on the streets of Havana, sneered at until our blood boiled, and found out for our own safety that it was necessary to make our visits to the city in force. No man dared to go alone. There was no knowing what would happen to him.

"The explosion itself is the best evidence that it was a mine or torpedo. There were two sharp and distinct reports. The first was like a peal of thunder close at hand—a sound as of ripping parchment, a quick report, followed by the tremendous and awful roar, and then darkness and chaos, made more horrible by the screams of dying men, the fierce shouts of those fighting for egress, and the moans of those who were hemmed in to die by fire or by drowning.

"The Spanish warship was lying close at hand, and Morro Castle was not a pistol shot away. Both have searchlights, but none was turned upon us to help the work of rescue, and because of the darkness many brave men who could have been rescued went down to Davy Jones."

CAPT. SIGSBEE'S DISPATCHES.

He Reports on the Wounded and Asks for More Divers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A dispatch of last night from Capt. Sigsbee was as follows:

"Navy Department, Washington, D. C.:

"Nine more bodies buried yesterday, only two of which were identified—William Lund and N. F. Harris."

Another dispatch was as follows:

"Visited hospital to-day. Men very much pleased to see me. Koehler and Holtzer are very low. I have hopes of Holtzer. Koehler has a fighting chance only. Members of bodies found and buried to-day. No investigation yet of the cause of the explosion. Need regular wrecking divers for that. Lee sent to Gen. Blanco telegram relatin gto expected coming of wrecking vessels."

Capt. Sigsbee's last dispatch sent yesterday was as follows:

"Will send two wounded from the hospital by the Bache to-morrow. These are two recommended to go to Tortugas. Barnett (Captain of the Bache) would report to Admiral."

SOBRAL INCIDENT DISMISSED.

Spanish Naval Officer's Alleged Interview Not Considered in Washington—He Makes a Denial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—What threatened to be another international incident growing out of certain alleged utterances by Lieut. Commander Sobral was dismissed summarily, as shown by the following statement given out at the Department of State:

"The Department of State learns from the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires that Lieut. Commander Sobral, to whom unfavorable utterances respecting the discipline of the United States Navy had been recently attributed in a newspaper interview, was relieved of his functions as naval attaché to the Spanish Legation in the United States some time ago, his successor, Lieut. Commander Don Ramon Carranza y Reguera, having been appointed on the 24th of January last in that capacity."

Lieut. Commander Sobral gave out a statement yesterday denying that he had made, in an interview, remarks reflecting on the officers or crew of the Maine. He further said that his official connection with the Spanish Government had not ceased, and that as formerly he remained the Naval Attaché to the Legation in Washington. He says in his statement that he understands little English, and that he was not aware that he was being interviewed. He said that he has been misconstrued, and that he harbored no unkind feelings toward the American Navy.

THE MAINE HEROES AT ALBANY.

Resolution of Appreciation and Sympathy Passed in Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—In the Assembly tonight Mr. Kelsey offered a resolution voicing the appreciation and sympathy of the Assembly for the courage and devotion manifested by the officers and crew of the battleship Maine at the late disaster in Havana harbor.

As soon as the resolution was read, Mr. Donnelly arose and said earnestly that at last there was something on which both parties could agree. Mr. Roche moved that the resolution be unanimously adopted by a rising vote, which was done.

Senor Sagasta Says an Accident.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—Señor Sagasta, the Premier, says the reports of divers, which have since been confirmed, prove that the disaster to the Maine was the result of an accident.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS LOST.

Members of the Society Killed in the Maine Disaster.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—The United Society of Christian Endeavor has been notified that among those who were lost in the explosion of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor were some who have been prominent in the history of floating societies of Christian Endeavor. Among them were C. H. Jencks, formerly President of the floating society on the Charleston, which society originated the Christian Endeavor Seamen's Home in Nagasaki, Japan.

Seaman Jencks was well known as a Christian Endeavorer in many lands and ports. His associations had been largely with Roman Catholic priests in the Navy. One of his associates on the Main was Elmer Mellstrup, eighteen years of age, who became a member of the floating society, Dec. 19, 1897. He intended to prepare for the ministry after leaving the Navy. Another was William Rushforth, who was the delegate for the Thetis floating society and represented the San Diego Endeavor work at the Boston convention in 1895.

BOMB IN A HAVANA THEATRE.

Four Persons Injured During a Masquerade Ball—Window and Roof Destroyed.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—At about midnight last night, while a masquerade ball was in progress at the Irijoa Theatre, a bomb was exploded on the second floor, destroying the window blinds and the roof, and wounding a lawyer named Pou and his father, and slightly injuring two other persons. The explosion caused great confusion, and many of the masqueraders abandoned the theatre. Other, however, continued dancing.

SUPPLIES URGED FOR CUBA.

Secretary Long Denies He Has Advised Any One Not to Send Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Secretary Long to-day denied absolutely a report that he had advised certain Philadelphians not to send further relief supplies to Cuba, adding that on the contrary he wished they would send all the supplies they could afford to send.

CUBANS ARRIVE AT JAMAICA.

Gen. Morlot, Accompanied by a Party, Reaches Rio Bueno in an Open Boat.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 21.—Gen. Lacret Morlot, accompanied by two officers and thirteen men, arrived at Rio Bueno, this island, from Cuba, yesterday afternoon, in an open boat. The party is quarantined.

Sick Soldiers Sent to Spain.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—To-day 95 officers and 850 sick soldiers started on their return to Spain.

THE HOUSE FAVORS A DELAY.

Agitation About Cuba to be Put Off Until After the Maine Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—It was stated to-day that it will be the policy of the House leaders to prevent, so far as possible, any agitation of matters relating to Cuba or the Maine disaster in the immediate future. Pending the result of the official investigation they believe it is wise and the part of good public policy to maintain silence.

As Chairman Hitt of the Foreign Affairs Committee is confined to his home by a bad cold it is probable that no meetings of that committee will be held until he returns to his seat.

It is understood that the report of the State Department to be made in answer to the House resolution of inquiry regarding the situation in Cuba will not be made for a week or ten days. It is explained that the work of preparing the Consular reports which will be transmitted will require considerable time. Besides these reports, it is stated, they must be scanned by Assistant Secretary Day in person, and the demands upon his time at present are very great, and he has little leisure to give to this work.

PASSENGERS FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Seguranca with an Eye-witness of the Blowing Up of the Maine.

Eager inquiries greeted the three dozen passengers who landed from the Ward Line steamship Seguranca, from Havana, at the foot of Pine Street, East River, yesterday afternoon. This vessel reached Havana last Wednesday about twelve hours after the destruction of the Maine, and she left that port at 6 o'clock P. M. on the following day. Less than half of her thirty-five passengers were taken aboard at Havana, the others having come from Mexico. Nearly one-half of all the passengers were women. The officers and men on the Seguranca had little to say about the disaster, but most of the passengers talked freely while awaiting the examination of their baggage.

Frank Weinheimer of this city said that he was an eye witness of the blowing up of the Maine. He happened to be on the wharf at Havana at the time of the catastrophe. He said:

"The night was dark, but not stormy, and many persons besides myself had walked down to the river front to enjoy the fresh air. The outlines of the great warship Maine were dimly visible, out in the harbor. I stood only a few hundred yards from the Maine when I heard a crunching sound like the breaking of crockery. Then there was a terrific roar and a burst of light. A huge mass of matter rose high in the air, and heavy objects flew in all directions. To me it looked as though the whole inside of the ship had blown out. Several persons around me were shocked and almost thrown down by the force of the explosion. The air became hot and thick with smoke. There was a very panicky feeling on the wharf for a while. The wreck caught fire and burned, I should think, for two hours. We could see the boats going to the rescue very soon after the explosion."

Mr. Weinheimer said that he heard an excited Spaniard exclaim soon after the disaster that if the "Americanos" sent another warship down there it would be blown up too.

Charles H. Pearson, a member of the Produce Exchange of this city, and a resident of Brooklyn, was also a passenger on the Seguranca. He said that he was standing in front of the Hotel Inglieterra, in Havana, when the explosion occurred. It was about 9 o'clock in the evening, and a large number of persons were passing on the streets. The explosion of the Maine made a tremendous noise and for half an hour or more there was intense excitement. At first, reports were circulated that the United States warship was bombarding Havana.

"As soon as the actual fact became known," said Mr. Pearson, "there was a strong sentiment of horror and sadness. The better class of Spaniards in the town expressed the most earnest sympathy for the sufferers, and, so far as I could learn, there was no rejoicing or gloating over the destruction of the Maine. Those whom I heard comment on the affair seemed to take it for granted that the blowing up of the Maine was an accident. It cannot be denied that the Spanish officials and people acted very well; at the same time it would be foolish to deny that there was a very strong feeling among Americans in Havana against the Spaniards. The Havana merchants, who are Spaniards almost to a man, deny all responsibility for the loss of the American warship."

C. P. Holcomb of New Castle, Del., who is the general manager of a street railway in Philadelphia, said that he believed that the official investigation of the United States Government would disclose some startling facts. "I went to Cuba not at all in sympathy with the cause of the insurgents," said Mr. Holcomb, "and I have returned with a pronounced change of mind. I was not in the city at the time of the explosion, as I came from Mexico. When we entered the harbor of Havana the flags of the Spanish warships were not at half-mast, but were flying proudly from the mastheads. The flags of all the other vessels in the harbor, French, English, and German, were at half-mast. The contrast between the demeanor of the Spaniards and the Cubans was remarked. At the funeral of the Maine seamen all the Cuban women in the streets wore mourning, while many of the Spanish women displayed bright colors. There can be no mistaking the feeling of indifference on the part of the Spaniards in Havana with regard to the loss of the Maine. On Thursday, while driving to the cemetery with F. W. Bobbett of New York, and F. E. Ward, we were assailed with jeers and some one threw a large stone at our carriage."

Mr. Bobbett corroborated this last statement of Mr. Holcomb and added: "I did not hear a single expression of regret for the terrible loss of life from any Spaniard during all the time I was in Havana."

M. J. Naghten, a Chicago insurance broker, was in Havana with his wife on the night of the explosion. "I shall never forget that night," he said. "Havana was in a state of panic for a while. Everybody was under an intense strain of excitement, and for a short time nobody knew what had happened. The Fire Department turned out and small bodies of soldiery were continually hurrying through the streets." Mr. Naghten was inclined to regard the blowing up of the Maine as accidental.

There was one passenger on the Seguranca who professed to have seen something of great importance just before the destruction of the Maine. He said that his name was W. L. Corbin of Brooklyn, and he intimated that he would tell his significant story whenever it suited his purpose to do so. The other passengers merely smiled and shrugged their shoulders when Mr. Corbin's "mysterious information" was mentioned to them.

EULATE VISITS OFFICIALS

The Vizcaya's Captain Pays His Respects to Admiral Bunce, Gen. Merritt, and the Mayor.

WITH THE CONSUL GENERAL

Salutes of Nine Guns Fired at the Navy Yard and Governors Island —Much Depressed on Account of the Maine Disaster.

Capt. Antonio Eulate, commander of the Spanish armored cruiser Vizcaya, now lying off Tompkinsville, S. I., paid his first respects to officials of the navy and Mayor Van Wyck yesterday. Because of the disaster to the United States battleship Maine in Havana Harbor, neither those whom Capt. Eulate visited nor himself were in a very happy mood, and the gravity always accompanying such formal matters was much more pronounced than it would have been under almost any other circumstances.

When the visits were over, however, the Spanish Captain said he was delighted with the courtesy of those whom he had met. He left his ship at 9:30 A. M. aboard the Government tugboat Narkeeta, under the conduct of Lieut. J. A. Dougherty. On the boat also were Detectives Davis, Kiernan, and Allen of Police Headquarters, who were detailed by Capt. McClusky to guard the Captain's person.

Capt. Eulate had previously sent has card to Arturo Baldasano, the Spanish Consul General, with the word that he would be at the Consul General's office at 10 o'clock. Señor Baldasano was there a half hour before, and it was not long after 10 when the commander appeared. He had been driven in a cab from Pier A North River, where the Narkeeta landed him. Besides the detectives one of the Vizcaya's crew accompanied him. The latter carried a large black tin box in which, as it afterward turned out, was the Captain's uniform.

Clad in Plain Clothes.

He was clad in plain clothes, with a large cape and cloak of Scotch cloth thrown over his shoulders. Capt. Eulate looks the seaman and the soldier, and is typically Spanish in expression and feature. His hair and eyes are dark and his face is ruddy. He wears long side whiskers and mustache, and combs his hair back from his broad, low forehead. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, strongly built, and carries himself easily. His age is about forty-five years.

That Capt. Eulate should first visit the Consul General is a point of Spanish etiquette. The greeting between the two was warm, and included a mutual embrace and a shake of hands. They were closeted in Señor Baldasano's private office for half an hour, while the detectives stood guard over the main entrance.

At the end of that time both reappeared, the Captain attired in his official uniform and carrying on his arm a dark and heavy military cloak. He wore a cocked hat, or chapeau, protruding in front and back, and flat at the sides. Like the rest of his attire it was dark blue and heavily braided with gold. His long frock coat was closed to the neck and was adorned in back and front with gold buttons and fastenings. The tails were covered with buttons. A gold chain held his sword, which was incased in a black scabbard. As he proceeded toward the elevator he bowed affably.

At the doorway there was a cab in waiting, with seats for two. He stepped hastily into the cab and was quickly followed by Consul General Baldasano. Detective Davis, with a veritable arsenal in each pocket, took his seat beside the driver. The other detectives were left behind. The cab containing the distinguished visitor was driven to the Wall Street Ferry, and after crossing the river Capt. Eulate was taken to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Navy Yard Ceremony.

Every one there seemed prepared to meet and greet him. Ensign Pierce stood at the gate with a guard of thirty-four marines, fully armed. The cab was saluted and the horse was pulled up in time for Capt. Eulate to return the salutation. Ensign Pierce then walked beside the cab while it was driven over to the Lyceum, where Admiral Bunce was in waiting in his room. Capt. Gilmore of the Navy Yard Department and Capt. Lyon of the dispatch boat Dolphin met the cab as it was driven up to the house. Capt. Eulate and Consul General Baldasano were conducted by them to Lieut. Ward, who accompanied them upstairs.

Admiral Bunce was grave in his demeanor, but shook Capt. Eulate's hands warmly and said that he was glad to greet him in New York. The compliment was returned in Spanish, and Lieut. Ward interpreted it. Then there was a conversation lasting fifteen minutes.

"I must first speak to you about the very sad and much-regretted accident to your gallant battleship, the Maine," said Capt. Eulate, with great earnestness and apparent sincerity. "It is that which is uppermost in my mind and which has depressed my spirit. I had hoped on coming here to be able to speak to you in a much more cheerful manner and with better cause to congratulate you. Let me assure you that if the same accident had happened to one of our own ships I could not feel more sorrowful."

"I fully appreciate your kindly feeling and your sympathy is indeed grateful to me," ahswered Admiral Bunce. "It was indeed a great calamity and has affected us very much."

Capt. Eulate then said that he had flown his flag at half-mast since hearing of the accident. He said that he would raise the flag fully on Washington's Birthday anniversary (to-day) and would lower it again in the evening.

The Captain's Invitation.

On leaving, Capt. Eulate extended an invitation to Admiral Bunce to visit the Vizcaya. "It will be an honor of which I shall be proud," said the courteous Captain."

"And I shall certainly be pleased to visit you," returned Admiral Bunce. At a signal from Lieut. Ward a salute of nine guns was fired from the Vermont, which is lying in the cob dock, as the Captain was about to re-enter the cab. He uncovered his head and bowed on all sides.

The cab then conveyed the small party back to the Wall-Street Ferry. It was the intention to go to Governors Island on the regular boat from the Battery, but it was missed by two minutes. "Very well, we will wait for the next trip," Consul General Baldasano said. But naval politeness here intervened, and Señor Baldasano was informed that the revenue cutter Manhattan was at his and the Captain's service. So the cutter was moored to Pier 3, East River, and was soon afterward at the island dock.

A visit was paid to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, who was in readiness to receive him. The reception was conducted in true naval fashion. An escort accompanied Capt. Eulate and Consul General Baldasano to the steps, and left them in charge of officers and an interpreter. They were soon in Major Gen. Merritt's presence.

Again the Captain expressed his sorrow for the fate of the Maine and the deaths that the disaster caused. The meeting lasted for ten minutes, and after it was over the Consular salute of nine guns was again fired, this time from the land pieces. The party did not stop to look over the island. Capt. Eulate merely glanced about him in a pleasant way and proceeded to the dock.

The visit to the Mayor was then made. The cab was driven up Broadway at 1:30 o'clock. The progress was slow, because of the great crush of cable cars and wagons. Capt. Eulate took advantage of the delay to look up at the high buildings, and he expressed the opinion to Señor Baldasano that New York was a wonderful city.

The Mayor's Reception.

The cab was halted in Broadway, opposite City Hall, and the visitor was conducted through the north door. When the cards of the Consul General and Capt. Eulate were sent to the Mayor, the latter said:

"All right; tell them to come in!"

Mayor Van Wyck kept his seat and went through some official papers. In a few moments, permission being allowed, the room was thronged with reporters and officers. Secretary Downes kept his seat, like his superior, and neither displayed any perturbation when, five minutes later, Señor Baldasano entered. He was followed by Capt. Eulate at some little distance.

The Mayor did not see the Consul General, so interested was he in the official documents before him, until the latter quietly asked:

"Mayor Van Wyck?"

The Mayor looked up and nodded. Señor Baldasano seemed taken aback and hesitated before continuing:

"I am the Spanish Consul General, (here the Mayor arose) and to you as the representative of the citizens of New York I have the pleasure of introducing Capt. Eulate, (the Mayor did not look at the Captain,) the commander of the Spanish warship Vizcaya, (here the Captain had come up and was standing in front of the Mayor, who did not move his eyes from the speaker,) which has come to the harbor of New York to pay you a friendly visit."

Mayor Van Wyck shifted his eyes to Capt. Eulate, who was bowing low. There was a pause, and the Mayor did not move, so Señor Baldasano resumed:

"Capt. Eulate does not speak any English, but I can say that he is exceedingly well pleased to be introduced to your Honor."

The Mayor then proffered his hand, but said nothing. It was tightly clasped by Capt. Eulate, as he said:

"Compliments."

There was another silence. The Mayor turned his eyes to Señor Baldasano again, and the Consul General, seemingly confused, said:

"As your Honor is so very busy and as there are so many of these gentlemen present"—turning to the assembly in the room—"we will not take up any more of your time." The Mayor bowed and continued in silence, while the Consul General concluded:

"We bid you a very good day and are happy to have met you."

The Mayor Returns to Work.

So they left the Mayor, who resumed his seat and his papers. Capt. Eulate bowed to the crowds in the hallway and was taken again to Señor Baldasano's office, where he divested himself of his uniform.

Through an interpreter Capt. Eulate granted an interview to the reporters, saying:

"I am much pleased with the gracious officials I have met, and I hope to meet them all again. Of course I am not in a happy state of mind. I cannot help thinking about the Maine disaster, and it fills me with sorrow. I am very much depressed. My visit could not be made more distressing to me. I received a large number of invitations to be present at pleasant affairs in the city, but I have declined all of them. To-morrow I will stay aboard the Vizcaya and answer all salutes in honor of the holiday. I cannot tell when I shall leave. That will depend upon orders from Madrid."

Capt. Eulate lunched at 13 Broadway, and last evening dined at the home of the Consul General, at 68 West Ninety-seventh Street. He returned to his vessel at 11 o'clock.

Yesterday afternoon a small package addressed to Capt. Eulate was received at the Consulate's office. When opened it was found to contain a miniature metal coffin labeled:

"Sic semper tyrannis."

Señor Suarez, an assistant in the office said he first thought it was a bomb, but had the courage to open it. Inside the coffin was a little leaden pig with Capt. Eulate's name attached to it. The object was not shown to the Captain.

NO FEAR OF THE VIZCAYA.

New York Harbor Defenses Relied Upon in Washington to Keep Her from Doing Damage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Some concern was expressed at the War Department today by inquiring visitors about the danger that would confront New York in case hostilities between Spain and the United States should break out while the Vizcaya is in the harbor. From an artillery officer it was learned that there is slight occasion for alarm about that vessel. It was explained that the entire harbor is charted in small plots, and the big rifled guns and mortars at the entrance to the harbor can be adjusted to elevations or depressions that would enable them, if necessary, to drop a shower of deadly projectiles upon the deck of any ship within five or six miles of the Narrows.

The long-range guns have charts provided for them covering every conceivable spot upon which a ship could move in or outside the harbor and within range of the guns. Were such a ship as the Vizcaya provoked to open fire suddenly, it might do great damage for a few minutes, but it is believed by the men who are acquainted with the preparations made for using the works of defense that the assailant would be very quickly at the bottom of the bay.

The rule against giving information of the harbor defenses is being enforced now with great rigidity. Strict guard is also placed upon the military maps of the Government, and refusals have been given to requests to allow copies to be made of the Government map of the defenses of Havana Harbor. There is no lack of information in the department about these defenses, obtained since it became important that the War Department should be fully advised about a locality which might become the scene of active operations on land and sea.

There is manifest anxiety about the Vizcaya. Naval officers say they do not believe that resentment is so strong toward Spain as to lead normal people to seek to avenge the loss of the Maine, but the difficulty of guarding against the acts of demented persons, or of friends of men lost on the Maine, who may seek to contrive the destruction of the ship, is considered to be very great. Naval officers are conscious that an attempt to blow up the ship would inevitably bring reproach upon the Government, and it will be a relief to them when the cruiser is away from New York and on her way to Havana.

It is learned here that the Vizcaya has been ordered to go direct to Havana from New York and not to stop at other ports on the way. Stops would provide new points of action, and a crank disposed to do evil at New York and prevented by an alert patrol, might find it easier to carry out his purpose of revenge at ports more exposed.

THE VIZCAYA'S QUIET DAY.

The Spanish Cruiser Not Bothered by Curious Ones, Owing to Police Surveillance.

The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya passed an uneventful day yesterday at her anchorage off Tompkinsville. Throughout the night before she had been guarded by tugs loaded with armed marines and policemen, but so far as outward appearances went, the guard was entirely unnecessary.

The bay at that point was almost entirely clear of passing craft, and the sentries on the guard boats had little to do. Once or twice throughout the night passing tugs on their way to or from the Narrows or the Staten Island shore came near the prescribed limits, and were warned to approach no nearer. These promptly sheered off. The policemen of Richmond, who had been detailed to patrol the Staten Island shore, to watch out for persons who might have sinister designs against the Spaniard, had absolutely nothing to do.

The morning dawned gray and thick and miserable, but the sailors on the cruiser were stirring at 5 o'clock, and the vessel received a thorough refurbishing in the same manner as the crew of one of our own war vessels would go at the job.

It was rumored that the commander of the Vizcaya had asserted that he needed no police protection of any kind and that the guard of tugs would be withdrawn, but neither Chief of Police McCullagh nor Capt. Elbert O. Smith of the harbor police had received any orders to withdraw their men yesterday. Lieut. Dougherty of the navy yard, who has command of the floating guard about the cruiser, adhered to his original programme all day.

The only men allowed on board during the forenoon were Henry Ransom, a milk dealer, and a butcher named Horn. At 8 A. M., the hour set for the relief of the guard tugboats Daniel Lamont and Scout by the harbor police launches, the bay was too rough for the latter to venture out. They were not able to reach the anchorage ground until nearly 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lieut. Dougherty of the navy yard, stationed on the tug Nina, made an informal visit to Capt. Eulate in the morning, and they exchanged compliments. Soon afterward Capt. Gilman, Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, stationed at Governors Island, went down the bay to the warship under instructions from Gen. Merritt to pay his respects to the Spanish commander. He was received with fitting ceremonies and remained on board for half an hour.

When Capt. Eulate left his vessel to pay his respects to the Spanish Consul General, Admiral Bunce, Gen. Merritt, and Mayor Van Wyck, he gave orders to allow no one on board during his absence, and his instructions were carried out to the letter. Approaching boats were ordered to halt long before they got within the "dead line." No pretext of any kind was accepted for a visit to the vessel. Reporters and others stood up in the sterns of small boats and frantically waved credentials, passes, passports, orders, &c., but all to no purpose.

The police launches were bothered throughout the afternoon by boatmen who were trying to get photographers within the dead line. They were ordered away time and again, but would not obey except for a time. Finally the police took one of the boats in charge and forced the men on her to go ashore. They also warned the others that they would not be treated so leniently and that any further trouble would result in arrests.

During the afternoon the lighter chartered to take provisions to the Vizcaya drew alongside and the work of provisioning the vessel was begun. The work of coaling will be begun this morning. It is not expected she will take on a full allowance, but only enough to enable her to start on the trip to Havana with safety.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—The Vizcaya will leave New York to-morrow or on Wednesday.

Social Plans Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The social coutesies which the Government intended to extend to the officers of the Vizcaya have been abandoned on account of the Maine catastrophe. As a result, the stap of the Vizcaya at New York probably will be materially shortened. The ship probably will proceed direct to Havana, not stopping at Charleston or other ports as had been suggested during the earlier preparations.

A MEMORIAL CHURCH PLANNED.

Eugenio Faria de Teixeira, Marquis de Aguia Branca, the rich Brazilian, has offered, it is said, to commemorate in a two-fold way the bravery of the American sailors and marines who perished in the Maine disaster.

Capt. Jorge Nelken y Waldberg, who says he served under da Gama in the late insurrection in Brazil, and that he is a friend of the Marquis de Aguia Branca, said yesterday that the wealthy Brazilian has proposed to erect a church in memory of the dead sailors and marines, and to start a fund, himself giving a liberal amount, to care for the families of the dead and wounded.

As soon as Teixera heard of the disaster to the Maine, according to Capt. Waldberg, he placed the American and Brazilian flags at half-mast over his beautiful home, at 918 West End Avenue. The Captain says that the Marquis's sympathies are warmly enlisted on the side of the United States.

Capt. Waldburg says that the Marquis is worth $200,000,000 in money besides undeveloped gold mines and territory large enough to form the basis of another country. He was a monarchist, and because of complicity in a revolution, was exiled.

While in the Brazilian Senate, according to the Captain, he offered a resolution recognizing the belligerency of Cuba. The Marquis is a painter, poet, and scientist. His mother was an artist, widely known as a skilled pianist.

MASSES FOR MAINE VICTIMS.

The Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will attend a mass of requiem today at the Chapel of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Lafayette Place and Great Jones Street.

A solemn requiem mass will be held for officers and sailors who perished on the Maine, Church of the Sacred Heart, Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M.

A memorial mass will be held at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola for Thomas F. Shea, one of the victims of the Maine disaster.

No Wrecking Contracts Let.

A story gained circulation yesterday afternoon that the Government was about to let contracts to the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company and the Boston Towboat Company to recover the bodies of the Maine's sailors and to raise the wreck. At the offices of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company, 51 Wall Street, and of the Boston Towboat Company, 70 South Street, it was said yesterday afternoon that no contracts had been entered into. It was admitted that both companies had representatives in Washington trying to secure contracts, but it was said that no word had been had from them.

One More False Report.

Clement A. Griscom, Jr., said yesterday that the report that the American Line, of which he is manager, had received a communication from the Government with reference to the vessels of its fleet, which are subject to call as auxiliary cruisers, was absolutely without foundation. When he first heard the report Manager Griscom telegraphed to Philadelphia to his father, President of the International Navigation Company, which owns the American Line, and the reply was that the report was a fabrication.

Two to Help Clara Barton.

The New York Red Cross Society met in the Red Cross Hospital, in West One Hundredth Street, last night, to consider the recent call from Clara Barton, now in Havana, for additional help. President William T. Wardwell occupied the chair. It was decided that Dr. A. M. Lesser and Sister Bettina, Sister in Chief of the Red Cross, should at once proceed to Havana. They will leave for Tampa, Fla., this morning, taking the steamer Thursday, and arriving in Havana Saturday morning.

Navy Yard Functions Postponed.

The dances and other social functions given by the officers attached to the navy yard and those on duty on the receiving ship Vermont have been postponed, out of respect to the officers and men who lost their lives on the battleship Maine. They will be discontinued until orders are received from Washington to raise the flags now at half mast.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.

MANHATTAN.

5:45 A. M.—685 Columbus Avenue; Benjamin Cohen; damage, $2,

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Senate Discusses the Census Bill for Three Hours, but Takes No Important Action.

MANY MINOR BILLS PASSED

House Gives Its Attention to Private Bills—Spirited Contest Over a War Claim of a South Carolina College.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—For three hours to-day the Senate had under discussion the bill providing for the taking of the twelfth and subsequent censuses. It was so amended as to place the Census Bureau under the Secretary of the Interior, but the extended discussion which followed disclosed so wide a divergence of views on the part of Senators as to various features of the measure that no further action was taken.

The amendment that was adopted was proposed by Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa.) In the discussion of the amendment Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) replying to Mr. Allen, said that statements of the Senator from Nebraska (Allen) concerning the merits of the bill were about as wild as was his statement that there were 25,000 "loafers on the payrolls of the Government departments in Washington as clerks." As a matter of fact, Mr. Carter said, there were only about 10,000 clerks employed in the departments in Washington, and there could, therefore, not be 25,000 "loafers" among them.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) offered an amendment to Mr. Allison's amendment providing that the Census Bureau be placed under the Department of Labor, the Commissioner of Labor to have general supervision of the work. The amendment to the amendment was lost—21 to 29. The amendment was adopted—39 to 8.

Mr. Stewart proposed an amendment striking out all of the bill excepting Sections 1 and 6, leaving to the Secretary of the Interior the work of preparing a plan and making recommendations for the twelfth census. The proposition was discussed without action until the Senate went into executive session.

The Senate to-day passed a number of "unobjected" bills, including the following:

Requiring masters and mates of sail vessels of over 700 tons to have licenses issued by United States Inspectors.

Providing for the collection of fees for furnishing certificates of title to vessels.

For the relief of the Atlantic works of Boston.

Authorizing the Secretary of Treasury to adjudicate the claim for extra work on certain war vessels.

Granting the State of Wyoming 50,000 acres of land to aid in the continuation, enlargement, and maintenance of the Wyoming State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.

Authorizing the White and Black River Valley Railway Company to build a bridge across the Black River, in Arkansas.

To grant to the Mayor and Council of Wilmington, Del., the use of certain real estate in that city on which is situated the building recently occupied for Federal purposes, the real estate to be devoted to school purposes.

To require patents to be issued to land actually settled under the act "to provide for the armed occupation and settlement of the unsettled part of the Peninsula of Florida, approved Aug. 4, 1842."

To authorize Admiral T. O. Selfridge, Capt. C. H. Wadleigh, and other officers of the United States Navy to accept medals from the Russian Government in commemoration of the coronation of the Czar.

To regulate the use of the public parks and improved reservations in the District of Columbia under the charge of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army.

To amend an act to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the Territories, to limit Territorial indebtedness, &c.

PRIVATE BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

Contest Upon a War Claim for $15,000 Made by Newberry College, South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—This was private bill day in the House. Little was accomplished owing to the fact that most of the time was consumed in the passage of private pension bills coming over from the Friday night session three weeks ago.

The feature of the day was a contest over the bill to pay Newberry College, a Lutheran institution in South Carolina, $15,000 for damages sustained by it while used as a barracks by Federal troops in 1865, shortly after hostilities ceased.

The bill was opposed strongly by Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) and Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) who announced their antagonism to war claims of this character. They maintained that the damage sustained by this college was an incident to the war, and had no legal status. The Supreme Court, they said, had held that the war did not close until 1868, Mr. Dalzell declared the bill embodied an attempt on the part of the Democrats and Southern Republicans to rob the Treasury.

Mr. Cooper (Dem., Texas,) and Mr. Lattimer, (Dem., S. C.,) warmly championed the bill. The former contended that while the war technically had not closed in 1866 hostilities had ceased. The bill had been reported unanimously. Mr. Cooper said, and no Congressman should not defend those who had sustained admitted injury from United States troops after the war closed, the compensation which was due them. Mr. Cooper inveighed against the spirit of sectionalism which still prevailed in certain quarters.

Mr. Mahon, (Rep., Penn.,) Mr. Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) and other Republicans joined in the appeal to the House to pass the bill, and it was acted upon favorably without a division.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, the House voted 58 to 35 to observe Washington's Birthday by adjourning over to-morrow, but Mr. Dingley raised the point of no quorum, and before further action could be taken the House took a recess under the rule until 8 o'clock.

At the night session of the House the private calendar was cleared. Thirty-eight pension bills and two bills removing charges of desertion were passed. Among the pension bills was one granting a pension of $30 a month to Margaret Custer Calhoun, a sister of Gen. Custer. This bill already has passed the Senate.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Mr. Griggs Admitted to Practice in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—John W. Griggs, the new Attorney General, was presented to-day to the United States Supreme Court for the first time, but not being a member of the bar of that court, he was first admitted to practice. This was done on motion of Solicitor General Richards, who said that Mr. Griggs was a member of the bar of New Jersey and otherwise qualified under the rules of the court. The Solicitor General also presented Mr. Griggs to the Court.

The ceremony was brief and informal, the Chief Justice merely remarking that the Court was happy to meet Mr. Griggs.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Treasury—Naval Officer of Customs in the District of Boston and Charlestown, Mass., JAMES O. LYFORD; Collector of Customs for the District of Newport, R. I., JOHN H. COZZENS.

Consuls—EDGAR JAMES BANKS of Vermont, at Bagdad, Turkey; WILLIAM W. COBBS of Virginia, at Colon, Colombia.

State—Secretary of the Legation at Monrovia, Liberia, JAMES ROBERT SPURGEON of Kentucky.

Postmasters—New Jersey—ALONZO D. SHERMAN, Long Branch City.

Connecticut—DAVID L. CLINTON, Clintonville.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices have been appointed as follows: Augusta, Robert C. Williams; Hurd, William T. Stephenson; Martinsburg, Eugene H. Taylor; Natural Dam, Ambrose J. Laquier; Pleasantville Station, William T. Bailey.

Medal for a British Seaman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Department of State has awarded a gold life-saving medal to William McField, a British seaman, in recognition of his heroic services in effecting the rescue, Dec. 2, 1897, of an American citizen, a passenger on board the Nicaraguan schooner Dolphin, on the coast of Mexico.

TEXAS ANTI-TRUST LAW CASE.

Justice Peckham Holds the Federal Court Granted a Writ of Habeas Corpus Without Warrant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In the case of William Grice and others, under indictment in Texas for violating the anti-trust law of that State, the United States Supreme Court to-day held that the Federal Circuit Court had interfered in granting a writ of habeas corpus when no proper exigency arose for such interference, and therefore reversed the decision and remanded the prisoners to the custody of the State officials. The Court did not enter upon the merits of the anti-trust law.

Grice and others engaged as agents for the Standard Oil Company were indicted in McLennon County, Texas, on the charge of conspiring against the anti-trust law, and he appealed to the Federal Circuit Court for a writ of habeas corpus before his trial. In deciding the case, Justice Peckham said that while the Circuit Court had jurisdiction in cases such as this, nevertheless, "Circuit Courts ought not to exercise that jurisdiction by the discharge of a prisoner unless in cases of peculiar urgency; that instead of discharging them they should leave prisoners to be dealt with by the courts of the State, and that after a final determination of the case by the State court the Federal Courts will even then generally leave the petitioner to his remedy by writ of error from this court."

The Court proceeds to say that the jurisdiction is an exceedingly delicate one for the Federal courts, and should not be encouraged unless in most exceptional cases. After reviewing the case at some length the Justice adds:

"This whole case is clearly nothing but an attempt to obtain the interference of a court of the United States when no extraordinary or peculiar circumstances exist in favor of such interference. Upon the facts we think no sufficient case was made out for the exercise of jurisdiction. We come to this decision irrespective of the question of the validity of the State statute and without passing upon the same or expressing an opinion in regard thereto."

He adds that if Grice's appeal had been after conviction a different question would have been presented, but that, under the circumstances, no other course than that taken was possible, and hence the merits of the State law cannot be entered upon. Directions were given, therefore, for the setting aside of the writ of habeas corpus and the order discharging the prisoner and to enter an order remanding the prisoner to the custody of the State officials. The effect of the decision is to require the completion of action by the State courts before the intervention of the Federal courts.

WILLIAMS P. BURDEN HONORED.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden Give a Dinner Dance in Honor of Their Son's Majority.

Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden gave a dinner dance for about sixty people at their home, 908 Fifth Avenue, in honor of their son, Williams P. Burden, who had just attained his majority.

There was a perceptibly lurid tone in the decorations and the favors chosen for the occasion, because the young man in whose honor the festivities were held is a Harvard University student, and a number of his college friends, who have been guests at the Burdens's for some days, were present. Crimson, the color of the university, was therefore the predominant hue, and it was largely a college dance. The occasion was notable from the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, this being the first society function they have attended since the death of Mr. Whitney's aunt, Mrs. Bingham.

The guests arrived at 8 o'clock, and dinner was then served on the second floor. The host and hostess were seated with most of the present members of their "stag" house party at a large round table in the library, ornamented with white, long-stemmed Bride Roses and white lilacs. There were ten men and ten women here, and the former received lily of the valley boutonnières. The other guests were seated at two long tables in the library, twenty-two at each. One of these tables was ornamented with jonquils and acacias, the men's boutonnières being also of these flowers. At the other table brilliant red meteor roses furnished the decorations and buttonhole bouquets.

The cotillion was danced in the ballroom on the same floor, after supper, beginning about 10 P. M. The chamber was decorated with long-stemmed roses and lilies, set in vases. The cotillion was led by Mr. Stackpole of Boston, a college friend of William P. Burden. The favors included large red doves for women and small ones for men, and whips, horns, and boutonnières in red. There were also some red-trimmed hatchets and similar trinkets, commemorative of Washington's Birthday.

Among the guess were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Miss Gerry, Miss Mabel Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., William D. Sloane, Miss Sloane, Miss Lila V. Sloane, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Clews, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Miss Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury, Miss Woodbury, and Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Benjamin Altman of B. Altman & Co. has returned to the city from a sojourn of several weeks in the South.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Fisher Johnson announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith Seymour Johnson, to Edward de Clifford Chisholm of Savannah.

Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park gave a dinner of thirty-six covers in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club last night. The guests were served at four tables.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock entertained at dinner last night at their home, 182 Madison Avenue. Twenty guests were present. The floral decorations consisted of a centrepiece and four large vases of red roses from Mr. Pollock's estate at Pittsfield, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Collis P. Huntington gave a dinner for about sixteen persons in their big house at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, last night. Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, who were recently married, were the guests of honor. Mrs. Speyer was Mrs. James A. Lowery.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff gave a notable dinner last night at their home, 932 Fifth Avenue. Covers were laid for thirty-two. The guests were seated at a table forming a hollow square, and in its centre ferns, tulips, quince blossoms, forsythia, and daffodils were arranged.

A series of five dramatic readings from the works of popular dialect writers of the South was begun yesterday morning in the banquet room of the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Henry J. Gielow was the reader yesterday, and she will read during the series, which continues each Monday morning during Lent.

Mrs. Louise Vescelius-Sheldon gave the first of her series of three "Monday musicales" yesterday afternoon at her home, 158 West Fifty-fourth Street. About fifty people of note in social circles attended and listened to musical entertainment provided by Miss Alice Shaw, Herbert De Loppe, Miss Vescelius, and Henry C. Vanderbeek.

Yale students of considerable musical skill entertained a gathering of upper west side residents last night at a concert for the benefit of the kindergarten connected with the Manhattan Congregational Church, held at Leslie Hall, Boulevard and Eighty-third Street. The young men from Yale were known as the "Togglejoint Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Club."

The second lecture in the series of four upon "The Angels and Devils of Art," illustrated by photographs from the early mosaics, frescoes, and paintings of the old masters, was held yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. W. H. Osborn, 32 Park Avenue. The third of the series will be held at the home of Mrs. George Henry Warren, 520 Fifth Avenue, Monday morning.

Nearly sixty young men and women of patriotic inclinations gathered at the annual dinner of the Algonquin League, held last night at Clark's, 22 West Twenty-third Street. After dining, the members of the league elected officers as follows: President—Alexander Donegan; Vice President—James T. White; Secretary—Frank Noyrjean; Treasurer—Robert Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Lewisohn gave a dinner last night at their home, 14 East Fifty-seventh Street, at which the American colors were much in evidence. Violets were used for the blue, and red and white roses for the other colors of the flag, in the table decorations, the flowers being interwoven with a real American flag. The house was decorated with palms and red, white, and blue electric lights.

A series of four dances in which the younger social circle has taken great interest was concluded last night at Sherry's. These dances have been arranged by Mrs. Hiram Cleaver Kroh of 114 West Seventy-ninth Street, this being the fifth year in which the series has been given under Mrs. Kroh's charge. Assisting Mrs. Kroh in receiving were Mrs. James W. Conrow, Mrs. Henry Mervin Shrade, Mrs. George De Wayne Hallett, Mrs. Frank Wilkinson Tolley, and Mme. Sophia Bregaro.

JAVA

A suggestion of the balmy air of the tropics is found in Lundborg's Goya Lily, a rarely delicate perfume.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

House Proposes an Appropriation Eight Million Dollars Below that in the Current Law.

ECONOMY IN MANY ITEMS

Plans for the Paris Exposition—Commissioner General, an Assistant, and Secretary to Have Salaries—New York Public Works.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A sweeping reduction of over $8,000,000 from the amount carried by the current law is made in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill reported to the House to-day, the aggregate appropriation carried being $44,749,893. The total is $13,234,541 less than the regular and supplemental official estimates made for the fiscal year 1899 and $8,861,890 less than the appropriations made for the current fiscal year.

The bill imposes a number of new limitations, and places all court houses, custom houses, Post Offices, appraisers' stores, barge offices, sub-treasuries, and other public buildings heretofore erected or purchased, being constructed, or hereafter erected or purchased out of any appropriation under the control of the Treasury, together with the sites, under the exclusive jurisdiction and control and in the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It repeals the requirement that in the settlement of claims for pay, bounty, prize money, or other moneys due private soldiers, sailors, or marines, or their representatives, the allowances for attorneys' fees be stated in separate certificates.

The expenditure for the erection of a barracks and quarters for artillery in connection with the project adopted for seacoast defense is limited at any one point to $50,000 for one battery post and $25,000 additional for each additional battery from any appropriation unless special authority of Congress be granted.

The bill prohibits expenditures for surveying any public domain within any of the forest reserves except where necessary to designate their exterior boundaries and of such land within the reserves as is covered by legal claims initiated prior to the proclamation of the reservations.

For arsenals and armories $193,375 is appropriated, an increase of $54,765 from the current year; for military posts $420,000 (estimates called for $2,000,000,) work on rivers and harbors under authorized contracts $13,210,613, (a reduction of $5,367,899;) survey of deep waterways between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean $225,000 (increase of $75,000,) public buildings $3,132,-000 (reduction of $1,191,994,) lighthouse establishment $3,006,000 (increase of $112,400,) Paris exposition $100,000, National Soldiers' Homes, $2,819,531 (an increase of $253,000 over the current law.

Other items are:

Life-Saving Service, $1,593,075; lighthouse, beacons, and fog signals, $154,000 (a reduction of $232,140;) revenue cutter service, $1,100,000; to enforce the Chinese Exclusion act, $100,000; expenses of United States courts, $4,846,012, (a reduction of over $500,000 from the current law;) suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, $100,000; quarantine service, $150,000.

Rivers and Harbors.

The appropriation for river and harbor works is $13,210,613, in place of $18,093,007 recommended, the chief items being as follows:

Hudson River, New York, $160,406; Humboldt Bay, California, $100,000; Gowanus Bay, New York, $130,000; Savannah, $450,000; Cumberland Sound, Georgia and Florida, $40,000; Portland, Me., $200,000; Rockland, Me., $300,000; Boston, $100,000; Buffalo, $489,746; Delaware Bay, $800,-000; Winyaw Bay, S. C., $450,000; Sabine Pass, Texas, $400,000; Duluth, $770,135; Oakland, Cal., $133,000; San Pedro, Cal., $400,000; locks and dam, Allegheny River, $300,000; Monongahela River, West Va., $400,000; Cumberland River, above Nashville, $250,000; Kentucky River, $104,-000; Falls of Ohio at Louisville, $167,250; Dams Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, between Davis Island Dam and Dam No. 6, $595,000; Chicago River, (continuing improvement from mouth to Stock Yards and to Belmont Avenue,) $400,000; Illinois and Mississippi Canal, $1,427,740; waterway from Kewanaw Bay to Lake Superior, $450,000; Mississippi River from mouth of Ohio to St. Paul, $673,333; from mouth of Missouri River to St. Paul, $826,666; from head of passes to mouth of Ohio, $1,983,333; for protecting bank at Carouthersville, Mo., $100,000; Missouri River from mouth to Sioux City, $300,000.

The appropriations for public buildings, including marine hospitals and quarantine stations, aggregate $3,132,800, (recommended $3,415,272,) a reduction of $1,191,994 from the current law. They include:

Boise City, Idaho, (completing building,) $32,-332; continuing Post Office at Buffalo, N. Y., under present limit of cost, $400,000; completion of building at Camden, N. J., $100,000; rental of quarters at Chicago, $15,845; for continuing building at Chicago, $1,000,000; completing building at Cheyenne, $88,852; coupling mint buildings at Denver, Col., $200,000; completing immigration station, Ellis Island, $400,000; widening sidewalk on Mail Street, adjoining New York Post Office, $20,000; continuing building at San Francisco, $500,000; $250,000 for general repairs to public buildings.

An increase of $25,000 is made to the general appropriation for coast survey work on account of the work to be done in Alaska. An appropriation of $50,000 is made for completing the coast survey steamer for service in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, and $30,000 for outfit.

Various Items of Public Interest.

Some of the other items of special interest in the bill are the following: For operating pneumatic tubes for transmission of mail matter at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston $25,000 is appropriated. To continue investigation of fur seals $25,000 is appropriated. The appropriation for quarantine service is increased $13,000, and the President is authorized in case of a threatened or actual epidemic to use the unexpended balance of the various sums appropriated heretofore to prevent the spread of epidemics in the enforcement of such quarantine laws as may be in force.

The item appropriating $100,000 for the Paris Exposition empowers the President to appoint a Commissioner General, at $8,000 per year; an Assistant Commissioner General, at $6,000, and a Secretary General, at $4,500, to represent the United States, and an Advisory Board of nine Commissioners, to serve without salary or compensation for expenses. The terms of the three general officers are to be for three years each, and only their actual traveling expenses are to be paid. The total expenses of the United States for all purposes incident to the exposition are limited to $520,-000.

The appropriation for the exhibits relating to education, agriculture, and fisheries is limited to $85,000 each. A temporary office within the limits of the exposition, to cost $10,000, is authorized.

HOPPER IN "EL CAPITAN."

De Wolf Hopper and his company, which is the same with one exception as that which introduced the opera "El Capitan" at the Broadway Theatre last Fall, made their reappearance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening.

The opera was presented with its old-time vigor, but with some minor changes. Great enthusiasm at the close of the second act was manifested, when Mr. Hopper, with the assistance of the entire company, and the Seventh Regiment Band, which participated in the regular performance, sang Sousa's most inspiring march, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," with two members of the chorus bearing the American flag. The entire audience broke into tremendous applause and waved miniature flags, which were given to each one as they entered the theatre.

After repeated demands for a speech Mr. Hopper thanked the audience for the hearty welcome. He was glad, he said, to see evidence of so much patriotism.

Mr. Wanamaker as a Juror.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—John Wanamaker, who was drawn as a juror for the February term of the United States District Court yesterday, promptly put in an appearance and remained in court throughout the day in his capacity as a juror.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Revision of the Laws Relating to Education Introduced in the Assembly.

COURSE OF STUDY PROVIDED

Uniform Curriculum for the Common Schools—Compulsory Education—State Libraries—Bible Reading in the Schoolroom.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The proposed education law, prepared by the Statutory Revision Commission and introduced to-night in the Assembly, is intended to be a revision of the laws governing the whole subject of education, so far as they apply to the public school system, and also to private institutions of learning under supervision of the Regents of the University. The proposed law embraces Cornell University, which is in part a State institution of learning.

The common school system is preserved practically in its present form. Under the present law, however, there is no required course of instruction in schools, except that the compulsory education law requires children to attend a school in which a few specified subjects are taught. This bill proposes to require instruction in public schools in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, English grammar and composition, geography, drawing, physiology and hygiene, American history, civil government, good behavior, good morals, and also such other subjects as may be prescribed or permitted by the school authorities or by law. The Bible may be read in public schools. Provision is also made for instruction in natural history, industrial or free-hand drawing, vocal music, and the effects of stimulants and narcotics.

The law relating to qualifications of teachers has been rewritten and made somewhat broader, and a new provision is inserted which gives the graduates of the educational department in universities and colleges the same rights as graduates of a State Normal School.

Any school district may adopt free text books. The law relating to compulsory education has been rewritten, and the period of compulsory attendance has been enlarged. The period is now from eight to twelve years. The bill proposes to make it from six to fourteen. A provision is inserted authorizing the State Superintendent to establish a State truant school, but this cannot be done without an appropriation for that purpose. The machinery, however, is provided for if whenever the Legislature concludes to make an appropriation, and it is thought that no further legislation need be had except to provide the money. The State Superintendent is authorized to apply to Indian schools the provisions relating to compulsory education.

The subject of libraries has been rewritten. The bill covers all of the law libraries or other public libraries owned by the State, and places them directly or indirectly under the supervision of the Regents, and makes them a part of the library system of the State. The Court of Appeals libraries, judicial district libraries, and other law libraries and libraries in public institutions are included in this article, and may be branches of the State Library. It is thought that the inclusion of the law libraries will be of great advantage to them, because they can be supplied with books from the duplicate department of the State Library, and books probably can be purchased for them in quantities more cheaply than under present methods. The librarians of law libraries are continued in office, subject to removal by the Regents only for cause, and librarians will be hereafter appointed by the Regents instead of by the Judges, as at present.

The fact that the bill contains a clause legalizing the reading of the Bible in the public schools caused some comment here to-night, especially when it became known that the charter of New York City has the same kind of a clause in it. Deputy Superintendent of Pubic Instruction Ainsworth said: "The reading of the Bible in the public schools was forbidden by Superintendents Ruggles and Draper, because they did not believe that the reading should be done in school hours, and because there was much controversy over the question inimical to discipline There never was any authority for it, but it became a custom. The amendment legalizes the custom in conformity with the New York charter, but does not make it compulsory."

FALL TOWN MEETINGS.

Constitutionality of the Putnam County Bill Questioned.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The question of the constitutionality of acts changing the time for holding town meetings for the election of Supervisors has been brought up by the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Addis, providing for holding such elections in Putnam County in the Fall instead of in the Spring.

The general bill to make this change in all the counties, which was put forward with the backing of the Republican organization, has been practically withdrawn, on account of violent opposition from rural members of the party, and has been reposing for some time in the "Laid Aside" crypt of the Assembly calendar. The Putnam County bill, however, received the support of a number of Republican Assemblymen, who, while objecting to the change in their own counties, asserted their willingness to let the people of Putnam County try it, if they wanted to. On the ground, therefore, that the bill affected Putnam County alone and that the Board of Supervisors of the county had petitioned for its passage, it secured a majority and was advanced to third reading in the Assembly last Thursday, the Democrats all voting against it.

When the bill comes up for final passage, however, a point will be made by the Democrats, which appears to have been overlooked heretofore, that it is in conflict with the Constitutional provision regarding the election of Supervisors. Attention will be directed to Article III., Section 18, of the Constitution, which declares that "the Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill * * * providing for election of members of Boards of Supervisors," and the contention will be made that the Putnam County bill, providing as it does for electing Supervisors for a certain portion of the State on a definite date, conflicts with this in letter and spirit.

It is recalled that Senator Lexow succeeded in getting through the last Legislature a bill changing the time for holding town meetings in the counties of his Senatorial district. The raising of the point of unconstitutionality against the Putnam County bill may, it is suggested, lead to the legality of that act being tested in the courts.

The Putnam County bill was on the calendar in the Assembly to-night, but was laid aside on account of a shortage of votes on the Republican side.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

Republican Assemblymen to Caucus on the Question—Democrats Divided—Albany Alarmed.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—It is the present intention of the Assembly Republicans to caucus on the question of biennial sessions Wednesday evening. This is conditioned on the Senate passing the Stranahan resolution Tuesday, the plan being for the Assembly to concur in that resolution instead of adopting the one to the same effect introduced by Mr. Litchard.

The resolution is expected to receive several Democratic votes in the Assembly. With these and the votes of the three Citizens' Union members from New York, it would command a safe majority without the three Republican Assemblymen from Albany. This would seem to render a caucus unnecessary, and the decision to call one is attributed to a desire to give the Albany members an excuse to climb on the band wagon. Speaker O'Grady said to-night that he believed they would enter the caucus and abide by its decision.

The Democratic Assemblymen from the country districts, led by Mr. Palmer of Schoharie, are opposed to the Tammany position on the question of biennial sessions. They favor the amendment and consider the action of the party leaders in opposing it a serious mistake. They say they believe it to be a good thing for the State and a good thing for the party, and they can see no reason why it should be opposed simply because it comes from the Republican side. For these reasons they will vote for the resolution when it comes up in spite of the orders to fight it which have come from Mr. Croker to his lieutenants here.

Judging from this attitude of the interior members and the talk of the up-State Democratic politicians who gather here, the Tammany opposition to biennial sessions will not be allowed to represent the party attitude on that question. The disposition of these Democrats is to have the State Convention put a plank in its platform in favor of biennial sessions, and unless Mr. Croker can prevent it the probability is that this will be done.

Something like a panic has seized on Albany at the prospect of losing the legislative pickings every other year. The Journal, the local Republican organ, in its issue this afternoon exclaims in flaming headline type: "Albanians should awake! There is grave danger that the Biennial Session bill will pass. It means much for us. At least a quarter of a million of dollars is expended here annually. All this will be lost if action which is threatened is taken this week by the Legislature."

THEODORE B. STARR,

206 Fifth Avenue.

Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

NEW YORK INSURANCE WRECKS.

Insolvent Co-operative and Assessment Companies Reported by Superintendent Payn.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 21.—In the interest of policy holders and those who may become policy holders, Superintendent of Insurance Payn has made public the examination of several co-operative and assessment life insurance companies located in New York City. In doing so he calls attention to the fact that although these companies, viewed from a purely business standpoint, are lamentable wrecks which have passed far beyond anything ordinarily constituting commercial solvency, yet the statute permits them to drift along until such time as these derelicts, protected from molestation by the provisions of the assessment insurance law, finally disappear. The companies examined are:

Mutual Life Association of the City of Brooklyn—Report as of Dec. 31, 1897, dated Feb. 1, 1898.—Assets, $5,436.56; liabilities, $24,758. For a period of five years it appears that the association, out of twenty-five claims paid, has paid but three in full and has settled $46,250 of claims for $9,132.21. The number of policies in force is 408, while on Dec. 31, 1896, the membership was 954.

Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York—Report as of Dec. 31, 1897, dated Jan. 20, 1898—Assets, $11,963.33; liabilities, $1,545; contingent mortuary liabilities, $38,-438. The mortuary claims paid during the year 1897 amounted to $61,167.64, the face value of the certificates being $104,725. Certificates or policies in force, 2,732, as compared with 2,968 on Dec. 31, 1896.

American Temperance Life Insurance Association of New York—Report as of Jan. 21, 1898, dated Jan. 27, 1898—Assets, $11,-733.22; liabilities, $34,250.

American Protective Association of Brooklyn.—Report as of Jan. 27, 1898, dated Jan. 28, 1898—Assets, $7.57; liabilities, $11,-710. At no time subsequent to the enactment of the present insurance law has this association been in possession of the required reserve or emergency fund.

Royal Benefit Society of New York.—Report as of Dec. 29, 1897, dated Dec. 30, 1897—Assets, $79.94; liabilities, $10,607. The department has reported this concern to the Attorney General for his action.

Mercantile Benefit Association of New York—Report of Jan. 22, 1898, dated Jan. 25, 1898: Assets, $19,045.56; liabilities, $35,-503.81. A number of extra assessments have been made within the last year, and in consequence the membership has fallen off from 1,566 on Jan. 1, 1897, to 1,244 at the date of examination.

American Sick Benefit and Accident Association of New York—Report of Jan. 13, 1898, dated Jan. 19, 1898: Assets, $834.15; liabilities, $10,727.10.

PRIMARY ELECTION REFORM.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Senator Lexow, custodian of the Governor's Primary Election bill, said to-night that the measure was not yet ready for introduction and probably would not be for two or three days. It was probable, he said, that another conference would be had between the representatives of the regular and independent Republicans, but he gave the impression that no serious grounds of difference had arisen and that a final agreement was believed to be assured.

Assemblyman Hill of Erie, who was at the conference in New York on Saturday, said that encouraging progress was being made and that reports of friction between the organization and independent parties to the negotiations were absolutely baseless.

Corporation Law Amendment.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Senator Coggeshall to-night introduced a bill adding a new subdivision to Section 11 of the general corporation law, providing that "Whenever any corporation shall be in the possession of or entitled to any rights, privileges, or franchises within the limits of any municipal corporation, and shall be engaged in the exercise of the same, the municipal corporation shall not itself undertake or perform the business or purposes to which said corporated rights, privileges, or franchises relate without first acquiring the rights, privileges, and franchises of the corporation, and also the property used by it in or necessary for the use or exercise of any of said rights, privileges, and franchises."

ANTON SEIDL DECLINES.

American Engagements Prevent Him from Going to Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—Herr Anton Seidl has been obliged to decline the conductorship of the Royal Opera House, owing to his American engagements.

Herr Mottl has been appointed.

DEATH RATE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 21.—There was an increase of eighty-four deaths last week over the previous week, and of ninety-two more than the corresponding week of 1897, or an average of 19.5 per cent. increase.

The apprehensions of the Health Department concerning influenza, or the grip, are being sadly realized. In the thirty-two days between Jan. 19, the date of the first reported death, up to 5 o'clock P. M. of Feb. 19—last Saturday—there were sixty-two deaths recorded from this cause.

THEATRICAL MANAGERS MEET.

A number of theatrical managers met at the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon and took preliminary action with reference to discussing plans for some memorial to the crew and officers of the battleship Maine.

After discussing various methods, a committee was appointed to confer with the various theatrical managers in New York and Brooklyn before the general meeting, which will be held at the Broadway Theatre on Friday afternoon.

The concert proposed last week at the Waldorf-Astoria has already assumed some shape. Manager Boldt of the hotel has donated the use of the ballroom, and from the many encouraging promises of support to Manager Carl Loewenstein by prominent artists, success seems already assured. The date decided upon is March 4.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Actors' Society of America, held yesterday they decided to appropriate $100 toward erecting a monument to commemorate the memory of the men who died on the Maine.

Justice Smyth Has a Relapse.

Justice Frederick Smyth, who has been confined to his house, 15 East Forty-sixth Street, suffering from rheumatism, for several weeks, suffered a relapse yesterday, due to the continuance of the inclement weather. The Justice was alive at midnight, and Dr. Steiglitz, who is attending him, owing to the illness of Dr. Richard G. Wiener, the family physician, said there was no immediate danger.

WOMEN MEET IN CONGRESS

Daughters of the American Revolution Hold Their Seventh Annual Meeting in Washington.

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT

Mrs. Donald McLean and Mrs. Daniel Manning from New York Appear to Lead—Mrs. Stevenson Calls the Congress to Order.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The election of a President General will be the most exciting event in the course of the Seventh Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Other things are occupying the Daughters in the early sessions, but they are rapidly becoming absorbed in the contest for the Presidency. Three candidates—two of them from New York—are most prominent. And most prominent of these is Mrs. Donald McLean. Next in prominence is Mrs. Daniel Manning of Washington, but formerly of Albany. Mrs. Rose Brackett of Washington seems to have been offered as a candidate to win the race, by the refusal of the majority to vote for either of the New York candidates.

Mrs. McLean has defied all the augurles of the Washington opponents of the proposition to elect a non-resident President. She is accused of having "worked up" her candidacy for a whole year, but she only answers with the query "Is that a crime?" and says that her election will not disrupt the order, because the constitution says she must not take the headquarters of the National Society home with her.

The Washington opposition to Mrs. McLean has acknowledged her strength in putting forward a New York candidate in Mrs. Manning. Mrs. Manning is well known here and is admired, but she has never been very active in matters of the sort in which Mrs. McLean has distinguished herself. A list of very prominent persons, mostly of Washington, is printed to-night to show who it is that backs up the candidacy of Mrs. Manning. There are some New York and Albany names in the list.

Mrs. Rose Brackett does not yet appear to be a very formidable candidate. As the object of each of the New York candidates is to be elected, and the belief is that one of them will be chosen, the chances of the Washington candidates—for there are two or three others besides Mrs. Brackett who have not been named—are too remote for consideration.

The congress began at the Grand Opera House. Of the 800 accredited delegates nearly all were present. American flags formed the chief decorations of the body of the house, while the stage was beautifully set with potted plants, relieved in the rear by a full-length portrait of Gen. Washington.

Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, the President General, called the Congress to order, after which the whole audience sang the hymn "America." Mrs. Charles A. Stakely, the Chaplain General, offered the invocation, and Mrs. Stevenson followed in her address of welcome to the delegates. She felicitated the Congress on the numerical growth and development during the four years of her incumbency of the office of President General, and also spoke of the juvenile society of the daughters, which had been formed during that time, and bespoke for it the fostering care of the parent organization. The response to this address was made by Mrs. J. Harvey Matthes, the State Regent from Tennessee, the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and the reading of the official notices and invitations to the Congress, concluded the work of the morning session.

A pathetic incident of the session was the unanimous adoption of a resolution of condolence for the families of the officers and men of the Maine destroyed in Havana Harbor last week. It was offered by Mrs. Jennie D. Garrison, and a copy will be sent to the Secretary of the Navy.

NO "SLUMP" IN WALL STREET.

Little Foundation for Stories Published Yesterday Afternoon.

Stories of a "slump" in stocks were published yesterday afternoon, and many wondered why the newspapers concerned did not announce a Wall Street panic. The truth was that in many speculative securities there was much liquidation, and the market was unsettled. Nearly all of the dealings (over 580,000 shares were sold) were for speculative account.

As was the case at the close of the market, many bought to get a chance to make money at the low quotations. The shrinkage in some of the prices which started early in the day was due to sudden closing of margin accounts on what are known as stop orders, and many told their brokers to sell because they did not wish their margins to be wiped out.

London showed the disposition of her Exchange, in spite of the rumored possibilities of a clash in West Africa between English and French, by buying largely here and sending firm quotations for Americans. So far was this market from a "slump" that net gains of more or less importance were made by Adams Express, American Express, Canadian Pacific, Oregon Short Line, Rensselaer and Saratoga, St. Louis Southwestern, Third Avenue Railroad, and West Chicago Railway. Many important stocks closed at quotations unchanged from Saturday.

In the morning there was a crowd in the galleries of the Stock Exchange, because those who came first saw the bear operators at their height and staid to be amused. There were few spectators in the afternoon, because there was little, if any, unusual commotion on the floor.

Although to-day is a public holiday, many brokerage hou

OPENING OF THE DOG SHOW

St. Bernards, Great Danes, and Wolf Hounds Attract the Largest Share of Attention.

MANY FASHIONABLE VISITORS

Awards Made in Several Classes—Cups Offered by the American Pet Dog Club to be Competed for To-morrow.

If prizes were awarded for the dogs that added most to the general din at the twenty-second annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which opened yesterday morning in Madison Square Garden, the smaller dogs would have won all the honors, for they barked loudest and longest through all the long day and evening, while the classes were being judged in the ring, and the exhibits were being fondled and petted by the feminine visitors, and their good and weak points discussed by the connoisseurs.

The absence of J. Pierpont Morgan's lot in the collie class this year was appreciated by the other exhibitors in that class, for few of those entered would have had much chance to capture a first prize with Ornament one of the competitors. As a rule the larger dogs attracted most attention, and at no time during the day were the massive St. Bernards, Great Danes, and Russian wolfhounds free from a crowd of visitors.

The bull terriers were a choice lot, with Woodcote Wonder an easy winner in the class over old Cardona, who has taken the prize for several years.

The two cups offered by the American Pet Dog Club will be competed for to-morrow, and this will probably bring out a large attendance of women and children. To-day will be devoted principally to awarding the prizes in the special classes.

Among the visitors yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lawrence, Mrs. John J. Astor, Miss May Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Miss Catherine Duer, H. K. Vingut, C. S. Bates of Westchester, Miss Virginia Fair, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. J. L. Breese, Miss Adele Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, Mrs. Reynal, James L. Kernochan, Clarence Mackay, John S. Wise, Dr. and Mrs. Rush S. Huidekoper, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and George De F. Grant.

The following awards were made:

ST. BERNARDS.

Class 11—For rough-coated puppies and dogs. Frank Kolb's Nero Dick, first; G. Killian's Presto, second; Dr. Jennings's Uncle Remus, third.

Class 12—For rough-coated novice dogs. J. A Bolton's Hellgate Defender, first; D. Blank's Wonder S., second; A. H. Van Brunt's Hornsea Chief, third.

Class 13—For rough-coated junior dogs. J. A. Bolton's Hellgate Defender, first; C. H. Codington's Albron, second; D. Blank's Wonder S., third.

Class 14—For rough coats, free for all. C. A. Pratt's La Prince, first; J. A. Bolton's Hellgate Defender, second; C. H. Codington's Albron, third.

Class 15—For rough-coated puppy bitches. C. A. Pratt's La Queen, first; Mrs. A. Stelling's Lady Marlborough, second; D. Stelling's Miss Adele, third.

Class 16—For rough coat, novice bitches. J. Ruppert, Jr's Chantrell Beauty, first; J. Ruppert, Jr.'s Royal Scarlet, second; H. Lampson's Lady Kitty, third.

Class 17—For rough-coated junior bitches. J. Ruppert, Jr.'s Chantrell Beauty, first; H. Lampson's Lady Kitty, second; C. A. Pratt's La Queen, third.

Class 18—For rough-coated bitches, free for all. C. A. Pratt's La Princess, first; J. Ruppert, Jr.'s Chantrell Beauty, second; H. Lampson's Lady Kitty, third.

Class 19—For smooth-coated puppies, dogs, or bitches. C. Pfeifer's Brooklyn William, first; T. F. Turbox's Victor, second; J. Roof's Prince of Hornell, third.

Class 21—For smooth-coated junior dogs. A. Trickett's Argyle Alphia, first; G. W. Lederer's Hamlet, second; Mrs. Ida Guldi's Alpin Prince, third.

Class 22—For smooth-coated dogs, free for all. D. E. Waters's Ch. Alton, first; A. Trickett's Argyle Alphia second; Dr. C. A. Lougest's Nicole, third.

Class 23—For smooth-coated junior bitches. D. E. Waters's Lady Fenmore, first; P. Fredericks's Julia, second; G. Lautenschlager's Evergreen Victoria, third.

Class 24—For smooth-coated bitches, free for all. T. J. Allen's Pratt's Belle, first; J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, Empress of Contocook, second; D. E. Waters's Cathedral, third.

GREAT DANES.

Class 27—For puppies, dogs, and bitches. C. Busch's Nelson B., first; J. Meslob's Duke Ano, second; J. H. Seidenburg's Rex Ano, third.

Class 26—For dogs and bitches. Section 1, for dogs. C. E. Tilford's Sandor Vom Inn, first; Miss B. C. Ray's Bryan, second; C. H. Mantler's Prince Bismarck II., third. Section 2, for bitches. C. H. Mantler's Earl's Cora, first; G. H. Huber's Cyrene, second; E. Reutemann's Princess of Wales, third.

Class 27—For junior dogs. C. E. Tilford's Sandor Vom Inn, first; Buck's Kennels' Osceola Bey, second; E. Wurtz's Lincoln, third.

Class 28—For dogs, free for all. C. E. Tilford's Sandor Vom Inn, first; Losen & Gerhart's Leo G., second; Buck's Kennels' Osceola Bey, third.

Class 29—For junior bitches. W. R. Welboldt, Jr.'s Brunhilde Bismarck, first; P. Clagstone's Brunhilda, second; Stirlith Brothers' Flora III., third.

Class 30—For bitches, free for all. Miss H. Seller's Thora of Millburne, first; Stirlith Brothers' Flora III., second; M. M. Bowen's Earl's Oliva, third.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.

Class 31—For dogs and bitches, free for all. Marshall & Sheary's Prince John, first; Miss Beatrice Baldwin's Captain, second; J. Geiger's Major, third.

POINTERS.

Class 48—For puppies, dogs, and bitches. W. Gould Brokaw's Island Boy, first; A. M. Hopper's Geisha Girl, second; W. G. Brokaw's King Chimes, third.

Class 49—For bitches and dogs, novices. First section for bitches, Highland View Kennels' Ridgeview Blithesome, first; same owner's Highland View Revel, second; F. A. Hodgman's Daisy Belle, third. Second section for dogs, C. P. Wilcox's Fairview Graph, first; Highland View Kennels' Ridgeview Lad, second; W. G. Brokaw's Island Boy, third.

Class 50—For junior dogs under 55 pounds. C. P. Wilcox's Fairview Graph, first; George J. Gould's Furlough Bang, second; Highland View Kennels' Ridgeview Prince, third.

Class 51—For junior dogs, 55 pounds or over. Frank Clark's Dustaway, first; G. S. Mott's Prince's Lad, second; Highland View Kennels' Ridgeview Lad, third.

Class 52—For dogs, free for all. G. Jarvis's Lad of Kent, first; W. G. Brokaw's Sir Walter, second; G. J. Gould's Ridgeview Comet, third.

Class 53—For junior bitches, under 50 pounds. R. A. Fairbairn's Fay Templeton, first; Highland View Kennels' Ridgeview Blithesome, second; same owner's Highland View Revel, third.

Class 54, for junior bitches, 50 and over. G. J. Gould's Furlough Bloom, first; Highland View Kennels' Ridgewood Bloom, second; same owner's, F. A. Hodgman's Daisy Belle, third.

Class 55, free for all bitches. R. A. Fairbairn's Fay Templeton, first; F. J. Lenoir's Kent's Kate, second; same owners, Urada, third.

Class 56, for field trial dogs. George J. Gould's Ightfield's Diana, first, (single entry.)

ENGLISH SETTERS.

Class 57, for puppies, dogs, and bitches. G. S. Raynor's Chief's Rival, first; J. M. King's Rod's Star, second; H. D. Ogden's Empress, third.

Class 58, for novices, dogs, and bitches. T. Watts's Highland Fleet, first; Royal Blue Kennel's Countess Bijou, second; Kalmia Kennel's Maud III., third.

Class 59, for junior dogs. C. J. Gaylor's Gilhooley, first; J. Brett's Orangeman, second; Meadow City Kennel's Baron M., third.

Class 60, for dogs, free for all. E. A. Burdett's Cincinnatus Pride, first; C. J. Gaylor's Gilhooley, second; J. Brett's Orangeman, third.

Class 61, for junior bitches. Meadow City Kennel's Blanch G., first; Eldred Kennel's Laundress, second; W. J. Davis's Lady Victress Llewellin, third.

Class 62—For bitches, free for all. J. E. Borden's Ruby D. III., first; Dr. E. H. Kessler's Minnie K., second; W. J. Davis's Lady Victress Llewellin, third.

Class 63—For field trial dogs and bitches. E. A. Burdett's Cincinnatus Pride, first, (other entry absent.)

IRISH SETTERS.

Class 64—For puppies, dogs and bitches. J. M. Bullock's Miss Rockwood, first, (single entry.)

Class 65—For dogs and bitches, novices. J. M. Claxton's Tuppeny, first; J. M. Bullock's Rockwood Dash, second; P. F. O'Neill's Hunter, third.

Class 66—For junior dogs. J. B. Blossom's Londonderry, first; P. F. O'Neill's Hunter, second; G. Shippen's Shamrock O'More, third.

Class 67—For dogs, free for all. J. Lewis's Ch. Kildare, first; P. F. O'Neill's Hunter, second; G. Shippen's Shamrock O'More, third.

Class 68—For junior bitches. J. M. Bullock's Meg Merriles II., first; J. Lewis's Red Ball, second; D. E. Bowers's Trine, third.

Class 69—For bitches, free for all. J. Lewis's Queen Vic, first; same owner's Duchess, second; E. W Tynan's Ruby Glenmore II., third.

Class 70—For field trial dogs. J. B. Blossom's Lady Alice, first; W. L. Washington's Anglas, second; J. B. Blossom's Bedford, third.

GORDON SETTERS.

Class 71—For puppies, dogs, and bitches. W. G. Kugler's Lady Clinton, first; P. Frasse's Lassie, second.

Class 72—For dogs and bitches, novices. W. G. Kugler's Echo Clinton, first; C. E. Squire's Lassie, second; H. A. Smith's Black Chief, third.

Class 73—For junior dogs. J. B. Blossom's Doc, first; same owner's Beaumont, Jr., second; T. M. Golin's Don B., third.

Class 74—For dogs, free for all. J. B. Blossom's Prince, first; same owner's Heather Bruce, second; same owner's Heather York, third.

Class 75—For junior bitches. C. E. Squires's Lassie, first; J. B. Blossom's Sallie Beaumont, second; C. J. Reynolds's Pinement, third.

Class 76—For bitches, free for all. J. B. Blossom's Heather Bee, first; C. E. Squires's Lassie, second; J. B. Blossom's Flomont, third.

Class 77—For field trial dogs and bitches. J. B. Blossom's Flomont, first; same owner's Sallie Beaumont, second.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.

Class 78—For junior dogs and bitches. T. A. Carson's Mollie C, first; S. W. Orr's Blarney, second.

Class 79—For dogs and bitches, free for all. T. A. Carson's Dan Maloney, first; Miss A. Green's Dennis, second.

FIELD SPANIELS.

Class 82—For puppies, dogs, and bitches. M. A. Viti's Royd Monarch II., first; same owner's Trouble, second.

Class 83—For dogs and bitches, novices. R. P. Keasby's Saybrook Popcorn, first; same owner's Saybrook Boss, second; G. R. Preston's Donnie, third.

Class 84—For junior dogs, (black.) Miss A. Green's Wardleworth Sweep, first; same owner's Dark Despair, second; R. P. Keasby's Black Night, third.

Class 85—For junior dogs, (any color except black.) R. P. Keasby's Saybrook Popcorn, first; T. C. Mead's Woolton Wonder, second; same owner's Napoleon, third.

Class 86—For dogs of any color. T. C. Mead's Woolton Baron, first; M. A. Viti's Royd Monarch, second; Dr. S. J. Bradley's Drayton Warwick, third.

Class 87—For junior bitches, (black.) R. P. Keasby's Saybrook Minnie, first; G. R. Preston, Jr.'s, Princess Alice, second; Miss A. Green's Honey, third.

Class 88—For junior bitches, (any color except black.) C. T. Mead's Walton Dagmar, first; R. P. Keasby's Saybrook Cypress, second.

Class 89—Free for all for bitches of any color. C. T. Mead's Woolton Dagmar, first; G. R. Preston's Princess Alice, second; R. P. Keasby's Saybrook Princess, third.

COCKER SPANIELS.

Class 90—For puppies, dogs, and bitches. Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Cleo, first; F. E. Adler's Elm City Doc, second; G. Douglas's Axtell, third.

Class 91—For dogs and bitches, novices. Belle Isle Kennels' Princess Flavia, first; Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Cleo, second; F. E. Adler's Elm City Beauty third.

Class 92—For junior dogs, (black.) G. Douglas's Qno, first; Belle Isle Kennels' Qmo, second; E. W. Fiske's Chief, third.

Class 93—For junior dogs, (red or liver.) G. Douglas's Red Mack, first; H. G. Charlesworth's Nugget, second; G. Douglas's Harvey, third.

Class 94—For junior dogs, (any color except red or liver.) Swiss Mountain Kennels' Cupid S, first; W. T. Payne's Pebbledash, second; H. J. Lord's Puck, third.

Class 95—Free for all, for dogs, (black.) G. Douglas's Premier, first; Belle Isle Kennels' Omo, second.

ROUGH COLLIES.

Class 101—For puppies, dogs. H. Jarrett's Wellesbourne Eclipse, first; Verona Kennels' Border Lad, second; S. L. Stewart's Brookside Bevis, third.

Class 102—For dogs, novices. Robert A. Murray's Old Hall Paris, first; Verona Kennels' Old Hall Admiral, second; H. Jarrett's Wellesbourne Eclipse, third.

Class 103—For junior dogs. R. A. Murray's Old Hall Paris, first; Verona Kennels' Old Hall Admiral, second; H. Jarrett's Wellesbourne Eclipse, third.

Class 104—Free for all dogs. R. A. Murray's Old Hall Paris, first; Verona Kennels' Old Hall Admiral, second; H. Jarrett's Wellesbourne Wonder, third.

Class 105—For puppies, bitches. H. Jarrett's Wellesbourne Surprise, first; Moses Larrow's Daily L., second; J. Van Schaick's Golden Pippin, third.

Class 106—For bitches, novices. Verona Kennels' Heather Mint, first; S. L. Stewart's Brookside Betty, second; Verona Kennels' Heather Moll, third.

Class 107—For junior bitches. Verona Kennels' Heather Mint, first; same owner's Heather Molly, second; same owner's Golden Pippin, third.

Class 108—Free for all, for bitches. Awards same as in previous class.

Class 109—Free for all, dogs and bitches. G. Ferguson's Taffy II., first, (single entry.)

CURLY POODLES.

Class 113—For puppies, dogs and bitches. F. S. Fister's Devon Girl, first; C. F. & M. Frothingham's Bob, second; T. Hurly's Elsie, third.

Class 114, for dogs, novices. J. M. Bowers's Munito, first; F. S. Fister's Pride of France, second; F. S. Witherbee's Fuzzy, third.

Class 115—For junior dogs, black. J. M. Bowers's Munito, first; V. C. Thorne's Money Flat, second; Mrs. W. C. Gulliver's Perot, third.

Class 116—For junior dogs, (any color except black.) Hill Hurst Kennels' Pionpion, first; same owner's Echaffe, second; K. E. Wilson's Brownie, third.

Class 117—Free for all dogs. V. C. Thorne's Money Flat, first; Osmonde Kennels' Ch. Rajah, second; Mrs. J. B. M. Grossvenor's Loris, third.

Class 118—For bitches, novices. F. S. Fister's Coal Black Lady, first; E. M. Robinson's Phoebe, second; W. Gray's Mona, third.

Class 119—For junior bitches, (black.) Mrs. W. C. Gulliver's Honey, first; F. S. Fister's Miss, second; E. M. Robinson's Phoebe, third.

Class 120—For junior bitches, (any color except black.) Sunny Croft Kennels' Chocolate, first; Hill Hurst Kennels' Minqua, second; E. S. Mathew's Brebe, third.

Class 121—For bitches, free for all. F. S. Fister's Mirza, first; Sunny Croft Kennels' Chocolate, second; Miss M. P. Sontter's Zip, third.

BULLDOGS.

Class 124, for dogs, novices. Rensal Kennels' Rensal's Dandy Venn, first; E. K. Austin's Orient, Don, second; C. G. Hopton's Rodney His Lordship, third.

Class 125, for junior dogs, under 45 pounds. R. A. Alger, Jr.'s, Rensal's Dandy Venn, first; E. K. Austin's Orient Don, second; J. H. Mullins's Pleasant, third.

Class 126, for junior dogs, 45 pounds or over. C. G. Hopton's Rodney His Lordship, first; J. C. Seager's Jacob, second; Tyler Morse's Beaver Brook Phenomenon, third.

Class 127, free for all dogs. R. A. Alger, Jr.'s, Rensal's Dandy Venn, first; E. K. Austin's Orient Don, second; J. H. Mullin's Pleasant, third.

Class 128, for puppies, bitches. E. K. Austin's Ceres, first; R. S. McCreery's Clifton Dryad, second; J. Sheldon's First Success, third.

Class 129, for bitches, novices. G. M. Valentine's Pressmore Florrie, first; T. Morse's Beaver Brook Empress, second; L. Batjer's Creeping Flower, third.

Class 130, for junior bitches under 30 pounds. W. C. Codman's Glenwood Queen, first; G. M. Valentine's Pressmore Florrie, second; E. K. Austin's Princess Venn, third.

Class 131—For junior bitches, 40 pounds and over. T. Morse's Beaver Brook Empress, first; C. G. Hopton's Robin Pelagia, second; C. D. Jamison's Rule Britannia, third.

Class 132—For toy bulldogs, dogs and bitches, not exceeding 25 pounds. T. Morse's Beaver Brook Sultana, first; Mrs. C. Albert Stevens's Marquise, second; F. J. Hopton's Rodney Hypatia third.

Class 133—Free for all, bitches. W. C. Codman's Glenwood Queen, first; G. M. Valentine's Pressmore Florrie, second; T. Morse's Beaver Brook Princess, third.

BULL TERRIERS.

Class 138—For puppies, dogs and bitches. M. T. Finn's Tavern Duke, first; W. Faversham's Frohman, second; C. R. Pratt's Nancy Sykes, third.

Class 139—For dogs and bitches, novices. J. L. Allen's Neil, first; M. T. Finn's Tavern Duke, second; A. Thompson's Victrix, third.

Class 140—For junior dogs and bitches. F. F. Dole's Edgewood Klondike, first; M. O'Rourke's Little Ace, second; L. Maddox's Dot, third.

Class 141—For junior dogs, over 20 pounds. M. T. Finn's Tavern Duke, first; H. F. Church's Little Casino, second; Dr. Z. J. Lewis's Edgewood Brandy, third.

Class 142—For junior dogs, over 30 pounds. F. F. Dole's Woodcote Wonder, first; J. H. Clark's Rookery Lad, second; F. F. Dole's Gully The Great, third.

Class 143—Free for all dogs. Dr. R. S. Huidekoper's Cardona, first; F. F. Dole's Woodcote Wonder, second; C. Wolfe's Trafalgar, third.

Class 144—For junior bitches over 20 pounds. W. S. & L. W. Gartner's Lady Clare, first; W. Faversham's Compassion, second; F. F. Dole's Edgewood Flirt, third.

Class 145—For junior bitches over thirty pounds. J. L. Arden's Silvie L., first; G. D. McLaughlin's Great Girl, second; W. Faversham's Lady Marlborough, third.

Class 146—Free for all bitches. J. L. Arden's Sweet Duchess, first; G. D. McLaughlin's Great Girl, second; F. F. Dole's Starlight, third.

COMPOSER VINCENT A SUICIDE.

Well-Known Playwright Dies in a Chicago Hospital of Poison.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—L. O. Vincent, playwright and theatrical manager, died last night at the Chicago Hospital from the effects of poison taken the evening before in the fashionable Brooks apartment house, 41-42 Grand Boulevard. Notwithstanding the fact that Vincent commited the act in a house owned by his wife, he was living there at the time in squalor.

His bed consisted of a spring mattress propped on empty soap boxes. There was no other furniture in the room except a table and a few chairs. Everything in the apartment was piled high with sheet music and song books.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent are well known in small towns all over the country as producers of cantatas and amateur operas. Luck has been against them lately, however, and Vincent recently sold all his personal effects in order to return to Chicago. Coming here he sold all his furniture. For a week he scarcely ate or slept, finally ending his troubles with morphine. Mrs. Vincent is in Minneapolis.

GORHAM
Sterling
Silverwares
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Western Roads Assume the Aggressive in the Rate War with the Canadian Pacific.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Western railroads have assumed the aggressive in the war with the Canadian Pacific Road, and have thrown that road out of the Western Immigrant Clearing House. The effect of this action will be that the Canadian Pacific will be shut out from any participation in immigrant traffic arriving at New York or Boston.

Acting in harmony with this action of the roads, the Trans-Atlantic steamship lines, which are parties to the immigrant agreement with the Western roads, have cabled to their agents not to sell tickets or prepare orders calling for tickets over the Canadian Pacific. These instructions apply to all immigrant business. The Southern Pacific Road is also a party to this boycott, so that the Canadian Pacific practically is left without friends, and will have to rely on traffic arriving at Portland, Me., or Canadian ports for its immigrant business.

The Western roads have also made application at Washington to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for a suspension of the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce act so far as transcontinental passenger rates are concerned. This action was taken in order to save the intermediate rates in the conflict with the Canadian Pacific Road over transcontinental business. A call was issued to-day for a meeting of Western roads Thursday to discuss the situation.

Western roads find themselves involved in a quarrel with the Union Pacific Road which is almost as serious as that in which they are engaged with the Canadian Pacific, inasmuch as it threatens the existence of their agreement with the transatlantic steamship companies. The Union Pacific, while not actually a member of the Western Immigrant Bureau, has professed to be acting in harmony with it and observing its rules. It has now leaked out that the Union Pacific has made a deal with a discharged agent of the bureau and is paying him $18 per ticket commission on California business. The authorized commission paid by the bureau is $4.50. The Union Pacific has been notified that if it does not at once abrogate this arrangement it will be cut off from all participation in the business passing through the clearing house, which means all arriving at New York and Boston.

SALE OF THE DENVER PACIFIC.

Lawrence Greer Buys the Property for the Reorganization.

DENVER, Feb. 21.—Judge W. D. Cornish, Special Master, to-day offered for sale the road and appurtenances of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company under foreclosure of the first mortgage.

The property was first offered in three separate parcels. For the first parcel, covering the land grants to the company from the Government, Lawrence Greer bid $650,000; for the second parcel, including contracts, notes due, &c., $300,000, and for the third parcel, including the 106 miles of railroad between Denver and the Union Pacific Junction at Cheyenne, telegraph lines, &c., $1,000,000.

Judge Cornish announced that the total of the separate bids—$1,950,000—was $50,000 short of the amount required, and then offered the property as a whole. Mr. Greer bid $2,000,000 for himself and A. W. Krech, representing the reorganization, and the master declared the property sold to them.

Charles Blood Smith of Topeka was present as the representative of Sage and Gould, trustees under the mortgage.

FAST TRAINS FROM COLORADO.

A Plan to Lay Them Off Resented by Western People.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 21.—It developed here to-day that strenuous efforts have been made during the last few days in certain high railway circles to withdraw the fast night trains between Denver and Chicago, which now run on the Union Pacific, which enable a passenger to make the trip from Colorado to New York in fifty hours.

This proposed abandonment is bitterly resented by Western people, who, having enjoyed the benefit of President Burt's enterprise by initiating this fast train service, insist that it shall be continued. A meeting of the Presidents of the various railroads is to be held next Thursday to decide the question. Public sentiment from this section of the country is unanimous that the fast service must not be withdrawn.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR FREIGHT.

Justice White Renders an Important Decision in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In the case of the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company versus the R. A. Patterson Company the Supreme Court, in an opinion handed down by Justice White, held to be valid the Virginia State law holding a common carries responsible for freight even when shipped beyond its own lines, when it accepted the freight without securing a waiver from the shipper.

The law was attacked on the ground that it was antagonistic to the Inter-State commerce law, but the Justice said it was merely a State regulation and a proper one.

Grain Shipments from Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Through shipments of grain, flour, and provisions from Chicago and junction points to the Atlantic seaboard last week amounted to 138,479 tons, against 102,806 tons for the previous week and 88,807 tons for the corresponding week last year.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

The Joint Traffic Association has accorded special rates for the annual tour of the Lambs' Club. About 100 Lambs will start from this city on a special Pullman train, go to Boston, and return and visit Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, and Chicago, getting home within ten days.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company has for $500,000 acquired control of the Washington and Columbia River Railway, a line of 162.73 miles, from Pendleton to Kilian Junction, Oregon. President W. D. Tyler and Secretary A. M. Burford have resigned at Walla Walla, and the road is in charge of officers of the acquiring company. As a division of the Northern Pacific system, the Washington and Columbia River would be valuable as a link at intermediate points between Northern Pacific and Oregon Railroad and Navigation.

BIG CUT IN BICYCLES.

One-Hundred-Dollar Wheels of This Year's Model Now Selling at Half That Figure.

The manufacturers of the leading makes of high-grade bicycles now realize that there is a demand for low-priced wheels, and during the past few days a high-class wheel, which has heretofore been quoted at $100, has been on sale for half this price. These bicycles, it is claimed, are not of last year's unsold stock, but the new 1898 pattern, with improvements to be found only on this year's machine. Within the next few days other firms will announce a cut in prices.

There is a diversity of opinion as to the real cause of this reduction. Some dealers attribute it to the fact that there is no longer any necessity for maintaining a cycle show, which has always been a very expensive mode of introducing a high-grade wheel, and necessarily kept prices up. Several manufacturers last year gave a new wheel in exchange for an old one and a money consideration. This practice will be done away with. The cut in prices will enable many who do not care to ride any but a high-grade wheel to buy a new one. It is proposed to ship wheels to purchasers almost direct from the factory. The numerous agencies at present maintained will be done away with, and it is expected that the saving effected in this and other directions will enable the manufacturers to reap a good profit, despite the reduced prices.

The chainless wheel will still call for fancy prices, ranging from $100 to $125, but there are many who believe that the demand for the chain wheel at the present low figure will be so great that a cut in the price of the chainless wheel will follow before the close of the season.

Fatal Fall of an Icehouse.

TROY, Feb. 21.—An icehouse building for Palmer, Wilber & Howland, at Bemis Heights, near Stillwater, was blown down to-day. George McFarland of Wilburs Basin was crushed under the debris and killed. George Snyder of Mechanicville was injured, probably fatally, and several others were buried in the ruins.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES. BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

BICYCLE OPENING DAY

Spalding Juvenile
Made at Our Nyack Factory

A high grade line for boys and girls. Model same as the Spalding Bicycle. Quality superior to all other juvenile lines. Equipments, Christy Saddle, Hartford Tires. Enamel, Black or Spalding Blue.

26-inch wheels, 20-inch frame, $35.00
Girls' models, 19-inch frame.
24-inch wheels, 18-inch frame, $30.00
Girls' models, 17-inch frame.
22-inch wheels, 16-inch frame, $25.00
Girls' models, 15-inch frame.

Nyack Bicycles

Seamless tubing, tool steel bearings throughout, dropped or raised handle bars, one-piece crown, all parts except frame handsomely nickeled on copper. Fitted with Christy Saddle.

Juvenile, 26-inch wheels, - - $27.50
Juvenile, 24-inch wheels, - - 25.00

42d Street Store Open All Day.
...Washington's Birthday...
EXHIBITION OF
1898 SPALDING MODELS

THE BEST BICYCLE BUILT, AT $50 FOR MEN'S AND WOMEN'S MODELS

The same price now, the same price in July. We are giving to the rider the early benefit of any reduction that might be made from maker to rider. This year all fancy expenses have been lopped off. No cycle shows, no racing teams. We sell for low cash prices. No trade deals, the buyer gets the benefit.

SPECIALTIES FOR 1898—Spalding Chainless. Spalding Blue Racers. Practically built to order at higher prices—quality and workmanship the same as regular models, but details more expensive.

ALL SPALDING BICYCLES ARE FITTED WITH CHRISTY SADDLES.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. 126-130 Nassau Street. | Spalding-Bidwell Co. 29, 31, 33 West 42d Street.

Featherstone Line

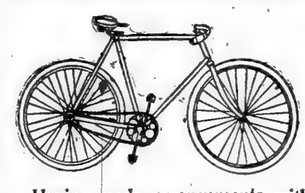

Having made arrangements with A. Featherstone of Chicago, we now offer his line of wheels, which are the leaders in medium grade wheels, at following prices. All are fitted with Christy Saddles.

ROAD KING / ROAD QUEEN $40.00
Made to sell at $50.00
DUKE / DUCHESS $35.00
Made to sell at $40.00
BARON / BARONESS $25.00
Made to sell at $30.00

All are guaranteed by a responsible maker and by us.

THE CABLE CHESS MATCH.

Team to Compete with the British Champions Completed at a Meeting at the City Club.

W. H. Hagen, the President of the Brooklyn Chess Club, and the six players already selected to represent America in the forthcoming cable chess match with Great Britain on March 18 and 19, namely, Pillsbury, Showalter, Hodges, Hymes, Barry, and Delmar, met at the City Club, 372 Fifth Avenue, in this city, yesterday evening in order to select the remaining four men for the team.

At 11 o'clock the following candidates were still on the list: D. G. Baird, New York; F. K. Young, Boston; J. M. Hanham, New York; C. F. Burille, Boston; W. P. Shipley, Philadelphia; J. A. Robinson, Philadelphia; S. P. Johnston and Dr. Phillips, Chicago; Louis Schmidt, New York, and J. A. Galbreath, New Orleans. After a most harmonious discussion of the merits of all these men, Baird, Young, Robinson, and Galbreath were finally selected, with Hanham and Schmidt as reserves.

The complete team therefore will consist of Pillsbury, Showalter, Barry, Hodges, Delmar, Hymes, Baird, Young, Robinson, and Galbreath, with Schmidt and Hanham as reserves.

THE METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

Ben Holladay and Tillo Head the List with 126 Pounds Each—Suburban Declarations.

The weights for the Metropolitan Handicap, which will be the first of the three big Spring handicaps to be decided, were announced yesterday by Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh as follows:

The Metropolitan Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $100 each, half forfeit, or $10 only if declared March 4, or $20 if declared Friday, April 1, with $3,000 added, of which $400 to the second, $250 to the third. Weights to be announced Feb. 22, 1898. If, on April 1, the highest weight accepting is less than 126 pounds, it shall be raised to that weight and the other acceptances equally. Winners, after the publication of the weights, of two races of any value, or one of $1,000, to carry four pounds extra; of two races of $1,000, or three or more races of any value, eight pounds extra. One Futurity mile.

Horse.	Weight.	Horse.	Weight.
Ben Holladay, 5	126	Lou Bramble, 4	106
Tillo, 4	126	Blue Devil, 4	104
Dr. Catlett, 4	124	Handball, 3	104
Don De Oro, 4	122	Caldron, 4	104
Lehman, aged	120	Michael III., 4	102
Cyprocon II., 4	119	George Keene, 3	102
Cleophus, 4	119	Bowling Brook, 3	102
Ben Eder, 5	117	Winged Foot, 4	100
Octagon, 4	116	Presbyterian, 3	100
Royal Stag, 5	115	Demagogue, 3	100
Ogden, 4	115	Varus, 3	100
Premier, 4	114	L'Aloquette, 3	98
Algol, 4	112	Sly Fox, 3	95
Isidor, 4	111	Blueaway, 3	94
Merry Prince, 5	110	Sensational, 3	92
Macy, 4	110	Sailor King, 3	92
Imperator, 4	108	Nuto, 3	90
Previous, 3	107	Debride, 4	90

Ben Holladay, with 126 pounds, has not been so generously treated by the handicapper as in the Brooklyn, in which he has been assigned 121 pounds, nor in the Suburban, for which his weight is 123 pounds. He was third in the list in both of these events, and as neither Ben Brush nor Ornament was named for the Metropolitan, it was, of course, a foregone conclusion that Ben Holladay would be assigned top weight. Tillo seems to have received the worst treatment at Mr. Vosburgh's hands, for while in the Suburban he is at 119 and the Brooklyn at a pound less, he is given the same weight as Ben Holladay.

The following list of declarations from the Suburban were announced yesterday by Secretary Fellowes of the Coney Island Jockey Club: J. J. McCafferty's Requital, 122 pounds; August Belmont's St. Bartholomew, 100; Marcus Daly's Scottish Chieftain, 111; W. A. Chandler's Caldron, 95; H. L. Frank's Senator Bland, 109, and J. E. Madden's Plaudit, 106. This leaves forty-three eligibles to start.

Annual Turf Guide.

Just in time for a satisfactory study of form for the Spring handicap races come the two volumes of Goodwin's Official Turf Guide for the year 1897. A comprehensive index to the 9,000 races reported and described concisely enables one to find all information about the performances of any horse which ran last season. In addition to all the features which have made the Guide an invaluable record book in years past to every lover of sport, there are added records of American horses in England last year, with her winnings; the turf rulings and changes in racing laws of both The Jockey Club and Turf Congress; tables of the records at all distances over all the American race courses, and much other valuable information. The plan of compilation is a perfect one, and gives a racing man any information he can possibly ask for at a glance. As usual, the Guide is published by Goodwin Brothers, 1,440 Broadway, from whom it can be obtained at $4, $6, and $8, complete, according to the style of binding desired.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Racing at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Four furlongs. Selling.—Formosa won, Frank Ireland second, Foxey third. Time—0:51¾.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Lord Marmion won, Triumph second, Mainstay third. Time—1:17¾.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Selling. Collins won, Can't Dance second, Little Cripple third. Time—1:59¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Ping won, Roulette Wheel second, Joe Levy third. Time—1:05.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Fashion Plate won, Meragua second, Tulare third. Time—1:31¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Blarney Stone won, Prince Tyrant second, Trolley third. Time—1:16¾.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES
EISNER & MENDELSON CO. NEW YORK AGENTS

ACCUSE A SEXTON OF THEFT.

A Vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church, Plainfield, Says He Caught Him in the Act.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 21.—William Fisher, sexton of Grace Episcopal Church, one of the most fashionable and aristocratic in Plainfield, and of which the Rev. Dr. Rodman is pastor, retired from his place yesterday evening, and it is said that he did so under very unfavorable circumstances.

George M. Randall, one of the vestrymen of the church, told to-day why it was that Fisher had suddenly terminated his relations with the church.

He said that it had been noticed for some time that the collections were dropping behind, although the attendance at the services had been just as large, and the appeal of the pastor for funds seemed to be generously answered by the congregation. Nevertheless, when the collections were counted up, it was found that the amount was dropping lower and lower every Sunday. This caused the vestrymen to decide that some one who had access to the vestry room was responsible for the shortage.

It was decided that after the service yesterday, Mr. Randall said, to keep watch on the vestry room, and that George S. Clay, a New York lawyer and a vestryman of the church, hide in a closet from which he could see any one who entered the room. Mr. Randall said he stood concealed outside the door, and saw Fisher go into the room.

As he was leaving the vestry room, Mr. Randall stated, Vestryman Clay came from the closet and appeared at the door. They surprised Fisher and endeavored to hold him, but he succeeded in getting out of their grasp, tearing his coat in doing so. The two vestrymen caught him, however, and accused him of having been responsible for the shortage in the collections for the past six months.

Fisher broke down and made a confession. He admitted that he had taken the money, and begged for mercy. He did not say why he took the funds, but asked that he be not prosecuted, because he had a wife and five children depending on him. So, after making the confession, the vestrymen allowed Fisher to depart, and then dismissed him as the sexton. Fisher has not been arrested, and Vestryman Randall said to-day that because of the man having such a large family, the chances were that he would not be taken into custody.

When it became known that Fisher had been caught stealing from the collection plates, there was considerable of a stir among the wealthy members of the congregation, and several said that if they had known he was in need of help they would gladly have aided him. Fisher is about thirty-two years of age, and because of his position as sexton was held

LATTIMER MURDER TRIAL

Prosecution Closes Its Case and Counsel Calls Witnesses for the Defense.

EVIDENCE AGAINST STRIKERS

Women Testify to Acts of Violence Committed and to Threatening Words Used—Counsel for Sheriff Martin Declares His Client Justified.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 21.—When the fourth week of the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies began to-day the prosecution had two more witnesses to hear before closing. After half an hour's consultation between the Commonwealth's attorneys, the first witness, James Hennahan of Lattimer, took the stand. He said he reached the scene of the shooting a few minutes after the firing occurred and saw a number of deputies there whom he knew. He testified that he said to Deputy Price: "This is a bad business, Sam."

"Yes," replied Price, "and I am glad I did not shoot."

On cross-examination, Hennahan said he was a school teacher, and when he heard the strikers were coming he dismissed the children so there would be no trouble. He denied that Price had said to him: "It's a bad business, this shooting, but it could not be prevented."

"Mike" Damschak, the last witness for the Commonwealth, testified that "Mike" Fortchak, who was killed at Lattimer and who the defense alleges was pulled from his wagon by the strikers and forced to join them, was employed by him previous to the shooting, but not at the time it occurred.

Fortchak, Damschak testified, got off a wagon which he (the witness) was driving at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the shooting, and left him to walk to Lattimer.

This closed the case for the Commonwealth, and the defense opened, George S. Ferris making the introductory speech. Mr. Ferris presented in detail the facts of the case as the defense hopes to prove them, and will endeavor to show that there had been plotting throughout the region; that the Sheriff was justified in calling out the posse, and that he was also justified in ordering the shooting at Lattimer if he deemed it necessary.

After showing the movements of the strikers from the time they left Harwood until they reached Lattimer, he said the Sheriff advanced alone to meet them. Instantly there was a turmoil of yells. Five or six men pounced upon him, seized him, shoved him into a ditch on the left of the road, and began beating him. Two of them flourished revolvers at him and a third made a savage stab at him with a knife.

"The Sheriff in his struggles," he declared, "freed his right arm and drew his revolver and snapped it at one of his assailants. It would not go off. Instantly the man, Novnatna, struck him a vicious blow in the face with his fist and knocked him to his knees. All at once a revolver shot rang out from the rushing mob; then another; then three close together. Then a rattling volley from the guns, which lasted a few seconds—less than half a miuute—and ceased when the mob gave away.

"The order to fire was given, by whom we do not know, but it was none too soon, for the head of the charging column had rushed within fifteen feet of the deputies' line before the attack was repulsed. That, gentlemen, is the story of Lattimer, as you will hear it from the deputies. We expect a verdict of acquittal."

The first witness for the defense was Mrs. Catherine Weisenborn: "The strikers gathered at Harwood the day of the shooting," she said, "and one of them, Gasperick, who testified for the State, entered Mike Kinaski's house and tried to get him to go out, crying: 'If you don't come, we'll kill you.' Kinaski was in hiding and escaped, and as the strikers departed, they cried: 'We'll show the white people what we'll do when we come back.' I saw the strikers chase a number of people. They were all armed with clubs and stones, and some had revolvers."

Mrs. Eliza Grace of Harwood said her husband was afraid of the strikers and ran into the brush when he heard the strikers were approaching.

"They tramped through my fruit garden," she said, "and broke my beanpoles in two to make clubs. They caught John Edmondson, and would have taken him along forcibly had not his wife clung to him and begged them to release him."

Mrs. Rose Gilfoyle of Harwood told how she had sent her four boys into the brush to hide, fearing the strikers would hurt them.

Mrs. Catherine Brennan hid her fifteen-year-old boy and went out to look at the strikers. They were armed with clubs, hammers, and stones. One man fired a shot in the air. Others fired into the brush, where many of the men were hiding. Mrs. Brennan said she saw Martin Shofronick march into Joe Shultz's house, crying that if he did not come out he would be killed. Shultz was in hiding and could not be found.

Mrs. Michael Gallagher of Harwood said she was stoned by the strikers and Mrs. Charles Miller said her husband had gone to West Hazleton when he heard the strikers were approaching.

This concluded the testimony for the day.

CHEERS FOR MR. McKINLEY.

Enthusiastic Crowds Greet His Arrival at the Station in Philadelphia—Guest of C. C. Harrison.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—President McKinley, accompanied by his secretary, J. Addison Porter, arrived here this afternoon in the private car of President Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was attached to the regular express train which reached here at 3:30 o'clock. The President was met by Frank Thomson, Charles C. Harrison, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and C. Stuart Patterson, and escorted to the street.

Carriages were in waiting, and the party was driven to the residence of Mr. Harrison, whose guests the President and Mr. Porter will be during their stay in the city. To-morrow Mr. McKinley will deliver an oration at the Washington Birthday exercises of the University of Pennsylvania at the Academy of Music.

The prevalent excitement over Spanish affairs seemed to give added public interest to the President's visit, and the big railroad station and the adjacent streets were crowded with people eager to see and greet him.

A double line of policemen kept open a passageway from the train to the street, and the President, hat in hand, bowed his acknowledgments of the enthusiastic handclapping and cheering of the people lined up back of the cordon of policemen. Two companies of mounted policemen escorted the carriages to Mr. Harrison's residence, which is several blocks from the station.

Mr. Harrison's house was reached without unusual incident other than the enthusiasm and cheering of citizens. Arriving there, an opportunity was afforded the President to rest from the fatigue of his journey from the capital. To-night Mr. Harrison gave an informal dinner in his honor.

Those present, in addition to the President and his host, were Secretary Porter, Seth Low, President of Columbia College, and Mrs. Low; Dr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Johnson, Prof. Hilprecht of the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stuart Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. John Cadwallader, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Biddel, Capt. John C. Groome, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. Barton Hopkins, Miss Pendleton, Frank Thomson, Miss Sturgis, and Miss Anne Thomson.

Much regret was expressed that Mrs. McKinley was unable to be present, but it was explained that she is suffering from a severe cold and did not care to risk the journey in the inclement weather. The dinner, which was entirely informal, was a very pleasant affair.

In view of the condition of public affairs, every arrangement had been made to keep the President in touch with all the departments at Washington, and to keep him fully informed of developments at Havana. Direct telegraphic communication had been established between Washington and Mr. Harrison's house, and in addition to this, a long-distance telephone was at the disposal of the President.

The city authorities purpose exercising the utmost care over the President during his stay here, in order to protect him from any possible annoyances. The front and rear of Provost Harrison's residence are guarded by policemen to-night and in all his movements while in this city the Chief Executive will be closely followed by a cordon of officers.

THE HARVARD CLUB DINNER.

Patriotic Songs Sung and a Toast Drunk to Those Who Perished on the Maine.

The thirty-second annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York City was given last evening in the large ballroom at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Covers were laid for 255 members and guests. There were eight tables, besides that at which sat the President of the club and prominent guests. This latter was raised and so placed that those who sat at it faced the other diners.

In front of the President was a large bowl of red roses and at his back were American flags. From the balcony, where a band discoursed music, hung a large crimson banner, with "Harvard" in white letters. William G. Borland, James A. Wright, Clement Cleveland, Lloyd McK. Garrison, T. O. Shepard, Dexter Blagden, and J. Wendell, Jr., presided at the other tables on the floor.

James C. Carter, President of the club, presided over the dinner. At his right hand were President Eliot, Elihu Root, Franklin Bartlett, and James H. Hyde, and on his left sat Moorfield Storey, Joseph H. Choate, Rabbi Gustav Gotthell, and the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage.

With the serving of coffee the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and there was an outburst of enthusiasm such as is rarely seen. Every man was on his feet in an instant, cheering his loudest, and frantically waving handkerchiefs and whatever came to hand. The words of the song were taken up and sung with a rare good will. "The Red, White and Blue," "America," and "Hail, Columbia!" followed in quick succession, and the Harvard men sung them all with splendid effect.

The enthusiasm thus engendered continued through the evening, and all the speakers were greeted with the Harvard cheer, as were many of their utterances. James C. Carter opened the speaking. He said that during the year since last they met Harvard had gained no great victory in either the athletic or oratorical field, but she had met no defeat of which to be ashamed.

There had been no munificent gift to the University, but a number of smaller gifts and legacies. Harvard is not at war with Yale or Princeton or any other college. "If we have had the sorrow," said Mr. Carter, "of seeing old John Harvard covered with undergraduate paint, we have had the satisfaction of hearing the expression of undergraduate indignation thereat. There is to-day one sorrow that affects us, not as Harvard men—a sorrow that has been shared with us by all the world. Gentlemen, let us drink to the lasting memory and honor of the brave men who perished on the Maine."

This toast was received with cheering and then drunk in silence.

In the general quiet, continued Mr. Carter, one question has aroused the attention of Harvard men—the question of a greater Harvard, a scheme to unify the university—to extend the suffrage to all who receive a degree from the university.

Mr. Carter said that at the first blush he was opposed to the plan, jealous of anything that threatens the diminution of the Harvard spirit, which must become diluted by such a wide extension. He felt like a member of the Legislature, who once said he "didn't want this measure jammed down our throats without a pole to run our boats." Mr. Carter concluded by reference to the obligations of the club to the University.

After "Fair Harvard" had been sung, President Eliot was presented and received a rousing welcome. He said that Mr. Carter had spoken of the last year as one of only moderate events, with no munificent gift, but the gifts of the year amount to over $1,000,000. The graduate is prone to regard with affection the college as he knew it, said President Eliot.

He then read what he pronounced a perfect statement of this sentiment from an address of Robert Louis Stevenson to the undergraduates of Edinburgh University, in which Mr. Stevenson said that he had had the very last of the very best alma mater; that the same thing had happened to his father, and the same thing would befall his successor. Institutions of education in America have to grow if they are to succeed and hold the place they once held.

"How about the Greater Harvard?" he asked. "In what respects is Harvard greater? Primarily in numbers and money? These are not the chief respects. Never do you suppose that the Greater Harvard has been won by any sacrifice of the standards, but by the raising of those standards. I have noticed among the alumni a feeling that the growth of the professional departments has been at the expense of Harvard College. But this is not so. No Harvard officer has aimed at quantity at the expense of quality."

With regard to the adverse effect upon the Harvard spirit by the extension of suffrage, President Eliot asked:

"Is that spirit consistent with education in the elementary stages at other colleges, provided the student spends two or three years at Harvard?"

The speakers praised the system of government of Harvard, and said that he believed the Board of Overseers should be elected by the whole body of undergraduates, because it is important that its constituence should be extensive with the university. Those who receive the most advanced degrees should, qualify for the suffrage.

President Eliot spoke of the change for the better that has been made in the relations of the different American colleges from that of armed neutrality to one of great friendliness, and of his own pleasure at seeing the advance made at other colleges. One of the objects of the proposed extension of suffrage, he said, is to welcome to Harvard the graduates of other institutions, not one of whom by his vote would do anything but good to Harvard.

Moorfield Storey, who spoke for the Board of Overseers, said that these men from other colleges he looked upon as adopted children, and he feared most of them would only know Harvard as the place where they learned to make their living.

"It is not strange," said he, "that we are slow to open our hearts to them as to children of the blood. The household is well managed now, and we would fain let well enough alone. We are waiting with interest the verdict of the alumni, and are entirely content to abide by it."

Speaking of the prevailing dangerous spirit of commercialism, he said: "The forces of democratization and ruts can best be checked by that highest education which teaches men that the best things this world has to offer are not for sale."

New York City, he said, is the most conspicuous battlefield, and declared that Harvard looked to her alumni to carry on the battle which must be fought and won if our institutions are to be preserved.

Speeches were also made by Franklin Bartlett, Elihu Root, Joseph H. Choate, J. H. Hyde, Dr. Gottheil, and Dr. Savage. Mr. Hyde explained the plans of the Undergraduate Committee in favor of a university club.

MISS POULSSON LECTURES.

"How Play Educates the Baby" Is Her Topic.

Miss Emelie Poulsson was the speaker in the Department of Pedagogy, Kindergarten Section, of the Brooklyn Institute, yesterday afternoon, and a band of young kindergartners from Pratt Institute illustrated her remarks by singing the pretty little kindergarten finger plays she has written, and which are in very general use.

"How Play Educates the Baby," was Miss Poulsson's topic. "There is a fascinating interest in play," she said, "when we find it has a meaning and is not merely a frolic with the baby.

"But the mother is afraid when she thinks of playing with her child systematically. And she is a wise mother who is afraid of overexertion for her child, particularly for the American child with his inherited tendencies. Let the mother be wary of letting every one play with her baby, tickling and tootting him.

"Did you ever notice that if you swing something before baby he is more interested to discover the motive power than in the object? Plays teach him his own power to give outlet to his dramatic power."

Burglars Disappointed at Redbank.

REDBANK, N. J., Feb. 21.—Burglars last night broke into the coal office of W. B. Lawrence on Front Street. A hole was cut through the top of the safe and the desk was smashed. The thieves were evidently novices, and worked with an axe obtained in the work house. They spent several hours in wrecking the desk and safe, and were unable to get any plunder for their trouble, no money having been left in the safe by Lawrence. They carried off an old coat.

Educators to Meet in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 21.—The Superintendents' National Educational Association will begin its annual meeting in Chattanooga to-morrow. The indications are that about 1,500 School Superintendents will be present. The sessions will continue three days. The National Educational Press Association will meet one day this week.

SOME NOTABLE WEDDINGS

Hamilton Wilkes Cary Marries Mrs. Francis Lee Morrell at the Bride's Home.

DR. W. H. P. FAUNCE OFFICIATES

Prominent Society Folk Present at the Ceremony—Attractive Floral Decorations—Other Marriages of Interest.

The wedding of Mrs. Francis Lee Morrell, who was Miss Nellie Bostwick, and Hamilton Wilkes Cary, which took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Jabez A. Bostwick, 800 Fifth Avenue, was one of the most notable events of the kind this season.

Mr. Cary has an especially large and intimate acquaintance among people of social prominence in this city, and society was well represented. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, at 6 West Forty-sixth Street.

The parlors were most elaborately decorated for the wedding, Kentia palms and American Beauty and Bridesmaid roses being used in profussion. A priedieu, trimmed with white satin, was set in one room, before a canopy of asparagus fern, Bridesmaid roses, and greenery, and here the ceremony was performed. The wedding music was played by Sherry's Austrian orchestra. The bride, who was unattended, was gowned in pale dove-colored satin. She wore no veil or headdress. Her bouquet was of catalyea orchids and Farleyense ferns. Hamilton Kuhn of Boston, a cousin of Mr. Cary, attended him as best man.

The ceremony was followed by lunch and a reception, which lasted about an hour, after which Mr. and Mrs. Cary started on their wedding tour. Their home is to be at 800 Fifth Avenue, next to that of Mrs. Bostwick.

Mr. Cary, whose home had heretofore been at 33 Park Avenue, is a member of the Metropolitan, Union, Country, and Knickerbocker clubs. A number of his fellow members of the latter organization were present yesterday.

The guests included Mrs. John Jacob Astor, whose husband started with some friends on a trip to Honduras last Thursday; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Miss Gerry, Miss Mabel Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Moller, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Dr. and Mrs. Dillon Brown, Mrs. S. R. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Frederick Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Carman, Miss Burden, Miss Sands, Miss Florence L. Stokes, Miss Marie L. Stokes, the Misses Cameron, Duncan E. Cameron.

Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt, Frederick D. Tappen, Robert Maclay, Worthington Whitehouse, Reginald Ronalds, Edward H. Bulkley, Frederick O. Beach, Craig W. Wadsworth, R. Livingston Beekman, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Gilbert Francklyn, Goold Hoyt, Woodbury Kane, Alfonso de Navarro, Winthrop Rutherfurd, and Leonard Jacob, Jr.

The report published in a Sunday paper that Albert C. Bostwick, a brother of the bride, is engaged to Miss Marie L. Stokes of 1,047 Madison Avenue, was denied by Mr. Bostwick's family yesterday.

Mandel—Lichtenstein.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, assistant pastor of Temple Emanu-El, 521 Fifth Avenue, officiated yesterday at the wedding of Miss Dorothy Lichtenstein, daughter of Mrs. Caroline Lichtenstein, and Harry Mandel, son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Mandel of this city, which took place at 5:30 P. M. at the bride's home, 65 East Seventy-eighth Street. It was witnessed by about seventy-five relatives and intimate friends.

The bride, who was unattended, was gowned in white satin, trimmed with point lace, and wore a tulle veil caught with a diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried lilies of the valley. Edward Wessel attended Mr. Mandel as best man. There were no ushers.

The bridal party and their guests adjourned to Delmonico's up-town establishment after the ceremony. A wedding supper was served there at 6:30 P. M., and a reception and dance, at which about 250 persons were present, followed at 9 o'clock. Dancing took place in the small ballroom, which was decorated with palms. Schwab's orchestra furnished the music.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Deitsch, Mr. and Mrs. George Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Lichtenstein, N. Schwab, D. G. Brussel, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ash, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Mandel.

Mr. and Mrs. Mandel will make their home for the present with Mrs. Lichtenstein, in East Seventy-eighth Street, on returning from their wedding trip in the South.

Donahue—Ehret.

An event of importance in up-town society last night was the marriage of Miss Julia Agnes Ehret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Ehret, and Charles Dempsey Donahue, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Donahue of 132 East Seventy-first Street.

The ceremony was performed at 7 o'clock by the Rev. Father Anthony Lammel, rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, 408 East Eighty-seventh Street, in the parlors of Mr. Ehret's home, at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street.

The decorations were made on an elaborate scale. The marriage was solemnized under a wedding bell of lilies of the valley, suspended from a canopy of ferns and roses.

The bride wore white satin and point lace, her tulle veil being fastened with a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Elizabeth C. Ehret, her sister, acted as maid of honor. Miss Madeleine Donahue, the youngest sister of the bridegroom, attended the bride as flower girl. Stephen J. Donahue was his brother's best man. There were no ushers.

A wedding supper followed the ceremony. Only relatives and intimate friends were present. Among the guests were John D. Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Donahue, Mr. and Mrs. John Vincent Donahue, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Morgan, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. C. G. Huepfel, Mrs. Julia F. Henes, and Miss Lucy Ledwith.

Mr. and Mrs. Donahue will travel in the South, and live in this city on their return. The bride's father is a well-known brewer.

Blair—O'Brien.

A wedding of interest to society of this city and the West was that of Miss Catherine Marie O'Brien and Austin True Blair, the son of Austin Blair, the famous war Governor of Michigan. The wedding was a quiet one, being witnessed only by a few relatives and very intimate friends. It took place in the rectory of the Church of the Sacred Heart in West Fifty-first Street, the Rev. Father Cronin officiating.

Miss Katharine M. Holpin was the bride's only attendant. She was gowned in white satin and chiffon and carried pink roses, while the bride was in the conventional white satin gown, with tulle veil, and carried white roses. William E. Hill attended the bridegroom as best man.

Following the ceremony, a small reception was held at the residence of the bride, 269 West Fifty-second Street. After a wedding trip through the South, Mr. and Mrs. Blair will reside in New York.

Beresford—Iselin.

Miss Emilie Eleanora Iselin, the youngest daughter of Adrian Iselin, Sr., of 23 Madison Square North, was married yesterday to John George Beresford, son of Col. Beresford of the Royal Artillery.

Archbishop Corrigan performed the ceremony, which was private, because of the recent death of the mother of the bride.

The engagement of this couple was announced about a month ago, and created quite a stir in society.

The bridegroom is a native of County Waterford, Ireland. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Meadow Brook Hunt, the New York Yacht, and the Union Clubs, and when in this city made his home at the Union Club. He had been abroad for some time until quite recently.

Potts—McNeel.

The wedding of J. S. Potts and Miss McNeel took place at noon yesterday, in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, at Broadway and Tenth Street. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the rector, officiated.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—R. Hall McCormick, Chicago.
FIFTH AVENUE—Assistant Secretary of State Thomas W. Cridler, Washington.
HOLLAND—Samuel Insuel, Chicago; Samuel Hoar, Boston.
MURRAY HILL—Henry B. Sargent, New Haven.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in This City.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods; 108 Worth Street.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Gillis, infants' wear; 115 Worth Street.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Leopold, dry goods; H. Lazarus, furniture; 43 Leonard Street.
Rothschild, E., & Brother, Chicago, Ill.; M. L. Rothschild, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. M. Mays, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Shaw, sporting goods; 8 Greene Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Haskett & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Adams, dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.
Hart, E., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. H. Spritz, clothing; Hoffman House.
Shillito, The John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Johnson, millinery, laces, and embroideries; 946 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.
Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; W. D. Sanford, fancy goods; Hotel Gerlach.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. G. Fogg, house furnishing goods; L. Whitehouse, shoes; Hotel Vendome.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Kirker & Wiles, Ripley, Ohio; E. T. Kirker, carpets and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Elpman, notions and furnishing goods; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.
Dey Bros. & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. J. Speedlove, ladies' and infants' wear; 66 Grand Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Long, Jonas Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. E. Smith, furnishing goods; H. Bogen, cloaks and suits; Miss I. Abrams, laces; 51 Franklin Street.
Ury & Mendelson Bros., Gloversville, N. Y.; G. Ury, millinery and fancy goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Trankla, Charles & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. Trankla, notions and furnishing goods, 55 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; U. F. Sano, notions; 500 Broome Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Bluen, G., & Co., Lima, Ohio.; notions and cloaks; Hotel Manhattan.
Russell & Simcoe, Norfolk, Va.; W. J. Simcoe, notions; Hotel Albert.
Bice & Co., Pawnee City, Neb.; C. Bice, dry goods; New York Hotel.
Ward, J. N., & Co., Peoria, Ill.; J. N. Ward, clothing; Gilsey House.
Horn, A., & Co., Belleville, Ill.; A. Horn, notions and furnishing goods; 478 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Feuss-Espenhain-Fischer Company, Belleville, Ill.; J. Feuss, notions and furnishing goods; Holland House.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Mullen, hosiery and gloves; 438 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Strauss & Bing, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Strauss, notions; 576 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Goldsmith, M., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Goldsmith, notions and white goods; 300 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.
Millen & Cobb, Demopolis, Ala.; R. N. Cobb, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Denver Dry Goods Company, The, Denver, Col.; N. A. Ferris, housefurnishing goods; 447 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; J. B. Mosher, silks and velvets; 55 Franklin Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O. Hara, notions and laces; 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Sanford, Stone & Fisher Company, Tacoma, Washington; A. H. Sanford, notions and furnishing goods; 132 Nassau Street; Stuart House.
Lion Dry Goods Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; J. Drummond, domestics; C. A. Harmon, cloaks and suits; 224 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Spencer & Steumpfle, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. J. Spencer, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Williams, B. F. & S. B., Yazoo City, Miss.; S. B. Williams, millinery; Colonnade Hotel.
Harbison, E. B., Paducah, Ky., notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Carter, W. A., & Co., Paris, Tenn.; W. A. Carter, clothing and shoes; New York Hotel.
Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloaks and suits; 422 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Townsend, furnishing goods; 407 Broadway; Gilsey House.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. A. Kreitmeyer and Hynes, laces and embroideries; S. G. Deveaux, notions and trimmings; J. M. Crawford, furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street.
Robinson, Strauss & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Strauss, dry goods; 636 Broadway; Holland House.
Drescher, W. H. & W. F., Hannibal, Mo.; W. H. Drescher, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Ballerstein, R., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. J. Dillon, millinery; Sturtevant House.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. Loudon, notions and stationery; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.
Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; E. E. Parker, millinery; 51 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Leay Brothers, La Grange, Ga.; B. Leay, clothing and shoes; St. George Hotel.
Waxelbaum Company, The, Macon, Ga.; S. Josephson, furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.
Brice & Johnson, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Johnson, notions and furnishing goods; 27 Howard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hengerer, the William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. D. Robbins, dry goods; A. Hamling, notions; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; R. Keuhne, millinery; W. J. Reid, housefurnishing goods; D. Scholl, furnishing goods; C. W. Mancer, underwear; C. W. Miller, fancy goods; C. F. Magee, hosiery and underwear; G. F. Pfeiffer, furnishing goods; C. Bechtold, domestics; C. E. Vanslyke, hosiery; 377 Broadway.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Gilder, millinery; 43 Leonard Street.
Frank Brothers, Chicago Ill.; A. Frank, dress goods, silks, laces, and trimmings; 115 Worth Street.
Brayley & Co., Toronto, Canada; E. J. Brayley, millinery; Miss M. Kyle, millinery; 203 West Twenty-fifth Street.
Wheatley & Ansley, Americus, Ga.; C. L. Ansley, dry goods; Sinclair House.
Ansley, O. E., Anniston, Ala.; hats; Sinclair House.
Wertheim, I., & Co., Cherokee, Iowa; I. Wertheim, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lebkovitz, S., Canton, Ohio; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Epstein J., Baltimore, Md.; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rosenberg, M. L., & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; H. Rosenberg, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
White, J., Pensacola, Fla.; M. L. Kah, clothing; Union Square Hotel.
Finkelstein, H., & Brothers, Addison, N. Y.; P. Finkelstein, clothing; Union Square Hotel.
Finkelstein, H., & Brothers, Willsboro, Penn.; F. B. Finkelstein, clothing; Union Square Hotel.
Lahr, A. P., Evansville, Ind., furnishing goods; Miss A. Becker, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. Hennocksburg, laces, embroideries, notions, and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.
Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. G. Huss, notions, fancy goods, and stationery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Mathis, C. D., Hamilton, Ohio, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.
Kleinhaus, H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Kleinhaus, woolens; Hoffman House.
Wile, Brickner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; D. M. Brickner, clothing; W. Brickner, tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.
Lasalle & Koch, Toledo, Ohio; S. Koch, dry goods, I. Shaw, cloaks and suits; J. Williamson, carpets; Hotel Albert.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. M. A. Llannagan, ladies' and infant's wear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Hudson, J. L. Company, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Bigsby, cloaks and suits; Miss White, millinery; 48 Lispenard Street.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, housefurnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Lewis, John, Company, Louisville, Ky.; L. Lewis, furnishing goods, laces, and jewelry; Sinclair House.
Meckes, John, Cleveland, Ohio, F. Meckes, dress goods, silks, velvets, cloaks, suits, upholstery goods, and carpets; Union Square Hotel.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. Ludwig, dress goods; Mrs. Palmer, millinery; 454 Broome Street, (expected Wednesday.)
Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Nelson, corsets; 450 Broome Street.
Douglass & Davison, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. Pierce, silks; 45 Lispenard Street.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; G. Ton la, housefurnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street.
Greentree, A., Richmond, Va.; Mr. Rosenstock, clothing; 45 Lispenard Street.
Strauss, Hecht & Co., Danville, Ill.; I. H. Louis, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Schipper & Block Co., Peoria, Ill.; H. Swenson, furnishing goods and hosiery; 45 Lispenard Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks; Miss Blum, laces; H. S. Taylor, dress goods; 454 Broome Street, (expected Wednesday.)
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Morehouse, silks; 335 Broadway.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; P. J. Bridges, black goods and cloths; 335 Broadway.
O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; Mr. Clancey, dry goods; W. T. Tobin, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street.
Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; J. Flegenheimer, housefurnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia; J. Farrell, clothing; 377 Broadway.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Gimbel, cloaks and suits; A. Dusty, dress goods and silks; 397 Broadway.
Elder & Johnson, Dayton, Ohio; J. A. Beckton, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. Fraser, hosiery and gloves; 57 White Street.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Colfer, white goods; W. Rutledge, hosiery; S. A. Clairmont, domestics; 621 Broadway.
Rosenheim & Abrahams, Nashville, Tenn.; George Rosenheim, carpets; Hotel Vendome.
Rosenheim & Abrahams, Nashville, Tenn.; Joseph Abrahams, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.
Spencer & Thompson, Wansen, Ohio; F. J. Spencer, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kuebler & Moltz, The, Company, Decatur, Ind.; H. R. Moltz, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Ucker Brothers, Fayetteville, Ark.; H. C. Ucker, racket store; New York Hotel.
Hotalen & Heffron, Syracuse, N. Y.; P. J. Heffron; West Shore Hotel.
Ferguson, W. F., & Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; W. F. Ferguson, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Ferguson, W. F., & Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; G. Warrick, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Zoo Hardware Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; H. L. Ferguson, hardware; Continental Hotel.
Himelhoch, Caro, Mich.; M. Himelhoch, general merchandise; Hotel Manhattan.
Meeham, D. C., Columbus, Ohio, carpets.
Segel Brothers, Cripple Creek, Col.; S. Segel, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bice, G. D., & Co., Fall City, Neb.; G. D. Bice, dry goods; New York Hotel.
Hollweg & Reece, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. H. Ewers, china ware; Imperial Hotel.
Deibel, C. W., Youngstown, Ohio.; C. W. Deibel, tailor; St. Denis Hotel.
Adelspuger, Mrs. E. J., Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. E. J. Adelspuger, millinery; 145 Lexington Avenue.
Tuteur Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Juis Tuteur, clothing; Stuart House.
Goldthwait, J. C., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. C. Goldthwait, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.
Gerhart, N. V., & Sons, Clarksville, Tenn.; J. C. Gerhart, general merchandise; 29 East Twenty-first Street.
Cohn, H., Indianapolis, Ind.; B. Kohm, diamonds.
Shaffer, C. A., Indianapolis; C. A. Shaffer, dry goods.
Ausheim, M., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Ausheim, merchant tailor; Marlborough Hotel.
Wolf & Beck, Akron, Ohio; Mrs. R. M. Beck, millinery; Bristol Hotel.
Black & Phillips, Chicago, Ill.; C. Phillips, china; Albert Hotel.
Blum Bros., Bellaire, Ohio; I. Blum, dry goods.
Goetz, J., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Goetz, millinery; Stuart House.
Tapp, Shelby, Tupola, Miss.; Shelby Tapp, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Holzheimer & Shaul, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. C. Vosburgh, upholstery; St. Cloud Hotel.
Baker, W. L., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. L. Baker, hardware.
Vanderhoof & Blller, Canal Fulton, Ohio; J. W. Blller, clothing; Grand Union Hotel.
Voris, M. J., & Co., Franklyn, Ind.; M. J. Voris, dry goods and carpets; Hoffman House.
Voris, M. J., & Co., Franklyn, Ind.; Aste P. Voris, dry goods and carpets; E. M. Voris, dry goods and carpets; Hoffman House.
Pottle, W. H., Arkansas City, Kan., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Grossman, J., Cleveland, Ohio; E. Franklin, tailorings; 257 East Houston Street.
Morris, J. S., Sandy Hill, N. Y., general merchandise; Continental Hotel.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15—Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Cavalleria Rusticana—H. M. S. Pinafore—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
COLUMBUS—The Governors—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—Lili Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—El Capitan—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarfa—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Minstrelsy—8:00. Matinée—2:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Gay Deceiver—The Cat and the Cherub—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30. Matinée—2:30.
IRVING PLACE—Lodge Brothers—8:15. Matinée—Belle Helene—2:15.
JUDGE BUILDING—Christ Entering Jerusalem, (painting.) Day and Evening.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—The Princess and the Butterfly—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Dog Show—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15. Matinée.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Concert—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
TINKHAM BUILDING—Cycle Show.
WALDORF-ASTORIA—Subscription Concert.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE PRESIDENT'S HANDICAP.

Two heads, says the old maxim, are better than one. Does Mr. McKINLEY think that he and Judge DAY are as strong as they would be with the full co-operation of an able Secretary of State—or, if he please, Assistant Secretary?

It is, of course, impossible that he should have any such notion. He crippled his Administration at the start by the appointment of Mr. SHERMAN for reasons which, however satisfactory to himself, have never been made known. He has persistently refrained from making good the loss he then inflicted, and still refrains, though the loss has become constantly greater and more obvious. If the consequences of such a course fell upon himself alone, or upon his party, the case would be different; but they fall upon the whole country; they are already considerable; they may at any moment become very serious and even irremediable.

Our system of Government imposes upon the President, in the conduct of foreign affairs, very grave responsibilities, because it gives him very great powers, expressed in indefinite terms, to which custom has given a broad interpretation. By the Constitution these powers are declared to be "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur," and "to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint Ambassadors and other public Ministers," and to "receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers." But in practice, under these grants, the President has assumed practically the entire control of the intercourse of the Government of the United States with other Governments. And though he cannot fully conclude treaties without the aproval of two-thirds of the Senate, and cannot declare war, instances are frequent in our history in which the President has committed the Government to a course, from which it would have been very difficult to depart, no matter how strong the desire of Congress to do so. In this way he exercises discretion such as no single man possesses in any Constitutional Government in the world.

Our laws provide for a Department of State, with a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary, through whom the President conducts the business of the Government with foreign Governments. It is the intent of the law that the President shall in these officers have, not only agents, but associates; not merely subordinates, but advisers, in order that all the strength and skill and sound judgment which they can command shall be at the service of the President and of the Nation. Mr. McKINLEY has seen fit to cut down the provision, to get along without a Secretary of State, or rather to get along with one who is a care and an embarrassment rather than a help.

Does he think that in so doing he is fairly meeting his obligations to the Nation?

A NEW NATIONAL ERA.

The statistics of our exports of manufactures must bring every year a deeper sadness to the souls of convinced protectionists and professional high-tariff agitators. The figures for 1896 were startling enough. Then for the first time our exports of manufactured goods amounted to 25 per cent. of our total export trade. But in 1897, although exports were swollen by the great foreign demand for our breadstuffs, manufactures not only held their own, but slightly increased their relative proportion to the whole, rising from 25.7 per cent. of the total exports in 1896 to 25.9 per cent. in 1897. In value the manufactured exports amounted to $279,816,898 in 1897, against $253,681,541 in 1896.

But go back to 1892. In that year we exported only $152,397,392 of manufactures. In the six years we have increased $127,000,000—nearly doubling the value, and raising the proportion to all exports from 16.5 per cent. to 25.9. In the past four years our exports of iron and steel manufactures show an increase of $33,000,000, being more than doubled. Bicycles have risen from nothing to $7,000,000, and paper and articles made of paper from $2,000,000 to $4,500,000. Cotton manufactures are now $18,000,000, against $14,000,000 in 1894, and exports of woolen goods last year for the first time exceeded one million dollars.

These figures tell us that we have entered upon a new National era. We take our place with England, Germany, and France as manufacturers of goods for sale abroad. But this rings the death knell of protection, as we understand the word protection in this country. Our export trade in manufactures cannot be built up under a high tariff, for goods must be made at low cost to sell in foreign markets against the competition of the world, and high tariff taxes mean dear goods.

The period during which we have made such rapid strides in exports of manufactures has been one of depression and cheapened production. Our manufacturers must continue to produce goods at low cost if they are to hold the foreign markets they now enjoy and find new and larger ones. The great problem that now confronts them is how to cheapen production. Inevitably they will come to a time when free raw material, free machinery, and free supplies of all kinds must be insisted on as the indispensable condition of making goods for export. When the necessity for that is clearly realized, when the American manufacturer turns against Dingleyism and McKinleyism, the high-tariff men will acknowledge in gloom and hopeless dejection that protective duties are doomed. They cannot now be made to admit the near coming of that emancipation, but they must perceive the danger to their system that lurks in our growing export trade in goods not the product of the soil and the mines.

THE OPENING OF CHINA.

The latest concession obtained by Great Britain of China is of an importance and value quite incalculable. It is nothing less than the opening of a treaty port in the heart of China, hundreds of miles up the Yang-tse-Kiang.

The port proposed for the purpose by China is Yo-Chau, or Yo-Chu. This is a town as nearly as possible at the geographical centre of China, on the shore of the Tung-Ting-hu, which is the largest of the Chinese lakes. From this lake there is easy access to the great river of which the sources are almost at the extreme western and southern extremities of the empire, and of which the debouchure is at Shanghai. What is even more to the purpose, commercially, the proposed port is the natural "distributing centre" of the richest part of China, the great plain which is inhabited by the greatest producers and the greatest consumers of the Flowery Kingdom.

The concession, like all the other concessions insisted upon by Great Britain, is practically exclusive, although theoretically it is made on equal terms to all nations. That is to say, in the absence of artificial restrictions upon the trade in the interest of some other nation or group of nations, Great Britain will do the bulk of the business that may arise from the concession, in view of her superior facilities for doing it. It is a very rich, and commercially a very promising, region, that has now for the first time been pierced. Great Britain can be prevented from exploiting it only by exclusive concessions to some other power, and these are provided against beforehand. That is to say, one of the conditions attending the grant of a new treaty port is an assurance by China to Great Britain that China "will not alienate to any other power any portion of the Yang-tse Valley." Next to Great Britain, we ourselves ought to have the largest share of the trade of the enormous, fertile, and populous region thus opened to competitive commercial exploitation, since we already have the second share of the commerce of China through the ports open to the Pacific. We do as much of that as all Europe together. The same advantages which have secured it to us ought to secure to us a like share of the inland trade of China. But our merchants ought to take notice of the new conditions. In order to keep the same proportion of the new traffic of China which we have had of the old, we must not only produce goods acceptable to the buyers of interior China, in quality and price and patterns; we must also be prepared to carry our goods, by hundreds of miles of river navigation, to the new market. The certainty that the newly opened waterways will very shortly be occupied by British river steamers makes it especially desirable that American enterprise should be manifested in competition for the internal trade of China.

It is noteworthy that the effect of this latest achievement of British diplomacy should be merely to reaffirm and validate the action of Japan, and to nullify in an important point the intervention of France, Russia, and Germany to prevent the enforcement of the Japanese treaty of peace. For access to the interior of China, on equal terms to all nations, was one of the Japanese conditions. Such access is actually granted by the opening of the new treaty port in the heart of China. The opportunity will be taken advantage of by the Western nations in proportion to their enterprise.

NEW YORK'S DECLINING EXPORTS.

The following tables show the exports of grain for January and for the seven months ending with January from New York and from the Atlantic ports with which it necessarily competes, as compared with last year:

CORN, (BUSHELS.)

	January. 1897.	January. 1898.
New York	1,882,751	2,876,677
Boston	745,016	832,347
Baltimore	2,753,613	4,082,048
Newport News	1,874,578	2,632,989
Norfolk	1,372,914	1,604,623
Philadelphia	1,620,548	1,872,236

CORN, (BUSHELS.)

	Seven Months. 1897.	Seven Months. 1898.
New York	12,446,066	22,306,257
Baltimore	17,641,819	21,762,384
Boston	4,840,533	5,422,716
Newport News	6,008,819	8,761,618
Norfolk	8,029,705	6,883,267
Philadelphia	6,941,718	13,043,300

WHEAT, (BUSHELS.)

	January. 1897.	January. 1898.
New York	1,537,169	1,488,564
Baltimore	60,000	1,539,597
Boston	1,115,551	327,563
Philadelphia	178,620	522,758

WHEAT, (BUSHELS.)

	Seven Months. 1897.	Seven Months. 1898.
New York	11,192,549	17,259,194
Baltimore	5,30[illegible]199	15,624,656
Boston	7,426,536	4,794,698
Newport News	3,827	1,559,582
Philadelphia	3,671,055	4,294,275

BREADSTUFFS.

	January. 1897.	January. 1898.
New York	$5,036,071	$5,722,105
Baltimore	2,113,033	4,131,758
Boston	1,542,427	1,513,747
Newport News	1,276,996	2,021,901
Norfolk	506,281	703,054
Philadelphia	876,785	2,109,717

BREADSTUFFS.

	Seven Months. 1897.	Seven Months. 1898.	Per Cent. Increase.
New York	$30,799,969	$48,183,058	60
Baltimore	18,828,027	32,275,417	72
Boston	10,958,561	12,528,104	15
Newport News	5,912,762	9,760,520	69
Norfolk	3,040,451	3,660,283	20
Philadelphia	6,052,211	12,529,114	106

The most striking feature of the showing of these tables is the ratio of increase in the exports of all breadstuffs for the first seven months of the fiscal year. While New York has gained 60 per cent., Baltimore has gained 72 per cent., Newport News 69 per cent., and Philadelphia 106 per cent. Relatively to these ports, it is perfectly true that New York exports are declining. Why? That is one question on which the exporters of New York await with some impatience the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

THE TRIAL OF ZOLA.

Nothing could more conclusively show the extent and the intensity of the popular excitement in Paris than its effect upon the court in which the trial of ZOLA was proceeding. It has been for a long time evident that there was a concerted attempt to bully and overawe the tribunal. Evidently many of the high officers of the army were in the conspiracy. Almost as evidently the Ministry of the day was also engaged in it. M. ZOLA simply mentioned a manifest fact when he told the court yesterday, in spite of its rebuke, that the order to condemn him had proceeded from the Prime Minister. As for the officers, their behavior has been such as is simply inexplicable and incredible in a country upon which the incubus of a great standing army does not continually weigh. The notion of a Major General in uniform attending a court in order to address the jury and demand that it find a verdict in favor of "the army," without any regard to the evidence, is one which with us would be relegated from the domain of actual life to that of comic opera.

"The honor of the army," which requires to be sustained by such means as have been invoked in the trial of ZOLA, is a national possession of very doubtful value. What ZOLA charged was that a court-martial had convicted one officer wrongly, though, perhaps, honestly, and that another court-martial, in order to cover up this blunder, had acquitted a guilty officer knowingly. He made this charge with plainness and deliberation, and he went into court prepared to prove it. He was prevented from proving it, by no fault or failure of his own. Whenever he seemed to be on the point of proving it, the court intervened to prevent the proof from being offered. The defendant was not allowed to compel the attendance of witnesses. When witnesses did attend, they were allowed to refuse to answer inconvenient questions, or even upheld in refusing to answer any questions at all. The Judge took upon himself to declare that the national defense was paramount to all other considerations, and that he would not allow relevant questions to be put, or relevant matters to be inquired into. His decisions seemed to be made beforehand for him by the mob in the courtroom. And this mob was led and guided by officers in uniform defending "the honor of the army."

Such a spectacle as this cannot be presented in any country without bringing its institutions into public contempt. It would be quite absurd to pretend that the court in which the trial of ZOLA has taken place is a court of justice. Indeed, the Judge seems, for the latter days of the trial, to have abandoned any such pretension on his own account. Such a spectacle cannot be presented for days together, in a conspicuous case, without demoralizing the public which is exposed to it. It is not unnatural, though it is very ominous, that the Government should suffer in the respect of the very mob to the prejudices of which it caters, and that along with the cries of "Conspuez ZOLA!" and "A bas les Juifs!" should be heard the cry of "Vive la Commune!"

HANNA'S MAN DEMAS.

From Washington there come reports that HENRY DEMAS, whom the President nominated to be Naval Officer at the Port of New Orleans, seems likely to be confirmed without much more opposition than that offered to the confirmation, a few days ago, of the candidate for Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries forced upon the President by Senator ELKINS. We say "forced" with deliberation, for it is inconceivable that the President believed that there was compliance with the law in choosing a man for Fish Commissioner whose qualifications are in no sense responsive to the law regulating the appointment of that officer.

DEMAS rendered some service to the McKinley men in the St. Louis Convention of 1896. Mr. HANNA regarded that service of so much importance that he not only promised to put DEMAS in office, but also to give offices to A. T. WIMBERLY and W. L. COHEN. The protest against the appointment of any of these men began when they were first mentioned, and it is continued until to-day. About the only hope the protestants can reasonably rest upon is that the two Senators from Louisiana, although both are Democrats, may be able to assert successfully that Senatorial "comity" that has sometimes defeated the confirmation of men who ought not to be defeated.

There has not been very much Democratic talk about DEMAS and his friends who have not yet been nominated. The objections to their occupation of office comes from Republicans, and it comes in very intelligible shape, fortified by all the forms of law employed to add weight to evidence. Every member of the Senate has received a pamphlet of thirty-three pages of history of DEMAS and WIMBERLY and COHEN. If the half is true that is told of these men, the wonder is that the President should be able to select them for office without first extending to them that benefit of Executive clemency that it would be absolutely necessary to extend to persons properly confined at hard labor in expiation of their offenses against society. And the President is fully acquainted with the objections to DEMAS and the other Hanna favorites.

The charges against DEMAS, WIMBERLY, and COHEN are backed up by affidavits setting forth that they are and have been infamously unfit, bribe-takers and bribe-givers, lottery agents, keepers of saloons the resort of disreputable persons, gambling-house keepers, drunken, quarrelsome, and without social or commercial standing. The names attached to the charges against the men are well known. To be sure, they are the names of leaders in a faction of the party opposed to that of WIMBERLY, but even that fact acknowledged does not seem to justify the President in defying the expressed opinion of decent citizens of New Orleans that the Federal officers in that city shall be persons with whom respectable men can afford to do business.

The Senate may render a service to the President by rejecting nominations of this sort sent for approval upon the dictation of Senators who have mortgages to redeem. There are better men and Republicans in Louisiana than those selected for official honors; but there are probably no worse or less fit men than those picked out by Mr. HANNA for the President to put in office.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—New York farmers evidently stand much in need of elementary instruction on the subject of good roads. Those who appeared before the joint committee at Albany and protested so vigorously against the enactment of the Higbie-Armstrong bill simply made a ridiculous display of ignorance. There are, indeed, several grounds on which this measure can be criticised, but all of these the farmers carefully avoided, and contented themselves with uttering pathetic wails about the cost of improved highways and their own inability to raise a cent more for taxes than they are now paying. Has nobody ever told these rustic persons that good roads are a source of immediate profit to every farmer whose land they pass? Have they not read in the newspapers about the experience of their brethren in New Jersey, who not long ago were as benighted as these New York agriculturists, but who have now come out into the day and loudly preach the delights—and dollars—that follow the judicious application of broken stone and the use of wide tires thereon? It is cheering to notice, however, that not quite all the farmers who appeared at Albany expressed contentment with dirt roads. A few of them did demonstrate the possession of intelligence by favoring the adoption of modern methods, and one may hope that this leaven of wisdom will in time permeate the whole soggy mass of rural conservatism.

—Thanks to the torrents of rain that fell Saturday and Sunday, the New York streets were yesterday in a condition that enabled the observer to forget the recent change of administration. Again, one could discover that granite paving stones are naturally pallid of complexion, and that asphalt is black but comely, as the tents of Kedar, as the curtains of Solomon. If this is to be only a reminder of other days, it was hardly worth while for the elements to take as much trouble as they did in our behalf, and they certainly cannot be expected to make such efforts very often in the future just for the sake of giving us a pathetic joy. An optimistic person, however, can hope that with this fair start the new guardian of the highways will be able to maintain the high standards of his predecessor. We have heard much of frost in the ground, of mud working up through more or less non-existent crevices, and of snow that fell without any regard for the convenience of the broom brigade, but now there is no more excuse for this labored eloquence. The streets are spick and span—or, at least, they were yesterday morning—and unless the Street Cleaning Department has vastly deteriorated in the last two months, they will be kept so. As our excitable friends across the water say, "Who live will see."

—Military critics have frequently called attention to the danger incidental to the simultaneous use in different branches of the service of rifles of dissimilar calibre. Everybody has admitted the reality of the peril, for it is obvious that in case of an emergency a considerable part of our forces might be rendered useless, not for lack of ammunition, but for lack of ammunition of the sort which alone could be used in its arms. From motives of economy, however, this matter has been neglected, and the result is that to-day the Army, the Navy, the National Guard, and the Naval Militia each has its own weapons, and the cartridges of any one of them would be as useless as so many bits of slate pencil to the other three. The army rifle, the Krag-Jörgensen, is of 30 calibre; the old Springfields now in the hands of the National Guard are of 45 calibre; the Naval Militia uses the old Lee rifles, also of 45 calibre, while the Marines have the new Lee, of 23 calibre. The seriousness of this condition of affairs emphasizes itself at the present moment, and suggests, for not quite the first time, that the saving of money by the avoidance of immediate outlay is often likely to prove terribly expensive. The first use to make of some things is to throw them away. This course gives a wrench to the frugal mind, but there are greater pains than that, and of two evils it is well to choose the less—and to do it promptly.

PERSONAL.

—Chicago, it may be taken for granted, knows more about Senator MASON than do those cities—of which New York is one—that long ago forgot what little they may ever have heard of his doings in the State Legislature and in the lower house of Congress. Therefore, though The Chicago News declares that Senator WOLCOTT ought to apologize for the severity with which he treated the Illinois statesman the other day, it is not safe to follow one's first impulse and say that the suggestion is outrageous. Careful perusal of the editorial article in which The News defends its startling command reveals the making out of a very good case. Senator MASON, it asserts, did not talk about loss of confidence in the navy because of any personal feeling or from any knowledge of public sentiment, but simply because "the words came along on the oratorial ribbon which he was unreeling." Moreover, it was mere brutal cruelty to talk about "dragging the slums for opinions," since Senator MASON never has any basis whatever for his statements. "Senator WOLCOTT and other Senators," concludes The News, "may deal in that heavy, material, sordid style of oratory which has to have a foundation, like a warehouse or an elevator, but Senator MASON'S oratory soars above foundations. It is a thing of light and air and gas. To seek to establish a necessary relationship between it and the dull, ponderous world of facts, as Senator WOLCOTT does, is a wanton insult." This has at least the merit of explaining what had seemed inexplicable, and the Colorado man, at some time in the future, when matters are going more smoothly than they are at present, and when he has absolutely nothing else to do, might well occupy a few seconds of his leisure in expressing sorrow over a mistake made in a moment of excitement. If Senator MASON doesn't represent even the slums, he—and the slums—ought to get that much credit.

—Capt. JOHN CODMAN is a valued correspondent of THE TIMES, and of the many letters from him which we have published, not one has lacked the merits of picturesqueness and vigor of language, while the qualities of patriotism and originality have made the ideas contained in them always worthy of consideration, though not always of acceptance. His theory that the Maine was destroyed by Cubans needs, however, vastly better support, if it is even to be considered, than is contained in the communication published by us yesterday. "Men who are mean enough to steal a letter from the mail," declared Capt. CODMAN, as his only argument, "will commit wholesale murder for the same purpose." There are two fatal weaknesses in this line of reasoning—first, criminal and other records show that letters have been stolen by innumerable persons who had neither the courage nor the inclination for wholesale murder; and, second, the particular theft to which the Captain alludes was not, so far as the Cubans are concerned, "mean" in the slightest degree. It was an act of war, and one of the most innocent and commendable deeds that come under that category. After Cuba is free her patriotic citizens will be quite justified in erecting a statue to the man who engineered this plot against their foes and brought it to a conclusion so eminently and properly satisfactory from any except the Spanish point of view. And there is another phase of the matter deserving of mention. The destruction of a warship by a torpedo is by no means necessarily "wholesale murder." Suppose the insurgents had blown up the Alfonso XII.? That, as war goes, would have been a great deed, and one which no nation would regard as "mean." Of all circumstances war is that which alters cases most, and it is the height of utter absurdity to declare that they who would employ a spy against armed enemies would also assassinate proved friends in order to bring suspicion against those enemies.

—Gen. ARTHUR L. GOODRICH of Hartford, who was in Havana when the Maine blew up, has returned to his home with information much unlike that of the sensational journals as to the way in which news of the disaster was received by the Spaniards. The Prado, he says, was crowded with people when the great crash came, and no one, so far as he could see, had any idea of what had happened until messengers arrived from the water front. Then there was much excitement. "The Spanish officers," Gen. GOODRICH adds, "talked quietly among themselves, and so far as I could discern there was no exultant expression from them. I asked a Spanish-speaking American to drift around where they were talking and let me know what their sentiments were. He returned soon and told me they were glad. As I knew him to be a Cuban sympathizer, this information was received with several grains of salt." This isn't particularly important or conclusive evidence, but it is certainly as good as the rumors from unknown sources about fierce expressions of malignant joy.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Newspapers of the first class, always characterized by veracity and sagacity and equity and dignity, like THE NEW YORK TIMES, are obviously among the most vigilant and efficient sentinels on the watch-towers of the world's civilization; while, at the same time, their daily contributions to the best spirit of National and international patriotism, and their ceaseless and fairly successful efforts to promote the general peace and comity and welfare of mankind, render them absolutely indispensable to the safety and progress of all the higher ideals and aims of our current epoch.

If only one week ago THE TIMES had foreseen and pointed out the unspeakable peril which has since then resulted in the appalling catastrophe to our battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, the saving to our Federal Government would have been the lives of nearly 300 brave soldiers and sailors and naval property of the value of not less than $5,000,000.

A far more formidable peril than that of the fatal disaster to the Maine now menaces us in the deplorably superannuated and imbecile headship of the Department of State at Washington, and this astoundingly portentous peril, it is very gratifying to be able to perceive, THE TIMES is now again manfully and nobly endeavoring to avert.

Your opportune and vigorous editorials of the 17th and 19th and 20th and 21st instants, the first entitled "The Secretary of State"; the second, "Mr. Sherman Should Retire"; the third, in yesterday's Sunday TIMES, "The President and Secretary Sherman," and the fourth, "The Head of the State Department," in to-day's TIMES, are models of enlightened and prescient thought, and true and just statement, and scholarly and excellent diction.

If, continuing to be animated solely by honorable desires to conserve and increase and expand public interests, you and your worthy contemporaries will but heroically persist in the good work you and they are now doing until President McKinley himself shall do simple justice to our Republic by favoring us with a real and competent Secretary of State, you and all your estimable coadjutors of the press will certainly be entitled to the gratitude of every high-souled American.

MANHATTANBURGER.

New York, Feb. 21, 1898.

ENGLISH AT YALE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, as a graduate of Yale, to enter a protest as to ex-Gov. Chamberlain's criticism of the teaching of English at Yale, as reported in your paper last week—or, rather, as to his attack on Prof. Beers.

It is undoubtedly true that there is room for much improvement in the teaching of English at Yale; the same is true of all American colleges. It is also true that sincere and well-founded criticism of the university or any of its professors is to be welcomed. But, with all respect to the weight of ex-Gov. Chamberlain's opinion, it is very apparent that, at least so far as his slur on Prof. Beers is concerned, he is speaking without any personal knowledge of the facts or the man. As one who studied under Prof. Beers—and under the instruction of many other teachers of language and literature, both at Yale and at the University of Paris—may I be permitted to say that, personally, I feel more indebted to Prof. Beers than to any other teacher, with the possible exception of the late Prof. McLaughlin, also of Yale? And in this I am confident that I express not merely my own feeling but that of hundreds of alumni of Yale who were graduated during the period of Prof. Beers's work at the university.

As a scholar Prof. Beers's attainments and reputation are sufficiently assured to be secure from any such attack as the present. But mere technical scholarship, analysis of the dry bones of language, is not enough to make a teacher of English; they may produce a philologist, but something more is needed to qualify a man to arouse interest and stimulate study on the part of the student of literature. Sympathetic understanding and critical appreciation of the literature itself are more valuable than intimate acquaintance with Saxon and Middle English syntax. That Prof. Beers possesses these will be apparent from his writings and will doubtless be more evident from his forthcoming work. With all respect to Gov. Chamberlain it may be said that Yale could better spare any other instructor from the English department than Prof. Beers.

Without entering upon a discussion of the methods of teaching at Yale it is sufficient to protest that ex-Gov. Chamberlain's attack on Prof. Beers is not justified by the record of his many years' work at Yale.

H. L. PANGBORN.

New York, Feb. 21, 1898.

HAWAII'S GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your remarks in to-day's paper as to the schemes of Hawaiian annexationists are justified by the facts. In the Spring of 1893 two gentlemen of Honolulu—one in the Survey Office, the other a member to-day of the Council of State—assured me that if the United States would not take the islands the Government would offer them to England. But this is obviously a "bluff," and nothing else. It is a common but mistaken idea that American ideas prevail among the foreigners in the islands. There is American energy in plenty there, but the whole annexationist body is aristocratic in spirit. A free government there they do not wish. What they seek is to rule that country themselves, while we protect them and pay the bills. From the last "Annual" I quote: "The power of Japan in Hawaii is not alone in numbers. During the past two years these people have made inroads upon the Anglo-Saxons engaged in mercantile pursuits and in the trades until there is scarcely a line but what has its Japanese representative. Singly and alone the Government of Hawaii cannot combat this condition of affairs successfully; it requires a stronger arm to maintain the rights of the people who have made Hawaii what it is to-day." The people love the Dole Government; yes, indeed! but they do not think it can stand alone. Let it fall, then, if it must!

HENRY E. CARTER.

475 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, New York, Feb. 21, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Not Economical.

People who buy flour by the bag pay more than those who buy it by the barrel, and they don't get the barrel.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Commercial.

"What is investment, Grandpa?"

"Well, it is giving a man a five-dollar dinner, and then selling him a two-hundred-dollar bill of goods."—Detroit Free Press.

Mutual.

Browne—Allow me to have the pleasure of returning that $5 that I borrowed the other day.

Smythe—Thanks; the pleasure is mine.—Harlem Life.

At the Information Bureau.

Traveler—The New York express leaves this station, does it not?

Gateman—It has done so daily for the past ten years, and I don't suppose it will take it along to-day.—Chicago News.

Appreciation.

Brief—There goes the greatest benefactor our profession ever had.

Jayson—And what did he do; endow a library?

Brief—No; he wrote "Every Man His Own Lawyer."—Brooklyn Life.

Quite Too Much.

Impassioned Lover—Tell me, my angel, what to do to prove my love. Oh, that I might, like some knight of old, battle for you, suffer for you, die for you.

Sweet Girl—I wish you would give up smoking.

Impassioned Lover—Oh, come, now, that's asking too much.—New York Weekly.

THE 22D OF FEBRUARY.

Pale is the February sky,
And brief the mid-day's sunny hours;
The wind-swept forest seems to sigh
For the sweet time of leaves and flowers.

Yet has no month a prouder day,
Not even when the Summer broods
O'er meadows in their fresh array,
Or Autumn tints the glowing woods.

For this chill season now again
Brings, in its annual round, the morn
When, greatest of the sons of men,
Our glorious Washington was born.

Lo, where, beneath an icy shield,
Calmly the mighty Hudson flows!
By snow-clad fell and frozen field,
Broadening, the lordly river goes.

The wildest storm that sweeps through space,
And rends the oak with sudden force,
Can raise no ripple on his face,
Or slacken his majestic course.

Thus, 'mid the wreck of thrones, shall live
Unmarred, undimmed, our hero's fame,
And years succeeding years shall give
Increase of honors to his name.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

New York, February, 1878.

"A NORMANDY WEDDING."

A New Comic Opera Produced at the Herald Square Theatre.

A large audience of friendly disposition assembled last night at the Herald Square Theatre, where a new comic operetta, entitled "A Normandy Wedding," was produced. The audience applauded everything which gave the slightest excuse for applause and laughed at everything which might have evoked a passing smile from the proverbial Cheshire cat. But in spite of these joyous evidences of approbation it cannot be said that "A Normandy Wedding" seems at all likely to take the town by storm. The libretto of this work is an adaptation by J. Cheever Goodwin and Charles Alfred Byrne from "Papa Gougon," by Letterier and Van Loo. As usual, there is probably not much of the French original left, and doubtless those parts which have been eliminated are more piquant than edifying.

Messrs. Cheever and Byrne have apparently proceeded upon the time-dishonored assumption that the public knows very little, and is not quite sure of that. The version of the story which these gentlemen have provided is perhaps not devoid of humorous possibilities, but in their treatment of it they have employed a method similar to the mathematical reductio ad absurdum. Their dialogue consists largely of cheap and rude jokes of the American slang variety and their lyrics appear to have been composed by an automatic type-writing machine. They have not hesitated in their situations to imitate everything and anything from "Rigoletto" to "Shore Acres," and with results about as various as might be expected.

The music is by William Furst, composer-in-ordinary to the Empire Theatre, and creator of the music of that delectable lyric drama, "The Isle of Champagne"—which, by the way, was very much better than "A Normandy Wedding." Mr. Furst, in his present score, is decidedly an electic. He has had active memories of all kinds of music from "Adonis" to Strauss's "Künstlerleben" waltz. By Such a method a clever composer can produce some good music, and there are a few good numbers in Mr. Furst's score. The rest is not silence, but it ought to be.

The performance was worthy of the work. As Papa Campistrat Mr. Richard Carroll exploited many of his favorite speeches from "Little Faust," and danced till he was out of breath. If he had been out of breath before he tried to sing it would have been well. Dorothy Morton as Denise, his daughter, looked almost like his wife, and sang in a marvelous manner altogether her own. Leonard Walker, as the Papa's nephew, Farandol, looked well and sang in a good, round voice, albeit with something too much of gesticulation. One William Norris showed how easy it was to play the simpleton on the stage, and the young woman who calls herself Merri Osborne sang with a still, small voice and danced with restless, large limbs. The chorus did its work tolerably and the orchestra at least worked hard. The cast was as follows:

Papa Campistrat	Richard F. Carroll
Denise	Dorothy Morton
Griolette	Merri Osborne
Muscadel	William Norris
Farandol	Leonard Walker
Simone	Adele Barker
Hochepot	H. H. Harris
Jean	Ole Norman
Margotte	Mabel Bouton
Jervais	Fannie Briscoe
Claudine	Minnie Gaylor
Eloise	Carrie May
Laurie	Ruth Richards
Angele	Mollie Gaylor

LYCEUM THEATRE.

J. K. Hackett Takes His Place in the Cast of "The Tree of Knowledge."

Mr. J. K. Hackett, who has recovered from the illness which kept him so long "out of the bill," and has lately taken part in several afternoon performances of "The Princess and the Butterfly," last night took up his regular work as "leading man" of the Lyceum Theatre Company, assuming the rôle of Nigil Stanyon in "The Tree of Knowledge." Mr. Hackett has an agreeable personality, and is very popular. His return was cordially welcomed last night. Mr. E. J. Morgan, who played Nigil in Mr. Hackett's absence, appeared as Brian Hollingsworth in place of Mr. Mills, but there were no other changes in the distribution of rôles.

The performance of Mr. Carton's play has been greatly improved since the first night. A few excisions have been made in the text; but the time of the performance has also been lessened by quickening the tempo. Both Miss Mannering as Monica and Miss Opp as Belle play with more firmness of execution and better effect. The drama holds its own as a popular attraction, and will easily run until the early closing of Mr. Daniel Frohman's regular season, in April.

"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES."

George Broadhurst's Long-Lived Farce Again at the Bijou.

"What Happened to Jones," a three-act farce by George Broadhurst, which had a long run in this city early in the season, was put forward again at the Bijou Theatre last night. According to the managers, this was the one hundredth performance of the piece in New York, and satin cushions were given to the spectators as souvenirs.

The quality of this farce is ordinary, its characterization is primitive, its dialogue commonplace. But it is all brisk and coherent. The wayfaring man and his female companion catch all the "points" without difficulty. Everything Mr. Broadhurst has put in his play gets across the footlights. "What Happened to Jones" was well received last night.

The cast is new, and the principal character, the deplorable, irreverent, mendacious Jones, is acted with amiable self-satisfaction and nimbleness by Theodore Babcock. G. W. Denham, who was so long the David to Joseph Jefferson's Bob Acres in "The Rivals," Charles Koch, Mrs. Rankin, Kate Denin Wilson, Ellen Burg, Rose Stuart, Kate Dale, and Mathilde Cottrelly are also in the cast, which is better than the original.

Harlem Opera House.

A varied and attractive programme is offered at the Harlem Opera House this week by a traveling troupe under the direction of Messrs. Brady and Ziegfeld. Chester Bailey Fernald's picturesque one-act drama of life in Chinatown, San Francisco, "The Cat and the Cherub," is acted by a number of performers, who were in the original cast; Anna Held, the much-advertised music hall singer, appears in her custom

Schrode brothers, Falke and Semon, Charles Kent, Louis Pritzkow, and Lawrence Diamond. Mr. West's new grand march is one of the many attractions.

PLEASURE PALACE.—The attendance at this popular up-town place of amusement is always large. Cora Tanner, well-known as a "star," appeared there yesterday, supported by Louis Massen, formerly of A. M. Palmer's company, in a little domestic drama called "Drifted Apart." Pictures of the warship Maine and various "patriotic" subjects, thrown on the screen by the biograph, awakened enthusiasm. G. F. Golden, George Felix, and Lydia Barry, the Sa Vans, McBride and Goodrich, T. Nelson Downs, the Voujeres, Lewis and Elliott, the Morris troupe of trained ponies, and the Blackstone Quartet were also in the bill.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—A condensed, elliptical dramatic version of "Carmen," with some of Bizet's music, is in this week's long and varied bill. It is put on the stage with showy scenery and dresses, and it well serves its purpose as entertainment for the multitude. The character of the Gypsy enchantress is portrayed vigorously and effectively, with a keen sense of the picturesque, and a commendable avoidance of the vulgar and "sensational," by Minnie Seligman Cutting. Albert Gran is Don José. Other attractive features of the bill are the expert ventriloquism of Duncan, Leonidas's exhibition of trained cats and dogs, comic sketches by Fagan and Henrietta Byron, Frank Cushman, and Mazus and Mazette, and songs, dances, and acrobatic feats innumerable.

FOR A PERMANENT ORCHESTRA.

The Projectors Have Raised $60,000, and Have a Guarantee for $105,000 More.

The women who are interested in the enterprise of establishing a permanent orchestra in this city held a meeting at the home of Gustav E. Kissel, 15 West Sixteenth Street, at 4 P. M. yesterday. There was a large number present. It was not a business meeting, but those who have taken most interest in the movement were invited to listen to an informal talk by Col. Henry L. Higginson, the founder and head of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Col. Higginson reviewed the history of the organization of the Symphony, and went into details as to the cost of maintaining the orchestra. His account of his own experiences was very encouraging, and the women declared that there is no reason why New York cannot have as fine an orchestra as Boston. Maurice Grau also gave a short talk upon the need of a good orchestra in this city and upon the prospect of getting one.

The Organization Committee will be composed of about fifty men and women, who will probably select from their own number a smaller Committee on Ways and Means. Another meeting will be held Thursday afternoon, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Drake, 51 Clinton Place, at which both committees will be announced.

The women who are working on the project have now procured $165,000. Of this $60,000 has been actually raised in this city. Maurice Grau has guaranteed $80,000, with the understanding that the orchestra is to play at the Metropolitan Opera House, and the Brooklyn musical societies have guaranteed $25,000.

Several women said yesterday that there is some misunderstanding as to the orchestra playing at the Opera House. They said that, in starting such an organization, it would be almost impossible to start it just as they want it to be eventually, and that at the first—for the first year or so—it would not hurt the orchestra in any way to have it play at the opera. Afterward it could be restricted to concerts and classicism.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Beerbohm Tree is talking about an elaborate revival of "King John" at Her Majesty's Theatre, London. The title rôle will suit him well—much better than Falstaff or Marc Antony.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Heinrich Conried's career as an actor and manager, at the Irving Place Theatre, to-morrow night, will be an unusually interesting incident of the German theatrical season.

The Burton Holmes lectures will begin at Daly's Theatre Thursday at 11 A. M., the subject being the "Wonders of Thessaly; from the Vale of Tempe to the Monasteries in the Air." This lecture will be repeated Friday afternoon at 3 and Saturday morning at 11. The sale of season and single tickets is now in progress at the box office. The other subjects for the course are "Cycling Through Corsica," "The Yellowstone National Park," "The Oases of the Algerian Sahara," and "More About Japan." These lectures are illustrated in color and with motion pictures.

The little girl, named on the bills "petite Lucyenne," who plays the sick Dauphin in Sardou's new play, "Pamèla," in Paris, is described as a wonderful young actress who has a "great future before her." Not necessarily. The infant prodigies of the stage rarely develop into famous actors. "Pamèla" seems to have been very successful at the Vaudeville. It represents the abduction of the Dauphin from the Temple, and leaves the spectator free to accept any one of the apocryphal yarns about his supposititious career in Europe and America. No information has yet been divulged of the ownership of the American rights.

CONGREGATIONAL CLUB DEBATE

The Hawaiian Question Argued by L. A. Thurston, Rear Admiral Belknap, and Rollo Ogden.

The Congregational Club of New York and vicinity had its regular monthly meeting and dinner last night at the Hotel St. Denis. There were about seventy men and women present. John H. Washburn presided. The subject for discussion was "Should the United States Annex Outlying Territory?" Hawaii was the only outlying territory considered by the speakers. Lorin A. Thurston of Hawaii and Rear Admiral Belknap, United States Navy, (retired,) spoke in the affirmative and Rollo Ogden spoke in opposition. No vote was taken on the sense of the meeting.

Mr. Thurston spoke at great length, rehearsing all the arguments in favor of the annexation of the island by the United States that have been presented to the Government. He referred to the report of Admiral Dupont in 1851 recommending the establishment of a coaling station in the Pacific, and argued that the continued independence of Hawaii is no guarantee that it will not, by process of evolution, at some future time pass into the control of those hostile to the United States.

Admiral Belknap spoke on the same lines, and declared that the possession of Hawaii would give to the United States the control of the Pacific.

Mr. Ogden was equally vehement on the other side. He said that in the face of the facts the Chief Executive and the Secretary of State of the United States were on record not very long ago as against annexation. Mr. Thurston would confer a favor on the country if he would make public the secret of the political transactions by which the treaty was laid before the Senate for ratification. He declared that unless the United States was ready to spend $100,000,000 a year for some years to bring its navy up to the strength of the navies of other countries it was folly to talk of controlling the Pacific by means of a coaling station.

As far as the commerce of Hawaii was concerned, Mr. Ogden said the Hawaiians would trade in the future as they had in the past—in the best markets. That nine-tenths of their trade came to the United States proved that they found the best markets here.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

F. A. Anderson Charged with Misappropriating $150 in Hoboken.

C. F. Rudolph Schroeder, a wealthy retired produce merchant who owns considerable real estate in Hoboken, appeared before Recorder McDonough in that city yesterday afternoon and charged Frank A. Anderson, a well-known real estate agent, with embezzlement. Schroeder was accompanied by his counsel, Samuel A. Bessen, who alleged that Anderson had misappropriated $150, which he had collected for rents as agent of Schroeder's property.

Recorder McDonough accepted Schreeder's complaint and issued a warrant for Anderson's arrest. A detective was sent to Anderson's real estate office at 121 Hudson Street with the warrant in his possession, but no trace of Anderson could be found. He will probably be apprehended to-day and placed under bail for examination.

ZOLA ACCUSES M. MELINE

Says He Ordered the Jury to Avenge the National Honor by Bringing in a Conviction.

DECLARES DREYFUS INNOCENT

The Attorney General Says Zola's Case Has Not Been Made Out and Asks for a Verdict Against Him—M. Labori Pleads.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Zola was hissed when he arrived at the Palace of Justice on this, the thirteenth day of the trial, although there was no demonstration when the military officers arrived. The rains thinned out the crowds about the approaches to the court, but the interest in the proceedings within doors was in no wise lessened, and the courtroom was packed with people.

When the proceedings were resumed the Advocate General commenced his address.

The Advocate General declared that M. Zola's assertion that the Esterhazy court-martial acquitted a guilty person in accordance with superior orders remained entirely unproved. Major Esterhazy, he added, could not be the author of the bordereau, and he protested against certain newspapers accusing officers of seeking to overthrow the republic.

In conclusion the Advocate General expressed confidence that the jury would condemn M. Zola without hesitation.

The Advocate General severely criticised the attitude of Col. Picquart and M. Le Blois, and, regarding the reproach that the court-martial of Major Esterhazy was conducted behind closed doors, he said that "when a question of foreign affairs is under discussion the matter must be judged among Frenchmen." He added:

"The Esterhazy court proved the fact that they were divided in opinion on the question of the trial taking place behind closed doors, but they were unanimous in acquitting the officer."

The session of the court was then suspended.

When the session was resumed, M. Zola read an address to the Court, in which he said that the Premier, M. Méline, "had the air of giving the jury, who are charged to avenge the national honor, the order to find me guilty." [Loud protests.] The Presiding Judge said:

"You cannot say that the Premier has given an order to condemn you."

Continuing, M. Zola said:

"Such proceedings are an abominable piece of political manners. I have never insulted the army, as has been said, but I have raised a cry of alarm, and I leave history to judge me and to appreciate my acts.

Zola Pleads for Justice.

"Those who dishonor France," M. Zola also remarked, "are those who mingle cries of 'Vive l'Armée' with 'A bas les Juifs,' ('Down with the Jews,") and 'Vive Esterhazy,' after the letters he has written. [Murmurs.] If I am here, it is because I wished it. It is I who asked to appear before you, who are the voice of justice. It is for you, gentlemen, that I raise the cry of alarm, and that I wish to bring out the truth, perhaps unsuccessfully, but here I stand before you and await your justice."

M. Zola then complained of the prevailing state of lassitude, and exclaimed:

"Your thoughts, which I can read on your faces are: 'We have had enough of it. The matter must be brought to an end.'

"I am not defending my liberty, gentlemen," M. Zola explained to the jury, "in presenting myself before you. I am defending the truth. Look me in the face, gentlemen. Have I been bought? or am I a traitor? I am a free writer, who intends to resume his vocation and again take up his interrupted labors.

"I indignantly protest against the charge of being an Italian.

"No," he added, "I am not defending my liberty. Condemn me then, if you wish. It will be but an additional error. It will be the seed which will germinate and prevent France from falling into indifference.

"If the country is in trouble, the fault lies with the Government, who, in the hope of saving some culprit, had tried to prevent the truth from coming into the light of day.

"The very life of the people is at stake. It is for you, gentlemen of the jury, to utter the truth upon this affair and render justice."

M. Zola then dwelt upon the fact that the entire people had been thrown into painful anguish through doubts of the guiltiness of Dreyfus, and said:

"The Government, who know all, and who, like you, are convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus, will one day make it known and will publish it without running any risk."

"I Swear Dreyfus Is Innocent!"

Then, raising his voice, M. Zola three times proclaimed the following:

"Before all the world, I swear Dreyfus is innocent!"

Loud murmurs and hisses from the back of the court greeted this utterance.

M. Zola concluded with remarking:

"The day will come when France will thank me for saving her honor." [Prolonged uproar.]

M. Labori, counsel for M. Zola, followed with an eloquent speech. His opening words were:

"We are here in defense of justice and right." They were hailed with loud protests from the back of the courtroom; but counsel continued, reproaching the authorities for "being led astray by passing interests," and with "not wishing to deal with the Dreyfus affair, although there are few Senators or Deputies who doubt his innocence.

"Nevertheless," continued M. Labori, "truth will prevail. The elections will not be allowed to pass amid mystery and ambiguities." [Renewed protests.]

M. Labori then thanked "all those personages of the intellectual élite of France, who have had the courage to seek for truth and light."

Counsel referred to the "inspired articles" in the press "intended to deceive the country," and remarked:

"If a syndicate exists, it is a syndicate of good faith and loyalty, whose aim is to obtain justice and right in the interests of the entire country, and this syndicate has the greatest faith in your perspicacity."

This remark caused a violent uproar, against which M. Labori vehemently protested.

An individual in the back of the courtroom shouted:

"How much have they paid you?"

To this M. Labori retorted:

"If we had been paid, such as you would have applauded us."

M. Labori then proceeded to reproach the Premier with refusing to allow Generals to be judged before a jury, and he asked:

"Are Generals, then, above the legal conscience of the country? Our opponents talked of confidence in the army. We, too, have confidence in it; but, it is not an insult to the army to raise a cry of alarm, as M. Zola has done. He spoke in strong terms, but he did not insult the army."

In conclusion M. Labori declared that he intended to prove M. Zola's good faith, and review the whole affair, dealing with the things hitherto unknown.

The court was then adjourned.

Neither M. Zola's nor the Advocate General's address was regarded as remarkable. The latter spoke in a cold, passionless voice, and his speech was poor in form and substance, as well as in delivery.

M. Zola's lost much by being read. Oratorical effects were quite absent. Even had it been an impressive speech, it would have failed of its purpose, because its main features were insults to the Premier, M. Méline, and the jury, and a needless glorification of himself.

M. Labori, naturally more successful, was able to impose silence by his logical reasoning and elegant and lofty oratory.

DREYFUS'S INNOCENCE APPARENT.

The Attorney General Seemed to Be Afraid to Attack Zola.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says:

"M. Labori's speech was a masterpiece. Its matter was equal to its manner. Its style was ample, and its language copious. M. Labori is a clear, strong reasoner, with a lively fancy, and the jury and a hostile audience were visibly impressed. The continuation of the speech to-morrow will be weightier than the first part.

"After attendance at all the sittings of the trial, I have arrived at the irresistible conviction that Dreyfus is innocent. Every deposition, whether positive or negative, leads to this conclusion; and the accumulation of circumstantial evidence is so crushing that the anti-Dreyfus papers have not dared to present it in full to their readers. Only the great Dreyfus organs have published really verbatim reports. All others have been carefully edited. In fact, more lies have been told in Paris during this trial than in the whole of Europe during the rest of the century.

"But the very furor of this lying is beginning to defeat its own object. The Advocate General's speech gave the impression that he feared M. Zola. He scarcely assaulted him with the tips of his fingers. Undoubtedly he has received orders from the authorities to give no encouragement to further controversy over the Dreyfus case."

IRISH GOVERNMENT BILL.

Gerald Balfour Introduces the New Measure, Which Eventually Passes Its First Reading.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The House of Commons was crowded to-day when the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Gerald Balfour, introduced the Irish Local Government bill, which eventually passed its first reading. In so doing he said he thought it possible the new order of things would at first seem to be a failure. He believed it would work through failure to the success which would be the beginning of better and brighter days for Ireland. The Government, Mr. Balfour continued, proposed that the local administration be distributed between county councils, urban and rural district councils, and boards of guardians, the election of which would be by Parliamentary franchise, with the addition of Peers and women. The qualifications and disqualifications for election as Councilors would be the same as in England, except that ministers of religion would be disqualified from sitting in the county or district council, the Government acting therein in acordance with precedents.

For the sake of convenience, Mr. Balfour further explained, the boundaries of the existing unions and also of the counties would be modified, and the County Councils would take over the duties of Grand Juries; but, only in fiscal matters, and would not include criminal jurisdiction or questions of compensations for malicious injuries. [Irish "Ohs!"] The elections for County and District Councils would be triennial, and all would retire together. The County Councils would be the sole rate-collecting authority, and would control the expenditure. They would also be responsible for dealing with exceptional distress, and would decide when the request of Boards of Guardians for outdoor relief should be granted. Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford would be constituted independent County Councils. The county would be responsible for half the extra expenditure.

Mr. Balfour also pointed out that the bill provided that the occupier was liable to both the county cess and poor rates, whether in a town or rural district, which would involve a readjustment of rents, an equal sum to be granted from the Imperial Exchequer as an agricultural grant.

Mr. Balfour said he thought the bill was based upon broad, democratic lines, adding that if extravagances occurred those responsible for them would bear the burden, while they would reap the benefits of any economy.

Timothy M. Healy, Irish Nationalist, Member for North Louth, praised the bill, and Michael Davitt, Irish Nationalist, threatened opposition to the part of the bill promising relief to the landlords in the shape of an agricultural grant.

John Morley, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland in the late Liberal administration, welcomed the bill as being a "genuine democratic effort."

John Dillon, Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, said he thought the measure was an immense advance over the bill of 1892, and fulfilled the promises of the Government, but, he claimed, it was not equal to the English and Scotch measures. He pointed out that control of the police was not given to the Councils. Nevertheless, he added, the bill would do much good, and his party would endeavor to execute it in good faith.

John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, also welcomed the bill, but he criticised some points of the measure. He added that if it worked successfully it would be an unanswerable argument in favor of home rule.

Col. Edward J. Saunderson, Conservative, Member for North Armagh, said a majority of the landlords recognized the necessity of the measure which, he added, offered an opportunity for all classes of Irishmen to unite for a common purpose.

EXTREME COLD IN ENGLAND.

Springlike Weather Displaced by Sharp Frosts and Heavy Snows.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The weather here, which was Spring-like last week, with lilac in the parks, has turned bitterly cold, and sharp frosts and heavy snows are reported throughout the country.

CHINESE LOAN MAY BE SETTLED

Report that Arrangements Are Completed with England.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 21.—The North China Daily News says an unconfirmed report is current that the Chinese loan has been settled at Pekin with Great Britain.

French Battleship Sails Eastward.

TOULON, Feb. 21.—The French battleship Vauban, with Admiral de Beaumont on board, sailed to-day for the Far East.

BACCARAT I O U'S INVALID.

Dudley Gerald Loses His Suit to Recover from Martin Rucker.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The suit of Mr. Dudley Gerald, a well-known sporting man, to recover the sum of £1,838 from Mr. Martin Rucker, a former promoter of bicycle companies, was tried to-day in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. Rucker, it appears, gave I O U's for the money while playing baccarat at Newmarket, and claimed that he was cheated. He pleaded under the gambling statute. The case ended in five minutes in a judgment for Mr. Rucker, on the ground that the documents were not proper I O U.'s.

CRESPO'S PRESIDENCY ENDED.

Gen. Andrade Will Succeed Him in Venezuela in a Few Weeks.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 21.—President Crespo finished his Presidential term yesterday, and, in accordance with the Constitution, he remitted the Presidential power to Gen. Guzman Alvarez, the First President of the Government Council.

The republic is extremely quiet, and Gen. Andrade, the President-elect, will take office about Feb. 28 or March 10.

The Constitution of Venezuela obliges the President to resign on Feb. 20, from which date, or until the time that the Venezuelan Congress has deemed valid the election of Gen. Andrade, the Presidency will be temporarily occupied by Gen. Guzman Alvarez, the actual President of the Government Council.

EARL OF MOUNTCASHELL DEAD.

He Was Charles William More and Succeeded to the Title in 1889.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Charles William More, fifth Earl of Mountcashell, is dead. He was born in 1826.

Charles William More was the fifth Earl. He was a son of the fourth Earl, was born Oct. 17, 1826, and succeeded to the title in 1889. He married first, in 1848, Charlotte Mary, daughter of Richard Smyth, who died in 1892; second, in 1893, Florence Cornelius, Countess of Mountcashell. He had two sons, who died, and three daughters, one of whom is dead. The surviving daughters are Lady Charlotte Adelaide Louisa Riversdale and Lady H. Holroyd. His Lordship altered the family name from Moore to More, then added the name of his first wife, Smyth, which he dropped again upon succession to the title in 1889. His seats were More Park, Kilworth, County Cork, and Ballynatray, Toughal, same county. His titles were Earl of Mountcashell, (Ireland, 1781,) Viscount Mountcashell, (1766,) Baron Kilworth, (1764,) and High Sheriff of Waterford, (1862.)

Bishop of Bedford Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Right Rev. Dr. Robert Claudius Billing, Bishop suffragan of Bedford, is dead. Dr. Billing was prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1886, and resigend his work as Bishop suffragan for North and East London in 1895.

FRENCH MARCH ON SOKOTO

Mr. Chamberlain and the Earl of Selborne Confirm the Reports in Parliament.

MAY BRING ON WAR, IF TRUE

French Efforts Apparently Intended to Counteract the Foment Arising from Zola's Revelations in the Dreyfus Case.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said he received yesterday a dispatch from Lieut. Plicher, commanding at Lokojah, stating that he had received information that four French, European officers, with a hundred men, had arrived at Argungu, (or Argungi,) on the Sokoto River, and within the sphere of British influence. Mr. Chamberlain added:

"I cannot believe that, pending the negotiations, the French Government can have authorized this invasion of territory over which our rights have been recognized by the convention between Great Britain and France."

In the House of Lords the Earl of Selborne, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, made a statement identical with that made by Mr. Chamberlain in the Commons.

Great activity is manifested by the Colonial Office officials, the West African Department, and among the higher military officers who are going out to the Lagos hinterland. The latter are inclined to discredit the news which reached Akassa, Niger Coast Protectorate, yesterday, to the effect that two French expeditions are advancing toward Sokoto, capital of the Sultanate of that name, which is within the British sphere of influence. But they say that if the news is confirmed it must be followed by a declaration of war.

The St. James's Gazette, this afternoon, commenting on the subject, says:

"If the invasion of Sokoto is directed from Paris, it admits but of one interpretation, and the seriousness of the situation is increased when it is remembered that these invasions of British territory must have been planned weeks before the present ferment in Paris over Dreyfus. It would appear that the French Cabinet, foreseeing the revelations which would be caused by the trial of M. Zola, had determined to bring affairs in West Africa to a crisis, to secure a renewal of its popularity."

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The Government has no news of the French having crossed the Niger into the Sokoto country, and, it is added, any such unauthorized movement would be disavowed by the Government.

A semi-official note, issued this afternoon, says it is quite untrue that French forces have entered the Sokoto region, and that the story is merely a revival of an exploded rumor.

PRINCE AUERSPERG'S DEBTS.

The Bankruptcy Proceedings Are Ended Abroad—He Is Now a Medical Student in Brooklyn.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon announces that the bankruptcy proceedings against Prince Franz Auersperg have been concluded. The Prince, it is alleged, squandered an immense fortune before he was twenty-six years of age and disappeared from society. It is reported, according to The Pall Mall Gazette, that the Prince is running an elevator in a big New York hotel.

The Prince is not an elevator boy, as has been frequently alleged in different newspapers. He is a medical student in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, and recently passed his second examination. He has been ill recently, and is confined to his house, but will be able to attend to his studies within a few days. He lives in a fashionable boarding house in South Brooklyn.

ARMY DEBATE IN REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—In the Reichstag today, during the discussion of the army estimates, Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, deprecated a large army, and, the Minister of War, Gen. von Gossler, replied, saying:

"Herr Bebel appears to favor revolution, and he who does that is an eternal enemy. Should this enemy some day proceed to action, we should advance against him without hatred, but with the same sang froid as against a foreign foe, and if Herr Bebel was the Generalissimo, I could only regret this, in the interest of himself and his troops." [Laughter and cheers.]

Herr Bebel answered that he had not advocated force to revolutionize the existing order of things, adding that he had expressly condemned barricade and street fighting. The deductions of Gen. von Gossler, therefore were, he said, incomprehensible.

A violent altercation between Count von Kardorff, the Rightist leader, and Herr Singer, the Socialist leader, ensued.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., at Court.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Henry White, United States Chargé d'Affaires, and James R. Carter, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, attended the Prince of Wales's levee to-day. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., was the only American presented. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., will be presented at the next Drawing Room.

TWO BRAVE POLICEMEN.

Patrolman John J. Magner of the Broadway squad was seriously injured yesterday afternoon while in the act of saving a woman from being crushed by a cable car at the crossing of Broadway and Grand Street, where he is stationed. In saving the woman from perhaps instant death Magner was himself knocked down by the car and received fractures of several bones. The woman, who was Miss Carrie E. Cobb, thirty-two years old, of 327 Lenox Avenue, a music teacher in Grammar School No. 89, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, was only slightly cut and bruised. Both were removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Broadway was crowded with vehicles of every description when Miss Cobb attempted to cross, and seeing her in danger of being run over by Cable Car No. 214, Magner rushed into the street, and, pushing the woman out of harm's way, was caught by the car and dragged along the pavement for twenty-five or thirty feet. Magner's collarbone and probably three ribs were fractured. The gripman was arrested.

Policeman John Schappmeyer, one of the "giants" who for some time has helped women over the dangerous crossings at Broadway and Houston Street, has been laid up in St. Luke's Hospital since Christmas Day with injuries inflicted upon him while in the discharge of his dangerous duty and he is likely to be a cripple for life.

On Dec. 20 a jam occurred on Schappmeyer's corner. An express wagon got in the way of a cable car, and while trying to edge out, was struck by a truck coming the other way. The driver was hurled from his seat and the wagon fell on top of him, pinning him to the ground. The policeman instantly saw the man's peril. Exerting every particle of his immense strength Schappmeyer raised the truck high enough to allow the man to crawl from under it, while he crowded the horses with his body to keep them out of the way. The driver was saved, but the policeman limped away, showing evidences of great pain, and with a rupture that he will carry to his grave.

On Christmas Day the second accident happened. A cab horse ran away on Broadway. The driver had been thrown from his seat, and the woman in the vehicle was shrieking wildly as the horse bore straight for a cable car. The policeman seized the bridle. He was dragged fifty feet, but held on until the brute had been brought to a standstill. Then he crawled to the station house with a broken knee cap. The next day he was in St. Luke's Hospital. It is not likely that he will ever again be fit for police duty.

Schappmeyer is but twenty-six years old and has been on the force since May 14, 1894. His record is an excellent one. His wife and several children live at 2,116 Park Avenue.

STEEL MOLDERS DISCHARGED.

The Benjamin Atha & Illingworth Company Will Employ No More Union Men.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 21.—The Benjamin Atha & Illingworth Company, owners of steel works at the foot of Chapel Street, this city, and also at Harrison, discharged thirty-three molders from the Newark works Saturday afternoon, the number comprising all the molders in the works and all the union men employed by the company. The molders were all members of the National Molders' Union of North America, Local No. 40, of this city, and some of them say they will fight their discharge.

Herbert M. Atha, manager of the Newark works, said that none of the discharged men would be re-employed, as they had conspired to keep the revenues of the company as low as possible, and demanded the highest wages. Mr. Atha, in a statement issued, asserts that the company has tried in every way to break up the combination peaceably and to increase the molders' works, and even offered them a proportionate increase in wages for any increase in work. He states that the company will accept individual applications from the men for reinstatement, but that in future the shop will be an open one.

The company has large contracts on hand, some of which are for the Government. Mr. Atha admitted that the latter work was being pushed as fast as possible, and that they would have a full force of molders at work by Thursday.

The molders say that they asked for $2.75 per day, the union wages for turning out six molds, and that on Feb. 9 they gave the company one week to decide, but they had not struck, as they were waiting for the Walking Delegate of the union to see their employers.

Water Color Society's Exhibition.

The thirty-first annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society, at the Academy of Design, will close on Saturday evening. The hours to-day will be from 9 in the morning to 10 in the evening.

Lafollette's Chief of Police Killed.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 21.—James Shumate, Chief of Police of Lafollette, Tenn., attempted to arrest William Rutherford, who was drunk. The latter shot at the officer, and in the fracas both men were killed.

DR. EDWARD C. SEGUIN DEAD.

The Famous Specialist on Nervous Diseases Died Saturday After Nearly Four Years of Ill Health.

Dr. Edward Constant Seguin died last Saturday at his home, 47 West Fiftieth Street. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, this city, and was for many years associated with the Faculty of that institution as lecturer upon diseases of the spinal cord and upon insanity. He was also the author of a number of treatises on nervous diseases, on which he was considered a high authority.

He was of French descent, his father, Edouard Seguin, also a physician, having been born in Clamecy, France, Jan. 20, 1812. The elder Seguin devoted himself to the physiological training and education of idiots. In this work he was the pioneer, and remained up to the time of his death the recognized leader in his chosen field. He opened the first school for idiots in 1839. After the revolution of 1848 he came to this country, settling first at Cleveland, Ohio, and afterward at Portsmouth. He revisited France for a short time, and then returned and settled in this city. He was the author of a great many works treating of physiology and the training of idiots.

Edward Constant Seguin was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons only three years later than his father, who had taken the course of medicine and was graduated in 1861. Prior to his medical training his educational advantages had been poor. He received a fairly good public school training, but was unable to take a college or university course. While attending lectures at the medical college in 1862 young Seguin, then only nineteen years old, having been born in Paris in 1843, volunteered for service in the medical department of the army. His duties were so exacting that he contracted phthisis in the Spring of 1864, and suffered from this disease for several years. In 1864-5 he was Acting Assistant Surgeon at Little Rock, Ark., and was for two months Assistant Surgeon at the same post.

He came to this city in the Autumn of 1864 and was connected with the New York Hospital as interne and house physician until 1867. His pulmonary trouble again manifesting itself, he sought service in the army, and was assigned to duty at Forts Craig and Selden, New Mexico, and returned, after two years, completely restored to health.

Dr. Seguin was appointed pathologist to the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane upon the establishment of that institution, and held that chair for ten years. In 1869-70 he spent about a year in Paris, studying nervous diseases under Charcot, Ranvier, Brown-Sequard, and Cornil, the famous specialists of the French capital. When he returned to New York he entered general practice. In 1871 he had become a member of the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He lectured in this institution on diseases of the spinal cord and on insanity from 1871 to 1885. In 1873 he founded the clinic for nervous diseases.

He was one of the founders of the American Neurological Association and of the New York Neurological Society. He was also a member of the New York Pathological Society and of many medical societies of this country and of Europe. In 1894 his health began to fail, and he gave up professional work in July, 1896.

Dr. Seguin later years were clouded by a terrible domestic tragedy. On Oct. 31, 1882, the doctor left home after luncheon, about 12:30, and did not return until about 6. In the meanwhile Dr. R. M. Amidon, the brother of Mrs. Seguin, called, and was told that his sister had gone out with the children. He left, and returned in a short time. He was told that Mrs. Seguin had not returned. He grew suspicious, and asked about his sister's movements. The servant said she did not know where Mrs. Seguin was, but added that the door of the spare room was locked and she could not find the key.

Dr. Amidon hastened to the room and broke in the door. On the floor lay Mrs. Seguin and her three children, all dead. The children were blindfolded and had their hands pinioned behind them. Each had been shot in the head, and Mrs. Seguin had a bullet wound in her right temple. In a fit of madness she had shot the children, and then completed the tragedy by putting an end to her own life.

The funeral of Dr. Seguin will take place to-night at 8 o'clock at his former home, 47 West Fiftieth Street.

DEATH OF ABRAM VAN SICKLEN.

Coney Island's Oldest Resident Never Crossed the Bridge.

Abram Van Sicklen died on Sunday at Van Sicklen's Station, near Coney Island Creek, in his eightieth year. He was the oldest resident of Coney Island. His father took up his residence there when Abram was four months old. Mr. Van Sicklen spent all his life there, never was away from the island overnight, and never crossed the Brooklyn Bridge. He used to say that there was plenty to see on Coney Island.

His father had the first farm on the island, and Mr. Van Sicklen ran the farm until two years ago, when he sold it. The funeral will be held at the Brighton Chapel, Coney Island, to-morow afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the burial will be in Gravesend Cemetery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Wilson Peterson.

Dr. Wilson Peterson, for many years a prominent physician in this city, died Saturday at his residence, 656 Madison Avenue, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was born at Fayette, Seneca County, this State, October, 1831, and afterward went to Philadelphia, where he took up the study of medicine, graduating from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1858. He came to this city before the war.

During the civil war he was attached to the hospital at Annapolis. At the time of his marriage, nineteen years ago, to Miss Emily Cobb of New York, he was associated with the hospitals on Ward's and Blackwell's Islands. In addition to his wife, he leaves three daughters, Florence, Alice, and May. Funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, and the interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Capt. Robert Bond.

Capt. Robert Bond, for more than thirty years a Captain in the service of the American Line, died late Sunday night at the Gerlach Hotel of pneumonia. For many years he had been in command of the steamer Kensington, which plies between New York and Antwerp. His poor health compelled him to retire last September, and he went to Florida to benefit by the climate. On his return several weeks ago pneumonia set in. Capt. Bond was born in Somerset, England, fifty-one years ago. He was a brother of Dr. Thomas Bond, widely known as a brain specialist, and a professor in the Westminster Hospital, London. He went to sea when a lad, and besides the Kensington, had commanded the steamers Berlin and Chester. During his connection with the American Line no accident happened to a ship in his command. His widow survives him.

Newbold H. Trotter.

Newbold H. Trotter of Media, Penn., the well-known animal painter, died at Atlantic City yesterday, after a three weeks' illness. He was seventy years old. He leaves a wife and one son. Mr. Trotter was graduated from Haverford College in 1845, and engaged in mercantile business until 1858, when he devoted himself entirely to art. He saw service during the civil war. From 1867 he gave his whole time to art. Some years since he was selected by the United States Government to make drawings of all the mammalia of North America for a publication to be issued by the Government. Mr. Trotter executed a number of paintings which have received notice abroad.

James Robinson.

James Robinson, the first Chairman of the New York Petroleum Exchange, and who sold the first barrel of oil ever sold in this city, died Sunday at his home in East Orange, N. J., of paralysis. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, eighty-five years ago. When fifteen years old Mr. Robinson emigrated to Canada, and in 1838, he moved to New York and engaged in the Chinese importing trade. He was one of the organizers of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, in 1867. For a number of years Mr. Robinson lived in Stamford, Conn., and was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church. In 1880 he moved to East Orange, retiring from business in 1884. Seven daughters and a son survive him.

Obituary Notes.

GARDNER RAND, a well known theatrical manager of Troy, died yesterday.

Mrs. ANNIE T. CLEVELAND, wife of the Rev. W. N. Cleveland, a brother of the ex-President, died at her home in Cleveland, Ohio, last Saturday.

Dr. CONANT SAWYER, physician of Auburn Prison, died yesterday. Before his appointment to Auburn he resided at Ausable Forks, where he was active in Democratic politics.

ALFRED SANDFORD, aged seventy-five, one of the oldest newspaper men in the State, who for forty-three years, up to 1883, was connected with The Roman Citizen, most of the time as editor and proprietor, died in Rome on Sunday.

CHARLES H. HARRIS died yesterday at his home in Jamaica, L. I., of peritonitis, at the age of sixty-seven years. He had resided there for about forty years. He was station master of the Long Island Railroad. He is survived by his widow.

WILLIAM F. BLANCK, an old resident of Hackensack, N. J., died yesterday. A complication of diseases was the cause. He was seventy-one years old. He went to California in 1849, and came back with a fortune, which he invested in Hackensack real estate. He is survived by a son and four daughters.

WILLIAM C. BUHRMAN, a well-known resident of Flushing, died Sunday. He was born in Germany seventy years ago. Buhrman came to this country when a boy of fifteen years, and had no money in his possession. He died leaving an estate valued at $150,000. His death was caused by pneumonia. He leaves a widow, four sons and three daughters.

P. H. MCMANUS of 417 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, died at Lakewood on Saturday. He was a Harlem builder and real estate speculator. He was born in Berkeley County, Va., fifty-four years ago, and moved to Harper's Ferry just before the John Brown raid. He was a pupil in the school captured by Brown's men. He came to New York after the war. He leaves a widow and three children. His brother is Thomas J. L. McManus, a lawyer, of this city.

Hotel Fire at Prescott, Arizona.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., Feb. 21.—Fire early this morning destroyed the Johnson House. The house contained between twenty and thirty guests, and the fire made such headway before being discovered that they lost nearly everything and many had narrow escapes. No fatalities occurred, but several persons were seriously injured.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pearls and all kinds of precious Stones, of the best quality only. Prices low as anywhere, here or abroad. HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. "Loma." **E. & W.** A new collar.

MARRIED.

BERESFORD—ISELIN.—On Monday, Feb. 21, by His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, John George, second son of the late Col. Beresford, Royal Artillery, of Woodhouse, County Waterford, Ireland, to Emilie Eleanora, youngest daughter of Adrian Iselin.

CARY—MORRELL.—On Monday, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Jabez A. Bostwick, 800 5th Av., Mrs. Nellie Bostwick Morrell to Hamilton Wilkes Cary.

MUNN—PHILLIPS.—On Saturday, Feb. 19, by the Rev. G. M. Evans, Lucy

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 437 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 97 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 18 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HOLMES & CO
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
Receive accounts and deposits of firms, individuals, etc., and allow interest on daily balances. Buy and sell for cash or carry on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges, Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, etc.
Branch Office: Hoffman House.

Kountze Brothers,
Bankers,
BROADWAY & CEDAR St., New York,
Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.
Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.
Notice is hereby given that First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company will be redeemed to the amount of $50,000, now in the Sinking Fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) No. 4 Montgomery St., San Francisco, up to the 28th day of February 1898, at noon.
San Francisco, February 12, 1898.
For the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company,
J. L. WILLCUTT,
Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, February 1st, 1898.
TO HOLDERS OF
$2,600,000
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.
SECOND MORTGAGE 7 % BONDS
MATURING MAY 1ST, 1898,
AND
$2,109,000
ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.
Consolidated Mortgage 7 % Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1898.
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL UNTIL MARCH 1ST PURCHASE THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS
ON A 3 % BASIS.
HOLDERS DESIRING TO DISPOSE THEREOF CAN COMMUNICATE WITH AND FORWARD THE BONDS TO THIS OFFICE BY ADAMS EXPRESS FREE OF EXPENSE.
ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF SHARES
OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK is prepared to receive deposits of shares of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, and to issue receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company dated February 4th, 1898.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, by Walter G. Oakman, President.
New York, February 8th, 1898.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.
A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED Exchange would like to form a connection with another to do a commission business. Address F. G., Box 198 Times.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

Close to 600,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and there was feverishness throughout the market. In a few isolated instances advances were scored, but in every such instance it was an exceptional stock that so profited. Third Avenue Railroad shares went up 4 points and West Chicago Street Railway stock (which nobody here has any particular interest in) rose between one and two points; Morris and Essex Railroad, a gilt-edged old guaranteed property, jumped up nearly 3 points, and Adams Express Company shares rose about 7. Stocks like these are in no sense representative. The general market—the market which is made up of stocks in which there is a largely scattered public interest—went down.

As a rule, the declines of the day were not large, the average being about a couple of points. There was liquidation throughout the list. Much of this liquidation seemed to be forced. Traders on thin margins, who have for some time past been on the defensive, and commission houses unable or indisposed to carry customers without ample protection, were in yesterday's market the most conspicuous sellers.

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Sensational tales in circulation as to what is impending at Havana, what may be determined at Washington, or what can be expected from Madrid, kept all Wall Street in nervous hubbub.

It is probable that large amounts of stock were yesterday bought by strong interests not recently active as buyers in the market. One insurance company was credited with taking 5,000 shares of New York Central out of the market, and there were other similar transactions put down to the credit of other important institutions. In such an excited market opportunities offer, of course, for the picking up of bargains; and it is not at all improbable that rich men have been taking many stocks as they have been offered down; but it would not be honest to represent that such purchases have yet proceeded far. The average man of ample resources has recently been selling stocks, and is not yet buying. Suggestions to the contrary, while sentimentally attractive, are without facts for foundation. The most important men in Wall Street are patiently awaiting developments which will relieve the situation of its uncertainties; that accomplished, they will act, and that as buyers on a large scale.

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Government bonds were rather weak. There were sales of $12,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 127½, and $6,000 fives, coupon, at 113½.

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In State securities, $15,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 71½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	6½	Third Av.	4
American Express	1	West Chi. St.	1⅞
Ore. Short Line	1⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Lake Shore	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Spirits pf.	¾	Manhattan Con.	3½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅜	Met. Street Ry.	4
Ann Arbor pf.	2½	Michigan Central	1½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	¾	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Balt. & Ohio	½	Missouri Pacific	2¼
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1	Nat. Lead	1
Brook. U. Gas	½	N. J. Central	¾
Canada South	1⅛	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1½	Nor. & West. pf.	2⅜
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1½	North. Pacific	1¼
Chi. Gt. West.	1	North. Pacific pf.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅜	Ontario & West.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Ore. Imp. 5th in. pd.	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	1¼	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	½
Chi. & Northwest.	1¾	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	2½
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi. Term Tr. pf.	1½	Penn. R. R.	¾
Clev., C. C. & St. L.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Clev., Lor. & W.	⅜	Pullman Car	2⅝
Clev., Lor. & W. pf.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1¾
Consol. Gas	2½	Reading 2d pf.	2¼
Consol. Ice	⅛	Rio. Gde. & West.	2
Consol. Ice pf.	2½	St. J. & G. I.	½
Den. & R. Gde. pf.	1⅜	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Detroit Gas	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
E. Tn., Ill. of N. Y.	1⅜	St. Paul & Om.	2
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	So. Railway pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Gen. Electric	⅝	Texas Pacific	½
Hawaiian Sugar	⅛	Union Pac. all in. pd.	1½
Ill. Central	1⅜	Union Pacific pf.	2½
Iowa Cent. pf.	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Laclede Gas	1	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Lake E. & West.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Lake E. & West pf.	1	West. Un. Tel.	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Morris & S. con. gtd.	1	Ohio Southern 1st	3⅜

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Ore. Imp. con. 5th pd.	2
At., T. & S. F., adj.	1¼	Ore. Sh. L., inc. A.	1⅜
Chi. Term Trans. 4s	1½	Rio Gr. W. 4s	1½
Colorado Mid. 1st	1½	St. L. & I. M. 5s	3
Cs., H. V. & T. $45 p'd	1	Southern Ry. 5s	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2	Tex. Pac. 2d	1⅜
L. A. & P. Fy. 5s	1½	U., P., D. & G. 1st t. r.	1⅜
Mo., K. & T. 4s	2½	Wabash 2d	3
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¼	Wilkes. & East. 1st	1½
Mob. & O. gen.	1	Wisconsin Cent. 1st	1½
Norf. & West Con.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $82,257,827; balances, $5,523,887; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $297,439.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼@5.21⅛ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½@94 9-16 and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55¼@56½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅞d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,054.29 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange, 500 shares of Iron Silver sold at .45. On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .45, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.05, 150 Deadwood Terra at .90, 1,000 Pharmacist at .07, 100 Portland at .75, 400 Potosi at .30, and 100 Standard at 1.65, buyer 30. On the Mining Exchange, 200 shares of American Flag sold at .15@.16, 1,000 Miami at .38¾, buyer 30; 5,000 Pilgrim at .004½, 600 Red Mountain at .08@.08¼, 800 Yukon at .10¼, buyer 30; 2,000 Alamo at .02½, 500 Anaconda at .35@.36, 10,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11⅜@.11½, 53,000 Cannon Ball at .008¾@.003⅝, 300 Elkton at .75¼@.76, 500 Golden Fleece at .48, 5,000 Jefferson at .04, 11,000 Justine at .02⅝, buyer 30, to .02, seller 10, to .02⅝; 500 Lillie at .71, 1,700 Mollie Gibson at .20¼@.20⅝@.20, 500 Mount Rosa at .13¾, 123,000 Sentinel at .003¾@.004@.003¼ cash, and 70,000 Tamarack at .005 cash.

SUGAR TRUST'S TUMBLE.

Sugar Trust stock sold yesterday at 125½, the lowest price it has touched since June, 1897, just preceding the great rise of last Summer. Before that month ended it was up to 130. At the top of the rise, in September, it sold at 159½.

Just what, meanwhile, has happened in the active list of other stocks is exhibited by the following table, which shows where quotations were in June last and how high they have sold since, compared with prices touched in yesterday's market, when Sugar Trust was around 125:

	June, 1897.	Highest.	Yesterday.
Sugar Trust	125	159½	125½
Tobacco	79¾	96⅝	89½
Burlington	85	103¼	97⅛
St. Paul	83¼	102	93½
Northwest	118½	132½	123⅞
Rock Island	76⅜	97½	87½
Illinois Central	98½	110⅝	102
Louisville	52⅜	63⅞	54⅝
Manhattan	90	120¼	109
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	32½	42	35
Missouri Pacific	20½	40¼	25¼
Jersey Central	85⅝	98¼	93
New York Central	103½	119⅝	112⅛
Norfolk & Western pf.	28½	56¼	48
Northern Pacific pf.	38½	61⅝	61
People's Gas	96⅜	108¾	91¾
Reading	23½	29½	19⅝
Omaha	65	89½	72½
Southern Ry. pf.	30½	38⅜	28½
Tennessee Coal	25⅞	35⅛	22
Leather pf	59⅜	72	51½
Western Union	85	96⅝	89⅝

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It is interesting to note how very few of these stocks have gone back to last June's prices.

Sugar Trust's distinctiveness may be due to the fact that while the outside public has been buying the standard railroad stocks, Sugar shares have been persistently sold by Trust insiders.

CONFIDENCE NOT LOST.

Friends of William K. Vanderbilt make up a group enthusiastic over the business situation, independent altogether of the Havana incident. Brokers supposed to represent Mr. Vanderbilt have been persistent buyers on a large scale throughout the current weakness in the market, and they have bought not only what are popularly described as "the Vanderbilts," but there has been through them a substantial absorption of other securities.

NERVOUS WESTERN BANKERS.

In New York banking circles yesterday it was stated that heavy drafts are being received from cities in the West—notably from Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago—for funds on deposit here. This movement was hardly anticipated. It is generally credited to nervousness upon the part of some Western business interests because of sensational publications touching the possibility of Spanish war.

Most of the important bankers of New York are in receipt of rather anxious letters from Western and Southern correspondents, asking for information and counsel in relation to the immediate financial situation. In practically every instance replies to such inquiries are reassuring. Few New York bankers believe that there is any probability of international hostilities.

NOT A SERIOUS FIGHT.

Some efforts have been made to provide an extra reason for demoralization in the stock market by making much of rate cutting in the Northwest, started by the Canadian Pacific Railway. An officer of the Canadian Pacific says there is no rate war which his company expects to see long maintained. So far this much hippodromed fight is confined fully to passenger business, and everybody knowing anything at all about Northwestern railroad traffic understands that through passenger rates never have been profitable to any Western railroad, whatever nominal tariffs might be.

IN THE FASHION.

The Directors of the United States Leather Company—the Leather Trust—raised the dividend rate on their preferred stock yesterday from 4 to 5 per cent. a year, making a quarterly declaration of 1¼ per cent. The fashion of increased dividends seems likely to spread through the industrial list as well as among the railroads.

LONDON QUOTATIONS TO-DAY.

So uncertain is the Spanish situation, and so acute is current financial interest in possible developments at Havana, that many important Stock Exchange firms will receive London quotations to-day and make them available for customers. At many of the up-town hotels there will be branches of Wall Street brokerage houses open till after the close of the London market. This is the first holiday on which this has been generally undertaken since last National election day.

ONE MORE POSTPONEMENT.

Many people in Wall Street counted confidently yesterday on a decision by the United States Supreme Court in the Nebraska maximum rate case. It was circumstantially scheduled to arrive at noon, it being announced that the decision was in favor of the railroads by a decisive vote, only two of the Supreme Court Justices voting against the railroads.

OPEN BUCKET SHOPS.

The bucket shop game goes on in Wall Street again in old-fashioned ways. There seems to be as many swindling dens of this kind open now as ever before. No attempt is made to disguise the business. Many seem to have a large trade, too.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Reviewing the industrial conditions in the South for the week past, The Chattanooga Tradesman says:

"Heavy buying of iron in March is on the cards, but as supply is keeping well up with demand, if anything a little ahead, prices will hardly more than stiffen. No. 2 furnace at Dayton, Tenn., will blow in, and other changes there will double the present ten-thousand-dollar monthly pay roll.

"Reports as to lumber are uniformly good. The notable railway building from Kansas to the Gulf is opening up much new timber, and Arkansas reports several new mills. The projected Natchez and Gulf will develop valuable tracts in Mississippi. Arkansas mills look for good business; North Georgia has done well and is inclined to attribute general prosperity in that district to the high price realized for its tobacco crop; Louisiana says fairly good only; North Carolina better than last Fall, but prices yet too low—which will be remedied by the Spring demand. Some mills are shipping large quantities of persimmon and dogwood on special orders.

"From no source is there any real complaint. Alabama's gain in coal mining for 1897 over 1896 exceeds 122,000 tons; yet Birmingham is behind with orders and several roads are running extra trains to handle shipments."

PACKERS MAKING MONEY.

The profits which the packing companies of Chicago have made since the opening of the present year have surpassed all previous records for equivalent periods of time. Not only has there been complete recovery from the disastrous depression caused by the yellow fever scare last Fall, but in some respects the conditions then considered so unfortunate have since proved a providence.

Large stocks became accumulated during the Fall months, when the yellow fever quarantine regulations so suddenly caused the South to become almost completely eliminated from the market. Since early in December there has come an advance of 70 cents per hundred in hogs, or about 21 per cent. The packing companies, therefore, have not only been able since December to find a constantly increasing demand for all that they can manufacture, but also to dispose of old stocks at a steadily advancing market. The International Packing Company, for instance, has since November, it is claimed, made an actual profit of $800,000 on the increased value of its holdings. The advancing tendencies in hog and cattle products were generally foreseen at the start by the chief local packers, consequently there was less "hedging" than usual against the market, and extraordinary profits have been realized.

The foreign business of the local packing companies has been increasing enormously, as it is natural to infer from the fact that they do a big proportion of the whole export business of the country, the totals for which are constantly increasing at a remarkable rate. In 1897 the increase in export of hog products over the previous year was 269,097,357 pounds, equaling the products of 1,580,000 hogs. This export demand has more than been maintained since Jan. 1. During last week all Western packing operations represented a swelled total of 455,000 hogs, against 380,000 during the corresponding period a year ago.

The broadening of the European market for the packers' goods has deep significance to the West—for when the packers have a better chance of selling their pork, beef, and mutton they can naturally become better buyers from the farmers of hogs, cattle, and sheep. Local packers are making the utmost efforts to push their export trade, and are specially favored by the unusual conditions of scarcity abroad. Experts for nearly all the local houses have during the last year been traveling in Europe and sampling the popular tastes and favored brands of every locality in Great Britain and on the Continent. One of the local packing companies now has a special ham for every county in England, and it is said that the respective English communities find them in better flavor than their native hams. Another prominent local packing house has recently invaded Germany with its sausages after having previously spent much care and attention in imitation of the makes which had been discovered to suit the German palate. This house calculates that in Germany, unless Governmental restrictions should interfere, it can obtain an almost unlimited market for sausage product. The lists of different kinds of rib cuts now prepared by all of the local packing establishments for the special foreign trade show almost an infinite diversity in the names of the various special makes.

In the sale of by-products—as glue, soap, pepsins, and fertilizers—the local packing companies have also recently been greatly increasing their business, both in this country and abroad. One of them several weeks ago received an order for 2,000 boxes of soap from Shanghai, China—the first instance in the West of any export of soaps for the China trade. Truck farming in the Southeastern States for early Spring vegetables appears to have become an active business this year, and has caused a great demand on local packers for their fertilizing products.

Bankers report that they find local packers about their best customers at present. Money is being loaned them freely around 4 per cent. They also figure the increased activity in packing must mean soon a still further extension in cattle paper loans. There is now a wide and profitable margin between the prices of hogs and of corn—the coarse cereal on the hog basis now being worth about 40c a bushel. Consequently there is every prospect of more general feeding in the West and better demand for money for this purpose.—Chicago Tribune.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increased dividend of Leather preferred stock, to 1¼ quarterly.

No decision by the Supreme Court in the Nebraska maximum freight case.

Sharp break in Standard Oil shares in the outside security market.

Incorporation at Albany of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, with a capital of $500,000.

Increase of $465,421 in Northwest's gross earnings for the month of January.

Favorable decision of the Supreme Court in the United Gas Improvement case.

Official statement by Canadian Pacific that rates were cut for self-protection, and further reductions by American roads will also be fully met.

Lackawanna's annual meeting. Old Board of Directors re-elected.

No more gold to be accepted by Sub-Treasury against transfers of currency by telegraph or express.

Increase of 46,978 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago, as compared with previous week, and 29,300 as compared with corresponding week last year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in February showed increases:

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	$6,382
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chi. & St. L.	22,748
Flint & Père Marquette	3,853
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,964
Norfolk & Western	26,898
Northern Pacific	82,150
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	44,025
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3,400

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The only decrease—$7,160—was shown by the Central of Georgia.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—There was none of the excitement and nervousness in the market here so conspicuous in New York; nevertheless, trading was active. There was a disposition to buy on the decline, and this furnished support. Pennsylvania Railroad reacted only ⅝. Reading sold at 10, a decline of less than ¼. The street railways receded from ¼ to ⅓, and so did the Pennsylvania Heat shares. The course of United Gas Improvement was disappointing. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania announced its decision in the lease of the Philadelphia Gas Works, holding that the lease is legal. The finding was so generally anticipated that the stock, instead of advancing, moved the other way, only to a fractional extent, however. The company will now announce the financial plans, which it has been keeping back until its hold upon the gas works should be clinched. No action was taken regarding the Union Traction five-dollar call. It will be postponed, however, until some time next Fall.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23	23¼
Northern Pacific com.	23	23⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	62	62¼
Pennsylvania	57⅞	58⅛
Reading	9 15-16	10⅛
Reading 1st pf.	23¼	23 13-16
Reading 2d pf.	12	12⅝
St. Paul	94	94½
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3½	3⅝
Metropolitan Railway	151	152
Philadelphia Traction	84⅜	84¾
Baltimore Cons.	24	24½
Marsden	6⅞	7
Choctaw	10⅜	10⅝
Choctaw pf.	30⅜	..
Electric & People's 4s	85⅜	85½
Reading general 4s	84½	85¼
Electric Storage	21½	23
Electric Storage pf.	25	27
Union Traction	16½	16⅝
Pennsylvania H. & L.	22	22½
Pennsylvania H. & L. pf.	59½	59½
United Gas Improvement	11 2⅛	..
Cons. T., Pitts.	14⅜	14⅝
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	48¾	48¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's outside security market opened weak for those stocks which have recently been active. Third Avenue was the feature of the traction list, and sold down to 180, but late in the afternoon with good buying orders and a scarcity of offered stock the price was carried back to 190, a gain of 4 points over Saturday. This was taken as indicating that rumors circulated recently regarding the stock have foundation. Many orders to buy for investment under 190 were apparent. The ferry and natural gas securities were neglected.

Both the out-of-town and local illuminating gas stocks were weaker yesterday. Buffalo sold down to 30, closing about that figure.

Standard Oil opened slightly lower than last week's final price, and on very few sales broke to 387.

There was considerable activity, and good buying brought about an upward rally until 390 was recorded as the closing figure, showing a net decline for the day of 20 points. Of the other industrial stocks Glucose common was very strong, and maintained its old price, while the preferred declined about 1 point. Malt common and preferred also sold at about 1 point less, and Wagner made a lower figure than at the close of Saturday. Electro-Pneumatic scored a decline of one-eighth. National Biscuit was inactive.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	208	209
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	107	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	100
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80½	81¾
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	44	45
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	67	71
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	2	2¾
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2⅜	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	17
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. bonds	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	189	191
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	176	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16½	17½
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	96	96½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	103½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	76
Union Ferry	65	66
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	100	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	30	31
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	96	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104¼
Columbus Gas	87	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19½	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	325	350
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chicago) 5s	104¼	..
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	143	145
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	157	164
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	20	22
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	83⅝	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103¾	104½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders	43	48
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	57	62
Glucose common	39½	40
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92½	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116½
Malt common	24½	25
Malt preferred	75	76
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
National Biscuit com.	24¾	25¼
National Biscuit pref.	82	83
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8¾	10
Pennsylvania Coal	350	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	390	392
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Warner Car Company	166	169
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tole Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	52	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't pd.	1¼	1⅜
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	52½	53½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Americal Exchange	170	Hanover	390
Chatham	290	National Union	230
City	800	New Amsterdam	245
Citizens'	123	New York County	300
Columbia	150	Nat. Bank of Am.	135
Commerce	205	Phenix	85
Continental	127	Seaboard National	174
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Seventh National	108
Garfield National	750	Tradesmen's	110
German American	113		

D., L. and W. New Officers.

The stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company yesterday elected these Managers: John I. Blair, Eugene Higgins, William W. Astor, William Rockefeller, Henry A. C. Taylor, J. Rogers Maxwell, George F. Baker, James Stillman, Frank Wortk, Hamilton McK. Twombly, Harris C. Fahnestock, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, M. Taylor Pyne, Rosewell G. Rolston. Officers: President—Samuel Sloan; Secretary—Fredrick F. Chambers; Treasurer—Frederick H. Gibbens. Mr. Sloan enters on his thirty-first term as President.

Philadelphia Gas Lease Upheld.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The State Supreme Court to-day affirmed the decision of the Common Pleas Court which confirmed the lease of the city gas works to the United Gas Improvement Company.

Standard Oil Certificates.

Standard Oil liquidating certificates, which last week were quoted in the "Open Board" at 445, went yesterday, in a flurry on the curb, to 386. They closed Saturday at 410 bid and 412 asked, and last evening at 388 bid and 390 asked.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
Comptroller's Office,
ALBANY, February 17th, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 28th day of February inst., at noon, for the purchase of
$400,000 Registered Bonds
of this State, to be issued pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 220 of the Laws of 1897, for the acquisition of land in the territory embraced in the Adirondack Park.
The bonds will be dated February 1st, 1898, and will be of the denomination of $5,000.00 each; will draw interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and will mature $200,000 February 1st, 1907, and $200,000 February 1st, 1908.
Principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New York.
The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$7,500,000.

The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA

5 Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JANUARY 1, 1928.

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

Interest Payable on January 1st and July 1st, FREE FROM ALL TAXES IMPOSED by the United States of America or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

COUPON BONDS IN DENOMINATION OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF OR EQUAL TO THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

ANNUAL SINKING FUND SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE BONDS AT MATURITY.

Bonds drawable for sinking fund purposes at 105 and accrued interest.

In the event of City's terminating the lease in 1908, total issue redeemable at 105 and interest; otherwise Bonds continue irredeemable until 1928, except for sinking fund purposes.

If lease is terminated in 1908, by which time about $1,468,000 Bonds will have been retired through the operation of the sinking fund, (leaving then outstanding only about $6,032,000 Bonds) the city is to pay at least the sum of $8,796,000, as more fully set forth in the letter of the President of the Company.

The United Gas Improvement Company agrees to make payments out of the proceeds of sales of gas in Philadelphia to the Trustees of the Mortgage **sufficient to provide the interest and the sinking fund charges necessary to extinguish the principal of the Bonds at maturity.**

The price of gas to be charged to consumers during the term of the lease has been definitely agreed upon with the City of Philadelphia, and is set forth in the following letter of the President of the Company:

PHILADELPHIA, February 3d, 1898.

MESSRS. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., NEW YORK,
AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GENTLEMEN:

Herewith I beg to give you information in regard to the First Mortgage Five per cent. Thirty-Year Gold Sinking Fund Bonds of the Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia. The total issue is limited to $7,500,000 bonds, due in 1928, but redeemable in 1908 at 105 and interest, in the event of the City's then terminating the lease. If the lease is not then terminated, the bonds continue irredeemable until 1928, except for sinking fund purposes. The mortgage contains provision for A SINKING FUND OF $128,000 YEARLY, to be invested, together with the yearly accumulations of interest on bonds in the sinking fund, in the bonds of this Company, at not exceeding 105 AND INTEREST, either by purchase in the market or by drawings at that price. THE SINKING FUND IS SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS AT MATURITY. The principal and interest are payable in gold coin of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, free from all taxes imposed by the United States or Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Coupons payable January and July. Trustee, New York Security and Trust Company of New York. The contract between The United Gas Improvement Company and the City provides that in the event of the City's terminating the lease in 1908 it shall acquire a certain portion of the property of The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia, by paying therefor $1,960,000, being the appraised value of certain property now owned by The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia, together with six per cent. interest thereon to the date of payment, making a total amount of $1,696,000 to be then paid on this account. It also provides that the City shall pay the amounts expended for additional property after the lease takes effect, together with six per cent. thereon to the date of payment, and as this contract further provides that the amount so expended shall not be less than $1,000,000 within three years from the date of the lease, the minimum to be paid, by reason of this provision, will be $7,100,000, $5,000,000 of which will be principal and $2,100,000 six per cent. interest for seven years. The total MINIMUM amount which the City will be required to pay in the event of its terminating the lease is, therefore, **$8,796,000.** This obligation of the contract of The United Gas Improvement Company with the City will be secured for the bonds (as to ENABLE THE TRUSTEE OF THE MORTGAGE TO RECEIVE PAYMENTS DIRECTLY FROM THE CITY. The total number of bonds outstanding in 1908 will be about **$6,032,000,** as $1,468,000 bonds will by that time have been retired through the sinking fund. **It will, therefore, be seen that the minimum sum to be paid by the City in the event of the termination of the lease is about $2,500,000 in excess of the amount of the bonds which will then be outstanding.** If the City does not avail itself of its option to terminate the lease at the end of ten years (1908), the City will have no other right of purchase; but, at the end of thirty years all the property will revert to the City without compensation. The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia is to manufacture the gas and sell the same to The United Gas Improvement Company at a price which it is estimated will prove profitable to The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia; but, in order to further strengthen the security of the bonds, The United Gas Improvement Company has entered into a contract with The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia whereby, among other things, it is provided that if the yearly profits do not amount to a sum sufficient to provide for interest and sinking fund charges, then THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY IS TO MAKE GOOD ANY DEFICIT out of the proceeds of gas sales in Philadelphia. The United Gas Improvement Company is to furnish gas to the municipality free of charge and to sell gas to consumers at a net rate to it of 90 cents for ten years. Thereafter the price may be reduced as follows:

From 1908 to 1913 to 85 cents net.
From 1913 to 1918 to 80 cents net.
From 1918 to 1928 to 75 cents net.

There can, therefore, be no dispute during the lifetime of the contract as to rates, as they are fixed by the contract.

The United Gas Improvement Company has created a sinking fund, beginning in 1908, for the purpose of retiring the stocks of The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia in 1928, when the property is to revert to the City, and has agreed that this sinking fund for the retirement of the stocks shall not be distributed so long as any of the bonds which shall be presented at their maturity, or within sixty days thereafter, shall remain unpaid, and that, if the sinking fund for the payment of the bonds shall not be sufficient for the purpose, the Trustee under the sinking fund for the redemption of the stock shall pay to the Trustee under the mortgage sufficient, in addition to the contents of the bond sinking fund, to discharge, at maturity, all bonds at par, with interest unpaid thereon. After 1908, therefore, the security of the bonds, in addition to the property and in addition to the sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds, will be enhanced by this stock sinking fund.

THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY HAS PAID DIVIDENDS AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON ITS CAPITAL STOCK FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

I inclose herewith legal opinions in regard to the validity of the issue of the bonds and mortgage, and in regard to the various contracts. By Mr. John G. Johnson, Mr. R. C. Dale (of Messrs. Bullitt & Dickson,) and Messrs. Morgan & Lewis of Philadelphia. Very truly yours,

JAMES BALL, President.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above Bonds at 102½ and accrued interest to date of delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL OPEN AT TEN O'CLOCK ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1898, AND WILL BE CLOSED AT THREE O'CLOCK ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1898, OR EARLIER. THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATIONS AND TO ALLOT A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN THAT APPLIED FOR. BONDS TO BE PAID FOR AND DELIVERED ON TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1898, AT THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., MILLS BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Copies of the Mortgage may be obtained at the office of the undersigned, and copies of contract between the City of Philadelphia and the United Gas Improvement Company, as well as of contract between the United Gas Improvement Company and the Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia, may be seen at the office of the Trustee of the Mortgage.

Legal matters have received the approval of Mr. John G. Johnson, Mr. R. C. Dale, (of Messrs. Bullitt & Dickson,) and Messrs. Morgan & Lewis of Philadelphia, and of Mr. C. C. Beaman, (of Messrs. Evarts, Choate & Beaman,) and Messrs. Seligman & Seligman, of New York.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.,
Mills Building, New York.

The First National Bank,
Philadelphia, Pa.

February 21, 1898.

SIX PER CENT. GUARANTEE FUND NOTES
OF THE

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company,

MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1898.

REFERRING TO OUR OFFER OF FEBRUARY 1ST, 1898, TO REFUND THE ABOVE NOTES INTO THE 4 PER CENT. GENERAL MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY, ON THE BASIS OF $5,600 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS WITH COUPONS DUE APRIL 1ST ATTACHED, FOR EVERY $5,000 OF 6 CENT. NOTES, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS OFFER WILL BE WITHDRAWN ON MARCH 1ST NEXT.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF THE COMPANY AND DETAILS OF OUR OFFER CAN BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE OF THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 65 CEDAR STREET.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Speyer & Co. Guaranty Trust Co.

NEW YORK, February 14th, 1898.

THE OLD CLEARING HOUSE.

Discussion of Litigation Over the Proceeds of the Sale.

At a meeting of the Clearing House Committee yesterday the litigation over the disposition of about $800,000, the proceeds of the sale of the old Clearing House, at Pine and Nassau Streets, was discussed.

It is probable that further recourse to law in an appeal by the plaintiff banks against the recent decision in favor of the Clearing House Association will not be taken. If the matter is settled without further litigation the certificates of indebtedness on account of the old building will be canceled and the balance of the sale [illegible] will be used to pay off the certificates of indebtedness issued on account of the new Cedar Street building.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS.

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,274.—Basis photographic paper, from Steinbach & Co., Malmedy, Jan. 11, 1898. 128 grammes, 104-5 c-m, entered at 3.60 marks per kilo; no advance; discount, 3 per cent.; add cases.

17,249.—Wool dress goods, from Jonas Sharp & Son, Limited, Bradford, Jan. 20, 1898, 342-1342, 38-inch Mon. figured Repps, black, entered at 6¼d., advanced to 6¾d. per yard; add case and packing and making up.

4,435 O. P., San Francisco.—Common floor straw matting, from Melchers & Co., Canton, Dec. 27, 1897, 50-55 lbs., 2-yard joint, fancy matting, 40-yard rolls, entered at .07½ Mexican dollar per yard. Ditto, white, entered at .07 Mexican dollar per yard; discount, 2 per cent.; advanced by addition of cost of wrappers, packing, and Liken tax

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Feb. 21, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
126	131	623	Adams Express	125	127½	125	127½	+6½
19	20	370	American Cotton Oil	19	19½	19	19½	+½
71¼	73	155	Am. Cotton Oil pf	73	73	73	73	−1¼
125	130	198	American Express	127	127	127	127	+1
8	8½	950	Am. Spirits Mfg.	8½	8½	7⅞	8	−¼
19	20½	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	−¼
127⅝	127⅞	89,714	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129	129½	125⅞	127⅝	−1⅜
112	..	1,070	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111¼	112	110	112	−⅛
91	93	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92	92	92	92	.....
91	91¼	13,375	American Tobacco	91	91½	89½	91	−⅛
117	119	70	American Tobacco pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½	.....
34½	36	300	Ann Arbor pf.	35½	35½	35	35	−2½
12	12¼	1,986	At., T. & S. F.	12	12	11⅞	12	−⅛
28⅝	28⅞	12,227	At., T. & S. F. pf.	29¼	29¼	28	28¾	−⅛
16	16⅜	300	Baltimore & Ohio	16	16	16	16	−⅛
6¾	6⅞	200	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6¾	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅛
3¼	3⅜	2,670	Bay States Gas.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
41¼	41½	24,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	42⅛	42⅛	39⅝	41⅛	−1
118	119½	200	Brooklyn Union Gas.	120	120	119⅝	119¾	−½
50	50⅝	2,423	Canada Southern	51⅛	51⅛	50	50⅝	−1⅛
81¾	82	820	Canadian Pacific	82	82	81½	81½	+⅝
12	13	25	Central Pacific	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
21⅝	21⅞	5,235	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
165	..	137	Chicago & Alton	165½	165½	165½	165½	.....
98	98¼	87,497	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	98⅛	98⅛	97½	98¼	−1½
107	109	140	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½	−1½
11⅜	11½	3,584	Chicago Great West.	12⅜	12⅜	11⅞	11½	−1
20	24⅜	70	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	22⅞	22⅞	20	20	.....
8¼	8½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	−¾
28	29	440	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	29	29	27½	29	−¼
94½	94¼	37,730	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94⅜	94⅜	93¼	94½	−½
147	148	230	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	147¼	147½	147½	147½	−1¼
123⅝	124	4,745	Chi. & Northw.	123⅝	124	123	123⅞	−1⅜
174½	..	150	Chi. & Northw. pf.	174	174	174	174	.....
88⅞	89½	19,075	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	90	90	87½	89	−1⅜
8⅛	8⅞	382	Chi. Term. Trans.	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜	−⅛
28	28½	505	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28	28¼	28	28¼	−1¼
33	33⅜	2,020	C., C., C. & St. L.	34	34	32½	33⅜	−⅛
14⅝	14⅞	1,720	Cleve., Lor. & W.	15½	15¼	14⅜	14⅝	−⅛
..	..	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	48	48	48	48	−1¾
20½	21⅜	250	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20⅛	21⅞	20½	21⅞	−⅞
6	6⅜	70	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	7	7	7	7	.....
187	187½	3,835	Consolidated Gas	183¼	183¼	182	184	−2½
31½	32¼	210	Consolidated Ice	32¼	32½	32	32	−½
87	89	100	Consolidated Ice pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	−2½
110½	111	445	Delaware & Hudson	111¼	111¼	111	111	.....
47½	47¾	2,735	Denver & R. G. pf.	48¼	48½	47½	47½	−1¼
56½	59	400	Detroit Gas	58	58½	57	58½	−1½
133	134½	200	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	133	133	133	133	−1½
14½	14⅝	845	Erie	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	−¼
38⅞	39	2,285	Erie 1st pf.	39½	39½	37⅞	38⅞	−1⅛
18¾	20	100	Erie 2d pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	−½
34	34½	5,860	General Electric	33¾	34¾	33⅜	34¼	−⅛
30	31⅞	100	Hawaiian Sugar	32	32	32	32	−½
102¾	103¼	2,655	Illinois Central	103¼	103¼	102	102¼	−1¼
50¼	50⅜	204	Illinois Steel Co.	50½	50½	50	50	.....
29	32	120	Iowa Central pf.	30	30	30	30	−2½
21½	23¼	1,200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	23	23⅝	23	23	−¼
41	41½	1,205	Laclede Gas	41⅜	41⅝	40¼	40⅜	−1
15	15⅜	100	Lake Erie & Western.	16	16	16	16	−½
70½	72	265	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72¼	72¼	72	72	−1
191½	193	1,715	Lake Shore	192¼	192¼	191	191	−1
55⅛	55¼	14,190	Louisville & Nashville.	57	57	54⅝	55½	−1⅝
110½	110⅝	30,290	Manhattan Con	113½	113½	109	110½	−3½
..	..	10	Mergenthaler Linotype	145	145	145	145	.....
150½	151	10,475	Metropolitan Traction.	153	153½	148	151	−4
108¼	108⅜	2,500	Michigan Central	109	109	108	108½	−1½
27½	28	810	Minn. & St. Louis	28	28	27⅜	27⅜	+⅝
54	56	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	56½	..	55	55	−2
12¼	12½	2,010	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	12¼	12½	12	12½	.....
36⅜	36½	5,265	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36	36½	35	35½	−⅛
29⅜	29½	10,011	Missouri Pacific	30¼	30½	28½	28½	−2¼
172½	175	100	Morris & Essex	172½	172½	172½	172½	.....
33	33½	880	National Lead Co.	33⅞	33⅞	33	33¼	−1
108	108½	568	National Lead Co. pf.	108½	108⅞	108¼	108¼	−⅛
17½	19	70	National Linseed Oil.	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
93¾	94½	3,100	New Jersey Central.	94⅝	94⅝	93	94½	−⅞
114½	114¾	23,077	New York Central.	115	115	112⅞	114½	−1⅝
192	195	5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194¼	194¼	194¼	194¼	.....
14	14½	500	N. Y., Sus. & West.	14	14	14	14	−¼
34	35	1,550	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	34½	34½	34	34¼	−¼
48½	48¾	4,890	Norfolk & West. pf.	50	50	48	48½	−2⅝
5⅞	6	1,210	North American	5⅝	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	+⅛
22⅞	23	16,115	Northern Pacific	23⅛	23⅞	22¼	23	−1⅞
62	62¼	24,785	Northern Pacific pf.	63	63	61	62	−1½
15⅞	16	2,005	Ontario & Western.	16½	16½	15⅜	16	−½
28	29	275	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	28	28	28	28	−1¼
49¾	50	400	Oregon R. & Nav.	50	50	49¾	49¾	−¾
68½	70	100	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½	−2½
30¾	31	1,658	Oregon Short Line	29½	31	29	31	+1⅝
29¼	29⅜	2,235	Pacific Mail	30¼	30⅛	28⅝	29⅜	−⅜
116	116½	5,685	Pennsylvania R. R.	116¼	116½	115½	116	−¾
93¼	93⅜	11,690	People's Gas, Chicago.	93⅛	93½	91⅞	93½	−1¼
43⅞	44	550	P., C., C. & St. L.	43⅞	44	43¾	43¾	−1¼
180½	181	943	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	180	180⅝	179	180⅞	−2⅝
19½	19⅜	7,580	Reading	20½	20½	19⅝	20	−⅝
47½	47½	2,980	Reading 1st pf.	48	48	47	47¼	−1⅝
24⅜	24⅝	3,460	Reading 2d pf.	25½	25½	24½	24½	−2¼
182	..	100	Rensselaer & Saratoga	183⅜	183⅜	183⅜	183⅜	.....
22	24	100	Rio Grande Western.	23	23	23	23	−2
7	7⅝	150	St. J. & G. I.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	−½
17	18	400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	17	17	17	17	−1
55½	56½	410	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56	56	55¼	55½	−⅜
25¾	25⅞	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26	26	25½	25⅞	−⅜
4⅜	4½	1,100	St. Louis Southw.	4	4¼	4	4½	+⅛
9⅝	10	124	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	−⅜
73¼	73⅞	790	St. Paul & Omaha.	73	74	72½	73	−2
19½	20¼	200	Southern Pacific	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	−⅛
8⅞	9	500	Southern Railway	8¾	9	8¾	9	.....
29⅝	29⅝	5,250	Southern Railway pf.	30	30	28½	29½	−⅛
22	22½	3,740	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	22⅜	22⅜	22	22	−⅛
11⅞	11¾	1,500	Texas Pacific	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
190	192	1,635	Third Avenue	185	190	178	190	+4
30⅝	30⅞	15,586	U. P., all in. pd.	31⅜	31⅜	30	30⅝	−1¼
56⅜	56½	39,625	Union Pacific pf.	57½	57½	55½	56⅜	−2¼
9	9½	1,380	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	9½	9¼	8⅝	9	−⅛
43	45	25	United States Express.	44½	44½	44½	44½	.....
62¼	62⅝	5,002	U. S. Leather pf.	63	63	61½	62½	−½
18	19	1,070	United States Rubber.	18⅝	18⅝	17½	18¼	−⅛
70	69½	652	U. S. Rubber pf.	72	76	69	70	−1⅝
7	7⅞	300	Wabash	7	7¼	7	7	−⅛
16¾	17	3,510	Wabash pf.	17⅜	17½	16¼	17¼	−⅜
99½	99¼	1,200	West Chicago Street.	98	99⅜	98	99⅜	+1⅜
90	90¼	11,304	Western Union Tel.	90⅜	90⅝	89⅝	90¼	−⅝
2¾	3	400	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
2	2½	100	Wisconsin Central	2	2	2	2	−⅛
Sales.....		575,468						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	100	..	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	107	109½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
4s, r., 1907	112½	113	Eighth Avenue	325	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35	37
4s, c., 1907	114	114½	Ev. & T. H.	20	25	Norfolk So.	63½	66
4s, r., 1925	127½	128	Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	45	Nor. & West.	14	15½
4s, c., 1925	127½	128	Flint & P. M.	12½	13½	Ohio Southern	..	5
5s, r., 1904	113½	114	Ft. W. & R. G.	14	16	Ont. Mining	3½	..
5s, c., 1904	113½	114	Gt. Nor. pf.	154	158	Penn. Coal	340	..
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Cherokee 4s, 1808	103¾	..	H. B. Claflin	92	97	Peo. & Eastern	4	7
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¾	..	Homestake	..	..	Pf., C., C. & St. L.	98	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118½	120	Ill. Cent. 1. l.	93	98	Pf.	66	70½
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	8	25	P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Am. Coal	115	140	Iowa Central	8	9	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	25	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver	2	3
Ann Arbor	13½	14	Kanawha & Mich	6	7½	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108	K. & D. M. pf.	4	5	R., W. & O.	121	124
Brunswick Co., 2d in. paid	3¾	4½	Keokuk & West.	15½	16½	Rio G. W. pf.	33	35
Buff., R. & P.	29	30½	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	56	59
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	66½	Laclede Gas pf.	90	92	St. L. & S. F.	50½	50⅝
Capital Traction	75	80	Long Island	45	50	St. L. & S. F. pf.	6⅝	7
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Manhattan Beach.	7	8	St. P. & Duluth.	20	25
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	33	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	53	St. P., M. & M.	132	138
Cleve. & Pitts.	169½	..	Mexican Central.	5¾	6⅝	St. P. & O. pf.	150	155
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1.	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Sil. bullion certfs.	55½	56½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	87	89	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Col. F. & I. pf.	70	78	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	7	..	Standard R. & T.	4½	5
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	6½	7	Minn. St. P. & S. M. pf.	17	..	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
C., H. V. & T. pf.	20	25	Mob. & O., ex div.	28	30	Tol. & O. C. pf.	38	48
Com. Cable	180	..	Nat. Starch	6	8½	Twin City R. T.	..	22
Consol. Coal	40	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	75	80	U. S. Leather	6¾	7½
Del., L. & W.	152½	157	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	28	Wells-F. Express	115	120
D. M. & Ft. D.	14	15	New Cent. C.	7	8	West. Union Beef.	7¾	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	76	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid.	12¼	13
Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4½				Wis. Central pf.	3	6
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7						

Sales.....575,468

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, b ut which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place.	$250,000	$2,450,400	$200,100	$42,600	$282,200	$160,000	$2,767,800
Colonial.	100,000	663,800	6,700	64,500	101,100	.....	771,000
Columbia.	300,000	1,878,000	131,000	134,000	156,000	27,700	1,935,300
Eleventh Ward.	100,000	1,087,600	67,000	84,200	245,200	.....	1,391,200
Fourteenth St.	100,000	823,000	14,600	96,600	108,700	.....	977,000
Franklin Nat.	200,000	470,000	100,000	30,000	60,000	.....	440,000
Gansevoort.	200,000	677,500	8,600	52,300	33,300	5,500	512,200
Hamilton.	200,000	1,299,400	49,100	70,000	93,100	.....	1,324,700
Hide & L. Nat.	500,000	1,970,000	258,000	72,100	134,300	.....	1,461,200
Home.	100,000	454,300	91,300	60,000	46,300	31,200	582,400
Hudson River	200,000	1,083,000	43,000	74,000	215,000	.....	1,161,000
Mount Morris.	250,000	1,288,700	71,800	110,700	89,700	86,700	1,561,800
Mutual	200,000	849,700	26,400	91,200	194,800	16,100	862,400
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	614,000	32,400	148,000	110,200	36,000	880,100
Plaza.	100,000	1,032,600	11,200	72,100	331,300	.....	1,242,300
Riverside.	100,000	711,400	7,700	43,800	96,400	.....	711,000
Standard Nat.	200,000	454,900	18,300	62,400	66,300	600	832,400
State.	100,000	1,461,000	49,000	25,000	90,000	120,000	1,647,000
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,071,500	20,900	110,100	180,400	97,800	1,465,000
23d Ward.	100,000	671,500	22,200	93,600	65,100	91,800	850,500
Union Square	200,000	2,007,300	37,700	239,700	122,600	.....	2,345,800
Yorkville.	100,000	1,211,900	94,300	67,000	113,400	.....	1,258,600
Astor National.	300,000	186,300	14,900	51,400	640,000	.....	591,000
Brooklyn:							
Bedford.	150,000	943,300	34,300	41,000	114,200	85,000	1,071,400
Broadway.	100,000	1,260,000	35,500	122,100	116,200	.....	1,287,500
Brooklyn.	300,000	1,030,100	66,400	79,000	447,800	20,200	1,388,600
Eighth Ward.	100,000	277,600	10,900	18,000	40,100	1,000	211,500
Fifth Avenue	100,000	450,600	19,800	23,200	53,100	33,100	427,800
Fulton.	200,000	831,700	59,100	38,600	81,900	.....	707,000
Kings County	150,000	585,000	40,400	29,700	112,300	.....	636,800
Manuf't'rs' Nat.	252,000	2,112,300	239,700	236,200	408,300	.....	2,686,600
Mechanics'.	500,000	2,473,600	102,000	139,400	148,600	.....	2,362,200
Mech. & Traders'	100,000	871,700	50,500	42,200	83,600	26,600	875,000
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,676,000	221,000	212,000	680,000	90,000	4,065,000
National City.	800,000	2,312,900	81,000	342,000	365,000	56,000	2,709,000
North Side.	100,000	648,300	11,600	63,700	197,100	539,900	1,277,900

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Home of the Late Charles A. Dana Sold—Plaintiffs the Only Buyers at Auction—Other Items.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold the residence of the late Charles A. Dana, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street. It is a five-story structure, with a carved stone front, and occupies a plot fronting 73.5 feet on the avenue and 48 feet on the street. The buyer will occupy the house, but neither his name nor the price is made public.

Anthony L. Robertson has sold, for $23,000, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 138 West Forty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Weil & Mayer have sold, for about $45,000, the six-story tenement 85 Chrystie Street, 25 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have purchased from Mrs. Elizabeth R. Delafield the southeast corner of Clinton and Monroe Streets, 40 by 70, together with the adjoining lot on Monroe Street, 25 by 100, now occupied by old three-story brick buildings.

It is reported that W. J. Schieffelin is the buyer of the residences 5 and 7 East Sixty-sixth Street, the sale of which through Douglas. Robinson & Co. was recently reported.

Martin & Brother are having plans prepared for an eight-story building to be erected on a plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 50 feet south of Forty-fifth Street. This is the southerly half of the former site of the Church of the Divine Paternity. The northerly half, including the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, was sold last June by Martin & Brother to J. T. Tower of Poughkeepsie for $410,000, and is now being improved by the erection of a ten-story building.

Jefferson M. and L. Napoleon Levy have moved from 115 Broadway to more commodious offices in the Commercial Cable Building, in Broad Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James H. Beals, for $38,000, the four-story brick dwelling 46 West Eighty-seventh Street, 23 by 100.8.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Justus L. Bulkley, trustee, for $20,000, the five-story brick flat 155 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 20 by 100.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Welcome S. Jarvis, trustee, for $12,000 each, the two four-story brick tenements 208 and 210 East Ninety-eighth Street, each 25 by 100.5.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 54 Avenue D, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 24.8 by 62.8; Charles H. Galliker of 220 Broadway, owner; F. T. Camp of 220 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 21 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 82; estate of D. H. Bultman of 115 West Forty-second Street, owner; H. D. Bultman of 144 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $15,000.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad tracks, east side, 35 feet south of Bartow Station, for a one-story frame store, 45 by 25; Joseph Schock, owner; A. F. A. Schmidt, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

No. 132 Greenwich Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; William Kratz, premises, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 218 East Fifty-third Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Philip Freund of 218 East Fifty-third Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 370.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, to a one-story frame dwelling; J. Weil of 242 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, owner; R. Glen, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Feb. 21.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 175th St, 28.3x88; Jacob Hess to Joseph Flynn..... 1
BARKER AV, e s, 150 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x125; Joseph Whirtley and wife to Elizabeth Meise 1
BEEKMAN ST, 98, 100, and 287 and 289 Pearl St; Abner W. Colgate and others to Ella B. Emmet, 5-6 part..... 1
BEEKMAN ST, 98, 100, and 287 and 289 Pearl St; Robert Colgate and wife to Romilus R. Colgate, 1-6 part..... 1
BEEKMAN ST, 98, 100, and 287 and 289 Pearl St; Cora S. Colgate and another, executors, to Ella B. Emmet, 1-6 part... 16,666
BEEKMAN ST, 98, 100, and 287 and 289 Pearl St; Abner W. Colgate and others to Ella B. Emmet, 5-6 part..... 1
CHARLES ST, 139 and 141, 60x irregular; Lewis Dunham to Israel W. Lyon..... 30,000
COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 104th St, 201.10 to 103d St x100x irregular; Morgan Marshall and wife to Salomon Rothfeld 1
DAWSON ST, s s, 140 ft w of Leggett Av, 25x138.6x25x139.7; Lavinia McC. Storer to Henry Heinzer and wife..... 6,600
FROST ST, 109.7 s e of Graham Av, 20.10x70; Maurice Meyers to Charles Zeitner..... 16,000
HILLS, John M. and wife to Mary H. Curtis... 1
JEROME AV, e s, 75 ft n of Potter Place, 50x100; Minnie Wright to Margaret Wright 1
JEROME AV, e s, 75 ft n of Potter Place, 50x100; Samuel Wright to Minnie Wright 1
KATONAH AV, w s, 75 ft n of 234th St, 25x100; Elisha G. Selchow and wife to Earl H. Miller..... 1
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 40.11 ft n of 63d St, 20x78.10; Edgar J. Amor to Patrick Behan and another 12,800
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 411 ft s of 63d St, 19.6x80; Bernard Hess to Bertha Hess 1
LOT 19, map of 41 lots on Southern Boulevard and Fairmount Av; Daniel Mashin and wife to James E. Dougherty..... 1,500
LOT 256, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Carlo Montagna..... 800
MERCER ST, 127, 129, and 131, 50x100x49.8x100; August Selltitz to Max Freund 1
MERCER ST, 127, 129, nad 131, 50x100x49.4x100; Viola Hahn and another to August Selltitz 10
MERCER ST, 127, 129, 131, 50x100x49.8x100; Edwin B. Stanton to Central Trust Company 1
MERCER ST, 127, 129, and 131, 50x100x49.8x100; Max Freund and wife to Edwin B. Stanton 1
PART OF LOT 160, map of Morrisania; Mary M. Whiting and another, devisees, to Helen Bell and others..... 1
RAILROAD AV, e s, 327.6 ft n of 138th St, 100x224.7; John F. Steeves and wife to Harry W. Bell 10
RIVINGTON ST, 226, 15x63.7x14.10x63.9; John J. Townsend, referee, to George A. Lavelle 9,000
SHERIFF ST, 65, 25x100; Morris S. Herrman and another to Marcus Feierstein. 28,000
ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 141st St, 113x100; William R. Beal Land Improvement Company to Stephen J. Eagan..... 10
STANTON ST, n s, 92.6 ft e of Chrystie St, 58x100; Isidore Jackson and others to Louis J. Levy..... 1
STANTON ST, n s, 92.6 ft e of Chrystie St, 58x100; the United States Illuminating Company to Isidore Jackson and others 43,250
SOUTH ST, 242, 27x60; Margaret A. Francis to William J. Matheson..... 12,000
WALKER ST, 117, 25.3x82; Paul H. Keller to Edward F. Keating.....Exchange and 1
WASHINGTON ST, 75, e s, 20.1x71.10 x20.3x72.3; Benigno S. Suarez and others, executors, to John A. Weekes, Jr., and another 10
WASHINGTON ST, 81, 83, and 85; Benigno S. Suarez and others to John A. Weeks, Jr., and another..... 10
WEST END AV, s e corner of 94th St, 18.5x55x irregular; Hamilton Bank of New York to James W. Crocker..... 1
1ST AV, w s, 26.6 ft s of 81st St, 25.2x 75; Frederick A. Strubel to Conrad G. Strubel and another, 1-3 part..... 1
1ST AV, n e corner of 90th St, 50.8x94x irregular x194; Alice Davis to Meyer Hellman 1
1ST AV, n e corner of 90th St, 50.8x irregular x194; Meyer Hellman and wife to Francis J. Schnugg..... 1
2D AV, 2,272, 25x84.10; William Ennis and wife to Juliana Knorzer..... 20,000
2D AV, 1,071, e s, 20.10x70; Maurice Meyers to Charles Zeitner..... 16,000
2D AV, s e corner of 21st St, 65.6x90; Otto I. Wise and others to Solomon Loeb... 10
2D AV, s e corner of 21st St, 65.6x90; Sabine Wise and others to Solomon Loeb.. 100
5TH AV, 295, e s, 24.7x100; John Lacy and wife to Marshall Field..... 1
9TH AV, e s, 24.9 ft n of 37th St, 24.8x 100; Robert J. Tracy to John J. Danahar 1
9TH AV, n e corner of 37th St, 24.9x100; Robert J. Tracy to Peter Callan..... 1
9TH AV, n e corner of 37th St, 49.5x100; Theresa Metzger to Robert J. Tracy.... 45,000
9TH AV, n e corner of 37th St, 49.5x100; Joseph Stern to Robert L. Tracy, one-half part 45,000
9TH AV, n e corner of 37th St, 49.5x100; Joseph Stern to Theresa Metzger, one-half part..... [illegible]
9TH AV, n e corner of 37th St, 49.5x100; Caroline Seligman and others to Theresa Metzger 100
9TH AV, 486, 24.8x100; John J. Danahar and wife to Katharina Schmuck..... 36,000
2D ST, 20 West, 40x75; New York Realty Company to Charles T. Harbeck..... Exch.
3D ST, w s, 499.6 ft n w of Avenue D, 22.7x106; Catharine Kempinski and another to Isaac Marx..... 1
8D ST, s s, Lots 412, 413, and 414, map of Laconia Park, 75x109.4; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Charles Sperle... 2,400
17TH ST, 112 and 114 East, 50x92; Charles T. Harbeck and wife to New York Realty Company ..... Exch.
84TH ST, 152 East, 16.11x98.9; Wellesley W. Gage to Joseph Schaeffler..... 18,000
85TH ST, s s, 198.10 ft e of 9th Av, 19.11x 98.9; Francis J. Collins to Isabella McCartney, all title and ½ part..... 6,137

38TH ST, 330 East, 24x95.5; Sophie H. Kaffenburgh to Benjamin Steinhardt.... 100
40TH ST, 138 to 142 East, 72x98.9; Elias L. M. Bristol to Ernest R. Gunther..... 1
49TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; Margaret Tiernan to Katharine Boehm 78,500
65TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 11th Av, 50x 100.5; Susan A. Ludin and another to William Lynch and wife..... 1
57TH ST, s s, 294.7 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Herman Koenig and wife to Elsa Kroehle..... 1
58TH ST, n s, 65 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Mary J. Dolan and another to Annie E. Ripinsky 1
72D ST, s s, 98 ft w of Avenue B, 50x 102.2; Timothy Donovan and wife to Adolf Klemt 1
81ST ST, 423 East, 25x102.2; Juliana Knorzer and another to William Ennis and another 25,750
86TH ST, 9 West, 23x100.8; John C. Humberfield and wife to Matilida Doelger.... 100
97TH ST, 2 East, 20.6x100.8; John H. Gray and wife to Marcus M. Marks..... 100
101ST ST, n s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 50x 75.11; Francis J. Schnugg to Myer Hellman 1
120TH ST, 42 West, 20x100.11; Bernard McGrann and wife to Paul H. Keller.. Exchange and 1
175TH ST, 536 West, 19x78.8; Percival J. H. Whittaker to Jacob Hess..... 1
181ST ST, 625 West, 19.11x100; John C. Keller and wife to Frank L. Liese..... 9,000
181ST ST, 625 West, 19.11x100; John C. Keller and wife to Frank L. Liese..... 9,000

Recorded Leases.

APPEL, Josephina, to Morris Ofen; 168½ Delancey St, 5 years..... $540
BRESLER, John H., to John McCabe; 11th Av, 456; n e corner 37th St, 5 years ..... 1,500—1,700
BUCHANAN, James, to Joseph Harawitz; 241 and 243 Monroe St, 3 5-6 years..... 5,688
DAMMANN, Valentine, to P. Fitzpatrick; 832 9th Av, 5 1-6 years..... 1,200—1,300
FINN, L. Britton, to Ignatius E. Jordan; 10th Av, 591, s w corner of 43d St, 5 years ..... 900—1,200
GERHARDS, Victor, to Louis Weber; 526 East 14th St, 3 years..... 324
GOLDSCHMIDT, George B., and others, trustees, to Domenico Gaeofalo; 186 Spring St, 5 years..... 1,025
HOWKINS, Richard S., and others to Ed. J. Ivory; 3d Av, 412, s w corner of 29th St, 4 7-12 years..... 1,800—2,000
HUNTINGTON, Collis P., to A. E. Crawford; Park Av, s e corner of 38th St, 3 years 7,000
MOFFETT, R. L., to Benjamin Rentzler; 23 Bowery, 5 1-6 years..... 900—1,200
REGAN, Thomas, to George McGovern; 3d Av, n e corner of 46th St, 5 years.. 3,000
RUFF, August, to Louis Frankel and another; 186 and 188 Allen St, 5 years.... 4,000
SCHWARZ, William H., to Herman Benke; 2,107 8th Av, 3 years..... 960
SCHILLE, Tameo H., to John H. McGurk; 295 Bowery, 3 years..... 3,500
SPIES, John, and another to Louis Marcus; 3d Av, 1,522, 2 years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, and Kate Rosenbaum to Arthur L. Merriam and another, trustees; s s of 119th St, 140 w Park Av, 5 years..... 30,000
ABELMAN, Abram, and Kate Rosenbaum to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; s s of 119th St, 140 ft w of Park Av..... 3,700
BEHAN, Bridget F. and Patrick, to Edgar J. Amor; w s of Lexington Av, 40.11 ft n of 63d St..... 6,800
BELL, Harry W., to John F. Steeves; e s of Railroad Av, old line, 327.6 ft n of 138th St, 3 years..... 6,000
BLECHNER, Albert, to Charles G. Kirchof, as general guardian, &c.; 2,986 3d Av, 5 years..... 3,000
BLISS, Clara E., to Eugene C. Potter; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 149th St, 1 month 3,000
BRANIGAN, James E., to Ambrose J. Ely; 8th Av, n e corner of 131st St, 5 years..... 20,000
CALLAN, Peter, to James Everard; n e corner of 9th Av and 37th St, demand... 54,198
CAMPBELL, Joseph N., to John F. Kane Company; n s of 109th St, 175 ft e of Boulevard, instalments..... 3,854
CAMPBELL, Joseph N., to John G. Agar, trustee, &c.; n s of 109th St, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 5 years..... 20,000
CAMPBELL, Joseph M., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; n s of 109th St, 175 ft e of Boulevard, one-half year. 8,084
CAMPBELL, Joseph N., to John D. Hass; w s of 109th St, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 5 years..... 20,000
COHEN, Louis, to Christian Kummel; 235 East 2d St, 3 years..... 2,500
CORNELL, Maria L., and Mary L. Reid to the New York Security and Trust Company; 876 West End Av, 5 years.... 14,000
CROSBY, Marion S. B. and Joseph F., Jr., to the United States Trust Company of New York; 33 Beekman St, 3 years... 5,000
DANAHAR, John J., to the Mercantile Trust Company, trustee, &c.; 486 9th Av, 3 years..... 25,000
DEEGAN, Michael, to George Ehret; 434 West 46th St, leasehold, demand..... 2,990
EGBERT, Philip and Mary, to Nicholas J. Tonner; n s of 157th St, 325 ft w of Elton Av, 1 year..... 300
EMMET, Ella B., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 98 and 100 Beekman St and 287 and 289 Pearl St, 3 years..... 55,000
ENNIS, William and Henrietta F., to Juliana Knorzer; 423 East 81st St, 3 years 4,200
FARRELL, Edward D., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 14 Bowery, 5 years..... 15,000
FARRELL, Edward D., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; s s of 125th St, 25 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 145,000
FEUERSTEIN, Marcus, to Morris S. Herrman; 65 Sheriff St, installments 23,500
FITZPATRICK, Patrick, to H. Koehler & Co.; 892 9th Av, demand..... 500
GIES, Hattie C., to City Real Estate Company; 270 West 25th St, 3 years..... 10,500
GOLIGHTLY, Robert P., to James McBridge; s s of 155th St, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, demand..... 1,000
HELLMAN, Myer, to Alice Davis; s e corner of 1st Av and 90th St, 1 year.. 28,000
HEINZER, Henry and Mary, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 3 years. 3,000
JORDAN, Ignatius E., to Jacob Ruppert; 591 10th Av, store, lease, demand..... 2,800
KEANE, Thomas E., to Sarah Spero; s s of Morton St, 130 ft e of Hudson St, 1 year..... 1,000
KELLER, Paul, to Charles Nagel; 42 West 120th St, one-half year..... 3,500
KERWIN, Andrew J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 107 and 109 West 82d St, 5 years, (two mortgages). 60,000
KLEMT, Adolph, to German Savings Bank; s s of 72d St, 98 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year..... 3,000
KLEMT, Adolf, to Hyman and Henry Sonn; s s of 72d St, 98 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year..... 3,000
KLOTZ, Gottlieb and Gertrude, to Charles G. Tiemann; e s of Ferris Av, adjoining lands of Anton Singer, 4 years..... 2,200
LEISE, Henry G. to Carmela L. Marshall; 311 East 48th St, 5 years..... 14,000
LESINSKY, Henry, to Anna Weisl; 59 Reade St, leasehold, 1 year..... 9,000
LEVY, Louis J., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of Stanton St, 92.6 ft e of Chrystie St, 1 year..... 6,000
LEVY, Louis J., to Isidor Jackson and Abraham Stern; n s of Stanton St, 92.6 ft e of Chrystie St, two mortgages, 1 year..... 38,750
LUTZ, Joseph, to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of 134th St, 206.6 ft w of Willis Av, 1 year..... 2,000
LYNCH, William and Jane, to George Wiley; s s of 55th St, 300 ft w of 11th Av, 4 years..... 6,000
MARX, Isaac, to Catherine Kempinski; s w s of 3d St, 499.6 ft n w of Avenue D, 1 year 11,000
MAYER, Isaac, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 100th St, 86.9 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 8,000
MILLER, Earl H., to Emma B. Levin; w s of Katonah Av, 75 ft n of Clinton Av, installments..... 2,500
McINTOSH, James, to William F. Hencken; s s of 106th St, 135 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 38,000
NICHOLAS, George, to German Savings Bank; 66 West 10th St, 1 year..... 33,000
NICHOLAS, George, to the German Savings Bank; 68 West 10th St, 1 year... 33,000
OLMSTEAD, Dwight H., to the United States Trust Company of New York; n s of 117th St, 186 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 13,000
PELL, Melissa, and others, trustees, to Alfred N. Beadleston and another, executors and trustees; s s of 30th St, 412.6 and 362.6 ft w of 5th Av, and 21st St, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years..... 45,000
RAY, Mary E., and D. Brashord to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 24 Bethune St, 1 year..... 4,000
SCHAEFFLER, Joseph, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 152 East 34th St, 1 year..... 9,000
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Louis P. Maher; n e corner of 1st Av and 90th St, 1 year. 4,000
SELLTITZ, August, to Viola Hahn and another; 127 to 131 Mercer St, 1 year.. 20,000
STANTON, Edwin B., to Max Freund; 127 to 131 Mercer St, 1 year..... 40,000
STANTON, Edwin B., to Max Freund; 127 to 131 Mercer St, 1 year..... 21,000
SULLIVAN, Francis E., to Joshua M. Fiero, general guardian, &c.; n s of 144th St, 455 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year..... 600
TONJES, John H., and George C. and Anna Bottjer to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 254 West 47th St, 1 year..... 7,000
WEEKES, John A., Jr., to Benigno S. Suarez and others, executors; 81 to 85 Washington St, 5 years..... 32,000
WEEKES, John A., Jr., to Benigno S. Suarez and others, executors; 75 Washington St, 5 years..... 8,000
WINCH, Charles A., to Elizabeth M. Anderson; n s of 24th St, 79.2 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 32,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEEKMAN, John N., to Fanny N. B. Adrian 14,000
BEEKMAN, John N., to Fanny N. B. Adrian, (two assignments)..... 12,000
BOORAEM, Louis V., to Porte V. Ransom 4,345
BROOKS, John, and another, executors, &c., to trustees of the New York Universalist Relief Fund..... 3,150
FINK, Louis, to Lewis Heyman and another, executors, &c..... 17,000
FRITZ, Henry, to Gardner P. Harrington $1,000
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to William F. Hencken 2,000
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Albert C. Hencken 11,000
GRAUER, Margaret, to P. V. Murray..... 500
HEINK, Marie M., to John A. Weekes, Jr. Nom.
HENCKEN, George D., executor, &c., to Albert C. Hencken and others..... 160,000
HESS, Bernard, to Bertha Hess..... Nom.
MARSHALL, Margaret, and another, executors, &c., to Margaret Marshall and another, executors..... 5,000
MARSHALL, Margaret, and another, executors, &c., to Margaret Marshall..... 5,040

HOFFMANN, Leo, to Louis Beer..... 2,500
LANG, Gustave, to Louis Fink..... 17,000
LATZ, Frances, to Rudolph Offner..... Nom.
MORRISSY, Thomas, and others, executors, &c., to William B. Davenport..... 3,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Giovanna Maresi 9,086
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Leopold Gusthal 7,608
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to R. H. Coleman, trustee..... 24,257
MOOREHOUSE, Mary F., to Georgiana Shannon ..... Nom.
OESTING, William C., to H. A. Loewus. 10,208
PETERS, Augusta, to A. E. Hendrickson. Nom.
THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL to Moritz Joseph, (three assignments)..... 30,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations..... 60,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Marie Schneider and another, executors, &c..... 25,000
WEEKES, Henry de F., to P. M. Lydig. 12,500

Mechanics' Liens.

RIVINGTON ST, 325 and 327; John Rogers against Mary J. Sullivan, owner; Charles Burkis, contractor $96
RIVERDALE AVENUE, n w corner of Old Albany Post Road, 400x166x400x282; Adolph Krause against Theodore H. Kellogg, owner; John M. O'Connell, contractor 84
RIVERDALE AVENUE, n w corner of Old Albany Post Road, 400x166x400x282; August Henriksen against Theodore H. Kellogg, owner; John M. O'Connell, contractor 12
TINTON AV, 1,173; William H. Robinson against Mary Hill, owner and contractor. 23
UNIVERSITY PLACE, 60; William Alyea against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor 1,820
UNIVERSITY PLACE, 60; Jacob Mark against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor 235
1ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of Maple Av, 25x 125; Edward Subitzky against Margaret Ceburre and Pasqualina Giella, owners; Louis Subitzky, contractor 77
1ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of Maple Av, 25x 125; Edward Subitzky against Margaret Ceburre and Pasqualina Giella, owners; Louis Subitzky, contractor 67
1ST ST, Lot 87, map of Village of Jerome, William's Bridge; Peter F. Steffen & Son against Margaret Ceburre and Pasqualina Giella, owners; Henry Ceburre and Alphonso Giella, contractors..... 400
5TH ST, n s, 104 ft e of Greene Av, 320x 100; Union Stove Works against Earl S. Benham, owner E. S. Benham & Co., contractors 1,000
9TH ST, 54 to 58 East; Mauritz F. Westergren against Louis Korn, owner; Frederick Klingman and others, contractors. 949
96TH ST, 220 East; Hotchkiss Brothers & Co. against John W. Ritchie, owner; Bernhard Schaeffel, contractor.. 5,447
136TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 59x100; Xavier Schilling against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner; John W. Smith, contractor 180
136TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; M. B. Houpt & Son against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor. 4,400
144TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Western Boulevard, 50x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against George F. Lewis, owner; W. S. Shaw, contractor..... 842
165TH ST, 682 and 684 East; Baldinger & Kaupferman against Andrew Larsen, owner and contractor..... 112

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

11TH ST, 58 East; Frank Brettell on Mayer S. Auerbach to W. G. Triest..... 9,000
38TH ST, 102 East; William W. Graham Company on Hoffman Miller to F. and A. Rohlfing 150
118TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x 100; D. Cohen on William Rankin to Holmes & Philbrick, (five orders)..... 1,900

Lis Pendens.

BLEECKER ST, 249; First National Bank of the City of Brooklyn against Alexander Wright and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, I. L. Bamberger.
GOERCK ST, 103 and 105; The H. B. Claflin Company against Harris Rosenberg and another, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner.
GREENWICH ST, 730 to 736; Perry St. 128 to 130; Edmund Coffin against Thomas McLaughlin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. C. Holt.
MACDOUGAL ST, 105, and Minetta St, 13; John Kirby against Joseph Laemmle, (action directing conveyance, &c.,) attorney, J. J. Vause.
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, at intersection of centre line of 147th St, if extended; 60x100; Elizabeth Landsberg against Edward W. Brennan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Lockwood, Jr.
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 24.11 ft n of 152d St, 22x64.2; The National Academy of Design against Jacob & Skinner Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lee & Lee.
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 250 ft s of 171st St, 75x150; The Mutual Life Insurance Company against Joel Daniels, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morris & Morris.
4TH AV, e s, east ½ of Lot 537, map of the village of Wakefield, 50x114; Skillings, Whitings & Barnes Lumber Co. against Frank Ramstedt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. L. Strong.
5TH AV, s e corner of 123d St, 25.9x100; Celeste Moll against William W. Thompson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Houghton & Houghton.
61ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn against Andrew B. Yetter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.
78TH ST, 352 East; Joseph C. Kayes, by guardian, against Mary Malovin and others, (amended partition;) attorney, W. J. Fanning.
96TH ST, 164 West; Louis A. Wagner against Sigmund B. Stuhlmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Holls, Wagner & Burghard.
118TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100; Gabriel Valente against Ludwig Tangredi, (accounting and reformation of deed;) attorneys Darlington & Hall.
168TH ST, 463 West; John Schreyer against Catherina Schmidt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quincey, Wendel & Robeson.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 105—The United States, appellant, vs. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of Louisville et al.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

No. 107—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Logan County, Ky., et al., appellants, vs. the United States. Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

No. 336—John W. Baker, Sheriff, &c., appellant, vs. William Grice; No. 337—John W. Baker, Sheriff, &c., appellant, vs. F. A. Austin; No. 338—John W. Baker, Sheriff, &c., appellant vs. W. E. Hawkins, and No. 339—John W. Baker, Sheriff, &c., appellant, vs. Arthur M. Finley. Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas.—Orders reversed, with costs, and causes remanded with directions to set aside the orders discharging the prisoners and to enter orders remanding them to the custody of the Sheriff. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

No. 172—The Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company et al., plaintiff in error, vs. the R. A. Patterson Tobacco Company. In error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of Virginia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 189—Henry M. Baker, appellant, vs. Horace S. Cummings. Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to set aside the decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and to remand the cause to that court, with instructions to dismiss the bill. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 166—The United States, appellant, vs. Dixon N. Garlinger. Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the claimant's petition. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

287—A. M. Thomas et al., appellants, vs. Gay & Read et al., and No. 288—Gay et al., appellants, vs. A. M. Thomas et al., &c.—Appeals from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma. Decree reversed, all costs in this court to be paid by Gay et al., and cause remanded, with directions to proceed in accordance with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

94—Elizabeth Wetzell et al., appellants, vs. the Minnesota Railway Transfer Company et al.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota. Opinion by Justice Brown.

78—J. B. Cessna et al., appellants, vs. The United States et al.—Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

192—Daniel Dull et al., plaintiff in error, vs. John E. Blackman et al. In error to the Supreme Court of State of Iowa. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

383—Edward Willes et al., petitioners, vs. the Eastern Trust and Banking Company.—On writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to affirm the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Opinion by Justice Gray.

173—Philip Levis, appellant, vs. Charles R. Kengla, in his own right and as guardian, &c.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Gray.

201—John Q. Brown, assignee, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the Marion National Bank of Lebanon, Ky.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceeding not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

53—Charles P. Barrett, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

175—Charles P. Barrett, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—In error to the District Court of the United States for the Western District of South Carolina.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

159—The United States, appellant, vs. Alexander Murphy & Co.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Decree of said United States Circuit Court of Appeals and decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York reversed and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court, with a direction to affirm the decision of the Board of General Appraisers. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

579—Delavergne Refrigerating Machine Company, petitioner, vs. the German Savings Institution et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Submitted by J. K. Richards in behalf of C. H. Aldrich and F. W. Lehmann in support of petition, and by Elenelous Smith in opposition.

150—Lowry W. Humes, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Submitted by J. M. Greer for the plaintiff in error and by Assistant Attorney General Boyd for the defendant in error, with leave to file additional briefs on or before Monday next.

586—Platt Rogers, as Mayor, and the City of Denver, plaintiffs in error, vs. Samuel B. Morgan. —Death of defendant in error, Samuel B. Morgan, suggested, and appearance of Ellen Theresa Morgan, Alice Morgan Harrison, Jessie Morgan, and Edward B. Morgan, heirs, as defendants in error herein, filed on motion of John F. Shofroth of counsel for plaintiffs in error.

408—William G. Fitts, Attorney General et al., appellants, vs. Charles M. McGhee et al., receivers, &c.—Motion to advance submitted by W. C. Fitts, William J. Wood, and John T. Morgan for the appellants.

584—Amedeed Moran et al., purchasing trustees, petitioners, vs. Charles Dillingham.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by L. W. Campbell in support of petition.

585—Charles N. Dodge et al., petitioners, vs. Abraham I. Strasburger et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia submitted by A. H. O'Connor, Chapin Brown, and Henry P. Blair in support of petition, and by Leon Tobriner and Isaac W. Nordlinger in opposition thereto.

No. 327—C. A. Warren, plaintiff in error, vs. Bertrand G. Chandos et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Alexander Britton in behalf of Horace G. Platt, in support of motions, and J. C. Bates in opposition thereto.

No. 404—The United States ex rel. Alfred L. Bernardin, plaintiff in error, vs. Benjamin Butterworth, Commissioner of Patents.—Motion to substitute C. H. Duell for Benjamin Butterworth as party defendant in error herein submitted by J. C. Dowell, for the plaintiff in error, with leave to J. M. Wilson to file suggestions in opposition to motion.

No. 580—Charles E. Pope, receiver, &c., petitioner, vs. the Louisville, New Albany and Chigo Railway Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by John S. Miller and W. P. Fishback in support of petition and by G. W. Kretzinger in opposition thereto. Leave granted to Miller to file brief in reply within three days.

No. 590—George C. W. Magruder et al., petitioners, vs. John S. Bell.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia submitted by H. Randall Webb and J. J. Waters in support of the petition and by F. H. Mackey in opposition thereto, with leave to Mr. Mackey to file additional brief by Wednesday.

No. 283—Standard Elevator Company et al., appellants, vs. Crane Elevator Company et al.—Continued per stipulation on motion of F. H. Freeman in behalf of counsel.

No. 17—Clarence E. Collins, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of New Hampshire. 86—George Schoellenberg, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. 87—George E. Paul, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and 88—J. Otis Paul, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—Reassigned for the first call for March 7, on motion of Robert Mather, in behalf of counsel.

No. 558—James W. Wilson, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of North Carolina, ex rel. of L. C. Caldwell, and 559—S. Otho Wilson, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of North Carolina ex rel. John H. Pearson.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by J. C. Macrae, W. H. Day, and A. C. Avery in support of motions, and by R. O. Burton and Thomas N. Hill in opposition thereto. Motions for attachment for contempt and to restore plaintiffs in error to office submitted by R. O. Burton and Thomas N. Hill in support of motions, and by J. C. Macrae, W. H. Day, and A. C. Avery in opposition thereto.

No. 588—John A. Buckstaff et al., petitioners, vs. Russell & Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circ

ART MUSEUM TRUSTEES MEET.

Annual Report Shows Steady Progress of the Institution—Officers Elected—Some Notable Donations.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was held yesterday afternoon in the Museum, Central Park. The following members were present: H. G. Marquand, Daniel Huntington, L. P. Di Cesnola, Salem H. Wales, Darius O. Mills, John Crosby Brown, William L. Andrews, Joseph H. Choate, Hiram Hitchcock, Thomas W. Wood, Edward D. Adams, Samuel P. Avery, and William R. Ware. H. G. Marquand, the President, presided, and the following officers were elected: Trustees for the term ending February, 1905, Rutherfurd Stuyvesant and Joseph H. Choate; officers for the year ending February, 1899: President, H. G. Marquand; First Vice President, F. W. Rhinelander; Second Vice President, Daniel Huntington; Treasurer, Hiram Hitchcock, and Secretary, L. P. Di Cesnola; Executive Committee (for period ending the same date)—William E. Dodge, Chairman; F. W. Rhinelander, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William L. Andrews, Salem H. Wales, Darius O. Mills, S. P. Avery, James A. Garland, and Charles Stewart Smith; Auditing Committee—John Crosby Brown, Chairman; John Bigelow, and Rutherfurd Stuyvesant.

The annual report for the year 1897 was unanimously adopted. The Treasurer reports the receipts for administrative purposes as $138,570.38, and expenses of administration, $135,714.22, leaving a balance of $2,856.16; the receipts from special funds were $80,051.61, and expenditures, $73,255.05; showing a balance of $7,696.56. The report of the Trustees shows that the progress of the Museum has been steady and its expansion in some respects unprecedented. The number of visitors during the year, as recorded by the turnstile registers, was 555,769, an increase of 52,453 over the preceding year. The receipts from this source were $4,419.50, although admission fees were charged on only ninety days, indicating a daily average of 196 paying visitors.

The Trustees recommend a permanent and liberal endowment for the purchase of works of the highest class for the department of paintings. Since the year 1879 the Trustees have expended over $90,000 from their own funds in making repairs on the Museum. They have decided to devote no more money to that purpose in the future, but to leave it to the Commissioners of the Park Department to include a sum in their annual estimates sufficient to keep the Museum building in proper repair or become responsible to the people for its gradual decay.

The gifts of works of art during 1897 numbered thirty, and included the bronze group, "Bacchante and Child," with a fine green Irish marble pedestal, presented by Charles F. McKim, the architect. Henry G. Marquand donated a collection of 28 ancient Greek, Roman, and Etruscan bronzes and a modern Sèvres porcelain vase. J. Pierpont Morgan presented a fine enameled silver altarpiece, studded with precious stones. Three oil paintings were donated by George A. Hearn and one by John D. Crimmins. The Chinese Ambassador, Chang Yen Hoon, was also among the list of donators, his offering being an ancient bronze Chinese vase. Joseph Jefferson, the actor, presented a landscape in oils, painted by himself. Two portraits of George Washington, a bronze figure, (silvered,) and a bronze medallion of Washington were the gift of George A. Lucas. John Crosby Brown donated a set of Queen of England jubilee medals, in silver and gold, and his wife presented a collection of 258 musical instruments.

READY FOR NEW ZOO.

Amount Stipulated in the Agreement with the City Subscribed, but More Funds Needed.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Zoological Society, held at the residence of ex-Gov. Morton, President of the society, it was announced that the total subscriptions to the fund for the buildings to be erected in the Zoological Park now amount to $103,550.

According to the terms of the agreement between the society and the city, as effected last year with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the society is under obligation to raise $250,000 for buildings and collections, of which sum $100,000 must be in the society's treasury on or before March 24, and it was agreed that the society could not take possession of the site until that amount had been provided.

As has been previously stated, the Board of Managers has been striving to secure the first $100,000 in time so that the work of improvement in the park may begin very early in the Spring, and thereby render it possible to form collections of animals and open the Zoological Park to the public early in the Spring of 1899.

Everything is in readiness for active work on the buildings, and the Park Department is now enabled to make the ground improvements authorized last year that are necessary to prepare the park for the reception of the costly buildings to be erected by the society. But the fund for the buildings is not yet complete. At the very lowest estimate $150,000 is required for expenditure this year to make the park as perfect as it should be when opened to the public.

The following is a complete list of the special subscriptions to the building fund of the society. In order to further the general objects of the society, a large number of persons have become life members, and the fees paid by them have been credited to the general fund, which now amounts to $5,000:

O. Ottendorfer	$5,000	Mrs. W. H. Osborne	1,000
P. R. Pyne	5,000	Henry W. Poor	1,000
W. K. Vanderbilt	5,000	George Crocker	1,000
Levi P. Morton	5,000	C. W. Harkness	1,000
W. E. Dodge	5,000	George T. Bliss	1,000
Robert Goelet	5,000	C. Schermerhorn	1,000
F. F. Thompson	5,000	J. H. Schiff	1,000
W. D. Sloane	5,000	J. Howard Ford	1,000
W. C. Whitney	5,000	W. C. Osborn	1,000
C. P. Huntington	5,000	Abram S. Hewitt	1,000
H. A. C. Taylor	5,000	Mrs. J. E. Trevor	1,000
George J. Gould	5,000	H. McK. Twombly	1,000
J. L. Cadwalader	2,700	James C. Carter	1,000
John S. Barnes	2,500	H. O. Havemeyer	1,000
Philip Schuyler	2,500	Henry H. Cook	1,000
F. A. Schermerhorn	2,500	George F. Baker	1,000
Tiffany & Co.	2,500	Walter H. Burns	500
Morris K. Jesup	2,500	E. G. Blackford	500
Henry P. Osborn	1,000	J. H. Higginson	500
J. Morris	1,000	S. D. Babcock	500
E. J. Berwind	1,000	W. G. Langdon	250
William H. Webb	1,000	T. M. Marc	100
C. T. Barney	1,000		
Samuel Thorne	1,000	Total	$103,550

Seeley Indictments Dismissed.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the indictments against Herbert B. Seeley, Theodore D. Rich, and James H. Phipps, who were charged with being responsible for a disreputable exhibition at the notorious "Seeley dinner" at Sherry's. The indictment against Oscar Hammerstein for giving a theatrical burlesque of the affair, which was entitled "Silly's Dinner," was also dismissed. Assistant District Attorney Lloyd gave as the ground for his recommendation of the dismissal of the Seeley dinner indictments that to put the case on trial would be against the interests of public morality, and that conviction would be very doubtful.

Capt. Bailey on Trial.

Frank Bailey, Captain of the lumber barge American Eagle, which plies between this city and Troy, was placed on trial yesterday before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, on the charge of manslaughter in the second degree. The case is a peculiar one. Bailey's dog pushed a little girl, Fannie Gallagher, into the water about three years ago, and the child was drowned. The child was playing with other children at the foot of Twentieth Street, North River, and was aboard Bailey's barge. It is alleged that Bailey set the dog on the child.

Foster's Bail Fixed at $20,000.

The bail of William Riley Foster, who was extradited from France on the charge of embezzling $193,000 ten years ago from the Gratuity Fund of the Produce Exchange, was fixed at $20,000 by Judge Fitzgerald in General Sessions yesterday. Last Friday District Attorney Gardiner asked that bail be fixed at $100,000, and Lorenzo Semple of Coudert Brothers said the bail would be prohibitive if fixed at more than $10,000.

The Case of Peter Barcia.

Peter Barcia, who was on trial a few days ago on the charge of murder in the first degree for killing Frank Cassata, and in whose case the jury disagreed, will be arraigned before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court tomorrow to plead to the charge on which he was tried. His counsel, Stephen J. O'Hara, said yesterday that the boy would plead guilty to manslaughter in the second degree, and would be sent to the Elmira

FIRE INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

Local Receipts of Companies as Given by Semi-Annual Report of Fire Underwriters' Board.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters issued yesterday its semi-annual statement of the premium receipts of the fire insurance companies for local business during the last six months of 1897. The aggregate receipts amount to $4,106,332, divided as follows: Forty-two domestic stock companies, $1,159,627; twenty-eight foreign companies, (including twenty-two British companies,) $1,560,414; agency companies, $1,268,445; Lloyds and mutuals, $118,424. There were three domestic companies, which received over $100,000 each: German-American, $151,538; Continental, $132,070; Home, $114,410. Three foreign companies also wrote a business of more than $100,000 each: Liverpool and London and Globe, $155,079; Royal, $132,650; Scottish Union and National, $114,947.

Despite the heavy reduction in the insurance rates ordered by the Tariff Association last December, which involved a return to the insuring public of over $200,000, the falling off in the total receipts as compared with the returns made to the board for the corresponding period of 1896 is only $172,395.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Citizens' Insurance Company of St. Louis has appointed John E. Shepherd Cook County manager, to succeed Truman W. Eustis.

It has been practically decided not to submit for adjustment the loss at Pittsburg caused by the extensive fire of last Friday because the property, which was totally destroyed, was under-insured.

The insurance on the dwelling house at 156 East Forty-ninth Street, which was badly damaged by fire yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: On building—German-American, $5,000, and Lancashire, $4,000; on household furniture—Lancashire, $4,000, and Agricultural, $1,000. Lyons, Stadholz & Co. are the adjusters.

The Law, Union, and Crown, which was recently denied a license to do business in the State of California by Commissioner Cunis, has decided to ask the aid of the courts in compelling the issuance of a license, and has retained for this purpose Attorney McGraw of San Francisco.

The Phoenix of Hartford has appointed as second agent of the company in Salt Lake City James K. Shaw, a real estate owner and the agent of the New England Loan and Trust Company. The only other board companies in Utah which have refused to discontinue their second agencies at the demand of the local agents are the Home, the National, and the Springfield.

The joint committee of the Tariff Association met yesterday. The general situation was once more discussed, and another meeting will probably be held to-morrow. At the instance of the committee a special meeting of the Tariff Association has been called for Friday of this week to receive the committee's recommendation for the solution of the difficulties which have arisen out of the absence of any regulation of the rate of commission paid for the large class of non-rated business.

Webb McNall, the Kansas Superintendent of Insurance, has decided that all fire insurance companies which have settled total losses for less than the face of the policies involved have been acting in violation of the issued policy law of the State. He has accordingly addressed a communication to all Kansas policy holders who have sustained a total loss by fire during 1897, asking the amount of the settlement in each case. As soon as he has received these replies, Superintendent McNall will inform the companies that, unless the difference between these amounts and the face of the policies is at once paid, he will refuse to renew their licenses. The New York manager of a company doing business in Kansas said yesterday that a majority of the sixty companies in that State would be affected, since the companies are accustomed to pay to the assured an indemnity equal to the commercial value of the property destroyed, as shown by an adjustment, the face of the policy fixing the maximum liability of the company in any event.

A GLUT OF GOLD.

No More Greenbacks Will Be Exchanged for It by Telegraph.

An order was received at the Sub-Treasury from Washington last week against receiving any more gold against orders for transfers of currency by telegraph or express. The communication added that no more transfers by telegraph will be made, and that only greenbacks are acceptable for express shipments. The order against gold reverses that of last Autumn. Then there was an abundance of currency, and the Treasury needed gold. Now there is a glut of the standard of value and a demand for currency.

Some bankers however, criticise the action of the Treasury officials, and assert that for gold deposited silver certificates and not legal tender notes were paid out, and that at present the holdings of legal tender notes by the Government are large enough to make the prohibition against gold unwarranted. At several local banks yesterday customers were offered the choice of gold or notes.

Indicted for Helping Duval.

Lottie Walling and Benjamin Collier were indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday for aiding George W. Duval in the attempt he made last Saturday to escape from the Tombs. Collier was arrested in the prison, where he had gone with a note to Duval, and the woman was arrested a few hours later in Newark. The maximum penalty for the charge against them is seven years.

Ahlborn Sent to an Asylum.

Herman Ahlborn, indicted for murder in the first degree for killing his young stepmother, was sent to the Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan by Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday. He was adjudged insane by a commission appointed to examine into the question of his sanity.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GA.
One of the most elegantly-appointed hotels in the world. Accommodations for 500 guests.
Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a Winter resort.
WATSON & POWERS, PROPRIETORS.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.
The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.
J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.
GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.
The purest of water from our own artesian well.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with ochestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet; American and European plan.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Kentucky Av., 100 feet from beach; steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to street level; $2.00 per day; $9 to $14 per week.
L. V. STICKNEY.

HOTEL RICHMOND,
Atlantic City, N. J.,
Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator.
J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly.
F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlan-

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By chambermaid and waitress; understands all salads, wines, &c.; willing and obliging; city or country; one year with present employer. 123 West 62d St.; Thompson's bell.

Companions.

COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady having given up housekeeping, wishes to place her useful companion and housekeeper, who has served her faithfully for three years. Miss Battin, 73 Ocean Av., Jersey City.

Cooks.

COOK.—Family cook; first-class in all branches; excellent baker; economical manager; full charge if required; caters for entertainments; day or month; reference. Bolton, 902 6th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as excellent cook and to do plain washing of private family. Call Wednesday at 449 West 43d St.; Arrowsmith's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; understands all kinds of fancy dishes; reference. Ryan, 48 Amsterdam Av.

COOK, &c.—By German girl as good cook and assist with washing in small American family. 805 2d Av., third floor, front.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as plain cook and laundress; wash and iron; city reference. 463 West 51st St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; good city references. A. F., Box 367, 1,268 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced children's dressmaker, formerly with Mme. Thurn, would like a few more engagements by the day; does first-class work. Mrs. M. Early, 789 Amsterdam Av.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an American; teaches English to beginners; is a good nurse in illness; thoroughly understands the care of children, having had several years' experience; if desired, can take entire charge of those between the ages of three and eight; excellent references. M. P., 105 West 56th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German girl (25) as lady's maid and take care of children to a family going to Europe in May. Address E. Romeik, 1,235 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—As lady's maid; French; seamstress, dressmaker, packer, manicure; best city reference. Maid, 341 West 30th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By trustworthy woman as maid and seamstress, or nurse to children. 91 Riverside Drive, present employer's; no cards.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; English; Protestant; no objection to country; last employer can be seen. 410 West 51st St., Winslow's bell.

NURSE.—By middle-aged woman as experienced nurse; reliable; references; city or country. 125 West 24th St., 3d bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishing and repairing dresses and alterations. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress by day; good dressmaker; $25; references. 167 East 33d St.; ring four times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—Gentleman recommends his butler as a first-class man and good valet in every respect. L. G., Box 263, 1,289 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Swiss man, speaking several languages; good references. Present employer can be seen, between 5 and 6 o'clock, at 43 West 53d St.

BUTLER.—By competent and reliable Swede; best city references. C. A., 1,242 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By French chef, formerly from a leading club of New York; restaurant, hotel, or club. A. Pillault, 240 West 35th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman in a private family; young man, with fine appearance; married; one child; present employer, Edwin Gould, Esq., can be seen for five years' reference, at 195 Broadway; expert four-horse and tandem driver; country position preferred. David McFarland, 956 8th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Protestant; 35; single; German descent; life experience in the management of gentleman's place, also in handling men to their best advantage; well up in growing of fruits, plants, flowers, and vegetables indoors and out; open for engagement 1st of March; best of recommendations. Box 116, West Orange, N. J.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN—BUTLER.—A lady can highly recommend her second man; has butler who has lived with her one year; perfectly competent, and understands his duties well. W. P., care of Jones, 21 East 31st St.

Valets.

VALET or BUTLER.—By a young man thoroughly experienced in both capacities; will be disengaged on March 1. C. C., 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGER.—To manage an estate; competent with labor and affairs; have had noted success with stock, dairy, poultry, farm crops, garden, greenhouses, fruit, and land improvements. Barber, 130 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A competent man to handle the correspondence of a large manufacturing concern; one who is accustomed to details and investigations and whose experience in a similar capacity extends for more than three years in either clothing, shirts, cloaks, or suits; none but a thoroughly A No. 1 man, who is a rapid and accurate stenographer and typewriter, need apply. Address, with full particulars as to references, salary, and experience, P. O. Box No. 514, New York.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

EXCURSIONS.

WINTER RESORTS.
Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including **Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico,** and **ALL POINTS SOUTH.**

FLORIDA A Pleasant Tour, under Personal Escort, visiting the chief resorts, leaves New York **March 4.** Programmes, time tables, etc., free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

The New York School of Oratory and for the cure of STAMMERING. 1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

BANJO.—Skillful tuition; legitimate method; experience and ability; circulars mailed. D. EMERSON, 60 West 109th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

17TH ST., 176 EAST, adjoining Union Square. Rooms, with first-class board; gentlemen.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

STEINER, DAVIDSON & CO.—Certificate as to continued use of partnership name.

Whereas, The copartnership heretofore existing between LOUIS STEINER, EDMOND DAVIDSON, and BENJAMIN F. PARK, under the firm name and style of "STEINER, DAVIDSON & CO.," has expired by limitation; and

Whereas, The said copartnership was one having business relations with foreign countries; and

Whereas, The said LOUIS STEINER and EDMOND DAVIDSON, two of the partners therein, will hereafter continue the said business under the name and style of "STEINER, DAVIDSON & CO.," formerly carried on by the said copartnership under the said name and style.

Now, therefore, we, LOUIS STEINER, residing at No. 981 Madison Avenue, in the City of New York, and EDMOND DAVIDSON, residing at No. 152 East 61st Street, in the said City of New York, do hereby certify, pursuant to the Statute allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases, that we are the sole persons continuing the use of and now dealing and hereafter to deal under the said firm name of "STEINER, DAVIDSON & CO.," and that our principal place of business is now at No. 547 Broadway, and after the first day of February, 1898, will be at No. 594 Broadway, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, January 29, 1898.
LOUIS STEINER,
EDMOND DAVIDSON.

City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 29th day of January, 1898, before me personally appeared Louis Steiner and Edmond Davidson, to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

C. L. WILBUR, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys, &c., 346 Broadway, New York City, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 176th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-law6mTu

DE MIRANDA, LUCIANA GOVIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 56 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1897.—ANGELINA M. DE QUESADA, Executrix. HORATIO R. RUBENS, Atty. for Executrix, 58 New Street, New York City. n9-law6mT

DUVAL, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE DUVAL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 97, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of October, 1897. MARGARET DUVAL, Administratrix. JOSEPH G. GAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. o26-law6mTu

LEDGER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEDGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmot L. Morehouse, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1897. WILLIAM PERCY MILES, Executor. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor, No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. n9-law6mT

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 208 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. d7-law6mTu

RIDLEY, CARRIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE RIDLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of BOWERS & SANDS, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. LEOPOLD GUSTHAL, FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. s28-law6mTu

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

There is no long waiting for help if Ripans Tabules are taken for dyspepsia and headache. Relief comes quickly. One Tabule (about the size of a small button) will relieve distress in the stomach within fifteen minutes and the headache will shortly disappear. There was an industrious, hard-working woman of Cooperstown, N. Y., some sixty years of age, who for a long time had suffered greatly from dyspepsia and dreadful headaches. Her stomach tormented her so that she could hardly work at all, and, although she had tried all sorts of things, she got no relief. A friend sent her some Ripans Tabules and she felt better as soon as she took the first one. She felt more like working. "I have continued with the Tabules ever since," she says, "and they always help me."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor, and for those who want only a few Tabules at a time. The ordinary packet, containing six Tabules in a glass vial, is for sale at all druggists.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

"Standard of Highest Merit."
FISCHER PIANOS.
Special attention is called to our superb stock of New Pianos—Grand and Upright, encased in rare and beautiful woods in Artistic and Chaste Designs.
104,000 Pianos sold and in use since 1820.
SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES
Cash or Easy Payments.
A Large Stock of Pianos for Rent.
33 UNION SQUARE—WEST.
Between 16th and 17th Streets, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and a surplus of One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as The Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.—Dated New York, February 21, 1898.

EDWARD SCHMIDT,
HENRY R. STEELE,
ALBERT F. HUNT, JR.,
HARRY D. KITTINGER,
CHARLES P. BLANEY,
WILLIAM H. THITCHENER,
JOSEPH F. DARLING,
WILLIAM P. DOUGHERTY,
RALPH KIRBY,
JOHN F. MEYER,
CARLOS W. SCHUMANN,
FREDERICK W. LANG,
ALBERT MACHOLD,
THOMAS CUSTY.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

EDGECOMBE AVENUE AND WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against ANNA E. LYON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date of the 13th day of May, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by James Bleecker and Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 23d day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Edgecombe Avenue with the northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence running northwardly but along the said easterly side of Edgecombe Avenue twenty (20) feet, more or less, to a party wall; thence running eastwardly, but parallel with said West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and through the same, and at right as the same extends, ninety (90) feet; thence running southwardly, but again parallel with said Edgecombe Avenue, twenty (20) feet to the said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence running westwardly but along the said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street ninety (90) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated January 31, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Diagram of property to be sold pursuant to the foregoing notice of sale, being premises known as No. 26 Edgecombe Avenue:

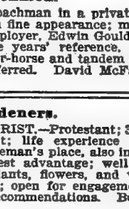

Thirty-one thousand one hundred and eighty-two dollars ($31,182) is the approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, and one thousand and seven dollars ($1,007) is the approximate amount of the charge on the said property for taxes and assessments, including interest.—Dated January 31, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thurs., Mch. 3, Noon
Bremen.....Thurs., Mch. 31, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems.....Feb. 26, 10 AM | Kai. Wm. II. Mch. 19, 10 AM
Saale.....Mch. 5, 10 AM | Fulda..Mch. 26, 10 AM
Werra.....Mch. 12, 10 AM | Ems.....Apl. 2, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin Screw Express Line
To Cherbourg, Paris.
SOUTHAMPTON, (LONDON,) AND HAMBURG.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Apr. 23, 9 AM
Normannia, Mch. 24, 9 AM | Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM | Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service, N. Y.—Hamburg direct.
Prussia.....Feb. 26, 9 AM | Phoenicia..Mch. 19, 3 PM
Pretoria.....Mch. 5, 3 PM | Pennsylvania..Mch. 26, 8 AM
Patria.....Mch. 12, 8 AM | Palatia.....Apr. 9, 7 AM
First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE **Land of the Midnight Sun.**
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITSBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

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Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK....Feb. 23 | ST. LOUIS....March 16
PARIS.....March 2 | NEW YORK..March 23
ST. PAUL.....March 9 | ST. PAUL.....March 30

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Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
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$30,
TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, SEATTLE, and TACOMA. FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ACCOMMODATIONS TO Wrangle, Skagway, Dyea, Pyramid Harbor. Corresponding low rates to Edmonton, Prince Albert, Ashcroft, and other points in Northwest.
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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING.....March 3, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 2, 1 P. M.
PEKIN, via Honolulu.....April 12, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Feb. 28, May 9, July 11
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 28, May 30, Aug. 1
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 18, June 28, Aug. 22
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA:**
AORANGI, March 10. | MIOWERA, April 7.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates, apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest
The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Transfers.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.
Seminole, Wed., Feb. 23 | Comanche, Mon., Feb. 28
Iroquois, Fri., Feb. 25 | Algonquin, Thu., Mch. 3
From Pier 29 East River, foot Roosevelt St.; 3 PM.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
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O

CHARTER DAY CELEBRATION

Plans Discussed at a Meeting of the General Committee of Citizens at City Hall.

FETES TO LAST THREE DAYS

Fifteen Committees to Arrange Details — Resolution of Sympathy with Survivors and Families of Maine Victims.

The General Committee of Citizens on Celebration of Charter Day met yesterday in the Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, the fifteen committees appointed by the Mayor and the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the General Committee were announced. In all, about 250 persons were appointed.

Following are the committees, with their Chairmen: Plan and Scope—Thomas F. Gilroy; Finance—William C. Whitney; Legislation—Jacob A. Cantor; Railroads and Transportation—L. C. Weir; Public Comfort—H. H. Brockway; Industrial Parade—Gen. Daniel Butterfield; Military—Gen. Horatio C. King; Navy—Aaron Vanderbilt; Public Safety—John P. Faure; Decoration, Illumination, and Grand Stands—Thomas W. Pitman; Banquet Committee—Eugene Van Schaick; Ball Committee—Herbert Satterlee; Invitations—Col. F. D. Grant; Reception—H. McK. Twombly; Press—John W. Heller.

Several of the committees were in session yesterday. Chairman Gilroy reported that the Committee on Plan and Scope had decided to suggest May 3, 4, and 5 for the celebration. It proposes that the first date shall be taken up by a naval parade, and an evening of literary and historical addresses in different halls in the different boroughs; displays of fireworks of a symbolical character in all the public parks to wind up the day's festivities. On May 4, the legal holiday, there is to be a military parade, and in the evening a ball and reception in Manhattan and fireworks in the other boroughs. The third day's programme comprises civic and industrial parades, with a banquet to the invited guests of the city in Manhattan and fireworks in public places in all the boroughs.

Mr. Gilroy said that his committee had appointed sub-committees to look after the details of each day's celebration. The Chairmen were as follows: James G. Wilson, first day; A. G. Mills, second day, and E. H. Hall, third day. The committees will open headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they will be glad to receive communications and suggestions at any time.

District Attorney Gardiner said he thought three days too long for the celebration, seeing that it was a city and not a National affair. He moved as an amendment to the report of the Committee on Plan and Scope that the celebration be held on May 4.

The amendment was lost by an overwhelming vote, and the original report was adopted.

Reporting for the Committee on Military, Gen. King said it was intended to secure a mobilization of the State troops at Van Cortlandt Park during the celebration, if possible, and that the cost of the military parade alone would amount to about $175,000. He thought the State should bear the expense, but that nothing could be finally decided until further details were received from the Committee on Plan and Scope.

Gen. Butterfield spoke briefly for the industrial parade, and made fun of Mr. Gardiner's suggestion that the whole celebration be held in one day.

On the motion of Vice Chairman Roosevelt it was decided that the whole committee act as an Executive Committee and that a sub-committee of fifteen be appointed with full power to act for the general body.

Gen. Howard Carroll moved that every member of the committee subscribe $25 in order to secure funds for preliminary expenses.

Col. Hopkins objected on the ground that that was a matter which might safely be left with the Finance Committee. He said he anticipated that the majority of the committee would subscribe considerably more than $25 apiece.

A motion by Theodore W. Myers that "it is the sense of this committee that the members should subscribe liberally to the charter celebration fund," was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall was greeted with hearty cheers when he rose to speak. He suggested that some portion of the time set aside for the celebration be devoted to a meeting of Christians, where addresses can be made on the duties and responsibilities of citizens. A motion was made to refer the suggestion to the Committee on Plan and Scope, but before putting it, the Chairman, W. D'H. Washington, asked of Archbishop Corrigan if he would not say a few words. The Archbishop spoke very briefly. He said he was pleased to have heard Dr. Hall's suggestion, but he thought it was a matter which could be safely left to the Committee on Plan and Scope.

Ex-Judge Pitman offered this resolution:

"Whereas, The people have heard with profound sorrow of the awful calamity which has occurred to the battleship Maine in the Harbor of Havana, where over 250 brave Americans perished; and,

"Whereas, All civilized countries and communities have offered words of sympathy to this country,

"Resolved, That the General Committee of Charter Day Celebration hereby extend sincere condolence with the families and friends of the heroes who lost their lives by such calamity.

"Resolved, That earnest congratulations are also extended to Capt. Sigsbee and the officers and men who have survived for the superb bravery and great fortitude they have exhibited under the terrible ordeal through which they have passed."

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote, and then the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

NO WHITE-WINGED PEACE HERE.

Big Brooklyn Crowd Watches a Blue Pigeon Thrash a White One.

Two warlike pigeons engaged in a ferocious combat yesterday in front of the Brooklyn Borough Hall. One was white and the other was blue. While the fight lasted it was severe, and a crowd of about 500 persons assembled to watch the contest. Bets were freely offered and taken, and for a while the issue was in doubt. Borough President Grout and Private Secretary Stevenson came to their windows and suspended their official duties long enough to watch the fight.

Finally the white pigeon, catching the blue apparently off his guard, struck at him viciously. But the blue was alert, and, dodging the blow, it delivered a counter-peck which knocked the white pigeon's eye out. The white pigeon shook himself and hopped a few steps away. The blue still stood on guard, waiting to see if there would be a renewal of hostilities, but the fight had been taken out of his adversary, and after a pause of several seconds the blue pigeon flew back to his post on the cornice. The white slowly flew around the hall and was lost to sight. Mr. Grout and his secretary turned back to the contemplation of their cobweb-filled office and the crowd melted away.

Steel Work on East River Bridge.

David A. McComb, a taxpayer of this city, made application yesterday before Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court, asking that the Commissioner of the new East River Bridge be restrained from opening or accepting bids for the steel work of the towers and spans, as advertised. The Carnegie and other steel companies are said to be behind the move, and in his application Mr. McComb set forth that these companies were barred from competing because of certain specifications as to the kinds of steel to be used, insisted upon by the Bridge Commission. The affidavit charges collusion and fraud. John L. Hill, counsel for Mr. McComb, said that over twenty prominent manufacturers would be excluded. Assistant Corporation Counsel George Hill, in arguing his case, termed the charges of the affidavit outrageous. The plaintiff then asked for the appointment of a referee. Justice Chase reserved decision.

The Almshouse Entertainment.

The eighth of the vaudeville entertainments under the direction of Ada Landon Hand will be given at 2:30 P. M. to-day for the amusement of the inmates of the almshouse on Blackwell's Island. The following persons will take part: Mme. Anita Lloyd, prima donna; Miss Passie Lester, Mme. E. M. Bartlett, Natalie Sinclair, danseuse; Bernard and Dunkirk, Sam Franko, violinist; James R. Hilliard, and others.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.

LEGAL NOTES.

INJURED BY EXPLOSION OF MINERAL WATER BOTTLE.—In a suit in the Supreme Court, Queens County, by Frank J. Cole against the New York Bottling Company, for damages for injuries resulting from alleged negligence, proof was given on behalf of the plaintiff tending to show that the driver of a wagon of the defendant, a corporation which sold mineral waters, unloaded a box containing bottles of such water on a public sidewalk in Long Island City in such a manner that a bottle fell from the box, exploded, and the flying glass injured the plaintiff's face. Mr. Cole was waiting in the street to take a street car. A judgment on a verdict in favor of the plaintiff has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Willard Bartlett. The Court held that these facts indicated negligence upon the part of the driver, and where no explanation of the cause of the accident was offered by the defendant, the jury was justified in holding the corporation liable for the injury thus inflicted.

***

GUARANTEE OF RENT BY A BREWING COMPANY.—In November, 1890, certain infants, the owners of a building in this city, were, by their special guardian, about to lease the premises to one Hyland, to be used as a saloon for the sale of beer. H. Koehler & Co., a brewery corporation, had agreed to guarantee the performance of the covenants of the lease by Hyland. Before that the company entered into a contract with Isaac Reinheimer, whereby the latter agreed that, if default was made by Hyland, and H. Koehler & Co. should have to pay the rent, he would pay the company the arrears that might remain due under the lease, and damages in consequence of non-performance. The lessee defaulted, and the lessor sued Koehler & Co., which suit the latter settled by payment of a less amount than was actually due, obtaining a receipt in full and release from their liability. Koehler & Co. then sued Reinheimer for the amount they paid, and expenses. The complaint was dismissed at Trial Term on the ground that the contract of guarantee entered into by Koehler & Co. with the lessor was not within its powers as a corporation to make, that consequently the contract could not have been enforced against it, had it resisted, and that defendant was only bound to indemnify the plaintiff against the legal liability which it could have been compelled to perform. The First Appellate Division has reversed the judgment, holding, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, that while the decisions on the question whether the plaintiff was liable under its contract to guarantee the performance of the conditions of the lease are contradictory, it may fairly be conceded that the weight of authority is to the effect that such a contract by a brewing company is not beyond its powers. It was ultra vires, if at all, simply because it did not relate to something within the purview of the objects for which the corporation was organized. But it could not be said, as matter of law, that it was foreign to the purpose of its organization to enter into a contract with a person who was engaged in the sale of that sort of wares by which it was made worth his while to deal exclusively in the plaintiff's wares.

***

PAYMENT TO ATTORNEY NOT A PAYMENT OF MORTGAGE.—George W. Folsom was the owner of premises on which was a mortgage for $7,000, executed to and owned by Daniel Morrison, as trustee. In May, 1886, Mr. Folsom gave Francis H. Weeks, the lawyer who is now serving a term for forgery, a check drawn to his order for the interest due on this mortgage, and another check for the principal, drawn to the order of Francis H. Weeks, attorney. These checks were indorsed by Weeks and passed into his private account, and the money was never paid over to Morrison. Weeks delivered the bond and mortgage to Folsom, and promised to procure and deliver a satisfaction piece. In a suit by the Central Trust Company, which had been substituted for Morrison as the trustee, to compel Folsom to surrender to it the bond and mortgage, the defense was that Folsom paid the principal of the mortgage to the attorney for Morrison, and that by such payment the debt was discharged and mortgage satisfied in fact. It was not pretended that Weeks had any direct authority to accept payment for the creditor, but it was contended that under the scrivener's rule the defendant was entitled to pay the money to Weeks. By this rule a solicitor who makes the loan receives the interest, and has the securities in his possession at the time of payment of the principal, the principal being due, the person paying the money may rely upon the apparent authority of the attorney or solicitor to receive that money. The First Appellate Division has reversed judgment given on the trial dismissing the complaint. "There is no evidence whatever in this case," Justice Patterson, who gave the opinion, said, "to show that Weeks was employed by Morrison to make this investment. Therefore, there is nothing to show that that confidence was reposed in him. All that appears is that one payment of interest was made to Weeks after Morrison, trustee, became the owner of the bond and mortgage, and that when he went to pay off the mortgage the bond and mortgage itself was in the physical possession of Weeks. But the assignment by which the title to the bond and mortgage was vested in Morrison, trustee, was not in Weeks's possession. He did not deliver it to Folsom, and therefore he did not (so far as appears) have that which was the muniment of the trustee's title to the bond and mortgage."

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TWO CLAIMANTS TO SURPLUS ON FORECLOSURE.—Alfred Gutwillig, who owned premises in West Sixteenth Street, on which was a mortgage for $30,000, contracted to sell them to Wiederman & Rosenbaum for $56,000, subject to the mortgage, they to give a purchase money mortgage for the difference of $26,000, Gutwillig was to advance to Wiederman & Rosenbaum $31,500 toward the construction of a building on the property, the purchasers to make a further mortgage to secure the advances. Wiederman & Rosenbaum began to erect the building, and Gutwillig advanced, to July, 1895, $12,288. Then Wiederman & Rosenbaum failed and abandoned the work. They had given to Gutwillig, as additional security, a mortgage of $3,000, in January, 1895, on premises which they owned in East Twelfth Street. During the progress of the work on the Sixteenth Street property, Wiederman & Rosenbaum became indebted to one Amos, upon promissory notes, to secure which they gave a mortgage on the property, on Feb. 15, 1895. After their failure the purchase money mortgage on the Sixteenth Street property was foreclosed. There still remained over $9,000 due to Gutwillig, on account of the advances, the only security for which was the three-thousand-dollar mortgage on the Twelfth Street property, which Gutwillig had assigned to William H. Schmoll. The surplus remaining upon the foreclosure by Gutwillig of this latter mortgage was claimed by both Schmoll and Amos. The referee decided that Schmoll had no claim upon it, there being no proof that Gutwillig or his assigns "sustained any damage by reason of the failure of Wiederman & Rosenbaum to keep and perform the building loan agreement or any part thereof." The First Appellate Division has reversed the order affirming the referee's report in the surplus money proceedings. The Court held, by Justice Patterson, that, by the default of the builders, Gutwillig lost the security of the mortgage they gave on the Sixteenth Street property, to the amount of $9,000, and could claim, under the three-thousand-dollar mortgage, all damages directly consequent upon the breach of the condition of the bond. That was, the loss of everything by way of security except his claim to the surplus on the Sixteenth Street property and his right of recourse to the three-thousand-dollar mortgage on the Twelfth Street property. Under such circumstances, the Court held, the proper measure of damages was the amount of the loss that directly and necessarily resulted from the breach of the condition of the bond. That breach caused a loss of $9,000 of the advances. The case was therefore sent back to another referee for a rehearing.

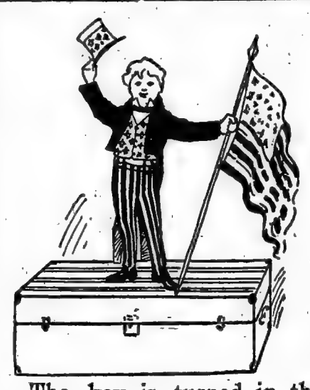

The key is turned in the lock, to-day.

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Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

C. B. Hubbell Elected President, J. E. Swanstrom Vice President, and A. E. Palmer Secretary.

NO OPPOSITION OFFERED

The City and Normal College Boards Organized with Mr. Hubbell as President—No Selection for Superintendent of Schools.

The Board of Education of the City of New York met for the first time at noon yesterday in the Hall of Education, Grand and Elm Streets. Every member was present, as follows: Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx—John G. Agar, E. Ellery Anderson, Otto Bannard, John E. Eustis, William Greenough, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Hugh Kelly, Jacob W. Mack, N. A. Prentiss, Henry A. Rogers, and Henry W. Taft; Brooklyn—Edward L. Collier, Horace E. Dresser, John McNamee, Henry W. Maxwell, J. Edward Swanstrom, and John R. Thompson; Queens—G. Howland, Leavitt; Richmond—Frank Perlet.

Mr. Leavitt was made temporary Chairman and Mr. Mack temporary Secretary. On motion of Mr. Agar, Charles Bulkley Hubbell was elected President of the board, the vote being unanimous. In taking the chair, the President said he appreciated the honor conferred upon him, and realized the responsibility of the board in having to care for 300,000 children, whose future will be shaped by the opportunities the board makes for them.

"We are now," said he, "in a modified sense, in charge of the largest school system in the world, and we will strive to make it the best."

J. Edward Swanstrom, who is President of the Brooklyn School Board, was elected Vice President without opposition, and A. Emerson Palmer of Brooklyn was unopposed as Secretary. Mr. Palmer's salary is $4,000 a year. Charles B. J. Snyder was unanimously appointed City Superintendent of School Buildings at a salary of $8,000. Mr. Snyder was Superintendent of School Buildings of the former City of New York.

The election of City Superintendent of Schools and other officers was postponed until the next meeting of the board. Messrs. Mack, Kelly, Eustis, Swanstrom, and Maxwell were appointed a committee to examine and report upon qualifications of candidates for Superintendent of Supplies, Chief Clerk, and such other clerks as may be needed, and also to provide quarters for the City Superintendent of Schools when elected.

School Bills Amended.

Communications were received from the Counsel to the Corporation, inclosing copies of Senate Bill 336 and 381, introduced by Senator Higbie, amending sections of the charter relative to public schools. The communications were ordered referred to the Committee on School System, when appointed, and also sent to the borough School Boards. The first of these bills adds to Section 1,086 as follows:

And the tenure of service of all such teachers transferred to the service of the consolidated city by Section 1,117 of this act shall be and be held to be the same as the tenure of service of the teachers in the public schools of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and of Manhattan and the Bronx.

The other bill inserts in Section 1,081 of the charter, relating to a board of examiners, teachers' licenses, &c., the following provision:

But all persons who on the 31st of December, 1897, were duly licensed to teach and who were then actually engaged under contracts, as superintendents, principals, or teachers in the Counties of Richmond or Queens, or such part thereof as is included in the City of New York, and who shall have been so duly licensed and engaged continuously for the period of three years prior to Dec. 31, 1897, shall, without further examination, be entitled to receive, and the city Superintendent shall issue to them, respectively, permanent licenses to teach in the City of New York, such licenses to be valid only in the borough in which such teachers shall have been actually teaching as aforesaid, and to be of such grade as the city Superintendent shall determine corresponds with the grades directed to be established by this section.

Teachers who were so duly licensed and engaged as aforesaid for a period less than three years prior to Dec. 31, 1897, shall be entitled, without further examination, for a period of one year to temporary licenses, which may be renewed without examination, in case the work of the holder is satisfactory to the borough Superintendent, for two successive years. After the close of the third year of continuous successful service, of which the time prior to Dec. 31, 1897, shall be deemed a part, the City Superintendent shall make the license permanent.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, it was referred to the Finance Committee when appointed "to examine and report to this board at its next meeting the means which may be at its disposal for the purpose of paying the salaries of its employes and all other obligations."

On motion of Mr. Eustis, the rooms of the board were placed at the disposal of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx. The board will meet next on March 7.

The City and Normal College.

After the adjournment of the Board of Education, Secretary Palmer called the Trustees of the College of the City of New York to order. On motion of Mr. Kelly, Charles Bulkley Hubbell was chosen President, and, on Mr. Taft's motion, A. E. Palmer was made Secretary, with a salary of $500 a year. On motion of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, from the unexpended balance of money allowed by the Board of Estimate the sum of $147,000 was appropriated for salaries and $12,000 for apparatus, books, supplies, &c. President Hubbell announced the Executive Committee of the college as follows: Horace E. Dresser, Chairman, and Messrs. Bannard, Eustis, Kelly, Leavitt, Collier, Perlet, Taft, and Gen. Webb, the latter ex officio.

The Trustees of the Normal College, after the adjournment of the College Trustees, met, with Mr. Taft temporarily in the chair. Charles Bulkley Hubbell was elected President without opposition and A. E. Palmer was chosen Secretary, with a salary of $500 a year. The President appointed the following Executive Committee: Jacob W. Mack, Chairman, and Messrs. Agar, Greenough, McNamee, Prentiss, Rogers, Swanstrom, Thompson, and Dr. Thomas Hunter, ex officio.

A. Emerson Palmer, the Secretary of the Board of Education, lives at 615 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, with his wife and two children. He was born in Sullivan County, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1863. He studied at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., and was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1874. Shortly after graduation he joined the staff of The New York Tribune, and has been connected with that journal continuously since as reporter, copy editor, and editorial writer. Mr. Palmer has also been editorially connected with The North American Review, New Princeton Review, and Political Science Monthly. His brother, Wilbur M. Palmer, was secretary to Mayors Schieren and Wurster of Brooklyn.

Death Rate Decreases.

The death rate for the week ended last Saturday was 20.17 per 1,000, or 2 per cent. lower than the rate for the same week last year. The deaths during the week numbered 792.

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DUNLAP & Co.

Celebrated Hats.

Spring Styles

will be introduced on

Saturday, Feb. 26th,
New York.
Chicago. Philadelphia.

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A. Gelot, Sole Agent,
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Accredited Agencies in all principal cities of the United States, Canada, and Paris, France.

WATERS PIANOS

have been known for FIFTY YEARS as standard high-grade PIANOS.

They are famous for their FINE TONE, and are warranted to be DURABLE.

We can certainly suit you with a new WATERS PIANO both as to QUALITY and PRICE.

Our new 3-YEAR SYSTEM gives you three years' time without interest.

Old instruments taken in exchange.

Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices. Payments $5 monthly.

Call and see us.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., Near 18th St.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Steamship Lines Grant Lower Rates—Applications to Western and Southwestern Railroads.

Over 100 persons registered at the rooms of the Merchants' Association yesterday, in addition to those who registered on Friday and Saturday. These represented merchants who had taken advantage of the concessions in the shape of reduced passenger fares obtained by the Merchants' Association from the roads forming what is known as the Central Passenger Association, which controls the territory west of Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Wheeling, through to Chicago and St. Louis. The reduced-rate tickets will continue on sale up to and including to-morrow.

Arrangements for opening up the State of Texas and other territory in the extreme South and Southwest have been concluded with the Mallory Line, steamers of which ply between this port and Galveston; the Cromwell Line, whose boats ply between this port and New Orleans, and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, which connects with the Cromwell Line and whose lines, in its Atlantic system, run through Texas as far as El Paso, the western boundary of Texas, north with connections into Indian Territory, south with connections into Mexico, and to all the principal Gulf ports in Texas. The steamship lines agree to bring merchants to New York from their respective ports, and through their respective rail or other connections, on all their sailing dates during the month of March, the tickets being sold at a reduced rate of fare.

The Merchants' Association yesterday made application to all the railroads in the Southwest which have direct St. Louis connections and to B. D. Caldwell, Chairman of the Western Passenger Association, to co-operate in selling tickets at a reduced rate of fare from their territory for the second series of merchants' conventions, to be held in this city next month.

At the first session of the Spring meeting of the Merchants' Association, held yesterday, Louis Windmüller delivered an address, in which he commented upon the inconvenience to large vessels caused by the narrowness and shallowness of the main channel to the Harbor at Sandy Hook. He insisted that it was of vital importance that the channel should be deepened from five to ten feet and widened from 500 to 1,000 feet, and estimated that the cost would not exceed $7,000,000.

MISS WILLIAMS GETS A WRIT.

School Teacher's Alleged Wrongs to be Considered by a Jury.

Justice Pryor yesterday granted an alternative writ of mandamus to Miss Alida S. Williams, a school teacher, who had applied to the court for a writ of mandamus directing John Jasper, the Superintendent of Schools, to place her name upon an eligible list prepared by order of the Board of Education in 1896, for the purpose of making necessary promotions in the department.

Miss Williams alleged that she was graduated as an "honor student" from the Normal College in 1877, and from that time until 1896 held many responsible positions in different schools in this city. She alleged that Superintendent Jasper had been influenced by certain Assistant Superintendents, who refused to allow her name to be placed upon the eligible list, and that he had acted unjustly and illegally in the matter.

Justice Pryor said that a question of fact was involved, and therefore granted an alternative writ. The case will now go before a jury.

Wall, Weakened by Fire, Falls.

The rear wall of the building at 118 Nassau Street, which was burned week before last, collapsed yesterday morning, endangering the lives of several laborers who were at work tearing down the ruins of the structure. Three men were working on the top floor of the building when the wall fell. They escaped by climbing over the roof of an adjacent building. Three others who had just been employed by the contractor were working on the ground floor. They were struck by falling débris, but were uninjured.

A Rapid Transit Rumor.

A report was current in Wall Street yesterday that the Manhattan Railway Company had proposed to the Rapid Transit Commissioners to abandon its application for the right to build a line in the Boulevard, in exchange for the privilege of constructing a loop at the Battery for the intersection of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines. No one connected with the Manhattan Company or any of the Rapid Transit Commissioners would confirm or deny this report, preserving the silence they agreed to maintain pending negotiations between the company and the board.

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SPECIAL SALE
Handkerchiefs,
(About Half Price)
At "The Linen Store."
Commencing To-morrow.

250 Doz. H. S. Emb'd and Revere hemstitched	15c. regular price 25c. each.
250 Doz. Hand Emb'd, Scalloped, Hemstitched, and Lace edged	25c. regular price 50c. each.
160 Doz. Hand Emb'd, Scalloped edge, (a sort of goods very scarce now) . . .	50c. regular price 75c. to $1.25.
500 Doz. Ladies' Unlaundered Hand Emb'd Initial Hkfs. (To be sold in half dozens only.) Regular price $3.00 per dozen	$1.00 per half dozen.

Every Handkerchief Pure Linen.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d St., N. Y.

PLANS FOR THE HOLIDAY

Washington's One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Birthday Will Be Celebrated Quietly.

EXERCISES IN CENTRAL PARK

Military Organizations Will Participate in the Flag Raising at the Block House—List of Local Celebrations.

There have been no special preparations here to celebrate this, the one hundred and sixty-sixth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. The day is a legal holiday, and it is expected that there will be a general suspension of business.

One demonstration appropriate to the day will be made at the Block House in Central Park at sunrise, when the Washington Continental Guard will revive the old-time military service in connection with the flag raising there. This service will be participated in by the Veteran Zouaves, Washington Light Infantry, Wendel's Battery, Cadet Corps, Naval Cadets, and Kilpatrick and Benedict Posts, G. A. R. Among the happenings of the day and evening are the following:

Solemn requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral for the repose of the souls of deceased members of the Knights of Columbus, 10 A. M.

Presentation by George Washington Post, No. 103, G. A. R., of a flag to the English day schools, under the supervision of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, at Hebrew Institute, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, 11 A. M.

Sixth annual reception and review of the Baptist Boys' Brigade, in the new Ninth Regiment Armory, 125 West Fourteenth Street, 2 to 5 P. M.

Twentieth annual tournament of the New York State Chess Association, Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, morning, afternoon, and evening.

Annual reception of the managers of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of the New York Orphan Asylum, at the asylum, Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 3 to 5 P. M.

Fourth annual reception of the Young ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home, Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, afternoon.

Annual conference and banquet of the New York Prohibitionists, Grand Central Palace and Forty-third Street, beginning at 2 P. M.

Inaugural banquet of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria, 7 P. M.

Annual banquet of the New York Society, Sons of the Revolution.

Annual dinner of the Southern Society at the Hotel Savoy.

Dinner of the Colonial Club of New York at its home in Sherman Square, 7 P. M.

Eighth annual meeting of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at the Windsor Hotel, 8 P. M.

Entertainment of the Jewish Alliance in the vestry-rooms of Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, evening.

Review and reception of the Eighth Regiment (Washington Grays) at its armory, evening.

Luncheon and speeches at the Barnard Club of Brooklyn.

Meeting of the Vegetarian Society of New York at its hall, 98 Fifth Avenue, 8 P. M.

Annual entertainment of the City History Club of New York, Thalia Theatre, Bowery, near Canal Street, 2:30 P. M.

Columbia University lecture in co-operation with the Cooper Union in the large hall at 8 P. M.; subject, "Sir Walter Scott."

Meeting of the Linnaean Society of New York at the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West and Seventy-seventh Street, 8 P. M.

Visit of the First New York Mounted Rifles to Dekertown, N. J., to call on Col. E. A. Hamilton, starting at 8 A. M.

Entertainments of various kinds at the different branches of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Free patriotic concert in the Sixty-first Street Methodist Church, evening.

Masquerade ball of the Fraterna Benevolent Association at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street.

Col. Smith and staff of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to be guests of Capt. P. Bradlee Strong at his residence, 12 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Contest for amateur shooting championship for 1898 will begin at Carteret Gun Club's grounds at Garden City, L. I. Opens at 9:30 A. M.

Meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club at its town house, 19 East Twenty-second Street, 8:30 P. M.

Shooting as follows: Boiling Springs Gun Club, Rutherford, N. J., targets and pigeons; New Utrecht Gun Club, Woodlawn, L. I., pigeons; Brooklyn Gun Club, Liberty Avenue and Enfield Street, targets; Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, Bay Ridge, targets; Bergen County Gun Club of Hackensack, targets.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club, members' games and water polo in the natatorium, evening.

Open foursome tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club.

Skating contests at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, evening.

Receptions at night at the various academies of the Cycle Boards of Trade of New York and Long Island.

THE DEATH OF WASHINGTON.

President Adams's Official Notification to the Senate and House in 1799.

On Dec. 19, 1799, President John Adams officially notified Congress of the death of Washington. His letter to Congress, together with that of Tobias Lear, which he inclosed, follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

The letter herewith transmitted will inform you that it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from this life our excellent fellow-citizen, George Washington, by the purity of his character and a long series of services to his country rendered illustrious through the world. It remains for an affectionate and grateful people, in whose hearts he can never die, to pay suitable honor to his memory. JOHN ADAMS.

United States, Dec. 19, 1799.

MOUNT VERNON, Dec. 15, 1799.

SIR—It is with inexpressible grief that I have to announce to you the death of the great and good Gen. Washington. He died last evening between 10 and 11 o'clock, after a short illness of about twenty hours. His disorder was an inflammatory sore throat, which proceeded from a cold, of which he made but little complaint on Friday. On Saturday morning about 3 o'clock he became ill. Dr. Craik attended him in the morning, and Dr. Dick of Alexandria and Dr. Brown of Port Tobacco were soon after called in. Every medical assistance was offered, but without the desired effect. His last scene corresponded with the whole tenor of his life; not a groan nor a complaint escaped him in extreme distress. With perfect resignation, and in full possession of his reason, he closed his well-spent life.

I have the honor to be, with highest esteem, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,
TOBIAS LEAR.

The President of the United States.

SCHOOLBOYS RECEIVE FLAGS.

Presentations Made by the Veterans and Patriotic Citizens.

The boys of Public School No. 69, at 127 West Fifty-fourth Street, had a joyous time yesterday at the celebration of Washington's Birthday, for they were presented with a gorgeous silk flag by Dr. David Cole.

Principal Andrew J. Whiteside acted as Chairman of the ceremonies, and there was a long and elaborate programme of songs, recitals, and speeches, accompanied by loud hurrahs by the boys. Addresses were made by Dr. Cole, Col. Charles J. Wright of Poughkeepsie, and the Rev. Dr. Searles.

Grammar School No. 19, on East Fourteenth Street, near First Avenue, was presented with a beautiful silken American flag by ex-School Commissioner Joseph A. Goulden in behalf of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic of this city. The exercises were under the supervision of Dr. Joseph F. Taylor. Gen. Rush C. Hawkins made the presentation speech, and Master Julius Reiner of the school responded, accepting the flag. School Commissioners Rogers and Kelly were present. Following the presentation and other speeches, the usual patriotic songs and recitations were held. There were many visitors present. Another flag was presented to the school by Kimball Post No. 100, G. A. R.

Public School No. 31, in Second Street, between Avenues C and D, received a silk flag from the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Alexander Hamilton Post, No. 16, G. A. R. Mrs. John Beaver, President of the auxiliary, made a short presentation address, and School Inspector Blumenthal accepted the flag on behalf of the School Board.

Changes in Post Office Officials.

Charles W. White was appointed Superintendent of General Post Office Delivery in the New York Post Office yesterday by Postmaster Van Cott in place of George W. Meeks. Meeks, who was to have been transferred to another department, resigned rather than accept a subordinate position. He has held the position of Superintendent of General Post Office Delivery for four years. White has been a clerk in the General Post Office for a number of years. Thomas J. Clarke, Inspector of Post Office Stations, was promoted Superintendent of the Madison Square Branch.

AMUSEMENTS. | AMUSEMENTS.

Leslie's Weekly

Will exhibit the magnificent and wonderful Scriptural Painting, by the late MATT MORGAN, entitled

"Christ Entering Jerusalem."
The Largest Picture Ever Painted in America.

At JUDGE BUILDING, 110 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 16th St.), New York City, for two weeks. Admission, 25 Cents.

Proceeds of Admission for Seeing This Picture Will Be Donated to the Burial and Relief Fund of the Press Club of New York City.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2.
MISS REHAN
AS PEGGY.
COUNTRY GIRL: begins at 9:15.
LILLI TSE: begins 8:15.
Performance over at 11.
MATINEES
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY and WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
"Most delightful performance in town."

CHICKERING & SONS' GRAND CONCERTS.
Second Matinee Recital Chickering Hall.
On Thursday Aft., Feb. 24, at 3,
Prof. Franz Rummel
will play the CHICKERING PIANO.
Reserved seats, $1.50; admission, $1. Now on sale at box office, Chickering Hall.

Subscription Concert.
Waldorf-Astoria, 5th Av. and 34th St.
Anton Seidl.....Conductor
Soloist:
MISS MARIE ENGLE.
Tickets at the office of CARL LOEWENSTEIN, 2 and 4 West 33d; Tyson's, Schuberth's, Ruliman's, 111 Broadway.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB 22d annual
DOG SHOW.
Col. Magnus Schult's highly trained troupe of performing Great Danes. To-day, 11:30 A. M., 4:30, and 9 P. M.; Wednesday, 4:30 and 9 P. M.; Thursday, 4:30 and 9 P. M.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Feb. 21, 22, 23, and 24. Open 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St....Begins 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat'y, 2.
.....SECOND MONTH.....
THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.
*** THIS TUESDAY, 3D SPECIAL MATINEE.
THE PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38th St
Castle Square Opera Co.
To-night, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Grand Double Bill——PINAFORE.
To-day Mat., Wash. Birthday, Feb'y 28th | Evenings, 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. * * * * "THE GYPSY BARON." | Sat. Mat., 2. 25c., 50c.

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat.
MR. JOHN DREW,
One Summer's Day.
FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES.
Mornings and Afternoons, March 7 to 19.

CYCLE SHOW.
TINKHAM BUILDING, 306, 308, 310 WEST 59TH ST., NEW YORK.
MUSIC. SOUVENIRS.
'98 single and multi-cycles of all the leading makes.
ADMISSION FREE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat.
CHARMION—JULIE MACKEY and others.
Special Mat. To-day, Washington's Birthday. March 7th—CHIRGWIN, the White-Eyed Kaffir.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
Xtra Mat. To-day. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat.
Wm. H. Crane.—A Virginia Courtship.
1st "Special" Wed. Matinée March 2.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. 3 Matinées This Week. To-day, To-morrow, Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. **The Conquerors**

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15.
HENRY MILLER **THE MASTER.**
Evenings, 8:25. Matinée Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:20. Mats., 2:15. 3 Matinees This Week. To-day, To-morrow, Saturday.
MAUDE ADAMS **THE LITTLE MINISTER.**

5TH AV. Theatre. Broadway and 28th St. Gala Matinée To-day.
DE WOLF HOPPER in **EL CAPITAN**
and the Seventh Regiment Military Band.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
FOREIGN FOLLIES.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 & 8.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av.
Last week of Annual Exhibition of the AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Probably clearing, winds variable.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,014. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

CONGRESS.—In the House yesterday Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) made a speech in opposition to the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty. The speech was delivered while the House was considering the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. In the discussion germane to the bill some opposition was made to the item providing for nine Commissioners, to represent the United States at the Paris Exposition. In the Senate, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to ascertain and report whether a man-of-war, equal to any warship in the world, to be named the George Washington, could be built in this country and made ready for service within twelve months.—Page 8.

FOREIGN.—Germany has thrown her influence in China against Russia, and arrangements for a loan have been made with England. Russia has signified that she intends to hold Port Arthur permanently. The House of Commons rejected a motion to extend financial aid to India for carrying on the war. M. Labori pleaded eloquently in the Zola trial in Paris, and asserted the innocence of Dreyfus, making a strong impression on his listeners. Lord Salisbury has received advices from M. Hanotaux, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, disavowing any action of the French in invading the British sphere in West Africa and saying that there are no French troops near Sokoto. Serious damage was done at Montpelier, France, but no lives were lost.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Ignatius Donnelly and his stenographer, Miss Marion Olive Hansen, were married in Minneapolis yesterday.

The British ship Asia, from Manila for Boston, is supposed to have been lost, with her crew of twenty men, off Nantucket.

George W. Simmons, a Boston merchant, accidentally shot and killed himself yesterday at his Summer residence, at Nahant.

The Senate yesterday instructed the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire and report whether a man-of-war equal to any warship in the world, to be named the George Washington, can be made ready for service within twelve months.

Page 2.

Senator Morgan in an executive session of the Senate produced an interview he had with Mr. Koop of Boston, who had traveled in Cuba. Mr. Koop estimates that 600,000 lives have been lost in the war and that children of the reconcentrados are shot down when they go outside of the military posts for food.

Admiral Bunce, Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, and Spanish Consul General Baldasano visited Capt. Eulate on board the Spanish warship Vizcaya yesterday. Thousands of persons went to Tompkinsville to try to get a view of the cruiser, but the fog was in the way. The vessel was decorated, and a salute was fired in honor of Washington's Birthday.

Page 3.

Joseph Steinberg was arrested in Paterson, N. J., yesterday on the charge of violating a health ordinance by expectorating in a street car.

In an address before the Union League Club at Chicago yesterday ex-President Harrison declared that one of the most serious dangers threatening the country is the universal dodging of taxation. He suggested a convention of Tax Commissioners of the States to create a plan for equal taxation and the enforcement of the laws.

President McKinley yesterday delivered an address at the commemorative exercises of the University of Pennsylvania. He quoted freely from the precepts of Washington, dwelling especially on declarations in favor of general education, the preservation of the public credit, and the observance of good faith and justice toward all nations.

Page 4.

Washington's Farewell Address was read in the court at Wilkesbarre where Sheriff Martin and his deputies are on trial for murder. Witnesses said that the strikers at Lattimer were armed and fired at people promiscuously, while they used violence to make others go with them.

Men returning from Dawson report that the delay in the receipt of mails and the paralysis of business are driving many to the coast. Stewart River prospectors report that there is plenty of gold there, but in an inaccessible region. Further reports of disorder and violence are received from Skaguay. Edward Rosenfeld, Vice President and General Manager of the Snow and Ice Transportation Company of Chicago, has been arrested at Portland, Ore., on a charge of fraud.

Page 5.

The Sons of the Revolution held their annual banquet in honor of Washington's Birthday at Delmonicos, at which Judge Caldwell of Knoxville, Tenn., delivered an address on "Patriotism of the South."

Page 7.

Miss Josephine Stern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stern, was married to Ernest Ascher at Delmonico's yesterday. Dr. Felix Adler came on from Chicago to officiate.

Page 8.

The dog show at Madison Square Garden attracted large crowds. A clever lot of Great Danes wrestled, turned somersaults, and walked the tight rope.

Secretary of State Sherman's illness does not impede the conduct of the business of his office, as it was already in the hands of his assistants. It is reported that he would be willing to resign except for the loss of the salary, which he is said to collect with unvarying promptness.

Page 10.

John Gilmartin of 317 Madison Street, this city, was killed by a train at Rahway, N. J., yesterday.

The White Star Line's new steamship Cymric arrived yesterday on her maiden trip from Liverpool.

Hugh McCorquodale, a Brooklyn boy, was badly injured by a runaway horse while drilling a company he had organized to fight Spain.

At the dinner of the Colonial Club last night "La Pamola," a Spanish dance piece played by the orchestra, was hissed. Most of the speeches were of a patriotic nature.

Charities Commissioner Simis has been requested to investigate the circumstances connected with the stay in the Kings County Hospital of a young woman named Kate Bligh, who is now in the Long Island State Asylum. It is asserted that she was ill-treated at the hospital.

The State Senate yesterday, by a vote of 33 to 10, adopted the concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for biennial sessions. In the course of a debate in the Senate on the Burns insurance bill, charges were made against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

Page 11.

While playing with a pet dog at New Brunswick yesterday a boy named John McCabe was attacked by the animal and badly bitten.

Schoolboy cadets of New Brunswick, N. J., raised a Cuban flag on a pole under the Stars and Stripes. The School Board ordered it down, but the rope was cut, and the janitor was unable to climb the pole. The flags still wave.

Page 12.

A memorandum suggesting a substitute for the present system of political conventions is to be issued by the City Club.

James Mitchel, a brother-in-law of Henry D. Purroy, was dismissed from his position as Fire Marshal by Commissioner Scannell.

The sixteenth annual conference of the Eastern Division of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

The City History Club of New York held a rally at the Thalia Theatre, in the Bowery, and a reference to the Maine brought forth great cheering.

Frank Bailey, Captain of the lumber barge American Eagle, was on trial yesterday on the charge of causing the death in 1893 of a little girl named Fannie Gallagher.

Falling off in the applications for membership is given as the reason for the change of plans of the Democratic Club Governors relative to the location of the club.

Peter Barcia, the young Italian who slew Frank Cassata after the latter had been acquitted of the charge of murdering Barcia's father, was yesterday sentenced to ten years in State prison.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated with more than the usual amount of patriotism and enthusiasm, and the National colors were much in evidence throughout the city. On account of the Maine disaster joyous songs and special rejoicing were omitted.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. Page 5.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Railroads—Page 4.

NEW SWINDLE IN CHICAGO.

Confidence Men Use a Quack Doctor to Fleece a Confiding Visitor with a Cataract.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 22.—Edward Schultz, Peter Raven, Harry Wright, and William Prendergast, said by the police to be four of the cleverest confidence men in the country, are under arrest at the Central Station charged with swindling Christian Wuster of Dawson, Neb., out of $3,000 in currency and $2,000 in checks.

Wuster came here to be treated for a cataract by John Alexander Dowie of faith-cure fame. At the station three strangers induced him to visit a quack doctor, who told him he would certainly become insane within two weeks at the longest unless treatment was accorded him. The men told him in order to receive the best possible attention it would be necessary to satisfy them that he had money in his possession. Wuster fell into the trap set for him, and produced $3,000 in money and checks calling for $2,000 more. As they grabbed the money the men were arrested by policemen who had been shadowing them.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY WEDS.

Married to His Stenographer, Miss Marion Olive Hansen, in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The marriage of Miss Marion Olive Hansen to Ignatius Donnelly was solemnized to-day in the Norwegian Methodist Church of the Bride. The ceremony was witnessed by about 600 persons, who evinced a deep interest in the affair. Outside the church a large crowd gathered to catch glimpses of the pretty young bride and the distinguished bridegroom as they entered. The church had been decorated by the Epworth League, of which Miss Hansen has been an active member. A feature of the decorations was the mingling of the flags of Norway and the United States.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. O. Jacobson. Mr. Donnelly was attended by J. A. Sutherland as best man and Mahon B. Burke and J. M. Hawthorne of St. Paul as groomsmen. The bride entered the church on the arm of her father, and was preceded by her maid of honor and eight bridesmaids. Her gown was a heavy ivory satin, with full court train. The marriage was followed by a small dinner at the Nicollet House, and from 2 to 4 o'clock a reception was held at the hotel, to which a large number of guests had been invited. The guests included many of Mr. Donnelly's legislative associates and political friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly left to-night for an Eastern trip of six weeks' duration, and on their return will reside at Nininger, Dakota County. The bride, who is twenty-two years of age, has been Mr. Donnelly's stenographer for about two years.

THE SHIP ASIA WRECKED.

Her Crew of Twenty Men Probably Lost Off Nantucket—Bodies of a Man and Girl Recovered.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—There is scarcely a doubt that the British ship Asia, commanded by Capt. G. M. Dakin, bound from Manila for this port, was wrecked somewhere in the vicinity of Nantucket in the gales of the last few days, and that her entire crew of twenty men has perished. This conclusion is not only borne out by wreckage, consisting of the stern of a boat with "Asia" painted on it, yards, and other materials which were cast ashore by the sea at Monomoy, but Capt. Hale of this city telephones from Woods's Holl that while the tugboat E. V. McCaulley was steaming out this afternoon to the large Excelsior, which lies sunk on Handkerchief Shoal, he saw positive evidence of the wreck of a large square rigged vessel, and recovered the bodies of a man and a girl of ten or twelve years from a portion of a dismantled hull.

The man's body was hanging to the mizzen rigging with the child in his arms. He apparently had made frantic efforts to save the little one when the seas overwhelmed them. The body was not that of Capt. Dakin, judging from a master's certificate found in the clothing of the dead man. This certificate was issued at Weymouth, N. S., to John Cook, and gave the year of the man's birth as 1843. The little girl bore a striking resemblance to the man. The bodies were taken ashore and left in the keeping of some of the residents to await the medical examiner. The vessel was owned by Taylor Brothers of St. John, N. B. Her cargo of hemp was consigned to Henry W. Peabody of Salem, and consisted of about 8,724 bales, probably insured. The vessel was valued at $25,000, partially insured.

The Mollie Phillips Sunk.

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 22.—The little coasting schooner Mollie Phillips, Capt. John Nutter, of Mill Bridge, Me., was struck and sunk by an unknown schooner Saturday night four miles southeast of Baker's Island. The schooner was laden with granite from Rockport, Me., to Cambridgeport, Mass. Capt. Nutter and his brother Edgar left the vessel in a small boat and landed on Baker's Island. The schooner registered forty-one tons net, and was owned by M. C. Wallace Mill Bridge.

MRS. GARRET WHITE BANISHED.

Troubles of a White Woman Who Eloped with an Indian.

GREAT FALLS, Mon., Feb. 22.—Major Fuller, agent of the Blackfeet Indians, has issued an order prohibiting Mrs. Garret White from living on the reservation. Mrs. White is the white woman who, a month ago, while a teacher in the Fort Shaw Indian School, eloped with and married White, a full-blooded Piegan Indian. She is a sister of the Rev. C. C. Bateman, Army Chaplain at Fort Belknap.

As her return to the school was forbidden, Mrs. White has been compelled to accept a position as waitress in a hotel at Dupuyer to support herself and husband.

KILLED BY HIS OWN RIFLE.

A Boston Man Probably Accidentally Shot at Nahant.

NAHANT, Mass., Feb. 22.—George W. Simmons, a well-known business man of Boston, accidentally shot and killed himself at his Summer residence here to-day. Mr. Simmons had come down to inspect the house and grounds, it being a holiday, and had brought with him a rifle. After visiting the grounds with the caretaker, Mr. Smith, he started off for a walk on the bluff, taking the rifle with him.

Soon after he returned Mr. Smith heard the report of the rifle, and, rushing into the dining room, found Mr. Simmons lying on the floor, gasping for breath and unable to speak. He died in a few minutes. The rifle was on the floor beside him, and an oil rag was on the table, while in the weapon was the shell of one cartridge. The Medical Examiner was summoned from Lynn, and, after viewing the body, pronounced the shooting probably accidental.

Mr. Simmons was the proprietor of a large furnishing store on Washington Street, in Boston, known as Oak Hall, and in Winter resided at 363 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

High Art in Railway Equipment.

The New Pennsylvania Limited is an example of the highest art in palace car construction and decoration. It is a club, a home, a hotel, and an observatory on wheels. The most perfect passenger train in the world.—Adv.

PROPOSED NEW WARSHIP

Senate Wants One Equal to Best in the World, to be Named George Washington.

WANTS IT BUILT IN A YEAR

Committee on Naval Affairs Instructed to Find Out If These Conditions Can Be Satisfied—The Farewell Address Read.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Senate to-day without debate adopted a resolution the outcome of which may be a man-of-war bearing the name of George Washington. The resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) is in this form:

"That the Committee on Naval Affairs is instructed to inquire and report whether a man-of-war equal, at least, to any warship in the world, to be named the George Washington, can be built, armed, and commissioned within a period of twelve months by the use of the facilities of the shipyards, machine shops, mines, and forests of the United States, wherever the same are found; and that the committee have leave to report at any time, by bill or otherwise."

The action of the Senate on this resolution followed other proceedings commemorative of the birthday of the Father of His Country. The prayer of the Chaplain was quite appropriate to the day. He prayed as follows:

"Oh, Lord, Who hast been our dwelling place in all generations, we bless Thee for Thy gift to this continent of that man whose birth all Americans the world around this day commemorate with joy and gratitude; the man who has well deserved the name of the Father of His Country, whose life and character stand before the world lofty and stainless as the monument which bears his name by the river he loved so well.

"Bestow upon the people of this country, young and old, foreign and native born, a larger measure of the grand and simple character of our beloved father, reverent toward things divine, humble, modest, firm; whose courage was tempered with moderation, whose nobility of character was qualified and glorified by his devotion to his country and to the best interests of the people.

"We pray that Thou wilt keep us in the paths which he pointed out as wise and right. And may we, as we tread these halls, climbing the mountain side of loftier heights, feel that the blessing of the God of Washington rests upon this country and all its people.

"So give Thy blessing to the President and Vice President, the members of the two houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, and to all who are in authority throughout the land; and may all the people of this country work out the glorious destinies which Washington yearned for and which true patriots seek."

After the invocation had been pronounced Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) asked unanimous consent that the prayer be incorporated in the Record as a part of the proceedings of the Senate, and it was so ordered.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and, in accordance with a previous order, the Vice President introduced Senator Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) to read Washington's Farewell Address. It has been the custom for many years to have the Address read in the Senate by one of its members on the anniversary of Washington's birthday. Mr. Lodge read from the Vice President's desk. He was in fine voice, and the words of the historic document were heard clearly in every part of the Senate. Throughout the chamber and the galleries the closest attention was given to the reading.

Special emphasis seemed to be placed by Mr. Lodge upon Washington's maxims regarding the raising of revenues by the levying of taxes and maintenance of the public credit; and there was a ring to the reader's voice as he pronounced the words: "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony toward all."

THE TERROR COMING HERE.

Understood at Norfolk that the Monitor Will Sail for New York This Morning.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 22.—The repairs on the monitor Terror were completed to-night, and it is understood she will sail for New York in the morning.

Repairs on the torpedo boats Foote and Winslow also are practically completed, and they are ready to leave the dry dock.

The Puritan will hardly be ready to leave the yard under ten days, although all, except one, of her boilers have been repaired.

It is said that the gunboat Machias will be repaired at this yard, and a requisition for more men has been made. The number of men at the yard probably will be doubled by March 1.

TWO ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

Senate Passes the Bill to Add 1,610 Enlisted Men to the Army—Four Votes in the Negative.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Senate to-day passed the bill authorizing the organization of two additional regiments of artillery. The vote on the bill was 52 to 4. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Chilton (Dem., Texas,) and Vest, (Dem., Mo.)

The measure provides that the artillery of the army shall consist of seven regiments, thus increasing the total number of enlisted men in the army by 1,610 men, to be employed exclusively in the artillery arm of the service.

Mr. Bate objected to the bill because it tended to an increase of the army, to which he said he was unalterably opposed. He thought that there were enough troops already under enlistment to man all the guns now being provided for by the Government. He argued that it would be better to assign infantry regiments to the manning of these guns than to put them in charge of raw recruits.

In reply, Mr. Hawley pointed out that the strength of the army was really decreasing in proportion to the inhabitants of the country. In addition, he said, Congress had made large appropriations in recent years for great guns for forts and coast defense stations. Of these guns 139 were guns of large calibre and delicate mechanism. To these must be added 232 rifled steel mortars already placed or soon to be placed in the coast defense stations.

In order that these guns may be properly handled a body of trained artillerists is necessary. Each of these great war engines requires to handle it as much skill as it requires to run a locomotive or an ordinary river steamer. The War Department estimates that the 1,600 men which this bill calls for will be necessary properly to man these guns.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) said he was opposed to an increase in the infantry or cavalry arms of the service, but in this case the country was confronted by a serious condition. He regarded it as necessary that the guns provided by the Government should be properly cared for and manned. For that reason he had consented, as a member of the committee, to have the bill favorably reported.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) regarded the passage of the bill as absolutely necessary, and urged the Senate to support it.

It seems probable the bill will pass the House without much opposition if it is reported while the House is in its present temper.

NAVY READY FOR AN EMERGENCY.

Officers Say There Is No Significance in Some Recent Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—There is no doubt entertained here that the Navy Department is preparing for any emergency that may arise out of the Maine affair or any other phase of the Cuban question, but it is insisted at the department that recent orders as to certain of our warships are simply matters of routine. Referring to the fact that the Castine and Cincinnati are to be moved into West Indian waters, the navy officers say that some time ago word came that these vessels were in need of coal, but that yellow fever prevailed at Para, where they were then, and south of them, in Brazil. They were authorized to proceed to some healthy port for their coal, and thus it is stated they came to go to Barbados.

The naval officials assert that the report to the effect that the movements of the South Atlantic squadron now under way are with a view to the early assembling of the vessels near Havana is without foundation. This movement, they say, is in direct accord with the plan outlined in December last by Capt. Chester of the Cincinnati, in command of the squadron, and approved by the department.

In explanation of the order given yesterday to the Norfolk Navy Yard officials to have the Terror in condition for service, Secretary Long said this order had been given to replace the Maine, it being deemed desirable that the armored fleet should not fall below a certain number. There was very little work to be done on the Terror, and forty-eight hours should suffice to finish it. The Terror is a powerful double-turreted monitor, and, although not as effective a seaboat as a battleship, in the smooth waters of New York Harbor, where she is to take station, she probably would be able to hold her own against almost any craft.

ORDER FOR RAPID-FIRE GUNS.

Bridgeport Concern to Turn Out Forty Hotchkiss Pieces.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 22.—The American Ordnance Company to-day began work on filling an important order for rapid-fire guns from Washington. An official of the company this morning announced that a telegram was received yesterday from E. W. Very, the concern's Vice President, located at Washington. The telegram read as follows:

"Make at once forty (40) six-pound Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns. Quick delivery.

"E. W. VERY."

It is expected that the first gun will be completed in six weeks. The rest of the order will then be filled rapidly, probably at the rate of eight or ten guns a week.

The officers of the American Ordnance Company say that they do not place any significance on the order received yesterday for forty six-pound Hotchkiss guns.

PENNSYLVANIA GETTING READY.

Orders to Recruit the National Guard Up to the Full Quota.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Major Gen. Snowden, commander of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, has issued general orders to every officer in the State to recruit his command up to the full quota required by law. The orders were issued five days ago with instructions that they be kept a profound secret.

The officers were instructed to have their men ready to march fully armed and equipped at twenty-four hours' notice.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania comprises nearly 9,000 men.

READING OFFERS 1,000 MEN.

Four Military Companies Being Organized in the City.

READING, Penn., Feb. 22.—The City Executive Committee of the American Protective Association met to-day, and Deputy State President Taylor sent a telegram to Washington offering to the Government the services of the entire membership of 1,000 in this district in the event of hostilities.

Organization of four military companies has been under way here during the past twenty-four hours.

Infantry at Fort McPherson Ready.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 22.—It is stated on official authority here to-night that orders have been received at Fort McPherson to hold two companies of United States Infantry in readiness for immediate movement to Key West. Two companies have been detailed and private soldiers are under orders not to leave the reservation, even when off duty.

A False Report About Gen. Miles.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A report was circulated to-day that Gen. Miles, as commander of the army, had issued additional orders for troops at all forts to be on the alert and ready for immediate action. This was promptly denied by Col. Gilmore, Gen. Miles's chief of staff.

Torpedo Boats Leave for Havana.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—A squadron of torpedo boats has left Cadiz for Havana Harbor.

Mrs. W. C. Whitney's Condition.

Word was received yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney, in this city, 24 West Fifty-seventh Street, that Mrs. Whitney, who was injured by being knocked from her horse on Monday, at Aiken, S. C., is not in immediate danger. Mr. Whitney telegraphed that her condition is not considered critical, although it is serious. She complains of pain in the back of her neck, and of slight paralysis. An Aiken physician, Dr. McGahan, has been in charge of the case, but about 4 o'clock yesterday morning Dr. William T. Bull of this city started for the Southern town in the newspaper train, a special permit having been secured from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Miss Irwin, a New York surgical nurse of reputation, is at Mrs. Whitney's bedside.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm north of Montana Monday night has moved to the lake regions, diminishing in intensity. The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country. Snow or rain has fallen in the Ohio Valley, the lake regions, and the North Atlantic States; it has grown warmer in the Mississippi Valley and colder in the Rocky Mountains. Light snow or rain, followed by clearing weather, may be expected in New England and the lower lake region, and generally fair elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	39	36	39
6 A. M.	38	36	39
9 A. M.	36	38	40
12 M.	36	35	42
4 P. M.	36	40	41
6 P. M.	34	38	40
9 P. M.	33	36	39
12 P. M.	32	36	39

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39⅞
Weather Bureau	36⅝
Corresponding date 1897	35½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 40 degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 35 degrees at 12 M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 93 per cent.

Poland! Poland! Poland!

The purest natural diuretic; positive cure. Physicians prescribe it. Circulars mailed (gratis.) Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, near Broadway, New York.—Adv.

DIVERS IN THE MAINE

Twelve Bodies Taken from the Wreck, None of Which Can Be Identified.

ALL OF THEM DISFIGURED AND DISMEMBERED.

Board of Inquiry Hard at Work Trying to Discover the Cause of the Disaster.

Navy Department Makes a Contract with Wrecking Companies and They Send a Tug to Havana.

No news has come from Havana as to the cause of the destruction of the battleship Maine. The court of inquiry was hard at work yesterday, but nothing of its proceedings became public, and it is not known whether it discovered anything bearing on the great question it is attempting to decide.

The divers took out twelve bodies of firemen from the wreck. None of the bodies could be identified, and all were disfigured badly and dismembered. Considerable property was recovered, and at night it was said that about everything of value had been removed from the cabin.

The Navy Department yesterday concluded arrangements with the Merritt & Chapman Company of this city and the Boston Towboat Company of Boston for dismantling the Maine and recovering her armament, stores, and equipment, and taking them to Norfolk and for raising the ship itself if possible and bringing her to this city. If the contractors are able to bring the Maine to New York they will receive a bonus of $100,000 in addition to their per diem allowances. The contractors last night dispatched the tug Right Arm from Key West to Havana to begin work under their contract.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill to add two regiments of artillery to the army, and it is understood the House also will pass the bill. It was stated in the Senate that the purpose of the bill was to provide a force for the proper care of the coast-defense works recently established by the War Department.

At the Navy Department it was stated that recent orders the effect of which will be to multiply the warships in West Indian waters were not to be regarded as indicating apprehensions of war, but simply as a matter of routine. The order to push work on the monitor Terror, which is to come to New York Harbor, it was said, was due to the desire of the Navy Department to have a vessel placed in commission as soon as possible to take the place of the Maine. It was understood at Norfolk yesterday that the Terror would start for New York this morning.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Testimony of Two Officers Taken—Twelve Bodies Recovered by the Divers.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The court of inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine opened at 10:30 o'clock this morning and took a recess at 12:30. Lieut. G. F. W. Holman, navigator and ordnance officer of the Maine, was examined at the morning session. The court met for the afternoon session at 1:30, and Lieut. Commander R. Wainwright, executive officer of the Maine, was called to the witness stand. Lieut. Commander Wainwright has been in immediate charge of the wreck since the explosion.

Consul General Lee and the members of the court called this morning upon Captain General Blanco and Admiral Manterola. Capt. Sampson, after the visit, said the reception extended them had been polite and cordial. The Captain General and Admiral had expressed deep sympathy and the hope that nothing would interfere to prevent a thorough investigation. They offered to give any help in their power. Capt. Sampson referred to the visits as "tending to promote a better understanding."

Scenes in Havana Harbor.

There was nothing picturesque or impressive in the scenes in or about the lighthouse tender Mangrove, in which the court of inquiry sat to-day. The weather was somewhat cloudy, but, on the whole, pleasant enough. A steady breeze blew out the bunting in which the Fern, the Bache, and the Mangrove were dressed in honor of Washington's Birthday. The Spanish vessels also floated the American colors in honor of the occasion.

The Mangrove, which is small and rather ancient-looking, lies near the wreck on the side farthest from Havana, with the Fern and the Bache respectively north and south of her. All are moored to buoys and swinging with the tide. Boats from various vessels or from the wharves ply to and fro in the harbor with passengers eager to inspect the rigid-looking mass of steel and iron which is all that is left of a great battleship.

On the Mangrove the sessions of the court were held in the Captain's cabin. The officers were not in full dress, but in the full uniform used every day aboard ship. The proceedings were very brief, no one but the witnesses and the shorthand reporter being admitted. The arrangement is that the stenographer shall write out his notes day by day, and the court will adjourn from time to time to give him the opportunity, as was the case to-day when the court again visited the wreck and spent some time in additional inspection. The pomp and circumstance of the tribunal are not as much as an ordnary garrison court-martial would show; but the high character of its members and the evident earnestness of their purpose to find the truth if possible give dignity to the court of inquiry.

Light for the Divers.

Four divers are at work on the Maine, two in the fore part of the ship, and the others aft. The task is most laborious, and the men are naturally extremely careful, as they have had to work in complete darkness, and several have had bad falls. Electric lights, worked from the Mangrove, are now available, and much good is expected from them.

Capt. Sigsbee received a dispatch from Secretary Long this evening, saying that the wrecking tug Right Arm had been ordered from Key West to Havana, with an additional diver and further apparatus.

Nearly all the possible salvage has now been made from the cabin aft. The efforts to reach the ward and mess rooms are frustrated by some unknown obstacle. It is expected to find bodies in those rooms. Among the salvage were the tableware and the silver service belonging to the Maine. The divers also have recovered some of Capt. Sigsbee's cutlery, his rifles, and a number of his books. Late this afternoon the divers found more documents and Capt. Sigsbee's pennant.

Twelve Bodies Recovered.

The bodies of twelve firemen have been taken out from under the hatch leading from the superstructure to the fireroom. None was recognized, and all were necessarily dismembered in course of removal.

The work of securing the bodies under the hatch has been most difficult in the dark, but it is hoped that the electric lights will be of great assistance. The bodies are much mutilated, and some are partly burned.

Three casings of ten-inch ammunition have been found forward, two having exploded, the other being full of powder. Many such casings are believed to be inside the hull, but it is not known whether they exploded or not.

Gunner Charles Morgan of the cruiser New York, who is in charge of the divers, will devote special attention to examining the ammunition in the fore part of the Maine's hull, and to ascertaining the condition of the plates, magazines, and engines. He is a graduate in gunnery, and is regarded as entirely competent, as, indeed, are all the divers under his direction. He is under strict orders not to give out anything on the subject of his investigations except to the officers of the court of inquiry when called upon.

Death of a Brooklyn Sailor.

George W. Koebeler of Brooklyn, N. Y., died to-day at the Military Hospital. All the other injured show some improvement.

La Lucha, in an editorial to-day, comments upon the "unfairness of the United States in making Capt. Sigsbee the adviser and assistant of the court of inquiry." The editorial is evidently based on incorrect information from the United States, as naval officers here say it is impossible, under the rules constituting naval courts of inquiry, that the Captain commanding the ship destroyed should have anything to do with the findings of the court, being in one sense on trial himself. It is made Capt. Sigsbee's duty to give all the testimony as to the facts in his possession. La Lucha claims also that the court of inquiry is not constituted as it would be by any other of the great powers, but in this particular the paper is evidently laboring under further misinformation.

Capt. Sigsbee has been under a great strain, but is now much better, having been relieved of some of the responsibility by the presence here of the court of inquiry.

The Spanish Investigation.

Judge Peral of the Spanish Admiralty Court to-day has been taking the depositions of the officers of the Spanish vessels and the harbor officials on the subject of the disaster to the Maine.

The military commander of Guanabacoa has ordered the suspension of public festivities as a mark of respect to the memory of the Maine's dead. The prohibition will continue for three days.

This was the last day of the carnival, and to-night the city is gay, so far as the Prado and the principal streets are concerned. But the display is not so great as in former years, for many are in mourning and others are poor, or feel so. Of merrymakers, however, in carriages and on foot, there was no great lack, and the city in gala mood was well worth seeing. Police, mounted and on foot, went through the crowds, but they seemed to have little to do beyond walking about.

REQUEST FROM CAPT. SIGSBEE.

Navy Department Asked to Send a Sectional Drawing of the Maine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The following telegram was received by the Navy Department this afternoon from Capt. Sigsbee:

"Send to Forsythe for Sigsbee transverse sectional drawing of Maine through forward ten-inch magazine and shell room, showing pocket coal bunkers."

This request was complied with immediately. It is supposed that Capt. Sigsbee wants these drawings to assist in the work of wrecking the ship, as they would be of great aid to the divers. They will be useful also as the basis for the testimony now being taken by the court of inquiry at Havana. The fact that it is deemed essential that the drawings shall show the pocket coal bunkers, which abut on the magazine, is regarded as evidence that Capt. Sigsbee has in mind the spontaneous combustion theory, though it does not follow by any means that he is committed to it.

The Inquiry Strictly Secret.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Secretary Long said to-day that the naval regulations under which the court of inquiry was proceeding at Havana absolutely precluded the conveyance by any member of the court or the court as a body to any person, even the Secretary of the Navy, of any facts developed during the progress of the inquiry, unless the action of the department was necessary upon some development to further the investigation. For this reason the Secretary does not expect to learn anything officially or unofficially for several days from any of the members of the court, and as Capt. Sampson, the President of that body, has given notice at Havana that the proceedings would be kept secret there, the officials here do not see how any one can know what the court is doing.

RELIEF FOR MAINE VICTIMS.

Resolution Allowing Pay to Relatives of the Dead and Compensation to Survivors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Legislative provision for the relief of the victims of the Maine disaster occupied the House Committee on Naval Affairs all day, a general measure being agreed on late this afternoon similar to the relief measure that followed the Samoan disaster in 1889. The resolution will be finally passed on at a special meeting of the committee to-morrow morning, and will be immediately reported by Chairman Boutelle, and its passage by the House expedited. Though based on the precedent of the Samoan bill, approved Feb. 19, 1890, it will ignore the differentiation then made between the injured and the uninjured survivors, and its terms are to be general instead of citing individuals. Any losses sustained by the survivors will be made good to the extent of not exceeding twelve months' pay, and provision is to be made for bringing the remains back to this country at the discretion of the naval authorities. The relief funds are to be paid first to the wife or children of the victim, then to the parents, or if there are neither of these relations, then to the brother or sister or other collateral relations. The pay of the deceased is to be continued to these at least three months.

Some of the employes of the Navy Department have been making estimates of the amount of money that will be required to meet the demands of the joint resolution, and they fix the sum at not to exceed $150,000.

MR. WILLIAMS EXPLAINS.

Ex-Consul General to Cuba Tells Why He Never Asked for a Warship.

Among the "war" rumors of yesterday was one to the effect that when Ramon O. Williams was Consul General at Havana he refused to ask the American Government to send a warship there because he was afraid that it would be blown up. Mr. Williams said yesterday, when asked why he did not send for a man-of-war, that he did not think one was necessary.

"Besides that," he added, "I did not wish to expose several hundred Americans to yellow fever unless the need for it was clearly shown. When I was in Cuba, the presence of a warship was at no time necessary. I stopped the court-martial of Aguirre, Carillo, Capero, and others without the aid of any war vessel. The Spanish Government always gave me any assistance in its power, and until such assistance was refused there was no reason for appealing to the American Government. In addition to that, the military commanders assured me that they would protect all American citizens."

Nothing to Equal It.

There is absolutely nothing to equal the luxury and solid comfort of a ride between New York and Chicago on the new "LAKE SHORE LIMITED" of the New York Central-Lake Shore Route. The greatest travelers attest its perfection.—Adv.

WRECKERS TO RUSH WORK

Secretary Long Signs a Contract and a Big Expedition Will Be Sent to Havana.

BONUS TO RAISE THE MAINE

The Derrick Monarch Able to Raise a Turret Without Removing the Guns—Inspection to be Made of the Hull.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The plans of the wrecking expedition for the relief of the Maine were completed to-day after long conferences between Secretary Long and the representatives of the Merritt & Chapman Company of New York and the Boston Towboat Company. The companies had expected to begin work in Havana Harbor in about a week, but at the last moment Secretary Long insisted that a provision should be made for sending forward at once at least one large wrecking boat, with divers and equipment. This was agreed to, and a dispatch was sent to the Captain of the sea wrecker Right Arm, now at Key West, to suspend his private work there and proceed at once to Havana. At the same time a dispatch was sent to the New York offices of the company to send two of the most experienced divers by train to Key West, whence they will go to Havana and join the divers and wreckers on the Right Arm.

The commander of the Right Arm is ordered to place himself with his divers and machinery under the orders of Capt. Sigsbee, who thus will be free to avail himself of their services in the recovery of bodies or any particularly desirable piece of equipment or property before the regular wrecking operations begin. These are emergency steps which precede the main wrecking expedition, which will be outfitted at Boston, New York, and Norfolk, with a view to beginning extensive operations within a week.

The terms of the contract as concluded and signed to-day provide for the payment to the wrecking companies of the sum of $871 per day for their regular plant, and an additional payment of $500 per day for the use of the Monarch while the latter is actually employed. An express provision is made that the Government may terminate the contract at any moment. It is also provided that the compensation shall not exceed the sum of money ($200,000) appropriated by Congress for this purpose in the joint resolution passed yesterday. Finally it is provided that if the companies succeed in raising the Maine and towing her to New York they shall receive a bonus of $100,000.

Boats and Derrick to Begin at Once.

In view of the large first cost of the Maine, about $5,000,000, and the National desire that she shall be raised, as evidenced by the prompt and unanimous action of Congress upon the joint resolution, Secretary Long believes that he is fully justified in making the above terms with the wrecking companies, though at first thought the per diem compensation seems large. It must

receive the turrets, guns, and wreckage, and as fast as loads are made up she will be towed to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

WRECKING VESSELS READY.

Steamers and Barges Prepare for the Voyage to Havana.

Fred B. Dalzell, the New York agent of the Boston Towboat Company, received word yesterday of the signing of the contract with the Government by Capt. W. F. Humphreys, Treasurer of the Boston Company, and Isaac E. Chapman of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company. Wrecking Captain Kivlin of the Merritt Company was also with them. The tug Underwriter of the Boston Company was already under orders to proceed to the Merritt docks at Stapleton, S. I., to take the derrick Chief in tow for Havana. The oceangoing barge Lone Star was also to be towed to Havana, and would be used to bring the guns and heavy armament of the Maine to Norfolk.

At the offices of the Merritt & Chapman Company, it was said that the derrick Chief would be ready to go out to-day, and she will be followed almost immediately by the big derrick Monarch, the most powerful floating derrick in the United States.

The J. D. Jones will tow the barge Henry Seymour from Norfolk to Havana. Acting on instructions from Washington, the wrecking company arranged to have two divers start by rail last night for Key West, en route to Havana.

MASSES FOR MAINE VICTIMS.

Services in Many Churches to Honor the Memories of the Sailors and Marines.

Five thousand people were present yesterday morning at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, when solemn requiem mass was celebrated in honor of the memories of the dead sailors and marines of the battleship Maine. The services were particularly impressive. In the centre aisle was a high catafalque draped with a large American flag. A sailor's cap was on the front, and on the top were two sabers laid crosswise. Behind the altar and upon the galleries were hung American flags. The altar rail was reserved to allow a detail of marines from the Navy Yard to stand in a semicircle. The first six pews were reserved for sailors from the Navy Yard.

The Rev. Father Reaney, Chaplain at the Navy Yard, celebrated the mass. The deacon was the Rev. John F. Nash, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Philip Smith, subdeacon. The Rev. P. J. Twigg was master of ceremonies. Father Nash, who delivered the eulogy, praised the heroes of the Maine, in saying that, although they did not die in battle, they were entitled to as much honor as if they had.

During the services the congregation was wrought up to a high pitch of excitement, and two women fainted.

Solemn requiem mass was celebrated in St. Anne's Church, Front and Gold Streets, Brooklyn, in memory of the sailors of the Maine. The Rev. J. J. Durick officiated, assisted by the Rev. John Reynolds and the Rev. T. J. Coyne. Several women fainted during the services. A catafalque draped in the American colors was placed in the centre aisle. Father Durick, in his sermon, said that the American people did honor to themselves in honoring the sailors who died for them.

The Church of the Holy Cross, Brooklyn, also had a solemn requiem mass. The Rev. John T. Woods was celebrant, Father Lynch deacon, and Father Costello subdeacon.

An impressive service in memory of the Maine's victims was celebrated yesterday morning in St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church, Williamsburg. The Rev. Edward J. McGoldrick, the rector of the church, was the celebrant. He said that while war should be discouraged, if it were found that treachery had caused the Maine disaster, every patriotic American ought to rise in his might and be prepared to avenge the tragic death of their country's defenders who went down with the Maine.

NEWARK, Feb. 22.—Two masses for the dead were celebrated to-day at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Father McCarthy performed one and Father Gately the second. Both were largely attended.

A Mass for T. F. Shea.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in St. Ignatius Loyola's Roman Catholic Church, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, for Thomas F. Shea, twenty-three years old, one of the victims of the Maine disaster. Until two years ago the deceased lived with his parents at 148 East Eighty-sixth Street. He was a member of St. Ignatius's Church, of the Young Men's Sodality, and one of the charter members of the Loyola Union of 173 East Eighty-fifth Street. Early in 1896 he enlisted in the navy. Two brothers survive him.

Canard About Vizcaya Officers.

A rumor was in circulation last night that a tug had run into a boat in which were the Captain of the Vizcaya and a number of other officers of the Spanish vessel and that all had been drowned. There was absolutely no foundation for it. Everything was quiet about the battleship last night, and the bay was as smooth as a millpond. The police on the patrolling boats said that there had been no incident to break the monotony of their watch.

Mass in Cleveland for Maine Dead.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22.—By direction of Bishop Horstmann a solemn requiem mass was celebrated to-day in St. John's Cathedral this city in memory of the dead of the battleship Maine. The cathedral was elaborately draped in mourning, and the function was attended by a crowded congregation.

HAD READ WAR SCARES.

Students Threw Books and Chalk at Their Teacher of Spanish.

The sensational war stories promulgated by certain New York newspapers had their effect in the High School in Thirteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, on Monday afternoon.

Prof. Ederman, although not a Spaniard, is the teacher of the Spanish language in the school. Some of the pupils got it into their heads that anything or anybody with a smack of Spanish attached was fully deserving of attack. Therefore when Prof. Ederman was absent from the room for a few moments on Monday one boy drew a cartoon on the blackboard showing a Spaniard in a treacherous attitude, and supplemented it by a caption to the effect that the individual represented was a fair sample of Spaniards generally.

When Prof. Ederman returned to the classroom he was displeased with the drawing, and when he attempted to find who was the guilty person he was assailed with chalk and books.

When the excitement was over the professor promptly reported the incident to Principal Buchanan, who said that the best plan would be to prohibit the boys reading the war-scare papers.

SUNDAY'S BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Auction Sale of Boxes and Seats at the Metropolitan Opera House.

To-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock the auction sale of seats and boxes for the monster benefit next Sunday night in aid of the widows and children of the seamen who lost their lives in the battleship Maine will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House. The majority of the actors and actresses who have volunteered their services for the entertainment will attend the sale for the purpose of showing the public that they are interested in the success of the affair. Al Hayman will act as secretary of the sale. Among the well-known stars who have announced their intention of taking part are Lillian Russell, De Wolf Hopper, W. H. Crane, Camille Darville, Della Fox, Robert Hilliard, May Irwin, Richard Carroll, Merri Osborne, and many others. A feature of the programme on Sunday will be an animated song sheet of "The Star Spangled Banner," in which the choruses of all the opera companies in the city will sing, accompanied by the Seventh Regiment Band and the combined orchestras of the city theatres.

Paris Temps Expects Peace.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Temps this afternoon says:

"The inquiry into the loss of the Maine will insure the peace of the peace which the fertile invention of politicians and the credulity of the American people were compromising seriously."

CAPT. MAHAN ON THE NAVY

Courage of the Men of the Maine Shows that the Old Spirit Still Exists.

BATTLESHIPS AND THEIR RISKS

Adverse Criticism of Their Value as Fighting Machines a Mistake—Reasons Why Judgment on the Recent Disaster Should Be Reserved.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 22.—The dinner of the Society of the Cincinnati was held at Princeton Inn this evening. Among those who spoke were Dr. T. M. Cheeseman, President Patton, Dr. Shields, ex-Minister to Italy, William Potter, William Hornblower, and Capt. Mahan, United States Navy, retired.

Dr. Patton, in speaking of the present crisis, said the public should remain cool and await the result of the investigations which our Government could be relied upon to make. He said he hoped to see the day when the two great English-speaking nations of the world would stand side by side against common foes.

Capt. Mahan was cheered as he arose to speak. He paid a glowing tribute to Capt. Sigsbee as a man and an officer. As to the men of the Maine, they were worthy of their commander. The actions of the survivors, both officers and men, showed the careful training they had had. The self-control shown in the midst of a sudden and terrible danger, the meaning of which not one of the men on board knew, showed, to his mind, that in battle with known dangers about them and expecting every minute the fate that might overtake them, the fellow-sailors of the men of the Maine would stand to their guns and their ship to the last. It was evidence that the old naval spirit existed, and that the sailors of the new navy were as good as those who manned the old-time ships. The display of coolness and courage was worth the loss of the ship, but not the loss of life. That was something for which nothing could atone.

"We should be very cautious in forming hasty conclusions in reference to such things as this disaster," he continued. "People are liable to jump at conclusions at a great National crisis like this which might involve them seriously. The elements of danger to a modern warship, danger external or danger internal, are not such as can be wholly eliminated. In war this goes without saying.

Of course, it is part of the business of all those who have to do the designing of navies and their management also in lines of peace and of war to provide against every method of attack and against sources of internal troubles as far as human foresight and pains can provide, but there are risks which have to be taken.

"For instance, accepting, for the sake of argument, one of the assumptions already made by the newspaper that the accident to the Maine was an explosion of a magazine caused by spontaneous combustion in the coal bunkers or by some other internal cause, we cannot deduce from that that either coal or powder or high explosives are not to be carried.

"The only inference is that if any precautions whatever remain to be taken, that precaution must be applied. Consider, however, the number of warships, analogous in character if not in particular detail to the Maine, which are traversing the ocean and having on board coal and powder year in and year out without accident, and you will realize at once how preposterous it is to assume that because the effects of an explosion are fearful the danger of the explosion is great. Recur, for instance, to the experience of passenger steamers.

"How many yearly, for the past decade, have crossed the ocean bearing their thousands of human freight unharmed. Suddenly in a moment—literally in a moment—the Elbe is struck by a small freight steamer, and, like the Maine, plunges to the bottom. Do any of you propose to abandon going to Europe on that account? I assure you, speaking as a seaman and as a naval officer, that I believe that no man crosses the ocean in a passenger steamer without undertaking in a week greater risk for collision than any seaman on board a ship of war does from explosion in the course of a year.

"There is another hasty inference from the disaster to the Maine which I would warn you against, and that is the disposition shown in many quarters to condemn the modern battleship, even as a fighting ship, as a frightful mistake, because it appears that under the circumstances not yet at all understood she may meet with a terrible accident involving many lives. It is the old story of generalizing from a single instance.

"The present battleship is the product of a gradual evolution, directed by experience and controlled in her development by the best thought of many expert constructors and seamen, both in constant communication at all times with the best thought of the naval world throughout the civilized world.

"In short, I think I may say without necessary offense that the disposition to condemn the battleship offhand as a fighting machine, whether the assumption be that the Maine perished from internal causes or from external, can proceed only from ignorance of the facts of the battleship construction in general and consequent mistaken inferences as to the results of future naval battles.

"There has been in years still recent one great naval calamity which may illustrate my leading thought now, namely, the necessity of knowledge to correct the statement. I mean the upsetting and sinking of the Victoria. I do not refer to the fault, wherever it lay, that caused the accident or the collision, but to what happened after the collision.

"The unprofessional world was startled breathless to learn how speedily such a ship could go down, first turning bottom up. Professional men knew before that such ships had a narrow margin of stability, and they know also that that narrow margin, quite sufficient for safety under ordinary circumstances, might under unusual conditions cause what then happened.

"But that narrow margin of stability constituted a necessary risk. Ships of that character sway with an easier movement than those which are stiffer; they are therefore better gun platforms and give better shooting, and to shoot straight to the mark is an end so primary in a ship of war as to justify some risk to attain it.

"I might give other illustrations of risks necessary to undertake in ships of war, but I imagine these will be sufficient to suggest, which is all I desire, that first we must wait to learn what really did happen to the Maine, or at least, what probably happened, and then view those facts in the light of at least some acquaintance with all the multitudinous conditions which a modern ship of war has to satisfy. Above all, remember she exists to meet danger, and that some risk must necessarily be taken."

NAVY YARD MEN REST.

Work Suspended There for the Holiday—The Progress of Repairs and Alterations.

There was no "bell ring" at the navy yard yesterday. Work in the several departments was suspended on account of the holiday. The marine guard paraded in full dress uniform and the ships were dressed with a large United States flag and union jack.

Many men visited the yard for the purpose of enlisting. They were sent away and told to return to-day. More than 300 men have been on the receiving ship Vermont for the purpose of enlisting. Only a few were accepted, as many could not pass the medical examination required. The recruiting office on the receiving ship will be kept open until sufficient men have been enlisted to make up the force allowed by law.

No effort is being made to hurry the work on the cruisers Chicago and Atlanta and the dispatch boat Dolphin. The repairs and alterations to the Chicago were begun more than two years ago. The repairs to the hull of the Dolphin are completed and she can now be floated at any time.

While no official report has been received at the navy yard concerning the repairs needed on some of the vessels now out of commission, preparations are being made for the reception of any vessels that might be sent there. The men who recently were placed on furlough on account of the lack of work at the yard have been notified to return to the shops. The force is now more than 2,600 in the several shops.

Two dry docks are ready for use, the old timber dock, officially known as No. 2, has been repaired and new bilge blocks put in to take the place of those that were worn. The Dolphin is now in the stone dock.

The repairs to Dry Dock No. 3 are progressing rapidly. An extra gang of men has been put to work there, and it is expected that the dock will be ready for service within two months.

We know Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Dyspepsia, rheumatism, Scrofula and all Blood diseases. Therefore, when you Need a medicine, Get Hood's and Only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ON BOARD THE VIZCAYA.

Admiral Bunce, Gen. Merritt, and Consul General Baldasano Visit the Vessel.

The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya received more attention yesterday than at any time since she dropped anchor off Tompkinsville. The fact that the day was a holiday attracted thousands, who tried to take a look at the much-advertised war vessel.

It was an utter impossibility to get sight of the Vizcaya from the shore during the forenoon on account of the heavy fog. Only the warning whistles of the guard tugs circling about her gave an indication of her position.

It was to be a busy day for the officers and crew, however, as the anniversary of Washington's Birthday was to be observed in the same manner as on board the ships of our own navy. The bugles sounded reveille an hour earlier than usual, and the vessel's wood and brightwork received an extra polishing in preparation for the reception of our naval and military officers and the Spanish Consul General.

Capt. Eulate's Embarrassment.

Capt. Eulate had left Consul Baldasano's residence late Monday evening, and did not get on board his vessel until early yesterday morning. He arrived at the Battery at 11:20 P. M. with Central Office Detective Davis. Having received by courtesy the use of a revenue cutter on his visit to Governors Island earlier in the day, he believed a second one would be placed at his disposal at night if he requested it. When he arrived the revenue cutters were in darkness and had no steam up. The commander was forced to wait a half hour for a Staten Island ferryboat.

The first members of the Vizcaya's crew to set foot on American soil were two who went ashore Monday evening at Tompkinsville, and went swinging up the street in search of two hemlock boards to be used on the ship. They attracted a great deal of attention, and were followed by a great crowd of villagers. When they found what they wanted, they promptly made for their vessel. Shore leave was granted to twenty of the men last evening.

At eight bells yesterday morning the Spanish vessel dressed ship in honor of Washington's Birthday. She had what is known as the "rainbow dress," consisting of a line of pennants running from the jackstaff forward over the fore and main trucks down to the stem. An extra size jack was flown. A Spanish ensign graced the fore truck. At the main flew the Stars and Stripes, while the royal Spanish standard flapped lazily at the stern.

Admiral Bunce's Visit.

Admiral Bunce, accompanied by his personal staff, Commander F. P. Gilman and Flag Lieutenant Aaron Ward, approached the Vizcaya at 11 o'clock on the Commandant's launch Undine. His approach was heralded by seventeen guns from the cruiser's deck. This was four more than are due a Rear Admiral in our Navy, being the number given to the rank which died with Admiral Porter.

When the Undine drew up at the Vizcaya's starboard gangway the marines drew up along the deck in double file, as the visiting party passed between the lines the cruiser's band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the ship's colors were dipped twice. Admiral Bunce was taken to Capt. Eulate's cabin, and courtesies were exchanged for fifteen minutes. Then the Admiral's party left.

At noon the cruiser's batteries again boomed with a National salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the Nation's holiday.

Soon afterward, Consul General Arturo Baldasano, accompanied by his son, Vice Consul Baldasano, and Detective Davis, arrived. The Consul General and party arrived at Tompkinsville by train, and one of the Vizcaya's launches was at the dock to convey them on board. The Consul General was in his uniform, and it attracted much attention in the streets, and drew a crowd of small boys behind him. They jeered and hooted him as he approached the dock. The Spanish official was visibly annoyed, but said nothing. The Consular party remained on board for nearly two hours, being entertained at luncheon by the commander.

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt visited the vessel later in the afternoon, and was received with ceremonies similar to those in honor of Admiral Bunce's visit. He was accompanied by Lieuts. Hale, Mott, and Scrother. The salute given for Gen. Merritt was twelve guns.

The day was far from being a holiday for the crew of the Vizcaya. Two coal barges were towed alongside the vessel during the forenoon, and she began taking in coal. The coal came from St. George. The barges had been loaded under the inspection of men from the United States Navy, and had been closely watched by a navy tug. The Vizcaya also took on board a full supply of fresh water for her boilers and a stock of provisions, and formed the centre of a labyrinth of tugs and lighters.

SAW THE MAINE DISASTER.

The British Steamship Olivedene Arrives, and the Officers Tell of the Explosion.

The British steamship Olivedene, Capt. Harrison, arrived yesterday from Havana, whence she sailed Feb. 17. She was in the harbor of Havana on the night the Maine was blown up, lying at anchor a mile distant.

Chief Engineer Albert Holdsworth and Assistant Engineer J. Laidrow, with some others, were ashore. They said last night that they were sitting at the end of a pier at the south end of the harbor and about half a mile from the American warship. Next the pier was a ferry slip, and the course of the ferryboat from the city lay past the Maine.

When the explosion occurred a lot of Spanish soldiers and sailors in a restaurant at the head of the pier cleared out and ran, as if for their lives. There was no immediate blaze from the explosion, but there were smoke and sparks. Two or three minutes passed before the flame could be seen.

While they stood watching, some breathless Spaniards hurried down the pier bearing fragments of the Maine's payrolls. They said they had picked them up on a hill back in the country three miles from where the Maine lay. The Spaniards wanted to know what the writing in English meant, and the engineers, after looking at the papers, told them, through one of their party who spoke Spanish.

The Spaniards fairly danced in glee at the fate of the Maine, the engineer said, exclaiming:

"Ah! Americanos, Americanos! They bring dynamite here to blow up the Spaniards and they get it themselves."

The Spaniards got excited then, and, suspecting that the engineers of the Olivedene were Americans, began to menace them, but Holdsworth and Laidrow made known that they were Englishmen and the Spaniards cooled.

When the ferryboat came it was found that she had passed the Maine just before the explosion, and a Spanish army officer aboard demanded that the Captain of the ferryboat should head about and go to the rescue. The ferry Captain's hatred of Americans was so great that he refused. The Army officer was so incensed that there came near being a fight.

Capt. Harrison of the Olivedene said that he was in his cabin when he heard the explosion. He rushed on deck, to find the air filled with smoke and sparks. There was a little flame leaping up forward from the Maine, that grew larger and larger, and he looked at it till the whole forward part of the vessel was ablaze.

Presently there came a series of reports, as of cartridges exploding. The Captain was fearful that his vessel might be struck by a shell.

He rowed to the Maine next morning, and all around her, as near as he was permitted to go. So much of the wrecked part of the vessel as appeared above the water was so twisted and broken as to give no indication what part of the vessel it had been. The Captain had had no opportunity to hear discussions as to the cause of the explosion.

BLANCO AS BAD AS WEYLER

Senator Morgan Tells of Mr. Koop's Trip to Cuba in an Executive Session of the Senate.

CRUELTIES ADDED TO FAMINE

Children Shot Down When They Go Outside the Military Posts for Food—An Estimate that 600,000 Lives Have Been Lost.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Cuba usurped the place of Hawaii in the executive proceedings of the Senate to-day, and was under consideration for an hour or more. This proceeding was based upon a document presented by Senator Morgan of Alabama as the result of an interview between himself and a Mr. Koop of Boston, Mass.

In presenting the document Senator Morgan said that Mr. Koop was a capitalist who had but recently returned from Cuba after a most exhaustive exploration of the island. Senator Morgan laid considerable stress upon the importance of the document which resulted from a stenographic report of the interview between Senator Morgan and Mr. Koop.

The document consisted of questions by Senator Morgan and replies by Mr. Koop. The latter said that he had been in thirty-four provinces and had spent more or less time in each of them in the prosecution of his inquiries. In no place outside of Havana, he said, was any effort made to take care of the reconcentrados, and he declared that the people were dying in great numbers in all places in which they had been collected together by the Spanish authorities, both as a result of the cruelty of the Spanish troops and for the lack of food. He declared that there was no evidence in the provinces of a more liberal treatment of these unfortunate people under the administration of Gen. Blanco than there had been under the Weyler régime, and said that the people in general were in just as deplorable condition now as they had been before the change. In no case were the reconcentrados allowed to go outside the military posts to collect food, and while there was some effort in certain instances to grow crops in the immediate vicinity of the garrisons, these crop areas did not extend more than 500 yards from the forts. He added that if the people were allowed to get out they could get enough to eat to keep body and soul together, but even when small children attempted to go outside the guard lines they were shot down as ruthlessly as if they were enemies in arms. He said that he had seen women and children abused by the Spanish soldiery and that a favorite pastime seemed to be to kick the women about as if they were dogs.

Mr. Koop also devoted considerable space at Senator Morgan's suggestion to the scheme of autonomy under the Liberal Ministry and pronounced it a failure from one end of the island to another. He said that business was at a standstill throughout the country, that few crops were growing, and that desolation and ruin marred the traveler in the face wherever he went. As a consequence property was much depreciated in value, and the people were greatly discouraged. He said that the general estimate was that the war had already resulted in the loss of 600,000 lives, and Mr. Koop himself did not consider these figures exaggerated.

There was some comment upon the document by Senators Morgan, Gallinger, and Mason, but no official action was taken. Senator Mason said the statement was no more than he had expected to hear, and Senator Gallinger declared that the picture was a deplorable one. He said that two years ago he had advised that the United States should intervene to put a stop to the war, and that every development since had confirmed the wisdom the suggestion then made.

CUBAN MINISTRY DIVIDED.

Madrid Journals Accuse Its Members of Treason and Desiring a Separation.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—A gloomy tone pervades political circles on the reports of a split in the Cuban Ministry. The Autonomists, Señor Giberra and Señor Ambiard, are, it is believed, secretly treating with the Separatists in the direction of independence for Cuba. Señor Govin, the Cuban Secretary of the Interior, is accused of treason by the Imparcial, which publishes a fac simile of a letter from Señor Govin to a friend, in which the former says: "How could you think that Sagasta, a man inferior to Canovas, and liberal only in name, has inspired my attitude, and not my ideas and sentiments as a Cuban? McKinley, as well as Cuba, will determine whether I am a Spaniard. Long live our country and liberty!"

The Imparcial adds that it predicted a weak Ministry in Cuba and warned Señor Moret, the Spanish Colonial Minister, of what was likely to be the outcome of his autonomy scheme.

El Pais says:

"Spain should treat with the rebels direct rather than tolerate the traitor Govin."

El Correo Español asks:

"How will Señor Moret, the patron of Govin, and Señor Sagasta, the patron of both Moret and Govin, stand now that Govin is a traitor to his country? Whoever supports a traitor is likewise a traitor."

The official press, on the other hand, counsels prudence and confidence in the patriotism of the Cubans.

CUBA EXPORTING TOBACCO.

Gen. Lee's Dispatch a Denial of the Reports of Its Suspension.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The State Department to-day received the following dispatch from Consul General Lee:

"HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Filler tobacco, Feb. 10, to New York, 508 bales, 46 barrels; 16th, to Tampa, 69 bales, to Key West, 250 bales; 17th, 121 bales to New York, 71 to Philadelphia; 19th, 232 bales to Tampa, 76 to New York, 53 to Baltimore, and 38 to Chicago."

The department has heard nothing of the reported revival of the Weyler edict prohibiting the exportation of tobacco from Cuba. On the contrary, Gen. Lee's reports show that the movements are in regular progress, or at least had not been checked up to the 19th inst.

GEN. WOODFORD SEES THE QUEEN.

To Give a Banquet to Senors Sagasta and Bernabe on Thursday.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—United States Minister Woodford was received in audience by the Queen Regent to-day. Gen. Woodford will give a banquet on Thursday to Señor Sagasta, the Premier, and the other members of the Cabinet, Señor Louis Polo y Bernabé, the new Spanish Minister to the United States, and other members of the diplomatic corps.

TRADE TREATY WITH SPAIN.

Cuba Sends Senor Angulo to Negotiate in Washington.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The Autonomist Government has confirmed the appointment of Señor Manuel Rafael Angulo, as delegate of the Colonial Government in Washington, to prepare a commercial treaty, according to instructions which he will receive from Señor Montoro and Señor Rodriguez, the Colonial Secretaries of the Treasury and of Commerce, respectively.

It has been also decided to reserve the posts of directors in the hospitals and the asylums for persons of known non-partisanship, provided they acknowledge the new régime and return to the island.

Canadian Archbishop Dying.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Feb. 22.—Archbishop Cleary, who has been ill for some time, is not expected to recover. The last sacraments of the church have been administered to him.

They Trade as They Travel.

Passengers on the Pennsylvania Limited. Stock quotations received by wire en route. Stenographer's services free. Leaves New York every morning for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.—Adv.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY DINNER

Senator Lindsay Says the Time Has Come for the South to Assert Herself.

STRENGTH OF HER STATESMEN

Hope of Return to Former Standards Rests with the South—Utterances on the Maine Disaster—Other Speakers from Dixie.

The New York Southern Society gave its twelfth annual dinner last evening at the Hotel Savoy. The tables were spread in the state apartment, and of members and guests at them there were 177. Hugh S. Thompson, President of the society, occupied the chair, and at the guests' table with him were Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, President A. V. V. Raymond of Union College, President F. C. Woodward of the South Carolina College, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Justice Augustus Van Wyck, Justice Joseph F. Daly, Henry Loewenthal, Chester S. Lord, W. M. Massey, the Rev. Dr. I. F. Hopkins of Atlanta, and Dr. William M. Polk.

Among those at the other tables were Marion J. Verdery, J. Hampden Robb, Clarence Cary, Percy S. Mallett, Howard R. Bayne, Dr. Landon C. Gray, Macgrane Coxe, Cary T. Hutchinson, Gaston Hardy, Prof. Thomas R. Price, Edward Owen, George Gordon Battle, Henry P. Dugro, Touro Robertson, John C. Wilmerding, Dr. R. H. Wylie, L. H. Spence, Hugh R. Garden, Dr. William T. Jenkins, Dr. Eugene W. Marshall, Bernard F. Martin, Charles C. Nadal, R. C. Alexander, and John R. Abney.

President Thompson, who began the speaking, after congratulating the Society on its prosperous condition and pledging its members to a loyal devotion to the welfare of this city, said:

"We stand to-night in the shadow of a great National calamity. The lurid flames that burst from the sinking Maine cast their light across the continent. Let us pause to pay tribute of respect to the dead and admiration for the living. Their behavior was worthy of the best traditions of the navy. Sigsbee's name is worthy to be joined with that of John Paul Jones, Decatur, Perry, and Farragut. I trust that the results of the inquiry now going on will show that the Spanish expressions of sympathy were genuine. But if such should not be the case, I know, and you know, that all Americans will be found crowding to the temple, bringing gifts to the altar of a common country. [Cheers.] I hope the war cloud will be dissipated by the gentle breeze of peace."

Silent Toast to the Maine's Dead.

The company joined in singing "America," and were then bidden to rise and drink in silence to the dead of the Maine.

President Raymond, who responded to the toast of "Washington," after some introductory words concerning Union College and its relation to the South, delivered a careful estimate of the life and character of Washington, the debt America owes to him as a soldier, the obligation growing out of all that he was as a man, and the lessons taught by the study of his career, saying, in part:

"What is so true about any man as his spirit? Can we ever know him if we do not make that the supreme reality? And so as we turn to-night to the great Washington, it is that we may see him as he was in all the nobility of his splendid manhood, and catch the inspiration of those qualities which made his presence a Nation's strength and make his memory a Nation's glory.

"Let much besides be forgotten, but for the sake of America's future let this be remembered, that the greatest name in America's history stands for inherited virtues, an inheritance that was not lost by youthful folly; that the Washington of immortal fame was the Washington of clean hands and a pure heart from childhood to age."

Responsibilities of the South.

Senator Lindsay, who followed President Raymond, spoke on "The South, Her Duties and Responsibilities." The Senator, as did President Thompson, touched upon the Maine disaster. He was speaking of the habit of self-restraint learned by the South, when with increased animation he said:

"The country has recently felt that we were on the very verge of war, and an unnecessary war at that. Incidents have happened that it were much better had they not occurred. There was the mistake of a foreign Minister. And then this most unfortunate affair in the harbor of Havana. The Administration has striven to maintain peace. And the country must express its pride that not a single man of all those who represent the South in the councils of the Nation has attempted to intervene to prevent the settlement of this question in a peaceful way. With all their hot heads and warm blood, with all their sympathies for the struggling Cubans, yet with that spirit of self-repression they have learned they have stayed their hands. They have said to the Administration: 'Work out this problem and no obstacle shall be presented by us.' They have restrained themselves, and will restrain themselves until the time for action comes. I hope for a peaceful adjustment of the present trouble, and I believe that God in His own Providence will work out the salvation of those who are struggling for freedom."

The Senator spoke of the trials through which the South passed after the war and of her recent progress in material prosperity, and said:

"With the ability to accomplish so much against the most adverse circumstances, there is no reason why the South shall consent that the forces in National politics which control the administration of public affairs shall find their permanent resting place without her borders. If the time has ever been when propriety required that measures of Government should originate with the North, that time has passed away, and passed forever. The field of National politics is to-day open, and the conditions demand that Southern statesmanship shall make itself felt, not merely in the affairs of the South, but in all that affects the common interest of our common country.

Americanism of the Southerners.

"The people of the South are essentially American. The mission lies before the South to call back this Government to the ancient standards. The time has come for her to assert her absolute equality in the council chamber, as she always will in the camp, if unfortunately we have a camp. No trust is so sacred that it cannot be trusted to Southern hands, and no position so exalted that it cannot be filled by a Southern man.

"Freed from all sectionalism, with nothing but the common good in view, the South is prepared to work to reordain the Federal Government and re-establish the Federal Constitution. When that cry is raised in earnest then our want of numbers will be made up by patriots found elsewhere. And the next year it will not be a question of tariff or silver or anything else save whether we will go back to the old-time traditions of our country.

"Washington gained victory through a succession of overwhelming defeats. The South has met defeat overwhelmingly and has lived for more than thirty years under the shadow of it. The time has now come when, if she is true to herself, that defeat can be turned into victory only less glorious than that of Washington."

President F. C. Woodward of the South Carolina College, in responding to the toast "The South, Her Traditions and Principles," said that he brought greetings from Dixie. He referred to the sectionalism which divided the North and South, and said that all envy and hatred should be done away with, and that hereafter there should be only friendly industrial competition between the two sections. He told how the South was growing, and getting to respect more and more their Yankee brothers.

He said that although it appeared after the war that the doctrine of State's rights had been abandoned, this was not so, and Southerners are now rallying to it afresh.

The last speaker was the Rev. Dr. Hopkins of Atlanta.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

GEN. HARRISON AND THE MAINE.

He Urges the People to Stand About and Strengthen the President.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Gen. Harrison, in his speech before the Union League Club to-day, referred briefly to the Cuban question saying:

"We stand now in the awful shadow of one of the most tragic events that has ever happened in our history, and yet we stand with the poise, with the self-possession, of a people who understand their might and can abide the developments of time. We are not a hysterical people. We can wait and we will know our duty when it shall be revealed.

"We can understand that in a time like this there are grave responsibilities devolving upon the President of the United States, single responsibilities that he may not divide with any man. Let us stand about him, strengthening him in the calm assurance that this great country desires only what is right and can wait until the facts are known before it issues its proclamation."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission Aids American Roads to Fight the Canadian Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has suspended the operation of the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce act in favor of railroad lines in the United States in competition with the Canadian Pacific Road as to passenger business between points in the Province of Manitoba and contiguous territory and points upon the Detroit and St. Louis Rivers and easterly thereof in the Dominion of Canada, and in that portion of the New England States reached directly by the rails of the Grand Trunk Railway.

It is understood that the Canadian Pacific Road is cutting passenger rates not only between New England and Manitoba points, but to St. Paul and the Pacific Coast. In view of this fact it is said that the American roads to-morrow will ask the Inter-State Commerce Commission to extend the scope of this relief so as to take in these additional competitive points, conditions being similar.

MONTREAL, Feb. 22.—D. McNicoll, General Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific, said to-day in reference to the expulsion of his road from the Western Immigration Clearing House:

"This action simply places me where I was before I became a member of this Immigration Bureau, which I never really had the least desire to connect myself with, but which I was prevailed upon to join. Our object never was to build up the port of New York. We have been laboring and spending money to build up the St. Lawrence route. This so-called repulsion does not affect us in any material degree. We will simply do our immigration business independently now, that's all."

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting entertained at dinner last night at their home, 24 East Seventy-second Street.

Miss Helen Gould entertained a few friends at tea yesterday afternoon at her home at the northeast corner of Forty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie gave another in their series of dinners last night at their home, 25 Madison Square North. There were about eighteen persons present.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., whose recent attack of measles prevented the dance his father was to give in honor of Miss Lila V. Sloane, has recovered, and will probably go back to Harvard in a day or two.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia gave a dinner of fourteen covers last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Cook, the parents of Mrs. de Heredia, with whom they are now staying, at 1 East Seventy-eighth Street.

The sewing class of fashionable women organized by Mrs. Frederic Bronson for the benefit of the Lying-in Hospital met yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, 2 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Henry J. Gielow gave the first in her series of five dramatic readings yesterday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. George D. Russell, 170 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. She read from the works of Ruth McEnery Stuart.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly gave a children's dance yesterday afternoon in honor of their younger daughter, Miss Ruth V. Twombly, at their home, 684 Fifth Avenue. Some fifty or sixty young people were present.

The annual reception of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society was held yesterday at the institution, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Grand Boulevard. The big building was decorated throughout with a profusion of American flags and bunting.

The senior class alumni of the Misses Merrington's school gave a colonial reception at the school, 181 Lenox Avenue, last evening. The proceeds of the affair will be devoted to completing the sum of $3,000 to place a pupil annually in Barnard College.

The second of a series of three dances given by the Southern Society of Brooklyn was held last evening in the reception room of the Hotel St. George. The patronesses were Mrs. Francis Coleman, Mrs. James Meem, Mrs. Henry J. Gielow, Mrs. Wallace, and Mrs. Thomas.

The Metropolitan Club celebrated Washington's Birthday in accordance with its annual custom yesterday. About forty-five tables were set on the third floor in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maclay, whose table was ornamented with orchids and lilies of the valley, entertained twelve people. At F. S. Smithers's table there were corsage bouquets of violets for women and boutonnières of the same flower for men. Other tables were adorned with daffodils, tulips, American Beauty roses, orchids, daisies, and mignonette, all furnished by Stumpp.

Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee gave a Washington's Birthday luncheon at 1:45 P. M. yesterday for young people at her home, 8 East Thirty-third Street. Covers were laid for eighteen, and the guests were entertained by Brooks and Denton, banjo players. Those present received carnation boutonnieres and American flags and hatchets as favors in token of the day. A dance followed the luncheon. Miss Whitaker, Miss Hunt, Miss Davis, John Langdon Erving, Frank Otis, Harry P. Robbins, and James D'W. Cutting were among the guests.

LYNCHING ARRESTS IN INDIANA.

VERSAILLES, Ind., Feb. 22.—C. V. Hughes, Superintendent of the County Infirmary and a very prominent citizen, residing five miles south of Versailles, was arrested by Constable Jesse Hunter of Cross Plains on the charge of being one of the mob that lynched five men here last September.

Constable Hunter also has a warrant for the arrest of Arch Wright, formerly bartender for the Hotel Norwood at Osgood, but who now resides in Chicago, having gone there after an attempt to assassinate him was made some two weeks ago. A large number of witnesses have been subpoenaed from Osgood and Versailles. Other arrests will follow.

The action of Gov. Mount in prosecuting those who participated in the lynching is causing great excitement, as it will involve many prominent citizens. It is known that Gov. Mount has had detectives on the case ever since last September, and it is thought that he is now ready to make numerous arrests. The preliminary hearings will be at Cross Plains.

Empire State Society Dissensions.

A deal of internal dissension in the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Rev

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

Eulogizes and Quotes from Washington Before the University of Pennsylvania.

TWO SIGNIFICANT PASSAGES

The Credit of the Republic Must Be Kept Stainless; Good Faith and Justice to All Nations Must Be Observed.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—At the celebration of Washington's Birthday by the University of Pennsylvania to-day the address was delivered by President McKinley.

The students, over 2,000 strong, marched in a body to the Academy of Music, in which the exercises were held, passing the residence of Charles C. Harrison, where the President was a guest. The President reviewed the parade and was heartily cheered. He was evidently much pleased by the warmth of the greeting.

The streets near the Academy of Music were packed with people, who applauded and cheered as the President was driven by in an open carriage. He returned these salutations by lifting his hat, bowing, and smiling.

After the exercises the President attended an informal luncheon in the library of the university, about 500 gentlemen being present. Later he visited Houston Hall, where about 200 ladies were at luncheon, Mrs. Seth Low being the guest of honor, and Mrs. Charles C. Harrison presiding. He left for Washington at 3:18 P. M.

His address was delivered before 3,300 persons, including the Faculty and students of the university and many professors and executive officials of other leading educational institutions. As he entered the band played "Hail to the Chief" and "The Star Spangled Banner." The audience received him with much enthusiasm. Many parts of his address were vigorously and generally applauded. The declaration that Washington and his compatriots had founded the financial operations of the Government upon the principle that the National credit was the National honor elicited a particularly loud outburst of approval.

The address was as follows:

The University's History.

"Mr. Provost, Officers and Students of the University of Pennsylvania, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"We celebraie here, as in every part of our country, the birthday of a great patriot, who assured the beginnang of a great nation. This day belongs to patriotism and the people. But in a certain sense the University of Pennsylvania has special reasons for honoring the twenty-second of February. For over half a century, with ever increasing popularity and public recognition you have observed the occasion either as a holiday or with patriotic exercises, participated in by Faculty and students. No other American institution of learning has a prouder title to the veneration of Washington's memory than this, whose foundation was laid in colonial days nearly fifty years before Pennsylvania became a State; whose progress was largely due to the activity of Franklin and other zealous and far-seeing patriots, and whose Trustees were on terms of manifest intimacy with Washington to congratulate him upon his election to the Presidency, and to receive from him a notable reply which has passed into the history of the times.

Washington an Alumnus.

"Washington, too, belonged to the brotherhood of the alumni of this institution, having accepted the degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred upon him in 1783—an honor doubtless the more appreciated when he recalled the events which gave him close and peculiar attachment to the City of Philadelphia.

"No wonder that your great university has made the 22d of February its most impressive ceremonial, and devoted its annual exercises to special tributes to the memory of the first President of the United States and the patriotic themes which cluster thickly about his life and work. I rejoice with you in the day, I rejoice, also, that throughout this broad land the birthday of the patriot leader is faithfully observed and celebrated with enthusiasm and earnestness, which testify to the virtue and gratitude of the American people.

"It would not be possible in the comparatively short time to which these exercises must to-day be limited to follow Washington in his long and distinguished services at the head of the army and as Chief Executive of the Government. My purpose is simply to call to your attention a few points in Washington's career which have singularly impressed me, and refer to some passages in his writings that seem peculiarly appropriate for the guidance of the people, who under our form of Government have in their keeping the well-being of the country.

Both Statesman and Soldier.

"In its entirety, Washington's public life is as familiar to the American student as the history of the United States. They are associated in holy and indissoluble bonds. The one is incomplete without the other. Washington's character and achievements have been a part of the schoolbooks of the Nation for more than a century, and have moved American youth and American manhood to aspire to the highest ideals of responsible citizenship. With an enduring fame as a great soldier, the world has recognized his equal accomplishments in the paths of statesmanship. As a soldier he was peerless in the times in which he lived, and as a statesman his rank is fixed with the most illustrious in any country or in any age.

"But with all our pride in Washington, we not infrequently fail to give him credit for his marvelous genius as a constructive statesman. We are constantly in danger of losing sight of the sweep and clearness of his comprehension, which accurately grasped the problems of the remote future and knew how to formulate the best means for their solution. It was committed to Washington to launch our ship of state. He had neither precedent nor predecessor to help him. He welded the scattered and at times antagonistic colonies into an indestructible union, and inculcated the lessons of mutual forbearance and fraternity which have cemented the States into still closer bonds of interest and sympathy.

Guiding Force in War and Peace.

"From the hour when Washington declared in his Virginia home that he would raise a thousand men and equip them at his own expense to march to the defense of Boston he became the masterful spirit of the Continental Army and the mightiest single factor in the continent's struggle for liberty and independence. Apparently without personal ambition, spurning royal honors when they were suggested to him, he fulfilled a still more glorious destiny as the guiding force of a civilization freer and mightier than the history of man had ever known.

"Though Washington's exalted character and the most striking acts of his brilliant record are too familiar to be recounted here, where so many times they have received eloquent and deserved eulogy, yet often as the story is retold it engages our love and admiration and interest. We love to recall his noble unselfishness, his heroic purposes, the power of his magnificent personality, his glorious achievements for mankind, and his stalwart and unflinching devotion to independence, liberty, and union. These cannot be too often told or be too familiarly known.

Learning and Liberty.

"A slaveholder himself, he yet hated slavery, and provided in his will for the emancipation of his slaves. Not a college graduate, he was always enthusiastically the friend of liberal education. He used every suitable occasion to impress upon Congress and the country the importance of a high standard of general education, and characterized the diffusion of knowledge as the most essential element of strength in the system of free government. That learning should go with liberty and that liberty is never endangered so long as it is in the keeping of intelligent citizens was the ideal civic code which his frequent utterances never failed to enforce.

"And how reverent always was this great man, how prompt and generous his recognition of the guiding hand of Divine Providence in establishing and controlling the destinies of the Colonies and the Republic. Again and again—in his talks, in his letters, in his State papers, and formal addresses—he reveals this side of his character, the force of which we still feel, and, I trust, we always will.

First Act as President.

"At the very height of his success and reward, as he emerged from the Revolution, receiving by unanimous acclaim the plaudits of the people and commanding the respect and admiration of the civilized world, he did not forget that his first official act as President should be fervent supplication to the Almighty Being who rules the universe. It is He who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aid can supply every human defect. It is His benediction which we most want and which can and will consecrate the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States. With His help the instruments of the citizens employed to carry out their purposes will succeed in the functions allotted to public life.

"But Washington on this occasion went further and spoke for the people, assuming that he but voiced the sentiment of the young Nation in thus making faith in Almighty God and reliance upon His favor and care one of the strong foundations of the Government then inaugurated. And proceeding, Washington states the reasons for his belief in language so exalted that it should be graven deep upon the mind of every patriot: 'No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of man more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent Nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency; and in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united Government the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consents of so many distinct communities from which the events resulted can not be compared with the means by which most Governments have been established without some return of pious gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the same seems to presage. The reflections arising out of the present crisis have forced themselves strongly upon my mind. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free Government are more auspiciously commenced.'

The Piety of the First Senate.

"The Senate of the United States made fitting response of its appreciation of this portion of the President's inaugural address when its members declared that 'a review of the many signal instances of Divine intervention in favor of the country claims our most pious gratitude,' and that they were 'inevitably led to acknowledge and adore the great arbiter of the Universe by whom empires rise and fall.'

"Congress added its sanction by providing that 'After the oath shall have been administered to the President, he, attended by the Vice President and the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, proceed to St. Paul's Chapel to hear divine services performed by the chaplain of Congress, already appointed.'

"Not alone upon days of Thanksgiving or in times of trial should we as a people remember and follow the example thus set by the fathers, but never in our future as a Nation should we forget the great moral and religious principles which they enunciated and defended as their most precious heritage.

"In an age of great activity, of industrial and commercial strife, and of perplexing problems we should never abandon the simple faith in Almighty God as recognized in the name of the American people by Washington and the First Congress.

Three Great Principles.

"But if a timely lesson is to be drawn from the opinions of Washington on his assuming the office of President, so also is much practical benefit to be derived from the present application of portions of his Farewell Address, a document in which Washington laid down principles which appeared to him 'all important to the permanence of your felicity as a people.' In that address Washington contends, in part: (1) For the promotion of institutions of learning; (2) for cherishing the public credit; (3) for the observance of good faith and justice toward all nations.

"One hundred years ago free schools were little known in the United States; there were excellent schools for the well-to-do and charitable institutions for the instruction of boys and girls without means, but the free public school, open alike to the children of the rich and poor, and supported by the State, awaited creation and development. The seed planted by the fathers soon bore fruit. Free schools were the necessary supplement of free men. The wise and liberal provisions for public instruction by the fathers, second only in effect to their struggle for the independence and creation of the Union, were destined at no distant date to produce the most wonderful results.

Vast Educational Growth.

"As the country has grown, education fostered by the State has kept pace with it. Rich as are the collegiate endowments of the old world, none of them excel in munificence the gifts made to educational institutions by the people of the United States and by their Governments, in conformity with the influence which sound learning has on religion and manners, on government, liberty, and laws.'

"Adams and Madison, Jefferson and Hamilton, Sherman and Trumbull, Hancock, Jay, Marshall, the Clintons, and many others of our early statesmen were scarcely less earnest and eloquent than Washington himself in pleading the cause of sound and liberal education for the people. Nor does this seem surprising when we reflect that the truest aim and worthiest ambition of education is not finished scholarship for the favored few, but the elevation of a high standard of citizenship among the many. I have had peculiar satisfaction in the fact that Washington in those early days, when engrossed with mighty governmental problems, did not forget his countrymen in behalf of the education of the poor and left in his will a bequest to be dedicated to free public instruction. Nothing better tells the value he placed upon knowledge, as an essential to the highest and best citizenship.

A Priceless Endowment.

"How priceless is a liberal education! In itself what a rich endowment! It is not impaired by age, but its value increases with use. No one can employ it but its rightful owner. He alone can illustrate its worth and enjoy its rewards. It cannot be inherited or purchased. It must be acquired by individual effort. It can be secured only by perseverance and self-denial. But it is free as the air we breathe. Neither race, nor nationality, nor sex can debar the citizen from its possession. It is not exclusive, but inclusive in the broadest and best sense. It is within the reach of all who really want it and are brave enough to struggle for it. The earnest rich and the worthy poor are equal and friendly rivals in its pursuit, and neither is exempted from any of the sacrifices necessary for its acquisition. The key to its title is not the bright allurements of rank and station, but the simple watchword of work and study.

"A liberal education is the prize of individual industry. It is the greatest blessing that a man or woman can enjoy when supported by virtue, morality, and noble aims. But the acquirement of learning in our schools and colleges seems so easy that we are apt to underestimate its value and let the opportunity to win it slip by, until regretfully we find that the chance is gone. The rudiments must be ingrafted in youth, or, with rare exceptions, they are forever lost.

Omissions Beyond Repairing.

"Life to most is a struggle, and there is little time for the contemplation of the theoretical when the practical is pressing at every hand. Stern duty monopolizes our time. The command of others controls our preferences and often defeats our intentions. By steadily adhering to a firm purpose amid the activities of life we may keep in touch with the literature of the day, but to go back to the classics or to grapple with the foundations of the sciences is beyond the power of most men when they have entered upon their chosen business or profession.

"One's mental fighting, often a hand-to-hand conflict with obstacles and temptations, is a battle of his own, a campaign whose motive force is individuality rather than circumstances or luck. Work in the mental world is as real as that in the physical world. Nor has any prescription yet been found to take the place of application and self denial and personal struggles which have given to the world its greatest leaders and noblest achievements.

Cherish the Public Credit.

"Cherish the public credit. How much both of reflection and instruction is combined in this simple admonition of the Father of His Country! The United States emerged from the bitter and prolonged struggle of the Revolutionary War exhausted financially, and with a hundred existing perplexities and difficulties which remained to be solved before the financial credit of the new Nation could be established at home and demonstrated abroad.

"But Washington knew how to gather around him and place in positions of the greatest trust the able financiers and economists whose names the country still venerates and whose great work it still enjoys. Hamilton and Morris and Gallatin and others were successful in establishing the Treasury and inaugurating the financial operations of this Government upon principles which recognized that the most enduring basis of National credit was National honor, and that whatever other assets we might have or acquire, that was indispensable, first, last, and all the time, if we would cherish the public credit. We have been fully rewarded all along our history by adhering to the principles of Washington in keeping the public faith. Before half a century had passed we had paid off our National debt and had a balance in the Treasury. Another debt, the greatest in our history, was incurred in the civil war for the preservation of the Union. But this did not exceed the resources or discourage the intentions of the American people. There were those who suggested repudiation, but the people repudiated them and went on unchecked, discharging the obligations of the Government in the coin of honor.

"From the day our flag was unfurled to the present hour no stain of a just obligation violated has yet tarnished the American name. This must and will be as true in the future as it has been in the past. There will be prophets of evil and false teachers. Some part of the column may waver and wander away from the standard, but there will ever rally around it a mighty majority to preserve it stainless and in honor.

Precepts on Foreign Policy.

"At no point in his Administration does Washington appear in grander proportions than when he enunciates his ideas in regard to the foreign policy of the Government: 'Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct. Can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great Nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence.'

"To-day, nearly a century from Washington's death, we turn reverentially to study the leading principles of that comprehensive chart for the guidance of the people. It was his unflinching, immovable devotion to these perceptions of duty which more than anything else made him what he was and contributed so directly to make us what we are. Following the precepts of Washington, we cannot err. The wise lessons in government which he left us it will be profitable to heed. He seems to have grasped all possible conditions and pointed the way safely to meet them. He has established danger signals all along the pathway of the Nation's march. He has warned us against false lights. He has taught us the true philosophy of 'a perfect union,' and shown us the graphic dangers from sectionalism and wild and unreasonable party spirit.

Sober and Dispassionate.

"He has emphasized the necessity at all times for the exercise of sober and dispassionate judgment. Such a judgment, my fellow-citizens, is the best safeguard in calm and tranquil events and rises superior and triumphant above the storms of woe and peril.

"We have every incentive to cherish the memory and teachings of Washington. His wisdom and foresight have been confirmed and vindicated after more than a century of experience. His best eulogy is the work he wrought, his highest tribute is the great Republic which he and his compatriots founded. From 4,000,000 we have grown to more than 70,000,000 of people, while our progress in industry, learning, and the arts has been the wonder of the world. What the future will be depends upon ourselves, and that that future will bring still greater blessings to a free people I cannot doubt. With education and morality in their homes, loyalty to the underlying principles of free government in their hearts, and law and justice fostered and exemplified by those intrusted with public administration, we will continue to enjoy the respect of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God. The priceless opportunity is ours to demonstrate anew the enduring triumph of American civilization and to help in the progress and prosperity of the land we love."

ARIZONA ROBBERS RUN DOWN.

Two Safe Breakers Caught in Chicago After a Long Chase.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—A chase of over 1,000 miles ended this morning at the Central Police Station, when James F. Callihan and Joseph D. Waterman were captured. They are charged with, and Callihan, it is said, has confessed, the robbery of the Texas and Southern Railroad offices at Phoenix, Ariz., three weeks ago, when $10,000 worth of tickets and nearly $1,000 were secured.

Sunday the officers located a man at the Palmer House who resembled one of the safe breakers. To-day he had a caller, and the second man resembled the second safe blower wanted. Two detectives followed the visitor to 773 Sixty-sixth Street and arrested him.

ARRESTED FOR SPITTING IN CAR.

Joseph Steinberg of Paterson, N. J., Demands a Trial of the Case.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 22.—Joseph Steinberg, a wealthy clothing merchant of this city, was arrested to-day upon a warrant charging him with violating the health codes by spitting upon the floor of a trolley car.

The ordinance was passed not long since, and is modeled upon the ordinance in force in New York. Yesterday Mr. Steinberg disobeyed the ordinance, and the conductor swore out a warrant for his arrest. He demanded a trial.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

Manhattan and Bronx.

12:40 A. M.—59 East Twenty-first Street; G. Peyestur; no damage.

3:30 P. M.—2,393 Second Avenue; Mrs. Higgins; damage, $25.

4:20 P. M.—174 Fifth Avenue; George C. Crane & Co.; no damage.

4:50 P. M.—211 Delancey Street; Morris Morkodwitz; damage, $5.

6:25 P. M.—23 Forsyth Street; Morris Rosenberg; no damage.

7 P. M.—151 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; John Clummey; damage, $5.

7:40 P. M.—142 Suffolk Street; Lewis Herovitz; damage, $5.

8:05 P. M.—52 First Street; Paul Mansel; damage, $100.

Borough of Richmond.

7:15 P. M.—332 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton; E. B. Clark; damage, $100.

A healthy appetite, pure blood, and tranquil nerves come from taking the Food Drink—

Malt-Nutrine

Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

The Celebrated

SOHMER PIANOS

Now located in the NEW SOHMER BUILDING, S.W. Cor. 5th Ave. & 22d St.

HARRISON ON TAX DODGING

The ex-President Declares in Chicago that the Well-to-Do Endanger the Country.

REFORM SHOULD BEGIN NOW

Evasion of Obligations to the State a Universal Disgrace Destructive to Individuals and Communities—Patriots Must Seek Remedies.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison spoke to-day on "Obligations of Wealth" at the central meeting of the Union League Club in honor of Washington's Birthday, held at the Auditorium. He said, in part:

"Monuments and birthday anniversaries should be commemorative, not creative—commemorative of deeds that evoke wide gratitude and of virtues that are still imitable. Scientists have reproduced some of the gigantic animals and reptiles of the world's early history. We look at them with fear and wonder, and congratulate ourselves that they are extinct types. We have no needs that they could supply. They could not live in our environments nor we in theirs. So there have been among men monsters of power and violence. We cannot forget them, but we are glad they lived in another epoch. The almanac maker notes their birthdays, but there are no assemblages of the people. If monuments have been builded to them, they are liable to be overturned when the dynasty changes or the commune supplants the State.

Washington and Lincoln.

"But there are men who have so won our hearts that we would recall them if we could. We feel the need of them. No change of dynasties, no outbreak of the mob, threatens their monuments. One can hardly conceive of any civil revolution or any riotous outbreak in our country that would not respect the monuments of Washington and of Lincoln. While they lived they were at times hated by men and by communities, but when the full stories of their lives were unfolded, when motives and purposes were explored, when the universal beneficence of their public services was seen in the establishment by one and the rescue by the other of free Constitutional government, all their countrymen rendered them homage.

"We assemble on this anniversary of the birth of Washington, not so much, if at all, to bring tribute to him, as to learn at his feet the lessons of a conscientious citizenship. The initial qualities of Washington's character and life; those that did not exhaust themselves on a locality or a period; that are instructive not only to military commanders and chief magistrates, but to the unofficial citizen; the lessons that he taught, not for the march and battle, but for quiet days when no drumbeat calls to duty—these are the qualities and lessons that should engage our thought to-day:

No Citizen Should Shirk Duty.

"In choosing for my theme 'The Obligations of Wealth,' I am not wresting this anniversary from its legitimate use. We do not need to forget—indeed, we cannot forget—Washington when we reflect upon our obligations to the State. His life teaches no lesson more strongly than that the citizen is under obligation to serve the State; never to shirk his full share of burden and labor and sacrifice, but rather to do more.

"The word 'wealth' in its modern use has suffered a limitation, if not a perversion. Originally and strictly it means weal or welfare, external happiness. When Paul admonished the Corinthian Christians, 'Let no man seek his own, but every man another's wealth,' he was not anticipating the modern law of the wheat pit and the Stock Exchange.

"Wealth is a comparative term, and my address is not for that very limited body of multi-millionaires, called by the Populist orators 'plutocrats.' A smaller audience chamber would have sufficed for them, and perhaps the orator should have been of the guild. I want to speak of the obligations of the 'well-to-do' people, the forehanded, prosperous men and women of our communities, whether their estates are reckoned by thousands or by millions.

Bitterness Against Wealth.

"We live in a time of great agitation, of a war of clashing thoughts and interests. Men, no longer satisfied with what appears above ground, are uncovering roots. There is a feeling that some men are handicapped, that the race is sold; that the old and much-vaunted equality of opportunity and of right has been submerged. More bitter and threatening things are being said and written against accumulated property and corporate power than ever before. It seems to many that more and more small men, small stores, and small factories are being thrown upon the shore as financial drift or wreckage; that the pursuit of cheapness has reached a stage where only enormous combinations of capital, doing an enormous business, are sure of returns.

"The seams which mar the face of the social landscape seem to be widening chasms, and if these gulfs are to be filled we must establish dumps on both sides of them. It will aid the work if those on either side use the bridges to get a view of it from the other side. Wealth should neither be the object of our enmity nor the basis of our consideration. The indiscriminate denunciation of the rich is mischievous. It perverts the mind, poisons the heart, and furnishes an excuse for crime. No poor man was ever made richer or happier by it. It is quite as illogical to despise a man because he is rich as because he is poor. Not what a man has, but what he is, settles his class. In the discussion of all these social questions good temper is essential. Men must get together and use facts, not rhetoric.

Property Must Carry Its Share.

"The special purpose of my address to-day is to press home this thought upon the prosperous, well-to-do people of our community, and especially of our great cities, that one of the conditions of the security of wealth is a proportionate and full contribution to the expenses of the State and local Governments. It is not only wrong, but it is unsafe, to make a show in our homes and on the street that is not made in the tax returns.

"Equality is the golden thread that runs all through the fabric of our civil institutions—the dominating note in the swelling symphony of liberty. Equality, not of conditions, not of natural endowment, but of rights, is the foundation stone of our governmental structure. And as a corollary, necessary and imperative, to this doctrine of an equality of right, is the doctrine of a proportionate and ratable contribution to the cost of administering the Government. The duty of the State to protect life, liberty, and property is conditioned upon a fair contribution to the cost of government. A full and conscientious discharge of that duty by the citizen is one of the tests of good citizenship. To evade that duty is a moral delinquency, an unpatriotic act.

Danger of Unequal Taxation.

"If we do not hold by this rule of proportion, which I think is an essential part of the definition of taxes, then everything becomes subject to the whim of the Legislature. The whole revenue of a State may be derived from contributions exacted from a very small minority of its population, the majority going free. To allow such a system is not only to rob the minority thus unduly burdened, but is to rob the State of that which is essential to its healthy existence, and indeed to the life of republican institutions. Honesty and carefulness in public expenditure will have no effective watchers. The watch of the minority will be ineffectual and the majority will be careless as to the use of funds, to the accumulation of which it has not contributed.

"For very many years an opinion has been prevalent that the great bulk of the personal property of the States, especially of the class denominated 'securities,' including stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages, and such like, has escaped taxation. With a very few exceptions the great fortunes in this country are invested in such securities. The delinquency appears to be located largely in our great cities. Recent investigations by students of political science and recent tables prepared by State officials have disclosed an appalling condition of things. The evil seems to have been progressing until, in some of our great centres of population and wealth, these forms of personal property seem to have been almost eliminated from the tax list.

New York as an Example.

"In New York State the proportion of personal property assessed for taxation is only about 12 per cent. of the total amount of property taxed. Yet Controller Roberts of that State expresses the opinion that the taxable personal property owned in the State is at least equal to the amount of real estate. Illinois and many other States present the same condition, differing only in degree.

"It is easy to see how this offense against patriotism has grown to such proportions. The very sense that inequality is injustice has promoted it. One man sees that his neighbor is not making a conscientious tax return, and that if he returns his property honestly he will pay disproportionately. The result is that his conscience finds a salve in the saying, 'Everybody does it.'

"It is probably also true that under the tax laws of many of our States double taxation results, and taxpayers take it upon themselves to remedy this defect in the law, not by the methods prescribed in the Constitution, but by leaving off from their tax returns such stocks and securities as they suppose to be taxed in other States.

Evil That Ruins the Doer.

"The most serious aspect of this state of things is the injury which results to those who practice these fraudulent evasions. The man who is robbed has not lost his character or self-respect, but the other man has lost both. Taxes are a debt of the highest obligation, and no casuist can draw a sound moral distinction between the man who hides his property or makes a false return, in order to escape the payment of his debt to the State, and the man who conceals his property from his private creditors. Nor should it be more difficult to follow the defaulter in the one case than in the other. If our taxes were farmed out to an individual or to a corporation they would be collected as fully as private debts are now collected. There would be a vigilant and unrelenting pursuit. The civil and criminal processes of the law would be invoked with effect, just as they were against fraudulent debtors under the bankrupt law.

Taxes Must Be Equalized.

"When to this enormous and crying evil is added the corruption, which, it is alleged, has characterized the appraisements of real estate we have a condition of things with which we dare not palter. We must inaugurate, and at once, a system that shall equalize tax burdens. The men of wealth in our great communities should lead the movement. This great club, organized as a rallying center for loyalty and patriotic citizenship, should hear a call as loud and imperative as that which came to it during the years of the civil war.

"Mr. Lincoln's startling declaration that this country could not continue to exist half slave and half free may be paraphrased to-day by saying that this country cannot continue to exist half taxed and half free.

"This sense of inequality breathes a fierce and unmeasuring anger—creates classes, intensifies social differences, and makes men willing to pay their debts in half dollars. The just sacredness of these money obligations, the right of the holders to be paid in money of full value, will be clearer to these anerry men if they see that these securities are paying fully their lawful taxes.

Fraudulent Shifting of Debts.

"Where is the moral distinction between the act of putting one hand in his neighbor's pocket and clandestinely abstracting his pocketbook and the fraudulently shifting of a debt that I owe to another?

"If there is not enough public virtue in our communities to make tax frauds discreditable; if there is not virility enough left in our laws and in the administration of justice in our courts to bring to punishment those who defraud the State and their neighbors; if crimes of fraud may stalk unrebuked and unpunished in our streets, how long will it be until crimes of violence make insecure the fortunes that have refused to contribute ratably to the cost of maintaining social order?

"The failures which have accompanied, in an increased ratio, the attempt to collect the personal property tax have led many tax reformers to favor its total abolition and the substitution of other forms of taxation. The failure of the wealthy holders of these intangible securities to pay their just proportion of the cost of government has stimulated a demand for special forms of taxation and for progressive taxation, with a view in some measure to recoup to the community the losses which are inflicted by evasive and fraudulent tax returns. These efforts should serve as a warning.

The People Will Not Submit.

"People will not consent that this state of things shall be accepted as a permanent condition. If we are to have no taxes save such as in their nature necessarily exclude concealment and bribery, what tax will remain? If we admit the disgraceful conclusion that the state of public and private morals has become such in our country that the wealthy can not be brought under the law and compelled to yield it reverence and obedience, have we not confessed the failure of republican institutions?

"Before the adoption of the Constitution, when each State made its own tariff laws, the power to levy imposts was practically nullified by the competitions between the States. They underbid each other in the competition between their ports. The solution was found in confiding the tax upon imports wholly to the National Government. In a measure, the same embarrassment is now being felt in the framing and administration of the tax laws of the several States. Real or simulated changes of residence are made from one State to another, with a view of finding the most favorable tax condition, or the most pliable Assessors.

Convention of Commissioners.

"It is not easy, however, to see how a Federal control of these questions can be established. The States are not likely to surrender such important powers to the National Government. It is more than questionable whether New Jersey and Connecticut, for instance, could be induced to forego the inducements which their tax laws, or the administration of them, may offer to wealthy New Yorkers.

"Yet I think it would be quite well to assemble a convention of Tax Commissioners from all the States to discuss this intricate and exigent problem. Possibly some general principles might be agreed upon that would remedy the just complaints of double taxation, especially in the case of corporate properties and securities.

"I do not believe that it is impossible so to stir the consciences of our people, so to stimulate the independence and courage of our Assessors and of our courts and prosecutors as to secure a fairly general enforcement of the personal property tax. I know that men hesitate to call a neighbor to judgment in this matter. We have treated the matter of a man's tax return as too much of a personal matter. We have put his transactions with the State on much the same level as his transactions with his bank, but that is not the true basis. Each citizen has a personal interest, a pecuniary interest, in the tax return of his neighbor. We are members of a great partnership, and it is the right of each to know what every other member is contributing to the partnership and what he is taking from it. It is not a private affair; it is a public concern of the first importance.

Begin Over Again.

"Perhaps there should be a general proclamation of amnesty and a fresh start.

"We should discard these old notions, and, wiping off the slate, proclaim a tax renaissance. Every agency that deals with public and social questions should lend its help. The Grand Jury should be charged to investigate and to indict the delinquents. Returns and assessments must be honest. If there are inequalities in the law, they must be remedied by legislation and not by the usurpation of the individual.

"I think we must assume that there are very few, if any, of our States prepared to consent to the abolition of our personal property tax.

"As a supplemental tax, levied within the requirements of equality and uniformity, a succession or inheritance tax may be well enough if the State Constitution permits it, but the principle of progression, a higher rate for large estates, seems to me to be inconsistent with that rule of proportion and equality which should characterize all taxation. The practical question, the one our people must solve, and solve speedily, is the enforcement of the personal property tax and the equalization of real estate assessments. Perhaps the State might declare and maintain an estoppel against the claim of any man or his heirs to property the ownership of which had been disclaimed in the tax returns.

"It is not within the purpose of this address to propose in detail the needed reforms in our tax laws, but rather to emphasize the need and to suggest that our men of wealth and the managers of our great corporations should themselves come forward and take the lead in these reforms; that they should not only show a willingness, but a zeal, to bear their full proportionate share of all public burdens. If they do not, the sense of injury is so strong that ways will be found to exact more than is equal. To do justice is the best safeguard against injustice."

You can look to us for the right sort of clothing, correct style, and perfect fit.

Special line of brown, gray, and black Thibet and Covert cloths, for overcoat to order, $18.00, lined throughout with silk. The silver gray and black Vicuna Thibet for either a three-button cutaway or Prince Albert frock, with medium shade striped trousers, is the correct style. Suit to order, $20.00. Prince Albert, $23.00.

WE GIVE YOU PRESENT AND FUTURE PROTECTION! A YEAR'S GUARANTEE OR MONEY BACK.

SPRING SAMPLES AND FASHION REVIEW SENT ON APPLICATION.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:42	Sun sets...5:47	Moon sets...9:13

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:20	Gov. Isl'd...9:41	H. Gate...11:30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:44	Gov. Isl'd...10:11	H. Gate...12:00

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Berlin, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	*9:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Schleswig, Inagua, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 24.

Asiatic Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Antilis, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Peruvian, Glasgow		

FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Grangense, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26.

Alene, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Ems, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furst Bismarck, Hamburg	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 18. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 25 at 6:30 P. M. †Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 23.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 11.
Caribbee, St. Croix, Feb. 9.
Colorado, Brunswick, Feb. 10.
Gate City, Savannah, Feb. 21.
La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 12.
Leona, Galveston, Feb. 16.
Manitoban, Prouthein, Jan. 21.
Martello, Hull, Feb. 9.
Noordland, Antwerp, Feb. 12.
Oscar II., Hamburg, Jan. 27.
Paraense, Ceara, Feb. 5.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Feb. 9.
Russian Prince, Shields, Jan. 29.

THURSDAY, FEB. 24.

El Dorado, New Orleans, Feb. 19.
Germanic, Liverpool, Feb. 16.
Kansas City, Savannah, Feb. 21.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Feb. 12.
Trave, Bremen, Feb. 15.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

Alamo, Galveston, Feb. 19.
America, London, Feb. 12.
Caracas, La Guayra, Feb. 19.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 22.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Feb. 14.
Panama, Havana, Feb. 20.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Feb. 12.
Paris, Southampton, Feb. 19.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Feb. 12.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 24.
Tropic, Shields, Feb. 11.
Umbria, Liverpool, Feb. 19.

SUNDAY, FEB. 27.

Buffalo, Hull, Feb. 13.
El Norte, New Orleans, Feb. 22.
La Bretagne, Havre, Feb. 19.
Prins Wilem V., Port au Prince, Feb. 21.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 17.
Thingvalla, Shields, Feb. 16.
Thomas Melville, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
Trojan Prince, Azores, Feb. 15.

MONDAY, FEB. 28.

Andelina, Queenstown, Feb. 14.
Cufic, Liverpool, Feb. 18.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Feb. 16.
Manitoba, St. Lucia, Feb. 20.
Yumuri, Havana, Feb. 24.

Arrived—Tuesday, Feb. 22.

SS Princess Anne, Huphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville Feb. 19 and Charleston 20th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Albers, Genoa, &c., Feb. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Seiders, Kingston, &c., Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 A. M.

SS Georg Dumois, (Nor.,) Fermann, Sanchez, (San Domingo,) Feb. 15, with fruit and one passenger to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Massapequa, (

The news of today at the Wanamaker Store

Spring Dress Goods in General and Particular

THERE'S a great deal to be said this morning about some of the last arrivals in Spring Novelties, but mention of them will be deferred until later. We wish to talk to-day about the plainer, more staple stuffs,—the "bread-and-butter" of the stock.

These honest and straightforward goods,—staple, reliable, every-day, low-priced fabrics, do not lend themselves to elaborate description. Compared with the brilliant and costly French Novelties, there is little to say about them,—but whenever did plain merit stand a chance against brilliancy *and* merit in securing attention?

These are American goods, and America may be proud of them. In the century-long struggle of America against Europe for textile supremacy these mark another season's gain by America on the leaders. Solid, substantial, handsome, stylish and cheap they make a class by themselves in which competition has been already outstripped.

Our collection of these goods has only two features about it which render it superior to other assortments of the same kind. First, we believe it the largest collection ever gotten together, and one which offers the most extensive range of choice ever seen in this class of goods. Second, we offer a decided price-advantage. We trust you will test both for yourselves.

Here follow some price-straws which show the way the wind blows :—

At 20c'—All-wool Check Cheviot, 32 in.; 5 combinations.
At 25c.—All-wool fancy Mixed Cheviot, 32 in.; 4 combinations.
At 28c.—Fancy Cheviots, mixed with silk noille, 32 in.; 6 combinations.
At 37 1-2c.—Fancy Check Cheviot, 37 in.; 16 combinations.
At 37 1-2c.—Fancy figured Suiting, 38 in.; 7 combinations.
At 37 1-2 c.—Fancy Jacquard Armure, 39 in.; 9 combinations.
At 37 1-2c.—Shepherd Check, 38 in.; in 7 sizes of black and white checks.

At 40c.—Fancy Mixed Cheviot, 36 in.; in mixtures closely resembling Bannockburn cheviots; 5 combinations.
At 40c.—Fancy Cheviot Plaid, 36 in.; in combinations of navy blue and white, or navy blue, white and green.
At 45c.—Fancy Mottled Suiting, 39 in.; 13 attractive combinations.
At 45c.—Silk Mixed Sail Cloth, 40 in.; 6 combinations.
At 50c.—All-wool Satin Diagonal, 50 in.; 6 colorings.
At 50c.—Fancy Woven Cheviots, 38 in.; 14 combinations.

At 50c.—Covert Cloths, 40 in.; illuminated colorings; 7 combinations.
At 50c.—Silk Mixed Fancy Suiting, 38 in.; 5 pretty combinations.
At 50c.—Two-toned Armure Cheviot, 36 in.; 6 combinations.
At 50c.—Silk mixed Armure, 36 in.; 7 combinations.
At 60c.—Silk Mixed Brocade Mille Raye, 38 in.; 8 charming combinations.
At 65c.—Cachemire Vigoreux, 40 in.; 10 mixtures.
At 70c.—Cachemire Vigoreux, 45 in.; 11 mixtures.

At 75c.—Cachemire Vigoreux, 46 in.; 12 mixtures.
At 75c.—Whipcord Covert Cloth, 42 in.; 8 mixtures.
At 75c.—Sharkskin, 44 in.; 8 colorings.
At 75c.—Wale Diagonal Cheviot, 50 in.; in 6 of the most desirable colorings.
At 75c.—Fancy Bourette Cheviot, 42 in.; the bourette mixture forming corded effect in 6 combinations.
At 75c.—Two-toned Armure, 40 in.; 7 combinations.
At 75c.—Bird's Eye Armure, 57 in.; 5 pleasing combinations.

In addition to those mentioned above, we offer two lines of very desirable stuffs at prices nearly a half less than to-day's selling values. No. 1—At 37½c., one lot of Cloth Venetians, 37 in., in 18 mixtures. Worth 65c. No. 2—At 55c., a lot of French Diagonal Mixed Cheviots, 46 in. Worth 85c.

There's also a small lot of Black Brocade Poplins here which deserves a paragraph to itself. It is a grade of goods which last year demanded and received a price of $1.25 a yard. There are several handsome patterns in this lot, and you can pick the one you wish at 65c. a yard. Goods are 42 inches wide.

Women's Costumes; New, Elegant, Exclusive. IN this splendid and comprehensive exhibition of new Spring costumes an important point not to be overlooked is their exclusiveness in styles—there are no duplicates. New, bright, original ideas find expression here in beautiful dresses, counterparts of which will not be found elsewhere. The exhibition is a notable one, worthy a special visit to the store. Whether it be a costume for the house or one for street wear, plain or elaborate, inexpensive or one requiring large expenditure, be assured it's here. Four are briefly mentioned :

At $137—Of Black Craquele Net, over plaid taffeta; blouse front, waist trimmed with vertical strips of black velvet edged with steel passementerie; jabot of net in front and ruffle on top of sleeves, edged with narrow velvet ribbon; choker and cuffs of burnt orange velvet finished with cream lace; 6-inch ruffle on skirt edged top and bottom with ribbon velvet.

At $102—Of Cross-bar Grenadine over green silk; corded yoke of black taffeta; entire dress has alternating bands of silk appliqued on the grenadine; vest and choker of cream lace; sleeves finished at top with tufted taffeta; cuffs trimmed with cream lace.

At $100—Of fine Black Net, over black silk; blouse front waist trimmed with bands of black taffeta ruching and ruffle of black Chantilly lace; choker and girdle of shaded green velvet; skirt has 7 rows of ruching and ruffle of lace to correspond with waist.

At $85—Of Navy Blue Taffeta; waist with open front Saddler jacket, turned back revers and high medici collar faced with white satin and cream lace; entire waist trimmed with cording in fancy design; skirt corded to correspond with waist; all silk lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

For the Baby. A CORNER of more than ordinary interest these days is the Infant's Wear Store. Many new and pretty things for the comfort and adornment of the tiny buds of humanity are shown. The cutest little dresses, coats and bonnets, brief hints of which follow:

At $6 to $18—Coats of Bedford Cord, Novelty Materials and Taffeta Silks; with round or square capes; prettily trimmed with ribbons, lace or silk braid; about 15 styles.

At 50c. to $5—Close-fitting caps and bonnets; in Lawns, Organdies and Silks; trimmed with lace, ribbons and flowers; at least 50 styles to choose from.

At 75c. to $15—Dresses in fine Nainsooks and Lawns, from the plain little slips, with tiny round and square yokes, neatly trimmed with embroidery, to the sheerest lace and embroidery trimmed French or domestic dresses.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Gray Gloves. *The* new Gray Gloves. 100 dozen just received of the absolutely correct and stylish grays. In six shades of gray and with six styles of embroidery; two clasps. They're $1.50 a pair.

Princess May Gloves, $1. THEY'RE popular, and most deservedly so. You'll cease to wonder at that after wearing a pair. We do not know of its equal anywhere for $1. Of real kidskin, in all colors, two, three or four buttons, and two or three clasps.

One Dollar a Pair.

Tenth street.

A Matter of Lining

THIRTY CENT goods for 12½c.,—there's the story in a half-dozen words. They are Corded Taffeta Skirtings,—a lining cloth with some very good points about it, in eight colors, black, white, cream, pink, light blue, brown, slate and navy blue. Thirty-nine inches wide.

A special lot of about 2,000 yards has had its regular price cut more than one-half. Now marked

12½c. a Yard.

Further Shoe Phenomena

THE literally phenomenal selling of Men's Shoes on Saturday is likely to be repeated to-day. We have enough of the nineteen thousand pairs remaining to tell about them again.

Much of the very high grade sorts were picked out Saturday,—always come the first day if you can,—but there are still many $4 and $5 shoes left, although the great bulk of the remainder is of $3 sorts.

We had to double the seating capacity in the "Emergency Shoe Store" Saturday, but even at that must confess that it should have been larger. A re-arrangement has been made for to-day, and we think we can take care of you promptly. Don't go to the regular shoe store for these goods. They are in the basement. They are all sizes, all widths, and many toe-shapes in kid, calf, patent and enamel leather, in values up to $5. All selling at

$1.90 a Pair.

$1.50 Velvet Carpets,---$1.10

WE have seventeen thousand yards of high-grade Velvet Carpets to sell at $1.10 a yard. It's a very unusual thing,—their prices at $1.40 and $1.50 are quite standard.

Don't get the idea that they're the short-pile, thin-yarned sort. They are all *worsted* carpets, unsurpassed for wear, with the deep, soft, springy, "lively" pile, which retains no impressions,—not even of the heaviest furniture, and never becomes old-looking, because dust doesn't adhere to it.

Most of the patterns here have borders,—many have stair-widths to match.

A Quick Departure of Rattan Furniture

SPACE is demanded for arrivals of goods of later designs, though this stock is by no means old-fashioned furniture. It is of the sort now being generally sold at prices twenty-five per cent. higher than ours. To hurry it along we make an additional reduction of another quarter. The stock comprises Reception, Rocking and Beach Chairs, and Couches and Settees in various patterns; some in their natural state, some shellac or malachite finish.

At $4—7 reed reception chairs with high back, very fancy, shellac finish. Were $5.25.
At $4—Reed corner chair with rush seat and shellac finish. Was $6.50.
At $4.50—Malachite reception chair with high back. Was $6.
At $5—Full arm comfort chair, shellac finish. Was $7.
At $5—8 fancy reed sofas, natural finish; 4 ft. long; half arm and high back. Were $6.75.
At $6—Woman's chair, full arms and high back, shellac finish. Was $8.25.
At $7—Reed comfort arm chair, full arms and high back, natural finish. Was $9.50.
At $8—4 women's rocking chairs with full arms and high back; fancy woven base, shellac finish. Were $12.

At $8.25—Comfort chair with full arms and high back, reed and cane; shellac finish. Was $11.25.
At $8.25—4 reed chairs with cane upholstered spring seat, full arms, very high back, fancy base and arms; shellac finish. Were $11.25.
At $8.25—8 men's reed and rattan chairs, full arms and high back; shellac finish. Were $11.25
At $10.50—Reed and rattan chair, full arms and high back, very fancy; shellac finish. Was $14.
At $10.50—Reed and rattan sofa, full arms and high back, fancy back and base; natural finish. Was $15.
At $16—2 reed sofas, full arms, high back; cherry and shellac finish. Was $22.50.
At $18—Rattan settee, 5 ft. long, full arms and high back; shellac finish. Was $24.

On purchases of these goods deliveries must be made at once.

Some Bicycle Items. THESE machines are, unfortunately, in diamond frame models only. They are economic opportunities which can be used only by men.

But for men they are magnificent chances, and rare chances and chances which will not last long. Here they are:

Falcons, made from '96 and '97 parts, handsome, reliable and almost-fully-up-to-date wheels, $20.

Continents, models of 1897, $22.50.

Continentals, models of 1897, $32.50.

Fifth floor.

Interesting News of Belts. HERE are all the new fancies, the new fads, the new thoughts and ideas and whims in belts which the season now coming will mark for its own. What is your preference in a belt? Will you have leather, plain and strong and severe, with the simplest kind of a harness buckle, or will you have the buckle or the leather jeweled, or will you have the whole belt of metal and jewels, or what will you have? Whatever it is, it is here, if it is in harmony with the coming styles.

There are many belts here which you will not find anywhere else, and very few of the prices can be found marked on the same goods elsewhere. Will you see them?

OF LEATHER.

At 25c.—All colors, with metal or covered buckles.
At 50c.—Real seal, alligator or morocco, lined and stitched, covered buckles.
At 65c.—Morocco, lined and stitched, with the new round buckles.
At 65c. and 85c.—Patent leather, with gilt and oxidized buckles.
Many others, still more ornate, at gradually increasing prices, up to $2.75.

OF METAL.

At $1—Gilt, oxidized or enameled.
At $1.85—Gilt, oxidized or enameled; set with colored stones.
At $2—Gilt and white enamel, set with turquoises.
At $2.75—Roman gilt, set with colored stones.
At $3—Blue and white enamel, set with turquoises.
At $4—Gilt or oxidized Roman heads, with large jewels between.
And so on up to $12, for those beautiful affairs of silk and sterling silver.

Tenth street.

Book Matters. WE have just made a book-trade which is worthy of the attention of library makers, public and private. Figuring with some publishers on the taking of certain large lots, the transaction resulted in our taking also a number of small lots of books, and the result is

Half Prices and Less

on many hundred titles in Religious, Poetical and miscellaneous lines. Too many of them to print here, but decidedly worth looking over.

Of course there are the new books, also, as fast as they come out. "The Lion of Janina" and "For Love of Country" are two of the last. The first is a translation from Jokai, with all that powerful author's characteristics well retained. The last is a typically American story by a new author, a tale of Revolution days, rapid in action, vivid and picturesque in style, intense and earnest in story.

Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SUICIDE ON BROADWAY.

A few minutes after 9 o'clock last night Policeman McQueeney of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station saw a man on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street who was evidently very ill, and his face appeared to have been burned as if with some acid. McQueeney took him across the street to Wilson's drug store. On the way the man said he had taken carbolic acid. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, but the man died within fifteen minutes after he was taken into the store.

The body was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where a number of letters were found in the pockets. One was addressed to Mrs. A. L. Eastland of 41 West Forty-fifth Street, and the other to Miss E. A. Mitchell, in care of Mrs. Eastland. There was also a letter, signed Alice L. Eastland, addressed to John Hugh Vanderbeck. It was in the nature of a recommendation. Another letter of recommendation of Jan. 1, 1897, signed by Campbell Keith, Superintendent of the New York Port Society, said that John Hugo Beck had been in his employ. Another letter of recommendation was signed by Max S. Theel of Ambler, Penn.

Officer McQueeney went to the Forty-fifth Street address, the residence of Dr. F. M. Frazer, and found that Vanderbeck, for that was said to be his name, had been employed there as a nurse. Mrs. Eastland was a patient there, and Miss Mitchell was her companion. The people in the house had little to say, and refused to accept the letters found in Vanderbeck's pockets.

There are several tattoo marks on the body, the letters "H. M.," surrounded by a wreath, being pricked on the left hand.

To Bid on Nicaragua Canal Work.

W. O. Winston of Minneapolis and H. E. Stevens of St. Paul, two of the party of American contractors who went to Nicaragua to look over the probable route of the canal, returned yesterday on the steamer Alene, from Port Limon. Mr. Winston said, at the pier: "We are convinced that the building of the canal is practicable, and we shall proceed at once to put our data together, to be prepared to bid for the contract."

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

Montreal Snowbound.

MONTREAL, Feb. 22.—Snow has fallen here almost without a break for three days and traffic of all kinds is about paralyzed. Not a line running out of Montreal has had its trains on time for many days, and to-night the service is completely demoralized. The snowfall this Winter is a record breaker, 152 inches having fallen since Dec. 1, and the snow is still coming down.

STRIKERS USED VIOLENCE

Testimony at Wilkesbarre that They Were Armed and Fired at People Promiscuously.

MEN FORCED TO MARCH ALONG

Witnesses Tell How They Hid for Safety or Were Chased by Strikers.—Threats to Kill a Man Who Went to Work.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 22.—Owing to the mass of business in court Judge Woodward decided there should be no holiday to-day. "But," said he, "I deem it appropriate that we observe the day by hearing Washington's Farewell Address, and I have requested Mr. Scarlet to read it."

There was a burst of applause at this announcement, and the reading received careful attention, and was followed by prolonged applause.

The first witness of the day was Mrs. James Edmondson, who lives at Harwood. She said that on the day of the shooting she heard a neighbor shout: "Skin out, the strikers are coming!"

Continuing, the witness said: "I saw the men. They all had clubs. My man and my boarders hid behind the shanty, and I went to protect my sick boy in the house. But they found my husband and tried to get him away. I grabbed him, and after a lot of words they let him go. They said to me: 'Wait until we come back; we'll fix you.' A neighbor gave me a big stone, and said I should throw it if they tried to get my man again. They did try and I threw some stones. They threatened to knock my brains out. Some tried to get into my house to take my sick son, but I told them that if they came in they'd be dead when they went out. They went away then."

James Edmondson, husband of the previous witness, said he heard his neighbor, Mrs. O'Donnell, shout to him that the strikers were coming, and that he'd better get out.

Continuing, the witness said: "I went with my two boarders, but hardly had we got out before the strikers caught us. They dragged me along for a couple of hundred yards, and then my wife rescued me. All the strikers were armed."

Peter Wolfe, a driver at the Harwood colliery, said:

"When the McAdoo men came to Harwood on Tuesday, Sept. 7, one of them said: 'How would you like to be made go to McAdoo?' I said: 'Let me put the mules away first.' He waited, but I did not go.

Chased Him with a Big Club.

"On the Friday the strikers gathered to march to Lattimer I went down to the company store, and we locked ourselves in. Afterward, when we thought the strikers had gone, we went out. One man chased me with a big club for a long distance, and I finally escaped by jumping through the window of my house. I saw Joe Muhall that day with a club about four feet long. He was one of the leaders of the strikers."

John Boyle of Harwood, who saw the strikers approaching his house, armed himself with a billy and hid up stairs. When his daughter told the strikers he was not home they satisfied themselves by calling her names and then went away.

James McGraw of Harwood said he was pursued by the strikers, and as he could not run because of his advanced age he hid in the bush and as he dropped two shots were fired at him. He remained in hiding until the men had gone.

Charles Mullen and two friends were pursued by the strikers, who shouted, "We will shoot you," and finally they fired two shots at them as they got into the bush.

John Ripple, the last witness of the forenoon, said he was followed on the night before the shooting by four men with clubs, who threatened to kill him if he did not stay away from work the next day. He told how he was threatened the next day by armed strikers, and was very much afraid of them, but they did him no harm.

Mrs. John Bonner was the first witness examined this afternoon. On Sept. 10 she saw the McAdoo strikers come from different directions. They were armed with sticks and pieces of iron. She told her boy to go into the brush.

Michael Dogostino, an Italian, next took the stand. He saw the strikers when they came along. He went into an outhouse. The strikers stoned the building and pulled him out. He told them he was sick, and they allowed him to go. On cross-examination witness described how the crowd came into the village and drove the people before them like goats.

Stones Thrown at an Aged Woman.

Mrs. Annie Catherine Draper, aged eighty-two, made her way slowly to the stand. She was very feeble. She testified that on Sept. 10 the strikers came through Cranberry. They acted like wild men. One man was armed with a club and another with a revolver. Another man picked up a stone and threw it at her. The stone weighed nearly a pound and was produced in court. Attorney Lennahan then took the rock from her hand and, holding it up before the jurors, said: "This is one of the stones the strikers picked up to strike matches with."

Margaret Rogouse, the next witness, said she feared the strikers because they stoned her father. When the strikers came along she warned her husband, and he hid under the bed.

Thomas McNellis had charge of six men working on the public road, where the strikers came along. They wanted the men on the road to stop work. McNellis told them that his men were not working for the coal company. The strikers, however, were threatening, and the men at work on the road, seeing they were outnumbered, agreed to surrender and go along with the strikers.

Mrs. Ann O'Donnell said the strikers were armed, and she warned a neighbor to hide from them.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mumie said the strikers ran after the people at Cranberry, and several shots were fired.

William Gerlach, breaker boss at Cranberry, said the strikers were riotous and drove the men from work at Hazleton, No. 1 Mine at Cranberry, and at No. 1 Breaker. The men traveled in bands of from 100 to 200. The strikers went into the houses at Harwood and drove the inmates out; the strikers armed themselves with clubs and scrap iron at the breaker.

Mrs. Christiana Starcy of Cranberry saw her husband driven away from the breaker by the strikers. She also heard a number of shots fired. When the strikers came into the town the men ran into the brush and the strikers fired at them. The whole town was in an uproar.

Mrs. Josephine Caramenza of Cranberry saw the strikers go into the coal strippings armed with heavy sticks. They drove out the men at work. Some of the strikers were overheard to say that they would shoot to kill.

Jacob Berger of Cranberry, a carpenter, picked up his tools and ran upon the approach of the strikers. He was afraid of them. The strikers were armed.

August Starcy, another resident of Cranberry, ran into the brush when the strikers came.

THE FATED MAINE

Five Pages of Illustrations

including a front-page picture of CAPTAIN SIGSBEE in his cabin, views in and about the unfortunate vessel, pictures of her officers, crew, etc.,

IN

HARPER'S WEEKLY

For Feb. 26 Now Ready

DAWSON MINERS RETURN

Delay in the Receipt of Mails and Paralysis of Business Drive Many to the Coast.

STEWART RIVER PROSPECTS

Plenty of Gold There, but Great Difficulties to be Surmounted in Obtaining It—Reports of Violence at Skaguay.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 22.—Three steamers, the Danube, the Thistle, and the Tees, have returned from Skaguay, each with a few Dawsonites on board. They brought very little gold.

Among the returning Dawsonites was George Beldon, one of the last men to go up the Yukon last Fall. He was one of a syndicate which purchased the little steamer from the Creek Mission for $10,000 and made an attempt to reach Dawson, but got only to Circle City, where the boat stuck in the ice. Beldon made his way by sledge to Dawson and thence to the coast. The delay in the receipt of mail at Dawson is, according to the passengers on the Danube, the cause of many coming out to the coast. They say no mail has been received since Fall, and that business is paralyzed in many instances.

Scurvy has developed among the miners at Dawson to such an extent that there were seventeen cases in the public hospital at last reports. It is estimated that there are from twelve to fifteen cases in private cabins. Precautionary measures are being taken to prevent the spread of the malady.

W. B. Hill, who arrived from Stewart River, says there is lots of gold there, but it is too expensive to get provisions up the river. J. W. Beall, a mining expert of New York, who has been up the Stewart River, says it is practically an unknown stream. He and his companions reached McQuestin Creek, 125 miles from the mouth of the river, but failed to make a paying strike.

They started on the return trip on Dec. 3, with eighteen inches of snow on the ground and the thermometer registering 72 degrees below zero. Continuous snowstorms and intense cold made the trip more than usually severe, even in that region of hardship. Once two of the men in the lead, breaking trail, fell through the ice and were rescued only with great difficulty. Nine and a half days were occupied in making thirty-five miles. The Stewart River enters the Yukon about sixty-eight miles above Dawson.

Beall says they found bars on the Stewart very rich in fluor gold, easily saved, but in various gulches and streams they prospected nothing was obtained except light flake gold, which it is almost impossible to save except with quicksilver.

Passengers from Skaguay bring news of a blockade of the Dyea trail by miners and packers who resisted the demand of a detachment of United States troops to go over the trail before them. It was feared at Dyea that trouble would arise over the affair. Complaints are made at Skaguay in relation to the number of men arriving there by every boat without means of subsistence.

Another shooting affair occurred at Skaguay in front of a saloon. Tom Ryan shot and wounded a newcomer, whose name was not given. Ryan was arrested and taken to Sitka for trial.

Mike Quinlan, formerly of Minneapolis, has been appointed Marshal of Skaguay. A jail is to be provided.

Two men, whose names are not known, were detected robbing a cache at Sheep Camp. One of them turned and fired at his pursuers, who returned the fire. Thinking he had killed a man, the fugitive turned the revolver on himself and sent a bullet through his brain. The other man was taken back to Dyea, where he was paraded through the streets, with a placard on him setting forth that he was a thief. He was afterward lodged in jail.

EDWARD ROSENFELD ARRESTED.

Manager of a Klondike Transportation Company Accused of Fraud.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 22.—Edward Rosenfeld, Vice President and General Manager of the Snow and Ice Transportation Company of Chicago, who has made a contract with the Government to transport relief supplies from Dyea to Dawson City, has been arrested on a telegraphic warrant from the Chief of Police of Seattle, charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses. Rosenfeld says he is absolutely ignorant of the cause of his arrest. The Chief of Police says Seattle wired that the complainant was Mrs. Minnie Cronin, and that she alleged that she had been defrauded out of $300 by the Snow and Ice Transportation Company.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 22.—J. A. Smiley, local agent of the Snow and Ice Transportation Company, and his assistant, Philip Hanna, have been arrested, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. Mrs. Minnie Cronin claims that the company has not carried out its contract with her. Joseph Ladue to-day told Chief of Police Reed that he had no connection with the Snow and Ice Transportation Company, which advertises him as its President. The company advertised to take passengers to Dawson for a stated amount by means of steam sleds. It also claimed to have the contract for the movement of the relief expedition of the Government over the Dalton trail. Agent Smiley says that the company will carry out its contracts to the letter.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—At the general office of the Snow and Ice Transportation Company in Chicago nothing is known of the circumstances of Vice President Rosenfeld's arrest, and news of it was received with great surprise. Rosenfeld left Chicago some time ago for Portland to direct the shipment of the company's supplies to Alaska. The representatives of the company here say the whole affair will be proved an absurd mistake.

ALASKAN OUTFITS ATTACHED.

Massachusetts Prospectors Delayed by a Claim for Damages.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 22.—Forty Massachusetts men who are partners in an Alaska venture under the name of the Worcester and Northwest Mining and Trading Association of Alaska are ready to leave for Alaska, but their outfits have been attached by the Sheriff in a suit brought by the Pacific Steam Whaling Company of San Francisco.

The complaint alleges that the party engaged passage on the steamer Alliance for Copper River, but just before the steamer sailed refused to go on her. The steamship company was unable to dispose of the reserved passages, and as a result claims to have been damaged in the sum of $1,380.

To Dredge the Yukon for Gold.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 22.—The steamer Paksham, brought over from China for the Klondike trade, started on her maiden trip to Wrangel to-day. A large party is on board from Chicago belonging to the Gypsy Queen Mining Company. The party is taking up a dredging machine, the intention being to dredge the Yukon and other rivers for gold.

STATE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Koehler Wins First Prize and the Championship in the Masters' Games.

The twentieth annual tournament of the New York State Chess Association took place yesterday in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, at 105 East Twenty-second Street. There were, properly speaking, two tournaments going on at the same time, and most of the players in both were expert hands, but, owing to the large number of games and the limited time, there were not such brilliant exhibits of skill as in other matches.

There was in the first place a masters' tournament, open to all members of recognized ability, and the prizes in this class were $30, $15, $10, and $5. The other was the general tournament, open to any member not competing in the masters' tournament. There were five prizes in this class, ranging from $20 to $4. The rules were that three rounds of games should be played in each tournament, and only those obtaining the highest scores were entitled to play in the fourth, or final, round.

Fourteen contestants entered the masters' tournaments—Eugene Delmar, F. G. Marshall, G. Koehler, D. G. Baird, S. Rocamora, J. E. Orchard, J. M. Hanham, J. Halpern, J. W. Baird, Otto Röthing, J. W. Showalter, Louis Schmidt, N. Jasnogradski, and A. B. Hodges.

In the general tournament there were twenty entries—G. A. T. Limbeck, C. Lemon, F. Yeaton, Leo Günzberg, Dr. J. Heller, A. Pulvermacher, Henry Kahrs, H. M. Phillips, F. Martin, Harry Zirn, M. Leipziger, E. M. Stoehr, M. McMartin, J. Finn, W. Zeckendorf, A. Souwine, S. Pinckham, C. P. Weeks, H. L. Dickerson, and Victor Igel.

In the first round of the masters' tournament Delmar was paired with Röthing, and started with an irregular opening. He won a pawn early in the game, and then lost it, but won the game. Koehler won from Schmidt, and Rocamora beat Hodges in a Ruy Lopez opening. Hanham and Marshall started with Petroff's defense, and Hanham won. Showalter drew with Orchard on a Ponziani opening, and Jasnogradski drew with Halpern on a Queen's Gambit declined.

In the second round, Orchard played against Delmar with a French defense opening. About the forty-eighth move Delmar offered to draw, but Orchard declined, believing that he could win. Both queens were off the board, and then Delmar succeeded in queening a pawn and compelled his opponent to resign on threatened mate. Halpern lost to Koehler on a Petroff defense, Roething beat Rocamora, Schmidt drew with Hanham on a Vienna opening, Hodges beat J. W. Baird, the game between Marshall and Showalter was adjudicated to the former, and D. G. Baird drew with Jasnogradski.

The third round resulted as follows:

Delmar, white, 1; D. G. Baird, black, 0; opening, irregular.
Koehler, white, 1; Orchard, black, 0; opening, 2 Kts.
Rocamora, white, 1; Halpern, black, 0; opening, French defense.
Hanham, white, 0; Roething, black, 1; opening, 2 Kts.
J. W. Baird, white, ½; Schmidt, black, ½; opening, Ruy Lopez.
Showalter, white, 1; Hodges, black, 0; opening, Ponziani.
Jasnogradski, white, 0; Marshall, black, 1; opening, Petroff.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the final rounds began, and only six in the masters' tournament qualified. In this Hanham easily beat Rocamora, Roething won from Delmar after fifty-three moves, and Koehler and Marshall drew. Koehler won first prize and the championship, Delmar and Roething tied for second and third prizes, which they divided between them, and Hanham and Marshall divided fourth and fifth prizes.

Six players also qualified for the final round in the general tournament. Weeks beat Souwine, Zirn beat Lemon, and Phillips beat Pulvermacher. Zirn was awarded first prize, Phillips second prize, Pulvermacher and Weeks divided third and fourth prizes, and Lemon and Souwine divided the fifth prize.

Halpern won a prize for solving in eight minutes a problem by Dr. S. Gold.

BOMB EXPLODED IN FRANCE.

Serious Damage Done at Montpellier, but No Lives Lost.

MONTPELLIER, France, Feb. 22.—A bomb was exploded to-day at the residence of M. Messine, a former President of the Chamber of Commerce. Serious damage was done, but there was no loss of life.

The police have discovered three similar bombs in the vicinity of the headquarters of the staff and at the railroad station.

Several Anarchists have been here for some days past.

Montpellier, the capital of the Department of Hérault, is situated about seventy-six miles from Marseilles.

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BUSINESS MEN AT DINNER

Inaugural Banquet of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade.

NATIONAL ISSUES DISCUSSED

Congressman Cummings Refers to the Disaster to the Maine—Addresses by C. C. Shayne, Senator Cullom, Gen. Swayne, and Others.

Enthusiasm for America and all things American was the keynote of the inaugural Washington Day dinenr of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. The banquet was served in the Astor gallery, and more than three hundred members and guests sat at the twenty-seven tables arranged in front of the speakers' table. Nearly all the speakers dwelt upon National affairs, and their words excited vigorous applause. More than one reference was made to the loss of the battleship Maine, and resolutions of confidence in the Government, respect for the dead, and sympathy with the survivors were offered and adopted.

Congressman Cummings, responding to the toast "The Navy," spoke of the disaster and gave a hitherto unpublished account of the report made by an officer on duty when the explosion occurred. Then, after demanding a suspension of judgment until the facts were proved, he declared that if it developed that Spain was responsible "the flag that now floats over the ruined Maine within two weeks will float over Morro Castle." The statement was received with enthusiastic applause, and three cheers were asked and given for the speaker.

C. C. Shayne, the President of the association, presided at the dinner and acted as toastmaster. With him at the guest table were Tax Commissioner Feitner, J. A. Blanchard, John Boyd, Jacob A. Cantor, Homer Lee, Amos J. Cummings, Senator Shelby M. Cullom, Gen. Wager Swayne, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, William P. McClintock, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, John F. Carroll, and Corporation Counsel Whalen.

The nine boxes around the gallery were occupied by men and women, who listened attentively to the speeches and applauded the sentiments expressed. In Box No. 1 were Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Bryan, and Mrs. Nelson; Box. No. 2, Mrs. Hauptner and Mrs. Beardsley; Box No. 3, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Croker, Mrs. E. J. Gavegan, and Sheriff Dunn; Box No. 4, Mrs. C. C. Shayne and Mrs. Thompson; Box No. 5, Mrs. J. T. Kennedy, Miss Sweeney, and Mrs. Robinson; Box No. 6, W. H. Lent and a party; Box No. 7, Alexander E. Orr and a party; Box No. 8, Mrs. Read and Mrs. Cornell, and Box No. 9, Mrs. Horner and a party.

The entrance of Mr. Croker was the signal for loud and prolonged applause, which did not cease until he came to the front of his box and bowed.

Richard M. Walters was in charge of the Committee of Arrangements. The souvenirs were small American flags of silk, and the ice cream boxes were of red, white, and blue, with a miniature wood and iron hatchet, bearing the initials "G. W." on the cover. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung between courses by Harry Smith, the soprano of Grace Church, accompanied by Violet Nash, and the diners joined in chorus. It was sung after Congressman Cummings had finished his address, and the resolutions concerning the disaster to the Maine were read and adopted.

President Shayne's Address.

In opening the speechmaking President Shayne began by offering congratulations upon the success of the inaugural banquet. Then, after welcoming the guests, especially the ladies, he said:

"The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade was organized a year ago. It was born of the conscience and the patriotism of the merchants and manufacturers of New York, and has embodied from its hour of its creation the highest manhood, the firmest courage, and the loftiest ideas of justice and equal rights. More than six hundred of the leading business men of Greater New York have signed our rolls, and they comprise the most intelligent of enlightened Americanism.

"The law, which through the efforts of our board has been placed on the statute book of the Nation, is the grandest chapter in the history of our commercial laws. Its beneficial effects have already been felt. Merchants and manufacturers are more prosperous, wage erners contented, and there has been a greater demand for the products of the farm; hence dollar wheat.

"We hope that nothing will occur which will impede the progress which has been made to restore prosperity. The Scriptures tell us that there will be wars and rumors of wars to the end of time, but in this age of advanced civilization the enlightened and intelligent people of the world should practice that beautiful lesson which we are taught in Holy Writ: 'Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you,' and thus avert war. The American people who have the best interests of the country at heart do not want war with any nation. We want peace, but it must be peace with honor."

Vice President Heckman told of the inception of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade and praised the work done by Mr. Shayne. Then he read letters complimenting the association and regretting their enforced absence from Grover Cleveland, J. Addison Porter for President McKinley, Mayor Van Wyck, Mark Hanna, Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Mayor Strong, Senator Platt, and Senator Allison. The names of Grover Cleveland and T. C. Platt were recived with cheers.

When the cheering was silenced Mr. Shayne introduced Senator Cullom.

Senator Cullom's Speech.

"I am invited," said the Senator, "to say a word in response to the announcement upon 'Finance and Foreign Markets.' National morality is the highest attainment of human government. With the progress of the world and the advancement of its people, a close adherence to integrity and honesty in all political affairs becomes a most important element. There must be no mere sentimental assumption of honesty. A clear, apparent, and undoubted integrity must be the absolute rule of National conduct, as well as the theoretic principle of National organization. 'No Government can afford to violate the Golden Rule in its relations with other Governments. The days of Wolsey and Richelieu have gone by, and the years that are to come are to give future life and energy to the precepts of Washington and to the hopes of Chatham and of Lafayette.

"The practices of chicanery and deceit, misnamed diplomacy, which characterized the monarchisms of England and France before the birth of civil liberty in America, have become but the shadows and the clouds of an evil past to which the enlightened future will present a bright and glorious contrast. The evolution of republicanism necessarily implies a growth out of error, an advancement toward governmental justice and common humanity. And parallel with such evolution comes the enthronement of truth and honest intention. Governments must be honest, not because stronger Governments can compel them to abide by their promises and carry out their obligations, but because it is right to be honest. And that is what is to be the rule of the coming nations."

Continuing, Senator Cullom said it is the crowning glory of our early history that no tinge of financial repudiation or dishonor attaches to our record. Nowhere in the past century has this Nation ever scaled down its obligations to meet any fancied or temporary fluctuations of popular sentiment. He quoted from the utterances of Washington to emphasize the truth of the policy of the Republic in holding sacred its every obligation, and said:

"I have no patience or sympathy with the declaration that the settlement of a debt incurred years ago may be honestly paid in the specific class of currency for which it was incurred, no matter how much it may have depreciated. If the debt is for silver at a dollar an ounce, it is no honest payment to settle it with silver worth only half a dollar an ounce.

"This is the great dividing issue, whose determination may soon press again upon our people. The people of this great city and State, little more than a year ago, settled for themselves as citizens of the Union the question of honest money. But by the persistence of political zealots, it is possible that the solution may again be demanded at the polls in this country, when it is hoped the same honest decision may be reached. The credit of every man, the credit of every municipality, of every State, and of every important interest in every State is involved in the right decision."

Gen. Swayne on Fellowship.

Gen. Wager Swayne was the next speaker. His subject was "The Growing Need of Fellowship in Business." He spoke of the great revolution in trade methods that has come with this century, the exchange of auxiliary intercourse for predatory intercourse between civilized and uncivilized or only partly civilized peoples. Now the traders of a rich and enlightened country do their part to make other countries rich and enlightened, sharing in the resulting increase, instead of going to them to leave only what they must and to bring away all they may. The result of this has been that, whereas at the beginning of the century civilization stood a minority in the world, we are rapidly approaching the time when the territory we can call barbarous will be inconsiderable.

Advances almost as marked as the change from barbarism to civilization have, he said, been made among ourselves. The woman begging at the door to-day wears a better pair of shoes than money could have bought a century ago. The washerwoman with her bundle rides faster and more comfortably than a Duchess could have done at the beginning of this century. These changes have been brought by the fellowship of men, the union of effort, and combination of thought, the spirit which, as he understood, the occasion was intended to illustrate and strengthen.

Dr. MacArthur was the next on the list of speakers, but, as Congressman Cummings desired to catch the midnight train to Washington, he consented to give way to him.

Mr. Cummings Talks of the Navy.

Mr. Cummings's toast was "The Navy." He was received with great applause, and it was some moments before he was able to make himself heard. He spoke of the great need of a navy, and said that without ships to guard its commerce and to preserve peace a country was at a loss when danger threatened. He told of the difficulty of securing appropriations to build ships for the navy, and regretted the short-sighted policy that had practically stopped the work on three battleships by haggling over the price of armor plate and refusing to pay a sum per ton that Japan and Russia thought reasonable.

Referring to the many assertions made that a navy was useless, and that it was waste of money to build battleships, because battleships had never been tested, and it was not known if they were of any service in war, Mr. Cummings spoke of the Chino-Japanese naval engagements, and said the fact that Japan was building and buying more battleships was proof that those who had tried, approved of them. He told of the increases European powers were making to their naval forces, and declared that in Congress he had always urged appropriations for the increase of the navy of the United States.

Mr. Cummings rehearsed the history of the United States navy and told of many instances of heroism in the lower ranks of the service. Then referring to the coolness of Capt. Sigsbee and his men he gave this account of the disaster to the Maine:

"A week ago this night," he said, "the second-class battleship Maine lay in the Harbor of Havana, as fine a ship as ever floated. Suddenly, we are told by the officer on duty on deck, a dull roaring was heard below the vessel; the roaring seemed to be at the bottom of the sea, as if the sea was groaning in pain. Immediately there was an explosion and the Maine was torn to pieces."

The statement excited intense interest. Mr. Cummings is on the Congressional Committee on Naval Affairs, and is in a position to be well informed. No statement from any officer, except the one asking for a suspension of judgment from Capt. Sigsbee, has been made public before.

The speaker went on to tell of the coolness and heroism displayed by the survivors of the Maine and declared that nothing would be lost by withholding judgment for a short time.

"While our flag," he said, "is floating over the sunken Maine I believe the people of the United States hold the Administration responsible for their honor, and I believe the Administration is willing to be so held. As to the result of the investigation by Commodore Sampson and his associates, if it is discovered that the Maine was blown up by a submarine mine placed by Spain or with the knowledge of Spain, the flag that is now floating above the Maine within two weeks will float above Morro Castle."

Dr. MacArthur's Views.

Dr. MacArthur, speaking to the toast "The Present Emphasis of American Patriotism," said that the importance of a higher standard of political life along the whole line of public service must be emphasized, and that high-minded, well-educated, and thoroughly patriotic young men should be encouraged to enter politics as a profession. Political life ought to rank next to the ministry of the Gospel in its mission of blessing. Civil service reform must have its place in the advancing conditions of political life. Dr. MacArthur condemned jingoism, spoke for a sound currency, and advocated the extension of American commerce. In concluding he said:

"We have no unholy ambition simply to acquire territory; but we must push out into the great Pacific after trade, after honor, after perpetuity and power. All the nations to-day are ambitious to foster distant colonies; they are encircling the earth with zones of national influence. Shall not we have a foothold in the Pacific? Has not Divine Providence offered us the Hawaiian Islands? There are these islands lying like a necklace of emeralds on the azure waters of the Pacific. Shall we not accept this rich gift offered alike by the providence of God and the suffrages of men?

"We ought to extend a sympathy, kindred, fraternal, and patriotic, toward Cuba, heroically struggling to deliver herself from the tyranny of Spain, the brutal tyrant among the nations; the Spain of the Satanic Inquisition, the diabolical Alva, and the hadean Weyler. We ought to make the Hawaiian Islands the paradise of the Pacific, an American teritory, and in due time another star in our beautiful flag."

Senator Cantor on New York State.

Senator Cantor, speaking for "The State of New York," alluded incidentally to the Maine catastrophe. The people of New York, he said, share with the rest of mankind grief over the loss of our naval heroes, but with her wonted conservatism and faith in the loyalty of the Government and the justice of the people, the State will await calmly the result of a thorough and conscientious investigation. Whatever action may be taken after such inquiry will receive the loyal and patriotic support of our citizens. New York had never spared her blood or treasure when they were needed to defend the country. New York had been made great by the shrewdness, wisdom, and enterprise of her people, led by her own statesmen and thinkers. She watched the growth of every city and section of the country with sincere pleasure and without jealousy.

In speaking of the Erie Canal as one of the contributions of New York to the general welfare of the country, he said the people of the State have indicated their readiness to pay for the enlargements and improvements required for this great work. If evils in its management and conditions existed, he believed the wisdom and patriotism of the people could be trusted to correct them.

William R. McClintock of the Commercial Association of Chicago spoke on "Our Kindred Organizations," and John Boyd, Assistant United States Attorney General, responded to the toast, "The United States."

Society of the Cincinnati.

Forty of the seventy members of the New York Society of the Cincinnati sat down to dinner last night, at the Manhattan Club, in celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Washington. The toasts most appropriate to the day and the company had been selected as follows: "The Memory of George Washington," "The President of the United States," "The Founders of the Cincinnati," "The State of New York," "The Army," "The Navy," "The Cincinnati," "The St. Nicholas Society," and "Our Guests." Responses were made by John W. Vrooman, President of the Holland Society; S. Franklin Stanton, President of the St. Nicholas Society; Frederic J. de Peyster, Governor General of the Society of Colonial Wars; William Carey Sanger, Chancellor of the Colonial Order; David Banks, Commander of the Society of Foreign Wars; Col. Fred D. Grant, Governor General of the Society of Founders, and Gen. Martin T. McMahon of the Loyal Legion.

Banquet of Prohibitionists.

The annual conference and banquet of the Prohibitionists of this city took place yesterday and last evening at the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. The conference occurred in the afternoon, and was attended by about 400 persons. William T. Wardwell presided. About fifty persons delivered five-minute speeches on "Why Am I a Prohibitionist?" All the speakers declared that absolute prohibition was the only way of eradicating the drink evil, and all the ills of the human race were attributed to this evil by most of the speakers.

Missouri Judicial Appointment.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.—Gov. Stephens to-day appointed William C. Marshall, City Councilor of St. Louis, to the State Supreme bench to succeed Justice McFarland, who died recently.

Veuve Clicquot Champagne.

Yellow Label "Sec"
Gold Label "Brut"

The Standard of fine Champagnes. Of superb quality, always uniform.

GALES AND FOG AT SEA.

French Line Steamer La Champagne Overdue—Several Vessels Damaged and Others Delayed.

Incoming vessels yesterday reported severe weather at sea and various damage suffered.

The French Line steamship La Champagne, which was due on Monday, was not reported up to last night. Officials of the line felt no anxiety, deeming her delay solely due to slow going against adverse winds and seas. Superintendent Rene Jophet said that she is bringing 48 saloon, 53 second cabin, and 203 steerage passengers. She has 240 sacks of mail. She is commanded by Capt. Poirot, with Chief Engineer Vallin in charge of her engines, two of the best men in their respective departments in the company's service.

A heavy fog delayed traffic yesterday morning, while in the early morning the Marine Observer at the Hook was unable to report any vessels. It was nearly 10 o'clock when the vessels which had been anchored or standing off began to come in by the Hook, and then, among others reported, were the new White Star steamer Cymric, the Fuerst Bismarck, the Furnessia, and a number of coasters.

The Cymric at Quarantine reported passing the British steamship Hogarth, Feb. 15, in latitude 48 degrees 37 minutes, longitude 31 degrees 12 minutes, with shaft broken. She was bound from New York for Manchester. Her Captain reported that he was making repairs and wished to be reported to owners.

The British steamer Kingsland, from St. Lucia, came in, after eighteen hours' delay outside in the fog. Capt. Scott reported strong southeast winds in the Gulf Stream and heavy seas. On Feb. 21, twenty miles south-southeast of Barnegat, he passed a lot of wreckage, and for a distance of forty miles passed a number of cases of merchandise, parts of deck houses, ceiling and white painted wood, and a spar buoy, painted black and green and the letters "E. & L."

The steamer Hexham, from Gibraltar, reported severe gale from the southwest on Feb. 16, lasting twenty-four hours, during which a starboard lifeboat was smashed.

The tug D. S. Arnott towed in the three-masted schooner Levi Hart, the vessel reported Monday in distress off Manasquan, her identity being then unknown. The schooner sailed from Jacksonville on Feb. 12, with lumber to Cooney, Eckstein & Co. and vessel to Parsons, Barss & Pendleton. She had continuous heavy gales north of Hatteras, which washed away part of her deck load and strained her timbers so that she began to leak. She anchored in the fog off Sandy Hook on Monday, but her anchor chain parted, and Capt. Veazie signaled for a tug. His signals were seen by the life-saving patrol, and their notice sent the Arnott down the coast, to find the schooner only a mile off shore. She was anchored yesterday off Tompkinsville, S. I.

CHARLES C. POMEROY DEAD.

He Expired Suddenly After an Attack of Heart Disease Yesterday Afternoon.

Charles Coolidge Pomeroy, the banker, member of the firm of Post & Pomeroy, 45 Wall Street, was stricken with an attack of heart disease yesterday afternoon while reading in the library of his residence, 365 West End Avenue, and expired an hour later. He had been in the best of health.

Mr. Pomeroy comes of old New England stock, his father and mother both being Bostonians. His father was S. Wyllys Pomeroy, and his mother Katharine Boyler Coolidge.

Charles C. Pomeroy was born in Philadelphia in 1833, and later entered Harvard College, graduating with the class of '53. Then he went to Cincinnati and studied law for a time, but gave it up to assist his father with coal properties at Pomeroy, Ohio. He remained there until the civil war, when he was appointed a Captain in the Eleventh Infantry, regular army, and served as mustering and disbursing officer for Illinois. He resigned from the army in 1867 and went into the lumber business in Chicago. In 1870 he went to Cincinnati and lived there until he came to New York in 1878. He was with the banking firm of Perkins, Livingston & Post, afterward Post, Martin & Co., until in 1890, when the firm of Post & Pomeroy was established.

He married Miss Edith Burnet of Cincinnati in 1863. The widow and two daughters, Greta B. and Mary S. Pomeroy, survive.

Mr. Pomeroy was a member of the Metropolitan, Union, Riding, and Harvard Clubs, and the Down Town Association. The funeral services will probably be held Thursday, and his body be taken to Cincinnati for burial.

SUGAR BOUNTY CONFERENCE.

Beet Growing Powers Unable to Agree on the Brussels Meeting.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Morning Post says it understands that the proposed Brussels sugar bounty conference has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the want of unanimity between the beet-growing powers, and that it is probable that England will now invite a conference in London.

A WALDORF GUEST'S DEATH.

Reginald Fendall, a lawyer of Washington, D. C., died suddenly at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night. He arrived at the hotel from Washington on Monday. About 8:30 last night he told the clerk that he felt ill and asked that a doctor be sent to his room at once. He went up stairs and Dr. Ely, the house physician, followed almost immediately.

Dr. Ely found Mr. Fendall in a comatose state, and could not revive him. He died in a few minutes. Apoplexy was given as the cause of death. He was in this city alone.

FROHMAN TO CONTROL HOYT'S.

Hoyt's Theatre, after Sept. 1, will be under the direct management of Charles Frohman. This arrangement was entered into recently, and after that date the lessees of the property will be Charles Frohman and Hoyt & McKee.

Mr Frohman will have absolute control of the house, and when he takes possession it will have changed its name from Hoyt's back to its original, the Madison Square Theatre. It is understood the arrangement entered into is such that the three proprietors will share in the profits, as in the existing arrangement at the Garrick, where Hoyt, McKee, and Frohman are joint lessees.

A Newark Priest Assaulted.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 22.—The Rev. Father D'Aquilla of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel was called out late last night on a sick call. As he was returning through Perry Street at an early hour this morning a man ran up to him, struck him in the face, and knocked him down. Two friends of Father D'Aquilla were with him. They gave chase to the man, and with the aid of policemen caught him. He proved to be Thomas Manger of 16 Adams Street. The cause of the assault is not known.

Senator White to Retire.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 22.—Senator White has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election. He added: "I say this with reluctance, for my duties are congenial to me and I am well satisfied with my situation in the Senate. But business considerations of a personal character appear to make it essential that I should waive my predilections."

Big Fire in Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 22.—The Chamber of Commerce Building is on fire, and probably will be a total loss. The building and contents are valued at $150,000.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

Washington's Birthday Celebrated by the Society with a Banquet at Delmonico's.

OVER 250 MEMBERS PRESENT

Patriotic Toasts Responded to by Many Speakers—Judge Joshua W. Caldwell of Knoxville, Tenn., Receives an Ovation.

The Society of the Sons of the Revolution held its annual banquet last night at Delmonico's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, in celebration of the one hundred and sixty-sixth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Over 250 members and guests assembled in the large banquet hall, which was decorated with American flags, palms, and flowers. In the absence of the President of the society, Frederick S. Tallmadge, who is ill, John Hone, the Vice President, acted as toastmaster and occupied the centre of the table of honor, at which were also seated John Lee Carroll of Washington, ex-Congressman Franklin Bartlett, Judge Joshua W. Caldwell of Knoxville, Tenn.; the Rev. Joseph D. Burrell, Major General Alexander S. Webb, Edmund Wetmore, E. E. Olcott, W. G. Hamilton, Frederick Clarkson, President Charles B. Hubbell of the Board of Education, the Rev. B. Morgan, John B. Ireland, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, G. C. Rand, and Clarence W. Bowen.

In front of the toastmaster was a huge bouquet of roses, sent by the Society of the Colonial Dames in honor of the occasion. Before dinner was served T. E. V. Smith, Alexander R. Thompson, and H. P. Johnston, as a committee, reported that the prize offered by the society for the best essay written by a member of the senior or junior class of the College of the City of New York on the subject of "The Work and Influence of the Continental Congress" had been awarded to J. G. Bullowa of the junior class. The second best composition was by Sidney D. Brummer. The committee also reported that the prizes offered by the society for the best essay on "The French Alliance of 1778," written by a member of any of the State high schools, had been awarded as follows: First prize, gold medal, to William O. Miller of the Buffalo High School; second prize, silver medal, to Flora S. Gifford of the same school, and third prize, bronze medal, to Alfred Hurrell, also of the same school.

As the first speaker after the elaborate menu had been concluded, Mr. Hone introduced John Lee Carroll, who responded to the toast, "Present Influence of the Character and Counsels of Washington." After dwelling upon the character of the first President and pointing out the benefits resulting from his far-sighted policy of administration, the speaker said:

"If the question should arise to-day as to what course we should pursue in case of a European war, is there a man among us who would not be willing to follow the doctrine which he laid down in the words, 'It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world.' This would be decided without reference to party spirit, and would be accepted as the rule of conduct bequeathed to us by the Father of his country. And how are we to stem the tide of political corruption which always follows in the wake of enormous expenditures and mountains of taxation, if not by accepting the guidance of the principle of protection and moderation as enunciated by the immortal man whose memory we honor to-day?"

Franklin Bartlett on Liberty.

Franklin Bartlett followed in response to the toast, "Liberty and Conservatism; or, The Conservative Character of the Revolution." Speaking on the lessons to be derived from the policy of the Revolutionary days, he said:

"Irrespective of party, we should be united in favor of two things—the upholding of the National credit and the resisting of the attack on the rights of property—and in connection with the first I would say that Thomas Jefferson, to whom the party which would destroy the National credit always refers, declared emphatically that the ratio between gold and silver is purely a mercantile problem, and that, on the whole, he was in favor of enhancing the value of gold because of its great convenience in transportation.

"As for the attack on the rights of property, we should all be united in opposing those who incite the masses against classes and the classes against one another.

"We are suffering principally from overlegislation. There is entirely too much of that carried on by would-be revolutionists, who do not seek to stir up revolution with the sword and a rifle, but who seek through the Legislature to accomplish their ends by a war of words. Happy is that State, I say, that has a biennial Legislature. I need not mention Congress, for you all know what a relief it is when we hear that Congress has adjourned."

When Judge Caldwell arose to respond to the toast "The Patriotism of the South" a ringing ovation was tendered him. Cheer after cheer rent the hall, and it was fully five minutes before he could make himself heard and his acknowledgment of the compliment was expressed in the words: "I have always understood that there is more hospitality in New York than in any other part of the United States except Tennessee, and now I am prepared to believe it."

He then reviewed the part that the South played in the formation of American history, and the consequences that had been brought about by the civil war, concerning which he said:

"The people of the North have rendered us an invaluable service by taking away our slaves, and we are retaliating by taking away their cotton factories and iron foundries. The boom in the North, the vast amount of capital awaiting investment, has been looked to with longing eyes by the people of the South, and I can safely say that we have received already double the value of our slaves by the investments and products of our lately erected factories and foundries."

Patriotism of the South.

Referring to the comparative patriotism of the North and South, Judge Caldwell took occasion to deplore the influx of foreigners into the North.

"The time has come," he declared, "when the very life centres and nerves of our country have passed virtually into the hands of the foreigners. I well remember a picture I saw of the occurrence in Chicago four years ago, when great bands of swarthy Italians, unkempt Poles and Huns, brutality depicted in every feature, hatred and malice in every eye, paraded the streets of Chicago with the cry, 'To hell with the Government of the United States.' Gentlemen, there is no such sentiment in the country from which I come. There is not a man or woman there who would for one moment dare to echo such a phrase. These people, serfs of the Middle Ages, ignorant of our language and institutions, living in bestial immorality, are a detriment to the Government, and should so be treated. The message of the President at that time was translated in many languages in order that it might be read—not by them, but to them.

"I repeat, the South is a reservoir of Americanism upon which the country can draw at all times and in any emergency. See the conditions in the North. There is Minnesota with a foreign-born population of 58½ per cent., North Dakota with 65 per cent., New York with four times as many as there are in the entire South, Massachusetts with twice as many, Illinois and Pennsylvania with more than twice as many. In my State we have a foreign-born population of 3 per cent., while North Carolina has one-half of 1 per cent.

"The United States should be governed by the men whose ancestors built up the Government, and these men are to be found to the extent of 80 per cent. of the entire population of the South."

The other speakers were Dr. Burrell, on "Washington as an Optimist"; Gen. Webb on "Preserving the Record," and Mr. Wetmore on "The Lessons of the Fathers."

Ilion Merchant a Suicide.

UTICA, Feb. 22.—Daniel Dygert, a prominent grocer of Ilion, after eating breakfast this morning, went up stairs, and, standing in front of a mirror, pressed the muzzle of a revolver to his temple and fired a bullet into his head, causing instant death. Dygert was one of Ilion's oldest and most substantial merchants and a highly respected citizen. He was a Mason, a member of several other fraternal orders, a Trustee of the village, and President of the Business Men's Association. No motive for the deed is known.

FINANCIAL.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Members:

The financial operations of the last year, as summarized in our report to the Insurance Department, were as follows:

Net assets, January 1, 1897		$60,961,671.61
Received—		
For premiums	$4,743,410.04	
For interest and rents	3,153,044.47	
Balance profit and loss	65,289.82	
Total income		7,961,744.33
		$68,943,415.94
Disbursed—		
For claims by death and matured endowments	$4,456,832.23	
Surplus returned to policyholders	1,284,481.48	
Lapsed and surrendered policies	596,183.76	
Total paid policyholders	$6,337,447.47	
Commissions to agents' salaries, medical examiners' fees, printing, advertising, legal, real estate, and all other expenses of management	850,479.66	
Taxes	346,938.43	
Total expenditures		7,534,865.56
Balance net assets, January 1, 1898		$61,408,550.38
Add interest, due and accrued, market value of stocks and bonds over cost, and net deferred and uncollected premiums, as per itemized statement herewith		2,180,110.60
Gross assets, January 1, 1898		$63,588,660.98
Total liabilities		56,227,724.97
Surplus, January 1, 1898		$7,360,936.01

The General Results in 1897

have been satisfactory, notwithstanding conditions not wholly favorable. The recovery from the previous business depression has not been as rapid nor as complete as many had hoped; the uncertainties of a confused currency system still remain to keep prudent men wary; great caution has prevailed as to extended and new undertakings; the demand for loanable funds on our usual standard of security has been small; the price of desirable bonds has increased, which means a lower interest rate on such securities; the liquidations growing out of the depression of the last five years, which have made it necessary to foreclose some of our mortgages, have not entirely ceased; and the market for real estate has, in consequence, seen no general revival such as may be anticipated when all these disturbing conditions shall have disappeared. Although there has been a growing amendment in some of the conditions affecting the many-sided operations of a life insurance company, something of the special difficulties of recent years has remained.

What Has Been Accomplished.

It is therefore gratifying that at substantially the same unequaled low rate of expense as heretofore, we have more than kept our volume of business good, have maintained to the full the company's great strength, and, from the savings through economy, from the savings on a mortality more favorable than our calculation, and from the interest earned over and above the rate calculated upon, we have earned a dividend on the same increasing scale as that paid during the year 1897; a dividend equaled by no other company.

The Full Measure of Our Success.

In judging the success of a company one should have clearly in mind what is the precise best standard of accomplishment which it can set for itself; the highest which the business intrinsically permits; to completely realize which is the only true success, and, failing which, no achievement in the way of magnitude in operation can be other than comparative failure. The Connecticut Mutual takes for its single aim the one peculiar service which life insurance alone can render and which no other institution can rival: The perfect protection of dependent families, at the lowest possible cost—the cheapest, simplest, most thorough family protection. By dint of incessant care and economy at every point it has succeeded and does succeed in this purpose as none other has done or is doing. It secures the best and highest obtainable results from the prudent and unselfish policyholder's point of view; and to make sure of and to maintain these it steadily foregoes those things for which others strive at such fearful cost, to wit, rapid growth and enormous size; things very impressive, even startling, to the general eye, but which do not benefit the policyholder in the slightest, and which can be had only at an enormous cost, which he must pay.

Therefore the Connecticut Mutual refuses to seek to attract any other constituency than those who desire to give their families and estates the highest protection at its lowest possible cost, in furnishing which it stands alone. And we deem it our duty to our present great membership to consider their interest first, to do the best we can for them to make their insurance as secure and as cheap as possible, rather than seek to greatly increase their number by schemes which would greatly increase the cost of their insurance and benefit them in no wise. We prefer to draw to us as new members those who desire to share in the present low cost of insurance to our old members and who can appreciate that benefit at its full value, rather than attract men by speculations in dividends postponed ten or twenty years, of great apparent promise in the far future, the promised or "estimated" benefits of which could, at least, be realized for but a few by the sacrifice of the many, and which, by reason of the enormous expenses of the companies floating them, have so far been and must continue to be egregiously disappointing. Thousands of their old policyholders know just what we mean.

The Interest Standard.

One of the most interesting events of the year has been the change by a number of companies in the rate of interest assumed in calculating their premiums and reserves, in which respect they have more or less closely followed the action of the Connecticut Mutual sixteen years ago. In 1882 we became satisfied that the rapid increase of wealth in this country and the increasing confidence of foreign investors in our resources were certain to so increase the supply of capital as to cause a serious and prolonged decline in the rate of interest on conservative investments. We were then, as all other companies were, calculating our premiums and reserves on the assumption of earning at least 4 per cent. annual interest for all the time any of our policies might remain in force, that is, for at least seventy or eighty years. We became satisfied that this assumption was not entirely safe, and that 3 per cent was as high a rate as could be safely assumed for so long a time ahead. That rate was accordingly then adopted by us to our continually increasing satisfaction ever since. At the time our action was much criticised as unnecessarily timid instead of really conservative, and our rivals affected to treat it as a mark of weakness rather than a prudent provision for future strength and safety. But that which we then foresaw and guarded against as the inevitable result of causes then operating has been so fully demonstrated by time that the way of prudence has become clear to all, even to our then harshest critics.

Sundry Matters.

It is our usual habit to take up the various items of the year's operations and comment upon them in detail. But as the effect of these items is fully set forth in our detailed financial statement herewith, and as the experience of the year has developed nothing of unusual interest or significance respecting them, we venture to use the space usually devoted to them to call your especial attention to a matter of profound personal interest to every policyholder in every mutual company, namely,

The Taxation of Life Insurance.

Among the most threatening features of our political life to-day is the disposition of those concerned in various enterprises to turn to the State for aid, and also the disposition of legislators to grant such aid, either to win popularity or to avoid unpopularity. States have no income except from taxes. What they give to one has to be first taken from others by taxation. They have nothing of their own to give. In order to indulge this free-handed response to growing demands, taxation must be increased. But increased taxation of the voter endangers the political aspirations of those responsible for the increase. So to gratify their constituents who want State aid for some project, and at the same time not to offend their constituents who are voters, legislators are put under a strong temptation to tax somebody who doesn't vote for the benefit of those who do. Attention is at once directed to corporations, which are only "soulless" personalities, whose funds are in plain sight and easy to reach, and against which it is easy to excite such prejudice as to make many people blind to all questions of justice or propriety, and careless of those who really compose these corporations, or where their funds come from and what they are held for. Not a session of a Legislature passes in any State but more or less measures for taxing or increasing the taxes on life insurance companies are brought forward and almost always with some degree of success.

It is high time that policyholders should understand clearly and precisely how this matter affects them personally; that whatever their company is taxed is paid by themselves; that the tax is really upon them personally, and that the company merely collects it from them and pays it over to the State. For a mutual company has no funds except those derived from the premiums paid in by its policyholders. The premium paid in by a member or policyholder is calculated to fulfill two purposes: First, to pay the death losses of the year, and also to provide a reserve against the certain future greater losses as the membership gets older; and second, to pay running expenses. These things cover the normal cost of insurance. Whatever is left of the premium after providing these things through the year is surplus, and is returned to the policyholder as an overpayment; or in ordinary, but incorrect speech, as a "dividend." Whatever is paid for taxes comes out of that surplus and makes the return of surplus just so much less and makes the cost of his insurance just so much more. Any tax on a life insurance company or on its premiums is a direct tax on the individual policyholder who pays the premium taxed. He does not see the tax. It is not intended that he should. It is intended that he shall suppose that it is a tax on a corporation only and not on him. But he pays it and no one else, and it is the State's addition to the cost of his family's protection.

A second matter for your most serious consideration is this:

Life Insurance Ought Not to be Taxed at All.

Taxation ought to bear on the possession and use of property and not upon the loss of property or upon the means by which such losses are distributed.

The only moral and humane theory of taxation is the collection of only such moneys as are necessary for the proper and legitimate expenditures of the State, from such sources, that is, from such persons owning such properties, as ought to bear those expenditures and in the proportion in which they ought to bear them.

Under such a theory, no one would suggest a tax upon people's losses. These could be regarded neither as the proper subject matter of taxation, nor as a humane basis of the distribution of tax burdens.

To illustrate:

No one would suggest that because a man's house, on which he has been paying taxes, has been burned, he should at once pay a special tax on its value which he has just lost. Or, that a man's family should be taxed on the money value of his life to them, because he has died and they have lost that value.

Insurance is merely a method of distributing the property losses of those who have lost property among those who have not lost it. It is effected through contributions or payments, called premiums.

A's house, worth $5,000, and on which he has paid taxes while it was in being, has burned. A has lost $5,000. There is no restoring it. That property and its value are gone forever, not only to A, but to the whole world. To tax A on that loss would be an unspeakable inhumanity.

But A has insured against that loss, that is, he has agreed with other house owners to share their like losses, if they will assume his loss if it comes. While his house is unburnt, he, by his premiums, assumes his share of the losses of those whose houses burn meantime. When his house burns, they, by their premiums, take his loss on their shoulders and make it good to him. They lose it instead of A, because, before that, he had, through his premiums, been losing his share of their houses which had burnt.

Their assumption of the loss and giving A the money in place of his house hasn't restored the house. It hasn't changed the loss into gain, or into an even thing. The property is gone. The loss remains. It has merely been distributed. A is made whole, but the contributors to that result have taken the loss to themselves and are just so much worse off. They have lost A's house. They have divided up the $5,000 loss among them.

To tax A additionally on the $5,000 because it was returned to him would be inhuman. It would be to make him lose something in spite of his own and others' efforts to avoid loss. It would be a loss created and inflicted by government on the occasion of his escaping from a greater loss. It would be a fine on him for not losing.

To tax the other men, who, by their premiums, have taken A's loss upon themselves and distributed it among themselves, is an equal inhumanity. They have made A's loss their own to save him. To tax them on their loss is an equal outrage to taxing A upon that same loss if it had remained on him.

It is taxing a loss and it is a fine, a punishment upon men for so sharing each others' losses that it becomes possible for them to be borne. The group of men forming a mutual insurance company can together bear losses which would crush and destroy the individual. But it is as inhuman and tyrannous to tax the losses of the group as to tax those of the individual which he would have to bear but for the action of the group.

The only element in the transaction that suggests taxation of these losses, either to the individual or to the group or mutual company, is the fact that it requires the use of money to adjust them, and that the money is brought into sight, in the hand of the adjusting association or corporation, and in easy reach of the tax-gatherer, and so becomes a temptation to ignore the true nature of the fund which is simply the collective losses of the group or company, thereby relieving the individual calamities of its members.

Life insurance differs from fire insurance only in the subject matter of the loss. Instead of a man's losing his house, or other perishable property, his family loses the money value, the earning and producing capacity of his life. His life, its money value, what it will do for them, what it will earn, is just as much property, and their property, their financial dependence, as is the house; and the loss of that life is just as much a property loss to them as that of his house is to him.

For example: If a man, aged 30, is earning $1,000

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15—Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Cavalleria Rusticana—H. M. S. Pinafore—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Governors—8:15.
DALY'S—Lili Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—El Capitan—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GALLERIES OF THE FINE ARTS SOCIETY—Architectural Exhibition—Day and Evening.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Minstrelsy—8:00. Matinée—2:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Gay Deceiver—The Cat and the Cherub—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Gringore—The Bat—8:15.
JUDGE BUILDING—Christ Entering Jerusalem, (painting.) Day and Evening.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Dog Show—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15—Matinée.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALDORF-ASTORIA—Subscription Concert.
WALLACK'S—One 'Summer's Day—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

A CABINET PHOTOGRAPH.

We submit to-day a brief and simple statement from our correspondent in Washington of the way in which business is done—or is not done—at the State Department.

It requires little comment. We commend it—not to the attention of all those concerned, for those whom it concerns most closely are only too familiar with the facts, but—to the attention of the American public. It is not a pleasant picture, but it is entirely accurate.

The Department of State is at all times and at its best somewhat undermanned. Owing to the peculiar nature of its duties, the force has been selected with reference rather to efficiency than to political influence, and that has prevented the growth to be remarked in departments where the office brokers in Congress find more fruitful occupation. More than in any other department, also, its work has depended on the energy, skill, judgment, and capacity of its head. It is now without a head, and its work is done by one Chief Assistant Secretary having close affiliation with the President and by two others. They are necessarily overworked, particularly Judge DAY.

This is a reason not for sympathy with them, but for serious complaint by the people who at a time of unusual difficulty are needlessly—we may say wantonly—deprived of the service which a competent Secretary would render. How long, Mr. MCKINLEY, do you propose that this shall last?

THE STUPID TAX LAWS.

That compendium of ignorance and delusion known as the New York tax laws should receive the serious attention of the Legislature this Winter. The wise way to reform the system would be to appoint a competent commission to revise the laws relating to assessment and taxation and then to enact its recommendations into law. But generally the report of a commission leads to no remedial legislation. It is laid aside and soon forgotten. A State Legislature is not a body well equipped for the general revision of tax laws, but our Legislature might easily make a beginning of reform by enacting the home rule tax bill prepared by the New York Tax Reform Association. This measure leaves it to each county and city to determine in what way it will lay its taxes for local purposes. A county may collect its local revenues wholly from real estate, if it chooses, or from real and personal property, as is now the case; but the amount of its taxes for State purposes is not affected by the bill, and the State tax would continue to be levied upon real and personal property.

This bill would work no injustice as between counties. The State tax is generally about one-eighth of the whole tax collected; the other seven-eighths are raised and expended for local purposes. It could in no way affect the taxpayers of St. Lawrence County if New York County chose to give up the futile attempt to collect taxes from personalty and put its taxes altogether on real estate, and St. Lawrence would presently adopt that plan herself. It is the purpose of this bill to show to the people of the State by the practical demonstration of experience that the exemption of personal property and the raising of taxes from real estate alone is a just and equitable system of taxation.

It has generally been objected by the farmers that to exempt personal property, which is most largely held in cities, would unjustly increase the burden of the rural taxpayer, whose property is largely in real estate. We wish the farmers of this State would read carefully the small pamphlet prepared by the Secretary of the Tax Reform Association, Mr. LAWSON PURDY, in which the injustice to the rural taxpayer of the present system is illustrated by figures from the tax reports of many States. It is the almost universal experience that city personal property, so much of which is intangible and easily concealed, escapes the tax gatherer in far greater proportion than the personal property of farmers, which, being in the form of live stock, wagons, farm tools, &c., is pretty sure to be listed.

It is commonly in the rural counties of a State that the ratio of personal property to the total assessed valuation is greatest. In Suffolk County, Massachusetts, which contains the City of Boston, personal property is 20 per cent. of the total; in the remainder of the State it is 22 per cent. Camden and Hudson Counties, N. J., which contain the Cities of Camden, Jersey City, and Hoboken, return only 8 per cent. of personalty, while in Hunterdon and Salem Counties, which are distinctly agricultural, personal property is 35 per cent. of the total property assessed.

In the State of New York, personal property stands for 17.6 per cent. of the total assessed valuation in New York County, which is higher than the proportion of any other county except Warren, where personal property is 20 per cent. of the whole. But in 1870 personal property in New York County stood at 29 per cent., and in 1895 it was 19 per cent., against 17.6 per cent. in 1897. It is a diminishing ratio, while in the rural counties, owing to the new vigor of the assessors, it is rapidly increasing.

A tax collected entirely from real estate would be just to city and country alike, and just as between individuals. The attempt to tax personal property is notoriously unjust in its results, owing to the greater skill and success with which some persons conceal their personal estate as compared with their neighbors. Every intelligent inquiry into the subject of taxation in the last twenty-five years has resulted in the recommendation that taxes on personal property be abolished. It would seem that by this time even an inexpert body like the Legislature at Albany might have become enlightened enough to see the folly, futility, and injustice of the personal tax. If the legislators are enlightened, why don't they show it by a practical attempt at reform?

THE PRESIDENT.

No Latin race, we imagine, would have kept its head as well as the American people have kept theirs during the disturbing events of the past two weeks. In Spain or France or Italy there would have been tumultuous assemblages, much outcry in the streets, and incitements to riot. Outside of the reckless newspapers there has been no raving here.

But the President has furnished the most conspicuous instance of sanity and wisdom. His perfect calmness has not been for a moment disturbed. His judgment has been faultless. He has made no mistake.

Mr. MCKINLEY has shown no desire to make personal or political capital out of the grave matters with which he has had to deal. He has done no posing. He has not invited the attention of the Nation, but has performed his high duties with as little fuss and ostentation as he would have exhibited in labors of the dullest routine.

Such a President is the despair of jingoes, but he inspires the country with a feeling of confidence.

SENATOR CULLOM.

The speech of Senator CULLOM at the business men's banquet last night was largely devoted to vigorous denunciation of the doctrine of the Teller resolution. It is significant as coming from the Senator from Illinois. Neither he nor the party in his State has been particularly radical in financial matters, and his speech last night may fairly be considered a response to President MCKINLEY's appeal delivered in New York on the eve of the passage of the Teller resolution.

It is plain that the Republican leaders are following a concerted plan to make the issue thus raised the chief one in the Congressional elections this Fall. So far as it goes, this is both sound and shrewd, but it does not go far enough. If the majority party wish to hold their strength on the currency issue they cannot content themselves with a purely defensive and negative attitude. They must give some substantial pledge of positive and aggressive action. They have entire control of the House of Representatives, and, whatever the Senate may do, they must pass through the House a measure that will more firmly establish the gold standard or they will not be able to withstand the forces arrayed against them. Senator CULLOM last night took occasion to quote the ringing words of Senator MCCAFFERY of Louisiana. That gentleman represents the Democratic sentiment which made Mr. MCKINLEY President. It is a sentiment that ought to be respected.

THE MAYOR AND SPAIN.

There are a number of hypotheses which can be put forward to account for the awkward silence which the Mayor imposed upon himself and his guests when the Spanish Consul General called upon him by appointment to introduce the commander of a Spanish man-of-war. We are not aware of any one which will relieve the Mayor of the imputation of having behaved with a grossness of discourtesy which reflects not merely upon himself, which is of no consequence at all, but upon the municipality which he officially represents, and, indeed, upon the country of which he was for the occasion the representative.

Of course nothing could have been easier than for the Mayor to avoid an unwelcome visit. The Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the commander of the Department of the East are the representatives of the United States here, so far as the Captain of a visiting foreign man-of-war is concerned. Both Admiral BUNCE and Gen. MERRITT are aware of what civility requires upon such an occasion, and are prepared to perform it. If Mayor VAN WYCK was not prepared to do what propriety required, he was not called upon to receive the visitor at all. That he did receive him in the boorish fashion of which our readers are aware seems to have been due to a desire to affront a stranger because the stranger happened to be a Spanish naval officer. The question that arises is whether by showing gross rudeness to his visitor the Mayor meant to please himself or to please somebody else. Some of his previous performances have indicated that insolence to official visitors may be to Mr. VAN WYCK a sufficient object in itself. But it is possible that he thought that insolence to an official visitor who happened to be a Spaniard was "politics." Perhaps he meant to please the "boys." Perhaps he meant only to please Mr. CROKER. Perhaps his mind had been really affected by "Extra No. 19," and he glowered at his visitor in silence by way of declaring war against Spain on his own account.

If his idea was to please his constituency in general by behaving like a sulky boor, he was entirely wrong. The mass of decent and well-behaved citizens may be to the Mayor a negligible quantity. He has more than once indicated that they are. But in this matter he does not represent the streets, or even the slums. Capt. EULATE has gone about the harbor and the city freely. Not a single instance of rude treatment has been reported except that of the Mayor of the City of New York. Mr. VAN WYCK no more represents "the plain people" than he represents any other class of the people. In fact, nobody who is not himself capable of hooting the Spanish Captain or throwing things at him in the street can fail to feel mortified and disgraced by the conduct of his representative in the Mayor's chair. The standard of personal behavior set by Mayor VAN WYCK's Tammany predecessors is not perhaps very lofty, but the Mayor distinctly falls below it. Nobody can reproach Mayor GILROY or Mayor GRANT with having made such an exhibition of himself as Mayor VAN WYCK has made of himself on a very conspicuous occasion. We should be surprised to learn that he had succeeded in pleasing anybody but himself, and especially that he had succeeded in pleasing Mr. CROKER. In fact, we should expect the Mayor to be bluntly informed that, even if he had received instructions to be cool and distant to the Spanish Captain, he had exceeded his instructions and been guilty of "bad politics."

SUPERINTENDENT SNYDER.

The appointment by the Board of Education of Mr. C. B. J. SNYDER to be Superintendent of School Buildings for the greater city was a matter of course. Mr. SNYDER has fairly earned his promotion. One of the very brightest pages of the history of the Strong administration, which has its very bright and its very dark pages, is that which recounts the reform of the public school system. And in this reform nothing has been more noteworthy than the improvement in the school buildings. This was connected with all the other reforms in the department, and was necessary to the other reforms. Up to the accession of Mr. SNYDER all school buildings had been built upon a plan at least half a century old, in which no improvements had been made in the interval. Architects were aware that the schools were ill planned, and that many improvements could be made in them. But this conviction had never reached the Board of Education. That body had never seen the necessity of employing an educated architect. It did not see why the accepted and uniform type of school building was not good enough.

The employment of Mr. SNYDER brought a remarkable and gratifying change. For the first time within the memory of man, the public school buildings began to be studied with reference to their purposes. Everybody is aware of the architectural improvement that has ensued. But this, though by no means a small public benefit in itself, is small in comparison with the improvement in the buildings in fitness for their purpose. One of the results of intelligent study has been to make it plain that they could be made not only to subserve better the purpose which had always been recognized, but that they could be made to subserve other public purposes the importance of which had not been discerned by the School Trustees and the builders who had perfunctorily followed their respective predecessors. The schoolhouse may become, it has now been discovered, a place of instruction and recreation for its neighborhood, the centre, in fact, of neighborhood life. The social and moral consequences of this discovery have not yet been fully appreciated. When they are it seems safe to say that the secondary purpose of the school buildings will be of scarcely less public importance than their primary purpose. And in this development the Superintendent of School Buildings may be expected to play an important part.

It is proper to point out that the enlargement of Mr. SNYDER's sphere of usefulness is due to the fact that the board which has promoted him holds over from the last administration, and holds over in spite of the present administration. By means of a singular explosion of temper the Mayor has made known to the members who hold over that if he had his way he would turn them all out. In that case, in place of being promoted, Mr. SNYDER would doubtless have been discharged like Col. WARING, like Mr. GREENE, like Mr. PARSONS—like everybody who owed his place in the municipal service to fitness and merit, and not to politics. The promotion of one public servant whom the Mayor cannot get at affords a useful lesson in contrast with the discharge of the public servants whom the Mayor has been able to reach.

The address of President MCKINLEY in Philadelphia yesterday was worthy of him and of the occasion. It was simple, sincere, and manly, and its delivery at this time, when irresponsible persons are seeking, from very bad motives, to stir up the passions of the people, was peculiarly opportune.

Advices from Albany indicate that Gov. BLACK has taken a very extensive job upon his hands. Every measure of any importance now before the Legislature is openly discussed as his. He not only takes pains to inform members of the Legislature what he thinks of any bills they may venture to propose, and what he intends to do with them, should they reach him—a sort of veto in advance—but no bill gets far until there has been a "conference" with him. It is an open secret that he wishes to be nominated for re-election as Governor this Fall, and The Tribune now announces that he also wishes, if elected, to be chosen as the successor of Mr. MURPHY in the United States Senate. The former ambition is natural enough; the latter is not so easily understood. There would seem to be more dignity and power and very much more independence to be had in the Governor's office than in the Senate as a colleague of Mr. PLATT. But whatever may be the purposes of Gov. BLACK he will find, when he goes before the people, that his own record will be enough of a burden without taking on his shoulders the entire responsibility for the Legislature. The starchless civil service law and the canal investigation will be as much as he can carry and probably a good deal more.

The felicitations as to the revenue indulged in at the Treasury Department are hardly borne out by the facts. The official statement of the receipts and expenditures from the 1st of July to Feb. 21 shows a deficit of only $1,134,648; but it must be remembered that in the receipts is included $58,448,223 reimbursement for the indebtedness of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Without this the deficit would be, in round numbers, $60,000,000. It is not receipts alone that must be considered in estimating a deficit, and the expenditures for pensions alone have been made so far at a rate of $155,000,000, or $16,000,000 more than the appropriations. There will not be another windfall in the way of railway debt, and there are no means now visible of making both ends meet, or anywhere near it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some trouble would be found in specifying any form of ridicule which it would be unfair to use against the queer people among, but not of us, who are trying to establish claims to royal descent, and to give some sort of distinction therefrom. When, however, mathematicians enter the field and seek to prove by figures the relationship with kings is the common heritage of mortals, and therefore no reason for pride or badges, then, surely, even those of us who are most democratically inclined—if we are conscientious as well—must interpose in behalf of the would-be aristocrats, and must insist that the calculations be accurate. Now, as a matter of fact, an entirely unwarranted deduction has been drawn from something that only looks like an axiom, and is in reality a gross perversion of the truth. Everybody, say these rash manipulators of statistics, can point with pride or otherwise, as the case may be, to two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, and so on in geometrical progression, and as this process, if carried back to the time of the Norman Conquest, would give a number of ancestors larger than the population of England, all of us with any British blood at all in our veins must be descended from every family, patrician and plebeian, which then existed in that island. Such logic as that is calculated to bring not the Order of the Crown, but arithmetic itself into disrepute. The lines of descent do, indeed, diverge as we begin to trace them backward, but they soon begin to curve inward, and the figure finally outlined as an elongated ovoid balanced on its smaller end, not a pyramid that rests on its base. This, too, is a somewhat inexact statement of the case, for each ovoid intersects others, more or less numerous, but, at any rate, it doesn't bring one into so wildly absurd a conclusion as the one reached by following the other track—namely, that the ancestors of each of us forty or fifty generations ago exceeded by many millions the entire population of the globe.

—Preparations are making to introduce at Albany—under the rather ominous auspices of Senator ELLSWORTH, it is said—a bill to suppress the activity of the homicidal wretches who call themselves "Christian Scientists," "faith curers," "mental healers," and half a dozen other names, all equally absurd. There seems to be no appreciable need for such action. The present law against the practice of medicine by unqualified persons, whether they are deluded fanatics or mercenary exploiters of popular ignorance and superstition, should be and would be, if vigorously enforced, quite sufficient protection against these as against other malpractitioners. The acts by which men and women by the score are practically murdered, and by which contagion is recklessly scattered broadcast, are already illegal, so what is the use of more statutes relating to the same thing?

—Many theorizers, moved by the affection for France, which is so common in this country, have asserted in the past few weeks that the horrible scenes by which Paris has been disgraced during the past few weeks merely gave expression to the views and illustrated the intelligence of a comparatively small part of the French population. It would be pleasant to believe this, to believe that Frenchmen of the better sort have the same regard for national justice and dignity that prevails in other civilized countries, but against this supposition there must be brought forward the fact that not a Frenchman in New York or any other American city, so far as known, has taken the trouble to protest against the acts of the Parisian mobs, or has intimated any displeasure with the Government's course. What is the explanation of this silence?

PERSONAL.

—To think of Coney Island as a place of residence, as distinguished from a place of resort for purposes of amusement or gain, is practically impossible. It is obvious that nobody would live there permanently except under compulsion, and, as there is no compulsion, the conclusion is inevitable that nobody does it or ever has. Unfortunately, Mr. ABRAM VAN SICKLEN has been doing just this thing for full eighty years, and only changed his habits this week at the persuasive entreaty of—death. And Mr. VAN SICKLEN was quite content with Coney Island. "There is enough to see here," he used to say, and never in all his long life did curiosity or any other motive lead him so far away from home as the Borough of Manhattan. So his neighbors and relatives say, at any rate, and as they are eminently respectable people they must be believed, even though uttering impossibilities and working havoc with logic. Mr. VAN SICKLEN must have been a remarkable man, with vast mental resources and much philosophy of a sort which, if it were more common, would probably add to the sum total of human happiness. It would not accelerate the world's progress, however, so perhaps there is no reason to regret that he monopolized practically the whole American supply.

—There will be added interest in this year's celebration of Gen. GRANT's birthday at Galena because, for the first time, the memorial address is to be delivered by an ex-Confederate. The Illinois papers properly speak of this as an event of great moment, and express the hope that it emphasizes, as few other things would, the dying out of the animosities and the bitterness created by the war. The committee having the exercises in charge discovered as soon as they began to discuss the selection of a speaker that the idea of inviting a Southern man to eulogize the Union leader was acceptable to them all, and they soon united upon the Hon. EMORY SPEER as one likely to accept the invitation and competent to utilize the opportunities of the occasion to the best advantage. They wrote to him at once, and in his cordial reply the Judge said: "I do not hesitate to accept the invitation, and if I can give any adequate expression of the carefulness and honor with which the renown of that great American is cherished by his countrymen who dwell in the Southern States, I shall be happy indeed." Judge SPEER went into the Confederate Army at the age of sixteen, and served in the Fifth Kentucky Regiment, which was a part of the famous Orphan Brigade, under the command of Gen. (afterward Chief Justice) LEWIS of that State. He participated in 1864 in the defense of Macon. Commenting on the selection of Judge SPEER, The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says: "April 27, 1898, will mark almost exactly a third of a century since the war closed, and it is indicative of the wondrous revolution which has come about in the intervening years that from the very home of GRANT should come a request that one who wore the gray should speak to those who knew the commander of the Union Army as a neighbor and fellow-citizen. The celebration of the day will be something more than a celebration of GRANT's birth. It will mark in history the recession of sectional prejudice. GRANT on his deathbed repeated the words 'Let us have peace.' They were uttered almost with his dying breath. What more fitting, then, than that a Confederate soldier should respond to the sentiment in the very place from which GRANT went out to do battle!"

THE CHARACTER OF BURKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems regrettable that a Briton should at this late day desire to impugn the character of a motive which prompted Burke in his attitude to America. As a Scotch-Canadian, I am sorry that Mr. Robertson should see fit to write as he has done. I have always had the highest admiration for Burke, and it would appear that the only excuse this Briton has for his course is the fact that "Paine's name has been assailed without warrant for a hundred years, even in the Republic that he so powerfully helped to build." Burke had great difficulties to contend with in his education, and we are told by his biographers that he went through his college career as he passed the rest of his life—without any vice or dissipation, not appearing to think of such things. His chief characteristics were urbanity of manner, high moral tone, and a wonderful power of charming in conversation. We have only to refer to Burke's correspondence, when a mere lad, to be struck with his early acquisition of that deeply religious and moral style of thought and tone which characterized him through life, and from one of these early letters I may be permitted to quote, for Mr. Robertson's benefit: "Advice should proceed from a desire to improve; never from a desire to reproach." Mr. Burke, after completing his sixteen years' education, studied carefully the history of the American Colonies and became deeply interested in their welfare—so much so that had it not been for his father he would undoubtedly have emigrated to America, and his name would have been linked in all the great events of the United States in the early struggles for a republic. He certainly did much to benefit your people at the time of their struggle for independence. Even his biographers admit that so familiar was Mr. Burke with your history that his heart beat as quick with patriotic emotions when the tea was thrown into Boston harbor and when our British troops were obliged to beat a retreat from Lexington as did the heart of any United States patriot. We have only to glance at his public acts and cite several of them, as the one for abolishing the African slave trade, one for religious toleration, also one for abolishing the English monopoly of the trade with Ireland—all measures of vast importance and far-reaching in their influence.

His discernment of the corruption of Warren Hastings, at that time Governor of Virginia, and his mighty efforts to frustrate his villainy—and the great difficulties he had to contend with from the nobility, and from the royalty—all show that he was honest, upright, disinterested, and, although the trial lasted for ten years and finally resulted in the acquittal of Warren Hastings, yet it was in every respect a moral triumph on the part of Mr. Burke. Burke died at a time of general gloom, and did not live to see the triumph of those great principles he advocated. His end was hastened by the death of his son—a son in whom he had garnered up all of his affection and whom he had taken great pains to educate in the principles and opinions which he professed, illustrating the truth of the poet Crabbe when he remarked of Burke that he was "in intellect a giant, in affection an unsophisticated child." His last will and testament starts as follows: "If my dear son and friend had survived me, any will would have been unnecessary." He appointed his wife his sole executrix.

I cannot close these few lines more appropriately than with the following, which is the closing paragraph in his will: "If the intimacy which I have had with others has been broken off by political differences on great questions concerning the state of things existing and impending, I hope they will forgive whatever of general human infirmity or of my own particular infirmity has entered into that contention; I heartily entreat their forgiveness. I have nothing further to say."

His life was one well spent—non mihi sed aliis.

W. DRYSDALE.

Montreal, Feb. 20, 1898.

A REPLY TO GEN. WALLACE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considering the polished care with which Gen. Lew. Wallace has heretofore spoken of individuals, it is a great surprise that he should have so far forgotten himself in his address at the banquet in honor of Mr. Lincoln's birthday in Lochinwer Hall, Indianapolis, Ind., as to do Mr. Lincoln great injustice by making him appear as acting as a coward or clown, and as a maligner in asserting that "I must go to Harrison's Landing to keep McClellan from surrendering the army"; also stating that "the next I heard of Mr. Lincoln he was at Harrison's Landing, and the Union Army was not surrendered." It cannot be believed that Mr. Lincoln was so lost to the sense of honor or propriety as to act and talk as represented, or assert or even believe that the Army of the Potomac could be surrendered to the Confederates, or that McClellan had such a thought or any other idea but that of maintaining the contest to the desired victory.

When in July, 1862, Mr. Lincoln visited the Army of the Potomac at Harrison's Landing, he found McClellan preparing to renew the contest and extend it on the south side of the James River, and, approving of McClellan's plans, promised all the assistance in his power to furnish. On his return to Washington, strong influences were brought to bear upon him, and the Army of the Potomac was withdrawn from the Peninsula against the earnest protest of McClellan and to the great disappointment of the army.

The idea as presented by Gen. Wallace is a slur upon the Army of the Potomac, where any thought of surrendering would have been denounced and the author punished severely.

AN EX-OFFICER OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

New York, Feb. 20, 1898.

Missionaries to Christians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One enigma will no more baffle us. We have at last the reason why there is so little that is not grievous to show for the colossal expenditure of time, talent, and money in missionary labor. In this morning's TIMES the authoritative statement by A. D. F. Hamlin is made that "there are no American missionaries to the Mohammedans." "Our missions in Turkey from the start have been among Christian populations." Properly speaking, we have no missionaries at all.

This unfortunately being true, would it not be more honest if clergymen in lifting collections would come out and own up before the plate goes around that the religious teaching of our "missionaries" is addressed strictly to those already within the fold of the Christian Church, no attempt being made to preach the gospel to Mohammedans?

JUVEEN.

New York, Feb. 21, 1898.

Tugboats as Rams.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As it is a well-known fact that iron-clad warships cannot stand collision in an emergency, fifty of the most powerful tugboats fitted out as rams and properly commanded could probably sink a small fleet of such ships. Their small size, rapid movements, and almost submersion in water render it difficult to hit them; further, it is possible for two or three of them to strike a ship simultaneously.

I have entertained these views for years, but never committed them to writing before, except (about a month ago) in a letter to Mr. Roosevelt.

W. H. CLARKE.

Late of the Seventh Illinois Infantry.

New York, Feb. 22, 1898.

Vox, Etc.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One would suppose that a college man when he writes or quotes Latin would do so correctly, especially if he rushes into print. Yet "Princeton Man" in a communication published in this morning's TIMES, says Vox, et preteria nihil, instead of Vox, et praeterea nihil.

NO COLLEGE MAN.

New York, Feb. 21, 1898.

Tax Law Reform and How to Accomplish It.

Written for The New York Times.

By Lawson Purdy,

Secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association.

For the last twenty-five years there have been at intervals commissions to investigate the tax system of almost every State in the Union. In some States such commissions have been appointed every few years.

These tax commissions may be roughly separated into two classes—the first composed of men who called themselves practical and directed their attention chiefly to devising means for more thoroughly taxing classes of property already subject to taxation. The second class may be called the academic commissions, composed of men who were educated in the science of taxation and who were convinced that the system was at fault as well as the method of its enforcement.

It can safely be said that all the commissions in all the States were agreed that the laws, as enforced, were unequal, unjust, and induced fraud and perjury. Those commissions which proposed amendments designed to secure a more effective enforcement of the existing law have succeeded to some extent in influencing legislation. Academic commissions have usually failed to exert any influence at all.

In those States which have adopted the most stringent methods of enforcing the taxation of personal property the injustice and inequality have invariably increased. These attempts were designed to make the cities pay a larger share of taxation, and have always resulted in placing heavier burdens upon the rural districts. While the so-called practical men have influenced legislation, it has exaggerated the very evils they have desired to correct.

The failure of the commissions which have been called academic is due chiefly to the fact that they recommended changes of a general character, and the antagonism which prevails between the city legislators and those from rural districts has always prevented the adoption of a general law. Their effort appears to have been to devise a system by which the goose could be plucked with the least squawking, and their proposals have been admitted, even by themselves, to be far from perfect.

The report of the commission appointed by Gov. Hoffman of New York in 1869, of which David A. Wells was the Chairman, proposed a habitation tax, which was to take the place of the tax on personal property, and the commission to revise the tax laws of Massachusetts, which reported last year, and of which Prof. F. W. Taussig was a member, advocated substantially the same system. In that report the commission admits that the tax would be most severe on those of moderate means, and to modify this effect provided that the tax should be laid only on rentals in excess of $400 per annum. No doubt this tax would be better than that wich we now have, but at best it is artificial and arbitrary.

There are two distinct departments of taxation; one to provide revenue for the State and the other to provide revenue for the towns and counties. The more important of these is certainly that which affects taxation for local purposes, as it always exceeds the tax for State purposes by from three to eight times.

The New York Tax Reform Association has directed its attention first to the more important department and has proposed a measure so practical that it has been imitated in many other States. It has avoided as far as possible the chief obstacles which have opposed other attempts at reform in the tax system by leaving the subject of local taxation to be dealt with by the local governing bodies of the different counties of the State. Should this bill become a law no county would be forced to make any changes until it was convinced by the experience of other counties that the change would be beneficial. The whole subject of taxation locally would be removed from the Legislature, and that body would be left free to deal with the subject of State taxation independently.

So far as State taxation is concerned, we have already an excellent model in the law of Connecticut for the taxation of railroads. This system can be extended to include all quasi-public corporations, and the necessary State revenue could be obtained from this source alone, supplemented by the present inheritance tax.

At present these corporations are reached by several different taxes, some of which cost almost as much to collect as the revenue derived by the State. This would exempt them entirely from local taxation, simplify the system, and make it scientific.

Several of the commissions seemed to think we need new taxes, but they only proposed taxes on consumption. Of these we have too many already, as such taxes inevitably bear least heavily upon those in receipt of the largest incomes. This is also true of taxes on personal property. They fall with crushing weight on the widow and the orphan and when laid on merchandise or manufacturing machinery increase the cost of goods and are paid by the purchasers of the goods. When laid on banks and money the rate of interest is increased, productive industry is checked, and again the burden finally falls on the mass of the people in proportion to their necessities, and without regard to the benefits they receive from government.

We certainly do not need any more taxes of this kind for local purposes. Real estate owners are ready and willing to pay the small increase occasioned by the remission of personal taxes, and will no doubt profit by doing so. Real estate increases in value when wealth and population increase, and we have the evidence of experience and the testimony of many of our Tax Commissioners that the abolition of personal taxes will invite to this city the capital of the world.

If our Municipal Assembly had the power, there can be no doubt that personal property would be promptly exempted from taxation, for in this city practically all classes are unanimously in favor of such a measure.

The example of our city would quickly be followed by other counties and, without friction, personal taxes would gradually be wiped out in a few years.

Meanwhile the natural sources of State revenue could be reached by the Legislature and the State could gain adequate income without any assessment upon the counties.

When we compare our country with the great and rich Republic of France, it is easy to see the reason for our superiority in the self-governing principle of our States. When we grant our cities and municipalities the same independence in matters which affect them alone, we may feel sure of an advance in the science of taxation, and until then it is almost hopeless to expect it.

LAWSON PURDY.

NUGGETS.

But It Must Precede It.

The last word in a quarrel is not nearly so good as the first word in a reconciliation.—Boston Transcript.

Another Shut-in Club.

"We are getting up a 'Shut-In Club.'"
"What does that mean?"
"All of our members must have had narrow escapes from folding beds."—Chicago Record.

Impediments to Thrift.

If a man gets a dollar ready to put away for a rainy day, he meets two people selling tickets to amateur shows when on his way to the bank to deposit it.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Seizing the Opportunity.

"What," asked the dreamer, "would you do if you could be a King for a day?"
"Me?" answered the practical man, "I'd borrow enough money to live on the rest of my life."—Indianapolis Journal.

His Favorite Author.

Noozel—Ah! you're a literary man, eh? Who's your favorite author?
Author—Witchell.
"Witchell? Witchell? Don't think I know him."
"Apparently not; my card, Sir."—Philadelphia Record.

Not a Fit Maxim for Him.

"My friend," said the kindly old gentleman who likes to make acquaintances while traveling, "you should follow my example. I strive to learn something new every day."
"No," was the answer of the quiet young man. "That may do in your line of business. But if you were doing a vaudeville turn with me, you'd realize that audiences seem disappointed if they don't get what they have been taught to expect."—Washington Star.

FOOLS.

Alfred I. Townsend in Los Angeles Herald.

The Lord, w'en he made up the people, I think,
Found fools wuz the easiest made;
He could turn out a dozen ez slick ez a wink,
An' poot 'em to dry in the shade;
Then he'd monkey away with a bucket uv clay
Creatin' a feller 'th brains,
W'en he'd wake to the fact that the work didn't pay,
An' that fools didn't need any pains.

Now, onct I got stuck on a bog, don't cher know—
Bought the thing for a cranberry patch—
But doggon my hide ef the berries 'd grow,
Though I planted 'em batch after batch;
Well, one day a durned fool cum a-pokin along,
Remarked he wuz lookin' for bogs;
So I sold him the place for a bar of a song—
He's wealthy frum marketin' frogs.

Next I went to a hill, jist ez dry ez a bone;
Hopt clean to the uther extreme;
W'enever I plowed I could raise plenty stone,
But all other crops wuz a dream.
Well, one day a durned fool, 'th a hammer in hand,
Said he wanted the place fur the air.
So I poot down the price, grinned, an' sold him the land—
He's quarryen marble up there.

Then I moseyed out West, an' I bought up a mine
Thet wuz showen a streak uv good ore;
She pinched, and I sez, "She wuz fixed, I opine,"
So I turned in an' fixed her some more.
Well, w'en a geology book, and a fool,
Requested that I set a price,
I really felt sorry, he took it so cool—
He's refused a cool million, jist twice.

So fur twenty years past on this cold, dreary place,
'Th nuthen but timber and lake,
I've froze here, a thinken thet I set the pace—
Ez big a durn fool ez they make.
So w'en a fool asts me ef I want to sell,
I know, ef we meet on the price,
They'll run through the place 'th a railroad to hell,
An' that fool 'll sell cordwood an' ice!

LABORI PLEADS FOR ZOLA

He Arraigns the Conviction of Dreyfus and Brings in More Proof of His Innocence.

SAYS HE HAS ALL THE PAPERS

Dreyfus Asked Only that the Commission Should Continue the Inquiry—A Comparison with Pontius Pilate Made.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—M. Labori, counsel for Emile Zola, resumed his argument for the defense in the Palace of Justice to-day. He spoke eloquently all day, and will continue his argument to-morrow.

The precincts and lobbies of the palace were deserted, but the Assizes Court itself was thronged. M. Labori chronologically reviewed the case from the arrest of Alfred Dreyfus, pointing out that, as Major Paty de Clam interdicted Mme. Dreyfus from speaking, the announcement of his arrest, published by the Libre Parole and Eclair alone, must have been communicated by the Ministry for War.

Continuing, M. Labori charged the Libre Parole and Eclair with lying in regard to the guilt of Dreyfus, and referred to Major Paty de Clam's attempt to intimidate Dreyfus and to Major Porzinetti's belief in the latter's innocence, also dealing with the court-martial's decision to conduct the secret trial, in spite of the protests of the press. He said this was the reason for the unceasing protests in behalf of Dreyfus, "which troubled all high-minded persons," adding:

"The strength of those of our adversaries who are acting in good faith lies in their belief that the whole affair was conducted with justice and legality, but the facts do not bear out this belief." [Murmurs.]

Counsel for the defense then declared that, eight months prior to the arrest of Dreyfus the Minister for War possessed photographs of the paper containing the expression "that scoundrel of a D——," and showing that a French officer has relations with two foreign Military Attachés. This document, he pointed out, did not refer to Dreyfus, but, all the same, the culpability of Dreyfus was founded upon it, and it was this document which the veiled lady handed to Major Esterhazy, the latter only surrendering it to the Minister for War on securing a receipt.

Might Have Called Foreigners.

Referring to Gen. Mercier, M. Labori said:

"Maybe he is a brave soldier, but he is not familiar with great affairs. In the absence of proofs, he substituted his own arbitrary impression, and thus had an innocent man condemned."

Counsel also asked why the document referring to "that scoundrel D——" had not been previously spoken of, as the defense could have brought into court foreigners who disputed its genuineness. The statement caused a commotion in court, and the Presiding Judge interrupted counsel, remarking:

"We would not have heard them."

"If we did not summon them," continued M. Laoori, "it was because we wished to discuss between Frenchmen alone an affair solely concerning Frenchmen."

"However opinions may differ in this affair," M. Labori explained, "in the hour of danger we all show a solid front to the foreigner." [Applause.]

Then, denouncing the action of the prosecution in having Dreyfus write from dictation, counsel said:

"Such a trick proved the emptiness of the prosecution, for, had they possessed proof of his guilt, they would not have had recourse to such theatrical effects at the opening of the court-martial, and the Judges, having only the bordereau, would have acquitted Dreyfus had not, contrary to all laws, their judgment been led astray by the secret communication of a document."

Counsel, after reading an account of the court-martial, added:

"I have all the papers concerning the affair in my hands, and I solemnly affirm that there is nothing in them against Dreyfus. I pledge you my honor, gentlemen, that there is no proof against Dreyfus!"

The statement made a commotion, and there were marks of approbation among the public.

Labori's Hand Shaken.

A short adjournment of the court followed, during which a number of persons shook hands with M. Labori, whose moderate but firm utterances made a considerable impression upon the audience.

When the hearing was resumed, M. Labori referred to the alleged confession of Dreyfus to Capt. Lebrun-Renault, and remarked:

"If a written report of it exists, it was drawn up as an afterthought, and I could have proved it by witnesses, had Capt. Lebrun-Renault testified."

Recalling Premier Méline's declaration in the Chamber of Deputies, in reply to ex-Minister Cavaignac, that the presentation of this report would open the door for a revision of the trial, M. Zola's counsel said:

"The report was not produced because the alleged confession was neither possible nor probable."

M. Laoori then gave a moving description of the degradation of Dreyfus. He recalled that, amid the shouts of "Death!" from the pitiless crowd, Dreyfus had not ceased to cry "Vive la France!" and swear, upon the heads of his wife and children, that he was completely innocent.

"Dreyfus," M. Labori asserted, "only appealed for one act of mercy—that the Ministry should continue the inquiry." [Commotion.]

After this M. Laoori read a series of letters written by Dreyfus to counsel and to his family, in which the prisoner always demanded that the real culprit should be sought, and added:

"If M. Méline did not produce the report of Capt. Lebrun-Renault it was because the vehement protestation of innocence of Dreyfus troubled his mind, and for the moment his sense of judicial rectitude had prevailed over his conception of political consideration." [Sensation.]

"In order to obtain avowals," M. Laoori proceeded, "the prosecution went to the point of fraud. Did not Major Paty de Clam say to Dreyfus, 'The Minister will receive you if you go to confess'?"

Thereupon counsel dwelt upon Major Paty de Clam's interrogation of Dreyfus, in which Dreyfus agreed there was some resemblance in the details of his writing and that of the bordereau, but that, taken altogether, they were quite distinct, and he, Dreyfus, affirmed his innocence, counsel adding:

"A monument of falsehoods and hypocrisy has been built up, falsehoods for the abettors, hypocrisy for the stronger and guiltier parties. Let these men know this. Let them listen to my words, and remember that the name which occupies in history the most humiliating place is that of Pontius Pilate." [Vehement applause.]

After the court adjourned M. Laoori received a veritable ovation, cries of "Vive Labori!" mingling with counter-cries of "Vive l'Armée!" and "A bas les Juifs!"

The public emerged from the court in a state of extreme excitement, but there was no disorder.

SENTENCE WANTED FOR ZOLA.

His Friends Think Popular Feeling Against Him Might Then Relent.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The greatest efforts are being made outside the courtroom to influence the jurymen by threats or blandishments. Yesterday (Tuesday) each juryman received an anonymous letter promising him the sum of £400 ($2,000) if M. Zola should be acquitted. The letters, of course, emanated from the same source as the forgeries by which it was sought to prove the existence of a Dreyfus syndicate.

"M. Zola throughout the day was cool and collected. I can vouch from personal assurance that he is quite indifferent as to the result of the trial so far as his own person is concerned. Several of his intimate friends, as well as his wife, would not be sorry if he were condemned to three months' imprisonment, as that would be an apt conclusion of one of the most dramatic trials of the century.

"Popular passion against him has been fanned to such a fury that an acquittal would make his position most uncomfortable, while if he were sentenced to imprisonment popular opinion would perhaps soften and relent.

"The final daring and eloquent passage of M. Laoori's speech evoked an outburst of applause lasting nearly three minutes. His friends rushed forward to congratulate him. M. Zola, who was terribly excited, threw his arms around M. Laoori's neck and kissed him.

"Meanwhile violent quarrels broke out in the courtroom. After M. Laoori's mention of Pontius Pilate as 'the name which occupies in history the most humiliating place,' somebody exclaimed, 'After that of Judas.' The whole audience yelled 'Judas.'

"A young officer insulted several Jews and demanded that they be expelled. Free fights ensued in the lobbies and passages of the Palais de Justice as the guards cleared the precincts."

CHINESE LOAN ARRANGED.

Germany's Influence Turns Pekin Against Russia and in Favor of England.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—It is announced that the Chinese loan of £16,000,000 ($80,000,000) has been arranged with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank of London and the German Asiatic Bank.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The officers of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank confirm the reports regarding the Chinese loan, which, it is added, had been arranged in all its details, but is not yet signed. It will be signed, however, in a day or two. It is at a low rate of interest, probably 3½ per cent., and will be issued below par. The security is of two kinds, revenues already unpledged and international security in the shape of new ports to be opened, the port dues of which would be pledged, and, further, certain industrial and mining concessions as security for the loan, which would not have been concluded had not Germany insisted in order to prevent Russia from obtaining it.

The Foreign Office has issued the following statement:

"The following are the arrangements in the interests of British trade which have been agreed to by the Chinese Government on the representations of Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister of Pekin: The internal highways of China are to be opened to British and other steamers in the course of June next. Thus wherever the use of native boats is now permitted by treaty, foreigners will be equally allowed to employ steamers or steam launches, whether owned by them or by the Chinese.

"In view of the great importance attached by Great Britain to the retention of the Yang-Tse region in Chinese possession, the Chinese Government has formally intimated to the British Government that there can be no question of the territory in the valley or region of the Yang-Tse being mortgaged, leased, or ceded to any power.

"The post of Inspector General of Maritime Customs, in the future as in the past, shall be held by a British subject as long as British trade at the ports of China continues to exceed that of any other power. A port will be opened in the Province of Hu-Nan within two years."

The Times Congratulates Salisbury.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—After congratulating Lord Salisbury upon the successful results of British diplomacy in China, The Times points to the "peculiar wording of the Foreign Office statement as to the inland waterways of China." It says:

"If limited to where we, by treaty, are permitted to charter native boats, it would only include the short section of the Yang-tse between Ichang and Chun-King, where there are difficult and dangerous rapids. We can scarcely suppose, however, that the concession is so limited."

RUSSIA TO KEEP PORT ARTHUR.

Japan Presses China to Ascertain Her Intentions About Evacuation.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"Japan, distrusting Russia's activity at Port Arthur, recently pressed China to renew the assurance that the Russians would withdraw from that point in the Spring. China, through her Minister at St. Petersburg, (M. Yang-Yu,) endeavored to obtain the requisite assurance.

"Russia replied that her ships would remain longer than was originally intended, their withdrawal being opposed to the interests of both China and Korea. This reply, being communicated to Japan, was regarded as an intimation of Russia's intention to occupy Port Arthur permanently."

Battleship Victorious Proceeds.

SUEZ, Feb. 22.—The British battleship Victorious, which was ashore for some time off Port Said, necessitating her being lightened, has safely traversed the canal.

FRANCE DISCLAIMS HOSTILITY.

Lord Salisbury Learns from M. Hanotaux that She Has No Troops Near Sokoto.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Marquis of Salisbury, in the House of Lords to-day, said:

"My Lords: Before moving the adjournment, perhaps it would be convenient that I should read a telegram received from Sir Edmund Monson, [the British Ambassador at Paris,] with reference to matters which have excited some attention:

"'I placed in the hands of M. Hanotaux, (the French Minister for Foreign Affairs,) as soon as I could obtain an interview, a note drawing attention to the report published this morning of a French advance into Sokoto. I said that if the report was correct the news must be regarded as of a very serious character. M. Hanotaux replied that he had no knowledge of any such proceedings, and that if anything of the kind had occurred it must have been done not only without the orders of the French Government, but against their wishes and instructions, as they had no desire to approach Sokoto. He said he did not believe the news was true, and he has since communicated to me the assurance that there are no French troops in that region.'"

The reading of the dispatch was received with cheers.

The Times Sees an Ambiguity.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the statement of Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords as to the reply of the French Foreign Minister, M. Hanotaux, to the British note presented by Sir Edmund Monson, complains of "a certain ambiguity in M. Hanotaux's statement that there are no French troops in that region." It adds: "Previous experiences of French diplomacy suggest the possibility that M. Hanotaux means us to infer that Argungu is not recognized as in Sokoto."

DEEP SNOW IN ENGLAND.

Railroads Blocked and Telegraph Lines Thrown Down.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Snow continues falling in the southern and western districts. Many roads and railroads are blocked, snowploughs are working at drifts from three to twelve feet deep, and telegraphic communication was interrupted.

DIPLOMAT COMMITS SUICIDE.

Portugal's Secretary of Legation in St. Petersburg Shoots Himself.

ST. PETERSURG, Feb. 22.—Senhor H. Ventura, Secretary of the Portuguese Legation here, committed suicide, by shooting himself with a revolver, at the house of a lady with whom he had quarreled.

GLADSTONES AT BOURNEMOUTH.

They Put Their Names on the Prince of Wales's Visitors' Book.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone have gone to Bournemouth. On their way to the railroad station they drove to Marlborough House and inscribed their names in the visitors' book, thus returning the visit yesterday of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

AMERICAN APPLES IN ENGLAND.

Board of Agriculture to Inquire About the San Jose Scale.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Walter Long, in the House of Commons to-day, replying to a question relative to the German prohibition of American fruit, asking whether the San José scale was acclimatized in England, and whether the Government intended to adopt preventive measures, said the subject was being carefully investigated, and that if the department found itself able to advise or render any assistance to fruit-growers it would promptly do so.

SOME FEBRUARY WEDDINGS

Ernest Ascher Marries Miss Josephine Stern in the Small Ballroom at Delmonico's.

DR. FELIX ADLER OFFICIATES

He Delivers a Brief Discourse on the Necessities of Married Life—Music by an Orchestra of Seidl's Men—Other Marriages.

Dr. Felix Adler, who has been lecturing in Chicago, came from that city to New York to officiate at an attractive wedding here yesterday afternoon. The bride was Miss Josephine Stern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stern of 103 West Seventieth Street, and the bridegroom was Ernest Ascher, a wholesale merchant in this city and a member of the local Society for Ethical Culture, for which Dr. Adler usually lectures.

The ceremony was performed in the small ballroom of Delmonico's at 12:30 P. M. beneath a canopy of clematis and Easter lilies. The orchestra which furnished the wedding music was screened behind Kentia palms, and played the Lohengrin "Wedding March" before the ceremony and Mendelssohn's afterward. It also played selections from "Carmen" and other pieces. The men were chosen from Seidl's Philharmonic Orchestra.

The bride came in on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She was gowned in silver-gray silk, cut in princess style, with a white satin yoke, and embroidered with pearls and faillettes. Her pointlace veil, a gift of her little nephew, Percy Heineman, was caught with a diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom, and she carried lilies of the valley and green orchids. Miss Hermine Stern, her sister, who attended her as maid of honor, was in turquoise and white figured silk, trimmed with lace, and carried white bride roses. Another sister, Mrs. Moses Heineman, wore spangled net over silk, trimmed with point lace. Mrs. Charles Schneider was in black silk and jet, and Mrs. A. Lewin in black silk, with turquoise trimmings. Charles Stern, Jr., the bride's brother, acted as best man.

A remarkable feature of the wedding was a brief discourse on married life, which Dr. Adler gave the young couple. He recalled the old tradition that counted every bridegroom a King and every bride a Queen, and emphasized three things as necessary to those who would make the matrimonial voyage a happy one: Self-sacrifice from both sides, a determination to avoid misunderstandings, and keeping up the courtship after marriage.

Directly after the ceremony there was a wedding feast of twenty-six covers. Besides the bridal party there were present Mr. and Mrs. S. Ascher of Detroit, parents of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Moses Heineman, Perkins Stern, the bride's brother; Edward S. Steinam, M. C. Levy, Miss Florence Koehler, Miss Emilie Metzger, Miss Alice Rosenblatt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lewin. The women present received handsome Dresden porcelain bonbon boxes as favors.

Mr. Ascher is a member of the firm of H. E. Walter & Co., and belongs to the Friendship Club. He and his bride will visit Philadelphia, Asheville, Key West, and other Southern points on their wedding tour, and after returning to this city will take another trip through the West. Their future home will be in New York.

Lederman—Weil.

A wedding of interest to a large number of New York people was that of Miss Belle Weil, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Weil of 222 Lenox Avenue, and Dr. M. D. Lederman, which took place yesterday afternoon at Temple Israel of Harlem, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, pastor of Congregation Zichron Ephraim, at 163 East Sixty-seventh Street, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, pastor of Temple Israel of Harlem.

The edifice was profusely decorated with palms. The bride, who wore a white satin gown, trimmed with duchesse lace, was accompanied by Miss Daisy Weil, her sister, as maid of honor, Miss Stella Weil acting as flower girl. The bridesmaids, two of whom wore blue and two white, were Miss Nina Eichberg, Miss Ray Kaufman, Miss Birdie Lesser, and Miss Fanny Ottenbourg. The bridegroom's brother, Emanuel Lederman, was best man, and the ushers were Maximilian J. Sulzberger, Max S. Weil, J. D. Lederman, Benjamin J. Weil, David Hamburger, and Samuel Schulhafer.

The ceremony was followed by a supper for about 300 persons at Sherry's. Dinner was served at 6:30 P. M. at small tables in the large ballroom, which was decorated with roses and greenery. Among the guests were Count von Miller of Vienna, Baron and Baroness von Lucas of Hessen, Germany; Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Sulzberger of Carlsruhe, Germany; Mr. and Mrs. Selig Weil of Germany, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Nathan, Charles Newgass and Charles Ullman of Kansas City, D. Hamburger of San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Nareb of Philadelphia.

Dr. Lederman, who combines hospital lecture work with his practice, is also editor in chief of the medical periodical, Laryngoscope. Dr. and Mrs. Lederman will live in this city on returning from their wedding trip in the South.

Doremus—Denison.

Lieut. John Alois Doremus of the Forty-seventh Regiment on Monday evening married Miss Deborah Regina Denison, in St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Father Thomas Carroll officiated. The bride was given away by her brother, Joseph Denison. Miss Marie E. Pirsson was the maid of honor, and the bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, William H. Doremus. A reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Doremus, the parents of the bridegroom, 1,300 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Doremus were the recipients of many handsome gifts, including a large group statue in bronze from the officers of the Forty-seventh.

Wilcox—Charman.

Mrs. May Charman, the owner of the Victoria Hotel at Larchmont, was married at 6 P. M. yesterday, in a New Jersey town near this city, to Joseph M. Wilcox, a Syracuse merchant, and later came to New York, where the newly married couple and nineteen of their friends met for the wedding supper in the banquet room of the Waldorf-Astoria. The clergyman who officiated at the marriage was the Rev. Mr. Usher. The place where the ceremony took place is not divulged. Mrs. Wilcox, whose first husband was Albert Charman, has figured for the last two years in litigation over the Victoria Hotel property.

Gibler—Hoen.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—Miss Agnes C. Hoen, daughter of Mrs. August Hoen, and Dr. Paul Gibler, President of the Pasteur Institute, New York, were married at noon to-day at "Westerwald," the home of the bride's mother, at Waverly. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George W. Miller, pastor of the Second English Lutheran Church. Dr. Gibler came to Baltimore yesterday, and only the immediate family of the bride were present at the ceremony. Dr. and Mrs. Gibler left immediately for a Northern trip. They will reside in New York.

Hanchett—Mather.

The wedding of Miss Grace Mather, daughter of the late S. Talmage Mather, and Dr. Henry G. Hanchett the musician took place at 2:30 P. M. yesterday in the Collegiate Church, at West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe. The bride's mother, Mrs. S. T. Mather, gave her away. Miss May Flower was the maid of honor and R. H. Woodman acted as best man.

Ginna—Wynne.

Miss Helen R. Wynne, niece of Miss Helen Brady of 150 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, was married on Monday evening to James E. Ginna in the Church of St. Francis Xavier by the Rev. Father Hickey. Miss Ida May Wynne was the bridesmaid and Joseph L. Driscoll was best man. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's aunt.

A Double Wedding in Brooklyn.

A double wedding took place last night at the Pouch Mansion, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Miss Gertrude Florence Feltman was married to David Karlsruher, and Miss Evelyn Addie Feltman to Philip Karlsruher. The brides are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Feltman of 753 Macon Street, Brooklyn, and the bridegrooms the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Karlsruher, also of Brooklyn. The Rev. Godfrey Taubenhaus of the State Street Synagogue performed both ceremonies. Miss Carrie Karlsruher, sister of the bridegrooms, was maid of honor, and Miss Bertha Ehrlich, Miss Carrie Kuh, Miss Jennie Karlsruher, and Miss Charlotte Kuh were bridesmaids. A wedding supper followed the two marriages.

An interesting fact in the case was that Philip Karlsruher was the first to make the acquaintance of the Misses Feltman, and for some time while he was calling at their home it was uncertain which one he paid attention to. He brought his brother to call last New Year's Day, and the double engagement was announced shortly afterward. Both couples left for the South, and will live in Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, on their return.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

The Fourth Concert Given Last Night at Mendelssohn Hall.

The fourth concert of the sixth season in New York of the Kneisel Quartet took place last night at Mendelssohn Hall. The programme consisted of Schumann's A major quartet, Saint-Saëns's piano quartet, opus 41, and the third of Beethoven's Rassomouffsky quartets. The Kneisel players had the assistance of Miss Mabel Phipps, pianist, in the composition of the French writer. The audience filled the hall, and was most emphatic in its demonstrations of approval. Especially warm was the applause after the scherzo of the piano quartet and at the close of the concert, when the four members of the quartet were warmly recalled. Large audiences and enthusiasm are the rule now at concerts of the Kneisel Quartet. It is not so long ago that this public seemed to be quite blind to the merits of this admirable organization. But now that the excellence of their entertainments has become a generally accepted fact, it is quite plain that New York is not without a sufficient number of lovers of the most refined form of instrumental music to make these concerts a constant feature of our seasons. The public is to be congratulated on its good taste.

Last night's concert proceeded on the high artistic level to which the Kneisel men have accustomed us. The Schumann quartet was played with consummate grace, with lovely feeling, and with high finish, albeit the execrable state of the atmosphere was very unfavorable to the sonority of the instruments, and made some scratches unavoidable. The performance of the Beethoven quartet was notable for its insight and for its splendid strength. There was a vast amount of spirit in the delivery of the last movement, and it was this that warmed up the audience to its final burst of applause.

Miss Phipps, who was heard in the Saint-Saëns number, made a favorable impression. It is seldom that fault has to be found with a chamber music pianist for restraint, but the truth is that Miss Phipps erred frequently in repressing the sonority of her instrument so that the strings overbalanced it. On the other hand, she much more frequently hit the true balance, so that in most of the quartet there was much greater homogeneity of tone than is usually heard in performances of piano quartets. The lady's tone coloring was not notable for variety, but it was always pretty, and her playing was clean, crisp, and rhythmical throughout. In the scherzo the clearness and daintiness of her touch were most admirably placed, and the result was an effect altogether charming.

A Bill to Aid the Actors' Fund.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Senator Cantor today introduced a bill, prepared at the instance of the Actors' Fund of America, which provides that one-half of the license fee of $500 paid by theatres in New York City shall be given to the Actors' Fund.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Weber & Fields have decided to star Charles Ross next year in high-class comedy on the lines of John Drew's attractions, and have him appear in first-class theatres.

The matinée to be given to-morrow at Hoyt's Theatre by the Stanhope-Wheatcroft School will be unique in that the four one-act plays to be presented are all by one author, Alice Yates Grant.

Augustin Daly has added another clever member to his company in Miss Belle Harper, one of the débutantes in "Lilli Tse," now being presented at Daly's as a curtain raiser to "The Country Girl."

For his concert at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory Saturday evening, Feb. 26, Director Fanciulli has secured as soloists Signor Giacomo Quintano, W. Paris Chambers, Signor Alberto de Bassini, Signor Giannini, and Miss Helen Jenynge.

Thomas Shea, business manager of the Empire Theatre, was taken sick yesterday during the matinée and compelled to go under the doctor's care. He is suffering from a severe cold. During his absence the theatre will be under Alf Hayman's direction.

Another performance of "Adelaide," with David Bispham, Julie Opp, Mrs. Walcot, Mrs. A. Whiffen, Perry Averill, and Miss de Treville comprising the cast, will be given in connection with a Beethoven matinée at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday, March 8.

Augustus Pitou has made arrangements for the appearance at the Fourteenth Street Theatre on March 7 of Walter Jones, and his newly organized company of "In Gay New York." This will be Mr. Jones's first appearance in New York since he assumed the management of the piece.

George Lederer will sail for this country next Saturday on the American Line steamer St. Paul. He will remain here two weeks and then take the entire "Belle of New York" Company over to London. After producing the play at the Shaftesbury Theatre Mr. Lederer will return here to prepare for the production of his Summer review, which is being written abroad by McClelland and Kerker.

The receipts of the theatres for the two performances yesterday exceeded those of any other holiday for a year past. Nearly every playhouse had a group of speculators around the entrance asking fabulous prices for the seats they held. There was not a vacant seat at any of the houses where Charles Frohman had attractions. The American and Broadway were filled to overflowing both at the matinée and evening performances. Wallacks, the Bijou, the Lyceum, and Daly's were crowded to their utmost capacity, and the receipts were big at Koster & Bial's. National airs were played in all places of entertainment, and were everywhere received with patriotic enthusiasm.

Mr. Sousa has arranged to give a series of three Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House March 27, April 3 and 10. These concerts, it is understood, will be under the direction of Max Hirsch, who will represent the Maurice Grau Opera Company. In May, shortly before his departure for Europe, Mr. Sousa will give a grand spectacular production at the Metropolitan, under the title of "The Trooping of the Colors. The flags of nearly every nation will be represented in it, and it will be one of the most elaborate affairs of the kind ever produced in this country. The company, including chorus, band, and soldiers, will number over 300 persons. It will be preceded by his regular band concert.

The Woman's Hotel Company.

Over $100,000 has been subscribed for the Woman's Hotel Company by John S. Kennedy, Morris K. Jesup, J. Pierpont Morgan, William F. Cochran, and others. The object of this corporation, as previously explained, is to purchase land in this city and to erect one or more hotels for the exclusive use of self-supporting women. The capital of the company is to be $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $100 each. So nearly $900,000 remains to be subscribed.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Mulligan.

John Mulligan, President of the Connecticut River Railroad, died at his home in Springfield, Mass., yesterday at the age of seventy-eight years. He had been ill with diabetes for several months. Mr. Mulligan was known as a thoroughly trained and efficient railroad man. He had worked his way up through almost every grade in the mechanical and operating departments of railroading. Mr. Mulligan was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 12, 1820. Receiving a limited common school education, he served an apprenticeship early in life to Daniel Copeland, a Hartford builder of locomotives. Subsequently he worked under William Norris, then a noted locomotive builder in Philadelphia.

When he was about twenty-one years old Mr. Mulligan was engaged by Chester W. Chapin to run the steamer Phoenix on the Connecticut River between Hartford and Springfield. In 1842 the young man entered the service of the Western Railroad—now the Boston and Albany—as an engineer, and he continued to run locomotives for about ten years. He was ambitious and studious and constantly improved his mind. In 1852 he was appointed master mechanic of the Connecticut River Railroad. A few years afterward Mr. Mulligan's duties were increased and he was made acting superintendent as well as master mechanic of the road. He became superintendent in 1872, and succeeded N. A. Leonard as President in 1890. With the acquisition of the Connecticut River Road by the Boston and Maine in 1893, Mr. Mulligan's active authority ceased, although he continued to hold the office of President of the old corporation. For several years he was President of the Hampden Savings Bank, and a Director of the Chapin National Bank in Springfield.

Senator Augustine Hellmund.

Augustine Hellmund of Caracas, Venezuela, and a member of the Senate of that republic, died at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel early yesterday morning. He had been sick for two weeks with kidney trouble.

Mr. Hellmund came to this country Jan. 1 with his wife, and she was with him when he died. He was thirty-five years of age. Four of their children are at school in Paris.

Mr. Hellmund was the son of Nicholas Frederick Hellmund, the Dutch Consul at Caracas, and the grandson of the Venezuelan liberator, José Antonio Paez. His uncle was the late Ramon Paez, who was Consul General for Venezuela in this city for some time. Mr. Hellmund was born in Caracas and educated in Europe. He was a graduate medical doctor, but never practiced. Mrs. Hellmund's maiden name was Isabelle Soto, and she is the daughter of one of the leading citizens of Caracas.

The body was removed to an undertaking establishment, and will be embalmed and placed in a vault until relatives who have been telegraphed for arrive from Caracas, when it will be removed to that city for burial.

Helen Seagrave Apezteguia.

News of the death of Helen Seagrave Apezteguia, wife of the Marquis Julio J. Apezteguia, in Madrid, Spain, last Monday, was received here on the evening of that day, by her father, the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent. The Marquise was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Vincent, and was born in Poughkeepsie in October, 1859. She was married to Julio J. Apezteguia at her father's home in this city in 1890 and proceeded at once to Spain, where she resided for several years. The Marquis became the owner of a plantation in Cuba, and he and his young wife went there to reside. The subject of this sketch remained in Cuba about seven years and returned to Madrid about eight months ago, taking her four children with her. She was in good health when she left Cuba, but contracted a cold in Madrid, and died from a severe attack of pneumonia. The Marquis Apezteguia is still on his Cuban plantation. He was formerly a resident of this city, having spent nearly his entire boyhood here attending school.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The Marquis de Apezteguia, leader of the Spanish Conservatives in Cuba, has received dispatches of condolence to-day from United States Minister Woodford, Gen. Polavieja, and others upon the sudden death of the Marquise, his wife. She was Miss Ellen Vincent of New York City, and was much beloved here for her amiability and charity.

Alfred Ogden.

Alfred Ogden of the old New York family of that name died yesterday at his residence, 361 West Twentieth Street. He was born in this city in 1815, and studied in Columbia College. He engaged in the insurance business, and became Vice President of the Oriental Insurance Company, and held that office until the company went out of existence, in 1886. Then his health became impaired, and he had since lived in retirement. He leaves a widow and two sons. The funeral services will be held on Friday in Trinity Chapel, and the remains will be buried in Trinity Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

A. B. BARTMAN, the banjoist, died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital. He had been confined to the institution several weeks, suffering from gastritis. He lived at 1,544 Broadway, and will be buried from there to-morrow. He leaves a widow.

AUSTIN GOLLAHER died yesterday at Hodginville, Ky., aged ninety-three years. Gollaher was the boyhood companion of Abraham Lincoln. They were born on adjoining farms and attended school together. Gollaher, at the risk of his own life, once saved Lincoln from drowning.

CHARLES W. DAY died in Honolulu, Feb. 15, aged sixty-four years. He was born in Buffalo, and was in business in Chicago for more than thirty years. He left Chicago in 1891 and went to Honolulu. Besides a wife, he leaves a son, Dr. Francis B. Day, of Honolulu, who is at present with President Dole in the United States.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dorflinger's American Cut Glass.
Some new and exclusive lines of table service.
No. 915 Broadway and No. 36 Murray St., N. Y.

Angostura Bitters, prepared by Dr. SIEGERT in South America for his private use, is the best appetizing tonic. Accept no other.

Faded hair recovers its youthful color and softness by the use of PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

Carl H. Schultz's Distilled Carbonic is the best table water.

E. & W. "Loma." A new collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

BERESFORD—ISELIN.—On Monday, Feb. 21, by His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, John George, second son of the late Col. Beresford, Royal Artillery, of Woodhouse, County Waterford, Ireland, to Emilie Eleanora, youngest daughter of Adrian Iselin.

HANCHETT—MATHER.—At the West End Avenue Collegiate Reformed Church, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1898, by the Rev. E. B. Coe, D. D., Grace, daughter of the late S. Talmage Mather, to Dr. Henry G. Hanchett.

OLBANK—BLAKE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1898, by the Rev. Charles Ray Palmer of New Haven, Frances Barnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Blake of Yonkers, to Nichols Milbank.

DIED.

APEZTEGUIA.—At Madrid, Spain, Feb. 21, Helen Seagrave, wife of Marquis Julio J. Apezteguia, and eldest daughter of the Rev. Marvin R. Vincent of this city.

BLANCK.—On Monday, Feb. 21, 1898, William F. Blanck, in the 71st year of his age.
Relatives and friends, also members of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, and the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Clinton Place and Grand Av., Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 6:30 P. M. Anderson Street Station of New Jersey and New York Railroad.

BOND.—On Sunday, Feb. 20, at the Hotel Gerlach, Capt. Robert Bond of the American Steamship Company.
Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., near 5th Av., Thursday, Feb. 24, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

ENO.—On Monday, Feb. 21, at his residence, 32 5th Av., Amos R. Eno, in the 88th year of his age.
The funeral service will be held at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 10 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

FOOTE.—On Monday evening, Feb. 21, Harriet Augusta, widow of Justus Battle Foote.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, James E. Wight, 189 Baltic St., Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Feb. 24, at 8:15 o'clock. Interment private.

HATCH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1898, Dorothy Edith, beloved infant daughter of Robert H. and Ella P. Hatch.
Funeral private.

HITCHINGS.—At Gravesend, Feb. 21, Catherine N., widow of the late Benjamin G. Hitchings.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the old homestead, Gravesend, on Thursday, Feb. 24, 1898, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet cars of Brighton Beach or Nassau Electric Railroad at King's Highway.

OGDEN.—On Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 22, 1898, Alfred Ogden, in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., on Friday morning, Feb. 25, at 10 o'clock.

PETERSON.—On Feb. 19, at his residence, 656 Madison Avenue, Dr. Wilson Peterson, in the 67th year of his age.
Funeral at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at ten o'clock A. M.

POMEROY.—Suddenly, at his residence, 365 West End Av., on Feb. 22d, Charles Coolidge Pomeroy, son of the late Samuel Wyllys Pomeroy.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 45 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Atlantic Monthly

MARCH, 1898

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A novel and picturesque account of daily life in the Japanese home and Japanese society.

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For Sale To-day by all Newsdealers. 35 cents a copy. $4.00 a year.

Another success is scored for the great novel, **Maylou.** G. W. Dillingham Co., Publishers.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, Publishers.
New York, Cloth, 50c.; Paper, 25c.
From Editorial in N. Y. Evening Post, February 15, 1898.

"In New York we find all the potent influences shaping themselves to smooth the pathway of the Sound-Money Democrats back to the accustomed fold. Mr. Perry Belmont has contributed his quota to that end by publishing a small book entitled 'Republican Responsibility for Present Currency Perils.' This brochure contains a great deal of truth. It presents in a forcible manner the fact that our present currency entanglement and all the panics and bond issues that have resulted from it have been due to Republican action in the first place and Republican inaction in the next place.

"Mr. Belmont follows the line of tactics

MR. SHERMAN'S CONDITION

The Secretary of State Busy with Private Matters and Unable to Handle Public Affairs.

WORK DONE BY ASSISTANTS

Forgets Foreign Representatives and Their Business, but Always Remembers to Draw His Pay the Day It Is Due.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Secretary of State Sherman is ill, and is at home, but the business of the Department of State goes on just as it has been going for some months. Assistant Secretary Day is conducting about all the business of prime importance, and is short-handed. Assistant Secretary Cridler has gone to Paris on business connected with the coming international exposition, and Assistant Secretary Adee devotes his time chiefly to Oriental affairs, with which his experience enables him to deal with familiarity.

When Secretary Sherman returns to his post, it will be to resume the occupation with which he has beguiled most of his time since he took the leading place in the Cabinet of President McKinley. His desk is littered with papers, but those who are frequent visitors to the apartment say that these papers are not documents of State importance, but communications regarding the real estate affairs of Mr. Sherman, which are extensive and of a character to engross much of his time and interest.

Interrupted by Public Matters.

Now and then he is interrupted in the consideration of rents, leases, and sales to sign papers sent in from other offices of the department to be made officially complete by his signature. Sometimes he looks over these papers, but most of them receive his signature without scrutiny of their contents.

Soon after Mr. Sherman became Secretary of State foreign representatives were sometimes very much embarrassed by discovering that they and the matters upon which they had discoursed at length the day before had quite passed out of the recollection of the Secretary on their second visit. Explanations soon made matters seem quite plain, however, and lately it has been the custom for diplomatic officers to call upon the Secretary, pay their respects, and then seek Mr. Day or Mr. Cridler or Mr. Adee to secure attention to the business in hand.

The apparent difficulty on the part of the Secretary of fixing the nature or business of visitors has ceased to be commented upon because it has become so much a matter of course. A newspaper man whose duties make it necessary for him to see the Secretary frequently has been introduced to him at least twenty times, and the Secretary still receives him with the same lack of recognition with which he was met in March, 1896, although the reporter has been acquainted with Mr. Sherman many years.

Forgot Where Bryan Was.

A gentleman who called upon Mr. Sherman within a fortnight tells of a little conversation he had with him. Several subjects were talked about, and at last the visitor to the Secretary said to Mr. Sherman: "I am glad to see that you have obtained a man for the Brazilian mission." The Secretary made no reply. Then added the visitor: "I suppose Mr. Bryan will prove quite satisfactory at Rio?" The Secretary looked up kindly, but with an uncertain look in his eye. "Bryan?" he queried; "but that's the name of the man we sent to China." Bryan had been named for China and transferred.

Judge Day has had some difficulty in impressing persons having business with him, and particularly the members of the Diplomatic Corps, that it is with him, and not with Mr. Sherman, that serious business is to be conducted. He has had all the troublesome Spanish correspondence about the de Lome affair to attend to. All dispatches from Consul General Lee now come addressed to Assistant Secretary Day, and all messages from the department to Lee and to Minister Woodford, at Madrid, come from Day. Now and then, when it is desired to secure the signature of the Secretary, he may be found in his big central room, talking with some old friends or some visitors from Congress, whose society he appears to enjoy in a languid way.

A Useful Secretary.

His secretary, Mr. Babcock, who has been with him many years, is helpful in reminding him of the names and business of some of the callers and in helping him to connect them with business about which the Secretary may be a trifle forgetful and needing to be reminded of the points at issue.

Thursday is diplomatic day. Every Thursday Mr. Sherman is in his room to receive the formal calls of those representatives who feel constrained, by business necessities, or a regard for the conventionalities of diplomatic life, to renew their assurances to the head of the department. In this formal reception Mr. Babcock reminds him of the names of the Ministers with whom he has had such brief acquaintance that it is with difficulty he remembers their names and the matters that most interest them. Of late these visitors satisfy themselves with mere exchanges of compliments with the Secretary, and transact further business with Mr. Day or Mr. Adee.

Except when indisposed, as he has been for several days, the Secretary is quite an early visitor to his office. None of the Secretaries arrives before him, and none of them leaves with the same promptness at 4 o'clock.

Attends to Minor Business.

About some of the cases before the department he evinces abundance of interest, taking the portfolio of references to the Cabinet meeting and appearing to be acquainted with the status of some matters in hand. But in no event does he ever get hold of any paper pertaining to subjects most engrossing public attention. That drudgery and care is borne by men younger and capable of greater and more prolonged application than is to be expected from Secretary Sherman.

It is understood at the department, among the lesser officers, that efforts have been made to make Mr. Sherman aware of the readiness of the President to put in another occupant, if the incumbent at any time wearies of the office. From the outside has come the response that the Secretary would be very willing to forego the honor of being Secretary of State if to drop the honor did not also include the dropping of the salary. Mr. Sherman has never forgotten pay day or to accept his warrant. Indeed, about all transactions in which the representative of value is involved Mr. Sherman is reported to be sufficiently keen and exacting.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary Sherman Superseded.

In connection with recent negotiations with Spain growing out of the famous de Lome incident, one has seldom heard the name of Mr. Sherman mentioned. This is for the reason that Judge Day has been in sole charge of the affair. Mr. Sherman has had absolutely nothing to do with it.

There is something pathetic in the spectacle which Mr. Sherman presents at this juncture, especially in view of the commanding influence which he has long exercised upon the councils of his party. Without the power to grasp important issues with the quick and vigorous insight which once characterized him, it must be a matter of regret to the friends of the aged statesman that he was ever prevailed upon to accept the office of Secretary of State in President McKinley's Cabinet. But for the remorseless greed of the present junior Senator from Ohio, who needed to be rewarded for his political leadership in the late campaign, Mr. Sherman might still be occupying his useful seat in the United States Senate instead of suffering the intense humiliation which his present office has brought upon his gray hairs and enfeebled energies.

For the complete manner in which he has been shelved and ignored by the party to which he has given the best years of his life, Mr. Sherman is indebted to Senator Hanna of Ohio.

The next move on the political chessboard will be the resignation of Mr. Sherman and the elevation of Judge David T. Day to the office of Secretary of State.—Atlanta Constitution.

Sherman and Day.

The international aspects of the de Lome incident and the destruction of the battleship Maine have absorbed public attention to the exclusion of everything else, but another feature of considerable interest is the evidence they afford of the practical withdrawal of the Hon. John Sherman from active participation in public affairs. Although he is still Secretary of State, his name has not appeared at any stage of either of these important incidents, the delicate negotiations having been conducted entirely by the Assistant Secretary, Judge Day. It is probable that this event will mark Mr. Sherman's practical retirement from public life, for he will hardly care to retain nominal possession of an office whose important duties are performed by another and whose responsibilities he is not asked to share. It is not to be supposed for a moment that this situation argues any unkind feeling or disrespect for Mr. Sherman, for President McKinley doubtless has too high an appreciation of his distinguished career and public service to subject him to needless humiliation or any "freezing-out" process. If it has any distinct meaning it is that Mr. Sherman has become incapacitated by the infirmities of age, or perhaps of temperament or temper, to be intrusted with the management of international incidents so full of gravity and danger as those referred to. In fact, his late correspondence with Lord Salisbury regarding the Bering Sea fisheries was rather more brusque and bristling in style than diplomatic usage would warrant, yet that case did not involve any elements of real danger. These Spanish incidents have been full of it, and a slight error of judgment or temper might have proved very serious. The Administration could not afford knowingly to take even a slight risk of such an error, and if there was reason to think or fear that Mr. Sherman was not equal to the management of these matters it would not have been right to leave it in his hands. To what extent he has been a party to his practical retirement or overslaughing for the time being, whether he has assented or protested, may never be known, but the fact is apparent, and it probably marks the virtual conclusion of Mr. Sherman's public career. Under the circumstances, it will not be surprising if he should soon tender his resignation, and in that case Judge Day will doubtless become Secretary of State.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Resignation Rumor.

The Sherman resignation rumor is again in circulation. And it is just as true as it ever was.—Ohio State Journal.

Sad Ending for a Brilliant Career.

Good day, John Sherman. You have rounded out your public career by allowing yourself to be used as an agent for the promotion of Mr. Hanna. You draw the salary and enjoy the title of Secretary of State, but you are utterly ignored. It is a sad ending for a brilliant career.—Omaha World-Herald.

No Responsible Secretary.

This is the first time in its history that the United States, at so critical a juncture, has had no responsible Secretary of State.—Providence Journal.

Worth Pondering.

The Providence Journal remarks that "this is the first time in its history that the United States, at so critical a juncture, has had no responsible Secretary of State." 'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true."

More's the pity when there is reflection upon the causes that have brought it about. A political intrigue has taken one of the venerated men of the nation from the seat in the Senate which he had long adorned, and where he was still respected, to place him in a position in which the lack of confidence in his capacity on the part of the President is made, day by day, conspicuous to the country. It is something very like a gratuitous indignity. The Providence Journal is right in saying that there is no parallel to it. To prophesy that there would never be another, in view of what has been seen, would perhaps be hazardous, but it is fervently to be hoped that the prediction can safely be made.—Boston Herald.

A Mournful and Suggestive Fact.

It is certainly a mournful and suggestive fact that Secretary Sherman has dropped utterly out of sight in these stirring times, when his former vigor of intellect and fearlessness of utterance would have found admirable opportunity for action. Whether his disability is temporary or permanent it is certainly unfortunate, and can hardly fail to call out comment of some sort from the observant and intelligent public.—Bridgeport Standard.

He Should Retire.

The impression that John Sherman should retire from the McKinley Cabinet is becoming general. He is not only a mere figurehead, but a very humiliating one. It is a shame to practically make sport of his physical infirmities by longer allowing him to imagine that he is the head of the State Department.—Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening.

A Mere Figurehead.

Poor John Sherman. For the first time in this country in a more or less critical time of excitement the Secretary of State is practically a mere figurehead.—Boston Globe.

Not Figuring in Things.

Poor old John Sherman seems to have been literally snuffed out. He is not figuring in things at all.—Atlanta Constitution, Feb. 18.

Head Only in Name.

The conspicuous absence of any mention of John Sherman's name in connection with the Maine incident tends to confirm the impression that the venerable Secretary is the head of the State Department only in name. There have been frequent rumors of that sort, since the formation of Mr. McKinley's Cabinet, but there was a natural disinclination to credit them. It was difficult to harmonize such a theory with the splendid ability of Mr. Sherman as he was once known to the public. There is now reason to fear that the powers of this remarkable man are declining, and that the President has good and sufficient cause for intrusting to Judge Day the intricate problems in diplomacy which have recently arisen.—Kansas City Star.

Has He Retired?

By the way, has our Secretary of State been retired absolutely?—Richmond Dispatch.

A Great Humorist.

The Hon. John Sherman is showing himself to be the greatest humorist in America. The joke he is playing on Mack and Mark by not resigning is the funniest thing of the war period.—St. Louis Republic.

Ought to Know Him Better.

The friends of Secretary Sherman who are said to be urging him to resign ought to know Mr. Sherman better if they are intimate enough with him to be counted his friends.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

OXFORD WILL NOT ACCEPT.

It Cannot Entertain the American Challenge for an International Athletic Contest.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Exchange Telegraph Company says the Oxford University Athletic Club Committee has decided that it cannot entertain the challenge of the American universities for an international contest during the coming Summer.

Mr. Jackson, Secretary of the Oxford University Athletic Club, confirms the report that the American challenge cannot be entertained by the committee of the club.

Brooklyns Will Train at Allaire.

President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Baseball Club made arrangements yesterday whereby the players will take their preliminary practice at Allaire, N. J. The training ground is about six miles from Lakewood, where the New York team will train, and is an excellent spot for Spring practice. The team will be quartered at the Hall House. On days when the weather will not permit outdoor work the men will train in a large building near by. President Ebbets has secured James McMasters as coach. The players will report at Eastern Park on March 14, and will leave for Allaire the following day.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Speech Against the Hawaiian Annexation Made in the House by Mr. Johnson of Indiana.

IT WINS HEARTY APPLAUSE

Based on the Expectation that the Treaty Is Dead and that Annexation by Legislation Is to be Attempted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—While the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was before the House to-day Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) delivered an emphatic speech against the annexation of Hawaii.

Mr. Johnson in opening referred to the contest now on in the Senate over Hawaiian annexation, and said the friends and supporters of the treaty both inside and outside of the Senate were turning heaven and earth to secure its adoption, and that President McKinley was laboring to change the convictions of Senatorial opponents of the measure. He discussed the recent visit of President Dole and suggested that the Hawaiian nation, unlike the United States, had everything to gain and nothing to lose. He urged concentration of popular attention on the issue and the disabuse of the minds of the people of erroneous impressions, and asserted that the annexation project once understood, the American people would be quick to discover the danger involved in it, and so condemn it. "It will be buried," said Mr. Johnson, "beyond the possibility even of an ultimate resurrection." [Applause.]

"I am opposed to the annexation of Hawaii," Mr. Johnson continued, "because I believe the people of Hawaii are opposed to it. I am not to be confused by this special plea that the real sentiment of the people of the Sandwich Islands is only to be obtained from the views of those who assume to govern them. That, Sir, is the merest technicality. There is no room here for the application of narrow doctrine of estoppel.

"When it was charged in 1893, at the time when the republic succeeded the monarchy, that the revolution was aided by the interposition of American citizens, I did not believe it was true, and I denied it vigorously at the time, but the persistency with which this treaty of annexation is being pressed gives color to the accusation then made and which I then so earnestly denounced."

Mr. Johnson gave as one reason why he opposed annexation, the ignorance of the population of Hawaii. How long had it been, he asked, since Congress had passed a bill to keep out the ignorance of the Old World that it proposed to annex territory in which ignorance was the rule, not the exception? Congress had passed a Chinese Exclusion act, but now it was proposed to annex territory which contained a large Chinese population.

For another thing, Mr. Johnson said, he did not favor the holding of territory "under the shadow of the American flag." A colonial policy might be adapted to the nations of antiquity, but it would not do for a free country, which derived its power from the consent of the governed. It would be unwise and shortsighted if we should cut loose from all the traditions of the past and rashly embark on the unknown sea of territorial aggrandizement.

The Country's Policy Up to Date.

We had confined our expansion to contiguous territory in the acquisition of Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. In 1853, under Filmore's Presidency, we had been wise enough and sensible enough to reject these very Hawaiian Islands. We also had rejected the proffer of the Mole of St. Thomas, and under the Administration of Gen. Grant Congress had voted down a proposition to purchase San Domingo. Only once had we departed from our rule—in the purchase of Alaska from Russia—and only the future could determine whether that had been a wise move. Possession of extraneous territory meant a constant source of irritation. The history of the world proved this.

It was urged, Mr. Johnson said, that the Sandwich Islands were the key to the Pacific. Their stategic importance was emphasized as if guns mounted there could command the Nicaragua Canal and the Pacific Coast thousands of miles away. The annexation of Hawaii would establish a bad precedent which we would be urged to follow at an early day. The appetite grew by what it fed upon. To-day the cry was "Give us Hawaii," to-morrow it would be "Give us Cuba," and the next day "Give us Samoa."

These appeals would all be justified by the pleasant sophistries which appealed to our vanity and cupidity, until at last we would find ourselves irretrievably committed to a policy unnecessary to the material happiness of our people, hurrying along a path which was strewn with the wrecks of empires and of nations. [Applause.]

Mr. Johnson did not deny that the acquisition of foreign territory had added to the prosperity of nations. But history showed it to have been ultimately a source of weakness. Cupidity bred oppression, it piled up taxes, it stirred up strife, it shed human blood, it was the first step toward dismemberment.

Shun the Example of England.

Let the nations of the Old World pursue this policy of aggrandizement to their hearts' content; let them saddle their people with debt, equip armies and navies, and shed oceans of blood. Let England boast, if she pleased, that the sun never sets upon her territory; but let us remember it never goes down upon the misery her policy has created. Her people starve in India. Let wars and rumors of war bring anxiety to the fireces of her colonists, but let the flower of her colonies, which broke away from her domination 100 years ago, and which by pursuing the opposite policy has outstripped her, continue to stand as an example to the civilized world. While others sought war and its horrors, let us soothe our people with enduring peace. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

"We are in the infancy of our resources," said Mr. Johnson, "the morning of our material development. We shall be wise to develop our matchless country. The internal reforms which our country demand present a field broad enough to enlist our best efforts—the purification of the ballot, the crushing of the rings and trusts which plunder our people without stint, the restriction of immigration, the establishment of a fixed and stable standard of value, and the reform of our banking laws afford work for us to do.

Should Not Play the Bully.

"Let us not be known and execrated as the 'roystering bullies of the Western Hemisphere.' Our country is all powerful. The world concedes our strength.

"While I am proud of our navy I sometimes think that the powerful battleships we have built have bred feelings of intolerance and insolence. It is not more true that a plethoric treasury breeds public plunder than that a well-equipped army and navy rashly lead to friction and war. Let our equipment insure peace rather than provoke war. [Applause.]

"While it may seem that these remarks are premature, and that I have taken too firm a grip on the forelock of time, it is my purpose to sound the alarm, that the House and the country may understand the character of the proposition pending in the Senate.

"My information is that the treaty will fail in the Senate, but it will be supplanted by a joint resolution providing for the annexation of the islands. I do not doubt its passage by the Senate, and that it will come here. If the Senate fails to do its duty, let us, fresh from the people, exercise our high prerogative and send it to its doom. [Applause.]

"I trust God that it will not be made a party measure. With exalted patriotism and deliberate counsels, let us reach a conclusion worthy of this House and the country, and erect a safeguard for the future. If we turn from this temptation now and adhere to the right, twenty-five years of peace and prosperity will vindicate our patriotism and posterity will bless our memories. Let us have the moral courage to say 'No' to a policy which will lead, God alone knows where."

The demonstration which greeted the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's speech was one of the greatest and most spontaneous witnessed in this Congress. Many of the Republicans joined in it, and the galleries, which were crowded, gave evidences of approval. Members thronged about the Indiana member when he took his seat and warmly congratulated him.

HAWAIIAN LAWMAKERS WAIT.

The Legislature Disposed to See What Congress Proposes to Do.

HONOLULU, Feb. 15, via San Francisco, Feb. 22.—The Legislature of Hawaii will convene at noon to-morrow. After the executive message is read both houses will probably adjourn until the 21st. There is a disposition among the lawmakers to delay legislation until some decisive action is taken by Congress on the annexation treaty.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Curious Turn Given to the House Debate on the Provision Relating to Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The House declined to support the motion of Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, that it adjourn out of respect to the birthday of Washington. It then took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole. The principal debate germane to the bill was on the provision creating an advisory board of nine Commissioners to the Paris Exposition to serve without compensation. Mr. Smith (Rep., Mich.,) said it was discriminating against those who were not wealthy enough to serve without salary.

Mr. Cannon replied in a light vein, saying the general officers of the exposition who were to do the work were to have salaries. It had been represented to the committee that there were eminent citizens who would be glad to serve as Commissioners without salary. If it was not to cost anything the committee was willing to give a few eminent citizens "the yellow jacket and the peacock feather." Mr. Cannon said he was willing to strike out the provision for these nine Commissioners. The Commissioners to the Chicago Exposition had to be substantially eliminated, he said, to avert impending scandal.

Mr. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.,) thought if Commissioners were to be appointed without pay it might lead to the selection of men who would represent special interests and lead to serious scandal.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) suggested that if the provision stood as recommended nine millionaires with special interests would go to Paris, amuse themselves, and attain social glory.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) in a brief speech expressed his contempt for this constant sneering at the men who had become rich and prosperous by helping to build up the resources of the country.

Mr. Robinson (Rep., Ind.,) asked if this commission would not be under suspicion of going to France as a monetary commission.

Mr. Walker contracted his brows, looked puzzled, then bowed profoundly. "Good morning," said he, and took his seat. The House roared with laughter.

Later in the day Mr. Walker had something to say in regard to unjust criticisms of wealthy men. His remarks were in reply to a speech by Mr. Simpson, (Pop., Kan.)

Mr. Simpson spoke of the tendency of the times to produce millionaires on the one hand and paupers on the other. Mr. Perkins (Rep., Iowa,) asked him if he would object to being a millionaire.

"I should not," replied Mr. Simpson, amid laughter. "I don't believe in playing the hypocrite. But that I am not a millionaire is evidence of my direct declination to take advantage of my fellow-man."

"If you were a millionaire I presume you would admit that there was some respectability among them?"

"Yes, I have no doubt I should add at least an air of respectability to them." [Laughter.]

Mr. Walker then took the floor and denounced the other side for its reiterated aspersions upon men of wealth. Turning to the Southern members he declared impulsively that he had given to the cause of education in the South more than all of them together had contributed.

"Figure it out," said he, with feeling, "and you will find I have given two dollars for every one you have contributed. I am tired of this abuse. I stand here in the integrity of an honest life. I have given away more than I now possess. You have driven me to this statement; now hang your heads in shame."

The Republicans heartily applauded Mr. Walker's remarks.

ARMY AND NAVY MONUMENT.

Plan to Erect a Million Dollar Memorial in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Steps have been taken for the erection of a suitable monument in this city to the memory of the rank and file of the army and navy who served in the late war. The matter is in charge of the National Reunion Monument Association, of which Col. William H. Michael is President. The purpose is to raise $1,000,000 by popular subscription, and the promoters of the plan are confident of success.

The Senate has passed a resolution authorizing the erection of a statue on public ground, and a similar resolution introduced in the House has been favorably acted on by the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee.

THE REVOLUTION'S DAUGHTERS.

Reports Read and Other Business at the Congress in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Daughters of the American Revolution at the opening of to-day's session of their congress sang a hymn composed for the society by Mrs. John Bell Bouton and dedicated to the Hannah Winthrop Chapter of Cambridge, Mass.

The title of First Vice President General was abolished because it apparently indicated a discrimination in honor between the occupant of that office and the nineteen other Vice Presidents General.

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, the Recording Secretary General, reported sixty-five charters issued during the year. Connecticut is the banner State in membership, while New York heads the list in the formation of new chapters. Jane Seymour, the Register General, reported that she had verified the papers of 3,081 applicants for membership during the year. The whole number of real Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers is now 268, and their average age ninety-one years.

It was ordered that a directory be published, taking the names and addresses of the officers and members of the congress as they appear on June 30 next.

Mrs. Avery of Ohio presented and the congress by a rising vote adopted a resolution expressing its regret at the death of Miss Frances E. Willard, one of its members, and extending profound sympathy to the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

To-night was given up to an elaborate reception to the congress at the Arlington Hotel from 9 to 11 o'clock. President McKinley will receive the delegates at the White House Thursday afternoon.

Congressional Notes.

Gen. Henderson of Iowa has introduced in the House a bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant General of the army.

The House Committee on Military Affairs made a favorable report yesterday on a bill for the relief of Major N. Ward Cady of the Second New York Mounted Rifles, who was court-martialed and dismissed from the service on account of impulsive language toward a superior officer. The bill merely removes the stigma of the sentence.

Representative Bennett of New York has introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to report to Congress the obstructions, if any, to navigation on Niagara River in New York, and whether the International Bridge over that river is a lawful structure and legally maintained, and whether it is an obstruction to navigation.

The Seawanhaka's Meet.

In the absence of the flag officers the second regular meeting of 1898 of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, which was held at the town house on East Twenty-second Street last night, was presided over by Henry W. Hayden, the senior Captain. The principal topic before the gathering was the popularity of the club's new class of 21-foot knockabouts. A communication was received from the Corinthian Club of Philadelphia relative to bringing the boats built from the same design that float their flag, to Oyster Bay during July or August for the purpose of sailing a series of races between representatives of the two clubs on Oyster Bay.

The Race Committee was instructed to invite the Philadelphians to send their fleet of knockabouts, which numbers ten, and also to state that the Seawanhaka Club will offer prizes for such contests. The Race Committee was also instructed to communicate with the Westchester Country Club, in which is enrolled nine boats of the new type, for the purpose of arranging three races, and to offer valuable prizes for these races, should they be arranged.

DOGS HOLD ROYAL SWAY

Crowds Surround the Exhibit at Madison Square Garden in Great Admiration.

BOSTON TERRIERS ADMIRED

They Are Favorites with the Women Visitors—Great Danes Wrestle, Turn Somersaults, and Walk the Tightrope—Special Class Judged.

Disagreeable weather had no terrors yesterday for admirers of the dog, for he held court in Madison Square Garden from early morning until late at night, and the crowds which surrounded him seemed never to grow less.

Since the show opened, the Boston terrier has grown in great favor, especially with the women visitors, for, while the dogs of this breed are in most cases gentle animals, and well broken as house dogs, yet they are sporty looking, and this is counted as one of their points of attractiveness by the women.

The day at the show was devoted almost entirely to judging the dogs in the special class, offered by the various dog clubs and by individuals. In the evening, when the judges had finished their work, a troupe of Great Danes was brought into the ring, and gave a clever exhibition. They were remarkably well trained, for they wrestled with one another, turned somersaults, and even balanced their unwieldy bodies well enough to cross a tight rope.

Among the visitors at the show were Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. K. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mr. and Mrs. Jule Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Amory Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. L. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coster, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rouch, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Rawlins Cottonet, Miss Cottonet, Perry Tiffany, Reginald Ronalds, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Maxwell Stephenson, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Dudley Winthrop, Arthur Thompson, F. R. Hitchcock, Mme. Nordica, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., H. K. Bloodgood, and John McLean Nash.

The judging to-day will be in the winners' classes, which take the place of the old championship classes.

The following are the special awards made yesterday:

ENGLISH BLOODHOUNDS.

Club trophy offered by the English Bloodhound Club of America, for members only. Club trophy for best bloodhound, and gold medal for best dog, both won by Dr. C. A. Lougest's Simon de Sudbury; gold medal for best bitch, won by S. B. Christy's Layswood Chorus; silver medals for best dog and best bitch puppies, won by Dr. Lougest's Margaret Catchpole; bitch,) and same owner's Simon de Sudbury, (dog.)

Memorial Cup, offered by Mrs. A. R. Conkling, for best bloodhound, won by Dr. Lougest's Simon de Sudbury.

Prize of $20, offered by Westminster Kennel Club for best exhibit of four bloodhounds, won by Dr. Lougest.

MASTIFFS.

Westminster Challenge Cup and diploma, for best dog or bitch, won by Dr. Lougest's Black Prince Brampton; American Mastiff Club's Silver Challenge Cup and club diploma, for best American-bred dog or bitch, won by same dog; Taunton Gold Medal, for best American-bred Mastiff under two years, won by same owner's Stirling; Silver Challenge Cup, for best dog, won by Black Prince Brampton; Silver Challenge Cup and diploma, for best bitch, won by Dr. Lougest's Lady Diana; Silver Medal, for best dog or bitch, won by Dr. Lougest's John Bull; Old English Mastiff Club's Challenge Cup, for best dog or bitch, won by Stirling; Challenge Cup, for best mastiff bitch, won by Lady Diana.

Prize of $20, for best kennel exhibit of four, won by Dr. Lougest's kennels.

ST. BERNARDS.

Waters Challenge Cup for best American-bred dog or bitch, won by D. E. Waters's Lady Penmore; silver medal for best American-bred dog, same owner's Alton; silver medal for American dog, opposite in coat, but of same sex as winner of Waters Cup, won by J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, Royal Scarlet; Meisenheimer puppy bowl for best puppy, won by C. A. Pratt's La Queen; Westminster Kennel Club's twenty-dollar prize for best exhibit rough-coated St. Bernards, won by C. A. Pratt; club's prize of $20 for smooth-coated, D. E. Waters.

GREAT DANES.

Silver cup for best puppy dog, won by C. Busch's Nelson B.; silver cup for best puppy bitch, won by Miss A. V. Ditmas's Cleo; silver cup for best dog, novice, won by C. E. Tilford's Sandor Vom Isn; silver cup for best bitch, novice, won by C. H. Mantler's Prince Bismarck II.; silver cup for best junior dog, won by Sandor Vom Inn; silver cup for best junior bitch, won by W. R. Weiboldt, Jr.'s, Brunhilde Bismarck; silver cup for best dog or bitch, won by Sandor Vom Inn; silver medal and $10 in cash for best Great Dane, won by same dog; Westminster Kennel's prize of $20 for best exhibit of four, won by C. H. Mantler.

FOX TERRIERS.

The American Fox Terrier Club offered the following specials, open only to members, named: $5 for the best American-bred smooth fox terrier puppy, won by L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Scoffer; $5 for best American-bred wire-haired fox terrier puppy, won by J. J. Lynn's Half Back; $5 for the best American-bred smooth fox terrier in the novice classes, won by L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Scoffer; $5 for the best American-bred wire-haired fox terrier in the novice classes, won by J. J. Lynn's Half Back; $5 for the best American-bred smooth fox terrier in the junior classes, won by L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Scoffer; $5 for the best American-bred wire-haired fox terrier in the junior classes, won by J. J. Lynn's Half Back; $5 for the best American-bred smooth fox terrier in the free-for-all classes, won by L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Sentence; $5 for the best American-bred wire-haired fox terrier in the free-for-all classes, won by J. J. Lynn's Half Back; the grand challenge cup, value $300, for the best fox terrier in the show, won by Norfolk Kennel's Norfolk Veracity; the first division of the grand produce stakes for 1895, won by L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Scoffer; the stud dog stakes of 1898, won by the same dog.

G. W. H. Ritchie offered a loving cup, value $25, for the best American-bred wire-haired fox terrier, to be competed for at the Westminster Kennel Club and Metropolitan Kennel Club shows, and to be won three times by the same exhibitor before becoming his absolute property, open to all, won by J. J. Lynn's Half Back.

The Westminster Kennel Club offered $20 for the best exhibit of four smooth-coated fox terriers entered and owned by one exhibitor, won by L. and W. Rutherfurd; $20 for the best exhibit of four wire-haired fox terriers entered and owned by one exhibitor, won by G. M. Carnochan.

BULL TERRIERS.

The Bull Terrier Club of America offered a challenge cup, value $100, for the best exhibit of four bull terriers exhibited by a member; the cup to be competed for annually at the Westchester Kennel Club Shows, and to be won three times before becoming the absolute property of the winner—Won by F. F. Dole.

The National Greyhound Club offered the Tubby Hook challenge cup, for the best bull terrier dog; this cup to be the property of the person winning it three times, at shows designated by the National Greyhound Club, open to all—Won by Dr. Huydekoper's Cardona; the Deuteronomy Club's challenge cup, for the best American-bred bull terrier, to be won three times by the same owner to become his property—Won by F. F. Dole's Starlight; the Pratt challenge cup, for the best bull terrier bitch and two of her produce, the produce only to be considered; to be won three times by the same owner to become his property; the produce not necessarily the property of the exhibitor—Won by A. Thompson's Pandora; the Waldorf-Astoria challenge cup, for the best pair of bull terriers, dog and bitch, the property of one owner; to be won three times by the same owner to become his property—Won by F. F. Dole; the Faversham produce stakes challenge cup, for the best bull terrier puppy, dog or bitch, in the produce stakes; to be won three times by the same owner to become his property—Won by W. Faversham's Fyonia; the Westminster Kennel Club's $20 for the best exhibit of four bull terriers, entered and owned by one exhibitor—Won by F. F Dole.

IRISH TERRIERS.

The Irish Terrier Club of America offered Grand Challenge Cup for Irish terrier dogs; won by Oliver Ames's Tory; Grand Challenge Cup for bitches, won by same owner's Rum; Home-bred Puppy Stakes, for Irish terriers, dogs, or bitches, won by G. C. Hammill's Hill Top Nora; $10 for best American-bred Irish terrier dog or bitch, won by Willimount Kennels' Briggs's Hot 'Un; $10 for the best American-bred Irish terrier bitch, won by Miss A. Green's Dark Despair; $5 or club tankard, for the best brace of cocker spaniels, two or more braces to compete, won by Mepal Kennels' Baby Ruth and Little Egypt; field spaniel sweepstakes for field spaniels born since July 1, 1896, won by Royd Monarch II.; cocker spaniel sweepstakes, No. 1, for cocker spaniels of any solid color, won by Belle Isle Kennels' Princess Flavia; cocker spaniel sweepstakes, No. 2, for parti-colored cocker spaniels, won by Mrs. F. Smyth's Banner Rita.

The Westminster Kennel Club offered $20 for the best exhibit of four field spaniels, won by T. C. Mead; $20 for the best exhibit of four cocker spaniels, won by Mepal Kennels.

DACHSHUNDE.

The American Dachshund Club offers the following special prizes, open to members of the club only:

The Venlo Challenge Trophy No. 2, for the best dachshund bred by a member of the club. To be won three times by three different dogs the property of the same owner, before becoming his absolute property, won by Dr. Matschenbacher's Jade.

The Klein Breeders' Trophy, for the best dachshund under eighteen months of age, bred, owned, and exhibited by a member, won by same owner's Sensation.

A Challenge Cup, value $50, for the best American-bred dog, won by Jade.

A Challenge Cup, value $50, for the best American-bred bitch, won by Vero Farm Kennels' Venlona.

O. F. Amend's prize of $10 for the largest exhibit of different colored varieties exhibited by a member, won by Venlo Farm Kennels.

Arthus Froembling's prize of $10 for the best kennel of four dachshunde, exhibited by a member who is a resident of Greater New York, won by Dr. Matschenbacher.

The Westminster Kennel Club's prize of $20 for the best exhibit of four dachshunde, won by Dr. Matschenbacher.

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS.

National Greyhound Club Medal for best Russian wolfhound, won by Weeks & Turner's Marksman; prize of $20 for best exhibit of four hounds, won by Weeks & Turner; prize of $20 for best exhibit of four greyhounds, won by Woodhaven Kennels; American Pet Dog Club's trophy for best greyhound exhibited by a member, won by Pembroke Kennels' Puck; Bunswick Fur Company's prize for best American fox hound, won by A. B. McGregor's Duke.

POINTERS.

Prize of $10 for best heavyweight dog, won by J. Gibbs's Legal; $10 for best heavyweight bitch, won by G. Jarvis's Lad of Kent; $10 for best lightweight bitch, won by F. J. Lenoir's Urada; $10 for best lightweight dog, won by George J. Gould's Edgewood Comet; $10 for best lightweight bitch, won by R. A. Fairbairn's Fay Templeton; Brokaw Challenge Cup, for best heavyweight dog, won by G. Jarvis's Lad of Kent; Brokaw Challenge Cup for best heavyweight bitch, won by F. J. Lenoir's Urada; Brokaw Challenge Cup for best lightweight bitch, won by R. A. Fairbairn's Fay Templeton; Brokaw Challenge Cup, for best lightweight dog, won by G. J. Gould's Fairview Comet.

IRISH SETTERS.

Best dog in junior class, won by J. B. Blossom's Londonderry; best bitch in junior class, won by J. M. Bullock's Meg Merrilies II.; best American-bred bitch, won by George Lewis's Queen Vic; best puppy, won by J. M. Bullock's Miss Rockwood; best kennel of four, won by, George Lewis.

GORDON SETTERS.

Best dog, won by J. B. Blossom's Heather Bee; best bitch, J. B. Blossom's Doc; best dog in junior class, won by J. B. Blossom's Doc; best bitch in junior class, won by J. B. Blossom's Sallie Beaumont; best setter owned by a member for six months, won by J. B. Blossom's Heather Bee; best kennel of four, won by J. B. Blossom.

ROUGH COLLIES.

The Collie Club trophy, value $300, for the best American-bred collie, the winner to receive a silver medal in commemoration of the award, won by Henry Jarrett's Wellesbourne Eclipse.

The President's Cup, value $300, presented by Jenkins Van Schaick, for the best collie, the winner to receive a silver medal in commemoration of the award, won by R. A. Murray's Old Hall Paris.

Grand annual collie sweepstakes, with $50 added by the Westminster Kennel Club, for collies born between June 20, 1896, and July 1, 1897; first, (dogs,) won by Henry Jarrett's Wellesbourne Marvel; second, won by James Mortimer's Little Corporal; first, (bitches,) won by Henry Jarrett's Wellesbourne Surprise; second, won by Robert Bucules's Haziewood Ethel.

Junior sweepstakes for collies under two years of age; first, won by Verona Kennel's Heather Molly; second, won by Verona Kennel's Old Hall Admiral.

Special stud dog prize, a club medal of honor for best stud dog, to be judged by two of his get out of different bitches, won by Henry Jarrett's

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FINANCIAL.

Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

Notice is hereby given that First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company will be redeemed to the amount of $50,000, now in the Sinking Fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) No. 4 Montgomery St., San Francisco, up to the 28th day of February 1898, at noon.

San Francisco, February 12, 1898.

For the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company,
J. L. WILLCUTT,
Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of

$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.

Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

Northern Pacific Railway Company.
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

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and the
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are now receiving subscriptions for the capital stock of the
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Capital $1,000,000; shares $100 each.
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Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

American stocks were strong in the London market yesterday. Conspicuous ones advanced a point or more apiece, and not one declined.

This information was welcomed heartily by Wall Street men, who were on rather a nervous outlook for the foreign quotations. The strength so shown was construed as cheerfully significant. It disposed of the apprehension that New York bear speculators might combine to attack prices abroad during yesterday's holiday for effect on the market here to-day, and to try to prejudice foreign investment sentiment coincidently. That no such manipulative work was attempted—that, instead, there was a smart rally—was unexpectedly encouraging.

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In the New York stock market at present there are no factors that count effectively against the Spanish situation's uncertainty. Conservative operators are not giving heed to sensational dispatches from Havana, but it is unfortunately a matter of evidence that other elements than conservatism operate on the Stock Exchange.

At the very start of the break which has been proceeding in the market the most important commissions in the Street urged customers to let go of their stocks temporarily, to hold aloof, to have interests only as lookers on. The fact that every business condition was encouraging was admitted, but it was pointed out that Cuban complications must offset good influences for a time.

But the truth is that a small percentage of customers were disposed to listen to such advice. They were sure of the intrinsic values of securities, bigger earnings daily recorded, bigger dividends on every side appearing.

One result was shown in Monday's activity and declines. Forced liquidation was clearly then under way.

Is such liquidation over?

In this question is the gist of the present market situation.

To-day's developments will probably make the real facts clear.

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In some parts of the market there has been recent weakness, which no theorizing can attribute to Havana news influences. The local transit stocks—Metropolitan and Manhattan—have not gone down merely because the battleship Maine was wrecked. Sugar Trust stock has not declined on any such account. In all those stocks there have been large sales by insiders. Rather small speculators, chiefly politicians, have sold the former. Powerful operators, millionaires, have been the sellers of Sugar. And there seem to be indications that both in the tractions and in Sugar there is still much more selling likely to take place.

***

One development which may come this week lies in the possibility that money rates may advance. Some important bankers are inclined to expect that.

ONLY CUBA IS BEARISH.

Since the defeat of the free-silver issue at the polls in 1896 Mr. Marcus Mayer of the Wall Street house of Taylor & Mayer has been pronouncedly bullish and has consistently maintained that higher stock market values are sure to be recorded than have yet been reached. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday Mr. Mayer said that business conditions were more satisfactory now than they had been since improvement became apparent last year, and that checks to the market's upward course could only prove temporary. Mr. Mayer said:

"I am an unqualified bull—not one of to-day or of to-morrow, but a bull on the long, broad run. I believe the conditions existing in all parts of the country warrant this.

"The world's stocks of grain are becoming low, and large crops will be needed to replenish the stores with what will be required. Prices may go even higher for the new crops than they reached for the last. The prosperity of the farmer is the basis of all prosperity.

"In the industries there is general activity, amounting in the case of boots and shoes and of iron almost to a boom. More orders for export are coming in from all parts of the world to our manufacturers, and I think everything points to the fact that this country is forging slowly ahead to be the richest nation in the world.

"Money is still easy, and is being put into general business. As rates of interest get lower everywhere the tendency grows toward bond investment to yield better incomes. Such stocks as New York Central, St. Paul, Quincy, and Pennsylvania have reached a point where they are bought for investment and are taking the place of second-class bonds. Other dividend-paying securities, such as the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific preferred, have a great future before them.

"With material prosperity as we now have it, war scares may hold the market temporarily in check and put prices down a few points, but they cannot keep the country from progressing just as it has been doing right along. There will be other railroad consolidations than that of the Lake Shore and New York Central, and refunding of bonds will also continue. Quincy is going to take that action after Spring. Railroad business is in a thoroughly healthy condition.

"Had not this Cuban question acted as a brake on the stock market, we would have had by this time a good deal higher prices. After this set-back passes away there will be advances all along the list, and by Summer I look for very high values. I think we are likely then to have such an era of speculation as Wall Street has never known before."

SUGAR TRUST MEETING TO-DAY.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sugar Trust, to be held this afternoon, is expected to result in official action of much more than ordinary importance. It may be even that a public statement will follow it, making plain plans that the trust has been maturing for putting into execution its new campaign against independent refineries.

The cuts made last week in the price of coffee are to be followed by other cuts within the next few days. But the coffee-cutting scheme is in the hands of a lieutenant whose instructions were given at New Year's. The executive meeting to-day is credited to other and more consequential matters. A cut in the price of refined sugar may follow.

It is certain that important Sugar Trust insiders are exercised over the trade situation. The increase of competition is disturbing. Mr. Havemeyer is not declaring war without what he regards as good business reasons to warrant such a policy.

The fact that certificates in the names of employes of Sugar Trust insiders are being delivered in Wall Street has occasioned surprise, but is there really any reason why special market consequence should be attributed to such a matter? Most people have been selling stocks recently. Sugar Trust magnates need not be singled out for criticism.

AN ILLINOIS CENTRAL DEAL.

In Wall Street circles closely identified with important Western railroad interests there is a disposition to believe that reports can be trusted which suggest that the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Road is to be merged into the Illinois Central system.

This may account for the repeated postponements in the reorganization plans of the Peoria property; and it may explain also the recent steady absorption of Peoria, Decatur and Evansville securities by brokers whose operations have been so far carefully disguised. Peoria, Decatur and Evansville stock is selling at only one or two dollars a share; and it will be a cheerful surprise to Wall Street if of a sudden there is disclosed a deal making it once more valuable. Formerly it sold high and was a popular speculative stock.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 22, 4 P. M.—The market for American securities opened better and improved somewhat on near covering, but later eased off and remained quiet. The closing tone was firm and the demand generally light. Consols for money, 112 11-16, consols for the account 112⅝; Atchison, 12⅝; Canadian, 85; St. Paul, 97⅞; Illinois Central, 105¾; Louisville, 58½; Mexican Central, (new,) 4s, 67¾; New York Central, 118; Erie, 14¾; Pennsylvania, 60; Reading, 10⅝; Erie, first preferred, 41; Mexican ordinary, 22¼; Grand Trunk, 8⅛. Money, 2½@2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 2¾ per cent. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £104,000.

Bar silver weak, at 25⅝d per ounce. Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres to-day at 167.90, at Lisbon at 48½, at Rome at 105.20.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 22.—Cloths and yarns steady, with a moderate demand.

PARIS, Feb. 22, 4 P. M.—Three per cent. rentes, 103f 72½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 28½c for checks.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Treasury Officials Approve of an Additional Appraisement Board.

The recommendation made by President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers some weeks ago for the establishment of an additional board for reappraisement purposes has been approved by the Treasury Department. The new board is composed as follows: General Appraiser T. S. Sharretts, Chairman, and General Appraisers J. A. Jewell and F. N. Shurtleff.

In a general circular to officers of customs Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell says that the decisions of the Board of General Appraisers sustaining protests will take effect at the expiration of thirty days from their date, unless in the meantime appeal has been taken under the provisions of Section 15 of the act of June 10, 1890, on behalf of the United States, in which case the local Appraisers and Collectors will be duly advised. Action under the decisions from which appeals have been taken will be suspended until the questions involved shall have been judicially determined.

Assistant Secretary Howell has sent to the President of the Board of General Appraisers a letter calling attention to a recent decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to the effect that antitoxine is not a vaccine virus within the meaning of the Tariff act. The Board of Classification of the General Appraisers decided a few weeks ago, upon testimony presented, that an importation of antitoxine was entitled to free entry as vaccine virus.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

M. O. Brown, the new Secretary of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, has gone West to inspect the agencies of the company.

Superintendent Van Cleave of the Illinois Insurance Department has issued a charter to the Farmers' Federation of Springfield. The incorporators purpose to transact business in that State along the lines of a mutual beneficiary society.

Silas P. Wood, New York manager of the British America and the Western of Toronto, has made the following agency appointments for New Jersey: British America, Stephen M. Long of East Orange and M. W. Halsey of Elizabeth; Western, Steljes & Steljes of Hoboken, Smith & Jenkins of Dover, and Harvey J. Gennung of Morristown.

The first agency of the Fire Association, the Liverpool and London and Globe, and the German-American at Minneapolis, held by Ell B. Ames, who died last Saturday, will go in each case to the second agent. Thorpe Brothers & Co. receive the Fire Association and the Liverpool and London and Globe, and James P. Thompson gets the German-American. New York managers hope that the consolidation of the agencies of these companies will lead to the establishment of the sole agency system in Minneapolis. Mr. Ames was at one time United States Consul at Hamburg.

The Governing Committee of the Western Union (Fire Underwriters) has not yet reached a decision in regard to the numerous competitive rates recently placed on specific risks in the State of Wisconsin. Since Wisconsin is an anti-compact State, the Union is hampered in its endeavor to secure uniformity in the insurance rates established by the local boards. The Governing Committee of the union held a conference on Monday with a committee of the Wisconsin Field Club in regard to the conditions, existing in several cities in Wisconsin. The committee of the field men was composed of William B. Page of the German-American, George Banta of the Phenix of Brooklyn, W. A. Chapman of the Connecticut, and H. A. Nolte of the Milwaukee Mechanics'. The disposition of the local Wisconsin boards is to force a further reduction in rates, despite the efforts of the Western Union to preserve the present schedules.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The fifty-second annual report of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company published today is another proof of the sterling merit of this conservative and carefully managed company. A section of the report is devoted to an exposition of the essential point on which the company prides itself—that of being a corporation which has solely at heart the interests of its policy holders. Another interesting feature is that the interest rate in calculating premiums and reserves, that the company adopted as long ago as 1882 in face of severe criticisms, is now being adopted for prudential reasons by its rivals and critics, who now recognize that the rate must be lowered from the old standard of 4 per cent. to 3 per cent., and are guarding themselves as the Connecticut Mutual has wisely done throughout the past sixteen years. The report shows the gross assets on Jan. 1, 1898, to be more than $63,500,000, and the surplus upward of $7,350,000. One of the strongest features is the fine showing relative to the continued conduct of the business on substantially the low-ratio basis of former years, together with the fact of the earnings of a dividend on the same scale as that of 1896.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of The Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee.)
$1,974,000 Utah and Northern Railway Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds.
$1,739,000 Colorado Central Railroad Co. Convertible 7 p. c. Bonds.
$860,000 Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds.

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
(By order of executors.)
8 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
15 shs. Home Ins. Co.
$1,000 Colorado Coal and Iron Co. 6 p. c. Coll. Trust Gold Bonds, 1937.
(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Public Adm.)
£200 Ducktown Sulphur, Copper, and Iron Co. 5 p. c. Deb. Bonds, July, 1895, coup.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
225 shs. Johnston Building Co., pref., hypd.
10 shs. Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room.
$3,000 Colonial Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1911.
25 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. pref.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
2 shs. Lawyers' Mtg. Ins. Co.
$100 Chic., Bur. and Quincy R. R. 5 p. c. Convt. Bond, 1903.
10 shs. 5th Avenue Trust Co.
223 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
$10,000 Det., Grand Haven and Mil. Ry. Equip. Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1918, Guar.
$20,000 Det., Grand Haven and Mil. Ry. Consl. Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1918, Guar.
100 shs. 42d St., Man. and St. Nich. Ave. R. R.
45 shs. Union Ferry Co.
50 shs. 4th Nat. Bank.
$2,000 Mohawk and Malone R. R. 4 p. c. 1st Mtg. Bonds, 1991, Guar.
100 shs. Automatic Fire Alarm and Exting. Co.
$10,000 Baltimore and Ohio R. R. 5 p. c. Registd. Bds. 1925.
$6,000 West Lynchburg Land Co. Mtge. Bds., July, 1894, Coupons on.
$15,000 Syracuse Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1945.
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music (no ticket.)
100 shs. 42d St., Manhat. and St. Nich. Ave. R. R.
100 shs. Lincoln Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Standard Gas Light Co., common.
10 shs. Standard Gas Light Co., common.
50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
5 shs. New York Mutual Gas Co.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$7,500,000.

The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA
5 Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JANUARY 1, 1928.
NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Interest Payable on January 1st and July 1st, FREE FROM ALL TAXES IMPOSED by the United States of America or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

COUPON BONDS IN DENOMINATION OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF OR EQUAL TO THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS

ANNUAL SINKING FUND SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE BONDS AT MATURITY.

Bonds drawable for sinking fund purposes at 105 and accrued interest.

In the event of City's terminating the lease in 1908, total issue redeemable at 105 and interest; otherwise Bonds continue irredeemable until 1928, except for sinking fund purposes.

If lease is terminated in 1908, by which time about $1,468,000 Bonds, will have been retired through the operation of the sinking fund, (leaving then outstanding only about $6,032,000 Bonds) the city is to pay at least the sum of $8,796,000, as more fully set forth in the letter of the President of the Company.

The United Gas Improvement Company agrees to make payments out of the proceeds of sales of gas in Philadelphia to the Trustees of the Mortgage sufficient to provide the interest and the sinking fund charges necessary to extinguish the principal of the Bonds at maturity.

The price of gas to be charged to consumers during the term of the lease has been definitely agreed upon with the City of Philadelphia, and is set forth in the following letter of the President of the Company:

PHILADELPHIA, February 3d, 1898.

MESSRS. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., NEW YORK,
AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GENTLEMEN:

Herewith I beg to give you information in regard to the First Mortgage Five per cent. Thirty-Year Gold Sinking Fund Bonds of the Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia. The total issue is limited to $7,500,000 bonds, due in 1928, but redeemable in 1908 at 105 and interest, in the event of the City's then terminating the lease. If the lease is not then terminated, the bonds continue irredeemable until 1928, except for sinking fund purposes. The mortgage contains provision for A SINKING FUND OF $124,000 A YEAR to be invested, together with the yearly accumulations of interest on bonds in the sinking fund, in the bonds of this Company, at not exceeding 105 AND INTEREST, either by purchase in the market or by drawings at that price. THIS SINKING FUND IS SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS AT MATURITY. The principal and interest are payable in gold coin of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, free from all taxes imposed by the United States of America or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Coupons payable January and July. Trustee, New York Security and Trust Company of New York. The contract between The United Gas Improvement Company and the City provides that, in the event of the City's terminating the lease in 1908, it shall acquire a certain portion of the property of The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia, by paying therefor $1,060,000, being the appraised value of certain property now owned by The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia, together with six per cent. interest thereon to the date of payment, making a total amount of $1,696,000 to be then paid on this account. It also provides that the City shall pay the amounts expended for additional property after the lease takes effect, together with six per cent. thereon to the date of payment, and as this contract further provides that the amount so expended shall not be less than $5,000,000 within three years from the date of the lease, the minimum to be paid, by reason of this provision, will be $7,100,000, $5,000,000 of which will be principal and $2,100,000 six per cent. interest for seven years. The total MINIMUM amount which the City will be required to pay in the event of its terminating the lease is, therefore, **$8,796,000.** This obligation of the contract of The United Gas Improvement Company with the City will be so far assigned as security for the bonds as to ENABLE THE TRUSTEE OF THE MORTGAGE TO RECEIVE PAYMENTS DIRECTLY FROM THE CITY. The total number of bonds outstanding in 1908 will be about $6,032,000, as $1,468,000 bonds will by that time have been retired through the sinking fund. **It will, therefore, be seen that the minimum sum to be paid by the City in the event of the termination of the lease is about $2,500,000 in excess of the amount of the bonds which will then be outstanding.** If the City does not avail itself of its option to terminate the lease at the end of ten years (1908), the City will have no other right of purchase; but, at the end of thirty years all the property will revert to the City without compensation. The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia is to manufacture the gas and sell the same to The United Gas Improvement Company at agreed prices which it is estimated will prove profitable to The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia; but, in order to further strengthen the security of the bonds, The United Gas Improvement Company has entered into a contract with The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia whereby, among other things, it is provided that if the yearly profits do not amount to a sum sufficient to provide for interest and sinking fund charges, then THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY IS TO MAKE GOOD ANY DEFICIT out of the proceeds of gas sales in Philadelphia. The United Gas Improvement Company is to furnish gas to the municipality free of charge and to sell gas to consumers at a net rate to it of 90 cents for ten years. Thereafter the price may be reduced as follows:

From 1908 to 1913 to 85 cents net.
From 1913 to 1918 to 80 cents net.
From 1918 to 1928 to 75 cents net.

There can, therefore, be no dispute during the lifetime of the contract as to rates, as they are fixed by the contract.

The United Gas Improvement Company has created a sinking fund, beginning in 1908, for the purpose of retiring the stocks of The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia in 1928, when the property is to revert to the City, and has agreed that this sinking fund for the retirement of the stocks shall not be distributed so long as any of the bonds which shall be presented at their maturity, or within sixty days thereafter, shall remain unpaid, and that, if the sinking fund for the payment of the bonds shall not be sufficient for the purpose, the Trustee under the sinking fund for the redemption of the stock shall pay to the Trustee under the mortgage sufficient, in addition to the contents of the bond sinking fund, to discharge, at maturity, all bonds at par, with interest unpaid thereon. After 1908, therefore, the security of the bonds, in addition to the property and in addition to the sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds, will be enhanced by this stock sinking fund.

THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY HAS PAID DIVIDENDS AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON ITS CAPITAL STOCK FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

I inclose herewith legal opinions in regard to the validity of the issue of the bonds and mortgage, and in regard to the various contracts, by Mr. John G. Johnson, Mr. R. C. Dale (of Messrs. Bullitt & Dickson,) and Messrs. Morgan & Lewis of Philadelphia. Very truly yours,
JAMES BALL, President.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above Bonds at 102½ and accrued interest to date of delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL OPEN AT TEN O'CLOCK ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1898, AND WILL BE CLOSED AT THREE O'CLOCK ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1898, OR EARLIER. THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATIONS AND TO ALLOT A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN THAT APPLIED FOR. BONDS TO BE PAID FOR AND DELIVERED ON TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1898, AT THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., MILLS BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Copies of the Mortgage may be obtained at the office of the undersigned, and copies of contract between the City of Philadelphia and the United Gas Improvement Company, as well as of contract between the United Gas Improvement Company and the Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia, may be seen at the office of the Trustee of the Mortgage.

Legal matters have received the approval of Mr. John G. Johnson, Mr. R. C. Dale, (of Messrs. Bullitt & Dickson,) and Messrs. Morgan & Lewis of Philadelphia, and of Mr. C. C. Beaman, (of Messrs. Evarts, Choate & Beaman,) and Messrs. Seligman & Seligman, of New York.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.,
Mills Building, New York.
The First National Bank,
Philadelphia, Pa.
February 21, 1898.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES" a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED Exchange would like to form a connection with another to do a commission business. Address F. G., Box 198 Times.

NO FINANCIAL AID TO INDIA.

House of Commons Rejects a Motion to Help Pay for the War.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the House of Commons to-day Samuel Smith, (Liberal,) member for Flintshire, moved that, in view of the condition of the Indian people, the British ought to share in the expenditure for operations beyond the frontier. He said that, in fear of a Russian invasion which might never come, the Indian Government was squandering the resources of the Indian people and causing hatred of British rule.

Sir Henry Fowler, Liberal member for East Wolverhampton, Secretary of State for India in the last Liberal Cabinet, and other Liberals and Radicals supported the motion.

Sir Henry Seymour King, Conservative member for Central Hull, urged that a gold currency would increase the prosperity of the Indian people.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, denied that there had been operations beyond the Indian sphere. He said the Government had offered a grant if the Indian Government were in or should get into financial difficulties, but the latter replied that it was confident there would be a surplus at the end of 1899 without any additional taxation.

Mr. Smith's motion was then rejected by a vote of 188 to 96.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER
$2,720,000
First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Charleston & Western Carolina Railway Company.

Principal Due October 1, 1946.
Interest April and October.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee.

These are Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration, and are secured by a first mortgage, limited to $8,000 per mile of main track, upon the line of railroad from Port Royal, South Carolina, to Augusta, Georgia, and thence to Anderson, Greenville, and Spartanburg, in South Carolina, a distance of three hundred and forty (340) miles, together with all extensions, branches, and railroads hereafter constructed, purchased, or owned, and all equipment, appurtenances, leaseholds, income, and franchises now owned or hereafter acquired.

Gross earnings for year ending Sept. 30, 1897 ..... $830,794.77
Operating expenses and taxes 594,768.14
Net earnings $236,025.63
Interest on these bonds 136,000.00
Surplus $100,025.63

The increase in gross earnings compared with the previous year, $103,785.99.

For six months, July 1, 1897, to December 31, 1897:
Gross earnings $428,449.87
Operating expenses and taxes 287,437.10
Net earnings for six months $141,012.77

being more than the interest for the whole year.

We have had our own engineer examine the Road, and his report shows that it is in excellent physical condition.

We also have a very full and satisfactory statement from the late Vice President, Mr. W. A. C. Ewen, who has had charge of the Road since its organization in October, 1896, until recently, both of which, as well as copies of the mortgage, we shall be pleased to show to any one desiring to invest.

The Atlantic Coast Line has acquired possession of this Road by purchase of all the Capital Stock, $1,200,000, and has taken charge of its operation, having removed the offices to Wilmington, N. C., where its own general offices are located.

The financial standing and reputation of the Atlantic Coast Line are too high and well known to require comment, but the following table is interesting as showing the prices bid for the various issues of Bonds on the Roads owned and controlled by it, constituting this system. These are all bids, and it is to be noted that even at these prices no Bonds can be obtained:

			Bid.
Richmond & Petersburg	6s,	1915,	115
Richmond & Petersburg	7s,	1915,	120
Richmond & Petersburg Cons.	4½s,	1940,	100
Petersburg Railroad	5s,	1926,	114
Petersburg Railroad	6s,	1926,	118
Wilmington & Weldon	5s,	1935,	118
Wilmington & Weldon	4s,	1944,	107
Wil., Col. & Augusta	6s,	1910,	119
Norfolk & Carolina	5s,	1939,	109
Cheraw & Darlington	5s,	1930,	106
Manchester & Augusta	5s,	1943,	108

Subscriptions will be opened at the office of the Maryland Trust Company at ten o'clock on the morning of February 23, and closed at 3 P. M. of the following day.

The right is reserved to reject applications, and to CLOSE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRIOR TO THAT TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.

New York deliveries will be made at the office of the State Trust Company.

Price 103½ and interest, subject to advance without notice.

Subscriptions received at the State Trust Company, New York, subject to all the above conditions.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
Baltimore.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

NEW YORK, February 21st, 1898.

The following numbers of bonds of the
Western Union Telegraph Company
of one thousand dollars each, issued under Indenture of Trust to the Union Trust Company of New York as Trustee, dated July 1st, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1st, 1898, until and including July 31st, 1898, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, viz.:—

REGISTERED BONDS.

699	1820	2786	2787
2825	2897	3565	3725
4029	4033	4040	4096
4110	4152	4593	4612
4793	5486	5600	5925
6068			

COUPON BONDS.

172	173	174	178
179	181	766	1091
1199	1200	1385	1619
1822	1823	1826	2158
2723	2915	3665	

Interest on the bonds presented for payment ceases May 1st, 1898; bonds not presented prior to August 1st, 1898, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.
New York and London,
February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

THE
TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
hereby gives notice that on April 1st, 1898, it will redeem all of its outstanding First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds at 105 per cent. and accrued interest at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. of New York, in accordance with Subdivision Eighth of Article I. of its First Mortgage, and that interest on these bonds will cease on that date.

After March 1st, 1898, above-mentioned 6 per cent. bonds may be exchanged at the office of Moran Brothers, No. 66 William Street, New York, for First Mortgage Bonds of the same Company, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum. Coupons of $30 each, due April 1st, 1898, from bonds so exchanged, will be paid without rebate at the time of exchange.

This option will expire March 15th, 1898.
New York, 23d February, 1898.
HENRY K. McHARG, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
ISSUED IN RESPECT OF
Union Pacific Railway Company
SIX PER CENT. GOLD COLLATERAL TRUST NOTES
(Under agreement dated February 15, 1897).

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 7, 1898.

The United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, having directed payment of the principal and interest of the Three-Year Collateral Trust Notes of the Union Pacific Railway Company, we shall be prepared on and after February 7, 1898, to use the funds collected by us upon such notes for the payment of the unpaid balance of principal of our above described Certificates, viz., $375 of principal, and interest at 6 per cent. on such unpaid balance from February 1, 1898, to date of surrender of such Certificates, with all unmatured warrants appertaining thereto, being warrants Nos. 8 to 10, inclusive.

All holders of Certificates are notified to surrender them to us for payment not later than February 19, 1898, on which date interest will cease.

The holder of each certificate, upon surrender thereof as above, will be entitled further to receive, as provided in said agreement of February 15, 1897, one and one-half shares of the Preferred Stock of the new Union Pacific Railroad Company, which will be delivered as rapidly as issued by the Company. Any fraction of a share will be adjusted by purchase, or sale, at the option of the holder of such Certificate.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 15, 1898.

An order temporarily restraining the delivery of the preferred stock under the agreement of February 15th, 1897, having been made by the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York in the suit of George L. Vanner against Louis Fitzgerald and others, we will, upon surrender of any Certificates of Interest, make payment of the cash payable thereon, and deliver a memorandum therefor, showing that the preferred stock deliverable under said agreement in respect of such Certificates has not yet been delivered.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 21, 1898.

The order restraining the delivery of the preferred stock having been vacated, we will now continue the delivery of such stock as set forth in our notice of February 7, 1898.

Holders of our memoranda for preferred stock may now obtain the stock therefor upon surrender of such memoranda.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
95 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E. C.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $200,000
Authorized to act as Trustee, Guardian, Assignee and Fiscal Agent.
All conservative trust company business accepted.
W. L. TRENHOLM, President.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, Vice-President.
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President. E. J. CHAPPELL, London Treasurer.
S. R. HARBERT, London Secretary. S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Treasury of the Commonwealth.

Boston, Feb 23, 1898.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of bonds of the "Metropolitan Water Loan," for two million dollars ($2,000,000,) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, March 2, 1898, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

This loan will be issued in coupon bonds of ($1,000) each, dated Jan. 1, 1898, payable Jan. 1, 1938, with interest at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent per annum, from Jan. 1, 1898, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and may be delivered as coupon or registered bonds at the option of the purchaser.

Principal and inter

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Senate Approves the Idea of Biennial Sessions by a Vote of 33 to 10.

SENATOR NUSSBAUM REVOLTS

The Republican Representative of the Albany District Votes with the Democrats—Text of the Proposed Amendments.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Senate celebrated Washington's Birthday by putting the seal of its approval on what its members recognize as the most radical innovation in the legislative history of the State. By a vote of 33 to 10 it passed the concurrent resolution providing for the submission to the people of a Constitutional amendment making the sessions of the Legislature biennial.

The ten negative votes included all the Democrats present and one Republican—Mr. Nussbaum of Albany. Mr. Brackett asked to be excused from voting, but reiterated his opposition to the change. Mr. Malby argued against the amendment, and gave notice that he would oppose it before the people, but voted in the affirmative on the ground that the voters should be allowed to express themselves on the question. All the other Republican Senators voted yea without qualification.

As passed by the Senate and transmitted to the Assembly, the resolution proposes amendments to Sections 2, 6, and 22 of Article 3, Section 3 of Article 4, and Section 6 of Article 10 of the Constitution so as to make them read as follows:

Article III., Section 2.—The Senate shall consist of 50 members, except as hereinafter provided. The Assembly shall consist of 130 members. Senators shall be chosen for four years and members of the Assembly for two years.

Section 6.—Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services an annual salary of $1,000. The members of either house shall also receive the sum of $1 for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, once in each session, on the most usual route. Senators, when the Senate alone is convened in extraordinary session, or when serving as members of the court for the trial of impeachments, and such members of the Assembly, not exceeding nine in number, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, shall receive an additional allowance of $10 a day.

Section 22.—A general bill making appropriations for the support of Government, or a supply bill, shall not embrace any provision or enactment which does not specifically relate to some particular item in the bill; and any such provision or enactment shall be limited in its operation to such appropriation.

Article IV., Section 3.—The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Assembly. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor, or for Lieutenant Governor the two house of the Legislature at its next regular session shall forthwith by joint ballot choose one of the said persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

Article X., Section 6.—The political year and the legislative term shall begin on the 1st day of January. The Legislature shall assemble on the first Wednesday of January in the year 1900 and in the year 1901, and thereafter biennially on the same day. It shall also assemble on the same day in the year next following the return of an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State under this Constitution, for the purpose only of making an apportionment of Senators and members of the Assembly; and such session for that purpose shall be deemed a regular session.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Provision for a Board of Lunacy Examiners—Bills Reported.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Senator Coffey to-day introduced a bill directing the Board of Public Charities in the City of New York to appoint a board of lunacy examiners consisting of eleven physicians, one of whom shall be designated as Chief Examiner. Four of the Examiners must be residents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, four of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, and two of the Borough of Richmond, the Chief Examiner to be selected at large. The two Examiners in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and the two in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens now holding office are to be transferred to this new board. The salary of the Chief Examiner is to be $5,000 and that of each of the others $3,500 per year.

Other bills of interest to New York City were introduced as follows:

Senator Page—Appropriating $1,200 to pay for the services of Louis Diamant as counsel to the Attorney General in the investigation of the charges against Sheriff Tamsen.

Also providing that any person may be appointed a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions in New York who has served as Police Justice in that city for two years.

Also providing for the canceling and refunding of 50 per cent. of the assessments made for the opening of Wadsworth Avenue from King's Bridge Road, near One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, to Eleventh Avenue, to the persons who paid such assessments, the amount to be paid by the Controller of the city out of the fund provided for street openings.

Mr. Mitchell—Prohibiting the use of nets and pounds in Long Island Sound from Hell Gate to the northern boundary line of the City of New York, including all adjacent waters.

The Senate Cities Committee this afternoon decided to report favorably the following bills:

Senator Page's—Repealing the act authorizing the operation of electrical conductors in the City of New York and the construction of a subway therefor.

Senator McCarren's—Relating to the opening of streets and avenues in the late city of Brooklyn commenced prior to annexation.

Senator Pavey's—Providing for the establishment by New York City of a farm colony for the detention, reformation, and instruction of men convicted of vagrancy or habitual drunkenness.

Senator Coffey's—Relating to an assessment for the grading, construction, and improvement of the western part of Surf Avenue in the late town of Gravesend.

The Assembly Cities Committee will report the following bills favorably:

Senator Page's—Legislating out of office the Commissioners of the Park Avenue improvement.

Mr. Brennan's—Providing for a uniformed force in the New York City Water Supply Department.

Also—Providing that not more than $500,000 shall be expended for street improvements in Brooklyn in one year.

Senator Guy's—Appropriating 5 per cent. of the excise moneys in New York for the teachers' retirement fund.

Mr. Crabtree's and Mr. Cullen's—Each appropriating $15,000 for coal for the poor in New York.

ADMISSION OF CORPORATIONS.

A Familiar Bill Affecting Companies from Other States.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—A new and rigid system of inquisition into the affairs of corporations organized under the laws of other States and doing business in this State, is proposed in a bill introduced to-day in the Assembly by Mr. Roche of New York.

The bill requires every stock corporation, except moneyed, insurance, and railroad corporations, organized under the laws of any other State, when entering upon business in this State, or if it has already begun business here, within one month after the passage of the act, to make a report setting forth the following facts:

1. The State under whose laws it exists and the particular law which sanctions it, with a copy of its charter and of such law.
2. The amount of its capital stock as stated in the articles of its incorporation, and as actually used by it for its business purposes in this State, and the proportion thereof which shall have been paid in.
3. The amount of its existing assets or an amount which its assets equal.
4. The amount of its debts, or an amount which they do not exceed.

This report is to be made to the Secretary of State, who is to certify a copy of it to the Attorney General, who is directed to make a legal inspection of the corporation to ascertain its true business standing and report the same to the Controller. The cost of the inspection, not to exceed one-eighth of 1 per cent. of its capital stock, is to be charged to the corporation.

The same bill has appeared in previous Legislatures and perished in the committee stage, which fate is predicted for it this time.

THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

Amendments to the Bill Affecting Transfers and Paroled Prisoners.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Committees on Penal Institutions of both houses gave a hearing to Superintendent Brockway and other representatives of the Elmira Reformatory this afternoon on the revision of prison laws affecting that institution. Since the previous hearing the bill has been amended in many particulars. In its amended form the section relating to transfers of prisoners to State prisons provides that when transfers are to be made application shall be made to a Supreme Court Justice and a notice served upon the District Attorney and committing Judge, and if a hearing is desired by them it shall be given. Transfers can only be made upon the order of the Supreme Court Justice.

In regard to the retaking of prisoners on parole it is required that the prisoner shall only be returned to the reformatory until a warrant shall have been issued, when he shall be arraigned before a magistrate for a hearing. The warrant is then to be indorsed by the magistrate and the prisoner delivered into the charge of an officer of the institution.

These amendments were satisfactory to the Superintendent.

PROTECTION OF VETERANS.

A Bill That Would Prevent Many Removals by Tammany.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—A bill designed to further protect veterans of the army and navy and of the volunteer fire departments of the villages, towns, and cities of the State who hold positions in the public service, was introduced to-day in the Senate by Mr. Brush. It provides that if the position held by any such honorably discharged soldier, sailor, marine, or volunteer fireman shall become unnecessary or be abolished for reasons of economy, or otherwise, the incumbent shall not be discharged from the public service, but shall be transferred to any branch of the service for duty in any position he may be fitted to fill.

Such transfer is to be made by the head of the department or other appointing power under which the veteran may be employed, and must be accepted by the head of the department or other appointing or employing power to which the official or employe in question may be transferred. The bill would, should it become law, prevent in many instances such removals and abolitions of offices as are being made by the Tammany administration in New York City.

THE BURNS INSURANCE BILL.

Criticism of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association in a Senate Debate.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association was the object of severe criticism in the Senate to-day over a brief but lively debate in the Senate to-day over the Burns Insurance bill.

This bill provides that no life policy shall be forfeited for default of payment of a premium until after one year from the default, unless notice of the premium's falling due has been sent to the policy holder thirty days in advance; and that no policy shall in any case be forfeited after the mailing of such notice until the expiration of thirty days thereafter. It further provides that no action shall be maintained to assert any rights under a policy where the required notice has been sent unless instituted within a year, and declares that in all cases where any rights now exist based upon failure to send any notice heretofore required to be sent before forfeiture or lapse, those rights are debarred and extinguished unless asserted within six months from the time the act takes effect.

Senator Elon R. Brown attacked the bill as inimical to the interests of the policy holders. He intimated that it looked as if the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association might be interested in the passage of the bill. He knew men, he said, who had taken policies in that company years ago which professed to say on their face what the holder was to pay, yet the assessments had increased from $20 to $40 every two months to $170, amounting to confiscation. Thousands of men throughout the State, he said, were hustling around trying to find means to escape these excessive assessments. If this bill became law, he said, and the policy holders in this company failed to meet what they considered its exorbitant demands, their policies would be practically confiscated.

Here Senator Burns, the author of the bill, evidently under the impression that Senator Brown thought the Mutual Reserve people were opposed to the bill, interrupted to declare:

"I want to inform the Senator that I have talked with one of the officials of the Mutual Reserve Fund about the bill and that company is in favor of it."

This apparently unwitting contribution to Senator Brown's charge caused the Senate to laugh uproariously.

It was brought out in the debate that the bill really emanated from the State Insurance Department, and was approved by Superintendent Payn. The bill was laid aside without action.

Bills Passed by Both Houses.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The following bills were passed to-day by the Senate:

Senator Pavey's—Permitting the Metropolitan Museum of Art to accept gifts.

Senator C. Davis's—Amending the charter of the village of Ulster.

Senator Burns's—Amending the charter of Peekskill.

The following bills were passed by the Assembly:

Mr. Hill's—Regulating the serving of notice of trial and filing notes of issue.

Mr. Tremper's—Providing for licensing transient retail merchants.

Mr. A. L. Clark's—Regulating the examination of assessment rolls.

Mr. Costello's—Providing for the division of taxation of real property in parts where it lies in two districts.

Mr. Brown's—Providing for the greater efficiency and regulating purchases of the Nyack Fire Department.

For the Paris Exposition.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Senate Finance Committee this afternoon decided to report favorably Senator Ford's bill providing for the representation of New York State at the Paris Exposition. The bill provides that the Governor shall appoint before Jan. 1, 1899, not more than fifteen persons, five of whom may be women, as members of an honorary commission to represent the State of New York at the exposition. The Commissioners are to serve without compensation. The commission is authorized to appoint a Secretary at a compensation not to exceed $2,500 in the aggregate for all services to be performed in carrying out the provisions of the act.

The Governor's Annual Reception.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The annual reception of Gov. and Mrs. Frank S. Black to the members of the Legislature and their wives, the State officers and their wives, and other prominent persons from all parts of the State was held this evening at the Executive Mansion. Fully 2,000 persons were present. The Governor and Mrs. Black were assisted in receiving by Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Woodruff, the wives of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the members of the Governor's military staff.

Conferences on Primary Reform.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Gov. Black had three conferences on primary legislation this afternoon. The first was with John Sabine Smith, the second with Elihu Root, and the third with Edward Lauterbach. Mr. Smith and Mr. Lauterbach advocated a strong primary law, and Mr. Root had with him the bill adopted at the conference at the Union League Club last Saturday evening.

Deficits in Capital Stock.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Senator Page to-day introduced a bill providing that when any bank, savings bank, trust, loan, mortgage, security, guaranty or indemnity company files an affidavit that there is a deficit in capital stock, it may have six months in which to levy assessments on stockholders to the amount of the latters' unpaid subscriptions.

Hearing on Telephone Rates.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Finance Committee of the Senate will give a hearing on Thursday, March 3, on Senator Brush's bill providing for a reduction of telephone rates throughout the State.

Appropriation for Newspapers.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Gov. Black to-day signed the bill of Assemblyman Nixon appropriating $62,500 to make up a deficiency in the appropriation to pay newspapers of the State for the publication of the general laws of 1897.

Regulations for Barren Island.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The State Board of Health to-day appointed a committee to confer with the Board of Health of New York relative to the drafting of rules and regulations to govern the fat rendering and bone boiling establishments on Barren Island.

COLONIAL CLUB DINNER.

Spanish Dance Piece Played by the Orchestra Received with Hisses —Patriotic Speeches Made.

The fourth annual dinner of the Colonial Club was held last night at the clubhouse, Seventy-second Street and the Boulevard. L. Laflin Kellogg, President of the club, presided. The speakers were: President Kellogg, "Address of Welcome"; Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, D. D., "The Way We Celebrate"; Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, "The Patriots of 1898"; Augustus Thomas, "The Patriotism of the Stage"; Lorrin A. Thurston of the Hawaiian Legation, "The Changing Front of the World"; Simeon Ford, "Patriotism as a Fine Art"; George R. Bidwell, "The Evolution of the Custom House."

The orchestra played several patriotic pieces, and each number was loudly applauded. Then, without any intermission the music quickly changed from "The Star-Spangled Banner" to "La Paloma," a Spanish dance piece. The audience recognized the music and there was a perfect storm of hisses. Several of the guests advanced toward the musicians in a menacing manner, but the leader was quick-witted enough to change the sentiment by striking up "Marching Through Georgia." This was cheered to the finish, all joining in the song.

Mr. Kellogg, in his address of welcome, said:

"I cannot resist the pleasure of congratulating you that a new and genuine era of prosperity has set in. Confidence and credit have been restored. The President of the United States has spoken in no uncertain words. The Congress of the United States, under the able leadership of Speaker Reed, has dealt a death blow and dealt it quickly to the fallacy of spurious money, and to-day we stand before the world and say this country intends to pay its obligations and pay them in coin current throughout the world. But it is a matter of sincere regret to me and to most of us, I think, that Cuba is not yet at peace. She holds out her hands to us and begs us to stop the carnage, bloodshed, and famine which are destroying her. I believe that in the name of Christianity and humanity she should be helped, and that speedily."

Lorrin A. Thurston insisted upon the necessity for a strong navy. "I submit to you in all earnestness," he said, "that whether you will or not, the American Nation is being forced by the evolution of the age into relations with foreign countries and peoples which make it an international and not an insular nation; compelling it to accept and provide for the responsibilities and obligations as well as the advantages of that status."

In his address on "The Day We Celebrate" the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer said: "There is little doubt that this Nation is on the verge of a conflict similar to that which gave it birth. Who is there that does not see the storm gathering?"

Simeon Ford, responding to the toast "Patriotism as a Fine Art," said in part:

"Personally I never took much stock in this remote ancestor business. I know people who are so busy tracing their pedigree back to Alfred the Great that they can't find time to pay their wash bills. What's the use of knowing that diluted royal blood courses in your veins when the butcher with his little bill is roosting on your doorstep? In my opinion, what we need to worry about is posterity. There is no satisfaction in knowing that you have come down straight from a royal line, when your eldest son is spending all his evenings and all your money drawing to a royal flush. As a rule in this brand-new democratic country it is not safe to acquire blue blood too rapidly, for if we pry into the past too closely we are liable to come with a dull, sickening thud against some ancestor calculated to bring the blush of shame to our patrician cheek."

NEW YORKER KILLED BY TRAIN.

Accident to John Gilmartin at Rahway Witnessed by Many Persons.

RAHWAY, N. J., Feb. 22.—John Gilmartin of 357 Madison Street, New York City, was struck and instantly killed at the Milton Avenue crossing by the Southern Express at 4:09 o'clock this afternoon and his body was thrown twenty feet in the air.

The accident was witnessed by several persons who were walking and others waiting in the station for an east-bound train.

Gilmartin was accompanied by Thomas Kelly, who gives the same address.

John Gilmartin was twenty-four years old and a longshoreman. He was unmarried, and both he and Kelly boarded with Mrs. Cavanagh at 357 Madison Street.

NEW WHITE STAR LINER.

The Cymric Arrives Here on Her Maiden Trip from Liverpool.

The White Star Line's new steamship Cymric arrived yesterday on her maiden trip from Queenstown and Liverpool. She brought only cargo, which included some live stock. Though designed to make seventeen knots with her 6,500 indicated horse power quadruple expansion engines and twin screws, she came over under only half power, and was 11 days 2 hours and 49 minutes making the passage, which was a very rough one.

Though not an express passenger steamer, the Cymric is the largest vessel now of the White Star fleet, being 600 feet long, and of 12,340 tons gross register, her net tonnage being 8,123. She is exceeded in length by only the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Lucania and Campania. She draws thirty-three feet, and from the water line to the bridge it is sixty-six feet. Her displacement is 24,000 tons. She is ponderous looking, has an enormous superstructure and four pole masts.

She has accommodation for 1,500 steerage passengers, and in the steerage are a smoking room and social hall, both innovations. The main saloon extends the entire width of the ship's sixty-four feet, and is decorated in white and gold. It is covered by a dome of stained glass. The saloon smoking room is trimmed in mahogany, and the library is finished in oak. Staterooms for 100 passengers are larger than on the express steamers. There is a ladies' parlor also, off the promenade deck.

The officers of the Cmyric include Capt. Henry St. George Lindsay, formerly on the Adriatic; Chief Officer Henry Cookson, and Chief Engineer Richard Owens.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO A GIRL.

Inquiry Demanded into Her Treatment at Kings County Hospital.

Charities Commissioner Simis has been requested by J. Carlton Ward to investigate the circumstances cornected with the stay in the Kings County Hospital of a young woman named Kate Bligh. She is now in the Long Island State Asylum, and it is alleged that when she was removed to that institution there were marks upon her indicating that she had been the victim of brutal treatment.

Miss Bligh was employed as a nurse in the family of Mr. Ward, who formerly lived in Brooklyn, but now resides in Hackensack. She became ill about a month ago, and showed signs of mental aberration. It was decided to place her in the hospital, which was done on Feb. 2. On Feb. 11 she was found to be insane, and removed to the asylum. Miss Bligh's sisters, who visited her there, told Mrs. Ward that the girl seemed to have been treated in an inhuman manner while in the hospital.

Mrs. Ward decided to investigate for herself, and visited Miss Bligh last week. She declares that the girl's body is covered with bruises and scars, and that there is every indication that she was outrageously treated at the hospital.

Superintendent Jesse T. Duryea of the hospital said yesterday that he was sure the girl had not been ill-treated. "The attendants," he said, "are all kind, and I know personally that they use the patients in a gentle manner." He suggested that Miss Bligh, being demented, might have injured herself, and said that the hospital records showed that she was violent; that she had a number of bruises when admitted, and that while in the hospital she threw herself out of bed a number of times.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee, 235 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 350 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,815; subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 133 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 353.6 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 21.6 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Francis Speir, Jr., referee, 69 and 71 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $3,230.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 60 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of Horatio Street, 17 by 11.4 by 39.4 by 39.4, three-story brick building, with store; 18 Horatio Street, south side, 11.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 19.1 by 114 and irregular, three-story brick building, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William F. Kip, referee, 411 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 152 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 24 by 100.4, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,775.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 108 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 306 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 19 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,433.

By James Bleecker & Son, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 26 Edgecombe Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 20 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,798.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

54—Nat. Gum & Mica Co. vs. Braendly.
56—Sheridan vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
57—Wynne vs. Haight.
58—Sullivan vs. Dunn.
59—Young vs. Leach.
60—Leach vs. Smith.
55—Marshall vs. de Cordova.
61—In re Hoyt.
62—Feldstein vs. Richardson.
63—Hascall vs. King.
2—People ex rel. McNamara vs. same.
3—People ex rel. Richards vs. Moss.
5—People ex rel. Johnston vs. same.
7—People ex rel. Gilday vs. Roosevelt.
8—People ex rel. Gunson vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Kavanagh vs. Whitney.
2—In re Merriam Co.
3—White vs. De Vries.
4—Dunlop vs. Wilken.
5—People ex rel. Clark vs. Coler.
6—Clauberg vs. Von Cleff.
7—Williams vs. Gutterding.
8—Lenehan vs. Western Elec. Co.
9—Boyle vs. Staten Island & South Beach Land Company.
10—Levinson vs. Levinson.
11—Singleton vs. Emmet.
12—Heavey vs. Heavey.
13—Gallagher vs. Wagner.
14—Klaw vs. East Lake Woolen Co.
15—Rubin vs. Rubin.
16—People, &c., vs. Kirk
17—Ackermann vs. Ackermann.
18—In re Shaen.
19—Mullery vs. Lippman.
20—Greene vs. Zucker.
21—Brewer vs. Press Pub. Co.
22—Union Associated Press vs. Press Pub. Co.
23—Richter vs. Leipziger Bank.
24—In re Suesens.
25—Debenham vs. St. Onser.
26—Hubbard vs. Himsley.
27—Pioneer Press Co. vs. Hubbard.
28—Schlotterbeck vs. Beebe.
29—In re Wilkins Place.
30—In re Levin.
61—Schneider vs. Posteuer.
62—Sclare vs. Sclare.
63—Byrne vs. Reilly.
64—In re Heck.
65—Barnard vs. Gray.
66—In re Mangles.
67—Heil vs. Trustees &c. of New York and Brooklyn Bridge.
68—Heilbron vs. Herzog.
69—Malone vs. Ocean Steamship Co.
70—Haines Bros. vs. Haines Bros.
71—People &c. vs. Hanigan.
72—Weldon vs. Brown.
73—Koppe vs. Heidenheimer.
74—Jarvis vs. Lynch.
75—In re Dahlman.
76—Pollstein vs. Pollstein.
77—Keane vs. Keane.
78—Castabile vs. D'Alessio.
80—McCaffrey vs. Kessel.
81—Schmitt vs. Kiesel.
82—Phelps vs. American Fibre Chamois Co.
83—Hall vs. Block.
84—Berger vs. Goodman.
85—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mutual Accident Association.
86—Byrd vs. Smith.
87—Finch vs. Thompson.
88—Nassau Bank vs. Reid.
89—Sauer vs. Socialistic Co-op. Pub. Assn.
90—Shea vs. Wagner Steam Laundry Co.
91—Battersby vs. Collier.
92—Anderson vs. Anderson.
93—Garafolo vs. Scott.
94—Dickinson vs. Earle.
95—Hartwig vs. Stein.
96—Roberts vs. Chambers-McKee Co.
97—Central Fireworks Co. vs. Charlton.
98—Johnson vs. Forster.
99—In re Ripley.
100—Paladine vs. Valentine.
101—Valentine vs. Knickerbocker Silk Co.
102—Kunze vs. Kunze.
103—U. S. Glass Co. vs. Bretzfield.
104—Wurtenberg vs. Williams.
105—Sullivan vs. Baker.
106—Jacobs vs. Bush Co.
107—Third Nat. Bank of Philadelphia vs. Smith.
108—Eisenberg vs. Wall.
109—Marcus vs. Knee Pants Makers' Union No. 1.
79—Lambert vs. Abbott.
80—People &c. vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Co.
81—Speir vs. Russell.
82—Fine vs. Adler.
83—H. B. Chaflin Co. vs. Scheindelman.
84—Garofano vs. Pepperell Co.
85—Lapp vs. Branckhoff.
86—Havens vs. Hagenmeyer.
87—Margulies vs. Damrosch.
88—Losherges vs. Brokaw.
89—Meyer vs. Kampman.
90—In re Collins.
91—Herrman vs. Vassalboro Woolen Co.
92—Whitman vs. Bates.
93—Bahlul vs. Bahlul.
94—In re Dugro.
95—Shidlovsky vs. Shidlovsky.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motion:
1—Taylor vs. Taylor.

Divorces:
6360—Behrens vs. Behrens.
6381—Storm vs. Storm.
6142—Schucheroff vs. Schucheroff.
5996—Garrison vs. Garrison.
5167—Cohen vs. Cohen.
6355—Anderson vs. Anderson.
6383—Korner vs. Kerner.
6397—Lober vs. Lober.
5518—Snyder vs. Snyder.
5980—Peterson vs. Peterson.
5999—Huber vs. Huber.
5131—Ladizky vs. Ladizky.
5138—Leopold vs. Leopold.
5272—Barriett vs. Barriett.
5513—Mahler vs. Mahler.
5514—Chapman vs. Chapman.
5516—Uko vs. Uko.
5517—Lohr vs. Lohr.
6410—Kraushaar vs. Kraushaar.
5522—Katz vs. Katz.
5558—Shaw vs. Shaw.
5687—Paola vs. Paola.
5692—Sharp vs. Sharp.
5831—Tyson vs. Tyson.
5906—Weingarten vs. Weingarten.
5970—Bjork vs. Bjork.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and fact.—
6079—N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co. vs. Southard.
6078—Bank of America vs. Southard.
6080—Nat. Union Bank vs. Sagne.
6091—Lewall vs. Corbit.
6105—Rosenberg vs. Siegel.
3872—Santenne vs. Williams.
5231—Morrissey vs. the Mayor, &c.
2823—Lowy vs. Cohn.
5405—Moreau vs. Rosenstein.
5069—Heritage vs. Green.
5925—Barlow vs. Kendall.
4566—Babcock Printing Press Co. vs. Baynes.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6132.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J., Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Herriman, and O'Reilly for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Frank Bailey.
2—Dominico Cesaro.
3—George E. McCoy.
4—Charles E. Foley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Preferred causes.

14951—Buckley vs. The Mayor, &c.
14591—Burrows vs. Sands.
15227—Kleeblatt vs. Sieke.
14647—Citizens' Sav. Bk. vs. The Mayor, &c.
8206—Burnett vs. The Mayor, &c.
14877—Ulmer vs. Hunter.
13885—Stones vs. Stones.
14750—Bergman vs. Bernheimer.
14783—Connaughton vs. Met. St. Ry.
14824—Manis vs. Met. St. Ry.
15135—Vought vs. Standard Elec. Eq. Co.
14354—Goffe vs. Van Nostrand.
15254—Englander vs. Rosenfield.
15340—Fahrig vs. Morse Oil & Pharmaceutical Co.
14749—Weisbrodt vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
14676—Pearce vs. Nashawannuck Mfg. Co.
13899—Ballin vs. Victor.
12833—Quinlan vs. Battershall.
14994—Chapman vs. Hanford.
12292—Bernstein vs. Bernstein.
14773—Testera vs. Tamsen.
14509—Feiner vs. Deutsch.
14573—McNair vs. Moynan.
12974—Smith vs. Hannisan.
13064—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8106—Lamb vs. Flanagan.
7220—Blau vs. Fish.
7534—Bertine vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8828—Bradley vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
8189—Chanet vs. Lynch.
8466—Dickinson vs. Press Pub. Co.
8467—Same vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morn. Journal Assoc.
8291—Chrispell vs. Shoemaker.
8837—Stegmayer vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
7526—Edelberg vs. Union Ry. Co.
7851—McCormick vs. H. Koehler & Co.
7969—O'Grady vs. Anger.
8814—Gordon vs. Ryan.
7700—Daenbler vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
8826—Mulford vs. Fromel.
7627—Tomlinson vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 9141.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

8262—Neidhardt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4010—Kanders vs. Morning Journal Assn.
13893—Brady vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8803—Dann vs. Wormser.
7044—Lewis vs. Metropolitan St. Ry. Co.
6302—Miggins vs. same.
7836—Dorne vs. Palmieri.
7644—Schildwacht vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8880—Sweeny vs. Arnott.
8852—Curran vs. McKelvey.
6889—Dowling vs. The Mayor, &c.
8905—Hayes vs. Trustees N. Y. & B'klyn Bridge.
8917—Sullivan vs. Frazier.
8924—Dunning vs. McCahill.
8930—Moross vs. Cohen.
8954—Ficke vs. Pulling.
8067—Mfgrs. Nat. Bank of Balt. vs. Casey.
8434—Emmerich vs. Thorley.
4818—Parsiale vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8678—McHugh vs. The Mayor, &c.
8746—Walsh vs. Same.
8451—Barry vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
7389—Von Hagen vs. Eckstein.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—

Wills for probate. At 10:30 A. M.:
William P. Perry.
Mary E. Bachman.
Adolph Libko.
Emilie Toussant.
George W. Patterson.
Abigail S. Thornal.

Henry M. Clarke.
Miriam B. Richard.

At 2 P. M.:
Julia F. Tromley.
Alexander Meil.
Mary Feuchera.
Robert Clark.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House, Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:

1345—Mary A. Cady.
1354—Louis A. Felt.
1852—Isaac Shidlousky.
1365—Agnes S. V. A. Hall.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street, (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned sine die.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, La Barbier, and Gray for the People.

1—Austin Phillips.
Theodore Mortensen.
2—Leopold Schweiger.
3—Max Cohen.
4—Edward Wright.
5—Joseph Farrell.
6—John Smith.
7—Gustav H. Lehker.
8—Robert R. Ulman.
9—Davis Kessler.
10—Jacob N. Haight.
11—Wong Get.
12—Isaac Bernstein.
13—John W. Curtis.

Pleadings.

1—Joseph Dina.
Gaspari Dina.
2—Hugh P. Goodwin.
3—Mary Nedley.
4—Mary Noonan.
14—Peter Axelrod.
15—Abraham Fisher.
16—Thomas Gallagher.
17—Joseph Magnus.
18—Annie Ullman.
19—James Stack.
20—Richard Flood.
21—George Solter.
22—John J. Hughes.
23—Jacob Spieberger.
24—Cornelius Hayes.
25—Patrick Gilmartin.
26—Jennie Giordona.
5—Hugh M. Hawkins.
6—Arthur Carr.
7—James Bendon.
8—Joseph Abel.
9—John Bernard.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Gordon for the People.

1—William J. Koerner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Lloyd for the People.

1—Mary M. Kellard.
2—Albert Cellins.
3—Bernard Rattisky.
4—Charles Logue.
5—Joseph Dougherty.
6—John Day.
7—John Bernard.
8—Charles Miller.
9—Benjamin Feinstein.
10—Conrad Hargat.
11—Morris Levy.
12—Levy Cohen.
13—Maggie Guthrie.
14—Harris Brickman.
15—Samuel Bergen.
16—Philip M. Goodhart.
17—Jeanette Schmidt.
18—John J. Clark.
19—George W. Rudolph.
20—John H. Bischoff.
21—Eugene Clayton.
22—Frederick Lippert.
23—Charles Stoltz.
24—Morris Goldstein.
25—Francesco Curcio.
26—Luigi Sartori.
27—Kalman O. Klien.
28—Sarah Loeder.
29—Michael O'Connor.
30—Ernest Gatti.
31—August Galet.
32—Feg

ATTACKED BY A PET DOG.

Young John McCabe Was Badly Bitten at New Brunswick, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 22.—A pet dog this morning nearly killed John McCabe, aged twelve. The latter was playing with the animal, when it sprang upon him and buried its teeth in his flesh. It continued to tear and bite him until the boy fainted from pain and it was beaten off by several men who hurried to the scene.

Young McCabe's condition is serious, and he may be lamed for life. The dog will be killed.

THE FLAG STILL WAVES.

Schoolboys Keep the Cuban Emblem Aloft Despite Contrary Orders.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 22.—The flag of Cuba is now floating over the High School of this city, together with the Stars and Stripes. It is supposed that students of the school ran the flag up beneath the American banner.

Members of the High School Cadets, a military organization connected with the school, last week showed their sympathy for the Cuban insurgents by hoisting the flag of the Island Republic beneath the American flag, which was at half-mast as a token of mourning for the dead sailors of the Maine. The report was circulated that the flag was raised by the orders of the Board of Education. Members of the board promptly ordered the flag down.

The cadets became indignant, and, as they could not recover the captured emblem a new one was ordered from New York. It arrived yesterday, and this morning the Stars and Stripes were seen floating at the masthead with the Cuban flag beneath.

Again the flag was ordered down, but when Janitor Banks went to perform this duty he found that the rope had been cut, so that there was no way of getting the flag down except by climbing the pole. No one has yet undertaken this task, and the two flags remain at the top.

BROOKLYN GREETS FLORIDA.

Flag from Grant Post Unfurled at De Funiak Springs.

DE FUNIAK SPRINGS, Fla., Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated here to-day by the Florida Chautauqua. One of the most interesting features of the occasion was the presentation of a National flag sent to the Chautauqua by U. S. Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Brooklyn.

The flag was sent with a cordial greeting from "the boys in blue" to "the boys in gray," by George A. Price, H. P. Smith, Enoch Rutzler, J. N. Matlock, and others of the post. It was pulled to its place by a bevy of girls between six and twelve years old, while a band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Rev. Madison C. Peters of New York made an appropriate address, and President Wallace Bruce of the Florida Chautauqua sent by telegraph a suitable acknowledgement to the donors of the flag.

Eskimo Curios for Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The Field Columbian Museum has received fourteen cases of Eskimo curios and utensils, numbering in all 15,000 pieces. This addition gives the Chicago institution by far the largest and most complete collection of arctic curios and implements in the world, numbering in all over 30,000 pieces.

WINTER RESORTS.

AVERY'S INN, LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Located between Laurel House & Lakewood Hotel. Good service for moderate rates.
Summer Hotel, Arverne, L. I. **F. W. AVERY, Prop'r.**

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.
GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.
The purest of water from our own artesian well.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with ochestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet; American and European plan.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
Atlantic City, N. J.,
Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Companions.

COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady having given up housekeeping, wishes to place her useful companion and housekeeper, who has served her faithfully for three years. Miss Battin, 73 Ocean Av., Jersey City.

COMPANION.—By a respectable widow to take care of an elderly lady; good reference. 223 West 35th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook; do plain washing of private family; best city reference. 449 West 43d St., Arrowsmith's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; does all kinds cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; wages, $25-$30; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as first-class cook; willing to do coarse washing; city reference. 144 West 19th St.; ground floor.

COOK.—By a young girl as excellent cook; no objection to a little washing; best city reference. 258 West 47th St., top floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By good working woman; will do any work well; worked in best families in city; can be well recommended. 302 West 55th St., care Mrs. McGowan.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; late with importing house; to go out by the day; reasonable. E. Smith, 105 East 84th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By intelligent North German lady, widow, as housekeeper in a small, refined family; reference can be given from present place. C. Nolop, care of Mr. Schwab, 12 East 87th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German girl (25) as lady's maid and take care of children to a family going to Europe in May. Address E. Romeik, 1,235 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MAID.—By French maid; understands dressmaking; excellent references. M. L., 217 West 33d St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—As nurse and companion to lady, or would take entire charge of infant; has hospital experience; five years' reference. M. M., 74 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—Experienced nurse wishes a few more engagements; trained in giving massage. Nurse, care Tremaine, 1,380 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By young French girl as nurse or chambermaid; good city references. Marie, 217 West 33d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishing dresses, repairing, and alterations. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—As competent and reliable waitress in private family; has first-class city personal reference. E. W., 349 Park Av., care Potter.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; best city references; wages, $20; private. L. F., Box 379, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a private family; takes charge of dining room; can fill butler's place; city references. 92 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in private family; references. 241 West 40th St.; Atkins's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; first-class reference. 360 West 53d St., Giebin's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; where parlormaid is kept; thoroughly competent and understands his duties well, and can have one year's personal reference. W. P., 21 East 31st St., care J. Jones.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Swiss man, speaking several languages; good references. Present employer can be seen, between 5 and 6 o'clock, at 43 West 53d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to secure position for his man; understands his business thoroughly; careful, stylish driver; middle-aged; faithful, sober; honest, respectful, obliging, attentive; out-of-town place preferred. Mr. S. M. Meeker, Counselor at Law, Office, 13 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants to secure a place for his coachman, whom he can personally recommend as a first-class driver; good all-around man. 20 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By sober, reliable man; long experienced in care of horses; careful driver; willing to be useful. James, 416 West 31st St.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGER.—To manage an estate; competent with labor and affairs; have had noted success with stock, dairy, poultry, farm crops, garden, greenhouses, fruit, and land improvements. Barber, 130 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A neat, competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Call, with references, between 10 and 12 o'clock Wednesday morning, 144 West 88th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SPEAR, THEODORE A.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of THEODORE A. SPEAR, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part 1., to be held in the County Court House in the County of New York on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a settlement of the accounts of William C. Figner, assignee of the above-named Theodore A. Spear, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court of the County
[L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John J. Freedman, Justice of said Supreme Court, this 14th day of February, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

G. W. HOPKINS, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman Street, New York City, N. Y.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. MATHEWS and Mary, his wife; Robert H. Mathews and Fannie C., his wife; Andrew W. Mathews and Lottie, his wife; Anna M. Tucker and Henry B. Tucker, her husband; Catherine M. Mathews, Sarah J. Steele, William J. Mathews, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of James Mathews, deceased; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman, John P. Kane, Matthew Baird, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of John P. Kane; Charles Eggers, Mount Morris Bank, Jacob Meurer and Andrew Meurer, the Brainerd Quarry Company, the Shaler and Hall Quarry Company, the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, Herbert A. Shipman, August T. Hirt and Paul Hagdorn, Jacob Vorhaus, the Canda & Mathews Manufacturing Company, Limited; Maillard M. Canda, as receiver of the Canda & Mathews Manufacturing Company, Limited; Hugh G. Kelly, Hugh Kelly, the Young & Farrell Diamond Stone Sawing Company of Chicago, Illinois; Herman Harvers, Frederick G. Moore, George B. Robbins and Harry W. Bell, Michael C. Foertsch, P. William Nickerson, the John Kress Brewing Company, American Encaustic Tiling Company, Limited; Hattie Kottek, Henry F. Mohrmann, Nicholas J. O'Connell, Nicholas J. O'Connell, as assignee, for the benefit of creditors of George A. Douglass; Lillie B. Henderson, Reuben W. Ross, Joseph Thomson and Peter M. Wilson, as executors of the last will and testament of Reuben Ross, deceased; the New York Gas Fixture Company, Henry M. Bendheim, Henry Rauch and Moses H. Rauch, Daniel Schwartzkopf, Benjamin F. Kraft, George N. Manchester, surviving partner of the firm lately composed of George N. Manchester and William N. Philbrick; J. C. Watson Company, the Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, Emanuel Lowinson, James King, Howard D. Hamm, Gustave Palmer, Theodore H. Martin, Charles A. Christman, as general assignee for the benefit of creditors of George Mackenzie; the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; Ronald K. Brown and George Chesterman, as substituted trustees under the last will and testament of George Chesterman, deceased; George N. Reinhardt and John G. Reinhardt, Thomas F. Devine, Henry Heuer, John J. McPhee, Hileman A. Meyer and Oscar F. Miller, composing firm of Meyer & Miller; Gustavus W. Rader and Michael Schmitt, composing the firm of G. W. Rader & Company, and Adam Unger, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 27, 1897.

RICHARD H. CLARKE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office and Office Address, No. 49 Chambers St., New York City.

To the defendants, Frederick G. Moore and Theodore H. Martin: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of February, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in said county.—Dated Feb'y 21, 1898. Yours, &c.,

RICHARD H. CLARKE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—The County of New York is designated as the place of trial.

Silvie M. Warner and Marie Martinache, as the Committee of Eugenie Martinache, an incompetent person, plaintiffs, against Karl M. Walach, Simon Canaan, and Esther Canaan, his wife; Maria A. Schmieder, Josie Cohn, Joseph Rosenberg, Hyman Sharff, Fanny Diamond, David Goodman, Jacob Cohn, Benjamin Greenberg, Selig Levi, Benny Dambowitz, Congregation Eitz Chaim Nusach Hoary, (otherwise known as Congregation Eitz Chaim Ansche Konotop,) which congregation is more particularly designated and described as the one occupying the second floor in No. 16 Ludlow Street, New York City, and Marcus Stern, President of said Congregation; Abraham Salkin, Charles C. Davis, Sigmund L. Weisl, Jefferson M. Levy, Henry P. Huntemann, Luke Boyle, Adalbert D. Cronk, Eleventh Ward Bank, Abraham Cooper, Joseph Newmark, and Meyer L. Levene, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1898.

EUGENE G. KREMER,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Maria A. Schmieder, Josie Cohn, Meyer L. Levene, and Charles C. Davis:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, the same day.—Dated New York, February 8th, 1898. Yours, &c.,

EUGENE G. KREMER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York City, New York.
f9-law6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN A. C. GRAY, plaintiff, against MARY BALDWIN, Benjamin L. Arthur, Agnes L. Azoy and Anastasio C. M. Azoy, her husband, Laura T. Mackie and George B. Mackie, her husband, Lillian D. Bolton, Clinton G. Bolton, William Schriever, Robert Hill, Andrew McCabe, Margaret Cannon, Peter McDonald, Thomas Crowther, John O'Neil, the name John being fictitious, the Christian name of said defendant O'Neil being unknown to plaintiff; Marie H. Olwell, The Health Department of the City of New York, Martin O'Dowd, Frederick Heise, and Joseph Liebstan, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 27th, 1898.

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office Address, No. 393 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Robert Hill, Andrew McCabe, Margaret Cannon, Peter McDonald, and John O'Neil, the name John being fictitious, the Christian name of said defendant O'Neil being unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, February 8th, 1898.

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 393 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
f9-law6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—JOSEPHINE KORN, plaintiff, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE, Albina B. Friedline, John McMillan, Charles Harrison, and Charles F. Rogers, composing the firm of Charles Harrison & Company, and Leonard Richards, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired to be had in the City and County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New York, January 17th, 1898.

MAURICE S. COHEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 44 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Leonard Richards: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1898, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, February 8, 1898.

MAURICE S. COHEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address, No. 44 Broadway, New York City.
f9-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, made on the 9th day of February, 1898, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the said day, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FRANKLIN MILLER, late of the City of New York, dealer in tiles and plumbers' materials under the name of Miller & Coates, at No. 279 Pearl Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscribers, at the office of the appointed assignee of said Franklin Miller for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 101 Beekman Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, February 10, 1898.

JOHN H. COMER, Assignee.
MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Assignee, 16-22 William Street, New York City.
f16-law6wW&mh30

ROSENSTEIN, HUGO.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the 13th day of January, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HUGO ROSENSTEIN, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Hugo Rosenstein, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, Samuel Fleischman, 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, February 24, 1898. ISAIAH C. ROSENTHAL, Assignee.

SAMUEL FLEISCHMAN, Attorney for Assignee, 346 Broadway, New York City. f2-law6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Pirsson, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897.

JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d16-law6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CALAHAN, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THEODORE E. Hancock, Attorney General of the State of New York, and to all the heirs at law and next of kin of JOHN CALAHAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown to the petitioner, and to all persons interested in the estate of the said John Calahan, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown to the petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by her, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the first day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to appear and show cause why the last will and testament of the said John Calahan, deceased, admitted to probate on the 22d day of July, 1895, by the Surrogate of the City and County of New York should not have been admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City
[L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County and of the City of New York, the 2d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Attorneys for Petitioner, 102 Chambers Street, New York City.
29-law6wW

CARI, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHARINE CARI, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway.
d1-law6mW&jel

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator.
CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
f16-law6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE H. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City.
f2-law6mW

GEHLERT, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD GEHLERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1897. SOPHIA GEHLERT, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, attorneys for executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. o19-law6mTu

GOULD, JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY GOULD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Lyndhurst, in Tarrytown, Westchester Co., New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1897. GEORGE J. GOULD, EDWIN GOULD, HELEN M. GOULD, HOWARD GOULD, Executors. JOHN F. DILLON, Attorney for Executors, 195 Broadway, New York. o20-law6mW

GUNST, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GUNST, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Stein, No. 8 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of August, 1897. CHARLES WINTHROP BERNHARD GUNST, Executors. JOHN C. STEIN, Atty, for Executors, 8 Chambers St., New York. au31-law6mTu&mhi

GRAINGER, MARY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thomas M. Grainger, Helmuth Westervelle, and Fritz Westervelle, the only heirs and next of kin of MARY GRAINGER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles M. Grainger, of the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of January, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY GRAINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surro-
[L. S.] gate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
f16-law6wW

HAVEMEYER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, No. 41 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April, next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, JENNIE S. H. CAMPBELL, Administrators. EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Attorneys for Administrators, 41 Wall Street, New York City.
o13-law6mW

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897.

EDWARD N. BOND, Executor.
WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York.
d29-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. WALKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. O'Brien, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, the 31st day of August, 1897.—GEORGE H. WALKER, JR., CHARLES B. WALKER, Administrators. JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Attorney for Administrators, 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City. sept1-law6mW

MORGAN, EDMUND R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to MARTHA M. MORGAN, Alice Morgan, George A. Morgan, Jesse M. Morgan, Milton A. Morgan, John F. Morgan, Mary E. Morgan, Jennie E. Morgan, and Emma Melson, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of EDMUND R. MORGAN, deceased, should not be granted to Catharine Paull, the petitioner herein, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the Fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Petitioner, 52 William Street, New York City.
f16-law6wW&mh30

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARQUIS, ROBERT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT M. MARQUIS, late of the City of New York, engineer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 42 West 20th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. HELEN M. MARQUIS, Administratrix. EDWARD B. MERRILL, Attorney for Administratrix.
o13-law6mW

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City. d18-law6mW

RONCKENDORFF, GEORGE READ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE READ RONCKENDORFF, late of the City of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, namely, the office of her attorneys, Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1897. CATHERINE RONCKENDORFF, as Administratrix of the Estate of George Read Ronckendorff. au18-law6mW

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Glover, Sweesy & Glover, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEESY & GLOVER, Atty's for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City.
d14-law6mTu

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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FALL AND WINTER RESORTS

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HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
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{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J.Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do .....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)...Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md..Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p.,$1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
do .....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y...Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago, Ill.The Virginia, ap, $3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3

Florida East Coast Hotels. OFFICES: 261 Broadway, N. Y. 3 Park Place, Buffalo, 377 Main St.

Key West, Key West.....a. p.
Miami, Royal Palm.....a. p.
Miami, Biscayne Hotel..a.p.
Palm Beach, Royal Poinciana. a. p.
Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn. a.p.
Ormond, The Ormond..a. p.
St. Augustine, Ponce de Leon, a. p
St. Augustine, Alcazar, a. p.

Fla., Jacksonville. St. James Hotel, a. p., $4
Fla., Suwanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel...a. p.
Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole..a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Kissimmee...a. p.
Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House.....a. p.
Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Belleair, Belleview.....a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda Htl.
ap. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Ft. Meyers Htl., a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.

Florida Resorts. Plant System Hotels. OFFICES: 10 and 12 W. 23d St., N. Y. Washington St., Boston. 296 Broadway, N. Y.

Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up, ap, $3up
Lakewood, N. J..Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular.) ap., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, (Westminster)...St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap, $3 to $5; ep, $1up
Memphis, Tenn..Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala. Battle House, rooms, bath, ap, $2.50 up
Naples, Italy. (Splendid view south.) Parker's Htl
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York. (N.B.Barry). The St. Cloud, e.p. $1.50
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50

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HAVE just imported a late Parisian creation,

THE SURPLICE TUNIC.

A jaunty and effective boudoir Sacque, destined to become popular for negligé wear.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE HOLIDAY CELEBRATED

An Unusual Amount of Patriotism and Enthusiasm Was Shown.

NATIONAL COLORS DISPLAYED

In View of the Maine Disaster, the Usual Joyous Songs and Special Rejoicing Were Omitted—Some Interesting Incidents.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated yesterday throughout the city with more than the usual show of patriotism and enthusiasm. Persons who as a rule are inclined to treat the day as any other ordinary holiday and devote it either to pleasure or rest, took an active part in the day's various patriotic exercises. Wherever a flag was raised or any demonstration in honor of the day took place, crowds assembled and went into the spirit of the occasion in a manner that showed how near and dear the welfare and honor of the country lay to their hearts.

Every large building in the city displayed flags, and bunting of the National colors was everywhere in evidence. From early morning until late in the evening, societies, whether of a distinctly patriotic nature or otherwise, marched the streets carrying banners and led by bands playing patriotic airs. The American Guard, composed of schoolboys in uniform, was out in force, and on every side evoked enthusiasm.

All vessels lying in the harbor displayed flags at their mastheads, and in many instances were gayly decorated with streamers and bunting. All foreign vessels at this port hoisted the American flag in honor of the Nation's holiday.

Churches had special services, although, in view of the recent disaster, the usual joyous songs and special rejoicing were omitted.

Incidents of Interest.

A number of war veterans assembled at sunrise at the Battery to raise an American flag. The Anderson Zouaves, the Sixty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, the Excelsior Brigade, and several Grand Army posts were present.

Judson Kilpatrick Port, Grand Army of the Republic, raised the American flag over Fort Horn, at Morningside Park. After the ceremonies the post marched to the Blockhouse in Central Park, where the Washington Sentinel Guard, assisted by the Veteran Artillery Society, held an old-time patriotic service.

The Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of the New York Orphan Asylum held its annual reception, closing with a fife and drum corps exhibition at the Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street.

The Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment attended an anniversary mass of requiem for the repose of the souls of deceased comrades, in the chapel of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Lafayette Place and Great Jones Street. The corps paraded in full uniform from the armory, Third Avenue and Sixth Street, escorted by Company I of the regiment. Ex-Chief of Police Peter J. Conlin, Colonel of the corps, was in command. The mass was celebrated by Father James Dougherty.

A solemn mass of requiem was offered at St. Patrick's Cathedral, for the repose of the souls of deceased members.

An entertainment was provided for the inmates of the almshouse of Blackwell's Island, in the form of a vaudeville entertainment, in which well-known artists took part.

Y. M. C. A. Celebrations.

The various city branches of the Young Men's Christian Association celebrated the holiday in the evening. The West Side Branch had a social evening reunion, with an address by Dr. Charles E. Bruce, on "Marriage." The Harlem Branch was entertained with a presentation of "David Garrick," by E. Melvin Robinson. At the East Side Branch the Literary Society debated on the question, "Resolved, That a college education is a greater advantage to the success of a business man than an early business training." The day was also observed by the Bowery, French, German, and Railroad Branches.

In the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Wythe Avenue and South Second Street, Williamsburg, a solemn high mass was celebrated at 9 A. M. The Rev. Mgr. Duffy was celebrant. In the galleries, 1,000 children sang patriotic songs when the services closed. After the singing of "America" all emerged from the church and assembled in front of the new Caddin Memorial Institute in Berry Street, where a flag was raised. The hall will be formally opened on May 8.

FLAGS FOR HIRSCH SCHOOLS.

They Are Presented by Washington and Lafayette G. A. R. Posts.

Patriotic exercises were held yesterday by the children of the Baron de Hirsch English Day Schools at the Educational Alliance, Jefferson Street and East Broadway. The principal feature on the programme was the presentation of an American flag by George Washington Post, G. A. R., and four guidons by Lafayette Post, G. A. R., to the schools.

Col. Killaen Van Rensselaer made the presentation on behalf of George Washington Post, and Capt. George Washington Jones on behalf of Lafayette Post. M. S. Isaacs, President of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, accepted the flags on behalf of the schools, and in return a little boy five years of age presented to each post a wreath tied with red, white, and blue ribbon. Some forty members of the posts and 550 children took part in the exercises.

THE BAPTIST BOYS' BRIGADES.

Their Sixth Annual Review Held in the Ninth Regiment Armory.

Fully 6,000 people gathered in the Ninth Regiment Armory, in Fourteenth Street, yesterday afternoon to witness the sixth annual review of the Baptist Boys' Brigades of New York and its vicinity. Nearly nine hundred officers and men were in line, including a couple of companies of colored troops.

The juvenile troops were under command of Gen. A. C. Kenyon. Commander in Chief, B. B. B. U. S. A., and Brig. Gen. G. A. Gale and Brig. Gen. W. Kirby commanded the First and Second Brigades respectively. The First Brigade is recruited from Manhattan Sunday schools, and the Second from Brooklyn.

A band concert was given by the B. B. B. Temple Band of Brooklyn. The Doxology was sung to the music of a cornet, and the Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell delivered a prayer.

After a review of the troops by Col. W. H. Seward and staff of the Ninth Regiment, competitive drills followed. Company K, Tenth Regiment, Capt. William Clark of the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, won the silver cup offered, and special mention was made of the drill of Company C, First Regiment, Capt. Kunskie of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church. Competitive drill in the manual of arms followed, W. A. Bowa, Company K, Second Regiment, Newark, and Harry E. Wasson, Company L, Sixth Regiment of Brooklyn, receiving gold and silver medals respectively.

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET STORE.

SERGE SKIRTS

LINED WITH SILK,

$8.50

On sale, To-day, Wednesday, February 23d, a large lot of Black Serge Dress Skirts, lined throughout with black or colored Taffetas Silk.

They are in all sizes, beautifully made and fresh from the workroom,

$8.50 Each

New importations and reproductions of Imported Model Spring Skirts, with rows of graduated Ruffles or Ribbon in elaborate designs, with drop skirts,

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Parade in Newark Suburbs.

NEWARK, Feb. 22.—Harrison, Kearny, and East Newark united in a celebration of the day by having a joint parade of the Police and Fire Departments of the three towns through the streets of all. The reason for the united celebration was the fact that these towns, which lie on the east bank of the river, were to-day formally connected with this city by the opening of an additional bridge across the river. As the procession neared the lower part of its line of march, Eddie Riordan, four years old, son of Chairman Riordan of the Joint Bridge Committee, pressed a button, and the draw in the bridge began to move.

Contests at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 22.—College exercises were suspended to-day, and the student body devoted itself to celebrating. The class of '76 prize debate was held in Alexander Hall, President Patton presiding, the question being, "Resolved, That the United States should establish a system of postal savings banks." The prize of $100 in this debate was awarded to Daniel F. Aitland. The Nassau Literary Prize of $10 for the best oration was awarded to D. L. Chambers of Washington, D. C.

Sing Sing Convicts Celebrate.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated in Sing Sing Prison by giving the men a holiday, with extra good things for their meals. The men were allowed to retain their seats in the big new messroom after breakfast while the two choirs and orchestra gave an entertainment. The room proved to have good acoustic properties.

Ambassador White Receives.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The reception of the United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, to-day, in honor of Washington's Birthday, was attended by about 300 members of the American colony here.

The German-American Society costume ball took place to-night.

Washington's Birthday in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—In honor of Washington's Birthday the American University Society in Paris gave a banquet this evening. Speeches were made by Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, and M. Rambaud, Minister of Public Instruction.

FIRE MARSHAL REMOVED.

James Mitchel, a Brother-in-Law of Henry D. Purroy, Dismissed.

Fire Commissioner Scannell has removed from office Fire Marshal James Mitchel, a brother-in-law of ex-County Clerk Henry D. Purroy. The removal took effect yesterday. Deputy Fire Marshal O'Sullivan was appointed to take charge of the office pending the appointment of a successor to Mitchel. No cause was assigned for the removal.

Mitchel was removed once before, in 1895, when Gen. La Grange was President of the Fire Board, on a number of charges. He took the case to the courts, and the action of the Fire Commissioners was annulled on the ground that the charges were based on information and belief and were not substantiated. The Fire Marshal was reinstated five months ago, receiving all his back salary. His appointment dates from 1889.

DELTA TAU DELTA MEETS.

Officers Elected at the Sixteenth Annual Conference.

The sixteenth annual conference of the Eastern Division of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. There were two sessions, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. Both were of a secret nature, although it was given out that the main purpose was the outlining of the general policy of the organization.

Among the educational institutions represented were Brown University, Cornell, Tufts College, Lehigh University, Alleghany College, the University of Pennsylvania, and Stevens Institute of Technology. Among the principal representatives were A. P. Trautwine, William Kent, J. E. Denton, Dr. J. A. Balard, Dr. I. C. Rice, C. C. Dickinson, J. W. Lieb, Jr., and Sherman Arter. The election of officers for the year resulted in Dr. J. C. Rice being made President, R. S. McGowin Vice President, and A. B. Elliott Secretary.

Odd Fellows in Session.

The Grand Encampment of the State of New York, I. O. O. F., met in annual session at the German Masonic Temple, 220 East Fifteenth Street, yesterday. About 150 delegates, representing 137 encampments, were present. Degrees were conferred on over 100 candidates. The Grand Patriarch of the order, Edward C. Shafer of Buffalo, presided. The following officers were elected and installed: Harry Walker of Brooklyn, Grand Patriarch; William H. Mosher of Binghamton, N. Y., Grand High Priest; John G. Deubert of Brooklyn, Grand Senior Warden; D. H. Grundman of Manhattan, Grand Scribe; James P. Victory of Manhattan, Grand Treasurer; Edson J. Stearns of Syracuse, N. Y., Grand Junior Warden; Jacob Dilcher of Buffalo, N. Y., Senior Grand Representative; Mortimer C. Lee of Manhattan, Junior Grand Representative.

Dr. Lindsay Parker in a Sanitarium.

The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in State Street, Brooklyn, has gone to a sanitarium at Dansville, N. Y. Rumors that Dr. Parker is broken down appear to be without foundation. It is stated by members of his church that he has been in ill health for some time, and in need of rest, and that this is the reason he has gone to the sanitarium, but that his trouble is of a serious nature is denied. F. G. Sherman, Treasurer of the church, said yesterday that Dr. Parker was "only nervously tired," and was therefore advised by the Vestry to take a rest, to prepare for his Lenten duties. He went to Dansville accordingly on Friday.

John M. O'Connell Dies Suddenly.

John M. O'Connell, forty-five years old, a manufacturer of signs doing business at 34 Church Street and living at 73 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, fell dead yesterday within a few feet of his home of heart failure. He was picked up by Policeman Scully of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, who called an ambulance, but the responding surgeon found the man dead. Mr. O'Connell was a charter member and Vice President of the Metropolitan Rowing Club and was well known in down town business circles.

TAUGHT TO LOVE THE CITY

Large Rally of the City History Club of New York at the Thalia Theatre.

ALL CLASSES AND SECTIONS

East and West Side and Up and Down Town People Gather in the Bowery and Enjoy an Entertainment.

The annual entertainment of the City History Club of New York, given yesterday afternoon in the Thalia Theatre, the Bowery, near Canal Street, was a brilliant success. The oldest theatre in New York once more had vehicles with crests on the panels and drawn by high-bred horses ranged in front of it. The dignified coachmen, who had picked their way down into the Bowery with some difficulty, stared blankly at the Yiddish posters that now decorate the house wherein Edwin Forrest thundered in his prime, and the people who are in the habit of attending the Thalia these days looked with amazement upon the unaccustomed array and went away with confused ideas of what was going on.

The City History Club is intended to teach the history of this city, to begin with, and of this State and country incidentally, to impress it thoroughly upon the minds of the people, and especially the people who will be the men and women of the next generation. Its work is based on the principle that we must know a thing before we can love it. Its hope is to teach the people of New York to know the city—its history, traditions, growth, and conditions—so well that they will not only love it, but will know all about it and be able to think, talk, work, and vote intelligently and affectionately for it.

The club began its work two years ago with a few classes. Now it has more than sixty teachers and nearly 1,000 members. The members and teachers and their friends packed the Thalia Theatre yesterday. Delegations from the League for Political Education, the Social Reform Club, and the Public Education Association were present in the boxes. Every part of the city and every class of citizens were represented. The sixty-odd teachers are all volunteers, and they represent social, financial, and intellectual power. The pupils represent all ranks and ages. Some of them are working-women with families, some of them are bearded and mature men; the great majority are children of the public schools, although some of the well-known private schools sent a number of boys and girls.

East and West Sides Fraternize.

The Columbia Grammar School, the oldest in the city, tracing its history back to 1654, had present a large squad of boys with their school flag. The upper west side and the lower east side were cheek-by-jowl and compared notes on local history. James B. Reynolds was present and seemed to be delighted. Mrs. Edward Curtis, Mrs. H. M. Sanders, Mrs. Willard Parker, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, and Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Eaton were among the interested spectators, and evidently enjoyed the experience. Nobody else enjoyed it so much, however, as the members of the big east side school delegations. They joined in the songs, kept time with their feet to the instrumental music, and cheered shrilly continually, occasionally interjecting a little ear-piercing whistling to vary the proceedings.

Mrs. Robert Abbe, the founder and President of the club, made a brief address, and was cheered and cheered and presented with a beautiful basket of flowers. She explained the history and purposes of the club, of which anybody can become a permanent pupil on payment of 5 cents for a badge. The expenses are paid by other classes of members, who contribute from $100 to $10 each. The Executive Committee consists of Mrs. Abbe, Mrs. W. E. D. Scott, who is the Secretary; Miss Abbe, Treasurer; Mrs. Teall, Miss Elsie Clews, Miss Alice Sterne, Miss Agnes Whitney, and Miss Mary Lusk.

The orchestra from the Star Theatre and the Harmony Chorus, led by Isaac Rosenblatt, furnished the music. "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Hail! Columbia!" "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and other patriotic songs were sung, and there was other entertainment, including an exceptionally clever series of society caricatures by Miss Mary Norman and a pantomime, "In Old New Amsterdam," by members of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts. The east-siders did not seem to catch the idea of the pantomime, and a number of them went away with the idea that they had witnessed a highly satisfactory performance by pupils of some institution for deaf-mutes. They said so, and audibly pitied the supposed unfortunates. They caught the society caricatures with astounding quickness, however, and their admiring comments upon the young woman's face, gown, and what they called her "shape" must have been as embarrassing as gratifying.

Cheered for the Maine.

Just as the rush for the doors was beginning a well-dressed woman in one of the boxes rose and motioned with her hand. A quick-witted cornet player in the orchestra sounded the public-school bugle call for seats and everybody stopped. The well-dressed woman asked what very sad event had happened recently.

"The Maine disaster!" shrieked a thousand voices.

She said that was what she meant. Then, with tears in her eyes, she went on to say that, notwithstanding the fate of the sailors on the Maine, when the Government called for men to take their places ten times as many had volunteered as there was need for, and that that was the kind of American patriotism and manhood she hoped the boys and girls of New York would cultivate. This elicited a vast deal of cheering, and the club dispersed amid general congratulations.

Mrs. Abbe says the churches and schools and other institutions are co-operating heartily with the club, and she hopes that among them they will be able to make everybody in New York thoroughly familiar with the city's history.

To Consider Street Renumbering.

A public hearing will be given in the City Hall Friday by the Aldermanic Committee on Streets and Highways on the proposed ordinance requiring the renumbering of houses throughout the city. The ordinance, which was adopted by the Aldermen Sept. 14 last and recalled from the Mayor for amendment, requires that there shall be placed on the outside of every house in the city a plate containing the house number in white figures not less than three and one-half inches high. The plate must be placed on the right of the entrance to the house at a point not less than four or more than six feet above the stoop.

The number put on sale was, luckily, large; else, you late comers, wouldn't have the chance you still have.

$12.50 for sizes 34 to 46 inches chest measure; under 34 inches, $10.

Last Spring's suits.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY CLUB AND NOMINATIONS.

Memorandum to be Issued Suggesting a Substitute for the Present System of Political Conventions.

A "memorandum of the underlying principles upon which should rest any statute regulating methods of making political party nominations for public office" has been prepared with much care by the Legislative Committee of the City Club, and, having been approved by the Council of that club, it will be put into circulation. This memorandum departs widely from the lines of any of the bills upon this subject which have been introduced in the Legislature. Mr. James W. Pryor, Secretary of the Council of the City Club, says:

"Whether it will be worth while for the club to undertake the considerable labor involved in preparing a bill upon the lines of this memorandum will depend upon the course of events. It is hoped that the publication of the memorandum will help to crystalize the ideas upon this subject in such a way as to increase the probability that the public will demand legislation honestly designed to bring about the best results."

A "nomination election" in place of the present system of primaries and convention nominations is urged in the City Club's memorandum, on the following lines:

1. Let the registration days already provided for by law be held so that the final one occurs at least three weeks before election day.

2. Let a given number of voters, by signing and filing in a specified public office prior to the first registration day a statement that they intend to support the principles of a particular political party at the coming election and desire to vote for a person named as representing those principles, place any man in nomination who will accept it as a candidate of that party.

3. Let the names of all candidates be printed on the official blanket ballot, grouped under their party name and under the title of the office for which they are nominated; if there should be too many offices or candidates to permit the ballot to be of convenient size there might be two or even three such ballots.

4. Let the place of registration be also the polling place, and the registration officers be nomination election officers, and as each man registers let him take the official ballot or ballots and retire to the booth, mark his choice, and vote just as on election day.

5. Have the ballots all counted (precisely as at general election) and the result be announced each day at the close of the polls.

6. Let the candidate who receives the largest number of votes be the party candidate, and let all party candidates be nominated in this way, without any conventions.

If a delegate convention should be thought desirable in the case of nominations for offices to be voted for by the voters of the entire State, that could be specially provided for in a variety of ways. Under the plan proposed the nomination-elections of all parties would occur at the same time.

PETER BARCIA SENTENCED.

Italian, Who Slew the Alleged Murderer of His Father, Gets 10 Years.

Peter Barcia, the twenty-year-old Italian who killed Frank Cassata, after the latter had been acquitted of the charge of murdering Barcia's father, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the second degree yesterday before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. He was sentenced to ten years in State prison.

Justice Fursman said he would not send the boy to the Elmira Reformatory because of the present management of that institution and the rules that govern the time for which a prisoner shall serve there. He declared that he would never send a prisoner there so long as the present condition of affairs existed.

PAINTINGS IN THE WAY.

The Mayor Requested to Ask the Art Commission to Provide for Them.

When the City Court was moved from the City Hall that the building might be remodeled and rooms fitted up for the Municipal Assembly, several pictures of intrinsic and historical value were taken from the walls and stored in the Governor's Room. What is to be done with those pictures is a question that is exercising Mr. Little, the custodian of the Governor's Room, and Martin Keese, the janitor of the City Hall.

Two of the pictures are of battle scenes in the Mexican War, and are 12 by 20 feet and 14 by 18 feet, respectively. Since the renovation of the City Hall and the reopening to the public of the Governor's Room, they are greatly in the way, but it seems that no one has authority to move them. Under the charter no painting can be exhibited in a public building or removed from a public building without the approval of the Art Commission. The commission has not yet established an office, and has not legally organized.

The paintings are liable to damage where they are, and Janitor Keese will to-day ask the Mayor to request the Art Commission to meet and take some action in the premises.

OLD CASE BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

Bailey Is Accused of Causing a Little Girl's Death in 1893.

Frank Bailey of Troy, the Captain of the lumber barge American Eagle, was on trial before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday on the charge of manslaughter in the first degree for causing the death of Fannie Gallagher, eleven years old, on June 20, 1893. Bailey was indicted on April 26, 1895, nearly two years after the affair, and the case was among the number that have long been buried in the office of the District Attorney. Most of the witnesses were children at the time of the girl's death, and have now grown to womanhood.

At 8 o'clock in the evening on June 20, 1893, Fannie Gallagher and a number of other little girls were found by Bailey playing on his barge, which was moored to the pier at the foot of West Twentieth Street, North River. He set his dog upon them, and in running from the animal the girl fell between the pier and the barge and was drowned.

The child's father, James W. Gallagher, a retired fireman, testified that after the child fell into the water Bailey refused to help in searching for her, and threatened to shoot any one who tried to move his vessel in the search for the body. "If she has fallen in," the witness quoted Bailey as saying, "she's dead by this time, and there's no use trying to find her." The witness said he searched for the body from 9 P. M. until 3 A. M., when he found it.

The trial will be continued to-day.

Federal Judge Thomas Sworn In.

Edward B. Thomas, the new Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, was sworn in yesterday at the Federal Building, Brooklyn. The oath was administered by Judge Addison W. Brown, and with him on the bench were seated Judge Lowell of Massachusetts and Benjamin D. Silliman, the oldest member of the Brooklyn bar. After administering the oath, Judge Brown spoke in complimentary terms of the new Judge, who responded in a short speech. An informal reception was afterward held in the Judge's chambers. He received a number of floral tributes.

Linen Department.

Wednesday, Feb'y 23d.

125 dozen, 23x45 fringed Huck Towels, $1.50 per dozen.

100 dozen, all pure linen, hemstitched Huck Towels, $2.40 per dozen.

200 dozen, all linen, hemstitched Towels,—fancy weaves, $3.00 per dozen.

2½x2¾ all linen, hemstitched Sheets, $3.65 per pair.

22½x36 inch, linen, hemstitched Pillow Cases, 75 cents per pair.

24 inch, bleached Damask Napkins, $2.00 per dozen.

Irish Damask Table Cloths, (bleached,)

8 x 8 ..... $1.50 Each.
8x10 ..... $1.90 "
8x12 ..... $2.25 "

24-inch Napkins to match, $2.25 per dozen.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB AFFAIRS.

Falling Off in the Applications for Membership the Reason for Its Change of Plan.

The decision of the Board of Governors of the Democratic Club, otherwise Mr. Croker, to abandon the scheme of moving to the old house of the New York Athletic Club, at Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, has occasioned no surprise to those who have watched the later course of events at the Fifth Avenue house. When the plan was first suggested the Democratic Club was booming. Tammany had swept the city. Tammany had many offices to fill, and it was no secret that Mr. Croker and Tammany were synonymous terms. Mr. Croker wished to build up the Democratic Club.

Every expectant office holder hastened to apply for membership and induced his friends to follow his example. The names came in so rapidly that the Board of Governors, looking to the future, extended the limit from 1,500 to 3,000. Several hundred applications were received within a month of election day, nearly 300 delinquent members paid up their back dues, others who had been dropped hastened to ask for reinstatement, and at the reception held at the club New Year's Day there was no room for all who desired to attend.

Men of more or less local influence from all sections of the city crowded around Mr. Croker. He was the lion of the day, and wherever he stood still or moved about the throng was with him. A like condition of affairs continued for weeks. Every day saw a long list of new names exposed on the bulletin board as candidates for admission, and Mr. Croker, it is surmised, expected it would last. It did last until the offices were all given away, and then interest in the institution subsided.

It was evident if the applications continued to pour in that the premises at 617 Fifth Avenue would be too small. At first it was suggested to enlarge the house by building additional stories, and matters in that direction progressed so far that architects, it was said, were asked to submit plans. Rumors that the old home of the University Club was to be purchased for the club were denied by Jefferson M. Levy, and then more or less suddenly it was announced that Mr. Croker had purchased the old New York Athletic Club property for $190,000, and that the Governors of the Democratic Club had approved the purchase. The property was not bought by the club. It was bought by Richard Croker in the name of Richard Croker.

Since the apportionment of the offices in Tammany's gift there have been comparatively few applications for membership in the Democratic Club. Where two months ago the bulletin showed fifty to sixty applications a day, it has lately shown less than one-tenth that number. The failure of the Tammany legislators to induce the Democrats of the State to take any interest in the club indicated to Mr. Croker that his scheme to make the institution either a State or National organization had fallen through.

This fact was practically acknowledged Monday night when Mr. Croker announced publicly that the Board of Governors had decided to sell the new property and to let the club remain in its old quarters, in Fifth Avenue.

Young People's Conference.

The thirteenth annual Young People's Conference of the Reformed Episcopal Churches of New York and vicinity began yesterday at the First Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. Nine churches were represented. The opening prayer was made by Bishop Thomas W. Campbell of Brooklyn, and the address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Dr. W. T. Sabine, pastor of the First Church. Miss M. E. Elizabeth Booth of Newark, Mrs. Maud Van Buskirk of Newburg, and Henry W. Saxe of Demarest, N. J., read papers, and the Rev. R. L. Rudolph of New York presided over the "question box." The conference contributed nearly $200 for work among the colored people in the South. The money will be sent to Bishop Stevens of South Carolina.

University Settlement Building.

Persons interested in the proposed new building for the University Settlement in this city are putting forth extraordinary efforts to complete the fund of $25,000 between now and the 28th of this month. Of this amount $19,200 has been pledged, but a large part is conditional upon the whole amount being raised on or before the last of this month. Some vigorous canvassing is to be done to raise the additional $5,800. Subscriptions are being received by James Speyer, Treasurer, at 30 Broad Street. The land for the new building has been purchased at Eldridge and Rivington Streets for $58,000. The $25,000 now being raised will be used in the construction of the building.

Bombshell Found in an Armory.

Policeman Lloyd of the Bedford Avenue Station, Brooklyn, was sent to the Brooklyn Police Headquarters this afternoon with an old army shell supposed to be loaded, which was found this morning by workmen in the old Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, at North Second Street and Bedford Avenue. He was sent by the Brooklyn police to Headquarters in New York, from there to the Fire Headquarters in East Sixty-seventh Street, then to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, and then back again to the Fire Headquarters, where the shell was placed in a pail of water, which, in turn was put into a refrigerator. It will be taken to the Bureau of Combustibles to-day.

A Big Cargo of Coffee.

The Lamport & Holt Line steamer Canning, Capt. Hammond, which arrived yesterday from Brazilian ports, brought the largest cargo of coffee ever brought to this port. It consisted of 85,755 sacks. She brought also 4,000 dry hides, 28 cases of rubber, and 300 tons of machinery.

Pneumonia follows close in the wake of damp, changeable weather. Combat its first symptoms with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 SHOE

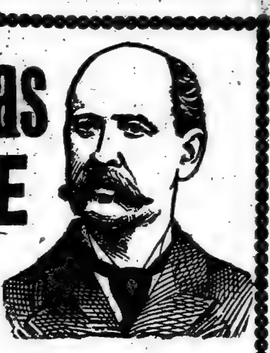

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BEST IN THE WORLD.

Some men hesitate about paying $3.50 for their shoes, supposing they cannot be properly made for this price. They do not realize that, with our large business and modern methods, we can make and sell as fine a shoe for $3.50 as those usually sold from $5.00 to $7.00. A trial pair would be more convincing proof. Our

FRENCH ENAMEL

style shown in cut is made on the Gem Toe lasts, of imported leather, with heavy soles for street wear, and is as near waterproof as possible for leather to be. Fast-color hooks and eyelets and Australian Kangaroo tops. We make 155 styles and widths, from A to EE, in Vici Kid (kid-lined), Calf, Patent Calf, Russia Storm Calf, Box Calf, etc.

Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Our stores are located at

NEW YORK—1211 Broadway, 1343 Broadway, 2264 W. 125th St., 974 3d Ave., 2210 3d Ave., 343 8th Ave., 114 Fulton St.
BROOKLYN—708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 431 Fulton St., 494 5th Ave.
JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Ave.

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

AMUSEMENTS. | AMUSEMENTS.

Leslie's Weekly

Will exhibit the magnificent and wonderful Scriptural Painting, by the late MATT MORGAN, entitled

"Christ Entering Jerusalem."

The Largest Picture Ever Painted in America.

At JUDGE BUILDING, 110 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 16th St.), New York City, for two weeks. Admission, 25 Cents.

Proceeds of Admission for Seeing This Picture Will Be Donated to the Burial and Relief Fund of the Press Club of New York City.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2.
MISS REHAN
AS PEGGY.
COUNTRY GIRL: begins at 9:15.
LILLI TSE: begins 8:15.
Performance over at 11:
MATINEE TO-DAY:
Lilli Tse and Number 9.
MATINEE SATURDAY:
Country Girl and Lilli Tse.
"Most delightful performance in town."

DALY'S ANNUAL LENTEN MATINEES.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
Magnificently Illustrated in Color, accompanied by a series of original
MOTION PICTURES.
8 courses, exactly alike, 5 lectures in each, beginning To-morrow at 11 A. M.
COURSE A—Mondays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock. COURSE B—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 3 o'clock. COURSE C—Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock. The subjects will be: 1—Wonders of Thessaly. 2—Cycling Through Corsica. 3—The Yellowstone National Park. 4—Oases of the Algerian Sahara. 5—More About Japan. Course tkts., $5.00; single tkts., $1.50 & $1.00; sdm., 50c.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. First times of
MINNIE SELIGMAN
AS **"CARMEN,"**
LEONIDAS'S cats and dogs; BARNEY FAGAN and HENRIETTA BYRON, music and farce; A. O. DUNCAN, ventriloquist; Sam and Kitty Morton, dancers; 40 other stars.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance, 1:30 to 11 P. M. 58TH & 3D AVE.
Debut in Vaudeville of CORA TANNER
assisted by Louis F. Massen. (in "Drifted Apart")
GREAT BIOGRAPH.
25 AND 15c. AFTERNOONS. 50 AND 25c. EVENINGS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.... Begins at 2:15 Daniel Frohman..... Manager Matinées Thursday and Sat'y, 2.
SECOND MONTH.
THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.
*** NEXT TUESDAY, 4TH & LAST MATINEE, **THE PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY**
Mar. 7, Illustrated Lenten Lectures by G. P. SERVISS, EVERY MORNING AT 11.
Tues., March 8, at 2..... **"ADELAIDE"**

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38th St
Castle Square Opera Co.
To-night, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Grand Double Bill——PINAFORE.
Wed. Mat., 2 P. M. 25c. | Evenings, 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. | Sat. Mat., 2. 25c., 50c.
Feb'y 28th * * * * * "THE GYPSY BARON."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
TO-NIGHT, 8:15. **CONRIED'S JUBILEE** 1873 1898
"GRINGOIRE" and "THE BAT."
Every fol. evg., Sat. mat., "Lodge Brothers."

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
Wm. H. CRANE Evs. at 8:30. Mat. Sat.
A Virginia Courtship.
First "Special Wed. Matinée" March 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
See the great diving scene in
"THE WHITE HEATHER"
Mats. To-day & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

BIJOU. MATINEE TO-DAY and every evening.
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.
Broadhurst's Hilarious Sufficiency.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat.
CHARMION—JULIE MACKEY and others.
March 7th—CHIRGWIN, the White-Eyed Kaffir.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. 3d Mth. Rousing Success. **The Highwaymen.**
Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. Mus. Mat. March 1. Ysaye, Sobrino, and others.

5TH AV. Theatre. Broadway and 28th St. Last times in New York.
DE WOLF HOPPER IN **EL CAPITAN**
Assisted by the Great 7TH REGT. BAND.

GARRICK THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:20. Mats., 2:15. 9TH MONTH.
MAUDE ADAMS Matinées To-day & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. An Unqualified Triumph.
HENRY MILLER **THE MASTER.**
Evenings, 8:25. Matinée Saturday.

MANHATTAN. Broadway 33d Street
WAY DOWN EAST.
MAT. TO-DAY. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50

CHICKERING & SONS' GRAND CONCERTS.
Second Matinee Recital Chickering Hall. On Thursday Aft., Feb. 24, at 3.
Prof. Franz Rummel will play the CHICKERING PIANO.
Programme: HANDEL, Air and Variations, (The Harmonious Blacksmith;) BEETHOVEN, Sonata op. 101; BRAHMS, Variations of a Theme by Schumann; CHOPIN, Sonata op. 58; MENDELSSOHN, Character Piece, op. 7, No. 7, Song Without Words; RUBINSTEIN, Pres du Ruisseau, Serenade, (Miniatures,) op. 93; STRAUSS-TAUSIG, Valse, "Man Lebt Nur Einmal," op. 167; CHOPIN, Berceuse, op. 57; LISZT, Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2.
Reserved seats, $1.50; admission, $1. Now on sale at box office, Chickering Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Tuesday Evening, March 1, at 8:15.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
Theodore Thomas CONDUCTOR.
Soloist: JOSEF HOFMANN.
First Appearance.
Seats, 50 cents to $2.00.
AT BOX OFFICE AND SCHUBERTH'S.

Subscription Concert.
Waldorf-Astoria, 5th Av. and 34th St.
Anton Seidl..... Conductor
Soloist:
MISS MARIE ENGLE.
Tickets at the office of CARL LOEWENSTEIN, 2 and 4 West 33d; Tyson's, Schuberth's, Rullman's, 111 Broadway.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB 224 annual
DOG SHOW.
Col. Magnus Schuit's highly trained troupe of performing Great Danes. To-day, 4:30 and 9 P. M.; Thursday, 4:30 and 9 P. M.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Feb. 21, 22, 23, and 24. Open 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL, One week, beginning Mon., (Saturday Matinée,) **FEB. 28.**
KLONDIKE ESTHER LYONS, the first woman to cross Chilkoot Pass.
147 Views. Placer Mine in Full Operation.
Box office now open. Prices—25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
Direction: Victor Thrane, 33 Union Square, W.

FANCIULLI'S Grand Concert, 71st Reg't Band & 5 Great Soloists, at the Armory, 34th and Park Av. **FEB. 26**
Tickets ..... $1.00 .50

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Mats. To-day & Sat.
MR. JOHN DREW,
One Summer's Day.
FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES.
Mornings and Afternoons, March 7 to 19.

EDEN Musee. THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY
Other CINEMATOGRAPH Views.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Threatening, winds southwesterly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,015. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat No. 2 red, $1.08⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN—Privy Councillor Julius Schwabach, chief partner of the Bleichroders' banking firm of Berlin is dead. A memorial service in honor of Miss Frances E. Willard was held in St. John's Church, Westminster. The London Times announces that the price of the Chinese loan will be about 90. Germany has made new demands on China. An uprising against Japan has taken place in Formosa, according to Vienna advices.—Page 7.

CONGRESS—The policy of the Senate as to the Cuban question was disclosed yesterday in a debate on an amendment offered by Mr. Allen to the Diplomatic and Consular bill giving belligerency to the insurgents. The feeling was that while the Maine inquiry was in progress the Senate should take no action and make no declaration that would tend to complicate an already serious situation. In the course of the debate it also appeared that the possibility of war with Spain was in the minds of some of the Senators. The House continued consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.—Page 3.

Page 1.

M. Zola was found guilty on all counts in Paris and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and also fined 3,000 francs. M. Perreux, manager of the Aurore, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay 3,000 francs fine.

Page 2.

The crew of the Vizcaya were busy yesterday taking on coal and provisions. Capt. Eulate expressed admiration for New York.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted resolutions on the loss of the Maine and adjourned out of respect for the memory of the dead.

Page 3.

Gov. Black signed the Canal Investigation bill yesterday. His delay in the matter excited much criticism.

Four lives were lost and two houses destroyed by an avalanche in South Quebec on Tuesday night.

Representative Mahany of Buffalo in the House condemned New York's "Four Hundred" for attending Abram S. Hewitt's "vegetable party" while the Nation was in mourning for the Maine disaster.

John D. Hart, President of the Hart Steamship Company of Philadelphia, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for aiding a Cuban filibustering expedition on the steamer Laurada, was taken to the Eastern Penitentiary yesterday.

Postmaster General Gary has offered rewards for the arrest and conviction of the persons who murdered the colored postmaster and burned the post office at Lake City, S. C., and has issued an order to discontinue the post office at that place.

Three sailors of the British ship Asia, which went to pieces on Great Round Shoal, off Nantucket, on Monday, were picked up by the crew of the Handkerchief Shoal lightship on Tuesday and give details of the wreck. The eighteen other persons who were on board are believed to have perished.

There was a party battle in the Assembly yesterday over a surprise motion by Leader Donnelly to discharge the Excise Committee from further consideration of the Harburger bill. The motion was lost by 76 votes to 63. Senator McNulty has prepared for the Senate ten reasons why his bill to provide for a great exposition in 1901 to celebrate the creation of the greater city should be promptly passed. A number of bills of local interest were introduced in the Senate and Assembly, and others were favorably reported by the various committees. The Ellsworth Newspaper Libel bill in a considerably amended form is among the measures approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Page 4.

The Dog Show ends with to-day's exhibit, and prizes will be distributed this morning.

T. D. Hooper, Carteret Gun Club, won the prizes for the pigeon shooting championship on the club's grounds.

The French liner La Champagne, which was due to arrive here on Sunday, had not been sighted last night. Four steamships which travel the same route came in yesterday, bringing no news of her.

Miss Alma E. Rankin died from consumption on Monday at her home, 936 Park Avenue, Hoboken, being the last survivor of her family. Her father, mother, and two brothers died within a year of each other, about four years ago.

Testimony was brought out at the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for murder at Wilkesbarre to the effect that the strikers threatened to stop the Harwood Colliery. Incidents were narrated to show where they shot at men and wanted to cut the rope of a plane when a carload of men was being hauled up.

Page 5.

A caucus of Republican Assemblymen at Albany last night voted to make the biennial sessions bill a party measure.

It was announced yesterday that the warring factions in the Kings County Democratic organization had agreed to a cessation of hostilities, and to accept Police Commissioner York as the representative of the organization. Mr. York said there were no real troubles, and that he would soon end all the little disputes amicably.

Representatives in Albany of the Republican "machine" declared yesterday that the Union League Club primary bill defeats its own object, inasmuch as it contains provisions that legislate out of existence all but the two leading parties in the State. It is also said that the Committee of Fifty-three has declined to indorse the bill and will prepare one of its own.

Page 7.

Thomas W. Cridler, the Special Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, left with his aides to take up the work left by the late Major Handy.

Miss Marie Dorcas Condé, a former flame of Ensign G. L. P. Stone, whose courtship troubles caused much comment last Spring, was announced to be engaged to be married to Lebbeus H. Rogers, Jr., of this city, now a student at Yale.

Page 9.

The Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company yesterday signed a contract with the Wall er Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Sprague Electric Elevator Company for the equipment of its cars with motors.

Page 12.

John A. Dooner was sworn in yesterday as Superintendent of Buildings for Manhattan and the Bronx.

It was reported yesterday that a compromise candidate for City Superintendent of Schools might be taken up, and Dr. W. B. Gunnison of Brooklyn was mentioned as a possibility.

Justice Gaynor, yesterday, on application of attorneys for Patrick J. Gleason, granted an injunction restraining the Commissioner of Water Supply from making a contract with the Citizens' Water Company of the Borough of Queens until bids have been properly advertised for.

The Metropolitan Street Railway has nearly completed its arrangements for turning electric trolley cars from Fifty-ninth Street into Columbus Avenue, and has laid its tracks close to the sidewalk. An elevated railroad pillar stands at the corner. J. D. Crimmins says this pillar makes the curve dangerous.

The City Council yesterday asked Corporation Counsel Whalen to complete a list of all the companies or corporations operating in the city under public franchises. A protest from the Bronx was presented to the Council, objecting to further concessions to the Manhattan Railway. The Aldermen adopted resolutions on the disaster in Havana Harbor and adjourned out of respect to the dead of the Maine.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. Page 5.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Railroads.—Page 5.
United Service.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 9.

PRISON AND FINE FOR ZOLA

Sentenced to a Year's Imprisonment and to Pay 3,000 Francs, the Maximum Penalty.

JURY OBEYS UNDER THREATS

Zola Guarded from Personal Violence by the Police as He Leaves the Court—He Says He Will Write Another Letter.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The Zola trial is ended. The jury agreed days ahead on the verdict, and its unanimity was due to threats. It staid in the jury room for a few minutes, and the sentence is one year for M. Zola and four months for M. Perreux, the nominal director of the Aurore.

The hour was seven in the evening, and the court was lighted by electricity, which revealed the face of every person. A very striking object, Christ crucified, hung high behind the bench. Maitre Labori ended his speech by saying, "The name of Pilate is the most abhorred in history." The figure of Christ caught Zola's eye. After sentence had been passed, with pompous decorum he exclaimed, "To-day, associated with Christ, I, too, am a victim of mob violence, official cowardice, and a grand miscarriage of justice."

But he did not wince or flinch. He looked as indifferent as a mere spectator. Mme. Zola's devoted heart at first seemed broken, but when she felt that she must brace herself up to rise to the height of Zola's grand situation, she became calm and self-possessed. His friends, the artists Bruneau and Desmoulin, were more broken-hearted than she. They have daily accompanied Zola, protecting him from mob violence. M. Labori was also greatly upset.

Zola's other friends were delighted. They declared that by the sentence he was redeemed from all past faults; that it set him on a radiant pedestal, gave him a unique position, and would make him the representative man of humanity. They had greatly feared not a severe sentence, but one wiped off with the benefit of the first offender's law. In this case he would not have gone to prison.

M. Clémenceau pleaded for the humble Perreux, and tried to cheer him. He, poor fellow, has no compensations, no world-wide advertisement for his works, no blaze of glory.

Zola's Sentence Softens Anger.

The troops were never employed to keep order during the trial. The Civic Guards and constabulary only were called out. There were 7,000 on duty around the law courts to-day; but, despite all precautions to exclude the public, 2,000 persons got into the hall. There were endless officers in uniform and civilian clothes; and the young officers in the court and hall joined in the manifestations and waved their caps when "Vive l'Armée" was cried. The old officers were content to laugh merely.

The jury slipped away, but some of the jurymen were recognized in the hall and borne in triumph through the seething crowds on young men's shoulders. The din was fearful, but it was a joyous din. The fact that Zola was meeting a severe sentence softened angry passions. The French, as victors, are kindly; defeat sours and infuriates them.

"Are we entering," moderate people ask, "an era of pronunciamentos?" No. No French General ever aimed at military dictature. The first and second Napoleons were practically foreigners. But there is a strange combination of army, Church, and people with one objective—to put down Israel in France. This union is less fortuitous than it looks. The Jews now control all the sources of wealth. The minds and feelings of the people have long been in revolt in secret against this power, which has no physical force behind it. What has fermented in the brain is now going into action.

Prince Henry of Orleans's Hopes.

The Church is the one great universal organization to pit against the Jewish universal alliance. France, therefore, is now politically with Rome; but she must keep the republic. A monarchy could only live by force of the army, and would mean war. France is not organized for war, for her army is only militia, but Prince Henry of Orleans is hoping for a military movement against the republic and to come to the top. He daily showed himself during the trial in the hall of the Court House, and one day embraced Major Esterhazy, crying "Vive l'Armée!" He was surrounded and saluted by his Orleanist friends, but it didn't do. He has no brilliant, captivating qualities, but only an ambiguous, half-girlish figure, and talks through his nose languidly.

M. Faure openly patronized Gen. Pellieux and Gen. de Boisdeffre as against M. Zola. He likes fine military company. Boisdeffre is aristocratic and in favor at St. Petersburg, and the President is sensible to this.

The cheering was tremendous all over town, but there was little violence, though the Jews were terrified. Some Jews managed to be near the Law Court, but escaped with their lives. Fortunately, three days of carnival have used up the animal spirits of the people. They were tired and wanted to go to bed. The students, however, are much excited.

At a late hour to-night, I went to Zola's house. As I passed through the flower-adorned vestibule, I thought that a year's imprisonment would be a wholesome change from this luxury. M. Zola's taste for luxury is Italian, and his home is furnished much in the Italian manner, richly and handsomely.

I found him more nervous than on the hearing of the verdict, but bearing up with a stiff lip. He says he is sorry for France, but thinks she will right herself.

The house was filled from the ground floor to the garret with bouquets of flowers that had come from all parts, the gifts, doubtless, of Jewish ladies.

To Write Another Letter.

The tables were littered deep with telegrams. One dispatch of 3,000 words came to-day from Odessa. M. Zola will write another letter before surrendering himself. He was very tired. He absolutely felt like a storm-tossed mariner. He was going, he said, to the end of the century in all-round new conditions. The friends around him envied him his new departure in the path of glory. What an honor it would be to be a martyr for truth and justice. He had had all that a prosperous career could give; but the way of the cross, philosophically understood, was now open to him.

A friend expressed regret that there is so much bourgeois comfort at the St. Pelagie Prison. M. Rochefort has there his English bed and bedding, and his servant and wife go daily to prepare his lunch. A cell would be preferable were it not for rheumatism.

Zola's oldest friend asures me that he will not die in jail. He was brought up in hardship. His father was an old military campaigner with Napoleon, and was in the retreat from Russia, at Waterloo, and other battles, a sturdy French peasant. M. Zola was reared by peasantry to be hardy and enduring. His health is not so good as a while ago, owing to his anti-fat diet; but the prison is sure to strengthen him, and then there is the stimulating moral force.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

M. Labori's Eloquent Plea Lost on the Jury—Gen. Billot to be Interpellated in the Senate.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—M. Zola was found guilty in the Court of Assizes of the Seine to-day on all counts. The Presiding Judge sentenced him to one year's imprisonment and fined him 3,000 francs.

The jury declared there were no extenuating circumstances.

M. Zola on hearing the verdict cried: "They are cannibals!"

M. Zola's sentence is the maximum punishment.

Frantic bravos greeted the announcement of M. Zola's sentence, and a scene of intense excitement followed. M. Labori, M. Perreux, and some of the others present embraced M. Zola.

There was extreme tension in the court while the jury was in retirement, and the public was on tenterhooks until the verdict was rendered. Then the people present burst out into tremendous applause.

In the meanwhile all the approaches to the Palace of Justice had been cleared, the Police Commissary charged with the safety of M. Zola having declared that he could not guarantee the latter's safety until the streets were in thorough control of the police.

Exceptional measures were taken as the public emerged from the Assizes Court. Outside the building there was terrific cheering, especially upon the appearance of the officers who have figured in the trial. They were almost carried in triumph as shouts of "Death to the Jews" resounded on all sides.

A number of violent fights ensued, and a police secretary was slightly injured. The mob seemed to be delirious, shrieking cheers for the army and howling down the Jews with fierceness.

M. Zola emerged from the court at 7:30 P. M. and his appearance was the signal for tumultuous denunciations and insults and shouts of "Down with Zola," "Death to Zola." The crowd made a mad rush after his carriage; but a strong bulwark of police intervened and saved him from the fury of his denunciators.

M. Perreux Sent to Prison and Fined.

M. Perreux, the manager of the Aurore, in which paper M. Zola published his charges against the conduct of the Esterhazy court-martial, was condemned to four months' imprisonment and to pay 3,000 francs fine.

There was a big demonstration outside the court when the audience rushed out announcing the verdict. The crowds about the Palace of Justice waived their hats, cried "Bravo!" and cheered for the army.

A big anti-Zola demonstration is expected to take place to-night in the city.

M. Labori, counsel for M. Zola, resumed his argument for the defense when the proceedings opened. Referring to the bordereau, counsel maintained that it was written by Major Esterhazy, and said that the presentation of several secret documents at the court-martial fully established this.

Recalling Premier Méline's refusal to discuss the subject when M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, interpellated the Government on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Labori said it could be concluded therefrom that the Government had something to hide. [Uproar.] Continuing, M. Labori remarked:

"Gen. Mercier, Minister of War at the time of the Dreyfus court-martial, wrung the sentence out of the court-martial, in defiance of all legality!"

M. Labori then exclaimed:

"I believe the country will soon realize the gravity of the situation, and will revolt and protest in the name of eternal morality! This is what M. Zola has done!"

During the course of his remarks, counsel for the leading defendant said:

"I have tried to expose lies and dispel obscurities, and more importance must not be attached to Gen. Pellieux's documents than to others."

Referring to the document which Gen. Pellieux unexpectedly produced in court, purporting to warn the Minister of War not to confess that he ever had relations with "Dreyfus," counsel maintained that the note in reality said "with that Jewish clique," and asserted that the authorities had not produced the alleged incriminating documents, because "it would have resulted, not in war, but in ridicule."

The speaker's touching references to the unhappiness of the Dreyfus family, the courage and abnegation of the wife of the prisoner, and the letter from Dreyfus, in September, 1897, protesting his innocence more energetically than ever, produced a profound sensation, many of the persons present in the court weeping.

Col. Picquart Was Sent to Tunis.

M. Labori justified Col. Picquart's search of Major Esterhazy's rooms, and pointed out that the latter had refused to testify in court. Counsel further contended that Gen. Gonse's correspondence showed that Col. Picquart acted with the concurrence of his chiefs, and that the General would have stopped the Colonel, if positive proof of the guilt of Dreyfus existed.

Continuing, counsel asserted that the Government veered round against the inquiry when it feared it would cause trouble in the country, and took up the attitude of washing its hands of the whole affair. Col. Picquart then became embarrassing, and was shipped off to Tunis. He would, according to counsel, have been sent to the extreme confines of Tripoli had not Gen. Leclerc intervened.

There was a commotion in court when M. Labori, referring to Dreyfus, said his appointment on the General Staff was "badly received by the Jew haters." Counsel further remarked:

"Dreyfus could not have divulged anything about the hydraulic break for the artillery, because the contrivance has been known since 1889."

Here the Advocate General protested against M. Labori going outside of the case, but counsel for M. Zola insisted, adding:

"Infantry officers, including Major Esterhazy, could have been acquainted with this contrivance. Yet, without proof, an innocent man was arrested, who, although a Jew, was the last man to betray secrets, for he was only too happy to serve France as a member of the General Staff."

M. Labori then reviewed the "shady conduct" and indebtedness of Major Esterhazy, who, he said, all eminent men believe wrote the bordereau.

Counsel then asked who could be Major Esterhazy's backers, and declared that the "fairy tale" representing Emperor William of Germany as corresponding with Dreyfus was "simply laughable."

Impossible to Obtain Justice.

"It was impossible," continued M. Labori, "to obtain justice at the court-martial which tried Major Esterhazy, and then a man arose, M. Zola, who needed every ounce of his courage to do this." [Murmurs in court.]

"He stands before you," added M. Labori.

"M. Zola's stand was made against the Minister for War who dared, though in good faith, to take the responsibility of getting Dreyfus condemned, while the authorities endeavored to stifle the truth."

Then, perorating, counsel said: "Don't allow yourselves to be deceived with the idea that the honor of the army is involved because some of its members have ignored the law. Don't allow yourselves to be troubled or intimidated by rumors of war which do not exist, though they have been talked of; but fear nothing, for the moral energy of the country still lives.

"It is with the hearts of honest men that victorious battles are achieved. Give that example of firmness, for you must feel that in this man lies France's honor." [Protests from those present in the court room.]

"Your verdict will signify three things, 'Vive l'Armée!' 'Vive la République!' 'Vive la France!' that is to say, 'Vive la Loi!' 'Vive l'Ideal Eternel!' That is what I ask you to proclaim by your verdict!"

Amid loud applause, mingled with hisses and cheers for the army and for the Republic, the hearing was suspended. Immense crowds of people then gathered outside the Palace of Justice and the police were reinforced, trouble being feared.

When the hearing was resumed, M. Clémenceau, for M. Perreux, made a speech, seconding the remarks of M. Labori, and concluding with appealing to the jury, by the acquittal of M. Zola, to "remove from France the danger of religious wars."

The Advocate General made a brief reply, the jury retiring at 6:30 P. M. It was absent half an hour.

The following questions were put to the jury:

First—"Is M. Perreux guilty of having slandered the First Court-Martial of Paris by publishing in the Aurore an article signed by M. Emile Zola, containing the following attacks?" [Here followed the passages upon which the indictment was based.]

Second—"Is M. Zola guilty of having provided M. Perreux and other editors with the means of committing this slander?"

The jury answered both these questions in the affirmative.

A large force of police was stationed this evening in the neighborhood of M. Zola's residence. Many persons called, but all were informed by the servants that M. Zola had not returned, but was dining in town.

Senator Joseph Fabre announces his intention to interpellate the Minister of War, Gen. Billot, in the Senate on the question whether the Chief of the General Staff has exercised an abuse of power over his subordinate.

ZOLA'S LABOR FOR DREYFUS.

His Accusations and Defiance Which Led to the Trial.

Emile Zola and Alphonse Perreux, managing editor of L'Aurore, were convicted according to Articles 29 and 30 of the law of July 29, 1881. M. Zola received the maximum sentence. Article 29 defines the charge of criminal libel against persons in authority; Article 30 furnishes the penalty. Article 30 reads as follows:

"Libel directed against the courts of justice, the tribunals, the army or the navy, executive officers, and the public administration shall be punished by from eight days to a year imprisonment or a fine of from 100f. to 3,000f., or both."

The championship of M. Zola in the cause of the disgraced and exiled ex-Captain of Artillery is only the story of a few months. M. Zola himself has repeated it many times to interviewers.

It was in November. Mme. Zola had gone on a visit to friends in Italy. The novelist had just finished correcting his last proof sheets of "Paris." He was practically alone in the great house at 21 bis, Rue de Bruxelles. He was troubled with insomnia. Having nothing definite on hand to do, he began to read the papers and to make a particular study of the Dreyfus case. He read the brochure on the subject published by Bernard Lazare. He thought there might have been a judiciary error. He called on M. Scheurer-Kestner, then Vice President of the Senate, and soon became convinced that there was one. It is alleged that Col. Picquart, who had been ordered to investigate certain charges that had been made against Commandant Esterhazy, obtained documents proving conclusively that the Commandant was the real author of the Dreyfus bordereau. These documents, it is said, were communicated to M. Scheurer-Kestner and to M. Zola.

Mathieu Dreyfus Accuses Esterhazy.

On Nov. 15 M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the brother of ex-Capt. Dreyfus, accused Esterhazy to the Minister of War of being the author of the bordereau. The public was apprised of this fact by a letter printed in Le Temps and signed Scheurer-Kestner.

Commandant Esterhazy denied the charge and demanded an inquiry by court-martial. The trial took place Jan. 10 and 11, 1898, and Esterhazy was acquitted of the charge of having written the bordereau. But he confessed to having written certain letters which were published in Le Figaro of Nov. 28—letters insulting to France and the army.

Just three days before, on Nov. 25, an important event had taken place. The Figaro of that date contained a letter from the pen of Emile Zola explaining and defending the course of M. Scheurer-Kestner in attempting to establish justice and intimating in strong terms that, even if Dreyfus were guilty, he had certainly been illegally condemned. This letter brought forth a storm of abuse, and the defenders of Dreyfus were accused of belonging to a syndicate which was to spend infinite wealth to secure the freedom of the exile or a revision of his trial.

Le Figaro of Dec. 1 contained another letter from M. Zola entitled "Le Syndicat," in which the novelist defended the position of the Dreyfus faction.

Col. Picquart Arrested.

The day after the case against Commandant Esterhazy was dismissed, Col. Picquart was arrested charged with having exceeded his authority, and Parisians thought they had heard the last of the Dreyfus case. They were mistaken.

L'Aurore of Jan. 13 contained a letter addressed to President Faure entitled, "J'accuse!—"; it was signed Emile Zola. In it the novelist declared the innocence of Dreyfus, and made grave accusations against ex-Minister of War Mercier, Minister of War Billot, and officers of the general staff who had convicted Dreyfus and released Esterhazy "by order." "My burning protest is but the cry of my soul," M. Zola wrote. "Let them dare drag me into the Assizes, and let an inquiry be made in the full light of day. I await them."

The Government accepted M. Zola's challenge on his last charge only. And his trial for criminal libel began Feb. 7. The conviction was a foregone conclusion from the first. The President of the Assizes, M. Albert Delegorgue, excluded the evidence by which M. Zola's counsel, Maître Labori, had hoped to prove justification.

M. Delegorgue is nearly seventy years old. Since 1889 he was been a Counselor of the Court of Appeal in Paris. His career has been most honorable.

The jury was made up as follows: Three shopkeepers, two publicans or wine dealers, one person living on invested capital, one printer, one insurance agent, one engineer, one notary, one bank official, and one organist.

LONDON PRESS PRAISES ZOLA.

The Daily News Says the Jury Yielded to Military Dictation.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The editorials in the morning papers, based on the special dispatches from Paris, pay a unanimous tribute to M. Zola's splendid courage and public spirit when fighting against the heaviest odds.

The Daily News, in commenting upon the sentence, which it characterizes as "savage and brutal," says it is a condemnation not only of Zola, but of the republic itself, adding: "The jury yielded to the military dictation which now overrides law, and France is virtually in the hands of a military government."

The Times says:

"The sentence is an appalling outcome of the whole affair, which must cause the profoundest misgivings among all Frenchmen capable of serious reflection."

Accounts are conflicting as to the course M. Zola will take. The Times understands that he will appeal. The Daily News hears that he will not, which is more likely to be correct.

He can remain at liberty for three days, during which he may decide whether to appeal to the Court of Cassation, an appeal which can only be taken on the ground of irregularities of procedure. If these were proved it would justify an annulment of the trial.

Should an appeal be taken it would not come on before the Court of Cassation until after the next general elections, when it is probable that a new Ministry will be in power.

GERMANY HAS TEN BORDEREAUX.

Brussels Soir Says She Will Publish One to Reveal the Traitor.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 23.—The Soir publishes a sensational statement to the effect that the German Government possesses ten bordereaux written in the same handwriting as that attributed to Dreyfus, and intends speedily to publish one, which will reveal the real traitor.

The statement is discredited.

ELEVEN DROWNED OFF NORFOLK.

Two English Government Cutters Capsize in a Gale.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Two Government cutters have been capsized in a gale off Wells, Norfolk, drowning eleven persons.

An Orchestra at Your Disposal,
Its equal in a music box, playing any tune. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av., (22d St.) Pianos, &c.—Adv.

THE MAINE DISASTER

Nothing Conclusive Yet as to the Cause of the Destruction of the Battleship.

BELIEF GROWS THAT IT WAS NOT DUE TO ACCIDENT.

Expectation in Washington that Serious Action Will Follow the Investigation.

Considered Probable This Country Will Demand and Exact a Large Indemnity from Spain.

As bits of news are gathered and the discoveries of the divers at work on the Maine are discussed in Havana the belief that the Maine was destroyed by a mine which was laid and fired by Spanish hands is hardening among Americans there, and their feeling is that when the American people are convinced that their sailors were victims of treachery no power can avert war.

A prominent American official in Havana is quoted as saying that the war would probably be finished without a shot being fired, as Havana could not endure a blockade of three days without starvation, and the business men there would resist any attempt of their Government to endure a bombardment. The same official, however, advises patient waiting for clear and full proof.

The divers were at work all day on the wreck. It is reported they found twenty bodies, but were able to bring up only three of them on account of the mass of wreckage on which the bodies are held. The bodies of Lieut. Jenkins and Assistant Engineer Merritt have not been recovered.

Consul General Lee denies emphatically the report circulated in this country that he proposes to go to Key West to meet Senator Proctor. There is no evidence that he has any intention of leaving his post.

It is understood, however, that the Consul General has advised Americans in Havana that if they are able to leave the island it might be well for them to cross over to this country. It is assumed that this advice is based on the expectation that the investigation of the Maine disaster may be followed by serious action by the United States.

This expectation prevails in the departments in Washington and in Congress. It is based on the belief that the Court of Inquiry will find that the Maine was destroyed by a mine of the existence of which the Spanish Government was aware when the Maine's anchorage was assigned to her. It is considered probable in Washington that if the finding shall be to that effect the Administration will call on Spain to pay a large indemnity.

There seems to be no doubt that the Administration is preparing for war, although it may hope to get out of the present situation without a resort to hostile action.

INDICATIONS OF TREACHERY.

Americans in Havana Expect Proof of Spanish Agency and a Resulting Bloodless War.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—The situation here this afternoon, which may be changed at any moment by fresh discoveries, may be summed up as follows:

The divers having discovered cases of brown hexagonal powder for the ten-inch guns unexploded, and believing also that others unexploded will be found in the ten-inch magazine on the starboard side forward, the conviction grows that this magazine did not blow up. If this be so, and many have insisted from the first that it is, the further conviction is forced that the explosion which wrecked the Maine came from the outside on the port bow.

As previously wired, the main portion of the wreck, as seen from above and noted from below, was blown to starboard.

Suspect Young Spanish Officers.

The highest American officials here are confident that Gen. Blanco and the other high Spanish officials had no knowledge, direct or indirect, of the conception or execution of a plot to blow up the Maine, if such a plot existed; but they believe the junior Spanish officers, who from the nature of things are more conversant with modern explosives than their elders and superiors, were at the bottom of the disaster, if there were any outside agency.

It is pointed out that it would not be impossible to plant a mine of wet and dry guncotton near where a foreign war vessel was directed to anchor, such a mine communicating with an electric battery on shore.

It is regarded as an interesting point that the Maine, for the first time during her stay in the harbor, lay at the particular spot where she was at the time of the catastrophe; and it is said, though not officially verified, that the Maine was the first foreign war vessel moored to this particular buoy since the troubles in Cuba grew acute.

All stories of lack of discipline on the Maine are without a shadow of truth. On the contrary, Capt. Sigsbee was complained of by some for the rigidity of his rules and the strictness with which he enforced them. Moreover, the Maine has been in commission for years and never had a serious accident until anchored in this sheltered harbor.

Havana Would Surrender.

In reply to a question put by this correspondent to a high American official as to what the outcome would be if it were proved that the disaster was due to an outside agency, the official in question said:

"Sir, the American people could not be restrained. I mean war. Still, I doubt whether it would be necessary to fire a shot. Admiral Sicard could anchor the Iowa, the Indiana, the Massachusetts, and the New York outside Havana harbor to prevent the ingress of the food supplies without which the city could not exist a fortnight. Cuba is a waste of ashes and desolation. Even the hotels and cafés here in Havana live from hand to mouth, on supplies brought from the United States.

"If Admiral Sicard demanded the surrender of Havana, giving twenty-four hours for the removal of the women and children, surrender would follow. The forts are old structures and could be demolished by a six-pounder.

"Such new guns as have been mounted are short of ammunition and have never been tried. If Gen. Blanco should decline to surrender, the Spanish merchants here, who represent 80 per cent. of the property and pay 75 per cent. of the taxes of the island, would compel him to accede to Admiral Sicard's terms. As for the volunteers, the men are for the most part the employes of these merchants, and the volunteer officers are largely their sons or their junior partners.

Wait for the Proof.

"It is well to look these things in the face. At the same time it is well for the Americans to restrain themselves until there is some proof of an outside agency of explosion. We can afford to wait a little longer, seeing that we have waited so long.

"We could not wait after it had once been proved that the Maine disaster was the result of a dastardly plot. Spanish officers from the old country hold to the unaccountable belief that their arms would overcome us in a few weeks; but the Cuban merchants have no such delusion, and they would control the situation. Hence I believe that no shot from a big American gun will be necessary."

A Naval Officer's Advice.

These sentiments fairly represent those of the best-informed Americans here. Any moment, however, may chronicle discoveries at the wreck that would change all this.

A member of the court of inquiry who conversed with this correspondent to-day strongly deprecated any premature expression or evidence of resentment on the part of the people of the United States until it was proved that the disaster resulted from some other cause than accident, carelessness, or the visitation of Providence. Certainly the members of the court of inquiry, cool, experienced, and judicial, will not lose their heads.

One thing seems certain. If the Maine were blown up by an outside agency, the agent was a mine and not a torpedo, as no torpedo known could have produced such tremendous results.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

May Continue Work in Key West—Arrival of the Right Arm—Operations of Divers.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—The United States Court of Inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine to-day examined, during the morning session, Dr. Honeberger, Paymaster Ray, and Chief Engineer Howell of the Maine. Several witnesses were examined at the afternoon session, but their names are not given.

Capt. Sampson, President of the court, visited the wreck, as usual. He says he has no idea how long the court will be in session here. That depends on the testimony, and new developments requiring further investigation or leading into new channels may come at any time. He added that sooner or later every survivor of the Maine will be examined by the court. This statement causes the belief that sessions will be continued at Key West.

Capt. Sampson will give no further information, adhering rigidly to the rule requiring silence until the full testimony has developed the facts.

It is reported, however, that the officers of the court of inquiry during their inspection of the wreck to-day discovered that the armor plates projecting from the water forward near the bow were from the bottom of the ship. There is a good deal of speculation as to what caused them, many contending that the position of the plates shows that the big magazine forward did not explode. The divers, it is believed by many, will find very little of the structure of the ship forward of the ten-inch turret.

The Right Arm in the Harbor.

The wrecking tug Right Arm, which will be used by the contractors who will work on the wreck, arrived here this morning. She is moored about 200 yards from the poop of the Maine. While she looks powerful enough to move a mountain, it is reported that because of the haste with which she was started for this port she lacks some of the apparatus that will be needed to do her work here. Capt. McGee, who is in command of her, has reported to Capt. Sigsbee, as ordered by the Navy Department, and will act under his instructions. It is not yet known what these will be. It is possible she may be replaced immediately by tugs from New York and Boston, which are better equipped for the work to be done, and able to lift the top from the turret and hoist the big guns.

A strong wind to-day made the harbor rough, and increased the obstacles in the way of the divers as the electric lights are worked from a battery on the lighthouse tender Mangrove, 200 yards distant. The weather is much cooler and a norther is threatened.

Why the Divers Are Slow.

Criticisms on the slowness with which the divers work are met by calling attention to the fact that it is not easy to get about in a battleship when she is afloat and at her best, and that the difficulty is vastly increased when she is under water, much of her is a mass of tangled, heavy wreckage, and she is explored by divers who must maintain their communication with the surface.

Officers' Bodies Not Found.

The bodies of Lieut. Jenkins and, Assistant Engineer Merritt, the two lost officers, have not yet been found. The divers have reached Lieut. Jenkins's room, but it was known that he was not in there. Thus far the sharks have given no trouble, but the vultures have left scarcely anything but skeletons of three men whose bodies were entangled in wreckage very near the surface of the water. These bodies were not noticed until the birds had completed their ghastly work. On one of the hands Chaplain Chidwick found a deeply chased gold ring, which he will keep for identification.

Up to last night 158 bodies of the crew of the battleship had been buried, all with religious services. It is reported that twenty more bodies, probably those of firemen, were to-day found under the hatch leading to the fire room, but that only three could be brought out through the mass of chains and wreckage. The Olivette may this afternoon take to Key West two bodies of victims whose names cannot be learned.

First Mails from Home.

The wounded are doing well except Frederick C. Holzer, who is slightly worse. The survivors here to-day received their first mail advices from home since the disaster, and all were busy during the forenoon preparing mail for the steamer that sailed at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Newspapers from the United States are being eagerly read, as they are the first the men here have seen. Chaplain Chidwick to-day received a communication from Mrs. J. P. Kean of 603 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, praying for news of her son, Edward F. Kean. It seems certain that he is among the lost.

The Chaplain says eighty-five or eighty-six men remain unaccounted for, and five have died in the hospital. Of the missing many were probably blown to pieces, and not even parts of their bodies may be recovered. It is very doubtful if any considerable number of the bodies hereafter recovered can be identified.

A large quantity of clothing taken from the wreck will be given to the reconcentrados after it has been disinfected.

Capt. Sigsbee is much pained by the comments on his conduct while the Maine was afloat, printed in some of the newspapers here. While these sheets are not of the best class, the Captain has been so punctiliously courteous to all, and is apparently so popular, that he is surprised that any of the local newspapers should do him injustice.

The arrivals from the United States on the Olivette included several additional American newspaper correspondents. The steamer's passenger list on her outward trip was larger than usual.

The Southwestern Limited.
A fast limited train to St. Louis and Cincinnati without an excess fare, via New York Central-Lake Shore and Big Four route. Most comfortable train; leaves Grand Central Station—centre of hotel district—every day at 1:00 P. M.—Adv.

WAR TALK IN WASHINGTON

Belief Gaining Ground in Departments that the Maine Was Not Lost by an Internal Accident.

BLOWN UP FROM THE OUTSIDE

Indications that If This Theory Shall Be Established the Administration Will Insist Promptly on Reparation by Spain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Every new scrap of information from Havana about the appearance of the wreck of the Maine, and each smallest expression of opinion from officers and others at Havana, bearing on the cause of the destruction of the battleship, is seized with increasing avidity at the Navy and State Departments. At the Navy Department the interest is a little more eager than at the diplomatic end of the building, but even in the Department of State there is indication that the theory of an accident on board the Maine, supported by both departments at the first report, is being dropped and displaced by one the adoption of which officially is likely to lead to serious action.

There is no doubt that Capt. Sigsbee has pursued the proper course to enable the United States to obtain the evidence, if it is possible to find it in the wreck, that it could not have been caused by accident. When that is determined, it is the belief of naval men at the Navy Department that the Administration will find a way to fix the blame and speedily secure reparation for the injury committed by works which the naval men say could not have existed without the permission and knowledge of the Spanish Government.

Hold Spain Responsible.

There is no doubt the internal accident theory is being abandoned. The general feeling among naval men was voiced today at the Navy Department by an officer whose name, of course, cannot be given, when he said he confidently believed the result of the inquiry of the Sampson board would be the conclusion that the injury to the Maine was from the exterior. If it was from the exterior, it must be from works constructed by the Spanish Government and kept there with Spanish knowledge of the danger to which the Maine was exposed when she was guided by the Port Captain to her anchorage.

"We shall not," said this officer, "need a great deal of correspondence upon this subject after a discovery. It need not be necessary to ask Congress to declare war against Spain, and to give Spain time to prepare for war upon us.

Indemnity of $10,000,000.

"We ought to send word to Madrid and to Havana that through the operation of a submarine mine or a torpedo exploded under a ship of war of a friendly nation, that nation has suffered the loss of a ship worth $5,000,000 and of men whose lives are valued by the United States at $5,000,000 more.

"We ought to say to Spain right away that we propose to collect this indemnity which we have demanded at once, and if it is not turned over to our Minister at Madrid or to our commander at Havana at the time, say, forty-eight or seventy-two hours after it is made, we shall go to Havana and collect it or reduce the city to a ruin.

"My impression is that the indemnity would be collected without a shot, although I would prefer that there should be some shooting to find out whether the Spaniards are as capable of killing men

believed to lean toward the pursuance of a policy that will avert war at any cost short of abject National humiliation.

MAKING READY FOR WAR.

The Navy Department Bound to be Prepared, Although Hostilities Are Not Actually Expected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Star to-night published an interview with a prominent New England member of Congress touching the Cuban situation, which, it is ascertained, is a quoted utterance, but of which the name of the author cannot be given. The man with whom the conversation was held had been in extended conference with Secretary Long at the Navy Department, and afterward had visited the White House before his talk with the reporter. He enoys close confidence with Secretary Long.

"There is not the least doubt," said the Representative, "that the situation is grave. I do not mean to imply that the Government is expecting to be forced into a conflict with Spain from developments in the Harbor of Havana, but I do mean that every preparation is being made for a conflict. This preparation is a precaution, because there is a feeling that something is going to turn up. The Navy Department is making more preparation than the officials admit. The war vessels in remote places are being called closer home, so that they can be quickly placed. The four monitors are being made ready, and there is a great deal of activity under the surface.

"I am in a position to say also that opinion at the Navy Department is again undergoing a change. The accident theory of many of the influential officials of that department has been knocked out and has been replaced by the belief that a torpedo caused the wrecking of the Maine. These officials do not believe that the Spanish Government caused the explosion of the torpedo, but they do believe that the officials at Havana allowed the Maine to be placed over a mine without giving the officers warning that it was there, and that this mine was eprung in some way. This is where the responsibility of the Spanish Government will come in. It is now coming forcibly to the minds of navy officials that the Spanish authorities have never disclaimed the existence of a mine in the harbor or the fact that the Maine was not stationed near a destructive portion of this mine. It begins to look as if the first explosion was caused by the torpedo and the second by the explosion of one of the magazines. If this was true, the internal explosion probably shattered most of the evidence of an external explosion.

"I want to repeat that I do not think the Administration is making ready for war under the belief that it is sure to come, but it is taking every cautious step necessary to be ready. I know that the Navy Department has made a comparison of the strength of the navies of the two countries, and is satisfied of our ability to whip Spain."

SICARD'S SQUADRON CONCENTRATING

Five Warships on Their Way to Join the Other Vessels at Key West.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The battleship Texas and the gunboat Nashville left Galveston, Texas, to-day for Key West, where they will rejoin the other vessels of Admiral Sicard's squadron at that point. No orders for this movement were sent by the Navy Department, as it is stated that it is in accordance with the orders given several weeks ago, by which the two ships were directed to remain at Galveston from the 17th to the 23d inst., to participate in the Mardi Gras celebration there, and then return to Key West on the latter date. This was before the Maine disaster, so that the present movement is said to have no possible significance on the recent occurrence.

The two ships will now resume their part in the squadron evolutions, according to the original programme, unless detached. The Nashville has been thought of in connection with the determination to send another ship to Havana when the present excitement has calmed, the choice lying between the Nashville and Montgomery. No determination, however, has yet been reached on that point.

Simultaneously with the departure of the Texas and Nashville from Galveston for Key West, the Marblehead left New Orleans and the Detroit started from Mobile for Key West. These movements are also a part of the orders given early this month, before the Maine disaster. The Montgomery is also due at Key West, having left San Domingo for Key West on the 16th.

The result will be to bring together again the large number of vessels under Admiral Sicard at Key West and the immediate vicinity. There will be the New York, now at Tortugas; the Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas, Iowa, Marblehead, Detroit, Nashville, Montgomery, Ericsson, and Cushing. The torpedo boats Porter and Dupont are in dry dock at Mobile, and are not expected to be ready to go to Key West for several days. The Brooklyn is also cruising in the West Indies. At present she is en route from St. Thomas to Vera Cruz.

SURMISES IN WASHINGTON.

Conclusions Drawn from Tidings Received from Havana.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The arrival of mail in Washington from Key West this afternoon, bringing several private letters from naval officers lately attached to the Maine, caused a wave of excitement to run over the departments and the Capitol, for there were all sorts of rumors as to the contents of these letters, very few of which rumors, in point of fact, had any sound basis. The only feature, so far as could be dicovered, of real importance as throwing any light on the cause of the explosion contained in the letters was the statement that only the two after boilers in the after boiler space of the eight boilers of the Maine were under steam at the time of the explosion. This fact disposed of the theory that an exploding boiler had caused the wreck. The experts all say that by no possibility could an explosion of the after boilers have wrecked the fore part of the Maine and left the after part almost unharmed.

Much interest was aroused by the following telegram from Admiral Sicard:

Key West, Feb. 23.

Long, Secretary Navy:

Right Arm arrived at Havana this morning. Capt. McGee seems to be an experienced man, who will be able to give good advice. Capt. Sampson wires me that the condition of the wreck is such as to require the most powerful appliances the Government can secure. The court recommends a contract with the best equipped wrecking company to remove material and lift ship without delay. Forward half completely destroyed, after half apparently intact except in minor matters. SICARD.

Various interpretations were put on the expression "forward half completely destroyed." This was regarded as a partial confirmation of the theory that the forward magazine had exploded, as that is one of the most important portions of the forward half of the ship. At the same time, it was held by some naval authorities that the destruction of the forward half of the ship did not necessarily mean that the forward magazine had exploded, as this might be still intact, although a part of the general wreckage. In the absence of an explicit statement as to the forward magazine, there was a disposition not to accept the implied statement as to its destruction.

Capt. Sampson's recommendation that a contract be made with the best equipped wrecking company to remove material and lift the ship without delay was in line with the action already taken in closing a contract with the two largest wrecking concerns in the country by which their combined facilities will be at the service of the Government. The contract contains a clause binding the wreckers to use their utmost efforts to expedite the work, so that the department feels that everything has been done to carry out the views expressed by Capt. Sampson.

A clause of the contract itemizes the amounts to be paid for each branch of wrecking work, viz.: Wrecking tug Underwriter, $150 per day; wrecking steamer Jones, $200; lighter Seymour, $75; derrick Chief, $75; barge Lone Star, $50; wrecking tug Right Arm, $200; wrecking master, $15; wreckers, $4.50 each; divers, $30 each.

Evidently the President of the Court of Inquiry is fearful of the effect upon the public of ill-judged attempts to account for the destruction of the Maine, for this afternoon he telegraphed Secretary Long, doubtless having in mind certain publications of this morning, as follows:

"Havana, Feb. 23.

"Any reported interview with divers untrue. Every precaution has been taken. Officer always present."

The officers here are still thinking of Capt. Sigsbee's request of yesterday to be furnished with the plans of the Maine's section through the magazines and coal bunker pockets. The reference to the latter is particularly interesting, and leads to a desire to be informed on the exact quantity and quality of the coal supply at the time of the explosion. It is said that these pocket bunkers are rarely emptied, being designed as much for the protection of the ship against gun shots as for capacity to hold coal. One expert said that these bunkers, in his own experience, had not been emptied in months. All of this has to do with the spontaneous combustion theory, as the bunkers abut on the magazines, and might have set off even the safe brown powder if the latter was exposed to a degree of heat above 600 degrees for some time. The request, besides, may show that Capt. Sigsbee is not yet satisfied as to the cause of the explosion, notwithstanding the expressions that have been attributed to him by unauthorized persons.

One private letter received here to-day, in speaking of the disaster, says it was all over in five minutes. The writer was ashore and heard the noise. He hastily took a boat and started for the Maine, arriving there in about twenty-five minutes. Then all was quiet and smooth, and, in fact, as he said, in five minutes after the blast the Maine was in about her present condition.

A formal order was made out this afternoon for Lieut. Commander Wainwright to take station at Havana and look after the Government's interests while the work of wrecking the Maine progresses. It has been arranged that he shall be subsisted on board one of the wrecking steamers.

GEN. ROE LAUGHS AT WAR TALK.

Says Military Men Are in Albany on Account of Gov. Black's Reception.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the First Division, National Guard of New York State, said to-night while laughing heartily over the report that he had ordered the National Guard to be in readiness in anticipation of war with Spain:

"The stories are the purest kind of fabrication, and invented without even a shadow to base them on. I have not received a word of advice or request for information from the Government at Washington. The fact is, that Washington knows all about our National Guard, having a representative in the Adjutant General's office at all times. Those who want to write on military topics should better inform themselves. I am not able to issue orders commanding the Guard to do anything. All orders must come from Gov. Black, who is Commander in Chief, and must come through the Adjutant General. If the troops were put in the field, then I would take command."

Referring to the statement that Commander Miller of the Naval Reserve had been sent for on a hurry call, he said:

"All the commanders and prominent military men in the Guard came here last night to attend the reception given by the Governor. We have had no conferences except over the proposed reorganization scheme. I am remaining here because I am one of the Board of Examiners to examine the new members of my staff. I will be in New York on Friday."

At the Adjutant General's office, when asked if armorers of regimental quarters had been ordered to day and night duty, Assistant Adjutant General Phisterer said: "It is the purest kind of nonsense. This department has not issued an order of any kind, oral or otherwise, and no information leading to any such suspicion has come from this office."

ACTIVITY AT FORT THOMAS.

Troops Supplied with Ammunition—Ohio Guard Wants Recruits.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—There has been much activity at Fort Thomas, in Kentucky, for some days. The troops are under special discipline, with extra drilling. Col. Cochrane, the Commandant, and other officers refuse to talk.

To-day the troops were supplied with 150 rounds of ammunition each. Battery B of the Ohio National Guards, under command of Capt. Herman, to-day advertised for recruits.

SENATOR HANNA TALKS PEACE.

He Thinks the Maine Explosion Was Due to an Accident.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Sensational reports having been circulated that Senator Hanna had expressed the belief that a conflict between the United States and Spain was imminent, the attention of the Senator was called to them. He emphatically denied them, saying:

"I do not believe there is anything in the Maine incident or in our relations with Spain regarding Cuba that will lead to war. I am firmly of the opinion that the explosion of the Maine was due to an accident, and I think that the naval court of inquiry will reach the same conclusion."

"And Congress will do nothing?"

"What is there for Congress to do? There is no information except a lot of sensational stories upon which to base all this talk of war. Even the Secretary of the Navy has no information, and as long as the President and the Secretary of the Navy and all the rest of the Cabinet keep cool and quiet, there is no need for the rest of us to get alarmed. No," said Senator Hanna, in conclusion, "I honestly and frankly do not see any reason for the excitement that is being created. There will be no war."

THE TERROR STILL AT NORFOLK.

Possibly She May Not Be Ordered to Come to New York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The big double-turreted monitor Terror remains under orders to stay in Hampton Roads until further notice.

It is likely that she will be sent to take the place of the Maine in the North Atlantic squadron if not needed elsewhere immediately.

The officials are, however, loath to encumber the battleships and speedier craft with the Terror, as she might retard the execution of manoeuvres.

Rushing the Minneapolis.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Imperative orders were issued to-day to the painters working on the cruiser Minneapolis, in dry dock at League Island, that they must finish her so that she can be floated at high tide to-morrow. The force of men has been enlarged; they worked until dusk to-night and will resume at daylight in the morning.

The navy yard was crowded to-day with men desiring to enlist, but the medical examination was too rigid for most of them, and only a few were accepted.

The Maine's Medical Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A reminder of the Maine disaster reached the Navy Department to-day in the shape of a water-stained and brine-flavored package inclosing the medical journal of the Maine. There is nothing in the book bearing upon the disaster, but it bears witness to the methodical habits of Surgeon Honeberger, the Maine's medical officer, for the record was brought up to the last moment before the wreck of the ship.

Maine Appropriation Signed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The President to-day signed the resolution of Congress appropriating $200,000 for the work necessary for the recovery of the remains of the officers and men and property from the wreck of the Maine.

Bids for the Old Torpedo Ram Alarm.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—At the Navy Department to-day proposals were opened for the purchase from the Government of the Alarm, designed by the late Admiral Porter as a torpedo ram. The Alarm was built at the New York Navy Yard in 1874 at a cost of $419,004. She was of 800 tons displacement, and was designed for a speed of ten knots. But the speed expected was never realized, the maneuvring powers of the boat were deficient, and she was a most uncomfortable and unwieldy craft. The highest bid was that of Henry A. Hitner's Sons of Philadelphia, of $2,905.

The Bomb in Jeff Davis's Desk.

From The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

When the United States troops occupied Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865, Gen. Edward H. Ripley of Vermont, who was appointed Military Governor of the city, found in the desk of Jefferson Davis, in the house occupied by the Confederate President, a cast-iron bomb in the shape of a lump of coal. It was evidently cast from a good-sized piece of coal, was coated with coal tar and coal dust, and could hardly be distinguished, when handled, from a lump of coal. It was hollow and would hold powder enough to make a heavy explosion. Army authorities have never doubted that the otherwise unexplained blowing up of a steam vessel loaded with ammunition, at City Point, was the work of a bomb of this kind which had been dropped into a pile of coal and shoveled into the furnace of the steamer, and similar bombs probably occasioned similar catastrophes during the war.

EULATE ADMIRES NEW YORK

High Buildings, Brooklyn Bridge, and American Women Impress the Vizcaya's Captain.

QUIET DAY ON THE CRUISER

Taking on Coal and Provisions—The Length of Her Stay Here Uncertain—A Floating Barrel Excites Curiosity.

For the first time since the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya arrived at this port the sun appeared and the weather was clear yesterday. Not only did the officers of the ship take advantage of the good weather, but the wharves and shores of Staten Island were crowded with people who came from all parts of the surrounding country to see the warship. Several of the officers came to the city and visited the more important buildings and the points of interest. They were escorted about the city by a young man from Consul General Baldasano's office. The guard boats stationed about the ship by the naval and police authorities kept a steady watch, and only those boats that had any business with the Vizcaya were allowed near her.

The crew of the cruiser were called to quarters shortly after 5 A. M., and were put to work stowing away the coal supply, which was taken aboard Tuesday. Two barges were made fast to the vessel yesterday with more coal. It is expected that it will take the crew all of to-day to finish coaling. Great care is being taken in putting the coal on board. Every basketful is inspected by the officers before it is put in the bunkers. A supply of fresh provisions was taken on board in the afternoon.

The police boat Patrol arrived at 4 P. M. and the men who had been on duty up to that time were relieved. Lieut. Parker, United States Navy, Supervisor of the Port, arrived at Tompkinsville early in the day. He had a long conference with Lieut. Dougherty, who is in charge of the patrol from the navy yard. The guard boats, which consisted of three steam launches, were increased to five. No reason was given for this.

The report that Capt. Eulate of the Vizcaya had received orders to coal his vessel in haste was denied on the ship. From what could be learned from the officers, the Vizcaya will, in all probability, remain here until the end of the week or until the monitor Terror arrives from Norfolk, Va.

A number of reporters were allowed on board the Vizcaya yesterday. They were received by Capt. Eulate and escorted to his quarters. He said that he expected to finish coaling and taking on stores to-day, but did not know when he would sail. Lieut. Ristori speaks English fluently, and acted as interpreter for Capt. Eulate.

"Have you finished coaling yet, Captain?" he was asked.

"No; not quite," he replied, adding, with a smile, "But I know what you mean. We are not afraid that Americans will play any jokes on us or put bombs in the coal. We have full confidence in your honor."

When asked if he had enjoyed his visit, Capt. Eulate said: "This is the first time I have been in New York, and to-day I had the first opportunity to see its beauties. Your harbor is admirably situated and surrounded by beautiful scenery. I am much impressed by the tall buildings of the city, and the energy of the people. They seem to have no time to waste. They are continually going. I have visited many of the Continental cities, but they have no buildings in size or beauty to equal those in New York. The bridge is wonderful. As for the American women, they are the most beautiful I have ever seen."

He closed by saying that no definite plans had been made regarding the cruise of the Vizcaya after she left this port.

Flag Lieut. Aaron Ward of Admiral Bunce's personal staff, went from the navy yard to the Vizcaya on the Admiral's launch Undine. He conveyed the thanks of the Navy Department to Capt. Eulate for having dressed his ship in honor of Washington's Birthday. He remained on board of the vessel about ten minutes. There will be no more official visits between the officers attached to the ship and those at the navy yard.

The only incident that happened yesterday to mar the quiet about the warship occurred shortly after noon. When the men of the Vizcaya were coaling ship a barrel with a red disk fastened to it floated alongside the vessel. It was painted red, with the seams heavily coated with coal tar. Several of the men saw it and it was hoisted on board and carefully examined. It was found to contain several grate bars that were used as ballast.

The barrel is supposed to have been one used by the sailors and marines of the United States Navy as a target. It is not known how it happened to get into the bay or where it came from.

DOUBLE WEDDING PREVENTED.

The Maine Disaster Ends Sadly a Romantic Story of Lovers' Quarrels and Reconciliations.

A sad story connected with the sinking of the Maine has come to light. Two young men, close friends, who left their homes three years ago, each in a moment of anger over a lovers' quarrel, found themselves in course of time on the same battleship. The misunderstandings with their sweethearts were cleared up, and a double wedding was planned on their return. Each would have received his discharge from the navy in a few months. The two young men are probably among the unidentified dead of the Maine.

John H. Fox of 273 Walworth Street, Brooklyn, was a sturdy young fellow of twenty-two years. He was over 6 feet in height, broad-shouldered, and muscular. His father is a well-to-do wholesale fish dealer in Fulton Market, and three years ago the young man was in his employ. Young Fox was engaged to be married to Miss Jennie Moore, the daughter of a prosperous baker in Myrtle Avenue. John Kelly of 97 Sanford Street was his intimate friend, and was a furrier by trade. His sweetheart was Miss Lizzie McShane of 97 Spencer Street.

Both young men disappeared about the same time, and for a month or two their friends heard nothing from them. They then wrote that they had enlisted in the navy. Fox went under the name of James H. Mason. Letters continued to come, and whatever plque there was prior to their disappearance melted away. Presently a letter came announcing that both Fox and Kelly had been selected as members of the crew of the Maine.

As the time drew near for their discharge preparations for a double wedding were made. Both girls were looking forward eagerly to the time when their jack tars would come back to them, when the news of the disaster to the Maine was flashed over the wires. Since then not a word has been received from either Fox or Kelly. The two girls, as well as the relatives and friends of the young sailors, have exhausted every means of getting intelligence without avail.

WATCHES FOR HER DEAD BROTHER

He Was a Sailor on the Maine and She Gazes All Day at the Vizcaya.

Henry Brinkman, twenty-two years old, of Tompkinsville, S. I., was one of the sailors who lost his life on the Maine. He had only two days more to serve to complete his enlistment and receive his discharge. Before entering the navy he lived with his sister, Wilhelmina, seventeen years old, in Tompkinsville, S. I. She received a letter from her brother, dated at Havana, a few days before the accident, in which he stated that he would be glad when he got away from Havana, as the men on the Maine were afraid that the Spanish would play some trick on them and blow the vessel up.

Since the disaster and her brother's death she has been inconsolable. She lives with Mrs. Julius Meyers, at 11 Anetta Street, Tompkinsville. The house is situated near the wharf overlooking the bay and directly opposite where the Vizcaya is anchored. The girl sits by the window all day long gazing at the big black warship, and asks that her brother be brought back to her. It is thought that she may lose her mind, and she is being closely watched. She believes that the warship caused the death of her brother.

WAR NEWS FROM BROOKLYN.

Little Hughes Learns the Facts of the Destruction of the Maine.

When F. W. Hughes reached his home, in Brooklyn, last night, he was greeted by his nine-year-old son with an exultant shout: "I know all about it. They blew her up!"

"Who blew whom up?" he asked.

"The Spanish blew up the Maine."

Mr. Hughes showed the great interest he felt in the solution of the problem that is agitating the Nation, and inquired: "How do you know?"

"The ashman told me," retorted the youngster, with a that-settles-it air.

Mr. Hughes promptly gave the boy a quarter. He had been trying for some days to discover where the afternoon newspapers obtained the data from which they constructed their "war extras," and he considered the information worth the money.

THE CUBAN FLAG UP AGAIN.

High School Boys Try to Get It When It Is Taken Down.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 23.—The Cuban flag, which was nailed to the flagpole of the Livingston Avenue High School Monday night, was torn down this afternoon, and a lively struggle between high school pupils and the men who had the flag taken down resulted.

The flag was the second one which had been raised over the high school. Last week a Cuban flag was run up beneath the Stars and Stripes, which floated at half mast for the Maine victims. The Cuban flag was taken down by Banks, the janitor, on orders from members of the Board of Education. The American flag waved alone until some time Monday night, when some one climbed the pole with another Cuban flag. This one was nailed to the staff, and it staid there throughout Washington's Birthday. Again the flag was ordered down, and Banks asked George Rule, a carpenter, to do the work. Rule secured the services of Frank Harding, a telephone lineman. Harding climbed the pole and secured the two flags. When he reached the ground, a body of students of the school beset him, and only with the assistance of Banks was he able to keep the flags. Thomas Armstrong and Harry Oliver, two of the boys, say that the Cuban flag is their property, but they don't know how it was placed on the pole. The board will try to find out who did the mischief and exact settlement for the expense of taking the flag down and for the cut halyards.

ACTION BY THE ALDERMEN.

The Board Adopts Resolutions on the Maine Disaster.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted resolutions of mourning over the disaster to the Maine and adjourned without transacting any department business. Several sets of resolutions were offered, and there was some discussion as to which was the most fitting. The following, presented by Alderman Scott, was selected:

Whereas, The entire American Nation has heard with profound grief of the deplorable destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the Harbor of Havana; and

Whereas, The demolition of the magnificent war vessel has carried sadness to hundreds of homes throughout the length and breadth of the land, more particularly to those within the area of the Greater City of New York; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Board of Aldermen, sincerely deplore the sudden and terrible deaths which overtook the officers and members of the crew of the Maine, and we extend to their surviving relatives our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

It was decided to send copies of the resolution and of the notice of the adjournment of the board to the Secretary of the Navy.

INSPECTING THE 7TH REGIMENT.

The Seventh Regiment was inspected last night in heavy marching order. This is rather unusual for this time of the year. The men were dressed as they would appear if they were going to the front. They wore fatigue uniforms, heavy leggins, packs, overcoats, rolled and strapped to the packs; blankets rolled in pouches, mess kits, and canteens. The full regiment was present, with Col. Appleton in command.

Major Gen. Roe was present, and conducted a personal inspection of each man individually. Then Inspector General Hoffman and Col. Green inspected the men. This, too, is an unusual form of inspection. Each man brought his gun to port as the Major General faced him and opened the chambers of his rifle, while the Major General examined them closely. Then the Inspector General faced the men, and their ammunition cases were examined.

The mess accoutrements were inspected, each man placing his mess kit on the floor and opening it, so that all his cooking utensils might be seen. The kit contained a tin pan, a tin cup, knife, fork, and spoon. The inspection was a long and arduous one, and to the big crowd which was present became very monotonous. It was denied by several officers at the armory that any orders had been received which indicated any war activity. No one would discuss the singular features of the inspection, however.

The headquarters of the First Brigade, in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, were dark last night. If orders of any kind had been received from Washington for any unusual activity in the National Guard here, the place would have been lighted up, and there would have been many signs of unwonted stir.

THE WRECKING STEAMER STARTS.

The Chapman-Merritt Wrecking Company's steamer I. J. Merritt, with the barge Fred E. Sharp in tow, left the company's storehouse at Stapleton, S. I., last night on the way to Havana for the purpose of trying to raise the wreck of the Maine. Preparations for the departure of the vessels have been in progress since Tuesday. The wrecking crew of fifty men have been at work day and night arranging the apparatus and tackle to be used on the wreck. The last of it was stowed away on the barge yesterday afternoon. Five hundred tons of coal were put on board the steamer and the barge and provisions for three months were laid in. The two vessels were to start this morning, but a dispatch from the Navy Department caused the hurried departure last night. No time will be lost in getting to Havana. The trip will take seven days.

The heaviest apparatus owned by the wrecking company was got out, and after being tested was placed on board the barge. Heavy steel and hemp hawsers that were used in hauling the steamer St. Paul off the Jersey coast were taken along. Five divers employed by the wrecking company started with the expedition. Capt. Sharp said he did not believe they would have any trouble in raising the Maine, but could tell nothing definite about it until he had thoroughly examined the wreck. If needed, the giant derrick, capable of lifting 280 tons, will be sent to Havana.

Gen. Merritt's Tour of Inspection.

Major General Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, United States Army, left the city yesterday afternoon on a tour of inspection of the southern portion of his district. He stated before leaving that his present tour is simply the annual trip which the head of the department is required to make before September of each year, and was not undertaken as a result of the recent agitation in connection with the Maine disaster.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of first page to the right of the title.

The storm has remained nearly stationary over Lake Superior, increasing slightly in intensity, and has caused snow in the lake regions and the North Atlantic States. It has grown warmer in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys and South Atlantic States, and it is colder in the Red River of the North and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Threatening weather and light snow may be expected in the lower lake region and Northern New England, clearing in the upper lake region, and generally fair elsewhere. It will probably be colder in the Middle and Lower Missouri and Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys and upper lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	Weather Bureau. 1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	32	34	38
6 A. M.	34	32	38
9 A. M.	36	34	41
12 M.	44	38	45
4 P. M.	42	40	46
6 P. M.	40	38	42
9 P. M.	37	37	40
12 P. M.	35	34	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square..... 41
Weather Bureau..... 35½
Corresponding date 1897..... 37½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years..... 31

The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 76 per cent. The maximum temperature was 41 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 32 at 6 A. M.

LEE WILL STAY IN HAVANA.

Not Coming to Confer with Proctor—Has Reported No Warning to Americans to Leave.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Consul General Lee, who has received a number of dispatches to-day inquiring as to the accuracy of the report that he is arranging to go to Key West on the torpedo boat Cushing to meet Senator Proctor, says he has no present intention of doing so.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Assistant Secretary of State Day denied an interview attributed to him in which he was reported to have said that the Americans in Havana were in great danger, and that Gen. Lee had been quite right if he had advised them to leave the city.

"I have not had any intimation that Gen. Lee has given the Americans in Havana any such advice," said Secretary Day, "and I have not discussed the matter with any one."

Consul General Lee, in the course of a friendly talk in Havana with Americans, may have expressed the view that there are at present other places more desirable as resorts for persons who have no particular business there than Havana, but the State Department authorizes the announcement that it has not yet been advised that he has either officially or semi-officially delivered himself of any expression on the subject.

The Spanish Legation also discredits reports that Gen. Lee has given any such warning, as Mr. Du Bosc, the Chargé d'Affaires, said to-day that such complete quiet and harmony existed to-day at Havana that it was manifestly out of the question that any such warning had been given. It is also said at the department that no message has been conveyed to the owners of American vessels at New Orleans or elsewhere that it would not be safe for them to visit Cuban ports at this time.

SPANISH IN HAVANA ANXIOUS.

Maine Inquiry Seems to Show More and More It Was Not an Accident.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Evening Star to-day received the following from its staff correspondent in Havana:

"Inquiry into the Maine disaster progresses along definite lines. The results so far may be summed up in the statement that the probabilities that it was an accident seem to decrease with the progress of the investigation.

"The most intense anxiety is shown by the Spanish officials here, who are in constant communication with Madrid. They realize that their relations with the United States were never so much in danger of rupture as now. This is the general feeling.

"The commercial classes here are hopeful of American intervention on peaceful lines, but what they base their hopes on is unknown.

"The insurgents continue to win minor military successes. The autonomists are restless, and some of the leaders seem on the point of breaking away from the Government. Army officers continue to show an anti-American sentiment. They are apparently the only class that does not look for an early crisis."

ADMIRAL SICARD ILL.

He Would Be Unable to Go to Sea Just Now with His Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The noon mail brought to Secretary Long a letter from Admiral Sicard at Key West. The Admiral wrote that he had not yet recovered his health, and would be unable to go to sea with the squadron. He will remain on shore at his hotel in Key West and retain command of the squadron from that place, so long as it remains in harbor there, relinquishing it only when it becomes necessary for the vessels to go to sea as a squadron.

The Admiral had an attack of malarial fever, and secured leave of absence of two weeks from the department just before the explosion on the Maine. He got as far as Tampa, but returned immediately to his command, which for only one day he had left in the hands of Capt. Sampson.

Should the squadron be obliged to go to sea with the Admiral ill at Key West and the senior officer of the fleet, Capt. Sampson, engaged in the investigation at Havana, probably the command of the squadron would devolve upon Capt. Taylor, now commanding the battleship Massachusetts.

KILLED BY THE HAVANA BOMB.

Senor Poo Dies as a Result of Injuries Received in the Theatre.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Señor José Poo, the lawyer, who was wounded on Sunday by the explosion of a bomb at the Irijoa Theatre, during the progress of a masquerade ball, and whose leg was amputated some time later, died yesterday.

Those who were wounded at the time in the theatre are progressing favorably toward recovery.

QUININE FOR THE CUBANS.

A Consul General's Letter Telling of Its Good Effects.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee yesterday gave out a letter just received from the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, which says:

Your second supply of medicines has reached here, with practically no trouble from the Custom House, nor will there be any. All opposition to the distribution has vanished, and hosannas to the United States are freely sung.

The good effects of the quinine already distributed is so apparent that loud praises go up from the lips of everybody. The death rate dropped off one-fifth the first week, and the malaria is fast giving way.

I have a joint committee, appointed by the Governor and myself, to look after the business end of the work, and a committee of twenty women to do house-to-house work. Two of the leading physicians of the city have instructed the women in the use of quinine and the camphor and opium pills; other remedies are put entirely under physicians' control.

Unless money is abundant I would not advise that much money be spent for clothing, as the climate demands but little, and the conventionalities of society are very tolerant of defects in this line. Nevertheless, some linen or cotton clothing would be very acceptable.

ASH WEDNESDAY IN HAVANA.

Ashes of Forty Jesuits Gathered in a Tomb in the Cemetery of Columbus.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Ash Wednesday is passing very quietly. The churches were crowded with people and the ashes of forty Jesuit fathers, which had been collected, were buried in a tomb in the Cemetery of Columbus. Thousands of the best people were present at the ceremony.

Father José Palacio, President of the Jesuit College here, made an address, and the Provincial of all the Jesuits, Father Power, from the United States, was also present. These are the remains of Jesuits, which have been buried in different places within the past forty-four years.

GEN. ALTAMIRA DEAD.

Cuban General Masso Confers with Marshal Blanco.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Gen. Serrano Altamira, Governor of Fort Cabanas, died yesterday and was buried to-day.

Brig. Gen. Masso of the insurgent army had a conference with Capt. Gen. Blanco to-day.

Boiler Explosions in England.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The fifteenth annual report on the working of the Boiler Explosion acts, presented to the Secretary of the English Board of Trade, shows that during the year ending June 30, 1897, the total number of cases dealt with under the act was 80, and by these explosions 27 persons were killed and 75 injured. This represents a total of 102 persons killed and injured during the year, and exceeds the average (90.5) for the 15 years during which the act of 1882 has been in operation by about 12.7 per cent. The loss of life taken alone closely approximates to the average (28.6) for the same period. The causes of explosions show no important variation. Of the 80 cases dealt with, 28 were attributed to the defective condition of the boiler or of its fittings, 33 to defective design, workmanship, material, or construction, or to undue working pressure, and 12 to ignorance or neglect of the attendants. In 42 cases the boilers were under the inspection of some public association or were used in vessels provided with Board of Trade passenger certificates, but in many of these cases the explosions were not due to defects which existed when the last periodical inspection was made.

PROF. NORTON'S RETIREMENT.

He Says that He Leaves Harvard Simply Because of His Age.

From The Boston Journal.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, who has been announced, was seen by a Journal reporter Friday. "There is nothing in particular for me to say," said Prof. Norton, who was found at his home, in Cambridge. "I will willingly answer any questions you may ask me, however.

"You know, perhaps, that I have reached my seventieth year, the age at which I deem it best to retire from active work as a professor in the university. The world in general considers this the proper time for retirement. Indeed, there is a sacred prescription to that effect, almost."

"And that is the only cause of your retirement?" asked The Journal reporter in some surprise, for Prof. Norton appears to be enjoying vigorous health and looks ten or fifteen years younger than his actual age.

"There is no other reason, I assure you," was the reply. "Your question recalls an incident to my mind which occurred when President Felton was in office and Prof. Walker, who was then sixty-six years of age, had tendered his resignation. 'Why do you retire now, right in the midst of your usefulness?' they asked him. 'There is absolutely no reason why you should leave us.'

"'Do you wish me to wait until there is a very apparent reason?' asked Prof. Walker," and Prof. Norton smiled significantly.

"You were the first to occupy this chair in the university, were you not?"

"Yes; the department was created particularly for me, I might say. When I returned from Europe about twenty-three years ago, after an extended visit there, the department was first inaugurated, and I was put at the head of it. I have therefore been the first and only one to hold the office. The department is entirely separate from the Professorship of Belles Lettres, with which some of the newspapers have confused it. I suppose I might have succeeded Mr. Lowell and Longfellow in the Department of Belles Lettres, but I did not choose to do so. My associations have been very pleasant in the Department of Fine Arts."

"Have you any plans for the immediate future?"

"I shall settle right down here," replied Prof. Norton. "Cambridge is my home. I have a great amount of work on my hands which I shall now have time to complete. It doesn't do for a man to plan too much at my time of life, you know. No; I have no particular work upon which I am engaged."

"The mere matter of answering personal letters, the attending of one's own correspondence has reached enormous proportions in these days. Any man whose name is before the public in any way is besieged by letter writers. It is one of the privileges of the people of a free country like ours to write letters to public men, and the worst of it is they all expect to receive answers."

President Eliot of Harvard said, when asked about Prof. Norton's resignation: "Prof. Norton is seventy years old, and he therefore thinks that it is time for him to retire. There is absolutely no other reason for his severing his connection with the college. He has held the position of Professor of Fine Arts for twenty-three years. It is a unique department, the only one of the kind in this country. The department was started principally because of Prof. Norton's special fitness for it. His place will be a difficult one to fill. His resignation will not take effect until September. As yet we have given absolutely no thought as to who will succeed Prof. Norton."

Prince of Wales's Horse Sale.

From The London Times.

The sale of Shire horses, the property of the Prince of Wales, which was held recently at the Wolferton Stud Farm, near Sandringham, was attended by a large company, among whom were representatives of the principal breeders of the United Kingdom. This is the third occasion on which a dispersal of the Shire horses belonging to the Sandringham Stud has taken place, and the result was exceptionally gratifying. The selection submitted included some of the best blood in England. The total amount realized was £12,117, and the average of the fifty-four lots £224 7s. 9d. The brood mares averaged £232 19s. 4d., the yearling colts £82 19s., the yearling fillies £296 12s. 6d., the two-year-old fillies £158 10s. 6d., the three-year-old-fillies £299 5s., the four-year-old mares £162 15s., and the two-year-old stallions £370.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:55 A. M.—118 West Forty-fourth Street; Mrs. Lively; damage, $25.

3 A. M.—157 West Seventy-fifth Street; Mrs. Murray; damage, $25.

4:45 P. M.—64 University Place; G. H. Heinerlinger and others; damage, $8,000.

6 P. M.—88 East Ninth Street; D. Buckley; damage, $200.

6:45 P. M.—111 Christopher Street; Daniel Parent; damage slight.

6:50 P. M.—108 East Broadway; W. E. Bevan; damage, nothing.

7:55 P. M.—548 West Fifty-seventh Street; William Esselbaum; no damage.

9:35 P. M.—441 West Thirty-sixth Street; Ralph Meyer; damage, $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BALTIC, Conn., Feb. 23.—One building was destroyed and four others were damaged by a fire here to-day. Loss, $5,000.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The Tallmadge House was totally destroyed by fire, which started in the kitchen, at 3 o'clock this morning. The proprietor, E. C. McKenna, formerly Deputy Warden at Dannemora Prison, and guests escaped, but nothing was saved. The loss is about $12,000.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:40	Sun sets...5:48	Moon sets...10:18

High Water This Day.

| A. M. | A. M. |

SENATE'S CUBAN POLICY

Opposed to Taking Action or Making Declarations While the Maine Inquiry Is in Progress.

A TIME FOR PATIENT WAITING

Proposition of Mr. Allen for Granting Belligerency to Cubans Rejected —He Offers a Resolution for an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—There was a long Cuban debate in the Senate to-day over an amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular bill offered by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.) Mr. Allen proposed to embody in the bill his resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, which was reported unfavorably a few days ago by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The amendment was thrown out on a point of order made by Mr. Hale (Rep., Maine,) that it was general legislation and under the rules had no place in the pending bill. When this point of order was raised the Vice President sustained it, and when Mr. Allen appealed from the decision of the Vice President, the Senate sustained the decision by a vote of 51 to 5.

The sentiment of the Senate was that such action as Mr. Allen proposed should not be considered at this time, and that Congress should await the result of the investigation of the Maine before taking any important action relating to Cuba.

Allen Wants to Force the House.

Mr. Allen, in speaking on his amendment, said his object in pressing it was to find whether Congress could in any way be induced, cajoled, or kicked into putting the country in a dignified attitude on the Cuban question. In reply to a question from Mr. Gray as to whether the Senate belligerency resolution was not now before the House, Mr. Allen replied that it was before the Speaker, which was the same thing.

Taking up the main issue involved, Mr. Allen asserted that he had reliable information that no less than 33 per cent. of the Cuban population, or 500,000 people, had perished in Cuba within the past three years as a result of Spanish cruelty.

"And yet," said Mr. Allen, "lest we, the Senate, a body of eighty-nine men, offend the House of Representatives, consisting of 357 men, a point of order is to be made against this amendment, and it will go the way of very much valuable legislation."

Mr. Allen referred to the speech made by Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) on the massacre of the Armenians by Turks, and said he thought it indicated that the further away the trouble was the deeper the interest of some Senators seemed to be. He instanced, too, that Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) had made a speech on the Cuban question, in which he took strong ground against Spanish atrocities.

"Yes," interrupted Mr. Cullom, "I did make a speech on the Cuban question some time ago, but I do not propose to talk on the subject every day."

"The Senator from Illinois," replied Mr. Allen, "is a very busy man, and, of course, cannot devote himself to such unimportant questions as this."

Continuing, Mr. Allen said that if the Republican Party could suffer to see Cubans exterminated by starvation in plain violation of its platform and of the Christian sentiment of the country, the Republican Senators ought to be willing to face the question on a yea and nay vote.

The Amendment Means War.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) said the Senate twice had passed the Cuban belligerency resolution substantially as it was now offered, but both times it had been done openly and frankly.

"We have no right," said he, "to make a declaration of war against Spain under cover, and this is especially what this resolution would mean. If this amendment were attached to the appropriation bill, Spain might well regard it as a cause of war. As I have before indicated, the conditions and situation in Cuba were entirely different when this resolution was passed by the Senate."

Mr. Morgan said that, almost at any time previous to this, a belligerency resolution might have been regarded as a peace measure, and Spain would have had no right to take offense at the United States on account of it. The situation now, however, was entirely different. Between 300,000 and 600,000 people had been starved to death on the island. Fortunately, on account of relief measures instituted by this country, few, if any, Americans had been included in that number.

"This awful condition of affairs," said Mr. Morgan, "makes our position in the Cuban matter extremely delicate. Intervention now of the kind proposed a year ago means war. It could mean nothing else. An intervention on the part of this Government in the present critical condition of affairs would almost certainly be regarded by Spain as a casus belli. I almost dread to refer to the conditions and circumstances which have been brought about by the events of the past ten days. In the present circumstances it would not be consistent with the feelings or characteristic of the sentiments of the American people to do anything that would in any way aggravate the situation which has been brought about by the events leading up to the inquiry now in progress in Havana.

"If, however, any Senator believes in a declaration of war and will draw such a declaration with sufficient and proper grounds upon which to base it, I will vote for it."

At this point Mr. Allen interrupted Mr. Morgan to disclaim any intention of making a declaration of war against Spain. He expressed the opinion that his amendments could in no way be construed into such declaration.

"If we put this amendment on the Appropriation bill," replied Mr. Morgan, "Spain will be fully justified in interpreting our meaning to be that we were offensively interfering in her affairs. However, I do not believe that any Senator has in mind a declaration of war. It would not overtax the ability of any man to prepare such a declaration more proper and sufficient ground upon which to base it. I will not, however, vote for any declaration of war in disguise. The Spanish are a great and powerful and proud people, and they believe that their course is right. I do not wish to provoke them to a declaration of war.

Morgan Expects War Eventually.

"I have always believed, and believe now, that the war in Cuba could not be terminated without involving the United States in hostilities. I believe that the matter eventually will be submitted to the arbitrament of the sword. The whole world recognizes Spain's inability to conquer the Cubans, and sooner or later we shall become, in my opinion, involved in the armed controversy. The pending amendment is little else than a declaration of war in disguise.

"If we mean to declare war, let us do so like men, and not endeavor to conceal ourselves behind so transparent a cloak. Those who are constantly seeking to benefit the sacred cause of Cuban liberty, particularly at such times as this, cannot accomplish their purposes by such rash acts of legislation as is this amendment."

Continuing, Mr. Morgan said the Cubans had themselves by force of their arms forced the proposition for autonomy, an autonomy so liberal that if a man had proposed it in Cuba four years ago he would have been hanged. He declared that the Cubans already had fought and won their revolution, and nothing remained but for them to continue their belligerent attitude until Spain should recognize the republic.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) did not believe in general legislation on appropriation bills for the purpose of forcing the House. The Senate had acted; its action was before the world, and it was for the other branch of Congress to act. This was the unanimous opinion of the Committee on Foreign Relations, a committee in full sympathy with the Cubans, and he did not think that anything could be accomplished by taking an extreme position.

Mr. Teller did not accept Mr. Morgan's position that the adoption of this amendment would be a declaration of war. He knew it had been said by Secretary Fish that a declaration of belligerency was an unfriendly act, but that did not make it so or make it international law, for the contrary view had prevailed for 200 years.

Mr. Teller said he had reached the conclusion that the recognition of belligerency rested with the Executive. He had reached this conclusion with regret, but still he thought it correct. In this view Congress could do no more than announce its opinion. True, this opinion should receive attention at the hands of the Executive, but the last Administration had given no weight to such an expression of opinion, and probably the present administration would follow the example of its predecessor.

Mr. Teller said he would vote for the resolution in view of the fact that if it failed to pass it would at once be said that the Senate had rescinded its former action. If the matter rested with him exclusively he would recognize the belligerency of the Cubans if he knew it would bring war tomorrow, for he was sure that such intervention at such a time and in such a cause would secure for us, in such a struggle the sympathy of all civilized nations.

Time Coming for Action.

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) announced his intention to vote against the amendment, explaining his reason to be the fact that it was sought to make it a rider on an appropriation bill. He said he had voted for the belligerency resolution, couched in precisely the same terms as this which was adopted a year ago, and he had always been glad that he had done so. He had always believed that a mistake had been made in not recognizing the belligerency rights of the contending Cubans. A declaration of belligerency would not be an act of hostility.

In conclusion, Mr. Foraker said: "I expect at no very distant day that there will be an appropriate occasion for further remarks upon this question. I think the time is coming for action; when it comes the time for discussion will be here, and the problem may be appropriately discussed."

Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) said he had voted to accord belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents both times it had come before the Senate.

"I have never ceased to regret," said he, "that the United States did not afford the Cubans belligerent rights at the time when the cruelties and barbarities of Weyler would have won for us the sympathy of the civilized world. Had we recognized the belligerency of those struggling people then, I believe that ere this they would have been independent and we would have been in no danger of war.

"I believe now that we are drifting into war with Spain. Spain has not been able to quell the rebellion, and the possibility of peace is growing more and more remote. The time is coming—God knows how soon it will be here—when action in accordance with the President's message must be taken—when we shall either have to back down from our position or intervene in the Cuban affair with the probability of war.

"There is enough being said all over this country concerning the inquiry now proceeding in Havana into the Maine catastrophe to involve us in war. Our people in the present delicate situation might as well be at their altars praying for calmness and peace. I hope that the inquiry proceeding in Havana will develop nothing that may involve us in hostilities; but while that inquiry is proceeding we in the Senate should maintain a most circumspect attitude and be calm and quiet."

Mr. Thurston thought the Court of Inquiry ought not in any manner to be hampered by any friction or troubles.

"We ought to have patience," said he, "and wait as a great and powerful people, not in fear, but in hope, that some satisfactory conclusion of the present difficulty may be reached."

Mr. Allen made an extended reply to the arguments advanced against his position. He maintained this was the first time the belligerency proposition had been presented to the Senate when there was any chance of it being effective. The House would be brought face to face with it, and it would be brought to a vote in that body. It could not be buried in a committee.

International Law of the Case.

Mr. Hale, in charge of the pending bill, yielded to Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) who said he desired, in justice to himself and to those who believed with him, to refute the charges of cowardice which had been hurled at those who differed from him by the Senator from Nebraska, (Allen.)

He discussed the situation from the standpoint of an international lawyer, maintaining that the recognition of belligerency in ordinary circumstances was not a cause of war. It was not necessarily an unfriendly act. Mr. Hoar maintained, however, that before taking any action of that kind, the United States ought to have a clear and unquestioned statement of the facts in the case. He believed, too, that action of any kind in the Cuban matter should only be taken with the concurrence of the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Executive Council.

He expressed the opinion that the enactment of a belligerency resolution at the present time would be productive of war because of the friction that would be created by Spain exercising the right of search of United States vessels on the high seas. This, he said, was the position maintained by Grant in the ten years' war. Mr. Hoar said that severe, partisan, and angry discussions, particularly of such a question as that pending, had no part in the proceedings of the Senate—no more part than they would have in the Supreme Court. The Senate, as the treaty-making power of the Government, was the Constitutional advisor of the President, and he held that in its discussions it ought not to censure violently any foreign nation for its action in the conduct of a war. Spain, he thought, would have just cause of complaint on account of these violent discussions.

"I have always," said Mr. Hoar, "favored a resolution proposing mediation. If that fails I am in favor of supporting the executive department when the time shall come when the case is so clear and flagrant that all the Constitutional representatives of the American people substantially agree as to the facts."

Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nevada,) made a speech in favor of granting belligerent rights to the Cubans at once.

Mr. Hale then made the point of order against the amendment that it was general legislation, and had under the rules no place in the bill. The Vice President sustained the point, and Mr. Allen took an appeal from the ruling.

Upon this Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) delivered an extended speech in support of the ruling of the Chair, although he was personally in favor of the proposition contained in the amendment.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Ga.,) also supported the ruling of the Chair, although he said he would vote for any independent proposition for the relief of the Cubans.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) said he could not be deterred either from sustaining or opposing the ruling of the Chair by any overgrown reverence he had for the rules of the Senate or of any other alleged deliberative body, but he said he desired to appeal to Mr. Hale to let the bill go over for a few days in order that Senators might examine into the rules and authorities bearing upon them.

Bacon Stirs the Galleries.

Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) speaking in support of the ruling of the Chair, drew from the galleries an enthusiastic round of applause, which was quickly suppressed, however, by the Vice President. He said that one of the greatest causes ever tried before the nations of the world was now being tried in Havana.

"Let us do nothing," said he, "that will in the least way embarrass those who are conducting that investigation. The wreck of the Maine now lies on the bottom of the Havana Harbor. The facts relating to the explosion are being sought earnestly and intelligently by a competent court of inquiry, and we ought to do nothing that will in the slightest manner interfere with the progress of that work. What we desire is to know the facts.

"If it should be found that the explosion was due to an accident, we must know that. If, however, it should be disclosed that it was due to treachery, the whole world will applaud the action of this country in holding to strict account the country in whose friendly harbor that awful disaster occurred."

Mr. Bacon pointed out that any unfriendly action on the part of the United States toward Spain might cause that nation to interfere with the conduct of the investigation. He suggested that now was the time for Congress and the American people to remain quiet and not to agitate a critical situation by giving offense to a friendly nation.

Mr. Hale then moved to lay Mr. Allen's appeal on the table, and Mr. Allen demanded the yeas and nays. Mr. Hale's motion was carried, 51 to 5, those voting against the motion being Messrs. Allen, Cannon, (Silver Rep., Utah,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) and Teller, (Silver Rep., Col.)

Allen's Other Project.

Senator Allen to-day also introduced a Cuban resolution as follows:

Whereas, It is the established doctrine of the United States that the Western Hemisphere shall be dedicated to republican forms of government recognizing the political equality of human beings; and,

Whereas, The principle of the Monroe Doctrine or the doctrine of National self-preservation, as as applicable in wresting any portion of this continent from the grasp of foreign countries as in preventing them from obtaining additional territory; and,

Whereas, The Island of Cuba, by reason of its location and close proximity to the United States should by right be dedicated to a republican form of government; and,

Whereas, A republican form of government is, and has been for nearly three years maintained in said Island by force of arms; and,

Whereas, It is alleged that 500,000 persons on said island have died of starvation by reason of being concentrated by the Spanish Government at various points, without being fed or afforded an opportunity to provide food for themselves, and hundreds are daily dying; and,

Whereas, The dictates of humanity require the intervention of the United States in such case; therefore,

Resolved, That a select committee of five Senators shall be appointed whose duty it shall be to forthwith make a thorough investigation and inquire into and report on the following subjects:

First—To what extent the work of concentrating the inhabitants of Cuba has been carried on by the Spanish Government, and how many persons on said island have in the last three years died as a result of starvation, or for lack of sufficient food and diseases incident thereto, and to what extent concentration is now being practiced there by Spanish authority, and the condition of the people concentrated.

Second—Whether the concentrated Cubans have been adequately sheltered, clothed, and fed by the Spanish Government, or by others, or have been permitted to obtain food and clothing for themselves.

Third—What lawful steps, if any, are necessary and can be taken by the United States to bring the war in Cuba to a speedy termination, on grounds honorable alike to Spain and Cuba, and which will result in the Kingdom of Spain relinquishing its hold on the island, and in the establishment of a republican form of government there.

Fourth—To what extent Spanish barbarity and cruelty have during the war now in progress on the Island of Cuba been practiced toward the inhabitants of Cuba, and what can be lawfully done by the United States, if anything, to ameliorate the condition of the Cubans.

And to these ends and for these purposes said committee may sit at such times and places as they may see proper during the sessions of Congress and in vacation, and shall have the right to visit and take testimony in Cuba, if deemed proper to do so. All testimony taken shall be preserved and the finding of said select committee, together with all testimony, shall be reduced to writing and reported to the Senate at as early a date as practicable.

On objection to immediate consideration by Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) the resolution, under the rules, went over until to-morrow.

The House to-day adopted the following resolution of inquiry, introduced by Mr. Dearmond (Dem., Mo.):

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, requested to inform the House, at the earliest date practicable, if not incompatible with the public welfare, what has been done by the United States to prevent the conveyance to the Cubans of articles produced in the United States, and what to prevent "filibustering," and what results, giving particulars, and at what expense to the United States.

This resolution was reported favorably from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Further Consideration of the Sundry Civil Bill—A Reference to John E. Milholland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The House to-day continued its consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

When the item appropriating $25,000 for power for the pneumatic tube system for the transmission of the mails in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and Brooklyn was reached, Mr. Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) Chairman of the Post Office Committee, argued that this was a prospective appropriation for a service not yet inaugurated. Besides if the system was to be inaugurated, he thought the cost should be included in a single bill.

Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.,) defended the new system. It had been indorsed, he said, by the Post Office Department. In a controversy with Mr. King of Utah, Mr. Mahany said the charges against the company conducting the pneumatic tube service were made by a New York paper hostile to John E. Milholland. The paper was governed, he declared, by politics in making the charges. The charges, he said, were false and a slander. The opposition of the paper, he thought, was a certificate of character. Mr. Mahany stated that the paper had been sued by Mr. Milholland for $100,000, and since then had discontinued its attacks.

After some further debate on the item the proposition to strike it out was withdrawn.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., N. D.,) made a point of order against the item appropriating $25,000 for the further investigation of the fur seals in Bering Sea. The item drew out a statement from Mr. Dingley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, regarding the failure of all negotiations between England and the United States for the preservation of seal life. Mr. Dingley said that Canada, whose citizens reaped the benefits of pelagic sealing, would not permit England to act, so the work of destroying the herd would go until it was extinguished. Meantime we were spending $100,000 a year for the ostensible purpose of protecting the seals. He admitted that he was getting tired of the farce. Whether it was to continue he was not prepared to say.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) asked Mr. Dingley if he did not think this Government by menacing the carrying trade of the United States in which Canada participated could not bring her to terms.

"I doubt it," replied Mr. Dingley.

The point of order was sustained and the item went out.

An amendment by Mr. Kitchin (Dem., N. C.,) to strike out the appropriation for the detection of violations of the internal revenue laws was carried by a vote of 69 to 65. Those opposed to the item, chiefly Southern members, contended the system of paying for information placed a premium upon false prosecutions. Last year, Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.,) said, information was lodged against 3,300 persons, but there were only 789 arrests.

MR. QUIGG MAKES TWO DENIALS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the House to-day Mr. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.,) called attention to a statement made by Mr. Miers (Dem., Ind.,) yesterday to the effect that he had a report of the New York Legislature showing the contributions of trusts to the Republican campaign fund in 1896. He denied that there was such a report, and asked Mr. Miers to produce it. The latter said he had a reference of it which he deemed authoritative and that he would produce it to-morrow. Mr. Quigg declared that the reference was a fraud and the statement all wrong. There was no such report.

Later in the day Mr. Quigg called Mr. Lewis (Dem., Washington,) to account for having made a few days ago a statement similar to that made by Mr. Miers. Mr. Quigg made the same denial he had made in the case of Mr. Miers.

REBUKE TO NEW YORK'S "400."

Congressman Mahany Condemns Mr. Hewitt's "Vegetable Party" Held When the Nation Mourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the House to-day Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.,) of Buffalo created something of a flurry by delivering a five-minute speech in denunciation of what he termed the revels of the so-called "Four Hundred" of New York while the Nation was in mourning for the loss of the sailors of the Maine. He said he felt it to be his duty to rebuke a circumstance in connection with the disaster to the Maine. While the mangled remains of the brave sailors who perished in that awful explosion were being carried to their graves, the so-called and self-denominated "Four Hundred" of New York held a social revel which was termed a "vegetable party."

How different the feeling manifested by these so-called social leaders in the metropolitan city of the United States and the condition in London when the Camperdown sank the Victoria. In London on that occasion there was everywhere the black badge of mourning. Every social function was abandoned, while in New York the social leaders wearied high heaven with their revels. Yet in the last campaign these same people prated of National honor when a financial question was before the country. Then it was National honor.

A few days ago, when the Nation's head was bowed and the dismembered fragments of her dead were going to their graves, they seemed utterly oblivious to her grief. He had no desire, he said, to reflect upon the rich. There was a distinction between those who employed capital in a productive capacity and those who were drones and users of wealth, who toiled not nor spun, who dared to disturb the hours of the Nation's mourning with this insult to the dead. [Applause.] He would not hesitate, he said, so far as he was concerned, to endeavor to free the skirts of the Republican Party from association with these mere possessors and spenders of riches, who assumed to represent National honor when they thought their bonds were threatened, but who had not a tear for those who went to their graves in its defense. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. Mahany referred to the "vegetable party" given by Abram S. Hewitt of New York on the evening of Feb. 17.

New Consul at Sonneberg.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The President to-day nominated Oliver J. D. Hughes of Connecticut to be Consul at Sonneberg, Germany.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices as follows: Emmonsville, John H. Davis; New City, William D. Bevoise; North Huron, Joshua R. McKee; Oswegalchie, Oliver D. Collins.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday passed the Military Academy Appropriation bill. It carries $454,240.

The Diplomatic and Consular bill was passed by the Senate yesterday. It appropriates $1,746,408, that amount being an increase over the sum carried by the bill as it passed the House of $17,400. By the terms of the bill Russia is placed among the nations at whose capitals the United States is to be represented by Ambassadors.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Party Battle in the Assembly Over the Harburger Excise Bill.

TRAINOR GIVES NIXON THE LIE

Motion by Leader Donnelly to Discharge the Committee from Further Consideration of the Measure Lost by 76 to 63.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—After the first reading of bills in the Assembly to-day, and reports of committees, Leader Donnelly created surprise by moving that the Committee on Excise be discharged from further consideration of Mr. Harburger's Excise bill. Mr. Donnelly reviewed the history of the Raines law in the State, and claimed that the present statute was unjust, and that the sentiment of a large majority of the people of New York City and State was against it.

Mr. Harburger followed Mr. Donnelly. He alluded to the alleged accusation made by Senator Raines, that the Harburger bill stood for nothing, and was backed by no responsible backing.

"I can tell the only pious John that I represent my New York district, I represent 68 Democrats, I represent the 60,000 majority received by Judge Parker at the last election," cried Mr. Harburger. "Senator Raines and his political associates can meet at their Fifth Avenue Sunday school and quaff forty-cent whisky, while they debar the poor people from a glass of beer. I have seen rural members come to New York to see the ballet and hunt up the city elephant in violation of the law, and then return to their country homes to protest against the outcry against the beneficent Raines measure."

Mr. Harburger concluded by accusing the Excise Committee of being so studious that they had not time to report the bill. "Such a policy," he declared, "is against the Americanization, unification, and perpetuation of our institutions."

Mr. Reddington declared the question of excise was one of public policy, not of temperance and intemperance. It was impossible to prohibit—it was impossible to regulate to any great extent—the traffic. The political law bore down on New York City in a very onerous manner. The metropolis was a conglomeration of all sorts of people entirely unlike rural communities. When abolition of free lunches hurt the farmer the law in that respect was repealed. So with everything that worked well for the country but against the city.

Mr. Dillon claimed that the majority were strangling the excise and other bills behind the closed doors of their committee rooms and were afraid to have them come out on the open floor of the House for debate.

"Like the Garrote and Guillotine."

Mr. Green compared the Raines law to the Spanish garrote and the French guillotine—it was a wonderful piece of mechanism, but it throttled and killed liberty in New York City and other crowded sections of the State. He complained that trials by jury were denied by the law and that because of its infamous provisions "houses of ill-fame and hovels of sin" were on every corner in New York City under the title of "Raines law hotels."

Mr. Oliver charged the majority with being the party of ideas but not actions. He claimed that, while individually some of them were courageous men, the crack of the party whip drove them into line. They were afraid to discuss the bill on the floor, but they could not evade the excise issue, which would sweep them from power at the coming election.

Mr. Greenwood, Chairman of the Excise Committee, asserted that Mr. Harburger knew that a hearing had been arranged on the bill for to-morrow, and that it was unusual to ask for the discharge of a committee under the circumstances.

Leader Nixon closed the debate by stating that the present excise law was the best ever placed on the statute books, and that Democrats, while denouncing it on the floor, in private agreed with his statement.

"That's a lie. Name a Democrat who said so!" cried Mr. Trainor.

"I'm not in the habit of giving such information," replied Mr. Nixon. "It would be a breach of confidence."

"Well, don't make such a charge unless you substantiate it with names," retorted Mr. Trainor.

A call of the House was then moved by Mr. Nixon, and the motion to discharge the committee was lost by a vote of 76 nays to 63 yeas.

Mr. Green Rebukes Speaker O'Grady.

Mr. Green next moved that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of his bill amending the law relative to Elmira Reformatory.

Speaker O'Grady cautioned Mr. Green that if he intended to debate the bill at length he must confine himself more particularly to the question of discharge rather than to general discussion of the subject matter of the bill.

Mr. Green arose with some indignation and said:

"I do not recognize the right of the Speaker of this House to instruct or catechise my speech or actions before I have been recognized by him as being allowed to proceed. To questions of order or something within the Speaker's jurisdiction I yield to his authority, but not as a censor of my remarks."

"Will the gentleman give way?" asked Speaker O'Grady.

"No, I will not," snapped Mr. Green. "I merely want to add that I will agree to make the consideration of this motion a special order for to-morrow morning."

"The Chair desires to state that it was out of consideration for the comfort of the House that he desired to confine the gentleman's remarks to one groove," said Speaker O'Grady.

"The apology of the Speaker is accepted," answered Mr. Green, causing a sensation by his rejoinder.

Mr. Litchard gave notice that he would call up his Biennial Sessions bill from the Assembly Judiciary Committee at some future day.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of Local Interest Introduced, Others Favorably Reported.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The following bills of local interest were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Senator Higbie—Providing that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York shall be authorized to include in their annual statement a sum of money not exceeding $2,000 for the use of the Richmond County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Senator Stranahan—Amending the New York City charter in relation to buildings to provide that if the front or other exterior wall of any building now standing in the city shall extend not more than ten inches upon any street, such wall shall not be removable unless an action or proceeding shall be instituted by or in behalf of the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty within the period of this act, for the removal of said wall.

Mr. Adler—Regulating the office of Public Administrator of the County of New York and defining his power.

Mr. Gallagher—Providing for the establishment of a public market in the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn, and authorizing the City of New York to issue bonds for such purpose.

Mr. Allds—Providing that when a corporation has dissolved, action by the Attorney General shall be begun against the chief officer in charge of such corporation at the time.

The following were among the bills favorably reported by committees:

Senator Page's—Repealing the act authorizing the operation of electrical conductors in the City of New York and the construction of a subway therefor.

Senator Pavey's—Providing for the establishment by New York City of a farm colony for the detention, reformation, and instruction of men convicted of vagrancy or habitual drunkenness.

Senator Page's—Legislating out of office the Commissioners of the Park Avenue Improvement.

Senator Guy's—Appropriating 5 per cent. of the excise moneys in New York for the teachers' retirement fund.

Mr. Brennan's—Providing for a uniformed force in the New York City Water Supply Department.

Also providing that not more than $500,000 shall be expended for street improvements in Brooklyn in one year.

Mr. Crabtree's—Appropriating $15,000 for coal for the poor of Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs.

Mr. Cullen's—Appropriating $15,000 for coal for the poor in Queens and Richmond Boroughs.

Mr. Brennan's—Providing that the several Magistrates' Courts shall be opened every day at 9 o'clock in the morning, and shall not be closed before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, except on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, when morning sessions only shall be necessary, and that there shall not be rotation.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

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GREATER CITY EXPOSITION.

Senator McNulty's Arguments to the Senate in Favor of the Prompt Passage of His Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Senator McNulty, who has introduced in the Senate the bill to provide for the holding of a great exposition in 1901 to celebrate the consolidation of the City of New York, has prepared for the Senate the reasons for asking that the measure be passed at once:

First—The fair would furnish a great opportunity for State departments, manufacturers and exhibitors generally to show the world the immense resources of our city and State in an attractive manner.

Second—It will give employment to from 15,000 to 20,000 of our citizens in the erection of buildings and laying out streets and necessary work incidental to its preparation.

Third—It will bring within the confines of Greater New York during the six months of the exhibition's life, on an average (which has been carefully computed from exhibitions held in other localities) of 250,000 people per day, who will spend on an average of $5 per day, which will be $1,250,000 per day, or $225,000,000 during the six months.

Fourth—It is not open to the objection that it will leave a surplus of idle people on our hands who have been attracted by the fair, as has happened in other cities, for the reason that New York has always assimilated the great tide of immigration which primarily is attracted to New York.

Fifth—It will not cause, as has happened in other cities, overspeculation, with consequent depression, in hotel buildings, &c., because in the vicinity of New York inquiry has demonstrated that 250,000 people a day can be readily housed without the erection of any new buildings.

Sixth—There is no portion of our immense territory, in the opinion of real estate experts, where an investment in a site now will not yield a profit after the exhibition has been concluded.

Seventh—It will afford an exceptional object lesson to our school children, and will assist their minds in appreciating the greatness of the State.

Eighth—By the fair being held in 1901, it will enable manufacturers and exhibitors who spend considerable money for the Paris Exposition merely to transport and re-exhibit in New York.

Ninth—There is now before the Senate a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint twenty-four Commissioners who will represent this State at the Paris Exposition, and the experience that they will gain and the opportunities which they will have for obtaining a reciprocity in the exhibits between the exhibitors at the Paris Exposition and that designed to be held in New York will materially aid in making our exposition what we wish it to be.

Tenth—It has been carefully estimated that not over 50,000 people from America will visit the Paris Exposition, on account of the time and expense involved, and all the exhibits which are novel in character would be acquired to show to the millions who would visit the fair if held in New York City.

SURFACE LINES AND VIADUCTS.

Bill Supposed to Have Special Significance to Bronx Residents.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—A bill introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Bondy of Syracuse, regarding the crossing of viaducts or bridges by surface railroads, is suspected of possessing particular significance to the people of the Borough of the Bronx, though its author declines to state from whom the measure emanates or to what particular road or roads it is intended to apply.

The bill provides that "whenever a terminus of any public viaduct, bridge, or bridges, or public viaduct connected with any bridge or bridges, heretofore or hereafter constructed in any city of the first class or town adjoining the same, is or shall be located at or adjacent to, or within one-half mile of the route of any existing street surface railroad, the corporation owning and operating such railroad may, irrespective of any provisions otherwise applicable thereto contained in any general or local act, upon obtaining the consent of the local authorities and property owners as before provided, and upon complying with the provisions of the railroad law applicable thereto, extend its road or route and construct and operate its railroad to, upon, and across such viaduct, bridge, or bridges, and the approaches thereto, subject to the provisions of the railroad law, provided, however, that this shall not apply to any bridge over the Hudson or East Rivers."

It is suggested here that the bill may be intended to permit the Third Avenue Railroad Company to connect its cable road with the Huckleberry system, of which it has secured control. Another suggestion is that it may look to the crossing of the Sedgwick Avenue spur of the Central Bridge by the trolley lines on Jerome and Sedgwick Avenues, which would enable the residents of the west side of the Bronx to reach the elevated station on Eighth Avenue.

RELIEF FOR COURT OF APPEALS.

Brackett's Resolution to be Favorably Reported by Senate Committee.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Senate Judiciary Committee voted this afternoon to report favorably Mr. Brackett's concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the relief of the Court of Appeals.

The amendment provides that, whenever the accumulation of cases on the calendar of the court is such that the public interests require a more speedy disposition thereof, the Court may certify the fact to the Governor, who shall thereupon designate seven persons to act as Associate Judges for the time being, and to form a second division of the court. This arrangement is to continue until the calendar is cleared or until the regularly elected Judges shall certify that the causes are substantially disposed of. The concurrence of four members of this extra division shall be necessary to a decision. The persons so serving are to receive the same salaries as the regularly elected Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Senator Krum suggested the propriety of adding a provision that not more than four of the seven Judges pro tem. should be of the same political party.

Senator Cantor said he had no objection to the amendment, except that he didn't consider it necessary. He did not think any Governor would appoint all the members of the proposed special court from his own party. "Even as rabid a politician as Mr. Hill never did such a thing as that," he added.

The committee took Mr. Cantor's view of the matter and agreed to report the amendment without any bi-partisan feature.

Will Put an End to Fake "Ads."

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Newton Dexter of New York, representing the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to-day to advocate Senator Guy's bill to prevent misleading and dishonest representations in connection with the sale of merchandise. He explained that the bill was designed to prohibit fake advertising by making it a misdemeanor falsely to represent goods in advertisements. He told the committee of instances where gold watches were advertised for $2.50, and of cases where the goods of solvent houses were advertised at bankrupt sales. The committee has decided to report a substitute for Senator Guy's bill embodying the same principles, but changing somewhat the phraseology to suit several merchants.

CANAL INVESTIGATION BILL.

Signed at the Last Moment by Gov. Black—His Tardiness Unfavorably Criticised.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—After waiting until the last day allowed him under the Constitution to sign the bill of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly providing for an investigation of the improvement work to the canals of the State made pursuant to the provisions of the nine million improvement act, Gov. Black affixed his signature to the measure this afternoon. The bill would have become law at midnight to-night without his signature.

The Governor's delay in signing the measure has excited much criticism here. It is asserted that, as the bill was drawn under his supervision and passed in obedience to his wishes, was, in fact, his bill, there was no need for him to avail himself of the ten days allotted in the Constitution for the Executive to consider and deliberate upon the measures submitted to him. If the Governor had been really desirous of expediting the investigation, his critics contend, he would have signed the bill the day it reached his office. In view of the fact that it was hurried through the Legislature, on the ground that he wanted the investigation to begin promptly, they do not understand why he should have put off the one thing necessary to make it a law until the last possible moment.

Under the act creating the investigating commission, the Governor has ten days in which to name its members. It is openly charged by the Democrats that his idea in delaying their selection is to make it impossible for the investigation to begin in earnest until after the Legislature is out of the way.

The State Colony for Consumptives.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The Committees of Public Health of the Senate and Assembly gave a joint hearing to-day on the resolution of Senator G. A. Davis, instructing the Committees of Health to investigate the advisability of establishing a State colony for consumptives in the Adirondacks. Dr. John H. Pryor of Buffalo, who first suggested the establishment of such a colony, stated that about 35 per cent. of the patients attended to in the early stages of the disease can be cured by residence in the Adirondacks, and that the disease can be checked in a much larger number of cases. Senator Brush computed the saving to the State, could deaths from consumption be checked, at about $50,000,000 annually. The committee will consider the resolution in joint executive session next week.

New York State at Paris Exhibition.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Finance Committee of the Senate to-day reported favorably Senator Ford's bill providing for the representation of New York State at the Paris Exposition. The bill provides that the Governor shall appoint before Jan. 1, 1899, not more than fifteen persons, five of whom may be women, as members of an honorary commission to represent the State of New York at the exposition. The Commissioners are to serve without compensation. The commission is authorized to appoint a Secretary at a compensation not to exceed $2,500 in the aggregate for all services to be performed in carrying out the provisions of the act.

Inheritance of Personal Property.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The provision of the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the order of distribution of the surplus of personal property of a decedent is amended by a bill presented in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Perkins of Monroe. Subdivision 12 of Section 2,732 of the Code now provides that "No representation shall be admitted among collaterals, after brothers' and sisters' children." The bill proposes to make it say: "Representation shall be admitted among collaterals in the same manner as allowed by law in reference to real estate." The object of the change is simply to let personal property descend in inheritance just as real property now does.

To Stop Installment Plan Abuses.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—In the Senate this morning Senator Ford introduced a bill at the instance of Rev. Madison C. Peters, which is designed to protect persons who buy goods on the installment plan from seizure and sale of goods upon which they have paid some money. In looking up the law, Senator Ford found that there was plenty of protection, but that the poor people were ignorant of it. The remedy suggested is a bill that provides that there shall be printed upon each contract the provisions, and unless such provisions are printed the vendor shall not be allowed to resell the goods.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Senate Committee on Banks yesterday decided to report favorably Senator Page's bill permitting banks in New York City to establish branch offices.

Senator Wray's bill amending the act regulating the profession of public accountants by permitting the accountants to nominate the examiners, which caused a protracted debate in the Senate last week, was passed yesterday.

The Senate Codes Committee will report favorably Senator Cantor's bill providing for the appointment by the State Controller of an agent who shall have authority to issue lincenses to auctioneers in New York City and to inspect the record of their sales.

The Committee on Judiciary of the Assembly will report favorably Mr. De Graw's bill providing that none of the previously existing laws shall be considered to allow the sale of more tickets of admission than the actual seating capacity of any theatre, hall, or place of amusement, when three or more performances are given in one week. It is believed the bill is aimed at continu

The Wanamaker Store

Grenadines and the Fashion

THIS is to tell about the assortment we can show in all-black Grenadines, and it's interesting because Fashion has evidently marked them for her own, this Spring. They were popular last year;—this year they are to be *demanded*, if present indications are to be trusted.

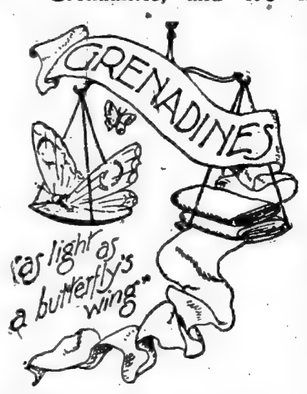

An important part of the equipment of the successful Dress Goods Selector is a prescience of coming Fashions, which sometimes rises almost to the dignity of a gift of prophecy. Our buyers evidently possess it, for no sooner is the demand for Grenadines acknowledged than we find it has been anticipated by months, and a magnificent assortment of the goods chosen, ordered, manufactured,—and *here*.

Almost all the kinds mentioned below, are all-silk. One or two of them are silk-and-wool mixtures. They are all black. In this one line we are carrying more than five hundred patterns, all of them exclusive with us.

Plain all-silk Grenadine, 50c. to $1.75 yd.
Silk-and-wool Iron Frame Grenadine, $1.25 to $3 yd.
Silk-and-wool Plisse Grenadine, $2 yd.
Silk-and-wool Mexican Mesh Grenadine, $2 yd.
Silk-and-wool Novelty Grenadine, $2.50 and $2.75 yd.
All-silk Pekin Stripe Gauze Grenadine, $1 to $1.50 yd.
All-silk Chenille Figured Pekin Stripe Grenadine, $1.50 to $2 yd.
All-silk Figured Grenadine, $1.50 to $2.25 yd.
All-silk Bourette Figured Grenadine, $3 yd.
All-silk Figured Satin Stripe Grenadine, $2 yd.
All-silk Swivel Figured Grenadine, $1.75 to $4 yd.
All-silk Novelty Plaid Grenadine, $2 to $3 yd.
All-silk Velvet Cube Plaid Grenadine, $2.50 yd.
All-silk Crepon Stripe Grenadine, $2 to $3 yd.
All-silk Novelty Lace Grenadine, $2.50 to $3.50 yd.
All-silk Plisse Bayadere Figured Grenadine, $5 yd.
All-silk Escurial Lace Stripe Grenadine, $4 yd.

Tailor-Made Suits. LET us tell you of this splendid line of Women's Tailor-made Costumes now shown on the second floor. The styles are of the most graceful and pleasing; fabrics, new and tasteful; and the work that of the foremost tailors of America. Ready-to-wear, and yet as satisfactory as though made to your order. New, charming, fashionable suits, and the prices such as you must approve.

At $14—Of Mixed Suitings; fly-front jacket, lined with fancy striped silk; percaline lined skirt.

At $18—Of Melonette; brown, gray or green; fly-front jacket, trimmed with braid, lined with silk; skirt percaline lined and braid trimmed.

At $23.50—Of black or blue Cheviot serge; fly-front jacket lined with fancy silk and trimmed with bands of satin; skirt percaline lined and trimmed with nine rows of satin, forming apron effect.

At $30—Of Broadcloth; royal blue or castor; lined throughout with handsome silk, contrasting shades; waist with Eton back, blouse front, to be worn double-breasted or open; revers of corded silk; skirt is made with drop lining and dust ruffle.

At $32—Of tan Covert; short tight-fitting double-breasted waist; all seams of waist and skirt strapped with bands of same material; lined throughout with changeable silk; skirt has dust ruffle.

At $34—Of tan Whipcord; fly-front or double-breasted jacket; entire suit beautifully tailored and lined throughout with rich taffeta.

Second floor.

Lawn and Other Aprons. AN assortment here that makes choosing easy. Purchasing easy enough, too, with these little prices.

At 25c.—Deep hem and three one-inch plaits above.

At 35c.—Deep hem, and satin stripe border with draw work between.

At 65c.—Wide hem, with three wide plaits and eight small ones above; wide sash.

At 85c.—Very deep hem; one plait, and row of insertion all around.

At $1.25—Of pretty blue and pink Chambray; deep hem and two plaits; bib front; bretelles also plaited.

Second floor.

Mattresses and Pillows. ABOUT a third clipped from former prices. Thus a forty pound mattress in one or two parts, as you wish, of pure South American white curled hair and best blue striped ticking, well worth $25, is now marked $18. Another of pure black curled hair, good value at $18, is reduced to $12.50.

Pillows and Bolsters of fine live geese feathers in various sizes, which were $2.25 to $5, are now $1.50 to $3.75.

Fourth floor.

Warm Waists. TO close, we're letting these go at half, and less, regular prices. Nothing wrong with them — the styles are right, they're well made and good to look at, but we prefer their room to their company. The figures below show how absurdly low-priced we've made them.

At 75c.—Of black and red shepherd's check; yoke back, full front with three plaits across bust, edged with braid; yoke, collar and sleeves also braid-trimmed. Were $1.25.

At $1—Of solid colored flannels and serge; some with yoke back and box plaits; fine plaits at neck in front; others with yoke back and clusters of plaits across bust; detachable collar. Were $1.75 and $2.25.

At $1.25—Of Scotch plaid serge, with satin stripe, full front; also some in solid colored cashmere; yoke back and front, braid trimmed; also collar and sleeves trimmed with braid. Were $2.50 and $3.75.

At $1.50—Novelty serge; lined and boned; plaited yoke back, full front, with wide plaits and knife plaiting across front; sleeves also trimmed with knife plaiting. Were $3.75.

Second floor.

Pillow Shams, Sideboard Scarfs and Centre Pieces. GOODS of the highest grade, —in beautiful Rococco and Baruque patterns, of superior cloth, beautifully bleached, and worth $1.50 and $2 each. Six hundred in this lot, and to-day they go on sale at

95c. each.

Broadway.

Toilet Sets. HERE'S a money-saving chance on so-called "seconds." Slight imperfections—so slight we're obliged to search for them—take one-third off their prices. Ten or twelve-piece sets, in six shapes, flowers and gold decorations. A recent shipment of the same class of goods was quickly sold. This lot will probably not last so long. Be prompt.

$2.50, value $4. $5.50, value $8.50.
$4.50, value $6.50. $6.50, value $10.50.

Basement.

Men's French Braces, 40c. TAKE a look at the two Men's Furnishing windows today. You'll be interested,—if you're a man,—in the Wanamaker Brace which is shown in them.

It's the outcome of a long effort to get the very best for the very least, and we think that here is more wear and "dependableness" in a suspender than you have ever had for 40c. or twice that money. They are made by a French firm with a name which is known all over the world,—or, at any rate, over all parts of the world where braces are used.

These are marked "Wanamaker's, Paris." Of course the patterns and colors are ours exclusively.

40c. a Pair.

Broadway and Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A HOBOKEN FAMILY'S FATE.

The Last Survivor Dies After a Battle with Consumption.

Miss Alma E. Ranken died at her home, 906 Park Avenue, Hoboken, on Monday from consumption. She was twenty-three years old. She was the last of her family.

Her father, Henry Ranken, died four years ago from consumption. Mrs. Ranken then broke down, and died six months later. A son named Henry died shortly after from consumption. Then William Ranken, the only remaining son, became insane from grief at the death of his parents and brother and killed himself. All these events occurred within a year.

After that Miss Ranken, the only survivor, lived in the old house alone with a servant and some relatives, who made their home with her at her request.

The death of Miss Ranken revives another gruesome fact, that the house which her father bought fourteen years ago was up to that time the home of Herman Luckie, who, with his entire family, was drowned when the steamship Bremen was wrecked on the coast of Cornwall.

To Exhibit Alaskan Views.

Miss Esther Lyons, the first woman to brave the hardships of the Chilkoot Pass, is to give a series of entertainments at Carnegie Hall beginning on Monday evening, and continuing throughout the week. Her performance will be illustrated by 200 stereopticon views from photographs of inland Alaska, the Klondike, and the Yukon.

BUSINESS MEN'S LENT.

Services to be Held at Noon of Every Week Day.

Many men and women yesterday attended the first of the Lenten noonday services which will be held for the benefit of business men in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Broadway and Vesey Street, every week day during Lent. With the exception of Fridays the service will consist merely of the Litany and two hymns. On Fridays short addresses will be given. Evening prayers will be held daily at 4:30 P. M. and on Fridays illustrated lectures will be given in the parish building.

A series of noonday Lenten services for business men was begun yesterday in the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, at Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell conducted the services. Edward M. Shepard delivered the address.

Judge Hurd Releases Hinz.

Herman G. Hinz, the Texas cowboy who shot and killed his brother-in-law, Otto Diehl, was yesterday released on his own recognizance by Judge Hurd in the Kings County Court. The application for his discharge was made by Assistant District Attorney Clarke. Hinz's sister was Diehl's wife, and on coming North to pay her a visit he found her suffering from atrocious ill treatment at her husband's hands. The cowboy sought Diehl out and shot him. His trial resulted in a disagreement.

MINERS INTENDED TO KILL

Testimony at Wilkesbarre that the Strikers Threatened to Stop the Harwood Colliery.

MEN DRIVEN BACK BY FORCE

The Strikers Wanted to Cut the Rope of a Plane When a Carload of Men Were Being Hauled Up—They Shot at Many Men.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 23.—In the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies before Judge Woodward to-day, Michael Brennan, the first witness, testified that he ran for the brush when some strikers tried to capture him. Two shots were fired, but he managed to escape.

August Winnock, who worked at Cranberry, testified that on Sept. 8, seven days before the shooting, a crowd of strikers told the workmen there they must quit or they would be hurt. He and others went home. On the day before the shooting they tried again to work, but were stopped on the road and told they would be killed if they went to the workings. They went home.

Ludwig Laube of Cranberry said he refused to go home when ordered to do so by the strikers, and in consequence he was struck in the back with a stone thrown by a striker and badly hurt. Witness said he was so afraid of the strikers that he carried a revolver for the first time in his life.

Robert Hillhouse testified that he had stones shaken in his face and was sworn at when he tried to pass through the ranks of the strikers, but a friend among the strikers finally got him through.

Lawrence Ermold, a fifteen-year-old boy, said he was following his father through a crowd of strikers, when he was struck and kicked severely. He was finally rescued by his father and two strikers, John Fortchek and Joe Cezlak. He had numerous bruises.

Robert Depue of Cranberry saw a lot of strikers cutting the limbs of trees to use as clubs. They pursued him, but he escaped and went to work. The next day they caught him on the way to work and made him go back home under threat of injury.

Fired on Men Who Ran Away.

John Shavello saw armed strikers at West Hazleton on Sept. 8, two days before the shooting. The Sheriff told them to go home, and they did so quietly.

Mrs. Anna Krecht of West Hazleton told her husband to run into the bush when the marching strikers came in sight. She saw the men armed with clubs, and heard two shots fired.

Emma Rutgen of Cranberry saw the strikers scatter among the miners when they reached Cranberry to get the men to join them, but the men all ran into the bush and escaped.

Herman Rutger, a fifteen-year-old boy, was pursued into the bush and a shot was fired at him.

Mrs. Emma Staje of Cranberry saw the strikers pulling Gustav Check along with them. They had hold of his arms, dragging him, and one kept threatening him with a big club.

Wilhelm Hoffman of Cranberry saw John Krecht, a boy, fleeing to the bushes, and saw a striker fire twice at him. Krecht escaped into the bush.

Jacob Williams, timekeeper of the Cranberry Breaker, gave some interesting testimony relative to the movements of the strikers from Sept. 2 to Sept. 10. "On Sept. 3, a week before the shooting," he said, "the McAdoo strikers stoned the breaker official at Cranberry. They stopped a coal train and stoned the conductor and engineer. They were armed with clubs and pieces of iron.

"They tried to stop the Crystal Ridge strippings on Sept. 7. There were sixty or seventy of them, but the Sheriff and four deputies were present. The Sheriff told them they were doing wrong and violating the law, and they went away.

"On Sept. 10 we got word that the Harwood strikers were coming. I saw them marching into Crystal Ridge, and saw several small parties leave the main body and run to the house to bring out the men living there. The men fled to the bushes, but a few were caught and compelled to join the strikers. When the main body reached the breaker they armed themselves with clubs and iron staves from the scrap heap, and then marched on to West Hazleton."

Clubbed a Man Who Hid.

A. B. Bremer corroborated Williams's testimony in general, and added that he saw the Harwood men on Sept. 10; that Crystal Ridge drew a man out of the bushes, where he was hiding, and clubbed him viciously with red clubs. One of these clubs which he had found, was exhibited in evidence. It looked like a portion of a curtain pole.

A number of other witnesses testified to alleged belligerent acts of the strikers and threats to destroy breakers. Several of them swore they were subjected to acts of personal violence by the miners.

John Beach, foreman of the Harwood Colliery, was the witness of the day. He said: "On Sept. 3 I heard the McAdoo men were coming, and told all my men to go home. Two of the McAdoo strikers came up on wheels and said: 'We are going to stop the mine and drive the men out.'

"When the strikers came some of them wanted to cut the rope of No. 2 plane. A carload of men was being hauled up, and if the rope had been cut they would have been killed. By hard talking I managed to persuade the strikers not to cut the rope. They cried as they left: 'You won't work any more for a month; if you do we'll kill you.'

"On Monday, Sept. 6, a crowd of Harwood men, armed with clubs and stones, came to the breaker and went through it looking for men who were hiding from them. They found none, and the leaders, Joe Robotski and John Kubitski, told me that if any of them came to work they would be killed. That night I got twenty proclamations from the Sheriff and posted them from Cranberry to Harwood. I read one and the riot act to several men, men who had just told me the McAdoo men had agreed to remain on strike until their demands were granted. Between Sept. 8 and 10 we tried several times to get the breaker started, but each time the men who wanted to work were driven back by the strikers and threatened with death." The cross-examination did not break down the testimony.

W. H. Snyder, Master Mechanic and Assistant Superintendent of the Silver Brook Coal Company, said that a few days before the Lattimer shooting the McAdoo strikers marched there and told them to stop hoisting. They did so, and then the strikers pulled out the fires, chased out the firemen, and said if there was any more work everybody would be killed and the breaker torn down. They then smashed everything in the blacksmith shop. A few days before, while driving, a striker shot at him; Snyder returned the fire, and there was an exchange of shots. Neither was hit, and the striker ran away.

This closed the testimony of the day.

Merchants Flocking to the City.

Many merchants arrived and registered at the rooms of the Merchants' Association yesterday and on Washington's Birthday. The rooms were kept open on the holiday for the arrivals. The number of arrivals so far is in excess of the guarantee given by the Merchants' Association, and more are to come. Many have not lived in the limits of the territory affected by the railroad concessions, but in such cases they bought tickets to the westerly limit of the favored territory and then took the reduced rates. John C. Juhring of the Francis H. Leggett Company yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock delivered an address to the visitors.

A Septuagenarian's Wedding.

Much surprise was expressed in Long Island City yesterday afternoon when it became known that James H. Thiry had again taken a bride. He is between seventy and eighty years old. His first wife died a few years ago. On Tuesday he married Margaret O'Connor, a school teacher in St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Manhattan. He lives at 131 Academy Street, and is wealthy. Mr. Thiry, who was a School Commissioner several years ago, founded the penny school savings bank system.

Left and a Healthy Religion.

"A Healthy Religion" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck's Ash Wednesday discourse in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy yesterday morning. The Lenten season, he said, afforded an opportunity to Christians for such self-examination and discipline as may be necessary to put themselves into a condition of spiritual soundness.

WEDDING RECORDS BROKEN.

Miss Levy and Mr. Lichtenstein Married in Clinton Street with Festivities Lasting Nine Hours.

Nine hours of wedding festivity is what a big hall full of east side society enjoyed yesterday evening, last night, and this morning at Apollo Hall, 126 Clinton Street.

The provocation for the affair was given by Sarah Levy and Louis Lichtenstein. Miss Levy is the forewoman of one of the biggest clothing manufacturing establishments. She was also conceded to be the belle of the shop, and her employers think so well of her that they gave to her yesterday a solid silver service, and to everybody else a half-holiday. Mr. Lichtenstein is also in the clothing business, down in Monroe Street, and everybody in the district says that he can sell more clothing in a day than any man in his line.

They decided to have a wedding to be remembered, and had Apollo Hall opened at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with the understanding that it was to remain open until 2 o'clock this morning. The contract was faithfully carried out.

The invitations numbered several hundred, nearly every invitation meant a guest, and almost every guest meant a present. There were Cohens and diamonds, Levys and dress suits and gifts of the precious metals and glittering stones of many kinds, as Miss Hattie Harris glowingly expressed it, "to burn." There was Rhenish wine which was not to burn, and ice cream unlimited. Everything was unlimited. Two orchestras relieved each other, and girls of many thoroughfares east of the Bowery appeared in brand-new white dresses and slippers for the purpose of dancing. And did they dance? "Well, I guess yes," again to quote Miss Harris.

The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock by the rabbi of the Eldridge Street Synagogue, according to the orthodox Jewish rites; but it was only an incident of the wedding—a mere episode in the hours of music, whirling and dancing and fun, which was fast and furious.

Joseph Levy was best man, assisted by Joseph Harris, and Dora Levy was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Hattie Harris, Mary Seidman, Lottie Kopelman, and Celia Seidman, and the ushers were Louis Fink, Abraham Berkowitz, and Daniel Pisco. Relatives and friends trooped over from Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and there were many from Coney Island and Bayonne.

It was a great time. The girls looked their prettiest, the matrons were all in good humor, and every dress suit between East Houston Street and Chatham Square seemed to be on parade. New standards and records were established for east side weddings. Hereafter when there is a pretentious affair in that section everybody will want to know how it compares with Sarah Levy's. The Cohens had to confess that the most gorgeous ceremonials among them had been surpassed, although it must be said that they contributed much to their own eclipse by adding to the brilliancy of last night's function.

The social season on the east side is apparently just getting well under way from this start. Outside Apollo Hall last night a reporter received cards announcing that "a grand benefit ball tendered for the late Sam Levy" will be given at the hall on March 19 by the Belmore Club. As indicated in the announcement, the Mr. Levy referred to is dead. He was a social favorite and the proceeds of the ball will be used to erect a monument in his honor. There will also be "a monster reception and ball" of the Apollo Social Club on March 27, and the Martin Engel coterie announces a vast and important function for March 4.

MAY BE THEIR LOST CHILD.

Parents Travel Miles to See a Girl Rescued from Sioux Indians.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 23.—John M. Turlon and wife of Moose Mountain, British Northwest Territory, arrived here to-day after traveling many miles to identify the girl who was recently rescued from the Sioux Indians. Both claim that she is their daughter, and steps are now being taken to establish her identity beyond question. Turlon and his wife are English, and live on a ranch 500 miles west of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Their child disappeared mysteriously when three years old, and no trace of her was ever found until they saw the girl's picture in the papers. They corresponded with her rescuers, obtained a photograph, and started at once for Sioux Falls.

SOUTHERN ROADS IN TROUBLE.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Demands a Receiver.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 23.—Application was made in the United States Circuit Court to-day on petition of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York for receivers for both the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad Company and the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad Company. The case will come up for a hearing on March 12.

The bill states that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has not received pay for the original first mortgage bonds, and that there is now due as principal and interest the sum of $150,000. A bill for receiver is made for the two railroads on the ground that the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern operates the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus.

ANTI-GAMBLING ARGUMENTS.

Counsel Raises a New Point in New Jersey's Supreme Court.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—In the Supreme Court to-day argument was heard on the anti-gambling question. The prosecution seeks to have set aside the action of the State Canvassing Board in declaring the anti-gambling amendment constitutionally carried.

The old points argued at preliminary hearings were again gone over, and counsel for the prosecution raised a new point, that the amendment had not been constitutionally submitted to the people, because a chance was not given the voters to vote on one amendment and refrain from voting on another. He insisted that the amendments should have been submitted on separate ballots. The court reserved decision.

TO ELECT HARVARD OVERSEERS.

Alumni Extend the Right to Vote to All Graduates of Five Years.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—By a vote of 1,749 to 1,359, the alumni of Harvard College have passed the resolution requiring the corporation and Overseers of that institution "to take such action as will procure by proper legislation an extension of the right of voting for Overseers, hitherto restricted to members of the Alumni Association, to all graduates of five years' standing from any department of the university."

This resolution was offered at the last annual meeting of the Alumni Association, on Commencement Day, June 30, 1897, and it was then voted to submit it by mail to all graduates, and to limit the time for receiving their votes on the question to sixty days. The time limit expired on Monday, and the task of tabulating the returns was completed to-day.

Dismembered Body to be Buried.

A permit for the burial of the dismembered body of a man found at the Roosevelt ferry slip was issued yesterday by Coroner's Physician Donlin. Dr. Donlin in his certificate said that the cause of death was strangulation and blows that fractured the ribs. The body will be buried to-morrow in Potter's Field. The police are still working on the case, but have found no clues to the murderer.

New Jersey City Official.

Marshall Van Winkle of Jersey City was yesterday appointed Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hudson County. He is the law partner of William M. Klink, who has been Acting Prosecutor since Joseph M. Noonan resigned because he was charged with bribery. Mr. Van Winkle entered upon his duties at once. The salary of the office is $3,500 a year.

An Invalid Woman's Suicide.

Despairing of ever regaining her health, Kate Haberman, twenty-four years old, an invalid, committed suicide last night by taking carbolic acid. She lived with two brothers and a sister at 1,487 Amsterdam Avenue. A week ago she was subjected to the surgeon's knife, and since then has been too weak to move.

Col. Swords for Deputy Collector.

Col. Henry L. Swords, recently recommended for the position of Deputy Collector by Collector George R. Bidwell, will be sworn in to-day, the recommendation having been approved by the Treasury Department at Washington. Col. Swords will probably succeed the late N. G. Williams, who was in charge of the Public Stores.

GORHAM
Sterling Silverwares

Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

FLORA'S FINE FUNERAL.

She Was Only a Skye Terrier and Was Buried With Honors in Flatbush.

The burial of Flora took place yesterday, attended with impressive ceremonies. Around grave were clustered all her old friends, including a great number of school children, many of whom were affected to tears as Flora's body, in its handsome coffin, was lowered to its resting place.

Flora was only a Skye terrier, but in her eighteen years—and a life of that duration, in a dog, corresponds to almost a century of longevity in man—she had been such a faithful friend to her master and mistress that when she died they felt as if a human friend was gone. And so her mistress, Mrs. William Ritchie of Newkirk and Bedford Avenues, Flatbush, decided that, as Flora could not have been a truer friend if she had been human, she should have as fine a funeral as if she were.

The burial plot was fixed under a spreading maple, a century old, within ten feet of the Cortelyou Clubhouse. Mr. Ritchie was one of the organizers of the club, and delivered the oration at the dedication of its home. Lorenzo Mendenhall, an undertaker of Flatbush and Caton Avenues, was directed to spare no expense in honoring Flora. An oblong box was transformed into a coffin and covered with white broadcloth. Sheets of cotton were laid inside, and satin was laid outside and properly tufted. The outside of the coffin was ornamented with silver handles. In this coffin Flora was laid, and around her neck was the silver collar she had worn since puppyhood.

The schoolchildren, who had known Flora all their lives, were invited to the funeral, and gazed at the interment with wide-open eyes. Mrs. Ritchie was visibly overcome as her pet disappeared in the ground, and was almost hysterical.

THE DELAY OF LA CHAMPAGNE.

No News of the French Liner, Which Was Due to Arrive Here Sunday.

The French liner La Champagne, which left Havre for this port on Feb. 12 and should have reached here last Sunday, had not been sighted last night.

Four steamships which crossed the Atlantic following the track which the French vessel should have taken, came in yesterday and reported that they had not sighted her. This fact in itself is not necessarily alarming, but considerable uneasiness is beginning to exist among the friends and relatives of the liner's passengers in this city because of the recent violent gales that have swept the Atlantic for the last week.

The vessels which arrived yesterday, some of which are smaller than La Champagne, weathered the storm in safety. They are the Noordland, from Antwerp, Feb. 12; the Dutch liner Amsterdam, from Rotterdam and Boulogne, Feb. 11; the British ship Martello, from Hull, Feb. 8, and the Allan liner Peruvian, from Glasgow.

All of these vessels are slower than the Champagne which seldom ever fails to make the voyage in a little less than eight days.

The big White Star freighter Cymric, which arrived here Tuesday from Liverpool, left that port on Feb. 11, and did not sight La Champagne, although she traveled almost the same course the latter must have taken. At her usual speed she should have passed the freighter.

La Champagne when she left Havre had on board forty-eight saloon, fifty-three second cabin, and two hundred and three steerage passengers. Capt. Poirot, one of the veterans of the French line, was in command, and the crew numbered 175 men.

At the office of the French line yesterday it was stated that no alarm whatever was as yet felt for the safety of the vessel, as she is one of the staunchest in the fleet, and the heavy westerly gales which are known to have been prevailing on the Atlantic would have delayed her.

New Elevated Station Opened.

The new elevated station at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue was opened at daylight yesterday morning. The station lies to the south of the present station, between the tracks, and has a platform about 200 feet long, half of which is covered. The new station will be used exclusively for Ninth Avenue trains, and was constructed for the purpose of relieving the congestion in the traffic at this point, which is particularly severe during the rush hours, trains frequently having been stalled all along the One Hundred and Tenth Street curve. Stairs lead from the station to the elevator, and also to the street.

OXFORD'S ACTION EXPLAINED.

Challenge of the American Universities Declined Because of Their Lack of Status.

OXFORD, England, Feb. 23.—President Freemantle of the Oxford University Athletic Club, referring to that organization's declination of the challenge of the American universities for an international contest this Summer, said to a correspondent to-day:

"We reached the decision only after the most careful and painstaking inquiry. No one regrets more than myself that we have been obliged to decline. When the challenge was received, in December, I wrote to many past members of the Oxford University Club, men who are thoroughly posted in the history of international college athletics, and the whole matter was most carefully considered at several committee meetings. Cambridge was also consulted, as they had received a practical identical challenge. We had not only to consider the situation this year, but the whole future of college sport.

Treasurer Jackson of the Oxford University Athletic Club remarked:

"I do not wish to say a single syllable that might cause feeling; but, in addition to the reports from those who are thoroughly conversant with college athletics in America, we have clippings from American newspapers before us, and it is impossible to reach any other conclusion than that the status of the amateur American collegiate is not necessarily the same as at Oxford and Cambridge. We could not risk meeting athletes of an inferior status. This is the main objection. There are others. The Americans would have sixteen or seventeen colleges to choose from. Then, Summer training is widely objected to here. But those objections are not vital. The decision was upon the status. We hope our good friends won't think we are afraid to meet them. I may say that if Yale or Harvard challenges Oxford or Cambridge this year the challenge will be accepted, though we shall object to both hammer and weight. Still, we hope we shall some day meet the Intercollegiate Association, when the present objections are removed, as they will be, for the Americans are good sportsman, good fellows, and have the same high ideas as ourselves."

The Times and sporting papers, in announcing the decision of Oxford, said, in substance, whether rightly or wrongly, the impression is abroad that the status of the amateur American leaves much to be desired. Continuing, The Times said:

"After the meeting between the New York Athletic Club and the London Athletic Club the general opinion among university athletes here was that Oxford and Cambridge had better confine their competitions to themselves until they could establish beyond a shadow of doubt that their opponents were both amateurs and students in the full sense of the words."

Prosecution for a Prize Fight.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Feb. 23.—The local Magistrates have committed for trial, on the charge of prize-fighting, the managers of the Olympic Club and the principals and seconds of the Elms-Simpson boxing match of Jan. 28, which resulted in a victory for Simpson in the fourteenth round of the twenty rounds of the match.

DOG SHOW ENDS TO-DAY

The Winners' Classes Make Sharp Competition at the Madison Square Exhibit.

SURREY JANET FAILS TO SCORE

Famous Old Challenge Terrier Placed Fourth in Her Class—Great Danes, Sandor Vom Inn and Brunhilde Bismarck, Winners.

The dogs of high degree which have held court since Monday at the Westminster Kennel Club's twenty-second annual bench show, in Madison Square Garden, will be taken to their homes to-night, for the judging ended yesterday, and to-day's show will be only an exhibition. The prizes won by the dogs will be distributed this morning, and by to-morrow morning the never-ending yelping which has issued from the Garden all week will have ceased.

The attendance yesterday was quite heavy, for the winners' classes, which have taken the places of the old championship classes, were on for decision, and only prize-winners were to compete. The conditions governing these classes brought the first-prize dogs and bitches in each breed together into the ring, and diplomas were given to the winners, four of which entitled the holder to the championship medal for its breed.

The change in the classification of the dogs this year was fatal to the chances of the old challenge dog Surrey Janet, who was the champion wire-haired terrier last year. She was placed only fourth in the free-for-all this year, being beaten by Thornfield Nora, Aldon Sequel, and Smallwood Vivacious, in the order named. Thornfield Nora won not only in the regular class but in the winners' class as well. Thornfield Knockout won the winners' prize for smooth-haired fox-terrier dogs. They, however, came to grief when they were pitted against the smooth-haired dogs to decide the best fox-terrier of either kind, for the Norfolk Kennels' Norfolk Veracity, a lively and well-formed specimen of its breed, carried off the honors.

One of the features of this year's show is the splendid collection of Great Danes on exhibition. At no previous show of the Westminster Kennel Club were so many fine dogs of this breed gathered together, and dog-fanciers who have seen them agree that in former years the dogs which were only highly commended at this year's show would have easily captured first prizes. The winners yesterday in the Great Dane classes, Sandor Vom Inn and Brunhilde Bismarck are splendid-looking animals and were greatly admired.

Among the visitors yesterday were: Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coster, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Taller, Philip Phoenix, George P. Slade, Arthur Thomson, Judge Daly, Thomas Meyer, Forbes Leith, J. C. K. Duer, Lloyd Phoenix, and T. G. Patten.

The awards in the winners classes were:

WINNER'S CLASSES.

Best Bloodhound dog—Dr. C. A. Lougest's Simon de Sudbury.
Best Bloodhound bitch—S. B. Christy's Layswood Chorus.
Best Mastiff dog—Dr. Lougest's Black Prince Brampton.
Best Mastiff bitch—Same owner's Lady Diana.
Best rough-coated St. Bernard dog—C. A. Pratt's Le Prince.
Best rough-coated St. Bernard bitch—Same owner's La Princess.
Best smooth-coated St. Bernard dog—Dudley E. Waters's Alton.
Best smooth-coated St. Bernard bitch—Same owner's Lady Fenmore.
Best Great Dane dog—Charles E. Tilford's Sandor Vom Inn.
Best Great Dane bitch—W. R. Walboldt, Jr.'s Brunhilde Bismark.
Best Field Spaniel Dog—C. T. Mead's Woolton Baron.
Best Field Spaniel Bitch—Same owner's Walton Dagmar.
Best Cocker Spaniel Dog—George Douglas's Premier.
Best Cocker Spaniel Bitch—W. T. Payne's Blue Bells II.
Best Collie Dog—R. A. Murray's Old Hall Paris.
Best Collie Bitch—Verona Kennels' Heather Mint.
Best Poodle Dog—J. M. Bowers's Munito.
Best Poodle Bitch—Mrs. W. C. Gulliver's Honey.
Best Bull Dog—W. C. Codman's Rensal.
Best Bull Bitch—Same owner's Glenwood Queen.
Best Bull Terrier Dog—Dr. Rush S. Huldekoper's Cardona.
Best Bull Terrier Bitch—J. Lorillard Arden's Sweet Duchess.
Best Boston Terrier Dog—Sunflower Kennels' Monte.
Best Boston Terrier Bitch—D. E. Loveland's Tot.
Best Dachshunde Dog—Dr. C. Motschenbacher's Jade.
Best Dachshunde Bitch—James L. Little's Jangle.
Best Beagle Dog—James L. Kernochan's Parson.
Best Beagle Bitch—Same owner's Oronsay Matron.
Best Smooth Fox Terrier Dog—Norfolk Kennels' Norfolk Veracity.
Best Smooth Fox Terrier Bitch—L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Sentence.
Best wire-haired Fox Terrier dog—G. M. Carnochan's Thornfield Knockout.
Best wire-haired Fox Terrier bitch—Same owner's Thornfield Nora.
Best Irish Terrier dog—Oliver Ames's Tory.
Best Irish Terrier bitch—Same owner's Rum.
Best Scotch Terrier dog—Same owner's Tree.
Best Scotch Terrier bitch—Same owner's Wankie Thistle.
Best Black-and-Tan dog—Rochelle Kennels's Perfecto.
Best Black-and-Tan bitch—Henry Rogge's Trilby.
Best Pug Dog—Rookery Kennels's Rooker Drummer.
Best Pug bitch—Same owner's Countess Madge.

SPECIAL CLASSES.

Offered by the American Pet Dog Club:

Silver cup for best sporting dog exhibited by a member—Won by Miss Anabel Green's Wardleworth Sweep, (field spaniel:) reserve to same owner's Dennis, (Irish water spaniel.)

Silver cup, for best non-sporting dog, exhibited by a member—Won by S. C. Hodge's Black Prince, (poodle;) reserve to Dr. R. B. Plageman's Wankie Bessie Tiree, (Scotch terrier.)

Cycle Manufacturers Meet.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers was held at 320 Broadway yesterday for the election of officers and appointment of committees. Walter Wardrop was elected Secretary and William A. Redding Treasurer. These committees were appointed: Membership—A. L. Garford, J. A. Carter, and R. S. Crawford. Charges—C. S. Dikeman, W. A. Redding, and counsel. Legislation—F. J. Stimson, W. T. White, and George R. Bidwell. Transportation—Joseph McKee, A. R. Peck, A. L. Moore, C. F. Smith, and Kirk Brown. Arbitration—W. A. Redding, R. L. Coleman, R. Philip Gormully, and counsel.

De La Salle Wins at Hockey.

De La Salle Institute beat Berkeley School in a regularly scheduled game in the Interscholastic Hockey League, played at the Ice Palace, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, by a score of 4 to 2. Robbins and Dwyer did the best work for De La Salle, and were mainly responsible for their school's victory. Unlike other teams in the league, they are very strong in team and stick work. Bonner scored both goals for the Berkeley men.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

The EDITION DE LUXE
OF WHISKIES

has the reputation, and is in fact, the finest goods in the market. It has the call over all others. We refer to that well-known thoroughbred, the

OLD CROW RYE.

Buy only of reliable houses, thus avoiding imitations. All really fine goods are counterfeited.

H.B. KIRK & CO.
69 Fulton St. Also
Broadway & 27th St., N. Y.

Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder, manufactured by Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y., will render the complexion Clear, Soft, and Beautiful. A sample of each sufficient for three weeks' use and Illustrated Book on care of complexion for 20 cents.

TO LOVERS OF GOOD WHISKEY.

I have just received some John Jameson & Sons' celebrated Irish Whiskey warranted to be eleven years old. It is fine as silk.

TRY IT.

None but pure wines and liquors sold.

L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to Callanan & Kemp,
41 AND 43 VESEY ST.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH

WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER & DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottle, $1.00, at druggists

T. D. HOOPER THE WINNER.

**The Pigeon Shooting Championship Prizes Awarded to the Carteret Gun

BLOCKED BY ITS OWN BILL

Platt Men Say the Union League Club Has Been "Bunkoed" in the Primary Matter.

THE FIFTY-THREE OPPOSE IT

Measure Said to Contain Provisions Which Legislate Out of Existence All but the Two Leading Parties in the State.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Representatives of the Republican "machine" are rejoicing to-night over what they term the "bunkoing" of the independents in the primary matter. The cause of their jubilation is the discovery that the suggestions for a primary bill brought here by Elihu Root, representing the Union League Club, contain provisions which legislate out of existence all but the two leading parties in this State and empower the Police Board to establish the control of the machines of these two parties more firmly than ever in the City of New York.

The bill drawn by Mr. Root was the outcome of a conference at the Union League Club Sunday, which was participated in by Mr. Root and Paul D. Cravath, representing the club, H. W. Taft and Chase Mellen from the Committee of Fifty-three, W. H. Hotchkiss and H. W. Hill of Buffalo, and Senator Pavey. Mr. Root brought copies of the document to Albany yesterday, and they were delivered to Gov. Black and a few of the leaders.

It was not until to-night that some of its features leaked out. Suspicion that the proposed bill could hardly be what the independents here expected was aroused when it became known that Mr. Lauterbach, representing the Platt-Quigg machine, approved it, and had told Mr. Root he would help him pass it. The explanation of this indorsement from so radical a machine source was furnished when these provisions in the bill became known:

1. In the outset it defines a political party as one which polled at least 3 per cent. of the total vote for Governor at the preceding election. This would legislate out of existence the Gold Democratic, Socialist-Labor, and Prohibitionist Parties, none of which cast as much as 2 per cent. of the vote in 1896. The present law requires only 10,000 votes to make a political party. The total vote for Governor in 1896 was 1,434,046. Three per cent. of that is 43,020. The National Democratic candidate received 26,698 votes, the Prohibitionist 17,449, and the Socialist-Labor 18,362. If Mr. Root's bill should become a law, it is pointed out that these parties would have no place on the official ballot, and would have to make their nominations by petition as independent bodies, while the only two parties with legal standing would be the Democratic and Republican.

2. It provides that representation in political conventions shall be based either on a specified number of delegates from each election district or the vote for the head of the ticket at the preceding election, the choice of methods being left to the County Committee. The selection of the election district plan would, it is pointed out, enable the Police Board, composed of machine men, to so gerrymander the election districts as to keep them in the control of the machines.

3. It fixes a general primary day, but allows a loop hole by which, if a party is willing to bear the expenses of its own primary, it can hold it whenever it likes. The inducement to hold it on the day fixed is that then the cost would be a public charge.

These provisions, constituting an apparent surrender to the machine, proved as surprising to organization men here as to the independents. Taken in connection with the fact that Mr. Root came to Albany at the same time as Mr. Lauterbach, and that they dined together and went to the Governor's reception together, they gave rise to the conclusion in certain quarters that the independents had been buncoed.

It also leaked out to-day that the Committee of Fifty-three had declined to indorse the Union League Club bill, and will prepare one of its own. Whether their objections are based on the provisions which have aroused comment here is not known.

THE NEWSPAPER LIBEL BILL.

Will Be Reported Favorably by Senate Committee—Many Amendments.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate this afternoon, decided to report the Ellsworth newspaper libel bill. It has been amended by striking out the word "libelous" wherever it appears in the bill and makes it applicable only to licentious or obscene publications.

The bill, according to Senator Ellsworth, is amended to exempt newspapers that are not in the habit of running toward sensationalism. The members of the committee, with the exception of Senator Pavey, were unanimously for the bill. Senator Cantor, in explaining the unanimous vote, said:

"The teeth have been drawn from the bill. It cannot, in its present state, hurt any reputable publication. In addition to that we, like all who voted for it, reserve the right to fight it upon the floor of the Senate."

BIENNIAL SESSIONS BILL.

Caucus of Republican Assemblymen Votes to Make It a Party Measure.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—A caucus of Republican Assemblymen to-night agreed to make the biennial session of the Legislature bill a party measure. While but fifty of the seventy-eight Republicans were present, it is known that seventy-six votes can be obtained even though the three Republican members from Albany do not abide by caucus action, for Seligsburg, National Democrat, has signified his intention of supporting it as have both Independent Republicans and Cottle from Syracuse. The bill will probably be called up to-morrow morning for final passage, a notice to that effect having been served to-day.

The absentees from the caucus to-night were McEwen, Coughley, and Stedman, from Albany; Adler and Lowenthal, New York; Eldridge of Warren, Pierce of Essex, Goodsell of Orange, Miller of Erie, Kavanaugh of Saratoga, Hanna of Dutchess, and Paris of Washington. Laimbeer and Cottle did not attend, but Weekes of New York did. Several absentees not mentioned had left proxies and votes.

It was said that the majority of the absentees who did not send proxies staid away from the caucus merely to demonstrate their opposition, but that they will vote for the bill.

DEAD CASHIER $6,000 SHORT.

William Chenery for Forty Years in the Portland Post Office.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch was received at the Federal Building to-day from Post Office Inspectors Brown and Snow, who are in Portland, announcing that William Chenery, cashier of the Portland office, who died last Friday, was $6,000 short in his accounts.

Mr. Chenery had held the position of cashier about forty years, and had never been suspected of peculation. The shortage was discovered by inspectors who examined the accounts just after Mr. Chenery's death.

WIRE TRUST MEETING CALLED.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 23.—The much-talked-of Wire Trust will be an accomplished fact before the end of the week. A meeting of the Wire and Nail Association has been called for to-morrow, although the place of meeting has not been given out. It probably will be held in New York, however, as nearly all the people interested in these trades are at present in that city. At this meeting the consolidation question will be thoroughly discussed, and final action on the part of the members of the association may be taken. It is expected that this action will be favorable. After the association meeting another meeting of the committee which had charge of the work of consolidating all through will be held, when some decisive action is expected. This great trust, which will be known as the American Steel and Wire Company, is capitalized at $87,000,000.

The plan of the consolidation is to buy up all the wire plants in the country and incidentally secure a number of furnaces and steel mills, so that the company can purchase its finished material right from the ore.

The capacity of the plants which it is expected eventually to include in the new company is about 50,000 tons a week of rods, wire, and wire nails

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Police Pension Bill Materially Amended in the Senate—Assemblyman-Elect Simpson Sworn In.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—The Assembly held a short session this morning and passed but two bills. The bills passed were Assemblyman Holdrum's amendment to the Marriage License law which will make the law apply only in the cases where both of the contracting parties live out of the State; the other is a House bill to provide for the payment of expenses of the Constitutional amendment election held last September. Later these bills were passed: House, 87, providing for two additional factory inspectors, both to be females; House, 31, allowing witnesses actual traveling expenses in addition to the present fee of 50 cents; House, 83, allowing Jersey City to spend $200,000 for station houses.

The House defeated House bill 148, providing that a city official shall furnish bonds to guarantee and surety companies. The bill was defeated 15 to 30.

The House this afternoon adopted a resolution petitioning the New Jersey Congressmen to oppose the bill before Congress to establish in the Treasury Department a bureau to regulate insurance.

The Senate passed these bills: Senate bill, empowering the rector and Vestrymen of St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, to convey certain real estate; Senate bill, allowing the Superintendent of Telegraph in first-class cities a salary of $2,500 a year; House bill, authorizing cities to apply surplus money from the sale of water bonds to purchase fire apparatus; Senate bill, incorporating the town of Irvington.

The entire afternoon session of the Senate was taken up with a discussion on Assemblyman Porter's Police Pension bill. The bill was very materially amended, and, as finally agreed upon before being ordered reingrossed, it contained but little of the original provisions. As the bill passed the House it provided for a disability pension and also for a service pension for any police officer in any municipality of the State who had reached sixty years of age and who had served twenty-five years.

On Senator Ketcham's motion, the service pension feature was entirely eliminated. Mr. Ketcham said the policemen had agreed to this amendment. Senator William M. Johnson offered an amendment excepting towns, townships and boroughs from the operations of the bill, and after considerable debate this amendment was carried. A further amendment also carried provides that no pension shall be allowed unless by a vote of the Governing Board of the municipality to which the measure applies.

Assemblyman-elect Simpson made his appearance in the House this afternoon and was sworn in without any comment. The oath of office was administered by Assemblyman Porter, on direction of the Speaker.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

A Truce Declared and Commissioner York Accepted as the Representative of the Organization.

The warring factions of the organization Democrats of Kings County yesterday announced a cessation of hostilities and their willingness to accept Police Commissioner York, in the absence of Hugh McLaughlin, as the representative of the organization. The developments of the last few days indicate that that course was adopted as a result of Senator McCarren's trip to Florida to consult with Mr. McLaughlin.

Nobody believes that the cessation of hostilities is more than an armed truce. The opposition to President York and his suddenly displayed love for Tammany is, it is said, as strong as ever, and the new complexion given to affairs is merely a mask assumed for purposes of policy. When the six months during which Mayor Van Wyck has the power of removal have expired and free speech cannot be punished by loss of place, a different story may be told.

It was reported yesterday that Mr. York had decided to differ with Mr. McLaughlin on State matters and to join forces with Mr. Croker in opposing ex-Senator Hill. Mr. Croker's recognition of Mr. York as the head of the Brooklyn Democracy after Mr. Shevlin had been named by Mr. McLaughlin to represent him, opens the way for that inference. According to the politicians Mr. York has many followers in Brooklyn, and with the added prestige of patronage handler for the administration, he could doubtless destroy any hopes Mr. McLaughlin might have of sending a solid delegation for Hill to the State Convention.

Of course just now there is no open break between the Brooklyn and Tammany forces, but it is no secret that the Brooklyn men are far from satisfied with the distribution of favors, and that Mr. Croker's attitude has not been conciliatory. A close alliance of Kings County and Tammany delegates would not control the State, but it would make a break showing that might attract recruits. At the present time nobody in Brooklyn appears to understand what Mr. Croker's plans are. Men who profess to know say his scheme is to weaken the McLaughlin forces as far as possible, recognizing that a solid anti-Hill delegation is impossible.

Mr. York had a long conference with Mayor Van Wyck yesterday, and left the Mayor's office looking gratified. He declined to divulge the subject of the talk, but consented to talk on Brooklyn affairs. He said there were no real troubles over there, and that what little differences there were would be smoothed down within a few days. Asked about the Moffett-Milne Water Supply Department dispute, Mr. York said that would be settled amicably. He would not say how.

Mr. Croker is reported as saying that if the Deputy Commissioner wanted Milne removed, of course he would be removed. Chief Engineer Birdsall, in whose department Milne is, says he is a good man for the place, and must not be interfered with, and there the matter stands. Deputy Commissioner Moffett has not publicly receded from his declaration that either Milne must be removed or he would resign; but he has not resigned and Milne has not been removed.

Citizens' Union Men Meet.

The Committee on Organization of the Citizens' Union, to whom has been intrusted the work of arranging a general plan of organization throughout the city, met at 42 East Twenty-third Street last night and held a long executive session. At the close of the meeting it was announced that nothing had been done.

Democratic Club Accessions.

There was no indication last night of any lack of interest in the Democratic Club. The parlors and billiard room were crowded and the bar was doing the usual brisk business. The bulletin board showed sixteen applications for membership during the day. All the candidates were from the Borough of Richmond, and all were proposed by Mr. Croker.

An Unknown Old Man Drops Dead.

An unknown man, about seventy years old, with long gray hair and beard, dropped to the sidewalk in front of 574 Grand Street last night, and died as he was being helped into the store at that number. He had the appearance of a Russian peddler. He wore a brown overcoat, gray clothes, well worn, and top boots. He had $111.25 in American money and Russian bills, and gold to the value of $122.50. He carried no paper or clue to his identity. He was 165 pounds weight, and five feet seven inches in height. The body was taken to the Morgue.

A Discussion of Taxation.

A dinner is to be given at the St. Denis Hotel Saturday night to afford an opportunity for an intelligent discussion of the subject of taxation. The hosts are Wheeler H. Peckham, Thomas G. Shearman, and Julien T. Davies, and the guests are the members of the Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment of the Senate and the Assembly, with perhaps some of the local Assessors. Mr. Peckham said last night that the dinner was not given by any particular organization, and that it had no political significance. It is to be a private affair, and, unless the present arrangements are altered, no publicity will be given to the discussion.

The Edward Clifford Murder Case.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—The Supreme Court this morning denied the application of Senator Daly in the Edward Clifford murder case for a writ of mandamus to compel the Hudson County court to amend the record of the trial so as to show that Clifford was tried by a struck jury. The court held that the matter of selecting a jury forms no part of the trial. Senator Daly may take the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Mrs. W. C. Whitney Improving.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 23.—Mrs. William C. Whitney, who was thrown from her horse Monday, is resting well and shows a marked improvement. A slight concussion of the spine is the most serious symptom. Dr. Bull of New York reached here this afternoon on a special train to attend Mrs. Whitney.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Tenth Cavalry—Capt. Charles L. Cooper, from Troop A to Troop E; Capt. William H. Beck, from Troop E to Troop A.

Capt. James B. Aleshire, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed from Chicago to Louisville, on official business pertaining to the inspection of cavalry and artillery horses for the army.

Navy.

Ensign N. T. Coleman is discharged from the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, and has ten days' leave of absence.

Sailmaker C. E. Tallman is ordered to the Vermont.

Carpenter A. R. Mackie is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Carpenter William Boone is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Carpenter J. Burke is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Acting Carpenter J. P. Yates is ordered to the Franklin.

Boatswain P. H. Burns is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Carpenter F. H. Preble is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Cincinnati sailed from Para for Barbados, Feb. 19.

Castine sailed from Para for Barbados, Feb. 18.

Machias sailed from Funchal for Norfolk, Feb. 20.

Brooklyn sailed from St. Thomas for Santa Cruz, Feb. 22.

Essex sailed from Port Royal for Hampton Roads, Feb. 23.

Annapolis sailed from St. Thomas for La Guayra, Feb. 23.

Detroit sailed from Mobile for Key West, Feb. 23.

Submarine Boat to be Tested.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 23.—The submarine boat Holland, which has been lying in the mud near the Nixon shipyard for some months, was towed into deep water this afternoon, and a trial will be made in a few days. A couple of men, supposed to be in the employ of Spain, have been watching the boat for the last few days. It is rumored that Mr. Holland, the owner, was offered $65,000 for her by the Cubans. Mr. Holland said that the latter report was untrue, and that he would sell the boat to no one but the United States Government.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman H. H. Powers, Vermont; Judge William Law, Jr., Chicago, and Dr. Seldon H. Talcott, Middletown, N. Y.

GRAND—Thomas J. Lloyd and Ransom M. Fuller, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—George E. Greene, Binghamton.

IMPERIAL—Land Commissioner G. A. A. Dean, Little Rock, Ark.

MANHATTAN—A. Wallace Pope, Boston.

WALDORF—Seymour Van Santvoord, Troy.

WINDSOR—Col. Mackinnon, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, jewelry and fancy goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; H. W. Allen, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Allen's Bargain Store, Hornellsville, N. Y.; E. Allen, dry goods and notions, 120 West Thirteenth Street.

Allen's Bargain Store, Wellsville, N. Y.; F. Allen, dry goods and notions, 120 West Thirteenth Street.

Alexander & Spahn, Xenia, Ohio; O. A. Spahn, dry goods and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, clothing, 676 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Alexander & Spahr, Xenia, Ohio; O. Spahr, carpets; F. D. Alexander, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Appleton & Edge, Lexington, Ky.; C. H. Edge, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; T. D. Barnum, cloaks and fancy goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Bradley & Blakely, Denver, Col.; G. H. Trimmer, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barker, Rose & Clinton Company, Elmira, N. Y.; F. Barker, hardware; Hotel Imperial.

Bry & Singer Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Bry, cloaks, 10 White Street; Hotel Savoy.

Bannon & Kennaugh, Waterbury, Conn.; Miss Kennaugh, millinery; Miss L. Bannon, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Bledler, W. T., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Schiff, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Barton, Wittsie & Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; George H. Wittsie, dry goods and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Boyd, A. C., & Son, Lincoln, Ill.; A. C. Boyd, dry goods; Albert.

Blackman & Lukenheimer, Evansville, Ind.; J. W. Blackman, crockery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. W. Sweeney, mill navy, ribbons, and laces; 2 Walker Street; Union Square Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods; 108 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.

Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; Anna L. Gill, dry goods; St. Denis.

Blumenthal Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Boyd, A. C., & Son, Lincoln, Neb.; A. C. Boyd, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery; 622 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Co-operative Clothing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. J. Hirshfield, department store; Normandie.

Co-operative Clothing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Lou Elberson, department store; 147 East Thirtieth Street.

Cleveland Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; T. Irwin, domestics, &c.; Sinclair House.

Campane, M., & Son, Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Timpane, jewelry; Sinclair House.

Cleveland Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. E. Warner, dry goods, &c.; A. E. Beuman, notions; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. McCarthy, millinery; Miss M. Doyle, millinery; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Closman, L. E., Toledo, Ohio; millinery.

Crittenden, F. A., Detroit, Mich.; dry goods.

Campbell, G. W., & Co., Bloomington, Ind.; I. S. Botts, dry goods and shoes; Broadway Central.

Coyle & Kelly, Warren, Ohio; Nellie Kelly, millinery; Rose Coyle, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

California Notion and Toy Company, San Francisco, Cal.; B. Feigenbaum, toys and novelties, 650 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Canton Bridge Company, Canton, Ohio; John R. Reed, bridge manufacturing; Hotel Marlborough.

Dockume Brothers, Corsicana, Texas; J. L. Dockume, dry goods and notions; New York Central Hotel.

Davy & Co., Evart, Mich.; L. E. Davy, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; D. Dey, dry goods and notions; 66 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Dickerson & Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. H. Dickerson, hats and caps; Hotel Cadillac.

Davis, J., Union City, Tenn.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Metropole.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Benenhaum, notions, laces, and fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co Kansas City, Mo.; G. J. Carter, boys' clothing, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Gillies, domestics, dress goods, and woolens, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, dress goods, laces, cloaks, and furnishing goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Espenhain & Alprecht, Terre Haute, Ind.; N. H. Alprecht, silks, dress goods, cloaks, and notions; Grand Hotel.

Ellis, C. S., Sarnia, Ontario; Eliza Stone; dry goods; Margaret Louisa.

Estes, John H., & Co., Richmond, Mo.; John H. Estes, general merchandise; Lafayette.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, dry goods, J. Cunningham, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Eisenstadt Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; R. Eisenstaedt, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Freedman Brothers, Rusk, Texas; Levi Freedman, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fitton, D. W., & Co., Hamilton, Ohio; D. W. Fitton, notions and furnishing goods; Astor House.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. S. Thenehon, notions and fancy goods; Gilsey House.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. S. Jones, white goods and linens; Holland House.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; S. H. Trask, clothing; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Froshin, J., Atlanta, Ga.; notions and furnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.

Fellheimer, L., Richmond, Va.; clothing; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Fitzer, F. G., Bristol, Tenn.; shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ferdyce, G. L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. E. Moore, linens, flannels, blankets, dress goods, silks, and velvets; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Foster, L. M., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; St. Denis.

Foye & Morrison, Savannah, Ga.; A. Morrison, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldsmith, M., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Goldsmith, notions; Vendome.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods, &c.; G. W. Hunter, notions; Hotel Albert.

Graham, M. & L., Alliance, Ohio; Maud Graham, millinery; Hotel Margaret Louise.

Great Western, Newark, Ohio; L. Hirshberg, clothing.

Glick, E., Bowling Green, Ky.; dry goods; St. Cloud.

Gimble Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Dusty, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Stuart House.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss D. Samuels, notions and laces, 377 Broadway; Holland House.

Gutman, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Gutman, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Stuart House.

Grubbs & Hazelriggs, Mount Sterling, Ky.; J. D. Hazelrigg, carpets; Sinclair House.

Harned & Von Maur, Davenport, Iowa; C. J. Von Maur, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hagedon, W. H., Chicago; H. M. Gifford, millinery.

Hood, Foulkrod & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Low, underwear; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. W. Cheney, hosiery and gloves; 34 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; G. Grant, japanese goods, 45 Lispenard Street, Broadway Central Hotel.

Hall, J. D., Dry Goods Company, Sedalia, Ohio; J. Hall, notions and furnishing goods; Gilsey House.

Horner & McClaren, Connellsville, Penn.; E. W. Horner, men's furnishings; Miller's Hotel.

Horn, A. & Co., Belleville, Ill.; A. Horn, dry goods; Belvedere.

Hassmer, J. C., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. C. Hassmer, dry goods.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; B. H. Stauffer, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; O. D. Glenn, notions and toilet articles; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hays, H. A., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Hays, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hoban, M., Benson, Minn.; general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, The, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss L. Graves, millinery, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Human Brothers, Springfield, Ohio; H. J. Fohlen, dress good; Trainor House.

Hinrich Crockery Company, Racine, Wis.; B. Hinrich, crockery and china; Albert.

Hinrich Crockery Company, Davenport, Ill.; E. A. Hinrich, dry goods; St. Denis.

Jonap, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Ida Miller, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

Jeuss Brothers, Lockport, N. Y.; F. A. Jeuss, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Johnson, S. D., & Co., Frankfort, Ky.; S. D. Johnson, notions and millinery; Hotel Bartholdi.

Joseph, I., & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.; J. Joseph, carpets; Hotel Metropole.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. H. Guest, house furnishing goods; F. Coburn, flannels, 8 Greene Street.

Kennedy, Miss E. J., Providence, R. I.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. A. Katz, clothing; Hotel Normandie.

Kleeman, Goldstein & Co., Shelbyville, Ill.; W. Goldstein, clothing and shoes; 661 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Kritzman, F. & Son, Hudson, N. Y.; J. Kritzman, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kinnane Brothers, Springfield, Ohio; E. Kinnane, dress goods; Trainor House.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Miss R. Colwan, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Kahn Brothers, Bolivar, Tenn.; Marcus Kahn, general merchandise; St. Cloud Hotel.

Kaufman & Rubin, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. A. Kaufman, ladies' wear; Holland House.

Kohn, J. R., Orangeburg, S. C.; Sol Kohn, dry goods and millinery; 649 Lexington Avenue.

Katzenstein, I., Escanafa, Mich.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lefkowitz, S., Canton, Ohio; general merchandise; Broadway Central.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; D. Lit, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Richmond, laces and handkerchiefs; Miss Ford, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Lyons, S. & I., Vincennes, Ind.; Samuel Lyons, dry goods and clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.

Lyons, S. & I., Vincennes, Ind.; I. Lyons, dry goods and clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Meyenberg, art department; Belvedere House.

Lowenthal, B., Chicago, Ill.; paper stock; Savoy.

Leo, M. J., Buffalo, N. Y.; cloaks.

Laflin & Glascock, Vandalia, Mo.; J. B. Glascock, general merchandise.

Lowenthal Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Lowenthal, white and furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; M. S. Lebeck, notions and furnishing goods, 54 Franklin Street; Gerlach Hotel.

Lauer, L., Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldstein, cloaks and underwear; Hotel Albert.

Leboutillier & Simpson Company, The; G. E. Given, silks and velvets; Hotel Albert.

Mayer & Schmidt, Tyler, Texas; Margie Fuleurider, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Moynan & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; Miss E. T. Davis, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Murphy & Brothers, Springfield, Ohio; W. F. Walters, cloaks, suits, laces, and infants' wear; Gerlach Hotel.

Macinnes, J. C., Worcester, Mass.; C. A. Homer, furnishing goods, hostery, and umbrellas, 55 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Maher Brothers, Utica, N. Y.; W. Maher, clothing; Sinclair House.

Mayer, William C., Dayton, Ohio; Joseph M. Carter, wall paper, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Munker, Jones, Steubenville, Ohio; L. L. Munker, dry goods.

Mayer, W. C., Dayton, Ohio; fancy goods; Imperial.

Miller, A. P., & Co., Trenton, Mo.; A. P. Miller, general merchandise.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Celia Nelson, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Moore & Stevenson, Oil City, Penn.; L. C. Adler, dry goods; Imperial.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; B. F. Morrison, upholstery goods, 55 Franklin Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; A. A. Mills, notions and fancy goods; J. M. Cohn, dry goods; R. H. Booth, dry goods; D. Robillard, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mann & Taylor, Detroit, Mich.; M. R. Mann, dry goods.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; T. J. Laflin, upholstery goods and pictures; 45 Lispenard Street.

Miller, Weizenhof & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Joe Weizenhof, clothing; Bartholdi.

Miller, Weizenhof & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Miller, clothing, Bartholdi.

Moody, S. S., Beatrice, Neb.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mansbach Brothers, Trinidad, Col.; A. Mansbach, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Nahm, E., & Co., Bowling Green, Ky.; Max B. Nahm, clothing and furnishings; Marlborough.

Nussbaum & Bach, Busyrus, Ohio; Isaac Nussbaum, clothing.

Nichol, Anna M., Washington, Penn.; Anna M. Nichol, millinery; Emma O. Patterson, millinery; Margaret Louisa.

Niergarth, A. R., Reed City, Mich.; general merchandise; Hotel Cadillac.

Oppenheim, Leo, Albany, N. Y.; merchant tailors.

Orr, William S., Syracuse, N. Y.; plumbing and heating; Grand Hotel.

Olds & King, Portland, Oregon; J. C. Olds, china and silverware, 544 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. H. Coburn, flannels and blankets, 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Palmer Brothers, Princeton, Ill.; Thomas Palmer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; T. W. McGarry, laces and ribbons, 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pogue, H. & S. Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. A. Montgomery, silks and velvets; St. Denis Hotel.

Pardridge & Netcher, Chicago, Ill.; Miss C. Nelson, umbrellas; 157 Duane Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Palmer, A. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. W. Palmer, clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. Loudon, hosiery, 2 Walker Street.

Polk, J. O., Dardanells, Ark.; general merchandise; Broadway Central.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. P. Burchfield, blankets and flannels; W. H. Neeley, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Pixley, A., West Salem, Ill.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Paris, J. H., Sons, Frankfort, Ind.; J. H. Paris, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Quinn, J., Marshall, Texas; millinery and shoes; New York Hotel.

Reeves & Veeder Co., The, Schenectady, N. Y.; M. P. Smart, notions and yarns; J. C. McKinney, hosiery and underwear; Continental Hotel.

Robbins, Mrs. J. B., St. Paul, Minn.; millinery; New Amsterdam.

Redmond, John J., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; manufacturer of boxes and groceries; Grand Union Hotel.

Russel & Trosper, Breckinridge, Mo.; Sam Russel, general merchandise; West Point Hotel.

Rice, Mrs. Isaac, Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; Albert.

Ripinski, A., Jefferson, Texas; dry goods.

Riker Dry Goods Company, The, Dayton, Ohio; P. H. Riker, dry goods; Waldorf Hotel.

Rindsfoos, S., Circleville, Ohio; dry goods and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rhea, R. P., Company, Forney, Texas; R. P. Rhea, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Roth, G., Uniontown, Penn.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sholen, J., & Sons, Paris, Ill.; M. Sholen, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank W. Simmons, hardware; Imperial.

Stair, J., York, Penn.; J. Stair, Jr., dry goods, notions, &c.; Holland House.

Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. K. Patterson, dry goods; W. P. Robinson, notions; Albemarle Hotel.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Stein, woolens; Hoffman House.

Smith, H., & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; H. K. Smith, hardware; Hotel Imperial.

Sergel Brothers, Claysville, Penn.; Max Federman, dry goods.

Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Schloss, woolens; Belvedere House.

Smith, W. A., & Co., Louisiana, Mo.; W. A. Smith, general merchandise.

Schenck, D. S., Paris, Ill.; Bruce McNutt, dry goods and carpets; St. Denis.

Stevens, F., Helena, Mont.; millinery; Everett House.

Sax & Lewis, Kankakee, Ill.; S. J. Lewis, dry goods and clothing; Imperial.

Sweeney, S., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss M. McLaughlin, millinery; S. Sweeney, millinery; S. M. McLaughlin, millinery; Continental.

Sampson, A., Decorah, Iowa; general merchandise; Smith & McNell's Hotel.

Spring Brothers & Holzworth, Alliance, Ohio; J. Holzworth, notions and carpets; Westminster Hotel.

Smith, J., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Smith, millinery and shoes; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, silks and velvets; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane Falls, Washington; R. B. Patterson, notions; Gilsey House.

Spiesberger, M., & Son, Keokuk, Iowa; N. A. Spiesberger, millinery; Belvedere House.

Stephens, Mrs. M. W., Frankfort, Ky.; millinery.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, The, Louisville, Ky.; W. T. Knott, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Murray Hill Hotel.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. A. Taylor, furnishing goods, 52 Franklin Street; Continental Hotel.

Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, West Va.; W. E. Rounds, housefurnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Tompkins-Robinett Dry Goods Company, Fulton, Mo.; J. T. Tompkins, notions and shoes; Hotel Albert.

Taylor, Mrs. A. H., Bowling Green, Ky.; dry goods; Waldorf.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; J. H. Richardson, notions and furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Terry, W. B., Bonham, Texas; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Terry, W. B., Bonham, Texas; J. J. Woody, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Unger, L., & Co., Erie, Penn.; I. Unger, dry goods.

Ullman Brothers, Talladega, Ala.; A. Ullman, millinery, dry goods, and clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.

Voss & Co., Gatesville, Texas; H. C. Voss, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Vogt's Millinery, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. Vogt, millinery; Diemer's.

W. H. & W. F. Drescher, Hannibal, Mo.; William H. Drescher, clothing and furnishings; St. Denis.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. N. Cleaver, cloaks and suits, 335 Broadway; Gerlach Hotel.

Wordell, Dillon & McGuire, Fall River, Mass.; J. Cohn, cloaks

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Cavalleria Rusticana—H. M. S. Pinafore—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
CHICKERING HALL—Concert—3:00.
COLUMBUS—The Governors—8:15.
DALY'S—Lilli Tse—The Country Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—El Capitan—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GALLERIES OF THE FINE ARTS SOCIETY—Architectural Exhibition—Day and Evening.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Minstrelsy—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Gay Deceiver—The Cat and the Cherub—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Lodge Brothers—The Bat—8:15.
JUDGE BUILDING—Christ Entering Jerusalem, (painting.) Day and Evening.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Dog Show—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Hockey Match—8:15.
TINKHAM BUILDING—Bicycle Show.
WALDORF-ASTORIA—Concert—9:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

WHAT IS DUE DILIGENCE?

Prof. THEODORE S. WOOLSEY of Yale is quoted as expressing the opinion, now generally held, that if Spain did not exercise due diligence in affording protection to the Maine she would be liable for the loss of the ship, and in addition to the payment of an indemnity would be called upon to disavow the intention to destroy the vessel.

But what if Spain sets up the defense that she used due care? Upon that point Prof. WOOLSEY says:

"If it were proved that the explosion was caused by a Cuban, or an irresponsible Spaniard not acting under the authority of the Government, Spain would not be responsible if she had exercised reasonable diligence to prevent such an act."

In damage cases it is for the jury to determine, upon the evidence, whether the defendant exercised reasonable diligence. It would be the duty of a court of arbitration to determine whether Spain had taken all the precautions that could reasonably be asked of her to safeguard the Maine during her visit of courtesy in the harbor of Havana, when, according to usage and international law, she was supposed to be under the protection of the Spanish Government.

We may be charged with seeking to anticipate the finding of such a tribunal if we observe that Prof. WOOLSEY has made a safe application of the principle, since it now appears that Spain must fail in any attempt she may make to prove that she exercised due diligence. All the reports from Havana agree in this, that they make no mention of any guard or patrol about the Maine maintained by the Spanish authorities. As a ship of war of a power just then much disliked by the Spaniards the Maine was an unwelcome visitor in that harbor. Speaking the language of insurance she was to be considered an extra hazardous risk during her stay. In letters written before the disaster her own crew spoke of the apprehension that she might be blown up. Yet the authorities who control the harbor did not think it worth while to establish a guard about the visitor. The harbor was alive with boats, and there appears to have been no denial of access by day or by night to the waters immediately about her hull.

If anybody wanted to blow up the Maine he might have gone about the work unchallenged by any Spaniard.

What due diligence is may be readily learned by any curious and unauthorized person who seeks to approach the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya now at anchor in our harbor and under our effective protection. If she should be destroyed while here we should be able to show that we really exercised due care.

There were no such precautions taken in Havana Harbor; there was no patrol, no guard, no protection, but a complacent trust in the goodness and forbearance of its people on the part of the Spanish Government.

Before a tribunal of law Spain would doubtless be held legally and morally responsible if it should be proved that the Maine was destroyed by any Government appliance in the hands of a Spanish officer, even though he were acting without authorization; she would be held to the payment of an indemnity if the act were perpetrated by a private miscreant, were he loyal Spaniard or Cuban rebel; and she would be held free of all blame if the Maine were shown to have been destroyed by an accident on board.

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO THE RICH.

In his address at Chicago ex-President HARRISON said many things which many people are thinking, which are entirely creditable to his heart, and to theirs, but which seem to us not wholly true and possibly mischievous in effect. Here is one of them:

"More bitter and threatening things are now being said and written against accumulated property and corporate power than ever before."

How does Mr. HARRISON reach this conclusion? If he applies it to our own country he must have read its history differently from ourselves. There was a period, for instance, sixty-odd years ago, when ANDREW JACKSON was President, when the feeling against accumulated property and corporate power was very bitter and threatening and found expression in speech and writing more extreme than anything we have noted in recent years. Much earlier than that, while WASHINGTON was still in the President's office, men of acknowledged position in the community, some of them holding places in the representative public bodies, were accusing him and Mr. HAMILTON and their associates of a deliberate plot to establish a monarchy in the United States with an aristocracy based on property, and the press of the time teemed with "bitter and threatening things" such as we have not seen in the papers of our day. And the diaries of that time show that it differed from this in one important regard; men talked even more savagely in private than in print. Our own opinion is strong—though it is necessarily not capable of exact demonstration—that, taking the country as a whole, giving due weight to the extent of the population and the great variety of interests existing, there is less that is bitter and threatening in men's minds than at any previous period.

Whatever counsel the ex-President has to offer to the rich, or to the "well-to-do," as he expresses it, we think it must be considered quite apart from this statement of the condition of the public mind. The sum of that counsel is that they ought to pay fair taxes on all that they possess and not shirk the part that is levied on personal property, and so can easily be evaded. That is good advice for any one, rich or not. Mr. HARRISON is quite right when he says that taxation is a debt which cannot honestly be dodged. Unfortunately, the average citizen, whether rich or poor, does not act on this principle, and all efforts to compel him to do so have so far failed. Legislatures have ignored that fact in laying taxes, and have insisted on collecting what can be evaded. So long as they continue doing so, Mr. HARRISON will but waste his breath in denouncing the dishonesty of tax evasion. Could he suggest a tax that cannot be evaded—and such a one is entirely feasible—he would be doing greater service.

There is another consideration that forces itself upon the attention in connection with this subject. Is it any more dishonest to evade taxes than to make of taxation the source of private gain? For the last thirty years or more taxes to the amount of many hundred millions of dollars have been levied by the Federal Government for the avowed purpose of forcing the people of the United States to buy certain goods at a higher price than they would otherwise have had to pay. For every dollar paid into the Treasury in this way many dollars have been paid by consumers to the makers of these goods. The profits of the latter were legal. Were they legitimate? The burden of the consumers was unavoidable. Was it a fair burden? Our own impression is that this system of taxation has been far more demoralizing and a source of much greater evil to the character of the American people than all the inequalities of State taxation. There is a very large class of the "well-to-do" to whom a reform of this system would be unpalatable, and Mr. HARRISON is not likely to become its champion. But he could do a great deal of good if he would take it up.

THE CONVICTION OF ZOLA.

EMILE ZOLA charged with injustice the military tribunals of France. He has convicted of injustice the military tribunals and the civil tribunals also.

There is not an intelligent reader, in or out of France, who does not now know that, whether or not DREYFUS was guilty of the offense of which he was convicted and for which he is undergoing punishment, he has not been proved guilty. It is not disputed that the only evidence against him of which he was apprised and against which he had the opportunity to defend himself was the "bordereau." The evidence before the court-martial that he wrote that memorandum was very flimsy. The evidence before the civil court that it was not written by him is overwhelming. When the bordereau was recognized not to be conclusive evidence, the men who were interested in screening the real culprit began to produce other evidence, and this process has gone on during the trial of ZOLA. Generals in uniform have been allowed to appear on the stand and testify to the existence of utterly conclusive and damning evidence against DREYFUS, which they were not forced to produce, nor were their stories allowed to be tested by cross-examination. ZOLA made out so much of his case as he was allowed to make out. That he did not make it out in full may fairly be ascribed to the fact that whenever he appeared to be on the point of proving it, the court intervened, in the interest of "the security of the country," or of something else besides justice, to prevent the proof.

ZOLA has been tried in fact indirectly by the Parisian mob, and directly by so much of it as could squeeze into the courtroom. This crowd commented upon the proceedings like a Greek chorus, applauded some witnesses, insulted others, interrupted counsel, and generally took charge of the trial. The Judge himself, who at first seemed disposed to do justice, long before the trial was over succumbed to the intimidation of the mob and became its mere instrument. We do not believe there is a Judge of like position in the United States who would have so shamefully "played to the gallery" in conducting a trial. There is a trial now going on in Pennsylvania which has aroused as much of popular passion in the neighborhood as the trial of ZOLA has excited in Paris. The crowd outside the courtroom is as fierce and as formidable as that which has assembled to "demonstrate" against ZOLA. Yet the tumult of the mob has not been allowed to affect the deliberations of the courtroom nor to invade its precincts. Wilkesbarre is not supposed to be such a capital of civilization as Paris, but in one primary article of civilization, the doing of justice between man and man, its superiority is evident and enormous.

The Parisian jury could not have been expected to defy the mob on its own account. It took its cue, as juries are apt to do, from the Judge upon the bench, and it is upon him that the immediate responsibility lies. This very contemptible magistrate not only truckled to the mob in conducting the trial; he truckled to it also in imposing the maximum penalty of the law upon a man of whose innocence it would be an insult to his intelligence to suppose that he was not perfectly convinced. That a Ministry can be protected, or the honor of an army preserved, by so flagrant and manifest a perversion of justice appears for the present probable to many French statesmen and French Generals. It is likely that they will live to be undeceived.

MODERN BATTLESHIPS.

What Capt. MAHAN said at the dinner of the New Jersey chapter of the Society of the Cincinnati of the behavior of the crew of the Maine cannot be repeated too often or impressed too strongly on the public. The demonstration that the discipline of the American Navy is as good as ever it was is of so great importance as to be almost a compensation for the calamity which occasioned it. Whether our battleships in themselves are all that they ought to be or not, they are good for nothing unless they are skillfully handled and bravely fought.

Capt. MAHAN's speech betrayed a consciousness that the disaster to the Maine, and other disasters that have preceded it, have put the modern battleship on its defense. The attempt of its constructors has been to make it invulnerable, and in this attempt they have made it perfectly helpless against certain kinds of attack. A modern battleship with its engines disabled is evidently a helpless hulk upon the sea so long as she floats at all. This helplessness she shares with the modern ocean liner. But the battleship is so vulnerable that when a hole is torn in her skin, by collision or by explosion or by a hostile missile, she goes down literally like a shot, without giving time to her crew to escape, drowning them in their bunks like the Maine or carrying them down when wide awake and on deck, as in the Victoria. The huge weight of armor which a battleship carries as her protection against injury from one source evidently exposes her all the more to injuries from other sources.

It is quite true, as Capt. MAHAN says, that the existing battleship is the product of a gradual evolution which has been presided over by the most eminent students of the problems involved. But it is scarcely accurate to say that the evolution has been "directed by experience." For there has been no experience by which the efficiency of the modern battleship could be really tested. She is purely the product of theory. The one practical test that has been applied, the conflict of the Chen-Yuen with the lighter and swifter Japanese cruisers, was vitiated as a test by the inequality of the human elements involved. Nobody has the right to say decisively, in advance of an actual naval war, that the fighting machine which is merely a moving gun platform, with its vital part, its engines, protected by a belt of armor of enormous weight, is a more efficient fighting machine than the lighter cruiser in which greater agility and buoyancy have been secured at some sacrifice of assumed invulnerability. At present it seems possible that the battleship may figuratively as well as literally sink under the weight of her panoply. A mediaeval knight, wearing his own weight in iron, was supposed to be invulnerable until firearms were introduced. Then the horseman began to lay aside his incumbrances and to ride as light as might be, trusting to the gain in agility to offset the loss of protection. It may be the same with the tremendous loads of metal with which the naval engineers have undertaken to transform a ship-of-war into a floating fortress.

REST FROM LEGISLATION.

The State Senate, by an almost strictly party vote, has taken the first step toward biennial sessions of the Legislature. It has voted to submit to the people an amendment of the Constitution for that purpose. If the Assembly concur, and if both houses repeat their action next year, the people will vote on the amendment in the Fall of that year. If adopted the Assemblymen elected in 1900 will serve two years and the Senators four years.

We confess to being agreeably disappointed that this measure has got even so far as it has, though, obviously, it has not yet got very far. We were inclined to think that the State machine was not so much in earnest in its favor as it has turned out to be. The fact that the State Senate, which, under this plan, would be elected in 1900, the year of the Presidential election, would vote on the re-election of Senator PLATT, may have outweighed objections in other directions. And the possibility that Gov. BLACK would be strengthened by the advocacy of the plan, though the plan itself failed, may have counted. Whatever the motives of the Republican managers, the change proposed would be a thoroughly good one, and they are entitled to all the credit they can get from it.

The opposition vote in the Senate came wholly from the Democrats, except in the case of Senator NUSSBAUM, a Republican from the Albany district. His position was unique and amusing. He represented simply the desire of the good people of Albany to retain the profits of annual sessions, estimated at the princely sum of $250,000, apart from the State printing, which in the past has been a local job. The hotel and boarding house keepers, the lessees of saloons and places of alleged amusement, the livery stable men, and the proprietors of the many little papers in Albany were united in a desperate resistance to the project. They and their champion were very frank about their motives and did not pretend to any civic virtue in the matter. Their failure to influence the majority was, however, largely due to the stubborn determination of the latter not to sacrifice their personal comfort, to say nothing of the public interest, for Albanian profit.

The Democratic opposition is not so easily understood. The arguments used to support it were very weak, and the Democratic Senators gave a curious impression of feeling that their occupation as professional politicians would be interfered with by the biennial session. One controlling fact they lost sight of entirely. Home rule for New York would certainly be safer with a Legislature in active eruption only once in two years. The danger to us would be very nearly cut in two. As home rule for New York is about the only distinctive policy in State matters that the Democratic Party has—and that is one more than the Republicans can claim—it is not easy to explain Democratic opposition to this reform. We should like to believe that the Democrats in the lower house will be better advised, but in the light of recent experience there is little hope of it.

CARL SCHURZ puts the Hawaiian conspiracy in a nutshell when he proposes the following preamble for the resolution by which Senator MORGAN wishes to effect annexation:

"Whereas, in January, 1893, the native Government of Hawaii was overturned by a revolutionary uprising which was actively aided by the Minister of the United States and a detachment of United States forces landed at the Minister's request from a United States man-of-war; and whereas the said revolutionary uprising was made and a Provisional Government set up avowedly for the purpose of effecting the annexation of Hawaii to the United States; and whereas the present Government of Hawaii is the offspring of the said revolutionary movement, and is in part composed of its very leaders; and whereas the said Government is essentially an oligarchy admitting only a small minority of the people to the exercise of political rights; and whereas the said oligarchy offers to transfer the sovereignty of Hawaii to the United States without the assent of the Hawaiian people, it being well known that an overwhelming majority of the Hawaiian people are opposed to such transfer—be it resolved, &c., &c."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Up in the Bronx Valley just now, there is to be seen in miniature all the features of a great inundation of the kind in which rivers, like the Mississippi, are wont annually to create. The waters are out—out, that is, as far as circumstances permit, and the little creek is trying to take itself very seriously. Several gardens have been invaded, a bridge has been turned into a joke by the drowning of its approaches, and the main current of the stream sweeps along with something which, if it isn't an out-and-out roar, at least is louder than the accustomed ripple. Nobody is frightened, not even the excitable foreigners who keep the Summer hotels at Williamsbridge, but the spectacle is really tragical—to the ducks and geese, whose habits have been much disarranged. The Bronx itself is probably quite happy. The name of river almost fits it once more, and its banks for the moment are not absurdly and humiliatingly spacious.

—Yielding to an impulse for which it has the grace to apologize, The Lewiston (Me.) Journal makes the loss of the Maine an excuse for asserting that "the show business in the American Navy is overdone," and for gravely declaring that too much of the time of naval officers is devoted to the so-called duties of society. "If a dude dancing attendance at functions," it says, "has any place in the world at all, that place is not on a warship—he should go ashore and stay ashore." This would be more explicable coming from Madrid than from an American city, and, considering that, whatever else may be uncertain about the tragedy in Havana Harbor, there is no doubt at all of the calm courage and perfect discipline displayed by every survivor of the explosion, officers and crew alike, it is really amazing that any one should be prompted to indulge just now in irrelevant moralizing of this sort. Queer logic, however, is common in prohibition States, and that to which the Lewiston man really objects, apparently, is not the occasional appearance of naval officers at balls, receptions, and dinners, but the wine which they have been known to imbibe at these festivities. His choice of a text for his temperance exhortation is most unfortunate; perhaps it is not oversevere to call it shameful. Not many, surely, will read with composure just now the following words, taken from the article under consideration: "In a time when no industry tolerates nerveless or convivial hands at important throttles, we need to be more emphatic than ever in the political and economic essentials of character, both in the rank and in the file. One heedless man on the deck or one watchless man in the cabin may do us up. It is not necessary that a man should be outlawed because he takes a glass of champagne—that is not his own matter, however, when he takes several glasses, and has an important representative function, which is not social, but which is protective, economic, and governmental."

—It must be that the Argonauts of '98 are unlike those of '49, else we would have heard before this of vigilance committees on the Alaskan coast and along the Yukon. There is no reason to believe that a majority, or even a large minority, of the men whom the gold discoveries have attracted northward are brigands and desperadoes, and therefore it is hard to see why the honest members of the new communities allow themselves to be plundered and terrorized as apparently they are. The Government is preparing a code of laws for the Territory, and in time doubtless will provide adequate means for preserving order there and protecting life and property, but official bodies move slowly, and meanwhile it would be perfectly proper for the reputable residents of Skaguay, for instance, to organize courts of their own and to enforce, even by the infliction of capital punishment in cases of necessity, an observance of those basic principles upon which the existence of human society depends. We have more than enough lynch law in States where there is no shadow of excuse for any, while these Alaskan towns, in which provisions for an orderly administration of justice have not yet been made, submit tamely to the rule of ruffians. This is a truly strange phenomenon, and one well worth the attention of social philosophers.

PERSONAL.

—Time and the Hour, one of Boston's most ambitious weekly papers, says that after an informal discussion, in which a dozen or twenty members of the Massachusetts Historical Society took part, "it was unanimously agreed that the greatest English historian since GIBBON was SAMUEL LAWSON GARDINER." Then, sternly repressing what, from its substitution of "LAWSON" for "RAWSON" we suspect was an impulse to betray something more than surprise at this decision, Time and the Hour thus continues: "Yet, when one of those present told the verdict at dinner a day or two later, there was not a man at the table who had read a line by the author of 'Cromwell's Place in History'; and the company included two Harvard professors of distinction, a magazine editor, and other personages equally well lettered." It is just possible that this anecdote throws more light upon Boston learning than, as our contemporary thinks, upon the frequent failure of a literary man's well-deserved reputation to attract the attention of all really well-read persons. In New York, at least, Dr. GARDINER'S books are far from unknown; indeed, it is difficult to understand how they could be overlooked by any moderately careful student of English annals. For, while not in any sense a "popular" writer, his works are numerous, several of them deal with a most interesting and important period, and all have received wide recognition as good specimens of modern history-making. That they are such specimens perhaps explains why Dr. GARDINER'S fame has its limitations. The older historians used historical material; the younger school seems content to find and edit it. Original documents are excellent things in their way, no doubt, but the average reader hasn't a very voracious appetite for them, and prefers the books of men who, while not always accurate, have eloquence and sympathy, and therefore enable us to believe that the great figures of the past were once really alive.

—Why is it that, in a country which vaunts itself on its democracy, there should be so marked a tendency, in every dispatch about the wedding of IGNATIUS DONNELLY, to emphasize the fact that he married his stenographer? In England or Germany this phase of the subject would, indeed, be expected to excite interest and provoke comment; but here it should be no more remarkable than is the marriage of a banker's son to a banker's daughter; which, as we all know, is not remarkable at all. So far as the details of Mr. DONNELLY'S nuptials concern the general public—which is to a limited extent, surely—the marked dissimilarity in the ages of groom and bride most properly comes under legitimate consideration. That, properly enough, can be made the subject of remark, somewhat surprised, but of course entirely kind. The great cryptographer was born in 1831, so even an amateur mathematician can discover that he is much older than twenty-two, the delightful figure which expresses the age of his late secretary and present better half. That a man so mature, especially a man who has devoted many years to combat with an antagonist so redoubtable as the Bard of Avon, should still command those gentle arts that avail for the winning of hands and hearts—this, in verity, is worth talking about, worth telegraphing all over the land. Otherwise the wedding is a mere matter of course, joyously commonplace, in no sense different from the happenings of every day. And yet—and yet—well, who says we are not quite as democratic as we pretend to be?

ZOLA AND THE FRENCH COURT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let us not condemn the Zola court too hastily. It is not altogether bad that the public is permitted to offer at a criminal trial whatever evidence it may judge relevant. Of course, latitude must be allowed those who are not up in legal technicalities, and hence arise opportunities of abusing the privilege by offering irrelevant and otherwise objectionable matter. But a similar criticism, it is quite possible, may some time be applied to our own Congress.

There are documents of which the publication is incompatible with National safety. For example, to publish a plan arranged for the concentration at a day's notice of the French Army on the German frontier would destroy the plan; to be without such a plan would insure the next Franco-German war, like the last one, to be fought in France. The secret of a foreign power may be known to France without said power suspecting it, and such might, in case of trouble, be worth 1,000,000,000f. The secret of how much France knows about the secrets of other nations is valuable, as is also the secret about how much other nations are known to know about France's secrets. Suppose that ten years ago France had a certain plan of concentration, Germany discovered what it was, and France learned of the discovery. France would, of course, have changed her plan, with a view to scooping in an army operating against the plan abandoned. Now, has some self-appointed representative of the public the right to demand that the whole snap be given away? Is that included in the individual right to "light"?

Some one betrayed a valuable French secret. D and E were tried for it, the courts sitting with closed doors. D was convicted, E acquitted. Should these men have been tried openly? Should the public safety have been disregarded because it was injudicious to publish the evidence? These may be mooted questions.

But Z said that D was innocent, and that E was unjustly acquitted by order. The first statement could not only be taken as an expression of an opinion—it having become almost a universal custom to omit the words "I think" in stating that a wrong was done. But the second statement was more aggressive; it tended to discredit French justice, and, therefore, to alarm the nation and destroy its harmony and confidence. If Z's statements were unfounded, he should be severely punished for the damage done. For reasons that could easily have been proper, the Government saw fit to call him to task for a certain statement.

Z went proof hunting on his trial, and showed thereby that he had no sufficient basis for his charges. He sought to make the prosecution give circumstantial evidence of the truth of the statement which he was not tried for. He said he was satisfied to find himself mistaken, since he had been able to throw light upon a certain document—light, when the public safety demanded darkness. He had made discrediting statements concerning the Government, could not state his evidence, and failed to make the Government furnish him a post facto basis. He will probably be leniently dealt with on account of the necessity of suppressing certain more or less irrelevant evidence. But the Government has at least demonstrated that the man who sought to discredit it was without adequate proofs. M. Zola may have made an honest guess, and it is quite possible that had he succeeded in shedding unlimited light, he would now be very sorry. W. C. J.

New York, Feb. 23, 1898.

SPAIN AN UNWORTHY FOE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Amid all the wild and fierce clamor for war which pervades our land, and which has invaded our happy and peaceful homes like some dreaded pestilence, it is well to feel and know that underlying it all is that great and abiding common sense of a Nation whose conservatism and wisdom must ultimately prevail and control.

To us who remember the horrors of actual warfare of a generation ago, and whose recollection of the hideous sufferings which afflicted our stricken country, the very thought of what may happen under the present threatening condition of events sends a thrill of terror to our souls.

It is much better to maintain a dignified peace than to rush into a conflict with an arrogant and emasculated race, a race entirely unworthy a great Nation's hostile anger. Barbarous and treacherous to that extent that all the world looks upon her with contempt and derision, we may well pause and ask ourselves if Spain to-day is deserving the enormous expenditure of money, the appalling destruction of commerce, and the wanton loss of precious human lives which war, however brief it may be, must necessarily entail upon this country.

There are many ways of punishing cowardice and treachery other than by war.

If it is found that the battleship Maine, while lying peacefully at anchor in a supposed friendly harbor, was blown to pieces, killing and wounding hundreds of innocent men, by such a people, every nation on earth will brand that people as no longer worthy to be classed among civilized nations, and we can well afford to leave her to her own miserable shame and to the scorn and execration of all countries.

But is Spain civilized? Have not the brutalizing effects of her Sunday bull fights at home and her long familiarity with murder and rapine in her distressed colonies debased her and made her as she is? When civilization passed over the world, it looks as if it left Spain untouched. If the country must have war—and, unless all signs fail, it will come sooner or later—let it be a contest with a power equal to our own, and one which will be an honor to meet in respectable combat, rather than with an effervescent and quixotic race, whom it would be no credit to ourselves to thrash. SAMUEL ESSMOND SHIPP.

Newburg, Feb. 22, 1898.

The Theft of the de Lome Letter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading your generally commendatory paragraph in THE TIMES of to-day, it may seem ungrateful to criticise anything that follows. You say:

The particular theft to which the Captain alludes was not, so far as the Cubans are concerned, "mean" in the slightest degree. It was an act of war, and one of the most innocent and commendable deeds that come under that category. After Cuba is free her patriotic citizens will be quite justified in erecting a statue to the man who engineered this plot against their foes and brought it to a conclusion so eminently and properly satisfactory from any except the Spanish point of view.

I think the great man whose birth we celebrate to-day would hardly agree with this. If at any time during his career he so far had forgotten his character of a gentleman as to steal a private letter from a mailbag, he would not now look down with approval on a statue representing him in the act. JOHN CODMAN.

New York, Feb. 22, 1898.

Real American Jingoism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Beaconsfield's time the English jingoes sang:

We don't want to fight,
But, by jingo, if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men,
We've got the money, too.

Our American jingoism should be and, I think, is on a higher plane. Perhaps this would express it:

We don't want to fight,
But, by jingo, if we do,
We'll first make sure we're in the right,
With Yankee Doodle Doo. X.

NUGGETS.

Short-Sighted.

Business is not improved when stockholders sell substantial shares in the market to take stock in war fakes.—Philadelphia Times.

Sure Means.

"If you're a sportsman and want to strike the bull's-eye," says the Manayunk philosopher, "wear a red shooting jacket."—Philadelphia Record.

The Old Trouble.

"Anthony Hope declares that all Americans are conceited."

"Of course; they talked to him about America when he wanted them to talk about his novels."—Chicago Record.

The Original Sixteen-to-One Man.

A record book 125 years old at Woodstock, Vt., has this entry: "Abe Hoes, the laziest man in Woodstock, watered his sap to save gathering more." If Abe were alive now he would be an ardent sixteen-to-one man.—Rochester Democrat.

The Puritans.

Teacher (of juvenile class)—Johnnie, what was the first thing the Puritans did when they landed at Plymouth rock?

Johnnie—They fell upon their knees.

Teacher—That's right. Now, Tommy, what was the next thing they did?

Tommy—Fell upon the aborigines.—Chicago News.

OUR CITY OF DREAMS.

Mary Riddell Corley in Boston Transcript.

Wild rain on the fields and the desolate road,
The curtains drawn close on a fire-lighted room;
A palm, with its word from afar, and a rose
All abloom.

Two women—one crowned with the patience of years,
One looking straight onward, life's guerdon to win,
With gay-hearted talk of a fair-freighted ship
Coming in;

Still sailing, still sailing, though long overdue,
Still bearing its cargo of ingots and pearl;
So fair in its strength to the glad-seeing eyes
Of a girl.

She told of the city afar, of her dreams,
The Mecca of fancy, the bourne for our feet;
Its treasures of art and its wealth, and the crowd
On its street.

Where a river of men cometh down as a flood,
I see once again the sweet eyes as they shine;
And she laughed, "The policeman shall help you across,
Mother mine!"

"The big fat policeman," the jest of the hour,
The ripples of laughter fell soft on my ear,
Then the touch of her hand and her cheek and her lips,
"Mother dear!"

The bleak winds of Winter swept over the sea,
Stout cordage was parted, and spars scattered wide;
The daffodil blossomed, the roses were red—
And she died.

I am here, in the city so fair, of her dreams,
I stand, as in dreams, in the crowd on its street;
And I hear—do I dream?—once again, the soft fall
Of her feet.

The florist's pink roses lean close to the pane,
The sweet breath of violets stirs on the air,
And the flower venders cry—Is she buying a rose,
Over there?

I pause at the crossing, a horse curvets by,
The touch of a hand holds me back for a space;
Did the man press her arm, did he catch the bright light
Of her face?

I walk in a dream, in a city of dreams!
The rose is a message, the violet a sign,
And I live in the warmth of a dream that was hers,
And is mine.

MR. CONRIED'S FESTIVAL

A Gala Night at the German Theatre in Irving Place.

DRAMA, MUSIC, AND SPEECHES

The Twenty-fifth Year of Heinrich Conried's Service as an Actor-Manager Celebrated with Much Ado.

Herr Direktor Heinrich Conried evidently aims to be known as the "German-American Coquelin." In his festival performance last night, at the Irving Place Theatre, he acted the starving and love-lorn maker of ballads in a German version of the "Gringoire" of Théodore de Banville, and recited, with deep feeling and graphic skill a translation of François Coppée's "The Strike at the Forge," which used to be one of Coquelin's monologues. "Gringoire" was written for Coquelin, and, although before the French actor played the part here the late Lawrence Barrett had played it, as it were, in another key, and very beautifully, we were forced to admit the verity, the delicacy, the humor, the rich variety, and harmony of tone in Coquelin's portrayal.

Mr. Conried somewhat resembles the Frenchman in person, and his Gringoire has a plumpness that the deftest make-up cannot hide. He acted the agreeable rôle last night with sympathy and force, with admirable effect in the "Garten von König Ludwig," which is the German equivalent of the ballade of "Les Pendus," with no lack of sentiment and fervor in the long scene with Loyse. His Gringoire had scarcely the delicacy of Coquelin's, or the seemingly infinite variety of detail; nor had it the poetic charm of Barrett's or the picturesqueness of Beerbohm Tree's—to leave Nat Goodwin's happily almost forgotten essay with the rôle out of the reckoning. On the whole, the little play was very well performed in its German dress, for Anna Braga denoted the ingenuousness and affection of Loyse with charming simplicity, and Camilla Marbach was exactly suited as Nicole, while Marx, Hänseler, and Neher bore the men's rôles.

It was curious that the programme of this characteristically German entertainment should be so largely "made in France." Besides "Gringoire" and Coppée's poem the second act of Strauss's "Fledermaus" was given, and the libretto of this was adapted from a French comedy. But the new instrumental music was all of German-American origin and included a Conried march by Fritz Lehner, a Conried waltz by Willy Wolf, and a prelude by Eduard Poelz, directed by the composers.

The auditorium was profusely decorated with flags and plants, wreaths of laurel and ropes of evergreen. The audience packed the house to the doors, and was thoroughly representative of the best German-Americans in this city. Men like Carl Schurz, Anton Seidl, Paul Goepel, Ludwig Engländer, Louis Windmuller, whose faces every one knows, were in the company of bankers, lawyers, physicians, and merchants, whose names, at least, are as well known in their respective walks. The women of German good society were out in force, too, and it is not likely that the auditorium of the German-American theatre ever presented a more attractive appearance. Pretty girls and comely matrons were in abundant.

After the first play there was a long interval for conversation. Old stagers then were reminded of a Brooklyn "Philharmonic," between the parts, or one of the social entertainments of the defunct Theatre of Arts and Letters.

The second act of "The Bat" was given, with the irrepressible Julie Kopacsy as Adèle, Milla Barry as the Prince, Hanna Wrada as Rosalinde, and Senius and Seyffertitz as the funny fellows. But the illusion was not strong, though there was no lack of spirit on the stage, or of sympathy in the audience. For at the back stood two effigies, holding aloft the cabalistic numbers 1897 and 1898. And at the side of the stage were assembled the many floral trophies of the night and some of the countless gifts of silver and gold and precious stones, and of myrrh and incense from the Far East, designed for the impresario of German drama in New York.

In the scene generally used for interpolations of song and dance, these became parts of the play. Fräulein Wrada and Frau Kopacsy had sung their songs, when the master of ceremonies announced more guests; and they entered in a memorable procession—the men of the company who were not in the bill, including Hanno, Mueller, and Perluss, the women in evening gowns, Frau Schlueter in gray, Camilla Marbach in blue and gold, Auguste Burmeister in pink, and Anna Braga in white with a few red flowers, like a welcome and early personification of strawberries and cream. The legends at the back of the scene were suddenly illuminated.

Mr. Conried, in evening dress, now recited the Coppée poem, and when the applause had subsided the speech-making began.

Max Hänseler, as plump and genial as Dionysus himself, and as eloquent as Apollo, was the spokesman of the company and attachés of the house, and he dropped gracefully into poetry when he made the presentations of the loving cup, the portrait of Conried framed in silver laurel leaves, the gold-headed walking stick. Julie Kopacsy spoke in rhyme when she gave to her manager a silver flower vase from his operetta singers; Paul Goepl, President of the Liederkranz, was spokesman of a committee of gentlemen who expressed their esteem by proffering a silver service in an oaken chest; Direktor Wachsner, of the Pabst Theatre, Milwaukee, spoke for Conried's fellow-managers, and Charles B. Dillingham used the English language briefly and faintly in tendering a silver cigar box from "the English manager of New York."

Excepting his, all the speeches were in German; so were all the verses; so was Mr. Conried's long and dramatic reply, excepting five or six words about the cigar box directed vainly at Mr. Dillingham, who had vanished in thin air. In Hänseler's speech, and whenever the vigor of a well-finished period suggested it, the musicians rounded up the enthusiasm with a fanfare.

To a disinterested outsider the proceedings all seemed delightfully sincere, marked by the usual freshness and simpleness of the Teutonic nature when it is on pleasure bent, but not lacking in dignity. Mr. Conried well deserved to have a fuss made about him. He has done much for German theatricals in New York.

Permanent Orchestra Meeting.

The meeting this afternoon of those interested in the establishment of a permanent orchestra in this city will be held at the residence of Dr. W. H. Draper, 19 East Forty-seventh Street, instead of the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Drake, 51 Clinton Place, as announced.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

At the performance of "The White Heather" last night United States Senator Wolcott, with a party of friends, occupied a box.

The orchestration of E. E. Rice's new production, "Monte Carlo," arrived yesterday from London. Rehearsals are going on daily under the direction of Frank Smithson and Herman Perlet.

E. Burton Holmes, who succeeds Mr. Stoddard in the Lenten matinée lectures at Daly's Theatre, arrived from Boston yesterday, where he had just completed a double series at the Music Hall.

Jane English, one of Lederer & McClellan's Telephone Girls, was informed yesterday that she has fallen heir to $125,000, left her by the death of an aunt, Mrs. L. P. La Grange of Toledo, Ohio. Miss English has long been identified with the Casino productions under the present management.

It has never been the policy of the Garden Theatre management ever since Charles Frohman has had it, to give Wednesday matinées, but with the beginning of next Wednesday, he will inaugurate the

arrangements are to be readjusted to secure greater comfort, new carpets are to be laid, and the front of the house is to be redecorated and improved.

Thomas Dixon has arranged with Manager Gilmore of the Academy of Music to give a series of Lenten lectures on "The Story of Jesus and Its Challenge to the Century." He will lecture every Sunday evening, beginning next Sunday. The lecture will be illustrated by a series of pictures on the kinopticon and stereopticon.

Klaw & Erlanger have decided to present their new opera, "The Bride-Elect," in New York earlier than they anticipated. They made arrangements yesterday with Al Hayman & Co. for the appearance of the company at the Knickerbocker Theatre April 11. This date was originally scheduled for the Bostonians, but their engagement at this theatre has been transferred to Wallack's Theatre.

Minnie Seligman-Cutting, appreciating her success at Proctor's, has decided to star next season, and expects to present three different plays at each performance, thus giving the public twenty-one different productions each week. Miss Seligman says she will visit Europe this Summer for the express purpose of obtaining some new plays, which she will present together with her present attractions, "Comedy and Tragedy" and "Carmen."

THE ANNAPOLIS AT ST. KITTS.

Lack of Courtesy Exhibited by the British Administrator to the Warship's Commander.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 15.—Among the mail advices just to hand from the eastern islands comes a story which is a significant sign of the times in these colonies. Other islands besides Jamaica are beginning to look toward the United States for salvation from the industrial ruin that threatens them, and particularly those of them that are capable of producing fruit and other products than sugar which are acceptable to the American market.

Among these islands is St. Kitts. The people there are fully alive to the situation, and it appears that the idea of annexation to the States as a solution of the industrial problem is being openly discussed.

One result of this is that when the United States ship Annapolis paid a visit to the island the other day, in the course of her Winter cruise, her arrival in the port excited unusual public interest. On landing at Basseterre the officers and men were received with something of an ovation. The populace made a demonstration of welcome at the pier, and on many private residences the Stars and Stripes were displayed. Impromptu balls and picnics were arranged by the citizens of substance and fashion, and while the officers were fêted and courted in the salons, the bluejackets were treated and lionized by the populace.

The Governor of the island, a crusty and conservative old Englishman, seems to have deeply resented this demonstration, not perhaps through any personal ill feeling to the Americans per se, but on account of the exhibition of the tendency of public political feeling which it carried with it. Only a few days previously an influential citizen had said openly at a public meeting, at which the Governor was present in a private capacity—and said it amid loud cheers that his Excellency's presence could not restrain—that it was "all poppycock and buncombe" for the West Indian colonists to be going down on their marrow-bones to the Imperial Government and praying in long-winded sycophantic petitions to be rescued from the industrial peril in which they had been placed by the British selfishness. Nothing would come of it, he said, and all that was left for the colonies to do was to combine and send, not a petition, but an ultimatum to Parliament; demanding as a right either that the Crown colonies be given a free hand to make commercial treaties with America, or that the painter be cut altogether and the West Indies allowed to go adrift."

Freedom of speech being guaranteed throughout the British dominions, his Excellency found that he had to swallow the insult, as he considered it. He was still nursing and brooding over his resentment when the Annapolis happened in and received the welcome deserved.

Now, there is a certain official etiquette which is observed when a warship visits a port, especially a foreign one. This is that visits must be exchanged between the commander of the vessel and the head of the Government. The former calls on the latter, and he returns the visit within twenty-four hours. This is a matter of official law, as regards English men-of-war in colonial waters, and is always observed as an unwritten law in the case of foreign ships.

But on this occasion, for the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, the Governor set aside the rule. Being unable to get at his own people, he "took it out of" the unoffending and all unsuspicious visitor. In accordance with custom, immediately after the Annapolis arrived the commander called at Queen's House to pay his respects to the Governor.

His reception was doubtless officially courteous enough. Of that the accounts to hand say nothing. But what followed was this: Instead of the Governor—or Administrator, as he is termed officially—returning the visit the same day, as customary, or at any rate the next morning, and extending to the Captain and officers the hospitality of his house, in the form of a dinner or ball or excursion—or, as is more usual when time permits, all of these—he allowed day after day to elapse without returning the visit or in any way noticing the presence of the visitors.

In this way the commander of the Annapolis was kept a sort of social prisoner on board of his own ship, awaiting the Governor's return visit. He thus lost much of the entertainment provided by the citizens. The vessel arrived on Sunday, and the commander paid his visit Monday morning. Day after day the ship lay in port, the commander awaiting his Excellency's pleasure, until Friday, the date of her sailing. Then, and only then, did the Governor see fit to pay his respects to the representative of the Republic. And the visit was an exceedingly brief one. He merely entered the cabin, exchanged a few commonplace and frigid courtesies with the officers, and withdrew.

Commenting on the incident editorially the local paper delivers itself of something very much in the nature of a message to the American people; and as its circulation is probably not extensive—at any rate in the United States—it is here quoted for the information of all concerned:

"Although we should gladly have avoided it, we consider it our duty, in view of the strong feeling which exists on the matter in the community, to record an emphatic protest against the action of the Administrator in this connection.

"We wish to make it very clear to our American cousins that the people of this small community have no lot or part in the discourtesy shown to them by the chief of the local Executive; and we believe that they regret very much that the attention which the colonial regulations compel colonial officers to show to English naval officers, has not been shown to them."

BIG STEEL MAKERS AT WAR.

Illinois Steel Company Orders a Million Tons of Ore to Compete with Carnegie.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—An order for 1,000,000 tons of iron ore has been placed by the Illinois Steel Company for its use during the present year. The Minnesota Iron Company will furnish the ore at a price not made public.

The order is a large one, but inasmuch as the Carnegie Company will mine practically all the iron ore it will use this year, an unusually large purchase was deemed advisable by the Illinois Company to enable it to compete successfully in cost of production. So sharp has the competition become between these gigantic corporations in their struggle for the steel manufacturing supremacy, that no stone is left unturned by either in its effort to secure even the slightest advantage.

LEITER WHEAT FOR EXPORT.

Half a Million Bushels Coming from Chicago for England.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Half a million bushels of Leiter wheat were ordered out of the Armour elevators to-day for shipment by rail to the Atlantic seaboard for export. The shipment was divided, three of the big differential lines getting it. They are: "Big Four," 300 cars; Chicago and Erie, 200 cars, and Baltimore and Ohio, 200 cars. It was not stated definitely that the Erie shipment is for export, but it is believed that all is to go to England.

The order was made by telegraph from New York City, but arrived too late in the day to have any effect on the local wheat market. It is the largest order given in any one day, and it is generally conceded now that over 2,000,000 bushels altogether of the Leiter holdings have been ordered for export.

AFFAIRS IN THE FAR EAST

The London Times Says the Chinese Loan Will Be Sold at a Price About 90.

GERMANY WANTS CONCESSIONS

China Unable to Refuse for Fear of a Permanent Occupation of Kiao-Chau—Natives of Formosa Revolt Against Japan.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Times announces this morning that the Chinese loan will issue at a price about 90.

The security will include the unpledged balance of the customs revenue and a portion of the likin.

The Berlin correspondent of The Times points out that the pledging of the likin is most important politically, as it must naturally follow that the collection of the likin in the future will be subjected to European methods and probably to direct European control.

GERMANY MAKES NEW DEMANDS.

China Will Have to Succeed to Carry Out Her Policy at Kiao-Chau.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"An imperial decree having replaced the Taotai of Yenchau, dismissed on Germany's demand for the murder of missionaries by the Taotai, who was dismissed at Germany's instance in 1895 for the outrage on Bishop Anzer, Germany now demands the immediate canceling of the appointment. China will be compelled to accede in order to avoid giving Germany a pretext for the permanent occupation of Kiao-Chau.

UPRISING IN FORMOSA.

Natives Revolt Against Japan, According to Vienna Advices.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle reports that there is a serious rising against Japanese rule in Formosa.

CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR NEAR.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica at Odds Over Recent Troubles.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 23.—Advices from Port Limon to-day announce that war is imminent between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

This grows out of the fact that Costa Rica allowed Nicaraguan rebels to cross the frontier. The Nicaraguan Government has since driven them back into Costa Rica.

The British cruiser Cordelia sailed for Port Limon on Monday.

BANKER SCHWABACH DEAD.

Head of the Bleichroders' Firm of Berlin Dies of Apoplexy.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Privy Councillor Julius Schwabach, chief partner of the Bleichroeders' banking firm, died this morning of apoplexy, upon his return from his usual morning walk.

Mr. Schwabach was sixty-five years old and the head of the banking firm of S. Bleichroeder of Berlin, and a special partner in the banking firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. of this city. He leaves a wife and three sons, one of whom, Dr. Paul Schwabach, has for some time been connected with and is now a partner of the firm of S. Bleichroeder. Three sons of the late Privy Councillor G. von Bleichroeder are the other members of the firm. Mr. Schwabach was a man of rare intellectual faculties and a Director and Chairman of many important corporations. He had been connected with the firm or S. Bleichroeder from the very beginning of his commercial career, which started at the foot of the ladder. He was in private life of artistic and literary bent, and, without display, vastly charitable.

English Service for Miss Willard.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Many temperance women and a few men attended the memorial service at St. John's Church, Westminster, held in honor of Miss Frances E. Willard. Canon Wilberforce read the service and briefly eulogized the deceased. The music was furnished by the surpliced choir. Lady Henry Somerset, showing traces of her illness, and the Duchess of Bedford occupied a front seat.

Negotiations About West Africa.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Marquis of Salisbury replying to-day to a deputation from the Chambers of Commerce regarding the French customs tariffs in West Africa, assured the deputation that the negotiations proceeding were of a perfectly friendly nature, adding that he did not see any reason why they should not be ended amicably.

Prince Henry Near Singapore.

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, Feb. 23.—The German cruiser Gefion arrived here this afternoon, and her consort, the Deutschland, is expected to-morrow morning. The Russian battleships Sissoi Veliky and Navarin have also reached this port.

Receiver for Sir Robert Peel.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the Bankruptcy Court to-day a receiver was appointed for the estate of Sir Robert Peel. His liabilities are estimated at £100,000, ($500,000.)

Australia's Exportable Wheat.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Feb. 23.—The exportable surplus of the wheat yield is estimated at 19,000 tons.

MARRIED THE WRONG MAN.

Karash Impersonated His Cousin, Then Fled with Emma Larson's Money.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb. 23.—Emma Larson married in such haste that she got the wrong man. The court annulled the ceremony to-day.

While in Westfield N. Y., several years ago she became slightly acquainted with Frank Schultz. After she came here Julius Karash, Schultz's cousin, learned that she greatly admired the latter, and as she had some money he resolved to come here, pose as Schultz, whom he strongly resembled, and marry her. Miss Larson, not having seen Schultz for some time, believed the story. She married Karash, who soon fled with most of her money.

$40,000 TO A TRAINED NURSE.

Brilliant Reward Received by Mrs. Haughawaut of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—According to information contained in a recent letter from New Orleans, Mrs. Minnie Haughawaut, who fitted herself for the profession of a trained nurse by a three years' course of study at the Woman's Hospital, this city, has just been presented with $40,000 by a wealthy patient, whom she is said to have nursed back to good health in that city.

No particulars are given as to the personality of the donor, but by some of Mrs. Haughawaut's friends in this city it is thought to be Mrs. Clements of Ironwood, Mich., whom Mrs. Haughawaut is said to have nursed for a long time.

DEFENDANT DEAD IN COURT.

Ghastly Interruption of Proceedings at Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 23.—In the midst of the busy proceedings of Judge Berry's Court this morning a bailiff called attention to the peculiar expression on the face of Arnold Bumstead, a prominent teacher who was defendant in the case on trial, and when a functionary of the court reached him he was found dead.

He had been in the room half an hour, and the indications are that he expired shortly after making his entrance. The session broke up in confusion, and an undertaker was hurriedly sent for to remove the gruesome spectacle from the room.

MISS CONDE'S ENGAGEMENT.

Former Flame of Ensign G. L. P. Stone to Wed Lebbeus H. Rogers, Jr., of Yale.

Society was surprised yesterday to receive the announcement that Miss Marie Dorcas Condé, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Swits Conde of 6 West Fifty-sixth Street, was engaged to be married to Lebbeus Harding Rogers, Jr., of this city. Mr. Rogers is a Yale student in the classical course of the class of 1899.

Miss Condé's engagement is notable from the fact that she was the heroine last Spring of a love episode which awoke widespread public attention, and the outcome of which was a trial by court of inquiry, which was probably without parallel in the naval or military history of the country. The principal defendant was her reputed sweetheart, Ensign George L. P. Stone of the United States monitor Puritan, then in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the presiding officer was Capt. Sigsbee of the ill-fated battleship Maine.

It came about in this way: Ensign Stone, whose mother was well known to the Condés, and whose social position was good, had been for some time a constant caller on Miss Condé, and was pleasantly received by her parents until he announced his engagement to her last May, and then the father entered a vigorous protest. Ensign Stone declared that he would marry the object of his choice quite irrespective of the wishes of her parent, and was straightway forbidden the house. He thereupon commenced a fusillade of notes and other communications upon the Fifty-sixth Street building, and in order to get Miss Condé out of reach of his persistent advances she was removed to the country place of the Condés at Oswego, N. Y.

The ardent Ensign decided to follow her and elope with her, a proceeding in which his friend, Ensign Osborne of the United States steamship Alliance, consented to abet him. They both set off for Oswego, and the young lover managed to effect an entrance into the Condé cottage, using only a portion of his own name by way of introduction. The elopement scheme was ultimately frustrated by a brother of the young woman, who took her away from Oswego.

Mr. Condé then complicated matters by telegraphing to Secretary of the Navy John D. Long that Ensigns Stone and Osborne had been guilty of annoying and ungentlemanly conduct toward him, and demanding an investigation. As a result both officers were ordered confined to their quarters, and a court of inquiry was instituted. Mr. Condé presented his charges before that body, and Ensigns Stone and Osborne defended themselves, behind closed doors. The results of the inquiry were dispatched to Secretary Long, and he sent messages to the two defendants and Mr. Condé, saying that nothing in the shape of an offense against naval regulations by either Ensign had been developed. He caustically informed Mr. Condé that if the nature of the case had been apparent in the latter's telegram the inquiry would not have attained the importance it did.

On June 17 last an open letter from the Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, was printed in this newspaper, in which Dr. Hall said he had been told by Miss Condé that she had closed communication with the Ensign.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Weil—Mendel.

The wedding of Miss Dora Mendel, daughter of Mrs. R. Mendel, and Aaron Weil, a merchant of this city, took place about 6 P. M. yesterday at the home of the bride's mother, 23 East Sixty-seventh Street. The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her uncle, M. W. Mendel. The Rev. David Davidson, pastor of Congregation Ahawath Chesed, at Fifty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, performed the ceremony. The bride was gowned in white satin and duchesse lace, and carried lilies of the valley. Her tulle veil was caught with a diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom. Joseph Mendel, the bride's brother, was best man. The ushers were Jerome Siegel, Sylvan Siegel, Carl Strauss, Henry Gluck, Benjamin Rosenwald, Mr. Ducas, and Mr. Lauer. After the ceremony a wedding supper and reception took place at Delmonico's. About 250 guests met in the large ballroom. Supper was served at 7:30 P. M., and was followed by a dance.

Bardalmas—Cooke.

Miss Bertha Viola Cooke, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cooke, of 188 Powers Street, Brooklyn, was married on Tuesday evening to Edward Bardalmas of Brooklyn, at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. S. Dawson. Miss Irene Bench acted as bridesmaid, and Elmer J. Klein was best man. A reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Bardalmas will make their home at 188 Powers Street.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. John George Beresford, who were married at the residence of Archbishop Corrigan on Monday, sailed for Europe yesterday. The bride was Miss Emilie Eleanora Iselin.

The March meeting of the Princeton Club has been announced by the Secretary, George William Burleigh, to take place on Thursday evening, March 10, at Delmonico's. Prof. William Libby of Princeton University will exhibit a series of views of the present college grounds and buildings.

The first of the six Lenten Thursday lectures planned by the Society of Decorative Arts for the benefit and education of its many employes and contributors will take place at Sherry's at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Dan Beard is the lecturer, and "The Arms and Legs of the Fish" is the subject.

One of the most successful entertainments ever given by the A. C. Sisterhood brought some 1,200 people to the Lenox Avenue Opera House, in East Fifty-eighth Street, last night. Loeffler's Orchestra played and John W. Ransone, Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, and her twin daughters, whisters, were among the talent.

Miss Sarah C. Very begins next Wednesday her course of five Wednesday morning lectures on "The Classic and Romantic in Music," before members of the Haarlem Philharmonic Society. The first lecture is at the home of Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, 16 East Eightieth Street. There is room for some twenty extra auditors, and tickets are obtainable of Mrs. S. C. Mastick, 35 Mount Morris Park West.

An entertainment in behalf of the homes of the Methodist Episcopal Church will take place in the Astor Gallery and the Colonial Room of the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoons and evenings of to-morrow and Saturday. The chambers will be converted into a market place, where people of all nations will offer characteristic wares for sale. A representation of the Parthenon will be erected at one end of the gallery and peopled by Grecian maidens. A quartet of Columbia students will sing on Saturday evening.

An interesting musicale in aid of the St. Luke's Home for Old Ladies will take place at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, in the home of Miss Mabel Crall, 119 Lenox Avenue. It will be notable for the rendering of Heinrich Hoffman's quartet by four young pianists: Miss Sarah C. Very, Miss Martha White, Miss Lena Juengling, and Miss Crall. Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, who is a soprano, will sing, and the following artists will also be heard: F. Bergner, violoncellist; August Roebbelen, violinist; and J. Laender, who plays the viola.

An engagement of interest to fashionable folk announced yesterday was that of Miss Edith Seymour Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Fisher Johnson of No. 11 East Sixty-third Street, and Edward de Clifford Chisholm of this city. Miss Johnson returned to New York several months ago from a trip abroad with her parents. Mr. Chisholm, who was one of the young bachelors present at the début of Miss Alice Morton a few weeks ago, is a graduate of Williams College of the Class of 1895, and a member of the St. Anthony Club.

NAVAL MILITIAMEN DRILL.

The Second Battalion Burns Plenty of Powder in a Sham Battle.

The Naval Militia, Second Battalion, under Commander William H. Stayton, gave an exhibition drill and sham battle at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club last night. The battalion was formed as a battery, in four sections, each section having a three-inch rapid-fire gun. Lieut. Ford had command of the battery.

After giving an exhibition drill, one gun was placed at the end of the arena, the other three facing it from the opposite end. The order was given "battery rest," and the men left their posts and lounged about, apparently intent on watching a broadsword contest which was in progress. Suddenly, without a word of warning a gunshot rent the air; the men flew to their posts, and almost before the echo had died away the other three guns were thundering an answering salute. The force then gave an exhibition with revolvers and rifles, and finally dismounted one of the guns in a few seconds to show how quickly the piece could be made useless to an enemy.

THE AGATE MAY BE LOST

Abundant Evidence that Some Vessel Was Wrecked Twenty Miles Off Barnegat.

HER OWNERS NOT ALARMED

The Klondike-Bound Bark Left Here Last Thursday with About Forty Souls on Board, Among Them Being Two Women.

The Luckenbach Wrecking Company's ocean tugs Edgar F. Luckenbach and Ocean King returned here yesterday from a vain search for a vessel which was reported in distress on Monday last off Atlantic City, and which is believed to have foundered and gone down with all on board.

On Monday the wrecking company received the following dispatch from Beach Haven, N. J.

Clipper ship off Beach Haven in distress. Send boat at once. Think she has lost her rudder.

The two tugs mentioned started immediately to the assistance of the vessel. They searched in all directions without success. On their way back to port the Captains say they saw a large amount of wreckage, consisting of deck planking, parts of a deckhouse, casks, and timbers, off Barnegat. Nothing was picked up by which the identity of the ship could be established.

The British ship Kingsland, which arrived from Brazilian parts Tuesday evening, reported having passed, while twenty miles south southeast of Barnegat, the wreckage of a vessel strewn over the water for miles. The wreckage consisted of casks, timbers, parts of a deckhouse, pieces of wood painted white, spars, and general merchandise.

These two reports make it seem certain that a vessel was lost, having been disabled possibly during the fierce northeast gale which swept the coast last Sunday.

Perhaps It Was the Agate.

The only vessel to leave this port with such a cargo as the steamer and tugs described, was the bark Agate, which sailed last Thursday morning bound for the Copper River and Cooks's Inlet, Alaska, by way of San Francisco. The Agate, under command of Capt. Thomas Suttis, carried besides a crew of ten men, about thirty passengers, bound for the Klondike. Among the passengers were two women. All were from Brooklyn, and were members of the Kings County Mining and Development Company.

Shipping men who are familiar with the bark entertain grave fears for her safety. They argue that the Agate on Thursday, the wind being from the west and light, got very little distance out from Sandy Hook. On Friday the wind was light and had shifted to the northeast, which would force her to alter her course. The wind was fairly on Saturday, and had increased to a gale on Sunday, at which time she should have been about in the position where the disabled vessel was sighted.

The most alarming circumstance connected with the mystery, however, is that the parts of wood among the wreckage sighted were all painted white. The exterior of the deckhouses and the woodwork of all the living apartments of the Agate were painted white, and she carried a three years' supply of provisions for from sixty to seventy-five people, much of which was in casks and the remainder in boxes and cases. The fact was pointed out that freight vessels to and from Southern ports do not generally have on board such a miscellaneous cargo.

Those Interested Not Alarmed.

Henry W. Rozell, Treasurer of the Kings County Mining Company, was notified yesterday of the wreckage seen. At his office, 360 Broadway, Brooklyn, it was said last night that he had dismissed the thought that it was the Agate which had been lost. He believes that the Agate was far out at sea when the wreck in question occurred. Other members of the company gathered at Mr. Rozell's office yesterday afternoon, and a conference was held. It was said last night that none believed the wreck to be the Agate.

The Agate was built almost twenty-five years ago, but was considered in fair trim. She was rated A1, XXX. She contained in addition to provisions mining machinery and sawmill outfit. She was purchased from the Copper River Mining and Developing Company several months ago for $7,000, and several thousand dollars were used in making repairs.

Previous to her purchase by the Kings County Company she had a rather eventful career. After lying idle for many months at the disposal of the Copper River Company, the company dissolved, and on her purchase the Kings County Company met with many suits.

FIRE INSURANCE LAST YEAR.

Business in the United States Shows an Increase Over 1896.

The aggregate of fire insurance business transacted in the United States, in 1897 shows a marked increase over the previous year, according to a statement in The Spectator, to be issued to-day, and compiled from sworn reports of the various companies to Insurance Departments. The 150 fire companies, both foreign and domestic, doing business in the United States, show a total cash capital of $62,780,875, an increase of $5,950,000 over 1896. The total assets on Jan. 1, 1898, were $289,375,004, against $257,033,432 for Jan. 1, 1897, an increase of $32,341,572. The net surplus was $107,231,187, an increase of $30,077,071 for the year. In 1897 the premium income was $130,369,766, and the total income $136,617,934, increases of $6,483,124 and $3,072,826, respectively, over 1896. In 1896 the combined companies paid losses amounting to $66,791,242, while in 1897 the amount was $65,518,768. For the past five years the amount of losses paid out has gradually decreased, the amount in 1893 having been $87,943,433.

Dividends paid to stockholders in 1897 amounted to $6,367,738, an increase of $552,840 over the previous year, and the largest increase in dividends for five years. The total disbursements were $118,925,341, an increase of $1,619,578 over 1896, which showed an expenditure of $117,305,763, the smallest amount for the last five years.

WOMEN'S HOUSEHOLD DUTIES.

Miss Weeks Tells of the Helplessness of Some New York Women.

"Household Economics in Education" was the subject of the conference in the Domestic Science Department of the Brooklyn Institute yesterday afternoon, and Miss Caroline Weeks, Chairman of the day, introduced the subject by speaking of the need of this study in schools, if only for the benefit of the manual training received.

"Women say their mothers and grandmothers did not have manual training," said she, "and yet they were capable women. They do not realize the change in conditions. The most elegant household in Boston within the memory of living women had only five servants, and one of those the coachman. At that time the women of the family washed the fine china cups after breakfast and did the finest cooking.

"There are no more finely developed women or women with better physiques than those we see on the streets of New York today, but they haven't what New England people call 'faculty'; they can't 'do things.' A clever woman told me recently that if her servants should leave her at night she would not be able to get breakfast in the morning. I believe that brain counts for something, and I think she could do it, and if not very well the first time, probably better the second."

Miss Fisher, a teacher of cooking in the New York public schools, told of the twenty-five or more schools in New York where cooking is taught, and Mrs. Chambers of the Domestic Science Department of Pratt Institute told of the clever little girls in the Hebrew Technical Institute who were learning the dignity of housework, which they at first treated with scorn.

Tried to Save a Cadaver.

A fire early yesterday morning completely destroyed the fifth and sixth floors occupied by George H. Hermerdenger, a skirt manufacturer, in the seven-story building at 64 University Place. All the other floors were more or less damaged by fire or water, and the loss is estimated at about $6,500. On the second floor of the building is an embalming school. One of the firemen saw a body with which the students had been experimenting lying on a table and he started to carry it out when some one stopped him and pointed out his mistake.

WAR AS MEMORY OR HISTORY.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson Tells of the Two Audiences in One He Now Meets.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson was the chief speaker at the Lincoln banquet, in Springfield, Mass. The Republican thus reports him:

"I feel more and more every year in attempting to speak on the civil war the increasing difficulty that one speaks more and more to two audiences in one. All men above a certain age look back upon the civil war not as something remote, but as something near; too intensely a part of our early lives to become distant; to all below that age it is a part of ancient history already.

"But by no possibility can that part of this audience which puts us to shame by the insolent blackness of hair see it from the same point of view. I am inevitably taken back to a time twenty-five years ago, when I was called upon as a guest of an accomplished clergyman with whom I dined to give a little time after dinner to talking about the civil war with his little boy. And I accepted the opportunity; there at the end of the sofa sat the primmest of all conceivable little boys, with that expression of absolute bandbox which only the skillfulest mother can impart. He sat there, this embodied innocence, wishing to know the worst of it. I sat down beside him and gave him some idea of the general look of a camp. He listened courteously, and after a little while he said: 'Thank you; that is very interesting, but it is not exactly what I wanted to know.' And I said meekly, 'What would you like to know?' 'I should like to ask a few questions, if you please.' I submitted to be questioned. The first question was this: 'Were you in the battle of Bunker Hill?' He asked it with such unfailing confidence that I felt that I was recreant to every sense of manhood not to have been present on that occasion. His mother ascertained that what he meant was the battle of Bull Run; I was glad to be able to say that I was not there, either.

Ancient History to the Lad.

"It showed me how entirely that was becoming ancient history which to me was but yesterday. Bunker Hill or Bull Run, what difference did it make? A year or two to this child, and that was all. There are many with whom the civil war has passed to so remote a period that it mingles with the earlier conflict. They cannot recall as we elders can those curious days of early camp life when we were all thrown together into some barracks or encampment to take our first lessons at mutual discipline; when the most curious situations were offered; when you could see some respectable middle-aged citizen who never had taken an order except from his wife ordered about by some beardless boy who never had given an order except to his mother. Somehow or other after that formidable Bull Run, into which we went an aggregation of town meetings, we learned to command and obey and to submit to discipline. Then came that period of tremendous shadow which those who lived through it can never forget.

"With what deep emotion we feel the deaths of five or six young men of magnificent courage in a great conflagration. How strange that we have forgotten the time when there would come back from the South the news of 10,000 killed and wounded in some great battle. How impossible it is for any younger person to conjecture how it was to go through the streets of Boston and Springfield and other cities and see extra after extra hung out from the windows of the publishing offices and see column after column of the names of killed and wounded, and those killed and wounded our own neighbors and our own friends; to see as I have seen, out of that crowd a man stagger with his hand up to his head as if a rifle ball had gone through his forehead instead of that of his only son; or to see some woman fall, as it were, dead, as if the bayonet thrust had gone through her heart instead of her husband's.

Felt in All Parts of the Land.

"How can any one describe these things to any one who has not seen them? It was impossible to get away from them. Ordinarily, from the perils of a great city you can retreat into the country, find some peaceful place where the anguish has not reached. Then the anguish followed you into the most rural retreat, and you could find no little hamlet in New England which was free from it. I remember a woman who worked at the front was required by her physician to get into the country and utterly away from reminders of the war. She went into the country, far up into New Hampshire; she followed up those little country railroads which go up into lonely places, like those Western roads that dwindle into squirrel tracks and run up a tree. Here at last she felt she should find some respite. The train stopped at one of those little wayside platforms. There was no house in view. She looked out of the window and she saw a wounded soldier in his blanket, with ghastly face, resting on two crutches, helped out by the railway attendants. They helped him out, put him on the platform, and left him there, and as the train rolled away she saw a solitary woman with a horse and wagon driving down toward the station to pick up her half-dead soldier and carry him home. Escape? There was no escape in New England from that tragedy. She went back to her hospital, glad that if she could not get a respite from her labors she might at least make them labors of some use. These were the scenes we lived through; that is the period to which we look back.

"And the man whom we commemorate was the man who was chosen by those series of strange events which we call providential—he was chosen to take the helm during these terrific perils. He came an obscure man and he ended the other American besides Washington who was known and revered in all the world."

THOMAS W. CRIDLER SAILS.

The Special Commissioner to the Exposition Starts for Paris.

Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State and Special Commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition, accompanied by Col. L. M. Hamburger, assistant to the Commissioner, and Lieut. A. C. Baker, United States Navy, attaché to the commission, sailed yesterday on the American Liner New York for Southampton, en route to Paris. They expect to stay six weeks. Mr. Cridler was appointed by the President to take the place of the late Special Commissioner, Major Moses P. Handy, who died last month.

"I am carrying on the work left incomplete by the death of Major Handy," said Mr. Cridler.

"I shall make whatever preliminary preparations are necessary for American exhibits. There are now twice as many applications by American manufacturers for space as there is space to give them. There is now a bill in Congress providing for a building for American exhibits. If it passes I shall arrange for its erection."

Col. Hamburger goes abroad also as Commissioner for the Amateur Athletic Union, to arrange for a series of Olympian games at the Exposition. He will negotiate with Baron Coubertin, who originated the recent Olympian games in Athens, and who has charge of this part of the Exposition. The competitors in the games will be the champion amateur athletes of all countries. The district associations of the Amateur Athletic Union will hold championship contests. The winners of these will engage in a National championship contest, and from the final winners will be chosen those to represent this country in the Paris Olympian games.

Commercial Travelers' Fair.

Workmen are busy preparing Madison Square Garden for the Commercial Travelers' Fair, which will be opened Monday, and the indications are that the home in aid of which the fair is held will reap a substantial benefit. A feature of the fair will be a booth covered with American Beauty roses, where books bearing the title, "Fifty American Beauties" containing portraits of stage favorites, will be sold by actresses. A "Greater New York Booth," containing valuable contributions from New York Merchants and Manufacturers, and a Flower Booth of original design will be other centres of attraction. Chauncey M. Depew, the President of the fair, has promised to be present on the opening night and deliver an address.

Funeral of Charles C. Pomeroy.

Funeral service for Charles Coolidge Pomeroy, who died suddenly at his residence, 365 West End Avenue, on Tuesday, notice of whose death was given yesterday in this paper, will take place to-morrow at 11 A. M. at All Souls' Church, Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. The interment will be in the family vault at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

UNION PACIFIC COLLATERAL.

Mortgage Bonds Sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for $3,710,000.

A sale of collateral under the Union Pacific collateral trust 6 per cent. mortgage, on the order of the Union Trust Company, Trustee, was held yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom.

The $1,974,000 of the Utah and Northern Railway Company's first mortgage bonds were sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the $1,739,000 Colorado Central Railroad Company's convertible 7 per cents. were sold to the same firm, $3,710,000 being paid for the joint lot. Vermilye & Co. were the only other bidders; $1,035,000 in Colorado Central firsts and $680,000 in Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad 7 per cents. were not disposed of.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Carl Hebich.

Capt. Carl Hebich, ex-Commodore of the Hamburg-American Line, died suddenly at Stettin, Germany, on Monday, Feb. 21. Capt. Hebich was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, sixty-two years ago, but at a very young age his parents removed to Lubeck, and he always considered the latter place his native city.

He entered the service of the Hamburg-American Line in 1858 as fourth officer on the steamer Teutonia, on which he served several years, until appointed chief officer of the sailing vessel Donau. He was subsequently appointed commander of the Germania. He commanded successively the steamers Bavaria, Saxonia, Cimbria, Silesia, Wieland, Columbia, and Normannia. He was appointed Commodore of the Hamburg-American Line's fleet in 1889 in recognition of his long and faithful services, retired as Captain in 1893, and was then placed in charge of the company's interests as Superintendent at Stettin, which position he held up to the time of his death.

The Rev. Thomas Rosling Howlett.

The Rev. Thomas Rosling Howlett, a well-known Baptist minister, died at his home in Philadelphia Tuesday night. Mr. Howlett was born in England seventy-one years ago. He came to this country when quite young and graduated from Madison University in 1856 and the seminary in 1858. He has been pastor of churches in Albany, Trenton, Washington, D. C.; Hudson City, N. Y. Mr. Howlett wrote a number of religious books and contributed numerous articles to the secular and religious press. Among the works published by him are "Anglo-Israel and the Jewish Problem," which has attracted considerable attention among students and foreigners all over the world; "The Bible, a Sealed Book, Why?" "Songs of Israel," and the "Baptismal Souvenir."

Daniel D. Lerch.

Daniel D. Lerch of the hardware firm of Bright & Lerch of Reading, Penn., died in that town on Tuesday night. Although totally blind for many years, Mr. Lerch personally conducted the immense business of the concern. He knew where the various lines of goods in the house were kept, and could direct the clerks where to find them.

Obituary Notes.

City Controller WILLIAM K. VERBEKE of Harrisburg, Penn., died at his residence there yesterday. He was seventy-seven years old.

The Rev. W. F. BROWN, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at St. Johnsville, N. Y., who recently fell from the loft in the church and fractured his spine, died yesterday, aged fifty-eight years.

Policeman JOHN J. SHERIDAN, attached to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, died at his home, 241 East Thirtieth Street, yesterday afternoon from consumption. He was born in this city in 1855, and was appointed to the police force in 1882. He had a good record. Sheridan leaves four children. His wife died a year ago.

Mrs. EMILY R. MONTGOMERY, a missionary, died on Saturday at Beyroot, Syria. She was a sister of the Rev. Dr. Robinson of Binghamton. She went to Turkey with her husband thirty years ago, and had been one of the most devoted and efficient missionaries in that country. She was fifty-nine years of age, and left three children—one son in this country, one in Berlin, Germany, and a daughter who was with her during her final illness. Her husband died a few years ago.

JOHN MONTGOMERY GUITEAU, who fell dead at Twenty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, Monday night, had been practicing law in this city for forty-eight years. He was seventy-nine years old, and at one time was wealthy, owning real estate in various parts of the city. He was at that time a member of the Union League and New York Yacht Clubs, and the Ohio Society. At the time of his death he lived in a room at 408 Fourth Avenue, and had a desk in the office of Henry Clews & Co.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Waltham Watches.

The best in existence. Eight millions in use, all keeping correct time. Prices much lower, but quality higher than ever. Best assortment in the country; inspection invited.
HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. "Loma." E. & W.
A new collar.

DIED.

APEZTEGUIA.—At Madrid, Spain, Feb. 21, Helen Seagrave, wife of Marquis Julio J. Apeztegui, and eldest daughter of the Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., of this city.

BOND.—On Sunday, Feb. 20, at the Hotel Gerlach, Capt. Robert Bond of the American Steamship Company.
Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., near 5th Av., Thursday, Feb. 24, at 10:

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY,
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

Notice is hereby given that First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company will be redeemed to the amount of $50,000, now in the Sinking Fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) No. 4 Montgomery St., San Francisco, up to the 28th day of February 1898, at noon.

San Francisco, February 12, 1898.

For the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company,
J. L. WILLCUTT,
Secretary.

Electro-Pneumatic Transit Co.

More than a majority of the stock of the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company having been deposited under the conditions of the Protective Agreement dated January 19th, 1898, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that deposits of stock will be received at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Wall Street, corner Nassau, New York up to and including FEBRUARY 28TH, 1898, without penalty, after which date no stock will be received except upon the payment of a penalty of ten cents per share in addition to the payment of twenty cents per share provided in said Protective Agreement.

Dated New York, Feb. 14th, 1898.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
W. A. DICK,
BERNARD BARUCH,
Committee.

LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.

LA FAYETTE GAS COMPANY.
FORT WAYNE GAS COMPANY.
OHIO AND INDIANA GAS COMPANY.
LOGANSPORT AND WABASH VALLEY GAS COMPANY.
INDIANA NATURAL AND ILLUMINATING GAS COMPANY.

At meetings of Directors of the first four Companies above mentioned, held on February 19th, 1898, the Treasurer was authorized to purchase in the open market, for redemption and cancellation, $10,000, par value, of the Mortgage Bonds of the La Fayette Gas Company, and $15,000, par value, of the Mortgage Bonds of each of the said other three Companies, at the lowest price at which the said Bonds might be offered for sale. Offers to sell the whole or any part of the said Bonds will accordingly be received by the undersigned, at 45 Broadway, New York City, Room 96, at any time prior to March 8th, 1898. In case of several offers at the same price, the right to apportion or reject the same is reserved.

Out of $180,000, par value, of Bonds of the Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company, held in its treasury for betterments, $100,000, par value, have been canceled, by order of the Board of Directors. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

New York, Feb. 21st, 1898.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

54,	197,	1368,	1865,	2146,	2383,	2652,	2940,
64,	245,	1372,	1880,	2174,	2397,	2685,	2959,
72,	305,	1494,	1900,	2210,	2417,	2688,	2968,
112,	323,	1522,	1905,	2220,	2429,	2699,	3029,
125,	357,	1597,	2003,	2236,	2454,	2741,	3039,
128,	382,	1617,	2042,	2263,	2486,	2766,	3058,
133,	388,	1714,	2045,	2285,	2503,	2806,	3140,
160,	402,	1771,	2069,	2302,	2507,	2849,	3222,
166,	420,	1774,	2119,	2308,	2515,	2865,	3235,
171,	444,	1809,	2126,	2323,	2804,	2931,	3263,
185,	453,	1840,	2136,	2328,	2830,	2937,	3281,

194, 1305,

as the numbers of the ninety bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Trustees.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

Coupons payable at our office, 66 Broadway, on and after March 1, 1898.
Chillicothe Water Company, 1st Mtge. 5s.
Corning, N. Y., School District No. 9.
Democratic Club, 1st Mtge. 6s.
Mercantile Co-operative Bank.
N. Y., Rutherford & Suburban Gas Co., 1st Cons'd 6s.
Rutherford & Boiling Springs Gas Co., 1st Mtge. 6s.

MARCH 2ND.
Village of Depew, N. Y., Fire Funds.
MARCH 21ST.
Ticonderoga School District, No. 5.

TO
Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association
POLICY HOLDERS:

For ourselves and many members we protest against increasing expenditures and assessments. We demand decreased expenditures. It cost $1,800,000 in '97 to pay $4,000,000 death claims. We claim under our policies increased death rate should be met by the $3,000,000 Reserve Fund, our past payments having accumulated said Fund for that purpose. You are invited to unite for mutual protection by calling on or addressing

Col. LAFAYETTE L. DEMING, Chairman,
Room 38, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.
THEOPHILUS OLENA, ex-President Brooklyn Board Aldermen;
ROBERT S. RIDGELY, Tolkamp, Dodman & Ridgely;
FREDERICK G. COLBY, President United Oil Company, Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

London orders to buy stocks were executed here yesterday morning on a large scale. Current theories in Wall Street had it that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan was back of these orders, which were variously estimated at from 75,000 to 125,000 shares. Practically all of the conspicuous shares figured in these purchases for foreign account. New York Central and Union Pacific were bought perhaps more largely than any other stocks, but the European orders extended over a wide range.

In many ways these purchases figured consequentially in the making of yesterday's market. Veteran observers estimated that but for such buying the market here at the opening must have been pretty generally demoralized, so vehement was the Cuban sensationalism.

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All day long the market was nervous, the whole list being under pressure. Not only were the professional traders of the Street generally ranged on the bear side, but there was a continuance of that forced liquidation which before Tuesday's holiday pushed prices down. Commission houses were active as sellers of the market all day long. Customers who have been refusing to let go stocks carried on margin were yesterday apparently under discipline in many quarters.

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The buying of the day, outside of spasmodic movements to cover shorts, was chiefly confined to transactions for the account of important interests evidently persuaded that at current recessions most stocks are bargains. There seemed to be evidence of purchases made for several groups of prominent financiers not recently showing any interest whatever in the market's course. Stocks so bought are practically removed from the market. Such purchases are bound to exert helpful influences.

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Just before the market closed there came a rush of extra Cuban sensationalism and the whole list closed practically at the bottom, with startling absurdities abounding. For the most part, the final effervescence of war stuff was palpably silly.

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While almost the whole list suffered substantial losses during the day, the chief declines were in those stocks which have been recently conspicuously declining. Metropolitan Street Railway dropped 7 points further, and closed at the bottom price for the day, and Manhattan Elevated lost about 3 points, as did also Consolidated Gas. Sugar Trust sold down to 125, a drop of between 2 and 3 points. In this group of stocks further sales of long stock seemed to be clearly shown.

Total transactions for the day passed 500,000 shares, of which, as has been stated, about 25 per cent. was set down to purchases by Europe.

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Government bonds were weak. There was a sale of $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 127.

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In State securities, $2,000 North Carolina 6s of 1919 sold at 128 and $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 71¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	½	Lake Shore	1
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	½	National Linseed Oil	½
Canadian Pacific	1	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	1
Denver & R. G. pf.	⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1⅜	Missouri Pacific	1½
Am. Sugar Refs.	2½	Mobile & Ohio	2
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	National Lead	1¼
Am. Tobacco	1¾	N. J. Central	2½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1½	N. Y. Central	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	N. Y., N. H. & H.	4¾
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1⅜	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	⅞
Brooklyn Union Gas	1¾	Norfolk & Western	1⅜
Canadian Southern	1¼	North American	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Northern Pacific	⅞
Chi., Bur. & Q.	¾	Northern Pacific pf.	¾
Chicago & East. Ill.	4	Ontario & Western	⅞
Chicago Great West.	½	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1¼	Oregon R. R. & N. pf.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	1½	Oregon Short Line	3
Chicago & N. W.	1½	Pacific Mail	1
Chicago, R. I. & Pac.	2	Pennsylvania R. R.	1¼
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅜	Pullman Car	1⅞
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	1	Reading	½
Col. & H. C., all in. paid	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
Col., H. V. & Tol.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2¼
Consolidated Gas	3	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Consolidated Ice	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Detroit Gas	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Ed. El. Ill of N. Y.	2	St. Paul & Dul. pf.	7¼
General Electric	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Great Northern pf.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Iowa Central pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Lake Erie & West.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
L. E. & West. pf.	1	Texas Pacific	¾
Manhattan Cons.	2¾	Union Pac., all in. pd.	1½
Met. Street Railway	7	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Michigan Central	1¾	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Minn. & St. Louis	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	3¼
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	¾
		Western Union Tel.	1⅛

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Louis. & Nash. coll tr. 5s	2½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. Division	1
Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor	1	Missouri Pacific con.	1⅜
Brooklyn R. T. 5s	1	N. Y. Central 1st, R.	1
Can. South. 2d	1	Ore. Imp. 1st, r. & c.	2
Cent. R. R. & B. Co., G. 5s	2	Ore. Imp. c., 5th pd.	1
Consumers' Gas, Chi., 1st	1½	Ore. S. L., inc. A.	1½
Erie 1st Ext. 4s	2½	Pitts. & West. 1st.	1¼
Erie prior 4s	1¼	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	2¾
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1½
Iowa Central 1st	1	St. L. & S. W. 1st	2⅝
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1½	St. L. & S. W. 2d	1½
		Standard R. & T. inc.	1
		Union El. 1st	1⅛
		W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $195,338,713; balances, $8,773,695; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,772,516.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was very dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85⅜@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 94 15-16, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—7½@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50@60c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55½@56¾. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,054.29 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .04, 1,200 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 500 Iron Silver at .50, 100 Mexican at .35, 1,000 Pharmacist at .07, 300 Portland at .76. On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of Miami sold at .38 cash, 500 Yukon at .10⅝ buyer 30@.10½ buyer 30; 16,000 Alamo at .02½@.02⅝, 16,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11½@11½, 13,000 Garfield Grand at .07¼, 800 Golden Fleece at .46, 1,500 Isabella at .26½, 15,000 Justine at .02½ buyer 30, 800 Lillie at .73½@.74, 2,000 Mollie Gibson at .20¼@.20, 1,700 Mount Rosa at .13½, 2,000 Portland at .77¼, 75,000 Sentinel at .003⅜@.003¼, 73,000 Tamarack at .005@.006, 8,000 Union at .13⅜@.13¾, 14,000 Work at .03¾@.04.

TO FIGHT COMPETITION.

Secrecy was evidently enjoined upon those members of the Executive Committee of the Sugar Trust who met yesterday afternoon, for information regarding the meeting was extremely hard to get. The most important outcome of the meeting, in so far as Wall Street is concerned, however, was the decision to push forward vigorously in the trade war already begun—to spare no effort or expense to teach the trust's competitors the foolishness of attempting to encroach upon its territory. Prices and the extent of cuts to be made in the near future were also topics of discussion, these relating to sugar and not to the coffee trade, wherein the fight is already being waged fiercely. So far the campaign has been carried on practically entirely in the coffee trade and against Arbuckle Brothers. Within a short time the sugar trade will be in a similar state of upheaval.

Significance may be found in the fact that Sugar had its sharpest break yesterday after the termination of the meeting of the Executive Committee.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In discussing iron trade conditions, The Iron Age to-day will say:

"The business community generally suspends judgment relative to the Maine disaster, but at the same time the more prudent are moving cautiously so far as any new ventures are concerned. It is stated, for instance, that the bankers who are to underwrite the wire consolidation are now of the opinion that the near future may not be a particularly auspicious time for launching the new company. Until recently everything connected with the scheme progressed very favorably, but quite recently a hitch has come up which may prove troublesome. A meeting is called in New York for the 28th inst.

"The Alabama furnace interests are still conferring. It is understood that a pooling arrangement had been practically perfected when the decision in the Cast Iron Pipe Trust case was announced. That put an end to efforts in that line, and since then other methods for getting on a remunerative basis have been under consideration. In the meantime prices continue low, with indications that at least one company is determined to get additional business.

"There has been quite a fair movement of Bessemer pig in Pittsburg, our correspondent reports, reporting sales aggregating 30,000 tons at $9.60 to $9.75, valley furnace.

"Steel billets are very quiet, but a large tonnage has been placed in sheet bars, including one very large deal. The quotation is $17 at maker's mill.

"There has been an order in the market for about 2,000 tons of wire rods for shipment to Japan, to supply the wire nail factory built in that country lately. Otherwise, there is nothing of interest in the export trade."

LOCAL RAILWAYS WEAK.

Metropolitan Street Railway and Manhattan Elevated were notably weak yesterday. The former, after opening at a decline of 2 points, sold down to and closed at 14, a net decline of 7 points for the day. Manhattan, on sales aggregating about 30,000 shares, sold close to 107, and made a net decline of nearly 3 points. Practically no inside support was given to either of the stocks, nor was there that buying by political interests that has recently been the feature of the markets for the stocks. In both stocks stop orders were reached, and there was also steady selling apparently for long account by important interests. In fact, the politicians seemed to be sellers, the brokers who were large buyers when the political pool was manipulating stocks up appeared with liquidating orders yesterday. There were also indications of inside selling.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which has hitherto been remarkably strong in the face of the general weakness, succumbed yesterday and sold below 40. Insiders were not as aggressively bullish on the stock on the floor of the Exchange as they have been of late.

THE SHORT INTEREST.

In many quarters of the market there are unmistakable signs of an unwieldly short interest. It is this more than anything else that gives the market strength at times and holds it against some vigorous pounding by the bears. The traders are practically all ranged on the short side of the market, and many of them have outstanding too many contracts to make them feel comfortable. Any really good news—and it must be remembered that Wall Street has had no really good news for some time—would bring about a scamper to cover that would send stocks skyward.

MONEY MARKETS FIRMER.

The money markets were a shade firmer yesterday, many banks showing a disposition to act more conservatively than for some time. In many instances call loans were marked up, and on the Stock Exchange practically no loans of that class were made at lower than 2 per cent. In the time and commercial paper departments there were also indications that the banks are drawing down the large offerings which of late have been the feature of the money markets. Wall Street bears, of course, saw in this reasons for alarm and short sales, but bank officers stated that the more conservative spirit shown was simply the result of the war talk and weakness of the stock market—that their new caution was only good and prudent business.

ST. PAUL'S THIRD WEEK.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the third week of February were made public last night. They were $573,607, an increase of $49,394 over the corresponding week of 1897. These earnings are $56,000 in excess of the third week of February, 1896, and $88,000 in excess of those of that week of 1895.

NEW YORK CENTRAL BUYING.

Wall Street found much satisfaction yesterday in the character of the buying of New York Central. Important financial institutions were credited with taking round lots of the stock, one trust company being mentioned as taking from 5,000 to 8,000 shares. The stock held well in the general weakness, until at the close it broke to 113. The traders were sellers of the stock, and apparently some commission house customers were also liquidating. The buying of the stock was of a confident sort and was kept up to the close of business.

A DELUGE OF BEAR TIPS.

As is always the case in a market like that of the present, Wall Street just now is full of all sorts of bear tips. In fifteen or twenty minutes a man who has patience enough to listen to Wall Street's prophets, can hear that practically every stock on the list is to have a drop of from 15 to 25 points within the next week or ten days. In all cases figures are given, and dates. Experienced Wall Street men know this sign. Tips—especially those giving detailed information as to the extent of a movement—are seldom prolific in Wall Street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Canadian Pacific was one of the few stocks to score a substantial advance yesterday. A single 100-share lot of the stock was sold, and that sale was made at 82½, an advance of 1⅝ points. In explanation of this some Wall Street seers pointed out that the recently announced cut in rates by the Canadian roads meant greatly increased business for them to the detriment of their American competitors—a very short-sighted argument, especially when it is remembered that last week, when the announcement of the cut had been made, Canadian Pacific showed considerable weakness.

CRIPPLE CREEK DIVIDENDS.

Dividends already declared and to be declared by Cripple Creek mining companies in the month of February, according to figures given by The Colorado Springs Gazette, amount almost to $300,000. This doubles the January record, which was $151,000, and never before have such heavy dividends been declared for any one month as those which make up the January figures. The actual total paid by all the Cripple Creek companies since the early days of this mining district is now close to $5,000,000.

There is a reasonable assurance that dividend payments at the rates now prevailing among Cripple Creek companies will be continued. Basing the dividends during the present year on the figures of January and adding estimates for a few quarterly dividends from mines not included in the list for January, the amount to be distributed in dividends in 1898 would reach over $2,110,000.

Development work is going ahead in all the mines and improvements are being made which cost hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum. But still the large dividends are kept up with regularity and represent a very high rate of interest on the investment, thus adding fame and greatness to the wonderful Cripple Creek district.

The figures referred to are not inclusive of any profits earned by mining properties under private ownership, the amounts of which, it is said, aggregate considerably over $100,000 monthly.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

At the meeting of the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, the following issues were admitted to the list:

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway: Forty-four thousand dollars additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1928, No. 979 to 1,022 inclusive, to be added to amount now on list, making total amount listed to date $5,638,000; No. 1 to 1,022, inclusive, 10,308 to 15,423 inclusive.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company—$577,000 additional 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $1,712,200.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company—$3,442,000 additional general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1995, No. M85,421 to M88,862 inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date, $113,462,000; No. M1 to M88,862 inclusive, for $1,000 each; No. D1 to D49,200 inclusive, for $500 each. The committee is empowered to add to the list from time to time additional general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding $7,058,000 as and when officially notified by the company that said bonds have been issued in exchange for or for redemption of the guarantee fund notes of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company—$4,000,000 3½ per cent. general mortgage gold coupon bonds of 1987, No. 1 to 4,000 inclusive, and registered bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each, into which said coupon bonds may be converted, to be admitted to the list. The committee is empowered to add to the list, from time to time, additional bonds to an amount not exceeding $2,000,000, making an aggregate of this issue listed of $6,000,000, as and when officially notified by the company that said bonds have been issued in exchange for existing bonds of the company.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Increase of $14,490 in Chicago and Alton's surplus for the year 1897.

***

Sale of collateral under Union Pacific collateral trust 6 per cent. mortgage. Proceeds more than enough to cover indebtedness under the mortgage.

***

Statement by officials of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf that Southern terminus of road will remain at Port Arthur.

***

Annual meeting United States Leather Company. Surplus for the year 1897, $4,363,977, against $3,869,962 in 1896.

***

Expected that application for listing new Union Pacific securities will be made to Stock Exchange this week.

***

Incorrect statement that John E. Searles was to have sailed for Europe yesterday.

***

Decline in United Gas Improvement stock in the Philadelphia market from 111½ to 105.

***

Decrease of $111,620 in Omaha's surplus for the year 1897.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 57½; Erie, first preferred, ⅝, to 40⅝; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 84½; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 105⅝; Atchison, ¼, to 12⅝, and Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59⅞. Declined—Erie, ⅛, to 14½, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 96¼. British consols advanced ⅛, to 112 11-16, for money, and 5-16, to 112⅝, for the account.

India council bills were allotted at 1s 2 27-32d per rupee. In Paris rentes sold at 103f 77½c, and exchange on London was 25f 29c. In Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

By order of the Union Trust Company of New York, trustee, $1,974,000 Utah and Northern Railway Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, and $1,600,000 Colorado Central Railroad Company convertible 7 per cent. bonds, $3,710,000.

Eight shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 206.

Ten shares Bank of New York, National Banking Association, $100 each, 236¼.

Fifteen shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 201.

One hundred shares Leavy & Britton Brewing Company, $100 each, 110.

£200 Ducktown Sulphur, Copper and Iron Company, Limited, 5 per cent. debenture bonds, July, 1895, coupons on, $305.

Ten shares Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, $100 each, 76.

Ten shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 159.

Two shares Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, $100 each, 102.

$100 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad 5 per cent. convertible bond, due 1903, coupons March and September, 104¼.

Ten shares Fifth Avenue Trust Company, $100 each, 375.

One hundred and twenty-three shares Manhattan Company Bank, $50 each, 225¼.

One hundred shares Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad, $100 each, 64.

$6,000 West Lynchburg Land Company mortgage bonds, July, 1894, coupons on, 5.

Ten shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (no ticket,) $50 each, 106¼.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Vermilye & Co. announce that they have sold the entire issue of $3,230,000 New York State Canal 3 per cent. gold bonds awarded to them last Friday.

The Texas Central Railroad Company gives notice that on April 1 next it will redeem all of its outstanding first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, and that interest on these bonds will cease on that date. Also, that after March 1 next the above-named 6 per cent. bonds may be exchanged at the office of Moran Brothers for first mortgage bonds of the same company, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum. Coupons of $30 each, due April 1 next from bonds so exchanged, will be paid without rebate at the time of exchange.

Dividend and coupons undermentioned will be paid: April 1, dividend of $1.25 per share on preferred stock of the United States Leather Company.

March 1, coupons of the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company (Sabine Division) first mortgage 6 per cent. at the office of the Southern Pacific Company, 23 Broad Street, New York, and of the Mexican International Railroad Company's first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds at the office of the latter, 23 Broad Street, New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Lower prices were established yesterday throughout the general list of outside security market quotations, in sympathy with the existing situation. Inactivity prevailed among the gas securities and the tractions, and in most of these stocks there were declines.

In the industrials alone was there any volume of trading. This list is still led by Standard Oil. After this stock had sold up about 2 points from the opening, on a withdrawal of support and on orders to sell at the market, it made a sensational decline of over 20 points, and closed without a rally. Glucose and malt were also lower. Nicaragua, without sales, lost nearly 2 points. Miscellaneous stocks were negected, and a lower quotation was made by Metropolitan West Side of Chicago.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	206	208
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	81
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	96	98
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	67	71
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2⅝	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	17
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	188	190
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16½	17½
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	96	96½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	76
Union Ferry	64	66
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	113	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	29	31
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104¼
Columbus Gas	87	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19½	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	140	144
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	157	164
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	20	22
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	83½	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103¾	104½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	43	48
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	57	62
Glucose common	35¼	39
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116¼
Malt common	23	24
Malt preferred	75	76
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
National Biscuit com.	22	23
National Biscuit pref.	81	82
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	369	370
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	5½	8
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	166	169
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't pd.	1¼	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51½	52½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	115	117
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	961
2d week Feb.	$92,653	$80,441	$76,644
From Jan. 1

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$7,500,000.

The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA

5 Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JANUARY 1, 1928.

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

Interest Payable on January 1st and July 1st, FREE FROM ALL TAXES IMPOSED by the United States of America or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

COUPON BONDS IN DENOMINATION OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF OR EQUAL TO THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

ANNUAL SINKING FUND SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE BONDS AT MATURITY.

Bonds drawable for sinking fund purposes at 105 and accrued interest.

In the event of City's terminating the lease in 1908, total issue redeemable at 105 and interest; otherwise Bonds continue irredeemable until 1928, except for sinking fund purposes.

If lease is terminated in 1908, by which time about $1,468,000 Bonds, will have been retired through the operation of the sinking fund, (leaving then outstanding only about $6,032,000 Bonds) the city is to pay at least the sum of $8,796,000, as more fully set forth in the letter of the President of the Company.

The United Gas Improvement Company agrees to make payments out of the proceeds of sales of gas in Philadelphia to the Trustees of the Mortgage **sufficient to provide the interest and the sinking fund charges necessary to extinguish the principal of the Bonds at maturity.**

The price of gas to be charged to consumers during the term of the lease has been definitely agreed upon with the City of Philadelphia, and is set forth in the following letter of the President of the Company:

PHILADELPHIA, February 3d, 1898.

MESSRS. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., NEW YORK,
AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GENTLEMEN:

Herewith I beg to give you information in regard to the First Mortgage Five per cent. Thirty-Year Gold Sinking Fund Bonds of the Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia. The total issue is limited to $7,500,000 bonds, due in 1928, but redeemable in 1908 at 105 and interest, in the event of the City's then terminating the lease. If not then terminated, the bonds continue irredeemable until 1928, except for sinking fund purposes. The mortgage contains provision for A SINKING FUND OF $124,000 A YEAR to be invested together with the yearly accumulations of interest on bonds in the sinking fund, in the bonds of this Company, at not exceeding 105 AND INTEREST, either by purchase in the market or by drawings at that price. THE SINKING FUND IS SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS AT MATURITY. The principal and interest are payable in gold coin of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, free from all taxes imposed by the United States of America or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Coupons payable January and July. Trustee, New York Security and Trust Company of New York. The contract between The United Gas Improvement Company and the City provides that in the event of the City's terminating the lease in 1908 it shall purchase that portion of the property of The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia, by paying therefor $1,080,000, being the appraised value of certain property now owned by The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia, together with six per cent. interest thereon to the date of payment, making a total amount of $1,696,000 to be then paid on this account. It also provides that the City shall pay the amounts expended for additional property after the lease takes effect, together with six per cent. thereon to the date of payment, and as this contract further provides that the amount so expended shall not be less than $5,000,000 within three years from the date of the lease, the minimum to be paid, by reason of this provision, will be $7,100,000, $5,000,000 of which will be principal and $2,100,000 six per cent. interest for seven years. The total MINIMUM amount which the City is required to pay in the event of its terminating the lease is, therefore, **$8,796,000.** This obligation of the contract of The United Gas Improvement Company with the City will be so far assigned as security for the bonds as to ENABLE THE TRUSTEE OF THE MORTGAGE TO RECEIVE PAYMENTS DIRECTLY FROM THE CITY. The total number of bonds outstanding in 1908 will be about **$6,032,000,** as $1,468,000 bonds will by that time have been retired through the sinking fund. **It will, therefore, be seen that the minimum sum to be paid by the City in the event of the termination of the lease is about $2,500,000 in excess of the amount of the bonds which will then be outstanding.** If the City does not avail itself of its option to terminate the lease at the end of ten years (1908), the City will have no other right of purchase; but, at the end of thirty years all the property will revert to the City without compensation. The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia is to manufacture the gas and sell the same to The United Gas Improvement Company at agreed prices which it is estimated will prove profitable to The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia; but, in order to further strengthen the security of the bonds, The United Gas Improvement Company has entered into a contract with The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia, whereby, among other things, it is provided that if the yearly profits do not amount to a sum sufficient to provide for interest and sinking fund charges, then THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY IS TO MAKE GOOD ANY DEFICIT out of the proceeds of gas sales in Philadelphia. The United Gas Improvement Company is to furnish gas to the municipality free of charge, and to sell gas to consumers at a net rate to it of 90 cents for ten years. Thereafter the price may be reduced as follows:

From 1908 to 1913 to 85 cents net.
From 1913 to 1918 to 80 cents net.
From 1918 to 1928 to 75 cents net.

There can, therefore, be no dispute during the lifetime of the contract as to rates, as they are fixed by the contract.

The United Gas Improvement Company has created a sinking fund, beginning in 1908, for the purpose of retiring the stocks of The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia in 1928, when the property is to revert to the City, and has agreed that this sinking fund for the retirement of the stocks shall not be distributed so long as any of the bonds which shall be presented at their maturity, or within sixty days thereafter, shall remain unpaid, and that, if the sinking fund for the payment of the bonds shall not be sufficient for the purpose, the Trustee under the sinking fund for the redemption of the stock shall pay to the Trustee under the mortgage sufficient, in addition to the contents of the bond sinking fund, to discharge, at maturity, all bonds at par, with interest unpaid thereon. After 1908, therefore, the security of the bonds, in addition to the property and in addition to the sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds, will be enhanced by this stock sinking fund.

THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY HAS PAID DIVIDENDS AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON ITS CAPITAL STOCK FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

I inclose herewith legal opinions in regard to the validity of the issue of the bonds and mortgage, and in regard to the various contracts, by Mr. John G. Johnson, Mr. R. C. Dale (of Messrs. Bullitt & Dickson,) and Messrs. Morgan & Lewis of Philadelphia. Very truly yours,

JAMES BALL, President.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above Bonds at 102½ and accrued interest to date of delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL OPEN AT TEN O'CLOCK ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1898, AND WILL BE CLOSED AT THREE O'CLOCK ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1898, OR EARLIER. THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATIONS AND TO ALLOT A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN THAT APPLIED FOR. BONDS TO BE PAID FOR AND DELIVERED ON TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1898, AT THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., MILLS BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Copies of the Mortgage may be obtained at the office of the undersigned, and copies of contract between the City of Philadelphia and the United Gas Improvement Company, as well as of contract between the United Gas Improvement Company and the Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia, may be seen at the office of the Trustee of the Mortgage.

Legal matters have received the approval of Mr. John G. Johnson, Mr. R. C. Dale, (of Messrs. Bullitt & Dickson,) and Messrs. Morgan & Lewis of Philadelphia, and of Mr. C. C. Beaman, (of Messrs. Evarts, Choate & Beaman,) and Messrs. Seligman & Seligman, of New York.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.,
Mills Building, New York.

The First National Bank,
Philadelphia, Pa.

February 21, 1898.

SIX PER CENT. GUARANTEE FUND NOTES
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company,
MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1898.

REFERRING TO OUR OFFER OF FEBRUARY 1ST, 1898, TO REFUND THE ABOVE NOTES INTO THE 4 PER CENT. GENERAL MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY, ON THE BASIS OF $5,000 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS WITH COUPONS DUE APRIL 1ST ATTACHED, FOR EVERY $5,000 OF 6 CENT. NOTES, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS OFFER WILL BE WITHDRAWN ON MARCH 1ST NEXT.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF THE COMPANY AND DETAILS OF OUR OFFER CAN BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE OF THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 65 CEDAR STREET.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. **Speyer & Co.** **Guaranty Trust Co.**

NEW YORK, February 14th, 1898.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Rochester Sewer Pipe Company; capital, $70,000. Directors—W. H. Garsline, R. H. Garsline, W. P. Garsline, G. L. Swan.

The Nineteen Hundred Washer Company, of Binghamton; capital, $12,000. Directors—T. B. Crary, M. A. Miller, R. F. Bieber.

E. Marri Company, New York City, to deal in liquors; capital, $500. Directors—Emilio Marri, Louisa Marri, John McNally.

The Puritas Mineral Water Company, Borough of Manhattan; capital, $10,000. Directors—William J. Quencer, J. S. Cushman, A. B. Quencer.

Imperial Construction Company of New York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—Mark Rafalsky and Bertram Levyn, Manhattan; G. E. Walter, Brooklyn.

The Birmingham Beet Sugar Company of Conklin, Broome County, capital $440,000. Directors—A. S. Bartlett, T. B. Crary, James Davidge, C. F. Hotchkiss, C. C. Jackson, F. W. Jenkins, Patrick J. McTighe, W. G. Phelps, J. E. Rogers, W. H. Sherwood, W. S. Weed.

The Warren-Medbery Company of Sandy Hill, to manufacture electrical supplies; capital, $25,000. Directors—Horace J. Medbery and S. C. Medbery of Ballston Spa; H. B. Warren of Yonkers, and W. H. Cunningham, H. E. Tidmarsh, Lincoln Paris, and G. W. Wait of Sandy Hill.

Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company of Rochester, to manufacture wooden, metallic, and paper goods; capital, $335,000. Directors—P. H. Yawman, Gustav Erbe, C. F. Lamb, and M. E. Wiesner of Rochester; Charles Slemin, Jr., of Chicago, and Frederick Wagner and Samuel E. Watson of New York City.

Catskill Mountain Co-operative Creamery Company of Gilboa, Schoharie County; capital, $8,000. Directors—S. B. Mayham and O. W. Simonson, Stamford; W. H. Decker, J. C. Cook, Peter Meeghan, and John Shew, South Gilboa; C. O. Deaslee, Ruth; Harvey Houck, Grand Gorge; Frank Cornell of South Jefferson.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
125	129	819	Adams Express	128	128	128	128	+ ⅛
19	20	50	American Cotton Oil	19½	19½	19½	19½	— 1½
70¾	71½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	— 1½
126	130	17	American Express	126	126	126	126	
7½	7¾	1,485	American Spirits Mfg.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
19½	20¾	570	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	19	20	19	20	+ ⅞
125	125½	72,950	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	127½	128⅝	125	125⅝	— 2⅞
111	..	805	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112	112	111½	111½	— ⅜
89¼	89¾	6,451	American Tobacco	90¼	90¼	89¾	89¾	— 1⅝
115	117	405	American Tobacco pf.	117	117	117	117	— 1½
11⅝	11¾	4,005	At., T. & S. F.	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
28	28½	10,265	At., T. & S. F. pf.	29	29	27¾	28	— ⅝
16	16½	200	Baltimore & Ohio	16	16	16	16	
3½	3¾	2,480	Bay State Gas	3¾	3¼	3	3½	— ⅛
39¾	40	14,950	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	41¾	41¾	39¾	39¾	— 1⅝
116	119	145	Brooklyn Union Gas	118	118	118	118	— 1½
3⅝	4½	200	Brunswick Co., 2d in. pd.	3½	4¼	3½	4½	+ ⅛
29	30½	46	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	29	29	29	29	
49	49½	4,665	Canada Southern	50¾	50¾	49	49⅛	— 1¼
82	82½	600	Canadian Pacific	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ 1
21	21½	6,435	Chesapeake & Ohio	21½	21⅝	21	21	— ⅝
96¾	96⅞	26,581	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	98¼	98¼	96⅜	96⅝	— 1⅝
55	57	100	Chicago & East Ill.	56	56	56	56	— 4
10⅞	11	3,060	Chicago Great West.	11¼	11¼	10⅞	11	— ⅛
8	8½	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8¾	8¾	8⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
27½	28½	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	28	28¾	28	28⅝	— ⅛
92¾	92⅞	44,275	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	94¼	94¼	92¾	92⅞	— 1⅞
146	146¾	533	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	146¾	146¾	146	146	— 1⅞
122¾	122⅞	6,096	Chicago & Northw.	124½	124½	122¾	122¾	— 1⅝
174	..	20	Chicago & Northw. pf.	173½	174	173½	174	
87	87¼	11,776	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	89¼	89¼	87	87	— 2
8	8⅜	292	Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
27⅝	28½	466	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
31	32½	1,235	C., C., C. & St. L.	32⅝	33	30⅝	31	— 2⅜
14⅜	14⅝	580	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
46	49	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	47	47	47	47	— 1
5½	6	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
6¾	6¾	905	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
184	185	8,819	Consolidated Gas	186½	186½	184	184	— 3
31½	32	100	Consolidated Ice	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ½
109¾	110¼	183	Del. & Hudson, ex div.	110	110	110	110	+ ½
47¾	48½	1,050	Denver & R. G. pf.	47½	48	47¼	48	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Detroit Gas	57	57	57	57	— 1½
..	..	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	131	131	131	131	— 2
..	..	50	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	
14⅜	14½	400	Erie	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
39⅛	39¼	1,077	Erie 1st pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39	39⅞	+ ⅜
33	33⅝	3,270	General Electric	34	34	33⅛	33⅝	— 1⅛
150	156	413	Great Northern pf.	150	150	150	150	— 7
30	31	600	Hawaiian Sugar	32	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
102⅝	102⅞	1,764	Illinois Central	102⅝	102⅝	102⅛	102⅞	+ ⅛
50	52	551	Illinois Steel Co.	50	50	50	50	
29	30	450	Iowa Central pf.	29	30	29	29	— 1
40½	40¾	560	Laclede Gas	41	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
14½	15	300	Lake Erie & Western.	15	15	15	15	— 1
70	71	315	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71	71	71	71	— 1
192	192½	2,175	Lake Shore	192	192	191½	192	+ 1
55	55½	13,660	Louisville & Nashville.	56	56	54⅜	55	— ⅜
107¼	107⅞	29,291	Manhattan Con	111	111¼	107¼	107⅝	— 2⅝
144	144½	10,128	Metropolitan St. Ry.	149	149	144	144	— 7
106½	107	2,048	Michigan Central	107	107¼	106¾	106¾	— 1⅝
27	27½	800	Minn. & St. Louis	27½	27½	27	27	— ½
11⅜	12¼	5	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
35¾	36	2,36	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36½	36½	35⅝	36	— ⅜
27	27½	8,460	Missouri Pacific	29½	29⅝	27¾	27¾	— 1½
28	31	150	Mobile & Ohio	28	28	28	28	— 2
172½	175	120	Morris & Essex	172½	172½	172	172	
32	32¼	1,821	National Lead Co.	33¼	33¼	32	32	— 1¼
105	107	114	National Lead Co. pf.	108	109	107	107	
17½	18	250	National Linseed Oil.	18¾	18¾	18	18	+ ⅛
92	92½	5,480	New Jersey Central	93	93½	91½	92	— 2½
113½	113¾	18,024	New York Central	115	115⅝	113	113	— 1⅝
190	192	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190	190	190	— 4½
13	13½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
68	73	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	73	73	73	73	
..	..	10	N. Y., Lack. & West.	123½	123½	123½	123½	
33	34½	400	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	34	34½	34	34	— ⅛
15	16¼	285	Norfolk & West.	15	15	15	15	— 1⅝
48¼	48½	7,175	Norfolk & West. pf.	49	49¼	48¾	48⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	5¾	2,695	North American	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
22½	22¾	7,840	Northern Pacific	23½	23⅝	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
61⅝	61⅞	30,595	Northern Pacific pf.	62⅜	62⅝	60⅞	61¼	— ⅛
15⅝	15½	2,820	Ontario & Western.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
27	28	250	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	28	28	27½	27½	— ⅛
49	51	127	Ore. R. & Nav.	50⅝	50⅝	50¾	50¾	+1
68	71	160	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	68	68	68	68	— ½
28½	31	800	Oregon Short Line	30⅜	30⅜	29	29	— 3
28¾	29½	971	Pacific Mail	29½	29⅜	28¼	28⅝	— 1
114¼	114½	3,712	Pennsylvania R. R.	116	116	114½	114½	— 1½
91⅞	92	5,540	People's Gas, Chicago.	93⅜	93⅜	91¾	91⅝	— 1⅝
43¾	44	600	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	43¾	44	43½	44	+ ⅛
66	68	40	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66	66	66	66	— ⅛
178½	179½	3,055	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	180½	180½	178	179	— 1½
19½	19⅝	3,980	Reading	20¼	20¼	19⅜	19½	— ½
45½	45⅝	6,630	Reading 1st pf.	47¼	47¼	45¼	46	— 1½
23¾	24	5,140	Reading 2d pf.	24¼	24¼	23⅞	24	— ⅛
23	25	275	Rio Grande Western.	23	23	23	23	
6½	7	200	St. J. & G. I.	6½	7	6½	7	+ ⅛
48¾	49⅞	829	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50	50¼	50	50	— ¼
16½	17	310	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17	18	16	16	— 1
6⅝	7	400	St. L. & San Fran.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
53	55½	825	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	55½	55½	54½	55	— ⅛
24¾	25	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	25¾	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
4½	4¼	500	St. Louis Southw.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
9¼	10⅜	173	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
78	85	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	— 7½
130	136	10	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	130	130	130	130	— 3
71½	72	1,410	St. Paul & Omaha.	73½	73½	71½	71½	— 1½
148	155	290	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	150	150	150	150	
19	20	300	Southern Pacific	19	19	19	19	— ½
8⅞	9	450	Southern Railway	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
28½	29	3,657	Southern Railway pf.	30	30	28¾	29	— ½
4½	5	120	Standard R. & T.	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½	
20¾	21	4,335	Tenn. Coal & Iron	22	22	20	20⅞	— 1½
10⅝	11	910	Texas Pacific	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ¾
188	190	200	Third Avenue	190	190	190	190	
29¼	29⅝	16,331	U. P., all in. pd.	31½	31½	29¼	29¼	— 1½
54⅞	55	47,653	Union Pacific pf.	57⅝	57⅝	54½	54⅞	— 1½
9	9½	2,805	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8¾	9½	8¼	9¼	+ ⅛
42	45	79	United States Express.	45	45	43	44	
6⅝	7	225	United States Leather.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
61⅞	62	2,196	U. S. Leather pf.	62⅝	62⅝	61⅞	62	— ⅛
17¼	17½	206	United States Rubber.	18	18	18	18	— ½
66	68	438	U. S. Rubber pf.	67	67	66⅝	66¾	— 3½
16½	16⅝	3,250	Wabash pf.	17	17	16¼	16½	— ¾
97	99	900	West Chicago Street.	99¼	99⅜	99½	99¼	— ¼
8	9	100	Western Union Beef.	8	8	8	8	
88⅞	89	11,766	Western Union Tel.	90½	90½	88⅞	88⅞	— 1⅜
2⅝	3	355	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
2	2¼	100	Wisconsin Central	2	2	2	2	
		Sales.		520,092				

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99⅜	..
4s, r., 1907	112¾	112⅞
4s, c., 1907	114	114½
4s, r., 1925	127	129⅜
4s, c., 1925	127	127½
5s, r., 1904	113¼	113⅜
5s, c., 1904	113¼	113⅜
Currency 6s, 1899-1904	..	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898-1903½	..	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899-1903½	..	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118½	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
Am. Coal	110	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	25
Am. T. & C.	90	93
Ann Arbor	12¾	14
Ann Arbor pf.	34½	36
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6½	6¾
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108
Buff., R. & P. pf.	61	64
Capital Traction	75	..
Central Pacific	12½	14
Chi. & Alton	165	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107½	108½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	23	33
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	78	82
Cleve. & Pitts.	169½	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1¾	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	21	22
Col. F. & I. pf.	70	78
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21	28
Com. Cable	175	..
Consol. Coal	40	..
Consol. Ice pf.	86½	95¼
Del., L. & W.	150	157
Den. & R. G.	12	13½
D. M. & Ft. D.	12	14½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	100
Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7
Eighth Avenue	325	..
Erie 2d pf.	18½	19
Ev. & T. H.	20	25
Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	45
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake	43	46
Ill. Cent. l.	93	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	8	25
Iowa Central	7	9
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	6	7¼
Keokuk & D. M.	3½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	15	18
Keokuk & West	33	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	89	92
Long Island	40	50
Manhattan Beach	5	7
Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Mexican Central	5¾	6½
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	86	88
Minn., St. P. & S. M.	7	..
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	55½	56
Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	17	..
Minn. Iron	60	61½
Nat. Starch	6	8¾
Nat. St. 1st pf.	75	80
Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	28
New Cent. C.	7	8
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35	37
N. Y., S. & W.	13	14½
Norfolk So.	63½	66
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	3½	..
Penn. Coal	340	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Peo. & Eastern	4	7
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Quicksilver	1¼	2
Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	182	..
Rr. W. & O.	122	123¼
Rio G. W. pf.	57	60
St. P. & Duluth.	20	25
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	35	45
Twin City R. T.	..	23
Wabash	7	7⅛
Wells-F. Express	115	120
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	12¼	14½
Wis. Central pf.	3	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Cotton Oil	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
49,580	Am. Sug. Ref.	127⅞	128	124⅞	124½
100	Am. Tobacco	90¼	90½	89½	89½
60	A., T. & S. F.	12¼	12¾	11¾	11¾
170	T. & S. F. pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28	28
100	Bay State Gas.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
2,360	Brook. R. T.	41⅝	41⅝	39¾	40
18,370	C., B. & Q.	96½	98¼	96¼	96¼
16,490	C., M. & St. P.	94⅜	94⅜	92⅞	92⅞
2,210	C., R. I. & P.	89	89½	87	87
460	Central of N. J.	93	93½	91⅝	92½
40	Chicago & N. W.	123½	123½	123	123
900	Gen. Electric	33⅞	34	33¼	33⅝
1,450	Louis. & Nash.	56	56	54¾	54⅞
4,220	Manhattan	111	111	107⅝	107⅝
500	Mo. Pacific	29½	29¾	27⅝	27⅝
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
20	Nat. Lead	33	33	33	33
1,060	N. Y. Central	114⅜	114½	113¼	113¼
430	N. Pacific	23	23	22½	22⅝
3,350	N. Pacific pf.	69⅝	69⅝	61	61½
800	Pennsylvania	116	116	114⅜	114⅜
2,110	People's Gas	93⅝	93⅝	91¾	91⅞
1,380	Reading	19¾	19⅞	19½	19½
60	Reading 1st pf.	46⅝	46⅝	45¾	45⅝
100	Southern	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
40	Southern pf.	25	25½	25	25½
140	Tenn. C. & I.	21⅞	21⅞	20⅝	20⅝
1,680	Union Pacific	31½	31½	29⅝	29⅝
810	Union Pacific pf.	56⅜	56⅜	54⅞	55¼
380	Western Union	90⅝	90⅝	89	89

104,430.

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$32,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	61	61	60	60
15,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	62½	62½	62¼	62¼
7,000	St. L. S. W. 1st.	74¾	74¾	74½	74½
12,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	56	56	55¾	55¾
9,000	Wis. Central 1st.	42	42	41½	41½

$75,000.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The local market had a promising amount of firmness in the early trading to-day, but was unable to hold it. The first two hours showed a loss in Montana of 2 points; in Butte of a point, with ¼ recovery; Centennial, ⅝; Tamarack, 3; Wolverine, ½; Old Dominion, ⅝, and

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plot at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for the United States Trust Company, trustee for the estate of ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch of Brooklyn, the plot at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, fronting 100.8 feet on the avenue and 200 feet on the street. The price is reported at $95,000.

Frederick Potter has purchased from Oppenheimer & Veith, for about $185,000, the plot, 150 by 200, extending through from Eighty-eighth to Eighty-ninth Street, 127 feet east of Fifth Avenue, formerly owned by the New York Magdalen Benevolent Society. In payment, together with a small cash consideration, the buyer gives the plot on the east side of Convent Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets, 199.10 by 170. Mr. Potter's purchase is made with the idea of protecting his present holdings, consisting of the block front on Fifth Avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Streets, with the exception of two lots on the Eighty-eighth Street corner.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine, to Fay & Stacom, for improvement, the three-story dwelling 80 Catharine Street, 25 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have also sold to a Mr. Williams, for improvement, the old two-story front and rear dwellings, 212 West Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9.

John G. R. Lilliendahl has sold to Rudolph Dulon the three-story dwelling, 646 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, Audubon Park.

It is reported that Leon M. Hirsch has sold, for about $47,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 6 East Seventy-fourth Street, 22 by 102.2.

Lowenfeld & Prager report the sale of the old buildings 348 and 350 East Third Street, on a plot 41 by 106, to L. & S. Michaelson, for improvement; also, of the two four-story brick tenements 603 and 605 Sixth Street, 50 by 72, to Samuel Greenfeld.

Lowenfeld & Prager have purchased from Joanna Reich the old building, 110 Eldridge Street, 19.1 by 88.

It was reported yesterday that the plot, 200 by 201.10, extending through from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, announced for sale at auction on March 2, had been sold at private sale. The property is part of the estate of the late Henry P. de Graaf, and both the lawyers having charge of it, and Mr. Smith, the auctioneer, said that they had not heard of the sale mentioned above.

John Dobber has sold to a Mr. Levine, for $25,050, the six-story tenement, 177 Ludlow Street, 25 by 87.

Charles Sherman has sold the four-story building, 112 First Avenue, 21 by 70, for $26,000.

Ten shares of the Real Estate Exchange sold yesterday at auction at 76.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Alvin Elsert, for $28,076, the six-story brick tenement, 235 West Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold in foreclosure, to William Beattie, for $56,036, the two five-story brick flats, 69 and 71 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Sarah V. Cadoo, for $9,200, the four-story brick dwelling, 411 West Forty-fifth Street, 24 by 100.4; also, at executor's sale, to Mrs. C. H. Stewart, for $18,600, 60 Eighth Avenue and 18 Horatio Street, two three-story brick buildings in a plot 33.5 by 114 and irregular.

William Kennelly sold, at executor's sale, to M. Rowan, for $24,000, the three-story brick dwelling, 133 West Twenty-second Street, 21.6 by 98.9.

James Blecker & Son sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, for $20,000, the three-story brick dwelling, 26 Edgecombe Avenue, 20 by 90.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, William G. Choate, referee, 29 Lewis Street, west side, 125 feet north of Broome Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement in rear; 58 Broome Street, north side, 75 feet west of Lewis Street, 25.1 by 75, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 26 Allen Street, east side, 172.10½ feet south of Hester Street, 25.7 by 75.3, six-story brick tenement, with stores; 24 Allen Street, east side, 198.5½ feet south of Hester Street, runs east 73.4½ feet by south 77.5 by west 23.1 by north 45.5 by west 50.3 by north 32.6, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at the rear; 142 Elm Street, west side, 130.6¼ feet south of Grand Street, 25 by 74.7 by 25 by 73.10, five-story brick tenement; 20 Chrystie Street, east side, 100 feet north of Bayard Street, 25.1 by 100.6, six-story brick tenement, with stores; 85 Canal Street, northeast corner of Eldridge Street, 34 by 50.1½ by 34.1 by 50.1, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 21 Goerck Street and 38 and 40 Broome Street, being at the northwest corner of the streets named, 25.1 by 75.3 by 25.1 by 75.6¾, five-story brick tenement, with stores, on 21 Goerck Street and 38 Broome Street, four-story brick tenement on 40 Broome Street; northwest corner of First Avenue and Eighty-second Street, 39.3 by 100 by 44.1¼ by 100.1, three-story frame dwelling, with shop.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee, 248 and 250 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on 248, $17,651; on 250, $17,722.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Samuel E. Duffey, referee, 595 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 1366.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story frame dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, trustee's sale, Mary E. Birrell, trustee, 304 East Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store, and stable at rear.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 290 Pleasant Avenue, east side, 88.8 feet south of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 18.6 by 94, four-story brownstone-front flat.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 1,602 and 1,604 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-third Street, 55.10 by 100, two five-story brick tenements, with stores.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 55 Lenox Avenue, west side, 25.2 feet south of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25.2 by 75, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,280.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Surrogate's sale, 689 to 693 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Willis Avenue, each 16.8 by 100, three four-story brick flats; 695 and 697 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Willis Avenue, 20 and 30, respectively, by 100, two five-story brick flats.

By Strong and Ireland, foreclosure sale, Frederick J. Winston, referee, 1,469 Avenue A and 450 East Seventy-eighth Street, being at the southwest corner of the streets named, 25 by 94, four-story brick tenement, with stores, on the avenue, and two-story frame dwelling on the street. Due on judgment, $15,567.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, runs east to Harlem River by south to north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west to a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 250 feet east of First Avenue, by north 100.11 by west 25 by south 11 by west 25 by north 15 by west 75 by south 100.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west 28 by north 100.11 by east 3 by north 100.11, several one, two, and three story frame buildings; one-quarter part, together with rights to land under water. Due on judgment, $41,161.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 346 East Thirty-second Street, south side, 135 feet west of First Avenue, 17.6 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,506.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Pratt A. Brown, referee, 176 Forsyth Street, east side, 150 feet north of Rivington Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $29,506.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, 79 West Ninety-first Street, north side, 80 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 27 by 100.8½, five-story brownstone-front flat.

By Charles A. Berrian, executor's sale, 102 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 20 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story brownstone-front flat.

At the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, by Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, northeast corner of Washington and Concord Streets, 162 by 165, four three-story brick buildings, several one-story stores, and stable; to be sold as one parcel.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 42 and 44 Great Jones Street, for a three-story and attic brick and stone engine house, 44.5 by 78.8; city, owner; Flagg & Chambers of 35 Wall Street, architects.

Nos. 36 and 38 East Nineteenth Street, for a nine-story brick store, 44 by 92; W. & J. Sloane of Broadway and Nineteenth Street, owners; W. W. Smith, architect; cost, $120,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 96.7 feet east of Anthony Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, with store, and a two-story frame stable; Lizzie Heuser of 2,398 Arthur Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $2,750.

Mosholu Parkway, northwest corner of Two Hundred and Fifth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 24 by 36; Mary A. Costello of 1,390 Stebbins Avenue, owner; Stanley A. Dennis of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost $3,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 20 by 28; Curtis & Rake of 3,336 Third Avenue, owners; C. W. Miller, architect; cost, $3,000.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 400 feet north of Manson Street, for a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 18 by 27; Curtis & Rake, owners; C. W. Miller, architect; cost, $2,800.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, west side, 225 and 355 feet south of Westchester Avenue, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 36; George MacKenzie of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Prospect Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,600.

Alterations.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; J. R. Brown of 59 West Thirty-third Street, owner; Dodge & Harrison, architects; cost, $2,000.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, with store, 40.6 by 76.6; Francis Rogers, owner; Buchman & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $8,000.

Jerome Avenue, northwest corner of Clark Place, to a two-story frame dwelling, with stable, 24 by 53; John Kearns of 3 Sylvan Place, owner; Thomas C. Burne, architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Forest Avenue, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; Mary E. Stanton of 948 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; Adolph Pfeiffer of 826 Elton Avenue, architect; cost, $1,400.

Real Estate Manual.

The Real Estate Board of Brokers of the City of New York has issued the second edition of the Real Estate Diary and Manual of 1898. Besides the rules and regulations of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, the book, which is a handsome linen-covered volume, with gold lettering, contains a summary and directory of the various city departments and a synopsis of the principal requirements of the New York building law, prepared by William J. Freyer. A short summary of the Greater New York charter is also given.

Sale of Condemned Buildings.

The third sale of condemned property, incidental to the widening of Elm Street, was held yesterday by order of the Commissioner of Highways. The parcels sold were parts of the two and three story structures 23 to 31 Centre Street, 523 to 532 Pearl Street, parts of 37 and 39 Elm Street, 121 to 125 Elm Street, 9 Howard Street, 191 to 195 Elm Street, 72 Marion Street, 62 Prince Street, and 301 to 305 Mulberry Street. The prices paid ranged from $5 to $90, and the old structures or the parts sold must be removed within thirty days.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 189th St, 25x100; James Cawley and wife to Jacob Hess 1

AUDUBON AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 189th St, 25x100; Jacob Hess and wife to Max Marx 100

AVENUE C, n e corner of 7th St, 48.9x35.3x48.9x35.3; Frederick J. Stone and wife to C. J. Walton 100

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 125th St, 100.11x100; Alois Gutwillig and wife to Edward Du Fau Galt 1

BROADWAY, 625, w s, 24x200 to Mercer St.; — Bartholomew to Emma L. Jacob. 1

BUSH ST, s s, 241.1 ft w of Anthony Ave, runs w 34.1 ft to Grand Boulevard and Concourse x s 44.9x s w 42.5x e 44.4x n 90, to beginning; Thomas H. Whitely to Emma F. Whitely 1

CANAL ST, 392, 21x82.1x26x65.7; Frederick E. Pitkin and wife to Clinton Bank 1

CRAVEN ST, n s, 25 ft w of Kelly St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Lavinia McC. Storer 7,750

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 183.9 ft s of Union St, 25x92; John Conway and wife to David Roff 50

LORILLARD ST, s e s, Lot 119, map by Andrew Finley, 1851; Jacobina F. Schuh to Frederick C. Fischer 10

LOTS 4 and 5, map 71 lots, Kingsland estate; Emma L. Harden to Henry A. Dewey 1

LOT 418, Block N, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Mary Kirtland 1

MANHATTAN AV, 394, 25x70; Max Bargenbuhr and wife to Sophia Oppenheimer 1

MANHATTAN AV, 392, 25x70; Louis W. Dinkelspiel and another to Sophia Oppenheimer 1

PLEASANT AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 116th St, 25x69; Charles Schaeffer and wife to George Krampert 1

UNION AV, w s, 119 ft n of Wall St, 75x200; John H. Rogan, referee, to Frederick Bishop 7,775

WEST END AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x100; George Bickelhoupt and wife to Mary Dyfnock 1

WILLIS AV, w s, 175 ft s of 144th St, 25x84; Ludwig Engel and wife to Anton C. Nering 22,500

YORK ST, 11 and 13, 42x irregular; Frederick E. Pitkin and wife to Clinton Bank 1

2D AV, e s, 105 ft n of 51st St, 20.5x100; William C. Davidson to Nineteenth Ward Bank 1

3D AVE, e s, 25.2 ft s of 114th St, 25.3x80; Elizabeth A. Murgatroyd to James A. Murgatroyd 1

4TH ST, s s, 72 ft s of Perry St, 22.5x60; Joyese L. Gray and another to James Boyd, ¼ part 1

5TH AVE, n e corner of 100th St, 60x100; 100th St, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Ave, 50x100.9; John E. Parsons to Jacob W. Mack 1,000

5TH AVE, s e corner of 101st St, runs s 25.5x e 100x s 75.6x e 75x s 100.11 to 100th St, x e 25x n 201.10 to 101st St x 200 to beginning; also 5th Ave, n e corner of 100th St, runs n 50x e 100x n 50.11 x e 50x s 100.11 to 100th St x w 150 to beginning; Jacob W. Mack to Max Nathan 1

8TH AV, e s, Lot 839, map of Hermitage; Samuel Gilmore to Walter G. Gilmore 1

8TH AV, s e corner of 111th St, 75.8x100; Newman Cowen and wife to Josephine Schmid 49,600

29TH ST, s s, 176.1 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Alpheus A. Williams 1

31ST ST, 104 East, 24x98.9; Thomas Daly to Thomas H. Riley 26,000

33D ST, 145 East, 19x68; William W. Tompkins and wife to Daniel D. Tompkins 1

33D ST, 145 East, 19x68; William J. Andrews, as executor, to Daniel D. Tompkins and another 11,000

33D ST, n s, 475 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; the Fourth Presbyterian Church of 54th St, New York, to James Burke 9,000

47TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.5; George Bickelhoupt and wife to Mary Dymock 1

49TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Margaret H. Trevor to David M. Morrison 10

51ST ST, 514 West, 25x100.5; Annie R. Jeannat to Patrick Lenihan 18,250

51ST ST, 13, n s, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.4; George H. B. Hill to Henry Walters 80,000

62D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; George H. Burling and wife to John C. Barth 20,000

76TH ST, 344 East, 25x102.2; Siemund Katz and wife to Charles Schwartz and another 14,500

81ST ST, n s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Heinrich Meissner and wife to Charles Halbo 1

95TH ST, 131 West, 17x100.8; Marcus Nathan and wife to Jennie M. Tompkins 100

100TH ST., n s, 200 ft e of 5th Ave, 50x100; Max Nathan to Michael J. Naughton 20,000

100TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Ave, 50x100; Michael J. Naughton to Max Nathan and others 1

100TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100 x100.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Richard Potter 1

100TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 40x100.11; Jacob Lawson to Lawrence Buckley 1

106TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11; Theresa Levy to James O'Connell 9,400

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x irregular; Edward Oppenheimer and others to Emily L. Felt 100

115TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of 1st Ave, 25x100.10; Francesco Mastropietro and wife to Vito Iaulla and wife 1

131ST ST, s w s, 175.4 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, 20.6x—; also Byrd St, n s, 160 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, 33x— to 131st St, x27x—; James Carpenter to Ellis G. Potter 1

133D ST, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; John W. Horner and wife to Hannah M. Halpin 1

133D ST, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 50x99.11; Emily L. Felt to Edward Oppenheimer and another 100

135TH ST, s s, 575 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; the Harrisonville Co-operative Building Association to Robert J. Moorhead 7,000

135TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Thomas C. Kinney, referee, to Johanna A. Schramm 21,000

166TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25.8x99x25x95.4; John R. Wendenort to Alexander F. Schmidt 2,000

166TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x95; Carsten H. Bohlen and wife to Katherina Ranft 100

Recorded Leases.

BITTNER, John, to Louis Bischoff; 28 New St, store room, &c., 4 1/6 years... $3,000

BREUNICH, Hieronymous, to Michael J. Sullivan; 2,302 2d Av, 5 years..... $1,000, 1,500

DENBOSKY, Morris, to Hyman Lishinsky; 166 Allen St, 2 1-6 years 2,800

DENBOSKY, Morris, to Hyman Lishinsky; 164 Allen St, 2 1-6 years 2,800

DUTERICHOT, Marie, to Alexander S. Kraemer; 756 10th Av, 3 years 1,140

D'ONOFRIO, Rocco, to Jacob Nestler; 2,235 1st Av, 2 1-6 years 480

LIVINGSTON, Julius, to Andrew Davey; 1,674 3d Av, store, &c., 5 years 1,200

NORZ, Martin, individually, and as administrator, to Andrew Davey; 2,713 8d Av, 5½ years 1,200

SCHALINSKY, Abraham, to Benzion Wilkes; 1,985 2d Av, corner of 102d St, 3 years 756

WILLIAMS, Alpheus A., to Samuel W. and Julius S. Ehrich; 212 West 29th St, 5 years 2,300

WRIGHT, E. A., to Henry H. Holly; 257 West 71st St, 3 years ..... —

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, and Kate Rosenbaum to Samuel Fine; n s of 119th St, 140 ft w of Park Av, 1 year $6,300

BAUMAN, Sarah and Solomon, to the North River Savings Bank; n s of 34th St, 377.2 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 2,000

BLODGOOD, Mary E., to Mary E. Miller; 14 West 54th St, 3 years 80,000

BUCKLEY, Laurence, to Jacob Lawson; n s of 103d St, 200 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 25,000

BURKE, James, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 439 West 33d St, 1 year 6,000

BURR, Franklin, to Anna B. Flood; 947 Amsterdam Av, 2 years 800

BUTT, John H., to Caroline and William Witz; 213 East 57th St, 3 years 7,000

DECKER, Kate B. to Sarah K. Wright; n e corner of 3d Av and 161st St, 3 years 4,000

DEBOLD, Michael, to Catharine Lamour; e s of 146th St, 175 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 4,150

ELY, Arthur H., to Samuel I. Acker; n s of 18th St, 135.11 ft e of Broadway, 2 years 50,000

FELT, Emily L., to Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger; s s of 113th St, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, (two mortgages,) 10 months 76,000

FRIERI, Maria, to John J. Clancey; n s of Jerome St, 300 ft e of Maple St, 3 years 6,000

GALT, Edward Du Fau, to Alois Gutwillig; s w corner of the Boulevard and 125th St, 1 year 44,000

GALT, Edward Du Fau, to Alois Gutwillig; s w corner of the Boulevard and 125th St, 1 year 26,300

GIBSON, Tobias R., to Henry Bell; s w corner of 5th Av and 26th St, 3 years... 13,400

GRAY, John H., to the Equitable Assurance Society of the United States; e s of 3d Av, 75.8 ft s of 89th St x— to 88th St, 1 year 92,500

HARRIS, Sarah A., to George S. Bell; s w corner of Park Av and Suburban Place, secures notes 25,000

HARRIS, Sarah A., to George Hewlett; s s of 142d St, 225 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years 4,000

HASSELL, Mary M., to Marie E. Jacobson; 140 West St and Pier 14, with wharfage land under water, &c., 1¼ years 9,000

HESS, Jacob, to Simon H. Stern; 11th Av, n w corner of 178th St, demand.... 1,422

HESS, Jacob, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Audubon Av, 24.11 ft s of 189th St, 1 year 1,800

ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to Frederick D. Tappin and another, trustees; 266 Delancey St, and 50 and 52 Columbia St, 5 years 41,000

ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to John A. Brown, Jr.; 268 Delancey St, 5 years 25,000

ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to Charles E. Scott; 270 Delancey St, 5 years 26,000

ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to Susan B. Cabot; 272 Delancey St, 5 years 26,000

ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to Harmon and Adele Cozzens; e s of Columbia St, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 5 years 20,000

JACOB, Emma L., to Leonard Jacob and others, trustees, &c.; 625 Broadway, 1 year 29,195

KELLERT, Max, to Aaron Blumberg; 68 Eldridge St, installments 1,200

LAMBIAS, John F., to John D. Ottiwell; e s of Webster Av, 105.8 ft n of Anna Place, demand 1,750

LENIHAN, Patrick, to Annie R. Jeannat; 514 West 51st St, 5 years 10,000

LOSERIS, George, and Kate, to George Duelfer; Lots 20 and 21, Block A, map of the property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 1 year 600

LOWENFELS, Edith, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 31 West 70th St, 5 years 20,000

McGIVNEY, Mary A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 11 West 74th St, 5 years 23,000

McKAY, William L., to Mary C. Hoyt; w s of Sedgwick Av, 360 ft s n corner of Lot 31, being Lot 19, map of Lewis G. Morris, Bronx, with lot in rear, 3 years 4,000

McMORROW, Patrick, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Central Park West, n w corner of 107th St, 201.10 ft to 108th St x100, 1 year 280,000

MOORHEAD, Robert J., to Joseph B. Hoyt; s s of 135th St, 575 and 600 ft e of St. Ann's Av, (two mortgages,) ½ year 21,000

NEWSCHAFFER, Rudolph, to Frederick P. Hummel; n s of 160th St, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, ½ year 1,800

REIMER, Annie E., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 212 West 134th St, 3 years 5,000

SCHLATTER, John, to August Schneider; w s of Washington Av, 374 ft s of Fletcher St, 5 years 750

SCHMID, Josephine, to Newman Cowen; 8th Av, s e corner of 111th St, 3 years. 25,000

SERRA, Vincenzo, to William H. Dewey; s s of 144th St, 475 ft e of 8th Av, one-third year 700

SHIPMAN, Herbert A., to John D. Ottiwell; e s of Webster Av, 469.9 ft n of 170th St, 16.8x121 to Mill Brook, demand 1,750

SMITH, Thomas H., to the J. C. G. Hupfel Brewing Company; 412 3d Av, saloon lease, demand 5,000

STEINMANN, Sigmund B., to Herbert Greason; s s of 96th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, ½ year 420

SWANN, Edward, and Charles L. Harrell to Frank A. Dillingham; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 140th St, 1 year 283

TITUS, Henry P. and Alice M. T., to John J. Carle; n w corner of Gouverneur Slip and Front St, 1 year 5,000

TOMPKINS, Daniel D., and Helen M. Andrews to Agnes M. Keogh and another, executors, &c.; n s of 33d St, 91 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years 2,000

TREU, Leopold R., to Clara L. Smith and another; 7 Great Jones St, 3 years..... 80,000

TREU, Leopold R., and wife to Elias Kempner; 7 Great Jones St, 3 years 2,866

VOTH, Richard C., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 100th St, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, 1 year, (four mortgages) 28,000

WEINREICH, Jacob, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 148th St, 300 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year 3,000

WILLIAMS, Alpheus A., to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; s s of 29th St, 176.1 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 5,000

WISEBURN, Laura A., individually, and as executrix, and another to Brooklyn Mutual Building and Loan Association; n s of 3d Av, 152.9 ft w of 1st St, 24th Ward, installments 2,000

WRAGGE, Louisa, to Elizabeth C. Wagner; 328 West 22d St, 5 years 8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUCKLEY, Lawrence, to Francis S. Marden 2,500

BUCHANAN, Adelaide E. T., by attorney, to Alfred A. Cook 2,000

CASE, Mary L., to Agnes Robertson 2,000

DUER, William A., executor to the American Savings Bank, (eleven assignments). 7,537

ENDICOTT, William, and another, trustees, to Andrew J. Peters 11,523

ENDICOTT, William, and another, trustees, to Mary R. Peters 4,954

FARES, Louis A., executor, to Adam Fahs $6,000

HILLER, Nita E., to Charles A. Thompson ..... Nom.

HOERNER, Henry J., and Frank H. McCann to Lawrence Buckley ..... Nom.

HORN, Walburga, administratrix, &c., to George W. and Charles T. Silberhorn... 8,000

HOYT, Henry S., and another, executors, &c., to Louisa L. Schuyler ..... Nom.

HOYT, Henry S., and another, executors, &c., to Georgiana Schuyler ..... Nom.

MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executors, &c., to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith, and others, trustees, (three assignments) ..... Nom.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Sarah E. Aldridge 3,013

MCUNT MORRIS BANK to William H. Payne 1,000

NAGEL, Charles, to John E. Brodsky..... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the American Geographical Society of New York, (two assignments) 5,000

THE PORT MORRIS LAND AND IMProvement Company to Mary C. Case.. 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

GREAT JONES ST, 7; Gillespie Brothers against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor $831

LENOX AV, 86 and 90; 115th St, 84 West; William J. Miller against William L. Hamilton and others, as contractors..... 58

MADISON AV, 1,219, Young & Schmidts against Isidor Hoffstadt, owner; Adolph Hoffstadt and others, contractors..... 1,225

PARK AV, s e corner of 98th St, 100x100.11; the Brooklyn Novelty Elevator Works against William Johnston, owner; Thomas Graham, owner and contractor. 62

PARK AV, s e corner of 98th St, 100x100.11; the Brooklyn Novelty Elevator Works against William Johnston and Thomas Graham, owners; New York Architectural Iron Works, contractors. 90

PARK AV, s e corner of 98th St, 100x100.11; Earl Mansfield against William Johnston and Thomas Graham, owners and contractors 70

5TH ST, n s, 105.11 ft e of Gerard Av, 20x103.6x20x104.7x103; Brainerd Person against Earl S. Benham, owner; Earl S. Benham & Co., contractors..... 51

UNIVERSITY PLACE, n w corner of 10th St, 27.6x100; Louis G. Meyer against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor..... 275

UNIVERSITY PLACE, n w corner of 10th St, 27.6x100; Gillespie Brothers against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor. 2,039

3D AV, w s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100.2x105.6; Vermont Marble Company against Matthew R. O'Amora, owner and contractor 210

8D ST, 54 and 56 West; William Alyca against Maurice W. Deshong, owner; Alden Realty Company and Franklin A. Thurston, owners and contractors..... 1,102

4TH ST, 22 West; Fred Miller against Frank O. Norman, owner and contractor. 233

84TH ST, 104 to 108 West; R. M. Gilmour Manufacturing Company against Fessenden N. Otis and Lawrence estate, owners; Midland Hotel Company and others, contractors 519

Building Loan Contracts, Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 125th St, 100.11x100; Alois Gutwillig, with 2d-ward Du Pan Galt, ten payments..... 44,000

CANAL ST, 392, and York St, 11 and 13; the Clinton Bank, with John F. Scannell, eight payments 35,000

STANTON ST, 36; Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern, with Louis J. Levy, eight payments 22,000

MOTT AV, e s, 40.6 ft n from s s of land of James Mooney, runs n 75x e 157x s 75x w 142; Carl Ernst, with Frederick Robinson, eight payments 26,000

106TH ST, s s, 121 ft e of Riverside Drive, 66x100.11; Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger, with Joseph A. Farley, ten payments 36,000

Lis Pendens.

ELDRIDGE ST, 75; Nathian Manne against Fanny Oshinsky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weed, Henry & Meyers.

GREENWICH ST, w s, 76 ft n of Perry St, 51.2x irregular; 9th Av, e s, 25.5 ft n of 50th St, 25x100; 9th Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 51st St, 25x100; 10th St, n s, 140 ft e of Hudson St, 25x100; 1st Av, s s, 200 ft w of 3d St, 50x100, 24th Ward; Anna Schnepel against Charles A. Schnepel and others, (action to have dower recovered;) attorney, R. Dudensing, Jr.

OLD BOSTON POST ROAD, or White Plains Road, n w s, adjoining s s of Bronxwood Park, contains thirty-four acres, one-sixth part; Charles T. Adee against William Millard and another, (action to debar claim and cancel deed, &c.;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

OLD BOSTON POST ROAD, or White Plains Road, n w s, adjoining s s of Bronxwood Park, contains thirty-four acres, one-sixth part; Emily A. Hall against William Millard and another, (action to debar claim and cancel deed, &c.;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

3D ST, 195 East; Amelia Aaron against Anna Oberle and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. G. Rosenblatt.

3D AV, w s, Lots 203 and 204, and portions of Lots 188 and 189, map of Bathgate Farm, 24th Ward; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., against Matthew R. D'Amora and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

11TH ST, n s, Lot 301, map of Unionport, 24th Ward; Catherine E. Allison against Catherine Van Winkle and others, (partition;) attorney, C. R. Allison.

40TH ST, n s, 217.6 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x98.9; Stephen H. Olin, trustee, &c., against George Hillier and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Phelps.

48TH ST, 126 West; James S. Drinker against Caroline A. Cabot and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

70TH ST, 18 West; Jennie J. Mandeville, as guardian, &c., against Jane E. Campbell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman.

116TH ST, 203 East; John J. Halstead and others, trustees, &c., against Alcida Loughran and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Baldwin & Blackmar.

165TH ST, s s, 100.10 ft e of Washington Av, 25x100; the Park Building and Loan Association against William L. Loftus and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

136TH ST, n s, 121 ft e of 7th Av, 27x99.11; Albert S. Farnam and another against Elizabeth T. Fowler, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Fletcher, McCutchen & Brown.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 154—Quincy A. Shaw, plaintiff in error, vs. Murray M. Kellogg.—Submitted by E. O. Wolcott and Joel F. Vaile for the plaintiff in error, and by John R. Smith for the defendant in error.

No. 19—A. A. McCullogh, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Virginia.—Argument continued by Henry R. Pollard for the defendant in error and concluded by William A. Maury for the plaintiff in error.

No. 21—T. H. Rhodes, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Iowa.—Argued by Thomas Hedge and Robert Mather for the plaintiff in error, and by Milton Remley for the defendant in error.

Call for to-day: Nos. 341, 470, 533, 471, 106, 9, 415, 45, 79, 83.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

61—In re Hoyt.
54—Vat. Iron & Mica Co. vs. Braendly.
62—Feldstein vs. Richardson.
63—Hascall vs. King.
28—St. John vs. Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Co.
64—Gallagher vs. Minturn.
65—Braker vs. Com. Indemnity Assn.
66—Klein vs. Long.
67—Harris vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
68—Byrne vs. Eastman Co.
69—Starbuck vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
70—Same vs. same.
71—Genet vs. De Graaf.
72—Kellogg vs. Ogden.
74—Marshall vs. Barr.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part

WINTER RESORTS.

Why Go South?
SAVE RAILROAD FARES.
SAVE FATIGUE.

THE LAKEWOOD,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.
FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH.
Glass inclosed piazzas, one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors. Purest drinking water from our Artesian well, seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.
A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GA.,
One of the most elegantly-appointed hotels in the world. Accommodations for 500 guests.
Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a Winter resort.
WATSON & POWERS, PROPRIETORS.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.
The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.
J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.
GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.
The purest of water from our own artesian well.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet; American and European plan.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Parlors, Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Kentucky Av., 100 feet from beach; steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to street level; $2.00 per day; $9 to $14 per week.
L. V. STICKNEY.

HOTEL RICHMOND,
Atlantic City, N. J.,
Is open for the recention of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator.
J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly.
F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor.
T. E. GODLEY.

EXCURSIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.,
"SUNSET LIMITED"
(ANNEX).
FOR TEXAS—NEW and OLD MEXICO—ARIZONA—CALIFORNIA—HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—JAPAN—CHINA—AUSTRALIA—AROUND-THE-WORLD.
Unsurpassed through Sleeping and Dining Car Service to Pacific Coast, via New Orleans.
LEAVE NEW YORK MONDAYS and FRIDAYS.
For complete information apply to
Edwin Hawley, A.G. T. M. L. H. Nutting, E. P. A.
349 Broadway, or No. 1 Battery Place N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 293 Union St., Jersey City.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

BANJO.—Skillful tuition; legitimate method; experience and ability; circulars mailed. D. EMERSON, 69 West 106th St.

MUSICAL.

AEOLIAN or self-playing organ wanted. AEOLIAN, Box 267, 1,269 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

MASSAGE.—At Mrs. J. H. Weber's, 304 West 29th St.; for rheumatism a specialty; hot baths.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; assist with washing if necessary; city reference. 229 East 73d St.; ring four times. Farley.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. O., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By refined Western girl, 18, as chambermaid and to care for children; reference. A. B., 632 Park Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a professional cook; will accommodate for any limit of time, as her present employers are abroad; gives first-class city reference. F. S., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking; excellent baker; best references. M., care Gardner, 510 3d Av., top floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; capable and reliable; references accordingly from last place. Can be seen for two days at 240 East 37th St.

COOK.—A lady would like to get position for a good cook, who will assist with washing. Present employer's, 15 W. 50th St.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; city or country; understands dairy work; good home preferred to wages. 357 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a first-class private cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; city reference. 222 East 57th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class cutter and fitter, desires few more engagements; private families; $2 day; supplies own models; references. Louise Gauthier, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced English lady to young children; city reference. E., 608 Columbus Ave.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an American; teaches English to beginners; is a good nurse in illness; thoroughly understands the care of children; has had several years' experience; if desired, can take entire charge of those between the ages of three and eight; excellent references. M. P., 105 W. 56th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or MAID.—By a French girl, lately landed, as nursery governess or maid; good sewer; reference. Jeanne, 255 W. 37th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German girl (25) as lady's maid and take care of children to a family going to Europe in May. Address E. Romeik, 1,235 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MAID.—As competent maid to lady or grown children, or to do light chamberwork; by reliable French Swiss Protestant; good seamstress; city references. Corrado, 117 West 26th St.

MAID.—By an English Protestant; neat sewer, but no dressmaker; understands hairdressing thoroughly; experienced in sickness; willing and obliging. Present employer's, 121 W. 74th St.

MAID.—By a young French maid; understands dressmaking; excellent references. M. L., 219 W. 35d St.

MAID.—By a first-class French maid; millinery; good references. French Maid, 126 W. 31st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent and trustworthy laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; small family; best city reference. A., 554 3d Ave.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; will assist with chamberwork in small family; references. 230 E. 75th St., O'Neill's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fine laces; best city references. E., 1,152 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family. 681 Lexington Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; can take entire charge; understands bottle feeding; excellent city reference. Call or address M. F., care Mrs. Valentine, 15 E. 113th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced nurse to take entire charge of infant from birth; reliable and trustworthy; best city reference; with doctors. 229 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse; good city reference. 902 3d Ave., 2d bell.

NURSE.—Experienced nurse wishes a few more engagements; trained in giving massage. Nurse, care Tremaine, 1,380 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a motherly nurse; willing and obliging; seven years' personal reference. S. M., 144 W. 62d St.

NURSE.—By middle-aged Swede as nurse for gentleman; willing and obliging; best of city reference; city or country. O. N., 1,053 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a girl for children; good seamstress. Box R 15, 1,334 3d Ave., Advertisement Office.

NURSE.—A nurse wishes a few patients. Miss Ette, 301 West 49th St., second bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishing dresses, repairing, and alterations. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; takes charge dining room silver; can fill a butler's place; city references. C. C., 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a strong young girl as first-class waitress; willing and obliging; good city references. 467 Columbus Ave.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as waitress and chambermaid; best reference. Call 164 E. 56th St.; ring 3d bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—A gentleman recommends his butler and valet as first-class in every respect. L. G., Box 263, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF.—Two years in last place; sober, neat, economical, thoroughly competent; references. Valet, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; 36; understands the business in all its branches, sober and reliable; last employer can be seen; ten years' first-class references. James, 120 East 63d St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man with a private family; five years' reference. Smith, 222 E. 55th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Farmer; married; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; farm, stock, garden, lawns, greenhouse; best references. H., Box 79, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class references. J. S., care Postmaster, West Brighton S. I.

Miscellaneous.

CYLINDER PRESSMAN.—Wants a steady situation as working foreman; 25 years' experience; wages moderate. J. R. C., 1,012 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

FEEDER.—By a Gordon feeder; makes ready, locks up forms; steady position; $9. Nable, 338 East Houston St.

MANAGER.—To manage an estate; competent with labor and affairs; have had noted success with stock, dairy, poultry, farm crops, garden, greenhouses, fruit, and land improvements. Barber, 130 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

MAN AND WIFE FOR AN AMERICAN FAMILY; man for dining room and to be generally useful; woman as chambermaid and laundress; personal city reference required. Call, between 9 and 10 A. M., Thursday, 30 W. 71st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read and write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JONES, MARY J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Josephine Coxe, executrix under the last will and testament of MARY J. JONES, deceased, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why you should not render and judicially settle your account of your proceedings as executrix under the last will and testament of Mary J. Jones, deceased, as prayed for in the annexed petition of Ida Fredricka Kaser, a legatee and heir at law of said deceased, bearing date December 30th, 1897 and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JAMES M. FISK, Atty. for the Petitioner, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. C. j27-law6wTh

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.
We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and a surplus of One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as The Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.
—Dated New York, February 21, 1898.
EDWARD J. SCHMIDT,
HENRY R. STEELE,
ALBERT F. HUNT, JR.,
HARRY D. KITTINGER,
CHARLES P. BLANEY,
WILLIAM H. TRITTENER,
JOSEPH F. DARLING,
WILLIAM P. DOUGHERTY,
RALPH KIRBY,
JOHN F. MEYER,
CARLO F. SCHUMANN,
FREDERICK W. LANG,
ALBERT MACHOLD,
THOMAS CUSTY.

THE WEINY PHILLIPS CO.
Notice is hereby given that THE WEINY PHILLIPS COMPANY, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Electric Novelty Company.—Dated, New York, February 23d, 1898.
THE WEINY PHILLIPS CO.
By PRESTON J. HURLBURT,
President.
F24-1aw6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. NEW YORK County.—FREDERIC A. TANNER and MARY A. TANNER, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1898, and entered in the New York County Clerk's office on the 19th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street distant two hundred and sixty feet westerly from the Eighth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet; thence northerly and parallel with said avenue part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to said Fifty-first Street; thence easterly along said street twenty feet to the place of beginning. This mortgage is given to secure in part the purchase money of said premises upon the conveyance thereof by the parties hereto of the second part to the said Louisa C. Friedline, one of the parties of the first part, by deed bearing even date herewith.—Dated February 19th, 1898.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
FREDERIC A. TANNER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 95 Nassau Street, New York.
No. 320 West 51st Street.

The above is a diagram showing the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. The amount of the plaintiffs' claim is approximately $6,500. The amount of taxes and assessments unpaid on said premises is approximately $550.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
f24-2awTh&M.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against DELIA JACKSON and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, on Thursday, the 24th day of February, 1898, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Forsyth Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, in the City of New York, and known as Number six hundred and forty-six (646) on Banker's Map of Manhattan Farm, on file in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, and now commonly known as Number one hundred and seventy-six (176) Forsyth Street, aforesaid, and being bounded westerly in front by Forsyth Street, northerly by the lot, Number six hundred and forty-seven (647) on said map, easterly by lot Number six hundred and fifty-nine (659) on said map, and southerly by lot Number six hundred and forty-five on said map, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length on each side, one hundred (100) feet, be the same more or less.—Dated New York, February 3d, 1898.
HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the street number is 176 Forsyth Street:

The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with costs, and disbursements is $29,508.41, and of taxes and assessments to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,026.96 with interest.
PRATT A. BROWN, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

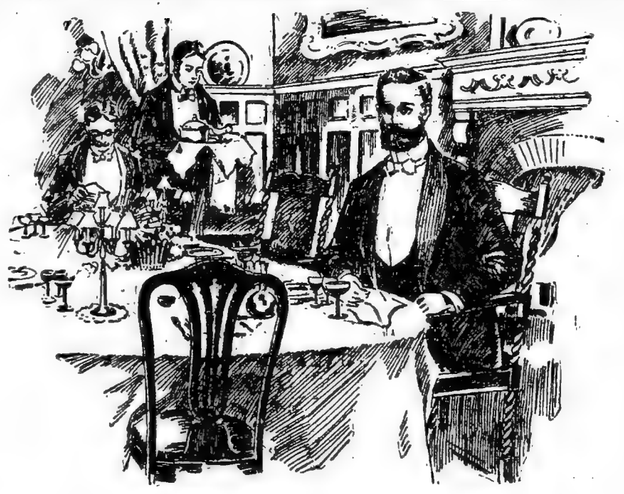

In the pocket of my Tuxedo coat, said one of the New York four hundred—that's the coat I wear when I go out to dinners—I always keep one of the small vials of Ripans Tabules. There is one in the pocket now. I always look to see that it is there before I go out of an evening. After the dinner I always swallow a Tabule and then I know that I shall have no trouble that night and no headache next morning. With the Tabules in my pocket I always feel free to eat and drink everything that is put before me at a dinner.

A new style packet containing THE RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. (Ten dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SECOND AVENUE AND EIGHTY-THIRD Street.—New York Supreme Court.—JACOB GUNDLICH, plaintiff, against ELISE GOETZ, (formerly Elise Haenlein,) and others, defendants.
In pursuance of the interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, dated the 5th day of January, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 8th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 24th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows, to wit:
All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, with the easterly side of Second Avenue and running thence easterly, and along the northerly line or side of Eighty-third Street, one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue fifty-five feet and ten inches, more or less, to the southerly line of a strip of land heretofore conveyed by Franz Haenlein and wife to David Weinberg, by deed dated March 4th, 1887; thence westerly along said southerly line of land and parallel with Eighty-third Street one hundred feet to the easterly line of Second Avenue; and thence southerly and along the easterly line of Second Avenue fifty-five feet and ten inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 1st, 1898.
A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee,
2 Wall Street, New York City.
MICHAEL C. GROSS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 8 Chambers Street, New York City.

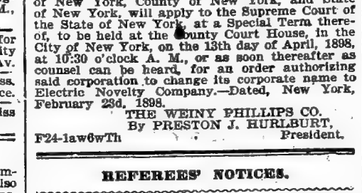

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold and its street numbers.
There is a mortgage on the above described premises amounting to the sum of Twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars, with interest from the 12th day of January, 1898, at 4½ per cent. per annum, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rates, &c., with interest, amount to the sum of $966.16. The above premises are also sold subject to the lettings of said premises, respectfully.
f2-2aw8wW&F&f24

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRIARLY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BRIARLY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business in the office of Ennever & Trautmann, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897.
EDWARD WILLIS, Executor.
ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., New York City.
s23-law6mTh

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May, next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of November, 1897.
ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York.
n4-law6mTh

GREACEN, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sophia Greacen and James P. Greacen, individually and as executrix and executor, respectively, of the last will and testament of Robert Greacen, deceased; Jane Smith, Margaret Hodge, (formerly Margaret Neal,) Margaret Greacen, (1,) Nathaniel Leeman, Jane Greacen, Margaret Greacen, (2,) Robert Greacen, John Greacen, (1,) James Greacen, Nathaniel Greacen, Margaret S. Irving, Isaac F. Irving, Jennie G. Irving, Elizabeth S. Irving, Robert W. Irving, Alice E. Irving, Annie M. Irving, Martha W. Moorhead, Margaret F. Moorhead, Jennie G. Moorhead, Jane Lowden, Martha Moorhead, Elizabeth Irving, Margaret Wilson, Ann Sophia Greacen, Robert J. Greacen, Jane Neal, the estate of James A. Irving, Robert F. Greacen, Samuel Greacen, Walter Greacen, Jeanette Greacen, and John Greacen, (2,) and to all persons interested in the estate of ROBERT GREACEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frances G. Pardee and George M. S. Horton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WINTHROP PARKER, Attorney for Executors, 181 Broadway, B. M., New York.
f24-1aw6wTh

SNOW, JULIET S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Florence W. Gouraud, Frances G. Pardee, Jackson Gouraud, Mrs. M. B. Horton, Mrs. Amos Tenney, Sophie J. Briggs, Caroline De Motte Briggs, Winthrop Parker, Tribune Association, George Fauvel Gouraud, Bayard Gouraud, Powers Gouraud, Florence Theodora Gouraud, Mary King, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Mamie Horton, Florence Horton, T. S. Hall, Sanborn G. Tenney, Dr. Charles I. Pardee, Col. George E. Gouraud, William A. Tenney, George M. S. Horton, Mrs. George M. S. Horton, Mrs. Clarence L. Collins, Miss Agnes D. Abbatt, Miss Harriette Cady, Mrs. Caroline G. Parker, Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIET S. SNOW, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frances G. Pardee and George M. S. Horton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WINTHROP PARKER, Attorney for Executors, 181 Broadway, B. M., New York.
f24-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RANDOLPH EDWARD F.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Wilson G. H. Randolph of full age, Harold S. Randolph, and Peter Randolph, infants over fourteen years of age, and Marion Randolph, an infant under fourteen years of age, the heirs and next of kin of Edward F. Randolph, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Harry F. F. Randolph of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 21st day of October, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Edward F. Randolph, late of Newmarket, County of Middlesex, New Jersey, deceased.
Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said County of New York to be hereunto af- [L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said county at the County of New York, the ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
f17—law6wTh Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

PARKER, FORREST H., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORREST H. PARKER, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898.
RALPH HUNTINGTON PARKER, Executor.
ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y.
f3-law6mTh

PLUNKETT, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PLUNKETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of her attorney, Francis T. Garretson, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. MARY ANN LARKIN, Executrix.
FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney for Executrix, 26 Broad Street, New York City.
s30-law6mTh

SCHMITT, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SCHMITT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Werner, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1897. JOHN WEBER, JACOB E. McMICHAEL, Executors.
SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y.
o21-law6mTh

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN S. NEWTON, Executors.
WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Attorney for Executors, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
n11-law6mTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM		Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM	
Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM		Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM	
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM		Kais. W. d. G. Apr. 12, 9 AM	
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM			

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Friedrich der Grosse	Thurs., Mch. 3, Noon		
Bremen	Thurs., Mch. 31, Noon		

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems	Feb. 26, 10 AM	Kai. Wm. II.	Mch. 19, 10 AM
Saale	Mch. 5, 10 AM	Fulda	Mch. 26, 10 AM
Werra	Mch. 12, 10 AM	Ems	Apl. 2, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin Screw Express Line
To Cherbourg, Paris,
Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Feb. 28, 9 AM		P. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM	
Normannia, Mch. 24, 9 AM		Columbia, May 2, 9 AM	
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM		Normannia, May 19, 9 AM	

Twin Screw Passenger Service,
N. Y.—Hamburg direct.

Prussia	Feb. 26, 9 AM	Phoenicia	Mch. 19, 3 PM
Pretoria	Mch. 5, 3 PM	Pennsylv'a	Mch. 26, 9 AM
Patria	Mch. 12, 8 AM	Palatia	Apr. 9, 7 AM

First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

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Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITSBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA, FROM NEW YORK JUNE 22. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris,)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS	March 2	NEW YORK	March 23
ST. PAUL	March 9	ST. PAUL	March 30
ST. LOUIS	March 16	ST. LOUIS	April 6

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

NOORDLAND	March 2	KENSINGTON	March 16
FRIESLAND	March 9	W'TERLAND	March 23

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon		Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon	
Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon		Teutonic, April 6, Noon	
Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon		Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon	
Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon		Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon	

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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Sailing every Saturday, at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton Street.
La Champagne...Feb. 26 | La Normandie...March 19
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From San Francis

DANGEROUS TROLLEY CURVE

Metropolitan Railway Company's Work at Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

TRACKS NEAR THE SIDEWALK

An Elevated Railroad Pillar Complicates the Situation and Adds to the Menace to Pedestrians from the Trolley Cars' Overhangs.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, through John D. Crimmins, has at last admitted its intention of running electric cars in Columbus Avenue between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth Streets, and to make this change of motive power, or to add a new motive power on Columbus Avenue, it now has pending before the Railroad Commissioners in Albany an application for the necessary permission. In the meantime work has been going forward for some time and is still being continued night and day at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, so that when the expected permission is obtained from Albany the trolley cars can at once be put in operation.

One of the results of this proposed running of the Fifty-ninth Street trolley cars around into Columbus Avenue and to Sixty-fifth Street, and from there up the Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue, has been to make a curve at Fifty-ninth Street which it is asserted, will make this corner one of the most dangerous in the city. When the horse cars were first put in operation on this route, a switch was made at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, which turned the cars inside of the elevated railroad pillars at this point, making the usual curve.

When, however, it was proposed to run the big trolley cars around at this place it was found that they could not possibly make the short curve, and so a curve was made which will carry the cars between the elevated railroad pillars and the sidewalk at a distance from the latter of only about a foot.

Many Difficult Problems.

To make this turn and carry the cars around a great number of complex engineering problems presented themselves. It was impossible to carry an electric conduit in the cable slot, and so a parallel slot was made to carry around the electric cars and enable them to straighten themselves out on Columbus Avenue. So far, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company claimed it was acting within the legal rights conferred upon it by a special permit granted by ex-Commissioner Collis on Oct. 20, 1897, which allowed the company to make connections at Fifty-ninth Street and at Sixty-fifth Street.

At the latter street the work is already completed, the cars starting at this point and running up the Boulevard to Seventy-second Street, where they turn into Amsterdam Avenue. A parallel slot also runs down Columbus Avenue for about one hundred feet from Sixty-fifth Street, where, by means of a half "T" the car is switched into the cable slot, and the same arrangement is being made at Fifty-ninth Street. For the present, as soon as the work is completed at Fifty-ninth Street, the trolley cars will be straightened out on Columbus Avenue, halfway up the block between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, where, according to President Vreeland, the trolley car will be attached to a cable car and hauled up Columbus Avenue to Sixty-fifth Street, whence it will proceed by its own power up the Boulevard.

When the turn was first made at Fifty-ninth Street, it was found that the car would be carried so close to the curb at this point that the overhang would bring it over the sidewalk. It was plain that a person standing at the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue would be knocked down by the overhang of the car when it came around this point.

Radii of Curves at Corners.

In this emergency, the company took advantage of the fact that there existed in the law no provision fixing the radius of the pavement curves at corners, the province of fixing the radius of curves being vested formally in the Commissioner of Public Works, so long as the sidewalk space required under the ordinances was retained. It was found that two feet and nine inches of space could be cut off the sidewalk at the corner, and the Metropolitan Company promptly made application to Commissioner of Highways Keating for permission to cut off this corner.

Right here, however, another difficulty presented itself. On the sidewalk at the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, is an elevated railroad pillar, which is one of the supports of the station at this point, and to take off the two feet and nine inches it would be necessary to remove this pillar. Commissioner Keating recommended to John D. Crimmins, when the latter consulted him about the proposed change in the sidewalk space, that he confer with George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway, with a view of coming to an arrangement by which the pillar could be removed.

Mr. Crimmins wrote to Mr. Gould, stating that he would remove the pillar at his own expense and so truss up the station as to make it as strong as before. Mr. Gould failed to give this consent, but answered that he had submitted the matter to Manager Fransioli. Nothing having been heard from Mr. Fransioli, the Metropolitan Company on last Thursday cut off the sidewalk about a foot, bringing it right up to the elevated railroad pillar. This left a space of less than two feet between the pillar and the curb and the tracks at the turn, a distance of nearly two feet less than that contemplated by the plans and the report of Stevenson Towle, Chief Engineer of the Highway Department, and while, to a small extent, it decreased the danger of knocking people down at the corner, it left an admittedly dangerous turn at Fifty-ninth Street.

Commissioner Keating says that he was opposed to the cutting down of the sidewalk space unless the elevated railroad pillar could be removed. The following is a letter accompanying a report sent to Mr. Crimmins, both being dated Feb. 14:

> In reply to the request of your company for the alteration of the curb of the sidewalk at Fifty-ninth Street, to permit of the passage of your cars, I would submit the report of Mr. Towle, chief engineer of the department.
>
> The report states in detail the views of the engineer upon the proposed change, and I shall necessarily be compelled ot act in accordance with the recommendations which he makes.
>
> JAMES P. KEATING.

Engineer Towle's Report.

Mr. Towle's report is as follows:

> In the matter of setting the curb on the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue.—The Metropolitan Traction Company under a permit dated Aug. 4, 1897, to construct an electric railroad on Fifty-ninth Street, between First and Tenth Avenues, is proceeding with the construction of the work in conformity with the plan referred to in the permit, and in conformity with a special permit dated Oct. 20, 1897, to remove the pavement at the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, in order to build the railroad and to have the proper dimensions at curves, and to provide and insure the safe operation of the road, it was necessary to enlarge the carriageway at the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, and to curtail correspondingly the sidewalk space. It was impossible to construct the road under the permit without this change in the carriageway, as the curve is the least on which the cars of the company can be operated. This change still allows all the sidewalk space provided for in the ordinances of Common Council which are still in force.
>
> I know of no law fixing the radius of the circular corners, and it has always been in the province of the Commissioner of Public Works to determine the radius of this curve, provided all the sidewalk space required by the ordinances is retained. It has been the custom under similar conditions in the building of electric railroads to enlarge the carriageway of the street so as to give sufficient space between the car and the curb.
>
> I would suggest that the Metropolitan Traction Company be directed to proceed and complete their work at this point as required by their permit, and that they further be required and permitted to set the curb at a radius of fifteen feet, thereby increasing the carriageway two feet nine inches at the centre of the present circular corner, provided the distance between the car and the elevated railroad column on the sidewalk at this corner be not less than two feet.
>
> But previous to granting this permission the Metropolitan Street Railway Company should produce a written consent from the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company for the removal and replacing of this column, if it be found necessary to remove and replace the same to give the required distance between the car and the column.
>
> STEVENSON TOWLE,
> Chief Engineer of Highways.

Mr. Keating Says He Is Powerless.

"I am powerless in this matter," said Mr. Keating yesterday, "much as I object to the curve at this point, which is, beyond all doubt, a dangerous one. The Metropolitan Company is, however, proceeding under a special permit issued to it by Mr. Collis, to make connections at Fifty-ninth Street, and it is not in my power to abrogate this permit as long as its provisions are complied with. The only way to stop the construction of the curve and the operation of the cars at this danger point is by an injunction of the court, which can be applied for by a citizen or property owner."

Mr. Keating said he did not know that the company had cut down the sidewalk without removing the elevated railroad pillar, and said that he would have the work inspected.

John D. Crimmins, whose firm is the contractor on the work, does not consider the curve a dangerous one in its present state if the elevated pillar could be taken away, but he admitted that there would be great danger at this point to any person who might be caught between the tracks and the pillar when a car was coming around the curve.

"What we have been doing at Fifty-ninth Street has been a great expense to us, and has been done solely for the good of the public and to obviate the necessity of transferring our passengers. I do not consider that there is any danger in turning so close to the curb at that point except in so far as the danger arises from the pillar. That always has been a menace, and is probably a greater one now that it stands so close to the tracks. There might be danger to any person who should happen to be caught between the car and the pillar, and we have offered to remove it. Mr. Gould, however, did not enter into the project with us. We are proceeding strictly within our permit, and the spaces at the turns are such as are put down in the plans accompanying the permit of Mr. Collis."

Seeking an Electric Permit.

Mr. Crimmins admitted that a request had been made to add electricity as a motive power on Columbus Avenue between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth Streets. He said as soon as the consent was obtained a trolley slot would be put down on the avenue to parallel the cable slot.

President Vreeland took the same ground that he has taken all along when the subject of change of motive power on Columbus Avenue was talked of. When Columbus Avenue was torn up some time ago, and it became evident that arrangements were being made to put an electric system on the avenue, Mr. Vreeland insisted that nothing of the kind was contemplated, and that the road was simply making repairs. The real character of the work was not then apparent, as the street at Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth Streets was bridged over and all the work was done under ground and with great secrecy. Now that the motive is apparent Mr. Vreeland still insists that no trolley will be run on Columbus Avenue.

"We intend hitching the trolley cars, from Fifty-ninth Street up and from Sixty-fifth Street down, to the cable cars, and thus hauling them between these points," said Mr. Vreeland. "It would be impossible to run an electric current in a trolley conduit without burning out the cable."

Mr. Vreeland said nothing about the application pending before the Railroad Commissioners and said he knew nothing about the turn at Fifty-ninth Street, except that it was a necessary one on account of the large cars to be used. All the arrangements and negotiations relative to the curve, he said, had been in the hands of Mr. Crimmins.

Meanwhile the work at Fifty-ninth Street is proceeding night and day with a large force of men, and is rapidly nearing completion. The operations are all fenced off, and the Inspectors are careful not to allow any one inside of the inclosure who looks as if he wanted to make too close an examination of what is going on.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE WILL OF D. D. WITHERS CONSTRUED.—David Dunham Withers, who died several years ago, gave his property in trust for the benefit of his two brothers and three sisters, one sister, Mme. de Rancourt, being excluded from any beneficial interest. The share of Mrs. Mary Ludlow was to go at her death to her son, Robert Center, and his issue. Reuben Withers, one of the brothers, died last July without issue, and Robert Center was accidentally killed while riding a bicycle. Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in a suit to construe the will, decided that Reuben's share goes to Mrs. Euphane Clason and Mrs. Virginia Paine, testator's sisters, and his brother, Alfred D. Withers, one-third to each. On the death of Mrs. Ludlow, her share is to be distributed in like manner.

***

COERCION BY A CORPORATE ASSOCIATION.—The attempt of an incorporated plumber's supply association to coerce payment of an account to one of its members by threatening to expose the alleged delinquency of the debtor and prevent him from obtaining credit in his business is held, in Hartnett vs. Plumber's Supply Association, (Mass.,) 38 L. R. A., 194, to be an abuse of the franchise of the company, for which proceedings to dissolve it might be maintained.

***

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—In a suit by Myndert A. Vosburgh in the Kings County Supreme Court, to recover rent from Henry Coen, based upon a holding over after the expiration of the term, the Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given in favor of the plaintiff. The court held, by Justice Hatch, that the act of the tenant in permitting all his property situated upon the demised premises to remain after the end of the term, in the same condition as before, constituted a holding over by him. An agreement between a landlord and tenant that the tenant was to be released after a certain date, it was held, did not discharge the liability of the tenant if he continued to occupy the premises after such date, as the law will imply from such occupation a new agreement to pay.

***

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—The enhancement of a wife's premises by additions and improvements made thereon with her consent, out of her husband's earnings, is held, in Trefethen vs. Lynan, (Me.) 38 L. R. A. 190, to render her liable to his creditors, although she has a right to receive his earnings and entirely consume them in the suitable support of the family without becoming liable to his creditors.

***

CLAIM OF EXECUTOR ON TESTATOR'S NOTE.—Sanford H. Weeks, Jr., as executor of Joseph Mathews, presented a claim against his testator's estate founded upon a note payable to his order, purporting to have been made by the testator, who executed it by making his mark, which was witnessed by a person since deceased. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed a decree of the Surrogate of Westchester County disallowing the claim. The court holds, by Justice Bradley, that the executor was prohibited by Section 829 of the Code of Civil Procedure from testifying to the execution of the note, or that the name of the witness subscribed to it was her signature, or that she subscribed her name at the request of the testator. The verified petition of the executor setting forth the making of the note and its non-payment was insufficient to support the claim.

An Express Messenger Shot.

Morris V. Bancroft of Buffalo, a messenger for the American Express Company, accidentally shot himself yesterday while in one of the company's baggage cars at Forty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. He was taken to Flower Hospital, where his injuries were pronounced probably fatal.

Bancroft has been in the employ of the express company fifteen years. He has a wife and several children. He was placing some valuables in a safe in the car, when in stooping his revolver dropped from his belt, and falling struck on the hammer. The bullet entered Bancroft's abdomen.

It's ebb-tide with our bargain sale; but for those that can be fitted, there are almost as good fish in this sea as have been caught—for big men especially.

$12.50; $10 if your chest measures under 34 inches.

Last Spring's suits.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Stern Bros

will offer to-day

Two styles of

Ladies' Separate Skirts

Copies of the Latest Paris Models

of Black Cloth, handsomely trimmed, lined with taffeta silk at $17.50

Real value $25.00

of Taffeta Silks, elaborately trimmed with ribbon velvet, lined with silk, at $25.00

Real value $35.00

West 23d St.

MAIL DESTROYED IN TRANSIT.

Over 600 Letters Ground to Pieces in Two Pneumatic Tube Accidents—Exact Cause Not Known.

A large amount of first-class mail matter was mutilated last Monday afternoon and evening while in transit in the pneumatic tubes between postal sub-stations P and H and the General Post Office. Over 600 letters were ground to pieces, among which were a number of registered and special-delivery letters, all of which had been collected by the sub-stations and were being sent to the General Post Office for classification and distribution. In both cases the doors of the cylindrical cars which travel in the tubes became opened, and the matter was spilled along the route, to be ground to pieces by the cars which followed.

The penumatic tube lines are the only ones completed of a number which it is proposed to operate. They were constructed and are operated by the Tubular Dispatch Company of New York, under a contract with the Government entered into March 25, 1897. They carry only a part of the first-class mail between sub-stations P and H. The tube to the Produce Exchange Branch was opened and has been in use since Oct. 15, 1897. The other tube has been in operation only since January.

The air power for the tubes is furished by large engines at the Post Office. The cars are two feet long and fit the seven-inch tubes. On the backs are hinged doors, with specially contrived locks, which permit the insertion of the mail matter. The locks are presumed to be so arranged that cars cannot be inserted in the tube unless the doors are properly fastened.

On Monday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock the employes at the Post Office receptacle for the cars from sub-station H noticed an empty vehicle. It had no sooner been removed than there came flying through the tube a large amount of crushed and torn paper. This flying paper was followed by another car which was unopened. The remnants were collected and placed aside for assorting.

Shortly before 8 o'clock a similarly empty car came through the tube from sub-station P. This was followed by more crushed and torn letters, which, however, were not all brought through by the next car following. As the pieces were blown in during the night they also were collected. All day yesterday clerks of the Inquiry Department for missing and dead letters were assorting them. Few of the letters could be placed together in readable form. Such as could were forwarded to their destinations.

Postmaster Van Cott began yesterday morning an investigation of the matter. The clerk at Sub-Station P said that he had properly closed and locked the door of the car which spilled its contents. The statements of the various Superintendents in charge were included in the report, which was forwarded to Washington. The Tubular Dispatch Company also began an investigation. Its Superintendent said yesterday that the accident could not have happened unless the door had been left open when the car was inserted in the tube. The car in question is on exhibition at the company's office. It is not injured and the lock is in working order. An opinion was given yesterday that the door of the car might have become unfastened while it was turning the curve at Beekman and William Streets. Nothing has been learned regarding the accident on the line to Sub-Station H, the car which had contained the mutilated mail being now in operation. Up to the time of this accident it was said at the Post Office that the tubes had given entire satisfaction.

E. N. NICHOLS SUSPENDED.

Stock Exchange Committee Find Him Guilty of a Fictitious Deal.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange considered last evening a complaint against Erickson N. Nichols, who is at Post & Flagg's, in the Mills Building. The substance of the accusation was that on Feb. 4 Mr. Nichols operated what is known as a "wash" sale in Burlington by conducting a fictitious deal in that stock. The committee found the defendant guilty, and suspended him for six months.

Mr. Nichols said, after learning of the action of the Governors: "The charge was practically correct. It grew out of a buying-and-selling transaction operated in the hurry of trading, and I regret to say that I unwittingly violated the rules of the Exchange. That's all I care to say on the subject." Mr. Nichols became a member of the Exchange in 1887. He lives at 52 East Seventy-eighth Street.

GOLD FOR ALL WHO WANT IT.

The National Park Bank Continues to Offer It to Pay Checks.

The National Park Bank continued yesterday to offer gold to those who presented checks to the paying teller. Some accepted the coin. President Edward E. Poor said that the decision to offer gold was the result of a conviction that it would be acceptable as a circulating medium. It had accumulated until the Treasury no longer needed it or desired it, and it could, by being circulated, refute the popular idea that gold was the rich man's metal.

Besides, it could now perform the function delegated to silver when silver was purchased and struck as coin. With the accumulation of gold and its increase through natural laws and mining, there appears now no excuse for holding it in the banks, especially when there has been no increase in the volume of currency.

Ambulance Driver Hurt.

Stephen J. Gorevan, while driving a Hudson Street Hospital ambulance across Broadway at Twenty-third Street, yesterday, was seriously hurt as the result of a collision with a Broadway cable car. Ambulance Surgeon Dodge, who was sitting on the seat beside him at the time, grabbed him by the collar and prevented his being crushed to death under the car. No arrests have been made as yet.

Stole His Safe While He Slept.

Thieves entered the house of Farmer Berns, in Winfield, L. I., Monday night, while he was asleep, and, loading his safe on a wheelbarrow, carted it 500 yards away, and blew it open with dynamite. They secured $500 in money and considerable jewelry. Berns didn't discover the theft until Tuesday morning, and yesterday he called on Sheriff Baker at Long Island City and asked his aid in hunting down the burglars.

Charter Day Celebration.

Gen. Daniel S. Butterfield, Chairman of the Sub-committee on the Industrial Parade in connection with the Charter Day celebration, desires all industrial organizations, societies, and bodies who wish to take part in the parade to send full information regarding their character and parade strength to Col. J. J. Garnett, Secretary of the General Committee, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

EXTRA QUALITY
HUNLAP & CO.

Celebrated Hats.

Spring Styles

will be introduced on

Saturday, Feb. 26th,

New York.

Chicago. Philadelphia.

Paris.

A. Gelot, Sole Agent,

13 Rue de la Paix, 13.

Accredited Agencies in all principal cities of the United States, Canada, and Paris, France.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Councilmen Ask for a List of Companies Operating Under Public Franchises.

A PROTEST FROM THE BRONX

The Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts Object to Further Concessions to the Manhattan Railway Company—Complaints Against Bridge Trolleys to be Heard.

If Corporation Counsel Whalen grants the request made to him yesterday by the City Council, a very interesting document will soon be ready for public perusal. The Council asked him to prepare a list of all companies doing business in the city under a public franchise.

The subject came up at the regular meeting of the Council on the motion of Councilman Sulzer, who presented this resolution:

> Whereas, Considerable uncertainty and confusion prevails as to the rights, powers, and privileges that belong to the several ferry, tunnel, bridge, railway, gas, heat, water, electric light and various other corporations that exercise public privileges throughout the consolidated city; therefore,
>
> Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and hereby is requested to cause a compilation to be made of all franchises hitherto granted to any and all companies and corporations doing business within the present limits of the City of New York, and that he report the same to the Municipal Assembly within three months of the date of the passage of this resolution.

There was no discussion on the resolution and no opposition to it. Seen later in the day, Mr. Whalen said he could not say what he would do about it. The Council has no power to compel him or anybody else to furnish such a list. In point of fact, under the charter the Council has no mandatory powers at all.

Councilman Hottenroth presented a protest against further privileges being granted to the Manhattan Railway, until the company has fulfilled the conditions of the charter it acquired from the Suburban Rapid Transit Company, under whose franchise it is operating in the Borough of the Bronx. The protest was in the form of a preamble and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the local board of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts of the Borough of the Bronx. The resolutions said:

> Resolved, That the people of the Borough of the Bronx represented in the Board of Local Improvements, hereby protest against the continued violation of law and contract of the said Manhattan Railway Company in all matters connected with the operation, maintenance, and extension of their lines in the Borough of the Bronx.
>
> Resolved, That in the judgment of this board no additional privileges should be extended to said Manhattan Railway Company by the Board of Rapid-Transit Commissioners or by any other public board or public officer until the said corporation shall complete the construction of the lines of railway in the Borough of the Bronx which it is now by law and contract obligation required to do.

The communication and protest were referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The committee to which was referred the motion made last week by Councilman Cassidy that an investigation be made into the operation of the trolleys at the western terminus of the bridge and the danger to pedestrians therefrom reported that such an investigation should be made. The Council decided to hold a public hearing to-morrow in the Council Chamber.

It was decided to permit the Exempt Firemen's Association to assume the custody of the fire helmet of Harry Howard, which for several years has been on exhibition in the Governor's Room of the City Hall. The helmet does not belong to the city.

The Finance Committee of the Council presented a resolution, which was adopted, asking the Controller to prepare a statement of the taxes and assessments in the Borough of Queens since Jan. 1, that an adjustment of the taxes might be made between the city and the borough.

At next Tuesday's meeting President Guggenheimer, in the name of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of the State, will present a silver medal to Mrs. Ida Clarke of Brooklyn, who on June 24, 1896, rescued little Josie Brown from drowning in the East River.

THE BOARD OF IMPROVEMENTS.

An Injunction Against the Citizens' Water Company Scheme—Lind Avenue and the Aqueduct.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, yesterday afternoon, President Maurice F. Holahan, holding up a paper, said that the matter of the proposed contract for supplying water in the Borough of Queens would be laid over for two weeks. Then Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton passed to the President a paper which he said had been served on him on entering the room. This paper was a temporary injunction that Patrick J. Gleason, former Mayor of Long Island City, had obtained from Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn, restraining the Commissioner of Water Supply from entering into any contract with the Citizens' Water Company until after bids have been properly advertised, for Mr. Dalton was ordered to show cause on Feb. 28 why the injunction should not be continued.

Commissioner Dalton said that he understood the ground of the injunction was that he had not advertised in The City Record for bids and added that he had no thought of taking any action until after obeying the law respecting advertisements.

President Bowley of Queens presented a protest from the local board of that borough against the proposed contract. The Citizens' Water Company, of which Cord Meyer, Jr., is the head, has a plant in Newtown and is supplying water to people by private contract. The terms of the proposed contract are $65 a million gallons, and these are pronounced too high by its opponents.

Several petitions from property holders in various parts of the city, chiefly from the West Side, asking that certain streets be resurfaced with asphalt, were referred to the Commissioner of Highways, pending an opinion from the Corporation Counsel as to the power of the board to take the initiative in such improvements.

The matter of the renovation of the old City Hall, Brooklyn, which has been asked for by all who have quarters there, was referred to the Commissioner on Public Buildings and Supplies. The statement was made that the building could be put in good shape for $10,000.

Louis A. Risse, Chief Topographical Engineer of the Borough of the Bronx and Engineer of the Concourse, made a report to the board with respect to the laying out of Lind Avenue, where it crosses the Crotton Aqueduct at High Bridge, in which he said:

> The proposition to change the westerly line of Lind Avenue in order to save the house (the gate keeper's), would practically ruin the avenue as a residential street, and a projection of sixteen feet would entitle every property owner to damages because the view would be cut off. The gate keeper's house can be moved southwesterly. The heavy retaining wall over the aqueduct would certainly be relieved by constructing an arch over the aqueduct. And I would recommend that the petition of the Commissioner of Water Supply be not granted, but that the Commissioner of Highways be requested to modify the plan of construction of Lind Avenue where the westerly line crosses the aqueduct, and build an arch or lay an iron girder over the same in order to relieve the pressure on the aqueduct.

Resolutions were read carrying out the recommendations of Engineer Risse. President Haffen of the Bronx said the board had no authority in the matter, as the contracts had been legally entered into and were nearly completed. The board, by interfering, would only make the city liable in heavy damages.

Chief Engineer Birdsall gave the board distinct notice that nothing must be done to disturb or destroy the aqueduct. "If you try it," said he, "I'll stop it." The matter was referred to the engineer of the board, with instructions to report to the next meeting.

FOR CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

Dr. W. B. Gunnison of Brooklyn May Be the Compromise Candidate for Executive Head of the Schools.

It was said about the City Hall yesterday that the controversy in the School Board on the selection of a City Superintendent might be ended by the withdrawal of the present candidate, Superintendent Jasper, of Manhattan and the Bronx, and Superintendent Maxwell of Brooklyn, and the substitution of a compromise candidate. It is no secret that a majority of the School Board is opposed to Mr. Jasper, and that the administration is opposed to Mr. Maxwell.

President Hubbell, discussing the situation, said that he had a high admiration for Mr. Maxwell, but that he was not certain that it would be wise in face of the opposition to him to make him City Superintendent.

Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of the Erasmus High School in Flatbush, was brought forward yesterday as a compromise. He was an Associate Superintendent in the New York Department of Education before he went to Brooklyn, and has many friends among the present Commissioners. Controller Coler favors his election, it is said, and he is the second choice of the Brooklyn delegation to the School Board. Dr. Gunnison, when Principal of a grammar school, before he was appointed to the Erasmus High School, was invited to oppose Dr. Maxwell's re-election as Superintendent in Brooklyn. He declined for personal reasons.

His views on the present situation could not be learned yesterday, but a friend authorized to speak for him said he would take the place if it was offered to him.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS.

J. A. Dooner Sworn In for Manhattan and the Bronx.

John A. Dooner was sworn in by Mayor Van Wyck yesterday as Superintendent of Buildings for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The place is one of the most important in the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, and pays $6,000 salary.

Mr. Dooner was born in New York April 10, 1853, and was educated in the public schools of the city, and later at the Cooper Union Trade School. After several years experience as a mason and as foreman for Joseph Smith, who built the Dime Savings Bank, and other large buildings, he went into business for himself. Under a contract with the Panama Canal Company he built more than 300 houses and a hospital between Colon and Panama. At Colon he built a mansion for De Lesseps.

At Guyaquil he erected a palace for the President of Equador, and in Peru he constructed the abutments of the Verugas bridge and the penitentiary. Since coming north he has done considerable work as builder and contractor in this and the neighboring cities.

Proposed Theatre Ordinances.

Two ordinances affecting theatres were proposed at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen and referred to committees. One was to do away with the sale of theatre tickets by speculators by forbidding the sale of tickets in the streets in front of theatres under a fine of $50. The other was to compel theatre managers to display "standing room only" signs when all seats are taken.

Empire State Society Election.

Two tickets in the field at the eighth annual election of officers of the Sons of the American Revolution, Empire State Society, Tuesday night was the cause of considerable friction and delayed the announcement of the final results until 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The entire regular ticket was elected with the exception of Donald McLean, who was defeated by Lucius E. Chittenden of the members' ticket. The following officers were elected: President—Chauncey M. Depew; First Vice President—R. B. Roosevelt; Second Vice President—W. S. Logan; Third Vice President—John C. Calhoun; Secretary—W. W. Kenly; Treasurer—R. T. Davies; Registrar—T. D. Huntting; Historian—W. R. Benjamin, and Chaplain—The Rev. J. M. King; Managers (three years)—Ira B. Stewart, W. A. Marble, C. A. Pugsley, L. C. Hopkins, W. H. Hotchkiss, D. McN. K. Stauffer, David Whipple; (two years)—Lucius E. Chittenden.

Linens.

Exceptional Values in Very Fine Quality Table Cloths and Napkins.

Table Cloths,

Sizes,		
2x2	yds.,	$3.95, value $5.00 to $7.00.
2x2½	"	4.95, value $6.00 to $7.50.
2x3	"	5.95, value $7.00 to $10.00.
2x3½	"	6.75, value $8.00 to $11.00.
2x4	"	7.75, value $9.00 to $12.00.
2½x2½	"	6.95, value $8.00 to $13.50.
2½x3	"	7.95, value $10.00 to $15.00.
2½x3½	"	8.95, value $11.00 to $16.00.
2½x4	"	10.85, value $13.50 to $17.50.
2½x4½	"	12.50, value $15.00 to $20.00.
2½x5	"	14.50, value $16.50 to $25.00.
2½x6	"	18.75, value $22.50 to $30.00.
2½x7	"	22.50, value $25.00 to $40.01.
2½x8	"	25.00; value $27.50 to $45.00.

—Many of the above Cloths can be matched in Napkins at proportionate prices.—

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Our Custom Department at the 13th St. store now holds its Spring opening.

Its stock of new fabrics is complete.

Its styles strictly conform to the latest dictates of Fashion.

Its prices are perhaps a half or a third less than the exclusive tailor charges.

Lookers are welcomed just as politely as buyers.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers.

DIRECTOR ZOELLNER RESIGNS.

Will Leave the Liederkranz Society and Go to the University of Leipsic.

Heinrich Zoellner, musical director of the Liederkranz Society, handed in his resignation to the Board of Trustees Tuesday last, to take effect at the expiration of his contract, in October. He received a call a few days ago to the professorship of music at the University of Leipsic, and thought it his duty to accept. He was at one time Vice Director of the "Paulus," the musical society of the University of Leipsic, and when in Germany last Summer had charge of the musical programme at the Seventy-fifth anniversary celebration of that society. He has been connected with the Liederkranz in this city as director since 1890, and is favorably known as a composer of both operas and comedies. His operas, "Das hoelzerne Schwert" and "Bel Sedan," which were produced in Germany last year, received flattering notices.

Dr. R. W. Müller, a member of the Committee on Music of the Liederkranz, said that Mr. Zoellner would be sadly missed. "He has become almost indispensable," he said, "both in a musical and social way, and it will be a difficult matter to fill his place. He accepted the call, as he thought it a matter of duty, for he received $3,500 a year from the Liederkranz alone, and had a large number of pupils, which brought him in a much larger income than he will receive in Leipsic."

THE TRIAL OF W. J. KOERNER.

The Newspaper Artist Is Accused of Murdering His Sweetheart.

The trial of William J. Koerner, the newspaper artist, for the murder of Rose Alice Redgate, his sweetheart, was resumed yesterday before Recorder Goff in General Sessions. Eleven jurors were in the box when court opened, and the twelfth was secured a short time later.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney James Lindsay Gordon opened the case for the People, and in the course of his address referred repeatedly to the testimony of Mrs. Clay and Dr. Donovan, both of whom were witnesses in the first trial, but have since died. Abraham Levy, the defendant's counsel, made objections to these references, but they were not sustained. Mr. Gordon's references showed that he intended to try to introduce the testimony of the deceased witnesses later on, and the attempt will bring on a fierce legal fight.

Israel Redgate, Miss Redgate's father, an elderly man, with a long gray mustache and iron gray hair, testified that he had met Koerner ten years ago. He said that in May, 1896, he told Koerner that he had learned he was leading a disreputable life, and that he could no longer permit him to call at his house and pay attentions to his daughter. He had met Koerner in the street afterward, and the latter had told him that he intended to marry his daughter; that if he did not marry her nobody else would, and that wherever she was sent he would follow her, even if he had to cross the ocean.

Foster Released in $20,000 Bail.

William Riley Foster, who was extradited from France for embezzling $193,000 from the Gratuity Fund of the Produce Exchange, was released from the Tombs yesterday in $20,000 bail. His bondsman was Samuel W. Milbank of 11 Pine Street. The bond was approved by Judge Fitzgerald in General Sessions.

The prisoner went away in a cab with his wife, who was supposed to be in Paris. Mr. Milbank offered as security for the bail his residence at 33 East Thirty-eighth Street, valued at $60,000.

East Side Workers' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Federation of East Side Workers will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon at 339 East Fourth Street. The Rev. Walter Laidlaw, the Executive Secretary of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, will speak on "Investigation as an Ally of Co-operation."

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. First times of MINNIE SELIGMAN AS "CARMEN."

LEONIDAS'S cats and dogs; BARNEY FAGAN and HENRIETTA BYRON, music and farce; A. O. DUNCAN, ventriloquist; Sam and Kitty Morton, dancers; 40 other stars.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....Begins 8:15 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday and Sat'y. 2. .....SECOND MONTH..... THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.

*** NEXT TUESDAY, 47TH & LAST MATINEE. THE PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY Mar 7, Illustrated Lenten Lectures by G. P. SERVISS, EVERY MORNING AT 11. Tues., March 8, at 2..... "ADELAIDE"

AMERICAN 42D St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38th St Castle Square Opera Co. To-night, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Grand Double Bill——PINAFORE. Wed. Mat., 2 P. M. 25c. Evenings, 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. Sat. Mat., 2. 25c., 50c. Feb'y 28th ..... "THE GYPSY BARON."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. See the great diving scene in "THE WHITE HEATHER" Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15. Sunday Evening at 8:30. Lenten Lectures, "The Story of Jesus," by Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr THE PASSION PLAY, Illustrated on the Kinoptikon.

Subscription Concert. Waldorf-Astoria, 5th Av. and 34th St. Anton Seidl.....Conductor This (Thursday) Evening at 9 o'clock. Soloist: MISS MARIE ENGLE. Tickets at the office of CARL LOEWENSTEIN, 2 and 4 West 33d; Tyson's, Schuberth's, Ruliman's, 111 Broadway.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. MISS REHAN AS PEGGY. COUNTRY GIRL: begins at 9:15. LILLI TSE: begins 8:15. Performance over at 11. MATINEE SATURDAY: Country Girl and Lilli Tse. "Most delightful performance in town."

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat. CHARMION—JULIE MACKEY and others. March 7th—CHIRGWIN, the White-Eyed Kaffir.

AMUSEMENTS.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Will exhibit the magnificent and wonderful Scriptural Painting, by the late MATT MORGAN, entitled

"Christ Entering Jerusalem,"

The Largest Picture Ever Painted in America,

At Judge Building, 110 Fifth Av., (cor. 16th St.,) New York City, for two weeks. Admission, 25 cents.

Proceeds of Admission for Seeing this Picture will be Donated to the Burial and Relief Fund of the Press Club of New York City.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Saturday evening, February 26, at 8:15. GRAND CONCERT (in aid of the WORKINGMAN'S SCHOOL.) Seidl and his Orchestra. First production in New York "THE SWAN and the SKYLARK," Cantata by A. GORING THOMAS. Soloists: Clementine de Vere, Josephine Jacoby, Evan Williams, Charles W. Clark.) Joseffy SOLOIST. Prices $1 to $5. Now on sale at box office.

CHICKERING & SONS' GRAND CONCERTS. This Thursday Aft., Feb. 24, at 3, Second Matinee Recital Chickering Hall. Prof. Franz Rummel will play the CHICKERING PIANO. Programme: HANDEL, Air and Variations, (The Harmonious Blacksmith;) BEETHOVEN, Sonata op. 101; BRAHMS, Variations of a Theme by Schumann; CHOPIN, Sonata op. 58; MENDELSSOHN, Character Piece, op. 7, No. 7, Song Without Words; RUBINSTEIN, Pres du Ruisseau, Serenade, (Miniatures,) op. 93; STRAUSS-TAUSIG, Valse, "Man Lebt Nur Einmal," op. 167; CHOPIN, Berceuse, op. 57; LISZT, Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2. Reserved seats, $1.50; admission, $1. On sale at box office, Chickering Hall.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, colder at night; winds westerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,016. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market very weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.06¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅝c.; cash cotton, 6¼c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Spooner made an argument in favor of seating Mr. Corbett of Oregon. The House continued its consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Page 3.

FOREIGN.—In the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday Premier Méline expressed approval of the conviction and sentence of M. Zola, and the Chamber then, by a vote of 416 to 41, declared its confidence in the Government. Maître Labori, counsel for M. Zola, filed a notice of appeal from the sentence. Half of the British loan to China, amounting to $40,000,000, was underwritten in London yesterday, although the issue will not be offered publicly until next week. Russia has given a pledge to England of equal commercial opportunities in the ports of North China. In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, predicted a satisfactory settlement of the West African trouble, and expressed admiration of the colonial policy of France. It is said that certain London and New York papers have been endeavoring to obtain possession of letters written by Sir Julian Pauncefote concerning the rejection of the arbitration treaty, with a view to compelling him to follow Señor Dupuy de Lome out of this country. A dispatch from Rome says that the Italian Government has decided upon energetic action against Haiti.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A receiver was appointed yesterday for the Bank of South Baltimore of Baltimore.

The Holland submarine boat was successfully tested in Staten Island Sound yesterday, diving in twenty feet of water and moving about at will beneath the surface.

Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, spoke on currency reform at a meeting of the Academy of Political and Social Science in the library hall of Columbia University.

Justice Frederick Smyth was received into the Catholic Church by Bishop Farley a few days ago. He was previously an Episcopalian and a member of the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Page 2.

The Vizcaya finished taking on coal and provisions yesterday and will put to sea to-day.

Father Weber, assistant priest of St. Peter's German Catholic Church, at Kingston, N. Y., is alleged to have insulted the American flag and Nation at a funeral on Tuesday.

Passengers on the Ward Line steamer which arrived yesterday told of the present condition of the Maine. Reporters were not allowed on board the Spanish steamer Panama, which arrived last night.

A flurry and a decline opened the stock market yesterday, and there was much excitement at the Exchange. A reaction and a rally followed, and many were sorry they had heeded artificial clamor and had sacrificed their interests.

Nearly $4,000 was realized from the sale of boxes and seats for the performance to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the families of the sailors and marines killed in the Maine disaster. Chauncey M. Depew made an address that added to the enthusiasm at the sale.

Page 3.

Policy holders of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association formed an organization yesterday to protect their interests in the company.

The argument of the case in which the United States seeks to set aside the agreement of the Joint Traffic Association was begun before the Supreme Court yesterday.

R. E. Defenderfer, a merchant of Philadelphia, who has just returned from a prolonged sojourn in the Far East, says China and Japan may become the greatest markets in the world for American products.

In the New Jersey Assembly the Chaplain prayed for peace if with honor, but for victory if we must have war. A joint committee agreed to report a bill Monday providing for the shooting season of various kinds of game.

United States Minister Stewart L. Woodford gave a banquet in Madrid yesterday in honor of the new Spanish Minister to Washington, Señor Polo y Bernabe. A semi-official Spanish report alludes to the event as a peaceful omen, but the Imparcial expresses distrust of the United States and urges Spain to prepare for war.

Page 4.

The negotiations between the Republican leaders and independents for a primary reform bill have been blocked by obstacles raised by the Quigg County Committee, and the prospect of harmony is now further off than ever, it is said.

The Dog Show, which ended yesterday, is said to have been the most successful in the Westminster Kennel Club's history. Black Peter, a mastiff of large proportions, is held by fanciers to be ugly to a point of extreme beauty.

Manager Fransioli of the Elevated Railroad said yesterday that the dangerous pillar at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue would be removed if it were found to be feasible to do so. A citizen taxpayer stands ready to ask for an injunction against the running of trolley cars around the curve if the dangers there are not removed.

The Union League Club last night made public a statement of the result of the deliberations of the special committees of the Committee of Fifty-three, the Union League Club, and the Republican League of Buffalo, appointed to draft a primary reform bill. Criticism and suggestion have been invited from many Republicans and the full text of the proposed measure will not be made public until those criticisms and suggestions have been considered.

The Biennial Sessions bill was advanced to a third reading in the Assembly yesterday. A bill which Senator Cantor believes will give the gas companies of this city the right to combine into one great corporation was reported favorably in the Senate. At the hearing given by the joint committee of both houses on the proposed amendments to the liquor tax law there was a bitter quarrel between Assemblyman Harburger and Robert Graham, Secretary of the Church Temperance Society.

Page 5.

The Lattimer murder trial was continued yesterday at Wilkesbarre.

Dr. W. H. Holmes of Waterbury, Conn., died at the Ardendale Sanitarium from knife wounds inflicted by himself.

Col. McCoskry Butt of the Twelfth Regiment was unanimously elected commander of the First Brigade, National Guard, to fill the position recently vacated by Col. Louis Fitzgerald.

William V. Draper, grandson of the late Simeon Draper, one time Collector of the Port of New York, has been sent to Bloomingdale for treatment, at the instance of his wife.

The revolutionary party in Macedonia has issued a secret proclamation calling for a revolution in the Spring. The special correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES at Sofia writes that Turkish oppressions continue in Mecedonia, and that public sentiment in Bulgaria is strong against the supineness and inactivity of the Bulgarian Government.

Page 7.

Major Abia A. Selover, who was for many years a prominent figure in Wall Street circles, died suddenly Wednesday in the Post-Graduate Hospital from diabetes.

Miss Florence Nightingale Rosenbaum, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Rosenbaum of the Hotel Netherland, was married to Herbert J. Carr of this city in the large ballroom at Delmonico's yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise officiated, and about two hundred persons were present.

Page 10.

Two prisoners broke away from a police van driver in Brooklyn, but one was captured, after a chase, by a court officer.

A company has been incorporated in New Jersey to sell whisky direct from the distiller to the retailer, thus saving a substantial sum on the prevailing prices.

Another death was added yesterday to the list that has followed the course of the Koerner murder case. Two jurymen were excused on account of the Wall Street flurry.

The quarter-millennial anniversary of the completion of the Westminster Confession of Faith was celebrated at Trenton, N. J. Dr. Patton and others delivered addresses.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas B. Bailey, United States Navy, was found dead yesterday in Washington under conditions which led to the belief that he had committed suicide.

Adam Weaver of Bursonville, Penn., shot and killed Erwin Mondeau, a Deputy Constable, and fatally wounded Constable Atherholt on Wednesday night. Atherholt died yesterday.

Thomas R. Lecount of Lecount Brothers of this city, who married Miss Corry, in Rockville Centre, L. I., his home, Feb. 22, was stricken with apoplexy yesterday and died shortly afterward.

Page 11.

Orders in contempt proceedings are returnable to-day before Justice Pryor against Dellaripha Richardson and her cousin, Miss Emily Emmett, to explain why they should not be punished for refusing information on securities belonging to the Richardson estate, of which they are supposed to have information.

Page 12.

Peter Seery was appointed Fire Marshal to succeed James Mitchel yesterday.

The annual meeting of the Federation of East Side Workers was held yesterday.

May M. Kellard was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of stealing a harp.

At the public hearing on the question of placing Heine's statue of "The Lorelei" in the Borough of the Bronx, a pastor said that such things as it helped the fall of Rome.

Dr. Henry G. McGonegal, who was sentenced to fourteen years in Sing Sing Prison Oct. 15, 1890, for causing the death of Annie Goodwin, died in the prison hospital yesterday from senility.

The uncertainty as to whether the bark Agate has been lost is causing much anxiety to the owners of that vessel. It is pointed out that the wreckage seen may be readily accounted for without assuming the loss of the Agate.

Dr. Charles B. Kelsey renews his attack on the management of the Post-Graduate Hospital, and has written a letter to Dr. Rossa, the President, charging erroneous bookkeeping and the creation of imaginary accounts to deceive the public.

A woman, fifty years old, who said she is a daughter of Dr. Henry A. Hart, who during his life lived in West Thirty-fourth Street, was arrested in Brooklyn, charged with being a vagrant. She said she slept in doorways, having no other place to go.

A large number of persons interested in the creation and maintenance of a permanent orchestra in this city met yesterday afternoon at the house of Dr. William H. Draper, 19 East Forty-seventh Street, and took steps to form an association to carry out their purpose.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. Page 5.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
United Service.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.

MR. FAIRCHILD ON CURRENCY.

He Addresses the Academy of Political and Social Science at Columbia University.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild addressed a large audience last night at a meeting of the Academy of Political and Social Science in the library hall of Columbia University on the subject of currency reform. President Seth Low was in the chair, and took an active part in an animated discussion which followed the address.

Mr. Fairchild said that the sound-money convention in Indianapolis had done much to bring the matter of currency reform before the people of this country. "I do not think," he continued, "that the question of money was ever before made the subject of a popular election. Some persons have become quite expert in the subject, while others give it little thought.

"A great many people are of the opinion that the standard of value is something that is created by statute. This is not true. It has its origin independent of law, and all the Government can do is to adapt the law to already existing circumstances. As a matter of fact the Government has little power.

"In our reform we propose to go back to the system in vogue before the present banking law, whereby the resources of the community are security for the banknotes. We are to strengthen this plan by having a guarantee fund of 5 per cent. on all banks issuing notes."

ARKANSAS RAILROAD FAILS.

Scheme on Which Bright Hopes Were Based Collapses and Values Shrink Heavily.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 24.—Arkansas's great projected railroad, the Springfield, Little Rock and Gulf, better known as the South Boil Road, to which was voted by the last Legislature one thousand acres of State lands for every mile of road completed, has gone by the board. Information was made public here to-day to the effect that J. A. Hinsey, the President, had telegraphed the Board of Directors here that the bonds for raising $14,000,000 could not be floated, as he anticipated, and that work would have to be stopped.

About four miles of road bed has been completed. Hinsey said the money was to be furnished by an English capitalist, but that he has changed his mind. About $18,000 has been expended in construction work, the projected line from here to Dardenelle, eighty miles northwest, being commenced ten miles out last December. The failure to complete it is a serious blow to Arkansas, and will cause values to depreciate at least 50 per cent. It has been claimed all along that the Gould interest was at the back of the scheme, and the news of to-day confirms the opinion.

A BALTIMORE BANK CLOSED.

Known as the Bank of South Baltimore—Receiver Appointed.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—Judge Sharp to-day appointed Simon P. Schott receiver for the Bank of South Baltimore, on Light Street. The assets are estimated at $120,000 and the liabilities at $170,000. There is a cash shortage of $4,700, and an obvious deficit of $9,762.33, produced by shrinkage of values. The larger portion of the deposits, amounting to about $130,000, are by poor persons.

The institution originally was incorporated as the South Baltimore Permanent Loan and Savings Association. In 1888 the General Assembly passed an act giving the institution banking privileges. Its capital stock was placed at $100,000, divided into shares of $25 each. It had an authorized capital stock of $250,000.

As a matter of fact only 1,140 shares of the stock were paid up, or $28,500.

$1,500,000 for an Asylum.

ANNAPOLIS., Feb. 24.—The House of Delegates to-day passed the bill to change the name of the Sheppard Asylum for the Insane by inserting the name of Enoch Pratt, after that of its founder, and making the title of the institution "The Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Asylum for the Insane." The bill has passed the Senate and only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law. If the Governor signs the bill the residue of the estate of Mr. Pratt, amounting to about $1,500,000, will be paid to the Trustees of the asylum for the purpose of enlarging and increasing its capacity.

THE HOLLAND MAKES A DIVE

A Successful Test of the Submarine Boat Made in Staten Island Sound.

THE POLICE EXCITED OVER HER

They Try to Follow Her in Vain and the Navy Tug Narkeeta Hunts for Her—Cubans Will Not Get Her.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 24.—The submarine boat Holland slipped out of Nixon's yard at noon to-day and for hours there was trouble, but it was not on board of the Holland. Those on board her had a good time, and are happy as happy can be to-night, for they went down and sailed about twenty feet under water and then, best of all, came up as well and safe as they went down.

When the Holland was ready to proceed upon her owner's trial trip there was no secret of what she was going to do, and John P. Holland, who owns her, said this morning he would take her away from the dock during the day and have some surface trials, and, if everything was well, he might take a dip in her. Despite Mr. Holland's frankness, the story that he had sold the boat to the Cubans was persistently circulated. Police Boat No. 6 lay off the Nixon yard all last night and this morning. She kept in New York waters. Spanish spies watched the Holland from docks above and below the shipyards all the morning.

At noon the tug Erie, Capt. Cox, went alongside the Holland and made fast. Immediately everything was bustle among the men on the dock. The police boat began to edge closer. The Holland was slowly swung about. Then the Erie signaled for the tenders on the Baltimore and Ohio Bridge to open the draw. As it began to swing the tug started toward the entrance to Staten Island Sound. Right behind the Erie and her tow was the police tug. Prince's Bay was the destination of the Holland. She did not reach Prince's Bay to-day, but will to-morrow.

The police boat had gone only a little way, when suddenly she stopped obeying her masters and the tide became the master. Either her engines or her rudder gave way, and she was helpless. The Erie went on down the Sound. A man from No. 6 came ashore here and wired to New York and the navy tug Narkeeta went down the lower bay to meet the Holland and watch her.

Mr. Holland, in his boat, was unconscious of the trouble he was causing. He had the Erie tow him into deep water near Kreischerville, and then he cast loose, and the Holland, after years of experiments, stood to float and dive upon her merits. She was not pushed. She sped along at a rate that gave the Erie all she could do to keep near. Then the cap was screwed into the hatchway and Holland disappeared. She went down twenty feet, circled about a little, and then came to the surface and floated steadily, and during the whole experiment never lost more than a foot of headway.

When the trial was over the Holland went to Perth Amboy and laid up for the night and the Erie was sent back for supplies. In the meantime the Narkeeta was searching for the Holland. The Erie did not return by way of the sound, but went about through the Narrows. She was sighted by the Narkeeta and was boarded by Lieut. Melville, United States Navy. Capt. Cox explained where the Holland was. The Erie then proceeded and the Narkeeta headed for Perth Amboy.

Mr. Holland said to-night that there was absolutely no truth in the reports of his having been in negotiations with the Cubans. He repeated his disclaimer of last night, and said the boat was built for disposal to the United States Government, and she would be sold to the Government as soon as she proved herself a success. He wants a few hard tests of her himself, and then he will invite the navy officers to look into her and take underwater journeys. He is more confident to-night than ever that the problem of submarine navigation is solved. He said the boat behaved even better than he expected.

Engineer C. M. Morris, who was a little afraid of the new craft at first, was to-night in a most confident frome of mind. "Goes like a fish, and dives better than one," was the way he put it.

MRS. W. C. WHITNEY'S CONDITION

It Is Still Very Critical According to the Latest Bulletin Issued.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 24.—The condition of Mrs. William C. Whitney remains very critical. The severe blow she received on her head paralyzed her body and spinal column and caused the loss of use of all her limbs. To-night a bulletin announced that her condition was about the same.

Dr. Charles L. Dana arrived this morning on a special train from New York. He made the trip in the record-breaking time of fourteen hours. In consultation with Dr. Dana are Drs. Bull and Mott of New York and McGahan of Aiken.

SHE DID AS SHE PLEASED.

Miss De Mund Was Married Despite Her Father's Objections.

HACKENSACK, Feb. 24.—Dr. De Mund, a leading physician of Ridgewood, was informed by telegraph yesterday afternoon that his daughter, Rachel, had been married to Robert Dwight Hopkins, to whom she was engaged a year ago. The engagement was then ostensibly dissolved because of the objections of the father, but Miss De Mund is said to have declared that she would do as she pleased in a year, when she became of age.

She went on a visit to relatives in Bensonhurst, L. I., a few days ago, and from there went to Newark, where she was married to Mr. Hopkins by the Rev. Dr. Henry Spellmeyer. The couple are now on a tour and will live in Newark on their return.

OGDENSBURG RAILROAD CASE.

Foreclosure and Sale of the Property Ordered by Judge Coxe.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Judge Coxe of the United States Circuit Court to-day handed down a decree in the case of Stuyvesant Fish against the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad and others, ordering foreclosure and sale of the defendant's property. William H. Comstock of Utica is appointed special master to conduct the sale, the date of which is to be fixed hereafter.

The decree provides that upon the acceptance of any bid the purchaser shall deposit in the Central Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of the special master, $250,000 in cash or by certified checks, upon said trust company, or $250,000 for value of first consolidated mortgage bonds. The special master shall accept no bid unless the same shall at least equal $1,000,000. The aggregate of sums payable on date of the decree by the road is $3,797,717.50.

The defendants in the action are the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, H. Walter Webb, as receiver of the same company; Charles H. Hays and Edward C. Smith, as receivers of the Central Vermont Railroad Company; George A. Morrison, as receiver of the Liberty Insurance Company of New York; the Ogdensburg Bank, the Farmers' National Bank of Malone, the Wieden National Bank of St. Albans, Vt., and the Ogdensburg Terminal Company.

High Art in Railway Equipment.

The New Pennsylvania Limited is an example of the highest art in palace car construction and decoration. It is a club, a home, a hotel, and an observatory on wheels. The most perfect passenger train in the world.—Adv.

JUSTICE SMYTH A CATHOLIC.

Received Into the Church While on His Sick Bed a Few Days Ago by Bishop Farley.

The fact came to light yesterday that Supreme Court Justice Frederick Smyth was converted two or three days days ago from the Protestant to the Roman Catholic Church. For some time he has been lying on a sick bed, from which his friends fear that he will never rise.

One day this week Bishop John M. Farley called at the Justice's home to make inquiries as to his condition. Bishop Farley and the Justice have for years been intimate friends, and when the latter was told who it was who had come to see him he said:

"Show him up to me. I am very anxious to speak with him."

Bishop Farley went to the patient's room and was very warmly greeted.

"Monsignor," said the Justice, who was so ill that he was not able to sit up, "I am more than glad that you have come. I look upon your visit at this time as providential. I have been thinking of my spiritual welfare of late, and I have made up my mind to become a member of the Roman Catholic Church. I have long tended in that direction."

They then went through the ceremony of admitting a person to membership in the church. Bishop Farley's visit was a long one. As he was about to leave the room the Justice said to him:

"Monsignor, I hope that God will send to you when you come to die the same blessings you have brought to me."

Justice Smyth was up to the time of his conversion to Catholicism an Episcopalian. He was a member of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, of which the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan is the rector. But, although a Protestant, he had shown in many ways that his sympathies strongly tended toward the Roman Catholic Church.

He was born in Ireland, and many of his closest Irish-American friends in politics and social life were members of that church. It is said that he was often urged by them to join it, and that he more than once expressed himself as thinking of doing so. He was munificent in his contributions to the charities and religious requirements of his Roman Catholic fellow countrymen.

Bishop Farley declined to be seen when a reporter called upon him last night. The reporter sent a note to him asking if the story that Justice Smyth had been converted to the Catholic Church was correct, and he sent back the reply that it was true.

BARBER MEMORIAL SEMINARY.

School for Negro Girls Dedicated at Anniston, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 24.—The large and handsome Barber Memorial Seminary at Anniston was dedicated with elaborate ceremonial to-day.

The buildings are made of stone and brick, and situated on the mountain side overlooing the town. They are intended for a school for negro girls, who will be taught how to make a livelihood at some trade. The school was built and will be supported by a fund left by Mrs. Elizabeth Barber. Competent colored instructors will be in charge.

Prominent negroes from all over the State participated in the dedicatory exercises, the address being by the Rev. J. A. Brockett, Presiding Elder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

D. A. R. OFFICERS ELECTED.

Mrs. Daniel Manning Defeats Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Brackett.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution to-day elected Mrs. Daniel Manning President General. She received 396 votes, to 110 for Mrs. Donald McLean and 220 for Mrs. Rose Brackett. Other officers elected were Mrs. A. D. Brackett of Virginia, Vice President General in charge of the organization of chapters; Mrs. Charles A. Stakely of Washington, Chaplain, reelected; Mrs. Albert Ackers, Recording Secretary General; Miss Sue Hetzel, Register General; Mrs. Mark B. Hatch, Treasurer General; Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher of Maryland, Assistant Historian General, and Mrs. Gertrude Bascomb Darwin, Librarian General. The Vice Presidents General and Historian General are yet to be elected.

Mrs. Manning was nominated by Mrs. Shepard of Chicago, Mrs. McLean by Mrs. Ogden Doremus of New York, and Mrs. Brackett by Mrs. H. V. Boynton. Electioneering was very active.

RAILROAD BOYCOTT LEGAL.

A Decision Against the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Feb. 24.—Judge John A. Williams in the United States Circuit Court to-day refused to grant a temporary injunction against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad as a member of the Southwestern Traffic Bureau to prevent it from boycotting the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railway. He said no harm had been done and no Federal law violated, and declared that the State law had nothing whatever to do with the matter. The Pittsburg and Gulf attorneys gave notice of appeal to the United States Court of Appeals.

The Santa Fé Railway and other members of the Southwestern Traffic Bureau had served notice upon the Pittsburg and Gulf Road that it would after a certain date refuse to exchange freight with the road at certain points. The Santa Fé's boycott was the first to become effective, and the Pittsburg and Gulf filed application for an order preventing such action, at the same time giving notice that it would proceed against the other roads in like manner. The opening contest to-day, therefore, was watched with considerable interest by the other Southwestern roads, and a strong array of railroad attorneys were present.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Wednesday night over Lake Superior has moved to Ontario, diminishing in intensity, and has caused snow or rain in the lake regions and New England. A second storm of considerable intensity has developed off the North Pacific Coast, a pressure of 29.40 inches being reported from Portland. It has grown warmer in the Atlantic States, and generally colder in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the lake regions. The weather will clear in the lower lake regions, and will be generally fair elsewhere. The temperature will fall in the Middle and North Atantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	33	32	34
6 A. M.	28	32	34
9 A. M.	26	34	41
12 M.	31	42	45
3 P. M.	36	44	48
6 P. M.	32	43	46
9 P. M.	31	40	41
12 P. M.	30	40	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41¼
Weather Bureau	38⅜
Corresponding date 1897	30⅛
Corresponding date 1897	30⅛

The maximum temperature yesterday was 44 degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 30 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .79 and at 8 P. M. .57.

The North Shore Limited.

Morning train to Chicago in 24 hours. Up the Hudson River and through the beautiful Mohawk Valley in daylight. Finest one-day railroad ride in the world; leaves Grand Central Station 10:00 each morning, arrives Chicago 9:00 next morning.—Adv.

THE LOSS OF THE MAINE

No Information Has Been Made Public as to the Cause of the Disaster.

COURT OF INQUIRY MAKES NO DISCLOSURES.

Secretary Long Says He Does Not Know the Origin of the Explosion.

Nevertheless the Administration Is Actively Engaged in Puting the Country on a War Footing.

Secretary Long yesterday, in a statement to newspaper men, said the Navy Department knew no more about the cause of the Maine disaster than it knew five minutes after Capt. Sigsbee's dispatch came announcing that the battleship had been destroyed. This statement, no doubt, is literally true, and probably it represents the state of mind of everybody officially connected with the Administration.

At the same time abundant evidence is manifest in the course of the Navy and War Departments, the attitude of Congress, and the evident anxiety of the President, that the Administration feels morally certain the Maine was blown up by an agency not connected with the United States.

Actual knowledge of the cause of the disaster may be lacking, but it looks as though the Administration expects the finding of the court of inquiry to disclose facts that will call for a demand on Spain for reparation.

Dispatches from various parts of the country indicates that the Administration is preparing for war. Activity in this direction appears in orders to naval vessels and army officers and in various other ways. It is evident the President would resort to war with great reluctance, but there is no question that everything in the power of the Administration is being done to put the country on a war footing.

The news from Havana throws no light on the question of the cause of the Maine disaster. The court of inquiry continues to keep its proceedings secret. If it has secured conclusive evidence as to the cause of the explosion it is keeping it from the public. It is reported the court is about ready to leave Havana for Key West to examine survivors of the wreck there.

A number of bodies were found yesterday in the wreck of the Maine, but it was impossible to bring them to the surface.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Members Coming Home and Yet Silent Despite a Swarm of Eager Newspaper Men.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—The Court of Inquiry held its usual sessions to-day. Capt. Sampson reports that Chaplain Chidwick was examined as to his personal experiences at the time of the disaster to the Maine, and that the testimony of the Captain of a British bark in the harbor and the Superintendent of the West Indian Oil Works, across the bay at Regla, both of whom witnessed the explosion, was taken. Mr. Rolf, the British engineer of the floating dock in the harbor, wrote a letter to the court, but, it is said, did not add anything material to what was known.

The afternoon session was devoted to taking the testimony of two civilians, Americans, who saw the explosion from the deck of the Ward Line steamer City of Washington, that was moored a few hundred yards from the Maine, and of two divers, who have been at work on the wreck for several days.

May Come Over To-day.

Although it is probable the board will leave here on the Mangrove for Key West to-morrow, Capt. Sampson is not yet certain. All depends on whether the court finishes the work possible here. It is believed the court will return to Havana after hearing the Key West witnesses, but no official confirmation of this report can be obtained. With the departure of the court the centre of interest will probably be at Key West, although the officers will maintain the same reserve there as here.

The news given out by the court is strictly confined to that already sent by this correspondent and is very scanty at the best. Many newspaper men will follow the court to Key West, but a large colony will remain behind. The number was increased to-day by arrivals on the Ward Liner from New York.

The coast survey steamer A. D. Bache, after many delays, left for the Dry Tortugas this afternoon, with three wounded, all doing well. Owning to the American quarantine regulations, the wounded, having been in hospitals here, and exposed to fever, must be taken to hospitals in the Tortugas for quarantine. The names of the wounded on the Bache are John Heffron of Freemanstown, N. J.; Thomas J. Waters of Philadelphia, and Jeremiah Shea of Haverhill, Mass. The other wounded are doing well late this evening. Even Holzer, though sorely wounded, is better, and is making a gallant fight for life. No bodies were recovered to-day from the wreck.

Recent orders from Capt. Sigsbee strictly forbid all officers of the Maine to give out any information, except to those officially empowered to ask it. The order is generally understood to apply to all official matters, though some think it affects only matters connected with the disaster.

The Right Arm at Work.

The wrecking tug Right Arm did not go north, as was expected yesterday. She is now moored beside the poop of the wreck, and will salvage the smaller portions as far as possible in advance of the arrival of other tugs with better facilities for heavy work. The hoisting apparatus must be capable of raising scores of tons to accomplish effective work.

The skies are bright to-day and flecked with light clouds. There is a strong breeze blowing and the temperature is below 70 degrees. The explosion is no longer the sole topic of conversation, though often referred to. The public here appears to be content to await the report of the Court of Inquiry, and to be well assured that nothing except surprise is possible until the report is made. Havana seems normally busy, and the stores are well filled with customers.

Officers Still Reticent.

Neither the officers of the Court of Inquiry nor the witnesses will give the slightest indication of the testimony or the conclusions deducable from it, and all say that the men employed on the wreck have been warned to observe an equally strict reticence. This course is regarded as eminently wise by the American and all intelligent Spanish officials, as there is no telling what passions might be aroused or what evil results might be brought about by talking freely on official matters in the present state of public feeling in Havana. Thus far Americans are treated with the utmost courtesy and kindness, and it seems the special care of the residents of Havana to show friendliness. Such a state of things is certainly desirable, but it might easily be changed if officers only partly informed of the truth talked for publication.

Consul Gen. Lee says there is no truth in the report that he had asked Capt. Gen. Blanco to dismiss from Cuba certain newspaper men for sending sensational stories to the United States. On the contrary, Gen. Lee has never interfered with the American newspaper men in any way whatever.

Gen. Solano, the second Chief of Staff, today returned on board the Mangrove the visit of the Court of Inquiry, acting as the representative of the Governor General. Admiral Manterola personally returned the visit paid to him by the court. The Thursday receptions of Gen. Blanco were resumed this evening.

Under the surface here there seems to be a deep feeling of unrest. No one believes that autonomy is or can be anything but in name, and there is still more deep-rooted belief that the United States will not suffer the present condition of things to continue much longer.

SECRETARY LONG WAITING.

As Ignorant of the Cause of the Explosion as on the Night It Occurred—News from Capt. Sigsbee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Secretary Long this morning, in answer to inquiries whether the department was suppressing information concerning the disaster to the Maine, wrote the following:

Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Feb. 24, 1898.

No telegram has been received from either Admiral Sicard or Capt. Sampson or Capt. Sigsbee since yesterday, and the department has received no information with regard to the disaster that has not already been made public. The department is waiting the result of the inquiry, and public opinion should be suspended until some official information is received. JOHN D. LONG.

Later in the day Secretary Long, after having been besieged by newspaper men, who questioned him as to rumors of startling discoveries in the wreck of the Maine, said:

"Summing up the situation I would say that the Navy Department knows to-day nothing more about the cause of the disaster than it did five minutes after the receipt of the first dispatch from Capt. Sigsbee."

The Secretary's attention was drawn to the published statement that Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, had just arrived at Tampa, Fla., on the Montgomery, from a trip to Cuba, and that he had been inspecting prospective coaling stations near Matanzas. The Secretary's comment was simply this:

"Capt. Crowninshield has not been to Cuba. He has been off with his boy on matters not in any wise connected with the business of the Navy."

Message from Capt. Sigsbee.

The only exact information received by the Navy Department from Havana during the day was conveyed in a telegram from Capt. Sigsbee, as follows:

Havana, Feb. 24.

Long, Secretary of the Navy:

Wrecking tug Right Arm arrived yesterday. Begins work to-day. Much encumbering metal must be blasted away in detail. Navy divers down aft seven days, forward four days. Bodies of Jenkins and Merritt not found. Two unidentified bodies of crew found yesterday. After compartment filled with detached, broken, and buoyant furniture and fittings, mud and confusion. Spanish authorities continue offers of assistance and care for wounded and dead. Everything that goes from wreck to the United States should be disinfected. Wrecking company should provide for this.

Surgeon of the Maine, after consulting with others, recommended that all bedding and clothing should be abandoned. Might go to acclimated poor. Useless fittings and equipments might be towed to sea and thrown overboard. Will take all immediate responsibility, but invite department's wishes. Shall old metal of superstructure and like be saved?

Friends of dead should understand that we are in the tropics. Chaplain Chidwick charged with all matters relative to dead. His conduct is beyond praise. Don't know what reports being printed, but the intensely active representatives of the press here have been very considerate of me and my position. SIGSBEE.

Captain's Suggestions Approved.

Secretary Long immediately answered Capt. Sigsbee, approving all his recommendations. He was directed to have Lieut. Wainwright, the executive officer of the Maine, make arrangements with the wreckers for the disinfection of everything sent to the United States. The recommendation that all bedding and clothing be abandoned, and if need be given to the acclimated poor, was approved without comment. The same approval was given to the suggestion that useless fittings and equipment be towed to sea and thrown overboard, it being left to Capt. Sigsbee's judgment to determine how far this destruction should be carried on.

To the Captain's inquiry as to the saving of old metal and parts of the superstructure the answer was given that such material was of no use to the Bureau of Equipment. It was left to Capt. Sigsbee to say what part of this shattered material was worth preserving. His statement that much blasting will be required to clear away incumbering material indicates that it is essential further to destroy the upper portions of the wreck in order to get at what is more valuable beneath.

Capt. Sigsbee's statement that the divers had been down aft seven days and forward four days gave the Navy Department the first information of the time that the divers had been in the vicinity of the "zone of explosion," as he has termed it. This zone is confined to the forward part of the ship, and, while the divers have been down aft for the last week, their work forward, in the vicinity of the larger magazine, has been in progress only four days, which, presumably, began on Monday, and included to-day.

No Bodies to be Brought Back.

The statement in the Sigsbee dispatch, that "friends of the dead should understand we are in the tropics," is understood at the Navy Department to refer to the urgent pleas of relatives of the dead that they be brought to the United States. These appeals continue to be received here, and, while they excite the deepest sympathy of officials, no hope can be held out that the dead can be brought back. One of these appeals makes a pitiful plea against the burying of the dead "by alien hands in an alien country."

There are circumstances, which, if they could be made known, would end such appeals and would show that the department has not been wanting in a desire to bring the bodies to this country. These circumstances have been withheld, mainly through a desire to save friends and relatives from the pain which would be caused by a full disclosure of the effect of the explosion. The press reports have given in part the terrible mutilation of the bodies, but it is feared this has not been realized fully by friends and relatives.

The men were sleeping on the berth deck, with metal floors and ceilings, which, by the force of the terrific explosion, were ground together into a confused mass. Knowing this, there is little hope that many of the bodies still missing will be found, or, if found, that they will be in a condition to be brought to the United States.

Late to-night the Navy Department received two brief telegrams from Capt. Sigsbee. One related to some routine matters of expenditures in connection with the work on the Maine, and the other was as follows:

"Divers report more bodies in wreck. Some in hammocks involved in debris. Probably not recognizable."

This dispatch indicates that the divers have finally secured at least a partial entrance to the quarters in the forward part of the vessel, where the crew were asleep when the explosion occurred, and under which were the magazines. The fact that the divers are unable to extricate the bodies shows the fearful obstacles against which they are laboring, and bears out the belief that the work of submarine investigation will necessarily proceed slowly.

WAR FEELING RESTRAINED

Administration Influence Makes Washington the Calmest Place in the Country.

INDEMNITY SCHEME SCOUTED

Congressmen and Naval Officers in Favor of War If Justified by the Findings of the Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The conservative influence of the Administration has been exerted to very evident purpose in restraining here the rising tide of feeling that is rushing toward Washington from every part of the country. At the White House it is admitted that it is calmer here than anywhere else in the United States.

Up on the hill, where it has been customary for impulsive members of the Senate and the House to fly into a tumult of words over the latest report of a Spanish outrage upon the reconcentrados, both houses are almost silent. At the Departments of War and the Navy there is a pause in the talking, but there is no interruption of preparations. Even the dullest observers—the men least sensitive to the disturbance of public feeling—find the outlook threatening.

The men in Congress, who know what the President thinks and what his military departments are doing, are reticent and studiously conservative. They do not discuss freely the suggestion made yesterday at the Navy Department that in the event of a decision by the naval Board of Inquiry that the Maine was destroyed by design a demand be made for apology and indemnity, to be enforced by a demonstration against Havana. To Gen. Grosvenor the idea of demanding indemnity for an act of war is offensive, and if it were an accident, he does not see that indemnity could be demanded.

The idea of demanding an indemnity does not receive patient consideration among naval officers. They do not want the indemnity. They hope that if it is asked for by a fleet sent to Havana, the Spanish will refuse to pay it. A very gallant officer, one who has distinguished himself in action, said to-day that he hoped mistaken conservatism would not rob the United States of the advantage of readiness and willingness to act.

"If we find that we must resent the loss of the Maine," he said, "I hope we shall remember the story of the old prizefighter called upon to fight in his

the State naval militia, in the event of a sudden emergency, could be utilized at once for manning the smaller national cruisers. It could be depended upon mainly, he said, as a second line of defense, and also be used in placing mines and the establishment of signal stations for coast defense.

The appropriation of $50,000 made by Congress to aid the work of the naval militia will be apportioned among the States in a few days.

Ordered to Washington.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 24.—In response to orders from the Secretary of the Navy, E. G. Buckland, who commands the Naval Battalion of Connecticut, left for Washington to-day. The order received read as follows: "Commander Buckland of the Wyandotte will report to the Navy Department at Washington on Friday." Although nothing definite as to the import of Mr. Buckland's summons to Washington is known, it is thought he is to receive instructions about getting his men ready for service at short notice, if the necessity of so doing arises.

WAR DEPARTMENT INQUIRY.

Information Wanted Concerning Steam Craft at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 24.—Wharfmaster Robert Schmidt received a telegram from the War Department at Washington as to the packets and towboats arriving and leaving this harbor. The message asks that the names of all boats entering and leaving be forwarded, together with the names of the companies to which said boats belong. It also asks for the amount of tonnage and number of passengers each boat would be able to carry, the rates for passengers and freight.

HURRYING A GATLING GUN.

The Inventor Superintending the Finishing Touches in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24.—Dr. R. J. Gatling, the inventor of the gun which bears his name, has just arrived in Cleveland to conduct the finishing touches to the big gun being constructed for the Government here. In an interview Dr. Gatling said:

"I shall make every endeavor to hasten the work upon the gun, in view of the present situation. Although nothing has yet been said to me by the Government on the subject, I know the feeling and the efforts that are everywhere being made to hasten preparations. The big gun perhaps may be ready to send East in a week, and if the lathes are not too busy at Washington, which I rather fear is the case, it may be rifled in about a fortnight.

"Of course, what the gun will do depends altogether upon the firing tests to be made when it is finished, but so far everything is favorable. The test of tensile strength of the special steel used for the gun is very high, being 108,000 pounds to the square inch. The steel of the built-up gun runs up about 90,000 pounds.

"I am sorry to say that our preparation for emergencies is not what it should be. Congress should have begun years ago to do what the Government is now trying to do. With the guns we have placed recently at harbors and by blocking the channels with sunken ships, we might protect the coast. If we should try with all our might, it would take fully twelve months to get into desirable shape along the coast."

Gen. Miles, the head of the United States Army, and the members of the Bureau of Ordnance will be in Cleveland probably next week to see the final work on the new type of big coast defense guns.

ADMIRAL SICARD'S HEALTH.

Not Believed to be Seriously Impaired —A Possible Successor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—It can be stated that up to this time the naval officials have given no thought to the relief of Admiral Sicard as Commander in Chief of the naval forces on the North Atlantic Station. They do not believe that the Admiral's health is seriously impaired, and it is safe to say that no movement will be made toward his relief unless the suggestion comes first from himself. The Admiral has been in command of the squadron less than a year, and is entitled by precedent to retain that command for another year at least, if he so desires.

It so happens that none of the Rear Admirals on the list is regarded to be in position to assume this important command, owing to the fact that they have had their tour of sea service and are not entitled again to fly their flags at sea, or else they are so placed otherwise as to make a change in their assignment unlikely. Admiral Bunce, for instance, is so circumstanced, being not only in command of the New York Navy Yard—an extremely important command in ordinary times, and certain to be more so in case of hostilities—but also having relinquished the North Atlantic squadron within less than a year, so as to be ineligible for another sea command within a year or two.

The other Admirals are situated in about the same way, so it is probable that the command of the squadron, in the event that Admiral Sicard were relieved, might devolve upon one of the Commodores—possibly Commodore Schley, now President of the Lighthouse Board, which post he probably would be glad to relinquish for such a command as the North Atlantic squadron.

DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON.

The National Capital Considered to be Very Well Fortified.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Thanks to the promptness and efficiency of the Chief of Engineers and the Chief of Ordnance of the army, the City of Washington is regarded as being well-nigh safe and secure from attack from the water.

The fortifications at Fort Washington and Sheridan Point, on the opposite side of the Potomac, are advanced sufficiently to be able to repel an ordinary fleet of invaders, and in case of necessity they easily could be strengthened in a comparatively short time. These defenses are considered sufficient to keep all hostile vessels beyond the range of gunshot of the National Capital.

Moreover, the river has been blocked off and prepared for mines and torpedoes at a point below the fortifications mentioned, so that it is probable some of the ships of an enemy would be blown out of the water before it would be necessary to use the guns at the forts.

PRESIDENT READY TO ACT.

His Former Military Commander Says He Is Preparing for War.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—Gen. William H. Powell of Belleville, who was in command of the regiment in which President McKinley served in the civil war, and who recently was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Southern Illinois District, returned from Washington to-day. The General, who is a personal friend of President McKinley, said that while at the capital he discussed the Maine incident and its possible results with the Chief Executive.

"The President said to me," said the General, "that he was only waiting for a complete report of the Naval Board of Inquiry, and that should it report that our sailors had met their death through Spanish treachery he was prepared to act at once and in a manner which would meet the approval of every loyal American citizen."

Gen. Powell said preparations for war were being pushed with the utmost vigor, and added: "I am convinced that President McKinley is the right man in the right place, and that as soon as Spanish treachery has been proven his policy will be rigid enough to meet the approval of even the most pronounced jingoes."

Sobral Ordered to Madrid.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Capt. Sobral, late Naval Attaché of the Spanish Legation, came to Washington yesterday and conferred with Señor Dubosc. Any misunderstanding which has occurred as to his official status is due to the fact that the official notification of the termination of his service has not come to him from the naval chiefs under whom he serves. The decree was formally gazetted, however, and after Capt. Sobral's return here he received orders from Madrid to report there at once. He will take an early steamer for Europe.

Boutelle Counsels Calmness.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Speaking to-day of the Maine affair Representative Boutelle said:

"I feel that any man who by spoken or written utterance adds a spark to inflame public sentiment at this juncture is as guilty as the man who would touch a match to the powder magazine of a vessel.

"This is a time for the calmest judgment instead of unguarded talk, wholly without basis of established fact, of a war which would entail the loss of hundreds of thousands of our people."

Increase of Artillery Force.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The increase of the artillery force of the country by two regiments, as provided for in the Senate bill, was agreed on by a sub-committee of the House Military Affairs Committee to-day, and will be reported to the full committee at the regular meeting to-morrow without the change of a word.

Report About 7th Regiment Denied.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Major Gen. Roe said to-day that there was absolutely no truth in the report that the inspection of the Seventh Regiment in New York City last evening had been hurriedly made or under secret orders. He said that the inspection was ordered in the regular way on Feb. 11, four days before the disaster to the battleship Maine. It was the regular annual inspection and carried with it no particular significance whatever.

Gov. Black May Attend the Concert.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Gov. Black to-day received an invitation to be present at the concert to be given on March 4 at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, for the benefit of the families of the sailors who lost their lives in the disaster to the battleship Maine. He will attend if possible.

Cowboys Enlisting to Fight Spain.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 24.—Col. Sheafe, the officer commanding the State militia, is recruiting a regiment of cowboys for service against Spain. Col. Sheafe said to-night that these men are the toughest on earth. They are inured to hardships, and have fought Indians, and he believes that if they are turned loose on the Spaniards in Cuba they will whip them in a very short time.

HAVANA'S SECRET GALLERIES.

Spaniards Say They Have Existed Many Years, but Have Long Been Lost and Closed.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—In connection with the claim made by the Cubans that there are mine galleries under the harbor of Havana leading from subterranean passages, known to have existed for years before Fort Cabanas, Morro Castle, and this port, the Spaniards explain that for over a century a subterranean passage about two miles long and eight feet at its narrowest diameter, capable of giving passage to a column of troops, has existed from the navy yard to Castillo del Principe. But the Spaniards further assert that the existence of this passage was not known to the present authorities or to those who have been in power for many years past. The entrances and exits, it is added, have been closed for years past by thick walls now covered with debris, and their exact location is said to be lost. At the same time, it is admitted that records regarding the subterranean passage can be found in old documents contained in the archives of Havana. Finally, the Spaniards insist that this passage does not go under the harbor at any point.

THE MAINE MAY BE RAISED.

Members of the Court Seem Hopeful—Wrecking Force Sent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In view of the many expressions of doubt concerning the possibility of raising the wreck of the Maine, the message sent yesterday to the Navy Department by Admiral Sicard may have some weight. The Admiral reported that the Court of Inquiry, which is on the spot and has had the advantage of the opinions of divers, had declared that the most powerful appliances would be necessary to remove the wreck or raise the ship. The last expression is taken to mean that the court has so far not concluded that it would be impossible to again float the Maine.

Capt. Lemly the Judge Advocate General, received telegrams to-day from the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company at New York stating that the steamer Merritt and the wrecking lighter Sharps had sailed for Havana, and that the tug Underwriter, with the Chief, would leave New York Saturday for the same place. The assistant wrecking master will go to Havana on the Ward Line steamer Saturday, and it was suggested to the department that its inspector should take the same steamer. Inasmuch as Lieutenant Commander Kimball, who is now at Havana, has been assigned to the duty of inspecting the wrecking operations, it will not be necessary to observe this suggestion.

The Merritt-Chapman wrecking tug William L. Chapman, towing the big derrick Monarch, sailed yesterday, bound for Wilmington, Del., to raise the new steamer Ericsson, which sank Feb. 16, while bound from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

It was said at the office of the wrecking company yesterday that it would probably be two weeks before the Monarch would be towed to Havana to work on the Maine. She will then be built up on the sides and ends with heavy timber and otherwise specially prepared for the ocean voyage.

The tug Underwriter of the Boston Towboat Company is expected from Boston to-day. She will tow the derrick Chief to Havana and return for the barge Lone Star, possibly taking the Monarch on the same trip. The derrick Orion or Saturn may also be sent to Havana.

EVIDENCE OF THE DIVERS.

Probability Increasing that the Wreck Was Due to Outside Force.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Evening Star has received the following cablegram from Charles M. Pepper, its staff correspondent in Cuba, under date of Havana, Feb. 23:

"At this writing divers are developing important results. From examination of the interior wreckage they have secured evidence which seems conclusive that the explosion came from underneath the ship.

"Some of the smaller magazines may have exploded. The main ten-inch magazine did not explode. The condition of the interior of the ship shows further probability of the wreck having been due to outside force.

"The further the investigation progresses the more untenable becomes the theory which the Spanish Government adduced to show accidental cause. It is evident the Spanish case will be based on the claim that a fire preceded the explosion.

Capt. Sampson and his colleagues of the naval board may have outside evidence offered regarding a torpedo float producing the explosion.

"Said one diver, who had been engaged in the work of getting bodies out from under the hatch: 'God may be merciful to men who blew those poor fellows to eternity; the United States should not!' This was before Long's order prohibiting officers from talking. This diver evidently thought the explosion was not an accident. He had an expert's capacity and opportunity for judging.

"The Havana public is not permitted to know the intensity of public sentiment in the United States. Only meagre details are permitted to be known of what happens in Washington. Congress is watched with excessive anxiety by palace officials, but the populace knows nothing of what is liable to happen. Evidences of ill feeling toward American people and exultation over the Maine distaster do not lessen.

"The Maine inquiry dwarfs interest in Cuban politics, but recent developments carry official confession of the failure of autonomy."

THE MAINE BENEFIT.

Nearly $4,000 Realized from the Sale for Sunday's Performance at the Opera House.

Nearly $4,000 was realized from the auction sale of boxes and seats held yesterday at the Metropolitan Opera House for the performance to be given there Sunday night for the benefit of the families of the sailors and marines who lost their lives in the Maine disaster in Havana Harbor. About one thousand persons were present when the sale began. Chauncey M. Depew had promised to be on hand at 4:30 o'clock and deliver a brief address, but he arrived half an hour late, when the sale was already in progress. He said in explanation that he had been suddenly called upon to consult with some railroad men on important matters, and it had kept him away. In the course of his address he said:

"It is many years since the country stood in the shadow of a crisis so overwhelming as the present. It presents considerations of such magnitude that the country stands still awaiting the report of the official inquiry, but our sympathies do not stand still. Our attitude during this period of tension removes the reflection passed upon us, that we as a democracy are a people easily moved by passion. The great mass of the people have recognized that the President has the gravest responsibility, and in whatever he may see fit to do, should it be proved that the disaster is a crime, in the way of punishing this violation of rights and the insult to our flag he will have the support of the people."

Mr. Depew was enthusiastically applauded, and the sale continued amid renewed enthusiasm. It had been announced that an upset price had been set on the boxes of $25, and when the sale was concluded, it was shown that they had brought from $30 to $300 each. Orchestra seats sold at from $2.50 to $10. A number of the artists who have volunteered for the benefit bought boxes at high rates. The exact amount realized at yesterday's sale was $3,926.25.

REGIMENTS READY TO MOVE.

Preparations for Active Service at Forts McPherson, Sam Houston, and Thomas.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 24.—Activity has never been so great at Fort McPherson as at the present time. The stir is attributable to Gen. Merritt's arrival. Everything is in readiness to move the regiment within a few hours to any point that may be designated. At a consultation to-day between Col. Cook, commandant of the fort, and railroad officials Col. Cook was assured that the men could be transported to Florida within a night. Reports to the effect that the regiment is about to move are denied by the officers at the fort.

Gen. Merritt will go to the fort to-morrow and inspect the troops. The munitions of war have been increased greatly in the last few days. Gen. Merritt was seen to-night and asked if his arrival in the city was an indication of immediate action on the part of the regiment.

"No," said he, "it is part of my duty to inspect each post in my division every year, and I have come here merely as a part of my routine work. It is not a warlike move at all."

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 24.—To-day at Fort Sam Houston, the large military post at this place, an order from headquarters was received suspending for the present the order sending Light Battery K, First Artillery, into the mountains on its annual thirty days' target practice.

The battery, consisting of four pieces and 165 men, under command of Capt. Dillenback, was to have started for the artillery range in the mountains on March 1. Col. Louis H. Carpenter, commander of Fort Sam Houston, said that no reasons were given for detaining the battery at the post, but that it was surmised that the artillery was to remain here to await the arrival of the Inspector General, Col. Lawton.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—Under instructions from Washington, Col. Cochran, Commandant at Fort Thomas, Ky., to-day issued orders bringing the men on the rifle range at Culbertson back to the fort. New bayonets that can also be used for trenching tools were issued to all the troops. The men are undergoing fatigue drill daily, and expect to go to Key West instead of Charleston, S. C., as reported.

The First Regiment of the Ohio National Guard, located here, is filling up with recruits. Several unauthorized recruiting stations for volunteers have been opened in this city, and their enrollment would more than fill a regiment.

RELIEF FOR MAINE VICTIMS.

Bill Prepared by the House Naval Committee to be Passed as Quickly as Possible.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Representative Boutelle of Maine, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced a bill late this afternoon providing for the relief of the victims of the United States battleship Maine. It follows generally the lines of the Samoan disaster relief bill of 1890, and is the result of several days' conferences in committee and embodies the views of the Administration. Chairman Boutelle had a conference with President McKinley to-day, at which he went over with him the proposed legislation and later submitted the measure at an informal meeting of some of the committee.

The bill follows:

That to reimburse the survivors of the officers and crew of the United States ship Maine, destroyed by an explosion, for losses incurred by them respectively, there shall be paid to each of said survivors a sum equal to the losses so sustained by them; provided that the accounting officers shall in all cases require a schedule and affidavit from each person making a claim, each schedule to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy; and reimbursement shall be made for such articles of clothing, outfit, and personal effects only as are of a character and value and in quantity suitable and appropriate to the rank and rating and duty of the person by whom the claim is made. Provided further, that in no case shall the aggregate sum allowed exceed the amount of twelve months' sea pay of the grade or rating held by such persons at the time the losses were incurred.

Sec. 2. That the widow, child, or children, and in case there be not such, that the parent or parents, and if there be no parent, the brothers and susters of the officers, enlisted men, and others who were lost in the destruction of said vessel, or who have died within one year from the date of the disaster in consequence of injuries received in the destruction of said vessel, shall be entitled to and receive to wit: The relatives in the order named a sum equal to twelve months' sea pay of the grade or rating of each person deceased as aforesaid; provided that the legal representatives of the deceased person shall also be paid any arrears of pay due the deceased at the time of their death.

Sec. 3. That the accounting officers are hereby authorized to continue for a period of three months any allotments which may have been made in favor of any relatives of the degrees hereinbefore enumerated by any of the officers and men attached to the Maine who lost their lives in or in consequence of the disaster to that vessel; provided that the amount of the allotments so continued shall be deducted from the amount of the twelve months' sea pay allowed to such beneficiaries by virtue of this act for their relief.

Sec. 4. That the relief granted by the provisions of this act shall be deemed and taken to be full compensation for and in satisfaction of any and all claims whatsoever on account of loss or death by the destruction of the United States steamship Maine on the part of the beneficiaries hereinbefore designated and the methods of presenting and establishing said claims hereinbefore prescribed shall be followed in lieu of those prescribed by the acts or parts of acts heretofore enacted relating to the presentation of similar claims.

Sec. 5. That no claim shall be allowed under the provisions of this act which shall not be presented within two years after the date of its passage.

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized whenever in his discretion it may be deemed a practicable expedient to cause the remains of all or any of those who perished in consequence of such disaster to be removed to the United States cemetery at Arlington. Provided that the relatives of any such deceased officers and others mentioned in this act who prefer that the remains of such be taken to their homes within the United States shall have such privilege extended to them, and the expense thereof shall be borne by the United States; and the sum of $10,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to carry out the provisions of this section.

The bill will be put through Congress as quickly as possible.

A Prayer in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—At the opening of the session of the Senate to-day the chaplain prayed "that in this momentous hour of our history the blessing of the Holy Spirit might be granted and rest upon the President and Vice President of the United States, both branches of Congress and all the people of the country." He prayed also that the "honor and dignity and rights of our country" might be upheld.

Navy Yard Recruiting Ended.

The recruiting office on the receiving ship Vermont was closed yesterday, and the men who applied for enlistment were turned away. They were told that the required number of men had been obtained, and no more would be enlisted at present.

New Malting Company Organized.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The Columbian Malting Company was incorporated at Springfield to-day with $200,000 capital. The incorporators are E. A. Graff, H. H. Davis, and H. D. Graff. The Graffs are located at 202 Ninth Street, Pittsburg. It was their intention to build an eleven-million-bushel plant in this city to fight the trust, but such a plant would cost $500,000.

They Trade as They Travel.

Passengers on the Pennsylvania Limited. Stock quotations received by wire en route. Stenographer's services free. Leaves New York every morning for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.—Adv.

A FLURRY IN WALL STREET

Timid and Thoughtless Persons Dropped Stocks and Shrewd Investors Found Bargains.

THE BOND MARKET WAS QUIET

When a Reaction and a Rally Came Many Were Sorry They Had Heeded Artificial Clamor—Money Plentiful and Exchange "Soft."

The stock market yesterday was disastrous to margin speculators for a rise—the gambling bull element—a mine to the "bucket shops," and remunerative to well-protected commission houses on the principle of "heads I win, tails you lose." On Saturday few of the commission houses patronized by the class known as "ticker fiends"—just a grade over "bucket shop" customers, because they have more money to speculate with—would refuse to carry stocks at any rate above 3 per cent. with proper arrangements and understanding about risk of "wiping out" and "stop orders." This low risk class was wiped out by the decline on Monday, and the 5 per cent. people saw their margins reached and their capital vanish on Wednesday unless they protected their interests by adding to their margins. Yesterday in the "slump" the protected holdings were swept away to earn, in some cases, a fifteen per cent. margin, dating from Saturday's quotations. The old long interest was practically eliminated. Last night few houses would accept margins of less than ten per cent.

Little Cool Reflection.

In the slump yesterday there were few of these speculators, and not many brokers who reflected on the logical situation at Havana. Although investors were rushing into the market confident in American common sense to deal prudently and safely with any issue, while sterling exchange was weak and "soft," and money was plentiful for all at no higher rates, and London was quickly absorbing 100,000 shares, it was sufficient for the thoughtless that unmolested by the police, the hawkers of freak newspaper yowled "war" at the doors of the Exchange, and the numbering on the calamity extras rose, and that there was general and hasty calling in of loans. So some let go their holdings, others sold to be out of a loss or even, and few in protecting their interests believed that they were not throwing good money after bad.

When the reaction came and the market steadied, and at the end the brokers were indulging in paper throwing and horseplay to a thin gallery of spectators, there were many who regretted that they had been led to sacrifice their interests by heeding artificial clamor and professional manipulation. It had, on the other hand, with over 720,000 shares of stock in the grabbag, been a handsome investment market, and bona-fide buyers of stocks were jubilant.

The selling instinct was keyed up to bowstring tension at the opening. This took place in a din and chaos of trading, of vociferous and maddened hustling to execute selling orders. The public gallery was packed, and the spectators saw for once a wild tilt between bulls and bears. Few of those who looked on could understand what was passing below, except that every broker appeared excited and endeavoring to outvoice the others. It was really only by the ticker tapes that the story of what was going on, told coldly and in type, could be learned.

These distributors of quotations were never still a moment from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and each had a gathering of anxious and excited speculators around it, in some cases a man skilled in deciphering the symbols used to designate stocks calling off the prices as they were reeled off.

Stocks Which Showed Gains.

During the day few stocks scored net gains among the 130-odd classes traded in on the Exchange, while all open board quotations were lowered. The gains were by Chicago Terminal preferred, ⅜; Erie second preferred, ¼; Homestake Mining, 1; Lake Erie and Western, ½; Minnesota Iron, ½, and St. Louis and Southwestern preferred, ¼. Stocks that neither advanced nor declined were Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, Chicago and Northwestern preferred, Susquehanna and Western, North American Company, Rio Grande Western, St. Louis Southwestern, St. Joseph and Grand Island first preferred, St. Louis and San Francisco, first preferred, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific new, and Wabash.

The greatest net declines, over 2 points, were Adams Express, 12; Sugar, 3⅞; Ann Arbor, 2¼; Brooklyn Union Gas, 3½; Canada Southern, 2⅛; Burlington, 3½; Rock Island, 3; Northwestern, 2¾; Consolidated Gas, 3¾; Des Moines and Fort Dodge, 3⅝; Illinois Steel, 2⅞; Long Island, 4; Manhattan, 5½; Metropolitan Street Railway, 8⅞; Missouri Pacific, 2¼; Morris and Essex, 2¼; Lead, 3½; New York, Chicago and St. Louis, second preferred, 3½; Oregon Navigation, 4¾; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, 4; Pullman's Car Company, 3; Reading first preferred, 3⅜; St. Joseph and Grand Island first preferred, 5; St. Paul and Omaha, 4½, and Union Pacific preferred, 2¼.

In the bond market the sales were comparatively light, they being only a little over $4,000,000. This was explained by the opportunity for investors to pick up blocks of stock at low prices. On the curb the outside securities scored new records of quotations, Standard Oil certificates reached 350, a loss of 98 points since Feb. 10. They closed at 368 bid, 373 asked. Malt common closed at 22@25, and Glucose common at 35 @37.

LOCAL BODIES ACTIVE.

Sympathy and Support Offered to the Government.

The German-American Citizens' Union of the Sixteenth Assembly District has adopted a resolution offering its services to the militia in case of war. Two hundred able-bodied young men of the organization have signified their willingness to be assigned to the ranks on twenty-four hours' notice. A copy of a resolution saying this has been sent to Gov. Black. The members of the organization are all Austro-Hungarian Hebrews.

The delegates to the Building Trades Section of the Central Labor Union, at their meeting Wednesday evening, indorsed a plan for a monument for the dead sailors of the Maine. Nearly all the delegates pledged themselves to volunteer for the service of the country in the event of war.

Representatives of the various Italian societies of the city met last night at 154 Bleecker Street for the purpose of taking appropriate action in the matter of the Maine disaster. The hall was crowded. Joseph N. Francolini presided. Addresses were made by Father Bonaventura and others.

All the addresses were intensely patriotic and expressive of sympathy for the Government and the victims of the Maine. It was unanimously decided that all the Italian societies in the city should be invited to attend a requiem service in St. Patrick's Cathedral on March 15 in commemoration of the martyrs of the ill-fated battleship.

REAR ADMIRAL BUNCE NOW.

His Flag Raised and Saluted at the Navy Yard Yesterday.

The flags that have hung at half-mast at the navy yard since the disaster to the battleship Maine occurred were run up to the masthead yesterday, and will now remain there. This was done by orders received from Washington. Shortly after the flags had been "mastheaded" the Commodore's pennant with its one white star was hauled down from the staff on the receiving ship Vermont, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired. The marines attached to the barracks on the Cob Dock, in full-dress uniforms, were drawn up in company front and presented arms. As the echo of the last gun died away the buglers sounded three flurries, and the broad blue pennant of Rear Admiral Bunce was unfurled from the flagstaff of the old receiving ship.

This was the signal for the functions attending the ceremonies of congratulating Admiral Bunce on his reaching the highest grade in the gift of the Navy Department. The officers in charge of the several departments at the navy yard went to the Admiral's headquarters, presented their compliments, and congratulated him.

Commodore Bunce was promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral on Feb. 6 last, but it was not until yesterday that he was entitled to add another star to his collar decorations and receive the salute a Rear Admiral is entitled to. Admiral Bunce will retire on Dec. 25 next, when he will reach the age limit.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY THANKED.

His Moderation in Regard to the Maine Disaster Praised by Women.

At a meeting of the West End Republican Woman's Auxiliary, at 477 Boulevard, yesterday afternoon a resolution was passed thanking President McKinley for his moderation in regard to the Maine disaster. Previous to the passing of the resolution the sinking of the Maine was freely discussed. The opinion was generally expressed that the President displayed great discretion and judgment in the matter, and that the utmost confidence should be reposed in him. Mrs. Hutchinson formulated the resolution, and it was seconded by Miss Boswell.

HANNA, IRELAND, AND KERENS.

Their Presence at the Same Hotel Starts Rumors Which They Deny.

Senator Mark Hanna, Archbishop Ireland, and Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis reached the city yesterday from Washington and went to the Waldorf-Astoria. A report was current during the afternoon that they were to meet Stephen B. Elkins and some other men and discuss some information to be presented by the Cuban Junta. The report could not be verified, and all of them denied last night that there was any truth in it.

Archbishop Ireland said he was called to Washington on business and had come to New York for a few days' rest before returning to St. Paul. Asked as to his views on the probability of trouble with Spain, he said he saw no possibility of any serious trouble. He hoped whatever difficulty might arise from the Maine disaster would be settled peacefully and reiterated his belief, already expressed at length, that the ship was destroyed by an unavoidable accident.

Mr. Kerens said his visit to New York was on railroad business exclusively.

Senator Hanna also declared his presence in the city had no political significance. He is here, he said, to attend a meeting of the Maritime Association. He declined to talk about the situation in Washington and the meaning of the activity of the War and Navy Departments, but said he was sure no war was impending, and he was glad of it.

PASSENGERS FROM HAVANA.

Stories Brought by a Ward Line Boat—Mystery About a Spanish Steamer.

The Ward Line steamship Concho, from Mexican ports and Havana, arrived here yesterday. She brought only one passenger from Havana, which place she left on Sunday. Four other passengers were from Mexico. None of the officers went ashore in Havana, though one of the passengers, William G. Ramsay of this city, rowed about the Maine in a boat. They had heard of the disaster in Mexico, but the sight of the Maine was horrifying from the evidence the wreckage bore of the power of the explosion and the carnage wrought. Buzzards hung about the wreck, the Spanish officers making no effort to drive them away, though their presence was sickeningly offensive.

Spaniards who rowed about in boats did not conceal their satisfaction at the American warship's fate, and sometimes were seen shaking their fists at the flag that hung at half-mast above the hulk. Vendors flocked about the Concho selling photographs of the wreck.

Mr. Ramsay and an English passenger, E. W. Bourne, went aboard the tender Fern and met Capt. Sigsbee and Consul General Lee. Capt. Sigsbee showed the effects of his mental suffering, but preserved great control over himself. The Consul General said little. Neither would express any opinion as to the wreck. The Concho lay in Havana Harbor nine hours.

The Spanish line steamship Panama arrived last night from Havana and anchored in Quarantine. Contrary to all precedent, the marine reporters at Quarantine were not allowed to board her. The routine report of the vessel was passed over the side to them. From the pilot it was learned that the two cabin passengers which she brought were Spaniards.

CHICAGO MARKET WEAK.

Sharp Declines in Produce Due to Wall Street and War News.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Grain and provision markets were all weak to-day, led by wheat. The break in Wall Street, resulting from the war scare, resulted in sharp declines. May wheat closed at a loss of 2⅜c. from yesterday, and July lost 1½c. Corn and oats closed about ¾c. lower each, and provisions show closing declines of from 5c. to 17½c.

The break in Wall Street securities and the increasing gravity of the Cuban situation were the overshadowing influences in the wheat market. The smaller holders especially showed a good deal of anxiety to unload their lines. Another factor was the weakness shown by Liverpool in the face of the small stocks at that place. The English market showed declines of from ½d. to ½d.

Closing cables all showed weakness. Toward the close the market became very weak, and little support from any quarter was forthcoming. May declined to and closed at 103⅛, and July declined to 89½ to 89⅝, closing at 89⅜, the latter delivery being supported by a prominent broker late in the session.

DECLINE IN SPANISH FOURS.

The Paris Bourse Affected by Maine Rumors in Wall Street.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Spanish fours fell on the Paris Bourse to-day from 60 11-16 to 60 1-16. The Evening News alleges that the Spanish bondholders have become alarmed over reports from Madrid of a reservation taken by the Bank of Spain regarding the payment of the April coupons.

These reports were in circulation here on Tuesday and caused a decline in the securities, but they are still unconfirmed, and to-day's fall on the Paris Bourse is due rather to alarmist Maine rumors in Wall Street.

THE VIZCAYA SAILS TO-DAY.

Nearly All Her Coal and Provisions Are In—Many Visitors on the Cruiser Yesterday.

The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya will leave her anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., this afternoon between 2 and 4 o'clock and put to sea. She will undoubtedly go direct to Havana, although her officers and those of the Spanish Consulate refused to commit themselves on that point yesterday. Her hour of sailing was given out late in the afternoon by Consul General Baldasano. He arrived at Tompkinsville at 4:30 o'clock. The Vice Consul and an officer of the Spanish Naval Commission were with him. They were met at the pier by the cruiser's steam launch and taken on board. They came back from the cruiser within half an hour. The Consul General said that he had delivered some important dispatches to the Vizcaya's commander, and that the vessel would sail to-day.

It was rumored yesterday that the Vizcaya had sustained a serious accident to her steering apparatus two days before reaching this port, and that her departure had been delayed by the work of making repairs to it. A pillow block sustaining the tiller was said to have been broken. It was reported that the firm of Kragewski & Pesant of the Erie Basin Iron Works had been working on the broken gear since last Monday.

At the office of the firm yesterday this was denied, but it was stated by several persons about the place that a new pillow block had been cast by the firm and was being put on board the cruiser. Consul General Baldasano emphatically denied that the steering apparatus had broken, or that the vessel had been delayed in any way by the work of repairing her machinery. It was thought best to overhaul her machinery before she passed Hatteras, he said, and to save time special machinists were called in.

The Vizcaya was making every preparation last night for getting out to sea. Double shifts of men were putting into her bunkers what were said to be her last two lighter loads of coal. The masts and fighting top covers were being laced on and the big guns on the spar deck were being jacketed and lashed. The vessel had settled down to the water line fore and aft, showing that her bunkers were almost, if not quite, filled with coal.

The warship had more visitors yesterday than on any other day during her stay in port. The visitors, among whom were many ladies, were nearly all Spaniards, friends and acquaintances of the officers. To these every courtesy was shown, and, besides being served with refreshments, they were taken to every part of the vessel from stem to stern. A few of the visitors were Americans, and one little eight-year-old American girl, with fluffy brown hair under a jaunty little yachting cap, completely captivated Capt. Eulate. Her curiosity was insatiable, and after having gone through the engine rooms and been carried up into the fighting top by a sturdy sailor, she was taken into the turrets, where the big eleven-inch guns are worked. Her little hands were placed upon the levers by which the monster engines of destruction are manipulated, and with a child's usual precocity she proceeded to sweep the bay with the guns. With a turn of her little wrists she pointed the mass of polished steel, weighing thousands of pounds, upon Fort Wadsworth. Had there been a shot in the gun and had she touched a delicate spring ever so lightly, one of our National defenses might have received a hard knock.

The beautiful day of sunshine brought over another large crowd on the ferryboats to view the much-advertised vessel, and owing to the favorable condition of the atmosphere the photographers were out in overwhelming force. They swarmed along the piers and went out into the bay in such numbers that the patrol boat had to circle about the cruiser at almost full speed to maintain the "dead line."

A party of officers from the cruiser came ashore at noon, and went to the Waldorf-Astoria, where they enjoyed an elaborate luncheon. Detective Davis accompanied them. Another party of the officers dined last night with Consul General Baldasano at his residence. Capt. Eulate remained on board his vessel all day. He entertained at luncheon in his cabin last night a party of friends, including a relative of his wife from Costa Rica. Señora Eulate is a Costa Rican by birth.

A CUBAN CELEBRATION.

The Third Anniversary of the Beginning of the Revolution.

The Cubans of this city celebrated the third anniversary of the revolution last evening by a large and demonstrative mass meeting in Chickering Hall, and at the close, just as the people were departing, the Chairman said that the next anniversary would be celebrated in Havana, free Cuba, when the foreigner will have cleared out.

Only one of the speakers referred briefly to the Maine disaster. During the address of the second speaker, Señor Antonio Bravo Correoso, there was an interruption by Señor Enrique Trujillo, editor of El Porvenir, one of the Cuban revolutionary papers published in this city. He was standing at the back of the hall when he suddenly said that he desired to interrupt the order of the programme by offering a resolution.

All heads were immediately turned in the direction from which the voice came, and several asked: "What is it?"

Mr. Trujillo then offered the follwing resolution:

"The Cuban Colony of New York, assembled in mass meeting in Chickering Hall to commemorate the third anniversary of the revolution of Baire to achieve the independence of Cuba, unanimously agree to pass a resolution expressing their condolence and sympathy to the President of the United States, to Secretary Long, and to the American people in view of the awful catastrophe that has happened in the blowing up of the battleship Maine, in the Harbor of Havana, and we avail ourselves of this opportunity to reiterate our gratitude to the great American people for the hospitality that they have accorded to us."

The resolution was adopted with a shout. The platform was richly decorated with flags, and over the wall back of it were a large American flag and the Cuban flag of the lone star. Tomas Estrada Palma presided. Señor Ramiro Mazorra sang a couple of patriotic songs. Señor Juan Feaga opened the meeting and paid a tribute to Marti, Maceo, and other leaders who had fallen on the field of battle, and then telegrams were read from Cuban societies in New Orleans, Jacksonville, and other cities. Señor Correoso and Señor Varona delivered addresses.

At Sailors' Snug Harbor.

The old inmates at Sailors' Snug Harbor, at New Brighton, S. I., yesterday afternoon attended the Maine memorial organ recital, which was held in the handsome marble church on the grounds of the institution. The altar of the church was draped with two American flags, which were bordered with black. The recital consisted of several solos by Miss Christensen, who sang National hymns. The recital closed by the old sailors singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," which was given with much feeling by the gray-haired veterans.

GEN. BLANCO'S CONDOLENCE.

A Copy of His Message Received from Consul General Lee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In the mail received from Consul General Lee this morning was a copy of the message of condolence received by him from Captain Gen. Blanco in the following terms:

Havana, Feb. 16, 1898.

Mr. Consul: It becomes my painful duty to express to you my profound sorrow for the misfortune which occurred yesterday on board the American ship Maine. I associate myself with all my heart to the grief of the Nation, and of the families who have lost some of their members, and, upon doing so, I do not only express my personal sentiments, but I speak in the name of all the inhabitants of Havana, witnesses of the catastrophe which has afflicted so many homes. God guard you many years.

RAMON BLANCO.

To the Consul General of the United States.

British Naval Officers Condole.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The officers of the British battleship Hood to-day cabled from the Island of Crete expressing deep sympathy on account of the disaster to the Maine.

DE LOME PLEADS FOR PEACE.

The ex-Minister Again Expresses Regret for the Maine Disaster.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 24.—Señor Dupuy de Lome, formerly Spanish Minister at Washington, who was a passenger on the White Star steamer Britannic from New York, which touched here at

WOODFORD FETES BERNABE

United States Minister in Madrid Entertains the Coming Spanish Minister to Washington.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EVENT

A Semi-Official Spanish Report Intimates that It Is a Peaceful Omen, but the Imparcial Urges Preparations for War.

MADRID, Feb. 24.—The United States Minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, gave a banquet to-day in honor of the new Spanish Minister to Washington, Señor Polo y Bernabe. In addition to the latter, the guests included the Austrian, Russian, French, German, Italian, Turkish, Dutch, and British Ministers, or Chargé d'Affaires, and their wives; the Duke of Veragua, a lineal descendant of Columbus, who was the guest of the United States at the time of the Chicago Fair, and the Premier, Señor Sagasta.

There were also present Señor Moret y Prendergast, the Minister for the Colonies, and his wife; Señor Gullon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Señora Gullon; the Marquis Zarco, the Introducer of Ambassadors; the Countess Sastago, First Lady in Waiting to the Queen Regent; the Duchess of San Carlos, the Marquis Valdo Iglesias, and the staff of the United States Legation.

Much political importance was attached here to the incident, and the banquet, "coupled with the peaceful utterances of President McKinley," according to a semi-official report, has been "optimistically utilized by the Ministerial press." But the Imparcial to-day takes the Spanish Government to task for its "apathy, contrasted with the patriotic feeling of the country," and warns the nation against the "hypocritical Yankee policy, which really aims at the independence of Cuba." Continuing, the Imparcial remarks:

"President McKinley may make and reiterate protestations of friendship and pacific intentions, but his actions contradict his words. While the President of the United States is cajoling us with words, he sharpens his dagger to stab us behind. While talking concord, he utilizes his Sundays in unusual United States war preparation at the docks and cancels the furloughs of the marines. Can we trust those who are preventing the pacification of Cuba and fomenting rebellion and filibustering expeditions, sending warships under the pretext of friendship and preaching peace?

"We must prepare for war. There is no time to acquire new warships, but we should fit out immediately what we have, sending the Pelayo, Colon, Carlos V., and Maria Teresa to follow the Almirante, Oquendo, and Vizcaya to Cuban waters and the rest of the fleet to guard the Peninsula. Other policy than preparedness is only to play the Americans' game, which is to exhaust our resources and gain the independence of Cuba without risking anything. How long does the Government mean to put up with the American plans? How long will the agonizing nation tolerate the apathy of the Government?"

This language, from a semi-official organ, is much commented upon.

The Pais frankly declares that Cuban independence is immifient.

The Queen Regent presided to-day at a Cabinet Council, which discussed the relations between Spain and the United States.

SPAIN WILL NOT SELL CUBA.

Her Statesmen Amazed and Indignant at the Idea.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Spanish statesmen of every shade of opinion are simply amazed and indignant at the idea that Spain would ever consent to sell Cuba. The suggestion would expose the monarchy to an irresistible movement of popular feeling, shared by the army and navy.

"From a financier's view point it is equally impossible, because the price suggested would not half cover the Cuban debt, which is almost entirely held by Spaniards."

THE DAUNTLESS IS MISSING.

Unheard from Since She Left on a Filibustering Trip.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The whereabouts of the steamer Dauntless, said to have sailed from Florida with a filibustering expedition, is beginning to excite much comment. The expedition is said to have sailed over a week ago, and there has been ample time for her to reach Cuba. No reports to this effect have been received.

It is felt that she must have encountered heavy weather, and is possibly disabled, or else has made a quick landing and is now cruising about to secure a safe avenue of escape from the Spanish ships which are watching for her.

SPANISH GARRISON ROUTED.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—On Saturday last a party of about forty guerrillas left a fort on a farm near Aguacate, about forty miles from this city, as was their custom, to dine at a neighboring place.

During the absence of the guerrillas a detachment of about fifteen insurgents occupied the fort, and when the garrison returned from dinner the insurgents fell upon them with machetes and killed twenty-five out of the forty. The remaining fifteen members of the Government force succeeded in escaping.

Plantation Raided by Insurgents.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—The insurgents have raided the Smith and Fischer plantation on the Canamabo, in the Trinidad district, and killed one and wounded five of the defenders, who numbered only seven. They burned all the buildings but the dwelling of Mr. Smith, and, according to the Spanish account of the affair, took away or destroyed $200,000 worth of provisions and merchandise and $4,000 in cash.

Reinforcements Arrive from Spain.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—To-day the principal streets and buildings are gaily decorated with flags and bunting in honor of 2,029 Spanish infantrymen, under the command of Jose Amador, who arrived this morning by the steamer Montevideo, from Barcelona.

United States Consul Barker Ill.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—United States Consul Walter B. Barker, at Sagua la Grande, is reported ill. It is said that he is threatened with pneumonia.

W. J. BRYAN IS SANGUINE.

Congratulates Democrats on Their Outlook, Declines to Discuss Spain, and Sees the Populists Snubbed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 24.—A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee and representative Kansas Democrats was held here to-day to consult as to the campaign for 1898. William J. Bryan was one of the invited guests and arrived during the afternoon. His reception was an enthusiastic one, without any special demonstration.

The conference was called to talk over the general political situation. Mr. Bryan attended the meeting of the committee, and made an address congratulating the country upon the splendid condition of the Democratic Party for 1898, and the assurance of victory in 1900. He refused to discuss the Cuban question, saying it was best to await the full investigation of the recent disaster in Havana harbor.

A banquet was given this evening to Mr. Bryan and the visiting Democrats to which 570 tickets were issued, making the largest gathering of that party held in Kansas. Mr. Bryan made another short speech, taking the Teller resolution as his text. Addresses were also delivered by David Overmeyer, John Martin, and other prominent Democratic leaders.

The Populist State officers watched the banquet from a space reserved for them in the gallery, none of them having been invited to the banqueting table. Gov. Leedy did not attend. The speakers favored a continuation of the policy of fusion with the Populists on the State and Congressional tickets.

SALE OF DANA CERAMICS.

The first of the three afternoon auction sales of the remarkable and valuable collection of Oriental ceramics formed by Charles A. Dana took place yesterday at the American Art Galleries. A total of $19,811.50 was realized for 198 objects—a surprising result, and one which with the more valuable objects yet to be sold this and to-morrow afternoons will doubtless make the grand total of the sale a phenomenal one.

The Chinese antiques all sold remarkably well, but some bargains were obtained by the purchasers. The Hispano-Moresque faience plates brought unexpectedly high figures, and as they were purchased by Mr. Dana both here and abroad at a time when a lower art tariff prevailed here, must have netted a handsome profit for the estate. The highest figure obtained for any one object sold was $2,000, which was paid by D. G. Kalckian, the dealer, for an antique glass lantern from a Damascus mosque, with a rarely beautiful intricate design in enamels of various ornaments and Arabic characters. Mr. Kalckian bought this, as well as many other valuable objects, it was said, for N. Q. Pope of Brooklyn. Rather curiously, in this connection, Mr. Kalckian, in a signed forecast of the sale published yesterday morning, stated that this particular lantern would bring $2,000, the exact amount which he paid for it. He was not as happy or as correct in other predictions. The Persian sixteenth-century lantern vase, (No. 194,) which he secured for $310, he claimed in this same statement should bring $2,000. The Persian fourteenth-century lantern vase, which he secured for $190, he claimed should bring $1,000, and the Persian bowl with iridescent lustre, (No. 161,) which he purchased for $260, he claimed should bring $1,500, and asserted cost Mr. Dana $1,000. When an expert dealer so miscalculates, how shall the wayfaring amateur estimate the values of Oriental ware?

A feature of the sale, which was held in the up-stairs Gallery E, was the number of art lovers and buyers present from other cities than New York. Prominent among these were Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Nickerson, Mrs. Chauncey I. Blair, and Mrs. J. J. Borland of Chicago, Dr. Hayes and J. C. Bancroft of Boston, Charles Parsons of St. Louis, and Mr. Griensheils of Montreal. Among the New Yorkers present were Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. Charles A. Pratt, Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Macy, Mrs. Corbett, Mrs. Ladd, Mrs. George Wickersham, Goodhue Livingston, T. Sanford Beatty, Charles Gould, Heber R. Bishop, Frank Bacon, Thomas B. Clarke, Henry Sampson, and Peter Gilsey. The dealers in pottery and porcelain were present in force, and the competition between them for the more valuable articles was spirited at times. Several of the more prominent dealers sat next or near patrons for whom they bought. Women composed the larger part of the audience, and several prominent women, notably Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, bought freely and secured valuable objects. The average feminine bargain hunter who inundates the auction rooms was also well represented, and her evident dismay at the prices obtained for objects she had thought to secure at a bargain was at times decidedly amusing. She could not compete with the knowledge of the expert dealers and the purses of her more wealthy sisters, and after a few ineffectual bids at the beginning of the sale contented herself with looking on.

The management of the sale was excellent, and Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer, conducted it with commendable celerity.

Some twenty-three small Korean, Japanese, and Chinese bowls, which were first on the list, brought an average of $20 each. Thomas B. Waggeman of Washington was the first buyer to pay as much as $100 for an object, and secured a small fifth or sixth century Chinese bowl which is said to have cost Mr. Dana $1,000 for that figure. W. R. Hearst, when the beautiful ovoid Sung vase with clair de lune glaze (No. 51) came, secured it after some competition with the dealers for $480. Then D. G. Kelekian paid $100 for an old Persian gray lustre vase (No. 53,) and W. M. Laffan secured the curious quadrilateral Kienlung vase, with its fine variegated iron rust glaze, for $160. Mrs. Dr. Wood was the first woman buyer to pay $100, which she did for the antique celadon vase from the east coast of Africa, (No. 70.) The Korean vase (No. 71) went to Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer for $115, and R. E. Moore, the dealer, paid $350 for an old Korean celadon vase with a marvelously fine decoration of flowers, plants, and a stork in white and olive on a pale gray ground.

The first of the Sung bowls with clair de lune glaze was bought by Mrs. Dr. Wood for $155, and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander secured the crackled gray celadon vase which was awarded the longest description in the catalogue for $70. A Persian lustre cylindrical vase (No. 94) was brought by D. G. Kelekian for $100, and W. R. Hearst paid $470 for the Sung clair de lune vase, (No. 97.) Other objects between Nos. 97 and 184, which brought $100 and upward, were a Persian bottle, (No. 100,) bought by Kelekian, a cylindrical vase, (No. 106,) bought by Cottier & Co., presumably for Mr. Nickerson of Chicago; a bottle-shaped vase, (No. 107,) by W. M. Laffan; a flambe clair de lune vase, (No. 100,) by W. M. Laffan; a bottle-shaped vase, (No. 129,) for $100, by Mrs. S. O. Thomas; a bottle-shaped Chinese vase, (No. 133,) for $150, by W. M. Laffan; a small Sung clair de lune vase, (No. 142,) for $120, by Mr. Bradley; another similar one, (No. 146,) for $110, also by Mr. Bradley; a tall Sung clair de lune vase, (No. 147,) for $125, by J. H. Taft; a Sung alms bowl, for $200, by C. L. Freer of Detroit; a clair de lune vase, (No. 153,) for $275, by Mrs. Wood; a celadon vase, (No. 154,) by R. E. Moore; a Persian bowl, (No. 161,) by D. G. Kelekian; a Persian bottle-shaped vase, (No. 162,) for $110, also by Mr. Kelekian; a Hispano-Moresque faience plate, (No. 163,) by W. R. Hearst, for $610; a bottle-shaped vase, (No. 164,) for $155, by D. G. Kelekian; a Persian bottle-shaped vase, (No. 166,) for $155, by A. S. Heidelbach; a similar vase, (No. 168,) for $135, also by Mr. Heidelbach; a lantern vase, (No. 169,) for $190, by D. G. Kelekian; a Persian water jar, (No. 175,) for $100, by D. G. Kelekian; a Persian bottle-shaped vase, (No. 176,) for $280, also by Mr. Kelekian; a Persian vase, (No. 181,) for $120, by Cottier & Co., and a Persian fifteenth century plate, (No. 182,) for $135, by the same firm.

Then began the battle royal of the sale, waged by W. R. Hearst, Henry Sampson, W. M. Laffan, Thomas B. Clarke, R. E. Moore, D. G. Kelekian, and Cottier & Co. over the dozen or more magnificent Hispano-Moresque faience plates. W. R. Hearst secured the first of these (No. 184) for $410, and Henry Sampson the second (No. 185) for $500. W. R. Hearst captured the third and fourth (Nos. 186 and 187) for $500 and $390, respectively, after a fierce contest. W. M. Laffan paid $330 for No. 188, and W. R. Hearst $400 for No. 189, and $800 for No. 190. No. 191 fell to Thomas B. Clarke for $260, No. 192 to W. R. Hearst for $220, and No. 193 to R. E. Moore for $270. The Arabian lantern vase (No. 194) went to D. G. Kelekian for $310, the large Persian bowl (No. 195) to the same buyer for $220, while the Damascus hanging globe was secured by Mr. Inglis of Cottier & Co., presumably for a customer, N. Q. Page of Brooklyn, for $2,000. The sale ended with the purchase by Mr. Randolph, for an unknown buyer, of a Chinese cloisonne vase (No. 198) for $410. The sale will begin this afternoon at 2:30 P. M.

TO THE KLONDIKE ON A BET.

Ritter George von Goldschmidt, an Englishman by birth, for seven years an officer in the Austrian Army, and of late a London clubman, was a passenger on the White Star Line steamship Germanic, arriving yesterday. He is traveling somewhat after the fashion of Jules Verne's hero in "Around the World in Eighty Days," in that he is making a trip to the Klondike to win a wager of considerable amount.

His title is equivalent to the English Knight, and Ritter von Goldschmidt is a tall, broad-shouldered man, about twenty-seven years old, with the approved London accent. For the two days he is in New York he is stopping at the Imperial. The wager was laid in London, he said, last night two weeks ago. A well-known London stock broker, whose name he desired omitted, as he said, "because it would be posting a bet," after a discussion upon the perils incident to life in the Northern gold fields offered to bet him 100 to 1 that he would not leave England, 1,000 to 1 that he would not reach Dawson City, and 5,000 to 1 that he would never return to London. Ritter von Goldschmidt immediately deposited three sovereigns, and has already won 100 of the same coin.

He is accompanied by Lewis Macfarlane, who represents a British Klondike syndicate, and the two men leave to-morrow for British Columbia, whence they intend to ship to Alaska. Ritter von Goldschmidt also intends to prospect for gold while in the region, and says he will remain there at least a year before attempting to win the biggest part of the wager.

St. Nicholas Wins at Hockey.

The St. Nicholas Skating Club won another game in the Amateur Hockey League at the St. Nicholas Rink last night, defeating the Hockey Club of New York by a score of 2 to 0. Although the home team scored only two goals, they won rather easily.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Argument by Mr. Spooner in the Senate in Favor of Seating H. W. Corbett of Oregon.

WILL SPEAK AGAIN TO-DAY

Mr. Spooner Holds that the Governor Had a Right to Appoint Mr. Corbett to Fill a Senatorial Vacancy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) began a legal argument in favor of the admission of Henry W. Corbett of Oregon to the Senate. He said that, as a lawyer, he felt he himself had no higher or better right to a seat in the Senate than Mr. Corbett.

Mr. Spooner cited the credentials of John Walker of Virginia, who was appointed to the Senate March 31, 1790, by the Governor of Virginia. This case, the first Gubernatorial appointment made to the Senate under the Constitution, Mr. Spooner said, was precisely similar to that under consideration, as Mr. Walker's credentials showed that the Legislature of Virginia had had opportunity to fill the vacancy then existing and had failed to do so. The Senate accepted Mr. Walker's credentials and seated him.

"Can it reasonably be held," exclaimed Mr. Spooner, "that the distinguished men then sitting in the Senate knew less of Constitutional law than we know now?"

Just before the conclusion for the day of Mr. Spooner's remarks Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) inquired whether in all circumstances, in cases of anticipatory vacancy, the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Spooner) held that the Governor had a right to make an appointment, irrespective of the inaction or inability for any reason of the Legislature to elect.

Mr. Spooner replied that Mr. Bacon had correctly stated his position.

Mr. Bacon then cited the hypothetical case of a Legislature being influenced by the corrupt use of money not to elect in order that the Governor might make an appointment, and asked Mr. Spooner if he would seat the appointee of the Governor.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Spooner, "unless it could be clearly shown to the Senate that the appointee was himself implicated in the conspiracy and in the corrupt use of money."

Mr. Spooner announced that he would conclude his remarks immediately after the morning business to-morrow.

Mr. Hansbrough endeavored to get before the Senate the Alaskan Homestead and Railway Right of Way bill. Mr. Gear (Rep., Iowa,) suggested that the reading of the bill be waived by consent, and, in view of the lateness of the hour, Mr. Hansbrough being willing that consideration of the measure should be proceeded with to-morrow, he moved that the Senate go into executive session.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Washington,) objected to the motion. "There is no more important bill on the calendar," said he, vehemently, "than this. It is of the greatest possible interest and importance to thousands of people in our Northwestern States. No business can be brought up in executive session that is of greater importance than this measure, and not a nomination that may be considered approaches it in importance."

Mr. Gear then withdrew his motion, and the Senate was about to proceed with the bill when Mr. Rawlins (Sil. Rep., Utah,) made the point of no quorum. A roll call developed the lack of a quorum, and on motion of Mr. Rawlins the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Further Consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriations Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. — The House spent the day in further consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill.

The proceedings were devoid of interest, the only debate of consequence being on an amendment to the item in the bill relating to the Quarantine Service. The debate in this instance ran largely upon the question whether a National quarantine should be established to supersede the State quarantines.

The bill was not disposed of to-day.

Two joint resolutions were adopted providing for the appointment of Thomas Drayton Parker and James E. Palmer as passed assistant engineers in the navy in the engineer class. It was explained that these men were dropped after graduation owing to the lack of vacancies. There are now fourteen vacancies, one of which was caused by the death of Lieut. Merritt of the Maine.

Two Coinage Bills Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures agreed to-day to recommend the passage of two Administration bills—one diminishing the legal allowance for wastage in the coinage processes in the mints, the other relating to subsidiary coins. The latter bill provides for the coinage of so much of the Sherman law bullion as may be necessary to meet the demand for subsidiary coin and for the retirement of such amount of Sherman notes as now represents the bullion which might be so used. The vote on the wastage bill was unanimous, but on the subsidiary coinage measure it was on strict party lines.

Allen's Resolution Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—At the conclusion of the morning business the Vice President laid before the Senate the resolution of Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) which was laid over from yesterday. It provides for the appointment of five Senators to make an inquiry into the condition of affairs in Cuba with a view to bringing the war to a peaceful end. Mr. Allen said that being satisfied from the vote yesterday on his amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular bill that the fate of his resolution was quite well sealed, he would withdraw it from further consideration of the Senate.

No Significance in Mr. Proctor's Trip.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—There is no significance to be attached to the presence in Florida of Senator Proctor. He left here with Col. M. M. Parker for a pleasure trip of a few days, having no business mission to perform for the Senate or the Administration. If he paid his respects to Admiral Sicard, it is assumed at the Navy Department that it was merely a call of courtesy.

First Application for a Pension.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. — Mrs. Harriet Adams of this city, the dependent mother of S. J. T. Adams, a coal passer who lost his life on the Maine, to-day filed an application for a pension. This is the first pension claim filed in connection with the loss of the vessel.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices have been appointed as follows: Selkirk, Charles N. Baker; Stafford, Belle D. Sanders; Wilna, Lotus Fargo.

To be Consul at Cienfuegos.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The President to-day nominated William T. Fee of Ohio to be Consul at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

EVANGELIST JONES GIVES UP.

Will Not Run for Governor of Georgia —Has No Time for Politics.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 24.—The Rev. Sam Jones this afternoon issued a letter, in which he withdrew from the Governorship race. Mr. Jones says:

"I have too much to do to monkey with politics long at a time, and then it is such a terrible dirty business. It takes—lie—soap to wash that sort of dirt off. Then again to be a National Democrat I must swallow all the vagaries and nonsense of the Chicago platform. No, Siree. Don't have to."

One reason for quitting is his fear of newspaper men. He fears interviews from these gentlemen would defeat him.

The Railway Train of the Twentieth Century

Is indicated by the New Pennsylvania Limited. Stenographer, stock reports, library, barber shop, bath room, and a ladies' maid are some of its novel features. Leaves New York every morning for the West.—Adv.

JOINT TRAFFIC ARGUMENT

Supreme Court to Pass Upon the Validity of the Association's Agreement.

ALLEGED TO RESTRAIN TRADE

James C. Carter Denies that the Establishment of Uniform Rates Is a Violation of the Inter-State Commerce Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day began the hearing of the Joint Traffic Association case, in which the United States seeks to have the agreement on the part of the thirty-one leading roads of the country, constituting the association as formed in 1895, set aside and declared null and void, and to have the association enjoined from operating under this agreement. The case brought together the most formidable array of counsel on the side of the defense that has been seen in the court room in a long time. The list included ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, ex-Minister to England E. J. Phelps, and James C. Carter of New York, each of whom, it was announced, would speak. Solicitor General Richards appeared for the Government. The time for the presentation of the case was extended so as to give the counsel for the railroads four hours, making six for the entire hearing.

Mr. Richards opened the case. He cited the agreement between the railroads, and asserted that it was in contravention of the Inter-State Commerce law, in that it sought to restrain trade and commerce among the several States and to prevent competition. He declared, also, that it violated the anti-trust law. Mr. Richards depended largely upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case as a precedent in this case, arguing that there was practically no difference between the agreement in that case and the agreement of the parties to the Joint Traffic Association.

Mr. Richards contended that Article 8 of the Joint Traffic agreement would authorize the pooling of freights in contravention of the Inter-State Commerce act, but he said he would not go extensively into that, as the article could be rejected without impairing the agreement. The public was interested in the equitable division of railroad earnings, but the intention of the Inter-State commerce law was to prevent the stifling of competition and the establishment of compulsory rates to the injury of the common welfare.

Mr. Richards commented at length upon the clause in the agreement, declaring that it was not to be construed by the managers as a justification of any infraction of the law. Such a clause could not, he contended, operate to save the agreement. The power conferred on the managers was contrary to law. Hence the whole agreement must fall, regardless of the saving clause.

Mr. Carter's Argument.

Mr. Richards was followed by Mr. Carter for the Traffic Association. Mr. Carter said there were four points involved in the controversy, as follows:

First—Whether the method of procedure by resorting to a court of equity was permissible.

Second—Whether the traffic agreement is in restraint of trade and commerce.

Third—Whether, if it is, the agreement is not in restraint of trade, it is a conspiracy to monopolize.

Fourth—Whether it embraces a pooling agreement contrary to the inter-State commerce law.

Taking up these points in their order, Mr. Carter contended that the common law remedy was the reasonable one, and that if the Government sought a remedy through methods in equity it must make its reasons for so doing plain. This was especially true in cases of violation of penal statutes.

Mr. Carter contended that the agreement was not a violation of the Anti-Trust act in restraint of trade. Instead of being in restraint of trade, the Joint Traffic Association agreement was actually intended to promote trade and commerce. His argument on this point was on the line that regulation did not necessarily mean restraint, and that the word was only used in the statute as applicable to injurious restraint. He said that at most the agreement was only a restraint upon competition, and that competition was only an incident to trade and was not always essential to the prosperity of trade. Indeed, it was sometimes necessary that competition should be curtailed in the interest of the public welfare.

Evil Results of Competition.

Competition carried to its utmost limit must in the end always result in the extinction of weaker rivals by stronger ones; hence to check it before it should reach that point was not in derogation of the public interest. Every one knew how destructive to property were railroad wars resulting from competition. Not only were these wars injurious to stockholders, but infinitely more so to the public at large through the discriminations which are often sufficient to raise one man to wealth while they reduce another to poverty. The most powerful shipper always has the advantage.

The remedy for these evils was found in the restraint of competition, which could be accomplished by an agreement like that of the Joint Traffic Association. The same end was sought to be accomplished by the Inter-State commerce law, the object of Congress in enacting this law being manifestly to check competition. Pooling would never have been resorted to but for absolute necessity. Pools were prohibited by the Inter-State commerce law. Nothing was left but to enter into agreements like that of the Traffic Association. Less binding articles than this had proved ineffective. Under this understanding the temptation to restrain competition was removed and thus stability and equality of rates were preserved.

Uniformity of Rates Necessary.

The contract was in accordance with the law, and was wholesome in the interest of the public as well as of the railroad companies. The great and crowning object of the agreement was to bring about uniformity of rates, and if uniformity in this respect was desirable the agreement was to be commended and not condemned and restrained. He contendd in this connection that competition in railroad rates could not be defended, whatever might be its beneficial effects in other lines of business. The Government was under as much obligation to protect shippers from discrimination such as grew out of unchecked competition as it the Government itself owned the roads.

In conclusion Mr. Carter said that if such agreements as that of the Traffic Association could not be enforced, one of three things must happen: Either all railroad transportation must be abandoned, all the roads must consolidate, or all competing roads must be found daily violating a criminal law. The first two alternatives were not likely to occur, and inevitably the third must.

"In other words," said Justice Brewer, interrupting, "The railroads are to be expected to disobey the law unless they are allowed to give a bond to one another to obey it?"

In reply to this observation Mr. Carter said: "It is possible to put such obligations on men that it is not possible for human nature to observe them." He added the opinion that the railroad men were generally as honorable as any other class of men in the country.

To-morrow Messrs. Edmunds and Phelps will be heard, and Mr. Richards will reply.

SUED BY THE PARK BANK.

Ann Arbor Road and J. M. Ashley, Jr., Called to Pay $160,000.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 24.—The National Park Bank of New York has begun suit against the Ann Arbor Railroad and J. M. Ashley, Jr., on notes aggregating $160,000. Two of the notes are against the road, and one for $50,000 is against Ashley personally.

The petition makes the following statement of the ownership of the Ann Arbor, and claims those mentioned are liable up to the authorized capital of $50,000: J. M. Ashley, 4,720 shares; J. M. Ashley, Jr., 102; C. S. Ashley, 2; H. W. Ashley, 1; W. R. Burt, 1; William Baker, 50; Craig Building Company, 2,500; T. W. Childs, 51; J. C. Carland, 2,900, and three other shares. Ashley's personal note was executed in July, 1892.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

The Celebrated

SOHMER PIANOS

Now located in the

NEW SOHMER BUILDING,

S.W. Cor. 5th Ave. & 22d St.

TRADE IN THE FAR EAST.

Mr. Defenderfer of Philadelphia on China and Japan as Markets for Our Products.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—"China in a few years may become the greatest market in the world for American products. Were I assured of certain changes, political and otherwise, I would make a positive prediction to that effect, but even under the present disadvantageous conditions there is a great opportunity in the Celestial Empire for the development of our foreign trade."

The statement above quoted was made today by R. E. Defenderfer, a Philadelphia merchant who has just returned from a tour of the world, during which he spent the greater part of a year in China and Japan.

"When I say that political and other changes are necessary for the fulfillment of my predictions, I mean, in the first place, the dismemberment of the present empire, peaceably if possible, and its partition among the commercial nations of Europe. Such a division is inevitable, and the sooner it comes the better. China as it is today is too vast and unwieldy to be successfully controlled by a weak and utterly corrupt government. The educated classes in China are all in favor of such a partition, and the merchants whom I have met are all desirous of a change of government.

"The other changes to which I referred relate to our consular service abroad. Reform in that direction is imperatively necessary. Our consuls are changed too often. It requires three or four years to become sufficiently acquainted with the requirements of a foreign country to enable a consul to impart that knowledge in a form that would be useful to home manufacturers. Scarcely has he acquired that knowledge when he is recalled, and an inexperienced man takes his place."

Speaking of his tour through China, Mr. Defenderfer said:

"The Chinese are peculiar in more ways than one, and one of their characteristics is a manifest disinclination to travel foreign goods. If a Chinaman wants to buy machinery, say, for a cotton mill or silk filature, he gives the preference to an English manufacturer, who has erected a plant for some one else, just because John can go there and see the thing a-going. There is where the English have had the advantage over us. Hitherto nearly all the machinery imported has been of English design, and England has had the advantage of prestige to secure success.

"Shanghai, in my opinion, is destined to be the greatest commercial city of the Orient. Its harbor is filled with steamers plying between European, Asiatic, and American ports. As an American, I was pained to learn at the Custom House there that in one tide 58,000 tons of foreign products has passed into the Wongpoo River for Chinese consumption, and not one pound of that freight was shipped under the American flag.

"To put in a nutshell the result of my observations, I would say that China offers to us the greatest field of any country known for railroad supplies, factory and mill supplies, and agricultural implements.

"In Japan," continued Mr. Defenderfer, "I was struck with the manner in which the people applied themselves to manufactures and agriculture, both being in an advanced condition. In the middle and Southern Japan, other countries, especially England, have had resident agents to promote home industries. In the Japanese railway service of the middle and Southern provinces I noticed that the coaches, freight cars, and locomotives were mainly of English manufacture. A gradual change, however, is taking place, and several large orders for railroad equipment have been placed recently with the best houses in this country. The greater efficiency of the American locomotive is driving the English engine out of the Japanese market.

"In Northern Japan conditions are somewhat different in relation to railroads and agricultural implements, as the construction of railroads in that part of the country is of more recent date. There the cars and locomotives are all of American pattern. The farms are operated on the American system with American implements, and an American agricultural college has been established and placed under the supervision of an American.

"If American manufacturers were aware of the importance of shipping machinery to Japan they would find a ready market in the East, as the Japanese are inclined to give the preference to American products."

LA CHAMPAGNE NOT SIGHTED.

The French Line Steamship, Now Several Days Overdue, Thought to be Disabled.

The French Line steamship La Champagne was not reported up to 1 o'clock this morning. Even allowing for the delays incident to such weather as has prevailed on the North Atlantic of late, she should have been reported some time during Monday last.

The agents yesterday admitted that the further delay of three days could be accounted for only on the theory that she has met with an accident, but not necessarily serious accident. They feel sure that such is not the case, and believe that in the rough seas she has encountered a derangement of machinery has occurred.

La Gascogne, a sister ship, was two weeks overdue when, in February, 1895, a break occurred in her machinery. It necessitated the uncoupling of one of the piston connections and proceeding under greatly reduced power.

La Champagne, the agents believe, will also be found to have been working along slowly under perhaps half steam. That she has not been spoken by other incoming vessels is not considered a cause for anxiety. La Gascogne was not spoken.

The breaking of the shaft would be a more serious matter, but the Umbria a few years ago met such an accident, and in a number of other cases it resulted only in delay, pending repairs, or the necessity of being towed in.

The Germanic, which arrived yesterday, was the second vessel to report the Lamport and Hoit steamship Hogarth riding to a sea anchor, repairing a broken shaft. She spoke the Hogarth in latitude 48 degrees 58 minutes, longitude 30 degrees 3 minutes. The Hogarth was bound from New York to Manchester. The Cymric, which arrived Tuesday, also reported her. From the time the Cymric saw her, Feb. 15, until the Germanic passed her on the 19th, she had drifted about 40 miles in a northeasterly direction.

If the French Line steamer is disabled she would drift and might easily be drifted out of the track of the lines.

Agent Bocaude said yesterday that he positively entertained no fears for La Champagne's safety. He did not place any importance on the theory that she might be towing another disabled vessel, because, as she is a mail steamer, she would delay only to save life. He was satisfied that her machinery had been deranged so that she was compelled to work along slowly.

Passenger lists of La Champagne are ex-Wilhelm der Grosse, which was sighted last Wilhelm der Grosse, which was sighted last night, and will dock this morning, or by the steamship Paris, due to-morrw.

Anti-Cigarette Bill in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 24.—The House this afternoon passed the Anti-Cigarette bill. The bill is sweeping in its penalties, and absolutely prohibits the sale, barter, loan, or use of cigarettes or cigarette material. It now goes to the Senate.

Malt-Nutrine

From the Physicians' Standpoint.

Where the stomach is weak it is always advisable to prescribe Malt-Nutrine. There is often danger in using pepsin or other preparations, of which even the smallest dose may have a harmful effect upon a comparatively strong stomach. Medical authorities agree regarding the intense nourishing power of Malt-Nutrine and its great assistance to digestion. It is particularly adapted to strengthening convalescents, weak children, and those suffering from lack of blood, stomach diseases, &c. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

POLICY HOLDERS COMBINE.

Form an Organization to Protect Their Mutual Reserve Fund Life Interests.

At a meeting of the policy holders of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, held at 203 Broadway, this city, yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby form the Policy Holders' Association of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, in the interest of all policy holders, wherever situated, who favor an honest and economical management of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association; that the officers and Directors of said Policy Holders' Association, other than the Secretary, serve without compensation; that the dues be $1 on each $1,000 of insurance, payable at time of entrance and yearly thereafter, and are to be used in paying counsel, accountants' fees, clerk hire, advertising, and other necessary expenses in preserving the interests of policy holders in the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association; that the officers of the Policy Holders' Association shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who, with one additional Director for each 100 members, shall constitute a Board of Directors, empowered to do all things lawful and necessary to conserve the interests of policy holders in the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, subject to the control and supervision of the courts; that said officers and Directors shall be elected annually after Feb. 22, 1899, by the members of the Policy Holders' Association, voting in person or by proxy, who have paid their dues to said Policy Holders' Association; that the following officers and Directors are hereby elected by the policy holders present at this meeting, to serve until Feb. 24, 1899, and until their successors are elected: President—Francis B. Thurber; First Vice President—Albert G. Wheeler; Second Vice President—John B. Romaine; Secretary—Hylton Swan; Treasurer—William Fellowes Morgan, and that they are hereby constituted an Executive Committee, empowered to fill any vacancy.

"Resolved, That we do not wish to antagonize the management of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, provided investigation shall prove that it is honest, just, and economical; but, in the language of the last annual report: 'The Mutual Reserve, as its name implies, is a mutual company; it belongs to the members; the members are the mutual reserve. To that membership the management is responsible; with that membership rests the power; in the hands of that membership is the future of the association.'

"Owing to their scattered nature and lack of concert, we believe the rights of members have suffered. We propose to concentrate them, and through concerted action to bring them to bear to accomplish what is just and reasonable. We appeal to every policy holder to join to this end. In union there is strength. If a large number should join, it is probable membership dues can be reduced, especially after the first year, and as soon as possible this will be done; but we may have to employ expensive counsel and make a vigorous fight to secure reform in the management, and we ask policy holders to contribute the means to make an effective effort to maintain the rights of all. We propose to ascertain what these rights are and exhaust all lawful means to maintain them."

Gold Seekers' Long Sea Trip.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—A party of gold seekers bound for the Klondike, have just arrived from Gloucester, Mass., on the small schooner Hattie L. Phillips. The voyage occupied 129 days, but a stop of five days was made at Sandy Point. A very heavy storm was encountered in the Gulf Stream, and the vessel was hove to for thirty-seven hours. Six stops were made in the Straits of Magellan. The men, who are nearly all artisans or fishermen, will sell their vessel here and go north by steamer.

Steamer for Alaska Grazes a Rock.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 24.—The steamer Pakshan has sailed for Alaska with 300 passengers. When entering Nanaimo Harbor the steamer grazed a buoy rock. No damage of any consequence was done, and after a few hours' delay the steamer proceeded north.

Arrivals from the Klondike.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 24.—John B. Burnham of New York City, formerly associate editor of The Forest and Stream, arrived in town to-day from Fort Selkirk, Alaska. Charles A. Ferriss, proprietor of the Mansion House here, also arrived today, coming from Dyea.

Steamer for the Yukon Trade.

RI

The Wanamaker Store

Separate Dress Skirts

OF course there's no need to spend any time in detailing the convenience and the advantage and the usefulness, —in fact the "indispensableness,"—of the separate dress skirt, both as a feature and as an adjunct of the wardrobe. In connection with the ever-present shirt waist, every woman knows that a separate skirt is often equal to one or two entire gowns.

Granting their usefulness, let us talk about their kinds and prices here. As to kinds, first, we think we can suit you, whatever your fancy. Here are tailor-made skirts, of plain, substantial, serviceable materials for walking, or more elaborate ones for indoor wear, or still more elaborate ones for effective afternoon dress, up to the rich and elegant "costume skirts" at $40, $50 and $60 each.

These are all new goods with all the new touches and fancies, and they're *exclusive*.

Another Thousand Pairs

THE shelves of the Emergency Shoe Store, devoted to the selling of the $3.50 and $4 shoes for

One Dollar and Ninety Cents,

have been re-inforced this morning by another thousand pairs, —a re-inforcement badly needed.

Unless you wear a rather smaller or somewhat larger shoe than the regular run of humanity, you will probably find nothing left now but $3.50 values, but plenty of those. Some fortunates may be fitted with $4.50, $5, and even $6 shoes.

Men who wear size seven are particularly well favored by this opportunity, but the bulk are of $3.50 and $4 kinds, —stylish and recent shapes in box calf and waxed calf winter-soled shoes.

A Dollar and Ninety Cents a pair, whatever the regular value.

Women's Spring Top-Coats. HANDSOME, fashionable Spring Jackets that have been in the store but a few hours. In all the popular materials, beautifully silk-lined and carefully finished. You'll soon find your winter coat burdensome. These attractive new medium weights will prove a welcome change. Prices from $10 to $30.

At $15—Of Covert Cloth; fly front, coat collar and back with lapped seams; two hip and two cash pockets; striped taffeta lining.

At $18—Of Castor Kersey Cloth; double-breasted fly front; entire coat edged with black soutache braid; back seams finished with braid; lined with striped taffeta.

At $20—Of Whipcord; fly front, full velvet collar and coat back; finished with cording of same material; lined throughout with plain taffeta.

At $23.50—Of imported Covert Cloth; fly front, back seams with inverted folds of same material, double stitched; entire coat finished with 8 rows of stitching; lined with plain taffeta silk.

Second floor.

Stylish Reefers for Little Women. THE one you want is here. This stock is so large and varied that whatever your taste you'll find we have anticipated it. Dependable garments, all of them, whether of the inexpensive kind or those higher priced.

At $1.50—Reefer with Empire front and back; deep sailor collar trimmed with white braid; cardinal or navy blue; 2 and 3 years.

At $3—Of mixed materials, with large collar, cuffs and belt of solid color; effectively trimmed with braid; 2 to 4 years.

At $3.25—Of pique; with Empire back, box front; large collar trimmed with Swiss embroidery and white braid.

At $5.50—Of fine ladies' cloth, cardinal and blue; collar, sleeves, and cuffs trimmed with black and gold braid; 2 to 4 years.

Second floor.

All About Soap. YOU'D never think how many kinds of soap there were until you ran over a stock like ours. If you cannot find choice enough in the list which follows, content yourself,—they're not nearly all mentioned.

Here's a soap sale,—cut prices in cleanliness. And, mind you, we don't sell any kind which is not *good*.

You'll note by the prices that the qualities are rather high. Most of the figures are much less than the usually accepted ones, however.

QUEEN MARY SOAPS—By the cake.
Peau d'Espagne, 35c. Violet, 35c.
Rose and Ammond, 35c. Lettuce, 25c.
White Heliotrope, 40c. White Lilac, 25c.
Chypre, 20c. Pine Needle, 10c.

BAYLEY'S SOAPS—One of the best London makes.
Spermaceti, 40c. Violet, 25c.
Attar of Roses, 75c. Rose, 25c.
Essence Bouquet, 48c. Cold Cream, 35c.

CASTILE SOAPS—By the bar.
Spanish Castile, 4 3-4 lbs., 90c.
Pure Olive Oil Castile, white, 4 3-4 lbs., 60c.
Pure Olive Oil Castile, green, 3 lbs., 19c.

MISCELLANEOUS SOAPS
Bailey's Complexion Soap, 10c.
Ricksecker's Face Soap, 12c.
Cosmo Buttermilk, 6c.
Steifel's Ichthyol, 19c.
Steifel's Sublimate, 19c.
Steifel's Resorcin and Salicylic acid, 19c.
Glycerine, transparent, 10c. bar.
4711 Glycerine, 14c. cake.

Tenth street.

Books—A Rare Chance. IT was *our* chance a few days ago,—now it's yours. The publishers had too many. We relieved them of their burden at a very low figure. We offer the books to you at a trifling advance—barely enough to pay for the handling. They're fresh from the binder, well printed and bound. A partial list:

At 25c.—Small Boys in Big Boots. A. C. Gunther.
At 25c.—Education. H. Holman.
At 30c.—The Golden Butterfly. Besant and Rice.
At 30c.—Slain by the Doomes. R. D. Blackmore.
At 50c.—The Garden of Romance. Romantic Tales of All Time. Edited by Ernest Rhys.
At 50c.—Speeches of Macaulay, 2 vols.
At 50c.—Eber's Homo Sum, 2 vols.
At 90c.—Nana Edgeworth's Tales, 3 vols.
At 90c.—Carlyle's French Revolution, 3 vols.
At $1.10—Count of Monte Cristo, 4 vols.
At $1.35—Guizot's History of England, 4 vols.
At $1.35—Washington Irving's Works, 6 vols.
At $1.50—The Cook Book. By "Oscar," of the Waldorf.
At $2.75—Hugo's Works, 6 vols.
At $7.75—Bulwer's Works, 15 vols.
At $8.50—Shakespeare's Works, illustrated, 7 vols., half calf.
At $12.50—Ruskin's Works, 26 vols.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC FIGHT.

News and Rumor Relating to the War in Rates to the West.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Reports are in circulation that the Canadian Pacific Road is buying up stock of the Minneapolis and St. Louis with the view of securing a controlling interest. The acquisition would give the Canadian Pacific a route to the Missouri River, by which it constantly would hold a club over the Chicago and Missouri River roads. Had it the road now, the Canadian Pacific could carry the rate war into the heart of the enemy's country.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24.—Late this afternoon the Grand Trunk officials announced they had made an arrangement with the Great Northern Railway, and would meet whatever rates the Canadian Pacific had made to the West, without allowing for the differential. It is expected the Canadian Pacific will reduce further its rates to the West, and that the Grand Trunk will follow suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Next Saturday the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company will make a cut rate from San Francisco via Victoria to New York of $40 first class and $30 second class. This is $2 lower than the cut rate recently made by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Denver Passenger Rate War Averted.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—All danger of a passenger war in consequence of the inauguration of the Chicago and Northwestern and the Burlington fast train service to Denver has now passed. The Presidents of the interested roads, to whom were referred the matters in dispute, met here to-day and speedily reached an agreement. They adopted a resolution declaring their belief in the correctness of the principle of extra fares for fast train service, and then referred the working out of details, so as to give practical effect to the resolution, to the General Passenger Agents.

Earnings of Michigan Railroads.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 24.—Twelve railroad companies have thus far reported to the Commissioner of Railroads their Michigan earnings for January. These companies earned an aggregate of $1,213,059, an increase of $142,856 over the earnings of January, 1896. Commissioner Wesselius estimates that this month the increase for all Michigan roads will approximate 15 per cent., traffic having been steadily growing since the first of the year. All the companies report that they have as much business as they can handle.

Canadian Pacific Earnings.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24.—The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ending Feb. 21 were $351,000; same period last year, $310,000; increase, $41,000.

The Inquest for Ida Place.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the death of Ida Place, who, it is charged, was killed by her step-mother at their home at 598 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on Feb. 7, last night brought in a verdict that they did not know how the girl come to her death. Coroner Delap held the inquest in the County Court House, and the place was filled with spectators and witnesses.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Biennial Sessions Bill Advanced to a Third Reading in the Assembly.

ARGUMENTS OF THE MINORITY

Additional Powers Conferred Upon the Governor Calculated to Work Harm to the Interests and Rights of the People.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The last vestige of doubt of the final passage of the biennial session amendment by the present Legislature was removed to-day when 76 votes—a constitutional majority—were cast in the Assembly for ordering the bill to a third reading.

The three Citizens' Union members from New York—Laimbeer, Weekes, and Seligsberg—voted for the motion to advance the bill. Four Republicans—Kavanaugh of Saratoga, and Coughtry, McEwan, and Stedman of Albany—voted against it. One Republican, Pierce of Essex, was absent, and one Democrat, Palmer of Schoharie, declined to vote.

It is practically certain that the bill will receive more than 76 votes on its final passage. Mr. Pierce is expected to be in his seat by then. It is not certain that Mr. Kavanaugh will stand out in opposition when the test is on the merits of the measure, and the probability is strong that Mr. Palmer, and possibly Mr. Van Hoesen of Cortland, will vote for the resolution on that test.

Mr. Palmer said, after the vote to-day: "I declined to vote on the motion to advance the bill to a third reading. I do not care to say how I shall vote on its final passage. I will say, however, that I do not consider this a party question, nor do I consider it a proper subject for caucus action." In this position Mr. Palmer reflects the views of the interior Democrats, who believe, with ex-Senator Hill, that the party should put itself on record in favor of biennial sessions. But for the action of the Republican caucus in making the bill a party measure the up-State Democratic members would have voted almost to a man for biennial sessions.

The Debate on the Bill.

When the bill was taken up after a roll call of the House a motion was made by Mr. Litchard to advance it to a third reading.

Mr. Dillon offered an amendment providing that Senators shall received $5,000 a year and Assemblymen $3,000. The amendment was lost by a vote of 69 nays to 52 yeas.

Mr. Palmer offered two amendments. The first provided that the Legislature shall not adjourn or hold open for a longer period than thirty days unless it adjourns sine die. The other amendment provided that the term of Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be four years and the salary of the Governor $6,000 a year. Both amendments were lost, the first by a vote of 76 nays to 65 yeas, and the last by 75 nays to 63 yeas.

Mr. Shultz offered an amendment providing that all State officers, with the exception of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, should not be elected according to the present provisions of the constitution, but be appointed by the Governor. The amendment was defeated by a viva voce vote.

When the amendments were disposed of Leader Donnelly moved to strike out the enacting clause of the resolution and proceeded to debate the question. He observed that, according to the frequent reference to the desire of the Governor for biennial sessions, it would seem as though there were 201 members of the Legislature, the Executive being the additional one. Mr. Donnelly dwelt on the care that had been taken by the late constitutional convention to thoroughly discuss the question of legislative sessions, and it was clearly their wisdom that annual sessions were best.

"I desire," he continued, "to advert to the fact which was brought out with so much force on the other side of the hall, (the Senate,) namely the increased power which this biennial session scheme would give to the Executive; his right to call extra sessions, his right to designate the subjects of legislation during an extra session, his power to make appointments during recess. All these additional powers would tend to overturn the equilibrium which now exists between the Legislature and the Executive, and might tend to work great harm to the interests and rights of the people.

Convention's Scheme All Right.

"I believe there is no legitimate demand for biennial sessions, and I do believe that the scheme proposed by the last constitutional convention is about as near right as it is possible to devise, and I think we should adhere to it until we hear of a better one."

Mr. Collins followed Mr. Donnelly. He asserted that the sovereign rights of the people and the Legislature's powers were seriously threatened when the Executive of the State took it on himself repeatedly to suggest what he would like done in the matter of laws and changes of the Constitution. The history of the legislative sessions of the State was gone over by Mr. Collins, which showed, he asserted, the necessity again and again for annual sessions.

Mr. Kelly went into the history of past Legislatures from 1777 and stated that a Republican friend had told him that Gov. Black had had too little public experience to warrant him recommending repeatedly to the Legislature amendments of such magnitude as he had. If bad bills passed at annual sessions, the Governor had the right to veto, and could exercise it as he deemed fit.

Mr. Nixon closed the debate. He said there was little doubt that there was overlegislation. Very few laws would be enacted this year that could not be left until next. The precedent established by other States had clearly shown the benefit of biennial sessions. The question was not being rashly passed upon. It would have to go before the next Legislature, and then again before the people, who, without doubt, would record an overwhelming vote at the polls in its favor.

A call of the House was then made, and the resolution advanced the bill to a third reading and was adopted by a vote of 76 yeas to 60 nays. It will not be placed on final passage until next week.

BILL TO CREATE A TRUST.

Enables All Gas Companies in the City to Combine, Says Cantor—Will Demand Investigation.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—A bill which Senator Cantor believes will give the gas companies of the greater city territory a right to combine into one gigantic corporation, a right not now possible under the new charter, was reported favorably in the Senate to-day. Senator Cantor says that he will demand the fullest investigation before it is passed.

The bill was introduced by Senator G. A. Davis, and amends the stock corporation law by providing that a stock corporation, except a railroad corporation and except as otherwise provided by law, with the consent of two-thirds of its stock, may sell and convey its property, rights, privileges, and franchises, or any interest therein or any part thereof, to a domestic corporation engaged in or which may be organized for the purpose of engaging in a business of the same general character, or which might be included in the certificate of incorporation of a corporation organizing under any general law of this State for a business of the same general character; and such sale and conveyance shall vest the rights, property, and franchises thereby transferred in the corporation to which they are conveyed for the term of its corporate existence, subject to the provisions and restrictions applicable to the corporation conveying them.

Senator Cantor says that the amendment which allows old corporations to sell to a corporation to be hereafter created would allow the organization of a new company that could take in all of the present companies. He said he would move to have the bill amended so as not to allow gas companies to combine. He called attention to the fact that two big gas companies had been incorporated within a few weeks. One incorporated last week had a capital of $7,500,000.

The bill reducing the price of gas in New York City to $1 and providing for the supervision of the production of gas by a municipal commission will be reported either favorably or adversely for the consideration of the Assembly by the latter part of next week by the Committee on Gas, Electricity and Water Supply of that body. Minority Leader Donnelly appeared before the committee to-day and stated that if the bill was not reported within the time agreed to he would move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill, and he told the committee that he had sufficient votes to carry such a motion.

LIQUOR LAW AMENDMENTS.

Quarrel Between Assemblyman Harburger and Robert Graham at the Committee Hearing.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The hearing given by the joint committee of both houses on the proposed amendments to the liquor-tax law in the Senate Chamber this afternoon was characterized by bitter personalities between Assemblyman Harburger and Robert Graham, the Secretary of the Church Temperance Society. In his arguments against the proposed amendments, Mr. Graham declared that Mr. Harburger "has always been facile princeps with the liquor trade."

Mr. Harburger leaped to his feet and shouted: "Mr. Graham, that statement of yours is untrue."

"Thank you, Sir; you are a gentleman; but I never make a statement that I cannot prove," was Mr. Graham's reply.

"You cannot prove that statement, and I will make you swallow those words before I get through with you," again shouted Mr. Harburger, shaking his fist at Mr. Graham.

"Your fist never was big enough to make me swallow my words," answered Mr. Graham, and was permitted to proceed without further interruption. Later, however, when he had concluded, Mr. Harburger walked out into the aisle, and, facing Mr. Graham, shaking his fist in his face, declared with much emphasis:

"Your statement about me was unreservedly, advisedly a falsehood. From the core of your heart it was false, and if you are a gentleman you will apologize. I never drink, and I never frequent drinking places. Is this your boasted Americanism? Is this the Christianity for which you stand, that you can come here and falsely accuse and insult me? We have no room in this country for your Americanism, for your Christianity. Give me the Americanism, the Christianity of the masses, of the common people. If this is the fairness which your association represents, I want nothing to do with you or the association."

Mr. Graham several times arose to reply as Mr. Harburger stood shaking his fist in his face, but was prevailed upon by his friends to keep his seat, and remained quiet.

When Mr. Harburger took his seat, Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the New York Excise Reform Association, asked the privilege of asking a question of Mr. Harburger.

Senator Krum, Chairman of the committee, replied: "I think he has sat down, and I don't think you had better stir him up again."

"No, you better not," was Mr. Harburger's retort.

There was a delegation present to oppose the bills introduced by Assemblymen Harburger and Maloney, headed by Bishop Doane of Albany. Bishop Doane contended that they should not discriminate in favor of the liquor traffic to permit its sale on Sunday. He declared it an infringement on liberty, because it kept a certain number of persons employed behind the bar on the only day of rest in the week. It was the most preposterous fallacy he ever heard to say that any Legislature had the right to change the immortal law of God.

Mr. Tekulski of New York made the principal argument for the bill. He said that he entirely agreed with the proposition to submit the question to a vote of the people, and the liquor dealers would be content to abide by their verdict. His principal objection to the Raines law was that it unjustly discriminated against the saloon keeper and in favor of the large hotels. It also encouraged immorality. It had perhaps decreased drunkenness among men, but it had increased it among women. He declared his opposition to the Harburger bill, and said the liquor dealers did not want to go back to the old system. They were satisfied with the Raines law if it could be modified in some particulars as contained in Mr. Maloney's bill.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Assembly Committee on Public Health will to-day report favorably Mr. Oliver's bill requiring cautionary labels to be placed on all receptacles used for poisons, with an antidote attached.

Mr. Wicke introduced a bill in the Assembly yesterday providing that insurance corporations transacting industrial and prudential insurance on the weekly payment plan of insurance, when any policy issued by such companies has been in force three years or more, and when the insured applies for a paid-up policy at the expiration of such a time, shall issue such paid-up policy for not less than 85 per cent. of the premiums paid.

Among the bills introduced in the Assembly yesterday was one by Mr. Griggs prohibiting every street railway company in the Borough of Brooklyn from collecting tickets or more than one-half fare from any passenger unless he is provided with a seat immediately upon entering the car, and another by Mr. Gale prohibiting the Long Island Railroad Company from charging a higher passenger fare than 2 cents a mile on its main road and any of its branches.

In the Senate yesterday Senator Brackett called up his bill taking from the City Court of New York power to issue attachments against citizens of the State who are non-residents of the City of New York. Senator Cantor said that he had received a communication from the Judges of the court stating that no complaints had ever been made at the jurisdiction of which the bill sought to deprive the court. For that reason Senator Cantor said that he should vote against the bill. Seven votes were lacking to pass the bill and it was held for reconsideration.

The Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment gave a hearing yesterday on Senator Sheppard's bill fixing a two-mile limit surrounding the Soldiers' Home at Bath within which liquor cannot be sold to inmates while dressed in the uniform of the institution. Former Assemblyman Charles McMasters opposed the bill. He said it placed the old soldiers in the same category as inmates of pauper institutions and was designed to increase the business of the "canteen" of the institution, the profits of which, he charged, were expended by the Trustees in junketing expeditions. Gen. Daniel Sickles, President of the Board of Managers of the home, denied these charges and strongly urged the passage of the measure.

A hearing on the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill was given before the Assembly Judiciary Committee and the Senate Committee on Roads and Bridges in joint session yesterday. Mr. Armstrong explained the provisions of the bill and ahswered questions propounded by members of a large delegation of Albany County farmers who appeared in opposition to the bill. Chief Consul Jenkins of the New York Division, L. A. W., who spoke in favor of the bill, said that if the farmers did not want good roads the League of American Wheelmen did not want them to have them and would do all they could to keep them from getting them, but if they did want them the L. A. W. would help them to the utmost of their ability.

Opponents of the bill introduced by Senator Ford to reduce the hours of drug clerks in the City of New York, and also those favoring it, were given a hearing yesterday by the Senate Cities Committee. Otto Irving Wise, representing the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, the German Apothecary Association, and the New York College of Pharmacy, made the principal argument against the measure. He said that about 70 per cent. of the clerks of the city were opposed to the bill, as it would deprive them of a complete holiday once in two weeks, as is now enjoyed. The profits of the business are so small, he declared, that the bill would have the effect of class legislation, as it would close up the small drug stores and enable the large ones to continue. John Gallagh, Charles F. Doherr, W. F. Hooley, Assemblyman Maher, and Edward Thimms were among those who argued in favor of the measure.

Staff Appointees Examined.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—A board of examination, composed of Major Gen. Roe, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, and Gen. Oliver, commandant of the Third Brigade, met to-day, and examined three appointees on the staff of the division commander, Col. Stephen Olin of New York City, appointed as Assistant Adjutant General, and Capt. Chauncey F. Williams of this city and Lieut. Lewis M. Greer of Squadron A, New York City, appointed as aides de camp, were examined. They passed.

Speaker O'Grady a Colonel.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Colonel is the latest title that has been given officially to James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, Speaker of the Assembly. Speaker O'Grady received this title to-day by being appointed by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast as an Assistant Adjutant General. The position carries with it the rank of Colonel. Speaker O'Grady has been summoned to appear before the Adjutant General to-morrow to pass a military examination prior to the receipt of his commission. The appointment, it is said, is a purely honorary one.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

PRIMARY REFORM HITCH

Negotiations Between the Republican Leaders and Independents at a Standstill.

NO PROSPECT OF HARMONY

Obstacles Raised by the Quigg County Committee Render the Situation More Complicated Than Ever—Union League Club Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Paralysis has seized on the primary reform negotiations, which for a time proceeded with such apparent smoothness. As the situation appears here to-day, the prospect of a final agreement between the regular and independent Republicans seems further removed than ever.

When the Republican leaders and the independent representatives, Messrs. Pavey and Laimbeer, met in conference in Gov. Black's office last Thursday night, the cheerful prediction was made that, after a final conference at Senator Lexow's office in New York Saturday to perfect the proposed primary bill, it would be ready for introduction early this week. Up to that time the disposition evinced by the Governor was to grant practically everything that the independents asked.

When Senator Lexow took the draft of his bill to New York, however, the trouble began. Pressure was brought to bear by the Platt-Quigg local machine to withdraw some of the concessions that Gov. Black had made, and when the conference met in Mr. Lexow's law office, Senator Pavey and Assemblyman Laimbeer found that some points which they understood to have been fixed as they asked, reappeared in the objectionable form. One of these was the form of the pledge to be given by the applicant for enrollment. Messrs. Laimbeer and Pavey insisted on the Kentucky plan, as provided in Senator Pavey's bill. Mr. Lexow's draft required a stricter pledge. Another was the enrollment on the days of registration. The Governor himself had suggested that opportunity for enrollment be afforded in May or June and on the first days of registration as well, but the bill Mr. Lexow presented to the conference returned, it is said, to the single enrollment in May.

Due to Local "Machine" Pressure.

These changes were directly traceable, the independents believe, to the influence of the local machine in New York. So long as they negotiated with Gov. Black here in Albany they had plain sailing. The moment a real agreement seemed about to be reached and a bill that would be honest and fair was in sight, the Quigg County Committee appeared on the scene and snags were encountered. Not satisfied with blocking the negotiations in New York, its representatives hurried here to see that nothing really inimical to the interests of the machine was allowed in the bill.

Since the appearance here of Messrs. Lauterbach, John Sabine Smith, and Julius H. Seymour of the County Committee, the work on the proposed "harmony" bill has proceeded without the aid of the independents. No further conferences have been arranged, and neither Senator Pavey nor Assemblyman Laimbeer is advised as to the status of the bill Mr. Lexow has in charge.

Senator Pavey was visibly discouraged at the turn affairs had taken when asked about the matter to-day, and he admitted that the situation seemed more complicated than ever. Assemblyman Laimbeer, who had been in New York until this morning, said that, while the negotiations seemed to have suffered a temporary interruption, he was confident that they would come out all right in the end.

The Union League Club Measure.

Machine men and independents to-day discussed the remarkable provisions of the Union League Club bill given in these dispatches last night with equal surprise.

"It certainly is remarkable," said Senator Lexow, with a smile, "that a committee of independents should produce a bill legislating out of existence all but the two leading parties. The 'machines' ought not to object to that." Mr. Lexow said that, with the exception of this strange provision and the other stranger one, that representation in conventions should be a fixed number for each election district, or be based on the vote at the preceding election, the Union League bill, so far as he had examined it, was almost identical with the one he presented at the conference in New York Saturday. "In my bill," he said, "I provided that the representation should be based on the vote at the preceding election in each election district, either as to the number of delegates or the number of votes cast. I am inclined to think that the Union League Club intended to adopt the provision."

Senator Lexow was asked when his primary bill would be ready. "Not this week," he said; "in fact, I cannot say just when. A tentative measure will be perfected, but I apprehend that no bill will be introduced until it is thoroughly gone over by both sides. No conference for that purpose has been called, but one will be called when the bill is ready."

"Is there any serious disagreement yet pending?" he was asked.

"Yes, there are some wide divergencies yet," was his reply.

The chief of these divergencies, it is believed, is that regarding the privacy of the ballot. The independents want an absolutely secret ballot. To this the machine representatives interpose strenuous objection. There is an impression that if the two factions fail finally to come together it will be because of this feature. On this point Mr. Lexow said:

"We provide for a ballot folded inside so that nobody can see whom the elector is voting for. Isn't that enough secrecy, where it is merely a case of the members of a party naming delegates to a county convention? What possible use would there be for booths and an Australian ballot for that?"

With the Union League Club and the Committee of Fifty-three disagreeing as to the form of bill to represent the independent demands, and the Quigg County Committee protesting against the concessions promised by Gov. Black, the hope of a measure satisfactory to all parties being finally evolved is admittedly less bright to-day than it has been.

UNION LEAGUE STATEMENT.

Provisions of the Bill Suggested for Approval by the Special Committees.

The Union League Club gave out a long statement last night of the work of the committees and sub-committees of the club, of the Committee of Fifty-three, and of the Buffalo Republican League, who have been preparing a bill for primary reform. The statement complains of the inaccuracies published regarding the proposed bill, and says that the paper handed to Gov. Black last Tuesday was only a preliminary proof of a bill prepared by Paul D. Cravath and Elihu Root, representing the Union League Club; W. H. Hotchkiss of the Buffalo Republican League, and Henry W. Taft and Chase Mellen of the Committee of Fifty-three.

It says further that that sub-committee, after carefully considering the dozen or more bills now pending in the Legislature and utilizing many of the provisions of those bills, agreed upon the outline of a measure. At a meeting of the three committees, held yesterday afternoon in the office of Gen. Wager Swayne, the draft was approved tentatively. It is to be perfected after the suggestions and criticisms invited from numerous Republicans have been considered, and its full text will not be made public until then.

The principal features of the proposed bill are:

First—That all voters shall have an opportunity at the four regular days of registration in each year, at the time of registering, to have their names enrolled in their respective parties.

Second—That after the days of registration voters who have not chosen thus to enroll shall have an opportunity to enroll until thirty days before the primaries.

Third—That the only test of right to enroll in a party shall be an expression of general sympathy with the principles of the party and a present intention to support generally at the next ensuing State or National election the nominees of such party for State or National offices.

Fourth—That such enrollment shall not be deemed to prohibit an enrolled member of any political party from voting with, or taking part in, any organization, movement, or association for the election of city officers.

Fifth—That the party rolls thus made up shall remain on file with the public officer having the custody of the regular registry lists, and shall be public documents open to inspection, and the taking of copies by any citizen.

Sixth—That the preliminary elections of each of the principal parties shall be before the same officers, in the same places, and under the same rules and regulations, and surrounded by the same safeguards of form, procedure, and order as are prescribed by the election law for general elections.

Seventh—That the official returns of the public officers conducting primary elections shall receive the same force and weight as the returns of the same officers conducing general elections, and shall be conclusive in the making up of the preliminary rolls of conventions.

Eighth—Provisions strictly regulating the organization of conventions.

Ninth—Provisions for review by the courts.

Tenth—That there shall be embodied in the Penal Code clauses to enforce the foregoing provisions.

The proposed law, the statement says, does not change the present provision of the election law to the effect that any party which at the last general election cast ten thousand votes for Governor is entitled to a party column on the official ballot, nor does it in any way hamper, or interfere with, the smaller parties, such as the Ship Democracy, Prohibition, and Socialistic-Labor Parties.

It does not propose any new basis of representation, but permits all parties to continue the methods of representation which now constitute the general rules in the two principal parties. It does not, however, permit representation based upon enrollment, which has been one of the most fruitful sources of fraud in this city during the past few years.

While the bill provides for some unofficial primaries, it specifically requires all the principal primaries to be held on the regular official primary days.

Mr. Root's Bill Not Satisfactory.

The Committee of Fifty-three is by no means satisfied with the bill for primary reform drafted by Elihu Root, approved by the Union League Club, and indorsed by Senator Lexow. Neither the committee of the Committee of Fifty-three nor the committee of the Union League, from whose conference the bill was evolved, was authorized to act for the parent body. Both committees, it was said last night at the committee's headquarters, were to a certain extent self-delegated, and had no power to take final action, and nothing definite can be done until after the primaries are held, on March 1, and delegates are regularly chosen to represent the body.

THE DOG SHOW AT AN END.

Mr. Mortimer Pronounces It Successful—Black Peter Ugly to a Point of Extreme Beauty.

When the electric lights over the Madison Square Garden arena went out last night, and the last chorus of howls from the dogs which remained over night died out, Superintendent Mortimer, who has had charge of the bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, went to his office satisfied that this year's show was the best the club has ever given. It was surely the largest in point of entries, and financially, Mr. Mortimer says, it was satisfactory. The attendance throughout the week was better than it was last year, in spite of the disagreeable weather of the first two days, and Superintendent Mortimer expressed the opinion yesterday that, had the club been favored with sunny skies on Monday and Tuesday, all former records of attendance would have been eclipsed.

One thing in particular about this year's show which is pleasing to the management is the fact that there have been so few complaints about judging. Formerly a great many owners of dogs which failed to win prizes made Mr. Mortimer's life miserable by lodging objections to the decision of the judges in the various classes, but this dissatisfaction was almost entirely missing this year. The absence of the challenge class, in which formerly so many old dogs reigned without opposition for years, did away with "walk-overs," and this change was welcomed by the majority of the exhibitors.

The attendance yesterday was larger even than on Washington's Birtiday, and from early in the morning until late at night the members of the Canine "400" kept up a continual howl of greeting to the visitors. Of all the dogs in the show the big mastiff Black Peter, which arrived on the Amsterdam a few days ago, was the most admired yesterday not only because of his beauty from the fanciers' point of view, but also because of the luck which enabled him to be present at the show. He is a massive brindle, almost as big as a calf, and his features are so ugly that the fanciers call him the handsomest specimen of the breed in this country. He was purchased by Dr. C. A. Longest in Europe recently, and was entered in the mastiff class. He was booked for shipment on the Veendam, which sunk, but was delayed, and missed the steamer. He was shipped on the Amsterdam, and arrived too late to be judged, but was placed on exhibition on Wednesday night. Black Peter has been exhibited all over Europe, and has invariably won.

The lot of collies shown this year was a good one, but a notable absentee in the class was J. Pierpont Morgan's Ornament. This dog carried everything before him in the collie class last year. The fanciers are of the opinion that Ornament would have won again had he been entered. Old Hall Paris won in the collie class this year.

THE PRETORIA ARRIVES.

Big New Vessel of the Hamburg-American Line Reaches Here on Her Maiden Trip.

The Hamburg-American new steamer Pretoria, a sister ship of the big Pennsylvania, arrived yesterday on her maiden trip, eleven days out from Hamburg, having shown herself almost absolutely steady in the roughest of seas. She brought 55 cabin passengers and 186 in the steerage.

The Pretoria was built by Blohm & Voss at Hamburg, while the Pennsylvania was built at Belfast, Ireland. She is a foot longer than the Pennsylvania, and she carries second cabin as well as saloon and steerage passengers, having accommodations for 200 first, 150 second, and 1,000 steerage. These are all provided on the upper decks, there being an immense superstructure, and leaving the mammoth hull for cargo. She can carry 18,000 tons gross of freight.

The dimensions are 586 feet length over all, 62 feet beam, 42 feet depth from keel to awning deck, displacement 20,000 tons, and 12,800 tons gross register and 8,139 tons ret. She has a double bottom, twelve watertight bulkheads, and twenty-two lifeboats.

Twin screws are driven by quadruple expansion engines. She averaged fourteen knots on her present westerly trip. Her engines developed 6,000 horse power.

The bridge of the Pretoria is seventy feet above the water. One of the company's officials figured out yesterday that it would take twenty-five trains of twenty-five freight cars to hold her cargo, or one train four and one-half miles long, while one can lengthened out sufficiently to hold her freight would reach from the Battery to Central Park.

The Pretoria is in command of Capt. Kopff.

A STRUGGLE IN THE SNOW.

Signs of a Tragedy in a New Jersey Village.

NEWTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—Sheriff Andress is investigating what is thought to be a murder at House's Corners, a country village, seven miles from here. Signs of a struggle in the snow, with a trail of blood leading to a small stream near by, indicate a struggle. Pieces of flesh have also been picked up. The trail between the place of the struggle and the stream looks as if made by a large man walking backward and carrying a heavy burden which dragged in the snow. No one is missing from House's Corners.

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"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*

Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm.*

Andreas Saxlehner.

FIFTY-NINTH STREET CURVE

An Injunction Likely If Steps Are Not Taken to Lessen the Danger There.

ELEVATED PILLAR A MENACE

Manhattan Engineers Will Remove It If Possible—Complete Trolley System Laid in Columbus Avenue in Spite of Official Denials.

It is likely that unless something is done to lessen the danger at the curve at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue made by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in bringing its cars around into Columbus Avenue, an injunction will be asked for by a citizen taxpayer to restrain the company from running its cars. As much was intimated yesterday by a gentleman who went up town and looked over the work now in progress, and who expressed himself as shocked at the close proximity of the tracks and the elevated railroad pillar which supports the station at this point.

Stevenson Towle agreed with Mr. Crimmins yesterday that the greatest menace came from the elevated railroad pillar, and he said positively that if he found that the cars coming around the curve could not clear the pillar by two feet at least, he would issue orders to have the pillar removed as an obstruction. In that case the cars could be operated with comparative safety, and an injunction would not be asked for.

The Original Permit.

It appears that when Commissioner Collis issued the permit in October last for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to make connections at Fifty-ninth Street with the tracks on Columbus Avenue, there was nothing set out in the permit about increasing the carriage way and cutting off the corner. As the tracks for the connection were originally laid they came within six inches of the curb, and as a matter of fact the plan if carried out as the permit was originally granted would have brought the line of tracks over the sidewalk. The curve was made so close to the walk as to bring the overhang of the cars over the curb line.

It was at this point that Mr. Crimmins, recognizing the danger of such construction and not being satisfied that the permit to make the connection carried with it the right to cut down the curb, wrote to Commissioner Keating for leave to increase the carriageway, and brought forth from Engineer Towle the report published yesterday in which he recommends decreasing the sidewalk space at the corner.

The elevated railroad pillar was originally some distance from the corner, but when this corner was cut off and the curve changed, the curb was brought almost to the pillar. It was for this reason that Mr. Crimmins offered to remove it, and wrote to this effect to Mr. Gould, who in turn sent the matter to General Manager Fransioli of the elevated road.

Mr. Fransioli said yesterday the engineers of the road were now considering the feasibility of removing the pillar to a point further east on Fifty-ninth Street, and that if it was found possible to do it, the change would be made.

Anxious to Make Travel Safe.

"That pillar," he said, "is not a stairway support, but the main support of the Fifty-ninth Street Station, and its removal raises some complex problems. We want to be parties to anything that will make travel safer at that point, and will do what is possible in that line. I understand that it was necessary to make the curve at that place near the sidewalk, to get the cars around, but it must also be remembered that our pillar was not a menace until the cutting off of the corner brought the curb nearer to the pillar."

Chief Engineer Towle said that he had examined the work now in progress, and that the Metropolitan Company was complying with the terms of the permit issued to them by Mr. Collis.

"Whether this permit was issued rightly or wrongly is not in question," said Mr. Towle. "The fact remains that it was issued, and that this department has no power to alter any of its terms. My examinations have proved that the trolley cars will be brought around the shortest turn possible, but if I find that they will not clear the elevated railroad pillar by at least two feet, I will have the pillar removed as an incumbrance. The pillar should never have been allowed there in the first place, and its removal will greatly lessen any danger that may come from the curve.

"In Europe such a close turn near the sidewalk would be made safe by the erection of a fence along the curb, requiring pedestrians to cross the streets at points where there was no danger. I recommended such a plan here at

OPPRESSION IN MACEDONIA

Secret Call for a Revolution Which Bulgarian Public Sentiment Will Probably Indorse Strongly.

THE FEELING AGAINST TURKEY

Bulgarian Government Subservient to the Sultan, While Horrors Continue and Feeble Protests Are Met with False Promises of Relief.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Bulgaria, Feb. 24.—A secret proclamation just issued by the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee calls upon the people to join in an insurrection this Spring.

Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Times.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 28.—The question of the day in Bulgaria and of the Bulgarian press is the Macedonian question. The number of the refugees is continually augmented by new arrivals. The newcomers bring the same sad news described in my former letter. Beating, robbing, pillaging, and killing continue to be carried on by the Turks. The Christian population is constantly kept in fear of being massacred.

Sad to say, the present Government of free Bulgaria is not only not doing anything to better the condition of the oppressed, but is seemingly encouraging the Turks. Prince Ferdinand, whose ambition of late seems to be only to please the Czar and the Sultan, dares not say a word on behalf of the oppressed in Macedonia. He manages to keep on good terms with his suzerain, the Sultan, but is not showing himself patriotic at all. At the time when the worst massacres were being perpetrated in Macedonia he received in his palace an envoy from Constantinople with presents from the Sultan.

The official organ Mir now for the third time publishes official statements of the Turkish representative in Sofia to the effect that no such cruelties and massacres have been perpetrated by the Turks in Macedonia as have been reported by the Bulgarian press. Mir is the only newspaper that would admit to its columns such falsehoods as those denials are. Recently an order has been issued by which all foreigners in Bulgaria are required to provide themselves with passports from their respective governments. All who do not comply with this order by the 10th of February are threatened to be sent to their respective countries. This measure is taken for no other reason than to facilitate the Turkish representative in Sofia in ascertaining who are the refugees that are not satisfied with the rule of the Sultan, and either managing to send them back or else acting on their tracks here in Bulgaria. Turkish spies and thus preventing their instigating any further uprisings against the despot.

A Demand for Autonomy.

What the Bulgarian press and all free Bulgarians demand for Macedonia is autonomy. In words, at least, this has been the policy even of Mr. Stoiloff, the Prime Minister. But not in deeds also. Thus, for example, in the last session of the National Assembly Mr. Stoiloff, replying to the question raised by one of the representatives, "Is it not time to demand autonomy for Macedonia?" said: "I am persuaded that if autonomy be given to Macedonia that will satisfy the Bulgarian element and it will be a profitable thing also for the Turkish Empire. And I can say that in this direction I have had the pleasure to express my views not only before the Central Government of his Imperial Greatness the Sultan, but also before those who exercise a certain influence over the affairs and ultimate fate of the Turkish Empire. I have long since raised the question of autonomy for Macedonia, having invited Servia and Greece to act in harmony with us that effect at Constantinople, and to demand that Macedonia should be made an autonomous province. And I am confident that if they had agreed, and this mutual action on the part of the three Balkan States had been made, some result should have been reached, because the European powers would see that no matter how much the small Balkan States fight and quarrel with each other, they can agree on an important question of common interest to all of them."

No Help from Greece or Servia.

"The correspondence to this effect, however, remained futile, as Greece on the one hand sent an evasive reply, while on the other hand Servia said to us: 'You demand autonomy for Macedonia in order to be able one day to do with her as you did with the once autonomous Eastern Roumelia.' So they both did not agree to act in concord with us in securing autonomous rights for Macedonia."

Further on Mr. Stoiloff explains his refusal of the invitation to act for the division of Macedonia as proposed by the rest of the Balkan States, and shows how on account of Graph Golohowsky's declaration before the Delegation of Austria-Hungary, that he would insist on introducing reforms in all the Provinces of the Turkish Empire, it was useless for the Bulgarian Government alone to insist upon anything whatsoever in the way of reforms on the part of the suzerain of the principality. Such is the excuse of Mr. Stoiloff, and, true to his convictions, he has remained thus far utterly inactive on this question. Not only this, but, as I said above, his organ alone publishes the refutations of the Turkish Government, which aim at conveying the idea that there have been no massacres or any other oppressive measures in Turkey.

Repressing the Refugees.

Many of the refugees, as soon as they reach Sofia, are taken by the police and sent into the interior, where nobody knows what becomes of them. It is supposed that this is done to prevent public excitement against Turkey.

The public sentiment is against this conduct, and Mr. Stoiloff is losing many of his admirers, one of whom is the writer of this. But he is awaking to this fact, and has evidently decided to abandon this inactivity. Through the Bulgarian diplomatic agent in Constantinople he sent the other day to the Grand Vizier a memoir on the incidents which have occurred since November of last year in the vilayet of Skopie. In this memoir are enumerated 592 cases of arrests of teachers, priests, and other leading men. Mention is made also of disgracing girls that have scarcely reached the age of ten and of many other similar incidents. Admitting that the Turkish authorities are in the right to arrest and punish such persons as are guilty of keeping and hiding firearms, though the possession of such does not always indicate revolutionary purposes, the memoir notifies the Sublime Porte that the cruelty and maltreatment over the Bulgarian element in Macedonia has stirred up public opinion in Bulgaria against Turkey, and therefore, though thus far Bulgaria has kept quiet and loyal, now her Government is obliged to intervene on behalf of the sufferers.

A Promise from the Sultan.

A dispatch from Constantinople brings the promise of the Sultan to discharge the guilty officials. This is the first official acknowledgment on the part of the Sultan that the disorders hitherto reported in Macedonia have been true. But this promise, even if fulfilled, which is very doubtful, will do no good, as in place of the discharged officials others equally bad will be appointed.

If Prince Ferdinand and Mr. Stoiloff go no further than this memoir, they will be put to shame by the Geneva committee of the party known as "Young Turkey." That committee has just sent a note to the great European powers, in which their intervention is asked for introducing reforms in Turkey. The appeal closes with the following words: "The great powers will render an inestimable service, not only to the Ottomans, but also for the preservation of the common peace and for humanity at large, if they do what they can to hasten the decision of the question of reforms for all Ottoman subjects of whatsoever faith or nationality they be." Such ought to be the demands of the Bulgarian Government, as well as of the other Balkan States, and that not of the Sultan but of the powers. The latter, if they wish it, can make the Sultan fulfill his promises. Twenty years have already passed since they signed the treaty of Berlin, and the Sultan has not as yet fulfilled his promises as to the reforms provided for in it. Now and then he has permitted the Bulgarians to have a new Bishop, and has in this way managed to keep them quiet. But this will do no longer. Though immediately after the recent massacres, he issued permits for three new Bishops, the people continue dissatisfied, and, if they did not fear further massacres, would unanimously exclaim: "What we need is not Bishops, but liberty."

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The House Chaplain Prays for Victory If We Must Have War—Game Bill Ready.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—At the opening of the House this morning the Rev. A. Nelson Hollifield, referring to the Maine disaster, prayed for peace, if it could be had with honor, but if not, and we must have war, he prayed that we might have victory.

These House bills were adversely reported and the report agreed to: Providing for the licensing of persons to harbor dogs and requiring all dogs to be tagged; Mahnell's Palisades Protection bill, prohibiting the blasting of rock within 2,000 feet of a navigable stream; providing that taxes may be paid in cities in two installments.

The House passed these bills: House bill allowing a rebate in taxes of $1.50 for each broad-tired wheel used; House bill fixing the salary of the Mayor of Bayonne at $500 a year; Senate bill incorporating the Borough of South River, Middlesex County; Senate bill incorporating the Township of Union, Hudson County, into the town of West New York; Senate bill enacting beneficial organizations to amend their constitutions relative to the amount of sick and death benefits to be paid; House bill appropriating $50,000 a year for five years as a bounty for the production of beet sugar.

Most of the morning session of the Senate was taken up with a discussion precipitated by Senator Daly's motion to commit Senate bill No. 172 to the Committee on Railroads and Canals. It was referred, after a discussion, to the committee.

The House and Senate held short sessions this afternoon. Gov. Voorhees sent to the Senate the name of Robert H. Ingersoll for District Court Judge of Atlantic City.

House bill No. 32, the Camden and Hoboken Street Paving bill, came up in the Senate, and Senator Daly made an effort to have it committed in order to amend, but was unsuccessful. The Senator wanted it amended so it would not apply to Hoboken. The House and Senate adjourned until next Monday night.

The joint committee of the two houses on games and fisheries gave a hearing to-day on the several game bills before both houses. They agreed to report a bill next Monday night which will make the open season as follows: Squirrels, woodcock, and partridge, Oct. 15 to Jan. 1; quail and rabbit, Nov. 10 to Jan. 1; snipe, reed bird, rail bird, and marsh hen, Aug. 25 to Jan. 1; plover and dove, during August; wild geese, duck, or other web-footed fowl, Sept. 1 to April 30. The bill also contains a provision permitting the sale of game in the State during the entire year. Farmers will be allowed to trap rabbits at all times when destroying trees. Gunners from other States will have to take out a license, for which they will be charged $2.

COL. BUTT COMMANDER.

He Is Unanimously Chosen to Fill Col. Fitzgerald's Place in the First Brigade.

Col. McCoskry Butt of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was elected commander of the First Brigade last evening at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, receiving the full vote of thirteen, making it unanimous. Only one ballot was taken. The selection of a new brigade commander for the First is said to have excited more interest than any affair in National Guard circles since the election of twelve years ago, when Col. Louis Fitzgerald was chosen to command the First Brigade.

Three candidates were in the field—Col. Butt of the Twelfth, Col. Seward of the Ninth, and Lieut. Col. King of the Twenty-second. The latter, however, announced to his friends several days ago that he did not care to sever his connections with the Twenty-second, and that he was out of the race. Col. Seward, whom many believed would be the successful candidate, withdrew from the field early last evening.

The election was presided over by Brig. Gen. McLeer of the Second Brigade, and he was assisted by Adjt. Gen. Frothingham, also of the Second.

After the vote the other officers extended their congratulations to Gen. Butt, and the latter invited the brigade officers with Gen. McLeer and Adjutant Frothingham to the Hotel Marie Antoinette, where a collation was served, and the new commander was toasted in many complimentary speeches.

Gen. Butt enlisted in the National Guard as a private in 1880, and after serving in the Sixth Separate Company and the Seventh Regiment, went to the Twelfth as a Second Lieutenant in 1883. He gradually rose through the various grades of Captain, Major, and Lieutenant Colonel, until in 1896 he was chosen Colonel to succeed Col. Heman Dowd, and was the youngest officer of that rank in the brigade.

The new commander is a wealthy man, and for several years has spent his Summers in Europe, watching the annual manoeuvres of the French, German, and Austrian armies. This has given him a wide knowledge of the various army systems, and he has the reputation of being one of the most horoughly posted officers on military matters in the entire National Guard.

ARTIST BOLDINI ILL.

The Painter Suffering from Pneumonia at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Giovanni Boldini, the Italian artist who recently arrived in this country with many of his pictures, and who had some trouble with the Custom House over them, is ill with pneumonia at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He was taken ill last week, and pneumonia developed Wednesday.

His condition last night was slightly improved, but his doctor says that nothing definite can be predicted for several days.

COATS AND WRAPS WERE NOT.

Church Members Find Their Property Missing and Vow Vengeance.

While the members of the German Reformed Protestant Church, Sixty-eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues, were enjoying themselves at a social in the church last night, some person entered the vestibule and stole nearly all the overcoats and women's wraps stored there. The loss was not discovered until the people were going home, and then the excitement was akin to a panic. The pastor, the Rev. Carl Schegel, had the matter reported to the East Sixty-seventh Street police, and two detectives were assigned to look into the case.

It was said by the pastor that the wraps may have been taken by some member of the congregation who wanted to play a joke. But the parishioners went home bareheaded and coatless, vowing vengeance on friend or foe, no matter which, if ever discovered.

Lyric Club's First Concert.

The Lyric Club, an organization of some seventy vocally inclined young women, gave its first concert in Sherry's large ballroom last night before about 400 people. It was also the first public concert in aid of the American National Institute in Paris, which is to be established in behalf of American students abroad. Albert Gerard-Thiers is the director of the club, which was assisted last night by Mlle. Jeannette Tarbele, soprano, and Miss Josephine Hartman, pianiste. Miss Mathilde Smedley, the founder of the institute, made a brief statement of its aims and prospects.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

4 A. M.—329 East Thirty-ninth Street, Richard Monahan; damage, $200.

7:30 A. M.—648 Sixth Avenue, M. Thompson; damage slight.

8:45 A. M.—310 Delancey Street, Lewis Natler; damage slight.

11:50 A. M.—55 Bayard Street, Lewis Frank; damage slight.

1:20 P. M.—91 Sheriff Street, Mrs. Jacobs; damage slight.

9:50 P. M.—515 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Adolph Altman; damage, $100.

8:25 P. M.—159 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, Mrs. Maten; damage, $10.

9 P. M.—340 West Thirty-eighth Street, Kate Smeade; damage, $5.

LATTIMER MURDER TRIAL

Many Witnesses Testify to Acts of Lawlessness on the Part of the Strikers.

CARRIED CLUBS AND PISTOLS

Beat Men Who Refused to Join Them in the March to Lattimer—Fight in Which a Dog Took Part.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 24.—The defense in the Lattimer murder case introduced a large number of witnesses to-day to prove the riotous conduct of the strikers in the region prior to the shooting by Sheriff Martin's deputies.

William H. Gardner of Silverbrook said he ran from his house when the strikers came, but they saw and pursued him. Five shots were fired at him, one passing through his coat.

August Hulside of Silverbrook testified that while he was eating his breakfast his house was surrounded by strikers. One man with a club stood over him while he was eating and told him to finish quickly if he did not want to be hurt. When he had finished they made him march to McAdoo. There they tried to find Superintendent Jones, and, thinking he was in a house to which a woman refused them admittance, they threatened to burn it down. She finally let them go through the house, and they searched for Jones, but could not find him.

Peter Rinker of Silverbrook said one of the strikers told him that if any English people went back to work they would be killed.

Families Driven from Homes.

Rudolph Heinzman said he saw several families driven out of their houses at Silverbrook by the strikers. The men fled to the brush. Witness was caught and compelled to march with the strikers.

Robert Airey testified that he saw a number of McAdoo strikers start for Harwood to stop the breaker there. They were armed with clubs and iron pipes.

William Long, Superintendent of the Silverbrook Colliery, testified as follows:

"On Sept. 3, one week before the shooting, I heard the strikers were coming over to our colliery, and knowing they had injured some men near by, I told our men to go home as fast as they could.

"The strikers rushed into our breaker, and with their clubs broke about 300 window panes. They then stopped the engines and blew the whistles. They also broke the windows of the blacksmith's shop.

"When I tried to stop them one of them struck at me with a big club. I slipped as the club descended and it struck my shoulder instead of my head, as had been intended. They also chased a lot of our men into the woods, the men running there to escape them."

Beaten with a Club.

Charles Melkrantz of Silverbrook testified that he was captured by the strikers and compelled to march with them. He escaped, and being recaptured, was beaten with a club.

Henry Gustin of Beaverbrook warned off the strikers with a pistol when they tried to make him march with them.

Richard John, engineer at the Beaverbrook colliery, testified he was compelled to stop his engine under threats of being hurt. He feared if he resisted a lot of men in the mine would be killed.

Giovanni Turpini, an Italian fruit peddler, said his wagon was stopped by a big crowd of McAdoo strikers who took all his fruit. They were all armed with clubs.

William J. Hays, the outside foreman at the Lehigh Valley Colliery No. 1, at Yorktown, said the McAdoo and Honeybrook strikers raided his colliery Sept. 2. He first heard they were at Audenried and went down there to see what they were doing. They were armed and riotous. While he was there they started for Beaverbrook, and knowing they would attack his place next he turned back. He fixed the whistles so they could not be blown. When the strikers reached the breaker they forced out the men. Hays protested, whereupon the strikers threatened him with clubs.

"I was never in a more embarrassing position in my life," said he. "In the midst of it all word came that my wife had palpitation of the heart, being frightened for my safety."

Mr. Hays said all of the 156 tenants of the company were in a state of terror some time previous to the men being driven out and afterward.

Threatened with Stabbing.

Levi Bellit of Yorktown said "One of the Italian strikers threatened to run a knife into me if I did not join them. I marched a little way with them and then escaped."

"I saw some of the strikers throw stones at Superintendent Hays," said Paul Dinloffer, one of the Yorktown employes.

Dennis McGovern of Yorktown was forced to join the McAdoo strikers at Yorktown, but ran away, jumped into a wagon and escaped, but not before one of the strikers had struck him in the face with a club, cutting his mouth and breaking some teeth.

Superintendent Joseph McFarlane of the Jeanesville Colliery told how the McAdoo strikers had driven out the men with many threats and much display of force. The whole neighborhood, he said, was terrorized.

Allen Weir, manager of the company store at Jeanesville, told the same story, with some slight variations.

John McFadden, a boss at the Jeanesville stripping, said he and his men were surrounded by the strikers, and stopped work without any resistance. The strikers then forced them to march along for several miles, guarding each of them closely, and threatening them with injury if they tried to escape.

Kershaw's Dog Saved Him.

William Kershaw said he was surrounded by a lot of strikers and told to march along with them. He refused, and one of them tried to pull him along. He slipped from the man's grasp and ran home. There he thought he was safe, but he had hardly got inside before a big striker, armed with a club, came rushing after him.

They grappled, and Kershaw was being overpowered when his dog sprang upon the man and bit his leg. The fellow knocked the dog away with his club and turned on Kershaw again. The dog then sprang on the man's back, and, geting his teeth in the fellow's coat collar, bore him to the ground. This gave Kershaw a chance to escape. He ran out of the house, jumped over the back fence and got safely away.

William Colkin of Jeanesville was called out of his house by six strikers armed with clubs, who threatened to brain him if he did not march along with them.

Dennis McGinley, a conductor on a Lehigh Valley Railroad coal train at Cranberry, was stoned and badly cut by the strikers, and forced off his train at the point of a "miner's needle," a sharp piece of iron four feet long.

Sept. 2 Samuel Barlow, at McAdoo and Ebervale, saw 200 armed strikers stone the breaker, flourish their knives, and shoot revolvers. They were very boisterous and threatening. Sept. 7 they drove the Eberville men out and attacked the office there and tried to assault Superintendent John Scott, who was obliged to draw a revolver to protect himself.

W. V. DRAPER IN BLOOMINGDALE.

Grandson of the One-Time Collector of the Port Sent There by His Wife.

William V. Draper of Flushing, who last Sunday inserted a death notice in one of the New York papers, to bring his wife back to him, as he afterward explained, has been removed to Bloomingdale. He was taken from his residence, at 26 Jamaica Avenue, on Tuesday by two attendants from the asylum. He resisted, and had to be placed in a straitjacket. On the way he did considerable damage to the coach, which belonged to a local liveryman. His feet were free, and he kicked out some of the glass and ruined the cushions.

It is now said his recent illness was not physical, but mental, and that the reason his wife left him last week was to make arrangements to have him cared for in the asylum. Insanity is said to have appeared before in the Draper family. Mrs. Draper came to Manhattan yesterday, and will live here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hurry. Mr. Draper is a grandson of the late Simeon Draper, one time Collector of the Port of New York.

POLICE FIND MRS. DE PLASSE.

The Missing Wife of a New York Doctor in a St. Louis Hospital.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—The Post-Dispatch says to-day that "Countess Marie De Plasse," wife of Dr. Comte Louis De Plasse, the Belgian nobleman of 29 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York City, who has been mysteriously missing from her Eastern home for a year, has been located in St. Louis by one of Chief Desmond's men. She is at St. John's Hospital. The first trace of her was secured at the residence of Mr. Wickham, 27 Van Deventer Place, where she was employed as a dressmaker. From there she was sent to the hospital, where she was waiting until she could secure a situation.

She was known at the hospital and at Mrs. Wickham's as Alice Murris. The Countess told the Mother Superior that if her husband would send for her now she might return, and this information has been forwarded to New York. The Countess says that she left her home because of a quarrel with her husband, due to her appetite for morphine.

Dr. Louis De Plasse is a practicing physician at 29 East Twenty-seventh Street. He said last night that, hearing that a woman who might be his wife was in St. Louis, he had asked the New York police to assist him in locating her, and that they had reported to him practically as related above.

Dr. De Plasse said he had been in this country for twenty years. His wife for twelve years had been addicted to the morphine habit, and, although she had been under treatment by the late Dr. Segwin, the noted specialist, and other physicians of recognized skill, the habit was persistent.

Thirteen months ago she asked to go to a Kansas ranch where a sister resided, and until July he had heard from her there. Then he lost sight of her until the police discovered her whereabouts. What his intentions toward his wife were Dr. De Plasse declined to say. He was greatly annoyed over the publicity the case had received because of its effect upon an adopted daughter who resides with him.

DOCTOR STABS HIMSELF.

W. H. Holmes of Waterbury, Conn., Dies at the Ardendale Sanitarium.

Dr. W. H. Holmes, forty-three years old, whose home was at Waterbury, Conn., died at the Ardendale Sanitarium, at Gravesend, Brooklyn, yesterday from self-inflicted wounds.

Dr. Holmes had been a patient at the sanitarium for about a month, being treated for the morphine habit. He was improving, and was left alone on Sunday last. He stabbed himself three times in the abdomen with a knife and then gouged the wounds open with a pair of shears which he found in one of the rooms. He was attended by Dr. Barker of the sanitarium, Dr. Amber of the Kingston Avenue Hospital, and Dr. Duryea, Superintendent of the Kings County Hospital. It was thought he would recover, but he died during the afternoon.

The Holmes family is well known at Waterbury. His people are wealthy and own the mansion known as Westwood. His father was the late Israel Holmes. Dr. Holmes was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons about fifteen years ago, but had practiced his profession, it is said, very little. He had been a widower about ten years, and had also lost his only child. He was a brother of Dr. Walter W. Holmes.

New Revolutionary Army Society.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—The Washington Camp Ground Association of Bound Brook filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day under the act of April 3, 1897. The association has 130 members. Its objects are to collect and perpetuate the memory of the proceedings and achievements of the American Army during the Revolutionary War. Headquarters will be established where Washington and his army encamped near Bound Brook. The officers of the company are: President —George Lamont; Vice Presidents—William H. Whiting, C. Howard Bailey, and William Henry Ayres; Secretary—William H. Dunham; Treasurer—Frederick Coriell.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Gen. Roy Stone, Washington; Capt. Alexander Rogers, United States Navy.

ASTOR—Col. Thomas S. Barr, United States Army; Capt. C. McClure, United States Army; T. Estrada Palma, Central Valley.

BARTHOLDI—Dr. L. S. Fesson, United States Army.

BUCKINGHAM—Mayor A. C. Houghton, North Adams.

CAMBRIDGE—Col. Henry May, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Capt. George F. Cooke, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Oakes Ames, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—Fred H. B. Shaw, United States Army.

NORMANDIE—David B. Hill, Albany.

WALDORF—M. L. McGrew, United States Army; Herbert P. Bissell, Buffalo; Lieut. Gov. T. L. Woodruff, Albany.

WESTMINSTER—Dr. Hank and Capt. Emil von Herman, Austro-Hungarian Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Andrews, E., & Co., Columbus, Ga.; E. Andrews, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. M. Mayo, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Everett House.

Adam, J. V., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. L. Jalkut, millinery; 55 White Street.

Alder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Smith, hosiery, 55 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; T. Moffatt, hosiery, 55 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Baum Brothers, Fayetteville, Ark.; Moses Baum, general merchandise; J. M. Baum, general merchandise; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Bristol, C. A., & Sons, Picton, Ontario; L. A. Wakely, dry goods and millinery; Grand Union Hotel.

Brooks, W. L., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; W. L. Brooks, wholesale grocers; Cotinental Hotel.

Blum Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; S. Blum, notions; Hotel Albert.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. M. E. Elwell, gloves; Miss J. Manning, millinery, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bear, Stern & York, Penn.; C. F. Horner, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Continental Hotel.

Burnstein & Co., Easton, Penn.; H. Latham, millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Brosnan Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. L. Knapp, laces and embroideries; Westminster Hotel.

Berlin Cloak Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. H. Munroe, cloaks; Sinclair House.

Birdenticker, Jesels, Utica, N. Y.; millinery.

Cohen, Danziger & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; H. Danziger, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Co-operative Clothing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. A. Steinfeld, clothing; 648 Broadway.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Shankey, linens and upholstery goods, 115 Worth Street; Occidental Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. Kreitmeyer, prints and ginghams; 115 Worth Street.

Clark & Blake, Bangor, Me.; J. G. Clark, notions and clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.

Church, A. M., Company, The, Troy, N. Y.; A. P. Viger, boys' clothing, 52 Franklin Street; Continental Hotel.

Campbell, John, Detroit, Mich.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Edwards Millinery Store, San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. B. J. Edwards, millinery.

Excelsior Shirt Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. Kushbaum, shirts; Marlborough Hotel.

Freedman Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; M. B. Freedman, clothing; Union Square Hotel.

Farthings, Eylmer, Ontario; F. Davis, dry goods and millinery; Grand Union Hotel.

Farthings, J. M., Eylmer, Ontario; J. M. Farthings, dry goods and millinery; S. A. Wood, dry goods and millinery; Grand Union Hotel.

Fuess-Espenhain-Fischer Company, Billville, Ill.; Joseph Fuess, dry goods; Holland House.

Frazer, F., Milwaukee, Wis.; dry goods; Holland House.

Freeman, S., Harriman, Tenn.; general merchandise; St. George Hotel.

Frank & Hagedorn, Gadsden, Ala.; A. Hagedorn, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. G. Baldwin, white goods and laces; Hotel Cadillac.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. Bartholomay, upholstery goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. N. G. Morton, ladies' and infants' wear; 104 Worth Street.

Finley, A. H., Jacksonville, Ill.; notions; Lafayette Hotel.

"Fair, The," Opelika, Ala.; D. P. Sparrow, dry goods; J. B. Lyon, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fishblate, E. R., Greensborough, N. C.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Plaut, M. S., & Co., Danville, Ill.; H. Plaut, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Fitzmaurice, Columbia, S. C., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; D. Dreyfuss, furnishing goods, notions, and jewelry; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Grant Dry Goods Company, The, Zanesville, Ohio; S. A. Murdock, notions and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Guilford Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio; C. A. Bowe, curtains; 61 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Hess, J. B., Louisville, Ky., dry goods.

Hesse, E., Louisville, Ky., dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Hume, E. C. P., Chicago, Ill., millinery; Everett House.

Hemley, R. H., Fayette, Mo., dry goods and notions; Lafayette Hotel.

Heer, C. H., Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; H. Heer, dry goods; Gilsey House.

Hull, E. K., & Dayton, Cleveland, Ohio; J. B. McCarthy, clothing; Hoffman House.

Hartigan, John J., Troy, N. Y.; dry goods.

Heenan, D., & Co., Streator, Ill.; J. A. Finlen, dress goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Hagerdorn, J. J., & Co., West Point, Ga.; P. Hagerdorn, clothing and millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, dry goods and notions; 338 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; R. M. Dean, small wares; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. Jordan, upholstery goods; Miss Stratton, yellings; 8 Greene Street.

Kenyon, H. R., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. R. Kenyon, notions and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Kirschaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Kirschbaum, clothing; Hoffman House.

Kohn, Furchgott & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Leopold Furchgott, dry goods.

Kiene, H., Alta Vista, Iowa; general merchandise; Hotel Lafayette.

Kotchkiss & Lyle Company, Brownville, Tenn.; George W. Lyle, dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Kahn, Scott & Heller, New Castle, Ind.; Myer Heller, merchandise; Cadillac Hotel.

Kaufman & Miller, Syracuse, N. Y.; B. V. Miller, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; H. G. Metzger, notions, jewelry, millinery, and ribbons; Continental Hotel.

King & McLeod Company, Newport, R. I.; A. McLeod, dry goods; 338 Broadway; Everett House.

Kory, A., & Sons, New Orleans, La.; M. A. Kory, clothing; Hoffman House.

Kline, Eppehimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; H. Ehl, cloaks; F. M. Rieser, dress goods and silks; Gilsey House.

Killip, Smith & Co., Burlington, Vt.; G. F. Bell, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hotel Imperial.

Karger, E., Cleveland, Ohio, millinery.

Krause, G. C., Columbus, Ohio; carpets; Westminster Hotel.

Loveman & Sons, Dalton, Ga.; Sam Loveman, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. E. Boyle, domestics, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas and mackintoshes; Hotel Metropole.

Long, J., Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; E. Long, millinery; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Heller, upholstery goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Lambright & Williams, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Lambright, cloaks, gloves, and hosiery; Mrs. Mars, millinery; Sinclair House.

Miller Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; James Fanning, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Miller Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; James R. Miller, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Meinberg, Buckman & Co., Keokuk, Iowa; F. J. Meinberg, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

M. & A. Isaacs, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. K. Tobias, furnishing goods and dry goods; 39 Franklin Street.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Pfferling, fancy goods and laces; Stuart House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. H. Walter, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. E. Mahoney, shoes; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mayer, E., & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; E. Mayer, dry goods and clothing; Marlborough Hotel.

Maury Dry Goods Company, Columbia, Tenn.; John E. Walker, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Marks, Othella, St. Louis, Mo., millinery; Union Square Hotel.

New York Cash Store, Waterloo, N. Y.; B. F. Selmser, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

New York Store, Wichita, Kan.; C. Henderson, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Parks, J. R., Gadesville, Tex., general merchandise; Colonnade Hotel.

Price, Taylor & Co., Fort Worth, Texas; W. H. Taylor, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Paris Brothers, Frankfort, Ind.; J. H. Paris, notions and carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Peck, B., Dry Goods Company, The, Lewiston, Me.; B. Peck, cloaks; Everett House.

Porteous & Mitchell, Fort Wayne, Ind.; H. Bedell, notions; 55 White Street.

Palmer Brothers, Princeton, Ill.; T. Palmer, clothing and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, silks, velvets, and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Plumer, W. E., Portland, Me., notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Roberts, Mrs. E. E., Zanesville, Ohio, millinery; Hotel Bradford.

Richards & Kelly Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; John Kelly, menufacturing; Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City.

Reagan, J. M., Fort Worth Texas; St. Denis Hotel.

Ryan, S. C., Buffalo, N. Y.; millinery; 13 East Twenty-second Street.

Kushbaum, R., Company, Union City, Md.; S. H. Dunn, merchandise; Astor House.

Root, Emma B., Akron, millinery and furnishing goods; Bradford House.

Schwartz Brothers, Sumter, S. C.; I. Schwartz, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Snellenberg, clothing; Hoffman House.

Snodgrass & Co., Delaware, Ohio; J. J. Snodgrass, dry goods, notions, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; R. D. Fleming, ladies' furnishings.

Sairgny, Mme., Bay City, Mich.; millinery and furnishing goods.

Sairgny, Bay City, Mich.; Kate L. Sairgny, millinery and furnishing goods.

Schultz, S., Terre Haute, Ind.; S. Schultz, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Metropole.

Sholem, J., & Sons, Paris, Ill.; Mr. Sholem, clothing and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, clothing, cloaks, and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Metropole.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; R. D. Fleming, ladies' furnishing goods; 708 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Sumter Dry Goods Company, Sumter, S. C.; J. S. Haynsworth, dry goods; 234 East Eighteenth Street.

Shapleigh Hardware Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. W. Shapleigh, hardware.

Schlingerman & Walch, Winona, Minn.; J. Schlingerman, dry goods.

Saltz, Ernest, New Hampton, Ia., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Terrell, W. S., Millington, N. J., general merchandise.

Thomas, A. S., Meriden, Conn.; W. Russell, domestics; 66 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Taylor, Woolfenden & Co., Detroit, Mich.; McDonald, dress goods, silks, and velvets; D. D. Doyle, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wilson, A. N., Dayton, Ohio, dry goods; Fourteenth Street and University Place.

Williams, B. F. & Bro., Yazoo City, Miss.; L. B. Williams, general merchandise; Colonnade Hotel.

Wren, E., Springfield, Ohio; John C. O'Coner, furnishing goods and dry goods; Sinclair House.

Woodhull, H., Bridgeport, Conn., groceries.

Wood & Hotchkiss, Whitehall, N. Y.; Willis G. C. Wood, hardware; Continental Hotel.

Wilkes, A. C., Circleville, Ohio; dry goods and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Waddell, F. J., & Co., Jacksonville, Ill.; F. J. Waddell, notions; Hotel Vendome.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss E. Walker, millinery, 335 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Weed, C. A., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; W. Moody, clothing; 34 Thomas Street; Grand Hotel.

Weil, Bacharach & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. J. Weil, notions; D. Bacharach

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Cavalleria Rusticana—H. M. S. Pinafore—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Governors—8:15.
DALY'S—Lilli Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée, 3:00—Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—El Capitan—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Minstrelsy—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Gay Deceiver—The Cat and the Cherub—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Lodge Brothers—8:15.
JUDGE BUILDING—Christ Entering Jerusalem, (painting.) Day and Evening.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
TINKHAM BUILDING—Bicycle Show.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESIDENT.

The inquiring tone which an important member of the President's official family has adopted toward his visitors is construed in Washington as an indication that President McKINLEY is taking steps to ascertain the feeling of the people. He would like to know "whether they would be with him" if he should employ vigorous measures in Cuba.

No anxiety on that point need trouble the Executive mind. The people will support the President in any just and right policy he may adopt. They will sustain him to the full extent of the National resources.

Nobody worth attending to will call in question the vigor of his action when once he determines to act. The important thing is the wisdom of it. That, indeed, is matter for anxiety. To take up with sure judgment the factors of the great problem, and to reason soberly from the known facts to right conclusions, so that if in the end the decision is for vigorous action, the President will feel that he takes it under such stress of compelling necessity that the people will be of one mind about it, that may well give occasion for anxious days and sleepless nights.

Upon such grave occasions the American people have always trusted the President and his advisers and Congress. There was more question about the morality of the proceeding and the justice of the cause in the Mexican war than in any other of the few we have waged, but as Mr. SCHURZ points out in his life of CLAY, there was no point in calling it "POLK'S war," for Congress at once made it the people's war. The bitterness of the Northern opposition to that war, which sometimes went to extremes and provoked disloyal utterances, plainly was occasioned by the widespread belief that it was a "slaveholders' war," undertaken with the object of securing more territory and greater power for the "peculiar institution." But the people supported the President notwithstanding the audible vote of dissent from Massachusetts, where the abolitionist sentiment was strongest. So the people supported President LINCOLN with such united might that history hardly takes account of the existence of those who were called "Copperheads" in the North.

To make the quarrel just is the main thing. Then the people will support their President.

Just now, though times are a trifle squally, the people do not feel that a quarrel is either necessary or probable. They put such trust in the coolness and good judgment of President McKINLEY that they have not the least fear that he will involve them in an unnecessary war.

THE GOVERNOR'S LITTLE INQUEST.

It was in neat accord with the rest of his behavior in the matter that Gov. BLACK kept the Canal Investigation bill in his hands to the very last moment before affixing to it his valuable signature.

The only reason given for rushing through the bill at the rapid pace insisted on by the Governor was that there was no time to be lost. The work of investigation would at best be difficult and prolonged. Let it begin at the earliest practicable moment, and for that purpose vote down all amendments and waste no precious hours in debate. These orders from the Executive Chamber having been duly issued and enforced, the Governor tosses the bill into a pigeonhole and lets the dust of ten days gather on it before he gives it validity by signing it.

We do not suppose that Mr. BLACK really wished to delay the operation of the bill, because it is so drawn that its operation is likely not to amount to much, no matter when it begins. We assume that his mind was occupied with other things. There was no one to hint to him that he ought to sign this bill except the members of the Legislature, whom his delay tended to make ridiculous, and apparently none of them had the temerity to bring it to his attention. The Governor has treated the subject from the outset with such cynical indifference to its real importance and significance that a little manifestation more or less of the same feeling probably did not seem to him to count. He had taken pains to see that the investigating commission should not be required to report during this year—i. e., not until after Mr. BLACK has succeeded or failed in being re-elected Governor, and it made no difference to him whether they had ten days more time or did not have it.

If he is renominated he will go before the people and tell them that he secured an investigation of the canal business with the greatest possible promptness, and that the whole truth will be made known at the earliest time permitted by the gravity and complexity of the subject. How the voters will take this statement we do not know. It will depend on how many other things are in their minds, and of what interest these are, when election day comes around. On the simple question presented by the spending of money on the canals the Governor and his subordinates are hopelessly wrong. No commission can possibly show that the people have not been deceived, or that the $9,000,000 has not been wasted unless the $7,000,000 additional is supplied, or that the fact was not purposely concealed until the money was gone. If the party managers can drive these facts out of the public mind by getting up an excitement on other questions, of course they will do it. Their success will depend largely on the good sense of the Democrats; of that much more than has so far been shown in the Legislature will be needed.

WILL ZOLA APPEAL?

It is reported that M. ZOLA has determined not to appeal from his sentence, but to undergo it, and, as used to be said in our political campaigns, "to leave the responsibility where it belongs."

It is to be hoped that this report is not true, and it is to be observed that it finds no countenance in the proceedings of M. ZOLA'S counsel. Not only did M. LABORI carefully observe, upon every suitable occasion, the French equivalent of taking an exception, but at the conclusion of the trial he immediately filed notice of appeal. The prospect of spending a year in prison, even under the most favorable conditions, cannot be agreeable to M. ZOLA. It is true that it might supply him with the means of framing out of his experience a much more serious indictment of French society than he has framed in the form of fiction. But there is nothing except the actual condition of a political prisoner in France upon which his confinement would shed any light that cannot be procured without it.

But the main point is that M. ZOLA owes it not only to himself as a "good Frenchman"—and at present he is the best one in sight—but he owes it to France to give her every chance to exculpate herself. It is his civic duty to take every available form of appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober. There is no doubt that at present Philip is extremely drunk. The Parisian analogues of our yellow journals are much more potent upon public opinion. If the sensational press of New York could have its way, the whole population would be roaring for war with Spain. But the sensational press of Paris has had its way, and has stirred the population into a state of mind with which reason has had nothing to do. It has turned a public trial into a farce, played by the mob as chorus and Generals in uniform as principals, making speeches directing the jury what to do and producing incredible statements upon which they declined to face cross-examination. Such a mockery of justice has not been seen in modern times in a civilized country. And the infection has reached the Legislature. The Government, which had so slender a majority two months ago, is sustained by a vote of ten to one when the question is of the case of ZOLA.

The legal appeal lies to the Court of Cassation, and it is the same as would be taken in a similar case under our own procedure. That is to say, the case is reviewable, not as to the findings of the jury upon facts submitted to it, but upon the conduct of the trial by the Judge. If the upper court finds that the learned Judge erred in not compelling the attendance of witnesses summoned by the defense, in not compelling witnesses who did appear to testify, in excluding testimony because it might compromise the national security, in allowing Generals of the army to tell the jury what it ought to do, and if it annuls the trial on any or all of these grounds, then it will become evident that there is a tribunal in France which is above the passions of the hour and beyond the dictation of the Parisian mob. Such a showing would be very well worth making for the honor of France, and M. ZOLA ought to furnish the opportunity of making it.

THE SENATE AND SPAIN.

The sobering effect of the disaster to the Maine has been felt almost everywhere, except, of course, upon our esteemed freak contemporaries. They have already declared war upon their own account, and are prosecuting it with great energy. In the residential district they are prosecuting it by sending out expeditions, armed with extras, at late hours of the night, disturbing the slumbers of peaceful people and exciting the more wakeful and mobile elements of the population to warlike fury.

But even here we observe with satisfaction that the excitement is subsiding and that the high-water mark for extras was reached last week, since which the demand has steadily abated. Nowhere else is any undue excitement manifested. If an experienced observer had been asked beforehand in what quarter such a disaster as that to the Maine, involving the possibility of design, would have had the most maddening effect, after the offices of the freak newspapers, he would be very likely to have selected the Senate of the United States. The Senate has for some years been commonly regarded, quite contrary to the intention of the framers of the Constitution, as the dangerous, irresponsible, and revolutionary part of our legislative machinery, to be moderated and held in check by the superior caution and moderation of the House. It has been rather awkward to explain to foreigners that the speeches of Senators, and even the action of the Senate, did not really mean anything, although that explanation has at times been necessary.

But when a real crisis occurs, even the Senate is found to be accessible to the voice of reason and patriotism, and even the jingoes of the Senate show themselves capable of circumspection. Of course nobody was surprised that Senator ALLEN should have introduced a string of incendiary resolutions upon the occasion of the loss of the Maine. What was surprising and also gratifying was to have his resolutions voted down ten to one, and voted down with the approval of some of the men who have been among the loudest jingoes of the Senate. When Senator MORGAN of Alabama begins to show a sense of responsibility in dealing with foreign questions, it is evident that something very serious indeed must have happened. That is, in fact, the case. The attitude of self-restraint and suspense and expectancy which American public opinion has imposed even upon Senators shows that the Senators are in a mood really far more dangerous than if they were engaged in breathing out threatenings and slaughter against Spain, as they were when the provocation to violence of speech was very much less. In the meanwhile the behavior of the Senate is unexpectedly creditable.

ANGLO-SAXON UNITY.

We are sure every American was gratified by the numerous and distinguished telegrams of sympathy relative to the Maine calamity which reached the United States from every quarter of the world. And we know that every reader of THE TIMES took especial pleasure in our London telegram describing English sentiment.

The truth is the nations are growing together as surely as the ocean is narrowing. They are growing together because their interests are assimilating. We are becoming what England long has been—a nation of manufacturers whose lifeblood is its commerce. Nothing but tradition now leads us to exclude the foreigner from our trade. We are not afraid upon our own ground of those whom we undersell in neutral markets and in their own markets. And with every increase of our population and production it is increasingly necessary that we shall sell wherever we can find buyers. Thus at last identity of interests tends to unite those whom every other consideration should join. Precise dates cannot be given to epochal movements. But there is a discoverable relation in time of this better feeling toward England with a better understanding of our own future. The educational influence in England of President CLEVELAND'S Venezuelan message, and in this country of the Queen's jubilee started a sentiment which has grown by the demonstration of the Wilson tariff that our future prosperity depends upon selling the products of our shops as well as our farms. And this idea was scarcely started before the revelation by the Kiao-Chau incident that the freedom of markets under the English aegis needed our own protection as well. The expression of our "moral sympathy" with England is almost incredible to those remembering only a few years back, when we were sending to her shores infernal machines, and in pain and bewilderment she shrieked aloud. At last the time has come when the strong man without food and the pushful man upon the threshold of a new era of expansion, with ten millions of males of soldierly age and without sea power, recognize mutually the similarity of their needs and the adaptability of each to supplement the other. Nevertheless, no entangling alliance is to be thought of. American interests will forever be our first consideration, and our action must always be by ourselves for ourselves. But identity of interest and similarity of action may well go together and supply an answer to the question, What is the practical effect of "moral sympathy"? It is believed that the United States has received from Russia and Germany assurances precisely similar to those exacted by England regarding Chinese trade. English sentiment has reproached the English Premier for relying upon such assurances. Upon this side the water we will not assume bad faith, but it is clear that if assurances given our State Department are violated a case for defensive action will be made out. If that is recognized at home and declared abroad such a case will never arise. This is the practical worth of moral support under such conditions.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE MANGLED.

"The oftener the Monroe doctrine is appealed to the less we seem to know about it," says The Evening Post, a remark that has a wider application than The Post makes of it in rebuking Mr. ALLEN (Pop.) for his ignorant appeal to the principles of that doctrine in justification of immediate intervention in Cuba.

The Evening Post attempts to tell us what the doctrine is:

> The Monroe doctrine was in the following language:
>
> "That we should consider any attempt on the part [of the allied powers] to extend their system to any part of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."
>
> Of course, the method of the extension, whether by force or by persuasion, could make no difference. It is equally evident that the possession of Cuba by Spain is in no way obnoxious to the Monroe doctrine, since that refers only to the extension of European sway over this hemisphere.

The partisans of Cuba cannot invoke the Monroe doctrine, which has nothing to do with the case, but to say that the Monroe doctrine "refers only to extension of European sway" is a pretty serious error. It takes a much broader meaning and scope from the passage immediately following that which The Post quotes from MONROE'S message of Dec. 2, 1823:

> "With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments that have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

The attempt of European powers to "extend their system" to this hemisphere meant the extension of monarchical institutions. The context shows that. It has the same meaning to-day. But interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling in any other manner the destiny of independent American Governments might take many different forms, none of them involving the extension here of the "political system of the allied powers." It is the principle laid down in the passage we quote that gives continuing force and present vitality to the Monroe doctrine.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Hitherto it was supposed that all the possibilities of bad manners and brutality had been illustrated in the rushes for seats to be seen at the elevated stations, but the presence of surface cars on the Brooklyn Bridge has shown that what had appeared to be the limit was only the beginning. Would-be passengers on the elevated road seek only some degree of comfort and rest; the bridge travelers see a chance to save 2½ cents, which is much more important than a seat. Consequently, they fight more recklessly, and have much less regard for common decency than even the worst of the elevated road's patrons. Every night at the bridge entrance one can see a succession of really horrible scenes. Women are fiercely thrust aside by things that look like men, and around the steps of every car there is a regular battle.

—One of this city's watchful representatives in the State Senate is worried over the pending bill to abolish that ancient implement of investigation, the Coroner's jury. However it may be with the other counties, declares the statesman in question, New York is not yet prepared to get along without the system to which it has been so long accustomed, and therefore he wants to amend the bill by inserting in it a clause exempting us from participation in the proposed innovation. There doubtless are New Yorkers, and not a few of them, who find cause for sincere sorrow in the prospect of any diminution in the number of salaried offices, or in the amount of money collected from taxpayers in the shape of fees; but the professional politicians form, after all, a rather small part of the whole population, and the rest of us can contemplate with perfect composure the overthrow of an institution always more ridiculous than useful, and which for many years has been of no service whatever. It is no rash plunge into the unknown, no reckless experiment beyond the field of experience, that the advocates of this bill are urging. Other States made this change years and years ago, and they not only survive, but prosper. In Massachusetts, for instance, no Coroner's jury has exercised its owlish wisdom on a mysterious death since 1877. Before that Suffolk County, which is Boston's, had forty-seven Coroners all to itself. The entire forty-seven, and their almost innumerable jurymen, were then supplanted by just two officials, who have continued to do, in an entirely satisfactory manner, all the probing of mysteries to which the police and other regular courts did not attend. Here are some figures as to the relative expense of the Massachusetts and the New York systems: For this coming year it is estimated that the Coroners of our five boroughs will use up $239,050; that is what they ask for, and it means a tax of 7 cents per capita on the city's population. The cost for Massachusetts will be $30,600, a tax of 1 1-3 cents per capita for the whole State. Still, our able representative says we are not prepared to risk a change!

These are the days for realizing the dangers of procrastination. All over the country there is the feverish activity that comes when, under the compulsion of instant necessity, things are done in haste that might have been done both better and more cheaply if the long leisure of unthreatened peace had been utilized. Cannon without carriages, ships to which it is impossible to give a full complement of trained men, and soldiers whose weapons are diverse and almost untried—these are not matters that need cause any great anxiety, for with limitless resources the work of months can be crowded into weeks; but they are at least excuse for a bit of moralizing. And it is not only the National authorities that have been remiss; the States, and even the State of New York, can also be lectured with justice. For example, ever since the Naval Militia came into being its members have vainly tried to get an adequate supply of the few and modest articles that are supposed to form their equipment. To-day fully 15 per cent. of the men in the New York battalion, if it were ordered on active duty, would be forced to wear, not the regulation peajackets, but their own overcoats, and their effectiveness would thus be appreciably decreased from what it might have been. So, too, many regiments and companies of the National Guard are ill provided with the essential parts of a complete uniform, and the frequent appeals of their officers have gone unheeded by the busy patriots at Albany.

PERSONAL.

—ZOLA'S condemnation, or rather the manner of ZOLA'S condemnation, is of more than abstract and impersonal interest in other countries, especially in those where the notion is cherished that the only legitimate objects of legal procedure are the ascertaining of facts and the awarding of justice. If ZOLA, a French citizen of some wealth and much repute, could be made the victim of irresponsible power exercised from behind the cringing shoulders of French Judges and jurymen, what certainty, what probability even, is there that a foreigner's rights will be respected in the French tribunals, or that he will not be dealt with in any way that Gallic prejudices or fears may dictate? This is really a grave question. Civilized nations do not allow their subjects to be tried in the courts of China because they doubt both the power and inclination of a semi-civilized race to try an alien fairly; it was at a very recent date that Japan was permitted to exercise judicial authority over foreigners. If ZOLA had published in Egypt charges against the Khédive, not Egyptians but men from Europe and America would have judged him. In short, the need for extraterritorial courts is recognized and their establishment is insisted upon wherever the ordinary principles of right and equity, as understood by real Occidentals, are not observed by the local officials. Who will say that extraterritorial courts are not needed in France? If an American or an Englishman should by chance be tried and punished as ZOLA was, the spectacle would be unendurable, and yet that fate may befall any one of the many Americans and Englishmen temporarily residing in the so-called republic.

—In explaining his retirement from the Harvard Faculty Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON demonstrates that he has the wisdom which is the traditional but far from common attribute of old age, and that he is still free from the weakness which, much more frequently than wisdom, results from the weight of years. He prefers to step aside while in the full vigor of his mental powers, knowing perfectly well that the man who waits for a warning, which he himself can hear, will be too deaf to notice it when it comes and when the ears of those around him are ringing with the sound. The whole country is looking sorrowfully to-day at a man who adopted the waiting policy, and it is regretting not his absence but his presence. Prof. NORTON has chosen the better part and will have his reward for his courage in anticipating the inevitable, instead of fighting against it a hopeless battle, humiliating even more than pathetic.

THE PERMANENT ORCHESTRA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read various articles and letters in your valuable paper regarding the establishment of a permanent orchestra in this city. Among these is one stating that Maurice Grau can add $60,000 to the guarantee fund if the orchestra shall play in the Opera House. I am as much in favor of a permanent orchestra as any one, but better let the $60,000 go than have them give concerts in the Metropolitan Opera House. We have the Carnegie Music Hall, which is the only suitable hall in the city for concerts. The Opera House is no more suited to first-class concerts than would be the Madison Square Garden or the Seventh Regiment Armory.

I am glad to notice that many people are interested in this topic, and I, as many others, say we should have as good an orchestra as any or none at all. If Seidl should be conductor we have no use for his present orchestra in its present entirety. The shrill military first cornetist is not wanted—let him take lessons from Mr. Dietz or Wasshausen, as to soul quality for the concert room. The first violins as well as the seconds also need shifting about. How is it that far better violinists play back of the first stand than those at the first stand? The Philharmonic Orchestra would also not do for a permanent orchestra, as its members are not playing because of their being good musicians, but because they are old members of the society.

Look at the injustice of having the first stand of first and second violins occupied by whom they are, when dozens of better players are to be had. Then again, the horns are unable to pull successfully through any one concert. There is much needed reform. Let us have the best permanent orchestra, or none at all, and let them also play in the only concert hall in the city.

I. SCHUELLINGER.
New York, Feb. 23, 1898.

Will Jingoes Please Answer?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a very large section of the public and all the jingo Senators and newspapers are determined to prove that if the ill-fated Maine was blown up from the outside, it must necessarily have been by Spanish treachery, it seems pertinent to ask two simple questions:

1. Cuba is full of dynamite sent from America which has been most freely used by the insurgents. Can the jingoes furnish one authentic instance when the Spanish authorities, either civil or military, have sanctioned its employment in warfare or for blowing up railway trains?

2. A bomb has just been thrown in a theatre in Havana, killing one man and wounding others. Is there any evidence that this was thrown by Spanish officials or sympathizers?

When it can be shown that dynamite is one of the usual Spanish weapons of attack—which can easily be done, since Cuba has been a "happy hunting ground" for the sensational reporter during the last two years—we can more readily believe that if a bomb was exploded from the outside, it was sure to be a Governmental Spanish bomb, to be resented accordingly.

New York, Feb. 24, 1898. JUNIUS.

"TO STOP UNDERVALUATION."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From time to time the public is treated to articles published in THE TIMES and other papers under the above headline, which, whether intended or not, grossly misrepresent the facts with regard to the importing business and its relation to the Government, and also those engaged in it.

By the use of such expressions as "the few reputable American importers" the impression is given out that the majority of the importers are disreputable; also that the method of foreign manufacturers doing business through agents in this country must perforce mean an organized system of undervaluation to defraud the Government, and injure the American manufacturers.

Most of these articles contain a statement similar to this: "The reputable importers throughout the United States are fully awakened to the mischievous effects of the existing foreign consignment system, and are anxious to join with the Federal authorities in securing a complete exposure of this character of offenses against the Government. Facts are being collected, which, it is promised, will make interesting reading for the mercantile community of New York."

These statements appear more or less frequently, and are always associated with the name of some zealous Government official, who doubtless is possessed by an honest desire to do something for his country, but in reality is pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp. The unfortunate part of it all is that the importers must be classed as scoundrels, or else what would mean his zeal?

The motive and inspiration of these various uprisings are the same as prompted the McKinley and the Dingley tariff to "do" the "iniquitous importer," who really has no right on earth.

Every dealer in any line of foreign merchandise knows that from season to season there are no radical changes in foreign values. There is no class of men who are so well informed regarding these things as the examiners and appraisers in the Custom House, and it stands to reason that they would detect and prevent any undervaluations that might be attempted.

The "agent" system, which is objected to, is a perfectly logical relation between the foreign manufacturer and his customers in the United States. Not 1 per cent. of the dealers in dry goods go to Europe to buy goods, because they don't use enough to make it pay, nor could the manufacturer successfully market his goods himself, consequently the agent—it is he who furnishes the manufacturer with the necessary information regarding the requirements of this market—disposes of the production of the mills at his own expense, guarantees the credits, and rightly assumes that he should benefit in all the business done, to control which he delivers all the sales.

There is no objection made to his methods by the ninety and nine who do not go to Europe, but only by the one who, because the agent refused to break up his arrangements for him, attempts to retaliate by doing him an injury.

If there were one-tenth of the customs frauds which are accused or insinuated, the importing business would be wiped out of existence. H. N. P.
476 Broome Street, New York, Feb. 24, 1898.

JAMES MITCHEL'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say a few words through the medium of your paper. At no time have I condescended to notice the vast amount of misrepresentation and insinuation of which I have been made the object by certain of the New York papers; nor do I intend to do so now. The time having come, however, when my connection with the Fire Department is finally severed, I think it proper, in justice to those who placed me there, as well as to the courts that reinstated me, and to myself, to say that never, since I have been the incumbent of the Fire Marshal's office, have I done anything which I regret or am ashamed of or that I would not do again in precisely the same way under like circumstances and conditions.

Whether or not I have been measurably successful in the performance of my duties is a point upon which opinions may honestly differ. I have been unfortunate in making many enemies. That was unavoidable, and it is a fate that will befall any man who undertakes to perform the duties of the office conscientiously and honestly. That I have alienated the good opinion of certain individuals of the Central Office Detective Bureau is something that I contemplate with much complacency.

For my personal and political actions I have no explanations to offer or apologies to make.

No reason was assigned by the Fire Commissioner for my removal, and none was asked for. I remained content with his assurance that his action implied no wrongdoing on my part. He merely exercised a power conferred on him by the new charter, and I am only surprised that he did not do so sooner. JAMES MITCHEL.
New York, Feb. 23, 1898.

MORE PRAISE FOR THE TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For several years I have received no morning paper save THE NEW YORK TIMES, but I am only too glad to embrace this opportunity of expressing to you how much I think heads of families owe you for the clean and pure paper which you give them, which enables them to allow it to be left daily on their library tables for the enlightenment and instruction, as well as entertainment, of their young sons and daughters. It is the only morning paper (with one exception, perhaps,) that I know of to which this privilege can be accorded, and I consider it not only a pleasure, but a duty, to help extend its circulation.

Every one agrees that the tone of most of the daily papers is demoralizing and degrading, and still they are admitted into families, read, and made the subject of conversation. If the publishing of only "all the news that's fit to print" were encouraged and the contrary frowned upon and discouraged, a very great stride would be taken toward elevating the standard of morality and enlightening the mind. I am only too glad to add my voice of praise to that of so many others for THE NEW YORK TIMES and the high place it is taking among the daily papers.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.
New York, Feb. 19, 1898.

Americans Not Dishonest.

From The Jewish Messenger.

It is rather discomfiting to be told by Mr. J. J. Chapman in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and without editorial protest, that "the sudden creation of wealth in the United States has been too much for our people. We are personally dishonest. The people of the United States are notably and peculiarly dishonest in financial matters." This is a libel which we would not tolerate if written by a Spaniard or Englishman or Russian, but which we must submit to patiently from the pen of an American. Nothing is gained by such faulty generalization. America has its full quota of dishonest people, but dishonesty is not an American characteristic. We are surprised that THE TIMES should allow such a statement to pass unchallenged.

NUGGETS.

Different Aspects.

It is we who have what we call self-confidence. The other fellows are filled with self-conceit.—Boston Transcript.

A Struggle.

"There are some men who would rather fight than eat."

"If you lived at our boarding house you would have to fight to eat."—Philadelphia North American.

Plausible.

"And so you think this man Dwiggins is sincere in his advocacy of the rights of labor? What has given you so much faith in him?"

"I've listened to three of his speeches and have yet to hear him make use of the word 'plutocrat.'"—Chicago News.

None in Stock.

"I have been in the business forty years," said the floorwalker, "but I don't know it all yet. You saw that young woman with the green hafr?"

"Yes," replied the ribbon clerk.

"She came up to me and asked if we had any nice house gowns especially suitable for wearing when one was looking for burglars."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A KLONDIKE YARN.

B. Kelly in Toronto Globe.

The Klondike fever? No, Siree!
It's cold enough at home;
I have not yet that mad desire,
So far abroad to roam.

If that desire should seize me now,
And press me rather hard,
I'd take my blanket and my bed
And sleep out in the yard.

I guess one night would be enough
To fully sicken me,
And, with a pair of solid ears,
I satisfied would be.

I've heerd them tell some awful things
About that frozen bourne,
Where words and sounds are friz right up,
Like old Munchausen's horn.

I met a gray and aged man,
Who said he'd come afar;
His eye was wild; he looked just like
The Ancient Mariner.

I stopped awhile to hear him talk;
He told me all he knew;
He jest had come from Klondike way,
Where gold abundant grew.

He said the cold was so intense
That cows gave fresh ice cream;
(I doubt if they have cows up there,
But then it's jest the same.)

And then the candle flames, he said,
Friz solid with the cold,
So that the miners broke them off,
And peddled them for gold.

And, as fer talkin'? Say, he said,
(I don't believe him, though,)
That conversation lay in chunks
Along the ice and snow.

And breathin' was a risky thing;
He said he often saw
A feller strugglin' hard to heave
The icebergs off his jaw.

I would have stood and listened there
Fer hours and hours, I guess,
But M'ria yelled at me to "git"—
"And give them calves their mess."

I started, but before I went,
The stranger cast—I bit;
He borrowed two whole dollars, and
I haven't seen them yit.

THE ASTORIA CONCERTS.

Marie Engel Sings at the Ninth Seidl Performance.

The ninth of the series of Seidl subscription concerts took place last night in the ballroom of the Astoria Hotel. The audience was one in which the social element was tolerably well represented, as well as that which is purely music-loving and without social distinction. The programme was one of the lightest of the season, and it was difficult, indeed, to discern any reason for its existence, except the demand of persons who do not know what is worthy of serious attention. The orchestral numbers were Raff's absurd "Lenore" symphony, Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," and Strauss's waltz, "Wine, Women and Song." Between the second and third numbers—the ice cream having been served between the first and second—Miss Marie Engel, formerly a soprano of the Grau opera company, and late prima donna of the Royal Opera House, Madrid, sang what is generally called the "mad scene" from Ambroise Thomas's opera, "Hamlet."

It is hardly necessary to say that there was nothing revolutionary in Mr. Seidl's reading of any of the works on the programme. The symphony, however, went very well indeed. The slow movement in particular was beautifully played. The march, strange to say, did not move the audience to enthusiasm as the scherzo-march of the "Symphonie Pathetique" did. If this sort of thing continues, society will begin to be suspected of good taste in music. Weber's "Euryanthe" overture is familiar ground to an old operatic conductor like Mr. Seidl, and he made it go with vim and style.

Miss Engle returns to the scenes of her operatic youth—she made her début as Semiramis at the Academy of Music—statuesque, fair, "teres atque rotunda" as of yore. Her voice is still the same beautiful, flutelike organ, and its limitations are the same. She sang the mad scene in a style which was mechanically flawless and absolutely without dramatic import. Miss Engle is a sort of pocket edition of Melba. She sings almost as well as the soprano of the starry voice, and with quite as little heart. But a good many singers of greater pretensions might learn something from Miss Engle's method. She was requested to sing a second time last night, according to custom.

MR. RUMMEL'S RECITAL.

The Eminent Pianist's Second Entertainment at Chickering Hall.

Franz Rummel, the eminent pianist, gave his second recital yesterday afternoon in Chickering Hall. His audience was large and very attentive, and awarded him a goodly measure of applause. The programme was as follows: Variations, "The Harmonious Blacksmith," Handel; sonata, opus 101, Beethoven; variations by Brahms on a theme of Schumann; Chopin's sonata, opus 58; "Charakterstücke," opus 7, No. 4, and "Song Without Words," opus 53, No. 4, Mendelssohn; two "Miniatures," opus 93, Rubinstein; Tausig's transcription of Strauss's waltz, "Man lebt nur einmal"; Chopin's "Berceuse," and Liszt's second Hungarian rhapsody.

As usual, Mr. Rummel was at his best in those compositions most favorable to a full display of the intellectual qualities of his playing. His reading of the Beethoven sonata, one not frequently heard, was altogether admirable. No pianist shows a deeper insight into the meaning of Beethoven's compositions, nor does any one play them with more convincing results nor with more lofty repose. The Brahms variations were also played very finely by Mr. Rummel. It must be admitted, however, that this composition, profound in its exploration of the musical possibilities of the original theme as it is, clings so faithfully through a long series of variations to the first mood—one of sombre sadness—that it becomes distinctly depressing before the end is reached. In his reading of it Mr. Rummel was faithful to its spirit. Technically, he did some noteworthy work in his treatment of the middle voices and his management of pedal effects. The Chopin sonata, which might better be called Opus, 56, No. 1 "Prelude," No. 2 "Scherzo," No. 3 "Nocturne," and No. 4 "Fantasia," was also well played, the slow movement being given in romantic style.

The two little pieces of Mendelssohn were pleasant, the first being particularly interesting because of its preservation of a musical idea heard in the "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture. When the rhapsody was reached, the pianist seemed to be somewhat tired and did not play it as brilliantly as he formerly did. Mr. Rummel again made a number of technical slips, curiously enough always in slow passages.

JOSEF HOFMANN HERE AGAIN.

He Is 20 Years Old Now, and Mr. Gerry Will Let Him Play the Piano.

After an absence from this country of ten years, Josef Hofmann, the pianist, arrived in New York yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamer Trave from Bremen, accompanied by his father. He comes to this country for a concert tour with the Chicago Orchestra. In May, 1888, under the management of the late Henry E. Abbey, Hofmann made his first appearance in this country. He created a furore as an infant prodigy, being only ten years old. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children succeeded in stopping the boy's concert tour, and he was sent home, declaring that he would never appear in public until he had become of age.

His stay in America will last until May 22. He has brought with him some compositions written by a young Russian composer named Scriabine, a pupil of Safonoff, the director of the Conservatory of Music in St. Petersburg. Young Hofmann will make his first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House with Theodore Thomas's orchestra on March 1.

ART AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

For the February art exhibition of the Lotos Club Mr. John Elderkin of the club's Art Committee, and a connoisseur of noted taste and discrimination, has arranged an exceedingly interesting and choice little collection of twenty-seven, for the most part superior and representative, examples of the masters of the Barbizon school. Some few of the canvases, which are loaned to the club by the leading New York art dealers and a few collectors, have been noticed before in THE NEW YORK TIMES, but most of them will be new to the club members and guests.

Mr. Elderkin has hung the pictures well and a visit to the handsome club gallery during the exhibition, which will remain open until Wednesday next, will be found both an education and a delight. There are five Corots, a Courbet, five Daubignys, a Decamps, the large and remarkable single figure Diaz, "Girl with Dog," loaned by Cottier & Co., three Duprés, six Troyons, and single examples of Fromentin, Jacque, Millet, Monticelli, and Rousseau.

Two examples of Dupré, hung wisely in juxtaposition—"In the Forest—Fontainbleau" and "Cattle in a Pool—Sunsett"—are certainly the most interesting, if not the finest, canvases from this master's easel seen in New York in years. The first, loaned by Durand, Ruel & Co., rich and deep in color and sombre in tone, has a suggestion both of Diaz and Rousseau. The second, loaned also by Durand-Ruel, is notable for its remarkably beautiful light effect and rosy sunset sky. There is also a large and fine marine by Dupré, loaned by Durand-Ruel, and whose subject, the open sea, is the same as that in the Fuller collection.

Its sky is not as good as that of Mr. Fuller's Dupré, but it has the same feeling and strength. Of the Corots, I. T. Williams's tender "Lake Nemi," S. Untermeyer's "Landscape," and C. Blakeslee's "June Day" are the most important, but the unusual motif of Durand-Ruel's "Horseman on the Road," and its sunlight and delicate color, make it, perhaps, the most interesting example. Knoedler & Co. loan the large and important Daubigny "Twilight," with its misty pearly atmosphere of the gloaming. There is rich color quality in S. P. Avery, Jr.'s, Corot, "Cliffs at Villerville." The large decorative Diaz, "Girl with Dog," is well known to New York connoisseurs, as is also C. P. Huntington's sunny little Jacque, "Chickens at the Well."

Of the remaining canvases, mention must be made of Boussod-Valadon's Millet, "The Shepherdess," Durand-Ruel's splendid little Rousseau, "The Pond-Sunset," clear-aired and with beautiful sky; S. P. Untermyer's Troyon, "Valley of the Touques," from the Stewart sale

L. T. Williams, "Sunset—Mediterranean," with its sky suggesting Turner; S. P. Avery, Jr.'s, Troyon—also an unusual one—"Market Day," a crowd of villagers, each individualized in a sunlit village street, and L. T. Williams's rarely good Monticelli, "Dolce far Niente."

E. BURTON HOLMES'S LECTURE.

Addresses a Large Audience at Daly's on Thessaly.

E. Burton Holmes delivered the first of his series of Lenten lectures at Daly's Theatre yesterday before a large and appreciative audience. His subject was "The Wonders of Thessaly, from the Vale of Tempo to the Monasteries in the Air."

He took his audience through the Thessalian plain, describing the quaint customs of the inhabitants and the wonders of the scenery, and in addition portrayed the leading incidents in the Graeco-Turkish war. After leaving the Thessalian scenes he gave a humorous description of the lofty residences of the monks of the Meteora and the unaccessibility of the monastery.

At the conclusion of the lecture a number of motion pictures were shown on the following subjects: A street scene in Naples, the departure of the Kaiser Wilhelm, the dancing of the Tarantella, review of the United States troops at Fort Sheridan, the brink of the upper falls of the Yellowstone, an alarm of fire, and Whigham, MacDonald, Tyng, and other golfing celebrities, playing off the finals in the amateur golf tournament of 1897.

The lecture will be repeated again to-day and Saturday. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week the subject will be "Cycling Through Corsica."

Daly and Knowles Sign Papers.

A contract was entered into and signed yesterday between Edwin Knowles, manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and Augustin Daly, manager of Daly's Theatre, this city, and Daly's Theatre, London, whereby several of the European successes will have their first American production at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next season through Managers Daly and Knowles.

Mansfield's New Acquisition.

Richard Mansfield has secured the American rights for the production at some future date of Edmond Rostand's "Cyrano De Bergerac," a romantic historical play which was first produced at the Théâtre Porte-Saint Martin, in Paris, last December, with M. Coquelin in the title rôle. It is undwerstood that Henry Irving will appear in the play in England.

Mr. Sothern's Play at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 24.—E. H. Sothern produced his new romantic play, "The Head of the House," by Louis Evan Shipman and Glen McDonough, at the Lyceum here this evening. The play is based on Thackeray's "Henry Esmond," and follows the romance closely, both in incidents and lines. There were several curtain calls.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Minnie Seligman-Cutting will appear next week at Proctor's Pleasure Palace, where she will present "Comedy and Tragedy."

Lewis James, Frederick Warde, and Mme. Rhea will join forces next season, and their répertoire will include "Othello," "Julius Caesar," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Hamlet," "Macbeth," and "School for Scandal." Their tour will be confined to the principal cities, and will begin early in September.

Occupying a box at last night's performance of "The Telephone Girl" at the Casino were Richard Croker, Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, Dock Commissioner Charles F. Murphy, Charles McLaughlin, and Judge Steiner on one side of the house, while directly opposite in another box sat ex-United States Senator David B. Hill and Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle.

Miss Annie Russell, who made the great success in Mildred T. Dowling's "Dangerfield 95," at the Twelfth Night Club benefit at the Empire Theatre last week, is to be an added attraction to Hoyt's Theatre beginning Monday night. Charles Frohman has arranged to have her present the play before "Oh! Susannah." Frank Mills of the Lyceum Theatre will also play.

Jerome H. Eddy will give an entertainment at the Fourteenth Street Theatre on Sunday evening, March 20. Among the artists who will appear are Miss Rose Coghlan, Edwin Hoff, Lottie Collins, Mlle. Ottillie, the Darling sisters, George Backus, and the Rev. H. W. Harris, who will make his first appearance in this city as an actor.

On March 3 Andrew McCormick, manager of the Broadway Theatre, will celebrate the tenth year of the theatre's existence by distributing souvenirs in pamphlet form.

SESSION MEETING PEACEFUL.

No Action Taken on Resignations in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The regular meeting of the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church held last night was not marked by any of the belligerent feeling toward Dr. John Hall, pastor, which was expected. It had been predicted that there would be a wholesale acceptance of resignations, but none of the letters of resignation was acted upon. The meeting was held behind closed doors. Among those present were Silas B. Brownell, S. S. Auchincloss, J. A. Frame, Robert Beggs, and William Campbell.

Some little surprise was occasioned when a letter of resignation from John Inglis was read. Mr. Inglis was considered one of those of the session who was always willing to champion the cause of Dr. Hall. He merely stated in his letter that his place in the session could possibly be filled more suitably by some other member of the congregation.

Dr. Hall delivered a short address in which he said that the main purpose of the church was the promulgation of the spirit of Christianity. He cast no reflection on those who had quit the session, and made no suggestions for future action in the matter.

Stated Clerk Silas B. Brownell declared last night that it was his purpose to stand by Dr. Hall. He said that it was not his intention to resign, and that as long as the present pastor was acceptable to the majority he was willing that he should be retained.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry May of Washington are at the Cambridge.

Lewis Cass Ledyard gave a dinner of twelve covers to men at the Metropolitan Club last night. The table decorations were red roses.

Prof. Elmer E. Wentworth lectured at Sherry's yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. This was the first of a series of six lectures on literary topics, to be held there on Thursday mornings in Lent.

Miss Kathleen Mathew delivered the second in her regular course of lectures on "Topics of the Day for Busy Women," at the home of Mrs. Daniel P. Ingraham, the Strathmore, Fifty-second Street and Broadway, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, rector of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Clinton and Amity Streets, Brooklyn, announced to his parishioners yesterday his engagement to Miss Florence C. Righter of Newark, N. J. Dr. Alsop said that no definite date had yet been set.

Mr. Arthur W. Soper gave a luncheon at her home, in the Valencia, 150 Central Park South, yesterday. About a dozen young women, friends of her daughter, Miss Mary T. Soper, were present. The prevailing tone of the luncheon was pink, and bridesmaid roses were used as table decorations.

On Friday evening, March 4, there will be a concert, of which Carl Loewenstein, the manager of the Seidl subscription concerts, will have charge. They are to be in aid of the widows and orphans of the men killed by the explosion on the Maine. President McKinley, Gov. Black, and the Governors of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and the Acting Governor of New Jersey will be asked to attend, and besides the musical programme there is expected to be speaking by well-known men.

Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Robert Abbé, Mrs. C. R. Lowell, Mrs. H. M. Sanders, and Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin are the patronesses for a Lenten course of lectures on "The History of Music," to be given at the home of Miss Zimmerman, 11 East Fifty-fourth Street, on Tuesday afternoons at 3 o'clock, commencing March 8. Miss Sarah C. Very gives the course, and opens it, as usual, with "Survey of the Art." The money netted by the lectures will help provide a playground and vacation house at Bloomfield, N. J.

ZOLA VERDICT SUSTAINED

Premier Meline Supports It and the Chamber Votes Confidence in His Government.

THE FRENCH ARMY DEFENDED

M. Meline Says Not a Single Officer Has Been Guilty of Plotting Against His Country — Agitation Injurious to France.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Chamber of Deputies was thronged to-day. It was decided to request the Premier, M. Méline, to discuss immediately interpellations of MM. Hubbard and Gautier relative to the conviction and sentence of M. Zola yesterday.

M. Hubbard, Radical, asked whether Gens. Pellieux and Boldeffre had intervened at the trial by authorization or order of the Minister for War, Gen. Billot. Continuing, the Deputy spoke, amid incessant interruptions, on the danger of a religious war, and concluded by inviting the Government to end the tumult and rioting in the streets.

M. Viviani declared that the Socialists, although they might be divided relative to the Dreyfus case, were in entire accord in regard to the prerogative of civil over military power. The speaker then referred to the "coalition of the chiefs of the army with the clergy," and expressed the belief that liberty was menaced. Therefore he asked the Chamber to protest against the attitude of the Generals. [Applause from the Leftists and uproar from the Centrists.]

Premier Meline's Reply.

M. Méline replied: "Popular, democratic justice has given a verdict after a military court, and the country will accept it. Gen. Billot gave no order to the Generals summoned to testify before the tribunal of the country. One General has been accused on account of his utterances. Undoubtedly he spoke a word too much; but you must remember the frightful charge thrown in his face."

Continuing, M. Méline said the charges made against the army were unjust, and he asserted that there was not a single officer who had been guilty of plotting against the country, even in his dreams, adding: "Our officers are haunted by other dreams." [Cheers.]

"If, after yesterday's verdict," the Premier further remarked, "the agitation continues, we shall know that the matter has been made a party question. Enough injury has already been done to the nation. The life of the nation has been arrested. A portion of the foreign press has gathered all the ill we have been saying among ourselves. It will always be punishment for those who speak ill of France to receive foreign applause.

Example of Other Countries.

"Every day there are cases of espionage abroad. Did the French press get excited about them, as the foreign press did about Dreyfus? No. There is a moral to be drawn therefrom, that the present agitation must be ended [Loud cheers]—must cease in the interest of the army, in the interest of public tranquillity, in the interest of our external safety, and in the interest even of those who embarked so foolishly and audaciously in this campaign, which might take us back to the age of intolerance."

The Premier then scoffed at "that intellectual élite which closed its eyes and ears to the country and uncovered open wounds which the Government was trying to cicatrize."

"The Government," continued the Premier, "intends to impose peace upon all, and will take the measures which the circumstances demand. No one, after yesterday's verdict, could raise the discussion of good faith, and, if the present laws do not suffice, the Government will ask the Chamber for another vote, which will prove that when patriotism is involved divisions among us disappear." [Prolonged applause.]

M. Coujon moved that M. Meline's speech be posted throughout France, and the motion was adopted.

M. Cavaignac, the former Minister, then reproached the Government with not uttering the whole truth at the trial, and with insufficiently defending the officers. He also said he wanted a powerful army, but one subordinate to civil power.

The Government Sustained.

The debate was then closed, and several motions were presented. The Premier accepted a vote of confidence, approving of the declarations of the Government. M. Habert, Rallied Revisionist, suggested the addition of the words "and doing homage to the national army for the loyalty of its chiefs." M. Meline, however, rejected this proposed addition, on the ground that the army ought to stand outside of parties. The Chamber of Deputies then voted confidence in the Government—yeas 416, nays 41.

M. Castelin asked whether the Government intended to "amnesty the Dreyfus syndicate" or make inquiries as to the identity of the responsible parties.

M. Meline replied that the Government could make an investigation, but, he added, it would be within the limits of existing legislation.

Gen. Billot Attacked.

M. Roche, Socialist, amid general inattention, questioned the Government as to the alleged representations made to the Dreyfus family in the name of Gen. Billot, and attacked court-martials, saying they were tortures to private soldiers, a remark which brought forth protests.

Gen. Billot replied that he had sent no one to see the Dreyfus family, and indignantly protested against the insinuations made against him, asking for the passage of the order of the day pure and simple, which was adopted by a vote of 428 to 54.

M. Viviani asked urgency for a motion to grant amnesty to those who had been arrested on the charge of creating the disturbances in Algeria. M. Milliard, the Minister of Justice, in reply, said amnesty would be an act of weakness, and that the culprits must be punished. The urgency motion thereupon was rejected by a vote of 377 to 104.

The Government has dismissed M. Le Blois, one of the witnesses for M. Zola, from the position of Deputy Mayor of the Seventh Arondissement of Paris.

LABORI FILES AN APPEAL.

The Cases of Zola and Perreux to be Carried Up for Review.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Maitre Labori, counsel for M. Emile Zola, to-day lodged a notice of appeal on behalf of M. Zola from the sentence imposed upon him yesterday of one year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs.

To-morrow a similar notice will be filed in the case of M. Perreux, nominal Director of the Aurore, in which the alleged libel appeared.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News, who interviewed M. Zola yesterday, (Thursday,) says:

"He appeared fatigued, but was quite frank, natural, and unconcerned. He had not a word of regret or bitterness in his conversation, and he expressed great pleasure at knowing that foreign nations almost universally sympathized with him."

David Christian Murray, who interviewed Maitre Labori on behalf of The Daily News yesterday, says:

"M. Labori has little hope of a revision of the sentence, and no hope whatever of its reversal. M. Zola, however, will be even better treated than first-class misdemeanants in England. He will have a suite of rooms, access to books and newspapers, many personal comforts, and the privilege of receiving visits from his wife and friends."

Mr. Murray also interviewed M. Zola. The latter said he did not grieve for himself, but was cut to the heart by the condition of his country, that could sanction such a verdict. He declared that he would not abandon the crusade, but he said sadly:

"Where can we make the next appeal? Our lack of means is obvious. France believes her honor assailed, and, therefore, she is reluctant to be influenced even by foreign opinion. She would rather resent the attempt to impose foreign judgment upon her own free will. For the present patience is the only wisdom."

ENGLAND'S LOAN TO CHINA.

One-half of the Issue, Amounting to $40,000,000, Underwritten on the First Day.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Half the Chinese loan, amounting to £8,000,000 ($40,000,000,) was underwritten this afternoon. Some of the applications had to be rejected. The issue price is 90, and the interest from the loan is 4½ per cent. It will be offered publicly a week hence.

The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question, said Russia's pledge respecting free ports in North China was conveyed in the following note:

"Count Muravieff (the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs) has expressed great surprise at the agitation which appeared to prevail in England, both in the press and in official circles, on the subject of recent events in China, where English and Russian interests could not be seriously antagonistic. Count Muravieff observed that various English statesmen of position had recognized that it was perfectly natural Russia should wish for an outlet for her commerce on the coast of the North Pacific. Any such ports will be open for the commerce of the world, and England, whose trade interests are so important in this region, would share the advantage."

PRINCE HENRY AT SINGAPORE.

English Praise of His Tact in Dealing with Germans There.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 24.—The German warship Deutschland arrived here to-day. Prince Henry of Prussia landed and was received by the Governor, whose guest he will be during his stay here. The German Club of Singapore gave a fête to-night in honor of the Prince.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Singapore correspondent of The Times says:

"Prince Henry of Prussia has displayed the greatest tact in dealing with the Germans here. They proposed to read him a pointedly patriotic address, but, after seeing it, he declined to accept."

China Appoints an Englishman.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Hongkong says that Mr. Drummond, an Englishman, of Shanghai, has been appointed legal and foreign adviser to the Viceroy of Nankin, with the assent of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

WEST AFRICAN SITUATION.

Mr. Chamberlain Predicts a Peaceful Solution and Praises the Policy of France.

LONDON Feb. 24.—In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to a question as to the West African situation, Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said he expected a friendly and satisfactory settlement, but under the agreement with France he coud not give details until the negotiations in Paris were ended. The difficulties, he observed, had not arisen regarding the delimitation of the Say-Borua line, but in the delimitation west of the Niger. Speaking generally, he would say that the competition of other nations had compelled Great Britain to adopt a more forward policy in the hinterlands of her African Colonies. From the French standpoint he could only admire the French policy which had carved out for France an enormous empire, from which she would in the future derive well-deserved benefits.

Mr. Chamberlain said: "It is a lamentable fact that we allowed ourselves to be forestalled in Sierra Leone and Gambia, and the Government determined that the same fate should not attend the Niger and the Gold Coast. Consequently, it decided to raise a frontier force under Capt. Lugard to occupy the hinterland of those territories. The creation of this force is necessary, whether the difficulties with France are satisfactorily settled or not."

In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain asserted that the Cabinet was united in its African policy. He believed the country also was united, and that, while ready to make concessions for the sake of maintaining peaceful relations with foreign powers, the country would not allow important British interests to be sacrificed.

Mr. Labouchere's motion to reduce the colonial vote was then rejected by a vote of 224 against 27.

THE BERING SEA INQUIRY.

Discussion of the Experts' Work in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—During the discussion of supply in the House of Commons today, T. Gibson Bowles, Conservative, member for King's Lynn, complained of the grant of £5,000 for the inquiry as to the Bering Sea seals. He described the mission as "unnecessary and unpractical."

George N. Curzon, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that the United States Government had constantly urged Great Britain to revise the Paris regulations earlier than the treaty provided. Great Britain had always replied that the question must be decided on the evidence of experts. An expert inquiry was then suggested, a commission was appointed, and it was subsequently decided to continue the commission.

Michael Davitt, Anti-Parnellite, member for South Mayo, said he thought the United States had been badly treated by England, and not England by the United States.

GOVERNMENT OF CAPE COLONY.

Changes Looking to Home Rule Approved by Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, as set forth in a Parliamentary paper just issued, proposes that in future the differences between the British South Africa Company and the natives must be submitted to the Secretary of State, whose decision will be binding. In addition, the Administrative Council of Southern Rhodesia is to be augmented by four elected members to the Council, and sufficient of the Company's nominees to insure the Company a majority. Further, while the responsible expenditure of the Commandant of the forces will be paid by the Crown, he will cease to be a Deputy Commissioner, and the control of the High Commissioner will be based on information from the Imperial Resident Commissioner.

Mr. Chamberlain has also agreed that there shall be separate Administrators for Matabeleland and Mashonaland, and that there shall be only one Executive Council. The Government of Cape Colony has approved Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, regarding them as clearing the way for self-government and the probable eventual federal union of the Cape.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The morning newspapers and all parties concerned raise a chorus of approval over Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, which begins with the conversion of Rhodesia into a Crown colony. The arrangement is regarded as reassuring for the Transvaal, since the British Government is now responsible for any attack upon the Transvaal. The scheme does not affect Northern Rhodesia, which is left for future consideration.

Venezuela Boundary Arbitration.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In the House of Commons to-day Sydney Buxton, Radical, member for Poplar, (Tower Hamlets,) questioned the Government as to the progress of the Venezuela-Guiana boundary arbitration. Mr. Curzon, in reply, called attention to the length of time necessary for delivering the cases, and said he could not promise an early settlement.

Queen's Drawing Room To-day.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Queen Victoria arrived in town to-day, and will hold a drawing room to-morrow. Her Majesty drove from the railroad station to the palace in semi-state, and was heartily cheered on her way there by the crowds in the streets.

Gladstone to Undergo an Operation.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says it is informed that Mr. Gladstone will shortly undergo an operation to alleviate the pain caused by necrosis of the bone of the nose, from which, it is alleged, some of the specialists say he is suffering.

LETTERS BY SIR JULIAN.

Alleged Attempt Based on Them to Compel Pauncefote to Follow de Lome Out of the Country.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Daily Mail this morning alleges that attempts have been made by newspapers in London and New York to obtain some letters that the British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Julian Pauncefote, is supposed to have written, containing strong expressions regarding the American Senate's rejection of the arbitration treaty.

The idea, according to The Daily Mail, was to compel Sir Julian to follow Señor Dupuy de Lome. The paper adds: "The campaign failed, but it is evident that Sir Julian Pauncefote will have to tread warily."

TO BOYCOTT W. R. GRACE & CO.

Grievance of the Nitrate Producers and Merchants of Chile.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Iquique, Chile, says the nitrate producers and merchants have agreed to boycott W. R. Grace & Co. if that firm insists upon putting into force the contract for the purchase of iodine recently made with Federico Varela.

According to advices from Santiago de Chile, the Ascotan Borax Works have been sold to an English company for £90,000, ($450,000.)

ITALY'S CLAIM AGAINST HAITI.

Energetic Action Decided Upon to Compel a Settlement.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A special dispatch from Rome says:

"The Government has decided upon energetic action to compel Haiti to make reparation for the illegal sequestration of the property of an Italian steamer at Port au Prince."

Italy has long had claims against Haiti, and these, it is alleged, she has frequently endeavored to press to a settlement. The claim referred to in the foregoing dispatch has been pending since 1898. It is the case of a merchant at Port de Paix, whose vessel and cargo, worth $80,000, were, it is alleged, illegally seized and sold by the Haitian Government.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE'S LOSS.

The Daily Mail Announces that New Zealand Has Deserted.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Daily Mail announces to-day that "New Zealand has deserted the Imperial Institute."

The Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the colonies, and India was founded in 1887 as a record of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. In the main its aims were to be the formation of complete collections of the natural products of the British Empire, the establishment of a system of commercial intelligence to work with and supplement the display of the specimens, and the practical adaptation of both to the purposes and advancement of trade.

The foundation stone was laid by the Queen on July 4, 1887, and the formal inauguration by her Majesty took place in May, 1893. Vast quantities of specimen products from all parts of the empire are in the galleries, and the institute, which is one of the chief sights of London, has from the first been regarded by the Imperial Government as furnishing one of the strongest bonds between the mother country and the colonies, especially the Australian.

SOME FEBRUARY WEDDINGS.

Miss Florence Nightingale Rosenbaum Married to Herbert J. Carr at Delmonico's.

The large ballroom in Delmonico's was the scene of one of the most attractive weddings of the month yesterday evening. The bride was Miss Florence Nightingale Rosenbaum, daughter of the late Albert S. Rosenbaum, who was a well-known New York business man; and the bridegroom was Herbert J. Carr, a commission merchant of this city, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney H. Carr of 59 East Sixty-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, pastor of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, performed the ceremony.

About two hundred persons were present at the wedding, which took place shortly after 6 o'clock, under a canopy of white lilies, roses, and greens, and a floral wedding bell.

The bridal procession entered while the Wedding March from "Lohengrin" was played. The best man was Walter Carr, the bridegroom's brother, and the ushers were Dennis Brussels, Frederick Plaut, Louis Frankfelt, David Metzger, Milton Rosenbach, and Albert J. Seligsberg. The maid of honor was Miss Minna Boehm. The bride came in on the arm of her brother-in-law, Solomon K. Lichtenstein, who gave her away. She wore white satin, with a point lace yoke and pearl-embroidered corsage, and carried white orchids, lilies of the valley, and orange blossoms.

After the ceremony the guests enjoyed a wedding supper, served at small tables. The services of Franko's Orchestra were put in requisition for a dance after the supper. There was an effective display of fine gowns.

Mr. Carr and his bride will spend two weeks in the South and then return to this city. On April 16 they will sail for Europe, to be gone eleven or twelve weeks.

CONCERT FOR CHARITY.

Workingman's School and District Nursing Department to Benefit.

An entertainment for which careful preparation has been made will be given in the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening in aid of the Workingman's School founded by the Society of Ethical Culture and the District Nursing Department, a branch of the same society's work. One of the chief features of the evening will be the first entire production in New York of Goring Thomas's cantata, "The Swan and the Skylark." Anton Seidl will conduct the work. The soloists in the cantata will be Mme. Clementine De Vere, soprano; Miss Josephine Jacoby, contralto; Evan Williams, tenor, and Charles W. Clarke, baritone. The chorus will be sung by a new organization called the New York Choral Association, under the direction of Tallie Morgan.

Rafael Joseffy will give Chopin's concerto in E minor: (a) Allegro Maestoso, (b) Romanze, (c) Rondo; also concerto, A major, Liszt. Anton Seidl and orchestra are down for three numbers: The overture from "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; andante cantabile, Tschalkowsky, and the Prelude and Glorification, "Parsifal," Wagner.

There are a large number of distinguished patrons of this charity, among them being Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Andrew Carnegie, Jacob Schiff, Oswald Ottendorfer, James McInery, and Louis Loeb.

Beth-El Sisterhood Benefit.

A special matinée in aid of Beth-El Sisterhood will be given Friday afternoon, March 4, at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Broadway, corner of Thirty-eighth Street. The following companies and individual actors and actresses have united to present an unusually attractive programme: William H. Crane and his company, Lyceum Theatre Company, Henry Miller, Annie Russell, J. E. Dodson, Andrew Mack, Louis Mann, and Clara Lipman.

The Canadian Society's "Smoker."

The first "smoker" of the Canadian Society of New York will be given in the Fifth Avenue Hotel (Parlor D R) Monday, Feb. 28, at 8 P. M. All Canadians, whether they belong to the society or not, are cordially invited to attend.

A FREAK WHO FEELS NO PAIN.

Beno's Skull Trephined at Columbus Without Anaesthetics.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24.—Hally Beno, a freak who is apparently lacking the sense of feeling, and has been puncturing his flesh with needles and awls, allowed a number of surgeons to trephine his skull to-day. Some points of the needles are said to have penetrated the skull, and, being broken off, remained there.

It was to remove these that the operation was performed. No anesthetics were administered, and Beno was conscious during the operation. He laughed and talked while the surgeons worked, and said he felt no pain or inconvenience.

MAJOR ABIA A. SELOVER DEAD.

He Was for Thirty Years a Well-Known Figure in Wall Street Circles.

Major Abia A. Selover, for the past thirty years a well-known figure in Wall Street circles, died suddenly Wednesday at the Post-Graduate Hospital, Second Avenue and Twentieth Street, of diabetes. He had been living at the Park Avenue Hotel for seventeen years, and on Wednesday decided to go to the hospital for a few weeks' treatment, where he suddenly collapsed and expired before any member of his family could reach his bedside.

Major Selover was born in Enfield, Tompkins County, N. Y., September, 1824, and in 1835 his father moved his family to this city. In the following year they moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where young Selover attended the High School until the Fall of 1838, when he took up the study of law, but later gave it up and engaged in mercantile business.

When the Mexican War broke out, in 1846, young Selover, then twenty-two years of age, enlisted in the Federal Army, and was ordered to Point Isabel, Texas. The transport conveying the troops, however, came in collision with a steamer, about fifty miles at sea, and was forced to return to New York, when the vessel sank. He was soon ordered to join Gen. Scott's army at Vera Cruz, and was attached to the staff of Major F. T. Lally, who commanded the expedition which left Vera Cruz to cut its way through to the City of Mexico.

After the City of Mexico had been taken he took an active part in the expedition under the leadership of Brig. Gen. Joseph Lane for the purpose of capturing Gen. Santa Anna. He was honorably mentioned several times in the official reports. After the Mexican war was over he gave up military life and came to this city, where he entered the house of Jonas Conkling & Co. as salesman. In March, 1849, he sailed for San Francisco, and was among the early pioneers of California. He was elected a member of the first Common Council of the city, and was also appointed Chairman of the Committee of Health and Police, and rendered great service at the time of the memorable cholera season.

He was a most intimate friend of Senator Broderick, and was seated at the table when Judge Terry offered Senator Broderick the insult which resulted in the death of the latter in a duel. In 1852 he joined an expedition having for its object the conquest of the Sandwich Islands, King Kamehameha having approved of the undertaking. The expedition was abandoned, however. At the commencement of President Pierce's Administration he was offered the position of Postmaster of San Francisco, but declined all political honors, and entered the real estate business under the firm name of Selover & Sinton. In 1858 he associated himself with Frémont in the Mariposa estate, consisting of an area of seventy square miles, which was sold in 1863 to a company in Wall Street for ten millions in stock and one and a half millions in bonds.

At the outbreak of the civil war Major Selover went to Europe for the purpose of buying arms for the Federal Government, and returning shortly afterward entered the busy life of Wall Street, where he made and lost several fortunes. One of his most unpleasant experiences occurred in 1878, when he formed a pool with Jay Gould and James R. Keene to put down the price of Western Union. Keene and Selover sold the stock industriously, but some unseen influence kept buying it in, and holding the price up. Major Selover and Keene suspected Jay Gould, and the former's suspicion became so firmly rooted that meeting Mr. Gould in Exchange Place one day, near Broad Street, he picked him up and threw him into the area of a barber's shop. Gould picked himself up and walked off without saying a word, but Major Selover's impulsive action cost him many thousands of dollars thereafter. He retired from active business about six years ago.

In 1849 Major Selover married Miss Harriet Arms in Buffalo, but had been a widower for the past twenty-five years. A sister, Mrs. L. L. Dunham, who lives at 200 West Seventy-eighth Street, survives him. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Simon Lazard.

Simon Lazard died, according to news received in this city yesterday, at his home, 48 Rue Bellesfeuilles, Paris. He had been ailing for some time, but his condition was not regarded as serious. He died, however, a few days after dangerous symptoms were noted.

M. Lazard was born at Sarreguemines, Alsace-Lorraine, in 1830. When a youth he went to New Orleans, learned the dry goods business, and established the dry goods house of Lazard Frères, with Alexandre Lazard, Elic Lazard, who died last year; David Cahn, and Alexander Weill. The house prospered exceedingly, and when the '49 fever reached the South the firm decided to go to California and invest its large capital there. Its first venture was in dry goods, and its wealth grew apace from 1850 to 1890, when Simon Lazard left America for Paris, where he had since remained.

The firm went into the banking business in 1875 and established banking houses in the style of Lazard Frères in New York, London, and Paris. It never knew a business adversity or forgot that the foundation of its success was laid in the United States.

"It is not too much to say," said a member of the house yesterday, "that, while our dealings are vast, our favorite customers have been and are Americans. And our feelings may be understood when we say that in the many visits of condolence that were paid at our office to-day we found an additional source of grief. It accentuated our estimate of our loss.

"One man especially told a story that illustrated Simon Lazard's traits. He said that when once in Paris he was without a sou, while controlling vast sums. He was unknown to Mr. Lazard, but visited him. He wanted 20,000 francs, and arrangements were made to let him have that amount when he should identify himself, and to stave off personal embarrassment Mr. Lazard gave him a handsome sum simply because he was an American."

As a financier Mr. Lazard was of uncommon ability. He possessed tact and qualities of head and heart that gained him lasting friendships. He was thoroughly domestic, and his life was devoted to his family and his business. He is survived by his widow and four daughters and two sons, who are learning the business of banking in the Paris house.

Frederick Turner Brown.

Frederick Turner Brown, one of the Stock Exchange members of H. L. Horton & Co., 66 Broadway, died yesterday at 673 Madison Avenue. He had been ailing through inflammatory rheumatism for several weeks, but died suddenly of complications resulting from the attack. Mr. Brown was born at Boston in 1838, and was educated in private schools for a business life. When a youth he found employment with the old stock broking and banking firm of Blake Brothers of Boston. He was soon promoted to a position of trust, and when still a young man, a partnership in the house of his father was given him, the firm then being Benjamin Brown & Sons, bankers and brokers. He then became a member of the Boston Stock Exchange and later disposed of his seat.

Coming to New York in 1871 Mr. Brown acquired membership in this Stock Exchange and became a partner with H. L. Horton & Co. He became a member of the Union League Club in 1882, and was prominent in its affairs. He was also a member of the Riding and New York Yacht Clubs. He is survived by his widow and their children—Philip T. Brown, a member of the Stock Exchange and with H. L. Horton & Co.; Malcolm Emmons Brown, at Harvard College; Mrs. John W. Harper, and Miss Margaret Emmons Brown. Mr. Brown attended All Souls' Unitarian Church, though not a member of the congregation.

Robert Dodd Weekes.

Robert Dodd Weekes died Wednesday at his home in East Orange, N. J., after a brief illness. Mr. Weekes had recently finished a translation from the original Greek of the New Testament, which has been published. Another work which he had just completed was a genealogy of the Weekes family in this country and England, running back to the beginning of the fifteenth century.

Mr. Weekes was born in Clinton, N. Y., on April 4, 1819, and was a son of the Rev. Dr. William R. Weekes, who was a pastor in this city from 1832 to 1845. He learned the printer's trade, and for many years worked as a compositor. By his own exertions he acquired a liberal English and classical education. For many years he was Professor of English Literature and Farm Economy at the Michigan Agricultural College. Since 1860 Mr. Weekes had been employed by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark. He was the senior Deacon of Trinity Congregational Church, East Orange, where the funeral services will be held this afternoon. His wife, four sons, and two daughters survive him.

Archbishop James V. Cleary.

James Vincent Cleary, Archbishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Kingston, Ontario, died at Kingston yesterday. The Archbishop was born in Dungarvan, Waterford, Ireland, in 1828, and received the appointment of Bishop of Kingston in 1880. He was raised to the Archbishopric in 1889. He took an active part in political matters and in the separate school question, and bitterly opposed the liberal settlement. He accomplished much in the organization of missions.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. CLARA STODDARD, wife of Gideon Stoddard of Philadelphia, died yesterday from pneumonia, at the Hotel Metropole, Chicago. She was reputed to be one of the wealthiest women in the United States.

M. W. GALT, a well-known jeweler of Washington, died there suddenly on Wednesday night. He was over seventy years of age. His son-in-law, Mr. Fendall, a lawyer, died suddenly in the Waldorf Hotel in this city a few days ago.

RICHARD E. RELYEA died suddenly yesterday at his home, 187½ Halladay Street, Jersey City, from paralysis. He was sixty-three years old, and for thirty-three years had been engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Hudson City. He is survived by his widow and three children.

Ex-Judge ELIOT ANTHONY of the Superior Court, and one of the most prominent lawyers of Illinois, died in Chicago yesterday. He was seventy years of age. Many years ago Judge Anthony was connected with the Kirkwood Academy at Clinton, N. Y., and one of his pupils was ex-President Grover Cleveland.

The Rev. ERNEST A. HARTMAN died Wednesday at San Rafael, Cal. He was born in Hoboken, and formerly was rector of churches in Gilbertsville and Oneonta, N. Y. He was a graduate of Lehigh University and of the General Theological Seminary in this city. He leaves a widow and two children.

JEREMIAH GRAY of Swansea, Mass., died on Wednesday night, aged eighty years. Mr. Gray was a printer, and for many years worked side by side with Horace Greeley at the printer's case. After leaving The Tribune, Mr. Gray went to California. Later he was employed in the Treasury Department at Washington.

WILLIAM R. BRUSH, a prominent resident of Nyack, died yesterday at his home, of appendicitis. He lived four hours after an operation had been performed. Mr. Brush was Assistant Superintendent of the Worthington Pump Company. He is survived by his widow, a daughter of the late Gen. Abram Merritt, once Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of New York State.

HENRY TEN EYCK died Wednesday at his home, 302 Alexander Avenue, at the age of eighty-one years. He was born in this city, and after receiving a common school education learned the building trade. He later joined the police force, and for many years was connected as a Sergeant with the old Morrisania Police Court. He retired ten years ago. His father, Richard Ten Eyck, was President of the Williamsburg Savings Bank and the Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company. His son, William H., is an exclerk of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Ten Eyck is survived by two sons and two daughters. Funeral services will be held at the house, at 2 P. M. to-day, and will be conducted by the Rev. Joseph Reynolds. Burial will be in Woodlawn.

BIG LOSS OF A BUFFALO MAN.

Left His Pocketbook with $10,810 in a Boston Hotel.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Notes to the value of $10,000, drafts to the amount of $685, and $125 in cash inclosed in a long leather pocketbook, constitute the missing property of a guest of the Parker House.

This afternoon Mr. L. L. A. Eberhardt of Buffalo, N. Y., went into the washroom of the hotel, laid down his pocketbook containing the above mentioned securities, and walked out, forgetting to take it with him. When he returned a short time later the wallet with its contents was gone. The police have been notified and will endeavor to find it.

The Bailey Jury Still Out.

The case of Frank Bailey, the lumberbarge Captain, who has been on trial before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for manslaughter, was given to the jury yesterday afternoon. At 10 o'clock last night the jury reported that they had been unable to agree upon a verdict and they were locked up for the night. Bailey spent the night in the Tombs, although he had been out on bail up to the time the trial was finished. It was alleged on the trial that he set his dog after eleven-year-old Fannie Gallagher in 1893, and that the dog chased the child into the water, where she was drowned.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dorflinger's American Cut Glass.
Some new and exclusive lines of table service.
No. 915 Broadway and No. 36 Murray St., N. Y.

E. & W. "Loma." E. & W.
A new collar.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank.
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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BANKERS,
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FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
220. BROADWAY NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,500,000.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Acts as Executor, Guardian and Administrator
Sells Foreign Exchange and Letters of Credit.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
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JOHN E BORNE, President.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER, } Vice-Presidents.
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JAMES W. TAPPIN, Secretary.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Asst. Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES.
Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer,
Roswell P. Flower, Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Chas. C. Dickinson,
Richard Delafield, Henry N. Whitney,
Daniel O'Day, Theo. W. Myers,
Percival Kühne, L. C. Dessar,
Frank Curtiss, Geo. Warren Smith,
Vernon H. Brown, John S. Dickerson,
Beth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each
$1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.
Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.
Notice is hereby given that First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company will be redeemed to the amount of $50,000, now in the Sinking Fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) No. 4 Montgomery St., San Francisco, up to the 28th day of February 1898, at noon.
San Francisco, February 12, 1898.
For the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company,
J. L. WILLCUTT,
Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Coburn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market very weak.

Close to 750,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, prices throughout the list went down, and at times what practically amounted to panic conditions ruled. At the close of the day, two or three slight rallies having intervened, quotations represented losses averaging over 2 per cent.

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Bad Cuban news caused demoralization. Worse conditions were revealed in Associated Press dispatches published yesterday morning than Wall Street generally had apprehended. For the short account heavy sales were made from the start, but the great bulk of transactions at the opening of the market and throughout the rest of the day represented liquidation and were for the account of unfortunate customers of commission houses.

***

At the market's opening stop orders in large volume were reached, with results representing much severer losses than in any ordinary transactions would have been scored. Stop orders in Manhattan Elevated at 105, the highest price of the day, were concluded at 98. With such slumps in evidence, nervousness throughout the whole list was not to be wondered at; what most was occasion for surprise was that when the day's business was over net losses were not larger than the final prices showed them to be.

***

London again was a buyer of stocks. Out of the 730,000 shares which made up the day's business, probably over 100,000 were bought for European account. Not only the American stocks which are dealt in at London were taken yesterday by London investors, but purchases for the same account were made here of stocks which are without foreign market. Among such stocks are Burlington, Northwest, and Manhattan Elevated. The sharp break in Manhattan is said to have given certain foreign interests (having relations with George J. Gould through cable company connections) an opportunity to get about 10,000 shares of that stock around par.

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Along with the stock market activity and weakness there came announcements of stiffer money rates, a fact which was used to help along bear campaigning. Among bankers, however, there is no expectation that interest charges can be much increased over what for some time past have been ruling rates.

***

Wall Street people closely identified with the interests of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt were yesterday outspoken in their belief that stocks at the decline were not only safe for investment, but sure soon to yield profits. They pointed out that aside from Spanish war clouds there is not a feature in the situation to cause discouragement. Against this one deterrent there are a hundred factors warranting business confidence.

The short interest in the market is in some quarters unwieldy, notably so in stocks which recently have been most under pressure, like Manhattan Elevated and Sugar Trust. Any good news would hurry a long line of shorts to cover, with incidental advances that might probably extend several points.

***

Government bonds were weak. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1025, registered, at 126½, a decline of ⅛, and $5,500 do, coupon, at 125½, a decline of 2 per cent.

***

In State securities, $13,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1901 sold at 71@70¾.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent, or more were:

Stock Advanced.

Homestake Mining	1

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	12	Louis. & Nash.	1¾
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Manhattan Cons.	5½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	Met. Street R'way.	3½
American Express	1	Michigan Central	1¾
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	⅝	Minn. & St. Louis	1¼
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Am. Sugar Refs.	3½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1
American Tobacco	1¼	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1
Am. Tobacco pf.	2	Missouri Pacific	2½
Ann Arbor	2¼	Mobile & Ohio	2½
Ann Arbor pf.	½	National Lead Co.	2
At., Top. & S. F.	1½	National Lead pf.	3¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅝	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Balt. & O. S. W. pf.	⅝	N. J. Central	⅝
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	2¼	N. Y. Central	1½
Brooklyn Un. Gas.	3½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
Canada Southern	2½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	3½
Central Pacific	½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1½
Chesapeake & Ohio.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	1¾
Chicago & Alton	½	Northern Pacific	1⅜
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	3¼	Nor. Pac. pf.	1¾
Chi., L. & Pitts.	1	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	1
Chi. Great Western	1	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	4¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1¾	Ore. Short Line	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	Pacific Mail	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Penn. R. R.	1
Chi. & Northwest.	2¾	Peop. Gas, Chicago	1¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	¾
C. C., C. & St. L.	¾	Pitts., C. C. & St. L. pf.	4
Clev., Lor. & W.	1½	Pullman Car	3
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅞	Reading	1¼
Col. & H. Coal, all in. pd.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	3⅜
Col., H. V. & Tol.	½	Reading 2d pf.	2
Consolidated Gas	3¼	St. Jo. & Gr. Is.	1
Consolidated Ice	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	5
Delaware & Hudson	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1½	St. Paul & Om.	4½
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	3⅜	So. Railway pf.	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅝
General Electric	2	Un. Pac., all in. pd.	⅝
Great Northern pf.	1	Union Pac. pf.	2¼
Illinois Central	1⅝	U. P., D. & G.	¾
Illinois Steel Co.	2⅞	U. P., D. & G. pf.	1¼
Iowa Central pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Laclede Gas	1¼	U. S. Rubber	2
Lake E. & W. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Lake Shore	½	Wabash pf.	1⅝
Long Island	4	Western Union Tel.	1¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

L. & Nash. col. tr. 5s.	2¾

Bonds Declined.

At., Top. & S. F. 4s.	1¼	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1⅜
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1¼	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	2
Brook. Rap. Tr. 5s.	2	Nor. Pac. prior lien.	1¼
Brook. W. & Tenn. 5s.	2	Nor. Pac. Tenn. 1st.	1¼
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	1½	Ore. Imp. Con., 5th in. pd.	3
Chi., Bur. & Qy. Neb. ext. 4s.	1½	Ore. Sh. Line 6s.	1
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	2	Ore. Sh. L. con. 5s.	2
Chi. & Northwest s. f. deb. 5s, 1933.	1⅛	St. J. & G. I. 1st.	3
Col., H. V. & T. 5s, $45 paid	2¾	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1½
Erie 1st con. 7s.	1½	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	2
Erie gen. lien.	2½	So. Pac., Ariz. 1st.	1
Iowa Central 1st.	1	Southern R'y 5s.	2
K. C., P. & G. 1st.	1½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. Div.	2
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	1	Tex. Pac. 2d.	1½
Manhattan 4s.	1⅜	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	2
Met. Street 5s.	1¼	Union El. 1st, t. r.	2
Mo., K. & T. 4s.	1⅜	Union Pacific 4s.	1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1¾
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1⅜	Wabash 2d	1
Mobile & Ohio 4s.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	2
N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	1⅛		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $170,228,641; balances, $9,810,289; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $411,648.

Money on call in London, 2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2¾@2⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were ½c lower, at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾@$4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.84¾@$4.85 for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 94 15-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par.

VIEWS OF RUSSELL SAGE.

Mr. Russell Sage has lately been much quoted in Wall Street as taking disconsolate views of the security market situation. Mr. Sage said yesterday:

"I have not been expressing bearish sentiments. I am not bearish. To me it looks as if in the present situation there are opportunities which are exceptionally attractive to investors. There has been liquidation far beyond what even the worst phases of the Cuban situation warrant. Railroads like New York Central, Northwest, Burlington, St. Paul, and a long list of others are not ceasing in their vast increases of current earnings.

"The Cuban war scare is a bad factor in the business situation, but I do not believe that it will long bother us. I am firmly of the opinion that if we have suffered loss through Spanish assault we will have no difficulty in obtaining prompt reparation. War, to my mind, is out of all possibility.

"In the properties of which personally I know most—properties in whose management I have a voice, like Western Union and Manhattan Elevated—we are making a steady progress, which is yielding results favorable beyond what a year ago seemed probable.

"I believe that the moment there comes a natural abatement of the sensationalism recently prevalent we will see all of our good securities advance materially. It is certain that no business reason exists for Manhattan selling, as it did to-day, at and under par. I have no stock for sale at anything like present prices. I have, as I have often said, my stock entered in my assets at over 150, and I do not believe that 1898 will proceed far before that will be less than the market value.

"People who are getting scared now seem to me to be a little late in their nervousness."

SHARP DECLINE IN TRACTIONS.

Metropolitan Street Railway and Manhattan Elevated were probably the most conspicuous stocks in yesterday's market. About 48,000 shares of Manhattan changed hands during the day. It opened with wild excitement and with sales stretched over a range of 5 points—from 105 to 100. The stock closed on Wednesday at 107¾. Soon after the opening yesterday it broke par and sold down to 98. Metropolitan opened at 141, a decline of 3 points from Wednesday's close, and rapidly declined another 9 points to 132. In both stocks there was a subsequent rally of over 3 points, and their net losses at the close of the day were 6 and 8⅞ points respectively.

It was the general belief that the break in the two stocks was due to forced liquidation of politicians' accounts, which, it is said, has been going on for the past three days, and which is understood to have been completed yesterday. Wall Street has a theory that the recent advance in the stocks with which Tammany interests were identified has resulted in heavy losses for many of the lesser political lights who came in around the top and who were used for unloading purposes by their political chiefs when the stocks' advances were over.

In the recent break in the two stocks the traders have been large sellers for short account, and there are many indications that both are heavily oversold. Any rally in the general market will probably bring about a rush to cover by these shorts.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday showed weakness, again selling down to 37. The support which kept the stock strong for some time recently has apparently been withdrawn, and although there is still buying by inside interests it is not large enough to offset the heavy sales of the stock by commission houses as well as by traders.

GOLD MAY COME.

Sterling exchange rates declined sharply yesterday in response to the stronger money market and the liberal offering of bills against London's recent security purchases. In foreign exchange circles the consensus of opinion seemed to favor a further decline, with possible importations of gold. It was pointed out that a continuation of the heavy London buying of securities must flood the market with security bills, and that any further fall in sterling rates will, in all probability, mean the return of American funds now loaning in Europe. The London money markets were easier yesterday, while those of New York were stronger than for some time.

CALL MONEY RATES HIGHER.

The new strength which the money market began to show on Wednesday resulted yesterday in a sharp advance in call money rates. Early in the day call loans were made at 4 per cent., and the bulk of the day's business in the call department was done at 3 per cent. Time money rates were also higher. In banking circles the advanced rates are looked upon as only temporary and the result of the stock market weakness and the Cuban sensationalism. With an abatement of the present excitement, rates are expected to get back to where they were recently.

SUGAR TRUST SHORTS.

Nearly 90,000 shares of Sugar Trust stock changed hands yesterday. The stock sold down close to 120, and made a net decline for the day of about 4 points. Again there were evidences of inside selling, although the traders furnished the bulk of the transactions in the stock. Professional operations in Sugar Trust are, of course, to be expected in a market like that of yesterday, and they have in them no especial significance; but the steady supply of the stock from interests close to Sugar Trust management have in them much food for careful consideration. Sugar Trust insiders know full well the meaning of the Trust's proposed trade war, and the enormous expenses which it will necessitate. There is a large and unwieldy short interest in the stock, which in all probability will become nervous if the general market shows any tendency to react.

GOOD NEWS HELD BACK.

Several announcements of an encouraging character concerning the affairs of important corporations are being held back, awaiting a more opportune time. Important matters which have been pending for some time have been settled within the past few days, but the present state of Wall Street sentiment and the fear of Cuban news that would nullify the good effects of these announcements have prompted their withholding for the present.

SALES FROM OUT OF TOWN.

In the first two hours yesterday the houses with out-of-town connections were heavy sellers for that account. Boston sold Burlington, General Electric, Leather preferred, and Sugar Trust. Philadelphia sold Pennsylvania Railroad, the Readings, and small lots of the Northern Pacifics. Chicago was a large seller of People's Gas and of Burlington and the other Granger railroad stocks. Later in the day Boston and Philadelphia houses turned buyers, but Chicago kept up its bearishness and its sales. People's Gas has of late been a pet with Chicago bears, and in addition to their sales they have been sending to Wall Street many hints of developments likely to be made public in the near future which are to be bearish on the stock. Wall Street hears much bearish talk on People's Gas at the present time which does not altogether agree with the steady buying by inside interests.

UNION PACIFIC BUYING.

Reorganization interests were large buyers of the Union Pacific stocks yesterday. The common was one of the firmest stocks on the list. Its opening price, which was at a considerable decline, was its lowest, and it recovered during the day sufficiently to make its net loss only a fractional one. The preferred stock, of which over 40,000 shares changed hands, sold down to 51 and made a net decline of over 2 points. London was a large buyer of both stocks and also of the Union Pacific bonds. Wall Street men close to the Reorganization Committee are authorities for the statement that important announcements are shortly to be made regarding new Union Pacific acquisitions.

ST. PAUL AND THE GRANGERS.

In the first hour yesterday the commission houses were large sellers of the Granger stocks. Much of the liquidation was forced, this being true particularly of Rock Island, where one block of 5,000 shares was thrown upon the market, resulting in a notable break. Of St. Paul and Burlington, the out-of-town centres were large sellers, the Boston houses all figuring in the sales of Burlington. St. Paul was by far the strongest of the group, and, in fact, one of the strongest of the active stocks on the list. Its opening loss was trifling compared with those made by other stocks, and it closed with a net decline of 1 point, against Burlington's 3½ points and Rock Island's 3. Standard Oil interests were again heavy buyers of St. Paul, steadily taking the stock which commission houses threw over and traders sold short. Over 60,000 shares of St. Paul were traded in. The transactions in Burlington aggregated over 42,000 shares. This stock was erratic, and fluctuated within a comparatively wide range. Rock Island was less active than the other two Grangers, but its fluctuations were equally violent. Standard Oil interests were buyers of Burlington and Rock Island, being credited with taking about 5,000 shares of each. Flower brokers were also buyers of Rock Island.

JERSEY CENTRAL IN 1897.

The Jersey Central report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1897, was officially given out yesterday. President J. R. Maxwell, in addressing the stockholders of the company, says:

"The gross earnings for the year aggregated $13,212,772.21, as against $13,117,350.46 for the year 1896, an increase of $95,421.75, which, together with a decrease of $149,896.97 in the cost of operating, has resulted in an increase in the net earnings of $245,318.72, as compared with the preceding year.

"The operating expenses, as heretofore, cover all expenditures for repairs, charges for reduction in value of equipment and other property, and also include expenditures for renewals of bridges, buildings, and wharves, substitution of heavier rails, and other construction.

"The charges to capital account for the year amounted to $129,543.41, representing disbursements for construction of new railroad, sidings and connections, and purchases of land, equipment, &c.

"The coupons, amounting to $428,120 on $6,116,000 Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company consolidated mortgage bonds, owned by the company, the payment of which has been deferred, have not been included in the income account for the year or in the balance sheet attached hereto."

The report gives the following income statement and balance sheet:

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEAR.

Gross earnings		$13,212,772.21
Operating expenses and taxes		8,168,671.00
Net earnings		$5,044,101.21
Income from investments:		
Revenue from stocks, bonds, loans, and real estate, including premiums on bonds sold		$698,139.32
		$5,742,240.53
FIXED CHARGES.		
Interest on bonded and other debt	$3,027,755.27	
Proportion of earnings due for rentals under leases of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad and other lines	1,627,868.17	
		4,655,623.44
Surplus for the year		$1,086,617.09
DIVIDENDS.		
Against the surplus there is chargeable for dividends on the capital stock, declared for the quarters ended March, June, September, and December, of 1 per cent. each		$899,880.00
Cash surplus credited to profit and loss account		$186,737.09

BALANCE SHEET, DEC. 31, 1897.

ASSETS.

Railroad and appurtenances, including purchased lines, other property, and real estate		$36,508,587.63
Cost of equipment, less depreciation charged off		14,296,167.55
Stocks of other companies, owned		7,658,479.45
Bonds of other companies, owned		15,353,408.74
Cash on hand	$488,419.00	
Accounts due from agents, companies, and individuals	3,510,651.17	
Bills receivable and other debts due company	4,507,986.58	
Materials and supplies	259,090.49	
		8,766,147.24
		$82,582,790.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$22,497,000.00
Consolidated bonds, 1899	$3,836,000.00	
Long Branch and Sea Shore bonds, 1899	197,000.00	
New Jersey Southern bonds, 1899	411,000.00	
Bonds, (consolidated mortgage,) 1902	1,167,000.00	
Convertible debenture bonds, 1908	465,000.00	
General mortgage registered bonds, 1987	13,696,000.00	
General mortgage coupon bonds, 1987	30,228,000.00	
Real estate bonds and mortgages	307,100.00	
		50,307,100.00
Current cash liabilities for wages, supplies, &c	$1,227,860.50	
Interest and rentals due	1,113,924.75	
Other indebtedness and accrued charges, including taxes in litigation	1,540,277.84	
		3,882,063.00
Contingent fund	$522,975.05	
Profit and loss	5,373,652.37	
		5,896,627.42
		$82,582,790.51

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Transcontinental rate war to be confined to the St. Paul gateway.

Election of H. L. Wardwell, G. Lee Stout, Jr., George W. Davis, and Howard Gould to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Conference in Chicago of Presidents of granger roads regarding Denver fast-train service.

Application to Stock Exchange to list $603,000 additional Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company 5 per cent. gold bonds.

Official statement that since Brooklyn Rapid Transit's cars began to run over the bridge, the earnings of the company have increased $1,000 to $1,500 per day.

Weakness of sterling exchange. Reduction of half a cent in posted rates.

Heavy oversubscription for the 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Equitable Illuminating Gaslight Company of Philadelphia.

Introduction of a bill in the Assembly to make the maximum mileage charge two cents on roads owned by the Long Island Railroad.

Further break in United Gas Improvement in the Philadelphia market from 106¾ to 97½.

Increase in the rate of discount by both the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Bengal. The first-named from 12 to 13, and the latter from 11 to 12.

Notification by Southern Pacific to its connections not to accept business on the basis of rates made by the North Pacific coast lines.

Contract for 5,000 new box cars for Union Pacific to be awarded in a few days.

Sharp decline in Standard Oil shares in the outside market, followed by an equally sharp rally.

Chicago dispatches stating that Atchison is prepared to cut rates if Presidents fail to reach agreement concerning Denver fast-train service.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in February showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$1,970
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	2,200
Denver and Rio Grande	35,600
International and Great Northern	206
Iowa Central	2,292
Kansas City Suburban Belt Line	2,561
Rio Grande Western	8,800
Wabash	16,676

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Weakness characterized the outside security market yesterday and traction and natural gas stocks, alike in their inactivity, were quoted at lower prices. With limited trading, ferry stocks showed a marked decline. Illuminating gas local and out-of-town stocks were also lower. In some of the local gas securities no bids were made at anything like the sales immediately preceding.

The interest of the day was absorbed by the industrials. Most of the trading was in this list. Standard Oil was the most active of these stocks, selling down under 350, a decline of about 20 points. At this price large buying orders appeared, and the stock subsequently advanced and closed with a net loss for the day of about 5 points. Malt common and preferred were both weak. Glucose common made a decline of about 2 points, while the preferred went down nearly 1 point. Glucose seemed to have the best support of any of the active stocks. Biscuit common showed some weakness and was inactive, offered at 22, while the preferred, without sales, was offered at 80. These figures bring the subscription down to the original price. Wagner shared in the general weakness, and only small lots were wanted.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	200	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	205	208
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	7	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	81
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	178	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	115	118
Columbus (Ohio) stock	43½	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	98
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2⅜	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	17
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	185	195
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16½	17½
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	63	64
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	87	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	29	30
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¼	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104¼
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19½	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	38	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	53¾	54
Western Gas Company bonds	103¾	104½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders	43	48
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	57	62
Glucose common	36	36½
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	91	92
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92¼
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116¼
Malt common	21½	23
Malt preferred	70	73
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
National Biscuit com.	20	22
National Biscuit pref.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	69
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	364	367
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	160	164
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¼
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55½@56½. Sales of 1,000 ounces at 56½.

Bar silver in London, 25 11-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,054.20 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .35, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at .95, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 10 Homestake at .41¾, 500 Horn Silver at 1.35, 1,000 Isabella at .26, 100 Mollie Gibson at .23, 200 Sierra Nevada at 1.05.

On the Mining Exchange 1,500 shares of Miami sold at .38¾ buyer 60, 500 Rocky Mountain at .14½ buy

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Feb. 24, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	117	476	Adams Express	120	120	116	116	—12
18	18½	725	American Cotton Oil.	19	19	18¾	18¾	—1¼
70½	72	165	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	70	70½	70	70½	— ¾
125	128	186	American Express	126	126	126	126	—1
7¼	7⅝	2,250	American Spirits Mfg.	7⅛	7⅝	6⅞	7¼	— ⅛
18½	19¼	351	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	19	19	19	19	—1
121⅜	121¾	89,230	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	124¼	124¼	120⅝	121¼	—3⅞
110¾	111	1,514	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111¾	111¾	110½	111¼	— ½
88	88¼	14,673	American Tobacco	89	89	87¾	88	— ¼
113	115	145	American Tobacco pf.	115	115	115	115	—2
12¾	14	100	Ann Arbor	12¾	12½	12½	12½	—2½
34	36	100	Ann Arbor pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ½
10⅜	10⅝	5,262	At., T. & S. F.	11	11¼	10⅜	10⅝	—1½
26⅜	26⅝	10,132	At., T. & S. F. pf.	27	27¼	26	26⅞	—1⅜
15½	16½	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	16	16	15½	15⅝	— ½
6	6¾	300	B. & O. Southw. pf.	5⅜	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
2¾	3	2,670	Bay State Gas	3⅛	3⅛	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
37½	37⅝	15,765	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39¼	39¼	37	37⅜	—2¼
113	116	622	Brooklyn Union Gas.	116	116	114½	114½	—3½
3¾	4¼	100	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd.	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
29	30½	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	20	20	29	29	.....
47	48	1,955	Canada Southern	48½	48½	46½	47	—2½
82	82¼	600	Canadian Pacific	81½	82½	81½	82⅛	+ ⅛
13	14	270	Central Pacific	13	13½	13	13½	— ⅛
20¾	20⅞	9,735	Chesapeake & Ohio.	20⅜	20⅝	19⅝	20	—1
163	...	100	Chicago & Alton	165	165	165	165	—1½
93⅛	93⅜	44,470	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	94⅜	94⅜	91½	93⅛	—3¼
54	55	100	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	55	55	55	55	—1
9⅞	10	4,240	Chicago Great West.	10⅜	10⅜	9½	10	—1
8	8½	725	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8	8	7	8	— ⅛
27	28	645	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	28½	28½	27	27	—1½
91⅞	92	61,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	92¼	92⅜	91½	91⅞	—1
145	146	467	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145¾	145¾	145½	145½	— ½
120	120¼	5,060	Chicago & Northw.	122	122	119½	120	—2¾
173	...	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	174	174	174	174	.....
84	84¼	18,425	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	86¾	86¾	83½	84	—3
8	8½	250	Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
28	28½	1,543	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28	28¼	28	28	+ ⅛
30	31	1,560	C., C., C. & St. L.	31	31	29½	30¼	— ⅝
13¾	13½	1,315	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅝	14⅜	13¼	13¼	—1½
19¾	20	250	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20	—1⅞
5	6	450	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	6	6	5	5	—1¼
5½	6	710	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6¼	6	6	—1
180¼	181	4,615	Consolidated Gas	182	183	180	180¼	—3¾
30¼	31	200	Consolidated Ice	31¼	31½	31	31	— ½
108¾	110	1,400	Delaware & Hudson	108¾	110	108¾	109	—1
150	152	5	Del., Lack. & West.	152½	152½	152½	152½	.....
46½	...	2,670	Denver & R. G. pf.	47½	47½	46¼	46½	—1½
11	14	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	11	11	11	11	—3½
5¼	7	175	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—1½
...	...	5	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	133	133	133	133	.....
13⅞	14	800	Erie	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
38¾	39	8,000	Erie 1st pf.	38½	38¾	38	38¾	— ⅛
18	19	200	Erie 2d pf.	18½	19	18¼	19	+ ¼
31⅝	32	5,843	General Electric	33	33	32	32	—2
148	150	200	Great Northern pf.	150	150	149	149	—1
30	40	10	Green Bay & Western.	32½	32½	32½	32½	.....
92	97	10	H. B. Claflin Co.	91	91	91	91	.....
29	30	10	Hawaiian Sugar.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	.....
44	47	200	Homestake	46	46	46	46	+1
100½	101	2,720	Illinois Central	100¼	102	100	100½	— ½
46	49	800	Illinois Steel Co.	50	50	47⅞	47⅞	—2⅛
26	28	300	Iowa Central pf.	28	28	28	28	—1
39	40	2,150	Laclede Gas	40½	40½	39¼	39¼	—1¼
85	90	24	Laclede Gas pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	.....
15	15⅜	205	Lake Erie & Western.	16	16	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
70	71	624	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70	71	69¾	70	—1
191	192	3,522	Lake Shore	191	191½	190	191½	— ½
40	50	100	Long Island	42	42	42	42	—4
53½	53⅝	20,511	Louisville & Nashville.	54½	54⅝	52	53⅝	—1⅝
102⅜	102½	38,505	Manhattan Con.	105	105	98	102¼	—5½
135	135½	15,430	Metropolitan St. Ry.	141	141	132	133⅛	—8⅞
104½	105	2,500	Michigan Central	108	108	103¼	105	—3½
26	27	300	Minn. & St. Louis	26	26¼	25¾	25¾	—1¼
83½	86	37	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
53	54½	300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	53½	53½	53	53	—2
59½	62	500	Minnesota Iron.	59⅞	60	59⅝	59⅝	+ ⅛
11½	11¾	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11½	—1
35	35¼	6,380	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35¼	36	34½	35	—1
25	25½	12,845	Missouri Pacific	27	27	24	25	—2¼
27	28	200	Mobile & Ohio.	27	27	27	27	—1
170	175	100	Morris & Essex.	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼	—2¼
30	31	2,510	National Lead Co.	31	31¼	30	30	—2
103¼	104¼	260	Nat. L. Co. pf., ex div.	103⅝	103⅝	103¼	103¼	—3¼
15	17	250	National Linseed Oil.	17½	17½	17	17	—1
91⅜	91¾	6,625	New Jersey Central.	91	93¼	89	91¼	— ⅝
111¾	112	30,597	New York Central.	112¾	112¾	109½	111⅜	—1¼
12½	13	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	13	13	12½	12½	— ½
33½	35¼	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	—3½
12	14	100	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	14	14	14	14	.....
32¼	34	200	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	34	34	32½	32½	—1½
...	...	50	Norfolk & Western.	15	15	15	15	.....
46½	46¾	6,150	Norfolk & West. pf.	47	47¾	45½	46¾	—1⅞
5⅞	5¾	1,800	North American.	5¼	5½	5⅛	5⅜	.....
20⅝	20⅞	20,070	Northern Pacific	21½	21½	19	20⅜	—1⅜
59⅞	60	31,346	Northern Pacific pf.	60⅝	60⅞	58⅞	60	—1¼
3¾	5	50	Ontario Mining	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
15¼	15½	2,400	Ontario & Western.	15¾	15⅝	15	15¼	— ¼
...	...	250	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	—1
46	50	600	Oregon R. & Nav.	46	46	46	46	—4¾
27	27½	750	Oregon Short Line.	27	27½	27	27	—2
28¾	29	4,555	Pacific Mail.	28¾	29¼	28¼	27⅞	—2
112½	113	5,535	Pennsylvania Railroad	113⅜	113	111½	112½	—2
1	1¼	600	Peo. Gas, Chi. & Evans.	1⅛	1¼	⅞	1	— ⅛
90	90¼	50,815	People's Gas, Chi.	91¾	92½	88⅝	90	—1¾
43¼	46	2,510	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	43½	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¾
66	68	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66	66	66	66	—4
176	177	1,797	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	175	178	175	176	—3
18¾	18⅞	6,970	Reading	19¼	19¼	18	18¾	—1¼
42½	43	11,729	Reading 1st pf.	44½	44½	41¼	42⅝	—3⅝
22¼	23	7,695	Reading 2d pf.	22½	23	21¼	22	—2
22	23	150	Rio Grande Western.	22	23	23	23	.....
5¾	8¼	700	St. J. & G. I.	6¼	6¼	6	6	—1
44	46	300	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	48	48	45	45	—5
54½	55	110	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	.....
22½	23	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	23	23½	22½	23	—2
4¼	5	300	St. Louis Southw.	4⅝	4½	4⅜	4½	.....
9¼	10	201	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
66¾	68½	1,220	St. Paul & Omaha.	71	71	67	67	—4½
19	20	500	Southern Pacific	19	19	19	19	.....
8⅝	8¾	2,000	Southern Railway.	8¾	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
27½	27¾	7,352	Southern Railway pf.	28¾	28¾	26½	27¼	—1½
4¼	4½	10	Standard R. & T.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	.....
19	19¼	4,671	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	20	20	19	19¼	—1⅝
10½	11	2,400	Texas Pacific	10¼	10½	10	10½	— ⅛
28⅝	28¾	19,585	U. P., all in. pd.	28	29¼	26¾	28⅝	— ⅝
...	21¼	100	Union Pacific new.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅞	.....
52⅜	52¾	38,348	Union Pacific pf.	53½	53⅞	51	52⅜	—2¼
8⅜	8½	2,800	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	9	9	8¼	8½	— ¾
42	45	11	United States Express.	44	44	43	43	.....
60¼	60¾	2,635	U. S. Leather pf.	61¼	61¼	59⅞	60¼	—1½
16	17½	930	United States Rubber.	16	16½	16	16	—2
65¼	66⅝	1,325	U. S. Rubber pf.	67	67	65	65⅝	—1
7	7½	1,700	Wabash	6⅝	7	6½	7	.....
15⅛	15½	5,460	Wabash pf.	16	16	15	15¼	—1⅝
115	120	10	Wells-Fargo Express.	115	115	115	115	.....
7½	9	50	Western Union Beef.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
87	87⅛	13,363	Western Union Tel.	88¾	88¾	86¾	87⅛	—1¾
2¾	2⅞	300	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅛
11⅛	12¼	100	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. pd.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Sales.		734,100						

Silver.

55½ | 56½ | 1,000 | Bullion certificates. | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | .....

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99½	..	Com. Cable	160	..	New Cent. C.	7	8
4s, r., 1907	112	113	Consol. Coal	40	..	N. Y. & N. H.	188	191
4s, c., 1907	113	114	Consol. Ice pf.	80½	87½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	73
4s, r., 1925	125¼	126½	Den. & R. G.	12	13½	Norfolk So.	62	66
4s, c., 1925	125¼	126½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	100	Ohio Southern	..	5
5s, r., 1904	112½	113½	D. S. S. & A. pf.	2½	4	Ore. R. & N. pf.	67	70
5s, c., 1908	112½	113½	Eighth Avenue	325	..	Penn. Coal	300	350
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..	Ev. & T. H.	20	25	Peo. & Eastern	4	7
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¾	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	45	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¾	..	Ft. Wth. & R. G.	14	16	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118½	..	Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	98	Quicksilver	1¼	2
			Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Iowa Central	7¼	8	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
American Coal	100	140	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	R., W. & O.	121½	123
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	25	Kan. C., P. & G.	19½	22½	pf.	..	..
Am. T. & C.	90	92	Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	16¼	16½
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	Keokuk & D. M.	3½	5	St. L. & S. F.	6½	7
Buff., R. & P. pf.	59	64	K. & D. M. pf.	15	18	St. P. & Duluth.	15	25
Capital Traction	75	..	Keokuk & West.	38	35	St. P. & Dul. pf.	75	85
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. P., M. & M.	130	136
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107	110	Manhattan Beach.	5	7	St. P. & O. pf.	148	152
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	33	36	Md. Coal pf.	40	52	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	5½	6½	Third Avenue	180	185
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	..	Mich. Central	1	1½	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Clev., L. & W. pf.	42	46	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	7	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	35	45
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	17	..	Twin City R. T.	..	28
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Nat. Starch	5¾	7	U. S. Leather	6¼	7
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	85	Wis. Central	2	2½
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	78	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	28	Wis. Central pf.	3	6
C., H., V. & T. pf.	20	26						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
$1,090	Am. Sug. Refs.	124¾	124¾	120½	121½
200	Am. Tobacco	88⅞	88⅞	88¼	88⅞
190	A., T. & S. F.	11	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛
250	A., T. & S. F. pf.	27¼	27¼	26⅝	26⅝
40	Bay State Gas.	3	3	3	3
2,250	Brooklyn R. T.	39⅛	39⅛	37⅞	37⅝
13,670	Chi., B. & Q.	96	96	92½	93⅜
29,770	C., M. & St. P.	92¾	92¾	90⅞	91⅜
2,210	C., R. I. & Pac.	85½	85½	83¼	83⅝
800	Cent. of N. J.	91	93½	89⅜	90¼
70	Ches. & Ohio	20⅝	20⅝	19⅜	20¼
25	Con. T. of N. J.	44½	44½	44½	44½
1,100	Gen. Electric.	31⅞	32	31	31¼
1,110	Louis. & Nash.	54⅝	54⅝	52¾	53⅜
3,790	Manhattan	103	103⅝	99	101⅞
2,320	Mo. Pacific	27	27	24½	24⅝
20	Met. Street	135	135	135	135
1,510	N. Y. Central	112¼	112¼	110¾	111¾
100	N. Y. C. & St. L.	15	15	15	15
1,070	North. Pac.	20⅞	21	19¾	20⅜
3,230	North. Pac. pf.	59	60⅞	59	59⅜
300	Pennsylvania	113	113	112¾	112¾
10	Pacific Mail	27	27	27	27
17,880	People's Gas	91⅝	92¼	88¼	89½
900	Reading	19	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛
80	Southern pf.	28	28	27	27
210	Tenn. C. & I.	20¼	20¼	19	19⅜
1,570	Union Pacific	27	29¼	26¾	28⅞
250	Union Pac. pf.	52⅝	53¾	52¼	52½
40	Wabash pf.	16¾	16¾	15½	15¾
440	West. Union	87⅞	88	86⅞	87¼
135,875					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$17,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	59	59	58⅜	58⅜
10,000	A., T. & S.F. gen.	90	90	89¾	89¾
3,000	Ches. & O. 4½s.	81	81	80⅜	80⅜
2,000	Iowa Cent. 1st.	101	101	101	101
14,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	62¼	62½	61½	61½
28,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	55¾	55¾	54	54
4,000	Wabash 2d.	78½	78½	78	78
$78,000					

Edison's Big Gold Mining Plant.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 24.—It is positively announced that Thomas A. Edison and an English syndicate have closed a deal for the Ortiz grant, in South Santa Fé County, the price agreed upon being $1,500,000, payable in two years. Edison is building a plant that will handle 25,000 tons of gold placer dirt per day. He will make his headquarters at Santa Fé as soon as the plant is completed.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s
10,000 ..... 106½
Am. Tobacco Co Scrip
7,000 80
3,000 ..... 70½
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s
12,000 91
11,000 ..... 90½
33,000 ..... 90¼
3,000 ..... 90⅜
72,000 90
5,000 ..... 90¼
35,000 90
10,000 ..... 89⅞
8,000 ..... 89⅜
45,000 90
1,000 ..... 90⅛
31,000 ..... 89½
11,000 ..... 89½
Adjustment 4s
21,000 59
72,000 ..... 58½
14,000 ..... 58⅜
10,000 ..... 58½
30,000 ..... 58⅜
20,000 ..... 58½
30,000 ..... 58⅜
34,000 ..... 58⅜
51,000 59
100,000 ..... 58⅞
6,000 59
140,000 ..... 58⅜
10,000 ..... 58⅞
1,000c 59½
5,000 ..... 58⅝
10,000 ..... 58⅞
15,000 ..... 58⅝
6,000 ..... 58⅞
10,000b3 ..... 58⅞
75,000 ..... 58⅝
35,000 ..... 58⅜
5,000 ..... 58⅝
42,000 ..... 58⅝
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
10,000 93
15,000 ..... 92½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
10,000 ..... 114½
4,000 114
2,000 ..... 114¼
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
4,000 97
Canada Southern 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 110½
6,000 ..... 110½
Canada Southern 2d
6,000 110
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
2,000 90
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc
2,000 ..... 12½
500 12
Central of N J Gen 5s
6,000 114
5,000s20f 114
Central Pac Ext 5s
15,000 103
Ches & O Gen 4½s
10,000 82
5,000 81
3,000 ..... 80½
2,000 ..... 80½
4,000 80
7,000 ..... 80½
2,000 82
10,000 81
5,000 ..... 80¾
6,000 81
6,000 ..... 80⅞
20,000 81
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
1,000 ..... 115½
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s
1,000 99
5,000 98
Chic, B & Q 5s, S F
10,000 107
Chic, G I & C Co 1st
17,000 106
Chic, Ind & Louisville Refunding 6s
2,000 101
3,000 102
Chic & Northwestern S F Deb 6s, 1909
2,000 117
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s
3,000 ..... 105½
1,000 ..... 105½
5,000c 105½
22,600 ..... 105⅝
1,000 ..... 105½
2,000s5f 105½
1,000 ..... 105½
12,000 ..... 105⅝
Chic Term Tr 4s
44,000 85
4,000 ..... 85½
33,000 85
Clev C, Chic & St L, St Louis Div 4s
8,000 97
1,000 ..... 97½
Colorado Midland 1st, Trust Co Certfs
1,000 65
Col, H Val & Tol 5s, J P M & Co Certfs, $45 Paid
4,000 77
5,000 76
1,000 77
Consumers' Gas Co of Chic 1st 5s
1,000 104
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s
3,000s20f 111
10,000 111
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
5,000 112
Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 95
Total sales .....

Erie 1st Con 7s
1,000 146
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s
9,000 71
25,000 ..... 70½
5,000 ..... 71¾
10,000 70
Erie 4s, Prior Bds
10,000 ..... 93¾
3,000 ..... 89½
2,000 ..... 89¾
Galv, H & H 5s
11,000 ..... 91½
Illinois Central 3½s, Registered
2,000 101
Iowa Central 1st 5s
7,000 ..... 101½
2,000 101
Kansas City & Pac 1st
5,000 72
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
10,000 79
Kings Co Elev 1st
1,000 46
L S & M So 1st Coup
2,000 ..... 109¾
Louisville & Nashville, Col Trust 5s
1,000 ..... 108¾
Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s
8,000 88
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
2,000 97
5,000 ..... 96½
5,000 ..... 96⅛
Met St Ry Gen 5s
10,000 ..... 112½
5,000 112
28,000 ..... 111½
5,000 112
Mexican Int Cons
5,000 ..... 72½
8,000 ..... 71¾
5,000 72
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s
1,000 ..... 117½
Milwaukee & St Paul, Wis & Min Div
1,000 115
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
9,000 106
Minn & St L Con 5s
1,000 107
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
6,000 88
500 ..... 88½
5,000 ..... 87¼
5,000 87
Mo, Kans & Texas 2d
2,000 61
5,000 ..... 60¼
5,000 ..... 60½
5,000 ..... 60¾
10,000 ..... 61¼
10,000 ..... 61½
10,000 ..... 61¼
50,000 ..... 61¼
26,000 61
Mo, K & T of Texas 5s
5,000 ..... 81½
5,000 82
5,000 ..... 82½
Missouri Pacific Cons
1,000 97
1,000 ..... 96⅞
1,000 ..... 96¾
Mob & Ohio 6s
2,000 77
4,000 ..... 76¾
Nash C & St L Con
1,000 105
10,000 ..... 104½
10,000 104
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
5,000 ..... 105½
N Y & Harl 1st Coup
2,000 ..... 109¼
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s
1,000 ..... 100⅛
1,000 100
1,000 ..... 100⅜
N Y, Sus & Wn 1st Refunding 5s
4,000 108
N Y, Sus & Wn G M
5,000 ..... 91½
Norf & Wn Ry Con 4s
10,000 81
2,000 ..... 80¼
2,000 ..... 80¾
Northern Pacific 1st 6s
5,000 119
4,000 ..... 118½
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
23,000 61
7,000 ..... 60½
15,000 ..... 59¾
1,000 ..... 60½
2,000 ..... 60⅜
10,000 ..... 60½
5,000 60
10,000 ..... 60¼
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
24,000 96
16,000 ..... 95½
10,000 95
Nor Pac Terminal 1st
22,000 ..... 105¾
Oregon Imp Co Con 5s, Trust Co Certfs, 5th Instlmt Paid
10,000 57
5,000 56
30,000 55
5,000 56
Oregon Short Line 6s
3,000 123
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s
1,000 ..... 101½
5,000 ..... 100½
11,000 100
Inc B & Col Trust
25,000 44
10,000 ..... 45½
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
5,000 100
Pittsburg & Wn 1st
2,000 ..... 83½
Total sales ..... $4,127,500.

Reading Co Gen 4s
3,000 ..... 83⅝
2,000 ..... 83½
1,000 ..... 83¾
21,000 ..... 83½
Rio Grande Wn 1st
14,000 ..... 81⅜
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
2,000 73
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
6,000 89
6,000 ..... 88½
4,000 ..... 88⅜
6,000 89
St L & S F Gen 5s
6,000 ..... 103¼
St L & San Fran 4s
4,000 72
St L Southwest 1st
2,000 ..... 74½
St Paul, Min & Man Consolidated 6s
1,000 129
San An & Ar Pass 4s
3,000 60
So Pac of Ariz 1st
12,000 103
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000 91
10,000 ..... 90¾
16,000 ..... 90½
3,000 ..... 90½
1,000 ..... 90⅜
14,000 ..... 90½
1,000 ..... 90⅜
2,000 ..... 90½
1,000 ..... 90¼
7,000 90
Tenn Coal, Iron & R, Tenn Div 6s
4,000 84
Terminal R R Assn of St L Con 5s
5,000 107
Tex & N O Con 5s
10,000 98
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 100½
5,000 ..... 100⅞
7,000 ..... 100½
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc
1,000 32
14,000 ..... 31½
35,000 32
15,000 ..... 31½
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st, Trust Co Certfs
1,000 86
Union Elevated 1st 6s, Trust Co Certfs
10,000 83
Union Pacific 4s
10,000 ..... 93⅝
38,000 ..... 93½
10,000 ..... 93⅞
17,000 ..... 93¾
73,000 93
500 94
500 94
20,000 ..... 93½
1,000 ..... 93¼
53,000 93
25,000 ..... 92⅞
186,000 ..... 92¾
500 93
10,000 ..... 92⅝
35,000 ..... 92⅞
500 94
225,000 ..... 92¾
15,000 ..... 92⅝
169,000 ..... 92½
15,000 ..... 92¼
3,000 ..... 92¼
67,000 ..... 92¼
500 93
7,000 ..... 92½
10,000 ..... 92¼
15,000 ..... 92⅜
10,000 ..... 92½
15,000 ..... 92⅝
5,000 ..... 92½
1,000 ..... 92⅝
15,000 ..... 92¼
50,000 ..... 92⅜
197,000 92
10,000 ..... 92⅛
10,000 ..... 92¼
Un P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
1,000 ..... 55¼
20,000 ..... 54½
5,000 55
20,000 ..... 54½
3,000 55
10,000 ..... 55⅛
10,000 ..... 55¼
1,000 ..... 55⅜
34,000 55
5,000 ..... 54⅜
5,000 ..... 54½
2,000 55
16,000 ..... 54½
U S Leather Co 6s
5,000 115
5,000 ..... 115¾
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 108¼
4,000 ..... 108½
8,000 ..... 108½
11,000 ..... 108⅜
Wabash 2d 5s
10

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Seventh Avenue Block Front Sold—East Side Properties Go Well at Auction—Other Dealings.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Adler & Herrman to the Seaboard Realty Company, for cash, the block front on the east side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth Streets, 201.10 by 100. The buyers will improve the plot by the erection of two six-story apartment houses.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for the estate of Hannah Chapin, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 14 East Thirty-third Street, 25 by 98.9.

No details could be gathered yesterday in regard to the reported sale of a parcel in Maiden Lane between Broadway and Nassau Street. It was the general impression that the property involved might be No. 22, which was offered at voluntary sale in the auction room a few weeks ago and withdrawn. So far as could be learned, the only other parcel on this block in the market is the three-story building extending through from 10 Maiden Lane to 22 John Street.

J. D. Trimble has sold for the New York Bible and Prayer Book Society to Edward Kochkeller, for $23,000, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 174 West Ninety-fourth Street, 17 by 60 by 92.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have sold for Samuel Barnett the three-story dwelling, 240 East Seventy-second Street, 16.8 by 102.2.

David Stewart has sold for the Ernst-Marx syndicate to Frank B. Fabetti the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 104.11.

Mr. Stewart has also sold for George R. Shieffelin to the Ernst-Marx syndicate, the plot, northest corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 75 by 95.

James Walsh has sold for David Burton, for $55,000, the two five-story double flats, 121 and 123 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, each 25 by 81.6 by 99.11.

Mrs. Elma P. Totten has sold, for about $65,000, the four-story, brownstone-front dwelling, 68 West Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 57 West Forty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100.5, has been sold. The owner of record is Benjamin P. Spink.

The real purchasers of the plot at the northeast corner of Twelfth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, sold last week through John P. Kirwan, is the New York Steam Company, which will erect thereon, it is announced, a large plant for supplying the upper west side with steam for heating and power purposes.

Yesterday proved to be the liveliest day the auction room has experienced in, at least three months, for not since the sale of the Bathgate lots in December has there been so large an attendance or such spirited bidding. The centre of attraction, of course, was the stand of William M. Ryan, where nine parcels of just the class that appeals to the east side operators were to be sold in partition. The operators were there in force, but the presence of a number of investment buyers carried the bidding in most instances well above bargain figures, and, on the whole, the prices rather exceeded estimates made before the sale. The total amount realized was $250,625. The buyers and prices follow:

To S. H. Stone, for $24,200, the five-story brick building, 142 Elm Street, 25 by 74; also, to Newman Cowen, for $15,100, the three-story brick building, with four-story brick building at rear, 29 Lewis Street, 25 by 100; also, to B. Shlanowsky, for $13,200, the three-story brick building, with three-story brick building at rear, 58 Broome Street, 25.3 by 75; also, to Nathan Cohen, for $25,025, the six-story brick tenement, 26 Allen Street, 25.7 by 75.3 by 25.8 by 75.3; also, to Jackson & Stern, for $31,000, the five-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement at rear, 32.6 by 73.4, with "L" 23.1 by 45.5; also, to J. B. Slater, for $30,900, the six-story brick tenement, 20 Chrystie Street, 25.1 by 100.6; also, to Schaff & Silverman, for $33,000, the five-story brick building, northeast corner of Canal and Eldridge Streets, 34.1 by 56.1; also, to A. Ottenberg, for $25,100, the four and five-story brick tenements northwest corner of Broome and Goerck Streets, 25.1 by 75.6; also, to Jacob Schlosser, for $33,100, the three-story frame dwelling, northwest corner of First Avenue and Eighty-second Street, 39.8 by 100.11 by 41.1 by 100.

A curious state of affairs was revealed by the referee's announcement before the partition sale of the two five-story brick flats at the northeast corner of Eighty-third Street and Second Avenue by D. Phoenix Ingraham. It appears that somebody had caused to be displayed at several windows of these premises "To Let" signs, giving the idea to any one looking at the property that portions of it were vacant, or about to become so, when, as a matter of fact, it is well tenanted. The trick, however, did not injure the sale to any extent, and both parcels were sold to Eliza Goetz, one of the defendants in the action, after lively bidding, for $78,000.

James L. Wells sold, in partition, to Joseph Schaeffler, for $4,950, the three-story frame dwelling 595 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 25 by 100.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Susanna S. Minturn, for $15,000 each, the two five-story brick tenements, 248 and 250 West Sixty-second Street, each 25 by 100.5.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at Trustee's sale, to Andrew J. Tierney, for $12,100, the four-story brick tenement, 304 East Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to W. G. Bates, for $18,700, the four-story brick tenement 1,469 Avenue A, together with the two-story frame dwelling 450 East Seventy-eighth Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 94.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Thomas O'Connor, for $5,000, the four-story brick tenement 346 East Thirty-second Street, 17.6 by 98.9.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to John H. Burt, for $34,100, the five-story brick tenement 176 Forsyth Street, 25 by 100.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, at public auction, to G. C. T. Salomon, for $28,250, the five-story stone-front flat 79 West Ninety-first Street, 27 by 100.8½.

Charles A. Berrian sold, at executor's sale, to Edwin C. Banks, for $14,000, the four-story brownstone-front flat 102 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 20 by 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel C. Briggs, referee, 40 Chrystie Street, east side, 25.3 feet south of Canal Street, 25 by 60 by 27 by 60, four-story brick tenement, with stores, and three-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $18,108.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 210 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 149 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,034.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 161 and 163 West Thirty-sixth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 41 by 86.9; B. L. Curtis and others, owners; William J. Dilthey of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 241 Henry Street, for a five-story and basement brick tenement, with store, 23 by 64.4; Dora Rosenstein of 264 Bleecker Street, owner; Max Muller of 21 Centre Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 342 to 346 East Ninety-first Street, for a three-story brick factory, 24.6 by 27, and a one-story brick stable, 50 by 96.7; Brady & Hauptmann of 711 First Avenue, owners; R. L. Moeller of 1,566 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

No. 717 East Ninth Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 78.6; J. & M. Weinstein of 65 East One Hundred and Third Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $21,000.

No. 61 Norfolk Street, for a six-story brick dwelling, with stores and lofts, 25 by 45; L. & J. Pizer of 160 East Seventy-second Street, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,000 Madison Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Henry Dale of 2 Wall Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 1,031 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Feb. 24.

BROADWAY, 704, 25x100; Broadway, 706, 25x157.6; Adolph Boskowitz to Ignatz Boskowitz $1

CANAL AVE, w s, 425 ft n of 135th St, 56.8x100x56.11x100; Mary McManus to William B. Brownell 1

CANAL AV, w s, 425 ft n of 135th St, 56.8x100x56.11x100; William B. Brownell to Mary J. Steeves 10

CANAL ST, 392, 21x62.1x28x65.7; York St, 11 and 12, n s, 54.5 ft w of West Broadway, 42x irregular; Clinton Bank of New York to John F. Scannell 10

CHRYSTIE ST, 85, 25x100; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann 1

COPPER ST, n s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 50x100; Frederick A. Reeve to Elizabeth Reeve and another 1,500

DELANCEY ST, s e corner Goerck St, 100x irregular; John Andrews, as administrator, to Elizabeth E. Andrews 10

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 290.3 ft s of Jefferson St, 22x200; Penelope Mockabee to John B. Mockabee 10

GRAND AV, e s, 75 ft s of North St, 25x100; Clinton Place, n s, 175 ft e of Grand Av, 50x100; Andrew J. Cormick to Clarence L. Bleakley 1

GRAND ST, n s, 75 ft e of Goerck St, 25x75; Elise Sohn to Tessy Greenberg 1

HOFFMAN ST, e s, Lot A H, map of Cedar Hill, plot 25x118.2x25x118.2; Catharine Carey and others to Jennie Webb 1

HORATIO ST, s s, 46.10 ft e of Hudson St, 23.4x58.2x23.6x55.9; the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York to John Garrie 7,400

JOHN ST, n s, Gold St, 41.5x100.6x44.6x97.6; also 93 John St, 25x87; George S. Stevenson and wife to Sarah J. Hollinshead 1

LOT 435, map of Van Nest Park; Norah Norton to Patrick Callaghan 1

LOTS 152 to 155, map of Hermitage, 100x100.4; Harry P. Pike, as trustee, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, ½ part 1

LOTS 328 to 332, 675, and 676, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King; also Lots 247 to 251, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King; John H. Fisher and wife to Arthur A. Swaney 1

LOTS 328 to 332, 678, and 679, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King; also Lots 247 to 251, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King; John H. Fisher, Jr., and wife to Arthur A. Swaney 2,000

MAIDEN LANE, 5; Eleanor L. Hoffman and others to Louisa M. Gerry 66,000

PALISADE AV, s e corner of Van Cortlandt Av, 300.5x363.8x334x364.1; Edward E. Sage to Joseph Van Vleck and another 10,000

RAILROAD AV, s e s, 98.9 ft s w of 167th St, 134.6x135.8x113x irregular; George W. McAdam and wife to August Jacob 18,150

SPRING ST, 165 and 167, n w corner of West Broadway, 45.3x75.4x irregular; Margaret S. E. Cameron to Nelson D. Stilwell 10,000

SPRING ST, 165 and 167, 75x irregular; Nelson D. Stilwell to John Walker 100

STANTON ST, n e corner of Cannon St, 100x125; Mary A. Gregory to Sender Jarmulowsky 1

TOPPING ST, w s, 100 ft n of 174th St, 65x100; John Eusner and wife to Margaret Zimmerman 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 240 ft s of 171st St, 75x145; Henry Ratjen and wife to Charles Cottrell 2

WILKINS PLACE, s s, 50 ft e of Jennings St, 50x92x50.5x96; Daniel Donovan to Frank Quigley 2,275

1ST AVE, n w corner of 22d St, 49.4x irregular; Mary A. Vandewater, executrix and trustee, to Margaret K. Douglass 55,550

1ST AV, e s, 24.8 n of 22d St, 24.8x74.6; Margaret K. Douglass and another to William C. Feely 19,000

1ST AV, w s, 75 ft s of 83d St, 25x75; Edward Fritz and wife to Friedrich Vollmar 1

1ST AV, w s, 75 ft s of 83d St, 25x75; Friedrich Vollmar and wife to Johanna Fritz 100

2D AV, 931, w s, 108.4 ft s of 80th St, 21x80; Annie Allen to John H. Kearns 100

2D AVE, w s, 108.4 ft s of 50th St, 21x80; John H. Kearns to John Finck 100

4TH AV, 346, 19.9x75; 15th St, 612 and 614 East; 118th St, 316 West; the Trustees of Union College to William Hall, Jr. 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 101st St, 100.11x100; Sophie Rothschild to William G. Webber 10

14TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 62.5x116.6x irregular; Charles L. Guy, referee, to Samuel E. Jacobs 32,500

28TH ST, 358 West, 21.5x98.9; Andrew Ward to John P. Riker 1

31ST ST, s s, 235 ft e of 2d Av, 22.6x98.9; Mary O'Connor to Thomas F. O'Connor ..... Gift

32D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; Peter F. Boyer to Theresa Boyer 1

40TH ST, 336 West, 16.8x98.9; Mary A. Gilchrist to Appollonia Stumme 7,000

51ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Patrick Lenihan and wife to John K. McMahon 1

64TH ST, 127 to 131 West; William V. Smith to Charles Altdorf 1

71ST ST, n s, 466.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x102.2; Maris Wilson to Ciara G. Crane. Omitted

71ST ST, n s, 466.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x102.2; John J. Crane to Maris Wilson.. 1

79TH ST, 58 East, 24.6x102.2; Hyman Hein to Lucy E. Hoffman 1

83D ST, s s, 450 ft w of 2d Av, 81.5x102.3x irregular; Patrick Callaghan to the Metropolitan Improvement Company 115,000

88TH ST, 333 and 335 East, 50x100.8; John Betheuser and wife to Valentine Hass 1

94TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x92.5x17x91.8; the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society to Edward Kochkeller 1

95TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Welcome S. Jarvis, as trustee 12,000

98TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Welcome S. Jarvis, as trusteee 12,000

100TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Richard C. Voth and wife to Eugene C. Potter 1

104TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Frances Marx to Felice Granieri. 1

112TH ST, n s, 235 ft e of 7th Av, 90x100.11; Nelson D. Stilwell to Herman Schmuck and Michael Montag 100

112TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 125x100.11; Francis J. Schnugg to Babette Blumenthal 50,000

119TH ST, n s, 283 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100; William Picken to Caroline Cohen.. 1

120TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16x100.11; Henry Gerken and wife to Theresa Lewy 1

137TH ST, 55 West, 25x99.11; Charles Koening to Joseph Marx 1

156TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; William F. Buckley to Charles St. Clair 1

156TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Jacob Dux and another to Charles St. Clair 1

156TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Charles St. Clair to Adolphus G. Austin and another 9,500

156TH ST, s w corner of Prospect Av, 99.6x25; Patrick McKenna to Louis E. Bates 10

159TH ST, s w corner of Edgecombe Av, 86.11x25x—x—; William A. Spencer and another, executors, to Daniel Spencer.. 10

169TH ST, s w s, 45 ft s e of Fox St, 22x71.9x12.2x20.8x62.2; the Bronx Realty Company to George S. Williams 6,000

Recorded Leases.

BEALE, Ensign O., to John F. Manning; 3d Av, n e corner of 44th St, 5 years $3,000

DELAFIELD, Augustus F., and another, to Gus Zimmerman; 6th Ave, e s, 61.8 ft s of 24th St, 15 years 8,500

DELAFIELD, Elizabeth R., to Bridget E. Torney; 150 Monroe St, 5 years 750

HELLER, John, to John N. Beekman; 370 8th Ave, store floor, 4 11-12 years 1,200

HERMANN, Simon, to Reinhold Schultz; 26 and 26½ 1st and 19 and 21 2d Ave, 10 years 2,220

HOROWITZ, Jacob, to Giuseppe Cobuccio; 2,026 and 2,028 1st Ave, 10 years 3,300

LAPIDES, Meyer, to Chewry Lenas Hayedek; 179 Stanton St, 5 years 240

RUBINO, William H. A., executor, to Davis Kornberg; 182 Ludlow St, 2 5-12 years 872

SCHMUCK & MONTAG to Patrick Murphy; St. Ann's Ave, n e corner of 137th St, 5 years ..... $680 and 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTHOF, Charles, to Metropolitan Trust Co. of New York; n s of 64th St, 285 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 20,000

AUSTIN, Adolphus G. and Lewis B., to Charles B. Austin; s s of 106th St, 425 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years 4,000

BAISLEY, George P. and Schuylerine H., and Thomas B. Watson to Richard D. Upham; s e s of Halsey Place, 93.11 ft s of Washington Av, 3 years 2,400

BAISLEY, George P. and Schuylerine H., Thomas B. Watson to Frank S. Mackenzie, administrator, &c.; s e s of Halsey Place, 33.11 ft s w of Washington Av, 3 years 2,400

BATES, Lewis E., to Antony Reisert; s w corner of Prospect Av and 156th St, 2 years 2,000

BERMAN, Alois A., to The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York; w s of Franklin Av, 521.6 ft n of 169th St, 1 year 4,500

BLEAKLEY, Clarence L., to Andrew J. Conniek; e s of Grand Av, 75 ft s of North St, and n s of Clinton Place, 175 ft e of Grand Av, 3 years 1,800

BLUMENTHAL, Babette, to Francis J. Schnugg; n s of 112th St, 170 ft w of 5th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year 59,500

BOSSERT, Jacob, to Hugo Well, 5 to 9 E. 98th St, demand 3,000

BUCK, Charles, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; s s of 107th St, 25 ft e of Riverside Drive, 200x100.11, 1 year 110,000

CASSIDY, Peter A., to the Manhattan Savings Bank; w s of 2d Av, 25.7 f n of 104th St, 1 year 37,000

CORPORATION OF THE MEMORIAL Baptist Church of Christ, in New York, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of Washington Square South and Thompson St, 5 years 150,000

COTTRELL, Charles, to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Washington Av, 250 ft s of 171st St, 1 year 14,000

DOUGLASS, Margaret K., and James S., to Julia E. Cameron; n w corner of 1st Ave and 22d St, and 22d St, n s, 74.6 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, (two mortgages). 30,000

DOUGLASS, Margaret K. and James S., to Conrad N. Jordan and another; same property, 2 years 29,200

FEELEY, William C., to Julia E. Cameron; w s of 1st Ave, 24.8 ft n of 22d St, 5 years 13,000

FISHER, Eliza M. and William, to Matilda Rich; s s of 142d St, 365 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years 9,000

FREITAG, Conrad, to Wood & Selick; s w s of Bathgate Av, 150 ft s of 179th St, 1 year 1,500

GOREY, Mary and Norah, to Catharine Whirley; n s of Columbus Av, 50 ft e of Fillmore St, 3 years 900

GREENBERG, Tessy and Henry M., to Eva W. Day; n s of Grand St, 75 ft e of Goerck St, 1 year 13,000

GREGORY, George, to Andrew Prose; s s of 152d St, 625 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 500

HORMANN, Sophia J. and John F., and Margaret A. Peters to the Franklin Savings Bank; 249 West 49th St, 3 years 12,000

JACOB, August, to Janet McAdam; s s s of Railroad Av, 98.9 ft s w of 167th St, 134.7 s to Gouverneur Place x135.7x irregular, 1 year 16,000

JACOBS, Samuel E., to George Ehret; s s of 94th St, 200 ft w of 2d Ave, 5 years 100,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 55 Chrystie St, 5 years 28,000

KEARNS, Philip J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 143d St, 399 ft e of Willis Ave, 1 year 9,000

KEARNS, John H., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of 3d Av, 108.4 ft s of 50th St, 3 years 11,000

KENNEDY, Joseph, to James S. Dempsey and another, executors, &c; 50 and 52 Madison St, 10 months 1,200

KEPPLER, Minnie, to Gertrude E. Master; n s of Dawson St, 213.8 ft e of Prospect Av, 1 year 250

KOCHKELLER, Edward, to New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society; s s of 94th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 6,500

LIESE, Frank L., to Harry W. Brodie; 625 West 181st St, 1½ years 2,000

LYON, Anna E., to Lewis L. Clarke; n s of 72d St, 30 ft w of Lexington Av, (Hotel Lorens,) 1 year 10,000

MARX, Max, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of 173d St and Amsterdam Av, 1 year 10,000

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMpany to Frederick Cailaghan; s of 83d St, 400 ft w of West End Av, 2 years 79,000

NOSSER, Charles and Lillian E., and Marie A. Hoppe to Carlton J. Barnes; 184 and 180 East 72d St, 3 years 5,000

PERKINS, Robert Dean, Thomas A. and Joseph E. Disbrow, trustee; w s of Pleasant Av, 75.7 ft s of 115th St, 1 year 8,500

PIERREZ, Adeline R. and Jesse C., to Irene W. Sy; w s of Convent Ave, 49.11 ft n of 144th St, 3 years 17,500

REMELIUS, Anna, to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; n s of 150th St, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, demand 4,000

SCANNELL, John F., to Clinton Bank; 392 Canal St, and 11 and 13 York St, 1 year 32,500

SCHARSMITH, John E., to Rosine Fassin; 565 West 183d St, 3 years 7,000

SCHARSMITH, John E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 173d St, 85 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 17,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Nelson D. Stilwell; n s of 112th St, 235 ft e of 7th Av, demand 12,840

SCHRAMM, Johanna A., to Mary A. Robbins; 112 West 135th St, 5 years 20,000

SMITH, Josephine A. E., to Charles F. Emery; w s of Franklin Av, 73.5 ft s of 170th St, installments 420

STILVELL, Nelson D., to Margaret S. E. Cameron; 165 and 167 Spring St, n w corner of West Broadway, 1 year 15,000

WALKER, John, to Nelson D. Stilwell; 165 and 167 Spring St, 1 year 17,000

WATT, Archibald, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; n w corner of Lenox Av and 142d St, 184.10 to 141st St, x 400, 1 year 90,000

WEBBER, William G., to Sophie Rothschild; n e corner of 5th Av and 101st St, 1½ year and 1 year, (two mortgages). 50,750

WILLIAMS, Kate M., to Rosina J. and Richard A. Silberhorn; 130 E. 82d St, 3 years, (two mortgages) 22,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAER, Edward, to New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society 6,000

BELL, Jared W., to Lillian B. Woodruff 11,000

HART, Mary B., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 7,000

KOCHKELLER, Edward, to New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, (two mortgages) 4,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 25,116

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Emma L. Roche ..... Nom

OFFENBERG, Adolph, to Edward Kochkeller, (two mortgages) ..... Nom

O'REILLY, Ross A., and others, executors, to Alice J. Donnelly 10,500

PIKE, Harry P., substituted trustee, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.. Nom

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company, trustee, to John Q. A. Baker ..... Nom

WILDER, Marshall P., to Annie E. Brown. Nom

THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE Company to North River Savings Bank.. 14,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Bertha Pfeil 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Louis Strasburger 23,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Charles L. Tiffany 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

GREAT JONES ST, 7; Patrick Marrin against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor 394

HUGHES AV, e s, 125 ft n of 187th St, 25x100; Antonio Carozza against Alessandro Bruno, contractor 103

MADISON AV, 1,217 to 1,223; John Dohlmeyer against Adolph and Isidor Hoffstadt, owners and contractors 102

UNIVERSITY PLACE, n w corner of 10th St, 27.6x100; Patrick Marrin against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor.. 1,482

WASHINGTON AV, 1,463 to 1,477; Harry W. Bell against Charles Cottrell, owner and contractor 19

8TH AV, 2,643, and 141st St, 301 West; Michael J. O'Brien against John E. O'Brien, owner and contractor 184

10TH ST, 31 and 33 East; Thomas F. Gaynor against James F. Disken and Bernhard Heller, owners; Richard and Thomas Flanagan, owner and contractors. 1,129

11TH ST, 141 East; Bernard and Henry Huber Company against Amund Johnsen, owner; John J. Martin, contractor. 669

38TH ST, 102 East; Frederick Lloyd against Minnie Knowlton, owner; William W. Graham Company, contractor.. 24

54TH ST, 446 West; Charles H. Burnell against George W. Plunkett, owner; Thomas Farley, lessee and contractor.. 34

108TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; Antonio Gallo & Co. against Schneider & Herter, owners and contractors 1,278

155TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Adamant Manufacturing Company of America against Robert P. Golightly, owner and contractor 571

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MERCER ST, 127 to 131; Max Freund, with John R. Todd, eight payments $40,000

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x irregular; Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger, with Emily L. Felt, eleven payments 40,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTREDAM AV, w s, 99.8 ft s of 148th St, 0.3½x63x0.2x65; Niels Hansen against Johanna Mott, (action to recover possession;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

GREENWICH ST, e s, Lot 26, and part of Lot 32, on map of lots of Abraham Wilson, with small gore between said lots; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Cornelia G. Hays and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

HENRY ST, 185; Frederick Machemer against Louis Rosenblum and others, (two actions to cancel mortgages;) attorney, D. D. Ackerman.

22D ST, n s, 74.6 ft w of 1st Av, 25.6x74x irregular; Ernest F. Bliss, Jr., against Margaret K. Douglass, (specific performance;) attorney, L. S. Goebel.

39TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Frederick Wohrmann against Gesine Wohrmann and others, (partition;) attorneys, C. R. & C. U. Carruth.

51ST ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Margaretha Scheig against Thomas E. Foran and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Forster, Hotaling & Klenke.

127TH ST, 225 East; Sarah Helser and another against Louis G. Leyeer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Witt, Lockwood & De Witt.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 341—The United States, appellant, vs. the Joint Traffic Association et al.—Leave granted to three counsel for the appellees to be heard and two hours' additional time allowed them in the argument of this case, on motion of James C. Carter for the appellees. Argument commenced by Solicitor General Richards for the appellant and continued by James C. Carter for the appellees.

Call for to-day: 441, 479, 533, 47, 10[illegible], 9, 415, 45, 79, 83.

Calendar for Friday, Feb. 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar.

1—Fuller vs. Underwood.
2—Am. Box Mach. Co. vs. Reichert.
3—Cuerro vs. Owl Cigar Co.
5—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
6—Brewer vs. Louisville Courier-Journal.
7—Union Assoc. Press vs. same.
8—Brewer vs. Post Ptg. & Pub. Co.
9—Union Assoc. Press vs. same.
10—United States vs. Freidheim.
11—Same vs. same.
12—Same vs. same.
13—Crossman vs. Press Pub. Co.
14—Cuerro vs. Brock.
15—Crossman vs. Press Pub. Co.
16—Union Assoc. Press vs. Times Pub. Co.
17—Cruikshank vs. Bidwell.
Cases Noticed.
18—Ziesloft vs. Palmer.
19—Pepper vs. Grasmuk.
20—Rubber Tire Wheel Co. vs. Columbia Pneumatic Wagon Wheel Co.
21—Crossman vs. Press Pub. Co.
22—Werner vs. Broadstreet Co.
23—Wheeler vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
24—Cruikshank vs. Bidwell.
25—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Walcutt.
26—Sands vs. Greely & Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Wetmore vs. Wetmore.
2—Same vs. same.
3—Norton vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
4—Young vs. Fox. Non-enumerated Motions.
35—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Wise.
3—Wertheimer vs. Independent Free Sons of Judah.
37—Gerdan vs. Faber.
15—Weigley vs. Kneeland.
8—Hubbard vs. Hursley. Demurrers.
666—Van Bokelen vs. Van Bokelen.
628—Greff vs. Eq. Life Assur. Society. Preferred Cause.
6844—Hirsch vs. Morrissey.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.

6079—N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co. vs. Southard.
6078—Bank of America vs. Southard.
6080—Nat. Union Bank vs. same.
3136—Stern vs. Rapport.
5665—Koch vs. Koch.
5825—Anther vs. Matshak.
5618—Davies vs. Freund.
4975—Stiefel vs. N. Y. Novelty Co.
4993—Dumoussaud vs. Dumoussaud.
5065—Burns vs. Mullin.
6032—N. Y. City & Westchester Ry. vs. Portchester St. Ry.
4981—Glenon vs. McGuire.
5422—Whitman vs. Bates.
1966—Walker vs. Rosswig.
5847—Hayes vs. Kerr.
5872—Waterman Co. vs. Waterman.
5877—Caruso vs. Caruso.
Highest number reached in regular call, 6132.
5901—Perkins vs. Am. Label Co.
5954—Quirk vs. Devoe.
5959—Reilly vs. Reilly.
5960—Russell vs. Mayor, &c.
5962—N. Y. Steam Co. vs. Appleton.
4847—Bennett vs. Campbell.
5312—Gray vs. Gent.
5248—N. Y. City Baptist Socy. vs. Ross.
5249—Same vs. Potter.
5301—Carroll vs. Schnatz.
5655—People ex rel. Carlisle vs. Barker.
5317—Guarino vs. Guarino.
5090—Sommer vs. Dyer.
5431—Milne vs. Northwest'n Life As. Co.
5451—Jenkins vs. Hammerslag.
5420—Kurzman vs. Lowry.
4987—Dickinson vs. Continental Trust Co.
5277—Anderson vs. Houghton.
Highest number reached in regular call, 6132.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts II., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

7538—Bolte vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8106—Lamb vs. Flanagan.
8637—Stegmayer vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
8984—Hart vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
8467—Dickinson vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morn. Journal Assoc.
8291—Chrisfelt vs. Shoemaker.
7526—Edelberg vs. Union Ry. Co.
7627—Tomlinson vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
6210—Hyde vs. Ingraham.
7455—Crozier vs. Third Av. R. R.
7813—Scharles vs. Rhoades.
9131—Lynch vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
5330—Levy vs. Tribune Assn.
Highest number reached in regular call, 9141.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gleegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII, room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., X., and XI. for trial.

13893—Brady vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8905—Hayes vs. Trustees N. Y. & B'klyn Bridge.
8917—Sullivan vs. Frazier.
8678—McHugh vs. The Mayor, &c.
8451—Barry vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
7430—Zepega vs. Will.
7016—Geist vs. Biersack.
8027—MacColl vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8166—Nailor vs. same.
8648—Proulkers vs. McAdam.
6272—Ward vs. Mayor, &c.
7709—Snead vs. Bonnall.
8286—Loud vs. Green.
8825—McMahon vs. Bennett.
5882—La Porte vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.
8635—Musical Courier Co. vs. Achenbach.
8683—Gray vs. Mayor, &c.
1268—Hauk vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Co.
8609—Stern vs. Stewart.
8056—Merkowstsch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Levi vs. Levi.
2—Lynch vs. Lynch.
3—Niebuhr vs. Sonn.
4—Lees vs. Dobson.
5—Sommerich vs. Lees.
6—Dobson vs. same.
7—Hoeninghaus vs. same.
8—Fleitman vs. same.
9—Boesneck vs. same.
10—Kahn vs. same.
11—Suietering vs. same.
12—In re Dempsey.
18—In re Rosch.
14—Cullen vs. Cullen.
15—In re Beach.
16—People ex rel. Redley vs. York.
17—San

MISS RICHARDSON AGAIN.

Another Contempt Order Against the Eccentric Heiress.

More trouble and excitement for Miss Delaripha Richardson, the pugnacious and eccentric daughter of the "Spite House" millionaire and keeper of a fortress with a trap door and subterranean vault at 110 East Houston, were prepared in the Supreme Court yesterday morning.

Justice Pryor granted orders requiring Miss Richardson and her cousin, Miss Emily Emmett, who constitutes part of her garrison, to show cause why they shall not be punished for contempt of court. Miss Richardson had been ordered to appear yesterday and testify as to $400,000 of securities belonging to her father's estate and alleged to have been in her possession. She treated the order with contempuous silence.

Miss Emmett was wanted to testify before complaint as to $760,000 of which she is supposed to have knowledge. She followed Miss Richardson's example. The orders were granted on application of Charles E. Hotchkiss, counsel for J. Jaffred Butler, the temporary administrator of the Richardson estate. They are returnable to-day. Contempt proceedings have been taken against Miss Richardson heretofore and were prosecuted to the point of issuance of an order of arrest, when she pretended to yield and promised to appear and be good.

DIED IN THE KLONDIKE.

Heart Disease Kills Capt. Cooper of Perth Amboy in Dawson City.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 24.—Capt. James Seguine of High Street, this place, received word to-day from Miss May T. Cooper of New York that she had received word from Dawson City that her brother, Capt. James Cooper, died in the Klondike on Jan. 8. She received a letter this week, written by her brother, saying that he was in poor health. Capt. Cooper died of heart disease. His last days were spent in the hospital at Dawson City.

Capt. Cooper was thirty-five years old and a fairly well-to-do. He left here last July on the Christian Endeavor excursion to San Francisco. When he arrived there the gold fever broke out and he went to the gold fields.

Capt. Seguine received a letter from Capt. Cooper last Thursday, written on Dec. 19 last, and it was, he says, very discouraging. It told of the terrible sufferings of the gold seekers. Capt. Cooper leaves a wife and three children.

Negro Robber Lynched.

MAYFIELD, Ky., Feb. 24.—A mob of about 400 citizens of Mayfield and Graves County gathered from different points in the outskirts of the city to-day, dragged Richard Allen, colored, out of the jail, carried him to the Courthouse yard and swung him to a tree. Allen was arrested several days ago for burglary. He was a member of a gang who have committed wholesale robberies in this vicinity. Summary justice will be meted out to the others if captured.

Prof. W. A. Rogers Dying.

WATERVILLE, Me., Feb. 24.—Prof. W. A. Rogers, who for the past eleven years has presided over the Department of Physics at Colby University, is dying from paralysis. He had accepted the Babcock professorship of Alford University, New York, and was to have gone there March 1. Prof. Rogers is known throughout the United States by the inventions he has furnished to Harvard University and his X ray machine.

Embezzler Adjudged Insane.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—William H. Bird, the former bookkeeper of the Framingham Savings Bank, who was arraigned in court Feb. 3, charged with the embezzlement from the banking institution of $10,000, has been adjudged insane.

WINTER RESORTS.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—Chamberwork and sewing by a settled woman; good dressmaker; reference. F., Box 268, 1,269 Broadway.

Companions.

COMPANION WHO CAN DO NURSING FOR nervous invalid, and sewing, wants position; best references. K. L. S., 11 West 49th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent cook; private family; all kinds cooking; all kinds desserts; good baker; fancy or plain cooking; $25-$30; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman to do cooking and plain washing in private family; $20; city references. 253 West 18th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; five years' references from last place; no cards. 335 West 31st St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; competent cook. D. S., Box 315, 1,269 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Diedan; will make gowns in the latest style from $5 to $12 for three weeks; references. Hayes, 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class French dressmaker would like more customers; very reasonable prices. 148½ East 40th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By widow as housekeeper, or would be willing to wait on an elderly lady; can give the best of reference. Mrs. M. Edwards, 129 Floyd St., Brooklyn.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German girl (25) as lady's maid and take care of children to a family going to Europe in May. Address E. Romelk, 1,235 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—French; seamstress, dressmaker, packer, manicurist; city reference. C. B., 341 West 30th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class German laundress by the day; first-class references. Mrs. Vetter, 234 East 76th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; private family; best city references. Mrs. Moss, 238 East 33d St.

Nurses.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl, good place as nurse and seamstress; has just arrived. 206 West 19th St., Bell 5.

NURSE.—Nurse wishes a few more patients. Etta Foster, 101 West 49th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishing dresses, repairing, and alterations. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By butler and valet; city or outside; willing, obligiug; last employer can be seen. Henry, Times, Box 376, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman as butler or valet; speaks English; best references. P. L., 21 East 31st St., care J. S. Jones.

Coachmen

COACHMAN or GARDENER.—By young man in the country; personal references can be had from last employer. John Glynn, 156 East 40th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Single; German; make himself generally useful; city or country. Coachman, 432 South Orange Av., Newark, N.J.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and GROWER.—By German; single, 39; life experience; conversant in all branches of horticulture; good manager; greenhouses, vegetable, fruit, graperies, lawn ornamentation and design being a specialty. Care of Frank Dawson, 232 West 33d St.

GARDENER.—By Scotch gardener, married, no children, with large experience, wishes engagement with private family where services of practical gardener are required; references. S. X. T., Box 135 Times office.

GARDENER.—By farmer; married; competent to take charge of gentleman's place, farm, stock garden, lawns, greenhouse; twenty years' reference. H., Box 34, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Scotch; single; age, 30; is thoroughly competent in all branches of gardening; off private place; excellent references. William Davie, 234 East 25th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By Frenchman, 30 years of age, as second man; first-class references. J. T., 990 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

CYLINDER PRESSMAN.—Wants a steady situation as working foreman; 25 years' experience; wages moderate. J. R. C., 1,012 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

MANAGER.—To manage an estate; competent with labor and affairs; have had noted success with stock, dairy, poultry, farm crops, garden, greenhouses, fruit, and land improvements. Barber, 130 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—A refined North German girl to take care of a boy of three years; city reference required. Call, before 12 o'clock, 35 West 58th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JOSEPHINE M. GOULD, plaintiff, against PETER REIN and BRIDGET REIN, his wife, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 2nd, 1898. G. TARLETON GOLDTHWAITE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New York.

To Peter P. Rein and Bridget Rein, his wife, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the sixteenth day of February, 1898, and filed with the compiaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the seventeenth day of February, 1898. G. TARLETON GOLDTHWAITE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New York City. f25-law6wF

ROBERTS, DAVID H.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID H. ROBERTS, an adjudged incomnetent person, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Annie A. Roberts, as committee of the person and property of said David H. Roberts, an adjudged incompetent persop, above named, should not be had.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Supreme Court of the State [L. S.] of New York, in and for the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of said court, this 9th day of February, 1898.
W. SOHMER, Clerk.
HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Committee, 346 Broadway, New York City. f11-law6wF&mar26

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-law6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMERON, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMERON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Coleman, No. 100 Broadway in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of March, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of September, 1897. ALEXANDER CAMERON, JR., Executor. JOHN C. COLEMAN Attorney for Executor, No. 100 Broadway, New York City. sept10-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF.

EVANS, MARGARET E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to May Jones Mainwaring, Hattie McLaughlin, Hannah Mainwaring, Emma Walford, Benjamin Bailey, Sarah Ann Woodvine, Eliza Corbett, Thomas Price, Maggie Montfort, William Price, Richard Felton, John Felton, Ellen Payne, Mrs. "Mary" Butler, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, her Christian name being unknown,) the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET E. EVANS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry Tucker, one of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 15th day of June, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Christopher H. Corning, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 25th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court
PURRINGTON & SHANNON, Attorneys for Executor, 59 Wall Street, New York City. ja1-1aw6wF

FOLSOM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID FOLSOM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of his attorneys, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the fourth day of November, 1897. DANIEL W. TOMLINSON, Executor. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New York City. n5-1aw6mF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-law6mF

JETTER, GOTTLIEB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GOTTLIEB JETTER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster, Hotaling & Klenke, 207 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, September, 1897.—EDWARD J. JETTER, ANNIE J. JETTER, Executors. FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New York City. s3-law6mF

JUDSON, SOPHRONIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHRONIA JUDSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of November, 1897. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Executor. n5-law6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYER & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-law6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors.
HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-law6mF

ROBERT, CHRISTOPHER R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JULIA ROBERT, Frederick Robert, Robert Christopher H. Corning, Hanson K. Corning, Sarah C. Galopin, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, JULIA ROBERT of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Christopher R. Robert, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county of New York, at the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Proponent. ja21-law6wF

WARNER, ARLON M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARLON M. WARNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall St., in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. WILLIAM P. CLARK, JOSEPH CONNER, Executors; ELIZABETH WARNER, Executrix. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street. s24-1aw6mF

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and a surplus of One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as The Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto. —Dated New York, February 21, 1898.

EDWARD SCHMIDT,
HENRY R. STEELE,
ALBERT F. HUNT, JR.,
HARRY D. KITTINGER,
CHARLES P. ELANEY,
WILLIAM H. THITCHENER,
JOSEPH F. DARLING,
WILLIAM P. DOUGHERTY,
RALPH KIRBY,
JOHN F. MEYER,
CARLOS V. SCHUMANN,
FREDERICK W. LANG,
ALBERT MACHOLD,
THOMAS CUSTY.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale, made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee, Western Division, on the 2d day of March, 1897, in a certain cause in equity, pending in said Court, wherein The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is complainant, and The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company and others are defendants, and pursuant to the mandate of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit filed in said Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, Western Division, and the order or decree of said last-named Court made and entered in said cause in accordance with such mandate on the 24th day of November, 1897; and pursuant, also, to certain decrees ancillary to said decree of said Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, Western Division, entered on the 24 day of March, 1897—such ancillary decrees having been respectively made and entered on or about the 5th day of April, 1897, in causes pending between said parties in the Circuit Courts of the United States for the following districts, respectively, viz.: the Eastern District of Tennessee, Southern Division; the Northern District of Alabama, Northern Division; and the Northern District of Mississippi, Eastern Division:

I, L. E. McFARLAND, as Special Master in and by said decrees, appointed for that purpose, shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the railroad station upon the railroad of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, in the City of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, on Saturday, the 26th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises and property, rights, privileges and franchises described in the said decrees as follows:

All and singular the main line of railroad of the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, extending from the point of commencement thereof, in the City of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, via Corinth, in the State of Mississippi, and Huntsville, in the State of Alabama, to the terminus thereof in Stevenson in the said State of Alabama, connecting there with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, being a distance of two hundred and seventy-two miles, be the same more or less; and also the branch of said railroad, situate in the State of Tennessee, known as the Somerville and Moscow branch extending from Moscow, on the main line, to Somerville, a distance of about fourteen miles, be the same more or less; and also the branch of said railroad, situate in the State of Alabama, extending from Tuscumbia, on the main line, to Florence, a distance of about five miles, be the same more or less, and including the bridge across the Tennessee River, near Florence; and also the Washington Street Branch, so called, of said railroad, extending from the depot of said main line in the City of Memphis, through Washington Street and Centre Landing to the Mississippi River, and the depot grounds and wharves on said river, and all the rights and privileges of said railroad company in respect of the use of the streets and wharves and levee on the Mississippi River; and, also, all and singular the right of transportation of the passenger cars and freight cars of the said The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company on and over the railroad between Stevenson, in Alabama, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee, which said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877, had or was entitled to, or could then, or since then, claim under or in virtue of the contract of the date of June twenty-third and July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, made between the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and all the rights and privileges whatsoever for or in respect to the use of, or transportation over, the line of railroad between Stevenson and Chattanooga, now belonging to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, which the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company holds or is in anywise entitled unto, or could, at the date of execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877—or at any time since then, claim either under or in virtue of the before-mentioned contract of June and July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, or otherwise howsoever, together with all and singular the roadway of the aforesaid main line of railroad extending from Memphis to Stevenson, as aforesaid, and of the said several branches respectively, and the superstructure and rails laid or to be laid thereon respectively, and all the appurtenances thereof, and all the sidings, turnouts, bridges, wharves, viaducts, culverts, walls, fences, ways and rights of way, depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, wood-houses, depot grounds and lands procured, provided, or intended for use for that purpose; building and repair shops, machine shops and lands used or procured, or intended for sites thereof, and other buildings, structures, lands and improvements whatsoever, leases and leasehold interests, contracts, easements and privileges belonging or appertaining to, or used or procured, or designed to be used for the purposes of or in connection with the said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or the maintenance or operation thereof, or of any part thereof, at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, on the 20th day of August, 1877, or at any time thereafter; and also all the locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, baggage cars, freight cars and other cars, and all other rolling stock or equipment, and all machinery, tools and implements; rails chairs, and spikes and other materials whatsoever, owned or possessed by the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, on the 20th day of August, 1877—or at any time thereafter for the use or purposes of, or designed for use in connection with, or for the operation, maintenance or reparation of the said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or the equipment or appurtenances thereof, and all the engines and rolling stock or equipments of any kind, machinery, tools, implements, rails and other materials which now belong or appertain to, or are in use or on hand, designed for use for the purposes of said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or any part thereof, or have belonged or appertained to, or been in use, or on hand, designed for use for the purposes of said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or any part thereof, at any time or times after the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877—and all the lands and real estate whatsoever of any and every kind whatsoever, and all improvements thereon situate in the States of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi respectively, which were owned or possessed by, or which belonged to, the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877—and also all and singular the rights, privileges and franchises whatsoever, which the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company has acquired or become possessed of or entitled unto, since the said date of the execution of said mortgage, for or in respect of or for the uses or purposes of the said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or the operation or maintenance thereof, and also all the tolls and income of the said main line of railroad and branches respectively, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereof; but no obligation is imposed upon or is required to be assumed by the purchaser to pay or discharge either the statutory lien or the first mortgage bonds of the second mortgage bonds of the defendant hereinbefore described, and subject to which such property is to be sold.

Said decrees provide that within thirty days from the confirmation of said sale or sales, or such further time as the Court may allow on application of the purchaser for good cause shown, the purchaser or purchasers of said property shall complete payment of the entire amount bid to the said Special Master; and that on such payment the said purchaser or purchasers shall be entitled to receive a deed of conveyance thereof from the Special Master, and as in said decrees provided, from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, and The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trustee under the said mortgage of August 20th, 1877, and to receive possession of the property so purchased from the parties holding possession of the same, and upon the execution and delivery of such deed the Receivers shall deliver all the premises and which may be in their possession over to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, including all income, proceeds of income, bills and accounts receivable, cash and other property received by the Receivers in the management or operation of the mortgaged premises embraced in such conveyance, or pertaining thereto; subject, nevertheless, to the conditions in said decree mentioned.

Said decrees further provide that the purchaser shall take the property subject to the performance by him or his successors or assigns of all pending contracts in respect thereof theretofore lawfully made by the Receivers, and that the purchaser, his successors and assigns, shall have the right within ninety days after the completion of the sale and delivery of the deed to elect whether or not to assume or adopt any lease or contract sold with the railroad and other property and franchises, and the purchaser, his successors or assigns shall not be held to have assumed any of said leases or contracts which he or they shall so elect not to assume.

As directed by the said decrees the Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the premises above described who shall not first deposit with him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance the sum of $50,000 in money, or by certified check upon any National bank or trust company in the City of New York, or $100,000 par value of bonds secured by the said consolidated mortgage of August 20th, 1877. Upon the acceptance of any bid for such property the purchaser shall forthwith deposit with the said Special Master the sum of $50,000 in cash, or by certified check upon any National bank or trust company in the City of New York, but any cash which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid, will be received on account of the amount so required on the acceptance of his bid. In case any bidder shall fail to make the deposit in said decrees required upon the acceptance of his bid, the Special Master will then and there again offer the property for sale, without further notice or advertisement.

The Special Master will accept no bid for the mortgaged property unless the same shall be at least equal to the sum of $2,500,000. In case such amount above required shall not be bid therefor, the Special Master will adjourn the sale, and will apply to the Court for further instructions. The deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down. The deposit received from the successful bidder will be held and applied on account of the purchase price of the property for which such bid was made.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master, or, after such acceptance, shall fail to comply with any order of the Court relating to payment thereof, or the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash or bonds deposited by such purchaser or purchasers as hereinbefore provided will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and will be applied towards the expenses of a resale, and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a price less than that bid at the prior sale. If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which the deposit shall have been made, such deposit will be returned to the bidder.

Upon confirmation of the sale by the Court the purchaser shall make such further payment or payments in cash on account of his bid as the Court from time to time may direct. The purchaser may satisfy and make good any part of his bid not required to be paid in cash by turning in to be canceled or credited, as provided in said decrees, any bonds or coupons payable out of the proceeds upon distribution thereof; and such purchaser will be credited therefor on account of his bid with such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the purchase price at the whole amount thereof had been paid in cash.

The Court reserves the right to resell the property upon such notice as the Court shall direct in case the purchaser thereof shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the decrees jurisdiction of the cause is retained by the Court, and the Court reserves the right to retake and resell the property in case the purchaser or his successors or assigns shall fail to comply with any order of the Court in respect to the payment of such purchase price indebtedness or liabilities within thirty days after service of a copy of such order.

All sums of money received by the Special Master will forthwith be deposited with the designated depositary of the Court at Memphis, Tennessee, and all the bonds received by the Special Master with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; in each case subject to the order of the Court; and the certificate of said trust company or of the Guaranty Trust Company, of the City of New York, that it holds bonds as therein described subject to the order of the party named, and transferred to the order of said Special Master, will by him be received and accepted in lieu of such bonds as a deposit at the time of sale and on account of the payment of the purchase price bid, with like force and effect as though the bonds therein named had been delivered to such Special Master.

For a more detailed statement of the terms and conditions upon which said sale will be made reference is hereby made to the abovementioned decrees of said courts.

Dated January 20th, 1898.
L. E. McFARLAND,
Special Master.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON,
22 William Street, New York, N. Y.
ESTES & FENTRESS,
Memphis, Tennessee,
Solicitors for complainant.
ja28-1aw5wF

MEDICAL.

MASSAGE, MANICURE, AND ELECTRIC treatment by competent operators; first floor; pleasant, heated rooms. Mrs. JENNIN, TREMAIN, 1,380 Broadway, near 37th St.

MASSAGE.—At Mrs. J. H. Weber's, 804 West 29th St.; for rheumatism a specialty; hot baths.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon | Teutonic, April 6, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon | Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon
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CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Campania, Feb. 26, 9 A M | Etruria, Mch. 19, Noon
Umbria, Mch. 5, Noon | Campania, Mch. 26, 8 A M
Lucania, Mch. 12, 8 A M | Auranis

DR. KELSEY TO DR. ROOSA

A Charge That Bookkeeping for the Post Graduate Hospital Tends to Deceive the Public.

HE WRITES AN OPEN LETTER.

Receipts for Board Credited to "Interest on Beds in Perpetuity," While No Such Interest, He Declares, Is Received.

Dr. Charles B. Kelsey, a Director of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, whose protests and accusations against the management of that institution have already attracted much attention, renewed his fight on a new line yesterday.

He has heretofore charged that the official reports of the work done in the hospital were made to give erroneous and exaggerated impressions to the public and the city authorities. Yesterday he sent the following letter to Dr. St. John Rossa, the President of the hospital:

Dear Sir: At the last annual meeting of the Board of Directors, I called their attention to an item in our published report just issued that we had received during the year "twelve hundred and seventy-one and 66-100 dollars interest on beds in perpetuity," and asked you, as President, for an explanation of the same.

Your answer was that Dr. Emmet and not you was responsible for the statement, but that you believed it was "construction account."

I also asked an explanation from the acting Treasurer, and have received it in writing, as follows:

"This $1,271.66 is money received from board and placed as interest on beds in perpetuity from Oct. 1, 1896, to Oct. 1, 1897. Of course it is deducted from the amount of money received for board. We take this means of showing that if put out at interest we should receive this amount."

In other words, if we had any endowment out at interest, we should receive the interest, but having none, we deduct $1,200 from the amount received from board on patients and call it interest on endowment. The statement is false, and I can imagine no reason for publishing such a thing, except to deceive either those who have endowed beds as to the use which has been made of their money, or our creditors, as regards our real financial condition.

Are we then reduced to the state of first spending our trust funds for current expenses, as has been done, and then falsely asserting that we have them invested in income-producing securities?

If this kind of bookkeeping is necessary in order to carry on a medical charity, the quicker we are forced into liquidation the better. Fortunate would it be if we had invested even $30,000 of our trust funds at 4 per cent., but a statement that we have received interest on that sum cannot be published without involving the personal honesty of every Director, and whether it was done by one who is abroad or by your orders, I feel perfectly justified, after having called attention to it in the board without effect, in denying any responsibility for a thing beyond my power to prevent.

CHARLES B. KELSEY.

Acting Treasurer Talks.

The Treasurer is Dr. Bache McE. Emmet, who is in Europe. The Acting Treasurer is Dr. George N. Miller, who was seen last evening by a reporter at his home, 811 Madison Avenue. He said he did not think Dr. Kelsey's letter required any reply from him or the Directors, except the concluding part of it, which, he said, seemed to be intended to give the impression that the hospital is practically bankrupt.

"The tendency of that would be," he said, "to alarm our creditors and bring them down on us. The truth is the hospital is in better condition in every way than it has been in for years. We have reduced our floating debt largely. All our obligations are less than they were, and we are now paying cash for everything."

"The transfer of money received from boarders to interest on beds in perpetuity is not intended, then, to deceive those who endowed the beds into the belief that their money had been invested?" was asked.

"Such a question would be an insult," Dr. Miller replied. "The names of the men connected with the management of the institution ought to be sufficient assurance to the community that there has been no intention to deceive or mislead. I do not think anybody would believe that Dr. Emmet, Dr. Roosa, Dr. Seneca D. Powell, James L. Skillin, myself, or any of us would be a party to any such transaction. The change of that item is explained fully in my letter to Dr. Kelsey. It was understood among us all.

His Explanation.

"The word 'endowment' is a misnomer as applied to these beds. People pay us $3,000 for a child's bed, and $5,000 for a grown person's, with the understanding that we are to use the money as we like. Our contract simply requires us to keep the beds ready, subject to the orders of those who have paid for them. There is no need for us to deceive those who establish these beds. They understand the matter perfectly, and have never had any reason to think that we invested their money, and used only the interest for the beds. The purpose of the transfer of the item is merely illustrative—merely to show what a certain amount permanently invested would yield."

The last annual report shows twenty-three beds "supported in perpetuity," by the payment of $3,000 each for beds in the babies' wards or $5,000 each for beds in the women's wards.

Among the owners of beds are Mrs. Edward King, St. Ursula Society of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty, William Colgate, Miss Grace Scoville, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Jr., and Andrew R. Culver.

Dr. Kelsey declined to add anything to the statements in his letter, which, he said, were self-explanatory, but seemed inclined to ridicule the idea that the transfer in the items of receipts was illustrative. He said his letter showed that the report as it stands is deceptive, inasmuch as it gives the public and the owners of the beds the impression that there is some fixed income for the support of these beds and contains no explanation to undeceive them.

If the public was willing to accept the explanation of the matter offered by the acting Treasurer, he had no objection.

EAST SIDE WORKERS MEET.

To Ally Themselves with the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers.

The annual meeting of the Federation of East Side Workers was held yesterday afternoon at 339 East Fourth Street. A committee consisting of J. L. Thomas, A. J. Kerr, P. J. McCue, W. E. Bentley, the Rev. E. L. Fox, and the Rev. John B. Devins, President of the Federation, was appointed for the purpose of taking steps to ally the Federation with the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, which is carrying on work in the upper west side district.

A statistical investigation of the lower east side is contemplated, which will involve a door to door canvass of the district and facilitate the charitable work of the Federation in the future. Addresses were made by the Rev. Walter Laidlaw of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, who spoke on "Investigation as an Ally of Co-operation," and by Mrs. J. H. Johnston, who gave a sketch of the work done among the "little mothers of the poor."

THE HEINE STATUE HEARING.

A Pastor Says that Such Things as It Helped the Fall of Rome.

At a public hearing of the Board of Public Improvement of the Borough of the Bronx a number of persons were heard for and against the placing of the Heine statue of "The Lorelei" in that borough. The Rev. Father Peter Farrell of St. George's Roman Catholic Church said he represented 5,000 persons who did not want the statue. The Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Burch of Bethany Presbyterian Church said he represented 20,000 persons opposed to the statue. He thought it a disgrace and claimed that such things as this brought about the downfall of Rome. He was interrupted frequently, and in answer to a question said that in some respects he would advocate the closing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Dr. Ernest Richards said that the opposition to the statue was because of Semitic prejudice. Dr. E. Von Deering, Chairman of the German Societies Committee, presented a petition in favor of the statue signed by 10,000 persons. The hearing was adjourned to next Thursday.

New Post Office Sub-Station.

A new Post Office sub-station, to be numbered 102, will be opened March 1 at Tenth Street and Fourth Avenue, in Wanamaker's store.

LEGAL NOTES.

MARY IRENE HOYT'S TRUST FUND.—The appeal of Samuel N. Hoyt, Alfred M. Hoyt, and James W. Jackson, trustees of Mary Irene Hoyt under the will of her father, Jesse Hoyt, from a decree of the Surrogate made last June settling their accounts, was argued yesterday before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Mr. Hoyt, who at his death, in 1882, was a very wealthy man, left the bulk of his entire estate to brothers and nephews and nieces, and created two trusts of $1,250,000 each, one primarily for the benefit of his wife, Helen Maria Hoyt, during her life, and the other for the benefit of his daughter, Mary Irene, during her life, the principal at her death to be distributed among the testator's surviving nephews and nieces. The main point in controversy upon the accounting was whether the trustees had the right, which they claimed, to create a sinking fund for the purpose of covering premiums paid by them on certain securities purchased for the trust estate, and to pay into this sinking fund out of the interest from the securities certain reservations, or whether the life tenant was entitled to this money as being part of the income of the trust fund. It was contended by William H. Rand on behalf of the trustees that the actual income derived from the fund, which had been invested in securities purchased at a premium, was what the fund earned, remaining itself intact, and not the entire interest received annually from such securities. On behalf of Miss Hoyt it was contended that her father by his will intended she should have the full income from the investments of the trust fund.

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SWAYING OF A TROLLEY CAR.—A judgment secured by the administrator of Charles B. Schmidt, on a verdict for $15,000, in his suit against the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company for damages resulting in the death of the intestate, who was killed through the dangerous swaying of a trolley car, has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division because of the improper admission of testimony as to the swaying of cars upon the road a month later. The decedent was upon an open car propelled by electricity upon a wire run on posts between the railroad tracks, when his hat blew off about two miles from the Brighton Beach Hotel. The car was going so fast that it swayed greatly. While Mr. Schmidt stood by a stanchion beckoning to the conductor his body suddenly swayed, and his head came in contact with the railway trolley post, and he fell, fatally injured. The Court held, by Justice Willard Bartlett, that the evidence afforded ample basis for a finding that the car swayed so as to endanger the safety of a passenger seated next to the posts if he had occasion to arise to his feet, and that such swaying was due to the speed at which the car was propelled over an uneven track. The conduct of the decedent in arising to signal the conductor was held not to be blameworthy, and to be, under such circumstances, almost instinctive, and in the very nature of things could never be the result of conscious forethought. Many occasions might occur, Justice Bartlett said, for passengers to get on their feet in such cars in the spring and summer time. The evidence which was erroneously admitted was by a civil engineer, who testified to a vertical oscillation of from twelve to fifteen inches and a lateral motion of six inches upon a car on a subsequent occasion, which resembled the car on which the accident occurred.

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REAL ESTATE BROKER'S COMMISSIONS.—A verdict directed by the Court in favor of the defendant, in a suit by Egbert B. Travis against John D. Graham, to recover commissions as broker for negotiating a sale of real estate, has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division. The Trial Court held that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover anything, because the customer so procured did not, in fact, pay the money which he agreed to pay as a consideration for the conveyance. The Appellate tribunal held, by Justice Willard Bartlett, that where the owner of real property accepted and conveyed the premises to a purchaser secured by the broker whom he employed, he could not avail himself of the objection that the purchaser did not pay the consideration of the conveyance, in order to defeat an action by the broker for his commissions.

***

TRANSFER OF STOCK FOR AN ILLEGAL PURPOSE.—The illegality of a transfer of stock to the President of a corporation for the purpose of having it used to corrupt officials of the Government for the benefit of the corporation is held, in Wasserman versus Sloss, (Cal.,) 38 L. R. A. 176, insufficient to prevent the owner from recovering the stock, if it has not been used for the illegal purpose, but has been taken by the transferee for his own use.

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BEQUESTS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—A bequest to an incorporated charitable institution of property in excess of the amount which it is allowed by statute to take and hold is held, in Farrington versus Putnam, (Me.,) 38 L. R. A. 339, to be voidable by the State alone, if not prohibited by the statute of wills, or by the charter of the corporation, and if there is no penalty for taking in excess of the limitation.

OFFICES TO BE CONSOLIDATED.

One Deputy Commissioner in Queens to Take the Place of Three.

The Deputy Commissionerships of Queens are to be consolidated. The fight against this step has been lost, and the successors of the present Deputy Commissioners will be announced soon. The Departments of Highways, Street Cleaning, and Sewers will be under one head instead of three, as originally intended. The salary of the Deputy Commissioner who will be three in one will be $5,000.

John P. Madden, the present Deputy Commissioner of Highways for Queens, and Matthew Goldner, Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, are to be displaced. One of them may get the new place, but it is said in Long Island City that it has been offered to Joseph Dykes, formerly County Treasurer of Queens. It is expected that Mr. Madden and Mr. Goldner will be placed in other offices.

SEERY NAMED AS FIRE MARSHAL

Appointed Yesterday to Succeed James Mitchel.

Peter Seery was appointed Fire Marshal yesterday to succeed James Mitchel, removed. He was sworn in by the Mayor shortly before noon, and at once took possession of his office. Deputy Fire Marshal O'Sullivan, it is said, will be retained. There were several candidates for Mr. Mitchel's place, but Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways obtained Mr. Croker's indorsement for Seery.

The new Marshal is sixty years old. He was born in Ireland and was brought to New York when a child. He served with Mr. Croker in the Board of Aldermen of 1869, and in 1877 was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Combustibles when Mr. Croker was Fire Commissioner. He was removed from that place during Mayor Strong's administration on the charge that he had permitted certain licenses to be issued without legal warrant.

Mr. Mitchel has announced his intention to appeal from the decision of Commissioner Scannell removing him from his place, but the papers have not yet been served. The Commissioner yesterday removed Leo J. Mills, an auditor in the department, by abolishing the place.

Monthly Reports for the Mayor.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent notice to all the heads of departments that they must furnish him at the end of every month a trial balance of the monthly expenditures in their departments. The reports are to be made directly to the Mayor, and are to be independent of the returns made to the Finance Department.

New Form for Boxing Licenses.

The Police Commissioners yesterday issued the new form of application, adopted several days ago, for licenses for boxing clubs and entertainments. Under the new form, a person applying for a license to give entertainments or exhibitions which include boxing must give the character of the association, the date of organization, and all the details connected with the management and construction. In addition the Captain of Police in the district will be required to certify to the respectability of the club or association. This report will be submitted to the Chief of Police, who will in turn report to the Commissioners as to the advisability of issuing the license.

A Correspondent Answered.

"C. W. B." is informed that the 15th of August, 1882, fell on Tuesday.

A PERMANENT ORCHESTRA

Success of the Movement to Establish It Seems to be Practically Assured.

A MEETING AT DR. DRAPER'S

Committees on Organization, Plan and Scope, and Finance Appointed—Mr. Grau's Offer—Seidl Probably the First Leader.

The movement for the establishment and maintenance of a permanent orchestra in New York City has finally taken definite shape, and its success appears no longer to be in doubt. More than 100 persons interested in the matter met yesterday afternoon at the house of Dr. William H. Draper, 19 East Forty-seventh Street, and took preliminary steps toward organization. Dr. Draper, who presided, made the following statement, or report:

"At a meeting held on the 15th inst. you did me the honor to appoint me Chairman, with power to select a committee of organization for an association to create and maintain a permanent orchestra in the City of New York.

"Before reporting the names of this committee I would like to say that it is composed partly of gentlemen and ladies who initiated the movement and partly of persons whom I have personally or by correspondence enlisted in its support. I have received many letters expressing sympathy and interest in the project, whose writers, however, have been compelled by pressure of other engagements to decline any active participation in it.

"I desire also to state that the idea controlling the interest in this association is that it contemplates primarily the establishment of a permanent orchestra, to be controlled and administered as to its personnel and leadership by the Directors of the association. Much correspondence upon this point by persons whose judgment in such matters is entitled to respect has convinced me that every enterprise of the sort based on any other idea, such as the personal magnetism and enthusiasm of a particular conductor, however distinguished, to whom, so to speak, the association is harnessed, must result in the future, as in the past, in disastrous failure. It is evident, however, to those who have seriously considered the obstacles which stand in the way of starting the formation of a permanent orchestra that the present is an opportune time to overcome some of them, and especially the financial.

"Mr. Grau of the opera company has offered to hire this orchestra from the association for a given number of performances for a certain sum, which, supplemented by the income of concerts and the aid of the guarantee fund proposed to be raised, will insure its success for the first year. Our first business, however, is to ask your acceptance of my report of an organization committee. If this committee is confirmed I shall propose that a sub-committee on plan and scope and a finance committee be formed—by the Chair, if you so desire—in order to expedite business and familiarize the members of the committee and the public with the details of the project so far as they have been considered."

The Committee on Organization, named by Dr. Draper and accepted by the meeting, is as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Dr. and Mrs. Richard H. Derby, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ditson, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Finck, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Prof. E. A. McDowell, Miss Lucia Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel, Oscar B. Weber, Miss Eleanor Blodgett, Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Walston H. Brown, R. J. Cross, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Gustav H. Schwab, Mrs. Charles A. Post, William C. Schermerhorn, Miss Charlotte Arnold, Bishop Henry C. Potter, Mrs. Charles R. Lowell, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Prof. and Mrs. Fairfield Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Manson, Dr. and Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Rudolf Flinsch, Mrs. G. Morgan Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hoyt, Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. James, Thomas Hastings, Miss Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay, Albert Stetheimer, and Dr. and Mrs. Draper.

The suggestion relative to the two subcommittees was adopted, and they were announced as follows: Committee on Plan—Charles T. Barney, James Speyer, William Jay, C. H. Ditson, and Dr. Draper; Committee on Finance—Henry W. Poor, R. J. Cross, Gustav E. Kissel, Oscar B. Weber, Thomas L. Manson, and Gustav H. Schwab.

Charles T. Barney said that he had seen Mr. Grau, who had promised that he would take the orchestra for the performance of a certain number of operas at a fixed sum, and would give the use of the opera house for concert rehearsals of the orchestra.

Henry W. Poor suggested, and his plan was adopted, the raising by the association of a guarantee fund of $25,000 a year for five years, subscriptions to be received in any amount from $100 up. It was announced that Oscar B. Weber had subscribed $5,000, and a letter was read from Charles H. Ditson, in which he said:

"I will subscribe $10,000 to the fund for the establishment of a permanent orchestra in New York City, said fund to be not less than $500,000, and Anton Seidl to be the first conductor, or, if the plan for a permanent orchestra be not feasible, I will subscribe $10,000 toward raising a guarantee fund of $100,000 to carry the project until a permanent fund can be established."

No doubt was felt by any one at the meeting of easily securing the money for the guarantee fund. No name has been agreed upon for the association, although "The New York Orchestra Society" is in favor and is likely to be chosen. The plan is to establish an orchestra of seventy pieces, which is to be absolutely under the control of the association, each musician signing a contract with the association for a period of not more than two years. No agreement has yet been made with Herr Seidl, but there is no doubt that he will be the first leader of the permanent orchestra. His declination of the recent offer from Berlin indicates his confidence in the success of the present movement and that he will be selected as leader. The Committee on Organization will meet at Dr. Draper's house at 5 P. M. on March 3 and elect officers.

NEW TELEPHONE SUITS BEGUN.

Damages Sought from the Former Manager of the Hudson Company.

Three new suits growing out of the Hudson Telephone Company's troubles were instituted in Jersey City yesterday against George A. Atkinson, former manager of the company, by Ezra K. Sequine, on behalf of Richard D. Kelly, Theodore Coe, and Alfred Hopkins, who claim $10,000 damages each for alleged breach of contract. Mr. Sequine also went before United States Commissioner Isaac Romaine and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Atkinson on the ground that he was about to leave the State.

Mr. Atkinson denied the charge, and gave bonds in $5,000 to appear at the April Term of the Hudson County Supreme Court to defend any suits that may be brought against him.

SUITS AGAINST RATCLIFFE.

One for Annulment of Marriage and Another for Divorce.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed John E. Kinney a referee to take testimony in the suit of Alice De Lacy Ratcliffe against Edward J. Ratcliffe for annulment of marriage. He also appointed Samuel B. Paul referee in the suit of Caroline R. Ratcliffe against the same defendant for an absolute divorce, alimony, and support.

Caroline Ratcliffe swears that she was married to the defendant in London, Aug. 18, 1883, and that they lived together for two years. She has a son, Edward Albert Ratcliffe, who is fourteen years old. She alleges that Ratcliffe had since the marriage with her "entered into and consummated a marriage with Alice D. Ratcliffe."

Alice D. Ratcliffe was married to Edward J. Ratcliffe in Hoboken Aug. 23, 1894. She has two children, Virginia and Dorothea. She asks for an annulment of the marriage on the ground that he had a wife living at the time he married her. She also asks for an order legitimatizing the children.

Ratcliffe is now in the Tombs Prison waiting for a decision on a certificate of reasonable doubt granted by Justice Dickey in Brooklyn. He was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary for cruelty to Alice D. Ratcliffe.

Stern Bros

call attention to their latest models in

Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Bonnets

For Present Wear

West 23d St.

THE AGATE'S OWNERS WORRIED.

Uncertainty as to Whether Wreckage Reported Off Barnegat Is that of the Bark.

The uncertainty as to whether the wreckage reported off Barnegat is that of the bark Agate is causing the members of the Kings County Mining Company who did not sail on her for the Klondike region a great deal of anxiety, although they profess to have no doubt as to her safety. The President of the company, William H. Dohrmann, was one who sailed.

The Secretary, Harry G. Pous, who is a son-in-law of Henry W. Rozell, the Treasurer, said yesterday that he would go to Barnegat and try to find some of the wreckage.

"I was present and directed the stowing of the cargo," he said, "and know every box and bale that went aboard the craft. I am going to search the coast, not because I think there is any likelihood of the Agate having foundered, but simply to quiet the apprehensions of the relatives of those who went on the ship."

A study of the conditions along the coast indicates that the wreckage seen by the steamer Kingsland may be readily accounted for without assuming the loss of the Agate. Other vessels besides the Kingsland have reported similar wreckage, which was seen before the Agate sailed, and the fact is that the coast is now strewn with wreckage from Halifax to Bermuda.

The Norwegian steamer Herman Wedel Jarlsberg, which arrived yesterday from Mexican ports, reported that seventy-eight miles east-southeast of Cape Henlopen she passed the capsized hull of an iron vessel about 120 feet long, standing twenty feet out of water at the stern and six feet at the bow. The rudder was intact. Many other cases could be cited of the victims of havoc along the coast. The amount of lumber adrift, the lost deckloads of schooners bound north, is enormous.

The steamer Copac, from the west coast of South America, brought good news yesterday of other Klondike-bound vessels. She reported that at 7 P. M. Jan. 15, forty miles east of Cape Pillar, in the Straits of Magellan, she spoke the schooner, (formerly pilot boat,) Thomas S. Negus, from New Haven for Alaska, and at the same time another small American schooner from New York to the Klondike, name not learned, and on Jan. 21, in the second narrows, the steamer Valencia, from New York for San Francisco.

News less favorable came by cable concerning the Klondike steamer City of Columbia, from New York Dec. 17 for St. Michael, which was reported arriving at Valparaiso Feb. 4 and going into dry dock to ascertain the extent of damage done by striking a rock in Smith's Channel. Her keel is broken, her bottom plating is cut, and there is other damage. The cost of repairs is estimated at $19,000.

DR. McGONEGAL DEAD.

The Harlem Physician Who Caused Annie Goodwin's Death Dies in Sing Sing Prison.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Dr. Henry G. McGonegal died in the prison hospital here last night. He was sentenced to fourteen years in prison on Oct. 15, 1890, for manslaughter in the first degree in causing the death of Annie Goodwin in New York City. He was received at the prison on Dec. 2, 1890. For four years he has been in the hospital. He was eighty-four years old, and death was due to senility. His body was taken to New York this afternoon by friends.

The crime for which Dr. McGonegal was imprisoned attracted great attention at the time when it was committed. Annie Goodwin died on July 12, 1890, from the effects of an operation performed by Dr. McGonegal, who was well known in Harlem, and had been in similar trouble before. The physician himself carried the body of the dead girl to an undertaker's in the dead of night, and himself made out a fraudulent death certificate. He gave the name of the girl as Jane Wilbur, and the cause of the death as inflammatory rheumatism.

The crime was discovered accidentally through a conductor on a street car overhearing a conversation of two of the girl's friends, who were commenting on her disappearance. The doctor was found guilty on Oct. 13, after a trial lasting several days, before Judge Fitzgerald.

"THE LEGS AND ARMS OF FISH."

Dan Beard Introduces a Variety of Entertaining Topics in His Lecture at Sherry's.

Dan Beard, the artist, delivered a lecture yesterday, in the way of a Lenten diversion, in the cause of charity, at Sherry's. His subject was, "The Legs and Arms of Fish." The lecture, which took place at 5 P. M. in the large ballroom, was the first in the course given in aid of the Society of Decorative Art.

Mr. Beard talked in an unstudied style, illustrating his remarks by clever off-hand sketches and the production of more labored drawings, diving into science, art, current events, and sociology by turns, and incidentally keeping his audience laughing and applauding.

His primary object was apparently to show that all the animal world, from the shapeless little creature he called the "jelly" to the subject of Pope's famous essay, were akin. "The arms and legs of fish," said he, "are their pectoral and ventral fins."

After concluding this part of his talk, he turned to the principles of drawing, and said, among other things: "In decorative art one must get down to bottom principles. The old masters did not understand the fundamental principles of animal painting, and their works show that they had absolutely no knowledge of the animal world. We could recognize none of their animals unless they were labeled."

Mr. Beard then turned to the subject of animal extermination. "We have now only 200 buffalo left in the world," said he, "and at present we are also preparing to exterminate the Spaniards. I would rather have the buffalo back than have the Spaniards remain. The former are the nobler breed of animal apparently. They don't starve women and children to death, anyhow."

EDWARD B. COREY ARRESTED.

Capt. Sheehan Gets More Evidence Against the Haymarket Proprietor.

Edward B. Corey, the proprietor of the Haymarket, at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue, was arrested by Detectives Smith and Quinn of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night on a warrant charging him with keeping a disorderly house.

Some time ago the Supreme Court ordered that the license of the Gramercy Club, under which name Corey ran his place after midnight, be revoked. Pending such action by the Excise Board, Corey asked that the license be transferred to the Belden Club, which he organized to take the place of the Gramercy. He has since been running under that name, and Capt. Sheehan has been collecting evidence against it since Jan. 19, with the aid of detectives from other precincts.

Corey was bailed out after his arrest by Paul Adams of 539 Eighth Avenue. No one else in the Haymarket was disturbed.

"What a big lot of suits you have in your bargain sales; do you keep on making the same mistakes every year?" asks some one.

Yes, on purpose; unlike most dealers who let their stock run to a slim nothing, we keep an almost complete assortment to the very season's end.

That's why.

At the beginning of each season we sell all "carried-overs."

That's how.

$12.50; $10, if your chest measures under 34 inches.

That's now.

Last Spring's suits.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Never the Same Thing Twice.

The Review of Books and Art

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

The New York Times

Some of To-morrow's Features:

Irving's Ichabod Crane
Kinderhook His Home, Not Sleepy Hollow—Other New Irving Facts.

Venice and Eugenie
MRS. SHERWOOD'S Second Article of Reminiscences.

Tourgueneff
His Letters to Eminent Frenchmen of His Time.

Byron as a Boy
His Mother's Influence, His School Days, and Mary Chaworth.

Authors at Home. XIX.
William Dean Howells in His New York Home.

London Literary Letter
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

Books Worth Reading Again. VI.
The Diary of Philip Hone, Who Was Mayor of New York Early in the Century.

Hugo Once More
A Third Series of Selections from His New Volume of Letters.

France To-day
An Englishman's Observations After a Long and Studious Residence.

Hiawatha
Longfellow's Poem and the Founding of the Iroquois League.

Books and Authors
Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Boston Literary Letter
Announcements Made for the Spring by various houses.

Sales at Auction
Recent Prices in New York, Boston, London, and Manchester.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MAY KELLARD ON TRIAL AGAIN.

This Time She Is Charged with Stealing a Harp, and Hypnotism Is Suggested.

May M. Kellard, who became notorious through her connection with William G. Wood, who, after dissipating his fortune upon her, was sent to a lunatic asylum, was placed on trial before Judge Newburger in the General Session Court yesterday for stealing a harp valued at $650. It is alleged that she agreed to buy the harp, and before she had paid for it disposed of it.

Hypnotism already plays a conspicuous part in the trial. Each talesman was closely questioned concerning his views on hypnotism, and was asked whether he thought he would succumb to the glances of a hypnotic eye. William Bunger of 136 Charles Street, a wine dealer, was the first juror sworn. He said he wasn't a believer in hypnotism and never had been.

"Do you think you would succumb to hypnotic influences?" asked Assistant District Attorney Lloyd.

"Not on your life," said Mr. Bunger.

All the five other jurors sworn said they had no fear of hypnotism.

The reason hypnotism is thus playing a part in the case is that Miss Kellard is supposed to have a hypnotic eye, at least so rumor says, and Mr. Lloyd evidently places some faith in the supposition.

A SMASH-UP AT THE PLAZA.

A two-horse truck owned by Park & Tilford dashed out of the firm's stables at Fifty-ninth Street, near Madison Avenue, last night, and ran away west through Fifty-ninth Street. In front of the Savoy Hotel the runaway crashed into a cab, tearing away a wheel, then dashed on.

Bicycle Policeman James Scott was half a block away in Fifth Avenue. He wheeled after the runaway and came up with it at Sixth Avenue, just as it had crashed into another cab. The latter was demolished, and the man who drove it, John O'Toole of 237 West Twentieth Street, was knocked from his box but not injured. The truck was also wrecked.

A man who was in the cab crawled out of the wreck and went on his way without saying a word. The driver said the man was Col. Sopher, who was being driven up town from the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

At the session of the Merchants' Association, held yesterday, an address was delivered by John M. Beach of Tefft, Weller & Co., on "Our Consular Service." Mr. Beach in his address said the Consular Service should be taken out of politics, and that men trained to the service should be kept at foreign cities to report on matters pertaining to the benefit of American merchants. He thought that examinations of candidates should be held to ascertain their fitness before appointment to consular offices, and that Consuls should hold office during their good behavior.

At the session to be held this afternoon George R. Blanchard, Commissioner of the Joint Traffic Association, will deliver an address on "The Relation of Carriers and their Patrons." The Old Dominion Steamship Company offers to merchants a reduced rate to New York from Norfolk and Richmond, via the James River, of $11 for the round trip.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 SHOE

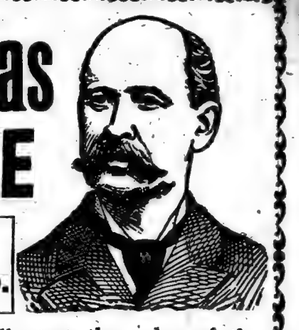

BEST IN THE WORLD.

You can practically test the value of the Douglas Shoes at a cost of $3.50. We can afford to give you more for the money than other dealers, because only one profit is made between maker and wearer, and you get the same material, styles and wearing qualities to be found in high-cost shoes. We make a shoe of

IMPORTED PATENT CALF

which is equally desirable for dress, business or street wear. It is made on our fashionable "O. K." last, as shown in cut, with hooks and eyelets that will not wear brassy, Australian Kangaroo tops. Most dealers would ask you $7.00 for this shoe; our price is $3.50.

If you prefer some other leather, we can suit you with our Vici Kid, Fine Calf, French Enamel, Box Calf, or Russia Storm Calf.

Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Our stores are located at

NEW YORK—1311 Broadway, 1343 Broadway, 264 W. 125th St., 974 3d Ave., 2210 3d Ave., 345 8th Ave., 114 Fulton St.

BROOKLYN—708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 431 Fulton St., 494 5th Ave.

JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Ave.

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2.
MISS REHAN AS PEGGY.
COUNTRY GIRL; begins at 9:15.
LILLI TSE; begins 8:15.
Performance over at 11.
MATINEE TO-MORROW, Country Girl and Lilli Tse.
"Most delightful performance in town."

DALY'S. LENTEN MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3
MR. BURTON HOLMES.
COURSE B, FIRST LECTURE.
Subject: "Wonders of Thessaly."
Res. seats, $1.50, $1. Adm. 50 cents.

MANHATTAN. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
WM. A. BRADY & F. ZIEGFELD, Props. & Mgrs.
Way Down East.
PRICES 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, and $1.50.
Seats four weeks in advance.
MATINEE TO-MORROW.
A LENTEN PLAY.
POSITIVE PROOF.
Receipts Ash Wednesday Largest in the History of the Theatre.

PROCTOR'S High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
23D ST. First times of
MINNIE SELIGMAN
AS "CARMEN."
LEONIDAS'S cats and dogs; BARNEY FAGAN and HENRIETTA BYRON, music and farce; A. O. DUNCAN, ventriloquist; Sam and Kitty Morton, dancers; 40 other stars.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.—Begins 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat'y, 2.
.....SECOND MONTH.....
THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.
*** NEXT TUESDAY, 4TH & LAST MATINEE, THE PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY
Mar 7, Illustrated Lenten Lectures by G. P. SERVISS, EVERY MORNING AT 11. Tues., March 8, at 2.....ADELAIDE"

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
See the great diving scene in
"THE WHITE HEATHER"
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve., 8:15.
Sunday Evening at 8:30. Lenten Lectures, "The Story of Jesus," by Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr
THE PASSION PLAY,
Illustrated on the Kinoptikon.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38th St
Castle Square Opera Co.
To-night, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Grand Double Bill——PINAFORE.
Wed. Mat., 2 P. M. 25c. | Evenings, 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. | Sat. Mat., 2. 25c., 50c.
Feb'y 28th.....THE GYPSY BARON."

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Mats. Wed & Sat.
MR. JOHN DREW,
One Summer's Day.
FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES.
Mornings and Afternoons, March 7 to 19.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HENRY MILLER
THE MASTER.
Evenings, 8:25. Matinée, 2:15.

5TH AV. Theatre. Broadway and 28th St. Last Times in New York.
DE WOLF HOPPER IN EL CAPITAN
Assisted by the Great 7TH REGT. BAND.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat.
CHARMION—JULIE MACKEY and others.
March 7th—CHIRGWIN, the White-Eyed Kaffir.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

HOYT'S THEATRE 24th St., near B'way.
THE BIG HIT.
Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2:30.
OH! SUSANNAH!

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY.
3d Mth. Rousing Success.
The Highwayman.
Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. Mus. Mat. March 1. Ysaye, Sobrino, others.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av.
Last day but one. Annual Exhibition of the AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY,
9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 7½ to 10 P. M. Adm. 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY
Will exhibit the magnificent and wonderful Scriptural Painting, by the late MATT MORGAN, entitled
"Christ Entering Jerusalem,"
The Largest Picture Ever Painted in America,
At Judge Building, 110 Fifth Av., (cor. 16th St.,) New York City, for two weeks. Admission, 25 cents.
Proceeds of Admission for Seeing this Picture will be Donated to the Burial and Relief Fund of the Press Club of New York City.

CHICKERING & SONS' Grand Orchestral Concerts, Chickering Hall. Anton Seidl, Conductor.
FIFTH CONCERT
Tues. Aft., March 1, at 3.
Prof. Franz Rummel
will play the CHICKERING PIANO.
Res. seats, $1 and $1.50; admission 50 cts. Now on sale at box office, Chickering Hall.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance, 1:30 to 11 P. M. 58TH & 3D AVE.
Debut in Vaudeville of
CORA TANNER
assisted by Louis F

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Fair, colder, winds nortwesterly, shifting to northeasterly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,017. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market improved.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.06⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36½c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

CONGRESS—The Senate yesterday debated for five hours the resolution of the Committee on Privileges and Elections that Henry W. Corbett of Oregon is not entitled to a seat in the Senate. The House spent the day considering the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and in the evening had a session for the consideration of pension bills.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—China having authorized a native syndicate to construct a railway from Tien-Tsin to Chin-Kiang with foreign assistance, presumably American, the German Ambassador protested, and the project is blocked. It is reported at Hongkong that a Chinese force has landed at Kwan-Chuen-Wan. France has disclaimed any intention of occupying Hainan. Col. Picquart has been punished, practically cashiered, in fact, for his part in the Zola trial. Other persons also who sympathized with Dreyfus have been punished. Lord Edmond George Fitzmaurice, Liberal, was elected to Parliament in North Wiltshire over Viscount Emlyn, Unionist. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and Miss Muriel White, daughter of Henry White, United States Chargé d'Affaires, were presented to Queen Victoria at a drawing room in Buckingham Palace.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Albert A. Henry a Philadelphia structural engineer, committed suicide in St. Louis yesterday by jumping from the Eads Bridge.

William Perry Walker, Freight Traffic Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and a member of the Joint Traffic Association's Board of Managers, is very ill at Cincinnati.

Electrical tests were made in court and a toy horse and wagon figured in the suit brought against Charles Hart, the Brooklyn contractor, by Louis Mayer to recover $25,000 for the death of Mrs. Mayer, who was run over in 1896 by horses belonging to the defendant.

The French Line steamship La Champagne was passed in mid-ocean by the Dutch oil tank steamer Bremerhaven on Sunday night last. She was evidently slightly injured, but displayed no distress signals. It is expected that she will arrive here to-day or to-morrow.

Page 2.

The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya put to sea yesterday on her way to Cuba.

Page 3.

The Lattimer murder trial was continued yesterday at Wilkesbarre.

It is reported that the British flag has been planted at Summit Lake, Alaska, fourteen miles inside the American boundary line.

Three buildings of the National Tobacco Company in Louisville were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $350,000. Two men received fatal injuries.

Richard Croker denied yesterday reports that he and Senator Platt had a falling out in regard to street railroad franchises and legislation affecting them.

Richard Croker has written to Congressman Cummings, urging him to work vigorously for improvements in the approaches to New York Harbor.

The President nominated Charles J. Hauhert for Marshal of the Eastern District of New York and Col. Henry C. Corbin for Adjutant General of the army.

The committee of postal officials that investigated the pneumatic mail tube accident in this city has decided that it was due to the carelessness or inexperience of the employes.

The adventurers going to the Klondike are afflicted with a new horror in a disease of the spine which has so far defied medical treatment. Five men who died of it have been brought to Skaguay for burial and a number of others are reported to ben in serious danger.

Page 4.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science met in Philadelphia, holding its forty-seventh scientific session. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip was the principal speaker.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has amplified its recent order suspending the operation of the long and short haul clause to assist the American lines in their fight with the Canadian Pacific.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has issued a list of commercial, agricultural, and railway associations, and announces that it is prepared to furnish other information for the benefit of producers and shippers.

Francis L. Ide, agent for the Eureka Fire Hose Company of New York, has been held for the Grand Jury at Poughkeepsie on the charge of attempting to bribe Aldermen Bayer and Kirchner. He accuses the Aldermen of soliciting money from him.

Page 5.

It is now declared at Albany that the Lexow and Root bills will form the basis of the proposed primary reform measure. It is said that the independents were induced to agree upon the Root bill by the Governor's statement to Mr. Root that they must get together or one of the machine bills would be passed. The proposed new Military Code was introduced in the Assembly yesterday.

Page 6.

At the Fuller-Dana picture sale last night in Chickering Hall a total of $245,900 was obtained—$166,200 for the Fuller and $79,700 for the Dana canvases.

Page 7.

By throwing a barrel over the head of a well digger near New Brunswick, N. J., whom sand was gradually smothering, his life was saved.

Elihu Root, at the dinner of the Alumni of Lafayette College last night, denounced the action of the French Government in the Dreyfus and Zola cases.

Maurice Grau, who has been in this country for two weeks, making arrangements for the next grand opera season, sails for London to-day. He has secured Mmes. Melba and Nordica, the de Reszkes, and all the other well-known singers.

Investors in the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx have organized to prosecute the officers of the concern, which has failed, with over $30,000 liabilities and assets $100. The President and Vice President disclaim responsibility and lay the blame on the Secretary. The majority of the investors were poor people.

Page 9.

Orders for $2,800,000 in gold to be sent to this city were placed in London and Paris yesterday.

Page 10.

In the Koerner murder trial yesterday Recorder Goff admitted testimony given on the previous trial by witnesses who are now dead.

Disagreement of the jury in the Bailey manslaughter case yesterday led to charges that one of the jurymen had been tampered with.

The organization of policy holders of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assocation advised that the March assessment be paid under protest. At a conference between representatives of the organization and officers of the association yesterday it was agreed that there should be a careful examination of the books to determine if the increase of assessments is necessary. Old policy holders asserted that a deliberate attempt is being made to freeze them out, and threaten to fight it in the courts and at the annual election.

Page 11.

The argument of the Joint Traffic Association case was concluded yesterday before the United States Supreme Court.

Page 12.

At a meeting of merchants yesterday Senator Nussbaum's Bankruptcy bill was approved.

The School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx met yesterday and adopted the revised by-laws and the schedule of salaries, with its examination clauses.

George R. Blanchard of the Joint Traffic Association addressed a meeting of merchants at the Merchants' Association's rooms on "The Relations of Carriers and Their Patrons."

The will of Dr. Edward C. Seguin was filed yesterday. He bequeathed much valuable personal property in the line of literature on nervous diseases, &c., to various pathological institutions.

It was announced at a meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Charter Day Celebration that Mayor Van Wyck had consented to an appropriation of $50,000 for celebration purposes from the city treasury.

Controller Coler issued a statement yesterday of his investigations into the Water Purveyor's Bureau of the City Works Department of the former City of Brooklyn. He says that $72,906.14 was given for emergency work to three favored contractors on contracts made below $2,000 to evade the law.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
United Service.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 4.

KILLED IN A GEORGIA WRECK.

Vestibule Train Burns, and a Woman Loses Her Life Near Waycross.

WAYCROSS, Ga., Feb. 25.—A vestibule train on the Plant system was wrecked today thirteen miles south of Waycross.

One woman was killed and another was badly hurt.

Five or six other passengers were injured slightly.

Three coaches were burned, and the woods were set on fire.

POSTAL OFFICIAL EXONERATED.

Malicious Charges Against L. M. Terrell of Atlanta Dismissed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 25.—A short time ago charges were preferred with the Post Office Department at Washington against L. M. Terrell, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, in this city. After fully investigating the charges the department officials have decided there was no basis for them.

Mr. Terrell received to-day a letter from Second Assistant Postmaster General U. S. Shallenberger, fully exonerating him. The letter says in part:

"The General Superintendent of Railway Mail Service has submitted his report, and the evidence upon which it is based, of the investigation made by him into the charges preferred against you by Alexander Mattison of Atlanta, Ga. I have given the charges, the report, and all the papers which accumulated in the case thorough examination and impartial consideration, and come to the conclusion that the charges are malicious, unjustifiable, and made for no good purpose, but rather with the intent of injuring a faithful and honorable officer."

WILLIAM PERRY WALKER ILL.

He Is a Member of the Joint Traffic Association's Board of Managers.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—William Perry Walker, Freight Traffic Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel in a critical condition, the result of a stroke of paralysis.

Mr. Walker is a member of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association as well as Freight Traffic Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. He lives at 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, this city.

He was born at Newport, Ky., in 1850. He has been in railroad service since 1878, when he became a ticket agent for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. He at one time was General Freight and Passenger Agent for the Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Big Sandy, and Pomeroy Packet Company.

MAINE LUMBER SNOWBOUND.

Business on the Head Waters of the Kennebec Almost Stopped.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 25.—Reports received by the lumbermen here are to the effect that, on account of the deep snow, the lumber business on the head waters of the Kennebec is almost at a standstill. The snow is from five to six feet deep on the level. In the Dead River region men and horses are able to work only a part of the time, and the business is practically at a standstill.

On account of the fall of snow, which is the heaviest in several years, many logs which have been cut cannot be hauled to the landings; so the total amount which can be utilized the coming season will be from 10 to 15 per cent. below what was planned upon, and the cut this year of all logs hauled to the landings will be, at the best, at least 20,000,000 feet less than in 1896 and 1897. Lumbermen believe that for this reason logs up on the Penobscot and Kennebec will sell the coming season at higher prices than have been known in several years.

GIRL FINDS A VALUABLE RING.

It Was Picked Up in Washington Square, and Is Said to be Worth $500.

"Say, Mister Policeman; is finder keeper?" asked little Elsie Robbins, as she ran excitedly up to Policeman William F. Doubleday of the Park Department, in Washington Square, late yesterday afternoon.

"See here," she rattled on, before he could give his opinion, "just see what I found. Ain't it lovely?" And she opened her tightly clenched palm and disclosed a beautiful ring set with twenty-eight diamonds and five pigeon-blood rubies. It is worth, it was said, $500, and the policeman was amazed.

The little girl willingly parted with her find when told of its great value, and went with him to the station. She said she picked it up in front of the Brevoort House. A man, who gave his name as Evans, and said he lives at 17 Fifth Avenue, claimed the ring, but Sergt. Todd was not satisfied with his identification, and declined to surrender it.

Elsie Robbins is eleven years old, and lives at 37 Fifth Avenue.

WANTS $25,000 FOR WIFE'S DEATH

Toy Horse and Wagon and Electrical Tests in Suit Against Mr. Hart.

Interesting experiments were made yesterday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn during the trial of a damage suit before Justice Wilmot M. Smith. Louis Mayer sued Charles Hart, the well-known contractor, for $25,000 damages for the death of his wife Adolphine, who on Sept. 30, 1896, was run over by horses belonging to Hart and drawing one of his wagons.

Mr. Hart's defense was that the horses had run away, through no negligence on the part of his driver. They had been frightened, it was alleged, by a shock received from a vagrant current on street-car tracks, amounting to four volts.

Mr. Fitzgerald, the plaintiff's counsel, produced a toy horse and wagon and undertook to show how, by carelessness of a driver, a chain might be allowed to dangle and strike the horse's heels, frightening the animal. He then called Prof. Samuel Sheldon, Instructor in Natural Sciences at the Polytechnic Institute, who testified that he had given four volts to horses and mules without producing the slightest effect.

Prof. Sheldon then took a coil of electric wire and wrapped it around Mr. Fitzgerald's body, attaching it to the socket of an electric light lamp in the court room. He then turned on the current, after explaining that it was ten volts. Mr. Fitzgerald smiled pleasantly and remarked that he experienced no sensation whatever. The wire was applied to his tongue and then to his hand with the same result.

A sealed verdict will be returned in the morning.

The Lake Shore Limited.

Afternoon 24-hour train to Chicago, via New York Central-Lake Shore Route. Leaves New York 5:00 P. M. every day, arrives Chicago 4:00 P. M. next day. Most luxurious train in the world.—Adv.

LA CHAMPAGNE ON THE WAY

The French Liner Passed in Mid-ocean by the Bremerhaven.

NO DISTRESS SIGNAL SHOWN

It Is Thought that the Steamship Had Some Slight Injury, Which Had Been or Was Being Repaired.

The delay of the French Line steamer La Champagne had begun to assume a serious aspect, when the Dutch oil tank steamer Bremerhaven, Capt. M. W. Ninnes, arrived yesterday, with a report which removed all grounds for serious anxiety.

The Bremerhaven, from Antwerp, passed the Frenchman on Sunday night last east-southeast of the Newfoundland Banks. She was apparently hove to, facing a severe northeast gale, either pending repairs that were making abroad her or because of some weakness that had developed, and which made it more desirable to lie bow on to the storm than to chase before it.

That she was not seriously crippled was evidenced by the fact that she displayed no signals of distress; that she was under control was attested by the absence of signals, and she, in fact, carried the regulation steaming and side lights and no others. If not under control she would have shown two red lights, one beneath the other.

The inference therefore is that La Champagne's injuries were of such a character as not to preclude using her engines or a portion of her power, or that repairs had already been effected, but were of such character as to necessitate great caution.

Capt. Ninnes's Report.

Capt. Ninnes's report, made when the tank steamer reached Quarantine yesterday afternoon, was as follows:

Feb. 19, 9:30 P. M., latitude 43 degrees north, longitude 44 degrees west, passed mile and a half north of a transatlantic steamship, evidently one of the French line, almost stopped, and heading to the northeast, facing a tremendous sea. She had two masts and two funnels, and showed the regulation sidelights and mast lights, but displayed no signals to indicate that she was disabled or in need of assistance. She possibly had sea anchors out, although it was too dark to see if such were the fact. The weather had been very stormy, ster wind blowing hard from the northeast, and it continued to blow throughout the following day, Sunday, and part of Monday, with very heavy seas from the northeast.

When informed that La Champagne, due last Sunday or on Monday at latest, had not yet arrived, Capt. Ninnes said that he was certain it was La Champagne he had seen.

Capt. Ninnes called on Agent Bocande of the French Line as soon as he came ashore, and Mr. Bocande afterward said that there could be no doubt that the vessel sighted was La Champagne. She was all right, and must soon arrive in port, though doubtless proceeding under reduced speed. If complete repairs had been effected she was likely to come in during the night; if repairs were such that she was coming along at half speed, or at, say, eight knots, she would be here to-night or Sunday morning.

Ninety Miles from Her Course.

The position in which La Champagne was sighted was about ninety miles south of her course, which is the same as that taken by American Line steamers from Southampton and other steamers coming out of the English Channel past Scilly. She was a hundred miles south of the route of the west-bound Queenstown steamers, as shown on the February Hydrographic chart issued by the Government. She was 190 miles east of the point at which the lane of the Mediterranean steamers joins that of the English steamers. She was 400 miles southeast, or more nearly southeast by east from Cape Race, New Foundland. She was about 1,600 miles from Havre and 1,350 miles from New York.

The French line vessels frequently take a course somewhat southeasterly of other liners, but her position might be easily accounted for by the force of the northeaster, which may have drifted her out of the course while repairs were being made. The tank steamers invariably keep clear of the lane of the liners.

When La Champagne left Havre, Saturday, Feb. 12, she met westerly winds. According to Capt. Ninnes, he had westerly winds from Feb. 11 to 18. On the 18th, or when La Champagne had been out six days, and he had been out seven days, the wind came suddenly out of the northeast, and it blew hard and ever increasing. With these conditions, it is assumed that La Champagne must have averaged about 375 miles a day, until the breakdown occurred, and to have reached the longitude at which she was seen by the Bremerhaven, she at this speed must have been out little over four days.

Injury Probably Slight.

When seen by the tanker she had been out a little over seven days, and, assuming that the above conjectures are approximately correct, she had had three days for repairs when seen. At that stage of the proceedings, unless the conditions aboard were very favorable, she would without doubt have signaled to the tank steamer. That she did not is taken as proof conclusive that her situation was not such as to give her officers or crew any great concern.

Capt. Ninnes, when seen at the office of his vessel's agent yesterday afternoon, gave fuller details of his sighting the French steamer. At 9:30 o'clock of the night of Saturday, the 19th, the Captain said it was dark and cloudy. The wind was blowing about twenty miles from the northeast, and a good sea was battering the starboard quarter of the tanker, while with each pitch the screws went a-racing, and hummed like a windmill. The Captain was on the bridge with Second Mate Bateman when the lookout in the crow-nest called out that he saw a steamer's light on the starboard bow five or six miles distant.

The Bremerhaven was steering westnorthwest. Presently the green of the stranger's starboard light was seen. She was heading to the northeast, and Capt. Ninnes expected to pass to the south of her, and tried to keep the starboard light off his starboard bow, but the stranger was evidently not steady. She wobbled, and in about fifteen minutes her red, or port, light came to view. The Bremerhaven's course was accordingly altered so as to pass to the north of the other vessel. She gave her a berth of a mile and a half. It became apparent, though, as she neared her that the liner, which she had been made out to be, was barely moving.

Probably Under Way.

Owing to the swaying of the Frenchman, it took three hours for the tanker to get the other's red light abeam. Capt. Ninnes examined her carefully through the glass and thought that she was under way, but could not be certain. She was floating on an even keel, as could be seen by the relative position of her lights, which showed that she rolled naturally and without any indication of a list. He felt certain that nothing was the matter with her screw. It might be an injury to a cylinder, in which case the engineers would have recourse to the usual method of disconnecting the crippled cylinder.

It is possible that no adequate repairs could be effected till after the worst of the storm which occurred on Sunday and Monday morning, and if that were the case a still further delay in La Champagne's arrival would be accounted for.

La Champagne brings 48 saloon, 53 second cabin, and 203 steerage passengers, and she has a crew of 175. Her officers are Capt. Poirot, Second Capt. de Monvel, First Lieut. Motay, Second Lieut. Houyvet, Third Lieut. Bellange, Purser Salvy, Chief Engineer Vallin, Second Engineer Lagnion, Third Engineer Martel, Fourth Engineer Le Pinlec, Steward Lanoire, and Physician Julian.

La Champagne is rated as an eight-day boat from Havre, sailing Saturday and arriving here Sunday. During the bad weather that has prevailed this Winter, however, the Havre steamers have been so delayed as to sometimes reach their piers Monday morning. La Champagne is a single-screw steel vessel, with four decks, and is divided by eleven bulkheads. She measures 7,087 gross tons and 2,527 tons net. She is 482 feet long, 52 feet beam, and 32 feet depth. Her engines are triple expansion, with three cylinders, working on the same shaft.

La Champagne was built at the yards of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, at St. Nazaire, France, in 1886.

Passengers booked to sail to-day on La Champagne are being transferred to other vessels or booked for La Bretagne, which sails next Saturday. Mails which were to have gone on La Champagne will be forwarded on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Fuerst Bismarck.

LIST OF CABIN PASSENGERS.

Some Persons Who Sailed on La Champagne from Havre.

The following is a list of the first and second cabin passengers of La Champagne, obtained yesterday by cable.

Miss Audran,
Mr. and Mrs. Berchem,
Giuseppe Benino,
Miss Brayner,
F. Bresard,
Giuseppe Bonino,
Miss Brinkman,
Fritz Butzer,
Georges Bezancon,
Mr. and Mrs. Beckmann,
Mrs. Bollau,
Mr. C. A. Birker,
Miss G. Bonett),
Mr. Couyert,
C. V. Christensen,
Miss Emma Christensen,
Mr. Chenard Chugnet,
G. A. Bollau,
Mr. F. Charbey,
Mr. Drosso Wurtz,
Mr. and Mrs. Dundas,
Miss Duval,
Mrs. P. I. Drume,
Mrs. G. Dillon,
Mrs. and Mrs. P. Engert
Mrs. C. A. Erlung,
Miss E. Francois,
Mr. Charles L. Fox,
Mr. H. Gilland,
Edouarde Gaia,
Paul Gabriel,
H. J. Goemans,
Miss Suzanne Hache,
Miss Grace Leo Hess,
Mr. M. Harlini,
The Rev. Joseph Herbert
Mr. Herman Heither,
Mr. H. P. Hugenholtz,
Mr. Hichel,
The Rev. Father Joseph Herbert,
Mrs. Van Holy,
The Rev. Father Paul Jacquot,
Mr. Huntin of the Panama Canal,
Mrs. Kautzner and child,
Mr. and Mrs. Koppes and child,
Mr. Kautzer,
Mrs. Kautzer and child,
Mr. Maurice Kettong,
Miss Nina Kellogg,
Mr. Kornfield and baby,
Mr. Nicholas Karls,
Michael Kautzer,
Maurice Ketten,
Miss Grace Lee,
Miss Philomene Leuernst
Mr. Ernst Louenberger,
Mr. Labalme,
Mr. Lohrer,
Nicholas Lascano,
Miss J. W. Miller,
Miss Murphy,
Mr. W. Morellen,
Miss Moses,
Miss Magee,
Miss Marie Neuschwand,
Baron Liebert de Nitray,
Mr. E. D. Nelllotssox,
Mr. J. T. Ohmsteade,
Mr. H. Oustry,
Mr. Pasquier,
Mr. Charles Panter and wife.
Mr. Thomas Prenveille,
Mr. Pervis,
Mr. Rervilhac,
Miss Riera,
Mr. O. Razio,
Mr. H. Rushauser,
Mr. Righetti,
Mr. Samuel Rothkopf, Sr.,
Mrs. B. Frank Smith,
Mr. Sonalle,
Mr. Emile Sello,
Mr. A. H. Smith,
Mr. Jacob Schweizer,
A. Schillinger,
C. Schillinger,
Robert Schorer,
Miss G. Spencer,
Mr. G. Siepert,
Mrs. S. Topolinski,
Mr. Verenne,
Mrs. Joseph L. Wilson,
Mr. and Mrs. Emile Well and child,
Mrs. Babatte Wildhaber,
Miss Ida Wildhaber,
Miss Woods,
Rev. Father Vignon.

DELAYS TO OCEAN LINERS.

Accidents to La Gascogne and the Umbria Three Years Ago.

Delays to transatlantic liners have not been infrequent, and have been caused usually by accidents to the engines or other machinery.

The big French liner La Gascogne came limping into port on Feb. 16, 1895, two weeks overdue. When the vessel was three days out from Havre there was a thumping sound in the engine room, and the Chief Engineer reported that the piston of the third intermediate cylinder had broken, and it would be necessary to stop the engines. The vessel lay to for seventeen hours while the engineers performed a nice piece of work by the uncoupling of the injured piston and the vessel was able to proceed on her voyage.

The Cunard steamer Umbria, while on her westward voyage just before the holidays in 1894, ran into rough weather almost from the time she left Liverpool. On Dec. 23, while in midocean, the shaft was found to be weak, and the engines were stopped. A close inspection showed that the shaft had cracked. The ship tossed around about thirty hours before repairs could be effected. They were such that the heavy weather soon broke them, and there was a delay of two days before the vessel could get under way again. Signals were set showing the ship was disabled, and she received assistance, but the hawsers parted, and the Umbria proceeded under low pressure to Fire Island. She arrived in port Jan. 1, 1895, seven days overdue.

THEATRE HAT LAW ENFORCED.

A Stubborn Woman Removed from the Castle Square in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The first test of the anti-high hat theatre law came this afternoon at the Castle Square Theatre. A woman seated in the balcony refused to remove an enormous hat, and Policeman Lewis was called. She refused again to take off the hat, and was ordered to leave the theatre. Again she refused.

"Madam," persisted the officer, "I don't intend to be rude, but if you will not move, I'll pick you up and take you out."

Then she moved into the aisle, where she changed her mind and decided to go back to her seat, but Lewis was in the way, and she was taken to the box office, where she was induced to take her admission fee back. The dispute caused a temporary suspension of the play, which was "Americans Abroad."

COAL TRUST SUED IN ILLINOIS.

Springfield Coal Association Prosecuted by the State.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25.—In the Sangamon Circuit Court to-day State's Attorney Smith brought suits against members of the Springfield Coal Association, commonly called the Coal Trust, to recover the penalties provided by the anti-trust law, which is a fine of not less than $500 or more than $2,000.

The defendants are the Citizen's Coal Mining Company, Black Diamond Coal and Tile Company, the Springfield Coal Mining and Tile Company, the West End Coal Company, Annie Starne, Jennie Hurst, and Charles Hurst, the Junction Coal Mining Company, the Woodside Coal Company, the Sangamon Coal Company, Springfield Iron Company, Springfield Co-operative Coal Mining Company, and the Capitol Coal Company.

LEAP FROM THE EADS BRIDGE.

Albert A. Henry of Philadelphia Commits Suicide in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—Albert A. Henry, a structural engineer employed by a Philadelphia concern, jumped from the middle span of the Eads Bridge to-day, and was drowned in the Mississippi. The body has not been recovered.

Henry left his overcoat on the bridge. In one of the pockets was a memorandum book, by which he was identified. In the book were these words: "Albert A. Henry, 1311 North Forty-first Street, Philadelphia, Penn. Have a wife and child. Am crazy and want to die."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Albert A. Henry was a structural engineer for the Pennsylvania Iron Works of this city. He was sent to St. Louis two weeks ago to erect machinery at Nelson Morris & Co.'s live stock yards in East St. Louis. The following dispatch was received by his family yesterday:

"I am in St. Louis on a dead drunk, and you will never see me again. Don't forget your mother. I love you all."

Henry was thirty-eight years old, and leaves a wife and one daughter.

Mrs. Booth Has a Relapse.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Ballington Booth, wife of the commander of the Volunteers, has had a relapse. She was recovering rapidly from her recent illness, and arrangements were being made for her to resume work among the prisoners in the different prisons when she was again stricken. Her condition is not considered serious.

THE MAINE DISASTER

Its Cause Not Yet Discovered, and Nothing to Be Done Until It Is.

THE PRESIDENT WAITING, BUT PREPARING TO ACT.

Evidences of a Determination to Adopt Stern Measures if Necessary.

Senor du Bosc, Spain's Charge d'Affaires, Says There Are No Mines in Havana Harbor.

The policy of President McKinley and his official advisers respecting the action to follow the investigation of the Maine disaster is declared to be dependent entirely upon the findings of the naval court of inquiry. It is said, on the authority of men intimately associated with the Administration, that no news bearing upon the cause of the explosion in the harbor of Havana has been received which has not been communicated to the public, and that the President and the members of the Cabinet are as much in the dark as everybody else.

The only course for the Administration to pursue, it is said, is to await the presentation of the report of the court of inquiry, and then to act promptly in the direction suggested by the evidence gathered by the court. While it is insisted that this position will be maintained to the letter, evidences multiply that the War and Navy Departments are pushing the preparations in every direction for the adoption of vigorous measures in case it should be necessary to employ force to carry into effect the policy to be determined upon as the result of the naval inquiry.

One of the most interesting contributions made yesterday to the small sum of information thus far gathered respecting the cause of the disaster to the Maine was an emphatic denial by Señor du Bosc, Chargé d'Affaires of the Spanish Legation in Washington, of the published reports that the bed of the harbor of Havana is covered with mines placed there long ago by the Spanish authorities in anticipation of the possible appearance of a hostile fleet. The denial is couched in the most explicit terms, ending with the declaration that the suggestion is regarded as "an insult to Spain," and, unless disproved by the official investigation now in progress, removes from consideration one of the theories of the disaster which has been advanced in many quarters.

The court of inquiry continued its work in Havana yesterday, and it is announced that its members will leave for Key West to-night, at the latest. The work of the divers and wreckers in the hull of the Maine is proceeding slowly under unfavorable conditions. The Paymaster's safe, containing money and valuable papers, was brought to the surface yesterday. No more bodies have been recovered.

The wounded men in the hospital at Havana are all progressing favorably with the exception of Fred Holzer of this city, whose condition is still critical.

STATEMENT FROM DU BOSC.

The Spanish Charge D'Affaires Indignantly Denies that There Are Submarine Mines at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In view of the widely published report that the harbor of Havana contains a system of submarine mines, a statement around which has centred a good deal of public interest in connection with the disaster to the battleship Maine, Señor du Bosc, Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, to-night made the following statement:

"I wish to state on my own official knowledge that no mine exists inside or outside of Havana Harbor, nor is there any submarine defense of any kind.

"The report is so absolutely false and ridiculous that it could only have originated in the minds of those persons anxious to incite the evil passions of both nations for their own miserable ends.

"I consider the very suggestion of such a thing an insult to Spain."

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Six Divers Examined in Detail by the Naval Officers—Work on the Wreck Proceeding Slowly.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—The Court of Inquiry this morning sat longer than usual. The six divers were examined more in detail than ever before. It is highly probable that the testimony of the civilian witnesses examined yesterday did not add to the court's knowledge of the circumstances attending the explosion, of the causes of which these witnesses could know nothing, as they were quite a distance away.

The court, at its session this afternoon, continued its examination of the divers, and also examined a civilian, whose testimony is said to have been of some importance. The name of the witness is withheld, and, as usual, all the particulars of his evidence.

The Mangrove, with the members of the Court of Inquiry, it is now believed, will surely leave for Key West to-morrow evening, arriving there Sunday morning. This programme may be changed at the last moment, but it does not seem likely. After the Mangrove leaves the Fern will be the only United States vessel here. Lieut. Commander Wainwright and the naval divers under his charge will stay on the Fern.

Work of Divers and Wreckers.

The cloudy weather and rain made the work of the divers unsatisfactory to-day, and therefore but little work was done. It is reported that a hole has been made by the divers in one of the forward hatches, and it is hoped to get out a number of bodies later. In the harbor here there is no tidal current to clear away the mud and settlings, so the water is murky and difficult to work in.

The wreck of the Maine is slowly but surely sinking. Before the hull can be raised the guns and deck débris of all kinds must be taken out. This takes time, and, for lack of proper appliances, practically nothing has been done yet. Aside from the officers' and cabin effects, the salvage, thus far, has been pitifully small. The Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company's tug Right Arm is at work removing such parts of the wreck as possible in advance of the arrival of the stronger tugs from the North.

Paymaster's Safe Recovered.

Late to-day the Paymaster's safe, with $2,500 and his papers, was taken from the wreck. Beyond this no statement is made as to the value and nature of the contents, but a large quantity of water ran out when the safe was raised above the surface.

The complaint is still made that the electric lamps are of little use to the divers, as the light is faint and uncertain, and to hold them takes one of the diver's hands. They have assuredly proved of little value in the present investigation. So far as reports made public go, the workmen on the tug Right Arm, with the assistance of the naval divers, are laboring hard to recover the bodies under the hatch, which led to fireroom platforms. Shoring with timbers was necessary, and the divers had to wait for the lumber to-day. It is hoped the bodies will be taken out to-morrow, but this has been a hope often disappointed.

Fred Holzer's Fight for Life.

The wounded here are doing quite well. Chaplain Chidwick says: "Tell Alfred Holzer, 1,541 Avenue A, New York, that his brother Fred is very low, but is making a bold fight for life."

At 6 o'clock this evening, when this dispatch is sent, Holzer is still sleeping under the influence of an opiate. He is no worse than he was this morning, but is very low. Including him, there are six wounded left here, and all are reasonably certain of recovery except him. Some difficulty will arise in removing them to the United States, for all have been exposed to contagious fevers, and the quarantine laws forbid their being taken direct to Key West. These regulations were disregarded in the case of the first lot taken there on the Olivette the day after the explosion, but only because of the extreme exigencies of the case.

Cruiser Vizcaya Expected.

The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. has been towed to a buoy further within the harbor, to make room for the cruiser Vizcaya, which is expected here to-morrow or the next day from the North.

The news of all kinds here is mere routine at present, there being no excitement, and even rumors are less active than usual.

The Havana papers print long extracts from the American dailies, but, of course, only of delayed news. All the Americans are anxiously awaiting the arrival of to-morrow's mail, as tidings from the United States are scanty.

Consul General Lee says he has received no news of importance from the State Department to-day, nor has he been notified to expect the arrival of any one of prominence. It is believed here that if any American of National reputation comes to Havana now it will be to study the situation for himself and not as an official Commissioner.

There was a Summer-like shower this morning, and there promises to be a general increase in the temperature.

PASSENGERS FOR HAVANA.

Senator Proctor and Others Leave Key West—No Politics in His Trip, Mr. Proctor Says.

KEY WEST, Feb. 25.—Senator Proctor of Vermont sailed for Havana to-night on the Mascotte, which has taken the place of the Olivette, now undergoing repairs. Just before the Mascotte sailed a dispatch published here was shown Mr. Proctor. The dispatch said there was considerable excitement in Havana over his expected visit. Mr. Proctor read the dispatch, laughed, and said, "Absurd!" In reply to a request for a detailed statement regarding his visit, Senator Proctor said:

"It's all simple and straight as day. I've been to Havana several times before, and have many friends there. I've been fishing several days in Florida with Col. Parker, a business man of Washington, and a friend of mine, and we have decided to go over to Havana."

It was suggested that some persons might think Havana a strange place to go for fish just now. Senator Proctor laughingly replied:

"To tell the truth, we are just going over there to see what's going on, to be where the excitement is. Doesn't everybody want to go there? Don't you? There isn't a bit of political significance about it. I may stay in Havana a day or a week. I haven't the remotest idea how long."

Commander Clifford H. West, Chief of Admiral Sicard's staff, also sailed on the Mascotte. When asked the purpose of his visit to Havana he replied: "I cannot say anything for publication."

Capt. Everett and John Hagerty, divers of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company, who are going to work on the Maine, also sailed on the Mascotte. They took with them two assistants and a large quantity of wrecking machinery.

Another passenger was Carlos Yznaga, United States Consular Agent at Trinidad de Cuba. He left Havana two weeks ago on a three months' leave, but is now hurrying home from New York to protect his wife and children at Trinidad, as he fears the Spaniards there will provoke a riot. After consultation with Consul General Lee, Mr. Yznaga will decide whether to take his family out of Cuba.

MRS. WHITNEY IS BETTER.

Still Seriously Ill, but There Is a Slight Improvement in Her Condition.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 25.—There is a slight improvement in the condition of Mrs. William C. Whitney to-night, the following bulletin being displayed at the Whitney cottage:

"Mrs. Whitney rested well last night. She has had a more comfortable day, and there is a slight improvement in her condition during the last twenty-four hours."

She is not yet out of danger, and is seriously ill. Dr. Bull has returned to New York, while Dr. Dana remains here in consultation with Drs. Mott and McGahan.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather was generally fair last night, but light local snows continue in the lake regions. There has been a general rise in temperature throughout the Rocky Mountain region, and it is about 10 degrees colder in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Altantic States, and Tennessee. There are some indications of a storm developing in Northern Texas, which is likely to cause increasing cloudiness and showers in the Mississippi Valley. The weather will be fair, with cold northerly winds in the Atlantic Coast districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	30	36	38
6 A. M.	30	32	37
9 A. M.	35	34	41
12 M.	36	37	42
4 P. M.	42	40	44
6 P. M.	39	36	41
9 P. M.	35	35	38
12 P. M.	33	33	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39⅝
Weather Bureau	35½
Corresponding date 1897	35
Corresponding date for last 25 years	35

The maximum temperature yesterday was 40 degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum 30 degrees, at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .84, and at 8 P. M. .47.

Fifty Years a Newspaper.

GET THE BROOKLYN TIMES Anniversary Number to-day. Fifty pages of reminiscent matter about Brooklyn and Long Island, with reproduction of the first issue of The Times in 1848. —Adv.

ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY

The President and His Advisers Awaiting Information on Which to Base Their Course.

MEETING OF THE CABINET

**The Maine Disaster Discussed, but No Action Suggested Pending the Complet

the Government, it is understood, agreed to pay a bonus to both the coal miners and the railroads if the 800,000 tons were delivered within a specified time.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

Arrangements of the Plant System to Aid the Government.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 25.—Although the officials of the company have not so stated publicly, pretty much everybody here understands that the Plant system has completed arrangements for the transportation of troops and munitions of war to Havana on short notice. All of their ships have been placed in condition for emergencies.

Should war be declared, it is said, they have perfected plans to land a large body of troops in Havana within thirty-six hours after their arrival at this place. Troops can be transported from Washington and New York to this port in from twenty-four to thirty hours. The company also has made arrangements, it is understood, to land men and arms promptly at Key West, and all strategic points on the coast of Florida and at Mobile.

LAYING TORPEDOES IN THE SOUND.

The Defenses at Willets Point Strengthened.

WILLETS POINT, L. I., Feb. 25.—There is great activity at Willets Point, the fort on the Long Island side of the Sound, and at Fort Schuyler, opposite, on the Westchester side. At Willets Point two ten-inch disappearing guns have just been mounted.

A line of torpedoes is being placed in the Sound between Willets Point and Fort Schuyler. The torpedoes will be anchored so close together that it would be impossible for a vessel to cross the line without being blown up if the torpedoes were fired. Several groups of torpedoes are being laid. Each group has twenty-two torpedoes, and each torpedo contains 120 pounds of dynamite. The torpedoes are connected with electric wires.

At Fort Schuyler a torpedo magazine has just been completed. It is the strongest in any fort in the country, and is surrounded by several smaller ones. The outside wall of the fort where the magazine faces has a wall twenty feet wide and ninety feet long.

ADMIRAL SICARD'S FLEET.

The Warships Not to Assemble at Key West—The Terror Still at Hampton Roads.

KEY WEST, Feb. 25.—Rear Admiral Sicard is still in charge of the fleet, which, with the exception of the New York and the Iowa, remains at the Dry Tortugas. The New York and the Iowa lie off this harbor. The Admiral said to-night that he expected to be better soon, and he looked much improved.

When asked with reference to the expected arrival here to-morrow of the court of inquiry, Rear Admiral Sicard said: "I have received no notification of its coming. When it does come it will probably sit in the United States Court House Building here."

The Admiral expects the Marblehead and the Detroit on Sunday, but says the fleet will not be brought in a body to this harbor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The monitor Terror is lying in Hampton Roads, and it is said at the Navy Department that she has no orders as yet. The impression is that she will remain in that place, which is one of great strategic value in case of need, at least until the monitor Puritan is ready to take her place. The Puritan is almost twice as big as the Terror, being a 6,000-ton vessel, very little less than the Maine in size. She carries twelve-inch guns in her turrets, against the ten-inch guns of the Terror, and is altogether the most formidable double-turreted monitor in the world in smooth water.

This qualification does not mean that she is unseaworthy, but only that from her great breadth and light draught she is so susceptible to wave motion that it is difficult to make good work with her guns in a sea-way. She is now having new furnaces fitted to her boilers at the Norfolk Navy Yard, the crowns of the furnaces having come down some time ago, owing to the fact that the boilers are the same that were built for her when she was originally laid down many years ago. It is said at the Navy Department that she will be ready for service about the 4th of next month.

Word was received at the Navy Department to-day of the sailing of the cruiser Montgomery from Tampa for Key West. The vessel has received no orders as to the date of her departure for Havana, if she is to go at all, which is conjectural. The ship went to Tampa instead of Key West on her return from San Domingo, in order to facilitate the speedy return to his duties in Washington of Capt. Crowninshield, the Chief of the Navigation Bureau, who saved a full day by the movement.

The Castine, the second of the United States warships on the South Atlantic station, arrived to-day at Barbados, where she joined the Cincinnati. It may be that the Castine will go to Martinique to be docked, as she is in need of cleaning after her tropical service.

BRYAN COUNSELS MODERATION.

He Says Nothing Should Be Done Until the Inquiry Is Ended.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 25.—William J. Bryan said to-day concerning the Maine:

"In my opinion, we should be slow to act in the Maine affair, especially under the trying circumstances which confront us. Another fact," he said, "which, in my mind, impels us to exercise discretion is that the official investigation of the explosion is now being made. The United States cannot afford to be too hasty in this matter.

"International questions are involved, and it would be a sad compliment to our Government were we to openly and maliciously bring about strained relations by our anxiety to locate the responsibility for the Maine disaster. Nothing should be done until the investigation is completed."

TWO NEW ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

House Committee Acts Favorably Upon the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, announced to-day in the House that his committee had acted favorably upon the Senate bill to provide two additional regiments of artillery, and he asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill to-morrow after the Sundry Civil bill was disposed of. There was some question as to the length of the time the bill would require. Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.) stated that it was a very important measure. He wanted some day next week set aside for its consideration. Finally Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) objected, saying that the Committee on Rules could provide time for its consideration.

There was only one vote in the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day against favorably reporting the bill. It was delivered by Mr. Cox. There was an informal discussion of the necessity of these two additional regiments to man the coast defenses of the country, and some general opposition was expressed by Mr. Cox to increasing the army. He contended that in the event of war the volunteers could man these guns. He also expressed the opinion that reporting this bill, which has been before Congress for several years, at this particular time might be misunderstood by the country. He thought it might be construed as direct action by Congress in preparation for war.

On the other hand, it was contended by those who declared that they did not believe that war was imminent, that refusal to report the bill might also be misconstrued. The sentiment in the committee, however, was overwhelming for these two additional regiments to properly man guns which are being erected along the coast.

NAVAL MILITIA TORPEDO BOATS.

Officers of the Association Attend a Hearing in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A delegation from the Naval Militia Association of the United States was at the Navy Department to-day. The visit of the members, however, was not in response to any request sent out by the department, as has been represented, but was simply preliminary to a visit to the Capitol, where they attended a hearing by the Naval Committee on the Barber bill to further increase the naval establishment of the United States by the construction of twenty torpedo boats designed principally for the use of the militia.

The delegation included the following: Lieut. Samuel M. Blount of Baltimore, Commander E. G. Buckland of the Connecticut militia, Commander Isaac E. Emerson of the Maryland Naval Militia, Capt. J. W. Miller, commanding the New York Naval Militia, and President of the association; Lieut. Ralph Fuller of Cleveland, Ohio, and Capt. H. L. Satterlee, on the staff of the Governor of New York. While at the Navy Department the delegation had a pleasant interview with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who has general supervision of the naval militia of the country and with whom the provisions of the bill were briefly discussed. The measure, however, had not been formally referred to the Navy Department by Congress, and the officials consequently have not given their opinion regarding its provisions.

The boats provided for in the bill are to be about 150 tons displacement, to have a speed of not less than twenty-five knots, and are to cost, including armament, not exceeding $2,500,000.

Six of the boats the bill provides are to be built on the Pacific Coast. When completed they are to be stationed at the principal ports at which Naval Militia organizations exist, and are to be manned by skeleton crews from the United States Navy and held ready for the full complement of officers and men to be filled out from the militia when drill or other occasion arises.

Commander Buckland of the Connecticut militia, in a brief conversation just after leaving Assistant Secretary Roosevelt's room, asked that a denial be made of the published statement that he had been summoned here for conference with the officials of the Navy Department, and added that his visit here was simply for the purpose of appearing before the Naval Committee of Congress for the purpose stated.

The officers of the Naval Militia Association have for about two months been anxious to obtain a hearing before Congress on the proposition for an increase of the naval establishment, but the present is the first favorable opportunity that has presented itself.

The delegation when it appeared before the House committee, in addition to asking for the torpedo boats, threw out the suggestion that Congress properly might show greater liberality in its treatment of the Naval Militia in the way of furnishing uniforms, camp and other equipment.

VIGILANCE AT FORTIFICATIONS.

A Steamship Captain Not Allowed to Land at Sandy Hook.

The vigilance now observed at the various fortifications along the coast was exemplified yesterday when a new order was brought to notice by the attempt of a steamship Captain to land at Sandy Hook for the purpose of communicating with his agents over the marine telegraph.

The Captain of the steamer Strathtay, which is lying in the lower bay awaiting orders, left his vessel in a small boat in the forenoon to go to the telegraph office on the Hook. He was not allowed to land. This was because of orders issued by Col. Ludlow, commandant there, prohibiting any one landing without his written permission.

The Marine Observer at Sandy Hook reports that it is not necessary for Captains of vessels to come ashore for orders, as they are signaled to them from the telegraph station. Orders were signaled to the Strathtay to go to Newport News before the Captain left her, but he appeared not to understand them.

TORPEDO BOAT GWIN READY.

Herreshoffs Prepared for a Speed Trial Earlier than Expected.

NEWPORT, Feb. 25.—The Herreshoffs, builders of the torpedo boat Gwin, have reported that they will be ready for her speed trial early next week—much earlier in fact than was expected a week ago. The engines and the other departments have worked remarkably well for the past week, and her "tuning up" trials have had excellent results, especially for speed.

The Gwin has several times this week exceeded her speed contract on private trials, and again this afternoon she made over twenty knots in upper Narragansett Bay. Her trial will be for two consecutive hours, and she must develop a speed of twenty knots an hour. The Government measured mile course from Prudence to Rose Island will be made, and probably two marks at Fort Adams.

GEN. MERRITT TALKS PEACE.

Says Our Coast Defenses Are Good, but Expects No Fight.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 25.—Gen. Wesley Merritt, Commander of the Department of the East, who is inspecting Fort McPherson, declares that the coast defenses are in tiptop condition, and that he was confident that no Spanish ship would find it an easy job to get at any port town.

He says that even if an adverse report is returned by the inquiry board we will not fight Spain, as the latter country would offer and we would accept an indemnity. "If war is the result," said Gen. Merritt, "the navy is likely to bear of it first." He expressed himself as much pleased at the condition of Fort McPherson. When questioned as to the rumor that he brought war orders with him, Gen. Merritt denounced the report as absurd.

Prayer for Peace in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Chaplain of the House prayed for peace at the opening of the session to-day. "Oh, thou Almighty," he prayed, "strong to deliver and ever wise in Thy counsels, hear our prayer. Keep us, we beseech Thee, in the midst of all excitement, calm and deliberate; and especially deliver us from unnecessary anxiety and cares from vain boastings, so that if the time should come, and we pray that it may not, we may be strong to maintain our rights and uphold the dignity of Thy Nation. Bless, we beseech Thee, the President of the United States and all his counselors, the Congress, and all officers in authority; so that righteousness and peace and honor may be ours."

New Jersey's National Guard.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.—Men have been put to work placing the seacoast batteries at Sea Girt in order for service. At the Quartermaster General's office it was denied, however, that this has any significance, as this work is usual at this time of the year. Capt. Armstrong, the chief clerk of this department, says that no orders have been received asking the National Guard to be put in readiness for military service. The circular of the Navy Department asking for an inspection of vessels which might be of use in the event of war has been received at the Adjutant General's office. Adjt. Gen. Strycker is in Washington. At his office it was stated that his Washington trip is purely a personal one, and is not in any way connected with military affairs.

Preparations at Sacket's Harbor.

UTICA, Feb. 25.—The New York Central Railroad Company received orders to-day to forward fifteen flat cars to Sacket's Harbor at once for use of troops there, in case of emergency in transportation of equipment. The cars were forwarded to-night.

The Twenty-eighth and Forty-fourth, the two local State military companies, have received notice that ten tents have been sent to each of them by express to complete their field equipments. Both companies have full ranks.

Fort Sheridan's Battery in Order.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The guns of Battery A, at Fort Sheridan, have been unserviceable for several months. The carriages of the guns and their caissons had several breakdowns after they arrived, and were unfit for use. During the last three weeks new carriages and caissons have been arriving from the arsenal at Rock Island, and the last set came to-day, thus completing the battery.

Rifles for Illinois Soldiers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25.—Adjt. Gen. Reece has been notified that the War Department has shipped to this place 4,000 new Springfield rifles of .45 calibre. These guns were ordered some time ago for the use of the Illinois National Guard, and are to replace the old-fashioned weapon now in use. The shipping of the guns at this time is looked upon as significant.

Torpedo Company Incorporated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25.—Secretary of State Ross to-day licensed the Gothman Torpedo Gun Company of Chicago, with a capital of $500,000, to manufacture torpedoes, high explosive shells, and projectiles for land and naval warfare. The incorporators are Herbert Y. McMillin, Winsor Chase, and Louis T. Mann.

SPAIN EXPECTS THE WORST

Excitable Journals Urge the Government to Take Measures to Strike the First Blow.

ALL PARTIES WOULD LIKE WAR

That Americans Do Not Look Upon the Loss of the Maine as Due to an Accident Arouses Popular Feeling.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid, reports received there from the United States, to the effect that public opinion in the latter country is becoming more excited owing to the impression that the loss of the Maine is not due to an accident, are "restirring popular feeling here, (in Madrid,) and the conviction is increasing in Ministerial circles that the worst must be expected."

Continuing, the special dispatch says:

"The Government has no choice if the United States adopts a threatening attitude, for the prospect of war is popular with all parties, and the more excitable newspapers are already urging the Government to take measures to enable Spain to strike the first and decisive blow."

DE LOME VENTS HIS RAGE.

He Says Lies of the Most Infamous Character Have Been Sent to England and Spain.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—Señor Dupuy de Lome, who arrived here to-day on board the White Star Line steamship Britannic, is quoted as saying.

"I have decided not to speak on the subject of the letter. I can, however, say I have been from the first the victim of misrepresentation. The news published in the American papers and sent to this country and my own was from the commencement to the end made up of lies of the most infamous character. The allegation in the American papers that the terrible explosion of the Maine was the outcome of a Spanish conspiracy is, in my opinion, another instance of the reckless manner in which newspapers in America agitate popular prejudice."

MADRID, Feb. 13.—As far as outward appearances go the Madrid press has not given any evidence of great excitement in connection with the de Lome incident. The official note announcing the acceptance of the Spanish Minister's resignation was tucked away in an obscure paragraph in most of the evening papers, and so it has been with most of the news touching this affair.

The substance of the following interview with Señor Sagasta was cabled on Feb. 11, but there are many niceties of expression, and perhaps meaning, which warrant the reproduction of the entire interview as it appeared here in the Imparcial and Heraldo.

Señor Sagasta said:

"When I heard of the publication of the letter written by Señor Dupuy de Lome I was, to say the least, surprised. The ideas transmitted to Europe about this letter were of such a nature that at first I thought they had been concocted in the same factory of false news which is daily sent to Europe by those who have an interest in raising difficulties between the Spanish Government and that of the United States. Furthermore, how could I believe Dupuy would write anything against the President of that Republic, when we have in our possession numbers of communications from him in which he constantly praises the prudence, the exquisite tact, and uprightness of Mr. McKinley? Had Dupuy confidentially manifested some adverse opinion concerning that Government or its President, then I should not have been surprised at what appeared in the letter, but, in fact, we do not possess the least document in which Dupuy even remotely indicates that he had cause for complaint in the conduct of Mr. McKinley. That is to say, the Spanish Government was in ignorance that there existed differences between its representative and the Chief of that State."

"Since when did de Lome's attitude change?"

"I think since the reading of McKinley's message."

The President of the Council went on to say:

"The first notice that was taken of the letter was the day before yesterday, and in the evening we received a dispatch from Dupuy saying that in view of the publication of that document he asked the Government to accept his resignation. I then ordered that Dupuy should be telegraphed asking if the letter in question were his. There was no delay about the answer. This morning Dupuy answered 'Yes,' and added that his position at Washington being untenable he asked that his resignation might be accepted as soon as possible. Moreover, yesterday Dupuy received a visit from Mr. Day, the Under Secretary of State, who asked him if he recognized as his the letter published in the press. Dupuy answered affirmatively.

"In view of all this, our representative was wired accepting his resignation, and ordering the First Secretary to take charge of the Legation. After all of this the Secretary of State sent to his representative in Madrid for transmission to the Spanish Government a dispatch giving an account of the incident that had arisen and asking for explanations. As we had anticipated this, or, to express it better, as Dupuy himself by resignation had solved the question, affairs remained in good position. In the meantime the relations between the two countries follow a normal course. This disagreeable incident may perhaps somewhat influence events for the moment, but I hope the results will be momentary and of short duration. On the other hand, the plotters and those elements which in the United States lose not the least opportunity to sow discord and cause damage between the two countries will draw from it all the advantage possible."

ADVICES FROM GEN. BLANCO.

He Says No Change of Any Kind Has Occurred in Affairs at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At the Spanish Legation a dispatch was received to-day from Gen. Blanco referring to commercial questions, and mentioning incidentally that no change of any kind had occurred in affairs at Havana. Gen. Blanco's latter statement, it is believed at the legation, refers to the lack of definite and trustworthy news pending the private inquiries now being prosecuted by the American and Spanish authorities. In view of this attitude of those whose official position gives them the best opportunity for full information Señor du Bosc and his associates do not credit the reports of discoveries tending to establish the cause of the Maine disaster.

The commercial negotiations have been somewhat lost sight of during recent exciting events, but the authorities at Havana are hopeful that these may be expedited at an early day. The Cuban Commissioner who has been named to treat on the matter probably will come to Washington before long, although some delay of necessity will occur, owing to the more pressing questions which have come up of late.

Consul Barker's Alleged Illness.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—No word has been received at the Consul General's office from Walter B. Barker, the United States Consul at Sagua la Grande, and it is believed that the report of Mr. Barker's serious sickness is untrue.

Soldiers Vaccinated for Cuba.

ESSEX JUNCTION, Vt., Feb. 25.—All the soldiers at Fort Ethan Allen have been ordered to be vaccinated at once. It is on account of warlike conditions and the possibility of being ordered to Cuba, where smallpox is prevailing.

Pythians Offer to Serve.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 25.—The New Hampshire Brigade, Uniform Rank Knights of Phythias, numbering 1,000 men, at a meeting of officers here to-day, proffered the Government its services in case of war.

A suggestion of the balmy air of the tropics is found in Lundborg's Goya Lily, a rarely delicate perfume.

STORY OF AN EYE WITNESS.

Joseph M. Mann of Bristol, R. I., Gives His Impressions of the Maine Disaster.

Joseph M. Mann, a well-known business man of Bristol, R. I., arrived here from Havana yesterday. He was a passenger on the Ward Line steamer City of Washington, which left this city on Feb. 11 and arrived in Havana a short time before the Maine was blown up. Asked to give an account of the catastrophe as he had witnessed it, Mr. Mann said:

"We cast anchor in Havana Bay less than 800 feet from the Maine a few minutes after 9 o'clock on that fateful evening. A bugle blast had just called the ship's crew below. In company with several of the Washington's passengers I was down in the saloon aft. Suddenly I heard a dull, muffled sound. It was like the explosion of a giant firecracker under water. I paid no attention to it, but almost immediately after came a roar that fairly shook our ship from stem to stern. We could hear the sound of falling missiles on the deck above.

"My first thought was that war had been declared between the United States and Spain and that hostilities had begun. Looking out of the saloon porthole toward the Maine I saw her midship section apparently some fifty feet in the air. All around was a mass of flame and smoke. Something struck the side of our ship just then, and again we shivered all over.

"Above the roar of the flames and terrible excitement that followed we heard the cries of the dying and wounded. They shouted 'Help,' 'Help us.' Those were the only cries the poor fellows made. Two boats were immediately lowered from our ship, but they had been rendered useless by fragments of flying iron and steel from the Maine. Two other boats were soon made ready, and in them the crew of the City of Washington, assisted by Capt. Stevens and the officers, picked up over a score of the crew and several officers.

"Capt. Sigsbee was the last man to leave his ship. We could see his figure clearly outlined against the flames of the superstructure, and his voice rang out clear as a trumpet.

"Soon we had twenty-eight officers and about thirty of the crew on board the City of Washington, which had been transformed into a temporary hospital. Bed sheets and linen of all kinds were torn into strips and used as bandages. All the passengers lent a hand in succoring the wounded, who bore their hurts with wonderful stoicism. Many of them were terribly mangled, and one or two died as they were being carried on board our steamer.

"Less than an hour after the explosion Consul General Lee came aboard the Washington. He was perfectly cool, and made minute inquiries concerning the disaster. Others who visited the injured and dying on the ship were the Civil Governor of Havana and Gen. Parrado. They were profuse in their protestations of sympathy.

"None of the passengers on the City of Washington would have dared to leave the ship that night, even had they been permitted to do so. The greatest disorder seemed to prevail on shore, and from the ship we could hear and see that everything was in a chaotic state on land.

"The next morning when we landed things seemed to have quieted somewhat, and Spanish officers were running around everywhere. They were in the cafés and similar places, and few of them seemed to feel any sorrow for the awful event of the previous night. It was a common thing to hear the rabble say, as they looked at the hulk of the Maine, 'Served them right' or 'We'll serve them the same way again if they dare send another war vessel down here.'

"To the credit of the Spanish officers be it said that they afterward made every effort to stop all anti-American sentiments. Nevertheless, I am convinced that the gravest danger to Americans in Cuba comes from this rabble. Once war is declared they will loot and ravage and pillage from one end of the island to the other. They are only waiting for the opportunity, and when it comes all the Spanish soldiers won't be able to keep them back."

Mr. Mann sailed for Key West on board the Olivette on the afternoon following the explosion. He was advised by Dr. Brunner, the American Health Officer stationed at Havana, not to remain there any longer than necessary. Mr. Mann says that many other Americans who have lived on the island for a long time have been officially informed by the American Consuls to leave Cuba as soon as possible.

FATHER WEBER DENOUNCED.

Archbishop Corrigan Condemns His Alleged Words on Spain.

Archbishop Corrigan yesterday strongly repudiated the utterances attributed to Father Weber, assistant priest of St. Peter's Catholic Church at Kingston, N. Y., who, at the funeral of Frank Martinelli is reported to have said that it was the duty of every loyal Catholic to take up arms for Spain, a Catholic nation, against the United States. The Archbishop was attending the regular Friday meeting with his two Vicars General, Bishop Farley and Monsignor Mooney, and Father Connolly, and when the latter brought the Archbishop's attention to the matter the following statement was given out as the expression of feeling of the Archbishop and his assistants:

"We regret that any priest so forgot himself as to express such sentiments. Father Weber is not a priest of this diocese. He comes from the West. Notice has been sent to Father Kuhnen, whose guest he is, that if the reports in the newspapers concerning Father Weber's utterances be true the hospitality which has been shown him ceases at once and all facilities to officiate in the diocese are withdrawn."

Archbishop Ireland, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria, was even more outspoken in condemnation of Weber.

"Oh, the man's a fool," said he, "and it would be equally foolish to dignify him by paying any attention to his utterances. I knew of him in the West. He was an editor in Chicago of a German Catholic paper, and was forced to leave that city on account of his un-American sentiments. There is nothing to be done with Weber but for somebody to put him aboard a ship and send him back to Germany. We would be well rid of him. What can you do with a man who is not in his right mind?"

Speaking of the position of the Catholic Church on the question of probable war with Spain, the Archbishop said:

"The idea of connecting the Catholic Church with the question because Spain happens to be a Catholic country is entirely an unfounded assumption. Whether Spain is Catholic or not is not the question. The question is solely, Has she or has she not given just cause for war with the United States? Catholic Americans will look on the question not as Catholics, but as Americans. There is no other view. It is not in any sense a question of Catholicism, but of National and international law."

BODIES MUST STAY IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The friends of the victims of the Maine disaster have discovered that they cannot have their bodies brought to this country in cases where they have already been interred. This is due to the fact that the Spanish laws forbid the exhumation of corpses until the expiration of the period of five years after burial.

The prohibition had its origin in the fear of infection from contagious diseases. Some applications have already been made to have bodies brought to the United States by private individuals, and they have encountered this obstacle. Whether an effort will be made to have it removed is not yet apparent.

Alabama Murderer Hanged.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 25.—William R. Colt, colored, was hanged at Greensborough, to-day, for the murder there three months ago of John A. Singley and his wife and child. He confessed the crime.

THE VIZCAYA SAILS AWAY

Spain's Cruiser Hoists Her Anchor and Puts to Sea at Full Speed, Going South.

CUBA IS HER DESTINATION

She Dips Her Colors in Passing Fort Wadsworth and Then Runs Them Up to the Masthead.

The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, after spending a week in this port on a friendly visit to the United States, got up anchor at 1:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon and started to sea. Her destination is said to be Havana, and she is expected to reach there on Tuesday next. From Havana she may proceed to Spain. She has on board nearly 1,500 tons of coal, said to be more than she ever carried before, and quite sufficient to take her back to Barcelona or to last for an extended cruise off the Cuban coast.

There were no ceremonies or incidents of any kind connected with the vessel's departure. Preparations had been practically completed Thursday evening. A double shift of men worked until 11 o'clock crowding coal into her bunkers. They resumed the work before daylight yesterday morning, and at 8:30 o'clock the last coal lighter was cast off empty.

Consul General Baldasano had paid his last official visit to the vessel late on the afternoon previous, bearing sailing orders and other dispatches from Madrid. He then bade Capt. Eulate good-bye. The fires in all the boilers were lighted at daybreak, and by 9 o'clock the big vessel was clear of everything and waiting the pleasure of her commander to give the word to go.

Capt. Eulate had determined to get under way at 11 o'clock, but at that hour two of the junior officers who had been on shore leave had not returned. The belated officers finally arrived, and at 1:19 o'clock Capt. Eulate mounted the flying bridge with Pilot J. B. Lockman and gave the word to hoist the anchor.

At that time Señor Don Mariano Fabregas Sofelo, the Spanish Vice Consul; Consular Secretary Don M. de Saurez and Señor José A. Vera arrived in a shore boat with mail and a bill of health to the Vizcaya. The vessel was signaled just as the anchor was hauled clear of the bottom. The engines were stopped and the boat made fast to the side of the cruiser. All but Señor Saurez succeeded in getting aboard when the warship went full speed ahead, leaving the shore boat astern and the visitors in considerable consternation on their way to sea. Capt. Eulate received them on the upper bridge and calmed their fears by saying they could get off with the pilot boat outside the Hook.

Few spectators were on neighboring wharves at the time when the Vizcaya started. The big ship had hardly been cleared from the mud when the vessel got under way, and by the time it was called the Vizcaya had stretched for the Narrows.

The naval tug Nina, under command of Lieut. Dougherty, took up a position off the starboard beam, and the police boat Patrol, Capt. Smith, commanding, fell in on the port side. So quickly did the big cruiser gather headway, however, that her convoys were left behind almost at the very start. The Vizcaya "gathered a bone in her teeth" before she had gone a thousand yards, and by the time she reached the Narrows the tugs were unable to keep with her, so with parting salutes of their whistles they fell back and returned to the city. The Vizcaya's ensign continued to float at half mast until she breasted Fort Wadsworth. There she gracefully dipped and then returned her colors to the truck.

Two carrier pigeons had been left on board, and these were released on the way to the Hook, bearing messages from Capt. Eulate. One of the birds had a brief farewell message to New York as a city, and the other a message of farewell to the Spanish Consul General.

The Vizcaya rounded the horseshoe at a clipping rate, and was soon moving away at full speed to the southward.

Four miles outside the Hook the tug Nettie L. Tice, flying a large American flag, steamed within 200 feet of the Vizcaya. Men on her upper deck, with a huge camera, were photographing the ship for the biograph. It was Pilot Lockman's opportunity for putting ashore the party from the consulate. He signaled the tug when she came about, and after renewed farewells they were put on board of her.

The steam pilot boat New York, which took off the pilot, blew three blasts, and they were promptly responded to by the Vizcaya. Then the Nettie L. Tice blew three blasts, and again three sounded from the man-of-war. Hats were waved to the Captain, who lifted his. Then the Vizcaya got under way and steamed southward.

The elaborate system of patrol around the Vizcaya maintained throughout her visit did not result in a single arrest. No really suspicious person was detected in the vicinity of the cruiser either afloat or ashore.

CLOSE WATCH ON THE HOLLAND.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 25.—The submarine boat Holland lay all day at the south dock of the Raritan Dry Dock Company's yards here. Mr. Holland was here for a time to-day, and set several machinists from the yards at work on the interior of the boat. He would not say what the men were doing, nor would they. It was believed that the work was the correction of some trifling irregularity which developed on the trip down Staten Island Sound yesterday afternoon.

No one was allowed to approach the boat to-day except those having business on the dock. A sign was displayed announcing that no one could go aboard. A big crowd watched the boat all day from neighboring wharves. The navy yard tug Narkeeta lay close to the Holland up to 3 o'clock, when she started out into the lower bay, evidently on her way to the navy yard.

To-night there is no one on board of the Holland, and a watchman prevents anyone from going near her.

Mr. Holland said this afternoon that he would probably start for Washington to-morrow. He would take the submarine boat to the Potomac River, and there test her further in the presence of Government officials. He will take the boat by way of the inland route. She can, it is figured, make the trip without danger, and as the water is sufficiently deep no trouble is expected. A rumor was circulated in Perth Amboy during the day that Mr. Holland had been again approached by Cubans with a view of purchasing his boat. He denies this to be true.

THE CREW EXPECTED TROUBLE.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 25.—Letters received in this city by relatives of young men who lost their lives in the blowing up of the Maine show that the New Brunswick boys knew of the danger that faced them when they went to Havana. Frederick Jernee, an assistant fireman on the Maine, wrote on Jan. 28 the following in a letter to his father, ex-Assemblyman William R. Jernee of this city:

Suppose you saw in the papers we were over here. Came in the harbor all ready for action. The Captain thought we would be stopped, and he had orders to force his way, and if we had to could tear Havana apart in short order. This is a great place. We are about 150 yards from shore and can't see a street. There is a Spanish man-of-war and two German men-of-war here. Don't know how long we will stay. We can't wash down decks with this water, or use it in any way, on account of the fever. Will buy some cigars here for you, but will have to keep them until we get back. Wouldn't dare to send them here.

Jernee was taken from the Maine alive, but terribly injured, after the wreck. He died in a Havana hospital several hours later. The young man was well known here and was a graduate of the Rutgers College Preparatory School and of the Freehold Institute.

A letter received from John H. Ziegler, another Maine victim, by his brother, said that the Spaniards did not want the Maine to enter the harbor of Havana. The Spanish pilot the Maine into the harbor and stationed her where she anchored. The crew as well as the officers expected trouble as long as they were in the bay, and had all the guns and ammunition prepared for instant use. John Ziegler's term was to have expired in August.

SECRETARY LONG TAKES A REST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Secretary Long has been under a heavy and almost constant strain ever since he was awakened in the middle of the night a week ago last Tuesday by the news of the loss of the Maine, and now that matters are at least for the time being in a quieter state, he has withdrawn from the Navy Department and gone away for a few days' rest, leaving Assistant Secretary Roosevelt to manage the department.

The latter has been thoroughly advised at every step of the Secretary's policy of treatment of the Maine affair, so that there is not likely to be any change in that respect caused by the temporary assumption of the duties of Secretary by Mr. Roosevelt.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN TEXAS.

Row Between Theatrical Managers Over Free Tickets.

LONG VIEW, Texas, Feb. 25.—In a fight with pistols last night Alba Heywood, the manager of the Heywood Opera Company, and P. T. Pegues, the Opera House manager at this place, both were seriously if not fatally wounded.

The difficulty occurred over free tickets for Pegues's family. Heywood was shot twice by Pegues. Heywood shot Pegues four times. Pegues says that he received the four wounds before he shot at Heywood. He emptied his pistol after following Heywood into the street, one shot passing through Heywood's right lung.

NEW TOWN NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

One Hundred Dwellings and Several Factories for a New Site.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 25.—The judgment creditors of the old Ensley Land Company, who last year purchased the properties at court sale, to-day sold 230 acres of the lands to the Ensley Company, a new corporation. The lands are situated adjacent to four furnaces of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and the Semet Solvay By-Product Coke plant, now being erected at Ensley, four miles from Birmingham.

The new company has arranged to build 100 dwelling houses and a number of factories on their purchase, thus founding a new town. The site of the town is that selected by the late Enoch Easley of Memphis, organizer of the Ensley Land Company, ten years ago.

POST OFFICE CLERK ARRESTED.

James W. Jones Charged with Forging Money Orders in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—James W. Jones, a clerk in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department, was arrested to-day by officers of the Secret Service on the charge of forging United States money orders. Gen. William B. Shattuc, the Ohio Congressman, agreed to furnish Jones's bond, and he was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

It is charged that Mr. Jones took money order blanks, returned unused from a Michigan office, and filled them out, making them payable at the office in Wilmington, Del. Whoever filled out these fraudulent blanks must, in order to secure the money, have advised the Wilmington office and collected it there. This, it is charged, Mr. Jones did.

MAY BE A CASE OF MURDER.

Man's Skull Fractured in Road House Where His Cousin Was Slain.

Henry Engelbrecht, who keeps the road house at Secaucus, in which his cousin, John Engelbrecht, was murdered three years ago, is lying at the point of death from injuries inflicted upon him by two unknown men with whom he quarreled several days ago because they refused to pay for a window they had broken. One of the men struck Engelbrecht on the head with the butt of a heavy whip. Engelbrecht's skull was fractured, and he has been unconscious ever since. After inflicting the blow, the men jumped into their wagon and drove off.

John Engelbrecht, who lived alone in the hotel, was found dead in front of his bar one morning. His throat had been cut, and $80 he had in his pocket had been stolen. The murderer was never discovered.

PAN-AMERICAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Buffalo Starts to Raise Funds for the Exhibition.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25.—A meeting of the Bankers' Committee on the Pan-American Exposition was held this morning in the rooms of the Exposition Company, in the Coal and Iron Exchange. Plans were formulated for securing general subscriptions for the Pan-American Exposition. It was stated that the bankers of the city would take care of $250,000 in Pan-American bonds.

Arrangements were made for securing popular subscriptions amounting to $50,000 or $100,000. A form of subscription blank was decided upon, and it will be printed and put in circulation within a very short time. As soon as arrangements are sufficiently perfected, Congress will be asked for an appropriation of $500,000 for a Government exhibit.

A MYSTERIOUS CHURCH ROW.

The new parsonage of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Jersey City, was completed a few days ago. Before taking possession the Rev. Frederick Holter, pastor of the church, decided to hold a sort of housewarming exercises. These were given in the Sunday school rooms on Thursday night.

The Rev. J. C. R. Luhrs, pastor of St. John's German Evangelical Church, was invited to take part. While he was reading from the Scriptures he was interrupted by several persons, who insisted that he should leave the platform. This he refused to do until he had finished reading.

After that the exercises proceeded smoothly until Prof. Tomford undertook to read a German humorous selection. Before the professor had gone very far, Pastor Holter jumped to his feet and denounced the selection. He said such a piece might do for a concert hall, but it was an insult to the congregation to give such a recitation in a church. Prof. Tomford left the platform.

An effort was made to ascertain the causes of the two outbreaks, but neither the Rev. Mr. Luhrs nor the Rev. Mr. Holter would discuss the subject.

Several members of Pastor Holter's church said, however, that the trouble was made by members of Pastor Luhrs's congregation who were in the audience.

Boston Merchant a Suicide.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Frank H. Sleeper, aged forty years, senior member of the firm of S. S. Sleeper & Co., wholesale grocers of this city, committed suicide to-day by firing a 38-calibre revolver bullet into his brain in his private office in the building occupied by the firm on Indiana Street. The wounded man was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he died at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The motive for the suicide is unknown.

Storm on the Maine Coast.

SOUTHWEST HARBOR, Me., Feb. 25.—The worst storm of the season prevails here. Five vessels are ashore at the head of the harbor. One of these, the schooner Forest Belle, Capt. Wood, of St. John, N. B., from Boston for Weymouth, N. S., with a general cargo, is in a bad position and probably will go to pieces on the next tide. The crew has landed.

A Preacher Denies Drinking.

WHEELING, West Va., Feb. 25.—The Rev. John Culpeper of Fairmont denied before an audience of 1,200 people last night that he had taken a drink of liquor at the Hotel Watson bar. At the conclusion of his statement the entire congregation arose and declared its belief in his innocence.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue.
Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

QUESTION OF INDEMNITY

Precedents That Would Warrant the United States in Making a Demand on Spain.

PARAGUAY PROMPT TO SETTLE

**Steps Bordering Closely on War Sometimes Pursued—Great Britain Disavowed Two Actions of Her Captains.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Acrimonious Debate in the House on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

AN ATTACK ON MR. DINGLEY

Proposed Appropriation for Rockland, Me., Subject of Severe Criticism—Republican Leader Disclaims Responsibility for It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A long and somewhat exciting debate over the question of river and harbor appropriations was precipitated in the House to-day during the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

It practically was agreed by all those who participated that there would be no river and harbor bill at this session of Congress, and this led Mr. Moody to attack the contract items carried in the Sundry Civil bill. He selected an appropriation of $850,000 for Rockland, Me., which is in Mr. Dingley's district, and his remarks in denunciation of what he termed favoritism approached the sensational.

Mr. Dingley denied that he had ever suggested the appropriation to the Committee on Appropriations or to any individual members of the committee.

It was intimated that there was a plan to defeat all the items in the bill so as to force consideration of a general river and harbor bill, but this intimation was not borne out by the vote upon the amendment upon which the debate rested. Only four pages of the bill were disposed of to-day.

As soon as the bill was taken up for consideration Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.,) moved to strike out the appropriation of $133,000 for continuing the improvement at Oakland, Cal. He said the improvement at Oakland had not been begun and no contract had yet been made for the work, although authorized by existing law.

Bland Hints at Favoritism.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) wanted to know whether this was not an attempt to slip into the Sundry Civil bill items that properly belonged to a river and harbor bill; in other words, to substitute this bill in favored particulars for the regular River and Harbor bill.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) also asked if an original appropriation was not an innovation.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) replied that it was not an innovation. Appropriations for works under contract always had been made in the Sundry Civil bill. In some cases where the contracts had not yet been let the Secretary of War had said that contracts would be let, and these appropriations were for money which would be absolutely necessary to meet contract liabilities.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) referred to the prevailing belief that no River and Harbor bill was to be passed at this session. He protested against some of the members of the House getting "in out of the wet" in the Sundry Civil bill, while others were to be exposed to the economy which was to be imposed upon the country. He believed the Sundry Civil bill should contain only appropriations to meet money due or to be due under contracts. He objected to favoritism. Only a week ago, said he, the coast of Massachusetts had been strewn with thirty wrecks. Many lives had also been lost. The improvement which should have been provided for Boston Harbor might have prevented part of this loss. He refused to stand on the floor, he said, and submit to the suppression of the River and Harbor bill.

Moody's Thrust at Dingley.

At this point Mr. Moody created a sensation by directing his batteries upon the appropriation of $350,000 carried in the bill for the Rockland (Me.) Harbor. As Rockland is in the district of Mr. Dingley, the members realized immediately that he was making a thinly veiled attack upon the Republican floor leader.

With great sarcasm he called attention to this vast appropriation for an insignificant harbor of the Maine coast. The village and harbor, he said, could be buried in the Harbor of Boston. Until last year the maximum appropriation for Rockland had been $40,000. Suddenly last year the work had been placed under the contract system, and $300,000 had been appropriated. Mr. Moody read from the hearings before the Appropriation Committee to show that only about $100,000 of the appropriation made last year had been expended.

Mr. Greene, (Pop., Neb.)—Whose district is Rockland in?

Mr. Moody, (waving his hand)—I do not care to state, but we all know. [Great laughter on the Democratic side.]

Continuing, Mr. Moody declared that if appropriations for harbors in proportion to their importance were provided in this bill on the scale of this appropriation for Rockland, Me., there would not be a dollar of the revenues left.

"I am ready to submit," declared Mr. Moody with great vehemence, "to a régime of rigid economy if such is necessary, and to submit to honest leadership, but I for one propose to rebel against such discrimination."

In closing Mr. Moody gave notice that he would ask the House to strike out this appropriation.

Grosvenor Gets a Reprimand.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) expressed his amazement at the magnitude of the appropriation for Rockland, under the circumstances. It had not been the practice of the House to appropriate for works for which the contracts had not been actually let, and he denounced the policy proposed in the bill as ruinous. He declared that this and other items of the Sundry Civil bill should be stricken out; that all members should be on an equality. He warned the members that if they permitted the Sundry Civil bill to become a river and harbor bill by indirection, all hope of economy on river and harbor bills would be lost.

Mr. Cannon got the floor to defend his bill immediately afterward, and declared that the river and harbor items in the pending bill had been investigated with more care than any since the contract system had been inaugurated. Personally he did not champion river and harbor bills and did not want to be held responsible for them. The gentleman from Ohio, on the other hand, had always been an ardent advocate for river and harbor bills, and had been instrumental in passing some of the largest bills ever passed.

"They were always fair," interrupted Mr. Grosvenor.

"Some of the most vicious bills ever reported," replied Mr. Cannon, "came from the River and Harbor Committee while the gentleman was a member of it. From 25 to 33 per cent. of the money carried was worse than thrown away. Yet the gentleman attacks me for bringing in a bill providing for the expenditure of money upon projects I never approved. I can read between the lines. I can put the shoe on the gentleman and show where it pinches. If all these appropriations are stricken out I will say 'Amen.' Will he?" [Great laughter.]

"My Congressional district is not asking for a dollar," interposed Mr. Grosvenor.

"Then you have got it all in," returned Mr. Cannon.

"There never was a dollar spent in my district," answered Mr. Grosvenor.

Dingley's Answer to Moody.

Mr. Dingley then took the floor. He displayed considerable feeling in replying to the insinuations of Mr. Moody. He explained first that the appropriation for Rockland was not important, simply in aid of the commerce of Rockland. The improvement contemplated the erection of a breakwater and the construction of a harbor of refuge—"precisely such a harbor of refuge as is contemplated at Sandy Bay, in the gentleman's own district," said Mr. Dingley. Already, he said, $250,000 had been appropriated for Sandy Bay.

The work at Rockland, Mr. Dingley continued, had not been placed under the contract system at his suggestion, but by the River and Harbor Committee upon the recommendation of the Board of Engineers. If it was not needed in the judgment of the Board of Engineers, it should be stricken out. Personally he cared nothing about it, and he said emphatically that he repudiated that personally he had interested himself in it or had asked for it. He appealed to the members of the committee to bear him out when he said he had not made to any of them an intimation or a suggestion.

Mr. Dingley's personal wish, he said, in conclusion, was to see the appropriations largely reduced, and if any of them could properly be cut down or eliminated entirely he would be glad to co-operate in that work.

Mr. W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.,) said there would certainly be a River and Harbor bill, if not at this session, then at the next.

Absolution for Dingley.

Mr. Stone and Mr. Cannon, members of the Appropriation Committee, both stated that Mr. Dingley never had said a word to them concerning the Rockland appropriation. The former said a member might as well allege that the Chaplain of the House had lobbied for legislation as to intimate that the gentleman from Maine was going about interesting and besieging committees for projects for his own district.

There was some further debate, in the course of which Mr. Cannon intimated that there might be a scheme behind this attempt to strike out the river and harbor items in this bill to get them out and thus reinforce a demand for a river and harbor measure. The amendment was finally voted down—16 to 118.

When the item appropriating $400,000 for San Pedro, Cal., was reached there was some debate, in the course of which Mr. Cooper (Rep., Wis.,) reviewed the whole history of the protracted contest between San Pedro and Santa Monica, characterizing it as the most astounding chapter in our legislative history. If there was anything in the bill that ought to pass, he said, it was this. The item was passed without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Berry, (Dem., Ky.,) the appropriation for continuing the improvement of the Kentucky River was increased from $105,000 to $350,000.

An amendment appropriating $150,000 for Yaquina Bay, Oregon, was pending when the House, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8.

The evening session was devoted to private pension bills.

In the course of the evening Mr. Ray, Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, referred to Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.,) as his "Democratic friend from Buffalo." This brought out a vigorous defense from Mahany of his party standing.

THE OREGON SENATORSHIP.

Five Hours' Debate on the Resolution that Corbett Is Not Entitled to a Seat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Senate to-day debated for five hours the question whether Henry W. Corbett of Oregon is entitled to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) completed his speech begun yesterday in favor of seating Mr. Corbett. In closing he said he did not expect Mr. Corbett would be seated, but he hoped Senators would vote as he should without regard to personal or political considerations. He would vote to seat the appointee, and would do so with the same convictions as would govern him if his long-time and warm friend, John H. Mitchell, held the Governor's certificate instead of Mr. Corbett.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) spoke in support of the resolution presented by a majority of the committee, which is adverse to Mr. Corbett's claim. He said that when the Mantle case was before the Senate in 1893 he had taken the position now taken by Mr. Spooner. He had come to recognize this question as one of constitutional construction, although he felt that the Senate was under obligation to the people to make such a decision as would accord with the facts presented. In conclusion, Mr. Teller declared his intention to stand in this case by the decision reached by the Senate in the Mantle case in 1893, and would oppose seating Mr. Corbett.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said, in opening his speech in support of the resolution of the committee, that he would undertake to show that no vacancy existed at the time Mr. Corbett was appointed which the Governor of Oregon was authorized to fill. Mr. Allen maintained that in view of precedents which he cited, the fact was established that after the Legislature had been in session and had failed to elect, the Governor had no right to appoint.

Mr. Turner (Pop., Washington,) followed, and spoke in favor of seating Mr. Corbett. He said he would vote for Mr. Corbett's admission, although he regretted that the applicant for admission was not, in his opinion, more nearly right in his political views.

Mr. Turley (Dem., Tenn.,) a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said the views he held would compel him to support the majority of the committee against the seating of Mr. Corbett.

Statue to Webster in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) introduced a joint resolution providing for the erection of a statue to Daniel Webster in this city. The statue is to be presented by Stilson Hutchins of this city, and the resolution appropriates $4,000 for a pedestal.

PANAMA CANAL TERMINALS.

The New La Boca Dock Affected by a Tide Rising 25 Feet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Consular Clerk Murphy reports to the State Department under date of Colon, Feb. 8, the completion of La Boca dock, the Pacific terminus of the Panama Canal. He says that as the tides run twenty-five feet there, the value of the work is yet to be demonstrated. At low tide the shore is exposed for a mile out to sea, and as to whether or not vessels will use the dock time alone will prove.

The officer says that if the work of constructing the canal were in American hands it could be completed in the course of a few years at a moderate cost.

D. A. R. ELECTION COMPLETED.

Result of the Balloting for Vice Presidents General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At to-day's session of the Daughters of the American Revolution Mrs. Mary V. Cabell was elected Honorary Vice President General and Mrs. Stevenson, the retiring President General, was elected Honorary President General.

The result of the counting of the ballots cast for Vice Presidents General, which was not completed until 3 o'clock this morning, shows the following women to have been elected to that office: Mrs. R. A. Alger, Michigan; Mrs. Sperry, Connecticut; Mrs. John M. Thurston, Nebraska; Mrs. Toplin, District of Columbia; Mrs. Mark A. Hanna, Ohio; Mrs. Shippen, New Jersey; Mrs. Frye, Maine; Mrs. Jewett, Illinois; Mrs. Howard, Virginia; Dr. Anita McGee, District of Columbia; Mrs. Colton, California; Miss Temple, Tennessee; Mrs. Fairbanks, Indiana; Miss Forsyth, New York; Mrs. Abner Hooper, District of Columbia; Mrs. O'Neill, District of Columbia; Miss Benning, District of Columbia; Mrs. Goodloe, District of Columbia; Mrs. Main, District of Columbia, and Mrs. Angus Cameron, Wisconsin. Mrs. Cameron is the widow of Senator Angus Cameron.

THE MAIL TUBE ACCIDENT.

Result of the Postal Investigation—Some Letters Recovered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The committee of postal officials sent to New York City to investigate the pneumatic tube accident has returned to the city. It has not yet completed its report to Postmaster General Gary, but it is ascertained that its conclusions are that the opening of the mail carrier while in process of transmission through the tube was the result of carelessness or inexperience on the part of the employes, who failed to shut the carrier securely before putting it in the tube.

About 260 letters, which it was thought had been destroyed, were found to be sufficiently intact to send them to their destinations with an explanatory note. An equal number are almost in shreds, but inspectors are at work with a view to patching them up and sending them to those for whom they were intended. So far as could be learned, the letters contained no money or other valuables, and the checks inclosed can be replaced readily.

A recommendation will be made that hereafter the dispatch company, under whose system the work is done, be made responsible for the safe transmission of the mail through the tubes, and be required to employ its own assistants for that purpose, instead of having the work done by postal clerks, as now.

Sir Julian Pauncefote's Letters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At the British Embassy it was stated to-day that the reports published in a London paper and cabled to this country relative to an effort being made to secure alleged letters purporting to have been written by the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, on the rejection of the arbitration treaty, had no basis of fact whatever.

1847 Rogers Bros. Spoons, Forks, &c.

Look out for imitations. The mark "1847" identifies genuine Rogers goods.

Now Before the Public for Over HALF A CENTURY.

Illustrations of our newest patterns will be sent on application by addressing 208 Fifth Ave.

PRESIDENT FILLS OFFICES.

Charles J. Haubert Nominated for Marshal of the Eastern District of New York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Marshal of the United States, Eastern District of New York—CHARLES J. HAUBERT.

Marshal of the United States, Eastern District of Texas—JOHN GRANT.

Adjutant General, with rank of Brigadier General—Col. HENRY C. CORBIN.

Collectors of Customs—MOSES DILLON, for the District of Paso del Norte, Texas; JAMES D. HAYNES, District of Corpus Christi, Texas.

Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Tenth District—JOHN A. COTTER of Texas.

Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Texas—WEBSTER FLANAGAN.

Consul at Calais, France—JAMES B. MILNER of Indiana.

Receiver of Public Moneys, Boisé, Idaho—ISAAC W. GARRETT of Idaho.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Col. Corbin to be Adjutant General, with rank of Brigadier General. Other nominations were confirmed as follows: Collector of Customs at Newport—J. H. Cozzens. Postmasters: New York—E. S. Hollands, West Troy; E. B. Hard, Cobleskill. Connecticut—D. L. Clinton, Clintonville.

Charles W. Haubert is the Republican leader of the Twenty-second Ward, Brooklyn. He was a member of the last Brooklyn Board of Aldermen. His appointment is a victory for Michael Dady and his allies. Dady has been in Washington working for Haubert, and Postmaster Wilson has been there in the interest of Francis Croft. It is claimed by the anti-Dady men that Haubert's appointment is caused by the President's desire to "even things up," he having appointed Edward B. Thomas as United States Judge.

Col. Henry C. Corbin, who was nominated yesterday Adjutant General of the army, to succeed Gen. Samuel Breck, retired on account of age, is a native of Ohio, and entered the army as an enlisted man at the beginning of the late war. He had a most brilliant career, and earned brevets for gallant and meritorious services at Decatur and Nashville. In 1866 he was transferred to the regular service as Second Lieutenant of the Seventeenth United States Infantry. President Hayes appointed him to the staff in 1880, making him a Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

Col. Corbin has seen service in the Indian campaigns at Pine Ridge, in Arizona, and elsewhere. Before promotion he was assistant to the Adjutant General, and before coming to Washington he was Adjutant General of the Department of the East at New York. Gen. Breck had held the office only since Sept. 11 last, when he succeeded Adjt. Gen. Ruggles.

J. W. Collins Fisheries Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President has appointed and commissioned J. W. Collins of Massachusetts to represent the United States at the International Fisheries Exposition to be held in Bergen, Norway, from May to September, 1898.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

NEW JERSEY—Pleasant Run, Elijah Lowe.
NEW YORK—Corinth, Theodore Elixman; Coveville, Lewis Carden; East Nassau, Melvin R. Millius; Hadley, J. Willard Kathan; Houghton, George P. Leet; Lebanon; Silas W. Seymour; Lyndonville, George A. Waterbury; Middle Grove, Clifford E. Cady; Rexville, Mortimer Richey.

ITALY'S RELATIONS WITH HAITI.

Minister Leger Denies the Report of a Demand for Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The report contained in a dispatch from London that Italy had decided upon energetic measures to enforce the reparation for the alleged illegal sequestration of an Italian vessel at Port au Prince is discredited at the Haitien Legation here. Minister Leger said to-night that his Government had not informed him that any difficulty with Italy had grown out of the affair. He was confident that if a situation as grave as indicated by the London report existed he would have been notified.

"I am inclined to believe," he said, "that the revival of this report, which was set in circulation about a month ago, is inspired by the opponents of Haiti's proposed adoption of the gold standard. To the same source I think may be traced the reports of rioting and other disturbances in Haiti, which are absolutely without foundation."

Brazilian Minister Gives a Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Brazilian Minister and Mme. de Mendonca entertained at dinner this evening Miss Alger, Miss Gary, Miss Long, Miss McLanahan, Miss Ashton, Miss Ffoulke, Mr. du Bosc, Mr. Delviso, Edhem Bey, Baron Riedl von Riedenau, Mr. Zelenoy, Mr. Galarza, Lieut. Culver, Mr. Gana, Mr. Morelos, Mrs. MacBean, and the Misses de Mendonca.

Straight from Chicago to Buffalo.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—On Tuesday next the Wabash Road will begin running freight trains through from Chicago to Buffalo. Its leases from the Grand Trunk and the Erie have all been approved by the Boards of Directors of the different roads co-operating. The Wabash, it is claimed, is now the shortest line between the two cities, 512 miles.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4:30 A. M.—539 East Seventy-ninth Street; Charles Jacobs; damage, $500.
10:45 A. M.—10 Monroe Street; Henry Kroenberg; damage, $100.
12:40 P. M.—129 West Thirty-first Street; occupant unknown; damage slight.
4:15 P. M.—161 Ridge Street; Lewis Shapiro; damage, $5.
5:15 P. M.—44 Pitt Street; Mrs. Silverstein; damage, $5.
5:50 P. M.—151 Ludlow Street; Julius Schwartz; damage, $5.
6:30 P. M.—117 East One Hundred and First Street; Mary Lotz; damage, $10.
7:00 P. M.—467 West Fortieth Street; Ida Washington; damage, $25.
7:10 P. M.—88 Henry Street; Isaac Schiffman; damage, $10.
8:00 P. M.—193 Mercer Street; Manhattan Pants Company; damage, $2,000.
8:15 P. M.—2,323 Third Avenue; Philip Trey; damage, $10.
8:30 P. M.—772 Tenth Avenue; John Goodman; damage, $5.
9:25 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lincoln Avenue; C. Pousel; damage, $50.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 25.—Fire last night destroyed the Badger Block, at Tenth and Francis Streets, and the Calhoun Mantel Company's works. Loss, $50,000.

Finest Flavor. Fairest Price.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

THE LATTIMER MURDER TRIALS.

More Evidence of Lawless Behavior on the Part of the Strikers—Used Clubs, Stones, and Pistols.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 25.—There was no session of the Lattimer case this morning owing to the illness of A. W. A. Washburn. Juror Washburn was able to take his place in the jury box this afternoon and the trial was resumed.

The first witness, George Denek of West Hazleton, said he was working on the dump there when the strikers came up and ordered him to march with them. He refused, whereupon they cut his head open with a stone and kicked him in the ribs, bruising him severely.

John Shulenberger of West Hazleton was forced with two other men to join the strikers, and marched with them to Harwood, where he heard them agree to go to Lattimer.

Milton Sellser, the Sheriff of Carbon County, said he was called out by the coal companies to protect their property, and on Sept. 6 had a consultation with Sheriff Martin at Hazelton, where they had proclamations printed and posted in conspicuous places around the coal company's various works throughout the region.

"Sept. 8," he said, "I swore in about thirty deputies at Mauch Chunk and took them to Audenreid. There was no disturbance there. The next day, hearing strikers were going to make an attack on Cox's breaker at Beaver Meadow, I drove over there and told my deputies to follow.

"When I reached Beaver Meadow I found Sheriff Martin and his deputies there. The strikers were approaching and, as the breaker is just inside the Carbon County line, it was my duty to protect it. Accordingly, I called on Sheriff Martin and his men to act with me, and they did. There were five or six hundred strikers, and they charged upon the breaker. We drove them back, using our guns to push them along; but some managed to get through our lines into the breaker. We drove them out. As the strikers dispersed one man fired a shot at us from a revolver. My deputies came up later, and we remained there until Saturday night, when the soldiers came.

"Martin told them to be very careful not to shoot anybody, that we did not intend to do any harm unless it was necessary to save our lives."

John Oberrender, manager of several of the Cox estate properties, said that, fearing the strikers would damage the estate's property at Drifton, he sent Sept. 6 for Sheriff Martin. The Sheriff reached there on the 9th of September and swore in fifty-six deputies.

"I was placed at their head," said Oberrender. "That same day a crowd of about 2,000 strikers surrounded the breaker. They were armed with clubs and many carried revolvers. They were very excited and shouted and waved their clubs. Several fired in the air and some threw open their coats and cried to us: 'No fire; you no soldiers; we no 'fraid!'"

The witness told how Sheriff Martin had instructed the deputies to be very careful how they handled their weapons, and to shoot no one unless in danger of their lives.

A NEW KLONDIKE HORROR.

Disease Attacking the Spine Which Defies Medicine and Kills Its Victims Quickly.

SEATTLE, Feb. 25.—In addition to the rigors of the Alaskan climate, the fortune hunters have now to face a new and terrible disease. The bodies of five dead men were brought into Skaguay Thursday, and with those who brought them were four others more dead than alive. It appears that the disease, which is one affecting the spine, is epidemic around Skaguay, and medicine so far has proved of no avail.

Up to the present time twenty deaths have been reported, and it is said that scores of victims are now suffering in the mining camp. The symptoms are a numbing pain at the base of the brain, which extends down the spine, and results in terrible pain in the kidneys. This is followed by a comatose condition and death within twenty-four hours.

THE RUSH TO THE KLONDIKE.

Many Arrivals in Alaska and Many Vessels on the Way.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Feb. 25.—The steamer Pioneer, with the bark Colorado, returned at midnight from Skaguay. The Pioneer's officers report both Dyea and Skaguay as lively, but law-abiding. Capt. Nielson says that while thousands of people are landing at Dyea, the population does not appear to increase materially, as the majority of those landing there are destined for interior Alaska, and are pushing forward with little delay. Both the Chilkoot and White Passes are reported in good condition.

On the way down the Pioneer passed twenty-four vessels en route to Alaska, all crowded with passengers and freight. The Pioneer experienced the worst weather that has prevailed in the North Pacific for many years, continuous high winds and blinding snowstorms prevailing.

BRITISH FLAG IN ALASKA.

Planted at Summit Lake, Fourteen Miles Inside the American Line.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 25.—The steamer Noyo, which arrived here from Alaska to-day, brings a report that the British flag has been planted at Summit Lake, fourteen miles inside of the American boundary line, and twelve miles from Skaguay.

It is also reported that eight men have been frozen to death on the trail since Feb. 15.

Troops Leave for Dyea.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 25.—To-day Companies B and H of the Fourteenth Infantry, under command of Col. Thomas M. Anderson, left here on the way to Dyea, Alaska. They will take steamer from Seattle.

FLATTENED SKULL ROUNDED.

John Adolphson of Chicago May Now Get the Use of His Limbs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Dr. E. M. Phelps of New York performed a daring operation on the skull of John Adolphson to-day which it is thought will give the patient the use of his limbs, useless since babyhood. The operation was the straightening of a flattened portion of the skull.

The surgeon to relieve the pressure blamable for the uselessness of the limbs cut around the flat portion of the skull and raised it, keeping it in place by sewing the periosteum, a thin, tough skin which covers the bone. In less than half an hour the patient had as symmetrical a head as could be wished. After the surgeon had cut into the skull he pressed the flat portion out until it assumed a normal shape. Much bone had to be cut away. This was done with bone forceps.

METHODS OF A COOL THIEF.

Tells a Chicago Judge How He Fooled the Police.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Fred Rubeck, who is said to have made $75,000 in five years by stealing horses, had his second trial to-day. Besides being a horse thief, he is charged with abducting girls. Yesterday he defended himself and got twenty years. To-day on a second charge he was sentenced for life.

He took the court into his confidence and explained his methods in detail. They were not particularly original, consisting of renting the rigs and driving them off, but for five years he escaped capture, and sold all the horses and carriages. On one occasion, being arrested, he claimed to be a business man, and took the policeman to his alleged residence to prove his story. Arriving there, he left the policeman in the buggy, and going to the door, told the woman who answered his knock that the officer was sunstruck. She gave him a can of beer, which the officer drank. The latter's suspicions were disarmed, and Rubeck was let go.

Santa Fe Earnings.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Gross earnings of the Santa Fé system for the month of January are reported at $2,860,449, an increase of $396,519 compared with the same month last year. Operating expenses, $2,366,014; increase, $331,216; net earnings, $494,435; increase, $15,903. For the seven months ending Jan. 31 net earnings were $8,721,823; increase, $977,047.

CROKER ON NEW YORK HARBOR.

He Urges Congressman Cummings to Work for Needed Improvements at This Port.

A letter from Richard Croker to Congressman Cummings, made public yesterday, urged upon him the necessity of redoubling his vigilance and vigor toward securing National action for the improvement of the harbor of New York. Mr. Croker says that the demands of ocean commerce constantly augment the size of vessels, but that New York does not adequately respond to them, either in the improvement of her sea approaches or in the enlargement of her docking and other harbor facilities. The letter further says:

It is not enough that New York's approaches and harbor facilities should be equal to those of rival ports. They must be superior. Other cities are making the most strenuous efforts to reach equality with New York in such conditions. Is New York putting forth commensurate endeavor? No.

Such a state of things must exist no longer. It is not an affair of politics or of parties; not a concern of classes or factions. It is not merely the common concern of every person who depends on the prosperity of New York for occupation and bread. It is more than that. It is the common concern of the general public of the United States, habituated to regard New York as the natural emporium of the Nation, by every law of geography and climate, by every rule of convenience and economy. The sea approaches to New York Harbor must be placed in a condition that will dismiss the question of tides from the problem of navigation.

In conclusion, let me impress upon you that at this moment not all other public questions combined are more important to the representatives of New York than the subject of this letter.

A DENIAL FROM MR. CROKER.

He Says the Report that He and Mr. Platt Are at Odds Over Street Franchises Is Untrue.

A story was current in Wall Street yesterday to the effect that Mr. Croker and Senator Platt were at odds with regard to legislation affecting the surface railroad corporations of the city, that Mr. Platt had decided to force a bill through the Legislature to compel the city to put up at public auction the franchises of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads despite the opposition of Tammany Hall, which is friendly to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which now controls those roads.

Mr. Croker said last night that there was not one word of truth in the story, and that Tammany is already on record as against corporations of any description.

The story further said that the bill would surely become law, and a strong financial interest stood ready to pay $500,000 annual rent to the city for the two franchises. State Senator Page said last night that no such legislation was pending, and to the best of his knowledge no such bill had been presented.

It is supposed that the story was started for stock jobbing purposes. Nearly a year ago, when the question of the validity of the franchises was raised, on an application by the Metropolitan Company for a permit to change the motive power a large cash offer was made in the name of H. J. Braker for the franchises, and a bill to compel its acceptance was introduced by Senator Pavey. Nothing came of it.

It is probable that some expression of opinion regarding Tammany's position in the matter of surface line franchises, and of corporations in general, will be made at the meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee this afternoon.

STREET CAR FIGHT IN CHICAGO.

Mayor Harrison Refuses the Demand of Yerkes and Other Presidents for More Franchises.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—War has been declared between Mayor Harrison, representing the City of Chicago on one side, and Charles T. Yerkes and M. K. Bowen, the Presidents of the leading street railway companies of the city, on the other. These men met to-day and failed utterly to agree. The street-car men came to demand franchises for trolley lines on some of the leading streets of the city, including several down-town thoroughfares.

The object of the Presidents' visit was known in advance, and the Mayor had consulted Commissioner McGann and Corporation Counsel Thornton upon the matter. He refused to favor the franchises. He also notified President Yerkes that his company would have to pay for the repair on several bridges used almost exclusively by the street-car lines. Mr. Yerkes said that his company would refuse money for this purpose. This is looked upon as the beginning of a great fight.

THE ANNEXATION TREATY.

Message of the Acting President of Hawaii to the Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—President Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii has received a copy of a message submitted by Acting President Cooper to the Legislature, which met in Honolulu on Feb. 16. On the subject of annexation the message says:

"Owing to the intimate relations existing between the republic and the United States of America, great care should be exercised that no action be taken which might interfere with the scope of the annexation treaty, nor in any way jeopardize the present satisfactory relations, nor hinder the future presentation of the treaty should it fail at the present time to receive the approval of the Senate of the United States, where it is now pending."

President Dole Sails for Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25. — President Dole of Hawaii sailed for Honolulu on the steamer Mariposa, which left at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Several members of the Hawaiian delegation were on hand to bid him farewell.

TOBACCO FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.

Property Worth $350,000 Destroyed and Two Men Fatally Hurt.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—The picking, drying, and steaming warehouses of the National Tobacco Company, situated at Twenty-fourth and Main Streets, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss will amount to $350,000, and is fully covered by insurance. W. B. Duke, President of the American Tobacco Company, of which the National Tobacco Company of Louisville is a branch, witnessed the destruction of the property. He said that the warehouses would be rebuilt at once.

The fire was discovered at 8 o'clock on the second floor of the building used for drying purposes. From the three-story drying building the flames spread rapidly west to the four-story warehouse, and east to the three-story steaming house. In the building which first caught, 200 hands, mostly women and children, were employed, but the majority of these escaped safely, only a few being slightly injured, as did 200 employes who were at work in the steaming building.

When the alarm of fire was sounded in the picking department, where 1,000 men were at work, the employes began to make their escape in an orderly manner, but George Tischendorf, foreman of two of the floors, and John Packham and William Semple remained too long in the burning building and were forced to jump for their lives. Packham and Semple sustained injuries which probably will result fatally.

Fourteen hundred men, women, and children are thrown out of employment by the fire. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Twelfth Regiment Shooting.

The fifth annual competition for the Riker trophy was competed for by the marksmen of the Twelfth Regiment at the armory last night. Company C won with a score of 213. The conditions of the match were five shots standing at 200 yards and five shots prone at 500 yards. The scores:

COMPANY C.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. Barrenger	23	23	46
Ergt. Wells	20	23	43
Capt. Seiter	21	21	42
Sergt. Loughlin	21	20	41
Corp. Brown	21	20	41
Total	106	107	213
Company H	99	110	209
Company E	96	111	207
Company B	95	106	201
Company A	95	106	201
Company K	88	112	200
Company D	88	107	195
Company I	92	100	192
Company G	86	100	186
Company F	84	85	169

ENGLISH COLLEGIANS' ANSWER.

Oxford and Cambridge Men Do Not Care to Compete with American College Athletes.

The Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association held a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night and prepared reports which will be acted upon at the annual meeting of the association this afternoon.

The correspondence with Cambridge and Oxford relating to an intercollegiate athletic meeting, which has been going on since Dec. 3, was made public before the committee went into session, and the final answer of the English collegians ends all chances of a meeting between American and English taking place for years, as in the communication the English collegians question the status of the American Amateur college athlete.

When Oliver Shiras of Cornell, Chairman of the Executive Committee, sent a formal challenge he made every concession to the Englishmen. The committee instructed him to say that the local collegians were willing that the first meeting should take place in England, and to have the competition consist of the same nine events which are held at the annual meeting between Oxford and Cambridge. This included a three-mile race, which is not on the programme of the American College Association's meeting.

To this the Englishmen answered that they did not see their way clear to compete with American collegians, since, if they are rightly advised, there are difficulties surrounding the amateur status of athletes in American universities and colleges. There was a lively discussion over the final letter, but nothing will be done in the matter of an answer until to-day.

The only information given out last night was that the bicycle records made last year under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Association will not stand, because they were paced, and that the committee will recommend this at the annual meeting.

Johns Hopkins University applied for admission, and their application was passed upon favorably. In reference to the California Athletic Club difficulty nothing was given out, although the matter was fully discussed.

MR. BELMONT OFFERS TROPHIES.

Inducements for the Five Boats' Crews to Race at Newport.

NEWPORT, Feb. 25.—Oliver H. P. Belmont, while here to-day, authorized the statement to be made that if the five crews will race here next Summer he would offer a trophy, as he did last year, when Mr. Belmont and F. P. Garretson got up a number of races for trophies which they offered. These events, which created intense interest, are to be continued. The five crews are those from the Newport Reserves, Old Colony repair shops, Fort Adams, training station, and seamen gunners of the torpedo station.

Mr. Garretson has also offered a trophy for these coming events. The permanent judges are Lieutenant Commander McLean of the torpedo station, Congressman Melville Bull, Mayor P. J. Boyle, and Postmaster Dalton E. Young.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Mocorito won, Aprona second, Oahua third. Time—1:11½.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Geyser won, Oram second, Red Glenn third. Time—1:45.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Roulette Wheel won, Nilhau second, Flandes third. Time—1:11¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, handicap. George Lee won, Bonito second, Blarney Stone third. Time—1:44.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, selling. Collins won, Little Cripple second, Souffle third. Time—1:52½.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Refugee won, Pat Murphy second, Don Fulano third. Time—1:16¼.

A. J. Drexel's Horses Sold.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The sale of A. J. Drexel's driving outfit attracted a big crowd to Herkness's Bazaar to-day. The bidding was spirited, and the prices brought, as a general thing, were good. C. S. Jarvis paid the top price, $1,300, for the well-mated team of chestnuts, Kid and Mayflower. William Deering gave $750 for Lord Louden, a five-year-old son of the great hackney horse Matchless of Londesboro. Loftus, a seven-year-old gelding, sold for $900. Other horses sold for prices between $165 and $550.

Leiter Buys Two Fast Pacers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Joseph Leiter, the new "king of the wheat pit," has purchased a pair of fast pacers at the Splan-Newglass sale. Red Leaf, a seven-year-old chestnut gelding, was bid in for Leiter at $1,375, and Alseymont, a bay stallion, cost him $1,975. Red Leaf has a record of 2:11¼.

George Barrett, the Jockey, Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—George Barrett, the jockey, is dead.

Bridge Loop Appeal Filed.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The appeal of William R. Hearst from the decision of the Supreme Court denying his motion for a writ of mandamus to restrain the Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge from granting permission for the construction of the trolley railway loop at the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge was filed to-day with the Court of Appeals.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:37	Sun sets...5:50	Moon sets.....

**High Water This

The Wanamaker Store

Our Best Advertising

IS done by our own customers. The store news, through the medium of types, travels far and fast,—the store news which spreads by word of mouth goes slower, but farther and more effectively.

Our News Letter treats daily of the various phases of our effort to be independent of the Rule of the Market, and to reconcile, as far as may be, the conflicting claims of Needs and Purses. But this would be useless were it not crowned by that other and finer advertisement,—the *testimony of the public.*

The character and extent of that testimony is best learned by a look into the store at any hour of any business day. It is not the *result* of our printed story, so much as its *endorsement.* It is an endorsement which shall never be imperiled by faults in the story itself, so far as absolute and literal sincerity of statement can secure its safety.

A Great Selling in Small Needfuls

Shoes, Hose, Shirts, and Especially Gloves

YOU will find 7,800 pairs of dollar and dollar-and-a-quarter Gloves for Misses and Women on the main aisle, Broadway, this morning,

At Fifty Cents a Pair.

This is the third time we have been enabled to make this offer, and it is the last time we shall have that pleasure, and you the opportunity it affords.

In addition to the regular glove force, there will be seventy extra salespeople, and the counters will be arranged to give everybody a chance. There are but 7,800 pairs, and last Saturday 8,400 pairs did not last the day out. That's a word to the wise which ought to prove sufficient to ensure an early call to-day.

Four-button and Foster hook for Women; colors, tan, modes, navy blue, dark green, black, pearl and white.

Four-button kind for Misses; colors, tans, browns and ox-blood.

All sizes. New, fresh goods, neither soiled nor shop-worn, and honest dollar and dollar-and-a-quarter values. All at 50c. a pair.

Men's Spring Oversacks. THE line of new spring-weight Topcoats that is placed on sale to-day comprises some *particularly* stylish garments. All the late shapes are here, and where the variety is so large and the prices so small, choosing should be easy. Merely a hint below of what is being done here in fashionable spring clothing.

At $12—In rough faced black all-wool cheviot, lined throughout with pure silk; made and finished in strictly first-class manner.

At $13.50—In fine all-wool covert cloth, two shades; medium short cut; one-inch lap seams; lined throughout with pure silk.

At $15—In medium or light colored covert cloth, new shades; silk lined, lap seams; very stylish.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's and Women's Underwear. A particularly good offering in Men's Underwear to-day. Of merino, natural color, medium weight, with covered seams and pearl buttons, and the best value we know of at $1 a garment.

And here are two sorts of women's vests the quality of which cannot be beaten at the little prices.

At 12 1-2c.—Richelieu ribbed cotton; silk taped; sleeveless or with short sleeves; well made and full sized; priced low enough to pay for anticipating the summer heat.

At 25c.—Ribbed white lisle thread, soft and elastic, some plain necks, some lace trimmed; sleeveless or short sleeves.

Broadway.

Handkerchiefs for Men or Women. THERE'S a difference between buying from an importer and dealing directly with the maker. The latter is our method, and in the selling of handkerchiefs, for instance, the benefit to you is proven. Not difficult to discover the saving in the purchase of these *pure linen* handkerchiefs.

FOR MEN

At $1.25 doz.—About 150 dozen hemstitched handkerchiefs with neat hand-embroidered initial.

At $1.50 doz.—Of good quality linen, full laundered, hemstitched.

FOR WOMEN

At $1.50 doz.—Sheer cloth; beautifully hand-embroidered initial; fully laundered.

At $2 doz.—Doubly hemstitched; embroidered initial; unlaundered; good value at 25c. each.

Broadway.

Black Sateen Petticoats. HERE are five styles from which to make a selection. They are all late styles, some with umbrella ruffles, others with Spanish flounces. They are so priced, too, that you will find no objection on that score.

At $1—With lining of striped flannelette, umbrella ruffle, corded on bottom.

At $1.25—Extra quality, lined with striped flannelette; deep umbrella ruffle.

At $1.50—Very heavy; lined with flannelette, corded umbrella ruffle.

At $2—With deep Spanish flounce; 8 rows of cording; velveteen bound.

At $2.75—Of heavy French sateen; deep umbrella ruffle, 7 rows of cording on bottom.

Second floor.

Candy Matters. THE novelty in the candy store this week is a delicious little confection called a chocolate cream cherry. Not a new thing in idea, but new in development and treatment. The candy man takes the finest kind of imported French cherries, gives them a coat of cream and an overcoat of chocolate, and there you are,—an exquisite and indescribable mouthful.

The price is interesting, too, because it's only a third of what most people exact for confections of the same character.

20c. a Pound.

Basement.

Again, the Shirts, Collars and Cuffs

WE are now more fully prepared to astonish you in the shirts and collars and cuffs which have already given the public some notable and highly profitable surprises.

Here are the goods,—just remember when you read the items, that when we say "regular value" we say it with a full understanding of the situation, and with absolute sincerity.

1,500 doz. Collars, in all the wearable shapes, 10c. each, or 50c. a half dozen. Equal in all respects of wear and appearance to any 25c. collar.

500 doz. Cuffs, in values that match the collars, at 15c. each, or 2 pairs for 25c. They will out-wear many 40c. grades

A new lot of the well-known shirts heretofore offered at 75c., of handsome Madras, worth $1.50 if they're worth a cent.

All-over Madras and Percale Shirts, and with Madras bosoms and white bodies, at 50c. each. There are $1 and $1.50 values in this lot.

200 doz. of the Unlaundered Shirts at 35c. each, or 3 for $1, which we'd like you to compare with 50c. kinds.

200 doz. of the Unlaundered Shirts at 45c. which we'd like to have you put against a 75c. kind.

Chances for Everybody

THIS will be a busy day in the Shoe Store,—not that that's anything unusual. But it isn't often, even in our Shoe Store that four offers like these come hand in hand.

First, there's that sale of Men's Shoes, at

One Dollar and Ninety Cents a Pair.

We have equipped several regiments of men since they were first mentioned, but 19,000 pairs are a good many shoes, and there are chances left.

A very good proportion of them three days ago were $4.50, $5, and even $6 qualities. Not so many of them left now, but the unusual sizes can be fitted in them still. Mostly these are $3.50 and $3 qualities,—stated very modestly at that. $1.90 a pair for all of them.

Four hundred and eighty pairs of spring-heel Children's Shoes, which were originally priced at $2.50 and $3.50 have been rounded up and branded

One Dollar a Pair.

Sizes from 8 children's to 6 women's. A size missing here and there in the broader widths.

Two hundred and eighty-five pairs of Men's Patent Leather Shoes, the $5 shoe of the every-day store, but one which we have been selling at $3.90 as a special illustration of our shoe economy, are marked to-day

Two-Ninety a Pair.

The toes of this lot are just a little narrower than the popular fancy seems to desire. Perhaps a dollar off the price may make them look a little broader to-day.

Finally, a very good assortment in Women's Shoes, at

Two Dollars a Pair.

A great many of them were meant to be double that price when they were made, and there's not one among them which is not a glittering bargain at the present price.

More Bicycle Suits,—$3.75

THESE are astonishingly good suits for the money. They were very fair values at the original prices, which ran up to $7.50. They are made from very good materials, of the kind which is commonly called "all-wool," even by conscientious advertisers, and which you'd call all-wool yourself unless you were an unusually critical expert. The styles are good, the make-up first-class, the suits as a whole thoroughly dependable, handsome and satisfactory. Trousers have golf cuffs. We sell the whole suit for $3.75.

225 extra trousers, some with buckle, some with golf band at knee. Values up to $5. Your choice at $2.50.

The New Spring Hosiery. HERE they are,—many cases just off the steamer. They're for both men and women, and the styles show all the chromatic effects from grave to gay, from lively to severe. Plaids predominate, and as a general thing the brighter effects seem to be preferred.

Our orders for these were placed last August, and we escaped the very material advance in factory cost which has come to pass since. Our prices on these are not likely to be matched elsewhere.

FOR MEN

At 25c.—New effects in cotton; plaids or stripes; silk embroidered fronts and white printed effects on fast black, tans and cadet blue; also fast black lisle thread with unbleached soles.

At 50c.—Lisle thread in open work; fast black, tan and blue, with colored silk embroidered fronts; woven plaids in cotton; fancy striped and embroidered lisle thread.

FOR WOMEN

At 25c.—Of fast black cotton, seasonable weights, elastic, strong and serviceable. Reduced from 50c.

Attractive Offerings in the China Ware Store. NOTHING is ever *dear* in this store. We make it a point to sell as cheaply, at least, as any one. Frequently we are enabled to do still better. An instance in the China Ware Store is the offering of Dinner Sets—Haviland, principally—and Carlsbad odd pieces.

At $35—Haviland sets of 113 pieces, in 3 styles; all edges and handles heavily gilded. Reduced from $50.

At $35—Limoges sets of 113 pieces; heavily gilded; in two styles of floral decorations. Was $42.50.

At $27.50—113 pieces, gilded handles.

At $25—100 pieces, all pieces gilded.

At $20—100 pieces, gilded handles.

An excellent variety of floral decorations in each.

A lot of Carlsbad small pieces, beautifully decorated with flowers and gilt, are to go at 10c. each. Creams, Fruit Saucers, Tea and Fruit Plates, and Covered Mustards—all at 10c. each, and worth just double.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SOUND MONEY SPEAKERS

The American Academy of Political and Social Science Meets in Philadelphia.

MR. VANDERLIP URGES ACTION

He Says Sound Money Forces Should Unite on a Policy and Put It Into Effect—Advantage of the Free Silver Party in Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip, Prof. J. F. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania, and C. Stuart Patterson, President of the Union League and delegate to the recent Monetary Conference at Indianapolis, were the speakers at the forty-seventh scientific session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science today. The meeting was held in the assembly room of the Bourse, and the topic discussed was "The Proposition in Congress on Currency Reform."

Mr. Vanderlip, who was the chief speaker, said:

"The first requisite for the solution of any problem is a comprehension of the problem. Men ordinarily understand that. But we have to-day a whole Nation calling for the solution of an intricate question, while few of the people bringing forward plans have a clear comprehension of the elements of the question itself. There are a great many intelligent business men who would be greatly pleased to see all this currency discussion dropped and to know that Congress had turned its attention in some other direction; who believe that business may go on with just the same currency that it has been using, and with just the same banking laws. Broadly speaking, we all understand that there are two general plans of relief offered.

"On the one hand we know a method is proposed which has the advantage of perfect simplicity—contained in a single sentence—'the unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.' There is a great class in practical accord on that proposition. The greatest elements of strength which that class has are its singleness of purpose and its simplicity of means. The free silver party always knows what it wants, and it always wants it. Among the people whose ideas are not in accord with those of the free silver party we find many who disagree on even the fundamental elements of the problem, and who are offering solutions widely varied in character. The cause of sound money is, therefore, in some respects in an unfortunate position. It faces a party absolutely united in its purpose and method, a party having perfectly clear ideas of what it desires to accomplish, a party which has made the issue it raises so simple that every voter can comprehend it. While the sound money cause is facing such a foe, it is harassed in the rear by non-combatants arguing for delay, opposing radical measures, hesitating about any attempt to do what they know is right, because they fear the difficulties in the way.

"If we are to avoid the shock of a change of standard, we need to crystallize the sound-money sentiment into a specific measure we can all support. We now have around which to rally only an abstract idea, while the free-silver party has a definite measure, a measure it can embody into a legislative act of ten lines. That party must be met with a constructional issue just as definite and just as capable of attaching to it the full strength of the party which opposes this change of standards. Seek for that measure. Help to give clear definition to the issue. Put aside small differences. Keep before you the extreme importance of fixing the standard where it cannot be changed until a majority of the voters of the Nation wish it changed. If we will then push forward with the persistence and the definiteness which the opposing party has displayed, we can secure the fruits of the victory which has once been won."

POUGHKEEPSIE BRIBERY CASE.

Agent of a Hose Company Held for the Grand Jury—He Makes Counter Charges Against Aldermen.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 25.—Francis L. Ide, agent for the Eureka Fire Hose Company of 13 Barclay Street, New York, who is accused by Aldermen John T. Bayer and Louis Kirchner with attempting to bribe them in connection with the recent purchase of hose by the Common Council of this city, was held this afternoon to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The hearing before Recorder Odell developed several sensational incidents. Ide denied specifically the charge against him, and produced proof that instead of his trying to bribe Aldermen Bayer and Kirchner, they tried to get him to bribe them and he refused. One of the witnesses for Ide was Chief Engineer Fred S. Bieber of the Fire Department. With tears in his eyes, he declared under oath that Alderman Bayer, who is his brother-in-law, told him that he was in the hose deal for all there was in it, and that he had been offered 25 per cent. to recommend a certain kind of hose. The night the Common Council met, Bieber testified that when he protested against the brands of hose recommended, both Bayer and Kirchner offered him $25 to keep his mouth shut. Alderman Bayer alleged that Ide, against his protest, had given him a mackintosh. He received the garment by express, and immediately returned it through the same medium.

On the witness stand Ide made a statement that Bayer asked him for a mackintosh, and that he agreed to sell him one, and it was ordered through his company and shipped to Bayer by the Goodyear Rubber Company. Ide produced one of Bayer's business cards, on the back of which was written the color desired and the size. The handwriting, Ide declared, was Bayer's. When the card was handed to Bayer he was greatly excited, and denied that the handwriting was his. At the request of Ide's counsel, he wrote and rewrote the words on the back of the card on a piece of paper. Whether or not the handwriting is the same will be decided by experts. Ide was held in nominal bail to insure his presence if needed.

SUES TOBACCO COMPANIES.

A Louisville Man Says He Is Boycotted and Asks Damages.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—W. B. Tate today sued the Drummond Tobacco Company of St. Louis, Wilson, Nichally & Co., Liggett & Myers of St. Louis, P. J. Sorg & Co. of Middletown, Ohio, and the Harry Weissinger Tobacco Company of Louisville for $125,000 damages.

Plaintiff alleged that because of a boycott he was compelled to close his tobacco warehouse in Louisville. The firms complained of compose the Manufacturers and Buyers' Association, which he asserts controls the trade in leaf and manufactured goods.

He alleges that before the boycott he cleared $25,000 annually out of his business.

Philadelphia Doctor Insane.

GREENVILLE, N. H., Feb. 25.—Dr. Clinton Dodge of Philadelphia has been committed to the insane asylum at Concord. Dr. Dodge arrived at the village of Temple last Saturday in the hope that the country air would benefit his health. Instead, he gradually grew worse, and yesterday, becoming violent, he assaulted his mother, who was attending him.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Paymaster W. J. Thomson is ordered to the Coast Survey office, in charge of accounts of Coast Survey vessels March 1.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Q. Lovell is detached from charge of accounts of Coast Survey vessels and ordered to be ready for orders to the Amphitrite.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. J. Littell is ordered to the New York Navy Yard at once, his unexpired leave revoked.

Assistant Paymaster W. B. Izard is appointed Assistant Paymaster with the relative rank of Ensign.

Assistant Paymaster D. Potter is appointed Assistant Paymaster, with the relative rank of Ensign.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Brooklyn sailed from St. Croix for St. Lucia Feb. 25.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Information for Producers and Shippers Prepared by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has just issued for public information a book showing all existing National, State, and local commercial organizations, National, State, and local agricultural associations, and the various railway associations, their location, and the names of the Presidents, Secretaries, and Commissioners.

A list confined to commercial organizations was issued by the commission about three years ago, which, though by no means complete, speedily came to be in great demand as a mailing list, and for reference purposes in all parts of the country. In compliance with numerous requests, the present revised and extended list has been prepared. It embraces about 3,500 Boards of Trade and other commercial societies, about 40,000 agricultural associations, and approximately 800 railway organizations. The following notice appears on the first page:

"The list has been prepared for the use of the Government and the public, and will be revised from time to time. Additions to their officers should be promptly forwarded to this office. Documents and information from the office of the commission, including statements of transportation rates, will be supplied to any person upon application."

This means that producers and shippers may obtain from the commission, without cost, full and authentic information concerning railway facilities, charges for any freight or passenger service, capitalization and operation of railways, the workings of the Inter-State Commerce law, how it has been interpreted by the commission and the courts, and in what respects public rights have been benefited or otherwise affected.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC FIGHT.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Assists the American Lines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day issued an order relieving the United States lines by suspending the operation of the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce act upon passenger traffic between all points on their lines where they are in competition with the Canadian Pacific Railway and its connections, but prohibited the United States lines from charging lower rates than from time to time are made by the Canadian Pacific Railway separately or with its connections.

This is an additional order to the suspension of Feb. 16, and is meant to cover all passenger traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts subject to competition with the Canadian Pacific.

The order is as follows:

"It is ordered, pending further investigation, that, upon publishing and filing tariffs, as required by the act, and until July 1, 1898, unless this order be in the meantime revoked or modified by the commission, the above-named petitioners and their connections in the United States forming through lines with the petitioners, be and they are hereby authorized to charge for the transportation of passengers, both east-bound and west-bound, less for longer distances than for shorter distances by such lines, between all points on the petitioners' lines or lines of their said connections, at which the petitioners or their said connections are in competition for passenger traffic with the Canadian Pacific Railway and its connections; provided, however, that such lower rates for longer distances shall not at any time be less than those previously established or charged by the Canadian Pacific Railway, separately or with its connections, for the transportation of such passenger traffic; and provided, further, that this order may be revoked or modified at any time, in the discretion of the commission and with or without notice to said petitioners."

Manaos Railway Company.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The Manaos Railway Company was incorporated to-day with a capital of $500,000, to construct and operate a steam or electric railroad line in the City of Manaos and elsewhere in the State of Amazonas, Brazil. The Directors are A. J. Maham, Lorain, Ohio; S. N. Brady, Albany; E. C. Mayham, C. R. Flint, W. D. Walker, and E. C. Converse, New York City; J. W. Scott, Orange, N. J.; F. R. Stewart, Brooklyn; F. H. Hebblethwaite, Manaos, Brazil.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The Long Island Railroad's contract for coal for the coming year is for 90,000 tons, and has been awarded to the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company and the Berwind White Coal Mining Company at about $1.85 per ton, free on board at Jersey City, or 14 cents less than last year. The fuel is to be high-grade Clearfield coal.

A subject of comment has been found in the use of barges of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which are generally in service to take anthracite coal from Philadelphia to Boston, for soft coal carrying by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. It is explained that in this case a precedent is furnished by many anthracite companies, the Reading, for instance, which in dull seasons let their boats to bituminous coal shippers.

Changes in the general traffic department of the Southern Pacific Company, to go into effect March 1, are: William Sproule, General Freight Agent, to become Freight Traffic Manager in place of the late C. F. Smurr; A. D. Shepard, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent at Los Angeles, to San Francisco, succeeding Mr. Sproule; G. W. Luce to succeed Mr. Shepard and S. W. Bostwick and G. F. Parkyns, Assistant General Freight Agent at San Francisco.

POISONED AT LUETGERT'S TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Capt. William F. Knooh, a deputy clerk of the Criminal Court, is slowly recovering at his home, at 21 Forty-second Place, from a severe ease of blood poisoning.

He was the Clerk in Judge Tuthill's court, and later in Judge Gary's court, during both of the trials of Adolph L. Luetgert. While handling the sesamoid bones and other exhibits in the case, he accidentally scratched one of his hands. It is believed that his blood became infected with poison from the sesamoids.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—State Senator George R. Malby, Ogdensburg; C. W. Hackett, Chairman Republican State Committee, Utica.

HOFFMAN—A. Loudon Snowden, Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL—Congressman E. D. Matts, Montana.

WALDORF—John Maddochs, Bradford, England; Alfred Moreno, Germany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Anthony, M. O., Cincinnati, Ohio; machinery.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Cator, millinery; 621 Broadway.
Allan, T. T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. T. Allan, notions and carpets; 174 Canal Street; Everett House.
Alford, Mrs. A., Fremont, Ohio; millinery.
Bently, Bass & Co., Temple, Texas; J. M. Bass, dry goods and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bowman & Betten, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. F. Bowman, hats, &c.; Hotel Normandie.
Bey Brothers, Clark & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. Bey, manufacturers and jobbers.
Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; C. F. Horner, dress goods and velvets; Continental Hotel.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mary L. Kelly, dry goods; Miss McNamara, zephyrs and art novelties; W. F. Mills, millinery; Fanny Diggs, notions; 621 Broadway.
Bigalow Fruit Company, Cleveland, Ohio; George C. Williams, fruit; Hotel Metropole.
Barnes & Skinner, St. John, N. B.; J. P. Barnes, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Booth & Hodge, Paris, Ill.; H. L. Hodge, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. C. Custer, white goods; 116 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Carroll & Keogh Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. A. Carroll, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. E. Cole, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Cahill, M. E., Fort Dodge, Iowa; dry goods.
Denning, M. J., Edenburg, Ind.; general merchandise; Hoffman House.
Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Ia.; D. Davidson, dry goods, &c.; Miss L. Hirsch, millinery; Hotel Albert.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. B. Peck, domestics and flannels; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss K. V. Smith, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.
Dimond, A. M., Philadelphia, Penn.; millinery.
Dessau Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Sidney Cohen, diamonds.
Emerson, D. R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Gilchrist, ribbons; Murray Hill Hotel.
Emerson, D. R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Condon, ruchings; Miss Williams, braids; Holland House.
Enwers, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; E. L. Courtney, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 328 Broadway; Sturtevant House.
Fisher, S. A., Helena, Mont.; 14 East Sixteenth Street.
Fourqurean-Price Company, The, Richmond, Va.; J. M. Fourqurean, toys and fancy goods; R. S. Gray, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Fowles Cash Store, Helena, Mon.; F. H. Fowles, notions and fancy goods; 410 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. J. Flint, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph B. Papenbrock, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Felix, W. E., Tucson, Ariz., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Alexander, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; P. Farelin, general merchandise; Hotel Vendome.
Grave Dry Goods Company, Zanesville, Ohio; L. A. Murdock, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; M. Goldberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Gildert, George D., Windsor, N. S., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Gordon, J. E., Jr., Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. B. Gordon, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. L. Hamilton, ladies and infants' wear; Mrs. A. Truax, toilet articles; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Glenn & Shaw, Chattanooga, Tenn.; A. C. Glenn, clothing, furnishings, &c.; Grand Central Hotel.
Hunter & Hardie, Dayton, Ohio; William M. Hunter, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; P. J. Johnson, laces and embroideries; Hotel Gerlach.
Heenan, D., & Co., Streator, Ill.; W. L. Lennott, cloaks and suits; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery, 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Higdon Brothers, High Springs, Fla.; R. W. Higdon, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Holbrooks & Brother, Hamilton, Ohio; M. Leonard, notions and millinery.
Iland, H. H., Cripple Creek, Col.; H. H. Iland, clothing, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Johnston, H. N., Cleveland, Ohio; cloaks, suits, and furnishings.
Jenkins, W. F., Chaston, Ill.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Jones, H. T., Etown, Ky.; dry goods; 60 Clinton Place.
Kimball & Mooney, Newman, Ga.; M. B. Mooney, clothing and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.
Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. A. Katz, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.
Kermer, J. H., Stratford, Ontario, books and stationery; Continental Hotel.
Kane, W. S., & Co., Halifax, N. S.; W. S. Kane, dry goods; Hotel Bradford.
Kling, John, Amsterdam, N. Y., dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.
Loewenholz, L., Columbus, Ga.; Miss Sadie Parsons, dry goods and millinery; 518 Broadway.
Loewenholz, L., Columbus, Ga.; Miss Belah Lamon, dry goods and millinery; 513 Broadway.
Levy, F., & Co., Peru, Ind.; G. Levy, dry goods; Sinclair House.
Lebouttiller & Simpson Dry Goods Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. C. Kane, dress goods; Hotel Albert.
Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mrs. E. McLemore, millinery; 224 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.
Lupton, C. B., Greenfield, Ohio, dry goods.
Le Boutillier & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; McKane, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Levin, J., Detroit, Mich., tailors' trimmings.
Lipshitz & Weyl, Hearne, Texas; S. Lipshitz, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. Thompson, dry goods; Hotel Kensington.
Mott Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. K. Mott, drugs; Hotel Netherland.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. Levenson, furnishing goods; 460 Broome Street.
Miles, Bancroft & Sheldon, Columbus, Ohio; S. S. Sigler, dress goods, cloaks, white goods, notions, and small wares; St. Denis Hotel.
Mackenzie & Bell, Canton, Ohio; W. Mackenzie, notions; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Meckes, J., Cleveland, Ohio; E. Meckes, millinery, corsets, and underwear; Westminster Hotel.
McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; Miss E. Hathaway, laces and embroideries; 338 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Maher Brothers, Bowling Green, Ky.; M. Maher, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Maudel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. Levinson.
Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; A. I. Miller, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Means, G. A., & Son, Asheville, N. C.; G. A. Means, millinery; St. George Hotel.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. Harrison, furnishing goods; H. B. Scott, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 341 Broadway.
O'Grady, M., Carbondale, Penn.; Lizzie O'Grady, millinery, 334 West Twenty-second Street.
Piotrow, V., Hamilton, N. Y.; F. W. Piotrow, merchant tailor; Hotel Metropole.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Putman, G. W., Peoria, Ill., notions; Park Avenue Hotel.
Putman & Bridgeman, Ottumwa, Ia.; F. F. Bridgeman, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.
Patterson & Hatton, Truro, N. S.; E. M. Hatton, barrister; St. Denis Hotel.
Pixley, A., West Salem, Ill.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Pollard Brothers, New Berne, Ala.; J. W. Pollard, general merchandise; 220 East Seventeenth Street.
Roach, James, Detroit, Mich.; wall hangings; Hotel Imperial.
Rothschild F., & Sons, Connersville, Ind.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Reeves Veneer Company, The, Schenectady, N. Y.; M. P. Smart, notions; Continental Hotel.
Reinheimer, M. J., & Co., Danville, Ill.; J. Strauss, clothing and shoes; Hotel Albert.
Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery and fancy goods, 670 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Ranney, L. A., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; L. A. Ranney, fish; Manhattan Hotel.
Reed Millinery Company, Toledo, Ohio; Marie Crawford, millinery.
Reed Millinery Company, Toledo, Ohio; N. C. Reed, millinery.
Rike Dry Goods Company, D. L., Dayton, Ohio; Miss J. Goetz, dry goods; Mary Goetz, dry goods; 156 East Third Street.
Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss A. R. Tuttle, millinery; 101 Waverley Place.
Snider Preserve Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Jeff Livingston; preserves; Hoffman House.
Scott, A. C., Cambridge, Ohio, dry goods and notions.
Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Norwell, silks; 102 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. M. Pratt, prints; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Snodgrass & Co., Delaware, Ohio; J. F. Snodgrass, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Smith & Cason, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; G. S. Smith, carpets and notions; Continental Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. M. Smith, hosiery and gloves; H. J. Donnelly, laces and embroideries; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Schneider, C. A., Augusta, Ga., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Sage, gloves, hosiery, and laces; Park Avenue Hotel.
Scott, C. O., Lebanon, Ind., general merchandise; New York Hotel.
Scott, F. O. H., Lebanon, Ind; general merchandise; New York Hotel.
Savigny, Mme., Martinville, Ind.; C. H. Haff, millinery.
Savigny, Mme., Bay City, Mich.; Miss Morris Roe, millinery.
Seaman, Charles, Cleveland, Ohio; Tobacco.
Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; W. H. Rownd, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.
Taylor, H. C., Bloomfield, Iowa; H. C. Taylor.
Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. Olechefski, furnishing goods; 500 Broome Street; Grand Union Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, silverware; Broadway and Tenth Street; Sturtevant House.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. R. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Weed, C. A., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; R. Hall, furnishing goods; 34 Thomas Street; Grand Hotel.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. Knapp, notions, leather, and fancy goods; 338 Broadway.
Wheeler, Mrs. M. W., Pontatoc, Miss., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Wheeler, M. W., Pontatoc, Miss., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Yeager, S. S., & Co., Fairmount, West Va.; G. B. Yeager, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Speedily cures whooping-cough, croup and measles' cough. This old reliable medicine never fails. Get only Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

A plain tale of a fancy shirt.

How to get a 1.50 shirt for 1.00.

Our regular 1.00 white laundered shirt that looks as well, wears as well and fits as well as any 3.00 shirt, has become so famous and given so much satisfaction, that we have tackled the fancy shirt on the same basis. Have a look at it, just as aristocratic as the white shirt, made of American Madras, the newest patterns, either striking or quiet, almost every conceivable shade and design, beautifully made and laundered, excellent finish throughout, open back and front, all sizes, full and comfortable, you can't get a better shirt if you pay twice the money, why not save the difference? 1.00 each.

Two Kinds of Men's Foot Comforts.

3.50 to 8.00 Shoes for 2.50 to 3.00.

Don't you think it is revolutionizing the shoe business when we can give you the kind of shoes for which you have been regularly paying 6.00 and 8.00 for 2.50 and 3.00? These are not cheap shoes; they are stylish, every care possible used in their manufacture, the most improved lasts, beautifully finished, and in every particular the most up-to-date shoes. They can't fail to give you the best of satisfaction in wear and comfort. All kinds, enamel, tan and calf, medium round or full toes, some lined with drill, others full leather lined, and are sure to please the best well dressed man. Note the description and prices.

Calfskin, medium round toe, hard leather box, carefully lined with drill, medium heavy half extension oak tan sole, 2.50.

Calfskin, same style last, and same description, but full round toe, 2.50.

Enamel, same last, heavy oak tan, full extension sole, box calf top, English back stay, leather straps, drill lined, or leather lined, fast color eyelets and hooks, hard sole leather in toe, 2.75 and 3.00. Will pass anywhere for a 5 or 8 dollar shoe, and give the wear and comfort, too.

Tan Storm Russia leather lined, 2.75.

Calfskin, Kangaroo top, leather lined, 2.75.

Made-to-Order Clothes.

How to Reduce Your Tailor's Bill.

There are many who have felt the economical force of our Merchant Tailoring Department, and yet there are some who do not realize that they can get fashionable made-to-order clothes from us at a saving of about 50 %. Now is a particularly good time to inspect this department for our new Spring cloths are ready, and an endless variety of them there is. Every convenience here that you find with the regular Merchant Tailor.

1898 Spalding Bicycles, $50.00

Sole Agents in Brooklyn.

The Spalding is one of the very few wheels that sold all through the season of 1897 at $100.00. The makers guarantee the 1898 wheel to be the best they have ever made. Only one quality and that the best. If you pay more than $50.00 for any chain wheel made, except a racer, you are simply paying for expenses, which have no place in the bicycle business of to-day.

Men's Roadster, $50.00.
Women' Roadster, $50.00.
Racer, (Special) $75.00.
Men's and Women's Chainless, $125.00.

Juvenile Boy's or Girl's 22 inch wheel, $25.00.
Juvenile Boy's or Girl's 24-inch wheel, $30.00.
Juvenile Boy's or Girl's 26 inch wheel, $35.00.

1898 20th Century Lamps, $1.39.

On Sale at Nine o'Clock.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Lexow and Root Bills to be the Basis of the Proposed Primary Measure.

THE GOVERNOR'S ULTIMATUM

Mr. Root Informed that the Independents Must Get Together at Once or One of the Machine Bills Would Be Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The news from New York that the primary committees of the Union League Club and of the Committee of Fifty-three organization had agreed on a measure occasioned surprise here to-day, in view of the fact that it was known that Chairman Kenyon of the latter organization had at first repudiated the Root bill.

When Mr. Root brought the draft of the measure drawn by the sub-committees of the two organizations to Albany on Tuesday, Mr. Kenyon notified the independent representatives in the Legislature that the Committee of Fifty-three did not indorse the action of its sub-committee in approving the bill, and that they would prepare one of their own. The announcement that the two committees had suddenly agreed was considered strange, therefore, until some of the circumstances attending the agreement were learned.

Private advices received here are that, at the joint meeting of the Union League Special Committee on Primary Legislation and the committee representing the "new Republican organization," held in New York yesterday afternoon, Mr. Root made a report of his visit to Gov. Black. He told those present substantially that the Governor had approved the bill which he had submitted to him, accepting it as representing the independent demands, and that, if they didn't agree on that bill, the Governor would wait no longer, but would go ahead with one of the machine measures. Under this pressure, it is said, the two committees voted to stand by the Union League bill. James S. Lehmaier alone held out against it.

The statement also comes from an authoritative source within the Fifty-three organization, that as soon as the General Committee meets and organizes, which will be probably on next Saturday, an effort will be made to rescind this agreement and have the organization offer its own primary plan. This course is said to be favored by J. Bayard Backus and other men prominent in the movement, who regard the Root bill as too much of a concession to the machine.

The statement of the contents of the bill brought here by Mr. Root, given out in New York yesterday, does not agree entirely with the printed copies of the measure as seen here. In these, the second paragraph of the second section says:

> The term "party" shall apply to any political organization which, at the last preceding election of a Governor, polled at least 3 per centum of the entire vote cast in the State for Governor.

This is the provision which was objected to by Senator Pavey and the other independents here as eliminating all but the two leading parties, and which received the hearty and smiling approval of the machine men.

In the section making provision for the basis of representation in party conventions the following occurs:

> In every convention there shall be either a prescribed number of delegates for each unit of representation, or the delegates to such convention shall be apportioned among such units of representation as nearly as possible upon the basis of the number of votes cast therein for the party candidate for Governor at the last general election.

The criticism made of this is that in allowing a fixed number of delegates for each election district without regard to the vote cast therein the power would be placed in the hands of the Police Board, which fixes the boundaries of these districts, and so gerrymander them as to give the machines complete control.

To these provisions Messrs. Pavey and Laimbeer objected strenuously, and it is supposed here that it was these which led Chairman Kenyon at first to reject the bill. Outside of these features the measure appears to meet in the main the approval of the Independents in the Legislature.

Conferences are to be held in New York between now and the reconvening of the Legislature Monday night, at which it is expected that Messrs. Lexow, Pavey, and Laimbeer will be present. The Lexow and Root bills will be the basis of discussion, and the task of the conferrees will be the amalgamation of the two.

In view of the apparent halt in the primary negotiations opponents of the biennial sessions plan are endeavoring to induce the three Citizens' Union members from New York to insist on the majority bringing in its Primary bill before giving their votes for biennial sessions. It is pointed out that their three votes are necessary to pass the amendment, and it is urged that it would be legitimate for them to use that power to force the machine to pass the primary legislation it has promised. The obstacle to this plan is that it involves a "deal" such as the Independents think they hardly can participate in consistently. Mr. Weekes, too, took part in the Republican caucus on biennial sessions, and is bound thereby. Moreover, Messrs. Laimbeer and Weekes believe that Gov. Black is acting in good faith, and that he will make good his promise to support a really honest primary measure.

A revised copy of the Primary bill drafted by the committee of the Union League Club shows that since the first draft was printed the second paragraph of the second section, containing one of the provisions objected to by the Independents in the Legislature, has been changed so as to read as follows:

> The term "party" shall apply to any political organization which, at the last preceding election of a Governor, polled at least 10,000 votes for Governor.

The section making provision for the basis of representation in party conventions has not been altered.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—These bills of general interest were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator Coggeshall—Making it the duty of school authorities in all the cities and school districts of the State to display a United States flag on or near the school building during school hours. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to prepare a programme providing for a salute to the flag at the opening of each school day and such other patriotic exercises as shall be deemed by him to be expedient. He shall also provide for the proper observance in the public schools of Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and Flag Day.

Also making it a misdemeanor for any person not legally authorized to practice medicine within the State, to maintain or advertise any private hospital for treatment of any disease, defect, or deformity, or to receive any fee for services rendered in the treatment of or prescription for any disease, except for giving the treatment known as massage.

Senator E. R. Brown—A concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that whenever a majority of the Judges of the Court of Appeals shall certify to the Governor that said court is unable, by reason of the accumulation of causes, to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, the Governor shall designate not more than four Justices of the Supreme Court to act as additional Judges of the Court of Appeals. They shall serve until the causes undisposed of are reduced to 500, when they shall return to the Supreme Court. Not more than seven Judges shall sit in any case.

These bills have been introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Tripp—Regulating and making uniform the size of fruit packages and fruit baskets.

Mr. Fuller—Providing that manufacturers of vinegar shall label each barrel of vinegar with a full and accurate statement of all the materials or ingredients from which said vinegar is manufactured.

Mr. Palmer—Compelling railroad companies to issue coupon mileage books at 2 cents a mile in books of 250 and 500 miles, in addition to the 1,000-mile books now issued.

Mr. Costello—Appropriating $1,000,000 from the State excise moneys to be available in 1899 for improving the Champlain and Oswego Canals.

HOME RULE IN TAXATION.

Substitute for the Original Bill Introduced by Mr. Brennan.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—A substitute for the original "Home Rule in Taxation" bill, which has been urged upon several successive Legislatures by the New York Tax Reform Association, was introduced in the Assembly to-day by Chairman Brennan of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. It is as follows:

Section 1.—Subject to the limitations hereinafter prescribed, the Board of Supervisors of any county shall have power to grant to any specified class or classes of property exemption from taxation for country, town, or village purposes, and the Common Council or Municipal Assembly of any incorporated city shall have the like power to grant to any specified class or classes of property exemption from taxation for city purposes.

Sec. 2.—Every such exemption shall have uniform operation throughout the county or city in which it is granted; and it shall apply to all property of the class or classes specified without discrimination; nor shall any distinction be made upon the ground of the ownership or situation of any property.

Sec. 3.—Nothing in this act shall apply to taxation for the use of the State Treasury.

The principle involved is the same as in the original bill—that of liberty to each locality to decide what it shall tax for local purposes. The first bill applied to the exemption of personal property alone. The new measure applies to all kinds of property.

THE NEW MILITARY CODE.

Plan of Organization of the National Guard Introduced in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The proposed new Military Code, prepared by a commission appointed by Gov. Black, was introduced in the Assembly this morning. It provides that the senior line Officer of the Guard shall be a Major General, who, in the Governor's absence, shall command the Guard.

He is to have a staff consisting of two Assistant Adjutant Generals, one of the grade of Colonel and one of Lieutenant Colonel; two Inspectors, one of the grade of Colonel and one of Lieutenant Colonel; one Judge Advocate, of the grade of Lieutenant Colonel; one Quartermaster, of the grade of Lieutenant Colonel; one Commissary of Subsistence, of the grade of Lieutenant Colonel; one Surgeon, of the grade of Colonel; one Engineer, of the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, and three aides, of the grade of Major. The Major General is to serve without pay except when on active duty. He is to receive an allowance of $12,000, to pay his three first assistants and his clerical force.

The special amendments which prohibit civilians from being appointed to military office, except in the case of four aides of the Governor, provide that no person shall be made a Major General unless he has been a Brigadier General or a field officer for seven years, or a Brigadier General unless he has been a field officer for five years, or a Commodore unless an officer of the United States or State Naval Militia for ten years, or a Colonel unless he has been such officer for three years, or a Lieutenant Colonel and Major unless an officer for two years immediately preceding the appointment, or has had six years' service in the Guard as a commissioned officer.

Staff officers of the Major General, Brigadier Generals, and Commodore, except Judge Advocates, Surgeons, and Engineers, must be selected from commissioned officers in active service. The Adjutant General is retained as a member of the Governor's staff, with such duties as now devolve upon him. His salary is $4,000 per year, and he is allowed to appoint three assistants—two of the rank of Colonel and one of Lieutenant Colonel. It is provided that the heads of departments under the Major General, who now rank as Brigadier Generals, are to rank only as Colonels. The strength of the militia is not to exceed 18,000.

In approving the proposed code, Gov. Black has changed its provisions with respect to his own staff. The commission provided that the Governor's Military Secretary should not rank above Captain. The Governor has changed this so that the present rank of Colonel shall be retained. The commission provided that the Governor's staff should consist of ten aides-de-camp, all active officers of the Guard, whose activity should not cease, but who should be merely detailed on the staff without increase of rank. The Governor has changed this so as to provide that he shall have four additional aides—fourteen in all—the extra four to be appointed by him as he shall please, with such rank as he pleases to bestow.

THE WEEKLY ADJOURNMENT.

Several New York Measures Passed by the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Both houses of the Legislature adjourned to-day until Monday evening. No business of importance was transacted by the Senate. The Assembly passed the following bills:

Mr. Brennan's—Adding to the Directors of the Brooklyn Public Library the Mayor and other New York City officials; and another bill with the same provisions relating to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Senator Cantor's—Incorporating the Hebrew Charities Building in New York City.

Senator Pavey's—Granting additional rights to the Metropolitan Museum of Art respecting the acquisition of property.

Mr. C. J. Clark's—Regulating the shooting of meadow hens and grebe on Long Island.

Mr. Finn's—Providing that storage warehouses in replevin cases shall hold goods subject to the order of the court.

Mr. Matteson's—Prohibiting the adulteration of maple sugar.

ADJOURNMENT MARCH 25.

Republicans in the Legislature Fix a Day for Closing the Session.

ALBANY, Feb 25.—The Republican leaders in the Legislature have fixed upon March 25 as the date for the final adjournment of the session.

Speaker O'Grady says he is very certain the Assembly can complete its business by that time, and he sees no reason why the Senate cannot.

Bills of Local Interest.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—These bills of interest to New York City have been introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Green—Exempting the property of the Young Men's Hebrew Association in New York City from taxation.

Mr. Adler—Providing that the Sheriffs' offices in New York and Kings Counties shall remain open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. during July and August, and from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. the remainder of the year.

Mr. De Graw—Appropriating $35,000 for repairing the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory in Kings County.

Mr. Mullaney—Prohibiting any railroad from charging a passenger fare greater than 2 cents a mile in cities of the first class.

Mr. Bissell Calls on the Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Wilson Shannon Bissell, formerly Postmaster General in President Cleveland's Cabinet, called on Gov. Black to-day in the interest of an appropriation of $10,000 for a cancer hospital at Buffalo, which it is desired to have incorporated in the supply bill. The appropriation was asked for last year and refused.

The Canal Investigation.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—It was announced at the Executive Chamber to-day that the commission which the Governor is authorized to appoint, under the authority of the act signed this week, to investigate the improvement work on the canals will not be appointed until next week.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Cities Committee of the Assembly yesterday reported favorably the bill of Mr. Murray, providing for a new recreation pier on the North River at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street.

The Assembly Committee on Cities has reported favorably Mr. Brennan's bill, providing for nine, instead of seven, Justices of the municipal court of Brooklyn, the two additional Justices to be appointed by the Mayor before April 25, 1898.

The Assembly Cities Committee yesterday reported favorably the Marshall bill, granting a continuance of the right of way along street surfaces in cities of the first class to railroads that have altered their grade on such streets by elevating or depressing their tracks. This is the bill that applies in particular to the Long Island Railroad on Atlantic Avenue, in Brooklyn, and to the New York Central Railroad, on Park Avenue.

Mr. Schmid's bill, relating to teachers in the public schools of the Borough of Brooklyn, was reported favorably to the Assembly yesterday. It provides that no regular teacher in the public schools of the Borough of Brooklyn shall be paid a sum less than $600 per year; nor shall any teacher, after ten years of service, receive less than $800 per annum; and no Vice Principal or first assistant shall be paid less than $1,400 per annum; and the salaries of the women Principals shall be increased by the addition of $250 in each year, until they shall receive the limit sum of $2,500.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Spring Session of the New York East Methodist Episcopal Conference in Brooklyn.

PROBABLE PASTORAL CHANGES

The Rev. Herbert Welch of Summerfield Church, Brooklyn, to Go to Middletown, Conn., and an Ohio Man to Come to Nostrand Avenue Church.

The New York East Methodist Episcopal Conference, which meets in James Church, Monroe Street and Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, on March 30, will be more largely attended than any session of this conference held in years. This is owing to the fact that it is to be the fiftieth anniversary of the existence of the Conference. Bishop Mallalieu of Boston will preside. A semi-centennial committee is now at work upon details of the celebration. This committee consists of the four Presiding Elders of the Conference, the Revs. C. S. Wing, George Van Alstyne, J. W. Beach, and C. J. North; the Revs. Nathan Hubbell, C. B. Ford, G. L. Taylor, W. A. Layton, and F. A. Scofield, and Messrs. G. G. Reynolds, E. J. Hill, E. B. Tuttle, and J. M. Bulwinkle. The programme is not yet ready, but it is announced that one whole day will be given up to congratulatory addresses.

The New York East Conference has grown so large that it is with difficulty that an invitation can be secured from one church to entertain it. Its members number about 325, and the invitation from James congregation came in limited form; not from choice, but from necessity. It offered to entertain a given number, and other congregations whose places of worship were near by came forward with offers of assistance. It was only in this way that an invitation was secured.

There are four Presiding Elders in the Conference, three of which have served five years and the fourth four years. Presiding Elders may serve six years, but nevertheless some changes in these places are looked for. This is owing to the fact that Dr. Van Alstyne of the North District, now completing his fourth year, is not in good health, and he may ask to be relieved and given a small charge until he recovers. If so, the others may not be molested.

An unusual feature of the present situation is an absence of pressure to get into the Conference. Generally a great number of ministers in the West seek to get into the desirable Eastern Conferences. The effort is almost always greatest on the New York Conference, which comprises Brooklyn and Long Island, the eastern edge of Manhattan Borough, and the Sound shore churches to New Haven. Only one Brooklyn congregation will this year ask for a Western man to be let in. That is the Nostrand Avenue, whose pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Rhey Thompson, now serving his third year, is to go to Summerfield Church, at Washington and Greene Avenues. The new pastor at Nostrand Avenue is to be the Rev. Dr. J. H. Willey, now of the First Church Akron, Ohio.

There is not a man in the New Haven district, the Rev. Dr. C. J. North, Presiding Elder, who must change on account of the five-year limit. But changes are impending. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Johnston, who went from St. John's, Brooklyn, to the First Church, Middletown, Conn., last year, has served notice that he will not accept a second year there. His congregation wants him to remain, but it is understood he desires a charge nearer New York. At present there is no opening, and he may await an assignment by the Bishop. His successor at Middletown will be the Rev. Herbert Welch, now of Summerfield Church, Brooklyn, and a graduate of Wesleyan College, in that city.

In the New York District, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Beach, presiding elder, there will be six changes on account of the time limit. One of these is the Rev. Joseph Pullman of the First Church, Bridgeport, who will go to Patchogue in place of the Rev. A. W. Eyer, who is forced to give up his charge and cease work for a time on account of the illness of his wife. The other five-year men are the Rev. C. A. Knesal of Bethel, the Rev. L. W. Holmes of South Wilton, the Rev. G. L. Taylor of Georgetown, the Rev. B. M. Adams of Greenwich, all in Connecticut, and the Rev. E. D. Bassett of Grace Church, in this city. So far as known, no decisions have yet been reached where any of them will go next year. In Trinity Church, East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, there will have to be a change because the Rev. James Montgomery has been ill for some time. There will be changes at Port Chester and at Southampton, the Rev. F. P. Tower and the Rev. F. B. Stockdale, respectively, retiring. The Rev. E. L. Thorpe of the Washington Park Church, Bridgeport, will retire from this conference, going to the First Church of Topeka, Kan. He has been at Bridgeport two years.

In Brooklyn, north district, the Rev. Dr. George Alstyne, presiding elder, four men will retire on account of the time limit. These are the Rev. H. Q. Judd of Huntington, the Rev. Edward Cunningham of Grace Church, Long Island City; the Rev. G. H. Gray of Maspeth, and the Rev. B. L. Fox of Eleventh Street chapel, this city. So far there is no decision about filling any of these charges. The same is true as to the Rev. A. H. Wyatt of the South Second Street Church, Brooklyn, who retires after one year and is not yet fixed for the succeeding one. The places of the Rev. W. A. Dickson of Jamaica and the Rev. J. W. Simpson of Smithtown, deceased, will be filled by the Bishop.

Five men must change on the south district from the time limit. These are the Rev. W. W. Clark of Sixth Avenue, the Rev. Nathan Hubbell of Wesley Church, the Rev. R. W. Jones of Williams Avenue, the Rev. Herbert Welch of Summerfield Church, and the Rev. O. F. Bartholow of Fleet Street Church. The new pastor at Fleet Street will be the Rev. F. C. Haddock, now at Eighteenth Street Church, Brooklyn. Others are not yet located.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Feb. 27.

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SUBJECT—Warning and Invitation, Matthew, xi., 20-30.

GOLDEN TEXT—Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest.—Matthew, xi., 28.

In one of the Greek cities there stood long ago a statue. Every trace of it has vanished now. But there is still in existence an epigram which gives us an excellent description of it; and as we read the words we can surely discover the lesson which those wise old Greeks meant the statue should teach to every passer-by.

The epigram is in the form of a conversation between a traveler and the statue.

"What is thy name, O Statue?" "I am called Opportunity."

"Who made thee?" "Lyssipus."

"Why art thou standing on thy toes?"

"To show that I stand but for a moment."

"Why hast thou wings upon thy feet?"

"To show how quickly I pass by."

"But why is thy hair so long on thy forehead?" "That men may seize me when they meet me."

"Why then is thy head so bald behind?"

"To show that when I have once passed I cannot be caught."—Missionary Review.

Such an opportunity was presented to the Cities of Chorazin, Bethsaida, and Capernaum, in the days when Jesus Christ fulfilled His earthly ministry. It stood before them, but, as it were, for a moment. They neglected to seize it, and it passed by forever. Such an opportunity stood before many others at the same time, and was no more appreciated. Such an opportunity has stood before many since then, and they have not even stopped to read the epigram. Such an opportunity stands before many to-day; what will they do with it? Will they seize it or let it pass? That will depend upon their own answer to Christ's invitation, "Come unto Me and I will give you rest."

It is this which gives special importance to this lesson. It sets before us the fact that the great issues of life, for each and every one, depend upon his or her own personal decisions. No one decides for us. Satan cannot compel any man to refuse the invitation; God will not compel any man to accept it. Satan can only "allure," "tempt," "beguile," "ensnare," "deceive," God only "warns," "counsels," "entreats," "invites," and "loves." The man himself must decide. Because of this—as we saw last week—Jesus went everywhere, preaching the Gospel of the kingdom. Because of this, He sent out the twelve, and afterward "other seventy also." (Luke x., 1.) Because of this, He has ordained that men shall be saved by "the foolishness of preaching." (First Corinthians i., 21.)

What Jesus Did.

The Lesson brings before us three things which Jesus did: He upbraided the cities; He gave thanks to God, He invited sinners to Himself. When all this took place is by no means clear. St. Matthew reports the occasion as growing out of the visit of John's disciples to inquire, "Art Thou He that should come, or do we look for another?" St. Luke, however, uses almost exactly the same language in regard to these cities, in connection with the sending out of "the seventy," and their return. (Luke x., 1-24.)

Now, there was an interval of—probably, nearly, if not quite—a year between these two events. This has led some students to consider that Jesus used precisely the same language on two far separated occasions; and there is nothing unnatural or unlikely in this. And yet as St. Luke is the only evangelist who reports the sending out of the seventy, other students have considered that St. Matthew gives the true chronological connection. In either case, however, all three subjects—the upbraiding, the thanksgiving, and the invitation—are the logical conclusions of the great fact of preaching. The cities were upbraided because they had rejected the preaching. The thanksgiving was because there were some who received it. And to spread abroad the invitation was the great object of the preaching, whether done by Christ Himself, by His twelve Apostles, by the "other seventy," or by any of their successors in our own day.

The Upbraiding.

In the case of the cities here spoken of—Chorazin, Bethsaida, and Capernaum—the rejection had been in the face of "mighty works." What these special works were we are not told. In fact, so far as Chorazin and Bethsaida are concerned, we have no record of any miraculous works having been performed in them. They must be included in those "many other things which, if they should be written, every one, the world itself could not contain the books that should be written." (John xxi., 25.)

The fact, however, shows that even the most "mighty works" are not in themselves convincing. They were not in the hands of Moses, or even of Jesus. They are arguments and witnesses, but the verdict of the will may be and often is directly contrary to both the logic and the testimony. It is astonishing to read in the Bible how often men were amazed at what they saw, and how seldom they were convinced and changed. And yet there are many to-day who are ready to say that, if they had seen those "mighty works," they would have believed; and they think it is true. But if "mighty works" could convince there are just as many now to be seen every day in our midst as then. The works of nature all about us, the providences of God which come into our daily lives, the marvelous changes wrought by the Gospel in heathen lands and in our own are just as "mighty" as any done in Chorazin, or Bethsaida, or Capernaum, and yet men do not recognize in them either the presence or the power of God. It is not more evidence that men need, but a willing obedience to the evidence they already have.

It is also important to notice that Jesus did not upbraid these cities because they were notoriously corrupt and vile. He contrasts them with such cities, not as being worse, but better. Their "woe" would be greater than that of Tyre and Sidon and Sodom, because their light was greater, but not because their sins were more desperate or more revolting. On the contrary, their inhabitants, as a body, were prosperous, refined and devout. This is evident from the ruins found where it is supposed that they once stood. No, they were not upbraided because of their gross wickedness, as men judge, but for their wickedness as God judges, it was for their unbelief. This, in the sight of Heaven, is always the sin of sins, for "he that believeth not God hath made Him a liar, because he believeth not the record that God gave of His Son." (First John v., 10.)

It must also be noticed that the "woe" referred to by our Lord was no merely present or temporary sorrow. It was the dread outlook into a terrible future. These cities did suffer, it is true, a great loss in temporal things not many years later. By the Roman armies they were completely overthrown, and their inhabitants put to death or scattered. The very spots on which they once stood have been blotted out, and they cannot now, with any certainty, be found. But the "woe," which the prophetic eye of Jesus saw, and which filled Him with grief, reached further than this—it was to be revealed "at the day of judgment." Then it would be seen that the "woe" would be in proportion to the light received rather than to the offenses committed, to the exalted privileges rather than to the corrupt practices. So will it be with every one who hears the Gospel and does not accept it. It is not because they are great and flagrant sinners in the eyes of men that they are and will be condemned, but because they have not believed and repented. "For, if we sin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth"—not after we have accepted the truth, but after we have "received the knowledge" of it—"there remaineth no more sacrifices for sins, but a certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation, which shall devour the adversaries." (Hebrews, x., 26.)

But when Jesus declared this terrible judgment upon the impenitent, we may be sure that it was not done in a tone of anger or denunciation, but in pity and sorrow. It was the same tone in which the prophet, long before had cried, "Turn ye, turn ye, from your evil ways; for why will ye die, O house of Israel." (Ezek. xxxiii., 11.) The story is told of a man in Scotland who came to his minister with bitterness and indignation in his heart because he had been reading the twenty-third chapter of St. Matthew to himself, and thought his minister had deceived him. Referring to the chapter, he said:

"If that is the Jesus you have been talking about, I want to have nothing more to do with Him. See how He denounces men who simply differ from Him in opinion."

"Why, what did He say?" replied the minister. "Let us see." Then turning to the passage, he read it aloud. He read it as Jesus must have spoken when He wept over Jerusalem; and as David lamented over Absalom.

The man stood before him spellbound. His indignation was all gone. He saw Jesus as he had never seen Him before. "If that is the way He spoke," said he, "it is all right and I love Him."

The Thanksgiving.

It is a strange contrast—hard to understand—to see Jesus turn from pronouncing these woes upon the impenitent—to thank His Father and ours that these things are so. For the harmony between the love of God and the wrath of God—between His mercy and His justice—is always hidden from those whom the world calls "wise and prudent and revealed" only "unto babes." They forget that God is "the King of kings," and that men are in rebellion against Him. They have broken His law and would fain cast off His authority. In His infinite mercy, however, He has satisfied all the demands of that law by the life and death of His own Son. He has sent His messengers to proclaim the terms on which "the rebellious also" (Psalm lxviii., 18,) can receive pardon and become "fellow-citizens with the saints," and partakers of his fellowship and glory. If they will not accept His terms they must meet a law—for them unsatisfied—and such a meeting is synonymous with eternal woe. And all in heaven and all that are heavenly upon earth must rejoice that it is so.

The Government of the United States is the most paternal of all the Governments on the earth. It was organized to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Yet it punishes crime and puts down rebellion with no sparing hand. Every right-minded citizen is thankful that it is so. He could not live in comfort under it if it were so. And shall the Government of God be less just than that of the United States or the Son of God less thankful to His Father that it is so than we are under our earthly Government? No. Let all the world listen to His thanksgiving, and say "Amen."

The Invitation.

Every word of it is the facet of a diamond—flashing forth light and love; but time fails to examine them in detail now. It is addressed to all who "labor and are heavy laden." The world is full of such. Men are "born unto trouble as the sparks fly upward," (Job v., 7,) for sorrow and trouble belong to sin. The ones especially addressed, therefore, are those who feel the burden of sin and long to be delivered from its load.

Jesus invites them to come to Him, and the word He uses is peculiarly significant and comprehensive. It is "Come." Now, no man can come to another without leaving the place and company in which he is. So no man can come to Jesus and at the same time stay in his sins. Spiritually, therefore, coming is synonymous with repentance. In like manner no man will leave one place and go to another unless he expects that the place to which he goes will have something better for him than the place he leaves. So no sinner will come to Jesus unless he believes that He will give him all that his soul longs for. Spiritually this is faith. When Jesus, therefore, says "Come," He says in one word Repent and Believe. Coming so to Him, every needy soul will find rest and peace and blessed service.

Questions on the Lesson.

How is "Opportunity" described, and what is said of the opportunity offered to these cities?

What gives this lesson special importance, and what is said of personal decisions?

What three subjects are brought before us, and what is said of the time when all took place?

How are they related to preaching?

What is said of the "mighty works" done in these cities, and of the power of such to convince men?

Why did Jesus upbraid these cities, if not for open wickedness?

What is said of the "Woe" pronounced upon them?

In what tone did He pronounce this "Woe," and how is it illustrated?

What is said of His Thanksgiving, and how is it illustrated?

To whom especially was the Invitation addressed?

What is included in the word "Come," and why?

SPECIAL LENTEN SERVICES.

Some of Those Arranged at Churches in This City—Clergy Who Will Make Addresses at Trinity.

The services for men in Trinity Church held every day at noon during Lent are to include addresses by a number of well-known clergy. On Monday the address will be by the Rev. G. C. Carter of the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn; Tuesday, by the Rev. W. M. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation; Wednesday, by the Rev. J. N. Steele of Trinity Church; Thursday, by the Rev. Prescott Evarts of Wappinger's Falls; Friday, by the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown of St. Thomas's; Saturday, by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Other speakers are to be the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck of Zion and St. Timothy, the Rev. Alexander Mann of Grace Church, Orange; the Rev. F. B. Reazor of St. Mark's, West Orange; the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn; the Rev. Arthur Ritchie of St. Ignatius, the Rev. S. DeL. Townsend of All Angels', the Rev. H. M. Dumbell of St. Paul's, Brooklyn; the Rev. G. M. Christian of Grace, Newark; the Rev. Henry M. Barbour of the Beloved Disciple, and the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren of St. James's, this city.

In St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, there are to be Friday evening sermons by the Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant.

At All Souls', Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, there will be daily addresses, those on Tuesdays and Thursdays by the Rev. Dr. Henshaw, and on Wednesdays and Fridays by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Newton.

At the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, there will be six Tuesday morning lectures, beginning next Tuesday, given by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin.

Preparations are being made for a series of special Lenten services in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, beginning March 13 and continuing two weeks. The pastor, the Rev. George P. Eckman, will deliver a course of brief addresses or sermons during the progress of these meetings.

The special Lenten services at St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, on West Eighty-fourth Street, include sermons on Wednesday evenings by the Rev. Dr. Edward E. Kranz, the rector, on "The Excepts of Our Blessed Lord." Addresses by the curate at the Tuesday services at 5 P. M.; on Thursdays, a series of Bible talks by Mrs. E. M. Crane at 5:30, and on Fridays at 8 P. M., a course of lectures on the Church's educational system by Miss May T. Patterson, a Deaconess. Confirmation services will be held March 30.

On Wednesday evenings during Lent, at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, it has been arranged for the following preachers: March 2, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks; March 9, the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant; March 16, the Rev. Dr. Shipman, March 23, the Rev. Dr. McConnell; March 30, the Rev. Dr. Rylance; April 6, the Rev. Dr. McIlvaine. The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector, will preach on Sunday mornings a course of sermons upon "The Soul"—to-morrow morning, its origin; March 6, its law of growth; March 13, its needed environment; March 20, its destiny; March 27, results of its neglect; April 3, its destruction. On Sunday evenings he will give a course of historical lectures on "The Reformation of the Church in England." Feb. 27, "The Growth of the Papal Supremacy"; March 6, "Occasion and Cause of Reformation in England"; March 13, "Reformation Under Henry, VIII."; March 20, "Under Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth"; March 27, "Rise and Growth of Puritanism," and April 3, "The Ultimate Results." Dr. Ketchell will give a series of addresses at the 5 o'clock services on Fridays upon "Practical Religion for Daily Life." Mr. Henkell will give a similar series of addresses at the 5 o'clock Tuesday evening services on "The Beatitudes." Bishop Potter will confirm a class on the night of Good Friday, April 8.

HOLY TRINITY'S LENTEN SEASON

Its Popular Rector and Preacher a Victim of La Grippe.

Holy Trinity Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue, one of the largest and most influential of the up-town Episcopal churches, is compelled to start in upon its Lenten work without the presence or the services of its rector, the Rev. C. D'W. Bridgman, D. D., who is quite unfitted for preaching by a sharp attack of the grip. His physician has ordered him to take absolute rest for a month. For the present, the affairs of the parish are in the hands of the curate, the Rev. Alexander G. Cummins, Jr., who will conduct the week day services and lectures for the confirmation classes and preach the Wednesday evening course of sermons.

The list of special preachers who will occupy the pulpit during the enforced absence of the rector is as follows: Feb. 27—Morning, the Rev. C. C. Tiffany, D. D., Archdeacon of the Diocese of New York; evening, the Rev. E. A. Bradley, D. D., Vicar of St. Agnes Trinity Parish. March 6—Morning, the Rev. Alexis W. Stein, St. George's Church; evening, the Rev. Henry Lubeck, LL. D., D. C. L., rector of Zion and St. Timothy. March 13—Morning, the Very Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, D. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary; evening, the Rev. J. S. Shipman, D. D., D. C. L., rector of Christ Church. March 20—Morning, the Rev. George H. Bottome, Vicar of Grace Church; evening, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., rector of St. Bartholomew's. March 27—Morning, the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, D. D., rector of St. James's Church; evening, the Rev. Lawrence H. Schwab, rector of St. Mary's.

SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICES.

Oratorios and Cantatas to be Sung at Several Churches.

At the monthly musical praise service to be held in St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to-morrow evening, the choir, under the direction of Paul Ambrose, will sing Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The soloists will be Miss Annie B. Cobb, soprano; Miss Fielding Roselle, alto; Walter Robinson, tenor, and H. E. Williams, bass. A series of four organ recitals will be given by the organist of the church, Paul Ambrose, on the Saturday afternoons of March, at 4 o'clock.

Gaul's cantata, "The Holy City," will be sung at St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, West Seventy-sixth Street, to-morrow evening, under the direction of Dr. Thomas Arthur Humason, organist. The choir will be assisted by a large chorus, and Miss Rosine Berge, harpist.

A special praise service will be held at the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, when Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah" will be rendered. A chorus of forty voices will assist the South Church double quartet, under the direction of Gerrit Smith, organist and choirmaster. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be given at the next praise service, March 29.

At the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, West Forty-eighth Street, to-morrow evening, Gaul's "The Holy City" will be given under the direction of William H. Johns, choirmaster. The quartet consists of Miss Lucile Lawrence Jones, soprano; Miss Elise Buford, contralto; Franklin D. Lawson, tenor, and William H. Johns, bass. There is a chorus of thirty voices.

At the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, the monthly services of song will be held to-morrow evening at 7:30. The choir will sing Le Jeune's "Jerusalem the Golden," and the second part of A. R. Gaul's sacred cantata, "The Holy City." The solo quartette and chorus of twenty-one voices is under the direction of Abram Ray Tyler, organist and choirmaster of the church.

Bishop Potter's Appointments.

Bishop Potter's appointments for confirmation services during the coming month are:

2.—Evening, St. Peter's, New York.
6.—Morning, St. George's, Newburg; Evening, Church of the Good Shepherd, Newburg; evening, St. Paul's, Newburg.
8.—Evening, St. Andrew's, Yonkers.
9.—Evening, Grace Emanuel New York.
11.—Evening, St. James's, New York.
13.—Morning, Christ Church, New York; evening, Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York; evening, St. Mark's, New York.
15.—Evening, Church of the Beloved Disciple, New York.
16.—Evening, Calvary Chapel, New York.
17.—Evening, Church of the Intercession, New York.
18.—Evening, Church of the Redeemer, New York.
20.—Evening, Church of the Ascension, New York.
22.—Evening, Grace, White Plains.
23.—Evening, St. Philip's, New York.
24.—Evening, Church of the Holy Sepulchre, New York.
25.—Evening, Grace Chapel, New York.
27.—Evening, St. Bartholomew's, New York; evening, St. Paul's, Stapleton.
29.—Evening, St. Stephen's, New York.
30.—Evening, St. Matthew's, New York.
31.—Evening, Zion, Wappinger's Falls.

Unitarian Vesper Services.

The second of the series of vesper services arranged by the Unitarian Club of New York will be held to-morrow evening at All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The musical programme includes Martin Luther's "Eine Feste Burg," arranged as a congregational choral; a prelude for organ and 'cello, by Dinelli, and a grand march by Nessler. The two fifteen-minute addresses will be on "The New Thought About the Word of God, As Spoken to All Men," by the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, and "As Understood by Each Man," by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, ministers of All Souls' Church.

Dr. Van Dyke's Anniversary.

Owing to the slight illness of the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the fifteenth anniversary service, which was to have been held at the Brick Presbyter

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Cavalleria Rusticana—H. M. S. Pinafore—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ARMORY 71ST REGIMENT—Grand Concert—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
COLUMBUS—The Governors—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—Lilli Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—El Capitan—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GALLERIES FINE ARTS SOCIETY—Architectural League Exhibit—Day and Evening.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Minstrelsy—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Gay Deceiver—The Cat and the Cherub—8:15. Matinee—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30. Matinée—2:30.
IRVING PLACE—Lodge Brethren—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
JUDGE BUILDING—Christ Entering Jerusalem, (Painting)—Day and Evening.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Concert—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening. Hockey Match—8:15.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE OUTLOOK IS FOR PEACE, NOT WAR.

The swashbucklers who want war at any price, timid folk who want peace at any price, and men of reason, but also of courage and patriotism, who know that war is a frightful calamity, but not the worst that can befall a nation, would do well, even now, before we can say what destroyed the Maine, to consider how war is the last of a long line of procedures and may be averted by any one of those that go before it.

The danger of a war with Spain is still remote. If there be a war we may almost say that it will be of her seeking, and it will hardly be contended by any sane man that she is spoiling for a fight with us. The most serious contingency we have to face is a possible report from the Court of Inquiry that the Maine was destroyed by a mine laid and controlled by the military forces of the Spanish Government in Cuba. Explanations and protestations and official disclaimers might not go far after such a finding. Monstrous negligence or actual complicity on the part of the Spanish Government or its representatives would be so justly chargeable and the wanton, hideous barbarity of the act, seen in that new light, would arouse such a storm of passion that counsels of peace would find not many to heed them. But we still think, even in that extreme case, Spain could offer and we might accept reparation that the judgment of nations would approve and hold satisfactory. Of course Spain would have to give up Cuba instantly. We could not run any further risk of trouble on account of her difficulty in making the people of that island respect and obey her.

But while nations are not easily persuaded to submit questions of honor to arbitration or to condone for money damages what amounts to an act of war, such a cause of difference as might arise with Spain over the destruction of the Maine by private persons using their own engines would be proper matter for such a tribunal. We should expect Spain to disclaim all sympathy with the act, to disavow any intent to make an assault upon our flag, and to salute it by way of apology; also to make further reparation by indemnity payment. If well advised, she would do this without much demur. If no agreement could be reached a court of arbitration would be the natural resort, and it is not to be believed that Spain would decline such an opportunity.

In no conceivable event are we going to drive Spain into a war if war can be honorably avoided. And in the present condition of her armed forces and of her treasury she is not going to make it necessary for us to fight her. The disposition of the United States and the condition of Spain make powerfully for peace.

WHAT WILL MR. PLATT DO?

As the result of the labors of Mr. ELIHU ROOT and the special committee of the Union League Club, Mr. PLATT will now be required to decide whether the Republicans of the State, and particularly of this city, shall have a law under which a fair and decent organization is possible.

There has been much misunderstanding and some explicable misrepresentation as to what Mr. ROOT and his committee have done. But their labors were not really completed until Thursday night, and their bill must, of course, be judged without reference to previous reports of its nature. We speak of it as their bill, because it is the outcome of the initiative taken by the Union League Club. But it is important to note that the bill is the fruit of careful study and full consultation by the committee of the club, by representatives of the Committee of Fifty-three, and by a representative of the Buffalo organization which has given so much time to this matter—Mr. HOTCHKISS. It must be taken, then, as expressing the views of the general body of anti-machine or independent Republicans, and is in effect a statement of the conditions on which they think that "reform within the party" can be secured, and on which they are ready to undertake that object. It will be for Mr. PLATT to say whether these conditions shall be fulfilled. He has, through his friends, over and again declared that his power in the party comes from the free choice of the majority, and that he will have put into law any provisions necessary for the orderly and fair determination of such choice. That promise he must keep or take the consequences, which will be serious.

The aim of the bill now agreed upon by the independent Republicans is to provide a system, administered by the officials under the general election law of the State, (1) for the enrollment of voters declaring their general intention to support the candidates of a party; (2) for the election of delegates to nominating conventions, which election is to be conducted by these same officials, and (3) for the organization of such nominating conventions on a call of the roll of delegates duly certified by the election officials, each delegate naming his choice for temporary Chairman. No declaration of intention by a voter seeking enrollment is to be held to prevent his acting with any organization he may choose to join in any municipal canvass. Any party now entitled to have its candidates upon the official ballot is obliged to conduct its party organization under the terms of the bill. To any other party this is a matter of discretion.

We take it that what the independent Republicans hope and expect from such a bill is not the complete and permanent purification of the party organization, or the entire exclusion of the influence of the machine and the boss. That would obviously be impracticable. But they believe that they have provided an instrument by which at times, when public sentiment is strongly moved, and when voters are ready to take an active part in shaping the policy of their party if only there is any means of doing so, the majority can get its will expressed and can have a fair and open and decent share in party action. This instrument seems to us devised with sagacity and care. What defects it might develop in practice we cannot say. But it is the work of able and sincere men, and has the authority which such an origin must give it. No impartial man, seeking the public good, would hesitate to give it a trial. No such man would now be found hindering it.

Will the bill in substance be adopted? That depends, so far as the Republican Party is concerned, on Mr. PLATT'S course. His course, however, depends very much on the pressure that is brought upon him. There are men of independent professions in the Legislature who can make the passage of this bill the condition of their support of administration measures, and if such measures are at all tolerable, that policy would be justifiable. There are men not in the Legislature who can make it plain to Mr. BLACK that unless the bill be passed he will be forced to resume the practice of law in Troy. That policy also is perfectly justifiable. Apart from these sources of strength, which may easily be sufficient, the bill ought to be supported by at least some of the Democrats in the Legislature. It is as good for their party as for any other. In any case, the motto for decent citizens engaged in this fight, in their relations with the machine, may well be the famous one of RICHELIEU, "All means to win, and failing that, all means to crush."

THE NAVY.

The officers of the United States Navy are just now a most interesting class of men. They are much in the public eye and in the public mind. Not far away, it may be, opportunity awaits them, the opportunity of distinction and public fame. We know that these brave men would give a glorious account of themselves. They are trained for fighting; they are fearless. The flag, the uniform they wear, the love of country, and honorable ambition would inspire them to deeds of valor that would make the names of some of them illustrious—if we should go to war.

But we have not gone to war. It is extremely unlikely that we shall go to war, with Spain or any other nation, for long years to come. The young Hotspurs of the navy ought to understand, therefore, that their time has not yet come. It is exceedingly unwise and improper for them to protest that we want no indemnity for the loss of the Maine; that we want war, and nothing but war will give us the satisfaction we demand.

"Inter arma silent leges" is a good war saying, but it works just as well, even better, the other way. "Inter leges silent arma." We understand, we may even sympathize with, the impatience of these gallant men, but we must remind them that it is not for them to say whether we will accept an indemnity for the Maine. In the great wisdom of the fathers it was determined that questions of that nature should be referred to another department of the Government. The executive department is now devoting a good deal of time each day to the consideration of the case of the Maine. It has not yet got so far that it can say what destroyed the ship, whether it was by the act of an enemy or by an accident for which no enemy can be held responsible that she went to her doom. It must be too early, then, for the young gentlemen of the navy to decline an indemnity since no one yet knows whether an indemnity is due.

The honor of the Nation is in safe hands. The President will neither suffer a stain to be put upon it nor will he hurry on a war that may with honor be avoided. And Congress, which must give the word if there is fighting to be done, is not a timid or a phlegmatic body.

Above all, the navy must not make the mistake of supposing that the country wants war. The country wants peace. It will go to war only if it is plain that peace with justice cannot be had.

THE FRENCH SITUATION.

The obvious and outrageous perversion of justice in the Zola case is by no means the most depressing circumstance in the French situation. It was plain to everybody that ZOLA was convicted without the least reference to the merits of the case and on the demand of the Parisian mob. The fact was discreditable to the Judge who presided and allowed himself and his court to be used as the instruments of the mob. But it is not so serious as the vote in the Chamber of Deputies, which makes it appear that the mob consists, for the moment, of all France. Nothing for many years has so vividly illustrated VOLTAIRE'S unflattering description of his countrymen as the revelations in this case.

Emboldened by the assurance in advance of the vote which showed that the Legislature partook the passions of the street mob, M. MELINE announced that the Government would "suppress the agitation" of the Zola case. It has since appeared what he meant. The proposal to revive the censorship of the press, which was abandoned in France seventeen years ago, was made some time since, with special reference to the Dreyfus case, but before the trial of ZOLA. In the present insane temper of the Legislature, it might be adopted. At present, however, the responsibilities of publishers begin in France, as in this country, after publication. These responsibilities the French Government, it is announced, being encouraged by the verdict in the case of ZOLA, means to enforce against four Parisian newspapers which have demanded the reopening of the Dreyfus case. More than that, the Paris correspondents of various foreign newspapers, English, German, Belgian, and Italian, have, it is credibly reported, been notified that if they do not "abandon their attitude of hostility to France" they will be expelled from the country. The offense of which they were guilty was of course the offense of telling the plain truth about the trial of ZOLA.

"This reasoning mistakes the age." If the French republic, or any other republic, cannot stand publicity, it is doomed. M. MELINE and his colleagues, inspired by the high officers of the army and sustained by the Parisian mob, seem to have concluded that their best way of obviating hostile comment is to suppress it. That course may be successful for a time. It is the old-fashioned prescription of "nailing up the safety valve." That course prevents the escape of superfluous steam. It also insures that when an explosion does occur, it will wreck the whole machine.

THE CUBAN OPPORTUNITY.

The American people have for ten days been performing that very difficult feat known as "a suspension of public opinion." No serious American in a position of official or other responsibility has done or said anything to close the public mind to evidence as to the cause of the loss of the Maine. In fact, we believe that the public mind is open, and that the report of the Court of Inquiry, with the accompanying evidence, will be received without prejudice.

The representatives in this country of the Cuban republic have not been called upon to suspend their opinions or the expression of them. They have freely and repeatedly expressed their belief that the loss of the Maine was due to design, and not to accident, and that there was at least connivance in the design on the part of official Spaniards. If this could be proved it is needless to point out what the consequences would be. Cuba would in a month be free forever of Spanish rule. To produce the proof of what the Cuban leaders assert being to secure the triumph of their cause, the most urgent patriotic duty resting upon the Cubans is to secure that proof. They have facilities for procuring it, if it exists, which are denied to us. They speak Spanish and are not distinguishable at once from Spaniards, as American detectives are. Their emissaries can circulate freely in Havana. If it be true that there are Spaniards in Havana who would glory in having destroyed a Yankee battleship and killed two-thirds of her crew, there are Cubans in Havana who can put themselves in the way of hearing the boasts. If the Maine was destroyed by design, it is reasonably certain that the destruction was the work of a conspiracy and not of an unassisted "fanatic." The Cubans have means of eavesdropping upon the familiar conversation of the Spaniards who would be likeliest to be engaged in the commission of such a crime and to brag about it afterward. In fact, the Cubans have shown, in the case of DE LOME, that their system of espionage in Havana is very complete. The disclosure made in that case was useful to their cause. But of course it is not to be compared for a moment, in usefulness to their cause, with proof that the Maine was destroyed by a Spanish plot. It is futile for the Cubans to say that they believe she was so destroyed. If they can prove it they have won their case, and they are in a position to prove it if it be susceptible of proof.

"BY THEIR WORKS."

We have been accused by devoted Brooklynites of regarding in a frivolous spirit the contribution that their borough was likely to make to the economical and efficient Government of New York. They have especially resented the suspicion—which we confess to have entertained—that the revenues of Brooklyn have been used with greater freedom than would have been indulged had not the resources of the Borough of Manhattan been available in the near future. We think that our attitude is in a degree justified by the facts officially stated by Controller COLER, himself a Brooklyn man, in regard to the management of the most important spending department of the City of Brooklyn, on the eve of the consolidation with New York. "By their Works ye shall know them."

Mr. COLER states that in the three months immediately preceding consolidation the Department of City Works made contracts, not at public letting and without advertisement, for $72,906.23. Each of these contracts was for a sum between $1,900 and $2,000, but the work was for three continuous jobs, costing respectively $41,400.75, $21,712.69, and $9,792.79. Had these jobs been contracted for each by itself, advertising and public letting would have been required by law. The letting in bites of less than $2,000 avoided technically this exaction. The work done was filling, and it was paid for at the rates of 75 cents per cubic yard, $1.30, and $1.33. The Controller says that "it is the opinion of the engineer attached to the Controller's office" that 35 cents for the 75-cent job and 50 cents for the $1.30 and $1.33 jobs would have been high prices. This involves a gross waste of over $41,000 on $73,000, or 56 per cent.

That is a very bad showing, indeed, and it throws a good deal of light on the size of the Brooklyn debt and the condition of Brooklyn generally.

The Spanish jingoes, in the peninsula and in Cuba, seem to be taking a view of the disaster to the Maine which is not justified by the facts. From Havana it is reported that the Spaniards accuse the court of inquiry of acting "in bad faith," by asking questions tending to establish that the battleship was destroyed by design. The Imparcial of Madrid sees in the proceedings of our Government President MCKINLEY "sharpening his dagger to stab Spain in the back." These are very bitter words. It may be suggested to the excited Spaniards that while there are differing conjectures as to the loss of the Maine, not one of them is that she was destroyed, and her crew killed, by the Government of the United States! If we had destroyed the Maine in order to pick a quarrel with Spain, and then only, the comments of the Spanish jingoes would be justified. As a matter of fact, the Government of the United States is merely conducting the investigation into the loss of its own property which invariable usage requires whenever a man-of-war is lost. The conclusions of the investigating body have not yet been imparted to any one, even if they have been formed. The Spanish excitement over the mere fact of the investigation is entirely unwarranted.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In these days, when so many people here, in Cuba, and in Spain are thinking and talking about secret means of destruction, it is only natural that the old stories about subterranean passages at Havana should have come to life again. Everybody in the Cuban capital has heard more or less about these passages, and visitors there are invariably regaled with long accounts of them. It is not at all difficult to find perfectly reputable residents of the city who believe that extensive works of this kind exist, and occasionally details of their position and construction are given by men who claim to have seen with their own eyes—a dark gallery lined with ancient masonry and leading somewhere or other. Tales of a passage under the harbor entrance and connecting the Punta with the Moro are most common, and few Cubans or Spaniards think of doubting their truth. Now, almost surely, there is more or less foundation for these stories, and not less certainly they are more or less wild exaggerations of fact. The early rulers of Havana had not a little money and a good deal of cheap labor at their command, and they may well have made underground channels of communication between neighboring forts and between the forts and the interior of the city, but that they were skilled enough in engineering to overcome the difficulties of tunneling long distances under many feet of water is nearly or quite incredible. Any way, the problem has but the remotest of bearings on present controversies. Harbor mines could not be placed or exploded from caverns of this sort. Therefore, even if the caverns did once exist, and even if they are still traversable they need hardly be considered in connection with the loss of the Maine.

—Selling 4½ per cent. bonds at 90, China will get the money she wants at 5 per cent. interest, and, considering the precarious state in which she is supposed to be, this is surprisingly cheap. China, however, is not likely to feel much delight over her bargain, for there must be added to that modest 5 per cent. innumerable concessions to the hated and despised barbarians, and a vast number of prejudices and habits will also have to be given up. Any attempt to imagine what the Chinese think about these dealings with the foreigners would probably be quite useless. China is a nation only in name, and her people know their rulers only as collectors of taxes. The conditions, therefore, are not calculated to inspire patriotism, or to make possible the humiliation other races would feel if thus coerced by aliens. The East is a long way from the West, and the sorrows of the one are often the joys of the other.

—If the counsel for the owners of drug stores is a trustworthy statistician—and who doubts it?—70 per cent. of the drug clerks are vehemently opposed to a reduction in their hours of labor, and are anxiously waiting for assurances from Albany that the bill introduced in their behalf by misguided friends has been killed. This is a remarkable phenomenon, and history would be searched in vain for a precedent for it. Perhaps the drug clerks want to work twenty-four hours a day, and are prevented from doing so only by the tyranny of outsiders, who have no idea of how small the profits on drugs really are, or of the difficulty there is in selling enough of them to make possible the perpetuation of the business. Full information on these points ought to be given out by the proprietors and their counsel. The public wants to be just, and it shudders at the thought of forcing unwilling clerks to leave their beloved counters even for an instant. By the way, why don't the clerks employ a few orators? It's almost shameful in them to leave all this expense to their employers.

PERSONAL.

—According to several reports—none of them very authoritative, it is well to premise—WILFRED VAN N. POWELSON, an Ensign on the Government tug Fern, has not only solved the mystery of the Maine, but, by talking about his discovery, has made it probable that he, too, may soon be blown up. The explosion, if it comes, will be due to the wrath of his superior officers, not to dynamite or guncotton, fortunately, and yet it may have a terribly shattering effect on the young man's prospects of advancement. For Ensign POWELSON is a very young man, having left Annapolis only four years ago, and most of his fame has been won ashore as a football player. It is therefore somewhat surprising that, reaching the scene of disaster after his elder professional brethren had spent several days in careful examination of the wreck, he should be the first to notice that a part of the vessel's keel is sticking up out of the water in plain view. Still, this might have happened, and it would have been quite in order for him to call attention to what he saw. The serious phase of the matter, as regards the Ensign himself, that is, lies in the fact that his discovery, real or imagined, has reached the ears of those whom Capt. SIGSBEE calls the "intensely active representatives of the press." This is far from proving that Mr. POWELSON has been too voluble, but it does connect his name with the only important piece of news that has leaked out of the court of inquiry or from its immediate vicinity, and therefore the young officer must realize that the air around him is full of interrogation marks. His predicament is especially awkward because there rests upon him the obligation of establishing a negative, always a difficult task.

—Father WEBER, the German priest up in Kingston, who seems to have been advising American Catholics to enlist in the Spanish Army, is probably not insane. He is simply a left-over from the Dark Ages, and his laborious demonstration of that fact should excite pity rather than anger. His own Church will take immediate means, doubtless, to reduce him to silence, and it is unnecessary to say that he spoke only for himself and the very small band of grotesque survivals to which he belongs. But, though there is no excuse for screams of rage against Father WEBER, none should fail to study the incident carefully, and to make the obvious inferences from it. Liberty in the expression of opinion is a most precious thing—so precious that care should be taken lest it degenerate into license to preach treason and spread superstition among the ignorant. Father WEBER already knows how the inside of a jail looks, and it might be only an act of kindness to give him further opportunities to study good strong masonry. By taking that course some real changes in his attitude toward things in general might be effected. At present he is in considerable danger from impulsive persons, who haven't time to make delicate distinctions between raging maniacs and reckless fanatics, between the treason of malice and the treason of folly. Fortunately, to balance Father WEBER we have Father CHIDWICK, and the former is not likely to get much attention from anybody.

—A sculptor named VAN BOUW, Boer by birth but long resident in Rome, has been working for two years on a heroic statue of PAUL KRUEGER, the President of the South African Republic, and "Oom PAUL" is soon to have the somewhat unusual pleasure of unveiling this effigy of himself. A monument fifty feet high has been erected at Pretoria, and upon this the statue, which is of heroic size, is to be placed, as the crowning feature. It is interesting to learn that the great and good KRUEGER insisted on being represented in the ordinary high hat of daily life, and, strangely enough, those who have been admitted to a private view of the clay model concur in saying that the portrait of the Boer statesman is, despite this hard fact, quite dignified.

CURRENT NOTES.

It is related of a recently deceased citizen of Chicago of much wealth that the furnishings of his library have been invoiced at $16,239, and the books in it at $240.24.

* * *

The University of Pennsylvania is to have a new law school building, to cost not less than $300,000. The library of this department now contains over 20,000 volumes.

* * *

Only a little flag marks the grave of the late Gov. John A. Martin in Atchison, Kan., and efforts are being made to secure the erection of a fitting monument for so good a citizen, soldier, editor, and Governor. He died Oct. 2, 1889.

* * *

An earnest effort is being made in Kentucky, under the especial impulse of ex-Commissioner of Agriculture Nicholas McDowell, to induce ex-Gov. John Young Brown to become once more a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of the State.

* * *

A will incidentally introduced in a suit in a Cincinnati court a few days ago was of interest because it bore a certificate of probate drawn and signed by William Henry Harrison, then Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of the county just before he was nominated for President of the United States.

* * *

Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller has offered prizes to be awarded for improvement to pupils in the public schools of New London, Conn., believing that endeavor should be recognized rather than the attainment of the highest rank—that he who tries most is better entitled to recognition than he who easily attains most.

* * *

A man employed as a motorman on a St. Louis railroad, and heretofore bearing the name of Patrick by gift of his parents, has had it changed to Percy by the court, on the plea that "through his connection with the company, and also among those with whom he associated in a social way, the name of Patrick has been used unpleasantly, thereby placing petitioner in an embarrassing position."

"MENTAL SCIENCE" HEALERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is reported that legislation is anticipated looking to the suppression of the practice of the so-called "Mystic Healers." Let us hope that the proposed law may pass. While undoubtedly some good is produced by "mental science" by its application to the troubles of nervous persons or hypochondriacs, yet the opportunity which the practice of these unlicensed doctors gives for imposition and fraud is so great and the cases where patients have suffered from the denial to them by the aforesaid healers of the services of doctors of medicine are so numerous that the enactment of such legislation as is proposed must be regarded as a great protection to the community at large. Whatever of value is to be derived from mental treatment is undoubtedly recognized and applied by duly licensed and experienced physicians, and can be used by them, when advantageous, in the regular practice of their profession. Such legislation would therefore be of great advantage in that it would preserve whatever may be good in this system, at the same time limiting its use to those who are best qualified to judge of its merits and of the necessity of its application. It would also close the doors of the profession quite effectually against fanatics, quacks, and fraudulent practitioners.

W. HARMAN BROWN, JR.
New York, Feb. 25, 1898.

MR. SNYDER'S RE-ELECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your kind editorial of the 23d inst. in reference to my re-election has given rise to so many inquiries as to the date of my first entering the service of the Board of Education, together with other matters therewith, that I beg the use of your valuable paper in order to present the facts.

My first election was in July, 1891, being the direct outcome of a visit of inspection of the public schools in some of the principal cities of the East by Commissioners Joseph J. Little and Charles Bulkley Hubbell, as a sub-committee of the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, of which the former was Chairman.

The demand was then made that the new public school buildings of this city should equal or excel those of any other city.

The work upon these lines, as far as funds would permit, has been carried on during the administrations of Presidents John L. N. Hunt, Adolph L. Sanger, Charles H. Knox, Robert Maclay, and Charles Bulkley Hubbell, the more direct supervision being had by the Committee on Buildings, of which Joseph J. Little was Chairman, June to November, 1891, and again April, 1895, to January, 1897; Robert Maclay, November, 1891, to April, 1895; Edward H. Peaslee, January to December, 1897, and Richard H. Adams, December, 1897, to date.

Whatever measure of success I may have attained in the administration of the duties of my office, has been possible only through the unswerving confidence and faith reposed in me by every member of the Board of Education from the date of my original appointment in 1891 to the present time.

C. B. J. SNYDER,
Superintendent of Buildings.
New York, Feb. 25, 1898.

As to The Times's Comments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to be included among the many who must have written to commend and thank you for the admirable editorial rebuke in to-day's TIMES, "The Mayor and Spain." The person, who, by the grace of Tammany, is unfortunately Mayor of the city, deserves the stinging chastisement you have given him, and it is to be hoped, although this may be expecting too much, will profit by it. Ignorance and boorishness in the City Hall are not uncommon, but discourtesy to foreign visitors is, and should not be tolerated without vigorous protest, much less from a servant of the people.

Likewise to be approved and praised is the editorial reference in the same issue to the address made by President McKinley in Philadelphia on Washington's Birthday. Every day must add to the strength and influence of THE TIMES among thinking, discriminating people, without regard to political creeds.

NORVAL.
New York, Feb. 23, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The Borrower's Way.

If you lend a man grass seed he'll come around later to borrow a lawn mower.—Christian Work.

Assured.

"Have you any stylish neighbors?"
"Stylish? Mrs. Toozle, next door, is just getting over a $900 attack of typhoid fever."—Chicago Record.

Convincing.

He—Women are seldom capable of reasoning.
She—Don't you believe it.
He—Why not?
She—Well—because.—Chicago News.

Needs a Change.

"The Higbees are going to housekeeping again."
"Tired of hotel life?"
"No; but their dachshund has got tired of hotel food."—Brooklyn Life.

His False Step.

"Well," said the observant boarder, "I see that Zola has been convicted and sentenced to a year's imprisonment."
"That is what a writer of fiction gets for dealing with facts," replied the man on the opposite side of the table.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

HOW THE BROWNS TURNED OUT.

From The Syracuse Courier.

Elijah Brown, the cobbler, was enamored of the muse,
And all his time was given up to stanzas and to shoes.
He scorned to live a tuneless life, ingloriously mute,
And nightly laid his last aside to labor at his lute;
For he had registered an oath that lyrical renown
Should trumpet to the universe the worthy name of Brown.

And, though his own weak pinions failed to reach the heights of song,
His genius hatched a brilliant scheme to help his oath along;
And all his little youngsters as they numerously came
He christened after poets in the pantheon of fame,
That their poetic prestige might impress them, and inspire
A noble emulation to adopt the warbling lyre.

And Virgil Brown and Dante Brown and Tasso Brown appeared,
And Milton Brown and Byron Brown and Shakespeare Brown were reared.
Longfellow Brown and Schiller Brown arrived at man's estate,
And Wordsworth Brown and Goldsmith Brown filled up the family slate.
And he believed his gifted boys, predestined to renown,
In time would roll the boulder from the buried name of Brown.

But still the epic is unsung, and still that worthy name
Is missing from the pedestals upon the hills of fame:
For Dante Brown's a peddler in the vegetable line,
And Byron Brown is pitching for the Tuscarora nine;
Longfellow Brown, the lightweight, is a pugilist of note,
And Goldsmith Brown's a deckhand on a Jersey ferryboat;

In Wordsworth Brown, Manhattan has an estimable cop,
And Schiller Brown's an artist in a Brooklyn barber's shop;
A roving tar is Virgil Brown upon the bounding seas,
And Tasso Brown is usually engaged in making cheese;
The cobbler's bench is Milton Brown's, and there he pegs away,
And Shakespeare Brown makes cocktails in a Cripple Creek café.

FULLER-DANA PICTURE SALE

A Total of $245,900 Obtained for Canvases Offered Last Night in Chickering Hall.

A ROUSSEAU BRINGS $36,500

For Corot's "La Danse des Amours" $36,000 Is Paid—High Prices Rule, but the Assembage a Cool One.

Thirty-six pictures by early English and Barbizon masters, which formed the collection of William H. Fuller, were sold at auction in Chickering Hall last evening for $166,200, and seven Barbizon and modern French pictures, owned by Charles A. Dana, which were included in the sale, brought a total of $79,700, making the grand total for the sale $245,900. This result makes the sale rank eleventh in the history of important art sales in New York. The Mary J. Morgan sale in 1886 realized $885,300, the George I. Seney sale in 1891 $664,000, the A. T. Stewart sale in 1887 $515,800, the William H. Stewart sale of this month $409,730, the second Seney sale of 1885 $406,000, the Knoedler sale of 1893 $384,670, the John Taylor Johnston sale in the early eighties $328,064, the second Albert Spencer sale of 1888 $284,025, the American Art Association sale of 1892 $270,540, and the D. H. King sale of 1896 $262,745.

The highest figure reached at last night's sale was $36,500, which was paid by G. B. Berckman of Tiffany & Co., presumably for a private buyer, for Rousseau's masterpiece, "The Charcoal Burners' Hut," owned by Mr. Fuller. This was purchased at the Secretan sale a few years ago in Paris by T. B. Blakeslee of this city for $9,000, and was immediately sold by him to Mr. Fuller at a slight advance. The second highest figure obtained was $36,000 for Mr. Dana's superb classic Corot, "La Danse des Amours," which was also bought by Mr. Berckman. J. W. Ellsworth of Chicago paid $22,000 for the Fuller Troyon, "Cows in the Pasture," and Herman Schaus paid $20,500 for the Dana Millet, "The Turkey Herder."

The large Gainsborough, "The Blue Boy," owned by Mr. Fuller, and whose identity has given rise to much controversy, the owner reserved the right to withdraw. He had placed an upset figure of $50,000 on the canvas, and when this was announced by the auctioneer, silence, deep and profound, fell on the large assemblage. After a moment's wait the picture was withdrawn.

None of the other single canvases sold reached $10,000. Isidor Wormser, Jr., paid $7,600 for the Fuller Daubigny, "The Open Sea," and the same figure for the smaller Fuller Rousseau, "Marais dans les Landes," while J. G. Moore secured the second Fuller Dupré, "Cattle Drinking," for $6,700, and C. P. Huntington or George Gould bought through Randolph, the agent, the Fuller Daubigny, "Apple Blossoms," that rarely beautiful artistic canvas poem of Spring, for $6,000. J. G. Moore paid $5,800 for Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Portrait of Mrs. Knapp," the highest figure reached for any of the Fuller English pictures.

The Fuller English pictures, while they brought, on the whole, good prices, did not sell in many instances for the figures expected, while the Fuller-Dana Barbizon pictures exceeded, if possible, even the dealers' anticipations, and this result is a convincing evidence of the enduring and deserved popularity of the works of "the men of 1830" with the American art public.

The really sensational feature of last night's auction was the sale of the superb Fuller Rousseau and the Dana Corot for $36,500 and $36,000, respectively. Only three single canvases in the history of New York art auction sales ever brought higher prices. These were Meissonier's "1807," sold at the A. T. Stewart sale for $66,000; Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," sold at the same sale for $53,000, and Jules Breton's "Communicants," sold at the Mary J. Morgan sale for $45,500.

It may be interesting for purposes of comparison to state that S. P. Avery, Jr., sold Millet's "Turkey Herder" to Mr. Dana for $6,500. Last night Mr. Schaus paid $20,500 for it. Mr. Avery also sold the Dana Jacque "Sheep in the Forest," for which Mr. Bell of St. Louis paid $5,400 last night, to Mr. Dana for $2,500.

The sale of last evening was not as largely attended or as exciting in the bidding as the recent Stewart sale, and Chickering Hall was not again overcrowded. The assemblage did not contain many prominent society people, but more dealers were present than at the Stewart sale, and many collectors from other cities. The bidding was spirited only at times, and was marked by rapid advances by hundreds and even thousands, and only twice did the amusing fifty-dollar-bid dealer, who was a feature of the Stewart sale, make himself conspicuous. It was a battle of long purses last night, and when men are matching thousands they do so as a rule quietly. Thomas E. Kirby was the auctioneer.

Among those in the hall were Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Jr., Miss Ranger, Mrs. Griscom, Frederic Bonner, William R. Hearst, Russell Spaulding, E. J. Barwind, H. S. Bates, S. Untermyer, Justice Truax, Thomas B. Clarke, W. M. Laffan, William H. Fuller, Catholina Lambert, H. Brambles-Wilson, A. de Neufville, L. P. Dessar, Jules Oehme, P. J. Kaldenberg, C. Durand-Ruel, T. B. Blakeslee, Herman Schaus, Roland Knoedler, Charles Knoedler, John Elderkin, ex-Judge and Mrs. Horace Russell, Mrs. Hetty Green, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Dickerson, Mrs. J. J. Borland, Mrs. C. J. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Hall McCormick of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Belt of St. Louis. The Vanderbilts were only represented by young Mr. Sloane, who made several bids on some of the English pictures, but did not secure any. George J. Gould was not present, but it was believed that he secured several important canvases through Randolph, the agent. C. P. Huntington was not an active bidder.

The Rousseau, which brought $36,500, was started at $10,000, and ran up by five-thousand-dollar bids made by Mr. Berckman of Tiffany & Co. and an unknown bidder to $25,000. Then it advanced by one-thousand-dollar bids to $30,000, and then by five-hundred-dollar bids, still made by the same contestants, to $36,500, at which figure it was knocked down amid much suppressed excitement to Mr. Berckman. Randolph, the agent, started the Dana Corot at $20,000. It then jumped with two bidders to $21,000, then to $25,000, and by hundreds to its final figure of $36,000, Mr. Berckman being again the victor.

The Dana Millet, purchased by H. Schaus for $20,500, started at $5,000, and, by hundred-and-fifty-dollar bids, after a stubborn contest, reached its sale. The star Rousseau and the Corot evoked the only decided applause of the evening, when first shown. The sale may be characterized as a highly successful one, financially, but a cold one as compared to many of its predecessors.

The following is a list of pictures sold, with the names of the artists, buyers, and prices:

Fuller Pictures.

Michel, G., "The Hillside"; Cottier & Co..	$450
Constable, J., "A Suffolk Water Mill"; F. A. Bell	3,000
Michel, G., "Road Through the Woods"; J. W. Leroy	1,300
Constable, J., "In Dedham Vale"; R. E. Moore	1,400
Crome, J., "Yarmouth Beach"; B. Mansfield	600
Michel, G., "The Plain of Montmartre"; J. G. Moore	575
Wilson, R., "View Near Oxford"; Randolph, for another	700
Cotman, J. S., "Moonlight On the Yare"; S. Untermyer	900
Gainsborough, T., "Portrait of An Officer"; Mrs. C. J. Blair	900
Dupré, J., "Le Cours d'Eau"; Knoedler & Co	3,850
Constable, J., "Summer Morning—Dedham Vale"; Mrs. C. J.

ser, Jr.	7,800
Daubigny, C. F., "Apple Blossoms"; Randolph, for another	6,000
Constable, J., "The Lock"; G. W. Elkins.	5,200
Gainsborough, T., "Going to Market"; J. W. Ellsworth	3,800
Reynolds, J., "Portrait of Mrs. Knapp"; J. G. Moore	5,800
Gainsborough, T., "Halcyon Days in England"; J. W. Ellsworth	8,700
Gainsborough, T., "Portrait of Lady Inness of Norfolk"; S. P. Avery, Jr.	5,500
Troyon, C., "Cows in Pasture"; J. W. Ellsworth	22,000
Rousseau, T., "The Charcoal Burner's Hut"; G. B. Berckman	86,500
Total of Fuller sale	$166,200

Dana Pictures.

Courbet, G., "Seashore"; G. W. Elkins.	$3,800
Jacque, C. E., "Sheep in the Forest"; F. A. Bell	5,400
Riem, F., "Une Fete a Venise"; J. W. Leroy	3,800
Daubigny, C. F., "On the River Oise"; I. Wormser, Jr.	6,500
Rousseau, T., "The Harvest Field"; Mrs. Griscom	4,200
Millet, J. F., "The Turkey Herder"; Herman Schaus	20,500
Corot, T. B. C., "La Danse des Amours"; J. B. Berckman	38,000
Total of Dana sale	$79,700
Grand total Fuller-Dana sale	$245,900

THE DANA CERAMICS.

Two Hawthorne Jars Bring $3,000 and $4,100 Respectively.

Two superb Hawthorne jars evoked the liveliest bidding and brought the highest prices at the second day's sale of Charles A. Dana's collection of Eastern ceramics at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. Among nearly 200 choice specimens of porcelains these two jars were pre-eminent. Not more than four persons in the assemblage that crowded Gallery E, where the sale was held, ventured to bid for them, however. The purchasers were B. Altman and F. A. Bell, both of this city, and the prices paid were $3,000 and $4,100. The aggregate proceeds of the day's sales were $35,533.50, which, added to the $19,811.50 taken in at the first sale on Thursday, makes the whole amount thus far realized for the ceramics $55,344. The closing sale of these ceramics will occur this afternoon.

The first of the costly Hawthorne jars displayed by Auctioneer Kirby yesterday was ten inches high, and was described as one of the most exquisite pieces of blue ware in existence. It displayed a decoration of Mei blossoms, reserved in white, on a ground of brilliant blue, supposed in its treatment to imitate broken ice. A bid of $500 offered by a professional buyer was quickly followed by a number of small raises, until $1,000 was reached. Then the strife narrowed down to Mr. Altman, Mr. Bell, and one other, and the bidding advanced briskly at the rate of $100 at each nod. The spectators became enthusiastic over the struggle, and applauded decorously when the jar was knocked down to Mr. Altman at his bid of $3,000.

The other Hawthorne was put on the block immediately afterward, and the bidding went on in much the same way as for the first jar, with the exception that F. A. Bell had made up his mind to secure this art treasure, and he pushed the price up to $4,100 and secured the prize at that bid. Both Hawthornes are much alike, although the second one shows a little deeper shade of blue. Considerable surprise was manifested that the second jar should have brought a higher price than the first one, because of the announcement that the cover of the second one was an imitation. A connoisseur in ceramics remarked after the sale, however, that the body of the jar bought by Mr. Bell seemed to have a finer blue than the other. Mr. Bell figured at the recent sale of Stewart paintings as the purchaser of Madrazo's "Departure from the Masked Ball," for $16,500.

After the Hawthornes, the piece of ware that brought the highest price yesterday was a tall beaker twenty-eight inches high, made in the prefecture of Lang, for which B. Altman paid $1,800. The decoration of this beaker is in a so-called black hawthorn pattern invested with a heavy black enamel, against which in relief are the flowering branches of the Mei tree. This beaker was started at $1,000, and there was a spirited contest for a few minutes between Mr. Altman, Mr. Bell, Mr. Clarke, and others. Mr. Altman bought several other choice pieces, including a quadrilateral vase, also of so-called black hawthorn pattern, for $600; a tall square vase, with cylindrical neck and flaring mouth, for $510; an elaborately decorated yellow vase, square, with cylindrical neck, for $425, and a richly enameled black square vase, invested with the transparent enamels of early K'ang-hsi, for $600.

A spirited episode was afforded by the strife between W. R. Hearst and an unknown buyer for the possession of two quaint statuettes of the dog Foo in clair de lune. These images were only 6 inches high, but they attracted more general attention than several far more valuable pieces. The unknown buyer was represented by Mr. Randolph, the experienced attaché of the galleries. Although the dogs were displayed together, Mr. Kirby said that the bidding would be on a single one with the privilege of taking the pair. At the outset Mr. Randolph offered $60 each for them. Somebody at once raised the figure to $100, and then Mr. Hearst took a hand and led the bidding by brisk raises of $5 and $10. Mr. Randolph kept close to him, and all other bidders speedily dropped out. Gradually the bidding passed the figure that most of the art dealers present thought the images ought to bring, and when $520 each was bid, Mr. Hearst remained silent and the Foo dogs went to Mr. Randolph's unknown buyer.

A few minutes afterward Mr. Randolph bought a large and strikingly handsome jar of dark purple enamel for $310. Mr. Hearst made several purchases in the course of the afternoon, including a large plate with diaper pattern and graceful floral ornament, the glaze a pale green rich celadon, for which he paid $140; a flat, oddly ornamented bowl, for $105; a plate with fluted ornament and floral spray, beneath a dense, rich glaze, for $85, and a bowl with a rich glaze of warm red and purple on the outside, for $80.

F. A. Bell supplemented his purchase of the forty-one-hundred-dollar Hawthorne jar by bidding in several choice and dainty pieces. He bought an old decorated Satsuma incense burner for $225, an elaborately decorated ovoid vase for $475, a small bottle-shaped vase in blue and white for $130, and a Ta Ming quadrilateral vase for $30.

One of the most frequent bidders was W. M. Laffan, who secured some of the best articles of medium value in the collection. So numerous were Mr. Laffan's purchases that conjecture assigned some of the pieces to the Dana estate, of which he is an executor, some to Mr. Walters of Baltimore, whose friend he is, and some to himself. Mr. Laffan bought a blue-and-white decorated vase on which was depicted an imperial audience, for $600; a tall vase decorated in panels with rudimentary dog's-head handles, for $210; an oblong box of the Ming period, for $135; quadrilateral vase, on the foot of which is etched a poem composed by the Emperor Kien-Lung, in honor of the vase itself, for $210; a tall vase completely covered with an intricate decoration of chrysanthemums, in clear dark blue, of K'ang-hsi, for $310; a pear-shaped vase, for $110; large jar or fish bowl of dense, heavy paste, a unique example of the five-color (ou-tsai) decoration of the Ming dynasty, for $440; a tall jar, also with five-color decoration, for $320; an imperial yellow ovoid vase, for $175; a square white vase, with cylindrical neck, for $320; a bottle-shaped vase, for $200; a white ovoid vase, for $310; a bottle-shaped vase, for $180, and two large fish bowls, with silver cloisonné rims, for $200 each. A statuette twenty-one inches high, of the goddess Kwa-nin, a unique and very rare specimen of Ming ware, was placed on the block, and Auctioneer Kirby remarked that it cost $5,000. Bidding was extremely slow on this piece, and Mr. Laffan bought it for $450.

T. B. Clarke bought several valuable pieces, and was a bidder for a few that he did not get. He secured a wide-mouthed ovoid vase, fine white glaze, with clear crackle, for $410; another ovoid vase, decorated in landscape, and with a delicate clear crackle, for $470; tall bottle vase, in blue of K'anz-hsi, for $290; long-necked bottle of Ta Ming period, for $150; brilliant white porcelain vase, with decoration of two dragons in peach tint red, for $225; tall vases, with decoration of peonies in transparent enamels of K'ang-hsi, $320; a strikingly handsome fish bowl of early Ming period, $165; tall, slender vase for $375; vase, with cover, turquois blue ground, $310; white porcelain bowl for $170; rice pattern bowl, $400, and a broad vase of old Ming pottery surmounted by a statue of Cheou-lao seated on his deer, $540.

The purchases of S. P. Avery, Jr., included a rarely beautiful ovoid egg-shell vase, bordered by blue and white ornament of birds and foliated shapes, for $575; a K'ang-hsi beaker for $200, and a K'ang-hsi vase for $400. Dr. Hayes bought, after a lively competition, a fine yellow-brown vase with purple metallic lustre, in imitation of bronze, for $170. E. V. Church secured an egg-shell vase, delicately modeled and decorated, for $135; a K'ang-hsi vase for $57.50; a cylindrical vase of the Kien lung period, for $155, and a quaint alms bowl of the Kien lung period, for $62.50.

R. H. Moore purchased liberally, his selections embracing a Kien lung flower vase at $95; Ta Ming egg-shell cup at $50; pair of bottle-shaped vases, with delicate open crackle, $160 for one and $150 for the other; chrysanthemum plate, $90; decorated vase, $170; ovoid vase, with cover, K'ang-hsi, $155, and a large ovoid vase, elaborately decorated, $210. A. A. Pope bought one bottle-shaped vase at $310, and another at $250. C. I. Hudson put in some effective bids and secured a plate with imperial yellow ground for $145, and a slender vase decorated in transparent enamels at $310.

H. D. Auchincloss bought an old Hirado bowl with a silver cover for $105, and a large blue-and-white bottle for $115. J. A. McKeever bought a large vase, with cover, for $155, and A. D. Vorse bought two tall vases, reproductions of original Mings in rich dark blue, for $60 each.

There was comparatively little bidding by women, although that sex constituted much the larger proportion of the assemblage. Several choice pieces of moderate value were bid in by Mrs. C. B. Alexander, including a square vase at $85, a dainty white plate at $15, and a handsome tall vase at $75. Mrs. Wood purchased a robin's-e-gg blue vase, with clair de lune crackle, for $250, and a double gourd for $120. Mrs. S. C. Thompson secured a large jar of old gray crackle at $155.

Mr. Oastler, the discriminating collector, purchased a Ming fish bowl for $230. Mr. Cable bought a tall vase for $130; an egg-shell bowl for $75, and a globular old Hirado vase for $85. Mr. Cottier purchased several pieces, including a brilliant cylindrical vase for $300.

The prevailing sentiment among dealers and collectors after the sale was that only moderate prices had been paid for the best pieces. One large purchaser said that the two Hawthorne jars were very cheap at $3,000 and $4,100. Either one of them, he said, would have brought $800 in London, and there is a 60 per cent. duty on such articles brought into this country.

Artists Select Mr. Cauldwell.

At the joint meeting of the members of the National Academy of Design, the Society of American Artists, the American Water Color Society, the Society of Mural Painters, and the National Sculpture Society, held at the National Academy of Design, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, last night, John B. Cauldwell was unanimously recommended for appointment to the office of United States Art Commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1900.

American Water Color Society.

This is the last day and evening of the exhibition of the American Water Color Society.

THE COMING OPERA SEASON.

Arrangements Made and Some of the Singers Secured by Mr. Grau—Applications for Seats Pouring In.

Maurice Grau, who arrived here a fortnight ago to perfect some of the preliminary details in connection with the opera season of 1898-9, to be given under the direction of the Maurice Grau Opera Company at the Metropolitan Opera House, will leave today for London on the steamer Campania. He will arrange some minor details in connection with the Covent Gardan season, and then join his family in Paris.

During Mr. Grau's stay in New York he practically decided to begin the season of grand opera in this city on Nov. 28. It will continue for seventeen weeks, during which time sixty-eight subscription performances will be given, divided into three nights and one matinée each week. It has been positively decided not to give any supplementary season, and that no other operatic performances will be given at the Metropolitan, a fact which disposes of the frequently reiterated assertion that Damrosch & Ellis intended giving another season next year at this house.

While here, Mr. Grau signed contracts with Mmes. Melba and Nordica. Arrangements with the latter were easily made, but long negotiations, which only terminated yesterday, were engaged in before Mme. Melba could be secured. She will appear for a limited number of performances in all the cities where the Maurice Grau Opera Company has engagements, and, it is understood, will be the highest-priced prima donna in the company, receiving for her services $1,600 for every performance. The full list of singers, &c., engaged to date is as follows: Sopranos, Mmes. Nordica, Calvé, Eames, Engle, Bauermeister, Melba, and Brugière; contraltos, Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Meisslinger, and Mantelli; tenors, MM. Jean de Reszke, Saleza, Salignac, and Van Dyck; baritones, MM. Campanari, Albers, and Bispham; bassos, MM. Edouard de Reszke and Plançon; conductors, MM. Mancinelli and Anton Seidl; chorus master, M. Lepoti. Negotiations are in progress with many other artists, especially for the German performances.

The tour of the company will in all probability be limited to Chicago, (where they will open their season at the Auditorium on Nov. 7,) New York, and Boston. Philadelphia may be included, but the arrangements entered into between the Maurice Grau Opera Company and the Damrosch & Ellis Company is that neither is to appear at the same time as the other in any of the cities mentioned, and in Philadelphia Damrosch & Ellis have made arrangements for a long season.

New scenery and new costumes are to be made for many of the operas, and a special feature will be the engagement of the permanent orchestra, which will be increased to about seventy-five performers. Regarding new operas to be produced, nothing has yet been decided. Much will depend upon the reception accorded to new productions in London this coming season. A disagreement over the question of terms having arisen between Mr. Grau and William Parry, the latter's services as stage manager will not be available. Mr. Grau, it is said, has a foreigner in mind for the place, and hopes to secure Frank Rigo, now with Damrosch & Ellis, as assistant.

The number of applications for boxes and reserved seats already exceeds that of any previous season.

IRISH HEIRESS LOST IN BOSTON.

Miss Westroff Arrives on the Cephalonia and Disappears.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The attention of the police of Boston has been called to the strange disappearance of Janie M. Westroff, who, it is claimed, is young, beautiful, an heiress to one of the greatest estates in Waterford, Ireland, and a daughter of a distinguished Colonel in the English Army. The story told to the police is to the effect that, entranced by the glowing accounts of American society, Miss Westroff, who is but eighteen years old, left home while her father and mother were sojourning in Asia, arriving here Feb. 21 on the Cephalonia.

Before leaving home she wrote to Miss McCraith, a nurse. Miss McCraith visited the Cunard office and learned that the young woman was a passenger on the Cephalonia, but there was no further trace of her there. Then the hospitals and sanitariums were searched, but to no purpose, and the aid of the police was asked.

MOCK COURT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—A verdict of guilty was rendered to-day in the United States District Court against Eugene J. Lindsay, formerly clerk in the office of the Prothonotary of the City Courts, for his connection with the issuance of bogus naturalization papers. Sentence was deferred.

About a dozen arrests were made in this case, among the men arrested being Lindsay, John A. Merrick, Assistant Clerk of the United States Circuit Court; Richard W. Merrick, the latter's father, who was also a clerk in the Circuit Court, and Henry Casper, a former city policeman. John A. Merrick is ill, and has not yet been arraigned. Richard W. Merrick and Casper pleaded guilty and appeared as witnesses against Lindsay.

It was shown at the trial that a fake naturalization court had been set up in the rear room of a saloon near the City Hall, and great numbers of fraudulent naturalization certificates were issued to applicants after they had gone through an "examination" and paid the fee. At this court the elder Merrick acted as "Judge," the younger Merrick as "Clerk," and Lindsay as "counsel" for the applicants.

Canal from Sound to Newtown Creek.

Former Supervisor Joseph Bermel of Newtown, Jacob Beetam, Superintendent of the New York and Queens County Electric Railroad, and Hugh Reilly have formed the Newtown and Flushing Canal Company with a capital of $100,000. The object is to build a canal connecting the waters of Long Island Sound and Newtown Creek. Although it is to be constructed by private capital, no tolls will be charged by the company, which expects to get an income by vessels docking at the numerous wharves to be built.

Demented Wife Puts $5,000 in a Trunk

SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 25.—Christopher H. Sternhagen, while cleaning out a closet, found $5,000 in coin and bills stored away in an old trunk. During the past twenty years Mr. Sternhagen has missed sums from his business, and it now appears that his demented wife had taken the money.

GERMANY COERCES CHINA

Native Syndicate Stopped from Building a Railway with Assistance Presumably American.

ALL DEMANDS COMPLIED WITH

Anglo-Italian Syndicate Gets a Concession for Railways, Coal Mines, and Petroleum Wells in Shen-Si Province.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"China, having issued an imperial decree authorizing a Chinese syndicate to construct with foreign assistance, presumably American, a trunk line from Tientsin to Chin-Kiang, through Shan-tung Province, Baron von Meyking, the German Minister, intervened on the ground that Germany had been accorded the refusal of the right to construct any railway in Shantung. The project, therefore, is blocked. This is a virtual assumption by Germany of railway monopoly in Shang-tung."

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The Pekin correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt says:

"The Chinese Government has canceled the appointment as Taotai of Yon-Chau of the official dismissed at Germany's instance in 1895 for the outrage on Bishop Anzer, thus complying with the German demand for immediate cancellation.

"An Anglo-Italian syndicate has obtained a concession for railways and mines, especially coal mines and petroleum wells, in the Province of Shen-si. The Emperor has already approved the concession. Moreover, the Tsung-li-Yamen has given a formal pledge to allow the import, duty free, of foreign goods in their original packing to all parts of inland China on condition that the packages are not to be opened until they reach their final destination."

FRENCH LANDING IN CHINA.

Occupation of Kwan-chuen-wan Reported in Hongkong.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Singapore says:

"It is reported from Chinese sources at Hongkong that a French force has landed at Kwan-chuen-wan, 240 miles southwest of Hongkong, and informed the Chinese that it intends to erect buildings."

FRANCE'S POLICY IN CHINA.

Great Britain Learns that She Will Not Take Possession of Hainan.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, replying to Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, member of Parliament for York, as to whether France intended to occupy Hainan as a naval base in the Far East, similar to steps taken by Germany and Russia, said that the French Government had intimated to the British Ambassador at Paris, Sir Edmund Monson, that it had not the least intention of initiating any such policy in China.

German Mail Service to China.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The Reichstag Committee has agreed to the bill increasing the mail ship subsidy by 1,500,000 marks for a Far East service. The subsidized vessels will sail alternately from Hamburg and Bremen.

AMERICANS AT COURT.

Miss Muriel White and Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr., Presented to the Queen.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—What is known as "Queen's weather" prevailed to-day, and the first drawing room of the season at Buckingham Palace, was a most brilliant affair. Immense crowds of people lined the approaches to the palace. Mrs. Henry White, wife of the United States Chargé d'Affaires, presented Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and Miss Muriel White.

Mrs. White wore crimson Genoese velvet, trimmed with Venetian lace, with a crimson velvet train, trimmed with chinchilla.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., wore a beautiful gown, with a train of white satin, lined with pale blue velvet and outlined with trails of pink roses. Her corsage and petticoat were of white satin.

Miss White was dressed in white satin, covered with white chiffon, with a train of satin, trimmed with chiffon and lilies of the valley.

Messrs. White and Carter attended in the diplomatic circle.

LIBERAL VICTORY IN ENGLAND.

Lord Edmond George Fitzmaurice Elected to Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A bye election was held yesterday in the Cricklade Division of North Wiltshire in consequence of the resignation of the Unionist member of the House of Commons, Alfred Hopkinson, Q. C. The result was as follows: Lord Edmond George Fitzmaurice, Liberal, 5,624; Viscount Emlyn, Unionist, 5,135; Liberal majority, 489.

At the general election in 1895 this division gave Mr. Hopkinson, the retiring Unionist member, a majority of 99 over Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice. The Unionists believed they had a very strong candidate in Viscount Emlyn, who is the eldest son of the Earl of Cawdor, and who is Chairman of the Great Western Railroad, Lord Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire, and an old Parliamentary hand, having represented Carmarthenshire in the House from 1874 to 1885. In 1892 he unsuccessfully contested Manchester with Sir Henry Roscoe.

The successful Liberal candidate, Lord Edmond George Fitzmaurice, is the brother of the present Marquis of Lansdowne, and sat in Parliament from 1869 to 1885 for Calne, and has held various posts under the Government, including the Under Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs from 1882 to 1885.

Lord Edmond was severely handicapped by the fact that out of the 11,911 voters in the division, 7,090 vote in old and new Swindon, and are employes of the Great Western Railway.

DR. PAGELLO DIES IN BELLUNO.

Friend of George Sand, Who Figured Prominently in Her Affairs.

ROME, Feb. 25.—Dr. Pagello, the friend of the celebrated French novelist, George Sand, (Mme. Aurore Dudevant,) died today at Belluno, at the age of ninety-two.

The literary world of Paris was greatly excited in the Summer of 1896 over a revised story of the love episode of George Sand and Alfred de Musset, published by Le Vicompte Schoeberch de Louvenjoul in June of that year. Included with this story was a batch of love letters that had passed between George Sand and M. Buloz, editor of the Revue des Deux Mondes. Then came a pamphlet by Dr. Cabanes, who had interviewed the sole survivor of the episode, Dr. Giuseppe Pagello, Paul de Musset, in his brother's biography, speaking of the poet's elopement to Italy with Mme. Sand, says that she played Alfred false for Pagello, but Mme. Sand always denied this.

The lovers first met Dr. Pagello in 1833 at the Hotel Danieli, in Venice. He was a practitioner, twenty-eight years of age, and was called in to treat de Musset, who had a fever. When the Louvenjoul story was published, he, an aged man, was quietly pursuing his profession in Belluno. It was there that Dr. Cabanes found him and induced him to speak. He denied that Mme. Sand had ever played de Musset false, and said that she had fallen in love with him (Pagello) after she had dismissed the poet.

In 1861 Dr. Pagello, who had in the meantime married and had a large family, determined to burn George Sand's letters to him; he did not, however, but copied some of them into a "memorial," which he bequeathed to his eldest daughter at his death, to be published if she saw fit.

India's Crop Prospects Good.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Calcutta correspondent of The Times says there is every prospect of one of the best harvests ever gathered in India.

COL. PICQUART IN DISGRACE.

French Army Officer Who Supported Zola, a Chaplain, and Prof. Grimaux Punished.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—It is semi-officially announced that Col. Picquart, the chief military witness for Zola during the latter's trial, will be placed on the half-pay of a Lieutenant.

Col. Picquart was also placed on reforme, which is equivalent to cashiering him, and he does not receive a pension.

The President pronounces the reforme, as a punishment, on the report of the Minister of War. In addition, Picquart will not be allowed to wear a military uniform.

A Chaplain who wrote a letter congratulating Zola has been placed upon the unattached list, and Prof. Grimaux of the Polytechnic School, who signed the indorsement of Zola's action, has been retired.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"Certain correspondents of foreign newspapers have been warned that it is advisable for them to leave France."

Honors Bestowed on Colonials.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Hon. G. W. Burton, Chief Justice of Ontario, has been knighted. Augustus Harvey, Sir Robert Thornburn, and Philip Cleary, Legislative Councillors of Newfoundland, retain the title of Honorable.

A LIFE SAVED WITH A BARREL.

It Was Thrown Over the Head of a Well Digger Whom Sand Was Gradually Smothering.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 25.—By means of a common barrel the life of William Kulch, a well digger, has been saved. Kulch plies his trade at South River, near here. He was digging a well about 4 P. M. yesterday for Charles Menser. When he had dug down about fifteen feet the sandy soil suddenly began to cave in upon him. It was impossible for him to draw himself up. Foot by foot the sand tumbled around him, and rose to smother him.

William Albert, a master carpenter, saw the accident. He immediately threw a barrel over Kulch. The sand continued to cave in, and by degrees both the man and the barrel were lost to view. It piled up several feet above the barrel. Albert was in desperation. He thought that when the man was dug out he would probably be dead after all. Albert called for help.

There was a prompt response by villagers, who hastened to bring shovels and to scoop away the sand. After half an hour of hard labor Kulch was able to breathe fresher air. That in the barrel was almost stifling, but it was better than none at all. For three-quarters of an hour more the people worked, one relieving the other. Finally they were rewarded for their toil when they lifted the well digger out of the hole.

Kulch suffered no injury and was able to walk. He heartily thanked his rescuers.

MR. CLEVELAND GUEST OF HONOR

Accepts the Chicago Iroquois Club's Invitation for Jefferson Day.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The guest of honor at the Jefferson Day banquet of the Iroquois Club of this city will be ex-President Cleveland. Among the other noted men who have accepted invitations to be present are Don M. Dickinson, Senator Caffery, W. F. Vilas, Gen. Palmer, and S. B. Buckner. The club wired its President, Mr. A. M. Eddy, who is at present in Washington, and he answered that the ex-President had formally accepted the invitation.

A MARKET OF NATIONS.

An Interesting Fair Is Opened at the Waldorf-Astoria.

In the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday a fair was opened for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church Home, and the New York Deaconesses' Home and Training School. It is called an "Agora Gentium," which means a market place of all nations. It will continue until 10 o'clock this evening.

The fair is managed by the officers of the two institutions to which the proceeds will go, and the booths are in charge of ladies from the different Methodist churches of the city, the churches most largely represented being St. Paul's, St. Andrew's, St. James's, Madison Avenue, Grace, Union Central, and Park Avenue.

LAFAYETTE ALUMNI DINNER.

Mr. Root Denounces the French Government's Action in Dreyfus Case.

The New York Alumni of Lafayette College held their annual dinner last night at the Windsor Hotel. Attorney General Griggs sent a letter of regret from Washington, saying that he was "too busy with Spain and other things" to attend. The following responded to toasts: E. D. Warfield, Elihu Root, George C. Austin, Prof. J. Madison Porter, Prof. Frank A. Marsh, Jr., E. J. Fox, Robert Snodgrass of Harrisburg, Penn., who has attended every commencement of the college, save one, since 1857, and Frank Miller.

Mr. Warfield made touching references to the death of Dr. Cattell, who had been at the head of Lafayette for twenty years.

Mr. Root, in speaking on "Political Ideals," denounced the French Government in scathing terms for its action in the Dreyfus and Zola cases, and also criticised the French Chamber and the Austrian Parliament for their unseemly conduct. Only in English-speaking countries, he declared, are true liberty and justice for all classes to be found.

The following officers of the association were elected for the ensuing year: President—A. B. King; Vice Presidents—W. McMurtrie and A. McNeill; Secretary—Jesse Grant Hoe; Treasurer—W. H. Hulick.

High School Pupils Wedded.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 25.—Mattie Scott, sixteen years old, and James Campbell, eighteen years old, both pupils in the Passaic High School, came to this city last Sunday and were married by Justice of the Peace Simon. They announced their marriage on reaching home. They are both at the homes of their parents and have been forgiven.

An Engagement Announced.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 25.—The engagement of Norman De R. Whitehouse of New York to Miss Boarman of New Orleans was announced here this evening by Cope Whitehouse, cousin of the bridegroom-elect. The wedding will take place soon.

RAILROADS CHECK MINERS.

Agreement on a Wages Scale Modified by an Admission.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25.—Yesterday the scale fixed by the coal miners' committee to regulate wages in this district was unanimously agreed upon, but to-day the operators refused to accept any portion of the scale except that applying to the Springfield, Bloomington, Danville, and Belleville districts.

Frederick Lukins, an operator at Virden, admitted that the management of the Chicago and Alton Railroad had given him assurance that, no matter how the scale of mining in his district was fixed, the road would make him a freight rate on coal that would enable him to meet and compete with the Bloomington mines in their own district.

BURGLAR YIELDS TO A HATPIN.

Locked in a Closet by a Chicago Woman, Who Calls the Police.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—When Mrs. Margaret Grass, 343 Rush Street, returned from down town to-day she found a negro in her house. The stranger was dressed in the height of style, even to patent leathers and pink cuffs. He had been making himself very much at home in the Grass house and had a large bundle of valuables all packed ready to take away. Mrs. Grass calmly removed a large hatpin from her bonnet, waved it in the air, and said to the colored man: "March into that closet, Sir."

The colored man gave one terrified glance at the hatpin, threw up his hands, and retreated to the closet designated. When Mrs. Grass had locked the door and pinned her bonnet on again she went out to hunt for a policeman. She found Officer Fitzgerald of the Chicago Avenue Station, and the burglar was landed in jail.

BIG LOSS TO SMALL SAVERS

Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx Said to be Bankrupt.

BLAME LAID ON ITS SECRETARY

Liabilities Over $30,000, Assets $100—President and Vice President Disclaim Responsibility—Criminal Suits to be Instituted.

The Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx has failed with liabilities said to amount to about $32,000, owing to fifty or sixty servants and small business people of the Bronx. Its assets are said to be less than $100, and its Secretary, George W. Harris, is blamed for the deficit. State Bank Examiner McMaster has examined the books and submitted a report to the board at Albany. A receiver will probably be appointed within a few days. A number of the members who have been unable to get their money have combined and will lay their case before the District Attorney to-day. They propose to prosecute the officers of the association.

Both the President and Vice President of the association claim that they knew little about its business. The Treasurer said that everything was done through the Secretary. The Secretary has given a note, partially secured by mortgaged property, in which it is specified that it is in payment of his indebtedness to the association. It is said that his books, which had not been examined for some time, show many erasures, and that he is unable to explain many of the expenditures and receipts recorded.

The Home Mutual Building and Loan Association was organized in April, 1888. Its present officers are George S. Bell, a wealthy contractor living in Boston Road, President; Michael J. Cuddy, Vice President; ex-Alderman Henry L. School, Treasurer, and George W. Harris, Secretary. A copy of the by-laws was not obtainable last night, but it was said that by them the Secretary had the power to conduct the entire business of the association.

The office of the association was for many years at 3,410 Third Avenue, which was Mr. Harris's private office. Last December, without notifying the other officers, he closed this office and removed to rooms in the American Tract Building, which were occupied by the New York Accumulator and Electric Company, of which he is the President and Treasurer. The other officers objected to this proceedure, and were refused access to the books.

Investors Could Not Get Their Money.

During the Christmas holidays last year a coachman employed by a wealthy resident of the Borough of the Bronx, who had placed his savings with the association, applied to Mr. Harris for his money with the interest due, as is prescribed by law. The Secretary, it is said, attempted to put him off, and finally refused his demand. The coachman told his employer about it, and a lawyer was retained, and an investigation of the books of the association begun. The coachman spoke to other investors, who in turn applied for and were also refused their money.

When Mr. Bell and Mr. School were approached upon the matter, it is said, they disavowed all liability and claimed that the Secretary was responsible. The Treasurer declared that he only signed such checks as Mr. Harris told him to sign, and knew nothing of the association's account at the bank. Some of the investors, however, believed that the association was in good shape, and continued to make payments until about three weeks ago, when they were unable to withdraw their money.

At length the officers requested Mr. Harris for an explanation. He did not deny that the funds were missing, but did not attempt to explain their loss. Instead he tendered a four months' promissory note for $25,000, secured by property belonging to his wife, Sarah A. Harris. This property, which consists of a number of pieces of land in the Borough of the Bronx, is valued at about $25,000, but it is mortgaged to almost half that amount.

In presenting the note, Mr. Harris was compelled to specify that it was given to balance his indebtedness to the association. This statement was sworn to before Edward A. Bell, a son of the President, who is a Commissioner of Deeds. The note falls due on June 18. Bank Examiner James S. McMaster was ordered by the Board of Bank Examiners to take up the books of the association, and he filed his report with them several days ago.

Attorney Ferguson's Statement.

Samuel I. Ferguson, an attorney, who was retained by a number of the creditors of the association, will lay their case before the District Attorney this morning. When seen last night, Mr. Ferguson said:

"We have a good criminal case against the officers of this association. Each of them has said to me since the investigation began that he was not acquainted with the working of the association, and that Harris was in charge of everything. Now, all these officers are prominent and supposedly wealthy men, and I believe that the use of their names influenced many persons to invest their money in the concern. From what I can learn, there were about sixty investors, all of whom were poor men. In every case the loss represents the hard-earned accumulations of many years.

"I saw Mr. Bell to-day, and he said, in answer to a direct question, that he did not intend to pay, as he did not consider himself responsible for his secretary's doings. He said if any one should pay it was Mr. School. When I saw Mr. School, he said that he would not pay, but believed that Mr. Bell ought to. I could not find Harris to-day, nor have I been able to see him for several days. He has kept himself locked in his office, and every time I have been there I have met several creditors. Some of these say that the association owes them as much as $1,500.

"I think that the losses came through the investments of Harris. He was interested in a number of schemes, and he probably used one to boom the other. Mr. Bell was slightly interested in one of these. From what I can learn, it appears that the books were not gone over for more than a year. The statement of the Secretary last July was taken without investigation. When I saw the books, as the Bank Examiner was looking them over, I noticed many erasures and changes. At that time the Secretary could not explain what many entries meant, nor would the books balance."

Mr. Bell lives at 1,204 Boston Road. When seen last night he said that the account given was correct. He did not discuss it further than to confirm the facts mentioned. Mr. Harris lives only two blocks distant, at 1,831 Franklin Avenue. No response was given to repeated ringing at his door, although the house was lighted up. Mr. Cuddy and Mr. School refused to discuss the situation, but admitted that the reports as to the condition of the association were correct. It is said on reliable authority that these officers have lost money through other schemes of Harris, and that one of them, anticipating failure, some time ago transferred his property to his wife to avoid liability to the creditors of the association.

Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department arrived in this city last evening and went to the Murray Hill Hotel. Subsequently Mr. Kilburn said that he had seen Bank Examiner McMaster, who had already examined the books, and they both found the shortage to be about $32,000. What Secretary Harris did with the money is not yet known.

THE CENTRE OF POVERTY.

A Chicago Sociologist Finds the Poorest Spot on Earth.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Franklin MacVeagh, the well-known merchant, who is a student of sociology and familiar with conditions of the poor in many large cities, says the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards of Chicago form the poorest district in the world. There is more congestion, more poverty, and less money to the square inch within the bounds of these three river wards than in any other similarly populated territory on earth.

In these wards there are no wealthy people, and few who are sure of a day's provisions ahead. He bases these statements on a close study of the three wards. He says: "Most cities have many poverty-stricken districts, but in all of them there is a good surplus of well-to-do people. There is in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards little but poverty. All the great sociological students of the world pronounce this the most impoverished centre of population anywhere."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George G. White.

George G. White died on Thursday at his home, in the Albany, Fifty-first Street and Broadway, at the age of sixty-eight. He was a well-known illustrator, and had been employed by all the prominent publishers of this city. He came to New York from Philadelphia, his native place, in 1863, and secured work on Frank Leslie's Magazine. He made a specialty of illustrating school books, and many of the readers in use during the past thirty years were made interesting by his handiwork. He also illustrated a number of novels. Mr. White was a member of the Salmagundi and Lotos Clubs at different times in his life, and was well known and liked among the older literary set in the city. In his early youth he made the voyage around Cape Horn with the gold seekers. He leaves a widow and one daughter. The funeral services will take place in Philadelphia to-morrow.

Obituary Notes.

Lady ABBOTT, widow of Sir John C. Abbott, formerly Premier of Canada, died yesterday in Montreal.

Mrs. MARY VANDEVEER DE HART, widow of Capt. W. C. De Hart, Chief of Staff for Gen. Scott during the Mexican War, died at 1,081 East Jersey Street, Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday. She was eighty-seven years of age.

Dr. THEODORE BIRDSALL, formerly of New York City, died on Thursday night at his home, on Lafayette Street, New Rochelle, aged fifty-three years. He was prominent in Masonic circles, and was a member of the Redmen.

WILSON M. GEARHART, Chief Clerk in the Pennsylvania State Department at Harrisburg, died yesterday at his home in Danville, Penn. He was prominent in Republican politics and was repeatedly elected to public office. Mr. Gearhart was Chief Clerk of the World's Fair Commission of Pennsylvania.

THEODORE A. WOOD, aged sixty-eight, for twenty-two years a Justice of the Peace in New Jersey, and a widely known Democrat, died at his home, in Metuchen, N. J., last night of paralysis, that seized him soon after he left his office in the village. He served in the rebellion as a surgeon, and had lived in Metuchen for forty-six years. A widow and two children survive him.

The Rev. WILLIAM M. R. CALLAN, who for twenty years was pastor of the Church of Our Lady of the Valley, in the Valley section of Orange, N. J., died yesterday. Father Callan, who was fifty-two years of age, was born in Ireland. He was graduated from Seton Hall College and was ordained a priest twenty-four years ago. After four years as a curate at St. John's Church, in Orange, he

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, February 1st, 1898.
TO HOLDERS OF
$2,600,000
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.
SECOND MORTGAGE 7 % BONDS
MATURING MAY 1ST, 1898,
AND
$2,109,000
ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.
Consolidated Mortgage 7 % Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1898.
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL UNTIL MARCH 1ST PURCHASE THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS
ON A 3 % BASIS.
HOLDERS DESIRING TO DISPOSE THEREOF CAN COMMUNICATE WITH AND FORWARD THE BONDS TO THIS OFFICE BY ADAMS EXPRESS FREE OF EXPENSE.
ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.
Notice is hereby given that First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company will be redeemed to the amount of $50,000, now in the Sinking Fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) No. 4 Montgomery St., San Francisco, up to the 28th day of February 1898, at noon.
San Francisco, February 12, 1898.
For the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company,
J. L. WILLCUTT,
Secretary.

LA FAYETTE GAS COMPANY.
FORT WAYNE GAS COMPANY.
OHIO AND INDIANA GAS COMPANY.
LOGANSPORT AND WABASH VALLEY GAS COMPANY.
INDIANA NATURAL AND ILLUMINATING GAS COMPANY.
At meetings of Directors of the first four Companies above mentioned, held on February 19th, 1898, the Treasurer was authorized to purchase in the open market, for redemption and cancellation, $10,000, par value, of the Mortgage Bonds of the La Fayette Gas Company, and $15,000, par value, of the Mortgage Bonds of each of the said other three Companies, at the lowest price at which the said Bonds might be offered for sale. Offers to sell the whole or any part of the said Bonds will accordingly be received by the undersigned, at 45 Broadway, New York City, Room 36, at any time prior to March 8th, 1898. In case of several offers at the same price, the right to apportion or reject the same is reserved.
Out of $180,000, par value, of Bonds of the Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company, held in its treasury for betterments, $100,000, par value, have been canceled, by order of the Board of Directors. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.
New York, Feb. 21st, 1898.

OFFICE OF
The Mississippi River Bridge Co.,
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 21st, 1898.
Owners of bonds of the Mississippi River Bridge Company are hereby notified that the United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered 128, 132, 162, 172, 294, 306, 311, 496, 518, 538,
to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of sinking fund payment, due April 1st, 1898, said bonds to be redeemed at the office of Messrs. CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., 44 Pine St., New York City.
Interest on bonds designated as above will cease April 1st, 1898.
CHARLES H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

J. P. Morgan & Co.
and the
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
are now receiving subscriptions for the capital stock of the
Woman's Hotel Co.
Capital $1,000,000; shares $100 each.
Prospectus sent on application.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000. }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED $350,000 IMMEDIATELY ON ENTIRE first issue electric railroad bonds; 30 year 5 per cents.; near New York; liberal inducements. RAILROAD, Box 147 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market improved.

In many ways yesterday's stock market was in encouraging contrast with that of preceding days. Transactions continued heavy, the total of the day being close to 500,000 shares, but there was a new tone in Stock Exchange business. Net results for the day showed material gains throughout practically the whole list. Some stocks failed to advance, but almost none went down even fractionally.

What was particularly cheerful among the surface indications was that nowhere were manipulation efforts disclosed. The market's rally seemed to reflect only natural influences.

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Europe continued a buyer here, and further large amounts of stock were taken by brokers whose orders came direct from London and Berlin. Added to foreign purchases was the continuance of the absorption of stocks for the account of strong local financial interests. Recent demoralized markets have given to rich men the opportunity to acquire bargains in great volume, and yesterday, as on days previous, was made clear the fact that they were making much of opportunities.

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Little was heard on the Stock Exchange yesterday of war. There seemed to be almost a total cessation of sensational rumors, or, for the time at least, an end to their getting attention in financial circles. Thus the market rallied practically of its own tendency. The buying for long account gave it a vigor which was supplemented in most substantial ways by a general covering of short contracts. The buying for short account was extensive and appeared in almost every group of stocks. In some quarters there was a disposition to belittle this latter buying, but it was indisputably large, and to underestimate it is foolish. In most of the conspicuous stocks it is probable that the short interest was diminished very materially.

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Much the most important event of the day, and that which exerted most effect, came in the announcement of gold import engagements. Recent weakness in sterling exchange foreshadowed the movement of gold this way, but yesterday's engagements were larger than even in most important banking circles had been anticipated. There is really nothing astonishing in this importation. Everybody knows that gold to the extent of tens of millions of dollars is due us in Europe, and that it is practically subject to call. In this particular the United States situation was never better.

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Most of the professional talent of the Stock Exchange was bullishly inclined last night, but in conservative quarters prudence was still advised. The possibilities of Spanish sensationalism are unfortunately not yet over, for the invention of circulation of stockjobbing rumors is still a temptation to guerrilla classes who have been recently profiting through the security market's nervousness.

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Government bonds were weak, declining 1¼ per cent. for the 4s, 1925, coupon; 1¾ for the 4s, 1907, registered, and 1⅝ for the 4s, 1907, coupon. The sales were $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111⅞; $13,000 do, coupon, at 113, and $50,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 124½ @124¼.

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In State bonds $1,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 90.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

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Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	4	Michigan Central	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅞	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	1½	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Can Arbor pf.	½	National Lead	1
At., Top. & S. F.	¾	National Lead pf.	¾
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1¼	N. Y. Central	1
Baltimore & Ohio	⅝	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1⅜
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1⅜	Nor. & West. pf.	1¼
Brook. Un. Gas	1¼	Northern Pacific	1⅛
Canada Southern	1½	Northern Pacific pf.	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	1½	Oregon Short Line	1
Chi. Great West.	½	Penn. R. R.	1⅜
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Peo. Gas, Chicago	1
Chi., Ind. & St. P.	½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Chi. & Northwest	½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅛	Pullman Car	3
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. & H. C., all in pd.	⅝	St. J. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	2½
Gen. Electric	1	South. R'way pf.	1
Great Northern pf.	6	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅞
Illinois Central	¾	Union Pacific Ry.	1⅛
Illinois Steel	1⅜	Union Pacific Ry. pf.	1⅞
Iowa Central pf.	1	Un. Pac., all in. pd.	⅝
Laclede Gas	1⅝	U. S. Rubber	½
Lake Shore	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	1¼	Wabash pf.	½
Manhattan Con.	¾	West. Union Tel.	½
Met. Street Ry.	1⅞		

Stocks Declined.

American Express	⅞	St. Paul, M. & M.	1
H. B. Claflin	½	Third Avenue	2
Hawaiian Sugar	2⅝	West. Chicago St.	1⅝
Iowa Central	¾	W. & L. E. pf., $1 ass. paid	1¾
Pacific Mail	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., Top. & S. F. 4s, t. r.	1½	Texas Pacific 2d	1
Brook. R. T. 5s	1½	Union El. 1st. t. r.	1½
Or. Imp. Con., 5th in. paid	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1¼
St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1	Wis. Cent. 1st. t. r.	1½

Bonds Declined.

At., Col. & Pac. 1st, t. r.	6	L., N. A. & C. 1st.	1½
B'way & 7th Av. 5s.	2½	Mo., K. & E. 1st.	1½
Brook. Union Gas 5s.	1½	Or. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	2	Or. R. R. & Nav. con.	1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	2½	Or. Sh. L. inc. A.	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy. deb. 5s	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	1
Chi. & Erie 5s.	1	St. L. Southwest. 1st.	1
Flint & P. M. 6s.	2	St. P., M. & M. Mont. 4s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1	Stand. R. & T. 5s.	5
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st.	3½	Texas Pacific 1st.	1¼
Iowa Central 1st.	1	W.N.Y. & Penn. gen.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½@3 per cent. for sixty days, 3@3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $168,369,425; balances, $9,601,280; Sub-Treasury, debit balance, $151,462.

Money on call in London, ½@2⅝ per cent. Discount in open market, 2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was very weak. Posted rates were ½c lower, at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.85¼@$4.82 for sixty-day bills, $4.84@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84½@ $4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@ $4.81⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.21½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16 and 94¾, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—8@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares rallied sharply in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, 2, to 105½; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼, to 56½; New York Central, 1¼, to 116½; St. Paul, 1⅜, to 96; Atchison, 1, to 12; Pennsylvania, 1, to 59; Reading, 1, to 9⅞, and Erie, ⅛, to 14⅛. Declined—Erie first preferred, ¼, to 39⅝, and Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 84¼. British consols advanced ⅛, to 112 18-16 for money and 112⅞ for the account.

In Paris rentes closed at 103f 62½c, a decline of 7½c. In Berlin exchange on London was 20 marks 46 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 168.70, in Lisbon at 48⅝, and in Rome at 105.17.

GOVERNMENT BOND RUMORS.

There was a surprisingly small supply of sensational bear rumors yesterday. The poster-like war extras of the yellow newspapers deluging Wall Street were comparatively few and far between, and the bears of the Street were apparently too busy covering short contracts to carry on their usual fable inventions.

Only one story having a serious aspect was circulated during the day. It came from out of town, and told that the President had completed arrangements for a new bond issue of $500,000,000. An important Government officer was quoted as the authority. The rumor was not in general circulation, making its appearance just before the close of business.

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Attention was given to this bond issue report chiefly for the reason that Government bonds continued yesterday, as on Thursday, exceptionally weak. Yesterday the new coupon 4s dropped 1¼ per cent. on transactions in only fifty bonds. The same bonds declined 2 points on Thursday. They have declined over 5 points since the middle of January.

GOLD COMING FROM EUROPE.

The continued weakness in sterling exchange rates yesterday resulted naturally in the engagement of gold at London and Paris for shipment to New York. Gold import orders to the extent of $2,200,000 were announced, $1,000,000 of which comes from London. The importation of gold is a new factor in the present financial situation, and much enthusiasm was to be met with in Wall Street yesterday because of the gold shipments.

Explanation of the importations of gold is to be found in the recent heavy purchases of stocks in this market for the accounts of London and Paris, and in the lower rates for money abroad coming simultaneously with the advance in the New York money market.

The quick response of the gold tide to those influences shows well the improbability of continued high rates for money at New York.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of February to-day will cover thirty-six roads, and will show 10.65 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

3d Week of February.	1898.	In. crease.	De-crease.
Ann Arbor	$33,934	$11,971	....
Balt. & Ohio Southw.	129,461	12,215	....
Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	69,733	1,850	....
Canadian Pacific	351,000	41,000	....
Ches. & Ohio	225,967	32,040	....
Chi. & East. Illinois	79,167	2,271	....
Chi. Great Western	102,390	....	156
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	573,607	49,394	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel	26,825	5,564	....
Denver & Rio Grande	135,000	35,600	....
Evans. & Indian	6,045	1,542	....
Evans. & Terre Haute	23,045	3,842	....
Georgia	38,944	3,250	....
Georgia & Alabama	26,559	4,486	....
International & Gt. N.	73,55	206	....
Iowa Central	39,109	2,292	....
Kanawha & Michigan	8,997	474	....
Kan. City, F. & G.	65,27	39,368	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	10,100	2,361	....
Lake Erie & Western	66,983	....	1,769
Mexican Central	252,278	6,909	....
Mexican National	115,407	2,634	....
Minn. & St. Louis	33,890	1,523	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	220,987	....	13,126
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	470,000	35,000	....
Central Branch	24,000	3,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	58,901	....	4,613
Norfolk & West.	210,137	28,916	....
Ohio River	14,793	672	....
Rio Grande Western	47,200	8,300	....
St. Louis Southw.	112,800	24,400	....
Texas & Pacific	163,471	27,432	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	20,520	....	1,740
Wabash	230,949	16,676	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	25,745	8,400	....
Wisconsin Central	90,033	6,147	....
Total, (36 roads)	$4,152,410	$420,935	$21,404
Net increase, (10.65 p. c.)	.....	399,531	....

BULL TALK FROM LABOUCHERE.

In his current review of financial conditions, Mr. Henry Labouchère, in London Truth, (just received here,) says:

"Not very long ago one heard the universal cry among those who had been heavily hit in Yankee rails in the past, 'Never again.' 'Never,' however, is a long word, and quite a change has come over the scene during the last few months. At first some of the more plucky speculators went for short turns. They accumulated considerable profits, and then grew bolder, with yet better results, while now the well-sustained advance and the general activity have attracted a considerable portion of the public to the Yankee market again. For this there is every reason, and, although some financial scribes are still posing as irreconcilable, it is manifestly absurd to abandon a market forever because at some former time you have experienced some losses in it. The position of the American department has altogether changed—through excellent crops and the end of the financial crisis, while large traffic increases provide a sound basis for a further appreciation in the stocks. The various reorganizations have, moreover, placed a number of hitherto weak roads into a firm position. It is in the preference stocks of these reorganized companies that the most important improvement is justified."

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"Foreign possibilities have much affected speculation and caused hesitation in some large business operations, possibly accounting in part for a check in the rapid advance of wheat, but industrial production continues larger than ever, a few more works being added to the active list, with a decrease in the number of hands on strike, and renewed evidence that the volume of business is larger than in February of any previous year. Nor is there any symptom of a senseless craze based on rising prices. The legitimate export and domestic demand presses closer to the capacity of works, and though there is no flighty advance in any line, and in all narrowness of profit is a matter of complaint, new business for this dull season is unprecedented.

"It is not the season for much improvement in textile manufacture, but the cotton branch has gained by the closing of the strike in one Fall River mill, and by addition of some works at the South. The woolen manufacture meets many cancellations, especially in goods sold early without definite price, but is doing more than ever at this season, though new business in the higher grades of worsteds and woolens is not particularly encouraging. Sales of wool are slow, with weakness in clothing, amounting to about 2 cents decline from the highest point, indicating that mills have at present abundant stocks, but some are selling foreign wool in order to take supplies of other qualities. In goods of medium and low grades the demand continues large. The silk manufacture shows a remarkable increase during the last six months, having imported raw material far in excess of consumption in any previous year, and at a rate 120 per cent. above the imports in the last census year. Shipments of boots and shoes from the East have been much the largest ever known for February, and many heavy contracts have been made, 250,000 to 300,000 cases, it is estimated, the latest reported prices being a shade lower than a week ago, and slightly lower than a year ago, though leather is 5.2 per cent. higher, and hides 17.9 per cent. higher.

"The iron manufacture has more demand for products and slightly better prices for Bessemer pig, which has advanced to $10.40 at Pittsburg, with Grey Forge unchanged there; local coke strong at Chicago in spite of some Southern weakness, and Eastern anthracite really unchanged, though quotations are a shade lower. No finished products have changed in price, and all are strong in demand excepting bar, which a combination has failed to advance. Some large contracts are reported, especially in car and bridge building, ship and structural work, and the demand for sheets is heavy. Minor metals change but little, tin weakening a shade to 14 cents, with larger receipts."

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"While business of a speculative nature has been quick to reflect the increasing strain in political affairs in reduced values and withdrawals or curtailment of activity in some lines, there is little to indicate that the volume of distributive trade has been reduced, and reports this week, so far as the latter branch of business is concerned, are among the best received this year.

"As above indicated, the price situation is one of maintained strength. Among the advances of the week might be mentioned Bessemer pig, with a slight gain; sugar, lard, and Lake Superior copper, which latter product is reported in a very favorable position statistically. The decreases, largely speculative, or due in some measure to uncertainty as to the political outlook, include wheat, corn, and pork. The list of unchanged products includes oats, flour, coffee, cotton, and print cloths.

"The word Klondike accurately pictures the situation on the Pacific Coast. All eyes appear to be fixed on the outfitting trade and the transportation of men and supplies to the north. Wheat, flour, and lumber exports are larger, and rains in California are improving the agricultural outlook.

"A very large drop in the number of business failures is indicated this week, the total number being only 183, against 269 last week, 258 in the corresponding week of 1897, 271 in 1896, 234 in 1895, and 272 in 1894.

"Bank clearings reflect the occurrence of a holiday in a total for the week of $1,201,000,000, smaller by 11.5 per cent. than last week, but 54 per cent. larger than last year, 31 per cent. larger than in this week of 1896, 54 per cent. larger than 1895, 43 per cent. larger than 1894, and only 1.5 per cent. smaller than 1893, just before the beginning of the panic. A feature of the clearings exhibit is the large number and heavy volume of gains shown over the corresponding week a year ago. Only four cities show a decrease, compared with 1897, and the gains of the larger cities particularly are very heavy, among them being increases of 74 per cent. at New York City, 70 per cent. at Pittsburg, 88 per cent. at San Francisco, and 30 to 35 per cent. increase at such cities as Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago.

"Exports of wheat, including flour, from this country and Canada during the past week (five days) aggregate 3,722,469 bushels, against 3,932,744 bushels last week, 1,372,216 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,206,773 bushels in 1896, 2,689,038 bushels in 1895, and 2,972,250 bushels in 1894. Corn exports amount to 3,692,799 bushels, against 5,056,575 bushels last week, 4,744,858 bushels in this week a year ago, 3,158,318 bushels in 1896, and 847,000 bushels in 1895.

IRON AND COAL TRADES.

In its review of the iron and coal trades, The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

"The iron market partakes this week of the uncertainty which has disturbed trade generally. People are hopeful that matters will come out all right, but they do not feel sure, and are holding back in consequence.

"The active point of the market is still in Bessemer pig. The sales have been large, and prices are firmer, though they have not risen appreciably. Pittsburg reports heavy buying for consumption and not speculative.

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"There is not much of note about the seaboard anthracite trade during the past week except that the mild weather has kept down business, and yet in spite of the small run of orders dealers still have hopes.

"Production apparently is kept down very well, with prospects of this curtailment lasting through the first half of the year at least. Reports are current that prices are being cut by local dealers. Similar reports have gone the rounds before during the Winter. As a matter of fact, while some dealers may talk of selling coal under current prices, the market at this season offers no inducements to cut. Consumers buy their coal as they want it, and nobody is going to buy two tons instead of one because some dealer offers 10 cents or so off. Moreover, with a possible short supply of broken, with nut harder to get, and the steam sizes almost out of the market, the indications are that domestic sizes are not going to sell for any less in the immediate future. Agents of the various roads all report prices as being well maintained.

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"The Atlantic seaboard soft coal trade is quiet, with very little change from last week. Shipments to the Far East are small, but it is believed if ocean freights were lower more orders would come into the hands of shippers for this territory. It is not believed, however, that ocean freights will drop for several weeks. Some mills in the Far East located on sheltered water that is frozen are out of coal and are obliged to get it from the nearest deep-water unloading port. Long Island trade is taking quite a little coal wholly from the New York harbor shipping ports. The orders come in quite regularly, and the demand is seemingly healthy."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Nothing accomplished at meeting of General Passenger Agents in Chicago.

Increase of $30,618 in Atchison surplus for January, as compared with same month last year.

Wabash, after March 1, to have shortest line between Chicago and Buffalo.

No decision handed down by Appellate Division of Supreme Court on motions for a reargument in the rapid transit case.

Another cut in rates by the Canadian Pacific. Call for meeting of Central Passenger Association in Chicago next Wednesday, to decide position of association in rate war.

Increase of $1,000,000 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with previous week, and increase of $866,000 in amount marketed.

Call by the Controller of Currency for a statement of the condition of the National banks on Feb. 18.

Further reduction in rates of sterling exchange and engagement for importation of $2,200,000 gold.

Increase of $2,076 in Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's earnings Thursday, as compared with same date last year.

Heavy break in Spanish securities in the London market.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55½@56¼. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,054 29 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Standard sold at 1.65. On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .88, 100 shares Mollie Gibson at .23, 1,000 shares Pharmacist at .07, 300 shares Potosi at .22, 300 shares Standard at 1.70. On the Mining Exchange 25,000 shares of Waldorf sold at .06½@.06@.06⅝, 2,000 shares Yukon at .10⅝, buyer .30, @11⅛, buyer 30; 2,000 Alamo at .03, 210,000 shares Cannon Ball at .003⅝@.002⅝, 500 shares Elkton at .76½, 6,000 shares Garfield Gr. at .07⅛, 200 shares Golden Fleece at .46, 2,000 shares Isabella at .26⅛, 2,000 shares Jefferson at .04¼, 16,000 shares Justine at .02@.02½, 300 shares Mollie Gibson at .20, 5,000 shares Mount Rosa at .12⅛@ .12½, 4,000 shares Portland at .78@78⅝, 100,000 shares Sentinel at .003⅝@.003, 6,500 shares Union at .13¼@.13½, 3,000 shares Work at .03⅝@.03¾.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mech. & Traders'	100
Chatham	290	National Union	230
City	850	New Amsterdam	245
Columbia	150	New York	235
Commerce	205	New York County	800
Continental	127	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Garfield National	750	Seaboard National	174
German-American	112	Seventh National	108
Greenwich	165	Tradesmen's	110
Hanover	300		

There was a sale of 100 shares of Park at 266¾.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,940,365, against $1,983,570 last week and $4,380,784 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,824,216, against $1,958,638 last week and $4,528,676 in the same week of last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly reports of the following banks will be found in another column: Irving National, Merchants', Fourth Street Bank, Philadelphia, and Bank of the Republic.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's outside security market presented a decidedly better tone, and supporting orders were in evidence throughout the list. The traction, ferry, and natural gas securities continued inactive, but an improvement was shown in both the local and out-of-town illuminating gas stocks. This was said to be due to the fact that there were orders to buy at or close to Thursday's final prices.

Industrials again absorbed the greater part of the trading. Glucose, on light transactions, was very well supported. The amount of this stock offered below 40 was small. Malt closed practically unchanged. Standard Oil opened about 5 points higher, at 370. The next sale was at 375, at which price orders to buy at the market were filled, and a reaction to opening prices followed. Later, on good demand, an advance of 10 points was made, the stock selling up to 380. Then another decline was brought about by heavy selling, which made opening prices again rule, this being the third decided reaction within a few hours. The stock closed with a net gain of about 6 points for the day. Wagner Car was better, at 163 bid.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	200
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	81
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	97	98
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2⅝	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	17
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	185	190
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16½	17½
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	63	64
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	86
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	29	30
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102	103½
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19½	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	112¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph, (Mo.) 5s	90	94
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	138	144
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	153	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	83¾	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103¾	104½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	43	48
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramp & Shipyard stock	57	62
Glucose common	36¾	37
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	91½	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116¼
Malt common	22¼	23
Malt preferred	71½	74
Michigan-Peninsular	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
National Biscuit com.	20	22
National Biscuit pref.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	371	373
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	163	165
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s

THE NATIONAL BANKS

Statements at the Close of Business Feb. 18, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times will Be Republished in Book Form, and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 1000.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC** at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 18, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$15,902,997.35
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		200.31
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		950,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		500,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		182,000.04
Stocks, securities, &c		396,593.17
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,684.16
Other real estate and mortgages owned		80,800.00
Due from National banks	$1,806,023.80	
Due from State banks and bankers	361,395.09	
Checks and other cash items	25,845.25	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,321,565.70	
Notes of other National banks	35,889.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	193.16	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,513,700	
Legal-tender notes	1,608,534	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	745,000	
		5,867,234.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		42,750.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	28,000.00	
		9,486,396.00
Total		$28,086,171.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	335,988.46
National bank notes outstanding	795,380.00
Dividends unpaid	19,941.00
Due to other National banks	$14,678,869.67
Due to State banks and bankers	4,415,491.57
Individual deposits subject to check	4,737,849.07
Demand certificates of deposit	222,823.00
Certified checks	188,900.37
Cashier's checks outstanding	390,947.89
United States deposits	300,000.00
	24,934,881.57
Total	$28,086,171.03

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES H. STOUT, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, 1898. ELISHA K. CAMP, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
SUMNER R. STONE,
CHARLES PARSONS,
E. H. PULLEN. } Directors.

[1,370.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK**, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 18th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,186,360.06
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		217,018.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		841,119.04
Due from State banks and bankers		123,198.76
Checks and other cash items		35,396.09
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,888,432.78
Notes of other National banks		23,846.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		456.44
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,351,607.87	
Legal-tender notes	422,000.00	
U. S. certif's or deposit for legal tenders	2,390,000.00	
		5,063,607.87
Total		$24,024,690.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	531,944.46
Due to other National banks	$8,828,726.12
Due to State banks and bankers	3,800,408.02
Dividends unpaid	2,117.50
Individual deposits subject to check	6,009,893.20
Demand certificates of deposit	1,762.89
Certified checks	461,808.88
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,798,029.31
	20,992,745.92
Total	$24,024,690.38

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

I, I. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, 1898. JNO. A. HILLERY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
CHAS. D. DICKEY,
R. M. GALLAWAY, } Directors.

[No. 1,357.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **IRVING NATIONAL BANK** at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 18, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,742,719.85
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		21,250.00
Stocks, securities, &c		166,001.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		130,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		17,425.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		427,706.13
Due from State banks and bankers		59,177.09
Checks and other cash items		16,465.08
Exchanges for Clearing House		280,447.04
Notes of other National banks		6,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		801.13
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$277,858.75	
Legal-tender notes	710,298.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	80,000.00	
		1,068,156.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r, (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Due from U. S. Treas'r, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		17,316.48
Total		$5,221,155.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	98,822.72
National bank notes outstanding	171,880.00
Due to other National banks	252,747.65
Due to State banks and bankers	487,856.20
Dividends unpaid	966.00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,306,861.96
Demand certificates of deposit	4,560.15
Certified checks	135,592.50
Cashier's checks outstanding	12,168.37
Total	$5,221,155.55

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, J. DENNISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. DENNISON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, 1898. W. C. KING, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
CHAS. D. DICKEY,
R. M. GALLAWAY, } Directors.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

THE FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

of Philadelphia, Pa.

February 18, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$12,955,666.74
Due from banks	574,820.58
Exchanges for Clearing House	947,911.36
Cash and reserve	5,522,789.46
	$20,001,188.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and net profits	1,212,362.45
Circulation	675,000.00
Deposits	16,613,825.69
	$20,001,188.14

R. H. RUSHTON, Vice President.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Feb. 25, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
116	120	363	Adams Express	120	120	120	120	+4
17⅝	18¼	900	American Cotton Oil	18	18	17⅞	18	−⅛
125	127	196	American Express	126½	126½	125¾	126½	−⅛
7½	7¾	985	American Spirits Mfg.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
19	20	20	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
123	123⅛	69,576	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	122	123⅞	121½	122¾	+1½
111½	112	225	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	111½	111⅝	111½	111⅝	+⅛
...	92	40	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	92	92	92	92	
89¼	90	11,869	American Tobacco	88	90¼	87⅝	89½	+1½
112	116	1	American Tobacco pf	112	112	112	112	
34½	35	370	Ann Arbor pf	34	35	34	35	+⅛
11⅝	11¾	4,740	At., T. & S. F.	11½	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	+1
27⅜	28	7,175	At., T. & S. F. pf	27½	28⅛	27½	27⅞	+1¼
19½	17¾	500	Baltimore & Ohio	16	16⅝	16	16⅝	+⅞
6¼	6⅝	713	B. & O. Southw. pf	5⅜	6⅝	5⅜	6¼	+⅞
3	3½	2,700	Bay State Gas	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
39	39¼	17,940	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	37⅝	39⅝	36¾	39	+1⅝
116	117½	440	Brooklyn Union Gas	116	116	116	116	+1½
3½	5	100	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd	4	4	4	4	
28	29	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	29	29	29	29	
48¾	49¼	1,290	Canada Southern	48	49¼	48	48½	+1½
82	82½	300	Canadian Pacific	82¼	82½	82¼	82¼	+⅜
20¼	20⅝	8,185	Chesapeake & Ohio	20	21⅛	20	20⅝	+⅜
162	...	10	Chicago & Alton	161	161	161	161	
94½	94¼	31,590	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	94	94⅝	93	94¼	+1⅛
107	110	50	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	
10¼	10¼	2,030	Chicago Great West	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+⅛
28	32	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	32	32	30	30	−⅛
7½	8	10	Chi., Ind. & Louis	7	7	7	7	
27	27½	820	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	28	28	27½	27½	+⅜
92⅝	92¾	31,406	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	91⅞	93	91⅞	92¾	+⅜
145½	146	425	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	146	146	145½	145¾	
121½	121⅜	3,605	Chi. & Northw.	120½	122¼	120	121⅝	+1⅜
173½	174½	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	174	174	174	174	
85½	85⅝	13,870	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	84	85⅞	84	85⅝	+1⅝
9	9⅛	2,014	Chi. Term. Trans.	8½	9	8½	9	+1⅛
28½	29	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	29	28¾	28¾	+¾
30	31	936	C., C., C. & St. L.	30	31	30	30½	+⅛
13⅞	13⅜	2,150	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	13½	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	
20½	21	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+⅜
5½	6	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6¼	7	117	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	
182	183	2,300	Consolidated Gas	180	184	180	182	+1⅝
109	110	120	Del. & Hudson	109	109	109	109	
150	152	10	Del., Lack. & West	150	150	150	150	
47⅞	...	710	Denver & R. G. pf	45⅛	48¼	47⅞	47⅞	+1⅜
...	...	20	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	108	108	108	108	
14	14⅛	2,325	Erie	14	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
39	39½	1,900	Erie 1st pf	38	39¼	38	39	+⅛
32	32⅛	4,885	General Electric	31½	32⅜	30¾	32⅛	+1
156	160	450	Great Northern pf	149	155	149	155	+6
...	...	100	H. B. Claflin Co	92	92	92	92	−½
29	30	200	Hawaiian Sugar	29	29½	29	29½	−2⅝
43	47	45	Homestake	46	46	46	46	
101	102	2,104	Illinois Central	100⅜	101⅞	100	101⅞	+⅝
47	51	220	Illinois Steel Co	46	48½	46	48½	+1⅝
8	8½	110	Iowa Central	...	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
29	30	140	Iowa Central pf	29	29	29	29	+1
33	35	154	Keokuk & Western	34	34	34	34	
41	41½	400	Laclede Gas	40	41	40	41	+1⅜
70	72	130	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70	70	70	70	
190½	192½	2,104	Lake Shore	191	192½	191	191½	+1
54⅝	54⅝	12,785	Louisville & Nashville	54	55	53⅜	54⅜	+1½
102⅜	103	19,698	Manhattan Con	102	104½	100½	103	+⅝
136½	137½	9,048	Metropolitan St. Ry	135	141	133	137	+1⅜
106	107½	1,290	Michigan Central	105½	107½	105½	106	+1
26	27	200	Minn. & St. L.	26	26	26	26	+⅛
53½	55	160	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	54½	54½	54½	54½	+1½
60¼	60	400	Minnesota Iron	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	
11¼	12	130	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅜
36	36½	2,050	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	35½	36½	35½	36½	+1⅛
25½	25¾	6,835	Missouri Pacific	26	27	25¾	26⅝	+1⅛
30½	30¾	2,680	National Lead Co	30¼	31	30¼	31	+1
103½	106	739	National Lead Co. pf	103½	104¼	103½	104	+⅝
16½	17	200	National Linseed Oil	17	17	17	17	
91⅝	92	2,610	New Jersey Central	90¼	92½	90½	91⅝	+⅝
112¾	112⅞	15,710	New York Central	112¼	113¾	111¾	112⅝	+1
34	36¾	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	
34	34½	160	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+1⅜
47¾	48	4,980	Norfolk & West. pf	46½	48¼	46¼	47⅝	+1½
5½	5⅝	3,650	North American	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
21⅝	21⅞	9,077	Northern Pacific	21	21⅞	20½	21⅞	+1⅞
60⅞	61	18,710	Northern Pacific pf	60⅝	61⅝	60½	61	+1
15½	15⅜	1,520	Ontario & Western	15⅛	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+⅛
26½	27⅛	310	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	26	26½	25⅝	26½	
68	70	55	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	69	69	67	67	
27½	29	100	Oregon Short Line	28	28	28	28	+1
26⅞	27¼	2,320	Pacific Mail	27½	27¾	27	27	−⅜
340	13		Pennsylvania Coal	350	350	350	350	
114⅜	114¾	4,257	Pennsylvania R. R.	112⅝	114⅝	112⅝	114¼	+1⅛
90⅞	91¼	20,700	People's Gas, Chicago	90½	91⅜	89⅜	91	+1
43¼	44½	870	P., C., C. & St. Louis	43¼	44½	43¼	44½	+1¼
66	68	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	68	68	68	68	+2
168	...	10	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	168	168	168	168	
178	179	1,057	Pull. Pal. Car Co	177½	179½	177	179	+3
18¾	19	3,340	Reading	18⅝	19¼	18⅜	18⅝	+⅛
44	44¼	7,835	Reading 1st pf	43	44¼	42½	43⅝	+1
22½	22¾	3,830	Reading 2d pf	23	23	22⅜	22½	+⅛
6	6	500	St. J. & G. I.	6¼	6¼	5¾	5¾	−⅛
17	17	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	16½	16½	16½	16¼	+⅛
55½	55½	330	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	55	55¼	55	55¼	+⅛
24	24½	850	St L. & S. F. 2d pf	23⅝	24¼	23¼	24	+1
4¼	4¾	1,190	St. Louis Southw.	4¼	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
9¼	9¾	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9	9¼	9	9¼	
134	138	100	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	135	135	135	135	−1
69⅜	70¼	4,850	St. Paul & Omaha	68½	70	67⅝	69½	+2½
19	19½	360	Southern Pacific	19	19	19	19	
8⅜	8¾	2,361	Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
28⅜	28¾	6,650	Southern Railway pf.	27⅞	28⅞	27½	28⅞	+1
4¼	4½	40	Standard R. & T.	4½	4½	4½	4½	
20	20¼	3,621	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19⅝	20¼	19¼	20¼	+⅞
10⅜	10⅝	2,350	Texas Pacific	10	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅛
185	190	300	Third Avenue	185	188	185	188	−2
22	22¾	1,600	Union Pacific Ry.	21	22½	21	22¼	+1½
54⅜	54½	29,152	Union Pacific pf.	52⅝	55	52⅜	54½	+1⅞
30¼	30⅝	13,075	U. P., all in. pd.	29	30¼	28⅝	30¼	+1⅝
8¼	8¾	1,280	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8½	
6½	6¾	420	United States Leather	6½	6¾	7	7	+⅛
60⅞	61	2,462	U. S. Leather pf.	60½	61	60	60⅝	+⅛
15¾	17	805	United States Rubber	16	16⅞	16	16½	+⅛
66	66½	372	U. S. Rubber pf.	66	67	66	67	+1¼
7	7	320	Wabash	7	7	7	7	
15⅞	16⅛	1,920	Wabash pf.	15¼	16¼	15¼	15⅞	+⅜
115	120	22	Wells-Fargo Express	117	118	117	118	
...	...	300	West Chicago Street	97½	97½	97½	97½	−1⅝
87¼	87⅝	9,999	Western Union Tel.	86¾	88	86¼	87⅝	+½
2⅜	2½	100	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2½	2½	2½	2½	
9	10	200	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	11⅞	11⅞	10½	10½	−1¾
⅞	2½	100	Wisconsin Central	2	2	2	2	
Sales		480,251						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99½	...	Den. & R. G.	12		Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	85
4s, r., 1907	111½	112½	D. M. & Ft. D.	11	13½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	20
4s, c., 1907	113	114	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	14	New Cent. C.	7	8
4s, r., 1925	124½	125½	D., S. S. & A.	2½	100	N. Y. & N. H.	187	...
4s, c., 1925	124	125	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5¼	4	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12¾	13
5s, r., 1904	112	113	Eighth Avenue	325	7	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	73
5s, c., 1904	112	113	Erie 2d pf.	18¼	19¼	N. Y. S. & W.	12	14
Currency 6s, 1899	103½	..	Ev. & T. H.	20	25	N. Y. S. & W. pf.	32	66
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	45	Norfolk So.	92	96
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103½	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	12	16	Nor. & West.	13⅜	15¼
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118½	..	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Ohio Southern	...	5
			Ill. Cent. l. l.	93	98	Ont. Mining	3	5
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	...	25	Ore. R. & N.	48	50
American Coal	110	140	Joliet & Chicago	160	...	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Am. Dist. Tel.	...	25	K. C., P. & G.	20	21½	Peo. & Eastern	3	7
Ann Arbor pf.	12½	13½	Kanawaha & Mich.	6	7½	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Boston, Rev. B. pf.	106	108	Keokuk & D. M.	3½	5	Quicksilver	1½	2
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	64	K. & D. M. pf.	15	16½	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Capital Traction	75	..	Kingston & Pem.	1	5	Rens. & Saratoga	180	...
Central Pacific	12	14	Laclede Gas pf.	89	98	R., W. & O.	121½	123
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	L. E. & W.	15½	15½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	...	...
Chi. & E. Ill.	54	56	Long Island	40	50	1st pf.	47½	49¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24¾	Manhattan Beach	4	7	St. L. & S. F.	6¾	7
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	...	...	Md. Coal pf.	43	52	St. P. & Duluth	20	25
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	75	80	Mexican Central	5½	6½	St. P. & D. pf.	70	87
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	50	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	St. P. & Omaha pf.	148	155
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1	Mich. Central	93	...	Sil. bullion certfs.	55½	56½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	84	86	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Col. F. & I. pf.	...	78	Minn. St. P. & S. M.	7	...	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
C., H. V. & T. pf.	17	28	Minn. St. P. & S. M. pf.	17	...	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	45
Com. Cable	165	..	Mobile & Ohio	27½	28½	Twin City R. T.	...	23
Consol. Coal	40	..	Morris & Essex	171	...	U. S. Express	42	45
Consol. Ice	30½	31	National Starch	5	7	West. Union Beef	7½	9
Consol. Ice pf.	86½	88½				Wis. Central pf.	3	6

99,320

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	Reading gen.	83	83⅝	83	83⅜
9,000	R. I. 5s, c.	105¼	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
3,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	107½	107½	107½	107½
10,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s	88⅝	89	88⅝	89
6,000	Tex. Pac. 1st	99½	100¼	99½	100¼
27,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	55½	56	55½	56

$70,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The local stock market showed a decided improvement over yesterday. The traction stocks, especially, displayed considerable strength in the morning. There was some weakness in Consolidated Traction of New Jersey early in the day, and the stock declined from 45 to 43½, and afterward rallied to 44.

United Gas Improvement was well supported, although at the highest figures there was some slight realizing, but it subsequently recovered to the highest, 104. Welsbach sold up from 35 to 36½, and Pennsylvania Heat rose from 20¼ to 21⅜. The preferred showed signs of weakness in the morning, but rallied later to 57⅞.

Lehigh Valley at the opening was weak, but at the low figures it met with support and rose to 22. Choctaw common advanced from 9 to 9¾, and the preferred from 28½ to 29½, afterward selling fractionally off.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip	600	70½
	5,000	70
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	20,000	84
Atch, Col & Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs	8,000	83
At, T & S F gen 4s	10,000	89½
	10,000	90
	1,000	90¾
	10,000	90¾
	10,000	90⅝
	40,000	90½
	500	90½
	3,000	90
	5,000	90⅛
	5,000	90¼
	1,000	90½
	4,000	90½
	31,000	90½
	15,000	90⅝
	45,000	90¾
	5,000	90⅝
Adjustment 4s	10,000	59⅛
	15,000	59
	20,000	59¼
	15,000	59⅛
	28,000	59
	9,000	59⅛
	10,000	59
	10,000	59⅛
	2,000	59⅛
	10,000	59⅛
	40,000	59½
	10,000	59⅝
	10,000c	59½
	4,000	59⅝
	9,000	59⅝
	10,000	59⅝
	10,000	59⅝
	35,000	59½
	15,000	59⅝
	2,000	59½
	10,000	59⅝
	6,000	59½
	5,000	59⅝
	4,000	59⅝
	7,000	59⅝
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs	1,000	66½
E T, V & G con 5s	15,000	111
Erie gen lien 3-4s	1,000	70⅜
	12,000	70½
	3,000	70⅜
	5,000	71½
	5,000	71½
	3,000	71½
	10,000	70⅝
Erie 4s prior bonds	1,000	89¾
Flint & P M 6s	1,000	115
Ft W & D C 1st	2,000	70
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	1,000	120
Han & St Jo cons	5,000	122½
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	2,000	87½
Iowa Central 1st 5s	1,000	100
Kan City & Pac 1st	1,000	72
Knox & Ohio 1st	3,000	117
Lehigh & Wilkes M 5s	1,000	93
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented	2,000	103¼
Long Dock 6s	5,000	139
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	2,000	87¼
	4,000	87½
	5,000	87⅝
L, N A & C 1st	1,000	112
Met St Ry gen 5s	1,000	111
	12,000	111¼
	3,000	112
Mexican Int cons	10,000	72¼
	5,000	72½
	5,000	72⅝
	5,000	72⅝
Mich Cent 6s, 1909	2,000	122
Mich Cent mtge 4s	1,000	106
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s	6,000	116¼
Chi & Mo River 5s	3,000	115
Minn & St L con 6s	3,000	107
Mo, K & East 1st	3,000	96¼
	5,000	96
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	7,000	87½
	6,000	88
	5,000	87¾
Mo, K & T 2d	10,000	61
	11,000	61¼
	5,000	61
	6,000	60⅞
	7,000	61
	8,000	60½
Mo, K & T of T 5s	1,000	83
Mo Pac 1st cons	13,000	96¼
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	1,000	77½
Nash, C & St L con	2,000	104¼
	1,000	93½
	1,000	94
Nat Starch 1st coup	19,000	104¾
N Y Cent 1st coup	20,000	116½
N Y, C & St L 4s	2,000	105½
	3,000	105¾
	7,000	105½
N Y, S & W G M	1,000	91
	3,000	91½
Norf & W Ry con 4s	80,000	81
Nor Pac 1st 6s	1,000	118½
	2,000	118
	1,000	118½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	25,000	60½
	10,000	60¾
	1,000	60⅝
	3,000	60¾
	5,000	60⅝
	15,000	60½
	25,000	60¼
	15,000	60½
	500	60½
	2,500	60½
	10,000	60¾
	500	61¼
	10,000	60⅝
	1,000	60½
	5,000	60⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	10,000	94⅜
	1,000	95
	10,000	94⅜
	1,000	65
	2,000	94⅞
	8,000	95
	500	95¾
	21,000	95½
	1,000	95¼
	4,000	95⅝
	10,000	95½
	2,000	95⅜
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	5,000	102¼
	7,000	102½
Oregon Imp 1st	1,000	109
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 5th installment paid	1,000	56
	2,000	56½
	5,000	56
	5,000	56½
	10,000	57
	10,000	57½
	10,000	57
Oregon R & N 4s	1,000	94½
	10,000	94¾
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	2,000	89
	2,000	88½
	1,000	88¾
	4,000	88¾
	1,000	88½
	1,000	88¼
	3,000	88¼

MUTUAL RESERVE TROUBLES

Old Policy Holders Resent Increased Assessments and Say They Are Being Frozen Out.

CONFERENCE WITH OFFICERS

Former Rates of Insurance Alleged to Have Been Too Cheap for Safety—Investigation of Association's Condition Decided Upon.

The differences between some of the policy holders and the executive officers of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association are evidently near the culmination of a decisive fight. There seems to be no question of the association's solvency. The older policy holders believe and say that a deliberate and cruel attempt is being made to freeze them out and acquire enormous profits at their expense. The officers say they are increasing assessments on old policies because they find that these policies cannot be carried at the original assessments, and the increase is allowed in the contract.

There was a conference yesterday afternoon between representatives of the organization of policy holders which was formed on Thursday and executive officers of the association. One of the first inquiries of the policy holders was about the reserve fund of over $4,000,000. They wished to know whether that was on paper or on deposit, and evidence was given to show that it exists in available values. They were also assured that every facility would be given them to investigate the condition and methods of the association.

Their Circular Letter.

After the conference they prepared a circular letter to be sent to the members of their organization. It says:

We have to report that we have had a preliminary interview with the Executive Committee of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

They have shown a disposition to furnish us such information and data as we may require, but as the time of payment of the present mortuary call will expire March 3 we confined ourselves to seeing what arrangements could be made to protect the interests of our members in regard to this; and we recommend that policy holders do not allow their policies to lapse through non-payment of the present assessment, but that they pay same under protest, and before the date of another assessment we will have procured further information which will enable us to judge of the best course to be taken to protect the interests of policy holders.

The circular then recommends that certified checks for assessments be indorsed with the statement that they are sent under protest and that Post Office orders be accompanied by formal notice to the company that they are for payment of the assessment under protest.

Vice President George D. Eldridge of the association told a reporter yesterday afternoon that the trouble was with policies issued prior to 1890.

"The fact is," he said, "that those policies were issued at a lower rate than insurance could be safely given for. However, they contained a clause giving the association the right to increase the assessments as it became necessary. Those policies did not contemplate a level rate. They specifically contemplated an increasing rate with increasing age. Now, it is necessary that the increase shall be enforced, and we are enforcing it under the contract. Since 1890 we have been issuing policies based on attained age, and from holders of these there is no complaint."

Letter from Mr. Ackerman.

The attention of Mr. Eldridge was called to a communication received by THE NEW YORK TIMES from J. H. Ackerman, 225 West Forty-third Street. Mr. Ackerman wrote of the case of an old man whose bi-monthly assessment on a policy for $3,000 had been increased from $36.00 to $65. The insured is unable to pay the increase, and if it is enforced his policy will lapse after years of payments.

Mr. Eldridge said there was no relief for such cases—that the association is compelled to protect itself and its policy holders.

The payment of the increased assessments, he said, is obligatory.

"Is it not a fact," he was asked, "that policies at practically the same increased rates but purporting to offer some special advantages were offered to old policy holders as a matter of choice two years ago?"

"Yes; and quite a number accepted the new policies."

"Were not policy holders especially urged to accept these new policies, and were not agents threatened with dismissal and in some cases actually dismissed because they refused to urge policy holders to make the change?"

"There is absolutely no truth in the statement that agents were threatened or dismissed for that cause," Mr. Eldridge replied.

"Were the policies so exchanged included in the next annual report as new business?"

"Of course not. The new policies merely took the place of old ones, and were so reported."

On the other hand, agents of the association in several cities outside of New York have asserted that they were dismissed or had resigned because they refused to assist the efforts of special agents to induce policy holders to exchange their old policies for the new and more expensive form, and that they have the written evidence to prove their assertions.

Policy Holders' Views.

Members of the policy holders' organization who were asked about the increase of assessments said it was unjust, unnecessary on the face of the figures, and simply an attempt to freeze out the cheaper insurance, avoid the payment of death claims which would be inevitable in the course of nature, and realize huge profits for the association.

"They say the insurance was too cheap," said one of these, a prominent man, who refused for special reasons to permit his name to be used. "Their own reports show that in 1889 with this cheap insurance they had accumulated a reserve fund of $400,000. Now the fund has increased to over $4,000,000, and these people are called on to pay assessments increased from 50 to 300 per cent., on the plea that the association cannot continue to carry them at the old rates. As to the contract talk about, we are advised that there are two sides to that. The old policy had on it a printed table of rates, $7 per $1,000 at sixty-five years of age, for instance. Many of us were assured by agents and officers of the company that the rates could never go beyond that. That was a contract, also, and it is binding. Twenty-five per cent. of each assessment goes into the reserve fund, and at the expiration of five, ten, and fifteen years bonds were issued representing the policy holders' share in this fund. It was understood that these bonds were to be available for payment of premiums. There are men now who have these bonds, and believe they have paid-up policies. The official documents issued by the company give that impression, and they give many other false impressions.

"It is a question whether we cannot carry these documents into court and force the association to stand to the promises contained in them. Now policy holders who do not pay the increased assessments find that their bonds, representing money they have paid in and supposed to be held for their benefit, are to be confiscated.

F. B. Thurber's Advice.

Francis B. Thurber, President of the organization of policy holders, said that all that can be done just now is to advise policy holders to pay the present assessment under protest, and thereby protect their rights.

"The truth is," he said, "all of us have neglected our business. We have simply signed proxies for the annual meetings of policy holders, and allowed a few men to elect officers and do as they liked. Within the next two months we will have a thorough examination into the company's management and condition and see if this increase of assessments is justified. If it is not, we will assert our rights. If we cannot do it otherwise, we can do it by bringing about a general change of management at the next election."

"The whole trouble comes from extravagance," said another policy holder, who attended the conference yesterday afternoon. "It used to cost $500,000 a year to run the association. Now it costs $2,000,000."

M. L. Webster of 107 West Eighty-eighth Street published a "personal" in a morning paper yesterday saying that he holds a policy for $30,000 in the Mutual Reserve and calling on his fellow-members to join him in an investigation of the association's affairs to ascertain if the increase in assessments is necessary. There are 21,000 policy holders in this State who are affected by the heavy increase of assessments. In other States and cities movements similar to that which resulted in the organization here have been begun. In Baltimore, where the association does a large business, an organization of policy holders has gone so far as to suggest asking for a receiver.

The indications are, however, that if after full investigation the old policy holders are satisfied that the increased assessments are necessary to protect their policies and carry on the business of the association, they will submit. Otherwise they will make fights both in the courts and at the annual election.

THE TARIFF ASSOCIATION.

W. S. Banta, by His Vote, Prevents the Adoption of the Joint Committee's Report.

A special meeting of the Tariff Association (Fire Underwriters) was held yesterday. The joint committee recommended that the rate of commission paid for non-rated business be fixed at 25 per cent., and that 35 per cent. be allowed to branch office agents writing non-rated risks exclusively. The report, which involved a change of scope, and therefore necessitated a unanimous vote for adoption, was defeated by the vote of William S. Banta, which was cast by his representative, Mr. Little.

The report was tabled, and the association voted that, when it adjourned, it should be until Tuesday, March 1, when the same proposition will receive a second vote. If this vote is not successful, the association will break and a rate war will be started.

President Sheldon of the Phenix of Brooklyn introduced a resolution that no member shall reinsure a risk outside until members of the association shall have an opportunity to reinsure so much of the line as they can take. The resolution was referred to the Executive Committee, with a request for a favorable report.

A letter from Mr. Banta, defending his position in blocking the plans of the association, was read by President Driggs. Mr. Banta stated in this letter that he was opposed to limiting the brokerage on non-rated business to 25 per cent., because it was a scheme which the association had never before felt strong enough to adopt, while the Continental stood ready to absorb practically all the non-rated business up town. He had no faith in the gain to the members of the association by the accession of a few of the less important non-tariff companies, and was also opposed to the suppression of the sub-agencies. He repelled the attempt to fix upon him responsibility for any disaster to the association which might result from his vote. He stated that he believed it unwise to sacrifice principle to expediency, and ended his letter by saying that he would endeavor to endure the false position into which he might be thrust by his action.

Since the companies represented in Mr. Banta's agency are among the few which showed a considerable increase in receipts in the fire patrol report for the last six months of 1897, it is not believed that they will maintain a position certain to produce demoralization in rates throughout the country. Mr. Banta has been confined to his private office for the last ten days by a severe flesh wound, and declined to see any one yesterday. In reply to a note sent to him yesterday afternoon in regard to whether his present position was unalterable, he said that he wished to make no statement further than that his vote had been cast in opposition to the report of the joint committee. A member of the committee stated after the meeting yesterday that the joint committee would stand by its report, and that, if it did not receive unanimous approval next Tuesday, the committee would unquestionably exercise its power to throw rates open.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

E. F. Beddall, United States Manager of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, has returned from the South much improved in health.

E. C. Irvin, President of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, was in town yesterday to attend the meeting of the Tariff Association. The Fire Association is the leading company represented by W. S. Banta, who caused the deadlock in the meeting of the association, and Mr. Irvin is anxious in regard to the relation of his company to the future of the association.

A meeting of the Suburban Tariff Association has been called for Tuesday, March 1, at which the subject of insurance rates is expected to come up for action. The character of this action will depend largely upon whether the New York Tariff Association has by that time overcome the difficulties which at present obstruct the companies in their attempts to avert a rate war in the metropolitan district.

The Board of Fire Insurance Brokers, which failed to secure a quorum on Wednesday of this week, will call another meeting soon. The position assumed by the Home of New York, which is, in substance, unalterable opposition to the recognition of the brokers' board by the Tariff Association, has led to a definite purpose on the part of several leading companies to undertake the amendment of the constitution of the association to permit the adoption of a brokers' membership by a 90 per cent. vote. The amendment, if proposed, will but mark the disappointment of many underwriters, since the English companies will to a large extent support the Home in this matter.

It was learned yesterday that a change in the control of the Lincoln Fire is almost beyond possibility. Only 150 shares of the company's stock can be reached easily, and, should a majority of the stock by any chance be transferred, a change is unlikely. The Directors of the company have been elected in five classes, and to serve three years, and E. E. Carley, the General Manager, holds a five-year contract. The personal following of Mr. Carley in the Board of Directors is strong, and is insured by the fact that the organization and present position of the company are largely due to his efforts.

A CAT FIGHTS ITS MASTER.

After Biting Him Twice the Animal Attacks a Policeman.

Marc Aymong, a resident of Palisade Avenue, in West Hoboken, had an Angora cat, which he valued highly, and of which the family made a great pet. Yesterday, while Mr. Aymong was feeding the animal it apparently became mad. It sprang at Mr. Aymong, biting him savagely on the leg in two places.

The police were requested to shoot the cat, and Patrolman Quirk was sent to act as executioner. The animal attacked him and would have bitten him also if he had not knocked it out with his club. The officer then put a bullet into its head. Mr. Aymong had his wounds cauterized.

BISHOP VON ANZER'S VISIT.

The Noted German Missionary Is Returning to His Chinese Charge.

Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd Liner Trave was the Right Rev. Bishop J. B. Von Anzer of South Shantung, China, one of the youngest Bishops of the Catholic Church, who since 1878 has been at the head of the Catholic missions in China, and is the head of the Order of Divine Work for China, as well as a Baron of the Bavarian Kingdom and a wearer of the Imperial German Order of the Red Eagle. The Bishop said he was on his way home, after accomplishing his mission, and he was returning to China satisfied that his service would be appreciated for ages.

"The settlement of the rights of German subjects in China and assuring them proper protection was my mission," the Bishop said. "I consider that I have peaceably settled a threatened conflict between Germany and China."

It was owing to the killing of Fathers Nies and Henle, two priests under his charge, on All Saints' Day that Emperor William of Germany sent warships to China, demanding an indemnity of $200,000 for the death of the two priests and the erection of six new Catholic Churches and homes for priests in the Chinese Empire. The Chinese Government accepted the terms, and war was averted.

Bishop Von Anzer yesterday visited Archbishop Corrigan, accompanied by Bishop Wigger of the Newark Diocese, and the Rev. Fathers Hofschneider and Fisher of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Hoboken. Bishop Von Anzer also visited St. Leo's Home, in West Street. He went to Philadelphia last night, where he will be the guest of the Rev. Father Hammeke, cousin of Father Nies, one of the priests who was murdered in Shantung. Bishop Von Anzer expects to spend several days in Philadelphia, after which he will go to Buffalo to see an old college classmate. He will then start for China.

A JUROR UNDER SUSPICION.

Disagreement in the Bailey Manslaughter Case May Lead to Arrests.

The trial of Frank Bailey for manslaughter, before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, resulted yesterday in charges that the jury had been tampered with. Bailey was the Captain of the lumber barge American Eagle, which plies between this city and Troy. It was alleged that on June 20, 1893, he set his dog after eleven-year-old Fannie Gallagher, who was playing with other children on his barge, which was moored at the foot of West Twentieth Street, and that the dog chased the child into the water, where she was drowned.

The jury retired at noon on Thursday, and at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon they came into court with the announcement that they could not agree. They had been out twenty-six hours. After the foreman announced the disagreement nearly all of the jurors wanted to speak with the Justice. They held whispered conversations with him, and all pointed to one of their number, who sat with a stolid expression on his face alone by himself. "That's the man," they cried. And they pointed their fingers at him. Finally they all crowded around him, accusing him of holding up the jury, when the defendant was plainly guilty. The accused juror turned pale, and was apparently badly frightened.

Justice Fursman beckoned to Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who had prosecuted the case, and he stepped up to the bench. The Justice and the prosecutor held a long conversation. The jury was then discharged and scattered to their homes.

Mr. McIntyre, when asked about the matter later, said: "I most certainly believe that the jury has been tampered with. They stood eleven for conviction to one for acquittal from the start, and that one would not swerve from his decision. From evidence which has been given me I am convinced that there was something back of this. A thorough investigation will be made, and I think it will result in one or two arrests in a day or two. The jury was locked up, of course, from the time they first went out, but during the trial they were allowed to go to their homes."

Bailey, when it was announced that the jury could not agree, was taken back to the Tombs. His bail was increased from $2,500 to $7,000.

HUDSON COUNTY INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury Instructed to Investigate Work of Freeholders.

The Hudson County Grand Jury yesterday handed in several indictments, the nature of which was not made public. When Judge Lippincott had glanced over them he said to the Grand Jury that he felt incumbent upon him to direct their attention to certain statements made in the local newspapers to the effect that the affairs of the county were badly managed by the Board of Freeholders. One of the charges, Judge Lippincott said, was that the board had exceeded the appropriations fixed for the year 1897. He said that if this was true the board had made itself liable to charges of malfeasance.

He instructed the Grand Jury to investigate the matter at once and report the facts to the Court by March 5 at the latest. He also directed the Grand Jury to include in its report a statement setting forth the total amount expended in 1897 and also the debts incurred.

TESTIMONY OF DEAD WITNESSES.

It Is Admitted in the Koerner Trial by Recorder Goff.

The important question as to the admission of the testimony of deceased witnesses in the trial of William J. Koerner, charged with the murder of Rose Alice Redgate, was decided by Recorder Goff yesterday in favor of the prosecution. It was believed that on the decision of this question the fate of Koerner might depend. When court opened in the morning, the Recorder announced that he had decided that it was proper to admit the testimony of Dr. Donovan and Mrs. Clay. Abraham Levy, the counsel for the defendant, sprang to his feet and made strenuous objections.

As soon as all Mr. Levy's objections to the Court's ruling had been made without success, the prosecutor demanded that the testimony of Mrs. Clay, who was one of the most important witnesses at the first trial, and who a short time later died in a sanitarium, be read by the stenographer. The record of the testimony was produced, and was read, while Mr. Levy objected at almost every sentence. The testimony of Dr. Donovan was also read, the reading being interrupted in the same way by Mr. Levy's objections.

Before court opened Mr. Levy said he did not care whether or not the Recorder decided against him upon this question, because he felt sure an adverse ruling would not stand in the higher court. Mr. Levy now believes that the re-trial will result just as did the first, in a reversal by the higher court.

Washington County's Convention.

Isaac V. Baker, who at the Republican primaries two weeks ago defeated Henry G. Burleigh, the anti-organization leader, for control of Washington County, has called the County Convention for March 16. The convention will be held at Salem, and delegates will be chosen to the State, Senatorial, and Congressional Conventions. The delegates will be the first chosen in the State this year.

REAPPRAISEMENT OF IMPORTS.

Following is a list of reappraisements of merchandise made by the Board of General Appraisers, and announced by President Charles H. Ham yesterday:

17,282—Manufactures of flax, from ——, Belfast, Jan. 22, 1898. 3 5-6 inch white linen shirting cloth, 36 E, entered at 8½d., plus packing. Discount 3½ per cent. No advance.

4,396-4,39[illegible] Philadelphia—O. P. cigars, from Neuhaus, Neumann & Co., Havana, Jan. 3, 1898, &c. Cigars, entered at various prices, Spanish gold. Add cases and packing. No advance.

4,336, O. P., Philadelphia—Articles of flax, from F. G. Gulich & Sohne, Waltersdorf, Nov. 10, 1897. Goods entered at various prices, marks, subject to 50 per cent. abatement. Advanced by disallowance of 45 per cent. abatement.

4,405, O. P., Galveston—Nursery stock, from ——, Antwerp, 4,000 Multi flora and Manetti roses, entered at $10, United States currency per total, advanced to $14 per total. 5,500 ditto, 20 Rugosa roses, 80 good berries, assorted, entered at $15 per total, advanced to $21 per total. 20 Mad. plantin, 100 Clematis, small, 900 Seringen, 12,000 Manetti roses, branches without roots, entered at $10 per total, advanced to $14 per total. 500 Spirea, 200 Spirea palmata, 300 Hydrangeas, 200 Spirea prince, white and red, entered at $20 per total, advanced to $28 per total. Balance similar goods and advances.

4,406-4,407, O. P., New Orleans—Cotton mosquito netting, from Thomas Adams & Co., Nottingham, Dec. 3, 1897. 72-inch white mosquito net, B, 25, entered at 4d., advanced to 4½d. per yard. 90-inch ditto, F, 25, entered at 7½d., advanced to 7½d. per yard. 90-inch ditto, E, 50, entered at 7d., advanced to 7½d. per yard. 120-inch ditto, F, 13, entered at 9½d., advanced to 10d. per yard. 90-inch ditto, B, 10, entered at 6⅜d., advanced to 6⅝d. per yard. 120-inch ditto, entered at 8⅝d., advanced to 8⅞d. per yard. Discounts 15 per cent. and 2½ per cent. Add cases, prompt cash discount 1¼ per cent., less carriage to Liverpool. Balance similar goods and advances.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

A Decision Against the Collector Defining Boleros as Wearing Apparel.

Muser Brothers of this city imported a quantity of so-called boleros some time ago, and the controversy over the classification of these goods by the customs officers has excited much interest on the part of both Government officials and the importers.

As shown by the samples and the evidence presented to the Board of Classification, boleros are embroidered articles designed as ornaments for women's dresses and intended to be stitched to the waists of dresses, so as to produce jacket effects without being in fact jackets. They were returned by the local Appraiser as articles embroidered by hand or machinery, and were assessed for duty at 50 per cent. advalorem under Paragraph 276 of the Tariff act of 1894, where embroidered articles are provided for.

The contention of the importers was that boleros were wearing apparel, and dutiable at 40 per cent. under Paragraph 258 of the said act. The importers conceded that they were embroidered. There were two questions for the board to determine: First, "Are these articles wearing apparel?" Second, "If so, is the term 'wearing apparel' more specific than 'articles embroidered by hand or machinery'?" The board, in an opinion written by ex-Judge Somerville, decided that as a matter of fact the articles known as boleros are wearing apparel. The protest was therefore sustained and the decision of the Collector reversed, with an appropriate order of reliquidation as to all articles invoiced as boleros.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Twenty-third Ward Plot Sold to a Manufacturing Company—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

J. Clarence Davies & Co., associated with B. M. Strauss & Co., have sold, for William R. Brown, a plot of sixteen lots, fronting 200 feet on One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 200 feet on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and 200 feet on Willow Avenue. The purchasers are a foreign manufacturing company, who intend to erect at once a large factory on the plot, employing from 1,000 to 1,200 hands. Before selecting this site the company had considered a number of attractive offers from the Boards of Trade of several of the cities in this State. The property is within two blocks of the Huntington tract, recently purchased by the Morgenthau syndicate.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for Mrs. Julia French, to an investor, the plot, southwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 100 by 75.

It is reported that Charles Lowen has sold, to a Mr. Rogan, for about $275,000, the seven-story apartment house Seminole, northeast corner of the Boulevard and Sixty-ninth Street, fronting 112.10 feet on the Boulevard, 42.6 feet on the street, and measuring 100.5 feet and 94.1 feet, respectively, on its easterly and northerly lines.

M. & L. Hess have sold, for Edna V. Minor, the five-story building 56 East Thirteenth Street, 125 feet west of Broadway. It is understood that the buyer will improve the property.

George R. Read has sold, for Col. Emmons Clark, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, northwest corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, 20 by 55 by 100.5.

The owner of the four-story dwelling 68 West Fifty-fourth Street reports that the property has not been sold.

C. R. Gregor & Son have sold for George W. Levy to Henry Oppenheimer the plot, northwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninetieth Street, 100 by 100. This property was taken in exchange recently by Mr. Levy from E. H. Faulkner.

Brooke & Georger have sold for the Jenness estate, for $35,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 62 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.

John Davis, in conjunction with Horace S. Ely & Co., has sold for the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, to a client, the four-story brownstone-front building 243 East Thirty-fourth Street, 24 by 98.9, and has resold the property to an institution for its own occupancy.

John Davis has also sold for Israel Goodman the old three-story building 89 East Broadway, 25 by 89.

James Bailey has sold to S. Herman for $18,000, the five-story tenement 364 Tenth Avenue, 19.5 by 100.5.

W. P. Mangam has sold for M. Toff to a Mrs. Dexter the four-story flat 219 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 20 by 80 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Sophia Levy, for $17,500, the four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at rear, 40 Chrystie Street, 25 by 60 by 27 by 60; also, in foreclosure, to F. L. Liese, for $7,500, the three-story stone-front dwelling 210 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 16 by 100.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 80 Catherine Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25.3 by 89.1; Fay & Stacom of 337 Pleasant Avenue, owners; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 87 Maiden Lane, for an eight-story and basement brick and steel store and loft building, 29.3 by 106.1; Matilda M. Bruce of 810 Fifth Avenue, owner; Jordan & Gillies, architects; cost, $110,000.

No. 296 Broadway, for a six-story and basement brick store and loft building, 23.5 by 130.4; Lorillard estate of 3 Mercer Street, owner; Jordan & Gillies, architects; cost, $24,000.

First Avenue, west side, 83 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth Street, for a two-story brick and stone dwelling and stable, 17 by 46.6; Cullen & Dwyer of 335 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, owners; F. A. Schluns, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 195 to 199 East Second Street, for three six-story brick flats, with stores, 24.2 by 92.2; Schneidler & Bachrach of 31 Nassau Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $81,000.

Eighty-second Street, south side, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for five five-story brick flats, 27 by 88.6 and 19 by 90; Anselm Bruck of 267 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $132,000.

Woodycrest Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 50; Edward Ganly of 2,107 Amsterdam Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $9,000.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for nine two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 34 by 45; Edward B. Fellows of 948 Union Avenue, owner; William H. Hopkins of 1,669 Jefferson Avenue, architect; cost, $40,500.

No. 2,505 Third Avenue, for a two-story brick office building, 25 by 90; J. and M. Haffen of 652 Courtlandt Avenue, owners; A. F. A. Schmidt, architect; cost, $13,000.

College Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 60; J. and M. Haffen, owners; A. F. A. Schmidt, architect; cost, $13,000.

Robbins Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for a one-story frame shop, 50 by 104; William Engelhardt of 1,617 Second Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $3,500.

Classon Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of Merrill Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 37; Joseph Tesoro of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Jefferson Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 66; Katherine Zimmermann of 667 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, owner; John H. Friend, architect; cost, $5,000.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 24 by 54.2; C. Zeitfuss, owner; C. H. Sparry of 1,368 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

Third Street, south side, 325 feet east of Sixth Avenue, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 21 by 43; Emma E. Van Horn of 4,041 Third Street, owner; J. E. Dobbs, architect; cost, $3,100.

Dawson Street, northeast corner of Union Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 90; James F. Meehan of 706 Union Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $25,000.

Morris Park Avenue, south side, 20 feet east of Unionport Road, for a one-story frame store, 23 by 33; George Lahrman, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $550.

Alterations.

Nos. 467 and 469 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick photograph gallery and store; Thomas Dooner of 237 Broadway, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $900.

Laight Street, southeast corner of Collister Street, to a two-story brick stable; American Express Company, owner; E. H. Kendall of 150 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 470 feet east of First Avenue, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 47 Delancey Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Bessy Bach of 47 Delancey Street, owner; S. Sass of 25 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 25.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 123d St, 100.11x100; Francis Crawford and wife to Louis Brandt and another..... 1

BATTGATE AV, s e corner of 188th St, 100x99.11x98x100; Richard W. Robinson and wife to Edward P. Shields..... 10,000

BOND ST, n s, 20, 25.8x100; Jonas Well to Henery E. Niese..... 1

BROOK AV, w s, 114.3 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x90; Nicholas Eckert and wife to Friedericke Beiswenger..... 6,200

CHRYSTIE ST, 85, 25x100; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Well and another..... 1

DIVISION ST, s s, 46.8 ft e of Clinton St, 23.4x110.3; Martin Burke and others to Jonas Well and another..... 1

DIVISION ST, s s, 46.8 ft e of Clinton St, 23.4x110.3; Jonas Well and others to Leopold Kaufmann..... 1

ELM ST, 19 to 11, and 54 and 56 Duane St; Bernard Cohen and others to Nathaniel F. Jones..... 1

ELM ST, 203, and 22 Marion St; John J. Buckley to Morris Plinus..... 1

FERRY ST, 205, 20x72.6; Cornelius Costello to the William P. Howell Company. 1

HOUSTON ST, 122, 27x74.3; Joseph C. Rubino to John G. Danz..... 15,000

LOT 22, map of Pelham Park; Walter W. Taylor and wife to Perley S. Crosier..... 1

LOT 140, map of the new village of Jerome; Mary A. Thompson to Joseph Dereszewski..... 6,000

MATILDA ST, s e s, Lots 128, 129, 130, 131, map of Washingtonville, 100x200; Anton Mauth and another to John Cusser..... 1

MORRIS AV, w s, 100 ft s of 153d St, 25x100; Nicholas Drout to J. and M. Haffen..... 5,000

MOSS AV, e s, 142 ft s of 150th St, 16x102.1; Cornelius Costello to William P. Howell Company..... 1

PENFOLD AV, s s, 235 ft w of Suburban Place, 50x98.1x irregular; Ernest Hall and wife to Cornelia Hoyt..... 1

RAILROAD AV, e s, Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, map of village of Morrisania; Emily C. Ditchett and another, executors, to Albert C. Hencken..... 15,500

RIVERSIDE AV, n e corner of 80th St, 41.7x irregular; Francis M. Applegate and wife to Clarence F. True..... 1

RIVERSIDE AV, n e corner of 80th St, 41.7x irregular; Clarence F. True and wife to Francis M. Applegate..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 25.1 ft n of 184th St, 15.1x82.1; James Boyle and wife to Cecelia T. Lappine..... 3,350

WEBSTER AV, e s, 340 ft s of 183d St, 45x90x51.11x90; Edward L. Lewis and another to Mercantile Co-operative Bank. 5,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 265 ft s of 183d St, 72x90; Edward L. Lewis and another to Mercantile Co-operative Bank..... 7,500

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 75 ft s of 10th St, 25x100; Catharine Cash to Frank Plaseski..... 1

1ST AV, 110 East, 21.8x70; William Schirmer and wife to Henry Doerzbacher... 100

2D AV, e s, 28 ft s of 83d St, 25.4x75; Fritz Schmidt and wife to Philippina Schofer..... 100

8TH AV, e s, 63.8 ft n of 27th St, 19.7x82; Sarah R. Wheaton and another, executors, to Emily K. Simonson..... 23,750

8TH AV, w s, 49.4 ft s of 32d St, 24.8x100; James T. Saffen to Georgiana I. Saffen and another..... 1

10TH AV, e s, 586.1 ft n of 167th St, 172.7x—x72.4x100; Michael J. Mahony to Henry Campbell..... 1

3D ST, e s, Lot 140, map of the new village of Jerome, 24th Ward; Mary A. Thompson to Joseph Dereszewski..... 6,000

10TH ST, n s, 118 ft e of Avenue B, 25x94.9; Hannah Wallach to Babetta Bacharach..... 1

12TH ST, 158 West, 20.3x103.3; Charles J. Coulter to Thomas C. Dunham..... 1

12TH ST, 158 West, 20.8x103.3; Adeline M. Dunham and another to Charles J. Coulter..... 1

12TH ST, 158 West, 20.3x103.3; Thomas C. Dunham and wife to St. Vincent's Hospital..... 19,000

27TH ST, 93 West, 27.5x98.9x27.11x98; Sarah R. Wheaton and another, executors, to Morris Franklin..... 17,050

28TH ST, 124 East, 20x98.9; Isaac H. Bailey to Emulous Duryea..... 100

32D ST, s s, 135 ft w of 1st Av, 17.6x98.9; John H. Rogan, referee, to Thomas O'Connor..... 5,000

56TH ST, 115 West, 24.11x100.5; Edward V. Loew and wife to Edward V. Loew, Jr..... 1

62D ST, 231 West, 25x100.5; Isaac L. Smith and wife to Anton Masin and wife..... 1

70TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 17x100.5; Herbert Turrell and others to Jennie M. Kelly..... 1

74TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.8; William W. Hall and wife to William D. Manning..... 1

75TH ST, n s, 287.6 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x102.2; Pinkus Nathan and another, executors, to Marcus Rosen..... 15,500

83D ST, s s, 98 ft e of East End Av, 50x80.3x50x73.5; Louis Brandt and others to Francis Crawford..... 1

85TH ST, 160 West, 25x102.2; Blanche O. Boyer to Beverley Ward..... 1

90TH ST, 335 and 337 East, 50x100.8; Prtz. Schmidt and wife to Philippina Schofer..... 100

90TH ST, 112 East; William T. Cain to Katie O'Connor..... 2,000

94TH ST, 55 West, 20x100.8; James S. Clark and others to F. Le Vert Clark... 1

120TH ST, n s, 241 ft w of 2d Av, 19x100.11; Harris Mandelbaum and wife to Melissa R. Holmes..... 1

120TH ST, n s, 241 ft w of 2d Av, 19x100.11; Melissa R. Holmes to Emma Pinneo; e s of 7th Av, 109.5 ft n of 20th St, 1 year..... 1,900

EUSTACE, Esther, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n w corner of Morris Av and 144th St, 1 year..... 1,200

FRANKLIN, Morris and Michael, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 149 West 27th St, 1 year..... 14,000

GIBBONS, Michael A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Intervale Av, 390 ft s of 167th St, and w s of Intervale Av, 185.5 ft s of 167th St, 3 years..... 1,200

GREIG, Kate, and others to Joseph H. Gray; 217 West 29th St, 5 years..... 5,500

HENRIGUEZ, Louis N., to Frank C. Otis and another, trustees, &c.; n e corner of 89th St and Columbus Av, 5 years... 60,000

HIGH BRIDGE REALTY COMPANY to Francis M. Weeks; w s of Ogden Av, 185.8 ft n of 168th St, ¾ year..... 22,500

HOLMES, Melissa R., to Helen L. MacDonald; 221 West 120th St, 5 years.... 1,000

HYDE, Harry, to United States Trust Company; 9 Ferry St, 3 years..... 5,000

JORGENSEN, Anna, to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; s s of 145th St, 125 ft e of Whitlock Av, 1 year..... 2,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees; s s of Division St, 46.8 ft e of Clinton St, 23.4x110.3 to East Broadway, 3 years..... 34,000

KILBOURNE, Sarah T., to William W. Raynolds; 16 West 131st St, 3 years... 4,000

KOEW, Edward V., to trustees of the Diocesan Convention of New York; s s of 56th St, 275 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years. 18,000

LOUGHRAN, Mary E., to Benjamin Franklin, trustee, and others; 205 East 116th St, secures notes..... 887

LUTZ, Louis, to George Ehret; n e corner Morris Av and 181st St, 1 year..... 3,500

MANNING, William D., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 74th St, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year.. 10,000

McNULTY, John, to the Building Material Exchange; s s of 175th St, 73 ft e of the division line of Lots 3 and 4, map of Fairmount, 3 years..... 9,000

MOSES, Rosa, to Isidor Kaufman; s s of 84th St, 119.11 ft e of 1st Av, secures indebtedness..... ----

MURPHY, Emma C. and Felix T., to Edmund A. Trouton; n s of 55th St, 16.8 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 15,000

NICKLAS, William J., to the Bradley & Currier Company; s w corner of Mott St and Courtlandt Av, 2 years..... 2,000

OPPENHEIMER, David E., and Joseph Hamershlag to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 103d St, 75 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 15,000

PELL, Melissa A., and Ebon and Leta P. Wright, trustees, &c., to Charles Remsen and another, executors; 38 and 40 6th Av, and 149 West 4th St, 5 years.. 25,000

PIASECKI, Frank, to Catharine Cash; w s of White Plains Road, 75 ft s of 10th St, installments..... 1,500

PLINUS, Morris, to Henry B. Sire; 208 and 205 Elm St, and 22 and 24 Marion St, 5 months..... 4,400

POWER, Elizabeth, and Jacob S. Cornwell to John E. Davidson; Lots 51, 55, 733, 779, 780, and 1,102, map of City of Mount Vernon; also Lot 171, map of Unionport, demand..... 6,891

ROSEN, Marcus, to John F. Halstead and others, trustees, &c.; n s of 75th St, 287.6 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 10,000

RUHLING, Frederick, to Adolph Ruhling; 607 2d Av, demand..... 5,000

SCANNELL, John F., to Clinton Bank; 302 Canal St, and 11 and 13 York St, 1 year..... 35,000

SCHNEIDER, Ernest E. W., and Henry Herter to Albert J. Doran; s s of 108th St, 225.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years. 3,000

SCHNEIDER, Ernest E. W., and Henry Herter to Albert J. Doran; s s of 108th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years. 3,000

SCHINKEL, Adolphus, and wife to Leonard Dennis; 133 West 62d St, 1 year... 2,

JOINT TRAFFIC ARGUMENT

Hearing of the Case Concluded Before the United States Supreme Court.

RIGHTS OF THE RAILROADS

Freedom of Contract Claimed for Them Denied by the Government on the Ground that They Are Public Agents.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The argument of the Joint Traffic Association case was resumed in the United States Supreme Court to-day. Ex-Senator Edmunds was the first speaker. He appeared on behalf of the railroads, introducing his remarks by an analysis of the association's agreement.

The object of the agreement was, he contended, only to secure justice and fair play among the roads, and to the public at large, all being interested in securing uniform and stable rates. The inter-State commerce law required that the rates should be just and reasonable; that patrons should be put on terms of equality; that localities should not be discriminated against. All these requirements were met by the Joint Traffic contract.

The anti-trust law was made the subject of a critical examination and the suggestion was made that the court with great propriety could review its decision in the Trans-Missouri case, holding that this law was applicable to railroads. He criticised that decision as somewhat indefinite in its requirements.

Reasonableness of the Rates.

Speaking of the Joint Traffic agreement, Mr. Edmunds said:"It was the cornerstone was the rates fixed. If these were wrong the whole structure must fall; but he asserted that they were just and reasonable and in conformity with the law. The parties to the agreement had bound themselves to stand by the rates and thus to do no wrong to each other, to individuals, or to communities. The intent was to protect local interests, and, this being true, instead of restraining trade, it was calculated to promote it.

Mr. Edmunds contended that the supervision of the Board of Managers was wholesome. They could only change rates, so as to leave them reasonable as between themselves and between the roads and the public. Here Justice Brewer asked Mr. Edmunds if a road which refused to accept a rate made by the managers could continue to be a member of the association while ignoring the rate.

"Certainly," Mr. Edmunds replied, "it could. The road is still under the jurisdiction of the inter-State commerce law."

"Who would decide that point?" asked the Justice.

"Your Honors of the Supreme Court," Mr. Edmunds replied. All such controversies, he said, must inevitably find their way to the court, and it would be found in the end that the agreement was a complete recognition of the inter-State commerce law.

Freedom of Contract Asserted.

E. J. Phelps closed the argument for the railroads. He discussed especially the penal character of the anti-trust law, saying that of the ten Supreme Court Justices who had in the past given the law their attention, five had been of opinion that it did not apply in cases of the character of this, while six of the seven lower Federal Judges had so held. If it was to be held applicable, then the law was open to attack upon Constitutional grounds, as being calculated to deprive one of property without due process of law.

The Joint Traffic contract, he said, was one to maintain "just and reasonable rates" in accordance with the requirements of the Inter-State Commerce act. Was such a contract ever in the history of the world held to be illegal? The contract only provided for reasonable compensation for their services. Certainly, no legislative action could properly be construed as depriving a citizen of this right and making him a felon for asserting the right. To disturb this right was a violation of the citizen's right to freedom of contract. Mr. Phelps also contended that the regulation of competition was a State matter and not a National matter, nor in any way involved in the regulation of Inter-State commerce.

Infringement of Private Rights.

Mr. Phelps asserted that there was no public necessity for such infringement upon private rights as was contemplated in this proceeding. The demand here on behalf of the public was that its carrying should be done for less than an equitable rate. Furthermore, only the shippers demanded the abrogation of the contract. They were only one class of the public. Hence the demand was made on behalf of one class as against another. To strike a ruinous blow against the railroads was to injuriously affect almost everybody because of the ramifications of the railroad business, and the railroad class had rights as well as the shipping class.

Solicitor General Richards closed the argument for the Government. He replied to Mr. Carter's contention that an agreement for the restraint of competition is not a restraint of trade, asserting the contrary to be true, and that a contract which stifles competition does restrain trade. He argued that if rates are held up even to an insignificant extent, the extra charge is to that extent a restraint upon trade.

He also took issue with the assertion that the Inter-State Commerce act was intended to prevent competition. It was true, he said, that competition might result in the failure of some railroads, but this was a chance which railroad men must take, as others must in other lines of business. The lowering of prices was generally regarded as a benefit, and it was not to be expected that the Government would step in to protect the railroads when it did not protect others. The United States could not undertake to guarantee that all railroads should become paying enterprises.

All Competition Wiped Out.

The Joint Traffic Association's agreement, Mr. Richards contended, wiped out all competition by leaving it to a central authority to make the rates, thus taking that power from the individual lines. The Inter-State Commerce Commission could not prescribed rates, and it was not reasonable that the railroads should be allowed to constitute a tribunal of their own with that power. He said that to give great railroad associations the power to fix rates would be to render them so obnoxious that the public would not tolerate them. The pooling of freights and division of earnings were not prohibited in the inter-State commerce law because bad in themselves, but because they were only means to the end of preventing the shifting of competition.

Mr. Richards thought Mr. Phelps's Constitutional argument found its reply in the fact that the railroads were public agents. No court had ever held that the freedom of contract on the part of railroads went to the extent of allowing the roads to enter into contracts which would give them a monopoly by fixing arbitrary rates. Being public agents, the roads were properly held to be subject to Government control in the making of contracts among themselves.

Mr. Richards concluded at 3:30 P. M., and the court took the case under advisement.

Alleged Murderer Recaptured.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 25.—William Lajoy, who is implicated in the murder of Game Warden Jackson at Schroon Lake last Fall, and who escaped from jail at this place Feb. 7, has been found at Paradox, N. Y., in an old barn. He was covered with seven feet of hay, and had a rifle and 150 rounds of cartridges in his possession. He was lodged in jail to-day by ex-Sheriff Nye.

INSTRUCTION.

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A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

BANJO.—Skillful tuition, rapid progression assured; experience, ability; circulars mailed. D. EMERSON, 90 West 109th St.

WINTER RESORTS.

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THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly.
F. ALSFELDT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor.
T. K. GOULD.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent Protestant girl as chambermaid; can assist in pantry; best city references. M., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; five years' references from last place; no cards. 335 West 31st St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; competent cook. D. S., Box 315, 1,269 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Diedan; will make gowns in the latest style from $8 to $12 for three weeks; references. Hayes, 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class French dressmaker would like more customers; very reasonable prices. 148½ East 40th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a refined North German as governess or nursery governess; teaches English, French, and German; best of reference; does not object to going out of town. Miss Holt, 104 West 41st St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By widow as housekeeper, or would be willing to wait on an elderly lady; can give the best of reference. Mrs. M. Edwards, 129 Floyd St., Brooklyn.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German girl (25) as lady's maid and take care of children to a family going to Europe in May. Address E. Romelk, 1,285 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MAID.—First-class French maid; good dressmaker, good packer; would like to go traveling to Europe this year; first-class references. A. C., Box 376, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; private family; best city references. Mrs. Moss, 238 East 33d St.

Nurses.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl, good place as nurse and seamstress; has just arrived. 206 West 19th St., Bell 5.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; can take entire charge; understands bottle feeding; excellent city reference. M. F., care Mrs. Valentine, 15 East 113th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishing dresses, repairing, and alterations. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly experienced indoor servant; seven years' excellent city reference. W., Box 264, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman as butler or valet; speaks English; best references. P. L., 21 East 31st St., care J. S. Jones.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Frenchman; 30 years of age; as second man; first-class references. J. T., 990 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGER.—To manage an estate; competent with labor and affairs; have had noted success with stock, dairy, poultry, farm crops, garden, greenhouses, fruit, and land improvements. Barber, 130 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BOY WANTED—About 18; must reside with parents; come well recommended; be quick and accurate at figures, and write good business hand. Address BANKERS & BROKERS, Box 148 Times.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUANT to the terms of a certain agreement between the WEST INDIA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, dated September 3, 1896, and of an instrument of assignment, executed pursuant thereto by said West India Improvement Company, to said Manhattan Trust Company, dated September 4, 1896, demand therefor having been made by the holders of the majority in amount of the notes referred to in said agreement now outstanding and unpaid, the said Manhattan Trust Company will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, Limited, Number 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, on Tuesday, the first day of March, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the following collateral pledged by and described in said agreement, viz.:

(1) All the interest of the said West India Improvement Company in £20,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Jamaica Railway Company, which passed to said Manhattan Trust Company under said agreement;

(2) £100,000 of the second mortgage bonds of the Jamaica Railway Company, and

(3) 12,700 shares of the par value of £20 sterling each, of the Jamaica Railway Company;

(4) 300 shares of the par value of £20 sterling each, of the Jamaica Railway Company.

Terms of sale will be announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale.

New York, February 18, 1898.
MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY,
By Amos T. French,
Vice President.
To West India Improvement Company and to whom it may concern.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and a surplus of One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000), the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as The Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.
—Dated New York, February 21, 1898.

EDWARD SCHMIDT,
HENRY R. STEELE,
ALBERT F. HUNT, JR.,
HARRY D. KITTINGER,
CHARLES P. BLANEY,
WILLIAM H. THITCHENER,
JOSEPH F. DARLING,
WILLIAM F. DOUGHERTY,
RALPH KIRBY,
JOHN F. MEYER,
CARLOS V. SCHUMANN,
FREDERICK W. LANG,
ALBERT MACHOLD,
THOMAS CUSTY.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, New York County.—JAMES EVERARD, plaintiff, vs. MALVINA HAMMERSTEIN and OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 21st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same thirty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along said One Hundred and Twentieth Street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 24th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOOL, Referee.
DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 291 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

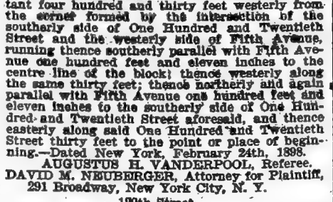

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the property to satisfy which the property is to be sold is fifteen thousand dollars with interest thereon from February first, 1897, at six per cent., together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $247.07, with interest from February 24th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rents, and other liens on said property is twenty-seven hundred dollars.

The property will be sold subject to a prior lien and mortgage thereon for the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars. The approximate amount of interest and charges due thereon being nineteen hundred and seventy-five dollars.

The mortgage of thirty-five thousand dollars will, if desired by the purchaser, be permitted to remain at 5 per cent. upon payment of the interest from February 1st, 1897, at five per cent. and charges due thereon by the purchaser when taking title.—Dated N. Y. February 24th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOOL, Referee.
f26-2aw8wS&W&Mh19&21

EIGHTIETH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. EGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, Wednesday, the 16th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of the same day by D. Phenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eightieth Street, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-six feet and one-half inch westerly from the southwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Eightieth Street, opposite the centre of a party wall; and running thence southerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, through the centre of said party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line and parallel with Eightieth Street, eighteen feet and eleven and one-half inches; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to Eightieth Street aforesaid; thence easterly, along the southerly side of Eightieth Street, eighteen feet eleven and one-half inches to the place of beginning; the said premises being located in Section 9, Block 1225, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, Feby. 21, 1898.

GEORGE GARDINER FRY, Referee.
WILLIAM C. ORR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 61 Chambers Street, N. Y. City.

E. 80th St.

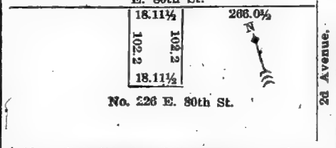

No. 226 E. 80th St.

Above is a diagram of the property to be sold.

Note.—The approximate amount of this lien or charge upon the real property above described to satisfy which this sale is made is $3,467.53 with interest thereon from Jan. 16th, 1898.

Note.—The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens upon the said property which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the purchaser, is $894.—Dated New York, February 21st, 1898.

GEORGE GARDINER FRY, Referee.
f23-2aw3wW&S&mh16

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau, as copartners in business under the firm name of ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU, and to all persons interested in the private or individual estates of said Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to oe and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York at the New York County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Arnold A. Rand and Luis James Phelps, as assignees for the benefit of the creditors of the above-named insolvent debtors Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau, as copartners in business under the firm name of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, and as individuals, should not be had; and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final judicial settlement of the said assignees' accounts.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, this 25th day of February, 1898.

[L. S.] WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Att'y for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City.
f26-law7wS&ap.14.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested as creditors or otherwise in the estate assigned by Belt, Butler & Co. to William H. Hamilton for the benefit of creditors:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the Supreme Court at Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 19th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of William H. Hamilton, as assignee of the said assigned estate should not be had, and if no cause be shown to attend the settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, and the seal of said court, the 24th day of February, 1898.

[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

LOUIS V. BOORAEM, Atty. for Assignee, No. 100 Broadway, New York City.
f26-law6w8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated the 25th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HENRY P. ROSS AND COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 92 White Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Henry P. Ross and Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his office or place of transacting business, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 16th day of May, 1898. MARTIN SAXE, Assignee.
HASTINGS & GLEASON, Assignee's Attorneys, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. f24-law6w8

MEDICAL.

MASSAGE.—At Mrs. J. H. Weber's, 204 West 26th St.; for rheumatism a specialty; hot baths.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM AUSTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. 227 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of September, 1897. HIRAM VAN DUSEN, Executor. THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 227 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BENDINER, SAMUEL J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henrietta Feigelstock, Bella Feigelstock, William A. Feigelstock, Leopold Bendiner, Silas M. Bretnfield, Mortimer Kaufman, Maurice F. Schlesinger, and George Samuel Mittendorf, and to all persons interested in the estate of SAMUEL J. BENDINER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William F. Mittendorf, Frederic Haas, and Ulrich W. Seseker, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BLAIR & RUDD, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Liberty Street, New York. fe5-law6wS

CATLIN, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hand, Bonney, Fell & Jones, No. 51 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of October, 1897. CORA V. R. CATLIN, LYNDE CATLIN, Executors. o16-law6mS

GOODYEAR, EIRENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EIRENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of Denver, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1897. MARY McNEALE, Administratrix. GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Atty. for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City. n20-law8mS

HAUSER, REGULA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julius Hauser, Adolf Hauser, Edith (Hauser) Bogwarth, also called Bertha Bogwarth; Lisi (Hauser) Roland, also called Lillian Rowland; Verona Ruber, Marie Borgstedt, Marie Wolfer, Jean or Leonhard Pfister, Rudolf Pfister, Caroline Pfister, Lisi Pfister, and to all persons interested in the estate of REGULA HAUSER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry Immen and John Pfister, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Att'ys for Petits., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. fe5-law6wS

HIGBEE, ELIZA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA W. HIGBEE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1897. HENRY A. CLARK, Administrator with the will annexed. DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. n6-law6mS

JONES, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James P. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1897. WALTER G. JONES, Administrator. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Administrator, 291 Broadway, New York City. o9-law6mSat

MACAULAY, JOHN L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Grace Macaulay, the widow of JOHN L. MACAULAY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henrietta M. Parker of the City of New Brunswick, N. J., has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of July, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John L. Macaulay, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. f28law6wSa

SALTONSTALL, FRANCES STEWART.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry L. Saltonstall, Caroline E. Macdonald, Sarah T. Gold, Lydia Maria Seabury, Samuel Seabury, Jeanette Russell Seabury, Catharine Eliza Stevens, Constance S. Patton, Richard Francis Seabury, jr., Frances J. Worcester, Charles Seabury, Grace Saltonstall Pearson, Maria Amelia Seabury, Frances Saltonstall Seabury, Elizabeth Miller, Bravton Saltonstall, Lawyers' Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of FRANCES STEWART SALTONSTALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry L. Saltonstall, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ja29-law6wS

VAN BUREN, SUSANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA M. VAN BUREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 77 West 45th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. CATHARINE G. VAN BUREN, Executrix. s18-law6mS

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Joseph Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 6th, 1898. WILLIAM C. BECHTEL, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 290 Broadway, New York City. f6-law6mS

YORAN, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK YORAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 50 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1897. LILLIE T. YORAN, BENJAMIN F. GERDING, Executors. JAS. B. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Executors, Temple Court, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. o16-law6mS

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.
HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,

FALL AND WINTER RESORTS

and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 96 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS,
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J.Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do .....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Barton).Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
do .....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y...Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago, Ill.The Virginia, ap, $3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3

Florida East Coast Hotels. OFFICES: N. Y., 3 Park Place; Buffalo, 377 Main St.
Key West, Key West.....a. p.
Miami, Royal Palm.....a. p.
Miami, Biscayne Hotel ...a.p.
Palm Beach, Royal Poinciana. a.p.
Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn. a.p.
Ormond, The Ormond ..a. p.
St. Augustine, Ponce de Leon, a. p
St. Augustine, Alcazar, a. p.

Fla., Jacksonville. St. James Hotel, a. p., $4
Fla., Suwanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel...a. p.
Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole...a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Kissimmee...a. p.
Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House.....a. p.
Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Belleair, Belleview.....a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda Htl. ap. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Ft. Meyers Htl., a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up, ap, $3up
Lakewood, N. J..Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, (Westminster)..St. Ermin's, high-class, Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap, $3 to $5; ep, $1up
Memphis, Tenn..Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala. Battle House, rooms, bath, ap, $2.50 up
Naples, Italy. (Splendid view south;) Parker's Htl
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York. (N. B. Barry) The St. Cloud, e.p. $1.50
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,)Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl.,

BROOKLYN'S MONEY WASTED

A Report on the Water Purveyor's Bureau of the City Works Department.

CONTROLLER COLER'S CHARGES

In Two Months Three Contractors Received $72,906.14 for Emergency Work in Contracts Made Below $2,000 to Evade the Law.

As a result of his investigation into the affairs of the Department of City Works of the former City of Brooklyn, Controller Coler yesterday gave out a long statement showing many irregularities in the Water Purveyor's Bureau. According to the figures he submits, $72,906.14 was expended in covering exposed water mains on East New York and Neptune Avenues, and all but about $6,000 of the money was expended in violation of the law.

Mr. Coler says excessive prices were paid for the work done, that the contracts for the work were not advertised as they should have been, that it was paid for in sums of less than $2,000 under a provision of the law allowing work for less than $2,000 to be done as emergency work without advertisement, and that nearly all of the work was done by three men, John O'Connor, Henry E. Finkle, and William H. Haywood, employes of one contractor, Daniel Doody.

An examination of the receipted vouchers and city warrants showed that the bills of John O'Connor were receipted for by Daniel Doody, the bills of Finkle by Daniel Doody and Daniel F. Doody, and the bills of Haywood by Haywood and D. Doody, attorney. All the warrants except one were deposited in the National City Bank to the credit of Thomas Frazier & Co.

All the warrants were signed by Mayor Wurster, City Treasurer H. G. Taylor or his deputies, J. A. Taylor or J. H. Brennen; by City Clerk Joseph Benjamin or his deputy, Griffiths, and by Controller Palmer or his deputy, George H. Rowe. Without exception all those persons deny any knowledge of any wrongdoing. The financial officers and the Mayor say they signed the bills because City Auditor Sutton O K'd them, and Mr. Sutton says he O K'd the bills because they were approved by Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Fielding. Mr. Fielding says he approved them because Water Purveyor Knapp approved them, and Mr. Knapp says he is sorry if he did wrong, but the work was necessary, and he thought he had a right to order it done.

Mr. Coler's Statement.

Mr. Coler's statement in part is as follows:

Under the law which governed contracts relating to the construction and maintenance of the water works, it was possible for the Commissioner of City Works to make contracts without public letting, after advertisement for proposals, in cases where the amount of the contract was less than $2,000. Between Oct. 1 and Dec. 31, 1897, $72,906.14 was expended for dumping earth over water mains on vouchers of over $1,000 and less than $2,000 each.

Of this amount $41,400.75 was paid to John O'Connor for earth filling on East New York Avenue, between Nostrand Avenue and Parkway, a distance of about 1⅝ miles. This sum represented 65,201 cubic yards at 75 cents per cubic yard. The evasion of the law in dividing a continuous piece of work into a number of contracts of less than $2,000 each is evident. No less than $21,712.60 was paid to Henry E. Finkle for filling on Neptune Avenue, between West Twelfth Street and West Twentieth Street. This sum represented 16,702 cubic yards at $1.30 per cubic yard. Nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and seventy-nine cents was paid to William H. Haywood for filling on Neptune Avenue, between West Eighth and West Twelfth Streets. This sum represented 7,363 cubic yards at $1.33 per cubic yard.

In regard to the prices paid, it may be said that the Controller requested his engineer to state what would be the highest possible price which could reasonably be charged for this work and was told that for the East New York Avenue filling, on which 75 cents was charged, 85 cents would be a very high figure, and that for the Neptune Avenue filling, for which $1.30 and $1.33 was charged, .50 cents would have been high.

It furthermore appears that many of the city warrants received by the successful contractors in payment for their work have been indorsed to the order of Thomas Frazier, who was himself one of the contractors bidding in what was supposed to be competition with other contractors. These indorsements appear in the cases of warrants made payable to the order of John O'Connor, Henry E. Finkle, and William H. Haywood before referred to as the successful bidders.

Of the $72,906.14 expended for this purpose only about $6,000 can be found on the minutes of the Department of City Works to have been authorized. The vouchers for these payments were certified to as correct by Oscar Knapp, Water Purveyor; approved by R. M. Fielding, Deputy Commissioner, and marked "O. K." by the assistant engineer, Mr. Milne. In almost every case the bidding was confined to the same bidders.

The Law on the Subject.

The Controller quotes at length from the minutes of the Brooklyn Department of City Works to substantiate the statement that the bidding was practically confined to the bidders named. He gives dates and figures of the various contracts, which show that O'Connor received contracts for $41,400.75, from Nov. 10 to Dec. 1, 1897; Finkle contracts for $21,713.60, from Nov. 3 to Dec. 7, and Haywood contracts for $9,792.79, from Oct. 19 to Nov. 23, making a total of $72,906.14, of which all but $5,980 was expended on the authority of the Water Purveyor, Oscar Knapp, as emergency work. He then quotes Chapter 329, laws of 1895, which says:

All contracts relating to the construction and maintenance of the Water Works exceeding in amount the sum of $2,000 shall also be made by the Commissioner of City Works, after advertising for proposals for ten days in the Corporation newspapers, and shall be awarded by him to the lowest bidder.

The Controller concludes his statement as follows:

It is clearly evident that this work has not been advertised, contracts have not been entered into, executed, and filed in the Controller's office, and there is no record of any such contracts in the Department of City Works or in the office of the Controller, or has there been any certification by the Controller, as required by the provisions of Section 8, Title 18, of the Charter of the former City of Brooklyn.

There appears to have been only one authorization for each work, the cost of which evidently involved an expenditure of more than $3,000, and the dividing up of the said cost into several bills of less than $2,000 each would seem to have been contrary to the letter, spirit, and intention of said law above referred to.

Mr. Coler, after giving out his statement, exhibited photographs of the checks, vouchers, &c., which he said showed the contractors were, to say the least of it, on very friendly terms. "Taking all the contracts together," he said, "it appears that 66 per cent. of the $72,000 is made up of excessive charges."

Asked if he had found any evidence of criminal action, Mr. Coler said that was not in his department.

"I am here," he said, "to protect the interests of the public as I find them. That work takes every moment of my time. I think I shall have fulfilled my functions if I prevent such doings in the future. Perhaps if I entered too zealously into a pursuit of the past, I might inadvertently neglect a duty of the present. There are such things as Grand Juries and prosecuting officers. If there is anything more than evasions of law or mere neglect of public duty on the part of the men involved in these matters, an investigation conducted by those officers will bring it to light."

The Mr. Milne mentioned in the report as having indorsed some of the work done in the Water Purveyor's Bureau is not Peter Milne, whose retention in the department has created so much trouble between Tammany and the Kings County Democrats. He is Frederick Milne, a son of Peter Milne.

Wheeler H. Peckham Ill.

Owing to the illness of Wheeler H. Peckham, the dinner which was to have been given to a large number of State Senators and Assemblymen this evening at the St. Denis Hotel has been postponed. Mr. Peckham has been suffering from a severe bronchial affection, and when seen last evening at his home, 685 Madison Avenue, said that he did not care to risk attending the dinner. He expects to be at his office on Monday, however.

Surrogate Arnold's Illness.

Surrogate J. H. V. Arnold is seriously ill at his residence, 48 East Sixty-ninth Street, suffering from an attack of the grip, which has caused confinement to his bed for the last two days. He attended a dinner last Saturday evening and aggravated a severe cold which he already had. He has not been at his office since Monday, and on Thursday was forced to take to his bed. It is expected that he will have fully recovered in a week or so.

FOR LOWER TELEPHONE RATES.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade Starts a Movement to Obtain Them.

A meeting of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade will be held at the offices of the board, 241 Fifth Avenue, Monday, at noon, at which the question of securing lower telephone rates for the City of New York will be acted upon. The officials of the board have sent invitations to nearly all of the telephone subscribers in the city to be present. A committee will be appointed to go to Albany and to appear before the Finance Committee of the Senate at 2 P. M. next Thursday, at which an argument in favor of the Brush bill for the reduction of telephone rates will be made. The board indorses this bill, and will try to secure its passage. President C. C. Shayne of the board will head this delegation. The Brush bill reduces telephone rates nearly one-half. In speaking on the subject yesterday, President Shayne said:

"The special meeting which I have called for Monday will not only be attended by the members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, but invitations are now extended through the newspapers to telephone subscribers to attend the meeting. I contend that it is a great injustice to New York subscribers to compel them to pay $240 per year for precisely the same service furnished to other cities for from $30 to $100 per year. All we ask in this city is fair play. We want justice for the telephone subscribers irrespective of party, and we are determined that justice shall be done, or we will know the reason why. I notice that a leader of the Democratic Party has made a statement that Representatives at Albany will support a telephone bill that will give relief to subscribers. I have read Senator Brush's bill, and I believe it will be an equitable one. I believe the Democrats and Republicans will both support it. I expect that there will be a large attendance at the special meeting on Monday. A committee will be appointed to appear before the Senate and to join other organizations that appoint committees throughout the State. For a number of years I have made arguments before committees of the Legislature at Albany to have a bill passed for just such relief as we are now asking. We are now determined to obtain results. I believe that I voice the sentiments and express the feelings of every telephone subscriber in New York, when I say that this monopoly has gone far enough, and that something must be done."

WANT IT CALLED BROADWAY.

Property Owners Ask that the Boulevard's Name Be Changed.

Representatives of the West End Association and a number of property owners from the west side appeared before the local Board of Public Improvements for the Nineteenth District in President Peters's office yesterday and presented an extensively signed petition to have the name of the Boulevard from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Seventieth Street changed to Broadway. The petition set forth that the Boulevard was a continuation of Broadway; that when it was first laid out it was intended as a residence avenue and promenade, but that in later years business interests have so far encroached on the thoroughfare that its character has been completely changed. It would therefore be, in the opinion of the signers, advantageous to have the name of the entire street changed to Broadway.

President Peters said it was questionable if the local board had jurisdiction. However, as the board can do nothing but recommend, and as it had facilities for giving a public hearing, he thought there would be no harm in hearing the property owners. J. R. Holton, Cyrus Clark, Judson Lawson, and others spoke in favor of the change.

FOR A BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Merchants Approve Senator Nussbaum's Measure.

A meeting of merchants and bankers was held in the Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, at which the bankruptcy bill introduced by Senator Nussbaum in the Legislature a few days ago was approved. F. R. Boocock, Secretary of the National Association of Credit Men, presided, and Hugo Kanzler of the firm of Muser Brothers was Secretary. A resolution was adopted approving Mr. Nussbaum's bill, and urging the Legislature to pass it.

The following were appointed a special committee to urge the passage of the measure: Edward C. Thayer, James E. Nichols, William A. Graham, Henry Mackay, Charles D. Dickey, James C. Riley, James W. Littlefield, William Morse, George F. Hodgman, J. Seaver Page, Max W. Kraus, William Maas, Meyer Hecht, Frank Squier, John J. Dunphy, Chester A. Braman, William E. Tefft, F. Norton Goddard, James G. Cannon, Herbert D. Robbins, C. C. Shayne, and Moses Kahn. It was decided to hold another meeting a week from next Thursday to discuss the matter further.

Regulation of Credit.

Over 500 merchants of New York have subscribed their names to an indorsement of the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Perkins for the regulation of credit obtained on the strength of signed statements of liabilities and assets. It is proposed on next Tuesday to have a special committee of merchants present in the Assembly to explain the views of those who signed the indorsement, and to urge the passage of the bill.

DR. E. C. SEGUIN'S WILL.

The Nerve Specialist Bequeaths Much to Pathological Institutions.

The will of Edward Constant Seguin, the noted pathologist and nerve specialist, who died at his home, 47 West Fiftieth Street, on Saturday last, was placed on file in the Surrogate's office yesterday afternoon.

He bequeaths an oil painting of his father, Dr. Edward Onesimus Seguin, and an autograph letter from Pope Pius IX., dated Dec. 16, 1847, in which his Holiness compliments Dr. Edward Onesimus Seguin for his work for the amelioration of the condition of backward and imbecile children, to the New York Academy of Medicine. He also bestows upon that institution a bronze medallion of Charcot, the renowned French pathologist, "given me by the master himself," and also a large photograph of Brown Sequard.

All his instruments and appliances for the study of the nervous system, his collection of specimens, and his books he gives to the pathological laboratory of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to be set apart and specially catalogued, and not to be permitted to leave the laboratory. If the association will not accept the charge and the conditions, the library is bequeathed on the same conditions to the Academy of Medicine.

To the Academy he leaves his large collection of monographs and pamphlets on the nervous system. All other books in his collections not otherwise disposed of are also given to the Academy of Medicine.

To his wife he bequeaths all the rest of his property, which includes a plot at Woodlawn and sets of medical journals. These he desires that she shall sell for her own benefit. His widow is made sole executrix, and he asked for a plain, private funeral.

The East River Bridge Bids.

Justice Chase in the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application of David McComb for a temporary injunction restraining the Commissioners of the New East River Bridge from opening and accepting bids on Monday next for the furnishing of material for towers and spans. It was alleged in the application that the specifications for the steel to be used were injurious to the city's best interests. The Bridge Commission, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, decided to postpone the opening of the bids until the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall appropriate the money the commission asked for some time ago.

A Present for Chief Bonner.

Chief Bonner of the Fire Department was agreeably surprised yesterday when he reached headquarters. He found a Deputy Chief and five Battalion Chiefs waiting for him, and they presented him with a set of three badges, the insignia of his office, as a token of their esteem. One badge is for the cap, and the others for the coat collar. They are made of gold and represent five trumpets over a diminutive shield.

That miserable feeling: head all stopped up, fever, aching bones, and incapacity for work, show your need of a doctor's advice, or of a doctor's prescription like Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

The Cook who uses Royal BAKING POWDER Is sure of the Finest Food

THE SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

Revised By-Laws and the Schedule of Salaries with Its Examination Clauses Unanimously Adopted.

A special meeting of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx was held yesterday in the Board of Education Building, at 146 Grand Street. The meeting was for the purpose of considering the by-laws and the schedule of salaries. A large number of Principals and teachers from the various schools and several members of the Board of School Superintendents were present.

Commissioner McSweeney made a motion that the flags on all school buildings be kept at half mast for a period of thirty days out of respect for the men who lost their lives in the battleship Maine. The motion was carried.

The salary schedule, which had been before the old and new School Boards no fewer than fourteen times, then came up for discussion, and was finally disposed of. The main point of contention was the examination teachers of years of service were required to pass before receiving promotion and increase of salary. It was originally proposed to have four examinations extending over a period of not less than twelve years, the partisans of the examination idea affirming that the teachers would thus have an incentive to keep abreast of the times. It was claimed by the opponents of the plan that the teacher's qualification for promotion should be judged by her work in the classroom.

The schedule as passed provides for two examinations besides those at present required for a teacher's license and for an appointment as Principal. The teachers will be grouped in five service grades. To the first and second grades all passing an examination to secure License A are eligible, and promotion may be made from the first to the second grade without further examination. Passing an examination to secure License B secures promotion to Grades 3 and 4, without examination. There is another examination to secure License C to serve in the fifth, or highest, grade.

Chairman E. Ellery Anderson of the By-laws Committee pointed out that the measure decreased no salaries below what they were on Dec. 31, 1897, and increased many. "But," said he, "no combination of men, women, or even angels, could arrange a schedule affecting so many that would not invite criticism from some."

City Superintendent John Jasper made his first speech as a member of the borough board. He said he regarded the examinations as unnecessary. He read a resolution adopted by the Board of City Superintendents, deprecating the insertion of examination clauses in the salary schedule.

Joseph J. Little, Chairman of the Finance Committee, objected that the schedule brought the majority of the teachers to the maximum salary before they were thirty years of age, and that occasional technical examinations would be ineffective in determining a teacher's ability.

The by-laws, like the salary schedule, were adopted unanimously. They have been completely revised. The Committee on Instruction has been succeeded by a Committee on Study and a Committee on Teachers. The Committee on Special Schools will have supervision over truant, vacation, and evening schools, and evening lectures. The Committees on Sites and on Buildings are consolidated into a Committee on Sites and Buildings.

The board adjourned until Wednesday next.

A MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

George R. Blanchard of the Joint Traffic Association Discusses Railways and Rates.

The meeting of merchants in the rooms of the Merchants' Association at 4 P. M. yesterday was addressed by Commissioner George R. Blanchard of the Joint Traffic Association. The attendance was large, including representative merchants from this city as well as some hundreds from out of town.

Speaking upon "The Relations of Carriers and Their Patrons," Commissioner Blanchard said he would not deny that in opening the 181,394 miles of railways in the last seventy years there had grown many abuses. But he insisted that these abuses were as much the fault of the legislative bodies as of the railway companies.

He said the constant legislation adverse to the railways had brought them face to face with accumulating receiverships, while the railroad patrons of this country get the lowest rates in the world. The reduction in rates to the West he placed at 30 per cent. for the years between 1892 and 1878. He made a comparison of the rates charged in this country with those in Europe to the decided disadvantage of the latter.

He closed with an appeal to the Merchants' Association to do what is possible to bring their interests and those of the great carriers of the country together, pledging his word that the railway officials are more than anxious to meet them half way.

THE BUYERS' ASSOCIATION.

Several Papers Read at the First Semi-Annual Meeting.

The first semi-annual convention of the Buyers' Association of America was held last night in Hardman Hall, Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. Nearly all the buyers of the large business houses in this city were present as well as many buyers from other cities.

President Martin Roman made a short address and was followed by M. M. Gillam, who read a paper on "How to Advertise a Department Store." "The Buyer; Past, Present, and Future," was described in a paper read by L. M. Meyer, and "The Buyer and the Seller" were discussed by J. H. Carey. The subject of E. M. Sostman's paper was "The Resident Buyer."

Ratcliffe to Go to the Island.

Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel for Edward J. Ratcliffe, served notice yesterday on Assistant District Attorney Lloyd that the appeal from Ratcliffe's conviction in the General Sessions Court for assaulting his wife, daughter of Peter De Lacey, had been withdrawn. Next Monday Mr. Lloyd will appear before a Justice of the Appellate Division and ask him to vacate the stay of proceedings. This means that Ratcliffe will be sent to the penitentiary early next week to serve his sentence of six months imposed by Judge Newburger. Ratcliffe has now been in the Tombs about three months, so that he will have served nine months when his term expires. It is generally believed that he will not be prosecuted on the charge of perjury.

Board of Examining Plumbers.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday created the new Board of Examining Plumbers for the City of New York. The members of the new board are George B. Brown, 231 Lexington Avenue; James E. McGovern, 1,844 Park Avenue, and John Renehan, 1291 Madison Avenue. Brown and Renehan are master plumbers, and McGovern is a journeyman. The duties of the board consist in examining applicants who want permits to conduct the business of master plumbers. Each member of the new board receives pay at the rate of $10 for each day the board meets.

B. Altman & Co.

A recent importation of 2 Clasp Embroidered Real Kid Pique Gloves, in a very Choice Assortment of Shades, now on sale at 1.35 pair

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

LEGAL NOTES.

TICKET-SCALPING LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming an order of the Special Term in the case of George Tyroler, who was charged with violating Chapter 506 of the Laws of 1897, the statute designed to suppress ticket scalpers. Tyroler was charged with selling a ticket to Norfolk at 725 Broadway, he not being an agent of the companies over whose lines the ticket entitled the purchaser to pass. A Magistrate committed him to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison, and a writ of habeas corpus was sued out. Tyroler claimed that the law was unconstitutional. Justice Patterson, writing the opinion of the Appellate Division, says that there is nothing in the statute which deprives the appellant of any right which he held in common with other citizens, or deprives him of his property. The buying and selling of tickets is simply the buying and selling of the evidence which entitles one to transportation. To prevent frauds, the law has a right to limit the sale of tickets to authorized agents, and if such a law does hurt the business of a speculator in tickets, it deprives him of no vested right. In fact, it has been said that the ticket is the property of the company, and is held merely as evidence of a privilege contracted for, and that it must be re-delivered to the carrier in the end. The Court also holds that the statute is not contrary to the Federal Constitution, nor does it undertake to regulate inter-State commerce. The real object of the statute is to insure the protection of those seeking transportation. The order of the lower court dismissing the writ of habeas corpus is affirmed, with costs.

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JUDGE ALLISON'S COUNSEL FEES.—The Board of Education is unsuccessful in its appeal from the order of Justice Daly granting a writ of mandamus to ex-Judge Thomas Allison, requiring the board to approve his bill for services as special counsel in connection with the taking of property for the purposes of the board and to send a requisition to the Controller for its payment. The proceedings in which Judge Allison appeared as counsel for the board were for the acquirement by the city of school sites between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets and One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets. Judge Allison's bills had previously been presented to a Justice of the Supreme Court for taxation, and were by him taxed at the sum claimed. The Board of Education defended the proceeding upon the ground that the bills were exorbitant, and that proper proof was not furnished to the Justice by whom they were taxed to warrant his taxing them at the amount presented. Justice Rumsey, giving the unanimous opinion of the court, said: "We are of opinion that the defendants cannot raise the question of the propriety of the taxation upon this hearing. The statute intended that these bills should be paid as a portion of the expenses of securing the schoolhouse sites. The amount of these expenses was to be fixed in the manner prescribed by Section 2 of Chapter 393 of the Laws of 1888, and that was by taxing the bills before a Justice of this court, on five days' notice to the Counsel to the Corporation. When the bills were presented to the Judge for taxation, it was his duty to pass upon the question of their amount, and upon such proof as might be before him. His act in so doing was a judicial act, and his conclusion thereon is a determination as to the amount of those bills, which cannot be questioned in any collateral proceeding, and only, if at all, in the same way as other judicial determinations. The appellants, therefore, were not in a situation to raise upon this hearing the question whether the bills were taxed at the proper amount or not. When it had been made to appear to them that the proper steps had been taken to adjust the amount of these bills, and they had been taxed by a Judge in the way prescribed by law, the appellants were bound to take the steps dictated by the statute, to enable the person whose bills were so adjusted to procure his pay out of the funds provided for that purpose."

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FEES OF THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.—The Appellate Division yesterday decided in favor of the city in its suit against Amelia Gorman, as executrix of John J. Gorman and others, to recover certain fees amounting to $5,389, received by Mr. Gorman in his capacity as Sheriff, and which, it was claimed, should have been paid into the city treasury. The receipt of such fees was admitted by Mrs. Gorman, but it was claimed that the act requiring them to be paid to the city is unconstitutional, and a counter-claim was interposed for fees, which Mr. Gorman was compelled to pay. The Court holds, by Justice Barrett, that the claim of unconstitutionality was without merit, there being but one subject embraced in the act, and that subject was plainly expressed in the title. "What was here contemplated," Justice Barrett said, "was a new system of management and administration in the Sheriff's office of this county. Fixed salaries were given to the Sheriff and his deputies, instead of fees. Minute provisions were made for the effective working of the new system. The act was passed in June, 1890, and was to take effect upon the first day of the following January, the intention being not to interfere with the then present Sheriff, whose term of office was about to expire, but to apply the new system to the Sheriff who should be elected in the interim. Mr. Gorman was so elected Sheriff in November, 1890, and he accordingly took office under the act, upon the first day of January, 1891. He served out his statutory term, and administered the office throughout under this act. He received his salary from time to time through his term, and paid over to the Controller of the city upward of $200,000 of the fees of the office. He also received from the Controller one-half of the fees which he so paid over. He died in May, 1895, and now his executrix makes the extraordinary claim that the act under which the decedent administered his office, received his statutory salary, paid over the fees to the Controller, and received back one-half of them, was unconstitutional, and that as a legal consequence she not only can retain the fees which were not turned into the city treasury, but can actually recover back from the city all those that were. Even if the act were invalid, neither the officer, nor his surety, nor his or their representatives, would, under such circumstances, be permitted to plead its invalidity." The Court also holds against the claim made by the legal representatives of Erastus Crawford, one of Mr. Gorman's sureties, that they were not liable because, having duly advertised for claims against their decedent more than six months prior to the commencement of this action, the plaintiff failed to present its claim to them within this statutory period.

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THE COMMERCIAL INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.—The injunction procured recently by The Commercial Advertiser Association in its suit against David O. Haynes, restraining him from publishing a newspaper under the name or title of "New York Commercial" or any newspaper containing the words "Commercial" or "New York Commercial" as a partial title, was yesterday set aside by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The plaintiff is owner of The Commercial Advertiser newspaper, and defendant is President of the company which publishes Commercial America, formerly The Shipping and Commercial List and New York Price Current. He proposed when the latter was transformed from a weekly into a daily paper to change its name to The New York Commercial, retaining, however, the title of the weekly beneath the new name. Justice Barrett, who gives the unanimous opinion of the court, says slight confusion may arise until the character of the two publications is clearly understood by newspaper writers and advertisers, but there could be no confusion on the part of sane purchasers. "Upon the proofs," the Court said, "no case for an injunction has been made out. The plaintiff's counsel also contends that its newspaper is popularly known as The Commercial or The New York Commercial, and that the courts, to quote the language of his brief, 'protect the popular name as readily as they do the real name.' Assuming the latter proposition to be correct, it does not aid the plaintiff. The fact that its newspaper in common parlance is known as The Commercial or The New York Commercial may be a consideration bearing upon the question of actual or probable damage. It does not, however, of itself give a proprietary right to the exclusive use of the adjective, regardless of any question of actual or probable injury to the plaintiff. In fact, the plaintiff does not claim the right to enjoin any use whatever of the adjective Commercial in connection with newspaper publications. On the contrary, it frankly admits that the defendant cannot be restrained from naming his paper The New York Commercial List or Commercial America. It would seem to follow that even if the popular voice has given the plaintiff a property right in the popular phrase, yet the defendant cannot be restrained from naming his paper New York Commercial, unless his doing so misleads or tends to mislead the public, to the actual or probable injury of the defendant. It is fundamental in all such cases that the plaintiff must show that deception is probable or he cannot succeed in obtaining the relief he seeks. If he shows such deception, actual or probable, and consequent injury, actual or probable, he is entitled to protection, even though his trade mark has been innocently and conscientiously made use of."

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POWERS OF THE HEALTH BOARD.—The action of the Health Department in enjoining Augustus Sbarboro from using the rear buildings 59 and 61 James Street as human habitations, without a written permit from the Board of Health, and in condemning the buildings and requiring the owner to remove them, was yesterday held by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to have been unauthorized. After the Health Board had obtained its ex parte orders Sbarboro brought suit to compel the revocation of these orders, and asked an injunction, with rental damages sustained by him during the time he was prevented from using the buildings, after his tenants were expelled. The board sought to justify its acts upon the allegation that the buildings were not fit for human habitation, but, on the contrary, were a nuisance, and that their destruction was essential to the protection of the public health. The defendants also alleged that their acts were done in good faith, with ordinary discretion. The court below overruled plaintiff's demurrer to this defense. The Appellate Division has reversed that decision, holding, by Justice Barrett, that the plea was bad. "The defendants therein say that they acted in good faith, with ordinary discretion," Justice Barrett said, "but they state no fact from which the court can test the sufficiency of the conclusion thus drawn. They also say that their acts were done with evidence before them sufficient to justify their action, but they do not present the facts which the evidence tended to show. They cannot justify their action by their own unsupported assertion that undisclosed evidence was sufficient to justify what they did." In reference to the claim of the defendants that they were protected by Section 599 of the Consolidation act, Justice Barrett said: "This section is plainly limited to immunity for unjust or illegal acts done in good faith, or with ordinary discretion. It does not purport, either expressly or by implication, to enact a new rule of pleading or to prescribe a statutory form of averment." Justice Barrett said this conclusion rendered it unnecessary "to consider other important and grave questions which are presented by this demurrer, namely: First, whether the section in question was intended to embrace a case like the present, where compensation is asked from a court of equity as an incident to its inherent power to restrain the continuous wrongs complained of, or whether the section is not limited to a single act of destruction or injury which can be adequately redressed in a single common law action for the recovery of 'damages suffered'; and, second, whether the act is unconstitutional in depriving a party whose property is injured or destroyed of his right to pursue the wrongdoer; and whether the compulsory action against the board, which he is obliged to bring within six months, and in which the recovery is limited to the 'damages suffered,' can be deemed a certain, adequate, and sufficient remedy, especially in view of the fact that the act makes no provision for the raising of the necessary funds wherewith to meet any judgment which the party injured may recover against the board."

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DISMISSED POLICEMAN REINSTATED.—Patrolman James J. Walker, who was dismissed from the police force about a year ago on charges of using insolent and indecent language to Roundsman William A. Bailey, and of loitering on post, has been reinstated by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The opinion of the court, by Justice Barrett, is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justices O'Brien, while Justice Rumsey gives a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Patterson concurs. Referring to the testimony, showing that the charge first made was drunkenness, Justice Barrett said: "The circumstances attending the first charge are such that controlling weight ought not to be given to the Roundsman's subsequent statements, when such statements are unsupported and are denied by several unimpeached witnesses. To charge a police officer with intoxication while upon duty is a sufficiently serious matter. Yet the Roundsman made this charge, and he made it without the slightest foundation or justification. He takes pains to state that he based it upon his own observation of the relator's condition. He accused him thus: 'You look as though you had been drinking; I tell you now that I think you are drunk.' And he follows this up by stating that, on the way to the station house, the relator 'was able to stand and able to walk, but not steady.' Yet the station house was only two blocks and a half away, and there the relator walked straight enough to satisfy the critical eye of the Sergeant, 'perfectly straight,' as the Roundsman himself admits. It is quite clear that Bailey jumped to the conclusion that the relator had been drinking intoxicating liquor from the fact that something in a glass was brought out to him. This fact was undoubtedly the key to the Roundsman's conduct throughout. He is careful to deny that he charged the relator with drinking rum, but the latter and the two persons with whom he was conversing assert the contrary, and all the probabilities favor their testimony; in fact, the truth is easily gathered from the Roundsman's own testimony. He says that he asked the relator what he meant by 'having a drink brought out to him.' Surely he did not mean a drink of water. And, if he did not make the charge of drinking rum, why should the relator have appealed to the men with him, as the Roundsman admits he did? We thus have the Roundsman making this serious charge upon mere suspicion—for he is forced to admit that he could not see the contents of the glass, and then, when he saw its futility, denying that he ever made it. His manner of treating the charge is equally noteworthy. He admits that the relator appealed to those who were with him, and asked that the matter be looked into at once, and that he refused. As to the alleged offenses for which the relator has been dismissed, this hasty Roundsman deemed them of so little importance that he never even mentioned them until his first charge had fallen through. It is impossible, under such circumstances, not to look upon the Roundsman's testimony in support of these subsidiary charges with grave suspicion. If ever we are to exercise the function conferred upon us by the statute of reversing a conviction as against the weight and preponderance of evidence we think it should be done in this case."

Our custom department's spring materials and spring styles are now being shown.

The best tailors that New York knows about are ready to fit you as fashion demands.

Our specially made Topcoats are ready.

STORES OPEN THIS EVENING.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers

ONE OF THOS. DOUGHTY'S FIRST LANDscape paintings for sale at FENNING'S, 4 West 28th St.

CHARTER DAY CELEBRATION.

Meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee—$50,000 to be Appropriated from the City Funds.

The Plan and Scope Committee of the Charter Day Celebration met in executive session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. Thomas F. Gilroy was the presiding officer and A. C. Alling acted as Secretary.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Chairman of the Industrial Parade Committee, who was present by invitation, suggested that the banquet be held on the night of the military parade, and that the ball take place on the night of the industrial parade. The suggestions were adopted.

On motion of Gen. James Grant Wilson it was decided to appoint a committee of two or more to consult in advance the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments and the two living ex-Presidents, in order to secure their co-operation. Gen. James G. Wilson, A. G. Mills, and Col. F. D. Grant were named as such committee.

A. G. Mills proposed the appointment of a Historical Committee, and one was appointed as follows: Andrew H. Green, J. S. T. Stranahan, W. W. Goodrich, Gen. James Grant Wilson, E. Hagaman Hall, J. Seaver Page, and Edward M. Grout. This committee is to have charge of the evening celebration of the first day, and the proposed permanent memorial of the celebration.

Judge Goodrich, who had been deputed by the committee to obtain an option, if possible, on the Brooklyn Academy of Music for the nights of May 3, 4, and 5, reported that it could be secured on those dates. The committee holds an option on the Metropolitan Opera House for the same three nights.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy, as Chairman of a subcommittee of the Plan and Scope Committee, reported that Mayor Van Wyck had consented to allow $50,000 to be appropriated from the city funds for celebration purposes. Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer yesterday advised Mayor Van Wyck that no legislative action was needed to legalize the celebration. The Celebration Committee is of the opinion that the charter gives the Council authority to appropriate money for a celebration.

Matters pertaining to the military parade, reception and ball, fireworks, and illuminations were referred to committees.

E. H. Hall, chairman of the third subcommittee, reported verbally. It is estimated that $15,000 or $20,000, to defray the expenses of fifteen military bands, awards and banners to marching bodies, prizes for floats, &c., will be needed. Mr. Hall thought that as floats could be made of great historical interest, historical societies might contribute to their construction. His report was accepted and referred to the Industrial Parade Committee.

A motion was made to appoint a sub-committee to lay out routes for the parade. No action was taken on the motion, and Gen. Butterfield said it was inadvisable to make the line of march known until the last moment.

BARK AGATE MAY BE SAFE.

Wreckage Washed Ashore at Barnegat Does Not Belong to that Vessel.

The people interested in the bark Agate, which sailed recently from Brooklyn for the Klondike, are certain that she was not the vessel wrecked off the Jersey coast.

J. R. Deane, representing the company, was at Barnegat yesterday and telegraphed to H. W. Rozell, the Treasurer of the company, that he had examined the wreckage, and was satisfied that it did not come from the Agate. The talk in that neighborhood was that the wreck was probably that of a vessel called the Johnson.

J. H. ROGERS KILLS HIMSELF.

An Aged and Retired Builder Ends Life While Despondent.

John H. Rogers, seventy years old, formerly a well-known builder in this city, committed suicide on Thursday night by shooting himself in the head, at the home of his son-in-law, J. H. Jacquelin, 209 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. Mr. Rogers retired from business several years ago, but of late had met with some financial reverses, and it is believed he took his life while despondent.

Mr. Rogers was formerly an officer of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. He was also a Director of the Broadway Bank fifteen years ago. He leaves a wife and daughter.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th. Evenings 8:15. Matinées 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, $2. Until further notice. Miss Rehan as Peggy In Wycherly's famous comedy THE COUNTRY GIRL. Preceded by the Japanese operetta LILLI TSE. Most delicious combination of fascinating old comedy and delightful operetta ever given in New York. MATINEES TO-DAY and WEDNESDAY.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance, 1:30 to 11 P. M. 58TH & 3D AVE. Debut in Vaudeville of CORA TANNER assisted by Louis F. Massen, (in "Drifted Apart") GREAT BIOGRAPH. 25 AND 15c. AFTERNOONS. 50 AND 25c. EVENINGS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St....Begins 8:15 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday and Sat'y, 2. SECOND MONTH. THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE. *** NEXT TUESDAY, 4TH & LAST MATINEE. THE PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY March 7, Illustrated Lenten Lectures by G. P. SERVISS, EVERY MORNING AT 11. Tues., March 8, at 2.....ADELAIDE"

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38th St Castle Square Opera Co. To-night, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Grand Double Bill——PINAFORE. Wed. Mat., 2 P. M. 25c. Evenings, 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. Sat. Mat., 2. 25c., 50c. Feb'y 28th * * * * "THE GYPSY BARON."

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Mats. Wed. & To-day MR. JOHN DREW, One Summer's Day. FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES. Mornings and Afternoons, March 7 to 10.

MANHATTAN. Broadway and 33d St. To-day. WAY DOWN EAST.

Matinee To-day! CASINO! 75th Souv. Nt., Mch. 2 LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN! Telephone Girl!

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day 2:15 WHITNEY OPERA CO. A Normandy Wedding.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Matinée To

FEB 1898

The New York Times

Saturday Review of Books and Art.

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Review of Books and Art.
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A New Portrait of Amerigo Vespucci.

If it be true that a portrait of Amerigo Vespucci has been found at Florence, the discovery is one of major importance. In the church called Agnissanti, in Florence, there is a "Pieta," the work of Ghirlandais. This fresco has been lost from sight for over 300 years. On this fresco Ghirlandais painted several portraits of the Vespucci family. Vesari, who wrote the life of Ghirlandais, says: "His first pictures were in the Agnissanti in the chapel of the Vespucci, where there is a dead Christ with some saints, and over the arch there is a Misericordia, on which there is a portrait of Amerigo Vespucci, who made the navigation of the Indies." Why, then, this famous fresco was not visible is explained by the fact that it was whitewashed as far back as 1616, and this "whitewashing" Bottari confesses.

The belief, however, seems to have existed with the ecclesiastics in charge of the church that some day or other the Amerigo Vespucci portrait would be found, and it looks now pretty certain that at last it has been discovered. The fresco is thus described: "In the lunetta is the Madonna, and as was common in those days, the Vespucci family, men and women, are represented kneeling. The figures are two-thirds of life size, and Amerigo is represented as a young man of twenty. That would have been just about his age when the artist painted the picture. All the portraits of the saints have supposably the faces of some distinguished Florentines of the period. The fresco is reported to be in splendid order, preserved by the coat of whitewash.

A Reason for Reading Rubbish.

A New York paper quotes a publisher—"one of the foremost publishers in America"—as attempting to justify in these words the tons of literary rubbish that are annually sold: "The rubbish fosters at least the reading habit. The children of the people who read trash will instinctively turn to the reading of something, good or bad, and there are many chances in favor of their turning to the good. Certainly there are proportionately more good books sold to-day than fifty years ago. Don't be discouraged by what looks like the prevalence of vulgarity." This is an interesting example of a point of view that is not uncommon, but which certainly is unfortunate. It is held by a great many persons who have no such reason as a publisher to be prejudiced. Perhaps, more commonly than otherwise, there is thought to be something creditable in the act of reading, without regard to what is read.

The belief has only to be clearly stated to have its fallacy shown. One would not think it wise to attempt to feed the body that was possibly hungering, but not starving, with anything that came to hand, and especially if the digestion were not strong; and yet it is a very general notion that it is well to give to the mind food which is not only devoid of nourishment, but absolutely distressing; that there is something creditable in reading itself, whether one be reading lies, matter that is inevitably corrupting to morals, or what not. Perhaps the tons of literature do encourage a taste for reading; but the taste encouraged by literary rubbish is not a desirable one. At any rate, there is no excuse for poor writing or publishing in a need to create the love of reading. It would be possible to publish the world's existent good literature with a liberality that would foster a reading habit fully as tenderly, though doing so in a beneficent way.

It would be interesting, by the way, to know if the real, but strange, universality of the view which this publisher put into words is not a legacy from the early days of printing, when to read a book was necessarily not to read trash; of the days before comparative "rubbish" could be printed. Whatever its origin, however, the theory is now false.

The Passing of Scientific Criticism.

From the days of Aristotle down through Pope, and including these worthies, there have always been erudite gentlemen in letters who have believed that criticism of art should be done by rule in the same way, and with as little emotion as one solves a problem in mathematics. They believed that the principles of criticism were unalterable and therefore capable of being codified. Macaulay was the last English critic of any consequence to try to criticise according to rule. But he was not always consistent, and his admiration or disgust of the work before him often led him to let slip the pollen of his own individuality from his quill point.

Under the influence of the British reviews this school of criticism gained certain weight in the American monthlies of forty years ago, and if it had not been turned into contempt by Edgar Allan Poe many of our literary magazines might still be wallowing in its quagmires of rote. Poe could not, however, entirely shake off the taint; he did not criticise by rule, but he did by analogy, the standard of comparison being the classic ideal of perfection in his own mind. Sainte-Beuve employed the same method and so did Matthew Arnold. Specimens of it are often met with in the columns of The Atlantic Monthly. For a long while it held undisputed sway over dramatic criticism. And these critics constantly complained that they could not do good work in the time allowed them. They wanted to ponder over the play and write leisurely and logically; they wanted to elucidate their mature and final conclusions; they never dwelt in impressions, for impressions are transitory. And like the literary critics before them, they made a grave mistake.

The intelligent reading public doesn't care a fig for conclusions dished up a la Spinoza; it has not the time to analyze or to digest them. Impressions interest them and move them according to the individuality of the writer. Jules Lemaitre, when dramatic and literary critic of Le Journal des Debats, was first to discuss the fallacies in the scientific and classical schools. He wrote how a play or a book impressed him on the moment of reception, and he portrayed his impressions in a most entertaining way. He was quite ready to change his sentiments if a second view moved him differently. But this, according to M. Ferdinand Brunetiere, was not criticism, for it didn't criticise. For many years M. Brunetiere tried to cram the scientific method of criticism down the throats of the readers of La Revue des Deux Mondes. M. Lemaitre is now connected with that periodical, and it is said that the Academician has almost surrendered to the former "Lundi-ist" of the Debats.

The total absurdity of the theory of scientific criticism is well shown in these words of James Russell Lowell: "If there was any recognized standard in criticism as in apothecaries' measure, so that, by adding a grain of praise to this scale or taking a scruple of blame from that, we could make the balance manifestly even in the eyes of all men, it might be worth while to weigh Hannibal; but when each of us stamps his own weights and warrants the impartiality of his own scales, perhaps the experiment may be wisely foregone."

Criticism in America developing along the proper lines of individual thought seeks less and less to make erudition the end. Critics are finding out that knowledge is only useful as a means, and that the only aim should be to tell in as charming a way as possible how the subject impressed the critic at a given time.

Irving's Ichabod Crane.

Kinderhook His Home, Not Sleepy Hollow—Other Irving Facts.

Letter to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES from
Harrold Van Santvoord,
Author of "Half Holidays," a Volume of Essays, &c.

In Donald G. Mitchell's "American Lands and Letters," the first of a series of essays with which, I believe, this charming writer designs to supplement his clever etchings, "English Lands, Letters, and Kings," the author says that the leading characters in Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow" were drawn from local types living near the scene of the romance. As a matter of fact, however, the materials which Irving deftly wove in the loom of his imagination into the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow" were found in Kinderhook when the author of the "Sketch Book" was a guest at "Lindenwald," the home of Judge William P. Van Ness. The prototype of Ichabod Crane was a district schoolteacher, Jesse Merwin; while Brom Bones and Katrina Van Tassell were local characters whose real names are known to older residents of the village. It was at "Lindenwald," subsequently the home of Martin Van Buren, that Irving wrote part of the "Sketch Book," and most of his "Knickerbocker's History of New York." Indeed, "Lindenwald has an eventful history antedating Van Buren's regime. Its walls rang with Irving's laughter long before the "Little Magician" opened its doors and stocked its cellars and sideboards for the entertainment of his political friends.

Judge Van Ness, who built "Lindenwald," was a scholar of fine attainments, a Nestor in politics, the anonymous author of "Aristides," a political pamphlet which created almost as great a stir in this country as the letters of "Junius" occasioned in Great Britain, and was also Aaron Burr's second in his duel with Hamilton. He was bound to Irving by the closest ties, that were only severed by death. Diedrich Knickerbocker reports that the Van Nesses of Kinderhook (formerly spelled "Van Nest") "were valiant robbers of birds' nests"—whence they derived the name—and they also invented the buckwheat cake. The writer does not vouch for the authority of the "Dutch Herodotus" in preferring so grave a charge; but were the assertion true, and

"Time, that on all things lays a lenient hand
Yet tames not this,"

posterity could not afford to efface the stigma from the escutcheon of a once proud and vagrant family who made ample amends for their early misconduct by bequeathing to the world a receipt for the fragrant and famous buckwheat cake.

When Van Buren had framed his diploma, and was decoying clients into the mazes of the law, Irving was filling the role of private tutor to the Judge's nieces, the Misses Van Ness. At this time he formed a close intimacy with Jesse Merwin, the Ichabod Crane of the comic portrait in the "Sketch Book," who was also staying at "Lindenwald." It was then the custom for the district schoolteacher to "board around," and, as Judge Van Ness was a patron of Merwin's school, he (Merwin) came in turn to board with the Judge. Amid the pastoral scenes along the bank of Kinderhook Creek Irving and the whimsical pedagogue whiled away many an hour, fishing in the stream that flowed through the verdant meadows, shooting partridges and squirrels in the woods, gathering nuts and apples in the Fall, and, when the pumpkins were ripe, making raids on the farmers' cornfields; and then, during the long Winter evenings, cracking jokes and spinning yarns with Katrina Van Tassell and Brom Bones in the quaint old Dutch kitchen of a neighboring farmhouse, before a roaring log fire.

Many believe it was Irving's original intention to locate the scene of the legend in Kinderhook. He was probably diverted from this scheme by fear of wounding the sensibilities of some of the originals of the characters that figured in the story. During his tutorship here the old schoolhouse, where Ichabod Crane flogged the alphabet and multiplication table into freckle-faced, tow-headed Dutch boys, stood almost exactly as described in the romance; and near by is a bridge identical with the one where the rattling hoofs of Gunpowder started the lizards and toads from their slumbers on the memorable night when the pedagogue was chased by Brom Bones. Among the writer's autographs is a letter from Irving to his early friend, Merwin, dated a few years before the latter's decease. Ichabod Crane had then grown somewhat stout and portly, and had acquired the habits of an easy-going man of the world.

"Your letter was, indeed, most welcome," writes Irving, "calling up, as it did, recollections of pleasant scenes and pleasant days passed together long since at Judge Van Ness's, in Kinderhook. * * * Your mention of the death of good old Dominie Van Ness recalls the apostolic zeal with which he took our little sinful community in hand when he put up for a day or two at the Judge's; and the wholesome castigation he gave us all on Sunday, beginning with the two country belles who came fluttering in the schoolhouse during the ser-

mon, decked out in their city finery, and ending in the stronghold of his own mansion with the Judge himself. * * * You tell me that the old schoolhouse is torn down and a new one built in its place. I should like to have seen the old schoolhouse once more, where, after my morning's literary tasks were over, I used to come and wait for you occasionally, after school was dismissed; and you used to promise to keep back the punishment of some little tough, broad-bottomed Dutch boy until I should come, for my amusement, but never kept your promise."

The author of the "Sketch Book" also refers in this letter to a mischievous prank of his youth, when he and Merwin, finding John Moore, the vagabond Admiral of the lake, (now "Merwin's pond,") "curled up in his canoe fast asleep, with his fishing poles stretched out in every direction, like the legs of a gigantic spider," robbed his boat of the fish, and set it adrift on the lake. John Moore was the original Dirk Schuyler, a poaching character in "Knickerbocker's History," as Irving afterward confessed.

At this period Irving must have been a singularly handsome man, if one may judge from William Sartain's fine mezzotint engraving, which is probably the most satisfactory portrait of the author of the "Alhambra" and "Sketch Book" extant. After the "Sketch Book" was published it was feared that the caricature of Ichabod Crane would occasion strained relations between the honest schoolmaster and his friend. It was in a spirit of playful humor, such as that in which Butler burlesqued his host, Sir Samuel Luke, in the character of Hudibras, that Irving caricatured Jesse Merwin, and the pedagogue seemed to enjoy the grotesque humor of the portraiture as much as the author himself. In proof of his affection he named one of his sons after his early friend, who is still living, a prosperous farmer in Illinois. The remains of Merwin repose in the village cemetery, not far from the burial plot of Martin Van Buren. A few years ago the plain slab, with its simple inscription, at the head of the grave was replaced by a neat monument, and residents of the village take pride in exhibiting to strangers the grave of Ichabod Crane.

"Lindenwald," which Irving revisited, not in the role of tutor, but as an honored guest, is a stately brick mansion shaded by pines and lindens, and surmounted by a cupola overlooking the broad meadow-lands of the fertile valley of Kinderhook Creek. It stands on the old post road, not far from the site of the log school house where Irving used to wait for the pedagogue until "school was dismissed. But the banquet hall is deserted. No echo of revelry lingers there. The noisy rat-a-tap of the ponderous brass door-knocker, which erstwhile announced the arrival of a distinguished guest, is seldom heard in the neighborhood. The curtains are closely drawn, and the parlors are closed. It is the abode of two thrifty farmers, and it may be the day is not far distant when cows will graze under the lindens where "the little magician" entertained his friend.

In closing this rambling essay it may not seem amiss to add a description of the old meeting house where Judge Van Ness at one time attended service, and Martin Van Buren, in a little snuff-colored, broad-skirted overcoat was bundled into a corner of the high-backed family pew when a boy. A wealth of local traditions cluster around the sacred spot where the meeting house once stood. It is described as a snug little chapel, (residents of the village are preserving photographs of a needle sketch in a carefully executed work in tapestry,) with a high, steep roof surmounted by a weathercock. It contained a wine-glass pulpit. The bell rope hung down in the centre aisle; the walls and ceilings were bare; there were no carpets on the floor; and in cold weather the congregation were kept from freezing, but not from shivering and dozing, by means of foot stoves. Alms were collected in a purse-shaped pouch attached to a long staff. Not many years ago a rural friend of the writer used one of these primitive contribution pouches for picking apples.

Among the traditions of the church is an account of a fierce warfare between the Petres and Fermors of the little settlement, which grew out of a proposition to buy a stove for the meeting house. The colony was at once divided into two hostile factions—recalling the feud in Harrisburg when the goose war waged in Pennsylvania—known as the stove party and the anti-stove party. The ladies, vain of the foot stoves or warming pans, which their negro servants were accustomed to carry into their pews every Sunday morning, raised their voices with the anti-stove cabal. But the stove party carried the day, and the stove was purchased, borne triumphantly to the church by the victorious burghers, and set up on a platform in the centre aisle. In the midst of the service on the following Sunday morning a great commotion was caused by the fainting of two spinsters, overcome by the heat and the closeness of the air. The ladies were at once carried out, lying very limp in the arms of two stalwart deacons, and smelling salts applied. "Shut off the heat or we'll faint," piped out a timid voice. Then a confused murmur arose: "Oh dear, I'm suffocating! Close the draughts! Give us air, or we'll perish!" A gallant young beau sprang upon the platform with a firm step and, screening his face with a palm-leaf fan, made a movement to close the draughts—but alas! there was no fire in the stove!

HAROLD VAN SANTVOORD.

Kinderhook, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1898.

Say what we may, the Prince of Wales is really no worse than some others. His life is to be published, and as an English critic writes it, "an effort will be made to deal adequately with the personal and social sides of the Prince's life." The heir to such a great kingdom as is England has a difficult role to fill. With age the Prince improves. There has been no nagging of him of late. The Prince, in book form, as becomes his dignity, is to have a special grand cover, a masterpiece of bookbinding.

The Week in the Art World.

Sales and Exhibitions—Tissot's Work—Notes From Europe.

The sale of the Dana collection of Oriental ceramics at the American Art Galleries, which began on Thursday afternoon and continued through yesterday, will be finished this afternoon, and the sale last night at Chickering Hall of the Dana-Fuller pictures have been such important events in the metropolitan art world that they have overshadowed everything else. Full reports of the sales as they have occurred have appeared in our news columns.

There are now on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries prior to their sale at auction at the galleries on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next, some 167 water colors and oils from the estates of Lewis F. Montayne and M. F. Stiles and which are chiefly representative of the modern Dutch and English schools of paintings. There are some American pictures in the collection, some few of which are good examples of such well-known painters as Casilear, Sanford Gifford, George H. McCord, Walter Shirlaw, J. H. Twachtman, J. B. Bristol, James M. Hart, Carleton Wiggins, A. B. Durand, Bruce-Crane, Charles W. Eaton, Charles M. Dewey, J. C. Thom, Birge Harrison, Jervis McEntee, H. P. Smith, Edward Moran, S. J. Guy, and F. M. Boggs. Among the foreign paintings shown the best are a fair little landscape, "The Mountain Road," by Jerome; an excellent cattle piece, by Mauve; a characteristic genre, by Ed Frere; a delicate and charmingly colored nude, by Cabapel, and several little water color and Holland landscapes by Poggenbeek and Weissenbruch, soft in tone and lovely in atmosphere, some equally good ones by Weiland, a coast scene by Mauve, and a number of English landscapes in water color by R. W. Fraser. There are also a pen-and-ink sketch by de Neuville, and some good examples of the English water colorist J. B. Pyne.

Following the remarkable exhibitions and sales of this week at the American Art Gallery will come an exhibition of some 600 drawings, sketches, and finished pictures by the lamented American artist William Hamilton Gibson, and after this exhibition these examples will be sold at auction at the galleries. A collection somewhat smaller of black and whites and water colors by Mr. Gibson, together with a number of engraved plates by W. J. Linton, have been recently on exhibition at the Century Club.

M. Tissot, the French artist who recently arrived in New York, will soon give an exhibition of his works here. One of his most characteristic pictures, an interior with figures, representing a corner of one of the Louvre galleries, is now on exhibition at Knoedler & Co.'s. The picture was painted some ten or fifteen years ago, and the costumes of the figures represented are necessarily old-fashioned. The marvelous skill of the painter in depicting the details of art or ecclesiastical interiors, together with his fine management of light, are the striking features of this painting. There is much curiosity felt and expressed to see and study M. Tissot's recent work, whose subjects are for the most part Biblical ones, with modern surroundings, with figures clothed in modern dress, and which have produced so much criticism abroad. The German painter Uhde some years ago excited a mild sensation by his pictures illustrating episodes in the life of Christ, and whose figures were those of German peasants in their ordinary costume of the day. There is said to be still more sensational features in M. Tissot's work on the same line.

Knoedler & Co. continues the interesting exhibition of the attractively charming but insincere portrait of M. Chartran and of the large and early Corot, which is so suggestive of Constable, and which should be seen and studied by every one who had the opportunity of seeing the splendid classical Corot, "La Danse des Amours," owned by Mr. Dana and sold last night. A comparison of these two canvases makes it seem almost impossible that they should have been painted by the same man. As examples of the contrasting style and method of treatment of his earlier and later period no better object lesson could be afforded than by these two canvases. A small collection of water colors by Luigi Loir, containing some coast scenes, several landscapes, and some architectural studies, is also an attraction at the Knoedler Gallery just now.

There are now on exhibition at the galleries of Arthur Tooth & Sons, 299 Fifth Avenue, sixteen representative and recent pictures from the brush of Henry W. Ranger, whose work with that of Julian Rix was mentioned in this column last week as perhaps the strongest and certainly the most promising of that of any American landscapists at present. Due notice will be made of this exhibition.

M. Gervex is now busily at work painting the coronation of Nicholas II., which is to be ready for the French Exposition of 1900. M. Gervex was present during the ceremony, and then commenced the preliminary sketch. The episode selected is when the Emperor taking the crown from the St. Petersburg Metropolite, places the diadem on his own head. Near the Emperor are to be the Empress and the entire imperial family. The color effects will be superb. By this time M. Gervex is in St. Petersburg, where he will remain for some months collecting portraits for the picture. The work will be a vast one and will be of historic importance.

The reputed discovery of a graffitto in Rome (graffitto meaning an old scribbling on a wall) has awakened some curiosity among archaeologists. The scratching has been interpreted by Prof. Marucchi to represent the crucifixion or to refer to it. Other archaeologists declare this graffitto not to be a new discovery, but to have been noted before this, and to be understood as a rough sketch of some rope dancers. One name Prof. Marucchi's opponents insist is "Filetus" and not "Pilatus." Those who differ, too, from Marucchi think that "Crestos" is not to be interpreted as Christ. In the last account of the find Prof. Marucchi states that it will require further study before the positive interpretation of the graffitto can be understood.

If Reuter is to be credited, four panels painted by Fragonard for Mme. de Pompadour were sold lately to a well-known London dealer for £50,000. Fragonard was a native of Grasse.

An inventory of the objects left by the Duc d'Aumale to be handed over with the Chantilly Palace to the Institut de France may give an idea of the magnificence of the bequest. There are 557 pictures, many of them priceless; 232 miniatures, 200 gems, 30 enamels, 3,635 medals, 2,600 drawings, 3,000 engravings, 50 statues and busts, countless specimens of Oriental and European porcelains, 500 pieces of rare furniture. The collection comprises 24,000 volumes, 1,463 manuscripts, 273 books bound in vellum, not less than 600 volumes of autographs, and 1,663 boxes containing historical documents relating to the houses of Condé and Montmorency.

The Emperor of Germany is said to want a head. That is to say, there is in the Berlin Museum a bronze statue, perfect as to body, but it has been decapitated. The Kaiser, it is said, offered 1,000 marks for a brand-new head. There were thirty-two competitors, but their heads were not acceptable. Why does not the Kaiser go to work and furnish the desired head?

Sir Robert Peel had excellent taste in pictures, with a predilection for works of the Dutch and Flemish schools. He bought two Rubenses, and for one he paid £1,110 and for another £3,500. In a collection made by him there were several Van der Veldes, a Hobbema, a Cuyp, a Paul Potter, and two Van Ostades, representative pictures of Adrian and Isaac, and for the Isaac Van Ostade he paid £4,200. Then he had a Peter de Hooge, a fine Gerard Douw, and a prime Terbourg. Sir Robert is thought to have spent £50,000 in his purchases. The valuation of these pictures to-day is some £75,000.

A good example of Mme. Vigee le Brun's has been added to the National Gallery. This picture was sold some years ago for £2,362.

As we had supposed, Mr. Henley's essay on Burns has not been well received by the many Burns clubs in Scotland. At Ayr the Chairman of a club called Mr. Henley "a literary dabbler," which he certainly is not.

If we are not in error, there are several letters of Rubens's in the hands of American collectors. Max Rooses, Keeper of the Plantin-Moretus Museum, Antwerp, having undertaken the publication of the Rubens correspondence, is desirous of obtaining all the information possible on this interesting topic. A first volume of this correspondence was published by M. Charles Ruelens in 1887, and a second volume, extending from 1609 to 1622, is now in press.

George Moore's "Evelyn Jones" is to be published shortly. Between "Evelyn Jones" and "Esther Waters" there seems to be as far as titles go a family resemblance. Mr. Moore has held his peace for the last three years. It may be remembered that the great London circulating libraries boycotted "Esther." Mr. Moore does not write for the unsophisticated, but the appearance of "Evelyn Jones" is likely, in as far as it must involve discussion, to be a literary event. One might class George Moore a literary Hogarth. Neither of them makes human frailties inviting.

A Harmless French Novel.

Georges Ohnet, the E. P. Roe of France, who, like his American prototype, is able to make more money by his books than many of his ungracious critics combined, has just worked off another romantic novel on the public, called "Les Vieilles Rancunes." A well-known American clergyman, famous alike for his pulpit eloquence and erudition, said once of E. P. Roe: "I really like Brother Roe's little stories; in the first place there is no naughtiness in them; they are not exciting enough to entice you away from very serious work, and then, too, it doesn't require any mental effort to get at what he says." The same is true of Georges Ohnet's works, and particularly of "Les Vieilles Rancunes." M. Ohnet, in pretty good style, tells the story of a spinster who, after being engaged to a man for several years, quarrels with him and leaves him almost on the steps of the altar. He becomes a crusty old bachelor, and she an embittered old maid, who tries to find comfort in her wretched life by adopting a young girl, who grows up into a beautiful woman; in the same way the disconsolate lover seeks to drown his sorrow by educating a nephew. Of course, as if foreseen, the two young people meet, love, and are married, and by them the two old hearts, after twenty years' separation, are brought together again; and there is a second wedding. The book is absolutely harmless. And M. Ohnet keeps right on being the most prolific writer in Paris. Even as we write he is putting the finishing touches to another novel, "Le Roi de Paris," which treats of a comparatively recent society scandal that aroused universal attention. The dwellers of the Faubourg Saint Germain can only play lotto to hide their suspense.

A. M. Razewusik, a person supposedly of Polish origin, has made a tremendous attack on current English novelists. He is good enough to except Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Bulwer Lytton, and Meredith. These, he confesses, are pretty nearly as good as the best Slav, German, or French fiction makers. What M. Razewusik is in a rage about is second quality English fiction. Why, he asks, "do Englishwomen always either let lodgings or write novels?" And Marie Corelli?

1898

France.

An Englishman's Observations After Ten Years of Residence.*

Social conditions in France are complex, and sometimes are not understandable, even by those conversant with her history during the last two centuries. Apparently she ought to have all the elements of stability, for she possesses the most thrifty and hardest-working agriculturists in Europe. It is the French peasant who has the true "land hunger," for what he holds he keeps, and he is on that account pre-eminently conservative. And yet ever since 1793 there is no country where there have been so many changes of Government, and even to-day France seems drifting, with an unstable anchorage.

We grant her pre-eminence in art and science, in industry and agriculture, and yet we see that she barely holds her own since her population does not increase. We cannot help noticing her futile attempts at self-assertion, with her wild schemes of colonization, the only result of which is to weaken her by diminishing her resources. Efforts in this direction may be laudable, but she has entered into the race too late and is handicapped. France may not be compared to Spain, and it may be centuries before France may look back at her great past, but it seems to us as if her glories were of long ago and that she will sooner or later have to face certain dread emergencies. She exists to-day only because every man capable of carrying arms has a musket in his hands, and in this dire condition she must remain. Some of us may not fully appreciate the present apparent delirium in France brought about by the most unfortunate Dreyfus incident, but to cast the least suspicion on her army is to imperil her very existence. And, her soldiery being everything, the armed man being her ideal, when the time of stress comes, it must be either a military dictator again or worse.

Mr. Bodley in his two volumes gives in extenso the details of some ten years' residence in France It is not alone the great cities he studies, but he passed much time in the provinces. Being himself a man of culture, he sought the acquaintance of distinguished men, pre-eminent in French science, literature, commerce, politics, and theology. Mr. Bodley rarely indulges in generalization, and has little inclination toward being prophetic. He scarcely believes that history repeats itself. Writing about Tocqueville, he says:

"The pages of Tocqueville display the attractiveness of generalization, a method which was perhaps inevitable in treating of a young democracy without a past. But there would be no excuse for a writer who used it in a treatise on France, the last country in the world about which it is possible to generalize. The ignoring of this truth by the men of the Revolution was a leading cause of the anarchy and horror after 1789. None were ever more eloquent in generalities than the Jacobins of the revolutionary assemblies. Superficially equipped with the theories of Rousseau, they evolved from them general principles which unhappily they were in a position to apply to the Government of France. We all know what the result was, and how the ruin thus consummated had to be repaired by the hands of the greatest master of detail the world has ever seen. Napoleon had the impartial eye of an alien to discern the nature of the evil; but Voltaire, who knew his countrymen as well as their Corsican protector came to know them, had said that in every section of the nation, in all the relations of life, were found side by side all the contradictions and incompatibilities possible to imagine."

The one constant adverse criticism on conditions in France is directed toward centralization. The opinion of Paris, politically or otherwise, may be in direct opposition to that of the rest of France, but what Lyons or Marseilles or Bordeaux or Rouen may think never avails. There may be some resistance, but it is not deemed worthy of a moment's thought in Paris. It was Napoleon who made Paris during his most brilliant period the centre of Europe, and the prestige of his time has apparently never been forgotten. It is this centralization in Paris that has its effect on all political and civic life. Paris is the power; it is there that governmental action is in force.

"Previous French experiments in representative institutions were always too short-lived, being abbreviated by revolution, and were founded on too artificial a basis to afford material for judgment. But under the Third Republic they have been tried during a period of perfect peace and domestic tranquillity on a democratic foundation, under the most durable régime of the century, which never had a serious rival; and out of these favoring circumstances the Parliamentary system has emerged irretrievably discredited. The temperament of the French people is not the sole cause of its failure. A fundamental obstacle to thwart its working is its combination with a centralized administration constructed to be manipulated by one strong hand, and instead of modifying the defects of centralization Parliamentary Government aggravates them."

Going into further details and the effects of this centralization, as introduced by Napoleon, Mr. Bodley says:

"If the Napoleonic fabric of centralization, which has survived all the vicissitudes of the century, were demolished, it would bring down with it every institution in France, with havoc more ruinous than that of 1789, and to build another structure another Napoleon would be needed. It may be that he planned his reconstruction on wrong lines, as M. Taine objects, and instead of strengthening the centralising features of the old régime he would have done better to strew the land with autonomic institutions. But on his return from Egypt in 1799 ten years of revolution had made anarchy and chaos so complete that his genius alone could have saved the integral existence of France; and when mortals are endowed with superhuman power on rare occasions in the world's history they are not mild doctrinaires, nor would they be able to cope with the crises which produce them were their qualities those which befit benign constitutional organizers. It is, however, futile to dream of what Napoleon might have done, especially as subsequent events indicate that autonomic institutions would not have suited the French, while it is certain that the centralized system does conform to their wants and ideas. Proofs of this fact abound."

Individual opinion, Mr. Bodley shows, is often at variance with the present system. There are many good, honest, patriotic men in France whose hearts are sore when they witness existing conditions. Mr. Bodley is afraid that the pessimistic feeling is rife in France. To an Englishman loyal to his country or to an American who believes in his future, to hear an intelligent Frenchman and a political writer say "We are the worst-governed country in the world, or I will say, so as to hurt no one's feelings, one of the very worst," is to listen to the most depressing of opinions. Mr. Jules Lemaitre said: "For twenty-seven years it has been a doubtful pleasure to be a Frenchman." Mr. Bodley intimates that distinction of class was never more marked than in the France of to-day. One argument used by those favoring general conscription was not so much to give the country soldiers as to bring about close relationship among all Frenchmen. But between the full private, who may be a Count, and his Corporal, who may be a peasant, there are no relationships save those military service enforces.

The various political parties in France are fully treated, and this particular topic, a most difficult one, is made clear. Differences are immense and apparently unreconcilable. The dynastic ones have nailed to their standards the mottoes of 200 years ago. With ultra conservatism there is opposition to the wildest utopianism, born only yesterday. The dread spirit of unrest remains, and the desire for change. Every party awaits its opportunity, any tumult in the street bringing to the front its advocate, who appeals to the very worst element, the Paris mob. Consider conditions as they exist to-day, and then read this extract taken from Mr. Bodley's last volume:

"If the great mass of Parisians, who by their votes profess adherence to Socialism, composed an army of earnest enthusiasts impelled by reflection and experience to demand the reorganization of society, or even if they were directed by grave leaders, convinced of the scientific truth of definite doctrines, then the prospect of social and fiscal changes would be imminent. But the Socialist electorate of Paris is feared not as a serious section of the democracy, determined on organic reform, but as the inconstant party of disorder bent on revolution: they are the Internationalists of the Commune and the Boulangists of yesterday, not pursuing one steady doctrinal aim, but ready to join any movement which will lead to fighting in the street."

"France" we consider an important volume, to be read and studied by Americans, and more than that to be taken to heart. Our own imperfections are salient and need correction, for France has by no means the monopoly of inconsiderate action.

*FRANCE. By John Edward Courtenay Bodley. Two volumes. London and New York: The Macmillan Company.

Simpson and Chloroform.*

James Young Simpson, with whose name the peculiar power of chloroform to deaden and banish pain will ever be associated, was born June 7, 1811, in the little village of Bathgate, in Linlithgowshire, where his father was the local baker. His early life was spent among villagers full of superstitious beliefs and among many so-called medical practices that, viewed in the light of advanced science, were at once strange and utterly irrational. It is possible that he was from such a cause as this driven for solace and recreation to archaeology and antiquarian research, which were so diverting and entertaining to him in later years. It has been said of him that he never knew an idle moment, and his exceeding activity and masterful energy lends the color of probability to this. His ruling passion was a thirst for knowledge, and while no special evidence exists, during his early school days, of a leaning toward the medical profession, associations formed by him at the Edinburgh University finally pointed the way and he entered upon it.

Simpson belongs to that fortunate class of men who fall under the right influence at the right moment and whose biography, as here presented by Dr. Gordon, makes interesting reading. Had other influences prevailed, the world had lost one of its greatest obstetricians.

His student days over, he entered upon a foreign tour to observe and study methods and practices there. He visited Paris, Liege, Brussels, London, Oxford, and Liverpool, where he incidentally met Miss Jessie Grindlay, who subsequently became his wife. In 1835 Simpson was elected one of the annual Presidents of the Royal Medical Society, and to his inaugural address on this occasion was largely due the recognition that he almost immediately received as an authority on obstetrics. Difficulties beset all young physicians, and Dr. Simpson was no exception to this rule, but he overcame them and triumphed over them, until honors thickened and practice grew, and he was in his thirty-sixth year, or in 1847, appointed Physician Accoucheur to the Queen for Scotland, a post which he retained until his death.

Meantime his principal work, that was to make him one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of medicine, had scarcely begun. It is almost impossible for us at the close of the nineteenth century to realize the operating conditions that existed in Simpson's time. Some idea may be conveyed when it is remembered that the operating theatre has been well compared to a butcher's shambles. Cleanliness was not considered important or necessary, and but little attention was paid to the patient's feelings, who was often held down by strong hands, while the surgeon's work was quickly done, despite the patient's screams. All this was a matter of observation with Simpson, and he never ceased to ask this question, Can nothing be done to prevent this suffering?

Indian hemp and mandrake had been used in the East; even alcohol and hypnotism or mesmerism became agents to deaden pain in medical practice, but it was not until 1800 that the first suggestion was made by Sir Humphrey Davy to produce anaesthesia by the inhalation of drugs. Davy found that nitrous oxide gas (laughing gas) relieved toothache and other pains, but he left the matter unfinished. Some thirty years later Faraday pointed out that the effects of ether when inhaled were similar to those of laughing gas. Dr. Simpson used ether in his practice, and in January, 1847, at the Edinburgh Medical School, first applied anaesthetics in obstetric cases. The inadequacy of ether was, however, soon perceived by him, and he set himself the task of discovering, if possible, some better substitute.

Many experiments were made without result, until a suggestion came from a Mr. Waldie of Liverpool to try chloroform, first discovered and described in 1831, and after first rejecting the substance as being too heavy and casting it aside, it was almost accidentally brought to light again and tried by Dr. Simpson and two of his friends and assistants, Drs. Keith and Duncan, on Nov. 4, 1847. On Nov. 15, in a paper read by Dr. Simpson before a medical society, he was able to report its use in more than fifty cases without the slightest bad result.

He was the one man who by his own individual effort established the practice of anaesthesia, by which countless thousands have benefited and countless thousands more will live to feel the benefit, and to him belongs the honor of it. He was a great power in bringing the practice of medicine out of the darkness of the Middle Ages that still rested upon it when his practice began. He was a man of high ideals, and his contributions to science, literature, and archaeology were many and varied. In 1866 he received a baronetcy at the hands of the Queen. His death took place on May 6, 1870, and he was deservedly honored by the placing of a memorial bust of him in Westminster Abbey alongside of memorials of Sir Humphrey Davy and other noted scientists.

*SIR JAMES YOUNG SIMPSON AND CHLOROFORM. 1811-1870. With Portrait. By H. Laing Gordon. Masters of Medicine Series. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

HARPER & BROTHERS

WILL PUBLISH ON TUESDAY:

The Student's Motley. The Rise of the Dutch Republic. By **John Lothrop Motley.** Condensed, with Introduction and Notes and an Historical Sketch of the Dutch People from 1584 to 1897, by **William Elliot Griffis.** Profusely Illustrated. Crown 8vo, Cloth, $1 75.

In all the field of historical literature there is no more notable work than the late John Lothrop Motley's "Dutch Republic." Valuable and important as the book is in its original form, however, it should be even more so, from the student's point of view, in this edition, the result of Dr. Griffis's painstaking and judicious condensation of the book for the use of those who desire to have it in somewhat less cumbrous form. Dr. Griffis has done his work well, and has greatly increased the value of the history by his scholarly and able "sketch" of the Dutch people from 1584 to the present day, as well as by his introduction and his exhaustive notes.

A Little Sister to the Wilderness. A Novel. By **Lilian Bell,** Author of "From a Girl's Point of View," "The Love Affairs of an Old Maid," etc. New Edition. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

The story is a pathetic one in many ways, for it portrays so strongly human lowliness and degradation. The writer is well acquainted with the life and habits and dialect of the West Tennessee bottoms, and her story is written from the heart and with rare sympathy. The lonely dyke roads, the cheerless homes, the shabby "store," the emotional Methodist meeting, which lasts a week, having two sessions daily—all these are vividly sketched. Mag, the heroine, is a well-drawn character. Camden, the hero, is forceful and earnest. The story is valuable because it shows so forcefully the peculiar phases of the life and human character of these people. The writer has a natural and fluent style, and her dialect has the double excellence of being novel and scanty. The scenes are picturesque and diversified.—*Christian*, N. Y.

The Vintage. A Romance of the Greek War of Independence. By **E. F. Benson,** Author of "Limitations," "The Judgment Books," etc. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 50.

"The Vintage" is a story of adventure in the best sense of the term. Originally published as a serial in HARPER'S WEEKLY at a time when the eyes of the whole civilized world were turned upon Turkey and Greece, it attracted widespread attention because of its fidelity, virility, and rapidly shifting interest. In book form "The Vintage" is seen to be a compact, forceful, and absorbing story. The Greek and Turkish characters are extremely well portrayed; there are many thrilling incidents, with descriptive passages of remarkable power, and (most important of all) the love-story is wholly uncommon.

Elements of Literary Criticism. By **Charles F. Johnson,** Author of "English Words." 16mo, Cloth, 80 cents.

It is enough to say of this delightful book that it will be welcomed by readers of good judgment as perhaps as sensible and instructive an outline of the subject as could well be made. The author's views are healthy, genuine, and worthy of careful consideration. It is his aim to show that there are definite laws that govern literary production, definite reasons why one book is good and another poor, and definite standards of excellence which may be applied to all writing. The result of this aim is a book which constitutes a most valuable aid to the formation of sane literary taste and sound literary judgment

Harper & Brothers, New York and London

Tourgueneff.

His Letters to Eminent Frenchmen of His Time.*

Of living interest are the letters of Ivan Sergueivitch Tourgueneff in the volume here under notice. Therein may be had short glimpses of his life in Russia, but the bulk of the correspondence has to do with his connection with that remarkable group of Frenchmen who were of the Paris of some thirty-five or forty years ago. Literary criticism Tourgueneff rarely indulges in, possibly because in familiar intercourse with his friends it would have been out of place. That he was a man of a "balanced character," without any extravagance of mood, these writers attest.

This correspondence was written in the most off-hand manner. As the editor expressed it, he was "no propagandist," either in politics or art, and had no particular hobby. In his quiet, natural way, as his works attest, his influence was all the stronger. Because Tourgueneff was dispassionate he had such a large and attentive audience. His warmest love, as shown in these letters, was for "that dear old boy," as he called him, who was Gustave Flaubert; it was much more than cameraderie.

When Tourgueneff first came to France he became acquainted with the Viardot family, and then he was only twenty-five and unknown in literature. Viardot, who was a literary man, had lived some time in Russia, and Mme. Viardot was a celebrated cantatrice. "These two artists were destined to produce a strong and lasting impression upon Tourgueneff's aesthetic nature." For forty years his intimacy with the Viardots continued. Mme. Andrïev, one of Tourgueneff's biographers, writes: "By their sympathy in his literary activity, by their devotion to art, by the freedom and sincerity of their opinions, they gave to Tourgueneff just that atmosphere which best harmonized with his character." Tourgueneff writes in his souvenirs: "I should certainly not have written 'Les Recits d'un Chasseur' if I had staid in Russia."

There were good reasons why Tourgueneff left Russia. The first reason was a political one, the other was that he suffered from the Russian climate. Tourgueneff explains it in this way: "Almost everything I saw about me distressed me, filled me with indignation and scorn. * * * I had either to submit, to walk meekly in the common rut, the beaten path, or tear myself away with one wrench. * * * I chose the latter course." That he suffered through this enforced separation from Russia is evident, and this natural feeling Edmond About, from his acquaintance with Tourgueneff, confirms.

In 1847 Louis Viardot, with Tourgueneff's aid, had made a translation of several of Gougol's works. Later on, with the co-operation of Tourgueneff, a translation of Pouschkine's "Fille du Capitaine" was made. In 1847 Tourgueneff's "Khor et Kalinytch" and "Recits d'un Chasseur" appeared, but all were unconscious of the future of the author.

Introduction to the leaders of French literature came about through the Viardots, and of the élite were Sainte Beuve, Gautier, Flaubert, the Goncourt brothers, Taine, Berthelot, Renan, Gavarni, and others. It was the habit of many of these men to meet at the Magny Restaurant, but his acquaintance with Flaubert was some time later. When away from Paris Tourgueneff wrote his many friends, and hence the letters found in this volume. Of all this correspondence, the letters written to Flaubert and Zola are only complete, but the whole series is of decided interest, as it begins with Tourgueneff's first literary appearance and ends with his death. Born at Orel, Nov. 9, 1813, Tourgueneff died at Boregival, near Paris, Sept. 3, 1883. There are more than two methods of spelling his name, and "Turgenieff" is the common, or English and American, way.

In 1851 Gounod was engrossed with his opera of "Sapho," the libretto having been written by Emile Augier. Gounod had just lost his brother, and the illustrious composer and his mother were the guests of Mme. Viardot, though the hostess was absent. Tourgueneff, writing to Mme. Viardot May 16, 1850, describes Gounod:

"It is a beautiful day to-day. Gounod has been walking all day in Blondureau wood in search of an idea; but inspiration, capricious as a woman, has not come, and he has arrived at nothing. At least that is what he tells himself. He will have his revenge to-morrow. At this moment he is lying on the bear-skin, in travail. He has a determination and tenacity about work which compel my admiration. To-day's barrenness makes him very unhappy; his sighs would almost blow one away, as he is incapable of rousing himself from his preoccupation. In his depression he falls foul of the libretto. I have tried to cheer him up, and think I've succeeded. It is very dangerous to let one's self go like that; one ends by folding one's hands and saying, 'Bother the whole thing.' I've listened to his complaints with a slight smile, for I know that all these little clouds disappear at the first breath of inspiration, and I am much flattered at being made the confidant of the small woes of creative genius. * * * "

In 1852 Tourgueneff was at St. Petersburg, and he writes to the Viardots of Gougol's death. Tourgueneff had published in The Moscow Gazette a short article on Gougol, (March, 1852.) The "Recits d'un Chasseur" had angered the Russian Government, and this eulogy of Gongol—though it had passed the censor—was made a pretext to put its author under arrest. He writes:

"I am under arrest, by the Emperor's order, in a house belonging to an officer of police, for having printed in a Moscow newspaper an article of a few lines on Gougol. This was only a pretext, the article being in itself entirely unimportant. I have been looked askance upon for some time, and they seized upon the first opportunity which turned up. I do not complain of the Emperor; the matter has been so willfully misrepresented to him that he couldn't well have done otherwise. The fact is the authorities wished to put an end to all that was being said about Gougol's death, and they were not sorry at the same time to put a stopper on my literary activity."

A good many years afterward (1870) he tells Flaubert of this imprisonment, and how he passed his time when in confinement.

"You are not fond of walking, but you must force yourself to do it. I was once in prison in solitary confinement, for more than a month. My room was a small one, and the heat was intense. Twice a day I carried 104 cards, (two packs,) one by one, from one end of the room to the other. That made 208 turns—416 in the day; each turn took eight steps, which made it come to more than 3,300, nearly two kilometers! Let this ingenious calculation encourage you! If by chance I missed my walk, I had all the blood in my body concentrated in my head that day."

Attending the opening of the Chambers in 1865, he heard Louis Napoleon speak, and he writes Mme. Viardot about the Emperor:

"If one could classify voices as one does heads one would have said that it was a Swiss professor speaking—a professor of botany or numismatics. The speech in itself was very harmless, very peaceful in tone—and ambiguous, which goes without saying.

"The Empress wore a very ugly gown, but she has a great deal of grace and dignity. The Prince Imperial looks very delicate and devitalized. The Prince Napoleon, in general appearance, bears a real resemblance to Tiberius or Domitian. I was to have dined with him yesterday at Biscio's, but I refused that honor. I don't like him at all, and, besides, he talked with too much contempt of my poor Russians."

Tourgueneff, when in health, was devoted to hunting. He has an invitation to visit Croisset, but is afraid that another engagement will prevent it. He writes:

"Two years ago, in England, I made the acquaintance of a very pleasant fellow called Bullock, who had an extremely rich uncle, an old retired General, called Hall.

"Gen. Hall possessed—the finest partridge shooting in the whole of England!

"No less than that. But he was an original kind of man, who used to shoot quite alone, and only invited his nephew from time to time, and now he's dead and has left all his fortune, his name, and his shooting to his nephew. Now, lo and behold! the nephew has remembered me, and invited me to go and stay with him, and kill mountains of partridges, between the 9th and the 14th of September. In spite of my boundless passion for sport, the only pleasure which is left to me, I remembered my promise and gave an evasive answer, all the more so because I don't know if my gout will allow me such escapades. And indeed there is something shocking in an old graybeard like myself crossing the sea twice in order to pour a lot of lead into a lot of partridges."

This extract from a letter of Tourgueneff's was published in The Century Magazine, May 24, 1877, but as it is among the few direct criticisms of Tourgueneff, it is worthy of repetition. It was addressed to Daudet himself:

"I will confine myself to saying this one thing: The 'Nabab' is the most remarkable and at the same time the most unequal thing you have done yet. If one were to describe 'Froment et Risler' by a straight line, thus: ————, the 'Nabab' would have to be described thus: ~~~~, and the highest points in the zigzag could only be reached by a talent of the first rank."

The little hint Tourgueneff gives "My Dear Old Boy" Flaubert, relative to a musical heroine in "L'Education Sentimentale" is well put:

"To begin with, according to your description of her, she ought to sing something else, and to sing it quite differently; second, a contralto voice does not seek its effects in high notes—in making the third note even higher than the two first; third, you ought to have specified, from a musical point of view, exactly what she sang, as, without that, the impression remains vague, and even just a little comic, which is not at all what you wished, is it?"

Another letter to Flaubert about Tolstoi shows how anxious was Tourgueneff to secure the success of his fellow-countryman.

"My dear old boy: You can't imagine how much pleasure your letter gave me, and all that you said about Tolstoi's novel. Your approval strengthens my own opinion of him. Yes, he's a very great man, and yet you have put your finger upon the weak spot. He has made for himself a system of philosophy mystical, childish, and uncompromising all at once, which has terribly spoiled his second novel, written after 'La Guerre et la Paix,' and in which also there are absolutely first-rate things. I don't know what our good friends, the critics, will say to it. (I have also sent 'La Guerre et la Paix' to Daudet and to Zola.) But for me the thing is settled: 'Flabertus dixit.' Nothing else matters."

Relying on Theophile Gautier's art discernment, Tourgueneff wants to know what the critic thinks of a certain picture. The letter was written May 19, 1872, and Gautier died in October of that same year.

"In my first visit to the Salon I fell in love with a picture by Blanchard, (No. 140, with the exceedingly bad title of 'Courtisane,') and I must say, though I have bought it, that it seems to me the most beautiful woman's figure in the whole Salon. But I appear to be the only person of this opinion. No one mentions it. The ladies think it ugly, &c. I confess this worries me a little. I need hardly tell you that I am not writing to beg you to puff it for me; I simply want your opinion of it, for with all your indulgence I realize the master in regard to criticism as well as literature."

Tourgueneff's letters to Georges Sand are many, and begin in 1871. For Georges Sand he had the greatest admiration and respect. In 1876, when in St. Petersburg, he wrote to the editor of the Novoe Vremya: "As I was passing through St. Petersburg I read the following words in one of your feuilletons, 'Georges Sand is dead.' * * * I had the happiness of knowing Georges Sand personally, and please do not look upon this as an empty phrase, for any one who was privileged to get close to that rare being may well consider himself highly favored." Later on, when the early enthusiasm about her writings had somewhat passed, he still remembers her fine personal qualities, her "unquenchable flame of poetic enthusiasm, of faith in the ideal." Georges Sand sends him a trinket, and he ships her from Paris "a little barrel of oysters."

Zola, the Goncourt brothers, Daudet, Maupassant, all appreciate Tourgueneff, and were grateful for the efforts he was always making to advance their interests, for there never was a man less jealous than was this Russian. Zola, describing his early struggles, says: "Not a single newspaper opened its columns to me; I was starving with hunger; mud was being thrown at me from all sides. It was then he introduced me to that great Russian public with whom I've ever since been so popular. * * * I had a great affection for Tourgueneff, and he had the same for me. He was a being of great rarity, with a mind distinguished for fairness and honesty, but not without a tinge of caprice."

The question is often asked, In what language did Tourgueneff write his works? The editor of this correspondence says: "Tourgueneff never allowed himself to write even the smallest of his works in any other language but Russian." Once he said, "I have never published a single line in anything but Russian; if I had I should not be an artist, but a scribbler beneath contempt. How can one possibly write in a foreign language, when, as it is, one finds it so difficult to express adequately, in one's native tongue even, all the thoughts and images which come crowding in upon me?" All well-educated Russians speak French, and Tourgueneff at an early age had had a French tutor. Associating with the most distinguished of French artists, probably his language was excellent, or Taine would not have written "his French was that of the salons of the eighteenth century," which, from such a high source, is indeed a compliment.

Perhaps it may never be permitted to man to understand the exact psychological condition of his brother, but a great deal of the inner nature, the finer quality of Tourgueneff, may be gathered from these letters.

*Tourgueneff and His French Circle. Edited by E. Halperine-Kaminsky. Translated by Ethel M. Arnold. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

A Gauge of the Sale of Books.

A man experienced in handling books, who has recently changed his position from a publishing to a wholesale house, said a few days ago: "We are literally swamped with business just now. This place is the real index of what books are being read, not such cooked-up returns as appear in many of the literary periodicals. Here one tells by the measure; so many feet of Lord Tennyson sold to-day; so many yards of Howells, &c. I have learned more about what the dear public reads right here than any library or retail experience could tell me. For the books people pay money for are so much more certainly a reflection of taste."

The wholesale house, in fact, is an indispensable link between the publishing houses and the small dealers. Through this channel come all the innumerable orders for books concerning the publisher of which, or the title, or both, the dealer is uncertain. The country bookseller is very often a man of small education, ignorant of everything except the rudiments of his trade; and he does not as a rule find it necessary to supply himself with the trade journals, or with minute information concerning the new books. Therefore, when he gets an order from some customer for a book, for instance, "something about being happier, and published in Chicago," he does not trouble himself to follow up this vague clue, but transmits the order as it stands to the nearest wholesale house. And by an early post he gets his copy of Fletcher's "Happiness," and turns it over to his customer, with a calm consciousness of being equal to the situation.

A single day brings to the jobbing house dozens of such orders, which special people are employed to verify. In all these are orders for perhaps 100 or 200 different books, in various quantities. It is impossible for the house to keep on hand a stock sufficient to meet these demands. Another method for filling the orders is therefore adopted. A corps of boys is employed to collect the books wanted.

Each morning these boys start out "on the list," that is, make the round of the publishing houses. The books which they collect are deposited in boxes arranged for that purpose, at various points along the route, and are taken up by the wagons which follow the messengers. When the books have been received at the house, certain people are employed every afternoon in "setting up the table," or arranging the orders.

By this system it is easy to see how the actual demand for a book may be gauged. The wholesale houses carry only such books as are in demand, or as show a prospect of quick sale, except occasionally when they take an extra supply of some book that has not sold well, at an increased discount, and work it off by offering it at a rate much lower than the publisher's. These failures the publisher calls "plugs," whereas the opprobrious epithet applied by the jobbing house to the books which even its system fails to sell is "monument."

M. Eugene Muntz, in a letter to The Athenaeum, describes a torso of Minerva of Pentelic marble, which was acquired by the Museum of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in 1841. It came originally from the Villa Medici at Rome. Herr Furtwangler believes it was made for the eastern pediment of the Parthenon, from which the other sculptures went to the British Museum. It seems quite possible that Rome, as well as London, laid hands on many Athenian masterpieces.

There seems to be little improvement in Munkacsy's mental condition. Mme. Munkacsy writes that her husband's lucid intervals are but few, and that relapses always follow.

1898

Hugo.

Further Passages from the New Volume of His Letters.*

[THIRD ARTICLE.]

Why is it that vanity, the most intolerable of all weaknesses in an Englishman, seems lovable in a Frenchman? When the Dauphin and the Dukes exalt the virtues of their horses and armor, "swapping lies," as Mark Twain would say, with easy lack of scruple, one smiles, but if poor Hotspur do but vaunt himself by a syllable one sympathizes with his father's quick reproof. Is it because the Frenchman is as generous to others as to himself, and flings his commendatory adjectives in handfuls upon everything which he admires, or is it because one sees that the failing which would betray an Englishman into self-satisfied inaction is with him a sharp spur to noble performance?

Whatsoever may be the reason, one is no more offended by Victor Hugo's self-gratulation than by his praise of others, and what compliments he could pen in his letters! He assured Lamartine that "La Chute d'un Ange" was one of his most majestic creations, and that never "had the breath of nature more deeply penetrated and more amply inspired a work of art, from the base to the summit, and in its minutest details." He wrote to George Sand:

> You continue your course full of light and inspiration; you scatter around you brilliant, generous, cruel, gentle, tender, haughty, smiling, consoling pages, and you know that, after all, the sympathies of every reader are with you as a writer, just as all minds are fascinated by your intellect.

But that was only the beginning. Years after, in 1875, he said to her:

> As a creator of masterpieces, you are the first among women; you have this unique position—you are the first woman, from the point of view of art, not only of our time, but of all time; you are the most powerful and the most charming writer that has been vouchsafed to your sex. You are an honor to your sex and to our country. Allow me to bow the knee before you and to kiss the hand which has written so many exquisite and noble books.

After reading such words as these, what does one care that he cried "What lofty philosophy, what profound intuition you have!" when Mr. Swinburne, writing in The Fortnightly in 1869, called him "the doer of the greatest things done, the giver of the greatest gifts given, among men in our time." One feels that he had taken to heart the adverse criticism of some passages of "L'homme qui Rit," and that the thing which really delighted him was the English poet's understanding of his intention and appreciation of his successes. It pleased Mr. Swinburne to cast behind him for the time his heritage of English thought and English historical knowledge and to regard the romance purely as picturing the battle of a human spirit with the world, the flesh, and the devil, in exact opposition to Mr. Harte's style of criticising "Les Misérables" by parody, and making it ludicrous by attributing French conduct to American puppets. Hugo's criticism of the Englishman's review, "In the great critic one sees the great poet," is perfect.

One of his innocent vanities was belief in his prophetic ability, founded chiefly upon his prediction that disunion would follow the execution of John Brown. Lowell had made Hosea Biglow declare during the Mexican war that it would not break his heart if "they take one way, we take t'other," and it was not wonderful that twelve years later a brilliant foreigner should perceive the lack of the cohesive spirit between the States of the two sections, especially as he was in constant communication with the abolitionists. Still, happy guesses are so very rare. What Englishman or what American would have allowed his friends to forget it if he had made one as good? In 1855 he prophesied the downfall of the Second Empire. The Crimean War was to be a second Russian campaign, Balaklava a second Beresina. In 1851 he prophesied the United States of Europe, and in 1870 he said that France would "accomplish her mission, the Continental republic, and dissolve in it." Even in this his prescience may be reasonably defended, for he gave the nations until the end of the century to accomplish their union, and he expressly said that the adoption of German as the language of the European federation would mean a delay of three hundred years. The French language was necessary for the perfect working of the miracle. Alas! Bismarckian common sense was too much for "the dreamer of dreams," as he playfully styled himself in writing to Deschenel.

Once at least Italian common sense was too much for him. Garibaldi wrote from Caprera in 1863:

> Dear Victor Hugo: I was sure of your co-operation; you must be sure of my gratitude.
>
> What you say is right, and I should like to have the million of souls which would enable me to dispense with the million of guns; I should like to see the universal agreement which would make war useless. Like you, I await with confidence the regeneration of peoples. But to realize truth without suffering, and to tread the triumphal path of justice without besprinkling it with human blood, is an ideal which has hitherto been sought in vain.

One would have liked to see the patient shrug with which this was received, and may be sure that it had no effect upon the recipient's views of Italian affairs or upon his future expressions of opinion in regard to them.

The Spiritualists have claimed Hugo as their own, as they have claimed nearly every man of prominence, and this fragment of a letter to Mme. de Gerardin shows that he allowed himself to dabble with that form of the delusion known as table-tipping. It is worth quoting as a revelation of the entire lack of spiritual pride which may coexist with mental vanity:

> The tables do in fact tell us some surprising things. How I should like to talk with you, and kiss your hands, your feet, or your wings! Did Paul Meurice tell you that a whole quasi-cosmogonical system, hatched by me and half committed to paper for twenty years, had been confirmed by the tables with splendid amplifications? We live in a mysterious landscape which opens out new prospects, and we think of you, to whom we owe this glimpse into another world.
>
> The tables enjoin on us silence and secrecy. You will therefore find nothing from them in the "Contemplations" with the exception of two details, of great importance, it is true, for which I have asked permission, (I underline these words,) and which I will indicate by a note.

Imagine Arnold, Lowell, or Bismarck "asking permission" of a dancing table!

*"LETTERS OF VICTOR HUGO. Edited by Paul Meurice. Second Series. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Four Volumes of Verse.*

Ella Wheeler Wilcox has recently published a long poem entitled "Three Women." Mrs. Wilcox has chosen to adopt for this last work the metre made famous, if not popular, by Owen Meredith in "Lucile." This lends itself to a narrative poem such as "Three Women," but, as in the case of "Lucille," is too apt to tempt the poet into careless writing and infelicitous expressions. It also lacks strength, and after a time becomes exceedingly monotonous. Mrs. Wilcox has evidently been conscious of this last defect in her chosen metre, for she has interspersed through the poem, in the manner of Tennyson in "The Princess," several brief lyrics, which are more or less complementary to the general motif, and also a score of poems, including several rondeaus and some ballads, which are really better than the long narrative poem itself and make us regret all the more the defects of the longer poem.

In "Three Women" Mrs. Wilcox sings, or rather tells, of a dilettante wealthy young man, Maurice Somerville, who after long wandering comes on a Summer day to visit an old college friend, unpoetically named Roger Reese, in the latter's villa on Long Island Sound, where he dwells with his domestic but common-sense sister Ruth. Maurice, as might have been expected, falls in love, not with Ruth, his friend's sister, but with Mabel Lee, a fair young neighbor with a narrow mind, devoted to religious work, and with whom Roger Reese is himself in love. Maurice of course marries Mabel Lee and Roger breaks up his home and devotes himself to philanthropic work among the poor in New York. Maurice and Mabel have an unhappy married life, and, although the former strives from a sense of duty to prevent a rupture, his wife's absence at a woman's convention in Boston at the time of the death of their child finally makes him desperate, and he flies to Narragansett Pier, where he meets Zoe Travers, a handsome, wild, and untamed grass widow from the West.

He tears himself away from her fascinations to return to his wife and home at, presumably, Stamford on the Sound, but meets Mrs. Travers on the train, and the lurid picture of their drifting, after a dinner that night, into an abandoned life is painted as only Mrs. Wilcox can paint it. Roger then reappears on the scene, and after he has searched for the couple at the request of Mabel Lee, whom he still loves, and finds they have sailed for Europe together, he counsels Mabel Lee to divorce Maurice and marry him. But this pure, cold soul refuses even this boon to a friend, and some years after Ruth, the only "possible" person in the story, finds Maurice dying in a New York hospital—she meanwhile having become a nurse—from a wound inflicted by his mistress, Zoe Travers, who had very thoughtfully made away with herself afterward. Ruth effects a reconciliation between Maurice and his wife—and the curtain falls.

If Mrs. Wilcox had any idea of writing a new "Lucille," in this poem she has fallen very far short of her mark. The tone of the whole story is provincial and poor, and while it has occasional passages of much strength and some extremely clever renderings of old maxims, it is marred by provinciality of thought and atmosphere. There are also too frequent and sudden descents from pathos to bathos, and too strong contrasts of poetical thought and prosaic details. Such lines as the following are good examples of these faults:

> "It quite turned her head
> To be sent to the city of beans and brown bread,"

and

> "He rose, and his head
> Seemed as large and as light as an air-filled balloon,
> While his limbs were like lead in the glare of the noon."

It cannot be denied that Mrs. Wilcox's description of what, as she says,

> "Salt air and dry wine and the soft siren eyes
> Of a woman can do under midsummer skies
> To a man—"

is vivid in the extreme. She is unquestionably a past mistress in the art of the relation of matters which are generally touched lightly upon by all but poets of passion. Her picture of Zoe Travers the wanton is strongly drawn, and unquestionably the best in the poem.

"The Chords of Life" is the title of an attractively printed and bound little volume of poems by Charles H. Crandall, whose occasional verses and sonnets in the magazines during the past few years have attracted attention, and whose work is sufficiently good to entitle him to a place among the younger poets of America. Mr. Crandall has devoted much study to the sonnet, and his book entitled "Representative Sonnets by American Poets," with an essay on the sonnet, published in 1891, holds a high place in American libraries. In 1893 Mr. Crandall published a little collection of lyrics, songs, and sonnets entitled "Wayside Music," and the present volume is the sum of his poetical work since that time.

Mr. Crandall makes his home in the country, and his poetry naturally has a pastoral character. He rhymes easily, and his metre is invariably finished and correct. When this is said it is difficult to add much to a notice of his poems. They read prettily, but lack a certain strength and a certain inspiration which would make them dwell in memory or impel the average reader to memorize them. Of the sonnets, those entitled "In Midsummer," "May and June," and "One I Know" are the best. Some ten or twelve years ago Mr. Crandall wrote a little poem called "The Fair Copy Reader," which in delicacy of thought and perfectness of expression gave great promise for his future. We cannot say that his later work, finished and good as it is, has entirely fulfilled that promise.

Miss Josephine Marié a little while ago published a small volume entitled "Love Stronger Than Death," an exposition of the doctrine of the "Communion of Saints," as interpreted by the Roman Catholic Church. Miss Marié wrote the little book under the influence of a great sorrow caused by the death of a young relative, and the comfort which she obtained from her perfect faith in the doctrine of the Communion of Saints and in her study of Biblical and other authorities on the subject seems to have unconsciously inspired her to write so sympathetically and feelingly that her work was so well received as to make the publication of a second edition of the book necessary.

Miss Marié addresses herself to other than Roman Catholic readers, and endeavors to make those Protestants who are not convinced of the belief that the blessed in heaven hear and answer the loving prayers of those dear to them on earth that there are authority and reason for such belief. Whether she is successful or not would seem to be largely dependent upon the relative degree of faith and condition of mind of the individual reader, but the large and growing demand for her book would evidence that it has brought comfort to many a stricken soul. It is rarely that an inexperienced writer, and especially a woman who has had no particular training in the art of expression, produces so gracefully written and sympathetic a book.

Of younger English poets William Watson, who, with Stephen Phillips, belongs to what has been called "the School of the Bodley Head," has attracted a large share of attention in the English literary world of late. His last volume of poems, "The Hope of the World, and Other Poems," has recently appeared and is already being discussed at many a dinner table and in many a library both here and abroad. Mr. Watson, like Mr. Phillips, is a melodious singer, and his verse has a certain attractive and delightful spontaneity, but it lacks the strength of Phillips's verse, and especially the latter's lofty conception. It has good thought and some effective passages. Here is a good verse, for example, the first of the little poem entitled "The Unknown God":

> "When, overarched by gorgeous height,
> I wave my trivial self away;
> When all I was to all men's sight
> Shares the erasure of the day;
> Then do I cast my cumbering load,
> Then do I gain a sense of God."

*THREE WOMEN. By Ella Wheeler Wilcox. 8vo. Chicago: W. B. Conkey.

THE CHORDS OF LIFE. By Charles H. Crandall. 12mo. Printed for the Author, Farmingdale, Conn.

LOVE STRONGER THAN DEATH. By Josephine Marié. New York: The Cathedral Library Association.

THE HOPE OF THE WORLD AND OTHER POEMS. By William Watson. 8vo. New York and London: John Lane.

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Venice and Eugenie.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Mrs. Sherwood,
Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

II.

Had I the tongue of men and angels I should try to describe the restless charm of the Palace of the Doges, or the long line of columns which so splendidly holds up the Biblioteca Antica, magnificent structure of the sixteenth century, and the grand staircase where poor old Marino Faliero in his eightieth year was beheaded as a traitor. On the highest landing of these steps the Doges were crowned.

All the world was a picture in those days. No wonder that Titian and Tintoretto were possible. They had something to paint, those old fourteenth century people, when the world was all agitation, noise, passion, tyranny, and tumult, Emperors, Popes, Doges, Guelphs, and Ghibellines; when people dressed in purple and fine linen; when it was some dignity, honor, emolument, and grace to be a great man, either Senator, Soldier, Poet, Sculptor, or Painter. No man can enumerate the treasures of these palaces and churches. Venice has been so unlike other cities in her form of government—her curious, independent history, that long remarkable story of the Doges, her luxuriant school of art—it of course must be the casket of much that is almost incredibly curious. Venice was the home of the three arts of design, "while her streets, without noise or dust, are like the galleries of an architectural museum." Her workers in marble have covered the "Stones of Venice" not only with immortal cherub faces and splendid statues, but with an outcropping of beautiful marble vegetation, which consoles one for the green things which grow out of the earth in other towns.

The Accademia delle Belle Arte is rich in Titians. The "Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple" is wonderfully delightful. A dear little girl of six years, with her pretty hair braided down her back, trots up the grand staircase, on which stand the gorgeous priests, the magnificent citizens, the curious lookers-on. She carries with her all the unconscious grace of youth, all the sweet chubby outlines of a healthy childhood. She must be taken up and kissed for her sweet sincerity, her utter artlessness. Such was the painter's idea of the Virgin Mary in her childhood.

The grand vista of the temple and the glorious sky beyond, by the painter's art suggest the greatness of her future as she mounts ever upward; but now for the moment she is a sweet human child, better and dearer than anything else in the world. Here, too, is the grand "Assumption," one of the five great pictures of the world. It is the most religious picture! How the Virgin floats upward toward the majesty which dazzles and absorbs her! Copies are of no avail; they give no idea of such a picture. Near it hangs in sombre contrast the "Entombment." Death found the artist at work on this picture. The pencil did not fall from those industrious and clever fingers until Titian was ninety-nine years old, when the plague carried off the still vigorous man. He has been described as the "most happy, most fortunate, most healthy of his species, heaven having awarded him nothing but favors and felicities; a man who worthily enjoyed his good fortune. Very courteous, endowed with rare politeness, and with the sweetest ways and manners, he takes men well, and he takes life well."

Such a life seems to transcend humanity, it is almost godlike. Over this magnificent old age, however, the clouds began to gather. First, in the terrible sorrow of an unworthy son, the priest Pomponio Vicelliq, who robbed him in his old age; secondly, as he saw his beloved Venice sink into that abyss of corruption and decay so powerfully pictured by the wretch Aretino, in whose base life the friendship of Titian seems the one redeeming thing.

The necessity of pleasure had extinguished the spirit of industry and enterprise in the Venetians during the century Titian filled, and nothing noble remained but their love of art. Titian must have been glad to die! Seeing his triumphant warrior city tending through "nonchalance and voluptuousness" to ruin. He knew that imagination would decline, that art would become insipid and circumscribed.

A modern writer speaks eloquently of that unique moment "between heroic and epicurean eras, when men, having conquered, stop to enjoy and adorn their lives." At this moment "blossoms the transient and delicate flower of art." Then flourish painters and sculptors. All adornment are called in "magnificently to enliven the senses and the intellect." Then, too, often comes that enervating luxury in which art declines as surely as a flower fades in an overheated room. Let us be grateful for those precious moments on the great clock of history which gave us Titian and Tintoretto.

One must go to Venice to appreciate Tintoretto, if indeed only to see the "Miracle of Tintoretto." It is one of those amazing pictures which are among the sensations of a lifetime. You need no catalogue to find it; it finds you, it runs to meet you. You need no extraordinary ability to admire; you are not required to have any knowledge of the art of painting; you are only required to look, to wonder, and worship. It is the story of the deliverance of a condemned slave by the intervention of the patron saint of Venice. This picture, a crowd without confusion, and movement without hurry, is a miracle, indeed, of color and power and commanding vigor of execution. The "Madonna Between St. Cosmo and Damian," a "Paradise" in the Ducal Palace, the "Last Supper," the "Marriage in Cana," all wonderful pictures.

His best works are all at Venice. One comes here to see them. They call him the "Michel Angelo" of color, "Il Furioso," and a dozen other names; he is a hurricane, a tornado of genius, except that he has left no ruins, only beauty, behind him. His "Heaven and Hell," a tremendous picture in the church of Maria dell Orto, has in it an accidental likeness of Garibaldi in the seventh heaven, which delights the sexton, evidently a liberal Italian. It is said that even Titian paid Tintoretto the compliment of being jealous of him, but afterward became his admirer and friend. How serene, rich, and silvery is Paul Veronese after Tintoretta. It is like going from an American Autumn to an English Summer. He painted Venice in its patrician aspect. Those beautiful, calm women, so perfectly dressed; the splendid old men in brilliant robes, the gay scarlet housings, his balconies, and his blue skies, give these pictures wondrous charm. His "Venice Queen" in the Ducal Palace is one of these priceless gems.

All these defy description. Some forty of his pictures adorn the church. Of all these the "Miracle" seems to me still the miracle. Engravings falsify these pictures, copies almost ruin them. Mind, warmth, movement, vigor, impetuosity, and overwhelming richness of conception give the pictures of Tintoretto a place in your gallery of sensations which is unique. How many pictures Tintoretto painted is not given me to say. One must live as long as Titian did and possess the robustness of Tintoretto to even form a conception of the treasures of Venice. The accumulations of the Ducal Palace appall me as I attempt to recollect them.

Not that I am in danger of imagining more than I saw, but that I am in danger of forgetting everything in such a treasure house. That grand marble staircase, with its sculptures and its memories of processions which filled it with color and movement during the thirteenth and the agitated fourteenth and the luxurious fifteenth centuries—who can even imagine it? The splendid state saloons, with heavy gilded ceilings, whose upholsterers and painters and carvers were Tintoretto, Titian, Veronese, and Porderone, where Venice recorded herself at her proudest moment, her "unique moment" between ripeness and decay—the Ducal Palace holds these and more.

I am glad to mention a disappointment here, for one emotion becomes tiresome. The veiled picture of Marino Faliero, among the Doges, which has pointed so many morals, is very unobtrusive and not at all impressive. You search a long time amid that line of dingy portraits before finding it. It seems to encourage us Americans to make treason a very insignificant crime, in which we need no encouragement. We made several visits to the Lido, that home of Armenian learning and piety, and gave many a day to its renowned retirement. All readers will remember Lord Byron's connection with it, and the learned fathers include his handsome face with their own in their little photographic album of portraits. It was here that the energetic American traveler uttered the justly celebrated remark, "Show me everything you have got here in five minutes." Imagine the disgust of the old Armenian Bishop, proud of his convent and its treasures! A man of learning so vast that the ages seem to him scarcely long enough for inquiry, a man who regards Cheops as a modern incident and the discovery of America as a fly on the wall—how must he have regarded this superbly impertinent visitor? Let us hope that he banished him altogether from his mind.

But it is not alone to the art of Venice, as illustrated by pictures, that the visitor must bow. Her enamel and her mosaics are quite as wonderful. We must follow up the art of glass and pay a visit to the factories at Murano. The first fugitives who fled to the islands of the sea-girt city, and who made salt from its lagunes, brought the "art of glass" with them. An art which could be carried on the "tips of the fingers" and which depended on fancy, dexterity, and a little sand, could be easily transported; much more easily, alas! than the delicate fabric which they make can bear moving. In 1090 there are records of the skill of the Venetians in this delicate art. In 1291 the factories and furnaces increased so rapidly that they were banished to Murano, an island and suburb of the city.

These republican aristocrats dearly loved the achievements of the glassblowers and gave them peculiar privileges. The Council of Ten visited them officially day and night, but treated them with favor so long as they staid at home. A Muranese who taught his art to foreigners, however, was terribly punished. If he escaped with it to foreign lands he was followed and put to death.

The daughters of the foremen were permitted to wed with the patrician sons of Venice, and the Muranese were allowed to follow first after the Doge when he went out to wed the Adriatic. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries the Byzantine artists taught the secret of enamel in Venice. The mosaic work became then as famous as the blown glass. But this industry decayed with all else Venetian through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. About 1836 it began to revive, and to the well-known artistic lawyer Dr. Salviati, who may well be translated "Savior" of this beautiful art, does Venice owe the restoration of one of her ancient glories. Pictures are copied by these skillful workers in this imperishable material to the utmost perfection.

The Queen of England gave them large orders for the mausoleum at Frogmore, which were filled with success. They are now repairing the splendid mosaics of St. Mark's, some of which are almost in ruins. The next undertaking is to be the "Apocalypse," which was the grand work of the mosaicists of the fifteenth century, from cartoons of Titian, Tintoretto, and Paul Veronese. For this work the Venetian Government pays them 20,000f. a year.

The workers in glass have given a word to the language. Why is fiasco a synonym for failure? Because, essaying to make a goblet, the workman sometimes fails, and burying his long tube in the glass he makes a flask, which requires only a poorer head. Flask in Italian is fiasco. So fiasco (a flask) becomes the synonymn for failure.

Salviati has given much of his genius to the revival of blown glass, and now every well-furnished dinner table can boast some proof of his cultivated skill. The authorities in antique glass maintain that Salviati can to-day give you all the wonders and all the beauties of the once lost "art of glass" of the sixteenth century. He can give you at his famous shop in the corner of the Square of St. Mark's chandeliers which bear flowers in natural tints, growing from their pendent branches; goblets of ruby and opal, roses of sapphire and turquois, finger bowls with roots of water plants trailing through their sea-green waves, dessert plates with opaque mother of pearl centres fringed with transparent ruffles of rose color, lily-shaped vases, ice-frosted flagons, filigree decanters, and long-steimmed flower-like glasses, with jeweled serpents climbing to the brim. We all know what Salviati glass has become, the prettiest in the world.

But Angelo condescended at last to explain that we were to see Venice under the greatest and most singular advantage—under, indeed, the only mantle which can improve the Queen of the Adriatic, that of illumination, and that he had gondola and permit all ready for us—yes! We were to follow her and catch her beautiful profile all along the Grand Canal! A thing to see! And a place to see it in!

So the end came, and we were not so far from the royal cortege but that we could see Victor Emmanuel with Eugenie at his side float by in the track of the ages, through that long night of music and lime light and gondolas. The ugliest King and the most beautiful Empress in all the world—it was a fairy tale! We had seen her before on the deck of the Aigle—yes, Eugenie, in all her beauty, proud Empress of the French, had been moored on her yacht, the Aigle, in front of Danielli's Hotel. We saw her plainly walking up and down on its deck. One royalty after another had gathered there to accompany her to the opening of the Suez Canal. In the evening Victor Emmanuel gave a fete in her honor, and we were allowed to follow in our gondolas. The glittering procession, accompanied by music, airs from "Otello" and "I Duo Foscari," which breathed of Venice and her old renown, preceded us. It was a prolonged opera. "I am never merry when I hear sweet music," was the exquisite remark of Jessica, little ducat-stealing apostate, to her lover Lorenzo, "patines of bright gold," which her naughty little feet were running away from. I felt as the children say, "like crying" all through this splendid night, when the palace of Lucretia Borgia shone in blood-red light, and the Rialto was hung with jewels, and Santa Maria della Salute blushed in rose color, and the lofty tower of St. Mark's and the Statue of St. Theodore were in lavender. It was brilliant with the beauty of night, even all that was left in shadow, the waters of the canal, a mirror for all this loveliness, gave us back a strange ideal city, under the water! Oh! it was glorious; it was indeed; "Italian festa," as a model of the old Bucentoro, after one to which the old Doges used to go out to wed the Adriatic preceded the Empress and King, to image forth the fair woman who was so soon to bless the wedding of India and the West; nothing that was symbolic, nothing that was eloquent, was left out of this night. Poor woman, poor Eugenie, where is she now! Our lady of vicissitudes! She, in one year after all this splendor, was a fugitive from her throne, and I saw her again in her weeds, a childless widow, in London, at the time of the Queen's Jubilee, with a face on which sorrow had set its seal. Did she remember that brilliant evening at Venice, or the more imperial one at Ismailia, when, dressed as Catarina Cornaro, she opened the great ball with the Viceroy of Egypt! She had the splendid dress made in Venice from the famous picture.

What days! We had followed up Titian and Tintoretto in exploring the palaces of Venice, and doing or being done by its churches. Every hour in Venice is a festa. It is all music, picture, charm. As we began with Eugenie, we topped off with Frederic Prince of Prussia "going to Suez," and many another Prince now gone over to the majority. I am glad to have seen Eugenie in this supreme moment of her brilliant career. She is framed in my memory with that glorious Venetian company who have filled history and the drama, and none will have a stranger story to tell on the banks of the Styx than Eugenie, Empress of the French.

We were glad when that brilliant night was ended, so full was it of memories, "so full of hope, so full of heartbreak," we dreamed of Desdemona and the Moor, we seemed to see the Doges wedding the Adriatic, we went over the sorrows of the prisoners under the Piombi, and the terrible letter box, "the lion's wreath." Before us, gleaming, was the Lion of St. Mark's, with his paw on the world, and near him St. Theodore on his slippery crocodile. All around us was Venice! In interest and charm and novelty unequaled in the world!

Later on I was to hear from Lord Houghton's lips his account of meeting the beautiful Empress at Port

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Said, where she asked him on board her yacht. The Empress Eugenie and the Emperor of Austria were the most distinguished guests of the Khedive on this occasion, but the Eastern monarch had asked Lord Houghton also to be his guest, and had given him a house and carriage at Cairo, paying all his expenses. In entering de Lesseps's "great ditch," the Empress led the way on the Aigle. The Empress said she only regretted not being able to go on to India, which had been the dream of her life. "Ah! how can your Queen have such a delightful dominion and not go there?" she said to Lord Houghton.

Abdul Kadir stood behind the Empress at the religious services. These had to be somewhat composite —a Moslem pulpit turned toward Mecca and a Catholic altar facing Rome. The Moslem began prayer with covered heads. The Catholic service followed, all heads uncovered. Only one pretty sentiment was uttered: "Our enterprise has but two enemies, Sand and Space." "This fete at Ismailia could not have cost less than £200,000," says Lord Houghton, "but the Viceroy has six or seven millions sterling of income, so he can stand it." It was poor Egypt that had to stand it! "I saw the waters of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean meet. Their respective fishes must have been rather astonished to make acquaintance with each other," wrote Lord Houghton. "How many wives has your Lordship?" asked of him the many-married Sultan. "I never had but one wife, your Majesty, but she was so nice I wished she was half a dozen," answered Lord Houghton.

No one could appreciate the Empress Eugenie better than Lord Houghton, and he described her as a gifted and amiable woman. "I belong," said she, "to the family of the Cid and the family of Don Quixote." She, however, did not know English literature as well as Spanish, for she told Lord Houghton that she admired his works more than those of Shakespeare! She was deceived in political matters, but he thought her errors were caused by noble and generous sentiments. Her great sorrows have been courageously borne; she has been on a level with her misfortunes.

Her starry dream changed into a horrible nightmare, but no woman deprived of her only child even has shown more dignity in her sorrow. The very excess of her misfortune has disarmed criticism, and when she passes through the city where she reigned with such consummate grace, there is a "truce of God" as one of her biographers says, between all parties and all the journals to avoid distressing her.

Truly Spanish in character, impassioned for religion and glory she loves all that is beautiful and chivalrous. She is very dear to Queen Victoria and to the Princess Beatrice. Her clear, firm handwriting does not even tremble beneath her weight of woe. She finds her present life almost that of a religious recluse, but she remembered the world and its duties well enough to send the pearls of Hortense to the Princess Letitia on her marriage to the Prince Amadeo, Duc d'Aosta, where I saw them worn at the wedding. How will Eugenie be remembered by posterity? "As the Bride of the Notre Dame? As the most beautiful woman in the world? As the Chatelaine of the Tuileries? As the courageous heroine of Orsini's bombs? As the Sister of Charity at the hospitals of St. Antoine? As the Juno reigning over an Olympus of Emperors and Kings at the exposition of 1867? No, as the mother who weeps and prays for the young boy who fell in Zululand"—such is the magnificent resume of Saint Armand.

But I shall remember a beautiful, tall figure, standing alone on the deck of a yacht, framed by Venice and the Adriatic, a Queen of Beauty, in her glorious prime, in 1869.

And I shall remember a sad face, framed with white hair and a black veil, in 1887, which still bore the peerless contour of that countenance which had once ruled the world of fashion—the fair, noble face of Eugenie.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

When such a famous centre in Paris as the Cafe Riche comes under the auctioneer's hammer, the variety of objects, artistic or otherwise, to be disposed of attracts attention. In the catalogue there figure "twenty mosaics, after Forain's designs." Then come five paintings on canvas, these having decorated the ceilings, and executed by Felix Barrias, Doucet, Dubufe, R. Gilbert, and Rosset-Granger. Then follow "10,000 bottles of wine," and many kitchen ranges, with all the tin, copper, and other cooking utensils. How redolent of truffles must be all these relics of the Cafe Riche! And think if the old place is to be torn down, the ghosts of former bon vivants will still haunt it, and out of some casserole (like the jar in the Arabian Nights) there will come forth the sublimated spirit of some great chef de cuisine. As nothing ever is quite lost, and more particularly culinary genius, what is scattered around of the Cafe Riche will never "go to pot."

Mr. Henry James has taken a lease of the Lamb House at Rye, the Sussex cinque port in "Denis Duval's" country. The house was the seat of the Lamb family, both George I. and George II. having been entertained in it. What is even better is its present possession of a paneled staircase and two paneled rooms and a walled garden, which Mr. James may at leisure people with a company of characters much more agreeable than either monarch.

"Music for the Soul: Daily Readings for a Year from the Writings of the Rev. Alexander Maclaren," selected and arranged by the Rev. George Coates, has just been issued by A. C. Armstrong & Son. Certainly Dr. Alexander Maclaren's writings supply ample food for devotion and meditation.

Books Worth Reading Again.

"When a new book comes out, I read an old one."—Emerson.

VI.

The Diary of Philip Hone.*

This is surely one of the books which a discriminating public ought not to allow to sink into oblivion or be buried under the avalanche of new works constantly pouring from the press. It contains the story of a busy, useful, and interesting life, which had its full share of honors and appreciation at the hands of its contemporaries, and the study of which cannot fail to be of benefit to those of a later generation who are unfamiliar with the scenes which it depicts. To the student of American history it will prove a veritable mine of information. The writer of this Diary wielded a graphic pen, and he has furnished us an invaluable, ever-shifting panorama of life in New York City during the first half of the century now drawing to a close—its commercial interests, social gayeties, public functions, amusements, political contests, and the men who participated in them. Everything is set down with the utmost candor—for he little dreamed that his Diary would ever be published—and this constitutes the great charm of the book.

Philip Hone was born in Dutch Street, New York City, Oct. 25, 1780, and in his boyhood lived in a wooden house at the corner of Dutch and John Streets. At the age of seventeen he began his fight with the world for a living, and—O happy man!—at the age of forty he had accumulated a fortune and retired from business. For many years he lived in a house overlooking City Hall Park, 235 Broadway, just below Park Place, which was then considered up town. For this abode he paid $25,000. Owing to the inroads of business houses upon what was at that time a fashionable neighborhood, he was finally prevailed upon to part with it for $60,000, which he said was "a great deal of money." His house was one of the finest in the city, and was pointed out to strangers as an object of civic pride.

In 1826 Hone was elected Mayor of New York City, and during his independent and praiseworthy administration of the city's affairs he entertained lavishly. His home became the centre of the "social functions" of the time, and most of the distinguished foreigners who came to our shores brought letters of introduction to Philip Hone, and received from him a cordial welcome. He was the founder of the Clinton Hall Association and the Mercantile Library Association, and in the former his bust was placed—it is there to-day—by some of his contemporaries, without consulting him, a delicate mark of attention which affected him deeply. He was interested in many of the leading commercial enterprises and works of benevolence of his day, and showed himself a man of the highest public spirit at all times. The city had a population of 20,000 when he came into it, which increased to 500,000 before he left it, in 1851, in the seventy-first year of his age, and in this enormous growth and the various changes incident thereto he was an important factor.

The volume is rich in anecdote, and good ones, too, as the following will show:

"When Gen. Harrison, at that time Governor of the Indian Territory, was engaged with the chief in making the treaty of Vincennes, a misunderstanding arose, and Tecumseh gave the General the lie direct. The General was very indignant, and was with difficulty restrained from chastising him on the spot; this, however, would have been attended with consequences fatal to the pending negotiations, and he was prevailed upon to signify to Tecumseh, through the interpreter, that his offense was forgiven, and that he was allowed the privilege of being seated in the presence of the Governor, his great father. The haughty chief, throwing himself upon the ground, replied with scorn and indignation: 'I have no father but the glorious sun; the earth is my mother, and I will repose upon her bosom.'"

Between Philip Hone and Daniel Webster there existed the most confidential relations and a warm affection. The pages of the Diary abound with references to and anecdotes of the great expounder of the Constitution—delightful pen pictures of him as he appeared when off "dress parade," and in the privacy of his own home and the homes of his friends.

An amusing account is given of Webster's dilemma while in attendance at the Whig Convention which nominated Henry Clay in Baltimore, in 1844, when he found the hotels all full, could not get a room, and "had not where to lay his head" until a friend learned of Hone's presence at the principal hotel, took Webster there between 1 and 2 A. M. and aroused Hone, who joyfully welcomed the eminent statesman, and gladly shared his room with him. Great was his grief over the refusal of the Boston authorities to allow Webster's friends to use Faneuil Hall for the purpose of giving him a reception, at which he was to make an address, and at this day it seems almost incredible that the "cradle of liberty" could have been closed to Massachusetts' greatest man and favorite son. In 1845 he visited Webster at Marshfield, and of this visit he says:

"Our reception by the noble master of the mansion and his amiable, kind, ladylike wife, was everything that heart could wish for. In addition to his other great qualities, Mr. Webster is the very perfection of a host. At one moment instructive and eloquent, he delights his guests with the charms of his conversation; then, full of life and glee as a boy escaped from school, he sings songs, tells entertaining stories, and makes bad puns, in which his guests are not behind him * * * After breakfast Mr. Webster drove us over his extensive grounds down to the beach, where his boats were ready for a fishing excursion, which is one of his greatest enjoyments. Here was this wonderful man, on whose lips unsurpassed eloquence has so often hung, and whose influence has governed States, in a loose coat and trousers, with a most picturesque slouched hat which a Mexican bandit might have coveted. We had tolerably good sport for a couple of hours, but the sea was rough and I became very sick, and the Lord High Admiral was in the same condition. 'I don't wish it made public, Sir,' said I, 'but I am sick—very sick.' 'My case exactly,' said he, 'and I have tried to keep it secret, but it won't do, and we must go ashore.' We dined at 4:30, and here was the hero of the slouched hat dressed for dinner, presiding at his table with the grace and elegance of high breeding, enlivening by his cheerfulness and vivacity the hospitality of the feast, and mingling lessons of wisdom with unconsidered effusions of good humor."

Henry Clay figures almost as prominently in the Diary as Webster; in fact nearly all the political leaders of the time appear in these pages.

Hone was an ardent, uncompromising Whig; moreover, it was he who gave to that party this particular appellation.

Although a devout churchman, he led anything but an austere, ascetic life. He was a charming, thoroughgoing man of the world, who loved the good things of this life, had an abundance of them, and enjoyed them to the full. Yet withal he was a man of lofty purpose, of high ideals, and an encourager of all the nobler things which might contribute to the welfare of his day and generation—a thorough Christian gentleman. When, after twenty years of leisure, he was overwhelmed with financial misfortunes, he met them like the true man he was, and they did not impair his sweetness of disposition or his Christian faith.

Some of the newspapers of his day, and their editors, come in for very severe strictures at his hands, and although the name "yellow journalism" was not then current, the sensational methods now deplored were even then creeping in. The following showing the impetuosity of the early manhood of him who afterward became so famous, and illustrating the amenities of journalism, is interesting:

"While I was shaving this morning, at 8 o'clock, I witnessed from the front window an encounter in the street nearly opposite, between William C. Bryant and William L. Stone; the former one of the editors of The Evening Post and the latter the editor of The Commercial Advertiser. The former commenced the attack by striking Stone over the head with a cowhide. After a few blows the men clinched and the whip was wrested from Bryant and carried off by Stone. A crowd soon closed in and separated the combatants."

And here is his account of the famous quarrel between Webb and Bennett:

"There is an ill-looking, squinting man called Bennett, formerly connected with Webb in the publication of his paper, who is now editor of The Herald, one of the penny papers in which scandal is retailed to all who delight in it. This man and Webb are now bitter enemies. Webb attacked Bennett in Wall Street yesterday, beat him and knocked him down."

The Diary contains a graphic description of the great fire of 1835, which destroyed half of the First Ward of New York City, resulting in the loss of between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000, and reducing thousands of well-to-do people to poverty. This fire was seen in New Haven and Philadelphia.

Hone was a great lover of the theatre and the opera, and his notes upon the first appearance of the famous stars of the past are of rare interest. The elder Booth, Wallack, and Edwin Forrest, among Americans; Kean, Charles Mathews, Macready, Ole Bull, Fanny Elsler, the famous dancer; Ellen Tree, Jenny Lind, and the Kembles, father and daughter—all are here and all receive full treatment at his hands. His vivid descriptions of the theatrical riots and the animosity displayed toward some of the English actors sound very strange to the polite ears of to-day. Most of these foreign celebrities he entertained at his home. Fanny Kemble made an ill return for his kindness by holding up to ridicule in her book the dinner which he gave in her honor. He forgave her, however, and they afterward became good friends. Capt. Marryat paid him a visit, but he did not take to the sailor author. Capt. Marryat gave great offense to the people in the northern part of this State by an injudicious toast at a public dinner in Toronto, in which he complimented the Captain and crew of an English vessel which had sunk an American steamboat. The people of Lewiston were so incensed that they called a public meeting and made a bonfire into which they cast every copy of the Captain's books there was in the town. Dickens he greatly admired, and the Diary contains voluminous notes of the first visit of Dickens and his wife to this country. But great was his disgust when "Martin Chuzzlewit" appeared, and although he had been Dickens's valiant defender against the wrath of Americans over the "American Notes," when he had read the former work he enters his opinion of it in his Diary, calls Dickens a "scamp," gives his reasons for doing so, and never again refers to the author of the immortal "Pickwick."

Public and private entertainments, the foremost citizens of the community, political campaigns, the nullification excitement, Andrew Jackson's war on the Bank of the United States, the abolition agitation, the annexation of Texas, the Somers mutiny—one of the most interesting and exciting episodes in the history of the American navy—ample details of all these were duly recorded, but lack of space prevents further quotation. In the introduction Mr. Tuckerman gives an admirably condensed account of the life of Philip Hone, supplying some of the links missing in the Diary. The work has been edited with rare critical judgment, and the first volume contains a portrait of Mr. Hone, which shows him to have been an extremely handsome and distinguished-looking man.

J. FRANCIS.

Brooklyn, Feb. 19, 1898.

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*THE DIARY OF PHILIP HONE—1828-1851. Edited, with an Introduction by Bayard Tuckerman. 2 vols. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $5.

Authors At Home.

XIX.

William Dean Howells in Central Park South.

As one looks out of the front windows of the apartment in Central Park South in which William Dean Howells has his city home and workshop, he cannot keep from thinking that the choice of this particular place must have been due to an unerring intuition. It is appropriate and suggestive, as it is in the midst of still and busy life. To the right flows the great artery of fashion and wealth—Fifth Avenue—and on the left is Sixth Avenue, the turgid and feverish artery of traffic. In front is a quiet corner of Central Park, rugged and retired as a bit of valley amid the Berkshire Hills, and where sombre spruces and white-limbed birches give color to the fancy. Here are all the elements of life, the life of nature and of man that the novelist analyzes and portrays; and here, too, is the quiet nook for which that unknown poet sighed in the early days of English literature—"with the grene leaves whisp'ring overhede and the streete cryes all about."

It is from such an outpost, stationed on the border of the animate and inanimate worlds, that Mr. Howells looks out upon both, and selects from each scenes and lives, color and incident, sky and circumstance, as setting for a new picture that will teach some striking truth, suggest some new point of view, or embalm some transient phase in the endless human struggle. His field of labor and of study is around him always. If he needs a bit of nature he goes northward amid these unfrequented glades of the Park, which lies like a great patch of primeval forest amid the maze of noisy streets. If he needs life for a picture of a Silas Lapham or a Bartley Hubbard or a Dryfoos or a Margaret Vance, he turns southward, where the brawling, seething metropolis still offers untold treasure for the quiet eye of observation.

While one is still musing on these things, the novelist himself, the magician who creates all this imaginary life that will be more enduring than the clamorous real life about him, enters quietly as if he had just parted from the society of ideal spirits not yet clothed in verisimilitude and sent forth to walk forever in the familiar paths of men. The reticence befitting such a distinguished assembly is still upon him as he seats himself, after a friendly hand grasp, and looks inquiringly at his visitor. One can scarcely avoid feeling somewhat like a humble "study" in presence of a realistic novelist. In Mr. Howells's glance one feels that introspective power which stamps upon the brain a "negative" that may be taken out some day and "developed," and the "study" represented by one trait or peculiarity sent hobbling down the corridors of time like an intellectual hunchback. Such may be the fate the visitor is challenging, but the reward of talking with the novelist is more than compensation.

Mr. Howells by no means permits his visitor to put all the questions. He was once a newspaper reporter himself, and has not forgotten than gentle inquisitorial art. He hardly finishes replying to one inquiry before he puts another, and such a probing one that again one feels himself being turned into "copy" or splashed out into a bit of "color." But the author puts one at ease again by asking, in a tone which recalls that "wind-harp stop" of Beaton's, for his opinion upon a certain class of writers, just as if his view were something the author could no longer get along without. Suddenly one forgets himself entirely and listens to a delightful and varied literary chat that touches lightly but surely upon a vast range of subjects—from Venice to Chicago, from classicism to realism, and from Tolstoi, Flaubert, and de Maupassant, to the writer of the latest short story with a naturalistic turn. He leaves with one the impression that he is always watching, like a hothouse gardener, for the efflorescence of some rare exotic, and expects to see a de Maupassant in America some day.

Another impression that Mr. Howells leaves with one is that he is not the least like the traditional conception of the man of letters. This may be due to a popular misconception of what a real author should look like, or to the fact that authorship, as everything else, has become a business, and that the successful writer is merely a successful man of affairs who studies literary "markets" and "demands" and sets himself to work to supply them. Be this as it may, the only immemorial signs of authorship that are visible in Mr. Howells's personal appearance are a tendency of the thin hair to fall over the brow and the studious inclination of the head. Surely a naturalistic writer need not be otherwise than natural; and it has been demonstrated by many "modern instances" that long hair and eccentricity cannot make genius or even a good minor poet.

The workshop is also businesslike and fitted up for earnest tasks and not for brooding. Does it look out upon that charming corner of the Park? No! The view might prove too alluring; and then the whir of traffic, even in Central Park South, is distractingly noisy. The study is in the rear of the apartment, opening upon a noiseless court, and in clear days is flooded by sunlight in the morning hours, when the author does most of his writing. His working library, consisting of three modest cases, is drawn close about him with the volumes he most cherishes within easy reach of his hand, and at one side stands that most unideal of devices for putting into words the figments of the brain—a typewriter. Mr. Howells explains that the bulk of his library has not been taken out of storage, as it is so much trouble to move books from house to house; and he feels constrained to offer a timid apology for the presence of the writing machine.

"I find," said he, "that I can get along quite nicely with a few cases of books. I have selected all that I absolutely need, the volumes that I want to read over and over again, and the works that I most frequently consult, and have found that three cases can hold them. They are my necessary tools. The others I should also like to have within reach, but it would be a great bother to move them about. I long for them frequently, and I may grow desperate some day and bring them here to add much confusion and but little aid to my work.

"I may as well confess that I use the typewriter," he continued. "Nearly every one who sees it in my study asks, with ill-concealed skepticism, if I can compose on it. I can. It is my friend, and it would be my dearest friend if it would only write in sight. I want to see the last word written. If I can't see that, it is of no use to see anything else. All my difficult work is, therefore, done with the pencil or pen. When I come to a place where it is easy sailing I turn to the typewriter and dash away with a good sense of dispatch and bodily comfort."

In response to an inquiry as to his method of writing, Mr. Howells said: "I don't believe in inspiration, nor do I wait for the mood. If we are writing as a business, we can't afford to be idle while the mood delays its coming; and if we did wait, the mood might come at a time when we could not write. I find it a perfectly practicable thing to sit down at my desk and go to work as regularly as if I were in a mercantile or banking office. More, I think, can be accomplished in this way than is possible by sporadic effort. I believe in the inspiration of hard work. If the thing is in you, you can work it out by patient and methodical application.

"Is the result as good? Why, yes. I should say it is generally better. It is certainly more even, and has a higher general level. As for occasional soarings, the muse may come just as often, probably more often, to the man who is toiling always than to him who dreams and waits to be aroused. My plan is to choose my topics, select the characters I want for the story, choose my locality and time, and then go to work, and do the best I can.

"I was once so far the victim of the mood habit that like most writers I thought I could compose best at night. This habit I had acquired in my newspaper experience and it stuck to me. When I went to Venice as Consul, however, I found that I had more leisure in the mornings, and so I gradually got to doing my literary work in the early part of the day. I was somewhat astonished to find that the quality of my work was fully as good as any I had been able to do at night. Since then I have given up the mornings to my regular tasks. In the afternoon I do a little, and now and then some work at night.

Goethe, who has said so many deeply true things, says that beginnings are difficult. My labor and pain comes at the start. Sometimes, even with the whole plot pretty well in hand, and the characters ready for the curtain calls, I find a beginning well-nigh impossible. I write and tear up. I fill a sheet with ideas that soon seem to me inane, and I destroy it and begin again. After a while the clearing up comes, and I go on smoothly enough."

"Do you find that the work that has cost you most is the best?"

"Not always. This may not seem to fit altogether my theory of the inspiration of hard work, but it is true that what seems to have required little effort is frequently better than that which demanded a great deal. I believe, however, that good, conscientious work costs more, and is, in the main, the best, as it should be.

"I think," said Mr. Howells, in answer to a question as to how far an author's estimate of his own work coincides with that of the public, "that as a rule public opinion agrees with the author upon the merit of his work. There are, of course, many notable exceptions, which every one can recall. In my own experience I have found that the comparative estimate I had set upon my work has been confirmed by my readers. Sometimes we like certain of our own books overmuch, but our real judgments are rarely far astray. I am too fond, perhaps, of "A Modern Instance," but I do not consider it my best book. I took great pleasure in writing it, and it aroused a sharp interest that was stimulating. The book I consider as probably my best has also been the most popular one—"A Hazard of New Fortunes." I strove hard over that story and felt that I was doing as good work as I was capable of, but the public received it when it was coming out as a serial with quiet indifference. When it appeared in book form I felt that it would fall stillborn, but it soon became quite popular, and twice as many copies of it have been sold as of any one of my other novels."

"Do you work out your stories completely before beginning to write them?"

"Not unless the story is a very short one. I generally content myself with choosing the phase of life or the subject that I wish to illustrate, select the scene where the plot is to be developed, sketch out in mind the principal characters, and then plunge into the work. Most books write themselves when you are once fairly started, and I trust to the plot unfolding itself as there may be need. With the portraiture of character it is quite otherwise, and a good deal of reflection is necessary, or at least advisable. Novel writing now is an entirely different thing from what it was even a few years ago. It is no longer a story that we want to read, but a strong and suggestive delineation of character or a portrayal of life. Look at the books that have succeeded best in recent years—"Tess," "The Christian," Barrie's delicious works, the stories of Zola, "Anna Karenina," and all of the creations of the titanic mind of Tolstoi. They are not novels according to the old traditions. They vividly portray a certain kind of life or sketch in enduring lineaments the picture of certain types. The modern reader no longer looks at the end of a book to see if 'they live happily forever.' We read novels now for the matter in them, and, since we do not care so much for the story, we can read them twice and thrice if they are worthy, just as we do books on history or philosophy."

Mr. Howells is a devout believer in the future greatness of the American school of fiction, and he sees in some of the young writers of the day promise of the dawn of that brighter time.

"America is rich in material which needs only skilled workmen. It is admitted that our genius for short story telling is equal to that of the French, who were long supposed to be the best writers of the 'conte.' We have done some work that will bear comparison with that of Daudet, Coppee, or de Maupassant. It is not much as yet, but our writers have not been long in the field. They have a life far richer and more varied than the life that these masters portrayed, and ought to win as high a degree of success. That they will I do not believe there is any reasonable doubt.

"I do not know if there will be a well-defined school of American writers. There is room for a number of such schools. Our country is so extensive and our National life so diverse that the writers of each section could form a school for the portrayal of its characteristic social traits. The field is already occupied by a large number of meritorious workers. It might seem invidious to single out one or two, but I may mention such writers as Fuller, who wrote "The Cliff Dwellers"; Owen Wister, who is doing such excellent work in the West; Cahan, who has written so instructively and appreciatively of the east side life in this city, and Allen, Fox, Page, and Harris, who are utilizing some of the exhaustless treasures of the Southern field. Many will follow, and I see no reason for doubting that in fiction America will have as rich a literature as any country of the world."

When asked about his own swelling list of works, Mr. Howells said:

"I shall add another novel to my list next year. It will be published in serial form, and I am now engaged on it. This method of publication makes a writer seem much more prolific than he is. However, a friend who made a bibliography of me last year counted up as many as seventy-two titles."

When asked why he did not use the dramatic form more frequently, he said:

"I generally write one short farce a year, although I failed to do so in 1897. Writing plays is not profitable, and I find that I get as much from my farce used as literature as I should if it were acted on the stage for a year. These farces are acted quite frequently by amateurs in this country and in England, and the English, who are great respecters of the letter of the law, always ask permission and pay for the privilege, but in this country nothing is said about compensation."

Mr. Howells spends his Summers in New England or in the upper part of this State, but his work does not pause. He avails himself of new scenes and new faces to gather fresh observations and impressions, and returns in the Autumn laden with material for a Winter of prolific labor.

A Library of Books Under Censure.

Happy have been Roman Catholic authors whose volumes have had the approval of the Church; but those who have been without it are now to have a chance. Probably the most remarkable library in the world will shortly be founded by the Italian Government in Florence. Its books will consist solely of those which have incurred the censure of the Sacred Congregation of the Index. The Vatican has protested, but in vain. "The books are improper," the Vatican declares; "and the establishment of such a collection would be an affront rather against public morality than against the discipline of the Church." The reply of the Government is of uncertain compliment. "Such a library chronologically arranged would show the broadening evolution of the Church, and draw attention to the lines on which distinction had been wisely made." There is a growing feeling among the younger generation of Italian writers that, so far as literature per se is concerned, his Holiness is not a good judge.

The Rev. Pelham Burn is an English rector having in charge the cure of souls at St. Peter's Church, Mancroft, Norwich. For the convenience of the choir the Rev. Pelham Burn wanted certain changes made in the church, notably the lowering of the floor. Now, it just happens that in this choir there lie the mortal remains of Sir Thomas Browne, the writer of that ever famous book "Religio Medici." On that account St. Peter's Church was regarded as a sacred place, and there came to Mancroft many a pilgrim. When Mr. Burn was asked if "he did not feel some respect for the last resting place of Sir Thomas Browne," his answer was facetious. "Yes, he is buried there. We shall probably see him again." The words the rector used were so delightfully comic, this idea of raking up Sir Thomas Browne's bones, that all hands present indulged in a loud and side-splitting guffaw. Certainly the rector's reply was flippant and in the worst possible taste. Let us hope that the higher English Church authorities will resent any such desecration.

Byron as a Boy.

His Mother's Influence—His School Days and Mary Chaworth.

For a more complete understanding of Lord Byron, not so much relative to his poetry as to the man himself, Mr. Rowland E. Prothero's article, "The Childhood and School Days of Byron," in The Nineteenth Century may be referred to. Mr. Prothero tells us a great deal of Byron as a boy, and the influence his mother had in shaping his character.

In the latest issue of Blackwood, Mr. J. M. Bulloch, in "The Gay Gordons," gives his article this sub-title, "A Study of Inherited Prestige," and from the Gordons, "gay" or otherwise, came Lord Byron's mother. These Gordons were a fighting race, with certain eccentricities. "From his father, and the Byrons," Mr. Prothero writes, "Lord Byron, together with a love of the sea and of adventure, inherited his hot passions, extravagance, and defiant self-will." But he was even more than that the child of his mother. To her he owed, besides his constitutional tendency to fatness, his irritability, jealousy, and caprice, his family pride, and personal vanity, his melancholy, his superstition, and in part the religious creed against which his heart revolted."

Catharine Gordon of Gight, who was born in 1765, had the Stewart blood in her veins. Her father had committed suicide. Catharine was brought up by her grandmother, Lady Gight, "a penurious, illiterate woman, who, however, was careful that her granddaughter was better educated than herself."

"Miss Catharine Gordon was a young lady who had her full share of feminine vanity. At the age of thirty-five she was a stout, dumpy, coarse-looking woman, awkward in her movements, provincial in her accent and manner. But as her son was vain of his personal appearance, and especially of his hands, neck, and ears, so she, when other charms had vanished, clung to her pride in her arms and hands. She exhausted the patience of Stewartson, the artist, who in 1800, after forty sittings, painted her portrait, by her anxiety to have a particular turn in her elbow exhibited in the most pleasing light. Of her ancestry she was, to use her son's expression, as 'proud as Lucifer,' looked down upon the Byron family, and regarded the Duke of Gordon as an inferior member of her clan. Born and bred in the strictest Calvinism of the day, a superstitious believer in ghosts, prophecies, and fortune telling, she was subject to fits of melancholy, which her misfortunes intensified. In later life, at any rate, her temper was ungovernable, her language, when excited, unrestrained, her love of gossip insatiable. Capricious in her moods, she flew from one extreme to the other, passing, for the slightest cause, from passionate affection to equally passionate resentment."

Mr. Prothero copies a letter of Lady Byron's, written in 1809, to a fox-hunting neighbor, which reaches to the extreme height of vituperation. Poor woman, she had, however, enough to make her irritable, for her husband was a brute. Not only was he wicked, but he wasted her money, and yet she seems to have adored this worthless man. Her son, Lord Byron, had not the least perception of the value of money, and his expenditures were reckless. Because Lord Byron was heavily in debt and away from home, she lived at Newstead so as to keep creditors at bay, but when an upholsterer "put in an execution for debts contracted by her son in furnishing Newstead, she saw herself beggared, since all her worldly possessions were liable to seizure."

Of Capt. John Byron, Lord Byron's father, the history is well known. When Catharine Gordon married him on the 13th of March, 1785, he was head over ears in debt, and certainly he took a wife because he thought she had money. What available means his wife had in her own right were soon spent, and the two had to go to France until some arrangement with debtors could be brought about. In 1788 the Byrons returned to England, and on the 22d of January, 1788, in a house in Hollis Street, London, her only child, George Gordon, afterward the sixth Lord Byron, was born. There were, however, expectations, for between her boy and the peerage there was really but one life, that of a great uncle, who was an invalid and was then an oldish man.

After the birth of her child, Mrs. Byron Gordon lived at Aberdeen. Her husband by a prior marriage had a daughter, Augusta, and his second wife was called upon to support both children. When Capt. Byron died, in 1791, all his widow had was some £122 a year, out of which she had to lodge, clothe, and feed her son and herself, and to provide for his education. Mr. Prothero writes: "For a woman as proud as Lucifer, and, still worse, for one who had many small vanities, the trial was severe, and the circumstances of her short married life and of her prolonged struggle with poverty should never be forgotten in any fair estimate of her much-abused character."

Lord Byron's earliest days must have been passed in many different lodgings, and so his training was lax. The general characteristics of the boy are fairly represented by his various biographers, and he did not differ from other lads. He is described as "courageous, quarrelsome, resentful, sensitive, abounding in animal spirits, eager to excel in sports, adverse to study, full of mischief." There are many stories of George's early pranks, and one is that when in company with his mother on a visit to Lady Abercrombie, Byron was missed. Then a scream was heard, and an object "clad in a boy's coat and hat shot out of a window. * * * Byron had dressed a pillow in his clothes, and, with a shriek, launched it from the room above, in hope of persuading his mother that he had accidentally fallen." He was indeed "the little deevil Geordie Byron."

In 1798, by the death of William Lord Byron George became heir to the property. Then came the change in his life. It is not true that Byron's lameness was attributable to any neglect on the part of his mother. Orthopoedic science was almost in its infancy at the close of the last century. With what poor means she had Mrs. Byron did her best for her crippled son. In London John Hunter had been consulted, and such assistance as trussmakers could furnish was called in. If the lameness was alleviated for a while, it increased in time, due to Byron himself, who refused to wear any mechanical appliances. A Dr. Laurie, who attended the lad, wrote to Mrs. Byron in 1801: "I much fear his extreme inattention will counteract any exertion on my part to make him better. I have only to add that with proper care and bandaging his foot may still be greatly recovered; but any delay further than the present vacation would render it folly to undertake it." So came about Byron's permanent lameness.

The Newstead estate gave £850 of rental, barely sufficient to keep the abbey and the farm buildings in repair. Through the Duke of Portland Mrs. Byron obtained a pension of £300, the reasons for giving her that sum being "her relationship to the families of Byron and Gordon." Lord Carlisle was the boy's guardian, and his duties could not have been pleasant. He is said to have neglected Byron. Mr. Prothero writes: "A very short acquaintance with Mrs. Byron, who, besides her noisy manners, had an unrefined appearance, * * * had probably convinced him that he could be of little service to her son unless he were prepared to assume entire charge of the boy. He can scarcely be blamed for rejecting such an alternative."

Hanson was the family lawyer, and his two sons have left reminiscences of Byron which are worthy of record, for Byron was staying during his holidays with them.

"Newton Hanson says that 'there could not be a nicer-looking boy than he was at the age of ten and a half.' He speaks with admiration, apart from the boy's lameness, of his good figure, broad chest, and amazing length of arm. Nor was Byron's physical infirmity a bar to his activity. All the morning, indeed, he lay on the sofa, absorbed in a book, but, once at play, he was as nimble as any of the party, always the first to reach the top of the pyramid which John Hunter had erected in the garden. In the presence of strangers he was shy, but with Mr. Hanson he was always at his ease and tractable. He was subject to fits of nervous agitation, when, if any one approached him, he would scream out: 'Don't come near me! I have a devil.' His irritability of temper, which showed itself in his habit of gnawing his nails, sometimes exploded in violent rages. On one occasion, having quarreled with the cook, he rushed into the hall, snatched a gun, which was hanging over the fireplace, pointed it at her, and pulled the trigger. The gun was loaded, and the woman's cap was riddled with the shot. For this act he was very properly horsewhipped by Mr. Hanson. It is probably to this incident that Byron referred when he said: 'My ostensible temper has certainly improved in later years, but I shudder, and must, to my latest hour, regret the consequence of it and my passions combined. One event—but no matter: there are others not much better to think of also, and to them I give the preference.'

There is a story of some rough play between Lord Portsmouth and the boy, when Portsmouth pulled Byron's ear. The boy picked up a shell and hurled it at Lord Portsmouth's head, missing him and breaking the glass of the conservatory. Mrs. Hanson wanted Byron to make peace, but Byron kept saying: "But I did throw it on purpose. I will teach a fool of an Earl to pull another noble's ear."

Hanson in 1799 wrote a letter to Mrs. Byron, informing her that George had been maltreated by a servant in her employ, and that the woman, as the boy had told him, "was perpetually beating him." Mrs. Byron did not leave a pleasant impression on the Hanson boys. They said she was "very fickle in her manner toward Byron, boxing his ears and bursting out into violent ejaculations of disgust when she caught him biting his nails; but that on the whole they were very fond of one another." When Byron went back to school his mother quarreled with the master, and wanted to take George away, but Lord Carlisle interfered. In 1801 Byron went to Harrow and remained there till July, 1805. The poet's life at Harrow has been fully told, though some new facts are presented.

Mrs. Byron, either through necessity or because she was an uncomfortable person to live with, was constantly on the move from 1801 till 1808; then she rented a house at Burgage Manor, at Southwell. Byron gave trouble at Harrow, and declared he would not stay there unless one of the masters who had him under his charge was changed for another he approved of, and Byron carried his point. In 1803 Drury, the head master, complained of Byron's negligence, his bad temper, his irregularities, but seemed to have presaged his talent. In September, 1803, the boy left Harrow, for he was smitten with the charms of Mary Chaworth, and Mrs. Byron wrote to Hanson:

"You may well be surprised, and so may Dr. Drury, that Byron is not returned to Harrow. But the truth is, I cannot get him to return to school, though I have done all in my power for six weeks past. He has no indisposition that I know of but love, desperate love, the worst of all maladies in my opinion. In short, the boy is distractedly in love with Miss Chaworth, and he has not been with me three weeks all the time he has been in this country, but spent all his time at Annesley.

"If my son was of a proper age, and the lady disengaged, it is the last of all connections that I would wish to take place; it has given me much uneasiness. To prevent all trouble in future I am determined he shall not come here again till Easter; therefore I beg you will find some proper situation for him at the next holidays. I don't care what I pay. I wish Dr. Drury would keep him.

"I shall go over to Newstead to-morrow and make a last effort to get him to town."

In January, 1804, Byron was sent back to Harrow, and his conduct showed improvement. Mr. Prothero writes that Byron's life at home was a most unhappy one, rendered so by "the increased violence of his mother's furious temper." Byron did not want to stay with his mother, and confided his troubles to his half-sister Augusta, asking her to so manage matters that he might go to the Hansons. She writes: "My opinion is that as they (Mrs. Byron and Lord Byron) cannot agree, they had better be separated, for such eternal scenes of wrangling are enough to spoil the very best temper and disposition in the universe." Byron then spent his Christmas holidays (1804 and 1805) with the Hansons. Byron was not willing to return to Harrow, but wanted to enter a university. He was too young, only sixteen. Dr. Drury would have been glad to get rid of him, and wrote to that effect: "During his last residence at Harrow his conduct gave me much trouble and uneasiness." Lord Carlisle would not, however, hear of it, and so Byron went again to Harrow, where he remained till July, 1805. There was a change, however, in the school, for now Butler was Byron's master. His conduct showed a marked improvement, which was noted by Lord Carlisle. Mrs. Byron wrote of her son: "He is a turbulent, unruly boy, that wants to be emancipated from all restraints; his sentiments are, however, noble."

Mr. Prothero says that "at this period of his life and throughout his whole career there is evidence that Byron had in him the making of a fine character." At Harrow he still gave trouble. He did not get along with Butler, who, in 1805, became head master. Then came Cambridge, too much money, an idle, dissolute life, and "the temptations that beset a lad of seventeen." Augusta must have lost respect for her brother, for she describes him as living "in idleness and ill humor with the world," (1807.) Mr. Prothero's conclusion of this sketch of Byron's early life and of his mother's bad management is: "Byron's character deteriorated; he went from bad to worse until ambition of literary fame or political distinction stirred him again to effort."

Prof. Channing's New History.*

Prof. Channing comes forward with his "Students' History of the United States" at a time when there is great need of just such a work to fill the niche long vacant in the history department of our educational institutions. The associations of colleges and preparatory schools have strongly advocated the adoption of better methods of teaching and studying the important topic of American history. In the past it has been the plan to place the study of such history in the earlier school years, so that at graduation from high or normal school, and often from college, students, while well posted in foreign history, were deficient in the most important features of the history of their own country. Prof. Channing's admirably prepared work, while arranged to serve the plans of the educational associations for instruction in United States history in the last year in the high school, is also well adapted to the needs of lower grades by the omission of the more difficult topics, or it can be used in normal schools and colleges by the addition of collateral reading and written work.

An instructive introduction deals with "The Land and Its Resources," and this is followed by fourteen chapters under the heads of "Discovery and Exploration," "Colonization," "Colonial History," "Intercolonial Union," "Independence," "The Constitution," "Federalist Supremacy," "Jeffersonian Republicanism," "War and Peace," "National Democracy," "Slavery in the Territories," "Secession," "Civil War," and "National Development." The book is prefaced with a list of historical works suitable for various sized school libraries; a chronological table of the dates of the most important events in United States history; a perspective of United States history, and a very interesting and instructive article entitled "Suggestions to Teachers," by Anna Boynton Thompson of the Thayer Academy, South Braintree, Mass. At the commencement of each chapter is a brief list of books for consultation while that chapter is under consideration. These lists are grouped under the headings of general readings, special accounts, maps, sources, bibliography, and illustrative material, the latter embracing works of fiction, poems, and ballads. Fifty-one maps, many of them colored, are special features of the work. Many of these are reproductions of maps made by the earlier explorers and cartographers, such as Columbus, Cabot, La Cosa, and Behaim; others show the territorial acquisitions and decadal density of population. Over one hundred portraits, views, and reproductions of rare documents, superior in character to those found in any similar work, complete the illustrative features of the book. Superior paper, excellent presswork, and tasteful binding make the appearance of the work of an unusually high order.

The author has devoted over 450 of the 600 pages comprised in the book to the period since the movement which resulted in the separation of the Colonies from the British Empire and the formation of a republican form of government. In doing this he has omitted much interesting historical material, such as details of military history, descriptions of Colonial life, anecdotes of the heroes of Colonial and Revolutionary days, and romantic features of the Indian struggles against foreign supremacy. But these omissions can be safely made, for the elementary school histories with which the student is supposed to be familiar before taking up this work as a rule adequately treat these topics. In fact, the work is devoted almost entirely to a thorough consideration of the political history of our country, its development and growth in time of peace, and the achievements of its statesmen, inventors, scientists, authors, merchants, and educators. The civil war is given unusual space and attention, and that period, so important in our political and Constitutional history, is treated in a manner worthy of that stupendous conflict. While the work covers the period including the election of President McKinley, it is to be regretted that the author has not seen fit to give more space to the currency question and the details of the notable campaign of the Autumn of 1896. It is also noticeable that, while excellent portraits of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas adorn the pages of the book, there is no likeness of any of the brave men of genius who led the Confederate armies to be found anywhere in the book. A group of Southern Generals, showing the faces of Lee, Jackson, Johnston, Longstreet, and Hill, would not be inappropriate in a work intended to impartially portray history. We also find portraits of Buchanan, Hancock, and Cleveland, but none of Frémont, Meade, or McKinley. We also have portraits of inventors which include Whitney and McCormick, but omit Morse, Bell, and Edison.

* STUDENTS' HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Edward Channing, Professor of History in Harvard University. With maps and illustrations. Crown 8vo. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. 1896.

A Poet in Exile.

From the "Letters of Victor Hugo."

I live near the sea in a house built sixty years ago by an English privateer and called Hauteville House. I, a representative of the people and an exiled soldier of the French Republic, pay droit de poulage every year to the Queen of England, sovereign lady of the Channel Islands, as Duchess of Normandy and my feudal suzerain. This is one of the curious results of exile.

I live a retired life here with my wife, my daughter, and my two sons, Charles and François. A few exiles have joined me, and we make a family party. Every Tuesday I give a dinner to fifteen little children, chosen from among the most poverty-stricken of the island, and my family and I wait on them; I try by this means to give this feudal country an idea of equality and fraternity. Every now and then a friend crosses the sea and pays me a visit. These are our gala days. I have some dogs, some birds, some flowers. I hope next year to have a small carriage and a horse. My pecuniary circumstances, which had been brought to a very low ebb by the coup d'état, have been somewhat improved by my book "Les Misérables." I get up early, I go to bed early, I work all day, I walk by the sea. I have a sort of natural armchair in a rock for writing at a beautiful spot called Firmain Bay; I do not read the seven hundred and forty articles published against me during the last three months (and counted by my publishers) in the Catholic newspapers of Belgium, Italy, Austria, and Spain. I am very fond of the worthy, hard-working little people among whom I live, and I think they are rather fond of me, too. I do not smoke, I eat roast beef like an Englishman, and I drink beer like a German; which does not prevent the España, a clerical newspaper of Madrid, from asserting that Victor Hugo does not exist, and that the real author of "Les Misérables" is called Satan.

Sales at Auction.

Prices in New York, Boston, London, and Edinburgh.

Bangs & Co. sold on Feb. 11 the library of the late Lewis F. Montanye of this city, who was well known as a coin collector. His collection of coins was dispersed several years ago, and the few coins he retained were sold last week with the library, among the 359 lots of which were many interesting books and pamphlets relating to New York. The latter sold very well, as, indeed, they should, for local matter is scarce and largely in demand.

A complete set of the Common Council Manuals, edited for many years by Valentine, bought by Mr. Gordon for $119. There were twenty-eight volumes in all, ranging in date from 1841 to 1866 and from 1868 to 1870. There was, of course, no Manual issued in 1867, the year of Mr. Valentine's death. The rarest of the Manuals is, as those who have endeavored to secure it know too well, the volume for 1841. It is rarely sold separately at auction, and has a value of about $15. The catalogue said that the set was "believed to be perfect, though not warranted to contain every map and plate." It is possible, however, to guarantee that a set is perfect, as an index for the earlier volumes was issued with the Manual for 1863.

Map by Nicolas Vischer, with colored view of "Nieuw Amsterdam." $16. Bought by J. F. Sabin. Another map, the view of "New Jorck," being in black. $11.50. Bought by J. F. Sabin.

"Petition of the Continental Congress." Directed to "his Majesty by the Committee of Safety of the Colony of New York." New York, 1776. Seven pages. $13.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

Dawson's "Sons of Liberty in New York," New York, (privately printed,) 1859. $22. Bought by Judge Arnold. This copy was extra illustrated with twenty-one portraits and plates.

Riker's "Annals of Newton," New York, 1852. $15.50. Bought by "Jersey."

Riker's "Harlem," New York, 1881. $20. Bought by "Jersey."

Francis's "Old New York," New York, 1865. Large paper, with A. L. S. of Dr. Francis inserted. $12. Bought by Union Club.

Military order dated July 11, 1782, and signed by George Washington. $23.50. Bought by J. F. Sabin. "Permission is hereby granted to one Quarter Master and two Non Commissioned Officers to proceed from New York to Elizabethtown and from thence by the shortest route to Philadelphia," &c. Framed, with wax seal.

Printed document, dated Feb. 10, 1790, and signed by Washington, $17. Bought by George D. Smith. The appointment of Thomas Benbury as Collector of Port of Edenton, N. C. Framed.

C. F. Libbie & Co. sold in Boston on Feb. 8 and 9 the musical collection of the late Alexander W. Thayer, together with some miscellaneous books from the Thayer and other libraries. Prices were as follows:

"American Harmony," Newburyport, 1771-4, two volumes, $10.

Billings's "New England Psalm Singer," Boston, 1770, $10. The curious frontispiece and eight preliminary and 108 pages of music were engraved by Paul Revere. Eight pages were lacking after Page 80, but the book is rare in any condition, the present being, it is stated, one of three known copies.

Clusa's "Sermones Notabiles et Formales," &c., printed by Peter Drach in Speyer about 1470, $10.25.

Cotton's "Singing of Psalms," London, 1647, $10.50; Brinley's, $12.50.

Cotton's "Bloody Tenent," London, 1647, $24.50; Menzies's, $60; Brinley's, (bound by Bedford,) $50, and later in Ives sale, $52.50; Barlow's $40.

Luther's "Sermons," Augspurg and Wittemberg, 1520-29, twenty-five volumes, $20.

Revolutionary Orderly Book, a quarto volume of 130 leaves, being the daily record from Aug. 10, 1779, to April 20, 1780, of Col. Thomas Mixon's regiment in the Hudson River campaign, and at different times in the brigades of Gen. Mixon, Gen. Howe, and Gen. Heath, $27.

Bangs & Co. sold, on Feb. 14 and 15, a large number of interesting books, including Brandt's "Ship of Foole," 1570; Chaucer's "Works," 1553; Coleridge's "Poems," 1796; Gower's "Confessio," 1532; Keats's "Endymion," 1818; Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," 1848, and two rare examples of Zell's press, probably printed about 1470. On Feb. 16, 17, and 18 they sold a small collection of books, among which were many first and early editions of Lamb, Burns, and Goldsmith, disposed of "by order of an amateur bibliographer, who abandons the chase." The "amateur bibliographer," who, from the book plates in the volumes seems to be Frank Evans Marshall, had been fortunate enough to secure several of the rarer Lamb books, one of them being a unique copy of "the first and only separate edition known in book form" of the unsuccessful farce "Mr. H.; or, Beware a Bad Name."

The little play in this form is of such rarity that Lamb bibliographers, however industrious, have never seen or written about it. Even Brinley, who possessed many early American editions of native and foreign plays, did not have the farce, which was first played in Philadelphia on Saturday, Sept. 20, 1811, and published by Carey in 1813. This copy was bound by Zaehnsdorf in brown morocco, and was sold to Dodd, Mead & Co. for $98. Though it was said to be "the only copy known," the notoriety attached to its sale at public auction may cause other copies to be brought to light. It does not seem possible that only one copy exists of the edition, no matter how limited it may have been. Other important prices were:

The first published map of New York, by Visscher, $16.

Caesar's "Commentaries," from the Aldus press, 1513. Calf, with Wodhull arms in gold on side. $15.50. Bought by George D. Smith. This copy fetched £11 in the Wodhull sale.

Chaucer's "Works," London, (printed by R. Kele,) n. d., but about 1558. Old calf, (rebacked.) $45. Bought by George D. Smith. This was the third collected edition, and, according to the Groller Club's "Original and Early Editions," appears with four different imprints in the colophon —Toye, Kele, Bonham, and Petit—and seems to have been their joint undertaking. It was once thought to have been printed prior to the John Reynes edition of 1542, but the best recent authorities place it between the editions of 1542 and 1561.

Coleridge's "Poems on Various Subjects," London, 1796. Bound in calf by Tout. The first edition. $19. Bought by Mr. Emmet. Foote's copy, morocco, by Riviere, A. L. S. of Coleridge's inserted, brought $22.50. Adee's, (the Beckford copy,) $13.

Dickens's "Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi," London, 1838. Two volumes. Portrait spotted. $8.50.

Donne's "Poems," London, 1633. Half calf. The first edition. $10.75. Bought by George D. Smith. Foote's, bound by Ruban, $60; Bierstadt's, $18.

Fielding's "Tom Jones," London, 1749. The first edition. Six volumes. $18.30.

Gower's "Confessio Amantis," London, 1532. Bound in morocco, by Lloyd. Slightly worm-holed. $70. Bought by Cooley. The first edition was printed by Caxton in 1483. This, the second edition, was issued by Thomas Berthelette, who printed the third edition in 1534. Adee's copy, crimson morocco, by Hering, brought $140.

Keats's "Endymion," London, 1818. The first edition. Bound by Tout in calf. $29. Bought by G. H. Richmond & Co.

Charles the First's copy of a Liturgy, 1594, with his arms on the sides. $10. Bought by Mr. Julius.

Marlowe's "Edward the Second," London, 1622. $11. Bought by George D. Smith. This was Chalmers's copy.

Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," London, 1726. The first edition. Two volumes. $8. Bought by "Chad."

Swinburne's "Poems and Ballads," London, 1866-78. Two volumes. First edition of the second series, but second edition of the first. $7.40.

Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," London, 1848. First edition. Bound by Grieve. $125. Bought by "Geneva."—"Irish Sketch Book," 1843. Two volumes, original covers. $26. Bought by George D. Smith.—"Henry Esmond," 1852. Three volumes. Half red morocco, by Pawson and Nicholson. $15. Bought by G. H. Richmond & Co.—"The Newcomes," 1844-5. Two volumes. $14. Bought by George D. Smith.—"The Virginians," 1858-9. Two volumes. $8. Bought by George D. Smith.—"Mrs. Perkins's Ball," London, 1847. Bound by Grieve. $22. Bought by G. H. Richmond & Co.—"Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman," London, 1839. Original covers. $35. Bought by G. H. Richmond & Co. In addition, a number of American first editions of Thackeray and many books relating to the novelist were sold.

Lamb's "John Woodvil," London, 1802. First edition. Original covers, uncut. $16.50. Bought by George D. Smith. Foote's, bound by Stikeman, $25.

Lamb's "Satan in Search of a Wife," London, 1831. Bound in red morocco by Zaehnsdorf. $18. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. Foote, $25.

Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," London, 1810. The second edition. Two volumes. $6. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Lamb's "Elia," Philadelphia, 1828. First series. Original boards. $10.50. Bought by George D. Smith.—"Elia," Philadelphia, 1828. Second series. $14. Bought by George D. Smith.

"Original Letters of Sir John Falstaff," London, 1796, $10.50. Bought by George D. Smith. Lamb is supposed to have been associated with White in the writing of the "Letters." Foote's copy, presented by Lamb to James Chaffin, brought $52.50.

Aldrich's "Ballad of Baby Bell," New York, 1859, first edition, $7. Bought by George G. Smith.

Goldsmith's "Life of Richard Nash," London, 1762, large paper, $30. Bought by George D. Smith. Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," Philadelphia, 1772, two volumes in one, original sheep, $32. Bought by George D. Smith. This was the first American edition. Copies of forty other editions of the "Vicar" were sold, mostly for small sums, for the collecting of every edition of a book is not profitable, in an auction sense, at least.

Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans," Philadelphia, 1826, two volumes, $11.50. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

Southey's copy of "The Golden Book of Marcus Aurelius," London, 1546, $7.50. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

A. L. S. of Poe, dated Richmond, Jan. 21, 1835, $10.50. Bought by W. R. Benjamin. —A. L. S. of Poe, dated New York, Aug. 10, 1847, $16. Bought by W. R. Benjamin.

The price of Beauvais tapestry is always augmenting. At a recent sale at the Hotel Drouot a set of furniture, consisting of ten fauteuils, with hanging to match, all of Beauvais tapestry, brought 59,100 francs. This furniture, &c., had been bought in 1871, and 1,800 francs had been paid for it. Not very long ago a superb set of furniture covered with Beauvais tapestry was sold for 36,000 francs, and there is one collection for which 225,000 francs has been offered and declined.

There have been few collections of engravings noticed by us which contained better works than those brought together by the Earl of Bessborough and sold recently in London. The prints were in line, mezzotint, and stipple. The following were among the most remarkable: Romney's "Henrietta," Countess of Warwick, engraved by J. R. Smith, sold for 50gs.; "Girl With a Bowl of Milk," after Hoppner, proof before letters, 51gs.; "John Curran," after Sir T. Lawrence, by Smith, first state, 42gs.; Angelica Kaufmann's "Duchess of Devonshire," by Dickinson, printed in colors, 63gs.; "Mrs. Duff," after Cosway, by J. Agar, in colors, 37gs.; "Mrs. Russel Manners," by R. Cooper, after Stroeckling, proof in colors, 82gs.; Mrs. Jordan as "Hypolita," after Hoppner, by J. Jones, 25gs.; and a large number of portraits of Russian, French, and German notabilities, in a portfolio, 41gs. Among some drawings in various media by past masters were a half-length figure of a woman, by Hoppner, signed with the artist's initials, 185gs.; portraits of Mary Queen of Scots and Francis II., in the style of Cloust, 105gs.; and six portraits in similar style of French noblemen, £163.

Proof engravings of the works of Rosa Bonheur and Landseer brought large prices recently at Manchester. "Children of the Mist," £43; "The Stag at Bay," signed by the artist and engraver, £76; a pair, "Night" and "Morning," also signed by the artist and engraver, £114; "Odin," £52; "A Deer Pass," £42; "Not Caught Yet," £43, and "Dignity and Impudence," £40. The above are all engraved by T. Landseer, A. R. A. Other examples after the same artist were: "Hunters at Grass," engraved by C. G. Lewis, £72; "The Monarch of the Glen," £61; "The Challenge," engraved by John Burnet, proof before letters, £37; "Bolton Abbey," engraved by S. Cousins, R. A., dated 1837, 51 guineas. Included in the collection after Rosa Bonheur were: "The Horse Fair," engraved by T. Landseer, £35; "Rosa Bonheur and the Bull," by Cousins, £15 10s.; "Denizens of the Highlands," by T. Landseer, £20, and "Morning in the Highlands," by C. G. Lewis, £28.

In a recent sale in London the following rare objects were disposed of: A circular tortoiseshell box, the lid inlaid with a miniature portrait of a lady in white dress and headdress, signed Sicardi, 1770, 80 guineas; a larger tortoiseshell box, the lid inlaid with a miniature portrait of Mme. le Brun, the hat with feather and blue riband, signed Vestier, 1785, 240 guineas; a circular miniature portrait of a lady of the Court of Louis XV., in white dress with blue ribands and robe, £20; a portrait of Talleyrand, in plum-colored coat and waistcoat, signed Augustin, 1813, a Paris, 70 guineas; a portrait of a lady with curling brown hair, in Empire costume, signed Pennequin, £68; a pair of Louis XV. candelabra, of bronze and ormolu, with figures of infant Bacchanals bearing cornucopiae branches of two lights each, 18 inches high, 70 guineas; a bronze equestrian statuette of the Duc de Guise, by E. de Nieuwerkerke, 1843, 22 inches high, 20 guineas; a pair of large oviform Sèvres vases, grosbleu and gold, painted with Lady Jane Grey refusing the crown and Mary Queen of Scots and Lord Darnley, by Leber, landscape and figures in four large medallions, 35 inches high, 42 guineas; a circular Sheraton table, of inlaid mahogany and satinwood, 42 inches dimaeter, 20 guineas; a pair of old Chelsea figures of a gentleman with bagpipes and a lady with a guitar, seated in pierced white and gold arbor, 12 inches high, 28 guineas; a Louis XVI. carved and gilt wood screen, surmounted by a basket of flowers and open scroll ornament, with a panel of old French tapestry, 54 inches high, 34 guineas; a set of four old Chelsea porcelain female figures, with attributes illustrating the quarters of the globe, 13 inches high, 58 guineas; a Louis XV. small cartel clock, by Balthazar, in ormolu case chased with foliage and laurel festoons in relief, and a barometer en suite, 50 guineas.

A collection of rare engravings and drawings has been sold in London, in which the following were the most important prints and sketches: A set of the four sporting prints by W. Woollett, after Stubbs, with large margins, £10; portrait of her Grace the Duchess of Richmond, after Downman, by T. Burke, in colors, very fine and rare, £8 8s.; Lady Rushout and daughter, after A. Kaufmann, by T. Burke, in red, very choice impression, with large margin, extremely rare in this condition, £32 10s.; two examples from the "Cries of London," after F. Wheatley, both finely printed in colors, "Do You Want Any Matches?" by Cardon, £20, and "Sweet China Oranges," by Schiavonetti, £19 5s., and a series of seventy-seven lots of drawings by T. Rowlandson, varying from about 5 inches by 4 inches to 16 inches by 19 inches, were offered in one lot, and brought £250.

At a sale in London some rare books were disposed of. The Biblia Sacra Latina, a fourteenth century manuscript on thin vellum, written in a beautifully distinct and minute Gothic letter, with a few initial letters illuminated in gold and colors, £14 5s.; "Mirror for Magistrates, Newly Enlarged," with the suppressed dedication to the Earl of Nottingham, £9 10s.; Williamson and Howlett, "Oriental Field Sports," &c., with forty large and finely colored plates, 1819, £10; Sir Thomas More, "Workes," first edition, 1557, with the "Youthful Poems," but wanting two leaves, £10 10s.; L. A. Muratori, "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores," &c., 1723-51, thirty volumes, £34; D. Roberts, "Views in the Holy Land, Egypt, and Nubia," 1842-9, six volumes, with 247 plates, colored in imitation of the original drawings, £31 10s.; Houbraken and Vertue, "Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain," 1756, large paper, £7 10s.; F. Blomefield, "Topographical History of the County of Norfolk," 1805-10, in eleven volumes, on large paper, the "Rising" copy, with a number of extra plates, drawings, &c., inserted, £20, and Sir W. Dugdale, "Monasticon Anglicanum," 1817-30, £16.

In a collection of old and modern books sold in London the following were the remarkable ones: "Galerie Impériale Royale au Belvedère à Vienne," 1821-8, a fine copy on large vellum paper—£16 5s.; a copy of the "Bugge" Bible, 1549, with the first leaf in fac simile—£3 12s.; "British Gallery of Pictures from the Old Masters in Great Britain," with descriptions by Tresham and Ottley, 1818, the plates colored and mounted like drawings—£18 10s.; John Gould, "Monograph of the Trochilidae, or Family of Humming Birds," 1861—£25; J. B. Silvestre, "Universal Palaeography," translated by Sir F. R. Madden, 1850—£12 5s.; "The Great Boke of Statutes" printed by W. Myddylton about 1543—£12; Sir R. Strange, "Collection of Historical Prints," with original impressions of the fifty fine plates—£17 10s.; J. M. W. Turner, "Picturesque Views of England and Wales," with descriptions by H. E. Lloyd, 1838, the Turner pictures on India paper—£82; A. C. Swinburne, "Laus Veneris," 1866, first edition, in the original sheets—£13. "Description de l'Egypte," &c., publié par les Ordres de Napoléon de Grand, 1809-28—£22 5s.; Raphael, "Loggie del Vaticano," Rome, 1772, thirty-one large and finely-colored plates by Savorelli and Ottaviani—£17 10s.; a copy of the fine Utrecht Missal, printed on vellum by "Wolffgango Hopylio," 1507, with numerous large woodcut initials, &c.—£17 10s.; M. Drayton, "The Tragicall Legend of Robert, Duke of Normandy," 1596—£21; a presumably unique copy of a book from the press of Robert Wyer, "The Trayne and Polyce of Warre," circa 1525, twenty-seven leaves, wanting title page—£25 10s.; "Historie de Richard sans Peur," printed at Paris by S. Calvarin, bound by Padeloup, and from the library of Giradot de Préfond—£15; and a fairly good copy of Tyndale's version of the "Newe Testament in Englishe," printed by W. Powell, 1549—£15 15s.

The following pictures were sold recently in London: "The Landscape of the Young Waltonians," by John Constable, which brought 400 guineas. The six pictures by Stanhope A. Forbes brought a total of 174 guineas, the principal example of this artist, "Going to Market," painted in 1889, selling for 73 guineas; an Autumnal view of Caversham, by Vicat Cole, 130 guineas; T. Creswick, "Coming from Church," 95 guineas; H. B. W. Davis, "Cattle in a Stream, Evening," painted in 1884, 120 guineas; E. Croft's "The Guard," 54 guineas; T. Faed, "The School Board in the North—What Shall I Write?" 115 guineas; Sir John Gilbert, "Ready, Waiting for the Command" 225 guineas; F. Goodall, "The Overflow of the Nile," 1885, 64 guineas; Sir E. Landseer, "Deer Stalking," 62 guineas; a Welsh landscape with sheep, the joint production of F. R. Lee and T. S. Cooper, 135 guineas; J. Linnell, shepherds and sheep, 77 guineas; two examples of Verboeckhoven, goat, sheep, and poultry, 92 guineas, and sheep, donkey, and poultry, 140 guineas; A. W. Hunt, "A Welsh Stream," 105 guineas, and Alfred Parsons, "On Shannon's Shore," the picture to which a medal was awarded in Paris in 1889, 50 guineas.

The Deane Sale in Boston.

C. F. Libbie & Co. announce that the first part of the library of the late Charles Deane will be sold by them on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 8, 9, and 10. The second part will be dispersed on March 29, 30, and 31.

The sale will be a remarkable one, for in the library, which is so largely American in character, are two of the rarest books known to the collectors of Americana—Robert Cushman's "Sermon" and "A Brief Relation of the Discovery and Plantation of New England." Neither of these has ever been sold publicly in the United States. Mr. Deane's copy of the "Sermon" was purchased at private sale from Henry Stevens. It was formerly Crowninshield's. His copy of the "Brief Relation" was apparently the one sold at auction in London in November, 1872, in one of Stevens's several sales. It then brought £12 15s., but will sell in March for a much larger sum. The "Sermons" may sell as high as $1,000.

Of the "Sermons" only five copies seem to be in existence. The Bodleian (Oxford, England,) and Yale University Libraries have copies, and there is one in the possession of Edward Ayer of Chicago. Still another was disposed of privately in this city recently to, it is believed, E. D. Church, the collector. The "Brief Relation" is not quite as rare, and eight or ten copies of it, perhaps, are known. The Lenox has one, which was once owned by Edward A. Crowninshield, who was one of the earliest American collectors of books relating to this country.

G. W. Dillingham announces, among other books, "A Pedigree in Pawn;" by Arthur Henry Veysey, author of "A Cheque for Three Thousand," "Two Odd Girls," by John A. Peters, "The Twentieth Century Cook Book," by Mrs. C. F. Moritz and Miss Adele Kuhn and "With Gyves of Gold, or Regeneration," by Henry and Herbert Bowers.

BELL

1898

Prof. McGiffert.

His Book on the Apostolic Age Now the Subject of Controversy.*

This is perhaps the most notable volume which has thus far appeared in the "International Library" series—notable not on account of any heresy it may contain, but solely by reason of its very high order of scholarship and the truly remarkable critical powers of the author it reveals. For critical accuracy, deep and discriminating scholarship, and freedom of utterance this book must take rank among the very best examples of the higher criticism in this country and in Europe. There can be no doubt that in this young professor (Dr. McGiffert is not yet thirty-seven years old) America has a scholar of the very highest order. This much can be said, should be said, and we think will be said by all candid and competent critics. There is to be seen everywhere in this volume unmistakable evidence of deep study, careful consideration, and a most uncommon argumentative skill. We emphasize especially the critical character of this work, for we think it is as a critic more than a historian that Prof. McGiffert strikes his clearest note of distinction.

But it should be at once added that his work as a critic is at all times positive and constructive. There is not one destructive word uttered nor one negative note sounded throughout the volume. If this statement be true, and we challenge contradiction, what is one to think of the heresy talk of the past week, and especially of this extract from an editorial in a morning paper: "It is not Volney and Tom Paine who are assailing the strongholds of religious orthodoxy, it is Dr. Briggs and Dr. McGiffert, its appointed defenders, who are surrendering the citadel to infidelity." The writer of that extract either has not read Dr. McGiffert's book or is wholly incompetent to understand and appreciate its purpose and scope. We say this not as an advocate, but as a critic, and in defense not of Dr. McGiffert's orthodoxy, but of true constructive scholarship and honest, positive thought. But let us see what is the gravamen of the charges brought against our author. It is, so far as we can understand, that he denies the sacrificial character and the divine institution of the Lord's Supper.

But what is this charge founded upon? It is founded upon a statement in a footnote and not in the body of the work. But even here the whole purpose and spirit of the note, which is entirely constructive, is misinterpreted. Dr. McGiffert, in this note, is stopping by the way to refute Prof. Gardner's position that St. Paul and not Jesus instituted the Lord's Supper. This is the real point to the note. It is true that our author goes on to explain—rather gratuitously, so we think—what he believes to have been in the mind of the Christ when He used the words "This is my body" and "This is my blood of the new covenant which is shed for many." Prof. McGiffert says, "It was apparently not the institution of a *memorial* feast [the italics are ours] that the Lord had in mind, so much as the announcement of His impending *death*, and the assurance that it would result not in evil but in good to His disciples." Now, taking these words as an expression of the professor's own views of the Lord's Supper, what are we to understand from them?

Plainly that the last supper was intended by Christ's words to have a sacrificial, rather than a memorial, character, which is a very high orthodox view indeed. But this whole question is relegated by the author to a footnote as being irrelevant, or at least subordinate, to the main discussion, and no candid critic goes to a footnote to get the main purpose and scope of a book. Let the heresy seekers turn to the body of the book, Page 306, and again to Pages 536 and 540, inclusive, if they honestly desire to know how Prof. McGiffert deals with the subject of the Lord's Supper. In these passages he shows clearly that, whatever the origin of the Lord's Supper might have been, it soon came to have in the Apostolic Church a distinctly sacrificial character. We quote:

> "In condemning their conduct, Paul reminds them in solemn words of the meaning of the Lord's Supper. The bread is the Lord's body and the cup is the new covenant in His blood. So often as they eat of this bread and drink of this cup they so show the Lord's death till He come." (Page 305.) This shows plainly enough that Dr. McGiffert recognises the Lord's Supper as an essential feature of the primitive Apostolic Church. Again, "It was under these circumstances that Paul reminded them that the commemoration of Christ's death was the chief purpose of the meal, and not the eating and drinking for their own sakes. * * * The principle thus voiced by Paul is of far-reaching significance. It means logically of the doing away of the simple and informal character of the Lord's Supper and of the identification of that supper with every meal eaten by Chris-

tians and the substitution of a specific and formal religious service, in which eating and drinking are purely symbolic acts. Thus a ceremonial rite takes the place of a real meal, and a line is drawn between the sacred and the secular." That is the character of Prof. McGiffert's discussion of the Lord's Supper as a critical historian, not as a theologian. It is his judgment of the place and character of the Lord's Supper in the Apostolic Church. And this is what his critics, on the hunt for heresy, should consider rather than a footnote. But it should be repeated that even in the footnote the professor gives much more emphasis to the sacrificial character of the Lord's Supper than to his view as to what was in the mind of Christ. This is the passage in the footnote which seems to have given the greatest offense: "There is no indication in our sources that in these early days the Lord's Supper was thought of as a continuation of or a substitute for the Jewish Passover, or that any paschal significance whatever attached to it."

The professor, it will be noticed, is not in this passage saying what he does or does not believe or think about the Lord's Supper. He is simply giving his judgment as a historical critic in regard to the belief of the immediate disciples of Jesus concerning the Lord's Supper. But all this is a very small part, and certainly not the most important part, of Prof. McGiffert's book, and it is a great pity and a real injustice that such undue emphasis should have been forced upon it.

Prof. McGiffert shows his powers at their best, we think, in his masterly treatment of the Acts and in his magnificant defense of the Pauline authorship of the Epistle to the Colossians. His statement of the view that the Acts could not have been written by Luke is regarded everywhere—in Europe as well as in this country—as the most powerful utterance yet delivered upon this subject, and Prof. Ramsay of Scotland felt called upon at once to make a reply in defense of his own position in favor of the Lukan authorship. We cannot go into that discussion, except briefly to state the grounds of difference between these two scholars. Prof. Ramsay holds in his book "St. Paul the Traveler and Roman Citizen" that the Acts was written by St. Luke, and is therefore authentic history, and to be accepted as such upon the word of the author without further inquiry. Prof. McGiffert does not believe that the author of the "Acts" was either one of the actors or the friend and companion of an actor. He therefore in every instance goes behind the statement of the author of the "sources" of his information or knowledge.

It is here that the American professor shows his masterful hand and suggests his thorough German training, and it is here, we think, that the Scotch professor is wanting. Prof. Ramsay's book is very fragmentary and has not increased his reputation as a scholar. It does not impress one as the result of an original purpose; it is like the second thought of a scholar who finds himself in possession of a large store of knowledge left over from some other guest. Prof. Ramsay says in the preface that he was urged to write this book. This is a frank but an unfortunate admission, as it reveals the fact that the impulse to write came from without rather than from within himself. We mention this work of Prof. Ramsay for the reason that he is the most distinguished critic of Prof. McGiffert's book. But Dr. McGiffert's work is distinctly of a higher order than Prof. Ramsay's, and he is to be classed with such writers as his great master, Harnack, and especially Weizsaiker, whose great book, "The Apostolic Age of the Christian Church," covers the same ground.

The impression that Dr. McGiffert's book leaves on the mind is positive, constructive, and in every way helpful to a better understanding of the beginnings of Christianity. Especially does the book bring out in vivid colors the great Apostle St. Paul. No one, we think, after reading this book can fail to have a fuller knowledge and a keener sense of St. Paul's great personality and of his wonderful work in giving form and character to the Apostolic Church. And then there are throughout this book tokens of the author's feeling that he is dealing with men who were under the special and personal influence of a divine revelation—a revelation such as the world had never known before. This feeling colors and should color his treatment of their words and their acts. He does not share his criticism of the New Testament books, but he does not deal with them from the rationalistic standpoint, and there is nothing anywhere expressed or suggested that can awaken skeptical thought. The book, in short, is the very best example of a positive, constructive historical criticism.

*A HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE APOSTOLIC AGE. By Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Ph. D., D. D., Washburn Professor of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 8vo. Pp. XII., 611. $2.50.

Phil Robinson's Outdoor Book.*

Everybody remembers Mrs. Barbauld's story of "Eyes and No Eyes"; or, to put it more correctly, everybody remembers Charles Kingsley's delightful telling of that quaint, prim tale. The priggish little hero, with his observant eyes, is dull of vision compared with the author of "In Garden, Orchard, and Spinney."

Mr. Robinson knows the little folk in fur and feathers as intimately as if he were Br'er Rabbit himself; but, unlike that worthy, he knows them only to bless them, to feed them in their famines, and to help them out of their difficulties. He has lived not only close to the heart of Nature, but much with books; so that the record of his observations is charming in style and rich in literary allusion and quotation.

His orchard, garden, and spinney are, as we might guess from the "spinney," English. It is pleasant to make friends with some English birds and animals unfamiliar to us, and interesting to note points wherein others well known are unlike their American cousins. The story of the Rooks is particularly delightful—a very human novelette. We envy our English friends such neighbors. From much observation Mr. Robinson concludes that squirrels do not unearth the nuts they are so frantically eager to bury, but that they at once lose the recollection of these hiding places. It seems scarcely possible that they should remember all the spots of their buried treasures; but again and again have we seen squirrels, even when the ground is covered with snow, go with unerring directness to the place of a long buried nut, scratch away the snow, and dig out the morsel. How they do it, who can tell? They seem to possess a nut sense, like the "meat sense" of the titmouse. The English squirrels seem to have lost this instinct; but why do they not lose the other half, the instinct of storing the provision which they never seek? The "marsh-tit" has the same habit of useless industry, its only idea being "to get all the food it can out of sight."

From certain gruesome incidents recently reported it appears that our children are learning their first lessons of cruelty at school. Instead of killing and dissecting cats in their presence, teachers should train them to loving observation of living animals. That "reverence for the lowest," without which nobility of character is impossible, is beautifully revealed in the book before us. Its motto might well be:

> "He prayeth best who loveth best
> All things both great and small."

George Barrie & Son of Philadelphia promise a timely book in their Memoir Series, "Private Lives of Emperor William II. and His Consort and Secret History of the Court of Berlin," by Henry W. Fischer. Mr. Fischer has been writing about royalty in the magazines and newspapers for the last ten years. He has also co-operated in an English translation of Von Moltke's works, published by the Harpers, of which Kaiser William approved. Of the "Private Lives" it may be said that facts in this book were furnished by a lady who for many years held a confidential position at Court, and is among the visitors at the Neues Palais and Schloss even now. The book will be thoroughly up to date, including incidents that happened at the beginning of this year. Mr. Fischer has spent a year in writing it. It was finished, according to contract, on the 31st of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock midnight.

The house of E. P. Dutton & Co., which publishes many books for children, has a juvenile corps of readers. The reports of some of these youthful critics are remarkable in diction and spelling, but they are always to the point. A personal friend of the firm, who has a large family of youngsters, took home a manuscript the other day to read to them. His wife did the reading. On the following morning he made his report. He said: "My wife hadn't finished the first chapter before every one of them was asleep." It is needless to say that the book was not accepted.

*IN GARDEN, ORCHARD, AND SPINNEY. By Phil Robinson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

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HOME-LIFE IN POMPEII as it was on the day of the great eruption is shown by the recent discovery of the house of one A. Vettius, which is described in this number by E. Neville-Rolfe, British Consul at Naples. Numerous special photographs were made for the article.

THE POEMS are by the late H. C. Bunner, Rosamund Marriott Watson, Margaret E. Sangster, Elizabeth W. Fiske, Elizabeth B. Pitman and J. Russell Taylor, who wrote "The Posing of Vivette" in the Christmas Scribner.

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London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden,
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Is the literary agent a benefit to authors, or is he not? This question is occasionally discussed by letter writers to the daily newspapers, in the same futile way that the questions of establishing an English Academy or the desirability of suppressing the discount bookseller are discussed. Nobody ever receives the slightest benefit from these discussions, but they seem to relieve the minds of the letter writers. As to the literary agent, it might occur to an intelligent man that if the author derived no benefit from the literary agent the latter would speedily cease to exist. Unquestionably, there are publishers who think that this would be a desirable consummation. That fact alone shows that the literary agent is useful to authors. A publisher never approves of anything that puts money into the pockets of the author. If an author receives high prices for his work the average publisher suffers acutely. This is not because the publisher is a grasping person. It is because he has the greatest good of the author at heart; and he fears that an author who makes money enough to warrant him in eating meat once a week will cease to be an artist and will become a mere literary tradesman.

The literary agent accomplishes for the author what the trade union accomplishes for the workman. Take the case of Messrs. A. P. Watt & Son, who are the leading literary agents in London. There is scarcely an author of established reputation or of undeniable popularity who does not place his affairs in the hands of the Messrs. Watt. They have, so to speak, a monopoly of manuscripts. The result is that when a magazine editor wants a serial or a short story from a man whose name will attract readers he must apply to the Messrs. Watt; and unless he is willing to pay the price demanded he cannot have his story. It is the universal testimony of authors who deal with Messrs. Watt & Son that they now receive better prices than they would have received if they had undertaken the sale of their own manuscripts. Furthermore, they have saved themselves a great deal of trouble and vexation. To send a manuscript to the literary agent and wash one's hands of it until it appears in print and the price is collected and handed over to the author, is infinitely preferable to sending a manuscript to an editor, and, when it is returned, repeating the experience. The literary agent has made authorship a vastly more peaceful as well as more profitable calling than it could have been without him. The percentage that is paid to him for his service is small in comparison with the increased gains that he brings to the author.

Naturally, the editor and the publisher do not look upon the work of the literary agent with the same complacency as does the author. This, however, is a mistake on the part of the editor of a magazine, whatever it may be on the part of a book publisher. An editor can now order from the literary agent any sort of work that he may desire, with the certainty that it will be forthcoming at once. Instead of writing to this or that author for a serial story, and then being obliged to accept what the author sends him, the editor can apply to the literary agent for a dozen serials; examine them, and accept the one which pleases him best. Under the old system this could not have been done, and the improvement in the literary quality of our magazines since the advent of the literary agent is indirectly the work of the latter.

Literary agencies have been attempted at intervals for many years, but until Messrs. Watt & Son entered the field they were uniformly failures. I remember that fully a quarter of a century ago Miss Olive Logan and Mr. Wirt Sykes attempted to establish such an agency in New York. The earlier literary agents failed because they took whatever manuscripts were offered to them, and, as was inevitable, nine-tenths of them were unsalable. Editors had good reason for assuming that a manuscript offered to them by a literary agent must be worthless. But Mr. Watt made it his rule to handle manuscripts only for such authors as he had reason to believe would do good work. To-day, when Messrs. Watt & Son offer a manuscript to an editor the presumption is that it is worth buying. This is the whole secret of the success of the Watt agency. There are other literary agents who pursue the same plan; but Messrs. Watt & Son, having been first in the field, have, as has been said, obtained almost a monopoly of the manuscripts of the best-known English writers.

The only improvement, from an author's point of view, that I could wish Messrs. Watt to make would be to try the effect of a strike. If they were to announce that they would hereafter raise the prices of all manuscripts, say, 50 per cent., and would deal with no author who would not pledge himself to work only two hours a day, the British author would soon become as prosperous and as idle as the British trades-unionist. I am convinced that authors need a two hours' law quite as much as the workman needs his eight hours' law; and Messrs. Watt, who virtually stand to the author in the place of a trade union, ought to bring the thing about. The output of manuscripts should be reduced, just as the cunning coal monopolist reduces the output of the mines. Literature could readily be raised to the level of the coal business if the trade union methods and the methods of mine owners were to be followed. I can't see why they should not be followed. I hold that an author is in no way inferior to the workman, and that literature ought to be as remunerative a calling as coal dealing. Perhaps Messrs. Watt & Son will some day see the matter in the same light, and will then usher in the day when the author will be a prosperous and happy man.

Among forthcoming books we are to have a novel by George Egerton called "The Wheels of God." It is not supposed to have anything to do with cycling, and it is earnestly to be hoped that it will not be devoted purely to physiological eccentricities. George Egerton could do admirable work, and has done not a little that fairly merits that classification; only she will insist upon discussing what is delicately called the sexual problem, and the public has grown heartily tired of that sort of thing. Mr. Stanley Weyman's "Shrewsbury" is just out. It originally appeared as a serial in The Idler, where I read it with care, as I read everything that Mr. Weyman writes. It was interesting and clever, for it was Mr. Weyman's; but it did not seem to me to be as interesting as his previous books. His next book, "The Castle Inn," which was begun last month in The Cornhill, will, however—unless I am greatly mistaken—prove to be the best English historical novel that has been written since "Henry Esmond." Certainly the first half dozen chapters are admirable, and the book promises to prove that Mr. Weyman can write of England as well as he can write of France.

There is shortly to be a new volume of short stories by Mr. Hardy; and it is said that his new novel is almost ready. We are told that in it he returns to his earlier manner. I do not know that the public is to be congratulated on this. "Tess" and "Jude" were regarded by certain people as not quite fit for young persons; but they certainly were far more interesting to the average reader than were any of Mr. Hardy's previous books. I doubt if a return to the manner and matter of "The Return of the Native" and "Far from the Madding Crowd" will increase the interest of the new book.

Le Gallienne is soon to publish the "Romance of Zion Chapel." M. Le Gallienne has several times preached in the pulpits of dissenting sects, and probably he knows a good deal about the ways of the people who attended "Zion Chapel." I have not much hopes of him as a novelist, however. His "Quest of the Golden Girl" certainly sold well, but so did the translation of Zola's "Terre" before it was suppressed. M. Le Gallienne seems to be a little uncertain whether he is a poet, a theologian, or a novelist. Let us, however, be thankful for one thing—the title of his new novel is not blasphemous.

Mr. David Christie Murray is emulating Zola in taking up the defense of Dreyfus. He lectured last week at the Egyptian Hall—the place that Artemus Ward thought would have been improved if the Egyptians, when they built it, had paid more attention to ventilation. Mr. Murray illustrated his lecture by a magic lantern, which gave a fac simile of the writing on which Dreyfus was pronounced guilty, and also of the genuine writing of the man. It is the general opinion that Mr. Murray, if he did not establish that the incriminating writing was not the work of Dreyfus, certainly furnished excellent reason for doubting its genuineness.

It is perhaps not quite fair to say that Mr. Murray is imitating Zola. The imitation consists in the fact that he followed Zola's example in defending a man who, in the opinion of most people outside of France, was condemned as a spy simply because he was a Jew. The impulse that has led Mr. Murray to come to the defense of Dreyfus is a noble one. He may be mistaken, and Dreyfus, after all, may have been a spy; but Mr. Murray will deserve all the credit which is due to a generous and warm-hearted espousal of a cause that he believes to be just.

Mr. Zangwill's forthcoming novel is to be, like his first great success, a Jewish story. It is Mr. Zangwill's peculiar field, and he is wise in returning to it. He is apparently desirous to be known as leader among the people of his faith and nation; and there ought to be a future in such a career. We have had Jews without number who have been great in various walks of life; but a Jew who became great as a Jewish leader has not appeared for many centuries. Mr. Zangwill takes great interest in the project of colonizing Palestine with Jews, and he recently attended the congress called to consider the subject. I do not know what his opinions are as to the matter, but his presence at the congress meant that he intends to do more than write stories of the Ghetto.

Mr. Hall Caine is dramatizing "The Christian." It can easily be made a good melodrama. It is very nearly that in its present shape. But there is something incongruous in the thought of Mr. Hall Caine proceeding to write for the stage—that wicked place which was virtually the ruin of his heroine, Glory. Let us hope that he, too, will not become demoralized. We could endure the demoralization of Glory, for we could remember that she never did and never could exist, but if Mr. Caine should be led by his association with the theatre to imitate the ways of the frivolous and worldly, and to attend midnight balls given by hospital nurses, we should indeed have reason to mourn.

W. L. ALDEN.

People who have read the French journals of ten or twenty years ago will probably remember the name of Mme. d'Aghonne, which appeared under the title of a certain class of feuilletons, which might be said to suggest the presence of a French "Duchess." Mme. d'Aghonne was a prolific writer, and was read with great zeal for the moment by the Parisian shopkeepers, clerks, dressmakers, and milliners, but, like all literature of its class, hers did not last. She is now seventy-four years old, and was found the other day in a half-starved condition in her rooms, at 69 Rue de Courcelles, in Levallois-Perret, where she has lived for the last four years. As her success as a novelist waned, she secluded herself more and more. The indifference of the public seemed to be breaking her heart, and the old woman sought relief in absinthe. She is now in the hospital, being carefully tended by the daughters of those who used to revel in her stories. And she says to her attendants: "Why, look at me now, and then just imagine how it was when, not so very long ago, I could gain more than 100f. an hour by my pen."

De Amicis's "On Blue Water."*

In issuing a new edition of the works of Edmondo de Amicis the publishers have added "On Blue Water" as a companion to the "Holland" and "Spain." And it may be said in passing that in point of typographical merit the work is as worthy of the publishers as the matter contained is of the writer. To those who have read the "Holland" and "Spain" there is little need to add even a word of inducement for the present work. "On Blue Water" is, as its title suggests, the simple story of a voyage made by the author on board one of the steamers running between Italy and South America, and is unique in that it chronicles the characteristics of a variety of types taken from both the saloon and the steerage, not one of which is specified by name.

From the sailing of the ship at Genoa to the landing in the harbor of Montevideo, the picture presented is an ever-changing kaleidoscope of form and color—vital, vivid, picturesque. As one sits in his easy chair, curtained from the chilling wind, one may sail with the ship through the beautiful blue waters of the Mediterranean out into the broad Atlantic, and, crossing the equator, float down under the Southern Cross to the land of the pomegranate and the paradise bird.

The scene opens at the wharf at Genoa. Time, twilight. The city, with its myriad lights scintillating like stars, forms the background of the picture. In the immediate foreground passes the procession of passengers "going aboard"—a countless variety of human types of men, of women, of children—of the high-born and the lowly, of age and infancy, of luxury and want, of joy and sorrow, of expectation and dejection; while stretching beyond one sees in prospective the picturesque outlines of the various water-craft, the red glow of the sails, the colored light shining like beacons high on the shipping; and over all the vaulted heavens flushed with its deep-toned after-glow of an Italian sunset. Through this gleaming path the stately steamer, pulsating with the resistless tide of human life, glides out into the limitless, the unknown.

With his facile and fecund pen, M. Amicis describes life aboard—life in its multitudinous phases; its incident, its adventure, its pleasure, its danger, its humor, its pathos, its morality, its philosophy, its psychology, its sociology; in short, its every ramification of condition and quality. And all is done in the graceful style of this most impressionable, imaginative, keenly observant writer. Opening the book at random, with but a moment of time to spare, one may enjoy a mental picture at once refreshing and suggestive. And whether rejoicing with the humble parents of the little "Galileo," the baby born at sea, or standing in the shadows at midnight as the body of the old peasant is lowered to its "wandering grave"; whether feeling the heat of a tropical sun or realizing the awful grandeur of a storm on a tropical sea, one is charmed by the brilliancy of an imagination expansive as the horizon itself, and finds food for thought in the optimistic, altruistic impulse underlying every experience, radiating from every description. The very keynote of the writer's talent seems to be an ever-ready ability to transform, to embellish his impressions. For example:

"The sea is on fire!—all turned to the water. The ship was indeed sailing over a burning sea. Splashing from her sides myriads of topaz lights, handfuls of diamonds; and leaving behind her, like a sheet of molten gold, a long streak of liquid phosphorus, which seemed to issue from her stern as from a flaming mine. Here there was gold, there there was silver. * * * But close by us the water burned, a beauteous thing to see, a corruscation of intertwining flashes of fire, a quivering sweep of little stars and suns that rushed at the ship and tumbled back again, that leaped and fell, but disappeared not, giving the waves transparent splendor, as if lighted from below by the fabled stars of Pluto and Proserpina that gleam at the centre of the earth. * * *

"But what was our wonder when after an hour of this there came a school of dolphins swimming and darting in the midst of this fire, and leaping around the ship as if to vie with our joy. Then it was nothing but one whirl of sparks of fiery foam and blazing spray—a dance of constellations, a madness of splendor.

"It was a charming night. * * * To the west, among myriads of stars, arose the zodiacal light, in form of a huge, whitish pyramid, the apex almost reaching the zenith, and the circuit embracing a quarter of the horizon. The track of the Milky Way between the Scorpion and the Centaur and the four flaming diamonds of the Southern Cross stood out clear and vivid.

"Falling stars, seeming larger than with us, from this clear atmosphere, were seen on every side like shooting rockets, which streaked the sky with silvery red and blue and golden light. So clear was the sky that the ship with every black spar and shroud and rope was sharply drawn upon it; and looking from the piazzetta there were stars among the yards, the lifts, the braces, and stars reflected by the glassy sea; so that we seemed to move along in an airy bark amid the splendors of the firmament."

But land ho! The journey is ended! The day of departure has dawned! The great ship has dropped her anchors, and, with her mighty pulses calmed, her stately stride stilled, she lies at rest—her mission mercifully fulfilled, her duty nobly done.

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*ON BLUE WATER. By Edmondo de Amicis. Translated by J. B. Brown. With 90 illustrations. 8vo; $2.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

1898

Hiawatha.

Longfellow's Poem and the Founding of the Iroquois League.

When Longfellow wrote the "Song of Hiawatha" he worked with the delight and the uncertainty of a discoverer. Schoolcraft and other writers had collected and made available a great mass of Indian legends, but most of their books were literary material rather than literature, and as the public did not go searching through the bulky, repetitious volumes, it was impossible to tell whether native American mythology would prove popular or not when put in more attractive form. Nevertheless, the newness of his subject fascinated Longfellow, and the abundance of his material almost bewildered him, when he first began planning out the poem. The Indian demigod, Manabozo, Michabou, Chiabo, Tarenyawagon, or Hiawatha, took so many different forms and had so many adventures that it was difficult to decide on a definite character and to select just enough incidents to form a progressive hero tale, within the boundaries of art. To have availed himself of half the interesting legends would have made a contradictory as well as an unwieldy book, and so, when his work was completed, there were still many Hiawatha stories which he had not retold.

The traditions which he chose, as he explained in a note to the poem, are those which were current among the Chippewas or Ojibways on Lake Superior, but all the Northern tribes had similar legends, and the name Hiawatha appears to have come from the Iroquois, who pronounced it Hi-a-wat-ha, and interpreted it as "the very wise man," or as "he who seeks the wampum belt." Longfellow at first intended to use Manabozo, the Ojibway name, but finally chose Hiawatha instead, as more musical. Then, too, the character which the Iroquois gave to their hero was far more dignified than that of Manabozo, who seems to have been more of a trickster and magician than a serious leader and teacher like Hiawatha, and the poet blended the two conceptions, keeping the adventurous spirit of Manabozo and the high-mindedness of Hiawatha.

The legend of Hiawatha's discovery of wampum is interesting as an example of how the Iroquois traced almost everything of importance back to him. The wampum memory system is one of the most remarkable developments among the American Indians, and quite as important as the picture writing, answering the same need of some permanent record, though it was Hiawatha's thinking out of picture writing which Longfellow used:

In those days, said Hiawatha,
"Lo, how all things fade and perish!
From the memory of the old men
Pass away the great traditions,
* * * * * * * *
Wise men speak; their words of wisdom
Perish in the ears that hear them,
Do not reach the generations
That, as yet unborn, are waiting
In the great mysterious darkness
Of the speechless days that shall be!"
* * * * * * * *
From his pouch he took his colors,
Took his paints of different colors,
On the smooth bark of the birch tree
Painted many shapes and figures,
And each figure had a meaning,
Each some word or thought suggested.

The foundation of the league of the five nations is a favorite theme of Iroquois myth. The actual history of its foundation is unknown, although Schoolcraft thought that according to the most trustworthy reports it occurred about 1539, or, as the Indians put it, "one age, the length of a man's life, before the white people came into the country," meaning before the Dutch began their explorations in 1609. This final and strong confederacy was probably the outgrowth of a less clearly defined association which had been on and off between the nations from some much earlier date, but Indian chronology is so untrustworthy that there is no way of telling whether the Hiawatha myths refer to the first beginning of the union or to its completion. Longfellow chose the latter era, bringing in the black-robed Christian priests to take Hiawatha's place among his people, but the Iroquois give no such assurance as to date, contenting themselves with letting their hero sail away in his white canoe and vanish, when his work is done.

According to Onondaga belief, Tarenyawagon, the "Holder of the Heavens," was one of the lesser gods; he watched over the five nations, teaching them all that they knew and appearing among them opportunely to set them right when they had gone astray. At last—perhaps because they went astray so often—he resolved to put on human form and teach them how to live. He appeared among the Onondagas, who called him Hiawatha and revered him as an unusually just and thoughtful man. He soon gained great power in their councils, though he kept no sign about him of his former state except the magic canoe in which, as Tarenyawagon, he had sailed from hill to hill through the air and glided without effort through the water. To be quite as other men, he married, but his wife takes little part in the story, apparently giving up her place to their daughter, whom Hiawatha loved more than anything else on earth. The years passed in a life that was quiet and apparently ordinary except that it was so full of wisdom and kindness, and Hiawatha came to be an old man and the head of the Onondaga Government.

Then there was an alarm from the neighboring nations; fierce tribes had come down from the north and were devastating the country, killing men, women, and children as they came, and Hiawatha was called to attend a council and help to plan a campaign of defense. He agreed to go, but delayed, for he had a great foreboding of ill. The messengers came again for him, and finally a third time; then he launched his magic canoe and started on the journey, taking his daughter with him, perhaps because he dared not leave her behind when he had such a prescience of misfortune. They arrived safely at the place of the council, but just as they stepped on shore, something dark, formless, and ominous appeared in the sky; every one saw that it was rushing swiftly down, and every one except Hiawatha and his daughter ran away; but Hiawatha stood quiet and waited, bidding his daughter do the same, for he knew that they were waiting the will of God, from which there could be no escape. The dark cloud took form as it descended, spreading out the wings of a bird and falling upon the girl with such force that it crushed and killed her, killing itself at the same time and burying its beak and talons in the earth. Hiawatha grieved inconsolably, but as one who is not surprised. It was the unknown price which he had known that he must pay before he could be of service to his people, and when the time for addressing the council came he did so calmly, like a wise man of any age or race. His speech, as Schoolcraft translated it from the oral traditions of the Indians, was quite modern and devoid of rhetoric:

"Friends and Brothers: You are members of many tribes. You have come from a great distance. The voice of war has roused you up. You are afraid for your homes, your wives, and your children. You tremble for your safety. Believe me, I am one with you. We have one common object. To oppose these hordes of northern tribes singly and alone would prove certain destruction. We must unite ourselves into one band of brothers. We must have but one voice, one fire, one pipe, and one war club. This will give us strength. If our warriors are united, they can defeat the enemy and drive them from our land. You [the Mohawks] who are sitting under the shadow of the Great Tree whose roots sink deep into the earth, shall be the first nation, because you are warlike and mighty. You [the Oneidas] who incline your bodies against the Everlasting Stone that cannot be moved shall be the second nation, because you always give wise council. You [the Onondagas] who have your habitations at the foot of the Great Hills and are overshadowed by their crags, shall be the third nation, because you are all greatly gifted in speech. You [the Senecas] whose dwelling is in the Dark Forest and whose home is everywhere shall be the fourth nation, because of your superior cunning in hunting. And you [the Cayugas] who live in the Open Country, and possess much wisdom, shall be the fifth nation, because you understand better the art of raising corn and beans and making cabins. Brothers, if we unite in this bond, the Great Spirit will smile upon us and we shall be free, prosperous, and happy; but if we remain as we are, we shall be subject to his frown. We shall be enslaved, ruined, perhaps annihilated forever.

"Brothers: These are the words of Hiawatha. Let them sink into your hearts."

After deliberating, the council decided to found a league, as Hiawatha advised, and, to denote the character and closeness of their union, they employed the symbol of a single council house or lodge (the long house) to represent their whole territory. This gave them the name among themselves of Aguinushioni, for which the French substituted Iroquois, a word supposed to have been derived from a Huron word meaning to smoke. On the completion of the league, Hiawatha felt that his mission on earth was accomplished, and he bade farewell to the council in a speech much like the first except that he warns the nations to let no new members into their union to sow the seeds of jealousy; and then, declaring that the great Master of Breath called him, he stepped into his canoe and glided away through air that grew tremulous with music as he passed. From this legend, although he used no other part of it, Longfellow took the beautiful ending of his song:

On the shore stood Hiawatha,
Turned and waved his hand at parting;
On the clear and luminous water
Launched his birch canoe for sailing,
From the pebbles on the margin
Shoved it forth into the water;
Whispered to it, "Westward! Westward!"
And with speed it darted forward,
* * * * * * *
Sailed into the fiery sunset,
Sailed into the purple vapors,
* * * * * * *
To the Islands of the Blessed,
To the Kingdom of Ponemah,
To the Land of the Hereafter!

Linton.

Memorial Exhibition of His Works at the Century Association.

The memorial exhibition of the works of William J. Linton at the Century Association yesterday, to-day, and Sunday, consists of books and pamphlets which he had edited, written, and illustrated, and in some cases had set up in type, printed, sewed, and covered with his own hands without any assistance. These are arranged in flat cases in chronological order, and if many of his productions are not included in the collection, yet his characteristic labors in various lines can well be judged by those embraced within the dates of 1839 and 1896.

The first title is that of "The National—A Library for the People," edited by W. J. Linton, with engravings; London, J. Watson, publisher and printer, 1839. It only existed for six months. The next date, 1841, gives a small 16mo "Life of Thomas Paine," by Linton, the portrait also by his hand, and the printer the same Watson who was so persecuted and prosecuted in Chartist times. "Bob Thin; or, The Poor House Fugitive," verse by Linton, an 8vo, the engravings from drawings made on the wood by T. Gibson, W. Bell Scott, and E. Duncan, and all engraved by Linton, the date being 1845. The copy here shown has a peculiar interest, it having been sent to George Sand, per Mazzini, and has his writing to that effect. We have "The Lover's Stratagem and Other Tales," with upward of 100 illustrations, by Linton, 1849. The poem of "The Water Nymph" was written by Linton. "The Plaint of Freedom," verses in praise of Milton, Cromwell, and Hampden, was also written by him and privately printed in 1852.

From 1851 to 1855 was published a monthly magazine called "The English Republic," edited by W. J. Linton. A second line, half title, varied thus: "God and the People." "A Series of Tracts," "A Newspaper and Review," &c. A woodcut on the title page represents a flag flying on a high peak. The flag was composed of three horizontal stripes of blue, white, and green. Portraits of Reformers were the other illustrations. Watson published the early volumes. The final issues were printed and published by Linton at Brantwood, Coniston, Windermere, Westmoreland, which home Linton eventually sold to Mr. Ruskin.

In 1860 the Art Union of London published a quarto volume of "Thirty Pictures of Deceased British Artists," engraved by W. J. Linton. Several of these were also drawn on wood by Linton. "The Ferns of the English Lake Country," drawn and engraved by W. J. Linton, was published at Windermere, 1861. He also colored each figure in this copy. The same year was published "Shakespeare: His Birthplace and Its Neighborhood," illustrated by Linton. "Claribel and Other Poems," written and with many lovely little cuts, by the same hand, appeared in 1865.

The next date shows probably Mr. Linton's first effort at pamphleteering in this country. It bears the title, "Ireland for the Irish; Rhymes and Reasons Against Landlordism, with a Preface on Fenianism and Republicanism," by W. J. Linton, 1867; The American News Company. This was followed by "The House that Tweed Built," with humorous cuts. "The American Odyssey—Adventures of Ulysses and Other Political Skits," Tichnor & Fields of Boston, was published in 1868. "The Flower and the Star and Other Stories for Children," written and illustrated by W. J. Linton, came next, and then during the interval from 1868 to 1876 appeared "Editorial Rights," "Pot-Pourri," and "England to America, a New Year's Greeting," inscribed "to William Cullen Bryant and the members of the Century in acknowledgment of courtesies received by an English member."

George Bell of London published in 1878 "The Poets of America. Selections from One Hundred American Poets from 1776 to 1876," by W. J. Linton, with a portrait of Walt Whitman by W. J. L. "Some Practical Hints on Wood Engraving, for the Instruction of Reviewers and the Public," with engravings by Linton, was published in Boston, 1879. In the same year Mr. Linton printed at his "Appledore Press," near New Haven, "James Watson, a Memoir, and Ever Honored for His Worthiness." This was republished at Manchester, England, 1880, a living tribute to his noble friend. A thin quarto contains illustrations to Bryant's "Flood of Years," drawn and composed by W. J. Linton, with the artist's interpretation of his own designs. "Impromptu; Done in Three Hours; 1878," is written on this copy by Linton. Then follow a number of pamphlets, "Translations—Hugo, Beranger, Mickiewicz," "Broadway Ballads," "Dean Stanley," "The Prince's Noses," "A Modern Idyl," (of various dates;) "Wood Engraving in America," a quarto volume, in 1882.

In this year also Mr. Linton published by subscription, in 225 copies, handsomely printed at his press and illustrated, "Golden Apples of Hesperides; Poems Not Found in the Collections." In 1883 was published in Boston "Rare Poems of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," collected and edited, with notes and engravings, by W. J. Linton. "Wood Engraving, a Manual of Instruction," appeared in London in 1884, an 8vo. The folio in the case of the "Masters of Wood Engraving, New Haven, 1886," is one of three copies set up and printed, two pages at a time, on his little press at Appledore. The numerous cuts were printed separately, and each one laid down in its proper place by his own hand. One of these copies he took to England (now in the British Museum) to serve as "copy" to induce a London publisher to undertake the printing of the work, which was finally issued there in 1888, a magnificent elephant folio, and a monument to the knowledge, skill, and industry of Mr. Linton, who spent nearly two years in London preparing it for the press.

In 1889 he printed fifty copies at Appledore of "Love Lore," a small square book. The same year "Poems and Translations" was published in London. In 1891 a London house got out a volume of selections from the volumes of the "English Republic," (the Linton contributions,) edited by Kineton Parkes. "Stories After Nature," by Charles Wells, with preface by Linton, soon followed. The year 1892 seems to have been a busy one at the little press of Appledore. "Heliconundrums—Parodies on the Shadow of Words," twenty-five copies; "Catoninetales, a Domestic Epic, by Hattie Brown, a Young Lady of Color, Lately Deceased at the Age of 14"; "Religion of Organization"; "To Govern Well Is to Train Up a Nation in True Wisdom and Virtue," (Milton;) "The Formation of a Nation is Religion," (Mazzini;) "The Song of a Republic," and "Moralities," all bear the date of 1892. "European Republicans, Mazzini and His Friends," London, 1893, and the "Life of Whittier" bore the date of 1893, in London and New York. "Three-Score-and-Ten, 1820-1890," some souvenirs of his own, was published here in 1894, and in 1895 he issued a prospectus proposing to publish by subscription one hundred copies of "Love Lore and Other Early and Late Poems," by himself. This was duly printed, and with engravings made one of the prettiest issues from his press.

Finally will be noticed a number of small pamphlets in gray paper covers and bearing these titles and dates: "Text of Scripture," with illustrations, 1880; "Wisdom of Aesop," 1880; "Songs, Sonnets, and Epigrams," by A.W., (1495,) 1882; "Heart Easings"; "Catullus, with Variations," in dispraise of woman, being thirty variations of the one verse, twenty-five copies, 1886; "Wind Falls," 1883; "Definitions," 1890; "Darwin Probabilities," a review of his "Descent of Man," and "Darwiniads," 1892-3. "Moralities" came in 1892, "Times and Seasons" in 1894, "Of a Mollusc (in the Beginning)" in 1895, "A Republic, the Meaning of the Word," in 1896, and the sad but philosophic "Ultima Verba," 1896. These were all written and printed by himself in editions of twenty-five or fifty copies, and sent to friends, with a friendly word and sometimes with an additional verse or sketch.

On the walls will be found in water colors a "landscape" dated 1866; "A Bunch of Withered Grapes," 1867; a "Sunset After a Storm," and a portrait of himself, half life size, a remarkable piece of execution, done about 1873-4. Numerous proof impressions from his engravings for books, magazines, and illustrated newspapers are also on the walls and well show his remarkable skill in that line, one series being of Edwin Booth in various characters, presented to Mr. Booth by Mr. Linton, and now lent by The Players. There are also portraits in oil of Mr. Linton painted by E. Wood Perry in 1884 and 1896, and one by T. W. Wood of 1894. S. P. A.

Books Received.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Renascent Christianity. By a Clergyman. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

The Bible References of John Ruskin. By Mary and Ellen Gibbs. 12mo. New York: Henry Frowde. $1.25.

POETRY.

Random Rimes—Medical and Miscellaneous. By N. W. and J. P. Rand. 18mo. Boston: Otis Clapp & Son. $1.

FICTION.

The Caxtons. By Lord Lytton. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

The Red Neighborhood. By Maria Louise Poole. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

The Story of Evangelina Cisneros. Told by Herself. Introduction by Julian Hawthorne. 12mo. New York: Continental Publishing Company. $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Law and Politics in the Middle Ages. By Edward Jenks. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Thirty Years of American Finance. By Alexander Dana Noyes. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Modern France—1789-1895. By André Lebon. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The Language of Light; or, The Mirror of Truth. By Terrence Duffy. 12mo. San Francisco: Terrence Duffy.

For Love of Country. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

JAMES MACPHERSON.—Consulting Landscape Gardener, Trenton, N. J. $10 per day and expenses secures the best work. Grouping in sequence if desired, and a saving.

LONDON WEEKLY CIRCULAR OF SCARCE English Books just issued. Send for it. H. W. HAGEMANN, 100 5th Ave., N. Y.

Books to Read.

Suggestions from Friends of The Times's Saturday Review.

"King Washington"—Judge Dykman's Material.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"King Washington," by Adelaide Skeel and William H. Brearley, will rank among the best of the late historical romances. The plot is well conceived, the incidents follow each other with sufficient rapidity, and the interest is sustained throughout the story.

The historic houses and places are located with accuracy, and the historic events are correctly described. There is one erroneous statement, however, which is quite unimportant. On Page 31 it is said: "The owner of the forge, one Deacon Brewster, a Puritan, was a stanch patriot, and the links of the famous chain that was thrown across the Hudson were made here under his express directions." The chain was made at the Stirling Iron Works, about twenty-five miles back of West Point, by Peter Townsend.

As another edition of this delightful romance will certainly be called for, I hope the authors will pardon me for suggesting the propriety of weaving into the story an account of the address to the army by Major John Armstrong in March, 1783, a few months before the letter of Col. Nicola to Gen. Washington. That would bring in an account of the celebrated temple where Washington read his reply to Armstrong's address at a meeting of the officers and soldiers called for that purpose. That addition would constitute a very interesting chapter in the next edition. I have a picture of the temple, and some other material which will be valuable if my suggestion is adopted, and which I will be glad to furnish to the authors. J. O. DYKMAN.

White Plains, Feb. 21, 1898.

What Children Get from Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been accustomed to be largely guided in my literary choices by the articles in THE NEW YORK TIMES ever since the year 1875, when I came to America as a young girl, and have usually found my confidence well placed. The discussion of "Children's Reading" especially appeals to me. Being the only child in an invalid's household in my young days, my opportunities for browsing in an old-fashioned library were quite extensive. I will speak of my personal experience, because it is possible that it may give the hint by which the difficulties on either side of the problem may be overcome.

One side appears to base its arguments on the idea that all reading written especially for children is inferior to that designed for the adult reader. Any one familiar with the best literature for children will acknowledge that there are countless gems, both as regards style and matter. Take, for example, Kipling's child stories, (which, by the way, reverse the general order of things, and furnish comparisons for adult writers on serious subjects sometimes.) Take "The Nürnberg Stone," or "Moufflon," or the "Little Earl," from Ouida's "Bimbi," (by no means to be confounded with her writings for adults, although there she has many gems in the mud;) take some of the poetry of Stevenson or Eugene Field, or, later, Laura Richards and others; take the scientific articles written for St. Nicholas, Youth's Companion, or Harper's Round Table—marvels of clearness and enticingly pointing to paths of deeper knowledge—to say nothing of historical or semi-historic stories, as, for example, "Master Skylark," and there will be not only present entertainment, but also the sine qua non of all children's literature—the inspiration to go further, to dig deeper.

The other side believes that children's appreciation should not be forced, and would trust to the evolution of a sound literary taste without going beyond the juvenile literature of to-day, which is certainly most excellent. This, however, is not sufficient. If I may again make a personal reference, at the age of sixteen there was a copy of "Sartor Resartus" in the house, and although I had then read omnivorously books of all sorts that had come in my way, I did not think of attempting that, until a passage was given to me to read by a favorite cousin, who at the same time praised highly the chapter entitled "The Everlasting Yea" and the preceding one. From that single impulse dated my reading, in after years, of all of Carlyle's works.

I may add, too, that such impulses commonly lie dormant for a time. Very young children can appreciate the poetry of great poets, although they should not be overdosed with it. They need their nonsense verses, too. Little tastes of the great authors as tidbits, while the bread and butter of literature is supplied by the writers most nearly suited to the child's age, so as to give a ready command of written language, will be sufficient to give glimpses of wider countries beyond. Do not most children prefer to play outside the garden gate, and will they not be proud to be able to enjoy papa's or mamma's book?

There have been children who knew Ella's "Dissertation on Roast Pig" as soon as they knew the word "pork," and who enjoyed the evolution of the sofa in Cowper's "Task," his story of his three pet hares, "Lines to My Mother's Picture," and many extracts from his other poems, before they were eight years old; and yet there was a children's book shelf, with Mrs. Trimmer's "History of the Robins," Grimm's "Fairy Tales," "Swiss Family Robinson," and Mrs. Alfred Gatty's "Parables from Nature," among many others.

In conclusion, if the mother or the father is reading, let us say, "The Choir Invisible," let the half-grown boy or girl read aloud the chapter describing old Kentucky times, and that other containing John Gray's last talk to his school children. Yet (I tremble here before hostile critics) my honest conviction is that "The Heavenly Twins" is an exquisite prose poem, and could be read to and enjoyed by children, quite irrespective of the book itself, which certainly would not be desirable for their reading during the period of unformed literary taste. Indeed, this dictum might be extended to all books of the class known as "novels written with a purpose." In all such cases the literary style becomes secondary, if the "purpose" be strong enough.

Giving tastes of the best of the current literature, and at the same time saying "you will enjoy this book so much better if you wait a few years than if you read it now," will create a progressive standard in the child's mind, and implant a want, a need, which only good literature will supply. In this way the child's mind is broadened. It is time enough to go into special training later, when special bents of character and tastes begin to make their appearance.

The true province of home reading is to make the boy or the girl possessor of that general information that tells more in after life than all the learning of the schools.

MAY MACKINTOSH, Pd. M.

Weehawken, N. J., Feb. 8, 1898.

A Word for Miss Alcott.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In compliance with a request of my young niece, who for her age has a fine discriminating taste in literature, I beg the privilege of saying through your columns a few words in defense of Louisa M. Alcott.

In the first article upon "Books That Separate Parents from Children," printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW on Jan. 8, Miss Alcott's were among the condemned, notwithstanding when her charming stories were first published mothers and daughters united in reading them with pleasurable interest. She was the pioneer in the delineation of sprightly young-girl life, brim full of animal spirits, yet overflowing with a desire to be true and brave and helpful. There is a pure, healthy tone to all of her books, embodying, as they do, examples of unselfishness, cheerfulness, and hopefulness in spite of disappointments and misfortunes. I am sure no young girl could read them without a more eager desire to take up her share of life's duties, whether at the fireside or elsewhere. Certainly they are more worthy of being read than numerous other books that have been recommended in later letters upon literature for children.

To exclude "Little Women," "Little Men," &c., and include in any list the Elsie books seems to me quite out of plumb in building up the literary structure for children. In my opinion, Elsie Dinsmore is an unnatural, self-righteous little prig, and when she takes upon herself the conversion of her grandmother the culmination is reached. True, the Good Book says, "And a little child shall lead them," but sweetly, childishly, unconsciously, not with the air of a martyr and a set face of resignation, as if barely able to pass her saintly little life in the midst of such ungodly surroundings.

In conclusion, please allow me to say how much I enjoy reading THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. A kind friend sends it to me, and living, as I do, far from any intellectual atmosphere, it helps to keep me in touch with the brain activities of the world. It was a satisfaction to me to have my views confirmed concerning secular lives of Christ by a distinguished New York theologian. Even Edwin Arnold, in his artistically beautiful poem, "The Light of the World," has not given us the story of the Christ, nor made us feel the majesty of the God in Him, as does the simple, stately language of the Gospels.

Mrs. Sherwood, in her sketches of persons and places, describes them so vividly, and so impresses us with her charming, magnetic personality, that we feel, in reading them, that we are having a delightful visit from her, and wish it were not to be finished soon. M. L. S.

Ellenburg, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1898.

Books of Verse for Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are at least five collections of verse which may be meant by "J. B.'s" "The Child's Book of Poetry," and none of them is very new. First, and also latest, is Mr. Andrew Lang's "Poetry Book," a perfect treasury of ballads and songs; second, Miss Agnes Repplier's "A Book of Famous Verse," differing little except in size from Mr. Lang's; third, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge's "Ballads and Lyrics"; fourth, Dr. Samuel Elliot's "Poetry for Children," which ranges from Jane Taylor, Mary Howitt, and "Aunt Effie" to Wordsworth and Holmes and Spencer—Spencer of "Llewellyn and His Dog," not Spenser with two "s's"; and fifth, "Hymns for Mothers and Children," which contains not only "O, Those Little, Those Little Blue Shoes," but "My Baby" and "Lullaby," by the same author; Miss Muloch's "Alice," Leigh Hunt's seven couplets, "An Angel in the House"; Wither's "Rocking Hymn," and, in short, some two hundred pieces, covering the ground between Mother Goose and Shakespeare. The first of these books is published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., the next three by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and the last by Messrs. Walker & Wise. As it appeared in 1860, it is possibly out of print.

Thanks for the assignation of Mr. Meredith. The Oakleigh Mather here so gratified him that it seemed unlikely that justice would be done to the worst parts of his novels. The opening chapters often charm one, but even "Victoria" soon unfits the reader for anything but a repetition of Mariana's saying. H. G.

Boston, Feb. 12, 1898.

A Little Girl's List.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been reading your lists of books for children with great interest. Although I am a little girl, I would like to name a few fine books which I did not see in the lists. Cooper's "Leather Stocking Tales" and his "Spy" are among the best books that were ever written. Another fine book of the Revolution is Kennedy's "Horse Shoe Robinson."

Other nice books are "Lady Jane," (Jamieson;) "Sarah Crewe," (Burnett;) "The Young Marooners," (Goulding;) "Canadian Settlers," (Marryat;) "Desert Home" and "Boy Hunters," (Mayne Reid,) and last, but not least, is "Stories Told to a Child," by Jean Ingelow. S. E. B.

Clarkton, Halifax County, Va., Feb. 19, 1898.

Good Short Stories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

William M. Morse asks in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for short stories. Being in the habit of reading aloud at home, we would suggest the following, and might name many others: Robert Louis Stevenson's stories, under the titles of "The New Arabian Nights," "The Dynamiter," "The Merry Men," and others; any of Mary Wilkins's stories, such as "The New England Nun," and others; Irving's "Alhambra" and "Sketch Book"; Thackeray's short stories and Rudyard Kipling's short stories. Though not admirers of Ouida, we like "The Dog of Flanders" and "The Branch of White Lilacs." CHARLES J. BATES.

New York, Feb. 14, 1898.

Conversation.

Advice to Wall Flowers Who Are Gifted but Silent.

Eyes and Ears to be Kept Open.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you have the goodness either to send the following letter to Miss A. E. S. or publish it for her benefit? A. B.

New York, Feb. 21, 1898.

Miss A. E. S.: Your case interests me greatly because I have been a fellow-sufferer. I know very well indeed how you feel. I fancy you are young and unused to society, but your letter is well expressed and shows that you are not stupid. May I diagnose your case and suggest a remedy? I believe you to be suffering from want of confidence in yourself, self-consciousness, and a desultory habit of mind which is a common result of our flood of books and modern cramming method of education. I would recommend for the correction of these things, first, a little of the mental or Christian science philosophy of life; second, the cultivation of memory, observation, and concentration. Learn to think—by which I mean, to have an opinion and a reason for your opinion.

One individual opinion, even though you may alter it upon hearing it take form in words for the first time, is worth dozens of borrowed opinions in inspiring confidence in self. The person who comes at his opinions by thought is open-minded and never becomes opinionated, like the one whose view is colored by prejudice. Next, observe; see the humor, the pathos of things. Life is full of interesting details if we go about with eyes and ears open. To aid this and to aid memory an excellent idea is to keep a diary, putting down impressions, thoughts, bits of good talk you have heard, situations of interest which reveal character. Then, having got something within that is your own, to help express it fill your mind with the best literature. Nothing brings facility of expression and a good vocabulary like this imbibing of the best. When a thing is well expressed notice the words used, the beauty of form; not to repeat, but to enrich the storehouse of your sub-conscious mind, whence these things issue, worked over by your own brain until they are yours indeed. Letters are particularly stimulating to easy expression, being colloquial in form. It is amazing with what fluency the right words come after reading letters like those which passed between Emerson and Carlyle.

There are many books which help our judgment by telling us what to notice; for instance, "How to Judge a Picture," by Van Dyke; "How to Understand Music," by Mathews, &c. In brief, listen with attention and intelligent interest, speak from conviction and a well-stored mind without being didactic. Remember the pleasant things, the humorous things, the kindly things, leaving painful things, personalities, which are nothing more, all complaints, and malicious things aside, and I think you will in time find this life full to overflowing with subjects for conversation, and with practice and knowledge you will have to restrain rather than cultivate your desire to express them. Sincerely, A SYMPATHIZER.

"Recipes for Conversation."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see on Page 114 (second page) of today's REVIEW a letter of pathetic inquiry from a "wall flower" on how to acquire the gift of conversation, and I hope she derived a great deal of help from the remarks of "E. L. C." The letter writer asks you what to read, and if you will allow me, I should like to name a book written by Prof. Mahaffy and published by Putnam, called "The Principles of the Art of Conversation," in which I think that "A. E. S." will find much to instruct. It is altogether a capital book, the work of a scholar, and written with admirable ease and polish. As the work of one of the foremost men among a people who are the best conversationalists in the world, it will be readily assumed to be of some interest. With the genial wit of his country, he dedicates the book "to my silent friends," so that he may be said to have had "wall flowers" in his eye. If I may presume to add a word, it would be to say to "A. E. S."—"Take advantage of every proper opportunity everywhere of exchanging remarks." Prof. Mahaffy speaks of the late Isaac Butt and the charm of his conversation—a rare talker, and who talked with everybody—in a street car to whoever was next him, alike to an old woman with her market basket on her lap, or to a Q. C. I know how it was, for I have sat beside him, and shall never forget that I was scarcely seated when he made a remark to me on something passing on the street, and went on with absolute ease, and as if we had been talking together for an hour.

When "A. E. S." feels diffident and uncertain, she should think of the Scotch Captain at the battle of Camperdown, who could not make out the Admiral's signal, and, throwing the signal book on the deck, gave the order, "Up wi' the helm, and gang i' the middle o't." Take the risk of making a blunder, and all right in. If a blunder should be made, it will be quite understood and abundantly forgiven. Like a good Scotch collie, whenever he sees an assembly of his kind, be it a consultation or a fight, he, like the Captain, puts up his helm and gangs right i' the middle o't. Practice, practice, practice. And be not overwise. This admirable book I have referred to is my apology for giving unasked-for advice. A. B.

Irvington, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1898.

Too Much Self-Consciousness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read the letter from "A. E. S." and your replies, both of which have interested me; the letter, because the initials were once my own, and because in my youth I suffered somewhat from the same difficulty of not being a ready talker. The remedies suggested are very good, as far as they go, but I do not think you have struck the keynote. I should say from my own experience, and from long observation, that the main difficulty lies in too much self-consciousness, too great a desire to please, and imagining that whatever she says will be weighed and measured by those who listen; too great an aversion to saying what she knows will be very commonplace.

The world is made up mostly of commonplaces. There are many people in the world, and each one occupies a very small space, and so long as we do not seriously violate the proprieties, very little at best is thought of what we say or do. This may not be very flattering to one's self-love, but to turn the tables and look the other way, how much does this same young woman remember of what others say, so that they are not positively silly and ridiculous? If they show an amiable disposition to make others comfortable, although lacking wit and brilliancy, they are generally pronounced "nice." I should like to help this young lady, and I am sure I could if I could reach her.

One more consoling thought—Time will work wonders in this respect. It is not many years since I was congratulating myself upon the greater facility with which I could express myself, when, lo! it came upon me that I had heard something of the garrulousness of age, so that the serenity was not altogether without alloy. But such is life, and I am encouragingly,

A. E. S. + A.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1898.

Too Many Awful Warnings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If not too late I hope you will discourage your correspondent "A. E. S." from trying to learn the "art of conversation." We have too many and horrid examples of those given over to much learning in that direction to wish to advise others to turn in that way. I think she is far from "stupid and ignorant," in that she has expressed herself so clearly in writing of what she feels is her bête noire. "Silence is golden," and that her vocabulary is limited is fortunate, I think. She may learn the "art of pleasing" is in being a good listener. Reading THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, too, will give us food for thought, if not the gift of language, for which make us truly thankful is the wish of

MARY ANN.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1898.

One of Mr. Alden's Compliments.

From The Critic.

Mr. W. L. Alden, who was at one time the humorous editorial writer of THE NEW YORK TIMES, is now writing literary letters from London to that paper. The second of these, which appeared last week, is more interesting than the first. Mr. Alden says that Mr. Rider Haggard has apparently decided to abandon Africa, and that his next book is to be "a story of modern civilized life, without a person in it with a complexion darker than that of an authorized British brunette." Mr. Haggard, continues Mr. Alden, "has been immensely successful in selling his novels; and of course this has made many people say that they are rubbish. I wish I could write that sort of rubbish." Just how much of a compliment does Mr. Alden intend by this statement? Does he mean to admit that Mr. Haggard writes rubbish, and that for pecuniary reasons he would like to write the same instead of some other kind of rubbish, or does he mean that it is not rubbish, and that he wishes that he wrote as well as Mr. Haggard? Of course, Mr. Alden writes a hundred per cent. better than Mr. Haggard; so I am at a loss to get at his real meaning.

1898

Many Topics.

Comment in Letters Selected from the Editor's Daily Mails.

Dr. Muhlenberg.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to express my appreciation of the excellent quality of the articles printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

I particularly enjoyed, in your last issue, the article by Joel Chandler Harris on "Impartial Civil War Histories" and Mr. Francis's review of "The Life and Work of Dr. Muhlenberg," by Sister Anne Ayres. Since reading his article I have read the book, and I beg to assure other readers of THE REVIEW that the very high praise he bestowed upon that work is wholly deserved in every way. What a lovely character is there delineated—this wonderful man of God, who by his very sincerity of purpose and, to quote Mr. Francis, "true altruistic devotion to the welfare of his fellow-men" drew to his side not only the poor and needy for succor, but the rich and powerful, who were glad of the privilege to aid him in his philanthropic work, influenced not a little, doubtless, by the fact that he had spent all his own private fortune for the same purpose.

And the beautiful friendship which existed between the saintly Doctor and that "merchant prince" Robert B. Minturn, to whom he refers in one place as "the poor man's friend and mine"—how clearly it is all depicted! Here is the text of the sermon the good Doctor preached at his friend's funeral, at which Bishop Potter officiated—taken from the prophet Micah, vi., 8—"He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" Here is the sermon, doubtless the shortest on record, consisting simply of three words emphatically uttered: "So did he!" Nothing more. Yet what an eloquent sermon! Robert B. Minturn, Cyrus Curtiss, John David Wolfe, Adam Norrie, Samuel Babcock—read this book and learn how these Christian men of wealth gave with the utmost liberality not only of their means but their time and personal interest to the various works of benevolence inaugurated by Dr. Muhlenberg, and then you cannot believe that the rich are indifferent to the welfare of their less fortunate fellows.

I wish I had a Fortunatus purse. I would circulate this book far and wide, holding up this character as an exemplar for the youth of our land, as an inspiration to higher things and an Evangel on the "Responsibility of Wealth," and I am sure it would bear an abundant harvest. A. C.

Flushing, L. I., Feb. 14, 1898.

A Dead Past, Not a Living Present.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your words on "Quo Vadis" have interested me very much, especially as, not capable of appreciating its much-proclaimed excellences, I had begun to count myself a perfect stupid.

Interesting as are Mommsen and Gibbon and the other books referred to, I didn't have to look beyond the encyclopedia to "verify his facts." The bathing scene in the garden, however, I referred to Susannah and the Elders, slightly modified to suit the purposes of the novelist. It belongs to Egypt, where the Apocrypha was probably written, where garden baths from sluices in the Nile would not be uncommon. Was it true to Rome with her many public baths, with houses fitted up with private baths inside the house, as some of them show? Is it appropriate to that civilization or to ours?

The picture of Paul evidently wasn't meant for a caricature, and it falls of truth. What is its value? His language, except when he quotes from the Paul of Scripture, is not equal to the conversation of a modern minister. The pain of the story is too extended for pathos. Love is too long-drawn to be lovely. No humor, no light touches, relieve the tension.

The real truth of a historical novel or drama is the truth of atmosphere, where we can "live and move and have our being." The only way this has ever been done in literature was for the author to look through his own time into the past. He is there, though the telescope of truth points there. This is the excellence of Shakespeare's, Browning's, historical dramas, of Scott's novels. We can forgive any mere violation of past fact, usually have to many, if they are done for present purposes. It seemed to me that the author of "Quo Vadis" had gone too conscientiously into the past to make it alive and eternal. It is a "dead past," not a "living present."

Syracuse, Feb. 8, 1898. J. K. C.

Nero and Petronius.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES'S very valuable SATURDAY REVIEW is sent me by a New York friend, and greatly enjoyed. I have been especially interested in the varied opinions therein expressed as to the merits of "Quo Vadis." Since Prof. Peck thinks the author generally correct as to the historical character of the book, I wish he had touched upon two points on which a number of my friends and myself differ. I beg that you will illuminate these doubtful matters for us.

First—Was Nero really a person of literary, poetic, and artistic gifts? I mean, did he compose or write anything of merit? As you have said, Sienkiewics makes almost a caricature of him as he represents him posing for applause. But in my limited reading I find no mention among historians of his art as a poet or singer, but simply that he had a taste for art, and excelled in athletics.

Second—My friends think that Petronius was always sarcastic in praising Nero; that he thought him a monkey only, and without talent. I contend that several expressions of Petronius of the presence of the tyrant proved that he did award him talent, as when he tells his nephew that the verses were "not so bad," &c., and again he spoke of his singing as good. I have not the book at hand to quote from.

I should be greatly obliged if you will give us your opinion on these two points. I enjoy all of THE REVIEW, Mrs. Sherwood's letters included. J. L. H.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 20, 1898.

[About all that can be said for the literary and artistic accomplishments of Nero is probably contained in the following passage from Harper's Classical Dictionary, edited by Prof. Peck: "The education of Nero was carefully attended to in his youth. He was placed under the care of the philosopher Seneca, and appears to have applied himself with considerable perseverance to study. He is said to have made great progress in Greek, of which he gave a specimen in his sixteenth year by pleading in that tongue the rights of the Rhodians and of the inhabitants of Ilium"—statements founded on the accounts given by Tacitus and Suetonius.—Ed.]

Thomas Otway's Plays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suppose you will think I am rather late, but really THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW contains so much good reading matter that a hard-working fellow like myself finds it difficult to get through with it in time and give it the attention it deserves. Especially is this true of your REVIEW of Jan. 22, the reading of which I only finished yesterday. As a reader of your paper since 1858—except for a few months in 1894, when I came very near joining the great majority—I beg to offer my sincere congratulations on your success, and to assure you that I, like all your readers, find in your REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART everything that could be desired. I look forward for each issue with pleasure, and read it with delight.

But I have a grievance—not a grievance, exactly. Let me explain. Mrs. Sherwood, in her interesting paper in THE REVIEW of Jan. 22, says that Thomas Otway's plays are obscene, vulgar, and unwholesome," and includes in her denunciation "Venice Preserved." Now, it so happens that the first time I ever attended a theatre "Venice Preserved" was the play performed. It was at the old Broadway Theatre, near Pearl Street. Forrest was then at the height of his fame, and he, Conway, and Mme. Ponisi, personated the principal characters, Pierre, Jaffier, and Belvedere, respectively. Being the first play I had ever seen, it of course impressed me wonderfully. I afterward bought a copy of the play, learned it nearly all by heart, have a vivid recollection of it, and cannot remember what scene of it Mrs. Sherwood could class as "indecent and vulgar." Some scenes of Shakespeare's immortal productions are to my mind more indecent than any in "Venice Preserved." D.

Brooklyn, Feb. 9, 1898.

[Strictly decent plays could scarcely have been written in the time of Otway and succeeded. But Otway's own age—surely never accused of being a prudish one—resented some of his writings. Sidney Lee, writing of his "The Soldier's Fortune," says: "Its coarseness exceeded that of the most dissolute productions of the day." Otway tried to defend it against charges of indecency, but not with much success. "Venice Preserved" is Otway's chief work—about the only one now remembered. His Antonio, the lascivious Senator in that play, was drawn as a repulsive portrait of Shaftesbury.—ED.]

Lotos Club Exhibitions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I observe in the Art World contribution a mention of the monthly picture exhibition given by the Lotos Club. In default of acquaintance with any member of that club will you kindly inform me, through your paper, of the proper method of obtaining a card of admission to such exhibition?

YOUR SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is well worth the price for the reviews it contains of art matters alone, not to mention its literary features. J. E. S.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 30, 1898.

[Our correspondent might address a note to the Art Committee of the Lotos Club, or apply to any member of such committee.—Ed.]

Two Questions Answered.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please answer the following questions in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW:

First—What was the original language in which Dr. Nansen wrote "Farthest North"?

Second—Of what nationality is Mr. Jeremiah Curtin, the translator of "Quo Vadis"?

C. A. WHARTON.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 10, 1898.

[1. Nansen's "Farthest North" was originally written in Norwegian.

2. Mr. Jeremiah Curtin was born in Wisconsin.—ED.]

Two Books on Imperial Rome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May two more be added to the excellent list of books illustrative of "Quo Vadis"? Allie's "Formation of Christendom," prepared for theological students by its author at the request of Cardinal Newman, is an admirable summary of whatsoever may be gathered from historical and patristic sources in regard to the conditions of life in Rome at the time when the Apostles entered the capital. Signor Lanciani's "Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome" gives detailed descriptions of the insulae, and also of the gardens and palaces of Nero, and of the fire by which the ground was left vacant for the imperial architect. The same author's "Pagan and Christian Rome" gives a much better idea of the imperial splendors than can be gathered from any novel. CAROLUS.

Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 7, 1898.

Aurochs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"What sort of animal in appearance was the aurochs?" doubtless many have asked themselves on reading the account of Ursus's struggle with the Lithuanian beast in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. In editions illustrating the scene a fair idea is conveyed, but many have read the account of it in editions not illustrated.

A visit to the Museum of Natural History (Seventy-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue) will repay those who are desirous of seeing a real specimen of the animal. It is immediately on the left of the entrance—a stuffed aurochs—and directly across from it is a North American bison, or buffalo, with which interesting comparison can be made.

The aurochs here exhibited does not appear as strong and stubborn about the neck and head as the buffalo; it does not seem to be as ugly a customer as the latter, but doubtless the one in Nero's amphitheatre was the giant of a ferocious herd.

J. T. LEWIS.

New York, Feb. 21, 1898.

Andre's Capture—A Letter from Judge Dykman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the reminiscences of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 12, 1898, it is said: "Her mother was Margaret Livingston, whose father, Col. James Livingston, was the officer who at West Point fired the shot into the Vulture which led to that vessel going down the river and André's journey near Tarrytown, where he was captured."

That statement is entirely erroneous. In the first place, when the Vulture was fired into at the time referred to, she was lying off Teller's Point, more than fifteen miles below West Point. Col. Livingston was then at Verplanck's Point, of which place he had the command. He sent to Col. Lamb at West Point for the ammunition, and furnished the cannon which was drawn to Croton, and from there to the end of Teller's Point, and fired toward the Vulture.

J. O. DYKMAN.

White Plains, Feb. 21, 1898.

Reviews of Kipling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly tell me whether there has ever been a review of any of Mr. Kipling's works in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW? If so, when, and whether I can obtain the issues.

I am interested in making a collection of criticisms of his works and of news items concerning both them and him. Any information you can give me in this regard will be greatly appreciated.

NATHAN GIFFIN.

New York, Feb. 19, 1898.

[A general critical article on Kipling's writings was printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 11, 1897. It was written by Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard. "Captains Courageous" was noticed at length in THE REVIEW of Oct. 16, 1897. Copies of the Dec. 11 number may still be had, and one soiled, blue-pencilled copy of the Oct. 16 number.—ED.]

Some Recent Articles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are entitled to the gratitude of all right-thinking people for the good you are doing in the publication of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. I read it with increasing pleasure each week, and do all I can to bring it to the notice of others who may not know of it.

Your correspondent "A. K. B.'s" letter in to-day's issue is worthy of high commendation, especially in its estimate of "Quo Vadis." I agree very heartily with "A. K. B." that England is to be honored for the small sale the book has had there, and the same sentiment can, I think, be expressed in regard to "Trilby."

If any one is anxious to delve into the horrors and revolting details of the cruelties practiced in Nero's time, he can find all he wants in history, and is welcome to it, as far as I am concerned. Canon Farrar's "Early Days of Christianity," in the opening chapters, gives an account of those days sufficient to satisfy most readers.

The careful criticism of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's "Story of Jesus Christ" in a recent issue of THE REVIEW should be read and pondered over by all readers. A truer and infinitely more beautiful "Story of Jesus Christ" may be read in a book that is supposed to be very well known among civilized people—the New Testament—than will ever be found in Mrs. Ward's book, or in "Ben-Hur," "Barabbas," et id genus omne.

As to "Books Worth Reading Again," all of Parkman's works will bear reading again and again, and the history of this continent cannot be learned more delightfully than from them. His "California and Oregon Trail" is as absorbingly interesting a book of its kind as I know of.

In fiction, I venture to suggest that if, instead of the thousand and one abominations that thrust their indecencies before us at every elevated station and ferry newsstand and at the book counters of the great dry goods stores, our young women would buy and read Miss Mulock's "John Halifax, Gentleman," and Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona," the circulation of the "yellow journals" would fall off tremendously and THE NEW YORK TIMES would double the number of its readers—"A consummation devoutly to be wished." H. C. M.

Brooklyn, Feb. 5, 1898.

"The Paris Art Commissionership."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your suggestion in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 19, of the nomination of an Art Commissioner to the coming Paris Exposition, is timely. I, as one of your readers, would take the liberty of mentioning the names of two gentlemen who stand pre-eminent in the American art world—men who have encouraged our home artists more than any other citizens and given to our rich art collectors an example of patriotism well worth imitating. These two American art patrons are Mr. Thomas B. Clark and Mr. William S. Evans.

Either of these two gentlemen who will be able to accept the Commissionership for 1900 would well represent our artists abroad; take as much pride and interest in seeing them recognized at the coming exposition as they have striven to do at home.

Availing myself of the opportunity, I express to you my admiration for your very interesting and useful SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. I read it with much pleasure and profit. H. W.

New York, Feb. 18, 1898.

Not Spoiled by Hawthorne.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks to your suggestion in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, that I read Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales," &c., but as a rule I prefer a new author to the second reading of an old one, and am not so "spoiled" but that I can appreciate the modern writers whose tales are as meritorious as are those of T. B. Aldrich, R. H. Davis, Frank R. Stockton, Robert Barr, Brander Matthews, Octave Thanet, and Mary E. Wilkins. I find all of these "entertaining and instructive."

WILLIAM M. MORSE.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 13, 1898.

"Memoirs and Reminiscences."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following passage from the editorial article entitled "Memoirs and Reminiscences" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 12 has recalled some lines of verse. Your passage is as follows:

"But the pity of it all is that so many noble and exalted lives remain and must remain unrecorded—those full and resolute souls which have kept the world strong and made life beautiful, of whom the records are lost and even the very names forgotten beyond recall."

The lines are these:

"For the most loved are they
Of whom Fame speaks not with her clarion voice
In regal halls. The shades o'erhang their way,
The vale with its deep fountains is their choice,
And gentle hearts rejoice
Around their steps till silently they die
As a stream shrinks from Summer's burning eye.

"And the world knows not then—
Not then nor ever—what pure thoughts are fled.
Yet these are they who on the souls of men
Come back when Night her folding wing hath spread,
The long-remembered dead.
But not with thee might aught save glory dwell—
Fade fast away, thou shore of Asphodel.

New York, Feb. 13, 1898. F.

Knowledge Easily Reached.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say that I have been a reader and an admirer of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW from its commencement. It is an admirable publication, bringing much valuable literary knowledge within easy reach of the people. A. W. HAZEN.

Middletown, Conn., Feb. 9, 1898.

Not Yet Sorry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to say that I subscribed for THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW about a month ago, and I want by this letter to express to you my satisfaction at having done so. I will not attempt to give the many reasons for this, but will only say that the weekly coming of it to our home is a pleasure, and we consider it as enjoyable and useful as any paper or magazine which we receive. Our reading of the publications of the day is quite extensive, including some of the foreign publications. We are very glad to testify to its worth, and have called it to the attention of several of our reading friends.

FRANK E. BROWN.

Concord, N. H., Feb. 13, 1898.

Women Interested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just returned from an earnest discussion of "Juvenile Literature" in Boston. Several of our representative women are intensely interested in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. T. W.

Salem, Mass., Feb. 13, 1898.

A Reader's Satisfaction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Yesterday's THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW reached the highest mark of the series for sustained interest, charm, and strength.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1898. M. C.

Liked in Boston.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You may like to know that one of the foremost men of letters in Boston—one of the foremost in America in fact—has expressed to me great interest in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. He praises it warmly, as, indeed, all the best literary people in Boston are doing. W. B.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 24, 1898.

FEB 1898

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Parisian publishers complain that the Dreyfus affair and Zola's trial have ruined the late Winter book trade, and the publication of several important books has been postponed. "Parisians read only the journals now," dolefully remarked Hachette's manager the other day. The shelves of most of the publishers still teem with New Year editions. Marcel Prévost, who stands boldly by his friend, M. Zola, in the present crisis, has indefinitely withdrawn his "Trois Nouvelles." The following, however, would rival the news of the Dreyfus case: "La Ville du Millidaire," by François Murier; "Le Malheur des Autres," by Gilbert Stenger; "Confidences de Jeune Fille," by Eugène de Rollice; "La Jeune Veuve," by Henri Demesse, and "Coeur de Poète," by Olivier de Tréville.

Ernest Vizetelly, who has made the English translation of Emile Zola's "Paris," which will be brought out March 1 in London and New York, visited the author of the trilogy in Paris the other day. M. Zola told him that no matter what might happen, "Paris" would make its appearance in book form in France on March 1.

Charles F. Johnson, author of "English Words," has just finished reading the proofs of his volume entitled "Elements of Literary Criticism," soon to be published by Harper & Brothers.

Henry M. Stanley's book "Through South Africa" is being rushed for publication in London. Mr. Stanley freely expresses his mind about the Boers. He writes: "I pity narrow-mindedness, and dislike to see a people refusing to advance when all the world is so sympathetic and helpfully inclined toward them."

The London house of Macmillan is shortly to bring out the translation of a German work by Ferdinand Gregorovius called "The Emperor Hadrian; a Picture of the Roman Hellenic World in His Time." Hadrian, who was statesman, artist, musician, and wit, ranks as one of the most striking characters, yet few biographers have had the patience to work out the trustworthy records of his life.

E. P. Dutton & Co. announce for publication next Fall "The Life-Work of Edward White Benson, D. D., Sometime Archbishop of Canterbury," by J. A. Carr, LL. D., Vicar of Whitechurch and Canon of Christchurch Cathedral, Dublin. Mr. Carr is also author of "The Life and Times of Archbishop Ussher."

"The Awakening of a Nation," by Charles F. Lummis, will soon be presented by Harper & Brothers. The volume concerns itself with the recent social and political development of Mexico.

"Madam of the Ivies" is the mysterious title that is given to a new story by Elizabeth Phipps Train, author of "A Social Highwayman," now in press at the Lippincotts.

Prince Luigi, Duca degli Abruzzi, nephew of the King of Italy, who staid in New York a few days last Summer, en route to Alaska, is shortly to publish an account of his travels in the land of the Klondike. The volume, which will be amply illustrated with photographs, will be brought out in Turin. The author's rights will go to the poor of that city.

Henry Holt & Co. announce "Law and Politics in the Middle Ages," by Edward Jenks, M. A., lecturer at Balliol College, Oxford.

George W. Cable is hard at work on a new volume of stories, to be published by the Scribners next Fall. The new stories are of the order of "The Taxidermist," and are said to be little masterpieces by friends who have seen his "copy." "Gregory's Island," published in Scribner's Magazine in the Summer of 1896, is to be included in the volume. Mr. Cable is at present lecturing in the West, having resigned the editorship of Current Literature. A new book is promised by Mr. Cable of literary and personal essays. They are strongly worked out, and somewhat localized by Northampton coloring.

Walter Wellman, who conducted an expedition into the Arctic in 1894, reviews the chances of Andrée's safety in McClure's Magazine for March. Hamlin Garland has an article on the Klondike in the same number. "Charles A. Dana's Reminiscences" will be continued; the chapter to be published for March gives Mr. Dana's impressions of Secretary Stanton as he saw him in the intimacy of the daily work of the War Department.

The rapidly growing mass of Fieldsiana is to be augmented by a volume shortly to be presented through E. P. Dutton & Co. It is entitled "Eugene Field and His Home, by a Member of His Family." The author's name is not made public. The book will contain many family portraits, while the text will be made up of those intimate poems to children which were of particular interest to the Field family circle.

Among forthcoming publications announced by Harper & Brothers is "Through the Gold Fields of Alaska to Bering Straits," by Harry De Windt, F. R. G. S., author of "A Ride to India."

"The Broom of the War God," by Henry Noel Brailsford, and "A Voyage of Consolation," by Mrs. E. C. Cotes, (Sara Jeannette Duncan,) were published yesterday by D. Appleton & Co. "Eastern Journeys," by the late Charles A. Dana, and "The Psychologic Foundations of Education," by William T. Harris, A. M., LL. D., United States Commissioner of Education, will make their appearance from the same house next week.

The Macmillan Company published two books worthy of note last Thursday, "Shakespeare," a critical study of the English dramatist, by Dr. George Brandes, first brought out in Copenhagen, and now done into English by William Archer of London, and "The Pride of Jenico," by Egerton Castle. The whole set of Holm's "Greece," in four volumes, is ready.

It is reported from Boston that the booksellers of that city are making preparations to form a booksellers' league, modeled after that excellent association that has brought the New York dealers in books together for mutual enjoyment and profit.

"The Autobiography of Charles H. Spurgeon," compiled from his diary, records, and letters, by his wife and his private secretary, and already noticed in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, is announced by the Fleming H. Revell Company for March 1.

I. Zangwill's new novel "Dreamers of the Ghetto" is in press at Harper & Brothers. The author's "Children of the Ghetto" and "The Master" are being translated into French.

The "History of the Talmud," now in course of preparation by Dr. Michael L. Rodkinson, the editor of the English edition of the Babylonian Talmud, gives promise of proving a valuable contribution to archaeological literature, and one well worthy of publication. So far as we know, no complete history of the Talmud has been published, and this is all the more remarkable as the many vicissitudes through which it has passed, if truly and impartially recounted, would prove interesting reading. This the author purposes to do in a form as condensed as the facts will warrant. The work should be a desirable supplement to the various histories of the Jews already published.

Longmans, Green & Co. will publish at once a volume entitled "Memoirs of a Highland Lady," meaning a clanswoman of the Rothiemurchus Grants. It was from this particular branch of the ancient Scottish family that Gen. Grant claimed descent. The "Memoirs" were written by Mrs. Smith (née Grant) for the benefit of her family, covering the period 1797 to 1830. The volume has been edited by Lady Strachey, wife of Sir Richard Strachey, a niece of Mrs. Smith.

With its latest issue The Literary Review of Boston dons a new cover in red and black. The contents seem to be of an improved order, and the typographical arrangement is certainly better.

Mr. Snyder sees humor in the chronicles of ancient Hellas, has written it out, and has found it very acceptable to the Lippincotts, who will publish it shortly with the title, "The Comic History of Greece."

Dr. Horace Howard Furness has now prepared eleven volumes of his great Variorum Shakespeare. The latest is "The Winter's Tale," which is on the presses at the Lippincotts.

"The Disaster," which is the title by which the frères Marguerittte's novel "Le Désastre" will be known to American readers, is now promised by D. Appleton & Co. for the middle of March.

W. N. Clarke, D. D., Professor of Theology at Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., has a book entitled "Outlines of Christian Theology" in press at Charles Scribner's Sons.

A book entitled "Sanitary Engineering," by William Paul Gerhard, C. E., will be published early in March by the author. Mr. Gerhard points out the special training and the course of studies required by a thoroughly educated sanitary engineer.

Mrs. Ellen Mackubin, author of "The King of the Town," will contribute a short story entitled "A Game of Bluff," to one of the March numbers of the Youth's Companion. Prof. John Trowbridge of Harvard has written for that periodical an article on "The Heat of the Sun." During March the Companion will publish a series of three articles by Senator George F. Hoar. In these papers Mr. Hoar will recall Concord and the life there in his boyhood days.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation a series entitled "The Heroes of the Protestant Reformation," to be edited by Prof. Samuel Macauley Jackson of the University of the City of New York. The first volume, now in press, is from the pen of the Rev. Henry E. Jacobs, Professor of Theology in the Lutheran Seminary, Mount Airy, Philadelphia, and is entitled "Martin Luther." Prof. Jackson is preparing the second volume, which will be on "Zwinglius," and Prof. Emerton of Harvard will give the volume on "Erasmus."

Prof. Robinson of Columbia University is soon to present, through G. P. Putnam's Sons, a volume on Petrarch, showing, through the letters of the Italian poet, the part he played in the political and literary history of the Renaissance.

A new catalogue containing complete descriptions of the artistic publications of R. H. Russell is announced. The pamphlet, which contains full-page illustrations by Gibson, Remington, Wenzell, Kemble, Abbey, Nicholson, and Hopkinson Smith, will be presented free on application to the publisher.

Jean Boussod Manzi, Joyant & Cie. who succeeded the Paris publishing house of Goupil & Cie, have just brought out a new illustrated monthly magazine in Paris called Le Théâtre. Its text reviews the plays in vogue, which are interesting from an artistic point of view, while its pictures chronicle the most conspicuous theatre people of the day.

Boston Announcements.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Col. Higginson has been telling his story in a series of Atlantic articles under the heading "Oheerful Yesterdays," and it will soon appear in book form with the same title. It will be ideal reading for the middle-aged dreamer, recalling the days that are no more, hard days, but pleasant to remember.

Mr. Lloyd Mifflin, whose volume of sonnets, "At the Gates of Song," was so well received last year, has gathered a large number of his miscellaneous poems into a volume which will bear the title of "The Slopes of Helicon." Nearly all the pieces are lyrical, the author's preference for small and highly finished performance being very strong. The book will be issued by Messrs. Estes & Lauriat.

It seems possible that a new view of Lincoln's character may be found in the coming volume of reminiscences by Mr. E. R. Gilmore, otherwise "Edmund Kirke." Those who remember the figure of Lincoln as it was drawn and painted, stroke by stroke and line by line, by the war correspondents and Washington correspondents do not find the more elegant and artistic effigy prepared by the party biographer, the party enthusiast, the novelist, and the poet an entirely satisfactory substitute, and they will find in Mr. Gilmore's book a picture much more like the old, familiar face and figure. One of the especially interesting chapters in the book will be that describing the author's visit to Richmond, ostensibly as a military prisoner, really as Mr. Lincoln's envoy to Mr. Davis. Two papers published in the Atlantic Monthly before Mr. Lincoln's death told as much of the story as it was discreet to reveal, but this will be the first complete and unabridged account of Mr. Gilmore's interview with Mr. Benjamin. It is a matter of legend that his refusal to reveal the whole story to the New York paper with which he was connected caused a brilliant display of verbal pyrotechnics in the office, but the soldier overruled the journalist, and Mr. Gilmore was silent until he had the permission of the Commander in Chief to make certain judicious revelations. His book is to be published by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co.

Is Peter to be a favorite name in American romance, although anything but common among Americans? Mr. Paul Leicester Ford first discovered that a Peter might be dignified and imposing, and made one the hero of a very long novel, which might have been longer without tiring his readers. Then Mrs. Burton Harrison created a very elegant Peter, who seems likely to go through much tribulation before the end of "Good Americans," and soon a Peter is to appear in one of Mr. Bret Harte's books of short stories. Peter Atherly is the hero of two of the miniature romances, of which there are eight in his coming "Tales of Trail and Town," and nobody knows what other authors may have Peters in reserve.

"Elena," a new Quinnebasset book by Sophie May, is announced for publication in the early Spring. Messrs. Lee & Shepard will issue it, and at the same time will send out a new edition of "The Lady of the Violets," by Mrs. Frank West Rollins; "The Painter in Oil," by Mr. Daniel Burleigh Parkhurst, a volume of sensible and unaffected advice and instruction, and "Stories of the American Revolution," by Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson, the author of the Andrew Field Series.

The political essays contributed to the Atlantic Monthly by Mr. E. L. Godkin will soon appear in book form, and will elicit howls or whines from the bad citizen according to his disposition, very much as on their first publication.

Mr. Edward S. Ellis, the well-known writer of story books for boys, has prepared a manual of American history for school use, and it will be published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard under the title of "A History of Our Country." It will be illustrated, and will have an ornamental cloth cover, for the school book of to-day must be as fine as the gift book of twenty years ago.

Mr. Joel Chandler Harris has chosen an admirable title for his "Tales of the Home Folks in Peace and War," for it reminds the magazine reader that no Southern man has so well described the feelings of those whom the boys in gray left behind them or the types developed by the unnatural state of affairs during their absence. His book is on the Spring list of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and upon it will also be found "The Imported Bridegroom," by Mr. Abraham Cahan, sole possessor of the American field of Jewish fiction, and reigning as absolutely as Mr. Zangwill in the London Ghetto. Mrs. Helen Choate Prince seems inclined to join that band of exemplary Boston women who produce a good novel once in two years, and this firm announces a new book from her, entitled "At the Sign of the Silver Crescent." The heroine is a young wife whose brain is quite equal to the task of guarding her heart and her behavior, and of keeping both her rivals and her admirers in their proper places. The author of "The Cliff Dwellers," Mr. Henry B. Fuller, will publish a volume of short stories entitled "From the Other Side," and containing four tales of travel and experience in Europe and England. The stories are written in Mr. Fuller's later manner rather than in that of "The Chevalier of Pensceri Vani."

The romantic little story, the fairy tale with the fairy and the hero united in one person, is a perennial favorite with children, and it is not surprising that Messrs. Estes & Lauriat should be preparing a "Centenary edition," that is, the hundredth thousand of Mrs. Laura E. Richards's "Captain January." It is an utterly impossible story, as impossible as "Cinderella," and could not by any means be admitted to a library of useful knowledge, and that is why 99,465 copies of it have been sold since its publication. The indefatigable author has two other books ready for next Autumn, "Rosin the Beau," a sequel to "Melody," and "Love and Rocks," a story of

The New York Times Illustrated Weekly Magazine

SUNDAY, FEB. 27, 1898.

FEATURES:

Well-Known Banker
Full-page portrait of Gen. Brayton Ives, President of the Metropolitan Trust Company.

In the Art World
Carleton Wiggins, an American painter of cattle; with numerous illustrations.

Murray Hill and the Reservoir
Interesting description, with elaborate illustrations.

Notable Portraits
Roundsman Harry W. Graham, tallest policeman of the Broadway Squad; Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, new Secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church; Prince George of Greece; Queen Victoria, Princess Beatrice, and the Battenberg children at luncheon; Henry Sanford, Vice President of Adams Express Company; Chief Engineer George W. Baird, United States Navy; Rev. Charles Edward Jefferson, new pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle; Miss Christine Bradley, daughter of the Governor of Kentucky, who will christen the United States man-of-war Kentucky.

Music
Review of the week, with portraits of Sir Arthur Sullivan, Theodore Thomas, Willy Burmeister, Josephine S. Jacoby, contralto; Josef Hofmann, pianist; Alexandre Guilmant, organist, and scene from "A Normandy Wedding."

The Drama
Portraits of Phoebe Davies of the "Way Down East" company, Mabel Beardsley, G. W. Howard in "The Conquerors," Howard Kyle, Mrs. Leslie Carter, Annie Irish as Widow Robert in "A Virginia Courtship," and two scenes from "Oh, Susannah!"

Men of Business
The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, with portraits of Darwin R. James, President; William H. Parsons, Oscar S. Straus, and John H. Washburn, Vice Presidents; Frank O. Herring, Treasurer; Frank S. Gardner, Secretary, and W. D. Baldwin; G. Waldo Smith, Eugene H. Conklin, Silas M. Giddings, Simon Sterne, William H. Wiley, and Fred J. Ackerman, Directors of the board.

Charming Little Novelette
"The Marriage of Ilia," by Nora Hopper, with illustration.

For Yachtsmen
Picture of the beautiful Narada Cup, which is the last trophy to be completed of the series of yacht prizes that have marked the 1897 season of the New York Yacht Club.

Godchild of Washington
Comprehensive review of the times of Washington, by Katherine Schuyler Baxter, with numerous illustrations.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUTOGRAPHS AND BOOK PLATES.—WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN, 1,123 B'way, N. Y. City, buys and sells original autograph letters of famous people; also bookplates. Send for price list.

wooing as it is conducted on the coast of Maine. "Melody" has reached its fiftieth thousand.

It requires some boldness to be anything short of adulatory in speaking of Jefferson, and he who indulges himself in the pastime may expect to be crushed by having the declaration thrown at him and fragments of democratic simplicity heaped upon him in a cairn. Still, Mr. Moses M. Granger will attempt it in "Washington Versus Jefferson," a volume in which the divergence between the disintegrating theories of Jefferson and the unifying plans and precautions of Washington, Marshall, and their sympathizers is clearly shown, and the direction and effect of each policy is traced.

The second volume of the Hon. Hannis Taylor's "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution" is on Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Spring list, and completes a work which has occupied him for twenty years. The first volume, already in use in many institutions of learning, has been highly praised by jurists and historians.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Fair, with shifting westerly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,017. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1898.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

CONGRESS.—Yesterday's session of the Senate was devoted principally to discussion of the right of Henry W. Corbett to a seat from the State of Oregon. The final vote on the case will be taken to-morrow at 3 P. M. The House did not complete the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in committee of the whole. Page 4.

FOREIGN.—A crowd of about 3,000 unemployed workmen rioted for bread in Salamanca, and the authorities promised to obtain work for them. Sixty young Irish ladies have sailed for St. Louis to become postulates for the Order of St. Joseph. Herr Lippert and his German colleagues withdrew from the Diet in Prague, shouting for the Constitution. Herr Richter and Gen. von Gossler defended the Jews in the German Reichstag. A memorial chapel will be erected in Paris on the site of the great Charity Bazaar fire. The Prince and Princess of Wales attended Barnum & Bailey's circus in London Friday night.—Pages 7 and 19.

Page 1.

Seven lives were lost in a tenement house fire in Charleston. A fireman reached the scene in time to see his family carried out burned and dead.

Two men hiding in a ditch fired on King George of Greece and the Princes Maria as they were returning from Phalerum. A footman was wounded in the arm.

John E. Wilkie has been placed in charge of the Secret Service Bureau in Washington. Ex-Chief W. P. Hazen has been transferred to the New York office.

All the members of the "Black Crook" Burlesque Opera Company playing at the Theatre Royal, Montreal, were arrested yesterday afternoon during the performance on a charge of indecency.

Nine men and the third officer of La Champagne, in an open boat, were picked up at sea by the Rotterdam on Thursday. They had been in the boat for six days. La Champagne's tail shaft had broken and she had anchored off the Newfoundland Banks. The lifeboat was sent out to intercept some passing steamer, as La Champagne was out of the regular track of vessels.

Page 2.

What proved to be an infernal machine was discovered by clerks in the Kingston Post Office. It was directed to the Rev. F. Weber, the Catholic priest who is said to have made unpatriotic remarks the other day.

Page 3.

Brisk bidding and good prices characterized the closing day of the Dana ceramic sale yesterday.

A consolidation of all the electric street railway lines south of Sixty-third Street, Chicago, will be effected during the next few months, it is said.

Page 4.

C. J. Fitz Gerald has been chosen by the Stewards of The Jockey Club as starter on the club's racetracks.

At the trial in the Lattimer shooting case that is being held in Wilkesbarre witnesses testified that the strikers had been armed with clubs and stones.

Attorney General Akin of Chicago asked to begin proceedings for the forfeiture of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, and thus test the Illinois Anti-Trust law.

A Deputy Sheriff left Chicago last night to fetch Joseph L. Bloch, said to be a merchant of this city, where he is under arrest. He is wanted in Chicago to answer a charge of bigamy.

The monthly Treasury statements to be issued on Tuesday will show a small surplus over February. The excess of expenditures over receipts for the first year of the present Administration, exclusive of Pacific Railroad payments, will be about $24,000,000.

Page 6.

David H. Allen, a porter of the Ninth Avenue line of the elevated railway, was run down by an engine and killed while trying to cross in front of a train.

State Superintendent Kilburn returned to Albany yesterday after investigating the books of the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association, which owes over $30,000 and is practically without assets. It is said that both civil and criminal actions will be begun against the officers. The President and Treasurer do not consider themselves responsible, but intrusted the management of the association to the Secretary.

Page 7.

The Committee on High Schools and the Committee on Buildings of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx have approved the plans of Superintendent Snyder for the girls' and mixed high schools. Work upon the buildings will be begun as soon after the full board accepts them as the weather will permit.

Page 8.

The failure of the city authorities to pay school teachers' salaries in Brooklyn since December is the cause of much hardship and suffering.

The members of the former East River Bridge Commission, removed by Mayor Van Wyck, have begun proceedings for reinstatement.

John Ware Foster of Denver, who mysteriously disappeared from the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago on Jan. 23 has been found in Chicago by his friends.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court has directed that J. J. Leary, a lawyer, be brought before the Appellate Division on charges for conduct which he believes was unprofessional.

District Attorney Marean will lay the result of Controller Coler's investigation into the alleged fraudulent contracts made by the Brooklyn City Works Department before the March Grand Jury.

A contest that has been in progress for twenty-four years between the State of South Carolina and E. B. Wesley of this city over the validity of $1,800,000 of Blue Ridge bond scrip, is expected to be settled shortly by the courts in favor of Mr. Wesley, who holds the scrip.

Page 9.

Delegates to the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in annual session.

Fitzsimmons has consented to fight "Kid" McCoy if the latter will put up enough money. Homer Selby, McCoy's brother, proposes a bet of $10,000 a side or double that amount and the largest purse offered.

A man financially involved with Oscar Hammerstein made the announcement that the Olympia Music Hall had been leased by Mrs. Hammerstein, and that the production of a series of operas would be begun there within two weeks.

At the meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee yesterday Mr. Croker made an address in which he declared the party must live up to the pledges made in the last campaign. He advised the Tammany members of the Legislature to go on record against monopolies and for cheaper gas and telephone rates and a "reasonable excise law."

Page 12.

The managers of the Astoria Hospital, angry because no public funds have been allowed them by the administration, are complaining of unfair discrimination.

A valuable collection of letters to Alexandre Vattemare has been presented to the New York Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, by John Bigelow.

Gen. Thomas P. Dockery, who fought on the Confederate side during the war, was found dead from heart disease in bed in Mills House No. 1. He was once wealthy.

The Policy Holders' Committee of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has appealed to the Attorney General to stop the management of the association from imposing proposed increased assessments.

Martin Jackson, one of the notes of the "animated music sheet" of a Bowery theatrical attraction, was held for examination in Centre Street Court on the charge of failing to return change for a ten-dollar bill intrusted to him.

John Graham Brooks lectured yesterday before the League for Political Education on "The Strike and the Lockout." He said that in most cases the employer could end the strike by a candid explanation. He cited Pullman's resolute attitude, which alone kept up that great strike.

Page 19.

In his cable letter to THE TIMES Harold Frederic reviews the situation in France in the light of the result of the Dreyfus agitation and the conviction of Zola. The direct result seems to him to be chaos itself, with a chance of the destruction of the pseudo-republic, and with nothing more stable in sight. France has lost the friendship and support of Russia, to secure which the Dreyfus affair was one of the incidents, and her political outlook for the future seems gloomy in the extreme to this observer. Her troubles with England are by no means ended, though there is a lull in the complications, for England is aggressively preparing to open up the entire White Nile Valley to British commerce. Lord Salisbury is commended on all sides for his success in securing the Chinese loan, even though it be in partnership with the Germans, as valuable concessions were obtained. But this has by no means cleared the sky from complications in the Far East, as he points out. Parliament has got fairly settled to its work, and the passage of the Irish Local Government and Army Reform bills seems assured.

Page 22.

Chief Bonner of the Fire Department feels that the present portable engines are inadequate to fight fires in high office buildings. He has recommended that powerful stationary engines be placed in dangerous districts. This plan, however, does not appear to be regarded as practicable by insurance men.

Page 24.

W. M. Thomas, a commission agent, was arrested and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail yesterday in a suit brought by a French firm for more than $9,000.

The President and eight members of the Mount Vernon Board of Education have replied to the charges against them, and invite those dissatisfied with their actions to seek redress in the courts.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore lectured yesterday at the American Museum of Natural History on "Washington and Oregon." He described the physical features of the Northwest and the vast richness of its productions and resources. He told how Marcus Whitman, the missionary, rode from the Columbia Valley to Washington to save the territory from the British.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
National Guard Gossip.—Page 16.
Amusements.—Pages 9 and 10.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 22.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
United Service.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 8.

W. P. HAZEN TRANSFERRED.

John E. Wilkie of Chicago Becomes Chief of the Secret Service Bureau in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—John E. Wilkie of Chicago, an operative in the secret service of the Treasury Department, has been promoted to be Chief of the bureau, vice W. P. Hazen, who has been transferred and placed in charge of the service at New York.

Mr. Wilkie was formerly city editor of The Chicago Tribune, and is well-known personally to Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Vanderlip.

FATAL FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

Seven Lives Lost—A Fireman Sees His Family Carried Out Burned and Dead.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 26.—Seven lives were lost in a fire on Church Street this morning. At 2:10 o'clock a policeman discovered flames issuing from the tenement house at 160 Church Street and he sent in an alarm. The fire started on the first floor, the occupants of which escaped without injury.

The police were informed that a family of women were sleeping on the third floor and they went to the rescue. When they reached the top story life-saving work was stopped by the flames, which had rapidly spread over the entire building. Agonizing screams were heard, and Officer Bagby rushed in and pulled out three charred bodies. The Fire Department soon checked the fire, but not until seven of the occupants of the third floor had been burned to death. The dead are: Mrs. Rebecca Knickmayer, Albert O'Neal, Caswell O'Neal, Josephine Knickmayer, Katie Knickmayer, Frances Knickmayer, and a one-month-old baby of Mrs. Knickmayer.

Mrs. Knickmayer was the wife of Theodore Knickmayer, a carpenter, who is also a call man in the Fire Department. The other Knickmayers are all his children and the O'Neals are his brothers-in-law.

Last night Mr. Knickmayer was on watch at the fire engine house at the corner of Meeting and Wentworth Streets. When the alarm came in he was among the first to arrive on the scene, and as he turned into Church Street he saw, to his horror, that it was his own house. He rushed into the building, only to see the police carrying out his children, burned and dead.

The building was gutted, but the damage is not very great. The Coroner is holding an inquest.

MRS. W. C. WHITNEY IMPROVING.

She Rests Well and There Are Hopes for Complete Recovery.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 26.—The condition of Mrs. William C. Whitney continues to improve. She has rested well to-day, and there are now hopes for her complete recovery.

OPERA COMPANY ARRESTED.

The "Black Crook" Stopped at Montreal on Allegation of Indecency.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 26.—All the members of the "Black Crook" Burlesque Opera Company, playing at the Theatre Royal, were arrested this afternoon during the performance, on a charge of indecency. They were subsequently released on $3,000 bail and their trial fixed for Monday. If found guilty the minimum penalty is two months in jail.

The American Consul General is looking after the interests of the accused, all of them claiming to be residents of the United States.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Friday night in Oklahoma has moved to Louisiana and has caused light rain in the lower Mississippi Valley. Light snow has fallen in the lower lake region and New England. It has grown colder in the South Atlantic States, except Florida, and in the Red River of the South Valley, and warmer in the lower Missouri and the middle Mississippi Valleys. Light rain may be expected in the middle Gulf States and lower Ohio Valley and generally fair elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	30	27	28
6 A. M.	26	26	29
9 A. M.	24	27	31
12 M	28	33	36
4 P. M.	30	35	41
6 P. M.	28	32	36
9 P. M.	26	30	33
12 P. M.	22	29	31

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	33½
Weather Bureau	29½
Corresponding date 1897	26⅝
Corresponding date for the last twenty-five years	34

The humidity at 8 A. M. was 60 per cent. and at 8 P. M 57 per cent. The maximum temperature was 36 degrees, at 1 P. M., and the minimum, 25 degrees, at 5 A. M.

"New York and Florida" and "Palm Beach Limited,"

Via Pennsylvania, Southern, F. C. & P. and Florida East Coast. Leaves New York daily, except Sunday, 11:50 A. M., composed exclusively of dining, compartment, drawing room, sleeping, observation, and library cars. New York to St. Augustine. Connection with Palm Beach Limited for Ormond, Daytona, Rockledge, and Palm Beach. New York offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

MEN FROM LA CHAMPAGNE

Picked Up by the Rotterdam After Tossing in an Open Boat for Six Days Seeking Aid.

THE BIG STEAMER ANCHORED

Her Tail-Shaft Had Broken and She Was Far Out of the Track of Vessels—All Were Well on Board.

The French Line steamship La Champagne was at last accounts anchored in forty fathoms of water off the Banks of Newfoundland, with passengers and crew all well. Her position was latitude 45 degrees 27 minutes north, longitude 51 degrees 52 minutes west. Her tail shaft was broken.

While friends ashore have suffered anxiety for those afloat, Capt. Poirot of La Champagne and his ship's company may also have been anxious as to the mission and fate of a boat's crew sent in search of assistance.

The accident to La Champagne, which has been the cause of her delay in reaching this port, occurred at 5 P. M. on Thursday, the 17th. Third Officer George Unsworth and a crew of nine men left her in a lifeboat shortly after noon of the following day. They were picked up six days later, or Thursday of this week, by the Holland-America Line steamship Rotterdam, which came into this port yesterday afternoon and reached her dock in Hoboken early in the evening. Eight of the men were in second cabin berths under the care of the ship's physician, the victims of a severe experience on the storm-tossed Winter seas.

Only the Third Officer and a boatswain's mate were able to be about. They had been saved from the pangs of hunger, for their boat had been plentifully provisioned, but they had narrowly escaped the dangers of tempestuous seas, and hands and feet were swollen from the effects of cold and salt water. The story of their experiences and of the accident to La Champagne was told by Third Officer Unsworth.

Panic Threatened at First.

La Champagne sailed from Havre Feb. 12, and the weather the first five days out was favorable. She had reached the banks on the 17th, and was steaming at 17 knots when the break-down occurred. She had run into a dense fog. The winds, which were from the east, were light, but the sea was very rough. Suddenly, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, there was a vicious shock. It shook the vessel as might a collision.

The passengers were struck with fear. There was a moment of ominous silence among them, and then what threatened to be a panic occurred. Men and women rushed about and hurried to the decks, and as they did so the jarring ceased, but no visible cause for the shock appeared, no iceberg, no colliding ship. The vessel, wrapped in fog, surged along, gradually losing headway, till she came to a standstill. Quiet was restored when the officers said that there was no danger, and then it was announced that the tail shaft had broken.

Chief Engineer Vallin made a hasty examination, but the break could not be seen, being hidden in the stern tube leading out board. The sounding line was cast, and showed 40 fathoms, whereupon Capt. Poirot anchored his vessel. Fog whistles were sounded, and in addition whistled signals were made to attract passing craft. The fog sirens of another steamer were heard, but she passed by without seeing or responding. That succor might not again escape them, a gun was made ready for firing, but no more whistles were heard.

The Chief Engineer reported that the location of the break was such that repairs could not be made. The position of La Champagne was a little to the north of the steamer track, and on the following morning Capt. Poirot determined to dispatch a boat to the south for the purpose of intercepting a passing vessel.

Third Officer Unsworth was ordered to call for volunteers, and nine French sailormen were soon at work getting a lifeboat in readiness for lowering away. She was provisioned for fifteen days. If a passenger steamer was spoken the third officer was to ask that she take off La Champagne's passengers. If a freighter was met he was to request that La Champagne be taken in tow.

The passengers gathered at the rail and waved adieu and cheered as the boat disappeared in the fog. The task which these hardy sailormen had undertaken required all the good will that the passengers, comfortable in their wraps on the promenade deck, could give them. A strong gale sprung up and blew down from the north with unrelenting fury for three successive nights and days. The men in the lifeboat did not row, but rigged a lateen sail on a spar, stepped forward. The boat was driven nearly 200 miles to the southward. Then the weather cleared, the wind hauled to the northeast, and the boat was headed to the northwest, another sail being rigged aft.

"I was able to make about five knots," said Mr. Unsworth, "but the seas were very high, and if she'd not been a fine boat we'd have been swamped. We poured oil over the bow and that helped us, but we shipped a great deal of water and the cold was intense. The men behaved well, but their feet became frozen and then their hands began to swell. They had to keep bailing, and there was some grumbling, of course, as I urged them to the work, for every move was accompanied by acute pain. Only two escaped being frostbitten."

The mate was one of them But his escape was not complete, for when seen aboard the Rotterdam last night his feet were encased in enormous cloth shufflers.

A Steamer Passes, Giving No Heed.

When the weather cleared on the 21st the men kept a sharp look-out for passing craft. A French flag was hoisted on the foremast and a bit of canvas was strung out from the aftermost spar. At midnight a passenger steamer was seen bound west. She had a single row of port lights. Coston signals were burned and rockets were fired by the men in the lifeboat. The steamer came along within 200 yards of them, without any indication of slowing up. The men yelled for help in despair, but the steamer passed on. Not a single responding cry came from it.

The men fell down in the boat exhausted, and for the time hopeless. The third officer, almost beside himself, controlled his own feelings and set about reviving the spirits of the men. During the two days following the storm continued, and the seas continually broke over the thirty-foot lifeboat. It was at 12:30 P. M. of the following day that the smoke from the big funnel of the Rotterdam was descried on the eastern horizon. The steamer drew nearer, and the men painfully but frantically waved their caps and called out lustily, though their voices were lost in the wind. But they were seen, and they knew that they were, as the steamer slowed down on approaching. The small boat was put about and ran alongside.

Capt. Boujer's Story.

Capt. F. Boujer of the Rotterdam told the story of the rescue. La Champagne's boat was picked up in latitude 43 degrees 10 minutes north longitude 57 degrees. Second Officer Van der Goot was on the bridge when the small boat was made out three miles distant on the starboard bow. Small boats are sometimes mistaken for buoys at a distance, and in the season for fishing boats are frequently seen in the track of the steamers off the Banks. As the Rotterdam drew nearer, however, the flag of distress was unmistakable, and the steamer was headed toward it.

The condition of the men as they came alongside was pitiable. A ladder and line were lowered to them, but they required assistance to scale the steamer's side. Boatswain Cupido and a couple of seamen gave a hand and all were eventually got on deck. The boat was cut adrift.

The third officer of the Frenchman seemed dazed when he reached the deck, and uncertain of his footing. The men threw themselves down and pulled off their boots. Their feet were swollen and blue. Dr. Wheat, the ship's physician, had them removed to second cabin staterooms. As soon as they touched their berths the men fell asleep, and they slept soundly for four hours.

When they awakened they were in great pain. They said that their feet felt as though they were in vises. This, the doctor said, was because of the tough skin which yielded poorly to the swelling. He gave them opiates to relieve their pain, and under his careful nursing and second cabin fare, they all felt well when the vessel reached port, save that they were still unable to walk. They will be all right in a few days. They had suffered as much from exhaustion and mental strain as from the results of frost-bites, and much of the physician's care was devoted to building them up.

Reporting to Agent Bocande.

Agent Bocande of the French Line reached the Rotterdam's pier soon after her arrival last evening, and had a talk with the third officer of La Champagne. Mr. Unsworth told him that the passengers, officers, and crew of La Champagne were well, and in good spirits when he left them.

There were ample provisions, of course, for a long siege. The passengers naturally had been frightened at first. That was due to the racing of the engines after the break occurred. But the engines were stopped, he said, in five seconds. He thought that, unless a gale should cause her to drag her anchors, La Champagne would be found in the position in which he had left her.

During the first three days he was in the small boat he had been blown 200 miles to the south, and during the succeeding three days he had been driven nearly as far to the northeast.

On account of the distance from the Champagne, Capt. Boujer of the Rotterdam had not deemed it feasible to retrace his course to go to her. It was thought better to proceed to port, so that assistance might be sent to her. Agent Bocande announced last night that arrangements were being made for the dispatch of a towing vessel from Halifax.

Third Officer Unsworth was told of the sighting of a steamer thought to be La Champagne by the Dutch oil tank steamer Bremerhaven, which arrived here on Friday. The vessel was seen Saturday night in latitude 43 degrees north, longitude 44 degrees west, and answered the description of the Frenchman. While seemingly hove to riding out the storm, she displayed no signals of distress, and no lights to indicate that she was not under control, only her regulation steaming lights being visible.

Perhaps La Champagne and Perhaps Not.

Mr. Unsworth was asked if he thought this vessel could be La Champagne. The position of the steamer sighted by the Bremerhaven on Saturday night was ninety miles to the south and 300 miles to the east of that in which La Champagne was anchored on the 17th. The northeaster would not blow her in that direction, nor would the preceding norther, which for three days drove the small boat before it to the southward. This northerly gale might, however, cause the vessel to drag her anchor. Then the current of the gulf stream might drift her in an easterly direction. Mr. Unsworth thought this might be the case, but hardly likely in view of the opposing northeast wind.

Unless, therefore, a mistake has been made in the observations by which positions were taken, it would seem that the vessel sighted by the Bremerhaven was not, after all, La Champagne. If it had been she, the officer says that she would undoubtedly have displayed signals of distress. He believes, therefore, that the French Line steamer will be found where he left her, anchored off the banks, about 150 miles southeast of Cape Race and 500 miles east of Halifax.

Before a vessel from Halifax can reach her a transatlantic steamer may have gone to her assistance, and arriving vessels at this port and ports farther East will be eagerly watched for further news and with the hope that the passengers may have been brought in, too. In the meantime, there is no cause for anxiety. La Champagne is a stanch vessel, well equipped, and her hull suffered no injury whatever from the breaking of the tail-shaft. The vessel lay as tight and comfortable when the third officer left her as she would be in her berth in the North River.

The seamen who arrived yesterday on the Rotterdam were: Julian Camard, forty-six years old, boatswain's mate; Adolph Gorger, twenty-three; Jean Baptiste Guerest, twenty-four; Joseph Kerandrum, twenty-two; René Marrin Lachez, twenty-five; Ivy de Maguit, twenty-two; Francois Marie Michel, thirty-three; Jean Louis Tangy, twenty-two, and Ange Crueren. All live in France. The third officer, who is a slender, light-bearded man of thirty-five, hails from Buenos Ayres.

BULLETS FOR KING GEORGE.

Assassins Lay in Wait in a Ditch and Fired Nine Shots as He Rode Along.

ATHENS, Feb. 26.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to-day to assassinate King George of Greece.

The King was returning from Phalerum at 5 o'clock in the evening in a landau, accompanied by the Princess Maria, when two men who were hidden in a ditch alongside the road opened fire with guns upon the occupants of the carriage. The first shot missed, but the second wounded a footman in the arm. The coachman whipped up his horses and the royal party dashed away at a gallop. The miscreants fired seven more shots after them, none of which took effect, and the King and Princess returned to the palace unhurt.

When the carriage arrived near the spot where the assailants were concealed, one of them rose to his feet, crying in Greek, "Stop, Your Majesty!" The King coolly rose and, standing in front of his daughter, brandished his walking stick, crying, "Begone!"

The first shot was fired at a distance of twenty yards.

One of the horses was slightly wounded. One of the assailants knelt in the middle of the road and aimed straight at the King, who noticed that the man's hand was shaking. The shot missed, and the King had a clear view of this man, who, his Majesty says, was barely twenty years old. He continued to fire after the carriage until it was out of range. His companion, who was more cowardly, did not leave the ditch.

The King states that the man was dressed in gray clothing, and declares that he could easily identify him.

The King relates that he perceived a third individual a little further away; and several persons who were in the vicinity during the afternoon report seeing suspicious looking men in a field beside the road.

A cadet who was on horseback some distance behind the royal carriage heard the shots, and galloped to the scene in time to see the King's assailants fleeing in the direction of Hymettas. Strong patrols are scouring the district in search of the would-be assassins.

Shortly after midnight the police were on the track of the club of which the King's assailants are members. The assassins were chosen by lot. It is expected that several arrests will shortly be made.

M. Delyannis and M. Ralli, former Premiers, were among the first to arrive at the palace to offer their congratulations.

At 9:30 o'clock the Metropolitan held a thanksgiving service in the palace chapel. The Queen knelt, sobbing, throughout the service. A solemn Te Deum has been fixed to be held in the Cathedral to-morrow morning, at which all the members of the Royal family will attend.

All of the diplomats and personages of prominence have called at the palace. His Majesty said to them that the subversive propaganda of certain journals had brought about deplorable results.

The action of his Majesty in shielding the Princess at the risk of his own life has aroused great enthusiasm.

The King of Greece, George I., was born Dec. 24, 1845. He is the second son of the King of Denmark, and was elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens on March 18, 1863, accepting the crown through his father, acting as his guardian. He was declared of age by the National Assembly on June 27, 1863, and landed in Greece on Nov. 2 of the same year. He was married, on Oct. 27, 1867, to Queen Olga, the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the late Emperor Alexander II.

Prince Constantine, the eldest son of King George and the heir apparent, was born Aug. 2, 1868, and was married on Oct. 27, 1889, to Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of Emperor William of Germany.

King George and Prince Constantine have been very unpopular since the overwhelming defeats inflicted upon the Greek Army by the Turks, who still retain possession of Thessaly

Florida and the South.

Fastest service ever operated to Florida and Nassau is via Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System. "New York and Florida Special," 12:20 noon. Two other trains. New York offices, 229 and 261 Broadway.—Adv.

THE LOSS OF THE MAINE

The Court of Inquiry Completes Its Work in Havana and Sails for Key West.

DIVERS AND WRECKERS MAKE SLOW PROGRESS.

The Policy to be Pursued by the President Outlined by a Member of the Cabinet.

War to be Undertaken Only When That Appears the Only Course Consistent with Honor.

There were no new developments yesterday respecting the cause of the disaster to the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana. The work of the naval court of inquiry at Havana was completed and its members sailed for Key West. Slow progress is made by the divers and wreckers upon the hull of the ship. It is believed that after the court has visited Key West to take the evidence of the members of the Maine's crew now at that place it will be compelled to return to Havana to complete the inquiry.

The procedure to be followed after the court completes its work was explained yesterday at the Navy Department. The report will be in two parts, the first embracing the findings of fact, and the second the opinion of the court. The report will be delivered to Admiral Sicard, who will forward it, with or without his approval, to the Navy Department. The Secretary of the Navy, and afterward the President, will pass upon the opinions of the court, but its findings of fact will be final.

The following statement was made yesterday by a member of the Cabinet as to the policy to be pursued by the President in dealing with Spain after the conclusion of the investigation:

"President McKinley is giving thoughtful and earnest consideration to every phase of the Cuban situation as it appears, but he will not be jingoed into war or act in anticipation of events which may never occur. He fully realizes what war means, and will not go to this last direful extremity without the approval of his conscience and a firm conviction that such a course would be right in the sight of God and of man. But whenever the honor and integrity of the Nation or its people become involved, the President may be depended upon to do his whole duty and do it promptly."

Secretary Sherman yesterday spoke in favor of demanding an indemnity from Spain before proceeding to other measures. He expressed the opinion that an indemnity could be demanded with justice, even though it should not be shown that the Spanish Government was responsible officially for the wrecking of the Maine.

Preparations to put the country on a war footing continue without abatement in all parts of the country. The monitor Terror sailed from Hampton Roads for New York yesterday afternoon. The Navy Department has asked Congress to provide for the enlistment of 1,500 additional men. The War Department is making preparations for a reorganization of the army in anticipation of the passage of the bill authorizing the enlistment of two more regiments of artillery.

Word was received yesterday that the bodies of the Maine victims yet to be recovered will be sent to this country, but those which have been buried in Havana will remain there. Three bodies were recovered yesterday.

Seaman Frederick C. Holzer of this city died yesterday in the hospital at Havana. The other wounded men there are doing well.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Its Members Sail from Havana for Key West—Senator Proctor's Visit to Cuba.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—The Court of Inquiry was in session again this morning, but did nothing, simply waiting to see if any new developments resulted from the work of the divers. A strong wind hindered the divers in their operations, but the new divers and apparatus brought by the Mascotte are now on board the tug Right Arm, and will be put to work as soon as possible. The wreck of the Maine sinks perceptibly every day in the mud of the harbor.

The court this afternoon re-examined Capt. Sigsbee, Surgeon Heyneberger, two divers, and Consular Clerk Drain. It then verified the testimony by the stenographer's notes, and made preparations for its departure at about 5 o'clock. Commander Cowles of the Fern boarded the Mangrove, and paid a social call to the members of the court. The visit was purely friendly and had no significance. The Mangrove got under way, after the farewells had been spoken, about 5:30 o'clock. Capt. Sampson said he had no idea when the court would return here.

Spaniards to Question Sigsbee.

It is reported from Spanish sources that Capt. Sigsbee and the other officers of the Maine who are here will be arraigned before the Admiralty Court in Havana next Monday to give testimony regarding the loss of the Maine. This is the usual course, it is said, and has been expected. The divers will continue work on the wreck next week under the direction of Capt. Sigsbee.

Seaman Frederick C. Holzer, after a most sturdy fight for life, died this afternoon. A fatal termination had been feared from the first, as the man was terribly injured. The other injured men in the hospital are doing well.

Three bodies have been recovered from the wreck to-day. One of them came to the surface and the other two were brought up by divers. The one which rose of itself is believed to be that of a machinist. Of the others one has been identified as that of John W. Johnson, and the other will probably be identified to-morrow.

A number of newspaper men returned to Key West to-day, in anticipation of the transfer of the court of inquiry to that place.

La Lucha to-day insists that the American correspondents are "insidious and perfidious in sending news north that the Maine disaster was not an accident."

The arrivals here are not many, and the departures are about up to the average.

Senator Proctor's Visit.

Senator Proctor of Vermont arrived here this morning from Florida, via Key West. He says his coming here has no significance in connection with political matters. The Senator is accompanied by Mr. M. Parker, a real estate man of Washington, and it is given out that the two gentlemen are engaged in a business venture. Senator Proctor says he was in Florida for a week and concluded to run over here. He may go back on the next steamer or he may conclude to remain for some time.

In an interview with Senator Proctor this morning he was asked: "Will you please tell me the object of your mission here?"

To this Mr. Proctor replied:

"I have no mission; if I had any official duty I would not have been a week getting here. I am not in any sense a representative from President McKinley, nor have I anything to do with the court of inquiry. I shall call on Captain General Blanco and the naval officers of the United States here as a private citizen. This trip is no new idea. Mr. Parker and I take two or three trips every year, hunting and fishing in the Far North or as far south as Florida. Mr. Wilkie of the Washington Post was to have come along, but at the last moment he found that he could not do so.

"I wish you would deny positively that I am here on official business."

Mr. Proctor further said he should take much interest in observing Cuba as a private citizen. He was apparently in high good humor, and chuckled over the idea that he came as a commissioner from President McKinley. His open, pleasant manner has already made a good impression on all who have met him.

This morning Senator Proctor took breakfast with Consul General Lee, and afterward walked and drove about the city.

Senator Proctor visited Miss Clara Barton this afternoon, having been acquainted with her for some time. Miss Barton's staff has been augmented by three nurses from New York, who came to-day on the steamer Mascotte. Senator Proctor contemplates a run into the country to visit Matanzas and other principal cities.

COURT'S DECISION NOT KNOWN.

The Wreck Cannot Be Raised from the Mud—A Report that Gen. Lee's Life Is Threatened.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 26.—A dispatch from Havana says that, despite the rumors to the contrary that are in circulation, nothing is yet known as to the conclusions reached thus far by the court of inquiry. The dispatch also says that the hoisting of the wreck of the Maine from the mud in which it has become imbedded is considered almost an impossibility, and that eighty bodies still remain in the wreck.

A report is current in Havana that United States Consul General Lee has been threatened with assassination, but he is not at all alarmed. Havana is quiet.

The United States Coast Survey steamer Bache arrived here this morning from Havana. She had on board four of the Maine's wounded. Two of them were well enough to walk.

The wounded sailors taken from Havana by the Bache were left by her at the Quarantine Station at Tortugas. They will stay there about ten days. Their names are Loftus, Shea, Heffon, and Waters.

The Bache will return to Havana to-morrow, and will probably bring back five others of the Maine's wounded. After undergoing the proper quarantine surveillance, all the men of the Maine will be brought here. Some fear of fever is expressed by the naval officials.

The Bache also brought some small arms from the Maine, and the survivors will be put to work, for two hours a day, in order to clean the rifles recovered from the wreck.

An officer on the Bache said:

"The sentiment in Havana is much changed. The Spaniards there seem almost more concerned than we are over the possibility of the Maine's destruction proving to have been due to an external explosion. Havana, however, is quiet, and there are no signs there of an anti-American feeling."

Admiral Sicard to-day explained the departure yesterday of Commander West for Havana.

"There is nothing particularly significant about it," he said. "Commander West asked my permission to run over to Havana, to talk with Capt. Sigsbee and the officers of the Court of Inquiry. Commander West, as Chief of my staff, has all the papers in the case, and we keep in close touch with what is going on at Havana."

The officers composing the Court of Inquiry are expected here soon. A prominent naval officer said the court would almost certainly return to Havana after its session here.

The officers of the Maine spent the day as usual, lounging around. The Detroit's officers came ashore and met and congratulated old friends from the Maine. When shown the dispatches published here saying that the Maine's fate was positively due to a submarine mine explosion, all the naval officers relapsed into official silence, repeating the now time-worn phrases, "We know nothing," "We must not talk," and "Nothing can be positive until the Court of Inquiry reports." Their private opinion, however, whatever may be its worth, undoubtedly favors the theory that the blowing up of the Maine was no accident.

An officer from the Detroit, after greeting an old shipmate who was on the Maine, said: "All of us on the Detroit want to go to Havana." To this the Maine officer replied: "And be blown up like we were?" Another Maine officer, quite young, who was standing by, chimed in with: "No, Sir, they will never blow up another of our ships, not if we have to pack our magazines with ice."

The wildest kinds of rumors were in circulation around Key West during the day, such as that the fleet was to be ordered to Havana at once. War talk was freely indulged in, but beyond the concentration of the fleet, in accordance with orders from Washington, already made public, nothing occurred to justify additional excitement. The Detroit, the Nashville, the Montgomery, and the Marblehead are at the dock coaling, and the New York and the Iowa are about six miles out. The battleship Texas arrived at the Tortugas this afternoon, and will probably remain here. The Detroit will leave on Monday with provisions for the fleet. The torpedo boat Ericsson, now here, will join the fleet to-morrow. The Montgomery, the Marblehead, and the Nashville, after coaling, will wait here for orders.

Americans Arrive from Havana.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 26.—Mrs. Bruner and her five children are here from Havana. She is the wife of United States Health Officer Bruner, at Havana, and says Consul General Lee advised her husband to send her away at once. Other Americans have also made the statement after being here a few days.

BIG PROJECTILES FOR THIS PORT.

To Increase the Force on the Monitor Amphitrite at Port Royal.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 26.—It is said that twenty cases of ten-inch projectiles will be sent from Fort Monroe to New York to-night.

Mate E. M. Isaac of the receiving ship Franklin left here to-night for Port Royal, S. C., in charge of a draft of fifteen men for the monitor Amphitrite now lying in that port.

Testing the New Reyburn Gun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A party of Government officials accompanied a Congressional delegation to Fort Washington this afternoon to witness a test of the new Reyburn ten-inch fortification gun, guarding the approach to the capital at that point. The test was in every respect successful. Three shots were fired, each one reaching almost to Alexandria, seven miles distant.

It was necessary for the gun to be in view but two minutes at each firing. The gun, it is said, can throw a shell eleven miles. The party included Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, Senators Hawley, Mason, Pettigrew, Carter, and Mitchell, Representatives Hull, Chairman of the House Military Committee; Hemenway, Pitney, McClellan, and a number of engineer officers.

Nothing to Equal It.

There is absolutely nothing to equal the luxury and solid comfort of a ride between New York and Chicago on the new "LAKE SHORE LIMITED" of the New York Central-Lake Shore Route. The greatest travelers attest its perfection.—Adv.

THE POLICY IN WASHINGTON

Mr. McKinley Giving Earnest Consideration to Every Phase of the Situation.

THE INDEMNITY QUESTION

**Opinions of Secretaries Sherman and Long—Public Ought

their organization, and to fill their places by promotion and recruits. With the two new regiments there will be seven regiments of artillery, and the total strength of the army, including the hospital corps, ordnance and engineer battalions, and the West Point detachment, will be increased to nearly 27,000 men.

The Coming Promotion of Officers.

The new organization will result in the promotion of two Lieutenant Colonels, four Majors, ten Captains, thirty-four First Lieutenants, three Second Lieutenants, and will absorb the eighteen additional Second Lieutenants of Infantry. No vacancies will be created, however, and no appointments will have to be made. The commanders of the new regiments will be Lieut. Cols. E. S. Williston and William Sinclair, who will be promoted to the grade of Colonel as soon as the bill becomes a law.

The last graduating class from West Point received few appointments, as there were no vacancies then. The graduates were temporarily assigned as additional Second Lieutenants to various arms of the service. They will now receive permanent places under the new artillery arrangement.

MORE MEN FOR THE NAVY.

A Bill Providing for 1,500 Received by Chairman Boutelle—May Be a Special Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Chairman Boutelle of the House Naval Affairs Committee has received a letter from the Navy Department, together with a draft of a bill providing authority for the enlistment of 1,500 additional men to man the Columbia and the Minneapolis, which have been ordered into commission. The letter is signed by Acting Secretary Roosevelt. Chairman Boutelle of the Naval Committee received it last night, but up to noon to-day had not decided to call a special meeting of the Naval Committee to consider it. He says the request is practically identical with that preferred by ex-Secretary Herbert to the last Congress.

Chairman Boutelle declines to make public the letter of Acting Secretary Roosevelt, but says it contains nothing sensational, and is simply a repetition of the request of ex-Secretary Herbert for more men, and that the bill submitted is identical with the bill prepared by Mr. Herbert. It is known that the sub-committee on naval affairs has recommended in the Naval Appropriation bill an increase in the enlisted force of the navy, men and boys, of 1,250. This increase, however, would not be available until the passage of the Naval bill. The passage of a special bill would give the Secretary of the Navy the authority to enlist immediately 1,500 men and boys, an addition which it is presumed might be immediately needed if the Columbia and Minneapolis are to go into commission at once.

Mr. Boutelle declines to say whether the letter asks for the passage of such a special act.

None of the members of the Naval Committee save Chairman Boutelle, so far as can be ascertained, has seen the letter of Mr. Roosevelt.

Senator Hale expressed the opinion today that provision would be made in the Naval Appropriation bill for the increase of the navy recommended by Secretary Long. He added, however, that there was nothing sensational in this fact, as it was necessary that the naval force should be maintained. "It requires," he said, "about 12,000 men fully to man our war vessels, and the force does not now exceed 10,000.

Mr. Hale also said that some increase had been allowed last year, and that it was the established policy to maintain properly this force. He thought the request for immediate enlistment would be conceded, but said it was quite certain that no action would be taken independently of the Appropriation bill.

JUSTICE HARLAN GIVES ADVICE.

Tells Columbian University Law Students to be Deliberate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—At the end of a lecture on constitutional law to the students in the law department of Columbian University, Mr. Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, in referring to the disaster to the Maine, said:

"I do not think I can better close what I want to say to-night than by saying to you that we are now in times when people ought not to lose their heads, as some people are doing, in and out of Congress. I can perform no better service to you, I am sure, than to advise you to keep cool; not to pass judgment upon grave questions when you have not the facts before you. If there is anything that our profession teaches us it is to wait until the case is presented before you reach the final conclusion. You will understand very well to what I refer. A great calamity has occurred in the waters near by. It is idle for any man to say that he knows how that calamity occurred, and any man belittles his nature and lowers himself in the estimation of his fellow-men when he expresses the anxiety that it will turn out that it was not an accident, but that it was treachery, rather than an accident. Brave, generous men do not want to think so badly of their fellow-men. We don't want to believe that that was an act of treachery and duplicity; we hope it will turn out otherwise. And we ought all to have this feeling, that if it turns out to be accidental we should rejoice; if it turns out not to be accidental, we will not hear any more of North, South, East, or West; no more of Republicans, Democrats, or Populists. We will hear only of Americans."

FOUR CRUISERS AT KEY WEST.

Admiral Sicard Talks About His Fleet —Land Batteries Not Reinforced.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 26.—The United States cruisers Detroit, Marblehead, Montgomery, and Nashville have arrived at this port.

Regarding the movements of the fleet, Admiral Sicard to-day said:

"The boats at Tortugas are doing some target practice, but the elaborate plan of manœuvres which I had laid out has had to be postponed, pending developments. I brought the New York in here because I wish to be in close and constant communication with the Navy Department."

Referring to the land naval station here, the Admiral remarked:

"Only nominal forces are here now. Should anything occur," added Admiral Sicard guardedly, "it would have to be strengthened considerably."

Absolutely nothing is known here regarding the rumored intention to increase the strength of the Key West garrison. No provisions have been made for the accommodation of additional troops at the barracks, and there is only room for the two batteries now in quarters.

Fort Taylor, which is unoccupied at present, is where the additional troops would probably be quartered, and nothing has been done there to make the fort ready for occupation.

Several officers said to-day that no word had been received from the War Department regarding the transfer of troops from Fort McPherson, or any other place, to Key West.

SHOT AND SHELL FOR THE FORTS.

Twenty-six Cars to Transport Munitions from the Watertown Arsenal.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The Watertown Arsenal is now engaged in loading 500,000 pounds of ordnance and other war material, destined for points along the Atlantic Coast. This material will be transported in twenty-six cars, which have been supplied to the arsenal on orders from Major Riley by the Fitchburg Railroad. Twenty thousand pounds will go to each car on an average, and the orders are to load the cars with all possible dispatch. Some of the supplies are for Fort Warren, and a quantity for points along the Maine coast, including Kittery. Much of it, however, is for Southern points.

The order for the cars was given to the Fitchburg Railroad yesterday by a messenger from Major Riley, and the work of unloading the material on the cars is now well in progress. The ammunition includes shot and shell for 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch rifles and 12-inch mortars.

This work of transporting war material is nothing for the Fitchburg Railroad, considerable of that form of supplies being sent in the cars of that road during the year past. But there has never been a time within the memory of the Fitchburg officials when such a large number of cars was called for at any one time.

BIG GUNS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Two More Ten-inch Rifles to be Placed in Position at the Presidio.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—Two more ten-inch rifles have arrived from the East for the Presidio fortification. The guns will be placed in position with all possible speed. During the past six days large quantities of ammunition have been stored in the magazines at the Presidio and at Lime Point.

The ammunition sent over to Lime Point is for three twelve-inch guns recently mounted there. In the new fortifications at the Presidio five twelve-inch rifles are ready for use, as well as three ten-inch rifles, three dynamite guns, and sixteen twelve-inch mortars. The new batteries at the Presidio and at Lime Point command an effective range, the guns being capable of throwing 575-pound projectiles ten miles and doing very effective work at five miles.

POISONED BLOOD.

Limbs and Body Were Covered with Sores.

"While in the country some time ago I was poisoned, and my arms, limbs, and body were covered with sores. I was not relieved by the physician and began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After I had taken part of a bottle of this medicine I found relief. I continued its use and was perfectly cured." L. M. DREHER, 2,312 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

COLORADO TROOPS WILL ENLIST.

Every Officer and Man Ready to Enter the Federal Service.

DENVER, Feb. 26.—"Every officer and every enlisted man of the Colorado National Guard will immediately enlist in the United States service if President McKinley asks for their services in case of war with Spain," said Attorney General Carr at the Glenarm Armory last night, and his statement was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the officers of the Guard from different parts of the State, who had assembled at the call of the Brigadier General of the State.

The meeting was called to discuss the subject of what the Colorado National Guard would be expected to do in case of a war. During the meeting Adjt. Gen. Moses issued an order which gave the officers to understand that they must be prepared for an emergency call at any time.

OREGON OFFERS A BRIGADE.

Gen. Compson Will Furnish Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 26.—Gen. H. B. Compson, late Brigadier General of the Oregon National Guard, has sent the following message to the Oregon delegation in Congress:

"In the event of war with Spain, I request you to tender my services to the President. I agree to furnish two regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, to be called the Oregon Brigade."

QUINCY NAVAL RESERVES READY.

Ordered to be Prepared for Duty at Six Hours' Notice.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 26.—Lieut. Moorehead, the commander of the Quincy company of Naval Reserves, has received orders to notify the members of the company to hold themselves in readiness to report on six hours' notice.

There are eighty men in the company, and they say they are ready to respond to any call for their services that may come. The orders came from Lieut. Commander Porter of Moline, the chief of the battalion.

THE GWIN MAKES 22 KNOTS.

New Torpedo Boat Exceeds Her Contract by Two Knots.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 26.—The official speed trial of the torpedo boat Gwin has been set for next Tuesday. On the builders' run to-day, she developed a speed of 22 knots, which is 2 knots in excess of her contract speed.

Chaplain's Prayer in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Chaplain, in his prayer at the opening of the Senate to-day, referred to the present serious situation in the following language: "Oh, Lord, we pray that by Thy inspiration our rulers and all in authority over us may see what they ought to do, and with Thy blessing perform the same."

FATHER WEBER IN PERIL.

Infernal Machine Sent to the Catholic Priest in Kingston—Its Nature Discovered in the Post Office.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 26.—An infernal machine which was doubtless intended to explode and kill the person opening the box which contained it was sent to the Rev. F. Weber, the assistant of the Rev. M. Kuhnen, of St. Peter's German Catholic Church, by some person or persons unknown this morning. The nature of the box and contents was discovered by a clerk in the Post Office here.

The box reached here in the mail from New York City. Father Weber, the priest to whom it was addressed, has attained widespread notoriety within the last few days by reason of his utterances in St. Peter's German Catholic Church, when he declared the President and Cabinet were humbugs and ought to be blown up. He is fearful to-day of his life.

The infernal machine sent to the Rev. Father Weber was discovered merely by accident. When the contents of a mail pouch were dumped on the mailing table one of the clerks noticed that a black powder came from the poorly wrapped package. John Tonsky and William Gronemeyer made the discovery.

The young men then carefully opened the package by pulling a slide which served as a lid. After the lid had been removed an ingeniously contrived box was discovered. It was of wood about six inches long and two inches deep by two inches wide. The box was arranged in two compartments. Attached to the lower portion of the box lid was thick sandpaper, and in the upper apartment, matches and about a pound of powder, which would have been ignited by the removal of the lid quickly.

The powder was between layers of cotton, and a substance thought to be dynamite was in the bottom of the box.

The package was sent from Washington.

As a further evidence of his repudiation of the utterances of Father Weber, Archbishop Corrigan has written to the priest, requesting him to leave the diocese. Father J. M. Connolly, Secretary to the Archbishop, said yesterday: "So far as this diocese is concerned, the incident instanced zasemfwyp cerned, the incident is at an end. Archbishop Corrigan wrote to Father Weber yesterday asking him to leave the diocese. The priest does not belong here, but the fact that the courtesy of the diocese was extended to him permits the Archbishop to control his actions. He would not dare refuse to obey the order to leave, and will I presume withdraw at once.

"The Church would vigorously resent any attack on the rights of its members as American citizens, and it would with equal vigor defend and guard the rights of all American citizens."

Cuban Lieutenant Fired On in Arizona.

PRESCOTT, Arizona, Feb. 26.—Lieut. Cordier of the Cuban Army, who is here with Capt. Mahoney for the purpose of raising funds to aid the insurgent cause, narrowly escaped death at the hands of an assassin last night. An unknown man took a shot at the Lieutenant, and then fled. Cordier fired two shots at the retreating figure, but failed to stop the man. Lieut. Cordier says that a similar attempt was made on the life of Capt. Mahoney a few months ago while they were in Montana.

Reginald Fendall.

From The Washington Star, Feb. 23.

Mr. Reginald Fendall, whose death occurred suddenly in New York last night, was one of the capital's most valued citizens, and his loss in the prime of life will be deeply deplored by his large circle of friends and associates. He was actively interested in public affairs, and his services at the head of an organization of citizens some years ago materially aided in the consummation of certain plans for the betterment of the capital. He was deeply concerned in charitable endeavors and his personal contributions and efforts to relieve the condition of the poor will always be gratefully recalled. Mr. Fendall was a loyal and earnest Washingtonian in every relation to the municipality, and the whole city regrets his untimely death most keenly.

GEN. WOODFORD IN PERIL

A Distinguished Officer Calls at His House, But Arouses the Suspicion of the Minister.

NOW IN A MILITARY ASYLUM

The Diplomat Refused to See Him and the Authorities Put Him Away, Declaring Him "Doubtless Patriotically Mad."

MADRID, Feb. 26.—The Nacional, in a paragraph headed "Madman or Spaniard," says:

"We are informed that a distinguished officer of the commissariat recently called at the residence of the representative of a nation which has been greatly prominent since the war in Cuba. The officer's manner aroused the apprehensions of the diplomat, who refused to see his visitor and informed the authorities, who intervened and sent the officer to a military asylum, declaring him 'doubtless patriotically mad.'"

The diplomat referred to by the Nacional is evidently United States Minister Woodford.

SPAIN WILL BE PREPARED.

The Cabinet at Madrid Votes a Million Pesetas to Develop the Navy—Weyler's Attitude.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—The Cabinet has considered the situation, and no incident was reported as altering the "cordiality of the relations between Spain and the United States," though the Ministers expressed "regret at the passion which has crept into public opinion during the present incident."

A million pesetas was voted to develop the navy. The Spanish Government is actively equipping its forces at the different arsenals and is organizing its marine and infantry.

El Imparcial to-day warns Spain to "distrust the pacific speeches of President McKinley and that of Gen. Woodford at the recent banquet here," adding:

"America is actively preparing for the war which is inevitable if the rebellion in Cuba is prolonged beyond May."

A decree has been issued dissolving the Cortes.

Deputy Mesa Mena, an intimate friend of Gen. Weyler, has received a message from the former Captain General of Cuba denying the report that Weyler took from the War Department at Havana papers and plans connected with the fortifications. The Deputy says it is doubly absurd to suppose that Gen. Weyler placed mines and torpedoes in Havana Bay to endanger navigation without warning the shipping. It is further said that all the documents and plans relating to the campaign in Cuba are among the archives of the War Department at Havana.

The elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies have been fixed for March 27 and those for Senators for April 10.

It is announced that the Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquende will not go to the United States, the Vizcaya's visit being considered sufficient.

SPANISH PRESS CONCILIATORY.

President McKinley's Philadelphia Speech Warmly Praised.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Advices received here from Madrid show that while the revolutionary organs, such as El Pais, are shrieking denunciations and threats, the responsible newspapers have adopted a correct and conciliatory attitude.

For instance, El Liberal, in a leading article, made a sympathetic reference to Washington's Birthday and expressed approval at President McKinley's speech at Philadelphia, considering it to be "a rebuff for those seeking to embroil the United States and Spain," and expressing the hope "that the President's action will be in accord with his words." In conclusion El Liberal says.

"Time will tell; but, for the present we ought to cry a truce to suspicions and animosities, in honor of the memory of the great man who, in addition to laying the foundation of the liberty of his own people, contributed as few others have done to the redeeming and dignifying of human conscience."

The Ministers declare that the pessimistic views of the Spanish press are "only the echo of the sensational statements made by certain American newspapers," and they say they are "more than ever assured that the Washington Cabinet will do all possible to prevent anything from altering the excellent relations between the two Governments."

El Pais, repeating the charge that "the real seat of war is not in Cuba, but in the United States, which, by lies and chicanery, are seeking to justify their acts," says:

"The war in Cuba will only end when we send an army against the United States."

MODERATE VIEWS IN LONDON.

Newspapers Inclined to Think the United States Will Do All They Can to Avoid a War.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Sensational dispatches purporting to repeat alarmist utterances of President McKinley, Secretary Long, and other officials, are beginning to affect public opinion on this side of the Atlantic, and create the impression that there may possibly be truth in the reports which allege that the loss of the Maine was not due to an accident, as at first believed here, although war between the United States and Spain is still regarded as improbable.

The disposition in the City is to regard the apprehensions respecting Cuba as altogether exaggerated, but The Statist points out that this is a grave mistake, "as, apart from sentiment, the material losses inflicted upon Americans by the anarchy in Cuba must not be belittled." Continuing, The Statist says it believes, however, that President McKinley is "strong enough to resist the pressure," and congratulates him upon the "firm and statesmanlike qualities which the immense responsibilities of his position have developed," and upon the "honorable and noble principles which he enunciated at Philadelphia when he quoted Washington."

"At the same time," continues The Statist, "we realize that the President cannot afford to quarrel with his supporters if the latter press war."

The Saturday Review is of the opinion that "the affair is gravely threatening," and comments upon the silence of the Court of Inquiry into the loss of the Maine as being "ominous," as in the nervous anxiety of President McKinley and his Minister to avoid a rupture with Spain they would obviously have hastened to publish anything which would help to stop the mouths of Senators Mason and Allen, who, with the assistance of certain newspapers, are yelling for instant war in the best jingo style."

Proceeding, The Saturday Review remarks:

"Secretary Sherman having been silenced by the simple process of not allowing him to know anything, the Executive has lately kept its secrets admirably; but, it is shrewdly suspected that the pacific disposition of President McKinley is largely owing to the reports of his naval advisers to the effect that America is not in a condition to go to war with Spain with any certainty of an immediate and overwhelming success. The Spanish fleet is not to be despised, and South American republics have not displayed the love for their Northern sister which Mr. Blaine tried to instill. But, all this will not prevent the jingoes from forcing the President's hand if a scrap of evidence implicating the Cuban authorities becomes public."

The Spectator is certain that the United States Government, "whether moved by information from Europe, or being only desirous of peace, is anxious to avoid war."

Still, apart from the loss of the Maine, The Spectator thinks that the "harrowing Consular reports from Cuba may so fire the Americans that they will insist upon their Government ending such miseries within American waters."

The Spectator then proceeds to repeat the reported war preparations in the United States, and concludes:

"But grave persons everywhere in the Union are waiting for evidence, and are not inclined for war, unless the honor and policy of the country really requires it."

The Pall Mall Gazette, this afternoon, says:

"In spite of all manner of reports, we cannot, for the life of us, see any immediate prospect of war between Spain and the United States. There is absolutely no evidence that anything but an accident occurred. Even those who stick to the torpedo explanation chiefly attribute it to a fiendish and irresponsible fanatic. In that case Spain would instantly right herself by making amends. There is one thing essential for the American Administration—to keep its head, and that it seems to be doing."

THE

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BRITISH LLOYDS AND WAR RISKS.

Marine Underwriters Consider Chances of War One in Ten.

A London dispatch, received yesterday, shows that the British Lloyds have begun to speculate upon the chances of war between the United States and Spain, by writing war risks upon Spanish vessels clearing for Havana. Investigation revealed yesterday that the American offices of the large marine insurance companies have received numerous inquiries lately from shippers and consignees in regard to what is called the war risk. The usual policy insuring against marine perils contains a special clause, excluding war risks. A slightly higher rate is charged, when this clause is omitted. One such policy was written last week by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company on goods consigned to Havana by steamer at a rate of ¼ of 1 per cent. The large majority of inquiries concern sailing vessels from the East Indies, laden with teas and spices.

The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company has written three policies containing the war clause on sailing vessels from China. The average length of the voyage of a sailing vessel from China is five months, and the demand for the assumption of the war risk in these instances was due to danger from the Spanish in the Philippines and the attitude of Germany, France, and Russia in the East, as much as to possible trouble between the United States and Spain. The treaty of Paris, in 1856, declared that enemy's goods in neutral bottoms and neutral goods in enemy's bottoms were exempt from forfeiture. But the United States, Spain, and Mexico were not concerned in this treaty, and are not bound by its provisions. In case of actual war the rate charged for war risks would run from 10 to 20 per cent. The fact that from 1 to 1½ per cent. is now charged shows that the best marine underwriters consider the chances of war to be not more than one in ten. The action of the British Lloyds in regard to goods consigned to Havana is analogous to their speculation at the time of the Queen's jubilee.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Inquiries were made in this city to-day regarding the report that Lloyds underwriters were asking slight war risks upon Spanish vessels bound for the Island of Cuba, but no confirmation of the rumor could be obtained. At Lloyds only the manager was accessible, and he had not heard that the underwriters were asking war risks upon such vessels.

EFFORT TO CONDEMN WOODFORD.

Mr. Lewis Offers a Resolution Disapproving of His Dinner to Bernabe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the House to-day Mr. Lewis (Dem., Washington,) created somewhat of a sensation by offering the following resolution as an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill:

"Resolved, That Congress disapproves of Minister Woodford tendering a banquet to the Spanish Cabinet in behalf of the United States, and expresses the sense that the relations between Spain and the United States should, until the inquiry as to the cause of the Maine disaster be determined, remain only in the formal and official way demanded by the needs of the respective nations."

Mr. Lewis was proceeding to remark upon the "ghoulish spectacle" of Minister Woodford banqueting the Spanish Cabinet, while the country was mourning the loss of 250 brave sailors, who were the victims of Spanish hate, when Mr. Cannon interposed a point of order against the amendment and was promptly sustained by the Chair.

Mr. Lewis attempted to debate the point or order, saying the amendment was certainly pertinent to the paragraph under consideration, which happened to relate to National cemeteries. "I am opposed," he said, "to our people burying their dead while our official representative abroad is feasting their murderers."

At this point Mr. Lewis was cut off and the incident closed.

MASS FOR MAINE DEAD IN PARIS.

British, American, Spanish, and Japanese Embassies Represented.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The members of the British and American colonies here were present to-day at a requiem mass celebrated at St. Joseph's English Passionist Church for the repose of the souls of the victims of the Maine disaster.

The British Ambassador, Sir Edmond J. Monson, and his staff; the British Consul General, A. P. Inglis; the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, and his staff; J. K. Gowdy, the United States Consul General, and the Japanese Minister and Spanish Ambassador and their staffs were among those present.

Insurgents' Reports Called For.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) introduced and had adopted a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to send to the Senate copies of all reports and communications received by the State Department since the 24th of February, 1895, from Tomas Estrada Palma, or any agent of the Cuban insurgents, which relate to the state of war in the island of Cuba, or such parts of said documents as it may be deemed advisable and proper to communicate.

An Interview Repudiated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the House to-day Mr. McCleary (Rep., Minn.,) was recognized by the Speaker on a question of personal privilege. He said that a purported interview with him was published this morning relative to the disaster to the Maine. In justice to himself he said that the interview was utterly unwarranted and unauthorized. It did not in any correct manner represent his views on the question.

Senor de Lome in London.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Señor Dupuy de Lome, the former Spanish Minister to Washington, and his wife, are stopping for a few days at a hotel here. Señor de Lome has exchanged calls with the officials of the Spanish Embassy.

Vincennes Company Volunteers.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 26.—At a meeting of Company A, First Regiment, I. N. G., a resolution was unanimously passed denouncing the Spanish butcheries in Cuba and the cowardice in destroying the battleship Maine, and offering to volunteer their services in case of war with Spain and the United States. Company A has sixty-three members, but in case of war would be reinforced in twenty-four hours to a regiment of 1,000 men.

Ex-Confederates Volunteer.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Feb. 26.—A card in a local newspaper asking ex-Confederates to form a regiment to serve in case of war with Spain has brought more than enough responses to fill the ranks from Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee, and Kentucky.

Spanish Fours Advance in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—On the Bourse to-day Spanish 4s were quoted at 60¾, against 60 yesterday.

TONS OF EXPLOSIVES STORED

Fort Lafayette Used by the Navy Department for the Preparation of Ammunition.

THE ISLAND LOOKS DESERTED

It Is, However, One of the Busiest Places About New York Harbor —How the Death-Dealing Materials Are Handled.

One of the busiest places in New York Harbor at present is the little circular, brownstone building on an island in the Narrows, between Fort Hamilton on the Long Island side and Fort Wadsworth, overlooking the lower bay and the quarantine islands from the bluffs on Staten Island.

The little building is known as Fort Lafayette. It looks deserted, and seldom is any life seen about it on the outside. There are no guns mounted either in the old fort or along the shore surrounding it. No flag floats over the place to show that it belongs to the Government. The place is always silent, and it has been many years since the sound of a gun has been heard from the old fortification. Yet there are enough high explosives stored within its walls and the magazines below the surface of the water to blow up the City of New York and the two forts that frown on hand.

Fort Lafayette is now employed by the Navy Department as a magazine and loading station for the ammunition used on nearly every vessel in the service. If it looks deserted from the outside, its appearance changes when one gets beyond the sallyport at the entrance to the building. Inside everything is activity. Visitors were allowed to inspect the place some time ago, but now the sentries stationed about the outside walls warn off those who approach the place, and large white signs, printed in heavy black letters, give the information that "Visitors Are Not Permitted to Land."

Sentries Constantly on Guard.

The only way to reach the fort is by boat, and the landing place on the little island is guarded night and day by sentries. Only the Government vessels or those having business with the fort are allowed to land there. When the Government boats, loaded with ammunition, arrive at the fort, a little red flag is hoisted on the truck of the flagstaff. This is done to warn vessels of the danger and to keep them in the channel. The flag has been flying more frequently than usual of late.

A large amount of both black powder, used in loading fixed ammunition, and the new smokeless powder recently adopted by the navy is stored there. Few of the vessels have as yet been supplied with smokeless powder.

No high explosives are allowed in large quantities within the city limits. The Navy Department does not permit explosives to remain in the navy yards more than twenty-four hours. Warships coming into the harbor from a cruise and going to the navy yard for repairs usually anchor at Tompkinsville, where the fixed ammunition, guncotton, detonators for torpedoes and the war heads for them, which are heavily charged with wet guncotton, are removed from the magazines and sent to Fort Lafayette for safe keeping. When they arrive there they are thoroughly overhauled and tested before being placed in the magazines to await the departure of the ships.

This, however, is only a small amount of the work that is done on the island. From early morning long after sundown a corps of experts in high explosives are kept busy testing the material used in discharging the heavy projectiles and charging the exploding shells used in the small rapid-fire guns.

The building is divided into several compartments, each with its own corps of men, all expert in their profession. The compartments are fitted with the most modern apparatus for testing explosives, loading the fixed ammunition, and charging the shells. All the machinery is operated by electricity, and the building is lighted by the same power. Matches and other inflammable materials are not permitted in the place, nor is smoking allowed.

A Dangerous Art.

The powder used at the place is brought from Fort Mifflin, Penn. It is packed in cotton bags and then encased in copper canisters, sealed, and locked. Loading the fixed ammunition is an art, and a dangerous one. The work is done in the magazines below the water, and great care is taken to see that the cartridges, after being loaded, are placed in the wooden cases provided for them, and properly marked at the end where the primer is placed. When the cartridges are fitted with explosive shells both ends of the cases are marked, as well as one side, giving the dimensions of the cartridges and the kind of shells used.

The brass tubes or cartridge shells are thoroughly tested before the primers are fitted. When the empty shells are returned from the ships the exploded primers are removed, and the shells placed in a chemical bath, by which all the burned powder is removed and the shell is ready to be recharged.

Several different charges are loaded in the shells. Some are loaded with saluting charges, which contain only a small amount of powder. Then there is the service charge for target practice, which contains about one-third the full charge, which differs in weight according to the calibre of the cartridge. All the loading is done by machinery, which is accurately adjusted, so that the shells may receive the proper amount of powder. After the explosive has been put into the empty shells and "rammed home" the projectile is filled, after which the cartridge is "re-calibred," and, if "true," is placed in a case and stored for future use.

In the upper rooms of the old fort the detonators for the torpedoes and the primers for the cartridges are made. The torpedo detonators are made of dry gun cotton with the impact points made with thirty-five grains of fulminate of mercury. They are considered the most dangerous of all the explosives to handle and prepare. The detonators are about one and a half inches long. The gun cotton is so arranged and divided in sections as to look like spools of silk placed one on top of the other. Between each two divisions there is placed a small piece of blue paper by which it can be told what condition the gun cotton is in.

Placed in the Commander's Room.

When the detonators are completed they are placed in glass tubes and fastened to the lids of boxes that are placed in the commanding officer's rooms on board the vessels. These cases are securely locked and the keys are kept by the commanding officer. Only he and the ordnance officer are permitted to handle and examine the detonators. The blue paper fades with the age of the gun cotton and it turns gray. When there is any danger the paper turns red and the gun cotton is thrown overboard for "safety's sake."

The primers are made of fulminate of mercury and are only dangerous when struck. They will explode from great shock. The mercury is placed in brass tubes about two inches long.

The Navy Department has no magazine of its own at this station. The nearest one is at Fort Mifflin, Penn., which is about ninety miles away. For some time the board of officers appointed has been looking over suitable sites for a magazine here, but as yet has not succeeded in finding one that will answer its purpose. It used the magazines at Fort Wadsworth for the storage of ammunition for the ships for some time. When the new battery of rapid-fire guns were mounted then the War Department needed the magazines for its own use, and the navy took Fort Lafayette.

The fort is not considered a safe place for the use it is now put to, as a shell from an enemy would do untold damage, and it is in an unprotected place, and would be a good target for any hostile ship coming into the harbor.

The naval station here is the most important in the possession of the Government. Nearly all the stores, including ammunition for the ships of the service, in no matter what part of the world they may be, are supplied from this station.

Considerable delay has been caused by having to forward the explosives taken out of the magazines of the ships to Fort Mifflin. The railroad companies will handle it only one day in a week. Vessels have been compelled to anchor in the bay for long periods before the ammunition could be shipped away and they go to the navy yard for repairs. The same delay is occasioned when the vessels are ready for sea.

THE NAVY NEEDS MORE MEN.

Not Enough Experienced Ones Available to Man the Big Warships Properly.

"We have more ships ready for service than we have men to handle them," said one of the officers at the navy yard yesterday. "What we need at present is to open the recruiting stations and enlist a sufficient number of men to make up the crews for the ships out of commission or in ordinary. If an emergency arises," he continued, "all these vessels will be put on the active list as quickly as possible. The trouble will then show itself in the lack of trained men to be placed on board the vessels to operate the guns and attend to the many other duties that are necessary to put and keep a vessel on a fighting footing.

"Men should be enlisted and kept at the various stations to be drilled and made thoroughly familiar with the duties required of them. It takes several months to get a man so that he can be relied on to do his work without fearing he will make a mistake and cause a serious disaster, not only to himself, but the men of the crew, and possibly the ship itself."

For some time past the navy has been without sufficient men to make up the full complements for all the vessels. Many of the vessels now in commission have less than their full crews. Vessels have been put out of commission in order that the new ships could be properly manned. Even these have suffered from a lack of men, and many of them have been sent to sea with little more than 75 per cent. of their complement.

This is particularly so in the case of the new and larger ships, and in order that the necessary work could be done the apprentice boys assigned to duty on these vessels had to perform the duties of the able seamen, while in many instances the watches were "doubled up," and men assigned to duty in the powder division have, besides attending to that duty, been sent into the engine and firerooms to help out there.

The regulations of the navy prescribe that when a vessel is put into commission it shall have a certain percentage of the crew, which is allotted according to the tonnage of the vessel. When the monitor Puritan was put into commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard it was found necessary in order to comply with the regulations to take men from the ships undergoing repairs there and send them to the monitor. It took more than three months to make up her full crew.

This was also the case with the ram Katahdin, and before that vessel was put out of commission at the League Island Yard there were not enough men left to stand the watches.

The commerce destroyers Columbia and Minneapolis, the two fastest cruisers in any of the navies of the world, are now in ordinary at the League Island Navy Yard, near Philadelphia. Both vessels are in command of Capt. Sands. They now have a crew of about seventy men on each vessel. When in commission their full complement is 550 men each. The vessels can be made ready for service in less than five days, but there are no men available to make up their crews. Each of the vessels cost more than $2,500,000, and considerable danger would be attached to sending them to sea with recruits that would necessarily have to be enlisted and sent on the vessels without first having been thoroughly drilled.

The other vessels now undergoing repairs or in ordinary at the navy yards on the Atlantic coast, which could be made ready at short notice, are the cruiser Newark and the monitor Puritan, at the Norfolk Navy Yard; the ram Katahdin and the monitor Miantonomoh, at the League Island Yard, and the gunning training ship Lancaster. It would take more than 1,500 men to make up the crews for these vessels.

After the disaster to the battleship Maine the recruiting offices at the different navy yards were opened to make up for the men who lost their lives in Havana Harbor. More than five hundred men applied at the Brooklyn Yard, and when the office was closed by orders from Washington only forty-nine men had been accepted.

RUSSELL SAGE TALKS OF WAR.

He Stands Ready to Buy Government Bonds—The Stock Market Must Take Care of Itself.

Russell Sage authorized the following statement yesterday:

"From all the information received there is little doubt in my mind that our warship was blown up by outside agencies, and if the naval commission so reports, the time for action will have come. There should be no wavering. The World's editorial this morning on this point meets my approval. I indorse every word of it. This Government must demand the fullest reparation, and that without delay.

"Whatever action war or otherwise, President McKinley may take, he should, and will have, the fullest support from both rich and poor, Republicans and Democrats. There is no question as to where the rich men stand. In the civil war, when it broke out, I bought Government bonds, and I did the same in 1864. So did other rich men. We had confidence in our Government. If the necessity arises now, I will do the same again generously; so will other rich men I know of. I am an American first and last, and purpose to stand by the flag.

"Party lines will be dropped. As for the stock market, that has got to take care of itself for the present. The ticker is now a secondary consideration. The honor of the Government comes first. I speak not only my own views on this point, but those of other moneyed men with whom I have talked. Another thing: The families and dependents of every sailor killed on the Maine must be taken care of. That is a bill Spain must be made to settle. If the citizens of this country enlist to defend our flag and all that it means, we are in duty bound to see that their families are provided for if they are killed.

"With that understood by the people, there will be no lack of soldiers or sailors when the need arises. I think the President has been wisely cautious in this matter, but I am confident that now he will act promptly in the Maine matter."

PLANS FOR MAINE BENEFITS.

Programme of Seidl's Concert at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Anton Seidl has prepared the following programme for the benefit of the families of the Maine victims, which is to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria March 4 under the management of Carl Loewenstein:

Overture, "Egmont".....Beethoven
Ovation by Chauncey M. Depew.
Funeral March in Memory of a Dead Hero.....Beethoven
"Les Rameaux," ("The Palms").....Faure
Tagliapietra.
Violin solo—Miss Maud Powell.
Songs—Mr. Franceschetti.
Kammanoi Ostrow, (Near the Cloister).....Rubinstein
(Orchestra and organ.)
Polonaise, ("Mignon").....Ambroise Thomas
Miss Engel.
Songs—Miss Bloodgood.
Grand funeral music, ("Siegfried's Death").....Wagner

Among the patronesses are Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. Gilbert H. Plympton, Mrs. Charles H. Barrimore, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Charles A. Gardener, Mrs. William Gilbert Davis, Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Mrs. C. J. Hudson, Mrs. A. W. Blodgett, Mrs. George C. Boldt, Mrs. Jules A. Montant, Mrs. George De Forest, Mrs. John Greenough, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Miss Breese, Mrs. Allan Schenck, Mrs. James A. Trowbridge, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Miss Delia Gurnee, Mrs. Harriot, Mrs. John Kean, and Mrs. McCoskry Butt.

The entire proceeds of the performance, which is to be given at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening by the Alaskan traveler Esther Lyons, who is under the management of Victor Thrane, are to be devoted to the survivors of the Maine disaster. Messrs. Sheldon & Barry, lessees of Carnegie Hall, have also offered that auditorium and all appointments gratuitously for this occasion.

Mayor Van Wyck and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Department will be members of Richard Croker's box party to-night at The Morning Telegraph Maine benefit at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Conterno's "Battles of Our Nation" will be produced at the Brooklyn Academy

NO MINES OR TORPEDOES

Spanish Denials Agree with the Inquiries Made for Months by Agents of the Government.

SENOR DU BOSC HAS ADVICES

He Inquires by Cable and Learns that Havana Harbor Has No Submarine Defenses—Indignant at the Suspicion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The attention of naval officers has been strongly attracted to the statement made by representatives of the Spanish Government to the effect that there were no mines or torpedoes of any kind in Havana Harbor. It can be said that this statement exactly agrees with the inquiries that have been under way for many months by agents of our Government, for so far, it is said, they have been unable to find the slightest evidence of the existence of any plan of defense in the harbor by means of mines or torpedoes, much less to locate them, as has been reported in some quarters. Officials of the Navy Department say that the effect of this statement, if it is to be accepted as conclusive on that point, is almost certain to negative the supposition that the disaster resulted from other than accidental causes, as the almost unanimous testimony of experts here, based on the history of torpedo work, is to the effect that no single torpedo of any known type could have caused the terrific wreck of the Maine.

In the pursuit of details, some of the ordnance officers, acting upon the theory that the large ten-inch magazine forward was not exploded, have been looking into the contents of the smaller and adjoining six-inch magazines. They find that, allowing for the amount of powder that was probably consumed in practice drills by the Maine before she arrived in Havana Harbor, there was certainly no less than 8,000 pounds of powder in this magazine, an amount sufficient to have caused enormous destruction had it been exploded at one time.

Senor du Bosc Says No Mines Exist.

The Government authorities were to-day placed in possession of the information reaching Señor du Bosc, Chargé d'Affaires of the Spanish Legation, that no mines exist inside or outside of Havana Harbor. This information reached Señor du Bosc after midnight last night, and was communicated in a brief and explicit statement. It can be stated that this statement was made, not as a matter of opinion or personal conviction on the part of Señor du Bosc, but as a conclusion of fact; ascertained from those whose official position makes them familiar with every circumstance connected with Havana Harbor.

Until this information was in the possession of the Chargé d'Affaires, he had no personal knowledge of the facts. It was suggested to him early yesterday by a reporter that in many quarters positive statements were being made that mines existed within Havana Harbor, and in the vicinity of the Maine. Under such circumstances he was asked for a direct statement bearing on this point, with a view to clearing up any misapprehension that might exist. In view of this request Señor Du Bosc set on foot an inquiry by cable, which gave him the information which up to that time he had not possessed. Naturally, the inquiry was distasteful to the Chargé d'Affaires and the Spanish authorities, as they deeply resent any even implied imputation that the catastrophe to the Maine could be due to mines or other external influences.

Not a Statement of the Government.

But for the purpose of giving the one essential statement of fact in the knowledge of those having the only direct information on the subject, the official statement was secured and made public by Señor Du Bosc. It is not, however, it is explained at the Legation, a statement of the Spanish Government, for the Government has not felt called upon to repel insinuations which, from its standpoint, grossly reflect upon its honor. The purpose of Señor Du Bosc was to make the statement as one of fact, established from the best official authorities, and not to make it as a Government utterance, which he regarded as unnecessary. As a statement of fact, however, it is given by Señor Du Bosc with the greatest positiveness and from sources of Spanish information whose authority, he says, is not open to question.

When seen to-day, Señor Du Bosc had no details to add to his statement. The information reaching him confined itself to the one succinct declaration that no mines or submarine defense of any kind exist inside or outside of Havana Harbor. With emphasis he expressed his indignation that he should feel it to be his duty to repeat the insinuations and statements that Havana Harbor was mined, which assertions were inspired, he said, by those anxious to stir passion and resentment between the two nations. He considered such suggestions an insult to Spain, and, without deigning an answer to them, he submitted as a bare fact that there were no mines or submarine defenses of any character in or about Havana Harbor. He would not discuss the subject further, saying it sufficed to make the one essential statement of fact.

Theory of an Ordnance Expert.

When the attention of Philip Alger, expert of the Bureau of Ordnance, was called to Señor du Bosc's statement, he said:

"The statement is important as representing the position taken by the Spanish officials who have absolute knowledge of whether or not Havana Harbor was mined. It is, of course, inherently improbable that such mines existed, since it is not customary to plant torpedoes in harbors at all, especially not in harbors constantly occupied by friendly vessels. Should it be possible to prove Señor du Bosc's statement to be true, the whole theory of the Maine's destruction by a torpedo will become untenable, in my opinion. But the only proper course to be now pursued is to await patiently the report of the board of investigation and to accept its findings as conclusive.

"When the first news of the catastrophe arrived it was well to attempt to allay any excitement by pointing out the fact that the probabilities were greatly in favor of the explosion having been an accidental one. Nothing that has yet become known should lead to a modification of this view. It is still vastly more probable that the cause was an internal one than that it was external. There seems, however, to be a prevalent feeling that the 'accident theory' casts a reflection upon the navy, and also that its acceptance would be hurtful to the navy's interests. The contrary seems to me to be true. The wit of man has not yet devised any implement of destruction which accident may not turn against friend with an effect equal to that which it was intended to produce upon an enemy.

"Accidents will sometimes happen, and it is self-evident that the force of the explosives carried by any warship will always be sufficient to destroy her if they are accidentally set on fire. If it was an accident, its cause may be ascertained and a repetition can be guarded against. If the modern battleship can be easily destroyed by an enemy, as the advocates of the topedo theory believe, then perhaps it might be claimed, with some show of reason, that such ships should no longer be built. But to condemn battleships because an accident may completely destroy one would be to act without reason."

FORM OF THE COURT'S REPORT.

Findings of Fact When Reported Stand Without Approval.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—With the proceedings of the court of inquiry drawing to a close, attention is now being directed to the form and nature of its report. The court has the widest latitude for inquiry, and yet certain general features will have to be observed under the navy regulations governing inquiries of this character. These were explained to-day by Capt. Lemley, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, and Lieut. Lauchheimer, a veteran in the legal arm of the naval service and author of the standard work on courts of inquiry and courts-martial.

As a general rule it was explained a court of inquiry submits not only the evidence taken, but also gives its conclusions drawn from the evidence. Under Rule 728, when courts are required to find facts there is to be reported not only a recital of evidence, but "also the results and conclusions of the court from hearing the evidence."

In this respect, the findings are much more exact and conclusive on all issues of fact than the civil findings of a jury or of an inquest. Usually there is a precept which specifies the exact charges on which the court is to make a finding. In the present case, however, the precept sent by Admiral Sicard was general in terms, simply directing the court to inquire into and report on the circumstances attending the wrecking of the Maine. This gives the court wide scope in prosecuting its inquiry.

In form, the report will be in two parts, first, the findings of fact, and second the opinion of the court. The findings take up each material question of fact involved and give the conclusion of the court upon it. The opinion states what should be done under each finding of fact. This opinion relates to the usual cases in which officers are on trial, but in the present case it would not, of course, extend to opinions on the Government policy applicable to the finding of facts. The circumstances of the present case are so unusual, involving the relations of two Governments, that the report may be confined to findings of fact, without the usual opinion of the court.

When the inquiry is concluded, the report, accompanied by all the evidence and exhibits, must be authenticated by Capt. Sampson and Judge Advocate Marix. It is then forwarded to Admiral Sicard, the regulations requiring that it be "submitted for the consideration of the officer convening the court," which in this case was the Admiral of the fleet. There is no specific provision as to the revision or approval which he is to give it, and the indorsement of Admiral Sicard will depend upon the circumstances of the case, probably being formal, with a view to its early transmission to the Navy Department. The Admiral then forwards it to the office of the Judge Advocate General, where it becomes a permanent record. The Secretary of the Navy, and ultimately the President, passes on the opinions of the court, but, as a rule, the findings of fact stand without approval.

BODIES COMING TO KEY WEST.

Those Recovered Hereafter to be Sent in Zinc Cases for Burial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Nothing was heard to-day from the court of inquiry, and the department is still ignorant of its plans. In fact, the only news coming direct from Havana to the Navy Department during the day was contained in the following dispatch from Capt. Sigsbee:

Havana, Feb. 26.

Have succeeded in making arrangements by which bodies may be sent to Key West in hermetically sealed zinc cases. Refer to Forsyth for burial in Key West. Probable that bodies hereafter cannot be recognized. Probable bodies will not remain intact. Condition of bodies requires immediate action. Jenkins and Merritt may be recognized by uniform. Can secure health permit at Key West to land the bodies there. Divers cannot get down aft after bodies this morning. Much debris. Will clear it away. Wainwright placed in charge of wrecking matters. SIGSBEE.

The following reply was sent:

Washington, Feb. 26.

To Sigsbee, Havana:

Referring to your telegram of this date, send bodies that may hereafter be recovered to Key West for burial. Send by Bache. Long.

To Key West a dispatch was forwarded as follows:

Washington, Feb. 26.

To Naval Station, Key West:

Sigsbee ordered to send bodies that may hereafter be recovered to Key West for temporary burial. Will arrive in hermetically sealed zinc cases. Make necessary arrangements. Bodies will arrive by Bache. Long.

It is believed at the department that there are probably in the neighborhood of fifty bodies remaining to be discovered and extricated from the wreck.

It is not expected that the bodies which have been buried in Havana will be returned to this country, as Consul General Lee has notified the State Department that the Spanish law forbids the exhumation of bodies.

Col. Heywood, commandant of the marines, acting under orders from the Navy Department, is preparing to send all the marines at Key West, survivors of the Maine, who are able to travel, to New York, where they will be placed on the receiving ship Vermont, there to be held for further assignment. They will go by steamer to New York. The sailors at Key West will be disposed of in a similar way.

HANNIS TAYLOR ON THE OUTLOOK.

The ex-Minister to Spain Thinks a Cautious Policy the Best.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 26.—Hannis Taylor, ex-Minister to Spain, when asked for his views as to the probable effect of the Maine disaster upon our relations with that country, said:

"It is a critical moment, and I am full of anxiety lest we should be drawn into a war in a way that will put us at a great disadvantage. Even if the Court of Inquiry reports that the catastrophe was the result of an explosion from without, and the deliberate act of somebody, it will never be possible to prove that the Spanish Government is either directly or indirectly responsible for it.

"If a reclamation is made, it will be refused upon that ground, and we will be driven to declare war and to begin the fight. The first shot fired under such circumstances will not only put us on the defensive before the world, but it will arouse prejudice against us in Cuba itself.

"The end to be attained is the establishment of peace in the island without acts upon our part that will force us to declare war upon Spain upon untenable grounds. That has been my idea from the beginning. There can be no peace until the Spaniards are driven out, and that must be done by the insurgents themselves. We must help them to do so by moral aid, given in a lawful way.

"The obvious thing to do is to pass the belligerency resolution before the Maine incident can ripen into an international issue. If the House will only do that after the investigation is over and before the result is made public, we will be perfectly safe. Should Spain then declare war upon that ground, she will be forced to take the initiative against us without legal justification, and that will make all the difference in the world.

"When the struggle comes, even with our small navy, it will be like a Titan striking a cripple. The matter of supreme importance is to have the fight begin without fault upon our part."

Ourselves and the English.

From The Rochester Post Express.

Harold Frederic, writing to THE NEW YORK TIMES, says: "When the English papers of this week's end get across the Atlantic you will be struck with the fact that they treat the Maine tragedy with as much emotion as if it were the pride of the British Navy that had been destroyed. I have been looking over the accounts of the Victoria disaster of 1893, and really, save for the personal details of the officers and crew, there is no difference as to space occupied or the feeling displayed. This is true of popular interest as well as of the press. People talk of Capt. Sigsbee's fine behavior as they did of Tryon's, and with innate pride in belonging to his race."

That makes good reading. Nations are not a little like children. England and the United States are ready enough to quarrel, to call names, to snatch things, and give them up with disappointed reluctance, to tease and jeer one another; but they are of one family, and when either suffers harm through no fault of its own, the other is quick to sympathize; and when either does a fine thing nobly, the other is proud to claim the relationship. We have paid a big price, and it is some comfort to know that we have got for it a fine outburst of patriotism, a unity of National sentiment scornful of the old divisions of North and South or threatened divisions of East and West, while still self-contained, in spite of "yellow" journalism; and that to these is added the sympathy and even the admiration of Europe. If there should be war, that would be worth much. We have shown, at least, that we are not a bullying Nation; and let us hope, for all our sakes, that we shall not have to teach the world what can be the fury of a patient one.

Animals That Cycle.

From The London Cycle.

It may surprise many to learn that there actually exist a large number of animals and birds which derive almost as much enjoyment as human cyclists from trips on the bicycle. Of course, considerable time and patience were necessary to educate them up to the appreciation of the finest health-giving pastime on earth. As might be expected, monkeys take an easy first place after mankind in their regard of the wheel. Besides these, dogs have been trained to ride cycles. Members of the feathered world have proved apt pupils in cycling, and there are at least two cockatoos whose command of the bicycle is as perfect as it is wonderful. One belongs to the Bellonis, the owners of a very talented family of birds, and, besides ordinary riding, it gives an aerial performance, riding a tight wire. The other clever cockatoo was trained by Mlle. Irma Orbasomo, and rides a tricycle. But these birds use their beaks for the purpose of steering their machines and pedal with their claws.

"77"

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La Grippe is a Cold.
Take "Seventy-seven."

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STREET RAILWAY COMBINE.

All the Electric Lines South of Sixty-third Street, Chicago, Expected to Consolidate.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—A consolidation of all the electric street railway lines south of Sixty-third Street is among the strong probabilities within the next few months. This includes all the lines south of what is known as the Chicago City Railway Company's territory, and within the radius covered by the proposed consolidation. There are nearly a score of villages which have no other transportation facilities, except that afforded by the infrequent steam suburban service.

Eastern capitalists, headed by President Bache of New York, are managing the deal. The Englewood and Chicago property has already been sold and delivered to this new corporation, and it is predicted by insiders that the same announcement will be made within a few weeks as regards the Calumet Electric Company.

The promoters who are now seeking to purchase and consolidate have mapped out a plan under which new lines are to be built and a complete reorganization in the interests of better service undertaken.

Birmingham Traction Co.'s New Line.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 26.—The Birmingham Traction Company, which several months ago obtained control of the East Birmingham Steam Dummy Line, running from Birmingham to Gate City, a distance of six miles, and has about converted it into an electric road, to-day came into possession of the North Birmingham Dummy Line, which runs from Birmingham to North Birmingham, a distance of five miles, and will equip it with electricity also, and operate the two properties in conjunction. Together the roads penetrate the most thickly settled suburbs of the city. A large power house, nearly completed, will furnish electricity for the system.

THE STANDARD OIL CASE.

Company Files an Answer to the Suit Brought in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 26.—The Standard Oil Company to-day filed in the Supreme Court its answer to the suit brought to break the trust in Ohio. It gives a list of certificate holders, but declines to name the profits arising from the trust.

LIVED ON FIVE CENTS A DAY.

Donohue Found Unconscious, and His Diary Tells a Story.

James Donohue, thirty-one years of age, an employe of the Terra Cotta Works in Long Island City, was found unconscious at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning on East Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. He was removed to St. John's Hospital, where he died without regaining his senses.

An autopsy performed by Deputy Coroner Strong and Drs. Flynn, Burns, and Hall showed that death was caused by a fracture at the base of the skull. The doctors also discovered two cuts on the head, one on the cheek, on which was a piece of court-plaster, and the eye was also injured. The doctors would not give a decided answer as to how they thought the man received his fatal injuries. He might have fallen, or may have been struck down.

Donohue lived at 125 Fifth Street, Long Island City, and was evidently on his way home when he met with the injuries which resulted in his death. From the condition of the body when found it is probable that Donohue had been lying in the street for some time.

In a diary which Donohue carried there were notes showing he had lived on 5 cents a day for eight days. It is thought that he may have fallen because of weakness. After the autopsy Deputy Coroner Strong empanelled a jury, and will hold an inquest.

CHARGED WITH STEALING MILK.

Sanderson Jumped into Policemens' Arms from a Window.

Joseph Sanderson, alias "Sandover," who is charged with swindling many customers of the New York Condensed Milk Company in New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, was arrested at his home, 151 Pine Street, Jersey City, at a late hour Friday night. When the officers reached the house, which is in the Lafayette section, Sanderson heard them. He endeavored to escape by jumping from a second-story window, but fell into the arms of Patrolmen Costello and Eagan, who had been stationed at the rear of the house.

Augustus Stoeckel, manager of the company, said that the concern had lost over a thousand bottles, valued at 8 cents each. Some one, who apparently had a list of the company's customers, had made daily collections of these bottles for several weeks before the swindle was discovered. He believed it could be shown that Sanderson was the man who collected them. At Stoeckel's request the hearing was postponed until to-morrow morning.

A Decoration for Remsen Whitehouse.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 26.—It is reported here that the King of Italy has conferred the Order of Saint Maurice and St. Lazare upon Remsen Whitehouse, who discharged the duties of Chargé d'Affaires at the Italian capital, after the withdrawal of the Ambassador on account of the killing of Italian subjects in New Orleans. Mr. Whitehouse, after gaining fame as an Alpine climber and encomiums from Elie Reclus for his contributions to physical geography, was Secretary of Legation and Acting Minister in Guatemala and Mexico. He was summoned from his Mexican post to Washington to assume the duties of Secretary to the Pan-American Congress. Mr. Whitehouse has devoted most of his leisure time to a history of the late King of Spain, and the Italian Government has ordered copies to be placed in all the public libraries of Italy.

A Tuckahoe-Bronxville Dispute.

WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 26.—The two little adjoining hamlets of Tuckahoe and Bronxville want to be incorporated as villages, but have had a clash between themselves. For three years steps have been under way by the people of Bronxville to incorporate. Now Tuckahoe has started a movement to incorporate also, and in laying out boundary lines has included the railroad station and Post Office of Bronxville. The dispute over this matter came before County Judge Lent, in court here to-day. He reserved decision.

Third Avenue Railway Plans.

Edward Lauterbach of counsel for the Third Avenue Railroad Company said yesterday of the plan to change the motive power of the system that the underground trolley would first be introduced on the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue line. This would connect with the underground trolley line to be constructed on the Boulevard this Spring, and give an electric road from Fort George to Forty-second Street. The change to electricity on Third Avenue would follow.

CLOSE OF THE DANA SALE

Brisk Bidding and Liberal Prices for Rare Specimens of Eastern Ceramics.

A ROSE TINT BRINGS $5,000

Several Pieces of Porcelain Sell for Upward of $1,000—Marsden J. Perry, B. Altman, F. A. Bell, S. P. Avery, Jr., Mr. Heidelbach, Mr. Laffan, and Others Bid Freely.

Generous prices were paid for porcelains at the closing sale of Charles A. Dana's collection of Eastern ceramics in the American Art Galleries yesterday. Several pieces brought more than $1,000 each, and the sales for the day aggregated $59,879. Adding this large sum to $55,245, the amount realized from the sales of the two previous days, the value of the ceramic collection under the hammer is found to be $115,124; with the exception of $3,400 paid for the Barye bronze group, this large total represents money paid for porcelains alone. At the Chickering Hall sale on Friday evening Mr. Dana's pictures sold for $79,700, making the amount realized for his entire art collection $194,824.

The sale yesterday afternoon was rich in its display of art treasures, and it disclosed some surprises in the prices realized. There were half a dozen instances where the enthusiasm of the bidders carried them beyond the figures that cool-headed art experts had marked as "probable" for choice specimens. The attendance was much larger than at either of the other ceramic sales, and the bidding was more general. A large proportion of the women evinced an active interest in the proceedings and bid frequently and appreciatively. The fact that their purchases were comparatively few is due to their disinclination, or their inability, to pay the high prices offered by the men.

The Highest Price of the Sale.

There were several pieces placed on the block which evoked more demonstrative admiration than did the bottle-shaped vase of rose soufflé, which brought the highest price of the entire sale. When Auctioneer Kirby called for a bid on this particular vase there was no immediate response, few persons recognizing it as an object of great value. Mr. Kirby's statement that it cost $12,000 caused a pricking up of ears, however, and catalogues were intently consulted. Of this unique vase the catalogue said: "None other in the rose family approaches it, and it has long been known as an unrivaled example." Mr. Kirby supplemented this by saying that a duplicate of the vase could not be found in any other private collection or in any museum.

A bid of $500 was first offered, and three or four bidders joined in the contest. By such moderate advances as $25 and $50 the price was slowly advanced to $5,000, at which figure Marsden J. Perry of Providence, R. I., well known in banking and railroad circles, secured the prize. This was Mr. Perry's only purchase.

Murmurs of admiration swept over the assemblage when a large, brilliantly decorated vase, entitled "Thousand Flowers" was raised into view. A thousand dollars was offered for it almost instantly, and the bidding was quick and spirited for about a minute. This imposing vase was described as a superb example of one of the most interesting and elaborate decorations known in Chinese porcelain. The whole surface except where it is impinged upon by the rudimentary butterfly handles is covered with a mass of rich-hued flowers in transparent and opaque enamels. S. P. Avery, Jr., obtained this treasure for $3,000. Mr. Avery also bought for $1,800 each a remarkable pair of octagonal vases, which the auctioneer said cost Mr. Dana 850 guineas in London. These vases also were brilliant in transparent and opaque enamels. A cylindrical vase with ground of dark blue was bid in by Mr. Avery for $175.

B. Altman's Purchases.

In the aggregate B. Altman may be said to have fairly carried off the honors yesterday as a liberal buyer. He paid the second highest price of the day—$3,600—for an ovoid vase with a fluted body, slender neck, and flaring mouth. This delicate piece of porcelain is invested within and without in a glaze intended to imitate the tint of a ripening peach. The catalogue asserted that it was known to every collector in the world as the finest example in its own class. It has a Ta Tsing-K'ang-hsi-nien-chi mark. Another of the crowning glories of the collection was secured by Mr. Altman for $3,400. This was a tall vase which affords a superb example of turquois crackle over elaborate and graceful design of dragons and emblematic devices with intricate floral ornament. This piece has the K'ang-hsi mark.

Mr. Altman's next important purchase was a tall bottle-shaped vase, with a rich dark-green glaze, containing a delicate and uneven crackle, for which he paid $2,800 after a spirited competition. Other purchases by Mr. Altman in the ceramic line were an ovoid vase invested with a coral-red glaze of great fierceness, evenness, and beauty of tone, price $525; a rich dark-green crackle glazed ovoid vase, $550; an imperial yellow vase of ovoid body, with incised decoration of storks flying among clouds above a turbulent sea, $600; a double quadrilateral vase of dense brilliant green, $150, and a lamp vase of Persian faience turquois crackle, $240.

Bought by Mr. Cottier.

Numerous purchases were made by Mr. Cottier of Cottier & Co., for himself and for Mr. Inglis. These purchases included the beautiful sang-de-boeuf vase, which is a K'ang-hsi, made during the prefecture of Lang. It has a red glaze of extraordinary brilliancy and fineness, varying from a transparent blush on one side to the deepest crimson blood color on the other. This choice specimen was knocked down to Mr. Inglis at $2,100. A graceful cornet vase of rich turquois blue was bought for Mr. Inglis for $110, also a flute-shaped melon gourd, $90; a section of Rhodian tiles from a mosque in Damascus, $210, and a part of frieze with Arabic inscription, $500.

F. A. Bell, who bought the forty-one-hundred-dollar Hawthorne jar on Friday, competed actively for some of the finest pieces yesterday and succeeded in securing a number of them. His principal purchase was an egg-shaped lantern with elaborate design in fine transparent enamel of Yung-cheng. For this he paid $1,025, taking it away from two or three other eager bidders. Mr. Bell also bought a rare plate with dragon and fire symbols amid cloud shapes beneath a rich covering of sang-de-boeuf glaze, for $300; a large plate of old Chinese celadon, $180; bottle-shaped vase of fine green transparent enamel superposed upon an under glaze of red and bearing a Ta Ming mark, $750; writer's water jar, $250; an eggshell bowl of translucent white porcelain, $240; a Hawthorne jar with cover, $270; a pilgrim bottle, $75, and several articles of lesser value.

J. W. Ellsworth bought a peach-tint rouge box for $205 and an ovoid vase with brilliant rose soufflé glaze for $475. H. B. Reed purchased a novel vase with elephant head handles and blaze of dark ambergine purple for $30, and a saucer with a six-character mark of Chia-ching for $20.

Lively Contest for an Ovoid Vase.

There was a spirited contest over a strikingly beautiful ovoid vase. This was described as a very unique piece, and the statement was made that all hope of finding another like it had been abandoned. Its body is covered with an even and delicate glaze of pale yellow soufflé, with a dragon encircling the rim, in different shades of coral red and rich brown with opaque cobalt markings. The seal mark of Yung-cheng is on the vase. This choice specimen was secured by W. M. Laffan for $1,000. Other purchases by Mr. Laffan were a white porcelain figure representing Buddha, $250; bottle-shaped vase, brown-black glaze, $150; ovoid vase of Ming dynasty, $75; bottle-shaped vase, dark lapis-lazuli glaze, $200; dense green quadrilateral bottle-shaped vase, $220; a Kien-lung quadruple vase, $90; eggshell plate in rose enamel, $205, and some smaller pieces.

R. E. Moore bought several specimens, including a large plate of Persian faience, for $1,025; a superb large vase, with decoration of landscape and figures in transparent and opaque enamels, $1,800; pair of Canton semi-eggshell vases, $325 each; bowl of brilliant rose enamel, $160, and fine white crackled cup, marked Chia-ching, $115. R. B. Cable bought an eggshell lantern, in exquisite transparent enamel of Yung-Cheng, for $700; an iridescent green glaze vase, $125; ovoid vase, with trumpet neck and delicate glaze of fine powder blue, $410; brilliant bottle-shaped vase, $150, and a few other pieces.

Randolph, the agent, excited much curiosity by bidding in a large, bottle-shaped vase, brilliantly decorated, for $1,000. The name of the buyer was withheld. Mr. Lecoy bought a sang de boeuf bottle-shaped vase, for $1,100; a large, wide-mouthed vase, with lateral handles, $300; a brilliant red glaze sang de boeuf, $300; a bottle-shape sang de boeuf, $625, and some lesser articles. Mrs. C. B. Alexander bought an ovoid vase with beautiful glaze of gray lavender, for $35. Mrs. Wood secured a large vase, with seal mark of Kienlung, for $900. A. D. Vorse bought a tall vase, with elaborate design invested in a pale pistache glaze, for $325. W. R. Hearst purchased a Yung-Cheng bottle-shaped vase for $140 and two or three lesser articles. Mr. Tonnell secured an ovoid vase of exceptional brilliancy for $330, and R. Maxwell bought an apple-green crackle vase for $325. C. W. Gould purchased a number of specimens, including a large turquoise-blue crackled glaze vase for $410 and a wide-neck, bottle-shaped vase for $240.

Some Other Purchasers.

A. S. Heidelbach bought one of the most attractive pieces of the collection, a small ovoid vase of fine brilliant porcelain, for $500. The bidding for this object was spirited. Mr. Heidelbach also bought a writer's water jar in beautifully varied peach tints for $425. Mr. Bradley purchased several articles, including a fluted vase with ovoid body for $425, and a pale lavender bowl for $200. T. B. Clarke secured a bottle-shaped vase with transparent yellow glaze for $130, and a bottle-shaped vase in brilliant crackle for $100. Mrs. Borland bought a fine ovoid vase for $210, and Mrs. Ogden secured a rare bit of Etruscan decorated pottery for $510. F. T. Fleitmann bought an old Imari jar for $250, and some Persian tiles for $150. S. Peters purchased a cylindrical vase with souffle metallic markings for $210. A. A. Pope bought an imperial yellow glaze for $200, and one or two other specimens. D. G. Kelekian secured a number of choice specimens.

After the close of the porcelain sale the bronze group by J. A. L. Barye, "Jaguar Devouring a Hare," was offered by Mr. Kirby, and for a few minutes there was some spirited bidding. The piece was bought by L. Nardus for $3,400.

It was inadvertently stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning that the prices of $36,500 and $36,000 paid respectively for Rousseau's "Charcoal Burners' Hut" and Corot's "Dance of the Lovers," at the Fuller-Dana picture sale of Friday evening, were the highest ever brought by single canvases in the history of New York art auction sales, with the exception of Meissonier's "1807," Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," and Jules Bréton's "Communicants." Fortuny's "Choice of Model," which brought $42,000 at the recent William H. Stewart sale in this city, makes another and fourth exception. This relegates the Rousseau and the Corot to fifth and sixth place respectively in the list of the highest priced pictures sold at any art auction in this city.

WARWICK CYCLE COMPANY.

Stockholders Vote to Go into Insolvency—Joseph Bannigan the Largest Creditor.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 26.—At a meeting of the Warwick Cycle Company's stockholders in this city to-day it was voted to go into insolvency, and Treasurer A. O. Very was authorized to file a voluntary petition in the local court to that end.

The total liabilities of the company are said to be $218,000, and the assets approximately $175,000. Joseph Bannigan, ex-President of the United States Rubber Company of Providence, is the largest creditor, holding notes of the concern for $150,000, and the other claims are all for small amounts.

About two months ago Mr. Bannigan placed an attachment on the company's plant, and since that time several other attachments have been served. The concern was incorporated in 1888 with a capital of $200,000, and employed several hundred hands. A meeting of the creditors is called for March 12.

SIX KILLED IN CHICAGO.

Bus Run Down by a Grand Trunk Passenger Train at Blue Island—Twenty Injured.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26.—A bus filled with pleasure seekers was struck by a Grand Trunk passenger train at the Western Avenue crossing south of Blue Island, in the southwestern part of the city, at 9 o'clock to-night. Six of the number were killed, and none of the occupants of the vehicle escaped without injury, about twenty being badly hurt.

The dead are: Mary Ritze, Jennie Willette, Sophia Vanburen, Louis Sauerbier, Fred Pelky, and an unidentified woman.

The train which collided with the omnibus was bound toward Chicago. It was behind time as it approached Blue Island from the southeast, and was going at a high rate of speed. As the bus rounded a curve in the road the train was seen approaching.

A slight down grade prevented the driver from stopping the vehicle as it slipped on the ice and snow, and, just as the frightened horses leaped across the railway tracks, the heavy locomotive struck the vehicle fairly in the middle, hurling human bodies and fragments of debris far from the tracks, and, continuing on its northward journey several hundred feet before it could be stopped, passing over several bodies in its progress.

FIRE IN THE BROWN BUILDING.

Flames from an Unknown Cause Do $35,000 Damage.

Fire caused about $35,000 damage last night at the big building at Worth Street and Mission Place, fronting on Paradise Park, which is owned by Sylvanus D. Brown. The building is a five-story and basement iron structure, running from 142 to 152 Worth Street, and occupied mainly by paper manufacturers, printers, and dealers in printing supplies.

The cause of the flames, which were noticed about 10:45 P. M., is unknown. They started on the second floor, in the section numbered 146 and 148, occupied by Alfred C. Kienle, steam printing, and spread upward until they broke through the roof, doing some $5,000 damage (covered by insurance) to the building alone.

Policeman Martin of the Elizabeth Street Station, who first saw the smoke, sent in an alarm, and it was followed by a second and a third one. Four trucks and twelve engines were brought to the scene of the trouble, and the fire was got under control in about an hour.

John E. Holgan, the engineer of the building, got to his post about as soon as the alarm was sounded, and entering the ground floor, where his engines are situated, put out the fires in them and covered them. There was no little loss by water to the parts of the building afire and adjacent sections. The children of the Five Points Mission, 24 Park Street, a few rods away, were roused and dressed in view of possible danger.

Among the estimated losses of tenants are: Alfred C. Kienle, $1,000; Charles Sackman, bookbinder, $4,000; William Brown, bicycle sundries, $3,000, and C. Shepherd's Sons, printing, $3,000. Other individual losses will foot up, at a rough estimate, $16,500. Most of the loss was covered by insurance.

Thought They Saw a Ghost.

A lot of fishermen in Flatbush Bay yesterday saw a man apparently walking around on the water and they came ashore declaring they had seen a ghost. The whole neighborhood was worked up to a high pitch of excitement, until it was learned that the supposed ghost was a man who had been wandering over the sand bar, which stretches along the bay for half a mile, and is submerged at high tide. The man was half unconscious when rescued, and revived sufficiently when taken to St. John's Hospital to say his name was Gregor McGregor of 133 York Street, Brooklyn. It is thought he is a victim of knock-out drops.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Feb. 26.—Three unoccupied buildings were burned here this morning, causing a loss of $10,500.

FERNWOOD, Penn., Feb. 26.—The Fernwood Mansion, a four-story frame hotel structure, was destroyed by fire early to-day. The loss is estimated at $45,000; insurance small. The fire originated in the drug store of R. M. Newbard on the first floor of the building, and is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of chemicals.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

10:50 A. M.—1,691 Lexington Avenue; H. A. Bogt; damage, $50.

5:45 P. M.—417 Eighth Avenue; A. Moos; damage, $20.

6:05 P. M.—152 East Thirtieth Street; damage, $15.

8:35 P. M.—8 East Fourteenth Street; Otto Friedman; damage, $15,000.

BEST & CO.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Good Things for Children at Low Prices.

Boys' Top Coats, covert cloth, spring weight, in all the proper colors, double stitched seams and edges, silk lined sleeves, 3 to 15 yrs.,	7.50	Girls' Sailor Suits, navy blue serge. Blouse with handsome sailor collar, trimmed throughout with black braid, and small pearl buttons, 4 to 10 yrs.,	5.00
Little Boys' Reefers, tan kersey, with deep sailor collar, full cut back, extra fullness in sleeves, made to fit snugly over little dresses or kilt suits, 2 to 4 yrs.,	4.25	For Little Boys, tan batiste Sailor Suit, blouse and kilt skirt. Collar, shield and cuffs of striped linen. A stylish, serviceable suit, 2, 3 & 4 yrs.,	1.15
Babies' Short Dresses of fine nainsook; bishop style. Hang soft and full, neck and sleeves daintily trimmed with fine embroidery, 6 mos. to 2 yrs.,	50c.	Girls' Shirt Waists, designed for girls, not ladies. Plaids, checks or stripes, in fine percale, full blouse front, English collar, round cuffs, 5 to 15 years,	98c.
Boys' Laundered Cheviot Waists and Blouses, all the new colors. Natty high turn-over collar, 6 to 14 yrs.,	98c.	Spun Silk Socks and 3-4 Hose, black and all fancy colors,	39c.
Boys' "Rugby" Underwaists, a scientifically constructed waist, made of strong fine jean in the best possible manner, button proof,	65c.	Boys' and Girls' Neckwear, band bows and string ties; novel effects in Scotch plaids and Roman stripes;	25c.

Boys' Suits, all-wool blue cheviots and mixtures. Same stylish cut as our more expensive garments—made by Boys' Tailors—and made right, $5, $6, $6.50 & $7.50.

60-62 West 23d Street.

EXPLOSION KILLS EIGHT MEN.

Chemical Works at Kalamazoo Blow Up—Many Persons Injured—Spectators Buried by Debris.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 26.—Fire broke out in the Hall Chemical Works at 10 o'clock to-night, and after burning half an hour, two terrific explosions blew the whole top of the building off, burying firemen and spectators beneath the falling walls and debris. Besides leaving two firemen at least within the building, six men have been taken out dead and ten injured.

The dead so far known, are: Patrick McHugh and John Hastings, firemen, and a man named Wilcox.

L. L. Holloway, druggist, is badly injured, and will probably die. At least a score of people are injured. Loss to the chemical company, $20,000; box factory, $2,500.

THE REVOLUTION'S DAUGHTERS.

Stripes Worn to Denote the Number of Fighting Ancestors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Much attention has been attracted at the Congress of the Daughters of the Revolution to the display by delegates of bars indicating the number of ancestors who participated in the Revolution on the Colonial side, and the pride of the wearer has been found to be according to the number of stripes worn. A little rivalry and some feeling have developed when the wearers of many or few stripes came together, and a distinct sense of superiority has been discovered by those Daughters who trace their descent from officers.

One spirited young matron, who has a medallion of her great-great-great-grandfather set in diamonds, and hung from a jeweled chain about her neck, was asked by the daughter of a Revolutionary General, whose unedited life would scarcely pass through the mails, who the ancestor was of whom she was so proud.

"He was a private in"—mentioning an obscure little company in one of the smallest States.

"Oh, just a private!" observed the General's descendant. "Why, I thought he was a General, at least, from the way you have framed him."

"Oh, no!" was the quick rejoinder. "My great-great-great-grandfather really fought, don't you know."

The posterity of the General retired in confusion.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun r

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Mr. Corbett's Right to a Seat in the Senate from Oregon to be Decided To-morrow.

MANTLE CASE A PRECEDENT

Mr. Foraker's Assertion that the Decision in That Case Was Affected by the Silver Question Denied by Other Senators.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—During the greater part of the Senate's session to-day the right of Henry W. Corbett, to a seat from the State of Oregon was under discussion. The vote on the case, it has been agreed, will be taken next Monday at 3 P. M.

After some preliminary business Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) called up the Corbett case and Mr. Kyle (Ind., S. D.,) addressed the Senate briefly in support of Mr. Corbett's claim to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) regretted that his views of the case would force him to vote against the admission of Mr. Corbett. He apprehended grave danger to the public if applicants for admission were either seated or turned away by a mere partisan vote, but he believed that the vote on this case would not only not be a partisan vote, but it would be so decisive as to determine all similar cases in the future. He believed that the decision in the Mantle case was in line with the ideas of the framers of the Constitution, and thought it ought to be accepted by the Senate as settling similar cases for all time to come.

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) said he did not propose to follow the precedent established by the Mantle case, as he regarded the decision in that case as erroneous, and it was generally so regarded by the legal profession throughout the country.

"It was generally understood," said Mr. Foraker, "that the silver question had more to do with the reaching of that decision than the application of the principles of law."

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) entered an instant disclaimer to the application of Mr. Foraker's statement to him. "I want to assure the Senator from Ohio," he said, "that so far as I was concerned, the silver question had not the slightest weight in determining my vote in the Mantle case. I voted against Mr. Mantle's admission, and for similar reasons I expect to vote against the admission of Mr. Corbett."

Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.,) said he desired also to enter a disclaimer to the statement of Mr. Foraker. He thought that the roll call on the Mantle case conclusively indicated to him that the silver question had nothing to do with the refusal of the Senate to seat Mr. Mantle, as seventeen out of the thirty-five votes against him were cast by Senators who supported Mr. Bryan for the Presidency. The names of the seventeen are Berry, Blackburn, Coke, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Harris, Kyle, Mills, Mitchell, Pasco, Murphy, Peffer, Smith, Vance, Vest, and White.

"I am very glad," replied Mr. Foraker, "to have the disclaimers of the Senators from New Hampshire and Florida, and I accept them absolutely, but I repeat that throughout the country the impression was that the silver question had a great deal to do with the decision in the Mantle case, if it did not control it. I wish to say that I did not have it in my mind to criticise any Senator for his vote in that case."

Mr. Mantle (Silver Rep., Montana,) declared his intention to support the claims of Mr. Corbett to a seat in the Senate. He held that the right of a sovereign State to be fully represented at all times in the Senate was in his judgment beyond doubt.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Action of the Hous on Various Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The House resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil bill to-day immediately after the reading of the journal, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Tongue (Rep., Oregon,) to appropriate $150,000 for Yaquina Bay, Oregon. Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) vigorously opposed the amendment, which, he said, would make the Government liable for an expenditure of over $1,000,000 on a project that was an engineering impossibility. The amendment was lost—36 to 76.

An amendment appropriating $300,000 for the harbor of Cleveland, Ohio, offered by Mr. Burton, (Rep., Ohio,) was adopted.

An amendment offered by Mr. Moody, (Rep., Mass.,) and warmly supported by Mr. Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.,) to increase the appropriation for Boston Harbor from $100,000 to $250,000, was adopted.

An amendment offered by Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) appropriating $28,880 for the continuation of the publication of the records of the rebellion, was adopted.

At 5:15 P. M. the Committee of the Whole rose without having completed the consideration of the bill, and the House adjourned until Monday.

ATLAS COMPANY IN NICARAGUA.

Concession to the English Concern Paves the Way for Contention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Nicaraguan Government has made some changes in the concession of the English Atlas Company for the construction of its railroads across the Isthmus, and these changes are reported to the State Department by United States Consul Sorsby, at San Juan del Norte.

He says that one of the amendments paves the way for claims for damages by the Atlas Company and for diplomatic contention in the event of the construction of a canal.

Capt. Robeson to be a Commodore.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—After being pronounced physically unfit for promotion by one naval board, too sound to be retired by another, and physically qualified for promotion by a third board, Capt. Henry H. Robeson, commandant of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, has at last been recommended to the President for promotion, and will succeed to the vacancy in the grade of Commodore to be created by the retirement this month of Admiral Selfridge.

Money Order System in China.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—China has at last been supplied with a money-order system, and the regulations have been reported to the State Department by United States Minister Denby, at Pekin.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday passed thirteen private pension bills.

The House Judiciary Committee has made a favorable report on the Henderson bill concerning the jurisdiction of United States courts.

The House Committee on Patents has reported favorably the Corliss bill extending the trade mark privileges to casks, bottles, and other receptacles.

A bill providing that proof of loyalty to the Union during the rebellion should be dispensed with as a prerequisite to the securing of bounty land grants was passed by the Senate yesterday.

A bill to authorize the President to appoint as a First Lieutenant of Infantry the Director of Swordsmanship and Gymnastics at the West Point Military Academy was passed by the Senate yesterday.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday considered the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and decided to recommend concurrence in all of them, none being of importance.

Representative Bell of Colorado yesterday introduced a bill making it unlawful for any Government officer or agent to exchange gold bars for coined gold except by weight, so that the Government may recoin as many grains of fine gold in coin as is contained in the bars it delivers.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.,) secured the adoption of a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for the reason why he shipped certain freight over the Canadian Pacific Railroad to Mare Island, Cal., and asking whether the freight was offered to railroads running entirely within the United States.

A sub-committee of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House has reported favorably to the full committee a bill for the erection of a monument to the memory of Lafayette, to cost $250,000. The purpose of the bill is to create a commission to superintend the collection of funds in the colleges and schools of the United States to erect such a monument in Paris, to be dedicated during the exposition in 1900. The bill was passed by the Senate yesterday.

TREASURY STATEMENTS.

Small Surplus for February—Deficit for the Administration's First Year Will Be $24,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The monthly Treasury statements to be issued next Tuesday will show a small surplus for the month of February. Customs receipts for the month up to to-day amount to $14,436,715, a gain over the same period last year of over $3,250,000. The receipts from internal revenue show an increase of about $584,000.

The excess of expenditures over receipts for the first year of the present Administration, exclusive of Pacific railroad payments, will be about $24,000,000, as compared with a deficit of about $47,000,000 for the first year of the last Administration.

It is expected by the Treasury officials that the receipts from customs for March will show a material increase over any previous month during the year, and, as there will be small interest payments due, it is believed that the surplus for March will aggregate $5,000,000.

MAIL SERVICE TO JAMAICA.

Contract Awarded the American Mail Steamship Company.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Postmaster General Gary to-day decided to accept the proposal recently submitted by the American Mail Steamship Company of New Jersey, in answer to the department's advertisement for carrying the mails between Boston and Philadelphia or New York and Port Antonio, Jamaica. The contract is entered into under the Subsidy act of March 3, 1891. The compensation is to be at the rate of 66 2-3 cents per statute mile for each outward voyage and the contract is to run for ten years.

To meet the requirements of the proposed new service, the company promises to construct four new steel twin-screw steamers, capable of making 15 knots per hour, and of over 2,000 tons gross. An important requirement of the law is that these vessels shall be constructed with particular reference to prompt and economical conversion into auxiliary naval cruisers, according to plans and specifications agreed upon between the owners and the Secretary of the Navy. They are to be of sufficient strength and stability to carry and sustain the working and operation of at least four effective rifled cannon of not less than six inches calibre, and are to be of the highest rating known to maritime commerce. The service will begin not later than Oct. 1 next.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The boards of officers convened at the places and by the orders from the War Department hereinafter specified, for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion, are dissolved, and all orders, circulars, text books, and examination papers remaining in the possession of the boards, or of any members thereof, will be returned to the War Department.

Army Building, New York City, convened by Paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 219, Sept. 19, 1895.

War Department, Washington, D. C., convened by Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 6, Jan. 8, 1896.

Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill., convened by Paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 223, Sept. 22, 1896.

Chicago, Ill., convened by Paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 268, Nov. 13, 1896.

Fort Monroe, Va., convened by Paragraph 9, Special Orders No. 293, Dec. 14, 1896.

War Department, Washington, D. C., convened by Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 34, Feb. 10, 1897.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, convened by Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 60, March 15, 1897.

War Department, Washington, D. C., convened by Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 63, March 18, 1897.

Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., convened by Paragraph 8, Special Orders No. 63, March 18, 1897.

Denver, Col., convened by Paragraph 8, Special Orders No. 71, March 27, 1897.

St. Paul, Minn., convened by Paragraph 10, Special Orders No. 71, March 27, 1897.

Fort Grant, Arizona, convened by Paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 128, June 3, 1897.

War Department, Washington, D. C., convened by Paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 152, July 1, 1897.

Governors Island, New York City, convened by Paragraph 12, Special Orders No. 186, Aug. 11, 1897.

Denver, Col., convened by Paragraph 8, Special Orders No. 209, Sept. 8, 1897.

Headquarters Department of California, San Francisco, Cal., convened by Paragraph 9, Special Orders No. 224, Sept. 24, 1897.

Headquarters Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., convened by Paragraph 11, Special Orders No. 224, Sept. 24, 1897.

Headquarters of the Colorado, Denver, Col., convened by Paragraph 13, Special Orders No. 224, Sept. 24, 1897, amended to meet at Fort Logan, Col., by Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 241, Oct. 14, 1897.

San Antonio, Texas, convened by Paragraph 10, Special Orders No. 227, Sept. 28, 1897.

Omaha, Neb., convened by Paragraph 13, Special Orders No. 227, Sept. 28, 1897.

Second Lieut. E. F. Baltzell, Fifth Infantry, will be relieved from duty with the Twelfth Infantry by the commanding officer at Fort Niobrara, Neb., upon the receipt by him of this order, and will join his company.

Capt. John S. Bishop, Thirteenth Infantry, will be relieved from duty at Fort Niagara, N. Y., by the commanding officer of that post on the receipt by him of this order and will then repair to his home, Washington, D. C., where, at his own request and for his own convenience, he is authorized to await retirement.

The Army Retiring Board convened at San Francisco, Cal., by War Department order, dated Oct. 5, 1897, is dissolved.

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General; Col. Evan Miles, First Infantry; Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. Louis T. Morris, Fourth Cavalry; Major David H. Kinzie, Third Artillery; First Lieut. Robert H. Noble, First Infantry, Aide de Camp, Recorder.

Major William C. Shannon, surgeon, will, upon the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, report to Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the Army Retiring Board, at San Francisco, Cal., for examination by the board.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Philip V. Mohun is detached from the Washington Navy Yard, March 10, and ordered as Purchasing Pay Officer and General Storekeeper and Paymaster of the Pensacola Navy Yard and the naval station at Key West, March 15.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Jewett is detached as Purchasing Pay Officer and General Storekeeper at the Pensacola Navy Yard and naval station at Key West, March 15, ordered home to settle accounts and be ready to go to the Puritan.

Gunner R. Sommers is detached from the Independence and ordered at once to the Ordnance Department, Mare Island Navy Yard.

Gunner T. M. Johnston is detached from the Columbia and ordered to the torpedo station.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Z. W. Reynolds is detached from the New York Navy Yard March 15, ordered home, and to be ready for orders to the Montgomery.

Lieut. F. H. Lefavor is detached from the Adams and ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard for examination for retirement March 14, home and to await orders.

Lieut. A. M. Beecher is ordered to the torpedo station March 1 for temporary duty; detached April 15, and ordered to the works of Bliss & Co., Brooklyn, for temporary ordnance duty; detached May 1 and ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance; unexpired leave revoked.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Detroit arrived at Key West Feb. 26.
The Marblehead arrived at Key West Feb. 26.
The Concord arrived at Chemulpo Feb. 26.
The Essex arrived at Fort Monroe Feb. 26.
The Brooklyn arrived at St. Lucia Feb. 26.

INDICTED FOR BIGAMY.

Joseph Bloch, Under Arrest in This City, Is Wanted in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26.—Deputy Sheriff Thomas Morrison left to-night for New York City to bring back Joseph L. Bloch, a wealthy merchant of Gotham who has been indicted on a charge of bigamy. Bloch is now under arrest in New York. He is expected to fight extradition.

The man was recently indicted on complaint of Mrs. Martha Davidson Bloch of Camden, N. J. She asserts that he deserted her about eighteen months ago and married Miss Hulda Joseph in Chicago. At the time of the wedding Miss Joseph lived with her parents at 3,131 Vernon Avenue.

Mrs. Martha Davidson Bloch told the Grand Jury that she lived happily with her husband for several years, but that one day he disappeared and never returned. She seached for him for over a year before she located him in Chicago.

A Gentleman's Hat.
SPRING, 1898.

THE IMPERIAL, $4.00.

Having the best equipped factories in the world enables us to offer to the public the very best Derby that can be produced at $4.00.

Beltaire Lurch & Co.
Makers & Importers
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hats.
Broadway, Cor. 42d Street | 164 Broadway, Near Maiden Lane.

LATTIMER SHOOTING CASE.

Witnesses Testify that the Strikers Were Armed with Clubs and Stones—Citizens Afraid.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 26.—All of the jurors in the case of Sheriff Martin and his Deputies on trial for shooting strikers at Lattimer were in good health again to-day. Washburn, the sick man of yesterday, has fully recovered. The jurors took a four-mile walk before coming into court this morning.

The Prosecution Committee to-day issued an appeal for funds for the further prosecution of the case, asking for money "from the charitable and justice loving public."

The appeal states that there are eighteen additional cases to be tried similar to the one now before the court, and that, besides prosecuting the cases, many wounded miners have to be supported and the widows and orphans of the killed provided for. "It involves questions of great moment to the common people of the land," says the committee, "and there should be a generous response to our appeal."

When court met to-day Superintendent Fred Zerbey was put on the stand for cross-examination, he having given his direct testimony yesterday afternoon. The only new feature elicited was that he told of the instructions given by Sheriff Martin to the Deputies not to shoot unless their lives or his were in danger.

George Weiserburn of Harwood, a blacksmith at the colliery there, saw the McAdoo strikers coming to the breaker. They were armed with clubs and stones. John T. Simons and John Kropp of Cranberry gave unimportant testimony.

Mrs. Dr. Harvey of Lattimer, who lived at the entrance to the town of Lattimer, said she saw the deputies line up along the road, and then the strikers came. As they approached a man left the ranks of the deputies and advanced toward them. He halted them, but only for a moment, and then they began to push past him. He was struggling with them. They then closed around him, and the shooting began. There were a few shots and then a volley, but after that there was no shooting. The strikers scattered in all directions.

"I was very much afraid, and I spent the night before the shooting at Milnesville."

On cross-examination, witness said that a few minutes after the shooting Deputy George Treible entered the doctor's office. He was shot through both arms.

Mrs. Anna Goodman said that on Sept. 7 she saw from her home at Lattimer a lot of men come to Lattimer from Ebervale. They carried clubs and stones, and were very boisterous. They cried out: "To-morrow 1,500 men will come. All will shoot."

Witness continued: "We were all in a state of great terror, and for nights afterward I lost my sleep through worry and fear that our house would be attacked."

Mrs. Madge Kilmer said that she, her husband, and their six children left Lattimer at 2 o'clock on the night of Sept. 8, two days before the shooting, and walked to Ebervale to spend the night with friends. They had heard that the strikers were going to blow up Lattimer, and they were afraid to stay there.

Mrs. Genevieve Wachley of Lattimer said: "I went to take my children from the school three days before the shooting, as they were afraid of the strikers. Several of the strikers walked near me for some distance. They carried irons, and said, 'Lattimer men chased us to-day, but we chase the ——— to-morrow.' On the day of the shooting my entire family fled from Lattimer at 2 o'clock in the morning, as we were afraid of our lives."

Court then adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

Before the jury retired, Judge Woodward said they could read the newspapers, but all of the articles referring to the trial must first be cut out by the tipstaves. He also said the jury would be allowed to take a trolley ride in a special car on Sunday.

NEW ORGANIZED CHARITY.

Jersey City Clergy and Laymen Take Preliminary Steps.

A meeting was held at the Whittier House, Jersey City, on Friday night, for the purpose of forming an organized charity society. Addresses were made by Hugh Fox, of Bayonne, Mrs. Mansell of this city, Mrs. B. Williamson of Elizabeth, and Myron E. Furst, W. E. Drake, and R. R. Doherty of Jersey City in favor of the project.

Poormaster John E. Hewitt said that Jersey City made ample provision for its poor, and that if the idea was to prevent pauperism, the proper way was to begin with the children. He said they should be taken from the almshouses and provided with homes on farms in the West.

Chairman Z. K. Pangborn suggested that it would be well to appoint a committee to formulate a plan of organization and report. The suggestion was embodied in a resolution. This committee was appointed: The Rev. Father L. J. Carroll, the Rev. Cornelius Brett, the Rev. D. C. Conin, the Rev. Charles Hess, Thomas M. Gopsill, Dr. Benjamin Edge, R. R. Doherty, Dr. G. K. Dickinson, Myron E. Furst, Dr. L. J. Gordon, Mrs. B. Collard, Miss Cornelia Bradford, Mrs. I. N. Quimby, Mrs. W. H. Beach, Mrs. M. F. De Hart, and Mrs. Hudspeth-Benson.

LIONESS LOOSE IN A CAR.

Holds Full Possession of the Baggage Between Chicago and Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 26.—A full-grown lioness took charge of a Baltimore and Ohio baggage car which left Chicago yesterday afternoon, and maintained her position until caged in Pittsburg at 10:30 this morning. The lioness was shipped in a pine crate, as the cage was too large to get into the car. Baggagemaster G. C. Lapham says:

"I was reading the Cuban war news, when about eighty-five miles from Chicago I was horrified to find the animal standing in the centre of the car glaring at me. I sat perfectly rigid for a few moments trying to think what I had better do. I slowly arose and backed toward the door, almost too weak to walk, reaching enough to squeeze through and slammed the door behind me. The lioness was quick to spring, and her heavy body fell against the door. No baggage was delivered between Chicago and Pittsburg. The animal ate my lunch and tore most of the baggage. The animal was billed to the Klondike Museum in Pittsburg. A boy, Joseph Banford, was sent with it, but he was more afraid of the brute than I, although he said it was perfectly tame."

Delegates to the Omaha Exposition.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Gov. Black to-day appointed as delegates to represent the State of New York at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, to be held at Omaha, from June to November, 1898, the following persons: Chauncey M. Depew, John Jacob Astor, W. Seward Webb, Henry B. Hebert, and Abel E. Blackman of New York City; Charles N. Stow of Deposit, Jacob Amos of Syracuse, and John C. Graves of Buffalo.

Liquor Union Incorporated.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The Combined Union of Liquor Dealers of Greater New York today filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of incorporation. The Directors are F. V. Mallon, Thomas Kennedy, John Finley, Richard Russell, Henry Rosenthal, and Gus Kappel.

Mrs. Black Going to Florida.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—On Monday Mrs. Black, wife of Gov. Black, will leave for Florida in company with Col. and Mrs. Charles S. Francis of Troy. They will be gone two weeks, and will visit St. Augustine, Palm Beach, and the Island of Nassau.

ENGLISH AT YALE.

Prof. Beers Replies to Some of the Criticisms of ex-Gov. D. H. Chamberlain.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26.—Prof. Henry A. Beers, who is at the head of the English department in Yale University, makes reply this week to ex-Gov. D. H. Chamberlain on English teaching at Yale. In his open letter Prof. Beers writes:

"I see by THE NEW YORK TIMES that Mr. Daniel H. Chamberlain is now worrying the alumni of Central and Western Massachusetts, as he has worried the New York alumni for several years, about the alleged neglect of English study at Yale. Perhaps it is time to take some notice of Mr. Chamberlain's criticisms. The Massachusetts alumni are not as much accustomed to his rhetoric as the New York alumni are, and might be in danger of taking it seriously. What I say I say in defense of the college, not of myself. Personally I care nothing about his opinion.

"'The head of the English department at Yale,' says Mr. Chamberlain, 'proclaims his opinion that there should be no requirement whatever of English in the Yale course.'

"That is right; I do so proclaim it. I think that the study of English—and of many other subjects in the present required course—should be made elective. 'Whether he would have any requirement of English for entrance to Yale. I do not know,' pursues Mr. Chamberlain. I will refer him to an article on that subject which I contributed to The Educational Review for May, 1892, in which I gave at some length my reasons for thinking an entrance requirement in English unnecessary. I have not changed my mind on this subject.

"'He further thinks,' says Mr. Chamberlain, 'as do other Yale professors, that English cannot be taught as an ordinary study at all.' Oh, no; I have never said or thought anything of the kind. I have been teaching—or trying to teach—English 'as an ordinary study' for a quarter of a century with results, I confess, unsatisfactory to Mr. Chamberlain, but that I cannot help. It is not likely that I should undervalue the pursuit to which my life—whether successfully or not—has been given.

"'The whole department,' continues Mr. Chamberlain, 'counts but one man, one only, who is a good teacher of English, and this man has been under what I might call disgrace at the hands of the powers that be, and is understood to be now watched with jealousy lest he should indeed popularize the study of English.' I will not comment upon the discourtesy of this to my colleagues and myself, but I am sure that the gentleman who is made the victim of this awkward compliment will be the first to resent the bad taste with which it is expressed. For obvious reasons it would be unbecoming in me to discuss the question whether the English teaching at Yale is good or bad in quality, but I am sure there is no disposition to neglect the subject. The college makes as generous provision for it as if is able to do with the funds in hand and with the pressure of other studies for recognition in our somewhat crowded required curriculum.

"Now, as to the two 'highly endowed chairs' waiting to be filled. The Lampson endowment has not yet been paid in. It is in litigation and may be so a year or two longer. That the Simeon Sanford Chair is still vacant is not the fault of the Faculty. It has been offered in turn to three gentlemen, any one of whom would have been an ornament to the college, and has been declined by all of them. Mr. Chamberlain, who has been deluging people in New Haven with private letters on this subject, was asked by one correspondent to suggest a candidate. He nominated his own brother, the Rev. Leander Chamberlain, and Col. Homer B. Sprague. I have heard it hinted by the wicked that Mr. Chamberlain's real candidate was some one even more nearly related to himself. But this I can hardly believe. He must know that a college professorship is not a very high-salaried position, not nearly so profitable as some other positions which ex-Gov. Chamberlain has occupied."

ILLINOIS ANTI-TRUST LAW TEST

Attorney General Akin Asked to Begin Proceedings Against the Glucose Sugar Refining Company.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Attorney General Akin has been asked to begin proceedings for the forfeiture of the charter of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company and test the Illinois Anti-Trust law. In making this request, Attorney General George H. Harding asserts that he has evidence to show that the concern is a trust. He intimates that the Attorney General has signified a willingness to begin proceedings if the evidence is sufficient.

When the company was formed Mr. Harding owned $200,000 worth of stock of the American Glucose Company. He opposed selling out to the new concern for the sum offered—$2,000,000—and declared his company was more valuable than the Chicago Sugar Refining Company, for which the new company is said to have paid $6,000,000. He was outvoted in the board, and the company became the property of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company. Mr. Harding gained an injunction restraining the transfer, but it was dissolved.

Recently Mr. Harding had been taking the testimony of the promoters of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, and this evidence, he claims, proves that a glucose trust has been formed. The attention of the Attorney General is also called in Mr. Harding's letter to the fact that he will be asked to take the matter before the Grand Jury, or at least that the evidence will be presented to that body seeking for indictments against the promoters of the company. Some of the latter are conspicuous men in the State.

A WOMAN'S STOMACH REMOVED.

Operation of the Swiss Doctor Successfully Repeated in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—Dr. Charles B. Brigham, at St. Luke's Hospital, has made a complete excision of the stomach of a female patient suffering with cancer, and thirty-six hours after the operation she is resting comfortably with almost a normal pulse and temperature. It will be at least a week, however, before there can be a well-founded hope for a recovery.

NEW CONSUL TO BAGDAD.

Dr. Edgar James Banks of Woodbury, Vt., Nominated for the Post.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 26.—Dr. Edgar James Banks of Woodbury, Washington County, this State, who has been nominated as United States Consul at Bagdad, Turkey, was recommended by the entire Vermont delegation, by Senators Hoar and Lodge, by President Angell, Minister to Turkey, former President of Vermont University, and others of influence.

Dr. Banks, who was graduated from Harvard, and is deeply versed in Eastern lore and languages, has written several articles and books on Assyrian subjects. He has made translations in German of hymns from tablets used in the Babylonian temple worship, and now in the Berlin Museum. He will shortly issue another book, entitled "Jonah in Fact and in Fancy." It is a discussion of the Book of Jonah from an Assyrian point of view, with an introduction by the Rev. Lyman Abbott.

Apart from the duties of his office, Mr. Banks will assist in the exploration and excavation of the ancient Assyrian cities and collect antiquities for the Semitic Museum at Harvard.

CHICAGO JUDGE NOT TRICKED.

Woman Tries to Arouse Sympathy with a Baby Not Her Own.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26.—Had Mamie Reynolds's husband befriended her in Judge Waterman's court this morning she might have escaped the penitentiary. She came before the court to receive sentence for larceny. On her arm was a laughing, crowing baby, and on this child she depended for the leniency of the Judge. She was disappointed. The woman wept hysterically, clutched the baby close to her, and cried: "What will become of my poor little child?"

"I think you have brought this child here to create sympathy. I do not believe you are its mother," said the Judge, sternly.

"Oh, your Honor, it is my child, and I cannot leave it here," replied the woman.

"Are you very sure it is not your sister's baby?" asked Judge Waterman.

"Oh, I am positive, your Honor."

The husband, who had been silent since he asked for a Bridewell sentence, stood up. "Your Honor," he said, "this is not my child. It does not belong to her, but to her sister."

The infant was ordered placed in St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum and the woman sentenced to a term in Joliet.

A suggestion of the balmy air of the tropics is found in Lundborg's Goya Lily, a rarely delicate perfume.

POLICEMAN DIES FIGHTING.

Enters a Store in South Bend, Ind., and Is Shot Down—His Murderer a New Yorker.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 26.—Policeman Louis Keller of the South Bend squad was murdered from ambush last night after a brave fight.

Shortly before midnight Keller noticed the back door of a cigar store unlocked. The policeman went in to investigate, and a bullet whizzed past his head. Keller returned the fire. A fusillade followed. A moment later the door opened and out rushed five men, leaving Keller shot through the heart.

Officer Derrent had just come up, and one of the men ran into his arms. Derrent found him to be mortally wounded, one of Keller's bullets having passed through his abdomen. He gave his name as Jack Burke of New York.

Four more of the burglars were soon captured—Robert Powers, James Burns, Frank O'Conner ,and Frank Monroe, all said to be Eastern crooks whose field of operations has been Montreal and Buffalo. Burke in his lying statement said that he fired the shot that killed Keller.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Four Classification Protests Overruled by the United States General Appraisers.

Four decisions were handed down by the Customs Board of Classification yesterday adverse to the importers. One of them, written by Col. George H. Tichenor, was in the case of F. H. Shallus and P. J. McElvoy of Baltimore, who protested against the assessment of 60 per cent. ad valorem duty on certain rosaries. The importers contended that the merchandise in question was dutiable either at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 208 of the tariff, or at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 193. They asserted in their protest that the rosaries were large wooden beads strung upon metal, with a wooden cross attached, and were to be used in devotional exercises.

"It is no doubt to the interest of the Government," added the protestants, "to foster the importation of goods which have a tendency to incline its citizens to become better."

The board decided that the provisions of the Tariff act were explicit in applying a duty of 60 per cent. to this merchandise, and in overruling the protest remarked: "It is the duty of this board to interpret the Tariff act as they find it, without regard to sentimental or ethical considerations."

Isler & Guye of New York filed a protest against the customs classification of an importation of cotton braids, but when notified that their cases had been set for a hearing on a certain date, they failed to appear, or to present any evidence in support of the contentions in their protest. The board therefore found that the classification had been properly made, and the action of the Collector in assessing duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem was sustained. The importers claimed originally that the imported goods were known commercially as straw braids, and were dutiable at either 15 per cent. ad valorem, 45 per cent., or 20 per cent. under different paragraphs of the Tariff act enumerated.

R. F. Downing & Co. and Thomas Wilson of New York entered a protest against the assessment of duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem upon certain merchandise described in the invoices as "webbings," "braids," and "embroidered galloons." The local Appraiser returned these goods as "cotton edgings" and "cotton embroidery." The importers claimed that the goods should be held dutiable at either 35 or 45 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions for manufactures of cotton not specifically provided for. The Board of Classification overruled the protests on all grounds, declaring, "This merchandise is especially designed and chiefly used for trimming the edges of women's corsets and other garments, is known in trade generally as corset trimming, and belongs to the class of merchandise which is and has been known for many years as 'edgings,' and as such was properly assessed."

A quantity of pickled limes imported by John Thompson of Eastport, Me., was assessed for duty at 40 per cent. under Paragraph 241 of the tariff law. That paragraph provides for "all vegetables, prepared or preserved, including pickles and sauces." Exemption from duty was claimed by the importers under Paragraph 559, which exempts "fruits or berries, green, ripe, or dried, and fruits in brine not specially provided for in this act." In an opinion by Col. Wilkins, the Board of Classification held that the goods were dutiable under Paragraph 266, which provides for "oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit, shaddocks, or pomelos, 1 cent per pound."

THE BIG FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.

Insurance Policies Held on the American Tobacco Company's Property.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 26.—The insurance on the Rheandling plant of the America Tobacco Company, burned yesterday, is $252,300. The total amount of policies held on various parts of the buildings and stock by the several companies is as follows::

Royal, $30,300; Firemen's Fund, $5,500; Aetna, $2,000; Hartford, $15,000; Law Union and Crown, $10,000; Pacific Fire, $2,000; Phoenix of Brooklyn, $14,500; Lancashire, $9,500; Union Assurance, $30,000; Victoria, $5,000; Niagara, $2,500; Liverpool London and Globe, $13,400; Scottish Union and National, $3,000; Hamburg Underwriters, $1,000; National, $5,000; Achen-Munich, $3,000; Commercial Union, $8,000; Sun Insurance Office, $9,000; Detroit, $2,500; Aetna, $2,500; London and Lancashire, $6,500; Hamburg-Bremen, $2,000; Manchester, $4,500; Atlas, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $3,600; Merchants', New Jersey, $2,500; North British and Mercantile, $3,000; Milwaukee Mechanics', $2,500; Mercantile F. and M., $2,000; Louisville, $1,500; Lion, $2,500; Western Assurance, $2,500; British America, $2,500; Thuringia, $2,500; Caledonian, $7,500; Svea, $2,500; German-American, $5,500; Fire Association, $2,500; Phoenix Assurance, $5,000; Phoenix Hartford, $5,000; Queen, $10,000.

A Musicale for Charity.

A musicale in aid of St. Luke's Home for Old Ladies was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Miss Mabel Crail, 119 Lenox Avenue. A notable feature was the rendering of Heinrich Hoffman's "Quartet," by Miss Sarah C. Very, Miss Martha White, Miss Lena Yuengling, and Miss Crail. Other selections were offered by Miss Carrol Beckwith, soprano; F. Bergner, violoncellist; August Roebbelen, violinist, and J. Laender, viola. There were 200 people present. The proceeds will go toward furnishing the new home.

RACING OFFICIALS CHOSEN.

C. J. Fitz Gerald Selected by the Stewards as Starter for The Jockey Club.

Chris J. Fitz Gerald, formerly Clerk of the Scales on The Jockey Club racetracks, and at present starter for the Crescent City Jockey Club at New Orleans, was appointed on Friday, at the meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, starter for The Jockey Club. Since James F. Cauldwell gave up handling the flag on the tracks now within the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club, all efforts to obtain a starter whose work was high class proved fruitless. Starter Pettingill, who wielded the flag last year, aroused a storm of disapproval by his work, and it was generally understood among turfmen that a new man would be appointed this year.

Applications for the place from any number of would-be starters were received by the Stewards of The Jockey Club, but Mr. Fitz Gerald was not one of the applicants. His work with the flag at New Orleans, where he has started for three years; at Detroit, Milwaukee, and on the Canadian tracks, was, on the whole, so satisfactory that he was selected by the Stewards without his applying for the place. Mr. Fitz Gerald's reputation for fairness and integrity was also considered, for the position of starter is the most responsible on the racetrack. Mr. Fitz Gerald was for a number of years the turf writer of The New York Sun.

The other officials appointed by the Stewards were: Judges—R. W. Simmons and Clarence McDowell; Clerk of the Scales—H. G. Crickmore; Timer—W. H. Barretto; Starting Judge—Ben Brush; Paddock and Patrol Judge—J. L. Hall; Handicapper and Forfeit Clerk—W. S. Vosburgh.

CHICAGO ISLE TO RIVAL CONEY.

Pleasure and Sporting Resort to be Established in Detroit River.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Chicago Island, with a race track, theatre, bicycle track, chutes, intramural railway, baseball park, and every other known feature in the world of amusement and sport, is to become a reality. The island is situated in the Detroit River, eight miles south of the City of Detroit, but it is to bear the name Chicago, and will be dedicated to Chicago citizens.

The transfer has just been completed. George Dobey, a banker of Glencoe, Ontario, is the purchaser, and he paid $750,000 for the land, which he is going to make more famous than Coney Island. The whole enterprise is to be bonded for $2,000,000.

The Chicago attorneys who have charge of the deal promise to have a world's fair on a small scale before many months. Fighting Island is the name which the little strip of land has borne since the days white people first discovered it. All attractions are to be ready before the next anniversary of the Chicago fire, and on that day there will be a change of name and dedication.

Three Detroit capitalists were the owners of Fighting Island, and have used it as a private resort for several years. The Palms Hotel, erected by these men, is included in the purchase, and will be opened under the new management. Mr. Dobey is now in Chicago treating with prospective lessees of privileges.

22D REGIMENT GAMES.

Lively Contest for Points Between Companies E. and H. for 1898.

The first set of games of the Athletic Association of the Twenty-second Regiment, which were held last night at the regiment armory, Sixty-seventh Street and the Boulevard, brought out some exciting contests. The mile run, handicap, was especially interesting, and a lively finish took place between G. G. Hollander, A. O. Ford, and W. F. McLoughlin in the order given.

Interest in the struggle was intensified by the fact that Company E and Company H were the two leaders in the point contest for the athletic trophy of the regiment, which was eventually won by Company H, with a score of 37 against 21 points

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Lively Interest Shown in the First "Bicycle Day" by Dealers and Cycle Clubs.

NEW WHEELS ON EXHIBITION

Many Dealers Hold Small Cycle Shows —Large Range in Prices—Standard Wheels for $50—McCarthy New York Handicapper.

Viewed with a critical eye, it cannot be said that the demonstration on "Bicycle Day," last Tuesday, was as extensive or enthusiastic as had been hoped, but there was enough lively interest shown both by the trade and by the cycle clubs to inaugurate what is expected to be a permanent institution. The mild weather preceding and following the holiday brought out hordes of cyclers, whose presence is further evidence that the day was really an opening day for the season, apart from its business and social features.

With the trade it was seized upon as an occasion to allow of the exhibition of makes and styles of wheels for which an opportunity had been denied by the edict of the National Cycle Board of Trade forbidding cycle shows. In the neighborhood of the Boulevard and Fifty-ninth Street, and along Eighth Avenue, near the Grand Circle, the cycle makers and dealers were especially active. One large concern profusely decorated its riding hall, provided an orchestra, gave a music ride, and exhibitions of trick and fancy riding, besides exhibiting new models, chainless and others, and numerous departures in accessories. A collection of styles of former years showing the evolution of the bicycle was an interesting feature at another establishment, and at a third the ten-seated wheel attracted visitors. Souvenirs of novel design were distributed at some stores. One of the most unique of these was a lily bulb inclosed in an envelope. The person growing the tallest lily from one of the bulbs before June 15 will be awarded an 1898 model bicycle.

Delegations from many of the big clubs exchanged visits during the day, and most of the clubs kept open house. The social feature of the experiment was, perhaps more hazardous than the others, but it seemed to meet with fairly encouraging success, and those who tried it appeared well satisfied.

Most of the new models had already been noticed, and the visitors were tolerably familiar with what they saw. Probably the most noticeable feature to those who circulated about the exhibiting concerns was the extremes of prices and the general reduction apparent since last year. Several of the new chainless models were listed at $125, but more were offered at $100. Both classes were bevel gears, and in this style was also seen at least one make listed at $75. To all appearances it was as substantial as the highest-priced chainless, although a trifle rougher in finish. In connection with these styles, it may be noted that a prominent Western concern proposes to put out a bevel gear for $60. In the spur gear chainless type the prices vary from $100 to $50, the most being in the neighborhood of $50. These wheels seem strong, and, judging from their external aspect, are as easy-riding as the bevel gears.

Fifty dollars will probably be the ruling price of a first-class chain-driven wheel this year, judging from exhibits seen Tuesday and at other times. One action of a leading firm in reducing its 1898 model to this price will probably be followed by other standard makers. Seventy-five or eighty dollars is about the maximum asked anywhere for standards. Wheels of every appearance of strength and neatly finished are offered as low as $30, and makers have even promised a twenty-five-dollar wheel of good material and construction. Some of these low-priced machines will be put together of laid-over parts, but they will be no less safe and comfortable to ride. Juvenile wheels are offered at almost any price, fairly good models selling from $11 up.

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A New Handicapper.

The appointment of handicappers this year seems likely to give rise to considerable internal disturbance in the L. A. W., and especially in this State. It has been ascertained on good authority that the New York handicapper will be George McCarthy, a bright cycle newspaper man. Amos G. Batchelder, who is seeking reappointment, figured somewhat prominently in the six days' race at the Garden, and he suffered a great deal in consequence of the discovery and investigation of the track shortage. It is said that President Potter desired he should not be continued, and Mr. Mott yielded his own wishes in deference to those of the chief.

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Edwards's Riding.

Edward S. Edwards, the member of the Century Wheelmen of New York who is attempting a hundred-mile ride each day, has been successful so far this year, according to his attendants. This would make a record to date of fifty-seven centuries on as many consecutive days, and a total mileage of over 6,000 miles, as his rides each day are generally over 100 miles. For the past fortnight Edwards has been riding in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., where the weather is milder than those parts of Long Island on which the century maker began his work. Edwards's century late in January during a blinding snowstorm, over the Merrick Road and Coney Island Path, during which he was paced by a high-backed sleigh, and even then was only able to finish but a few hours before daybreak, disgusted him with this section, and after a few days at Lakewood over a track plowed in the snow, he went South. Last week days and nights of rain and sleet disgusted him with Washington also, and arrangements have been made for him to continue his hundred miles a day at Savannah, Ga. From the reports of those who have seen the intrepid rider recently, he is in good condition in spite of his hardships. He weighs only 120 pounds, and is a Welshman by birth.

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Racing Board Bulletins.

Chairman Albert Mott of the L. A. W. Racing Board has begun to issue sanctions for this season. His latest bulletins follow:

Richard Ireland, Newark, N. J., is transferred to the professional class under Clause C.

Sanctions Granted.—Tourist Club, Paterson, N. J., Sept. 5; Excelsior Boat Club, Paterson, N. J., May 30; International Athletic Park and Amusement Company, Washington, D. C., May 30, July 4, Sept. 5; Bridgeton Bicycle Association, Bridgeton, N. J., May 30 and July 4; F. M. Carter, Baltimore, Md., May 30; Atlanta Wheelmen, Newark, N. J., May 30; Kenilworth Wheelmen, Philadelphia, Penn., July 4; J. C. Carson, Charlotte, N. C., May 20.

Transferred to the Professional Class.—Alfred S. Schenck, Trenton, N. J., own request; Dan Daley, Taunton, Mass., Clauses D and I; John S. Johnson, Worcester, Mass., Clauses D and I.

Suspended Pending Investigation.—George D. Comstock, Cleveland, Ohio; Cass O. Clark, Cleveland, Ohio.

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New York L. A. W. Juniors.

A special meeting of the Board of Officers of the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen has been called for March 19, to meet in this city, and consider the formation of a junior department in this State. At the National Assembly it was resolved that such a department might be established in any State Division by the division's Board of Officers, subject to its control and direction. Junior members must be members in the family or wards of a League of American Wheelmen member in good standing, and must be between the ages of twelve and eighteen years. As the idea of forming such a department was broached first by a New York member, the division members believe they should establish the first branch.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE CLUBS.

A "Rendezvous" Extension Adopted by the Morris Wheelmen Viewed with Favor.

A plan suggested by John Frick, a member of the Board of Directors of the Morris Wheelmen, and adopted by the club at its annual meeting Feb. 15, providing for club "rendezvous" at points conveniently near the city, has met with favor from other cycle clubs, and it will probably be quite extensively adopted. Mr. Frick recommended that a Morris Wheelmen's "rendezvous" be established at the six principal points that are the outlets for the wheelmen from Manhattan, namely—at Yonkers, City Island, Flushing, Coney Island, Bergen Point, and Hackensack, such "rendezvous" to be located by a signboard at some convenient hotel on the roadway, that will be readily seen, and where a stop for refreshments or rest may be made. Permission to place a club register in some convenient place at each hotel will be asked for, in order to allow members to note their arrival and time of departure for destination further on. By the aid of such register it will be possible for members to pick up the trail of others who have gone on before them, and will add much interest in making it an object to continue on to similar destination, with a good chance of meeting.

It has also been determined by the Morris Wheelmen to establish a Summer club station or rendezvous, under the club's control, on City Island. The location that has been hired by the club for the Summer is generally known as Belden's Point. A man will be placed in charge of the grounds and will allow only members and their guests to enter. Chairs and tables will be placed upon the platforms, and the bowling alleys put in shape for use. The club now has a membership of 341, and will probably include many wheelmen from Yonkers, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and communities further northward within its roll.

As determined last year, the Morris Wheelmen have abandoned the idea of club runs, having decided that the method was now obsolete; that members could not be depended upon to participate, and the discomforts and annoyances exceeded the benefits. The plan of riding at random in small parties has been largely substituted.

The officers of the Morris Wheelmen elected for 1898 are: President—Lewis Harding; First Vice President—Alfred B. Hall; Second Vice President—Dr. W. G. Eynon; Third Vice President—George W. Varian; Recording Secretary—Walter S. Thompson; Corresponding Secretary—George A. Powers; Treasurer—Horace A. Gerwan; Directors—For three years, John Frick, Edward H. Delke, and George R. Moran; for two years, A. Ritchie, Henry L. School, and Dr. Wheeler K. Doty; for one year, George W. Elliott, J. B. Talmage, and Judge C. E. Simms, Jr.

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Harlem Wheelmen.

The Harlem Wheelmen will give a euchre party next Tuesday, and as this will be one of the last affairs to be given by this organization before its clubhouse is overhauled, a large party is anticipated.

The whist tournament will be started early in March, the entry list having closed some days ago. A schedule is now being arranged so that each player will play three games with each other player in the tournament.

Early in 1897 the Harlem Wheelmen started a photographic contest, and from the time the competition opened until its close the keenest rivalry existed between the several club members who were participants. The results were shown at a private view last week, and the prize awarded to Pedro F. Ferrer. In order that interest in this adjunct to cycling may not cease, Dr. Henry P. De Forest has presented a handsome sterling silver miniature loving cup, which he offers to the member of the club winning the most points in a contest to be begun early in March and closed Nov. 30.

The conditions of the contest are to be as follows: All pictures to be of a size over 3½ by 3½ inches, and from plates or films developed by the contestant. On the last day of each month the photographs turned in for competition during the month will be considered in relation to each other, and the best photograph receive 3 points, the second 2 points, and the third 1. Pictures of any subject will be received for competition, but on close decisions photographs relating to cycling will have first consideration. It is expected that this plan will sustain the interest of all the members, whether photographers or not.

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New York Associated Clubs.

President Charles E. Simms, Jr., of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York has appointed committees for the year as follows: Streets and Roads—James O'Neill, Mecca Wheelmen; C. P. Staubach, Triumph Wheelmen; Ward Bingley, Century Wheelmen; W. K. Doty, Morris Wheelmen; F. A. Myrick, New York Tourist Wheelmen; Rights and Wheelmen's Legislation—F. B. House, Harlem Wheelmen; R. E. Moran, Knickerbocker Athletic Club Wheelmen; Joseph Oatman, Manhattan Bicycle Club; W. H. Klinker, Century Wheelmen, and W. F. McConnell, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of New York have adopted a resolution setting themselves on record as opposed to the proposition to tax bicycles within the State to construct side paths. The annual dinner of the association will be held in May, and prizes won in the bowling tournament will be awarded at that time.

Action has been taken on the proposition to establish a black-list by amending the constitution to admit of the measure. Each club will draw up a list of expelled and objectionable persons, and send it to all the other clubs within the association. It is believed that an arrangement will be perfected whereby the association may exchange black-lists with other associations within the greater city, nearly all of which have adopted the blacklisting plan.

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Theatrical Cyclers.

A theatrical bicycle club, which promises to attain a formidable numerical strength, was recently organized by about twenty-five attachés of the theatres in New York City. The first meeting of the club was held at the Casino last Sunday, and the following officers were elected: President—William Hall; Secretary—Harry Livingston; Treasurer—Robert Pullar; Captain—Harry Bentham; First Lieutenant—William Devearney; Second Lieutenant—Henry Bailey; Color Bearer—J. F. Stewart.

Over fifty new members, it is expected, will enroll themselves at the second meeting of the club, to be held at the Casino this afternoon, when a name will be adopted. All of the charter members have until lately been connected with other clubs, and the majority of them boast of creditable records as riders. The impossibility at times of maintaining a status among their fellow-members in respect to long-distance runs, owing to business hindrances, necessitated the formation of the new club, on the understanding that all long-distance and pleasure trips shall be made subservient to business duties.

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Manhattan Bicycle Club.

At its regular meeting Wednesday night the Manhattan Bicycle Club decided to withdraw from the League of American Wheelmen as a league club, in which position it has been declared since its organization, eleven years ago. The members say that this decision was reached only after thorough consideration and mature deliberation, and they assert they are disgusted with the policy of the league, matters having been forced to a crisis by the scandals arising in connection with the league's government of racing matters, both in awarding sanctions and with regard to a number of decisions of the Racing Board.

The Board of Trustees of the Manhattan Bicycle Club were authorized to lease new club quarters and to prepare them for occupancy by May 1. The club's eleventh annual reception will be held March 28 at Lyric Hall. The committee appointed to take charge includes W. H. Winans, J. H. Dougherty, E. N. Crandell, C. F. Fraenkle, and G. H. Wessel. The Entertainment Committee has decided to accept the challenge of the Triumph Wheelmen for an inter-club pool tournament.

The following applicants for membership were elected at the meeting of Wednesday: E. J. Teepe, J. Marks, William Wickham, J. H. Campbell, W. Holden, E. C. Catford, Walter Wickham, F. C. Schmidt, L. Flynn, F. B. Clarke, A. Stafford, O. Klempfus, R. D. Cluff, W. G. Teepe, J. C. Byars, O. H. Voss, F. S. Flint, E. Boreham, R. J. Fooks, H. L. Fooks, and James Loughlin. Eleven applications for membership have also been posted to await action at the next monthly meeting.

President Joseph Oatman of the Manhattan Bicycle Club has appointed committees as follows:

House Committee—A. Kimmerle, Chairman; E. N. Crandell, M. A. King, A. Oatman, J. Oatman, R. L. McFarland, J. Jacobs, G. H. Wessel, V. F. Pelin, and J. T. Dougherty. Entertainment and Games Committee—E. N. Crandell, Chairman; A. Kimmerle, and W. C. St. John. Annual Reception Committee—William H. Winans, Chairman; J. T. Dougherty, E. N. Crandell, C. F. Fraenkle, and G. H. Wessel. House Hunting Committee—E. N. Crandell, Chairman; J. T. Dougherty, and G. H. Wessel.

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L. A. W. Consulate.

Arrangements for the League of American Wheelmen smoker, to be held at the Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, to-morrow evening, have been completed. An enjoyable evening is promised, as many of the theatrical profession who are members of the League of American Wheelmen have volunteered their services for that evening. The smoker is given in order that the thousands of League of American Wheelmen members in Greater New York may have an opportunity to become personally aquainted with each other, and will be free to all league members who show their league tickets at the door. Non-league members who apply for admission to the Lyceum may obtain admittance by applying for membership in the league and paying the application fees and dues at the door.

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Long Island Associated Clubs.

A discussion of much vehemence was held at the monthly meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island Monday night, at the home of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 80 Hanson Place, concerning the invitation to the Long Island clubs to join the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York. Delegates from eighteen clubs were present. President Barnett referred to the invitation of the New York association as "neither good fellowship nor reason," and it was resolved that the twenty-eight clubs in the Long Island association decline to amalgamate with the New York association.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of the Eastern District of Brooklyn will be asked to join the Long Island association pursuant to a resolution adopted Monday. A protest was also made at the meeting against the action of the Secretary of State in accepting and filing the incorporation papers of the "Prospect Wheelmen of Northern New York," inasmuch as a certificate of incorporation of the "Prospect Wheelmen" had previously been filed.

President Barnett gave out the following committee appointments:

Social—R. Mullins, Orient Wheelmen, Chairman; R. W. Dye, Logan Wheelmen; M. Furst, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; E. Anchell, Bushwick Wheelmen; A. C. Bolton, Greater New York Wheelmen; B. Eipper, Long Island City Wheelmen; H. Glensner, Williamsburg Wheelmen. Race—J. Delaney, Bushwick Wheelmen, Chairman; F. C. Rhodes, Pequod Wheelmen; C. J. Obermeyer, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; A. D. Smack, Nassau Wheelmen; E. H. Gaynor, Paramount Wheelmen; R. J. Wulff, Prospect Wheelmen; G. W. Arthur, Nameless Wheelmen. Streets and Roads—M. E. Rice, Orient Wheelmen, Chairman; W. Sammis, Kings County Wheelmen; E. E. Enderle, Central Wheelmen. Membership—W. E. Fuller, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; F. A. Queney, Tamaqua Wheelmen; G. Bishop, Waverly Bicycle Club. Public Action—T. Kiendl, Pequod Wheelmen, Chairman; F. E. Brennen, Nassau Wheelmen; H. B. Fullerton, Whirling Dervishes.

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Clio Wheelmen.

The following committees have been appointed by President A. L. Lyons of the Clio Wheelmen of Jersey City to serve for the ensuing year: House—A. Schermerhorn, J. Photzer, Charles Helnig, B. Edge, William Van Reiper, J. McEntee, Frank Booth. Membership—H. W. Locke, P. W. Andrews, E. Converse. Entertainment—G. Frederick Ripp, Charles Fach, G. Leon Mawley, A. Van Nest, E. Johnson. Bowling—J. Fardleman, A. Duke, F. M. Sopher, J. J. Corley, and Walter C. Roome.

An onen century run early in the Spring is contemplated by the Clio Wheelmen, and Capt. Oakley is engaged in arranging the details. The course will include the Hudson County Boulevard and other macadam roads of New Jersey.

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Empire City Wheelmen.

A bicycle club was formed at 667 Lexington Avenue last week under the name "Empire City Wheelmen." Thirty persons were enrolled as charter members. Officers were elected as follows: President—W. A. Barnett; Vice President—E. A. Obrig; Recording and Corresponding Secretary—J. P. Conway; Treasurer—Fred A. Finegan; Financial Secretary—W. H. Warner; Captain—John P. Minogue; First Lieutenant—George F. Fay; Second Lieutenant—W. J. Cronin; Trustees—Charles Loughran, John McGerry, John F. Minogue, and Louis H. Heaviside.

ROWING AT HARVARD.

The 'Varsity Squad Not to be Picked Until After the Class Races Just Before Easter.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 26.—The Spring rowing season at Harvard was inaugurated two weeks ago, when the class crews were called out. Since then the candidates have been training daily, the work consisting of stroke practice in the tank and on the machines, followed by light exercise in the gymnasium.

The crews were called out in accordance with the plan mapped out by Coach Lehmann and Capt. Goodrich at the close of the rowing season last June. The plan provides that the 'Varsity squad shall not be picked until after the class races, which are to take place just before the Easter vacation, about three weeks earlier than usual. By this plan the candidates are all subjected to a thorough trying-out process upon an equal basis; they will have more racing and the period of training for the big race in June is shortened to about seven weeks. The object of such a plan is twofold: To guard against the chances of overtraining a crew by reason of a long, monotonous period of work, and to give the men who finally make up the crew racing ability. As 'Varsity oarsmen as well as all others will compete for their class crews, these eights should prove exceptionally strong, and the race will be watched with great interest.

Upon the showing the men make in the first class race twenty candidates will be selected to form the 'Varsity and second crews. Later in May a second race will be held of class crews, composed of the men who remain after the 'Varsity squad has been picked.

The men who show up best in this race will also be taken on the 'Varsity squad. Sixteen men will be taken to New London, and the final make-up of the boat will not be decided upon until a very short time before the race.

The candidates for the senior crew number about thirty-two. They are being coached by G. S. Mumford, '87, and Capt. Goodrich. The '98 crew will have three of last year's 'Varsity crew, Capt. Goodrich, Perkins, No. 5, and Bull, No. 2. Capt. Cabot of last year's football eleven and Jack Moulton will be candidates for places in this boat.

The junior boat will also have three men from the '97 'Varsity, J. F. Perkins, No. 6; Boardman, stroke, and Marvin, bow. Thomson and Whitlock, substitutes in last year's 'Varsity, will also be candidates. The junior crew is being coached by Nelson Perkins, '91.

The sophomore squad will have their entire freshman crew, and should make a good showing. The 1900 candidates are being coached by J. J. Storrow, '85. E. C. Storrow, '89, and R. M. Townsend, '96, have the freshman squad in charge.

The Harvard and Yale freshmen have arranged to meet in a relay track race at the Boston College indoor games next Monday evening. This is the first time that the freshmen of the two colleges have ever competed in a relay race. At the trial to select the Harvard team the men chosen were P. L. Fish, Captain; S. H. Bush, W. G. Clark, and M. L. Bernstein, with J. Miller as substitute.

The University of Pennsylvania will be matched against Harvard in a relay race at the same meet. The four men will each run six laps, or 780 yards. This is double the usual distance. The Harvard team will be composed of D. Grant, M. S., Captain; E. D. Fullerton, '98; E. F. Alexander, '99; A. W. Blakemore, L. The substitutes are L. C. Ledyard, 1900, and F. R. Plumb, Jr., '99.

At a meeting held here last week between F. H. Simmons, the Yale baseball manager, and J. W. Edmunds, the Harvard manager, the dates and places for the Harvard-Yale games were finally decided upon. The game in Cambridge will be played on the day before class day, June 23. The second game will be played at New Haven June 28. Should the series result in a tie, a third game will be played in New York July 2.

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Greater New York Gun Club.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The Greater New York Gun Club of the Borough of Queens was incorporated to-day. The incorporators are Dr. George P. Hudson, John H. Moore, H. P. Fessenden, Gustave Vlint, Herman S. Lippack, Julius F. Fischbach, Richard Regon, G. H. Breit, and L. H. Schortemeier.

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Death of "Tom" Power.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—Tom Power, the baseball player, died yesterday of consumption at his home in this city. He signed with the Baltimores in 1890, playing first base that season, and the next year played with the Rochester team.

GETTING READY FOR GOLF

The Coming Month Will Witness Much Activity and the Opening of Many Links.

BIG TOURNAMENT AT AIKEN

Able Golfers Will Compete for the Southern Cross Championship—Baltusrol Now Has Two Eighteen-Hole Courses, with Five Points of Play.

With the return of milder, more springlike weather, renewed activity is at once apparent on neighboring golf links. The coming month will witness the formal opening of many links for the season. Where changes have been projected or where they have been in slow progress during the Winter, a desire is now seen toward pushing them to completion, as every club wants to start the season under the most favorable auspices.

March will be a busy month in golf circles, and announcements will soon begin to pour in of team matches, members' handicaps, and other interesting contests of golf skill.

Not all the time, however, will be devoted to preparation this coming month. Two excellent opportunities are presented for hearty contest on the links in open tournaments. The first of these events will be the annual tournament of the Palmetto Golf Club, at Aiken, S. C. The burning of the Highland Park Hotel occasioned but a temporary cessation of golfing activity, and all the big contests will be held as usual.

The annual club tournament has been for the last two years the biggest golf event in the South, and the coming one promises to be fully equal to the others in all points of excellence. Among the players will be the amateur champion, H. J. Whigham of Chicago, who will be the guest while at Aiken of Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor; Arthur H. Fenn, present holder of the Southern Cross championship; Foxhall Keene, Herbert Leeds, and William Fairbanks of St. Andrews, Scotland. The ranks of the golfers now at Aiken will be joined by many more of the Northern representatives just before the tournament. The contest will begin Monday, March 14, and continue through Friday, March 18. The chief event is the Southern Cross Championship Cup, for which the best sixteen will qualify at medal play. The second sixteen will play for the Aiken Cup. There will also be a handicap contest for the Piedmont Cup, and on the last day the match will be a handicap foursome. Entries should be sent to Dr. Valentine Mott, Secretary, Aiken, S. C. These matches are open to all members of clubs in the United States Golf Association.

During the week previous to the big contest the members of the club will have a handicap match play tournament for the Highland Park Hotel Cup, a new trophy presented last Fall.

Toward the end of the month, March 24, 25, and 26, the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club of Lakewood will hold an open tournament, which is expected to attract the local golfers in considerable numbers. The desire of this club to possess an eighteen-hole course seems about to be gratified, for several additional acres are soon to be purchased, and it is said that the long course will be ready for use next Fall.

Baltusrol's Two Courses.

All records in the mania for eighteen-hole courses, however, have been broken by the Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N. J. The steady succession of improvements which has been in progress ever since this club was organized is about to culminate in the unusual possession of two long courses. The membership of the club, which is now nearly 400, practically demands these links. These two courses consist of a long one of 6,000 yards and a short one of 5,128 yards, practically dovetailed into each other, so that there will be but twenty-two greens, and fourteen of these will be used in common by both courses. The Greens Committee of Baltusrol has planned to make its two courses as identical and as much a unit as possible, only switching off the short course at regular intervals to avoid the longest holes and enable the slow players to keep out of the way of the faster ones.

If, for example, two pairs of players meet at the first tee, the players on the longest course have the right of way. They should clear the first bunker 130 yards, and on the second stroke leave the first short hole 173 yards clear for the shorter course players to approach. After holeing out, they would then play to the right and reach the second green 283 yards, passing a bunker and stream 197 yards distant.

Meantime, the long course players at their second stroke should have crossed a stream 230 yards from the tee, a roadway sixty yards further, and a path thirty yards beyond. Then they have a clear road to the green, 460 yards distant, straightaway, and in view of the clubhouse, with the fence of the main roadway as a continuous hazard to the left, about thirty yards from the centre line of play. The second hole, 362 yards, is up hill for 166 yards, to the corner, with a fence to the left as a hazard for the tee approach strokes. The third, or "Hole in the Woods," is 233 yards to a green surrounded on three sides by a forest.

At this point the two courses reunite, with the short players well in advance. The drive is along the forest, 180 yards to the turn. A hill must be cleared, but the lie is down hill, and a good run to the ball should enable it to clear the corner in one, giving a clear approach to the green, seventy yards around the corner. A failure to weather this corner of the forest is equivalent to being bunkered. The next hole is 200 yards to the sand bowl, which should be cleared on the second stroke, and the entire distance is 267 yards. Then comes the sixth hole, 283 yards, with a bunker 108 yards from the tee.

Must Play Up the Mountain.

At the next hole the courses again divverge, both using the same bunker at 110 yards. The shorts reach their green in 217 yards and play up the mountain to the right to a green in the cedars, 200 yards distant, and then playing down again from the precipice, clearing a grove of cedars, to a green 213 yards distant, and which is also the seventh hole of the long course, already cleared by the long-course players in 242 yards, enabling the latter to pass the shorter players.

The next hole is 120 yards to the bunker, and 288 yards over all to the hole on the mountain, with the cedar forest to the right to punish a pulled ball. Then comes the spring hole, 192 yards, with a grove on either side, making it the sportiest hole of the course. The pond hole follows, 350 yards long, necessitating a drive of 170 yards to clear the lake situated half way up the mountain side. There is here a view of the Kills and New York Harbor in the distance. The next is 150 yards to a lie in front of the water bunker, then 133 yards up a steep hill to the mountain again. No. 12 carries a straight down the mountain, 233 yards, to the valley, and then the play is 417 yards, toward Westfield, through level low ground, with a fence to the right, beginning at a corner 180 yards from the tee. At 280 yards is a stream which again has to be crossed at a distance of 130 yards from the tee on the return hole, also 417 yards long. Then comes "Long Tom," the 500-yard hole, which has always been the feature of the old course, with a diagonal ditch crossing the line of play at 125 yards and a fence to the right the entire distance, 20 yards from the line of play.

At the next hole the drive is down the valley, along a forest 200 yards to a corner, which the short players have to carry in order to gain access to their seventeenth green, 100 yards to the left, guarded by the Baltusrol driveway. The long players have gone straight down the valley 540 yards, crossing a running stream at 370, with a pond and a forest to the right and a ditch to the left. This green is in full view of the clubhouse, and will enable a game ending at the sixteenth hole to be finished in the presence of the "gallery" or spectators. The next hole crosses a stream and bunker at 200 yards, and measures 380 yards with the same green on which the short players have already finished.

The eighteenth hole is common with the two courses. It is 112 yards to a stream and 85 yards further to a sand pit, with the green 300 yards over all, situated close to the clubhouse. There is a continuous grove on the left and the driveway 50 yards distant to the right. This hole contains more pitfalls than any other on the course.

The entire course at Baltusrol slopes to the southwest, protected by the mountain at the north, and while its boundaries are all fringed with forest, there is not a tree left on the fair green. The Spring tournament, May 12 to 14, will be played over the 5,128 yards' course.

Arthur H. Fenn has recently made another record-breaking score on the Palmetto golf links, this time making 78, 5 strokes better than his previous amateur record of 83. His score is:

Out	4	4	5	5	6	5	3	5	4—41
In	3	4	6	6	3	3	4	3	5—37

Total....78

This record was made in a match with Herbert C. Leeds.

BASEBALL AT PRINCETON.

Out of Thirty Candidates, for a Place on the Team Seven Were Selected.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 26.—Just now the undergraduates of Princeton University are wondering what kind of a nine will represent Old Nassau this Spring. The freshman candidates have come and gone—at least all have come and all but a few have gone. Their practice lasted ten days, and the coaches selected the seven best men of the thirty present and dismissed the rest. On Thursday of this week Capt. Butler called out all men in the university who intend trying for the team. About thirty-five men responded, a small number, considering the number of places on the team to be filled by new men.

Beginning with the catcher's position Princeton will be strong, as there are a number of experienced men trying for a place behind the bat. Kafer, last year's backstop, will fill his old place, and the competition for second honors will be decidedly keen. Robbins and Hamilton of the freshman class and Geer and Campell, both juniors, are four men that are very evenly bunched. Campell and Robbins appear best at first sight, and it will take clever judgment to get the best man. The receiving end of the battery is expected to be strong enough this year.

The greatest trouble in the make-up of the team is in the box. Hillebrand, Easton, Priest, Guering, Harrison, and Watkins are the leading candidates for twirling honors. Easton, if his arm were strong, would be first pitcher; but an injured shoulder makes his pitching a mere matter of probability, and he may be compelled to remain in the outfield. Hillebrand is much the best man of the remainder, and ought to prove the mainstay of the year. His experience insures him a thorough trial against the best teams, and if he is helped out by competent substitutes, ought to be able to pitch the most of the big games. Priest, '01, is also a man of some experience, and seems to be the best of the remainder. He has hardly enough of speed, but has good control. Graves, Guening, Harrison, and Watkins have all pitched for their class teams, and are hardly fast enough to hold a place on the 'Varsity, though it is felt that a good substitute might be developed from the lot.

If Kelly finds that his shoulder is all right, he will again play first base, and ought to be among the best at that position in the college world. His left shoulder was badly injured during the football season, and at present interferes with his throwing; but Trainer Christie says he will be able to play. Stevenson, Harvey, and Ford are other candidates for the initial bag.

Down at second there is a wide gap that will have to be filled by a new man, as Smith, who has played the position for the past two years, was graduated last June. Among the most promising men for this position is Clausen of the freshman class. He fields well in the cage, but as he has had little experience in fast company, it is too early to predict what he is likely to do. Argle, who had a trial at short stop last year, is again trying for the infield, and may be given a trial at second.

Capt. Butler will play short stop, and Barret is likely to get third base. McGibbin and Watkins are trying for infield positions, and have had enough experience to class them among the likely candidates. McGibbin is handicapped by being rather too small for a 'Varsity man. However, Watkins is a good, all-round player, and seems likely to land in the 'Varsity squad.

The outfield also requires the services of at least two good men. Centre and right field are both open, and there are enough men trying for these positions to insure plenty of competition. Suter, Thompson, Robinson, and Mattis are about the strongest among the outfield candidates at present. The first two are the more experienced, and ought to stand a good show of succeeding to the places left vacant by Altman and Bradley. Easton will again look after affairs in left garden unless able to pitch. However, his hard hitting always insures him a place on the team. He has been one of the best outfielders that Princeton has had in years.

CURRENT BASEBALL NEWS.

Schedule Meeting of the League Begins To-morrow—Double Umpire System an Improvement.

With the completion of the annual schedule meeting of the National League of Baseball Clubs, which begins in St. Louis to-morrow, all arrangements for the season of 1898, which will open on April 15, will be completed. There is much speculation among the devotees of the game as to the final disposition of the many new rules proposed. The rule regarding the punishment of players who resort to profanity on the field will be one of the most important questions discussed. There has been a great deal of talk about the penalty for an infringement of this rule. Several magnates are in favor of blacklisting a player, but it can safely be said that this will be voted down. All magnates are in favor of inflicting severe punishment for an offense of this kind, but a majority say that blacklisting a player is entirely out of the question. They do not believe in giving an umpire the power of suspending a player, nor do they want the league President to take a hand when it comes to a question of punishing a player. The club, they argue, should inflict punishment in the form of a fine, which must be paid. If a player uses profane language and the President of his club fines him $50 and deducts it from his salary at the end of the month, it is not likely that he will repeat the offense. He cannot afford to. It has been a patent fact that in past years fines imposed by umpires have been paid by some of the clubs. This evil is said to have fostered unnecessary kicking and to have led to the use of profane language.

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The umpire question was settled at the Fall meeting held in Philadelphia, when the double umpire system was adopted. It has met with the approval of every "rooter" in the country. There will not be so many causes for an argument over a decision. With one official watching the bases and another behind the plate a player will not have cause to offer an objection on the plea that the umpire could not see the play. In judging fair and foul hits, which is part of the work of the umpire behind the plate, the official on the base line can facilitate matters by a signal, when the ball is hit close along the first or third base line. Umpires when stationed behind the plate have often given wrong decisions on hits of this kind, because they are not in a position to see what course the ball takes, particularly in cases where the ball leaves the bat like a rocket. The presence of two umpires will also insure more accurate decisions on balls and strikes. Previously, when there was only one umpire, and one or two bases were occupied, his attention was naturally divided.

YALE CREWS AT WORK.

Daily Work in the Harbor Under Capt. Cook's Supervision.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26.—Capt. Cook, the Yale University crew coach, now has the candidates for the boat out every pleasant afternoon, practicing on the New Haven Harbor. The fine weather during the last three or four days has freed the harbor of ice to such an extent that the crews can take long spins to and from the Yale boathouse. This kind of practice will be continued while the good weather lasts, the work in the Yale gymnasium tank to be renewed only when it is impossible to row on the harbor. Both the university and freshman crews have been given sharp coaching in the barges, and the individuals in pair oars. On Tuesday last, recitations having been suspended, the two crews were taken out in the afternoon, as well as in the forenoon, and did long stretches of work. It is noticed that they are rowing in much better form than at this time last year, and for that matter for several years past. Even Capt. Cook expressed great satisfaction with the work done by the men up to the present time.

Many changes in position are still being made, and will continue to be made when in the judgment of Capt. Cook it is found necessary to do so, the object of this being to determine the place where each man can get out the best that is in him. At present the men in the first boat are rowing in the following order: Bow, Whitney, (Captain;) No. 2, Williams; No. 3, Niedecken; No. 4, McGee; No. 5, Cross; No. 6, Allen; No. 7, Greenleaf; stroke, Flint.

Williams, who stroked the winning freshman crew last year, was obliged to leave college for almost a week, on account of tonsilitis, and in his absence Flint, a junior in the Scientific School, was tried at stroke. Williams has since returned to college, and has been occupying seat No. 2 in the boat, where he will remain for the present. Brock, who has been rowing at No. 3, was obliged to quit work on account of illness, but is improving, and will be back at training in a few days, it is expected.

Capt. Whitney and Capt. Cook were assisted in their work one day during the past week by P. H. Bailey, Captain of the '97 crew, and on Tuesday by Messrs. Ives, Hartwell, Goetchius, and Dater. Many of the graduate oarsmen of the college return frequently and go down to the boathouse to see the boys row.

GOSSIP FOR HORSEMEN.

Twenty-nine Horses Brought from Maine to be Tried on the Coach Pioneer.

George R. Read and Reginald Rives, who are to be the principal whips on the coach Pioneer, which is to be run between the Holland House and the Ardsley Casino, two miles from Tarrytown, this season by the New York Coaching Club, returned a few days ago from Maine, where they had been on a trip looking for coach horses. They brought with them twenty-nine head of excellent coaching stock, and expect to pick up about half a dozen others from the local dealers. The horses will be thoroughly schooled between now and the date on which the trial trip of the coach will be made. The season opens April 11, and the trial trip will be made on the Wednesday previous. Messrs. Read and Rives also brought with them twenty-seven horses for August Belmont. They have been sent to Cedarhurst, where Mr. Belmont will cull out those he wants for personal use. The others will be sold.

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E. A. Tipton, the manager of the Montana Trotting Circuit, when he attended the Congress of the National Trotting Association in this city some weeks ago, put up $5,000 to bind a trotting sweepstakes for two-year-olds, made with J. F. Scott of Great Barrington, Mass. Each man was to name one or more sires for $2,500 each on or before March 1, with an additional fee of $2,500 for each starter. By the terms of the match, the produce is to be named the night before the race, which is to be held during the October meeting at Lexington, Ky. Mr. Tipton named two stallions, Prodigal and Milrol, and he now offers to put up another $2,500 for a three-year-old sweepstakes, and will name Prodigal as the sire. The entry list is open until Tuesday, and any breeder in the country may come in before the time of closing.

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Secretary and Treasurer Henry F. Eldridge of the Newport Horse Show Committee announces that the lists of classes and premiums for the Newport Horse Show, which will be held this year on the Casino grounds, at Newport, R. I., are being compiled, and will probably be ready for distribution within a few weeks. The other members of the committee are Prescott Lawrence, Chairman; Oliver H. P. Belmont, Robert Goelet, Center Hitchcock, William R. Travers, and Francis M. Ware.

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Secretary H. W. Wilson of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association has issued the conditions of the Kentucky Futurity of $16,000, for foals of 1898. The entry list will close on March 15, with a payment of $5 on each mare nominated, with $10 due on each foal on Dec. 1, when the sex and color of the foal must be named. The stake is divided into two sections—one of $6,000 for two-year-olds and $10

HOME MUTUAL'S ACCOUNTS

Superintendent Kilburn Investigates the Books of the Building Association.

CASE AGAINST THE OFFICERS

Said that Criminal and Civil Actions Will Be Begun Immediately—How the Association Was Wrecked —List of the Losers.

State Superintendent Kilburn, who came to New York from Albany on Friday to investigate the affairs of the defunct Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx, returned yesterday after a conference with Bank Examiner James S. McMaster and a thorough examination of the books of the company. No official announcement as to the outcome of the examination was made, but it is understood that Mr. McMaster was ordered by the Superintendent to swear out warrants for the arrest of George I. S. Bell, the President; George W. Harris, the Secretary, and ex-Alderman Henry L. School, the Treasurer of the association. Mr. McMaster said that a receiver would be appointed in the near future, and that he would swear out the warrants immediately.

A number of the members of the association met yesterday and decided that civil action to recover their money would be their course of procedure. Their attorney again asked Mr. Bell and Mr. School if any satisfaction would be given without recourse to law, and neither held himself in any degree liable. Mr. School recently conveyed the principal part of his property to his wife.

One of the members said that it was the general feeling that no one would have gone into the association had it not been for the prominence and wealth of the officers. He said that the names of Mr. Bell and Mr. School had been freely used, and that, when any member, suspecting irregularity, had gone to either of these men, he had received the fullest assurance as to their confidence in the association and in the Secretary, Mr. Harris. It was said that the President and Treasurer always disclaimed any knowledge of the workings of the association, always referring matters which they did not understand to Mr. Harris. It was their confidence in him which led the other members to remain contented with the status of the association.

What Mr. Bell Says.

George S. Bell, when seen at his home yesterday afternoon, said that he had several weeks ago offered to stand half of the loss to the other members if Mr. School would guarantee the other half. Mr. School had refused, and he proposed to await their legal action. Said he:

"I have known little about this association from the time of its organization. I knew Mr. School and he knew Mr. Harris. I went in at the beginning and attended the meetings regularly. Five years ago they made me President. There was no salary attached to the office, and, as I believed that Mr. Harris and Mr. School knew more about the business than I did, I let things run along.

"Later Mr. Harris came to me and laid before me the plans for an electric appliance, of which he was the inventor. I believed it was a good thing, and invested about $2,700. Before many months he told me that the concern had broken up. I was out my $2,700. Immediately after that he told me of the organization of a second similar project. It was the New York Accumulator and Electric Company, which now has offices in the American Tract Building, and of which Harris is President and Treasurer. I refused to go into this, but Mr. Harris said that he needed my name and influence. He made me a Director and gave me some stock in the concern. I do not believe there is anything in the patent, but I allowed him to use my name.

"When I learned that Mr. Harris's accounts were short I could not measure my surprise. I had always regarded him as perfectly honest. I cannot even now see what he did with all the money as he was not a fast liver and had no great expenses. I do not know whether or not he used our funds for other schemes. I immediately proposed to share the loss with Mr. School. I did this because my health is poor and I did not want to have any trouble or excitement. I did not feel in any way responsible. Mr. School refused and transferred his property to his wife. I will await the legal action of the other members."

Mr. School's Way of Looking at It.

Mr. School said that he had been made Treasurer against his will. He intimated that he knew what had become of the money, but refused to disclose his beliefs. He did not regard himself as responsible for losses incurred while he was Treasurer, saying that he did not believe he could be held for them. In describing his connection with the association he said:

"I went into the scheme when it began. I knew Harris and believed him responsible. At the first meeting they elected me a Director. I objected, but Mr. Harris persuaded me to take the position. In a few months Mr. Harris came to me and asked me to be Treasurer. I refused, but at the next meeting I was elected. Since then I have accepted all money handed me by the Secretary. What funds he had in addition I did not know, as I did not believe it my duty to keep tab on his books. At first we gave bond, but for several years past we have not done so. Why? Well, the members did not care for us to go to the trouble. I do not believe that they can hold me for any of the loss.

"I first knew Harris when he was an agent for Col. Richard M. Hoe. Col. Hoe had his country place near here, and both Mr. and Mrs. Harris were employed on the farm. Harris, I think, had charge of the Colonel's fine porkers, and took them around to the county fairs for exhibition. It was his connection with Col. Hoe that gave me a good idea of him. After that he went into the real estate business and finally told me of this scheme. I thought he was all right."

Mr. Harris could not be seen yesterday. His wife, who gave over her property to secure his note given to President Bell to balance his indebtedness, refused to discuss the matter. Mr. Harris's office, in the American Tract Society Building, was closed. Copies of the annual statements for 1896 and 1895 were found yesterday. In the statement of liabilities for 1895 the total is given as $20,079.41. For 1896 the total liabilities are $16,456.11. A member points out that withdrawals since 1896 have been constant, nevertheless the liabilities at the present time are more than $30,000. He believes that the statements have been doctored since the organization of the association.

A List of the Members.

Following is a list of the members of the association, with the capital stock of each. The interest has not been computed. This list was given by the Secretary to a member some weeks ago on his demand for a statement. A number of members said yesterday that there are fifteen or sixteen members not mentioned in the list:

H. J. Tansley	$324	Robert Chatman.	420
J. C. Stark	324	C. Mullane	215
Emil Spindler	1,080	A. Turney	310
J. Badinelli	790	M. Ford	186
E. Zimmermann	840	K. Ford	256
J. E. Curtin	480	E. Underhill	70
C. H. Baucher	900	H. J. Tansley	1,000
M. O'Connell	540	H. Ritchie	300
C. C. Bleauvelt	540	J. E. Bradden	420
J. Bligh	570	B. Coogan	840
J. E. Butterworth	255	P. J. Cuddy	200
John F. Higgins	580	R. Quinlan	420
P. J. Cuddy	360	M. Phelan	185
H. Quarry	840	C. E. Hacker	270
H. J. Tansley	360	M. O. Gorman	290
C. Martin	625	Kate Keller	360
J. A. Richards	116	K. Kleister	100
H. E. Nixon	740	George S. Bell	490
H. Seitz	900	C. Williams	72
E. McGee	60	M. B. Morrison	168
C. C. Waller	560	Henry L. School	1,770
F. V. Morrison	156	George S. Bell	1,400

Beth-El Sisterhood Entertainment.

The programme for the entertainment to be given for the Beth-El Sisterhood at the Knickerbocker Theatre Friday afternoon, March 4, has undergone some modification, and the corrected list of volunteers for the occasion is as follows: William H. Crane and his company in an act from "A Virginia Courtship"; the Lyceum Theatre company in a one-act play; Henry Miller in a one-act play, William Faversham and Miss Viola Allen in the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," J. E. Dodson in a selection, and Andrew Mack in a selection.

TO REVISE JERSEY LAWS.

Commissions Appointed to Condense and Simplify Legislative Measures Are Making Progress.

TRENTON, Feb. 26.—There is legislation pending before the New Jersey Legislature which as an experiment in legal reform is attracting the attention of the bench and bar throughout the United States. It is a scheme to secure a substantial change in lawmaking and to remove the confusion that prevails now in this State. It is not only to prevent useless and conflicting legislation, but to reduce that now on the statute books to a form that can be comprehended by the practitioners.

Attorney General Griggs, while Governor, put in operation the plan, leaving it for his successor and the bar of the State of New Jersey to complete. The weight of the task can be understood when it is stated that New Jersey in thirty years has enacted nearly 11,000 laws, and in the last ten years 3,104. Gov. Griggs went into office declaring most positively against the promiscuous production of laws. He found that lawmaking had become an amusement. After he came into office his persistent declarations that he would veto bills not essential to good government kept the number of laws down. In 1896 there were only 219 enacted, and in 1897 only 206, against 434 in 1895. This year there will be less than 200.

The Governor appointed ten commissions, composed of well-known lawyers, who are to codify, condense, and revise the laws bearing on certain subjects. These lawyers are to serve the State without pay, and they are sooner or later to present to the Legislature an omnibus bill, which will comprehend every phase of legislation necessary on that particular subject. Nothing is to remain on the statute books bearing on that subject. The whole question is to be treated in one big act, which will be added to in course of time, and which will do away with any searching over obsolete laws for "legal jokers" and repealers.

Four of these commissions during the past week have reported to the Legislature in the form of very large bills. As yet no action has been taken on them, but their consideration will be the main business of this session.

It is not expected that the whole ten commissions will make their report this year, but they are expected to finish up next year, so that new commissions can be appointed.

A bill was introduced in the Legislature during the past week giving the present acting Governor Voorhees the power to continue the several commissions and appoint new commissions to consider other subjects.

New Jersey tried codification by special commissions before, but they were paid commissions. One that was assigned to reduce the thousand and one laws and the repealers on towns and townships, worked for four years, spent $30,000, and produced a compilation of the laws that was not even indexed.

The bills that have been introduced for the consideration of the Legislature by the new commissions so far are said to be models in the way of condensation and arrangement of the subject matter. The old forms of many words are dispensed with and the law is laid down in good English form.

The Legislature is disposed to pass these bills as they are presented by the commissions. The committees to which the four bills now pending have been referred take the view that they had better place the responsibility of the laws on the men who have compiled and arranged them, and no trouble is anticipated in the passage of them.

POLITICS IN NEW JERSEY.

The Legislature Not Likely to Adjourn for Four Weeks—Some Prospective Appointees.

TRENTON, Feb. 26.—The seventh week of the legislative session ended on Thursday, and the mill seems to be grinding slowly. Many appear to be disappointed that the session is so long-winded, particularly in the face of the declaration made at the beginning that it would be notoriously a short session—not over eight weeks. The seventh week ends with very little accomplished. So far fifteen bills have been added to the laws of the State, and there have been introduced 364 bills in both branches. The House bills number 181 and the Senate bills 183.

The laws signed so far by the Governor are of no particular significance. The most important is the one which gives the Essex County Park Commissioners authority to issue bonds. The one making a change in the government of the Naval Militia, placing that organization under the charge of the National Guard, is second in importance.

The outlook is that the session will last about four weeks longer. There is nothing of great importance pending, excepting the several omnibus bills reported by the special commission to codify laws on certain subjects. The Appropriation bill will take up the most time. Nothing has yet been done by the committee in the way of constructing that measure, but the committee has been visiting all institutions, with a view of ascertaining their needs.

Letters were received by Acting Gov. Voorhees by the barrelful in regard to the few appointments left for him to make. The principal offices are Factory Inspectors, members of the State Board of Arbitration, and the Chief of the Bureau of Labor and Industries. They have always been given out to local political workers. The applicants for them became quite numerous before Gov. Griggs went to Washington, but since then they have multiplied by ten, because Acting Governor Voorhees was known so well among the rank and file of the party. There are upward of twenty candidates for Chief of the Bureau of Labor and Industries to succeed Charles Simmerman. There are five members on the Board of Arbitration who retire, and there are at least 150 candidates for these offices. The largest number of applicants is for the positions of Deputy Factory Inspectors. The exact number is not known.

There are several interesting figures connected with the candidates for some of these offices, prominent among whom is the Rev. I. W. Roundtree, a colored minister, who wants to become a member of the State Board of Arbitration. He is considered in the African Methodist Episcopal Church to be a very desirable colored minister, but it is evident that he is as good a politician as he is a clergyman. Roundtree has been active among the Republicans of the State for years, and is available during campaigns because he can make a good speech and is respected by the colored men, and as an arbitrator in political disturbances he has no equal. For several years he has had a Consulship bee in his hat. He was a candidate for the post at Haiti. The situation is interesting because of the general query: "Will a colored man be appointed to a State Board?" It has never happened before.

Another interesting person in this campaign is Col. William S. Sharp, who wants to be Chief of the Bureau of Labor and Industries. If there is any public man in New Jersey who says he does not know Col. Sharp, it can be put down that he is very new in politics. He is an active, energetic old man, who has had reverses and has been useful in days gone by to the Republican Party. He has been a printer and editor, and at present his chief business is compiling a history of New Jersey. He is poor, and wants the position because he needs the proceeds of the office to help out his historical scheme.

It looks now as if the commission appointed by Gov. Griggs to arrange for an exhibit of New Jersey products at the Omaha Exposition would get from the Legislature an appropriation of $10,000 for that purpose. The commission, of which Robert Mitchell Floyd is President, thinks that New Jersey should have a State building on the grounds, under the roof of which people of the State might assemble while visiting the fair. Plans for such a building have been prepared.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

Republican Candidates for Senator and Governor in the Field.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26.—There has been quite a stir among the Republican politicians of Connecticut in preparation for the State campaign next Fall. There have been a number of conferences of the leaders of the party during the past few weeks, and much planning has been in progress with relation to the formation of the State ticket. At these conferences has also been discussed the probable nominee for United States Senator, to succeed Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, whose successor will be elected at the coming January session of the Connecticut General Assembly. There are three candidates prominently mentioned for Senator, the present incumbent, Gen. Hawley; Samuel Fessenden of Stamford, the Connecticut member of the Republican National Committee, and former Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley. Gen. Hawley's friends will make a strong effort to have him returned for another six years, and seem to be confident of winning. Mr. Fessenden was in the race for United States Senator when Orville H. Platt was chosen the last time, but announced his withdrawal just prior to the meeting of the General Assembly that re-elected Mr. Platt. Mr. Fessenden has a number of very efficient workers, and they are already preparing plans to capture the General Assembly that meets in 1899. Mr. Fessenden is one of the shrewdest Republican politicians in Connecticut and is very popular. Mr. Bulkeley has done some campaign work already, is a vigorous party worker, and commands a very powerful following. These three candidates were all in the field the last time Gen. Hawley was elected Senator, and for several ballots the contest was close, former Gov. Bulkeley being second and Mr. Fessenden third.

There are two prominent candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor. These are State Senator Phineas T. Lounsbury of Ridgefield, the brother of former Gov. Lounsbury, and John Addison Porter, the private secretary to President McKinley. It is understood in political circles in Connecticut that a combination has been made between Mr. Lounsbury and Mr. Fessenden, on the one hand, and Gen. Hawley and Mr. Porter on the other. Mr. Porter has been somewhat influential in securing Federal appointments for Connecticut Republicans during this Administration, and thereby has added to his political strength in this State. This is the third time that his name has appeared in the Gubernatorial contests in the State. He was a candidate for Governor two years ago, and also in 1894, and had a good following in both of these conventions. The younger element in the Republican Party in Connecticut has always been friendly to Mr. Porter, and his principal political strength has come from that source. Some of his friends think it would be advisable for him to wait two years longer, when in their judgment President McKinley will be a candidate again, and that it would be a good time then for the President's private secretary to be on the Republican State ticket in Connecticut. Senator Lounsbury has been a member of the State Senate two terms, and has been a leader in that body at both sessions. He is very strong with the agricultural element in Connecticut, and his friends predict that he will head the State ticket this year.

BURIED ALIVE IN A TRENCH.

Henry Taylor Killed While Excavating for a Sewer.

Henry Taylor, twenty-five years of age, colored, of 658 Bergen Avenue, was killed yesterday afternoon by the caving in of the sides of a trench in which he was working alone. He was buried nine feet under the surface, and when several laborers dug down to him in twenty minutes he was dead.

A sewer is being built in Union Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Streets. The trench in which Taylor was working was about four feet wide and twenty feet deep. Both sides caved in at once. Half a dozen men began to shovel dirt out of the trench. An ambulance was sent for, but when it arrived from Fordham Hospital Taylor was dead.

The body was taken to the Morrisania Police Station, where Dr. Rugelmann of the Coroners' Office left orders that it should be taken to the Harlem Morgue if no one called to claim it. No arrests were made. The contractor of the work is Robert T. Sieffert of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Melrose Avenue.

A TRAIN CRUSHES A PORTER.

David H. Allen Loses His Life by a Miscalculation.

David H. Allen, thirty years old, of 225 West Sixty-fourth Street, a porter on the Ninth Avenue line of the elevated railroad, was struck by a train at the Eighty-first Street station yesterday and instantly killed. His body was taken from the track in pieces.

The porter was sent to the station to take the place of the regular man, who was ill. He was standing on the east side platform, waiting for the north-bound train he had ridden on to pass, and as soon as it had pulled out he jumped to the tracks and started to cross to the other side. Just then a south-bound express train came along on the middle track, and, before the man had an opportunity to get out of the way, struck him, hurling him to the west-side tracks, directly in front of a south-bound regular train.

This time the porter was thrown down and the locomotive wheels passed over his body, although the engineer, Peter Mosher, tried his best to stop the engine. Mosher did not seem to know that the wheels had already passed over Allen's body, and, thinking it was still in front of the wheels, backed his engine, thus causing the wheels once more to pass over the body of the dead man.

Intense excitement resulted on the train. Men and women got off, and many hurried to the street, where they boarded the surface cars. Meantime policemen arrived and helped remove the mangled body from the tracks. The engineer and conductor of the train were arrested, but were discharged in the police court, the Magistrate believing that the accident was not due to any fault of theirs.

Father Ducey's Lenten Sermons.

Father Ducey will commence this morning at 11 o'clock, at St. Leo's Church, East Twenty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, a series of Lenten sermons. They will deal with what the programme calls "The Crimes of Churchianity's Civilization Against the Civilization and Teachings of Jesus Christ."

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

THE BIG STORE. A CITY IN ITSELF. SIEGEL COOPER CO. SIXTH AVE. BET. 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Store now opens at 8:30 A. M.

THE BIG STORE. A CITY IN ITSELF. SIEGEL COOPER CO. SIXTH AVE. BET. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Third Semi-Annual

Challenge Sale.

Once more the magic word "Challenge" sails forth to send a thrill of expectation throughout Greater New York. Again The Big Store has prepared the best that its wonderful buying organization is capable of—and by this time New Yorkers have learned to know what that means.

IT MEANS Bargains that will be a credit to the word as well as the store offering them; IT MEANS Values that, at any other time or place would be simply impossible; IT MEANS another emphatic, telling demonstration of our ability and readiness to furnish "Better goods for the same money, or the same goods for less money than elsewhere."

IT MEANS that if you will anticipate your needs, you can purchase this week at The Big Store the season's newest and choicest Dry Goods, as well as hundreds of other items in highly desirable merchandise—a season's entire requirements—at prices that will proclaim more eloquently than words can ever hope to—the one thing we are constantly and everlastingly striving for—Supremacy

Challenge Sale of Towels, Table Linen, &c.

LINEN TOWELS, Huckaback and Damask Towels, all over a yard long; regularly sold for $1.50 per dozen; Challenge Price, per dozen 1.00

CREAM DAMASK, 2 yards wide, actual value 50c. per yard, CHALLENGE PRICE, 29c

FINE BLEACHED IRISH LINEN DAMASK, 68 inches wide; regularly sold for 85c. per yard, CHALLENGE PRICE, 50c

1,000 DOZEN ALL LINEN NAPKINS, excellent quality, 18 inches square, and unquestionably worth $1.50 per dozen, CHALLENGE PRICE 98c

LINEN NAPKINS, 22 inches square; positively worth $2 a dozen, CHALLENGE PRICE 1.45

READY-MADE PILLOW CASES; actual value 8c., CHALLENGE PRICE 4½c

READY-MADE SHEETS, 2 1-4 inches wide and 2 1-2 yards long, regularly priced 49c., CHALLENGE PRICE. 29c

STANDARD BLEACHED MUSLIN, heavier than Fruit of the Loom; actual value 9c. per yard, CHALLENGE PRICE 5c

STANDARD BROWN MUSLIN, width 4-4; actual worth 5c. per yard, CHALLENGE PRICE 3½c

STANDARD BLEACHED CAMBRIC, width 4-4; usually sold for 10c. per yard, CHALLENGE PRICE 5c

BLANKETS, 11-4 Wool Blankets, weight 4 1-2 lbs.; actual value $2.95, CHALLENGE PRICE, per pair . . 1.95

EASTERN BLANKETS, 11-4 size, weight 4 lbs.; regularly sold for $1.45 per pair, CHALLENGE PRICE 75c

TAFFETA RUSTLE LINING, 36 inches wide, fast black; usually sold for 15c. yard, CHALLENGE PRICE . . 6c

FANCY WAIST LINING, black backs, usually sold for 15c per yard, CHALLENGE PRICE 8c

Challenge Sale of Ladies' & Children's Ties.

WINDSOR TIES, large assortment of pretty, plain colors, full length and width, regularly for 12 1-2c., CHALLENGE PRICE 8c

LADIES' FRINGED SILK RIBBON TIES, 1 1-2 yards long, artistic and chic, the greatest bargain yet offered in this line, regularly sold for 69c., CHALLENGE PRICE 39c

Challenge Sale of Silks.

TWO HUNDRED PIECES OF FRENCH FOULARD SILKS, of excellent quality, strictly pure silk—not the kind that will slip or pull, but a strong, reliable quality, that will wear well and look well; nothing less than 39c. to 49c. per yard would buy the same material elsewhere; assortment of patterns and colorings is varied and complete, and CHALLENGE PRICE but 18c

TWO HUNDRED PIECES BLACK TWIST WARP INDIA SILKS, heavy all silk quality; will not slip or pull; just the material for a pretty waist or house gown, and just the time to buy it; CHALLENGE PRICE 28c

TWO HUNDRED PIECES COLORED SATIN RHADAMES, of a splendid quality, in a complete line of the latest and most exclusive Spring colorings; a quality which would cost you every bit of 85c. per yard elsewhere; here tomorrow, CHALLENGE PRICE 39c

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PIECES OF BEACK MOIRE SILKS, of a fine, heavy quality, brilliant and strictly pure silk; the kind that costs $1 per yard to manufacture; to-morrow, CHALLENGE PRICE 48c

ONE HUNDRED PIECES OF RICH TAFFETA SILKS, in a fine assortment of patterns, black grounds with colored figures, heavy and lustrous; eminently suitable for street wear, and sold regularly for $1; CHALLENGE PRICE 58c

SEVENTY-FIVE PIECES OF BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, of a fine, superior quality, rich and glossy; ideal material for a dress, waist or skirt; not to be matched in any other store for less than $1 per yard; CHALLENGE PRICE 78c

Challenge Sale of Men's Trousers.

1,500 pairs of Men's strictly all-wool Trousers, of new spring materials and designs, made with continuous waistbands and perfectly cut and tailored; sizes 30 to 46 waist measure, and all sorts of size lengths; trousers which could never be bought elsewhere for less than $2.50; CHALLENGE PRICE 1.15

Challenge Sale of Boys' Two Garment Suits.

BOYS' SUITS, strictly all-wool, new spring materials, chic and nobby designs, in sizes 3 to 8 and 9 to 15. Small size coats have trimmed ties and braided sailor collars; large size coats made double breasted; we have double knee and seat trousers, fitted with pivoted buttons and patent elastic waistbands; stylish, economical suits for your boy, which would cost fully $3 elsewhere; CHALLENGE PRICE. . 1.69

Challenge Sale of Men's Top Coats.

GENTLEMEN'S "SILK LINED" TOP COATS, of high grade and carefully selected English Whipcord Top Coatings, made into the nobby up-to-date spring outer garment, in shades of tan and the new "Naloose" drab. French double front style, silk serge lined throughout, with lap seams, and in every respect tailored and finished as a $15.00 coat ought to be; CHALLENGE PRICE 7.75

Challenge Sale of Men's Mackintoshes.

500 Men's extra grade Mackintoshs; made of the best English Tan Covert Cloth, waterproof, colors guaranteed fast, all seams sewed, strapped and cemented; trimmed with deep velvet collar, made in tailorlike fashion, double breasted box coat style, lined with natty woven lining; a coat which would cost in any other store fully $5.00; CHALLENGE PRICE . . . 2.75

Challenge Sale of Boys' Blouses.

350 DOZEN BOYS' NEW SPRING BLOUSES, made of heavy drill shirtings, in new designs, trimmed with sailor collar, extremely well made and regularly priced 35c.; CHALLENGE PRICE. 13c

Challenge Sale of Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps.

250 DOZEN MEN'S DERBY AND FEDORA HATS, of high grade, all the approved spring styles and shades, hand union made, with best grade silk bands and binding, full leather sweats, and regularly sold for $2.25; CHALLENGE PRICE. 1.25

400 DOZEN MEN'S AND BOYS' CYCLING AND GOLF CAPS, made of select fabrics in Worsted and Club Check Cheviot Toplings, the latest styles, the latest shades, the latest materials, regularly sold for 35c.; CHALLENGE PRICE. . . . 19c

Challenge Sale of Trunks.

STEAMER TRUNK, of heavy canvas, with iron bottom, hardwood cleats, steel clamps, large bolts, brass Victor locks; size 36, $2.95; size 34, $2.75; size 32, $2.45; size 30, $2.15; size 28 . . . 1.85

SQUARE, OIL-PAINTED CANVAS COVERED TRUNK, set up tray, with bonnet box, brass Victor lock, large bolts, iron bottom, steel clamps; size 36, $3.25; size 34, $2.95; size 32, $2.75; size 30, $2.35; size 28. . . . . 1.95

Challenge Sale of Candy.

OLD FASHIONED MOLASSES BARS, Challenge Price. 4c

PEANUT BRITTLE, 1 lb. package, CHALLENGE PRICE. 9c

VANILLA MARSHMALLOWS, regular price 10c. per package, CHALLENGE PRICE. 5c

ITALIAN CREAMS, 1 lb. box, CHALLENGE PRICE. 28c

CREAM ALMONDS, per lb., CHALLENGE PRICE. 15c

Challenge Sale of Corsets.

100 DOZEN SONNETE CORSETS, the sample lines of several salesmen; these corsets come in all styles and lengths, in white, drab and black; they were originally made to retail up to $4 each, but Monday you may select your choice of the lot at the CHALLENGE PRICE.

1.00, 75c and 50c

Challenge Sale of Muslin Underwear.

150 DOZEN INFANTS' LONG SLIPS, made of good cambric, pretty ruffle around neck and sleeves, generous fulness of width and length; only 3 to a customer, at our CHALLENGE PRICE 12c

250 DOZEN LADIES' MUSLIN DRAWERS, yoke band, deep hem, trimmed with 4 tucks, elegantly made, would be a bargain at 29c.; CHALLENGE PRICE, only 2 to a customer 10c

140 DOZEN LADIES' CAMBRIC DRAWERS, trimmed with umbrella ruffle, 2 rows of insertion and edge of fine torchon lace, made with yoke band, and regularly sold for 85c.; CHALLENGE PRICE, 55c

75 DOZEN LADIES' CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, V shaped neck, front trimmed with fine Hamburg edge, perfect fitting and well made; regularly sold for 29c.; CHALLENGE PRICE . . 15c

75 DOZEN LADIES' HEAVY CAMBRIC GOWNS, fine and soft, yoke trimmed with Point de Paris lace, bolero yoke, with lace insertion and wide lace edge around yoke, neck and sleeves, 3 box plaits in back, elegantly made and finished; would cost you anywhere else just $1.25; CHALLENGE PRICE 85c

Challenge Sale of Silverware.

CLARET or LEMONADE PITCHERS, a handsome pressed glass design, with quadruple plated top; CHALLENGE PRICE 75c

QUADRUPLE PLATED BREAD TRAYS, full size, extra heavy edge, dainty and useful; CHALLENGE PRICE 75c

CONDENSED MILK CAN HOLDERS, with covers, quadruple plated, ornamental as well as useful; CHALLENGE PRICE 59c

FERN DISHES, with removable inside dish, warranted quadruple silver plated; CHALLENGE PRICE . . . 1.25

ANSONIA MARBLEIZED IRON ONE DAY CLOCK, designed in fancy colors, gilt ornaments, fancy dial, with alarm attachment; in short, a clock worth at wholesale double our CHALLENGE PRICE of 1.25

EIGHT DAY CLOCK, of black marbleized iron, with fine gilt trimmings and cathedral gong, an ornament to any mantel; CHALLENGE PRICE. 2.95

Grocery Challenge.

H. & E. Standard Refined Granulated Sugar, 20 lbs 1.00

Hazel, Minnesota or S. C. Co.'s XXXX Patent Flour, per bbl. $5.50; 1-8 sack 70c

Finest Elgin Creamery Butter, 5-lb. pail, 99c

Fancy Sugar Cured Ham and Bacon, milk smoke, delicious flavor, per lb. . . 9 1-2c

Cereals: 2-lb. package Camellia Pancake Flour 5c

Golden Grain Corn Meal, N. Y. State Buckwheat, Granulated Hominy, Fresh Rolled Oats, Green or Split Peas, 10 lbs. for 22c

Tea: New Lot choice early season Teas, extraordinary value, this sale, 5-lb. caddy $1.25; per lb. 28c

Peri Blend Tea, our own importation, this sale, one-half price; White Label, 1-lb. can, 30c.; Blue Label, 1-lb. can . . . 19c

Coffee: "Lion Brand," 1-lb. pkge . 10c

Combination Mocha and Java Coffee, per 10 lbs., $1.40; per lb. 15c

Fruit: California Evaporated Peaches, Pears, Golden Apricots, 10 lbs., $1.00; per lb. 11c

Messina Lemons, per doz 5c

Meat: Fresh Pork Loins, per lb . . 6c.

Fish: Newport Haddock, per lb. . 3c.

2-lb. brick Boneless Codfish. . . . 9c.

Canned Goods: Boston Baked Beans, Standard E. J. Peas, N. Y. State Corn or String Beans, 2-lb. can, '97 pack, per can, 6c

California Apricots, Plums, Peaches or N. Y. State Bartlett Pears, 3-lb. can, per can, 12c

Spices: Fresh ground Black Pepper or Mustard, 2 lbs. 25c

Desiccated Cocoanut, per lb. 10c

N. Y. State Full Cream Cheese, per lb., 10c

Starch: 6-lb. pkge. Laundry Starch, large lumps 17c

Soap: Lenox or Ward's Borax Soap, per cake 2 1-2c

Challenge Sale of Musical Instruments.

MANDOLINS, 21 solid rosewood and mahogany ribs, with interlaid holly strips, pearl inlaid sound hole, celluloid inlaid guard plate, ebony fingerboard, wonderful value at our CHALLENGE PRICE 2.95

MANDOLIN CASES, heavy canvas, leather bound, flannel lined, useful and economical, CHALLENGE PRICE 65c

UMBRELLA MUSIC STAND, neat and attractive, CHALLENGE PRICE . 35c

Challenge Sale of Black and Colored Dress Goods

THREE HUNDRED PIECES of colored dress goods in the latest and newest spring fashions, including stylish Coverts, chic two-toned effects, broken checks, &c.; a fine assortment of materials, regularly sold for 48c. per yard, CHALLENGE PRICE 19c

THREE HUNDRED PIECES of Black all wool Cashmere, 40 inches wide, an excellent quality, and a ready seller at its legitimate price of 50c. per yard, bound to go like wildfire at our CHALLENGE PRICE 25c

TWO HUNDRED PIECES of Silk Mixed Poplin and Barie Stripes, in a complete assortment of stylish and exclusive spring shades, material which in any store to-day would cost you 60c. per yard; also 200 pieces of Black Armure Cloths, strictly all wool quality; nothing could be handsomer for a black gown for spring wear; regularly sold for 75c. per yard; to-morrow choice of the entire assortment at one grand CHALLENGE PRICE 39c

THREE HUNDRED PIECES of heavy weight all wool Cheviots, Serges, Henriettas and fancy effect black dress stuffs, fine stylish materials, which sell regularly for 75c. to $1 per yard; also 150 pieces of Fancy Bedford Cords and heavy Vigoroux Suitings, strictly all wool, of excellent quality, in the newest and prettiest spring colorings, materials which regularly sell for 75c. per yard; to-morrow choice of the entire great assortment at one small CHALLENGE PRICE 50c

Challenge Sale of Notions.

BLACK VELVETEEN BINDING, 5 yard piece, 1 3-4 inches wide, regularly sold for 20c., Challenge Price. 13c

DRESS SHIELDS, No. 3, washable, rubber lined, nainsook covered, regularly sold for 10c. and 12c., Challenge Price 7c

M. HEMINGWAY & SONS' SPOOL SILK, 100 yards, all desirable colors, Challenge Price 60c. per dozen, a piece. 5c

M. HEMINGWAY & SONS' TWIST, 10 yards, per dozen, Challenge Price . . 15c

DE LONG HOOKS AND EYES, 2 dozen, Challenge Price 5c

CUBE PINS, black or colored, 100 pins, Challenge Price 2c

CABINET HAIRPINS, in Scotch plaid boxes, Challenge Price 2c

WIRE HAIRPINS, all lengths, 12 papers, Challenge Price 4c

COLLAR STIFFENING, either black, white, gray or tan, 1 1-2 inches wide, regularly sold for 10c. and 12c. per yard. Challenge Price . . 5c

HONITON, linen or cotton, or Battenberg Braid, per dozen yards. Challenge Price 6c

SILCOTON, in all colors, per spool, Challenge Price 4c

SAFETY HOOKS AND EYES, black or white, per gross, Challenge Price . 6c

FRENCH SILK GARTER WEB, lace frilled, very rich effect, all desirable colors, regularly sold for 50c. per yard, three-quarters of a yard, Challenge Price . 22c

CHILDREN'S HOSE SUPPORTERS, nickel plated, button clasp, black and white, per pair, Challenge Price . . 5c

PORPOISE SHOE LACES, spiral tipped, one yard long, Challenge Price 2c

LADIES' HOSE SUPPORTERS, nickel plated, button clasp, black and white, per pair, Challenge Price 84c

Challenge Sale of Leather Goods.

SOLID LEATHER PURSES, black and colored, with handkerchief holder; regularly sold for 35c.; CHALLENGE PRICE . 15c

LADIES' LEATHER COMBINATION POCKETBOOKS, black, brown, tan, garnet, green, &c., with chamois coin apartment; regularly sold for 50c. and 75c.; CHALLENGE PRICE. 25c

LADIES' HEAVY BLACK COWHIDE BELTS, leather covered, with nickel plated harness buckles and skirt supporters; usually sold for 38c.; CHALLENGE PRICE 19c

TRIPLICATE MIRROR, size 6 by 6 inches, light oak frame and nickeled chain; usually sold for $1.25; CHALLENGE PRICE 89c

TELESCOPE CASES, of heavy canvas, leather bound, fitted with two heavy leather straps and leather covered handles, lined, size 16 inches; regular price $1.65; CHALLENGE PRICE 1.15

Challenge Sale of Wall Paper.

KITCHEN AND ATTIC PAPERS; the price does not affect the quality; best grade of white blank; Challenge Price 2c

22-IN. EMBOSSED PAPERS; 30,000 rolls; a large variety of pretty designs; worth up to 75c.; Challenge Price . . . 21c

IMPORTED ENGLISH VARNISH TILE PAPERS; never sold anywhere for less than 45c.; Challenge Price 23c

FRENCH TAPESTRY WALL PAPERS, actually worth $1.25; Challenge Price 39c

PLAIN CARTRIDGE PAPERS, 30 inches wide, all colors, with borders and ceilings to match, the very highest grade; regularly sold for 25c.; Challenge Price . 8c

PRETTY BEDROOM PAPERS, in scroll, floral and set patterns; regularly sold for 12c.; Challenge Price 4 1-2c

Paperhangers' and decorators' sample books now ready.

Challenge Sale of Jewelry.

BABY DIAMOND RINGS, genuine brilliant, solid gold setting, secure and strong, all sizes, CHALLENGE PRICE . . . 95c

REAL SHELL HAIR ORNAMENTS, various sizes and styles, mounted in solid gold, very effective; real value up to $5.00; CHALLENGE PRICE . . . 1.25

SOLID SILVER CHATELAINE WATCH, with sterling silver pin to match, in dainty plush box, CHALLENGE PRICE 2.75

MEN'S GOLD FILLED WATCHES, 16 and 18 size, some fitted with full jeweled, adjusted U. S. Waltham movements; others with jewels in settings and patent regulator; CHALLENGE PRICE 7.50

SOLID GOLD SPECTACLES and Eyeglasses, all styles, fitted with first quality periscopic lenses; CHALLENGE PRICE 1.48

SOLID GOLD POCKET KNIVES, 14-carat quality, choice of 2, 3, and 4 blades, all of the finest Sheffield steel; CHALLENGE PRICE 2.00

Challenge Sale of Outdoor Flannelette.

1,000 pieces, all light colors, pink and blue stripes, nobby and pretty, regularly sold at 10c. per yard, Challenge Price 4c

Challenge Sale of Wash Fabrics.

Half a million yards of fine Organdies, Lawns, Percales, Dimities, Batistes and Nainsooks, all in short lengths, some large enough for a dress, others sufficient for a waist only; not a single yard of these fabrics ever retailed for less than 12 1-2c. per yard, and some costing as high as 25c. per yard. To honor the Challenge Sale every piece will be placed on Sale Monday at the uniform

LONDON'S MUNICIPAL FIGHT

Contest for Seats in the County Council the Hottest in the Capital's History.

CANDIDATES OF HIGH DEGREE

Tammany Held Up as an Awful Example—John Burns Meets a "Scented Delilah"—An American on British Rowdyism.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—London is in the throes of the hottest campaign in its history, the contest for seats in the London County Council completely throwing into the shade even the keenest-fought general Parliamentary elections. For three weeks past the fight has been waging alike in Belgravia and Whitechapel. Nightly there are scores of meetings attended by Cabinet Ministers and "front benchers" of both parties. Peers and peeresses, commoners, clergy, publicans, officers, diplomats, Judges, doctors, and labor agitators are all taking part in the struggle.

For the 118 seats to be filled on March 3, there are 240 candidates, including a few Independents. National issues have been introduced in the fight in a manner hitherto unknown in municipal politics until it has become a square battle between the Unionists and Liberals under the titles of Moderates and Progressives.

Both sides have been attempting to draw an analogy between the Opposition's aims and those of Tammany Hall, parading Tammany as an awful example of the corruption which may be expected in London when the other fellow gets in power. Barrels of money are being spent, gangs of roughs have been hired to break up meetings, and hundreds of disreputables are being poured into London from elsewhere to impersonate voters who are dead, in prison, or at sea, or otherwise incapacitated from voting in person.

James Bryce, member of Parliament for the South Division of Aberdeen, Liberal, author of "The American Commonwealth," &c., and the President of the Board of Trade in the Rosebery Ministry, has been in the thick of the fight, telling every one what he knows about Tammany. Referring to the charge of Sir John Lubbock, member of Parliament for London University, Liberal Unionist, author of "Prehistoric Times," &c., that the extravagance of the Municipal Government of New York under Tammany is due to commercial enterprise and financial speculations, he said:

"A more strictly practical body of men than the boss and his henchmen have not existed in the world, whether for salaries or jobs."

The campaign is not lacking in amusing incidents. John Burns, the labor leader, in a recent speech referred to the peeresses who have been canvassing in the Battersea District as "scented Delilahs."

On Tuesday, after a hard day's canvass, Lady Denbigh dropped into the London County Council tea room to get a cup of tea. Mr. Burns was in an adjoining room, and Lord Denbigh, slapping him on the shoulder, invited him into the tea room, to the delight of all the Councilors, and said:

"Allow me to introduce you to one of the 'scented Delilahs.'"

Lady Denbigh shook hands heartily with the discomfited Mr. Burns, and thanked him for all the nice remarks he had been making about her.

By the way, Mr. Burns's "scented Delilahs" include the Duchess of St. Albans, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marchioness of Bristol, the Countess of Denbigh, the Countess of Jersey, Countess Waldegrave, Countess Cadogan, the Countess of Onslow, the Countess of Selborne, and a host of high-born society dames.

The list of candidates for seats in the London County Council is interesting, and ought to make the new Council a second guide to Debrett. It includes nine peers, four sons of peers, ten Baronets, three Privy Councilors, eight officers and members of the House of Commons, Justices and clergymen in profusion, twenty "gentlemen," and a sprinkling of doctors and lawyers. Even the visiting Americans are participating in the campaigning. Hiram Cheney of Twenty-third Street, New York City, writes to the newspapers in regard to the rowdyism at the meetings. He says:

"Being considerable of a politician at home, I was curious to see how you conducted your public meeeings, and I attended a Moderate meeting on Thursday. Half the audience was evidently respectable and the other half toughs. From first to last they howled, hooted, hissed, and groaned, and, worse still, used in the presence of ladies language which in my country would not be tolerated in the lowest saloon. If a citizen of United States, if a Republican disturbed a Democratic meeting, or vice versa, he would be repudiated by his own party; but these hoodlums were encouraged by the party to which they belonged. I am proud to say such things could not occur in America. Tammany is bad enough, but the Tammanyites are gentlemen compared with the lot I saw and heard on Thursday."

ROYALTIES GO TO THE CIRCUS.

The Princess of Wales Speaks to the "Bearded Lady" and "Skeleton Dude."

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Fife witnessed the performance of Barnum & Bailey's Circus Friday night.

The royal party drove direct from the Queen's dinner to the circus, and took the greatest interest in every part of the performance. The Prince of Wales sent for Mr. Bailey, and in his place George Starr went to the royal box.

"We want to see the freaks," said the Princess of Wales. So at 10:30 P. M., after the show, the general public was hurried out and Mr. Starr conducted the royal party through the menagerie to the freaks. The royalties talked with each of the freaks, the Princess saying to the "bearded lady" and "skeleton dude":

"Oh, I remember you when you were in England before."

The Princess also made a long inspection of the baby incubators, where there were two sets of triplets, and inquired if they had received the "Queen's bounty," or donation which her Majesty makes in the case of all triplets born in the kingdom.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS PRAISED.

The London Times Correspondent Approves of One-Man Control.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Times has just concluded the publication of a series of articles on American railroads, in which its correspondent has bestowed unstinted praise upon their equipment and punctuality, as a contrast with the habitual tardiness here. The Times correspondent thinks the American excellence is due to one-man control.

Commenting on these facts, The Times urges English railroad men to "take a lesson from America, abolish the absurdly weak locomotives, and also increase the size of the trucks." Continuing, The Times says:

"As to the one-man power, we do not share our correspondent's enthusiasm. It is all right when the man is a good man, but many an unfortunate English investor has bitter reason to regret boss control."

"ROYAL" WEDDING IN FRANCE.

Alleged Descendant of the Dauphin Married at Lunel.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—A descendant of Neundorff, by many reputed to have been the son of Louis XVI., has been married in France at the very time M. Sardou in his new play, "Pamela," has declared his belief in the escape of the Dauphin from the Temple. The following is the text of the marriage certificate:

TOWN OF LUNEL.

"We, the Mayor of Lunel, in the Department of Herault, hereby certify that the marriage between the Sieur de Bourbon, (Auguste-Jean-Charles-Emmanuel,) of no profession, residing at Lunel, of full age, the legitimate son of the late de Bourbon, (Christine,) of no profession, on the one part, and Miss Cuille, (Fanny-Marie-Magdeleine,) of no profession, living at Lunel, of full age, legitimate daughter of the Sieur Cuille, (Marcel,) merchant, and of Dame Gebaudan, (Claire,) of no profession, on the other part, has been publicly celebrated in the communal house this day, 7 February, 1898.

"Done at the Hotel de Ville of Lunel, the 7th day of February, 1898.

"The Mayor, Teissier. Deputy."

WEST AFRICAN WAR SCARE OVER

Royal Niger Company, However, Ready to Eject All Trespassers—Salisbury Snubs Chamberlain.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The West African war scare of a week ago has crumbled, hardly leaving an echo. If there is any fighting, it will be on the initiative of the Royal Niger Company, which proposes that any French troops in the company's territories shall be immediately ejected by the company's troops, which Capt. Luggard commands. The company, unlike the Government, has a comparatively free hand, being in the position of an individual ejecting trespassers from his property, and the officials of the company say they intend to act vigorously.

Though the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, announced on Friday in the House of Commons that the Cabinet was a unit on the question of West Africa, Parliamentary gossip insists that the Marquis of Salisbury gained the deciding trick of his game with Mr. Chamberlain in announcing the dispatch of the Ambassador at Paris, Sir Edmund Monson, in the House of Lords on Tuesday, the Premier, both in manner and matter, taking great delight in snubbing Mr. Chamberlain.

This is evident from the fact that the dispatch, which in substance set forth that France had no hostile intention in West Africa and had no knowledge of the presence of French troops in the Sokoto country, was not communicated to the House of Commons by the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, for the reason that he "had not seen the Foreign Secretary that day."

Mr. Chamberlain was most annoyed, especially as many of the Conservatives have expressed anger at his false alarm.

BRITISH FORCE FOR THE NIGER.

Steamer Leaves Liverpool with Officers, Nurses, and Ammunition.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—The British steamer Bonny started to-day for the Niger with a party of officers, ten non-commissioned officers, three hospital nurses, a number of huts, a quantity of military stores, and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition. The stores and the party are destined for Lokoja.

SOKOTO IN ENGLAND'S SPHERE.

Already Recognized by Frenchmen as Not Belonging to Them.

Sokotoland, which two French expeditions were reported to have invaded, was acknowledged by the French to be undeniably within the British sphere of influence, even before the boundary east of the Niger was definitely settled by the Anglo-French treaty of Aug. 5, 1890, as running along the 13th parallel from Say to Lake Chad. And when the treaty was finally signed, the French press acknowledged England's undisputed supremacy over the country south of the 13th parallel and east of the Niger. Le Journal des Débats of Aug. 10, 1890, said:

"We have had recognized to us all the Upper Niger and the great bend of the river down to Say. * * * To the south of this point and of the parallel which passes through Say are territories which appear relatively rich and populous; these will not be ours."

La République Française of the same date said: "The line from Say to Lake Chad places the kingdoms of Borgu, Sokoto, Bornu, the richest and most populous parts of the Soudan, within the British sphere."

And on the official treaty map of Le Temps, published a few days later, there was shown to belong to Britain not only everything southeast of Say, but also the block of territory between Say and Bussa, north of Lagos, the settlement of whose western boundary was delegated by the treaty to the commission now sitting in Paris.

A few weeks ago M. Paul Thirion gave a careful analysis of the French side of the case in Le Correspondant of Paris; he quoted the clause in the treaty of 1890 to show that England's claim to Sokoto was not to be questioned. In speaking of the disputed boundary, he said:

"The simplest, and, it seems to me, the natural solution of the questions so far as Lagos and Dahomey are concerned, is to continue along the Lagos-Dahomey meridian until the Niger is reached, at latitude 12 degrees 20 minutes—that is to say, about sixty miles south of Say. From that point up to Say the French should have the west bank of the Niger and the English the east. Such a line would go to the west of Nikki, according to the position assigned to that place in Lugard's map. Although the greatest cordiality exists between the French and British Commissioners over the delimitation of this line, the French will be undoubtedly disappointed that the probable division does not give them all the villages, which had previously been under the sway of Dahomey. This is especially the case with the town of Meko, which has been placed four miles within the British sphere."

But, M. Thirion notwithstanding, it is well understood by rumors that have transpired from the Quai d'Orsay that France will insist on the boundary line being drawn from the terminus of the settled Lagos-Dahomey boundary on the 10th parallel to Bussa on the Niger, at about 10 degrees 30 minutes; from that point north the French to take the west bank and the English the east.

According to the Franco-German convention of July 23, 1897, which determined the boundary of Dahomey and Togoland, Germany gave France an unrestricted outlet from the Dahomey coast to the Niger and to that part of the Western Soudan within her sphere of influence. In other words, Togoland is, by the terms of this convention, as completely inclosed by French territory as are the British colonies of Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING BOOM.

Effect in America—The Clyde Has Orders for Over 581,000 Tons.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The present year promises to witness the biggest boom in shipbuilding ever known, and doubtless the shipbuilders of the United States are arranging to participate in the consequent demand for finished iron, steel, and machinery of all descriptions. An idea of the enormous amount of work on hand can be formed from the fact that the Clyde alone now has orders for 581,000 tons, apart from the four big Cunard freight boats which are said to be in negotiation.

DISCOVERY OF A VAN DYCK.

Once Captured by the Germans at Mantua in September, 1628.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—At Trieste the important discovery has been made of a Van Dyck. This canvas of the celebrated Flemish painter represents a young Princess of the ducal house of Gonzaga of Mantua. The history of this Van Dyck is curious. In September, 1628, on the death of Duke Vincent II., Mantua was taken by the German troops. The imperial army was largely composed of deserters, who made no delay in sacking the place.

All the objects of art, sculptures, and paintings, which the Gonzaga family had accumulated in Mantua were carried off by the German reiters, and among them was this painting by Van Dyck. After many adventures, too long to enumerate, it was stranded at Trieste, where it has just been found.

FOREIGN PERSONAL NOTES.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will start in a few days on a tour of Italy which will last several months.

Emperor William ordered a number of American books on architecture after hearing the lecture of a German architect who attended the World's Fair at Chicago.

United States Ambassador White and Lieut. Henry T. Allen, the United States Military Attaché, attended the Ambassadorial dinner to the Court in Berlin last night.

Signor Nicolini left the sum of £20,000 ($100,000) to his widow, Adelina Patti, and to his three children by his first marriage. Mme. Patti, however, has renounced the legacy.

The American Line steamer St. Paul, which sailed from Southampton for New York yesterday, has among her passengers Thomas B. Ferguson, ex-United States Minister to Sweden and Norway.

Director Schmoller of the Berlin University gave a dinner this week in honor of United States Ambassador White. Profs. Virchow and Mommsen and other scientific men, to the number of about forty, were present. Toasts were drunk to "Young and Progressive American Science."

Pastor Dickie of the American Church will sail for New York on the Wilhelm der Grosse on Tuesday. He hopes to raise the sum of $15,000 to complete the building fund of his church in Berlin. For this purpose he will visit New York, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia.

CARNIVAL BALL IN BERLIN

The Kaiser Chats with Ambassador White and Admires Mrs. Wiborg's Children.

SPEAKS OF THE MAINE AFFAIR

The Ship Was Blown Up by Accident, He Believes—American Guests Favored—Rough Greeting for Royalty to be Stopped.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—With the Carnival Ball, on Tuesday, the season's big Court fêtes ended. At this ball, which was attended by the whole of the American Embassy and 2,000 guests, Court etiquette is always relaxed. The Emperor chatted with the Ambassadors and others quite informally. His Majesty conversed at length with the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, and spoke admiringly of the children of Mrs. Wiborg, a niece of Secretary Sherman. He said it was a revelation to himself and to the Empress to meet such well-bred American children, as the latter are generally believed, in Germany, to be lacking in manners, "but," the Emperor added, "if the Wiborgs are typical American children, then the latter have been grossly maligned."

His Majesty also spoke of the American comic papers and the excellent drawings in them.

The conversation turning upon the loss of the battleship Maine, Mr. White thanked the Emperor for his telegram of sympathy, sent to President McKinley, particularly because it was sent in English, and was thus understood by every one in America.

Emperor William pooh-poohed Count von Arnan's remarks, in the Reichstag, criticising President McKinley for his alleged lack of courtesy in not framing his reply in German, saying the cases were not similar.

His Majesty further remarked that the disaster was doubtless due to an unlucky accident, and not to the work of a Spanish fanatic, adding that all the evidence pointed that way.

Incidentally the Emperor said he had been misrepresented by some American newspapers as to his disliking Americans. On the contrary, the Emperor said, he liked many traits in the American character.

The Empress was also most gracious, and the Emperor and Empress honored Mrs. Wiborg and her three children with an invitation to visit the Castle. It was a regular family party. While the Emepror and Empress chatted with the mother, the children remained in the same room with the imperial children. The Emperor's pet dogs were also brought in, the Emperor mingling with the children and dogs in the most playful manner.

An informal decree has been issued begging the public to cease molesting the Emperor and Empress while they are out driving. Their Majesties, it is set forth, are grateful for the loyal greetings, but they object to a man suddenly darting forward with petitions and frightening the horses and occupants of the carriage. Their Majesties also object to the person who insists upon throwing bouquets into their passing carriage. The latter, it appears, are mostly ladies and unskillful throwers, for one of the bouquets hit the Empress in the face, the wires on the flowers causing a painful scratch.

The police have ordered all such personal approaches to cease, and offenders will be arrested and punished.

TO EXAMINE AMERICAN PETROLEUM

German Provincial Presidents Ordered to Have the Oil Tested.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The Government has instructed the Provincial Presidents to secure expert opinions as to whether the American petroleum sold in Germany is of insufficient illuminating power and unduly explosive, with the view of prohibiting its sale.

Decrease in German Revenue.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The receipts of the import duties and internal revenue continue to decrease. In the first ten months of the current year there was a decrease of over 11,000,000 marks.

STAGE EVENTS IN LONDON.

Notabilities to Take Part in the Nellie Farren Benefit—Sale of Seats Nets $25,000.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The theatrical week has not been marked by the production of any new plays. Messrs. Wyndham and Hare, two influenza absentees, have returned to the casts of their respective theatres.

The programme for the Nellie Farren benefit at Drury Lane on March 17 shows a most remarkable collection of notabilities. The cast of Lord Lytton's "Money" includes Messrs. Tree, Hare, Hawtrey, Herbert Warring, Louis Waller, and Arthur Roberts, and in "Trial by Jury" not only the principal but the jury, bridesmaids, and lady visitors in the court are all celebrities, Lady Bancroft, Lydia Thompson, and Kate Santley being among the visitors.

In the "Harlequinade" Letty Lind will be the Columbine, while Arthur Roberts, Harry Monkhouse, Willie Edouin, Charles Hawtrey, and Louie Freer and other distinguished actors will play such parts as the Policeman and the Fishmonger. Another feature of the benefit will be a street band composed entirely of the conductors of the orchestras of the various London theatres.

Every available seat has been sold, netting nearly £5,000, ($25,000,) while, in addition, subscriptions are pouring in, including £200 ($1,000) from George Edwardes, £100 ($500) from the Rothschilds, £100 ($500) from the Duke of Beaufort, and £20 ($100) each from Lord Rosebery, Lord Latham, the Duke of Fife, Earl Cadogan, and Lord Farquhar.

DUEL AFTER THE ZOLA TRIAL.

Ex-Deputy Clemenceau and Editor Drumont Meet—M. Perreux Appeals.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Ex-Deputy Georges Clemenceau and M. Drumont, editor of the Libre Parole, fought a duel this afternoon with pistols at Parc aux Princes. Six shots were exchanged without result. The dispute was brought about by an article on the Zola trial, published in the Libre Parole.

M. Perreux, publisher of the Aurore, this morning signed a formal appeal against the sentence of four months' imprisonment and 3,000f. fine imposed upon him at the conclusion of the Zola trial.

THE LONDON SEASON OPENS.

Queen Victoria in Perfect Health—She Rides About London.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The London social season was officially opened with the Prince of Wales's levee on Tuesday and the Queen's drawing-room yesterday. Her Majesty, as usual, only received the Diplomats and a few persons having the entrée, leaving the rest to the Princess of Wales.

The Queen seems to be enjoying wonderfully good health. She walks better than she did at the time of her Jubilee. There are large and enthusiastic crowds about the palace whenever she drives out, and when Her Majesty arrived in London on Thursday last she seemed to be the only occupant of the open carriage who did not feel the cold east wind. Later in the afternoon of the same day she again went out in an open landau and took a long drive through Pall Mall, Piccadilly, Hyde Park, Chelsea, and Battersea Park. On Friday, after the drawing-room, the Queen drove to Kensington Palace, which will shortly be opened to the public, and in the evening she gave a large dinner, at which the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and the Duke and Duchess of Fife were present.

Lord Rosebery's ball on Monday, in honor of his daughter, attracted all the smartest society, including the Prince of Wales, numerous Duchesses, and a sprinkling of diplomats. Mr. and Mrs. Henry White and Mrs. Arthur Paget were the only Americans there.

Sells Gems to Rearm His Army.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Sultan of Morocco, in order to rearm his army with modern weapons, is sending a large portion of his unrivaled collection of gems to Germany and England for sale.

MISSION BOARD ATTACKED.

Presbyterians Charged with Unlawfully Selling the American Cemetery at Jerusalem.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Truth has been asked to expose what is said to be a scandal in regard to the sale of the American Cemetery at Jerusalem by the American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The sale is alleged to have been made in order to replenish the coffers of the board, and secrecy, it is added, was observed because the sale was contrary to Turkish law.

Friends of Englishmen whose remains had been buried there are said to have protested to the State Department at Washington, to the American Minister at Constantinople, and to the Foreign Office, but, it is said, they have been unable to obtain redress, and now ask the newspapers to ventilate the matter.

The Rev. John D. Wells, who is the President of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, lives in Brooklyn. A reporter who called at his house last night was told that Mr. Wells knows nothing about the sale of the cemetery, and would make no statement regarding it.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Plans for the "Girls" and "Mixed" Completed and Approved by School Board Committees.

With the exception of a few minor details, the plans of the buildings for the Girls' High School and the mixed high school have been completed. They have been officially approved by the Committee on High Schools and by the Committee on Buildings of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx, and work will be begun on them as soon after their formal acceptance by the board as the weather permits.

Superintendent C. B. J. Snyder and his assistants have been at work on the plans already six months. The boys' high school is in course of erection, and a manual training high school is in contemplation. For the erection of the four buildings $2,500,000 was allowed last year by the Legislature.

The Girls' High School will stand in the middle of the block bounded by One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets and Seventh and Eighth Avenues, fronting 225 feet on One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and extending 201 feet, the entire width of the block. Mr. Snyder has decided upon the "H" form of structure for the building, and the plans show it of brick and terra cotta, five stories high, of the modernized French gothic style. Seen from the front, it will exhibit an open court, 67 by 140 feet. From the inside corners rise on the left a gothic tower, and on the right a massive turelle, ending in battlements at the eaves. The street ends of the side wings support a line of gothic windows in groups of two and three.

A narrow slit window, or port hole, continues along the sides of the wings and across the face of the tower, and the front of the cross building. The walls of the connecting building, the centre line of the "H" are pierced by five horizontal or large square windows, which occupy nearly 75 per cent. of the wall space. Above each line of windows, in the building and in the towers, are the gothic dormer windows, with miniature turrets, breaking the monotony of the square windows below. To relieve the long stretch of red-tiled roof, a tower will rise from the centre of the cross building.

From the rear the building offers much the same view, except that no towers rise from the corners. The courtyard on that side is filled in for two stories by the great assembly hall.

The building will accommodate about 2,500 pupils, and will include forty-nine class-rooms, and an assembly hall that will seat 1,800. Three study halls, five laboratories, two draughting rooms, a library, and a gymnasium, as well as the usual offices, &c.

The site for the mixed High School is on the summit of a knoll sloping south and west, with a frontage 378 feet long on East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and the Boston Post Road. The plans show a six-story building 240 feet long by 102 feet deep of the perpendicular or English Gothic type. From the centre of the structure, which is set back about sixty feet on each side from the street line, is a Gothic tower, rearing 143 feet in the air, 50 feet above the eaves. The tower supports eight heavy pinnacles, between which run the solid battlements.

A large ornamental archway two stories high is supported by the base of the tower. Above the arch are three sets of oriel windows. The main building on either end has wings, which extend beyond the parent structure in front and rear. The top of the tower above the roof line is filled in with banks of cathedral windows. From the centre of the rear of the building stretches out a three-story assembly room running nearly to the rear of the lot.

According to the plans, the building will accommodate about 1,700 pupils. It will have all the conveniences of the Girls' trances to the building will be through instead of forty-nine classrooms. The entrances to the buildings will be through the central tower in the front, through the wing from the Boston Road, and into the basement from Jackson Avenue.

THE WOMAN'S PRESS CLUB.

Journalism Discussed from Several Different Points of View.

The Woman's Press Club held its monthly social in the Chapter Room in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon.

The Cathedral Quartet sang two selections, and S. H. Holland, a member of the quartet, sang a bass solo. Miss Anne Rhodes talked about "Fiction" in literature, and Miss Jessie A. Fowler discussed "Fact." Isabel Stephenson Adams gave some skillful bird imitations.

Miss Marion H. Monachesi read a paper entitled "As It Was," referring to "Journalism," which was the general subject for discussion, and Miss Florence Clerihew, a Jersey City newspaper woman, talked extemporaneously about "As It Is." Gertrude Eastman Perkins closed the formal discussion with a look into the future, her paper being called "As It Bids Fair to Be." Mrs. J. J. Croly had a few words to say extemporaneously on the subject.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Harriette Cady gave her third piano recital at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. She was assisted by Leon Marx, who played the violin.

The Misses Harding of West Seventy-seventh Street gave a dance on Tuesday to about fifty young people. Miss Harding is a rising artist, and is doing some clever work at the Art League.

The Fortnightly Shakespeare Club, of which Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl is President, was entertained by Mme. Katherine von Klenner at her home, 40 Stuyvesant Place, last night. The balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet" was played, Miss Augusta Glose, the young American pianist, taking the part of Juliet.

The Women's University Club held its monthly tea at its studios in the Cornegie Building yesterday afternoon. The President of the club, Mrs. James P. Kimball, read a paper on "Life at a Frontier Fort," being her experiences at Fort Wingate. She is the wife of Major Kimball, an army surgeon, now stationed at Governors Island.

Miss Buck, a teacher at Vassar College, was the guest of honor at a reception given by the Confraternity of the School of Pedagogy of New York University at the University Building in Washington Square yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. John P. Munn, Miss Helen M. Gould, Miss Grace Eastman, Miss Waters, Miss Bliss, Mrs. Plough, and Mrs. Shumaker made up the receiving party.

The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Stransky, will be celebrated on Tuesday, at 866 Lexington Avenue. Mr. Stransky came to this city fifty-five years ago, and for many years was in the dry goods business. He retired about twenty-five years ago. Among those invited to be present upon the occasion are Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Gans, who celebrated their golden wedding a year ago. Mrs. Gans is a sister of Mr. Stransky, and is seventy-nine years old. Mrs. Stransky is seventy-four.

Concert at the Seventy-first.

There was a concert at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, last night, at which Fanciulli's band played selections from compositions by Rossini, Chambers, Fanciulli, Marenco, Flotow, Raff, and Dvorak. Solos were sung by Alberto De Bassino, F. Giannini, Miss Helen Jenynge, and Mrs. H. Laddington. Signor Giacomo gave a violin solo and W. Paris Chambers a cornet solo.

GOSSIP IN SAN FRANCISCO

"Yellow" Journals Keep the Town in a State of Excitement with War Bulletins.

OAKLAND COUNCILMAN MOBBED

Messenger Boys Guests of Mrs. Leland Stanford—An Unrehearsed Scene at Baldwin's Theatre—Klondike and Financial News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The sensational journals have been working the town up to a high pitch of excitement during the week with scare bulletins announcing the discovery of mines and torpedoes under the wreck of the Maine, a declaration of war with Spain as being imminent, and horrible massacres in Havana impending. Dense crowds, necessitating a force of police to keep the sidewalks clear, have surged in front of the bulletin boards all day and far into the night. As a means of promoting circulation the scare has proved better than the Durrant case and the newsboys have made small fortunes.

The excitement, however, is purely journalistic. People are beginning to tire of the performance, and are less disposed than ever to put their trust in the newspapers of the type known as yellow. So far nothing has occurred on this coast to suggest that the Administration is apprehensive of war. No orders have been given at the Union Iron Works to push forward the work on the Wisconsin, and nothing indicative of an approaching conflict has been done either at Presidio or Mare Island.

The spectacle of a Councilman hooted, vilified, and threatened with lynching by his fellow-members was witnessed at Oakland on Wednesday. Councilman Mayer Woodward, a Grand Army man and a candidate for the post of United States Pension Agent, was openly charged with violating his pledge to vote against raising the water rates. His vote secured the passage of the ordinance. He was chased out of the Council Chamber by an angry mob, and went home under police protection.

Ex-Congressman Towne on Free Silver.

Ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne spoke to a large audience at the Metropolitan Temple to-night. Te was escorted by the Central Democratic Club and a torchlight procession. W. W. Foote presided over the meeting. After reviewing the last campaign, eulogizing Bryan's free-silver views, and denouncing the policy of McKinley and Gage, Mr. Towne predicted an overwhelming triumph for free silver in 1900. "The people," he said, "have seen 'mills opened,' then shut up again. All the roseate promises of the campaign prophets have fallen to ashes on our lips."

On Washington's Birthday Mrs. Leland Stanford, widow of the Senator, entertained the messenger boys of the city at her big house on California Street. The boys were shown the art gallery and given a bounteous lunch. Music was rendered, and several youngsters sang popular coon melodies that Mrs. Stanford had never heard. On leaving, each boy was presented with a box of candy and a neatly bound copy of the New Testament, bearing the inscription, "From Mrs. Leland Stanford, Feb. 22, 1898." Some words of advice from their hostess and three cheers for her from the boys, brought the afternoon to a close. The presentation of copies of the New Testament is regarded as somewhat strange, in view of the fact that at least 30 per cent. of the boys are Jews. The majority of the youngsters observed that new shoes would have formed gifts more suitable to their calling.

The marine insurance companies will probably raise the rates on vessels bound to Alaska and going through the dangerous passes to Dyea and Skaguay, the losses already sustained having rendered underwriters somewhat nervous, especially as regards vessels of large tonnage, which are unable to turn in the narrow waters. A careful estimate shows that sixty steamers will be plying on the Yukon River during the coming season. One shipyard at Seattle is building twelve stern-wheelers and thirty barges to be towed up. Capt. Hooper, Chief of the Revenue Marine of the Pacific Coast, has contracted for a stern-wheeler to cost $40,000, for use on the Yukon River as a patrol boat. The Government will send 1,500 tons of coal to St. Micheal for this steamer and to supply the army post located there. Full instructions for the protection of life, observance of the revenue laws, and aid to vessels in distress will be given to the officer in charge. Lieut. Dunwoody, who is well acquainted in Alaskan waters, will probably be selected.

In the opinion of men employed for many years on Yukon steamers the proposed expedition under the Coast Survey to locate a channel into the river from Bering Sea will be an absolute waste of money. Such a channel has long been known to exist. In fact, some of these men go out yearly on a small sloop from stations on the lower Yukon to trade with the natives on Munivak Island. They say that the state of the channel is never the same, the course changing every week, and that owing to the currents it is impossible to maintain buoys, and leading beacons ashore are equally valueless.

The Canadian Pacific announced cut rates to Eastern points last night. The cut does not appear to be feared by the Southern Pacific and its connections, that tide of travel being more west than east, and so far they have made no corresponding reduction.

Advices from Dyea state that thousands of packages of provisions are lying under the snow with which the Chilkoot and Chilkat Passes are blocked, and that it will take six months to transport the goods accumulated this side of the divide. The people are living in snow houses, and pushing on a few miles daily when weather allows. The arrival of Federal troops at Dyea is anxiously looked for, as it is impossible for the Deputy Marshals to maintain law and order.

A Noble Earl's Sense of Humor.

Earl Durham, who visited us during the present month, remaining incognito under the family name of Lambton, was a guest of the Bohemian Club, where old Uncle George Bromley, well known in New York club circles, told some choice Western tales for his benefit. Everybody laughed except the noble Earl, who sat silent and seemingly bored. His lassitude moved some one to comment good naturedly upon the English lack of appreciation of American humor.

"Nonsense," said the Briton; "an Englishman understands humor as well as any man in the world."

"I think so, too," affirmed Uncle George, seriously. "Never mind these boys, Lambton," he continued. "I'll tell you a funny story all for yourself. Several years ago a friend of mine was camping in Arizona. One night he was awakened by a peculiar numbness of his leg. He turned down the blanket and found that an immense rattlesnake had coiled itself around the limb. He seized his revolver, and was about to blow the rattler's head off, when the snake looked at him with such a pitiful expression that, not having the heart to murder such a confiding reptile, he dropped the revolver, gently unwound the snake, and kept him as a pet. When he returned to San Francisco he brought the snake with him, and gave it the run of the house, where it was a charming playfellow for the children and company for his wife when business kept him out late. One night the family was awakened by a terrific noise below stairs. Rushing down, they found that a burglar had broken into the dining room. There he had been seized by the snake, which held him firmly in its coils, and had its tail out of the window, rattling for the police."

There was a moment's dead silence. Then the Englishman laughed. "That's one on you, Mr. Bromley," he said. "You can't fool me that way. Why, you don't rattle for police here; you whistle for them!"

San Francisco's Symphony Society has won laurels with its seventh concert during the week. Mozkowski's Joan of Arc symphonic poem, in four movements, was exquisitely rendered, as were Beethoven's "Coriolanus," Wotan's farewell, and the magic fire scene from "Die Walküre," and Rubinstein's "Music of the Spheres," for strings.

The Bostonians continue to draw crowded houses, but Marie Wainwright, although well boomed in "Shall We Forgive Her?" is more to be pitied than forgiven.

Talking about the Bostonians, a queer incident occurred at Baldwin's Theatre on Tuesday night during the performance of "The Serenade." While Alice Nielsen was rendering one of the arias of the opera, it became evident that somebody was trying to disconcert her. The audience first learned that something unusual was taking place when the singer riveted her gaze upon one of the upper boxes. Her face wore a pronounced sneer, and it was apparent that her mind was not upon the music. When the leader discovered that she was not watching his baton, he, too, looked toward the box. Soon the entire orchestra and half the audience were glancing in the same direction. The box was occupied by two women who had attracted Miss Nielsen's attention by hisses and signs betokening their dislike. The affair caused considerable commotion, and resulted in the members of the orchestra putting down their instruments and hissing back at the disturbers, who were finally suppressed by attachés of the theatre. The unpleasant affair, while it aroused sympathy for the prima donna, occasioned considerable speculation as to why she had been made the victim of such an attack. It is surmised by some that jealousy inspired by rivalry in an affair of the heart was at the bottom of it. The women are said to be friends of Thomas H. Williams, a well-known race horse owner, who, it is reported, is engaged to Miss Nielsen. He will be the backer of a company with which she will star when her engagement with the Bostonians is ended.

The Financial Week.

The public having become alive to the fact that the war news published by some newspapers here is designedly exaggerated, the market began to recover slowly.

San Francisco Gas and Electric, which had closed at 86½, opened on Monday at 88, and in the afternoon sold up to 90¾. Tuesday having been a holiday, the advance was followed up on Wednesday to 93. The latter price could not be maintained, however, and the stock fell to 91¼ on Thursday, at which figure it closed to-day.

Pacific Gas Improvement advanced from 89 to 92¼ Wednesday, and has lost about a point since then.

Spring Valley Water stock displayed considerable strength, selling as high as 101¼. The feature of the week was a sensational rise in the stock of the Contra Costa Water Company, Councilmen of the City of Oakland having fixed water rates for the coming year at a higher figure than had been expected. The stock jumped from 55 to 65, considerable sales taking place between 60 and 65. It closed to-day at 63½.

Giant Powder stock advanced from 41 to 43, on a report of increased earnings. A dividend is confidently expected within sixty days. The company's earnings are reported to be 75 cents a share per month. Rumor has it that a dividend of 50 cents will be declared.

Sugar stocks showed considerable weakness. Hawaiian Commercial declined about two points and a half, selling as low as 29¾, but closing to-day at 30¾ bid. A considerable amount of stock changed hands at the latter figure. Hutchinson declined about one point, but recovered half a point. A demand for Sugar stocks suddenly sprang up to-day, and the market seems to be on the upward turn.

Oceanic, which closed last week at 57, advanced to 59, closing at the latter figure.

Market Street Railway stock sold up to 59, with a further fractional advance over last week. Transactions have been quite heavy, and a good deal of stock changed hands.

The bond market has been comparatively strong for some descriptions. Market Street 5s selling up to 116¼ and Southern Pacific of Arizona at 103¼. San Francisco and North Pacific declined to 106½. Offerings of bonds were somewhat more liberal than they had been.

Money is easy.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dennis Doren.

Dennis Doren, the General Superintendent of the Construction Department of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at Norwalk, Ohio, last Friday of apoplexy, while visiting friends in that city.

Mr. Doren was born in Wooster, Ohio, Feb. 13, 1830. He began work in the Construction Department of the Western Union Telegraph Company at the age of twenty years, under Jeptha H. Wade, who is the owner of the Ward lines in Cleveland, Ohio. Doren was placed in charge of the construction corps when Superintendent Ackert took charge of the military telegraph of the Department of the Potomac. It was he who laid the cable between Cape Charles and Fort Monroe, the first message over which was the news that the Merrimac had been destroyed by the Monitor.

In 1866, the United States and American Telegraph Companies were consolidated with the Western Union, and Mr. Doren was made Superintendent of Construction and Repairs for the Eastern Division. During his service in this capacity he built the lines connecting with the Atlantic cable. He entered the service of the Atlantic and Pacific Company in 1875, and four years later took charge of the work of the American Union Telegraph Company. The deceased became President of the American Cable Construction Company in 1881, and held the position during the time that the two Atlantic cables were leased to the Western Union Company. He was made Superintendent of the Construction Department of the Western Union Company in 1881, and since remained in that office.

Mr. Doren left a widow, who was with him in Norwalk when he died. There are no children. The funeral will take place this afternoon in Norwalk at 2 o'clock.

Franklin Burdette Jones.

Franklin Burdette Jones died suddenly yesterday in his apartments at the Union League Club house on York Street, Jersey City, from apoplexy. Mr. Jones was the head of the firm of F. B. Jones & Co., chemists and soap manufacturers, whose factory is in this city. He had been

THE BLUE RIDGE SCRIP CASE.

Contest Which Has Lasted Twenty-four Years May Be Decided Against South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 26.—Unless Attorney Lyles is mistaken, a struggle that the State has been making for twenty-four years to keep the validity of $1,800,000 of what is known as Blue Ridge bond scrip from being passed on by the United States court, will in a very short time terminate in failure. And there seems to be no question that that court will declare the scrip a valid obligation of the State.

The scrip was issued in 1874 in exchange for $4,000,000 in Blue Ridge Railroad bonds which had in 1866 been guaranteed by the State. The railroad company was unable to pay bonds or interest, and by act of the Legislature and with the consent of the company the bonds were canceled and $1,800,000 in bond scrip, receivable for all State taxes, was issued in its stead.

This scrip was purchased soon after its issue by E. B. Wesley & Co. of New York. The Supreme Court of the State declared the act under which the scrip was issued null and void, and Mr. Wesley has ever since been vainly trying to get some kind of settlement.

The last year that Tillman was Governor Agricultural Hall in Columbia, property of the State, was sold. It was bid in by Attorney W. H. Lyles of Columbia for one Alexander of New York, agent. Terms of sale were $15,000, one-third cash, the balance in one and two equal annual payments, with mortgage as security, or all cash at any time before the mortgage became due.

The real purchaser was Mr. Wesley. For him Attorney Lyles paid $5,000, gave a mortgage, and then offered the balance due—$10,000—in scrip. Gov. Tillman became exceedingly angry, seized the building, and put men to guard it with rifles. They remained on duty day and night for months, until the dispensary was established therein. Lyles sued for possession. The case was contested in every court by the State, but the other day a United States Marshal put him in possession. Then the dispensary paid $10,000 back rent.

In the meantime the Legislature was in session, and the financial agent or Secretary of State was instructed to put the word "satisfied" on the mortgage when Mr. Lyles offered to make the second payment, as they expected him to do, in revenue bond scrip. This was done. The next move will be to get the scrip before the United States court on its merits.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Cut-Rate War in the West—Position of the Canadian Pacific Defined.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—At the meeting of General Passenger Agents of the Western roads here to-day to devise ways of conducting the trans-continental rate war, the trans-Missouri roads gave notice that beginning March 6, they would put into effect to North Pacific Coast points from the Missouri River gateways, the same rates as are now in effect via St. Paul. For parties of three or over they will make a flat rate. On single tickets they will charge full fares, giving the passenger a rebate order for $20, payable on reaching destination. This virtually disposes of the question of meeting the cuts through the Missouri River gateways.

A committee was at once appointed to prepare a plan of action for the roads east of the Missouri River to pursue. The report of this committee will be considered Monday. The meeting to-day declined to take any action on a proposition coming from the Canadian Pacific Road, through a trunk line committee for a settlement of the matters in dispute.

MONTREAL, Feb. 26.—Mr. McNicoll, General Passenger Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, said this morning in regard to the Western rate trouble:

"The whole situation may be stated in a nutshell. We have done legally what the Western lines have done in the first instance illegally. They have combined with the co-operation of the Grand Trunk, and this is the reason why the Canadian Pacific has not met the latter—to attack the business of the Canadian Pacific Railway from every quarter. It is not likely that we would sit still and allow our enemies to capture our business. We simply say to the Western lines, 'Restore your rates and we will restore ours.'

"This is the position we have taken; from this we will not recede."

NEW STOCK FOR BONDS.

A Rumor Regarding Plans of Great Northern Officials.

The preferred stockholders of the Great Northern Railway Company—there is no common stock—were interested in a rumor, which is met by neither denial nor confirmation, that the $15,000,000 of 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds are to be retired and that $25,000,000 of preferred stock is to be issued to provide for this financing.

The trust bonds were issued in 1892 to furnish capital for the completion of the Pacific Coast Extension, and were secured by the deposit with the Trustee, the Minneapolis Trust Company, of $3,000,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent. Pacific Extension bonds. The collateral trusts were redeemable at any time after Sept. 1, 1893, on three months' notice at par and the payment of interest.

If such a notice and redemption call are issued on Tuesday, as is thought probable, Great Northern stockholders would be in an enviable position. The stock is quoted at about 156, and the holders would have the privilege of bidding for the new issue, which would sell around 90. This would give present holders of 100 shares 200 shares at about 108 per cent., increase the dividend charge $1,500,000 a year, and save in redemption $600,000 annually. It is computed that should Great Northern's earnings continue as at present, the $50,000,000 of preferred would sell as a 6 per cent. stock.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL EXTENSION.

New Branch from Aberdeen, Miss., to Carbon Hill—Other Plans in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 26.—The Illinois Central Railroad has ordered a corps of surveyors to commence on March 1 a survey of a branch road from Aberdeen, Miss, to Carbon Hill, Ala. After reaching Carbon Hill, the project is to come on to Birmingham. The total length of the new line will be 120 miles.

The Illinois Central is also to obtain control of the Northern Alabama Railroad from Jasper to Sheffield. This will complete what is said by reliable parties to be the Illinois Central and Alabama scheme. It would give that road an entrance into Birmingham, and would tap the most valuable coal and iron properties in the State, as Sheffield is the most important iron point in Alabama, outside of Birmingham.

For months past the Illinois Central has had preliminary surveys made in the field it will traverse, but the survey to commence March 1 is said to mean the actual building of the Alabama branch.

The Memphis and Charleston Sold.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 26.—The Memphis and Charleston Railroad, extending southeast from this city to Stevenson, Ala., a distance of 290 miles, was sold at auction to-day. The Southern Railroad Company bought the property at the upset price of $2,500,000, there being no other bidders. The sale was made necessary because of default in payment of interest on the road's bonded debt.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Frank W. Wilshire has been appointed private secretary to Oscar G. Murray, one of the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. He succeeds W. W. Andrews. Mr. Wilshire began railroad service with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and was secretary to General Agent L. R. Brockenbrough of the Baltimore and Ohio.

Charles Coit, who was in the office of the Auditor of Freight Accounts of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, has resigned, he having accepted the position of Cashier and Paymaster of the Honduras Railroad Syndicate. Mr. Coit is on his way to his headquarters at Puerto Cortez.

The Canada Atlantic Railway Company, a line of 350 miles from Parry Sound to Montreal, will compete for grain traffic from Chicago to Europe. At Parry Sound is an elevator of 1,250,000 bushels capacity. The Canada Atlantic has an office at Chicago, and is making carrying arrangements with boat lines for vessels of the largest size. There is a difference of 340 miles in favor of Chicago to Parry Sound against Chicago to Buffalo, and Parry Sound to Montreal is sixty miles less than Buffalo to New York by way of the Central.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY AND BURNHAM
BROOKLYN.

Extraordinary Sale of Ladies' and Misses' Mackintoshes.

We will offer on Monday a lot of LADIES' and MISSES' DOUBLE TEXTURE WATERPROOF CLOAKS in black and navy blue, lined with attractive plaids. These goods are fresh from the factory and are made with extra full skirts and full double capes and velvet collars, and are sold regularly at $4.00. Our price on Monday will be, FOR LADIES' SIZES $2.50, FOR MISSES' SIZES $1.95.

LADIES' SPRING SUITS.

A good assortment of styles in PLAIN TAILOR-MADE and BRAIDED SUITS. Those all silk lined, $18.50, $22.50, $28.50, $35.00 and $47.50. Those with jackets silk lined and skirts percaline lined at $10.00, $12.50, $15.00 and $20.00.

LADIES' STEAMER ULSTERS.

In BLACK, BROWN and NAVY. Some with military capes and some without capes. Reduced from $25.00 to $17.50.

GLOVES
AT UNUSUAL PRICES.

4-BUTTON SUEDE, colors and black, at $1.00 pair.

2-CLASP P. K., the $1.50 quality, at $1.00 pair.

FOSTER HOOK KID GLOVES, at $1.00 pair.

Odd lot of JOUVIN & CIE GLOVES, 2-clasp, colors and black, value $2.00, at $1.25 pair.

MISSES' BLACK KID GLOVES, in 2, 3, 4, and 6 button lengths, small sizes only, regularly as high as $1.50, at $1.00 pair.

SPECIAL.

16-BUTTON SUEDE, elbow length, $1.50, worth $3.00.

COLORED SILKS.

NEW SILKS BEING RECEIVED DAILY.

19-inch STRIPE TAFFETA, 75c.

20-inch SHEPHERD CHECK TAFFETA, 75c.

20-inch BROCHE SILK, $1.00.

21-inch PLAID TAFFETA, white and black and colors, extra quality, $1.25.

21-inch NEW OMBRE STRIPE TAFFETA at $1.00, worth $1.25.

EMBROIDERIES.

A large lot of manufacturers' ends of FINE CAMBRIC EDGINGS in handsome designs, wide margin, and cut-out edges, ready for use, usually sold at 25c. to 30c. yard, at 15c.

Happenings in and About Brooklyn.

MAREAN WILL TAKE ACTION.

He Will Inform the Grand Jury of the Alleged Fraudulent Brooklyn City Works Contracts.

District Attorney Josiah T. Marean of Kings County yesterday received from Controller Coler the results of the investigation into the old City Works Department of Brooklyn. He at once called his First Assistant, John F. Clarke, into consultation, and after a lengthy conference it was decided to take action at once.

"The facts in the case will be laid before the March Grand Jury," said Mr. Marean. "I intend to apply myself to the case and will give the Grand Jury all the aid in my power in arriving at a conclusion."

Deputy Corporation Counsel Almet F. Jenks may also take action to recover misappropriated funds.

"Should the matter be placed before me officially," he said yesterday, "I will be ready to act at once. I cannot discuss the subject now, but when at liberty to do so, will be pleased to inform the public of the steps to be taken to recover for the city any money which may have been wrongfully used."

Daniel F. Doody, the contractor, is said to be the employer of John O'Connor, Henry E. Finkle, and William H. Haywood, who received $72,906.41 for work done in connection with the filling in of certain portions of Neptune and East New York Avenues. It is alleged that the money was not intended for these men, and that they acted as "stool pigeons." Mr. Doody, when questioned about the matter yesterday, said:

"I did the work and got paid for it. If there are any irregularities about it, that is a matter for Mr. Willis, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Knapp, and Mr. Milne to look after. I am not supposed to inquire into the legal aspect of a contract when I get it. When a contract is awarded to me, all that I have to do is to do the work and get paid for it.

"I notice that Controller Coler says that $1.33 per cubic yard is a big price for the work done on Neptune Avenue, and that 50 cents per cubic yard would have been sufficient. I want to say that it was a very cheap figure. It was the cheapest work ever done at Coney Island. As to the street now being in bad condition, that doesn't indicate that the work was done carelessly. We have had a great deal of snow and rain recently, and it is only natural that the street should be in the condition described.

"I do not deny that O'Connor, Finkle, and Haywood are in my employ. That did not prevent them from bidding on work and assigning the contract to others when it was awarded to them. That is a thing that is done every day."

ARGENTINA URGED TO ARM.

Peace Threatened, It Is Said, by the War Talk of the Chilean Press.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 26.—Public meetings are being organized everywhere in order to urge the Government to push the armaments of the Argentine Republic in order, it is claimed, to guarantee peace, which is said to be threatened by the bellicose utterances of the Chilean press.

LAWYER'S ALLEGED BAD FAITH.

Justice Gaynor Directs an Action for Disciplining Him.

An argument before Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday, ended in an order by the Justice that charges be preferred against one of the lawyers before the Appellate Division. John J. Leary, the lawyer in question, moved to open a default in a motion to compel his client, William M. Martin, to give security for costs as plaintiff in a partition suit. The suit involves property in Queens County, and Martin was substituted in place of the original plaintiff, George C. Dennis, who died after suit was begun.

Charles J. McDermott, counsel for the defendant, Charles M. Cooper, moved some days ago to compel Martin to give security for costs, on the ground that he did not live in New York State. Martin made affidavit that he lived in the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, and McDermott secured affidavits from the clerks of the hotel declaring this to be false. A warrant for Martin's arrest on a charge of perjury has been issued.

At the hearing yesterday Mr. Leary made affidavit that Martin "used" his room in the hotel frequently. Mr. McDermott referred to the affidavits of the hotel clerks, and said that Martin registered on the book of voters in Cranford, N. J., for 1897.

"This man does not live in Brooklyn," said Justice Gaynor. "His affidavit is false and his attorney must have known it, since he lived in the hotel himself. Yet I am powerless to protect myself against such impositions. I will deny this motion, with $10 costs, and the matter should be brought to the attention of the Appellate Division."

"Does your Honor direct me to bring it to the attention of the Appellate Division?" said McDermott.

"I do."

"I will do so," said McDermott.

Leary's face flushed, and he attempted to protest, but Justice Gaynor cut him short with: "I cannot hear you. The Court has been grossly imposed on by both you and your client."

THE WOMAN'S CLUB REUNION.

A Most Successful Gathering of the Brooklyn Organization.

The Woman's Club of Brooklyn held its annual reunion yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Union League Club, and it proved to be the most successful one of any yet held. The celebration was in the form of a luncheon, and was attended by over 200 women, many of whom are well known in Brooklyn society.

The guests of honor were the women members of the Brooklyn Board of Education, namely, Mrs. Andrew Jacobs, Mrs. Emma F. Pettengill, Mrs. Henry A. Powell, Miss Isabel M. Chapman, Miss Elizabeth H. Perry, and Mrs. William Tod Helmuth. The dining room was tastefully decorated with palms, ferns, Southern smilax, and American Beauty roses.

MISS HART FINDS A HOME.

A Clergyman Whom Her Father Befriended Will Provide It.

Jessie Hartt, the woman who was found homeless and destitute on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, a few days ago, has found a friend. The Rev. R. H. P. Miles, who when a boy was employed by her father, Dr. Henry A. Hartt, read in the newspapers of the sad history of his employer's daughter, and went at once to the Wayside Home, in Brooklyn, where Miss Hartt had been temporarily provided for. He announced that he wished to provide her with a home. At first Miss Hartt refused, saying that she did not wish to be a pensioner on anybody, but Magistrate Brenner succeeded in bringing her over to the scheme. The minister lives in Ravenswood, L. I., and is pastor of the Presbyterian Church there.

Magistrate Brenner said yesterday that he had received a number of letters from people who desired to provide Miss Hartt with a home.

KAMMER'S DEATH SUSPICIOUS.

Autopsy Shows He Died of Shock—Police Investigating.

There is a belief in the minds of the relatives and friends of seventeen-year-old Ignatz Kammer, whose body was taken from the East River near the North Tenth Street dock, in Williamsburg, on Thursday night, that he did not commit suicide, but was thrown into the river. So heavy was the pressure brought to bear on Coroner Delap that he yesterday ordered an autopsy, which was held last night, and showed that Kammer was not drowned, but died of shock. There were no marks of violence found on the body.

Kammer was employed as clerk in Schuler's butcher's shop, at North Eighth and Berry Streets, and was last seen alive by Henry Schroeder, a fellow-employe, at North Tenth and Berry Streets. An hour later three night watchmen on the North Tenth Street dock saw a dark object in the river near the dock, and some time later fished out the body of Kammer.

As a result of the autopsy, the Coroner will to-day begin a thorough investigation. Kammer's brother said last night that he was informed that after Ignatz parted from Schroeder, he was seen to run as if he was being pursued by somebody.

J. W. SHORT REARRESTED.

His Bondsmen Believed He Was About to Go to Canada.

John W. Short, aged thirty years, of 30 Conselyea Street, Brooklyn, who was arrested ten days ago for embezzling $93.27 from his employer, Frederick W. Davis, proprietor of the Wallabout Iron Works, in Rutledge Street, whose head bookkeeper and confidential clerk Short was for many years, was rearrested yesterday afternoon on information that he was about to jump his bail and go to Canada.

The $93.27 was in a check which Mr. Davis received from the firm of McDougall & Co. of Manhattan, and this check with others Short was directed to deposit in the Broadway Bank. It is alleged that Short drew the money on McDougall's check and appropriated it. Short was first convicted on a warrant for grand larceny. At the time of his arrest he acknowledged that he had for years been systematically robbing his employer, and when he was later arraigned in court he was released on $1,000 bail. The hearing was set down for to-morrow. Meanwhile Mr. Davis had experts going over Short's books, and discrepancies amounting to over $2,500, it is said, have already been unearthed.

Short learned of these discoveries, and, it is said, made arrangements to go to Canada. He was to have left last evening. This information was imparted to the bondsman, to whom Short, it is said, confided the secret. He was soon after arrested on a bench warrant, and Justice Kramer committed him to jail without bail. He denied that he intended leaving Brooklyn last night.

Sherman May Succeed Felter.

Andrew I. Sherman has been nominated by the Local Committee of Grammar School No. 15, Brooklyn, as Principal in place of William L. Felter. Mr. Felter has been elected Associate Borough Superintendent. Mr. Sherman is Principal of Intermediate School No. 85. His successor will be Arthur C. Perry, now Principal of Primary School No. 110.

Attractive Suburban Homes.

A handsome pamphlet has just been issued by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in the form of a little book, profusely illustrated, entitled "Suburban Homes." It describes the attractions and advantages of the suburban towns on its line, for those who desire to make their homes away from the bustle and whirl of the city.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS.

OUR SYSTEM APPROVED BY THE PEOPLE. RELIABLE GOODS MARKED AT SMALLEST MARGIN OF PROFIT. FANCY PROFITS NOT ALLOWED.

FURNITURE.
METALLIC BEDS.

This style heavy Metallic Bed, not the ordinary cheap kind, sold at very low prices, stands 4 ft. 6 high, solid brass trimmings, adjustable castors, all sizes, at $2.39.

Woven Wire Springs to fit, 75c., 98c., $1.50. $2.00.

ROCKERS.

$4.25 kind at $2.34.

Limited number of this very fine piano polished Rocker, all quartered Oak or Mahogany finished, saddle or wood seat, regular price $4.25, special at $2.34.

SPRING CARPETS.

New Spring patterns in all grades of Carpets, beautiful designs and colorings.

Smith's best Axminster and Moquette, 85c. per yd.

Lowell and Bigelow Body Brussels, $1.00 per yd.

Tapestry Carpets, 45c. per yd.

Mattings, $4.00 and $4.50 per roll.

150 Fur Rugs, to close out at $1.48.

Linoleums and Oil Cloths in beautiful patterns, at 40c. and 25c. per sq. yd.

Domestic and Imported Rugs in endless variety at very attractive prices.

High Art Foreign and Domestic

Dress Goods Exhibit.

Whether purchasing or not, visit our Dress Goods Department; see display of High Art Novelties; it will interest you to see the many pretty weaves, attractive colorings that are suggestive of Spring, Colored Brilliantine, silk lustre, all the new colorings, British make, 69c. per yd.

Satin Leutina, a new satin finish soleil, plain colors and mixtures, guaranteed not to spot or mark with water, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 per yd.

38 inch all wool Fine Twill French Serge, all colors, 29c. per yd.

38 inch All Wool Poplin, navy blue and black only, worth 59c., at 29c.

45 inch Pure Worsted Steam Shrunk Storm Serge, three shades of navy blue, 49c. per yd.

50 inch Worsted Cheviots, good value at $1.00, 69c. per yd.

High Art American Novelties, silky finish fancies that rival foreign fabrics at $1.00, $1.25 per yard, at 39c., 49c., 59c. per yd.

New Novelties, were intended to retail at 39c. and 50c., we have secured 200 pieces to sell at 29c. per yd.

Half Wool Satin Stripe Grenadine Challies, were 25c., now 12 1-2c. per yd.

FULTON ST., GALLATIN PLACE AND LIVINGSTON ST., BROOKLYN.

MANY TEACHERS DESTITUTE.

The City's Failure to Pay Salaries Since December Has Caused Much Hardship.

A state of positive destitution exists among many of the public school teachers of Brooklyn. None of the teachers has received any pay since Dec. 24. The principals and heads of departments, who are comparatively well paid, are subjected to inconvenience by their failure to receive their salaries, but the teachers of primary grades, who receive small salaries, are suffering serious hardship.

One young woman has been put out of her boarding house because of her inability to pay her board, and has been obliged to appeal to the charity of friends. She has been unable to pay her board since Christmas, and at each announcement by the city authorities that the teachers would be paid in a few days she begged for a postponement, until the patience of her landlady became exhausted.

Another teacher has been reduced to such poverty that she is unable to pay car fare and is obliged to walk several miles to her school every day. She teaches in one of the most important schools of the Eastern District. Most of the teachers have been obliged to borrow money, which involves, of course, the payment of interest out of their scanty salaries. It is the one absorbing topic of conversation among Brooklyn teachers, and the denunciations of the City Government are bitter and unmeasured.

The worst feature of the case is that when they are paid they will receive only their January pay, out of which they will be obliged to pay the expenses of about three months. Nor is this all. Heretofore, according to the Brooklyn system, the annual salaries have been divided into tenths, so that a teacher receiving $450 annually has received $45 a month. No salary has been paid for the months of July and August. It is reported, however, that the salaries will now be divided into twelfths, in accordance with the New York system, so that such a teacher would receive only $37.50.

The minimum salary in Brooklyn for primary teachers is $450, and they have frequently complained that they are underpaid in proportion to other cities. The standard is set so high in Brooklyn that to become a teacher there one must undergo a thorough course of professional training, and the disproportion between the ordeal through which one must go to become a teacher and the amount of salary paid afterward has been frequently pointed out by the teachers themselves and their advocates in the School Board.

TROLLEY LINES' BIG BUSINESS.

Bridge and Elevated Companies Said to be Considering Reprisals.

The inroads made upon the business of the bridge cable road and the Brooklyn elevated railroads since the trolley companies began to operate upon the Brooklyn Bridge have been so great that the officials of the bridge and of the elevated companies have been forced to consider the adoption of some plan for preventing further loss. The Kings County and Brooklyn Elevated Railroads will not be able to cross the bridge until Summer, and the prospect of further destruction to their business is serious. The bridge receipts, also, have fallen off tremendously.

It is reported that the two elevated railroads have hit upon a scheme which they have proposed to the bridge authorities, and which is now under consideration by the latter. This scheme is for a transfer system between the elevated lines and the bridge cars, by which passengers on the former may be transferred to the latter. The elevated roads are to pay to the bridge 1½ cents for each passenger, and are to accept transfers from the bridge at the rate of 3½ cents each, passengers paying 5 cents at the bridge entrance.

The officers of the bridge and the companies would not discuss the matter yesterday.

The Week at Brooklyn Institute.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has an interesting programme for this week. Prof. F. W. Howard will lecture Monday evening on "The Evolution of the Trust in the United States." The same night D. S. Elmendorf will lecture on "Jamaica and the Lesser Antilles." "The Mahabarata," the old Hindu epic, will be the subject of a lecture by Prof. A. V. W. Jackson Tuesday at 4 P. M. Prof. W. Z. Ripley will speak on "The History of the Races of Men in Europe" Tuesday at 8:15 P. M. Among other lectures are "A Journey with a Comet Through Space," by Garrett P. Serviss, Thursday, 8:15 P. M., and "Abyssinia, Past and Present," by James S. Kemp, at 4 P. M. Saturday.

NEWS FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Citizens of Juneau Want a United States Assay Office There—Output of Southeastern Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A memorial sent by a committee appointed at a mass meeting of citizens of Juneau, Alaska, to Chairman C. W. Stone of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, advocating the establishment of a United States assay office at Juneau, instead of at Seattle or Portland, has just reached here. It makes some important statements about the Alaskan situation, saying, among other things:

"A conservative estimate of the present annual bullion output of Juneau from its quartz mines alone is about $8,000,000, produced from approximately 650 stamps. Within twelve months the number in operation in lands tributary to Juneau will exceed 1,100, and the annual bullion product will exceed $5,000,000. During the last twelve months more than $1,500,000 of gold dust produced from the Canadian Northwest Territory has been brought through here, and there is now on hand in Dawson City, approximately, $7,500,000, to which will be added from this Spring's clean-up an additional $7,500,000.

"Two companies have constructed fleets of lake and river steamers to operate between the head of the lakes and Five Finger Rapids, on the Yukon River, where tram portage has been established, connecting with fleets of river boats running thence to Dawson City, and assurance is given that during six or eight months in the year a round trip can be made from Juneau to Dawson City in less than twenty days.

"In less than twenty years, we believe, Southeastern Alaska will be the greatest permanent bullion producer in the world."

TO EMPLOY ALASKAN INDIANS.

Four Companies of United States Infantry Leave Seattle for Dyea.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The War Department has telegraphed to Gen. Merriam at Vancouver Barracks authorizing him to enlist 100 Alaskan Indians, for service as scouts with the Government relief expedition.

Gen. Merriam has telegraphed the department that Col. Anderson with four companies of the Fourteenth Infantry sailed yesterday from Seattle for Dyea, to maintain law and order at that and neighboring points in Alaska.

THE CLEVELAND AT SEATTLE.

Steamers Humboldt and Excelsior Bound North with 400 Passengers.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 26.—The steamer Cleveland has arrived from Alaska with thirty-one passengers. She brings the news that the steamer Scotia ran ashore near Juneau a week ago. The Scotia was floated at high tide. She suffered no injury. The Cleveland brought to Victoria the body of W. H. Grant, who was among those who have met death on the trail.

The steamers Humboldt and Excelsior have arrived from San Francisco, for Alaska, with over 400 passengers.

The Government Relief Expedition.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 26.—The pack train department of the Government relief expedition, which has been lying at Departure Bay, B. C., since Feb. 18, has again started for Dyea, a tug having been secured to tow the ship Lucille, on which the pack train is being transported.

JOHN WARE FOSTER FOUND.

Missing Banker of Denver Was Wandering About Chicago.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 26.—John Ware Foster of Denver, Col., a son of Joel Foster of Montpelier in this State, who mysteriously disappeared from the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, on Jan. 23 last, and for whom a rigorous search had been instituted, has been found in Chicago by his friends.

Mr. Foster was general agent for Colorado of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, and was en route from Denver to Montpelier, when he disappeared. He was also receiver of the National Bank of Cheyenne and assignee of the suspended banking house of Thomas A. Kent of Cheyenne. His business accounts were found in perfect order, and no cause could be assigned for his disappearance.

When found he was in an unkempt condition, and did not appear to be in full possession of his mental faculties. It is hoped that with rest and care he will speedily recover.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

Special Glove Values.

Ladies' 2-clasp, 4-button, or 4-hook Kid Gloves, with 3-row embroidery, in tan, red, mode, and black, 79c. a pair; value 98c.

Ladies' 2-clasp "Lambskin" Gloves, in tan, ox blood, mode, white, black, green, and blue, 98c. a pair; real value $1.25.

Ladies' 4-hook or 4-button Kid Gloves, in tan, ox blood, mode, black, and brown, 98c. a pair.

Ladies' 3-clasp Kid Gloves, (extra quality,) in tan, mode, black, and white, $1.39 a pair; value $1.50.

Ladies' 3-clasp "Real Kid" Gloves, with 3-row embroidery, in tan, ox blood, mode, and black, $1.69 a pair; value $1.85.

Ladies' 3-clasp Real Kid Gloves, with fancy combination stitching, in black, tan, red, white, and turquoise blue, $1.75 a pair; value $1.98.

Great Bargains in Muslin Underwear.

Ladies' Corset Covers, 23c. and 44c.

made of fine cambric and trimmed with lace, embroidery, and insertion, V, square, and circular shape neck, worth 29c. and 59c.

Ladies' Umbrella Drawers, 29c. and 44c.

made of good muslin, full size, and trimmed with lace and insertion, also deep embroidery, worth 39c. and 69c.

Ladies' Walking Skirts, 69c. and 94c.

made of good muslin and trimmed with embroidery, with or without dust ruffle, extra value, worth 89c. and $1.25.

Ladies' Night Robes, 44c., 54c., 69c. and 94c.

made of good muslin and trimmed with fine embroidery and insertion, twelve entirely different styles, extra value.

Infants' & Misses' Dept.,
2d floor.

Infants' slips, of good cambric, pretty yokes of embroidery, and ruffle on neck and sleeves, worth 29c.; sale price, 15c.

Infants' Slips of nainsook, four decidedly different styles of yokes, and trimmed embroidery or narrow lace, special for Monday, 37c.

Short Dresses of Nainsook, circular, square, or V-shape yokes, handsomely trimmed with lace and embroidery, sizes 6 months to 3 years, 79c. and 98c.

Infants' Scotch Flannel Sacques and Wrappers, with fancy collars, finished with featherstitching and crochet edge, in pink, blue, and white, special 35c. and 49c.

A large assortment of Children's School Aprons, in plain lawn and crossbar, empire and waist effects, sale price 29c. and 59c.

"Good Things to Eat"

At Brooklyn's Finest Grocery Department.

Specials for Monday.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—finest quality—gallon can—55c.

SALAD CHICKEN—fine for croquettes, &c.—large can—43c.

ASPARAGUS—white—peeled—very fine—quart glass—35c.

SWEET ORANGE PRESERVES—20-ounce glass jar—27c.

LOBSTER—new—fancy quality—pound flat can—23c.

STRINGLESS BEANS—extra small—glass jar—20c.

TOMATOES—red ripe—fancy quality—glass jar—18c.

PEACHES—lemon clings—none better—large can—17c.

PINEAPPLES—coreless and sliced—flavor like fresh—can—15c.

CHERRIES—white wax—extra fine—large can—15c.

PLUMS—California golden egg—large can—12c.

APRICOTS—large fruit—heavy syrup—can—12c.

ARABOGA "THE COFFEE OF THE CENTURY"—ARABOGA—unexcelled for richness of FLAVOR and delightful AROMA—MONDAY ONLY at 27c. a pound—not more than 5 pounds to a customer.

HIGH-GRADE TEAS—popular because of merit—better teas at 40c. a pound than sold elsewhere at 60c. and over—send for sample.

FIRST PRIZE PRINT BUTTER—pleases particular people—if you want to eat the finest butter made, send us a trial order—pound print—25c.

RED RIPE TOMATOES—solid packed—extra large can—10c.

EARLY JUNE PEAS—sweet and tender—can—7c.

SUGAR CORN—creamy white—can—7c.

REFUGEE BEANS—stringless—fresh flavor—can—7c.

GOLDEN WAX BEANS—fine quality—can—7c.

PORK AND BEANS—with tomato sauce—3-pound can—7c.

Grocery Department—4th floor.

Ladies' Neckwear.

Roman Stripe Ties, with heavy silk fringe, at 25c., 39c., 59c., and 75c. each.

All Silk Roman Stripe Ribbons, 3 to 4½ inches wide, 19c. yard; value 25c. and 35c.

Ladies' Belts.

Ladies' Belts, in leather and metal, velvet and silk, richly jeweled, from 25c. each to $5.00 each.

Notion Department.

Every Small Ware a Bargain.

As the SMALL WARES of this DEPARTMENT are too numerous to mention we invite DRESSMAKERS and others to inspect our vast array of NOTIONS, and convince themselves that our assortment is the most complete and are all of them MONEY-SAVERS.

A Linen Chance.

Hemmed Linen Huck Towels with colored Borders, 18 inches wide and 36 inches long; a regular 15c. article, for Monday, 10c. each or $1.00 per dozen.

Hemstitched Huck Towels with colored Border, 18 inches wide and 38 inches long, at 15c. each or $1.75 per dozen.

Fringed Damask Towels, with colored borders, all linen, 18 inches wide by 38 inches long, at 16c. each or $1.85 per dozen.

All Linen Damask Napkins, already hemmed, 5-8 size, value $2.25; sale price $1.50 per dozen.

Bleached and Cream-color All Linen Damask, 63 inches wide, at 39c. per yard.

72-inch Cream-color Linen Damask, Barnsley finish, at 50c. per yard; new tariff price 65c.

Full Bleached Extra Heavy Satin-finish Damask, 68 inches wide, a regular $1.00 quality, at 79c. per yard.

Pillow Cases and Sheets.

This is an opportunity to buy ready-made articles as low as the cost of material.

42x36 inch Hemmed Cases at 8c. each or 95c. per dozen; Hemstitched, at 10c. each, or $1.15 per dozen.

45x36 inch Hemmed Cases, at 9c. each, $1.00 per dozen; Hemstitched, at 11c. each, or $1.29 per dozen.

50x36 inch Hemmed Cases, at 10c. each, or $1.15 per dozen; Hemstitched, at 12½c. each, or $1.45 per dozen.

54x36 inch Hemmed Cases, at 12½c. each, or $1.45 per dozen; Hemstitched, at 14c. each, or $1.59 per dozen.

72x90 inch Hemstitched Sheets, at 49c. each.

81x90 inch Hemstitched Sheets, at 55c. each.

90x90 inch Hemstitched Sheets, at 59c. each.

Ready-made Sanitary Bird's-eye Napkins,

20x20 square, at 45c. per dozen.

22x22 square, at 55c. per dozen.

24x24 square, at 60c. per dozen.

27x27 square, at 70c. per dozen.

A Wash Goods Opportunity.

Striped and Figured Dimities, large assortment of patterns, at 6c. per yard.

Fancy Lappet Effect Printed Lawns, this season's styles, at 12½c. per yard.

Figured Sateens, black and navy blue grounds, the 16c. kind, at 10c. per yard.

Figured Batiste, tinted and white ground, French designs, at 14c. per yard.

New line of Organdies, floral and sprig designs, at 7c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., and 19c. per yard.

Extraordinary Values in Flannels.

Our 10c. Flannelettes in stripes, plain colors, checks and plaids, some bourette effects; on Monday 5½c. per yard.

Cream White Shaker Flannel, the 10c. kind; on Monday at 7c. per yard.

Printed Flannel, light and dark ground, exact copy of the all-wool French flannel, extra special at 10c. per yard.

All Wool Cream White Flannel, Gilbert make, 27 inches wide, the 35c. kind, at 25c. per yard.

SHOES.

A Startling Shoe Capture.

2,500 Pairs

Purchased from a Boston Manufacturer at a Fraction of Their Value.

Following is the Assortment Sale, commencing Monday:

$2.50 Shoes, at $1.45.

Ladies' Bright Dongola and Cloth Top Shoes, button and lace, on the coin and globe square toe, sizes 2½ to 7, widths C to E.

$1.50 Shoes, at 98c.

Misses' and Children's Button Shoes, black and russet, opera square toes.

Little Men's Calf and Russet, spring heels, sizes 10 to 13½.

Youths' Calf Lace, heel, opera, and Yale toes.

A large assortment of Ladies' Fine Ties, in black and russet, with colored patent leather tips, at $1.98.

Misses' and Children's Slippers in all the latest shades. New goods.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Removed Commissioners Begin Proceedings Looking to Reinstatement.

The East River Bridge Commissioners removed from office by Mayor Van Wyck have taken the first step in their threatened proceedings for reinstatement. On Tuesday last their counsel, H. C. M. Ingraham, applied to Attorney General Hancock at Albany for permission to begin quo warranto proceedings to test the right of the present Commissioners to hold the places. Mr. Hancock directed counsel to give notice of the application to each of Mayor Van Wyck's Commissioners, and set Thursday and his office at Albany as the time and place for the hearing.

Copies of the papers in the application were served on the Commissioners yesterday. According to the papers the application is based on a series of affidavits and a petition sworn to by the old commission. They recite the facts of the removal of the Commissioners, the manner in which it was effected, and, denying the right of the Mayor to make the appointments, allege that Mayor Van Wyck's appointees "by stealth and force entered into and usurped the office and did eject the petitioners."

The old Commissioners were appointed by the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn, each Mayor appointing three, who, with themselves, under Chapter 789, Laws of 1895, constituted a commission for the purpose of constructing a permanent suspension bridge over the East River. In his brief Mr. Ingraham will contend that the intention of the law was that the Commissioners should construct the bridge, and not that they should be liable to removal by the local administration.

PIANO BARGAINS.

1 Slightly used Upright	$110.00
1 Slightly used Upright	140.00
1 Very fine Upright	165.00
1 Steinway, Square	90.00
1 New Upright (full size)	150.00
1 Nearly new $400.00 Sterling	225.00
1 Very fine $600.00 Grand	290

MR. CROKER TO TAMMANY

He Tells the Executive Committee the Party Must Live Up to Its Pledges.

MONOPOLIES MUST BE CURBED

Democratic Legislators Advised to Vote for Cheaper Gas and Telephone Rates and a "Reasonable Excise Law"—He Favors Biennial Sessions.

A regular meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon in Tammany Hall. There were only two absentees, and their places were filled by proxies. Councilman Frank J. Goodwin represented John C. Sheehan and Henry J. Goldsmith was there for Martin Engel. Daniel F. MacMahon presided and called the meeting to order.

Some routine business was disposed of and then Mr. Croker obtained the floor. He said, in part:

"There is a bill now pending in the Legislature which, I think, our organization should consider, and on which we should take a stand. I refer to the proposition to have biennial sessions of the Legislature.

"The Tammany Hall legislative representatives of the people are, of course, so far as this organization is concerned, free to vote the way their best judgments suggest, and I don't think it improper if we discuss the subject here, and make what we may think a desirable recommendation regarding the question.

Better for This City.

"Individually speaking, my observation of the work of the Legislature, and its fruits prompts me to say that the fewer sessions of that body there are the better off are the people of New York City. Everybody seems to rejoice when the Legislature adjourns, because there is always something being done there that is detrimental to the interests of the people of this great municipality. It matters not how great an injustice is done to us by the passage of a bill while its provisions are beneficial to some obscure rural section of the State, the interests of the second greatest city in the world are not properly nor fairly considered.

"To my mind, the biennial sessions would be much cheaper and less harmful. However, this is only my opinion, and I should like very much to hear the views of some of the other members of the Executive Committee.

"Before resuming my seat, however, I would like to refer to another matter, and that is the absolute necessity of impressing upon the members of this organization who are representing the people in the Legislature of doing their best to live up to the letter of the platforms adopted both by the Democratic City and County Conventions last Fall and on which we won a signal victory.

"These platforms favored, among other things, home rule, personal liberty, a liberal excise law, dollar gas, and cheaper telephone rates. Trusts were condemned, and promises were made that the Democratic Party would spare no effort to enact such laws as would prevent these giant corporations from plundering the people. The pledges made must be honestly kept, and we must go to the last ditch in our efforts to make them good.

The Feeling Against Monopolies.

"While the gold and silver question may provoke contention and discussion, I tell you that the feeling among the great body of the people against the monopolies which are flourishing at the expense of the poor is a very serious matter. The cry from north, south, east, and west is that the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer.

"We should advise our representatives in Albany to confer with their Democratic associates from other parts of the State, so that for all bills so far introduced which will give our citizens cheaper gas, cheaper telephone rates, cheaper coal, a liberal and reasonable excise law, and the extension of home rule to every part of the State they will vote as a unit.

"We do not wish these bills to be treated as private measures. Let the Democratic Senators and Assemblymen say to the Republican majority, 'Your party can have the credit of all these measures, and with that understanding you can rely upon every Democratic vote to pass them.' If the Republicans refuse this fair proposition, they must take the responsibility for their action.

"Take my word for it, that, if they do refuse, the people will hold them to a strict accountability next Fall and drive them out of power. If the Democrats are true to their party pledges and true to themselves, they need have no fear of the future.

Urges Prompt Action.

"The representatives of this committee should confer between now and Monday next with the legislators from their respective districts, so that prompt action can be taken. The legislative session may be a short one and not a moment's time should be lost to take such measures as will bring about the enactment of the several good bills already introduced in the Senate and Assembly.

"I speak of these matter irrespective of party. The beneficial effect will be felt by the people at large regardless of party. If you do this you will have done your duty."

There was no discussion on the last part of Mr. Croker's address. His reference to the Biennial Session bill provoked considerable argument, but when a vote was taken as to what recommendation the committee should make on the question so large a majority favored the bill that it was practically unanimous.

President Peters of the Borough of Manhattan, on behalf of the committee appointed to investigate the trouble in the annexed district between Thomas J. Mulligan and W. J. Hyland, reported progress. There was no further business to be considered, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Mr. Willis Entertains Some Friends.

Theodore B. Willis gave a dinner last night at the Manhattan Hotel to the members of the Brooklyn Republican City Committee. Covers were laid for fifteen. The guests included Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Congressman Quigg. Mr. Willis said the gathering had no political significance, and the dinner was merely an act of courtesy to the men with whom he was associated during the last campaign.

Fixing City Salaries.

The Tax Board has increased the salary of Frank J. Bell, Deputy Tax Commissioner, from $3,500 to $5,000, and the salary of Henry W. Fogel from $3,000 to $4,500. In the Controller's department the pay of Moses Oppenheimer, Fourth Auditor of Accounts for Manhattan, has been fixed at $2,750; of George Campbell and John Daly, disbursing clerks for Brooklyn, at $1,500; of James J. Munro and James B. Casey, warrant clerks for Brooklyn, at $1,200 and $1,500, respectively; of Arthur J. Conway, cashier in the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears and Assessments, at $1,750. B. T. Clayton, who was an assistant engineer in the Department of Sewers, Borough of Brooklyn, has been transferred to the Finance Department at a salary of $2,000 a year.

COTTON MILL STRIKERS NEEDY.

Officers of the Strike Council Call a Meeting in New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 26.—The officers of the strike council sent out a circular to-day calling for a special meeting in Spinners' Hall Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock to transact business of great importance. A great deal depends on the answer to this call. It has developed that the leaders of the strike realize that the fight cannot be maintained without financial aid, and it has been decided to appeal to the American Federation of Labor.

It was thought that the strike could be maintained by voluntary contributions, and, although the sum realized this week far exceeds that of any previous week during the strike, yet the amount is insufficient to carry on the fight. It is expected that at the meeting to-morrow it will be decided to delegate Secretary Ross of the Spinners' Union to visit Washington at once and lay the matter before the federation officials.

AMATEUR ATHLETES MEET.

Delegates to the Intercollegiate Association Discuss Field Questions at the Fifth Avenue.

At the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon delegates representing the leading universities and colleges concluded that the association did not believe in the registration law as enacted at the last annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union, and decided not to be governed by it. The association also will lend its moral support to the National Interscholastic Athletic Association, which is governed by the rules of the I. A. A. A. in the fight with the A. A. U. over the registration rule.

It is stipulated in the articles of alliance between the two associations that the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union shall only be enforced on occasions when they agree with those bf the college associations. G. T. Kirby of Columbia University, who is the delegate to the Amateur Athletic Union, in his resolution which was adopted, maintains that the registration scheme as now enacted and enforced is a detriment to amateur competition, chiefly due to the fee required from individual competitors, and should be either abolished or modified to meet this objection. He also held that an athlete competing for a college at open games has by reason of his membership in the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association a full and sufficient record of all that the registration scheme requires and should be exempt from registration.

Delegate Ellis of the University of Pennsylvania then offered a resolution, which was adopted, recommending to the Amateur Athletic Union that the same consideration be given to the Scholastic Association as that requested by the I. A. A. A.

The revised constitution and by laws were read and adopted, with a few changes, principally that rule which relates to scoring at the annual games. In the future a first will count 6 points; second, 4; third, 2, and fourth, 1 point.

When the Executive Committee submitted the answer from the Oxford University Athletic Club regarding the proposed international meeting it occasioned a great deal of indignant comment. Several delegates denounced the Englishmen, and maintained that the part of the letter which questioned the amateur status of the college athlete was a slur on the American college athlete. These delegates were in favor of resenting the letter. It was the sense of the majority of the colleges, however, that the matter should be referred to the new Executive Committee, which was so ordered.

The case of President Edward J. Brown of the California University, who openly charged that in Eastern colleges the amateur status is but a pretense, was the signal for a lively discussion, in which the Western collegian was severely censured. President Shiras reported that the Executive Committee had arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Brown's statement was entirely uncalled for, and, inasmuch as he was the recognized representative of the California University, he must either prove the charges or withdraw them officially, and if this was not done the university would be requested to withdraw from the association. The report was unanimously adopted.

In the future, cycle racing will not be held in conjunction with track athletics. A resolution was adopted to formulate plans for the organization of a separate cycle association similar to that of the Intercollegiate A. A. A., having absolute control of the bicycle racing, beginning with this year.

The annual election resulted as follows: I. N. Swift, Yale, President; E. M. Bull, Cornell, Treasurer; R. S. Barringer, New York University, Secretary; S. J. McPartland, Fordham, and J. D. Clarke, Lafayette, honorary Vice Presidents. Executive Committee—J. D. Winsor, Jr., University of Pennsylvania; B. H. Hayes, Harvard; E. Q. McVitty, Princeton, and J. T. Williams, Jr., Columbia.

The report of the Treasurer shows a balance on hand of $1,030.24. Johns Hopkins University and Bowdoin College were admitted to membership.

FITZSIMMONS AND McCOY.

Champion's Offer to Fight Accepted and $10,000 a Side Proposed, with a Purse Added.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—Homer Selby, "Kid McCoy's" brother, has received a dispatch which says that "Bob" Fitzsimmons would consent to meet McCoy if the latter would put up enough money. He declared he would not cover McCoy's forfeit. Selby at once telegraphed to Fitzsimmons that McCoy would fight him for $10,000 a side and the largest purse offered. He asked Fitzsimmons to name a stakeholder, and he would post McCoy's part of the money at once. He also said if $10,000 a side was not enough, he was willing to double the side bet. He asked Fitzsimmons to have a representative meet him in Cincinnati Friday night, March 4, and he would be ready to put up the money to bind the match.

Sporting men say that Selby's willingness to make a match speaks well for McCoy's position, and his friends here think that McCoy will be only too glad to get a chance to fight for the heavy-weight championship of the world.

CITY OF ERIE LAUNCHED.

Finest Steamer on the Lakes Takes the Water at Detroit.

DETROIT, Feb. 26.—The Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company's steamer City of Erie, which when completed will be the finest and fastest steamer on the lakes, was launched this afternoon from the Detroit Dry Dock Company's yards, at Wyandotte. The City of Erie is 324 feet long and 78 feet beam over the guards. She has modern machinery, and will accommodate 450 passengers.

THE FORT ERIE JOCKEY CLUB.

Track and Buildings Sold for $36,500 to Lien Holders.

BUFFALO, Feb. 26.—The property of the Fort Erie Jockey Club, including track and buildings, was sold to-day at Fort Erie, Ontario, under an order of Judge Fitzgerald of the County of Welland, to satisfy the claims of several lien holders. James Stewart & Co. of St. Louis, Mo., the principal lien holders, bid the property in at $36,500. The former owners of the track bid up to $36,100, and then withdrew. The property is said to be worth $100,000 at a low estimate, track and buildings being comparatively new, and in splendid condition.

FIRE IN FOURTEENTH STREET.

Loss in a Van Buren Estate Building About $16,000.

As Policeman Kane of the Mercer Street Station was passing the five-story iron building at 8 East Fourteenth Street, at 8:45 o'clock last night, he noticed a thick volume of smoke pouring out of the transom of the front entrance. He immediately turned in an alarm. The first story and basement of the building is occupied by the Boston Store, owned by Otto Friedman. The rest of the building is occupied by C. J. Palmer for manufacturing purposes.

The volume of smoke increased in density, and by the time the firemen arrived it seemed as if the entire building was threatened. A double alarm was turned in, and the first story and basement were flooded with water. The fire was quickly gotten under control. The damage to the stock is about $15,000, mostly from water. The loss on the building will not exceed $1,000. It is not known how the fire originated. The building is owned by the Van Buren estate.

WRECKING TUG LEAVES BOSTON.

The Underwriter to Stop at New York for the Derrick Chief.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Judge Advocate General Lemly has received a telegram from W. F. Humphrey, President of the Boston Towboat Company, one of the concerns engaged in the wrecking of the Maine, stating that the big tug Underwriter sailed from Boston yesterday for Havana to join the Merritt Company's boat now at that place. The Underwriter is to stop at New York on her way south and pick up the Merritt & Chapman floating derrick Chief, and later on the big derrick Monarch will follow. The principal function of the latter craft, which is especially engaged at large expense, will be to undertake to lift off the turrets and big guns, a weight beyond the capacity of the smaller derrick Chief to handle.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT

Company I Wins the Halsted Match with an Aggregate Score of 1,035.

STEELE TROPHY TO COMPANY C

Its Members Score 626 in Two Competitions—Remarkable Off-Shoulder Shooting by a Team Representing Company K.

The final competitions of the season for the Halstead and Capt. Henry S. Steele Trophies were held at the Seventh Regiment ranges last night. The Halsted Trophy will ornament the quarters of Company I until next season, its team having made the best score, of 1,035, for the four competitions. Some exceptionally good scores were made in the final round. Companies B and C each made scores of 255. The conditions of the match were five shots standing and five shots prone. The match is open to teams of six from each company, three of whom shall not be armory sharpshooters.

Although Company C's team scored eight points less than Company I last night for the Steele Trophy, the company wins the trophy because of its excellent score in the first competition, with an aggregate of 626. Company I should have won the trophy, as its score of 160 off shoulder warrants, but at prone shooting its team went to pieces. The score of 160 on shoulder is the second-best score ever made in a team-of-five match. The conditions of the match in the two competitions held annually are seven shots standing and seven prone for teams of five from each company. Last night's scores follow:

Halsted Trophy Match.

COMPANY B.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private C. M. Kerran	23	23	46
Sergt. W. M. Halsted	23	22	45
Lieut. H. V. D. Black	21	22	43
Private C. L. Drummond	20	23	43
Private L. H. Austin	19	21	40
Private F. B. Ware	19	19	38
Total	125	130	255

COMPANY C.

Private R. A. Stewart	22	24	46
Private W. H. Hanley	21	23	44
Private E. A. Herb	21	22	43
Private M. Uhl	20	23	43
Private F. X. O'Connor	20	22	42
Corp. O. W. Uhl	17	20	37
Total	121	134	255

COMPANY G.

Capt. W. J. Underwood	25	23	48
Sergt. W. Reid, Jr.	20	23	43
Private W. M. Stillwell	22	20	42
Private E. A. Howland, Jr.	21	21	42
Lieut. Corp. G. R. Jenkins	19	21	40
Private H. C. Mable	18	20	38
Total	125	128	253

COMPANY K.

Sergt. J. A. Barnard	21	25	46
Private H. Burden	21	23	44
Private T. W. Lloyd	21	22	43
Private G. de C. Curtis	21	20	41
Private G. Hardy	20	21	41
Private A. H. Bliss	16	22	38
Total	120	133	253

COMPANY H.

Private G. A. Storm	21	22	43
Private H. H. Wotherspoon, Jr.	22	22	44
Private H. C. Dean	19	23	42
Private L. V. Ennis	20	22	42
Private J. Church	19	23	42
Private H. A. Groesbeck, Jr.	18	22	40
Total	119	134	253

COMPANY I.

Corp. B. B. McAlpin	21	25	46
Private A. B. Ashforth	22	22	44
Private G. Du Val	19	25	44
Private W. H. Mote	21	21	42
Private C. E. Lyall	17	21	38
Sergt. H. V. Keep	17	20	37
Total	117	134	251

COMPANY F.

Private C. H. Cadwell	21	25	46
Private F. Raborg	21	23	44
Private J. S. Woodhouse	19	23	42
Private H. L. Blackman	19	23	42
Private T. C. Chalmers	19	18	37
Private J. P. Meurer	12	19	31
Total	111	131	242

COMPANY A.

Corp. G. F. Picken	20	22	42
Private J. G. Geoghegan	18	21	39
Corp. J. H. Swinerton	17	16	33
Private J. D. Miner, Jr.	14	19	33
Private H. E. Mann	12	21	33
Private R. H. Lockwood	17	15	32
Total	98	114	212

COMPANY E.

Private J. W. Remer	19	23	42
Sergt. W. M. Bernard	18	17	35
Private E. S. Miller	16	17	33
Sergt. H. Dalzell, Jr.	19	15	34
Private F. G. Shattuck	19	13	32
Private J. Bannon	16	15	31
Totals	109	100	209

The following is the aggregate scores for the four competitions:

Company I, 1,035; Company B, 1,024; Company G, 1,018; Company K, 1,012; Company F, 985; Company C, 972; Company A, 945; Company E, 931; Company H, 736; Company D, (two competitions,) 699.

Steele Trophy Match.

COMPANY I.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Lance Corp. W. A. O'Connor	32	33	65
Corp C. Cragin	34	30	64
Corp. O. H. Keep, Jr.	31	33	64
Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr.	31	31	62
Private T. D. O'Connor	32	27	59
Total	160	154	314

COMPANY G.

Private W. M. Stillwell, Jr.	31	34	65
Corp. H. E. Crall	29	34	63
Private W. N. Croxton	31	31	62
Sergt. W. Reid, Jr.	29	32	61
Lieut. A. G. Todd	28	33	61
Total	148	164	312

COMPANY H.

Lieut. J. Wotherspoon	29	34	63
Sergt. L. Joscelyn	31	31	62
Private S. M. Richardson	31	31	62
Private H. H. Wotherspoon, Jr.	30	32	62
Private S. W. Ford	28	33	61
Total	149	161	310

COMPANY E.

Private A. E. Wells	31	32	63
Sergt. P. J. White	29	33	62
Lieut. A. E. Pressinger	30	32	62
Lieut. Corp. H. N. Tiemann	28	33	61
Sergt. W. H. Brown	28	32	60
Total	146	162	308

COMPANY F.

Sergt. A. Stevens	32	32	64
Private B. F. Goodspeed	33	30	63
Corp. F. W. Perkins	30	31	61
Sergt. C. L. Comfort	30	30	60
Corp. C. Drake	29	30	59
Total	154	153	307

COMPANY B.

Private J. D. Thees, Jr.	33	33	66
Corp. E. F. Fowler	29	33	62
Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr.	30	31	61
Lieut. H. V. D. Black	32	28	60
Private H. E. Clearman	26	32	58
Total	150	157	307

COMPANY C.

Private W. N. Bavier	33	34	67
Sergt. E. C. Robinson	29	34	63
Sergt. W. F. Smith	30	31	61
Private C. J. Austin	31	30	61
Private D. G. Meyer	25	29	54
Total	148	158	306

COMPANY K.

Capt. R. McLean	34	34	68
Corp. Smith	32	32	64
Private A. V. Stout	31	31	62
Lieut. W. S. Scott	29	30	59
Private F. C. Newcombe	25	26	51
Total	141	153	304

COMPANY A.

Corp. H. W. Janssen	32	32	64
Private D. H. Miller	30	32	62
Sergt. T. J. Convoy	29	32	61
Private L. J. F. Rooney	30	29	59
Private J. K. Green	31	27	58
Total	152	152	304

COMPANY D.

Corp. E. S. Coy	31	31	62
Lance Corp. E. M. Leask	30	32	62
Private L. Pinder	29	32	61
Private W. M. Phillips	28	33	61
Private W. B. Short	30	26	56
Total	148	154	302

FIELD, STAFF, AND N. C. S.

Lieut. G. M. Carnochan	30	34	64
Capt. W. H. Palmer	29	34	63
Sergt. R. M. Kalloch	30	30	60
Major A. W. Conover	29	24	53
Sergt. H. A. Bostwick	20	17	37
Total	138	139	277

Twelve Britons Klondike-Bound.

Twelve strong young Britons, arrayed in heavy overcoats, arrived here on the American liner Paris from Southampton yesterday morning on their way to the Klondike. They brought four dogs with them on the Paris, and among their effects, which are to arrive at Halifax, will be a large steel contrivance in sections which can be used either as a boat or a sledge.

OLYMPIA TO BE REOPENED.

It Is Declared that Operas Will Be Produced There Within Two Weeks.

Many reports have recently appeared in print regarding the reopening of Olympia under the management of Oscar Hammerstein. It can be announced now from information received from a man financially involved with Mr. Hammerstein that he will open the music hall part of the building within two weeks, with elaborate productions of operas in English, on the same plan as that of the Castle Square Company. The chorus has been engaged already by Mr. Hammerstein, and the principals will be the most competent that can be obtained.

Negotiations to this end have been going on for some little time, but Mr. Hammerstein not having all his arrangements complete, is adverse to giving out the plans until perfected.

Mr. Hammerstein has had this idea in his mind for a long time, and only two weeks before Alfred Aarons, now manager of Koster & Bial's, had severed his connection with Olympia, he journeyed over to Philadelphia and saw Mr. Savage of the Castle Square Opera Company. Satisfactory terms were agreed upon for a long season of the same productions now being given at the American Theatre, but on his return to New York Mr. Hammerstein found fault and the scheme fell through. Since then the Castle Square company has been doing an extremely large and profitable business, and Mr. Hammerstein thinks, in opening up as a competitor and giving the public better opera, he can make a success.

The arrangements with Andrew Freedman, the receiver for the lease of the building, were completed last week by Mrs. Hammerstein, who will be the nominal head of the company. Her husband, with the assistance of his sons, will govern the house. A bond was filed by her for $45,000, and the rent will be in the neighborhood of $75,000 a year.

It is said that Mr. Freedman in granting the leave had it stipulated that the New York Life Insurance Company should have first call upon the first profits, and that a certain proportion of the gross receipts should be set aside for the liquidation of both principal and interest of the mortgage.

A CHARITY CONCERT.

A Successful Benefit for the Workingmen's School.

A pecuniarily successful concert in aid of the Workingmen's School and District Nursing Department was given last night in the Metropolitan Opera House. The programme was one of a nature to attract a large audience, but such an audience was assured by the nature of the object of the benefit and by the substantial work done in advance by the projectors of the entertainment. The performance enlisted the services of Anton Seidl and his orchestra, Rafael Joseffy, the eminent pianist; Clementine de Vere, soprano; Josephine Jacoby, contralto; J. H. McKinley, tenor; C. W. Clark, basso, and the New York Choral Association. The vocalists were heard in Goring-Thomas's cantata, "The Swan and the Skylark," a work of which only one or two portions have been heard before in New York. Owing to the inordinate length of the programme, this composition did not get a hearing until an hour too late to admit of a fair criticism. It may be said that it pleased without impressing.

Mr. Seidl and his men contributed to the entertainment Mendelssohn's overture to "Midsummer Night's Dream," the andante from Tschaikowsky's E minor quartet, and the "Prelude and Glorification" from "Parsifal." Mr. Joseffy played Chopin's E minor concerto and Liszt's in A major. It is hardly necessary to repeat that Mr. Joseffy's playing of the Chopin work, especially the last movement, is very beautiful. His delivery of the Liszt concerto last night was amazingly brilliant. The concert brought $10,000 to the aid of the charity for which it was given.

CONCERTS FOR CHILDREN.

It was announced last night by a committee consisting of Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Mrs. E. C. Love, Miss C. B. Spence, Mrs. Felix Adler, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. W. B. Tuthill, Mrs. Errani, and Miss Post, that a series of concerts for children would be given at the Lyceum Theatre on Fridays at 3:30 P. M. for the interest and instruction of children. The plan is to make programmes embracing compositions in which pure musical beauty exists rather than the intense and passionate expression, which would naturally be more intelligible to adults. For this purpose some of the less familiar works of the classic era may be produced.

Mr. Sam Franko will be the conductor, and the first two concerts will be given, at popular prices, on March 25 and April 15. A soloist will appear at each entertainment, which will not last over an hour. The plan is inviting, and if wisely carried out should meet with general support.

LECTURES AT DALY'S.

The next lecture to be given at Daly's Theatre by E. Burton Holmes is on a subject particularly interesting, both on account of the locality chosen for exploitation and also on account of the method of travel adopted by Mr. Holmes during his researches. The title of this lecture is "Cycling Through Corsica." It will be given to-morrow and Wednesday morning at 11 and Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Daly has arranged for the presentation of "The Passion Play Lenten Lectures" at his theatre. They will be illustrated by the cinematograph and will be given on March 14, 16, 17, and 19 in the mornings at 11 o'clock, and on March 15 and 18 in the afternoons at 2. Prof. Ernest Lacy of the Philadelphia High School will deliver the lectures.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The steamer Campania, which left for Europe yesterday, had among its passengers Sydney Rosenfeld and Maurice Grau.

Arrangements have been made with Max Freeman by De Koven and Smith for the staging of their operas, "The Fencing Master" and "Rob Roy," in Europe.

On Monday, March 7, William Freeland will begin his first course of Lenten lectures at Wallack's Theatre, for the benefit of the Chapel Hill Fresh Air Mission. Mr. Freeland is a graduate of Harvard, Class of '81, and has been an extensive traveler.

A series of novel, interesting, and instructive entertainments will be given by Miss Esther Lyons at Carnegie Hall, beginning to-morrow evening and continuing throughout the week.

Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted the application of the George W. Lederer Company of the Casino for an injunction to restrain Joseph V. Jordan, a Director of that corporation, from disposing of certain bonds held by him in trust for the corporation.

A new musical comedy by Edgar Smith will probably be produced in the early part of the Spring at some Broadway theatre. Mr. Smith has also completed a new burlesque on "The Conquerors," entitled "The Corn Curers," for Weber & Fields, which will soon be produced.

The first of a series of popular concerts will be given by the Seventh Regiment Band, Ernest Neyer conducting, on Sunday night, March 6, at the Broadway Theatre. The soloists will include Hilda Clark, Julius Witmark, Herbert L. Clarke, and Ernest Clarke.

Ira La Motte has secured a three years' lease of the Metropolis Theatre, and will make no change in the policy of the house.

Miss Elizabeth Robins, whose portrayals of the Ibsen heroines in London were favorably spoken of, will make her first appearance in America at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Monday afternoon, March 21.

The announcement made recently that Charles Frohman, having acquired the lease of Hoyt's Theatre, would relinquish the management of the Garden Theatre, was dispelled yesterday when he stated that the latter theatre would run under his direction again next season, thereby giving him five theatres in New York. Mr. Frohman will continue "The Master," with Henry Miller, until the season closes.

Mme. Sembrich, in a communication dated Breslau, Feb. 11, writes that on Feb. 7 last she made her first appearance, since her return from America, with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, and received a very enthusiastic reception from the people and the press. She also writes that a week hence she will sing at a concert given by the Emperor at the palace, and in the early part of April she will appear in opera and concert in Vienna and Budapest.

Manager Andrew A. McCormick has accepted a new comic opera, entitled "King Dodo," written by Frank E. Pixley, with the music by Gustave Luders for the Broadway Opera Company. Mr. McCormick said yesterday that, while the present opera, "The Highwayman," continued to attract the immense patronage of the public he would not think of producing the new opera, and it was very doubtful whether its presentation will be this season.

The Strong Man's Defeat.

From The Chicago Journal.

"Quo Vadis" is the latest idol to have the romance stripped from it by modern research. A "strong man" tried to show how Ursus the Lygian conquered the bison by throwing a Texas Shorthorn in a Mexican bull ring just over the border, but the beast played football with him for four hours, and then had to be killed by the crowd. The "strong man" is laid up for repairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

PLEASURE PALACE, 58th Street & 3d Ave. HOME OF REFINED VAUDEVILLE! 1:30 TO 11 P. M. CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE, POPULAR PRICES. Afternoons, 25c. and 15c. Evenings, 25c. and 50c. WONDERFUL SHOW! Uptown Vaudeville Debut OF MINNIE SELIGMAN who will appear in "COMEDY AND TRAGEDY." GREAT HIT BY THE BIOGRAPH. Splendid Views of the Gallant Maine, &c. JOHN W. RANSONE, PATRICE in "A New Year's Dream," many others.

5TH AV. THEATRE, Broadway & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES, Manager. FAREWELL TO EL CAPITAN. ("The American Flag Set to Music.") LAST 7 TIMES IN NEW YORK. DE WOLF HOPPER in Sousa & Klein's Brilliant EL CAPITAN. The Entire 7th Regiment Military Band In the Thrilling Sousa March Finales. Rendered by 150 Singers and Musicians. The Stars and Stripes Forever wins each night a Tremendous Effect. Rendered by 150 Singers and Musicians. EVENINGS, 8:20. SAT. MAT. AT 2.

AMERICAN THEATRE. 42d St., 7th and 8th Avs. Tel. 3147 38th St. Beginning To-morrow (Monday) Ev'g, Feb. 28, 3d Month of Popular Opera in English by CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY. JOHANN STRAUSS'S MELODIOUS MASTERPIECE, GYPSY BARON. EVENINGS AT 8:15. Lower Floor, 75c. First Balc., 50c. Second Balc., 25c. WEDNESDAY (BARGAIN) MAT., 2 P. M. TO ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE. 25c. EVERY SEAT RESERVED. SATURDAY, 2:00 P. M., MATINEE. ENTIRE Lower Floor ..... 50c. First and Second Balcony, 25c. IN PREPARATION ..... NANON.

LYCEUM THEATRE....SPECIAL .....TUESDAY, MARCH 8, AT 2:30..... ADELAIDE.....DAVID BISPHAM A SPECIAL BEETHOVEN MATINEE. Part I.....A Beethoven Concert Part II.....The play of ADELAIDE DAVID BISPHAM.....as....Beethoven JULIE OPP.....as.....Adelaide MRS. CHARLES WALCOTT AND MRS. THOS. WHIFFEN. PERRY AVERILL AND YVONNE DE TREVILLE. Seats, 50c. to $1.50, now ready at box office.

LYCEUM LENTEN LECTURES. .....ILLUSTRATED VIEWS..... .....ILLUSTRATED VIEWS..... DANIEL FROHMAN takes pleasure in announcing a series of illustrated morning lectures at 11, by the distinguished lecturer, GARRETT P. SERVISS. Every morning, commencing March 7. MONDAYS ..... SPAIN TUESDAYS.....PETER THE GREAT WEDNESDAYS ..... GREECE THURSDAYS ..... NAPOLEON FRIDAYS ..... PARIS SATURDAYS..William Tell & The Alps Course tickets, 5 Lectures, $5.00; single, 50c. to $1.50.

MANHATTAN BROADWAY AND 33D ST. 2d Month—Houses Crowded. THE LENTEN PLAY, WAY DOWN EAST. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prices, 25, 50, 75c., $1 & $1.50.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St....Begins 8:15 .....SECOND MONTH..... THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE. *** NEXT TUESDAY, 4TH & LAST MATINEE, THE PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY March 7, Illustrated Lenten Lectures by G. P. SERVISS, EVERY MORNING AT 11. Tues., March 8, at 2.....ADELAIDE

14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th Av. Nights, 8:15. Reserved Orchestra Circle or Bal., 50c. LAST WEEK. LAST MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT, "Sweetest singer on the stage." LAST NIGHTS SWEET INNISCARRA. Next Week—"IN GAY NEW YORK."

BIJOU. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Only a little while longer. WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES. Broadhurst's Hilarious Sufficiency, A GLORIOUS HIT! ! !

CASINO! SOUVENIRS! Artistic Imported Souvenirs! BIG BEAUTY SHOW! Next Wed. Evg! BIG BEAUTY SHOW! The Show of the City! LOUIS MANN & Show of Crowds! CLARA LIPMAN! The Telephone Girl! The CASINO'S GREATEST WINTER WINNER!

HERALD Square Theatre, B'way & 35th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. "HI" "HI" "HI" HIT HIT HIT THE WHITNEY OPERA CO., A NORMANDY WEDDING

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'WAY AND 40TH ST. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager ANOTHER EMPIRE SUCCESS.—N.Y.SUN. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY, Presenting Paul Potter's Great Play. THE CONQUERORS.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Sunday Concert. Pousse Cafe, BESSIE CLAYTON, in Her Famous Dances and the latest hit, THE WAY-HIGH-MAN. Ollo 8 sharp; Mary Norman, Blockson & Burns, others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Ev'g except Fri. & Sat. Mat. The Roaring farce, "LODGE BRETHREN." Fri. JULIE KOPACSY in Strauss's "The Bat." ½ prices.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. 10th Anniversary. Broadway Theatre Opera Company, THE HIGHWAYMAN. Thursday, March 3d. Souvenirs. Regular Prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

Proctor's 23d ST. HIGH-CLASS CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. NOON TO 11 O'CLOCK P. M. 25c., 50c. CORA TANNER, Assisted by LOUIS F. MASSEN, in "DRIFTING APART." Leonidas' Cats and Dogs. Retained for a second week on account of their immense popularity during the past week. A treat for the ladies and children. FIRST PRODUCTION OF "UNCLE SAM AND THE MAINE." A patriotic episode by Harriet Aubrey. Presented by FRANK J. KEENAN, assisted by Mr. Hugh Arnott and Miss Anna Wilks. A little play for American patriots. J. K. EMMET, assisted by Miss Anna Mortland, in a lively farce. LA PETITE ADELAIDE, The sensational danseuse. SMITH and CAMPBELL, Comedians. 40 OTHER BIG STARS. Sunday Concert To-Day Continuous from 2:30 to 10:30 P. M. BIG SUNDAY BILL!!

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. LATEST VAUDEVILLE "FAD," THE CHARMING ANIMATED SONG SHEET. A DELIGHTFUL AND REFRESHING NOVELTY. Lillian Burkhart; Arthur and Jennie Dunn

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Week's Good Showing in Spite of War Talk and Disturbing Influences.

FIFTH AVENUE ACTIVITY

Latest Sales by Brokers—East Side Parcels Go Well in the Salesroom—Another Promising Schedule at Auction—Mortgages Filed.

Those who devote themselves to the furnishing of excuses for market conditions have experienced no lack of material with the present war scare, at all times within easy call. The fact of the matter is, however, that the week's dealings do not need to be supplemented with excuses, for while here and there the closing of a transaction may have been postponed until international affairs are in a little more settled state, the general market has not shown any retrograde movement, and has contained, on the contrary, several features which are most encouraging.

The sales of the corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street and of the property formerly owned by the Magdalen Benevolent Society, on Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Streets, near Fifth Avenue, are, it is safe to say, only the first of a series of large operations in the upper Fifth Avenue section to which attention was called in these columns some time ago. It can be positively stated that at least two other large plots in that immediate neighborhood are now involved in active negotiations.

The sale of sixteen lots for a factory site in the Twenty-third Ward is another of the week's significant transactions, and the 1,000 to 1,200 persons to which it is said that the new industry will give employment, should create a demand for homes in the neighborhood, leading to active building operations.

The transactions involving a large west side apartment and a block front on Seventh Avenue, if reports are correct, are noteworthy in that in each the consideration was cash, usually a rare element in such dealings. In the sales of dwellings and smaller parcels of unimproved property the week has made a good showing, and until the general tone of the market shows greater weakness than is now apparent there is no call for any widespread discouragement.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Francis T. Underhill has sold for the Riker estate four lots on the south side of Fifty-fourth Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A, 100 by 100.

John T. Duff & Co. have sold for John Brandt to Martin Wallace, for $28,000, the five-story double flat, 1,710 Amsterdam Avenue.

Frederick Zittel has sold to J. P. Leech the five-story American basement dwelling, 309 West Ninety-first Street, 25 by 100.

John H. Rogan, the reported purchaser of the Seminole apartment house, at Sixty-ninth Street and the Boulevard, represented James Butler in the transaction.

Ralph Weil has sold the five-story flat northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street at a reported price of $35,000.

It is reported that A. B. Kight has purchased from Theresa D. Browning the plot on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, 225 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 150 by 100.8.

Bertram Levyn is the purchaser of 57 West Forty-fifth Street, sold recently by Benjamin F. Spink.

Weil & Mayer have purchased the four three-story dwellings 716 to 722 East Sixth Street, 80 by 97.

Morris Felt has purchased from Adler & Herrman, for $25,000, the five-story tenement 218 Seventh Street, 25 by 90.10.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for the estate of Emma Gayner to E. C. Bell, for $12,000, the plot One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 115 feet west of Third Avenue, 75 by 100.

Gaines & Roberts have purchased from Hiram L. Phelps the plot One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 600 feet east of Willis Avenue, 75 by 100. The buyers will erect five-story flats on the site.

J. H. Oeters has sold for a Mrs. Mehlich to Gustav Gluck, for about $25,000, the five-story flat 1,412 Madison Avenue, 25 by 85 by 98.

J. W. Jones has sold to P. Reilly the five-story flat 235 West Fifteenth Street, 25 by 105.

The Auction Room.

With the offering of nine parcels of a class for which there has been no apparent demand, the auction market showed itself to be in a strong and healthy condition during the last week. The active selling and trading in East Side property that has been going on lately assured the success of Auctioneer Ryan's sale on Thursday, as far as anything can be assured in the salesroom, and the crowd of 300 or 400, the lively bidding, and good prices were not surprising circumstances under the conditions.

The schedule for this week promises to make fully as good a showing. There is every prospect that the sale of the De Graaf property by Philip A. Smyth will be the most interesting that has taken place in many months. While there are a number of parcels in this offering of sufficient value to make the results look well on paper, it will be interesting principally on account of the diversity in the character of properties to be sold. Parcels on Washington, Canal, Eldridge, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Streets, Second, Park, and St. Nicholas Avenues, make up a list that certainly is not lacking in variety, while seventy or eighty lots in the neighborhood of Marcher and Bremer Avenues and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street should command the attention of those who devote themselves to unimproved property in the Borough of the Bronx. Among these lots are several gores, which should make lively bidding. Perhaps the most attractive is one which, although it contains less than four full lots, controls the front on the west side of Bremer Avenue for 325 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

Auctioneer Smyth also announces several voluntary offerings for Tuesday, including 436 to 442 East Eighty-sixth Street, 95 to 97 West Eighth Street, 22 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 50 and 52 West End Avenue, and 308 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street.

On Thursday the same auctioneer will put up the northwest corner of First Avenue and Twentieth Street, a four-story brick tenement, and, at partition sale, the block front on the west side of Second Avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets.

Other properties which should find ready buyers will be offered by William M. Ryan on Wednesday—the northeast corner of Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue and 46 Irving Place.

There were recorded last week 250 mortgages for $4,238,371, of which 100, for $1,876,283, were at 5 per cent.; 102, for $1,129,340, were at more, and 48, for $1,332,748, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 255 mortgages, for $3,305,670, of which 112, for $1,784,752, were at 5 per cent.; 124, for $971,418, were at more, and 19, for $549,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 406 East Fifty-first Street, south side, 55 feet east of First Avenue, 18 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Robert E. L. Lewis, referee, 591 Park Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of Sixty-fourth Street, 20.5 by 97.6, five-story brick flat; Hillside Street, south side, 252.2 feet east of King's Bridge Road, 50 by 226.2, vacant. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $23,511.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward M. Burghard, referee, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 99.11 by 175, vacant. Due on judgment, $9,457; subject to another mortgage for $40,000.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 581 Hudson Street, west side, 25 feet south of Bank Street, 24.10 by 73.4 by 25.2 by 72.6, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 583 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Bank Street, 75 by 72.6 by 26 by 71.9; five-story brick tenement, with stores; 1 and 3 Morton Street, northwest corner of Bleecker Street, 50 by 86 by 50 by 81, four-story brick building, with store; 267 West Eleventh Street, north side, 120 feet west of Fourth Street, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of Christopher Gwyer in the foregoing on June 23, 1897.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.—By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 436 to 442 East Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 97.1½ feet west of Avenue A, 30.3, 30.3½, 30.2½ and 30.11, respectively, by 102.2, four four-story brownstone-front flats.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 95 and 97 West Eighth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Fifth Avenue, each 25.1 by 93.11, four-story brick dwelling, with store, on 95; five-story brick flat, with store, on 97; 22 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 300 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 18.9 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 50 and 52 West End Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Sixty-second Street, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick tenements, with stores; 308 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Bradhurst Avenue, 25 by 85, five-story brick tenement.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 113 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 99 feet east of Park Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,983.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edwin B. Root, referee, 320 East Forty-first Street, south side, 285 feet east of Second Avenue, 16 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,531.

By William Kennelly, sale by order of the heirs, 318 and 320 East Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 182 feet east of Second Avenue, 21.5 and 21.7, respectively, by 102.2, two four-story stone-front flats.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Pennington Whitehead, referee, Hall Place, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 40.11 by 108.10 by 40.4 by 113.4, two three-story and one four-story frame tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,748; subject to another mortgage for $2,000.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.—By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 510 to 518 Canal Street and 471 and 473 Washington Street, being the southeast corner of the streets named, 90.7 by 21.6 by 84.10 by 52 by 15.2 by 50, five four-story brick tenements on Canal Street and 473 Washington Street, two-story brick and frame shop at 471 Washington Street; northeast corner of Eldridge and Rivington Streets, 25 by 80, four-story brick building; 1,047 Park Avenue, east side, 74.5 feet north of Eighty-sixth Street, 25.2 by 55, three-story brick and frame building; 32 to 40 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 360 feet west of Fifth Avenue, each 27 by 100.11, five five-story brick and stone double flats, to be sold separately with a privilege; West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, extending through to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 200 by 201.10, vacant; 253 to 259 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and 2,451 Second Avenue, occupying a plot 102.2 by 99.11 at the northwest corner of the streets named, five five-story tenements, with stores, to be sold separately; 208 to 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 105 feet east of Third Avenue, 19, 28, and 28, respectively, by 99.11, three five-story brick tenements, with stores, to be sold separately; 767 to 771 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, each 20 feet front and varying in depth from 105.6¼ to 118.5½ feet, three three-story stone-front dwellings, with two-story extensions; thirty-five lots on either side of Bremer Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Streets; gore plot, equivalent to 3¾ city lots, controlling 324 feet of frontage on the west side of Bremer Avenue, extending north from One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; plot equivalent to 21¾ city lots on the west side of Anderson Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Marcher Avenue; plot equivalent to 7½ city lots, included by Marcher and Anderson Avenues; plot equivalent to 5 city lots, southwest corner of Marcher Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; plot equivalent to 1 1-3 city lots, southwest corner of Anderson Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; Washington Avenue, southeast side, 118.11 feet northeast of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 75 by 100, vacant; 10 lots, northeast corner of Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, varying in depth from 100 to 130 feet; 3 lots, Eagle Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, each 25 by 100; 3 lots, Third Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, each 25 by 100; 8 lots, southeast corner of St. John Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, each 25 by 87.5; 4 lots, southwest corner of St. John Avenue and William Street, each 25 by 87.5.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 21 Columbus Avenue, northeast corner of Sixtieth Street, 25.5 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store and store in basement.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Hamilton Odell, referee, 46 Irving Place, east side, 53 feet south of Seventeenth Street, 26 by 116.1, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 25 Jefferson Street, east side, 75 feet south of Henry Street, 25 by 23.10, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $2,094; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 539 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 275 feet East of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick and stone front double tenement.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John W. Hutchinson, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 125 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,998; subject to other mortgages for $10,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 52.6 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,020.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John W. Hutchinson, referee, 24 Minetta Lane, northeast side, 80 feet east of Sixth Avenu, 21.5 by 100 and irregular, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,561.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.—By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, northwest corner of First Avenue and Twentieth Street, 20 by 60, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 1,229 and 1,231 Lexington Avenue, east side, 48.2 feet north of Eighty-third Street, 16 and 15.6, respectively, by 62.3, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings; 1,615 and 1,617 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street, 52.1 by 101.8 and irregular, five-story brick factory; 1,601, 1,603, and 1,605 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-third Street, each 25 by 73.2, three four-story brick tenements, with stores; 245 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 73.2 feet west of Second Avenue, 28.6 by 102.3, five-story brick tenement; 1,609, 1,611, and 1,613 Second Avenue, west side, 76.7 feet north of Eighty-third Street, each 25.6 by 73.2, three four-story brick tenements, with stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 230 and 232 East Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 160 feet west of Second Avenue, each 20 by 98.9, two five-story brick tenements, with stores, and two five-story brick tenements at the rear. Due on judgment, on each, $10,728.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, runs east to Harlem River by south to north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west to a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 250 feet east of First Avenue, by north 100.11 by west 25 by south 11 by west 25 by north 11 by west 75 by south 100.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west 28 by north 100.11 by east 3 by north 100.11, several one, two, and three-story frame buildings; one-quarter part, together with rights to land under water. Due on judgment, $41,161.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, Central Avenue, west side, 1,110 feet northeast of Croton Avenue, 50 by 157.8 by 52.8 by 177.5, vacant; all title and interest of Andrew Wilkinson on Oct. 21, 1896.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, Albany Avenue, northwest corner of Myrtle Street, East Chester, 100 by 100, vacant; Myrtle Street, north side, 100 feet east of Albany Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $368; on the latter, $371.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 144 and 146 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 299.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, each 17 by 99.11, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $13,904.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob A. Cartor, referee, 233 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 209 feet west of Second Avenue, 26 by 103.3, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,424.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Quincy W. Boese, referee, 113 West One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 206.3 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.9 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $2,435; subject to another mortgage for $17,000.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Hamburger, referee, Lot 120 on map of eight acres of the Dyckman estate, being on the northwest side of Prescott Avenue, 134.5 by 669.7, and irregular, vacant, including rights to lands under water on Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Due on judgment, $4,862.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 129 West Eightieth Street, north side, 224 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 21 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of Susan W. Studwell, on Aug. 23, 1897.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 84 East Broadway, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 54.1 by 59.1; Louis Adelson of 360 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $10,000.

Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Tenth Avenue, for a one-story brick church, 68 by 100.5; St. Ambrose Roman Catholic Church of 457 West Fifty-first Street, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Forty-eighth Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, for two one-story brick and frame milk sheds, 11 by 26 and 16 by 26; New York and Harlem Railroad Company, owner; W. Katte, architect; cost, $5,500.

No. 714 Eleventh Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 25.1 by 50; Casper Engler of 708 Eleventh Avenue, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, and One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 200 feet east of the Boulevard, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 85; Robertson & Gammle of 312 West Twenty-fifth Street, owners; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 500 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 84; Wackerhagen & Selzam of 1,764 Amsterdam Avenue, owners; Jobst Hoffmann of 247 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $42,000.

Nos. 284 to 288 East Third Street, for three six-story brick flats, with stores, 18.1 by 92.11 and 24.10 by 92.11; Isaac Marx of 118 First Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $55,000.

Market Street, northeast corner of Monroe Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 82.7; A. & H. Cohen of 232 Henry Street, owners; Schneider & Herter of 48 Bible House, architects; cost, $50,000.

Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 76 feet west of Webster Avenue, for a one-story frame greenhouse, 15 by 50; George Betz, owner and architect; cost, $500.

Morgan Avenue, north side, 62 feet east of Washington Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 84; M. V. McCoy, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 20 East Sixty-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; L. J. Reckendorfer of 20 East Sixty-second Street, owner; Small & Schumann of 265 Broadway, architects; cost, $800.

No. 21 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Marks Arnheim of 253 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; L. A. Cramer, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 122 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to a three-story and basement brick and frame dwelling, with store; W. H. Payne of 98 Park Avenue, owner; G. Robinson of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 411 East Thirteenth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Catherine A. Deane of 277 West Eleventh Street, owner; H. Whipple of 58 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

Tenth Street, northeast corner of Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store, Stuyvesant estate, owner; H. Regelman of 359 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 110 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick shop, with store, estate of M. A. Wotton of 324 West Eighty-ninth Street, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine, architects; cost, $6,000.

No. 20 East Fourteenth Street, to a four-story brick, iron, and wood office building, with stores; F. M. Theriot, lessee; H. Hafers of 164 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $750.

Nos. 705 and 707 Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-story frame clubhouse, Arion Liedertafel, premises, owner; George Hoffman of 529 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Feb. 26.

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 103d St, 100.11x120; David E. Oppenheimer and others to George Daily and another..... 1
DIVISION ST, s s, 46.8 ft e of Clinton St, 23.4x——; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... 1
ELLIOTT AV, w s, 200.9 ft n of Sheridan St, 26.3x109x25x100; Ida L. Jenkins and others to John Conway..... 1
ELLIOTT AV, w s, 200.9 ft n of Sheridan St, 26.3x109x25x100; David Robb and wife to John Conway..... 20
LEROY ST, 47, 25x90; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to Irving A. Keene and another..... 1,000
LIVINGSTON PLACE, s e corner of 17th St, 53x irregular; Margaret W. Folsom, by committee to Albert Wagner..... 20,000
MOTT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 144th St, 25x100; Alice M. Mullen and another to Mary O. Marshall..... 2,500
WEBSTER AV, e s, at dividing line between Lots 73 and 74, map of Upper Morrisania, running e — to River St x n 82x w ——x s ——; Juliette M. Squires to Clara Mantague..... 1
WEBSTER AV, e s, at dividing line between Lots 73 and 74, map of Upper Morrisania, running e — to River St x n 82x w ——x s ——; Louis J. Stich, assignee, to Juliette M. Squires..... 25
WEBSTER AV, e s, at dividing line between Lots 73 and 74, map of Upper Morrisania, runs e — to River St x n 82x w —— Dewitt C. Squires and wife to Clara Montague..... 1
WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 151 ft e of Union Av, 25x119.6; Dora Fernschild to Lyman H. Day..... 18,500
WEST END AV, n e corner of 102d St, 100.11x100; 102d st, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100x100.11; 103d St, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 105x100.11; David E. Oppenheimer and others to James Livingston..... 1
WILLOW AV, s w corner of 134th St, 106.6x104.4x106x104; Lyman H. Day to Dora Fernschild..... 11,000
1ST AV, n w corner of 74th St, 26.8x74; Pinkus Nathan and another, executors, to Charles Rosenbaum..... 33,000
3D AV, n w corner of 176th St, 108.1x95.11; Simon Adler and others to Laura Streifler..... 1
12TH ST, n s, 293.7 ft w of Broadway, 27.11x84.7x1.3x122.4x40.9x irregular; Albert Wagner and wife to Margaret W. Folsom..... 1
58TH ST, s s, 179.10 ft w of 6th Av, 20.2x100.5; James Macnaughtan to Elizabeth P. Macnaughtan..... 1
72D ST, s s, 238 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Ray Kalpas to Hulda Wittner, ½ part..... 1
78TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 18.6x102.2; Clara C. Coutllard to Ann Sturgess..... 1
89TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; John Betheuser and wife to George Wurst..... 1
90TH ST, 121 West, 32.6x100.8; William D. Manning and wife to Jacob M. Newman..... 100
90TH ST, 121 West, 32.6x100.8; Jacob M. Newman to William D. Manning..... 100
102D ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100x irregular; David E. Oppenheimer and others to Peter Wagner..... 1
123D ST, n s, 105 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; John B. Pine, referee, to Justus L. Bulkley and another, trustees..... 20,000

Recorded Leases.

ESTATE OF THOMAS GARNER, Jr., to Otto Haas & Brothers; 381 5th Av, part, 3¼ years..... $1,100
HELLINGER, Leopold, to Samuel Goldberger; 1 Forsyth, and 2 Bayard St, 10 years, repairs..... 3,000
McCOLGAN, Elizabeth, to Louis Parisette; 116 1st Av, 5 years..... 1,800
PRICE, Lena, to Louis Zasuly; 175 Ludlow St, 5 5-12 years..... 2,025
STIEGLITZ, Louis, to Jean M. Jouffray; 142 McDougal St, 5 years..... 900
WHITTAKER, Julius, as agent, to Frederick Muller; 32 Stanton St, 2 years..... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

DAILEY, George, and another to David E. Oppenheimer and another; Boulevard, s w corner of 103d St, 1½ years..... $50,000
GALLAGHER, Patrick, to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; 21 West 3d St, secures undertaking..... 5,114
GEOGHEGAN, Stephen J., to Broadway Savings Institution; 20 East 73d St, 1 year..... 30,000
LANE, Joseph, to Metropolitan Improvement Company; e s of Boulevard, 100.11 ft n of 99th St, leasehold, demand..... 1,000
LIVINGSTON, James, to David E. Oppenheimer; West End Av, n e corner of 102d St, 100.11x305, (three mortgages,) 1 year..... 79,000
MANNING, William D., to Jennie M. Tompkins; 90th St, 121 West, 3 years..... 38,000
McGRATH, John J., to Joseph Hesdorfer; Lenox Av, n w corner of 129th St, 3½ years..... 23,000
MONTAGUE, Clara, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Myrtle Av, 108 ft n of Fitch St, 72x807.6 to Webster Av, 3 years..... 7,500
POLLARD, George M., and another to Martin Metzger; 126th St, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 20,300
ROSENBAUM, Charles, to Aaron J. Bach, executor, &c.; 1st Av, n w corner of 74th St, 3 years..... 22,000
RYDELL, Sven, to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 83, Block B, amended map, Manes estate, rerecorded, installments..... 3,000
SHERMAN, Mary M. and Gardiner, to Gardiner Sherman and another, executors; n s of 72d St, 431 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 15,000
WAGNER, Albert, to D. C. Moran and another, executors; 17th St, s s, 120 ft e of Livingston Place, 3 years..... 40,000
WAGNER, Albert, to Alfred L. White; 17th St, s s, 120 ft e of Livingston Place, 1 year..... 2,500
WAGNER, Albert, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; Livingston Place, s e corner of 17th St, 3 years..... 50,000
WAGNER, Peter, to David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamerschlag; s s of 102d St, 100 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 20,000
WURST, George, to John Betheuser; n s of 89th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years... 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to John L. Thomas..... $600
CONNELLY, John J., executor, to Industrial School Association of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, ⅜ parts.....Nominal
LOWERRE, Frederick G. and George B., executors, to Theresa M. Lowerre..... 2,400
LINCK, Katharine, to William R. Hose.. 2,500
NEWMAN, Jacob M., to Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall, (two assignments)..Nom.
SEMRAD, August, to Rosie Haffner..... 2,000
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST Company, trustee, &c., to Virginia de Boulemont and another..... 30,600
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary E. Scofield..... 18,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to John F. Adam and another, trustees..... 9,000

Mechanics' Liens.

GREAT JONES ST, 7; Central Fire Proofing Company against Leopold R. Treu, owenr and contractor..... $1,063
GREAT JONES ST, 7; Lippman & Co. against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor..... 58
PARK AV, s e corner of 180th St, 90x185; William H. H. and Eversley Childs against New York Condensed Milk Company, owner; Charles O. Perry, contractor..... 774
4TH ST, 22 West; George Breivogel against Frank O. Norman, owner and contractor. 150
85TH ST, 352 East; John Yager against Samuel Bloch, owner and contractor.... 42
144TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Western Boulevard, 50x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against George F. Lewis, owner; W. S. Shaw, contractor..... 842

Lis Pendens.

CANAL ST, 537 to 539, and Canal St, n e corner of Washington St —x—; Washington St, 479; William Jay and another, trustees, against Edgar W. Youmans and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, F. B. Candler.
PARK ROW, 3; Joseph Pulitzer against the National Life Association and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 113th St, 105.7 x96.5x irregular; Foskett & Bishop Company against Ida L. Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dill, Seymour & Kelly.
65TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Martha Hover against Daniel G. Bogert and another, executors, &c., (partition;) attorney, L. E. Bonnell.
98TH ST, n s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.9; Emanuel Katz against Lilly R. and Caroline H. Berrick.
122D ST, 171 East; Thomas J. McCahill, executor, &c., against Charles Naarden and another, (action to adjudge mortgage a prior lien to deed, &c.;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.
124TH ST, s s, 360 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.11; William H. Dole against Marsden C. Perry, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. M. Bassett.
135TH ST, 555 West; John P. Leo and another, executors, against Lovina H. Eaton, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

E. F. HARTLEY.—Schedules of Ellen F. Hartley, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 2,535 Eighth Avenue, show liabilities $2,848, nominal assets $2,281, actual assets $1,116.

G. H. SHAFFER.—Judgment for $7,076 was entered yesterday against George H. Shaffer, who formerly did business as George H. Shaffer & Co., oyster dealers at the foot of Perry Street, in favor of the Keyport Banking Company on four notes, which he made in 1893.

J. LOEWENSTEIN.—The Sheriff has received an execution for $2,589 against Julius Loewenstein, who formerly did business as Loewenstein & Oberwarth, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 21 West Houston Street, in favor of the Chemical National Bank, on a note. He sold out some time ago.

T. E. WARD & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received four executions aggregating $6,584 against T. E. Ward & Co., stock brokers, of 33 Broadway, who failed two months ago, in favor of George E. Whitcomb. The Sheriff is still in charge of the office under various attachments.

C. H. MASEMANN.—Suit has been begun in the City Court against Conrad H. Masemann, dealer in meats at 423 Lenox Avenue, by Zeller & Mehlhing, to recover $1,500 money lent to him by Theodore H. Schulz. Mr. Masemann has been in business several years, was formerly on Park Avenue, and in October last claimed to be worth over $10,000.

Out of Town.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK BREWERY.—The San Francisco Stock Brewery has given its creditors the alternative of a settlement on the basis of 25 cents on the dollar or forcing the corporation to go through insolvency. The concern has deeded its property to the German Savings and Loan Society of San Francisco, which held a mortgage for $47,000, and was about to foreclose. The unsecured liabilities aggregate $67,000. The creditors have appointed a committee to investigate.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Adolph—New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, costs..... 395
BACH, Lewis Z.—Adamant Manufacturing Company of America..... 111
BARLOW, William—G. H. Kendall..... 78
BECKER, John—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company..... 32
BESWICK, John E.—William H. Nostrand and another..... 164
BLACKBURN, Robert S.—E. F. Romaine and others..... 50
BOYLE, John—The Schaefer Company..... 393
BRYANT, James S. and Charles Van Riper—C. D. Otto..... 1,011
CLARK, Edgar T.—Theodore Roosevelt and others, Commissioners, &c., costs.. 64
COHEN, Julia—M. Borck, deficiency..... 3,088
COHN, Herman, and Adolph Muller—Charles B. Rouss..... 51
CONLAN, Patrick—M. McManus..... 2,005
CONOVER, John L.—W. M. Hepburn..... 125
CRASENITZ, Abrahame—Crasenitz & Co. 132
CRONIN, David J.—J. W. O'Connell..... 220
EASTER, W. Stanley and Stewart P.—The Herald Publishing Company..... 472
FINE, Jacob—O. Hussa..... 507
FROMMEL, Oscar and Frank—Charles Mulford & Co..... 224
GIDDING, Jacob M.—Goldstone Brothers. 712
GREENFELD, Samuel A.—Eastmans Company of New York..... 239
GRIFFIN, Charles and Charles E. Ackron—The Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company..... 180
HASTEADT, William—J. D. Ronner..... 327
HAULK, Clum B.—F. G. Schneeberg..... 354
HAUSWALDT, Otto—A. Husted and another..... 385
HERDLING, Charles H.—A. C. Searles... 73
HUNT, James L.—W. A. Peal..... 323
JAUSS, Eugene—A. Dryfoos and others.. 115
JOHNSON, Robert E.—A. Van Buren and another..... 101
LANGENZEN, William and Fannie, and Pincus Nathan—Nineteenth Ward Bank. 152
LOEWENSTEIN, Julius—Chemical National Bank of New York..... 2,589
LYNCH, Cornelius—L. Chanet..... 216
MANGAM, William P.—E. J. Welling, Jr., 450
MARTIN, Jane I.—R. S. Reid and another, executors..... 942
MECKLER, John P. and Joseph F.—Eastmans Company of New York..... 248
MELOLING, Albert D.—I. Chalbourne... 78
MOOR, Edward, Jr.—C. C. Watkins, Jr... 887
McDONNELL, Edward J.—F. Deimel..... 92
McPIKE, James—Theodore Roosevelt and others, Commissioners, &c., costs..... 62
MULLER, Daniel J. and Catharina—J. M. Frank..... 193
OPPENHEIMER, Max—Oriel Cabinet Company..... 1,070
PALMER, Joseph H.—W. H. Evans..... 143
POTTER, Frederick A.—W. Endemann and others..... 106
PURITAN ELECTRIC CO. and Imperial Electric Co.—R. G. Macdonald..... 866
PURITAN ELECTRIC CO.—R. G. Macdonald..... 222
RUTMAN, David—I. Roth..... 110
RYDER, Thomas F.—A. J. Northrup, executor..... 84
RYDER, Thomas F.—K. M. Davis..... 573
SCHARLES, Philip and Max B.—E. P. Dutton and another..... 419
SCHARLES, Philip and Max B.—J. McLaughlin and others..... 472
SHAFFER, George H.—The Keyport Banking Co..... 7,076
SMITH, H. Eugene—First National Bank of Buchanan..... 256
STEINFELD, David—J. L. Bulkley and another, trustees, deficiency..... 2,373
STRAUSS, Bernard J.—A. Dryfoos, and others..... 100
THE AMERICAN IDENTIFICATION Certificate Co.—T. Hansen and others.... 170
THE MAYOR, &c.—E. R. Schafer, administrator..... 3,000
TUCKER, Clarence—P. B. McEntyre..... 2,350
WARD, T. E., & CO.—George E. Whitcomb, 4 judgments..... 6,587
WIGHTMAN, Andrew J.—G. M. Wright, assignee..... 144

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 B'way, at 12 o'clock noon,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1898,
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Under direction of HAMILTON ODELL, Esq., Ref.,
NO. 46 IRVING PLACE,
BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STREETS,
East side, 53 ft. south of 17th Street.
Valuable lot, 26x116.1, with four-story basement and cellar high-stoop brownstone dwelling.
DAVID J. NEWLAND, Esq., Piffs.' Atty, 87 Nassau St.
HAND, BONNEY, PELL & JONES, Attys., 51 Wall St.
HENRY P. BUTLER, Atty., 58 Pine St.
CH

VISIT TO A JAPANESE PORT

An Englishman Sees Yokosuka, Its Dockyards, Naval Preparations, and General Activity.

THE JOURNEY FROM YOKOHAMA

Models of Warships — In the Workshops—The Cabin of the Unfortunate Chin-Yuen —Grave of the First English Pioneer in Japan.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

A few months after the naval engagement off Wei-hai-Wei—that Eastern Trafalgar where the Japanese secured the command of the Chinese seas against further attacks from their foemen's vessels, I took the opportunity of inspecting Yokosuka. This dockyard represents the Japanese Devonport, but before one foot could be placed within its gates, yards, if not miles, of red tape had first of all to be unwound. Such, perhaps, was not unnatural, for, though the islanders are proud of their model workshops, they are not too keen to make the same error as King Nehemiah. They do not care to show all their goods to those who might eventually be their enemies. Not even to the most cherubic Englishman, whom they profess to imitate, will they allow permission without a heap of hieroglyphics, less intelligible than the writings on the Pyramids, scrawled over a sheet of rice paper.

The writer was only passing through the fair land in haste, but he was fortunate enough to be pre-warned about the strictness of these regulations. Permits have to be gained through the British Minister, and Sir Ernest Satow was courteous enough to secure the priceless passport. How he succeeded, through how many applicants the deed had to be passed, the traveler never stopped to inquire. Sufficient was it to feel that the scroll was bulging out of his pocket when he walked through the dressing-gowned, wooden-sandaled strangers as a man of privilege. But there was too much haste about this confidence, for only a few obstacles had been brushed aside. Here there was a pool thick with mud, there there was an iron gate—obstructions which checkered the zeal of the solitary wayfarer.

After a slow journey from Yokohama the terminus was at length reached. The traveler was at least able to satisfy himself that he would not be far wrong if he left the engine to meditate and pant alone after its tiresome outing. But once outside the station barrier, the outcast was painfully aware that he knew no more than four words of the native language.

Tribulations of a Traveler.

Such knowledge was a thing to be proud of, because an Englishman is dissatisfied unless his own tongue is spoken everywhere. Sometimes, however, he finds himself at fault. So long as he confines himself to the treaty ports he may rest happy, but the moment he ventures further he is as intelligible as a speaking statue. "Ohio," shouted the writer, and all the world stooped to make him obeisance; "Yokosuka no Michi," and each one, as he understood the sentence, pointed in a different direction. And why not? The traveler was doing no more than if, standing in the middle of Trafalgar Square, he had asked in his despair the way to London, and received in reply from the four lions at the base of Nelson's monument a twist of the tail pointing to the east, south, west, or north.

A Pilgrim's Progress.

Having learned little beyond the fact that he was in the centre of a village the name of which was itself Yokosuka, the inquirer politely answered "Sayonara," and once again every one bowed and turned his body like a corkscrew into the opposite direction from which he commenced to proceed.

Feeling that his time was growing short, the Englishman darted off toward a golden line—the yellow sheen of the sea. In adopting this course he felt that he could not be far away from the dockyards, which were not likely to be placed on the top of the hills. Then before him stood an iron gateway, a signaling station, and a gravel path. Tracing his way by the latter he passed two long sheds containing old iron, and young Japs picking up their rice from their little round bowls.

It became a repetition of "The Pilgrim's Progress"; scarce a dozen yards could be covered without some mysterious myrmidon sweeping to the path in front. The Japanese police are dapper little men; dressed as they are in their tight blue tunic and peaked cap, they resemble a reversion to the primary stage of man.

A Penny-in-the-Slot Official.

The Darwinian specimen notwithstanding, the policeman's little eyes call a halt as he commences to take the law into his own hands. Summary justice is what the august official delights in. "Who are you? Where do you come from? What is your business?" are queries which have been learned by rote, and are jerked out with the regular sequence of a penny-in-the-slot machine. The words were unintelligible, but the emphasis unmistakable. In dumb despair the Englishman handed his passport, and was straightway marched off into a room, the door of which was carefully closed upon him. While reflecting what would happen next, an official bounced in, and bowing serenely, said: "You must wait till man fetches you." What was going to happen next? Five, ten, fifteen minutes passed tediously, and yet they were so precious that they seemed to leap away like an ascending rocket, seen, but out of reach. There was nothing in the room to interest the intruder. The walls were bare. The furniture was comfortless, save for the models hung around and the miniature vessel that floated on the dry boards of the cabin. It was a finished little gem, with the bristling look of a man-of-war, yet perfectly harmless. The Japs were proud of it, because it was the model of the great Fuji. While the Englishman was examining it an official flew round the door and said: "You come with me." It was a command which must be obeyed.

An Arsenal at Work.

Within the workshops of Yokosuka everything was in activity. Though not of any large size, the same machinery was being used as is to be seen at Glasgow, Devonport, or Pembroke. The Nasmyth hammer showed its different moods of coaxing or crushing, and the melted bars of iron were being forged into shape by laborers who skipped quickly from one spot to another. Outside, on the stocks lay the skeleton of the Akashi. Upon the waters slept a sister ship, the Guma, about to make her début on the day following. Close at her side lay the old Chin-Yuen, never at rest since the day that she was compelled to put the rising sun instead of the yellow dragon in her bonnet. She was fifteen years old, and was being thoroughly overhauled by the Japanese to make her equal to her years. The Chinese had never allowed her to get beyond her weaning stage, and her guns had long been out of date.

He Who Taught the Japs Shipbuilding.

The old thirty-three and fifteen centimeters lay useless on the wharves, while the vessel was a hive of men and cables fashioning a home for heavier weapons. The cabin in which the brave Chinese Admiral had ended his life; though like every other cabin, was regarded with respect by the new sea warriors of the East. When the thought recurred to the traveler that the Japanese were first indebted to an Englishman for this naval activity a glow of patriotism darted through him. Upon the hills overlooking the harbor rested all that was mortal of that pioneer, and an irresistible impulse seized the visitor to pay honor to his grave. It was a nasty climb, because the path was thick with clay sodden with the rains of weeks, but the view from the summit of the hill was a sufficient reward. No English tombstone marks the spot, but a kind of stone square capped with the peculiar lithic lamps so frequently noticed filling the walks which lead toward the temple shrines.

The story of Adams is a peculiar one, and is worth recalling. At the beginning of the seventeenth century he was shipwrecked on the coast, and was not allowed to leave the island. On the other hand, he was treated with great kindness, and raised to a high position. In return for this mark of honor it became his duty to teach the art of shipbuilding. He might have been perfectly happy had it not been for the thought of his wife, who was patiently waiting at home for his return. But so closely watched was he that he could never escape. He, therefore, easily and without compunction, consoled himself with a second wife, with whom he appears to have been content. It has been left to the nineteenth century to complete the irony of his fate, for close to his grave stands a telegraph post, lest, perchance, his spirit might wish to communicate with his wife in England. For William Adams telegraphy was discovered 200 years too late.

THE SUN'S ECLIPSE.

An Interesting Untechnical Description from an Observer at Sea.

Letter to The London Times's Editor.

Sir: On our homeward voyage from Australia this steamer diverged from the usual route in order to witness the recent solar eclipse from the line of totality.

Possibly our experiences may be of interest. At 10 A. M. on the 22d ult. (longitude 68 degrees 31 minutes east; latitude 12 degrees 56 minutes north) we slowed down, and awaited the great event.

We were not kept long in suspense, for at 10:30 A. M., through smoked glass, a small black patch of curved outline could be observed overlapping the sun's disk.

Slowly but steadily this black curve drew across the face of the sun.

The day was a perfect one for our purpose, the sky being almost cloudless.

A scarcely perceptible breeze just ruffled the vast expanse of blue ocean, on which out great steamer lay motionless, the myriad tiny wavelets sparkling like diamonds in the blazing sunlight.

At first contact, and for some time afterward, no one cared to leave the friendly protection of the awning, and to have ventured into the fierce sun blaze without head covering would simply have courted sunstroke in a foolhardy manner.

However, as the sun disappeared almost imperceptibly behind the sun's disk, a remarkable change took place.

The tropical heat grew by degrees less and less until ere long we were able to sit out in the full glare of the sun, not only in comfort, but with pleasure, and when three parts of the surface were obscured we safely stood the fading sunlight bareheaded.

The sun, viewed through smoked glass, gradually assumed a crescent form; the shadows of all objects became imperceptibly softer, resembling more those cast by the lesser luminary. In fact, the softness of moonlight pervaded everything.

At this point it was still not without risk to regard the sun with unprotected eye, for its golden crescent still shot out fierce, blinding beams, but slowly the great black pall grew larger, and slowly the great bright crescent waned (if I may so describe it) until a mere attenuated segment like a thin yellow cheese rind remained, and now we dared boldly observe with the naked eye, and, truly, the result was remarkable, for, while through the glass the thin golden wirelike curve was clearly discernible edging the sable moon, to the unprotected eye the appearance was quite otherwise, the bright beams, still fairly powerful, proving too confusing to the sight.

The sun, in fact, appeared to have suffered a catastrophe. He was certainly quite unrecognizable as our solar luminary, for great, irregular shafts of half-blinding light burst forth from his now feeble remains in erratic and contorted fashion, producing a most extraordinary effect. Surely, with no great stretch of the imagination one could conceive the sun as engaged in a death struggle with some terrible adversary—a veritable "lutte des géants."

During this time the steadily waning daylight simulated advancing eventide. The sky assumed a more and more sombre hue. Shadows grew not longer, but more dim, and the temperature noticeably fell.

All on board were on deck intently observing the rare phenomenon, and as the critical moment drew near every one was wound up to the highest pitch of expectation, when even as we watched the sun suddenly ceased to be; our satellite had completely blotted him out.

The sight was now very remarkable, for in place of the usual glorious orb of day there hung in the zenith a great black disk, black as the blackest night, from behind which and intensifying if possible its inky blackness long streamers of faintly luminous ether stretched far into space, assisting to maintain the dim religious twilight with which we were enshrouded.

Shades as of approaching night had already stolen across the sky, but varied by beautifully graded tones of grays and greens, a sunset without a sun, stars twinkled here and there, and a planet in close proximity to the sun—probably Venus or Mercury—shone out with great brilliancy.

The scene at this moment, though strangely weird, was of singular beauty.

Two and a half minutes this extraordinary spectacle lasted; then the fine golden demi-hoop emerged from under the opposite edge of the black moon, slowly widening to crescent reversed and increasing until at 1:30 P. M. (three hours from first contact) the sun blazed once more with his previous fierce glory, and the eclipse was numbered with the past. I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

JOHN S. DISMORR.

P. S. Totality began at 11:58 A. M.

Royal Mail steamer Orotava, Naples, Feb. 3.

THE ROBIN IN NEW ENGLAND.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union, Feb. 22.

A storm of the character of that which has prevailed during the past two days, coming at this season of the year, is peculiarly disastrous to the robins; and this is the more to be regretted because the robin is justly a favorite. It is a hardy, vigorous bird, and comes nearer to being identified with us here in New England throughout the year than do most other song birds. It migrates in large numbers, it is true, but there is reason to believe that for centuries past it has been gradually abandoning the migratory habit. A great number—probably a steadily increasing number—do not leave New England at all.

Upon the approach of Winter they work their way to the seashore, particularly along Southern New England, and there remain through the Winter months. Every day the ebb of the tide leaves them a strip of feeding ground along the shore, with a comparative abundance of food. Numbers of the more hardy and courageous remain there, while their brothers and sisters fly further south.

The number of these home-staying robins would undoubtedly increase much more rapidly than it does if it were not for such untoward accidents as this recent storm. With the return of warm and pleasant days in February, these true, all-the-year-round New England robins begin to work their way inland, following the course of the rivers from the sea, a fact which accounts for the reports of "first robins" here and there at this season. If no unusually disastrous storm occurs, the larger number of these early comers undoubtedly fare tolerably well, for they are vigorous, are nearly, if not quite, acclimated, and manage to find food one way and another. But a protracted storm of sleet is inevitably disastrous.

Last week the newspapers of Southern New England contained accounts of robins in considerable numbers. The favorable weather was tempting them inland. Several were reported as far north as Manchester. It is to feared that they have perished, and as a result we shall have fewer robins next Summer. Not only this, but the loss is from among the home-staying ones, and thus the proportion of these to the migratory robins will be greatly decreased for some time to come, for the offspring of those which fly further southward will as a rule follow the habit of their parents. The home-staying robins must have several successive favorable years in order to recruit their forces.

It will thus be seen against what terrible odds and through what long series of years any species of birds must struggle before it can cease from migration altogether and become wholly adapted to remain the year round in a climate like that of New England. The robin is making the struggle, and, it is believed, is making some progress, despite the occasional recurrence of such disasters as this of the past two days.

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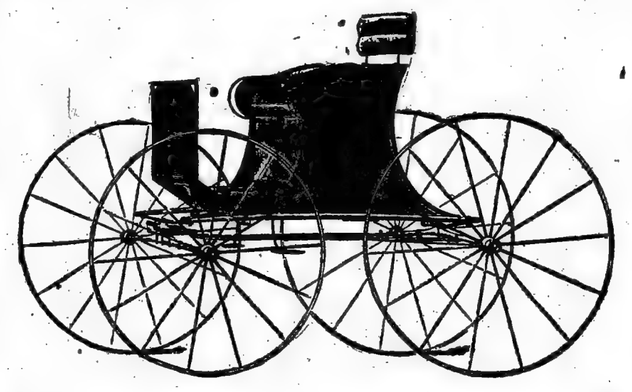

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Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies. &c.
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HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Kentucky Av., 100 feet from beach; steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to street level; $2.00 per day; $9 to $14 per week. L. V. STICKNEY.

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Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

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A well-known notary public of Philadelphia says of Ripans Tabules: "I have been using them for about two months at a rate of two per day and find them so very effective that I should not dream of being without them even for a day. Had been troubled with indigestion for over four years to such an extent that I was compelled to eat very sparingly at all times. I now partake of all kinds of food indiscriminately and immediately thereafter swallow a Tabule. Have given a number of Tabules to friends troubled as I was and have heard nothing but praise for them in consequence. Will say, finally, that I have an aunt who has been a dyspeptic for fifteen years. Of late she had been unable to eat even the smallest kind of a meal with any degree of comfort. She had tried numberless remedies (some of which I had procured for her) without obtaining relief. Sleepless nights and miserable days were all she had to look forward to. Ripans Tabules made a new woman of her (not a bloomer girl or woman's rights advocate, but in a physical sense). She never tires of thanking Dr. Sam (as she now dubs me) for her present relief from distress and her ability to sleep."

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PETER C. KELLOGG, Auctioneer.
Twenty-first annual Special Combination Sale of TROTTING STOCK, consigned by prominent breeders of CALIFORNIA, KENTUCKY, and the EAST, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, March 8 and 9, 1898, Days and evenings, at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK.

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A synopsis of earlier consignments now ready. For Catalogues (ready March 4) address PETER C. KELLOGG, 107 John St., New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 8. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Feb. 27, 1898, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. M. M. Mangasarian at Carnegie Musical Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject: "A Sermon from Shakespeare." All interested are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D.—On Sunday Rev. Dr. Gottheil will lecture on "Moral Cowardice"; service begins 11 o'clock; all are welcome.

FOR SALE.

REGINA STYLE MUSIC BOX, ALMOST NEW, having rich case, very loud tone, double combs; cost nearly $100.00; will sacrifice for $35.00. 248 West 46th St., City.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and a surplus of One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as The Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.
—Dated New York, February 21, 1898.
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CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; first-class references; need not apply unless car fare is paid. 307 9th Av.; Beane's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent Protestant girl as chambermaid; can assist in pantry; best city references. M., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing and obliging; good reference; no objection to country. B. M., 217 West 33d St.

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Cooks.

COOK.—As first-class cook in a first-class family; experienced in French and American cooking; understands soups, entrées, and desserts, pastry, and bread baking, marketing, and care of milk and eggs; first-class personal references. Call Monday. Mrs. Gray, 212 East 23d St.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent Swedish woman; understands luncheon and party dinners; neat, reliable, economical; wages, $40 to $45; first-class references. Trustworthy, care Harbits, 110 East 56th St.

COOK.—Paris; fancy decorator; best reference from Paris and personally recommended from last New York employer; high wages expected. Mrs. Boulard, 324 7th Av.

COOK, &c.—By a girl as cook; permanent position; no objection to plain washing; in private family of adults; best city reference. 532 West 58th St.

COOK.—A lady, upon closing her house, wishes to find a position for her competent cook. Call, Monday, at 77 Clinton Place, from 10 until 12 o'clock.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. A. F., Box 802, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By colored woman as cook in private family; city references. 131 West 53d St., janitor.

COOK.—Well recommended; cooking by the day or week; from $1.50 to $2 per day. S. A., 105 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook in a private family; best city reference. S. A., 59 West 11th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Mme. Amelie, 265 6th Av., late with Redfern, London, Worth and Doucet, Paris, wishes more costumers at home or by day; bicycle suits, walking costumes, lawns, from $6 up; evening waist $8.50; furs altered; trial solicited.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; or as seamstress in private family. 309 East 38th St., care of Miss Lindberg.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class French dressmaker would like more customers; very reasonable prices. 148½ East 40th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A lady desires a position for a nursery governess who has pursued various courses of study in the School of Arts, Boston; she can teach music, and thoroughly understands sewing; willing to accept low wages. Apply at 80 West 57th St., Monday, Feb. 28, 11 to 1 and 5 to 6.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a refined North German as governess or nursery governess; teaches English, French, and German; best of reference; does not object to going out of town. Miss Holt, 104 West 41st St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady recommends her French nursery governess; speaks English and Spanish. O., 149 West 86th St.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—By German Protestant as working housekeeper; first-class cook; recommended by family of authority; experienced in household duties; city or county. Call or address, stating particulars, 1,274 Lexington Av., Monday and Tuesday.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By competent German woman of thirty as working housekeeper in widower's family or as first-class laundress; prefer Baltimore, Poughkeepsie, or Madison, N. Y.; references. A. B., 224 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By French person of thirty-five as working housekeeper; first-rate cook, marketer, manager; take charge small household; any distance; wages $25; letters only. 131 East 31st St.

HOUSE MANAGER.—By childless mother of an alumnus of Medical Department, New York University, as house manager; qualified by experience with servants and all requirements of first-class household; any similar responsible position. Address "Best Reference," 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

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LADY'S MAID.—By most competent North German maid; experience in dressmaking; assist light chamberwork; good packer, traveler, and hairdresser; four years' reference. W. Hoeft, 1,315 Avenue A.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as lady's maid; good seamstress; no objection to traveling; can furnish best of personal references. L. M., 152 West 31st St., care Leresche.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class seamstress; middle-aged person; thoroughly experienced in all her duties; country preferred, or travel; best reference. Jeanne, 217 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By capable, experienced person; excellent packer and traveler; good linguist; best references. E., care of Mrs. Glover, 166 East 56th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a lady's maid; good hairdresser and seamstress; speaks German, French, and English; city references. R. G., 213 West 24th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid; hairdresser, dressmaker; first-class seamstress; take good care of ladies' wardrobe; high personal reference. H., Box 349, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; seamstress, dressmaker, packer, and manicure; city reference. M. B., 341 West 30th St.

MAID.—By a French Protestant as maid to grown-up young ladies; good dressmaker and hairdresser; best references. Care Mrs. Kahn, 152 West 31st St.

MAID.—First-class French maid; good dressmaker, good packer; would like to go traveling to Europe this year; first-class references. A. C., Box 376, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish laundress at home; would take family washing by week or month; first-class work only; first-class personal reference. Pierson, 149 East 97th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city references; wages $20, $22. Call, two days, Swenson, 825 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By French woman to do gentlemen's and family washing at home. Meylan, 206 West 19th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By respectable woman to go out to do washing, ironing, or house cleaning; good reference. Mrs. Dolan, 224 East 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; private family; personal references. 749 3d Av., McGirr's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By steady, reliable woman as experienced laundress; good city reference. 258 West 35th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent cuff and collar ironer; also fine laces; best city references. 1,152 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; best city reference; city or country. 308 East 26th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a young girl as child's nurse; seven years' good city references; wages not less than $20. Box 259, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a well educated young person; just arrived from England; thoroughly understands young children; would like full charge; excellent references. T., 145 West 14th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl, good place as nurse and seamstress; has just arrived. 206 West 19th St., Bell 5.

NURSE.—By refined nurse; mental cases; day or week; treats massage; personal references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Experienced; competent; take full charge from birth; excellent city personal references; wages, $20; city or country. Mary, 145 West 14th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishing dresses, repairing, and alterations. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; best city references; private family; wages, $20. P. H., Box 311, Times

THE STRIKE AND LOCKOUT

John Graham Brooks's Lecture Before the League for Political Education.

ATTITUDE OF THE EMPLOYER

Pullman, He Said, Could Have Ended His Strike by a Candid Explanation—This True of Other Cases—Heroism of Laborers.

Prof. John Graham Brooks lectured yesterday morning at Mendelssohn Hall before the League for Political Education on "The Strike and the Lockout." The audiences have steadily grown in size, until the hall is now crowded every Saturday morning by members of the league.

In opening his discussion of these two forms of interference with the regular course of labor, Mr. Brooks said that in recent years they had cost, besides great loss of life, more than $200,000,000 in the wages of the laborers and of the capital of employers. The chief causes of lockouts and strikes, he said, have been the struggle to obtain higher wages or shorter hours. He devoted himself chiefly to the strike.

"The strike," he said, "is no new thing. There were strikes in ancient Rome, and in one of them, the strike of the gladiators, the employers having won the fight, 6,000 of the strikers were crucified between Capua and Rome. Strikes were also familiar in Venice and in other commercial centres of Europe.

"The modern tendency, within the older trades unions at least, is to abandon the strike as a means of enforcing the demands of the laborers. Within the last ten or twelve years not more than 2 or 3 per cent. of the funds of the older unions in England has been used to maintain strikes. In our own country, however, the frequency and the magnitude of strikes seem to be increasing. More than $5,000,000 was wiped out of existence by the strike on the Gould system of railways, and there was also great loss of life and damage to property. There was also tremendous loss in the strikes at Homestead and Pullman.

"A new and important element has entered into the strike problem. It is public opinion. The importance of this new element is shown by the fact that in a strike in London in 1891 sympathizers in this country sent £30,000 to aid the strikers. Public sentiment and help have brought a tragic note into the problem.

"I once witnessed a characteristic strike in a small manufacturing New England town. The employer, as I ascertained afterward, was justified in reducing wages; but he refused to arbitrate the difference between himself and the workers and to explain to their committee the exact situation. While his action was right, his attitude was entirely wrong. If he had explained to his employes as fully and as cordially as he afterward explained matters to me, there would have been no strike.

"This was also the case in the Pullman strike, as I was told by the head of the commission that President Cleveland sent to the scene to investigate its causes and effects. He said to me that at one time Mr. Pullman had it in his power to end the strike, not by concessions or submission, but by a change in his resolute attitude, and by a candid explanation of his position."

The lecturer then described in detail the progress of a strike, from the first threat of quitting work, through the stages of agitation, the appeal to the public for sympathy and aid, the desperation of hunger, to the final defeat. He gave a picture of the "scab" from the point of view of the strikers. He is looked upon, said the lecturer, as an interloper, who comes in and not only takes away their work, but helps to deprive them of their victory over the employer.

There is one feature of the strike, he said, that reveals the desperate nature of the problem. This is the difficulty of arranging any understanding between the employer and the employes. In the strike he had witnessed he interested himself in trying to bring about a mutual understanding that would end the matter, but failed. The rumor got out that the "scabs" employed by the factory were making such poor goods that the product of the mill had to be destroyed. He at last prevailed upon the strikers to send an expert into the mill to see if this were true. He then went to the employer and got his consent to have the expert walk through the factory. The expert worker was a girl. When she came out she said the "scabs" were making as good stuff as the mill had ever produced.

"As soon, however, as she got back to her fellow-strikers," said the lecturer, "they made her believe that I had kept her so long on the outside that the employer had had time to substitute good product for the bad. Another inspection was necessary.

"There is something heroic and splendid in the self-sacrifice of the striker. And this side of his character should not go without its reward in art and in history. When we have mastered the great problem, and learned to appreciate the heroism and grandeur of these men and women who have struggled with hunger and despair, we shall build monuments to them and honor their magnificent sacrifice."

THE OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY.

Dr. W. W. Atterbury's Paper Read Before the Sunday Rest Congress in Brussels.

"The Sunday observance in the United States as a civil institution," is the title of a paper prepared by Dr. W. W. Atterbury, a French translation of which was read at the Sunday Rest Congress at Brussels last July. The congress was held under the auspices of the Belgian Government, and animated discussion arose over the duty of the Government to intervene by legislative or executive action for the protection of Sunday rest. The question was frequently asked by the European delegates, how Sunday restraints were endured in America, the land of liberty, and Dr. Atterbury's paper was read in reply.

It has now been republished in English by the New York Sabbath Committee, and explains the origin and history of the civil observance of Sunday in this country. After dealing extensively with this part of the question, Dr. Atterbury sums up as follows:

"With the growth of our country in population and wealth and the arts of civilization, the observance of Sunday becomes more and more essential to the well-being of the citizen and of the State. The accumulation of capital, the consolidation of our industries into great corporations, the competitions of trade, the growth of luxury, the questions of labor and wages, the fusing of so many heterogeneous elements into the mass of our population, the bestowal of suffrage upon large numbers of persons with crude notions of liberty and untrained to self-government—such considerations show how imperative is the need of the weekly rest day, and of efficient laws to protect it."

ASTORIA HOSPITAL CUT OFF.

Managers Angry Because No Funds Have Been Given Them.

The Astoria Hospital, in the upper part of old Long Island City, was not included by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment when the latter made up its list of organizations to receive public funds. As a result, the Astoria Hospital managers are very indignant. The old Government appropriated a certain sum annually for the maintenance of the hospital. Under the Greater New York charter, however, no mention is made for any institution in the Borough of Queens to be assisted.

There are about sixty institutions in Brooklyn and over that number in Manhattan which have public money divided among them. The managers of the Astoria Hospital say it is unfair discrimination in not allowing something for the running expenses of the hospital, inasmuch as 300 city charges since Jan. 1 have been taken in at the institution.

In accordance with an order issued, all hospital patients were to be removed to Flushing, even if the cases were for Astoria. This, the Astoria Hospital authorities say might result in death some time, when, if patients were taken into the Astoria Hospital, they would not have to be driven over rough roads for several miles, and would get treatment quicker. Twelve thousand dollars appropriated by the old Long Island City Government for the expenses of the hospital during the last fiscal year has never been received, and the managers do not think they will get even this money.

B. Altman & Co.

FOR the purpose of closing out a number of styles in

LADIES'

Muslin Underclothing

Have made reductions by which special advantages are offered for MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28th.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

LEGAL NOTES.

WHAT PROPERTY MAY BE REACHED IN SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.—The Trustees of the Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work recovered judgment against William J. Harsha, for $4,708.82, and, execution being returned unsatisfied, Frank J. McBarron was appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings. Then an action was begun against Harsha, Edward S. Clinch, the Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem, and others, to have an assignment made by Harsha to Clinch declared void. It appeared that Harsha received a yearly salary of $5,000 from the church, and that he had assigned $2,000 a year of the salary to Clinch, to be used in making settlement with creditors. Justice Beekman, before whom the case was tried, held the assignment to be void as against plaintiff; that $250 a month was sufficient for the support of defendant and his family, and that the remainder should be paid over to the receiver. Justice Freedman has now denied motions made by judgment creditors to compel payment over of certain of these moneys, holding that it was not shown that any property of any kind was in possession or under the control of Harsha on the 3d of January last, when the examination took place, which could be applied toward the satisfaction of the judgment. Justice Freedman held that proceedings supplementary to execution are directed against property which at the time of the order for his examination the judgment debtor has in his possession or under his control, or which is actually due to him. No property subsequently acquired, no future earnings of any kind, and no earnings for personal services rendered within sixty days preceding such order, if necessary for the use of the debtor's family, can be reached. The Court also held that the same rule applied to all supplementary proceedings against third parties, for they proceed upon an allegation to the effect that the third party has certain property belonging to the judgment debtor, which then and there ought to be applied toward the satisfaction of the claim of the judgment creditor.

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CERTIFICATE BY FOREIGN CORPORATION.—The complaint of John A. Roebling's Sons' Company, in their suit against Alvin J. Belden and John A. Seely, alleged an agreement by defendants to pay $16,924.34 for goods sold and delivered to them, and this was admitted by the answer. The answer also admitted the allegation that $6,823.77 had been paid by defendants on account. The Appellate Division has affirmed an order denying plaintiff's motion for judgment on the pleadings, for the portion of the claim alleged to have been admitted by the answer. "There is undoubtedly a misstatement contained in the plaintiff's complaint," the Court said, per curiam, "wherein it alleges the plaintiff to be a foreign corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of New York. It is apparent that it was the intention to allege that the plaintiff was a foreign corporation, and that it had complied with the laws of this State in reference to doing business within the State. The statute provides that no foreign corporation doing business in this State, without the certificate mentioned therein, shall maintain any action in this State on any contract made by it in this State, until it shall have procured such certificate. In order to show a right to maintain the action, the plaintiff alleged a compliance with the laws of the State of New York in respect to foreign corporations. It is entirely immaterial for the purpose of the disposition of this motion whether it was or was not necessary for it to allege such compliance as a condition precedent to its maintaining the action. Having made the allegation and presented the issue, the defendant by denying it became entitled to have that issue disposed of before a recovery could be had against him. It is undoubtedly true that the denial in reference to the existence of the plaintiff as a foreign corporation is sufficient, but the denials of the other allegations as to the plaintiff's right to maintain the action raised an issue which the Court could not disregard."

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IT WAS A QUESTION FOR THE JURY.—The dismissal of Peter H. Daly's complaint on the trial of his suit against the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, for damages for personal injuries, was reversed by the Appellate Division on Friday. Daly was a passenger on a train which arrived in Jersey City on the evening of the 23d of June, 1895. The trial Justice decided, as matter of law, that Daly was given a reasonable opportunity to alight. The Appellate tribunal holds that whether the time given was reasonable was, under the circumstances, a question of fact for the jury. Justice Barrett, who gave the opinion, said: "The station in question was terminal. There was consequently no necessity for dispatch, as in the case of temporary stoppage at a way station. At the terminus, a passenger may reasonably act upon the assumption that as the transit is ended, the train will probably remain where it is, at least for some brief period. Then, too, the car here was so crowded that many persons had to stand in the aisle. It also appeared that the other passengers had not proceeded more than 80 or 100 feet from the exit of the car before the train was suddenly backed. The jury might properly have found that the defendant's employes thus acted precipitately. Those employes should have considered the situation as it was. They knew, or should have known, that such closely packed cars could not be vacated in a moment. Upon the evidence the jury might have found that but a few seconds elapsed from the time when the car stopped until it was started back, and that the act of the defendant's employes in starting it back when and as they did was precipitate and negligent. There was no question of contributory negligence. The train was at a standstill when the plaintiff attempted to alight, and there was absolutely nothing in the surroundings from which any sudden movement, either backward or forward, could reasonably have been anticipated."

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CORPORATION COUNSEL MUST HAVE NOTICE.—In an opinion by Justice Patterson, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed judgment dismissing Thomas W. Burford's complaint in his suit against The Mayor, &c. The only question presented on the appeal was the sufficiency of the proof made by plaintiff of the service of notice of claim required to be filed with the Corporation Counsel by Chapter 572 of the Laws of 1886. "It appears in evidence," Justice Patterson said, "that a notice sufficient in form was served upon the Controller of the City of New York, but we have held that such a notice, even if traced into the hands of the Corporation Counsel, is not sufficient compliance with the requirement of the law. (Misano vs. The Mayor, 17 App. Div., 537.) It was also shown by the plaintiff that an attempt at service upon the Counsel to the Corporation of the necessary notice was made by mailing it. Service of such a notice by mail is insufficient. The purpose of the statute is that direct written notice shall be given, and that it shall be filed with the Corporation Counsel. That requirement imposes upon the claimant the duty of doing everything necessary to put the Corporation Counsel in physical possession of the notice, so that it may be said to be on file with him—mailing is not the equivalent of filing required by the statute. Delivery by or on behalf of the claimant at the office in which the filing is to be made will alone satisfy the statute."

That miserable feeling: head all stopped up, fever, aching bones, and incapacity for work, show your need of a doctor's advice, or of a doctor's prescription like Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

Rich Imported Silks

AN unusually fine collection has been prepared for this season's demand, great care having been taken to secure the choicest productions of the best European manufacturers, including the exact styles which are now being employed by the leading Paris Modistes.

Among the recent importations of Novelties are shown many unique and original ideas in TAFFETA PLISSÉ CHENILLE, FOULARD NOBLESSE, TAFFETA BARRÉ NEIGEUX, QUADRILLE BAYADERE CORDONETTE and VELOUR BARRE.

In Plain Dress Silks, the following will be the correct weaves for this season: TAFFETA CHINOIS, PEAU DE GANT, BENGALINE MOUSSELINE, FLEUR DE VELOUR, SATIN MAROQUIN and FLEUR DE SATIN.

Display in windows to-morrow—Monday.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE LITERATURE OF INDIA.

Quaint and Simple Stories Which Make Up the Writings of the Buddhist Recluses.

At the fourth conference of the Comparative Literary Society on the subject, "The Dawn of Literature," held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in Carnegie Lyceum, Prof. G. B. Lanman of Harvard University delivered the address. He spoke on the dawn of literature in India, reciting some of the popular tales of that country, their beginning in Veda, and their later development and influence upon the literature of mediaeval Europe. His discourse was illustrated by stereopticon views. These were mainly in the nature of photographs of ancient piles of India, and on account of their rarity due to the hardships necessary to procure them, proved quite interesting.

It was demonstrated that very early in the history of India there was given birth a homely style of literature, which afterward ripened into compositions on paper and stone, of merit and instructive wisdom.

Those who followed the Buddhist faith, the speaker said, were cloistered in the immense tumuli or mounds which abound in India, and which are among the most ancient pieces of architecture in existence. These are found in the mountains and along the rivers. Although the cells of the monastic people were of the plainest sort, the architecture was wonderful in many respects. A peculiarity of the literature of these people is that the written stories and proverbs are almost all illustrated in the stone mounds and temples of Buddha. Pictures describing the chronicled events have been chiseled out of the flinty walls, and thus the literature has been duplicated.

The literature of India, he said, is mainly simple, but abounds in homilies, and there is a vein of humor running through a part of it. Such as has been translated shows the early writers to have had a vein for telling funny stories and supplementing them with very appropriate morals. One, for instance, tells of a bird sitting within its nest and addressing itself to an ape. The bird calls attention to the warm nest and of the wisdom displayed in constructing it. Then the ape is chided for not being equally provident, and is advised to look to the improvement of his condition, whereupon the latter becomes angry, tears the nest to pieces, breaks all the eggs, and puts the bird to flight. The moral attached directs that one should instruct a man of sense, but not a fool.

The wisdom of the ape is brought out in another tale, evidently written by the same author. He was placed in charge of a lot of trees, and when it came to watering them he pulled them up by the roots to see the length, that too much water might not be wasted. When called to account, he said that water was scarce, and the length of the roots would decide just how much of the fluid was required.

"But you have ruined the trees," complained the master.

The ape thereupon ejaculated, "I did not think of that."

By special request Mrs. Pierson, one of the members, read some of the translated stories, and they created a great deal of amusement. The attendance at the conference was unusually large.

A MUSICAL NOTE IN COURT.

Martin Jackson, Who Animated a Theatrical Attraction, Denies a Charge of Theft.

Capt. Lynch of the steamboat Tolchester alleges that there has been one false note in the "animated music sheet" at the London Theatre, on the Bowery. This sheet has for several nights past been the theatre's star attraction. It is a big sheet of canvas on which are drawn the musical staff and lines, and there are holes through which colored men, as nearly coal black as it is possible to find them, protrude their heads. Their heads are the notes.

One of the notes was the head of Martin Jackson. He was either B sharp or B flat. He himself didn't know which. But he said, whether from a musical point of view he was sharp or flat, and he didn't greatly care which, he was positive of one thing, and that was that he was "flat busted," "an' dar wusn't no music in dat proposition."

Mr. Jackson's head did not appear in the music sheet at the theatre on Friday night, and the music had a discordant sound in consequence. Detective Armstrong of the Oak Street Station, before the curtain went up, took away the musical note on a warrant for larceny. The note was locked up in the station house, where, during the quiet hours of the night, it emitted considerable music of a pathetic character without being struck.

Yesterday morning Mr. Jackson was brought into the Centre Street Police Court, where he was confronted by Capt. Lynch. The Captain alleged that he had given the musical note a bank note—value $10—to get changed on the day before. He had waited and waited for the two notes to come back. Hours flew by, and then the Captain went to a Police Magistrate and swore out a warrant.

Mr. Jackson averred that he had not seen a ten-dollar note for weeks, and that the only change he had had was a change of fortune, which had taken a turn for the worse. He said that if there was any change for a ten-dollar bill "flying around" he would like to discover it. In spite of these assertions, he was held for further examination.

Seaman Lost from the Umbria.

The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, which arrived yesterday, reported the loss of one of her seamen during the voyage. Edward Wallace of Liverpool fell from a lifeboat while cleaning it on Wednesday. The ship was stopped and lighted life buoys were thrown out, but Wallace was not seen, and after a delay of two hours the steamer proceeded.

Stern Bros

will make to-morrow

A Special Offering of
185 Pcs. Tartan Plaid
Twilled Woven

Flannels

32 inches wide, in the most desirable combinations, suitable for Ladies' Waists and Children's Dresses, 25c

Regular price 55c yd.

Also
35 Cases
Fig'd Silkoline
Comfortables
in desirable light effects, for double beds, at 98c

150 Fig'd Silk
Comfortables
in floral effects, light blue, rose, pink and delft blue, with plain silkoline back, for double beds, at $2.85

West 23d St.

GIFT TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Valuable Collection of the Letters to Alexandre Vattemare in Almost Every European Language.

In the February bulletin of the New York Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, just issued, the gift of a large collection of letters written to Alexandre Vattemare by literary persons, libraries, and literary institutions of prominence is noted. The library President, John Bigelow, is the donor, and the gift is supplementary to one made by him to the library some thirteen months ago, comprising about 2,000 United States and State documents and volumes of memoranda gathered by Vattemare, and secured in Paris by Mr. Bigelow while American Minister to France.

The recent gift was informally sent to the library, and the many letters and memoranda are in almost every European language. They refer almost entirely to the system of international book exchange which Vattemare was almost wholly influential in introducing. In compiling a history of the growth of the book exchange, it is considered they would be of great value. They are for the most part carefully preserved and easily legible.

Vattemare, besides being the originator of the system of international book exchange, was also one of the foremost of his time in promoting free libraries. His part in the foundation of the Boston Public Library is deemed so important that his name is sunk in the floor in letters of brass in the vestibule of the magnificent new structure.

A Parisian by birth, and at first a surgeon, Vattemare followed the advice of the French Ambassador to Berlin to adopt the stage. After he thus acquired a fortune he was not satisfied with the success he had obtained in almost every feature of his profession, and his tastes led him to inspect the libraries and literary institutions of the cities he visited. About 1827 he began to give his entire time and fortune to promoting the idea of the international exchange of books and works of art.

In his own words, the designed result of his system was to be "the establishment in every quarter of the world of free public libraries and museums ever open to the uses of the people." Twelve years of hard labor passed before the system was introduced throughout Europe, and then, influenced by the suggestions of Lafayette, he came to New York to continue his self-imposed task. By degrees he instilled in others a measure of his own energy and enthusiasm for the object of his mission, and at last obtained favorable legislation from Congress and from several States. Another project of his, that of a universal library, an institution embracing existing libraries and the book collections of scattered societies, broached at a public meeting in Boston in 1841, fell, owing to personal contentions, after a committee had been appointed to carry the project into effect.

MR. ZOLNAY NOT YET HAPPY.

His Prospective Bride Arrives, but the Wedding Will Probably Be Postponed for Some Time.

The course of true love persistently refuses to run smoothly in the case of George Julian Zolnay, the sculptor, and Mrs. W. B. Newman, the artist, of Nashville, Tenn., and Paris.

Mr. Zolnay expected Mrs. Newman to come here on the Berlin some weeks ago, she having agreed, he says, that they should be married soon after she arrived. He was so much delighted that he took the public into his confidence and confessed that he had loved Mrs. Newman for years, but had not made much headway in her affections until he executed a bust of Sam Davis, a Confederate scout, which was on exhibition at the Nashville Exposition. The scout captured the young woman for his creator.

Mr. Zolnay met the Berlin, carrying a huge bunch of flowers, but was disappointed. Mrs. Newman was not aboard. She came yesterday, however, on the City of Paris. Having been notified by cable, Mr. Zolnay met the boat at her pier, and was apparently wild with excitement and joy. The lady did not seem to respond. In fact, her manner was rather cold and distant. Afterward it was explained that what appeared to be hauteur was really nausea. Mrs. Newman was struggling with an uncompleted case of sea sickness, and, furthermore, had grip. In addition to these miseries, she had received news that her father was seriously ill at Hot Springs, Ark. These circumstances were said to have thoroughly repressed any effusiveness to which she might otherwise have been tempted. She is of medium height, and her figure, while shapely and graceful, is rather more fully developed than is usual at her age, which is given at twenty-nine years.

Mr. Zolnay and Mrs. Newman were driven in a cab to the Hotel Albert, in University Place. Later, they went to Mr. Zolnay's studio, 43 University Place, where it was announced last evening that the wedding would probably be postponed until Mrs. Newman had visited her father. She will go South in a few days—as soon, she says, as she can rid herself of a tendency to stagger and clutch at things, caused by the continuing feeling that the world is pitching and tossing about and climbing up and sliding down huge Atlantic billows.

Mrs. Newman was Miss Betty, and her father was an officer in the Confederate Army. She has been a widow several years.

Catholic University Lectures Here.

Citizens of New York for the first time are to have the benefit of a short course of lectures under the auspices of the Catholic University of America of Washington. In the past these lectures, which form a part of the Father Mathew Professorship in the university, have been delivered annually in Washington. Believing that the influence of these lectures would be more widely extended if delivered here, the Rev. Dr. Conaty, Rector of the university, determined a short time ago to try the experiment of transferring them to this city.

The first lecture will be delivered on the evening of Sunday next in St. Patrick's Cathedral, by the Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, the temperance orator, of Altoona, Penn.

Stern Bros

are now showing

Later Styles of
Ladies'
Shirt Waists
of Imported Madras, Oxford, Piques and Lawns, in Striped, Checked and Plaid Effects

Closing out
Fisk, Clark & Flagg's
Waists
of Lace Brocades and Dimities, $1.25
of Embr'd Batistes, $1.95

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

to-morrow, Monday

Exceptional Values in
Ladies'
Tailor-made
Suits
of Broad or Covert Cloths, in the latest shades, lined throughout with colored taffeta silks, all sizes, including 44 bust, with plain tight-fitting waists, $24.50

Real value $32.50

with latest style of tight fitting Coats and Drop Skirts, coat and skirt with strapped seams, $34.50

Real value $45.00

West 23d St.

OBJECT LESSON FOR PUPILS.

Miss Gertrude Buck of Vassar Talks of Miss Scott's School in Detroit.

Miss Gertrude Buck of Vassar College was received by the Confraternity of the School of Pedagogy of the New York University in the University Building in Washington Square yesterday afternoon. The occasion of the reception was the deliverance by Miss Buck of an address on "Culture Epochs in Education," in which she described the school of which Miss M. Scott is the head in Detroit, Mich. The methods of education in the institution proved to be very interesting as described, and were afterward the subject of long discussion.

The pupils, the speaker said, were taught actually to live the studies which they undertook, and in this way it was thought they were afforded an opportunity of obtaining an understanding of their subjects, but were also enabled better to contrast modern methods of life with ancient ones and to discern the improvements that had been made. The classes of the school were divided into periods, the first being the nomadic, in this period the pupils ranged from five to seven years. The study there was principally the North American Indian and Hiawatha as pictured and described by Longfellow in his poem was made the chief object of interest. The pupils were taught to do all things as Hiawatha did them, to construct miniature wigwams, make moccasins, feathered headdresses, draw pictures after the method of the chief and his followers, and to turn themselves into veritable Indians.

From the nomadic the pupils were graduated into the pastoral period. In this class they were taught to make the shepherd's flute, to braid mats, and to follow the customs of a pastoral people. Then they got into the agricultural class, which was largely copied after the Persian methods of tilling the soil and attending to the requisites of the farm. They were also shown how to make bricks with which to build houses and to weave the various decorative cloths for which the Persians were noted.

The Greek period followed, with a study of physical beauty, and the laws of proportion copied after the sculptors. The Iliad was read to them, and they read it to one another. The pupils assumed Grecian names and as closely as possible followed the Greeks in their better habits of life. The Roman period, which followed, was identified with feats of arms and the like. The pupils made swords in miniature and were taught all about the sturdy inhabitants of Rome. Brutus and Cassius were represented by pupils, and Julius Caesar again accomplished the task of conquering the world.

Thus followed, one after another, the different periods, until the present enlightened age was reached. Political, social, and domestic life was studied in all its phases, and the contrast was drawn to show the scholars how man had improved in all things by the aid of Christianity.

Miss Buck said that while Miss Scott's school had been in existence only six years, it had undoubtedly done a great deal of good, and deserved study as an experiment, if for no other reason. Several schools of the kind, she said, had been successfully operated in Germany.

Among those who listened to the discourse were Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Russell Sage, Dr. E. R. Shaw, Dr. Samuel Weir, Edward F. Buchner, Charles B. Bliss, Arthur B. Woodford, Mrs. Mary J. Field, Mrs. C. A. Herter, Mrs. Welcome G. Hitchcock, Miss Eugene Smith, Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, Mrs. Jefferson Hagan, Mrs. W. F. Cochran, Mrs. Henry Draper, Miss Jane Connell, Mrs. John P. Munn, Mrs. Joseph Eastman, and Mrs. I. L. Bell.

DIED IN MILLS HOUSE.

Gen. Dockery, an ex-Confederate, Succumbed to Heart Failure.

Gen. Thomas P. Dockery, formerly of Arkansas, and who during the civil war commanded a detachment of the Confederate Army, was found dead in his bed in the Mills House yesterday morning. He had been living there over a month, but little was known of him, as he was very reserved.

Among Gen. Dockery's effects was a letter from one of his daughters in Natches, and addressed to him, care of George P. Nash of 78 Broad Street. Manager Thomas of the hotel communicated with Mr. Nash, and was told that the dead man had been in the Confederate Army, and that his friends and relatives were living in Arkansas. He had once been very wealthy, and was connected with great business enterprises in the South. He had speculated very largely in cotton, and lost heavily, and suffered more losses in other speculations.

Gen. Dockery was seventy years of age. Death was due to heart failure. Mr. Nash said that the Confederate Veterans' Association would take charge of the body, and that it would be buried in the plot in Mount Hope Cemetery, which had been given to the association by Broadway Rouss. The body was removed to an undertaker's establishment.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

We shall offer Monday, Feb. 28th, the following Novelties:

SILKS—An extremely attractive display of new effects in Lyons Black Silk Grenadines, including the new Velour effects in

SATIN CHECKS, SATIN STRIPES, PLAIDS, &C.

Particularly good value will be 44 inch Black Brocaded Silk Grenadine, at . . . . . $1.00 yd.

Also Paris Plaited and Shirred Liberty Silks, in Beautiful colorings, including Torquoise, Golden, Burnt Orange, Emerald, Sevres, &c., at 55c. and 75c. yd.

BLACK SILKS—All Judges of Silk Values should examine these five numbers. Black Taffeta Brocade, Medium and small figures, Polkadots, etc., at . . . 78c. and 95c. yd

30 pieces of Strong Bright Black Taffeta . . . . . 50c. yd.

Black and White Taffetas in the new small Jacquard figures and fancy stripes, very scarce . . . . . 78c. yd.

23 inch heavy bright Black Satin Duchesse, value $1.25, at . . . . . 88c. yd.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT—Constantly arriving New Spring Novelties in the latest weaves, self colors and two toned effects. Black goods in great variety,

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY—200 pieces all wool Poplins and Whip Cords, at . . . . . $1.25 yd.

100 pieces all wool cheviots, at . . . . . 48c. yd.

WASH GOODS—We have just opened a beautiful line of Ginghams, Lappet Lawns and Percales (in neat floral effects,) at . . . . . 12½c. yd.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—New designs in Blouses and Yokes, worth $1.75, at . . . . . 98c. ea.

Passementeries of Torquoise and Jet, Coral and Jet, choice patterns.

Combination of Craquele and Jet Passementeries, rich goods.

Exclusive designs in Robes, Solid Spangled effects, with yokes.

Blouses and Skirt Trimmings of same styles.

LACES—We will continue our sale of Val Laces and Insertions; also complete line of Point de Paris, Maltese Laces and Insertions to match.

Full line of Cream, White and Butter Lierre Laces, bandings and nets to match.

Vantine's | Vantine's

New Vantine Spring and Summer dress silks.

Recent steamers from the far East have brought us a large variety of the latest and most fashionable productions of the deft-fingered weavers of the Orient.

For street wear there are 30 different patterns in Lyons printed Japanese Dress Silks, in the fashionable blue and white and black and white.

There are also 150 pieces of the China and Japan Crepes so much in favor just now; all colors and black. These fabrics are much more durable than Crepe de Chine.

THE HANDSOMEST AND BEST AGGREGATION OF LAMPS EVER SEEN IN AMERICA ARE HERE FOR YOUR PICKING AND CHOOSING.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,

Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world,
877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.
Between 18th and 19th Sts.

MORE POLICY HOLDERS ACT.

The Attorney General Asked to Interpose in the Management of the Mutual Reserve Fund.

In addition to the organization of policy holders of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, which was formed on Thursday with Francis B. Thurber as President, there is another organization of the same kind, known as the "Policy Holders' Committee, Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association." Of this La Fayette L. Deming is Chairman. Other members are Theophilus Olena, ex-President of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen; Robert S. Ridgley of Tolkamp, Dodman & Ridgley; Franklin G. Colby, President of the United Oil Company; Isaac M. Taylor, Dr. John Slater, Ludwig Fuld, and W. S. Ketcham.

This committee met yesterday at 66 Broadway, about 200 policy holders being present or represented by proxy. The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The committee, through its Chairman and counsel, Conway & Westbrook, have prepared a petition to the Attorney General at Albany, with supporting affidavits, requesting him to move, in the name of the people of the State of New York, to enjoin the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association from violating our written contracts by unfairly and improperly increasing our assessments and wasting our funds in extravagant salaries, legal fees, and commissions to agents for twisting our old policies into a more expensive and delusive form of insurance, thereby creating the necessity for increased assessments to our great loss, as well as forcing many members out of the association, virtually confiscating and forfeiting their policies; therefore,

Resolved, That our Chairman for himself and all other policy holders similarly situated be and he is hereby instructed to forward his said petition and affidavits to the Attorney General and with all possible speed obtain a hearing in the courts of this State for the necessary relief and protection of the members of this association.

Other resolutions were adopted, reciting grievances and instructing the Chairman to urge the matter on the attention of the Legislature. The committee in its declaration says:

This committee has abundant evidence of arbitrary, unfair, inequitable assessments levied on some and not on all members of the association and the present management of the association has declared its intention of increasing assessments ab libitum, according to increasing attained ages of the members, contrary to the contracts, and continues to pay enormous expenditures for salaries, legal fees, commissions, and traveling expenses to its officers and agents, and fails to send notice to members of annual meetings and at its annual meetings refuses to hear any inquiring or protesting member, and refuses to divide the reserve fund as required by the contracts. (See Court of Appeals' decision in case of Swan versus Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.)

The appeal to the Attorney General is made under the act of 1892, Chapter 690, Section 56, requiring that proceedings of this kind against a domestic insurance corporation must be taken by that officer.

The committee charges that Mr. Burnham, the President of the association, intrenched behind this provision of law, has refused to tell the salaries of officers or the specific amounts paid to employes, managers, or agents, giving only the aggregate amount of such expenses. Therefore the Chairman is instructed "to bring this matter by petition before the Legislature of the State of New York to the end that adequate responsibility may be imposed by law upon the assessment associations of the State, and the members of said associations protected from the unrestricted and arbitrary demands of irresponsible managements."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate at Albany authorizing the Superintendent of Insurance to transfer to the receiver of the Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company the bonds deposited with the former, as required by law, this transfer to take place when the Attorney General shall secure an order from the Supreme Court to that effect.

The new policy form of the New York Underwriters' Agency, for use in Illinois, to comply with the ruling of Superintendent Van Cleave in regard to annexes, bears the following heading on the front and back of the folder: "Policy of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., issued through the New York Underwriters' Agency." Manager Stoddart said yesterday that the Underwriters' had now undoubtedly complied with the law. It is expected that the Executive Committee of the Chicago board will decide how far the ruling in regard to annexes affects the agency limitation.

The Joint Committee of the Tariff Association (Fire Underwriters) met yesterday and decided to adjourn without action until Wednesday, March 2. Directly after this meeting followed a meeting of the Executive Committee to prepare a report for the special meeting of the association on Tuesday of this week in regard to the resolution referred to that committee on Friday. The resolution provided that no member shall reinsure a risk outside until members of the association shall have an opportunity to reinsure so much of the line as they can take, and was introduced by President Sheldon of the Phenix of Brooklyn.

Superintendent Van Cleave of the Illinois Insurance Department has granted a license to the Western Underwriters' Association of Chicago to transact a general fire and inland marine insurance business in Illinois. The concern has a paid-up capital stock of $200,000, and succeeds the association of the same name which existed under the joint policy arrangement between the Milwaukee Mechanics' and the German of Freeport. Secretary Trembor of the German and Secretary Cramer of the Milwaukee Mechanics' are now in Chicago winding up the affairs of the annex. The Milwaukee Mechanics' has sold its interest to the German, and the Western Underwriters' Association becomes the property of the latter. William Feller will probably be the manager. The Milwaukee Mechanics' will probably start a new company in March, to be called the Milwaukee, capitalized at $200,000, with a surplus of $100,000.

FISHKILL FARMER ARRESTED.

John Daniels Charged with Firing a Barn and Schoolhouse.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Feb. 26.—John Daniels, a farmer residing in the Highlands, between this place and Cold Spring, was arrested last night on a charge of arson. A hearing was held in the Town Hall at Cold Spring this afternoon, and two witnesses were examined, after which an adjournment was taken until Wednesday afternoon.

Several weeks ago the Mountain school house and James Lockwood's barn were mysteriously burned to the ground in the night. Not until the School Trustees, of which Lockwood is President, offered a reward of $250 for convicting evidence did a clue come forward.

Daniels and Lockwood are neighbors, and for some time have quarreled over the non-attendance of Daniels's son at the school. After repeated threats on the part of Lockwood, he finally became desperate and said he would have the Daniels boy arrested under the compulsory school law. The senior Daniels finally consented, and the lad was sent to school. That night the fire occurred. There was a light fall of snow, and footprints were tracked about four miles along the road to the home of James Murphy, who is a friend of Daniels. From there the prints were traced to the school house, and thence to the home of Daniels.

James G. Meyer of Matteawan is Daniels's counsel, and District Attorney Southard, assisted by Lawyer Travis of Peekskill, is looking after the interests of the people.

OFFICER KILLS AN ITALIAN.

Arrests Him for an Assault, and the Prisoner Tries to Escape.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 26.—Nicholas Fitzzoni, an Italian laborer, forty years of age, who was shot by Constable Hill, at Haddonfield, last night, while trying to escape, died this morning in the Cooper Hospital, without having regained consciousness.

Fitzzoni was charged with attempting to feloniously assault a fourteen-year-old girl, and the Constable placed him under arrest, and started to take him to the Haddonfield Jail. Fitzzoni broke away and started to run. The Constable called to him to stop, and when he refused he fired at the fleeing prisoner, the ball striking him in the head back of the ear.

Constable Hill gave himself up, and was released on bail. Hill says he intended only to scare Fitzzoni. The Italians in this vicinity are very bitter against the Constable.

Sunday
Feb. 27-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

A WAR FEVER IN CHICAGO

Political "Patriots" Come to the Front with Bluffs About "Serving Their Country."

JAIL BIRDS WANT TO GO, TOO

Congressmen Trying to Find Out Whether It Is Better to Make a Boulevard or a Harbor Out of the Sluggish Chicago River.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Perhaps it is no more than natural for those who feed at the public crib to be more anxious than others for the public safety. At any rate, it is quite noticeable that the loudest and most blatant in their protestations of patriotism here are the chronic office holders and political hucksters, whose devotion to country is about their only means of making a living. At the time when thoughtful men are striving to calm public excitement nothing will serve the turn of these professional patriots but to get upon the housetops and yell for war as hard as they know how. John Riley Tanner must send a message to the Legislature offering President McKinley moral and material support to help repel the invading hosts of Spain. The Governor rarely misses a chance to make a show of himself, and would die of mortification if he once failed as a spectacle for the judicious to grieve over.

A "Gang" of Hungry Warriors.

If there is any love of country and a willingness to serve it in almost any handy capacity to be found in these degenerate days, it is surely among the members of the Cook County Democracy. What more natural, then, when grim-visaged war shows its horrid front, than that the boys of the Marching Democracy should be among the first to shout, "Let her go, Gallagher!" which they did in the shape of the following:

Whereas, We believe that when American honor is at stake, political prejudice should be eliminated in defense of the country's flag

Resolved, That we, the members of the Cook County Democracy, in regular meeting assembled, hereby tender our services, 1,000 strong, to the Governor of Illinois in the event of hostilities with Spain.

Some of the members demurred against fighting under Gov. Tanner, whose character they do not admire, besides being afraid he would put Democrats where they are most likely to get killed, thus gratifying his hatred and reducing the opposition vote at the same time, but it was finally concluded to stick by the resolutions and eliminate all political prejudice. If 1,000 out of the entire membership of the club of 1,200 are taken at their offer, it will become necessary to close most of the city and county buildings until a new set of officers can be supplied. Should the proposed regiment be called away on duty at once, there would be no chance of an election this Spring, as there would scarcely be a candidate left on the Democratic side. The gin mills would also be sadly bereft, both of bosses and customers. Of course, the President of the club would command the regiment, and where could a better patriot be found for that purpose than that devoted lover of his country, "Johnnie" Powers?

A Few More Volunteers.

With such doughty warriors already in the field, as it were, nothing remained to complete the Falstaffian aggregation but the addition to it of the Chicago City Council, and so the services of that delectable body were also offered in case of need. That devoted patriot, Alderman "Bath House" Coughlin, not to be outdone by Tanner or Powers, also lifted his voice for war, and at the last meeting of the Council introduced a set of resolutions proffering its "moral and material" assistance in overcoming the haughty Don. The mere idea of Coughlin and his gang having anything moral to offer or the probability of their willingness to part with anything material, caused the decent element of the Council to laugh the resolution out of the house, despite Coughlin's Fourth of July oration in support of his resolution. As if the State had not been made sufficiently ridiculous by the spreadeagleism of a lot of political bummers and sharks, another touch is given to the absurd picture by the following:

The prisoners in the Montgomery County Jail have caught the war fever. They organized a company to-day, electing John B. Barsein Captain, and sent the following telegram to Gov. Tanner: "We, the prisoners in county jail here, tender our services to the State in event of war. We are all willing to leave here at once."

In the meanwhile, citizens of disinterested loyalty are deprecating all talk of war, conscious that their attachment to the National flag does not need advertising.

A Brigade that Could Be Spared.

If, however, such dire misfortune should befall the land, the horrors of war will be somewhat mitigated if the Government can be induced to put on exhibition a brigade composed of the Illinoisians who have been so previous in volunteering. Here is the list:

1.—Gov. Tanner carrying the pen with which he signed the Allen bill.
2.—Adjt. Gen. Van Cleave arrayed in armor composed of tin license tags; fees paid for same not in evidence.
3.—Illinois Legislature carrying the Allen bill.
4.—"Johnnie" Powers carrying insignia of his various vocations, such as roulette rake, whisky bottle, and Aldermanic collar, with a street car embroidered on it.
5.—Democratic Marching Club carrying everything that can be detached from county and city buildings.
6.—"Bath House" Coughlin carrying "Blind Billy" Kent, and anything else he can get hold of.
7.—Aldermanic gang carrying themselves with difficulty, and all the portable property which has not been hidden.
8.—Montgomery County Jail prisoners carrying their various sentences, and everything not chained or nailed to the wall.

Such an army would keep the country in good humor, even amid the horrors of war. And such are the men that presume to voice the sentiments of a great people!

City Harbor Improvement.

The presence in Chicago this week of a Congressional committee to investigate the needs of city harbor improvements has had the effect of starting afresh the flood of controversy on the subject. These Congressmen came to get a better understanding of the demands of Chicago's shipping interests, but if they got what they came for they must be second Solomons, for there was a mass of conflicting evidence presented for their consideration by opposing interests. One faction of citizens holds that the only way of dealing with the question is by deepening and widening the canal called by courtesy the Chicago River. The residents of the West Side hold that any river improvement would really be a menace to the city and its shipping, and a benefit to none but the towing companies. The west and central parts of the city want stationary bridges erected, and attempts at navigation over the main branch of the river closed, to accomplish the latter object they propose that a 200-foot channel be cut from the lake to the river in the vicinity of Fourteenth Street, making a short cut to the elevator and docking districts. This, the West Siders say, would give Chicago shipping facilities vastly superior to any to be derived from deepening and widening the river. A third party treats both of these schemes as makeshifts, and laughs at the channel plan as absurd, owing to its tremendous cost, and because it would put the South Side in the predicament which the West Side is now in, so far as open bridges are concerned. It would, they say, only be moving the stagnant river from one side of the city to the other.

These Want a Real Harbor.

The opponents of the plans mentioned propose a third, which consists in building an outer harbor in the lake, and they claim that theirs is the only way to retain Chicago's shipping interests. They claim it is a foolish waste to use the city's valuable property on the Lake Front for the purpose of making a park, especially as there are practically no residents in that part of the city. If an outer harbor were built, this land could be leased for dock privileges, and would bring in a large annual income. There would be no need of permanent bridges, and eventually the river would either fill itself up or else could be covered over and used as a boulevard. In reply to this last plan, it is claimed that it would be impossible at the present stage of Chicago's commercial growth to shift the railroad terminals so that the roads would connect with the Lake Front harbor. There is no doubt that the cost of a new harbor in the lake would be something terrific, yet it is a question whether in the end such a plan would not be the cheapest even if the cost ran into the hundreds of millions. But it is not worth discussing at present, as it would take a generation to accustom the honest burghers of Chicago to the mere idea. They probably will consent to adopt it after enough money has been spent on makeshifts to have carried out the scheme. At present, however, it can be safely said that 99 per cent. of public opinion is against any such undertaking, and 75 per cent. in favor of deepening the main branches of the river to twenty-five feet and lowering the tunnels sufficiently to make that possible.

Fighting Over Calumet River.

Another bone of contention is the tendency of Congress to improve the Calumet River Harbor at the expense of the old harbor. It is true they are both a part of Chicago, but the Calumet being comparatively new, and located in South Chicago some eleven miles from the old one, is used mainly by the shippers of heavy material, and scarcely at all for merchandise. In South Chicago there are great ship-building interests, big iron foundries, rolling mills, and the like, but the real commercial part of Chicago is on the north and south branches of the Chicago River, and the latter interests will be but little benefited by improving the Calumet harbor. The commercial and merchandising interests and a good part of the manufacturing interests also therefore demur at their harbor being left to decay, while a new and remote one is being built up. Not that they love Calumet less, but that they love the north and south branches of the Chicago River more. The Calumet is really a much better harbor, but it is scarcely practicable to move almost the entire business portion of the city a distance of eleven miles. It will be cheaper to improve the river, no matter how much it may cost. And in view of the sums spent by Congress on less important, and even insignificant, streams, the people of Chicago complain of the niggardly manner in which appropriations have been doled out for the improvement of their harbor. However, they are not a little to blame for this state of affairs, for most of the time they cannot agree together about what they want done.

School Teachers Will Get More Pay.

The lower-grade school teachers are jubilant over the result of their campaign for more pay. The Governor has just signed a bill permitting the 5 per cent. school tax to be equally divided between the maintenance and salary funds. Heretofore 3 per cent. went to the building fund and only 2 per cent. to the teachers. As soon as the School Board can take action, the lowest sum paid a Chicago public school teacher will be $1,000 per annum. J. W.

ANOTHER IVISON WILL CONTEST.

Charles H., a Nephew, Now Alleges Undue Influence.

Charles H. Ivison, nephew of William Ivison, the book publisher, who died on Feb. 26, 1896, leaving an estate valued at nearly $1,000,000, has brought a suit in the Supreme Court to have the will of his uncle declared invalid.

William Ivison left the bulk of his property to his favorite nephew, David B. Ivison, who had assisted him in his business. He made some provision for his sister, and left $10,000 to his confidential clerk and bookkeeper, Miss Mary Anna Sheridan, who had been in his employment for twenty-five years. He also left Miss Sheridan the income derivable from a trust fund of $65,000. The probate of the will was hotly, but unsuccessfully, contested by several of his nephews and nieces.

The suit now instituted by Charles H. Ivison sets up that his uncle was unduly influenced by David B., and asks that the instrument be declared null and void.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Ladies' Costumes, Dresses and Wraps.

Our first representative showing of Costumes, Dresses, Wraps, and Top Coats for Spring wear will be made to-morrow under conditions as to variety and style which will be sure to find favor with early buyers. The Costumes are in Spangled and Fancy Nets, Grenadines, Louisienne, Illuminated and Plain French Taffeta, Silks, Henrietta and Broadcloths, made according to the latest and most approved models.

Tailor-made Dresses in Imperial Whipcords and Broadcloths; tight-fitting English coat, strapped seams, lined throughout with heavy Taffeta silk..... **29.50**

Tailor-made Dresses in Black and Illuminated Serges, fly-front reefer, satin facings; skirt made according to latest Paquin model; lined throughout with superior quality Taffeta silk ... **21.75**

Costume Skirts of Black Taffeta Silk, with nine ruffles edged with velvet ribbon; lined throughout with Taffeta silk ... **24.75**

Costume Skirts of Moire Velour with satin Bayadere wave effects, lined with fine Percaline and velvet faced..... **11.75**

An exceptionally large and choice collection of Ladies' Spring Capes, Wraps, Top Coats and Fancy Collarettes at very attractive prices.

MISSES' Tailor-Made DRESSES in fine all-wool Cheviot Serge, colors black, navy, green and brown; fly-front jacket effects; entire dress lined throughout with black or colored Taffeta silk (strictly tailor-made), 14, 16 and 18 years, at **13.75**

Spring Millinery Novelties.

We have now on sale our Spring importations of

Trimmed Hats, Bonnets and Toques.
Choice Novelties in Untrimmed Hats.
French Flowers, Foliage.
Wings, Fancy Quills, Aigrettes,
Novelties in Ostrich Goods,
Ornaments, Buckles, Pins.
Straw Braids, Chiffons,
Millinery Trimmings, &c.

Trimmed Walking and Cycling Hats

(ground floor).

In this Department we are now showing a very large and desirable collection of Trimmed Walking and Cycling Hats, Toques, Turbans, Sailors, &c., comprising by far the most complete assortment to be seen in the city, many of the styles being exclusive with us.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Possibility of War and Preparations for It Have Engaged Departmental Attention.

PRESIDENT SAYS "KEEP COOL"

Clever Politics Shown by the Daughters of the American Revolution—Secretary Porter Thinks Mme. Bonaparte's Servant's Gong Is a Nuisance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—It was all very well, perhaps, for the Administration to discourage war talk and to enlist the services of its friends all through the week to restrain a tendency to be hot toward Spain, but in spite of all that could be done there has been war talk, and a good deal of it. As a matter of fact, it has been the chief topic, and where it was not discussed the war was not forgotten. Every man in the Navy Department was supposed to know something about it, and to be able to explain the extras that followed each other on sowe days as fast as the presses could turn them out—usually with next to nothing in them, which did not seem to make much matter. The War Department has also been appealed to to support some rather alarming reports of preparations for war, but when the reports are sifted down it is found that our preparations for war to-day are scarcely more than the development of the plans adopted and started toward completion during the first administration of President Cleveland. At the Navy Department the Bureau of Navigation, which has been a news bureau since the disaster to the Maine, has also been a rendezvous for naval officers on both the active and the retired lists. Many of them waxed hot under the collar, as private letters from Havana seemed to drop the accident theory and insist upon a more provoking one. Retired officers, who have plenty of service in them yet, were just at the point of offering their services conditionally. Officers on bureau service worried lest there might be fighting to be done with them on shore duty, fretting about the fitting up or provisioning of ships that they were not to sail with. Orders to officers were scanned with critical eyes, and the day's reports of the movements of naval vessels, obtained each morning by telegraph from all our moving warships, were examined to ascertain whether there was any scattering of the biggest North Atlantic squadron the Government has ever maintained. It was found to be clinging together, increasing rather than diminishing in numbers, and at length there was no concealment of the fact that the Navy Department was making such preparations as regard for an effective defense dictated.

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"Keep Cool," Said the President.

Amid all the whirl of excitement, the White House remained unruffled. The President was oppressed by the news of the terrible disaster of the Maine, but he was probably more deeply concerned lest the effect of the news should be, if it appeared to have been an act of treachery, to provoke a tumultuous and irresistible public demand for retaliation at once. The Administration has accepted the assurances of Spain as they were offered, in apparent good faith. It has seemed incredible to the President that the regrets extended by Capt. General Blanco and the Spanish Court could have been offered by a nation that in the remotest way could be guilty of the atrocious murder of men sleeping in their beds. Many propositions were submitted to the President, based upon the assumption that the disaster was planned, and nothing less than murder. Naval officers who looked for such a decision from the Board of Inquiry were hoping that the President would make known the decision, if it were that Spain had struck a foul blow, by demanding indemnity and apology at Havana and at the hands of the officer in command of the North Atlantic squadron, which was to be assembled at once outside Havana, ready to reduce the city to a ruin upon a refusal to comply with the demand of the United States. The argument in support of this course offered by naval officers was that it would furnish a way to reach the foe without declaring war. The indemnity, it was hoped, would not be at once turned over. What the navy desired first of all was a chance to get at the men who had been instrumental in killing sleeping seamen in a port supposed to be friendly. But the President kept these suggestions in reserve, meeting them all with recommendations to be cool. Secretary of the Navy Long, the most forceful man in the whole Cabinet, ably seconded the efforts of the President. He gave no sort of encouragement to the talk about an unavoidable war.

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Two Congresses of Women.

The Columbia Theatre last week, and this week the Grand Opera House, have been occupied by congresses of women. Last week's congress was that of the woman suffragists, who returned under the leadership of Susan B. Anthony to plead with the Judiciary Committee of the Fifty-fifth Congress and to talk to the delegates to their own congress, about the progress made in the cause of universal suffrage. The principal members of this congress have become adepts in speaking. They are perfectly at home in the Congressional committee rooms, and they know all about parliamentary law in running their meetings. It may have been the excitement about the Maine disaster, or it may be a different sort of interest, but the congress that has been meeting during the week just ended seemed to be more popular. The Daughters of the American Revolution are not such arguers as the suffragists. But those who heard them talk in the Grand Opera House, particularly on the day when candidates were named for the leading offices, learned that they could do some graceful and effective talking. Sometimes the talk was quite as sharp as it ever is in men's meetings. Even with the assistance of an expert parliamentarian, there were occasional departures from accepted forms that would have surprised Mr. Reed. Those who were so fortunate as to be invited to the reception given by the Daughters on Washington's Birthday saw that many of the Daughters were young and comely, and that those who were no longer young were apt to be distinguished in bearing and impressive in manner. And before the week was out it became perfectly apparent that among the silvery-haired dames and the browns and blondes of the younger element, there were some politicians of no mean ability.

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Clever Feminine Politicians.

Mrs. Donald McLean of New York City arrived here to attend the congress perfectly confident that she would be elected President General. The successful Regent of the largest New York chapter, one of the most energetic of all the prominent workers in the order, a parliamentarian and organizer of superior qualifications, she had before aspired to be elected and had been defeated by another candidate. Her canvass had been made this year, it was announced, with care and thoroughness. Every reason seemed to be hers for expecting to receive the votes of all members of the congress who desired to see a New York President chosen. But while Mrs. McLean was expressing absolute confidence in getting a majority vote, forces were at work of which she had no knowledge until they had succeeded in drawing in beneath the banner of Mrs. Daniel Manning a support that proved overwhelming. The spectacle of the contest between two ladies from the Empire State was strange, but the success achieved by the supporters of Mrs. Manning was amazing. Mrs. Manning is a tall, graceful, reserved woman, very highly esteemed by all who know her, but entirely destitute of the qualities that have made Mrs. McLean successful in her sphere of action. She lacks the presence of mind necessary to a presiding officer who, for at least twice must command a congress of about 800 delegates. Mrs. McLean has all the qualifications for presiding, including a ready acquaintance with parliamentary law. All the practical qualifications became as nothing under the resolution of the Daughters to elect the President General and most of the other officers from the District of Columbia. Politics may have had little to do with the choice of Mrs. Manning, but it so happened that when the seconding speeches came to be made there was a splendid procession of seconding Daughters from the Democratic States in the South, backed up by the line of Southern delegates, the States not having the relative importance in the congress that they have in the great National conventions of the political parties. About the smartest woman in the congress, to the casual visitor, was the clear-headed and intelligible reading clerk, Miss Janet Richards, who would be admirable in any convention.

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Mme. Bonaparte's Noisy Gong.

A new sort of noise has vexed a resident of the District of Columbia. Secretary Porter, the President's secretary, lives on K Street. His arduous duties at the White House require that he should have abundance of time for sleep, and that his rest should not be broken by unnecessary tumults. Close by where Secretary Porter lives and tries to rest is the house of Mme. Bonaparte. This house is connected with a stable in the rear by a wire that works a gong, and when Mme. Bonaparte requires the attendance of a servant accessible by the gong, it is rung. It seems that the occasions for ringing and Secretary Porter's desire for sleeping do not quite fit. At all events, Secretary Porter has made complaint to the District Commissioners that Mme. Bonaparte's bell is a nuisance. But the ringer of the bell says that she has been ringing it for twelve years, three times a day, and that she will continue to use it. The police regulations of the District ought to supply a remedy for this noise. It has become dangerous to speak in a loud tone of voice, and the Commissioners have prohibited all outrageous noises except those made by their official slop gatherers, who may blow their fish-horns under Secretary Porter's windows with impunity. The application of Secretary Porter was referred to one of the Commissioners, and the newspapers announce that his decision will be rendered a few days later. The policeman who was directed to secure a mitigation of the noise of which complaint was made obtained the impression that Mme. Bonaparte would be as good as her word. As this is the first time that her gong has ever been challenged, she is resolved to make stubborn resistance to choking it off.

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Wants Government Manuscripts.

Congressional Librarian Young hopes to secure the transfer to his library of the valuable manuscripts now in several departments of the Government. The State Department has the Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Franklin, and Monroe papers in its archives. These and the Hamilton papers cost $165,000. In the War Department are Revolutionary and other papers which Mr. Young is inclined to believe should be in the library. Among the manuscripts of the Navy Department is a large number of volumes of commanders' letters from an early period. Letters describing cruises of vessels on distant stations, in all parts of the world, are among the documents in the Naval Library. The Treasury has many interesting papers, in quantity so great as to overcrowd the storage space of the department. Mr. Young has established a department of manuscripts in the Congressional Library, and it is in charge of a very capable and enterprising man. If all these manuscript and other volumes partly in manuscript and partly in print could be sent to the library, the argument is that they would become accessible to many students, and in that way be of greater use than will be possible while they are kept in the different departments. While it sounds like a very sensible proposition, there is likely to be opposition from those who fear that greater accessibility to the valuable papers is not to be desired. The Washington papers are not brought out upon every idle demand. The officer in charge of them will show them to a student who brings some assurance that he can be trusted to look at them without inflicting any injury. As about all of them have been printed, it is only at rare intervals it is considered necessary to look at the original writings. It is not at all likely that the Record and Pension Office will give up the old Revolutionary papers now in its possession. They are quite as useful in that office as they can be anywhere.

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Capt. Crownishield's Trip.

Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department, disappeared at about the time the disaster to the Maine was reported. All sorts of stories were given out at the department to account for his going away at so critical a juncture, as he is one of the most severe of workers. Capt. Dickins, who occupied his place, was not sure that he had not gone to a sanitarium. Another officer suggested that he had run over to New York to rest. Still another proposed a trip to Fort Monroe in search of the fresh air. All the mystery was cleared up a few days ago by a newspaper dispatch from Tampa, which began with the innocent words, "Capt. Crowninshield says," &c. He had been looking at the fleet in an official capacity, qualifying himself to better understand its needs.

E. G. D.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

Early Spring Bargains In China and Glass

The constant growth and increase of our business is as surprising as it is gratifying, and we are led to believe that as our principle of selling fine china and glass

"¼ less than elsewhere"

becomes better known, it is also becoming better appreciated.

The following articles selected at random from our different departments are illustrations of the extra values we are offering throughout our entire establishment. Five large floors devoted to the display and sale of china and glass exclusively. Another china store like ours is not to be found anywhere in this land.

Cut Glass Decanters.

Strawberry Diamond and Fan, full cut Decanters, as follows:

Quart, Handled, $4.95 each.
Pint, Handled, $3.50 each.
Half Pint, Handled, $2.95 each.
Quart, no Handle, $3.95 each.

Cut Glass Bowls.

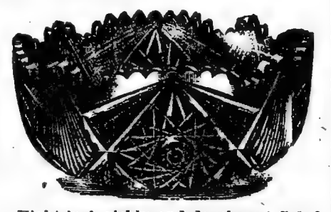

Eight-inch richly and deeply cut Salad, Fruit, or Berry Bowls, new patterns, scalloped edges, each.... **$3.90**

Cut Glass Celery Trays.

Full size, new cutting, beautifully finished, each..... **$3.90**

Tumblers.

To direct your attention particularly to our Department of Plain, Engraved, Etched, and Gold Glass Ware, which is by far the most complete in the city, we ask you to see a very pretty pattern which has a key border, with stars. Your choice of Tumblers, Champagne or Whisky Glasses at **40c. doz**

Haviland Fish & Game Sets

We have several Haviland china Fish and Game Sets, with borders in delicate tints and gold lace, Fish and Game centres, each being signed by the artist. Unfortunately in many of these sets one of the Plates has been broken or chipped, and although the regular price is $25.00, we wish to sell them at once, and therefore you can make your selection on Monday at, for the sets as they are..... **$12.00**

We also have a few odd Fish and Game Dishes in this same lot, which we will sell at.. **$3.75 each**

In connection to the sets mentioned above we have recently purchased an importer's entire line of import samples; in all there are about 100 of these sets. There are no duplicates, but every set will be sold at about one-half the regular price, and we ask you to see these sets.

Lobster a la Newburgh Dishes.

We have just received a direct importation of small covered Ramikins, with handles, suitable for Lobster a la Newburgh or Terrapin. They have borders of delicate green or Lacquer with Dresden flowers, and gold traced throughout. You would naturally expect the price to be about $9.00. We sell **$4.00 per doz.** them at.....

50-54 West 22d St.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

HORNER'S FURNITURE.

Grand Spring Exhibition of the World's Productions in the Furniture and Upholstery Arts.

Our eight spacious floors are filled with the latest productions of home and foreign markets, comprising Furniture of every description from medium to finest grades, all arranged so as to afford ready inspection. No such magnificent display has ever been shown in America.

Everything for city and country homes, and the very best value at every price.

ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEADS, newest patterns, from $18.50 to $500.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers.
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

23d Street LeBoutillier Bros.

FINEST FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDIES, 29c.

The assortment comprises nearly 200 new and exclusive patterns of the most renowned make, and were imported to retail at 35c. to 45c.

West 23d Street.

Gestreicher
IMPORTING TAILOR

Ladies' Tailoring.

We are offering a handsome Venetian cloth costume, lined throughout with any of the new shades of watermelon, cerisse or turquoise blue taffeta silk, TAILOR-MADE, TO ORDER, at **$35**

"L" STATION AT DOOR.

6TH AVE. COR. 28TH ST.

Daniell & Sons.

Cloak & Suit Dept.

Ladies' fine Tailor-made Suits, tight fitting or fly-front Reefer, all silk-lined, newest cut & very stylish, at - - - - - - **$14.75, $20.25, $21.75**

A New Assortment in Silk Waists, worth $6.50, $7.50, and $9.00, at - **$4.95, 5.75, & 6.25 each**

A complete line of Gingham and Percale Shirt Waists, worth $1.25 & $1.50, at - **98c. & $1.25 each**

Also, Imported Gingham Waists, worth $3.50, at - **$1.98 each**

BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH STS

STATE LEGISLATIVE WORK

Five Constitutional Amendments to be Submitted to the Voters in 1899.

FREE PASS MEASURE KILLED

The Governor Opposed to It, Although Other Countries Permit Legislators to Ride for Nothing—Biennial Sessions.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—It is within the probabilities that the people will be called upon to vote on five separate amendments to the State Constitution at the election in 1899. Two of these were proposed by the Legislature of 1897. Three are pending before the present body. The latter, if passed, will go, with those of last year, before the Legislature of 1898, and, if again approved, will be submitted to the popular vote the next year.

The two amendments proposed by the last Legislature are supplemental to the New York charter, and were recommended by the Charter Commission. One amends Section 26 of Article III., so as to provide that "in a city which includes an entire county or two or more entire counties, the powers and duties of a Board of Supervisors may be devolved upon the Municipal Assembly, Common Council, Board of Aldermen, or other legislative body of the city."

The other amendment is to Section 10 of Article VIII., which places a limit on municipal indebtedness, and provides that, "when any city shall include within its boundaries more than one county, the power of any county wholly included within such city to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county heretofore existing shall not, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned as a part of the city debt."

Amendments to the Constitution agreed to by one Legislature, must be referred to the Legislature "to be chosen at the next general election of Senators." There was no such general election last Fall, so that these amendments do not come up at this session.

The amendments proposed to the present Legislature, which have likelihood of passing, are those providing for biennial sessions; Senator Brackett's, for the relief of the Court of Appeals by the establishment of a temporary second division of seven Justices until the calendar is cleared, and Senator Guy's, allowing the Governor to designate temporary Justices for the Appellate Division in case the presiding Judge of any Appellate Division shall certify to him that one or more additional Justices are needed for the speedy disposition of the business before it.

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The bill of Assemblyman De Graw of Brooklyn, requiring all railroad companies to grant free transportation to the members of the Legislature and leading public officers of the State, in the discharge of their official duty, has succumbed to the gubernatorial "hold-up." Gov. Black has caused the information to be conveyed to Mr. De Graw that he does not approve the bill, and in deference to this veto-in-advance its author is allowing it to slumber on the "laid aside" calendar.

In this connection, a student of political affairs who has been delving into the customs of various countries with regard to the pay of legislators, has compiled a statement of the rates of legislative compensation, which shows the following precedent for Mr. De Graw's departure:

Victoria—$1,200 a year and free passes over all the railway lines of the colony.

Queensland—$1,500 a year and free passes on all railroad lines during the period of membership.

New South Wales—$1,500 a year and free passes over the railways of all the Australian colonies.

Tasmania—$250 a year and free passes on the railways.

Belgium—$800 a year and a free pass over the Government railways between his home and the place of sitting.

France—$1,800 a year, a free pass on all State lines, and the privilege of first-class travel on all other lines for a fee of $2 a month.

Germany—No salaries, but free passes on all railways.

Bavaria—Ten marks a day and a free pass on the State railways during the session and for eight days before and after.

Saxony—12 marks a day and free first-class tickets over the railways of the kingdom while Parliament is sitting.

Italy—No salaries, but the right to travel free by rail or steamer.

Portugal—$3 a day to Deputies who really require it and free passage by any Government vessel and over all State railways on official business.

Roumania—$5 a day and free passes on all Roumanian lines.

In spite of these examples, however, it may be accepted that the DeGraw bill will not pass.

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The Citizens' Union members of the Assembly from New York are conspicuous for the few bills they have introduced. When asked before coming to Albany if he had any new legislation in view, Mr. Weekes said: "No, I'm going to see what I can do to prevent legislation." That policy has been pursued, also, by his associates, the total number of bills so far presented by the trio being just fifteen. Of these, Mr. Laimbeer has introduced six, Mr. Seligsberg three, and Mr. Weekes six.

Mr. Laimbeer's bills are as follows:

Amending the charter provisions concerning the Health Board (the same as Senator Brush's) in the Cities Committee.

Authorizing the City of New York to establish a farm colony for the detention, reformation, and instruction of men convicted of vagrancy or habitual drunkenness, (the same as Senator Pavey's,) now in Cities Committee.

Amending Section 8,417 of the Civil Code, with regard to the discharge of a mechanic's lien—now in the Codes Committee.

Amending Sections 10 and 18 of Article 1 of Chapter 49 of the General Laws, with regard to the filing of notice of a lien—now in the Committee on General Laws.

Releasing certain real estate of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church of New York from taxes for the year 1894—now in Cities Committee.

To discourage the drink habit and prevent drinking—now in the Excise Committee.

Mr. Seligsberg's three pieces of proposed legislation all refer to New York City. They are:

Consolidating the Park Board so as to make the authority of the whole board extended over the entire city instead of each Commissioner having jurisdiction in certain boroughs—now in Cities Committee.

Providing that the Justices of the Municipal Court shall be elected by boroughs instead of at large—now in Cities Committee.

Allowing the Metropolitan Museum of Art to accept gift—now in Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Weekes has introduced the following bills:

Amending Section 3,256 of the Civil Code so as to make stenographers' fees for minutes of testimony before a court, Judge, or referee taxable as costs—ordered to third reading Feb. 22.

Prohibiting additional allowances to Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in proceedings of an unusually difficult or extraordinary character—ordered to third reading Feb. 23.

Amending Section 1,538 of the Civil Code, with regard to the sale of premises for partition under interlocutory judgment—passed the Assembly Feb. 23.

Amending the fisheries, game, and forest law relating to the taking of web-footed wild fowl in Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties, and in Long Island Sound—ordered to third reading Feb. 23.

Repealing Section 247 of Article 10 of Chapter 488 of the laws of 1892, as amended by the Laws of 1895, relating to the possession and sale of game—now in Fisheries and Game Committee.

Amending the fisheries, game, and forest law in relation to shooting, hunting, or killing deer on Long Island—now in Fisheries and Game Committee.

The record shows that Mr. Weekes has been more fortunate than his colleagues in getting bills out of committees. This can hardly be explained, however, by the fact that he is the only one of the three to enter the Republican caucuses.

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As wise a reform as the thoughtful and unprejudiced admit the biennial sessions amendment to be, its real friends regret that it is being forced through the Legislature with the same mechanical tactics and under the same executive pressure from the rear that has characterized the "jamming" of more partisan and less praiseworthy measures.

The debates on the subject, which everybody who has stopped to think what it means regards as the most important and far-reaching yet considered by the Legislature, have been listless and perfunctory. When the resolution was up for final passage in the Senate, the arguments made for and against it were delivered to empty seats. There was little of the atmosphere of earnestness and sincerity. Democratic Senators who had privately expressed their belief that the change would be wise argued against it in a half-hearted way under behests from the oracle of the Democratic Club on Fifth Avenue. Republican Senators urged platitudinous reasons in behalf of the bill because it was the Governor's, and then came out into the cloakrooms and pronounced it "rot." All was cut and dried. The resolution went through, not because it was meritorious, but because Gov. Black had chosen to apply the screws to the Republican majority. It was opposed by the Tammany Democrats, not because it was bad, but because Mr. Croker opposed it.

It was the same in the Assembly on the ordering of the resolution to third reading. Democratic orators fulminated against it, while their fellow-members on both sides lounged, read newspapers, and escaped to the lobbies. Although a material and momentous legislative reform was being discussed, pages sat and gnawed apples in the seats of members who were gossiping outside, and the hum of conversation filled the air. Not even the newspaper men paid attention to the alleged debate. They knew that when the leaders said the word the members would file back into their seats and vote according to orders.

It is in such procedure as this that philosophical observers see the most pernicious effects of law-making by machinery. Not even a wise measure escapes the deadening stamp.

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The biennial session amendment is one legislative instance where the voice of the people has been heard. It is undoubtedly true that a large majority of the Republican members of the Legislature will surrender with regret the powers, privileges, and perquisites that attach to every session. But they are afraid to vote against it because they know it to be popular with the people. Fear of his constituents and dread of the Governor's veto of his local bills has driven many a member to indorse the change who would otherwise have either dodged or openly opposed it. These men are talking hopefully now of the possibility of the next Legislature's refusing to submit the question to the people, ignoring the fact that the people will practically pass upon it at this Fall's election and that no party would be foolish enough to invite defeat by ignoring the verdict sure to be given in its favor then.

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The Codes Committee of the Assembly is to give a hearing on the Harburger bills to allow Sunday baseball and Sunday theatrical performances on Tuesday. The New York Sabbath Committee, of which W. W. Atterbury is Secretary, has requested to be heard against the bills, and the Sabbath Union, of which the Rev. Dr. Burrell is President, will also probably have representatives present. Mr. Harburger will appear for his bills.

The hearing will be largely perfunctory, as the committee has no idea of reporting the bills, and, if it did, the Assembly would not pass them.

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Ground into the glass of one of the offices on the lower floor of the Capitol is this significant sign: "State Superintendent of Insurance—Pull."

T. E. H.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

"Never trust a man who colors his hair," says a German writer, "he colors also his feelings." If this refers to women there are many peroxidic ladies in all classes of society of whom it would be well to beware.

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"Friends of the Family Are Requested Not to Throw Rice or Sling Around Old Shoes." That is a notice that is not to appear on some wedding cards that are to be out before long, but the paterfamilias is thinking it to himself every time he thinks of the wedding that is to be. "What is there in the custom?" he says to himself—and to other people, too, when he can find a sympathetic listener. "It is nothing but a pagan custom, though that would have made no difference if there were any reason or sense in it. It is simply an annoyance, which sometimes causes accidents, and is rather a vulgar practice for refined people." People are privileged to request their friends not to send flowers—a beautiful custom—to a funeral; why should they not be privileged to ask for the abatement of a veritable nuisance?"

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Golf sunbonnets are out already. They are not out on the links—it is a little early for that yet—but they are all ready to be gazed at, admired, tried on, and purchased. The golf sunbonnet is a very pretty variety of the species. It flares more than the old-fashioned sunbonnet, gives more space for hearing and seeing, and is—oh, so becoming! They have a couple of them at the Woman's Exchange, on East Thirtieth Street. They are of muslin, one all rose-colored flowers, for a brunette, and the other with blue flowers on a white ground, for a blonde, and both of them have the most delicious muslin strings, which tie into the prettiest bows imaginable.

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There are other signs of coming Spring and Summer at the exchange. One of these is in the shape of a bag full of marbles. The lower part of the bag is of chamois and the upper part of silk, the latter coming down over the chamois in four or five deep points, and stitched on. The chamois is cut straight inside the bag, making it strong. The bag is drawn up at the neck with a simple cord, which works easily, as a businesslike marble bag should.

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Stories of snowshoeing do not come in chronological order after signs of Spring, but this is a funny story of snowshoes, and it was not very long ago that it happened. It was at the last good snowstorm in New York, and the snowshoe girl, who does not have very much opportunity for the sport, was wild for a snowshoeing expedition. But first she must practice, to see if her shoes were still amenable to her endeavors. So she put them on in her own room.

Any one who knows anything about snowshoes will know that it is not an easy matter to put them on. With the first one it is all right, but with the second one, there is the first in the way—it is impossible to kneel down, for there is that long part of the shoe out in front, and it is impossible to tip the foot back, for there is that still longer tail out at the end. But with effort the snowshoe girl succeeded. It was delightful, but she longed for more worlds to conquer. Two snowshoe steps takes one across an ordinary room, and the snowshoe girl decided to try the back yard. But, of course, she could not walk down stairs. Never mind; she was athletic; she had done it when she was a child, and she—yes, she did—she slid down the banisters.

Landing was something of a trial. For some minutes she hung over the newel-post, her big shoes waving in the air in a some minutes she hung over the newel, her big shoes waving in the air in a fantastic way, which it would not have pleased her to have had chance visitors witness, before she could make a landing. Then the basement stairs required consideration. But only for a moment by a girl of ingenuity. And this was an ingenious girl, for she sat down immediately and slid down the full length, the shoes held well out of the way. It made a terrible commotion, the dog barked, and the cook was frightened half out of her wits, and not fully relieved when she opened the kitchen door, to see two snowshoes standing on end, apparently alive and facing her.

But the snowshoe girl tried her shoes in the yard, found them all right, and, oh, yes, she had a regular trip the next day on Staten Island, and she only fell once, unnecessarily, and that was when a trolley car passed, and from sheer embarrassment. And the passengers enjoyed that, for when one once gets down with snowshoes on it is next to impossible to get up again.

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One of the most interesting "points"—to some people—of a handsome Gordon setter at the Dog Show this last week was his teeth, which had a gentlemanly, well-kept appearance, with here and there, in the eye teeth, a spot of gold, which showed that he was a regular visitor to the dentist.

"Poor fellow," said a sympathetic woman; "did he like to have it done?"

"Oh, he didn't mind much," said the owner. "We have taught him to do a good many tricks, and one of them was to stand up on his hind legs. So when his teeth needed attention I took him to a regular dentist; we put him up in the chair, had him stand on his hind feet, and the dentist did the work without any trouble.

"He didn't really enjoy it very much, perhaps, when the instruments got a little near the nerve, but he didn't make any fuss. He only gave a long, low groan, as though he was saying 'Oh-o-o-o-o,' very much as any one would in the same position."

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She was a nice-looking little woman at the shoe shop, and the man noticed her at first as she sat a little way from him when he went in to buy a pair of shoes, because she was on the side of the shop supposed to be devoted entirely to masculine foot coverings. Then, as the man glanced in her direction a second time, he saw something that made him rub his eyes and look again. The woman was sitting on a line with him, but some distance away, and—he couldn't be deceived after the second glance—she was gaily swinging a neat little foot, covered with a black stocking, the latter and its well-rounded contents being visible up to the knee—swinging forward and back in a lively fashion.

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The man looked at the woman again. She was a demure, ladylike-looking little creature, and the vivacity which animated that foot seemed foreign to her general appearance, but one must believe one's eyes. The man was fascinated. He quite forgot that he had gone into the shop on his own account. The shopman came to bring the vivacious customer her shoes. The man at the other end of the room was watching with absorbed interest.

"Now," said the obsequious salesman, "if you will please stand—"

And there arose—not the woman, but a small boy who had been sitting on the other side of her.

Then the man bought his own shoes and went out.

***

"Afraid of mice?" said the woman, in tones of astonishment. "Why, I like them. They are dear little things. In the Fall, numbers of the field mice make their way into our house. I have had them sit on the rocker of my chair while I was sewing." That is a true story.

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They were talking of altruism and of good deeds done, good deeds that might have been done, and good deeds to be done. "One of the deepest regrets of my life," said one of the women, "has been that I never found time to talk with an old man with whom I lived in the house for some time when I was a young girl. I was obliged to pass through the room in which he was sitting several times a day, and his eagerness to have me stop and talk was something pitiful as I look back upon it now. Then I was only pleased to escape, and would relate with great glee how I had managed to escape his prosy stories. I only shared the general feeling in regard to him, but it would have taken so little time to have given him great pleasure.

"Who is it who gives as a rule for conversation never to talk more than two minutes and a half without giving some one else a chance? That is a good altruistic rule, and if we broaden it to mean listening to the old people we meet we shall be doing a great deal of good and gaining a great deal for ourselves as well. The most entertaining stories I have ever heard have been told me by old people to whom the world at large would not stop to listen."

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It was in the early days of the church, and the singing, of which the congregation is now very proud, was in an embryotic condition, owing to the scarcity of funds, and not very good. But the church was struggling to do its best and its people were working hard. The Warden was one of these, and he had the interest of everything very much at heart. He is Warden now, and he tells this story with much of a Christian spirit or otherwise, according to whether or not people believe in a militant Christianity. Any way, this is what happened:

"I find your singing very poor," said a showily dressed woman to the Warden, in pompous tones, as she left the church one morning.

The Warden happened to have been the man who had taken the contribution on the aisle on which the showily dressed woman sat. He knew the amount of her contribution.

"Don't you think, Madame," he said, "that we had as good a ten-cent concert as you ever heard in your life?"

"Oh," said the woman, appreciating his meaning, and a little abashed, "I can't afford to give more."

"Well," said the Warden, "we can't afford to give any better music."

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Any one who wishes to know if there is actually such a thing as "keeping Lent" by the average girl, except in a change of employment, should make investigations in the candy shops. The first thing "the girl" thinks of in connection with sacrifice is candy, and that is the first thing she decides to give up. That is not only to save money for her pet Lenten charity, for she not only does not buy candy for herself, but she does not allow any one else to buy it for her. The down-town candy shops patronized by husbands, brothers, and lovers suffer as much as the up-town establishments when my lady is wearing sackcloth.

It may not be certain as to whether "the girl" does this entirely for the regeneration of her soul or her body—Lent is a time of recuperation for both—but she does it. The statistics of the bonbon-maker say so, and statistics never lie.

THE GOLFER'S VALENTINE.

From Harper's Magazine.

Where'er I look, whate'er the place,
Mine eyes are stymied by thy face!

Whate'er I try to do the while,
My stroke is foozled by your smile!

Where'er I walk, I can't disguise,
My steps are bunkered by thine eyes!

Some day when thou art kind to me,
My heart is lofted gloriously.

But when, alas! I have thy frown,
'Tis topped and sinks, and sinks deep down!

Sometimes, when listening to thy mirth,
I'd try to loft the whole glad earth,

And make each mortal on it see
How sweet life's fair green is to me.

Ah, Phyllis, dear, my soul's so rapt
To think of thee, I'm handicapped!

But on my knees I beg the joy
Of being just thy caddie-boy.

Two up are we upon this day—
Let's seek the priest—with one to play;

Or, if 'tis medal play, 'twill do
Were we to make it one off two!

IN THE WAY OF HATS.

There are to be many fancy braids in hats for the coming season. Broad lace straws, with cloth, will be made up to suit individual styles. Smooth braids are also to be in favor and the Milan and French chip will see service. Lamé and Batavia cloths will be used and folded chiffons and tulles and chiffon ribbons will be woven into the fashionable hats. The Scotch tartan will make its appearance, to be accepted or declined according to individual opinion.

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Pattern hats in fancy braids show only the rim below the flowers which are massed upon them, covering them almost entirely. They are pretty and becoming hats, but they cost something. There are broad, low crowns in hats and there are tall, tapering crowns and wide bell crowns, and the "Tam" is also appearing in straw. There is the sailor, trimmed in all sorts and conditions of ways, and a new sailor with a Tam O'Shanter crown has a bicycle tire rim—a roll which suggests the rubber original.

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Madames and mademoiselles, get out your mother-of-pearl buckles. They are the things for your hats this year, and if they have cut steel ornaments so much the better. Rhinestones will also be an addition, or rhinestones alone will be pretty as well as fashionable. The mock jewels are still to the fore, and turquois is most desirable when set in brilliants. Dull silver setting to all white stones is an addition.

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Gold and silvered spangled net and tulle are to be found in dressy hats and bonnets. Nile green, shrimp pink, cherry red, geranium, turquois and periwinkle blue, dahlia, and deep orange shades are prevalent, with the soft neutral tints which have been so charming during the Winter. Entire black is as attractive and chic as anything that can be worn in hats, with a jewel or two to set it off.

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Ostrich plumes have the Gainesborough sweep at the left side of the hat, and do not, as a rule, lose their distinction by being combined with flowers. Rosettes have a pretty style of their own, and appear on many of the prettiest hats. Three of light-blue mousseline de soie on a fawn-colored hat are combined with black and blue shaded ostrich plumes. These shaded plumes are stylish, but they have the unnatural, affected appearance which many women of good taste do not like.

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The fuchsia and the pansy are in high favor in the way of flowers, and purple flowers of varieties never seen on sea or land hold their own, while the rose is the queen flower of the millinery as well as the floral world. The rose is to be found in all the variations of color, from brown through deep orange to pale yellow and fawn, as well as in natural colors.

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Walking hats with high crowns and sailors with low are trimmed with wings and quills at the side.

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Ribbons are in changeable colors, gray shot with red, &c.; stripes and plaids, some of them entirely of gauze, and others combined with silk and satin. Velvet ribbons are also in use.

MISS WILLARD'S TRAITS

Resented Being Called a "Red Head" and Went to Her Mother for Consolation.

TRIED TO LIVE ON FAITH

Her Meagre Diet and Lack of Necessities Drove Her to a Sick-bed—Finally Accepted a Salary—A Delightful Woman to Interview.

There was a great deal of real humanness about Frances E. Willard, the late temperance reformer. This began to show itself early in her life, when one of her greatest griefs was that she was the plainest of all her mother's children.

She had been a pretty baby, a little doll-like creature, the admiration of all the children in the village, but as she grew older she lost the baby plumpness, the soft baby hair became thin and red, and little "Frank" was considered by people outside her own family a plain child. The boys, her brother's friends, called her "red head" sometimes, an opprobrious epithet which was a torture to her sensitive spirit. On such occasions she ran in haste to her mother to be soothed.

Mme. Willard—as Miss Willard's mother was usually called—was a sensible woman. The story of her life makes good reading for child study clubs, and "Glimpses of Fifty Years," written by Miss Willard, should be in the library of every teacher and Mothers' Congress. Mme. Willard never spoke of her little daughter's hair as red, it was always 'bright colored,' and she had many soothing words of comfort for the child to help restore her self-respect when it was rudely injured.

"Don't mind those boys, Frankie," she would say, "you get your hair from your grandfather Hill; his was bright colored when he was a little boy, but it was a lovely golden brown when he grew up, and so will your's be. I wish you could have seen your grandfather Hill's queue, a thick braid, smartly tied with black ribbon. I never saw a handsomer head of hair. We children cried when the fashion changed and father's queue had to be cut off. You are like him in every way, and he was the noblest man in all the country round."

Then, later, when outspoken friends would comment upon the young girl's plainness as contrasted with the younger sister's plump prettiness, the two would go to the mother for consolation. There would be a little rebuke for the ingratitude which could not appreciate the good gifts already bestowed, but even then the mother would patiently go over the daughter's features, analyzing them and emphasizing the good points. And the little sister, Mary, of whom Miss Willard was devotedly fond, the subject of her book "Nineteen Beautiful Years," would say:

"Besides, you have father's nice figure and the small hands and feet of both houses, so, as mother says, it is a downright sin for you to berate yourself in that way."

They were a happy and united family. Even the brother had a word of consolation:

"Never mind, Frank," he would say, "if you aren't the handsomest girl in the school, I hear them say you are the smartest."

Began Life with a Bottle.

Strange to say Miss Willard began life with a bottle, and it was something of a family joke. Mme. Willard said later, when her daughter had become famous: "I must say, for the sake of her present reputation, that she had no affinity for that bottle, and gave it up at the early age of ten months without regret."

Miss Willard's speechmaking career began at an early age. The Oberlin College students rehearsing their speeches had a great fascination for her, and when she was only three she might be seen on the well curb or gate post, where one of them had placed her, a small feminine Demosthenes, gesticulating and making speeches with great earnestness.

The temperance reformer who was to be was not a housewifely creature. She prided herself later upon her ability to make a pretty cozy home; but she loved outdoor life in those early days, and disliked proportionately the needle and dishcloth, which her mother never forced upon her consideration. She became, however, very ingenious in the use of carpenter's tools.

She broke a pet cow to the saddle when her father forbade his girls the privilege of horseback riding on the farm for fear of their being injured, curry combed and rubbed the animal into a state of aesthetic beauty and her disposition into one of amiability, but did not reduce her to such a state of obedience that her mistress considered it wise to ride her anywhere but in a ravine near the house and when the boys of the family were not within commenting distance.

The little sister, Mary, had a tame goat which carried the luncheon in pannlers on its back when the two girls went off on war-like expeditions into the woods, dressed in soldier's hats and belts. On these occasions the luncheon consisted of bread and butter and sugar, pumpkin pie, nuts, and spring water served in a bottle and taken through a straw. Grace was always said at these festivities, which were conducted with much dignity, notwithstanding their rural nature.

In Miss Willard's first schooldays, at Evanston, she joined herself to the "ne'er do weels" of the school. These, like many other schoolgirls, were the bright scholars, whose wideawake brains did not find enough to do to take all their energies in the routine of school life, and their mischief was very innocent consisting chiefly in considering themselves something of school outlaws, a condition which was not sufficiently pronounced for the teachers to discover it.

Played Pirate.

One of the wildest outbreaks of those days occurred after a reading of "Jack Sheppard," which excited the adventurous spirit of Miss Willard, and one of her companions to emulation. The two dressed themselves as pirates, and, armed with wooden pistols, bowie knives, and a bottle of ginger pop and a cigar apiece, sat down in the room of one of the girls to use as much of the pirate's language as they could think of and to feel fierce. But they had not considered the subject of cigar smoke and its penetrating qualities. One of the most refined and ladylike of the teachers made her way to the room and discovered the high-booted feminine pirates in all their wickedness. She was a sensible woman. Not a word of reproach did she utter.

"Well, if this is not fortunate," she said. "The mosquitoes have almost driven me out of my room this hot night, and if you girls will just come in and smoke them out it will be a great favor to me." And the poor young pirates were obliged to demean themselves by devoting their attention to mosquitoes, feeling woefully out of place.

This was before Miss Willard's more serious thoughts of life had crystallized. But whatever she did she went into with all her heart and soul. She went into her educational work in this way, and made it such a success that when the work along temperance lines began it was against the will of all her friends, and the advice of her sensible mother that she left everything to devote herself to it. It was when she was elected President of the Chicago Union that, in a state of high spiritual enthusiasm, she determined to "trust in the Lord," and to live by faith literally. The officers of the union asked her what she would require for a salary, as she was to devote her time to the work. "Oh, that would be all right," she replied, and they, thinking rich friends were assisting her, took her at her word.

Then began hard times, when she was often without carfare, frequently hungry, and finally, falling ill, went home to her mother to be cared for. Her brother Oliver had said to her before that:

"Frank, your faith method is simply a challenge to the Almighty. You have put a chip on your shoulder and dared Omnipotence to knock it off."

"No," said Mme. Willard, when the invalid asked for a doctor; "you are going by faith, and you do not need a doctor." But she nursed her with all the skill of a mother who knows her children. "Now, I want you to listen to your mother," she went on. "I believe in faith as much as you do, but you have with a pure intention, yet ignorantly, flown in the face of Providence. Those good women spoke to you about a maintenance the very day they chose you President. That was your Heavenly Father's kind provision and you turned away from it, and dictated to Him the method of His care. The laborer is worthy of his hire; they that preach the Gospel shall live by the Gospel; this is the law and the prophets from St. Paul down to you. God isn't going to start loaves of bread flying down the chimney, nor set the fire going in my stove without fuel. I shall soon see the bottom of my flour barrel and my coal bin. You are out at elbows, down at the heel, and sick, too. Now, write to those temperance ladies, give them a plain statement of facts, and tell them that you have made the discovery that God works by means, and they may help you if they like." That was the end of Miss Willard's dependence literally upon the ravens.

Her Thorough Humanity.

It was this thorough humanity in Miss Willard which made her interested in and in sympathy with every one she met, while her quaint, quizzical humor made her a delightful companion.

She was a delightful woman to interview. She was a feminine Chauncey Depew to interviewers. Her travel had given her a broad grasp of subjects, and her practice of public speaking a ready tongue. Given a clue as to the line upon which the interviewer wished her to speak, she would cover it thoroughly, and in an interesting way without a question. Or if the interviewer had no special idea in mind except to get "something new" she would think for a moment, and then bring out some line of the work going on just at the time which had not been brought out for the public, and which she would give in the shape it was needed.

She always received all visitors with the utmost cordiality, and in a way that made them feel at home. She had a few homely words that she frequently used. "Folks" was one of these, and "sissy" another.

"Sissy," she once said to a young woman reporter who was interviewing her and who was writing a few last notes up the sides of her well-covered paper, "if you don't turn that paper over, and write on the back, you will never be able to read what you have written."

AFTER THE SMALL-AND-EARLY.

My lady sees her guests depart,
And breathes a sigh with thankful heart
To know that it is o'er.
Her well-kept house is almost wrecked,
But little else could she expect,
And Oh, 'twas such a bore!

The fragments of a shattered vase,
Some sadly mangled real old lace,
Almost compel a sob;
While coffee stains on treasured rug
Persistent at her heart-strings tug
And cause her head to throb.

A macaroon on Wilton mashed,
Some punch on her rare damask splashed—
Perpetual the stain;
And some one there has spilled an ice
Upon a book that knows no price—
Each glance around gives pain.

"Had such a lovely time, you know!"
"So glad you came!" "What, must you go?"
Are ringing in her head.
One group of petty debts is paid.
Were all included? She's afraid—
So lies awake in bed.

—WOOD LEVETTE WILSON in Brooklyn Life.

LECTURE BY MRS. DELAND.

To Speak Before the Woman's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture.

"The Change in the Feminine Ideal" will form the subject of Margaret Deland's address before the Women's Conference, Society for Ethical Culture, at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, on Monday evening, Feb. 28, at 8:15.

The hour of the lecture has been taken in the evening to give the members of the Women Wage Earners' Section an opportunity to attend, and to be the guests of the parent society for the evening.

The Women Wage Earners' Section of the Society for Ethical Culture consists, as its name implies, primarily of self-supporting women, although it numbers among its members women who, though not wage earners themselves, are interested in bettering the condition of those who are. Realizing that one of the greatest causes of labor troubles is unskilled workmanship, these women have banded themselves together to become more efficient workers in the various industries in which they engage.

The question of free trade schools for girls is at present being agitated by the section—schools wherein a girl may gain a moral as well as a good industrial education, and thus by her own proficiency aid in the uplifting of her sisters. That such a school is of the utmost importance to workingwomen is admitted by all interested in the betterment of the condition of the laboring class, but whether it can be made, in a measure, self-supporting, or must be maintained entirely by private or public contribution, is still an unsettled problem.

VISITS FROM CRANKS.

Noted Men Keep Such Visitations as Quiet as Possible for Fear They Will Multiply.

A well-dressed woman of imposing stature and impressive dignity entered the ante-room of the office of one of the most noted men in New York a few days ago and demanded that the attendant take her card to his chief without delay. The card was passed on to the private secretary, and, as it bore an unfamiliar name, he stepped into the ante-room to see who the caller might be. "I do not wish to see you," she exclaimed, "let me see Dr. —— at once. This company has possession of forty trains of cars that belong to me, and I want them. You have had them for thirty-one years, and that is long enough—"

"Wheels!" muttered the private secretary. Then aloud he said: "Certainly, Madam, you are entitled to your property. The President would be glad to talk the matter over with you, but he has an engagement in the western part of the State to-day, and will not return here for some time. Perhaps it would be better for you to put your claim in writing."

"Very well," replied the woman calmly. "But could you not personally give me one or two trains for my immediate use?"

"It would afford me pleasure to do so, Madam," replied the secretary, "but I have no authority. The President alone can act in such matters."

"That is unfortunate, for I really need a train to-day," said the woman in a tone of regret. "However, I will write a letter to Dr. ——. Please see that my property is well cared for."

The woman made her exit with graceful dignity, and left the private secretary and the office attendants wondering who she was. Her manner was that of a person of good social station, and aside from her extraordinary demand she did not appear irrational.

"She is the fourth crank that has been in here this month," said the private secretary. "Some of the newspapers published an account of the first visitation just after New Year's, and since then the freaks have been coming along every few days. It is a singular fact that whenever a story is published about a crank calling on a noted man, that man is sure to be besieged by cranks for several days afterward. Such is invariably the case with Dr. ——. We try to keep all mention of these crank visitations out of the newspapers, but once in a while a story gets into print and then we have 'wheels' by the dozen—both callers and letters. It seems to me that all the crazy people who are at large read the newspapers. When they learn that one of their kind has been calling on any particular person, they all become seized with a burning desire to do likewise. Of course not one of them gets into Dr. ——'s room, but those of us who guard the approaches have to be on the alert constantly. Twenty cranks, with ridiculous errands, have been turned away from here in one month's time. Nineteen of them were the natural result of the publication of a story about the first visit. While most of these mentally unbalanced visitors are harmless, occasionally one comes along with a homicidal mania. After a big railway accident, for instance, a self-appointed avenger is certain to turn up with an inspired mission to remove the President of the road from the earth."

The U.S. Government Report shows ROYAL Baking Powder to be stronger, purer and better than any other

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SHADOWS ON THE WALL.

When the room is tidy,
Toys are put away,
Eyes are growing sleepy,
Skies are turning gray;
Comes the children's clamor
As they round me throng—
Fairy lore's exhausted,
Sung each nursery song;
In the mellow lamplight
Hushed their voices all,
Whilst they watch me making
Shadows on the wall!

Through the happy silence
Rings their laughter low
As upon the wall, there,
Shadows come and go.
Nurse, unseen, unheeded,
Watches from the door,
Whilst the children's voices
Plead for just one more!

One by one they leave me,
Till I sit alone,
Seeing, in the twilight,
Shadows of my own.
Long forgotten fancies,
Dreams in olden guise;
Till from heart to eyelids
Tears, unbidden, rise—
Happy, happy children!
Time has joys for all—
Only some are fleeting
Shadows on the wall!

—CLIFTON BINGHAM in London Daily Mail.

THE DON'T WORRY MOVEMENT.

Its Father, Theodore Frelinghuysen Seward, Speaks of Its Principles.

"There is nothing but drunkenness so ruinous to home life as worry," said Theodore Frelinghuysen Seward, the father of the "don't worry" movement, to the members of the Household Economic Association at their regular weekly meeting Friday afternoon. Mr. Seward's talk was a serious one.

"People come to me," he continued, "expecting to find something funny in the 'don't worry' circles, but the matter goes too deep down into the principles of life to be funny. I have tried to write a popular lecture upon the subject, but I couldn't do it.

"What is a home? It is not made up of parents and children, for some places where they are to be found are hells. It is the spirit of love which makes a home, and heaven is kept out of some families by worry.

"The 'don't worry' doctrine is not new; it was founded by Jesus Christ, but it has been so covered with dogmas that it has had to be unearthed. Who can tell a churchman from a non-churchman by his freedom from worry? God has been obliged to chloroform His people for one-third of the time that He may make necessary repairs in their brains. If we wish to have power in our electric motor we must not break the connection with the dynamo.

"It is not reasonable to think that the sense world will be man's home here and his future home in the spiritual world. That has been the great heresy of all time.

"We are learning the influence of thought. As we change our clothes, so we can change our bodies. The spiritual emancipation of the race lies in its mental attitude.

"Theologists have made a great many mistakes, and that is because they were men. I say that seriously. Women reach things through their affections and intuitions. Women put conscience into their work, and in this movement they have been pre-eminent. They have nine-tenths of the interest and influence in it.

"A divine discontent which is bringing us to higher things is the philosophy of the 'don't worry' movement. It is not all religious. Reason and common sense will help us in three-quarters of our trouble.

"Special directions cannot be given in the movement. I have found it is a matter of individual experience—it is our relation to the Divine."

In answer to a question, Mr. Seward said that "don't worry" meetings were held at the office of the Second Divine Ministry, 67 Irving Place, every Wednesday evening.

FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

The People's University Extension Society Explains Its Aim.

The People's University Extension Society, incorporated within the present year, has issued in circular form an explanation of the purposes for which it was organized. These are the bringing within the reach of all classes of busy men and women the inspiration and benefits of higher education and the elevation and enrichment of the lives of the people by giving education in those essential, practical questions of life and government which the common schools do not teach. The important branches outlined for study are child training, physiology, and hygiene, food and cooking, tenement house reforms, child labor and manual training.

The President of the organization is Rossiter Johnson, and the Vice Presidents are Charles Dudley Warner, Robert S. MacArthur, Truman J. Backus, W. H. P. Faunce, and Charles Cuthbert Hall.

Enough Funds for These Cases.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeal for money with which to purchase an artificial leg for an honest and industrious man: "Mrs. H.," $20; Mrs. J. H. Schley, $15; "E. V. J." and Mrs. Mary F. Williamson, $5 each; R. H. Pettigrew, Jr., $2; "G. B. L.," "Mrs. E. L." and Henry Peetsch, $1 each. Also the additional contributions toward the support of an aged couple till they can gain admittance to a home: "Suburban" and "H. C. F." $3 each. As sufficient money has now been received for both of these cases, no further contributions are required.

For the Froebel Academy.

Miss Lily Hoffner Wood will give a recital of George Eliot's poetic drama, "The Spanish Gypsy," for the benefit of the building fund of the Froebel Academy, at Puritan Church, Lafayette and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 1, at 8 o'clock. The committee in charge of the entertainment includes Mrs. R. W. Underhill, Chairman; Mrs. W. D. Munson, Mrs. A. E. Palmer, Mrs. I. N. Wright, Mrs. D. L. Buckman, Mrs. J. B. Beatty, and Mrs. F. J. Benjamin. Miss Wood has arranged the drama in an abridged form, and gives the recital entirely from memory.

SOCIAL RESULTS OF COMMERCIALISM.

Written for The New York Times

BY JOHN JAY CHAPMAN.

II.

Speech is a great part of social life, but not the whole of it. Dress, bearing, expression betray a man, customs show character, all these various utterances mingle and merge into the general tone which is the voice of a national temperament; private motive is lost in it.

This tone penetrates and envelops everything in America. It is impossible to condemn it altogether. This desire to please, which has so much of the shopman's smile in it, graduates at one end of the scale into a general kindliness, into public benefactions, hospitals, and college foundations; at the other end it is seen melting into a desire to efface one's self rather than give offense, to hide rather than be noticed.

In Europe, the men in the pit at the theatre stand up between the acts, face the house, and examine the audience at leisure. The American dares not do this. He cannot stand the isolation, nor the publicity. The American in a horse car can give his seat to a lady, but dares not raise his voice while the conductor tramps over his toes. It violates every instinct of his commercial body to thrust his private concerns into prominence. The American addresses his equal, whom he knows familiarly, as Mr. Jones, giving him the title with as much subserviency as the Englishman pays to an unknown Earl.

Mere financial dishonesty is of very little importance in the history of civilization. Who cares whether Caesar stole or Caesar Borgia cheated? Their intellects stand clear. The real evil that follows in the wake of a commercial dishonesty so general as ours is the intellectual dishonesty it generates. One need not mind stealing, but one must cry out at people whose minds are so befuddled that they do not know theft when they see it. Robert Walpole bought votes. He deceived others, but he did not deceive himself.

We have seen that the retailer in the small town could not afford to think clearly upon the political situation. But this was a mere instance, a sample of his mental attitude. He dare not face any question. He must shuffle, qualify, and defer. Here at last we have the great characteristic which covers our continent like a climate—intellectual dishonesty. This state of mind does not merely prevent a man having positive opinions. The American is incapable of taking a real interest in anything. The lack of passion in the American—noticeable in his books and in himself—comes from the same habitual mental distraction; for passion is concentration. Hence also the flippancy, superficiality, and easy humor for which we are noted. Nothing except the dollar is believed to be worthy the attention of a serious man. People are even ashamed of their tastes. Until recently, we thought it effeminate for a man to play on the piano. When a man takes a living interest in anything, we call him a "crank." There is an element of self-sacrifice in any honest intellectual work which we detect at once and score with contumely.

It is not solely commercial interest that made the biographers of Lincoln so thrifty to extend and veneer their book. It is because they themselves did not, could not, take an interest in the truth about him. The second-rate quality of all our letters and verse is due to the same cause. The intellectual integrity is undermined. The literary man is concerned for what "will go," like the reformer who is half politician. The attention of every one in the United States is on some one else's opinion, not on truth.

The matter resolves at last into Pilate's question: What is truth? We do not know, and shall never know. But it seems to involve a certain focussing and concentration of the attention which brings all the life within us into harmony. When this happens to us, we discover that truth is the only thing we had ever really cared about in the world. The thing seems to be the same thing, no matter which avenue we reach it by. At whatever point we are touched, we respond. A quartet, a cathedral, a sonnet, an exhibition of juggling, anything well done—we are at the mercy of it. But as the whole of us responds to it, so it takes a whole man to do it. Whatever cracks men up and obliterates parts of them, makes them powerless to give out this vibration. This is about all we know of individualism and the integrity of the individual. The sum of all the philosophies in the history of the world can be packed back into it. All the tyrannies and abuses in the world are only bad because they injure this integrity. We desire truth. It is the only thing we desire. To have it, we must develop the individual. And there are practical ways and means of doing this. We see that all our abuses are only odious because they injure some individual man's spirit. We can trace the corruption of politics into business, and find private selfishness at the bottom of it. We can see this spread out into a network of invisible influence, in the form of intellectual dishonesty blighting the minds of our people. We can look still closer and see just why and how the temperament of the private man is expressed.

We study this first in social life; for social life is the source and fountain of all things. The touchstone for any civilization is what one man says to another man in the street. Everything else that happens there bears a traceable relation to the tone of his voice. The press reflects it, the pulpit echoes it, the literature reproduces it, the architecture embodies it.

The rays of force which start in material prosperity pass through the focus of social life, and extend out into literature, art, architecture, religion, philosophy. All these things are but the sparks thrown off the gestures and gaits, the records of the social life of some civilization. That is the reason why it has been necessary to pause over a clubhouse and study its inmates. The ballroom, the dinner table, would have been equally instructive. The deference to reigning convention is the same everywhere. The instinct of self-concealment, the policy of classing like with like, leads to the herding of the young with the young only, the sporting with the sporting only, the rich with the rich only, which is the bane of our society. The suffocation is mitigated here and there by the influence of ambitious and educated women. They are doing their best to stem the tide which they can neither control nor understand. The stratification of our society and crystallization into social groups, is little short of miraculous, considering the lightning changes of scene. The nouveaux riches of one decade are the old noblesse of the next decade, and yet any particular set, at any particular time, has its exclusions, its code of hats and coats, and small talk which are more rigid than those of London.

The only place in the country where society is not dull is Washington, because in Washington politics have always forced the social elements to mix; because in Washington, some embers of the old ante-bellum society survived; because the place has no commerce, and because the foreign diplomats have been a constant factor educating the Americans in social matters. But Washington is not the centre of American civilization. The controlling force in American life is not in its politics, but in commerce. New York is the head and heart of the United States. Chicago is American, and the elements of this life must be sought, as always, in the small towns. Find the social factors which are common to Chicago, to Poughkeepsie, and to Newport, and you have the keynote to the country. We began with a city club. But it would have made no difference what gathering we entered—a drawing room at Newport, a labor union in Fifteenth Street—we should have found the same phenomena—formalism, suppression of the individual, intellectual dishonesty.

The dandy at Newport who conscientiously follows his leaders and observes the cab rule, the glove ordinance, and the mystery of the oyster fork is governed by the same law, is fettered by the same force as the labor man who fears to tell his fellows that he approves of Waring's clean streets. Each is a half-man, each is afraid of his fellows, and for the same reason. Each is commercial, keeps his place by conciliatory methods, and will be punished for contumacy by the loss of his job. Neither of them has an independent opinion upon any subject.

The charge brought against our millionaire society is that it is vulgar. The houses are palaces, the taste is for the most part excellent, the people are in every sense but the commercial sense more virtuous than the rich of any other nation. Wealth is poured out in avalanches.

Why is all this display not magnificent? The millionaire society is not vulgar, but it is insignificant. The reason is that you cannot have splendor without personal and intellectual independence, and this does not exist in America. The conversation on the Commodore's steam yacht is tedious. The talk at the weekly meeting of the amalgamated glaziers is insipid, and impresses you with the selfishness of mankind.

Now what is at the bottom of this identity? We are passing through the great age of distribution. It is not confined to America. It qualifies European history. All the different kinds of Socialism are mere proofs of it. Every one either wants to get something himself, or, if he is a philosopher, wants to show other people how to get it. When Henry George thought that man lives by bread alone, at least, he thought that if you only give every one lots of bread that is all you need provide for; the rest will follow. In America we are leading the world in the intensity with which this phase of progress goes on, because in America there is nothing else to occupy men's minds. Let us return to our social focus and its relation to the arts.

The world has groped for 3,000 years to find the connection between morality and the fine arts. It may be that we stand here on the borderland of discovery. We can at least see that they are not likely to arise in an era of subserviency and intellectual fog.

The fine arts are departments of science, and the attitude of mind of the artist toward his work or of the public toward his product is that of an interest in truth for its own sake. It is the attitude of the scientific man toward his problems. The scientists do not waver or cringe. They are the great bullies of this era. They draw their power from their work. They seek, they proclaim, they monopolize truth. There is in them the note of greatness, not because of their discoveries, but because of their pursuit.

Commercial or sexual crime or violence which does not unman the artist, ought not to extinguish art, and it never has done so. Anything which has made him timeserving or truthless ought to show in his work, and it always has done so.

Any system of morality or conjunction of circumstances that tends to make men tell the truth as they see it will tend to produce what the world will call art. If the statement be accurate, the world will call it beautiful. Put it as you will, art is self-assertion and beauty is accuracy. Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh.

Anybody can see that fiction depends upon social conditions; for it is nothing but a description of them.

Take his clubs and his routs away from Thackeray, his hunting away from Whitemelville, his peasantry away from Scott, his street life away from Dickens, and where would their books be? Vigorous and picturesque individuality must precede good fiction. The great American novel, except as the outcome of a vigorous social life, is the dream of an idiot. You must have an age of ebullition where the spontaneous life about the novelist forces itself into his books before you can have good fiction. Architecture depends so plainly upon social life that we have only to look at country houses from Colonial times down to read the hearts of the inmates. And so with the other fine arts and decorations, they are mere languages.

It is thought that our modern life is more complex than that of the eighteenth century because the machinery by which it is carried on is expanded. Transportation, newspapers, corporations, oceans of books and magazines, foreign cables, have changed the forms by which power is transmitted. But the manifestations of humanity in government, in social life, and in the arts proceed upon the same principles as ever. Everything depends as completely on personal intercourse as it did in Athens. We have not learned anything new in America about liberty, but we have forgotten much. The devices which political philosophy has always approved are those which protect the spirit of the individual and enable it to grow strong. The struggles for English liberty have been struggles over taxation. The rights of the sovereign to seize a man's property or imprison his body without form of law were abolished. This comparative financial independence of the English subject has been valued as the basis of spiritual independence. It has no other claim to be thought important. Yet while we have been praising our bills of rights and bulwarks of liberty, commerce in the United States has been bringing power after power, battalion after battalion, to bear upon the integrity of spirit of the individual man. Here is a situation which no legislation can meet. Civil liberty has been submerged in the boss system. But this is a mere symptom. It is valuable only because it brings strikingly into view the intellectual bondage it denotes. It is valuable only because it gives us a fighting ground, an educational arena in which the fight for intellectual liberty may be begun.

It is unnecessary to go over the steps of the argument backward, and to show how our citizen mov

PAST WEEK IN SOCIETY.

Lent is here with all that its coming signifies to the members of the gay world. The gayeties of even the last crowded fortnight of the Winter season proper are now only a memory, and after a few days of rest and comparative quiet the society world will take up with renewed zest the diversions of another Lenten season. This promises to be more than usually filled with events and incidents, and New York society will change only the manner and not the form of its gayeties. So strong was the influence of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches in former years as to the observance of Lent that by tacit consent it was customary to abandon dancing entirely during the penitential period and to abstain from theatregoing and anything more exciting than occasional quiet dinners, sewing classes, and card parties. All that has been changed now, however, and the proportion of men and women who abstain from dancing and theatregoing during the forty days is so small as to excite remark. There is not as much dancing during Lent as in the season proper, but this is probably due more to a desire for a change in diversions than from any religious prejudices or scruples.

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Lent has come to be above all the season for the meetings of the numberless social clubs which are now such a feature of New York Winter social life. Their meetings are at this time always crowded and successful. There are two Badminton, two roller skating, and two bowling clubs, all successful, which hold weekly meetings, not to speak of the numerous riding, literary, and card clubs, which also hold weekly meetings at this season. The new Midwinter Club, formed last year, will hold three meetings during Lent, the first of which will take place at Sherry's to-morrow night and the succeeding ones at the same place on the evenings of March 14 and 24. This club has a social atmosphere and provides its members and guests not only with a new and enjoyable entertainment at each meeting, but with a supper and an opportunity for a following dance. Its first meeting, held on Feb. 10, was marked by a vaudeville entertainment, and its second, to-morrow night, will take the form of a musicale at which several eminent artists are to appear. The entertainments for its third and fourth meetings have not yet been decided upon. So prosperous is the club that it is quite possible it may give as a compliment to its members a fifth meeting during Easter week. The committee in charge of to-morrow night's entertainment is composed of William E. Shepherd, E. N. Taller, and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon.

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It is reported that William K. Vanderbilt will give on March 17, Mi-Careme, the dance, at his Fifth Avenue residence, for his niece, Miss Lila Sloane, which he was obliged to give up on the date originally set, on account of the illness of his young son, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., with the measles. Young Mr. Vanderbilt had a very light attack of the prevalent infantile complaint, and returned to his studies at Harvard some time ago. This dance will be a pleasant incident of the Lenten days to the younger fashionable set, and is already being discussed with eager anticipation. Mr. Vanderbilt has now remained in New York for a much longer period than he has spent here at one time in the past four or five years. He seems to enjoy the new responsibilities which have become his since the incapacitating illness of his elder brother, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and his intimates state that he has not been so much like himself in four years. He is no longer annoyed by would-be newspaper detectives, since he has become a familiar figure on the streets and in the fashionable restaurants and cafés.

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There is considerable discussion concerning the Easter weddings. The largest and most fashionable of these weddings which have thus far been announced will be those of Clermont L. Clarkson and his cousin, Miss Adelaide L. Clarkson, daughter of Howard Clarkson, at the Church of the Incarnation on Easter Monday, April 11, and of Philip Blagden Thompson and Miss Marion McKeever, a daughter of J. Lawrence McKeever, at St. Bartholomew's Church on Easter Tuesday, April 12. It is probable that the weddings of Clarence H. Mackay and Miss Katharine Duer, and of John H. Iselin and Miss Caroline Goodridge, a daughter of Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, will also be celebrated soon after Easter. The wedding of John G. Beresford and Miss Emilie Iselin, second daughter of Adrian Iselin, which was celebrated very quietly on Monday last, was a complete surprise to the New York society world, for it had been generally understood that the young couple would not be married until Easter week. As Miss Iselin was in very deep mourning, both for her mother and her aunt, Mrs. Lee of Baltimore, the ceremony was very quietly performed by Archbishop Corrigan. There were no bridesmaids or ushers, and Philip Allen was the best man. Mr. and Mrs. Beresford sailed on Wednesday for England, and will visit Mr. Beresford's relatives in Ireland. On their return in May they will take up their residence in Westchester County. The engagement has been announced in New Orleans of J. N. de R. Whitehouse of this city and Miss Vera Boarman of the Crescent City. Mr. Whitehouse has been devoted to Miss Boarman for several months past, during a long visit she paid here.

Hamilton Cary and Mrs. Nellie Morrell's wedding, which also occurred on Monday, was celebrated at the residence of the bride's mother on Fifth Avenue, and was attended by about 200 persons. The bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Cary, who has been an invalid for some time, was brought in on a wheeled chair to the ceremony, to the great surprise of her son and new daughter-in-law. Mr. Cary's large acquaintance and popularity brought the young couple an unusual number of handsome presents.

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So successful were the Life vaudeville entertainments and breakfasts at the Astoria in the early Winter that Mrs. Robert Osborn, who had much to do with their management, has been called upon by the Board of Supervisors of the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital to arrange for two dramatic teas, which will be given in the Astoria ballroom on the afternoons of March 11 and 18 (Fridays) for the benefit of the hospital. The programme on each afternoon will consist of two clever little plays never before presented, which will be produced by well-known actors and actresses, and after each performance tea will be served. The Supervisors, among whom are Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. E. A. Bayliss, Mrs. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Roland Redmond, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., Mrs. William Robison, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Marion Story, Miss C. De Forest, and Miss Whitney, will preside over the tea tables. The tickets for each afternoon will be $5, and may by obtained from Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Cowles, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Marquand, and Mrs. Warren of the Supervisors, or from the Secretary, Mrs. Robert Osborn, at 2 Rutherfurd Place.

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The serious accident to Mrs. William C. Whitney, which, it is still feared, may result fatally, has entirely stopped all gayety at Aiken, where Mrs. Whitney had been spending most of the Winter, and has caused much anxiety in New York. The Aiken season has certainly had much to contend with. The burning of the Highland Park Hotel was a sad blow, and started the season poorly, and now comes Mrs. Whitney's accident to accentuate the depression. The many New Yorkers who went to the New Orleans Carnival are returning, and all report having had "the time of their lives." It almost seemed as if the old city had determined to make up by an unusually gay and brilliant carnival for the long period of depression caused by the yellow fever. Certain it is that not only the processions but the balls were held on an unusual scale of magnificence and expense. The New Yorkers especially appreciated and enjoyed the hospitality which is so marked a characteristic of the people of New Orleans. Among the New Yorkers who went to New Orleans to the carnival were Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Richard, and Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, who took with them in their private car Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs and Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's narrow escape from the loss of her eye is recalled by a recent paragraph in a London paper to the effect that "Lady Jeune is in great anxiety about her daughter, Mrs. Allhusen, who, while playing billiards, received an accidental blow from a cue, which has seriously injured her eye."

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Recent letters from London bring the following items of social information: Mr. Talbot, who is engaged to Miss Balfour, is the third son of Mr. Talbot, the member for Oxford University, and a nephew of Bishop Talbot, who are both belongings of a branch of the Shrewsbury family. Miss Balfour is the sister of Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, and has greatly distinguished herself at Prince's and Niagara as a skater. The marriage arranged between Mr. Shelley, eldest son of Sir Charles Shelley, and Miss Eleanor Rolls, only daughter of Lord Llangattock, is likely to take place in April. Mr. Shelley, who is in the Scots Guards, is a great-nephew of the poet Shelley, and his mother, Lady Mary Shelley, was a daughter of Lord Courtown. The family place is Avington, beautifully situated on the banks of the Itchin, not far from Winchester. It was previously in the possession of the Duke of Buckingham. Lord Llangattock, who was well known in society and Parliament as Mr. Rolls of the Hendre, in Monmouthshire, is the possessor of a considerable London property. He has also a splendid yacht, the Santa Maria, and purchased from Baron de Worms some years ago South Lodge, in Kensingtongore, a house which is full of beautiful things, and where Lady Llangattock has given several successful balls. Lady Evelyn Bathurst, half-sister of Lord Bathurst, is to be married to Capt. Lister, the eldest son of Sir Villiers Lister. Capt. Lister is a first cousin of Lady Bathurst and a grand-nephew of the late C. P. Villiers.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Peter Marié will give an evening reception to-morrow at his handsome apartments up town. Miss Evelyn Harris, the young New Orleans belle, whose recitations of French poems have caused so much interest in the society world of late, will entertain Mr. Marié's guests. Miss Harriette Cady gave the last of her series of afternoon piano recitals at the Astoria yesterday. Miss Cady played, among other selections, a minuet recently composed by Mrs. Albert Hendricks of this city, whose musical compositions have attracted much favorable attention.

Among the Lenten matinées, one of the most attractive will take place on Thursday afternoon next at the Garden Theatre in aid of the Fresh-Air Fund. John Drew and Miss Isabel Irving will appear in "Mrs. Hilary's Regrets," D. H. Harkins and Miss Elsie De Wolfe in the quarrel scenes in "School for Scandal," and Henry Miller in "Heartsease." Leo Stern will also take part in the entertainment. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, Mrs. Theodore Gilman, Mrs. Frederick Harriman, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, and Miss Neilson. Tickets are on sale at the box office.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

The St. Nicholas Society will hold a stated meeting at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, on Thursday evening next, at 8:30. An amendment to the by-laws, proposed by a prominent member of the society, providing for the moving forward one month of the regular meeting, usually held on the first Thursday of June, to the first Thursday in May, will be voted upon, and in all probability will be passed without much discussion.

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This proposed amendment, which is simple enough in itself, has peculiar significance, not only to the St. Nicholas Society, but to the New York club world in general. It is a marked evidence of the change in social and club conditions that has come over the metropolis within the past twenty years. The St. Nicholas Society is one of the oldest and most conservative of New York social organizations, and yet it is now forced to fall into line and to give public recognition of the fact that social conditions have been almost transformed since its founders framed this by-law many years ago. In those days and for many years after the foundation of the society, the Summer vacation, when New York was even comparatively deserted by its more wealthy and less busily employed residents, began at the earliest on July 1 and closed at the latest on Sept. 1. There were then no distinctive watering places, save Far Rockaway and Saratoga, and a man who possessed both a town and country house was a veritable rarity.

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Now the country is dotted with Summer resorts and country houses, and the wealthy and leisurely element remains in town a shorter period each successive year. The beginning of the season of outing has been moved forward during the past twenty years from July to June, then to May, and now to April, while on the other hand its close has been gradually extended from September to October, and now to late November or early December. The Winter season, so called, rarely extends over the three months of December, January, and February, and even then is broken by a fortnight's interregnum at Christmas and New Year's, and when Lent comes early closes by the middle of February. The St. Nicholas Society in consequence of these changed conditions has found during the past ten years that its June meeting, which was at one time largely attended, has had few participants, and hence its conservatism has had to yield to the pressure of the times, and it proposes to hold a May meeting with more likelihood of a good attendance of members.

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The country clubs, which have grown in numbers and importance during the past ten years, are also a factor in this question, and New York club Governors find themselves now confronted for four or five months of the year with the very serious opposition of these country clubs. Some students of club and social conditions go so far as to predict that it will not be many years before New York society will abandon a Winter season entirely, and will substitute for it a Spring season, like London and Paris. This prediction may not be realized in this generation, but certain it is that the tendency of social life in New York is more and more toward the virtual abandonment of the city for the country.

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There are fifteen candidates posted for election at the St. Nicholas Society meeting on Thursday evening next. The list is headed by William Astor Chanler, and includes, among others, the names of James Lorimer Graham, Adrian H. Joline, Arthur Frederic Schermerhorn, Howard Willets, and George Philip Cammann. The old society never falls far below its limit of memberships. As has been said of United States Consuls, its members "seldom die and never resign." There is something in the name and history of the society which makes its members proud of their membership, and which offers a constant inducement for the sons of old New Yorkers to join it.

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Next week will bring the annual meeting of the Calumet Club. It seems hardly possible for the club's old and new members, when they contemplate its present prosperous condition and its now well-assured future, to realize that a year has elapsed since the Calumet was on the point of dissolution. Despite gloomy predictions, both inside and outside the club, when a loyal band of its own members took the matter into their own hands a year ago, and resolved that the club should go on, that they could not succeed in their purpose, the club has not only gone on, but has suffered a surprisingly small loss through resignations at the end of the year, which have been much more than overcome by the influx of new members, and the club has about reached its limit of membership. There is a probability that at the coming annual meeting the limit of membership will be raised from 500 to 800 resident members, and while the old initiation fee of $250, which has been suspended during the past year, will not be restored, that a nominal one of $100 will be imposed. There is no opposition ticket, and the regular, or Governors', ticket, which is considered fairly representative of the old and new members in the club, will be undoubtedly chosen. President George Brown, who has been at the helm during the past two years, will retire both from his office and the Governing Board at the coming meeting, as will also Secretary Newbold Edgar and Treasurer Frederic Eldridge. Their retirement is regretted by the members of the club, for they have been efficient officers and Governors, and in consequence of the club's vicissitudes have had a peculiarly difficult task to perform.

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The announced decision of Richard Croker that the Democratic Club would not move at present from its Fifth Avenue house, and was in a position to dispose of the old Sixth Avenue house of the New York Athletic Club at a handsome profit, was not a surprise to New York clubmen in general. It was said in this column some weeks ago that the proposed move to Sixth Avenue was not popular with many members of the Democratic Club, and would be distinctly deterrent to many candidates for membership. Mr. Croker has undoubtedly felt for some time past the pressure proceeding from the members who were opposed to the proposed move, and was enabled through the prospect of a large profit on the purchase of the New York Athletic Club's old house to yield gracefully to such pressure. There is a vast deal of difference to most clubmen between a F'fth Avenue and a Sixth Avenue location for a clubhouse. The athletic club can afford to be indifferent to this question of locality, as its membership is composed for the most part of an element which belongs to it more for its advantages in the way of indoor sport and exercise than for social reasons. The Democratic Club has, up till now, been a social organization on a political basis, and, although it is now really the new Tammany Hall, there is a general feeling among its members that it should endeavor to keep up some sort of social prestige, which would be distinctly lowered if the club moved to Sixth Avenue.

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Although the Sixth Avenue move has been abandoned by the Democratic Club, it is by no means certain that it will remain in its present quarters. The house which it now occupies is entirely too small for its large and rapidly growing membership, and it is doubtful whether even costly alterations and additions would make it suitable for some time to come. It is, therefore, more than likely that the club will lease, buy, or build another and larger house somewhere on upper Fifth Avenue, within the near future. CLUBMAN.

Do not use a baking powder of doubtful quality when, for a few cents more, you can buy

Cleveland's

Baking Powder

a pure cream of tartar powder with a record of 28 years' use among the best housekeepers.

GOSSIP FROM NEWPORT.

Plans for Improving the Harbor—Changes at the Naval Station—Society and Other Notes.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 26.—Arrangements have been made for housing an increased number of men who wish to be independent. The Margarit is the large house opposite the Robinson. It has been decorated and supplied with every modern improvement, and will be run as an apartment annex to the Robinson. The Berkeley, which has housed so many bachelors since its purchase by Mr. Griswold and conversion into suites of rooms, has been kept open all Winter. Electric lights and steam heating having been introduced, Capt. Fred H. Paine, Col. Reginald Norman, John Bolt, and Mr. Cope Whitehouse have their permanent residence here. The introduction of hand-painted windows into the large salon of Mr. Cope Whitehouse has made this corner most attractive. His salon is fitted with maps, photographs, sketches, and plans for proposed buildings for Newport, surveys of his Egyptian property, photos of scenes in Middle Arabia, designs for the extensive palace to be constructed on the shore of Lake Roiyan-Moevis, &c.

It is believed that the idea of W. Watts Sherman for the whitewashing of the houses on the harbor front will be discussed and practical steps taken for its execution at the next meeting of the Park Commission. A house-to-house visitation was made last season and it was found that a very small sum of money, not exceeding $500, would suffice to whitewash those buildings occupied by persons who were not willing to have a "wash and brush-up" at their own expense.

The reform government, with a real power behind the throne that is working more wisely than many people imagine, has resolved that the harbor must be made attractive for the yachts, comfortable cottages be available at moderate rents for those connected with them; sewage kept out of the harbor, and refuse promptly collected and destroyed, and that all this must be done without any increase of the tax rate.

It is expected that several changes will take place at the Newport Naval Station before the end of the present year. Commodore Albert Kantz, the commandant of the station, will, it is said, be promoted a Rear Admiral; Capt. C. F. Goodrich, the President of the War College, will have one of the ships of the North Atlantic squadron. Commander Charles H. Stockton, now a member of the college Faculty, will become President in succession to Capt. Goodrich. Rumor has it that the next commandant of the Newport Naval Station will be Capt. F. J. Higginson, formerly the commanding officer of the Training Station.

The recent severe rainstorm played much havoc in the south part of the city, and the estimated rainfall was three inches. The Lily Pond overflowed, flooding the Ocean Drive at certain parts. The new polo field and the golf courses were submerged for nearly twenty-four hours, but the new drains worked well, and the water was carried off via Harrison Avenue. The seas broke over the cliff and many lawns suffered.

The King estate has opened Roseneath Avenue across the eastern slope at Halidon Hill. It gives access to the new harbor park and a road with easy gradient and a curve for the straight and stiff climb of Chasteleux Avenue.

The work on Mr. Stuyvesant Fish's new villa is progressing rapidly, and the place will be ready for occupancy by early June. Other buildings nearing completion are Mr. Haven's villa on Narragansett Avenue, Benjamin Shaw's villa, and the stables of Commodore Gerry and Harry Payne Whitney. The wall around "The Breakers" has been completed and the handsome iron railings are now being put up.

All the Pinard cottages, save one, have been rented for the season, and are being thoroughly overhauled.

The Pratt cottage on Bellevue Avenue has been rented by Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, who have been abroad for the past two seasons. Their return will be welcomed, as they do a considerable amount of entertaining.

Egerton L. Winthrop is the guest of Commodore Gerry.

A report is current here that the Society of Musical Art, which lately closed its season in New York, will give a number of soirées at the pretty Casino Theatre during the coming season.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet and her daughter, Miss May Goelet, will, it is reported, pass the coming season abroad, and will not open their villa on the cliffs at all.

Mr. J. J. Van Alen has taken a house in London, and will not return in time for the coming season.

Mrs. William J. Swinburne and her daughter, have gone to Florida for the remainder of the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie were visitors here during the week.

John H. Davis and H. B. Churchill of New York are here.

Commodore Fred P. Sands has returned from New York.

Miss Anna F. Hunter is acting secretary pro tem. of the local charity organization.

The officers at Fort Adams gave an informal dance at the post library on Tuesday evening.

Mr. E. Rollins Morse of Boston has taken "Rhua House" for the coming season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews will occupy their villa here next season.

A large number of Summer residents are to be placed on the personal tax list this year. Several have already sent their names to the Assessor.

Commercial Travelers' Fair.

Among the new features decided upon for the Commercial Travelers' Fair, which opens to-morrow night at the Madison Square Garden, is the arrangement to hold a Cuban demonstration on Wednesday night. Prof. Rampone of the Old Guard Band has obtained a copy of La Baymosa, the Cuban National anthem, and will play it in honor of the occasion. Large screen pictures will also be shown of the Maine as she was and as she appears in her present condition. It is expected that Chauncey M. Depew will formally open the fair and make an address.

McAuley Mission's Appeal.

The managers of the Jerry McAuley Cremorne Mission, at 104 West Thirty-second Street, have issued an appeal for funds to erect a home of their own in which shall be lodging rooms, meeting rooms, and a dispensary. The mission at present costs about $5,000 a year to run. The cost of the proposed building is estimated at $50,000. Subscriptions may be sent to Charles M. Jesup, 87 Wall Street.

A FEW THINGS ABOUT NICE

The City of Many Conquests Where Queen Victoria Has Her Spring Recuperation.

A CASTLE WITH A HISTORY

Nice Has Immense Floral Gardens, Produces Many "Sweet Waters," Is Governed by Social Usages That Interfere with Comfort, but Allows a Few Amusements.

NICE, Feb. 1.—Unless some enterprising hotel landlord can secure the services of the Prince of Wales, none of that jovial fraternity need hope to compete in "attractions" with him of the Hotel Regina, who advertises in large colored letters on every dead wall in Southern France, "Excelsior Hotel Regina, Nice, (Cimiez,) during March and April sojourn of H. M. Queen Victoria." All the familiar claims of celestial climates, beautiful drives, and fountains of health grow pale before that glorious announcement, made for the information of Anglo-Saxons, for it is printed always in English, never in French. Nothing can give H. M. a fuller appreciation of her exalted station, as her train rumbles down through Lyons and Marseilles on the way to Nice, than the reading of these glaring handbills, that say to every English-speaking traveler: "Come and see our Queen. Hobnob with royalty on easy terms. Front rooms, $2 a day. Soap extra."

The new year here does not begin with the 1st of January, but with the coming of H. M. We simple-minded republicans can hardly realize what the presence of royalty means to a place of this kind in a social and business way. The Queen does not attend Mrs. Smith-Johnson's ball, but the occasion is made brighter by her presence on the neighboring hill. H. M. and her suite may not use Gorgonzola's improved sticking plaster, but some of the thousands of people who come to bask under her smiles are sure to need it.

"She is most gracious to us," an English resident tells me. "At home we cannot see her without struggling with a crowd in the streets; but here she is visible in her carriage any fine afternoon, just like an ordinary person."

It is precisely that thing that brings so many people here when she comes. When she appears in public in London her route is known, and every window and every foot of standing room is crowded. But here she can be seen as freely as you or I, though from a little greater distance. We can sit comfortably on a bench in the Promenade des Anglais and see her drive by; and if she happens to see us tip a hat to her she will give us a little nod in return. I think I should hardly blame her or any of her royal sisters or cousins if they neglected the bowing process, for it must be one of the great drawbacks to the business. If she should accidentally pass some little Duke without returning his salutation, he would have a sore throat for a week; and she knows this, and being a kindly old lady, it must give her a great deal of trouble.

Victoria's Riverian Home.

The Excelsior Hotel Regina is architecturally one of the most pretentious hotels of the Riviera, with a large acreage of turrets and little towers and flag staffs, and its proudest time is when the royal standard floats from one of the poles. It commands a fine view of the sea and of Nice in front and of the Maritime Alps in the rear; but it is a mile or two back from the water, and I think can hardly be called as well situated as some of the more plebeian houses of entertainment. Cimiez, in which it stands, is a very ancient suburb of Nice, and evidently was once of as much importance as Nice itself, having been the residence of the Roman prefect and the headquarters of one of the Roman legions. It is on the right bank of the Paillon, on a broad plateau, about 300 feet above the sea, and perhaps two miles from the centre of Nice—two miles by the map, but five miles when you climb the steep hill. H. M., I am told, is fond of visiting the Roman remains in the neighborhood, particularly the circus, and even a Queen could hardly come here without taking an interest in these things. She must wonder, I imagine, as other people must, whether it is because the earth is growing so much larger that a second-story window of the time of Caesar is now on a level with the ground. The road that runs through this old circus is just nine feet higher than the original one. The seats of the first row are now four feet above the ground; once they were fifteen feet. In Marseilles it was easy to account for this growth of soil, for each year's accumulated dirt must raise it an inch or two; but Cimiez is a clean place, with no business to speak of. Either the old buildings sink or the earth is growing. You must make your own choice between them, and while you are at it you may as well determine why H. M. leaves her palaces to become an ordinary boarder in a Nice hotel. I cannot pretend to solve either of these riddles.

The Ancient Founders of Nice.

Of course you remember the Ligurians, who inhabited the northwest part of Italy at a very remote period. They were next-door neighbors to the Phoceans who came over from Asia Minor and founded the Marseilles colony. The Phoceans were a venturesome people, who built vast ships of seventy-five and eighty tons burden and went exploring, and after they had enjoyed about 300 years of mistrals in Marseilles they tired of the quiet life and picked a quarrel with their neighbors the Ligurians and went over and whipped them. In honor of this victory they founded a town in Liguria which they called Nike, a word meaning victory, and that town of Nike was the beginning of the present city of Nice. That was as far back as 350 years B. C., when there was no great demand for watering places. The settlement was made for a barrier between the two nations, to keep them apart, and presently the Romans appeared and established themselves at Cimiez, which was then called Cemenelum. Thus Nice and Cimiez became neighbors, and though only two miles apart and belonging to different peoples, they got along comfortably for nearly 600 years. It must have been a place of considerable size in the Roman days, for the Circus had seats for 7,000 spectators. Then mutual misfortunes made a closer bond between the two races, for the Visigoths, Ostrogoths, Burgunds, and Lombards came in and destroyed both towns. A few centuries later Nice was again a place of sufficient importance to be visited by King Charlemagne, in 775, and again in 800. His nephew Siagrius was then Bishop of Nice. Half a century later the town belonged to the Arles Kingdom, and in 934 it was a part of Provence. In 1388 the people put themselves under the protection of Amadeus the Red, Count of Savoy.

The First Influx of Royalty.

Charlemagne was thus the first King who gave a sort of sacredness to the soil by his presence; but in 1538 there was a freshet of royal persons that must have surprised the inhabitants. Charles V. of Spain came with a fleet, and Francis I. of France came overland, and Pope Paul III. came to mediate between them and keep them from fighting. The two Kings did not meet, but through the Pope they agreed upon a truce which lasted for about ten years. France and Spain, however, were both too anxious to occupy the town and its strong castle for the truce to last very long, and a few years later the commander of the French allied himself with Soliman II., King of the Turks, and bombarded the place, both from the allied ships and from the batteries of Cimiez. Nice was captured and became a French city; but in 1691 it was taken by Catinat on behalf of Victor Amadeus II., the castle being blown to pieces by a powder explosion that killed nine hundred men. Now keep an eye on the dismantled castle for a moment and see to what base uses we have come at last. It was rebuilt by the Dukes of Savoy in 1696, and in 1706 was captured by the Duke of Berwick, who had every stone of it pulled down except the southern tower, which was and still is called the "Tour Bellanda." Charles II. and his Queen Beatrice sheltered themselves in it, Emanuel Philibert was born in it, and to-day it is a mighty coast defense of the French Republic, maybe? Oh, no; to-day it is owned by the proprietor of the Hotel Suisse, and serves as an advertisement for that establishment.

A Most Remarkable Castle.

I wish I had space to tell, even briefly, the story of this remarkable castle. Meyerbeer composed his "Robert le Diable" in it. A great well 150 feet deep was dug in the courtyard in 1517, was filled up in 1706, to be opened again by the French troops during the Revolution. In 1830 it was walled in by the municipality, because it was too handy a spot for infanticide. Three churches have been built, at various times, upon the castle platform. In 1827 the tomb of Beatrice of Portugal, mother of Emanuel Philibert, was found in the grounds, together with a number of sarcophagi of the early part of the Christian era. Gambetta is buried in the castle cemetery in his family vault. So are Garibaldi's wife and mother. But instead of dilating upon these things I must cut short my ancient history before reaching Napoleon's visits to Nice—a theme in which, by the way, there are some very pretty and romantic stories. It was only a little homeopathic pellet of history that I intended to write, and it has grown as big as an English liver pill. As a matter of history you do not care in the least about the early days of Nice; but to look upon it briefly as a strange contrast to our own telegraphic way of building up a Winter resort is quite another matter. We discover a strong-smelling spring, build a hotel, buy a hundred columns of advertising space in the newspapers, and the thing is done. It is not a romantic way, but much more sensible than the centuries of war, siege, bombardment, intrigue, famine, pestilence, and flame that go to make up the history of Nice.

Flowers and Perfumes.

The very few industries of this place, aside from hotel keeping, (which is not an industry but a fine art, when properly done,) are eminently in keeping with the tone of an ultra-fashionable watering place. They are the growth, arrangement, and shipping of cut flowers, the distilling of sweet waters from flower blossoms, and the manufacture of candied fruits, olive oil, and marqueterie. It was Alphonse Karr, the French author, who began the flower business here, and it has grown until it brings in something over a quarter of a million dollars a year. They raise roses and other flowers by the acre, arrange them in bouquets, pack them in boxes with the stems sticking through a hole, and ship them to the uttermost parts of Europe. A great quantity of the Winter flowers of Paris come from here, and they go without damage to London, Berlin, Vienna, and even as far as St. Petersburg. Roses, pinks, and carnations are the favorite flowers for shipping, and a large number of orange and lemon trees are literally "nipped in the bud," being grown exclusively for the blossoms, which when cut off are either mixed with the flowers or used for distilling. The orange flower water of Nice has a good reputation, and it would be hard to find daintier confectionery than the crystallized violets, orange, blossoms, and rose leaves that are made here in great quantities. Marqueterie is rather a high-sounding name for the little carved love boxes, handkerchief boxes, and tea caddies that are made here, sometimes very handsomely inlaid. They are made in great quantities, generally of olive wood, and the people who buy such things are not all dead, though one would think they must be nearly extinct by this end of the century.

Social Usages Prevent Comfort.

Where everything is so entirely different from our own Winter resorts, I have been able to refer only to some of the principal contrasts, and try to show the European plan in its history, its appearance, and its climate. The social customs, too, the every-day habits of the people, are so different from ours in similar places that they should be specially mentioned, and the way that Nice visitors amuse themselves. There are a great many interesting social questions, which a mere passing stranger like myself cannot hope to answer.

ing stranger like myself cannot hope to answer from experience in a few days' stay here; such, for instance, as the social relations between the English visitors and the Germans, who hate each other thoroughly; how much of the Court follows the Queen, unofficially and privately, in her Winter journey, and how much of a figure the native French cut in the fashionable society. But these things, though they would be of passing interest, are not of the deepest importance, and may easily be dispensed with. If I could find my old watering place friend here he would give me answers in a minute to these and a hundred other questions. But, alas! he is not here. I mean, of course, the dear old chapple, who has spent every Winter in this very same spot for the last seventeen years, Sir, and who is familiar with everybody and everything in the place. You know him well, I am sure. Let him be the Governor or the General or the Judge, it is no matter. Sometimes he is of the absorbent kind, taking one julep after another with no more effect upon his quiescent brain than so much water, and at others he has discovered that he has a liver and confines himself to bottled waters, but he is ever the same genial, jolly old fellow, ever ready for a chat, and always to be found in one of the comfortable armchairs on the piazza between breakfast and lunch, smoking his cigar in peace and contentment. To the seeker for information he is a mine of wealth, and a mine always ready to be opened and developed. But this dear old friend is not here. No Winter resort in America is without him, but Nice knows him not. In the first place, there is no shady hotel piazza for him to sit upon. I have not in the whole place seen a hotel with the broad, comfortable piazza that is one of the best parts of every American Summer or Winter resort. The hotels graciously concede to visitors a front door to enter by, but further than that they do not go. And in the second place, even if there were a piazza, the morale of the place would not allow him to sit upon it in our freer and more comfortable American style. A man may show himself here on the Promenade des Anglais, either on foot or in coach, within certain well-defined hours and with well-understood restrictions as to his costume, but he must under no circumstances be seen sitting in front of his own dwelling, be it villa or hotel. The front of the premises must be clean and well kept, with as many plants and flowers as you like; but there must be no array of comfortable chairs and little tables, as we have them there, or any other outward sign, in fact, that some one lives within, and some one who knows how to take life comfortably. To sit in front of a hotel here after breakfast, smoking the cigar of contentment, would be a brazen defiance of all social usages. You may enjoy yourself if you like, but you must not let the public see you doing it.

You see, you can't tell exactly who might be in the crowd passing on the sidewalk. If only the royal personages went by, it would be all very well; but how are we going to distinguish in the glare of the sun between them and the mere Barons and Princelets of the minor States, with whom our dignity will not allow us to associate? No, one must be careful here, and not make himself too common.

Few Amusements Permit It.

There are certain amusements upon which fashion has laid her gloved hand, and in which we may indulge if we are cautious and take every pleasure with a bored look. Gloved hands do not come so high over here, where good kid gloves are only 50 cents a pair, and the very best may be had for 60 cents. The Nice Carnival is such a highly respectable affair that we may take some little part in it. It was begun in 1821, when the Sardsignan Court was here, and has been patronized by the Empress of Russia and some other royal persons. It lasts through the eight or ten days preceding Lent, and on Shrove Sunday and Tuesday there are battles of confetti, in which we may take part. On those days a cannon is fired for a signal for the battle to begin. After the first shot, if you catch Queen Victoria going down the street you may pelt her with confetti and flowers to your heart's content. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a second gun is fired, and then the battle is over. On those days people who go out wear wire masks over their faces to protect them, and dominos over their clothes, and a very curious sight they are. Then there are the horse races, and the Spring and mid-Lent fêtes and regattas. There are museums, and lecture courses, and several good libraries, free and otherwise. And of course there is no lack of theatrical entertainment where so many people want to be entertained and are able to pay for it. The Opera House is considered equal to the best Paris theatres, the city giving it a yearly appropriation of 120,000f. Patti has often been here, and Nilsson, Albani, Calvé, Van Zandt, Nevada, and Melba. And there is a skating rink, as well as a circus, and excursion boats, modestly called steam yachts, run on Sundays to the Lerins Islands, and to Cannes, Antibes, Monaco, and Mentone.

I am told that the town is singularly free from real downright wickedness of all kinds. When the people feel absolutely wicked they take a train over to Monte Carlo, where they can find whatever they want. Perhaps we had better take the next rapide and follow them there, to see the noble European at play.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

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Spring Exhibit of MODELS

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Chic,

Smart

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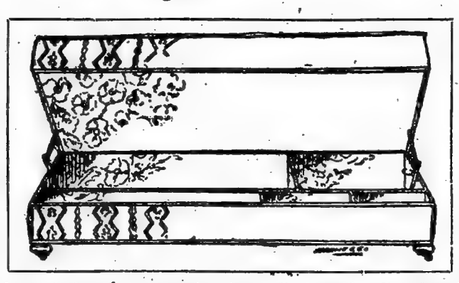

The Utility Box Couch.

This is a new, highly useful and ornamental article of furniture. Raising the seat upon its hinges, a series of compartments is discovered; one for skirts and waists, another for canes and umbrellas, and another for shoes and slippers, each compartment being of sufficient size to admit the respective articles. The partitions may be taken out at the pleasure of the owner and so enlarged to the full length and width of the box, thereby allowing ample space in which to lay tea gowns or wrappers. The couch is upholstered in art denims, has best quality steel springs, and spring edges all around. We have made the price for this couch very low; that is to say, $8.98. You'll pay nearly twice that in New York.

New Oriental Divan.

This luxurious bit of furniture would be a bargain at a higher price than we charge for it, and our price is only $8.98. Really we should raise those figures, and this divan is oak, covered with art denim, has best steel springs, spring edges all around. Its size is 30 inches by 6 feet. An ordinary rug will cover it and allow of artistic draping. Remember our price, $8.98. Try and buy it in New York at that figure.

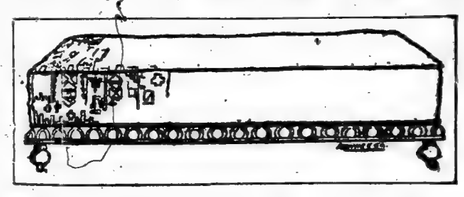

maybe we will after a little while. The frame of

There'll be a Great Book and Stationery Sale here this week. We bought Duncklee & Sons' entire stock and we'll sell it at prices that are parodies on values.

HAHNE & CO., NEWARK. FREE DELIVERIES AT NEW JERSEY RAILROAD STATIONS. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR PACKING. HAHNE & CO., NEWARK.

THE WEEK AT THEATRES

Travel all over Europe and in some parts of Asia and Africa has been greatly cheapened by the invention of the bicycle, and the modern, easily managed camera has brought a mild equivalent for some of the results of travel within the means of the multitude. What with the vast improvement of the stereopticon, and the cheapening of it, and the invention of the kinetoscope with its many variants, the lantern lectures of to-day far excel in freshness and variety those of the palmy era of George Cromwell, who, with his melodeon and his culminating magnificent religious spectacle in two parts, entitled "Rock of Ages," used to appeal to the primitive aesthetic tastes of thousands of worthy Americans. In his day, amiable, well-spoken Prof. Cromwell was without a formidable rival, but lanterns and lantern pictures were very expensive, traveling abroad was less easy than now, and photographing was a laborious pursuit. One set of slides would do duty a long while. Now the field of lantern lectures has been invaded by an army of bright young men, who have bicycled from Trömso to Joppa (or dare to say they have) and have hundreds of fresh, new pictures of the most improved pattern; whose talks relate to happenings of the present hour, or of not longer ago than yesterday.

Burton Holmes, who has already begun a course of such lectures at Daly's, is an agreeable entertainer. To be sure, the talk in these entertainments is never profound. Profundity and lantern slides do not harmonize well. But Mr. Holmes is no bore, and his pictures are capital. Garrett P. Serviss, who has lately been exterminating the men of Mars, in a wild flight of fiction, by opening the floodgates of their canals, will come back to the Earth and stay here long enough to deliver a course of illustrated lectures similar to Mr. Holmes's at the Lyceum Theatre, beginning next week, when, also, a series of morning lantern lectures will begin at Wallack's.

These entertainments are held to be particularly appropriate to the season of Lent, and are invariably called "Lenten," an adjective warmly cherished nowadays by American showmen. In an earlier and simpler epoch, when the theatregoing public was very much smaller than it is now, and people were supposed to be much more religious, the managers were never aware of Lent. Now a big house on Ash Wednesday is worth a vociferous note of triumph from the "press agent."

Yet, to be candid, the religious observance of Lent has no effect at all on the theatrical business, good or bad, and these special "Lenten" entertainments, if they are profitable in that season, would do just as well in any other season. Among the special "Lenten" entertainments are various screen reproductions of the "Passion Play," which, if the theatres or halls of entertainment were required to take cognizance of the affairs of the Church, would certainly be appropriate. As it is, these curious productions of the instantaneous camera and the kinetoscope, greatly magnified, interest the throngs who were, some months ago, equally fascinated by the vitascope's representation of a famous gladiatorial combat. They serve to satisfy precisely the same craving for amusement as most of the current plays. Dramatic instinct is not noticeably strong in the theatre audiences of this hour, to whom the potpourris of the "continuous vaudeville" and the excessive acrobatism of the big music hall are as acceptable as the best acting would be. The Passion Play pictures, whatever emotions they may cause, (and the play or show that actually touches the emotions of the people in this city to-day is rare,) are looked upon with an outward exhibition of respect, that passes for reverence, and the rumors that few of the photographs were actually made in Oberammergau or any other remote place where the occasional dramatic and pictorial representation of the Passion is still a function have not had a disturbing effect. Probably they are only jealous rival showmen, or their rascally agents, who circulate the yarn that the photographs were made right here in this metropolis, with the irrepressible Irish-American theatrical supernumerary to pose for the figures, clad in Jewish gabardines and the other needful dresses from the warerooms of local costumers.

The only noteworthy theatrical incident of last week was the festival held at the local German playhouse in Irving Place to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of Heinrich Conried's public career; and this was not at all remarkable in a dramatic sense. What made the night delightful was the unmistakable sincerity of all who helped to make Mr. Conried feel that he had done something worth doing and was not without appreciation in his lifetime. The applause in the auditorium was general and meant something, and the audience was noteworthy for its social and intellectual quality and the wealth it represented. As for the actors and other employes of the house they were all soulfully in earnest, from Fräulein Anna Braga to the bald but dignified head usher, who performed his share in the presentation of the cane. The speeches had a measure of eloquence beyond the phrases of which they are composed, the verses had a charm far superior to the few conventional ideas they expressed. There was a glamour over all the proceedings that months of rehearsing and the expenditure of a fortune for "effects" could not have prduced.

Yet our German-American fellow-citizens have not supported their local theatre very steadfastly, and only a few days ago Mr. Conried was talking to a newspaper reporter about the perils and penalties of German theatrical management in this town, in spite of its big German population. The youngsters of German descent greatly prefer the playhouses in which English is spoken. Mr. Conried has, it seems, done rather better, pecuniarily speaking, than many of his predecessors in the same field, and the history of German theatricals in New York begins early in the first half of the present century, and is filled with the record of worthy achievement. The old Stadt Theatre, on the site of the present Windsor Theatre, (devoted now to Yiddish plays,) was the scene of some famous performances of drama and opera. There or thereabout German drama lingered for a whole generation, though most of Marie Seebach's performances in New York were given at the house in West Fourteenth Street, then (in the late sixties) called the Théâtre Français, and Fanny Janauschek's first appearances here, in German, were made at the Academy of Music. After the German drama deserted the Stadt Theatre it found a home in the historic old Bowery, across the way, and there it survived fitfully. Neuendorff, an impresario in spoken drama as well as in opera, transformed the house now called the Star into the Germania Theatre along in the eighties, but that enterprise soon failed; and the house in Irving Place, built on the site of old Irving Hall, founded by Amberg and named after him, soon proved too burdensome for him to manage.

Mr. Conried seems to have surmounted all difficulties there, without the assistance of subscription papers or the financiering skill of committees of creditors. He has been wisely economical, but alert, and (without drawing needless comparisons from previous German performances) we may say, honestly, that he has provided a tolerably large amount of aesthetic gratification for the frequenters of his theatre. He has produced a fair selection of recent German plays, and he has (best of all) introduced to us Agnes Sorma, who, of all German actors of the present hour, is the most nearly universal in her art. Her grace, her sympathy, her means of expression are all positively admirable. One does not need to use qualifying phrases in describing her. The charm of her Rautendelein is not soon to be forgotten. I look forward with pleasure to seeing that exquisite portrayal in Hauptmann's mystical play again this Spring; and I should like, also, to be able to look forward to Sudermann's "Johannes," with Frau Sorma as Salome. In this rôle her acting was highly praised in Berlin.

Perhaps the report that Mr. Mansfield has bought the right to produce in this country Edmond Rostand's romantic, semi-historical French drama, "Cyrano de Bergerac," was premature; as there seems to be no doubt now, in spite of reports to the contrary, that Sir Henry Irving will produce an English version of the play in London. A drama which had its principal rôle acted by Constant Coquelin, Henry Irving, and Richard Mansfield would, indeed, be an "epoch-maker." Yet "Cyrano de Bergerac" tells, in its poetical way, a simple, elemental love story, that same old tale of William Dobbin, George Osborne, and Amelia Sedley. The simplicity and pathos of it are said to be irresistible.

The other great French play of the hour, Sardou's "Paméla," has not yet found an American purchaser. That is to say, its purchase here has not been announced. The rôle of shrewd, not too-sensitive Barras is said to be equal in force and interest to the title character. Old Monsieur Sardou is having a veritable Indian Summer of success and notoriety in Paris with this piece. A discussion of the claims of the preposterous Naundorffs to the reversion of the Bourbon right to the throne of France has actually got into the papers, and the yarn has been slyly circulated that Foxy Quiller Sardou, with an impenetrable smile on his quizzical countenance, was employed by the Naundorff party (existing nobody knows where) to write a play exhibiting the escape from The Temple Prison, A. D. 1794, of the little Louis XVII., so as to awaken interest in their claim to be his descendants. Well, that only proves that the "press agent" is as lively in France as he is in the United States.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Few Changes of Bill—The Music Hall Programmes.

CASINO.—"The Telephone Girl" is kept before the public.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"The Conquerors" remains on view.

WEBER AND FIELDS'S.—"Pousse Café" and "The Wayhighman" continue, but a new programme, including a burlesque of "The Conquerors," is in preparation.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—De Wolf Hopper and "El Capitan" make an attractive bill.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Maude Adams appears eight times each week as Babbie in "The Little Minister."

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Performances of vaudeville, burlesque, song, and dance are given afternoon and evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—John Drew and his company will stay here five or six weeks longer, and it is thought that "One Summer's Day" will run profitably all that time.

ACADEMY.—The shrewd managers of "The White Heather" fancy current events in Havana harbor will increase the public interest in the diving scene of their big pictorial melodrama. The scene is excellently done.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—It is not bad news that "Way Down East" draws big crowds. The drama is wholesome, and the public liking for it is creditable enough. Next Sunday night Innes's band will give a concert.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"A Normandy Wedding" will remain in the bill a few weeks longer. R. F. Carroll, Dorothy Morton, William Norris, Merri Osborne, and Mabel Bouton have important rôles.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—This will be the last week of the engagement of Chauncey Olcott, and of the run of "Sweet Inniscarra." Next week Walter Jones will appear as the old actor of "In Gay New York."

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"The Tree of Knowledge" still draws well. The last extra matinée of "The Princess and the Butterfly" is announced for Tuesday. A performance of "Adelaide" will be given the afternoon of March 8.

BIJOU THEATRE.—Jones survives in spite of all the happenings he has encountered. Mr. Broadhurst's farce is performed with great spirit by Theodore Babcock, Charles Kent, Mrs. Rankin, Ellen Burg, Mathilde Cottrelly, and others.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Country Girl," with Miss Rehan as roguish Peggy Thrift, and "Lilli Tse," the new pseudo Japanese operetta, with its quaint music and charming pictures, make a bill so attractive that no change is needed.

EDEN MUSEE.—The cinematographe illustrations of the Passion Play, the other cinematographe pictures, the new groups of wax figures, and the excellent orchestral concerts offer varied and rational entertainment to hosts of people who rarely if ever go to the theatre, and to all who do, too.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Under the Red Robe," Edward Rose's dramatization of Stanley Weyman's romance, which held the stage at the Empire Theatre all last season, will be acted in Mr. Pitou's big theatre this week by the traveling company, of which William Morris, Giles Shine, and Mary Hampton are the principal members.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—"Lodge Brothers," the amusing farce by Laufs and Kraatz, will be acted all this week, excepting on Friday ("popular price") night, when Julie Kopacsy will appear again as Adèle in "Die Fledermaus." Before she goes home Frau Kopacsy will be seen in "The Red Wallet," a play from the Hungarian by Alex. Rosen.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Stange and Edwards's capital comic opera, "The Wedding Day," will be this week's entertainment, with the trio of "stars," Lillian Russell, Della Fox, and Jefferson de Angelis in the principal rôles. This work has not been heard here since its profitable engagement at the Casino last Spring.

HOYT'S THEATRE.—Beginning to-morrow night Mildred Dowling's one-act comedy called "Dangerfield, '95," will be acted before "Oh, Susannah." This little piece, with Annie Russell as the heroine, was very successfully acted at the recent benefit of the Twelfth Night Club. Miss Russell will appear in the piece at Hoyt's supported by Frank Mills of the Lyceum company.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—Primrose and West's big minstrel company will give the entertainment this week. The roster includes Ezra Kendall, Carroll Johnson, Schrode brothers, Lawrence Diamond, and many others. A new march by William West is one of the features of the long programme, which also includes "The Melophrase Dance," invented by G. W. Lewis, which is said to be a combination of all modern stage dances.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Charmion, about whom too much has already been printed; the Avolos, in their triple-bar act; Silvern and Emerie, on the flying rings; Raffin's monkeys, the Picchiani sisters, Delmore and Lee, Clarisse Agnew, Julie Mackey, De Bessell, Burke and Andrus, and the preposterous, unintelligible india rubber bogus Germans, the Rodgers Brothers, are in this week's bill. Next week the Kafir entertainer, Chirgwin, who has a white patch around one of his eyes, but is otherwise black, and is said to be accomplished and humorous, will make his first appearance in America.

GARDEN THEATRE.—"The Master" is successful, and while Mr. Henry Miller's earnest, painstaking work does much for the play, yet the play will do still more for Mr. Miller. Thursday afternoon an interesting bill will be offered for the benefit of the fresh air fund of the Wayside Workers. Mr. Miller and his company will appear in an act of "Heartease"; John Drew and Isabel Irving will act the Irish doctor and the ingenious widow in "Mrs. Hilary Regrets"; D. H. Harkins and Elsie de Wolfe will appear as Sir Peter and Lady Teazle in the quarrel scene of "The School for Scandal," and Leo Stern will play the violoncello.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"The Highwayman" continues prosperously. Next Thursday Mr. McCormick will celebrate the tenth anniversary of his theatre. It was opened March 3, 1888, with "La Tosca," by Fanny Davenport and her company. But for a long while it has been devoted chiefly to comic opera, for which its large stage and spacious, handsome auditorium are well suited. De Wolf Hopper and Francis Wilson both began their careers as stars of comic opera there. Souvenirs will be distributed Thursday night. Tuesday afternoon a concert will be given by Ysaye, Sobrino, and Katherine Bloodgood.

BERKELEY LYCEUM.—The first performance in English of the Spanish play called "El Gran Galeoto," by José Echegaray, will be given to-morrow night. The play will be kept on view nightly as long as enough people desire to see it to make its performances profitable. Doubtless the English version has been made from the German of Paul Lindau, as the name of the protagonist is called Julian (as in Lindau's version) instead of Juan. Eben Plympton will act this character, Maude Banks will appear as the wife, Teodora, renamed by Lindau Christina; John Blair as Ernesto, while other rôles will be intrusted to Ethel Douglass, Arthur Giles, and Edmund Lawrence.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Lillian Burkhart, who has filled two profitable engagements already this season, will appear again this week, introducing to New York the fairy comedy in one act, written for her by Grant Stewart, and called "The Lady of the Rowan Tree." This romance of Halloween will be set with new scenery. Caryl Wilbur will assist Miss Burkhart. Arthur Dunn, the four-feet-high humorist, and Jane, his wife; Herbert Cawthorne and Susie Forester, Bobby Gaylor and Gus Williams will appear in various sketches. Musical Dale, T. J. Farron, and Harrigan, the tramp juggler, will be in the bill.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Cora Tanner heads the attractions. She will be assisted by Louis F. Massen in Sir Charles Young's one-act play, "Drifting Apart." This will be her last week in vaudeville, owing to her revival of "Alone in London." The success of Prof. Leonidas's cats and dogs secured to them a second week's engagement. The bill includes La Petite Adelaide, danseuse; J. K. Emmet and Anna Mortland, in a farcical sketch; the Five Whirlwinds, acrobats; Smith and Campbell, comedians; Hayes and Leclair, duettists; the three Rio brothers, acrobats; Mack and West, comedians; Marie Heath, and many others.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—The prophecies that Mr. Presbrey's carefully built-up play for Mr. Crane would please the public have been justified. The comedian says no piece he has produced since "The Senator" has drawn so well. The average theatregoer has no remembrances to interfere with his or her (generally her) present enjoyment, reveres no traditions. "A Virginia Courtship" seems to that politer portion of the multitude that esteems Mr. Crane a new and delightful thing, and the comedian's easy and unaffected acting, the good assistance of his company, the pretty women, the beautiful gowns, the fine scenery—all help. Wednesday matinées begin this week. A special matinée will be given Friday afternoon, under the personal direction of Mr. Al. Hayman, for the benefit of the Beth-El Sisterhood, a worthy charitable organization. Mr. Crane and his company will appear in an act of "A Virginia Courtship"; the Lyceum Theatre Company will appear in a one-act play; William Faversham and Viola Allen will act the balcony scene in "Romeo and Juliet"; while Andrew Mack, Henry Miller, J. E. Dodson, Annie Russell, Louis Mann, and Clara Lipman will also take part.

PLEASURE PALACE.—Minnie Seligman Cutting, whose work in "Comedy and Tragedy" has won praise since her reappearance, will open her first engagement up town in that little play. She will have the advantages of elaborate scenery and costumes, and her own company. Patrice, who has just returned from her Western tour, will present "A New Year's Dress." John W. Ransone will jest about Mr. Croker. The biograph is continued, but it has a new series of views. Edward M. Faver, remembered in "1492"; Edith Sinclair, Letta and Minni, the Blondells, Kelly and St. Clair, Kurkamp and Raymond, Cal Stewart, the three brothers Melrose, Mat Farnam, and many more will appear.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Calendar for the Week.

MONDAY.—"Gypsy Baron," Castle Square Opera Company, American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.—Matinée musicale, Broadway Theatre, 2:30 P. M.
Seidl Orchestral Concert, Chickering Hall, 3 P. M.
Theodore Thomas Orchestra, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Sutro sisters, ensemble pianists, Astoria Hotel, 2:30 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Richard Arnold string sextet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8 P. M.

FRIDAY.—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

Mrs. Corinne Moore-Lawson will give a song recital at the Astoria on March 8.

The Misses Sutro, ensemble pianists, will give a recital in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria on Wednesday at 2:30 P. M.

Richard Burmeister will give his first piano recital on Tuesday afternoon, March 15, in Mendelssohn Hall. The programme will contain some novelties of the piano literature.

Master Harry Graboff, a very young pianist, and pupil of Mr. Alexander Lambert, will give his first public concert on Wednesday afternoon, March 2, at the hall of the New York College of Music, 128 East Fifty-eighth Street.

The Richard Arnold string sextet announces a concert for Thursday evening, March 3, at Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West Fortieth Street, at 8 o'clock. The assisting artists are Mrs. Marie Gramm, vocal, and Mr. B. O. Klein, piano.

The sixth concert of the Philharmonic Society will take place at Carnegie Hall on Saturday night, preceded by the usual public rehearsal on Friday at 2 P. M. A new symphony in B flat by Glazounow will be played, and M. Piançon will sing.

Miss Fielding Roselle, the mezzo-contralto singer, will give her matinée musicale in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday next at 4 P. M. She will be assisted by Heinrich Meyn, baritone; Miss Bertha Bucklin, violin, and Paul Ambrose, accompanist. An interesting programme is promised.

Announcement is made by Mr. J. T. Coddery of a series of matinée musicales to be given at the Broadway Theatre, beginning March 1, at 2:30 o'clock, and continuing subsequent Tuesday and Friday afternoons. At the first musicale, on Tuesday, March 1, at 2:30 P. M., M. Eugene Ysaye, Signor Carlos Sobrino, and Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood will appear in a programme of compositions not heretofore heard in New York.

The first piano recital given in this city by the eminent French pianist Raoul Pugno will occur on the afternoon of March 4 at the second of the matinée musicales at the Broadway Theatre. The programme is of unusual interest. M. Pugno will be assisted by Mrs. Grenville Temple Snelling and M. Paul Wallard in French chansons of the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and present centuries.

The Oratorio Society is making good progress with its rehearsals for the four festival concerts to be given April 12, 13, 15, and 16, in commemoration of the founding of the society, twenty-five years ago. Besides Horatio Parker's new work, "St. Christopher," which will have its first performance in America during this festival week, "Sulamith," "The Damnation of Faust," and "Elijah" will be heard.

Theodore Thomas and the Chicago Orchestra will give a French concert in Carnegie Music Hall on the evening of March 7. The concert is in honor of Alexander Guilmant and Raoul Pugno, our distinguished French visitors. The programme, which is composed entirely of works by French writers, and which contains two numbers, which will have their first reading on this occasion in this country, should attract considerable attention not only among our French visitors, but with the general musical public as well.

Josef Hofmann is to be soloist in the first of the series of the six Lenten concerts to be given by the Chicago Orchestra, Theodore Thomas conducting, in the Metropolitan Opera House. The concert will be given Tuesday. Hofmann, who makes his first appearance in America since his tour of ten years ago, will play the Rubinstein D minor concerto. The programme is as follows: Symphony, No. 5, C minor, Op. 67, Beethoven; concerto for piano, No. 4, D minor, Op. 70, Rubinstein; tone poem, "Don Juan," Richard Strauss; Vorspiel, "Lohengrin," Wagner.

"H. M. S. Pinafore" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," which have just terminated the ninth week of opera in English as given by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre, have proved the greatest drawing card of their season. For the week beginning to-morrow night, Strauss's altogether delightful comic opera "Gypsy Baron" is announced. The cast will embrace the full strength of the company, including Joseph F. Sheehan as Sandor Barinkay; William G. Stewart, Count Homonay; E. N. Knight, Count Carnero; William Wolff, Kalman Zsupan; Arthur Wooley, Ottokar; Nita Carritte, Saffi; Lizzie Macnichol, Czipra; Grace Golden, Arsena, and Bessie Fairbairn, Mirabella.

FOR THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Young Society People to Appear in Pantomime at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Under Prominent Patronage.

One of the most important Lenten entertainments to which society people are now looking forward will take place on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, March 19, at the Waldorf-Astoria. The Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York is to be beneficiary, and the fashionable set have come out in force to give it their patronage.

Added interest is lent to the event by the fact that in the performance are to be young society folk in the character of amateur actors. The projectors of the affair have for this reason determined to be careful in selecting their audience. No tickets will be placed on public sale, and the only way to obtain them will be by application at the houses of one of three members of Committee No. 9 of the Ladies' Auxilliary of the Hospital. This committee is taking charge of the affair under the unofficial leadership of Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, who has been working energetically in behalf of the cause.

The entertainments to be given on March 19 have been composed and are to be directed by Miss Margaret MacLaren Eager. The names of the young women who are to take part and the costumes they are to wear are kept secret. They are to parade and dance in various methods, and the part of the programme assigned to the evening is said to be especially elaborate.

The afternoon entertainment, which begins at 2:30 o'clock, will be given by children of the managers and patronesses of the affair. It is called "The Birdies' Reception," and the scene of the social activities of the feathered tribe is to be laid in Spring's bower. The following synopsis gives a fair idea of what this part of the day's amusement will be like:

SCENE ONE.

Enter Spring calling her flowers about her; the May flowers and Pussy Willows enter dancing followed by the other flowers in groups. All dance; Bees enter buzzing around flowers in a beautiful little figure, at the close of which Spring seats herself at back, calling to the birds. Birds answer from behind scenes.

Pussy Willows, as footman, usher in the Nightingale. Spring tells him of her proposition to give the birds a ball.

Nightingale, delighted, starts off to tell the birdies, followed by the bees, with the invitation. Birds call from behind the scenes as curtain falls.

SCENE TWO.

Spring receives the birds, who enter singly and in groups. Spring opens the ball with the Raven. Then follows a series of dances by the different birds.

Festivities interrupted by the Woodpecker with his Bill.

Ball closes with a song of thanks to Spring by the singing birds, and all say Good Night.

The benefactors of the Lying-In Hospital will meet again at 8:30 P. M. to witness a "Marie Antoinette Fête at Petit Trianon," which will open with an interesting tableau, pages lighting the grounds for the fête. This will be interrupted by the entrance of the Queen's maids of honor, attired as dairymaids, in view of her Majesty's festive proclivities, for the evening. The Pierrots will then be introduced, and among these rustic swains, Lizette, a French belle of presumably unsophisticated extraction, will make choice of a lover. The entrance of the Queen and her Court will then follow, with the Queen's reception of the Grand Duke and Duchess. The Russian flag dance; the Court dance, led by Marie Antoinette; the Alsatian and Swedish dances, the Pierrot and Pierrette, the rustic festivities of the high-bred dairymaids, the dance of shepherds and shepherdesses, led by Marie Antoinette, and the "March of the Pages" will conclude the programme.

William A. Duer is President of the society to be benefited; George G. Williams, Vice President; Frederic Bronson, Treasurer, and F. Delano Weekes, Secretary. Mrs. Frederic Bronson is President of the auxiliary as well as Chairman of Committee No. 9, which includes Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. George J. Gould, and Mrs. Jules Reynal.

The patronesses are as follows: Mrs. Astor, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Henry Barnes, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. James Barclay, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mrs. J. A. Burden, Sr., Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. H. Le Grand B. Cannon, Mrs. C. H. Coster, Mrs. W. P. Douglas, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Jr., Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Clementina Furniss, Mrs. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. Hoffman Miller, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Dallas Pratt, Mrs. Jams. W. Pinchot, Mrs. H. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Samuel Riker, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. William A. Street, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. L. L. Stanton, Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Frederic W. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. William C. Whitney.

The tickets will not be sold until March 7, though they may be applied for by letter beforehand and will be allotted in order of application. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock of 8 East Twenty-ninth Street will dispose of the boxes at her home daily between 11 A. M. and noon; Mrs. J. W. Gerard of 17 Gramercy Park will sell seats for the afternoon performance between 10 A. M. and noon, and Mrs. Frederic Bronson seats for the evening at her home, 174 Madison Avenue, between 2:30 P. M. and 6 P. M.

For Lower Telephone Rates.

The Board of Trade and Transportation is using its influence to procure the passage of the telephone bill which Senator Brush and Assemblyman Davis of Brooklyn have introduced in the Legislature. In this city at present the charge on "flat rate" or "unlimited service" is $240 a year for each subscriber. On limited service the rate is $90 a year for 600 local messages. According to the board, the investigation of experts shows that the cost of maintaining a telephone system ranges from $4.50 to $7 a year for each subscriber. The board is fighting against the present charges, and its bill is to procure lower rates in this city. It is being pressed energetically in both branches of the Legislature.

The Ella Weed Memorial Fund.

A series of five readings will be given under the auspices of the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College, for the Ella Weed Memorial Room Fund. The programme is as follows: Feb. 28, "Petrarch's Letters," by Prof. James H. Robinson; March 8, "The Greek Novel," by Dean Emily James Smith; March 16, "The Origin of Man's Moral Nature," by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings; March 24, "Psychical Research," by Prof. James Hervey Hyslop; April 1, "Beginnings of Universities," by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler. Money raised by these readings will be used to get furniture for the memorial room. The readings will be given at 3:30 P. M., at different places. The first one, to-morrow, will be at 29 West Eighty-ninth Street. Tickets for the series are $1 each.

Every man ought to have a Sunday suit, to join the church-goers instead of watching them from his window. We submit just the thing! Our silver gray and black vicuna thibet for coat and vest, with a neat medium shade of striped trousering, Prince Albert suit to order $23.00. Cutaway $20.00.

Money back or our year's guarantee, is the protection we give!

Spring Samples and Fashion Review, free on application.

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NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The number of men available for military duty in the United States, according to the latest returns, is 10,301,339. The aggregate force of National Guard available and organized for service is 114,362. Two-thirds of the States' National Guard are at present armed with the Springfield rifle and carbine, calibre .45, and most of the others will doubtless avail themselves of the recent act of Congress permitting the General Government to furnish Springfields in good condition in exchange for inferior and obsolete arms. The condition of the rifles is far from good, and in many States is very bad. The artillery in most of the States is obsolete and well-nigh useless. In the event of the Guard being called to take the field the greatest defect would be in the incompleteness of the equipment, which is deficient in many States in every respect except uniforms.

The ignorance of the simplest field duties often displayed by both officers and men during encampments has of late induced greater attention to study and drill, with encouraging results. Thirty-one States have a prescribed course of instruction. Kansas appropriated $1,000 for the instruction of officers. Lyceums, similar to those in the regular army, are maintained in Pennsylvania and Utah. Target practice has been held in thirty-three States, the greatest and best results being displayed in New York, Georgia, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia.

There are regularly organized hospital or ambulance corps in Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Utah. Homing pigeons have been experimented with in the District of Columbia and Ohio.

Army officers who have been on duty with State troops recommend a more intimate association with the regular troops, believing that if a company of each arm of the service, well equipped, were kept in joint camp with the regular troops for a week or more each year the guardsmen would be taught by actual experience the essentials that they lack in equipment, organization, and discipline. Great good would accrue if the State troops were to accompany the regular troops on practice marches, conforming in all things to the conditions of the regular service.

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There is no significance in the annual inspections and musters of the National Guard organizations of New York now being made. It is a mere matter of routine which occurs each year about this time. Some organizations are ordered to appear at an earlier date for inspection than last year, while there are others that will be inspected at later dates. Naturally, however, during the present excitement every care is being taken to be ready for emergency, and property accounts and rosters may have received a little more attention than usual, but it is doubtful if the address lists can be improved, as the system demands that the lists be complete and corrected at all times. Each command in the State, however, needs clothing and some few other essentials, which would be gratefully received even though there be no war.

***

The unanimous election of Col. McCoskry Butt of the Twelfth to the Brigadier Generalship of the First Brigade promotes one of the most accomplished and energetic young officers of the State, who understands the needs of the force, and who can be relied upon to make every effort to make his command second to none. He will be succeeded in command of the Twelfth by Lieut. Col. Robert W. Leonard, brevet Lieutenant Colonel of United States volunteers, who has been a member of the Guard since May 7, 1860, and whose long and valuable experience will be used to advantage.

***

At the annual inspection of the Seventh Regiment last Wednesday night 1,063 officers and men were present out of 1,072 on the roll. This left only nine absentees, two of whom are on the delayed steamer La Champagne, one snowbound in Canada, and six sick or out of the State. The following figures speak for themselves: Of the absentees 5 were in Company K, 2 in Company I, and 1 each in Companies A and B.

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The rifle team of the Twelfth Regiment were entertained at dinner and at the theatre by the Board of Officers last Friday night, and a most enjoyable time was spent. No team in the State ever equaled the record the team of the Twelfth made last year. It made the highest score ever made on the range, and against all the best rifle teams in the State, winning both the State and brigade matches, while one of its members, Sergt. John Corrie, won the individual championship. Out of twelve men, composing the Inter-State team of New York to shoot at Sea Girt, six were men of the Twelfth, who shot for places against thirty-six of the best riflemen of the Guard. Sergt. W. S. Lamb had the honor of making the best individual score in the State and brigade matches ever made.

***

The election for a Brigadier General in the Fifth Brigade will be held in the armory of the Seventh Regiment next Tuesday night, and Col. Francis Vinton Greene of the Seventy-first Regiment, it is thought, will be elected.

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The Twenty-second Regiment will parade for annual inspection and muster in its armory on Wednesday, March 30. Capt. Miles of Company E has appointed Lance Corporal A. Armstrong a Corporal. Sergt. W. S. Conrow of Company C has been elected a Second Lieutenant. Company B, Capt. Hanbold, will hold a dance at the armory Monday evening, March 7.

***

The annual mounted athletic meeting of Squadron A, to be held at the armory next Tuesday evening, will be an unusually exciting and interesting event. The contests follow in the order of their occurrence:

Riding Double—Horses saddled, one trooper mounted, the other to mount in rear of first at walk, trot, and gallop, within circuit of the ring; change places and repeat; best team work wins.

Low Reach at Gallop—Horses saddled, handkerchief placed in centre of ring; start from south end and pick up handkerchief by low reach at gallop; return to south end, picking up second handkerchief and repeat; handkerchief to be picked up three times; form wins.

Tug-of-War, Mounted—Teams of four troopers each, to be pulled in three-minute heats; anchor alone may have horse saddled; other horses ridden bareback.

Potato Race—Troopers to wear waist belt and pistol; horses saddled; start from north end of ring and take potato from ground at south end by low reach, return to starting point, and place potato in a bucket; repeat four times, each contestant discharging pistol when he has all four potatoes in his bucket; time wins.

Team Wrestling—Two teams of twelve troopers each; wrestle to a finish; eight best wrestlers with two alternates to be chosen by the Captains of each troop; these twenty-four troopers to meet, elect two Captains from among their number; these Captains then divide the twenty-eight men and alternates into two teams of twelve troopers and three substitutes each.

Novelty Race—Start from north end of ring, riding to south end, dismount, pick up dress-suit case, mount and ride to north end; there dismount and put on the robe in dress-suit case; mount and ride to south end with dress-suit case closed; dismount, place dress-suit case on ground, put on hat and open umbrella; then mount with hat on and umbrella open, carrying dress-suit case closed and race to north end; trooper reaching north end first, wearing hat, carrying umbrella open, and dress-suit case closed, wins.

Rough Riding Class—Squad of selected men under the command of Major Gen. Roe.

Head Cutting with Hurdles, (Competitive)—Horses bareback; heads on low headpost, quarter point; heads on low headpost, right cut against infantry; heads at hurdles, right cut against cavalry, at same time taking hurdles; two hurdles, one each side of ring; make circuit of ring three times, making six jumps in all; a horse refusing three times to be disqualified; form wins.

***

The Twelfth Regiment will hold open athletic games in its armory under American Athletic Union and League of American Wheelmen rules on Tuesday evening, March 8. The events are 60-yard run, 440-yard run, one-mile run, one-mile bicycle race, and two-mile bicycle race, all handicaps. There will also be an 880-yard novice run, a relay race of one mile for teams of four men, and a scratch obstacle race. There will be dancing after the games. Entries close March 2 at the armory, and the prizes are very handsome.

***

Private George H. Wilson of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, has been unanimously elected Second Lieutenant.

***

The First Signal Corps is now engaged on Thursday evenings in mounted drills in the Central Park Riding Academy. These consist of individual, squad, platoon, and troop drill and instruction. The pistol and sabre drills are given, including cutting and pointing at heads, and the charge. The rough-riding exercises are entered into with enthusiasm by the members, and jeu de parre, low reaching, wrestling, mounting and dismounting at a gallop, riding double, potato races, and mêlée give the men experience in the handling of horses under unusual conditions, and make them expert horsemen. Evidences of the increasing popularity of this organization are the applications for membership and the number of spectators present at the drills.

***

The Ninth Regiment will parade in its armory for annual inspection on March 9. Company B will hold an election for a Second Lieutenant to-morrow night, the candidate being ex-Sergt. Maher.

***

The Thirteenth Regiment will hold games at its armory on Saturday evening next, and an interesting evening of sport is promised. The annual inspection of the regiment will be held March 28.

***

The successor to Lieut. Commander George E. Kent of the First Naval Battalion, who resigned recently, will, it is said, lie between Lieuts. Barnard and Dimock, who are the two senior officers of the line.

***

The Eighth Regiment will be inspected next Thursday night.

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The Sixty-ninth Regiment will come under the eye of Major Gen. Roe and the Inspector General on Friday evening, March 11.

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The Forty-seventh Regiment will parade for annual inspection on Wednesday evening, March 23.

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Company C, Eighth Regiment, has elected First Lieut. J. Clifford Brown Captain.

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The Fourth Division of the First Naval Battalion will shortly hold an election for Junior Lieutenant. The Signal Squad, under Coxswain Conover, is making excellent progress. The division has taken up the operation of Whitehead torpedoes, and in the event of hostilities would render valuable service in the harbor. Quartermasters Taintor and Ferguson, recently promoted, have passed the examining board.

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Rifle team competitions for the Second Brigade Trophy will be shot on Saturday evening next as follows: Twenty-third Regiment vs. Thirteenth, at the armory of the Twenty-third Regiment; Fourteenth

THE HEAVENS IN MARCH

Moving Northward, the Sun Will Make an Evenly Balanced Day of the 20th.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PLANETS

Phases of the Moon and Her Alleged Influences—The Physical Phases of Some of the Planets, Their Size and Distance from Us.

March is always one of the most interesting of months, from an astronomical standpoint, for it contains one of our greatest blessings, the coming of the sun to the northward of the equator. The event, important and cheering to us though it be, also brings with it a feeling of impatience at the cold weather which so often hangs on in a most blustering, chilly fashion. On the 20th the sun enters the sign of Aries and shines alike on the just and on the unjust throughout the world. Were it not for the sun's unrelaxing hand of gravity that it extends to the different worlds they would all be flying off in a straight line, whose end they would probably never reach. This tendency must be momentarily curbed and the planet held in its true curve about the sun. These giant worlds must be perfectly handled and their speed regulated, all of which is accomplished by the sun, which may be said to be perpetually swinging them at arm's length. By the sun's force the zephyrs barely stir the leaves or we have the storm or the hurricane, and it is by its means that the merchant's white-sailed ships are blown safely home and the electric power is made to show its swiftness and willingness to serve man. So the sun carries off the miasma of the marsh, the pollution of cities, and then sends the winds to wash and cleanse them in the sea spray.

Phases of the Moon.

The moon begins and closes its monthly list of planetary conjunctions by meetings with Neptune on the 1st and the 28th. It is not, however, a month for scenic effects in this particular, for none of the meetings is particularly close. Jupiter and the moon are at their closest on the 9th, but the moon's disk is just after the full and throws too much light on the picture to suit us. On the 8th we have a full moon, at which time the moon is a little south of the equator and moving to the southward. Last quarter occurs on the 15th, new moon on the 22d, and the phase of first quarter on the 30th. The proximity of the moon to us is probably what has caused its reputation as affecting all sorts of remarkably queer things. No celestial body except the sun has ever had a similar influence, to which the whole world—men, animals, plants, minerals, and all—have from time to time been accessible. According to Eteilla, the moon governs vendors and playwrights of all kinds, masters of great works, menageries, gamblers, bankrupts, counterfeiters, and madhouses; that is to say, the moon rules over all those whose business it is to work during the night until sunrising, or to sell provisions for the night. It is not without a cause, one would say; with regard to these accusations, that the moon is so near us; if it were as far off as Saturn it would not be able to answer to all of them.

The Monster Planet Saturn.

Saturn opens the ball by being at the quarter point of his course on the 2d. He is moving on toward opposition, when he will be most favorably located for observation, and will remain in sight from the time of his rising until the breaking day blots him from the sky. If you happen one day to take a little journey to the planet Saturn, which is scarcely more than 900,000,000 miles from us, you would feel on approaching it an unspeakable astonishment, to which it would be difficult to compare any sentiment of surprise felt on the earth. Imagine an immense globe, not only the size of the earth, but as large as 734 earths put together. It revolves on its axis with such rapidity that in spite of its size it accomplishes its diurnal rotary movement in about ten hours. It has a system of wonderful rings surrounding it, which do not remain immovable, but are carried along with the circular movement round the planet that in rapidity exceeds that of the planet itself. The domain of the Saturnine world is not confined to this, for beyond the rings there are eight moons revolving, whose radii increase the system to a diameter of 4,500,000 miles.

Jupiter and the Earth.

Jupiter progresses majestically toward the point at which he will be in opposition, and where he will arrive on the 25th. At this time he will present a glorious object in the eastern sky, coming into view about as the sun has set, and shining with a brilliancy and power exceeding that which he succeeds in attaining at any other time of the year. He becomes also at that time an evening star, and will remain in that category until October, thereby giving us a splendid opportunity to watch him sweeping majestically through the sparkling dome. If ever at a future time any of our readers should happen to inhabit Jupiter, they would have considerable difficulty in discovering their former country. To do so they would have to rise a little before the sun, and five or six minutes before the rising look to the east for a very small white star. With sharp eyes perhaps they would perceive it, and so know that the earth still existed. Again, they would find it six months later at the west, a few minutes after the setting of the sun. The inhabitants of Jupiter never see the earth during the night, although it is precisely in the middle of clear nights that we are best able to observe this magnificent planet.

Our Frontier Planet Neptune.

Neptune also reaches the position of quadrature, and arrives there on the 10th. On the 1st he is in conjunction with the growing moon, and again on the 28th. Neither of these meetings is close enough to serve with exactness to locate the position of the planet. The world which here marks the frontiers of the system is situated at such a distance from the sun that the light and heat which it receives from it are 1,300 times less than that by which the earth is enriched, so that no great difference can be noted between the day and night of this distant planet, to which the solar disk is nearly reduced to the smallness of the stars. Can we wonder, then, at our inability to distinguish it from the myriads of the starry host by which it is surrounded, mere points of light though they be?

Neptune and Mercury.

Uranus also comes under the heading of the morning stars, and it might be remarked of him very much as of the far-distant Neptune, that he is all too distant for us to hope for a glimpse of his bright face with unaided vision. This planet is at present in 16 hours 6 minutes right ascension, and 20 degrees 42 minutes south declination, which puts him in the group of the Scorpion, but helps us very little in finding him without a telescope. Neither does the fact of his being in conjunction with the moon on the 13th aid in this particular, for the two bodies are not very close together at the time.

Mercury joins the evening stars on the 16th, at which time he is in superior conjunction with the sun, and begins swinging to the eastward. In the middle of the last century one of the numerous romancers who feigned voyages to the planets tried to make us believe that the mountains of Mercury were all crowned with beautiful gardens, in which grew naturally not only the most succulent fruits which were served as food to the Mercurians, but also the greatest variety of dishes. This may have come by special message to the author from an inhabitant of the planet, for we are told by another authority that the inhabitants of Mercury are all mad, and that their brains are burned with the violent heat which the sun pours upon their heads.

Mars and the fading crescent come at their closest point of meeting on the 19th, but the planet is yet very conspicuous, and there will be too much clear sky between the two bodies to admit of the scene being particularly attractive. Mars is at this time hardly one-third the size that he attains before the year closes, so we shall find him of considerably greater interest later than he is at present.

Queen of the Heavens.

Venus is now once again an evening star, but for the present we are not allowed to delight our eyes with her loveliness, for she is not quite yet ready for the public. So great, however, will the treat be that it behooves us all to keep looking in the western sky to see who will be the first to discover the queen of the planets shortly after the sun has set. This globe presents the greatest resemblance to our own, and it has nearly the same astronomical elements—size, volume, weight, and density—only it is much nearer to the sun than we are. From the beginning of ancient poetry its position near the sun, which causes it to appear at sunrise and sunset, attracted contemplative minds toward it, and Venus became the star of all those who love to dream in the evening, from the shepherd returning from the fields to bosom friends whose souls commune with each other during the night. Legions of angels and genii are said by the Greeks to preside over the direction of this most favored of all the heavenly spheres, and the Greeks always read the revolving pictures as a starry poem.

CREAMERY PRODUCTS IN CHINA.

A Good Chance for Their Sale If Properly Put Up and Handled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—United States Consul Rounsevelle Wildman of Hongkong, China, writing under date of Dec. 14, 1897, in answer to communications from New York parties asking for information as to the possibilities for the export of butter and canned milk to China, says:

"The butter consumed in Hongkong is imported from Denmark, Australia, and France, with small quantities from California. The Danish is the most popular. The average price obtained for butter in this market is 80 cents Mexican (38 cents gold) per pound. Hongkong being a free port, no statistics as to the total quantity imported are obtainable. United States creamery butter, properly prepared, and genuine butter, can find a good market here.

"American exporters have been laboring under the delusion that anything is good enough for the Asiatic Coast, whereas the demand is for the highest grades, and the consumers are willing to pay for them. As, for example, people here pay $1.30 (62 cents gold) a tin for English canned asparagus, when the same firm here (Lane & Crawford) are agents for the finest tinned California asparagus for 55 cents Mexican, (26 cents gold,) better goods in every way and one-third as cheap. When I bought the last tin he had, and inquired for more, the salesman replied that I was the only person who had ever tried it, except himself; that he could not even give a tin away, because it was American.

"J. C. Goodchild, late manager of the Hongkong Hotel, the largest hotel in the colony, imported last year from San Francisco over 1,200 pounds of pickled and creamery butter. He placed it on his table and the guests had to eat it. The result was that it was liked, and residents of the city fell into the habit of sending to him for rolls for their private use. He imported it in barrels of 100 rolls, each roll weighing one and three-quarter pounds, and it was laid down in Hongkong for from 26 to 32 cents gold per pound.

"Of late, fresh Australian butter has been brought here in refrigerators at 55 cents Mexican (26 cents gold) a pound. There are three small dairy farms on the island that are under Government inspection. The cattle are stable fed, and they only pretend to furnish milk, cream, and butter to European residents. Altogether, it is estimated that these three farms sell 8,000 pounds a year. They charge $1.60 Mexican (76 cents gold) a pound; so it is decidedly a luxury. * * * With butter, as with evaporated or canned milk, the demand is rapidly increasing among the Chinese. In regard to the latter article, I am in receipt of numerous letters from our manufacturers. The Helvetia Milk Condensing Company of Highland, Ill., after writing me several times, sent a case of forty-eight cans of their cream. I turned it over to the well-known German firm of Lauts, Wagener & Co. They reported to me as follows:

"We may say that it is excellent in every respect. It is, however, not the class of goods in which a regular trade could be built up, the consumption being exceedingly small. What we require for this market is a cheap kind of condensed milk, sweetened and of white color, like the Dutch manufacture, which should not cost more than $1.80 to $2 Mexican (85½ to 95 cents gold) per dozen cans laid down here, and which is selling in very important quantities, say 500 cases a month or more.

"We tried this cream in our family, and before the receipt of the above letter decided that it was one of the cases where the goods were too good for the market. The Chinese believe that condensed milk should be white in color. One of the largest firms in the United States in the past supplied the bulk of the canned milk in this market. They made it white regardless of quality. Now it is manufactured by a Chinese firm in Canton, which imitates the tins, trade mark, label, and everything. The fact that the label is more often printed upside down than otherwise in no way detracts from the supposed genuineness of the article. If several firms of a like nature—dealers in butter, milk, hams, &c.—were to combine and keep their own agent here, as the flour and kerosene interests are represented, there is no question but that a hold could be obtained on these large and growing interests."

Botany for Business Men and Women.

The Torrey Botanical Club and the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York have established a course in botany for business people who are unable to take regular college courses, and who yet desire some knowledge of the principles of this science and an acquaintance with the local flora. During this year there will be three courses of twelve lectures each given at the College of Pharmacy, 115 West Sixty-eighth Street. The first lectures will be the following: March 4, at 4 P. M. "General Botany," by W. A. Bastedo; March 10, at 8 P. M., "Cryptogamic Botany," by S. E. Jelliffe; March 11, at 8 P. M., "Plant Histology," by S. E. Jelliffe. The price of a ticket is $5. Excursions will be given during the Spring.

Hungarian Revolution Anniversary.

The United Hungarian Societies of this city will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution March 12 with a grand parade through the Hungarian quarters and down Broadway to City Hall in the afternoon and a concert and banquet at the Grand Central Palace in the evening. Chauncey M. Depew, Senator Hoar, Carl Schurz, and others have been invited to respond to toasts. In the concert the features will be Hungarian songs by Julie Kopacsy, a violin solo by Edouard Remenyi, a baritone solo by Max Decsy of Vienna, patriotic airs by a Hungarian band, and a large chorus of the Hungarian Singing Society.

Baptist Social Union.

The Baptist Social Union of New York will hold their monthly meeting on Thursday evening at Delmonico's. William D. Murphy, the President, will occupy the chair. After dinner, which will be served at 7 P. M., Talcott Williams of Philadelphia will speak on "Civic Success and Failure"; James Yeareance of the Presbyterian Union will discuss "Clean Municipal Politics," and the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, will talk on "The True Aristocracy." Sixty or seventy of the club members are expected to attend. No ladies are invited for this occasion.

Against Lodge Immigration Bill.

With the sanction of the Immigration Protective League, of which W. Bourke Cockran is President, a call has been issued for a public mass meeting, to be held in Cooper Union on Wednesday evening, March 2, for the purpose of protesting against "the unreasonable and vexatious restrictions imposed by the Lodge bill on immigration into this country." Among the names signed to this call are Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, Oswald Ottendorfer, the Rev. Robert Collyer, Ashbel P. Fitch, Edward M. Shepard, John D. Crimmins, Oscar S. Straus, John De Witt Warner, and George Foster Peabody.

Where Complaints Should Be Made.

Several letters have reached the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES complaining of the careless manner in which contractors, after having torn up the streets, have replaced the flagging and paving stones. One such letter was submitted to President Peters of the Borough of Manhattan yesterday, and Mr. Peters said that if the citizens complaining would write to his office the local Boards of Improvements would investigate and see that any cause for complaint was removed.

A LIEUTENANT'S TRIUMPH

He Outranked Rear Admiral Selfridge at a Reception in Paris.

AN UNUSUAL PROCEEDING

The Position He Held in the Legion of Honor Gave Him the Right to Overshadow His Everyday Superior.

It is not often that a Lieutenant will take precedence of a Rear Admiral. This is particularly so in the United States Navy, and there is but one such case in the reports of the Navy Department when the two stars and gold braid of a Rear Admiral were outranked by the simple decorations of a Senior Lieutenant with his two small silver bars.

The affair caused no end of comment and surprise in naval circles, but for the first time many of the officers learned that they had a brother officer of whom they might well be proud.

The affair happened in Paris only a few years ago. The officer who was outranked by one of his Senior Lieutenants was Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, who recently hauled down his flag from the fore truck of the cruiser San Francisco, flagship of the European squadron. He retired on Feb. 6, having reached the age limit.

It was during the cruise of the squadron in the Mediterranean, and while France was in holiday array, that Rear Admiral Selfridge was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor. He received a red ribbon and a silver medal to show the rank which he held in that body. They were carefully stowed away, and the time waited for when a function would take place at which they might be worn. The time arrived while the ships of the squadron were off the French coast.

The Opportunity Comes.

The officers of the several ships were invited to attend some festivities in Paris, which were to be concluded with a dinner given by the members of the Légion of Honor to the officers of the foreign fleets and the naval and military attachés of the several legations at Paris. Here was the opportunity that had been looked for ever since the little red box with its precious decoration had been received.

A council of the officers was held, and those who could be spared prepared to leave the ships and go to Paris. Among those selected was Lieut. ——. They were to remain away several days, and as the functions included being presented to the President and other dignitaries, more than ordinary preparations had to be made.

The servants were kept busy for the next few days getting the "brass clothes" of the officers in readiness. Swords were polished and the "bullion" braid of the special full-dress uniforms brightened up. As the officers knew they would meet the officers from the foreign ships and others who would wear many medals and decorations, those from the United States vessels who had received medals for services rendered (and they were few) got them out and carefully pinned them to their gold-braided coats.

It was not until the night of the banquet given by the Loyal Legion that Admiral Selfridge found himself outranked by one of his Senior Lieutenants. He was not the only surprised one in the assemblage.

Outclassed at Dinner.

Up to that time he had received all the courtesies of his rank as a naval officer, but the dinner was purely a Legion of Honor one, and, while he had a seat of honor between two of the higher officers of the legion, his Lieutenant was placed at the table with the higher dignitaries.

At first it could not be understood by the other officers why Lieut. —— wore a red ribbon. It was known he had received several medals, but not until then were his brother-officers aware of the fact that he was a member of the Legion of Honor.

After the banquet a reception was given to the officers, and this was the time when it became necessary for Rear Admiral Selfridge to assemble with the Knights of the Loyal Legion, while the Lieutenant took his place with the officers of that body. The Lieutenant had received the gold medal and was made an officer, while Rear Admiral Selfridge had the silver medal and was a knight.

On their way back to their ships the officers questioned Lieut. —— and wanted to know how he got the gold medal. They heard the story and congratulated him. Admiral Selfridge admitted that it was the only time in his long career that he had ever been outranked by one of his junior officers.

THE BEST RELIEF WORK.

Points from the Official Organ of the Charity Organization Society.

In the little periodical entitled "Charities," which is issued as the official organ of the Charity Organization Society of this city, a variety of interesting information is given about the evils of indiscriminate giving and the benefits of organized and well considered relief work. The Charity Organization Society occupies a recognized position of authority on questions connected with the relief of destitution, chiefly because it is a storehouse of information. It is the policy of the management to minimize the society's agency in any given case, and as soon as possible to leave its dependent poor to the care of their relatives, friends, fellow-workmen, societies, or churches.

The charter of the new City of New York practically renders illegal all out-door relief. In the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, says "Charities," this law will occasion no hardship, for there has been no such relief (except the giving of a few tons of coal in Manhattan) in either borough for many years. In Richmond and Queens, however, where the distribution of public relief has trained the poorest people in habits of improvidence, the sudden and, to them, unexpected cutting off of supplies, it is feared, will occasion some distress.

It is the belief of the officers of the Charity Organization Society that the poor in New York can be taken care of by private charity. Any distress which might result from the discontinuance of out-door relief in coal in Manhattan is to be offset by an offer of the society to secure such relief in all cases in which, on investigation, relief is found advisable.

"Charities" quotes with approval Carroll D. Wright's remark that those who give aid to vagrants should be arrested rather than the vagrants.

THE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

Additional Contributions to the General Fund.

Mr. Charles Lanier, 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection:

Congregation Ahawath Chesed, $160; Mrs. J. A. H., $150; Congregation Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, $34; F. F. Ayer, Charles C. Beaman, Charles Steele, and Thomas L. Manson, Jr., $25 each; George F. Canfield, $20; Harris D. Colt, First Reformed Episcopal Church, and Henry C. Valentine, $15 each; George L. Rives, Frederic W. Stevens, Mrs. A. E. Breese, J. W. Simpson, Edward A. Le Roy, Jr., M. A. Pell, Charles H. Russell, Lewis B. Gawtry, Daniel Bacon, E. A. Morrison, A. T. Mahon, I. Modry & Co., and New York Electric Equipment Company, $10 each. From the clothing trade, by auxiliary: President, Marcus M. Marks; Treasurer, B. Van Wagenen; and Messrs. William Naumburg, Benjamin M. Holzman, Eugene S. Benjamin, and Warren N. Goddard; Hackett, Carhart & Co., and employes, $110; Rogers, Peet & Co. and M. Sample & Co., $100 each; Fechheimer, Fishel & Co., J. W. Goddard & Sons, and Holzman Brothers, $50 each; Alfred Benjamin & Co. and employes, $42; F. B. Q. Clothing Company, $40; David Marks & Sons and employes, $37; Naumburg, Kraus & Co., L. Lippmann & Sons, Newborg, Rosenberg & Co., H. Kratzenstein & Co., S. Stein & Co., and N. Erlanger, Blumgart & Co., $25 each; Brill Brothers and Sykes Brothers & Co., $15 each; Kohn, Rindskopf & Co., Heller, Rothschild & Lang, S. & I. E. Harris, Wronker & Well, Ivan, Frank & Co., Cohen, Goldman & Co., Isidor Hammerslough, Sylvan E. Eiler & Co., Stern, Falk & Co., Bernheimer & Arnold, S. J. Nathan, Son & Co., Max Ernst, Hornthal, Benjamin & Reim, J. H. Rothschild, M. & L. F. Rothschild, and Lesher, Whitman & Co., $10 each; in smaller sums, $80. Total for trade, $1,000.

TO ANNIHILATE THE MAFIA

Italian Troops Arrest Sixty-four Citizens of Palermo, Charging Them with Murder.

THEY MAY BE TRIED IN ROME

Determination of di Rudini to Wipe Out the Sicilian Society—Fifteen Assassinations in Four Months —What Is Meant by the Term Mafia.

From August until the end of December, 1897, no less than fifteen assassinations have been committed in and around Palermo, in Italy, each one of which has been laid to the door of the Society of Mafia. Suspected persons have been arrested and discharged immediately after the preliminary examination, so strong had been the evidence they could call up to show that they had nothing whatever to do with the crime of which they were accused. The civil tribunes had become paralyzed with a consciousness of their impotency, and an appeal was made to Rome.

The military authorities of Palermo, acting under direction of Premier di Rudini, who is also Minister of the Interior, have now begun what in reality is a war of extermination against the famous secret society. Recently the carabinieri arrested sixty-four members of the Mafia in Palermo, each on the specific charge of murder or complicity in murder. They will be tried in a military court, and if any attempt is made to rescue them they will be transported to Rome for trial. This is the first time that the Government has proceeded openly against the Mafia, except when its members took refuge, after being outlawed, in the ranks of banditti which, prior to 1895, infested the hill country to the south of the city.

Sicilian Papers Non-Committal.

It is a significant fact that, while the journals of Florence, Milan, and Rome are teeming with stories of the crimes committed under the auspices of the society, Il Corriere del' Isola and other Sicilian newspapers are silent on the subject or guardedly refer to the arrests as miscarriages of justice which the authorities must soon set right. But, notwithstanding the wholesale arrests, six of the principal members of the proscribed society are supposed by some to have made good their escape to the mountains. The military fear that an attempt will be made by the banditti to enter the city and, with the aid of their citizen confederates, attack the prisons where the members of the Mafia are confined.

Signor Gianelli, the Roman politician and littérateur, has addressed an open letter to the Government through the columns of La Tribuna di Roma in which he calls upon those in authority to make a great effort that shall admit of no defeat and not pause until it has swept from the Island of Sicily the pest which has made life and property insecure there for centuries.

"The Mafia," he writes, "is an insatiable and multiform union of persons of all classes, who in the face of all law and order commit assassinations, robberies, sequester estates, control the markets, falsify wills, influence civil or criminal procedure, and even secure their partisans positions in the functions of the State itself. In their ranks are the banditti, Mayors, Judges, thieves, 'crooks,' and deputies!"

The inner circle of the Mafia in Palermo, according to the Roman papers, is composed of seventy members, sixty-four of whom, as has been stated, are now under arrest. It is also asserted in some quarters that the six missing members have escaped arrest simply because they are "victims of the black chair." This is a sinister explanation. When a member of the society is discovered to be a traitor he is captured by the others and taken to their place of meeting. He is made to sit upon a raised chair and his eyes are bandaged. He is then wrapped in long sheets of black cloth, and a member chosen for the deed plunges a stiletto into his heart. The black cloth becomes the victim's shroud; he is buried in it.

The Chief a Respected Merchant.

Among the sixty-four prisoners is the supposed chief of the society, Signor di Dongoli, one of the best known and heretofore most respected merchants of the city. He is well born, as his name signifies, finely educated, and has a fortune estimated at over 1,000,000 lire. From letters seized it has been discovered that the band had been in the habit of kidnapping the children of wealthy parents and had also been engaged in counterfeiting. The authorities have discovered proof that on one occasion 100,000 lire was paid to the Mafia by a Roman Prince in order to regain possession of his son, a boy of twelve years. The name of the Prince is not revealed, but he is said to be one of the Colonna. The Prince has never, it is supposed, talked of the affair. The officers of the carabinieri learned of it through the letters that came into their possession.

The Society's Long Arms.

In June, 1897, a large box labeled "Pane" was opened by mistake at an express station in Palermo. It was found to contain 500,000 lire in counterfeit banknotes. The police were called, but were afraid to touch it, so the cover was carefully replaced and it was sent to its destination, which happened to be the shop of Signor di Dongoli.

So completely in the hands of the Mafia are the affairs of the city, says La Tribuna, that well-known citizens who are not of the society are afraid to testify in the courts until a hint has been given them as to what the Mafia expects them to say. Even Princes, officers, Prefects, and the higher magistrates are more or less within the meshes of the society, and they find it more profitable to become members and reap the benefits of the tremendous power under its dominion than to injure its most humble subject, even in the cause of justice.

The Mafia never forgives, never excuses, never accepts explanations; a transgression is always punished; the punishment is always death.

The Origin of the Mafia.

The origin of the Mafia dates back to the time of the Princes of the Swabian line and the catastrophe which ended the reign of Charles, Duke of Anjou, on the island; in other words, to the date of Sicilian Vespers, Easter Monday, March 30, 1282. While the French, who were masters of the island, were holding festivities a Sicilian bridal train passed by. A French officer named Drochet, under pretense of searching for arms, used the bride rudely, and was stabbed to the heart with his own sword in the hands of the bridegroom. The Sicilians at once drew their stilettos and murdered the 200 Frenchmen present. The populace ran through the city crying "Death to the French!" Even the churches proved no sanctuary, and all the French on the island were slaughtered, without distinction of rank, age, or sex. The number that perished is estimated in all at about 800. These words then became the motto of the islanders: "Morte alle Francese Italia anello." (Death to the French is Italy's cry.) The initial letter of each word, M. A. F. I. A., spells the modern and common name of the dreaded island society.

What the Mafia Really Is.

In spite of what the Roman papers say, it is doubtful if the actual Mafia, per se, exists to-day except as the word may be applied to all secret Italian societies that have for their objects mutual benefit through the evasion of the laws, robbery, and assassination. Sicilian smugglers were first called Mafia about a century ago, and since then writers of romance have been responsible for the belief that the word Mafia represents a definite society, whose members are banded together for the commission of crime. Italians use the term symbolically, but with so much force as frequently to deceive foreigners into believing in its definite and romantic attributes.

What La Tribuna means in speaking of the "inner circle" in reality is probably an exclusive class of Sicilians who have banded themselves together to commit the deeds alleged. They are the Mafia par excellence; but in the same way, although in a lesser degree, nearly every Sicilian is a Mafioso, for the simple reason that the islanders find it convenient to be banded together when they wish to defy the law.

In this country the same principle of unity exists among the Italians. But often what is called Mafia consists, in truth, of very harmless secret benefit societies. Occasionally, however, the Sicilian principle is introduced, and an injury to a member is revenged by the machinations of the whole body, which at the cry of "vendetta" passes from a mere beneficiary group to one of defense, and finally to offense and crime.

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AN ASSURANCE OF PEACE.

The statement of Señor DU BOSC, Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, that "no mine exists inside or outside of Havana Harbor, nor is there anywhere any submarine defense of any kind," is almost an assurance of peace.

The discovery that the Maine was destroyed by a mine in the control of the Spanish Government would create a condition full of peril. The plea of unauthorized use of the destroying force would avail little. Fine distinctions are not made at such a time, and we should hardly be expected to refrain from going to war with a nation that had already made war on us, and in a most dastardly fashion.

But if there were no submarine explosives in Havana Harbor—a fact of which we should have the right to ask the amplest confirmation—this gravest possibility of all is eliminated. We could honorably accept Spain's disavowal of the act of private conspirators, if accompanied with a suitable indemnity.

So far as we are concerned, the occasion for war practically disappears with the proof that the Maine was not destroyed by any Government device. If war comes after that it will be because Spain insists on fighting.

SEIZING THE OPPORTUNITY.

From newspaper editorial rooms illuminatedb y the rocket's red glare and bombs bursting in air, every order issued by the War Department or the Navy Department, though it be of daily routine, is instantly published in exciting type as a proof that war is close at hand. If a gun factory gets an order, if coal is sent to Key West, if Congress appropriates money for coast defenses, the yellow journalist puts both hands to his mouth for a trumpet, and, like Mr. Terence Mulvaney's friend Ortheris, bawls "War! Bloody War! North, East, South, West!"

At present these creatures are kept bawling hard all the time. Many orders come from the War and Navy Departments every day—unusual orders. There is bustle everywhere, and the movements of the forces and material of war are undoubtedly such as constitute preparations for war—which is wise. But sober and observing men know that Governments sometimes make pretty brisk preparations for war as a method of stirring the blood of the keepers of the public purse in order that ships and guns for which the sea dogs and the Generals loudly clamor may be authorized in appropriation bills. VON MOLTKE always made a speech on the alarming increase of the French army whenever he wanted the Reichstag to make provision for more German soldiers.

It is not necessary, therefore, to construe the present readiness of Congress to provide money to increase our fighting force as proof that Congress believes we are surely going to fight. It is not war, but the possibility of war that has been brought into our view, and rather plainly. The Administration and the two departments very wisely seize the opportunity to do a great many things that it would not be easy to get done in times of profound peace.

THE STUDY OF ENGLISH AT YALE.

Prof. BEERS of Yale makes a poor fist of it in his reply to Gov. CHAMBERLAIN'S criticism that English is not taught in that university. In his remarks at the dinner of the Alumni of Central and Western Massachusetts at Worcester Gov. CHAMBERLAIN charged that "the head of the English department at Yale proclaims his opinion that there should be no requirement whatever of English in the Yale course." "That is right; I do so proclaim it," writes Prof. BEERS. He admits also that he has "reasons for thinking an entrance examination in English unnecessary." Lest there should be some lingering doubt, some amazed disbelief in the total exclusion of studies in English from the required course of an old and large college in New Haven, Conn., Prof. BEERS makes this statement of the faith that is in him: "I think that the study of English—and of many other subjects in the present required course—should be made elective."

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN may safely go to the jury with the case as it now stands. No cross-examination, no further testimony, no argument can strengthen the prosecution when the defendant pleads guilty to the main charges of the indictment. Prof. BEERS admits that, in his opinion, there should be no requirement of English at matriculation and "no requirement whatever of English in the Yale course." It appears, therefore, that a youth who was up to standard in mathematics, moral philosophy, Greek, sight reading in Latin, physics, and Evidences of Christianity, might graduate from Yale an unlettered hind in English with the full approval of Prof. HENRY A. BEERS.

Then why does Yale maintain a department of English? The inquiry is both obvious and useless. For the good of Yale it is better to ask whether Prof. BEERS is the right man for the head of that department. The question is more searching, better calculated to elicit truth. The damaging admissions of Prof. BEERS's statement are bad enough, but his weak, venomous, and ignoble personal flings at Gov. CHAMBERLAIN give rise to grave doubts as to his fitness for any chair of instruction and example for youth.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN'S remarks, as we read them, express the solicitude of a loyal alumnus for the welfare of Yale. He felt that the university was weak in its English department and said so frankly, but in courteous language. As a defense against the charge the head of the English department of Yale appears to have nothing better than a string of insults and personalities.

We can inform him at once that his flippant letter will not satisfy the friends of learning who are interested, and have a right to be interested, in the methods employed for the training of youth at Yale University. There is something the matter with the English department there. The fault may not be wholly chargeable to Prof. BEERS. He says that the Emily Sanford Chair has been offered in turn to three gentlemen, any one of whom would have been an "ornament to the college," and all of them declined. No doubt the salary is too small to be worth considering by men who would be ornaments to any college.

The state of affairs revealed by Prof. BEERS's letter warrants us, we think, in making the suggestion that Yale would make a wise disposition of its funds in paying about $10,000 a year to a competent Professor of the English Language and Literature.

AN ERRANT KNIGHT.

Mr. HENRY D. SEDGWICK, Jr., has quite unexpectedly joined the ranks of aggressive defenders of English literature against the French. He sets his quill in rest in The Atlantic Monthly for March, and charges hotly down upon the "Cosmopolitanism" which is "only a polysyllabic equivalent for Paris and things Parisian," and which "means preference of French ideas and ways to English." And his cry is, "Let us speak out our prejudices; let us uncover our honest thoughts and our real affections."

Mr. SEDGWICK has in the past shown so delicate and intelligent an appreciation of some, at least, of the best qualities of French letters that we are at a loss to account for this sudden and vociferous outburst of anti-Gallicism. He is hardly the man who, because he is for the moment heavily charged with Kipling, must needs forget the joy he had in Montaigne. But whatever the origin of his present tilt upon a literature which he has substantially helped us to understand and like, surely in his sober moments he must see that the tilt is both vain and unnecessary. Americans—at least in any degree worth considering—hardly need exhortation to speak out their prejudices, nor do they require to put a bridle on their joy in a foreign literature which can be really enjoyed only by very few, and by them only through long and patient study, with the aid of peculiar sensibility not common to us or to any other race. And to those who have been able to achieve that pleasure, as rare and pure and enduring as is ever permitted to the student, no shouting over the charm or merit of the writers of our own tongue will compel its surrender. Nor is such surrender either desirable or possible. No English-speaking reader can sound the depths of the real beauty and strength and richness of French literature and get from them treasures that he can actually possess, without feeling the preciousness of his native but quite different heritage. He cannot throw away the latter if he would; why should he scout the former? Be he never so gifted with the necessary mental equipment he can never hope to know or love French literature as a Frenchman can or as he knows and loves his own. But what he can gain in this or in any other tongue—from the Greek and Hebrew, (which, after all, have some part in the "English Bible" so dear to Mr. SEDGWICK,) from the German of GOETHE or HEINE, or the Italian of DANTE, or the Spanish of CERVANTES—he is entitled to keep and enjoy.

We do not wish to take Mr. SEDGWICK too seriously. That would be a mistake into which to some extent he has himself fallen in attacking so fiercely and elaborately that "preference of French ideas and ways to English" which is at most felt by few Americans, and these of but small importance. Such weakness is not peculiarly American or new. In the era of English history which Mr. SEDGWICK selects as showing qualities the French can never attain, SHAKESPEARE was ridiculing this failing in his fellow-countrymen, and later MOLIERE was performing the same wholesome service for his. But then it was, as it is now, a trait of no great influence in shaping the character or course of either people. It deserved passing satire, but zeal in exposing and denouncing it goes much too far when, as in Mr. SEDGWICK'S case, it blinds a writer to the great qualities of the thing feebly and foolishly imitated. The imitation is a folly or a vice because it springs from vanity and narrowness, but surely these motives are not absent from the literary patriotism which spurns the product of other peoples because it is not native to the soil in which it has pleased Providence to plant us. We are in no danger, as a people, and there is no considerable class among us in danger, of losing the prepossessions born with us and nurtured by the intimate and powerful associations of childhood and youth. What there is worth retaining we may freely expose to the influence of all the foreign thought we can master. "Our honest thoughts, our real affections," are safe enough, and as for "our prejudices," does any reasonable person think they will escape into the air if we do not nurse and strengthen them by "speaking them out"?

A PLAGUE OF MUSIC.

A correspondent sends to a London journal a mild complaint of the "orchestra" which plays, or works, during the eating hours in one of the most famous and expensive of the local restaurants. The wrong against which he protests in what he is pleased to call a "Yankee phrase," is "that he cannot hear himself think." The tort is real—in London. For an Englishman to be debarred from intelligible intercourse with his own reflections during the hour of lunch or the hours of dinner is something for which even the severe punishment of publicity in the daily papers is not too much. It is of no consequence to us voluble Americans what his thoughts would say to him could he "hear himself think." It is enough that he is clearly entitled to the pleasure and the benefit of that conversation, and any arrangements of a restaurateur that interfere with it are an infringement on personal rights.

But the evil is not confined to London. It fairly rages in New York. And we have to complain, not merely that when we seek the leisurely solitary meal we are not permitted to hold discourse with our own thoughts, but that when we have provided company, we are allowed no audible and comfortable talk with them. The suffering at "banquets" can be borne. Men go to these strange functions for various objects, more or less justified, but quiet and rational speech with their neighbors long since ceased to be one. There is a certain fitness in what is called "music" on such occasions. It is a part of the general confusion. It harmonizes with the bustle of the attendants, the irregular clatter of changing dishes, and the hoarse murmur of voices gradually becoming strident. It adds to the long torture that makes the set speeches, if not welcome, tolerable. But why in the name of all human experience should there be a "band" in those hostelries to which men and women resort for the ordinary and necessary daily eating? Such places are much frequented by persons seeking the addition of social enjoyment to the satisfaction of the appetite or the palate. In the more or less gay surroundings, with neighbors near enough to amuse and not too near to be commented on, with the gentle stimulus of fair food and moderate drink, and, for most, the novelty of the fare and the environment, social enjoyment is attainable to all, after their kind, were they permitted to partake of it. Why should it be invaded, broken up, and made almost impossible by the ridiculous noise of instruments impudently named musical? Doubtless there is a reason which commercially is a good one, for the custom extends. It even prevails in the general dining rooms of some of the latest and most gorgeous hotels. Since it is a barbarism, we must conclude that the major part of those who pay for it are in some measure barbarous. The conclusion is a harsh one, but to express it is the only satisfaction available to rational sufferers from the hideous custom.

"RAISING THE STANDARD" IN COLLEGES.

We have received a copy of an address by Prof. REMSEN, of Johns Hopkins, entitled "A Plea for a Lower Standard in Colleges." The address is in the line of that of President JONES of Hobart College, upon which we commented some days ago and, like that, deals with the inconveniences of the present system. The larger and more important colleges have "raised the standard" of requirements for admission until they can scarcely be met before the ages of eighteen or nineteen. This means graduation at twenty-two or twenty-three, and after graduation comes the special professional preparation, for it is familiar knowledge that a college graduate, as such, is prepared for no wage-earning business, journalism perhaps excepted. In the present condition of things, it is at the age of twenty-two or twenty-three that an educated American must begin his preparation to earn his living.

On the face of it, the system which requires this is an imposition on the parent who has to bear the expenses of his son's education until his son is prepared to make his own way in the world. The American parent, as a rule, is entirely willing to make any sacrifices that he can make which are necessary to give his son a fair start in life. But the American parent believes that whereas a boy should depend upon his parent for his living, a man should be independent. When he finds that the "standard has been raised" so that an adult male who has the right to vote has not yet completed the general education that is preliminary to the special professional preparation for earning his own living, it is hard to convince him that the system of education which brings about this state of things is a good system.

The truth is, as Prof. REMSEN acutely and in detail points out, the modifications in our college system, which have resulted in this portentous raising of the standard, have been imported from Germany. Johns Hopkins is probably our nearest approach to the German University, and for that reason it is especially gratifying that it is from a professor in Johns Hopkins that a plea should come for "lowering the standard" of admission to American colleges rather than for raising it. A German university is a place for training specialists, for men who intend to devote their lives to research. It may be desirable that such institutions should exist on this side of the Atlantic, but it is by no means desirable that American colleges should be converted into imitations of such institutions, because the motto of a German university is that man was made for education, and the motto of American colleges used to be, and ought to be, that education was made for man. Provision ought no doubt to be made in the general scheme for specialists, for men who expect to devote their lives to scholastic research. They can be provided for either by the English system of endowments and fellowships, which have not in modern times produced any literary or scientific results at all proportionate to their cost, or by the German enforcement of extreme frugality, under which a man who devotes his life to scholarly research finds his satisfaction in his work, and is content with pay scarcely equal to that of a competent artisan. But in either case the system is not applicable to the mass of educated men, to whom education is a preparation not for more education, but for active life.

It is, in fact, quite absurd that a system devised for the training of specialists should be transferred to general education, with the result that the ordinary student should not be ready to go to work until he is twenty-five years old. To the parents who are oppressed by the prospective "raising of the standard" the question may be primarily one of the cost of maintaining their boys after their boys have become men and when their own earning capacity is diminishing rather than increasing. But in general it is a question of the development of character, manhood, and citizenship. "It is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth." It is not good for him to be a dependent after he has come to manhood. The discipline that he receives from earning his own living is better for him then than any that the cloister can supply, unless he has devoted himself to a life of study. Such devotion is exceptional, and need not be contemplated in a plan of general education. Such, at least, is the universal American belief, and the colleges which are defying it by "raising the standard" and the age of admission are preparing a general revolt against their system.

It is pleasant to note that such opposition as exists in the Borough of the Bronx to the acceptance of the Heine Monument for the embellishment of that suburb cannot be imputed to "nativismus." The most surprising opponent of the acceptance was the pastor of the Bethany Presbyterian Church. He said that in his opposition he represented 20,000 people, though how he computed their number he omitted to state. But his opposition was not upon the score of opposition to the commemoration of HEINE, of whom it does not appear that he ever heard, nor yet upon that of the artistic inferiority of the monument, but solely by reason of its immorality. "He thought it a disgrace, and said that such things as this brought about the downfall of Rome." We suppose that it is the sportive mermaids which excited the good man to this remarkable demonstration. He followed it up by saying that "in some respects he would advocate the closing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art." This is a dark saying upon which we do not pretend to be able to shed any light. But it is clear that a pastor who finds the basest passions of his nature excited by this product of the German bronze foundry is so abnormally sensitive that he cannot safely permit himself to go at large. Isolation and a lowering diet are indicated in his case.

It is gratifying to observe with what promptness the suppression has been effected of that absurd German priest who told his congregation in Rondout to fight for Spain in case of a war between that Catholic power and these godless States. The sentiment is worthy of those absurd German priests over in the Diocese of Newark who used to denounce the country in which they lived. But in the present exigency that sort of talk from a Roman Catholic priest, unlike that about the mixed schools, "non tolerari potest." Accordingly it is given out that this wandering priest has been invited by the Archbishop to leave this diocese, to which he does not belong. The diagnosis of the case made by Archbishop IRELAND is simple and satisfactory. "Oh, the man is a fool." Still it is not a bad thing that the Church should publicly dissociate itself from the folly of a fool of that particular variety.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Madrid paper called the Imparcial seems to have been named with singular inappropriateness. Impartiality is a quality much needed in the direction of a newspaper in a time of popular excitement and wild war talk. But the Imparcial of Madrid has been filling its columns with the most startling stories of war preparations in America. According to this inflated chronicler of diseased fancies, the guns at Sandy Hook are all manned and ready for action, the Naval Militia has been called out, and the National Guard is marching toward Key West. A similar notion, it is true, seems to prevail in some quarters nearer home, but the National Guard and the Naval Militia do not yet appear to be in a hurry. They are waiting, with becoming modesty, till the army and the navy have been ordered into active service.

—One of the interesting features of the dog show is its introduction of new or unfamiliar species of dogs to general notice. Reports of the exhibition in the daily papers are usually so thoroughly given over to the announcement of the prize winners that this very charming peculiarity is too much ignored. But it is a fact that many dogs are entered not for competition, and some of these are almost always exhibited for the purpose of advertising new varieties of pets. At the show which has just passed there were several instances of this kind, and the new varieties—that is, new to this part of the world—proved to be well worth seeing.

—The story which came from England a few days ago to the effect that the athletes of Oxford and Cambridge would not enter into competitions with those of our Intercollegiate Association on account of the uncertainty of the amateur standing of our men is one which ought to cause some serious thought. The English papers say it is generally conceded abroad that there is too much laxity in this country in determining the standing of athletes. Now among college men such a charge should not be permitted to go unrefuted. But mere clamorous denial will not refute it. The truth is that the charge is not a new one, and that it has been made frequently by American papers. It is all very well for us to cry out that the tone of the foreign press in regard to this matter is insulting, and that we will pay no attention to baseless slurs. But that will not make the gentlemen from abroad come over to meet our athletes. The proper thing for our athletic authorities to do is to make a complete publication of their methods of establishing the standing of athletes. In this way they can prove that the work is properly done, and that when they say a man is an amateur there can be no doubt that he is one.

—A kind and thoughtful Alderman of this city has introduced a bill to make it an offense, punishable by a fine of $50, for any one to sell theatre tickets on the sidewalk. This man deserves well of his country. Of course there is nothing criminal or necessarily dishonorable in peddling theatre tickets on the sidewalk, but the practice is a nuisance and an imposition on the public. There are a few persons who say that they prefer to have the ticket speculators there, so that they are always sure of a good seat at a small advance over the regular price. But the great majority of theatregoers do not desire the existence of the speculators. It is obviously wrong that a few men who choose to make a business of it should be able to buy up a lot of the best seats in a theatre and resell them to the public at an advance. The public ought not to be subjected to any such imposition. Whether, as is often charged, the managers are in league with the speculators or not, a law making it an offense to peddle tickets on the sidewalk would drive away from the fronts of theatres a noisy and rude crowd of fellows who jostle without ceremony people who have already procured their tickets in order that they may reap their profit from the unwary.

PERSONAL.

—The sympathy of a good many thoughtful persons will go out to poor M. PELLEUX, editor of the Aurore. M. ZOLA'S sentence has placed the famous novelist in the position of a martyr. For him the term in prison means not only an increase in popularity and a greater sale of his books, but also the gain of the friendship, or at least the sympathy, of many persons who have hitherto been hostile or indifferent to him. But the poor editor who published the celebrated letter, and who shares in the punishment for this dire offense against the honor of the French Army, gets no glory, will probably receive the sympathy of his personal friends only, and will in all likelihood not be able to sell any more papers because of his brief notoriety.

—Perhaps the most frequently interviewed man in New York City in the last few days has been Capt. JACOB W. MILLER, who commands the Naval Militia of this State. Next to him certainly stood Major Gen. CHARLES F. ROE, commanding the National Guard. The interviews were largely based on utter ignorance of the nature of the offices held by these gentlemen, and of their relations—or, rather, lack of relations—to one another. The National Guard and the Naval Militia are volunteer organizations of State forces. The National Guard is practically the army of the State, while the Naval Militia is its navy. The Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States is the President. The Commander in Chief of the National Guard and the Naval Militia is the Governor, who issues his orders to them through his chief of staff, the Adjutant General. Interviewers who asked Gen. ROE if he had sent for Capt. MILLER to give him orders about the Naval Militia must have made the General smile. That was a good deal like asking Gen. MILES whether he had issued any orders to Admiral SICARD. The National Guard and the Naval Militia are quite as independent of one another as the army and the navy are. When for purposes of land parade the Naval Militia turns out as seaman infantry it is temporarily attached to a military brigade. Capt. MILLER might then receive orders from a General.

—Congressman COX of Tennessee is no doubt a very good man, but there are some things which he does not know. Not knowing, he should not say. One of these things is that an artilleryman cannot be manufactured in a day. In opposing the bill to increase the army by two regiments of artillery he said that the coast defense pieces could be manned by the militia. Perhaps the gentleman does not know that the National Guard of the country does not contain any heavy artillery organizations. But it is much more likely that he is ignorant of the fact that a man, simply because he is a drilled soldier, is not qualified to handle big guns without a special course of instruction which involves the acquisition of a considerable knowledge of mechanism. He might as well ask a railway brakeman to run a locomotive as to ask an infantryman to take charge of a ten-inch gun.

IN DEFENSE OF BURKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Historicus" has renewed his extraordinary attack on Mr. Burke in your columns of Sunday last, but, although his letter is long and labored, it furnishes nothing in the way of definite evidence to sustain his grave accusations, or rather assumptions, of "personal dishonesty," "fraud," and "corruption," boldly made against this exalted statesman. In palliation of his attack, he affects to assure your correspondent "W." that he finds it "unpleasant" "to shatter his ideal Burke," but it is difficult to believe in the sincerity of such an assurance when his criticism runs counter to almost the universal opinion of every statesman and writer for the last hundred years; and it has mainly for its support the critic and politician Charles W. Dilke, who very fatally disqualified himself from being the accuser or critic of anybody by the revolting disclosures of his life brought to light in a court of law a few years ago, and for which a jury convicted him.

"Historicus" very curtly dismissed my letter, but signally failed to answer it, except as to the matter of the two clerks in the Pay Office, which I had forgotten, as it is not referred to in my life of Mr. Burke. But he distorts this incident in order to bolster up his weak case and to prove his charge of Burke's "personal dishonesty" as Paymaster of the Forces.

When Mr. Burke restored these two men to their clerkships in the Pay Office, he believed in their entire innocence, and he refused to dismiss them, pending the charges against them, but he did insist that their tenure of office must abide by the result of their proving themselves innocent. One of the accused, an old man, was driven to distraction and suicide before the trial, and the other was convicted and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. It was undoubtedly error of judgment in Mr. Burke to have restored these men, but he declared, both in Parliament and at the trial, that he was fully persuaded of their innocence at the time, and there is nothing to show to the contrary. That it involved "personal dishonesty" on the part of Mr. Burke is not contended except by Dilke and "Historicus."

Your correspondent apparently persists in his charge of corruption, and "betrayal of his party" by Mr. Burke, but offers nothing better as evidence than that "Burke was generally regarded as having betrayed his party is proved by many contemporary pamphlets." This kind of evidence is of the poorest sort. Of course, he was charged with all sorts of offenses, because of his enraged and bitter attacks on French affairs, and also his quarrel with Mr. Fox. As Mr. Morley says, "a cloud of pamphlets followed the 'Letter to a Noble Lord,' some in doggerel verse, others in magniloquent prose imitated from his own, others mere poisonous scurrility"; but when these criminations and recriminations were silenced by the death of the great man, not only England, but Europe and America, rose with almost one accord to testify their profound admiration of his exalted character and transcendent public services. Mr. Fox himself proposed that he should be buried among the great and immortal dead in Westminster Abbey, but Mr. Burke, in his will, had left strict injunctions otherwise, and he was laid in the church at Beaconsfield, for which donations to this late memorial (which has occasioned this controversy) are sought in this country.

That this bitter and persistent attack by "Historicus" on a great man is "audacious and uncalled for," as your correspondent "W." suggests, and contrary to the accepted opinions of the most eminent public men and writers in England and America, cannot be disputed. Permit me to cite a few examples. Lord Erskine, his contemporary and political opponent, in his last years, said this of his writings:

"I shall take care that my children shall learn what I have from this extraordinary person—the soundest truths of religion, the justest principles of morals, the highest reach of philosophy, the most sublime eloquence, and the most copious collection of useful maxims ever drawn from the experience of life."

Lord John Russell, a lifelong Whig, in his life of Fox, writes thus: "In this year [1797] died Edmund Burke, one of the greatest men whom the United Kingdom has produced." And on the question of his pension says: "Fully had he deserved this poor provision for his old age, and from those who were entitled to dispense the bounty of the Crown and of the nation. For he was a good as well as a great man; he had served faithfully the interests of his country, and his works will be read with interest and profit so long as England shall be a nation and so long as the English language shall be known." (Vol. III., Page 124.)

Alison, the author of the "History of Europe," writes of him as follows: "The history of England, prodigal as it is of great men, has no such philosophic statesmen to boast. The annals of Ireland, graced though they may be with splendid characters, have no such shining name to exhibit. His was not the mere force of intellect, the ardor of imagination, the richness of genius. It was a combination of the three, unrivalled, perhaps, in any other age or country." (Vol. IV., Page 280.)

John Morley, a Radical and Atheist, (his latest biographer,) but a stern and unbending critic, says: "Opinion is slowly, but without reaction, settling down to the verdict that Burke is one of the abiding names in our history, not because he either saved Europe or destroyed the Whig Party, but because he added to the permanent considerations of wise political thought and to the maxims of wise practice in great affairs, and because he imprints himself upon us with a magnificence and elevation of expression that places him among the highest masters of literature in one of its highest and most commanding senses."

With these extracts I will finally leave the consideration of the wisdom or propriety of the attack on Mr. Burke by your correspondent "Historicus" with your readers.

VERITAS.

New York, Feb. 15, 1898.

PROGRESS IN THE TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

By Edward J. Bermingham, M. D.,
Director of the Clinic for Consumptives at the New York Throat and Nose Hospital.

It is generally doubted that we have made any real advance in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, in spite of the discovery of the tubercle bacillus and our clearer knowledge of the etiology and pathology of the disease. We have had Koch's tuberculin and all its modifications, such as antiphthisin, tuberculocidin, oxytuberculin, &c. We have had the Maragliano serum, with its imitations. We have had a score of secret or semi-secret concoctions administered by the stomach or rectum or hypodermetically. We have used creosote until we have ruined our patients' digestion. We have sent pulmonary invalids to suitable (?) climates, where a very few have regained health and made their homes where they found health, a few have regained health and returned home to become reinfected and to die, but the great majority have only succeeded in arresting the progress of the disease, so that the fatal termination was held at bay for a short time. In calmly reviewing the history of each vaunted "cure" for consumption, whether originating in the laboratory of a savant or foisted upon the profession and the public by a charlatan, we are forced to the conclusion that each and all have been miserable failures. Notwithstanding this, I most positively assert that great progress has been made in the treatment of consumption, and that to-day, in spite of the failures which I have referred to, we can treat consumption with greater confidence of success than ever before. In making this assertion I wish to say at the outset that I have no new remedy to present; I have no old remedy to present; I have no pet theory to expound; I have no climate to boom, and no sanitorium to recommend. It has truthfully been said that every great fallacy has a grain of truth in it. Let us try to cull the grains of truth from the many fallacies regarding the treatment of consumption that have been brought to our attention during the past twenty years.

The first great error that we have to investigate is the climatic treatment of consumption, which has killed as many patients as any other method. As a rule, with a change of climate comes a new life, with change of occupation and habits. A poorly nourished patient is transplanted from the ill-ventilated counting room to a ranch. He lives in the open air, he often times sleeps in the open air, he breathes the pure air day and night. He lives on milk, eggs, fruit, and wholesome food. He would probably be benefited as much if he were to adopt this change in his own climate. The only true condition for a consumptive to live in is one approaching as nearly as possible a natural life—a country life, with country occupations and sports, country air, and country foods. It is not necessary for him to seek these thousands of miles from family and friends and all the associations that make life worth living. He can find as pure air and as delightful country life within fifty, and often within five, miles of this or any populous centre.

The sanitorium treatment has taught us, in addition to the necessity of breathing pure air, that the patient should have rest, mental and physical, and that his habits of life should be regulated and supervised by a competent physician, who should study the necessities of each individual case. His room should be ventilated day and night, and his food should be such as to supply the greatest amount of nourishment with the least expenditure of vital energy. It is not necessary, however, that the patient should leave his home that such supervision should be exercised, and the depressing influence of constant association with invalids should be avoided. He should be taught how to make and maintain a modern sanitorium of his home.

What have we learned from the administration of medicines? Is there a grain of truth in the innumerable medicinal agents that have been used in this disease? This question cannot be answered in the affirmative with any degree of positiveness. For my own part, I have learned to place very little reliance upon medication of any kind in consumption, and I firmly believe that the more medicine the patient takes the poorer are his chances for recovery. This statement applies to the disease in its early stages only. As the disease advances complications arise which require medicinal treatment and the almost constant watchful care of the physician.

Of the treatment of consumption by antitoxins and serums I have this to say: I have given all of them a fair and impartial trial, and have found them all alike valueless, except the original tuberculin of Koch. This preparation, administered daily for months in infinitesimal but gradually increasing doses, always avoiding a dose that would cause constitutional disturbance, has been productive of good results in my hands. The antistreptococcic serum of Marmorek is also a valuable means of combatting the high temperature and night sweats, which are generally due to a germ known as the streptococcus, making the case one of mixed infection. With the exceptions above noted, serotherapy in consumption is a failure.

The pneumatic cabinet, first introduced in 1885, with extravagant and illogical claims for the cure of consumption, soon fell into disrepute, but of late years we have been able to find the grain of truth concerning its virtues. The cabinet is a steel chamber in which a patient can sit comfortably, and which is then closed hermetically. The patient faces a glass front and breathes through a tube passing through the glass and opening into the outer air and under the control of the physician. The air in the cabinet can be compressed or rarefied by means of a bellows, and whatever variation of pressure is desired, either on the pulmonary or cutaneous surface, can thus be obtained. The systematic use of the pneumatic cabinet tends to produce an increase in the expansion and unfoldment of the lungs, an increase in the pulmonary ventilation, an increase in the pulmonary circulation, and an increase in the intrathoracic inspiratory pressure. The upper parts of the lungs are thereby forced into action, and the formation of morbid products caused by inaction avoided.

EDWARD J. BERMINGHAM.

Fire-Proof Buildings.

From The American Architect and Building News.

A courageous reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES made an interesting study a few nights ago of the effect upon a high office building of a fire outside it. * * * Of course, the test was not so severe as it would have been if the original fire had been nearer, and the office buildings of the present day expose much less woodwork to outside fires than was the case here; but, on the whole, the result may be considered encouraging; and, with iron window frames and iron sashes, sub-divided, as we think they will be in the fireproof buildings of the next decade, into very small lights, filled with thick glass, it is probable that the building and its contents would have escaped injury altogether.

A General Feeling.

From The Albany Argus, (Dem.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES voices a general feeling when it says: "There is no longer any ground on which the retention of Mr. John Sherman can be excused or palliated." THE TIMES points out that the object of Sherman's premiership, namely, to provide a seat in the Senate for Mark Hanna, is now accomplished. The country should no longer be subjected to the danger, especially great at this period, of a Secretary of State who is in his dotage.

NUGGETS.

Greatest of All.

The next great man to be honored by celebrating his birthday as a National holiday is Uncle Sam.—Chicago Tribune.

Borrowed Trouble.

"Papa, what is meant by 'taking Time by the forelock?'"

"In most cases, my son, it is worrying about things that never happen."—Chicago News.

An Out-and-Outer.

"Slims is a pretty rabid goldbug, isn't he?"

"Couldn't be more so. He even refused to let his wife celebrate their silver wedding."—Detroit Free Press.

A Discriminating Hostess.

"What intensely red hair that young man has!" exclaimed Maud. "I'm surprised that you seem to like him so well."

"Oh," replied Mamie, "I don't like him very well. I never invite him to anything but pink teas."—Washington Star.

Absolute Security.

Citizen—Yes, I have an umbrella that needs mending; but how am I to know that you will bring it back?

Umbrella Mender—Have no fear. I always charge more for mending than I could sell the umbrella for.—New York Weekly.

HIS SHIP.

Eben E. Rexford in Milwaukee Wisconsin.

I saw him on the rocks beside the sea,
A bent and gray-haired man,
With eyes as sorrowful as eyes can be
That ever turned to scan
The far sea-line, where shadowy sails were seen
To rise and fade away,
Like ghosts of ships that sail two worlds between,
Their freightage, who shall say?

Such far-off eyes! They never seemed to note
The world about his feet,
But turning always to the line remote
Where earth and heaven meet.
Such lonesome, waiting eyes, they touched to tears
The curious passer-by,
Full of a pathos gathered from the years
The old man had seen die.

"Some day my ship will surely come," he said,
With sudden, hopeful smile.
"How long ago its sails were seaward spread!
And all the weary while
I have been waiting, waiting! I am old!"
His patient eyes grew dim,
And for a little time could not behold
The ocean's purple rim.

One day I saw him running o'er the sands
With loud, excited cries,
Toward the sea, with trembling, outstretched hands,
And, oh! such eager eyes!
"It comes at last!" he cried. "Behold, though late,
The ship I sent to sea!
Oh come, and help unload its precious freight.
What treasures there must be!"

I looked, and saw beyond the harbor bar
A ship with well-worn sails,
Blown homeward from some shore that lies afar,
By laggard, dallying gales.
Joy breaks some hearts, they say. Upon the sand
The poor gray head laid low—
Dead, while his ship cast anchor by the land!
But fate would have it so

EUROPE IS UNSETTLED

The French Republic Seems to be on the Verge of Dissolution.

CHAOS AS A RESULT OF THE ZOLA TRIAL.

England Declares She Will Have the White Nile Valley Open to Commerce in a Year.

Interest in the Maine Disaster Subsides in England, as Local Politics Now Interest the British.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—During this dying century France has often been in the most extraordinary situations, but never in any at all resembling the present plight. On no previous occasion has she been the butt for the intellectual as well as the moral scorn of Europe. To-day her critics talk not only of the tiger-ish taint in her blood, but of her degenerated and clouded brain. The old brilliancy which used to illuminate her escapades into the fantastic are all gone. She behaves like a dull peasant crazed with drink and homicidal passions. When she is able to articulate, her words are of massacre. This kind of France, almost unrecognizable, is regarded by her neighbors as a public nuisance, and everybody would be glad to see her tumble into a sewer or break her own head. Both the Germans and Italians say frankly that they itch to lay violent hands on her. It is really the feeling everywhere. The Pesther Lloyd, for example, the great metropolitan voice of Hungary, declares it to be the duty of Europe to draw a sanitary cordon round this uncivilized pseudo-republic, and urges self-respecting nations to refuse to take part in the Paris Exhibition of 1900. Formerly Hungary was France's warmest friend and admirer. This melancholy contrast takes a sinister point from the reflection that fifty years ago this week Louis Philippe fled and the republic was proclaimed.

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The Crucifixion of Zola.

Zola has become the central figure of the civilized world's attention and admiration at a tremendous cost. I do not mean so much in a financial sense—though I understand the expenses of his trial will make a great hole in his fortune—but in the physical and nervous strain of the ordeal. The racking nausea at the discovery of what poltroons and curs educated Frenchmen can be in the presence of a mob has hurt him badly, and has taken years off his life. Of course, he will have a vindication ultimately, and we shall some time see a street in Paris named after him. Meanwhile he is trembling and distraught, though defiant, in the knowledge that he is the object of the ferocious hatred of twenty millions of his fellow-countrymen, who would tear him in shreds if they could. This knowledge dazes him. He could only gasp "Cannibals" at the crowd which screamed in triumph over his conviction. His own impulse was to make no appeal, but to go immediately to prison, where, physically speaking, there would be no great hardships to undergo. But consultations with Clémenceau and other wise sympathizers have emphasized the idea that the issues involved are too large and momentous for any possible chance to be wasted. Accordingly a delay of six weeks now intervenes. Apparently Zola's cross of the Legion of Honor is to be taken from him, and already ingenious punishments are being devised for all of his friends whom public malice can reach.

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Chaos in the Republic.

Meanwhile there is a lull of frightened and confused apprehension. Apparently chaos is close before the unhappy country. The Generals have overturned the Republic, to all intents and purposes, but seem to be provided with nothing to put in its place. Boisdeffre, having compelled the Judge and jury to register his decree as dictator, follows it up with nothing else. The Ministry and Senate Chamber are all in a terror-stricken palsy, not knowing what is coming next, much less how they can meet it when it comes. As for President Faure, nobody honors him with a thought. His name has not been mentioned in the Paris press for weeks back. Of course, things cannot be put back as they were, and they cannot go on as they are. Some great event is coming. The people await it in complete darkness. As the Germans say, it is Boulangism without Boulanger. Naturally the Germans also point out with blunt self-gratulation that it is clear that the Generals now at the head of the French army are even more ignorant and incapable than were their predecessors, of whom Von Moltke made such hash in 1870. The French papers, however, are not letting their readers see a word of this outside comment.

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Russia Now Sneers at France.

A favorite theory among the English-speaking colony in Paris is that there will be a massacre of the Jews. This seems to me unlikely, save, perhaps, in sporadic provincial cases. For one thing, it would immediately bring down foreign complications, for large numbers of the Jews in France are either German, Austrian, Belgian, or subjects of other countries, and the French, with all their frenzy, dread war. They know perfectly that the Germans would simply murder them if they get into another fight single handed, and it has at last soaked into their consciousness that Russia would not lift a finger to help them. The sneering attitude of the Russians at this juncture is peculiarly galling to the French amour propre. The Russians say they care nothing whether Dreyfus was wronged or not, but that surely no sane people would make such grotesque hubbub about it. This has a special quality of irony, because it was with the view of pleasing the Russians that the whole abominable business was begun. Russian officers visiting France after the friendship was struck up between the two countries were always dropping unpleasant hints about the Jewish officers in the French army. They constantly rubbed in the fact that in Russia, Germany, and Austria Jews were refused commissions, and it was this which prompted Col. Sandher into the original plot to throw Dreyfus out of the service. From that small beginning this monstrous edifice of perjury, usurpation, and revolution has been evolved. By the law of self-protection each rascality required a fresh conspiracy to screen it, till the whole Government was enmeshed in the responsibility for the crime.

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Utter Political Confusion.

Fancy what the necessity of electing a new Chamber of Deputies at such a time must mean? Party divisions, in the former sense of the word, have practically disappeared. The Radicals have been as much cowed by this unnerving alliance of the army and the mob as their opponents. Over half the Deputies of the present Chamber, taken man for man, are known to believe there ought to have been a revision of the Dreyfus trial. They dare not, for their lives, say so to their constituents. Doubtless some organized plan for turning this popular aberration to account against the republic will presently manifest itself. At present there is such complete political confusion that nobody has the least idea of what the new Chamber will be like, except that, considering the mental and moral condition of the electorate, it ought to contain more demagogues and rogues than the Palais Bourbon has ever seen before.

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The West African Situation.

English public opinion rose to such a fever height of excitement at the beginning of the week over the report of the French invasion of Sokoto that the reaction following Hanotaux's assurances is now correspondingly excessive, and people talk as if the West African complications were all satisfactorily smoothed out. This is very far, indeed, from being the case, and it is likely that a fortnight's time will find the English more furious than ever over the trick which it suspects Hanotaux of playing. His first assurance that no French force was invading Sokoto, while treated by Lord Salisbury as conclusive, was discredited by Secretary Chamberlain, who put The Times up to suggesting that the French Minister was guilty of a verbal shuffle, and was simply playing with the definition of the Sokoto's boundaries. This has extracted from him a more explicit declaration, mentioning the town of Argunqu, and insisting that no French are there. Unfortunately there is official British information from the Niger headquarters to the contrary which the English cannot disbelieve.

Nothing could be more extraordinary than the point of view of the French press. They scarcely mention West Africa, and profess that it is of no importance whatever. When each new French expedition thrusts its finger into John Bull's eye, they say in chorus: "What! so sensible a person as you get excited about a little thing like that? See how calm we are!" It is, of course, an extremely delicate piece of slack-rope dancing that Hanotaux has got to do. He must not appear to back down an inch before the British demands—at least till the elections are over—and he dare not disavow any wild claims to the whole Niger Valley that his Colonial group are insisting on, yet he must contrive not to allow England's rising wrath to reach the explosive point. Equally, of course, Chamberlain comprehends these points, and he is the kind of man to make the very utmost of his antagonist's embarrassments. Salisbury has no such truculent instincts, and would give Hanotaux all possible facilities to extricate his Ministry from their predicament. Unfortunately, in past times French Ministers, and Hanotaux most of all, have taken advantage of this amiability to defraud the English, and Chamberlain, in declaring that nothing of the kind shall happen again, has public opinion vehemently behind him.

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To Possess the White Nile Valley.

While upon the subject of Great Britain's foreign affairs I may say that I have received the most authoritative information from a confidential source that after reaching Khartoum the Anglo-Egyptian force is to go straight through to Uganda, and that this date twelve months hence will see Fashoda a British post, and the whole of the White Nile Valley a safe route for British commerce. A new set of negotiations, or rather suggestions for negotiations, by England is now being considered at Brussels and Berlin for that famous strip of territory connecting Uganda with South Africa, which Lord Rosebery so signally failed to secure. The improved state of the Anglo-German relations are believed to bode well for this enterprise.

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Interest in the Maine Affair Subsides.

The tension of public suspense at home awaiting the conclusions of the experts in Havana as to the disaster to the Maine has been adequately depicted for the English public by cable, but it finds a very modified reflection here. People have ceased to talk much about the Maine disaster, and the city is not at all nervous about the prospects of war between the United States and Spain. I have said often that in the whole Cuban business, the English sympathies have been profoundly anti-Spanish, though not very pro-Cuban. At the present moment, when the dislike of France is the dominant note in public feeling here, the understanding that the French Government has been quietly arranging financial help for Spain would naturally give an extra anti-Spanish twist to the English temper.

English politicians of position point out to me, however, that at such a juncture, when English moral support is ready to range itself unreservedly on the American side, it is rather a pity that the Canadians should be in a position to complain over here of unfair American combinations against their railways. Very long and detailed statements of this grievance have been cabled and printed here. I have met nobody who understood it, but very many who are afraid it will operate to abate the good will with which the English have been disposed to applaud our Cuban policy.

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The New Chinese Loan.

At last, and quite unexpectedly, Salisbury seems to have brought off a distinct diplomatic triumph. Although the negotiations at Pekin for an officially guaranteed loan were not directly successful, Balfour appears to have been ill informed in pronouncing them dead. They reincarnate themselves, at all events, in a nominally private loan, half English and half German, but under conditions which make it practically a Government affair. A new set of concessions was obtained from China, more important than those which failed, because they involve for the first time a claim upon the Li-Kin, or internal taxation of empire revenues, heretofore absolutely in the hands of the provincial Mandarins, but now apparently to be collected or at least controlled by representatives of the bondholders. This will do more to consolidate and develop a healthful Chinese commerce than any number of new treaty ports, especially if accompanied by the opening of rivers to steam traffic, which is now the understanding in this city.

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German Affiliations and Eastern Complications.

There is really such a kindly and almost affectionate disposition toward Salisbury personally that those who most strenuously impugn his fitness to manage the foreign affairs of the nation are always delighted when he succeeds in anything. Radical papers praise his Chinese coup quite as warmly as do those of the Tories, and nobody is impolite enough to call his attention to England now suddenly walking arm in arm with Germany as sweetly as if "special squadrons" and "mailed fists" had never been heard of. The German papers overflow with satisfaction at the change. Their antipathy to England is always an artificial affair which they can lay aside in a moment when business profits seem to point that way.

It would be rash to build too much on this new Anglo-German entente, however. There are still ugly questions open in the North Pacific, where the Russians are pursuing a line which forever threatens friction with the English. Alike in Corea, Manchuria, and in the south the French from Tonquin are starting out to do things, just what nobody knows, which may also provoke trouble. England is formidably reinforcing her Asiatic squadron all the while. The sending of the battleship Victorious through the Suez Canal has excited Europe almost as much as the famous mobilization of her special squadron did. It had been an article of faith in naval circles that nothing larger than a vessel of the Barfleur class could go through the canal. The passage of the Victorious knocks this in the head, and all estimates of the limitations of England's naval resources will have to be overhauled in consequence.

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Henry James Goes to the Country.

Henry James, after 22 years' residence in London, has secured a beautiful old house at Rye, and henceforth will live there. Although a modest enough house, it is one of the most charming things in even that quaintly out-of-the-world district, and enjoys the fortuitous distinction of having sheltered both the Second and Third Georges, when they were overtaken by sudden storms on the coast highway, though the accident of birth separated their visits by fifty years.

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Parliament Ready for Work.

Parliament has now fairly got its work before it, and there is a very generally good disposition toward both of the chief measures—the Irish Local Government and the Army Reform bills. The former will get mauled somewhat in committee, but not enough to disfigure it. The appeals of the militant Orangemen to the Irish landlords to fight the bill tooth and nail are meeting with only the slenderest success, which is largely owing to the civilizing effects of Horace Plunkett's industrial propaganda and the possession of a grievance as to their financial relations on which all Irishmen can unite.

As for the army, the Government has evaded a fight by conceding the bulk of what the reformers have demanded, and by going even further than they had dared to hope, in pledges that new methods shall be instituted inside the War Office.

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Coming County Council Elections.

At the last moment some Tory leaders of the first rank have been dragooned into taking part in the London County Council election, and will make speeches identifying the Government with the campaign of the Moderates. But it remains a slipshod and half-hearted campaign on the Tory side, and I fail to see how it can possibly succeed. In almost every Division there are eminent Liberal-Unionists supporting Progressive candidates, whereas there is no hint of a single Liberal helping the Moderates anywhere. There is, moreover, an important section of the Tories who publicly deplore the folly of Lord Salisbury's attack on the Council, who say they will abstain from voting. Here are all the materials to hand for a sweeping Radical triumph next Thursday, and the striking gain of a Parliamentary seat at Swindon over the strongest candidate the Tories ever had there cannot but have an effect on the result.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

SIXTY IRISH POSTULATES SAIL.

Young Ladies to Join the Order of St. Joseph at St. Louis.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—Sixty young Irish ladies, all of whom are postulates for the Order of St. Joseph, at St. Louis, have embarked on board the Red Star Line steamer Pennland for Philadelphia. They are escorted by Sister Mary Paul.

TO REFORM THE BRITISH ARMY.

Comprehensive Scheme Which Means an Annual Outlay of £400,000.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The War Office scheme for the reform of the British Army, which was explained in the House of Commons on Friday by W. St. J. Broderick, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, seems to have greatly satisfied the various factions. The scheme adds 23,000 men to the army, the largest increase ever proposed in Great Britain in time of peace. It offers a certain number of reservists a special payment of 1s. daily to partake in minor wars or emergencies, enabling the War Office to dispatch 10,000 men on minor expeditions without calling upon the main reserve.

It increases the pay of all efficients over the age of nineteen by 3d., the amount hitherto deducted for rations, and promises that increased effort will be made to secure employment for reservists. Militia and volunteer officers also become available for the imperial service.

Great importance is attached to the proposal to decentralize the War Office by conferring larger financial and initiative powers upon general officers, thus obviating constant reference to the War Office.

Another reform is the resumption of the big manoeuvres, which were dropped twenty-six years ago.

The whole additional cost will be £400,000 ($2,000,000) annually.

ALL PARIS IN A FEVER

Esterhazy Was Ready to Lead a Mob in Case There Was Acquittal for Zola.

IMPRISONMENT OF ROCHEFORT

No Excitement in France Outside of the Cities Over the Dreyfus Case—Death of a Strange Character Among French Deputies.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Zola case is dragging its slow length along with persistent dreariness, but before you receive this a verdict will have been rendered. The atmosphere in court remains as suffocating and offensive as ever, and the public interest in the affair shows no signs of waning.

Many people here are of the opinion that the acquittal of M. Zola would lead to a revolution in France. I am not quite so pessimistic as to subscribe altogether to that. There can be no doubt that great disorders are to be feared if the Government should prove incapable of putting an end to the present state of public excitement. The army is thoroughly irritated and so are the lower classes, and these two elements have combined on this occasion. This explains why Henri Rochefort, who is a Socialist Blanquiste, not a collectivist, is to-day on the side of the army, which he has so frequently attacked. He represents as no man in France the feeling of the great mass of the French population. It was a mistake for the Government to cause his condemnation to even five days of imprisonment and a heavy fine for the libeling of Joseph Reinach, not that M. Reinach need be refused the protection of the law, but because M. Rochefort's already dangerous popularity will be a thousandfold increased by a condemnation which, in the opinion of a great number of people, was unnecessarily severe. Rochefort laughs at the idea of going to prison. "I have spent sixteen years of my life," he said to me, "in prison and in exile, so five days at Saint Pelagie will not make much difference one way or the other."

I doubt whether M. Joseph Reinach will care to contest a constituency at the next election. He and Yves Guyot and François Deloncle are the three Deputies whose names seem to me most surely destined to disappear forever from the Parliamentary annals of France.

Zola and Esterhazy Exchange Compliments.

One of the most astounding elements in this eminently astounding case is provided by the attitude of M. Emile Zola toward Major Esterhazy. M. Zola cannot resist admiring the splendid physical qualities of the Major. His temperament as a writer of romance, his artistic instincts force him to admit that the Major is certainly the most striking figure in the whole of this complicated affair. "He has the courage of a lion," said M. Zola, a couple of days ago, "and he will defend himself to the last gasp. He is a bandit, but a bandit of the old mediaeval, romantic period—a bandit with a great feather in his cap and a long, trailing sword." I quoted this observation to Major Esterhazy, whom I met in court. He laughed.

"I cannot prevent M. Zola from calling me a bandit," he said, "and perhaps he is right to respect my physical courage. Also, I have a right to call him a coward, for he has attacked me by underhand means of every kind, and neither he nor any of his band has dared to come out and meet me in the open. He is a man of paper. I am a man of the sword. He and his friends have sought to kill me, but they should have pitched upon some one with less energy than I have, for, though I am dying—I have only one lung left—I promise you that it is I who will kill them. If Zola be acquitted, there will be two hundred thousand Parisians in the streets ready to attack the Government, to pillage the houses of the Jews, and massacre the Jewish residents, and I will place myself at their head. I will shoot the wretches down like rabbits. If the crowd wants a competent soldier to lead them—and my reputation as a fighter has never been called into question—I am here to lead them."

Excitement Confined to the Cities.

The excitement under which Major Esterhazy is naturally laboring in consequence of the experiences through which he has passed explain in some measure the violence of his language. But heads are certainly getting very hot over this business. Old friends are falling out, business is at a standstill, and the general feeling of nervousness which keeps strangers away is having a most deplorable effect upon the national prosperity. Curiously enough the agitation is confined almost exclusively to the large towns, and has no repercussion in the provinces. I received a letter two days ago from an old acquaintance of mine—one of the largest wine growers in Burgundy—and he complains on a note of pathos that his favorite paper, Le Petit Journal, is chock full of articles about Dreyfus, while in his countryside nobody cares two pins about the matter. The peasants are tending their vines, and the only "bordereau" which concerns them will be the "bordereau" of next year's grape harvest.

Little Hope of a Dreyfus Revision.

If a revision of Dreyfus's trial ever takes place it will be on the basis of an act of illegality having been committed when certain secret documents telling against the prisoner were submitted to his judges and not to his defending counsel. M. Zola probably committed an indiscretion when he raised the question of anti-Semitism as a side issue to this deplorable affair. There is only a legal question; but people's tempers will have to cool down before this fact can be made sufficiently evident to them to bring the whole case back into its proper channel.

A Ragamuffin Deputy.

The death of M. Tony Révillon removes a curious figure from the lobbies of the French Chamber. He was a ferocious Radical, with the bland exterior of a Falstaff, and he was impecuniosity personified. He belonged to a certain category of Deputies to whom the main advantage of a Parliamentary career is the Parliamentary immunity which saves them, temporarily at least, from the grip of their creditors. In the French Chamber the buffet is gratuitous, so that a Deputy who is absolutely penniless—and there are more than one or two who are in this condition—can, if put to the pinch, nourish himself feverishly on sandwiches and schnapps. His food being thus provided for, the only problem which remains to be solved, apart from clothes, as to which the Radical Deputies are not very particular, is that of lodging. The Deputies have free first-class passes over all the railway lines in France, and a voyage from Paris to Lyons and back in a sleeping car is an easy and comfortable means of escaping the expenses of a hotel. Tony Révillon long before his death had sold his Deputy's salary for a sum down, and it was a marvel to his friends how he managed to get along at all. However, he was a sincere and honest Republican, a vigorous writer, and a universal favorite, in spite of his bloodthirsty schemes for the regeneration of society.

ROWLAND STRONG.

Bishop of Montpellier's Denial.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—L'Eclair publishes a letter from Mgr. de Cabrières, Bishop of Montpellier, in which the prelate gives a distinct and flat denial to the statement which appeared in L'Eclair of Feb. 6 to the effect that he had closed his doors to the two gentlemen who, that paper avers, are charged by the Pope with a special mission to the French Bishops, in connection with the approaching elections. The Bishop adds that he does not recognize himself in the views and actions attributed to him by the correspondent of L'Eclair.

Vasco de Gama Commemorative Stamp

PARIS, Feb. 26.—On the fourth centenary of Vasco de Gama's discovery of the sea route to India, which is to be celebrated from May 17 to May 20, the municipality of Lisbon intends to sell a commemorative stamp, the authenticity of which is to be guaranteed by the municipal stamp. This stamp is not to be a postal stamp, but merely intended for collectors. There are to be eight series of different colors, costing 5 cents a stamp, or 20 cents for a set of eight series. From May these prices will be doubled.

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN PRUSSIA.

Berlin Technical High School Closed to Them—Schools All Over the Empire May Follow Suit.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—A decree was issued by the Government on Thursday last forbidding the future attendance of foreigners in the machinery and engineering department of the Berlin Technical High School, and it has caused much consternation among the foreign-born students in Germany, as it is believed to be the forerunner of others excluding them from all similar institutions.

The Liberal newspapers condemn the decree, and express the belief that other countries will retaliate by a similar illiberal policy. The Conservative semi-official press, however, applauds the decree, and hopes it will be followed by others of a more sweeping and general character. The Deutsche Zeitung remarks:

"At the non-Prussian High Schools at Munich, Dresden, Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, Darmstadt, and Brunswick there are 1,200 foreigners out of 8,682 students. We hope that, as the foreigners use their knowledge to the detriment of German industry, the non-Prussian Governments will forthwith exclude them."

Inquiries made by the Government educational authorities show that Prussia has for some time been exchanging views on the subject with the other German Governments, and the negotiations continue. It is impossible to foretell how they will end; but a high Government official said:

"There is no question that the German technological schools and industrial and scientific institutions will soon be forced to adopt a less liberal policy with foreigners. The tricks of trade we have been teaching them so long are now being used against us to the great injury of our industry. This is especially the case with students of such countries as Japan, Russia, and East Europe; but also, in a lesser degree, with the students of England, America, France, and Belgium. It is the part of wisdom to discontinue this wide-open policy. If other countries wish to retaliate, well, we shall have to stand it."

The American University students here express the opinion that the Government will shortly issue a decree restricting the attendance at universities. As over 1,000 Americans are now studying at German universities, it will hit them hard.

GERMAN AGRARIANS WARNED.

Warfare on United States Products Sure to Result in Disaster.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Consul General Frank K. Mason, at Frankfort, has transmitted to the State Department a significant publication from one of the leading German papers, warning the Agrarians in that country against pressing their warfare upon United States products, and pointing out the stimulation of the beet-sugar industry in the States as one of the most dangerous results of that policy.

JEWS DEFENDED IN REICHSTAG.

Herr Richter and Gen. von Gossler Repudiate the Anti-Semitic Spirit.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—During the course of the debate in the Reichstag on the military estimates, the anti-Semites deprecated the promotion of Jews to the rank of officers and surgeons, on the ground of their "unsoldierlike spirit." Herr Richter vigorously repudiated this. He said that in 1870 an extremely large proportion of Jews were engaged, and that 80 out of 1,600 were decorated with the Iron Cross, while 36 out of 70 Jewish surgeons received the same distinction.

The notorious Dr. Ahlwardt attempted to rehash the story of defective rifles said to have been supplied by the Jewish firm of Löwe. He said that a large quantity of the defective rifles recently sold to the authorities were supplied by Löwe, to which Gen. von Gossler, the Minister for War, replied:

"No. They are old French rifles of 1870."

PARIS BAZAAR FIRE MEMORIAL.

Foundation Stone of Rue Jean-Goujon Chapel to be Laid on May 4.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—On May 4, the anniversary of the terrible catastrophe at the Charity Bazaar, in Paris, when great numbers were burned to death, Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, will lay the foundation stone of the memorial chapel which it has been decided to build on the spot in memory of the victims.

The committee appointed for the purpose, presided over by the Cardinal and Baron Mackau, intends purchasing the whole site of the Rue Jean-Goujon. A portion of it has already been secured.

SHAKESPEARE IN FRENCH.

Complete Translation by Jules Lermina, with Illustrations by Robida.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—M. Jules Lermina is bringing out a complete translation of Shakespeare in French, in six octavo volumes, which are to be illustrated by Robida. The first volume has just appeared, and contains "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet," "Macbeth," "Othello," the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

M. Louis de Gramont, in a laudatory notice on the work in L'Eclair, points out the difficulties in rendering so subtle and English a writer into French, and refers to the previous translations which have appeared in that language. He quotes Victor Hugo's remark, that "of all poets Shakespeare has best protected himself against the translator."

The first French translator, Letourner, met with scant civility from Voltaire, not so much because he disfigured the poet as because the Hermit of Ferney looked upon the greatest of English poets as a barbarous writer and a monster who was not worth the notice of Frenchmen. But times have changed, and the French are now among the most ardent admirers of the Bard of Avon.

Among other Frenchmen who have translated Shakespeare, either in part or whole, are Guizot, Benjamin Laroche, Emile Montégut, and Victor Hugo.

But, as Balzac said: "Shakespeare's genius is in truth an ocean; you may cast therein the sounding lead, but you will never fathom its deepest depths."

Voltaire, although reviling Shakespeare, was deeply impressed by his genius, and finally copied the Swan of Avon extensively. "Zaire," one of his finest tragedies, was a florid "adaptation" of "Othello."

BREAD RIOT IN SALAMANCA.

Authorities Promise to Find Work for the Unemployed.

SALAMANCA, Spain, Feb. 26.—A crowd of about 3,000 workmen, accompanied by groups of women carrying flags, paraded the streets to-day, shouting for work and bread.

Many houses were stoned, and the railroad station was stormed and considerable wheat was stolen. The authorities promised to find work for the unemployed, and, as this dispatch was sent, they were restoring order.

PRINCE OSCAR A MISSIONARY.

He and His Wife Address a Meeting in Copenhagen.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Prince Oscar of Sweden, second son of the King of Sweden and Norway, made his first appearance on Sunday last at Copenhagen as a mission preacher for the Young Men's Christian Association of Stockholm.

His wife also addressed the audience, which numbered about 2,000 people. Both the Prince and Princess speak fluently and simply.

ENGLISHMEN DISGUSTED.

How the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Posed as an Admiral.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Liberal newspapers are full of denunciations of the doings of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and his journeying from Malta to Alexandria on her Majesty's steamer Surprise, when he donned his Admiral's uniform, necessitating the hoisting of the standard. The fleet saluated, and the Duke was constituted senior officer of the station, to the great disgust of those who consider the Duke to be a foreign Prince, with honorary rank in the British Navy, although he is Duke of Edinburgh and second son of the Queen of England.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

DINI-ZULU BACK IN ZULULAND.—Dini-Zulu, the South African native chief who has been a prisoner on the Island of St. Helena ever since the outbreak in Zululand nearly twenty years ago in which the Prince Imperial, son of Napoleon III., lost his life, has been returned to his native wilds and reinstated by the British authorities in the rank of hereditary Prince. A few months ago a Russian tourist, on visiting St. Helena to view the abode of the exiled Napoleon, was surprised to learn that another royal exile was living on the island. The tourist visited Dini-Zulu at the Plantation House, and held an interesting conversation with him. On parting the Prince gave the visitor his photograph with a message to the Czar, saying that he wished when free to form an alliance with Russia. "And tell him," exclaimed the black man proudly, "that Dini-Zulu, although now a prisoner, is a Prince, rich and powerful." Many colonists have moved into Dini-Zulu's country during his absence, and steps are being taken to develop the mineral resources of the colony. The chief difficulty at present in the way of making full use of the large seams of coal which have been discovered in Zululand is that which arises from lack of means of transport, but railways are soon to be carried forward.

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THE SMALLEST AND MOST PROSPEROUS NATIONS.—The Chamber of Deputies of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has just voted the budget for 1898, which makes the receipts 11,300,000f. and expenses to the amount of 9,800,000f. The little duchy owes its financial prosperity to participation in the German revenues, certain parts of which were allotted to it by treaty, under conditions that have now become obsolete. Luxembourg had a population in 1895 of 217,583, of which 109,282 were males and 108,301 females. The budgets of the last four years have been as remarkable as that of 1898. In 1893 the receipts exceeded the expenses by 1,572,314f.; in 1894 by 1,628,-188f., in 1895 by 1,841,526f., and in 1897 by 1,145,550f. In 1859 the public debt amounted to 3,500,000f., and bore interest at 5 per cent. Now it is 12,000,000f., and bears interest at 3½ per cent. The army is composed of 150 men, three horses, and a band of music. The same story of financial prosperity and frugality may be told of the Democracy of Andora, the Principality of Monaco, and the Republic of St. Marin. Andora in order to maintain its independence is supposed to pay 960f. to France and a tribute of 460f. to the Bishop of Urgel.

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WOMEN STUDENTS IN SWITZERLAND.—According to a recent report made by H. Bleuler, the Commissioner of Education in Switzerland, there are now 614 young women taking courses in Swiss universities. Geneva has 331 female students, Zurich 166, Lausanne and Berne each 60, Bâle 2, while the Universities of Neufchatel and Freiburg have none.

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"LA MALADIE DU SOMMEIL" IN AFRICA.—While the bubonic plague seems to be spreading in India and threatens almost to equal in fatality the epidemic of a year ago, the French physicians in Algeria have discovered a disease in Africa which, if the meagre reports which have been received prove true, is none the less fatal. It is a mysterious disease, and no satisfactory diagnosis has yet been made of it. It first shows itself by the patient having an inordinate desire to sleep. Its symptoms resemble those manifested in laudanum poisoning. If the patient be not at once aroused, he soon falls into a stupor, which is succeeded by death. From its symptoms it has been called by the correspondents of French medical journals in Algeria "La Maladie du Sommeil," (the disease of sleep.) Europeans are not susceptible to it, Arabs only slightly, but the negro falls a ready victim. Two doctors of the University of Coïmbe have a theory that the disease is microbic. With some bacilli in serum obtained from the blood of a young negro who had died from the disease they inoculated half a dozen rabbits. The little animals became drowsy, and soon died, betraying all the symptoms of the disease.

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THE HEALTH OF THE CZAROWITCH.—The Politische Correspondenz of Vienna recently published a letter from a personage high in Court circles in St. Petersburg saying that the physicians in the suite of Grand Duke George, heir presumptive to the throne of Russia, now had every hope of the permanent recovery of the Duke. His improvement is so marked as fairly to astonish the doctors. The Czarowitch has been spending a few months at Batoum, on the Black Sea. He will shortly leave that place on his yacht and go to the French Riviera. While there he will be visited by his mother, the Dowager Czarina Maria Feodorovna. Together they will proceed on the yacht to Ajaccio, in Corsica, where they will pass the early Spring months. Toward the end of May the Grand Duke's party will start by slow stages for St. Petersburg, going by the way of Marseilles and Paris.

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INCREASE OF POPULATION IN BELGIUM.—While France is congratulating herself on the increase of her population over her death rate—a condition shown by the last census that had not been equaled for many years—Belgium has come out with most remarkable figures concerning her population. The last national census in Belgium was completed in May, 1897, and its figures have just been made public. Within the last ninety-five years the population of Belgium has doubled itself, rising from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000. But the records of the larger cities make a still more interesting showing. Antwerp in a century has risen from 53,000 to 257,000, an increase of 383 per cent. Liège has advanced from 46,000 to 160,000; Ghent, from 55,000 to 155,000; Brussels, from 66,000 to 187,000.

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TO PROVIDE FOR THE AGED IN AUSTRALASIA.—Royal commissions have been taking evidence on the improvident old age of the inhabitants of New Zealand and Victoria, with the idea of providing for the old and poor. In New Zealand a law has just been passed to devote £180,000 yearly to the aged poor. But citizens who would be provided for in this way must not only be poor and aged, but honest and virtuous as well. To have been convicted, for example, of drunkenness four times in four years before reaching the age of sixty-five will cost a New Zealand citizen his pension. The maximum pension is £18 a year; it is to be reduced by £1 per annum for every £1 of private income in excess of £34 per annum which the pensioner possesses. In Victoria the law is similar, but the age limit is placed at sixty. In each colony the number of citizens entitled to these pensions is about 10,000.

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FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE.—Jules Roche, at one time French Minister of Commerce, has just published an article in Le Figaro, which draws anything but an encouraging picture of the present status of France in regard to foreign commerce when compared to Germany. The article is entitled "The German Invasion." According to the Custom House statistics of 1897, the imports amounted last year to 4,000,000,000f., and the exports to 3,675,000,000f., which was an increase compared with 1896 of 201,000,-000f. in the imports and 275,000,000f. in the exports. M. Roche admits that the progress is considerable, but he points out that the true state is shown only when a comparison is made with other nations, especially with Germany. Taking 1872, the year following the Franco-Prussian War, as the starting point of comparison, M. Roche shows in that year the exports of France amounted to 3,762,000,-000f., and those of Germany to 2,900,000,000f. In 1896, however, the exports of France were only 3,401,000,000f., but those of Germany had increased to 4,892,000,000f. Consequently, between 1872 and the end of 1896 the exports of Germany had increased by 1,992,000,-000f., and those of France had diminished by 361,000,000f.—that is to say, an increase of over 68 per cent. for Germany and a decrease of close on 10 per cent. for France.

GERMANS LEAVE THE DIET.

They Go Out of the House at Prague Cheering for the Constitution.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, Feb. 26.—In the Bohemian Diet to-day, Herr Lippert, in the name of his German colleagues, referring to the marked Federalist tendencies of the Diet's address to Emperor Francis Joseph on his approaching jubilee, which was adopted yesterday, said the Germans remained true to the Constitution, and took no further part in the Diet. Then, amid cheers for the Constitution, the Germans marched out of the House.

The young Czechs defended the terms of the address, and the Statthalter said the Government did not feel in any way bound to accept the views of the Constitution put forth in the address. To this the young Czechs replied with ironical cheers.

WHAT BERLIN TALKS ABOUT

The Alliance with England on the Chinese Loan Business Not Wholly in Favor.

POPULAR FOREIGN MINISTER

A Place for the Heir to the Vanished Throne of Hanover—Socialists Preparing a Demonstration for Herr Liebknecht and Getting Ready for Brisk Political Campaign.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The Guelph question, which has given rise to much discussion of late, seems likely to be solved by the accession to the throne of Brunswick of the Duke of Cumberland's son. The young Prince, who entered the army three years ago, will, it is said, be declared the rightful sovereign of the Duchy on coming of age, in the Spring. The title and dignity of Duke of Brunswick is small compensation for this scion of the royal house of Hanover, as he is by right of birth heir to the vanished throne of Hanover. The Hanoverian question was always a very sore point with the old Emperor William, and it may be supposed is equally so with the present Kaiser. For what becomes of the doctrine of a King's "divine right" when one kingdom absorbs another, as Prussia did Hanover? Most certainly, if there is any semblance of logic in the position taken by the Kings of Prussia, then William II. should recognize the present Duke of Cumberland as King of Hanover. The young Prince is described as an intelligent and capable youth, who gives every promise of ruling his diminutive country in an enlightened manner.

The Alliance with England.

Much has been said of late concerning the supposed "rapprochement" between the Governments of Germany and Great Britain over the Chinese loan business. The tone of intense irritation, not to use a stronger term, which has prevailed in the German press on the subject of England during the past year has considerably abated of late. So marked a change has taken place in the past week that the possibility of an Anglo-German alliance has even been whispered! It will be remembered that, following the publication in the English press of Kaiser William's dispatch to President Krüger in 1895, the German Emperor was severely criticised and even insulted by the infuriated subjects of Queen Victoria. In music hall songs Germany's ruler was made a subject of ridicule, with the tacit consent and approval of the English Government, for it did nothing to prevent insults from being heaped on the head of Queen Victoria's grandson. The Emperor was so displeased at this indifference of the British Government to the insults to his royal person that he gave up his yearly custom of visiting the Queen in England. It is now over two years since he put foot on British soil, while previously he had regularly attended the royal regattas at Cowes, dressed as an English Admiral. Commercial competition has been another factor in developing the feeling of hostility between the two countries, and whatever diplomats may say to the contrary, the English are at the present moment cordially hated in Germany. It is true that the outward forms of this antagonism have abated since January, 1895, but the popular feeling of hostility has remained the same, and any openly avowed proposal for an Anglo-German alliance would meet with violent protests from the great mass of the population.

German Commercial Prosperity.

A few months ago the English and French press were much exercised over the so-called "extraordinary development" of Germany's foreign commerce. The leading papers of London and Paris declared that the situation was an alarming one. It was with fear that they saw the "German commercial stream flow triumphantly onward to conquer all the markets of the world." It is often a mistake to draw conclusions from commercial statistics. The last reports of the French Minister of Commerce are far more favorable for French foreign commerce than are the figures of the Imperial Bureau of Statistics for Germany's foreign commerce in 1897. The total exports from the German Empire in 1897 only exceed the exports of 1896 by 54,000,000 marks. This is a mere trifle. On the other hand German imports increased by 275,000,000 marks in 1897 over those of 1896. The remarkable prosperity of Germany in 1896 was simply the result of chance, and had nothing to do with the normal increase of the country's development.

Demonstration by Socialists.

The German Socialists are preparing a grand fête for March 18, and the principal concert halls of the capital have been rented for the day. Three celebrations are to take place; first, a manifestation in honor of Herr Liebknecht, who is to be freed from prison on that day; second, a commemoration fête in remembrance of the Revolutionists of 1848, and finally, the formal opening of the Parliamentary electoral campaign. The ov

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The Maine disaster—only the Maine disaster—has been within the range of Wall Street vision; the week's transactions on the Stock Exchange have centred wholly in the calamity at Havana; among speculators and investors alike no moves have been made independent of war news. Stocks have gone down, some conspicuous ones largely, but losses average far less than was many times apprehended.

At the close of the week even something of a rally was in evidence; there has been much covering of short contracts; there has been much buying of long stock by confident investors; and, moreover, purchases, too, have been made on a substantial scale by strong interests whose purpose was to help sustain values, such service challenging heartiest admiration, for had not some such purchases been made there might at one time have been what could have developed into utter market demoralization. London has been a buyer of American stocks throughout the week, and when prices were weakest bought most; but the buying that has chiefly helped, which has stood in its importance above all other buying, was that which came from men like J. Pierpont Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt, William Rockefeller, the Messrs. Flower and D. O. Mills—buying having for its foremost object the unselfish purpose of maintaining values wherein the whole American investment world was concerned. These men and their colleagues bought largely, not to grab a profit, but to perform a public service. Had they hesitated, had they sought only selfish ends, had they let other and weaker men go unprotected, the week's record would have proved a far sorrier one.

On the Stock Exchange the professional trading element was already ranged on the bear side when the Maine catastrophe was announced. They became forthwith active and aggressive. They assailed everything. They were persuaded that Spanish war was to come instantaneously. They put out short contracts in volume beyond any recent precedent. They got much assistance from sensational journalism; crazy canards fairly jammed Wall Street. Each recession in market values was a signal for further short selling. Thus the quick result was that the general market showed that it was oversold; but what ordinarily might have been the prompt sequel of a squeeze was headed off by a liquidating rush upon the part of holders of long stocks. Shorts were easily covered, and the market showed more weakness on this account. Then it was that the crisis was reached and a panic threatened—but prevented by the quick interposition of purchases for the account of men like Mr. Morgan and Mr. Vanderbilt. Not thrice within a dozen years has there been such an unhappy situation on the Stock Exchange as existed when last Thursday announcement was made that Government officers were finally convinced that the Maine's destruction was due to treachery.

Under all the circumstances, the net changes scored at the end of the week are relatively insignificant. They fell far short of reflecting the intensity of that strain under which the whole market for a time seemed to be threatening to give way. Most stocks on the list went down, but the actual declines have not been large. In some exceptional quarters (notably Metropolitan Traction, Manhattan Elevated, and Sugar Trust,) the Maine disaster came at about the climax of overspeculation on the bull side; and in stocks like these sharp declines have been due to influences apart from the Cuban incident.

Here is a table showing what has been the range of the more conspicuous stocks on the list from the close of Feb. 15 (date of Maine explosion) till the end of business yesterday:

	Close Feb. 15.	Lowest Since.	Close Feb. 26.
Atchison pf.	31¾	26	27⅞
Brooklyn Rap. Trans..	41¼	37	38⅞
Burlington	102½	91½	93⅞
Consolidated Gas	193⅞	180	182½
Louisville & Nashville	60	52	54⅝
Manhattan	117¼	98	101¾
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	38¾	34½	36¼
Missouri Pacific	33¼	24	26⅞
New Jersey Central	96⅞	89	92
New York Central	116⅜	100¼	112¼
Northern Pacific pf.	66⅞	58⅞	61⅝
Northwest	128⅞	119½	121
Omaha	77⅞	67	70¾
People's Gas	96¾	88⅜	90⅞
Reading	21⅝	18	18¼
Rock Island	91¾	81½	85⅜
St. Paul	95⅝	91⅞	92⅝
Southern pf.	32⅝	26½	28⅜
Sugar	138⅞	120⅝	122⅞
Tobacco	92	87¾	88⅝
Union Pacific	34½	26¾	30¼
Western Union	92⅞	86¼	86⅝

This exhibit is made more interesting by comparison with the depression which took place in the stock market last November, following the September culmination of last Summer's bull market. Recessions on account of current war talk do not equal those which came in what is now generally considered to have been a natural reaction from the extraordinary buoyancy of July, August, and September. That set-back followed a period of overspeculation which to a greater or less degree was marked by some rather reckless manipulation. There was then no such direful incident as the exposure of the de Lome letter and the destruction of a National battleship under suspicious circumstances; that reaction was without any sensational provocation. The present break, unfortunately, is traceable entirely to such misfortunes. Yet that recession, which was attended by mild circumstances, went further, involved larger loss, than this, which apparently has brought two nations to the very verge of war.

Following is shown the range from the high point of last September to the lowest in the subsequent reaction, contrasted with the highest figures reached in the early part of this year, and the lowest during the panicky conditions of the past week:

	High., Sept., '97.	Low., Nov., '97.	High., 1898.	Low. in last week.
Atchison pf.	35½	25½	32⅝	26
Brook. Rap. Tr.	37	20½	43¼	37
Burlington	102¼	89⅝	103¼	91½
Consol. Gas	241½	177	195½	180
Louis. & Nash.	63⅛	51⅝	60½	52
Manhattan	113	94⅜	120¼	98
M., K. & T. pf.	42	28	41	34½
Mo. Pacific	40¼	25⅞	35⅜	24
N. J. Central	101¾	81⅝	98½	89
N. Y. Central	115⅛	103⅝	119¾	108½
Nor. Pac. pf.	57	48⅝	69	58⅞
Northwest	132½	117	130½	119½
Omaha	89½	72⅜	79	67
People's Gas	108¾	87¼	99½	88⅝
Reading	29¼	19⅜	23⅞	18
Rock Island	97¼	81½	94½	81½
St. Paul	102	89	97⅛	91½
Southern pf.	38⅜	19	33¼	28½
Sugar	159½	126¾	145	120⅝
Tobacco	90⅞	78½	92⅜	87⅝
Union Pacific	24⅞	18¾	36½	26¾
Western Union	96¾	84½	93⅝	86⅜

Almost uniformly the declines in the past week are materially less than those which resulted in last Autumn's reaction. Summarized tersely, the quiet declines of last Fall compare with the lowest in the extraordinary excitement of the Maine incident as follows:

	November's Net Decline.	The Maine Decline.
Atchison	10	5¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	7½	4¼
Burlington	12½	11
Consolidated Gas	64⅞	13⅛
Louisville & Nashville	12¾	8
Manhattan	18¾	19¼
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	14	4¼
Missouri Pacific	14⅝	9⅛
New Jersey Central	20½	7⅞
New York Central	11⅞	8⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	8⅝	8
Northwest	15¼	9¾
Omaha	16¾	10⅞
People's Gas	21½	9⅝
Reading	9⅞	3¾
Rock Island	16⅝	10¼
St. Paul	13	4½
Southern pf.	19¾	6⅛
Sugar	32½	18¼
Tobacco	17⅞	4¼
Union Pacific	6½	7¾
Western Union	12¼	6⅝

Does not this showing signify that securities are now in stronger hands than formerly they were?

One of the incidents of the week to which attention was attracted was the decline in the market value of Government bonds. The new 4 per cent. bonds fell several points. Even when on Friday the general stock market rallied, Governments showed weakness. A transaction in $50,000 coupon 4s equal at par to only 500 shares of stock) produced a decline of between one and two points. Bear speculators made a great ado over this; they professed to see in it much that was dolefully significant. Among bankers of the highest consequence, however, the drop in Governments is set down to exceptional market conditions always applying to Government bond trades. Dealings there are relatively so small that close quotations either for buyers or sellers are seldom available, current figures being largely nominal, representing bid and asked prices. None the less the week's sharp fluctuations downward were responsible for nervousness, there being a drop of 3½ per cent. in the new 4 per cents.

One great service the deplorable Havana incident performs; it makes clear by contrast the encouragement that is in every other condition that has to do with security market values. In practically all business quarters, the country over, there is present prosperity or what early promises to develop into prosperity. Especially are we fortunate in international business relationships, millions of gold coming here to-day as payment on account of what Europe actually owes us—and tens on tens of millions more available, similarly due us.

Financial markets are disturbed only because the public has been scared. The immediate future of market values depends upon whether this scare continues or disappears. Till it does disappear buyers of stocks must expect to collide with discouraging influences. With war clouds out of the way, the market would right itself as in the twinkling of an eye. From the Wall Street standpoint everything at the moment depends on what may happen at Madrid and Washington, following information which can be trusted from Havana.

It is not good sense to belittle the seriousness of the situation.

But owners of stocks whose ownership survived the shock of last week have much experienced company in the theory that already Wall Street has practically discounted a declaration of war.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday's stock market was irregular, although showing a firm undertone throughout the two hours of business. London was again a large buyer, and many professional room traders covered stocks put out during the week. General sentiment was much more bullish than it has been for several days, but among those speculators who at the moment are out of the market there was a disposition to wait for Sunday's developments before taking a position again.

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There was, however, no scarcity of stocks at prevailing prices. The day's selling was not aggressive, but in some quarters there were indications that stocks bought at the low prices of Thursday's panic were being sold out again. Several important interests were again in evidence as buyers of their favorites, although on a smaller scale than heretofore.

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News from Havana and Washington cut but little figure in the day's business, there being no new developments in the situation. Sentiment was somewhat improved by the predictions made by exchange market authorities that more gold will probably be engaged for importation next week, and by the announcement that the Inter-State Commerce Commission has met the Canadian Pacific's cut in rates with the suspension of the long and short haul clause of the law on passenger traffic to all points where that road competes with the American lines. These matters received much attention in quarters where the encouraging condition of the general situation is kept in sight and is not wholly obscured by the Spanish sensationalism.

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Net changes at the close of the day were in most instances only fractional. Sugar Trust was firm on buying by shorts, and early in the day the same influence advanced Metropolitan Street Railway and Manhattan Elevated, although later both of these stocks dropped back again.

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The weekly bank statement showed a decrease of over $2,700,000 in surplus reserve. Deposits decreased nearly $9,350,000 and loans decreased over $5,000,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of over $205,000,000, nearly $23,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating nearly $730,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of over $640,000,000.

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Government bonds were quiet at the lower quotations. There were no sales.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

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Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Mobile & Ohio.	1
Canada Southern	½	Northern Pacific pf.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	⅞	Oregon Short Line	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Consol. Gas	½	St. P. & Omaha	1¼
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Met. Street Ry.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil.	½	Nat. Lead Co.	⅛
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	⅛	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Am. Tobacco	⅛	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1⅞
Chi. & Northwest	⅝	Pullman Car	⅛
Iowa Central pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Kan. City, P. & G.	2½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Lake Shore	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Manhattan Con.	1¼	West. Un. Tel.	1
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio 4½s.	1	Or. Sh. Line, inc. A.	1
C. & Northw. con. 7s.	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1

Bonds Declined.

Brook El. 1st.	2½	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	
K. P. con. 6s, t. r.	7	Sta. gtd.	6½
Louis. & Nash. con.	2	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s.	1
Mich. Cent. con 7s.	1¼		
Or. Sh. Line con.	1	U. P., L. & C. 1st.	3½
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s.	1¼		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

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Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $187,316,962; balances, $7,930,284; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $485,458.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅞ per cent. for short and 2 11-16@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was heavy. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@$4.82 for sixty-day bills, $4.84@$4.84½ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.81¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16 and 94¾, and guilders at .. and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—90@75c discount. Boston—$@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par.

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During the week just past all departments of the money market have shown a decidedly stronger tone. Declines in stock market values and sensational Spanish war stories have naturally resulted in a more conservative spirit among the banks, in consequence of which offerings of funds have been much less liberal than heretofore.

In the call department money has loaned as high as 4 per cent. The bulk of the week's loans have been made at 3 per cent. Wall Street bears made some capital out of the higher rates for call loans, but in banking circles there is no belief that rates will be advanced further unless the now remote possibility of actual hostilities should become a fact. With the disappearance of the war scare it is thought that call money will loan at 2 per cent. again, and possibly at a lower figure.

In time money there has been an increased demand and a decreased supply. People who did not want money two or three weeks ago at the extremely low rates then prevailing came into the market last week when there was a likelihood of an advance in rates. Business was fairly active in the time department, and rates were advanced somewhat.

Commercial paper during the week was somewhat less active than heretofore, as is usually the case when the money market shows strength. With the slight advance in rates the supply of choice names diminished, borrowers showing a disposition to wait for a decline. The demand, however, seems large, and it is unlikely that rates in the commercial paper department will hold at their present level unless there should be a further stiffening in the time market.

THE OUTLOOK FOR MONEY.

In some bearish quarters last week much ado was made over the advance in money rates. From the somewhat tighter money market many pessimistic conclusions were drawn. The banks were getting frightened; they were probably preparing to call loans; there was to be a stringency of money. This was the talk of the professional, and therefore sensational, bears. In other quarters where the bearishness was more conservative doubts were expressed, because "with higher money, the 3½ and 4 per cent. securities of which there has been so much buying of late will be thrown over by the banks and financial institutions."

In banking circles, however, where bulls on money are always to be found, such arguments were laughed at. Bank officers pointed out that they were simply acting as good business men by intrenching themselves somewhat and acting conservatively, in view of the war talk and the slump in stocks. They did not look for any extensive advance in rates, nor did they expect the higher prices to be maintained for any length of time.

In discussing the present money market situation and the outlook, Mr. Howard P. Frothingham, the Stock Exchange representative of the big Wall Street banks, in a talk with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, expressed himself as in nowise apprehensive of any advance in money rates. Except in the event of actual hostilities between this country and Spain, Mr. Frothingham does not look for any higher money than at present. He said yesterday:

"Eliminating from the question the possibility of war—and nowhere in conservative quarters do I find any fear of real fighting—there is nothing to produce even slight stringency in the money market. I have never had any experience in war times, and I have no idea of what would happen with money in case there should be actual trouble with Spain. But basing my calculations upon the situation as it is at present, I can see no ground for fears of higher money.

"First of all, money at the present time is cheap. The general situation would be very much better if we had a good 4 or 5 per cent. money market. Ultimately—within the next few months—that is what we will have. But at the present time there is nothing to bring it about.

"Some little time ago there became apparent in the situation several developing factors of a kind likely to produce higher rates for money. There was the withdrawal from the banks of the Government moneys; there was the naturally increasing demand for funds arising from the steadily increasing general business of the country; there was the talk of reducing interest rates on deposits which would naturally induce country banks to draw down their deposits in New York.

"These very factors which were apparent to everyone some time ago have brought about the present advance in money. Of course, the Maine disaster, the resulting talk of war, and its effect upon sentiment in Wall Street and upon the price of securities, has been to some extent responsible for the advance in money rates last week. But that advance would have come anyhow, war scare or no war scare.

"The factors in the situation all point to a stronger money market. The general tendency of the market is, in my opinion, upward. But fluctuations in money rates are only natural. There was an advance last week; there may be a decline again as this talk of war dies away.

"Banks have plenty of money to loan at current rates. There is certainly no reason for anyone to get frightened over the conditions of the money market—unless he feels sure that there is going to be a war. The trouble is that people who would not listen to reason a few weeks ago and take advantage of their opportunities to get time money at abnormally low rates now get frightened because they find themselves left out when money is getting back toward the level made natural by general conditions.

"As to the immediate course of the call money market, a great deal depends upon speculative sentiment, which at the moment seems to be governed by the Spanish troubles. But people should do a little thinking when Wall Street affairs are as at present. Stocks have had a break, and prevailing sentiment seems to be bearish. When that state of feeling exists, there are always more people paying off loans than there are new borrowers. When I see forty brokers taking up their call loans and only two or three arranging for new ones, I look for lower rates. That is what happens when everybody is bearish and panic-stricken. When everybody is bullish, as they were only a short time ago, and where there are forty brokers borrowing with only two or three paying off their loans, I begin to look for higher call money.

"So far as I can see, there is absolutely no reason for people to get apprehensive over the money market. Rates are naturally working toward a higher level. Conditions warrant it. Every thoughtful man who reads the signs of the times should know that, and should make his calculations accordingly. But in these temporary money market fluctuations thoughtful people will find no cause for alarm."

AS TO FURTHER GOLD IMPORTS.

Wall Street attention has suddenly been attracted again to the gold tide which last week turned in the direction of New York. As has been many times pointed out, vast sums of American money have been loaning in Europe, and there has been fulfillment of the predictions made by Exchange authorities that either a decline in the London money rate, an advance in the New York money market, or any extensive buying of American securities by Europe would speedily bring about the importation of gold.

In foreign exchange circles opinion as to the continuation of the gold importing movement is divided. Much depends upon the developments in the American-Spanish situation, with their effects upon money market rates and investment and speculative sentiment. Mr. Charles Schumacher, one of Wall Street's foremost exchange market authorities, talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the outlook for exchange. Mr. Schumacher is of the opinion that if the situation remains as at present the importation of gold cannot go very much further, inasmuch as extensive withdrawals of gold from London will advance the money rate at that centre and check the gold engagaments. Mr. Schumacher said:

"It is rather remarkable that the same factor which brought about the recent firmness in the exchange market—the Maine disaster and the fears of international complications—should in the end have produced the opposite result by causing the most important decline in the exchange rate that we have had for some time.

"The decline in sterling, which has extended up to the close of the week, has been due to a sharp advance in money, and to the panic in the New York stock market, both of which were brought about by the tragedy in Havana Harbor and the resulting war scare. The break in American stocks has induced considerable London buying, English financiers being evidently less easily scared than Wall Street. The large offerings of bills drawn against these purchases of securities started exchange upon its decline.

"Even more important as a factor in depressing exchange has been the advance in the New York money market. It has not only rendered unprofitable further investment in sterling bills, but it has made likely an actual loss on the enormous amount now held here unless speedily disposed of. Any loss sustained by such realizations, however, can be readily made up by loaning out the proceeds at 4 per cent., which is now bid here for ninety-day loans.

"In Friday's decline demand sterling rates made their lowest point in several years. This is bound to result in extensive gold imports—if the low level can be maintained for any length of time. Between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 in gold has already been engaged for shipment to New York, and no doubt more will follow shortly. There is in hand exchange to pay for all of this gold and for much more—much more than Europe can spare.

"That is the present situation. I believe, however, that in the exchange market we have already seen the worst—that is to say, the lowest prices. Our stock market seems to be recovering, and our English friends can be counted upon to take profits upon their purchases and to resell the stocks bought in large volume last week. This will create a demand for exchange. The gold now on its way to New York will, I think, cause a decline in our money market. Both of these factors combined should bring about an early advance in exchange rates.

"The Londoners, moreover, will be all the more ready to resell their recently purchased American stocks should their own money market tighten in consequence of the withdrawals of gold for shipment to New York. So that it does not seem to me that the low level to which exchange fell last week can be maintained for any length of time."

EFFECTS OF EASY MONEY.

Mr. W. N. Coler, Jr., the brother and partner of City Controller Bird S. Coler, in the Stock Exchange house of W. N. Coler & Co., said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"As far as municipal and strictly high-grade investment securities are concerned, the market is practically bare. Fewer municipal bonds are in the hands of brokers and dealers than I have known for a great many years. This is true not only of New York, but of all the markets of the country. Some of the higher grade railroad bonds remain undistributed, but not to any great extent.

"Up to the present time the 'war situation,' as it may be called, has had comparatively little effect upon rates of interest or upon prices. Of course, a consequence of it has been to make many people chary of investing their money, and they are disposed to hold back while awaiting the outcome. The temptation to enter the market for the cheaper stocks has been very great, and many of them have lately been taken.

"From what I learn of business developments in the various centres throughout the country, I am of the opinion that much improvement is being made. In the West and Northwest conditions are undoubtedly favorable, particularly in the Pacific Northwest. The movement toward the Klondike is helping the railroads, and also the merchants engaged in the outfitting trade. But the great moving cause of the general improvement is a recent abundant harvest and exceptionally large prices for farm produce.

"One remarkable thing to be noticed in the Western situation is that all of the substantial small banks are full of money there. And Western people have bought many thousands of dollars' worth of securities, both home and foreign, for investment.

"In the present state of affairs one cannot speak clearly on the immediate speculative stock market, but there is very great strength in the investment security market, a great demand and very little nervousness. War talk does not seem to affect it. Thoroughly first-class bonds are in excellent demand, and a slight decline would bring about tremendous purchasing."

IN THE CARRYING TRADE.

Coincidently with the general reports of favorable business much is being heard at the present time to the effect that apprehension exists among investors and speculators that security market values will be injuriously affected while war murmurings continue. In a period like the present such apprehension may be expected to appear. Trade throughout the entire country, however, is showing every sign of encouragement. In the express company business—which fairly reflects prevailing trade affairs—there is every indication of a continuation of business activity. Speaking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES on general trade conditions, Mr. C. T. Thayer, General Agent of the United States Express Company, said yesterday:

"In the express business the improvement which began last Summer and continued through the Fall has been more than maintained since the holiday season at the close of the year—and it is still going on. The coming Spring is likely to be an unusually busy one with express companies all over the country. Business is progressing in a very satisfactory way just now in our line, and we, have been much gratified at the steadily increasing volume.

"City business has been good and continues so. Our branches in the various States report that the improvement which was so marked half a year ago is showing no sign of diminishing, and that the promise of future business has not been in years so bright. Additional wagons have had to be purchased to meet the growing requirements of the express company business in every section.

"Our representatives everywhere inform us that there is unusual activity and confidence in the mercantile and industrial departments and that further betterment is generally anticipated.

"I regard the outlook as very favorable, and it seems to me it is just as assured that in the coming season trade will be much better than it is now as it was months ago that business then ahead would be on a considerably larger scale than previously."

Large Customs Receipts.

Customs receipts at this port yesterday were $323,719.28. The total for the week was $2,762,401.29, the largest amount for any one week since the operation of the Dingley tariff law.

FINANCIAL.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.
Among the largest dividend paying, solid enterprises in this country few rank equal with
Industrial Insurance.
Hitherto the public has been virtually barred from participating in the
IMMENSE PROFITS
of this growing business, stock in these companies being entirely monopolized by the present holders.
INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE
has for many years past paid more than
100 PER CENT INTEREST
ANNUALLY,
and must continue to do so indefinitely.
The Economic Life Insurance Co.
will earn for its stockholders
DIVIDENDS
fully as large as its competitors, and now offers its shares for public subscription.
The Economic Life Insurance Co.
is incorporated under the statutes of the State of New York with an
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL
of
$2,000,000.
It offers an unprecedented opportunity for
Safe and Profitable
INVESTMENT.
Its charter provides for a first subscription of
$400,000
and when this amount is subscribed no further stock will be offered to the public.
PROSPECTUS MAILED ON APPLICATION.
Correspondence or personal interview invited at the Company's offices,
THE
Economic Life Insurance Co.
Times Building, New York.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
General Offices, 53-55-57 Duane Street.
New York, February 24, 1898.
NOTICE.
THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW YORK having resolved to make an additional issue of Capital Stock, for the further extension of its business, the stockholders are offered the right to subscribe for the same at par, to an amount equal to fifteen per cent. (15%) of their holdings of record at 3 o'clock P. M., March 10, 1898. Payments to be made in three equal installments, as follows:
1st. One-third of subscription on March 15, 1898.
2d. One-third of subscription on May 2, 1898.
3d. One-third of subscription on August 2, 1898.
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THIS STOCK, ACCOMPANIED WITH A CHECK FOR FIRST PAYMENT, WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE NOT LATER THAN 3 O'CLOCK P. M. MARCH 15, 1898. AFTER WHICH TIME NO SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE RECEIVED AND THE RIGHT TO SO SUBSCRIBE WILL THEN TERMINATE.
The right to subscribe for this stock pertains ONLY TO STOCKHOLDERS OF RECORD AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. MARCH 10, 1898.
Full paid certificates of stock will be delivered for each payment when the amount paid is One Hundred Dollars ($100) or a multiple thereof. Negotiable receipts will be given for fractional shares, which receipts are convertible into stock when presented in sums aggregating One Hundred Dollars ($100) or a multiple thereof. A like receipt will be given for the balance, if any, over and above such One Hundred Dollars ($100) or a multiple thereof.
THESE NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS WILL NOT BE ENTITLED TO DIVIDENDS NOR WILL THEY BEAR INTEREST.
In case any subscriber desires to anticipate second or third payments, interest will be adjusted so as to allow interest at the rate of 3% per annum upon advance payments until the certificates of stock are delivered in accordance with the above plan.
Stockholders may assign their rights, in whole or in part, to subscribe for this issue.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANK ENOS,
Secretary.

Electro-Pneumatic Transit Co.
More than a majority of the stock of the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company having been deposited under the conditions of the Protective Agreement dated January 19th, 1898, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that deposits of stock will be received at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Wall Street, corner Nassau, New York, up to and including FEBRUARY 28TH, 1898, without penalty, after which date no stock will be received except upon the payment of a penalty of ten cents per share in addition to the payment of twenty cents per share provided in said Protective Agreement.
Dated New York, Feb. 14th, 1898.
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
W. A. DICK,
BERNARD BARUCH,
Committee.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Forth Worth, Texas, February 26, 1898.
On March 15, 1898, The State Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, will distribute two per cent. of the par value of stamped certificates of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company to holders of record thereof on March 10, 1898, being the amount of surplus earnings of the Railway Company for the six months ending December 31, 1897, applicable to the payment of interest on the Company's deferred coupon debt under the Agreement of October 12, 1895. Stock books of the Company will be closed on March 10, and will reopen on March 16, 1898.
G. M. DODGE, President.

FINANCIAL.
BANKING HOUSE OF
HAIGHT & FREESE
53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
85 State St., Boston; 402 Walnut St., Philadelphia. Execute orders in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Provisions on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Grain and Stock Exchanges for investment or to be carried on margin of 2 to 5 per cent. at moderate rates of interest, and 1-16 commission. Interest allowed on margins and deposits subject to check at sight.
For our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," conceded by banks, Exchanges, the Press, and Boards of Trade throughout the country to be the most condensed and statistically reliable publication ever issued by any banking house. Gives range of prices of stocks, wheat, and cotton for ten to thirty years, latest financial reports, statements of earnings, &c., of all railroad and industrial corporations whose shares are listed on the principal Exchanges, thereby enabling investors to operate on their own judgment based on facts to be found in the Manual, which is invaluable to business men generally. It enables any one to invest money, keeping the principal intact, and making it pay an income.
ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.
DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.
New York, Philadelphia, and Boston National Bank references furnished.
Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.
Private wires to Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago.
Branch Office, 1,132 Broadway, N. Y.
A MARKET LETTER ISSUED DAILY AND SENT FREE ON REQUEST.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.
New York and London,
February 19, 1898.
Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent.

THE NATIONAL BANKS

Statements at the Close of Business Feb. 18, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NINTH NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 18, 1898:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,294,147.25
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		389.19
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		98,193.00
Banking house		450,000.00
Due from other National banks	$335,048.28	
Due from State banks and bankers	46,862.51	
Checks and other cash items	2,534.05	
Exchanges for Clearing House	190,787.97	
Bills of other National banks	2,600.00	
Fractional currency, including nickels	820.92	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	598,107.00	
Legal-tender notes	183,905	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	140,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250.00	
		1,502,915.73
Total		$5,395,595.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	31,769.56
National bank notes outstanding	44,600.00
Due to other National banks	$1,405,508.09
Due to State banks and bankers	575,010.82
Dividends unpaid	196.00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,288,675.03
Demand certificates of deposit	4,175.00
Certified checks	43,740.95
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,919.72
	4,319,225.61
Total	$5,395,595.17

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. H. NAZRO, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1898. F. W. ELLIOTT, Notary Public.
A. F. LIBBY, ALBERT C. HALL, WM. E. TEFFT. } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Feb. 18th, 1898:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$59,013,672.79
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		403.89
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		900,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		11,881,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		62,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		997,477.70
Stocks, securities, etc.		3,630,619.34
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,420,777.33
Due from State banks and bankers		285,422.80
Checks and other cash items		291,384.21
Exchanges for Clearing House		9,085,507.21
Notes of other National banks		15,425.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		360.13
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$18,985,781.00	
Legal tenders	3,324,010.00	
		22,309,791.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		40,500.00
Total		$111,044,341.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, (net)	3,867,333.73
National bank notes outstanding	755,000.00
Dividends unpaid	325.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$54,948,396.88
Demand certificates of deposit	12,681.60
Certified checks	3,917,421.40
Cashier's checks outstanding	406,900.77
	$59,285,900.65
Due to other National banks	$21,864,294.18
Due to State banks & bankers	7,190,487.84
	29,054,782.02
United States deposits	10,981,000.00
	99,321,682.67
United States bond account	6,100,000.00
Total	$111,044,341.40

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, G. S. WHITSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, 1898.
EDWIN F. COREY, Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—attest.
SAMUEL SLOAN, JOHN A. McCALL, WM. D. SLOANE. } Directors.

[No. 1,250.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 18th, 1898:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,293,352.24
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		77,575.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		545,796.92
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		797,584.89
Due from State banks and bankers		90,035.95
Checks and other cash items		86,855.59
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,886,626.83
Notes of other National banks		15,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		411.14
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,554,421.50	
Legal-tender notes	956,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	410,000.00	
		2,920,421.50
Total		$15,763,663.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	981,828.92
Due to other National banks	2,929,080.11
Due to State banks and bankers	944,619.83
Dividends unpaid	4,317.45
Individual deposits subject to check	6,702,432.03
Demand certificates of deposit	15,550.66
Certified checks	1,022,628.11
Cashier's checks outstanding	163,145.95
Total	$15,763,663.06

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GRANVILLE W. GARTH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1898.
[Seal.] C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings Co.
* Certificate filed in New York Co.
Correct—Attest:
A. E. ORR, LOWELL LINCOLN, HENRY HENTZ. } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, in New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, February 18th, 1898:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$27,352,786.47
Overdrafts		1,005.39
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		1,400,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		321,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		120,100.00
Banking house		1,350,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		19,815.00
Due from other National banks		1,173,977.54
Due from State banks and bankers		588,998.98
Checks and other cash items		5,139.13
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,409,197.51
Notes of other National banks		36,475.00
Nickels and pennies		147.74
Specie		5,827,316.50
Legal-tender notes		4,884,930.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		2,250.00
		$46,352,139.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	219,592.73
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Dividends unpaid	6,221.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$8,765,711.68
Demand certificates of deposit	10,079.17
Certified checks	1,314,934.27
Cashier's checks outstanding	170,328.26
	10,761,053.38
Due to other National banks	$21,824,866.75
Due to State banks and bankers	9,295,405.60
	31,120,272.35
United States deposits	1,400,000.00
	$46,552,139.46

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. HALLS, Jr., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-sixth day of February, 1898.
WM. M. BURNS, Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
JAS. T. WOODWARD, SIGOURNEY W. FAY, ELIJAH P. SMITH. } Directors.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS.

[No. 3,700.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 15, 1898:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$23,593,246.38
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,041.61
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		452,084.75
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,001,161.92
Other real estate and mortgages owned		652,022.42
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		973,069.65
Due from State banks and bankers		59,255.82
Checks and other cash items		6,623.98
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,352,967.19
Notes of other National banks		7,295.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		440.48
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,940,289.50	
Legal-tender notes	3,495,797.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	770,000.00	
		8,206,086.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		45,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)		62,000.00
Total		$41,662,275.70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	598,712.68
National banknotes outstanding	873,910.00
Due to other National banks	$12,447,673.71
Due to State banks and bankers	5,812,522.66
Dividends unpaid	4,908.03
Individual deposits subject to check	15,613,446.49
Demand certificates of deposit	185,472.93
Certified checks	2,588,132.64
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,087,787.66
United States deposits	799,708.90
	38,039,653.02
Total	$41,662,275.70

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. A. SMITH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. A. SMITH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1898.
CHAS. L. ROBINSON, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
MARCELLUS HARTLEY, WILLIAM N. COLER, JR., H. B. HYDE. } Directors.

[No. 3,415.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK
of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 15th, 1898:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,589,511.38
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		11.12
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		335,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		5,300.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		43,936.32
Stocks, securities, &c.		756,845.12
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		512,417.89
Due from State banks and bankers		177,292.76
Checks and other cash items		3,653.67
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,201,007.91
Notes of other National banks		18,125.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		633.55
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,954,793.40	
Legal-tender notes	810,439.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	340,000.00	3,105,232.40
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)		2,000.00
Total		$14,803,217.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	85,471.62
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$7,382,653.71
Due to State banks and bankers	2,050,864.68
Individual deposits subject to check	3,358,193.96
Demand certificates of deposit	166,248.00
Certified checks	404,670.82
Cashier's checks outstanding	289,114.33
United States deposits	271,000.00
	13,922,745.50
Total	$14,803,217.12

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1898.
W. K. CLEVERLEY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
S. G. BAYNE, DANL. O'DAY, STUART G. NELSON. } Directors.

[No. 4,645.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Feb. 18, 1898:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,659,269.44
United States bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits		50,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds		52,397.63
Stocks, securities, &c.		410,952.41
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		191,444.22
Due from State banks and bankers		40,948.60
Checks and other cash items	$4,737.15	
Exchanges for Clearing House	75,088.01	
Notes of other National banks	9,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	218.97	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$365,549.05	
Legal-tender notes	354,538.00	
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	30,000.00	
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	22,500.00	861,626.18
Total		$4,706,638.48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	302,609.24
National Bank notes outstanding	449,997.50
Due to other National banks	$1,323,742.28
Due to State banks and bankers	459,196.56
Individual deposits subject to check	1,606,284.59
Demand certificates of deposit	52,987.75
Certified checks	7,362.63
Cashier's checks outstanding	11,957.18
United States deposits	50,000.00
	3,511,531.74
Liabilities other than those above stated, reserve for taxes	2,500.00
Total	$4,706,638.48

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HENRY P. DAVISON, cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. P. DAVISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1898.
CHARLES W. RIECKS, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
WM. RUNKLE, GEO. F. BAKER, DUMONT CLARKE, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 18, 1898:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,792,067.27
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		115.15
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		2,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		300,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		183,811.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,551,518.98
Real estate		2,223,451.09
Due from National banks		1,452,768.13
Due from State banks and bankers		147,040.68
Checks and other cash items		76,129.14
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,463,470.55
Notes of other National banks		102,435.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,113.28
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,565,211.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,726,174.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	1,010,000.00	
		6,301,385.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		90,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		155,000.00
Total		$38,941,805.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,527,509.98
National bank notes outstanding	1,770,000.00
Due to other National banks	7,230,427.47
Due to State banks and bankers	5,172,786.42
Dividends unpaid	7,276.00
Individual deposits subject to check	12,900,251.07
Demand certificates of deposit	509,609.50
Time certificates of deposit	345,000.00
Certified checks and acceptances	1,835,043.93
Cashier's checks outstanding	388,270.25
United States deposits	217,706.27
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	37,924.29
Total	$38,941,805.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. C. DUVALL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1898.
WARREN C. FRENCH, JR., Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
W. W. SHERMAN, CHARLES HOWLAND RUSSELL, A. E. ORR. } Directors.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 15, 1898:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,418,417.91
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		28,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		214,062.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		500,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		402,850.72
Due from State banks and bankers		43,858.64
Checks and other cash items		10,218.55
Exchanges for Clearing House		371,490.39
Notes of other National banks		3,415.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,510.77
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$573,094.10	
Legal-tender notes	335,567.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	40,000.00	
		948,661.10
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		9,000.00
Total		$6,152,305.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	63,710.94
National bank notes outstanding	177,400.00
Due to other National banks	$752,356.72
Due to State banks and bankers	587,298.31
Individual deposits subject to check	3,353,651.75
Demand certificates of deposit	45,827.35
Certified checks	69,206.33
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,359.77
	4,811,194.23
Total	$6,152,305.17

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOHN I. COLE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1898. E. J. ANTHONY, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN R. HEGEMAN, WILLIAM C. HORN, JOHN A. HILTNER, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 18, 1898:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,899,572.64
Overdrafts		425.01
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		455,468.61
Due from other banks		519,220.67
Furniture and fixtures		16,411.14
Other real estate and mortgages owned		177,516.23
Suspense account		888.38
Checks and other cash items	$61,746.11	
Exchanges for Clearing House	193,835.81	
Bills of other banks	4,369.00	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	1,946.24	
Specie	364,241.00	
Legal-tender notes	344,040.00	
U. S. certificates for legal-tender notes	250,000.00	
		1,225,178.16
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		9,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		1,980.00
Total		$5,503,660.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$750,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	113,292.17
National bank notes outstanding	164,560.00
Dividends unpaid	1,072.40
Individual deposits subject to check	$2,936,613.71
Due to other banks	1,538,122.56
	4,474,736.27
Total	$5,503,660.84

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of February, 1898.
CHARLES D. DOCTOR, Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, JNO. A. TWEEDY, DAVID M. LOOK, D. H. BATES, } Directors.

[No. 1,116.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 18, 1898.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,519,763.40
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		585.38
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,403,340.08
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		60,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		69,071.69
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		124,308.85
Checks and other cash items		14,973.49
Exchanges for Clearing House		147,023.98
Notes of other National banks		43,227.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		6,636.35
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$145,136.50	
Legal-tender notes	329,096.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	350,000.00	
		1,124,232.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		452.50
Total		$4,565,865.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	40,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	380,635.42
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to State banks and bankers	324,742.67
Individual deposits subject to check	3,492,854.42
Demand certificates of deposit	24,654.95
Certified checks	56,130.88
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,846.88
Total	$4,565,865.22

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1898.
LEWIS L. PIERCE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
C. B. WEBSTER, WM. H. JENNISON, JOSEPH PARK, } Directors.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

The WESTERN NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

February 18, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Investments	$2,522,801.98
Due from Banks and Bankers	108,620.80
Real Estate—Banking House	207,196.70
Cash and Reserve	1,395,068.40
	$4,233,687.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$400,000.00
Surplus and Profits	233,537.20
Circulation	1 299,100.00
Deposits	3,301,050.68
	$4,233,687.88

OFFICERS.
C. N. WEYGANDT, President,
CHAS. F. WIGNALL, Asst. Cashier.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

C. N. Weygandt,	John Story Jenks,
R. Dale Benson,	Charles P. Perot,
Charles Hartshorne,	Charles Stewart Wurts,
Edward P. Borden,	Frank L. Neall,
	C. Stuart Patterson.

TRADESMEN'S
NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA,
Feb. 18, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans	$3,039,480.57
Due from banks	440,547.46
Cash and reserve	1,488,829.43
Total	$4,968,837.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	236,879.15
Circulation	179,997.50
Deposits	4,052,160.81
Total	$4,968,837.46

R. S. HUBBARD, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were valued at $9,398,124, of which $2,940,365 was in dry goods and the remainder general merchandise. The imports of specie were $188,313 and the exports of specie $857,956.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Feb. 26, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	116	341	Adams Express	120	120	114	116	.....
17	18	100	American Cotton Oil	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ½
72	..	105	Am. Cotton Oil pf	71½	71½	71½	71½	+1
125	128	1	American Express	128	128	128	128	.....
7⅛	7⅝	100	American Spirits Mfg.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+1
122⅞	123	28,417	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	123½	123½	122½	122⅞	— ¼
110½	111¼	207	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¼	— ½
90	92	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	.....
88¾	89½	1,747	American Tobacco	89¼	89¼	88¾	88⅝	— ⅛
35	88	100	Ann Arbor pf.	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	11⅞	1,725	At., T. & S. F.	11¾	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	.....
27⅜	27⅞	2,210	At., T. & S. F. pf.	28	28	27½	27⅞	.....
16	17	325	Baltimore & Ohio	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
3	3¼	520	Bay State Gas	3	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
38¾	38⅞	3,680	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39¼	39¼	38¾	38⅞	— ⅛
115	116½	110	Brooklyn Union Gas	116	116	116	116	.....
42½	49	110	Canada Southern	49	49	49	49	+ ⅛
83	83¼	1,000	Canadian Pacific	82¼	83¼	82½	83¼	+ ⅛
20½	20⅝	1,885	Chesapeake & Ohio	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
93⅞	94	13,610	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	94⅞	94⅞	93⅞	93⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	10⅞	2,310	Chicago Great Western	10⅞	11⅜	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
27½	27⅝	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
92½	92¾	13,620	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	92⅜	92⅞	92½	92⅝	— ⅛
145½	146	9	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	146	146	145½	145½	.....
121	121¼	700	Chi. & Northw.	121	121	120½	121	— ⅛
85¼	85½	5,385	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	85¾	86	85¾	85⅝	— ⅛
9	9¼	400	Chi. Term. Trans.	9	9	9	9	.....
28	28¼	25	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	.....
30¾	31⅜	650	C., C., C. & St. L.	31½	31½	31	31¼	+ ⅜
13½	13⅝	550	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	13⅝	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
6¼	7	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
182¼	183	610	Consolidated Gas	182½	183	182½	182¾	+ ½
109	110	15	Delaware & Hudson	109	109	109	109	.....
47¾	48¼	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	210	Erie	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	39⅝	250	Erie 1st pf.	39	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅛
32	32⅛	1,100	Certified checks	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
92	97	25	General Electric	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	.....
29½	30	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	29½	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅛
100⅝	101¼	285	Hawaiian Sugar	29½	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅛
46	48½	20	Illinois Central	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101½	+ ⅛
7¾	8	10	Illinois Steel Co.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	.....
28	29	135	Iowa Central	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
20	21¼	400	Iowa Central pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
41	42	450	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	19¾	20½	19¾	20½	— ⅛
70	72	200	Laclede Gas	40¾	41	40¾	41	.....
191	192¼	565	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69¾	70	69¾	70	.....
54½	54⅝	3,710	Lake Shore	192½	192¾	191¼	191¼	— ¼
101½	102	7,955	Louisville & Nashville.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅜	54⅝	— ⅛
137½	137¾	3,792	Manhattan Con	101¾	102	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
53	55	100	Metropolitan St. Ry.	139	139½	137¾	137¾	+ ¾
59½	62	300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	53½	53¾	53½	53½	— ¼
11⅜	12	5	Minnesota Iron	59¾	60	59¾	60	+ ⅝
36½	37	2,370	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	12	12	.....
26¾	27	2,770	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36½	37	36½	36¼	.....
27½	28	360	Missouri Pacific	27	27	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
30⅝	30¼	1,215	Mobile & Ohio	28	28	28	28	+1
103½	105	161	National Lead Co.	31	31	30⅜	30½	— ½
92	92½	670	National Lead Co. pf.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	.....
112½	112⅝	4,145	New Jersey Central	92	92¼	92	92	+ ⅜
185	188	10	New York Central	113	113	112¼	112¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	12½	250	N. Y., N. H. & H.	185½	185½	185½	185½	.....
33½	34	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
47⅜	48¼	1,775	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	34	34	34	34	+ ⅛
5⅜	5⅝	700	Norfolk & West. pf.	48¼	48¼	47¾	47¾	.....
21⅞	22	4,395	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
61⅞	61⅝	8,025	Northern Pacific	21⅞	22	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	410	Northern Pacific pf.	61⅞	61⅞	61⅜	61⅝	+ ⅛
67	70	15	Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
27½	29	150	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	70	70	70	70	.....
27	27½	505	Oregon Short Line	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
114½	115	1,305	Pacific Mail	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	+

exception of the Electric Storage shares, which continue without adequate support. All in all, to-day's market acted in a most encouraging manner. The market closed steady at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Choctaw	9¼	10
Choctaw preferred	20	29⅜
Lehigh Valley	21⅞	22½
Pennsylvania	57¼	57⅝
Reading	9 15-16	9⅞
Reading 1st pf.	21 15-16	22¼
Reading 2d pf.	11¼	11⅝
Philadelphia Traction	81¼	81½
Union Traction	15	15⅓
E. & P. P. 4s	82	82½
West. N. Y. & Penn.	3¼	3½
Consolidated Traction, Baltimore	23¼	23½
Electric Storage Battery	20	21
Electric Storage Battery pf.	22	24
Metropolitan	137	138
Penn. Heat	21¼	21½
Penn. Heat pf.	57⅛	57½
United Gas	103¾	104
Welsbach Light	36⅝	37½
American Railway Elec. Light	4½	5
Marsden	6⅛	6⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—There was a slight improvement in some local stocks. Strawboard advanced from 28½ to 29½, and Lake Street Elevated sold around 12½, a point higher. West Chicago advanced from 96 to 97¾, fell to 97, and closed at 98. Chicago City Railway brought 237, and Diamond Match 137. National Biscuit common opened at 22, sold ¼ higher, and closed at 22½. The preferred opened at 80 and closed at 79½. Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	29
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	61
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	137
National Biscuit Co. common	22¼
National Biscuit Co. pf.	79¼
Chicago Brewing & Malt Co.	6¼
Chicago Brewing & Malt Co. pf.	29
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	7
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	30
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	35
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	50¾
International Packing Co.	20
International Packing Co. pf.	44
Chicago City Railway	235½
North Chicago Street Railroad	218
West Chicago Street Railroad	97⅝
South Side Elevated Railroad	60
Lake Street Elevated	12
Lake Street Elevated, trust ctfs.	99⅞

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week Feb.	$37,546	$31,474	$25,387
From July 1	1,175,030	1,089,040	1,153,047

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,524
3d week Feb.	$135,244	$117,016	....
From July 1	3,922,096	3,768,085	....

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

Mileage	537	537	537
3d week Feb.	$53,564	$53,512	....
From July 1	2,167,200	1,830,556	....

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—

Mileage	76	76	76
3d week Feb.	$22,703	$19,366	....
From Jan. 1	157,804	162,102	....

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—

Mileage	156	156	156
3d week Feb.	$6,943	$4,503	$4,825
From July 1	221,311	183,384	202,525

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—

Mileage	167	167	167
3d week Feb.	$23,045	$19,202	$22,101
From July 1	802,831	672,345	808,251

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—

Mileage	648	648	637
3d week Feb.	$54,296	$38,329	$44,300
From Jan. 1	380,507	365,128	380,300

FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	146	146	146
3d week Feb.	$6,983	$5,008	....
From Jan. 1	51,075	36,386	....

GEORGIA RAILROAD—

Mileage	307	307	307
3d week Feb.	$38,944	$35,694	$34,263
From Jan. 1	258,251	252,251	261,630

GEORGIA & ALABAMA—

Mileage	458	450	265
3d week Feb.	$26,580	$22,094	$13,336
From July 1	814,033	674,150	....

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

Mileage	2,985	2,975	2,956
3d week Feb.	$435,270	$398,130	$385,330
From July 1	14,141,574	13,362,308	13,575,838

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—

Mileage	331	331	331
3d week Feb.	$16,442	$19,715	$17,695
From Jan. 1	124,172	151,024	122,761

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—

Mileage	251	251	251
3d week Feb.	$20,493	$30,969	$12,742
From July 1	835,056	803,256	....

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—

Mileage	1,162	1,328	1,328
3d week Feb.	$145,857	$108,852	....
From July 1	4,477,118	3,868,269	....

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
3d week Feb.	$112,580	$88,400	$105,000
From July 1	3,964,782	3,611,500	....

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

Mileage	4,827	4,826	4,752
3d week Feb.	$429,102	$400,895	$362,861
From July 1	13,421,814	12,753,043	12,777,375

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for January—

Gross earnings	954,352	918,248	940,124
Operating ex.	638,543	621,901	668,512
Net earnings	315,809	296,347	....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	7,602,117	6,276,777	6,144,591
Operating ex.	4,653,295	4,169,761	4,146,999
Net earnings	2,948,822	2,107,016	1,997,631

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for January—

Gross earnings	356,473	328,390	....
Operating ex.	211,036	195,685	....
Net earnings	145,329	142,704	....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,578,790	2,340,166	....
Operating ex.	1,420,728	1,292,808	....
Net earnings	1,178,044	1,052,298	....

The preliminary report of the Lake Erie & Western for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1897.	1896.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$3,439,597	$3,344,274	$95,123
Op. expenses	1,976,115	1,917,257	58,856
Net earnings	1,463,482	1,426,017	37,267
Fixed charges	731,625	709,626	21,999
Balance	731,847	726,389	15,258
Dividends	592,000	592,000	....
Surplus	149,617	134,389	15,258

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD for January—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,343,735	1,304,321	39,414
Op. expenses	1,042,658	1,085,326	*57,668
Net earnings	301,077	261,995	97,082
From Dec. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,882,851	2,855,060	27,191
Op. expenses	2,117,688	2,294,742	*177,054
Net earnings	765,163	560,318	204,245

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL for January—

Gross earnings	1,321,524	1,172,986	148,548
Op. expenses	1,446,841	1,314,893	131,978
Deficit	25,307	41,877	*16,570
From Dec. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,930,511	2,732,748	197,763
Op. expenses	3,005,214	2,894,302	211,012
Deficit	84,703	71,454	18,249
Both companies for January—			
Net earnings	275,772	162,116	113,656
From Dec. 1—			
Net earnings	680,459	489,464	190,995

READING for January—

Receipts	1,734,472	1,509,871	214,601
Expenses	1,006,382	873,065	123,317
Net earnings	728,090	636,806	91,284
Coal & Iron Company—			
Receipts	1,944,401	1,694,063	250,335
Expenses	1,969,305	1,528,323	170,982
Deficit	54,904	134,257	*79,353
Reading Company—			
Net income	30,290	24,759	5,531
Net all companies	703,477	527,308	176,169
Fixed charges	745,000	.....	.....
Deficit	41,523	.....	.....
From July 1 Railway Company—			
	1897.	1896.	Increase.
Receipts	18,610,036	12,727,483	883,208
Expenses	7,322,785	6,937,033	385,752
Net earnings	6,287,251	5,789,800	498,051
Coal & Iron Company—			
Receipts	15,327,283	14,055,495	1,271,788
Expenses	14,564,066	13,458,717	1,105,349
Net earnings	763,217	596,778	166,439
Reading Company—			
Net income	21,440	12,091	9,449
Net all companies	7,283,644	6,591,704	673,940
Fixed charges	5,215,000	.....	.....
Surplus	2,050,644	.....	.....

*Decrease.

NASSAU ELECTRIC for quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1897.	1896.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$430,702	$367,782	$62,920
Op. expenses	260,676	237,365	23,311
Net earnings	170,026	130,417	39,609
Other income	30,623	17,301	13,322
Total net	200,649	147,718	52,931
Fixed charges	196,178	175,805	20,373
Surplus	4,471	*28,087	32,558

*Deficit.

The general balance sheet as of Dec. 31 showed cash on hand, $146,353, and a profit and loss surplus of $244,321.

Pennsylvania Railroad reports for January: Lines directly operated—Gross earnings increased $333,400, expenses increased $306,800, net earnings increased $26,600. Lines directly operated—Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated—Gross earnings increased $534,700, expenses increased $455,900, net earnings increased $78,800.

The receiver's report of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1897, shows gross earnings, $189,935; net, $48,473; other income, $2,528; net income, $42,585; cash on hand, $78,393, and profit and loss, (surplus,) $209,930.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BROOKLYN WHARF & WAREHOUSE for the year ended Jan. 31— 1898. 1897. Increase.

Gross earnings	$2,092,588	$1,850,190	$253,396
Exp., rents, &c.	1,050,512	848,434	202,078
Net earnings	1,042,074	1,001,756	51,318
Charges & div'nd.	1,025,000	987,500	37,500
Surplus	17,074	23,256	*6,182

*Decrease.

During the year 1897 nothing has been charged to cost of wharves, warehouses, and real estate.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

On March 1 coupons will be paid as follows: Southern Railway East Tennessee Reorganization 4 per cent. bonds, by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York; Richmond and Danville Railroad Company Sinking Fund Equipment 5 per cent. bonds, by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., London; Virginia Midland Railway Company serial bonds, by Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Baltimore, and Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company's second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, at the office of the State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: The Western National Bank, Philadelphia; Mechanics' National Bank, National City Bank, Liberty National Bank, Hanover National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, Seaboard National Bank, National Shoe and Leather Bank, New York County National Bank, Western National Bank of the City of New York, Ninth National Bank, Tradesmen's National Bank, and Tradesmen's National Bank of Philadelphia.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside security market yesterday slightly lower prices were generally recorded, an exception being Cramps' Shipyard stock, which had a sensational rise of about 12 points on talk of additional Government contracts going to that company. There had previously been no change in the market price of Cramps' for many months. Standard Oil made a decline of 5 points from figures.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	200
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. rcts. 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	100	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	81
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	98
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	62	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2¾	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	17
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	103½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	187	189½
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry).	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16½	17½
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	103½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	62	64
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	29	30
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102	103½
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19½	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York.	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	64	68
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	112½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 6s	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on).	105	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.).	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	40
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	153	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	83½	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103¾	104½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders	43	48
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	35½	36½
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	91½	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin, over	1½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds.	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116¼
Malt common	22¼	23½
Malt preferred	72½	75
Michigan-Peninsular Car	12	15
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com.	22	23
National Biscuit pref.	79	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	355	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	363	366
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	8	8½
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	163	165
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't. paid	1¼	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.18	.16
Alpha Con.	.03	.02
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.25	.25
Best & Belcher	.38	.39
Bullion	.07	.06
Caledonia	.33	.32
Challenge Con.	.30	.28
Chollar	.37	.37
Confidence	.65	.68
Con. Cal. & Va.	.86	.88
Con. Imperial	.01	....
Con. New York	.02	.01
Crown Point	.14	.13
Exchequer	.03	.02
Gould & Curry	.19	.19
Hale & Norcross	1.50	1.09
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.46	.35
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.03	....
Mexican	.33	.32
Occidental Con.	1.55	1.55
Ophir	.48	.49
Overman	.12	.06
Potosi	.19	.18
Savage	.25	.26
Scorpion	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	1.05	1.00
Silver Hill	.03	.03
Standard	1.60	1.60
Union Con.	.37	.36
Utah Con.	.10	.09
Yellow Jacket	.25	.25

Silver bars, 65¼; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts, sight, 20; telegraph, 22½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2	2¼	2	2⅜
Anaconda	35	43	35	43
Anchoria	92	97	88	95
Argentum	19	21	20	20½
Consolidated	10¾	11	11¼	11¼
Elkton	76	76¾	76½	76¾
El Paso	8½	8½	6¾	7
Gibson	20½	21	20¾	22
Gold Coin	89	95	85	91
Gold King	55	57½	56	59
Golden Fleece	43	47	45	52
Grouse	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾
Isabella	25¾	26	25¾	25¾
Jefferson	4½	7	4¼	6
Lillie	75	76	75	76
Matos	13	14	13¾	14¼
Moon Anchor	97	97½	99½	100
Pharmacist	5½	6	6¼	6¾
Portland	77	78	78	78½
Rawlings	18½	20	17	20
Resa	13	14	13¾	13¾
Union	12¾	12½	12¾	13¼
Work	3¾	3¾	4¼	4¼

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Feb. 26, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$616,194,606	$353,031,940	+74.5
Boston	71,102,426	56,415,681	+26.0
Philadelphia	53,221,179	40,648,980	+30.9
Baltimore	12,111,442	8,885,377	+36.2
Chicago	73,669,979	54,486,977	+35.2
St. Louis	21,308,672	14,551,327	+46.9
New Orleans	7,398,839	7,210,472	+2.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$855,067,143	$535,231,864	+59.8
Other cities, 5 days	120,998,764	101,768,493	+18.9
Total, all cities, 5 days	$976,065,907	$637,000,357	+53.2
All cities, 1 day	238,994,632	167,682,131	+42.5
Total, all cities, for week	$1,215,060,539	$804,682,488	+51.0

Complete returns for the week ended Feb. 19 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 62.1 per cent.; with the same week in 1896 a gain of 75.0 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 114.9 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 31.3 per cent., with 1896 53.3 per cent., and with 1895 an increase of 65.3 per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55⅝@56⅜. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,054.29 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .88, 100 Mexican at .45, 600 Mollie Gibson at .23, 500 Pharmacist at .07, 100 Standard at 1.70, 1,000 Utah at .14, 200 Yellow Jacket at .25.

On the Mining Exchange, 11,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .006@.007½, buyer 30; 700 Miami at .38¾, buyer 60; 2,000 Rocky Mountain at .14¼, buyer 60; 290 St. F. Caribou at 2.62½@2.75, 14,500 Waldorf at .06¾@.07¼@.06½, 3,000 Yukon at .10⅝, buyer 30 @.11, buyer 30; 2,000 Pilgrim at .004 cash, 700 Lillie at .75⅝@.75¼, 23,000 Alamo at .02½, 1,000 Anaconda at .36@.37, 600 Anchoria Leland at .89@.90@.89½, 8,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11½@.11¾, 100,000 Cannon Ball at .003¼, seller 30; 500 Elkton at .75⅝, 2,000 Garfield Gr. at .06⅝, 1,100 Golden Fleece at .47@.47¼@.45, 3,000 Jefferson at .04¾@.04½, 2,500 Mollie Gibson at .20¾@.20½@.20¾, 3,700 Mount Rosa at .13@.13½@.13⅝, 5,000 Old Gold at .007½, buyer 30; 300 Portland at .78@.78¼, 35,000 Sentinel at .003½ cash @.00¼, buyer 30; 4,000 Union at .13@.13½, 6,000 Work at .04⅝@.04¾.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Wappler Electric Controller Company of Manhattan; capital, $5,000. Directors—R. Wappler, J. C. F. Jacoby, F. H. Wappler, Charles Foyer.

Borough Park Company of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $150,000. Directors—T. J. Barr, R. B. Woodbridge, W. H. Reynolds.

Levy Steifel Company of New York City, to manufacture knitted ware, worsted, and yarns; capital, $51,000. Directors—Bernard Levy, Arnold Steifel, Samuel Steifel.

American Association of New York City, to conduct an organization to secure information relative to the standing of merchants and other matters; capital, $20,000. Directors—Edward K. Sumerwell, Frederick T. Rand, D. A. Reynolds, L. C. Fish, L. A. Tauzer.

ELECTION LAW DEFECTIVE.

Its Amendment More Important than Primary Reform, Many Legislators Think.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—While the Republican leaders are absorbed in an attempt to enact a primary law intended mainly to heal factional party differences in New York City, the attention of some of the more thoughtful men in both parties has been attracted to what many of them think are more dangerous and threatening defects in the law regarding regular elections.

It will profit the people little, they urge, to have pure primaries if the ballot box itself is to be left open to easy misuse, to say nothing of actual corruption. Surprise is expressed that so little attention has been paid to crying defects in the election law itself, while so much time and labor are being devoted to the evils of the primaries. That the law governing regular elections should need amending is regarded as only natural, in view of the fact that it is a comparatively new statute, and of two trials it has had might be expected to supply some suggestions for its improvement.

The advocates of reform in the present election act find their position strongly sustained in the decision rendered by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the contest between John L. Feeny and George Cromwell over the Presidency of the Borough of Richmond, in which the power given to canvassers to reject ballots is discussed and condemned and the suggestion made that the present ballot system should be simplified. In this connection Justices Goodrich, Cullen, Bartlett, Bradley, and Hatch united in the following statement of the defects they had discovered in the election law as it now stands:

A Serious Public Danger.

"We regard it our duty to call attention to what we deem a serious public danger, likely to arise under our present system of voting. In this way the public may be made aware of the need of reforms in the election law, by reason of difficulties of administration, which would otherwise be adequately appreciated only by the courts and parties in such litigations as the present.

"Easily one of the most serious misfortunes that can happen to any community is a disputed title to high governmental office. We are not unmindful of the gravity of the evil of corruption in the exercise of the elective franchise; but such an evil can hardly be as great as the evil of the contentions of rival parties for the control of the Government, proceeding on the denial of the legal right to such control. Communities have existed with no small degree of prosperity, even during a period of corruption in the exercise of the franchise by voters, and even in their legislative bodies. But no community can long maintain itself in peace and security where different factions or parties deny the title of their rivals to the control of the Government and support such denial by resistance.

"In 1884 the control of the General Government of this country was transferred from one party to another by the result of the election in the State of New York, on an average plurality of votes for Electors not exceeding 2,000. Under the present system it would seem, from the case before us, that the number of ballots rejected as void in the canvass of each election district at the recent election would average five to a district. The rulings of various Boards of Canvassers as to what are void ballots under the statute and what are good vary, and in our action in this case we have in many instances reversed the determination of the Canvassers. If such a proportion of void ballots exists throughout the State at large, the total amount would far exceed 10,000, a number over five times as great as the plurality of the successful candidates for Electors in the Presidential election of 1884.

Too Much Work for the Courts.

"The contests which have arisen in the single Borough of Richmond occupied the Special Term for many days, and this branch of the court for three days. Yet the validity of less than 200 votes was challenged, and by the agreement of the parties the ballots in dispute were reduced to a far less number. If an election were close, and the action of the district canvassers throughout a large territory were to be brought in review before the courts, we are entirely clear that the judicial machinery for their determination would break down by the weight and number of the issues to be decided, and it would be impossible, even on the abandonment of all other judicial labor, to decide the election questions in time for the officers to enter their offices at the commencement of their official terms. In case of a close Presidential election the evil and disorder that would ensue from such a state of affairs it is difficult to estimate and scarcely to exaggerate.

"The power and duty to hold some ballots good by reason of the shape of one mark, or bad on account of the shape of another, or because the marks are made in one place rather than another, involve the nicest and the most delicate exercise of discrimination and judgment, as to the proper use of which men will constantly disagree. How far a particular line must go across another line to constitute the statutory cross, and what irregularity of marking constitutes a ballot marked for identification, it is simply impossible to define by a general rule, and such questions will always be open to dispute.

"The great safety and security of the election system that so long prevailed in our State rested upon the rule, never relaxed, that the district canvassers must canvass every vote in the box, and that the County Canvassers must simply do sums in arithmetic. Fraud may be and, in the past, undoubtedly has been practised in counting in the votes in the ballot box of the election district, but these acts have been of comparatively rare occurrence. But men who would hesitate at making a deliberately false count might not be restrained from deciding a marked ballot to be good or bad as it helped or hurt the party to which they belonged, safe from the reproach of deliberate wrongdoing, and especially safe from the terrors of the prison.

"The evil of a corrupt exercise of the elective franchise is great; but government is a practical thing, and it is always well to see that in preventing one evil a greater evil than that sought to be guarded against has not been created. We fear that the latter, to some extent, is the effect of the present system, and we venture to suggest that the system should be so modified as to make it more simple, and so that no power be given to the local canvassers to declare that any ballot actually cast is void."

The decision in the Feeny-Cromwell case, which led to this criticism of the law by the Appellats Division, will probably be handed down by the Court of Appeals next Tuesday. It is assumed that it will settle some of the heretofore disputed points of the election law, but it cannot, the critics of the statute point out, remedy defects or provide amendments—a duty to which, they hold, the Legislature should devote some attention, instead of giving all its time to primary legislation for the benefit of the Republican Party in New York City.

Democrats of prominence here declare that, if the Republicans do not remedy the evils pointed out in the ballot law by so high a judicial authority, the work will be undertaken if the Democrats secure the Legislature next Fall.

FIRE ENGINES INADEQUATE

Flames in High Buildings Cannot Be Successfully Fought with Present Appliances.

OPINION OF CHIEF BONNER

He Has Recommended that Powerful Stationary Engines Be Placed in Dangerous Districts—What Insurance Men Think of the Scheme.

The difficulties which attended the work of the firemen at last Friday's fire in Nassau Street, together with recent discouraging experiences on the part of the department in coping with flames in high buildings, has given rise to a suggestion that stationary engines might be placed in parts of the city where the greatest danger exists, which could be operated by electricity. These engines, it is said, could be made to give greater power, and there would be no delay in getting them to work.

Chief Bonner of the Fire Department, when seen in regard to the matter, said that the idea was not new to him, that he had embodied a suggestion to that end in his report last December, and was only waiting for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to act.

"I realize that something of this sort must be done," said he. "We have reached the limit of weight in our engines, and they are not powerful enough to raise the streams of water to the tops of the big buildings. If we make the engines bigger we cannot haul them about with facility—indeed, we are hampered as it is now. I do not believe that there is any other way to haul the engines than by horse power as at present. Steam-propelling fire engines are too cumbersome and are not practicable.

"My idea is to put at every possible place in districts known as dangerous stationary engines which can be operated by either steam or electricity, and do more effective work than our portable engines. These stationary engines, however, would be only auxiliary to the other machines. I might inclose them that we could not get at them, and our power might fail or something else might intervene which would throw us back to the old-fashioned engines. But if we could distribute the stationary engines around in places where they would be most needed, I am sure that their effectiveness would soon be demonstrated.

"This is a new idea so far as this country is concerned, though I do not believe that any other country makes use of it. Our narrow streets and other difficulties which we have thrown in our way make some new aid indispensable. My plan would be to have department men supervise the stationary engines and keep them always in readiness. The power could be supplied by the city, and adequate connection with the water mains would always be afforded."

Vice President Washburn of the Home Insurance Company said yesterday:

"The suggestions for stationary pumps are in my opinion valueless. No system could take the place of our present engines. Engines can be brought to present hydrants as readily and as quickly as any electric pumps could be. Of course, if we had a system of pipes laid through the city and large stationary pumps at the source of supply, it might be possible to furnish water more abundantly and more speedily. But I see nothing practical or hopeful in the suggestion."

Superintendent William A. Anderson of the Survey Bureau of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, said:

"I think the scheme is impracticable. In the first place, where would you put the pumps? Then, the attendant cost of the pumps, once stationed, would overbalance the gain in efficiency. They would require daily care, and could displace only such engines as are called out by the first alarm.

President F. C. Moore of the Continental had the following to say in regard to the suggestion:

"Possibly I do not understand the suggestion. It apparently contemplates having pumping stations distributed throughout the city. If so, they could be run more economically by steam than by electricity. A separate pipe system for fire extinguishing purposes would be required, and if this were installed it would be more economical to utilize our fire boats for pressure, as recommended by Chief Bonner. The suggestion that the river salt water could be used to flush streets, sewers, &c., is a good one. The snow could be washed away through the sewers at much less expense than by carting it off. It is ridiculous to use drinking water to wash the streets and flush sewers as we do in Summer, when water is scarce."

FARMING IN THE KLONDIKE.

Little Chance for Success in Agricultural Pursuits Owing to the Very Short Growing Season.

OTTAWA, Canada, Feb. 25.—In answer to inquiries as to the possibilities for agricultural production in the Yukon district, Dr. William Saunders

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Earth-Bound.

Though from the body I am past,
To the Earth I am bound fast;
Immortal voices call me low
I may not go;
But like a bird out of the night
Beat ever in on this warm light.
I heard an angel say
"Come away!"
I answered "Let me bide
Where I have died;
Near to the blowing grass and Sun,
Where I have run."
And then I said,
"'Tis dreary to be dead,
And watch the budding lane,
And hear the rain;
To pine about the green,
And haunt the sheen,
O rare, rare,
Are human faces, human hair!"
Spirit am I, but cannot yet
Go from these ancient pastures wet;
Though from the body I am past,
To the Earth I am bound fast.
—STEPHEN PHILLIPS in Literature.

Germany and the Adriatic.

From the March Harper's Magazine.

Germany will never rest until she succeeds in debouching on the Adriatic. Both in a strategic and in a commercial point of view her position will continue to be one of danger and difficulty so long as she is not firmly established in Trieste, and the Germans have never considered Trieste as anything but a German port. When, on one of their periodic outbursts, the Italian Irredentists made themselves conspicuous in that city, Prince Bismarck's organ in the press warned them that the point of Germany's sword extended to Trieste. And later a German publicist related how the Iron Chancellor, at the conclusion of an interview he had accorded to him, laid down on the open map before him his pencil, which, by a curious coincidence, exactly reached from Berlin to Trieste.

But there are more convincing grounds for the belief that such is the extent of the ultimate aspirations of Germany. Let us not forget that, in point of numbers, culture, and enterprise, the Germans are the foremost race on the Continent; that the entire nation is imbued with the eagerness and the ambitions of youth. In commercial activity Germany is second only to England, while in ratio of trade progress she exceeds all competitors. Her very militarism instills habits of obedience, endurance, and exactitude, which, with her talent for organization and method, go to form good manufacturers and successful traders.

These endowments and their pushful instincts give them a foremost place in that fierce trade competition around which centres the policy of States nowadays. These are facts that cannot be overlooked; they speak of forces which, by the laws of nature, are irresistible. In the Far East and in the Mediterranean German commerce is making gigantic strides, and it is not likely that the Germans will long rest content with the circuitous route by way of the North Sea and the Baltic. The eventual absorption of 12,000,000 of Austrian Germans will render an outlet to the Adriatic an imperative necessity.

The Ghurkas.

From the March Pall Mall.

The average "monkey-man of the Himalayas" is by no means a type of beauty. A short body, little legs, round head, and flat features are a few of his prominent physical characteristics; and being for a long period clothed in one of the ugliest uniforms the genius of man ever invented, he could not compete in picturesqueness with the fine physique and carriage of the handsome Sikhs, Pathans, or Rayputs. But, in spite of his unprepossessing appearance, once let his officers gain his respect, and he is ready to follow them with doglike fidelity, to "go anywhere and do anything," to use a hackneyed phrase; and those qualities which commend themselves to a Ghurka are the same as those which serve to endear an officer to the British private. Indeed, the devotion, courage, energy of character, and love of enterprise of these formidable but merry little warriors are such that the writer of a recent article on the native army gives expression to his conviction that "there is not a single instance on record of Ghurka soldiers having failed in their duty against an enemy."

The Russian Death Rate.

From The Fortnightly Review.

During the twenty years comprised between 1867 and 1886 I find that the average birth rate in Russia amounted to 49.3 per thousand inhabitants, while the mean death rate for the same period was no less than 35.8 per thousand. The average number of marriages was 9.4. The mean increase, therefore, averaged 13.5 per thousand, the absolute yearly increase being 1,500,000. In spite of the very high death rate, this balance to the good, if compared with that of other European countries for the same period, is very considerable. In this respect Saxony is the only State which takes precedence of Russia with an annual increment of 14.9 per thousand.

England follows Russia with 13.2, Holland comes next with 10.2, then Prussia with 9.4, Germany with 8.4, Austria with 7.8, Sweden with 7.7, Italy with 6.7, Switzerland with 6.2, Hungary, despite its fruitful Slav element, with only 4.7; Spain with 3.3, and France with 2.5. The Russian death rate, it must be confessed, is proportionately large, owing to a variety of causes the most of which can be neutralized by improved sanitation, and are being slowly removed even now. There is but one country in Europe which takes precedence of Russia in this respect, viz., Hungary, with a death rate of 38.7.

The Abbe and His Shorthand.

From "The Dungeons of Paris." T. Hopkins.

The Abbé Prieur had invented a kind of shorthand which he thought would be of some use to the ministry. But the ministry would nons of it, and the abbé made known his little invention to the King of Prussia, a patron of such profitable things. But one of his letters was opened at the Post Office by the Cabinet Noir, and the next morning M. Abbé Prieur awoke in the dungeon of Vincennes. He inquired the reason, and in the course of months his letter to the King of Prussia was shown to him.

"But I can explain that in a moment," said the abbé. "Look, here is the translation."

The hieroglyphs, in short, were as innocent as a verse of the Psalms, but the Abbé Prieur never quitted his dungeon.

Pig Sticking.

From The Queen.

The queen sport of India is wild boar spearing, commonly called pig-sticking. This is on horseback, and the boar often takes the hunt and the field over such a stiff country with so many blind ravines that accidents are reduced to a certainty. The Bengal boar, being nurtured on sugar cane and other crops, illicitly consumed, is well fed and short tempered. After galloping for a bit at full speed his breath fails him and he resolves to stop and fight. Elsewhere the boar, being less fed and in better running condition, goes further, and in some places he will give the field a long run, just as a fox does in England. In all cases the mode of fighting is the same.

The boar is wounded by spear after spear as the well-mounted riders come up with him. Then he suddenly stops and "squats," as the phrase goes; that is to say, he turns round, sits on his hindquarters, and faces the horsemen with his mighty snout armed with the protruding tusks. The next step on either side may depend on various circumstances, demanding all the qualities of the best sportsman, but anyhow there is a crisis. If the boar charges he may be stopped by the horseman's spear. If that fails, then the horse is probably lost, being ripped up by one twist or turn of the tusk. If the horseman, on rolling over, is caught by the boar, then he may be killed in the same way. But that is not likely, because the boar, after ripping up the horse, rushes on madly, without waiting to deal with the horseman.

Why There Are So Many Nurses.

From The Westminster Review.

This enthusiasm of humanity, as it is sometimes called, is largely felt by girls of the upper middle classes during the years which intervene between school time and marriage. The middle class girls are the worst off in this respect. Girls of the poorer class are obliged to go out to work, and girls of the upper class are taken about to balls and other social functions, because they are expected to marry. But the fate of the middle class girls in these countries is generally left to chance. They are, therefore, in an anomalous position; there is no exact place cut out for them. They have nothing to do but play lawn tennis and work for bazaars. They do not, generally, like this kind of life, for most of them are brimming over with energy for which they can find no outlet.

Many of them, therefore, ask themselves: "Why was I created? I am of no use to society; I am doing nothing. Can I not at least do something to lessen a little the suffering which I see around me?" It is this feeling which makes so many young ladies at the present day take to hospital nursing. Now hospital nursing is fearfully hard work, and we all know that only the very strongest of women can continue at it for any length of time without injury to themselves. I never could see why men should not be trained to nurse men. I think the feeling that nursing must be done by women is merely a traditional one.

Hoity-Toity.

From Notes and Queries.

Selden in his "Table Talk" writes: "In Queen Elizabeth's time gravity and state were kept up. In King James's time things were pretty well. But in King Charles's time there has been nothing but French-more and the cushion dance, omnium gatherum, tolly-polly, hoite-cometoite."

This phrase, in modern French, is haut comme toit.

The late Dr. Brewer, in his "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," says:

"The most probable derivation I know is this: What we call 'see-saw' used to be called 'hoity-toity,' hoity being connected with hoit, (to leap up,) our 'high,' 'height,' and toity being 't'other hoit,' i. e., first one side hoits, then the other side."

Free.

A Winter-prisoner, loath and long,
From sun and song,
One sapphire-hearted morningtide I heard
A jubilant word,
A mellow music-syllable from a trèe
Spring's herald robin caroled clear to me—
"Free! O free!"

Ah! With what iterant lustihood,
What buoyant mood,
Did I, the ice-endungeoned one, reply
To that glad cry!
What sudden visions did it bring to me,
What dream-delight, what vanished ecstasy!
"Free! O free!"

Once more the melody and mirth
Of the old earth!
Once more the soft warm whisper of the rain,
The waves of grain!
And all the little laughters that there be
In vine and grass—no more chill secrecy!
"Free! O free!"
—CLINTON SCOLLARD in The Bachelor of Arts.

The Aurora Borealis and Superstition.

From Intelligence.

Conceive for a moment the glories of the aurora borealis! We who live in the semi-sombre atmosphere of this zone may well forestall, by imagination, the speechless wonder which would seize us were we first to behold that most dramatic phantasmagoria of sun phases on sky and snow and ice. The Teutons portrayed their emotions in their legends relating to their god Loki. In the story of his funeral pyre we detect the imagery inspired by the splendors of the aurora borealis. Loki is the god of evil—enemy of both gods and men. Fire, at first dangerous, at last the friend of man, is the emblem of this dark god. He is surrounded by flame, through whose circumference man must pass to the place of eternal sleep. He is pictured as seizing his faithful steeds and plunging into the sea of fire, (the aurora borealis,) and then disappearing. Men, heroes, and gods follow him. Some return—some never. On, on to the dark icy regions, beyond the dismal iron-wood, where all is night—the Land of Shade—to the very house of Death, where reigned King Death guarded by his two dogs. We need not penetrate much deeper into the mythology of antiquity to discover all the forms around which gathered the legendary superstition of mediaeval Christianity concerning hell.

Indeed it will be discovered by students that the Scandinavian legends are much responsible for the dark, gloomy phases of Christian theology—especially concerning hell and the devil.

Hanters.

From Notes and Queries.

In the fifties Ranters were an extreme body of the Primitive Methodist Connection. Their great representative in the north of England was a man named Caughey, (pronounced so, but I am not quite sure as to the spelling.) He was a tall, thin man, dressed severely in black, a living personification of the particularly ugly bronze statue of President Lincoln in Lincoln Park at Chicago. As a big lad I used to attend some of his week night gatherings at Coalpit Lane Chapel, Sheffield, and remember very well on one occasion his saying "he had laid and wrestled with the Lord for seven nights." As a bit of an athlete myself in those days it struck me as particularly curious that a man should lie down to a wrestling match.

On the Education of Lions.

From The February Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

When lions were still numerous and easily observed in Southern Africa they were sometimes seen instructing one another in voluntary gymnastics and practicing their leaps, making a bush play the part of the absent game. Moffat tells the story of a lion which had missed a zebra by miscalculating the distance repeating the jump several times for his own instruction; two of his comrades coming upon him while he was engaged in the exercise, he led them around the rock to show them how matters stood, and then, returning to the starting point, completed the lesson by making a final leap. The animals kept roaring during the whole of the curious scene, "talking together," as the native who watched them said. By the aid of individual training of this kind industrial animals become apter as they grow older; old birds, for instance, constructing more artistic nests than young ones, and little mammals like mice becoming more adroit with age. Yet, however ancient in the life of the species these acquisitions may be, they have not the solidity of primordial instincts, and are lost rapidly if not used.

What Is Defilement in India.

From The Westminster Review.

In every native house in India there is a shrine in which the household gods are placed, like the ikon in a Russian house. The very shadow of a European or native of a different caste passing over these or the culinary utensils of the family is a defilement; but the use of malodorous disinfectants is, in the belief of the people, an outrageous desecration, calculated to call down on the family the wrath of the gods, and only to be atoned by rigid pryaschit (penance) and the administration of the panch gaviya, a foul pill composed of the five products of the cow.

To the River Dee.

Foolish brawling river Dee,
Why dost thou hurry to the sea
At such a pace?
I know a place
Where thou shouldst love to pause a space
In ecstasy.

For there my Love—a maiden fair,
With eyes of blue and silken hair—
Each day doth go;
Yet thou below
In babbling ignorance dost flow,
Nor kan nor care.

Oh, wert thou wise to murmurs mild
Thou'dst wean thy waters, whirling wild,
Nor flow so fleet
The main to meet;
But smile as smiles in slumber sweet
A little child.

Each bubble then wouldst gently break,
And of thy breast a mirror make,
Wherein she might
In coy delight
Her image view, and at the sight
Sweet pleasure take.

Yet thou, perchance, art no less wise
Than we, who oft too oft despise
Our gifts and powers
And precious hours,
And hurry past life's fairest flowers
With heedless eyes.

We too go seaward, borne along
Upon a current swift and strong;
Some e'er are bent
On merriment;
On riches, honor, fame intent,
Some strive and throng.

Each deems he knows the nearest way
To happiness; yet every day
In eager cry
Some wander by
The very goal for which they sigh
And toil and pray.
—WILL HILL in the March Pall Mall.

Old Stone Figures on Castle Walls.

From Chambers's Journal.

In a few instances there may be seen, standing out shadowless against the sky, on the roofs of ancient castles, stone figures of men, life-sized, hurling down stones, or discharging arrows, or in other ways taking part in the defense of the fortress. These are thought to have been placed there to give an appearance of a good strong garrison, and to confuse besiegers when taking aim at such of the beleaguered as manned the walls. They are to be seen both in England and Scotland, and they have been noted as well on ancient town gateways. There are a score or more of these stone warriors on the roofs of the towers of Alnwick Castle.

Some of them stand on the coping of the battlemented parapets; and they stood there looking down into the courtyards or baileys when three Plantagenet kings successively rode under the deep-ribbed archways of the entrance gateways, and, dismounting, strode into the thick-walled chambers of the keep of the ancient Percies; for they are of great antiquity. They are not only on such of the towers as are easily approached, but upon those defending the innermost courtyard. Some carry shields, some have crossbows, some have lifted large stones shoulder high; others appear to be merely watching. No two of these are alike, as in the case of gargoyles.

Bookmaking in the Middle Ages.

From Harper's Round Table.

It required a man of great parts to be a successful publisher at that time, as much as or even more than it does to-day. Such an institution, for example, as the Sorbonne or University of Paris required the highest guarantees of character, capital, and literary capacity in the licensed bookseller. He must be an adept in all the knowledge and science of the period, as well as perfectly skilled in the mechanical needs of his business. The university, too, which was always in close touch with the Church, even when its studies had begun to broaden, exercised a jealous censorship, lest some religious heresy should creep in. Whenever an error of this or even of a more trivial sort was found, the transcripts were burned and the bookseller heavily fined. Sometimes his privileges might be entirely revoked, indeed, and he himself imprisoned.

The bookseller could not even fix a price on his own products. Four of the guild in Paris, for example, were sworn as appraisers by the authorities of the Sorbonne to fix the selling value of a book, and any deviation from this was a penal offense. To students the price was fixed at two-thirds of the charge asked of the general purchaser. The booksellers could not dispose of their entire stock and trade without the license of the university, which must also approve the purchaser. As an additional help to students, the Sorbonne in the middle of the fourteenth century framed a law compelling all booksellers to keep books to lend out on hire, and this example was imitated at Toulouse, Bologna, Vienna, and Oxford. In this way circulating libraries were established in the Middle Ages.

The Ceylon Elephant at Work.

From The February Outing.

The elephant has his part to play also, as a labor-saving machine. Numbers of elephants are employed in rolling the heavy pieces of timber, cut in the forests, into a place of storage, and very interesting it is to see the huge brute drop down upon his knees in order to wrap his trunk more firmly about a heavy log, then slowly rise and solemnly follow the coolie, who is to show him where to deposit his burden. And so cunning does he become that when the noonday bell rings for the coolies' dinner hour, the elephant recognizes the signal, and not one stroke more work can he be induced to do until his appetite has been also satisfied. This seems to border on the exaggerated, but no one who has seen a working elephant at his tasks will marvel at any additional signs of intelligence the creature may exhibit. The elephant we are familiar with in the menageries, all dwarfed and hampered by captivity and confinement, can give very little idea of the same animal in his native country, where he can use his intellectual powers to some useful purpose.

The English Post Office in 1677.

From Notes and Queries.

The Postmasters were free from all public offices, from liability to quarter soldiers, and they received gazettes free of postage, "wherewith they advantage themselves in their common trade of selling drink, and they have their single letters free to London."

The rates of postage in 1677 were comparatively low. A single letter, i. e., a letter consisting of one sheet of paper only, could be sent for any distance up to eighty miles for 2d., and beyond eighty miles for 3d. A letter weighing an ounce cost 8d. for eighty miles, and is. beyond.

The mails were dispatched from London about midnight on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and were due to arrive in London early on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings. They were carried on horseback at the rate of five miles an hour, and they were liable to a detention of not more than half an hour at each Post Office (stage) on the road. England was divided into six runnings, or roads, viz., West, Bristol, Chester, North, Yarmouth, and Kent, starting from Plymouth, Bristol, Chester, Edinburgh, Yarmouth, and Dover, respectively.

Domestic Animals in Liberia.

From The Negro and Liberia.

The horse of Liberia is a small pony, but hardy and capable of good service. Owing to the want of roads and bridges in the country, these horses have never been put to any practical use by the Liberians. At present they can only be obtained from native tribes far in the interior. A few imported donkeys are used for riding purposes about the coast towns. The cattle of the country are of two kinds—the small short-horns of the coast lowlands and the large long-horns of the interior hill country. The short-horns are remarkable for their small size and sleek and vari-colored skins, while the long-horns are singularly docile and graceful in form—bearing a resemblance to certain breeds of Northern India.

A thrifty breed of goats prevails throughout the land, the flesh of which is much relished as food. Sheep are small and hardy, and their skins are covered with short smooth hair, instead of wool. In color they are white, black, red, and yellow, the majority being more or less streaked and spotted. They are frequently thought to be goats by foreigners, when first seeing them. Hogs are plentiful, and require but little attention. The breed is inferior, but is readily improved, as may be inferred from the fine, large porkers one sometimes sees in the streets of Monrovia and other towns. Turkeys and geese grow to a good size and thrive well at a little distance from the sea coast. Chickens are of a small, lean variety, but it has been proved that fine American breeds will do well in the country.

The Physician and the Oriental Woman.

From The Humanitarian.

When necessary to consult a physician, the eunuch always introduces this functionary to the patient and then either remains in the sick room or just without the open portals while the visit lasts, and the woman is invariably veiled during the consultation. On one occasion the physician requested me to disrobe, and I had difficulty in excluding the eunuch during the examination which the physician found imperative. When the examination was ended the eunuch returned to my room and discussed the case with the physician, making suggestions which the physician seemed to gravely consider.

Owing to the customs of the Orient, the precautions observed in the harem are admirable for preserving the reputation of the ladies from the scandal which envious tongues might circulate, especially should the patient be pretty, young, and vivacious—even the Princess submitted to this rigid rule of the eunuch's presence with a grace that quite won me; none of her female attendants were ever permitted to be present when her physician visited her; protected by the customs of the harem, the breath of slander dared not assail one whom the word of a eunuch could and would declare to have been subject to his vigilance while consulting her medical adviser; the testimony of a eunuch being unimpeachable in any case reflecting upon the harem.

A Wintry Landscape.

Not Summer's self was ever half so fair
As this white Winter wrapped in ermine fleece,
A royal silence brooding everywhere,
And all the world a voiceless dream of peace.

Amber and opal, faintest pearl and rose,
Orange and purple in the sunset sky,
In fiery hues the wide West flames and glows,
Nor fades till stars are shining out on high.

O'er steel-blue lakes the sheen is bright like mail,
The trees in naked beauty lift their limbs,
The wind is hushed that erst did sob and wail—
Softer its tones than mother's cradle hymns.

Strange, silent Winter, fair beyond belief,
White-robed and fair, and dreamy as the night,
Forgetting pain and care and joy and grief,
Creeps solemnly apace and shrouds the light.
—Harper's Bazar.

La Boxe Francaise.

From The London Critic.

La boxe Française claims, both as a gymnastic exercise and as a means of self-defense, to be a decided improvement on the English method.

It originated in the old savate, a diversion much in favor with "souteneurs" early in the thirties. These savetiers knew, however, no more than the lower kick and doubling up of the leg, and made very little use of either the fists or the high kicks now aimed at head, chest, and sides. A professor of the savate, by name Michel Pisseux, numbered among his pupils the Duke of Orleans and Lord Seymour, a nobleman well known in Paris in the forties; and, indeed, many fashionable young men of the day purposely learned the savate that they might better meet the attacks of the roughs who frequented in force the public balls, and resented in a practical manner any advances to the ladies of their own set.

Now the originator of the modern boxe Française was unquestionably Charles Lecour, who, having thoroughly mastered the savate, perceived that it was but an incomplete art. He devoted the whole of his mind to its perfection, and his attention was soon drawn to the great advantages of boxing as taught in England. He saw that, whereas the hands were in the French method mainly weapons of defense, the leg and foot monopolizing the attack, the Englishman, on the contrary, used the arms and fists for the latter purpose, regarding the legs as springs, which helped him to close with or get away from his opponent, as circumstances might require. Both systems appeared to Lecour to want completion, and his next move was to leave Paris for London and place himself under Swift and Adams. Having acquired the tricks of those then famous professors, he returned to Paris to put into practice his theories of the combined methods.

The Gypsy of the Balkans.

From The Catholic World.

In Bosnia, as elsewhere, gypsies concern themselves largely with the buying, selling, and breaking in of horses. Some strangers in the Balkans call certain gypsies horse dealers, Horse stealers sounds nearly the same, and is often an equally true description. An engineer who had made the survey for a projected railroad in Servia told me of an incident he witnessed at a horse fair. A farmer brought in a fine young horse—far the best animal in the fair—and was very proud of his mount. A gypsy dealer, with one eye screwed up and body bent to the shape of the letter C, criticised the paces; saying at last: "He would be a fine horse if he were not lame." The farmer indignantly denied the lameness.

"Well, trot him out and you'll see!" said the gypsy. At the end of this trial the owner cried in triumph: "He could not trot sounder."

The gypsy firmly repeated: "Lame! Gallop him, and you'll see it, surely!"

The man galloped his beast.

"Oh, he's lame!" averred the gypsy. "You'd see it yourself if another were on the horse. Let me show you"; and the owner alighted. The gypsy mounted, cantered a few yards, quickened the pace, reached the end of the fair green, set spurs to the good horse, and promptly disappeared. Neither man nor horse was seen again thereabout.

"But are there no police in Servia?" I asked.

"The gypsy got across the frontier, perhaps."

"And no telegraph wires?" I persisted.

"Not in the forests. And perhaps by night the horse had changed his color. The gypsies will buy your old white horse from you in the morning, and sell you a rather spirited, young black horse in the afternoon. You will wonder that the new purchase seems to know the road home, but by next day his mettlesomeness will have vanished, and in a little while his black coat will be white again." Accidents happen even to those who are much more acute than the son of the celebrated Vicar of Wakefield.

Doubt.

When out beyond the ebon gates we've passed,
And standing in the sempiternal light
Of life's young dawn, we see resolved at last
The thousand busy doubts of yesternight;
When all the partial truths that here harassed
Are there made whole, and in our full-grown sight
The jealous wards of mystery wear trite—
When all is clear and naught is overcast—
Shall we not miss the pleasure of the pause,
The graceful play of judgment and—friend
"Chance,"
Who never cared a rap for reason's laws,
But led old prudent science such a dance!—
Aye, sha'n't we miss then! 'Tis a merry doubt—
But, faith! we'll pay the piper finding out.
—THOMAS D. BOLGER in Harper's Magazine for March.

The Doubting Dean.

From Granta.

"I've got to see the Dean at 6, and I'm going to keep myself quite fresh for that entertainment, I can tell you. He's so deuced sly; looks at you so meekly over his gig-lamps, and if you aren't precious sharp, he just turns you inside out in a brace of shakes. Why, last term, when I missed the last train from London after our Old Boys' match, he hauled me as soon as I got to Cambridge. 'Ah, good morning, Mr. Wormald,' he began; 'I suppose you had a difficulty with your cab horse last night.'

"Almost before I knew what I was up to, I'd told him my cab horse fell down dead on our way to the station. 'Curious epidemic of death among cab horses,' he said, as if talking to himself. 'Mr. Barker's cab horse died yesterday, Mr. Phibson's died the day before that, and last week Mr. Dodsworth's cabman fell off his box in an apoplectic fit. Good morning, Mr. Wormald—good morning; do try and get a warrantee with your cab horse next time,' and the brute chuckled like a hen over a new egg. I call it bally rot for a parson to be so 'cute. But I'm going to be even with him. I'm keeping all his hauling notices, and as soon as I've got fifty-two I'm going to have them made into a pack of cards. 'Mr. Wormald, irregular in his attendance at chapels, is requested to call on the Dean, signed O. P. Vincent,' will look well on the back of a full hand at poker. What do you think?"

Unruly Sledge Dogs.

F. G. Jackson in The Geographical Journal.

Carlo, a big retriever, opened the ball by killing one of the Ostiak dogs. He swaggered about among the pack, and exhibited all the supposed characteristics of the Britisher abroad. To check his homicidal, or rather canicidal, proclivities, I tied the dead dog round his neck. This, however, he evidently viewed as an excellent arrangement, especially devised for the arctic, where the food supply is defective, and at once proceeded to make a cold lunch of his late adversary, looking up at me with grateful eyes, evidently thinking that it was very considerate of Jackson thus to provide him with a larder right at hand. After this the dead dog was removed, and Carlo was always decorated with a muzzle. I afterward made a good sledge dog of him, but he could not stand the severe climate, and although the doctor made a blanket coat for him, the poor old chap died sledging during the first fortnight in spite of it.

The rest of the pack were hardly less bellicose, but conducted their battles on lines hardly in accordance with civilized warfare. With the exception of two or three dogs, I always had the entire pack chained up, having taken out a large supply of English chains; but I found these quite inadequate to restrain these comparatively small dogs. One dog would break loose, and then commence a fight with another. The whole pack would become wildly excited, and one chain after another would snap, and all would then fall upon the losing combatant. The result would be another dead dog.

On Strikes.

From The Yale Review.

It is always difficult to discuss the merits of a strike. Those who really know the circumstances are usually too much interested on one side or the other to have an unbiased opinion, while those who are impartial are apt to be ignorant of essential features of the controversy. Whether or not the strike against a reduction of wages in many of the centres of the New England cotton industry can succeed, is a question upon which we do not propose to venture a prophecy; but the collapse of the engineers' strike in England furnishes some valuable practical principles which are too apt to be disregarded by the leaders of all strikes in industries working for the market of the world.

The engineers were last Summer, when their strike began, in a peculiarly strong position to carry on an aggressive war. They had large funds in their treasury, they had cool-headed and practiced leaders, and they had the prestige which came of nearly half a century of prosperous existence. Yet they failed, and were finally obliged to accept the employers' terms, principally because it was found that the stoppage of industry in England was rapidly driving orders to foreign countries. The leaders of a strike in such an industry can no longer content themselves with measuring the relative power of employers and employed in the country concerned. They must reckon with the competing power of nations or sections of nations.

Unless the leaders of the cotton strike in New England are perfectly sure of the ability of New England to compete with the South, a point which seems, to say the least, to be open to debate, they should hesitate before pushing to an extreme a contest which may result not only in a failure to maintain wages, but in a failure to find employment on any terms.

Our new departments—Carpets—Wall Paper—Custom Tailoring.

Macy's

Both Sides of 14th Street (Running from 13th to 15th St.) Sixth Avenue

Advance Sales of Spring Merchandise.

Sales that mean much from many standpoints. From the standpoint of fashion, you find at this store now styles that everybody will be showing later on, but you will remember you saw them first here. From the standpoint of economy, you'll find at this store now prices far below any that others can duplicate, even after the goods have grown older in style.

From every standpoint it will pay you to watch the March Spring Sales at Macy's—of which this announcement is but the beginning. No matter what merits other stores may possess, everybody acknowledges that we sell the best goods at the lowest prices.

Ladies' Suit, Skirt and Jacket Specials.

The great department of ladies' ready-to-wear Suits, Dress Skirts and Jackets has blossomed out in radiant Spring beauty. The two immense rooms devoted to these stocks are overflowing with new and serviceable garments. Comparisons which we have made prove the vast superiority of the values we offer in this season's best goods over anything that competitors are prepared to do. There is satisfaction as well as money saving here.

LADIES' SUITS, tailor made, fly-front reefer style, of covert cloth in tan or gray, jacket silk lined, skirt in percaline and velvet bound, 8.99

BLOUSE SUITS, latest style, in superior quality serge cheviot, blouse and skirt trimmed with folds of satin and braid, blouse lined in silk, skirt in percaline, 12.99

LADIES' SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS of brocade satin, latest patterns, perfect hanging, bound with velvet and lined in percaline, 4.74

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS, of black taffeta silk, trimmed with four ruffles of taffeta and each ruffle finished with velvet, percaline lined and velvet bound, 9.98

REEFER SUITS, fly-front of cheviot, serge lined throughout, in good quality taffeta silk, strictly tailor-made, 12.99

LADIES' SUITS of broadcloth, tailor-made, fitted coat, coat silk lined and strap seamed, skirt of latest cut, circular style, finished with strap seams and made over drop of silk, colors tan, navy, gray, blue or black, 33.34

LADIES' NEW SPRING JACKETS, of black cloth, strapped seams, lined throughout with black taffeta silk, 6.88

LADIES' SPRING JACKETS, tailor made, of covert cloth, double stitched seams, taffeta silk lined, 9.38

(2d FLOOR, REAR ELEVATORS.)

Black Silk Attractions.

Two special numbers in each of the eight weaves which are so much in demand at present for waists, skirts and full dresses. These goods were purchased before the advance, which enables us to offer them at much less than similar qualities can be produced for to-day.

BLACK INDIA twist warp, 49 and 79
RUSTLING BLACK TAFFETA, 59 and 79
INDIA TAFFETA, black brocaded, 59 and 79
BLACK GROS GRAIN, richly brocaded, 59 and 99
RICH MOIRE VELOUR, black, 59 and 99
BRILLIANT SATIN DUCHESSE, black, 79 and 99
PEAU DE SOIE, black, velvet finish, 99 and 1.25
BLACK GROS GRAIN, satin finish, 99 and 1.25

Colored Silks.

RUSTLING TAFFETA, in a complete range of all the rare shades, 64
IMPORTED CHANGEABLE TAFFETA, very brilliant lustre and choice color combinations, worth 75, 59
TAFFETA, extra heavy, full 22 inches wide, with beautiful colored satin bars and stripes, excellent value for $1.00, 79

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Ladies' Shoes.

A New York City manufacturer has closed out to us about 600 pairs of fine Kid Button Shoes, with patent leather straight tips; also of kid in lace, with fancy patent leather tips, both on new and stylish lasts, all handsewed and made up with the finish generally found on shoes of a much higher price; all sizes and widths, $3.50 shoes for 2.19

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

House-furnishings.

We have recently enlarged our Cutlery Department and now carry in stock, in addition to a full line of Table Cutlery, Carvers, &c., Cheese Knives, Lemon Knives, Oil-cloth Knives, Putty Knives, &c.

SABATIER VEGETABLE KNIVES 5
GRAY STEEL ENAMELLED WARE, first quality.
TEA KETTLES, 6 inch 34, 7 inch 41
DRESDEN SAUCEPANS AND KETTLES, 3-quart 21, 4-quart 24, 5-quart 29
MILK or RICE BOILERS, 1 1-2 quart 27, 2-quart 32, 2 1-2 quart 42
COLANDERS 15, 18
TEASPOONS, solid nickel, doz. 49
TABLESPOONS, solid nickel, doz. 97
LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, steel frames, patent locks, 22-inch 3.48, 24-inch 3.74
LEATHERETTE DRESS SUIT CASES; olive color, 22 and 24-inch, advertised elsewhere on Broadway at 1.75, our regular price has always been 1.24
PARLOR DUSTERS, fine black feathers, 12-inch 49
GREEN CORN BROOMS, 3-sewed 12
KITCHEN CLOTHES DRYERS 9
PERFORATED CHAIR SEATS 5
CARPENTER TOOLS—A Complete Assortment.

(BASEMENT.)

Dress Goods.

Both our Cotton and Woolen Dress fabric stocks offer items that should be exceedingly interesting to those who seek good quality, and yet are economical enough to appreciate exceedingly low prices.

PERCALES, soft finish, in a large assortment of patterns and designs, excellent quality for the low price of, per yard, 8
SILK MADRAS, beautiful, soft and wearable wash material especially adapted for shirt waists and summer dresses, the prettiest striped and checked effects that cotton goods manufacturers have produced this year, at, per yard, 39
CHALLIES, all wool, satin striped Koechlin, Baumgartner 1898 novelty printing; at, per yard, 47
NOVELTY CASHMERE PLAIDS, in all colorings, for Misses' and Childrens' dresses and medium weight Spring waists, at, per yard, 39
COVERT CLOTHS, in Spring shades, suitable for Tailor-Made, Golf and Bicycle Suits, at, per yard, 49
SCOTCH TWEEDS and CHEVIOTS, in broken checks and bourettes, imported to sell at 1.50, our price, per yard, 79
SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, in all the latest Spring shades, at, per yard, 98

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Silk Waists.

Every day from our own factory we receive fresh designs of Silk Waists, including fancy weaves, Roman stripes and Satins.

SILK WAISTS, more than 30 shades represented in this lot, 2.99

(2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Lenten China.

We show over fifty styles of Decorated Fish Sets, all of the better class; the following from our Carlsbad works: Egg Cups, fifty styles and over one hundred decorations; Oyster Plates, a splendid line of solid underglaze and rich border colors and gold, many of them shown for the first time.

EGG CUPS, prices range upward, beginning as low, per doz. 33
OYSTER PLATES, floral design, per dozen 2.28
FISH SETS, including full size platter, 12 plates, all decorated with fish centres, every piece gilt, set complete 3.47

(2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Table Cut Glass.

Ours is not a line where there are occasional items made cheap by reason of being old designs or off color, but a complete up-to-date selection comprising every requisite, all made by us and marked less than the jobbers' prices.

Handled Olive Dishes 94
Water Bottles 1.87
Celery Trays 2.49
Rose Bowls 2.97
Berry Bowls 3.49
Salad Bowls 3.97

Our new Flange Tableware shown on Monday for the first time.

(2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

We Have Opened a Bicycle Track

On the third floor (front) of our main building. It adjoins the new location of our Sporting Goods and Bicycle stocks, and will be a great attraction to lovers of bicycling.

On the track will be hourly exhibitions of trick riding.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

CLOTHS.

Men's Wear.

Worsted and Saxony Coatings.
English and Scotch Suitings, Cassimeres.
Covert Cloths and Venetians.

Fancy Vestings.

Special Designs for Golfers.
Refines and Whipcords for Liveries.
Yachting Cloths in Blue and Colors.

Broadway & 19th Street.

WASHINGTON AND OREGON

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore's Lecture at the American Museum of Natural History.

WHITMAN'S HISTORIC RIDE

How the Missionary Came from the Columbia Valley to Save Oregon from the British — Mountain Scenes in the Northwest.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore lectured yesterday at the American Museum of Natural History, in the course he is giving under the auspices of the State Department of Public Instruction, on "Washington and Oregon." As he had already dealt with both Southern and Northern California, this lecture completed the description of the Pacific Coast north of Mexico, with the exception of British Columbia and Alaska, which will be the subject of the next address.

The general physical characteristics of this northwestern corner of the United States, the professor said, are the same as those that mark the surface of California. The two great parallel mountain ranges of the latter State continue to the north, the Coast Range retaining its name, but the Sierra Nevada becoming, beyond the Columbia River, the Cascades. This distinctive name is given to the Sierras at this point because the Columbia River, in breaking through its mountain barriers, forms a series of falls or rapids. Between these two ranges lies the historic and beautiful Willamette Valley. Prof. Bickmore illustrated these physical features of the region by a series of relief and geological maps.

Across the valley and uniting the two mountain crests are the vast lava fields, 200,000 square miles in extent. They are equaled in size only by the lava fields of the Dekkan, in Central India, and form one of the three similar phenomena of the world. The third is the lava flow which is supposed to extend from Scotland to Iceland, on the floor of the Atlantic.

A series of pictures was devoted to Mount Whitney, which, next to Mount Elias, is the highest peak in the United States; to the crests of the Sierras, to glacial action in transforming the mountains and valleys, and to Castle Crags and Black Butte. The imaginary journey was then resumed, and the listeners taken over into Oregon, and guided first among the wonderful volcanic scenes of that State.

Volcanoes as Architects.

The entire region has been carved and sculptured by the action of volcanoes that are hardly yet extinct. The lava outflow still reveals the presence of the immense fissure in the earth's crust, through which the molten rock and metal surged forth and swept over mountain and plain. Vast areas of basaltic columns show where the molten masses cooled, and wrought themselves into pillars like an overcrowded portico of a Greek temple. Some of the volcanic cones around Mount Shasta and Black Butte, the lecturer said, seem almost as freshly made from the caldron of melted matter below it as the cones of Etna or Vesuvius. In the midst of this lava scenery Mount Shasta rises to a height of 14,440 feet. Table Rock, a tremendous mesa cut out by volcanic action, supplemented by centuries of frost, is one of the most picturesque features of the country.

Probably the most curious of the phenomena of volcanic action is what is known as Crater Lake. This is a beautiful lake on the crest of the Cascades. It has no visible affluent or outlet, and is shut in by perpendicular walls from 1,000 to 2,000 feet high. It is seven miles long by five broad, is 2,000 feet deep in places, and is devoid of animal life of any kind. Its basin is the crater of an extinct volcano, in which the water from melting snow and ice has been accumulating for ages. The most curious feature of the lake is its little island, which is itself the cone and crater of part of the original volcano. It is called Wizard Island.

While talking about the mountain region, Prof. Bickmore called attention to the forest wealth of Oregon. He said that the moist seasons that prevail among the western slopes develop immense forests of pine and other trees that grow to enormous size. It was partly from these forests that Prof. Charles S. Sargent collected the specimens of woods for President Morris K. Jesup. This is the most valuable collection of forestry that has yet been made.

The Columbia River.

Fully one-third of the lecture and pictures had to do with the Columbia River, formerly known as the Oregon, as in Bryant's "Thanatopsis." This river got its name from the boat in which Capt. Robert Gray sailed from Boston, via Cape Horn, to the mouth of the stream in the year 1792, just 300 years after Columbus had discovered America. It was pretty thoroughly explored in 1804-5 by Lewis and Clark, in command of a Government expedition. Despite its great size and volume, the head of navigation is at Portland, which is twelve miles up the Willamette River, and only 112 from the mouth of the Columbia.

At the mouth of the river stands the famous little post called Astoria, from its founder, John Jacob Astor, who established an entrepot here in 1811 for his developing fur trade in the Northwest. War was declared between England and this country the following year, and the British sent a ship to the Columbia and took possession of Astoria and held it to the close of the war.

The Columbia is now most known for its salmon fisheries. From time immemorial the swarms of fish in its waters have supported the people who lived upon or near its banks. The professor told a story of how he saw this illustrated by the two races which now draw sustenance from that river. When he passed on the train he saw an Indian standing on a rock in the river, his blanket and hair streaming in the wind, while he speared salmon that were trying to make their way up the rapids. This is the primitive way of taking Columbia salmon; the savages flocking to the cascades and rapids at the season when the salmon were finding their way from the ocean to the upper courses of the river.

At the present day, however, the white man has systematized the catching of fish, as he has everything else, and takes them in carloads from the waters of the Columbia by means of water-wheels. A water wheel is built out in the river, and is turned by the current, the rock-work upon which it is founded making an eddy in the stream. As the fish swim up the river, they go as near the bank as possible to avoid the swift current; pass up to the obstruction, and then try to turn and head up stream again. As they are massed in this manner, the water-wheel scoops them up in its buckets and dumps them into a scow that has been backed up to the other side. When the scow is filled another takes its place, and so the work continues, rapidly draining the river of its salmon. To avert such a calamity, the State and National Governments have gone into the business of hatching out salmon as fast as the avaricious fishers of the Columbia can take them out of the water.

Fruit, Flowers, and Grain.

Oregon seems equally adapted, the lecturer said, to the growth of fruits, flowers, or grain. He described and illustrated a "wheat blockade," which means that no so much wheat is raised in one locality that the people cannot get enough cars to haul it away, and it accumulates around the railway station, making it look like a military commissariat. Fruits and flowers he found everywhere. He was in Oregon in August, and there was the greatest abundance of peaches, plums, and other varieties of fruit. The grapes were of "Eschol hugeness," like the grapes of California. Flowers were fully as abundant, and covered every place where there was soil and water enough to encourage them.

Even the mountain sides, he said, are bright with blossoms. In climbing Mount Rainier in Washington and Mount Hood in Oregon, he found the wildest profusion of flowering plants, most of them of brilliant colors. Among the flowers are the Pearly Weed, the Linnea Borealis, and the beautiful bell-shaped flower called Beardtongue.

The most delightful part of the trip to the professor was the time spent in Cloud Cap Inn, which is under the crest of Mount Hood, and anchored to the rocks to prevent the wind from blowing it into space. The air was delicious at the great height, and the mountain scenery was as exquisite as any to be found in Switzerland.

How Whitman Saved Oregon.

In reviewing the wonders and riches of the territory once known as "Oregon," and now divided, for the most part, into the two States of Oregon and Washington, Prof. Bickmore took occasion to rehearse the story of how Marcus Whitman, the missionary, saved the country for the United States. Whitman went to the Columbia Valley as a missionary of the American Board. He took the first wagon across the Rockies, thus establishing the first wagon route or trail to the Pacific. While engaged in his work among the Indians, Whitman heard an English officer boast that they would soon have possession of the territory to the exclusion of the Americans. He immediately resolved to come back to the "States" and urge the Government to take possession of the entire Oregon territory. His ride, accompanied by only one man, from Walla Walla to Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas River, in the dead of Winter, has become more famous, as it was far more important, than the ride of Paul Revere.

Whitman went immediately to Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, who had just signed the Webster-Ashburton treaty, in which he had sacrificed the interests of the West for those of the East, and had left England in undisputed possession of the Columbia Valley. The missionary, although neglected by the Government, and disavowed by his Church organization, succeeded in stirring up the feeling of the people that the claim for Oregon became so strong that it was made the slogan of the next political campaign. England claimed the whole valley, and the United States demanded that the boundary line be established at "54-40, or fight." It was finally adjusted in 1846, so that the forty-ninth degree of north latitude became the line. The missionary had saved this magnificent empire for his own country.

The Professor closed his lecture with two pictures, typical of the period, of the departure of two ships loaded with prospectors and miners on the way to the Klondike. The ships were the Wallawalla and the Excelsior, and they were leaving Seattle, the terminus of the Northern Railroad, for the long passage to Alaskan waters. It was the latest outburst of that gold fever which has played so conspicuous a part in the development of the West.

MOUNT VERNON DISSENSIONS.

Members of Its Board of Education Issue a Denial of the Charges Against Them.

A circular denouncing the charges made at a public meeting against the Board of Education of Mount Vernon, as unfounded, intemperate, scandalous, and untruthful attacks, and challenging the Mount Vernon residents who are dissatisfied with the board's management of educational matters to seek redress in the courts, has been man, the Board President, and eight members of the board. Dr. S. Oscar Myers and W. A. Roedel are the two members of the board whose names are not affixed to the manifesto.

The school population of Mount Vernon is about 3,000, and it is accommodated by nine schools. At a meeting of residents of Mount Vernon, Feb. 12, a resolution calling on the Board of Education to resign was lost by a vote of 255 to 45, and the list of charges was drawn up as a compromise measure. The circular in reply bears date of Feb. 23, but was not extensively circulated until yesterday. In it the board denies the charges one by one. Through it the President and the eight members assert that they are entitled to hold executive sessions; deny that the President ever said that citizens attended board meetings upon the sufferance of the board; deny that the meetings of the board have been conducted in an unfair, undignified, and ungentlemanly manner; explain the board's position in issuing "dummy" diplomas to the ten graduates of the High School, and toward the twenty-three applicants for admission to the High School; allege inability to prevent overcrowding of schools, and deny negligence in permitting one schoolhouse to be so unfit for use that it was condemned and closed by the Board of Health.

Closing the charges is a clause in condemnation of "the factional spirit shown in the board," to which the retort alleges that the only factional spirit ever displayed in the board has been "on the part of one member, who as a minority, has been accorded every consideration."

Henry E. Rhodes, one of the members of the board who signed the manifesto, said yesterday that party politics was in a measure responsible for the friction.

"One of the foremost against the board," he said, "has been George O. Beach, who at one time was a well known Tammany politician of the Ninth Ward of New York. Six members and the President of the board are Republicans, and the Democratic papers have rather sided against the board. The member on whom the board lays the blame of factional spirit is Dr. S. Oscar Myers, who feels aggrieved that he cannot run the board."

In Memory of F. J. Huber.

Memorial services in honor of Frederick J. Huber, organizer and ex-President of the Luther League, who died at his home, 12 East Seventy-second Street, on Friday, will be held this afternoon in St. James's Lutheran Church, Seventy-third Street and Madison Avenue. The services will be under the auspices of the Lutheran League of New York City and Brooklyn. The funeral oration will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. G. U. Wenner of Christ Church and John H. W. Haas of St. Paul's, Harlem. The funeral is to be held Monday at the home.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fredk Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Silk and Cotton Waists.

250 silk waists of extra quality taffeta, in black, handsomely tucked, changeable silks, satin stripes and new plaids, also some very handsome black satin waists in this lot, mostly shirt waist style, choice of all $4.98, good value at $6.00 and $6.75.

Good percale shirt waists in assorted plaids, every seam bound, detachable collars, 49 cts.

Choice gingham waists, newest checks, white linen detachable collar, at 98 cts.

Fine gingham waists, in handsome new plaids, $1.25.

Choice Chambray and Madras, latest styles, at $1.69, $1.98; white lawn embroidered yoke at $1.98.

Colored Petticoats.

Extra quality black and changeable taffeta silk petticoats, umbrella shape, corded ruffle and dust ruffle, at $5.98; regular price, $7.98.

Black sateen petticoats, umbrella shape, deep flounce, some tucked, others corded, choice, 98 cts.; regular, $1.45.

Fine seersucker wash petticoats, good stripes, umbrella ruffle, at 98 cts.

Wrappers.

A good lot of percale and lawn wrappers, in medium, navy and mourning effects, made with pointed yoke of solid color to match, tight back, full skirts, exceptional value at 98 cts.; regular, $1.59.

A Rug Opportunity.

All-wool mats, 30 cts.

Wilton rugs, $1.50; regular price, $2.25.

Wilton rugs, 36x72, $2.75; former price, $4.00.

Royal Axminster rugs, 30x60 in., $3.98; former price, $6.00.

Several bales of antique and modern rugs, Orientals, at $5.00, $6.75, $8.00, $10.00 and $12.50; excellent values.

Dining and chamber wool art rugs at $4.25, $6.75 and $8.50. New designs and colorings.

Cottage hand-made rugs, $1.65, $3.50, $6.00, one-third less than regular prices.

New weave of Royal Wilton rug, handsome Persian styles, size 9x12, at $20.00; best value yet.

Small Wares.

Bias Velveteen binding, 5 yards, 7 cts. piece.

Bias Velveteen binding, wide, 5 yards, 12 cts. piece.

Shawl pins, all sizes, 1 ct. and 2 cts. dozen.

Fancy silk belting, 12 yards, 50 cts. piece.

Fancy bone casing, 9 yards, 10 cts. piece.

Fancy bone casing, 6 yards, 8 cts. piece.

India tape, 4 pieces, assorted, 4 cts.

Diamond Skirt forms, 69 cts. each.

Steel scissors, all sizes, 35 cts. and 23 cts. pair.

Razor strops, assorted styles, 25 cts. and 35 cts. each.

50 gross pearl shirt buttons, 7 cts. dozen, instead of 10 cts.

75 gross white pearl buttons, 2 and 4 holes, 18 to 26 line, 15 cts. and 20 cts. card of 2 dozen.

40 gross white pearl buttons, carved ball, 20 cts. card of 2 dozen.

50 gross natural pearl buttons, 65 to 80 line, 69 cts. dozen, instead of $2.18 and $2.98 dozen.

Section 6, extreme rear.

Towels and Toweling. Extra large hemstitched and knotted fringe Huckaback towels, 25 cts. each, instead of 35 cts.

Heavy 18-inch linen roller toweling, 12 1-2 cts. yard, instead of 15 cts.

All-linen 24-inch-wide glass toweling, 15 cts., instead of 20 cts. yard.

Linen roller towels, 2 1-2 and 3 yards long, 27 cts., 33 cts., 40 cts. and 47 cts. each.

Linen Pantry towels, hemmed, ready for use, 6 for 85 cts.

Optical Goods.

Nickel plated steel spectacles, with angular joints, swelled bridges, straight temples and best quality peroscopic lenses, at $1.00; formerly $1.50.

Gold plated spectacles and eye glasses, four different styles, with good quality French lenses; 50 cts.; formerly $1.00.

Gold plated eye glass chains, with patent holder, plain or chased, 15 cts.; regular price, 25 cts.

Eye shades, White's patent, 15 cts.

Latest Paris Novelties.

Steel belt sets, mounted on silk velvet belting, with clasp and 3 slides, $1.98.

Steel belt sets, mounted on elastic belting, with clasp and 3 slides, $1.19.

Steel belt clasps, 59 cts.

Jeweled belt clasps, large assortment, 69 cts., 89 cts., 98 cts.

In Jewelry Department.

COMMISSION AGENT ARRESTED.

William M. Thomas, a member of the firm of Burke & Thomas, commission agents, at 130 Front Street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering, on an order signed by Justice Pryor, and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail, in default of $9,000 bail. Thomas was arrested as the result of a suit brought by Sazerac de Forge & Son of Angoulême, France, who set forth in their complaint that Burke & Thomas acted as their agents here from July, 1894, to December, 1896. They allege that the firm, having become irregular in their settlements, allowed a debt of $9,480.78 to accrue, and that the action was brought to recover the amount.

Burke & Thomas assert that when they relinquished the agency, an arrangement was made whereby they had two years in which to make settlement of the debt, and that the term has not yet expired.

Mr. Thomas, when seen at the Ludlow Street Jail, last evening, refused to make any statement whatever, acting under instructions. Pascal C. Burke, the senior member, called at the jail in the afternoon, accompanied by two ladies, and when asked about the case, said: "I have nothing to say, except that the claim has been adjusted, and I shall have Mr. Thomas released from the jail at 8 o'clock Monday morning. I would have it done to-day were it not too late."

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opening the Doors of Spring.

Along comes March to blow open the doors of Spring.

Whether it comes gently or fiercely you will find this store radiant with the most cheerful aspects of the season.

Merchandise made to woo her fickle moods, resist her impetuosity or appreciate her tenderness.

Newness in Tailor-Made Suits.

At Bring to Notice Prices.

Every year seems to add perfection to these ready-to-wear suits. The improved systems for making up these garments and assuring a stylish fit bids fair to drive the made-to-order dressmaker from the field. The workmanship is perfect, the cloths beautiful and attractive, new and fashionable. Here are 250 that we are introducing at a special price, in fact 20% less than later in the season.

AT $10.50.
Cheviot suit, top coat silk lined, skirt lined with percaline.

AT $15.50.
Suits of English checks and Scotch mixtures, top coat silk lined, skirt lined with percaline.

AT $17.25.
Suit of cheviot, black or blue, entirely lined with taffeta silk.

AT $18.50.
Suit of camel's hair serge or fancy cheviots, black, blue, green or brown, lined with fancy or changeable taffeta silk.

AT $24.00.
Suit Heather mixtures or fancy checks, entirely lined with changeable silk.

Also several styles with blouse coat effect, entirely silk lined, $17.50 and $20.00, and other trimmed handsomely with braid, $24.00 and $33.00.

Silk Worms Still Busy.

What millions of them are kept in activity spinning for the thousands of yards of silks which pass over our counters every day. Daintiness itself in the beautifully arranged color combinations; stripes of varying widths of lavender, green and white; salmon, blue and white; sap green, blue and white; Veronese green, blue and white; numberless adjustments of checks and exquisite overlaid work. These are but a few, of course.

1,000 yards all silk printed Foulards, China and Japanese silks, 24 inch and 27 inches wide, large variety of designs on black, navy and colored ground, at 39 cts. yard.

20-inch all silk figured novelty new goods, new combinations in neat small designs, suitable for Misses' dresses, at 49 cts. yard.

20-inch all silk Taffeta checks and plaids, in the latest color combinations, fine bright cloth, at 65 cts. yard.

21-inch silk and wool moire velour and changeable poplin for street and evening wear, extra strong and serviceable cloth, at 85 cts. yard.

1,000 yards 27 inch black Japanese silk, bright strong cloth, exceptionally good value, at 39 cts. yard.

500 yards black satin Duchesse, wonderful good value, very desirable for full costumes, at 45 cts. yard.

500 yards 24-inch black brocade India silk, in a large variety of new and desirable patterns, at 59 cts. yard.

300 yards 23-inch black Taffeta, exceptional strong and serviceable quality for full dresses, at 69 cts yard.

350 yards 23-inch black satin Duchesse, bright handsome cloth, special good value, at 75 cts. yard.

A Casualty in Toilet Articles.

Here are a number of toilet articles, no disputing the quality of them, some silver plated, other sterling silver mounted on rich cut glass, all to go less than half of stock prices; the opportunity is really an unusual one and worth snapping up; not many of them, however.

7 styles of best quality silver plated powder boxes, with puffs, $1.25; formerly $2.48 and $3.25.

Manicure trays, $1.39; formerly $2.75.

Mirrors, 3 styles, $3.39; formerly $6.98.

Atomizers, 5 styles, $1.98; formerly $3.89 and $4.50.

Cigar jars, rich cut glass with heavy sterling silver mounted cover, $4.98; stock price $6.98.

Powder boxes, rich cut glass, heavy sterling silver mounted covers, $2.45.

Rich cut glass salt jars, sterling silver mounted, $1.25 instead of $1.98 and $2.25.

House Decorations.

Simple things tastefully selected and artistically arranged in the home add a coziness and withal a richness that money alone can't buy. Our upholstery department is full of economical suggestions as well as the elaborate and expensive ones. These are simple things as regards price, and yet beautiful.

200 ecru Irish point pillow shams at 50cts. each; were $3.00 and $4.00 a pair.

Two lots of white Irish point curtains, at $3.50 and $4.90 pair.

Exclusive designs in Nottingham curtains, at $1.20, $1.40, $1.75 pair.

French net lace edge curtains, at $1.75 and $2.00 pair.

Bed sets to match, $5.00, $6.00, and $7.00.

A large assortment of white and colored figured and dot muslin curtains at $1.20 and $1.39 pair.

Additional colors in 24-inch tapestry covered sofa pillows at $1.00, $1.25, and $1.50 each. Beautiful palms for decorations.

HARBINGERS OF EASTER.

Paris has outdone herself in some of this first newness in flowers, ribbons, untrimmed straw hats, bonnets and turbans. Every steamer brings some daintiness which adds to the attractiveness of the spring styles.

UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS.
All the new spring shapes in untrimmed straw hats, bonnets and turbans, the new braids and colors for ladies, misses and children.

PARIS-MADE FLOWERS.
All the natural effects in flowers and foliage, made to our order and imported direct from the makers in Paris.

NEW RIBBONS.
Fancy and novelty ribbons, exclusive assortments, not to be found elsewhere and special values in fine all-silk novelty ribbons, 4 and 5 inches wide, at 29 cts. and 48 cts. yard.

How to Shoe the Children. We have shoes for children that will wear about as long as grown people's shoes. All feet can't wear the same shaped shoe comfortably. We have shoes for all feet, fit them to the feet, and that's one reason why they wear so long. Children's Vici kid button shoes, $1.50 and $1.75.

Children's dull Dongola button shoes, $1.75 and $2.00.

Children's patent leather button shoes, $1.75 and $2.00.

Misses' sizes, $2.75 and $3.00.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

These price benefits are in the basement where great improvements are adding interest and advantages to the shopper every day.

Jap. bath tubs, extra heavy, 50cts.; were $1.95.

Glass lined salt boxes, 15cts.; were 50cts.

Fancy Japanned trays, all sizes, 25cts.; were 50cts. to $1.00.

Japanned dust pans, 6cts.; were 12cts.

Nickeled glass torches, 10cts.; were 19cts.

Palm leaf hampers, $1.98; were $3.00 to $4.50.

Medicine cabinets, 1-2 price.

Hanging paper racks, 1-2 price.

Nickeled trimmed tea pots, tiles, cake stands, pepper mills and pen trays, 1-2 price.

Pearl agate tea pots, 35cts.; were 80cts.

Loeser's carpet sweepers, $1.98; were $2.48.

Enameled salt boxes, 10cts.; were 39cts.

Arnold sterilizers, $1.50; were $2.50 to $3.00.

Bedspreads and Comfortables. Full-size Marseilles patterns white crochet quilts, 89 cts., instead of $1.25.

Extra quality full-size Marseilles patterns white crochet quilts, $1.19, instead of $1.50.

Silkaline comfortables, Zephyr tufted, 72.78 in., $1.19, instead of $1.49.

Something New.

A light weight fabric with a silk finish for underskirts, Shot Balernos, 36 in. wide, 69 cts. yard.

Linings.

A full line of Royal Lawns, high colors, for use under organdies, 36 in. wide, 12 1-2 cts. yard.

Another China and Cut Glass Episode.

Newest Things Retailed at Carload Prices.

The success of our re-organization sales redounds to the advantage of our customers in some better newness even than we expected. Makers who wanted money quick or wished to keep idle factories running, have made us some great sacrifices, the benefits of which we give to you. The most modern pieces of rich and elegant china, Dinner Sets, Bric-a-brac, Lamps, Cut Glass. Really a notable collection at half the prices at which such goods can be regularly sold. Every piece choice and attractive in itself aside from price, an event that will make the basement one of the most interesting places in the store during this week. This list of course is a brief one.

Cut Glass.

The richest patterns of American cut glass. America leads the world in cutting the finest glass. The brilliant cutting called the "Jewell" is the product of America's foremost maker. An opportunity to buy the sparkling beautiful at about half prices.

Bowls, $4.00, $5.50, $6.00, $7.00, and $9.00.
Nappies, $5.00, $5.75, $6.50, and $7.00.
Cream pitchers, $2.00, $3.50.
Sugars, $3.00 and $3.50.
Olive and fruit dishes, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, and $3.00.
Pitchers, $4.00, $5.00, $5.50, $7.00, $9.00, and $10.00.
Water bottles, $3.50 and $4.00.
Ice tubs and plates, $7.50 and $11.00.
Flower vases, $1.75, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $7.50 and $8.00.
Celery dishes, $5.50 and $7.00.
Also trays, plates, decanters, spoon holders, rose bowls, and many other pieces at like reductions.

Here is a lot of inexpensive cut glass. The prices are one-half the usual, which means cut glass at the price of pressed glass.

Olive dishes, handles, 50 cts., instead of $1.00; 75 cts. instead of $1.50.
Water bottles, $1.00 instead of $2.00.
Large water pitchers, $2.25 instead of $4.50.
Oil bottles, 50 cts. instead of $1.00.
Decanters, $1.00 instead of $2.00; $1.25 instead of $2.50; $1.50 instead of $3.00.
Celery dishes, $1.50 instead of $3.00.
Wine glasses, $4.50 dozen instead of $9.00.
Claret glasses, $6.00 dozen instead of $12.00.
And syrup jugs, mustard cups, puff boxes, and other pieces at like prices.

Bric-a-Brac.

Vases, figures, and odd shape pieces in Royal Bonn, Taplitz, Wardle Ware, etc., and some of less expensive wares. 1-2 to 1-3 prices.

English vases, made to simulate more expensive makes, the prices are 50 cts., instead of $1.00; 75 cts., instead of $1.50; $1.00, instead of $2.00; $2.50, instead of $5.00; $3.00, instead of $6.00.

Fancy China.

This line embraces thousands of pieces for the ornamentation of sideboard and china closet and alike serviceable for the table; couldn't begin to mention one-quarter of the articles. Here is a small list:

Hand painted placques, $1.00 instead of $2.00.
Manicure trays, 85 cts. instead of $1.69.
Fern dishes, 75 cts. instead of $1.50.
Comb and brush trays, 50 cts. instead of $1.00.
Loving cups, 50 cts. instead of $1.00.
Glove boxes, $1.00 instead of $2.00.
Salad bowls, 66 cts. instead of $1.50.
Chocolate pots, 75 cts. instead of $1.49.
Chop dishes, 80 cts. instead of $1.50.
Pitchers, 25 cts. instead of 49 cts.
Tea caddies, cracker jars, fruit dishes, plates and the like.

Lamps, All New.

A maker of fine lamps sends us his stock on hand to sell at half prices. Fine decorated Lamps with globes to match, all have centre draft burners and detachable oil pots.

$15.00 and $13.50 lamps, $7.50.
$12.00 lamps, $6.00.
$10.00 lamps, $5.00.
$9.00 and $8.00 lamps, $4.50.
$5.00 lamps, $2.75.
$3.00 lamps, $1.50.

Many other lamps of various styles, mostly one of a kind, prices running to $25.00 instead of $50.00.

Toilet Sets.

One hundred 12 piece toilet sets, Maddock's best English porcelain, handsomely decorated in floral sprays in pink, blue, yellow and green, twenty patterns in all, heavily stippled in gold. These sets are counted the best value in the market at their regular selling prices, $7.50. Full size sets, complete with slop jars, $5.75.

Men's and Boys' Night Shirts.

Large and full, all seams felled, the yokes plaited back, full neck bands, good pearl buttons, fast coloring in the fancy embroideries, and every detail tasty and aristocratic, sizes 12 to 19 inches.

AT 31 CTS.
Fancy trimmed night shirts, full sizes, well made, 45cts. quality.

AT 49 CTS.
Fancy trimmed and plain white night shirts, made extra large and wide, sold regularly for 75 cts.

AT 67 CTS.
Fancy trimmed and plain white night shirts, made very carefully, custom finish, extra long, extra wide; the plain white have hand-made button holes; regular $1.00 quality.

Made-to-Order Clothes.

How to Reduce Your Tailor's Bill.

There are many who have felt the economical force of our Merchant Tailoring Department, and yet there are some who do not realize that they can get fashionable made-to-order clothes from us at a saving of about 50 per cent. Now is a particularly good time to inspect this department for our new Spring cloths are ready, and an endless variety of them there is. Every convenience here that you find with the regular Merchant Tailor.

New Clothes for the Boys.

Clothes that fit properly, like well-made machinery, will wear longer and give just so much better satisfaction than the ill-fitting and poorly made. Our boys' clothing department is well worth a visit, especially now with new Spring things. We can fit your boy with dressy and serviceable clothes for very little money. Come and see us.

One-piece batiste kilt suit trimmed with red and white braid, also blue and pink fine gingham, 2 and 3 years size, at $1.38.

Blue and pink gingham kilt suit, box plaited front, trimmed with wide braid, 2 and 3 years, at $1.79 and $1.98.

A very pretty two-piece kilt suit in fine gingham with white pique collar, embroidery trimming, 2 and 3 years, at $2.25.

White kilt suits in one-piece, sailor collar trimmed with plain braid, 2 and 3 years, at $2.25.

A very handsome two-piece kilt suit in white pique, sailor collar trimmed with fine insertion and same edged with fine embroidery, 2 and 3 years, at $2.98.

Dark blue all wool cheviot sailor kilt suit, two-piece, trimmed with black silk braid, 2 and 3 years, at $3.48.

Three-piece Middy kilt suit in dark blue cheviot, very dressy, stylishly trimmed, 2 and 3 years, at $3.98.

1898 Spalding Bicycles, 50.00.

Sole Agents in Brooklyn.

The Spalding is one of the very few wheels that sold all through the season of 1897 at 100.00. The makers guarantee the 1898 wheel to be the best they have ever made. Only one quality, and that the best. If you pay more than 50.00 for any chain wheel made except a racer, you are simply paying for expenses, which have no place in the bicycle business of to-day.

Men's Roadster, 50.00.
Women's Roadster, 50.00.
Racer (Special), 75.00.
Men's and Women's Chainless, 125.00.
Juvenile Boy's or Girl's 22 inch wheel, 25.00.
Juvenile Boy's or Girl's 24-inch wheel, 30.00.
Juvenile Boy's or Girl's 26 inch wheel, 35.00.

FEB

The New York Times

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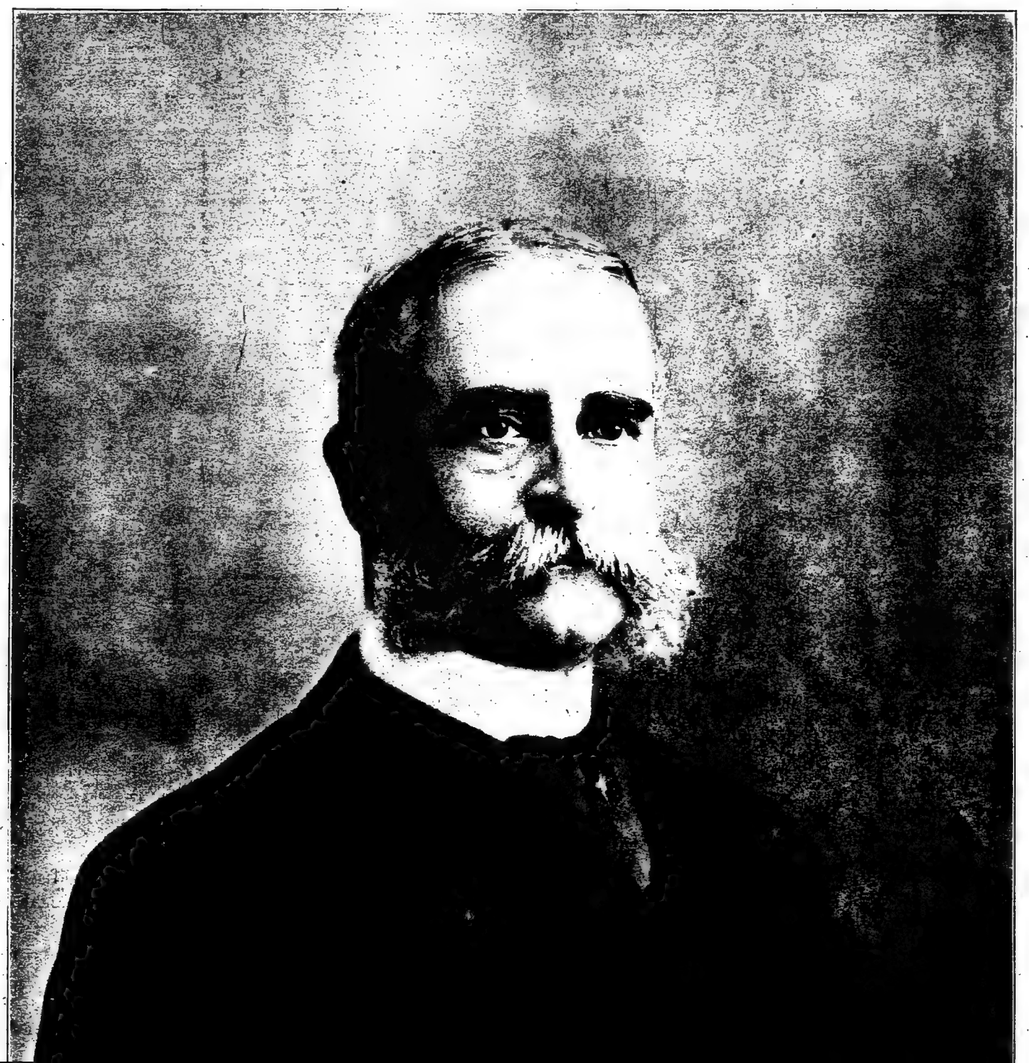

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WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

A Berlin paper publishes the fact that the two richest Prussians are the Rothschild of Frankfort, who is said to have a fortune of 215,000,000 marks, and the cannon founder, Herr Krupp, who is rated at 128,000,000 marks. But it is added that, although Rothschild has more money than Krupp, Krupp gains more than he. Cannon bring in more than the money market; for, while Krupp gains from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 marks a year, Rothschild's investments bring him in only 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 marks. This is a paradox. It is, nevertheless, significant of the state of business in Germany to-day. Almost the same condition prevailed in this country during the war. When will the Germans realize that their enterprizes are never nowadays worked on a peace basis?

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There is another phase of Anglomania beyond that of fashion's fads that appeals to Americans. No nation has been more sorely tried than England by crises arising from dangerous foreign complications, as no nation has treated these matters with more dignity and a surer mastery of the situation. It is a peculiar attribute of British statesmanship that all rumors leading to the empire's discredit are allowed to spend themselves without a denial from the head of the Government. But this head speaks ex cathedra at the end, and announces in unmistakable language what England will or will not do. An Englishman, carried away by party spirit, may cry out injudicious things, but he knows perfectly well all the while that the nation's head will speak as it should in due time. This example of dignified waiting is good for us. And our desire not to be unworthy of the Anglo-Saxon race is here at this present crisis whether we recognize its source or not.

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By the resignation of Charles Eliot Norton from the professorship of "The History of the Fine Arts" Harvard loses one of her most valuable teachers as well as her most potent moralist. Prof. Norton, by holding up his ideals in art and showing the conditions of culture that produced these ideals, taught the ethical obligations of humanity better than all the sermons of the ecclesiastics. Prof. Norton, although an idealist, has an abhorrence of all that savors of superstition or bigotry, except in so far as its work has produced permanent monuments in civilization; he has abundant reverence for the part legends and myths have played in developing the human race, but his disgust is great on discovering that anybody at the present era should allow the mystical to oust the practical elements from his life. Thousands of Harvard men all over this land realize the incalculable benefit his teachings have been to them in whatever calling they may now find themselves.

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It is one of the attributes of a good woman that she can convey the truth of her indifference in a gentle and at the same time uncompromising manner. We wonder whether the young man who made the following confession will prove as wise and unselfish as she? "There is a friend of mine, a dear friend, whose judgment in many matters is valuable as well as dear to me until it has become quite necessary. To be sure, I rarely asked her to decide questions of great and personal importance without first being fairly conversant of the direction in which her judgment would lie. Now she has disappointed me in a way that makes me disappointed in myself. I have received an offer of an excellent position in the West. Of course I don't want to go out there, but I casually mentioned the facts to her and sought to elicit her opinion. While yet undecided in the matter I had another business proposal which would keep me in her city. But still I begged her to decide—to choose for me. At first she refused the responsibility; then slowly but firmly she decided that to go West would be better. I am in a dilemma." The proper thing for the young man to do would be to thank her for her advice and take it, and trust to time and distance to heal the wound. But he won't listen to her, of course; men rarely do under these circumstances; they want something more definite; when they get it they are sorry they asked for it.

GEN. BRAYTON IVES.

WALL STREET holds in proud recollection its record of 1879.

When now in the financial world enthusiasm develops over national business prospects the cheerfulest climax is reached in the anticipation that we may have at present just ahead of us a duplication of those wonder-working times stretching forward from 1878—twenty years ago—through 1879 and 1880 and into 1881. Rare days they were for Wall Street, almost each successive morning revealing some new good times accomplishment.

Financial disturbance had for years been doing sorry work till of a sudden came the splendid making of Seventy-nine. In New York Stock Exchange history that transformation time stands till now unique—though there are present veterans who, estimating that this year we can have 1879 born again, insist that we will yet see even sturdier and richer achievement.

Betterment in 1879 did not come an expected guest to Wall Street. There were bears abundant in those days, commanding "arguments" of wide variety; hard times had been a long while existing, why was it not sure that hard times should be scheduled forever? Such was the paraded philosophy of professionalism in the Stock Exchange district, vehement and adroit then, as it is adroit and vehement to-day? It was the fashion then in many a high quarter to be narrow, to do little things in little ways, to be most aggressive in opposing aggressiveness. The New York Stock Exchange needed to be waked up, and there was one who waked it. He was a Yankee, wideawake and a hustler; a soldier, trained as a disciplinarian; a man of affairs, knowing the need of progressiveness in business; a Yale-man of savoir faire, admirably fitted for the leadership that was requisite—such was Brayton Ives.

From 1878 till in 1880 Gen. Ives was officially the Stock Exchange's head. How like recitals of romance the accomplishments of the period of that Presidency, within its scope witnessing changes like these in market values—changes simply revolutionary:

Burlington	104	June '78	152	Jan. '80
Can. Southern ...	38	Dec. '78	74½	Jan. '80
Han. & St. Jo....	11	June '78	42½	Feb. '80
Iron Mountain ..	5	Aug. '78	66	Feb. '80
Illinois Central ..	76½	May '78	110	Mar. '80
Jersey Central ..	16⅝	May '78	90½	Mar. '80
Kansas Pacific...	4	Aug. '78	108	Jan. '80
Lackawanna	41	Dec. '78	94½	Mar. '80
Lake Shore	55⅛	June '78	111⅛	Mar. '80
Louis. & Nash..	35	Oct. '78	164½	Apr. '80
Michigan Cent...	59	Aug. '78	98	Nov. '79
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	2	Aug. '78	49½	Jan. '80
Mobile & Ohio..	7⅛	Aug. '79	29½	Apr. '80
N. Y. Central....	105⅞	May '78	139	Nov. '79
North. Pacific...	16	Aug. '79	38	Feb. '80
North. Pac. pf...	44½	Aug. '79	60	Jan. '80
Northwest	32¾	Aug. '78	97	Apr. '80
Ohio & Mis.....	6⅝	June '78	44½	Mar. '80
Pacific Mail	12¾	Dec. '78	62	Mar. '80
Pullman's	72⅝	Nov. '78	126	Jan. '80
Rock Island.....	111	Aug. '79	194½	Apr. '80
St. Paul	27½	Sept. '78	85⅝	Mar. '80
Terre Haute	1	Sept. '78	31	Jan. '80
Union Pacific	61¼	July '78	95	Sept. '79
Wabash	12⅛	June '78	62⅞	Nov. '79

Later—in 1881—higher prices were scored than those reached during Gen. Ives's Presidency of the Stock Exchange, but the wondrous scale that quotations ran through his executive term stands conspicuously the pride of Wall Street history.

Much that was notable in Stock Exchange history came about in the administration of President Ives. The present commodious Stock Exchange building was one of the fruits of that time. He it was who began the agitation and gave official velocity to the movement which resulted in what is now the general rule upon the part of American railroad corporations in making public current earnings reports. Up till just before 1879 railway financial conditions were kept as much in mystery as at present are the facts in properties like the Sugar Trust and its long list of Wall Street imitators. Blind pool processes ruled almost universally. The change has been of material value not merely to the owners of securities, but to the credit of every properly managed railroad, and Brayton Ives, who brought it about, deserves more than passing credit.

Another service of consequence—judged just from the Stock Exchange standpoint—was the position taken by President Ives as to the status of Stock Exchange seats. During his administration the seats rose from $10,000 to $30,000, thereby becoming objects of litigation on the part of outside creditors who claimed that they were property and could be levied against. He insisted that intrinsically the Stock Exchange merely was a club of business men, that membership in it being dependent on a Committee of Admissions it could not be regarded as property, but was simply a privilege. There was a fight over this issue which went to the highest courts. The view of President Ives was sustained. And to-day members of the New York Stock Exchange profit vastly through what has thus been determined.

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Gen. Ives is still a member of the Stock Exchange; for thirteen years he was one of the institution's Governors; for many years he was at the head of its committees having to do with the law and legislation; much of the work was his which rounded out the Exchange's compact form of government. But after being twenty-two years an active commission broker he retired in 1889 to become President of the Western National Bank, at that time much in need of masterful direction.

Now, like Edward King, his predecessor in the Stock Exchange Presidency, he takes the head of a great trust company, succeeding his friend the lamented Thomas Hillhouse as President of the Metropolitan Trust—chosen for that post by a Board of Directors wherein sit such financiers as Morris K. Jesup, Collis P. Huntington, Henry B. Plant, Frederick D. Tappen, William L. Bull, D. O. Mills, and Heber R. Bishop.

In modern financial development not much is more interesting or more suggestively important than the growth of our trust companies. Their record stands as a phenomenon. Their influence touches every vital part. During the decade they have come to be even dominant in varied conspicuous quarters. They have far outgrown original lines scheduled for them. Current money markets may be dictated by their policies; the fate of vast corporate interests is at their disposal. In good times able to prosper exceptionally—in bad times even more exceptionally they prosper. Glance through the tabulated quotation lists of THE NEW YORK TIMES and see the record there—trust company shares whose average leaves other security values behind.

Ado was lately made in Wall Street over the retirement of Mr. Russell Sage from an important trust company's Directory; and the surprise manifested was natural enough, quite apart from the penchant of our friend Sage for attending corporation meetings where jingling dollars are dislodged at roll call. It cannot occur to anybody in the financial world that such a withdrawal as Mr. Sage made could be voluntary, so substantial is the consequence accredited to the post. To be a trust company Director is to have distinction, to receive recognition of sterling sort. To be invited from without the Directory to accept the Presidency of such an institution is an honor far out of the ordinary.

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Gen. Brayton Ives comes of pioneer New England stock, an ancestor being the William Ives who in the seventeenth century landed in Massachusetts colony, soon thereafter to become a leader in the exodus which led to the founding of the Connecticut City of New Haven. Connecticut's Iveses have been in many honorable ways notable; especially is the family name eminent in the history of New England medicine, Yale's medical department owing much to their distinguished service. Of the family was that Rev. Dr. Levi S. Ives who, after prominence as Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, became a devoted theologian of the Roman Catholic Church, and it was the stock, too, of Lieutenant Commander Thomas B. Ives, conspicuous in United States Navy operations during the civil war.

Brayton Ives was born at Farmington, in Connecticut, but his boyhood was spent at New Haven, where he was graduated from Yale in the class of 1861, a class that fairly volleyed valor unto Southern battlefields. Young Ives in the army saw real service from the start. The Fifth Connecticut Infantry made a brave record, and this college lad started as its Adjutant; but one or two rushing months before he had a Captain's commission, and he was not yet a year out of Yale's classroom when he reached the rank of Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. O. S. Ferry. A Major in the First Connecticut Cavalry in 1864, he won by merit prompt advancement to that regiment's Colonelcy. Promotions came as no favor; their warrant was intelligence, backed up by bravery. Under Kilpatrick, Custer, and Sheridan he served, and with that superb trio, with them all, won distinction. Brave records he made at Ream's Station, Deep Bottom, Five Forks, Sailors' Creek.

He was yet but a stripling of twenty-four when the war closed. But he held the rank of Brevet Brigadier General. "This distinction is no gift—you have won it, your gallantry has earned it," said Phil. Sheridan.

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Gen. Ives is conspicuous in many important corporation quarters. He has been President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and is still one of its Directors, and active on its Executive Committee; he is a Director in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, in the Western National Bank, and in a long list of other similarly prominent properties.

He is distinguished, too, in art and letters, and has rank among the city's orators. As a collector of rare books, pictures, and bric-à-brac he has long had recognition as an authority, and he has written much and entertainingly, discussing in effective ways a wide range of live topics, not excepting politics, for even politically he has had activity, being in 1888 a Presidential Elector.

It is, however, of matters in the financial world, more especially as a champion of what is in some quarters assailed as the shamelessness of Wall Street, that Mr. Ives is perhaps at his best. I have known no "defense" of Wall Street approaching the quality of what this man said in one of our reviews when some years ago there was under way one of those pitiable prejudice crusades with which nowadays yellow journalism so much frenzies itself.

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"Is there really a possibility that we can have now a repetition of the wonderful accomplishments of 1879?"

So I asked Gen. Ives a couple of days ago. He believes that while there may not be as much "booming" speculation as then there is likely to be greater and more widespread prosperity.

"In 1879 we had resumed specie payments, we had put ourselves upon a business parity with all the rest of the world," he said. "Then, though, we still had a threatening factor with us—Blandism. We were committed nationally to the pernicious policy which quietly but with final effectiveness wrought great injury. That was as though an insignificant stream up in the Westchester hills were rippling a poisonous flow into our great Croton watershed; at the start not deemed of consequence, it grows and spreads and thickens till finally the water supply of all our people is befouled, till fevers are provoked, till death is dealt out. And thus after 1879 and 1880 and 1881 we had not unnatural sequels from unwholesome National finance.

"We are in healthier shape to-day. We need now but relatively little legislation to give us a financial situation better in every sense than hitherto the country has at any time enjoyed. Personally I believe that such legislation is certain. We have an Administration committed to it; the people have formally voted their devotion to it; politicians may for a little time delay the perfect work, but the postponement cannot be more than temporary. Intrinsically the American business situation is excellent to the furthest degree."

H. ALLAWAY.

ROUNDING UP, HOLLAND DUNES.—W. R. MAY.

1898

AN AMERICAN PAINTER OF CATTLE.

THE courage of Carleton Wiggins is a theme just at present for the studios of New York, just as the calmness of Capt. Sigsbee is a theme for the world. Mr. Wiggins needed all his courage to put up for sale nearly 150 canvases showing cattle and sheep, at a time, too, when the market is full of foreign pictures. Cows and lambs, lambs and cows—the steady reiteration of the same beasts in however varied groups did not augur well for the sale, especially since it was plain that the professionals did not intend to run the risk of swelling their already large stocks by bidding, however languidly, at the auction.

Well; Mr. Wiggins did not fare badly at all. Notwithstanding the monotony of his subject and the absence of professional bidders and buyers, he realized very decent prices. "Pastures by the Sea," which was shown in London at the Royal Academy of 1896, brought $500. "Borders of the Forest of Fontainebleau" went for $475, "Holland Moors" for $350, "The Meadows of Kent" for $310; and for each of three pictures, namely, "Cattle in the Marshes, Long Island"; "Peaceful Cornwall," and "Lingering Daylight and Full Moon," he obtained $300. The rest of the 149 canvases went for lower prices, reaching bottom figure in "Oxfordshires," which fell at $35.

These are not sensational prices, they are not even high prices, but the artist is living, with every likelihood in favor of doing much better work hereafter, and his specialty is generally supposed to be far from popular.

But is that general supposition correct? Are there not in every city many men who were brought up on farms and have learned with the years to look back with a large measure of sentiment on a life they probably loathed at the time? Then there are the city-bred, who yearn for a villa and a cow, unless they have the means to dream of a stock farm or a sheep ranch. These two classes of men in towns ought to supply a rather larger class of buyers of cattle pieces, and as a matter of fact we see that the cattle piece is a staple article to-day, as it has been in Europe for these four centuries past.

PLOWING IN NORMANDY.—S. W. ANDREWS.

IN THE MEADOWS NEAR THE ZUYDER ZEE.—G. SNEDECOR.

Mr. Wiggins believes "there is nothing like leather," but alive and on the hoof. He is particularly fond of white bulls and white cows, as we see from the able specimen of a young Holstein bull presented by Mr. Joseph Grafton to the Metropolitan Museum, and he paints them with a very grateful sense of the roughness of the creature's hair as well as a capital understanding of the lowering, sullen look in a bull's eyes. It is many years now that we have been accustomed to look for his cattle pieces at the exhibitions of the Academy of Design and Society of Artists. Slowly but surely he has forged ahead, avoiding on the one side the pettiness and smoothness of a Verboeckhoven and the woodenness of some of our elder cattle painters, on the other side the restlessness of many clever workmen in the same field of pastures and plowland.

Restfulness is the note common to all his pictures, more especially those of cattle, the note struck by Wordsworth in his "forty feeding as one." Troyon and Van Marcke appreciated this prime characteristic of our four-footed friends of the lush pasture and the moor; owing to it, cattle fit into a quiet landscape like farmhouses, barns, and cabins; their flat backs and angular quarters are almost geological in the suggestion of cliff and hill and clump of trees. Now and then, as in "Harrowing in Cornwall," he will leave his beloved cattle and paint the old, white nag patiently plodding over the upturned soil. But he works best with cattle, as we see in the double yoke of Normandy oxen and the milking scene at sundown from the flat meadows of Holland.

It is a remarkable thing for which many good arguments exist that there is one domestic animal even more popular with picture buyers than cattle, the sheep. Much care-taking on the part of farmer, shepherd, and sheepdog have made sheep rather characterless creatures, so that one has to go to the wild sheep of the mountains to find any marked degree of intelligence in the race. Like Vice in the play, the goat seems to have remained the more interesting of the two creatures; yet the artists for the most part disdain the picturesque goat and please themselves and the public with the level backs of flocks of sheep. Mr. Wiggins has painted sheep on the same ground as the modern Dutch artists, and with attention to the need of broad treatment, as we see by the "Sheepfold Interior, Holland," and "Rounding Up, Holland Dunes," not unmindful of Mauve, and other recent masters, to whom his work has greater affinities than to the French master, Charles Jacque.

In his endeavors to thoroughly master the painting of cattle and sheep Mr. Wiggins seems often neglectful of the landscape, contenting himself with rather thin, though generally pleasing, backgrounds. An exception is "Lingering Daylight and Full Moon," in which the landscape has been fully considered. The picture was one of the great hits of the exhibition, although it lacked $200 of the highest price obtained. He should put more thought into this part of his composition, following his success in the picture just mentioned. Another side on which he should strengthen himself is the sky, which is generally devoid of strong character, even when he is painting in England or Holland, countries where the sky is almost more important to the picture than the land. The answer might be that too obvious and beckoning clouds might carry off the attention from the figures, but it is for the artist to give his sky enough character without harming the rest of the composition by exaggeration.

CHARLES DE KAY.

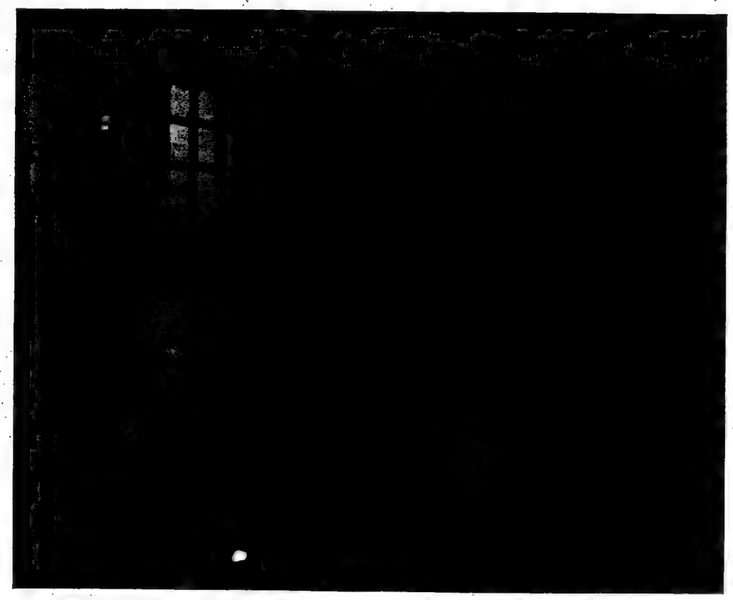

INTERIOR OF SHEEPFOLD IN HOLLAND.—J. H. WIEMER.

The Weather Man Outclassed.

From The Chicago Post.

"You ought to come to the club tonight," said the member of the Entertainment Committee. "We're going to have a great time."

"What's on the programme?" inquired the ordinary club member.

"The principal feature will be a story-telling contest between two experts. The one who is able to tell the biggest whopper gets a prize."

"Who are they?"

"I don't know their names," returned the member of the Entertainment Committee, "but you can rely upon it that they are just about the best in their line. One is a professional weather prognosticator and the other was a yellow journal cable correspondent for a long time."

"Pshaw! The weather man won't have a chance."

Mr. De Style—Let's go to the theatre.

Mrs. De Style—I have nothing to wear.

Mr. De Style—Then let's go to the opera.—New York Weekly.

MURRAY HILL AND THE RESERVOIR.

FOR nearly sixty years the gray old reservoir has been the crown of Murray Hill, with its grim front on the fashionable thoroughfare of the rapidly growing city. Since fashion began to surround its stately site, however, it has striven for most of the year to wreathe that grim front with smiling vines of ivy, and it has grown attractive in its old age to passers-by and to the casual visitor. Most citizens will feel a pang of regret at the demolition of this impressive pile, albeit its place is to be taken by a fine specimen of modern architecture, to serve a less prosaic purpose.

Sixty years does not carry one so very far back in history, and yet in the history of this city what changes this old reservoir has seen! The population at the beginning of this period was not much over 300,000, and it was nearly all below Fourteenth Street. Moreover, the introduction of Croton water marked a new era in the advance of the city. Strange as it may now seem, there was no distribution of aqueduct water in this city before 1842, no supply of water from beyond the limits of Manhattan Island, no public supply at all, except a very inadequate one for fire-extinguishing purposes.

It may be interesting to recall how the people got their water before this old reservoir became the centre of distribution for an abundant supply. They got it almost wholly from wells before the present century came in, and then they got it from a corporation that filled its reservoir from wells and from the "Collect" pond. When New Amsterdam was a bit of a village, huddling about the fort just below the Bowling Green, there was one well just in front of the fort, from which the sturdy Dutch settlers drew their supply of water. Nominally New Amsterdam became a city in 1652, though it had barely 1,500 inhabitants, and its second public well was close by the first City Hall or "Stadt Huys," near Coenties Slip. Meantime some householders had wells on their own premises, and sometimes neighbors joined in the possession of one of these sources of supply.

In the early English colonial days "public wells" were regularly established and were located in the middle of the streets. Six such were ordered in 1677 and seven more ten years later, half the cost being borne by the city and half by the citizens "benefited." This seems to have been the beginning of a system of paying for "public improvements" which is not obsolete yet. Of course, private wells increased, but those of the town were the general resort of the mass of the people for their water supply, which was drawn with buckets by the pole and sweep arrangement or the rope and windlass. It was not until 1750 that pumps came into use.

Long before the end of the last century, even before the Revolutionary War, there were loud complaints of the bad quality of the well water and a demand for a better public supply. For the most part the water was brackish and it became polluted; and it was said that horses of visiting strangers refused to drink it. The only relief was spring water obtained out of town, but out of town does not seem to us to have been far away, though to people living below Wall Street the present City Hall Park was a long way off. The most famous and abundant of these out-of-town springs was in a little hollow near the rivulet that formed the outlet to the East River from the "Collect" pond. It was on the eastern—or is it the southern?—side of Park Row, about where it is crossed by Pearl Street, and it became a popular resort for pleasure parties as well as the main source of "tea water" for the town. It was early equipped with a pump, which was known far and wide as the "tea water pump," and at one time this had a rude pavilion and a garden about it. The "Tea Water Pump Garden" became the chief picnic place of the infant metropolis. It is recorded that 110 casks of water, of 130 gallons each, were carted daily from the "tea water pump" and distributed among the inhabitants who paid for the service. Near the end of the last century "Mr. Thompson," who appears to have been the owner of this prolific source of water supply, was required to make some changes because the teams about the pump obstructed the street.

Before the Revolutionary War (in 1774) one Christopher Colles, an engineer of some pretensions in those times, made proposals for a public "water works," and the city was induced to buy two acres of land for a reservoir, on the east side of Broadway, near Pearl Street, from one Van Cortlandt and to contract for "pitch pine timber" for pipes. Bills of credit to the amount of £6,500, which came to be known as "water works money," were issued for the expense and some small amount of city bonds to pay for land. The reservoir was built and the pipe laying begun, and Colles was to have charge of the works at £6 a month. Then came the war and the British occupation, and the whole scheme was abandoned, never to be resumed.

After the war a number of proposals were made to establish a water supply at private expense, the promoters having the privilege of charging for the use of the water, but these came to nothing until the Manhattan Company was incorporated, in 1799. Its charter was shrewdly drawn by Aaron Burr and authorized the company, not only to go all over the island and beyond for its sources of supply and to lay pipes and sell water, but to use its surplus funds in any business not inconsistent with law. Its real purpose was to work into the banking business, which it ultimately did. Its "pipes" were wooden "pump logs," its reservoir was in Chambers Street, nearly opposite where the Court House now is, and its supply was drawn from wells in the neighborhood and from the "Collect" pond. Its principal well was at Duane and Centre Streets. This private concern was a serious obstruction to all efforts to get a proper provision for a public water supply for many years.

Private wells long continued to furnish a large part of the supply for common use, and that of the Manhattan Company was not of much better quality; even the "tea water pump" supply became polluted in time. Spring water was brought into town by teams for years and sold at a penny a gallon. Disastrous losses by fire were incurred for lack of an adequate supply of water and proper means of distributing it. After an unusually serious fire in 1828 a strong movement was made for establishing a reservoir at Thirteenth Street and the Bowery, (Fourth Avenue, about,) with iron distributing pipes and hydrants, the water being pumped into the reservoir from wells. This plan was partly carried out, but the water was for fire purposes only.

The agitation for an adequate system of water works had begun before this century came in, and it was proposed even then to bring the supply from the Bronx River. There were later proposals for going to the Housatonic or the Croton. By 1831 the demand for relief became urgent and the Common Council began seriously to act. De Witt Clinton investigated the matter, and in 1833 recommended going to the Croton River for the needed supply. Application was made to the Legislature that year for the necessary authority, but it created a State Commission to inquire into the matter. Its engineer made surveys and reported in 1834 strongly in favor of plans for introducing the Croton water. Additional powers were given to the Commissioners, with authority to proceed; and to meet expenses "water stock" of the city was to be issued to the amount of $2,500,000, provided the people approved of the project at an election to be held in April, 1835. The vote at the election was 17,330 for and 5,963 against the undertaking, and preparations went on. Work on the aqueduct and reservoirs began in 1837 under the direction of John B. Jervis as Chief Engineer.

It remained in charge of State Commissioners, but the exciting politics of 1840 caused their removal and the appointment of a new board in the midst of the work of construction. The works consisted of the storage reservoir in the Croton Valley, the aqueduct, a receiving reservoir "in Yorkville," which came to be surrounded by Central Park, and the distributing reservoir on Murray Hill. The High Bridge was completed later. The estimated cost of the "water works" was $4,500,000, the actual cost over $12,000,000. Water was first let into the aqueduct June 22, into the receiving reservoir June 27, and into the distributing reservoir July 4, 1842. The great celebration of the introduction of Croton water, however, was deferred until Oct. 14.

THE OLD RESERVOIR, FIFTH AVENUE, 41ST TO 42D STREET.

LOOKING DOWN INTO THE OLD RESERVOIR.

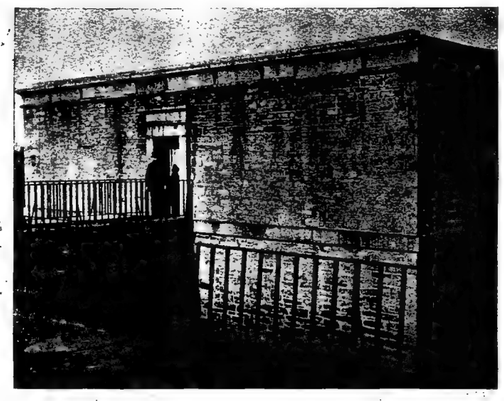

GATEWAY OF THE OLD RESERVOIR.

In those days the profession of architecture was not very clearly defined in this country. On the engineering force of the Croton Water Works Commission was the late James Renwick, who was to become the architect of Grace Church and St. Patrick's Cathedral. He it was who designed the Murray Hill Reservoir, and induced the commission to give it the comely appearance that came from the Egyptian cornice, although it was reluctant to do so on account of the extra expense. The structure was of granite, 420 feet square and 44 feet high, and was divided into two equal sections. There was a promenade on the top of the wall, to which in former times people were freely admitted. At that time the elevation gave a fine view over the city far to the south; but in recent times the view was obstructed, and admission to the reservoir promenade became a special privilege.

This site is not without its historical associations of great interest. When the Americans made their retreat to Harlem Heights after the battle of Long Island they crossed the Island of Manhattan right here. When the British landed at Kip's Bay, just above Thirty-fourth Street, the flight of the patriot troops was renewed in a spirit of panic. Washington vainly tried to stem the tide on this very spot and to rally his forces for resistance, for the main body of American troops under Putnam's command were in or near the city below, and in danger of being cut off. History credits their escape to the cleverness of Mrs. Robert Murray, the patriotic Quakeress, and mother of Lindley Murray of English grammar fame.

The Murray country place occupied this hill and gave it the name it still holds. The mansion was on the Boston Road near the present intersection of Fourth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. There was a stream at the southern foot of the hill which spread into a pond where the Park Avenue Hotel and the car stables now are, and then made its way to Kip's Bay. There were cornfields of the Murray farm where now stands the Grand Central Station, and at the foot of that northern slope another brook made its way past Kip's farm to the river; and the Murray domain included the reservoir site and Bryant Park. On that notable day of the British landing and the American retreat to Harlem, when Putnam was making haste to get his troops to a junction with Washington's above the danger line of the British advance—it was Sept. 15, 1776—Mrs. Murray with shrewd hospitality invited the British officers to rest and refresh themselves at her house. It was a famous quartet—Lord Howe, Clinton, Cornwallis, Tryon—and their hostess kept them entertained for several hours. Meantime the movement of the American forces to Harlem was successfully accomplished, and the British occupation was not so brilliant a stroke as it was intended to be, though it lasted more than seven years.

The Murrays and Kips had passed away, the farms and country places had been carved into lots, and the rectangular system of streets and avenues had been laid out and partly opened when the reservoir

TABLET ON WALL OF OLD RESERVOIR.

was placed at the top of Murray Hill, a conspicuous object from all sides. Still the city was mostly below Fourteenth Street, with straggling outskirts up the east and west sides. Fashion had been reluctantly crowded by business away from the Battery and down-town streets, but it still clung to East Broadway and St. John's Park, while reaching out to Bond Street, St. Mark's Place, Waverley Place, Washington Square —which had been rescued from the ignominy of the Potter's Field—and the lower end of Fifth Avenue. Union Square had been laid out as a public park, but not Madison Square. The latter was still occupied by the House of Refuge, where the United States Arsenal had formerly been, and on the Bloomingdale Road close by was a famous hostelry, or "roadhouse." Above that line in the central section houses were few and far between, and the reservoir stood in solitary grandeur in a region of vacant lots. There were no parks above, short of Mount Morris, but mostly a rocky waste between Yorkville and the North River, with shanties of squatters here and there. There was no thought of Central Park, and its outlines were not distinguishable from the surrounding country. The site of the upper reservoir "in Yorkville" was described as between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth Streets and Sixth and Seventh Avenues, but in most of that section streets and avenues were mainly on paper.

Ten years the reservoir gazed intently southward to the city's creeping growth, when a brilliant neighbor was provided for it in the Crystal Palace, on the vacant land between it and Sixth Avenue. This airy structure of glass and iron, in form a Greek cross, with a lofty central dome, was primarily for the first World's Fair in America, which was opened with grand ceremonies by President Pierce on the Fourth of July, 1853. It was visited by throngs for months, and an effort was made to establish there a permanent exhibition of arts and manufactures, but it was not very successful. The celebration of the completion of the Atlantic cable, or at least the main indoor part of it, took place in the Crystal Palace in 1858, but on the 5th of October that same year the fairylike structure was in the short space of thirty minutes reduced by fire to a shapeless mass of twisted iron and broken and molten glass, and in the ruins were buried the burnt remains of the treasures of the American Institute.

The reservoir was alone again, but human habitations began to gather about it and the vacant spaces grew narrower. The year the shining palace disappeared the work of laying out Central Park was begun and the cornerstone of the cathedral was laid. The location was still far up town when growth was checked by the civil war and its turmoil. The development since those stirring days is familiar to the living generation. The reservoir has been taken into the bosom of the city and cherished with vines and enlivened with a park on one side, only to be cast aside now that the limitless thirst of the population takes in the whole Croton Valley water supply and draws it through bigger pipes from larger sources. It gives way to a reservoir of literature and learning to slake an equally limitless mental thirst.

AMOS K. FISKE.

ROUNDSMAN GRAHAM.

Police Roundsman Harry W. Graham, who is in command of the Broadway Squad below Fourteenth Street, is the tallest member of the New York City police force. He is 6 feet 6½ inches in height in his stockings, and when on duty he stands nearly 7 feet high from the soles of his shoes to the top of his helmet. Graham is a little over thirty years old, and has been in the Police Department for twelve years. He came from Sag Harbor, L. I., and both of his parents were tall. For several years this young giant was stationed at the Twenty-third Street crossing of Broadway, and while on duty there he received a special medal from the Police Commissioners for heroic service.

In 1895 Graham was promoted to the rank of Roundsman and assigned to the Twenty-sixth Precinct. When Chief McCullagh restored the Broadway Squad a few weeks ago he selected Roundsman Graham to take charge of the platoon on duty from the Battery to Fourteenth Street. He has fifty-

PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

is very different from his brother Constantin, and the Greeks think that if he had been at their head instead of the heir apparent, the Ambassadors in Constantinople would now be regulating what tribute the Porte should pay Hellas. But, unfortunately, Prince George is not a soldier; his training has been in the navy, where he now ranks as Frigate Captain. He also holds the commission of Lieutenant in his grandfather's navy. His grandfather, King Christian IX. of Denmark, is very proud of Prince George, whom he had educated almost under his own eye. So from his father's ancestors he probably inherits his love for the sea. His mother, before her marriage in St. Petersburg, in 1867, was Olga Constantinovna, Grand Duchess of Russia. Prince George was born at Corfu, June 24, 1869. He is a strapping big fellow, over six feet in height, handsome, and of great muscular strength. His brothers, Constantin and Nicholas, who is a Captain of artillery, are much smaller. It is no wonder that the Greeks, under the influence of the memories of the heroes of ancient Hellas, should admire him above the other members of his family.

Just before the war broke out, a year ago, Prince George was ordered with a torpedo flotilla to Crete. He narrowly escaped having a brush with some foreign men-of-war when the latter shelled Candia. And it is to his credit that he committed no rash act which might have involved his country in worse complications than those which then surrounded her. It is also, perhaps, fortunate for the peace of Europe that the Turkish iron-clads preferred to lie rusting in the Golden Horn and let the fleets of the powers fight, by so-called moral strength and a few shells, their battles for them.

But Prince George had made for himself a name to be envied long before the Cretan

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson,
New Secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Prebyterian Church.

question drifted into a war between two nations. It was he who conceived the idea of reviving the ancient Olympic games in the Summer of 1896. The contests in the Stadion at Athens will be long remembered by American athletes, for many Americans were victorious there.

Thoroughly believing in their Prince, the Greeks would be very glad to see him rule over their kinsmen in Crete. In spite of the Sultan's objection and the disagreements of the powers among themselves, they may yet live to see him Governor of the island.

THE REV. DR. CHARLES L. THOMPSON.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, the new Secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, was born in Cooperstown, Penn., on Aug. 18, 1839. He was graduated from Carroll College in 1858, and spent two years at Princeton Theological Seminary and one at the Northwestern, (now McCormick,) being graduated from there in 1861.

His first charge was a home mission church at Juneau, Wis., and since then he has had pastorates at Janesville, Wis.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo. In 1888 he was the Moderator of the Centennial General Assembly held in Philadelphia, and in the Summer of the same year received a call to the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, this city, where he has been ever since. For nearly ten years he has been a member of the Board of Home Missions, and is conversant with the Home Mission work both on the frontiers and in the great cities.

As Chairman of the Committee of Applications, all of the home missions appropriations have passed through his hands. He prepared the overture on the relations of synodical sustentation to the Home Board, which was the cause of the appointment of the present General Assembly's Committee on that subject. He was the Chairman of the Assembly's committee on co-operation in mission work and is the Chairman of the New York Presbytery's Committee of Home Missions. He is the President of the Open and Institutional Church League, his own church having done much to solve the question of institutional churches in this land.

Dr. Thompson has qualifications for the office of Secretary which few men in the Presbyterian ministry possess. By his early training in home mission fields, and by his long and faithful service as a member of the Home Board, he is fitted to take up the work as the General Assembly intends that it shall be done hereafter. Dr. Thompson is a magnetic speaker, having few peers on the subject of home missions.

MUSIC

Sir Arthur Sullivan.

PEACE and quiet spread over the musical world during the week which has just come to a close. There were only some half dozen performances which demanded the attention of professional chroniclers of events, and these have been disposed of in due order. We have now to look forward to the reappearance here of Theodore Thomas and the Chicago Orchestra, and to the return, after ten years of development, of Josef Hofmann. It has been an interesting Winter in the department of piano playing. Mr. Joseffy has done some of his noblest work, and shown conclusively that the true artist never rests, but always rises to new heights. Mr. Rummel has returned to us with his fine analytical insight into the music of the pianoforte, and with his old temperament curbed perhaps a trifle too much. Mr. Siloti, the Russian pianist, has revealed himself as a player with a reposeful manner and a gorgeous variety of tone color. Now we are to hear Josef Hofmann, of whom some admirers speak in extravagant terms.

It will be well to think twice before going to hear this young man of twenty. That he can have attained his normal artistic maturity at twenty is quite impossible. And it must be borne in mind that he is no longer a juvenile prodigy. The little Josef Hofmann who played for us ten years ago amazed us because he did such wonderful things for a little fellow. But in a young man of twenty we shall certainly look for the solid attainments of an adult player. The musical nature must still be there. The little Josef of ten years ago was musical through and through. He had an inborn conception of form, a natural gift for harmonic development, and keen instincts of expression. These went far toward supplying what is acquired by older artists by intellectual application. It remains to be seen whether these natural gifts have been properly nurtured and developed. Report says that they have. But report has deceived us so often that we should go to the boy's performances with open minds and without preconceived ideas as to what we are to hear.

Meanwhile, there is a subject of grave importance before the musical world. There is a movement to found a permanent orchestra. It is to be hoped that such a movement will succeed, for this city ought to have such an institution. The visits of the Boston and Chicago orchestras, both far ahead of any of our local organizations, ought to make us feel ashamed of ourselves, if we had any civic pride. We ought to bestir ourselves and do something to supply ourselves with a genuinely good orchestra.

The present conditions surrounding orchestral performances in New York are diametrically opposed to the attainment of high merit. The Philharmonic Society, which is our oldest musical organization, gives eight concerts and eight public rehearsals in the season. The orchestra is composed of men who do not play together at any other concerts than these. About 35 per cent. of them never play under the Philharmonic conductor, Anton Seidl, at any other time, and almost as large a percentage never play in symphonic concerts except these, but in the rest of the musical year engaged in rough work at balls and in theatres. Three rehearsals are allowed by the members of the Philharmonic to prepare for a public concert. This number would be quite sufficient if the members of the orchestra played constantly together all Winter and always under the same conductor. In the present conditions double the number would not and could not result in thoroughly satisfactory results.

Outside of the Philharmonic concerts we have those of the Symphony Society, the Seidl subscription concerts at the Astoria, the Seidl concerts at Chickering Hall, and the various scattered orchestral concerts at which Mr. Seidl's orchestra generally appears. Mr. Seidl's orchestra is included in the Philharmonic force, and therefore plays very frequently in the course of the Winter and under the same conductor. But when hired for any concert outside of the Philharmonic series, this orchestra, under the rules of the Musical Union, is allowed to give only one rehearsal without special pay. Orchestral musicians are paid $7 for a concert, and that payment covers one rehearsal. If further rehearsals are desired the orchestra must be paid. The result is that there is only one rehearsal. Furthermore, the Musical Union specifies the duration of the rehearsal. If the conductor is in the middle of a new symphony when the time limit expires he may find himself without an orchestra.

One of the interesting results of this system is seen in the comparative merits of the Seidl and Damrosch orchestras. The Seidl orchestra plays at a good many concerts, with one rehearsal for each. The Damrosch orchestra played together week in and week out all last Summer at Willow Grove, Philadelphia, and has been working together steadily all Winter. There is no intention here to discuss the comparative merits of the conductors, but no competent and unprejudiced judge of orchestral playing can hesitate to decide that the Damrosch orchestra plays much better than that of Mr. Seidl. It is true that this is due in a measure to the fact that outside of the strings Mr. Damrosch has by far the better orchestra of the two. But that is in color and quality of tone and correctness of intonation. The rhythmic swing of the Damrosch orchestra and the vigor of its work come from constant practice together.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is regarded here as something quite wonderful. Over in Boston, where they have it all the time, it is not. We ought to be so accustomed to good orchestral playing as to expect it as a matter of course. But we are not.

What we need is a permanent orchestra—a body of men selected for their special fitness for their work and paid weekly salaries to play exclusively under one conductor, and to give as many rehearsals as he sees fit to have. The weekly salary makes that possible, because when a musician is engaged for a permanent orchestra by the week he is under contract to play as often as the conductor tells him to.

The Boston and Chicago orchestras are both permanent. The former is founded on the more substantial basis. It is supported by a fund of $1,000,000 given by Col. Henry L. Higginson of Boston. The interest of that sum met the deficits of the earlier years of the orchestra, and is available now in case of unexpected reverses. The orchestra is now self-supporting. This city should have an orchestra founded on a similar basis. There should be a fund of $1,000,000. Any plan to raise $200,000 or $300,000 and draw upon the principal for four or six years at $50,000 a year till the orchestra is fairly under way will surely fail. Furthermore, it is extremely doubtful whether the money can be obtained on such a basis. Business men do not care to throw money away, and if they are to be induced to give money to a permanent orchestra, they must see the element of permaneney very plainly. If they can be convinced that ten, twenty, fifty years hence their money will still be doing its work, they will regard their gift in the light of an investment in the public interest, and will give willingly. It will be easier to raise a permanent fund of a million than a temporary one of one-third that amount.

There must be Trustees for the fund, and they must be men of high and wide financial reputation. Business men are rather particular as to who is to receive and handle large sums of money.

A thoroughly competent conductor must be secured, and he must be permitted to engage his own orchestra, to make his own programmes, and to conduct the artistic work of the organization without interference.

The people who have undertaken the work of raising the necessary funds for the foundation of a permanent orchestra have decided that the name of Anton Seidl as conductor is to be associated with their plant from the outset. They hold that it is not possible to raise the money for an abstract scheme, but that the element of personal admiration is needed. They believe that there is sufficient admiration for Mr. Seidl's abilities to draw out the needed money. On this point there need be no extended discussion. Whether Mr. Seidl is the ideal man for the post or not matters little, after all. The orchestra is to be permanent; Mr. Seidl may not be. The Boston Symphony Orchestra was conducted by Georg Henschel, Wilhelm Gericke, and Arthur Nikisch before Emil Paur assumed charge of it. The question is whether Mr. Seidl is the man to draw the money, if the element of personal attraction is so needful as the projectors of the orchestra believe it to be. Do the people who possess the money also possess the enthusiastic regard for Mr. Seidl? If they do, the pecuniary problem is as good as solved. The ladies and gentlemen who have the orchestral project at heart believe that Mr. Seidl's name is indispensable. It is to be hoped that their judgment is correct and that next Fall will see the city in possession of the beginnings of an orchestra worthy of New York.

There are violinists on this side of the Atlantic, as well as on the other, it seems. And at least one of them can do what the visitors from abroad cannot do—he can compose good music for his own instrument. C. M. Loeffler of the Boston Symphony Orchestra made a most pleasant impression as a soloist at the recent concert of the organization, but he made a more serious impression as a composer. What a talented lot of fellows those Boston orchestral players are! The reader surely remembers Strube's delightful violin concerto, which Mr. Kneisel played so admirably. And here is Loeffler with a composition showing

THEODORE THOMAS.

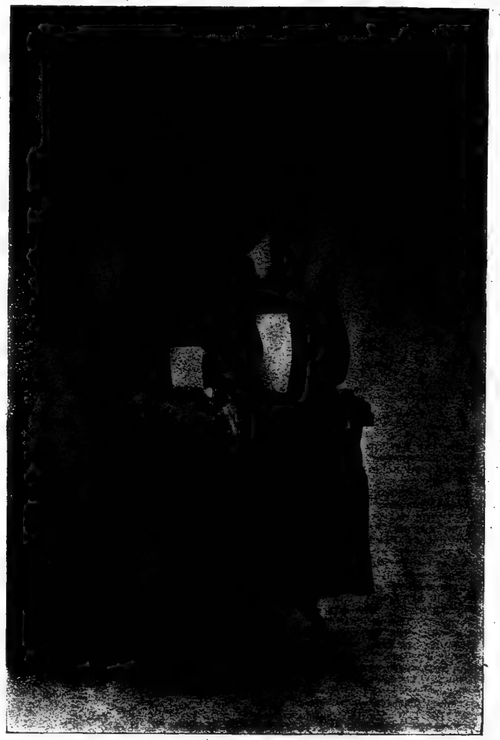

RICHARD F. CARROLL AND MABEL BOUTON.
In "A Normandy Wedding."

Willy Burmeister,
Concert Meister Berlin Philharmonic.

originality, learning, and temperament. There are some new effects in the instrumentation of this work, and in these days it takes a clever man to find new tints for the orchestral palette.

Yet it is probable that progress in orchestration will be made and that it will be made wholly in the direction of special effects. Wagner did much toward pointing out the path when he had tenor tubas made especially for the funeral march of "Götterdämmerung." Why not extend this practice and introduce for special effects instruments not usually employed in the orchestra? The saxhorn and saxophone families might be drawn upon with good results, and there is no reason why the euphoniums and altos and tenors of the military band should not be employed if they will give the required coloring. For my own part, I should like to have basset horns, serpents, ophicleides and all the other instruments now obsolete, restored to general use, for it is only by subtle tints that modern orchestration can be made adequately expressive. The classic orchestra of Beethoven will answer the requirements of symphonic works in which thematic development and the logic of form are the most conspicuous features of the treatment. But the tendency of the romantic orchestral music of the time is in the direction of big color effects, and for those we certainly need more pigments. Mr. Loeffler with his stopped trumpets played staccato, and his alternation of shirred scales on the solo violin, with glissandi on the harps, opened our eyes to some new possibilities in the extant orchestra, but there is room for development.

Of course the balance of tone must be preserved, and the strings must remain at the foundation of the whole. But balance does not necessarily depend upon the limitation of the number of instruments in the wind choir. It depends chiefly upon the manner in which they are employed. Perhaps Mr. Loeffler, who seems to have a strong sympathy with the present tendencies, will give us some experiments in orchestration with unusual instruments introduced.

Signor Mancinelli's opera, "Hero and Leander," has at last made a definite success in Italy. At first it was a success of curiosity, a few days later it became a success of esteem. Now, the Milanese are enthusiastic about it, and the finale to the second act and the dance music never fail to obtain applause. Italy at the present time is hopelessly barren in musical matters; the glories of the Scala are departed, and even the "Young Italy" composers seem to be at a standstill. It is announced that Mascagni will produce two new operas this year, but the announcement does not necessarily imply that they will be produced.

Mr. Ben Davies is essentially an English singer, and his methods of voice production are those which we are wont to associate with the best traditions of oratorio. During the past few weeks he has been studying the French language, that is to say, so far as it is concerned with vocalization. Perhaps he may play the part of "Faust" at the Paris Opera before M. Gailhard has despaired of finding a new tenor.

W. J. HENDERSON.

Photograph by James L. Breese, the Carbon Studio, New York.

JOSEPHINE S. JACOBY,
Contralto.

ITALIAN OPERA IN IRELAND 22 YEARS AGO.

A reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES sends the following interesting narrative clipped from a Cork, Ireland, newspaper of twenty-two years ago, of a performance of "Les Huguenots":

On Friday night Signor Campobello produced, for the first time in Cork, Meyerbeer's grand historical opera, "Les Huguenots." That this work, both from its novelty here and also from its known splendor, would draw an immense audience was a foregone conclusion, and the fine theatre was crowded to its very utmost limits. The work in question is undoubtedly the masterpiece of its composer, and when we sit and listen to the bold and massive choruses of the two great religious sections, and see pass in array before us the stately personages now famous in history, our senses are so apt to be dazzled, and our inmost emotions so stirred up by the combined power of the musical, dramatic, and scenic arts, that we are quite ready to forget the unfortunate state of things which existed during the epoch in history the events of which are brought before us in such vivid and glowing colors in the opera of "Les Huguenots," and the story is so full of poetic feeling and romantic incident that we are almost compelled to banish from our thoughts the fact that such scenes are actually matters of stern reality, and that the black spot caused in the pages of history by the fatal massacre of St. Bartholomew is anything but fiction and romance.

"Then babe and mother shrieked in vain for aid—
Then sire and son fell headlong in their gore;
The glittering, vengeful, hateful blade
Uplifted fell, and mercy knew no more."

In a notice of this kind it would not be possible to enter into a detailed description of the many wonderful incidents and scenes presented to our notice in the opera, but perhaps of all there is none which causes such a powerful impression as the last finale. The scene is a street in Paris, and we see before us the stained-glass windows of a stately Gothic church, and hear the chorus of worshippers inside, while without is the noise and din of fighting. Valentina and Marcello enter, supporting the wounded Raul, and also, almost at the same moment, a company of musketeers, commanded by St. Bris. Raul clasps Valentina in his arms, and Marcello seizes his sword, St. Bris crying out "Chi viva?" (What are you?) Valentina tries to stop Raul from answering, by placing her hand on his mouth, but he with an effort shouts "Gli Ugonotti!" upon which the soldiers fire at the command of St. Bris, and the unfortunate group meet their fate—not, however, before the latter has discovered that he has given the word for the death of his own child. The opera of "Les Huguenots" was first produced on the 29th of February, 1836, at the Académie Royale, Paris, and from that time to the present it has met with the most marked success wherever performed. The work in some respects is similar in style and character to the lyric dramas of Richard Wagner, but at the same time it also differs in many important points. It contains but few regular airs, but abounds in magnificent choruses and exquisitely wrought recitatives, full of dramatic force and vigor, while its instrumentation is of the highest style of art. We find through the pages of the score charming examples of the introduction of a solo instrument accompanying the voice, as, for instance, the viola in the romanza "Bianca al par," sung by Raul in the first act, or the bass clarinet in the terzetto "Nell' unir vostre man," sung by Margherita, Raul, and Marcello, in the fifth act, as well as in the chorus "Giovin belta" in the second act, where the violoncello, bassoon, and harp are made to figure with such delicious effect. As to the execution of the opera by Signor Campobello's company, we can only speak in terms of the highest commendation, the singing and acting of each artist being almost perfection, while the ensemble of band and chorus was truly magnificent. It is almost invidious to specify any particular item in the opera, but we cannot avoid mentioning the splendid success of Mme. Laville Ferminet as Valentina, and Signor Vizzani as Raul, in the great duet in the finale of the fourth act, which we may say in a word was a complete triumph of vocalization, both artists being three times called before the curtain. The opera did not conclude until just 12 o'clock, but such was the interest manifested that not one left the theatre before the final fall of the curtain.

On Saturday afternoon Mozart's beautiful opera "Don Giovanni" was produced, instead of a repetition of "Il Trovatore," as had been announced. The audience was very large, and all were evidently delighted with what they had both heard and seen. In the evening Mme. Campobello took her benefit as Violetta in "La Traviata," when the attendance was also immense. Both on her first appearance, and also at the termination of the opera, Mme. Campobello received a perfect ovation, which was indeed but a very small portion of the compliment due to an artiste of such brilliant and splendid talents. As an additional mark of the high opinion entertained of Mme. Campobello in Cork, we may mention the fact that the band of the Twenty-third Royal Welsh Fusiliers, which during the week assisted in the production of the opera, attended and serenaded the fair artiste at the Imperial Hotel at the conclusion of the opera, and an immense crowd gave her quite an ovation.

The opera season is now over, and in taking leave of the events of the past week we have the greatest possible pleasure in chronicling two very important facts: first, the perfect success of the representations in an artistic point of view, and secondly the very cheering financial results. For the first we have to thank Signor Campobello, and all those who so ably assisted him in the direction, especially Signor Li Calsi, the talented conductor; Mr. Levey, the able leader of the orchestra; Mr. Harris, the energetic stage manager, and Mr. Nelson, the courteous and obliging acting manager. We must also not omit to mention the name of Mr. James Scanlan, the acting partner in the firm of the proprietors of the theatre, but for whose spirit and energy the Cork public would not have had the opportunities of hearing and seeing the splendid representations of last week. Mr. Scanlan's uniform kindness and affability to all who came in contact with him are now too well known to need comment on our part. In conclusion we have only to mention that arrangements are being made for another season of Italian opera in September next, when Signor Campobello will again pay us a visit, on which occasion it is his intention to produce Meyerbeer's last great opera, "L'Africaine," and Rossini's "William Tell," both for the first time in Cork. In this and all their undertakings we heartily and cordially wish Signor and Mme. Campobello every possible success, and in such a sentiment we feel assured we are joined by the entire mass of the population of the capital of the South of Ireland.

Plans of Mme. Patti.

A London newspaper says Mme. Patti is still at San Remo, where she is likely to remain for several weeks, so that the reports of her arrival in England are erroneous. From a sure source also we learn that, though suggestions may have been made, none have been taken into consideration concerning any farewell Patti tour. As the great vocalist last Thursday attained the age of fifty-five, her retirement may no doubt now be considered as more or less within measurable distance; but she has existing contracts extending to the end of the century, and they will be fulfilled. So far as this country is concerned, she has no engagements for the Spring, at least none that she cares to accept, and will therefore rest during the period of mourning for her husband, M. Nicolini. But she will certainly appear at the Crystal Palace Festival on June 25, before which date Messrs. Harrison had arranged one or two appearances in London proper, though whether this part of the contract be carried out will depend upon the wishes of the prima donna herself. Messrs. Harrison have also arranged for Patti tours in the provinces during October and November.

Josef Hofmann,
Pianist.

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Alexander Guilmant,
Organist.

THE DRAMA

Theodore Babcock.

THE success at Hoyt's Theatre of the farce or caricature play called "Oh, Susannah," in spite of its cold reception by the first-night audience, is not an unprecedented incident. Plays of this common sort, either farce or melodrama, frequently please the mass of playgoers for the very reasons which cause the cultivated, or rather the initiated, to reject them. The old jokes, the time-worn situations, still tickle the risibilities of the wayfarer and thrill the unsophisticated youngster. "Oh, Susannah" is a hackneyed, "closet and cupboard" farce, with a laboriously manufactured plot and much of the old harlequinade "business." One of its prominent personages is a comic-sentimental "slavey," Aurora, industriously and, it seems, effectively played by Miss Josephine Hall, a pretty woman and an attractive actress of juvenile and ingénue rôles, who sacrifices her good looks and skillfully conceals her attractiveness in the guise of this ragged, frowsy waif. The rôle is all caricature, Dickens's Marchioness exaggerated, H. J. Byron's Belinda overemphasized in all her traits. Supposedly, there is a touch of pathos in this performance. Miss Hall has certainly made a "hit" with people who pay to go to the theatre.

Mabel Beardsley is a sister of the fantastical and posing draughtsman, Aubrey Beardsley, and a young actress who has advanced far enough in her calling to get her picture in the papers and to be the subject of "favorable notices." That is not so very far, to be sure, nowadays. Miss Beardsley was here, briefly, with Arthur Bouchier and Violet Vanbrugh, but nobody remembers what she did. Lately, though, she has had a better chance in London.

In his revival of "Much Ado About Nothing," at the St. James's Theatre, London, George Alexander has chosen the year 1512 as the time of action, to avoid the stiff Medici collar in the costumes. As Beatrice, Julia Neilson wears five dresses. She first appears in lily-leaf green velvet; for the ballroom scene she has an orange and white brocade, magnificently embroidered; and for the church scene a white brocade. Hero, on her entry, wears a dress of gray and pink, embroidered with old silver. She is next seen in heliotrope and

Phoebe Davies,
In "'Way Down East."

silver, and then in two shades of yellow. Her bridal gown is Venetian lace over white satin.

Few changes have been made in the text, and no more cuts than are required for the traffic of the stage. The play begins, said Mr. Alexander to a forehanded interviewer, "with the court of Leonato's house, and the arrival of Don Pedro and his companions, fresh from the wars. Then comes the balcony of Leonato's house, after that the ball, during which a bourrée will be danced. This scene will be half under cover and half in the open air, with the blue, moonlit sky. The second act is devoted to Leonato's orchard, which I have taken the liberty of making a kind of grove or alley. For this I have the authority of the text, Hero saying, (Act III., Scene 1:)

"'Say that thou overheardst us,
And bid her steal into the pleached bower
Where honeysuckles, ripened by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter.'

And again, a little later:

"'As we do trace this alley up and down.'

The seclusion of the spot and the opportunity afforded of overhearing conversation, will, I think, assist the effect of the dramatic action. In the third act the curtain again rises on the garden scene, which is followed by 'a street,' with the assembling of the watchmen, under the cover of the houses, and by the 'balcony,' showing at the rear the gilded dome of a church. The scene of the frustrated wedding constitutes the whole of the fourth act, the proceedings taking place in an inner chapel and not in the body of the church. For the fifth act, there are the 'prison,' the 'court of Leonato's house,' 'Leonato's tomb,' and the 'great hall of Leonato's house.'"

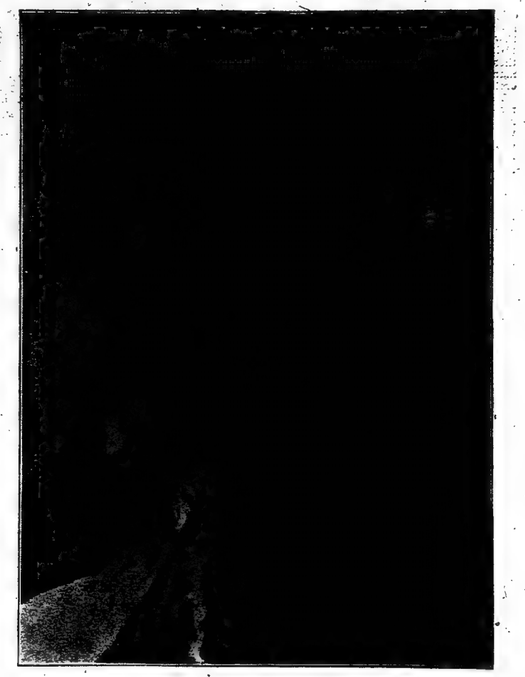

MABEL BEARDSLEY.

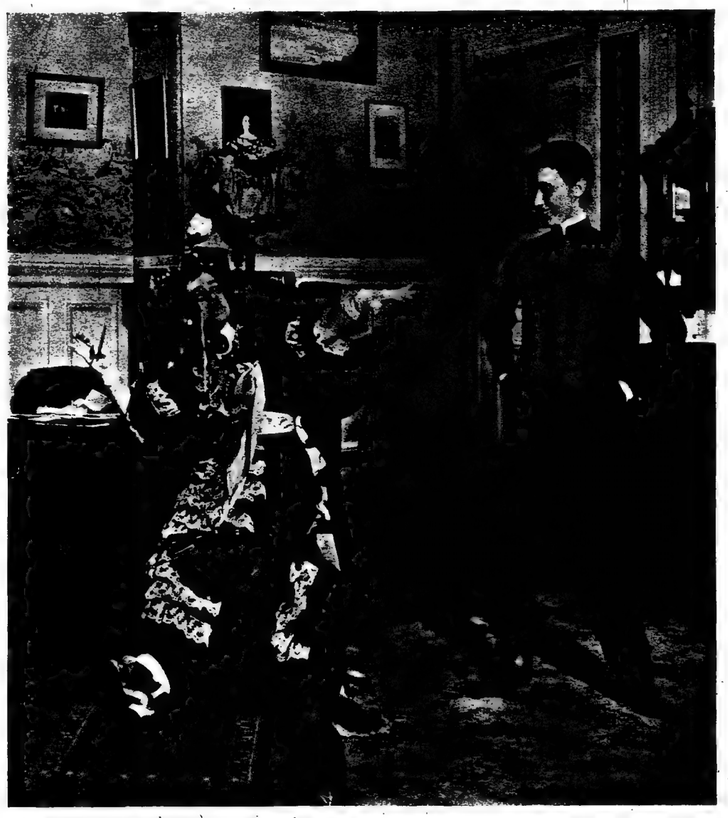

AURORA IN HER WEDDING DRESS, AND TUPPER.
Miss Hall and Miss Busley in "Oh, Susannah"—Act II.

In a recent discussion of "model theatres" and endowed theatres before the Royal Institute of British Architects, two of the "advanced" critics, Bernard Shaw and William Archer, took part. Shaw said one difficulty in the way of obtaining endowed theatres in England was the fact that the majority of the people who thought about these things believed, not that the theatre was a temple of art and a centre of good, but that its door was the gate of hell. That immediately checked any pro-

G. W. Howard,
As Rudolph in "The Conquerors."

1898

SCENE IN "OH, SUSANNAH"—ACT I.
"I'll Struggle with 'Em."

posal to put the maintenance of a theatre upon the rates. Another circumstance was that Englishmen thought a great deal of private enterprise, which was, after all, taking fairly good care of the theatre, more especially since the recent growth of suburban playhouses. Mr. Archer remarked that where London theatres were not disguised as gin palaces they were sandwiched between them, and that was one of the causes why the public would not consider the drama seriously. The difference between endowing a picture gallery and a theatre was that while the one would exist when once established, the latter would always have to be carried on in the sense that managers and actors would have to be selected.

So, after all, Signora Duse and Signor d'Annunzio have fallen out, and that ideal playhouse on the bank of Lake Whatsitsname may never be built. Nay, more, d'Annunzio's "La Ville Morte," ("Citta Morta,") upon which Sarah Bernhardt squandered money in Paris, may never be acted in Italy. In the course of rehearsals a quarrel broke out between Duse and Zacconi, and the conciliatory efforts of their friends have so far been powerless to bring them together. Matters are further complicated by a misunderstanding between the author and Signor Manzoni, the manager of the theatre. The latter suggested certain "cuts" in the piece, but the former stoutly resisted any interference with the text. As the outcome of these differences, the play will certainly not be put on the stage in Italy during the present season. Duse has gone to Florence, and will soon be on her way to London.

Mrs. Leslie Carter,
In "The Heart of Maryland."

ANNIE IRISH.
As Widow Bobert in "A Virginia Courtship."

Howard Kyle,
In "'Way Down East."

Answers to Correspondents.

From The Chicago News.

Freshman—Certainly it is improper to kiss a girl of ten years; but if it wasn't, what's the use?

Housekeeper—We cannot tell you what is good for moths without knowing what is the matter with them.

Piscatory—Your idea of using a lightning rod when fishing for electric eels is good, but your judgment is somewhat freckled.

Uncle Eben's Philosophy.

From The Washington Star.

"It's a cur'us fack," said Uncle Eben, "dat de man who is onwillin' to rest on Sunday is equally onwillin' to labor de yuthuh six days."

It Would Be a Little Soggy.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

She—Do you suppose, if I cast my bread upon the water, it would return to us after many days?

He—I hope not, dear.

Photo by Davis & Sanford, N. Y.

William H. Parsons,
Vice President Board of Trade and Transportation.

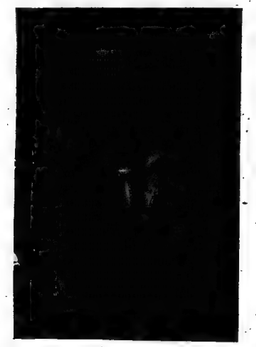

Oscar S. Straus,
Vice President Board of Trade and Transportation.

John H. Washburn,
Vice President Board of Trade and Transportation.

Frank O. Herring,
Treasurer Board of Trade and Transportation.

Frank S. Gardner,
Secretary Board of Trade and Transportation.

J. Fred Ackerman,
Director Board of Trade and Transportation.

W. D. Baldwin,
Director Board of Trade and Transportation.

Darwin R. James,
President Board of Trade and Transportation.

William H. Wiley,
Director Board of Trade and Transportation.

THE NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

ON Friday, June 13, 1873, a group of merchants held an informal meeting at the rooms of the Importers and Grocers' Board of Trade, 149 to 153 Pearl Street. The chief topic of discussion, and which was then a most important question before the people, was the protection of public interests in relation to the existing system of transportation.

By this system corn, which sold for 20 cents per bushel in Iowa, had a value of 60 cents per bushel in New York, and cattle, which brought $10 to $20 a head in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Kansas, brought between $40 and $60 at this point. Cannel coal, which was worth $4 per ton at the mouth of the Ohio and in West Virginia, sold for $15 in New York, and the value of anthracite coal, which was just $3 at the Pennsylvania pits, was more than doubled when it reached this city. Ninety-three million dollars were spent annually for freight and passenger charges over the railroads of the State, and in the total absence of any legal authority competent to decide whether the character and amount of such charges were reasonable or not.

Although no definite step was taken at this informal gathering, the interest which had been kindled led to a second and larger meeting, and on Sept. 10, 1873, a public convention was held at Cooper Institute for the formation of a permanent organization. On the committee appointed for the purpose were such well-known merchants as F. B. Thurber, Franklin Edson, and H. B. Claflin. Mayor Havemeyer was Chairman of the convention, which resulted in the organization of the New York Cheap Transportation Association. Benjamin B. Sherman was chosen President and Francis B. Thurber Secretary.

The new society immediately published a report of its Committee on Railway Transportation, and among the remedies proposed for what were considered the exorbitant transportation rates was the creation of a Board of Railway Commissioners, who were to be empowered to establish and regulate rates for transporting freight over all railroads doing business in the State, and to restrain railroads from paying interest or dividends beyond a fair and just return on the actual cost of their property to stock and bond holders. They were also to have other powers. Such a commission, after years of opposition on the part of the railroads, was established in 1882. Its powers, however, were greatly limited. National legislation on the same lines followed, resulting in the establishment of the Inter-State Commerce Commission five years later.

An additional proposition, calculated to aid in carrying out the reform, contemplated an enlargement of the canals and the increase of their capacity by the application of steam as a motive power. Still another remedy was the proposed construction of "a National double or quadruple track railroad exclusively for freight, to be built and operated in the interest of the whole people."

It was in 1877 that an organization known as the Board of Trade was consolidated with the Cheap Transportation Association, and the union then assumed the title of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. At the same time its purposes widened, until they included the promotion of the trade, commerce, and manufactures of the United States, and especially of the State and City of New York; the preservation and circulation of valuable and useful information relating thereto; the study of the workings of the systems of transportation, upon which commercial prosperity so largely depends; the support and promotion or opposition of legislative or other measures affecting these interests; the facilitation by arbitration of the adjustment of differences, controversies, and misunderstandings between its members and others; the advocacy of such other principles and projects and the doing of such other things as would be conductive to the prosperity and commercial supremacy of the city, State, and Nation.

The history of the association from then until the present day is an important chapter in the history of American finance and transportation. Its efforts in reducing freight rates, in enlarging the canals and reducing tolls, in securing adequate terminal facilities for the great railroads, in preserving the forests, in deepening the harbor channels, in establishing a National Board of Health, and, finally, in securing the great sound-money victory of 1896, are so well and widely known that the organization has long since gained a National importance.

Concerning the organization of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, there has been but little change since its

G. Waldo Smith,
Director Board of Trade and Transportation.

Eugene H. Conklin,
Director Board of Trade and Transportation.

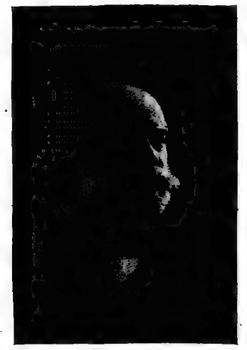

Silas M. Giddings,
Director Board of Trade and Transportation.

Simon Sterne,
Director Board of Trade and Transportation.

formation. Membership has always been composed of entire firms and corporations, of which one partner or officer is exclusively entitled to vote. The association numbers over 800 members, comprising some 2,000 individuals, which makes it the largest body of its kind in the State. Thirty-six managing directors, twelve being elected each year, constitute the consulting element of the body.

A feature of the association is that any of the members may unite in a trade section upon the interests of any particular trade, and may elect their own Chairman and other officers, and also a representative to the Board of Directors. There is at present a drug trade section and a paint, oil, and varnish trade section.

The late Capt. Ambrose Snow was President of the Board of Trade and Transportation from 1878 until 1893.

The present officers, recently re-elected, are: Darwin R. James, President; William H. Parsons, Oscar S. Straus, John H. Washburn, Vice Presidents; Frank O. Herring, Treasurer, and Frank S. Gardner, Secretary. The twelve Directors chosen this year are Darwin R. James, William H. Wiley, Simon Sterne, G. Waldo Smith, Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, Frank O. Herring, Thomas F. Main, Silas M. Giddings, George E. Weed, Eugene H. Conklin, William D. Baldwin, and Frederick Potter, to serve until 1901.

HENRY SANFORD.

"More than seventy years of age, straight as an arrow, strong and vigorous, with a quick, acute mind, the personification of courtliness and courtesy; a man who stands for everything that is best in corporate management"—such was the verbal portrait drawn by an acquaintance, the other day, of Henry Sanford of Bridgeport, Conn., Director and Vice President of the Adams Express Company, whose photograph the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE presents in this issue.

Mr. Sanford was born in Redding, Conn., Jan. 18, 1825, of good old Revolutionary stock. His early education he received in the public schools, and he was graduated from the White Plains Academy, where he subsequently passed some years as a tutor. In 1857 Mr. Sanford entered the service of the Adams Express Company in a subordinate capacity, and made his way through his own merits to its most important executive offices, rising to be Superintendent, then Manager, and finally President. It was Mr. Sanford who in 1891 as a Director probed into the circumstances of the purchase of a New England express company by the Adams Express Company and made the discoveries that resulted in the dismissal of the President and Vice President of the latter company. In recognition of his clear-headed and determined action in this matter his fellow-Directors elected him to the Presidency thus vacated, although he expressed a strong disinclination to take the place. In 1894, having seen to it that the affairs of the company were again in the best of condition, and appreciating the ability and loyal services of L. C. Weir, then in charge of the Western division, Mr. Sanford retired from the Presidency in Mr. Weir's favor. His interest in the company has in no wise abated, and he is ever ready with his counsel as Director. Recently in appreciation of his services his fellow-Directors insisted upon electing him to the Vice Presidency of the company. In addition to his work for the Adams Express Company, Mr. Sanford was also the organizer of the Southern Express Company.

An incident in Mr. Sanford's life to which he looks back with peculiar pleasure was in connection with Mr. Lincoln's famous night journey through Baltimore in February, 1861. It has not been determined to this day whether there was any foundation for the rumor then current that an attempt would be made to prevent Mr. Lincoln from reaching Washington alive, but it was enough then that such a rumor was current to cause the advisers of the President-elect to take precautions. Mr. Sanford, though a stanch Democrat, was one of the four men who met in Philadelphia on Feb. 21 and discussed and perfected arrangements for the journey of the succeeding night. The others were Allan Pinkerton, N. B. Judd of Chicago, and Mr. Franciscus, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad. As all the world knows now, it was decided that Mr. Lincoln should keep his engagement at Harrisburg on the 22d, be taken from that city in a special train to Philadelphia, hurried in a carriage through the latter city to the regular 11 o'clock train for Washington, and put aboard a sleeper as secretly as possible. This plan was carried out to the letter, and the country was electrified on the morning of Feb. 23 by the announcement that Mr. Lincoln was in Washington. The duty assigned to Mr. Sanford, who represented the American Telegraph Company at this council, was so to disconnect the wires as to make any telegraphing between the several points (Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington) within certain hours impossible. It is, perhaps, superfluous to add that all the necessary wires were effectively disconnected.

MISS CHRISTINE BRADLEY.

The Daughter of the Governor of Kentucky Who Will Christen the United States Man-of-War Kentucky with Water Obtained from a Well at Lincoln's Birthplace.

CHIEF ENGINEER GEORGE W. BAIRD, U. S. N.

To the west of the White House, in Washington, with one of its four impressive porches fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue, is the great pile of granite in which are housed the Departments of State, Navy, and War. The entire building is in the care of Chief Engineer George W. Baird, United States Navy, and a brief and necessarily inadequate sketch of his career will show to what competent hands the Government has confided this valuable property. For it is not merely a building in which a large number of offices are contained; it is as full, almost, of machinery and delicate appliances as a modern ship of war, and Mr. Baird understands the mechanism of a modern war vessel intimately and well.

Washington was his birthplace, and it was while a schoolboy there that he discovered his possession of a talent for mechanics. At nineteen, when the war of the rebellion broke out, he entered the navy as Acting Third Assistant Engineer. A year later, having reached the age at which he could be legally accepted, he became a part of the regular establishment. He had been twenty-three times under fire in his first year of service.

Mr. Baird's achievements in peace are many and important. Among his inventions are a fresh water distiller, with which sea water is converted on board of vessels of the navy into drinking water, an evaporator, pneumatic tell-tale steam trap, an automatic throttle, a boiler feeder, and a pneumatic steering apparatus. The system of ventilating ships by aspiration, now universally employed on large steamships, was invented, worked out, and written up by him. The first electric lighting plant ever used in a Government ship of any nation—that of the Albatross—was installed by him, and he afterward installed the electric lighting plants for the White House and the State, War, and Navy Department Building now under his charge as Superintendent.

Mr. Baird's abilities have been almost as various as they have been notable. When assigned for duty with the United States Fish Commission, under the late Prof. Spencer F. Baird, he planned special machinery for deep-sea exploring, and it was during the five years that he was Chief Engineer of the Albatross that it was written of her by a distinguished naturalist that "in her first five years' work she brought up from the dark depths of the sea more new species and new genera of marine life than all the previous exploring ships combined."

Among engineers Mr. Baird is acknowledged as one of the talented men of a most honorable and useful profession. He has not been so busy with his hands that he could not find time to use his pen. Chief among his contributions to engineering and scientific literature are papers on "The Absorption of Gases by Water and the Organic Matter Contained Therein," "The Ventilation of Ships," "On the Flight of the Flying Fish," "Electric Lighting," and "Pneumatic Steering Gear."

Mr. Baird is a Past President of the American Society of Naval Engineers, a member of the American Society of Naval Architects and Mechanical Engineers, and a member of the Loyal Legion. He has been and is active in Freemasonry, and a Masonic authority says of him that "from his close observation of the art in foreign lands he is able to entertain the banqueting brothers in a pleasing way."

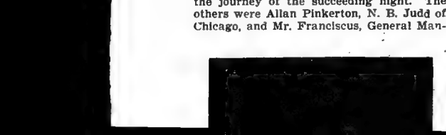

THE REV. CHARLES EDWARD JEFFERSON.

The new pastor of Broadway Tabernacle Church early showed his pulpit ability by winning first honors in a State oratorical contest that warmly interested every young collegian in Ohio in 1882. It was the year of his graduation from Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and everybody was surprised at the result, for it was not supposed that the usually cold temperament of the man could so arouse itself as to carry a great audience with it.

The Rev. Charles Edward Jefferson was born at Cambridge, Ohio, the year before the civil war broke out. His father was the dentist of the village. The son went to the academy and then to the high school. Then he undertook, as so many Western young men do, to teach school. While teaching he studied law. He also saved some money. With that money he went to Boston and entered the law school of the Boston University. While in Boston he attended Trinity Church. The preaching of its great rector, afterward Bishop Brooks of Massachusetts and now dead, aroused a latent religious feeling within him. He made the acquaintance of the distinguished divine, and under his influence changed from the law to the theological school of the same university. Being graduated in 1887 he was immediately called to the pastorate of Central Congregational Church at Chelsea, Mass., at a salary of $2,500. There he developed as a pulpit orator, as a thinker, and as a pastoral worker. The fame of the man grew, and so did the membership and spiritual manhood of his church. He went beyond the confines of his congregation and became the citizen, the reformer. He spoke on public questions, notably the temperance question, and he became a not small factor in the present condition of Chelsea in having had no open saloon since 1890. When fresh from the theological seminary he went to the Central Church he found a membership of 473. Now there is a membership of 730, and yet so great is the shifting of the population that he has to receive from sixty to seventy-five new members each year before he can begin to make an increase. One of his methods in the past has been the giving of lectures during the Sunday evenings in June on "Congregationalism," his aim being to make the members of his church intelligent churchmen and churchwomen. It was this record, coupled with the personality of the man, his pulpit ability, and his pastoral success, that led to his call to one of the most prominent churches of New York. The Broadway Tabernacle was made famous by the late Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor. Of late years business stands have crowded upon and around it, and it is said to be the purpose of the congregation, after consultation with the new pastor, to consider the matter of a sale of the property and removal to another site. The salary of the Rev. Mr. Jefferson is to be $10,000 a year.

THE MARRIAGE OF ILLA.

BY NORA HOPPER.

"WOE worth this wedding of mine," said Princess Illa.

In a gown stiff with silver thread, and the heavy-towered crown of a Chaldean Princess of the blood, she stood tall and white and still, amid her wailing waiting-women, on the threshold of her bridal chamber. And behind her her kindred stood watching her gravely. They had brought her to her marriage with shoutings and with music, but at last all the wedding songs were sung through, and the minstrels had fallen silent now, one by one; and her women stood wailing a death-song shrilly, and the Princess lay long weeping in her father's arms.

"The Moon will be angry that his victim is so long of coming, and because the Princess is faint-hearted the waterfloods will drown us all," whimpered a woman in the distance.

"Chaldea breeds no faint hearts," said the High Priest, speaking as if to himself; "'tis the outland blood of her mother, belike."

This Princess Illa heard, and her white face burned with proud color.

"A gift is a gift, servant of the Moon! And I give my gift willingly, though it be only my poor life." And she gave her hand to her women to kiss farewell. Then she turned to the King.

"Father and King, grant me a boon. There is your knife and here is my breast. Will you slay me yourself, lord?" cried the Princess eagerly. "King and father, I will kneel here down before you and clench my teeth, and I will not speak nor cry, though your hand shake and your knife miss, and wound me before it kill."

"I could not do it, daughter."

"Your knife is sharp: I will bare my breast, I will guide the knife myself—indeed, I will take my death dumbly from you: I will not make one moan, dear lord and father. You will not fear to strike if I do not draw back to cry out?" the Princess pleaded gently. "May I not take the quick death rather than the slow, Priest? I will not flinch for the cutting steel; 'tis only the unknown thing that I dread."

"No, lady, there must be no blood shed in the house of the Moon."

"Then, dear father and King, might not I die strangled with my own hair, as did my cousin Babba of Urukh? And her slave told me that because the women she bade kill her were timid she kneeled down to die and made little moan, but covered her face and died quickly; and surely there are enough of my women here so to strangle me. See," and she lifted in her hand a long black tress, "my hair is long enough for the task, and thick enough; and if one of the guard held me on my knees with his hands on my shoulders, surely I should not struggle at all. See you now, if the Priest held my hands two women might easily strangle me—Namma and Urlon, you are strong enough. Since I come here only to die, Priest, may not my women do for me this thing?"

"No, since that would annul your great gift, lady; since his wife must go living into the Moon's arms. 'Tis but a few steps now—room for the Moon's wife, you that stand by! Behold the bed where you shall sleep to-night, Princess Illa. Other maids have gone mad with the waiting, or died of it; and some weak ones have gone shrieking to death; but this bride is of the blood royal of Chaldea, and will feel no fear," said the High Priest smoothly. "Stand back, all, that the Princess may look upon her sleeping place."

The Princess came forward and stood beside the bed, looking at it with wide eyes into which there slowly crept a shadow of great fear. It was all of ash-white marble, finely carved into the likeness of lacework, dimly lighted by four swinging silver lamps; but of silken and woolen covers there were none. And at the head of the bed crouched a sculptured dragon, from whose yawning jaws flowed a stream of icy water.

"And I to lie there, Priest?" The Princess shivered.

"As other women have lain, lady, sleeping or waking, till death found them."

"At least, I am not to die alone?" said the Princess faintly.

"The Moon is the only one in the sky,

The Latest in Millinery.
A Black Velvet Hat with Jeweled Crown.

"THE PRINCESS TOOK OFF HER CROWN AND LAID IT AT HER FATHER'S FEET."

Princess; and when he loves and when he slays he is alone."

"If it must be, it must—and the gods will be my help. Priest, ye have leave to go."

"Barefoot and bareheaded must they be who mount those steps," said the High Priest, not moving.

"It is a hard saying bids me die barefoot like a slave; but to do the Moon's will I came hither, and I will do it," said the Princess.

"There is a band of blue jewels round your throat, lady; and the Moon's wife wears no jewels."

"Do you take off the string of turquoises about my neck, my golden armlets, and my anklets, women. What more?"

"Please you, put off the crown of your degree, Princess. Sacrifices know no rank when one comes to lie on the Moon's bed."

"What more, Priest?"

"You must put off your scarlet cloak. Blood is red—and your blood is not to flow, Princess. Had you elected to die at the altar of the Sun, the sacred knives would drink deep of your blood; so you might come to the sacrifice in scarlet robes indeed, but, being chosen to be wife of the Moon, it is by water that you must lay down your life."

Now the cloak was of royal scarlet, and the King himself took this from his daughter's shoulders; and because her sacrifice was a voluntary one and not one of force, the Princess took off her crown with her own hands and laid it, sighing gently, at her father's feet. Now a waiting woman untied her girdle and unbound her hair and a slave undid her sandals, and her naked feet and lightly veiled bosom shrank from the keen cold of all the winds blowing through the pierced pillars and the clinging chill of the wet, white floor.

"Brother!" cried the Princess, sobbing.

"Thou art no more my sister, but bride of the Moon and sister of the Moon," cried her brother. He held her hand fast, in cruel kindness, and led her up the dripping steps, hastening her reluctant feet, and lifted her upon the bed.

"Lay thyself down here, sister, and take thy courage about thee. Hasten thy farewells and keep us here no longer; for thy kindred must not wait, and thy bridegroom will not wait. Why shouldst thou be afraid?"

The Princess obeyed him and lay down, trembling much, and covered her eyes with her hands. "Father!" she cried.

"Seeing that thou art no virgin going unwedded to a sorry death, but a Princess dying for a people, not one but a thousand deaths is this that thou diest; and how shouldst thou be afraid?" said the King. And he held her in his arms as she shrank for the last time from the coverlet of flowing water and the cold marble couch. "Surely death shall come not ungently to thee, sweet, and thy pangs be few, seeing thy death shall save from fire and flood thy country, and make pitiful for us the gods that were angry; and have thou no fear lest I forget thee, flesh of my flesh and blood of my blood." Then: "Be of good cheer, bride," said he softly. "Loose thine hands, daughter, and patience while I put on thee thy wedding bracelets." He unclasped her clinging hands himself, and lifted them high above her head until they touched the silver rings on either side of the dragon's crested head. These snapped round her wrists, holding her arms fast. As she lay, shrinking, her head just below the dragon's head, the water avoided her face and flowed regularly and smoothly down from her bosom to her feet, whence it escaped down to the marble floor below.

"Farewell, my women, one and all," said the Princess. "One last service only may ye do me. Pray only that I may be silent."

She neither felt her brother's kiss nor heard the King's farewell, nor the sound of his withdrawing; but shut her lips and her eyes, and there lay, clothed with terror as a garment, covered to the heart with flowing water, filled to the lips with fear of the unknown Thing that would come with the coming of the first moonbeam. She saw, dimly, shapes come and go beside her, hands wrung together in sorrow, hands held over her in blessing, hands flung up in passionate farewell; heard dimly the voices of the High Priest and his servitors, and the distant familiar singing of her own women mingle and mix and fade away; and as the darkness grew, the water-flow that enveloped her grew in volume until it felt as though all the waters of a lake were bursting over her shrinking breast. Presently a silver flute-note stole softly out from the shadows near her head, and then the sonorous tones of a great Egyptian harp:

"The Moon's way
Over the flowing waters which obey
The Moon's white will; and all the goblin things
That dip and dive midmost the water springs;
The whiteness of the waters and the white
Breath of those flowers that only bloom at night;
All these be with the Moon's bride to uphold,
To keep her love warm while her breast grows cold:
Her heart alive to keep
Against the hour when she shall sink asleep,
When Night and Death, and ebbing and flowing tide,
Call the Moon's bride."

And with the song there came strength to Illa, and she tried to drag herself free from the silver shackles that held her, crying, "I will not be bound. I came to lie here of my own free will, and I will not be shamed. Come to me, thou Moon; I am Chaldea, I am thy wife, and I call to thee."

Then her armlets parted and fell asunder with a silver sound, and her hands were free. Above her a great roar of gathering waters broke out from the dragon's open jaws; but Princess Illa was past fear now, and she rose up on the bed, waiting, while the roar gathered sound and fury. And first she swept the hair back from her face that she might see her death, and then she locked her hands about the dragon's carved neck.

"For I am to die here," she said, "and here is none other stay to hold me steady while I am a-dying."

And the roaring gathered and died away, gathered and died away three times; and now the Princess began to fear lest she should turn coward again. So she loosed hold of the dragon's neck and lay down once more in her place under the veil of flowing water; but now her face was below its shallow stream. So for a few seconds she lay there, drowning under a film of water no deeper than a shallow rain pool. And then the roar gathered again, and the waters burst over her, and she was tossed, choking, up to the free air; and then she was drowning again among thick lily roots and slimy snake coils. And then suddenly an arm was clasping her, and a heart beat against hers, and her womanhood was burning out of her—her body no more than a torch kindled by a white flame of moonlight. And presently she was not Illa, nor a drowning woman any more—but lay, a dead Princess, on her marble bed, with lilies from the bank grasped in her clenched hands and tangled in her tossed black hair. But her face shone white as a pearl amid the night of her hair, and the light on it was the memory of the kiss the Moon had given her ere he killed her.—Black and White.

The Fat Man Gets Even.

From The Buffalo Enquirer.

The Buffalonians were coming home from somewhere or other. They were all in the same sleeper. One of the party, the fattest, turned in early. The others did not feel sleepy, so they spent an hour or two in the pleasant diversion of keeping the fat man wide awake.

The favorite method was to wait until the fat man was dozing and then throw something in the berth. At 10 o'clock one of the party carelessly tossed in a shoe. It was a good, big, honest shoe, and it hit the fat man in the tenderest part of his anatomy, his stomach.

He had borne it all good naturedly before that. But he drew the line there. So he opened the car window and quietly dropped the shoe out in the snow. The others had stopped their pranks and the fat man went to sleep with a peaceful smile on his face, comforted by the thought that he was good and even with somebody.

He was.

It was his own shoe.

THE NARADA CUP.

The beautiful Narada Cup is the last trophy to be completed of the series of yacht prizes that have marked the 1897 season of the New York Yacht Club. This latest example of modern silversmithing has but recently been completed by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., and shipped to Mr. Percival Chubb, the owner of the winning sloop Vigilant. The trophy is a special prize offered by Mr. H. Walters of Baltimore for the greatest number of runs from Huntington Harbor to Vineyard Haven. It is in the form of a Greek vase, with dolphin handles, from the mouth of which are suspended two laurel wreaths resting on the sides. Above the dolphins upon the narrow neck of the cup are two crossed flags, one the New York Yacht Club standard and the other that of the steam yacht Narada, the colors of which are shown in enamel; beneath the flags, forming a shoulder to the body of the cup, are the words in large raised letters, "The Narada Cup." On the body of the cup is a fine etching of Mr. Walters's yacht the Narada, (the name signifies a Hindu god,) and on the reverse side appears the following inscription:

New York Yacht Club Cruise.
Greatest number of runs from
Huntington Harbor to Vineyard Haven,
Elapsed time, any rig.
Won by
Sloop Vigilant.

The cup weighs 105 ounces and rests on an ebony base, in front of which are raised silver anchors and ropes. The total height of the trophy is 28 inches.

The Narada Cup.

1898

A GODCHILD OF WASHINGTON*

IN the parish register of the Reformed Dutch Church in Albany is the following baptismal record, under date of March 4, 1781:

Ouders, (Parents.)
Philip Schuyler,
Catharine Van Rensselaer.
Kinderen; (Children.)
Catharine Van Rensselaer.
Getuigen. (Witnesses,) Geo. Washington, James Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Washington, Margarita Schuyler.

This entry furnishes the explanation of the appearance of Mrs. Katharine Schuyler Baxter's recent book, "A Godchild of Washington." Starting from this record she has collected a large quantity of information concerning the life of the godchild of Washington, her family, friends, and contemporaries. Much of this information is comparatively unknown, being confined to volumes scarcely to be had except in public libraries. Some of it, indeed, has never before been printed, and will form a welcome addition to the knowledge which we already possess concerning life in Colonial New York.

Many of the chapters or articles which the book contains have been prepared especially for it by descendants of the families to which they respectively relate. This plan furnishes a guarantee of accuracy not otherwise so well obtainable, and renders the work more authoritative in cases of local or genealogical controversy. Mrs. Baxter has drawn freely from town and county histories, manuscript records hitherto unpublished, letters, and many other sources to enlarge the stock of recondite information contained in this large and handsome volume. But what will undoubtedly prove to be the most attractive portion of the work to the general reader is the large number of illustrations which the book contains. Many of these are portraits of the family and friends of the godchild reproduced from the original paintings, which, being as they are in the possession of a few families, have been hitherto inaccessible to the public. Besides portraits, there are many reproductions of coats-of-arms and views of the dwellings of the various families.

The great-great-grandfather of the godchild was Philip Pieterse Schuyler, or Van Schuyler, who came from Holland and was among the early settlers of Albany, or, as it was, then, Beverwyck. In 1650 he married Margarita Van Slichtenhorst, daughter of Brant Arentse Van Slichtenhorst, who was Director of the Colony of Rensselaerwyck at Albany.

His son, Col. Peter Schuyler, born in 1657, was for many years one of the most prominent men in the Colonial history of New York. Col. Peter Schuyler's fame rests chiefly on the importance of his services as a diplomatist in preserving peace between the English Colonies and the French Colonies of Canada. Living at Albany, which was then a frontier town, Col. Schuyler had remarkable opportunities for gaining a knowledge of the Indian languages and for obtaining in a wonderful degree their respect and love.

By far the most dangerous enemies which the English at that time had among the Indians were the Five Nations, or Iroquois Confederacy. These were five entirely distinct tribes, which were, however, governed by the same laws and firmly united for mutual protection and for war. In 1671 the number of their warriors was estimated to be 2,000. This confederacy had long been a source of great anxiety to the rulers of the Province of New York, for their chiefs could not be depended upon. They might at any moment lend aid to the French across the border, with disastrous results for the town of Albany, and, indeed, for the whole province. But Col. Schuyler succeeded in managing them as no one had ever before been able to do. He kept them for years in a state of perfect friendship to the English. The name which they gave him, "Quidor," or "Brother," shows in what regard they held him. Governor Horatio Seymour used to say that, by his influence with the Indians and the use he made of it, Peter Schuyler did more than any other man in America to secure the control of the continent to the English over the French.

In 1686 Albany was made a city and Peter Schuyler was appointed Mayor. He, with the Aldermen, was authorized to hold court. One of the early cases which were tried was that of a negro who had stolen the poor fund of the Lutheran Minister. The Court decided that "considering how evil consequence it is and bad example it is for ye negers, have ordered ye sd neger to be whipt throw the town att ye cart tale by ye hands of ye hangman forthwith as an example to oyrs, and his master to pay ye costts."

In 1710 Schuyler, disappointed at the result of the recent expedition against Canada, was authorized by the Provincial Council to go to England to urge the Ministry to renewed efforts in the war. It was decided to take several Iroquois sachems on the voyage to impress them with the power and glory of the Queen and England in general. The Indians, naturally, caused a great sensation in England, and the contemporary newspapers were filled with descriptions of them and of their reception by the Queen. Both Addison and Steele wrote essays about them. This reception had all the formality given to that of foreign Princes. Their farewell address, which they "des re that our brother (Quidor) may deliver as our minds," expressed their appreciation of the courtesy shown them and an ardent desire to remain at peace with a land of such glory. Queen Anne desired to knight Col. Schuyler, but he refused this honor. He accepted from her, however, a gold snuffbox, a diamond brooch and earrings, and various pieces of silver plate.

Some years after his return from England Col. Schuyler was head of the Provincial Government, with the title of President of the Council. This position he held until the appointment of William Burnet as Governor in 1720. Col. Schuyler died in 1724 and was buried in Albany.

Gen. Philip Schuyler of the Revolution, the father of the godchild of Washington, was born in Albany in 1733. One of the few mistakes in genealogy which this book contains is the statement in Chancellor Kent's biography of Gen. Schuyler that his grandfather was Col. Peter Schuyler ("Quidor.") In reality, Philip Schuyler's grandfather was Col. Johannes Schuyler, the brother of Col. Peter. This Johannes was the youngest son of Philip Pieterse, the first settler. He also was prominent in the early Colonial wars, but was eclipsed by the fame of his brother Peter. Gen. Schuyler's father was also a Johannes. His mother was Cornelia Van Cortlandt, youngest daughter of Stephanus Van Cortlandt and Gertrude Schuyler. The birthplace of Gen. Schuyler was a Dutch house in Albany, which stood at the corner of State and Pearl Streets until it was pulled down a few years ago. When the building was erected, in 1657, Pearl Street was the principal thoroughfare of the village.

Philip Schuyler in 1755 was married to Catharine Van Rensselaer by Dominie Theodorus Frelinghuysen of Albany. She was the only daughter of Col. John Van Rensselaer, of the Lower Manor at Greenbush, and Angelica Livingston. She was the great-great-granddaughter of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the first Patroon of Rensselaerwyck. In the same year in which he was married Philip Schuyler joined the army and commanded a company of New-York provincials throughout the "French and Indian war." When the war was ended by the treaty of Paris in 1763, he served the province in various civil offices. He was one of the Commissioners appointed to manage the controversy concerning the boundary line between New York and Massachusetts. As member of the Assembly he took part in the stormy scenes in the House when the question of submitting to the unjust taxation of the Crown was debated. He moved a resolution declaring that it was "a great grievance," and after a sharp contest this motion was carried. This was almost the last proceeding of the General Assembly of the Colony. Schuyler, George Clinton, and Col. Philip Livingston stood together in these contests and ultimately had the pleasure of seeing the minority break down the resistance of the House.

On June 19, 1775, Schuyler was appointed by Congress the third Major General of the army. "In eleven days," says Chancellor Kent, "we find him in actual service." He received the command of the army in the Province of New York. His attention was given to the northern frontiers, which were in constant danger from the British in Canada. When the invasion of Canada was decided upon the task of organizing a large part of it fell upon Gen. Schuyler. The expedition was not successful. Of the two Generals who commanded the divisions Montgomery was killed and Arnold was wounded. Congress became dissatisfied with the conduct of the war, and in 1777 appoint-

*A GODCHILD OF WASHINGTON. A Picture of the Past. By Katharine Schuyler Baxter. Published by subscription for private circulation only. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

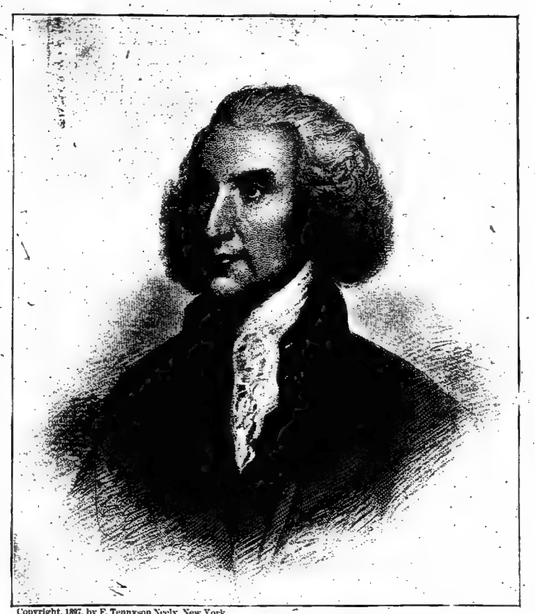

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Ph Schuyler

MRS. WASHINGTON.

VAN CORTLANDT MANOR HOUSE.

ed Gen. Gates to the command of the army. Schuyler, considering this as an indignity and an aspersion upon his personal conduct, demanded an investigation. Upon the report of the committee Congress was convinced that it had made a mistake, and, refusing to accept his resignation, restored him to his command.

Again, in the campaign of 1777, the people, disgusted at the evacuation of Fort Ticonderoga, demanded his recall. He was superseded by Gen. Gates, and the fruits of his labor of months fell into other hands.

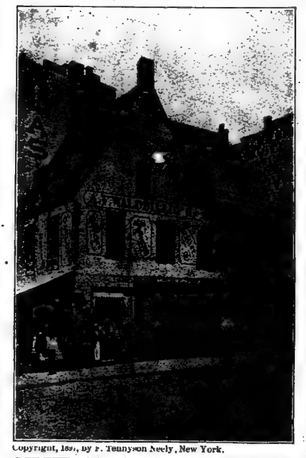

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BIRTHPLACE OF PHILIP SCHUYLER.

Yet he had had nothing whatever to do with the evacuation, for Gen. St. Clair had abandoned the fort without his knowledge or orders. This event practically ended his military career. He was present at the capture of Burgoyne, and entertained that defeated officer at his mansion in Albany. In the Autumn of 1778 the court-martial to investigate the conduct of Gen. Schuyler in the campaign held its session. The court acquitted him "with the highest honor" of every charge preferred against him. This judgment was confirmed by Congress; but, although urged by Washington to resume his command, Schuyler refused to do so and insisted on the acceptance of his resignation.

When this was finally accepted, in 1779, he withdrew from military service and "devoted the remainder of his life to the service of his country in its political councils." In 1777 he was elected a member of Congress, an office which he held for three years. In 1790 he and Rufus King were appointed the first Senators from New York. He was not able to hold this office long, for his continual ill health rendered any active duties impossible for him. Gen. Schuyler was active in schemes of improvement of every kind, and when, in 1792, the Legislature chartered two companies formed to promote "northern and western" canals, he was made President of both. His scheme was for slack-water navigation up the Mohawk River to Wood Creek, thence to Oneida Lake, and through the Oswego River to Lake Ontario. This plan was carried out, and the canal was dug and locks were built. The remains of them can yet be seen at Little Falls. This was the beginning of the idea which years later resulted in the completion of the Erie Canal. Gen. Schuyler died in 1804.

Gen. Schuyler was not the only warlike and determined member of the family. His wife, Catharine Van Rensselaer, had the same spirit which he had. When the American Army was retreating from Burgoyne, she went to her country seat at Saratoga to superintend the removal of the household property. Gen. Schuyler directed her to fire the great wheat fields on the place, which she did with her own hands.

The other families in the neighborhood followed her example, and Burgoyne was forced, as he said, "to cross the sea for the daily nourishment of his soldiers." Mrs. Schuyler gave up her horses for the use of the Continental Army and returned to Albany on a sled drawn by oxen. The loss to Gen. Schuyler when the British destroyed the Saratoga property was considerable. Burgoyne declared that at his orders "a very good dwelling house, exceeding large storehouses, great sawmills, and other outbuildings to the value of perhaps ten thousand pounds," were burned.

Catharine Van Rensselaer Schuyler, the godchild of Washington, was born, as we have seen, in 1781. Her infancy and youth were passed in the family mansion, which yet stands at the head of Schuyler Street in Albany. This building, which is one of the old landmarks of the city, was built by Mrs. Philip Schuyler in 1761-2, while her husband was in Europe, whence came many articles of furniture for the new house. It stood formerly far outside the city limits, but now streets have been cut through all around it. It is entirely of brick, two stories high, with balustraded roof and dormer windows. The vestibule is octagonal, with four large windows, and opens into an immense hall. In this hall is a broad winding staircase, showing on its railing a long cut made by the tomahawk of an Indian when in 1781 an attempt was made by the Tories and Indians to capture Gen. Schuyler. On the 7th of August of that year, while the family were seated in the hall, a servant entered and announced that a man wished to speak with the General at the back gate. The family, who had been warned of this scheme for his capture, fearing an ambuscade, quickly barricaded the house and fled to an upper room. Soon the assailants burst open the doors and rushed in. At that moment Mrs. Schuyler discovered that her infant daughter, Catharine, was not with them. Her daughter Margarita insisted upon going in search of her. She rushed down stairs, snatched the baby from the cradle, and made a successful dash for the stairs, up which she escaped just in time to avoid the tomahawk thrown at her by an Indian. Just then the General cried from above: "Come on, my brave fellows; surround the damned rascals." The enemy, supposing that help had come, hastily withdrew, and the family were saved.

From the upper windows of the house a magnificent view of the Hudson and the surrounding hills is obtained. In the attic the vast beams, hewn by an axe, are held in place by wooden pins. There are in it rooms for slaves. This is a much more comfortable place than the cellar which in many of the old manors was thought to be a sufficiently good lodging. Tradition assigns an underground passage from the river to the cellar but, unfortunately for family romance, this cannot be verified. "One of the great attractions of the house," says Procter, "was a splendid and well-selected library." The use of this library was given to Aaron Burr when a member of the Legislature in Albany. Little did Gen. Schuyler think that he was entertaining the man who was some years later to kill his son-in-law, Alexander Hamilton.

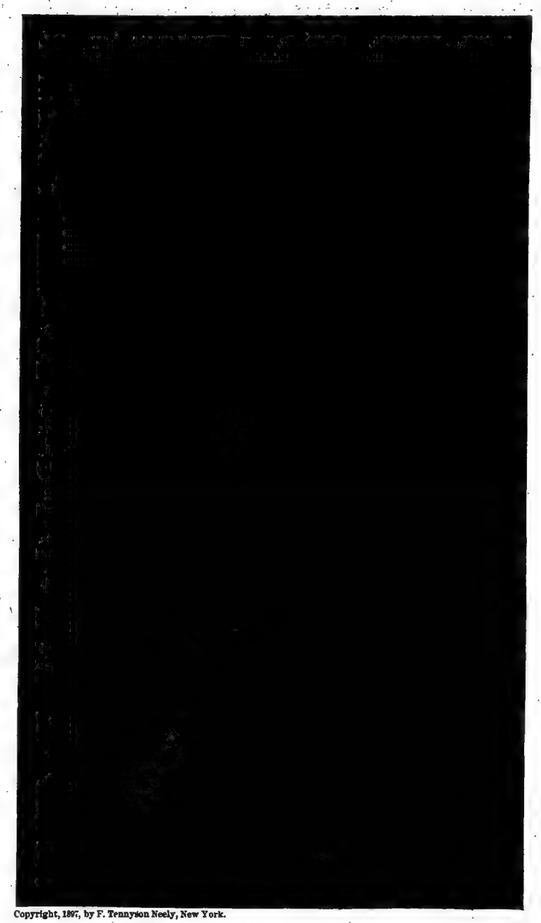

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OLD SCHUYLER SILVER.—1650.

Among other guests of the family was Gen. Burgoyne, who was entertained there for a long time after his surrender. "One Autumn day just before Burgoyne left Albany he was strolling in the grounds along the river bank with Margarita Schuyler, (Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer,) then but seventeen years of age. During the conversation he asked her what he should send her from England. She, being very shy, kept her eyes fixed on the ground." Thus left to his own choice, he sent among the presents which he made to the family a pair of diamond shoe buckles for her.

Another guest from the British Army at the mansion at this time was Baron Reidesel, with his wife and children. Soon after their arrival one of the children, impressed by the spacious house, inquired of her mother in German: "If this were the palace father was to have when he came to America."

Unfortunately for the Baroness's equanimity, one of the Schuyler family understood German and heard the child's whisper. "The child," says the author, "was speedily silenced."

In 1782 the house had a number of distinguished guests within its doors, for Washington, accompanied by Lafayette, Kosciusko, Hamilton, Steuben, Knox, and Greene, while on a tour of military inspec-

1898

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PETER SCHUYLER, FIRST MAYOR OF ALBANY.

tion, were entertained by Gen. Schuyler. One of the frequent visitors was James Kent, the eminent jurist, Chancellor of New York. He was a close personal friend of the General, and from his biographical sketch is drawn a large part of the information in the present volume.

It was here that Catharine Schuyler grew up. Little is known of the studies and interests of her youth. She was the youngest and favorite child of her father, who always called her "My Kitty." In 1796 she started with him for Oswego and the Falls of Niagara. They were not able to finish their journey, however, as they could obtain no means of transportation, and proceeded only as far as Fort Ontario, at Oswego. This was a two weeks' journey through the wilderness. They traveled by batteaux or flatboats, which were slowly propelled by poles. When the wind was favorable they hoisted a sail and were able to go at a very respectable rate.

Catharine Schuyler was twice married. Her first husband was Samuel Bayard Malcolm, son of Gen. William Malcolm of Revolutionary fame. Gen. Malcolm was a Scotchman, who came to New York in 1763 as partner and agent of a business firm in Glasgow. At the outbreak of the war he joined the army, and was soon made Colonel of a regiment of New York militia. In 1779 he received the command of all the New York troops on the west side of the Hudson River. His headquarters were at West Point, or Fort Arnold, as it was then called. He retired in December, 1780. Gen. Malcolm was in 1776 Adjutant General of the Northern Army, under Gates. His son, Samuel Bayard Malcolm, was graduated from Columbia College in 1796, and, at the age of twenty, was appointed secretary to Vice President Adams.

The second husband of Catharine Schuyler was her cousin, James Cochran, eldest son of Dr. John Cochran, who was Director General of Military Hospitals in the Revolution. Dr. Cochran had married Gertrude Schuyler, the eldest sister of Gen. Philip Schuyler. The grandson of Dr. Cochran, Gen. John Cochran, the well-known lawyer and politician of this city, has lately (Feb. 7) died here, at the age of eighty-four. He served as Colonel of Volunteers during the early part of the civil war, and in 1862 became Brigadier General. In 1864 Gen. Cochran was nominated for Vice President on the ticket with Frémont for President, but he withdrew from the contest. In 1872 he was Acting Mayor of New York. He was President of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New York at the time of his death.

Catharine Schuyler and James Cochran lived at Oswego in a spacious house surrounded by a grove of giant trees. From a hill near by there was a magnificent view of Lake Ontario, framed on both sides by the primeval forest. Here Mrs. Cochran spent the latter years of her life, and here she died. Mrs. Baxter is her granddaughter, and her recollections of her grandmother form a very interesting chapter of the book. She is described as "tall, with an erect figure of uncommon grace; a noble and impressive countenance, a warm, generous heart; a never-failing courtesy, and a charm in conversation that attracted all ages."

Among the families who were related to the Schuylers none were more prominent in the Colonial history of the State than the Van Cortlandts, who, with the Livingstons and Van Rensselaers, formed by their wealth and position a feudal aristocracy. Undoubtedly the most interesting of the few surviving examples of seventeenth century houses in the State of New York is the Van Cortlandt Manor. This ancient building stands near the Hudson River at the mouth of the Kitchawan or Croton River. The manor house was built in 1681 by Johannes Van Cortlandt, son of Stephanus and grandson of the celebrated Oloff Stevense Van Cortlandt. From that time to the present it has always been inhabited by Van Cortlandts. At first it was used only as a country place or shooting box when the owners lived in the city, but after some time it became their principal residence.

All the prominent men of our early days have been entertained there. Franklin, while on his way from Canada to New York and thence to his mission in France, staid there some days. In 1774, Gov. William Tryon, hoping to persuade Gen. Pierre Van Cortlandt to give his support to the British, came up the river in a ship with his family. Gen. Philip Van Cortlandt thus recounted his attempt and ill success: "After remaining a night, he proposed a walk. He commenced with observing what great favors could be obtained if my father would relinquish his opposition to the views of the King, what grants of land could and would be the consequence. My father then observed that he was chosen a representative by the unanimous approbation of a people who placed confidence in his integrity to use all his ability for their benefit and the good of the country as a patriot, which line of conduct he was determined to pursue. The Governor then turned to his secretary, Col. Fanning, and said: 'I find our business here must terminate, for nothing can be effected in this place, so we will return.' Which they did by taking a short and hasty farewell." Pierre Van Cortlandt continued to serve the people faithfully, and at the commencement of the Revolution he was appointed President of the Committee of Public Safety. In 1777 he was elected the first Lieutenant Governor of the State on the ticket with George Clinton, the first Governor. This position he held for eighteen years.

Gov. Clinton, who was in 1804 Vice President of the United States, married Cornelia Tappan of Kingston. Their daughter, Catharine, married Major Gen. Pierre Van Cortlandt, the brother of Philip Van Cortlandt. The portraits in crayon of Gov. and Mrs. Clinton by St. Menon Valdevieux reproduced here, now hang in the Van Cortlandt manor house.

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, Jr.

BARBERS IN JAPAN.

According to Mr. Otis A. Poole, who has spent several years in the tea business in Yokohama, the Japanese barber is an ideal practitioner of his profession. Mr. Poole says that Japanese barbers are not only deft and dainty in the use of their hands, but are very expeditious and unobtrusive. The best barbers in Japan are very busy, and, as they go from house to house, or, in a hotel, from room to room, it is necessary to make appointments with them some days ahead. Their charges are by no means high. Mr. Poole tells of an American business man who spent six or seven months in Yokohama and was shaved regularly every morning and only saw his barber three times.

The day that he reached Yokohama this American sent for the proprietor of the hotel and told him that he wanted the services of a good barber once a day. He was informed that the best available knight of the razor was very busy and could only be obtained for a certain hour in the afternoon or at 5:30 o'clock in the morning. The time mentioned for the afternoon not being convenient for the American, he decided to be shaved every morning, although 5:30 was much earlier than his usual time for rising. On the morning of the barber's first visit he awoke and remained awake while being shaved, although he did not get out of bed. On the second morning he also awoke when the barber came, but dozed off under the soothing manipulation of the Japanese artist's talented fingers. After that he did not wake up at all while being shaved, but found himself at each breakfast call with a clean shave and no traces of the operation. The American saw the barber for the third time when he sent for him just before leaving Yokohama to thank him and compliment him on his dainty service.

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Birthplace of Benjamin Franklin.

Ready to Negotiate.

From The Chicago News.

She—Ah, Count, you don't know how my love for you distresses my parents. I heard my father say this morning that he would give $50,000 if I could never see you again.

The Count—Ees your fazaire in hees offees now, you sink?

FEB

1898

SURPRISED.

He—No, my dear, I'll not tell you what I'm going to give you for your birthday. Why can't you women wait and be surprised?

She—Oh, tell me now. If you keep your promise I'll be surprised enough.

Of Course Not.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Greene—My husband is such a thoughtful man! He always goes down into the basement kitchen to smoke.

Mrs. Gray—And lets the smoke come up stairs into the dining-room through the dumb waiter.

Mrs. Greene—Yes; but that's because he is absent minded, poor man. That has nothing to do with his thoughtfulness, you know.

Just Seau.

From The Chicago News.

Mary Ann sat alone with her beau
For hours with the gas turned leau;
When he said he must leave
She caught hold of his sleeve
While she wept and exclaimed, "Eau, neau!"

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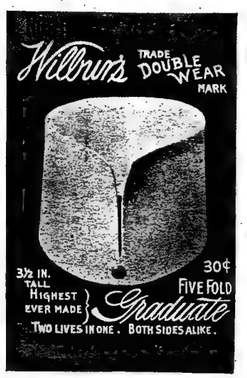

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair, winds mostly northwesterly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,018. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.05¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅞ cents; cash cotton, 6 5-16 cents.

FOREIGN.—There is a great patriotic outburst throughout Greece over the escape of King George from assassination. The would-be assassins have not been arrested. Lord Salisbury, the British Premier, is confined to his room at Hatfield House by a slight indisposition. Frederick Tennyson, brother of the late Lord Alfred Tennyson, is dead.—Page 7.

Page 1.

William Warren dived into a shallow plunge in the Lafayette Place Baths, and died three hours later in St. Vincent's Hospital of a fractured skull.

H. H. Hanna expresses confidence of action by Congress on the financial question along the lines recommended by the Indianapolis Convention.

The disabled French steamship La Champagne was towed into Halifax Harbor yesterday by the freight steamer Roman, having been picked up at sea drifting helplessly. Her anchor cable had parted.

The Japanese Government has decided that foreign capital is needed to develop the resources of the country, and is prepared to welcome investors. A plan is under consideration for the establishment of a Japanese-American bank.

Page 2.

The Central Labor Union adopted resolutions yesterday favoring the erection of a monument to the Maine victims.

Dr. Parkhurst considered the Maine disaster at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, and quoted Scripture to direct the people in performing their duty toward Spain, Cuba, and Armenia. The Rev. Henry Frank preached on the Maine at the Berkeley Lyceum.

Señor Polo y Bernabe, the new Spanish Minister to the United States, will sail from Gibraltar for New York to-day. It is announced that upon his arrival in Washington he will resume the negotiations looking to a commercial treaty with special reference to Cuba.

Page 3.

Republican leaders in the House hope that Congress will adjourn early in May.

The Canadian Pacific is said to have made a proposition to the American roads to end the Western rate war.

Lieut. Guinaien of La Bretagne accidentally broke Mrs. Fritz's wheel in a collision, and was arrested on her complaint.

The Woodside Water Company, through its President, has written to Commissioner Dalton offering to supply Long Island City with water until May 1.

The Democratic press of the State, including both the Bryan and anti-Bryan papers, urge that the campaign next Fall be made solely on State issues, and that the currency question be ignored.

Paul D. Cravath, Chairman of the Union League Club Special Committee on Primary Election Legislation, issued a statement last night to the effect that a bill, apparently satisfactory, had been drafted, and that the Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee of Erie County had indorsed it.

The sessions of the State Legislature this week will be devoted largely to routine work on local bills. It is expected that the Primary Election Reform bill will be introduced, and action will be taken on the Ellsworth Newspaper bill and the Cantor dollar-gas measure. Richard Croker's flop on the question of biennial sessions is attributed in Albany to the influence of David B. Hill.

Page 4.

Miss Westropp, the young Irishwoman whom the Boston police were asked to find, was married Saturday in Milford, Mass.

A New York syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of the Housatonic River water rights, with a view to using them for the development of electric power.

The Commercial Travelers' Fair will be opened in the Madison Square Garden to-night by Chauncey M. Depew, and Mayor Van Wyck is expected to be present.

Magistrate Pool, in the Centre Street Police Court, granted the application of Henry Brown, complainant, to have a hearing adjourned, in order that he might attend his wife's funeral. The money Brown had for flowers was stolen.

Page 5.

The steamer Manitoban has arrived in port from Norway with Lapp reindeer and drivers, for the Klondike relief expedition, in charge of Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

Dr. R. Boeck of Dresden, Germany, the noted explorer, lectured before a large audience at the Liederkranz Hall on "India and the Hindus." The lecture was illustrated with nearly 200 stereopticon views.

The British steamer Legislator was burned in mid-ocean Feb. 16. Six of her crew lost their lives. The survivors of the crew of thirty men and two passengers reached Boston yesterday on the fruit steamer Flowergate.

Assistant Secretary Davis of the Department of the Interior has modified the action of the Board of Revision of the Pension Bureau, under Hoke Smith, by practically deciding that the veterans then dropped from the list may have a re-examination.

It is reported by the steamer Topeka, which arrived at Seattle last night, that a number of soldiers were killed and others injured last Sunday at Juneau, where the Oregon, in which they were passengers, went ashore. The Oregon came off at high tide uninjured.

Page 7.

William M. Singerly died yesterday in Philadelphia.

Page 10.

James Shields demanded $1,500 from William Kelly in a stable in Brooklyn. He was overpowered and locked up.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in Brooklyn last night held that man has been developed by God from an animal race.

Peter Hern, clerk of the Palace Hotel, at 288 Bowery, was stabbed, perhaps fatally, last night by Allen Kavanagh, who had been turned out.

Residents of Homewood, Brooklyn, have been terrorized by "long and short" burglars, who have succeeded in getting but $11. The locality's "long and short" watchmen have so far failed to catch them.

The congregation of the Brick Presbyterian Church, 410 Fifth Avenue, yesterday celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke. The great new electric organ of the church was also dedicated in his honor.

Superintendent of Banks F. D. Kilburn will submit to the Legislature to-day his report for 1897. He devotes especial attention to the savings banks and urges the necessity of fostering them. In counties which have these institutions one person in every three is a depositor.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town-Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 9.

SALVATIONISTS RUN DOWN.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 27.—John Feeney, a contractor, while driving at a rapid rate down South Fourth Avenue to-night, dashed into a detachment of the Salvation Army, which was kneeling in the street praying. Capt. Traub was run down and knocked over. He received a severe scalp wound. Several others were knocked down, but not injured. Feeney was arrested for reckless driving.

NEBRASKA LOSES ITS CASE.

OMAHA, Feb. 27.—The jury in the case of the State against the bondsmen of ex-State Treasurer Bartley returned a verdict for the defense this evening.

The amount sued for was $555,000. The case was on trial nineteen days, and was given to the jury Friday evening. The Court's instructions were in effect that a verdict for the full amount should be returned in favor of the State.

There was much surprise when the verdict was read, even the Col. expressing astonishment. The State will move to have the verdict set aside.

LA CHAMPAGNE IN PORT

Towed Safely Into Halifax Harbor by the Big Freight Steamer Roman.

WAS DRIFTING WHEN PICKED UP

Her Anchor Cable Had Parted in the Storm—The Saloon Passengers and Mails Will Be Sent Here by Rail To-day.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 27.—The three hundred and more passengers on board the French Line steamer La Champagne will rest more soundly to-night than they have done for ten days. After drifting for five days on the Newfoundland Banks with her engines disabled and her tail shaft broken, the big Boston-bound freighter Roman, from Liverpool, came along, picked her up, and brought her into Halifax without further mishap of consequence. The two steamers came into port this afternoon.

The saloon presented an animated scene when a reporter went on board, as the passengers were eager to learn what anxious friends in New York had thought of the detention of the steamer, and all about the rescue of the brave men who had left it in a lifeboat to seek aid. All were glad to tell their experiences. On the 17th, the day on which the shaft broke, the passengers were passing the time pleasantly, and the ship was steaming fast against the head seas, when, suddenly, about 5 P. M., a tremendous crashing sound was heard below. The passengers were greatly alarmed.

The ship began to slow down and heavy soundings shook the whole craft. Capt. Poirot quickly calmed the passengers, and soon it was discovered that the tail shaft had broken. The engines worked with tremendous force and rapidity when the resistance of the screw was removed, and before they could be stopped considerable damage was done in the engine room. Finally the engines were stopped, after the piston and connecting rods had snapped and other damage was done.

Thought He Could Make Repairs.

Capt. Poirot announced that the damage could be repaired, and the steamer would proceed at 1 o'clock the next day. She was put about, but after further examination it was found that repairs could not be made. Nothing remained to be done but anchor. La Champagne was then in latitude 45.35, longitude 51.47, just in the track of outward-bound steamers. The passengers and crew were hopeful of being sighted by some passenger steamer, but a thick fog closed in, blighting their hopes. The steamer kept up a continual fire of guns and discharge of rockets, but no answer came to their signals, and on Friday the Captain dispatched a boat containing nine men and the third officer to look for help.

That night a fierce gale sprang up and heavy seas dashed against the big steamer. The anchor chains strained and the ship was tossed about dangerously. After midnight the gale increased in fury, and about 4 o'clock Saturday morning the anchor cable parted and the ship drifted southward.

The situation was critical in the extreme. The passengers were terrified at the thought of their helpless condition, adrift on a disabled steamer in midocean. The vessel was driven southward at the rate of fifty miles daily.

La Champagne drifted in this way from Saturday morning, Feb. 19, until Wednesday, the 23d. Night came on and the wearied passengers had most of them retired, when near midnight the welcome cry of "A sail!" was heard. It re-echoed from lookout to cabin and steerage, and every soul on the big ship rejoiced. Two steamers were sighted several miles away, one directly before La Champagne and the other on the port bow.

Rescue Comes at Last.

La Champagne's guns boomed forth, her rockets flared up, and her red fires burned. The steamer in front gave answering signals, and bore down rapidly upon La Champagne. She proved to be the Warren Liner Roman, bound from Liverpool to Boston. The Roman stood by La Champagne, and at once Capt. Poirot went aboard, and made arrangements with Capt. Roberts to tow him to the nearest port, which proved to be Halifax. The Roman passed a steel cable to La Champagne at noon Thursday, and the two steamers started for this port.

The first day the towing hawser parted three times, but little delay was experienced. Finally a start was made. La Champagne was picked up in latitude 44.02, longitude 54.33. Fine weather was experienced until to-day, when a snow flurry started up, and the steamers had to proceed slowly.

A subscription was made up on board for the men who so bravely manned the lifeboat and started in search of help and the sum of 5,000 francs was quickly realized. When La Champagne was entering Halifax Harbor an address was presented to Capt. Poigot, signed by all passengers, and he made a suitable and modest reply. The accident to La Champagne is a most serious one, and will necessitate the ship going into dry dock.

The work of towing the big vessel to Halifax was not an easy task for the Roman, although she is also a large vessel. Soon after anchoring his prize Capt. Roberts paid a visit to Capt. Poirot on board the French steamer. As soon as his presence on board became known in the saloon he was quickly surrounded and had thanks and congratulations showered on him from all sides. He made a little speech before returning to his own ship, saying that he had only done his duty. "But remember, ladies and gentlemen," said he, "it was my steel rope that got you here." He then bade them adieu, saying he wished to continue on his way to Boston as quickly as possible.

La Champagne's mails, consisting of 250 bags, were landed here to-night and put in charge of the Post Office authorities, and they, with the saloon passengers, will be forwarded to New York, leaving here at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

REJOICING IN THIS CITY.

Anxiety of the Passengers' Friends Relieved—Sailors Sent to the Hospital.

The New York agent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique yesterday afternoon received a dispatch from the company's agent at Halifax. It read:

"La Champagne arrived at 3 P. M. Towed in by steamer Roman."

The message was immediately placed on the bulletin board at the entrance of the company's pier, and the crowd of anxious friends and relatives of the passengers on the unlucky ship, who had been besieging the offices at the pier throughout the day set up a cheer and dispersed. Although the message did not say so, it was taken for granted that the passengers and crew were safe and well.

And thus ended the grave fears for the vessel which since departing from Havre Feb. 12 has passed through a remarkable series of vicissitudes. The vessel should have arrived here Feb. 20, and her prolonged delay caused the utmost anxiety among the relatives and friends of her passengers. The first authentic news of her after a week of suspense was brought into port Saturday night by her Third Officer, Georges Unsworth, and nine of her crew, who arrived on the Holland-American liner Rotterdam.

Third Officer Unsworth and his men had left La Champagne in a lifeboat shortly after noon of Feb. 18 in search of aid. The vessel had broken her tail shaft, and had anchored helpless off the Newfoundland Banks at 5 P. M., Thursday, Feb. 17. The men, after having been tossed about in their frail craft for six days, were picked up in an exhausted condition by the Rotterdam.

Plans for Rescue Made.

The news brought in by Officer Unsworth tended to allay somewhat the fears of the anxious ones here, but the position of La Champagne, buffeted by the winds and sea and ice, was a dangerous one. Agent Bocande and all the principal officers of the line here remained at the pier all day yesterday arranging for the relief of the helpless vessel. The steamship Massapequa, which sailed for Amsterdam in the morning, was ordered to steer a course which would bring her within hailing distance of where La Champagne was last seen, and if the latter needed assistance to help her.

The tug Newfoundland left Louisburg, Cape Breton, to search for the vessel. The steamer Pro Patria, which plies between Halifax and the French islands Miquelon and St. Pierre, joined in the search, as did also the wrecking steamer Lunenburg of Halifax. Arrangements were being made by several wrecking and towing companies of this city to send out vessels, when it was learned that the big liner had arrived safely in port.

Agent Bocande immediately upon receipt of the news that La Champagne had been towed in, telegraphed to the company's agent at Halifax to forward the cabin passengers at once to this city by rail. He said yesterday afternoon that no arrangements had as yet been made for the disposition of the steerage passengers. They will be kept aboard La Champagne for the present, and probably transferred to New York by steamer. He could not say whether La Champagne would be repaired in Halifax or towed to this city. This will be determined after the vessel's commander has submitted his report, which is not expected until to-day.

"The Captain, after what he has been through, should go at once to bed," said he, "and I do not expect his detailed report until later."

The Warren line steamer Roman left Liverpool for Boston Feb. 16, and it is thought that La Champagne's position as reported by her third officer was directly in the Roman's path, and that she had not drifted or sent out another small boat to search for assistance. The Roman has a net tonnage of 2,848, and was able to tow the Frenchman easily. Her salvage will amount to a snug sum.

Condition of the Brave Sailors.

Third Officer Unsworth and Second Quartermaster Julian Camards of the disabled liner reported on the French Line pier yesterday. The gallant third officer showed few effects of his fearful exposure, except that the skin was peeling off his nose. Camards's hands were blue and stiff and swollen from the frost, but were not bandaged, and he said that his feet permitted him to walk, though with some difficulty. He said the sailors still suffering most from frost bite were Auge Creur and Jean Louis Kanquy.

Third Officer Unsworth had little to add to the story already told of the terrible experiences of himself and his mates in the lifeboat. Unsworth is a blue-eyed, rosy-cheeked sailor, with none of the usual excitability of a Frenchman about him. He was born in Buenos Ayres, Argentina, of Alsacian parents, and has been a sailor all his life. His narrative had to be fairly wrung from him by piecemeal, for he seemed to attach very little importance to a work of signal bravery and heroism.

"There was a heavy fog when we left the steamer," said he, "so thick that a few minutes after casting off we lost sight of her. It must have been about five hours after leaving the steamer when we heard a steamer's whistle. She did not seem to be far away, and we all shouted, but we did not seem to have been heard, for the whistles grew fainter and fainter, and then died away.

A Gale and Zero Temperature.

"The first night was not so bad, but next day a gale caught us, and the temperature went down to zero. Everything was frozen fast, and the water splashing on the men was turned to ice. We had no fire and no way of keeping warm. It was very hard on the men. Their feet, one by one, were frost-bitten until hardly one of us was able to stir without great agony. But the men never disobeyed or questioned my orders.

"For two days we sailed through the wind and cold, hardly caring whether the boat sank or not. At midnight on the 21st the gale was still heavy, and we were all so exhausted that we thought we could not live much longer, when we saw a steamer's lights. We cheered and embraced each other with joy. We headed for her, and when about 200 yards away we lit Caston signals and sent up rockets. We could count the lights on the vessel's sides when we shouted for help, but she never slackened speed and passed us by. This almost took all our courage from us.

"The next day, the 22d, was clear and cold, with a heavy sea. Although it was torture to do so, I made the men exercise their legs and arms to prevent them freezing. We floated aimlessly along until at 1 o'clock in the afternoon we sighted the Rotterdam and were taken on board. For the kind treatment of her officers I can but feebly express my thanks."

Although Unsworth would not admit it, his men declare that had it not been for his example, they would have all laid down and died.

Unsworth's Fine Record.

Unsworth has a record for bravery. Two years ago, when he was the third officer of the French Liner La Bourgogne, he commanded the crew that volunteered to go through a heavy sea in one of the vessel's boats to rescue the crew of the German bark Ernst, which was sinking. For this act the German Emperor gave him a medal, and his own company promised him a command as soon as a vacancy occurred.

It was told yesterday of him that when he sighted the Rotterdam and made sure that she had heeded his signals, he did not join in the wild thanksgivings of the other men, but calmly got out his instruments and took his exact bearings. Then, though his hands were blue with cold, he scribbled down his position and a record of having sighted the steamer. As soon as he reached the decks of the Rotterdam he limped up to her commander, and, after saluting, calmly presented the paper, as though nothing had happened.

At noon all of the ten men composing the boat's crew, except Unsworth, Camard, and Michel, were taken in carriages from the Rotterdam to the French Hospital, at 320 West Thirty-fourth Street. The three men who were able to walk were transferred from the Rotterdam to the French Liner La Bretagne. The others, it is thought, will be out of the hospital in a few days, when they also will go aboard La Bretagne.

DEATH LAID TO NOXIOUS FUMES.

Daniel Gould Handled an Extinguisher at a Fire in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 27.—Daniel Gould died this morning and the doctors are much interested in his case. Gould was employed in Roebling's Iron Works. Thursday night there was a small fire in the works, which Gould extinguished by means of a patent extinguisher. He inhaled the fumes, and soon afterward became ill. He suffered from congestion of the lungs, but the symptoms which usually accompany this trouble were absent, and the doctors are inclined to the belief that the fumes from the contents of the extinguisher were responsible.

BYRNES STARTS A BUREAU.

Former Chief of Police Ready to Do Detective Work of All Kinds.

Thomas Byrnes, ex-Chief of the Police Department, will to-day start the Byrnes Investigating and Detection Bureau in offices which occupy the entire fifth floor of the Seventh National Bank Building, at Broadway and John Street. Mr. Byrnes says that many of the agents are men who were identified with his official administration and who are now pensioned officers. The others have been picked out from scores of applicants with a view to special lines of investigation. The bureau is to handle criminal cases of all kinds, and to conduct every sort of investigation, from corporate affairs to looking up evidence in legal processes, notably lawsuits.

Explaining his decision to re-enter active business life Mr. Byrnes said yesterday that when he left the Police Department he found all his leisure time profitably employed by commissions to do important detective work. Success in these lines brought more occupation of this sort, and he finally resolved to utilize all his facilities in a public bureau.

FOREIGN CAPITAL FOR JAPAN.

Plan to Establish a Japanese American Bank—Government Prepared to Welcome Investors.

TACOMA, Feb. 27.—The Japanese Government has decided that foreign capital is needed to assist in the development of Japan, and will hereafter encourage its investment. Count Inouye, Minister of Finance, is now engaged in mastering problems demanding immediate attention, after which he will outline a plan under which foreigners may be protected in operating industrial enterprises and banks. The new Cabinet supports the views advanced by Count Inouye and Mr. Sone, Japan's recent Minister to France. They expect first to bring about the establishment of a strong bank with foreign capital for the express purpose of advancing money to Japanese enterprises.

Edwin Dun, ex-United States Minister to Tokio, is working with Viscount Kaneko to establish a Japanese-American bank, which purposes to introduce more than $60,000,000 of American money on loans running fifteen and twenty years, and bearing 4½ to 5 per cent. interest.

One plan advanced was to employ Mr. Dun as agent of the Japanese Government to raise a loan of 100,000,000 yen in the United States, but the Cabinet preferred the bank project. Mr. Levy, French merchant at Yokohama, has just left for France to secure a similar introduction of French capital for banking purposes.

SOUND-MONEY LEGISLATION.

H. H. Hanna Confident of Action on the Lines Recommended by the Indianapolis Convention.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the recent Sound-Money Convention, said to-day:

"I do not care to appear in the light of an exuberant optimist, but I am really confident of legislation being enacted soon along the lines suggested by the Indianapolis Convention. It may not go the length recommended by that body, and probably will not at first, but I think something certainly will be done in that direction.

"That convention has accomplished much good already, and we expect to accomplish much more as the result of the campaign which we are preparing to push forward actively."

CHICAGO MEN FOR SOUND MONEY.

Commercial Club Indorses the Work of the Monetary Commission.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The meeting of the Commercial Club last night had for its discussion "The Monetary Commission and Its Work," and the club, which is composed of the strongest merchants and bankers of Chicago, appeared to indorse all the speakers said.

Franklin MacVeagh said he feared the cause of sound money was not taken seriously enough by the Republican leaders. It was not enough that the House had taken up the Teller gauntlet. It seemed as though the only thing to do was to educate the people.

Ex-Controller Eckels said it was wrong that the reform of the currency should be left to the commercial men of the country. He held greenbacks responsible for all our financial heresies. Several other members of the club spoke, indorsing the commission's ideas.

KILLED IN A PLUNGE BATH

William Warren Dived into a Foot of Water in Lafayette Place and His Skull Was Fractured.

William Warren met his death early yesterday morning from the effects of a compound fracture of the skull, which he received at the Lafayette Place Baths, 18 Lafayette Place. Warren, who was the son of Patrolman William Warren, attached to the Church Street squad, and a number of his friends, went into the baths late on Saturday night. The young men enjoyed themselves playing leapfrog and in otherwise skylarking about the place for a time. Then Warren left his friends and went into the room where the plunge is situated.

There was only a foot of water in the plunge, but Warren did not heed the danger or thought that the usual amount of water was in the tank, for he leaped over the railing and went into the tank head first. His head struck the bottom of the plunge with great force and he lay motionless. Two men who were in the room at the time lifted the man from the tank, and one of the employes of the bathing house called in Patrolmen Kiernan and Brophy of the Mercer Street Station.

A telephone message was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital for an ambulance. On the arrival of the ambulance, Dr. Curtin, the surgeon, found that Warren was suffering from a compound fracture of the skull. He died in the hospital three hours later without recovering consciousness. The dead man was thirty years old and lived at 232 West Tenth Street.

DIED WHEN A CENTURY OLD.

Eliza Wallen Expires in Trenton on Her One Hundredth Birthday.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 27.—Eliza Wallen, best known as "Aunt Liza," died yesterday, the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. Her age was satisfactorily established by records. Her eyesight was perfect to the last. She had been sick a few days from grip, and this induced heart failure. She was twice married.

Policeman Saves Four Children.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 27.—Policeman McGurty rescued four children from a burning house on Belleville Avenue to-night. Mrs. Frank Fagin, their mother, locked them in the house while she went out to her husband's restaurant, which is close by. One of the children pulled a tablecloth from a table, and the lamp which had been standing on the table was thrown to the floor. The lamp exploded, setting fire to the room. McGurty's hands and face were singed, and the children were slightly burned.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm appears to be developing off the North Pacific Coast. Light rain has fallen in the Southern States. It has grown colder in the Middle Gulf States. Clearing weather may be expected in the South Atlantic States, and generally fair elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau; is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	20	26	29
6 A. M.	17	26	30
9 A. M.	18	29	33
12 M.	29	36	38
3 P. M.	27	40	38
6 P. M.	26	36	37
9 P. M.	24	31	34
12 P. M.	22	27	30

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	33½
Weather Bureau	31½
Corresponding date 1897	22
Corresponding date for last 20 years	33

The maximum temperature yesterday was 40 degrees at 4:00 P. M.; the minimum was 26 degrees at 5:00 A. M. The humidity at 8:00 A. M. was .63, and at 8:00 P. M. was .54.

The Southwestern Limited.

A fast limited train to St. Louis and Cincinnati without an excess fare, via New York Central-Lake Shore and Big Four route. Most comfortable train; leaves Grand Central Station—centre of hotel district—every day at 1:00 P. M.—Adv.

THE MAINE DISASTER

Information as to Its Cause Has Not Yet Been Received at Washington.

NO EVIDENCE THAT THE SHIP WAS DESTROYED BY DESIGN.

Secretary Long Says His Department Is as Much in the Dark as It Was at the Outset.

Warlike Feeling in Spain Finds Expression in Predictions of Hostilities with This Country.

Secretary Long repeated yesterday his statement of a few days ago that the Navy Department had no more knowledge as to the cause of the Maine disaster than it had when the news of the loss of the battleship was received from Capt. Sigsbee. He said no evidence had come to the department showing the disaster had been caused by design.

The court of inquiry, which arrived at Key West yesterday to take some testimony, gave out nothing of any importance concerning its previous work and its plans. Whether the court had made discoveries at Havana that indicated the nature of the explosion that wrecked the Maine the newspaper correspondents could not find out. The day closed with no advancement in the public knowledge as to the Maine affair, and no intimation had been secured as to the time that must elapse before the country's suspense would be ended.

From Spain news comes indicating that the expectation is entertained there that the Cuban question ultimately will be settled by war between Spain and the United States. A Spanish paper predicts that there will be war between the two countries in April. A person so described in a Spanish publication as perhaps to warrant the inference that he is Gen. Campos is quoted as saying he long ago predicted there would be war between Spain and the United States, and he now is confident his prediction will be verified.

Havana apparently has settled down to the conviction that, like this country, it knows nothing worth knowing as to the cause of the Maine explosion, and that the only thing to do is to await the report of the court of inquiry.

There still remains a large number of bodies in the wreck of the Maine.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Its Members Arrive at Key West, but Will Return to Havana—They Refuse to Talk.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 27.—The Maine court of inquiry reached here at 7 o'clock this morning. It will begin work at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and probably will return to Havana on Wednesday, at the latest. The sessions of the court here will be held in the United States District Court room, in the Federal Building. The only important witness examined will be Lieut. Blandin, who was officer of the deck when the Maine explosion occurred. The testimony of the other survivors will occupy only a short time.

When the lighthouse tender Mangrove, from Havana, with the members of the court of inquiry on board, arrived alongside the cruiser New York this morning, Capt. Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, and Lieut. Commander Potter went on board the flagship. Capt. West, Chief of Staff, who returned from Havana yesterday, greeted them. After a short conference, Capt. Sampson went aboard his own ship, the Iowa, which was lying close by. Capt. Chadwick and Lieut. Commander Potter staid on the New York.

Meanwhile Lieut. Commander Marix, the Judge Advocate of the court, came ashore in the Mangrove. His arrival at the hotel brought joy to the hearts of the Maine's officers, who had been longing eagerly for the court's coming. The Maine's officers expect, after the investigation is concluded, to be granted three months' leave, to which most of them would be entitled, in any event, six months from now.

Members of the Court Reticent.

Later in the morning Capt. Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, and Lieut. Commander Potter came ashore, and arranged preliminary details for the sessions of the court. They seemed delighted to set foot once more upon American soil. Capt. Sampson said: "We have finished up our work in Cuba to a certain extent. There is, as you know, nothing I can say regarding our opinions on the Maine disaster. All reports purporting to express our opinions are false."

Lieut. Commander Marix said: "We had a pleasant trip from Havana. We left there last night. I am glad to meet so many friends here. We are going to start in to-morrow morning, as we can't afford to lose any time, you know. We expect to be here less than a week. Yes, we may go back to Havana. The wrecking divers are pegging away there, but they seem slow and little has been accomplished yet. We brought back Redding, the Maine's diver, who was in the explosion. He has a bad cold. He is a splendid diver."

Asked with reference to the reports that the Maine's fate was known positively to have resulted from a mine explosion, Lieut. Commander Marix laughed and said: "These stories amuse us. Of course, I can't tell you what we have found out so far, but these stories [pointing to a local "extra" with sensational headlines] amuse us immensely."

A Diver Who Talked Too Much.

Martin Redding, the diver referred to by Lieut. Commander Marix, is a native of Key West, and returned here after the explosion. He was taken back to work on the wreck. His arrival here to-day caused much comment, and it was said that he had talked too much at Havana and had been removed in consequence. He held forth at considerable length to-day before street corner audiences, but his condition was such that not much importance could be attached to his statements.

Rear Admiral Sicard had frequent conferences to-day with Capt. Sampson and other members of the court of inquiry at the hotel. He remarked this evening: "I think they ought to get away by Wednesday. As yet there is nothing that can be said about their work." In reply to a question as to the rumored ordering of the warships to Cuba, Admiral Sicard said: "The fleet is not moving, and I know nothing about its going to Cuba. Still, you know, it has steam up, and could go anywhere if ordered."

He was asked if anything had happened to justify the statement that the situation was more serious to-day than it had been, and he replied: "They know at Washington about that. Just how strained our relations are with Spain I am unable to say."

The officers of the Court of Inquiry, after spending the day quietly on shore, returned to their ships, with the exception of Lieut. Commander Marix, who dined on board the New York.

This evening the Chaplain of the New York preached at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He spoke feelingly of the loss of the Maine's men, and the general trend of his remarks led many to think that he does not believe in the accident theory.

The excitement yesterday over the arrival of the Cuban filibusters detracted from the interest in the doings and sayings of the members of the court of inquiry. Their quick departure prevented very much being learned as to the expedition, but the Cubans here are elated. An expedition has been in preparation to get away from Key West for some time, but it will probably suffer another delay, as the plans leaked out through two Spanish spies.

The survey steamer Bache sailed this afternoon for Havana to bring the remainder of the wounded to the Dry Tortugas. The four-masted schooner Isaiah Hart has arrived with coal for the warships.

WRECK SINKING IN MUD.

Spaniards Think the Work on Her Is Delayed Purposely and Americans in Havana Are Impatient.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—The fact regarding the Maine most seriously considered and frequently talked of here now is that the wreck is gradually sinking into the forty feet of mud underlying the murky water of the harbor. Evidence on which the relations of the two nations may depend is disappearing by inches. The solution of the mystery of the tragedy is being buried, nobody knows how fast, because, so far as is known to the public, no measurements have been taken by which the rate at which the huge, broken mass of iron and steel is being sucked into the ooze can be determined. The arrival of additional divers and apparatus by the Mascotte yesterday encouraged those who desire that the truth shall be known, but the coming of tugs with machinery and equipment capable of lifting hundreds of tons is anxiously hoped for.

Spanish Idea of the Delay.

The Spaniards here interpret the delay in the attempt to raise the wreck in their own way. They say the United States Government does not want the facts to be known and is avoiding definite action and determination with the hope that public interest and excitement will die down, so that the cause of the Maine's fate may be left in doubt. Some of them even believe, or pretend to believe, that the Government at Washington is waiting, to avoid being forced into war with Spain by a popular demand, in case it is found that there was an outside explosion. Many Americans, chafing under these suggestions and their own impatience, are urging that expert divers, with enough experience and skill to make drawings of submarine conditions, could have reached a determination and demonstrated the truth a week ago.

On the other hand, it is argued here that any attempt to raise the hull would be useless until the enormous mass and weight of wreckage has been lifted away; that no machinery in the world has ever undertaken such a task as raising bodily and as nearly as possible intact the broken hull of a ship like the Maine, and that time is necessary to prepare for such work. Furthermore, nobody here has the glimmering of an idea in how much the members of the court of inquiry know, or what conclusions they have reached, if any.

Court Absolutely Silent.

They may have full, accurate drawings of the Maine's hull as it is. They mingled freely with their friends, and visited Consul General Lee's home several times, but their reticence defied every art and temptation. They were constantly on their guard, and at the slightest approach to anything concerning the Maine became not only silent but impenetrable. Not a word or even a look or a gesture gave a hint of their opinions, knowledge or feelings to anybody. While their conduct is admired, it is none the less exasperating to those whose interests and even safety depend on their opinions and conclusions.

It is presumed, but not known, that trusted agents are and will continue to be at work gathering additional evidence to be presented to the court when it returns here, although there is not even definite knowledge that it will return.

Señor Rivero, editor of La Discusion, says: "The general impression here is that the United States court of inquiry has already decided that the disaster to the Maine was the result of an accident," but this is, of course, a mere assumption.

The Spanish Investigation.

Meantime the Spanish authorities will conduct their own investigation. There was a rumor to-day that Capt. Sigsbee and the officers of the Maine will be examined in the Admiralty Court here to-morrow, but it is probably untrue, as they have received no notifications. The United States officials believe that the Spaniards have the moral right to make such examinations. American divers, under Capt. Sigsbee's direction, will work with the Spanish divers and will give them such help as is proper in surveying the submerged part of the wreck.

The divers of both Governments are resting to-day. The weather is clear and beautiful and Havana is resuming normal conditions. The feeling over the destruction of the Maine is less intense than it was a week ago, but it may be aroused to renewed intensity by any development. Except for the looming mass of wreckage, the harbor gives no indication of the tragedy. Sailboats, tugs, and launches are plying as busily as ever, and steamers of all sizes arrive and depart.

Eighty Bodies Missing.

As bodies are brought or rise from the wreck they are taken to the Spanish dead boat, and as the fishing boats go by that marine hearse the fishermen drop their sails and doff their red caps in decorous respect to the dead. There are supposed to be yet eighty bodies in the Maine. The body found last Friday was identified as that of Jigos, the coppersmith, a German. One of the bodies found yesterday is yet unidentified, but Chaplain Chidwick made a careful description of the tatooing on the arms, and hopes it will be recognized. The Chaplain tried hard to send the body of Frederick C. Holzer to his home in New York, but the health regulations forbade.

Great preparations are being made to welcome the Vizcaya when she arrives. It will be the next excitement for the Spaniards, following the arrival of the battalion of 2,000 Spanish regular troops, already announced. Guns were fired, "vivas" were shouted, and decorations, which the rain quickly spoiled, were displayed. It is reported that 9,000 more regulars are coming, to replace sick and wounded who have been sent home. The streets and cafés are crowded with Spanish officers, wearing uniforms apparently of common bed ticking, profusely decorated with gold lace.

Puzzled by Senator Proctor.

The Spaniards refuse to believe that Senator Proctor's visit is unofficial. Many of them, knowing him to have been once Secretary of War, are astonished that he wears no uniform or decorations. He has been exploring the city to-day, after having dined this morning with Miss Clara Barton, and, with other Americans, witnessed the distribution of relief to the reconcentrados. No arrangements have yet been made for him to call on Gen. Blanco and the other Spanish officials, but he will probably be unofficially received this week, accompanied by Consul General Lee.

Lieut. Commander West, Rear Admiral Sicard's Chief of Staff, who came on the Mascotte yesterday, returned on the same vessel to Key West. He brought dispatches to the Court of Inquiry authorizing it to go to that city. The story that he brought cipher dispatches to Gen. Lee is contradicted by Gen. Lee himself.

Capt. Sigsbee has been seriously sick, but is now much better. He sleeps on the Fern, where his rest is less likely to be broken.

Many Americans attended church here this morning and went to a bull fight in the afternoon.

The grip is very prevalent in this city.

SPANIARDS PREDICT WAR

The Army's Organ at Madrid Says There Is a Prevailing Expectation of a Conflict.

LIKELY TO BEGIN IN APRIL

A Former Captain General of Cuba Says a Conflict with This Country Is Coming—Pushing Works in Arsenal and Dry Dock.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—The Correspondencia Militar, organ of the army, says: "The prevailing impression is that war between Spain and the United States will break out in April."

A former Captain General of Cuba, (presumably Marshal Martinez Campos,) interviewed by a representative of Correspondencia Militar, is reported as saying:

"I never entertained a doubt that if the rebellion were not suppressed before 1898 war with the United States would become an accomplished fact. Unhappily, my prophecy will be fulfilled. But I have the consolation of having done all in my power to avert it, and, therefore, I do not regret the blame which has been heaped upon me. All that is now possible is that we should all unite to meet the danger that threatens the country."

FERROL, Feb. 27.—The work of naval construction and armament is being pushed by the Government with the greatest activity at the arsenal and dockyard.

SPAIN SCORNS ARBITRATION.

Alleged Suggestion of Prince Bismarck Rejected Indignantly by Premier Sagasta.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—Señor Sagasta, commenting upon an alleged interview with Prince Bismarck, in which the latter is represented as suggesting that the Cuban trouble should be submitted to the powers for arbitration, expressed his astonishment that such an idea could emanate from Prince Bismarck, and declared emphatically that "nothing but ignorance of the question could inspire the notion that Spain would suffer foreign intrusion or subm

main battery four ten-inch rifles in pairs, secondary battery six rapid fire guns and two machine guns; thickness of armor belt 7 inches, thickness of protective deck 3 inches, thickness of turret armor 11½ inches.

GEN. LEE DENIES REPORTS.

Not True that He Has Advised Americans to Leave Havana.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 27.—Capt. Hanlon of the Plant steamship Mascotte, which arrived here to-night from Havana, visited Consul General Lee in Havana yesterday and took breakfast with him at the Hotel Ingleterra. To him Gen. Lee positively denied the reports that he had advised Americans to leave Havana.

Capt. Hanlon says that the bodyguard of Gen. Lee consists of only three soldiers, and that fewer soldiers were in evidence on the streets of Havana than usual and no excitement among the people there had been caused by the rumors of war published in the papers of this country. Gen. Lee admitted to Capt. Hanlon that both Cubans and Spaniards were intensely interested in the result of the investigation by the Court of Inquiry, but said that all reports of threatened demonstrations were groundless.

NOTHING NEW IN WASHINGTON.

The Navy Department, Mr. Long Says, Has Had No Evidence that the Maine Was Destroyed by Design.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Secretary Long said to-day that the Navy Department was in possession of no more information on the cause of the Maine disaster than it was immediately after the occurrence, and that no evidence had been received up to the present time showing that the disaster was caused by design.

In the afternoon the Secretary received a call from Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who assured him that an examination of the map of Havana Harbor disclosed that no mines were on the map.

The Navy Department to-day received no important dispatches relating to the Maine affair. The department learned, of course, of the arrival of the court of inquiry at Key West, but it had no news as to the length of time the court would be in Key West, nor as to the time likely to elapse before the completion of its investigation.

Judge Day, the Assistant Secretary of State, said this afternoon that no cablegram had been received from Minister Woodford confirming a report that five Spanish warships had sailed for Havana. The Assistant Secretary further said that he had received no news of any kind that would interest the public.

BERNABE TO SAIL TO-DAY.

New Spanish Minister Expected to Reach Washington in About Ten Days.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Señor du Bosc, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, to-day received a cablegram from the Minister of State at Madrid saying that the new Minister to the United States, Señor Polo y Bernabe, will sail to-morrow from Gibraltar. This will bring him to Washington in about ten days. At Gibraltar he will take one of the German line of transatlantic steamers touching at that point.

The credentials of the new Minister will be presented soon after his arrival, and it is expected that his first attention will be given to the new commercial treaty between the United States and Spain, with particular reference to Cuba. His service as chief of the Commercial Bureau of the Spanish Foreign Office has given him knowledge of the facts leading up to the negotiation of this treaty, and he will come sharing the earnest desire of the Sagasta administration to put through this matter with the least delay possible. Minister Woodford has been carrying on the negotiations with the authorities at Madrid, and they are well along toward completion.

Beyond the dispatch mentioned, Señor du Bosc received no news to-day from Havana or Madrid. He expressed satisfaction at the more conservative turn of public sentiment within the last few days. Press reports from Madrid stated that the authorities were jubilant over the receipt of important favorable information from Havana. Mr. du Bosc could shed no light on the nature of this information. In other quarters, however, the impression prevailed that this information did not refer to the Maine inquiry, but concerned the general conduct of the insurrection in Cuba.

There have been strong indications of late that the autonomist Cabinet, under the leadership of Govin, who is the recognized power in that body, would endeavor to make terms with the Separatist wing, and in turn secure the co-operation of the insurgents in a movement to conclude the war. How far this is possible is not known here, although it has been expected that Govin would succeed in effecting a reconciliation. There has been added reason for this belief within the last few days, owing to the fierce attacks made on Govin by some of the irreconcilable elements. He repelled these and repudiated an alleged letter, in which he was reported to have attacked Premier Sagasta.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—Señor Polo y Bernabe, the new Spanish Minister to the United States, has started for Gibraltar en route to New York. He is fully empowered to continue the reciprocity treaty negotiations. The Government is anxious to secure firm bases for commercial and political relations with the United States before May 1 in case the pacification of Cuba should not have made progress before the rainy season commences.

It is an open secret that both the home and Colonial Governments consider the preservation of friendly relations with the United States as no less important, in the pacification of Cuba than the military operations and the unofficial negotiations to induce the insurgent leaders to accept autonomy.

ORDERS TO WATERVLIET ARSENAL.

All Projectiles on Hand to be Shipped to New York Forts.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The greatest activity known since the late rebellion is now witnessed at the Watervliet Arsenal, and the entire force is working night and day. On Friday night an order was received for the shipment of two carloads of twelve-inch projectiles to Fort Hamilton with all possible haste. The projectiles were boxed for shipment, and yesterday afternoon they were dispatched to Fort Hamilton.

Orders have also been received for the shipment of all projectiles now on hand to the several forts about New York and to forward all completed guns as speedily as possible to the proving grounds at Sandy Hook. It is expected that at least six carloads of projectiles will be shipped during the coming week.

Post Office Clerks and the Maine.

New York Branch No. 187 of the National Association of Post Office Clerks met yesterday afternoon at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue. On motion of Samuel Block the Secretary was directed to draft resolutions of sympathy and sorrow for the disaster to the Maine and the untimely death of the sailors and officers, and send them to the Secretary of the Navy to be communicated to the relatives of the victims. The members of the Badge Committee reported that they had talked with Postmaster Van Cott about having badges for Post Office clerks, which should act as passes for them to enter into Post Offices during street disturbances, and that Mr. Van Cott favored the idea.

The Battleship's Sacred Vessels.

Friends of Father J. P. Chidwick, Chaplain of the Maine, have learned that the divers have recovered the sacred vessels used in religious services on the battleship. The most highly prized of these is a solid silver and gold-lined chalice. The vessel is a handsome specimen of workmanship, and the finest twenty-four-carat gold was used in its finishing. It is about one foot in height, and cost $300. It was presented to the Chaplain a few days before the Maine sailed for Havana, and was the outcome of a meeting of the crew to devise some expression of their respect for their spiritual adviser.

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CENTRAL UNION PATRIOTIC

Resolutions Favoring a Monument to the Maine Victims Passed by a Large Majority.

ANARCHISTS FROWNED UPON

A Few of Them Make Characteristic Speeches and Arouse Vigorous Protests—Men of the Maine Warmly Praised.

The blowing up of the battleship Maine and the advisability of erecting a monument were the principal subjects of discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union. Several delegates of Anarchistic and Socialistic tendencies tried to throw cold water upon the enthusiasm of the others by sneering at military men as the tools of monopolies and corporations, but they were overwhelmingly defeated.

The Chairman's table was draped with an American flag, and a rifle and cutlass were crossed in front. Delegate James P. Archibald of the Paperhangers introduced resolutions stating that as by the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor 250 United States sailors and marines had been killed, and a movement had been started to erect a monument to the memory of the brave men who had died at their posts of duty just as though they had been actually engaged with a hostile fleet, the Central Labor Union indorses the plan and commends it to every loyal and patriotic workingman.

In speaking to his resolution Mr. Archibald said: "My object is that the Central Labor Union should put itself on record in this matter. The victims had given up their social relations to serve their country, and thus lost their lives. If there is any feeling that ought to come next to adoration to our Maker it is love of country. I was not born here, but I am proud to say I am a citizens of this great Republic. If my poor services are of any use in upholding the prestige of this Commonwealth they will be given very cheerfully."

Doesn't Believe in Patriotism.

Delegate Schwabe of the Cornice and Skylight Makers was the first to make an anarchistic speech. He said: "I believe that some of you will disagree with me, and that these resolutions will be carried, but I am oposed to them. I do not believe in this talk about pride of country and patriotism"—

Here Schwabe was interrupted by shouts of protest from patriotic delegates and by applause by several Anarchists among the delegates and in the galleries. When this had subsided Schwabe went on to say: "The soldiers and marines are not our friends. They are hirelings of monopolists and corporations. I do not believe in a monument to the lost sailors and marines, for they are not producers. My motto is, 'Ubi bene ibi patria.'"

There was another outburst of applause from the Anarchists and Socialists, and then Delegate Brown of the Cigarmakers also arose to oppose the resolutions. "I do not believe in patriotism," he began. "If hoodlums and others go to fight it does not show that it is right. I have nothing against Spain. This war scare has been gotten up by the yellow journals. The Spanish soldiers are sent over by their Queen, and they obey orders to shoot. The American sailors and marines do the same. No workingman ought to be patriotic, and if we are aching for war there is a war going on now in New Bedford."

Here Delegate Lawrence of the Actors' Protective Union jumped up, with a look of disgust and horror depicted upon his face. "Are we in America!" he cried. "I hope these are not the sentiments of the Central Labor Union. If they are, then the American flag might as well be hauled down and the red flag of Anarchy be hoisted. And then I'll get out of the country."

Several delegates clamored for the floor, and at last Delegate Mullee of the Eccentric Engineers got it. He said: "I am surprised and pained to hear such sentiments from delegates to this body. Among the lost men were members of the Machinists' Union that is represented in this body. All the men on board the Maine were looking after American interests, and they were protecting both you and me. The previous speakers never mentioned that fact. What do they want? Do they want to do away with this Government? Let them try and give us a better one if they can."

"Hoodlums" of 1812.

Delegate Dempsey of the Stereotypers said: "I was born in Ireland, and in a certain sense the world is my country, but I have selected this, the broadest Government on earth, as my country, and I am proud to be an American citizen. Whom does the delegate call hoodlums? If it were not for the men whom he calls hoodlums who fought in 1812 we should not have the greatest country on earth. Among the men who died on the Maine many had mothers, sweethearts," sisters, and children to mourn for them. One woman who was fifty-eight years of age told me that one of her sons was among the dead on the Maine."

Delegate Haupt of the Cigarmakers tried to make an Anarchistic speech, but he was hooted down, and then the resolutions were passed by an overwhelming majority.

Delegate Archibald referred to the remark that Brown had made, to the effect that workingmen should not have patriotism, and thought that Brown had so little patriotism that he would not sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Brown replied that, though he was no singer, he would sing the National hymn if Archibald insisted. Some of the delegates called on him to sing, and as Brown was clearing his throat to begin, the Chairman excused him and told him that he could entertain the delegates after the meeting, but singing was out of order just then.

Delegate McGill of the Plasterers then said that he had an important resolution to submit to the meeting. "We have read the news of the conviction of Zola by a packed jury," he said. "He had advocated the cause of a man who had been convicted of treason without a fair trial, and for this he was arrested and tried before a packed and prejudiced jury. We are criticising and condemning the manner in which the Lattimer shooting case is being tried, and we should certainly stamp with our disapproval and condemn the unfair manner in which Zola has been tried, and denounce his conviction. I move this as a resolution."

The resolution was then passed unanimously without further debate.

Jeremiah Murphy told the Central Labor Union about his being arrested on Feb. 16 when he undertook to make a speech on rapid transit at Wall and Broad Streets because he had no permit. He said that he had asked at the Police Department for a permit, and had been told that none was needed. The meeting denounced his arrest.

Murphy further said that much space in West Street had been taken up by the storekeepers and warehousemen, who had erected sheds in which to store perishable goods. That prevented many longshoremen from earning money by carrying the goods to the wharves. Murphy and a delegation of longshoremen complained to the Mayor, who gave some relief, but he wanted the moral support of the Central Labor Union in the matter. He got it.

Emil Fuchs asked the Central Union to indorse a bill allowing boys to play baseball on Sunday after 1 o'clock in the afternoon. He said that he appeared in behalf of 20,000 east side boys. The meeting indorsed the bill.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

FOR MAINE VICTIMS' FAMILIES.

The Benefit Performance at the Opera House a Success.

The entertainment given last night under the auspices of The New York Telegraph at the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the families of the sailors and marines lost on the battleship Maine, filled the place to overflowing. Every box and seat in the house was sold long before the performance began, and the persons who filled the aisles and spaces at the back of the seats paid $1 each for standing room. Actors and actresses from all the principal theatres helped the performance on the stage, and actresses sold programmes and flowers at fancy prices. All sorts and conditions of people composed the audience, which included many city officials and Tammany leaders. In boxes were Mayor Van Wyck, Richard Croker, with Mrs. Croker, Controller Coler, President Guggenheimer, Police Commissioners York and Sexton, County Clerk Sohmer, and John F. Carroll. August Belmont, with a party, occupied his usual box, and politicians were scattered everywhere among the seats.

Thomas F. Grady opened the entertainment with a short speech, in which he thanked the audience for its hearty sympathy with a worthy enterprise and referred eloquently to the duty of this country toward the memory of its dead sailors. Among the performers were De Wolf Hopper and Edna Wallace Hopper and their company, in songs from "El Capitan"; "The Telephone Girl" company, Camille Darville and the Broadway Theatre opera company, in songs from "The Highwayman"; the Castle Square opera company, the "Normandy Wedding" company from the Herald Square Theatre, Walter Jones, Julius Witmark, Dorothy Morton, Robert Hilliard, and Frank Lawton.

The audience was enthusiastic, and every performer was warmly welcomed. At the end of the performance the artists who had appeared grouped themselves on the stage and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," with fine effect, waving at the same time American flags. The great audience cheered itself hoarse. The receipts were $10,418, including the sale of programmes and flowers.

For the benefit of the families of the dead sailors and marines of the Maine, Contreno's musical spectacle, "Battles of Our Nation," will be produced at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night. Several tableaus have been added to the spectacle. One of the new tableaus represents the blowing up of the Maine. It will be followed by one representing the Goddess of Liberty and a bluejacket weeping over the coffin of a sailor of the battleship, and a third will represent Cuba seeking admission to the Union. Music composed by Luciano Contreno especially for the occasion will be played during these tableaus. Ex-Charities' Commissioner John H. Burtis, who has been active in the work, announced last night that the performers had all proffered their services voluntarily, and none would receive a cent of pay for their work.

AUTONOMIST AGENT COMING.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—Mr. Graell, the representative of the National Investment and Production Association of Barcelona, will leave on Wednesday for New York and Washington. He is an agent of Señor Moret, the Spanish Minister for the Colonies, and his intimate friend. He is a man of discretion, and thoroughly experienced in arranging commercial treaties, having been mainly instrumental in preparing the details of the last commercial treaty between Spain and Germany.

Although he affects to be quite unfamiliar with the present issues, he is really thoroughly informed. He will go to New York and Washington, not to assist in arranging the commercial treaty, but to endeavor to induce the Cuban party in the United States to enter into certain compacts. The exact character of his proposals is kept a strict secret, but yesterday he had a two hours' conference with Señor Giborga, the Autonomist, who is suspected at Madrid of secretly treating with the insurgents in the direction of independence for Cuba.

Americans Leaving Cuba.

The Munson Line steamship Bergen arrived yesterday from Matanzas, Cuba. Her officers reported that quiet prevailed, but that Americans were packing up and gradually leaving, while the Spaniards ill concealed their satisfaction at the blowing up of the Maine.

HOW LIEUT. JENKINS DIED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—William Gartrell, the only surviving fireman on the battleship Maine, has written two letters home to his brother, George Gartrell, of this city. In his description of the explosion, Gartrell gives the first authentic account of the death of Lieut. Jenkins.

"About 9:40 o'clock," he says, "I was crossing the third lower deck, and was preparing to turn in, when of a sudden a terrific explosion occurred, and, when I staggered to my feet, I found myself in the dark. There was one light in the distance, and I made for that. On the way I met Lieut. Jenkins and a marine named Garnett.

"We made for the ladder, and the ship was rapidly filling with water. We reached the hatchhole, and the water was gaining on us fast. Garnett said, 'We're lost,' and seemed about to give up, but Lieut. Jenkins, who was the last man to reach the ladder, said: 'Go ahead; don't give up.' Garnett squeezed through, and pulled me up after him. As I fell upon the deck I heard Lieut. Jenkins cry: 'My God, I am drowning!' and I remember nothing more.

"A wardroom boy named McCann saw me lying there, and, picking me up, threw me overboard. The water revived me, and I swam ashore."

FROM ENGLAND TO FRANCE.

From The London Daily Chronicle.

Strange to say, although there are few more accomplished or experienced aeronauts living than he, Mr. Percival Spencer had never crossed the Channel in a balloon until Tuesday, when he made a most successful journey between England and France—that is to say, as far as pace is concerned, for the special object for which the trip was made was scarcely attained.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Spencer has been fired by the example of M. Andrée, who everybody hopes is still alive somewhere, not indeed to explore the polar regions, but to make experiments with the drag ropes which M. Andrée counted upon mainly to control his balloon. The first of these experiments was made—and the fact, I believe, is published for the first time—by Mr. Pollock, who sturdily refused to be interviewed upon the subject of his trip across the Channel. Mr. Pollock decided to travel alone, although the balloon was provided by Mr. Spencer. It was just a third of the size of that used by M. Andrée, and the drag ropes were in proportion. The only thing which Mr. Pollock succeeded in finding out with regard to the use of the drag ropes was that when he was about midway between Eastbourne and the coast of France, and land was invisible, by dropping the drag-rope into the water he was able to find his course.

The second experiment, after a preliminary run on Thursday last, took place under the most favorable auspices on Tuesday morning, when Mr. George Griffith, the representative of Pearson's Magazine, accompanied Mr Spencer. The conditions of the weather, the latter tells me, were much the same as M. Andrée would have experienced at the initial stage of his journey. But, of course, you cannot use drag ropes in a cultivated country—you would very soon come to grief if you did. In our part of the world the only possible way of experimenting with them is to cross water, and even then you cannot be sure that they will be brought into use. On Tuesday, for instance, although the wind was perfectly favorable, the heat of the sun falling on the balloon caused it to rise to a considerable height—to an altitude, in fact, of 10,000 feet at times—and that not because Mr. Spencer wished to go so far up. In fact, he would have preferred to have staid at a far nearer distance to the land and sea if it had been possible, not only because he was anxious to take photographs, but also in order to bring the drag ropes into play. As it happened, not once during the cross-Channel passage—thirty miles—were the ropes in the water, so that from this point of view the experiment must be voted a failure.

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PRESIDENT HEARS A SERMON.

His Course in the Present Crisis Approved by the Rev. Hugh Johnston.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—President McKinley attended service this morning at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Hugh Johnston, pastor of the church, preached a sermon, in which reference was made to the Maine disaster, and the President's course in the matter was commended. The text was Psalms, xiii., 2, "My soul thristest for the living God."

The speaker said that the Psalmist thirsted for a heart that would touch a heart, and in this connection declared:

"This cry of the heart is heard not only in our churches and pulpits, but in our magazines and newspapers, in our social gatherings, and political assemblies. Some times it is buried under the cares of business, in the pursuit of wealth, honor, and fame, and sometimes pleasure. But the soul reasserts its power and will not have its noblest aspirations crushed out.

"Restlessness without God clamors for blood, blood, blood—the regime of savagery and barbarism—as the ultimatum of the Maine disaster, one of the most appalling disasters that have ever stirred the hearts and minds of the American people. But in the interest of humanity, civilization, and Christianity, we can afford to wait until we know the truth and the whole truth.

"Even if the catastrophe should prove the result of official authority and diabolical treachery, the honor of our flag, the dignity of the Nation, the safety and welfare of millions would be better served by a calm self control in calling another nation to strict account than by a frantic and unreasoning rush into the unspeakable horrors of war.

"Our duty as citizens, as patriots, as Christians, is to stand by the President, who stands at the helm of the ship of State, cool-headed, clear of eye, strong handed, and warm-hearted; to stand by our Government rather than by any intemperate speech or action to stir up the worst passions of our people."

A CUBAN MAINE STORY.

Alleged "Reliable Account" of the Way the Battleship Was Destroyed—Done by Divers.

KEY WEST, Feb. 27.—The latest alleged "reliable account" of the way the Maine was blown up is contained in a letter forwarded by a secret Cuban club in Havana to J. M. Govin, a Cuban insurance agent here. The club received the letter by mail. It was written in English, but was signed "Maquinista," (Machinist.)

After a long preamble saying that the writer knows the Maine's fate was due to a Spanish plot, the letter goes on to say that in an old warehouse at Santa Catalina, 200 yards from where the Maine was moored, some diving apparatus was hidden, and that from this base two divers worked by night and filled the torpedo holes of the Maine with dynamite cartridges, connecting them with wire to the battery on the land, from which the cartridges were exploded.

According to the letter, the divers were to be paid a large sum, which has not been forthcoming.

The Cubans in Key West say that investigation in Havana has tended to confirm the statements of the letter, which will go before the Court of Inquiry.

An officer of the Maine, whose attention was called to the story to-day, asserted positively that the torpedo holes of the Maine had not been open during her stay in the harbor.

NATIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—Most of the magnates who are expected to attend the annual meeting of the National League to-morrow at the Southern Hotel are here, and the rest will arrive on to-morrow's early trains.

The adoption of the schedule, the drafting of new rules, especially one abolishing rowdy ball; the appointment of a new chief of umpires, and the naming of a new staff of umpires are a few of the important matters that will be disposed of.

It is expected the rule abolishing rowdy ball will cause a long and heated debate. The principal opponent of the proposed rule blacklisting players for rowdy ball playing is President Robison of Cleveland.

In a recent interview he is reported to have said: "For years we have encouraged players to adopt rough tactics in our eagerness to win games. One club began it, and others were forced to follow. The fining by umpires was but a sham, as the club owners paid the fine.

"Now, after we have raised these players in this way some of the late magnates propose that in order to wean them of their bad habits, we give umpires the power to have them blacklisted for a violation of the new regulations. This is entirely unjust. The club owner should share the punishment because he is more guilty than the player.

"I shall take the stand at St. Louis that for the first offense a player be suspended thirty days without pay. That is a very severe punishment for him, and he would not care to take a chance on losing another thirty days' pay. At the same time, it is a punishment for the owner, who loses the services of a valuable player for thirty days.

"I believe that the rule placing so much power in the umpire's hands is extremely dangerous. They are just as apt to go off the handle as a player."

It is also said to be President Robison's intention to present a resolution requiring each club President to sign a bond agreeing to forfeit $5,000 if one of his players is guilty of using foul language on the ball field.

President Young, who is occupying the room at the Southern Hotel used by Mr. Hanna as his headquarters during the Republican National Convention here in 1896, briefly outlined the work of the meeting.

"The Board of Arbitration," he said, "will meet to-morow morning and dispose of a large number of minor matters coming before it. The regular meeting of the National League will convene Monday evening at 8 o'clock, and the first matter of importance coming before it for action, after the routine business, will be the playing schedule. The meeting, as usual, will be held behind closed doors, and the proceedings will be given out after adjournment. Following the schedule, the question of new rules, the naming of the new chief of umpires and his assistants for the coming season, and the selection of a successor to the late Charles H. Byrne of Brooklyn on the Board of Arbitration will be in order."

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SERMONS ON THE MAINE

Dr. Parkhurst Considers Sending Fleets to Cuba and Armenia in the Light of Scripture.

A DUTY RESTS ON THE PEOPLE

Moral Sentiment of the Church Should Determine for War or Peace with Spain—A Slap at Vicious Journalism.

In the course of his sermon yesterday the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, said:

"There are two dangers against which the pulpit has to guard in times of local or National disquiet. One is the danger of saying too much and the other is the danger of seeming indifference to matters of current concern, and of a seeming surrender of the large responsibility which attaches to the pulpit in all questions which connect intimately with the profound well-being of the people and the times.

"In bringing the matter of our present disturbed National condition into distinct sanctuary notice I do so in recognition of the fact that to assemblies of men and women such as gather in our churches belongs in the first instance the duty of setting the pace for general public sentiment and opinion. And in saying that it is to such as you, first, that this responsibility attaches, I would not make exception of our governmental authorities at Washington.

"So far as relates to the definite ascertainment of facts, that, of course, is a duty incumbent upon the General Government in a way that it can devolve on no one else, and that duty the General Government is conscientiously and dignifiedly discharging. But as to the kind of moral reception that is to be accorded to those facts when ascertained, and as to the moral tone in which the music of the action is to be played, that is a thing that is proper to be determined not by the President, not by the Cabinet, not by Congress, but by the moral sentiment of the Church of Jesus Christ in these United States.

Our Duty in the Light of Scripture.

"It will be wise to remind ourselves that there are two distinct questions involved in the present situation: First, what is our righteous duty toward Spain in view of Spain's attitude toward the Cubans? Second, what is our righteous duty toward Spain in view of Spain's attitude toward us?

"If the situation is such between Spain and Cuba that we ought as Christians to go to the relief of the Cubans, why, then, let us go. If the words of the Hebrew epistle, 'Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them,' means that American Christians ought to fight for oppressed Cubans and murdered Armenians, then let us send an equipped fleet to Havana and dispatch another fleet of the same kind to the Bosphorus.

"Another pertinent thought under present circumstances is that every little while we find ourselves in frictional relations with some existing national power or other. Not a great while ago it was England that we thought had committed an affront, and if the sentiment of earnest and self-contained people had not promptly and very emphatically asserted itself we might in a few days have become committed and involved to a degree that withdrawal and pacific adjustment would have been impossible. War would have been declared if the country had yielded to the solicitations of some of the same mentors that have declared themselves in war paint now.

Vicious Journalism Condemned.

"The present situation has brought more distinctly to the front than ever before the possibilities that are wrapped up in modern journalism. It will be conceded that our Chief Executive has comported himself with a seriousness, with a quietude of intent, and with sublime consciousness of terrific responsibility that has brought honor upon himself and upon the Administration at whose head he was elected by the grace of God to stand. The same is to be said of the Captain of the ill-fated warship, whose manly and well-phrased words of caution have been a power for peace and composure throughout the land."

Dr. Parkhurst next discussed the sensational press, and declared that one of the metropolitan journals of wide circulation has throughout the imbroglio with Spain pandered to the debased tendencies and wolfish passions of the people. "Such papers," he added, "do more to weaken us intellectually and morally, and to put the masses out of condition to stand in their proper relations either to our own Government or Governments abroad than the blowing up of any man-of-war can do.

"But with all there is in the present situation that is mortifying and that is calculated to excite solicitude it is a great thing to be able to say that the mass of the American people hate war, love peace and the pursuits of peaceful industry, and that considerations a great deal more urgent than any that have at this date developed themselves will be necessary before the sundering of diplomatic relations with Spain or with any other power."

PATRIOTIC SERVICE IN CHURCH.

Stapleton, S. I., Presbyterians Hear "The Star-Spangled Banner."

There was a large attendance at the patriotic service held in the First Presbyterian Church at Stapleton, S. I., yesterday morning. The Rev. William Fiske Wood, pastor of the church, in his prayer alluded to the Maine catastrophe and prayed for the homes which had been thrown into mourning by the affair. He said that the honor of the Nation must be sustained and that no doubt could exist that the Administration would act wisely in the matter.

Past Commander H. H. Adams of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., delivered an address in which he pictured the horrors of war. He did not allude to the Maine. Mrs. William Clinton Brown sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and at the benediction the congregation sang "America." Over the pulpit during the service were two American flags draped in black.

FATHER MALONE'S ADVICE.

He Tells His People, If War Comes, to Support the Government.

In the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul in Williamsburg Father Sylvester Malone, the pastor, spoke to a large congregation at the 9 o'clock mass yesterday morning on the possibilities of a war between the United States and Spain. He said, in part:

"I am for war, if war is declared—not only as an American, but as a Catholic priest. If your country's honor is at stake, give your life if necessary to sustain it. That is the true American and Catholic principle. I do not desire to see a war, but if it comes we must abide by the Government's decision, and show our true spirit as American citizens. Whether it is war or peace, we must do our duty. We must support the Government and its President, whether he may be a Democrat or a Republican. Throw aside all party affiliations and act with your brothers as a unit.

"People should be calm and wait for the decision of President McKinley. His reputation for coolness stands high. If the Maine was destroyed by design we should strike the blow, if justified, or demand indemnity."

DR. WELLMAN SAYS TREACHERY.

An Episcopal Clergyman Who Discards the Accident Theory.

The Rev. Dr. E. Homer Wellman of the Episcopal Church of the Atonement, Seventeenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, referred to the war talk last night in his sermon. He said, in part:

"War is a spectre which rises out of the ashes of human justice. When there is absolute justice or an attempt at it, nobody thinks of war, but as soon as an impression comes into the human mind that an injustice has been done, then the grandest and most noble tendencies in man assist those desires which are more base, and rise up and make man wish to change the plow for the sword.

"Never since the days of the Spanish Inquisition have such terrible deeds been countenanced as have been done in Cuba. There surely must be something wrong with a nation that would do such things. War would be barbarism, but it must be resorted to to stop a worse kind of barbarism. The discipline on the Maine was beyond question, and the calamity could not have been due to the carelessness of her officers and men. The only remaining possibility is that the calamity was planned by some one who was or had been connected with the Spanish Government.

"No tramp carries torpedoes of that size in his vest pocket. No ordinary man could have the knowledge of or access to those favored spots from which an enterprise of such a nature could be launched. The deed stands on the records as a murder of such horrible proportions that we hardly dare to connect it officially with any nation, and yet it was engineered by a well-poised and well-educated mind.

"Capt. Sigsbee had the power to throw the nations against each other, and perhaps to embroil Europe in war, if, instead of unselfishly asking the Nation to suspend judgment, he had, in order to throw all possible blame off his own shoulders, declared or even intimated that it was a deed of treachery.

"I honor the Administration for the thoughtfulness and calmness with which it has investigated this matter. He who is at the head of the Nation is a warrior, and appreciates all the horrors of war. The Nation's dignity is safe in the event of war, but the Nation's morals, which become sorely deteriorated in warfare, are in the thought of the National Executive. The President's moderation, however, is something more than lethargy. In his calm and unruffled demeanor there is a sure token that he has made up his mind to a line of action, which, if possible, will keep Old Glory out of the dust without precipitating war, but if necessary by using the strongest measures which the standing of our Nation as a fighting force will warrant."

The Rev. Dr. Peters's Prayer.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and West One Hundredth Street, yesterday morning made a special request that the prayers of his congregation be offered for the relatives and friends of the sailors who lost their lives by the disaster to the battleship Maine; also that the President of the United States and his associates at Washington have the wisdom given to them to act aright in any emergency that may befall the Nation.

CICERO'S REPUTATION WANING.

A Birthday Celebration Proposed—Russian Appreciation and German Detraction.

From The London News.

Stands Cicero where he did? Prof. Theodor Zielinski is afraid not. At the January session of the St. Petersburg Historical Society the professor made a proposal to his colleagues for a Russian celebration of the 2,000th anniversary of the birthday of Cicero. Such a celebration ought indeed properly to have been held by the united classical scholars of Europe and America, said the Russian advocate of the famous Roman; and they should have kept the Ciceronian festival three years ago, for Cicero was born in the year 106 before Christ. If such a festival had been proposed in the sixteenth century, or in the eighteenth, all the universities of Europe would doubtless have joined enthusiastically in the glorification of "Tully." But in our generation, as the Russian scholar regretfully observes, the reputation of Cicero has sunk to a low level, chiefly through the attacks of the Modern German historians of Rome, and mostly through the personal enmity of Mommsen. That great scholar, at the close of the third volume of his Roman History, strikes fiercely at Cicero as a politician, as an author, and as a man. As a statesman, according to Mommsen, he was utterly devoid of insight, of foresight, or of steady purpose.

As an author, he had "the nature of a journalist in the worst sense of the word" rather than that of a true man of letters. As a man he was feeble, superficial, politely artificial, and heartless. If the Russians want to understand the real greatness of Cicero they must turn from his German detractors to his French admirers, especially to Voltaire, "that cultured man of the world," the modern Cicero. "Voltaire's first educator," says the Russian scholar, "was an Englishman; it was not the English realism, but the religious-philosophical writings of Cicero which Voltaire studied on the school benches. He drew from Cicero the polished weapons which he used for the intellectual literature of the masses." The principles of Voltaire's famous tractate on toleration were derived, according to Prof. Zielinski, from Cicero's "De Natura Deorum." The Russian professor's own writings upon Cicero, it thus appears, may be taken as an academical contribution to the Russian-French alliance.

RAILWAY IN THE FAR NORTH.

An American's Trip from Archangel to the White Sea.

From The Baltimore Sun, Feb. 18.

Major J. G. Pangborn returned to Baltimore yesterday, having arrived in New York Wednesday evening by the White Star Liner Majestic, after a voyage which he declares one of the most generous admixtures of good and bad weather he has ever experienced.

Speaking of his Russian journeying since his departure, early in January, Major Pangborn remarked that had it not been for the militarism of a Berlin station master in dispatching the London express train upon the second, despite the fact that the Moscow express was just entering the other end of the station, he would have established a record of two weeks from the Arctic Ocean—or, to speak with absolute precision, the White Sea, which is an arm of the Arctic—to Baltimore.

"I left Archangel two weeks ago Sunday evening," said the Major, "and but for the spirit which has come to be regarded as the proper military aspect to give railway control in Germany, I should have caught the American liner St. Louis at Southampton the ensuing Saturday morning and been in Baltimore last Sunday morning. As it was, the stupidity of the military station master at the German frontier held our train for three-quarters of an hour within 100 yards of the platform where our baggage was to be examined, and to cap the climax, the military station master at Berlin would not give us a bare five minutes of grace to make the necessary transfer from train to train.

"The new Minister of Railways in Germany is a General of the army, and, as about all the more important masters of railway stations are former officers of the army or of purely military training, there promises to be methods introduced in railway practice in Germany which will be interesting to contemplate—from a distance.

"I am the first, other than a Russian," continued the Major, "to have made the journey to Archangel over the new railway, just completed, to the White Sea, and from the crossing of the equator in a railway train to penetrating to within two degrees of the Arctic Circle behind a locomotive is the encompassing of extremes indicative of what the new century has in store. The farthest north and the farthest south will be demonstrated to be mere terms significant only of direction in the grand chain of railway connection uniting the earth to its uttermost parts.

"The new Russian railway to Archangel, and opening the Arctic for the first time to railway connection, brings the sixty-fourth degree of latitude within the grand chain to which I have referred. The construction and operation of the line is just now of much interest on this side of the Atlantic, as the Klondike gold fields are in the same latitude, and railway extension to the basin of the Yukon will be under conditions and with environment very much the same. Archangel's importance, however, is not mineral, but timber, a large proportion of England's supply of white and red pine coming from there, last Summer no less than 140 odd English vessels putting into port in ballast and loading for the return voyage with timber.

"Peculiar as it may appear at first blush, Archangel is famous for its dairy products, its butter commanding the highest price in the London market. The building of the railway has greatly stimulated the dairy interests, and already large contracts have been entered into for augmenting the English supply. It was not nearly as cold at Archangel as it was in the country a day's journey south, where the temperature was down to 40 degrees below, but so clear and devoid of humidity as to be bearable with little or no extra heavy clothing, providing one kept moving about in the open air. Archangel is a substantially built and attractive town of some 24,000 population, the residence section being noticeable for trees, lawns, and gardens, which, from what I learned, must have a very delightful look to things generally during the Summer months. Seems odd to contemplate, but the month of June, which otherwise would be so charming, is, they tell me, made miserable by the extraordinary number and size of the mosquitoes, which fairly infest the place and make the people sigh and sigh again for the rigors of Winter.

"I saw no great extent of snow anywhere, a foot, or at the most fifteen inches, being the greatest depth. The Winter has been a most remarkable one in St. Petersburg, and the proverbial oldest inhabitant cannot remember its equal for mild temperature, the absence of snow and prevalence of rain. It certainly was phenomenal in the middle of January in St. Petersburg to post official notices prohibiting the crossing of the frozen Neva and to ring the bells of the fortress of Peter and Paul, warning the people of the threatened inundation by the breaking up of the ice. Instead of everything being on runners, all vehicles on wheels, and not a square inch of snow to be seen from end to end of the capital city."

SMALLPOX IN GREENFIELD.

Three Suffering with the Disease and an Epidemic Feared.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Feb. 27.—Edward S. Bottomly, a car inspector for the Fitchburg Railroad, working at East Deerfield, and going back and forth on the trains daily to the Warner House, in Greenfield, is the third small-pox patient in town, and he went to the pesthouse to-day.

NEW TAX BILLS AT ALBANY

Mr. Brennan's Measure to Provide for Home Rule in Taxation Leads.

MR. IVES'S EQUALIZATION PLAN

Questions to be Answered in Writing by Each of the Taxable Inhabitants—Neglect to Pay Not Punishable.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The proposals for new legislation relating to taxation before the present Legislature are fewer in number than at some previous sessions. The decrease is possibly due to a disposition on the part of legislators to defer to Gov. Black's desire that the whole question be referred to a commission, and that, pending its report, no radical change should be made in the laws. It certainly is not due to any widespread conviction that the present system does not need reform.

Admittedly the most important taxation measure introduced this year is the bill presented by Assemblyman Brennan of Kings "to regulate assessments and to provide for home rule in taxation." It is not a new plan and its provisions are familiar. It directs tax assessors to assess the value of land separately from improvements and authorizes the Board of Supervisors in any county or the Common Council of any city to levy all taxes except for State purposes, exclusively upon personal property alone or on real estate alone, including land and all improvements thereon, or on land alone, exclusive of improvements and personal property, or upon land, improvements, and personal property taken together.

Another bill, embodying the same principle, has also been introduced by Mr. Brennan, which authorizes any Board of Supervisors, Common Council, or Municipal Assembly to "grant to any specified class or classes of property exemption from taxation" for other than State purposes and adds the important proviso that no distinction shall be made "upon the ground of the ownership or situation of any property."

Tax Reform Association's Backing.

Both these bills are now in the hands of the Assembly Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, of which Mr. Brennan is Chairman. Earnest work in their behalf has been prosecuted by Mr. Lawson Purdy, representing the New York Tax Reform Association, and the prospect is that they will both be reported favorably on Wednesday of this week. The idea of local liberty in local taxation which they seek to secure has grown steadily in recent years, and the hope of its receiving legislative sanction is stronger now than at any time since the movement in its favor was begun. Friends of the reform who have labored in its behalf for years are encouraged at the possibility of its going through the Assembly, at least, even if the Senate—less amenable to the influence of new ideas—should block its further progress.

The most elaborate taxation scheme of the session is that introduced by Mr. Ives of St. Lawrence, entitled, "An Act to Equalize Taxation." In this measure a lengthy inquisition is proposed with a view to getting at the elusive forms of property which now so frequently escape. All mortgages, judgments, contracts for sale of real estate, or other obligation in writing by which the payment of debt is made a lien upon real estate are treated as an interest in the property affected, for the purposes of taxation, the owner of the real estate being taxed on its value less the amount of the debt so secured, and the holder of the obligation being taxed on its value. If the owner of the mortgage or other obligation fails to pay the tax in sixty days it is to be collected from the owner of the real estate and the amount of the debt reduced by the amount of the taxes so paid.

Report of Taxable Inhabitants.

Farmers' and mechanics' tools to the value of $500, all wearing apparel, household furniture not exceeding $1,500 in value, and the library of every professional man, not over $500 in value, are added to the catalogue of property now exempt from taxation.

Before March 1 in each year, town and city clerks are required to report to the Controller the total number of taxable inhabitants, copartnerships, corporations, and associations liable to taxation in their respective towns and cities. On or before April 1 the Controller must supply blank inventories to be sent to each of these taxable individuals or corporations, on which answers must be filled out to interrogatories concerning the following six points:

1. The different parcels of real estate owned, with accurate and detailed description thereof.
2. The amount of valid debts constituting a lien upon such real estate, the parcel or parcels of land affected, the residence or place of business of the owner of the debt, and the nature of the instrument securing it.
3. The value of each different kind of personal property owned, whether money, bank deposit, bonds, mortgages, notes, stock, solvent debts, payments of which are not made a lien upon real estate and book accounts.
4. The amount of debts owing by him, payment of which has not been made a lien on real estate or which is not due on a contract for the sale of real estate, and the name of and address of the creditor or creditors.
5. The parcel or parcels of real estate held in a representative capacity, as executor, guardian, assignee, receiver, or agent, and for whom so held.
6. The value of each kind of personal property held in such representative capacity, including money, notes, securities of all kinds, and solvent debts due or unpaid.

Every individual or corporation liable to taxation is required to answer these interrogatories under oath between the 15th and 25th of April. The inventories are to be kept private, and copies submitted on or before the 31st day of May to the Assessors, who, after using them in making their assessments, and after the annual review day of assessments, must destroy such copies.

Neglect to Pay to Incur No Penalty.

A brief but important bill affecting the taxation question is that introduced by Mr. Brennan, which has already passed the Assembly, and is now pending in the Senate, providing that neglect or refusal to pay any tax shall not be punishable as a contempt or as misconduct, and no fine shall be imposed for such non-payment, nor shall any person be imprisoned or otherwise punishable on account of non-payment of any tax, or of any fine imposed for refusal or neglect to pay such tax.

Assemblyman Gibney of Westchester, a county in which the question of taxation has aroused much interest of late, has proposed an amendment to the law regarding the preparation of assessment rolls, which requires that all buildings, structures, or other improvements shall be assessed separately from the real estate on which they stand.

Mr. Vincent has introduced a bill exempting from taxation "money loaned at not exceeding 2 per cent. less than the regular rate of interest, and secured by mortgage upon real property in the State."

A bill introduced by Mr. Sanford of Westchester provides that "mortgages on real property in the State of New York and debts secured thereby shall be exempt from taxation."

Assembly Bill No. 709, introduced by Mr. Brennan, declares that "new buildings, additions, or other improvements shall be exempt from taxation until they are so far finished as to be fit for use: provided that such exemption shall not extend beyond two years from the official approval of the plans and specifications therefor."

General Revision of the Laws.

A general revision of the taxation law is proposed in a series of bills prepared by the State Tax Commission and introduced in the Senate by Mr. Krum. One of the important changes made is the inserting of a provision that where personal property other than stocks, bonds, securities, and other intangible property is kept through the year at a place other than that in which the owner resides, such property shall be assessed at the place where so kept, without reference to the residence of the owner. If any person assessed for personal property claims at the time fixed for hearing complaints that he is a resident of a tax district other than the one in which he is assessed, his name shall not be stricken from the roll unless he shows to the satisfaction of the Assessors that he is assessed for personal property at the place where he claims such residence.

Bi-Partisan Commission.

A bi-partisan equalization commission of three, two residents of the county and one from outside, but from the same judicial district, is created, to serve for three years, and to receive $4 a day each while actually employed, but not more than $300 in any one year. These Commissioners are empowered to inspect the assessment rolls for the purpose of ascertaining whether the valuations in one town or ward bear a just relation to the valuations of all the towns and wards of the county. They may increase or diminish the aggregate valuations of real estate in any town by adding or deducting such sum upon the hundred as may, in their opinion, be necessary to produce a just relation between all the valuations of real estate in the county, but they shall in no instance reduce the aggregate valuations of all the towns and wards below the aggregate made by the Assessors.

The bill establishing a special commission of five citizens to make a study of the taxation problem and report to the Legislature what changes, if any, should be made in the laws will probably be passed this week, and the names of the distinguished citizens who are to study the puzzling questions of whose number and importance this list of bills gives a hint will be announced soon thereafter.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Routine Work to be Pushed This Week in Anticipation of an Early Adjournment.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Few measures of general interest will be considered by the Senate this week, but, in anticipation of an early adjournment, the Senators will endeavor to push to final passage the bills in which they are interested respectively. The sessions will be devoted largely to routine action upon a large mass of local legislation which has been accumulating on the calendar and in the committees.

It is expected that the Primary Election Reform bill will be introduced this week. Leader Ellsworth's Newspaper Libel bill, which was reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee last Wednesday, will take its place on the general orders calendar on Tuesday. Senator Ellsworth will move the bill to the order of final passage, but there will be strong opposition to the measure. The bill will be considered in the Assembly also this week.

Senator Cantor has given notice that early this week he will make another attempt to have the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations discharged from the consideration of his bill providing for dollar gas in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. It is claimed by the members of the committee that a report on the bill is being held back in order that the suburban gas companies can be heard. Senator Cantor contends that these companies are not affected by his measure, and that there is no reason why the Senate should not be permitted to vote upon the dollar-gas proposition.

Hearings before Senate committees are announced as follows:

Tuesday—Before the Cities Committee—Senator Wieman's bill to pension all surviving volunteer firemen of the Borough of Brooklyn; Senator Nussbaum's authorizing cities of the first and second class to purchase works of art, and providing for the appointment of art commissions in such cities.

Wednesday—Before the Codes Committee—Senator Nussbaum's bill to repeal the anti-scalpers law.

Thursday—Before the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment—Senator Brush's bill reducing telephone rates; Senator Guy's and Senator Burns's Good Roads bills.

Assembly committees will give hearings on the following bills:

Tuesday—Before the Cities Committee—Mr. Burr's bill designating papers for municipal advertisements in the Borough of Brooklyn; Mr. Marshall's, providing for the purchase of works of art by municipalities; Mr. Tiffany's, authorizing the payment of $65,000 a year to the Manhattan Hospital and Dispensary by New York City; Mr. Brennan's, authorizing the construction of a new East River bridge; Mr. Seligsberger's, providing for the reorganization of the New York Park Board; Mr. Brennan's, providing that street repairs in cities shall be done by day's work and by citizens. Before the Codes Committee—Mr. Bondy's bill, amending the anti-conspiracy law; Mr. Holbert's, prohibiting the use of trading stamps; Mr. Harburger's, authorizing Sunday baseball and dramatic entertainment licenses. Before the Committee on Internal Affairs—Mr. Wallace's bill creating the new County of Nassau from a portion of Queens.

Wednesday—Before the Railroads Committee—Mr. Mitchell's bill providing that no surface or elevated railroad in New York City shall charge more than 5 cents for a continuous ride within the city limits. Before the Ways and Means Committee—Mr. Fitzgerald's grain elevator bill. Before the Committee on Judiciary—Mr. Donnelly's anti-trust bill; Mr. Tiffany's, abolishing the office of Special Juror Commissioner in New York; Mr. Goodsell's, providing that foreign stock corporations shall have no more privileges than domestic concerns; Mr. Brennan's, prohibiting officers of Societies for the Prevention of Crime in New York from obtaining warrants for the arrest of individuals charged with crime until the Chief of Police has investigated the evidence.

Thursday—Before the Cities Committee—Mr. Murray's bill to construct a recreation pier at West Ninety-eighth Street in the Borough of Manhattan; Mr. Crabtree's, authorizing New York City to appropriate $10,000 for the relief of indigent soldiers and sailors.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Croker's Flop on the Question Attributed to the Influence of David B. Hill.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The news of the declaration of Richard Croker and the vote of the Tammany Executive Committee in favor of biennial legislative sessions was received here to-day with amazement. The theories in explanation of the change of front were various, but there was agreement among the Democratic politicians that it was a triumph for David B. Hill, and an indirect acknowledgment of his real leadership of the party in the State.

When the issue was first sprung Mr. Hill counseled those members of the Senate and Assembly who sought his advice to support the amendment. He argued that the change would be a good thing for the State, and that it was desired by the people, which made it all important that the party should not be arrayed against it. For a time several of the Tammany members talked privately in favor of the bill, and it began to look as if it would go through with the support of both parties.

Suddenly orders came from Mr. Croker to oppose the amendment. Then the Republicans made it a party measure, and it was put through the Senate with all but two Republicans voting for it and all the Democrats voting against it. Men like Senators Cantor and Guy, who had been in favor of the reform, voted against it under pressure from Tammany headquarters, and Senator McCarren announced in casting his vote in opposition that he did so under orders.

In the Assembly only Messrs. Palmer of Schoharie and Van Hoesen of Cortland heeded Mr. Hill's advice and announced that they would vote for biennial sessions. It was openly said among the Tammany members that orders had been issued in New York to oppose the resolution, and on sending it to third reading every Democrat except Palmer voted "Nay," Van Hoesen intending to vote "Aye" on its final passage.

On the heels of all this, after the party has been put on record against the measure in obedience to Mr. Croker's private instructions, his eleventh-hour conversion places the Tammany members in a most awkward plight. Last week they were talking of holding a caucus to bring Palmer and Van Hoesen into line. Now, if they obey Mr. Croker's latest orders, it is pointed out they will all have to come to Palmer's position, which is David B. Hill's.

Mr. Hill spent last week in New York. Among his earliest callers there was Perry Belmont, and among the subjects they discussed was biennial sessions. Mr. Hill urging that the party should come out for the change. Mr. Belmont, it is known, saw Mr. Croker soon afterward, and the theory which finds most acceptance here is that, mindful of his possible candidacy for Governor, Mr. Belmont, himself convinced by Mr. Hill, convinced Mr. Croker of the wisdom of depriving Gov. Black of his strongest campaign card by declaring for biennial sessions.

Mr. Hill is known to have talked also with Cord Meyer, Jr., another Gubernatorial possibility, and with certain other members of the Democratic Club, to whom he pointed out the folly of allowing the party to go on record against the proposed reform. That Mr. Croker's reversal of his own position and indorsement of Mr. Hill's should have come the day after the ex-Senator's return to Albany is regarded here as more than a coincidence.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN

Party Leaders and Papers Indorse the Plan of Ignoring the Currency Question.

STATE ISSUES PUT FORWARD

Bryan and Anti-Bryan Organs Urge a United Fight Against the Republican Administration at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Democratic plan of campaign for next Fall, as agreed upon by the party's leaders here and outlined recently in these dispatches, is receiving support from all sections of the State. The politicians who have drifted in and out of here from various interior points report that it accords with the general disposition of the masses of the party, and their testimony is confirmed by the utterances of the Democratic papers.

These utterances, which are accepted here as important indications of the trend of party sentiment, come from newspapers which declined to support Mr. Bryan in 1896, as well as from those which retained their regularity by fighting for him. Strong "sound-money" Democratic papers like The Rome Sentinel, Utica Observer, Syracuse Courier, and Rochester Union and Advertiser, none of which supported Byran for President, have indorsed the determination of the party leaders to confine the State campaign to State issues, leaving the various districts to deal as they choose with National questions so far as they are involved in the election of Congressmen. Careful scrutiny of the daily and weekly Democratic press of the interior fails to show a single newspaper arrayed in opposition to this programme.

Views of Anti-Bryan Papers.

The Rome Sentinel says on this point: "In the local elections about to take place everybody knows that local questions are first; in State elections State matters should be of prime consideration. This is logical and reasonable. The followers of Platt would like to hide their record in State affairs behind a ghostly scarecrow, but nobody will be frightened by their antics in 1898 any more than they were in 1897. The year 1900 will take care of National questions; the people have other business concerning this State to care for this year. They will waste no time fighting windmills, but will direct their attention to cleaning the Augean stables at Albany."

Calling attention to the fact that this year an entire State ticket is to be elected, The Syracuse Courier says: "This of itself is warrant for the statement that if success is to be gained for the Democrats they cannot permit their energies to be diverted by questions foreign to those relating to the better government of this State. The issues in this State are local to this State. It was the evil conditions of everything to the real issues, the local issues, that elected Van Alstyne Mayor in Albany, Diehl in Buffalo, Van Wyck in New York, McGuire in Syracuse, and Parker in the State. Should not experience point out the wise path?"

"The wide divergence of opinion on some questions need not and should not," The Utica Observer thinks, "hinder union on other questions—vital questions of State and local Government—on which the party is substantially united. We have won in a State election since the overwhelming defeat of 1896, and won on State issues. We have won, and are winning now, in local elections on local issues. This year we have every incentive to follow on the same lines. If we do we shall have a great victory in November next."

This statement comes from James W. Hinkley's paper, The Poughkeepsie News-Press: "The State election next Fall will be fought and won on State issues, in spite of Platt's frantic efforts to tag in National issues. The solid rank and file of the Democratic column will bury past differences and divisions, just as Democrats did in New York City a little while ago, and win a straight victory in the State."

Silver Organs Acquiesce.

On the same line are these editorial expressions from Democratic papers which supported Bryan in 1896:

Binghamton Leader: "We do not understand how the Republicans can, in the light of experience, look forward with any hope that the voters will permit themselves to be beguiled into settling important State questions on the basis of their views as to what should be the money policy of the Federal Government."

Oswego Palladium: "State matters will be uppermost (this Fall) just as town matters are uppermost in the town elections now prevailing. It will be time enough to bring in National questions in 1900."

Plattsburg Republican: "Our Republican friends are making tremendous efforts to introduce the financial question as the leading issue of the coming campaign, but the plan will be a failure. * * * The next State campaign will be fought on State issues, and the record of the party in power will, in that campaign, be subjected to the most thorough scrutiny."

Hudson (Columbia County) Register: "It is an old trick of the Republicans to attempt to draw off the attention of the voters from the real issue, but it failed signally last November, and will fail again in the coming State campaign. The Republicans must be held strictly to account for mismanagement and extravagance. The attention of the people must be kept on the fact that the financiering during recent Democratic administrations cleared the State of debt, and that Republican rule has again plunged the Commonwealth back into the slough."

Hopes of Party Harmony.

In the event of an agreement to subordinate all things else to a square fight with the Republicans on State questions, the Democratic leaders here predict that the State convention next Fall will be as harmonious as could be wished. They declare that there is no reason to expect any trouble over the financial plank, as that can be left to the Congressional conventions. Nor do they apprehend that many of these conventions will take extreme positions on the financial issue. In the absence of any direct effort to keep them from expressing themselves, it is believed that the rabid advocates of the Chicago platform will have less inclination to demand its indorsement than if forbidden to do so.

The hope that the State Convention will be harmonious on the currency issue is fostered by Mr. Croker's statement to the Tammany Executive Committee yesterday "that while the gold and silver question may provoke contention and discussion," he regards other questions as more important. Mr. Croker's advice to the Tammany members "to confer with their Democratic associates from other parts of the State about the Cheap Gas and Anti-Trust bills" is looked upon, too, as a practical acquiescence in the plan of campaign of the up-State leaders to force the fighting on State lines.

PRIMARY REFORM MEASURE.

Erie County Republicans Indorse the Bill Prepared by Union League Club and Other Committees.

Paul D. Cravath, Chairman of the Union League Club Special Committee on Primary Election Legislation, last night gave out this statement for publication:

"The draft of a proposed primary election measure, embodied in the third proof issued last evening, seems to meet with the approval of the various committees and others with whom the special committee of the Union League Club have been in conference. A number of the earlier proofs were distributed in various quarters for the express purpose of inviting criticisms and suggestions.

"The co-operation thus secured has resulted in very substantial improvements, which are embodied in the last proof. Valuable criticisms have been received from both Senator Pavey and Assemblyman Laimbeer, and have been acted upon. We are desirous of receiving the further suggestions of all who are interested in the subject, and additional suggestions of value will doubtless be made before we will feel warranted in submitting our measure as finally completed.

"It has, however, received, as to all of its substantial features, the approval and support of so many men who are interested in the subject and have made it a study that no radical changes are likely to be suggested.

"The committee from the 'Committee of Fifty-three' movement has supplemented its action in approving the measure by appointing Gen. Wager Swayne and Henry W. Taft and Chase Mellen a sub-committee to advocate it at Albany.

"Several days ago the measure was approved by the committee of the Buffalo Republican League, and word has just come from Buffalo that at a meeting held last evening the Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee of Erie County unanimously adopted the following resolution approving the measure as to its important features:

"Whereas, The Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee of Erie County is informed that a bill for the purpose of affording a full, free, and fair expression of the people at primary meetings has been drafted under the supervision of a committee of the Union League Club of New York City, after consultation with the various factions of the party in that city, and in the drafting of which representatives of Buffalo had a part, be it

"Resolved, That this committee hereby approves of such bill in so far as it provides for the following particulars: (1) An enrollment of party men on the days of registration; (2) a test for membership in a party which will admit to participation in party primaries all those who disagreed with or voted against party nominations in the years 1896 and 1897; (3) the holding of the primaries on specified days, in the election booths and surrounded by the same formalities to which voters are accustomed on election day; (4) a ballot for primaries which shall conform to an official sample and thus conserve secrecy; (5) a summary review of any action or neglect on the part of any individual, officer, or committee by the proper courts."

Senator Platt Has Many Visitors.

Senator Platt had many callers yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Nearly all the Republican leaders who are in the city visited him at different times during the day. Early in the afternoon he had a long conference with State Senators Lexow and Ellsworth, Congressman Quigg, and Chairman Hackett of the State Committee. It was said that the new primary reform bill indorsed by the Union League Club was discussed, and that it would probably be passed. There was some talk on other local legislation, and it was practically decided that there should be an early adjournment of the Legislature.

Mr. Hanna Leaves for Washington.

Senator Hanna left the city yesterday afternoon for Washington. He declined to talk politics or to discuss the reason for what are taken as the preparations for war being made by the Administration. He reiterated the statement he made Wednesday that all he knew of the Spanish situation was what he had learned from the newspapers, and that he could find nothing in them that justified any fear of war.

A WATER COMPANY'S OFFER.

The Woodside Works Willing to Supply Long Island City Until May 1, 1898.

The Woodside Water Company, which formerly supplied a portion of the water used in Long Island City, offers to continue the supply for a limited time, pending the procurement by the city of a full supply. The thickly settled portion of the Borough of Queens is poorly supplied with water, owing to a limited source of supply and inadequate pressure from the pumping stations.

President Tyrrell of the Woodside Company has written to Commissioner of Water Supply William Dalton as follows:

In order that the urgent necessity for more water in that part of the City of New York formerly known as Long Island City may be immediately supplied, and at the same time the officials of the city may be in a position to fully consider the best plan for supplying water in said territory, without being embarrassed by the urgency of the need, the Woodside Water Company offers to deliver in the city main in the First Ward of the Borough of Queens until May 1, 1898, an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water without cost or charge to the city.

The water of the Woodside Company has been analyzed by the chemists of the State Board of Health and by the Board of Health of the former City of New York, and by Prof. John A. Mandel of Bellevue Hospital, and by all pronounced of excellent quality.

In order to avail of this offer it is only necessary for you to grant permission to the Woodside Company to remove the gate between the company's and city's mains, the two systems being now connected, as the Woodside Company last year delivered to the former Long Island City over fifteen hundred thousand gallons a day under a contract which the courts have since held to be void, as being made without the consent of the Common Council of Long Island City.

If this offer is accepted the water will be delivered at eighty pounds head at the city's mains.

Ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, who made the contract with the Woodside Company, yesterday said the offer ought to be accepted as a temporary way out of the difficulty. He said he made the contract, which was afterward declared invalid, to relieve the very trouble which now confronts the city. The great trouble with the water supply of Long Island City was that the pumping stations did not have sufficient capacity. Even if they had, the pipes in the streets were too small. The city owns but seven-eighths of a mile of sixteen-inch pipe, and but three-eighths of a mile of twelve-inch pipe. The rest of the pipe is of the four and three inch kind. The demand exceeded the carrying supply, he said, and as a result there was not sufficient pressure. The Woodside Company, he added, has about seventeen miles of sixteen and twelve inch pipe.

Mr. Gleason said the city ought to own all its water supply, and should take advantage of the right of eminent domain and take possession of every water supply works now supplying portions of the city. He had reason to believe that a corporation having for its object the securing of all these pumping stations and sources of supply was about to be formed, and he thought the city ought to act first.

FOUND THEM IN THE THEATRE.

Boys Asked for Food, Stole a Watch, and Pawned It.

Two boys called on Mrs. Lizzie Phillips of 207 Washington Street, Hoboken, Saturday night and asked for something to eat. She left the room to get them some bread and meat. After the boys had gone she missed a gold watch and a pocketbook containing 46 cents.

She notified the police, who at a late hour found the boys in the Lyric Theatre. They had pawned the watch. The ticket was found on one of the boys, and the money was found on them. They described themselves as Walter Eagen, ten years old, of 303 Willow Avenue, and John Linchbecker, twelve years old, of 333 Madison Street. They will be arraigned before Recorder McDonough to-day.

SUICIDE STAYNES'S RELATIVES.

Bankers Send Money from England for a Monument in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 27.—When John Stafford Staynes committed suicide in the Palace Hotel here in December last, it was generally believed he was a member of a good family. The Masonic fraternity took charge of the body and gave it burial. Some papers found on the person of the suicide were sent to England, from which country Staynes had come a few months before he killed himself. Yesterday County Physician Washington, who forwarded the papers, received a draft from Staynes's family in Leicestershire, England, to cover all costs, and also a letter asking that a suitable monument be erected over his grave, the expense for which would be borne by Staynes & Son, bankers, of Leicestershire.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

11:15 A. M.—578 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; Joseph Diemer; damage, $100.

7:20 P. M.—37 Monroe Street; Herman Schipero; damage, $200.

8:30 P. M.—22 West Eighty-fifth Street; Thomas J. Flagg; damage, $10.

9:40 P. M.—274 Bowery; H. Jacobs; damage, $5.

Finest Flavor. Fairest Price.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

THE OUTLOOK IN CONGRESS

House Leaders Working Energetically in Order to Secure an Early Adjournment.

APPROPRIATION BILLS RUSHED

Talk of Closing the Session Early in May—Trouble with Spain Would Delay Adjournment—The Hawaiian Programme.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The House leaders have been doing their best to expedite the appropriation bills, with a view to an early final adjournment, and they are succeeding beyond their expectations. Not before in a quarter of a century have the appropriation bills been so far advanced in the long session as they are at this time.

Only three of the thirteen regular bills remain in committee. The other ten have gone through one or more legislative stages. Of these, the Military Academy bill is in the hands of the President, awaiting his signature. The condition of the other nine bills is as follows:

The Pension bill has passed both houses and the differences have been agreed upon in conference.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, the Army, the Fortifications, and the Agricultural bills have passed both houses and the differences are being adjusted in conference.

The Senate amendments to the Diplomatic and Consular bill have been agreed to by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the bill only awaits confirmation by the House of this action before going to the President.

The Indian bill has passed the Senate, and the amendments placed on the bill are being considered by the House committee.

The District of Columbia bill, which has passed the House, is still in the Senate committee.

The Sundry Civil bill will probably pass the House to-morrow.

Bills Not Yet Completed.

Of the three bills still unreported to the House, the Naval and Post Office must await certain developments before they can be completed.

The naval bill practically is complete save for the provisions for dry docks and new ships. On both these propositions the developments of the next few days are expected to control the action of the committee. If the Court of Inquiry into the Maine disaster should render a finding which portends strained relations with Spain, the most liberal provisions would be made both for dry docks and ships. If it shall appear the disaster was not due to accidental cause aboard ship, it is almost certain that two new battleships will be provided for, one recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, and one to replace the Maine, and it is probable that at least one new dry dock will be authorized. In case the Maine disaster is found to have been caused by accident, it is probable no provision for battleships will be made in the new bill.

The completion of the Post Office bill depends upon the action the House takes upon the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter, which is to be acted upon this week.

The General Deficiency bill is always the last of the bills to be reported, as it includes such deficiencies and other items as must be provided for at the close of every session.

Possible Causes of Delay.

With the appropriation bills and the Immigration bill, the consideration of which has been set for March 15, out of the way, nothing now in sight would remain to prolong this session of Congress save the question of the annexation of Hawaii or war. The leaders on both sides looking ahead, eliminating both these subjects as probabilities or possibilities of delay, agree that appropriation bills should be passed and that Congress should be ready to adjourn early in May.

If such a contingency as war should arise it would be necessary for Congress to act both in the formal declaration of war and in furnishing ways and means for its prosecution.

With regard to Hawaiian annexation there is no doubt that if the present treaty is abandoned in the Senate no move for annexation by legislative enactment will be initiated by the House. The sentiment both among the friends and opponents of annexation in the House is that after the long contest at the other end of the Capitol the Senate should retain jurisdiction of the subject. Action by the Senate upon a resolution of annexation therefore would precede any action by the House, and it is this which gives color to the general impression in the House that action upon a resolution in the Senate can be delayed until both houses have completed their other work, and that then an effort will be made to adjourn and leave the question suspended.

The Hawaiian Outlook.

Speaker Reed gives no concealment of his personal opposition to annexation, and several other prominent Republican members, like Cannon of Illinois, Walker of Massachusetts, and Johnson of Indiana, are outspoken opponents of annexation. Some of the others, like Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee, have made no public declarations upon this subject, but are believed to be in sympathy with the opponents of annexation.

A large majority of the Republicans, however, are, of course, in favor of the Administration's policy, many of them enthusiastically so. Chairman Hitt of the Foreign Affairs Committee is placed among the supporters of annexation, but it is probable that real brunt of the battle, if the contest is transferred to the House at this session, will be borne by Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio and Gen. Henderson of Iowa, both of whom are enthusiastic in their support of it.

The indications all point to a concentrated plan on the part of the enemies of annexation at both ends of the Capitol to hurry through the appropriation bills and adjourn before action can be had on the joint resolution in the Senate. This, it is pointed out, would be the easier way to defeat, or, at least, postpone action, for if the resolution should get into the House the divisions in the Republican ranks would be uncovered, and the leaders would be found on opposite sides.

Some of the Republicans who are opposed to annexation do not care to be placed in a position of public antagonism to the Administration if it can be avoided. They would, of course, prefer to see the question postponed rather than have it brought to an issue in the House. The Democrats, with comparatively few exceptions, are hostile to annexation.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

House and Senate Programmes—Matters That Are to Come Up for Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The programme for the House for the coming week includes the completion of the Sundry Civil bill, which has been under consideration since last Wednesday, action on the bill for the relief of the victims and survivors of the Maine disaster, the Senate bill authorizing the enlistment of two additional regiments of artillery, and the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter.

The Loud bill has been made the special order for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. A spirited contest is anticipated, but Mr. Loud, the author of the bill and the Chairman of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee, is confident it will pass.

The bill takes all complete books printed as in serial form out of the second-class rate (1 cent per pound) and places them in the regular book-rate class, which pays 8 cents per pound. It also prohibits the transmission of "sample copies" at pound rates.

If the bill should pass and be executed according to its spirit, Mr. Loud estimates that the annual saving to the Government effected by it during the next four years would approximate $12,000,000. Many publishers and newspapers are hostile to the measure, but thus far the opposition has not been so active as it was during the last Congress.

To-morrow, under the rules, is District of Columbia day, but Chairman Cannon, in charge of the Sundry Civil bill, probably will insist upon going ahead with his bill. He refused yesterday to yield to Mr. Boutelle, who was extremely anxious to secure the immediate passage of the bill for the relief of the Maine victims. The latter measure doubtless will be called up as soon as the appropriation bill is out of the way, but the bill for two additional regiments of artillery probably will not be taken up until the special order for the consideration of the Loud bill exhausts itself.

Beyond the fact that the Corbett case will be decided Monday, and the probability that after its discussion the bill regulating the right of way for railroads in Alaska and for other purposes will be taken up, the programme in the Senate for this week is quite indefinite. The Alaska bill is of much wider scope than its title indicates, and it will not be voted upon without considerable discussion. There is no general disposition to defeat the bill, but some Senators are of opinion that it should be amended in several particulars, and they will seek to secure these changes before the vote is taken. It is believed the bill will pass after a day or two of talk upon it.

It is probable that after the Alaskan bill is disposed of some of the bills of less general importance on the calendar will be considered. One of these is the bill for the payment of the claim of the book agents of the Southern Methodist Church for property destroyed at Nashville during the civil war. This bill appropriates $288,000, and has aroused some opposition.

It is understood to be Senator Davis's intention to again move the consideration of the Hawaiian Treaty bill, but there is no disposition at present to unduly press the treaty, in antagonism to other measures.

It is possible the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia will be reported by the Committee on Appropriations this week. There are only five of the appropriation bills to be considered by the Senate, which is a record far in advance of that usually made at this date in long sessions of Congress. This fact is causing Senators to begin to talk about final adjournment at a far earlier date than usual.

Three of the measures which are as yet unconsidered are the District of Columbia, the Naval, and the Sundry Civil bills. Each is liable to arouse debate, but Senators generally agree that adjournment can be reached by May or June.

The friends of the Hawaiian treaty say, however, that some of the appropriation bills will be held back until the question of annexation is decided, and this determination is one of the circumstances which may cause the postponement of adjournment.

BANK AT BAYARD, NEB., ROBBED.

Masked Men Beat the President and Forced Him to Open the Safe.

OMAHA, Feb. 27.—A report has just been received from Bayard, a town in the interior of the State remote from telegraph service, that two masked men took A. O. Taylor, President of the Bank of Bayard, from bed last night and compelled him to open the safe in the bank. Only a small sum was secured. Taylor was severely beaten about the head. A posse is in pursuit of the robbers.

TATARSKY FOUND IN VIRGINIA.

He was Indicted Here for the Larceny of Diamonds in October.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 27.—Samuel Tatarsky, who is under indictment in New York for the larceny of $1,100 worth of diamonds from Charles Gutterman of that city in October last, was arrested in Dinwoodie County yesterday and brought to jail here to await requisition papers. While none of the property was found in his possession, and while he stoutly declared his innocence, Mr. Gutterman, who arrived here to-day, identified him as the man who took the goods.

After getting the diamonds, Tatarsky left New York, going to Charlotte, N. C., and thence traveling to other points, repairing, buying, and selling jewelry. He has been here for two months.

DR. HELMUTH TO STUDENTS.

His Annual Sunday Lecture to Prospective Graduates.

Dr. William Tod Helmuth, Dean of the department of surgery of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, delivered his annual Sunday lecture, under the auspices of the Hahnemannian Society of the college, yesterday afternoon. The large lecture room of the college was crowded with students and invited guests. Dr Helmuth's lecture was addressed to the students about to enter upon active professional life.

He told them what the world would expect of them, and advised them as to their conduct and outlined their duties under the new responsibilities imposed on them. He said that a doctor must be a good man, as well as a learned one; that he should see in his patient a human being in distress and not simply a machine out of order; that he should look out for his own welfare and that of his wife and children, and so should choose that system of medicine which results in the largest number of cures and the fewest failures, deciding this question without prejudice.

QUEER ACTION IN A CHURCH.

Italian Rushes Down the Main Aisle of St. Francis's, Hoboken.

While mass was being said in the Italian Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis, at Hoboken, yesterday, by the Rev. Dominick Marzetti, a man who sat in a rear pew suddenly jumped up and ran through the centre aisle to the chancel rail, where he stood muttering in excited tones, though no one near him could distinguish what he said. Two members of the church led him to the sidewalk, where he was given in charge of a policeman.

At Police Headquarters he said he was Michael Napolone, forty-three years old. He said his home was in Philadelphia, but he could not remember his address. He was sent to the county jail to await examination as to his sanity by County Physician Converse. The Philadelphia police were notified, but could get no information concerning him.

Child Burned to Death in Mashpee.

SANDWICH, Mass., Feb. 27. — It was learned early this morning that a dwelling house in Mashpee, about ten miles from here, was destroyed by fire last evening, and a child, Rachel Green, was burned to death. The little girl, who was five years old, and her grandmother were the only persons in the house, which was some distance from any other dwelling, but the old woman, although very infirm, managed to save herself. She was unable to give any details as to the origin of the fire.

Fell Dead in a Restaurant.

Alexander McKinley, apparently a homeless man, went into the restaurant at 76 Tenth Avenue yesterday afternoon and ordered a bowl of soup. As the waiter was serving the soup McKinley fell from his chair to the floor. An ambulance from the New York Hospital was summoned, but before its arrival the man had died. The body was removed to the Morgue. Heart disease is supposed to have caused death.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BELFAST, Me., Feb. 27.—Nearly all the buildings with their contents on the estate of Capt. Robert H. Coombs were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $8,000.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Feb. 27.—The Stamford Dye Works were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $100,000. The property is owned by the Stamford Manufacturing Company of Stamford, Conn.

A Good Lookout is an absolute essential to the safety of a garrison or of a ship. The people who keep well are those who ward off the first attacks of disease.

Allcock's Porous Plaster is a remedy that every one should keep constantly on hand in case of a cold in the chest, a stitch in the side, pain in the back or limbs, to ward off pneumonia, sciatica, rheumatism, kidney complaint, and a host of other troubles.

When purchasing do not only ask for "Allcock's," but make sure that you get it.

Allcock's Corn Shields and Allcock's Bunion Shields have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

THE WESTERN RATE WAR.

Offer of the Canadian Pacific to End the Fight.

MONTREAL, Feb. 27.—The delegates representing the American railroads, who have been here for the last two days in conference with the Canadian Pacific officials, left for home last night. It is understood that no arrangement was arrived at, but that the delegates take back an offer from the Canadian Pacific which, if

The Wanamaker Store

French and Austrian Dinner Ware

Half Prices and Less

THERE comes a time in the life of all china patterns, just as it comes to patterns in silks and clothes and other things, when the demand for newer styles leaves the older ones temporarily stranded on the shoals of popular fancy. The condition is generally but temporary, because every one knows that, sooner or later, the rising flood of fashion lifts the standard style off the mud of disfavor, and sends them whirling again.

Now this crowding out of one style by the pressure of a newer one, is a serious matter in dress goods and silks, but the whim of the moment in dinner ware isn't a thing which nine-tenths of the people care to follow. So, when we tell you that here are three patterns in French and two in Austrian Dinner Ware to be sold out to-day at Half Prices and Less, it will make little difference to the hundreds of people who come for them that it is because newer patterns have come in. They will care only that the goods are handsome, perfect, in pretty and desirable patterns, and in styles of decoration that lead the world in their classes. The fact that these styles were yesterday in high favor, and are to-day superseded, will not affect them, except as it affects the prices in their favor.

The three Haviland patterns are in festoon embossed shapes, with heavily gilded handles; one with decorations of pink flowers; another with lilacs, and the third, carnations and lilies of the valley.

Fruit Saucers,	now 85c. doz;	were $1.75 and $2.25.	Dinner Plates,	now $1.85 doz;	were $3.75 and $4.
Covered Vegetable Dishes,	now $1 each;	were $2 and $2.25.	Soup Tureens,	now $2 each;	were $4.25 and $4.75.
Coffees and Saucers (small),	now $1.50 doz;	were $3.25 and $3.50.	Teas and Saucers,	now $2 doz.;	were $4.
Breakfast Plates,	now $1.60 doz;	were $3.25 and $3.50.	Coffees and Saucers,	now $2.25 doz;	were $5.

In the Austrian china, one pattern is a pink flower decoration, and the other a green wreath border.

Meat Dishes, now 20c. each;	were 40c.	Covered Dishes, now 75c. each; were $1.50 and $1.75.
Meat Dishes, now 35c. each;	were 70c. and 85c.	Breakfast Plates, now $1 doz; were $2 and $2.50.
Meat Dishes, now 55c. each;	were $1.10.	Dinner Plates, now $1.25 doz; were $2.50 and $3.
Meat Dishes, now 75c. each;	were $1.50.	Soup Tureens, now $1.25 each; were $2.50 and $3.

In the Art Room

Seventy-five dozens of fine fancy China Plates go on sale in the Art Room to-day. The bulk of these are French china, exquisitely decorated, and would be cheap at $36 a dozen; some in the regular way of business would be priced at $48 a dozen.

They Go To-day at $1.50 Each.

Twenty-seven dozen Haviland china full size Dinner Plates, flower decorations,

$1.50 dozen. Reduced from $2.50.

Black and Colored Silk Petticoats. ANOTHER new stock of them just open. The demand for them continues lively. Not to be wondered at, for they are of excellent quality taffetas, bright and crisp; and very reasonably priced.

OF BLACK TAFFETA

At $5—With corded umbrella ruffle; also dust ruffle.

At $6.50—With French back; two ruffles on bottom; corded and dust ruffle.

At $8—With deep corded umbrella ruffle; dust ruffle and extender.

At $9.50—Deep umbrella ruffle; with 3 one-inch plaits on bottom; dust ruffle and extender.

At $10.50—Spanish flounce, with four narrow ruffles; dust ruffle and extender.

OF COLORED TAFFETA

At $6.50—In Roman stripes; Spanish flounce with a five-inch ruffle on bottom and three rows of cording above; velveteen bound; ruffle lined with percaline.

At $6.50—Of changeable taffeta; Spanish flounce with two narrow ruffles on bottom and six rows of cording above, velveteen bound; ruffle lined with percaline.

At $8—Of changeable taffeta; deep corded umbrella ruffle; dust ruffle and skirt extender.

At $10.50—Of changeable taffeta; Spanish flounce with four narrow ruffles on bottom; dust ruffle and skirt extender.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Kee-Wanamaker Cushion Shoe for Women. A MOST deservedly popular shoe. It combines more desirable qualities than any shoe we know of. A triple sole—excellent leather for service; cork next, to exclude dampness, and then felt for softness. Healthful and comfortable, and attractive in appearance. Fairly priced at $4, you'll agree. But we say $2.40 a pair.

Fourth avenue.

Lillian Corsets. YOU can't buy the "Lillian" elsewhere. We control the entire output of the factory. That proves our high estimate of their worth, doesn't it? Examine them, try them on, and they'll win your strong indorsement, too. The "Lillian" comes in thirty-seven models, with prices of $1 to $20.

At $8—Of real whalebone; long waist, medium low bust, short gored hips; made entirely on the bias; in white, pink or blue satin; prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon at top and bottom.

At $6.75—Of real whalebone; bias cut, long waist, low bust, long over abdomen; gored bust and hips; trimmed with lace in white, salmon, black or red satin.

At $5—Of fine white French sateen; bones stripped with satin; real whalebone trimmed with lace and ribbon; extra long waist, short full hips, perfect shape.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Costumes

An Ever-Changing Story

As the new models come and go, the Costume story is one which changes like the patterns in a kaleidoscope. There is one thing which remains fixed:—

A Rigid Exclusiveness in Style.

Around this one fixed point there swirls and swings and grows such a shifting multitude of new things, that it is impossible to keep in touch with them. The world's leaders in fashion in ready-to-wear costumes are pouring their best upon us. The keynote is Stylishness, which, with Newness, Originality and Elegance, make a harmony which never loses its charm.

And, Exclusiveness;—don't forget that. If you find a style here, which you like, you'll find it nowhere else.

We fit you in the five Royal Salons, expressly fitted up for the purpose, and worth visiting for their own sake. You can't *describe* these costumes,—the most ambitious attempt at it is at best only a dull mention of materials. But as suggestions:—

At $60—Of black Taffeta; trimming on blouse front waist of graduated clusters of narrow ribbon velvet; revers trimmed with silver cording and steel spangles in floral design, vest of white chiffon over white silk; skirt with four Lafferriere ruffles at bottom.

At $85—Of black Taffeta over turquoise silk; entire dress trimmed with plaits of the taffeta; bayadere effect; deep revers of blouse-front waist covered with gathered narrow white satin ribbon; vest of turquoise silk net over chiffon; skirt has drop lining and silk dust ruffle.

At $90—Of red Taffeta; blouse-front waist covered from yoke with frillings of narrow black lace; yoke girdle and choker of jet spangles; black taffeta sleeves; upper part of skirt with lace frillings to match waist; lower part a succession of graduated ruffles in black taffeta.

At $104—Of crossbar Grenadine over turquoise blue Taffeta; waist, from a yoke of turquoise outlined by band of jet, is covered with sheer liberty silk in black, gathered to form blouse effect front, and fastens to one side with jabot of knife-plaited taffeta in turquoise and black.

Second floor, Broadway.

Black Mohairs—Strong Favorites

THIS year, as last, the stanch and stylish black Mohairs and Sicilians will hold places in the fashion ranks very close to the leader.

They've advanced in price since the new tariff went into effect, but that needn't affect you, if you buy here, for we made heavy contracts at the old-tariff rates.

As an example, here's a fine lot of seven designs in 38 inch black Mohairs,

65c. grade, at 37 1-2c. a yard.

As values are fixed to-day, the 65c. value mentioned is fair and honest, but the Wanamaker Store never speculates in goods. We bought them to sell at the lower figure, so at that figure they go out. The rise in price is your gain,—we shan't profit by it.

Here are some other figures of interest:—

39 inch Mohairs, 50c. a yd.	50 inch Sicilians, 75c. a yd.
45 inch Mohairs, 65c to $1.25 a yd.	55 inch Sicilians, $1.50 a yd.

As to particulars of patterns and qualities, let the goods themselves talk to you.

Broadway, 4th avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CONNECTICUT POWER SCHEME.

The Housatonic River to be Used to Develop Electricity.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 27.—James C. Delong, representing a syndicate of New York capitalists, has been in Waterbury for several days in conference with the heads of the different big manufacturing concerns and the trolley companies. The syndicate proposes to purchase the water privileges of the Housatonic River at Shelton, about twenty miles from here, owned by the Housatonic Water Company of Bridgeport, and to use the water power to run an immense electric plant to furnish electric motive power to the factories and the trolley railroads of all Connecticut west of the Connecticut River.

Mr. Delong has been in consultation for several weeks with the manufacturers of Western Connecticut, and it is believed that the project will go through, and that steam and water power for the factories will be a thing of the past. It is believed that the plan also contemplates the equipment of the Naugatuck Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad from Bridgeport to Winsted with electric power.

A NEW ZION IN INDIANA.

Big Scheme of Dr. Dowie, the Chicago Faith Healer.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Dr. John Alexander Dowie, the faith healer, is negotiating for the purchase of a new Zion, embracing 15,000 acres of land, in Indiana, to be linked with his Chicago Zion by a new railway. He was in conference yesterday with John Houseworth of Mason City, Ind., and secured an option on 5,000 acres of the site for the proposed colony. The land is situated in Newton County, Ind., fifty-five miles from Chicago. Malcolm Hubly is the owner of the other 10,000 acres.

Improved property in that vicinity is valued at $50 an acre. If this price prevails the transfer will involve $750,000. Dr. Dowie expects to erect a model town upon the site. He also will control some of the best agricultural land in that vicinity. It is proposed to build a railway fifty miles in length to the Indiana Zion.

NEW SECRET SERVICE CHIEF.

Sketch of John E. Wilkie, Who Succeeds W. B. Hasen.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—John E. Wilkie, who has been appointed Chief of the Federal Secret Service to succeed W. B. Hazen, is an old Chicago newspaper man. He is thirty-seven years old, and began as a reporter when nineteen years old on The Chicago Times in Storey's day, when his father, Frank B. Wilkie, was an editorial writer. He accompanied his father to Europe, and the two represented The Times there for some time. Returning to Chicago, he again entered the ranks and served as financial editor and afterward as city editor of The Tribune. In 1893 he went to London as the representative of an American railroad and steamship office. He returned last year and has been in business since then.

He has also done work for the Government Secret Service, but this was unknown to most of his friends, who were not aware that he was a candidate for the position of Chief of the bureau. Secretary Gage knows him well, and he determined to try the experiment of putting a newspaper man at the head of the bureau.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

Two Interesting Trotting Matches Arranged for the Parkway Meeting in July.

CHOICE STOCK TO BE SOLD

Entire Stud of Cloverdell Farm to be Disposed Of—Park Riding Club Arranging for Roman Standing Races.

At least two races which have been arranged for next July at the Parkway track, near Gravesend, should prove interesting. George Ihnken and Capt. Henry Hoffman, both members of the Parkway Driving Club, have matched their trotters Crescent, 2:19¼, by Stamboul, and Thelma, 2:19¾, by Sidney, for $500 a side, to start on July 1. The money has been posted, and the conditions are play or pay. The horses have been matched again in a four-cornered sweepstakes on the same track, with James Gormley's Georgena, 2:15¾, and John F. Dingee's Bowman, 2:17¼, added. The stakes in the sweepstakes are $500 a corner. Each owner has posted $250 forfeit, with the balance due on July 1.

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The most sensational trotting-horse sale of a decade will be held shortly, when the entire stud of the Cloverdell stock farm of Colmar, Penn., will be sold at auction by William B. Fasig & Co. When A. H. Moore, the Philadelphia horseman, decided to stock the farm, he thought nothing of the amount of money he laid out. He placed at the head of his stud the great stallion Director, the sire of the champion trotting stallion Directum, 2:05¼, and of the ex-pacing stallion Direct, 2:05¼. He bought Director from Monroe Salisbury, and is said to have paid $75,000 for him. He paid $9,000 for Red Wilkes, who was then in his old age, and thus obtained the two greatest representatives of the Dictator and Wilkes families. He collected one of the choicest bands of brood mares ever seen on one farm, among them being Nancy Lee, the dam of the great Nancy Hanks, 2:04, and Josephine Young, the dam of Joe Patchen, 2:01¼. The entire stock of the farm includes 195 stallions, brood mares, colts, and foals. The grounds at Cloverdell are laid out in gardens, and the entire plant, it is estimated, cost $1,000,000. The death of Mr. Moore's father, Andrew M. Moore, it is said, necessitates the sale.

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Now that the dates for the Grand Circuit have been settled, new interest will attach to the classes offered by the various members. The New England Breeders' Association announces eight purses, which will be decided at its Grand Circuit meeting, which occurs Aug. 29 to Sept. 2. The star event is the Massachusetts, of $5,000, for trotters eligible to the 2:15 class. This is a subscription stake, and horses must be eligible on March 10, when a payment of $25 is due, the balance of the 5 per cent. being due in five installments of $45 each on April 11, May 10, June 10, July 11, and Aug. 10. The starters must be named as at the latter date. There are five purses of $3,000 each, the Blue Hill, for the 2:30 trotting class; a 2:11 trotting class, and the 2:25, 2:15, and 2:10 pacing classes, all for the same amount. For these purses the payments are $10, $15, $20, $30, and $45. Here the conditions are liberal, the heavier payments being in the latter end of the season. Trotting three-year-olds eligible to the 2:30 class are offered a purse of $2,000, while the pacers of the same age are offered a purse of $1,000. In these classes more than one can be named from the same stable, but on and after July 11, a forfeit will be required for every horse left in.

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The following stake programme has been arranged for the Spring meeting of the Queens County Jockey Club:

For Three-Year-Olds and Upward.—The Carter Handicap, with $1,000 added; weights to be announced March 21; about seven furlongs; the Rockaway Stakes, with $600 added, six furlongs; the Flushing Stakes, with $600 added, one mile and a sixteenth.

For Three-Year-Olds.—The Arverne Stakes, with $600 added; about seven furlongs.

For Two-Year-Olds.—The Rose Stakes, for fillies, with $600 added; four and a half furlongs; the Canarsie Stakes, with $600 added; four and a half furlongs; the Ozone Stakes, with $600 added; four and a half furlongs; the Jamaica Stakes, for two-year-olds, with $600 added; five furlongs.

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Massachusetts horseshoers have taken the tip from the Kentucky horsemen, who recently drafted a bill for presentation to the Legislature, by which all horseshoers in the State will be compelled to pass a State examination for fitness before they are allowed to work at their trade. In Massachusetts the master horseshoers have appeared before the legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs to urge the passage of a bill requiring the examination and licensing of horseshoers. The farriers argue that men who are ignorant of the anatomy of the horse often ruin an animal when they attempt to shoe it.

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The following jockeys have signed contracts for 1898 to ride for stables: Aker, for C. De Witt; Barrett, for E. S. Gardner & Son; Burns, for T. Hurns and Schorr & Son; C. Clay, for C. D. Kelley; P. Clay, for W. H. Roller; Coombs, for P. Tomlinson & Co.; Dupee, for W. T. Woodward, Jr.; Guiters, for S. J. Charles; Hirsh, for A. H. & D. H. Morris; Kitley, for F. W. Schorr & Son; B. Knapp, for Stanton & Tucker; Lines, for H. T. Bachelor; Lynch, for C. C. McCafferty; Roach, for Foster Brothers; Sanger, for James Galway; Southard, for J. H. Smith; Thompson, for C. Davis. Among those who will ride free lance are Beauchamp, Caywood, W. Dean, W. Ham, Lawrence, T. Murphy, Newcom, Powers, L. Smith, Snell, Scherrer, Stitts, Warren, and Wilhite.

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At the annual meeting of the Orange County Road and Horse Improvement Association, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Louis Bedell, George W. Murray, Goshen; Dr. J. O. Green, Ringwood, N. J.; E. H. Harriman, Arden; William A. Lawrence, Chester; J. A. P. Ramsdell, W. G. Taggart, Frank G. Wood, Newburg; W. B. Royce, Middletown; T. Suffern Tailer, Tuxedo Park; Clinton W. Wisner, Warwick; George A. Elston, Port Jervis; Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, Highland Falls. Gen. Roe was elected in the place of Mr. Whitfield Gibbs of Goshen, who declined re-election.

***

The members of the Park Riding Club, with headquarters at the Central Park Riding Academy, are preparing for an exhibition ride toward the end of March. One of the features of the ride will be the Roman standing races which will be arranged. The members of the club, which is one of the oldest equestrian organizations in the city, are all experts in the saddle, and Roman standing races are nothing new to them. The First Signal Corps, which also has its headquarters at the Central Park Riding Academy, will give an exhibition ride in April. There will be rough riding and tent-pegging, and at the latter game the members are experts.

***

Some years ago Logan was one of the cracks at Guttenberg. He is ten years old now, and at an age when the racing careers of most thoroughbreds are at an end. Nevertheless, his owner, A. Shields, believes that the old horse still has a race or two in him. He has entered Logan in the Gerst Handicap at Nashville, and expects he will win if treated fairly by the handicapper.

***

The Californian turfmen who witnessed the sensational race at the Oakland track in which Judge Denny broke the world's record of 3:27¼ for two miles are of the opinion that the record-breaking was as much due to the clever riding of Jockey Thorpe as it was to anything else. Thorpe has given many examples of his clever horsemanship in the East, and has snatched many a head victory on the post.

***

Charles Patterson, the owner of Ornament, has what appears to be a good filly in May Hempstead, by Patron. She has already won two races at New Orleans. The filly is a light chestnut, and in some particulars resembles Yo Tambien. She is said to be the strongest two-year-old which trained at Memphis, and, although not large, she is strongly put together and has plenty of endurance.

***

The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., has announced an attractive programme of events to be decided at the meeting to be held May 28 and 30. The racing will be under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. Entries for the steeplechases and hurdle races close on March 15, and supplementary entries close on May 14.

***

D. W. Maloney, a well-known horseman of White Plains, has issued an unusual challenge. He offers to race his pacer Dan M., by Prodigal, against any horse for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side, the owners to train and drive, and the race to take place over any track in the country on July 4.

***

President Thomas P. Reilly of the Queens County Jockey Club, Dave Holland, and Track Superintendent "Bob" Tucker have been making a tour of the Southern States. Last week they stopped over at the New Orleans track to see the racing.

***

The Central New York Trotting Circuit will begin early this season, as Newark leads off with dates from May 30 to June 3. Geneva takes June 6 to 9; Elmira, June 13 to 16; Binghamton, June 20 to 23; Syracuse, June 27 to 30; Rome, July 4 to 7; Utica, July 11 to 14; Ilion, July 18 to 21. The circuit then doubles back, Elmira having its second meeting July 25 to 28; Geneva, Aug. 1 to 4; Syracuse, Aug. 8 to 11; Rome, Aug. 15 to 18; Utica, Aug. 22 to 25, and Syracuse, (State Fair,) Aug. 29 to Sept. 2. The purses will average $500 each.

***

Scott Hudson, who has won a large amount of money campaigning during the past two seasons, will again race King Egbert, 2:09¾; Eagle Flannigan, 2:12¼, and Mediumwood, 2:13¼. In addition, he will have Louise Mack, 2:20¼; the pacer Blaze Boy, 2:14¼; a green five-year-old by Norval, and another pacer that beat 2:15 as a two-year-old last year.

***

Before going to New Orleans recently, M. F. Dwyer, the Brooklyn turfman, signed John Lambley, the jockey, to ride for him at light weight this season. Poor health has kept Lambley from riding much during the past two years, but he is in excellent health now.

***

Frank Work, who rarely misses a fine day on upper Seventh Avenue, has purchased the mare Barnetta, 2:15, that Bowerman brought out in 1895. She should prove a useful addition to Mr. Work's already strong stable of roadsters. The purchase price is said to have been $2,800.

***

John Cheney will race a number of horses again this Spring for John H. Shults of Parkville, L. I. Among the string will be Town Lady, 2:13¾; Axworthy, 2:15½, and Lillian Wilkes, 2:17¾.

The Wheelmen's Smoker.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the League of American Wheelmen smoker, to be given under the auspices of the local consulate this evening in the Lenox Lyceum. The smoker will begin at 8:30, with an elaborate vaudeville programme, after which speeches will be made by President Isaac B. Potter of the League of American Wheelmen and by Senior Consul Louis Rosenfeld. The entertainment has been arranged for the purpose of increasing the publicity of the league and gaining membership. The management promises to admit free all League of American Wheelmen members and also wheelmen intending to join the organization who will make out their application at the smoker.

HELD ON A PERJURY CHARGE.

T. J. Loftus of W. C. Loftus & Co. Accuses a Former Employe of Untruthfulness.

John P. Reilly, formerly Superintendent of the cutting and fitting department of W. C. Loftus & Co., tailors, whose main offices are at 578 Broadway, was held in $2,000 bail in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday for examination on a charge of perjury preferred by his former employers. He was arrested at his home, 88 University Place, late Saturday night.

The charge was based upon an affidavit made by Reilly upon which Joseph J. Baumann, a stockholder in the Loftus concern, applied in the Supreme Court of Queens County for a writ of attachment against W. C. Loftus & Co. Reilly swore that Thomas J. Loftus, the President of the corporation, was removing property belonging to the company from the State with the intention of defrauding its creditors, and that he had assigned the business; that Loftus had drawn $15,000 in cash in addition to his salary as President, and converted it to his own use.

Reilly further swore that Loftus and John J. Kelly, the Secretary and Treasurer of the concern, had fixed the books of the company in anticipation of its failure, and that it was agreed between the two men to offer the firm's creditors 50 cents on the dollar in settlement; that such a meeting was called and the proposition accepted. Afterward, according to Reilly's affidavit, Loftus had told him (Reilly) that he was worth $40,000 more than ever before in his life by reason of the failure.

Loftus, in the police court, yesterday, swore that Reilly's accusations were false in toto. All the purchases for the firm of W. C. Loftus & Co., he said, were made by him individually, and by him sold to the firm, so that he was its principal creditor. All the shipments made to points outside the State, he swore, were made in the regular course of the firm's business. He denied that any alterations had been made in the books.

Attached to the complaint were affidavits corroborating Loftus's testimony. Mont Curry stated that he had been the bookkeeper for the firm since it first started in business, and that there had been no alterations in the accounts nor any secrecy. George John, in charge of the receiving and shipping department, said that all goods sent out of the State were sent in the regular course of business. John J. Kelly, the Secretary and Treasurer, denied the charges made by Reilly about the alterations of the company's books.

Reilly refused to discuss his arrest further than to state that he had been guilty of no perjury. His examination will be held next Tuesday.

TWENTY-FOUR CHINESE TRAPPED

Fan-Tan Game Broken Up with the Aid of a Sledge and Crowbar.

The police of the Elizabeth Street Station learned of a game of fan-tan yesterday afternoon, in which a lot of Chinamen were engaged in a rear room on the first floor of 24 Mott Street.

About fifty Mongolians were reported to be in the place, and when Detectives Garrison and Nilan got there they found all the door barricaded.

A sledge hammer and a crowbar, kept for the purpose, were brought and the doors battered in.

Many Chinamen gained their freedom through the rear windows, but twenty-four of them were corralled and made prisoners. They were bundled into a patrol wagon, and then locked up. Some $28 in money, three fan-tan layouts, and other implements of the game were confiscated and carted to the police station to be used as evidence this morning against the accused in the Centre Street Police Court.

The prisoners were mostly laundrymen from Philadelphia, Jersey City, Mount Kisco, and other nearby cities. Many of them were bailed out later, William F. Colliter acting as their friend and interpreter. One Chinese bondsman said that he was worth $14,000.

Prisoners Escape at Ballston Spa.

SARATOGA, Feb. 27.—Four prisoners escaped from the Saratoga County Jail at Ballston Spa this afternoon, after seriously assaulting Jailor Wilber Smith. Three were recaptured inside of an hour, but the fourth, who was awaiting trial for burglary and larceny, is still at liberty.

Malt-Nutrine

—the Food Drink—is the greatest tonic for nursing mothers. Nourishing—inspiring—soothing. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

CHARLIE SHARED HIS GRANDMA.

How Five Orphan Asylum Boys Went to Her, but Were Sent Back in Good Spirits.

Charlie Gray has always been an object of interest to the little waifs in the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum. In their eyes he is invested with a certain awful and mysterious glamour, for Charlie has had a home of his own, and has relatives—an uncle and a grandmother. When the little fellows were tired of play they would gather around Charlie, and be regaled with wonderful tales of his grandmother, and of her miraculous ability to manufacture toys for little boys out of pieces of paper, and of the astonishing fairy tales she could tell.

Charlie was repeating yesterday morning what he could remember of one of these marvelous tales, a story in which a little red fox and a fairy queen and a talking bear figured. He had an audience of five little orphans, whose rapt faces gave evidence of their intense interest. When he finished there were several long-drawn sighs and then the boys sat silent, thinking over the wonderful story. The narrator, unwilling to spoil the effect, also kept silence. Finally Harry Stewart broke the spell with:

"I wisht I had a grandma."

"So do I!" exclaimed several.

Charlie waved his arm grandly and protectingly. "Well, I've got one," he proclaimed, in a burst of generous enthusiasm, "an' you fellers can have mine. She'll be glad to have you all, 'cause she likes boys a whole lot. Let's leave this place an' go to her."

"D'you mean it?" cried Harry Eustis, with glistening eyes.

"Course," answered Charlie. "Let's go now."

And that was how it was that half an hour later there was consternation in the asylum over the mysterious disappearance of six inmates. Besides Charlie Gray, the missing ones were Harry Stewart, Harry Eustis, Augustine Davis, Jimmy Reardon and Terry Goodmore. They were searched for high and low, but no trace of them was found.

As for Grandma Gray, when the six youngsters burst in upon her at her home at 244 Fourteenth Street and Charlie proudly announced: "Gran'ma, here's my friends, and they want you for a gran'ma," she was fairly overwhelmed. But she made the little fellows at home, and gave them the happiest time of their lives for a few hours.

The wonderful genius for story-telling and for making paper toys was all that Charlie had pictured it, and as they sat spellbound under the recital of the adventures of Little Red Riding Hood and of Jack and the Beanstalk Charlie's flushed face and the proud glance that he cast at his friends indicated that he was tasting all the joys which come to one who has carried out his promise of making others happy.

But the prospect of providing for six youngsters permanently was not to be thought of, and presently grandma, leaving the boys engrossed in the paper toys, slipped out and notified Charlie's uncle, John Gray of 302 Bainbridge Street, who reported the whereabouts of the boys to the asylum. They were taken back last night. All were happy, and said they were glad they had run away, but wouldn't do so any more.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' FAIR.

Chauncey M. Depew to Open It To-night, and Mayor Van Wyck Expected to be Present.

The Commercial Travelers' Fair will be opened in the Madison Square Garden this evening by Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, its Honorary President. Mayor Van Wyck also is expected to be present. The fair will continue through the week. A miniature village of cheese cloth, scantling, and bright materials has sprung up on the floor of the Garden. The basement has been converted into a place of entertainment called the Subway Plaisance, which is to be suggestive in a measure of its Chicago namesake. A stage has been erected at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden, where the Old Guard Band will play, and a sham battle will be given on Wednesday evening by the Eleventh Separate Company of Mount Vernon.

Wednesday will be Cuban day—the only special day of the fair—and Señor Estrada Palma or some other representative of the Junta may say something about the struggle for liberty. Models of the ill-starred Maine will be shown, and sailors from the navy yard will explain them to visitors. Mr. Roosevelt will try to have some of the Maine survivors present during the last days of the week. Capt. C. W. Riggs, "Silver Hat," will have a troupe of Navajo Indians in a wigwam, with examples of their handicraft.

American Beauty roses will be sold at a booth, together with a book called "American Beauties," containing portraits of well-known women. The booth is to be in charge of Miss Marie Bell, and those who will assist her are Grace Henderson, Amelia Bingham, Ida Mülle, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Laura Bellini, Dollie Nobles, Helena Salinge, Moliel Bouton, Adèle Barker, Clara Lipman, and Hilda Hollins, Rose Coghlan, and other actresses.

There will be the Streets of Cairo, a Turkish village, and an Oriental theatre. The proceeds of the fair will go to help build the home for commercial travelers at Binghamton.

BROOKLYN CROWDED SCHOOLS

Plan to Send Children to Some of the Suburban Towns Which Have Buildings Half Empty.

JAMAICA, L. I., Feb. 27.—There is a proposition on foot to have some of the scholars in the Brooklyn schools transferred to schools in Queens Borough. A year or so ago, when consolidation became certain, the towns and school districts of Jamaica and Woodhaven like others in the borough bonded themselves for new schools or enlargements for the existing schools. The result is that the public schools went into the city with excessive school accommodations, and it will be many years before any of the schools can be filled from their surrounding population.

In Brooklyn the schools are overcrowded. It is now proposed to shift to some of the schools in Queens nearest the Brooklyn Borough line enough scholars to relieve the congestion in the city. There is ample room without disturbing any of the scholars at present attending the local schools to provide for a very large number of Brooklyn children. Owing to the old-time haphazard fashion of locating schools and school district lines some of the schools in Queens are very close together. Because of this and the increased capacity of these buildings it is thought many of them can be changed at the time of the new school year so that by transferring children from one school in Queens to another, no further, or very little further, from their homes, that the attendance at the schools near the Brooklyn line may be further reduced. This would allow the transfer of more children from the schools in East New York, and the filling up of the East New York schools by children from districts further toward the river, and so on by transfers relieve a score or more of schools.

The Woodhaven school building is within easy walking distance of the Brooklyn Borough line. It has existing accommodations for 2,500 pupils, and 500 in excess of that number could be provided for by a little alteration. The daily attendance of pupils at this school seldom goes above 1,700. Richmond Hill schoolhouse has accommodations for 2,200, and there are but 900 children of school age in the city. Many Woodhaven children could be transferred to Jamaica without seriously crowding the schools here. This would leave so much more room at Woodhaven. From the Richmond Hill school some could be transferred to other schools.

NEWS OF MISS WESTROPP.

The Young Irishwoman Reported Missing Marries in Milford, Mass.

MILFORD, Mass., Feb. 27.—Miss Mary J. More Morgan Westropp, niece of Charles William More, fifth Earl of Mount Cashell, who died Feb. 21 last, in London, was married here yesterday to George F. S. Jeayes by Judge L. E. Fales of the District Court.

The marriage certificate recites the following facts: "George F. S. Jeayes, thirty-three, first marriage, son of George F. S. and Helen O'Hara Jeayes, born in England. Miss Mary J. More Morgan Westropp, nineteen, daughter of Col. Edward Spread Morgan Westropp and Louisa Jane More Morgan of Ballynolan House, Kildames, Limerick, Ireland, first marriage."

Miss Westropp was reported to the Boston police Friday as having been missing since Feb. 12, when she arrived in Boston on the steamer Cephalonia.

O.D.R.

BOTTLED IN BOND

Under supervision of **U. S. Internal Revenue Department,** which guarantees its Age, Purity, and Strength.

For sale by all Leading Dealers.

W. P. Squibb & Co.

Distillers, Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn County, Ind.

FOR SALE IN NEW YORK BY

W. F. Morris, Grocer, 161 W. 125th St.
L. J. Callanan, Grocer, 41 and 43 Vesey St.
J. Milhau's Son, Druggist, 188 Broadway.
Schwartz Bros., Liquors, 148 E. 42d St.
Wm. B. Riker & Son Co., Drugs, 6th Av. & 23d St.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN BY

C. A. Mettler's Sons, Grocers, 88 & 90 Henry St.
The Bolton Drug Co.
J. H. Muller, Grocer, Nostrand Av., cor. Bergen.

MAGISTRATE'S HEART TOUCHED

Henry Brown Asks for a Delay to Attend His Wife's Funeral—His Money for Flowers Stolen.

Magistrate Pool's voice faltered, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday, when he adjourned the examination of Martin Tracy, charged with picking the pocket of aged Henry Brown of a ten-dollar note, from Monday to Tuesday next.

"Your Honor," said the white-haired complainant, tears streaming down his furrowed cheeks and with trembling voice, "can't you have the examination just as well Tuesday as Monday?"

"What is the matter with Monday?" queried the Court.

"Judge," exclaimed the old man, as he leaned against the railing and sobbed like a little child, "my wife, that I married forty-odd years ago, that has stood by me through thick and thin—Judge, she is dead—and Monday they are going to take her away from me—take her away and put her in the ground. I want to go. Can't you make it Tuesday? And, Judge," here the little old man turned toward the prisoner, and, raising himself erect, exclaimed, with flashing eyes, "Judge, the money that this man robbed me of—that $10 was all the money I had. It was my last cent, and I was going to spend it for flowers for her—she always liked flowers—she was raised in the country, you know. Now I can't get her any, and she loved them. Can't you make it Tuesday, Judge?"

"Yes," replied the Magistrate, his voice almost as husky as that of the old man, "I will do so." And as the complainant hobbled away, big Officer Patton, whose long years on the "bridge" of a police court have made him indifferent to almost every form of sorrow, turned toward the window with blinking eyes and studied the foundations for the new Tombs.

Brown lives at 165 Washington Street, and Saturday afternoon, while walking near his home, he felt some one tug at his pocket and then noticed a young man walking rapidly away. He found that a ten-dollar bill had been taken. He ran after the young man and had him arrested. At the station house he gave his name as that of Martin Tracy of 29 Washington Street. The bill, he claimed, was his.

Prison Sunday Fixed for March 27.

The Prison Association of New York has seen fit to depart this year from the traditions of previous years and has fixed the date of Prison Sunday for March 27, instead of the last Sunday of October, as heretofore. Already the association has the assurance that there will be a considerable observance of the day in special services, sermons, and collections for its work.

BICYCLES.

BICYCLES AS MERCHANDISE.

By the natural evolution of manufacturing and merchandizing, the retail price of bicycles has at last reached a figure as low as it is possible to sell a wheel of highest quality material and expert workmanship. In answer to the criticisms of our competitors and the inquiries of our delighted customers, we offer the following reasons for the very low price at which we sell THE SPALDING BICYCLE.

First—We are making many thousands of these wheels in the best equipped factory, mechanically considered, in America, organized to do the best work, and above all economically administered.

Second—We are buying the very best material at about one-half the cost of two years ago, which, with improved machinery, better and more economical management, enables us to produce our 1898 wheel at a cost far below that of previous years.

Third—We have lopped off all "expensive habits" of the bicycle business, such as cycle shows, racing teams, art catalogues, souvenirs, and other expenses seemingly necessary in building up a new business and establishing a reputation, variously estimated in the cost of construction, at from $5.00 to $25.00 per wheel.

Fourth—In selling our 1898 wheels at $50 cash, we do not take in exchange second-hand wheels, which heretofore have been accepted as part payment by all makers at prices in excess of their value as a merchantable article.

Fifth—We treat the bicycle expert who wishes a wheel loaned or given to him for his influence with the same consideration shown all buyers and charge him no more or no less than $50, so that when you see any one riding a Spalding wheel you can make up your mind he pays the same price as any other rider.

WE MAKE BUT ONE GRADE WHEEL in our Chicopee factory, and that is the best that the highest mechanical skill and the use of the best material will permit.

Since the first SPALDING BICYCLE was offered for sale in 1894 we have gradually improved the quality each year, and our 1898 model is the best bicycle we ever built, and we believe is superior to any chain wheel of any other maker in America or Europe. We invite the closest inspection.

Why

pay more—or less—for a bicycle, when you can buy "The Spalding" for

$50

The Best Bicycle Built.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

126-130 Nassau Street.

SPALDING-BIDWELL CO., 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St. | FRED'K LOESER & CO., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SHIP BURNED IN MID-OCEAN

The British Steamer Legislator on Fire Three Days Before Help Appeared.

SIX OF HER SAILORS LOST

One Burned to Death, Three Drowned, and Two Swept Away in a Boat—Survivors Reach Boston on the Flowergate.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The British steamer Legislator, Capt. Tennant, bound from Liverpool for Colon, was burned at sea Feb. 16, in latitude 31.23 north and longitude 44.10 west. The fire started on Feb. 13 and burned fiercely for three days, during which time a fireman named Thomas Roberts was burned to death; the second officer, James Bateman, and a seaman, William Angell, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat; the third officer, Martin, and the chief steward, John Gaffney, went adrift in another boat, and the chief cook, Fred E. Lee, crazed by fearful burns, jumped overboard.

The remainder of the crew of thirty men, with two passengers, Dr. William E. Mortimer and wife, of London, were rescued by the fruit steamer Flowergate, and brought to this port, arriving here this morning. Four of the crew—Chief Engineer John Troughoar, Second Engineer John Holden, Fourth Engineer Robert Mill, and Seaman Charles Ibbitson—were injured so severely that they were taken to the Marine Hospital upon reaching here. Holden is not expected to live. The sufferings of those who survived the three days in which they were tossed about by the waves, while explosion after explosion threatened to send the fire-eaten steamer to the bottom, formed an experience seldom equaled in the annals of the merchant marine.

Discovery of the Fire.

The Legislator left Liverpool on Feb. 3 with a miscellaneous cargo, including phosphate, cotton goods, and percussion caps, for Colon and Central American ports. Nothing out of the ordinary occurred until 4 o'clock in the morning of the 13th inst., when, without warning an explosion took place near a hatchway forward of amidships, followed by a tremendous outburst of smoke and flame. All the firemen and engineers but one came tumbling on deck, some of them more or less burned. The missing man proved to be Thomas Roberts, and it was not until two days later that his charred body was recovered during a lull in the fire.

The crew was handicapped badly in fighting the fire, as the hose and pumping engine were disabled or consumed. The flames spread so rapidly that the forward part of the boat, on which were seven men, was cut off, and Capt. Tennant asked for volunteers to rescue those members of the crew. Second Officer Bateman and Seaman William Angell offered to row along the side of the ship and bring the men aft. One of the boats was launched with difficulty, as there was a heavy sea running, and by careful work the men managed to reach the imperiled sailors.

All were taken on board and the boat dropped astern, but before the nine men could be pulled up to the after deck a tremendous sea capsized the small boat and every man was thrown into the water. The two rescuers, Bateman and Angell, were the only ones who were not rescued. In the meantime, through some confusion of orders, another boat had been launched, containing Third Officer Martin and Chief Steward John Gaffney. Another big sea swept them away, and they have not been seen since.

The fight with the flames continued three days. When the fire reached the boxes of percussion caps there were almost constant explosions. In one of these Fred E. Lee, the chief cook, was burned so severely that he jumped overboard. Efforts to rescue him proved fruitless.

Rescued by the Flowergate.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 16th the steamer Flowergate, bound to this port from Palermo, Italy, hove in sight. Two boats were lowered immediately from the Flowergate, and after three hours all of those on board the burning vessel were transferred in safety, Capt. Tennant being the last to leave his ship. Some of the crew saved a part of their clothing, but a majority of those on board lost everything. The rescue was none too soon, for as the Flowergate started her engines the five was seen bursting from the afterdecks of the Legislator, and the steamer probably was consumed entirely not many hours after.

The men who had suffered severe burns while fighting the flames were cared for tenderly on the Flowergate, although every one was forced to live on half rations while on the trip to this port. The injured men are now at the Marine Hospital at Chelsea, and it is thought that all will recover except Engineer Holden. The crew of the Legislator will be forwarded to England by the British Consul.

The Legislator was a steamer of 1,899 tons net register, and of 2,997 gross tons. Her dimensions were: Length, 330 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet 1 inch; depth, 20 feet 2 inches. She was built at Middlesborough, England, in 1888, and was owned by the Charante Steamship Company of Liverpool.

A REMARKABLE BLIND MAN.

Though Totally Without Sight He Managed a Large Business.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Daniel D. Lerch of the firm of Bright & Lerch, who died in Reading, Penn., Feb. 23, had been totally blind for about fourteen years. He, however, possessed an extraordinary constitution and an indomitable will and energy, and, with a resolution to keep to business, he so well succeeded that he became the marvel of the city, and the manner in which he personally conducted the business of the firm astonished not only Reading people, but the commercial men who visited there from every section of the country.

He did all the buying for the house, and probably no man in the business anywhere was better posted in the values of the goods carried by a large hardware store. He could thoroughly judge defects by the touch, while in his mind he retained at all times a perfect understanding of the exact state of any line of goods carried in stock. On one occasion a customer asked for a particular make of saw, and a clerk responded that "they were out of that brand." Mr. Lerch at once stated that the clerk was mistaken, that "there were two of the saws wished in stock yet, and they would be found in drawer so-and-so," and they were found.

Many of his customers he knew by their walk. In conversation he was bright, reliable, and original. Mr. Lerch was a member of the Reading School Board for many years. He served as a delegate to the Democratic County Convention that nominated the late Hester Clymer for Congress, and took a prominent part in his election. He also attended a Democratic National Convention as a delegate, and was at the time of his death President of the local Hardware Dealers' Association.

Oregon Sends Its Carp East.

From The Portland Oregonian.

At last a market has been found for carp, and if it only proves adequate to the supply which can be furnished, the number of carp in this section will soon be reduced. Mr. Reeder of Sauvie's Island says there are now three men fishing for carp in the outlet of Sturgeon Lake, and they sell their catch to a dealer in Portland for two cents per pound, to be frozen and shipped East. If the fish find a ready market and the sale increases there will soon be many more persons fishing for them.

When the water is rising the carp rush up the river into the lake, and when the water begins to fall the sagacious fish rush out again. They are caught in bag or purse nets set in the outlet of the lake, and by turning the nets around as the flow of the water changes they are caught "a-comin' or a-gwine."

The lakes and sloughs on Sauvie's Island are swarming with carp, and there is no end to the quantity that can be taken. Carp grow to weigh forty pounds or more, and it said that some weighing forty pounds have been seen in Sturgeon Lake, but the largest seen in the market here weighed a little over twenty-five pounds. If the Eastern people will eat carp, they can have all they want at low rates from this section.

The Dutchess County Society.

The second annual banquet of the Dutchess County Society in the City of New York will be held this evening at the Waldorf-Astoria in the Maple Room. The toasts will be responded to by Justice Van Wyck, Justice Edgersleeve, Gen. J. Grant Wilson, and R. B. Roosevelt.

Latter-Day Jingoes.

From The Buffalo Express.

It used to be that a jingo was a person who did not want to fight, but could if he wanted to. Nowadays a jingo seems to be one who could not fight, but is fairly crazy for some one else to.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE WAYS OF THE HINDUS.

Dr. Boeck, the Noted Explorer, Gives an Account at the Liederkranz of His Experiences in India.

Dr. R. Boeck of Dresden, Gemany, a noted explorer who spent six years in India, for the most part in regions thought inaccessible to white men, gave a lecture in German last night before a large audience at the Liederkranz Hall, 110 East Fifty-eighth Street, on the results of his observations, and illustrated his remarks with nearly 200 stereopticon views.

He began with a portrayal of the Island of Ceylon and the Singhalese inhabitants. The illustrations of this part of his address were devoted mainly to the customs and pursuits of the natives. In describing the coffee plantations of the island, a young Singhalese girl was shown in the act of splitting the cherry-like fruit containing the coffee beans. These girls, explained the lecturer, work from twelve to fourteen hours a day for the sum of 5 cents a day, and in some places where labor is scarce, for 10 cents a day. The fruit, which they must bite apart, but in such a manner that the skin in which the beans are incased remains intact, is acid and bitter at the same time, and eventually causes a severe inflammation of the lips, incapacitating the girls from further pursuit of their arduous task.

Another picture showed the Devil's Dance, by which the Singhalese suppose illness is driven out of the body. The dancers, generally two in number, enter the presence of the sick person wearing hideous wooden masks, and commence their gyrations until sinking exhausted to the ground, the patient throws himself on top of them in the belief that the devil of sickness passes from his body into the mask which is then removed.

Leaving Ceylon, after showing an illustration of the native pearl divers, Dr. Boeck took his audience to Southern India, the land of the pagoda's, starting at the City of Madura, or Madras. He showed the grotesques images of Shiva and Vishnu, the bad and good god, respectively, of the Hindus of that region, and then gave a graphic description of the Rock Temples near the city. Speaking of the inhabitants, he dwelt mainly upon the wedding customs which, he said, were the most interesting of any in India. Every person goes through virtually two marriage ceremonies, the first when only an infant.

On this occasion the male child is placed between two older persons, preferably brothers, on an elephant, and taken around the city to get a glimpse of the world which is to hold him and his betrothed in after life. At the same time his bride, unconscious of what is being done for her, and of course, ignorant of her husband's identity—for she is only a year or two old—is held on the lap of her mother, who croons a lullaby of some kind or other as a counter-ceremony to that which the bridegroom goes through.

Second Marriage Ceremony.

The second or final marriage takes place when the couple are both grown. Then the bride dons a heavy, impenetrable veil, which she must never remove in public; she must never show her face to any living man but her husband, and should by accident some man see her face her husband is in duty bound to commit suicide, involving, of course, her death, as a Hindu widow finds her death on the pyre of fagots built by her own hands. The procession accompanying this second ceremony, the lecturer said, beggars description.

As a rule in most of the villages, and even towns, it is arranged that all marriages of the year take place on the same day, and with the Hindu's natural love for loud music the din and noise of the tom-toms, the fanfare of trumpets, and the shrill whistles of the pipes, can be heard for miles and miles in the vicinity. In the room where the bridegroom receives his bride, and into which the mother-in-law leads him by the nose, he sits surrounded by his relatives and friends.

His mother leads in the bride, upon whose face the male population gazes for the last time, and she enscones herself in a basket—literally hides her light behind a bushel. When the ceremonies pronounced by the Brahmins are over, when the gifts are all distributed, and the maternal arrangements all made, she emerges veiled and is a full-fledged wife. The basket is hurig in the court to be used as a gong, announcing in due time the arrival of an heir, or to be contemplated with sorrow and regrets should the first child be a female.

From Southern India the lecturer took his audience by way of Calcutta to the Sikkim Himalaya. The customs of the Thibetan inhabitants were illustrated, and some handsome views of the Kanchinjinga were shown. Coming then to Benares on the Ganges, the doctor described the prisons which are used for the confinement of native prisoners, mostly fanatics, who are guilty of murders committed in religious fervor. One of the illustrations showed two convicts, condemned for life, in the act of weaving carpets with their hands and feet, the threads being tied to their hands and toes. They crouched on the floor in the closest proximity, one behind the other, and thus worked the shuttles up and down continuously for hours.

Execution of a Chief.

Another picture showed a fine specimen of a man who had been a rebellious chief in Burmah, and who, after being tortured by his keepers, had slain one with an iron bar. He had been condemned to death, and the picture was taken a few minutes before his execution on the gallows. The man was almost nude. Cords tied his hands to his ankles, and in this position he was guarded by two stalwart Hindu keepers.

Next followed a description of an opium harvest—gathering of poppies. A trip to Lucknow was then made, and from there the Kumaon Himalaya was reached. Dr. Boeck had scaled the Pancharkauri, 20,000 feet above the level of the sea, and his recital of the hardships of the feat elected a good deal of sympathetic applause.

A beautiful panorama of the several peaks in this range was shown, and in connection with the scenic description, the doctor told of the fanaticism of the inhabitants of the valleys who make periodical pilgrimages to Badrinath, a peak on which is the shrine of Vishnu. He showed the picture of a man who had imposed upon himself a penance that was probably the severest and most cruel task ever inflicted on man.

The man had started from the valley to ascend the mountain perfectly nude. He had made a vow never to remain even for an instant on his feet until he reached the shrine, 10,400 feet from the base of the mountain. Consequently he had to crawl lying flat on his stomach, but, not content with that, he had made it a condition to crawl up three body's lengths and crawl back two. All this over the sharp ledges, rocks, and pebbles.

It took the man five years to accomplish this feat, and when he had finally received absolution from the Brahmins, after giving all the property he was possessed of in honor of Vishnu, he could not stand erect. In the chilly, bitter atmosphere of the mountain peak he still remained nude, and, so as to be able to walk back to his home, he for several weeks remained tied to a pillar of the temple, the cords firmly twisted around his hands and feet, and only loosened when it became necessary for him to partake of scanty nourishment. He survived the ordeal, and went back home poor but happy.

Another remarkable case of self torture was shown in the picture of a hermit who had erected a flimsy tent 15,000 feet above the sea level, and vowed never to come down in the valley. To provide himself with food after weeks of literal starvation, he had, by means of salt, enticed a stag to his abode. For weeks he trained this stag until he could get him to do his bidding. Then he sent him to the Badrinath shrine with a written request tied to his neck for food. The animal came back laden with flour, maize, and other edibles and on this precarious mode of procuring food the hermit relied for his sustenance.

The lecture closed with a description of Delhi and the beautiful Mausoleum of Tajmahal and the Victoria Railroad Station at Bombay.

REINDEER SAFE IN PORT

The Manitoban Brings Dr. Sheldon Jackson and the Yukon Relief Expedition from Norway.

ONLY ONE DEER LOST AT SEA

Six Bridal Couples Among the 68 Men, 19 Women, and 26 Children on Board—Some Celebrities of Three Races.

With one of the most remarkable cargoes of passengers, live stock, and inanimate freight ever brought into this port, and certainly the only one of its kind, the Allan Line steamship Manitoban, Capt. Braes, arrived last night and anchored at Quarantine pending the granting of pratique by the Health Officer.

The Manitoban is under charter to the War Department of the United States, and brings Dr. Sheldon Jackson and the reindeer outfit secured by the Government for relief service in Alaska.

The Lapland reindeer Yukon relief expedition is what Dr. Jackson calls the enterprise under his direction. Dr. Jackson introduced the first domestic reindeer into Alaska, and now under the auspices of the General Government he is to place there the first colony of Lapp settlers, besides augmenting the herd.

The Manitoban brings a collection secured by months of work in the arctic regions of the Scandinavian peninsular. It consists of 113 immigrants, 537 reindeer, 418 reindeer sleds, 511 sets of reindeer harness, and between 3,000 and 4,000 bags of moss for feeding the reindeer en route.

One Deer Lost on the Voyage.

The steamer has had a long passage, but, saving two children with slight attacks of measles, all aboard were well, including the deer, though one deer had died from injuries the result of a combat with another of his kind.

The Manitoban sailed from Bosekop, Arctic Lapland, Feb. 3, and from Alten, Norway, Feb. 4, having been twenty-four days on the voyage. That only one deer was lost during a journey of 4,000 miles from Lapland makes the expedition as thus far carried out a remarkably successful one.

Other vessels which have brought but a few deer during the Winter have had to report the loss of a goodly percentage, resultant from the hardships of sea voyaging.

The Manitoban lay low in the water as a deep-laden ship when she arrived at Quarantine shortly after 9 o'clock last night. The deer were disposed not only between decks, but built-up pens rised in the gap of her deck between the amidship superstructure and the break of the poop.

Despite the darkness, the Laplanders who peered over the rails could be dimly distinguished in picturesque outline. It was blowing cold down the Narrows, and no one competent to talk of the voyage and the expedition could be prevailed upon to reply at length to the questions piled from a newspaper tug, and the questions were many, as the experiences of the Government representatives in their quest of the deer and immigrants opened up a field of interesting inquiry.

Dr. Jackson Appears in Furs.

Dr. Jackson came to the rail, and with him was William A. Kjellman, Superintendent of the Government reindeer herd in Alaska since 1890, and who left Washington for Sweden late in November to select suitable deer. Dr. Jackson went abroad about Christmas. Lieut. Devore, who also went, returned recently to arrange for the land transportation from New York.

Both the doctor and Mr. Kjellman were dressed like Laplanders in fur garments, the jacket being capped with a cowl of skin, and resembling with its ears the head of a bear or wolf. The fur garments of the women were cloaklike arrangements extending to the feet.

There are forty-three Lapp, ten Finn, and fifteen Norwegian herders and drivers, and their families, making a party of sixty-eight men, nineteen women, and twenty-six children. Among them are six bridal couples, married a few days before the sailing of the steamer. For there were young men desirous of trying their fortunes in the remote regions of the New World, and their fiancées must needs be taken along. One of these couples had reached the mature ages of forty and thirty-nine respectively; the ages of the youngest pair were twenty-six and twenty-three years, and the youngest bride, twenty-two. The greatest disparity of ages was between a husband forty-one and a wife twenty-three. Among the others was a man twenty-nine, whose wife was fifty.

Celebrities from the Far North.

Each of the three races has a celebrity aboard. Samuel Johannsen Balto is a Lapp who crossed Greenland with Nansen and wears a silver medal conferred upon him by Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, in recognition of his services upon that occasion.

Olai Paulsen is a Norwegian who boasts of three prizes—two medals and a silver pitcher—received from King Oscar II. for skill in rifle shooting, and Johan Petter Stalogaro is a Finn who has the distinction of having been the northernmost mail carrier in the world, having for eight years carried the mail on his back to North Cape, Norway, 5 degrees of latitude north of the arctic circle, traveling on skees.

There are twelve others in the company who have had experience in carrying the mails with reindeer teams across arctic Lapland.

To be Sent by Rail to Seattle.

The Manitoban had a remarkably rough trip, but so well were animals and human beings cared for that nothing worse than seasickness and the two cases of measles developed to dampen spirits during the three weeks and more at sea. The herders and their families are much interested in their trip, and seemed quite happy among themselves, though the laughter heard among them was keyed in guttural tones.

Soon after the Manitoban anchored the steamer General Meigs of the Quartermaster's Department of the army steamed alongside. She was in charge of Lieut. Col. Amos S. Kimball, and with him was Lieut. Devore.

It was learned that the Manitoban will be docked at the Pennsylvania Railroad docks in Jersey City. The Government has a contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad to transport the deer to Seattle. They will be forwarded to Chicago over the Pennsylvania lines, thence to St. Paul over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and over the Great Northern to Seattle.

For the transportation thirty stock and whatever number of box cars will be used. The stock cars are specially equipped for the service. The train will move in two sections, and will contain also sleepers for the herdsmen, drivers, and their families. A representative of the railroad and War Department attachés will accompany it.

The contract calls for delivery at Seattle in 150 hours, but permits stopping if it is found that the fatigue of travel is too much for the deer.

From Seattle the outfit will be forwarded to Skaguay and Dawson City, and thence distributed to the Government relief stations.

Part will be sent to Cook's Inlet and others to the Copper River.

The cost of the herd purchased by Dr. Jackson is believed to have been about $50,000.

KLONDIKE SOLDIERS KILLED.

Met Death When the Ship They Were in Went Ashore at Juneau—Several Injured.

SEATTLE, Feb. 27.—The steamer Topeka arrived here last night from Juneau. Her officers report that by a terrific windstorm at Juneau last Sunday the steamer Oregon was blown ashore on the Juneau flats. The Oregon was lying in Juneau Harbor at anchor when the gale struck her, and after straining her anchors for some time she began to drag them, and then, at a tremendous speed, she was hurled on the flats. Several soldiers were thrown against the side of the vessel and some were killed.

The Oregon was ashore throughout the day, the passengers suffering terribly, as during the gale a dense fog and snowstorm prevailed. The thermometer registered 8 degrees below zero, and the fierce wind was piercing cold. When the gale abated at high tide the vessel was floated, having suffered no injury.

A KLONDIKER IN SHIRT SLEEVES.

F. W. Hyde Relates His Experiences and Gives Advice to Gold Seekers.

A returned Klondike prospector sits in his shirt sleeves in a room at the Grand Union Hotel with the windows open and still complains of feeling warm. He is F. W. Hyde, a man of enormous build, and he comes direct from Dawson City, which he calls his home. He has been in that region for twelve years, and worked in the gold fields of Colorado and Montana before he went North.

He said: "I have been through the Skaguay and the Dyea passes and down the Yukon. The Dyea pass is by far the best route. The Yukon is open at its lower end only about six or eight weeks in the year."

"How long will it take a man to get through the Dyea pass?" was asked.

"It depends upon the man. If he has some one with him who knows the way and has the right kind of outfit, he will get through in two weeks. But if they attempt as thousands are trying it now they will never get through.

"The MacKenzie River route is the most absurd of all. It will take a man nearly two years to get through there with the proper outfit of provisions, and he is just as likely never to reach the Klondike River.

"There are thousands going into the Klondike this year," he added, "who will never come out, I am afraid, and the worst spot I was ever in is Skaguay. There the tough characters from all over the country seem to have congregated, and lawlessness is rife. We have had no trouble of that kind on the Klondike. It is a most law-abiding community. We have thirteen of the Territorial police there, but there is little for them to do.

"I am a member of the Pioneers of Yukon Valley, an organization formed to maintain law and order. There are only about 180 members of it, and only those who have been there a certain length of time are eligible to membership. Formerly when a man did wrong we gave him $50 and some provisions, put him in a boat, and sent him down the Yukon, and he could not come back under pain of death.

"I consider the Klondike the greatest gold-producing country in the world, but any one must work to get it out. A young man who has $1,000 and no ties can afford to go there. He should get his own outfit, and not depend upon transportation companies, some of which are not responsible concerns."

Mr. Hyde will return to Dawson City in a few weeks. He is here on a business trip.

NEW BANK AT DAWSON CITY.

Branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce to be Established There.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 27.—A branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, of which the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago is correspondent, is to be started at Dawson City.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has been appointed agent of the Government for the Yukon district, and will receive all royalties on gold mined in Canadian territory in the Klondike.

Drafts will be issued at Dawson City with no extra charges, except what is taken out in royalties. The gold received by the bank will be sent to the coast under the escort of mounted police provided by the Government.

A French Nurse Stranded.

Guillet Andrée, a French trained nurse who has been hired by the managers of the hospital at Juneau, Alaska, is stranded at the Immigration Station at the Barge Office, because she has neither a ticket nor money enough to get there. She said yesterday when she arrived on the steamship La Bretagne, that her cousin, who lives in this city, had a ticket and money for her, but as the cousin did not call she was detained, in spite of her vigorous and emphatic protest.

A TRIBUTE TO MISS WILLARD.

Rev. E. S. Tipple Delivers a Eulogy at St. James's Methodist Church.

The Rev. E. S. Tipple of St. James's Methodist Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, paid a high tribute last night to Frances E. Willard. He said he would not try to present her as a woman of great talent, as an orator, or as the head of a great organization. He preferred to show her as she liked to be known, a simple follower in the footsteps of Jesus Christ.

"Her motto" said the preacher, "was 'Love—Serve.' She gave up the promise of great literary success to take up God's cause. Her ambition was to be a true Christian and to have the world so recognize her. She arrayed the home against the saloon, and, though the fruit of her labors may be delayed, the harvest will surely come.

"She will be recognized as the queen-mother of myriads of happy homes. How sublime is the passing of that noble soul! Grief to us is her triumph, darkness to us is her glory. Who can compute her reward?"

DR. KITTREDGE IN HER PRAISE.

He Lauds Miss Willard at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, paid a tribute to the memory of Frances E. Willard, the temperance advocate, in a discourse on "Women of the Bible and Christendom" at the church last evening.

"Among the noble women of the world," he said, "I place the name of Frances Willard, whose life went out last week. Her personal magnetism, graceful manner, winning ways; her cultivated and comprehensive mind, linked with a marvelous eloquence, made her a surpassing figure. Not until middle life did her love for humanity and her love for her sex force her out from the seclusion of that Western village to become an apostle of liberty and purity and to lead her sex into the promised land, which, like the great Lincoln, she was not permitted to enter.

"With a mind that was always planning vast schemes which no obstacles could weaken and no opposition could overcome, she labored for twenty-four years with an unselfish love for her sex, a love that shone in her beautiful face. She believed that women had the right to suffrage, with the belief that women would always vote for purity and against vice and corruption. She believed that women should be ordained for the ministry, and she did this with the conviction that mother love would reach many a heart untouched by the greatest eloquence. She was so earnest, so sincere, and so burning with enthusiasm that one could not, although perhaps differing with her, fail to reverence her. Like Paul, she could say when the end came: 'I have fought the good fight; I have kept the faith.'

"The world is poorer to-day because of Frances Willard's death. The world is better to-day because she has lived with you, and the seed she has been sowing all through these many years is going to spring up in the years to come."

Close Figuring for the Heirs.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

There is a windfall for the heirs of Melinda Griffin. There are about forty of these heirs. Suit in partition has been begun in the Circuit Court, and next term the estate of Melinda Griffin will be cut up. It is true it is a small one—half a dozen lots well out of the city. All the heirs are not known, and it will not hurt them if they are never found. Each one is entitled to only a ninety-ninth interest in the estate.

But they fare better than a second Melinda Griffin, as she gets one-fourth of one-ninth of one-eleventh of the estate. Six others are heirs to similar portions, and they are comparatively well off when it comes to what Thomas C. Purdon gets. With his brother, Charles B. Purdon, he will get one three-thousand-nine-hundred-and-sixty-fourth part of the estate. Melinda Washburn, Anna Brown, and Leonard Purdon, a sixth or a ninth of an eleventh interest, which is one-five-hundred-and-ninety-fourth of the whole, while as heirs from another branch of the family, their wealth will be added to a sixth of a ninth of a ninth of an eleventh, which is one-five-thousand-three-hundred-and-forty-sixth part of the estate, and it will take a microscope to find it.

PENSION DECISION MODIFIED.

Veterans Dropped by Hoke Smith's Board of Revision May Be Re-examined.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Under a decision rendered by Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior under the Cleveland Administration, May 27, 1893, in the case of Charles T. Bennett, Mr. Lochren, the Commissioner of Pensions, organized a Board of Revision in the Bureau of Pensions for the purpose of taking from the files claims which had been allowed under the act of June 27, 1890, for a re-examination.

As a result of that re-examination, Assistant Secretary Webster Davis says pensioners were reduced or dropped in at least 25,000 cases. Upon a careful examination of the examination then taken, Mr. Davis has issued the following order relating to appeals pending before the department in such cases:

"It is directed that the pending appeals from the action of reducing or terminating of pensions granted under the second second of the act of June 27, 1890, in accordance with the decisions rendered May 27, 1893, in the case of Charles T. Bennett, (7 P. D., P. 1,) shall be examined with great care. In cases where the evidence filed or the certificate of examination indicates that the pension originally allowed was warranted under a just and impartial construction of the law they should be returned to the Bureau of Pensions for a special examination or another medical examination, or both, as may be deemed necessary.

"It is held to be proper and just that such pensioners shall be granted a fair hearing, and be allowed an opportunity to show by competent proof that they were disabled in the degree, and on account of the causes alleged at the date when the pension was reduced or terminated. It will be understood that this action disposes of the pending appeal in such cases by reversing the action taken by the Bureau of Pensions, and remanding the case for further investigation, the reasons therefor being fully set forth."

This order, the department announces, will result in giving all soldiers affected by the Bennett decision a chance to be heard.

Mr. Davis has also rendered an important decision on the question of "line of duty." It was in the case of the widow of Oscar Hoffman, Twenty-third United States Infantry Band, who applied for pension. The War Department reported that the soldier was accidentally killed in line of duty while on a pass to hunt; that such practice was encouraged in the regular army, because it improved the soldier's marksmanship, and that a soldier killed or wounded while so engaged, not in consequence of any willful neglect or improper conduct, was considered in line of duty.

The Assistant Secretary holds that, as the records of the War Department are usually accepted as conclusive upon all other questions relating to a soldier's service, the contemporaneous record by the proper medical officer, that the soldier was in line of duty when killed, should be regarded, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, as controlling upon that question. Where such record does not appear the question of line of duty must be determined by the best obtainable evidence in each case.

WALDEN P. ANDERSON HURT.

Fractures a Kneecap the Fourth Time Trying to Board a Cable Car.

Walden P. Anderson, a real estate dealer, living at 826 Amsterdam Avenue, and a cousin of E. Ellery Anderson, met with a painful accident last night while trying to board a north-bound cable car at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street.

The conductor started the car too quickly, and Mr. Anderson was thrown forcibly to the pavement, fracturing his kneecap. He was taken to the Manhattan Hospital. A peculiar circumstance of the accident is the fact that this same kneecap has been thrice before broken.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, (retired.)

FIFTH AVENUE—R. H. Plant, Macon, Ga.; Congressman J. H. Walker, Massachusetts; Col. G. W. Dunn, Binghamton; ex-Congressman N. D. Sperry, New Haven.

HOLLAND—William Jardine, Edinburgh; Thomas C. Neilson, Glasgow; Judge William A. Vincent, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Major E. P. Crane, Boston.

PARK AVENUE—J. K. Burnham, Kansas City; Charles W. Swift, San Francisco.

WALDORF—Dr. Eugene Zelie, San Francisco; John R. Tanner, Illinois.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Alexander, T. L., & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; F. D. Alexander, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Appell Brothers, Las Vegas, N. M.; I. Appell, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Baldauf, S., Oskaloosa, Iowa; millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Burnham, Hanna, Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics and flannels; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; S. W. Helm, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. Poole, silks; M. J. Stupp, toys; Park Avenue Hotel.
Beall, Comstock & Co., Ypsilanti, Mich.; F. M. Beall, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. C. Scott, carpets and upholstery goods; Westminster Hotel.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Foster, fancy goods; 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. E. Fisher, jewelry and fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Einstein, J., Savannah, Ga.; hats; Hoffman House.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Hills, dress goods; A. H. Dainty, carpets; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. L. Fox, jewelry; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Frahl Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Cavanagh, domestics; A. L. Washer, dry goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; D. E. Hartwell, dry goods; 113 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Gross, W. & M., Troy, N. Y.; M. Gross, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.
Harnek, Bergner & Von Maur, Peoria, Ill.; R. H. Harned, notions and cloaks; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hunter & Handle, Dayton, Ohio; N. M. Hunter, dry goods, cloaks, and suits; Grand Hotel.
Katz, J., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Bogulawski, house furnishing goods, notions, and toys; Hoffman House.
Kaufman, Strauss, & Co., Louisville, Ky.; I. L. Morgenroth, ladies' and infants' wear; 443 Broadway; Hoffman House.
King, H., Washington, D. C., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Kritzman, J., & Son, Hudson, N. Y.; W. Kritzman, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.
Landike, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; R. Warner, hosiery and underwear; 51 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Loewenthal, J., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; J. Loewenthal, notions; Hotel Albert.
Lusk, J. B., Jackson, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Moses, H., Trinidad, Col.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Morris Company, The, Tarborough, N. C.; A. Morris, carpets; Hotel Albert.
Meyer Brothers, Monroe, La.; S. Meyer, dry goods; Hoffman House.
McHenry, J., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Haighen, millinery; Miss M. Selle, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss K. McGoldrick, laces and ladies' neckwear; 338 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Nichols, E. C., Company, The, Bangor, Me.; W. H. Kirkpatrick, notions, furnishing and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.
Netter & Co., Donaldsonville, La.; A. Netter, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Westminster Hotel.
Reid & Hughes, Lowell, Mass.; J. T. Story, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Roth, G. J., Boonville, Ind.; carpets and dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Shurtenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 54 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Seely & Read, Freeport, Ill.; F. A. Read, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Schramm, Schmelg & Co., Burlington, Iowa; F. E. Schram, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Carroll, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Stevenson, John, & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Stevenson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Blum, millinery; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Schiesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. Mayer, cloaks and suits; B. Mayer, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Townsend, furnishing goods; 401 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Taylor, Woolfender & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. B. Allen, cloaks and suits; Miss E. Davidson, millinery; Miss Helen Pennycook, white goods and handkerchiefs; H. Taylor, trimmings and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Troelicht, Duncker & Renard Carpet Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Duncker, carpets; C. H. Duncker, carpets; Grand Hotel.
Whitehurst & Dozier, Norfolk, Va.; S. W. Dozier, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. S. Hunkens, notions and fancy goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Beekman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.
1—Mollan vs. McGee.
2—Blau vs. Pasternak.
3—Zinsser vs. Herman.
4—Darcy vs. Steger.
5—Mulligan vs. Cox.
6—Strock vs. Brigantine Trans. Co.
7—Jaecker vs. Muller.
8—Porter vs. New York City Baptist Mission Society.
9—Rose vs. same.
Appeals from judgments of City Courts.
1—Flicker vs. Graner.
2—Kerber vs. Niles.
3—Thomas vs. Risley.
4—Perry vs. Erb.
5—Consumers' Brewing Co. vs. Lipot.
6—Lee vs. Kennedy.
7—Vietor vs. Nichol.
Appeals from District Courts.
1—Alteman Law Co. vs. Frank.
2—Rabinowitz vs. Mittenthal.
4—Wetterer vs. Soubirous.
5—Same vs. same.
6—Harlem Reporter Co. vs. Moffet.
7—Simon vs. Jaworower.
8—Tannenbaum vs. Heyman.
9—Slipp vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
10—Becker vs. Laitin.
11—Diehl vs. Schmalacker.
12—Martin vs. Tarbox.
13—Goldberg vs. Mittler.
14—Badesch vs. Congregation Brothers of Willner.
15—Brassel vs. 3d Av. R. R.
16—Gough vs. Selvage.
17—Mans vs. Jefferson Club & Pioneer Corps, &c.
18—Banner vs. Whitehead.
19—Walker vs. Radley.
20—Potter vs. New York City Baptist Mission Society.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Nebbas vs. Nebbas.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Gypsy Baron—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Illustrated Lecture—8:00.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Minstrelsy—8:15.
DALY'S—Lilli Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinee—11 A. M.—Illustrated Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—El Capitan—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Under the Red Robe—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wedding Day—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Lodge Brethren—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Travelers' Fair—8:00.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE FATE OF CUBA.

Everything now depends on our soldiers in Cuba to quell the war. It matters little what expeditions are sent out from the United States. Our troops, in spite of them, should be able to extinguish the opposition in two and a half months—before the rainy season. Diplomacy has smoothed all other difficulties. If the war in Cuba does not terminate, it is the fault of our soldiers. If war occurs with the United States it is the fault of a few journalists.—The Imparcial of Madrid.

No war will be brought on by the yellow journalists of America. The people jeer at their lies, and the Government has made them impotent for mischief by publicly branding all their scare news as worthless inventions, their agents being absolutely excluded from access to the only sources from which the facts are to be ascertained. Our Madrid contemporary need give itself no uneasiness about the journalists.

But, on its part, can it give us an equally confident assurance about the pacification of Cuba? The Imparcial itself names a suitable and convenient limit of time—two and a half months. That takes us to the middle of May, the beginning of the rainy season. Will our contemporary advise the Spanish Government to retire from Cuba if its troops have not conquered the opposition by the middle of May?

Why not look the situation in the face? Under three Generals of renown and with forces outnumbering the insurgents, the conflict has been carried on for three years without gaining an inch. Brave men have been killed in battle or murdered in prisons, prisoners have been shot to death, women and children have been starved and slain, and yet the Cubans were never so defiant, so determined, and so desperately resolved to win or die as they are to-day. Spain has not been able to conquer them in the field or to break their spirit by inhuman butchery.

What if one more campaign fails? The Imparcial says it will be the fault of the soldiers if they do not win. After three and one-half years of complete failure, is it not reasonable to conclude that the fault of the soldiers is incurable? If the Spring campaign does not subdue the revolt, the humane, the reasonable, the civilized course, would be to give up the fight and take ship for home.

May heaven forbid that the grave events which have recently produced a state of unaccustomed tension in our relations with Spain should involve the two nations in a war. But it would be sheer blind folly to shut our eyes to the influence which those events must have upon the fate of Cuba. Not even the most cold-blooded student of the political affairs of nations would expect Spain to be permitted to go on mangling the foe she is too feeble to overcome. It is impossible. Congress and probably the mass of our people would have welcomed interference months ago. Twice during the present uprising have we publicly admonished Spain that the conflict must end. If in the past forbearance and temporizing have been difficult, will they not now be impossible? Deep grief and anger will not leave the heart of the Nation unmoved. There is a new condition. The old condition cannot be restored.

SOUND ADVICE.

It is a pity that Mr. CROKER did not take occasion to announce sooner his approval of the plan of biennial sessions. It might have saved some of his "friends" in the Senate from opposition to the plan which was neither judicious politics nor intelligent in its relation to New York City.

It is to be noted that Mr. CROKER seizes upon the one point of real importance to the Democrats as a party—the certainty that home rule for this city is much safer with half as many sessions of the Legislature. This is something that ought to "leap to the eyes" of any Democrat. The only reason why those in the Senate should have ignored it, so far as we can see, is that they know what a mass of evil legislation touching the city is already on the statute book and they wish to get that repealed or changed before the biennial plan shall go into effect. But there would be plenty of time to do that in the Legislature of next year should the Democrats have control of it and the Governorship as well. And even if this were not the fact, the gain from the biennial sessions would far outweigh the disadvantage of delay. Indeed, it is by no means certain that a clean sweep by the Democrats next Fall and an attempt at radical change in the statutes relating to New York would not do much more harm than good. Democratic tinkering has not in the past been much more tolerable than Republican tinkering. What the city needs, despite the obvious mistakes, or worse, of the laws it is now working under, is to be let alone. This it needs badly and will continue to need for a long time. Any measure that aids to bring it about should have the energetic support of all intelligent representatives of the city, Democrats or others.

THE MACHINE AND THE PRIMARY.

The importance of primary elections has been very greatly increased by the changes in the general election laws. These have given to the party organization a power that it did not possess before, which the machine managers understand and make the most of. The change of greatest effect is in independent nominations. Under the old system it was always possible, almost up to the eve of election, to organize an independent movement with hope of beating a bad ticket or a bad candidate, and even with a chance of electing a good one. Under the present law, the chances of the regular tickets which are placed on the official ballot as a matter of course, are very much better, and those of any ticket or candidate getting a place by petition only are very much less. In these circumstances almost the only hope of decent results may be in the regular nominations, made through the primaries.

In the view of the New York anti-machine Republicans—they call themselves that for want of a better name, though they know the need of machinery and that good machinery does good and not harm—an effective primary reform law is absolutely the only thing to prevent a hopeless split in their party, with the loss of the State and of the Congressional delegation and the replacement of United States Senator MURPHY by a Democrat who may be no better than he—may, in fact, be himself. They are working very hard and in good faith to accomplish the reform on which they count so much. Some of them see that the general election laws ought also to be changed so as to remove some of the obstacles to independent nominations, but they think that there is no chance whatever of carrying any such measure, and they are concentrating their energies on a primary reform bill. As our readers are aware, they have in this a certain support from Gov. BLACK. We do not pretend to judge how strong or sincere it may be, nor, for that matter, do they. The essential practical fact in the situation is that the Governor cannot hope for a re-election if there shall be a split in the party this Fall. The anti-machine Republicans say that there will be a split unless they get a decent chance at the primaries, and the statement is more than a prediction; it is an open threat.

That clears the situation in one way and confuses it in another. It presents to the machine the alternative of reform or defeat at the polls, and naturally the machine may be expected not to like defeat. But, on the other hand, reform may bring defeat at the primaries and in the conventions, and the machine may on the whole prefer to be beaten at the polls. It would not be the first time that the leaders have deliberately made that choice or taken the risk. A setback at the polls leaves the organization in their hands. An overturn in the organization itself throws them out for the time. This, is so important to them that they have not hesitated to give the victory in the elections to the opposite party rather than to the one they professed to support.

Whatever Mr. PLATT and his friends may decide to do when a final decision has to be made, the reformers may be sure of one thing in the meanwhile: The machine will cheat them if it can get the chance. Therefore, the reformers must make up their minds clearly what sort of a measure will give them the results they are after, and then insist upon it without change or concession or compromise. Compromise indeed there cannot be. The machine aims to keep its power. The reformers are working to destroy it. Success for either one will be defeat for the other. It is, to be plain, not a matter for negotiation, but for fight. Conference and discussion are necessary only to make perfectly clear what will really do the business for the reformers—what they want and will unite on. As the case stands, the Union League Club bill seems to fulfill requirements. If it does, its supporters will only get it through the Legislature by force. The machine men know this and are prepared for it. The reformers cannot ignore it or they are lost.

FREE SILVER SHELVED

"While the gold and silver question may provoke contention and discussion, I tell you that the feeling among the great body of the people against the monopolies which are flourishing at the expense of the poor is a very serious matter."—Mr. RICHARD CROKER to the Tammany Hall Executive Committee.

It is always safe politics to jump on the octopus. The people love to see him mishandled, they expect it, and they feel that they haven't got their money's worth if he isn't a mass of bruised flesh and broken bones at the end of the campaign.

Besides, the real octopus, not the imitation monster of the ranting demagogues, but the genuine combination in restraint of trade, like the conspiracy known as the Iron Pipe Trust, which was smashed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals the other day, is a public enemy which a party of the people ought to assail. Mr. CROKER names coal, gas, and telephones. Some of these may be under the control of an unlawful combination. We are not informed that all or any of them are. But we do know that they are the familiar bogeys of our campaigns, and that nobody will be frightened nor will any panic be precipitated if the Democrats show a united front against oppressive monopolies for the control of these useful articles or any other. Anti-monopoly may be a good enough war cry until after election.

Sixteen to one, on the contrary, is never a good war cry. It is bad, dishonest, wicked, and it will beat the Democrats in the State if they raise it. We are gratified to see that Mr. CROKER sends free silver to the rear.

There is a difference of opinion, we believe, as to who is the leader of the Democratic Party in this State. Many say it is HILL, some think it is CROKER. But when both HILL and CROKER recommend that the free-silver issue be put on the top shelf and allowed to lie there during the campaign, it looks as if the fervent prayers of Senator PLATT and Gov. BLACK that the Democrats may be inspired to make fools of themselves this Fall would remain unanswered.

ARGONAUTS AND KLONDIKERS.

Romanticists and realists alike must have noticed with regret a prevalent disposition to give the name of Argonaut to the men who are in Klondike, or who are trying to get there. Of course, an Argonaut is a man who is a gold seeker, just as much now as he was in the golden days of '49, or in the time of Jason and the Golden Fleece. But the title, originally in our history given to the early migrants to California, is theirs by right of priority; and it would be just as inappropriate for the children of those who fought under the stars and bars in the late civil war to speak of their forebears as "our revolutionary sires" as for the eager gold hunters under the arctic circle to call themselves Argonauts. A certain sense of poetic fitness would be invaded by giving to any other race of men the tribal cognomen bestowed upon the Forty-niners by BRET HARTE. Perhaps those picturesque swashbucklers have thought they named themselves. But they were known by all sorts of titles, rude or otherwise, until, long after the bulk of their procession had passed "over the divide," the apt genius of the poet and novelist gave them the immortal, descriptive appellation of Argonauts. This is one of the little things by which genius asserts itself. The denizens of Murderers' Bar and the outcasts of Poker Flat never once thought of calling themselves Argonauts. As well might the dwellers in ancient Colchis have dated their letters B. C. 1900.

Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the changed material conditions of the world in 1849 and in 1898 than do the exterior circumstances of the gold seekers mark the circumstances of those two periods. The Forty-niners seized upon a rare occasion; they were forced to improvise most of the means of their transportation and subsistence and all of the implements required in their struggle for the gold buried in the earth or hidden in the beds of flowing streams. The Klondikers find everything ready to their hand. In the humble but imperatively needful matter of food for the journey the gold hunter of 1849, whether he sailed the seas or took "the plains across," was restricted to the "three B's"—bacon, beans, and bread; coffee was a luxury not wholly indispensable. Many of these men lived on less than what is indicated in the three letters. In those days, now so goldenly softened by the glamour of romance and distance, canned goods had not been invented. The only suggestions of what might later happen to add to the comfort of the campaigner were boxes of sardines and tins of baking powder. It would be difficult to endue with any considerable degree of romance the bands of adventurers who can carry many years' provisions warranted to keep forever fresh in tins and cases. The Argonauts of Forty-nine, organizing in New England or Middle State villages, or in far western settlements, chartered the square-rigged brigs and ships of the period to carry them to the new El Dorado, or they banded themselves in armed companies to pierce the Cimmerian darkness and face the unknown dangers of the unexplored regions that lay between their homes and the shore of the Pacific. These modern gold seekers rush across the continent at "special rates" on any of the countless railway trains that daily weave their own shuttles betwixt the East and the West. The white-winged fleets of the Argonauts are no more. The crazy Klondikers embark in steam craft of varying degrees of seaworthiness, and even when they strike the sordid terrors of the Skaguay Trail or the Chilkoot Pass there is nothing in their daring the austerity of the frozen North that reminds one of the happy-go-lucky swing of the Argonauts. Although many of them, like many of the old-time voyagers, may have left their country for their country's good, they are still in touch with those they have quitted, and the telegraph wires throb with every day's report of advance, retard, success, or disaster. The Argonaut of Forty-nine plunged at once into the silence and isolation of sea or wilderness.

No; there is no fitness in giving to these modern seekers after gold the romantic and adventurous character of the men who swarmed into California's pastoral valleys and plains and mountain solitudes, converting a virgin land into a populous wilderness. Argonauts they were; Klondikers these are. Montgomery Street, one of the main thoroughfares of San Francisco, once skirted the edge of the old harbor; the modern land making has forced it far into the interior of the city. It is related that BRET HARTE, who was not technically an Argonaut—a Forty-niner—being snubbed by one who arrogated to himself superior virtue for his having reached California "in the Fall of '49 and the Spring of '50," cynically asked, "Are you one of the blanked fools who landed here when the water came up to Montgomery Street?" Forty years hence, when some later NANSEN, rounding the edge of the arctic circle, shall note here and there a cairn and here and there a depression in the snow he will say, "This was Klondike."

The large traffic already obtained by the Brooklyn trolley lines from this end of the bridge seems to have been a surprise to everybody concerned, and has carried consternation to the minds of the Bridge Trustees and, still more, to those of the Brooklyn elevated railroad managers. The latter have as promptly as possible completed a plan which they have long been studying to employ electricity on their roads. The system, if it proves to be what is expected, will not only increase the comfort, attractiveness, and speed of travel on the roads, but will largely add to the carrying capacity. Without seriously adding to the weight of trains or imposing any considerable strain on the present structure, it is believed that the new system will permit trains at least one car longer than now in use, run at about twice the speed, and admitting a headway not more than half that now required, and perhaps not more than one-third that actually in force. This ought at least to double the capacity of the roads, and while the companies cannot compete with the surface cars for the short-distance traffic, which is very profitable, they can offer real advantages for long distances. The history of passenger traffic in cities seems to establish something like a fixed rule, that every substantial improvement makes a paying increase of traffic. The Manhattan Elevated may find before long that the converse is true, and that refusal to make improvements will be costly.

The attempt to assassinate King GEORGE of Greece brings out most strikingly the unpleasant character of the population in which he plies his trade of ruler. The would-be murderers seem to have been very bold, their leader kneeling in the open highway and taking deliberate—though poor—aim at the King, while the others were but half concealed in a ditch at the roadside. In a country where this sort of "politics" prevails it would seem as if the King were extremely foolhardy to be riding unattended by even a small guard. It is a part of the etiquette of the royal profession in modern times to affect confidence in the loyalty of their subjects, even if it is quite impossible to feel it; but in a country torn by such passions as the recent war has bred in Greece the practice is clearly dangerous. The redeeming feature of such incidents is that, so far, they have shown that the kingly class have at least the virtue of physical courage. The figure of King GEORGE standing up to expose his own person to the assassins' bullets in order to shield the Princess is one to compel respect.

Some of the advocates of the Hawaiian job still insist that, even though the treaty shall fail, annexation will be effected at the present session by joint resolution. We do not believe the thing possible. In the first place, with Speaker REED in open opposition, it is highly improbable that the resolution can pass the House. In the next place, the opponents of annexation have determined to push all the appropriation bills steadily ahead and to insist on the right of way that belongs to them, so that by the time the resolution can be brought up in the Senate it will have to face the desire of Congressmen for an adjournment which that alone will hinder. Finally, sober-minded members of Congress feel that the complicated problem presented by the Cuban situation, even if the Maine question shall be disposed of, is quite as much as the Government ought to undertake. The real danger of annexation lay in the early purpose to "jam" it. That has failed, and every day that passes increases the safety of the country from this iniquitous enterprise.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is something of humiliation in the fact that laws are needed to prevent American citizens from using the National flag as an advertising medium, but fact it is, and therefore the bill now before Congress, prohibiting this particular expression of sordid vulgarity under threat of heavy penalties, ought to be passed at the first convenient opportunity. The Illinois branches of various patriotic organizations—the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the like—have appointed a committee to urge immediate action in the matter, and on Washington's Birthday its Chairman sent out a large number of well-written circulars, asking for aid in bringing influence to bear upon the members of the House and Senate. "The flag of our country," says this appeal, "is the symbol of our National existence, power, and sovereignty. It is the emblem of freedom and equality, and represents the glory of our Republic. It is a reminder of American fortitude, courage, and heroism, of the suffering and sacrifices, on land or sea, which have been endured for the preservation of the country it represents. It is the shield and protection of the citizen abroad and at home, whether native or adopted, and ought to be honored and reverenced by every one who is a lover of our country. It should be held as something sacred, and to deface, disfigure, or otherwise misuse it, is a wrong against our Nation." All these statements are true, or should be, and the help for which the patriots of Illinois are asking will doubtless be given with enthusiasm. It is not necessary to wait for Congress to make that a grave misdemeanor in every State which is already one in not a few of them. Decent people can and do refuse to buy any goods thus advertised, and so, by inflicting a severer punishment than any law will provide, teach the desecrators of our flag a needed lesson.

—If the authorities at Havana were not utterly incapable of changing their methods; and of learning that this is not the sixteenth century or even the seventeenth century, they would not continue to make themselves at once obnoxious and ridiculous by exercising their undoubted right to establish a censorship over news sent by mail and telegraph from the island. For three years now this antiquated system has been in vigorous operation; it has put foreign newspapers to a lot of trouble and no little expense; it has filled all the correspondents with anger and deprived them of what little sympathy for agonizing Spain they may have felt originally; but it has not suppressed one single piece of information, and has not softened one expression of criticism. In other words, this censorship has been much worse than useless to anybody except a few petty Spanish officials who had to be bribed, and to a few high-priced messengers by whom the objectionable dispatches were carried aboard outgoing vessels. The censors have closed one or two of the most convenient channels of communication, but they have had no control over a dozen others, and all the news there was has come through with only inconsequential delay. And still the dismal farce is kept up day after day. This is a phenomenon as enlightening as it is remarkable. It pictures Spain to the life.

—A submarine boat that doesn't begin and end its career by drowning the first crew bold enough to test its capabilities is enough unlike its numberless predecessors to deserve very serious consideration. The Holland boat has risen from the waves, as well as plunged beneath them, and therefore comparatively high hopes are entertained that another conquest of nature has been begun. That is much different from saying "has been accomplished," but it is saying a good deal, and the progress of the present experiments will be awaited with eager and anxious interest in many quarters. If nobody had ever tried to make a boat of this kind, the task would seem to be one which any skilled mechanic with a moderate amount of money at command could perform. Many thus equipped have attacked the problem, however, and hitherto the reward has always been failure, usually immediate, and in not a few cases the failure has been emphasized by death. It may be, too, that even when a practicable submarine boat has been constructed, the navigators thereof will find it harder than they think to do the expected revolutionizing of war and commerce. The underwater world is a dark one, and the blind move slowly and uncertainly.

PERSONAL.

—Many people, yielding to a natural inclination toward gloom and pessimism, have been making the Dreyfus case an excuse for tearful exclamations over the moral state of a world in which crimes like those of which the French Captain has been the victim are perpetrated by a race nominally civilized. Viewed abstractly, the martyrdom of DREYFUS is indeed horrible, but it is far from furnishing proof that society as a whole, or even French society, is in a condition of hopeless degeneracy. On the contrary, in this very episode, atrocious as it is, there can be found convincing evidence that humanity is advancing, steadily and rapidly, and it is the optimist, not the pessimist, that can use DREYFUS as a witness for his theories. Suppose the man had lived 200 or even 100 years ago, and had been subjected to the same cruel injustice for real or fancied reasons of State. Does any one imagine that his wrongs would have sent a wave of angry horror all around the globe? The question answers itself; the ripple of indignation would not have spread beyond the victim's circle of acquaintances, and no foreigner would have thought of commenting upon a matter so inconsequential. Every King and almost every noble exercised, not so long ago, the power of awarding death and imprisonment to all of inferior station, and the sequestration of an unknown Captain would not have moved even his own company to do more than wonder languidly how he had offended the wielders of irresponsible authority. Now, almost unnumbered millions are simply aghast because the rules of legal procedure have been violated, and the Government of a great nation is shaken to its base because one of its citizens, untitled and without influence, has not received a fair trial. Denunciation of the French authorities and of all their unofficial accomplices is fully justified, but to denounce the times is wild lunacy. The times are all right.

—If ever there was a foreigner who should preserve an eloquent and enthusiastic silence about the treatment he received in America, that man is Señor DU PUY DE LOME. He had here, it is true, a most unpleasant and painful experience, but it was the consequence of his own voluntary and deliberate acts, combined with the acts of certain other foreigners for whose conduct the people of the United States have no responsibility whatever. As for the newspapers of this country, a very large majority of them treated him with all possible consideration, recognized cordially the intelligence which he had shown so long in guarding the interests of Spain, and, when necessity arose, expressed something not much unlike sorrow that a grave indiscretion had made his immediate departure imperative. Two or three of the baser journals did treat Señor DE LOME with a severity in which not a little impoliteness was mingled, but so far as can be remembered, they did not lie about him to any appreciable degree. As for the Government, it allowed him to go away as one who had resigned, instead of insisting, as it might, upon his recall. All things considered, Señor DE LOME has no just cause of complaint, and should be angry only with himself. If that feeling is impossible to him, he might at least have the grace to say nothing.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Written for The New York Times,

By H. G. Prout, Editor of The Railroad Gazette.

A few weeks ago appeared the Inter-State Commerce Commission's statistics of the casualties to persons in railroad accidents in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896. The total of killed was 6,448; of injured, 38,687. For nine years the average deaths were 6,444 a year; the average injuries were 33,000. At Gettysburg the killed in both armies were 5,500, and the wounded were 26,300. (These are the estimates of the Count of Paris. "The American Cyclopedia" makes them 7,800 killed and 36,700 wounded. The Confederate losses can never be accurately known.) Considering the figures as stated in this bald, unqualified way they are alarming, and the student from Uganda coming to our shores and making no further analysis might properly conclude to see the country on foot or from a bicycle. But without further analysis, these statistics are deceiving.

To most of us the real interest in railroad casualties is as they affect those who travel as passengers. Popular interest in all other classes is in kind the sort of interest that we feel in the poor, or in foreign missions, and in a degree much less. We find, then, that of actual passengers the killed in nine years averaged 283 a year, and the injured averaged 2,600. The passengers killed were only one-twenty-third of all the deaths, and passengers contributed only about one-thirteenth of the injured.

But even this gives an exaggerated notion of the dangers of traveling. Of all the casualties to passengers less than one-half are in train accidents. The other deaths and injuries to passengers occur at highway crossings, (going to and from stations, probably,) at stations, and from "other causes." This last item is large and very vague. It includes those killed and injured while getting on and off moving trains, falling between cars, sticking their heads and arms out of windows, and in other exhibitions of carelessness. Unfortunately the commission does not analyze the casualties to passengers at stations and from "other causes," and from the figures in its report we cannot even guess how many were killed and injured by their own fault. The reports of the Railroad Commissioners of the State of Massachusetts are better digested in this respect, (as in most other respects,) and there we discover that the passengers killed and injured from causes beyond their own control have, for at least ten years, been less than half of the total.

We must remember, further, that of the injuries much the greater part are very slight, a large percentage being so slight that even the "ambulance bar" can find in them no basis for damage suits. We might therefore with considerable reason judge that the railroads are responsible each year for the death of only 142 passengers, and for the injury (more or less seriously) of only 1,300. But let us assume that the railroad officers must reckon on the foolishness and obstinacy of their passengers as among the forces to be guarded against, along with floods and fires, gales and landslides, insubordination and drunkenness, and along with ignorance, indolence, carelessness, and greed, all the way from the blast furnace up through the forge, the rolling mill, and the machine shop, to the finished locomotive. We will assume, then, that the railroads are responsible for all passengers killed and injured, whatever the cause. How successful are they in taking care of the lives of those who travel by rail?

The passengers killed in a year are 283. But the passenger travel in 1896 was 13,049,000,000 miles, or it equaled one passenger traveling that distance. It follows that a man can travel by rail 46,000,000 miles before he is killed. In other words, if he travels night and day at 35 miles an hour he must travel 150 years before he is killed. Doubtless the student from Uganda will be far safer on a railroad train than on a bicycle, but perhaps not quite as safe as if he made his journeys on foot in the civilized parts of our country.

But if the average deaths are 6,444 a year, and the passengers killed are but 283, if the average injuries are 33,000, and the passengers injured are but 2,600, how shall we account for the other 6,161 killed and 30,400 wounded? To save labor and a confusion of figures we shall deal only with the killed henceforward; the lesson will be precisely the same as if we included the wounded also. The employes killed per year in the last nine years were 2,210, and the "other persons" were 3,951.

Of the employes killed last year about 12 per cent. were killed while coupling and uncoupling trains; 25 per cent. by falling from trains and engines; 19 per cent. in train accidents; nearly 10 per cent. from overhead obstructions at highway crossings and at stations, and, finally, 34 per cent. from "other causes." Again, we see that a very large percentage of the deaths is classified so vaguely as to vitiate analyses or deductions. But the small percentage due to train accidents is striking and extremely interesting as suggesting the safety with which trains are run. The total number of employes in the year considered (we are not now dealing with the nine-year averages) was 826,620. These men did an immense amount of traveling, but those killed in train accidents were only 348, and, of course, most of these were in freight train accidents.

Probably the reader will be surprised, too, at the comparatively small number killed while coupling and uncoupling cars (229) after all that he has heard about the perils of this work. It must be remembered, further, that automatic couplers will not save all these lives. Men who have to break up and shift and make up trains must always get into dangerous places, even after they are no longer obliged to go between cars. Running about a busy freight yard at night is risky work, and always will be.

Of the great number killed by falling from trains and engines an important part will be saved when all freight braking is done by air, and the men do not have to run over the top of the train to set the brakes, but it would be useless to try to guess how many of those killed by falling from trains were braking or doing any necessary work. Much of this great mortality was from carelessness. So we must not expect that the 12 per cent. killed in coupling cars and the 25 per cent. who fell from cars and engines, and the 3 per cent. who were killed by overhead obstructions will all be saved when all freight cars have automatic couplers and air brakes. What effect these appliances will have on the other 60 per cent. we cannot even guess.

There still remain 3,951 deaths per year to account for, or 61 per cent. of the whole. These are neither passengers nor employes. That is an astonishing fact. Who are they? We hear but little of them; we seldom think of them unless we have some special interest. Few of them are killed in train accidents—about as many as the passengers so killed. They are picked off one by one all over the country at the rate of about 11 a day the year around. About 544 of them are killed at highway crossings, 366 at stations, and 3,061 from "other causes" not specified. Just what all these other causes are we cannot know precisely, but we have the means of guessing pretty closely. But that requires first a moment's consideration of another feature of this remarkable record.

Of the 3,951 persons other than passengers and employes killed every year (being 61 per cent. of all the deaths) 8,566, or 55 per cent. of the total, or 90 per cent. of the "others" are trespassers. Almost 10 persons are killed every day in the year because they are where they have no right to be. Of these trespassers 141 are killed at highway crossings, 323 at stations, and 2,957 from "other causes." This brings us to our guess, which is that far and away the most deadly of these "other causes" is walking on railroad tracks. The trespassers are run down in small numbers at road crossings, in greater numbers at stations and in yards, but in far greater numbers out on the open road, and this shocking waste of human life is going on, not through the fault of railroad officers, but mostly because of an ignorant and apathetic public opinion. But the discussion of this phase of our subject would lead us far, and it is enough to say now: Never walk on a railroad track. If you do, you run a fair chance of being hit by a locomotive. If you are hit, the chances are just about even that you will be killed.

H. G. PROUT.

THE MAINE DISASTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is but one way to look at the calamity, as it has passed. Nor can the dead be replaced in life or the gallant ship be restored to her anchorage. It seems to be the consensus of opinion, founded on good judgment, that it was an accident the responsibility for which rests with the United States or upon the Spanish Government. If upon the latter, the proof must be positive, not a conclusion, that it had located in the Harbor of Havana mines or torpedoes that could be exploded at will, and that the Maine was directed to anchor at a buoy pointed out by the Spanish officials, as is rumored to be the case. This would make Spain responsible for all damage, both for lives and property. If Spain had no such appliances in the harbor then the accident must be shouldered by the United States.

If Spain shall be found to be responsible for the accident either from negligence or through the unauthorized act of any one, what is to be done about it? Of course, claim indemnity of Spain for both the lives and property destroyed. But suppose Spain should be unable or unwilling to pay the debt, would it be wise, would it be good judgment, would it be humane to sacrifice the lives of ten or twenty thousand of our innocent citizens, and expend twenty or thirty times more than the debts in probably the hopeless endeavor to collect it by process of war? The ordinary course of collecting a debt is by an execution delivered into the hands of the Sheriff, and he takes into custody such property as he can find belonging to the debtor. The execution against Spain can be put in the hands of the navy as Sheriff, and it can levy on the Island of Cuba at little expense to the Government, and hold it till the money is paid. The final disposition of the island would be made by the Government, about which there is little doubt.

MODERATION.

New York, Feb. 26, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Oft Proved.

Money has wings, as is frequently shown by filers in the stock market.—Philadelphia Times.

Easy Answer.

Watts—By the way, which is the heavier, a pound of gold or a pound of feathers?
Potts—A pound of gold, of course. It would be easy enough to raise a pound of feathers.—Indianapolis Journal.

Happenings.

"While it may be allowed," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "that it is the unexpected which always happens, yet such does not prevent woman from saying, 'I told you so.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

Couldn't Fool Them.

Committeeman (to public school teacher)—We was thinkin' of puttin' up a nice motto over your desk to encourage the children. How would "Knowledge in wealth" do?
School Teacher—That wouldn't do. The children know how small my salary is.—New York Weekly.

An Undesirable Dog.

"What do you think of the dog?" asked the owner.
The dog fancier merely glanced at him and then shook his head.
"He might do pretty well in the country somewhere or pretty far out in the suburbs," he said, "but he isn't homely enough to ever bring much of a price among the dog owners of the fashionable world."—Chicago Post.

HIS MAJESTY, THE FOOL.

Flora L. Stanfield in Chicago Journal.

To-night we crown Minerva's bird with headgear of a jester,
And put into his solemn claws a wand, that he may rule;
And ask your kind indulgence while we undertake to jester
Your patience with a word about His Majesty, the Fool.
The wise man has a host of friends to tell of his successes,
To sound his praises, and to be his mouthpiece or his tool,
To beg for his attention, and to fawn for his caresses;
I come to plead the cause of him whom men have dubbed the fool.

The wise man bows at sordid thrones and venerates the dollar,
The foolish flings away his pence to feed a starving child,
The wise man is a lackey, with a master's golden collar,
The fool is free as any bird that flies in woodland wild.
The wise man sells his honeyed words to any moneyed buyer,
The jester throws his quips and quirks upon the happy air;
The wise man dreads the pauper's tear as children do the fire,
The fool fears no misfortune if the weather be but fair.

'Tis only fools who merit well a flattering appellation,
For wisdom struts in borrowed gear and dons deceptive guise;
'Tis fools whose skillful jests in time have saved a cause or nation,
And in a stern dilemma 'tis the foolish who are wise.
Who charms away the cares of life with heavenlike persistence?
Who banishes its discords with a smile serene and cool?
Who offers to the evil one a laugh which means resistance?
Who, but the one whom you deride, His Majesty, the Fool?

Yet, trust me, friends, 'tis not the fool who bears the lightest burden,
And oftentimes a world of woe may hide behind his smile;
He bears the banner to the front—another gains the guerdon;
He furnishes the courage when the winner runs the mile.
He laughs you back to happiness, although his heart is breaking,
And checks his own repining that your fevered brain may cool,
And when you find a loving heart that perishes with aching,
You find it in the patient breast of him you call a fool.

'Tis but an easy thing to be a prodigy of learning,
To cram into one's hungry brains the wisdom of the schools,
And in distress the weary soul persists in ever yearning
To banish owlish counselors and fill their place with fools.
And when we reach that blessed place which knows no base disguises,
And worth is given credit by the Power which all men rules,
The ones among that shining host whom most the Master prizes
May be the ones to whom conceit has giv'n the name of fools.

What time so cheers the gentle soul as just this merry season,
When Solomon goes dancing with the goddess of Misrule?
We laugh at solemn faces and we mock at sober reason,
"Most witless wight of all is he who never plays the fool."
Then pass around the loving-cup and ostracize each Nestor,
And crown the glowing embers with a cheery log of Yule;
Here's to the man who's brave enough to play the honest jester!
Here's to the hero of to-night, His Majesty, the Fool!

ESCAPE OF KING GEORGE

Thanksgiving Throughout Greece for His Preservation from Assassination.

PRAISE FOR HIS COOLNESS

Te Deum at the Cathedral, Followed by an Ovation to the King at the Palace—Would-Be Assassins at Liberty.

ATHENS, Feb. 27.—There is a great patriotic outburst throughout the country over the escape of King George from assassination yesterday, with thanksgiving services everywhere and demonstrations of every kind. Praise for the King's coolness and bravery in protecting his daughter, the Princess Maria, is on every lip.

All the members of the royal family, the Ministers, and the entire Diplomatic Corps attended the Te Deum at the cathedral to-day, after which an immense crowd went to the palace and gave King George an ovation. Last evening thousands of Athenians inscribed their names in the Book of Kings at the palace.

His Majesty has received telegrams of congratulation from all the sovereigns of Europe. The telegram from Queen Victoria and the Prince and Princess of Wales expresses horror at the attack upon him and gratitude for his escape. The press—even the papers opposed to the royal family—is unanimous in its expressions of indignation.

There is no trace of the miscreants, though several arrests have been made, with the object of obtaining information. The incapacity of the police is making a bad impression. It is said that the name of one assailant is known.

King George himself describes the attempt upon his life exactly as it was first reported. He says:

"When the older man, who was the cooler and the more determined, was about to fire, I felt certain I should not escape. I counted one, two, three, before he fired. The Princess remained perfectly cool throughout. She never spoke, and, after the first shot was fired, she raised her glasses in order to see our assailants. She retained her composure as we drove to the palace."

His Majesty declines to believe that the crime was of Greek origin. No Greek, he says, would lift a hand against him, and if a conspiracy existed it had its origin abroad. He disclaimed credit for personal courage, and said any father would have done the same to protect his daughter. Nor does he feel any alarm for the future. He will continue to drive out without an escort, for, as he said, "political assassination is a thing unknown in Greece."

LORD SALISBURY INDISPOSED.

Confined to His Room at Hatfield House by a Slight Illness.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Lord Salisbury, the Premier, is confined to his room at Hatfield House by a slight indisposition.

FORMOSA'S GOVERNOR RESIGNS.

Korea Leases Deer Island, Off Fusan, to Russia.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 27.—The Governor of Formosa, Lieut. Gen. Viscount Nogi Kiten, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Major Gen. Baron Kodama Gontaro, Assistant Minister of War.

It is reported that Korea has leased Deer Island, off Fusan, to Russia.

FREDERICK TENNYSON DEAD.

Brother of the Late Poet Laureate and Himself a Poet.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Frederick Tennyson, the poet, eldest brother of the late Poet Laureate, Lord Alfred Tennyson, died yesterday.

Frederick Tennyson, who was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, early developed the gift for verse, and in 1828 won Sir William Browne's medal for a Greek ode in the Sapphic metre on the subject of Egypt. In his early years he traveled extensively in the Ionian Islands and in Sicily, and he lived for some time at Florence and Pisa. From 1858 to 1895 his home was in the Island of Jersey, but during the last two years he had frequently sojourned at Kensington, London.

Among his best-known publications are "Days and Hours," "Daphne and Other Poems," "The Isles of Greece (Sappho and Alcaeus)," and "Poems of the Day and Year." The last were published in 1895.

Central American Difficulties.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 27.—Despite the good offices of Guatemala in sending peace envoys to both Governments, the strained relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua continue. Telegraphic communication with Costa Rica is again uncertain.

The Steamer Bramble Ashore.

MARYPORT, Feb. 27.—The British steamer Bramble, Capt. Postlewaite, from Porman, Feb. 16, for this port, is ashore near Flimby. Her rudder and propeller are gone and she has apparently been abandoned. The high tides have driven her higher on the beach.

Yuen-Chau to be a Treaty Port.

PEKIN, Feb. 27.—The Government has agreed to open Yuen-Chau, on Lake Tungting-tu, as a treaty port, but declines to entertain any proposal tending to the abolition of the likin dues.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

EMILE ZOLA'S NEXT MOVE.—Just before the trial of M. Zola began in the Seine Assizes Le Siècle published a letter from M. Yves Guyot which intimated that M. Hanotaux, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, could throw some light on the Dreyfus case if he would only speak. M. Hanotaux was also Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Dupuy Cabinet at the time of the condemnation of Dreyfus, and it was said that he strongly advocated an acquittal. A recent number of L'Aurore publishes all that M. Guyot has to say on the subject and at the same time points out the way for M. Zola's next move. Says M. Guyot: "M. Hanotaux, as a man who thinks of the future and of the historians to come, who wished to safeguard his name and preserve it from certain responsibilities, drew up a report of the incidents connected with the Dreyfus case." This report, according to M. Guyot, was deposited in a sealed box in the archives of the Quai d'Orsay. In it will not only be found proofs of the complete innocence of Dreyfus, but also the particulars of the controversy between the Minister of War, Gen. Mercier, and the Foreign Minister, showing that M. Hanotaux did his utmost to prevent proceedings being begun against the artillery officer. An appeal in the form of a petition "in the name of justice" is to be made to urge M. Hanotaux to produce this report and place it before the Ministerial Council.

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THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.—Imperial Railway Commissioner Chilkoff has just made a long report to the Czar concerning the Trans-Siberian Railway. The road will be opened throughout its entire length next Summer, and the journey may then be make from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok in ten days. American rolling stock and locomotives will be chiefly employed. The Russian Commissioner has obtained an interesting result by calculating the actual running time of the various railways and steamship lines east and west around the world, and comes to the conclusion that the globe may, in ordinary times and with present facilities, be circled in thirty-three days. The itinerary is as follows: St. Petersburg to Vladivostock, 10 days; Vladivostock to San Francisco, 10 days; San Francisco to New York, 4½ days; New York to Bremen, 7 days; Bremen to St. Petersburg, 1½ days. But, by engaging special trains and the fastest steamers, the tour may be reduced to twenty-eight days, with an allowance of seven hours for delays. This itinerary is as follows: Moscow to Vladivostock, 149.1 hours; Vladivostock to San Francisco, 270 hours; San Francisco to New York, 73.1 hours; New York to Plymouth, 133.8 hours; Plymouth to London, 8.2 hours; London to Moscow, 36 hours; total, 665.2 hours. It is suggested that when the Trans-Siberian Railway be completed that a commission, including Russian, English, German, French, and American representatives, under the auspices of the Russian Government, make the tour of the world, following the second itinerary.

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"THE CURSE OF FRENCH OFFICIALISM."—Le Siècle lays to "the curse of French officialism" the suicide of M. Maillard, one of the special agents attached to the Gare de Lyons, who was found in the Bois de Vincennes the other day with a couple of bullet wounds in his head. A letter on the body asked that his wife and child should be provided for, while it further stated that M. Mathis was the cause of his death. M. Maillard went to the Gare de Lyons last March. He was an autocratic old officer, and took a particular dislike to M. Mathis, against whom he sent in a report which led to that gentleman's being placed on the retired list. But Mathis demanded an inquiry, with the result that he was reinstated, while M. Maillard was made an "assistant" at the Montparnasse Station, but without a reduction of salary. Le Siècle points out that although the disgrace was only moral and resulted from his own overofficiousness, yet it was sufficient to make the veteran take his life.

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THE KAISER'S NAVAL CIRCULAR.—The naval circular which the Kaiser, anxious to have his warships and maritime personnel augmented, recently presented to the Reichstag contains some interesting figures. It shows a wonderful increase of Germany's foreign trade from 1873 to 1896, and demands that this trade, "which is done principally by German carriers," be adequately protected. The document states that the increase with the United States has been 128 per cent.; with South America, 480 per cent.; with the East Indies, including China and Japan, nearly 500 per cent.; with Australia, 475 per cent.; with Russia, Norway, and Sweden, 119 per cent., and with the rest of Europe, including England, 60 per cent. In 1873 the entries at German ports comprised 94,700 ships, or 12,300,000 tons; in 1895 there were registered in the same ports 133,800 ships, or 30,500,000 tons. Of this increase, 235 per cent. is foreign shipping and 410 per cent. German.

TRADE MARK LAW.

Deceptive Statements of Fact Not Permissible by Custom.

From The London Mail.

In the case in which the director of a trade marks association prosecuted Harrod's Stores for having sold as Dresden china a candelabrum which did not owe its origin to the Saxon capital, Mr. Shiel, the Westminster Magistrate, fined the defendants £20, with 20 guineas costs.

Now that we have the magisterial word for it that the sale of articles which are not manufactured in the places which their trade names suggest constitutes a grave infringement of the law, the position becomes remarkably interesting for the vendors of several hundred othe items of merchandise.

Feeling that in the sale of the candelabrum in question no attempt was made to offer the article for anything else than what it really was, the directors of Harrod's are naturally dissatisfied with the verdict. Mr. Richard Burbidge, the general manager of the great Brompton Road establishment, said as much to a Daily Mail representative yesterday.

"We consider the verdict unfair," said Mr. Burbidge, "and I am almost certain that we shall exercise the right of appeal. If you look at this candelabrum (it is an almost exact fac simile of the one we sold) you will find that it bears no mark whatever. We certainly sold the article as Dresden, because that is the word applied throughout the world to china that is treated in the Dresden style. As a matter of fact, that candelabrum was made somewhere in Germany, and was afterward treated ornamentally in Dresden. Now, if we had sold the article as Royal Meissen, we should have been guilty of a serious misrepresentation, but, as a matter of fact, we sold it for what it was, and for what it will always be known as throughout the trade—Dresden china. Such an ornament as that would cost 15s. 6d., but had it been Royal Meissen, £5 would scarcely have bought it, so there cannot possibly be any misunderstanding as to the quality of the goods. Dresden is applied to all china that is treated in the style which originally made the Dresden product famous.

"I am afraid that Mr. Shiel's ruling will have some astounding results if it is to be applied to every article of trade that is coupled with the name of the place from which its mere name would suggest that it hails. What, for instance, shall be done to those who sell as "Brussels" a carpet made in Kidderminster and Axminster, as most Brussels carpets are perfectly well known to be?

"Let me direct your attention to the dreadful fact that venetian blinds do not invariably come from the city of canals, and that windsor soap and German sausage are made in thousands of tons right in the heart of London. Why, we might enumerate instances by the hundred. How many of us have bought Bath buns, bricks, chaps, and olivers that never saw the Somersetshire town? Have you never eaten Bengal chutney that was made in Bermondsey, and what percentage of the world's output of Stilton cheese do you think is made in the little Hunt ingdonshire village? Not one pond of it, as a matter of fact.

"If you want any more instances take Berlin wool, a thoroughly English product; Nevada silver, one of the manufactures of Birmingham; French cambrics, that come by thousands of yards from Belfast; Osborne biscuits, made and baked at Reading; Abyssinian gold, another Birmingham production; Russia leather, that is just as Russian as Bermondsey can make it; Indian ink, Turkish delight, Jerusalem artichokes, and a hundred other things that I could mention.

"Surely no sane person supposes that in asking for any of these commodities he will get an article that has been made in the very place which the trade term denotes?

"Of course, the very notion is absurd, and it is equally ridiculous when applied to Dresden china. However, we shall test the question once and for all."

WHAT LAWYERS NEED TO KNOW.

An English Examination Paper Which Would Be Useful Here.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

In view of the rapidly increasing number of cases before the courts in which intimate technical knowledge of millinery details is essential, we respectfully submit the following paper to the Council of Legal Education for inclusion in the next examination for calls to the bar:

1. Distinguish between (a) Juries'-prudence and your wife's, or sister's, when visiting the after-season sale; (b) A remnant and a remainder; (c) Combinations and trades unions; (d) A kilt and the modern bicycling skirt.

2. A's wife is in receipt of £300 per annum as pin money, and her annual expenditure on hats alone is £200. Describe (i.) A's feelings; (ii.) The amounts which should be respectively apportioned to gowns, gloves, shoes, chocolates, repairing bike punctures, &c., out of the remaining £100, so as to make both ends meet.

3. Give a brief account of (a) the silkworm, tracing its career from cocoon till its apotheosis at Hilditch's; (b) the main stays of this country, with special reference to the corset trade. What is a "French cut?" (c) The hats worn by Mrs. Brown-Potter in the "Lady of Lyons," stating approximate price in each case; (d) "Anatomy of the Figures," distinguishing carefully between those of the modiste and your own banking account.

4. Define Sequin, Bolero; cotton foundation, (Bacon's theory;) a duck of a bonnet; taking silk; (County) Court milliner, and a scientific dressmaker. Give examples of the last, if you can.

5. Describe at full length the last extensions in evening trains. Comment shortly on the necessity of catching the last one, when you live in Suburbia.

6. Mrs. B. is twenty-nine inches round the waist. How many yards of serge will she require, under the Habeas Corpus act, for a cycling skirt (double width) and coat of the same material? An action brought on account of an ill-fitting skirt has been described as "a bad hanging case." Explain this.

7. What are the allusions in the following:

(i.) "When I walk in the park with my pretty Louise."

(ii.) The "Forward!" policy of the Shopwalker.

(iii.) "I must be in by 10:30, as I haven't a latch-key."

(iv.) "Winter garments must be lined,
So must slender Rosalind."

8. Mrs. A remains in B's shop x hours, and leaves at closing time, having purchased nothing but experience and a packet of hairpins. Can B maintain an action for trespass, or entry under false pretenses, against Mrs. A? If not, why not?

9. Give your views, if you ever have any in the Pit, concerning cart-wheel hats and similar stage obstructions.

N. B.—Special marks will be awarded to those who have attended Judge B—c—n's lectures on "Scientific Dressmaking Made Easy" at the Wh—t—ch—p—l County Court.

RAILWAY COMPARISONS

English and American Trains Critically Discussed.

VIEWS OF A BRITISH TRAVELER

Speed and Punctuality in the United States Highly Praised—Full Justice to Our Engines—How We Manage "Wrecks" on Land.

From The London Times.

The railways of the United States have two main points of interest for the English public. In the first place, we have invested in them—not always wisely—enormous sums of money. There are great systems, like the New York Central and Illinois Central, which are almost English property, while there is hardly a railway, at least outside New England, whose securities are not dealt in on the London Stock Exchange. Further, in everything that makes railway traveling safe, rapid, and convenient America is the only country which can seriously dispute our English primacy; while, for example, English signaling methods and appliances have set the standard for the world, it is to America we owe automatic brakes and sleeping and dining cars. Within the last few years, moreover, there can be no doubt that American railways have improved more and more rapidly than their English rivals. Ten years ago a comparison between English and American express speeds would have been out of the question. But to-day, while the quantity of our fast and very fast trains is still quite unmatched in the States, it must be confessed that the quality of the very fastest American trains is such as we cannot pretend to equal. Perhaps, therefore, a writer who has had, owing to the kindness of American friends, exceptional opportunities of seeing what is being done and hearing what is projected or expected, not, indeed, on the railways of the United States as a whole, but on the important portion of them lying between Boston, Washington, St. Louis, and Chicago, may be allowed to attempt an outline sketch of the present American railway situation as compared and contrasted with that with which we are familiar at home. As money is only invested in railway construction in order that trains may run, and as interest and dividends can only be paid out of train earnings, it seems logical to begin with what is called in the States "operation"—the word might with advantage be adopted here in place of the much less definite phrase "working." Further, among operation questions, speed, which of necessity implies a certain standard of efficiency both of organization and machinery, seems equally naturally to come first. So we will begin with speed.

Typical Routes and Trains Here.

As I have already said, there are, speaking generally, fewer first-class expresses, unless it be between New York and Philadelphia, (90 miles,) than we are accustomed to here, and not a few trains are called express which only run at some 35 or 38 miles an hour. But the best expresses are very good. Between New York and Washington, for instance, the Royal Blue Line does 228½ miles in 5 hours, including the steamboat transit across New York harbor. So, too, the New Haven Railroad covers the 232 miles between New York and Boston in 5 hours. With these two performances may fairly be compared Paddington to Torquay, 220 miles, in 4 hours 55 minutes; St. Pancras to Hellifield, 231½ miles, in 5 hours 58 minutes; King's Cross to Darlington, 232½ miles, in 4 hours 44 minutes; Carlisle to Aberdeen, 240 miles, in 4 hours 58 minutes. Thus far England holds its own. But there are three trains in America against which none that we have here can be fairly matched. Most wonderful of all is the Atlantic City express of the Reading Company, which ran last Summer during the holiday season from Philadelphia to Atlantic City on the New Jersey coast. The distance is 56½ miles, including a mile of steamboat ferry across the Delaware River to Camden, whence the train starts. The time allowed was one hour exactly, out of which eight minutes were allotted to the ferry, leaving 52 for the rail journey. In fact, 8 minutes proved too short, the train never got away on time, and some days it was almost 4 minutes late in leaving. Yet in the whole two months that it ran the train arrived punctually once, and before time on the remaining 51 occasions.

The fastest time for the 55½ miles was 46¾ minutes, equal to 71.2 miles an hour, the slowest 50 minutes, equal to 66.6 miles per hour; the average time was 47 minutes 52½ seconds, equal to, say, 69½ miles an hour. This train I, much to my disappointment, failed to travel by, as it had been taken off some days before I reached Philadelphia. So I consoled myself by a run down on the slow train which had taken up its working and which was drawn by the same engine, a four-cylinder compound with a huge fire-box extending right over the wheels, and built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works specially for this job. I traveled in the engine cab, which was placed in front of the fire-box, sitting saddle fashion on the top of the boiler, and timed every mile with a stop watch. From the sixth milepost to the fifty-fourth no mile took more than 60 seconds; the fastest was 48 seconds, (equal to 72 miles per hour,) the average was about 52 seconds or 53 seconds. Start to stop, our time was exactly 53½ minutes. When I got down off the engine, conscious that it was much the fastest run I had ever made, I began to congratulate the "engineer," but, noticing that he did not seem to think there was much to boast of, I drew from my pocket the record of the performances of the veritable "Flier," and then appreciated that a run which I had thought phenomenal was 3½ minutes slower than the slowest time made by the same driver on any day in the two previous months, over seven minutes slower than the fastest time, and more than 5½ minutes slower than the average.

Corresponding Service in England.

The natural service to compare with this is that from London to Brighton. Brighton is more than six times as large as Atlantic City, and London more than four times as populous as Philadelphia. The Brighton service commences, not by a ferry from Charing Cross Pier and a transfer of passengers from boat to train, but direct from the London Bridge terminus; and the Brighton distance is six miles less. Yet the best Brighton express takes sixty-five minutes, as against one hour to Atlantic City. The Brighton Company, it is true, has one heavy gradient of 1 in 100 for two and a half miles outside Newcross, while the New Jersey road is as level throughout as the remaining forty-eight miles of the English route. On the other hand, the Brighton Company has no trouble with level crossings; the Reading train has to run cautiously through and across the streets both out of Camden and into Atlantic City. Moreover, the Brighton express is first class only with a minimum fare of 8s. 6d.; to Atlantic City the fare is $1, or less than half. I should add that the weight of the train by which I traveled was about 200 tons. I have in every case reduced American weights, which are usually given in pounds, to English tons, and the weights which I give are always exclusive of engine and tender. The normal weight of the "Flier" was 156 tons, or, roughly, equal to fifteen ordinary Brighton coaches.

But it would obviously be unfair to cite the Brighton line as typical of English railways. Let us take another comparison. The Empire State Express of the New York Central, which gets its name from the fact that its entire journey is performed within the limits of New York, the "Empire" State, runs the 440 miles from New York to Buffalo in 8¼ hours. There are four intermediate stops. The weight of the train is 175 tons, which is roughly equal to 11 of our East Coast Joint Stock six-wheelers. The East Coast's best train to Perth, a mile and a half further from King's-Cross than Buffalo is from New York, takes 9 hours all but one minute, while the West Coast takes 21 minutes longer again over its 8½ miles longer route. In the matter of gradients it should be said that the American line has probably some slight advantage, though there is a long climb for nine miles out of Albany, starting on a gradient of 1 in 56, which is much worse than anything which the East Coast companies have to deal with. But I confess to thinking that the difference of gradients, such as it is, would make practically no difference if the American engines were set to haul the English trains. The American locomotives are so enormously powerful that moderate gradients produce no apparent slackening of speed. An American Superintendent expects his engines to be able not only to keep but to make up time, however fast they may be booked. To give one instance the Empire State train is allowed 80 minutes for the 68½ miles from Rochester to Buffalo, the last three miles of which are through the streets of Buffalo itself. The day I traveled by it we left Rochester six minutes late, and in spite of a bad check bringing us down to walking pace, at a point where the line was being slewed over, we drew up at Buffalo Station two minutes before time.

On this run I had a good opportunity of satisfying myself that American engines, whether the cause be their more flexible frames, their equalizing levers, or possibly even the more elastic permanent way, do indubitably "ride" more smoothly than our English locomotives. From notes jotted down in the "cab," which I can now read, as I then wrote them, without any difficulty, I see that for twenty-one consecutive miles our speed ranged between seventy and eighty miles an hour; for the whole twenty-one miles our time was 16¾ minutes, or an average of about 75¼ miles an hour. Good as this was, I think the previous run of the same engine, Syracuse to Rochester, 80 1-8 miles in eighty minutes, start to stop, was even more remarkable.

The Critic Finds He Is a "Man," and Gets the Engineer's Visiting Card.

I returned from Buffalo to New York by another famous train, the "Black Diamond" express of the Lehigh Valley Company, one of the so-called "coaler" roads, which serves the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. It was rather a shock to my English ideas to be presented by the conductor to the driver as "a man who has got leave to come on your engine." But the genial reception of the engineer, who, pulling off his gloves, shook me warmly by the hand and gave me his visiting card, at once consoled me. In this case the time allowed was nine hours and thirty-eight minutes, but the distance is seven and a half miles further than by the New York Central. There are eleven intermediate stops, as against four, and the line, instead of following the level valleys of the Hudson and the Mohawk, has to climb over three summits of 924, 1,141, and 1,759 feet respectively. The weight of the train was 165 tons, except for about 100 miles, during which the addition of an extra Pullman car brought it well over 200 tons. We were five minutes late in starting, and before we had gone very far we were stopped by an axle-box on the Pullman car heating.

The natural result was that we reached Geneva, about 100 miles from Buffalo, 12 minutes late. Thence to Sayre, 73½ miles, we were timed to take 86 minutes, but we covered the distance in 74, and so came in exactly to time. I had timed 20 minutes in different places done at speeds of from 72 to 80 miles an hour. But our misfortunes were not yet at an end. Soon after leaving Sayre we were brought up short by a broken-down freight train, two of whose cars had got off the track and blocked both lines. Evidently American railway men are experts in dealing with "wrecks." It was most interesting to see how quickly a rope was brought, one end of it fastened to the wrecked cars, then the other end run through a snatch-block, made fast to a conveniently adjacent tree, and thence carried to the locomotive. A gentle pull by the engine, and the cars fell over on their sides into the ditch, and our road was clear again; but we were 35 minutes late at our next stopping place. Then we set to work again to recover our lost ground, till finally we reached Jersey City only 15 minutes' late. We had come in the last 77 miles from Easton in 79 minutes, as against 90 minutes allowed in the time book, and we had stopped at two important intermediate stations. Swindon to Paddington is also 77 miles, and an even more level road. But the Great Western trains—and no line in this country runs finer expresses—are allowed 87 minutes for the through run to Paddington, and never less than 110 minutes if they have to call at Didcot and Reading. The real comparison, however, to the "Black Diamond" should be made with the best Midland express to Perth. Like the Midland, the Lehigh Valley has heavier gradients than its rivals; like the Midland, it runs through a district congested with heavy coal and iron traffic; but, unlike the Midland, it has a long stretch of single line. The Midland's distance is 7½ miles further, and there are 17 intermediate stops, as against 11. A handsome allowance for the extra miles and the extra stops would be 45 minutes, but the extra time allowed by the Midland is, in fact, over two hours.

Our Trains Run Even Better Than They Promise.

Admirable as these American trains are on paper, they are yet more admirable in practice from the fact that they run with almost absolute punctuality. Few English railway men will be found to deny that punctuality is the weak point in our services. Everywhere in America I found that, whether by officials, train staff, or by the traveling public, punctuality is taken for granted. And, if I may judge by my own experience after traveling some 6,000 miles, it is so taken with good right. We are told that punctuality in England is more difficult of attainment owing to the crowded condition of our English main lines. With all respect I think the facts are the other way, and that on the whole the attainment of punctuality is a greater feat in America than it would be here. Granted that our main lines have more trains on them than the great American roads, I am sure they have not more traffic. The Midland, for instance, probably brings, on an average, 10,000 tons of coal a day up to London. Under English methods this implies at least twenty-five trains. The Pennsylvania or the New York Central would haul the same load in six or seven trains. On the Pennsylvania, for instance, I counted the cars—not our little trucks, but thirty-ton cars—in three trains which we passed in succession, each hauled by one engine. The first train had 70 loaded cars, the second 67, while the third had 91 empties. Yet I was told that, in order still further to concentrate their traffic into few units, the Pennsylvania has determined to advance from thirty-ton to fifty-ton cars. Our English railways have therefore the natural remedy for congestion of trains to a considerable extent in their own hands.

And then it must be remembered that in America the lines are almost always single. In fact, though the States have 180,000 miles of railway to our 21,000, we have actually more miles of double line than they have. Of course the great trunk lines into New York are double, or even in two or three instances quadruple, but the trunk line is always fed by single lines, hundreds or, it may be, thousands of miles in length. Take as a typical instance the run of the Pennsylvania Limited between New York and Chicago. On its direct route there are nearly 150 miles of single line, and besides that, at Pittsburg the east-bound train picks up cars from St. Louis and from Cincinnati which have traveled over hundreds of miles of single line in order to make the connection.

Difficulties the Roads Contend With.

Even more important than single lines are the stops and slacks. A train shown in "Bradshaw" as running without a stop, say from London to Crewe, does, in fact, run the whole distance at full speed. Between New York and Albany (143 miles) on the Empire State Express there is no booked stop, but we slacked down eight times, and this is a fair sample of what American engines have to contend with. I shall have more to say on the question of level-crossings presently, but here I will just note that when railways run, as American lines mostly do, across and even along the principal streets of important towns, full speed is, even to the American mind, out of the question. Or take another illustration. The best expresses on the New Haven Road, one of the most go-ahead lines in the country, are allowed one and a half hours for the seventy-three miles between New York and New Haven. Having seen with what consummate ease this was accomplished, I said to the President: "Why do you not quicken your timing?" The answer was convincing: "Because there are six drawbridges en route, any or all of which may be open against the train, so that we are bound to leave a good margin." Yet another American disadvantage. To say that their expresses are on the average 50 per cent, heavier than ours would be. I believe, to understate the facts.

Probably the heaviest express in this country is the 2 P. M. corridor train from Euston to Scotland. It weights, I believe, about on the average of 270 tons. For combination of speed and weight I know no American train that can match it. But this train is exceptional, and very frequently has two engines—a thing unknown in America. Certainly, except perhaps on the Northwestern, our average express cannot be said to weigh more than from 120 to 150, or, at the outside, 200 tons. In America 270 tons is still a light train. The Pennsylvania Limited weights fully 350. I traveled in one or two trains, and I saw many more which certainly weighed 400 tons and upward. I have, for instance, a record of four runs with trains averaging over 500 tons each, the speed being 50 miles an hour from start to stop. Now 500 tons in England would mean an ordinary coal train.

On the whole, then, I believe it is true to say, not only that American trains are punctual, but that they are punctual in spite of difficulties even greater than those our railways have to contend with. In my next article I hope to show how this most desirable result is attained.

An Unwilling Patient.

"The doctor would like to see you inside," said the maid to the caller in the reception room.

"Not much!" said the startled patient; "he can't try any X ray on me."—Yonkers Statesman.

WILLIAM M. SINGERLY DEAD

Taken Off Suddenly by Heart Disease While Smoking a Cigar in His Bedroom.

HAD HAD A COLD TEN DAYS

Physicians Say He Had Weakened His Heart by Excessive Smoking—A Successful Business Man Until His Failure in December.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—William M. Singerly died suddenly at his residence, 1701 Locust Street, this afternoon. Heart disease was the immediate cause of death.

Mr. Singerly had been suffering for about ten days from a cold, and had remained at home since last Wednesday, although his indisposition appeared in no way serious. While sitting in his bedroom smoking a cigar he was seized with a violent fit of coughing and immediately died. In the room at the time were Mr. Singerly's granddaughter, Miss Mabel Singerly Meredith, and two servants. His son-in-law, James S. McCartney, had left the room only a few minutes before.

The physicians say they frequently had cautioned Mr. Singerly that his heart was weak as a result of excessive smoking, and that of late his habit had been to take "dry smokes." To-day his cigar was lighted, and it is thought that the smoke brought on the coughing spell, the severity of which ruptured a vessel of the heart.

Mr. Singerly was married twice. He leaves one child, Mrs. Elizabeth Singerly Balch, and two grandchildren, Miss Mabel Singerly Meredith and William Singerly McCartney, both children of a daughter now dead. Mrs. Katharine Singerly McCartney. Mrs. Balch is in Europe.

Mr. Singerly was proprietor of The Record Publishing Company, President of the Chestnut Street National Bank, and the Chestnut Savings Fund and Trust Company, which recently collapsed, and President of the Singerly Pulp and Paper Mill. He was a member of the Fairmount Park Commission, and until lately its Treasurer. He also was a Trustee of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

MR. SINGERLY'S CAREER.

Man of Large Enterprises Whose Failure in December Astonished Philadelphia.

William Miskey Singerly was born in Philadelphia Dec. 27, 1832. He was a son of Joseph Singerly, who was a pioneer in the building and operation of the street railways of Philadelphia. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1850. He went immediately into mercantile work, entering the employ of J. Palmer & Co., commission merchants. He remained with that firm as a clerk for ten years, when, at twenty-eight, he was called to the management of the Germantown Passenger Railway, in which his father was a large stockholder.

His ten years of business training had been thorough and were valuable to him. He realized that the railroad of which he was manager was soon to grow, and he anticipated its enhancement by improving the property. In several years he had acquired absolute control of the road. Upon the death of his father he inherited stock worth $750,000, which he subsequently sold to a syndicate for double that amount.

Enters Journalism.

Mr. Singerly became identified with journalism by purchasing in 1877 The Philadelphia Record, which at that time had a circulation of not over 5,000 copies daily. He perceived the possibilities for a well-managed, bold one-cent morning paper and carried his ideas into successful execution. His radical changes met with popular approval, and the circulation of the paper increased at a phenomenal rate. Despite the fact that its politics opposed that of the dominant party in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, its popularity grew unchecked. He erected for The Record a building which is remarkable for its completeness of detail.

He also operated large paper and pulp mills, from which all the paper for The Record was furnished, as well as a large amount for other publishers. He also furnished paper for the publication of Government documents by the Public Printer.

Toward the end of the seventies Mr. Singerly conceived the idea of extending Philadelphia's area toward the Northwest. He purchased large tracts of real estate in that direction and erected hundreds of houses. He improved, in all, almost 100 acres, practically creating a new residence portion of the city. He also interested himself in industrial enterprises in that section.

Theatre Owner and Stockman.

Not content with these outlets for his energy, he became a theatre owner, and was successful in that direction. He made the Temple Theatre one of the most attractive places of amusement in the United States. Its interior decorations were a matter of pride to the city. When, however, in 1886, it was burned down at a loss of over $200,000, he relinquished his interest in the stage. At that time he was planning a European trip to obtain ideas from the amusement places of the Continental cities. Two men were killed in the Temple Theatre fire, one of whom was married. Illustrative of his generosity, he at once granted the widow an annuity of $260, payable $5 weekly. The principal, $5,200, will be paid to the children at the death of their mother.

Mr. Singerly was also a successful stock raiser, and his work in the encouragement of raising fine stock will never be forgotten by Pennsylvanians. In 1873 he bought a tract which he called The Record Farm, now famous among all stock raisers. This farm expanded under his personal management until it comprised more than 600 acres. It is valued at over $250,000. He spared neither pains nor expense, and The Record Farm is accounted one of the best stock farms in the entire country. The buildings are numerous, capacious, and built with a view to make them best serve the purposes of their construction. Everything is conducted on economic and scientific principles.

The Sunday concerts in Fairmount Park were inaugurated by Mr. Singerly, and were maintained by the subscriptions of seven citizens, headed by The Record publisher. He also gave to the city a toboggan slide larger than any other in the country, measuring 2,200 feet from start to finish, and having a fall of 132 feet.

His Work as a Banker.

In 1887, upon the retirement of Gov. Pattison from office, Mr. Singerly took an active part in establishing the Chestnut Street National Bank, of which the ex-Governor became the first President. Upon Mr. Pattison being called for a second time to the Governorship, Mr. Singerly succeeded him as President of the bank, and also became President of the Chestnut Street Savings Fund Company.

The Singerly financial institutions failed for over $3,000,000 last December. Mr. Singerly's connection with this failure, explained in the issue of The Record of Dec. 25, 1897, is as follows:

The Record is compelled to make a painful personal announcement this morning. Owing to the financial embarrassment of Mr. William M. Singerly, President of The Record Publishing Company, the Chestnut Street National Bank and the Chestnut Street Trust and Savings Fund Company were obliged to suspend business yesterday. The weight which proved too heavy for Mr. Singerly to carry was his large investment in the Singerly Pulp and Paper Mills at Elkton, Md. The extreme shrinkage in the price of paper and the resulting depreciation in the value of that property were the primary causes of his embarrassment and of the suspension of the bank and trust company with which he had been so closely identified.

An extraordinary effort was made before the announcement of suspension yesterday to tide over the difficulty and Mr. Singerly's friends rallied to his assistance with rare generosity and fidelity; but it was found impracticable to turn the assets at his disposal into a shape to meet immediate requirements.

A complete statement of the condition of the Chestnut Street National Bank will soon be available. It is probable that such arrangements will be perfected as will enable the bank to liquidate its obligations without the necessity or delay of a receivership. In The Record property Mr. Singerly has a valuable asset. The earnings of this journal during the year 1896, in excess of all expenditures, were $310,000. With such a moneymaker to fall back on and with a grim determination to pay every dollar he owes, he hopes to redeem his credit and satisfy his creditors.

Turned Over His Assets.

A few days later Mr. Singerly turned over to the assignees of the bank and trust company all his personal assets, including his interest in The Record, and the assignees entered on a plan for rehabilitating the institutions. They are still engaged in this work.

Mr. Singerly was always an active Democrat. In 1884 he was unanimously made the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania and entered with great energy into the canvass, speaking in nearly every county in the State. In all he made over seventy speeches in upholding the cause of Democracy. The natural Republican majority of Pennsylvania was too great to be overcome, however, and his competitor, Gen. Hastings, carried off the prize.

During the last National campaign he supported the Palmer and Buckner ticket, making a number of speeches in its behalf in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, and organizing associations in aid of the movement.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Samuel A. Hills.

Dr. Samuel A. Hills, who was the oldest physician in Harlem, died at his residence, 88 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Saturday evening. He was born in 1821 in Connecticut and was graduated from Yale in 1842. In 1846 he moved to Harlem, where he took up the practice of medicine. There were not more than two physicians in Harlem at the time. Dr. Hills retired from active practice fifteen years ago. He was one of the organizers of the Pilgrim Church, which was situated first at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Second Avenue, but is now situated at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. He was for many years a Deacon in the church, and also at one time Coroner of New York. Five years ago he fell from his carriage at his country residence, in Connecticut, and sustained injuries to which his death is directly attributed. In June, 1848, he married Caroline M. Sutton of this city, who survives him, together with three sons and two daughters. The sons are William P., Charles S., and S. Harrington Hills. One daughter, Josephine A., is unmarried, and the other is Caroline I., wife of T. W. Shotwell of this city. The funeral services will be held at his late residence this evening, and the interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Capt. Edwin Dyer.

Police Captain Edwin Dyer of the Twelfth Precinct, Brooklyn, died last evening at 6:10 o'clock at his home, 288 McDonough Street. The cause of death was liver trouble. Capt. Dyer had been suffering from illness for several months, but was not so seriously ill as to have to take to his bed until a few days ago. Sergt. George Rogers is temporarily in command of the precinct.

Capt. Dyer was born in the old City of New York on Sept. 19, 1837. He was appointed on the police force under the Metropolitan Police Board system on Feb. 18, 1863, and in 1870 became a Sergeant. While senior Sergeant of the Third Precinct, on April 9, 1892, he was promoted to a Captaincy. He had been in command of the Twelfth Precinct since that time. He leaves a wife and seven children. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

Obituary Notes.

Lieut. JOHN O. NICHOLSON, United States Navy, retired, died yesterday in Washington. He was appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1864, from Alabama, and was retired in 1896. His wife resides in Annapolis, where the funeral will take place Tuesday. He came from a distinguished family.

JOSEPH KANE, thirty-six years old, a patrolman attached to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, died at his home, 427 West Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon of pneumonia. He had been ill four days. Kane was appointed to the force on Jan. 6, 1894. He was six feet one inch tall and was recently examined for appointment to the Broadway squad.

Mrs. MATILDA ANNE WHITEHEAD, widow of Dr. Coburn Whitehead of Philadelphia, died yesterday at the residence of her son, Gerrard Irvine Whitehead, 12 West Eighteenth Street, at the age of eighty-six years. Her husband, who was a well-known physician of Philadelphia, at the time

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

American Express Co.
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000
65 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Issues TRAVELERS CHEQUES immediately available as funds everywhere.
Draws FOREIGN DRAFTS in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and Money Orders, on all parts of the Commercial World.
Makes CABLE TRANSFERS of money to England and the Continent.
These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
Apply for Market Letter.

FINANCIAL.

LA FAYETTE GAS COMPANY.
FORT WAYNE GAS COMPANY.
OHIO AND INDIANA GAS COMPANY.
LOGANSPORT AND WABASH VALLEY GAS COMPANY.
INDIANA NATURAL AND ILLUMINATING GAS COMPANY.

At meetings of Directors of the first four Companies above mentioned, held on February 19th, 1898, the Treasurer was authorized to purchase in the open market, for redemption and cancellation, $10,000, par value, of the Mortgage Bonds of the La Fayette Gas Company, and $15,000, par value, of the Mortgage Bonds of each of the said other three Companies, at the lowest price at which the said Bonds might be offered for sale. Offers to sell the whole or any part of the said Bonds will accordingly be received by the undersigned, at 45 Broadway, New York City, Room 96, at any time prior to March 8th, 1898. In case of several offers at the same price, the right to apportion or reject the same is reserved.

Out of $150,000, par value, of Bonds of the Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company, held in its treasury for betterments, $100,000, par value, have been canceled, by order of the Board of Directors. A. E. FROAL, Treasurer.

New York, Feb. 21st, 1898.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
DRAWN BONDS.

Interest ceased on February 1st, 1898, upon the following "SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879," drawn for the sinking fund on January 31st, at 105 and accrued interest, and holders are requested to surrender the same to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, at No. 20 William Street, New York, and receive payment; the drawn bonds carry four months' interest, making 106 2-3 for the Five Per Cents and 107 for the Six Per Cents, viz.:

5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

Nos. 6068, 6100, 6106, 6683, 1800, 2350, 2720, 3097, 3251, 3561, 3684, 3729, 3846, 3871, 3963, 5284, 5313, 5975, 6001, 6062, 6028.

6 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

Nos. 535, 973, 1989, 2311, 3020, 3556, 3584, 3618, 3916, 3924.

REGISTERED BONDS HAVING $1,000 DRAWN FROM EACH BOND.

5 Per Cent. $1,000 bonds, Nos. 0166, 0230, 0251.
6 Per Cent. $5,000 bonds, Nos. 0160, 0181.
6 Per Cent. $1,000 bonds, No. 0725.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, February 25th, 1898.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 7 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 337, 471, 177, 221, 650, 297, 375, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Second Avenue Railroad Company.

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the 18th day of March, 1898, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. E. DOREMUS, Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the 18th day of March, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ADjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nicaragua Company will be held on THURSDAY, March 10, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad Street, in the City of New York, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. By order of the Stockholders' Meeting.

FREDERICK F. THOMPSON, Chairman.
THOMAS B. ATKINS, Secretary.
Dated New York, February 21st, 1898.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of The Commercial Cable Company for election of Directors and such other business as may properly be presented will be held at the company's offices, No. 253 Broadway, New York City, on the 7th day of March, 1898, at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close February 24, 1898, and reopen March 8, 1898. ALBERT BECK,
Dated February 4, 1898. Secretary.

Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator Co.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at its office, 36 Wall Street, New York, on the 14th of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon. FRANCIS N. WHITNEY,
February 10, 1898. Asst. Secretary.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Importers and Traders' National, Bank of New York, National Banking Association; Garfield National, The American Exchange National Bank, National Park, Central National, and Continental National.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

During the week just ended Wall Street had what practically amounted to a panic. Out of the 168 stocks dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, 99 scored a net change of over 1 per cent. Of these, three advanced, while ninety-six declined. For the time being the outcome of the investigation of the causes of the Maine disaster have completely overshadowed every other factor in the situation. Good railroad earnings and improving business are not considered, Wall Street's whole attention being absorbed by the war rumors. The gossip on all stocks is tinged with that bearishness which the apprehension of serious trouble with Spain has created, and even in the most sanguine quarters bullish predictions are modified by such phrases as "when this war scare has died away" and "as soon as the Spanish trouble is settled."

***

Sugar Trust.

As is always the case in a market like that of the present, Sugar Trust is a great favorite with the professional traders, as well as with those "outsiders" who have no theories against selling stocks short. Recently these bears have been helped considerably by the inside selling of Sugar Trust which has been steadily going on. Undoubtedly much of the selling that made Sugar Trust so weak last week was for the short account, but there was also a great deal of liquidation of the stock by people having knowledge of the Trust's plans for its campaign against competitors. Much short stock was covered on Friday and Saturday, but the selling of this character continued up to the end of the week.

Local Traction Stocks.

The politicians who had such handsome paper profits on Manhattan Elevated and Metropolitan Street Railway, and who figured on getting 135 for the former and 200 for the latter, are at present very hard hit Many of them have had their profits wiped out, their margins exhausted, and their stocks arbitrarily sold. Others—some of the more important ones—who bought their stocks at a lower level have been able to hold on. The political long interest in the two stocks has not been eliminated, but it is very likely to be should they have further declines. Neither stock has had any support during the past week except that furnished by the shorts.

Grangers.

St. Paul has been one of the strongest stocks on the list. It suffered comparatively little in the general smashes early last week. All through the weakness, up to the time the low point was reached, on Thursday, there was confident buying of the stock by Standard Oil interests, evidently bent on acquiring a line of it. Buying of the same sort has been apparent in Burlington and Rock Island, and of the latter Wall Street houses identified with the management were also purchasers. But out-of-town centres, notably Boston and Chicago, were heavy sellers of these two stocks, and they suffered more than St. Paul.

The Vanderbilts.

Important interests were large buyers of New York Central last week, and of Northwest on a smaller scale. Vanderbilt houses are talking bullishly on both stocks, predicting higher prices "when the market settles." At the moment, however, they are not advising purchases, counseling caution as long as the sensational war talk is to be heard. It is stated upon good authority that within a short time the dividend rates of the Vanderbilt Western lines are to be increased.

People's Gas.

Chicago has been the source of much bearish talk on People's Gas and also the source of much of the recent selling of the stock. The Chicago selling has been for both accounts, and although not aggressive, it has been steady and continuous. Insiders insist that there is no reason for the bearish talk on the stock, and apparently they have been supporting it of late. They attach no significance to the fact that certificates in the names of Chicago people have been recently delivered in Wall Street—a fact of which the bears on People's Gas are endeavoring to make much.

Consolidated Gas.

Republican political interests continue to figure in the sales of Consolidated Gas, apparently being in no wise frightened by the whipping received by their Tammany brethren who have been toying with Manhattan and Metropolitan. The Republican politicians know just how it feels to meet defeat in Wall Street, but this time, as usual, they are very confident of victory and profits in their Consolidated Gas speculation, claiming that their as yet unplayed dollar-gas card is sure to prove a trump.

Western Union.

Although showing notable firmness for some time past, Western Union dropped off quickly last week. It was understood that the selling was the liquidation of long stock recently bought for speculation. There is but little gossip regarding the stock, but insiders state that earnings are steadily increasing, and that the company's next statement will be much better than is now looked for.

Tobacco.

Much attention has been paid to Tobacco Trust of late, the stock's persistent firmness in the face of the generally weak market having been a matter of much comment. The room traders apparently have been afraid of the stock and have passed it by in their raids. The buying during the past few weeks is said to have been for inside interests, although but little of it has been done by the brokers usually employed by them.

Northern Pacifics.

The Northern Pacifics suffered in common with the rest of the market last week. Commission houses were large sellers of both stocks, apparently for the accounts of slim-margined clients. The traders vigorously pounded the preferred, theorizing that after its recent advance the stock should be one of the most vulnerable on the list. On the decline, however, interests close to the Northern Pacific management were steady purchasers. London also took round lots of both stocks. Northern Pacific insiders continue confidently bullish on their securities, and they are advising friends that in this slump the Northern Pacifics are among the greatest bargains.

Union Pacific.

According to gossip which seems to come from good sources announcements of new and important acquisitions by the Union Pacific are shortly to be made. Insiders have been large buyers of late of the stocks of several properties which were formerly a part of the Union Pacific system, notably Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf. In the decline last week, reorganization interests and London were the largest purchasers of the Union Pacific stocks.

Cramps' Shipyard.

Out on the curb on Saturday Cramps' Shipyard stock, which for several months has been lying dormant, suddenly spurted up a dozen points—a natural outcome of the talk of war and of the new battleships to be built by the Government in that event.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 27.—The market last Monday was dull, but ever since has been active and advancing in all directions. Many of the manufacturers are unable to take new business at less than five months ahead, and there are numerous instances where goods are selling at the same price as last year, with middling cotton at 4d. and yarns very firm.

There is a good trade for home use and export. The chief customers this week have been India, China, Japan, and South America. The home trade is reviving a little, and yarns are generally ½d. dearer. There was much business left undone on Friday. Germany reports a fair business done at a slight advance. The French market was quiet, yarns being slow and the prices unchanged.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the absence of Government disbursements, last week's money market lacked supplies, and rates were well maintained. The American demand for gold is not expected here to be important. The conclusion of the Chinese loan, however, is bound to cause a certain stringency in the market, although only a small percentage of the loan is likely to leave the country, since both China and Japan owe large sums here.

The Stock Exchange had an uncomfortable week, owing to the collapse in American railways catching the weak bulls. Many defaulters were expected, but this outcome has been apparently averted, though assistance had to be offered in some cases. Wall Street advices were mainly responsible for the condition of the market here, which on Thursday closely resembled a panic. The forced realizations by the weak bulls, however, cleared the air, and the feeling since has been distinctly improved. Buyers are waiting now to take advantage of the recent slump, and any good news of the Spanish imbroglio undoubtedly would have a prompt effect in London.

The only railway shares that showed an increase were Erie and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. The decreases include Union Pacific preferred, which fell 4½ points; Norfolk and Western preferred, which fell 2¾ points; Philadelphia and Reading firsts, Northern Pacific preferred, New York Central and Hudson River, Louisville and Nashville, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds, which fell 2½ points each; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, 2¼; Union Pacific, 1⅞; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Illinois Central, which fell 1½ points each, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred and Erie general, which fell 1¼ points each.

Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk shares had an average fall of 1½ points, and in South American railroads there was a general decrease.

The foreign market closed higher after an irregular week. Chinese securities rose on the news that the inland ports would be opened, and Chileans recovered 1 point. Spanish securities, on the other hand, showed a net decrease of ⅞.

English railways have risen generally.

Among the miscellaneous securities the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares have risen to 45 on securing half the Chinese loan, and Russian petroleum shares have reached 21, in view of the reported profits of £250,000 in four months.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.05⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.45
Cotton, middling	.6 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.85
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05½
Lard, prime	5.45
Butter, creamery, Western	.20½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Copper, lake ingot	11.70
Tin	14.15
Lead	3.80
Spelter	4.20

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Flour dull; Winter patents, $4.80@$5; straights, $4.30@$4.60; Spring specials, $5.40@$5.50; Spring patents, $4.70@$5.10; straights, $4.40@$4.60; bakers', $3.60@$3.90; No. 2 Spring wheat, 90@91c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 92¾c; No. 2 red, $1.01@$1.02½; No. 2 corn, 28¼c; No. 2 oats, 25¾c; No. 3 white, 27¾@28½c; No. 2 rye, 48¾c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 32½@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.22; Northwestern, $1.26; prime timothy seed, $2.90; mess pork, per bbl, $10.30@$10.35; lard, per 100 lb, $5.17½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $10.30@$10.35; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.17½@$5.45; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugars, cut-loaf, $6.01; granulated, $5.51; No. 2 yellow corn, 28¼c.

COTTON.

There was a lively market for cotton Saturday, with all classes of buyers in evidence. The shorts showed considerable concern growing out of claims that the relations between this country and Spain pointed inevitably to hostilities, and that spot buyers in Europe, as well as in this country would be anxious to secure their supplies and protect themseves in ladvance immediately upon any positive warlike demonstrations. Cables from Europe showing a well-sustained demand for spot supplies and protect themselves in advance of 2@2½-64d in the future list were better than had been looked for, and they caused an active demand from shorts on the call. Throughout the session the market showed decided stability, except for a few intervals of weakness under the pressure of liquidation. At the best point the market showed a net gain of 4@6 points on Friday's closing figures, with the market finally steady at a net advance of 2@5 points. Total sales futures reached 129,400 bales. Spot cotton closed quiet at an advance of 1-16c; middling uplands is now 6 5-16c, and middling Gulf 6 9-16c, against 7 7-16c and 7 11-16c, respectively, last year. Spot sales, 65 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.10@6.12
March	6.09	6.12	6.09	6.11@6.13
April	6.11	6.14	6.11	6.14@6.15
May	6.14	6.18	6.14	6.17@6.18
June	6.17	6.21	6.17	6.20@6.21
July	6.20	6.24	6.20	6.23@6.24
August	6.23	6.28	6.23	6.26@6.27
September	6.22	6.27	6.22	6.25@6.26
October	6.20	6.24	6.19	6.22@6.23
November	6.22	6.23	6.22	6.22@6.23
December	6.23	6.26	6.22	6.25@6.26

Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling: Galveston, 6c; Mobile, 5 11-16c; Savannah, 5¾c; Wilmington, 5¾c; Norfolk, 5 15-16c; Baltimore, 6¼c; Memphis, 5 11-16c; Augusta, 6⅛c; St. Louis, 5¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—Middling uplands, 3 15-32d. February, 325½b; February-March, 325b; March-April, 325b; April-May, 325b; May-June, 325½s; June-July, 325½s; July-August, 325½s; August-September, 325½s; September-October, 325b; October-November, 325s; November-December, 325s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
February	....	....	....	104⅛
May	99⅜	99¾	98¾	98⅛
July	91⅞	91¾	90⅞	91⅞
Corn—				
May	34 11-16	34 11-16	34½	34⅝
July	..	..	..	35¾
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	30⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
February	102	102	102	..
May	103	103½	101½	102½
July	89⅛	89½	88	88¼
Corn—				
February	....	....	....	28
May	29¾	29 13-16	29 9-16	29⅝
July	30¾	30 15-16	30 11-16	30¾
Oats—				
February	....	....	....	25½
May	26	26⅛	25 15-16	26
July	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	24⅛

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The bears made further progress in their attack on wheat prices Saturday, values declining a cent a bushel from the official close of last night, and leaving off at about the lowest point, with a still further break on the curb. At 1 o'clock the May price was 98½c, after a range from 98 7-16 to 98⅞c from the official close. Throughout the forenoon depression the Chicago clique made little effort to rally the market, and this fact, in connection with bearish crop news from California, India, and the Central West, afforded great encouragement to the local operators for a decline. Practically, the only demand came from a few scattered shorts who feared possible disaster from the accumulation of such a large short interest as has been built up undoubtedly in the last few days. The break reduced prices to the lowest point yet reached since the last sensational bull movement. Markets abroad were quiet, and in the case of Liverpool, hardly as weak as the trade had reason to expect, after Friday's bad break on this side.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26.—No. 1 Northern, 99½c; No. 2 Spring, 93½c; May, 100½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—February, 96½c; May, 94¾@94⅞c; July, 93⅝c; No. 1 hard, 99⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 97½c.

DULUTH, Feb. 26.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 97c; May, 96½c; July, 94c.

Corn.

No. 2, 36⅜c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31c; No. 3, 30½c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32c; track mixed, 31@33c; track white, 33@39c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 58c; State rye, 53@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley, 40c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, and 32½c asked, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. Seeds—Clover seed, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; timothy, $3@$3.75.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.30@$5.55; Winter straights, $4.60@$4.75; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.40; Spring clears, $4.40@$4.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.25@$1.30; rye flour, $2.75@$3.25.

Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. Bag Meal—White, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 71@72c.

Feed, 40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 72½@85c; Spring, bulk, 75c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 39@39½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—Flour dull; first patent, $4.90@$5; second patent, $4.75@$4.85; first clear, $3.70@$3.90; second clear, $2.70@$2.80.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.65@$11; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.75@$12.25. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5½c; 140 lb, 5⅜c; 120 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 5¾c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 5¾@5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¾@7c; Western, S. P., 7¼@7⅝c. TALLOW—City, 3½c; country, 3⅜@3¾c. LARD—$5.45; city lard, $5.20; refined, South America, $6.15; Continent, $5.85; Brazil, kegs, $7.30; compound, city, 4¼@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard stearine, 6c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 53s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 30s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 30s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 34s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 3d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 40s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COFFEE.

Speculation in Brazilian coffee continues to hang fire, but, taking one day with another, a livelier interest is shown by the local contingent. Sellers have recently been scarce, and a demand to cover has held the market to a tolerably steady course. Saturday the market opened steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher, and for the rest of the session, without showing much activity, ruled in sellers' favor. The market closed steady at net unchanged prices to 5 points advance. Total sales, 14,250 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.45	5.50	5.45	5.45@5.50
April	..	..	..	5.50@5.60
May	5.60	5.65	5 60	5.60@5.65
June	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
July	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
August	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
September	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
October	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
November	....	....	....	5.85@5.95
December	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
January	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00

Santos—Good average 8$500. Hamburg—Unchanged to ½ pfennig higher; sales, 20,000 bags. Havre—Quiet and unchanged; sales, 22,000 bags. February, 36.75; March, 37; April, 37; May, 37.50; June, 37.50; July, 37.75; August, 38; September, 38.25; October, 38.25; November, 38.50; December, 38.75. Rio—No. 7, 8$175.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; Muscovado, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 3 7-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20½@21c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 23@23½c; off Summer yellow, 22½@23c; butter grades, 20@28c; prime white, 24½@25½c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 41@43c; American boiled, 45@46c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 44@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools based upon Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, white, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, white, 15@16c; camels' hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs', 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria and Vicanere, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 23@25c; East India, carpet filing, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filing, low, 12@15c; Georgian B. Q., 16@17c; Georgian B., 14@16c; Georgian B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; Mohair, Turkish, 42@48c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, bbls, $3; pitch, $1.85; Spirits turpentine, regulars, 35c; machines, 35½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.95; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; W, $2.40; WW, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 26.—Turpentine, 33@33½c; resin, $1.20@$1.25.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 26.—Turpentine, 34c; resin, A, B, C, $1.20; D, $1.25; E, F, $1.30; G, $1.40; H, $1.60; I, $1.65; K, $1.75; M, $1.80; N, $1.90; W, G, $1.95; W, W $2.15.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—Turpentine, 32½c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Unchanged.
CALVES—Steady at $6.50@$8; city dressed veals, 8½@11½c.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $5; lambs, $6.
HOGS—$4.10@$4.40.

For Reduced Telephone Rates.

A public meeting of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade will be held at 241 Fifth Avenue at noon to-day to discuss the movement already begun by that organization to secure a reduction of telephone rates in this city. The board has invited all telephone subscribers to be present. Addresses will be made, after which a committee will be appointed to go to Albany on Thursday. The committee will urge before the Finance Committee of the Senate the passage of the Brush bill, which provides for a reduction of the telephone rates from about $240 per year, the present toll, to $125 per year.

FINANCIAL.

SIX PER CENT. GUARANTEE FUND NOTES
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company,
MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1898.

REFERRING TO OUR OFFER OF FEBRUARY 1ST, 1898, TO REFUND THE ABOVE NOTES INTO THE 4 PER CENT. GENERAL MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY, ON THE BASIS OF $5,600 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS WITH COUPONS DUE APRIL 1ST ATTACHED, FOR EVERY $5,000 OF 6 CENT. NOTES, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS OFFER WILL BE WITHDRAWN ON MARCH 1ST NEXT.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF THE COMPANY AND DETAILS OF OUR OFFER CAN BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE OF THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 65 CEDAR STREET.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Speyer & Co. Guaranty Trust Co.

NEW YORK, February 14th, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

OFFICE OF
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company,
68 Broad St., New York, Feb. 9, 1898.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK, Series "A," of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, from the earnings of the Company for the year ending January 31st, 1898, payable on March 1, 1898, to the stockholders of record at the time of closing the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on February 25th, 1898, and opened at nine o'clock A. M. on March 1st, 1898.

WARREN B. NASH,
Assistant Treasurer.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Co.

Grand Central Depot, New York, Feb. 2, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on the first day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1897.

The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 5th, and will be reopened on Monday, February 21st, 1898.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

Southern Railway Company.

Coupons due March 1, 1898, from Southern Railway East Tennessee Reorganization 4 per cent. Bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Company, New York; Richmond & Danville Railroad Company Sinking Fund Equipment 5 per cent. Bonds, by J. P. Morgan & Company, New York, and J. S. Morgan & Company, London, England; Virginia Midland Railway Company Serial Bonds by Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Baltimore, Md.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company.

N. MONSARRAT, RECEIVER.

The coupons due March 1st, 1898, on the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company's second mortgage seven per cent. bonds will be paid on and after March 1st, 1898, on presentation at the office of the State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City. N. MONSARRAT,
Receiver.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 23, 1898.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.

40 Wall St., New York, February 10, 1898.

The Directors have this declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable March 10, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 28th. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from March 1st to March 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company.

Coupons due March 1, 1898, from First Mortgage Five per cent. Gold Bonds of this company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after March 1, 1898, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Co.

32 Nassau Street, New York, Feb. 2d, 1898.

A dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office, on and after March 1st, 1898. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Monday, February 7th, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1898.

F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

Office of the Madison Square Garden Company.

The interest due November 1st, 1897, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid, with interest thereon, at the Mercantile Trust Company on March 1st, 1898.

The equivalent of each coupon will be $25.50.

JAMES C. YOUNG, Secretary.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y Co.

45 Wall Street, New York, Feb. 26, 1898.

Coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY OF TEXAS maturing March 1, 1898, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, V. Prest. and Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Mobile, Ala., February 23, 1898.—Coupon No. 19, due March 1, 1898, of the General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall Street, on and after that date.

HY. TACON, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE OMAHA AND GRANT SMELTING CO. 6 per cent. bonds, due March 1, will be paid by us on and after that date.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
New York, February 26, 1898. 51 Wall St.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

THE FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
of Philadelphia, Pa.
February 18, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$12,955,666.74
Due from banks	574,820.58
Exchanges for Clearing House	947,911.36
Cash and reserve	5,522,789.46
	$20,001,188.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and net profits	1

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 406 East Fifty-first Street, south side, 55 feet east of First Avenue, 18 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Robert E. L. Lewis, referee, 591 Park Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of Sixty-fourth Street, 20.5 by 97.6, five-story brick flat; Hillside Street, south side, 252.2 feet east of King's Bridge Road, 50 by 226.2, vacant. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $23,511.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward M. Burghard, referee, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 99.11 by 175, vacant. Due on judgment, $9,457; subject to another mortgage for $40,000.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 681 Hudson Street, west side, 25 feet south of Bank Street, 24.10 by 73.4 by 25.2 by 72.6, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 583 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Bank Street, 75 by 72.6 by 26 by 71.9; five-story brick tenement, with stores; 1 and 3 Morton Street, northwest corner of Bleecker Street, 50 by 86 by 50 by 81, four-story brick building, with store; 267 West Eleventh Street, north side, 120 feet west of Fourth Street, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of Christopher Gwyer in the foregoing on June 23, 1897.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

by order of AMANDA M. DE GRAAF and HENRY D. COCHRANE, executors of HENRY P. DE GRAAF, deceased.

Will be sold at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., on

Wednesday, March 2,

VALUABLE NEW YORK CITY PROPERTY.

152 parcels, including Business and Tenement Property, Flats, Stores, Private Houses, and vacant Lots.

5th, 12th, and 17th Wards, Borough of Manhattan.

CANAL AND WASHINGTON STS., S. E. COR.: 510 to 518 Canal and 471-3 Washington; 112 feet on Canal by 83.8 on Washington; plot almost covered with substantial brick tenements and stores.

RIVINGTON AND ELDRIDGE STS., N. E. cor.; 54 Rivington St., four-story brick hotel, 25x80.

1,047 PARK AV., east side, 74.5 feet north of 86th St., three-story brick and frame building, 25.2x55.

82 TO 40 WEST 116TH ST., between 5th and Lenox Avs., five five-story modern brick and stone flats, lots each 27x100.11.

124TH AND 125TH STS., 16 LOTS, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Av., eight lots on each street; sold in plots of four.

2D AV. AND 125TH ST., N. W. COR.: No. 2,451 2d Av. and Nos. 253 to 259 East 125th St., five five-story brownstone tenements and stores.

208, 210, 212 EAST 127TH ST., near 3d Av., three five-story brick tenements and stores.

767, 769, AND 771 ST. NICHOLAS AV., between 148th and 149th Sts., three superb modern four-story high-stoop private dwellings.

23d and 24th Wards, Borough of the Bronx.

JEROME, MARCHER, ANDERSON, AND BREMER Avs., Union (167th) and Birch (168th) Sts., about eighty-one lots; will be sold in lots and plots.

WASHINGTON AV., EAST SIDE, between 163d and 164th Sts., Plot 100x100.

3D AND EAGLE AVS. AND 161ST ST., 16 Lots; 3d Av., east side, about 200 feet north 161st St., 75x130; Eagle Av., west side, 25 feet north 161st St., 75x100; Eagle Av. and 161st St., northeast corner, 100 on street x250 on avenue.

ST. JOHN AV., CORNER BAYARD AND WILLIAM STS., 12 LOTS: southeast corner Bayard (188th) St., 87.5x200; southwest corner William St., 87.5x100.

HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys, 100 Broadway.

N. B.—TERMS WILL BE MADE AS LIBERAL AS POSSIBLE. SOME OF THE ABOVE IMPROVED PARCELS ARE LEASED VERY ADVANTAGEOUSLY FOR LONG TERMS, MAKING THEM VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.

Books, maps, terms of sale, and further particulars can be obtained from PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine St., (telephone, Cortlandt 1,716,) or from HENRY D. COCHRANE, Executor, 36 West 116th St., (telephone 511 Harlem.)

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

sells at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., on

THURSDAY, MARCH 3,

Supreme Court Partition Sale.

1,601 to 1,617 2d Av., entire front 83d to 84th St. —Six 4-story brick flats and stores and 5-story brick factory.

245 EAST 83D ST.—Modern 5-story brick and stone flat, 25.6x92x152.3.

229-1,231 LEXINGTON AV., near 83d St.—Two 3-story high-stoop brownstone private houses.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
DARLEY & PRENDERGAST, Attorneys.

Maps from AUCTIONEER, 11 PINE ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read

REAL ESTATE,

Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

LOTS.
Attention!—For sale—Several desirable ..s, all ready for immediate improvement; very desirable plot for tenements; easy ...OTTER & BROTHER, owners, 128 ... Pay commissions.

...E DRIVE.—For sale, No. 92 Riverside ...ween 81st and 82d Streets. For particulars address OWNER, P. O. Box 940, or appointment.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

DESIRABLE STORE AND BASEMENT ON Fourth Avenue, adjoining 23d Street, to lease; suitable for a merchant tailor, or furnishings and upholstery, men's furnishing goods, stationery, optical goods, surgical instruments, millines, &c. Owing to the junction at Fourth Avenue and 23d Street of the various cross-town and up-town lines, this is a very choice location, the store being surrounded with the best class of buildings and active business trade.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
176 Broadway.

FOR RENT,

The Mendelssohn Rooms

108 West 55th Street, for a term of years. Dancing hall, 46x33; small hall, 25x31; living apartment and dressing rooms on second floor. Apply JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall Street.

REAL ESTATE.

REMOVAL—EDMUND S. MILLS, REAL ESTATE, to 479 5th Av., corner 41st St., March 1st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE FRANCIA, LORENZO CARRIO.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent: To Joseph F. Francia, Isabel F. de Santos Suarez, John Francia, and Eugenie Lagarde, and to all persons interested in the estate of LORENZO CARRIO DE FRANCIA, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the eighteenth day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Pedro R. De Florez, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New York.
ja31-1aw6wM

FELDHAUS, JOHN H., or JOHAN H.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Catharine Feldhaus, Regina Glatzmayer, Mary Schafmeister, Rose Ramsen, John Henry Feldhaus, Lena Blanck, John Henry Feldhaus, John H. Peters, Elizabeth Rosenberg, Lena Aspenleiter, Henry Feldhaus, and John William Feldhaus, all of full age, the next of kin of JOHN H. FELDHAUS, or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, send greeting:

Whereas, Catharine Feldhaus, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN H. FELDHAUS or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at said county, the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HASTINGS, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the heirs and next of kin of JOHN HASTINGS, deceased, whose names and parts of names and whose residences are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Hugh A. Muirhead of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN HASTINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said county of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja24-1aw6wM.

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT T. REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. n22-1aw6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.

ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
d27-1aw6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 66 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 66 Wall Street, New York City.
ja10-1aw6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City.
ja31-1aw6mM

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, otherwise known as F. PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1897. PAUL FULLER, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator of the late, 100 Broadway, New York City.
o25-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Beardsley, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BEARDSLEY, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ja3-1aw6mM

STOREY, MARY ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Storey, Johnston Storey, Lucinda Richardson, John Charles Dunlop, Rebecca Smith, Anna M. Moore, Sarah Campbell, Lizzie Laing, John Lamb, J. Dunlop, Johnston Mackie, John W. Dugdale, Roy Cumming, Alfred Henry Cumming, Robert Storey, if living, and if dead, his heirs and next of kin, if any, and widow, if any, whose names and parts of names and residences as residence are wholly unknown and can not be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of MARY ANN STOREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, T. Gardner Ellsworth of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 7th day of December, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY ANN STOREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at said county, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja31-1aw6wM

SWENSON, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN DICKINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Gallinger, her attorney, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of October, 1897. SARAH DICKINSON, Administratrix. GEORGE W. GALLINGER, Att'y for Administratrix, No. 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City.
o11-1aw6mM

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FOURTH AVENUE, ALSO HILLSIDE STREET.—Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—IGNATZ BOSKOWITZ, as Trustee for the Mechanics & Traders' Bank, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date November 18th, 1897, and entered on the 10th day of December, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, County, and State, on the 17th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant eighty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-fourth Street with said easterly side of Fourth Avenue; thence running easterly and parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches; thence running westerly and again parallel with said, Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches to said easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches to the point of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, upon a certain map entitled "Map of One Hundred and Twenty-eight acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dyckman, deceased, known as the Fort George property, dated September 15th, 1868, R. Rosa, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York November 7th, 1868, as Map No. 1, and which parcel is distinguished and known thereon as No. 135, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the street laid out by Commissioners of Central Park, and designated on said map as Hillside Street, at the southeasterly side of Plot No. 134, on said map; thence running southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Plot No. 134 on said map, two hundred and twenty-six feet two inches to the land of Thomas J. Powers; thence running southeasterly along the land of Thomas J. Powers fifty feet; thence running northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Plot No. 136, on said map, two hundred twenty-six feet four inches to the centre of Hillside Street, and thence running northwesterly along the said centre line on Hillside Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1897. ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 14th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1898.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 28th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1898.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COUI T OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—City and County of New York.—HENRY M. DENTON, plaintiff, against CATHARINE M. CARLIN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 2nd day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on Monday, the 28th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue; and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street one hundred and seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 3rd, 1898.

EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Referee.

J. ALEXANDER STITT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

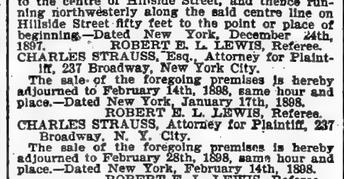

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the property is to be sold (including costs) is $9,456.60, with interest from January 31st, 1898.

The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments without interest is $524.01.

The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $40,000, and the interest thereon at 5% from October 30th, 1896.

EDWARD M. BURGHARD,
Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FREDERIC A. TANNER and MARY A. TANNER, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1898, and entered in the New York County Clerk's office on the 19th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain piece or parcel of land, and the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street distant two hundred and sixty feet westerly from the Eighth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet; thence northerly and parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to said Fifty-first Street; thence easterly along said street twenty feet to the point of beginning. This mortgage is given to secure a part of the purchase money of said premises upon the conveyance thereof by the parties hereto of the second part to the said Louisa C. Friedline, one of the parties of the first part, by deed bearing even date herewith.—Dated February 19th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

FREDERIC A. TANNER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 95 Nassau Street, New York.

No. 320 West 51st Street.

The above is a diagram showing the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. The amount of the plaintiffs' claim is approximately $15,500. The amount of taxes and assessments unpaid on said premises is approximately $550.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
f24-2awTh&M.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUant to the terms of a certain agreement between the WEST INDIA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, dated September 3, 1896, and of an instrument of assignment, executed pursuant thereto by said West India Improvement Company, to said Manhattan Trust Company, dated September 4, 1896, demand therefor having been made by the holders of the majority in amount of the notes referred to in said agreement now outstanding and unpaid, the said Manhattan Trust Company will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, Limited, Number 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, on Tuesday, the first day of March, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the following collateral pledged by and described in said agreement, viz.:

(1) All the interest of the said West India Improvement Company in £30,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Jamaica Railway Company, which passed to said Manhattan Trust Company under said agreement;

(2) £100,000 of the second mortgage bonds of the Jamaica Railway Company, and

(3) 52,700 shares of the par value of £20 sterling each, of the Jamaica Railway Company;

(4) 300 shares of the par value of £20 sterling each, of the Jamaica Railway Company.

Terms of sale will be announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale.

New York, February 18, 1898.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY,
By Amos T. French,
Vice President.

To West India Improvement Company and to whom it may concern.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do up-stairs work or to take care of children; best reference. 37 East 38th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By competent woman as companion to elderly lady or gentleman; excellent references from doctors and ladies; $25 a month. Companion, 769 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent cook; in private family; is a good baker and understands the management of milk and butter; country preferred; good reference. B. N., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By American woman as cook or to do housework; a home more than high pay; personal reference. 835 Bleecker St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; or as seamstress in private family. 809 East 38th St., care of Miss Lindberg.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Protestant woman to do general housework in flat; small family; or cooking alone; best city references. 764 8th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By most competent North German maid; experience in dressmaking; assist light chamberwork; good packer; traveler, and hairdresser; four years' reference. W. Hoeft, 1,315 Avenue A.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Competent in care of young or grown children; assist light work; neat sewer; out of town preferred. Annie Reilly, 231 East 66th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By competent young girl as parlormaid; good city references. 327 West 44th St., Egan's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishing dresses, repairing, and alterations. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Expert; neat and acurate. Address DISPATCH, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—French-man; single; 6 feet high; strictly sober; highest personal references. Eugene, 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—By respectable man as butler in a private family; first-class city reference; city or country. 147 East 29th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—As coachman in private family; young man; fine appearance; married; one child; present employer, Edwin Gould, Esq., can be seen for five years' reference, 195 Broadway; expert four-horse and tandem driver; country position preferred. David McFarland, 956 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a German former cavalryman; has eleven years in America; married; one child; perfectly understands the proper care of coach and saddle horses, harness, &c.; best of written and personal references. Linke, 555 Madison Av., Paterson, N. J.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; city or country. J. McCormick, 96 Chambers St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class English coachman; good city reference. Address A. B., 1,334 3d Av., advertisement office.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; city driver; best references; sober and honest. 109 West 25th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By Scotch gardener, married, no children, with large experience, wishes engagement with private family where services of practical gardener are required; references. S. X. T., Box 135 Times office.

GARDENER.—(32,) with small family; understands care of gentleman's place, horses, cows, poultry, &c.; good references. Box F., 1,513 3d Av.

GARDENER—Single, well versed in the various branches of the profession, on gentleman's place; testimonials. P. B., 84 Sangatuck, Conn.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a useful young man in private family, city or country; assist waiting; furnace, clean silver, care of gentleman's clothes; reference. Barry, care of Kelvin, 999 6th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By an Englishman as valet; thoroughly understands his work; accustomed to traveling; first-class reference. U. Z., 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGER.—To manage an estate; competent with labor and affairs; have had noted success with stock, dairy, poultry, farm crops, garden, greenhouses, fruit, and land improvements. Barber, 130 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A good laundress for a private family, to assist with chamberwork, and to make herself generally useful; best references required. Call at 324 West 86th St., Monday, between 1:30 and 2:30.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BOY WANTED.—About 16; must reside with parents; come well recommended; be quick and accurate in figures, and write good business hand. Address Bankers & Brokers, Box 148 Times.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and a surplus of One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,), the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as The Insurance Law, being Chapter 660 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.—Dated New York, February 21, 1898.

EDWARD SCHMIDT.
HENRY R. STEELE,
ALBERT F. HUNT, JR.
HARRY D. KITTINGER.
CHARLES P. BLANEY,
WILLIAM H. THITCHENER,
JOSEPH F. DARLING,
WILLIAM P. DOUGHERTY,
RALPH KIRBY,
JOHN F. MEYER.
CARLOS W. SCHUMANN,
FREDERICK W. LANG,
ALBERT MACHOLD,
THOMAS CUSTY.

J. LINCKS & COMPANY.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. LINCKS & COMPANY, to William Muth, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part 1 thereof, at the County Court House, in the Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William Muth, as assignee of above-named John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. Lincks & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, this 25th day of February, 1898.

[L. S.] WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Att'y for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City.
f28-1awTwM&ap.14.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the 17th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the AMERICAN GAS CONTROL COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the Assignee of the said American Gas Control Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at his office, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 16th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1898.

ALBERT H. GLEASON, Assignee.
GEORGE S. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Assignee,
No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
f21-1aw6wM

WINTER RESORTS.

Why Go South?

SAVE RAILROAD FARES.
SAVE FATIGUE.

THE LAKEWOOD,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
AMONG THE PINES.

Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazzas, one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors. Purest drinking water from our Artesian well, seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.

GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.

The purest of water from our own artesian well.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet; American and European plan.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

THE ISLESWORTH,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELDT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

EXCURSIONS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB.

TOURS and TICKETS.

Finely Appointed Special Trains with Dining, Library, and Observation Cars to

CALIFORNIA.

Choice of routes and entire freedom of movement.

Other tours to Florida, Mexico, Jamaica, Europe, Japan, China, Hawaii, Round the World, etc.

Send for circulars, mentioning the tour desired.

Railroad and Steamship tickets at lowest rates to all parts of the world. Travellers' Guide on application.

31 East Fourteenth St., Union Square, West, New York.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE BANKS OF THE STATE

Their Condition for Last Year Reported Upon by Superintendent F. D. Kilburn.

THE SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS

Twenty-seven and Three-fourths of the Population Are Depositors—Personal Loan and Trust Associations.

Frederick D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banks, has just issued his annual report covering the year 1897. It will be transmitted to the Legislature this morning. Part of this report relative to the statistics of deposits in savings banks was given out Feb. 11, by Superintendent Kilburn and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES the next day.

The total accounts in the savings banks, according to the report, represent about 27¾ per cent. of the entire population of the State. It also shows that of the population of the counties in which there are savings banks one in every three is a depositor. Upon this condition the Superintendent remarks: "A proportion of these belongs undoubtedly outside the classes which the system is particularly designed to serve, but this is certainly not large, and the great mass of depositors are the comparatively poor, who need its fostering care."

He points out that many of these depositors are persons "whose earnings above the daily demand for sustenance are too meagre for profitable independent investment, and whose ignorance of business methods makes them incapable of successful self-management."

The savings banks of New York carry, according to the report, "over $100,000,000 of United States bonds, or nearly an eighth of the entire public debt, and they are the property of savings banks' depositors. The conception of this fact cannot in the nature of things be as clear and strong in cases where the ownership of public securities by a savings bank depositor is through the intermediary of the institution, inasmuch as the average depositor is apt to regard the bank itself as his debtor, without thought of the latter's dependence upon the political divisions in whose bonds his funds—not the savings bank's, for under the New York laws the latter has none—are invested. Still, the actual fact is being gradually borne in upon him, and is continually exerting a beneficent influence. It tends to impress upon such depositor that he is a constituent factor in the State, that to be a capitalist is not necessarily criminal."

Forty-four Trust Companies.

It is shown that on Jan. 1 of this year there were forty-four trust companies actively engaged in business in this State, five of them having been organized in 1897. Three of the new trust companies are in this city, namely, the American Deposit and Loan Company, the Colonial Trust Company, and the North American Trust Company. The total capital of the trust companies of the State is $33,100,000; their total resources are given as $483,759,925; surplus fund, $47,491,701; undivided profits, $7,813,229; deposits in trust, $185,099,694, and general deposits, $198,229,029.

The associations for loaning money upon a pledge or mortgage of personal property now number forty-seven, an increase of eleven since Sept. 30, 1897. Superintendent Kilburn says: "The effect of the statute authorizing these associations is to confer pawnbroking powers and also to legalize usury on chattel mortgages in counties which contain a city having a population of more than 25,000.

"The statute authorizing these organizations confers upon me no supervisory powers over them except in the event of their accumulating a surplus amounting to 50 per cent. of their capital, a condition which the figures quoted do not indicate will ever be permitted to occur as long as officers can be found who are willing to draw salaries."

The Superintendent makes a number of recommendations. As to personal loan associations, he says:

"No class of institutions under the supervision of this department makes anywhere near the percentage of profits that is shown by the personal loan associations, and yet these alone do not contribute toward defraying the department's expenses. I earnestly recommend that every such association be required to pay to this department a fee of $5 for the examination and approval of the bond which it is prescribed they shall file with me annually, and also a fee of $2 for the examination of each annual report."

Against a Tax on Savings Banks.

He urges the necessity of fostering the savings institution, and says:

"The report of the State Board of Tax Commissioners transmitted recently to the Legislature, though disavowing any definitive recommendation on the subject, implies approval of the plan in force in Massachusetts of imposing a small uniform tax directly upon the savings banks, based upon the average of deposits held by them. I protest that nothing along this line ought to find favor with your honorable body. At least not while other personalty commonly escapes assessment, and other financial corporations possess the tax immunities conferred upon them, should the savings bank be singled out for taxation. It is conceded that not more than a seventh of the assessable personal property held in the State is in evidence on the tax rolls, and while this general evasion continues is it likely to increase popular respect for government, does it appeal to the American disposition to give special consideration to the weak and unfortunate, or, is there a single element of justice inherent in it anywhere, in directing the first effort toward remedying the evasion of taxation which attaches to personalty against those whose accumulations average but paltry hundreds at the most, and were acquired as petty savings by severe self-denial? While out of the abundance of the rich so little is taken, shall the State wrest from the poor a percentage of the mite that is their all?

Has $85,000 in Dormant Accounts.

Mr. Kilburn calls attention to the "downward tendency of interest rates," and says that this "forces the apprehension that the rate of dividends must go still lower."

As to "dormant accounts," the Superintendent says:

"The list of persons to whom such money is due [by the State] has been widely published, and, besides, the general statement has been more than once given to the press that over $85,000 of such funds are in my hands ready to be paid over upon proof of the rights of claimants thereto. Yet not one claimant applies himself for payment where a dozen are applied for by attorneys who charge 50 per cent. for making the collection, notwithstanding it involves little labor beyond the writing of a letter.

"Another false idea tenaciously held in many quarters is that dormant accounts pay for costly bank buildings. The estimated market value of all the savings bank buildings in the State is over $11,000,000, or almost eight times the total amount of the dormant accounts."

AMATEUR ROBBER THWARTED.

James Shields Tries to Wrest Money from a Man in Brooklyn.

William Kelly, a watchman in the employ of Wolff Brothers, dealers in horses at 280 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, had an exciting experience last evening with a man who wanted to rob him of checks and promissory notes aggregating $738.25. Kelly received the checks and notes from Armand Wolff, a member of the firm, and meant to go to New Jersey last night to get some horses.

He went to the stable of his employer at 6:30 o'clock last evening to make preparations for his departure. After unlocking the office door a young man who proved to be James Shields of 51 Kent Avenue succeeded in entering unobserved. He stepped up to Kelly, and grabbing him by the shoulders, said: "You've got $1,500, and I want it. Now hand it over, quick."

Kelly broke the hold upon him and fought with the intruder. He also shouted for help. Shields managed to free himself and ran out of the place, pursued by Kelly. Policeman Meehan joined in the chase, and after a run of nearly half a mile captured the fugitive. At the station house Shields was too frightened to answer questions. He was locked up on the charge of robbery. He has a wife and two children.

2,000 WOMEN FORM A CLUB.

Employes of Wanamaker's Select Committees and Are Ready for Permanent Organization.

The formation of the organization of women employed in the Wanamaker store is progressing rapidly. The name has not yet been finally chosen, but it will probably be the Wanamaker Business Woman's Club.

The club was suggested and has developed among the women in the store, without the advice or assistance of anybody else. Its membership will be limited strictly to the employes, and the purpose is the promotion of their good by mutual effort and association. The physical welfare, mental relaxation, and personal comfort of the members constitute the announced objects. These are taken as including the development of such talents as the members possess—musical, artistic, dramatic, or literary. The 2,000 women directly interested want something outside of their work and store gossip to amuse themselves and occupy their minds in out-of-store hours.

So far committees have been organized as follows: Reception Committee, to meet and introduce all new-comers and make them feel at home; Comfort Committee, to aid and comfort the sick and ailing, in and out of the store; Gymnasium Committee, to prepare a place for recreation and exercise inside the store; Bicycle Committee, to organize a bicycle club; Library Committee, to prepare and arrange for a club reading room and library; Instruction Committee, to prepare forty-five-minute talks on various subjects three times a week. The first course of talks has already been mapped out. It is on parliamentary law and procedure, and is intended to give the women ideas of how to conduct their meetings in proper order.

The meeting for final organization will be held in a few days. The movement has received the hearty and practical support and encouragement of the firm.

HOMEWOOD'S BURGLAR SCARE.

"Tall and Short" Men Ransack Houses, and Only Two Watchmen of Like Stature in the Locality.

Homewood is a pretty and picturesque little settlement in the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn, and is populated chiefly by men doing business in Manhattan and the lower part of Brooklyn. Heretofore life in Homewood has been quiet and uneventful, but now the inhabitants are wrought up to a pitch of excitement never known before in all their restful lives. Mingled with the excitement is a certain feeling of pride, and Homewood residents now stand a little straighter and have an added dignity of bearing, for Homewood is the lineal successor of Chicago in the possession of a long and short man.

In addition to a long and a short burglar, Homewood has a long and a short watchman, and its police protection practically stops there. Hence Homewood is a good field for the long and the short man, but hitherto their efforts, though praiseworthy and persevering, have been rewarded with a gross receipt of only $11.

About ten days ago they entered the residence of a man named Sanders, in Sixty-eighth Street, near Sixteenth Avenue, and purloined $8 and some rings. Next they visited the home of Hugh Butler, at Seventieth Street and Seventeenth Avenue, but something frightened them away, and they went to another house, but failed to get anything. On last Friday they got into the house of a man named Harris, and stole $2. A curious thing about their operations is that they always seem to know where the purse of the woman of the house is concealed, and aim straight for that, although it is an established fact that the purse of the average woman contains, as a rule, little except coppers and other small change and wads of samples.

Late Saturday night Mrs. Thomas A. Powell of 1,853 Sixty-ninth Street, who has not slept since the burglar scare began, was lying awake listening for burglars. Suddenly she heard soft steps coming up the stairs. She instantly awoke her husband, crying, "Tom, I hear burglars!"

Tom leaped out of bed, grabbed his revolver, and shot down the stairways like a meteor. Before him were two fleeing forms, one tall and one short. Tom leveled his revolver and fired a shot, which he avers went between the legs of the short man, who was behind, and of the tall man, who was in front. A turn in the banisters hid them from sight for a moment, and when he arrived in the lower hall they were gone. He ran to the front door and saw them scurrying across the street. He pulled the trigger, but it went a little hard and the muzzle was elevated. The bullet went crashing into the second-story window of the house opposite, which belongs to Policeman Richter, and missed the heads of his two sleeping boys by a few inches.

Richter, suddenly awakened, darted to the window, put his head out, and shouted, "What's the matter?" The only answer was a fusillade from Powell. Nobody was hit, and the long and short man vanished into the darkness.

The long and the short watchman are much exercised over the persistence of the long and short burglars. The watchmen formerly watched with lanterns, which apprised the burglars of their coming. In view of the alarming nature of the situation, they have now dispensed with the lanterns and watch in the dark. They lurk in black passageways and dart out suddenly when they hear sounds, but the sounds have receded into the distance by the time they are worked up to the pitch of action.

LONGSHOREMEN FORM A UNION.

Movement in Opposition to Edward McHugh's Association on Foot.

A meeting of longshoremen to demand an increase of wages and to form a union to oppose Edward McHugh's American Longshoremen's Union was held yesterday afternoon at 51 South Street.

Michael Foley, the organizer of the new union, said that its members were going to demand 40 cents an hour for their work, the rate of wages that was paid about fifteen years ago. The old union, they said, had made an agreement with the employers to work for 30 cents an hour when it could easily have got 40 cents. McHugh was denounced as a man who was seeking only his own interests.

"PASSION PLAY" SCENES.

Mr. Dixon Opens a Series of Illustrated Lenten Lectures.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., pastor of the People's Church, delivered last night in the Academy of Music the first of a series of illustrated Lenten lectures on "The Story of Jesus and Its Challenge to the Centuries." Many of the illustrations are kinoptikon reproductions of scenes from the Passion Play.

The only references to current events were parenthetical. The lecturer remarked that at this time, when one of the great kingdoms of the earth had committed itself to warfare against the Jews, it was well for Christians to remember that Christ was a Jew, the son of a Jewish woman, and obedient to Jewish law. Just before the picture representing the plot of the priests was displayed, Mr. Dixon called out: "We will now have a glimpse of the first great heresy trial!" The attendance was good and the tone of the lecture and the demeanor of the audience were reverent.

STABBING ON THE BOWERY.

Peter Hern, a Lodging House Clerk, Wounded by Allen Kavanagh.

Peter Hern, fifty-one years old, clerk of the lodging house at 283 Bowery, known as the Palace Hotel, was stabbed, perhaps fatally, last night by Allen Kavanagh, a habitue of that part of the city without home or occupation.

Kavanagh lived at the Palace Hotel until six weeks ago, when he was summarily ejected for non-payment of room rent, and warned to stay away. He entered the place last night and attempted to get a room, and was ordered out by Hern. He refused to go, and Hern, with the assistance of several of the guests, threw him downstairs. Kavanagh was not seriously hurt. Half an hour later Hern came down the stairs on his way to supper. Before he knew what had happened, Kavanagh had plunged a knife twice into his groin. Hern cried for help, and turned to fight his assailant, who plunged the knife into his abdomen. Hern staggered up the stairs to his desk, and fell in front of it unconscious.

Detectives Larkin and Farrel of the East Fifth Street Police Station arrived in time to catch Kavanagh.

Hern was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a serious condition, and it is believed he cannot live. Kavanagh was locked up in the East Fifth Street Police Station.

BRICK CHURCH CELEBRATED

Fifteenth Anniversary of the Pastorate of Dr. Henry Van Dyke Duly Honored.

CHOICE BOOKS PRESENTED HIM

Grand Electric Organ Is Also Dedicated in the Pastor's Honor by the Congregation—Letter of Well Wishes Read.

The celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of the Brick Presbyterian Church, at 410 Fifth Avenue, was held yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. This event was postponed from the previous Sunday, owing to the illness of the pastor. A feature of the celebration was the dedication of the great new electric organ, which was purchasd by the congregation at a total expense of $11,000, and which was built by George S. Hutchings of Boston. The church was overcrowded early, and throughout the services, which lasted two hours, many were compelled to stand.

The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke presided, and the Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., assisted. A special musical programme had been prepared commencing with the organ selection "Grand Choeur," by Guilmant. The organ voluntary was "Berceuse," by Salome, and the postlude was Dubois's "Sortie." The anthem by the congregation was Tours's "O Joyful Light," and the concluding hymn, "Hark, Hark, My Soul," by Smart.

In his sermon, Dr. Van Dyke referred to the occasion of the celebration, and remarked how the church had increased in membership. He hoped, he said, to be able to speak the same way in fifteen more years to come.

His text was selected with reference to the organ dedication from Colossians, iii., 16—"Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom; teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your heart's unto God."

Music, he said, was the earthly echo of heavenly voices. He extolled the organ as the best musical instrument for the house of God, because of the sublimity of its tones and the scope of its power. He also praised congregational singing as a symbol of unity and the harmony of the life of Christ. The words of dedication were spoken briefly at the conclusion.

Then the pastor was presented with two choice editions of Chaucer and Jefferies, and a letter signed by all the officers of the church, and reading:

"Dear Dr. Van Dyke: The fifteenth anniversary of your coming to the Brick Church deserves special recognition. We beg your acceptance of the books which accompany this communication, as a slight token of our affection and esteem. The highest eulogy which those who work can receive comes from their work when well done. That your labor for us is deserving all praise, you cannot fail to know. It is pleasant to be permitted to point to it at this time. You found us few in numbers; weak, despondent. To-day our numbers are full, our church is strong, and we look with all confidence to the future.

"In God's providence, the change is due to you. But in a better sense than from the material side has the church progressed under your ministry. Its activity has made rapid strides; its usefulness has widened in innumerable directions; its people, in common attachment to you, have been drawn into closer common life for the upbuilding of the Kingdom of God.

"We have shared your successes; we are proud of the high position which you have achieved. Your fame has shed reflected lustre on us. We must not forget that all has not been sunshine during these fifteen years; clouds at times have crossed the sky. We have sympathized with you in your bereavements. We have felt in our own sorrows your gentler touch; for you, too, have been called on to mourn.

"And yet how kind has God been! Our prayer is that He will keep you in health and that He will shed His choicest blessings on you and yours, and that you will long spare you to continue among us your labors which have been so abundantly blessed.

"Pledging anew our love and fealty, we are, dear Dr. Van Dyke, the representatives of your united people."

The inscription on the new organ is as follows:

This Organ was Presented to
THE BRICK CHURCH
in Gratitude for the Ministry of
HENRY VAN DYKE
On the XV. Anniversary of his Pastorate.

Dedicated to the Praise of God,
February XXVII.,
MDCCCXCVIII.

The instrument contains forty-five speaking stops. There are 3,072 pipes. The console, or desk, is detached from the organ proper, is on casters, and can be placed in any part of the church. The action is electro-pneumatic and is wonderfully light and quick to respond. Communication between the keys at the desk and the pipes is established by means of a cable and the organ can be played at a distance.

The facility for quick control of the organ is said to be exceptional. Equality of voicing is obtained by different wind pressures, the great organ being on four-inch pressure, the swell reeds five, and the pedal reeds on seven-inch. The instrument is said to be one of the finest in the country.

SERVICE FOR MR. HUBER.

Eulogies Pronounced in the St. James Lutheran Church.

Memorial services commemorative of the late Frederick T. Huber of 12 East Seventy-second Street, and whose funeral will be held this morning at 10 o'clock, were held yesterday afternoon in the St. James Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street. The pastor, the Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, presided.

Mr. Huber was the head of the firm of Huber & Co., at 13 Water and 15 Front Streets. For many years he was a Deacon in the St. James Church, and was noted for his activity in the Lutheran League.

Delegations from all the leagues of the city were present, including President E. F. Eilert of the National organization. Former Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, Jacob Miller, and the Rev. J. F. W. Kitzmeyer were also in attendance.

Brief eulogies were, pronounced by the Rev. John A. W. Hayes, of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, the Rev. A. Armand Miller of the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Rev. Dr. G. U. Wenner of Christ Lutheran Church, and the benediction was given by the Rev. F. H. Knuber, whose church is at Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

All spoke of the dead man's great liberality and of his sterling Christian character. The church was filled with the members of the congregation and the visiting delegations.

NEW THOUGHT OF GOD'S WORD.

Dr. Slicer and the Rev. S. A. Eliot Speak in All Souls' Church.

The second of the series of four Sunday vesper services arranged by the Unitarian Club in co-operation with the Unitarian churches of this city was held last evening in All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The feature of these services is the delivery of two addresses each evening—one by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of All Souls', and the second by a minister from some other Unitarian congregation. Every seat in the handsome edifice was occupied when Dr. Slicer and the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot made their addresses.

Both preachers dwelt on "The New Thought About the Word of God," Mr. Eliot dealing with it "as spoken to all men," and Dr. Slicer "as understood by each man." The order of service also included prayer, reading of the Scriptures, and congregational hymns. Mr. A. J. McClintock (tenor) sang Barnby's "The Soft Southern Breeze" and a violincello solo "Berceuse," (Godard,) was rendered by Miss Littlehales.

"The old thought," said Dr. Slicer, "was that the Word of God was told to a few, who might tell it to a few more, and so a kind of close corporation known as the priesthood of religion grew up, who knew what God meant and sometimes refused to tell it at all. And so it was that men were left in the dark who needed light, unless they could pay for the light which they could not kindle. The new thought says that every man carries his own flint and steel, carries his power of illumination about his person, and within the time of his own intelligence he can kindle a flame that answers as the waters answer the stars and as the radiant earth foretells the coming of the radiant day. This is the Word of God understood by each man."

In his address the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot said:

"If any one of you were to ask me to-night whether I believe in God or not, I should have honestly to say to you, that depends on what you mean by God, so diverse, so irreconcilable are the different conceptions of God held in the Christian Church."

He did not, he added, believe in the conception of God of the Old Testament—the Jewish Jehovah, an Oriental autocrat, who is jealous, fickle, petulant, who could be appeased by sacrifice, and who loved the smell of burnt offering. He did not believe in the God set forth in the mediaeval creeds.

"No man has ever arisen," said Mr. Eliot, "who could clearly define or analyze that curious conception of the interior structure of Deity, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, coeternal, coequal, uncreated, and unlimited."

Nor did he believe in the Calvinistic conception of God—"a God who created a world He could not control, and who permitted his helpless children to fall under the curse of Sin, and who doomed to eternal fear the great majority of human kind."

ITS THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

The Eleventh Street Methodist Church Fittingly Celebrates.

The thirtieth anniversary of the Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church was observed with appropriate ceremonies last night. The church is at Eleventh Street and Avenue B. It was filled with the members of the congregation and a hundred or more children of the Sunday school. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. F. F. Upham, assisted by the Rev. Dr. F. M. North, conducted the services.

The pastor gave the reports of the church work for the period passed and made an appeal for a continuance of the members' loyalty and devotion. Dr. North paid a compliment to both pastor and people, and expressed the hope that the years to come would show as great a degree of progress as the quarter of a century just closed. Song and prayer filled out the evening's devotion.

THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Father Ducey Says that the Masses Will Soon Demand Justice and Get It.

Father Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Catholic Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue, delivered the first of a series of Lenten sermons yesterday at the 11 o'clock mass. The title of the sermon was "The Church of Christ in Apostolic Times Contrasted with Our Times." He said, in part:

"The most important centres of Christian civilization to-day are these United States, England, France, Germany, Russia, Belgium, Spain, Italy, and Portugal. Look at them. Do they truly represent, as nations, the civilization Jesus Christ came into this world to found? What do we see among them? Art cultivated by the few, literature by the few, science by a few, and inordinate wealth, greedily grasped, in the hands of a few. Is Christian happiness the lot of all these nations? No.

"Do we not see degradation, poverty, and prostitution of all that should be true and holy? Do we not see the vast multitude crushed, bleeding, and hopeless? Do we not see the kingdom of the devil, the kingdom of greed, the kingdom of lust uppermost, and struggling virtue, struggling manhood, struggling womanhood, struggling childhood, tied to the chariot wheels of those enslaving powers of lust, greed and avarice? Do we not see the struggling powers of virtue deprived of the liberty of the children of God, yet by the grace of God struggling for the attainment of those virtues of liberty and truth taught to the hopeless by Jesus Christ?

"No sane man and no true woman enlisted in the ranks of intellectual or bodily labor can question the accuracy of the statement that in this nineteenth century the Christian world has evolved into a condition where a great step must be taken by churches and governments for the solution of the greatest question which has ever presented itself for solution to Christian civilization—I mean the labor question, the social question, the emancipation of God's people from industrial slavery.

"We have arrived at a point in the world's history when, to use the words of the Holy Father, Leo XIII., a perverted civilization, which is more barbaric than Christian, regards man as a machine to be ground down and not a child of God with an immortal soul. Men and women living in wealth and luxury do not seem to see that to-day they are making it impossible to carry out the decree of God, 'In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt earn thy bread,' for our industrial system, un-Christian in many particulars, is making it more difficult every day for man to earn by the sweat of his brow that which will honestly maintain him and those depending upon him. The people will demand that all governments must recognize that the multitude shall have what God has decreed is their just right. This cry of the people the world over is at hand, for they have right and justice on their side.

"You know, my brethren, what God did for the people oppressed by Pharaoh, who enslaved their bodies but could not enslave their souls, and so to-day the Church of Christ is the Moses of the people crying out against wrong and oppression, insisting that right and justice must prevail; that Christian States must enact Christian laws for the protection of their citizens; that the oppressors of the people must cease their corrupting power, must cease inflicting burdens upon the people by unjust laws which violate the basic principles of the laws of God. The unjust Pharaohs of the nineteenth century must harken to the fearless voice of God uttered through His divinely appointed leader of the people, the true Church of Jesus Christ."

GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

Services for the Parmly Memorial Church, Jersey City.

The Parmly Memorial Baptist Church of Jersey City yesterday began the celebration of its golden jubilee. The services will continue nightly until next Sunday. The first Baptist church in what is now Jersey City was organized in 1838. Two other churches were organized, in Van Vorst and Harsimus Townships, in 1842 and 1844. When these townships were annexed to Jersey City the three churches were united into one, on March 1, 1848, and took the name of the Union Baptist Church of Jersey City.

In 1854 the present edifice, on Grove Street, near Mercer, was built, and the Rev. Wheelock H. Parmly became its pastor. When he died, four years ago, the church was renamed, and has since been known as the Parmly Memorial Church.

The services of yesterday consisted of songs and praise, with a historical address by the Rev. William E. Chalmers, the present pastor. In the afternoon special services were held by the Sunday school. In the evening a second praise service was held, with an address by the Rev. Richard R. Doherty. Union and praise services will be held nightly through the week. A special service will be held next Sunday, in which several former pastors will take part.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Augusta Ferguson Perishes in Her Brooklyn Home.

Mrs. Augusta Ferguson, seventy years old, was burned to death last night in a fire which occurred in her apartments, at 161 Maujer Street, Brooklyn. The woman lived alone in the first flat of the building, her daughter Mrs. William Cobble, living in the apartments across the hall. At 8 o'clock while Mrs. Ferguson was asleep on a lounge in a front room of her flat, the kerosene lamp exploded on a table setting fire to the window curtain.

The lounge upon which she was sleeping was close to the window and the flames set fire to her clothing. She was quickly enveloped in the flames, and her screams were heard by the other tenants in the house and the woman's daughter, Mrs. Cobble. Policeman Selbe of the Stagg Street Station was passing the house at the time, and hearing the screams ran into the apartment, and removing his coat wrapped it about Mrs. Ferguson, extinguishing the blaze. An ambulance was summoned, but she died before reaching St. Catharine's Hospital. The premises were damaged to the extent of $100.

Archbishop Ireland at Church.

Archbishop Ireland celebrated a private mass early yesterday in the Church of the Paulist Fathers, at Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. He spent the rest of the day quietly at the Waldorf-Astoria. He said he could not tell when he would return West, but that he would probably leave the city Wednesday or Thursday.

Another shaving off the price of last Spring's suits.

Why?

Some men have difficulty in finding an entire suit to fit them—a coat and vest perhaps, but no trousers; trousers, but no coat and vest.

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Coats $5,
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DR. ABBOTT ON ST. PAUL

The Preacher Believes that God Developed Man from an Animal Race.

MANY QUESTIONS EXPLAINED

In His Sermon the Preacher Says Sovereignty Is a Supreme Law to the End of Universal Mercy.

The series of lectures which Dr. Lyman Abbott is delivering on St. Paul was resumed last night in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, after an intermission of a week. Dr. Abbott again spoke on the Epistle to the Romans, and dealt entirely with the doctrine of sovereignty. In the course of the sermon he took occasion to deprecate attacks on the Jews, and to eulogize them. At the question meeting, after the sermon, his opinions on evolution and universal punishment were called out. He also expressed the opinion that an evidence of the progress of the gospel of love was that nations could no longer declare war without strong reason.

"There were three conceptions of sovereignty in Paul's time," began Dr. Abbott; "the necessarian—whatever is must be; the Greek—fate ruling the acts of man to punish wrongdoing; the Pharisaic—the choice of a personal God, the final factor in human life. Paul had come to believe in the Pharisaic conception of sovereignty exercised in an arbitrary way, and to believe that Jehovah had chosen Israel, for no reason except that he wished to do so. Now he was teaching something incongruous; he was declaring that the Gentiles might come into the Church, and his old and new faith were in apparently irreconcilable conflict.

Sovereignty a Law of Mercy.

"The ninth, tenth, and eleventh chapters of Romans are his answer to this question. They end with this: 'God that shut up all to disobedience that he might have mercy upon all.' Greeks, you are wrong; this fate is not for the punishment of wrongdoing. Pharisees, you are mistaken; this is not an arbitrary choice for which no explanation can be given. The purpose and end of sovereignty is mercy upon all. I am aware that this is not the interpretation which has been currently given to these chapters, and therefore I repeat it once more. Sovereignty is not a dread and inexorable necessity; it is not a fateful destiny; it is not an irresponsible and arbitrary choice; it is a supreme law wrought out by a supreme lover for the end of universal mercy."

The sermon concluded with the words, "The end of sovereignty is universal mercy. The ship on which we are embarked, that comes we know not whence, and is under commands that are not interpreted to us, is sailing to the harbor of a universal love. Love is the sovereignty, love is the destiny."

The Question Meeting.

The question meeting followed. One of the questions was whether love was not still an insignificant power, and whether this was illustrated in the relations of nations.

"I do not think so," answered Dr. Abbott. "I think it is evident from the world's history that love is growing—slowly, it is true, but growing. Wars are no longer brought on from slight provocations. Any nation which now makes war upon another has to have a reason. In the time of Rome that was not necessary. There is a better feeling between nations, just as there is a better feeling between individuals, than there was before the birth of Christ."

Another questioner asked if the doctrine of sovereignty as love involved the ultimate happiness of every created intelligence.

"Not exactly," answered the preacher. "If I were a Calvinist I should be a Universalist, for this reason: If God can make all creatures righteous, He would make all creatures righteous, or He would not be righteous himself. I can see no escape from that conclusion. But righteousness lies in the free choice of the free moral agent. God will do all that the infinite resources of love and mercy can do to persuade all His children to accept His gift. Whether any will finally and forever refuse to accept it, I do not know. If any do, I believe that in rejecting that life they will cease to live. I do not believe that any of God's children will live in sin and misery forever."

He was asked to explain the verse from Malachi, "Behold, the day comes when they shall burn as an oven," and replied:

"I think it is to be interpreted like Christ's analogous utterance that the chaff shall be burned with unquenchable fire. In other words, it signifies the destruction of all who finally reject God. It implies the destruction of the finally wicked. Outside the Book of Revelation, fire is never used as a symbol of torment; it is used as a symbol of destruction."

Man Developed from Animals.

"To what origin," asked another, "would you trace the desires which lead men to choose good and evil?"

"That question carries us down to the very beginnings of life, concerning which we know very little. My own conception of life is that man has risen, has ascended, from an animal race, or been developed by God from an animal race, and the desires in him that are evil are the animal desires; and they are evil only when and as they have supremacy over the higher desires which are wrought in him by the spirit of God in that process of development."

"How can God be just in creating a human being to be fallen?"

"Virtue," replied Dr. Abbott, "is the free choice of right by a person who is free to choose the wrong. If God were to make a man righteous in spite of himself, the man would not be righteous. We can suppose that God might have made a world of machines who would be unable to do wrong, but then they would also be unable to do right; and a world of men, some of whom do wrong and some of whom do right, is a better and nobler world than one made up of machines which could do neither right nor wrong."

A believer in the literal meaning of the Lord's Supper asked Dr. Abbott to explain the words, "Eat my flesh and drink my blood." The preacher replied:

"The figure is very common even to-day. We speak of devouring a book, of drinking in inspiration. What Christ means is that we must imbibe His spirit, drink in His spirit. It is expressed by Paul when he says that unless we have the spirit of Christ in us we are none of His."

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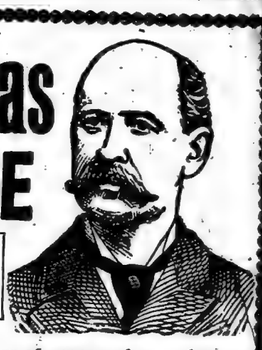

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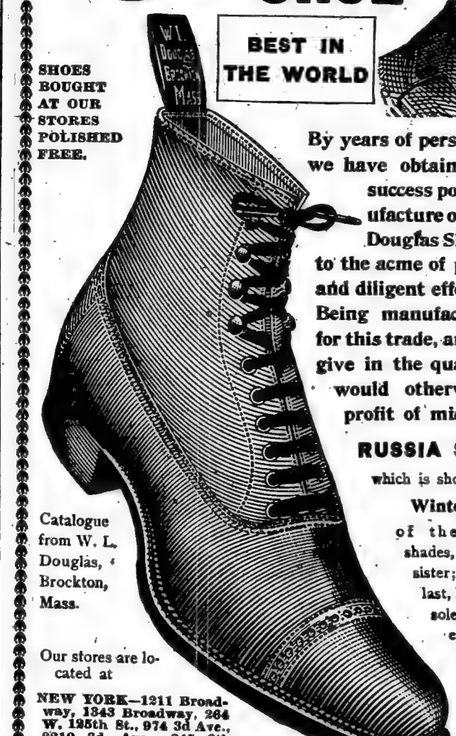

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HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway. Evenings, 8:30 OH! SUSANNAH! Mat. Sat.
ANNIE RUSSELL. Preceded nightly, 8:30, Mats., 2:15. In Her Great Success, DANGERFIELD '95.

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The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks, week ending Feb. 26..	2,491,735
Same week last year.....	555,515
Stocks to date this year.....	17,813,262
Corresponding date last year.	6,187,497
Bonds for the week.....$16,846,800	
Same week last year.....	6,547,170
Bonds to date this year.....186,221,560	
Corresponding date last year.	77,571,890

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@4; at three months, 4; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

AN ILLOGICAL PANIC.

Alfred de Cordova Discusses the Stock Market Outlook.

Wall Street has had another war scare and a consequent break in security market values. Rumors and fears of war always have that effect upon the markets for securities—they always produce apprehension and panic among the horde of smaller investors and speculators. History, with its repetitions, shows us that these paroxysms of fear are always more acute than is warranted, and that in times like this the cool-headed men who take no cognizance of the many sensationally wild rumors that find their way to the Stock Exchange, and who analyze the situation calmly and dispassionately and act accordingly always profit at the expense of their easily frightened fellows.

We have had many war scares in the past, and all have been attended with more or less panic in Wall Street. None of these declines in security values, however—at least, none that I have ever seen—have been more unreasonable or more illogical than that which has followed the Maine disaster in Havana harbor.

There has been absolutely no reason for any decline in the prices of American securities. Certainly there has been no shrinkage of intrinsic values. Not one American industry has been hurt in any way by the Maine tragedy—not one has been even endangered. Not only have our railroads gone on with their increasing business and their magnificent earnings, but their bright prospects for the future have been in no way lessened. The industrial progress of the Nation has not been stayed for a moment, nor has there been any reason to fear that it will be.

I can readily understand why rumors of war in some instances should cause a break in stocks—why they should produce apprehension in the minds of investment interests. There was some reason for the decline in market values which followed President Cleveland's Venezuelan letter. But in this instance, even granting that war with Spain is possible—a possibility which in my opinion is very remote—there is great difference. A war with Great Britain would be very different indeed from a war with Spain.

Actual hostilities with Spain are beyond all probability. It is altogether unlikely that the Spanish Government had anything whatever to do with the destruction of the Maine. It should be apparent to every thinking man that Spain is desirous of preserving peace with the United States. She is not seeking war, nor can I believe that her Government would lend itself to any such dastardly work as that of destroying an American warship. Such an act would invite the contempt and draw upon Spain the hostile censure of the whole civilized world.

It certainly cannot be said that Wall Street has been able to find any reason for its war apprehensions in the attitude taken by the American Government toward the Maine affair. On the contrary, the President and his Cabinet have pursued a most dignified and praiseworthy course. We, as a Nation, have conducted ourselves as few others would have done. We have been calm; we have been wise. When the news of the blowing up of the Maine was spread broadcast, the eyes of every nation of the Old World were turned inquiringly upon us. Before that scrutiny we have acquitted ourselves with credit and with honor. We have shown to Europe that although young, we are none the less a great nation with all a great nation's dignity and self-control. If ever the American people have had reason to be proud of their country and their Government it is now.

Apart from the Spanish trouble, there is nothing in all the American situation but what points toward continued improvement in American security values. Our railroads and our great industries are active; our people are prosperous. The period of depression is past. Progress is going forward again, the barriers removed. The country's vast wealth is more apparent than for years; its vast resources are more productive than ever before.

There can be no stay or stop to American progress. The growth so long delayed is going on again. The development which unnatural, adverse conditions halted temporarily is under way. Nothing—not even war with Spain—can prevent it. Strength and greatness cannot be kept down. And the United States is both strong and great.

As to the security markets there should be no fear. The apprehensions of war have naturally created some timidity in financial circles. There has been liquidation, but securities so sold have been bought by strong men—by those who appreciate the intrinsic worth of American stocks. Securities are in much stronger hands than they have been for some time.

Among the men who allowed themselves to become panic-stricken last week there will probably be fears of war until the Maine incident is cleared up. Professional traders on the Stock Exchange may use the existing uncertainty to make profits on the short side of the stock market. Many people in Wall Street are quite ready and willing to get frightened by any kind of wild rumors, no matter how improbable.

But the selling power has been greatly diminished during the past week. There has been liquidation; there has been short selling. In my opinion, there are few stocks left to be sold. And, war or no war, stock market prices will not go down unless there are stocks for sale.

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Protection to life and property by a Government is the strongest bull argument on the security market. Certainly the United States has each day been improving its opportunities, and all its movements have been most wisely toward this end, showing that our Government is carrying out the old adage, "In time of peace prepare for war."

ALFRED DE CORDOVA.

ELECTRICAL GROWTH.

An Authority's Review of Current Industrial Progress.

The electric street railway is peculiarly an American institution, its first commercial development having been in this country, which has also been the field of its largest growth. The total capital invested in these railways in the United States alone is now nearly fifteen hundred million dollars. Of the nine hundred or so electrically operated street railways in this country in 1896 twenty-five different roads showed gross receipts of over $1,000,000 each, while seventeen others enjoyed gross receipts between $500,000 and $1,000,000 each.

This enormous business has been attained in the short space of ten years. It was only in February, 1888, that the Richmond (Va.) Railway was opened, this being the first electric road of commercial magnitude. Its success attracted immediate attention, and was followed by a development in the building of electric roads little short of marvelous. By the middle of 1890 over $50,000,000 of investment was represented in trolley roads.

The great improvement in city traction facilities wrought by the introduction of electricity liberated the horse from the toilsome service of the street railway companies and caused a decrease in the mileage of horse-car service scarcely less remarkable than the rapid growth of the electric railroad. In the seven years ending June, 1897, the decrease of mileage of tracks on which horse cars were operated amounted to over 33 per cent., while during the same period the mileage of electric tracks increased 990 per cent., or nearly tenfold.

The improvements that time has brought to the electric motor, and especially to the steam engines and electrical machinery in the power house, have been almost revolutionary. The first electric cars were crude affairs, noisy and uncertain, and very liable to all sorts of mechanical and electrical disorders. To-day their mechanism is so nearly perfect that but little room for improvement is left.

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The future of the electric railway is very bright. In a few years the motor must replace the locomotive for most suburban railway service, or in other places where traffic is fairly continuous. The present outlook does not seem to indicate the disappearance of the steam locomotive for long-distance service with infrequent trains, but for the majority of short-distance traffic where trains are close together the overwhelming advantages of electricity must soon be practically shown by its utilization.

The importance of the electric railway as an element in the development of cities is almost inestimable. By providing rapid transit it has extended the limits of towns, relieved the crowding of centres of population, and thus been a factor in the social as well as the material growth of many places. Public health has been benefited by the retirement of the horse. Public convenience has probably been more promoted by the exploitation of this invention than by any other of the last fifty years.

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Marvelous progress has been made in the industrial applications of electricity in recent years. It is little over twenty years ago since electric lights first were used commercially, and one light only could then be obtained from each dynamo. Scientific discoveries were followed by American inventions of the greatest importance. The manufacture of machines for the distribution of the electric current made rapid strides, and improvements were effected gradually until the types now employed were reached. The fact that machines which in the earlier days of electric lighting were sufficient for all requirements have had to be replaced by more recent ones has greatly developed this line of manufacturing, and in the construction and repair departments a large business is constantly being done.

Long-distance transmission of power is an element of much consequence in electrical industrial developments. Through this water power can be utilized in places hitherto inaccessible. In late years there have been erected several important water-power plants at Niagara Falls, Montreal, Blue Lakes, and other places, and there will soon be in operation at Massena Falls a plant of 75,000 horse power. In the Pacific Coast mining districts and elsewhere long-distance electrical transmission has made it possible to work mines and industries requiring power which, on account of great expense of fuel, otherwise it would have been impossible to operate.

Electricity is gradually establishing itself in heavy railway work. At present heavy freight trains are hauled by electric locomotives on a number of railroads. It has been taken up with success in what had been long the undisputed field of the steam locomotive. Electrical development has been steady and continuous, and immense progress has been made by it in the manufacturing field.

The capital employed in the various electrical industries is difficult to approximate. It is enormously large, however. Thousands of skilled workmen are kept busy. All branches of the business are in a flourishing condition. They do much to help along other kinds of manufacturing, vast supplies being needed for the construction and installation of the machinery in use.

W. J. JOHNSTON.

Government Bonds and Their Fluctuations.

No development of the past week created more comment in Stock Exchange circles than the weakness of United States Government bonds.

Wall Street had rumors of a new bond issue, and it paid attention to them—so much attention that they were a market factor. Naturally, the Government issues were affected. The new 4s, coupon, had a decline of 2 per cent. on Thursday and another 1¼ per cent. on Friday, all on very light sales. The conservatively and closely held National securities fell off almost as much as some of the speculative railroad issues.

The new Government 4s were issued to replenish the gold reserve, $162,000,000 in the early part of 1895 and an additional $100,000,000 at the beginning of 1896. They were first dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange in February, 1895, sales being made deliverable "when issued," the price being 118¼@ 119⅜. Regular dealings began in March, and from 119 they advanced to 120½, rising still further in April to 121½, in May to 123⅝, in June to 123⅞, and in July to 124½.

In September, 1895, there was a reaction to 121½, due to the heavy exports of gold which depleted the Treasury reserve, the latter falling below the one-hundred-million mark. Rumors of another bond issue were circulated and persistently reiterated, and were generally believed. The gold shipments at this time had more effect because of the fact that one firm, a member of the syndicate which bought the Government issue of February, sent abroad its first consignment of the metal since that time. The stock market suffered a sharp decline also when this shipment was announced, it being the general understanding that this syndicate contract did not expire until October, whereas it later became known that it had ended in June.

There were no shipments of gold in October, 1895, and the price of the new 4s recovered to 123, but in November the exports were resumed on a large scale and the gold reserve was reduced to less than $79,500,000. This had a marked effect on the price of the new 4s, which declined to 120⅝, and to 119 in December, the latter price being made in the Venezuelan panic. The gold reserve by this time had fallen to $63,262,269, and while a new bond issue had not been made it was generally conceded that it was impending.

Confirmation of this belief came early in January, 1896, when a call for proposals was issued, opposition to a syndicate arrangement being so strong that it was decided to ask for public subscriptions. Before the sale took place the price of the 4s had fallen to 113, but afterward advanced to 118.

There were no developments of consequence in March, 1896, and the price held between 116⅜ and 117¼. In April there was an advance to 119, but in May the political situation and the silver agitation began to cause uneasiness, and the 4s declined to 116⅜. This decline was helped along by heavy exports of gold, amounting to $18,500,000.

The action of the Republican Convention in June on the money question led to a recovery to 118¼, but when the Democratic Convention adopted its free-silver platform in July there was a decline to 112¾. In August came the "Bryan panic," and Governments sold down to 111¼. In September the political situation had improved, through the action of the National Democrats in favor of the gold standard adopting a platform of that kind, and there was a sharp rally to 117⅜. Gold also began to flow in from Europe, $34,000,000 being imported at this time. The markets felt the strain of the approaching election in October, and Governments, after selling at 118½, dropped to 115, but with the sound-money victory in November they rose to 120⅝, finishing the year about that price.

In January, 1897, there was a further advance to 124, and as there were no incidents of a disturbing nature, aside from much Cuban talk in the Senate, the price held within a point or two of this quotation until April, when a further gain was made to 124½.

When in June Secretary Gage twice in public speeches promised that the promises of the Administration regarding currency reform would be faithfully carried out, a rise began in the stock market which lasted until September. Governments in the month of July sold at 126⅞, keeping well up to this price until October, when they made a further advance to 128¼. In November a new high record was established, at 129½, but this was passed in December, when sales were made at 129⅝.

In the present year the new 4s sold at 129¾ on Jan. 12, from which price they have declined to 124¼, this quotation being made on Friday last.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 26, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., Feb. 26. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ending Feb. 26, 2,421,725.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ending Feb. 26. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. Feb. 26, 1898.
*187½ Feb. 10.	100 Feb. 15.	112	116	— 1	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	2	125	126	116	120	150	2,122
23¾ Jan. 10.	17½ Feb. 23.	17	18	— 2½	American Cotton Oil	20,337,100			19	19½	17½	17½	13¾	2,145
†74 Feb. 1.	70 Feb. 24.	73	...	— 3½	American Cotton Oil pf	10,186,600	Dec. 1, '97.	3	73	73	70	71½	69	630
120 Feb. 14.	117⅝ Jan. 3.	125	128	— ⅞	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 8, '98.	$3	127	127	126¼	126½	111¾	598
9½ Jan. 26.	6¾ Jan. 20.	7½	7¾	— ⅝	American Spirits Manufacturing	28,000,000							14¾	5,770
2¾ Feb. 7.	1⅝ Jan. 3.	1⅝	2	— 1/16	American Spirits Manufacturing pf	7,000,000			20	20	19	19	34	1,001
145 Jan. 7.	120⅝ Feb. 24.	122⅝	123	— 6¼	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Jan. 5, '98.	3	128	128⅝	120⅞	122⅝	117¼	349,887
118 Jan. 6.	116 Feb. 21.	116½	111½	— 1	American Sugar Refining Company pf	36,968,000	Jan. 5, '98.	1¾	111½	112	110	111½	103⅜	8,821
*93 Feb. 11.	*90 Jan. 5.	99	92	—	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1¼	92	92	91½	91½	86¾	90
93⅝ Feb. 11.	83¾ Jan. 24.	88¾	89¼	— 2⅞	American Tobacco	17,900,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	91	91½	87¾	88⅝	75½	48,115
†187½ Feb. 18.	*122 Jan. 26.	113½	119	— 3½	American Tobacco pf	11,935,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	117	117	115	115	102⅜	621
45 Feb. 8.	*11⅝ Jan. 19.	13	13	—	Ann Arbor	3,250,000			12½	12½	12½	12½	...	100
40¾ Feb. 7.	34 Jan. 4.	35	36	— 2¾	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000			35⅞	35⅞	34	34⅝	26	870
13⅜ Feb. 7.	10⅜ Feb. 24.	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000			12	12	10⅜	11⅜	12⅜	17,718
28⅜ Feb. 8.	26 Feb. 24.	24⅜	27⅛	— 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf	116,657,800			29¼	29¼	26	27⅜	23⅜	42,009
19 Feb. 3.	12⅜ Jan. 25.	16	17	—	Baltimore & Ohio	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	18	18½	15½	16⅜	15½	3,025
7⅜ Feb. 3.	5¼ Jan. 18.	6¼	6⅝	— ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf	20,000,000				6¾	6⅜	6¼	...	1,213
5½ Jan. 21.	2¾ Feb. 24.	3	3¼	— ⅜	Bay State Gas	50,000,000				3⅝	3⅜	3½	11⅞	11,040
43¼ Feb. 18.	36½ Jan. 5.	38¾	38⅞	— 3⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000				42¼	36¾	38⅝	20⅜	70,735
128 Jan. 24.	114½ Feb. 24.	115	116¾	— 4¼	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	120	120	114½	116	...	1,617
6¼ Jan. 8.	3¼ Feb. 23.	...	4½	—	Brunswick Company, 2d in. paid	5,000,000				3½	4¼	3½	...	400
30¾ Jan. 6.	28 Jan. 20.	28	30⅜	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000			29	29	29	29	...	546
51⅝ Feb. 5.	46½ Feb. 24.	47½	49	— 2½	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	51½	51½	46½	49	45	10,443
90¾ Jan. 20.	81½ Feb. 19.	83	83¼	+ 2	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1½	82	85½	81½	83¼	...	3,320
*114½ Feb. 4.	115 Jan. 4.	12	14	..	Central Pacific	67,275,500	Jan. 3, '98.	½	13½	13½	12	13½	10⅜	295
24⅞ Feb. 1.	19⅝ Feb. 24.	20½	20⅝	— 1⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	30,497,600			21⅞	21⅞	19⅝	20½	17¾	31,455
166¾ Jan. 5.	*168¾ Feb. 11.	162	...	— 1	Chicago & Alton	18,751,190	Dec. 1, '97.	1¾	165¼	165¼	165	165	165¼	247
103¾ Feb. 11.	91½ Feb. 24.	93¾	94	— 5¾	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Dec. 15, '97.	1	96⅛	96⅛	91½	93⅝	75⅛	153,748
60¾ Feb. 1.	55 Jan. 5.	54½	56	— 1½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,500			56	56	55	55	...	300
118¾ Feb. 1.	102 Jan. 7.	107	110	— 1½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	4,630,799	Jan. 3, '98.	1½	108½	108½	108½	108½	96⅝	190
16¼ Jan. 8.	9½ Feb. 24.	10⅝	10⅞	— 1⅝	Chicago Great Western	20,580,245			12⅜	12⅜	9½	10⅞	...	15,524
36⅞ Jan. 28.	30 Feb. 25.	30	32	— ⅞	Chicago Great Western pf. A	11,157,000			32	32	30	30	...	200
25⅝ Jan. 14.	*20 Feb. 21.	20	24⅜	..	Chicago Great Western pf. B	7,444,190			22⅜	22⅜	20	20	...	70
10¼ Jan. 14.	7 Feb. 24.	7½	8	— 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			8¼	8¼	7	8	...	1,135
33½ Jan. 22.	27 Feb. 24.	27½	27½	— 2	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	8,883,750			29	29	27	27⅜	...	2,105
97¼ Jan. 12.	91¼ Feb. 24.	92¾	92⅝	— 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	48,027,261	Oct. 21, '97.	3	94⅝	94⅜	91¼	92⅝	76⅞	185,031
149½ Feb. 16.	142⅞ Jan. 3.	145½	146	— 3¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	30,792,900	Oct. 21, '97.	3½	147½	147½	145½	145½	133⅜	2,555
130½ Feb. 11.	119½ Jan. 4.	121	121¼	— 4½	Chicago & Northwestern	38,086,383	Jan. 7, '98.	2½	123⅜	124½	119½	121	105⅝	20,116
174 Feb. 19.	162 Jan. 3.	173½	174¾	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,386,600	Jan. 7, '98.	1¾	174	174	174	174	154	570
94½ Jan. 28.	81¼ Feb. 24.	85¼	85⅞	— 5⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	90	90	81½	85⅝	67⅝	68,631
9¾ Feb. 5.	4½ Jan. 3.	9	9½	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000			8½	9	7½	9	...	3,338
33 Feb. 5.	22½ Jan. 3.	28	28¾	— ⅞	Chicago Terminal & Transfer pf	17,000,000			28	29	27½	28⅝	...	2,739
38¾ Jan. 31.	29⅝ Feb. Chi. 24.	30⅜	31⅜	— 2¾	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	27,987,535	Aug., '93.	1½	34	34	30	31½	26¾	6,401
19¼ Jan. 12.	13¾ Feb. 24.	13¾	13⅝	— 1⅞	Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			15½	15½	12¾	13½	...	6,655
50¼ Feb. 9.	47 Feb. 23.	45	49	— 2⅝	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '96.	1	48	48	47	47	...	200
26⅜ Jan. 11.	20 Feb. 24.	20¼	20⅜	— 1⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron	11,000,000			20¼	21⅜	20	20¾	21⅜	600
7⅞ Jan. 13.	5 Feb. 24.	5⅞	6	— 1⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. paid	47,000,000			6¼	6¼	5	5⅞	4	650
8¼ Feb. 10.	5¼ Jan. 3.	6½	7	— ⅝	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,898,800			6⅜	6⅝	6	6½	4¼	1,302
195¼ Jan. 25.	176 Jan. 3.	182¼	183	— 7	Consolidated Gas	36,230,000	Dec. 15, '97.	2	185¾	185¾	180	182½	154	15,179
37⅞ Jan. 24.	30 Jan. 12.	30½	33	— 1½	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Feb. 10, '98.	1	33	32½	31	31	...	510
91 Feb. 15.	85 Jan. 7.	86½	88¼	— 1½	Consolidated Ice pf	3,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	88½	88½	88½	88½	...	100
114½ Feb. 3.	108¾ Feb. 24.	109	110	— ⅝	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¼	111¼	111¾	108¾	109	107½	2,163
159 Feb. 5.	150¾ Jan. 21.	150	152½	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000			152½	152½	150	150	154¾	90
52 Feb. 9.	46 Jan. 3.	47⅞	49¾	— ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	48½	48½	46¼	48	40⅝	7,365
15½ Feb. 2.	11 Feb. 24.	11½	14	— 3⅝	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,000			11	11	11	11	...	100
6¾ Feb. 14.	53 Feb. 2.	...	...	— 3⅝	Detroit Gas	4,000,000			59	58½	57	57	...	500
7⅛ Feb. 5.	5⅝ Feb. 24.	5½	7	—	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	10,000,000			5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...	175
†185 Jan. 20.	127½ Jan. 3.	...	...	— 8¾	Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	7,468,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	133	133	131	131	105¼	305
111 Feb. 8.	*108 Feb. 25.	...	...	—	Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	108¾	108¾	108	108	69¾	30
16¼ Feb. 1.	13⅞ Feb. 25.	14½	14¾	— ⅝	Erie	100,000,000			14⅝	14⅝	13⅞	14½	14⅞	4,580
43⅜ Feb. 11.	37 Jan. 4.	39¼	39⅜	— 1	Erie 1st pf	30,000,000			39½	39⅜	37⅞	39¼	34	9,512
21⅝ Feb. 11.	18¼ Jan. 22.	18	19¼	— ¼	Erie 2d pf	1,606,000			18⅜	19	18¼	19	...	300
39⅝ Feb. 7.	*30½ Jan. 24.	32	32¼	— 2⅜	General Electric	30,460,000	Aug., '93.	2	33⅝	34⅝	30½	32¼	35	20,953
162 Feb. 4.	130 Jan. 12.	154	158	— 2	Great Northern pf	25,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	156	155	149	155	...	1,068
*32½ Feb. 24.	*30 Jan. 7.	30	40	—	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000			32½	32½	32½	32½	...	10
92½ Feb. 10.	*91 Feb. 24.	92	97	—	H. B. Claflin Co	3,329,100	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	92	92	92	92	...	135
36¼ Feb. 15.	28¾ Jan. 13.	29¾	30	— 3¼	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000			32	32¼	29	29¼	...	1,010
*46½ Jan. 26.	4– Feb. 1.	45	47	+ 1	Homestake	18,630,600	Feb. 25, '98.	25c	46	46	46	46	...	245
108⅞ Jan. 31.	100 Feb. 24.	100⅜	101¼	— 2¼	Illinois Central	52,500,000	Sep. 1, '97.	2½	103¼	103¼	100	101¾	92½	9,528
55⅜ Jan. 29.	46 Feb. 25.	46	48¼	— 1½	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,635	July, '90.	1	50½	50½	46	45½	36½	1,795
9½ Jan. 13.	7⅞ Feb. 25.	7⅞	8	— ⅛	Iowa Central	8,457,425			7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	...	120
35 Jan. 8.	28 Feb. 24.	28	29	— 4	Iowa Central pf	5,569,376	Apl. 1, '92.	1	30	30	28	28½	25	1,145
24½ Feb. 10.	19½ Feb. 26.	20	21½	— 2¾	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	19,883,000			23	23⅝	19½	20½	...	1,600
34 Feb. 25.	*33 Feb. 7.	33	35	—	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1	34	34	34	34	32	154
43 Jan. 19.	39¼ Feb. 24.	41	42	— ¾	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	41⅝	41⅝	39¼	41	24	4,765
94½ Jan. 14.	90 Feb. 19.	90	92	—	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	3	90½	90½	90½	90½	71½	24
18⅝ Feb. 1.	15 Feb. 23.	15¼	15⅝	— 1¼	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			16	16	15	15⅝	18¼	805
76¼ Feb. 8.	69¾ Feb. 24.	70	72	— 3	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	72¼	72¼	69¾	70	66¾	1,534
194¾ Jan. 29.	170¾ Jan. 4.	191	192¼	— ½	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 1, '98.	3	192¼	192½	190	191½	161	10,081
50 Feb. 5.	40 Jan. 20.	40	50	— 4	Long Island	12,000,000			42	42	42	42	49	100
60½ Jan. 31.	52 Feb. 24.	54½	54⅝	— 2¼	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	57	57	53	54⅝	50¾	64,856
120¼ Jan. 14.	98 Feb. 24.	101½	102	— 12¾	Manhattan Consolidated	30,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	113½	113½	98	101¾	89½	125,334
145½ Feb. 10.	145 Feb. 10.	...	...	—	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	5	145	145	145	145	...	10
171½ Feb. 14.	128¾ Jan. 4.	137½	137⅝	— 17¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	153	153¼	132	137⅜	...	48,873
114⅝ Feb. 8.	100 Jan. 4.	106	107½	— 4	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	109	109	103½	106	90	8,336
30⅞ Feb. 15.	25 Jan. 5.	26½	27	— 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			28	28	25⅝	28	...	2,110
88¼ Feb. 15.	*85 Feb. 24.	84	87	—	Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	2,500,000			85	85	85	85	...	37
59⅜ Feb. 15.	53 Feb. 24.	53	55	— 3½	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	56½	56½	53	53¼	46	760
65 Feb. 4.	57 Jan. 20.	59½	62	+ ½	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000			59⅝	60	59⅜	60	47½	1,200
14¼ Jan. 26.	11¼ Feb. 24.	11⅜	12	— ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			12¾	12¾	11¼	11⅞	12¾	4,150
41 Jan. 28.	33½ Jan. 5.	36½	37	— ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	13,000,000			38	37	34½	36½	30½	15,201
35⅜ Jan. 28.	24 Feb. 24.	26⅜	27	— 4½	Missouri Pacific	47,442,375			30½	30½	24	26⅞	21	40,921
32½ Feb. 7.	27 Feb. 24.	27½	28	— 2	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600			28	28	27	28	...	650
*175 Jan. 14.	*167 Jan. 4.	171	174	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3½	173½	173½	170¼	170¼	165	320
37⅜ Jan. 7.	30 Feb. 24.	30⅜	30½	— 3⅜	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	33⅞	33⅞	30	30½	23¼	8,606
109½ Feb. 10.	103¼ Feb. 24.	103½	105	— 2¾	National Lead Company pf	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¾	106½	106½	103¼	104	90¾	1,842
19 Jan. 14.	17 Jan. 4.	16½	17	— ½	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sep. 16, '95.	1	18½	18½	17	17	13½	750
98½ Jan. 8.	80 Feb. 24.	92	92½	— 3⅜	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	94⅝	94⅝	89	92	86¾	18,485
110¾ Jan. 28.	105¾ Jan. 3.	112½	113⅜	— 3⅜	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	115	115½	109½	112⅛	83⅜	91,553
*195½ Feb. 2.	184 Jan. 4.	185	188	— 4⅜	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,636,500	Dec. 3, '97.	2	190	190	190	190	174	115
15⅞ Jan. 31.	12½ Feb. 24.	13⅜	12¾	— 1⅜	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000			13¼	13½	12½	12⅝	11¼	550
76 Jan. 31.	*67 Jan. 22.	88	73	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mch. 2, '96.	5	73	73	73	73	...	100
40¾ Jan. 29.	35 Jan. 7.	34	35¼	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000			35	35	35	35	...	400
*123⅜ Feb. 16.	121 Jan. 4.	...	...	—	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Jan., '98.	1¼	123½	123½	123½	123½	...	10
13 Jan. 5.	8 Jan. 8.	13	14	— ¼	New York, Susquehanna & Western	12,451,000			14	14	14	14	8¾	600
38 Feb. 11.	23 Jan. 10.	33½	34	— ½	New York, Susquehanna & Western pf	12,951,100	Nov. 1, '93.	1¼	34½	34½	32½	34	24½	2,550
17 Feb. 7.	14¼ Jan. 26.	13⅜	16¼	— 1⅜	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000			15	15	15	15	...	335
56¼ Feb. 7.	45½ Feb. 24.	47⅝	48¼	— 3½	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Feb. 23, '98.	1	50	50	45½	47⅜	...	24,966
6¾ Feb. 17.	4¼ Jan. 15.	6⅝	5⅞	— ⅛	North American	39,733,600			6⅜	5⅞	5¼	5½	4⅜	9,855
28⅝ Jan. 31.	19 Feb. 24.	21⅞	22	— 2¼	Northern Pacific	79,800,000			23⅞	23⅞	19	21⅞	14½	59,297
63 Jan. 31.	58 Jan. 5.	61⅜	61⅝	— 1⅞	Northern Pacific pf	75,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	63	63	58⅞	61⅜	38⅝	113,461
*3⅜ Feb. 10.	3¼ Jan. 4.	3	5	..	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	3½	3½	3½	3½	...	50
18⅞ Feb. 2.	15 Feb. 24.	15⅜	15½	— 1	Ontario & Western	58,118,082			16½	16½	15	15½	14⅝	9,195
30½ Jan. 22.	19 Jan. 3.	26½	28	— 2¾	Oregon Improvement, 5th in. pd	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	28	28	25¾	26½	...	1,085
64¼ Feb. 1.	35½ Jan. 4.	47	50	— 4½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000			50	50¾	46	46	...	1,127
72½ Jan. 20.	68 Jan. 3.	67	70	— 8	Oregon Railroad & Navigation pf	11,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1	68½	68½	68	68	41	330
33⅜ Feb. 17.	19⅞ Jan. 3.	27½	29	— 1½	Oregon Short Line	24,778,600			29½	31	27	28½	...	3,478
32⅜ Feb. 4.	26¼ Feb. 24.	27	27½	— 3½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1	30¼	30½	26¼	27⅜	25⅜	10,586
*350 Feb. 25.	*250 Feb. 25.	340	...	—	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	4	350	350	350	350	...	13
120⅝ Feb. 7.	111¼ Feb. 24.	114½	115	— 2¼	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250			116¼	116¼	111½	114½	...	20,285
99½ Feb. 11.	88⅝ Feb. 24.	90⅞	91½	— 3	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '98.	1½	93½	93½	88⅜	90⅝	...	95,290
1½ Feb. 11.	⅞ Jan. 7.	⅞	1⅛	— ⅜	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000			1⅛	1⅛	⅞	1	...	800
46¼ Feb. 7.	38¾ Jan. 5.	43½	44½	— 1½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,354,827			44	44	43¾	43½	49½	4,830
71 Feb. 7.	64½ Jan. 18.	...	68	— 8½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	22,658,460	Jan. 27, '96.	2	68	68	66	66½	...	450
*171½ Feb. 11.	*168 Feb. 23.	168	...	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Jan. 4, '98.	1¾	168	168	168	168	...	10
189¾ Feb. 11.	173 Jan. 4.	177	178¼	— 5¼	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Nov. 16, '97.	2	180	180¾	175	178	156⅞	7,052
23⅝ Jan. 6.	18 Feb. 24.	18½	18⅝	— 1⅞	Reading	69,900,000			20¼	20⅞	18	18½	...	24,105
54½ Feb. 3.	41¼ Feb. 24.	44¼	44½	— 4⅜	Reading 1st pf	28,000,000			48	48	41¼	44¼	40⅜	32,564
29 Jan. 6.	21¼ Feb. 24.	22½	23	— 3⅜	Reading 2d pf	42,000,000			25½	25½	21¼	23	30	20,225
*194 Feb. 15.	*182 Jan. 26.	180	...	— ⅞	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan., '98.	4	183⅝	183⅝	183⅝	183⅝	...	100
25 Feb. 11.	*21¼ Jan. 11.	...	...	—	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000			23	23	22	23	...	525
8¾ Feb. 11.	5¾ Feb. 24.	6	7	— 1¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,600,000			6¾	7	5¾	6	...	1,850
56 Feb. 10.	45 Feb. 24.	47½	49½	— 7¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	5,497,600	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	50	50¼	45	45	...	628
22⅜ Feb. 10.	16 Feb. 23.	15⅝	17	— 1⅜	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	3,430,000			17	18	16	16¼	...	910
7¾ Jan. 8.	6⅝ Feb. 23.	6¾	7	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	29,000,000			6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	5¼	500
58½ Feb. 7.	53½ Jan. 24.	54¾	55¼	— 1⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	56	56	54½	54⅞	39⅞	2,231
28 Feb. 8.	22½ Feb. 24.	24⅛	24½	— 1⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	16,000,000			26	26	22½	24½	15¾	4,169
5 Feb. 2.	3¾ Jan. 4.	4	5	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000				4	4	4	3⅜	3,090
11 Jan. 27.	9 Jan. 24.	9	10	— ½	St. Louis Southwestern pf	20,000,000			9⅜	9⅜	9	9¼	10½	738
*88 Feb. 15.	80¼ Feb. 23.	80	85	— 7¾	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,762,686	Sep. 1, '97.	2½	80¼	80½	80¼	80¼	...	100
136 Feb. 11.	*121½ Jan. 5.	132	138	..	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	135	135	135	135	117	110
79 Feb. 11.	67 Feb. 24.	71	71¼	— 4¼	St. Paul & Omaha	18,559,187	Feb. 21, '98.	2	73	74	67	70¾	51½	8,865
151½ Jan. 22.	*148 Jan. 5.	150½	155	—	St. Paul & Omaha pf	11,259,912	Feb. 21, '98.	3½	150	150½	150	150½	135	390
22 Jan. 12.	19 Feb. 24.	19	19½	— ½	Southern Pacific	70,006,100			19¾	19½	19	19½	14¾	1,560
9¾ Feb. 10.	8¾ Feb. 25.	8¾	8⅝	— ½	Southern Railway	120,000,000			8¾	9	8¾	8½	9½	5537
33¼ Feb. 11.	26 Feb. 24.	28⅜	28⅝	— 1⅝	Southern Railway pf	54,300,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1	30	30	26½	28⅝	28⅝	24,227
5⅝ Feb. 16.	3¼ Jan. 3.	4½	4½	— ⅜	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½	10⅜	170
28½ Jan. 11.	19 Feb. 24.	19⅝	20½	— 2⅞	Tennessee Coal and Iron	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	22⅜	22⅜	19	20	29¼	17,435
12⅝ Feb. 15.	10 Feb. 24.	10⅜	10½	— 1⅝	Texas Pacific	38,710,900			11⅜	11⅜	10	10⅜	9¼	7,880
194½ Feb. 17.	164 Jan. 5.	187½	190	+ 2	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Nov. 29, '97.	2	185	190	178	188	155	2,435
39½ Feb. 2.	25½ Jan. 3.	30⅜	30⅝	— 1½	Union Pacific, all in. paid	60,868,500	Apl. 1, '84.	3½	31⅜	31⅜	28⅜	30½	...	70,952
22½ Feb. 23.	21 Feb. 23.	22¾	23½	..	Union Pacific, new	.....	.....	..	21⅞	22⅝	21	22¾	...	2,100
63⅜ Feb. 2.	51 Feb. 24.	54⅛	54⅝	— 4⅜	Union Pacific pf, new	.....	.....	..	57½	57½	51	54¼	...	163,711
10¾ Feb. 18.	6⅜ Jan. 5.	8¾	9	— ⅝	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, t. r.	29,380,182			9¼	9½	8¼	8⅞	...	8,770
*45 Feb. 9.	40 Jan. 5.	42	45	..	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1½	44½	45	43	43	39⅜	115
7⅜ Feb. 7.	6¼ Feb. 25.	6½	7	— ¼	United States Leather	61,509,900			6⅝	7	6¼	6¾	6	845
67 Jan. 31.	59⅞ Feb. 24.	61	61¾	— 1½	United States Leather pf	60,909,900	Jan.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 26, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending Feb. 26.$17,005,300

	Week Ending Feb. 26, 1898.				
	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Albany & Susquehanna con. 6s	117	117	117	117	1
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114	114	114	114	1
American Tobacco scrip	82	82	79	79½	22
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	85	85	84	84	29
Atchison, Col. & Pac. 1st, tr. r	32	32	32	32	8
Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fé general 4s	92¼	92⅝	89½	90⅝	344
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	61⅝	61⅝	58	59½	3,086
Austin & Northwest 1st 6s	85½	85½	85	85	21
Broadway & Seventh Ave. consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	7
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	95	95½	92	94¼	150
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, tr r	83	83	83	83	10
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	98½	98½	97	97	19
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114½	114½	112½	112½	52
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. gen. 5s	106	106	106	106	10
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110½	110½	110	110⅛	21
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	8
Central of Georgia 1st income 5s	39½	39½	39	39	12
Central of Georgia 2d income 5s	13	13	12½	12⅝	24½
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	90	90	88	88	5
Central Railroad & Banking Co. Ga., c. t. 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½	1
Central Pacific land grant 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	5
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114	114	114	114	11
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	114	114	114	114	15
Central Pacific 1st, San Joaquin 6s	105	105	105	105	1
Central Pacific land grant 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	5
Central Pacific extended 5s	102	103½	102	103	26
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	83⅜	83⅜	80	82	240
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 6s	116	116¼	115½	115½	54
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	5
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy conv. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	10
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy sinking fund 5s	107	107	107	107	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	2
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	99¼	99½	97½	97½	42
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy debenture 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	15
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	112½	112½	111	111	12
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	106	106	105½	105½	19
Chicago, Indiana & Louis. refunding 6s	101	102	101	102	5
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	85½	85½	85	85¼	140
Chi., St. Paul, Minneapolis & Om. con. 7s	137	137¼	137	137¾	6
Cleve., Cin., Chi & St. L. 1st St. L. Div. 4s	97	97½	97	97½	9
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, t. r	65¾	66⅜	65	66¾	23
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r., $45 pd	80⅞	80⅞	76	77	25
Consumers' Gas, Chicago, 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	94	94	93½	94	6
Denver & Rio Grande 1s	110½	110½	110½	110½	7
East Tenn., Vir. & Georgia con. 5s	111	111	111	111	30
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	116	116	116	116	5
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y. 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	6
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Erie 1st extended 4s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Erie Consolidated 7s	147½	147½	146	146	2
Erie prior lien 4s	91⅝	91½	89½	90	128
Erie general lien 4s	72½	72⅝	70	70½	191
Erie 5th ext. gold 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	72	72	70	70	20
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	8
Galveston, H. & Harrisburg 5s	92	92	91½	91½	13
Gal., Harrisburg & San An., Mex. & P. 5s	95	95¼	95	9⅜	17
General Electric debenture 5s	101	101	101	101	1
Georgia Pacific 1st 5-6s	120¼	120¼	120	120	6
Hannibal & St. Joseph Consol. 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	5
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	23
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	18
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	102	102	102	102	2
Illinois Central 3½s, registered	101	101	101	101	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	88	88	87½	87½	7
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Iowa Central 1st 5s	103	103	100	100	26
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	82¼	82¼	82½	82⅜	2
Kansas City P. & Gulf 1st 5s	81	81	79	79	56
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	72	72	72	72	5
Kansas Pacific consol. gold 6s, tr. rects	106	106	106	106	1
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	89¾	89¾	87	88	132
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	63	63	60½	60½	204
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	84	84	81½	82⅞	32
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	46	46	46	46	8
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	3
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	103	103½	103	103	50
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	101
Lake Shore 1st coupon 7s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2
Lake Shore 2d 7s, coupon	120	120⅞	120	120	17
Lake Shore 3½s, registered	106	106	106	106	2
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s	92	92	92	92	4
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	3
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s assented	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	3
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre M. 5s	93	93	93	93	1
Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	121	121	121	121	4
Louisville & Nashville consol. 7s	103	103	103	103	2
Long Dock 6s	139	139	139	139	5
Louisville & Nashville cali trust 5s	106	106⅝	106	106⅝	5
Louis. & Nash., So. & No. Ala. gtd. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	10
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s	89½	89½	87¼	88⅝	152
Louis., New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	112	112	112	112	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	97	97	96¼	96⅜	12
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	113⅜	113⅜	111	112	138
Mexican International consol. 4s	72	72⅝	71⅜	72⅜	111
Michigan Central consol. 7s	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	1
Michigan Central 6s, 1909	122	122	122	122	2
Michigan Central mtge. 4s	106	106	106	106	1
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Wis. 1st 6s	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	5
Mil., Lake Shore & Wes. 6s, Ashland Div	135	135	135	135	3
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & W. ext. & imp. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	107½	107½	107	107	11
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	98	98	96¾	96¾	25
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	79	79	79	79	11
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	99	99	95½	96¼	112
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	78	78	76¾	78	40
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	121	121	121	121	3
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas 7s	127	127	127	127	5
Morris & Essex Canal 7s, gtd	142	142	142	142	8
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis con. 5s	105	105	104	104¾	33
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	20
New York Central debenture 5s	112	112	112	112	6
New York Central reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116½	116½	116½	116½	22
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	106¾	106¾	105½	105½	27
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, coupon	109½	109½	109¾	109¼	2
New York, Lackawanna & West. 1st 6s	138	138	138	138	3
New York, Ontario & Western rfdg. 4s	101¾	103	100	100⅝	10
New York, Susquehanna & West. gen. 5s	94	94	91	91½	55
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	108	108	108	108	6
New York, Sus. & Western Terminal 5s	111½	111½	80½	111¼	2
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	82	82	80½	81	103
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	61¼	61¾	60	60⅜	354½
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, coupon	119	119	118	118½	13
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	118½	118½	118½	118½	5
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	96¾	96¾	94¾	95⅞	205½
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	107	107	106¾	106¾	30
Northern Railway of California 5s	102¼	102¼	102½	102½	12
Northwest consol. 7s	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	3
Northwest gold 7s	116½	116⅞	116¼	116⅞	1
Northwest debenture 6s, 1933	117	117⅞	117	117⅞	7
Northwest debenture 6s, 1913, registered	119	119	119	119	10
Northwest 25-year debenture 5s	110⅝	110½	110½	110¾	5
Northwest 30-year debenture 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	2
Ohio Southern 1st 6s	84½	84½	84½	84½	18
Oregon Improvement con. 5s, 5th in. paid	61	61	55	57	320
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, trust receipts	112	112	109	109	20
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	101½	102	98	99	93½
Oregon Short Line 6s	124	124	123	123	6
Oregon Short Line In. R. and col. trust	45½	46	44	45½	87
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	67¼	67¼	64	65	75
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	96¾	96¾	94½	94⅝	77
Oregon Railway and Navigation 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	5
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	103	103	103	103	2
Peoria & Pekin Union 2d 4s	86¼	86¼	86½	86½	4
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, series B	112⅝	112½	112½	112⅞	11
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	5
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	83¾	83¾	81	81	113
Reading general 4s	84⅞	85	82¾	83	575
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	82¾	82¾	81	81	20
Rock Island 5s, coupon	105¾	105¾	105¼	105⅜	311
Rock Island 5s, registered	105¾	105¾	105½	105⅝	35
Rock Island debenture 5s	107½	107½	107¼	107¼	15
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens. con. 5s	122½	122½	122	122	2
St. Joseph & G. I. 1st 2-3-4s	73	73	73	73	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	92½	92½	88	88	143
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s, stamped	96	96	96	96	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 1st extended 4½s	107½	107½	107¼	107¼	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 2d	105	105	105	105	15
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s	74	74	73	73⅝	95
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class A	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	2
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class C	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	109¾	104	109¼	109¼	16
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	75	75	74	74	26
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	28	28	28	28	3
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pacific & Western 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	6
St. Paul 1st, Wiscons'n & Minnesota 5s	115	115	115	115	1
St. Paul 1st Southern Minnesota 5s	121	121	121	121	1
St. Paul Terminal 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	2
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Mo. River 5s	115	115	115	115	5

BONDS.

	Week ending Feb. 26, 1898.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	106½	106½	106	106	14
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	109	109	109	109	13
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba con. 6s	129	129	128	128	4
St. Paul, M. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	108	108	108	108	...
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	97½	97½	7
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	61½	61½	59½	60	189
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	96	96	96	96	1
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	98	98⅞	96	96⅞	25
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	108¼	108¼	108	108	20
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	103	103	102	102⅜	43
Southern Railway 5s	92	92½	90	90⅝	184
Standard Rope & Twine income 5s	13½	13½	13½	13½	5
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	56	57	56	57	5
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s	98⅜	98⅜	98	98¼	29
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Tenn. Div. 6s	86	86	84	84	7
Terminal of St. Louis con. 5s	106½	107	106½	107	13
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	101	101	99	99½	101
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	34	34	31¼	33⅜	555
Third Avenue 5s	124	124	123½	123½	12
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st, t. r	86	86	86	86	1
Union Elevated 1st 5s, trust receipts	85	85	83	83¼	18
Union Pacific, new 4s	94⅜	94⅜	92	93	4,295
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r	57¾	57⅞	54½	55½	635
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado 1st 5s	35	35	35	35	3
United States Leather Company 6s	115	115⅜	115	115⅜	10
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	105½	105½	105	105	10
Virginia Midland gen. 5s, stamped	105½	105½	105½	105½	3
Wabash 1st 5s	109	109	108	108	68
Wabash 2d 5s	80¼	80½	78	78¾	203
West Shore gtd. 4s	110½	110½	110¼	110¾	97
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	109⅞	109⅞	109½	109½	27
Western New York & Penn. gen. 3-4s	53	53	51¼	51¼	19
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Western Union debenture 7s, 1875	105½	105½	105½	105½	3
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	100	100	99¾	99¾	9
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	42⅝	42⅝	39½	41⅜	453
Total sales					$16,846,800

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 26, 1898.

	Week ending Feb. 26, 1898.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, registered	111⅞	111⅞	111¾	111⅞	10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113	113	113	113	13
United States 4s, 1925, registered	127	127	126½	126½	30
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	127½	127½	124½	124½	67½
United States 5s, coupon	113½	113½	113½	113½	6
Total sales					$116,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 26, 1898.

North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	128	128	128	2
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	90	90	90	1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71½	71¼	70¾	70¾	39
Total sales					$42,000
Grand total					$17,005,300

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113⅛	Feb. 4	111¾	Feb. 25	111¾	Feb. 25
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅜	Feb. 8	113	Feb. 25	113	Feb. 25
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129¼	Jan. 11	127½	Jan. 20	126½	Feb. 24
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	124¼	Feb. 25	124½	Feb. 25
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	113½	Jan. 18	113½	Jan. 18
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	113½	Feb. 1	113½	Feb. 21
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	104	Jan. 22	104	Jan. 22

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	101¾	Jan. 19	101¾	Jan. 19
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	89½	Feb. 5	90	Feb. 25
Tennessee Sett. 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5	88	Feb. 5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71½	Jan. 31	69	Jan. 10	70¾	Feb. 24
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	4½	Feb. 15	4½	Feb. 15

STATE AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last sales in 1897 of Government and State Bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A	105¾	Nov. 20	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	106	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107⅞	Oct. 9	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1
Alabama, Class B	104⅝	July 28	United States 2s, reg	96¾	Sept. 10
Alabama, Class C	90	Sept. 27			

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	350	Jan. 25	350	Jan. 25	350	Jan. 25
American Exchange	174	Jan. 31	170	Jan. 6	174	Jan. 31
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 27
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	230	Feb. 16	230	Feb. 16	230	Feb. 16
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	148½	Jan. 4	148½	Jan. 4
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	92½	Feb. 9	92½	Feb. 9
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15
Park	300	Feb. 28	283	Jan. 28	271	Feb. 26
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Importers & Traders'	535	March 23
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Central National	162	Nov. 23	Metropolis	475	April 21
Chatham	298	Nov. 19	New York	240	Dec. 6
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	New York County	800	March 23
Citizens'	130	Mar. 19	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
Columbia	170	May 19	Republic	159	Aug. 17
Commerce	200	Dec. 7	Seaboard	170	July 19
East River	140	Nov. 26	State of New York	114	Dec. 2
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	Third National	85	March 14
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19			

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Feb. 24, 1898	£24,067,215	.....
Feb. 25, 1897	39,069,270	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Feb. 24, 1898	77,261,015	46,510,941
Feb. 25, 1897	76,656,760	49,217,748
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Feb. 24, 1898	30,006,000	15,457,000
Feb. 25, 1897	30,947,200	15,942,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Feb. 24, 1898	46,320,000	12,446,000
Feb. 25, 1897	30,776,000	12,977,000
SPAIN.		
Feb. 24, 1898	9,518,000	10,710,000
Feb. 25, 1897	8,528,000	10,800,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Feb. 24, 1898	2,948,000	6,896,000
Feb. 25, 1897	2,894,000	6,921,000
BELGIUM.		
Feb. 24, 1898	2,874,000	1,437,000
Feb. 25, 1897	2,838,667	1,418,333
Total for the week	£192,728,230	£95,446,941
Total preceding week	192,301,060	95,172,622
Corresponding week last year	191,339,886	97,191,061

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	$803,511,988
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,939,433
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	996,590,616
Balances week ending Feb. 19	48,526,396
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,199,649
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,429,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	928,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,013,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,827,085
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,661,533
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,985,008
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,697,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,689
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,857,281
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,290,981
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	38,617,403
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	865,545,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,770,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	793,521,645
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,220,124
Exchanges week ending Dec 4	798,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,451,913
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	852,151,080
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,889,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	728,626,080
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,061
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	782,068,285
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,103
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	725,052,553
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	43,290,186
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30	680,229,861
Balances week ending Oct. 30	41,276,453
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23	764,568,108
Balances week ending Oct. 23	47,110,718
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16	769,310,395
Balances week ending Oct. 16	42,786,848

*Five days.

	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		1914. Asked.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	90¾	Feb 14	89	Jan 4	89¾	Feb 28	85½
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. 4s, 1995	96	Feb 10	89½	Jan 30	90½	Feb 28	90¾
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	94½	Feb 10	87¾	Jan 6	89¾	Feb 28	80¾
Atlantic & Pacific income	¾	Jan 7	¾	Jan 7	¾	Jan 7	
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934					89	Feb., '98	
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	96	Feb 16	95	Jan 5	98	Feb 19	
Balt. & Ohio 1st ch.Park'b. Br., 1919	118¼	Feb 11	112¾	Jan 20	118¼	Feb 11	117½ 118½
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	103	Feb 9	80	Jan 12	101	Feb 14	96 96
Do., coupons off, registered					76	Dec 16,97	
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	96¼	Feb 15	90	Jan 25	96¾	Feb 15	
Do., do., registered	95	Feb 8	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988					102	May 1, 97	
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd.1990	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990					105¾	Oct., '95	
B. & O. S. W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	100	Jan 10	96¾	Jan 17	99	Feb 7	
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993					90	Jne 9, 97	
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043					47½	Nov., 95	
Do., do., Series B, 2043	5¼	Feb 8	5¼	Feb 8	5¼	Feb 8	
Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919					104½	July, 92	
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con.g.4½s, 1930	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s, 1930					90	Nov 1, 97	
Do., coupon off					90	Nov 1, 97	
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946					103½	Oct 8, 97	
Ohio & Miss. con. sink. fund 7s, 1898					108	Nov 18, 97	
Do., con. 7s, 1898	106¾	Jan 8	104	Jan 20	105¾	Jan 31	
Do., 2d con. 7s, 1911					121	Dec 13,97	
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107¾	Feb 10	105¾	Jan 27	107	Feb 15	107¼
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932					103	April, 92	
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941					115	Sep 15, 97	
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs. 1st g. 6s, 1924	87¼	Feb 9	83	Jan 5	85	Feb 26	83 86
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915					43	Jne 19,97	
Bea. & B.B.Tr.Co.ctfs.,1st gtd.g.5s,1942					70¼	Dec 14,97	
Union El. Tr. Co.ctfs.,1st gtd.g.6s,1937	87¼	Feb 8	83	Jan 6	83½	Feb 26	83 86
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	97	Feb 18	92	Feb 26	94½	Feb 26	
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938					74	Sept., '98	
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	106	Feb 25	104¼	Jan 18	106	Feb 28	105 106½
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943					103	Apr 14,97	118
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913					100	Feb., '96	
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb	4	107½	Jan 20	108¼	Feb 18 107
Do., con. 1st and col. trust g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	107¾	Jan 6	109	Jan 24	
Minn & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927					140	Feb 14,97	
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g.6s, 1920					108	Dec 10,97	
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	
Canada South. 1st. int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	109¾	Jan 6	110¾	Feb 26	
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	108½	Jan 11	110	Feb 24	
Do., do., registered					106	Jan 20,97	
Cant.R.R. & Bldg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	93½	Feb 16	91¼	Feb 23	91¼	Feb 23	
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	116¾	Feb 21	116¾	Feb 21	
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¾	Jan 22	88	Feb 25	88	Feb 26	91
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	39	Feb 26	39	Feb 26	41
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¾	Jan 6	12¼	Feb 24	12¾	Feb 26	
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8¼	Jan 21	7¼	Feb 5	7¾	Feb 10	7
Do., Macon & Nor. Div.1st g.5s,1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95¾	Jan 19	95¾	Jan 19	95¾	Jan 19	
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb	2	104¾	Jan 4	104¾	Feb 17
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902					113¾	Dec 3, 97	
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110¼	Feb 15	110¼	Feb 15	110¼	Feb 15	
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114½	Feb 10	110	Jan 4	114	Feb 24	113¾
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	110	Jan 6	114	Feb 23	113½
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.ass.7s,1900	103½	Feb 18	100	Jan 3	103¾	Feb 28	
Do., 6s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	93	Feb 25	93
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	115	Jan 25	114	Feb 4	114	Feb 26	
N. J. Southern1 int. gtd. 6s, 1899					104	Nov 13, 97	
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	103	Jan 15	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103¾	Feb 22	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs.dep. E.1,1900					100¾	Dec 23,97	
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939					84¼	Sept., 96	
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100¾	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	100¾	Feb 25	
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	101¾	Jan 12	101¼	Jan 3	101¾	Jan 12	
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907					98	Aug 6	
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102¼	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	102¾	Feb 26	
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs.,1st g.6s1938	40	Feb	2	40	Feb	2	40 Feb 2
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101½	Jan	7	101½	Jan	7	101½ Jan 7
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	120	Jan	7	120¾	Feb 14
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¼	Jan 21	120¼	Jan 21	120¼	Jan 21	
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	114	Jan	6	115½	Feb 24 114 115¼
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan	3	114	Feb 7
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	94½	Feb 15	90	Feb 24	92	Feb 26	82
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	103¾	Jan	7	104¾	Feb 9
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	93¾	Jan 24	93¾	Jan 24	
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99¼	Feb 7	95¼	Jan 13	99½	Feb 7	
Ellz. Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104	Jan 13	102	Jan	6	102¼	Feb 23
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	112¼	Feb	7	112¼	Feb	7	112¼ Feb 23 112½
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan	7	110½	Jan	7	111 Jan 7
Do., 2d 7s, 1900					107¼	No 18, 97	
St.L.,Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898					104½	Mar 25,97	
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912					105½	Oct., '95	
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan	5	109¾	Feb	1	109¾ Feb 5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	116½	Feb	4	115¼	Jan	8	116¼ Feb 23
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107¼	Feb	24	104¾	Feb	1	107 Feb 24
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	106	Feb	7	106	Jan	3	107¼ Feb 22
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan	13	110¼	Jan	18	110¾ Feb 21
Do., Iowa Div. sink. fund 5s, 1919	109¼	Feb	17	108¼	Feb	17	109¼ Feb 17
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb	4	102	Jan	7	103½ Feb 17
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101¼	Jan	7	99¼	Feb	26	99½ Feb 26
Do., 4s, 1921					93¾	Dec 3, 97	
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905					107½	Jan., '98	
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	97¼	Feb 25	97¼	Feb 26	96 96¼
Do., do., registered					91	Jly 10, 97	
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	122½	Jan	3	122½	Feb 25
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd.cur.6s,1907	116¾	Feb	3	116¾	Jan	14	116¾ Feb 10
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan	8	129	Jan	14	125 Jan 14
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108	Feb	10	101¼	Jan	11	108 Feb 17
Do., do., registered	101	Jan	4	101	Jan	4	101 Jan 4
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	100	Feb	11	100¾	Jan	14	100 Feb 11
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	113½	Feb	16	112	Feb	25	112 Feb 25
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	80	Feb	10	63	Jan	14	68 Feb 16 65 68
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb	10	97	Jan	7	102 Feb 24 100 104
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Mil. & St. Paul 1st.7s,$ gold R.D.,1902	142	Feb	10	140	Jan	29	142 Feb 10 140 143
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	137¾	Jan	3	137¾	Jan	3	137¾ Jan 3 140 143
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb	16	140	Jan	13	144 Feb 16 141 143
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	142¼	Feb	10	138	Jan	4	142½ Feb 15 141 143
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	142¼	Feb	9	139¾	Jan	7	142½ Feb 9 141 143
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan	19	118¼	Jan	19	119¾ Jan 19
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919					111¾	Sep 15,97	
Do., 1st So. Min. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb	8	118¾	Jan	8	121 Feb 23
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan	13	130	Feb	3	130 Feb 3 130¼
Do., do., 5s, 1910					109	Oct 5, 97	
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan	28	119	Jan	5	121 Feb 17
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan	10	115¾	Jan	6	116¾ Feb 25
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb	10	114¾	Jan	5	115 Feb 25
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan	17	107	Jan	5	110 Jan 17
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921					117	Dec 23,97	
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115¼	Feb	11	114¾	Jan	5	115 Feb 24
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb	7	114	Jan	11	115 Feb 23
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¾	Jan	27	127¼	Jan	5	127¼ Jan 27
Do., cons. sink. fd. 5s, 1916					106¾	July 9, 97	105
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	113½	Jan	17	112¼	Feb	14	112¾ Feb 14 111 113
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb	4	104¾	Jan	10	106 Feb 24 106
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb	19	104¾	Feb	1	105½ Feb 19
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122¼	Jan	19	122¼	Jan	24	122½ Jan 24
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	122	Feb	7	123	Feb	7	123 Feb 7
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan	10	142¼	Feb	14	143¾ Feb 26
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116¾	Feb	15	116¼	Jan	6	116¾ Feb 21
Do., do., registered	116¾	Feb	15	116	Jan	22	116¼ Feb 15
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	117½	Jan	19	116¾	Jan	7	117¾ Feb 10
Do., do., registered					117¾	Jly 13, 97	
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb	2	111¼	Jan	5	111¾ Feb 2
Do., do., registered					109½	Dec 30,97	
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb	2	117¾	Jan	5	117¾ Feb 25
Do., registered	119	Feb	21	118	Jan	18	119 Feb 21
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb	9	110	Feb	7	110¼ Feb 23 109¼
Do., do., registered					108¾	Jly 13, 97	
Do., debenture 6s, 1921					116	Dec 13,97	
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb	7	117¾	Feb	7	117¾ Feb 7
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb	4	105	Feb	15	105 Feb 15
Do., do., registered					100	No 10, 97	
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901					107½	Nov 28, 96	
Des Moines & Minne. 1st 7s, 1907							97
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102	Jan 31	101½	Jan	3	102	Jan 31
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907					127	Au 17, 96	
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan	12	117	Jan	12	117 Jan 12
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909					109	Oct 4, 97	
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910					106	Sep 30,97	
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan	6	136½	Jan	6	136¾ Feb 28
Do., con7. deb. g. 5s, 1907					105½	Feb 24,97	
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117½	Feb	24	116¼	Feb	8	117¾ Feb 24
Do., Michigan div. 1st g. 6s, 1924					131½	Au 30, 97	
Do., Ashland div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb	26	135	Feb	26	135 Feb 26
Do., incomes, 1911					110¼	Jly 2, 97	
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917					134½	Dec 18,97	130
Do., do., registered	131½	Jan	29	131	Feb	14	131 Feb 14
Do., ext. and col. 5s, 1934	106¾	Jan	28	105¼	Jan	6	105¾ Feb 28 105¾ 105¾
Do., do., registered	106	Jan	28	105¾	Jan	8	105¾ Feb 26
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107¾	Feb	2	106¾	Jan	6	107¼ Feb 25
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb	4	85	Jan	15	92 Feb 14
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb	11	68¼	Jan	10	70¼ Feb 11
Do., extension 4s, 1905					83	Mar 15,97	
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb	17	106¾	Jan	10	109 Feb 17
Do., do., small					100	Apr 15,97	
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan	24	136¾	Jan	8	137¼ Feb 21 138
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133	Feb	18	131¾	Jan	11	133 Feb 18
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan	28	132	Jan	6	132¾ Jan 28

	Range for Year 1906. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		1914. Asked.
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919					106	Jly 22, 97	
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s	12¾	Feb	7	11¾	Jan 11	12¾	Feb 17
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	87¾	Feb	7	87¾	Jan 4	88¾	Feb 26 85 88¼
Chi., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905					96¾	Nov., '93	
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937					115	Oct 26,97	
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.6s,1941	111¼	Feb	11	110¼	Jan 31	111¾	Feb 11 115¾
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1923					105¾	Apr., '95	
Clev. & Can. Tr.Co. ctfs. for 1st 5s,1917	75¼	Feb	4	70	Jan 26	73¾	Feb 15 73 76
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993						94	Oct 24, 97
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 12	90	Jan 8	90	Jan 12	
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	95½	Feb 14	95¼	Jan 12	97¼	Feb 24	
Do., do., registered					95¾	Dec 15,97	
Spring & Col. div. 1st g. 4s, 1940						Oct., '95	
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	85¼	Jan 12	87¼	Jan 11	85¼	Jan 12	
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g.4s,1991					85¼	Nov 23, 97	
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	103	Feb 11	101	Jan 30	102	Feb 11	
Do., con 6s, 1920					100	Nov., 94	
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g.5s,1928					114	Oct 7, 97	
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900					107¼	Feb 19,97	
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	78¼	Feb	2	73	Jan 29	78	Feb 18
Do., income 4s, 1990					21	Au 26, 97	
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	103¾	Jan 26	105¾	Jan 25	105¾	Jan 26	
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 27	135	Jan 5	135	Jan 31	
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934					128	No 26, 97	
Cin. & Spfd 1st M.C.C.C.& I.7s,1901					107¼	Oct 16, 97	
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	102½	Jan 11	102¼	Jan 11	102¼	Jan 19	
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938					120¼	July, '98	
Col.Mid Tr.Co. ctfs, 1st g. 6s,asst.,1938	66	Feb 15	64¼	Jan 5	65½	Feb 25	
Do., con. g. 4s, 1940, ass'd,all in paid.	21¼	Jan 7	19¼	Jan 7	20¾	Feb 10	
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con.g.5s,1931					104	May 15, 97	
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. ctfs., $46 paid.	62	Feb 10	54	Jan 7	57	Feb 24	75 80
Dge. gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	55 61
Col. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943					102	Dec., '95	
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	
Syra., Bing. & N.Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan	3	125¼	Jan	3	125¼ Jan 3
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan	4	141½	Jan 31	141½	Feb 11
Do., 7s, 1900						109	No 23, 97
Do., 7s, 1871-1901						112	Dec 10,97
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142	Feb	21	141	Jan 31	142	Feb 21
Do., registered						138	July, '92
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	158¾	Jan	30	138	Feb 26	138	Feb 26 133
Do., construction 5s, 1923						118½	No 17, 97
Warren 2d 7s, 1900						112	May, '93
Del. & Rud. 1st, Penn. Div. 7s, 1917						147½	Au 31, 97 146½
Do., do., registered						143	May 4, 97
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan	26	125¼	Feb 11	125¼	Feb 11
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan	27	117	Feb 23	117	Feb 23
Do., do., registered						116½	Mar 23,97
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921						148¾	Au 18, 97
Do., do., registered					145	Feb 18	144¾ Feb 15 145 Feb 18
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95¾	Feb	2	89¼	Jan	4	94 Feb 28 90 93
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110½	Feb	11	110½	Feb	1	110¼ Feb 21
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	93	Feb	2	85¼	Jan	3	92¾ Feb 15
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	99	Feb	19	97	Jan	6	99 Feb 19
Det.,Mack. & Mar.ld.gr.$1½,Ser.A,1911	17½	Jan	12	17½	Jan	12	17½ Feb 11
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	106¾	Feb	10	104	Jan	3	106¾ Feb 15
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1923	92¼	Feb	11	92¼	Feb	11	92¼ Feb 11
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g.5s,1937	106¾	Feb	18	105	Jan	17	106¾ Feb 18
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb	2	112½	Jan	4	113¾ Feb 23
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919						116¼	Dec 8, 97
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923						112¾	No 12, 97
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920						120½	Oct 29, 97
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	104½	Feb	21	104¼	Feb	21	104¼ Feb 21
Do., 1st con. g. 4s, 1920	147¾	Feb	11	146	Jan	12	146 Feb 26
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan	18	142½	Jan	11	143 Jan 18
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb	25	139	Feb	25	139 Feb 25
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916						141	Sep 10,97
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb	11	106	Feb	11	106 Feb 11
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb	10	111	Feb	26	111 Feb 26
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913						102	Aug., '96
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g.5s,1946						105½	Oct 2, 97
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93½	Feb	7	89½	Feb	24	90 Feb 28 90
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4-4s, 1996	74½	Feb	11	70	Jan	24	70½ Feb 26 70½ 71
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933						65	No 10, 97
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	117	Jan	11	116½	Jan	19	117 Feb 10
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942						76	Dec 10,97 81¼
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923						110	May, '93
Do., Sul. Co. Ech. 1st g. 5s, 1930						110	Sept., '91
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	78	Feb	14	77½	Feb	16	77½ Feb 16
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	117	Feb	9	113½	Jan	4	115 Feb 26 115 117
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	95	Feb	9	89¾	Jan	7	94½ Feb 16
Do., Ft. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939	92¼	Feb	11	83	Jan	5	91½ Feb 18
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s1918						108	Au 14, 97
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943						80¼	May, '96
Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941						106¾	Jly 31, 97
Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g.4-6s,1921	75	Jan	26	70	Feb	25	70 Feb 25 69 71
Ft. Worth & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	59½	Feb	1	54½	Jan	5	58¾ Feb 23 57 60
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1913	92	Feb	15	88¾	Jan	28	91½ Feb 24
Georgia & Ala.Ry.1st pf.g.5s,1945						103	Au 11, 97
Ga., Car & North.1st gtd.g.5s, 1920						83	Jun 23, 97
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	49	Jan	27	49	Jan	27	49 Jan 27
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B				6½	Jan	26	6 Jan 19 9½ Jan 31
Illinois Central 1st g. 4s, 1951	114½	Feb	14	113½	Feb	14	113¾ Feb 26
Do., do., registered							112½ Jly 13, 97
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951						101	Nov 4, 97
Do., registered	102½	Jan	29	101	Feb	24	101 Feb 24
Do., g. 4s, 1952	102	Feb	21	102	Feb	21	102 Feb 21
Do., do., registered	103	Jan	25	103	Jan	25	103 Jan 25
Do., g. 4s, 1953	102½	Feb	2	101½	Jan	27	102 Feb 15
Dd., 2-10s, g. 4s, 1904						100¼	Jan 4, 97
Do., Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	105	Jan	28	105	Jan	28	105 Jan 28
Do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950						102½	Sept., 96
Do., Springfield Div. 3s, 1898						101¼	Jly 9, 97
Do., Middle Div. registered 5s, 1921						116¼	Aug., 95
Chi., St. L. & New Orl. g. 5s, 1951	123¼	Feb	15	123	Jan	19	123¼ Feb 15
Do., registered						118¾	Apr 1, 97
Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	103½	Jan	24	103¼	Jan	24	103½ Jan 24
Ind., Dec. & Wn. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104	Jan	10	100½	Feb	25	100¾ Feb 25
Ind., Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1950	98	Jan	4	96	Jan	22	98 Jan 22
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1943						94½	Nov., 95
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	123¾	Jan	13	121¾	Jan	12	123 Feb 18
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1909	90	Feb	3	85	Jan	11	87¼ Feb 25
Do., 3d g. 4s, 1921	90	Feb	7	44	Jan

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98¼	Jan 13	96¼	Jan 8	96¼ Feb 24	--	--
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	115½	Jan 3	115⅝ Feb 19	--	--
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	104¼	Jan 7	105 Feb 19	--	--
Metro. St. Ry. gen. cl. t. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	111	Feb 25	112 Feb 26	--	--
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	120	Feb 23	120 Feb 26	--	121
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	121½	Jan 3	121½ Feb 19	--	--
Lex. Av. & Pa. Ferry 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 12	121	Feb 21	121 Feb 21	--	--
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	66	Feb 10	66 Feb 10	--	--
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	--	....	--	....	89 April, 90	--	--
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	--	....	--	....	11½ Sep 16,96	--	--
Mexican International 1st g. 4s, 1942	--	....	--	....	69 Mar 10,97	--	--
Do., 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	72⅝	Feb 25	70⅜	Feb 10	72⅝ Feb 26	--	--
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	113⅞	Feb 28	113⅞ Feb 28	--	--
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	106¼	Jan 10	106⅝ Feb 17	--	--
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122 Feb 25	--	--
Do., mortgage 4s	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106 Feb 25	--	--
Do., 8s, 1931	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	127 Jan 10	--	--
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	--	....	--	....	90 Mar., 96	--	--
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	--	....	--	....	42⅜ No 12 96	--	--
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	--	....	--	....	13 Jly 9, 97	--	--
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	--	....	--	....	100 Jan 20,97	--	--
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	--	--
Do., 4s, 1940	--	....	--	....	105¼ Jne 4, 97	--	--
Do., registered	108	Jan 7	108	Jan 7	108 Jan 7	--	--
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	--	....	--	....	143 Jly 22, 97	--	--
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	106¼	Jan 7	107 Feb 25	--	--
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	--	....	--	....	127 Nov 22, 97	--	--
Do., Southwestern ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	--	....	--	....	129 May, 96	--	--
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	--	....	--	....	121½ Au 31, 97	--	--
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91⅝	Feb 4	85⅞	Jan 4	88 Feb 26	87⅝	88
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	63⅜	Jan 27	60¼	Feb 24	60¼ Feb 25	60½	61½
Do., 1st ext. g. 6s, 1944	83⅞	Jan 28	83⅜	Jan 28	83⅜ Jan 28	--	--
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g.5s,1942	85½	Feb 18	81½	Jan 3	82⅞ Feb 26	--	--
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	73	Jan 24	71	Jan 4	72 Feb 25	--	--
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84½	Feb 18	80	Jan 8	84½ Feb 18	--	--
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99½	Feb 14	94	Jan 5	95⅜ Feb 26	--	--
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	100¼	Feb 15	94	Jan 3	95⅞ Feb 26	--	--
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109	Jan 22	107¼	Jan 6	109 Jan 29	108	110
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65½	Jan 19	79 Feb 23	--	--
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72	Feb 4	65	Jan 19	68 Feb 19	--	--
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	103	Feb 26	103 Feb 26	--	--
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	106½	Feb 3	106½	Feb 3	106½ Feb 3	106¼	--
St. L. & I. M. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	107½ Feb 25	--	--
Do., 2d ext. gold 5s, 1946	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	105 Feb 23	--	--
Do., Arkans. Brch. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	106⅜	Jan 3	108 Feb 8	--	--
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld. gr. 5s, 1931	94½	Feb 8	88	Jan 3	88 Feb 26	87½	88½
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	92½	Feb 15	86	Feb 26	88 Feb 26	--	--
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	122	Feb 7	121	Jan 5	123 Feb 7	--	--
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	--	....	--	....	119 Dec 6, 97	--	--
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80¼	Feb 5	76⅝	Feb 24	78 Feb 26	77	77½
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	--	....	--	....	84 April, 96	--	--
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131¼	Feb 3	131	Jan 28	131¼ Feb 15	--	--
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	--	....	--	....	105⅜ Dec 17,97	--	--
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	103	Jan 6	104⅜ Feb 25	--	--
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al. 1917	--	....	--	....	108 Mar., 96	--	--
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	--	....	--	....	105¼ Aug., 94	--	--
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117¼	Feb 8	116	Jan 11	116½ Feb 26	--	117½
Do., do., registered	117¼	Feb 8	116¼	Feb 23	116¼ Feb 23	--	117½
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113	Feb 23	110¾	Jan 11	113 Feb 23	--	113
Do., do., registered	113⅛	Feb 8	110¼	Jan 5	111¼ Feb 14	--	113
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108¼	Feb 21	108¾ Feb 21	--	--
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	103⅞	Jan 19	105 Feb 9	--	105½
Do., do., registered	104⅜	Feb 5	104⅜	Feb 5	104⅜ Feb 5	--	105½
Do., deb. certfs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105	Feb 8	103½	Jan 3	105 Feb 8	--	105½
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	105	Feb 7	105 Feb 7	--	105½
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	109	Jan 4	110½ Feb 28	110¼	110½
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	108½	Jan 5	100½ Feb 25	--	--
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	--	....	--	....	103¾ No 16, 97	--	--
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd.g.4s,Ser.A,1940	--	....	--	....	86 No 15, 97	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	....	--	....	104 Jly 24, 97	--	--
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	109½	Feb 24	109½ Feb 24	--	--
Do., do., registered	109⅜	Jan 27	109½	Jan 27	109½ Jan 27	--	--
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	--	....	--	....	103 May 7, 97	--	--
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s,1922	123	Jan 24	121¾	Jan 10	122 Feb 25	--	--
R., W. & Og. Ter.R.1st gtd.5s,1918	--	....	--	....	109 Jan., 97	--	--
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	--	....	--	....	110 Oct., 94	--	--
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	--	....	--	....	107¼ Oct 14, 97	--	--
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g.4s,1991	--	....	--	....	100 Mar., 96	--	--
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	126 Feb 14	--	--
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	105¼	Feb 24	105¼ Feb 25	105¼	106¼
Do., do., registered	--	....	--	....	103 Nov 4, 97	--	--
N.Y.,N.H. & H.1st registered 4s,1903	--	....	--	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	--	--
Do., con. deb. certfs., $1,000	150	Jan 24	145	Jan 6	149⅜ Jan 25	--	--
Do., do., small certfs., $100	146	Jan 6	145	Jan 6	146 Jan 14	--	--
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	--	....	--	....	123 Jne 16, 97	--	--
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	--	....	--	....	125½ Feb 6, 97	--	--
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119 Feb 11	--	--
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	--	....	--	....	114 May 27, 97	--	--
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108¼	Jan 6	107¼	Jan 25	108 Feb 17	--	--
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102½	Feb 11	97⅛	Jan 7	100¾ Feb 24	100	--
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s,1937	108⅝	Feb 11	103	Jan 6	108 Feb 26	--	--
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84⅜	Jan 6	91 Feb 4	--	--
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98	Feb 7	87	Jan 6	91½ Feb 26	90½	92
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jan 28	110⅜	Feb 2	111½ Feb 23	--	--
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101½	Feb 8	93¾	Jan 3	99¾ Feb 24	--	--
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan	120	Jan 10	121 Feb 16	--	--
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	110¼	Feb 9	116	Jan 3	118½ Feb 25	--	--
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	116⅝	Jan 17	118½ Feb 24	--	--
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	--	....	--	....	128 Dec 8, 97	--	--
Do., do., registered certificates	--	....	--	....	126 Nov 3, 97	--	--
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	97⅜	Feb 11	94¾	Feb 25	96⅞ Feb 26	96¼	96¾
Do., registered	97¼	Feb 7	95⅞	Jan 3	97⅛ Feb 7	--	--
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63½	Jan 31	59⅝	Feb 24	60⅜ Feb 26	60¼	61¼
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	107⅞	Feb 16	104	Jan 5	105⅝ Feb 26	--	--
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	--	....	--	....	106 Jne 26, 97	--	--
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	124½	Feb 7	125½ Feb 9	--	--
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	--	....	--	....	120⅜ Dec 7, 97	--	--
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119⅜	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117 Feb 10	--	--
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	--	....	--	....	101 Feb 23,97	--	--
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	87½	Feb 8	83½	Jan 7	87 Feb 19	--	--
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	79	Jan 4	81 Feb 25	80½	81
Ogden. & L. Chan. 1st con.6s,1920	--	....	--	....	94 April, 96	--	--
Do., do., small	--	....	--	....	82 Feb., 97	--	--
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102½	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼ Jan 26	--	--
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	--	....	--	....	85 Dec 16,97	--	--
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84⅞	Feb 21	80	Jan 7	84⅞ Feb 21	--	--
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 28	10½	Jan 3	14½ Feb 11	--	--
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certfs	14¾	Jan 20	14½	Jan 22	14½ Jan 22	--	--
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	78½	Feb 3	78½ Feb 19	--	--
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	--	....	--	....	108 Sep 21, 97	--	--
Do., en. Trust Co. ctfs. of deposit	112⅜	Feb 8	103¼	Jan 5	109 Feb 25	108	110
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., 5th in. paid	62½	Feb 15	52½	Jan 17	57 Feb 25	50½	57½
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	--	....	--	....	120 Dec 13,97	--	--
Do., 5s, 1928	--	....	--	....	102 May 24, 97	--	--
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	102	Feb 17	96¼	Jan 3	99 Feb 26	99¾	100¼
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	69	Feb 7	53	Jan 5	65 Feb 26	--	65½
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	49	Feb 1	39	Jan 4	45½ Feb 24	45	46
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115	Jan 26	112⅜	Jan 3	114 Feb 26	--	114
Ore. R.R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	93⅜	Jan 4	94⅜ Feb 25	--	--
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	127½	Jan 29	123	Feb 24	123 Feb 24	--	--
Panama sink. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	--	....	--	....	101½ Dec., 96	--	--
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 28	113	Jan 20	113½ Jan 31	112	113
Do., do., registered	--	....	--	....	112½ Dec 21,97	111	112
P., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Feb 8	111⅜	Jan 4	113 Feb 11	--	--
Do., do., Series B, gtd. 1942	113	Jan 21	112	Jan 11	112½ Feb 25	--	--
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	--	....	--	....	111 Jne 17, 97	--	--
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	--	....	--	....	102 Oct 9, 97	--	--
Phila., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	--	....	--	....	111½ July 2, 97	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	....	--	....	109½ Apr 23,97	--	--
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¾	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¾ Jan 25	--	--
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140 Jan 4	--	--
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	--	....	--	....	126 Aug., 96	--	--
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	--	....	--	....	110½ July 8, 97	--	--
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s,1900	--	....	--	....	110½ July 8, 97	--	--
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	--	....	--	....	113½ April, 96	--	--
St. L., Van. & T. H. 2d 7s, 1898	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	102 Jan 24	--	--
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	--	....	--	....	100 No 25, 96	--	--
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941	--	....	--	....	110 Jne 27 96	--	--
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	--	....	--	....	102 No 10, 97	--	--
Penn. R. R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s,1923	--	....	--	....	108 My 12, 97	--	--
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½ Feb 14	--	--
Peo., Dec. & Evy. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	99½	Jan 24	99½	Jan 24	99½ Jan 24	--	--
Do., Evans. div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	--	....	--	....	100 Dec 23,97	--	--
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certfs	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96 Feb 15	--	--
Do., Trust Co. ctfs. for 2d g. 5s,1928	--	....	--	....	14½ Dec 30,97	--	--
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s,1921	--	....	--	....	112½ Mar 8,97	120½	--
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½	Feb 23	86½	Feb 23	86½ Feb 23	--	--
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	--	....	--	....	137 No 17, 97	--	--
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 5s, 1922	--	....	--	....	106½ April, 93	--	--
Pitts., Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	--	....	--	....	124 Mar., 96	--	--
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s,Ser.A & B,1928	--	....	--	....	114 Mar., 93	--	--
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	--	....	--	....	117 Mar., 93	--	--
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	--	....	--	....	95½ April, 95	--	--
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	106⅝	Jan 3	109 Feb 24	--	--
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	--	....	--	....	93 Jly 14, 97	--	--
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	86	Feb 9	77	Jan 7	81 Feb 28	80½	81½
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	--	....	--	....	83½ Mar 1, 97	--	--
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87½	Feb 3	82½	Feb 25	83 Feb 26	82¾	83¼
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	85⅝	Feb 5	81	Feb 26	81 Feb 26	--	82
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94⅝	Feb 16	92¼	Feb 2	94⅝ Feb 16	--	--
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	54 Feb 2	--	--
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	76	Feb 18	70	Jan 5	73 Feb 24	--	--
St. L.A.& T.H.1st & ter.g.5s,1914	--	....	--	....	105 Dec 23,97	--	--
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	--	....	--	....	115 Jan 22,98	--	--
C., St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917	--	....	--	....	108 Jly 1, 97	--	--
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	--	....	--	....	90 No 12, 97	--	--
Do., 2d income 5s, 1931	--	....	--	....	72½ Feb., 98	--	--
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	110	Feb 11	116¼ Feb 23	115⅝	116¼
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	115	Jan 6	116¼ Feb 17	115⅝	116¼
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	115	Jan 6	116¼ Feb 23	115⅝	116¼

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	--	....	--	....	112¾ July, 96	--	--
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	119¾	Feb 8	116¼	Jan 25	119½ Feb 17	118	120
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	105	Jan 26	103¾	Jan 3	103¾ Feb 26	--	--
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	97¼	Feb 15	93	Jan 7	97¼ Feb 15	--	--
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	--	....	--	....	105 Oct 4, 97	--	--
St. L. & San Fran. R.R. g. 4s, 1996	77	Feb 7	72	Feb 24	73¾ Feb 26	--	--
St. L. & San Fran., S.W. Div. 6s, 1947	96	Feb 16	94	Jan 28	96 Feb 15	--	--
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝	Feb 8	73	Jan 4	74 Feb 26	--	--
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	30	Feb 3	27⅜	Jan 14	28 Feb 23	--	--
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	--	....	--	....	90 Nov 8, 97	--	--
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	--	....	--	....	114 Aug., 94	116¼	120
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	107¾	Jan 4	109 Feb 21	108	110
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	123¾	Jan 28	122¾	Jan 7	122¾ Jan 29	--	--
Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	121¾	Jan 10	122 Feb 7	--	--
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	Feb 24	128	Jan 5	128 Feb 26	123	128
Do., do., registered	--	....	--	....	119¾ Sept., 96	--	--
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	106	Jan 4	108 Feb 21	107½	106¾
Do., do., do., registered	--	....	--	....	106½ Mar 29,97	--	--
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	99	Feb 18	94½	Jan 10	97½ Feb 25	97¼	98¼
Do., do., registered	98	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	98 Feb 19	--	--
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122¾	Jan 12	122½	Jan 13	122¾ Jan 13	--	--
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	130	Feb 4	127	Jan 21	127¼ Feb 8	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	....	--	....	115 Apr 24,97	--	--
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109	Feb 9	108	Jan 14	108 Feb 10	108	--
Eastern Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108¼	Jan 14	108½	Jan 14	108½ Jan 14	108	--
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	--	....	--	....	111 No 23, 97	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	....	--	....	115 Apr 24,96	--	--
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	--	....	--	....	100½ Oct 20, 97	--	--
Sav., Flor & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	--	....	--	....	114 Jan 25,97	--	--
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	--	....	--	....	104½ Oct 18, 97	--	--
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104⅝	Feb 5	104⅜	Feb 5	104⅜ Feb 5	--	--
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass.pd	90	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	90 Jan 26	--	--
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	95	Jan 4	98 Feb 25	--	98¼
Southern Pacific Co.							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 29	107	Jan 29	107 Jan 29	--	--
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	104½	Feb 15	100	Jan 17	104½ Feb 15	105½	107
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	95¼	Feb 26	92	Jan 4	95¼ Feb 26	--	--
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	--	....	--	....	102 Nov., 94	--	--
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110⅝	Jan 22	100½	Jan 14	110 Feb 23	--	--
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	--	....	--	....	108 Dec 28,97	--	--
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	80	Jan 11	78¼	Jan 4	79¼ Feb 26	--	--
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	--	....	--	....	114 Nov 17, 97	120¼	--
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127 Feb 26	125½	--
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75 Jan 6	--	--
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	62½	Jan 21	59⅜	Jan 5	60 Feb 26	59⅜	60¼
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	--	....	--	....	111 Mar 1, 97	--	--
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	--	....	--	....	108¼ No 17, 97	--	--
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98⅝	Feb 21	96¼	Jan 3	98½ Feb 26	--	--
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	104	Feb 15	100¼	Jan 4	102¾ Feb 25	102	--
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	110 Jan 24	--	--
Do., do., 1st conl gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97	Feb 19	92¼	Jan 6	96⅝ Feb 25	96	97
Austin & Northw'n 1st gtd. g. 5s,1941	87¼	Jan 15	85	Feb 26	85 Feb 26	85	87
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	106⅝	Feb 17	105¼	Jan 5	106 Feb 26	106	--
Southern R'way 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	94½	Feb 10	90	Feb 24	90⅝ Feb 26	90	--
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100 Feb 16	--	--
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	--	....	--	....	112¾ Au 17, 97	--	--
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	--	....	--	....	119 Dec 22,97	--	--
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107	Jan 31	106¾	Jan 10	107 Feb 9	--	--
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	115	Feb 10	114¾ Feb 17	--	--
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111¾	Feb 9	110¾	Jan 18	111 Feb 25	--	--
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	121	Feb 17	119½	Feb 14	120 Feb 26	--	--
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117¼	Feb 18	117	Jan 29	117 Feb 25	--	--
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125	Feb 14	122	Jan 4	125 Feb 14	--	--
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	--	....	--	....	101 No 22, 97	--	--
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	105	Feb 19	105 Feb 19	--	--
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	105¾	Feb 25	103¾	Jan 17	105 Feb 26	--	--
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	105¾	Feb 21	104¼	Jan 24	105¼ Feb 21	--	--
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4s, 1924	--	....	--	....	84 Au 10, 97	--	--
West'n No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116¼	Jan 11	112¾	Jan 3	115⅞ Jan 21	--	--
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110¼	Feb 19	110⅝	Jan 12	110¼ Feb 19	110	--
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¾	Jan 12	106½	Feb 3	107 Feb 24	106	--
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	--	....	--	....	103 Oct 27, 97	--	--
Tex. & Pac. Ry. 2d Div. 1st g. 6s,1905	110¼	Feb 14	109	Jan 18	110¼ Feb 14	--	--
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	102⅜	Feb 8	97⅜	Jan 3	99¼ Feb 26	--	--
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	35	Feb 19	28	Jan 4	33⅜ Feb 26	31¼	32¼
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124	Feb 21	122	Jan 5	123½ Feb 23	--	--
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	104⅝	Feb 18	102½	Jan 3	104⅛ Feb 26	--	--
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	103¼	Jan 7	102¼	Jan 3	103¼ Jan 21	--	--
Kanawha & M

Boston and Maine Railroad—Books close.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Books open.
Electric-Pneumatic Transit Company—Last day for depositing stock.
Ferdinand Hirsch Company—Annual meeting.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Dividend payable.
Third Avenue Railroad—Dividend payable.
Weisbach Commercial Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Western Union Beef Company—Special meeting.

Tuesday, March 1.

Adams Express Company—Dividend payable.
American Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company—Dividend payable on preferred "A" stock.
Chicago and Alton Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred stock.
Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
E. & T. Fairbanks Company—Dividend payable.
Ferdinand Hirsch Company—Books open.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Dividend payable.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Illinois Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Books open.
St. Paul and Duluth Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Stillwell-Beerce and Smith-Vaile Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Third Avenue Railroad—Books open.

Wednesday, March 2.

Adams Express Company—Books open.
American Coal Company—Books open.
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company—Book open.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Books open.
E. & T. Fairbanks Company—Books open.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Books open.
Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad—Annual meeting.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Books open.
Greater New York Hosiery Company—Meeting.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania Knitting Mills—Annual Meeting.
Western Union Beef Company—Books open.

Thursday, March 3.

Mexican Northern Railroad—Books open.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Stuyvesant Insurance Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, March 4.

Diamond Match Company—Books close.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Books open.

Saturday, March 5.

Boston and Albany Railroad—Books close.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Dividend payable.
United States Oil Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 25, 1898	$9,398,124
Week ended Feb. 20, 1897	8,316,893
From Jan. 1, 1898	67,787,813
From Jan. 1, 1897	73,729,272

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 22, 1898	$8,344,180
Week ended Feb. 23, 1897	6,030,334
From Jan. 1, 1898	62,179,745
From Jan. 1, 1897	54,982,755

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 25, 1898	$135,362
Week ended Feb. 26, 1897	191,046
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,965,128
From Jan. 1, 1897	488,641

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 25, 1898	$37,210
Week ended Feb. 26, 1897	206,495
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,446,455
From Jan. 1, 1897	534,871

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 25, 1898	$78,152
From Jan. 1, 1898	518,643

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 26, 1897	$12,449
From Jan. 1, 1897	46,230

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 25, 1898	$18,506
Week ended Feb. 26, 1897	65,621
From Jan. 1, 1898	474,293
From Jan. 1, 1897	331,948

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 25, 1898	$800,746
Week ended Feb. 26, 1897	1,130,930
From Jan. 1, 1898	7,457,228
From Jan. 1, 1897	6,979,094

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 25, 1898	$782,240
Week ended Feb. 26, 1897	1,065,329
From Jan. 1, 1898	6,982,935
From Jan. 1, 1897	6,597,146

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 25, 1898	$153,868
Week ended Feb. 26, 1897	256,667
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,490,464
From Jan. 1, 1897	870,589

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 25, 1898	$857,956
Week ended Feb. 26, 1897	1,334,395
From Jan. 1, 1898	10,383,277
From Jan. 1, 1897	7,513,915

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 25, 1898	$704,088
Week ended Feb. 26, 1897	1,077,728
From Jan. 1, 1898	5,894,813
From Jan. 1, 1897	6,643,326

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55⅝@56⅜c. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅞d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,054.29 ounces of silver bullion.

FEB

The following quotations are compiled from reports made by the most conservative and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	105	110
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	106	111
Atlantic Avenue imp. 4s	95	...
Bridgeport Traction 1st 5s	103	...
Bleecker St. & F'ton Fy stock	81	...
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	106	107
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	108	112
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	96	99
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	200
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	116½	116¾
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	160	...
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	113	115
Brooklyn Ry., L. r., 1st ass't p'd	8	9
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	108	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo St. Ry. stock	79	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	245	...
Central Cross-Town 1st 5s	120	...
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	190
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	114
Christopher & Tenth Street	159	170
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	102	106
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	77	80
Cleveland City Railway	59	61
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	50	53
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock	140	...
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	105	107
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs	101	...
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	97	98
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	95	...
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	43½	44½
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	185	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	114	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	103
Eighth Avenue	325	330
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	106	107
42d & Grand Street	325	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Louisville St. Ry. com	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pref	95	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	51	52
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	102	104
New Orleans Traction com	2⅝	3½
New Orleans Traction pf	12	17
New Orleans Traction notes	...	75
North Shore Traction com	10	14
North Shore Traction pf	77	86
Ninth Avenue	190	204
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	106½	107
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	75	80
Rochester Ry.	14	17
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	97	...
Second Avenue stock	160	180
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	106½	110
Second Avenue debenture 5s	105	...
Scranton Traction	10	12
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	111
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	...
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	187	189½
Twenty-third Street	300	...
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	102	...
Twin City R. Transit. Co. com.	15	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
West Chicago Street	97	98
West End, Boston	81	82
West End (Boston) pf	102½	103½
Worcester Traction common	16½	17½
Worcester Traction pf	93	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	62	64
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	172½	182
Atlantic	135	145
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	185	...
Brooklyn	400	410
Central	1375	...
Colonial	200	205
Continental	185	...
Farmers' Loan & Trust	875	...
Fifth Avenue	350	...
Franklin	230	...
German-American R. E.	20	30
Guaranty	450	...
Hamilton	235	...
Kings County	280	...
Knickerbocker	225	...
Lawyers' Surety	100	110
Lawyers' Title Ins.	152	...
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	...
Manhattan	150	...
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	...
Mercantile	430	...
Metropolitan	310	...
Nassau	155	...
National Surety	200	208
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1,200	...
N. Y. Surety & Trust	350	...
People's	250	...
Produce Exchange	200	207
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	225
State	200	210
Title Guarantee & Trust	290	300
Union	1,000	...
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	280	300
United States	1,150	...
Washington	225	...

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	108	111
Commonwealth	105	110
Continental	420	...
Eagle	240	250
Empire City	100	103
Farragut	90	100
German-American	430	...
Germania	250	260
Greenwich	155	...
Hamilton	110	115
Hanover	145	150
Home	200	206
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	...
New York	113	118

Insurance Companies (Continued).

	Bid.	Asked.
Niagara	170	180
North River	125	130
Pacific	140	150
Peter Cooper	120	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	175	180
Rutgers	135	150
Stuyvesant	90	95
United States	115	...
Westchester	215	...
Williamsburg City	275	...

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	350	365
American Exchange	167	172
Astor Place	225	...
Bowery	300	320
Broadway	235	240
Butchers & Drovers'	...	100
Central	165	175
Chase	400	...
Chatham	290	295
Chemical	3,850	4,000
Citizens'	120	130
City	350	...
Clinton	...	95
Colonial	125	...
Columbia	150	...
Commerce	205	208
Continental	127	...
Corn Exchange	275	280
East River	135	...
Eleventh Ward	225	...
Fifth Avenue	2900	3200
Fifth National	225	...
First National	2900	3300
First National of Staten Island	120	130
Fourth National	180	187½
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	...
Gansevoort	...	100
Garfield	170	...
German-American	115	120
Germania	325	...
German Exchange	260	...
Greenwich	165	...
Hamilton	120	130
Hanover	330	...
Hide & Leather	90	95
Home	150	...
Hudson River	155	...
Importers & Traders'	500	525
Irving	145	...
Leather Manufacturers'	170	185
Liberty	130	...
Lincoln	175	...
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	225	240
Mechanics'	180	188
Mechanics & Traders'	110	...
Mercantile	165	175
Merchants' Exchange	115	...
Merchants'	145	150
Metropolis	140	...
Mount Morris	100	...
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	...
National Union	235	245
New Amsterdam	245	...
New York	235	...
New York County	800	...
New York National Exchange	...	90
Nineteenth Ward	100	...
Ninth National	90	94
North America	135	...
Oriental	145	...
Pacific	175	185
Park	265	270
People's	205	...
Phenix	...	92½
Plaza	190	...
Produce Exchange	115	120
Republic	150	165
Riverside	100	...
Seaboard	174	...
Second National	450	...
Seventh National	108	115
Shoe & Leather	92½	100
Sixth National	250	...
State of New York	110	112
Third National	10	30
Tradesmen's	110	...
Twelfth Ward	130	140
Twenty-third Ward	100	...
Union Square	180	...
Western	140	160
West Side	275	...
Yorkville	175	...

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	194	200
Beech Creek	97	100
Boston & Providence	255	...
Cayuga & Sus.	137½	...
Columbus & Xenia	185	...
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	...
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	98½	...
Erie & Pittsburg	129	...
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	128	...
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	108	...
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	106	...
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	...
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids	134	...
Little Miami	181	...
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	160	...
Mahoning Coal	100	...
Mahoning Coal pref.	106	...
Naugatuck	245½	...
New York & Harlem	314	...
N. Y., Lack. & West.	121½	123½
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	...
Old Colony	180	...
Oswego & Syracuse	202	...
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	...
Peoria & Bureau Valley	168	...
P., Ft. W. & Chi. Special	160	...
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	135	...
Providence & Worcester	249	...
Rome & Clinton	125	...
Troy & Greenbush	140	...
Utica & Black River	160	...
United N. J. R. & C. Co.	250	...
Valley of New York	107	...
Warren	166	...

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	99	102
American Bank Note Co.	41½	43¼
American Brake	87⅛	92½
American Grocery 1st pf.	...	10
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain com.	8	15
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	55	65
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	...	45
Am. Type Founders, new stock	43	48
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	100	...
American Graphophone	14	15
American Graphophone 1st pf.	14	15
Anderson Tobacco	16	20
Automatic Vending	40	70
Barney & Smith Car common	16	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	67	72
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	...	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	...	50
Celluloid Company	68	...
Central & South Amer. Tel.	105	108
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	53	57
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	102	105

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	265	280
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	93	...
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	68	...
Commercial Cable	185	189
Consolidated Car Heating	32	35
Consolidated Fireworks com.	5	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	35	...
Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	70	75
Diamond Match Co.	127	128
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1¾
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	75
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	43	45
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	35½	36½
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	91½	92½
Gorham Mfg. Co. common	...	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	112	115
Great Falls Ice	105	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	91	92¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	...
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105½	...
Hudson River Telephone	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	60
J. B. Stetson com.	40	...
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journey & Burnham com.	18	22
Journey & Burnham pf.	62	72
Lanston Monotype	15	16
Lorillard pf.	115	116¾
Madison Square Garden stock	...	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	30	40
Malt Trust com.	22¾	23½
Malt Trust pf.	72½	75
Mechanical Rubber com.	6	12
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	30
Mergenthaler Linotype	141	143
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	12
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	...	55
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	84	89
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	...	106
National Saw pf.	...	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock	45	55
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	...
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	107	110
National Biscuit	22	23
National Biscuit pf.	79	80
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	107	110
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	90	...
New York Air Brake	22	27
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	151
Nicaragua Construction	6	8
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Penn. Salt Mfg.	105	...
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	32	35
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pref.	35	50
Procter & Gamble	210	215
Procter & Gamble pf.	180	195
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pref.	40	56
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	92	98
Simmons Hardware com.	107	112
Simmons Hardware pref.	105	109
Singer Mfg. Co.	320	330
Standard Oil	365	366
Southern Cotton Oil	15	30
Swift & Co.	93	...
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	...
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	...
Texas & Pacific Coal	45	50
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	100	...
Terminal Warehouse stock	...	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	...	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	...	72½
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pref.	48	51
Trow Directory pref.	38	42
Union Switch & Signal	30	33
Union Switch & Signal pref.	52	60
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pref.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pref.	81	82½
U. S. Glass com.	30	34
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	163	165
Westinghouse Air Brake	215	225
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	120
Worthington Pump	15	20
Worthington Pump pref.	87	90

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	55½	59⅝
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	109⅝	...
Bay State Gas inc.	60	...
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	95½	96
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	29	30
Central (N. Y.)	175	...
Central Union Gas bonds	102	103½
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	103	105
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	103	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	110	...
Chi. F. Gas & C. 2d 6s	108½	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	117½	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	101½	103½
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	100	104
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	85	89
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 6s	101	103
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19½	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	74	78
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	102½	104
Detroit income 5s	95	98
Equitable	217½	225
Equitable 1st 6s	102½	103½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115½	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	82	84
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	91
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	100	102
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	58	62
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	75
Indianapolis stock	113	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	106	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	84	86
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st 6s	90	91
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	74	75
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison, (Wis.) 1st 6s	99	101
Minneapolis Gas 6s	98	102
Mutual (New York)	320	330
New Amsterdam	29½	31
New Amsterdam pf.	66½	68½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	100	102
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	112½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	69	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 5s	89	91
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	83¾	84
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	103⅝	104½
Williamsburg 1st 6s	103	105

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Friday, Feb. 26, total transactions included 2,491,735 shares of stock, $16,846,800 bonds, with $116,500 Government and $42,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Feb. 27, '97.	Feb. 26, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Mis.	555,515	2,491,735 Inc.	1,936,220
Banks	125	314 Inc.	189
Mining	622	600 Dec.	20

BONDS.

	Feb. 27, '97.	Feb. 26, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Mis.	$6,547,170	$16,846,800 Inc.	$10,299,630
State	20,500	42,000 Inc.	21,500
Government	749,000	116,500 Dec.	677,500

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Can. Pacific ....2 | Third Av.. 2
Homestake Mining ..1

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express. 1
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf....1½
Am. Cotton Oil....2¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf...2¾
Am. Sug. Refs.....6
Am. Sug. R. pf.....1
Am. Tobacco. 2½
Am. Tobacco pf.....3¾
Ann Arbor pf.....2
A., T. & S. F. pf..1⅝
Brook. Un. Gas.....4½
Brook. R. T.....3⅜
Can. Southern 2½
Ches. & Ohio.....1½
Ch. Gt. West.....1⅝
Ch., Ind. & L.....1
Ch., Ind. & L. pf...3
Ch. & Alton.....1
Ch. & E. Ill. pf....1½
Ch. & Northwest..4½
C., B. & Q.....5⅝
C., C. C. & St. L...2¾
Ch., Mil. & St. P...2
Chi. Mil. & St. P. pf.3¼
Ch., R. I. & Pac....5⅞
Clev., L. & W.....1½
Clev., L. & W. pf...2¾
Col. Fuel & I.....1½
Col. & Hock. Coal..1½
Consol. Ice.....1½
Consol. Ice pf.....1½
Consol. Gas.....2
Des M. & Ft. D....3⅜
Detroit Gas 3⅜
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.8¾
Erie 1st pf.....1
Gen. Electric 2⅝
Gt. Northern pf....2
Hawaiian Sugar. 3½
Ill. Central. 2¾
Ill. Steel Co.....1½
Iowa Central pf.....4
Kan. C., Pitts. & G.2¾
L. E. & Western.....1¾
L. E. & Western pf.3
Long Island.....4
Louis. & Nash.....2¼
Manhattan. 12¾
Met. St. Ry.....17½

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & Northw. con..1½ | Ohio South. 1st.....3⅝
L. & N. col. tr. 5s..5½

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s.....2
A., T. & S. F. gen..2½
A., T. & S. F. adj...2½
B'way & 7th Av. con.2½
Brook. R. T. 5s.....1⅝
Brook Un. Gas 1st...2
Brook. W. & W. 1st.1½
Can. South. 2d.....1
Cent. R. R. & Bank Co., Ga., 5s.....2
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s..2¾
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc. 3½
Ches. & Ohio con....1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s...1½
C., B. & Q. Neb. ext. 4s 2
Chi. & Erie 1st.....1½
C., I. & L. ref. 6s...2
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s.1½
Col. Mid. 1st t. r....1¾
C., H. V. & T. 5s, $45 pd. 4
Erie 1st con. 7s.....1¾
Erie prior 4s.....2
Erie gen. lien.....2½
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st 4
Georgia Pacific 1st..1
Iowa Central 1st.....5
K. P. con. t. r.....7
K. C., P. & G. 1st...1¾
Lex. Av. & Pav. Fy. 1st 1½
Louis. & Nash. con..2
L. & N. unified 4s...1½
L., N. A. & C. 1st...1½
Manhattan con. 4s...1⅜
Met. Street 5s.....1⅝
Mich. Cent. con.....1½
Minn. & St. L. con.1¼
Mo., K. & T. 1st.....3
Mo., K. & T. 2d.....1¾
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.2⅝
Mo., K. & E. 1st....3½
Mo. Pacific con.....3¾
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.1¼
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s.1½
N. Y., S. & W. gen..2½
N. P. prior lien 4s...1
N. P. gen. lien.....1⅜
N. P. Term. 1st.....1½
Norf. & West. con...1
Or. Imp. con., 5th ip. paid.....5
Or. R. & Nav. con...1⅝
Or. Sh. Line con....2⅝
Or. Sh. Line, inc., A.3¾
Or. Sh. Line 6s.....1½
Pitts. & West.....2⅝
Reading 4s 2¾
Rio Gr. W. 4s.....3
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st.3
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s.1¼
St. L. & S. F. con. 6s.1½
St. L. Southwest 1st.2½
St. L. Southwest 2d.1½
St. P., M. & M., Mon. 4s 1¼
St. L. & I. M. gen.5s.3
St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s, stamped 6½
San A. & A. P. 4s...1½
So. Pac., Ariz. 1st...1½
Southern Ry. 5s.....2½
Stand. R. & T. 6s...4
Stand. R. & T. inc...1
Tex. Pac. 1st.....3
Tex. Pac. 2d.....1¾
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st l. p.....2
Union El. 1st l. r....3½
Union Pacific 4s.....2
U. P., Lin. & Col. 1st.3½
U. P., D. & G. 1st r.2½
Wabash 1st 1½
Wabash 2d 3½
Wilkes. & East. 1st...1½
Wis. Cent. 1st l. r...1½

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $2,729,125. The banks now hold $22,959,325 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $5,036,800, an increase in specie of $2,352,700, and a decrease in legal tenders of $7,418,400, a decrease in deposits of $9,346,300, and a decrease in circulation of $50,400.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Feb. 26,'98.	Feb. 19,'98.	Feb. 27,'97.
Loans	$641,878,400	$646,915,200	$497,609,700
Specie	119,186,500	116,833,800	83,940,900
Legal tenders	86,076,400	93,494,800	117,022,400
Net deposits	729,214,300	738,560,600	573,769,300
Circulation	13,727,700	13,778,100	16,491,100

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Feb. 26,'98.	Feb. 19,'98.	Feb. 27,'97.
Specie	$119,186,500	$116,833,800	$83,940,900
Legal tenders	86,076,400	93,494,800	117,022,400
Total res've	$205,262,900	$210,328,600	$200,962,300
Reserve required ag'st deposits	182,303,575	18,464,150	143,442,325
Excess of reserve above legal req're ments	$22,959,325	$25,688,450	$57,520,975

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 9	$22,361,575	$43,997,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,173,525	33,845,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,978,500
Jan. 29	35,898,450	59,148,250	39,625,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,625
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,878,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,895,850	35,627,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$22,729,125	1896	$6,854,775
1897	57,520,975	1895	28,380,700
1894	24,422,150	1891	15,630,875
1893	20,822,725	1890	2,964,300
1892	74,787,500	1889	18,790,150

INACTIVE STOCKS.

The following table gives the range of prices for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Feb. 25. Bid.	Asked.		Amount Outst'd'g.	Last Dividend.			Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,520,000	Jan.,	1898	3½	*188	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note Co.	.....	Dec.	1, 1897	1	..	.....	..	.....	48	Sept. 2, 1897
100	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept.	1, 1897	4	..	.....	..	.....	125	Sept. 16, 1897
..	25	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	Mch.	1,1897	1	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19, 1898
106	108	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Oct.,	1897	2	..	.....	..	.....	*106	Oct. 13, 1897
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*7½	Dec. 28, 1897
60	64	Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb.	15, 1898	1	67⅝	Jan. 8	65	Jan. 21	66½	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & N.	5,500,000	Feb.	1, 1898	2	*72	Jan. 10	*72	Jan. 10	*72	Jan. 10, 1898
75	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct.	1, 1897	65c	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
170	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Dec.	1, 1897	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	170½	Oct. 2, 1897
..	..	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	12,050,500	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*75	Dec. 27, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan.	3, 1898	4	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
75	80	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Jan.	20, 1898	1½	87	Feb. 1	80	Jan. 7	*82	Feb. 18, 1898
109	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,220,650	Dec.	1, 1897	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*107	Dec. 23, 1897
¼	½	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	6,000,000	.....	.....	..	⅝	Jan. 28	⅜	Jan. 10	⅞	Jan. 28, 1898
1½	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	600,000	.....	.....	..	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7, 1898
..	78	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	20,000	Feb.	20, 1897	4	..	.....	..	.....	*80	Dec. 14, 1897
18	28	Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf.	2,500,000	Jan.	2, 1897	2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	*25¼	Feb. 16, 1898
165	..	Commercial Cable	1,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	2¾	..	.....	..	.....	*162½	May 28, 1897
40	..	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb.	1, 1898	2	*45	Feb. 14	*45	Feb. 14	*45	Feb. 14, 1898
12	13¼	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	.....	..	13	Jan. 12	12	Jan. 12	*12	Feb. 19, 1898
75	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
2½	4	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	4½	Sept. 15, 1897
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct.	15, 1897	3	..	.....	..	.....	260	July 30, 1897
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	Feb.	15, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
20	25	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,132,100	Aug.	1893	7½	25	Jan. 7	*20	Feb. 17	*20	Feb. 17, 1898
40	45	Evansville & T. H. pf.	1,284,000	April	15, 1897	1	41	Jan. 11	40	Jan. 18	40½	Jan. 28, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,398,200	.....	.....	..	19¼	Feb. 14	13	Jan. 19	14	Feb. 18, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	6,342,000	Feb.	15, 1893	2	43	Jan. 28	40	Jan. 18	43	Jan. 28, 1898
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	.....	.....	..	24½	Feb. 16	19¼	Jan. 24	24	Feb. 17, 1898
14	16	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	.....	..	16⅞	Jan. 31	*14	Jan. 22	16½	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	General Electric pf.	4,252,000	July	1, 1893	3½	..	.....	..	.....	75	Mch. 22, 1897
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*105½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,000,300	Feb.	1, 1898	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb.	1, 1898	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,645,050	Jan.	3, 1898	4	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5, 1898
93	98	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan.,	1898	2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 18, 1898
6	7½	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	.....	.....	..	*6¾	Jan. 12	6	Feb. 2	6¼	Feb. 2, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	4½	Mch. 9, 1897
3½	5	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000	.....	.....	..	4½	Feb. 8	*2½	Jan. 20	4½	Feb. 17, 1898
15	16½	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,534,500	Jan.	15, 1895	90c	18	Feb. 2	*16½	Feb. 1	18	Feb. 2, 1898
1	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	1	Aug. 30, 1897
4	7	Manhattan Beach	350,000	.....	.....	..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	5¼	Jan. 24, 1898
43	52	Maryland Coal pf.	1,885,000	Jan.	3, 1898	2	51	Feb. 2	*50	Feb. 18	*50	Feb. 18, 1898
5⅝	6¼	Mexican Central	47,909,100	.....	.....	..	6¼	Jan. 8	6	Jan. 8	6¼	Feb. 1, 1898
1	1½	Mexican National certs.	33,350,000	.....	.....	..	1⅞	Feb. 6	1	Feb. 10	1⅛	Feb. 18, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car.	2,000,000	Oct.	1, 1893	..	..	.....	..	.....	14	Sept. 15, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	5,000,000	Feb.	7, 1898	1	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
7	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.....	.....	..	7	Jan. 5	7	Jan. 5	7	Jan. 5, 1897
17	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	10	Dec. 2, 1897
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Feb.	1, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	75	Dec. 14, 1897
5¾	6	National Starch	4,450,700	.....	.....	..	9	Feb. 10	5¾	Feb. 10	9	Feb. 10, 1898
60	80	National Starch 1st pf.	2,219,400	Nov.	1, 1897	6	*81	Jan. 24	75	Jan. 13	75½	Feb. 10, 1898
18	28	National Starch 2d pf.	1,846,806	Jan.,	1893	6	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27, 1898
7	8	New Central Coal	5,000,000	.....	.....	..	8¼	Feb. 7	7	Jan. 5	8	Feb. 18, 1898
..	..	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896		6	29	Jan. 24	23	Jan. 6	23	Feb. 18, 1898
..	..	New York & East River Gas.	5,000,000	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	86	Sept. 13, 1897
..	..	New York & East River Gas pf.	1,671,000	July	22, 1897	3	..	.....	..	.....	117½	Sept. 10, 1897
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan.	10, 1898	4	..	.....	..	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan.	15, 1898	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*8	Dec. 28, 1897
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan.	3, 1893	2	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
47	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	.....	..	5½	Feb. 11	5	Jan. 26	5¼	Feb. 11, 1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan.	3, 1899	2	..	.....	..	.....	*115	Sept. 29, 1897
6	8	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	5½	Dec. 22, 1897
1¾	2	Quicksilver	5,708,700	.....	.....	..	2¾	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 26	2¼	Jan. 27, 1898
3	7	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	1891		4½	..	.....	..	.....	10	Sept. 24, 1897
121½	123	Rio Grande Western pf.	6,500,000	Feb.,	1898	1¾	61¼	Jan. 8	*56	Feb. 4	*60¼	Feb. 19, 1898
		Rome, Watertown & Ogdensb'g.	10,000,000	Feb.	15, 1898	1½	*123	Jan. 4	*120½	Feb. 14	*122	Feb. 17, 1898
20	25	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,297	July	5, 1887	3	25	Jan. 8	20½	Jan. 26	24	Feb. 11, 1898
195	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	3½	..	.....	195	.....	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Dec.	3, 1897	3½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	Dec.	21, 1897	5	*144¼	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144¼	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Oct.,	1897	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan.	15, 1898	3	..	.....	..	.....	*30½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	9,244,636	.....	.....	..	6¼	Jan. 8	5¾	Jan. 8	*6	Feb. 9, 1898
15	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov.	25, 1893	1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10, 1898
40	45	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,708,000	July	25, 1896	1¼	*31	Feb. 7	*38½	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10, 1898
..	23	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	.....	..	20	Feb. 14	16½	Jan. 12	20	Feb. 15, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	1,137,200	Oct.,	1897	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan.,	1898	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*215½	Mch. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept.	30, 1897	3½	..	.....	..	.....	195	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	1,500,000	Oct.	15, 1897	3½	..	.....	..	.....	166	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	4,000,000	Jan.	20, 1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
3	6	Wisconsin Central pf.	3,000,000	.....	.....	..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	5	Feb. 5, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

Iron Silver	.45	.45	.45	.45	500
Standard Con.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	100
Total sales					600

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.45	.45	.45	.45	500
Best & Bel	.35	.35	.33	.35	300
C. & C. C.	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
Con. C. & V.	1.05	1.05	.88	.88	850
Con. Imp.	.02	.02	.02	.02	1,200
Deadwood	.90	.90	.90	.90	150
Homestake	41.75	41.75	41.75	41.75	10
Horn Silver	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	500
Iron Silver	.50	.50	.50	.50	500
Isabella	.26	.26	.26	.26	1,000
Mexican	.35	.45	.35	.45	200
Mollie Gib'n.	.23	.23	.23	.23	400
Pharmacist	.07	.07	.07	.07	3,500
Potosi	.30	.30	.22	.22	700
Portland	.75	.76	.75	.76	400
Sierra Nev.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	200
Standard	1.65	1.70	1.65	1.70	500
Utah	.14	.14	.14	.14	1,000
Yel. Jacket	.25	.25	.25	.25	200
Total sales					13,510

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02½	.03	.02½	.02½	48,000
Amer. Flag	.15	.16	.15	.16	200
Anaconda	.35	.40	.35	.37	2,200
Anchoria-Leland	.99	.90	.83	.83½	600
Cannon Ball	.003¾	.004	.002¾	.003½	417,000
Crip. Creek Con	.11⅜	.11⅜	.11¼	.11⅜	111,000
Elkton	.75¼	.76½	.75¼	.75¾	2,500
Garfield Gr.	.07¼	.07½	.06⅝	.06⅝	21,500
Gold Magnet	.006	.007½	.006	.007¼	11,000
G'd'n Fl'ce	.45	.46	....	.45	4,300
Isabella	.26¼	.26¼	.25¼	.25¼	3,900
Jefferson	.04	.04½	.04	.04½	10,000
Justice	.02⅜	.02⅝	.02	.02⅛	48,000
Lillie	.71	.75½	.71	.75¼	2,900
Miami	.88⅝	.88⅝	.88	.88⅝	4,200
Mollie Gib'n.	.20¼	.20¾	.20	.20¾	9,300
Mt. Rosa	.13⅝	.14	.12¾	.13⅜	12,900
Old Gold	.007¼	.007¼	.007½	.007½	5,000
Pilgrim	.004½	.004½	.004	.004	7,000
Portland	.77¼	.78½	.77¼	.78¼	6,800
Red M'nt'n.	.08	.08½	.08	.08½	900
R'ky M'nt'n.	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½	2,500
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.70	2.62½	2.70	290
Sentinel	.003¾	.004	.003	.004	624,000
Tamarack	.005	.006	.005	.006	14,300
Union	.13⅜	.14	.13	.13¾	20,700
Waldorf	.07¼	.07¾	.06	.06½	50,400
Work	.03½	.04¾	.03¼	.04¾	25,000
Yukon	.10¾	.11	.10¾	.11	8,300
Total sales					1,302,000

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	Apr. 1
Boston & Maine quarter	1½	Apr. 1	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	$3	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Feb. 21
Canadian Pacific	2½	Mar. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 7
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 7
Chicago & Alton (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	.....
Chicago & Alton pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	.....
Chic., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 23
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	Mar. 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 15	Feb. 23	Mar. 16
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	2¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 2
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 21
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Mar. 2	Feb. 19	Mar. 3
Mobile & Ohio	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
New York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf.	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 5	Feb. 21
Northern Pacific pf.	1	Mar. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 21
Piedmont & Cumberland	2	Mar. 15	.....	.....
St. Paul & Duluth pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Feb. 7	Mar. 1
Waynesburg & Washington	2½	Mar. 15	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Third Avenue (quarter)	$2	Feb. 28	Feb. 19	Mar. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adams Express (quarter)	$2	Mar. 1	Feb. 11	Mar. 2
American Coal (semi-annual)	4	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 2
B'klyn W. & W. pf., "A" annual	6	Mar. 1	Feb. 28	Mar. 2
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Mar. 12	Mar. 4	Mar. 13
E. & T. Fairbanks Co.	$3.75	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Mar. 2
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 2
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 24	Mar. 16
N. Y. & Hon. Mining	10c	Mar. 5	Feb. 23	Mar. 6
Standard Oil	8	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	1	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 16
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile pf. (qr)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Mar. 1
United Electric Securities (semi-an.)	$3.50	May 2	Apr. 20	May 3
United States Leather pf.	1¼	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 2
United States Oil (quarter)	1½	Mar. 15	Mar. 5	Mar. 16
Welsbach Commercial pf. (quarter)	2	Mar. 10	Feb. 28	Mar. 11

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Encaustic Tiling Co.	.....	.....	Mar. 9	Annual
Chicago Railway Term. Elevator Co.	.....	.....	Mar. 14	Annual
Commercial Cable	.....	Mar. 8	Mar. 7	Annual
Composite Type Bar Company	.....	.....	Mar. 7	Annual
Commercial Cable	Feb. 24	Mar. 8	Mar. 7	Annual
Ferdinand Hirsch Co.	Feb. 14	Mar. 1	Feb. 23	Annual
Fort Worth & Denver City	Jan. 28	Mar. 2	Mar. 2	Annual
Greater New York Hosiery Co.	.....	.....	Mar. 2	General
International Bank, Mexico	.....	.....	Mar. 8	General
Metropolitan Street Railway	.....	.....	Mar. 15	Special
Mo., Pa., & St. L. & Iron Mt.	Feb. 2	Mar. 10	Mar. 8	Annual
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	Mar. 5	Apr. 9	Apr. 7	Annual
Nicaragua Company	.....	.....	Mar. 10	Adjourned
Norfolk & Southern	Feb. 5	Mar. 4	Mar. 1	Annual
Pennsylvania Knitting Mills	.....	.....	Mar. 2	General
St. Paul & Duluth Railroad	.....	.....	Apr. 14	Special
Second Avenue Railroad	.....	.....	Mar. 15	Special
Stuyvesant Insurance Co.	.....	.....	Mar. 8	Annual
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad	Feb. 15	Mar. 9	Mar. 8	Annual
Western Union Beef	Jan. 31	Mar. 2	Feb. 20	Special

High Grade Investment Securities

Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors.

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LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.

WE OWN AND OFFER FOR SALE

$500,000

The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA

5 Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund, Gold Bonds.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JANUARY 1, 1928.

Interest Payable on January 1st and July 1st, FREE FROM ALL TAXES IMPOSED by the United States of America or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ANNUAL SINKING FUND SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE BONDS AT MATURITY.

Bonds drawable for sinking fund purposes at 105 and accrued interest.

The United Gas Improvement Company agrees to make payments out of the proceeds of sales of gas in Philadelphia to the Trustee of the Mortgage **sufficient to provide the interest and the sinking fund charges necessary to extinguish the principal of the bonds at maturity.**

FEARON & CO.

BANKERS,

104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILA., PA.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 26th day of February, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$151,801,251.72		
Gold bullion	52,118,698.83	$203,919,950.55	
Outstanding gold certificates	$38,015,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,571,400.00	36,443,749.00	*$167,476,201.55
Standard silver dollars	$394,272,207.00		
Silver bullion	906,393.35	$395,177,600.35	
Outstanding silver certificates	$391,112,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	12,675,660.00	378,436,844.00	16,740,756.35
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,721,378.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	99,971,902.25	$104,693,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		104,693,280.00	.25
United States notes		$83,082,636.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$55,595,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	5,765,000.00	49,830,000.00	33,252,636.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$5,673,588.00		
National bank notes	3,687,394.23		
Fractional silver coin	11,939,558.95		
Fractional currency	196.06		
Minor coin	1,244,960.90		
Deposits in National banks	31,813,175.62		
Bonds and interest paid	3,178,135.25	$57,556,997.01	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,094,113.05		
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,479,696.55		
Disbursing officers' balances	30,198,624.68		
Post Office Department account	3,349,797.22		
Miscellaneous items	2,010,109.26	49,132,340.76	8,424,656.25
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$225,894,250.40

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fis'l Y'r.
Customs	$760,265.42	$14,436,715.08	$91,447,748.08
Internal revenue	525,424.66	10,948,535.67	109,764,406.55
Miscellaneous	7,449.60	1,311,377.43	71,470,075.08
Total receipts	$1,293,139.68	$26,696,628.18	$272,682,230.61
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	250,000.00	5,675,000.00	70,126,443.05
War	100,000.00	3,868,000.00	43,622,562.34
Navy	137,000.00	1,957,000.00	22,351,768.68
Indians	30,000.00	687,000.00	6,673,166.23
Pensions	.....	11,958,000.00	100,818,073.52
Interest	100,000.00	3,100,000.00	28,339,356.31
Total expenditures	$617,000.00	$27,043,000.00	$271,931,370.13
Excess of receipts over expenditures	676,139.68	†346,371.82	750,860.48
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	4,500.00	2,186,420.00	19,849,000.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	91,435.00	2,014,195.00	10,878,273.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$513,659,280.00	$91,443,567.00	$605,102,847.00
This fiscal year	19,152,252.00	1,547,766.00	20,700,018.00
This month	1,358,783.00	133,330.00	1,492,113.00
This day	56,783.00	4,420.00	61,203.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class four to six months single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names.

The Bank of England gained £543,351 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 45.77, became 44.10 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged, at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,925,000f. gold, and 4,825,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¾@$4.82 for sixty-day bills, $4.84@$4.84½ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.81⅞ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16 and 94¾, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—75@90c discount. Boston—8@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

Broadway and 38th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, $350,000. SURPLUS, $350,000.

Invites Business, Family, Personal, and Out-of-Town Accounts.

FRANK TILFORD, President.

H. B. MOORE, Vice-Pres. G. J. BAUMANN, Cash'r.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.

THE

HUDSON RIVER BANK,

COLUMBUS AV. AND 72D ST.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus and undivided profits	186,827
	$386,827

OFFICERS:

FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.
THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Vice President.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

[No. 3,415.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK** of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 19th, 1898:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$8,589,511.38
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		11.12
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		335,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		5,300.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		43,936.32
Stocks, securities, &c.		756,845.12
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		512,417.89
Due from State banks and bankers		177,222.76
Checks and other cash items		3,033.67
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,201,007.91
Notes of other National banks		18,125.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		633.55
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,954,793.40	
Legal-tender notes	810,439.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	340,000.00	3,105,232.40
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5-per cent. redemption fund)		2,000.00
Total		$14,803,217.12

LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		85,471.62
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$7,382,653.71	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,060,864.88	
Individual deposits subject to check	3,358,193.96	
Demand certificates of deposit	166,248.00	
Certified checks	404,670.82	
Cashier's checks outstanding	289,114.33	
United States deposits	271,000.00	13,922,745.50
Total		$14,806,217.12

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, 1898. W. K. CLEVERLEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: S. G. BAYNE, DANL. O'DAY, STUART G. NELSON, Directors.

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

Appraisements made or quotations furnished for the purchase, sale, or exchange of above securities.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NEW YORK—CHICAGO—BOSTON.

31 Nassau St. (Bank of Commerce Bldg.) N. Y.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

52 EXCHANGE PLACE,

NEW YORK.

CURTIS & COMPANY,

Stocks, Grain, Cotton,

20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Two private wires to CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Private wire to N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

The Mercantile Trust Co

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald, John Jacob Astor, Marcellus Hartley, Henry B. Hyde, Eugene Delano, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, C. C. Cuyler, George L. Rives, John E. Searles, Edward D. Adams, J. Hampden Robb, James W. Alexander, William H. Slocum, George Coppell, John J. McCook, Oliver Ames, Chauncey M. Depew, Clement A. Griscom, John T. Terry, George J. Gould, A. J. Cassatt, Thomas T. Eckert, James McCreery, Rudolph Ellis, Henry M. Alexander, James H. Hyde, Charles H. Godfrey, John W. Hunter, James Stokes, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Henry C. Deming, L. C. Weir, Henry B. Ely.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

Willis S. Paine, Henry H. Cook, Walter S. Johnston, Joseph N. Hallock, Edwin A. McAlpin, Andrew Mills, William A. Nash, George Foster Peabody, J. D. Probst, Henry Steers, George W. Quintard, Forrest H. Parker, Charles Scribner, Charles L. Tiffany, George W. White, Percival Knauth, Francis S. Bangs, Francis Lynde Stetson, Thomas A. McIntyre, Edward E. Poor, Anson G. McCook, R. A. C. Smith, Thos. F. Ryan.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COM'Y

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000 } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus, 1,000,000 }

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:

BRAYTON IVES, *President.*
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, *Vice President.*
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d *Vice President.*
BEVERLY CHEW, *Secretary.*
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, *Assistant Secretary.*

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MORRIS K. JESUP, DUDLEY OLCOTT, GEO. A. HARDIN, EDWARD B. JUDSON, J. W. ELLIS, ROBERT HOE, WILLIAM L. BULL, RICHARD MORTIMER, SAMUEL THOMAS, JOHN E. PARSONS, JOHN T. TERRY, BRAYTON IVES, D. O. MILLS, FRED'K D. TAPPEN, C. P. HUNTINGTON, BRADLEY MARTIN, HEBER R. BISHOP, J. HOWARD KING, HENRY B. PLANT, WM. H. TILLINGHAST, GEO. HENRY WARREN, ROSWELL P. FLOWER, HAMILTON SMITH, HALEY FISKE.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.

39 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1887.

Capital . . . $1,000,000

DOES BANKING AND TRUST BUSINESS.
ALLOWS INTEREST. MANAGES ESTATES.
MAKES INVESTMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.

L. V. F. Randolph, Prest. John Alvin Young, Secy.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph H. Chapman, Wm. Carpender, Joel Francis Freeman, Andrew H. Green, Charles R. Henderson, John F. Hatfield, Clifford A. Hand, Wm. B. Isham, W. R. T. Jones, Martin Joost, Lewis Cass Ledyard, C. D. Leverich, Leander N. Lovell, W. H. H. Moore, Matthias Nicoll, L. V. F. Randolph, Anton A. Raven, John L. Riker, H. H. Rogers, Frederick Sturges, Alfred Wagstaff.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.

BONDS,

18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Frank E. Wing. Henry A. Glassford, Edward N. Gibbs, Special.

HATCH & FOOTE,

Bankers and Brokers,

Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds

Bought and Sold on Commission.

No. 3 Nassau & 18 Wall St., N. Y.

Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; west to south-west winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,019. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.06⅞; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅝c.; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday voted that Mr. Corbett of Oregon was not entitled to a seat in the Senate. The House passed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, striking out of it the item providing for representation by this country at the Paris Exposition.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—A man named Karditza, who confesses that he was one of King George's assailants, has surrendered in Athens, and two of his friends have been arrested. Bread riots have taken place at Gallipoli, Turkey, where a mob has attempted to burn the Government offices. Emperor William has congratulated Prince Hohenlohe on concluding the Kiao-Chau agreement. General elections will take place in Brazil to-day for a President and Vice President.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Two hundred and fifty policemen are to be discharged from the Chicago police force as a measure of economy.

J. B. Henney, a Harvard student, jumped into a net from the fifth story of a burning building at Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, and was injured.

Judge Grosscup, in the United States Circuit Court, at Chicago, yesterday dismissed Charles Austin Bates's petition for the appointment of a receiver for the General Electric Railway Company.

The New Jersey Supreme Court has refused to make permanent the temporary injunction obtained by taxpayers of Elizabeth restraining the Standard Oil Company from laying its pipe line through that city.

The Supreme Court in Boston yesterday decided against John P. Wakefield, who sued Albert H. Farnum and others, stock brokers, to recover $2,305, being profits he realized in the fictitious purchase and sale of wheat of the defendants on margin.

Most of the cabin passengers of La Champagne started for this city from Halifax yesterday on a special train. The agent of the line in this city said the report that La Bretagne passed her sister ship without giving assistance was absurd.

Page 2.

The Terror is now anchored off St. George. An officer says she was ordered by the Navy Department to keep clear of the Vizcaya.

Government agents have secured evidence showing that Sampson, the elder of the two Indians burned at Maude, Indian Territory, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mrs. Laird was also innocent.

Page 3.

The fifty-third competition for the Abeel Trophy was begun at the Seventh Regiment Armory, and Company G led in the first night's scores.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate yesterday was that of Solomon Berliner of this city to be Consul at Teneriffe, Canary Islands.

Esther Lyons, the first woman to cross Chilkoot Pass, delivered a lecture at Carnegie Hall on the Klondike, and gave practical illustrations of placer mining.

The Klondike relief expedition, consisting of reindeer, herders, and their families, will start west to-night. They were all unloaded from the Manitoban without mishap.

At the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies at Wilkesbarre for murder testimony was brought out to show that a man stood behind the line of deputies and urged the strikers on, and that the men were armed and had threatened to burn the breaker.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate a full record of the proceedings between the United States and Great Britain in the arbitration relating to the compensation for the seizure of British ships in Bering Sea under the treaty of Feb. 29, 1892.

Page 4.

Henry Hughes, a painter, missed his footing on a scaffold at Catharine and Henry Streets yesterday and fell four stories, dying in a few minutes.

At a joint meeting of the Get-Together Clubs of New York, held at the Argyle, Brooklyn, many writers and authorities on social questions discussed "The Problem of the Unemployed."

Several measures were advanced in the Assembly yesterday, among them Senator Page's bill to remove the Commissioners of "Park Avenue, above One Hundred and Sixth Street." A radical and far-reaching measure, entitled "An act to provide compensation to workmen for accidental injuries suffered in the course of their employment," was introduced in the Senate by Senator Ford.

In a letter to Senator Cantor explaining the attitude taken by Tammany Hall upon the Biennial Session bill, Richard Croker says it is the policy of the Democratic leaders to carry out the pledges made to the people during the last municipal campaign to favor anti-trust legislation and dollar gas, and to demand absolute home rule for this city and for the cities and other localities of the State. It is said that an agreement exists between Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker to make the new civil service rules lax enough to let in hundreds of clamoring Tammany place hunters.

Page 5.

D. Frank Lloyd, H. P. Disbecker, and C. S. Houghton were appointed as assistants in the office of United States District Attorney Burnett.

Judge Rodgers, in the United States District Court, at Fort Smith, Ark., declared that the Government system of inspecting meat at packing houses is void and unauthorized by the Constitution.

Page 7.

Robert Little, an engineer of the steamer Paris, was arrested last night on a charge of smuggling.

Testimony as to the sanity of Mrs. Harriet E. Rogers was given yesterday before a commission in lunacy.

The annual dinner of the New York Alumni Association of Drew Seminary was held yesterday in the St. Denis Hotel.

Prominent men spoke in a patriotic vein at the annual banquet of the Dutchess County Society at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The County Medical Society at its meeting last night discussed the Health Board and Dispensary bills now before the Legislature.

At a meeting of Zionists last night concessions were made which may result in an amalgamation of the two sections of the movement.

The Professional Woman's League met in annual session at the Waldorf-Astoria, and the meeting was followed by an entertainment.

The trouble between Nicaragua and Costa Rica it is feared in Washington may involve all the Central American Republics in a conflict.

Warrants for January school salaries in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn were signed yesterday and school employes should receive their pay to-day.

William Kacher has been arrested in Chicago for a shortage of $1,200 in his accounts with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, in this city.

E. J. Ratcliffe was examined in regard to the suits brought against him by his two wives. The actor admitted that he had married Caroline Ravenhill before marrying Peter De Lacy's daughter.

Page 12.

Charles T. Barney was elected President of the Municipal Art Commission yesterday.

W. H. Cotton, for forty-three years cashier of Tiffany & Co., will retire from active work to-day.

An action has been begun in the Supreme Court to test the recent changes made in the police force in the Borough of Queens.

Michael Carew, who attacked Magistrate Pool in the street on Sunday night, was locked up yesterday, when he could not pay a fine of $10 imposed by Magistrate Olmsted.

Nicholas W. Pontius was shot and killed by Emil Guzman in East Fifty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon. Guzman sent five bullets into his victim's body, and then sauntered away with his hands in his pockets. There is no explanation for the crime. Guzman, when asked for a statement, replied, "Gentlemen, I have nothing to say."

At the Board of Estimate meeting Mayor Van Wyck was for the first time outvoted, but finally gained a victory by the help of his appointees. A report on the affairs of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled shows that institution to have been overpaid during the six years preceding 1896 more than $35,000.

Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and others are working actively for the election of Col. George Moore Smith as Brigadier General of the Fifth Brigade. If they succeed, it is said Gen. James R. O'Beirne will take his place, and the Irish character of the regiment be thus preserved. It is also proposed to absorb the Irish Volunteers.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 5.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.

NO BOND ISSUE CONSIDERED.

Secretary Gage Denies a Report that Plates Are Being Prepared.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The attention of Secretary Gage was called to the published statement that he was making preparations for a bond issue, and that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was preparing the plates. The Secretary pronounced the statement unqualifiedly false. No such action has even been considered, he said.

FRANK J. PARKER DEAD.

Old-Time Billiard Champion Succumbed to Paralysis in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Frank J. Parker, an old time billiard player of National reputation, died at his home here to-day of paralysis.

Parker was an expert at the four-ball game, and gained a National reputation in 1871, when he met and defeated A. P. Rudolphe for the championship in Buffalo. A few months later he was challenged by C. Dion. The match was decided in Chicago, and resulted in defeat for Parker. He did not again compete in any championship tournaments.

PIPE LINE IN ELIZABETH, N. J.

Taxpayers Lose Their Suit Against the Standard Oil Company.

ELIZABETH, N.J., Feb. 28.—Justices Van Sickle, Dixon, and Collins of the Supreme Court have rendered a decision in the case of the taxpayers of Elizabeth against the Standard Oil Company. For ten years the Standard's Pipe Line Company has been trying to obtain a franchise to lay its pipes through Elizabeth. The line is laid from the Pennsylvania oil fields to the western boundary of Elizabeth. It then skips this city and begins again on the Bayonne side of Newark Bay, and thence continues to the works at Constable Hook.

The pipes for the line through this city have been on hand for a year. Not until some months ago did the company succeed in getting a franchise from the Board of Aldermen. When this was granted the taxpayers objected, and carried the case to the courts. Justice Van Sickle granted a temporary injunction, and the decision given to-day was on argument to make the injunction permanent. The court refuses to issue such an order. It is now expected the pipes will be laid as soon as possible.

DEATH OF GEN. TALIAFERRO.

He Was the Officer Who Led the Virginia Militia in John Brown's Raid.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 28.—Gen. William Booth Taliaferro, who commanded the Virginia militia in the John Brown raid, died at his home in Belleville, Gloucester County, Va., Sunday night. Gen. Taliaferro was also a Mexican War veteran, an ex-Judge, and had been a Major General in the Confederate Army.

He was born in the house in which he died, in December, 1822. He was graduated from William and Mary College in 1841, and became Captain in the Eleventh United States Infantry April 9, 1847, Major of the Ninth Infantry Aug. 12, 1847, and was mustered out Aug. 26, 1848. At the outbreak of the civil war he was made Colonel in the provisional army of Virginia, and promoted to be Brigadier General in the Confederate service March 4, 1862, and Major General Jan. 1, 1865.

He was a member of the General Assembly of Virginia for ten years, and was a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1856. He was Grand Master of Masons in Virginia in 1876-7, and a member of the Boards of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute, of the Mechanical and Agricultural College of the State, of William and Mary College, and of the State Normal School for the Education of Women.

A Failure in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28.—David C. and Henry S. Fink, doing business on Westminster Street as D. C. & H. S. Fink, retail jewelers, filed their voluntary petition in insolvency yesterday in the Appellate Court, and were adjudged insolvent, both as partners and as individuals.

It has been known for some time that this firm was in financial straits, and the foreclosure of a mortgage for $3,000 brought about the collapse. The liabilities, according to the schedule filed, are $16,612.79, and the assets are estimated at $9,434.79. They will probably prove to be less than that.

Ferris's Body Still Held for Debt.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 28.—The body of George W. Ferris, known throughout the world for his invention and construction of the great Ferris Wheel at the Chicago World's Fair, is still held at the crematory of Undertaker Samson in this city for the unpaid funeral expenses, contracted over a year ago. Mr. Ferris was practically penniless at his death, but carried insurance to the amount of $25,000. This, it is said, was eaten up by the numerous claims left.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm of slight intensity has developed over Lake Superior, causing light snow or rain in the Middle Mississippi Valley. It has grown colder in Florida and slightly warmer in the upper lake region. Light snow, followed by fair weather, is indicated for the upper lake region, fair, followed by light snow in the lower lake region, and generally fair elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	19	24	27
6 A. M.	19	23	26
9 A. M.	21	24	31
12 M.	27	32	36
4 P. M.	31	38	40
6 P. M.	31	37	39
9 P. M.	29	31	34
12 P. M.	25	29	30

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	32⅞
Weather Bureau	30
Corresponding date 1897	25
Corresponding date for last 20 years	33

The maximum temperature yesterday was 38 degrees, at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 23 degrees, at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .76 and at 8 P. M. .47.

Krell Pianos Have No Equal, 174 Fifth Av., (22d St.,) cash or installments.—Adv.

LA CHAMPAGNE'S VOYAGERS

Most of Her Cabin Passengers on Their Way to This City by Special Train.

A REPORT ABOUT LA BRETAGNE

The Agent of the Line Here Says the Idea that She Passed La Champagne Without Giving Assistance Is Absurd.

Sixty-three cabin and intermediate passengers of the French steamer La Champagne, which was towed into Halifax disabled, by the steamship Roman Sunday afternoon, after drifting helplessly for days on the Atlantic, are on their way to this city from Halifax, on a special train, and will arrive at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The train was chartered by the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique and left Halifax at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. A mail car was attached, which carried the 250 bags of mail brought over by La Champagne. The thirty-three other cabin passengers have proceeded to their destinations throughout Canada and the Northwest.

General Passenger Agent Charles Treyvoux of the French Line in this city called on Immigration Commissioner Fitchie at the Barge Office yesterday morning and reported that La Champagne's 203 steerage passengers were being held on board the vessel at Halifax. He said that most of these passengers were bound for Montreal, Quebec, and other near-by Canadian points. At the end of the conversation Commissioner Fitchie telegraphed to Washington asking if the passengers could be cleared by the American Commissioner at Halifax. Mr. Treyvoux promised that if any were refused admittance he would arrange for their deportation by some line running out of Halifax. It is confidently expected that permission will be granted to-day for landing the immigrants in Nova Scotia.

Awaiting the Captain's Report.

At the office of the French Line yesterday, M. Treyvoux, speaking for General Agent Bocande, stated that a short dispatch had been received during the day from Capt. Poirot of La Champagne, stating simply that all were well. Capt. Poirot's detailed report of La Champagne's remarkable series of vicissitudes is expected by mail to-day. Until that time it could not be stated whether the vessel would be towed to this port or repaired at Halifax.

Negotiations were in progress yesterday with the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, to have the steamer towed here, instead of leaving her at Halifax for repairs, and the head office at Paris was asked by cable respecting an agreement. The wrecking company intends to send two tugs to perform the service, which will leave here on Wednesday, providing the contract is signed.

Mr. Treyvoux stated that his company was now in consultation with the insurance companies and the owners of the vessel's cargo regarding the transfer of the freight to this city. There are no perishable goods in the cargo except a large consignment of Camembert cheese. The value of the vessel and freight was estimated at $3,000,000, and Mr. Treyvoux said he believed that the salvage would amount to something like $25,000, although he did not think that Capt. Poirot had entered into any agreement on this point with the commander of the Roman.

Says the Report Is Absurd.

Speaking of a dispatch from Halifax to the effect that it was believed on La Champagne that the steamship that passed her on Wednesday night last without paying attention to her signals of distress was her sister ship La Bretagne, Agent Bocande said it was absurd. He said it was certain that La Bretagne had not passed within 100 miles of her sister ship. "We will make no investigation into the identity of the steamer who left our vessel in distress," said he. "We are only glad that no lives were lost."

It had been rumored that the vessel guilty of abandoning La Champagne to her fate was an American Liner. When this story reached the offices of the American Line yesterday afternoon, General Manager James A. Wright, Jr., and Capt. Watkins of the steamer Paris, which arrived here Saturday, visited Agent Bocande and assured him that the Paris had not been near La Champagne.

Capt. Watkins stated that a west-bound liner on her usual track could not have been within 150 miles of where La Champagne was anchored, nor within seventy-five miles of where she was picked up, and an east-bound vessel would not have gone within 250 miles of her. As a matter of fact, he said the Paris did not pass within 250 miles of the crippled Frenchman. Agent Bocande assured his visitors that he had not entertained for one moment the suspicion that an American liner had passed within hail of La Champagne.

Unsworth's Formal Report.

Lieut. Georges Unsworth of La Champagne, who left his vessel Feb. 18 in a lifeboat in command of nine men in search of succor, and who, with his men, came near losing his life from cold and exposure before being picked up, nearly six days later, by the Holland America steamship Rotterdam, appeared before the French Consul yesterday and made a formal report of his perilous trip. The report is a full account of the voyage and is filled with technical details.

In his report Unsworth states that at 5 o'clock Feb. 18 he heard through the fog the whistle of a steamer near at hand, but he could not draw her attention. On Tuesday, Feb. 22, he says a big steamer passed within 600 feet of his boat, going West. That terrible moment of disappointment is stated in these simple words: "Tuesday, 22d, at 12:30 A. M., a big steamer is passing by us at less than 200 metres, (600 feet,) going west. We burn six Coston signals and two signal balls, but she keeps her way, although it was impossible for her not to have sighted us. The men were very much affected by this fact."

The eight French sailors of La Champagne who were taken from the steamer Rotterdam to the French Hospital, at 320 West Thirty-fourth Street, were last evening reported as still suffering severely from the effects of the six days' exposure in the open boat. Their faces were swollen and blistered and their feet were badly swollen, and for some time it was feared that gangrene or blood poisoning might set in, but all such apprehensions were dissipated in the evening.

CAPT. ROBERTS ON LA BRETAGNE.

The Commander of the Roman Thinks She Passed La Champagne.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 28.—A corpse was landed this afternoon from the disabled French line steamer La Champagne, which was towed in here yesterday by the Warren liner Roman. There was nothing unusual in the fact of a dead body being brought ashore from an ocean steamer, but in this case the proceeding attracted a great deal of attention on account of the circumstances attending the visit of La Champagne to this port, and the rumor spread that there had been a tragic death aboard the ship while she was drifting for five days on the banks of Newfoundland.

It was soon learned that the body was that of a wealthy American, Major William Worts Dundas, who died of heart disease at Nice on the 22d of last December. It is now on its way to the Major's former home in charge of his son, Worts Dundas, and, accompanied by the latter, will be sent by train to-morrow morning. The fact that there was a body on board the French steamer was not generally known among the passengers, but the crew were aware of it, and the superstitious sailors among them found it easy to connect the corpse with the ill fortune which had befallen their ship.

The statement was made to-day that La Champagne had been passed on the banks and her signals of distress unheeded by a steamer which was believed to be La Bretagne of the same line as the disabled craft. This statement was founded on the assertion of Capt. Roberts of the Roman. In the stories told last night of the events attending the picking up of La Champagne it was made known that two steamers came in sight of the helpless ship about the same time. One, the faster of the two, was a little in advance of the other. It was near midnight, and red fires were burning on the deck of La Champagne and rockets were being fired in rapid succession to attract attention. The signals for assistance must have been seen by officers of both steamers, but the Roman was the only one which bore down on the cripple. The other seemed to swerve slightly from her course at first, but soon it was perceived that she was proceeding on her way at full speed, without any intention of coming to the rescue.

The general opinion on board was that it was an American liner from Southampton to New York. When Capt. Roberts of the Roman entered the saloon of La Champagne last night an eager group asked him about the other steamer which had passed just before the Roman bore down upon him. In answer to a question from a woman passenger, Capt. Roberts said: "As far as I could make out, it was the French line steamer La Bretagne of the same line as the one on which you now are." Capt. Roberts's statement created the greatest surprise among the passengers.

PAPER EXCHANGED FOR GOLD.

Order Stopping the Receipt of Coin at the Sub-Treasury Modified.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—On account of increased revenues and the supply of paper currency being sufficient for all apparent needs, at least for the present, the order stopping the receipt of gold at the Sub-Treasury at New York for shipments of currency and telegraphic transfers from Sub-Treasury offices has been so modified as to allow the Assistant Treasurer at New York to receive gold in exchange for paper currency to be shipped from the Treasury in Washington. The shipments of currency will be made at the cost of consignee, to be deducted from the remittance.

CHICAGO POLICE FORCE REDUCED

Two Hundred and Fifty Men to Go as a Measure of Economy.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Two hundred and fifty policemen are to be discharged from the force, and an order to that effect will probably be promulgated to-morrow. This decision was reached to-day after a long conference between the four Inspectors, Chief Kipley, and Civil Service Commissioner Winston. It is said the unfortunate ones will be officers with the worst records. No officer, it is said, whose record is clean will be dismissed.

Necessity demands that the force be cut down to come within the appropriation. Chief Kipley says there are 250 more men now on the force than there is money appropriated for, and the only thing to be done is to let that number go.

CHICAGO ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

Charles Austin Bates's Petition for a Receiver Dismissed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Judge Grosscup, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, handed down a written order to-day, which was in accordance with a verbal decision he gave three weeks ago, in regard to the case of Charles Austin Bates against the General Electric Railway Company.

In its decision the Court sustained the plea of the defendants, which asked that the bill asking that a receiver be appointed for the company be dismissed on the ground that the complainant was bringing the suit in behalf of the Chicago City Railway Company, and not in his own interest.

The case will probably be taken to the Court of Appeals.

A FICTITIOUS DEAL IN WHEAT.

Man Who Sued Boston Stock Brokers to Recover Profits Lost His Case.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The full bench of the Supreme Court to-day overruled the plaintiff's exceptions in the case of John P. Wakefield of Andover versus Albert H. Farnum and others, local stock brokers. The action was brought to recover $2,305, being the profits which he realized in the fictitious purchase and sale of wheat of the defendants on margin. The defendants claimed he could not recover, because the transactions were illegal.

The court decides that it was proper for the defendant to show that the balance claimed by the plaintiff to be due to him under an account stated was the result of an illegal contract, and that the contract being a wagering contract he cannot recover. The plaintiff's action was at common law.

WHEAT STRONG IN CHICAGO.

Advance on News from Liverpool Without Letter, Interference.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Wheat again developed into a bull market to-day. Unexpected strength at Liverpool and a large visible decrease were factors in a general covering movement of big and little shorts which started at the opening and kept up all day. Opening prices in July were about a cent higher than Saturday's closing, ranging from 89¼c to 89⅝c., while May was ½@⅝c. higher at $1.03@$1.03¼. A temporary dip followed. There was a good deal of realizing by people who were satisfied with the profits shown in the opening advance, and this selling sent the price of July to 89 and May to $1.02⅝@$1.02½.

As soon as the first pressure of selling was removed prices began to advance at once, shorts, big and little, coming into the market to cover their lines, and for two hours prices moved upward slowly but steadily, every slight reaction being followed by renewed buying. At the end of that time May had advanced to $1.04⅛ and July to 90⅛c.

The Liverpool market was exceptionally strong, showing ¼@⅝d. advance at 1:30 P. M., later cables recording even better prices. The total amount of wheat there is but little over the average requirements for a week. The Leiter crowd apparently did very little during the morning, and the strength the market displayed without support from that source was far from reassuring to the shorts, and probably had a good deal of influence.

HARVARD MAN'S LEAP FOR LIFE.

Jumped from Burning House into a Net at Cambridge and Was Injured.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 28.—Fire in the Hilton Block, on Massachusetts Avenue, near Harvard Square, this afternoon caused $30,000 damage, and J. B. Henney of Hartford, Conn., a student, was injured.

The upper part of the structure is used as a dormitory by Harvard men. Henney was on the fifth floor when the fire was discovered, and all escape by stairways was cut off by the flames. He climbed out of the window and stood upon the sill, while the thick smoke rolled up about him. The members of the Fire Department either failed to see him, or thought they could not reach him with ladders. A number of students, taking in the situation, ran to the department wagon, brought the jumping net to the building, and placed it under the window.

Mr. Henney jumped but did not strike the net squarely, and it slipped so that he bumped the ground with considerable force. He received a bad shaking up and was injured internally. He was taken to the Cambridge Hospital.

X Rays Aid to Secure a Place.

HAYWARDS, Cal., Feb. 28.—An original manner of applying for an office was adopted by Alonzo Bradford of this place. He was a member of the Second Iowa Infantry in the late war. He served through the [illegible]. On Feb. 10, 1862, he was shot in the knee at the battle of Fort Donelson. [illegible] to Washington [illegible] there an X ray [illegible], showing the location of the bullet. The evidence that [illegible] while facing the [illegible]

The [illegible] Morning [illegible] the Hudson River [illegible] Hawk Valley in [illegible] ride in the world [illegible] 10:00 each morning [illegible] ning. —Adv.

THE MAINE DISASTER

No Indications that the Court of Inquiry Knows What Caused It.

TAKING EVIDENCE NOW IN KEY WEST.

Nobody Able to State How Soon It Will Be Able to Make Its Report.

Work on the Maine Progressing Slowly —Will Be Expedited by Operations of the Wreckers.

The news from Key West touching the Maine Court of Inquiry indicates nothing as to the outcome of the investigation the court is making to determine what caused the destruction of the battleship.

Admiral Sicard telegraphed Secretary Long yesterday that it would be necessary for the court to go back to Havana. From this dispatch two inferences were drawn:

First—That the court did not know yet what caused the explosion that destroyed the Maine.

Second—That the time that would elapse before the court would be prepared to make its report could only be guessed at, and necessarily must be more than a day or two.

Perusal of a letter from Capt. Sampson, President of the Court of Inquiry, to Secretary Long suggests that the court will not undertake to form its judgment until the wrecking companies shall have accomplished some important work upon the Maine.

An officer of the Maine who testified yesterday in Key West is reported as expressing the conviction that the finding of the court will be against the theory that the battleship was destroyed by an explosion in the ship itself. At the same time, according to the report, this officer said it was doubtful that the court would be able to determine what the cause of the explosion was. There is no indication in the dispatch conveying these opinions that the officer knows more about the matter than the average citizen of the United States, but his remarks suggest a possible outcome of the inquiry.

Work on the Maine progressed slowly yesterday. Only one body was taken out, owing to the difficulties the divers encountered from the wreckage. It is probable a good deal of this wreckage will be removed to-day by the representatives of the wrecking companies. Orders have been sent to the Right Arm to undertake this work. The tug Underwriter left this city yesterday with the derrick Chief in tow, bound for Havana. It may reach its destination Saturday. On its arrival the clearing away of the wreckage will be prosecuted vigorously.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Examination of Witnesses Under Way at Key West—Talks with Two of the Maine's Officers.

KEY WEST, Feb. 28.—The Court of Inquiry which is investigating the loss of the battleship Maine began work here this morning. It examined witnesses in Judge Locke's private chambers in the United States District Court House.

Lieut. Blandin was the first witness called. He was before the court for about an hour. After him came Lieuts. Hood, Jungen, and Blout, and Cadets Bronson and Boyd. The court then had lunch.

In the afternoon Lieut. Holman, who testified at Havana, was called again. Lieutenant of Marines Catlin gave his evidence quickly and was followed by Boatswain Larkin, Gunner Hill, and Carpenter Holms. The two latter were on shore at the time of the explosion.

At ten minutes past 3 the court adjourned until to-morrow morning. Judge Advocate Marix said: "The stenographers have all they can transcribe in record form, and there is no use of our working longer to-day."

Capt. Sampson seemed satisfied with the day's work, but said nothing of its proceedings could be given out.

After the court's session was over Capt. Sampson had a short interview with Rear Admiral Sicard and then returned to the Iowa. Capt. Chadwick and Lieut. Commander Potter were taken on board the New York.

An officer of the Maine who was examined by the court during the day said this evening:

"I can't tell you what line of questioning was adopted; but the court will find, I believe, that the Maine was blown up by design, though I don't think it will be able to ascertain exactly how. The court's finding will be based on negative rather than positive evidence.

"By this I mean that all the testimony heard so far has, bit by bit, frustrated the theories of those who think the explosion was of internal origin. This negative evidence is so strong and so general that I see no possibility of the court deciding that the explosion was internal.

"The only alternative then left for the court is to fall back on evidence which points to the intentional blowing up of the Maine. This I think will be done, unless the court formulates a theory of its own or declares that it does not know how the disaster occurred, both of which conjectures I think improbable."

As bearing on the value of the opinion of the officer in question, it must be borne in mind that he was before the court for about fifteen minutes only, and that he at all times has expressed himself as confident that the Maine's fate was not due to an accident.

Members of the court, when the substance of the interview was brought to their attention, declined to have anything to say about it.

A young officer of the Maine was heard to say this morning:

"Well, I don't suppose they'll ask me, but if they do I'll tell them I am positive we were blown up. No one can make me believe the Maine blew up from internal causes, as the papers call it."

This undoubtedly represents the opinion of the majority of the Maine officers.

After testifying before the court Lieut. Blandin spent most of the day fixing the hotel electrical indicator, which was out of order.

GOING BACK TO HAVANA.

The Court of Inquiry Will Not Complete Its Work in Key West.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Admiral Sicard telegraphed to-day from Key West as follows:

"Court of inquiry will commence session at Key West to-day. They must resume session at Havana to obtain evidence of divers after further work upon the wreck."

This telegram is interpreted as practically a statement that the court has not yet come to a conclusion as to the cause of the destruction of the Maine. It also seems to the people at the Navy Department to indicate that a good many days may elapse before the court will make its report. Nobody in the Navy Department pretends to guess even how long it will be before the report of the court will be made.

A letter from Capt. Sampson, dated at Havana, Feb. 23, came to Secretary Long to-day, and he at once made public its contents. The letter is as follows:

Havana, Feb. 23.

Sir: The court has taken the testimony of all the officers of the Maine still here. To-morrow we will take such testimony as the divers have accumulated. The Right Arm arrived here this morning, and reported to Capt. Sigsbee, according to the orders.

I trust some wrecking company will be given the entire job, as no other plan will be feasible.

There are two citizens in the harbor who have certified their willingness to testify, although they have nothing important.

After taking this evidence and that of the divers I propose to return to Key West and take the evidence of the officers and men there.

It may be necessary to return here after further progress has been made with the divers. Very respectfully,

W. T. SAMPSON,
Captain, United States Navy.

Secretary Long said at the close of office hours that no orders had gone out to send another warship to Havana, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

At the White House the utmost quiet prevailed. Many offers have come from organizations and individuals of their services in case of a conflict. Some of the Congressional callers also have stated to the President that their States were ready to furnish full quotas of men.

SAILORS' BURIAL AT KEY WEST.

Temporary Interment to be Made of Maine Victims Hereafter Found—Claims for Their Money.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Commander Forsyth, at Key West, telegraphed this morning that he had, in execution of the department's order, secured a plot of ground in the cemetery at Key West, in which will be interred the remains of such of the victims' bodies as are brought from Havana. Admiral Sicard personally will look after the funeral arrangements. It is learned that the Spanish officials at Havana have consented to the removal of any bodies hereafter recovered, a formality made necessary by the fact that the Cuban law does not permit such removals from fear of extending contagion. It is understood that the remains are not to be permanently interred at Key West, and this understanding gives a great deal of satisfaction to the naval officials here, who have had trouble in times past in maintaining graves of sailors in proper condition owing to the infiltration of large quantities of water into the graves through the porous and lowlying coral strands. As the remains are inclosed in hermetically sealed zinc caskets, it is not believed that they will suffer during their brief interment at Key West.

Capt. Hawley, who is directly in charge of that branch of the Navigation Bureau relating to the enlisted men in the navy, is now directing the work of this office in the issuance of death certificates to the families of the dead sailors. These certificates are issued by the Surgeon General and the Navigation Bureau, and are thus conclusive evidence for the Auditors of the Treasury Department, who are thereby obliged to pay over to the legal representatives or heirs of the deceased any sums of money that may be due them by the United States Government on account of accrued pay or retained deposits. In the case of victims of the Maine disaster the department is obliged in many cases to certify to the death of the sailor without being able to secure evidence of that fact through the presence of a body. It is assumed by the officials that a man failing to report perished in the catastrophe.

Letters are reaching the Navy Department from all parts of the country from alleged relatives of the victims, and it appears that in numerous cases there are many claimants for the small sums of money or property that belonged to the dead men. It will be the duty of the department to try to adjust these claims and reconcile claims, and every effort is being made by the officials to do this as speedily as possible consistent with the requirements of the statutes.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—The Coast Survey steamer Bache, Lieut. Barnett commanding, returned to Tortugas this morning after taking on board four of the Maine's wounded. It is considered probable that the Bache will also take from here to Tortugas the five wounded men of the battleship who are still at this port. It will soon be safe to move them.

THE DAY IN HAVANA.

Another Body Recovered—The City Decorated for the Arrival of the Cruiser Vizcaya.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—Only one body was recovered to-day from the Maine. It has not been identified, though there are hopes it may be later. With any other bodies recovered in time, it will go with the wounded on the Bache to the Dry Tortugas and Key West. On her next trip north the Bache will carry to Key West the first company of wounded taken to the Dry Tortugas.

The Spanish divers did not make their examination to-day. Capt. Sigsbee expected them, and probably will be advised to-night when they will begin the investigation. He was much gratified at recovering to-day, in good condition, his Order of the Red Eagle (Prussian) and the gold medal presented him by the International Fisheries Exhibition in London in 1883.

Capt. Sigsbee reports that the work of the divers to-day was slow, and must necessarily continue slow, owing to the difficulty of making an impression upon the mass of heavy debris. But they are doing the best they can.

Th difficulty experienced in recovering the bodies is not understood by any but the divers. The latter yesterday worked for three hours trying to bring out one body in fact, and one of the divers had a bad fall and several got their air tubes tangled. Even then they could not extricate the remains.

Capt. Sigsbee continues to receive letters in great numbers, some sad and others complimentary. All the queries about the men who lost their lives when the Maine went down are answered as soon as possible, if there is anything to be told.

One of the saddest letters received was from the brother of a dead man, who wrote that when death was claiming the victim his friends at home were celebrating his birthday and wishing him many happy returns of the day.

Chaplain Chidwick has been commended by Capt. Sigsbee as a man, a priest, and an officer. He is always cheerful and doing the most effective work possible.

Late to-day Capt. McGee of the tug Right Arm received orders from the contractors to hire such lighters as are necessary to remove the debris from the wreck. This will facilitate the work of removing the dead and generally hasten operations.

Senator Proctor, who passed most of the day indoors, writing private letters and reading, says his visit will be too brief to make his observations of any interest to the public, and therefore he has nothing to offer for publication.

Senator Proctor expected to pay his personal respects to Capt. Gen. Blanco to-day, in the company of his traveling companion, Col. Parker, and Consul General Lee but the Captain General was unusually busy in getting ready for the outgoing mails, and fixed 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon for Senator Proctor's call.

Great preparations are being made by the Spaniards here to give a hearty welcome to the cruiser Vizcaya. General Weyler Street is arched with bunting and the Casino is gay with color.

European Intervention Desired.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The Echo de Paris to-day expresses the hope "that a European statesman will be found to intervene with the view of the maintenance of peace between the United States and Spain." Continuing, the paper says it regards the dissolution of the Spanish Cortes as an encouraging symptom.

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON WAR

Address at a Requiem Mass at Baltimore for Victims of the Maine.

COOLNESS AND PATIENCE URGED

Judgment of Court of Inquiry Must Not Be Anticipated—No Cause for a Conflict with Spain Yet Disclosed.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the souls of those who lost their lives through the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana was celebrated at the Cathedral here this morning. Cardinal Gibbons delivered an address and read the services for the dead. A number of naval and military officers were present, including those of the militia and Naval Reserve. The vocal music was furnished by a quartet from the "Bride-elect" opera company, now performing in Philadelphia.

Cardinal Gibbons's address was as follows:

"We do not fully realize how ardently we love our country until some crisis occurs which awakens our devotion to her and arouses our admiration and gratitude for those who have died in her service. Such a crisis has quite recently occurred, for we have assembled here this morning to assist at the holy sacrifice offered up for the souls of the brave officers and men who have lost their lives at the post of duty. We are also called together to give expression to our heartfelt condolence and sympathy for the bereaved relatives of those faithful defenders of their country whom the Nation mourns. I see before me representatives of our army and navy; I see representatives of our excellent State militia and of our fellow-citizens at large. You represent a sorrowing Nation, for every home in our broad country feels the loss as a personal one.

"Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the President, on the members of his Cabinet, and particularly on the Secretary of the Navy and his able assistant, as well as on the Houses of Congress, for the calmness and tranquility, the self-control, and the self-possession which they have exhibited during the fearful ordeal through which the country has been passing in the last few days. It needed only a spark to kindle a great conflagration, and the patient and dignified bearing of the Executive and legislative bodies are all the more commendable in view of the mischievous and intemperate utterances of some sensational newspapers.

"This Nation is too brave, too strong, too powerful

was bestowed by the Post Commander on the men's marching kits.

It was rumored that the two batteries were held under marching orders but, this is denied. Secrecy is maintained at the barracks, and no explanation of these circumstances is forthcoming.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The reports that came from Key West about great activity and the observance of unusual precautions among the few soldiers quartered there was received with amusement at Army Headquarters here. It was said that no orders had gone forward from this city to explain the bustle, but there was the best reason to suspect that the commandant was simply brushing up the post and putting his best foot forward against the expected appearance there on his tour of inspection of Gen. Merritt, the commanding General of the Department of the East.

LONDON PRESS TALKS WAR.

The Daily News Says Spain Can Expect No Support from England—President McKinley Praised.

LONDON, March 1.—The Daily News, commenting editorially this morning on the relations between the United States and Spain says:

"Spain can expect no support, moral or otherwise, from England against the United States. She has ruined Cuba as she has ruined or lost every other colony by the grossest corruption, cruelty, and maladministration, and she must be left to settle the account for it with those whom it may concern without any aid or sympathy on our part."

The Standard, in an editorial on the same general topic, highly praises President McKinley's "statesmanlike moderation," and recognizes that "it would be only human nature that proof of the Maine's having been blown up from the outside should engender a dangerous war feeling in America."

Sir Edward James Reed, the eminent naval expert, writes to The Times this morning, expressing the opinion that the Maine could be refloated for a tithe of her cost.

DR. CHARLES A. BERRY ON CUBA.

He Thinks the United States Ought to Interfere for Peace.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Berry of the Queen Street Church, Wolverhampton, who visited the United States in October last, as Chairman of the Congregational Union of England, in an effort, it was said, to induce the United States Senate to confirm the arbitration treaty, and also to advocate church union, replying to an influential American, writes:

"My view—and I think it is generally held by rational Englishmen—is that the trouble in Cuba has gone on long enough. It is being fomented by men who flout the authority of Spain, while protesting against American interference. This state of things is kept up for the sake of a number of rotten interests. Spain is not so much contumacious as powerless, and the United States Government is the only power which can restore order, and, with due regard to its own Monroe doctrine and collateral obligations, the Washington Executive is justified in insisting upon order, even if it becomes necessary to superintend the management of affairs."

LONDON MARKET AND WAR.

Opinion on the Exchange Averse to Any Real Danger of a Conflict.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Pall Mall Gazette, in its financial article to-day, says:

"The demand for gold for the United States had a hardening influence on the money market, and the uncertainty in regard to the Maine is frightening away the support of American stock. But opinion, as a whole is adverse to any real danger of war. The weakness of Spanish fours had a bad influence."

Lloyds Not Asking War Risks.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—There is no truth in the report, circulated in the United States, that Lloyds underwriters are asking slight war risks upon Spanish steamers bound for the Island of Cuba.

NOTHING SPANISH FOR THEM.

References to Alfonso XIII. in the Arbor Day Programme Cut Out.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 28.—County Superintendent of Schools Ternune, in preparing the annual programme for Arbor Day celebration in the schools some months ago, procured a picture of Alfonso XIII. and prepared a sketch of the boy King. These were to be run in the programme as interesting to the children.

The cut and matted were all ready to run off, when the Superintendent decided that, in view of the bitter feeling expressed toward everything Spanish in the schools since the Maine affair, it would be wise to omit the picture and sketch, lest in some of the schools the children would make a demonstration and mar the whole exercises of Arbor Day.

Artillery Company at Gloversville.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 28.—A wave of patriotism has struck town, and a volunteer artillery company is being organized with Charles McLaughlin, Captain; H. H. Parker, First Lieutenant, and Dr. L. R. Oatman, surgeon. The roll book will be opened at a meeting to be held Tuesday night. As soon as the company is completed, Congressman Littauer will be requested to inform the President that it is prepared to respond to a call immediately if war is declared.

A Cavalry Regiment of Cowboys.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 28.—A movement is under way for the formation in Arizona of an independent cavalry regiment, composed mainly of frontiersmen well skilled in the management of horses and arms, and embracing a large number of cowboys. Companies are being organized at Prescott, Flagstaff, Phoenix, Globe, Solomonville, Tombstone, Tucson, and other cities. The intention is to be in no wise a part of the Territorial Militia, but an independent command, ready to go to the front at once. The enrollment is expected to reach 1,000.

Eight-Inch Rifles for Willets Point.

Two more of the eight-inch disappearing rifles for the battery at Willets Point have arrived, and artillerymen from Fort Schuyler have commenced the work of placing them in position. One eight-inch gun and two of the big ten-inch rifles are already in position. The soldiers at the fort are kept very busy. No one is allowed upon the reservation except the soldiers and workmen.

Washington Recruiting Militia.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 28.—Gov. Rogers has ordered that the twelve companies composing the National Guard of Washington shall be immediately recruited to their full strength. Recruiting is being carried on actively. Gov. Rogers is giving personal attention to the Tacoma and Seattle companies, with the object of bringing the State Militia up to the highest point of efficiency.

Kansas Guards Getting Ready.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 28.—The Captain of Company A, N. G. S. K., located here, has received orders from the Colonel commanding the regiment to discharge laggards, overhaul ordnance stores, recruit sixty men, and place the company in condition for active service.

Lafayette Inspected.

Commander Swift, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance at the navy yard, made an inspection of the magazines and loading machinery at Fort Lafayette yesterday. The place has been used by the Navy Department as a storage house for high explosives and a loading station ever since it was compelled to move from Fort Wadsworth. The department has no magazine of its own at this station, but must depend on the War Department for quarters until a suitable site is purchased by the board of officers now looking for one.

Artillery Squad for Ft. Wadsworth.

A squad of eight men from Battery E, Fifth United States Artillery, in heavy marching order, was sent from Fort Hamilton to Fort Wadsworth yesterday for duty. Considerable interest was taken in the soldiers by the people on one of the Staten Island boats. It was learned the men had been sent to Fort Wadsworth for special duty. They were recently enlisted.

SAGASTA'S GREAT STAKE

Election of a New Cortes in Spain May Result in a Return of the Conservatives to Power.

A STRIFE FOR PEACE OR WAR

Weylerists May Join the Conservatives or Come Out as a Distinct Organization—Two Elections to be Held in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The State Department to-day received the following dispatch from Minister Woodford at Madrid:

"Decree dissolving Spanish Cortes Feb. 28. New Cortes will meet April 25."

The dissolution of the Cortes had been expected, and it may be attended with important results. The two parties, Liberal and Conservative, will now appeal to the country, and on the result will depend the political complexion of the Ministry. The Sagasta Ministry, now in power, is Liberal. Its retention in power means much at the present juncture, for it was on the advent of the Sagasta regime that Gen. Weyler was recalled, the reconcentrado decrees were annulled, and the present plan of autonomy put in force. The policy now being pursued by Gen. Blanco in Cuba is an entire reversal of that under the Conservative régime of Canovas and his successor, and it is felt that the continuance of this policy is no less at stake than the Ministry itself in the outcome of the present elections.

Señor du Bosc, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, has not received official notification of the dissolution of the Cortes, but he says this was expected, as the work of the present Cortes was concluded. Under the laws of Spain forty days must expire before the election of the new Cortes occurs. Señor du Bosc, who is himself a Liberal and a warm supporter of the Sagasta Ministry, says there is no doubt the result will be the return of a Liberal majority in the Cortes, and the consequent continuance of the present Ministry. All parties of late have given loyal aid to the Liberal Ministry, and its policy toward Cuba at the present time is regarded by Señor du Bosc as auspicious for a calm campaign, which he asserts will continue the present authorities in power. He says there is no significance in the dissolution at this time. In other quarters it is felt that the Conservatives may take this opportunity to regain the reins of government by making a campaign against the Cuban policy of the Sagasta régime. The Weyler element is another growing factor in Spanish affairs, and it is expected that the Weylerists either will cast their influence with the Conservatives, who sent Gen. Weyler to Havana, or else make their appearance as a distinct political organization, representative of the army and navy and the martial spirit in general.

To a considerable extent, the contest will be between the war element and the peace element, and as the Liberal programme thus far has been most pacific in character it is anticipated that the Liberals will gain the peace vote.

Elections will be held not only in Spain, but also in Cuba and Puerto Rico. This, however, should not be confounded with the local elections of Cuba, under the plan of autonomy. The present election will be confined entirely to the choice of delegates to the Imperial Parliament, and will not be a part of the autonomous plan for a local government of Cuba. The latter elections have not been fixed, and the time for them will be set by the autonomous Cabinet. It would be no surprise to officials here if these local elections were announced at any time in the near future, as it is said the Cuban autonomists are rapidly maturing the details of election and other steps requisite to the execution of the autonomous plan. In the elections of April 25, Cuba will select its usual quota to the Spanish Cortes under the same system of suffrage that has long prevailed.

The new Cortes will meet immediately after the election, probably May 1. While no date has been fixed, it is known of importance that the new body must assemble in order to pass on the budget, which, by law, must be completed by July 1. This will give brief time for completing the extensive supply bills within the time prescribed by Spanish law. With a Liberal majority, however, this can be readily accomplished. The possibilities of delay lie in the fact that a Conservative victory will not only give that party control of the Cortes, but will precipitate another Ministerial change, with its consequent changes of policies.

POPULAR FEELING IN SPAIN.

El Liberal and El Globo Comment Favorably Upon the United States—Maine's Sailors Blamed.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Imparcial of Feb. 25 temperately approves the "growing sentiment that concession has reached its limits," and expresses the belief that "the best forces in Spain are convinced that the time has arrived to firmly, though with moderation and calmness, assert the honor of the Fatherland."

El Liberal of the same day warns the people "against those who are seeking to misinterpret every act and words of the United States," and criticises the "efforts of the Carlists to block autonomy," which, it adds, "the Liberals are loyally trying to put into effect in Cuba."

El Liberal concludes with remarking:

"Let Spaniards remember that Cuba is the key to our position. If within a brief space we succeed in pacifying the island the danger of external war will forthwith disappear, and though we do not for a moment believe it will, should this war break out Cuba will be the only battlefield."

The Globo comments upon the "friendly, and even cordial, relations between the two Cabinets," and gathers from the recent speech of President McKinley at Philadelphia that the chances all favor peace. It blames the fierce jingoism of certain Spanish papers for provoking similar bellicose utterances in the United States, and adds:

"When Spanish papers constantly inform the United States that war is imminent, the latter cannot do otherwise than prepare for hostilities."

The Carlist organ, El Correo of Madrid, in its issue of Feb. 22, just received here by mail, says: "There is no doubt whatever that the loss of the Maine was due to lack of discipline," and cites the case of a United States cruiser which was lately at Venice, describing her crew as being "rather pirates than the sailors of a civilized nation." Continuing, El Correo remarks:

"Drunkards, insubordinates, thieves, and fighters, the sailors of the United States never set foot ashore without creating riots nightly. Several of them slept in jail, or were taken on board under arrest, until the municipality was forced to formally complain to the Commander and request him not to allow his men to land, as otherwise they could not be answerable for the consequences. Had these officials belonged to the Christina Regime, the United States would have replied by demanding an indemnity, or an apology, or both, with the certainty of obtaining it. But, the protest not being Spanish, attention was paid to it, the cruiser leaving Italy. This naval convict ship, which is never free from the fumes of alcohol, must be a twin sister of the Maine. It is a marvelous thing, in such hands, that one of their ships does not blow up daily."

OIL MONOPOLY IN SPAIN.

Tenders to be Invited in View of a Sale at Auction on March 23.

MADRID, Feb 28.—The Government will invite tenders for the monopoly of the import and the export, the refining and the sale of petroleum and other mineral oils. The monopoly, it is added, will be sold at auction on March 23.

WOODFORD'S CALLER A SUICIDE.

Spanish Officer Who Was Sent to an Asylum Takes His Life.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—The Commissariat officer, a man named Pachecs, who, as announced by the Nacional on Saturday, recently called at the residence of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the United States Minister to Spain, but who was not received, and who was sent afterward to a military asylum, the authorities declaring that he was doubtless "patriotically mad," committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself with a revolver in the military prison. Much surprise is expressed as to why Pachecs was allowed to retain a revolver after he promised to be insane.

BATTLE FOUGHT IN CUBA.

Spaniards Had 2,500 Men Against 3,000 Insurgents in Puerto Principe—Losses Heavy.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—La Lucha publishes late this evening an official dispatch giving an account of a battle in the Province of Puerto Principe, in which the insurgents are said to have lost 181 killed and wounded.

According to the dispatch, the battle took place Feb. 18 and 19 in and near the Santa Ines and Hinojosa Hills. The Spanish force, which was under the command of Gen. Jiminez Castellanos, numbered 2,400 infantry and 400 cavalry. The insurgents numbered 3,000.

The insurgents left 87 dead on the field. Among the killed were Col. Alvaro Rodrigues, Commandant Angel Recio, and other officers. According to the dispatch, the Spaniards lost one officer, Lieut. Perajo, and seven soldiers killed, and three officers and seventy-three soldiers wounded.

The Spanish troops are said to have captured many weapons, a large quantity of ammunition, and thirty-four horses.

PERFIDY LAID AT GOVIN'S DOOR.

Cuban Minister Accused of Secret Dealings with the Junta.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—The Nacional reproduces a letter written by Señor Govin, the Minister of the Interior of Cuba, in the Colonial Government, published in the "filibuster journal," Patria, containing alleged instructions given by Señor Govin to Acosta, said to be his emissary, to negotiate with the Cuban Junta in the United States in regard to the terms which the Cubans should exact from Spain.

The unofficial newspapers comment strongly upon this so-called perfidy of Señor Govin, and say he is bound to defend himself against the charges made.

STEPS AGAINST FILIBUSTERING.

Secretary Gage Sends to Congress a Report on What Has Been Done.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Government's steps to prevent Cuban filibustering operations and the results and expense, in response to a resolution of inquiry, was sent to the House to-day.

Secretary Gage says that nothing has been done by the Treasury Department to prevent the conveyance, in accordance with law, to the residents of Cuba of articles produced in the United States, and that the department has put forth its best efforts to prevent the departure of vessels for Cuba in violation of acts of Congress applicable to such cases.

The results of these endeavors, he says, have been generally successful. He incloses a report dated Nov. 30, 1897, covering the department's operations concerning filibustering expeditions up to that date, which was published at the time, a supplementary statement bringing the matter up to date and a reply of Dec. 17 last to a Senate resolution as to violations of the neutrality laws.

Owing to the time that would be required to learn the cost of this work to the department, that information is not transmitted at this time. The filibustering cases since Nov. 30 are given as those of the Dauntless, the Tillie, and the De Agremont.

DRUNTLESS AT JACKSONVILLE.

She Is Escorted Up the River by the Cruiser Vesuvius.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 28.—The steamer Dauntless, which left Fernandina on Sunday night at 12, and is supposed to have carried at large cargo of arms and ammunition to Cuba, arrived here early this morning.

Commander Pillsbury of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, having been informed by telephone from Fort George of the arrival of the Dauntless, went down the river at an early hour to escort her up the river. The Vesuvius returned to port along with the Dauntless, and is now anchored in the river. No steps have been taken by the Government to seize the Dauntless.

WOULD LIKE TO HANG GRAELL.

The Junta Indignant Over the Reported Mission of the Autonomist.

The officers at the Cuban Junta expressed surprise and indignation when shown a dispatch yesterday stating that Señor Graell, a prominent Spanish Autonomist, and the agent of Señor Moret, the Spanish Minister of Colonies, was on his way from Havana to New York and Washington to endeavor to induce the Cuban party here to enter into certain compacts looking toward the pacification of Cuba.

"We don't know what those compacts are," said Horatio Rubens, the counsel of the Junta, "and we don't want to know. We will have nothing to do with Señor Graell. The Cuban Junta will positively not see him or talk with him. If this was Cuba, he would be hanged as a traitor the moment he arrived, but under the circumstances we can only say, in the language of the Americans, 'He can be hanged, anyway.'"

There was great rejoicing about the Cuban headquarters yesterday over the official intelligence that the two filibustering expeditions sent from the Long Island coast recently under the leadership of Col. Nunez and "Dynamite Johnnie" O'Brien had been safely landed. The Cubans say that more supplies were delivered than ever before at one time since the war began. There were 700 rifles, 1,000,000 cartridges, 1,000 machetes, and large quantities of dynamite, clothing, and medicines.

Minister Bernabe Sails.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 28.—Señor Louis Pólo y Bernabé, Spanish Minister to the United States, sailed for New York to-day.

Cuban Election May Be Delayed.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—It is probable that the election of the Autonomist delegates, set for March 29, will be postponed until April 27, to correspond with the election for Deputies to the Cortes in Spain. The postponement, however, is not yet officially announced.

TWO AMERICANS FROM HAVANA.

Joseph Perlman, a tobacco dealer, of Baltimore, who arrived here yesterday from Havana on the Ward Line steamer Yumuri, was there when the battleship Maine was blown up, and is firmly convinced that it was the result of Spanish treachery. In discussing the question yesterday he gave a peculiar account of the preparations initiated on board the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. for lowering her boats even before the American vessel was blown up.

"Among the Spaniards," he said, "I did not hear that night or during the next day one word of pity or compassion for the dead, although I understand the Spanish language thoroughly. In the cafés and on the streets the next day the Spaniards seemed to be laughing in their sleeves. On the day of the funeral of the dead sailors their demeanor took on something of compassion. That has worn away again, however."

The Rev. Father C. I. Wallis of the Church of the Redeemer, in East Third Street, was also a passenger on the Yumuri. He spent three days in Havana. "So far as I could determine," said he, "the sentiment expressed by the Spaniards concerning the disaster can be summed up in a few words. They were glad of the destruction of the Maine and sorry for the dead and wounded sailors."

MODERN MEANS OF WAR.

The Adelphi Alumni Association gave a "smoker" last night at the Oxford Club, Brooklyn, at which Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, United States Army, delivered an address on "Elements of Seacoast Defense." The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views. He showed the improvements in modern fortifications which have resulted from the experience of England in the bombardment of Alexandria.

That bombardment, he explained, taught the nations three great lessons; first, that harbor fortifications must be so situated that their fire can be concentrated; second, there must be barbette batteries, which from their elevated position are largely free from damage, and, third, that masonry is not safe and batteries should be protected by at least thirty feet of earth.

He described the various kinds of modern guns and explained their construction. Modern mortars and their workings were also discussed, and the statement was made that the chances of a bombarding fleet escaping destruction from a battery of mortars were exceedingly slight. He then gave explanations of smokeless powder, mines, and other elements of modern coast defense.

CROWDS WATCH TERROR

Would-Be Visitors Warned Off and a Deaf Ear Turned to Queries.

ANCHORED OFF ST. GEORGE

An Officer Believes the Monitor Will Be Here About Three Weeks, and Says She Was Ordered to Keep Clear of the Vizcaya.

The United States monitor Terror, Capt. Nicoll Ludlow commanding, which vessel arrived at this station from Hampton Roads shortly after midnight Sunday, moved her anchorage from Stapleton to St. George, opposite the lighthouse station, yesterday afternoon. This was done so that the boats from the warship could land at the Government dock and be kept free from the crowds which assembled at the lower wharf.

From early morning until after "colors" last night the shore and wharves near where the monitor was anchored were crowded with curious people. The vessel was surrounded all day by small craft of every description. The occupants of the boats were warned to keep away. No information concerning the movements of the vessel would be given out by either the officers or men attached to her. They turned a deaf ear to all inquiries from the boats, and when they approached the sentries would call out, "You cannot come on board."

After the vessel changed her anchorage she was dressed. A large American flag was run up on the staff at the stern, while the jack was run up on the bow staff. One of the small boats was lowered and sent away with the mail orderlies during the afternoon. As the men left the wharf and passed through the streets they were roundly cheered by the crowd. They refused to answer questions.

No liberty was given to the men yesterday, and few of the officers came on shore. Shore leave will probably be given to some of the men to-day, but the time will be limited to forty-eight hours, and only the warrant and petty officers and continuous service men will be allowed to leave the vessel.

The Terror carries 151 men in her crew, most of whom have recently been enlisted. They will be drilled every day in handling the big guns and machinery before being given shore liberty. They spent most of their time yesterday on deck, watching the crowds.

It is not known how long the Terror will remain here. It is expected, however, that she will stay at her anchorage until the result of the investigation of the board of inquiry of the disaster to the Maine has been sent to Secretary of the Navy Long and passed upon.

The trip from Hampton Roads to this port was uninteresting, except for the remarkable time in which it was made for a vessel of the Terror's class and type. She covered the distance of about 300 miles in less than thirty hours. Usually the speed of the monitors is not more than seven or eight miles an hour. When the vessel arrived off the Delaware capes she ran into heavy weather, and she came into port with her decks covered with ice. The seas broke over the superstructure, and a quantity of water was shipped into the forward store rooms and crew space through the hawse pipes. Both the store rooms and crew space are under the main deck forward.

When asked why the Terror had not come in time to pay a visit to the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, one of the officers said regarding it: "Orders had been sent to the Norfolk Yard from Washington to finish the work on the Terror at once. When that had been completed we sailed for Hampton Roads, where sealed orders from the Navy Department were received by the Captain. We afterward learned that we were to remain in the Roads until the Vizcaya, which was expected, came in there, or until she had been reported south of Cape Hatteras Light and the shoals. When she had passed them we started for New York. I do not know how long we will remain here, but it will probably be about three weeks."

The Terror has just been completely overhauled, and it will not be necessary for her to go to the navy yard.

DOLPHIN OUT OF DRY DOCK.

She Has Been Strengthened and Many Improvements Made.

After a delay of several months the heavy repairs and alterations to the United States dispatch boat Dolphin have been about completed, and she was floated out of the stone dry dock at the navy yard yesterday. The Dolphin arrived at this station shortly after the completion of the cruise of the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron last Summer. She was put out of commission and dismantled, the engines, boilers, battery, and mast being taken out. New and improved boilers have been put in, the engines have been thoroughly overhauled, as have also the electric plant, and the Ardois apparatus for signaling at night.

Nearly all the old piping, including the out board delivery and injection pipes, and the screws below the water line, have been removed and new ones substituted. New deck houses have been added to the vessel, and the hull has been strengthened. An inspection was made of the hull below the water line before the vessel was floated out of the dock yesterday. This part of the hull has been cleaned and a coat of green racing paint applied to it.

The battery has been changed, and while she will not carry any more guns, they will be of larger calibre and of the latest pattern of rapid-fire guns. The battery will be put in place at once. There is yet considerable work to be done on the Dolphin before she will be ready for service. Much of the interior decorations and small machinery is yet to be put in place, and the mast is to be fitted. It is believed she will be ready to be placed on the active list within two weeks.

The Dolphin will be in command of Commander Henry W. Lyons. The crew is now being made up and drilled on the recruiting ship Vermont. While the Dolphin is one of the smaller vessels of the service, she is one of the fastest ships afloat. Her speed will be increased with the improvements made to her engines and the new boilers.

NAVAL VETERANS' SORROW.

They Express It at a Dinner of Two Associations.

The Farragut Association of Naval Veterans gave a dinner last night in the Dairy Kitchen, 48 East Fourteenth Street, to the members of the Admiral Boggs Association of Naval Veterans of Newark, N. J. Capt. J. F. Burrage of the Farragut body presided, and William F. Houghton responded on behalf of the guests. One hundred cadets, an adjunct of the hosts commanded by Capt. Bernard Retelow, acted as ushers and waiters.

Rear Admiral Samuel Alman made the first speech, in which he introduced resolutions expressive of deep sorrow because of the loss of the Maine and her sailors. He declared for war if the Court of Inquiry should find that the blowing up of the vessel was not caused by accident. He said he hoped the accident theory would be proved, but that only war would avenge the loss of the brave sailors if their deaths were the result of Spanish treachery.

Rear Admiral Daniel F. Kelly of the Boggs Association spoke in like vein, as did several others present.

BROODED OVER "WAR" NEWS.

William Roquet, a night watchman in the lodging house at 269 Bowery, shot himself in front of a saloon near that place last evening. It is thought that he will die.

Roquet is twenty-five years old, and has been away from his native city in Germany for twelve years. When the news of the blowing up of the battleship Maine reached him his imagination became fired with the conviction that his services were wanted, and he announced his intention of becoming naturalized.

The idea clung to him yesterday evening when he entered the saloon of Feser Brothers, at 269 Bowery. He there resumed his drinking and his war talk. He hung around until 7 o'clock, and then went to the sidewalk. A few moments afterward a pistol report was heard, and Roquet was found lying with a wound in his abdomen. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

FUND FOR MAINE FAMILIES.

Mining Fair in San Francisco Devotes a Day's Proceeds to Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The entire proceeds from to-day's attendance at the Mining Fair, the largest exhibit of matters relating to mining ever held on the Pacific Coast, which has been attracting crowds to Mechanics' Pavilion for the past month, are to be devoted to the relief of the families of the victims of the Maine disaster.

An extraordinary programme of a military nature was presented for the occasion.

FOR THE MAINE MONUMENT.

Theatrical Men Arrange for Benefits in Different Cities.

The Executive Committee of Theatrical Managers held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon at the Knickerbocker Theatre building. The meeting was to consider some plan for giving benefit performances throughout the country to secure money for a monument to be erected in memory of the officers and men who lost their lives on the battleship Maine. There were present William Harris, Rudolph Aronson, Charles B. Dillingham, and Charles Burnham. It was decided to increase the committee by adding Theodore Moss, Frank W. Sanger, Alfred Aarons, Antonio Pastor, F. F. Proctor, L. M. Teller, and B. F. Keith.

It was decided to hold the New York and Boston benefits Sunday night, March 20, and that the benefits in other cities be held on Thursday afternoon, March 24, or on Sunday night, March 27.

ANOTHER DERRICK FOR THE MAINE

On Its Way from This Port to Havana in Tow of the Tug Underwriter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Judge Advocate General Lemly found a message this morning from the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company, dated at New York, reading as follows:

"The tug Underwriter, with the derrick Chief in tow, passed Sandy Hook at 12:40 P. M. Sunday, 27th, bound for Havana. Assistant Wrecking Master Tooker was on the Underwriter."

Assuming that fair weather prevails, the tug, with its tow, should arrive at Havana about Saturday. With this derrick the investigations of the Court of Inquiry will undoubtedly be greatly facilitated, for although the Chief will be unable to lift the big turrets, her derrick can remove the smaller guns and the greater part of the débris, which is the source of so much complaint on the part of Capt. Sigsbee as interfering with the search for bodies and with the examination into the cause of the disaster.

GERMAN-AMERICANS READY.

New Jersey Veterans Tell the President They Will Respond on Call.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 28.—The German-American Veterans' Association of South River and Sayreville, near-by villages, met yesterday afternoon and decided to place themselves at the disposal of the United States in case of war with Spain. Resolutions to this effect were unanimously adopted. The age of the members of the association averages fifty years. The following telegram was sent this morning:

"To His Excellency, President McKinley:

"The German-American Veterans' Association of South River and Sayreville, N. J., is ready to fight when you send for us. Ready at any time.

"WILLIAM MURTELL, Lieutenant."

DR. FULTON COMMITS SUICIDE.

Philadelphia Physician Ends His Life with a Bullet.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Dr. Alexander Fulton, a prominent physician in the northeastern section of the city, ended his life to-night by shooting himself. The motive is unknown.

Dr. Fulton, whose home was at 2,226 Amber Street, was found in his office dead, with a bullet wound in his breast. He leaves a wife and several children.

Decision Against Loudenslager.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28.—The Court of Errors and Appeals this afternoon affirmed the decision of the Court of Chancery in the case of the Woodbury Heights Land Company against Congressman Henry C. Loudenslager. It was decided that the Congressman should pay to the company about $21,000. Congressman Loudenslager and Dr. Roe were the promoters of the land company, and they sold to the company a lot of land for $21,000 more than they paid. The vote of the Court of Errors stood 7 to affirm, 5 to reverse and modify, and 2—Gummere and Ludlow—to reverse in toto.

Carpet Manufacturers to Combine.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Arthur T. Lyman, Treasurer of the Lowell Manufacturing Company, in an interview to-day concerning a proposed combination of manufacturers of ingrain carpets in this country for the purpose of controlling that market, said: "Thomas Bromley of Philadelphia is at work on the combination and has enlisted various Philadelphia manufacturers in the matter. There are only two carpet mills in New England making ingrain carpets, and they both make other kinds of carpets. The plan has not been definitely laid before them yet. It was proposed at first to take in all the carpet mills, but at present the combination relates only to ingrain carpets."

Anti-Platt Primaries To-night.

Primaries for the election of delegates to the General Committee of the Committee of Fifty-three will be held to-night in the 114 enrollment districts. The polls will be open from 7:30 until 10 o'clock. Except in one or two of the districts of the Fifth, Seventh, and Thirty-third Assembly Districts, there will be no contests. The General Committee will meet and organize Saturday night.

Procrastination.

Steals time, and everything that time ought to be good for.

Possibly it keeps you from using Pearline. You know from others of its ease and economy—but you're "putting it off."

Why not begin the use of Pearline with the very first thing to be washed or cleaned—your face and hands, say? Pearline hurts nothing; cleans everything. 638

NOW USE Pearline

THEODORE B. STARR,

206 Fifth Avenue.

Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Capt. Alexander Rogers, United States Navy; Major J. W. Symons, United States Navy; Lewis Wayte, Balbriggan, Ireland.

ASTOR.—Thomas G. Barr, United States Navy.

CAMBRIDGE.—Baron von Hengelmuller, Austrian Minister, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Stephen N. Seyburn, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN.—Charles A. Jewell, Boston; A. H. Tillinghast, Providence.

HOLLAND.—Adjt. Gen. Samuel Dalton, Boston; Carl Curtiss Guild of Gov. Roger Wolcott's staff, Massachusetts.

MANHATTAN.—Sir Henry Lynch, Bloss, Ireland; T. De Witt Talmage, Washington.

MURRAY HILL.—Capt. W. W. Black, Eighth Hussars, England.

PLAZA.—Senator Frank J. Cannon, Utah.

WALDORF.—Col. Thomas Dodge, United States Army; Sir Gilbert Carter, H. C., M. G., Nassau, N. P.; William Hawland, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Macheimer, domestics; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Abt, L., Canton, Ohio; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; A. M. Blanchard, cloaks; Mrs. J. E. Haslen, infants' wear; Miss L. Moulton, corsets and underwear, 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; C. R. Washburn, notions; Miss Breeden, millinery; Miss Lord, ribbons; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. A. Lytle, dry goods; 62 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Bacharach Brothers, Lebanon, Penn.; L. Bacharach, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Thomas, buttons; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Barney, G. J., & Co., Charlotte, Mich.; G. J. Barney, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barney, George J., & Co., Charlotte, Mich.; George J. Barney, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; St. Denis Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. K. Maloney, notions and fancy goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Branch, J. B., & Co., Coldwater, Mich.; J. B. Branch, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

Canfield, Mrs J. P., Detroit, Mich.; millinery.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; S. B. French, silks and velvets; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Charles W. McLaughlin, house furnishings; 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Graham, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass; G. C. Taylor, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Vendome.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Church, A. M., Company, The, Troy, N. Y.; N. M. Haynor, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Cowan Sisters, Auburn, Ind.; A. C. Lea, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Dillin, Glenn & Co., Springfield, Tenn.; Miss A. Moore, millinery; 29 East Twenty-first Street.

Davis-Ryan Machine Tool Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles Davis, machinery; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

J. V. De Foe & Son, Adrian, Mich.; Harry S. De Foe, dry goods, carpets, and cloaks; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons and laces; M. Seidl, furnishing goods; S. D. Bausher, cloaks and suits; W. G. Munshower, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. J. Edwards, upholstery goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, dress goods, cloaks, furs, and upholstery goods, laces and furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Fifield, Hattie E., Minneapolis, Minn.; millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Fromistine, Danziger & Winkler, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Danziger, woolens; Sturtevant House.

Fair Clothing and Shoe Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; M. R. Brown, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Sutton, silks and velvets; Grand Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. F. Marks, cloaks, suits, and muslin underwear; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Feuerborn-Nolan Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Feuerborn, toys.

Fife, F. W., Richmond, Ky., dry goods and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Miss K. Dolan, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Glenn, Hugh & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss E. Howe, millinery; 55 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Gross Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; A. F. Gross, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. Gimbel, ribbons and millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Gist, Greenwald & Co., Fall City, Neb.; W. A. Greenwald, dry goods; R. W. Gist, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hennocksburg, J. W., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery, Hotel Albert.

Hutzler's, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; L. Hutzler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Heyman, Merz & Co., West Point, Ga.; L. Heyman, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Leon Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Harnsberger, A. E., & Brother, Danville, Va.; W. A. Harnsberger, notions and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Havens & Geddes Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; E. Havens, domestics; 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hitt & Fuller, Urbana, O.; G. W. Hitt, carpets and cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

Horsfall & Rothschild, Hartford, Con

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Senate, by a Vote of 50 to 19, Decides that Corbett of Oregon Shall Not Be Seated.

REPUBLICANS ARE DIVIDED

Alaska Homestead Bill Taken Up—House Passes the Sundry Civil Bill—Paris Exposition Item Cut Out.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Senate to-day, by a vote of 50 to 19, decided not to seat Henry W. Corbett of Oregon, who was appointed Senator by the Governor of his State, the Legislature having failed to make an election. In the debate preceding the vote, Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) and Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.,) spoke in opposition to Mr. Corbett's claim, and Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) on the other side.

Mr. Burrows made the principal speech of the day. He said if the Senate should seat Mr. Corbett, it would overthrow a long line of established precedents and make a new precedent that would prove dangerous, as it would open the doors to conspiracy and fraud, the results of which nobody could foresee.

In conclusion, Mr. Burrows said that he held a letter from George C. Brownell of Oregon, in which the statement was made that Senator Mitchell, the caucus nominee, satisfied that he could not be elected, had named in writing a number of Republicans whom he would cheerfully support, and received in reply the statement that the House would support no other than Henry W. Corbett. The combination for the election of Mr. Corbett was made evident, Mr. Burrows thought, by the reply received by Senator Mitchell to his proposition, and he believed it was held together by the cohesive power of the unlimited use of money.

If the Corbett scheme should be ratified by the Senate, Mr. Burrows said, it would be within the power of eleven elected members of the Oregon Legislature to thwart the purpose of the other members. Mr. Burrows did not believe the Senate would approve by its action the conference of such authority upon a small minority.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) moved to strike out of the resolution, which declared Mr. Corbett was not entitled to a seat, the word "not." The motion was defeated—19 to 50—the detailed vote being as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Turner, (Pop., Wash.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)—19.

Nays—Messrs. (Pop., Neb.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clark, (Dem., Wyo.,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Debose, (Rep., Ky.,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Jones, (Sil., Nev.,) Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) Lindsay, (Dem., La.,) McBride, (Rep., Ore.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Pennoyer, (Rep., Ore.,) Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Stewart, (Sil., Nev.,) Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyo.,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.)—50.

The resolution declaring that Mr. Corbett was not entitled to a seat in the Senate was adopted by a vote of 50 to 19, the vote being in detail the same as the vote on Mr. Hoar's amendment.

The pairs were as follows: McEnery (Dem., La.,) with Chandler, (Rep., N. H.;) Smith (Dem., N. J.,) with Gear, (Rep., Iowa;) Harris (Pop., Kan.,) with Kyle, (Ind., S. D.;) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) with Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.;) White (Dem., Cal.,) with Proctor, (Rep., Vt.;) Quay (Rep., Penn.,) with Morgan, (Dem., Ala.;) Murphy (Dem., N. Y.,) with Platt, (Rep., N. Y.;) Walthall (Dem., Miss.,) with Spooner, (Rep., Wis.;) Cannon, (Silver, Rep.,) with Daniel, (Dem., Va.) The first named in each instance was favorable to the resolution declaring Mr. Corbett not entitled to a seat and the others opposed to it.

On motion of Mr. Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of a bill extending the homestead laws and providing right of way for railroads in the District of Alaska.

Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah) antagonized the measure, charging it was drawn artfully in the interest of speculators and not in the interest of the public.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.,) a member of the committee reporting the bill, said there was really no foundation for the charges Mr. Rawlins had made, as every point he had referred to had been considered by the committee and guarded fully at all points.

Before Mr. Rawlins concluded his speech the Senate went into executive session.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Passage of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill—Paris Exposition Item Stricken Out.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The House passed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill to-day after four days' debate. The most important action to-day was the elimination on a point of order of the appropriation for representation by this country at the Paris exposition.

The sudden change of sentiment in the House which often is witnessed when members go on record was illustrated twice to-day. Friday the House, in Committee of the Whole, where there is no record of votes, knocked out a provision in the bill for an appropriation to pay those who furnish the Government with information leading to the conviction of the violators of the internal revenue laws, and to-day in committee an extra months' pay was voted to the employes of the House.

Each of these propositions commanded a respectable majority in the committee, but when the members voted on roll calls in the House both of them were defeated overwhelmingly.

The point of order against the Paris exposition item was made by Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.) The point of order was debated at some length, and when Mr. Payne, who was in the chair, intimated that he was inclined to sustain it, several members appealed to Mr. Handy to withdraw it. Mr. Handy declared he was actuated by a patriotic purpose in insisting upon the point of order. Thereupon the point of order was sustained.

AN ARGUMENT OVER RAILROADS.

Attacked by Messrs. Greene and Fox, and Defended by Gen. Shattuc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Speaking to a pro forma amendment Gen. Shattuc, (Rep., Ohio,) who was for thirty years connected with the management of railroads, took occasion to answer an attack made upon the railroads some time ago. He had never known a railroad manager, he said, who was a calamity howler.

"Why should railroad men be calamity howlers," asked Mr. Greene, (Pop., Neb.,) "when they plunder the whole country?"

"That statement is absolutely false," retorted Mr. Shattuc, "and the gentleman who makes it knows it is false." Mr. Shattuc continuing, said he would be ashamed to come to the forum of the people and continually grumble about the miserable condition of the people he represents.

"The district I come from contains the best people in the world," said Mr. Greene.

Mr. Shattuc—Well, it does not send them here. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Fox, (Dem., Miss.,) to whose speech Mr. Shattuc had replied that he had assailed the railroads, said he had himself represented railroads as an attorney for many years, and what he had said was that the people of the South had as much right to exercise a legitimate influence over the colored voters of their sections as the railroads, the manufactories, or any other corporations.

"Deny it as you will," said Mr. Fox, "it is a fact that the railroads and other corporations controlled the vote of their employes for McKinley by intimidation, threats, and bribery. If the laboring men of the country had been allowed to vote their convictions, William J. Bryan would now be President of the United States."

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Solomon Berliner of This City to be Consul at Teneriffe—Promotions in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate.

Consul at Teneriffe, Canary Islands—SOLOMON BERLINER, of New York.

Appraiser of Merchandise, District of Portland and Falmouth, Me.—CHARLES M. MOSES.

Navy—Capt. HENRY B. ROBESON, to be Commodore; Capt. WINFIELD S. SCHLEY, to be a Commodore; Commander THEODORE F. JEWELL, to be a Captain; Commander WILLIAM M. FOLDER, to be a Captain; Lieut. Commander ANDREW DUNLAP, to be a Commander; Lieut. Commander RICHARD RUSH, to be a Commander.

BERLINER'S FRIENDS REJOICE.

Pleased with His Appointment to a Consulship.

There was much joy in the "Tenderloin" last night, and in the "Amen corner" of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, too, for the news circulated quickly that President McKinley had nominated "Sol" Berliner for the Consulship to Ternerife, in the Canary Islands.

"Sol" forgot, in the pride of office with which he swelled, as he walked through the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the years of waiting he had struggled through when he was a Tammany brave, and of the arduous duties he performed during the Presidential campaign, when Senator Platt used to send him to Albany not less than three times a week. All of these hardships were effaced from his memory, and he thought only of the luxurious climate in which he would bask for the next few years. He had evidently consulted a gazetteer on the location of the island which is to be his Consular home, for, when asked about the place, he rattled off glibly enough that it was in latitude 28 degrees 35 minutes north, longitude 16 degrees 55 minutes west, and that it was sixty miles long, and contained about 1,000 square miles. He knew, also, that the island is of volcanic formation, but his friends say that there was one thing in connection with the island that he did not know, which, when it was told to him, swept away his visions of ease and comfort. That was that the island was a Spanish possession.

The story goes that when this fact was imparted to him he was much disturbed. Finally he regained his self-possession and was bursting with patriotic fervor. He informed his hearers that since President McKinley, realizing that only stanch patriots should be placed on guard, had selected him to fill an office where the interests of Americans were at stake, he would do his best to fulfill the trust. Then he invited every one present to have a drink. He explained that the Consulship was worth about $600 a year in fees, and that he wanted to spend some of it in America.

NAVAL MILITIA APPROPRIATION

Navy Department's Division of $50,000 Among the States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Navy Department has just completed the allotment among the States of the appropriation of $50,000 made for the assistance of the Naval Militia organizations. The allotments are smaller this year than heretofore owing to the fact that while the appropriation remains stationary the organizations are increasing in number, hence the effort now being made to secure from Congress an increase of the appropriation to $60,000. The allotments are as follows:

For books, &c., $2,000; California, $4,168; Connecticut, $1,781; Florida, $2,008; Georgia, $2,429; Illinois, $5,647; Louisiana, $2,929; Maryland, $2,591; Massachusetts, $4,762; Michigan, $2,084; New Jersey, $3,930; New York, $5,096; North Carolina, $2,483; Ohio, $2,332; Pennsylvania, $2,332; Rhode Island, $1,403; South Carolina, $1,641; Virginia, $475; total, $50,000.

BERING SEA ARBITRATION.

Full Record of the Proceedings Laid Before the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The President to-day sent to the Senate a full record of the proceedings between the United States and Great Britain in the arbitration relating to the compensation for the seizure of British ships in Bering Sea under the treaty of Feb. 29, 1892.

The collection of documents includes the correspondence and notes of a diplomatic character bearing upon the subject, but most of them bear date prior to the making of the award. A statement of the Government's counsel, consisting of Messrs. Don M. Dickinson, Robert Lansing, and Charles B. Warren, is appended, in which they say:

"If there are serious questions as to the validity of the award in the light of precedent and authority, yet, in view of the history of the controversy and in the existing conditions, as well as because of the comparatively small amount of the aggregate award, we venture to express the hope that the result will be accepted by our Government."

SILVER DOLLAR COINAGE.

Statement Sent to the Senate by Secretary Gage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Secretary Gage, in reply to a resolution relative to the coinage of standard silver dollars from bullion purchased under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, to-day sent to the Senate this statement:

"The total amount, cost, and coining value in standard silver dollars of silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, is as follows: Fine ounces purchased, 168,674,682; cost, $155,931,002; coining value, $218,084,438.

"From Aug. 13, 1890, to Nov. 1, 1892, there were coined from this bullion 36,087,285 standard silver dollars, containing 27,911,259 fine ounces, costing $29,110,180, giving a seigniorage of $6,977,098, from which there were paid for expenses of distributing silver dollars $77,175, and $22,730 to reimburse in part the bullion fund for silver sold in sweeps and wasted by the operative officers of the respective mints from Aug. 13, 1890, to Nov. 1, 1892, and the remainder, $6,877,192, was paid into the Treasury.

"From Nov. 1, 1893, to Feb. 1, 1898, there were coined from this bullion 37,735,572 standard silver dollars, containing 29,186,106 ounces of fine silver, costing $25,922,916, giving seigniorage of $11,812,655, all of which has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

"The balance, cost, and coining value in standard silver dollars of silver bullion purchased under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, on hand Feb. 1, 1898, was: Fine ounces, 111,513,746; cost, $100,835,363; coining value, $144,179,389, which, when coined into silver dollars, will give a seigniorage of $43,344,025."

Pensions for ex-Confederates.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Invalid Pensions Committee has agreed on and favorably reported the Gibson bill extending the benefits of the act of June 27, 1890, to men who served less than six months in the Confederate Army, and who joined the Union Army before Sept. 1, 1864, and did not enlist for a period in a Northern State. The bill provoked an animated discussion, but was finally agreed on by a vote of 8 to 4.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

CONNECTICUT—Middlefield, Mrs. Rosa A. Coe.
NEW YORK—Altona, Frank E. Parmenter; Jayville, Margaret O'Hara;; North Bangor, Frank S. Seenberger; St. Regis Falls, Luther R. Tryon; Wynantskill, Charles B. Hindley.

The Bankruptcy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—In the Senate to-day the Committee on Judiciary reported on the House amendments to the Bankruptcy bill, recommending that the Senate should not concur in the amendments, and that conferees should be appointed. The report will be considered to-day.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of J. D. Hughes of Connecticut to be Consul at Sonneberg, Germany.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill authorizing Lieut. Commander Raymond P. Rodgers, United States Navy, to accept a decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honor from the Republic of France.

The House yesterday passed the bill to authorize the transportation of distilled spirits to general bonded warehouses and to regulate removal therefrom. The bill gives the owners of distilled spirits the privileges as to transportation now enjoyed solely by the distillers.

QUEER NORTHERN VISITORS

Klondike Relief Expedition Unloaded and Will Leave for Seattle To-night.

LAPPS AND FINNS AMAZED

They Gaze in Wonderment on Our Tall Buildings and Perspire in the Wintry Atmosphere—Something About Them.

The steamship Manitoban yesterday unloaded Dr. Sheldon Jackson's fragment of Lapland into Jersey City, and Jerseyites crowded to see their temporary acquisition. It was an exhibition that even New Yorkers were induced to travel over the ferries to see, for New York, with its unequaled opportunities for ethnological study, does not have colonies of Lapland reindeer drivers in their native costumes landing every day. Then, too, there were the herders' wives, with faces like red apples, and six brides, some young, with faces like redder apples, and then there were the funny-looking little children and the funnier-looking babies, done up like Indian pappooses. They made 113, all told, and, as related in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, they had with them 537 reindeer, 418 sleds, 511 sets of harness, and 3,800 bags of arctic moss for fodder for the deer.

The Manitoban, which had arrived at Quarantine the preceding night, after a voyage of twenty-four days, and 4,000 miles from Bosekop, Arctic Lapland, Norway, went up to the Central Stock Yards, foot of Sixth Street, Jersey City, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The Laplanders were seen in groups about the decks as she warped in. They were looking in evident amazement at the tall buildings in New York. Most of them had never seen anything more pretentious than the log hotel at Bosekop, and were accustomed to the mud huts that serve for shelter in their nomadic life, following the herds.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, United States General Agent of Education, who first introduced domestic reindeer into Alaska, had doffed his deerskin tunic, as had William A. Kjellmann, Superintendent of the Government reindeer herd in Alaska, who collected the deer and their drivers for the Government's Klondike relief service.

Arranging for the Transfer.

Lieut. Col. Kimball, the Quartermaster General of this department of the army; Col. J. F. Wiston of the Subsistence Department and Manager of the Transportation Bureau of the Army; Capt. J. W. Littell of the Quartermaster's Department, and Lieut. D. B. Devore, disbursing officer of the expedition, were conveyed to the pier in the Quartermaster's boat General Meigs, to arrange for the transfer of the steamer's cargo to the special train that is to convey it to Seattle. It is made up in two sections, each having fourteen specially prepared stock cars, five box cars, three baggage cars, a cooking car, and two tourist cars. F. W. Barksdale of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has the contract for overland transportation, is in immediate charge of the train arrangement, and, barring obstacles, the start toward Seattle will be made to-night.

The first work yesterday was the debarkation of the deer from their pens on the steamer to the pens in the stock yards. They were quartered between decks and in built-up deck pens on shipboard, five deer to the pen.

The deer are mostly white, though some are of brownish color and some grayish. All were dehorned before embarkation for mutual preservation. The butts of the antlers had also been shed, so that the reindeer were not as picturesque as the Dunder and Blitzen of Santa Claus tales. Nor are reindeer comparable with our deer in beauty. They stand about 3 feet high and average in weight 200 pounds. When their antlers attain their full size some extend 7 feet from tip to tip, each antler having about three prongs, though they vary in number. Another prong shaped like a palm leaf and extending out from the centre of the forehead suggests a shovel.

After the deer were taken off the moss was unloaded, and then the sleds and harness. The harnesses are made of rope, leather, or gut. A strap around the neck connects with a pair of limbs, and a strap across each side of the front legs connects underneath with a girth, from which a single trace passes between the back legs to the sled.

The sled is made of flat strips of the scrub pine that constitutes the only approach to forest in Lapland. There is a centre keel of stouter timber four or five inches wide, that rounds up forward like the stem of a vessel, and the thinner strips are set side by side, like the staves of a barrel, held in place by ribs inside, which are held by wooden pegs. The strips narrow from the rear to a mere point forward, where they are gathered and held in place by a thong. The sled practically runs on its keel. The average length of the sleds or toboggans, as we might call them, is seven feet; they are about two feet wide and four inches deep. They can hold 250 pounds of goods. A few of them are fitted with back boards, so that a driver can lean back, but most of them are open at the back.

The herders are of three races., There are Lapps, Finns, and Norwegians among them. The Lapps and Finns dress alike; the Norwegians in the party wore the same kind of caps, part of their Klondike outfit, but in other respects their clothing might have come from an east side sweat shop. The Laplanders are fond of bright colors, and in their rough skin costume they work in a surprising amount of brilliant ornamentation. The cap affords the best opportunity, principally in the large top, and red or scarlet predominates. Tassels of red and yellow also adorn the vertical seam at the side of the band or cap proper, and in some cases scarfs are worn of fabric into which are introduced all the colors of the rainbow and their shades.

They have a change of costume suitable for the warmest of weather, and a number of the women and a few of the men wore it yesterday, for to them this was sweltering weather, and the perspiration stood out on their foreheads, while Jerseyites standing on the pier shivering were blue in the face as they looked as though they would prefer the mosquito season.

The Finns and Lapps are, in the main, little folks, though a few men were as tall as 5 feet 8 inches or 5 feet 9 inches. Five feet 5 inches and 5 feet 6 inches were more common, and the women are little over four feet. Some of the men have beards, but most of them have none, or at most scraggly hair. One has to sometimes look twice to tell whether he is looking at a man or a woman. Some of the women are painfully homely. One woman sat on a hatch, looking as broad as she was long in her cumbersome furs. In her lap was a baby, fitted in a scooped-out wooden cradle like a narrow chopping dish. In this the babe was completely hidden from view, swaddled in cloths, and dish and all in turn bundled up. Even the breathing vent was not in evidence.

A young bride, of twenty-two years, perhaps, was the comeliest looking. Her cheeks were plump and rosier than a rose. Her husband was a goodly looking chap, with hair that fell over his ears to his shoulders.

The Finns and Lapps are an exceptionally peaceful people and a moral one, but they pay little or no attention to cleanliness. They are Lutherans, and in their wanderings they visit the villages in which the ministers are distributed in their territory to attend church when they can, on Sundays and to have hymenial compacts effected.

The most conspicuous of the Lapps, and a fine looking and intelligent man, is Samuel Johannesen Balto, who, as reported yesterday, was with Nansen. Balto is rather dark for his race and has just a suggestion of a goatee. He cannot speak English, but when requested, through his interpreter, he with evident pride exhibited the decorations conferred upon him by King Oscar II. for his services on the arctic expedition.

The deer cost $10 a head; harness, $2.60 a set; sleds, $3.50 each; the total cost being approximately $8,000. The herdsmen were induced to come only because they were offered $268 a year and keep, which is about three times what they can make at home. Lieut. Devore said that the charter price of the steamer was $14,000. The total cost of the expedition to date has been about $40,000.

Lieut. Devore and Mr. Kjellmann will accompany the expedition to Seattle, Mr. Kjellman proceeding to Dyea, which has been settled upon as the point of landing in Alaska. There the expedition will be distributed to various relief stations.

MANY STEAMERS FOR ALASKA.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 28.—The steamers Australia and Noyo sailed to-day for Alaskan ports, the former with 432 passengers, including 108 soldiers for Dyea, and the latter with 200 passengers. To-morrow the steamers Amura, Boscowitz, and Victoria will sail, all crowded.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Ninety-five Persons Endangered and One Life Supposed to Have Been Lost.

A fire in the four-story frame double tenement house at 171 and 173 Wallabout Street, Williamsburg, at 1 o'clock this morning, completely gutted the premises. There were thirty-two families, consisting of ninety-five persons, living in the tenement, all of whom were saved, except one man, who is believed to have been burned to death. He was Moses Brogell, the owner of a drug store on the ground floor. Three persons were injured.

The fire was discovered in the toilet room on the third floor by Isaac Simon, who lived there with his wife and nine children. He ran to the street and raised an outcry. Albert Stover of 140 Pulaski Street was passing on a car and heard the cry. In hurrying to turn in an alarm he fell and broke his arm. When the alarm was turned in John Ward and John Whalen ran into the building and rescued many of the tenants. Bertha Gelberg, fifty-five years old, of the second floor, jumped from the window and broke her right arm and hip. Sarah Tafe, twenty-five years old, also jumped from a window and broke both legs. The injured were removed to St. James's Hospital.

The police think the fire was of incendiary origin.

COL. J. T. SCHARF DEAD.

Col. John Thomas Scharf, the author, politician, and Confederate veteran, died at his home, 80 Manhattan Avenue, yesterday, of paralysis of the heart and pneumonia. He had been ill for three days.

Col. Scharf was born on May 1, 1843, in Baltimore, his father, Thomas G. Scharf, having been a merchant. He was graduated at Georgetown University, which gave him the degrees of M. A. and LL. D. In 1861 he joined the Confederate Army, and was wounded in the battles of Cedar Mountain and the second battle of Bull Run.

He participated in the engagements of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston up to the battle of Seven Pines. Later he served under Gens. A. P. Hill and Ewell, and was wounded at Manassas and Chancellorsville, seriously at the latter place. In 1863 he was appointed a Midshipman in the Confederate Navy for his gallantry, and took part, in 1864, in the capture of the Newborn, off the coast of North Carolina.

When Beauregard evacuated Savannah he was sent on his way to Canada with Confederate dispatches, but was captured in crossing the Potomac and imprisoned at Washington. He would have been tried as a spy had not President Johnson pardoned him.

On the organization of the Second Regiment after the war he was elected its Lieutenant Colonel, having previously served in the Fifth Regiment as Captain. He later served on the staff of Brig. Gen. R. H. Carr and Gen. Oden Bowie. He served in the Maryland Legislature, and wrote a history of Maryland, among other works.

He was appointed Chinese Inspector for the Southern District of New York in 1803, and resigned last September.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT.

The Fifty-third Competition for the Abeel Trophy is Begun—Company G Leads.

The fifty-third competition for the Abeel Trophy, which began at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night, brought out all the crack shots of the organization. Company G, the present holder of the trophy, made the best score last night.

The match, which was the first inaugurated by the regiment, is open to an unlimited number of teams of ten men from each company. The conditions are seven shots standing and seven shots prone, and no sighting shots. Each team is allowed eighteen minutes. The winning team is subject to challenge after twenty days. Last night's scores follow:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
COMPANY G.			
Corp. H. E. Crail	31	34	65
Private W. M. Stillwell	30	34	64
Sergt. J. A. Olsen	31	33	64
Sergt. W. Reid, Jr.	31	31	62
Capt. W. J. Underwood	30	32	62
Sergt. J. M. Moe	29	33	62
Lieut. A. G. Todd	29	33	62
Corp. W. S. Barrel	29	32	61
Private W. N. Croxton	30	30	60
Private W. A. Dixon	23	33	56
Total	293	325	618
COMPANY I.			
Private R. K. Potter	33	33	66
Corp. C. Cragin	29	35	64
Corp. O. H. Keep, Jr.	32	31	63
L. Corp. W. B. Cowperthwait	31	31	62
Corp. A. W. Little	29	32	61
L. Corp. W. A. O'Connor	29	32	61
Sergt. T. B. Taylor	29	30	60
Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr.	31	29	60
Private G. Du Val	29	31	60
Lieut. H. C. Du Val	30	29	59
Total	303	313	616
COMPANY F.			
Sergt. A. Stevens	32	34	66
Private C. H. Cadwell	31	32	63
Private F. Kahn	31	31	62
Corp. F. W. Perkins	30	32	62
Private G. Reith	29	33	62
Capt. G. W. Rand	31	30	61
Corp. C. Drake	28	32	60
Private B. F. Goodspeed	27	32	59
Sergt. T. C. Wiswall	31	28	59
Sergt. C. L. Comfort	29	29	58
Total	299	313	612
COMPANY D.			
Lance Corp. E. M. Leask	31	33	64
Private E. C. Schoonmaker	29	33	62
Private W. B. Short	31	30	61
Private H. L. Jaques	31	30	61
Corp. E. S. Coy	28	32	60
Private W. M. Phillips	26	33	59
Private E. V. Reed	29	30	59
Private H. C. Benedict	27	30	57
Private L. Pinder	32	24	56
Private F. M. Smedley	28	25	53
Total	292	300	592
COMPANY G, JR.			
Private J. N. Emley	31	35	66
Private L. S. Petrie	29	34	63
Private L. Pierce	29	33	62
Private A. Conover	28	31	59
Lance Corp. G. R. Jenkins	30	29	59
Lance Corp. W. H. Evans	30	28	58
Private H. Mable	29	29	58
Private F. C. Robinson	29	27	56
Private E. W. Zeatgraf	28	28	56
Lance Corp. A. Hopkins	23	27	52
Total	288	301	589
COMPANY E.			
Sergt. W. H. Brown	30	31	61
Private G. T. Carpenter	27	34	61
Private S. W. Christie, Jr.	32	28	60
Lieut. A. E. Pressinger	29	31	60
Lance Corp. H. N. Tiemann	29	30	59
Corp. W. E. Stranch	28	31	59
Private F. R. Simonson	30	28	58
Private C. E. Gleason	29	29	58
Private W. A. Grant	26	31	57
Corp. J. Hopkins	28	22	50
Total	288	295	583
COMPANY I, JR.			
Corp. B. Houston	31	31	62
Private T. D. O'Connor	30	31	61
Private H. K. Masters	27	32	59
Private W. H. Mate	28	30	58
Private A. B. Ashforth	29	29	58
Private G. Perrino	29	28	57
Lieut. J. W. Cleveland	29	28	57
Private H. A. Edson	28	26	54
Capt. F. G. Landon	29	25	54
Private J. Seward	27	27	54
Total	284	289	573
COMPANY D, JR.			
Private T. E. Reedle	28	29	57
Private A. D. Rockwell, Jr.	29	27	56
Sergt. H. Everdell	28	27	55
Private H. J. Spencer	26	29	55
Corp. J. Bissell	26	28	54
Private H. W. Wilson	28	26	54
Private A. W. Morley, Jr.	26	27	53
Private P. Cook	28	24	52
Private T. G. Leonard	26	25	51
Private R. N. Finck	19	23	42
Total	262	267	529
COMPANY E, JR.			
Private B. H. Weisker	31	32	63
Private E. F. Walton	30	28	58
Lance Corp. F. M. Knight	27	28	55
Private E. M. Elliott	27	26	53
Corp. J. C. De Mille	28	24	52
Sergt. H. Dalzell, Jr.	27	24	51
Private F. Shattuck	28	23	51
Sergt. W. M. Bernard	23	27	50
Private J. N. Topping	22	28	50
Private E. S. Miller	26	17	43
Total	289	257	546

The L. A. W. Handicappers.

Chairman Albert Mott of the National League of American Wheelmen Racing Board yesterday announced the appointments of handicappers for 1898, as follows: R. F. Keisey, Hartford; George L. McCarthy, New York; G. Powell, Philadelphia; T. F. Myler, Pittsburg; William C. Watkins, Baltimore; C. J. Sherer, Memphis; Charles W. Mears, Cleveland; Charles P. Root, Chicago, and James B. Green, Des Moines.

Cut Rates to Puget Sound.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The Western lines will put in cut rates to Puget Sound points to-morrow. From Chicago to Seattle the first-class fare will be $36.50 and second class $31.50. The regular rates are $61.50 for first class and $51.50 for second class.

GORHAM
Sterling Silverwares

Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

LATTIMER MURDER TRIALS

A Witness Says a Man Stood Behind the Line of Deputies and Urged the Strikers On.

MINERS PREPARED FOR STRIFE

Testimony that They Were Armed and Threatened to Burn the Breaker—People Left Their Homes at Night for Safety.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 28.—The jurors in the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the shooting of strikers at Lattimer all came into court this morning in excellent health.

The first witness, Miss Cora Henibach of Lattimer, testified that on Sept. 10, the day of the shooting, she heard a woman who was running past her house call out that the strikers from Harwood were coming and that she was going to find her husband and make him hide. "I was afraid they would blow up the town," continued the witness, "so I ran to the schoolhouse and asked the teacher, Miss Coyle, to excuse my little sister, as I knew she would be safer at home. She did so, and I hurried home with the little girl. We were all going up stairs to hide in the garret when the shooting commenced. There were a few single shots, and then a volley. I did not hear any shots after the volley."

Stephen Guttenmiller testified: "I was driving from West Hazleton to Lattimer, and got there just as the deputies lined up along the roadside. I stood some little distance behind them and saw the strikers come up. As they approached I saw a man standing behind the deputies. He was a big fellow and had no coat on. I saw him wave his arms and beckon the strikers to come on. They did so. After stopping a moment with the Sheriff, they pushed past him and on toward the deputies. They were close to them when the shooting commenced."

John Wolfe, a conductor on the trolley road, said he saw the strikers near Harley's Hotel, just at the entrance to Lattimer. They were armed with clubs, some large, others small.

George Mane of Hazleton said he was with the Sheriff at Crystal Ridge a few days before the shooting, and saw the Sheriff disperse a number of strikers. As they went away, one cried: "We'll come back to-night to burn the breaker."

Family Walked Two Miles for Safety.

Mrs. Catharine Craig, whose house is near the spot where the shooting occurred at Lattimer, saw the Sheriff advance to stop the strikers.

"They pushed and pulled him around," she said, "and crowded past him and went toward the deputies. Then I became frightened and ran into the house with my two boys. The shooting commenced about that time. There were a few scattered shots, then a volley. That night we heard the strikers were coming to burn or blow up the town, and nearly everybody left the town. Our family walked to Milnesville at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Burgess W. W. Smith of West Hazleton testified that on Sept. 3 he saw about fifty strikers drive the men from the Cuyle strippings by throwing stones at them. The Burgess went on to say that after Sept. 3 he ordered Policeman Jones to place on duty three special policemen to aid him at night, owing to the fear of violence at the hands of the strikers.

Oliver Leibensberger, a builder and contractor of Hazleton, hearing that the strikers were going to march to Milnesville or Lattimer, rode out on his bicycle to those places and, after finding they were bound for Lattimer he rode there, passing on the way some twelve or fifteen strikers, who pursued him, crying: "Kill him, kill him."

"I got behind the line of the deputies," he said, "some thirty feet, and watched the strikers approaching. When they drew near, Sheriff Martin said to his deputies: 'Boys, I want you to keep a cool head. This is the worst crowd we've ever met.'

Sheriff Martin Fell to His Knees.

"One of the deputies asked the Sheriff if he did not want a deputy to go with him. 'No,' he replied, 'I'll go alone.' He did, advancing with a paper in his hand, and as he neared them held up one hand to stop them. I could not hear what he said, there was such a clamor. The first ranks halted, but the men behind called to them to go ahead. Then a man in the third rank rushed upon the Sheriff, who dropped the paper and grabbed the man with his left hand and pulled his revolver with his right. Then they forced him back into the gutter and crowded around him so that I could not see him. A lot of them rushed upon the deputies, and when they were within fifteen feet I heard an order to fire given. There was a shot, a couple of more shots, and then a volley. The whole front rank fell down, some shot and some perhaps dropping to avoid being shot. When the crowd was fleeing I saw Sheriff Martin arising from his knees near the gutter."

William J. Evans, a reporter, said that, hearing a disturbance at West Hazleton on the afternoon of Sept. 10, he went there, and found the strikers along one side of the road and the deputies on the other side. He saw one of the strikers in the act of throwing a stone at A. P. Platt, a deputy. The witness went with the deputies to Lattimer, and stood about sixteen feet from the edge of the line. He said, in describing the shooting:

"I saw Sheriff Martin go out to meet the strikers, and heard a deputy ask him if he should not go along. He said 'No,' and went on alone. When the strikers stopped near him I saw the Sheriff grab at a man, and then forty or fifty men pounced on him and pushed him along to the edge of the road. Some crowded past him and pushed on toward the deputies, and the shooting commenced. After the shooting I saw three men lying dead together, and close to the hand of one of them was a revolver. I picked it up, stuck it in my pocket, and reported it to the Sheriff. I kept it until the inquest, when I gave it to Coroner McKee."

Coroner McKee produced the pistol, and it was placed in evidence.

Evans testified that the volley fired by the deputies came from the centre of the line.

Dr. John Koons of Hazleton testified to being called

The Wanamaker Store

Spring, and Its White Goods

SPRING begins to-day,—who cares for the technicalities of the astronomers, with their talk of equinoxes? The "first point of Aries" is not nearly so significant as the first Spring jacket on the streets. We do not need to study the stars to know when the heavy Winter clothing becomes burdensome. This is the first day of Spring, and there's a good deal to say about it. The whole store is full of it,—it's a Spring song in full chorus in which every aisle and counter and shelf in the store has its own part.

The White Goods claim the leading parts to-day, and they have been marshaled into a dazzling array of snowy daintiness in the place of honor, the main aisle, Broadway. All the makes of foreign and domestic looms are brought together into a magnificent showing which has its representations from all over the world. It is the Spring's Congress of White, and it's worth coming to see, aside from ideas of purchase.

Here are French Organdies and French and English Dimities in plaids and stripes,—all white, but in patterns which push their more vivid sisters closely for the palm of beauty. Here are India and Persian Lawns and Linens, and Swiss Nainsooks and Piques, Piques in such a variety that one hesitates to count them. Fancy White Goods, of divers names, for shirt waists, Ducks and Fancy Twills, Tuckings, twenty exclusive patterns; and a wealth and width of variety that it seems impossible to detail.

All the old favorites, the staple and solid things are here, too, but some have new prices on them, like these:—

At 8c. yd.—Muslins in plaids and stripes for school aprons.
At 10c. yd.—Extra heavy Muslins for aprons and dresses, in plaids, checks and stripes.
At 12 1-2c. yd.—Fancy Muslins, in many patterns.
At 10c. yd.—A fine quality white Lawn, 40 inches wide.
At $1.50 piece—Twelve yd. pieces of 36 inch soft finish Nainsook.
At $1.50 piece—Twelve yard pieces of 36 inch "Wanamaker" Long Cloth.

Cut Glass Chances

IF we were at liberty to mention the name of the maker who produced these pieces, there'd be some surprise in trade circles, and even a greater effort to snap up the best of them than there will be anyway when these prices are known. The figures would be very small for even the cheapest kinds of goods, and these are acknowledged to be at the very top of the art. It is all American cut glass, very brilliant and in pieces of desirable shape and size and usefulness.

Bowls, 7 inches to 10 inches, formerly $3.75 to $11; now $2.40 to $7.25.
Nappies, 8 inches to 10 inches, formerly $11 to $19; now $7.25 to $10.
Nappies, formerly $2.25, $4.50 and $5; now $1.15, $2.25, and $2.50.
Vases, formerly $6, $7.50, and $9; now $4, $5, and $6.
Also a number of styles in Orange Bowls and Celery Dishes at similar reductions.

Made-Up Rugs, Smyrna Rugs, Art Squares

THE carpet people have been utilizing the unsold carpet remnants in the better grades of goods by making them up into rugs;—now we perfect and complete the utilization by offering the rugs for sale at prices which will quickly find them spheres of usefulness.

The remnant roll is generally a roll of honor,—it's the best pattern which is sold out quickest,—so that it follows that these rugs, made from short lengths of carpets, are in the most attractive patterns we had. The prices for the whole rug, ready to put down, is considerably less than the value of the carpet in it at by-the-yard prices.

BODY BRUSSELS
At $26—15 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in.
At $19—10 ft. by 9 ft. 5 in.
At $24—13 ft. 6 in. by 10 feet 6 in.
At $18—12 ft. by 8 ft. 3 in.
At $14—10 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft.

MOQUETTES
At $18—12 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in.
At $23—13 ft. by 11 ft. 10 in.
At $15—11 ft. by 8 ft. 3 in.
At $16—12 ft. 9 in. by 8 ft. 3 in.
At $14—10 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft.

VELVETS
At $25—12 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in.
At $30—15 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in.
At $12—9 ft. by 6 ft.

AXMINSTERS
At $22—13 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in.
At $20—13 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. 3 in.
At $15—9 ft. by 8 ft. 3 in.
At $16—10 ft. by 8 ft. 3 in.
At $18—12 ft. by 8 ft. 3 in.

TAPESTRIES
At $18—15 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in.
At $16—12 ft. 9 in. by 10 ft. 6 in.
At $12—12 ft. by 8 ft 3 in.
At $11—11 ft. by 8 ft. 3 in.
At $10—10 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. 3 in.

CARPETS, HASSOCKS AND MATS
At $1.10 yd.—Velvets; were $1.50.
At 25c. to 50c.—Hassocks; were 50c. to $1.
At 30c. and 50c. each—Rattan Mats, 18x30

Smyrna Rugs and Art Squares, also,—floor coverings that are of all seasons, unaffected by fashions,—even these must sometimes find themselves counted old in a store where the stock is kept forever new. Down come the prices on some Smyrna Rugs and Art Squares, therefore.

ART SQUARES—500 of them, all wool.

	Good.	Heavier.	Heaviest
2 1-2 by 3 yds.,	$5	$5.75	$7.50
3 by 3 yds.,	$5.75	$6.75	$9.00
3 by 4 yds.,	$7.75	$9.00	$12.
3 by 5 yds.,	$9.75	$11.25	$15.

	Good.	Heavier.	Heaviest.
4 by 5 yds.,	$13	$16	$20

SMYRNA RUGS—550 of them.
18 in. by 36 in., $1.15 — 30 in. by 60 in., $2.85
21 in. by 45 in., $1.65 — 36 in. by 36 in., $2.50
26 in. by 54 in., $2.35 — 4 ft. by 7 ft., $7.

You'll not get the new goods at these figures.

Spring and Summer Shirt Waists. NOVEL, stylish, effective—these new Shirt waists for Spring and Summer wear. Of pretty percales, fancy cheviots and the cool and fresh looking lawns and piques. So priced, too, as to be within easy reach.

At 50c—Of Scotch plaid percales; detachable laundered collar and pointed cuffs.
At 75c—Of Roman striped percales; yoke and plaited back, full front; stripes running crosswise; detachable laundered collar and straight cuffs.
At $1—Of white ground percales, with stripes of pink or blue; yoke back with vertical plaits; bias stripes in front. Twenty styles.
At $1.25—Of handsome striped cheviots; yoke and plaited back, full front with bias stripes.
At $1.75—Of satin striped madras; yoke back with vertical box plaits; full front; laundered collar and cuffs.
At $2.25—Of fine white linen; yoke back with three box plaits; full front; laundered collar and cuffs.
At $2.75—Of white pique; yoke back with plaits from yoke; full front with pointed yoke; edged with fine insertion; laundered collar and cuffs.
Others up to $4.

Second floor.

Worthy Household Linens at Little Cost. OF course they're worthy; or they would not be here. What we wish to emphasize, however, is these are uncommonly fine linens that we're now selling at unusually low prices. It will be difficult, if not impossible, to match these anywhere at the figures quoted below. They cannot last long even here, although the stock is a large one.

TABLE CLOTHS.
At $3—2 1-2 by 2 yds.; good value at $3 50.
Napkins, 20 in. sq., to match, $2; were $2.25.
At $3.25—3 1-2 by 2 yds.; was $3.75. Napkins, 20 in. sq., to match, $1.75; were $2.
At $2.25—2 1-2 by 2 yds.; was $2.75. Napkins to match, $1.75; were $2.
By the Yard.
At 65c.—Bleached Table Linen, 62 in.; was 75c.
At 85c.—Bleached, soft and silky, 70 in.; was $1.
NAPKINS
At $1.50 doz.—Bleached, 20 by 22 in.; was $1.75.
At $1.65 doz.—Fine bleached, 20 by 22 in.; was $2.

Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

A MIDGET ELOPES WITH A GIRL.

He Takes a Thirteen-Year-Old Bride to His Home and Defies Her Parents.

Mabel Smith, the missing thirteen-year-old daughter of James A. Smith of 1,065 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, who disappeared early on Sunday morning while her parents were asleep, was found last night at 1,048 Madison Street. She announced that she was the wife of Henry Pickford, a midget, twenty-seven years old, whose parents live at 1,095 Madison Street. The couple, for nearly six months have played together in a sketch called "The Two Companions."

When the girl's disappearance became known her parents at once suspected that Pickford was responsible for her disappearance, and a search for him as well as the girl was begun. At Pickford's house it was said that nothing had been seen of him since Saturday night. Through a note received by Mrs. Smith from her daughter yesterday afternoon another search was made by her parents, and the couple were found last night in the flat of a Mrs. Metcalfe. When Mrs. Smith recognized her daughter she begged the girl to come to her. The girl became defiant and told her parents that she had been Pickford's wife since Jan. 4. The girl also became insolent to her parents, declared she was sixteen years old, and accused her parents of having ill treated her. Mrs. Smith was on the verge of fainting when her husband caught her.

In the meantime Pickford had put his hand to his hip pocket and coolly informed Smith that if he was going to make any trouble he might be sorry for it. Mr. Smith and his wife left the house, and later Pickford took his child-wife to his parents' home.

FOR LOWER TELEPHONE RATES.

The Manufacturers' Board of Trade Indorses the Brush Bill.

Resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, held at 241 Fifth Avenue yesterday, condemning the high telephone rates and praising the efforts of Senator Brush, who, in his bill, is trying to effect a reduction. President C. C. Shayne, in calling the gathering to order, said he was highly pleased to learn that the leader of the Democratic Party in New York had declared in favor of the bill.

He declared that Republicans would work hard in an effort to have the measure made a law. Vice President J. A. Hickman intimated in a long speech that previous endeavors for a reduction in rates had been defeated by the use of money.

These men were appointed to represent the board before the Senate Finance Committee: C. C. Shayne, R. M. Walters, Andrew Patterson, Charles Hauptner, J. A. Heckman, James Tallcott, E. Twyeffott, J. Slater, Jules Weiss, S. H. Mildenberg, E. M. Youmans, F. O'Neil, Charles T. Jones, John J. Kennedy, Rupert Ryley, and Berkely R. Merwin.

New Jersey Assessors Upheld.

TRENTON, Feb. 28.—The Court of Errors and Appeals gave a decision this afternoon in the case of the Electric Storage Battery Company against the State Board of Assessors of New Jersey. The electric company appealed from an annual tax of $4,400, levied by the Assessors on its capital stock. The company claimed it was exempt from taxation on the ground that more than 50 per cent. of its capital stock is invested in manufacturing in the State. The court did not consider this claim well founded.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

A Number of Measures Taken Up and Advanced in the Assembly.

FLORAL SWORD FOR O'GRADY

An Employers' Liability Bill of a Radical Nature Introduced in the Senate—Proposed Extra Grant for Sheriff Dunn.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—When he took the chair in the Assembly to-night, Speaker O'Grady found on his desk an immense bouquet of flowers, the gift of Assemblyman Oliver, in compliment to the Speaker's recent acquisition of the title of Colonel. It was surmounted by a floral sword.

Mr. Brennan's bill to secure a uniformed force of steam engineers and firemen in the Department of Water Supply of New York City was taken up and debated at some length. After opposition from the Democratic members from Brooklyn, as well as Leader Donnelly and Mr. Oliver, Mr. Brennan agreed to lay his bill aside.

Senator Page's bill to remove the Commissioners of "Park Avenue above One Hundred and Sixth Street, in New York City, was opposed by Messrs. Oliver and Donnelly, who claimed it was an attempt to saddle $800,000 on the general Municipal Government by the New York Central Railroad. Mr. Donnelly offered an amendment, providing that the City of New York should be in no way responsible for assessments for the completion of Park Avenue improvement by the passage of the act. The amendment was defeated and the bill advanced.

The e bills were also advanced:

Mr. Dillon, granting licenses to adult blind in cities to vend and play musical instruments, and providing that such must be citizens of the United States.

Mr. Oliver, providing for the proper labeling of poisonous articles.

Mr. Kullman, making an appropriation for the poor of Richmond County. The advancement of the bill was opposed by Mr. Nixon, who finally withdrew.

Mr. Nixon offered a resolution that hereafter members be allowed to speak but once on any subject unless by unanimous consent of the House. The resolution went to the Committee on Rules.

There was a twenty-one-page calendar in the Senate, with over 150 bills upon it for passage and discussion. Among the measures of interest to New York introduced were the following:

Senator Featherson—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to allow the present Sheriff of New York County $5,000 per year for three years after the expiration of his term for legal expenses incurred in defending any action brought against him for any alleged act of omission or misconduct in his official capacity.

Senator Gage.—Legalizing the acts of former Justices of the District Courts of the City of New York who continued to perform the duties of the office during the month of January, 1898, and providing for their compensation at the monthly rate of salary provided by law.

Senator Wieman.—Authorizing the Board of Public Improvement of the City of New York to cause to be discontinued any of the proceedings for the improvement of the streets in the Twenty-sixth Ward of the late City of Brooklyn at any time before a contract has been entered into for the work, and providing for the return of assessments paid for the expense of the improvement.

Also appropriating $35,000 for repairing and enlarging the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

Radical and Far-Reaching Measure Introduced by Senator Ford.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Senator Ford to-night introduced a bill entitled "An act to provide compensation to workmen for accidental injuries suffered in the course of their employment." The bill is far-reaching in its operations and radical in its provisions. In explanation of it Senator Ford said:

"The bill provides for compensation to workmen engaged in certain occupations, including the most hazardous, for all accidents arising out of their employment. It is not directed at employers, and does not imply that they do not deal justly with their men. It is intended to cause the cost of these accidents to be included in the working expenses of the business, as are rents, insurances, accidents to machinery, &c., none of which is the employer's fault, but all of which, together with cost of material and wages of labor, fall on him as the only means of being added to the price of the product, and so being paid eventually by the consumer.

"It is not a new thing. A bill on exactly the same lines was passed last year by the English Parliament, being an administration measure of the Conservative Party. A bill providing larger benefits has been passed by the French Chamber of Deputies. The Australian colonies, from whom we have borrowed our election law and other good things, all have similar acts.

"The bill does not repeal nor displace the present employers' liability laws, which are common-law principles, and give a man a right to recover for the 'tort' of an injury when caused by another man's wrong or neglect. This bill merely gives a right to partial compensation when the injury is nobody's fault in particular.

"The principle in this bill has been again and again indorsed by labor organizations, including the Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor. It was prepared by a committee of the Social Reform Club of New York, appointed for that purpose, on which committee several prominent labor representatives are serving.

"Similar bills, I am told, are to be introduced in other Legislatures, and also in Congress, for the purpose of covering inter-State employments.

"The bill provides for only half wages during disablement, so as to prevent, first, getting hurt on purpose, and, second, malingering, or pretending to be injured when one is not.

"Such a measure will hurt nobody, and will be a general blessing."

CHARTER AMENDMENT BILLS.

Their Approval by Cities Committee Puzzles Assembly Democrats.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Democrats in the Assembly are puzzled at the action of the Cities Committee in reporting out a number of bills affecting the Greater New York which belong to the class of charter amendments which Gov. Black is supposed to have forbidden.

Most of these measures come from Assemblyman Brennan of Kings, who is the most prolific author of new bills of the session, having thirty-three to his credit already. Among his city bills so far reported favorably are two granting back pay to certain clerks and employes of the collection department of the City of Brooklyn, one establishing a uniformed force of steam engineers in the Water Department, and another adding two Justices to the Municipal Court bench, increasing the salaries of all the Justices, and making other radical changes in the charter provisions concerning the court. All of these bills will be opposed by the Democrats, who had supposed, in view of Gov. Black's attitude against charter changes, that they would be held up in committee.

The impression is that the reporting of these bills is intended by the Republican leaders as a concession to the Kings County members like Messrs. Brennan, Davis, and Tiffany, all of whom, immediately after the election, made a feint at being independent. Chairman Marshall of the Assembly Cities Committee is a Kings County man, and he is being permitted to report these charter amendments of Brooklyn origin, with the idea that, even if they pass the Assembly, they will be smothered in the Senate Committee on Cities. Chairman Stranahan of that committee has a hermetically sealed casket awaiting all such measures, and he has undertaken to see that none of them get to Gov. Black's hands.

Legislative Notes.

Among the bills passed in the Assembly last night was Mr. Armstrong's, providing for the registration of all persons duly admitted to practice as attorneys-at-law in the courts of record in this State.

Mr. Marshall introduced a bill in the Assembly yesterday prohibiting the removal of exterior walls on any building now standing in New York City which extend not more than ten inches upon any street, unless the municipality shall decide to bring action for such removal.

A bill providing that all non-professional games and sports which are legal on other days of the week may be permitted in cities of the first class on Sundays, after 1 P. M., provided no charge is asked for witnessing the same, was introduced in the Assembly yesterday by Mr. Weekes.

A bill introduced by Mr. Wallace of Queens in the Assembly last night, fixes the weight of certain articles of feed and grain, when sold on the market in bags, as follows: Oats, 80 pounds per bag; bran, 50 pounds; feed, 80 pounds; meal, grain wheat, screenings, oil meal, drovers' feed, middlings, sharps, and buckwheat meal, each 100 pounds.

Mr. Hill has introduced in the Assembly a bill providing for a new State Board of Pharmacy, to consist of nine members, to be appointed by the Governor—two members to be chosen from the Erie County Board of Pharmacy, two from the Greater New York Board of Pharmacy, and four from the Board of Pharmacy having jurisdiction over the remainder of the State, the members to serve for five years each, and creating two classes of licenses—druggists and pharmacists.

Assemblyman Sanford of Westchester has introduced a bill forbidding the construction or operation of an electric railway of any kind on Pelham Dale Avenue, in the Village of Pelham Manor, between the Pelham Road and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, or on the Pelham Road, between the New York City boundary and Neptune Street, in the Village of New Rochelle, except upon the written consent of a majority in numbers and value of the property owners.

Among the bills passed in the Senate last night were those of Senator E. R. Brown, amending the railroad laws relative to grade crossings; Senator Brush's, providing for the treatment of persons diseased or dangerous from the use of alcoholic stimulants, opiates, narcotics, or drugs, and Senator Burns's, providing for the payment of the services rendered to the City of New York after annexation by the volunteer firemen of that portion of Westchester County annexed to the City of New York.

Last year Senator Wray introduced a bill, which was passed, providing for the appointment of a commission to depress the railroad tracks on Atlantic Avenue, in Brooklyn. The Commissioners have not taken any action under the authority of that law because of a provision which seemed to require that the work should not be done until the completion of the East River tunnel. Last night Senator Wray introduced a bill to remove this restriction and direct the Commissioners to begin the work of the depression of the tracks at once.

Mr. Hill of Erie introduced in the House last night a bill which is believed to relieve canal-boat owners of the charges for loading and unloading grain, and puts it upon the consigner or consignee. The canal boatmen say that while this would relieve them, it would not reduce the present rates or allow competition with the railroads. The bill provides that no person, firm, corporation, or association shall demand, give, receive personally or by an agent or other representative a bill of lading of a cargo of any kind transported on a vessel navigating any canal of the State, which does not specifically provide on the face thereof that the cargo shipped shall be loaded and unloaded free of charge to the master or owner, and that the charges for loading and unloading shall not be a charge upon or lien against such vessel.

REGENTS MAKE THEIR REPORT.

Increase in Attendance at Colleges, Professional, and Technical Schools Shown.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—In comparing the universities of the State, the Board of Regents, in its annual report, states that Columbia leads, with 289 teachers, 1,921 students, and a net property of $17,905,277. Cornell is a close second, followed by New York and Syracuse universities.

The colleges and professional and technical schools in seven years have increased their expenditures from $2,733,860 to $5,771,325, the value of buildings and grounds from $15,129,028 to $28,447,974; library and apparatus from $1,896,959 to $3,542,456, and the total property owned from $30,045,604 to $77,148,944.

The number of institutions has increased in five years from 81 to 101, the students from 22,062 to 28,007, and the graduates receiving first degrees from 2,305 to 2,728.

During the past three years the medical students have increased from 3,420 to 4,025, a gain of 605 in three years, or 150 last year. In law the gain has been from 1,486 to 2,041. Students already holding academic degrees have increased from 510 to 652, while receipts have grown from $124,857.32 to $187,151.88.

Five years ago one-quarter of the academic students were in private schools. In 1897 the number had fallen to one-sixth.

The number of boys in high schools rose to 19,504, a gain of 63 per cent., and of girls to 24,322, a gain of 49 per cent. The extraordinary increase in the number of boys remaining in the high schools has been for the period in which the State has exacted a preliminary high school education before students can take the courses and degrees of the professional schools and receive licenses to practice in New York. The sworn reports from these institutions have more than justified the claims of those who predicted the greatest practical gain to education from the establishment of the higher standard. New York now has in her high schools and academies 53,464 students, or one-eleventh of the whole number in the United States.

CITIZENS' ELECTION APPEALS.

Stewart's and Okie's Contests for Assembly Seats Heard in Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—In the Court of Appeals to-day there came up for argument the appeal of Perez M. Stewart, who contests the seat of Assemblyman Solomon C. Weill, from the Nineteenth District, and Howard P. Okie, who contests the seat in the New York City Board of Aldermen of John S. Geagan. Both contestants ran on the Citizens' ticket, and their opponents who were declared elected are regular Democratic Party men.

It is an appeal from the orders of the Appellate Division reversing two orders made by Justice Andrews, dismissing the several applications of Stewart and Okie, now respondents, under order to show cause for peremptory writs of mandamus. These proceedings at Special Term practically constituted an application to do away with boards of sworn election Inspectors and their formal returns, and substitute therefor, through the interposition of the court, poll clerks, with their memorandum tally sheets, uncertified and not required to be kept inviolate like the returns.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner argued for the appellants and Horace E. Deming for the respondents.

THE CARTER COURT-MARTIAL.

To Meet in New York After a Two Months' Session in Savannah.

The court-martial of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, United States Army, reconvenes in this city to-day after a two months' session in Savannah. The court will hold open sessions in the board room of the Army Building, in Whitehall Street. The court has come to New York to examine the accounts of Capt. Carter with the Union Trust Company, and it is understood that some effort will also be made to get information from the Knickerbocker Trust Company, where Capt. B. D. Green deposited the $570,000 received on the contracts of 1896 in both Savannah Harbor and Cumberland Sound. The impression is that the officers of these institutions will refuse to testify, since the court has no power to punish for contempt.

The officers composing the court-martial are Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, Col. Jacob Kline, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, Major William S. Stanton, Major Charles A. Woodruff, Major John D. Turner, Major William S. Patten, Major John R. Myrick, Capt. Daniel M. Taylor, Capt. Samuel M. Mills, Capt. Charles G. Penney, Capt. Richard P. Strong, and the Judge Advocate General, Col. Thomas F. Barr.

Funeral of Mrs. Mary V. De Hart.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 28.—The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Mary V. De Hart, widow of Capt. W. C. De Hart, United States Army, took place in the First Presbyterian Church to-day. Several years ago Mrs. De Hart made the arrangements for her funeral. She desired it should be very simple, and in accordance with her instructions it consisted of a reading from the Scriptures and a short prayer. The interment was in the old First Church Cemetery, beside the body of her son, Harry V. De Hart, United States Army.

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—
has the delicate
and natural fragrance
of Spring Violets

THE BIENNIAL SESSION BILL

Senator Cantor Receives an Explanation of Tammany's Attitude Toward the Measure.

LETTER FROM RICHARD CROKER

Policy of the Democratic Leaders to Carry Out the Pledges Made to the People in the Last Municipal Campaign.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Senator Jacob A. Cantor received an explanation to-night of the attitude taken by the Tammany Executive Committee upon the Biennial Session bill. Richard Croker sent him the following letter:

"Our organization at the meeting of the Executive Committee held on Saturday last declared it to be the policy of Tammany Hall to carry out its pledges made to the people of this city during the last municipal campaign to favor anti-trust legislation, dollar gas, and excise, and to demand absolute home rule for this city and for the cities and other localities of the State.

"We ask only for ourselves what we are willing to concede to the rest of the State. I should like to have you call the attention of the Democratic representatives in both houses to our views, not only on these questions, but also on the subject of the reduction of telephone rates and biennial sessions, which we favor, and if the Republicans who control the Legislature are unwilling to support the Democratic measures already introduced in reference to these subjects or any of them, then it should be the Democratic policy to invite the Republicans to introduce measures of their own, covering all these important matters, and pledging Democratic support to them.

"We are only too anxious to pass all these bills in the interests of the whole people, no matter which political party derives benefit from their enactment.

"We cannot go too far to show our good faith, to carry out the pledges we have made the people.

The Democrats of the Senate and Assembly will caucus to-morrow night in joint session and allege that they will have an open session. In conformity with suggestions made by Mr. Croker in his letter to Senator Cantor, they will notify the Republicans that if the biennial session bill is of benefit to New York State outside of New York City they will support it, and in return ask the support of bills for cheaper gas, cheaper telephones, &c.

ALLEGED CIVIL SERVICE DEAL.

Platt-Croker Agreement to Let in Hundreds of Clamoring Braves.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The existence of an agreement between Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker, by which the New York City Civil Service Commission is to make its new rules lax enough to let in the clamoring hundreds of Tammany place hunters, and these rules are to be approved by the State board, is charged here by politicians of prominence attached to neither of the machines.

It is reported here that such a deal is understood among the lesser Tammany leaders to have been consummated, and the word has been passed along the line to the "boys," who have become impatient with their long wait on the outside, that everything will be "all right" after about the 1st of March. It is soon after that date that the bouncing of Mayor Strong's appointees is expected to begin under the new civil service rules.

The consideration to be given in return for the approval of these rules by the Platt State Board is not set forth. It is supposed to include the retention of the few regular Platt men now in the New York City service, but as that would seem an insufficient reward, the suggestion has been made that Mr. Croker's death-bed repentance on the biennial sessions question may have been a part of the price. The vote on that question in the Assembly last week showed that its margin of votes was uncomfortably short, and it is hinted that Mr. Croker may have undertaken to deliver Tammany's votes for the amendment, so as to make its passage sure, in return for Mr. Platt's approval of the Tammany civil service rules. If, as alleged, the understanding is that no Republican regulars are to be removed, it is pointed out that such a trade would be a profitable one for Senator Platt.

The proposed deal, it is said, explains the failure of Tammany to push the Grady Civil Service bill, and accounts for the confidence felt in Tammany circles that the letting down of the bars is soon to occur.

At the office of the State Civil Service Board it was announced to-day that nothing had been heard from the New York City Commission about its new rules.

EX-GOV. HILL ON THE LIBEL BILL.

Regards It as an Unwise Measure, and Hopes It Will Not Pass.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—David B. Hill, having had the satisfaction of seeing Richard Croker adopt his policy on biennial sessions, has given the Tammany chieftain another opportunity to follow his lead by declaring against the Ellsworth anti-Newspaper bill. Mr. Croker is understood to favor this proposed law, and his personal representative, Senator Grady, is only less ardent in its advocacy than Mr. Ellsworth himself. The Tammany rank and file say no orders have been received, but they expect to be obliged to vote for the bill against their wills.

Ex-Senator Hill has been opposing the measure in a quiet way for some time, and to-night he made public the following statement concerning it.

"I regard the measure as unwise, and hope it will not pass. But, whether it passes or not, I trust the Democrats in the Legislature will be recorded against it, and allow the Republicans to accept the full responsibility for its becoming a law. It would be a mistake, in my opinion, to facilitate the progress or to assist in the enactment of such an ill-advised and unnecessary measure. No honest public man need be afraid of the criticisms or witticisms of the press. My views upon this subject are not new.

"If such legislation is sanctioned, where is the line to be drawn? If it shall be declared unlawful to print one's picture without his express consent, will it not soon be claimed that the same exemption should apply to one's house, farm, store, horse, and other possessions? Would not the necessary exceptions which such a measure should contain destroy its efficacy and disappoint the expectations of its friends?

"It may well be questioned whether such proposed legislation is in the right direction and whether it is not treading on dangerous ground. I believe that no public good would be subserved by the passage of the bill."

This is taken here as a practical throwing down of the gauntlet by the ex-Senator. In the view of the politicians, it presents Mr. Croker a painful alternative in that he must either allow Hill the credit of leading the opposition to a most unpopular measure or swallow Hill's platform whole.

It is intimated that ex-Senator Hill's opposition to the Ellsworth bill may have its chief effect on the Brooklyn representatives, who are sore over the ridiculous position in which they have been placed by Croker's biennial sessions somersault. Certain of the Kings County Democrats are indignant at their treatment in that matter, and say they do not know but that they will be treated the same way on the Ellsworth bill. In this wood, there is a possibility that they may decide to follow Hill's lead instead of Croker's.

Big Sale of Adirondack Land Bonds.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Controller James A. Roberts to-day sold to Joseph E. Gavin of Buffalo $400,000 worth of Adirondack land purchase bonds. The price paid was 104.415. The total amount bid for was $2,400,000, although but $400,000 were for sale. The lowest bid was 102.75. The basis of the successful bid was .0296. The bonds date from Feb. 1, 1898, and draw interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. One-half of the issue will run nine years, maturing Feb. 1, 1907, and the remainder will mature on Feb. 1, 1908. Unlike the canal bonds they are subject to taxation.

OUR SUGAR BEET INDUSTRIES.

One German Thinks They Are Fostered in Retaliation for the Foolish Policy of the Agricultural Bund.

Germans have become aroused by the efforts of American agriculturists to raise such sugar beets as we need for our own consumption. As an evidence of how the progressive element in Germany views this attempt to restrict the market for one of the best paying of German exports, Consul General Frank H. Mason, stationed at Frankfort, sends to the State Department at Washington for circulation a translation of an article in the Leipsic Tageblatt, which is published in the heart of the sugar beet growing section. After reviewing at length the success of sugar beet culture in Indiana and California the Tageblatt takes occasion to rap the people who have been agitating against American imports in this fashion:

"America imports yearly 2,000,000 tons of sugar, valued at 400,000,000 marks, ($95,200,000,) from foreign countries, especially from Germany, and has for years been considering ways and means to supply this demand with home-grown sugar. Such a result cannot be reached in a day, but the Secretary of Agriculture has for years aided and encouraged beet cultivation by all possible means. At present they are stimulated and encouraged in such efforts, which have so serious a meaning for us, by the foolish action of the German Agricultural Bund, which has inspired the unheard-of measures against the importation to this country of American agricultural products, and has had the audacity to condemn American meats as unwholesome, thereby greatly embittering the feelings of American farmers against Germany. The latter now rush with redoubled fervor into sugar beet cultivation in order to supplant entirely the use of German sugar. The bund of German agriculturists may be actuated by the best intentions to aid and protect its members, but blind zeal only injures whom it would help, and is in this case wholly out of place. America imports from us constantly sugar, hides, skins, wool, flax, hemp, and manufactures of such materials, as well as seeds, potato starch, &c., which are in fact agricultural products; and it is simply insanity to want to slap such a customer in the face."

GET-TOGETHER CLUBS MEET.

They Discuss "The Problem of the Unemployed" After a Dinner in Brooklyn.

A joint meeting of the Get-Together Clubs of New York, at which the objects in common of the old New York and the Brooklyn clubs—not only entertainment, but a discussion of pertinent problems—was exemplified, was held last night at the Argyle, 153 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, and was attended by about 200 members, among them many writers and authorities on social questions. Dinner was preceded by an informal reception, and was followed by addresses upon the topic "The Problem of the Unemployed."

Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews, who presided, in introducing the first speaker, said that, while we had become accustomed to the presence of the problem, we could not ignore its immensity, and he urged each one to employ his brains and heart to assist in approximating its solution.

Samuel B. Donnelly, President of Typographical Union No. 6 of New York, in dilating upon the topic, "Invention and the Unemployed," said that the introduction of labor-saving machinery had thrown a great many men out of employment, engendered idleness, and caused much misery. To him it seemed that the only way for the laboring man to protect himself was by organizing, not in a trades union which is practically a trust, but in a union to improve labor conditions and open to every man toiling with his hands. He illustrated his admonition by relating the dealings of the printers when the first typesetting machine was introduced. Within a week after the first machine was on exhibition a new scale was formed and the men obtained their demands for no piecework, shorter hours, and increased pay. He concluded by saying that his union was not opposed to the typesetting machine, but was trying to become adapted to it.

In explaining the feature, "First Steps with the Unemployed Problem," John Graham Brooks said he was entirely out of sympathy with the cant that there were no unemployed except the vicious. He considered the problem a very tragic one. Science had brought the whole world to our back door, and now man had to do with the battle of the standards, the varied standards of life. He was in favor of the idea of public workshops, giving applicants work, and if they refused the class of work offered, of using compulsion. In considering the problem there were three responsibilities ascending in gravity—individual, trade, and social.

N. S. Rosenau, manager of the United Hebrew Charities, on the topic, "The United Hebrew Charities and the Unemployed," expatiated upon the problem of Jewish labor in New York, saying that their natural limits of ability had kept them out of the work of the day laborer, and sent them into the garment trades. The Italians were already displacing them, he added.

Artemus Ward spoke on "Why Are They Unemployed?" and Dr. William I. Nichols, General Secretary of the Associated Charities of Brooklyn, and John Koren, Secretary of the Committee of Fifty, also made brief addresses.

IN FAVOR OF IMPORTERS.

Assistant Secretary Howell Directs the Refunding of Excessive Duties Collected at This Port.

W. B. Howell, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, has officially informed the Collector of this port of the abandonment by the Government of two contested classification cases in consequence of adverse decisions by the United States courts. One of these cases is that of John Sloane and others, who appealed to the General Appraisers, and subsequently to the courts, to have the New York Collector's classification of wool Dutch carpets corrected. The Collector assessed the Sloane importation as "worsted-chain Venetian carpeting," at 12 cents per square yard and 30 cents ad valorem. The importers protested, claiming that the merchandise was dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem as carpets of wool, and the United States Circuit Court sustained this claim. In his note to the Collector Assistant Secretary Howell says: "Under the circumstances, no further proceedings will be directed in this case, and you are hereby authorized to forward to the department the usual certified statement for refund of the duties in settlement of the judgment."

The other case was the protest of Simon & Co. of New York against the Collector's assessment of 50 per cent. ad valorem duty on a quantity of india rubber tubing as "parts of artificial flowers." The court sustained the importers and the Board of General Appraisers in the contention that the goods in question were assessable only as manufactures of india rubber at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

A PAINTER'S FATAL FALL.

Henry Hughes Misses His Footing and Plunges to His Death.

Henry Hughes, a painter, was killed yesterday afternoon by a fall from a scaffold upon which he was working at the new grammar school building at Catharine and Henry Streets. With Hughes on the scaffold was James Farrell, a fellow-workman. When the accident occurred Farrell was seated on one end of the scaffold and Hughes was working on the other. The former felt the apparatus move away from the wall suddenly, and, looking around, saw his comrade plunge to the sidewalk, four stories below.

Hughes had evidently attempted to adjust the guy rope, and in so doing slipped forward. His skull was fractured and all the ribs of the right side broken. Previous to his removal to Gouverneur Hospital the last rites of the Catholic faith were administered to him by the Rev. James J. Kean of St. James's Church. Hughes died twenty minutes after the fall. He was thirty-eight years old, and lived with his wife at 337 East Thirty-third Street.

Chief of Police Suspended.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 28.—Samuel W. Johnson, Chief of Police of Stockton, was to-day suspended by the Town Council of that place pending the result of his trial for connection with the attempt to bribe the Shaw murder jury.

52d Annual Statement

OF THE

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Of Hartford, Conn.

NET ASSETS, January 1, 1897.....$60,981,671.81

RECEIVED IN 1897:

For Premiums	$4,743,419.04
For Interest and Rents	3,159,044.47
Profit and Loss	65,289.82
	$7,961,744.33
	$68,943,415.94

DISBURSED IN 1897:

For claims by death and matured endowments	$4,456,882.23
Surplus returned to policy-holders	1,284,481.48
Lapsed and Surrendered Policies	596,133.76
Total to Policy-holders	$6,337,447.47
Commissions to Agents, Salaries, Medical Examiners' fees, Printing, Advertising, Legal, Real Estate, and all other Expenses	850,479.66
Taxes	346,938.43
	7,534,865.56
Balance Net Assets, Dec. 31, 1897	$61,408,550.38

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS.

Loans upon Real Estate, first lien	$38,045,673.68
Loans upon Stocks and Bonds	2,300.00
Premium Notes on Policies in force	983,315.72
Cost of

MEAT INSPECTION INVALID

Judge Rodgers Declares the Government System in Force at Packing Houses Is Void.

CONGRESS HAS NO SUCH POWER

Indictment for Bribery Against Harry Boyer Quashed at Fort Smith, Ark.—Question of State or Federal Right.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 28.—The entire system of Government inspection of meat which has been established in the packing houses of the United States was declared to be unconstitutional, ineffective, and void in an opinion handed down in the United States District Court to-day by Judge John Rodgers, at Fort Smith, Ark. An indictment against Harry Boyer, foreman of the fresh meat department of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, charged with attempting to bribe a Government Meat Inspector, was quashed on the ground that Congress had no power to create the office of Meat Inspector; that even if Boyer had attempted to bribe an Inspector, as was charged in the indictment, he did not commit an offense against the Government.

Under the decision of Judge Rodgers, packers may disregard the Meat Inspectors without fear of successful prosecution, because the law by which the inspection was created has been declared invalid. Boyer's attorneys contended that the carcasses which were inspected were not subjects of inter-State commerce, and that the Government had no right to impose police regulations at the packing houses. In his decision, Judge Rodgers says:

"Narrowed down, the simple question is whether the duties alleged in the indictment which the Inspectors were required under the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture to perform were such duties as belonged to the State of Missouri or to the United States."

The powers of Congress are expressly granted or indicated by direct implication, the Judge said, and he held that the Constitution made no provision for the passage of laws creating packing house inspection. Congress regulates commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, and with the Indian tribes, according to the provisions of the Constitution, but Judge Rogers quoted several decisions to show that the killing of beef at packing houses could not be classed as inter-State commerce and that Congress had no right to interfere with matters that should be controlled by the several States.

John R. Walker, District Attorney, in arguing the demurrer, held that the system of packing house inspection was created under the general-welfare clause of the preamble of the Constitution, in which the words "provide for the common defense" are used. Judge Story held that this is not applicable. A similar expression occurs in Section 8, Article 1 of the Constitution, but this has been supplementary merely to a preceding provision concerning duties and taxes.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

PROPOSED TRUNK LINE DETAILS.

Roads to be Used in the New Route from Here to Chicago.

The details of the proposed new trunk line, New York and Chicago, are given in The Railway Age. Starting from Chicago, it is proposed to use the Illinois Central to Kankakee, 56 miles; thence a line to be built from Kankakee to Fort Wayne, Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western, 140 miles; thence the existing Fort Wayne and Western from Fort Wayne to Findlay, 78 miles; thence a line from Findlay to Carey, to be built, 12 miles; thence Northern Ohio, Carey to Akron, 107 miles, with an extension from Akron to Newcastle, 70 miles; thence Allegheny and Western from Newcastle to Punxsutawney, 98 miles; thence Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg from Punxsutawney to Clearfield, 45 miles; thence Beach Creek from Clearfield to Williamsport, 104 miles; thence Reading from Williamsport to Tamaqua, 100 miles; thence Jersey Central from Tamaqua to Jersey City, 135 miles; total, Chicago to Jersey City, 945 miles.

The combination forms a line only 32 miles longer than the Pennsylvania short route between New York and Chicago; 75 miles shorter than the Pennsylvania longer route, and 35 miles shorter than the New York Central-Lake Shore route.

WABASH'S EASTERN TERMINUS.

To be at Buffalo Through an Arrangement with Grand Trunk.

Joseph Ramsey, Jr., Vice President and General Manager of the Wabash Railroad, has issued an official statement in regard to the Eastern terminus of the road. This will from to-day be at Buffalo. Under a permanent lease from the Grand Trunk Railway the Wabash has the right to operate over the former from Windsor to Black Rock, and from Welland to Suspension Bridge. From these Eastern points the tracks of the Erie Railroad will be used into Buffalo.

Wabash has the right to handle through or local traffic and interchanges with Grand Trunk lines are to be made at Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, and Buffalo, instead of at Detroit. Canada transit freight will be in bond. The line east of Detroit becomes the Buffalo Division.

Loans Paid in Confederate Money.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 28.—The State Supreme Court to-day affirmed the decision of the lower court in favor of the State and against the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, for $673,100 and against the Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio Railway Company for $447,500. The suits were for loans of school funds by the State which the companies paid during the war in Confederate money. The suits were to recover on account of the money being worthless.

New York, Elmeford & White Plains.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The New York, Elmsford and White Plains Railway Company to-day certified to the Secretary of State an increase of its capital from $60,000 to $300,000. The amount of capital actually paid in is $90,000, and the company's liabilities are $125,000.

"Huckleberry" Directors Chosen.

The Union Railway Company ("Huckleberry") has elected the following Directors: Edward A. Maher, Henry Hart, John E. Parsons, Edward Lauterbach, Albert J. Elias, Charles Remsen, Henry Iden, David C. Andrews, and G. Howland Leavitt.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company has changed its dining-car system from table d'hôte to à la carte, with the result of increased profits, better service, and greater satisfaction on the part of the patrons.

After a meeting yesterday of the Directors of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company President George J. Gould announced that the judgment of the board was against the expediency of paying interest on the second mortgage bonds, which amount to $24,935,587.96. The decision, he added, should be regarded as temporary.

A meeting of the Central Passenger Association has been called for to-morrow at Chicago, and the members will probably vote on a proposition to discontinue the issue of five-thousand-mile interchangeable tickets. These were put in use a year ago. They have never been popular, and now only one or two are sold monthly.

The Mail Street Improvement.

Postmaster Van Cott went to Washington last night to confer with the department about the erection of a shed for the mail wagons on the south side of Mail Street. This improvement will give more space in the mailing room, which is badly needed. A special appropriation bill must be passed to provide for this.

Post Office Receipts Increased.

The receipts during February at the New York Post Office for stamps, postal cards, box rents, and from other sources aggregated $686,991.51. For the same month last year the total was $624,147.06, showing an increase of $62,842.85.

ASSISTANTS FOR MR. BURNETT.

D. Frank Lloyd, H. P. Disbecker, and C. S. Houghton to Help the United States District Attorney.

D. Frank Lloyd, who was Assistant District Attorney under District Attorney Olcott, and who held over under District Attorney Gardiner, was sworn in yesterday as Assistant United States District Attorney under Gen. Burnett. His term of office will be four years and the salary $2,500 a year. He succeeds Henry D. Sedgwick. His resignation as Assistant District Attorney was accepted by District Attorney Gardiner yesterday afternoon. He has been a holdover for two months at a salary of $625 a month.

Attorney General John W. Griggs has also appointed Harry P. Disbecker of this city Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York State, according to an announcement made yesterday by Mr. Disbecker, whose place of business has of late been the office of Abner McKinley, at 30 Broad Street.

Clarence S. Houghton of the law firm of Houghton & Houghton has been appointed Assistant United States District Attorney in the criminal department to succeed Max J. Kohler. He will be sworn in on April 1.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Charles S. Clark, the Chicago manager of the American Union Life Insurance Company, is making preparations to write industrial insurance.

The Pacific Fire Insurance Company of New York has been admitted to the State of North Carolina. N. C. Staples of Reidsville was appointed general agent.

President Silas P. Wood of the British-American Insurance Company of New York signed the compact of the Tariff Association yesterday. The company was admitted last Friday.

The New York Insurance Department is examining the affairs and condition of the New York and Brooklyn Mutual, a part of whose business was recently reinsured in the Norwood.

A bill has been introduced in the Kentucky Legislature which provides that cities whose population runs between 8,000 and 20,000 shall organize a municipal fire insurance department to compete with fire insurance companies by insuring property at a reasonable rate.

The insurance carried by Kollman Klein, 193 and 195 Mercer Street, damaged by fire last Friday night, was distributed as follows: Traders' Lloyds, $2,000; Howard, $1,000; Williamsburg City, $1,500; Washington Lloyds, $2,000; Colonial, $1,000; Great Western Lloyds, $2,000; Capital, $1,000; Caledonian, $1,500. Lyons, Stadholz & Co. will adjust the loss.

William L. Royall, attorney for James M. Taylor of Richmond, Va., has secured from the Law and Equity Court an order to restrain the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association "from taking any steps of any kind to declare his policy or certificate of membership as the same is set out and described in the bill, as being lapsed or forfeited until the further order of the court." Taylor was a certificate holder of the fifteen-year class, and objected to the payment of the last mortuary assessment.

The Tariff Association (Fire Underwriters) will meet to-day to vote on the proposition to fix the rate of brokerage paid for non-rated risks at 25 per cent., which was tabled last Friday because of the opposition of William S. Banta. As a result of a canvass yesterday, it is not expected that any of the eight members not represented at the meeting on the 25th ult. will oppose the measure. A successful vote to-day will open the way for the admission of the Lincoln, Eastern, Northern of New York, Washington, Traders' Fire and Assurance Company of America, while an unsuccessful vote would probably result in rates being thrown off by the action of the Joint Committee, which will meet to-morrow.

The insurance on the property at 142 to 152 Worth Street, damaged by fire on Saturday night, was distributed as follows: On the Gould Mesereau Company—Western of Toronto, $2,500; Washington Lloyds, $2,500; New Jersey State Fire Association, $2,500; Palatine, $2,500. On C. Shepherd's Sons—Caledonian, $1,000; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $1,500; Erie, $1,000. On Alfred C. Kienle—Lincoln, $500; Western of Toronto, $2,500; British America, $1,000; Capital, $500; Merchants' of Newark, $500; National of Hartford, $1,000; Norwood, $1,500; Hanover, $1,000; American of New York, $2,000; Western of Pittsburg, $1,000. On the Campbell Press—Reliance, $1,000; Agricultural, $1,000. On Cottrell Brothers—German of Pittsburg, $1,000; Merchants', $550; Capital, $550. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the above losses. On Charles B. Reade—Pennsylvania, $1,500; Firemen's Fund, $1,500; Reliance, $1,000; United Firemen's, $1,000; Providence-Washington, $2,000; Mechanics' of Philadelphia, $1,000; Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, $1,000; Union of Philadelphia, $1,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust Reade's loss. The loss sustained by the A. Lathan Company is reported to be very slight.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Extensions of leaves of absence—Col. Oswald H. Ernst, Superintendent United States Military Academy, to March 16; Capt. William C. McFarland, Sixteenth Infantry, to include Feb. 5; Lieut. Col. Charles P. Eagan, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, fourteen days.

Leaves of Absence—For one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, from about March 20, is granted Capt. Lloyd S. McCormick, Seventh Cavalry; for two months, to take effect on or about April 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Henry J. Nowlan, Seventh Cavalry.

First Lieut. J. Franklin Bell, Seventh Cavalry, is detailed under the provision of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, as acting Judge Advocate of the Department of the Columbia, to take effect March 15, and will report to the commanding General of that department for duty accordingly, to relieve Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, who in being so relieved will report to the commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for duty in Alaska.

The retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. Samuel Breck, Adjutant General, is announced.

Capt. Henry F. Kendall, Eighth Cavalry, will report to the Governor of Oregon, at Salem, Ore., for temporary duty with the National Guard of that State.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Boston, sailed from Chemulpo for Hongkong Feb. 28.

Concord, sailed from Chemulpo for Hongkong Feb. 28.

Terror arrived at New York Feb. 28.

Texas arrived at Dry Tortugas Feb. 28.

Castine arrived at Port of France Feb. 28.

Wilmington sailed from La Guayra for Barbados Feb. 28.

Commander Lamberton Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Commander Lamberton has been relieved from duty as Inspector of the Fifth Lighthouse District, at Baltimore, and ordered to the Boston, at Mare Island, on March 16; on which date he becomes a Captain. He will be succeeded at Baltimore as Lighthouse Inspector by Commander Hutchins, who is detached from the receiving ship Saratoga for that purpose. The resignation of Ensign Osborne has been accepted, to take effect March 16.

Promotions After Gen. Corbin.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The vacancy in the Adjutant General Corps caused by the promotion of Gen. Corbin has been filled by the transfer from the line of Capt. Andrews of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, at present Inspector of the National Guard of Ohio. He becomes Major, Major Magner of the Intelligence Department becomes Lieutenant Colonel, and Lieut. Col. Volkmar at Denver becomes Colonel. Major Andrews will be sent to Omaha in place of Major Swan, transferred to Washington.

REMOVED
TO
37 Union Square.
A. JAECKEL,
FURRIER,
Formerly 11 East 19th St.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 180—Julius A. Beiry et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph Naphialy. In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Opinion rendered by Justice Peckham; dissenting, Justice Harlan.

No. 181—Josiah S. Smith, appellant, vs. Joseph Naphialy. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Opinion by Justice Peckham; dissenting, Justice Harlan.

No. 174—The United States, appellant, vs. Lewis A. Eaton. Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment modified by deducting the amount thereof to $3,389.67, and as so modified affirmed. Opinion by Justice White.

Nos. 261 and 264—Albert F. Holden, plaintiff in error, vs. Harry Hardy, Sheriff, &c. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown; dissenting, Justices Brewer and Peckham.

No. 191—The Smithsonian Institution, appellant, vs. Levi W. Meech et al.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to enter a decree in conformity with the opinion of the court. Opinion by Justice Brewer. The Chief Justice did not sit in this case, and took no part in its consideration and decision.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

Ordered that the table of fees and costs in the Circuit Court of Appeals, established in pursuance to the act of Congress of Feb. 19, 1897, by order of Jan. 10, 1898, be and the same is hereby amended as to the item for "preparing the record for the printer, in doing the same, supervising the printing and distributing the copies, for each printed page of the record, and order 15 cents," by substituting 25 cents in place of 15 cents for each printed page, so that said order, as amended, shall read as follows:

Ordered in pursuance of the act of Congress of Feb. 19, 1897, (29 Stat., 536 C 263,) that the following table of fees and costs in Circuit Courts of Appeals be and the same is hereby established, to take effect on the 1st day of March, A. D., 1898, and no other fees and costs than those therein named shall thereafter be charged:

Docketing a case and filing the record, $5.
Entering an appearance, 25 cents.
Transferring a case to the printed calendar, $1.
Entering a continuance, 25 cents.
Filing a motion, order or other paper, 25 cents.
Entering any rule or making or copying any record or other paper for each one hundred words, 20 cents.
Entering a judgment or decree, $1.
Every search of the records of the court and certifying the same, $1.
Affixing a certificate and a seal to any paper, $1.
Receiving, keeping, and paying money, in pursuance to any statute or order of court, one per cent. on the amount so received, kept and paid.
Preparing the record for the printer, indexing same, supervising and printing and distributing the copies, for each printed page of the record and index, 25 cents each.
Making a manuscript copy of the record, when required by the rules, for each one hundred words (but nothing in addition for supervising the printing,) 20 cents.
Issuing a writ of error and accompanying papers or a mandate or other process, $5.
Filing briefs, for each party appearing, $5.
Copy of an opinion of the court, certified under seal, for each printed page (but not to exceed $5 in the whole for any copy,) $1.
Attorney's docket fee, $20.

561—The Guaranteed Company of North America, petitioner, vs. the Mechanics' Savings Bank and Trust Company for the use of J. J. Pryor, assignor.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit granted.

409—William C. Fitts, Attorney General et al., appellants, vs. Charles M. McGhee et al., receivers, &c.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument Oct. 17 after the cases already set down for that day. Or the case will be taken on briefs on or before the first Monday of April next.

579—The de La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company, petitioner, vs. German Savings Institution et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit granted.

584—Anedee D. Moran et al., purchasing trustees, petitioners, vs. Charles Dillingham.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit granted.

587—Chauncey W. Dodge, et al., petitioners, vs. Abraham I. Strusbeger et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia denied.

588—John Buckstaff et al., petitioners, vs. Russell & Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

590—Charles C. W. Maynard et al., petitioner, vs. John S. Belt.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia denied.

327—C. A. Warren, plaintiff in error, vs. Bertrand G. Chandler et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction, on the authority of Eustis vs. Bolles, 150 U. S., 361; Dibble vs. Bellingham Bay Land Company, 163 U. S., 63; Castello vs. McCormico, 156 U. S., 674, 679.

509—Thomas J. Darragh, appellant, vs. H. Wetter Manufacturing Company et al.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction, on the authority of Carey vs. Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, 161 U. S., 115.

154—Quincy A. Shaw, plaintiff in error, vs. Murray M. Kellogg.—Leave granted to file revised brief on behalf of the United States, on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the United States.

404—The United States ex rel Alfred L. Bernardine, plaintiff in error, vs. Benjamin Butterworth, Commissioner of Patents.—Leave granted to file suggestions within three days, on motion to substitute C. H. Duell in place of Benjamin Butterworth as defendant in error, on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the United States.

479—J. C. Anderson et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Argument continued by R. E. Ball for appellants, by John R. Walker for appellee, and concluded by R. E. Ball for appellants.

533—Henry Hopkins et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Argument commenced by L. C. Krauthoff for the appellants.

Call for to-day: Nos. 536, 47, 106, 9, 415, 45, 79, 83, 553.

Calendars for Tuesday, March 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

96—N. Y. Filter Mfg. Co. vs. Elmira Water Works Co.
86—Marsh vs. Kings Co. El. R'y.
87—Sheahan vs. Nat. SS. Co.
89—Keyes vs. United Indurated Fibre Co.
91—Merritte vs. SS. St. Paul.
92—Same vs. International Navigat'n Co.
95—Canada Sugar Ref. Co. vs. Ins. Co. of North America.
97—Conley vs. Marum.
99—Moffitt, Hodgkins & Clarke Co. vs. City of Rochester.
77—Sill vs. Uni'd States.
78—United States vs. Sill.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Government causes, (jury.)

17335—Heller vs. Erhardt.
3448—Milliken vs. Miller.
4002—Webster vs. same.
4365—Stewart vs. same.
4006—Falconer vs. same.
3499—Eldridge vs. same.
3066—Dieckerhoff vs. same.
3694—E. C. Cowdin vs. Arthur.
3731—Curren vs. same.
3749—Valkenburgh vs. same.
3772—Beeckman vs. same.
3901—Hazen vs. same.
3901—Jaffray vs. Miller.
4092—Arnold vs. Arthur.
3633—Wood vs. Miller.
3728—Anderson vs. same.
3730—Bartlett vs. same.
3063—Haines vs. same.
3273—Lord vs. same.
3318—Reese vs. same.
3336—McLeon vs. same.
3375—Booth vs. same.
3377—Landon vs. same.
3378—Valentine vs. same.
3379—Hardt vs. same.
3381—Shaw vs. same.
3485—Campbell vs. same.
3468—Werkermeyer vs. same.
3542—Arnold vs. same.
3580—Arnold vs. same.
3533—Lord vs. same.
2900—Openhym vs. same.
2181—Drew vs. same.
5151—Plummer vs. same.
5321—Toplitz vs. same.
7679—Herrman vs. Merritt.
7883—Downing vs. same.
7884—Downing vs. Robertson.
7885—Downing vs. same.
7886—Same vs. same.
8025—Same vs. same.
8386—Strauss vs. same.
8923—Flesh vs. same.
9020—Mills vs. same.
9037—Morrison vs. same.
8747—Wheeler vs. same.
9122—Livingston vs. same.
9267—Weilbacher vs. same.
9287—Steinhardt vs. same.
9484—Remy vs. same.
10744—Silverberg vs. same.
9381—Nesbith vs. same.
11060—Neuss vs. Hedden.
10991—Ferris vs. same.
11084—Dunham vs. same.
11049—Stein vs. Hedden.
11118—Ponquet vs. same.
10774—Robbins vs. Robertson.
9996—Neuss vs. same.
158—Berbecker vs. Hedden.
11165—Hecht vs. same.
10003—Berbecker vs. Robertson.
11273—Ferris vs. Hedden.
18682—Same vs. same.
18683—Same vs. same.
18684—Same vs. same.
18685—Same vs. same.
18686—Same vs. same.
18687—Same vs. same.
18688—Same vs. same.
18689—Same vs. same.
18759—Same vs. same.
18760—Same vs. same.
15116—Winter vs. Erhardt.
8714—Levy vs. same.
9272—Ullman vs. Hedden.
8906—Robbins vs. Robertson.
8778—Einstein vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

95—McLain vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
25—Hylin vs. Steamboat Magenta and tug Niagara.
26—Eldridge vs. same.
45—Pittman vs. same.
27—Leonard vs. tug Three Brothers.
28—O'Donnell vs. tug Royal.
29—Hallenbeck vs. Canalboat John Lang.
62—Kingswell SS. Co. vs. N. A. Trans. Co.
52—Bee vs. Yacht Vif.
13—Guimaracs vs. SS. Wordsworth.
—Besse vs. Barter.
—United States vs. The Derrick Monarch.
88—Same vs. The Derrick Will.
84—Morris & Cummings Dredg'g Co. vs. Tug Transfer No. 5.

STATE COURTS.

No Court of Appeals Calendar To-day.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—There will be no day calendar for the Court of Appeals session to-morrow. The Court did not exhaust the motion calendar to-day, and the cases remaining will be considered at the session to-morrow.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Beekman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

5—Mulligan vs. Cox.
14—The Mayor, &c., vs. Celia.
Appeal from judgment of City Court.
6—Lee vs. Kennedy.
Appeals from District Courts.
9—Sipp vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
23—Murphy vs. Levy.
25—Ellis vs. Nat. Gramaphone Co.
26—Seaman vs. same.
27—Wisner vs. Osteyer Bros.
28—Muller vs. Hamilton Storage & Wareh'se Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Burns vs. Ray.
2—Johnson vs. Foster.
3—Honer vs. Dressel.
4—Bell vs. Doane.
5—Steinway vs. Steinway.
6—Powell vs. Powell.
7—Merrill vs. Bates.
8—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Bendiain.
9—Hudson vs. Hart.
10—Nat. Shoe & Leath. Bk. vs. Hulbert Bros. & Co.
11—Central Trust Co. vs. West Ind. Imp. Co.
12—Bernheim vs. Levy.
13—In re Galvin.
14—In re Dorr.
15—Stanfield vs. Stanfield.
16—Cannon vs. Bell.
17—Herrick vs. Guarantors' Finance Co.
18—Richter vs. Leipsiger Bank.
19—Haasters vs. Wm. Gibson & Son.
20—O'Brien vs. Grieff.
21—Lees vs. Dobson.
22—People, ex rel Brown vs. Keller.
23—Smith vs. Asiel.
24—Danziger vs. Keller.
25—Strauss vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Ins. Association.
26—Levinson vs. Levinson.
27—Cammann vs. Ketchum.
28—Lantree vs. Harowsky.
29—Meyer vs. Kampman
30—Reismann vs. Keltner.
31—Freund vs. Muller.
32—Lindenstein vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.
33—Greentree vs. Friedel.
34—McDonough vs. Hayman.
35—Richardson vs. Richardson.
36—Roberts vs. Vanhorne.
37—Nassau Bank vs. Reid.
38—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Scheindelman.
39—Excelsior Elec. Co. vs. General Elec. Co.
40—Steel vs. Eureka Safe and Lock Co.
41—Pilkington vs. Pilkington.
42—Pyrogravure Co. vs. Staber.
43—Sullivan vs. Baker.
44—Kappe vs. Heidenheimer.
45—O'Brien vs. Grieff.
46—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
47—Bacon vs. Heywood.
48—Bok vs. Duane.
49—Hyde vs. Wolf.
50—Shrady vs. Shrady.
51—People, &c., vs. Hannigan.
52—Hassett vs. Granite State Ben. Ass'n.
53—Meddy vs. Horton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV, room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.
5665—Koch vs. Koch.
5825—Anther vs. Matshak.
4975—Stiefel vs. N. Y. Novelty Co.
5085—Burns vs. Mullin.
4983—Glennon vs. McGuire.
5422—Whitman vs. Bates.
1966—Walker vs. Rosswig.
5872—Waterman Co. vs. Waterman.
5877—Caruso vs. Caruso.
5954—Quirk vs. Devoe.
5960—Russell vs. Mayor, &c.
5312—Gray vs. Gent.
5248—N. Y. City Baptist Socy. vs. Ross.
5251—Same vs. Potter.
5301—Carroll vs. Schnatz.
5099—Sommer vs. Dyer.
5431—Milne vs. Northwest'n Life Ass. Co.
5451—Jenkins vs. Hamerslag.
5420—Kurzman vs. Lowry.
4987—Dickinson vs. Continental Trust Co.
5277—Anderson vs. Houghton.
5416—Mariano vs. Mariano.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6132.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and O'Reilly for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Dominico Cesaro.
2—George E. McCoy.
3—Charles E. Foley.
4—Diego Di Magro.
5—Diego Di Magro.
6—Diego Di Magro.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Preferred causes.

14951—Buckley vs. The Mayor, &c.
14891—Burrows vs. Sands.
15227—Kleeblatt vs. Sieke.
14647—Citizens' Sav. Bk. vs. The Mayor, &c.
8203—Burnett vs. The Mayor, &c.
14877—Ullner vs. Hunter.
13393—Stones vs. Stones.
14750—Bergman vs. Bernheimer.
14783—Connaughton vs. Met. St. Ry.
14824—Manis vs. Met. St. Ry.
15135—Vought vs. Standard Elec. Eq. Co.
15340—Fabrig vs. Morse Oil & Pharmaceutical Co.
15066—Sabatar vs. Levins.
3615—Hayman vs. Hohs.
15373—Boas vs. Chatfield.
15433—Cameron vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
15257—Toner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15430—Peet vs. Peet.
8944—Williams vs. Tamsen.
14721—Hill vs. Seltz.
14591—Troost vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15247—Golla vs. Fisher.
14454—Ferris vs. Baird.
15126—McKean vs. Tradesmen's Nat. Bank.
13366—Ronalds vs. Bachman.
13182—Mathias vs. Mayer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III, room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.

7538—Bolte vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8106—Lamb vs. Flanagan.
9131—Lynch vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
8555—Breen vs. Rives.
5330—Leney vs. Tribune Association.
8467—Dickinson vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morn. Journal Assoc.
8291—Chrispell vs. Shoemaker.
7526—Edelberg vs. Union Ry. Co.
7969—O'Grady vs. Auger.
6210—Hyde vs. Ingraham.
7455—Crozier vs. Third Av. R. R.
4725—Graney vs. Berry.
8520—Francioso vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 9316.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., X., and XI. for trial.

13893—Brady vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8917—Sullivan vs. Frasier.
8451—Barry vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
7709—Snead vs. Bonnall.
5885—La Porte vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.
8683—Gray vs. Mayor, &c.
1268—Hauk vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
9089—Horace Waters Co. vs. Kress.
5979—Mulligan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7516—Wheelock vs. Walton.
7516—Same vs. Chapman.
7628—Same vs. Kastner.
9216—Armstrong vs. Northrup.
9133—Bonynge vs. The Mayor, &c.
Inquest.
8626—Mason vs. Morgan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI., VIII., IX., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Hurz.
2—Frances McKernan.
3—Patrick J. Hickey.
4—Harriet A. T. Collins.
5—James J. Mooney.
6—John Feehan.
7—Joseph Richardson.
8—Philip Loesch.
9—Christopher C. Ellis.
10—Michael J. Fitzpatrick.
11—Wilhelmina or Mrs. Wm. Remsen.
12—Daniel Shay.
13—John N. Todd.
14—Josef Bayard.
15—Eliza Brecht.
16—Hetty M. Gomez.
17—John Shiel.
18—Anna R. Kling.
19—Florence E. Perry.
20—Elizabeth McKeon.
21—Julia H. L. Leowolf.
22—Charles E. Loew.
23—Salome Loew.
24—Felix Govin y Pinto.
25—John H. Woltens.
26—Wm. Franklin.
27—Daniel Mahan.
28—Louis Grunhut.
29—John Duch.
30—Wm. Bloomfield.
31—Augustus C. Downing.
32—Ellen Campion.
33—Alexander Jackson.
34—Ruby T. Paine.
35—Edward O. Johnston.
36—John Regan.
37—John H. Wolters.
38—Sarah E. Bates.
39—Lorenzo Sauter.
40—Caroline L. Purdy.
41—Robert Fitzgerald.

At 2 P. M., contested will of Mary McArthur.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Sophie Hochstaeder.
Frank Schaefer.
John Hagen.
Thomas Chatterton.
Josephine Rothenberger.
Thomas Smith.
Jacob Meyer.
Alice E. Myers.

At 2 P. M.

Robert Clark.
Harriet E. Cook.
John F. Lee.
Edward C. Sequin.
James McKeon.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills. Case on.

1348—Henry A. Hurlburt. 1361—John Moore.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street, (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned sine die.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Le Barbier, and Gray for the People.

1—John Smith, Frank Thomas.
2—Donald A. McClelland.
3—George Brown.
4—Frederick Barry.
5—Sadie Evans.
6—Chas. J. Walker.
7—Thomas C. Barker.
8—Benjamin Chapman.
9—Jacob Kuntz.
10—John P. Bour.
11—Charles Brown.
12—Edward Corey.
13—Edward B. Corey.
14—Edward Wright.
15—Thomas J. Reynolds.

Pleadings.

1—Daisy Taesler.
2—Abraham Hoffman.
3—Alexander Feinberg.
4—John Fitzpatrick.
5—John J. McKenna.
5—George W. Duval.
6—George Greenberg.
7—Clara Freidman.
8—Lena Cohen.
9—Patrick Byrne.
10—Ida Allen.
11—Simon Butner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Gordon for the People.

1—William J. Koerner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Jarvis vs. Patch—Augustus H. Vanderpoel. Faber vs. Padula—Charles D. Burrill. Barnett vs. Gray—Nathaniel Myers. New York Steam Company vs. Appleton—George C. Holt.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Davies vs. Freund—Francis B. Delehanty.

SUPREME COURT—Kellogg, J.—Hubbard vs. Housley—S. Vilas Beckwith.

SUPREME COURT—Chase, J.—Carragher vs. Third Avenue Railroad—Richard B. Aldcroft, Jr.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of George G. Curnow, Edward W. Halpin, Mary E. Freeman, Rudolph A. Pardon, Margaret Plant, and Emma Grobe.

The estates of Henry G. Pearce and Thomas Fagan.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—11—Accounting of Michael Cavanag

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Gypsy Baron—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Illustrated Lecture—8:00.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Minstrelsy—8:15.
CHICKERING HALL—Concerts—3:00 and 8:15.
DALY'S—Lilli Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée—Illustrated Lecture—3:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—El Capitan—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GALLERIES FINE ARTS SOCIETY—Architectural League Exhibit—Day and Evening.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Under the Red Robe—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wedding Day—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Lodge Brethren—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
LYCEUM HALL—Lecture—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Travelers' Fair—8:00.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Concert—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper, at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE DISAPPEARING WAR SPECTRE.

It is not probable that the divers officially employed about the Maine have spent a week in exploring the wreck without discovering and reporting to the court of inquiry facts amply sufficient for a conclusion as to whether she was destroyed by an explosion from within or from without. Having such evidence in its possession, the court would not necessarily defer communicating it to the Navy Department until its formal report was ready. It is not to be expected that information of the gravest National and international importance would be withheld from the President while the court was complying with the merely formal requirements of its office.

The theory that the President is bound to communicate his information to Congress and the people, though vehemently asserted by baffled correspondents of sensational newspapers, is one that admits of modifications. If the information was of a nature to make war inevitable Congress would be asked to declare war the moment the preparations for war were sufficiently advanced to permit us to strike the first blow. If the President knows how the Maine was destroyed he keeps his secret well—so well that the conclusion immediately follows that in his opinion the facts in his possession involve no probability of war.

There is considerable activity in the two departments that are charged with the business of making war, but of course there would be vastly greater stir and bustle if we were really making ready for hostilities. The President himself does not act in a warlike manner. His demeanor is eminently peaceful. It reassures the country. And when the country sees him thus calm and unruffled two weeks after the Maine went down, when it sees committee Chairmen in the Senate and House opposing urgency appropriations for defense on the ground that there is no hurry, and that it will be time enough when the regular appropriation bills come in, and when the current war preparations consist of nothing more than the doing of things we ought to have done years ago and every year, in time of peace, it seems to us that those gory-minded persons who are hopefully looking for war and those stock market speculators who bet on its coming are laying up for themselves a great disappointment.

Some time may elapse before the court of inquiry makes its report. It would not have been long delayed if there had been any evidence that the Maine was destroyed by a mine in the control of the Spanish forces. Volunteer advice has been offered to the court in generous abundance, and among other things it has been warned that it ought to ask the Spanish authorities for permission to drag the bottom of the harbor for the wires that may have connected the mine with the fortifications on shore. Not being altogether destitute of intelligence, the members of the court may have thought of the electric wires themselves. We imagine they have not been altogether dependent upon Spanish permission in getting the evidence they desired.

Disproof of the mine theory might be coupled with evidence of an outside agency of private and irresponsible origin which would still permit of considerable discretion in choosing the time for publishing the facts. If the destroyers of the Maine were private individuals using their own devices the affair becomes one which we can arrange peacefully with Spain. Delay in the announcement might even be favorable to a peaceful settlement. If the explosion was purely accidental, on the other hand, there would be urgent reasons for making the facts known in order that popular excitement might be allayed. The mine theory and the accident theory grow less and less probable with the lapse of time, and every day's delay, of course, makes the war stories seem sillier.

WINDY DEFENDERS.

We are inclined to believe that the sensible citizens of this country will disagree with Senators ALLEN and MASON in demanding that everything done for the public must of necessity be known to them and to the public. For instance, the public is prepared to rely for offensive and defensive operations by the navy upon the officers of the navy, and upon plans which they have thought out and arranged to carry out, in case of hostilities, rather than upon the panoply of words in which MASON goes out to fight Spain in the Senate Chamber at Washington.

The navy is not what it should be; and it is unfortunately further away from what it should be than it was a week ago. But it has some officers who have studied the art of war to a purpose, which will become evident at once in case the Government of the United States decides that it has encountered a knot that can be severed only with the sword. Our "preparedness" in ships and armaments for ships may not be fully adequate to a nation of such importance, but the exigency of war will prove that the enemy who chooses to fight us will find the navy acquainted with many possible battlefields; and it may calm MASON to find that the foresight that has indicated the scenes and incidents of actions has also fully considered long in advance the equally important question of supplies and succors.

The noisy Senators who find fault because they cannot be informed of all the plans made by what may be called "the general staff" of our army and navy ought to be taken aside by some one who is willing to undertake the rather hopeless task and made to understand that there are others besides themselves who ought not to know everything that the Government intends to do under all circumstances.

SPANISH ALLIANCES.

The grotesque inventions of the yellow journalist's fancy must still produce tumultuous excitement among stable boys and scullery women, but they now interest intelligent persons only by their weird deformity. Some war stories not of this base origin, however, are scarcely less worthy the attention of the pathologist. That fine yarn about an understanding between Spain and the Spanish republics of Central and South America, by which they were to oppose any attempt of the United States to intervene in Cuba, was as good as the "eight-inch torpedo percussion hole" in the bottom of the Maine. The diplomatic world is not emotional, but we warrant it would be carried off its feet by the announcement of a Pan-Spanish confederation with the hegemony thereof vested in Spain.

That fiction at once sank by its own weight of improbability. The story of an alliance between France and Cuba seems to have a somewhat firmer hold upon the public mind. In their speculations as to what would happen in case of war men take some account of this reported understanding. It might suffice to ask if France has not troubles enough of her own just now without assuming any of Spain's perplexities. There is no nation on earth, not excepting Spain and China, whose domestic affairs are more unstable and whose future is subject to graver uncertainties than the Republic of France. Cheated by Russia, always threatened by Germany, in hot water with England, and effectually shut out of the sympathies of Austria and Italy by their Dreibund engagements, France is not exactly in a position to take up arms for Spain either from sisterly love and affection or to protect the interests of her bankers who hold Spanish bonds.

There is hardly any of the European powers with which France has had less to do in the last quarter of a century than with Spain. The interest of the two countries hardly touch each other at any point, and there can hardly be said to be any sympathy, popular or dynastic, between them. A French republic and a Bourbon monarchy are not natural yokefellows.

Financially Spain will be stronger without Cuba. That has not been so in the past, for she has wrung tribute from the Cubans with a hand as rough as that with which the Sultan takes the sheep tax from his subjects or the Khédive flogs the fellaheen until they pay his tithers. But Cuba under Spanish rule will pay no more tax money to anybody. The island is ruined, and in Spain's hands will revert to the wild state. It will become productive once more and prosperous only if it is emancipated.

The French bankers who hold Spain's bonds, if there are any such, are long-headed enough to see that the pledge of the Custom House receipts of Cuba is now a worthless security and will never be worth any more than it is now. Spain's capacity to pay her debts, after a pretty vigorous scaling down, will be increased rather than diminished by the loss of Cuba, which has now become a liability instead of an asset. If the Spanish people have any resources either of the soil or of human energy and power of production, they will be in a better position to develop them when they are relieved from the absorbing and costly necessity of putting down periodical insurrections in Cuba. Spain is now accounted a dead nation. If she ever becomes a live and progressive nation, a debt-paying and prosperous nation, it will be after she has given up Cuba, voluntarily or at our command.

LA CHAMPAGNE.

A disaster to a great ocean liner, even if it entail only a detention such as has befallen La Champagne, inevitably arrests public attention. There is so much left of "the mystery of the sea" in spite of all that steam has done to dispel it that the mere announcement that a ship is overdue opens a boundless field of conjecture. People whose friends have sailed for Europe watch with eagerness the cable reports, and experience a sensible relief when the arrival of the ship is reported from the other side, who would not be disturbed if they did not hear for weeks from the same people if they had gone as long a journey overland.

The uneasiness, easily growing into alarm, that is felt when an ocean steamer is even three days overdue is in fact a tribute to the perfection of the transatlantic service. This is about the stormiest season of the year on the North Atlantic, and we know that fierce gales have been blowing from the westward and against ships bound to this coast. Nevertheless, even in February, a detention of three days is remarked and a detention of a week is a matter for general anxiety. Some steamship companies have adopted, as nearly as possible, from the railroads the notion of running on schedule time, and allowing their ships such a margin that they can be almost sure of making their landings on a given day. But necessarily these ships are not the record breakers. The ships whose orders are to make as quick passages as they can show a very wide difference between adverse and favorable conditions of wind and weather, and it is not very easy to say what for such ships is an "average" Winter passage. But it is a long time since a great disaster has happened to shock the public confidence in safety at sea, and travel by water is very nearly as secure as travel by land. Mr. PROUT, in an interesting paper, expounded to our readers yesterday how slight and remote were the chances of accident by rail. It may be hoped that some statistician will be moved to perform the same service with reference to seafaring. If he should confine his investigations to first-class liners, the result might be as reassuring, and readers be convinced that there is not appreciably more danger of accident in traveling than in staying at home.

Nevertheless, the story of La Champagne shows that a great ocean liner may become absolutely disabled. The French liner was a mere helpless hulk upon the water. Not only was she wounded in a vital part, but she could not be held to her anchorage even in a moderate depth of water. If a gale had driven her toward the coast she had no power of resistance. The accident which disabled her happened to precisely that part of her machinery which it has not yet been found practicable to duplicate in case of accident. The moral of it seems to be that there should be no part of the machinery of a great liner which is not in duplicate.

That is a curious and almost an incredible story the passengers tell of the liner the lights of which they so plainly saw and which disregarded their signals of distress. The passengers are quite sure that these signals were seen, but we may be almost sure that they were not seen, or not understood. In the first place, as a matter of humanity, no Captain of an Atlantic liner would dare to disregard such signals. In the second place, as a matter of business, no Captain could make so much money for his owners at this season of the year as by saving a first-class steamer. That the unknown liner passed by on the other side, like the Levite, simply shows that the system of sea signaling is not yet perfect.

LIES AND WAR.

It is unlikely that there has ever been in the history of the world such an epidemic of shameless public lying as has been going on in New York since the loss of the Maine. The liars are not in the least abashed by the refutation of their lies. They do not "pause to parley or dissemble," nor take the trouble to support their lies of yesterday, or even of this morning. They abandon them to their fate, and occupy themselves with concocting new lies for the later editions. They disperse about town men shrieking the extras that contain the latest inventions. For some time the panting truth-teller "toiled after them in vain," but he has now given over that thankless task. In the first place, they can lie faster than anybody can confute their lies, and in the second place whoever is deceived by them has only himself to blame. It is well understood among sober and sensible people that no story emanating from a notorious liar is entitled to any attention unless it is corroborated.

But all people are not sober or sensible. There are hysterical women of both sexes who continue to devour the unlikeliest untruths with the greatest avidity long after their rational neighbors have stopped reading them. During the first days of the epidemic the flood of mendacity had a great effect in promoting the sale of extras. But in the nature of things this is only a transient success. The more they lie the less they are believed, and, what is more to their purpose, the less they are bought. The sale of extras has been steadily dwindling now for many days. The result of habitual lying has been set forth by AESOP in the fable of the boy who lied about the wolves who were attacking him until nobody paid any attention to his outcries when the wolves did in fact attack him and eat him up. It is no more "good business" than it is good morals to publish a newspaper in which you cannot believe a thing you see until you find a confirmation of it in some other newspaper. It is not business at all, but what BURKE called "boyish unluckiness and malice," the rivalry between two groups of inventors bent not so much upon deceiving the public as upon outlying each other, which has produced the wonderful debauch of mendacity from which New York is now recovering. Although the rivalry is as intense as ever, the interest of the public has fallen off. At present the mischief done is confined mainly to two classes, the gluttons of sensation who find their nerves titillated even by outrageous lies in which they do not believe, and strangers in the city who are unaware that the object of the rivals is to beat each other, and from want of local experience suppose it to be the object and practice of a newspaper to print the news.

But the effect upon these two classes of readers is very serious. The yellow journals "get on their nerves" and reduce them to a state of dangerous hysteria. See what a huge fabric of invention has been reared upon the fact of the loss of a single battleship, from causes not yet publicly known, and then consider what would be the case if there were an actual war, in which such tragedies might be of every-day occurrence. The intense patriotic interest which would be aroused would work up even sober citizens into the state of excitability to which false news of a sensational kind makes a very strong appeal. The kind of readers who now continue to stimulate themselves with "extras" would become so many raving maniacs, and the force of reckless and persistent invention and misstatement even those who despised it would be unable wholly to resist. It would be criminal negligence for the authorities to permit the public sale of the dangerous literary explosives which the yellow journals make and vend. The suppression of these journals, as a peace measure, has already been suggested, but in time of peace the nuisance may be left to take care of itself. In time of war the case would be quite different. "Inter arma silent mendaces." If a squad of troops were to call at the factories in question and convey the whole of both "outfits" to Fort Lafayette, the performance might be illegal in advance of a declaration of martial law. But certainly the victims would get no sympathy, even from the most eager consumers of "extras."

OUR APPLES IN GERMANY.

The ignorant and selfish protectionist policy of the Agrarian Party in Germany has no more intelligent and outspoken foe than Dr. BARTH'S paper, The Nation of Berlin. In its issue of Feb. 5 appears an article by Herr M. BROEMEL, a member of the Prussian House of Deputies, upon the attempt to exclude American apples from the German market because of the pretended discovery that they bore an insect "scale" that threatened to destroy the fruit trees of Germany. In this country we know very well that when a hue and cry is raised about trichinae or Texas fever by the agricultural element in France, Germany, or England, it is not infection but competition that is feared. The protection cat under the sanitary meal seems to be plainly visible to German eyes also.

Deputy BROEMEL points out the importance of free entry for American apples on account of their fine quality and wholesomeness, and of the fondness which the German people have developed for them. He continues:

"If there are pests on American fruit that are really a source of danger to our fruit trees we have a perfect right to adopt protective measures, whether the Americans like it or not; they would have no ground of complaint, for they would in a like case do the same thing. If, however, such a measure is adopted only as an attempt to shut out American competition by indirect means, it is not the Americans, but we Germans, who must protest against this policy, as hypocritical as it is injurious."

The landed proprietors of Prussia have been having things much their own way. Their policy of protection is precisely of that oppressive nature that made the corn laws so hated in England and such a fine object of attack for COBDEN. It is certain that the German people will not lack for Cobdens if the policy is pursued.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Following the example of the National Association of Collegiate Alumnae, which for several years past has been supplying ambitious young women with money enabling them to take advantage of the opportunities for higher education offered by a few of the European universities, a number of Baltimore women have raised the sum of $500 to be used in the same way. This fellowship, as it is called, will be given to some resident of the city, and applications for it will be received until March 20. The Committee of Award, in its somewhat mysterious wisdom, will not subject the candidates to a competitive examination, but will use its own judgment—or fancy—in choosing from the number that young woman who "through original gifts, previous training, energy, power of endurance, and health is best fitted for the position." As evidence on these points the committee will consider each candidate's college diploma, testimonials as to her ability and high character from her professors and other qualified persons, a statement of the work in which she proposes to engage, and copies of papers, articles, or reports of scientific investigation carried out by her. Women intending to become doctors, lawyers, or ministers are not barred, but the announced intention is to allot the $500 to somebody intending to follow literary or scientific pursuits. It will be interesting to see how well feminine intention works as a substitute for competitive examination. Whether any woman can get a better education abroad than in this country is a question that does not seem to have been discussed by the founders of this fund, or at least they do not tell on what grounds they decided in favor of the foreign universities. Perhaps that, too, was settled by feminine intuition.

——While according full recognition to the courage, amounting to nothing less than heroism, shown by the men who left La Champagne in an open boat for the purpose of bringing aid to her, one cannot but question the necessity for sending them on this desperate errand. The passengers and crew of the steamer were threatened with a tedious delay rather than by any very real and obvious peril. The dangers which confronted the third officer and his nine sailors were, on the contrary, so numerous and so grave that the chances of their survival were not more than one in ten. Almost in midocean, and in what for that latitude is almost midwinter, they started out over an angry sea which was sure to inflict upon them the sufferings of dreadful exposure, and that they did not all die is due only to marvelous good fortune. Had La Champagne been in a sinking condition, of course it would have been perfectly proper to order the little boat away as a last resort, but she was doing fairly well as it was, and the probability that she would soon be sighted and assisted was so near to a certainty that the need for resorting to this expedient is far from plain. Still, criticism may easily be unjust. The damage to the steamer may have been greater than has yet been reported, and in that case the course adopted was eminently fitting. Anyhow, the volunteers who manned the boat are deserving of highest commendation. They offered their lives for others, and as they did not inquire too closely into the gravity of the situation, it is somewhat ungracious to do it for them.

PERSONAL.

——As a statesman and patriot the late Gen. BOULANGER was a sufficiently ridiculous person in the eyes of foreign observers, but, physically at least, he was a rather fine figure of a man, as the saying is, and the turmoil of which he formed the centre gained a semblance of dignity from his picturesque stalwartness. The wonder then excited by France was more or less derisive, but it was not angry, or to a marked degree contemptuous, and it rarely took a severer form than the statement that "the French are a queer lot." Toward the miserable ESTERHAZY, however, and the movement for which he serves as accurate personification, an entirely different feeling is everywhere expressed. There are vague rumors that once he was a real fighter. If this is true, that day is long past, and now he can only flaunt his one lung in the public view, and in consumptive whispers huskily assert his readiness to devote the last moments of a foul life to massacre and pillage. Here is a fitting representative of the army whose "honor" can be safeguarded only by the overthrow of law and justice and the revival of those letters de cachet that were always the favorite weapon of monarchical tyranny. ESTERHAZY'S popularity among the Parisians is immensely significant. One of the Uhlans whom he yearned to lead across the frontier could conquer him with a single cuff on the ear, and all that he typifies would be overthrown by the sound men of any nation not less easily. Not the Count alone is in the last stages of an infectious disease, and more than a lung is missing from the make-up of every one of his frenzied and shameless admirers.

——Rumors have reached The Richmond Dispatch that in case of war with Spain, FITZHUGH LEE is to be made a Major General of the United States Army. The Washington correspondent of The Dispatch says he has it on "pretty good authority" that the intention of President CLEVELAND was thus to honor the Consul General, and that President MCKINLEY, "feeling that it would receive the unqualified indorsement of the American people, has determined to make the appointment" in case hostilities are declared. Gen. LEE has certainly performed the duties of his difficult position, ever since Cuban matters entered their present critical stage, with all the courage that was expected of him, and with an unvarying discretion which some, perhaps, were not sure that he would display. Whether, in the contingency of war, he would be made a Major General is a question of no especial importance. Certainly no one would dream of objecting to such action if the veteran desired the new title. He has earned the gratitude and confirmed the respect of all Americans by his steadfast upholding in Cuba of the National dignity and by refraining from any word or act calculated to force hasty action or unnecessarily to embitter the relations of Spain and the United States.

NUGGETS.

Too Many of Them.

Worthless men get along too well in this country; they encourage others.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Two to Avoid.

Beware of the man who smiles when he's angry; he's dangerous. And beware also of the man who looks glum when he's glad; he's probably a humorist.—Chicago News.

Uses of Luggage.

"Isn't it possible to travel abroad with less luggage?"

"What would you do? You can't get them to paste the labels in a scrapbook."—Detroit Journal.

The Real Spring.

Editor—What do you mean by this poem beginning "Mud and Slush, Rain and Sleet," and calling it "An Ode to Spring"?

Poet (humbly)—Well, that's what it's like in New York, Sir.—Harlem Life.

His Number.

Little Willie Newriche (in are gallery)—I say, pa, why do they have all those numbers at the bottom of every picture? Look at this one,—"Byron, 404."

Mr. Newriche—Oh, ah—I guess that's his telephone number.—Philadelphia Call.

Looks So.

Harold Frederic says the day will yet come when Paris will repent her hasty condemnation of M. Zola, and name a street for him. We suppose what Mr. Frederic really means to say is that Paris will rue it.—Boston Herald.

ANANIAS OUTDONE.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Two ghastly shapes came stealing from
A deep and ancient grave;
They heard the never-silent hum
That marks the human wave.

They heard the newsboys' strident shout,
And one did stop and buy;
And through the sheet thus hawked about
He scanned with eager eye.

And as he read the headlines o'er
His face grew peaked and pale,
And when he'd read a little more
He grasped the nearest rail.

"Sapphira, dear," he faintly cried,
"This war news, bold and brash,
Convinces me we never lied—
Our record's gone to smash!"

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A Play by the Spanish Dramatist, Echegaray, Acted in English at the Berkeley Lyceum.

OPERETTA AT THE AMERICAN

Annie Russell in "Dangerfield '95" at Hoyt's—Various Other Changes of Bill.

Before a small audience in the Berkeley Lyceum last evening a careful and otherwise uncommonly creditable performance was given of a "social" or domestic drama taken from the Spanish of José Echégaray. "El Gran Galeoto" had already been seen here in a German version by Paul Lindau, for the rôle of Ernesto was conspicuous in the repertory of Josef Kainz, and was acted by him in the theatre on Irving Place October, 1891. Excepting those performances and a presentation of some scenes from "Mariana" by Mr. Sargent's pupils a year or so ago, Echégaray has had no hearing, until now, upon our stage. Mr. Mansfield thought of producing "The Son of Don Juan," a sombre drama of heredity, a few years ago, but wisely changed his mind.

The new version of "Galeoto" was made by Maude Banks, directly from the original Spanish, and presumably the text has been greatly reduced, as the actual time of the performance was less than an hour and a half. In its English version the play seems to be neither original nor profound. It tells again the Lancelot and Guinevere, Tristan and Iseult, Francesca and Paola story, the story of "Yorick's Love," and hundreds of other plays, with some modern, sophistical variation, but with no poetical charm and little beauty of expression. Perhaps some of the quality of the Spaniard eluded the translator, but she has adhered to his plot, incidents, and characterization, and the result is a play which, in spite of its brevity, is very dull and lifeless in the middle, and interesting only at the beginning and in the last half of the last act.

Ernesto and his foster father's young wife, now called Christina, love each other, and the husband and father dies from the effect of a wound received in a duel, cursing them. But the dramatist insists that these two young folks are innocent and blameless, that the tongue of scandal caused their ruin, that they never knew of their love until people told them of it, and that they did their best to be honorable. We believe in Ernesto and Christina all through the coherent and plausible first act; we begin to sympathize with them, again, in the well-wrought closing scenes of the play. Our sympathy then is not founded on any strong belief in their innocence, but is due to the malice of their venomous persecutors, the hypocrites and time servers of society.

Act II. is weak in substance and cheap in device. Ernesto is now transformed into the ancient, impotent, fool hero of a thousand erotic or flashy romances. He quotes his Dante and smokes his cigarette with the languorous melancholy of a gentleman of Bohemia who has just been robbed of the affection of his friend's wife. If he was a real man he would quickly get away from Madrid—not stop to talk of going and sigh. Then Christina, to prove her innocence, comes heavily veiled to her innocent lover's lodging, for all the world like the vociferously innocent ladies in Mr. Wycherley's delightful but improper comedies. She wants to beg Ernesto not to fight a duel for her sake, her reason being that if he does people will think ill of her. And, of course, when middle-aged Don Julian (who has been fighting that duel while these two are talking) is brought into Ernesto's lodgings, wounded, the lady must emerge from an inner room to help form an antique tableau.

Nevertheless, the play was well worth giving, in pursuance of the purpose of these ladies and gentlemen of the so-called Criterion Institution to present plays out of the common and neglected by the commercial theatre. This is by far the best thing they have yet done, for, although the play is not as original as "Borkman," it was acted much better; and they are to be congratulated on the removal of their experiment wholly out of the uncongenial atmosphere of the commercial theatre, and to be commended also for giving their performance in the evening. The Berkeley Lyceum is quite large enough for their purposes, and the scenery and appointments are certainly quite as good as any they found further down town. Presumably there is "no money" in this experiment, but it has at last been fairly started, and its artistic outcome may now be watched with interest.

Maude Banks, who has been associated with many queer rôles, and has a strong individuality and an original style, was remarkably graphic in her denotement of the persecuted heroine's traits and moods. The details of her portrayal were beyond reproach. As for the general effect, it is the sober truth that Miss Banks's personality did not fit well the weakness and consistent silliness of Christina. In the circumstances, the semblance of vitality she gave the rôle was very commendable. John Blair was unexpectedly facile in Ernesto's best scenes, and splendidly forcible in his encounter with the hypocritical blackguard.

Eben Plympton, whom we must now regard as an old actor, or an actor of an "old school," was out of his element in Echegaray, and out of his bailiwick upon the restricted stage of the Berkeley Lyceum. He acted Don Julian to the tune of Othello, and showed how serviceable he would be in a popular revival of Shakespeare for the multitude. There was merit in his acting, but it was not in the right place. He was not narrow-minded, proud, pompous, refined, egotistical Don Julian at all.

Don Julian.....Eben Plympton
Don Severo.....Arthur Giles
Pepito.....Edmund Lawrence
Ernest.....John Blair
Servant.....Stanley Rignold
Donna Mercedes.....Ethel Douglas
Donna Christina.....Maude Banks

"THE GYPSY BARON."

The Melodious Operetta of Strauss at the American.

The Castle Square Opera Company brought forward at the American Theatre last night Strauss's melodious operetta, "The Gypsy Baron." The audience was one of moderate size only, but it was as easily pleased as a baby with a new rattle, for it applauded in the most vociferous style everything, good, bad, and indifferent. If any one chooses to take this sort of commendation as a proof that the performance was one of superfine excellence, there will be no dispute with his opinion in this column. It is only necessary to note, however, that there are many persons who think Laura Jean Libbey a great novelist, and who could not be induced to read Henry James.

Perhaps at some time there have been persons who knew the plot of "The Gypsy Baron," but they certainly did not learn it from a performance of the work. The libretto is absolutely incomprehensible as presented on the stage. Perhaps the missing links in the explanation are to be found in some of the passages sung in the customary unintelligible manner. But, although one may not know what it is all about, he may at least enjoy the music, for Strauss wrote a tuneful score, full of piquant polkas and swinging waltzes and containing some music that sounds gypsy-like and Hungarian.

The chorus and Miss Grace Golden are to be credited with the best presentation of this music last night. Indeed, their work and that of William Wolff as Kalman Zsupan, the hog raiser, were the best features of the performance. Miss Golden sang with some timidity, but she was musical, while Mr. Wolff, who cannot sing, proved to be a tolerably good comedian. Miss Lizzie MacNichol had a rather dreary time of it with Czipra, the old gypsy. She did her work acceptably, but the part is an absurdity. Azuccna has no business wandering around in an operetta. Mr. Sheehan was tolerable as the Baron, but Nita Carrite sang vociferously out of tune, and acted like an amateur as Saffi, the gypsy girl. Arthur Woolley, who has done some things well, was not happy as Ottokar. The operetta was excellently put on the stage. The scenery was new and bright, the costumes pretty, and the groupings effective. The programme called the work "Johann Strauss's masterpiece." Perhaps the manager of the Castle Square opera company has never heard "Die Fledermaus."

HOYT'S THEATRE.

Annie Russell in a New One-Act Piece by Mildred Dowling.

Annie Russell appeared at Hoyt's last evening, before the performance of the caricature play, "Oh, Susannah!" as the whimsical and charming heroine of a one-act play by Mildred Dowling, called "Dangerfield '95," in which the "opposite rôle" was acted by Frank Mills of the Lyceum Theatre. Miss Dowling's little play had been presented twice before in this city, at special performances. Its plot is very slight, and only an actress of Miss Russell's rare personal charm and delicate art could make it very effective in the representation. But with her skill to portray the attempt of a gentle young woman to be "advanced" and boisterous enough to suit her lover, the play will easily survive. The programme at Hoyt's gains, notably, of course, from the addition of Miss Russell to the company employed there.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The usual assortment of jest, song, and dance prevails.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—Primrose and West's big minstrel company holds the stage this week.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—There is nothing new in the bill at the big music hall this week. Next Monday Chirgwin will appear.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—Mary Norman appears in the olio this week. "Pousse Café" and "The Wayhighman" continue, but the new burlesque of "The Conquerors" will soon be ready.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—This week's play is Edward Rose's dramatization of "Under the Red Robe," which ran all last season at the Empire Theatre. William Morris plays the spy, and Mary Hampton the brave lady, and the cast is otherwise sufficiently capable, while the play is handsomely costumed and mounted.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The successful and enjoyable comic opera by Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards, called "The Wedding Day," was sung last night by three famous stars of operetta, Lillian Russell, Della Fox, and Jefferson de Angelis, the principal rôles. The house was crowded, of course. This will be a big week at the Opera House.

PLEASURE PALACE.—Minnie Seligman Cutting and her company acted in "Comedy and Tragedy," in the presence of very large and enthusiastic audiences yesterday. Many of the biograph pictures appealed to the ebullient patriotism which is a feature of music halls and all popular resorts in this hour. John Ransome, the comedian and mimic, presented his new "turn," called "Mr. Croker at the Club." Patrice and E. M. Favor were also in the bill. Next week that rare comedian, J. H. Stoddart, will appear in "One Touch of Nature."

EDEN MUSEE.—The Cinematograph pictures of the Passion Play are attracting thousands of people at the Eden Musée, and last evening there was not even standing room at the 9 o'clock exhibition. The lecture has been extended, and hymns are sung by the choir of boys. The wax figure of Capt. Sigsbee attracts much attention, and the many Cuban groups are always surrounded. At hours other than when the Passion Play is shown the Cinematograph shows interesting pictures, including one of the warship Maine, taken just as it reached Havana. The concerts take place afternoon and evening, as usual.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Cora Tanner's performance of Lady Gwendoline Bloomfield in Sir Charles Young's little drama, "Drifted Apart," heads the continuous bill. This will probably be Miss Tanner's last week in New York, as she begins her starring tour in Philadelphia March 14. Leonidas's cats and dogs are in their second and last week. Fress Eldridge has a new budget of jokes and parodies. J. K. Emmet appears in a new farcical sketch with Anna Mortland. Smith and Campbell, two comedians; the Five Whirlwinds, acrobats; Marie Heath, comédienne; La Petite Adelaide, the dancer; the three Rio brothers, ring acrobats; Goldin, comic magician; Le Claire and Hayes, in songs and dances, and the Ford brothers, black-face comedians and dancers, also figure in the olio.

THIS WEEK AT KEITH'S.

"The Lady of the Rowan Tree" is the Feature.

The feature of the continuous performance at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week is billed "An Original and Dainty Fairy Play," by Grant Stewart, entitled "The Lady of the Rowan Tree."

It is a Halloween idyl, with Miss Lillian Burkhart in the title rôle. She has Carl Wilbur to help her. As a modern young man in his bachelor apartments on Halloween he works a charm with rowan berries, and a fairy steps into his room. She is quite fairylike until she desires to be instructed in the ways of mortals, and so Dick Conway, the modern young man, gives her whisky to drink and a pipe to smoke. The "idyl" comes to a welcome close when the fairy kisses the young man in violation of fairy statutes and she disappears. The stage setting is effective.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Jennie Winston, formerly identified with the comic opera stage, has been engaged by E. E. Rice for "Monte Carlo," to play the part of Mrs. Carteau.

To-morrow night's presentation of "The Telephone Girl," at the Casino, will be the seventy-fifth performance, and the customary presentation of souvenirs will be made. The souvenirs will be bronze ash receivers.

Managers Brady and Ziegfeld have made arrangements to give popular Sunday night concerts at the Manhattan Theatre, beginning with next Sunday evening. Innes's Band has been secured, and the programme for the first concert will include patriotic and martial airs.

The French concert which will be given in Carnegie Hall Monday, March 7, by the Chicago Orchestra, will begin at 2:15 P. M. and not at 8:15 P. M., as heretofore stated. The concert is in honor of Alexandre Guilmant and Raoul Pugno, and the programme includes only works of French composers.

Frau Agnes Sorma who made such a pronounced success in this city last year at the Irving Place Theatre under Heinrich Conried's management, sailed for this country yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to fulfill an engagement in March in the same theatre.

At the performance of Charles Frohman's company in "Under the Red Robe," at the Grand Opera House, last night, the Rev. Father McGlynn and the Rev. Father McCready occupied a box to witness the performance of Frank McGlynn, a nephew of Dr. McGlynn, who plays the part of the dumb servant.

Manager Edwin Knowles of the Fifth Avenue Theatre announced last night that he will close his house at the end of this week for the period of one week, and will reopen March 14 with the return engagement of Mme. Modjeska. It was the desire of De Wolf Hopper's management to fill a third week at this theatre, although two weeks had only been arranged for, but some up-State engagements could not be canceled.

Miss Ada Rehan was out of the cast of "The Country Girl" at Daly's Theatre last night, owing to a slight indisposition, and her part of Peggy Thrift was taken by Miss Lettice Fairfax. Mr. Daly, in explaining the absence of Miss Rehan, said he thought the severe work which she has undergone this season entitled her to the brief rest and that she would positively appear in the part in to-night's performance.

An interesting Lenten matinée is promised next Thursday afternoon at the Garden Theatre, under the auspices of the Wayside Workers' Association, an organization formed for the purpose of taking the children of the poor into the country during the Summer. Among those who have volunteered to appear are John Drew, Isabel Irving, De Wolf Hopper, D. H. Harkins, Elsie De Wolfe, Rose Coghlan, and Leo Stern. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, Mrs. Frederick Harriman, Mrs. Thomas J. Owen, Mrs. Redford J. Mount, Mrs. John I. Howe, and Miss Neilson.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' FAIR.

The Display in the Garden Recalls the Midway Plaisance.

Memories of the Midway Plaisance of the World's Fair, at Chicago, were recalled to many of the visitors to the second annual fair of the Commercial Travelers' Association, which opened last night at Madison Square Garden, when they visited the basement of the big building, for stretched out on either side of the passages in the basement of the big building were the streets of Cairo, German and Irish villages, and other shows which greeted the visitor at the Chicago Fair.

The fair was opened by President Ames-

ton W. Peters of the Borough of Manhattan, who represented Mayor Van Wyck. George B. Green, ex-Mayor of Binghamton, N. Y., and President of the Commercial Travelers' Association, introduced Mr. Peters, and in doing so explained that the proceeds of the fair would go toward completing a home for commercial travelers, which is now in course of construction at Binghamton.

On the stage erected across the Fourth Avenue entrance to the Garden, Prof. Rampone's Old Guard Band rendered patriotic airs, which were roundly applauded, but they did not create half the enthusiasm that a model of the United States battleship Maine, over which four United States Navy seamen stood guard, did. The model of the wrecked battleship, which was lent by the Government, was guarded by Thomas Dodds, who was transferred from the Maine to the Vermont three days before the ill-fated vessel went to sea, and Oscar Borgeson, George Holden, and Thomas Hart of the receiving ship Vermont.

It was with difficulty that the four seamen guarded against its demolition by relic hunters. Four of its davits and a few of the stanchions were missing, and it was said that these were secured unobserved from the model. A deposit of $500 was given by the committee in charge of the fair to insure the safe return of the model.

To-day at the fair will be known as "Cuba Libre" day, and one of the attractions will be the presence of Mrs. Anthony, the mother of William Anthony, the marine who coolly informed Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine that the vessel had blown up and was sinking.

THE MIDWINTER CLUB MEETS.

Two Hundred Society People Hear Prominent Artists in Sherry's Ballroom.

The Midwinter Club met again at Sherry's last night and enjoyed a musicale and supper in the small ballroom. Over 200 were present. The guests arrived about 9 o'clock, and were received by Mrs. Shelden, Mrs. de Zerega, Mrs. Westervelt, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. E. Lyman Short, and Mrs. John Jay White, Jr.

David Mannes, the violinist, opened the programme with three solos by Ries, "Bourée," an adagio, and Perpetuum Mobile, from suite, Opus 34. Heinrich Meyn, the baritone, then sang Lalo's "Marine" and Foote's "Love Me If I Live," a later selection being the toreador song from Bizet's "Carmen." Mme. Clementine de Vere, the soprano, was the other artist heard. Gounod's serénade, "Dormez, riez, chantez"; Sapio's valse song "C'est vous!" and the aria from Bellini's "La Sonnambula," "Ah, non Giunge," were the pieces she sang. Mr. Mannes also played "Abendlied," by Schumann-Wilhelmj, and "Hungarian Dance" in G major, by Brahms. The accompanists of the evening were Miss Madeline Mannes, Victor Harris, and R. Sapio.

The programme ended about midnight, and supper was served. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. August Heckscher, Miss Josephine Drexel, Adolph Muller-Ury, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane, Miss Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus B. Field, F. Delano Weekes, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, George R. Schieffelin, Spottswood Bowers, Admiral Gherardi, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Miss Ward McAllister, Miss di Zerega, Baron von Fritsch, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Bergen, and Killaen Van Rensselaer.

DOCTORS DISCUSS TWO BILLS.

The Health Board and Dispensary Measures Before County Medical Society.

The Medical Society of the County of New York met last evening in the building of the Academy of Medicine, in West Forty-third Street, Dr. A. M. Jacobus in the chair. There was a large attendance. Dr. Henry G. Piffard, for the Special Committee on Health bill, explained the present status of the bill at Albany, which is known as Senate bill No. 135, and read to the society a brief in its favor which had been presented to the Senate Committee on Cities, in whose charge the bill now is. Two features of the present bill upon which stress was laid in the brief are the one prohibiting the Board of Health from disposing of diphtheria antitoxine by private sale and one confining the jurisdiction of the board to sanitary matters only. The bill repeals Sections 1,226, 1,239, 1,248, and 1,249 of the charter, without, however, remitting any penalties already incurred under any of them.

In reference to the prohibition of the private sale of antitoxin by the Health Board, Dr. Piffard said that a vial now costs $1 in New York, while in Chicago the same antitoxin costs 50 cents a vial, and he could see no reason for such discrimination. "This whole antitoxin matter," said he, "has been permeated with a commercial aspect. This bill allows its disposition at public sale, and it is probable that within a year it will sell at 50 cents a vial."

The society, by a unanimous vote, approved the bill in its present form.

Dr. James H. Burtenshaw, from the Dispensary Committee, presented a resolution, which was passed with only one dissenting voice, that the society "reaffirms its indorsement of the bill to amend the State charities law relating to the licensing and regulation of dispensaries by the State Board of Charities, now before the Legislature, and that it urges the immediate passage of the bill in its present form."

Papers were read by Dr. Henry N. Heineman on "Rheumatic Cardiac Diseases and Treatment," and by Dr. T. E. Satterthwaite on "Recent Improvements in the Treatment of Chronic Heart Diseases by Exercises and Carbonated Brine Baths." In the discussion that followed, the Nauheim baths and artificial baths in imitation of them and exercises were recommended in cases of cardiac troubles by some of the speakers, and were assailed by others who advocated medicinal treatment.

The following persons were elected to membership in the society: Henry A. Baker, Horace Bigelow, John A. Bullinger, J. Morris Brown, Frank Ferguson, Edward B. Finch, Robert W. Hall, Linnaeus E. La Fétra, Ogden C. Ludlow, Joseph B. Mauch, Charles H. Richardson, William Stubenbord, Charles A. Valadier, Robert Watts, Jr., and Fred T. Zabriskie.

NEW YORK DEFAULTER CAUGHT.

William Kacher, Who Took $1,200 from the New Haven Railroad, Arrested in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—William Kacher, wanted by the New York authorities on the charge of embezzling $1,200 from the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, has been arrested in this city.

Kacher is thirty years old and has a wife and three children in New York. His parents are well-to-do, and live in Baltimore. He told the detectives after his arrest that, he had been expecting to receive a letter any day from his mother stating that his defalcation from the railroad company would be settled. He had been with the company several years as a clerk in the cashier's office. The latter part of last December, it is alleged, a shortage of $1,200 was found in his accounts. He suddenly left the city and the detectives had been searching for him ever since.

CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING.

Arrest of an Engineer of the Paris Said to be the Result of Big Operations.

Robert Little, an engineer in charge of the refrigerator plants of the American Line steamer Paris, was arrested by Secret Service Officer McManus on the charge of smuggling last evening. The arrest occurred at the American Line pier. Little was locked up at the Church Street Police Station. He has been in the employ of the present company and its predecessor for thirty years, and has a wife and six children living in Woolston, England. His shipmates give him a good name and say a mistake has been made. He will be taken before Commissioner Shields to-day.

It was rumored last night that the arrest of Little will lead to the disclosure of enormous smuggling operations, on which McManus and other Secret Service detectives have been working for a long time. A mysterious load of lace said to be valued at $150,000, which was delivered to a Broadway dealer, was talked of. All who were supposed to have known anything about the matter refused to speak about it

KING GEORGE'S ASSAILANTS

Karditza Surrenders, and Says the Plan Was to Shoot the Coachman and Horses First.

TWO SUSPECTS ALSO CAUGHT

The Decision to Kill Recorded on the Minutes of a Club and a Copy Sent to the King—Bomb Found Near the Scene.

ATHENS, Feb. 28.—One of the men who attempted the life of the King of Greece on Saturday has been arrested. His name is Karditza, and he is a minor employe in the Mayor's office here.

Karditza, who is thirty-five years of age, was formerly a non-commissioned officer in the army. He belongs to a class of doubtful repute, locally designated as the Koutzavantis. The police found a dynamite bomb at the scene of the attempt, and later arrested two of Karditza's friends on suspicion of being his accomplices.

The authorities obtained information that Karditza was hiding in a road house, which they caused to be surrounded by police, but in the meanwhile Karditza had proceeded to the Public Prosecutor's office, where he surrendered himself, declaring his innocence. Closely pressed, however, he confessed to being one of the King's assailants. He did not express any regret, and declared that if the gun had not trembled in the hands of his accomplice the King would infallibly have been killed.

Karditza said the plan was to shoot the King's coachman and the horses, and then to dispatch the King with heavy pistols which he and his companion were carrying.

Karditza then became dumb and refused to furnish any further information. He seems to have a vague idea of the term "Anarchism," and it is believed he is of slow intellect, his head having been turned by the abuse which is heaped daily upon the royal family by certain newspapers. He has become greatly depressed.

According to The Astay, it was decided at a secret meeting of a certain club, held outside the city, to assassinate the King, this decision being arrived at when it became known that he had accepted the proposition for international financial control of the revenues, in view of the Greek war loan. This decision, it further appears, was recorded on the minutes of the club, a copy of which was sent to the King. Karditza's name was frequently mentioned therein, but the King paid no attention to the threat.

His Majesty also received many threatening letters from members of the club, who are of the lowest classes, accusing the King and the Ministry of being the instruments of foreign powers.

The Municipal Councils throughout the country are addressing messages of sympathy to the King, and thousands of congratulatory telegrams are arriving at the palace. The royal family are said to be greatly touched at the expressions of loyalty.

The Municipal Council has decided to erect a memorial chapel near the scene of the attempt.

King George has received a very affecting telegram of congratulation from Mme. Carnot.

He has received also a message of congratulation from President McKinley.

King George has identified a photograph of Karditza as that of one of his assailants.

BREAD RIOTS AT GALLIPOLI.

A Mob Attempts to Burn the Government Offices.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 28.—Serious bread riots have taken place at Gallipoli, where a mob has attempted to burn the Government offices. The police made thirty-six arrests.

HAITI SETTLES WITH ITALY.

France Now Pressing a Claim for Damages Against Her Citizens.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 28.—The Italian claim has been settled by Haiti paying the full amount demanded.

The French Government is now pressing a claim for damages for violation of the treaty rights of French citizens.

President Simon Sam will visit Jacmel and the provinces on March 6.

The long pending claim of Italy against Haiti, just settled, was the case of an Italian merchant at Port de Paix whose vessel and cargo, worth $80,000, were, it is alleged, illegally seized and sold by the Haitien Government.

BRAZIL'S ELECTIONS AT HAND.

Vice President Pereira Protests Innocence of the Moraes Affair.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 28.—The general elections will take place to-morrow. The election of Señors Compossalios from San Paulo and Rosasilva from Pernambuco, as President and Vice President, for the term of four years beginning in November next, is regarded as assured.

Vice President Pereira has issued a long address, strongly protesting that he is innocent of complicity in the attempt made to assassinate President Moraes last year. He refuses to appear in court, invoking Parliamentary immunity.

Vice President Pereira in his address attacks President Moraes, to whom he attributes the machinations and misfortunes of the republic; condemns the state of siege, and adds that all the laws of Congress voted under the state of siege are invalid.

KAISER TO PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

He Congratulates Him on Concluding the Kiao-Chau Agreement.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The Strasburger Post says Emperor William, using the familiar do, (thou,) telegraphed the following to Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, on the conclusion of the Kiao-Chau agreement, which followed the death of Princess Hohenlohe:

"Although I know well that external pleasure cannot lift the weight of inner grief, I am filled with the keenest delight that, after the terrible blow which has befallen you, the grace of God has vouchsafed to you so glorious a success. This is a splendid reward for your indefatigable and sagacious labor, and brings great satisfaction after your cares. Kindly accept my imperial thanks and heartiest congratulations."

WAR FOR CENTRAL AMERICA.

Trouble Between Nicaragua and Costa Rica May Involve All the Other Republics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The condition of affairs between Nicaragua and Costa Rica is beginning to arouse serious apprehension in official circles, as it is said to threaten to involve not only these two countries in war, but also to draw all of the Central American Republics into an armed conflict. The Diet of the Greater Republic, including Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador, has submitted a demand on Costa Rica for an explanation of the entrance of an armed force of 500 men from Costa Rica into Nicaragua. No reply has been given so far as is known to officials here.

The Nicaraguan authorities assert that the 500 armed men entering from Costa Rica were not an unauthorized force, but were acting with the knowledge of the President of Costa Rica. If Costa Rica gives no explanation in response to the demand of the Diet it is feared serious trouble will follow.

The real controversy between Nicaragua and Costa Rica is over the territory adjacent to the inter-oceanic canal. A recent incident has intensified the feeling of the Costa Ricans over the boundary matter. This was the arrest of Mr. Bache, the Costa Rican Consul General to Nicaragua, on the charge of being a rebel. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, but subsequently escaped.

It is not generally known that Secretary Sherman intervened in this affair and requested President Zelaya of Nicaragua, in the interest of peace, to release Bache.

President Zelaya promptly assented, and in a decree announced that Bache would be liberated in accordance with Mr. Sherman's request if the tribunal convicted him of a revolutionary movement. Since then Nicaragua has published the secret cipher dispatches alleged to have passed between Bache and the Nicaraguan rebels in Salvador and these Nicaraguan claims fully establish a charge that Costa Rica's official was working to overthrow the Zelaya Government.

THE CHILE-ARGENTINA BOUNDARY.

Great Britain Said to be Acting as Arbitrator in the Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—In diplomatic circles it is said that the reports that war is imminent between Chile and the Argentine Republic are not well founded, and that, on the contrary, arbitration by the British Government has been agreed upon as a means of settlement of differences.

The boundary delimitation has been a source of serious difference for some years, and this has caused much popular agitation and talk of war. Some time ago, however, the countries agreed to submit the entire boundary question to the decision of Great Britain.

The assent of the British Government was secured, and the arbitration is now in course of execution. Notwithstanding this agreement, it is said that a considerable jingo element exists in both countries, but at the legations of both Chile and Argentina it is stated that officials attach no seriousness to the war rumors.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 28.—The Government has decided to strengthen the National armaments in accordance with the wishes of the people expressed at the recent public meetings in various parts of the republic.

HOPE FOR ZIONIST UNION.

Concession Made Last Night May Result in Amalgamation of the Two Sections.

A meeting was held at 189 Henry Street last night which may result in the amalgamation of the two sections of the Zionist movement and increase the number of followers of the Nordau-Herzl plan for the purchase and colonization of the Holy Land by the Hebrews from all countries.

One of the sections has been agitating the question from a standpoint of nationalism and the other from that of religion. The meeting last night was held by the Nationalists for the purpose of bringing about a union of the bodies so that the end sought might be furthered by co-operation.

Prof. Richard Gottheil of Columbia presided. A concession was made during the session to the religious wing by the insertion in the constitution of a clause to the effect that all effort shall be made "to foster the Jewish national spirit." The word Jewish is intended to cover all questions, whether economic, political, or religious. This concession had the effect of causing the accession of six organizations to the wing which made it. Among those present at the meeting were the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, Adam Rosenberg, E. D. Eisenstein, Dr. Moses Mintz, and delegates from twenty-six organizations within the borders of New York.

MRS. ROGERS'S SANITY.

Testimony in Regard to It Taken Before a Commission—Spirit Pictures Shown.

The investigation into the mental condition of Mrs. Harriet E. Rogers, wife of Henry R. Rogers, was resumed yesterday evening before Samuel Milbank, William H. Willis, and Dr. George A. Dixon, who were appointed a commission on the subject by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and a Sheriff's jury. Mrs. Rogers, who is seventy years old, was present for the first time and took a deep interest in the proceedings.

She was formerly the wife of Alfred Beach, editor of The Scientific American. It is alleged that Mrs. Rogers is a spiritualistic maniac, and was induced to marry her present husband and to convey to him all her property, valued at $200,000. Her children, Frederick Beach and Jennie Beach Gasper, procured the investigation. Mrs. Rogers spent several months in Bloomingdale Asylum in 1891 on account of her spiritualistic tendencies.

Pictures supposed to represent certain spirit friends of Mrs. Rogers were displayed on a table in front of the jury box. Dr. J. Leonard Corning, a medical expert, testified that Mrs. Rogers was insane and incurable. He said that any person believing in spiritualism had no claim to sanity. He said he examined Mrs. Rogers in 1890, and that she did not talk sensibly on common subjects. Mrs. Rogers, he declared, had shown him the pictures and had said they were those of her spirit friends.

"She told me," said the witness, "that her husband was going to die before long, and that she would be a party to his death. She spoke of conversations she had with Henry Ward Beecher, Daniel Webster, and others. Then, again, she would suddenly change her conversation from the subject of Venus to that of the stock market."

Asked if there were not some things he did not know about insanity, Dr. Corning admitted that he "might have forgotten a few things."

The investigation was postponed to March 11. Henry R. Rogers, the present husband of the alleged incompetent, was not in attendance yesterday. About two years ago he got into trouble at one of his seances for stabbing a man.

MURDERED WITH A HATPIN.

Bartholomew Brandner Told of Entering a Saloon on State Street, Chicago, Before He Died.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—It is almost a certainty that Bartholomew Brandt Brandner, the Parisian traveling man who died at the Palmer House Saturday afternoon, was murdered with a woman's hatpin. The autopsy shows not only concussion of the brain, but a small puncture which began near the corner of the left eye and extended far into the interior of the skull. The detectives detailed on the case believe that after he was stabbed he was struck on the head with a bottle. Brandner came to the hotel more than a week ago. On Sunday night, Feb. 20, he entered the hotel at a late hour, bleeding profusely, and fell to the floor. He was unconscious for two days, and, although he lived a week, did not become entirely rational. He told Dr. Evans, the house physician, however, that he had entered a saloon on State Street, had taken a drink, and remembered nothing more. At other times he rambled about a strange man endeavoring to force an acquaintance with him, and seemed to be constantly trying to avoid some one. The physicians do not believe that he was drunk when assaulted.

Thomas Brandner and wife, father and mother of the dead man, have arrived in the city and made arrangements to take the body to New Orleans. Neither of the parents had seen the son for two years. Young Brandner went to Paris several years ago, and was first connected with a silk manufacturing concern. Later he became the American representative of J. Rowell, exporter of sardines. The Coroner turned over to the father two trunks, a check for $300, a gold watch, a bunch of keys, two memorandum books, and $165, which were in the possession of the young man when he died.

CHARTER DAY BUTTONS.

Twenty Thousand with New York's City Coat of Arms Ordered.

At a meeting of the Committee on Decorations, Illuminations, and Grand Stands of the Charter Day celebration at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon a design for a button was adopted and 20,000 of them were ordered for distribution. They will be scattered broadcast as a means of advertisement. In the centre of the button will be represented the coat of arms of New York.

The committee authorized David W. King to invite architects of the city to present designs for triumphal arches to be erected along the route of the parade. Until the committee knows how much money will be at its disposal it cannot do more than merely outline its work.

Shot His Wife Accidentally.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Feb. 28.—Mrs. Alice Buskirk, colored, aged twenty-seven, was accidentally shot and killed by her husband at their home in North Coventry this afternoon. Buskirk was taking down a shotgun from the rack to fire at a hawk which was among his chickens, when it was discharged and the contents lodged in the woman's neck. There will be no arrest.

DUTCHMEN SHOW PATRIOTISM.

Prominent Men Speak at the Annual Banquet of the Dutchess County Society.

The Dutchess County Society gave its second annual banquet last night at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. About 50 of the 100 members were present.

There were several patriotic incidents in the course of the evening. At the close of the speech of President W. H. Van Steenbergh the orchestra played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the President proposed the toast of the "Stars and Stripes," which was drunk, and three cheers were given in response.

In speaking to the toast "Our Sister Societies," Robert B. Roosevelt said:

"We have glorified our ancestors, and it seems to me about time we were doing something to glorify ourselves, so that posterity may be able to say that we were their worthy ancestors. We are no longer in our swaddling clothes. We should take our true place among the nations of the earth, and disseminate the great ideas which are peculiarly our own; for, after all, there is but one Republic in the world.

"The Father of this Country, George Washington, and the Father of our country, Peter the Silent, stand side by side. Few can walk in their footsteps, but should the time come again when we shall be called upon for deeds of heroism or self-sacrifice we will be found equal to the occasion. [Cheers.] Thermopylae was repeated in the Alamo, when the 16 Americans fought 2,000 Mexicans and gave up their lives. If we are called upon to defend our rights and liberty again, Thermopylae will be renewed." [Applause.]

Justice Augustus Van Wyck, in speaking on "Greater New York," said that "if the bullfrogs of a Latin nation want to plunge into our pond with a chunk-a-chunk the grand old bullfrogs of Dutchess, without any Hidalgoism, will sing that familiar song, 'When I walk dat levee round, I'm looking for dat bully, he must be found.'"

The other speakers were Alfred T. Akert, on "Dutchess County in Colonial Times"; Gen. James Grant Wilson, on "A Lesson in Spelling"; Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, on "The Judiciary," and the Rev. Henry E. Cobb, on "The Clergy." Gen. Wilson explained that "Dutchess" was named in honor of the Duchess of York, and that the word was then spelled with a "t." Dr. Samuel Johnson, however, dropped the "t" in his dictionary, and all the world did likewise except the people of Dutchess, who stuck to the "t" as if it embalmed some Dutch memory. He recalled that Admiral Worden, the hero of the Monitor; Gen. John A. Whitman of the Mexican War, James Kirk Paulding, and Chancellor James Kent were from Dutchess County.

POETRY IN THE DANCE.

Miss Isadora Duncan Gives a Novel Illustration of It.

Some well-known New York women witnessed a novel entertainment yesterday afternoon at the tea given by Miss Elizabeth Boiren Duncan, at her dance studio in the Carnegie Building. The tea was the means of introducing Miss Gertrude Bennet, a reader fresh from London, but the entertainment referred to was the dancing of Miss Isadora Duncan, Miss Elizabeth B. Duncan's sister, who illustrated the meaning of poetical selections by the movements of her body and limbs.

The young dancer wore a white, picturesque, filmy gown, with short skirt, and pink stockings and pink pliable slippers, which had no heels. Her sister read in English a mediaeval Latin students' song, "The Spirit of Spring," and Miss Duncan then gave an illustrative and extremely graceful dance of her own composition to an accompaniment of waltz music.

The idea represented was the warming of the earth and calling up of the flowers by Spring. Later Miss Duncan danced in the same way to the chanting of three verses of Omar Khayyám's "Rubaiyat." Mrs. Otis, Mrs. John B. Pine, Mrs. Harry P. Loomis, Mrs. Bolton Hall, and Mrs. Valentine Hall were in the audience.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons gave a dinner of twelve covers at her home, Ninetieth Street and Riverside Drive, last night. The table decorations were roses.

Miss Mildred Carter lectured on the "History of the Opera," with vocal illustrations, in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria at noon yesterday.

Mrs. Henry Budge gave a dinner of eighteen covers at her apartments in the Dakotah last night. Yellow Spring flowers were used in the decorations.

The College Women's Club met at Sherry's yesterday afternoon and decided to elect no more associate woman members. J. Carroll Beckwith and Dan Beard talked to the club on "Art."

Miss A. K. Robinson's dancing class met in the East Room at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard are among the patronesses.

Marshall Darrach delivered the first of his course of Shakespeare recitals in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. His subject was "The Merchant of Venice." Many society people were present.

Commissioner and Mrs. J. G. Kugelman gave the first of a series of dinners for unmarried people at their home, 23 West Fifty-second Street, last night. There were four tables, each seating ten persons. Carnations furnished by Fleischman were used in the decorations. A Hungarian band supplied music for the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park gave the second of two dinners at the Metropolitan Club annex last night. The guests sat at three tables. One of these, a round one, seating eighteen persons, was decorated with green orchids. The other two, oval tables, each seating ten persons, were adorned with mauve orchids and American Beauty roses, respectively.

Brooklyn Congregational Club.

The February meeting of the Brooklyn Congregational Club was held last night at the Pouch Gallery, in that borough. A reception was held at 5:30 P. M., and dinner was served at 6. The Rev. Mark B. Taylor, Past Chaplain in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and now pastor of the Park Congregational Church of Brooklyn, was the first speaker. His topic was "Ulysses S. Grant." He served under Grant, and gave reminiscences of his campaigns. The Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Church, spoke on "Abraham Lincoln." Edward P. Lyon, President of the club, was the toastmaster.

Wright—Seagrist.

Miss Myra Belle Seagrist, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Seagrist, Jr., was married last evening to Frederick Emerson Wright, at the home of the bride's parents, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and the Boulevard. The house was artistically decorated with palms and cut flowers, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles B. Chapin of Hamilton Grange Reformed Church. The bride was attended by Miss Helen Gillies of Flushing, L. I., as maid of honor. Albert Wright, the bridegroom's brother, was best man, and the ushers were George La Branche and Peter Berckhardt. A reception and supper followed the ceremony.

Thinks Koerner Was Not Shamming.

One of the witnesses for the prosecution at the trial of William J. Koerner, charged with the murder of Alice Rose Redgate, before Recorder Goff in the General Sessions Court yesterday, proved to be a valuable addition to the forces of the defense. This witness was Dr. E. F. Bayard of the New York Hospital. Assistant District Attorney Osborne tried to get him to say that Koerner had been shamming unconsciousness after the shooting. The witness declined to make such a statement, and, instead, declared that the usual tests had been applied to the prisoner at the time, and that he had not responded to them. The witness was therefore inclined to believe that he was not shamming.

The Cuban Relief Fund Grows.

R. A. C. Smith, Treasurer of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to obtain relief for suffering people in Cuba, acknowledges these contributions: Richard Deeves, $25; C. M. R. and E. H. B., $25; in memoriam, C., $10; Miss Alice N. Dox, $5; Webster C. Estes, $25; Hall, Haight & Co., $50; Keck, Mosser & Co., $50; Ambrose K. Ely, $50; Justus L. Bulkley, $50; total, $290.

Lecture by the Rev. W. W. Clark.

An entertainment at which the Rev. William Walton Clark will lecture will be given to-night at the Knox Memorial Church, Ninth Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets.

TO PAY SCHOOL SALARIES.

Warrants for January in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn Were Signed Yesterday.

All the warrants for the salaries for January of the employes of the School Boards of Manhattan and the Bronx and of Brooklyn were signed yesterday and the teachers, janitors, and others should receive their pay to-day. The delay in making the payments has aroused considerable unfavorable comment, much discomfort, and some positive distress.

In Manhattan and the Bronx the salaries due Feb. 1 should have been paid, according to the rules of the late Board of Education, on the 15th. There was no notification that there would be any delay, and many of the employes of the board made engagements which they found themselves unable to fulfill. In Brooklyn the condition of affairs is more serious. Payday there has been the first day of each month, or the last school day of the month if the first of the month following is a holiday. To-day two months' pay is due to every employe of the Brooklyn School Board. None of them has received any money since the day before Christmas. A majority of the school teachers in Brooklyn are not entirely dependent on their pay, but some of them have no other means, and several tales of actual distress have reached the financial officers of the board.

One woman, teaching in an Eastern District school, has lost her home through her inability to collect the money due her. She held her house on a lease, which compelled her to pay her rent monthly in advance. She had improved the property greatly in the three years she had held it, and when she was unable to fulfill her share in the contract her landlord forced her to surrender the lease and move. In two houses in East New York the gas company has cut off the supply of gas because the bills were unpaid. A janitor, who is buying a house on the installment plan, wrote that he had been compelled to raise $100 on chattel mortgage to make good a payment, and that the loan had cost him $35 interest.

Nobody seemingly is willing to accept the responsibility for the delay. The School Board declares it to be the fault of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. That board blames the School Board and refers to the charter to show where the School Boards failed to comply with its provisions. If the salaries for January are paid to-day as promised by the School Boards and by the Controller's office, the salaries for Brooklyn will still be a month in arrears.

In Queens the teachers have almost given up hope of ever getting their back salary. None of them has been paid since October, and there is no fund from which to pay them. An appeal on their behalf to the Board of Estimate was referred to the Corporation Counsel, and Mr. Whalen suggested that they bring suit against the city and recover from the judgment fund. Most of them fear to take any such action, but it is probable that they will do so after the police and firemen of what was Long Island City, who have eight months' pay due to them, have tried that plan successfully.

Brooklyn Tax Certificates.

The first large payment on account of the debts of the cities and towns added by consolidation to the old New York will be made from the City Treasury on March 12. On that day $2,000,000 of Brooklyn tax certificates with $53,333 interest become due. The semi-annual payment of interest on bonds will be made May 1.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN MEET.

The League's Annual Session Held at the Waldorf-Astoria—An Entertainment.

The Professional Woman's League held its annual meeting in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon, and the floor and galleries of the room were crowded. Mrs. A. M. Palmer presided.

Mrs. Palmer, in her annual address, called attention to the large increase in the membership. She referred to the sad death on Aug. 31, 1897, of Mrs. John Drew, who was Vice President.

These officers were installed: Miss Rachel McAulliff, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Miss Maida Craigen, Miss Rosa Rand, Mrs. W. G. Jones, and Miss Mary Shaw, members, and the following Chairmen of the various standing committees: Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, Ways and Means; Mrs. G. H. Smith, Refreshments; Mrs. A. T. Harms, Supplies; Mme. Aurilla Poté, Physical Culture; Miss Lizzie Rechelle, Sewing; Mrs. K. T. Morris, Dancing; Mrs. Frederick Faubel, Reception; Mrs. Louise Eldridge, Visiting; Mme. Mathilde Cottrelly, Fencing; Mrs. Louise Campbell Stern, Wardrobe; Mrs. W. L. Fitzgerald, House; Miss Fanny M. Spencer, Music; Mrs. Madeleine O'Sullivan, Languages; Mrs. S. M. Cory, Art, and Miss Alice Brown, Library.

Those who took part in the programme of the entertainment were Camille Darville, Miss F. M. Spencer, Yvonne de Tréville, Miss Agnes Everett, and the Professional Woman's League Glee Club.

There was a dramatic scene, "Henry's Wives," written for the occasion by Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl. The cast:

Katherine of Arragon....Miss Grace Huntington
Anne Boleyn.....Miss May Buckley
Jane Seymour.....Miss Maida Craigen
Anne of Cleves.....Mme. Mathilde Cottrelly
Katherine Howard.....Miss Emma Sheridan Fry
Katherine Parr.....Mrs. Edwin Brandt
Page.....Miss Jessie L. Cassile
Chorus.....Miss Kate Lester
Charon.....Mrs. W. G. Jones

This was under the direction of Miss Rosa Rand.

DREW ALUMNI DINNER.

Held in Honor of President Butts of the Seminary.

Over 100 graduates and guests partook of the annual dinner of the New York Association of Alumni of Drew Theological Seminary at the St. Denis Hotel yesterday afternoon. The attendance was the largest in the history of the association and a tribute of honor to the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Buttz, President of the seminary, celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of his membership in the Faculty. The honors paid him were preliminary to a larger tribute to be given at the next commencement by the General Alumni Association.

The President of the association, the Rev. Dr. W. P. Ferguson, presided. The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Theological Seminary, presented cordial greetings from the Faculty of that institution. The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, spoke of the Gospel as a social, philanthropic, and educational force in the world's life. The Rev. Dr. A. D. Vail represented the Trustees, and the Rev. Herbert Welch the Alumni. Bishop J. P. Newman, present as a guest, although not on the programme, spoke for Methodism generally.

Dr. Buttz responded in words of feeling and gratitude, announcing a gift of $2,000 from an anonymous friend of the seminary to endow an alcove in the library. The following officers were elected by the association: President—The Rev. George C. Peck; First Vice President—The Rev. Sylvester Lowther; Second Vice President—The Rev. F. C. Baldwin; Secretary—The Rev. L. B. Longacre; Treasurer—The Rev. R. B. Uring.

TESTIMONY FROM RATCLIFFE.

The Actor Examined Regarding the Suits of His Wives.

For the first time in several weeks Edward J. Ratcliffe came out of the Tombs yesterday. He was taken to the office of Samuel Paul, at 57 Broadway, who, as referee, took testimony in the suit of Alice De Lacy for annulment of marriage, and then to the office of Thomas C. Kenney, at 35 Nassau Street, who, as referee, took testimony in the suit of Caroline Ravenhill of England for absolute divorce. Ratcliffe acknowledged that he had married Caroline Ravenhill before marrying Peter De Lacy's daughter.

Ratcliffe, in charge of a Deputy Sheriff, stopped in a Broadway restaurant, after leaving the referees, and there by chance met Assistant District Attorney Lloyd, who had prosecuted the case against him. The prisoner turned up his nose at Mr. Lloyd and the two did not speak.

His appeal from his conviction for assaulting Alice De Lacy having been withdrawn, Ratcliffe will probably be taken to the penitentiary to-day. It is understood that he is to be put at work on the sea wall.

Marquis of Salisbury Recovering.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Marquis of Salisbury, who has been suffering from a slight attack of influenza, is now recovering.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Chetwood.

John Chetwood, a lawyer, with offices at 68 Maiden Lane and a member of the well-known New Jersey family of his name, died at his home, in Elizabeth, yesterday morning, aged seventy years. Mr. Chetwood was born in Elizabeth, where his father was for years a man of much prominence. He was graduated from Princeton and studied law in the office of Joseph C. Hornblower, Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey. He had been a general practitioner of law for nearly fifty years. Mr. Chetwood leaves a wife, who was a Miss Barber, of the distinguished New Jersey Revolutionary family of that name. His brother, Bradbury C. Chetwood, is a lawyer of this city.

Carl Dieckman.

A cablegram from Bremen, Germany, announces the death of Carl Dieckman, for twenty-three years connected with the late firm of Decker Brothers, piano manufacturers of this city. Mr. Dieckman, who was forty-six years old, went to Europe a year ago to consult eminent specialists regarding his ailments, and after vainly seeking in travel renewed health, he finally, a month ago, returned to the place of his nativity, Bremen, where he died.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN ROBERTSON of Vermont died at Palm Beach, Fla., yesterday. Mr. Robertson was a prominent paper manufacturer, being a member of the firms of John Robertson & Son, the Robertson Paper Company of Bellows Falls, and W. A. Cole & Co. of Putney, Vt.

Harry Meredith Critically Ill.

Harry Meredith, an actor under engagement with Joseph Jefferson to appear this Spring, but at present resting, was found in his room at the Hotel Slevin, corner of Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, last Sunday suffering from a paralytic stroke. He was last seen on Saturday afternoon at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, where he went to visit some of his old friends in Chauncey Olcott's company, and was then apparently in good health. He was allowed to remain in his room until evening, the hotel people thinking he was asleep. When the door was broken in he was found to be in a comatose condition. Dr. Williams of 248 West Fourteenth Street holds out no hope for his recovery. Mr. Meredith is sixty years of age.

Murder in Newport, Ky., for $500.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—John A. Abeerseller, aged fifty-one years, was murdered in his room on Ann Street, Newport, Ky., early to-day, and robbed of a purse of $500. The noise of an altercation aroused Fred Duetzer, who occupied adjoining rooms. He heard a pistol shot. Rushing to Abeerseller's room, he saw James Ratican in the doorway with a revolver. Ratican escaped.

Mother Drowns Herself and Babe.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Feb. 28.—During a fit of insanity, Mrs. George Davidson, aged twenty-eight, left her home at St. Joseph last night, clad in a night dress, with her two-weeks-old babe in her arms, and jumped into the river. The woman's body was recovered at daybreak. The body of the babe was carried out into the lake.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. "Loma." E. & W.
A new collar.

DIED.

BAKER-CAMMANN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 27, in Chicago, Ill., Marion, wife of W. D. Baker and daughter of Henry J. and the late Catharine V. Z. Cammann.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALLSTED

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
45 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Kountze Brothers,
Bankers,
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York,
Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.
Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.
Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
DRAWN BONDS.
Interest ceased on February 1st, 1898, upon the following "SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879," drawn for the sinking fund on January 31st, at 105 and accrued interest, and holders are requested to surrender the same to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, at No. 20 William Street, New York, and receive payment; the drawn bonds carry four months' interest, making 106 2-3 for the Five Per Cents, and 107 for the Six Per Cents, viz.:
5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
Nos. 0068, 0100, 0166, 0663, 1806, 2559, 2720, 3097, 3251, 3561, 3684, 3729, 3846, 3871, 3963, 5284, 5313, 5975, 6001, 6002, 6028.
6 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
Nos. 835, 973, 1939, 2311, 3020, 3558, 3584, 3618, 3916, 3924.
REGISTERED BONDS HAVING $1,000 DRAWN FROM EACH BOND.
5 Per Cent. $1,000 bonds, Nos. 0166, 0230, 0251.
6 Per Cent. $5,000 bonds, Nos. 0160, 0181.
6 Per Cent. $10,000 bonds, No. 0725.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.
NEW YORK, February 25th, 1898.

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF SHARES
OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK is prepared to receive deposits of shares of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, and to issue receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company dated February 4th, 1898.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, by Walter G. Oakman, President.
New York, February 8th, 1898.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Forth Worth, Texas, February 26, 1898.
On March 15, 1898, The State Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, will distribute two per cent. of the par value of stamped certificates of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company to holders of record thereof on March 10, 1898, being the amount of surplus earnings of the Railway Company for the six months ending December 31, 1897, applicable to the payment of interest on the Company's deferred coupon debt under the Agreement of October 12, 1895. Stock books of the Company will be closed on March 10, and will reopen on March 16, 1898.
G. M. DODGE, President.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 25, 1898.
Referring to our circulars of February 25 and August 31, 1897, we give notice that we are prepared to make a further advance of $20 on each $1,000 5% bond of the above-named Company, now deposited with us. Our Certificates of Deposit must be presented in order that this advance may be noted thereon.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FOR SALE.
Steinway Railway 1st Gold 6s.
Equitable Gas (Phila.) 1st Gold 5s.
PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
CLARENCE H. WILDES & CO.,
32 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED Exchange would like to form a connection with another to do a commission business. Address F. C., Box 198 Times.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Many substantial advances were scored in the stock market yesterday. From the opening of business to the close, the market showed strength, and the advances were practically continuous. For the first time in several days early London quotations were lower, and in the first two hours of the New York market the arbitrage houses were sellers to the extent of about 25,000 shares. Except in the lower opening, however, these London sales had but little effect.

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Most of the market's strength came from what was practically a stampede among the shorts. Steady purchases for covering purposes were the real factor. Commission house clients, as well as traders who went short of the market last week, have evidently become frightened at the strength shown since Thursday, and yesterday many contracts were taken in.

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There was also continued buying by strong interests—the same sort of buying which has been in evidence throughout the general weakness following the Maine disaster. Some of the most powerful interests of Wall Street have been and are still steady buyers of securities.

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Much attention was paid to the rumor that the Supreme Court would hand down its decision in the Nebraska maximum rate case, and some of the buying was done in anticipation of this. When, however, it was found that the decision did not materialize, there was much disappointment and some selling of stocks bought earlier in the day.

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"War extras" were few yesterday, there being a cessation of the sensationally bearish rumors regarding the probability of an immediate declaration of war against Spain. In fact, most of the news that Wall Street received during the day was of an inspiriting character. Several of the statements of earnings published showed larger gains than had been anticipated, and from the trade world such reports as these were gave encouragement.

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Although there is still nervousness over the Cuban situation, Wall Street's apprehensions of war are much less acute than they have been for some time. In fact, in many quarters where during the past week all attention was given to the sensational tales regarding the Maine disaster, time is now being devoted to calculations to show that St. Paul and Burlington and similar railroad properties are at present earning for their stockholders 50 per cent. more than they were at this time last year.

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Government bonds were fairly steady. There were sales of $3,000 currency 6s of 1899 at 103½ and $12,000 4s, 1925, coupon, a decline of ¼.

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In State securities, $1,000 Alabama, Class C, sold at 100; $6,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s at 90@89½, and $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 70¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Natl. Lead	1½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Natl. Lead pf.	2
Bay State Gas	½	N. J. Central	2
Brook. Rap. Tran.	1¼	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., Bur. & Quin.	1¼	Northern Pacific	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Northern Pac. pf.	1½
C., Mil. & St. P. pf.	¾	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	½
Chi. & Northwest	2⅜	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Penn. R. R.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Peo. Gas, Chicago	1⅜
Consol. Gas	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅞
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Reading	½
Detroit Gas	½	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Gen. Electric	1	St. Louis S. W. pf.	¾
Hawaiian Sugar	1¾	St. P., M. & M.	2
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	2½
Kan. City, P. & G.	1	St. P. & Om. pf.	4½
Lake Shore	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Met. Street Ry.	2¾	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Manhattan Cons.	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Michigan Central	½	U. S. Rubber	1
Minn. & St. Louis	1½	Wabash pf	¾
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½	West. Union Tel.	⅞
Minn. Iron	1		

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	7	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2
Balt. & Ohio	1	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1
Canadian Pacific	⅞	Peoria & East	1
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	Pullman Car	¾
Erie 1st pf.	½	Stand. R. & T.	⅞
Lake Erie & W. pf.	½	Third Avenue	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent, or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. Un. Gas 1st.	1	Long Island 4s	2⅜
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1	Or. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1
Iowa Cent. 1st	1	Rio Gr. West. 1st	1¼
K. C., P. & G.	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	1¼
K. Pac. con., t. r.	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	L. & N. col. tr. 5s.	2¾
Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	2	O. Sh. Line inc., A.	1
E. T., Va. & Ga. Dev. 5s	2⅝	St. L. & I. M. 2d	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2¾ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $87,107,766; balances, $5,749,580; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $72,243.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝@2⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were ½c lower, at $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.81¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84@$4.84½ for demand, $4.84¾@$4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.81¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.21½@5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 94¾, and guilders at 39 15-16@40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—8@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50@75c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—75@50c discount.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55⅝@56⅜. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 354,044.42 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 2,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03, buyer 10; 1,200 Consolidated Imperial at .01, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 500 Isabella at .25, 500 Mollie Gibson at .23, 300 Standard at 1.75. On the Mining Exchange, 600 shares of American Flag sold at .20, 4,000 Miami at .39, buyer 60; 520 St. F. Cariboo at 2.62½@2.75, 2,200 Waldorf at .06⅝@.06@.06½, 1,500 Yukon at .11, buyer 30; 3,000 Alamo at .02¼@.02½, 800 Anaconda at .85½@.41, 600 Anchoria Leland at .88@.88¼, 5,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11¼@.11⅝, 1,000 Cannon Ball at .003½, 1,100 Elkton at .76⅝@.76¾, 6,000 Garfield Gr. at .07⅛@.07¼, 1,300 Golden Fleece at .47¼@.47⅝@.48, 4,000 Jefferson at .05¼@.05@.05¼, 26,000 Justine at .01⅜@.02½, buyer 20, @.02¼, buyer 10; 800 Lillie at .75½@.75, 3,100 Mollie Gibson at .19¾@.19½, 18,000 Old Gold at .006@.005 @.006, 600 Portland at .78@.78½, 130,000 Sentinel at .004, buyer 80, @.006, buyer 30; 5,000 Union at .13@12⅝@.13½, 1,500 Work at .04½ @.04¼.

IN ONE SOUTHERN CITY.

On his return from a trip West toward the end of last Summer, Mr. W. O. Allison, publisher of The Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, in an interview published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, expressed his views on the great improvement which he observed everywhere in the localities through which he passed. Mr. Allison has just now returned from the South, this time, however, on pleasure bent, remaining most of the while at Jekyl Island. In some visits which he made to the near-by City of Brunswick, Mr. Allison acquired a little of the enthusiasm of the Georgians in regard to the future of that section. Mr. Allison said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I took the trip over to Brunswick several times, and I was very much surprised at the evidences of progress that were presented to me. When last I was in that city everything was in a truly depressed condition, amounting almost to stagnation. Now its citizens and merchants are full of activity and confident in a bright future. Business, they say, has never in the history of the place been so profitable as it is now. Great improvements are going on.

"Brunswick's progress comes largely from its splendid location as a port from which domestic manufactures of the Southern regions may be shipped abroad. It is engaged in the West Indian trade and with South American countries, and is constantly handling increases in such exports. It is also becoming important as a port with direct European connection. These facts have not escaped the attention of the railroads there, and at the present time there is being built wharf accomodation extending over 2,700 feet of new dock property. No one could a few years ago have even considered such progress possible.

"Considerable export business with Europe has also been going on at this point. Cottonseed, phosphate, and lumber are among the articles so disposed of. It is rapidly becoming the port for grain shipments from Western parts which have been using Gulf points as an outlet. The exports and imports of Brunswick in 1897 amounted to $26,000,000, a wonderful increase from $15,685,000, the amount for 1896.

"The population fell off from 1893 to 1895, but now they have come back. There is a demand for property now in locations which a few years ago were regarded as unpurchasable. The water fronts are loaded with merchandise. I was told that there is not an untenanted house in the whole place. Facilities for the distribution of goods are about as good at Brunswick as at Savannah, and when new terminal facilities are completed there will be more than double the warehouse accommodation they have had. The Southern Railway and the Plant system are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in improving the trading facilities there. This shows their confidence in its future, for they would not go to such expense unless the prospect of making much more justified it. Dock building, wharf building, and dredging are going on apace. All river port traffic goes through Brunswick, and it is believed the Harbor and River Committee of Congress will recommend the spending of money to improve it. There is a solid foundation for good business there.

"The progress of Brunswick is illustrative of that of the whole South. Improvement in other cities may not as yet be as marked, but for the whole Southern section of the country I believe that there are prospects no less bright than those of the City of Brunswick."

JERSEY CENTRAL GAINS.

A gain of nearly 25 per cent.—over $200,000—in the January gross earnings of the Central Railroad of New Jersey gave the friends of that property yesterday occasion for enthusiasm. Of the great gross gain, over $154,000 was retained as gain in net earnings. The January figures in detail are as follows:

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$1,055,699.11	$865,215.51	$200,488.60
Op. ex. & taxes	646,409.14	599,997.58	46,411.56
Net	409,289.97	265,217.93	154,072.04

PENNSYLVANIA IN 1897.

The report of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the year 1897, made public last night, makes most interesting reading for investors. The Pennsylvania Railroad stands as an example of capable and conservative American railroad management. No other railroad property in the United States is better managed, nor is there any other property in which the stockholders have more confidence in their management.

The detailed operations of the road, as summed up in the report, will be found in another column.

In his statement to stockholders, President Frank Thomson has the following to say regarding the year's business:

"The number of tons of freight moved on the three grand divisions east of Pittsburg and Erie in 1897 was 79,562,465, an increase of 6,595,340, or 9.04 per cent.; the number of passengers was 34,997,524, a decrease of 1,172,696, or 3.24 per cent.

"The other railroad companies east of Pittsburg and Erie, in which your company is interested show generally improved results. Detailed statements of their operations will be found in their respective annual reports, as well as in the pamphlet report of your company.

"The favorable results from the working of these lines show the improved conditions existing during the past year. The traffic and revenue both show a large increase, and a substantial surplus was carried to the credit of profit and loss, after providing for all obligations, on each system.

"The amount expended on account of construction, equipment, and real estate was $609,687.13.

"It will be noted that there was no increase in the funded debt of your company, and that the obligations issued by the Pennsylvania Company were at the lowest prevailing rate of interest, and for the purpose of redeeming 7 per cent. securities about to mature on lines forming a part of the system of that company."

THE RIVALS.

The activity in Sugar Trust is credited in Wall Street to rivalry for leadership in that stock upon the part of two distinguished operators—Mr. James R. Keene and Deacon S. V. White. Mr. White is the bull.

FEBRUARY'S BIG BUSINESS.

Transactions in stocks during the month just closed aggregated 8,978,567 shares, a falling off, as compared with January, of 238,127 shares, but an increase, as compared with the corresponding month last year, of 6,160,971 shares. The sales of bonds amounted to $95,665,900, an increase of only $2,675,700, as compared with January. These bond figures create a new record, particularly when it is taken into consideration that there were only twenty-two business days in February, while in January there were twenty-five. It will be seen from this that the stock transactions also were really much greater than in the previous month.

The transactions in stocks so far this year have been 18,195,261 shares, as against 6,187,648 for the same period last year, an increase of 12,007,613 shares. In bonds the dealings have amounted to $188,656,100, as against $77,479,890 in the two months of 1897, an increase of $111,176,210.

NORTHERN PACIFIC FIGURES.

Northern Pacific estimated gross earnings for the week ending Feb. 21 were made public last night. They are estimated at over $340,000, an increase of over $84,000, or nearly 33 per cent. For the fiscal year to date Northern Pacific has earned in gross, including this estimate, $15,850,000, an increase of $3,200,000, or about 25 per cent.

The company's total net income for the month of January was over $615,000. The net income for the seven months of the fiscal year from July 1, 1897, to January 31, 1898, has been nearly $7,560,000.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR SHORTS.

Two or three traders who were short of Hawaiian sugar decided yesterday that it was time to begin to cover their contracts. They bought 400 shares of the stock, and by so doing they ran up the price 1¾ points, to 31. They then stopped to wait for a more propitious covering season. Hawaiian sugar interests state that the company's business is showing a steady increase, and that current earnings are much larger than was expected. They continue confident of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and are making big predictions for their stock.

AN UNEXPECTED ADVANCE.

Texas Pacific second income bonds made an advance yesterday under extremely adverse circumstances. They advanced from 33 to 34¼ in spite of the announcement that the Directors had decided to pay no interest upon them at present. Insiders continued buyers of the bonds in the face of this bad news.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR MARCH.

The Daily Stockholder, in computing March disbursements, will say to-day:

"Interest becomes due and is payable to-day on bonds having a par value of $456,883,162, the amount of such interest being $11,337,873, as compared with $10,996,593 in 1897, $10,131,399 in 1896, and $10,063,162 in 1895. Dividends are due or are payable during the month on stocks having a par value of $537,868,861, the amount of such dividends being $10,054,111, as compared with $8,906,977 last year, $8,047,584 in 1896, and $7,591,775 in 1895. A comparison of the disbursements for the past five years is as follows:

"Interest on Government bonds to the amount of $126,822 is also due. The pension payments for the quarter are also made, so we can safely count on the disbursements aggregating $27,000,000."

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

No general statement can be fairly made on the entire Southern market, says The Chattanooga Tradesman, save that more or less improvement may be looked for as Spring comes on.

In the matter of export business, conditions and prospects vary extremely at different points—an overstock of sawn timber at Mobile, with exports much below those for the same period last year, while Norfolk reports active trade and heavy foreign demand for box grades at good prices and a short supply. The Mexican trade helps sustain Texas prices and business, though more than one Gulf port west of New Orleans complains of high steam freights as the greatest detriment to foreign trade just now, combined with too low a foreign estimate of the money value, though not the utility and desirability, of pitch pine, for which shippers seem to have been too anxious to find a foreign customer regardless of price.

Interior trade is satisfactory at all points; medium grades being most in demand at Mobile, poplar and both plain and quartered red and white oak at Nashville, and all upper grades of hardwood at St. Louis.

The Southern furnace men seem to have agreed at Birmingham on a basis of prices and co-operation to maintain them. Demand is good, and the furnaces should do well enough this Spring. But in the absence of a uniform system of grading, price cutting will surely continue.

The superior facilities in the South for the manufacture of textile goods continues to appeal to capitalists in the South as well as in the North, and several new plants have been projected the past week in which Southern capital is taking the lead. In New England the situation continues to receive the careful investigation of mill owners and a special legislative committee, and the prediction seems justified that at no distant day there will be an alliance of New England capital with the South's capital and natural advantages for the production of all grades of textile goods that will bring the South to the position in this industry she should occupy, by reason of her labor, climate, legislation, and location as regards supply of raw material.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Decrease of $9,450 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

According to Burlington officials, the number of loaded cars handled during February will exceed 85,000, an increase of 10,000 over the same month last year.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Expectation that propositions to change name of Western Union Beef Company to that of the Western Live Stock and Land Company and reduce the capital stock from $15,000,000 to $408,000 will be acted upon favorably.

Settlement with Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado bondholders on basis of 2 per cent. cash, 40 per cent. in new Union Pacific preferred, and 60 per cent. in Union Pacific common stock.

Increase of $350,847 in St. Paul's gross earnings for January, and increase of $51,937 in net.

Denial from London of report that insurance companies are asking slight war risks upon Spanish steamers bound for Cuba.

Decision of Texas Pacific Directors not to pay any interest on the second incomes at present time.

Advance of 10 per cent. by Canadian rubber manufacturers in the price of their goods.

Decrease of 700 tons in eastbound shipments from Chicago as compared with previous week, but increase of 41,000 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

No decision in Nebraska maximum freight rate case.

Hardening tendency of money in the London market. Further demand for gold for America.

Increase of $29,556 in Omaha gross earnings for January.

Incorporation at Albany of the Queensborough Electric Light and Power Company, with a capital of $250,000.

Newspaper dispatch from Washington stating that a number of representatives of the largest banking and insurance interests are in that city to consult with Secretary Gage on financial matters. Latter not aware of their presence.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in February showed increases:

Chicago and West Michigan	$3,302
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western	1,908
Northern Pacific	84,163
Pittsburg and Western	2,410
Rio Grande Southern	1,992

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside security market yesterday there was no feature of interest in the traction list outside of the transactions in Brooklyn City Railroad. Investors seemed to regard this as a good purchase at 200, at which figure the stock nets 5 per cent. Traction stocks suffered less in the late reaction than any other class of securities, the present earnings causing a general feeling of confidence. While New Orleans common and preferred are selling at low record prices, the net earnings reported for the month of January show about 42 per cent. increase over those for January, 1897.

Union Ferry was weak yesterday. Natural gas securities were all inactive. There was much firmness among the illuminating stocks in both the local and out of town groups, and an improvement was reported in "when issued" transactions.

Industrials failed to show any activity, so notable in the past week in most of the stocks in this list. Cramp's shipyard was dull, and a lower bid price made its appearance with no offerings below the figures of last Saturday. Malt common and preferred improved and Glucose remained unchanged.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	200	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. rcts, 1st asst. pd.	9½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	81
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2⅝	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	17	18
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	187	189½
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	60	62¾
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	29	30
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102	103½
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19½	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	830
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	112½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	83¾	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103¾	104½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	43	48
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	65	75
Glucose common	35½	36½
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	91½	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116¼
Malt common	23	24
Malt preferred	73	74
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com.	22	23
National Biscuit pref.	79	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	365	366
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	163	165
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

Non-Member Bank Statement.

The weekly statement of averages of banks which are not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Feb. 26.	Decrease.
Loans, dis., investments	$58,137,500	$205,700
Circulation	1,357,200	*4,900
Net deposits	64,381,000	336,200
Deposits with Clearing House agents	8,943,400	147,200
Dep. banks and trust co's.	3,647,400	*92,900
Legal tender and bank notes.	3,915,700	54,400
Specie	3,126,200	*16,200
Total reserve	19,632,700	94,500
Reserve required	16,095,250	84,050
Surplus reserve	3,537,450	9,450

*Increase.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	169	Garfield National	750
Chase National	400	German-American	112
Chatham	290	Lincoln National	800
City	850	New York County	800
Columbia	150	Phenix	90
Commerce	207	Seaboard National	175
Continental	127	Seventh National	108
First National of Staten Island	120	Tradesmen's	110
		Western National	140

There were sales of 25 shares of Park at 272.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—There was a sharp recovery to-day in the local market. Good buying of Pennsylvania Railroad stock sent its price up to 57⅞, while United Gas Improvement advanced to 105⅞. In each case the support was of the most substantial character. The Pennsylvania's excellent January statement, no doubt, had something to do with the movement. All the street railway shares were active and higher. Apropos, the Philadelphia Traction dividend of $2, due on April 1, was declared. Union reached 15½. The Choctaw issues improved. The Pennsylvania Heat shares were at a standstill because the stock is tied up in the progressing consolidation which will soon be a practical certainty. The close was firm at these prices:

Lehigh Valley	21½	23
Northern Pacific common	22½	23¼
Northern Pacific pf.	62¼	62½
Pennsylvania	57⅝	57⅞
Reading	9½	9 9-16
Reading 1st pf.	22⅞	22 7-16
Reading 2d pf.	11⅞	11 13-16
St. Paul	93¼	93½
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3¼	3½
Metropolitan Railway	140	...
Philadelphia Traction	81⅝	82
Baltimore Cons.	23½	24
Union Traction	15⅝	15¾
Penn. Heat, Light & Power	21¼	21⅝
Penn. Heat, Light & Power pf.	56¼	58⅜
United Gas Improvement	105½	105⅝
Electric Storage	19½	20
Electric Storage pf.	22	23
Welsbach Light	37	38
American R. R. L.	4¼	5
Marsden	6⅜	6½
Choctaw	9⅝	9⅞
Choctaw pf.	29¾	30
Reading general 4s	83	83½
Electric & People's 4s	80½	81
Cons. T., Pitts.	13¾	14
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	46½	47¼

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The sensational advance in Montana of over 8 points, the strength in Old Dominion, and the copper shares generally, barring Centennial, were the features of the local stock market today. The market was slightly irregular, but on the whole strong. The strength in copper is attributed to various causes and accompanied by as many rumors, two of the latter being that Calumet was sold out for the time being, and that 12 cents was to be hereafter the price on the metal.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Alb

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

GENERAL OFFICE.

Philadelphia, March 1st, 1898.

The Board of Directors submit herewith a synopsis of their Annual Report for the year 1897:

The gross earnings of the three grand divisions east of Pittsburgh and Erie, embracing the Main Line, United Railroads of New Jersey, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and Branches thereof, were $64,223,113.15
Expenses 43,257,628.59

Net earnings $20,965,486.56
To which add:
Interest from investments $4,847,409.68
Rental of equipment, &c. 647,088.43
5,494,498.09

Gross income $26,459,984.65
Deduct:
Rentals, leased and operated roads $9,718,430.42
Interest on funded debt 4,261,033.74
Interest on mortgages and ground rents, car trust, taxes, &c. 1,647,383.84
15,626,852.30

Net income $10,833,131.35
From this amount the following deductions have been made:
Payments account Sinking and Trust Funds $419,190.47
Extraordinary renewals, &c. 1,067,304.51
1,486,494.98

Balance after above payments $9,346,636.87
Dividend of 5 per cent. 6,465,170.00

$2,881,466.87
Deduct amount transferred to Extraordinary Expenditure Fund to complete work already authorized. 1,800,000.00

Amount transferred to credit of profit and loss for the year 1897.. $1,081,466.87
Add amount to credit of profit and loss December 31st, 1896. ..... 24,152,322.86

$25,233,789.73
Deduct amounts charged off, as follows:
Reduction of valuation on equipment purchased through Equipment Trust Gold Loan $708,336.09
Reduction in valuation of securities of Companies 1,436,119.00
Amount charged off in adjustment of old accounts 295,377.06
2,409,832.75

Balance to credit of profit and loss December 31st, 1897 ..... $22,823,956.98

SINKING FUNDS.

Under the provisions of the consolidated mortgage of the Company, $324,780 was set apart on the first day of July last, out of the net income, as a sinking fund for the redemption of the outstanding bonds secured by that mortgage. There are now $5,319,998.41 in securities and cash in the fund for the redemption of these bonds.

Under the provisions of the four per cent. Equipment Trust Gold Loan, there was paid to the trustee during 1897, for the sinking fund, the sum of $136,800. The trustee was unable to obtain any of the bonds at the price fixed in the lease, and in accordance with the terms thereof the whole amount has been invested in additional equipment.

SECURITIES OF OTHER CORPORATIONS.

The entire cost of the securities of other corporations, including real estate mortgages now held by your Company, is $119,659,343.61. The direct revenue received therefrom was $4,616,215.24, which amounted to nearly four per cent. upon their cost, and more than provided for the interest on your funded debt.

CAR TRUSTS.

No further issues of these securities were made during the year. The outstanding certificates of Series "A," "C," "D," and "E" of the Pennsylvania Equipment Trust were paid and canceled. These series covered 5,362 hopper gondolas in service on the Pennsylvania Railroad; 1,000 box cars, subleased to the Pennsylvania Company; 1,256 gondolas, subleased to the Northern Central Railway Company, and 516 box, 100 gondola, and 400 flat cars, subleased to the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, representing in all 8,634 cars and a total cost of $4,000,000. These cars have therefore now became the property of the respective lines which contributed to the cost thereof.

The total number of cars purchased under the car-trust system is 57,987.

Total amount of certificates issued therefor $30,644,000.00
Amount redeemed 27,862,000.00

Balance of certificates outstanding December 31st, 1897 ..... $2,782,000.00

There were no charges to capital account during the year except for equipment. This expenditure amounted to $821,737.50, and represented the usual outlay for Trust cars.

The number of tons of freight moved on the three grand divisions east of Pittsburgh and Erie in 1897 was 79,562,465, an increase of 6,595,340, or 9.04 per cent.; the number of passengers was 34,997,524, a decrease of 1,172,695, or 3.24 per cent.

The other Railroad Companies east of Pittsburgh and Erie in which your Company is interested show generally improved results. Detailed statements of their operations will be found in their respective annual reports, as well as in the pamphlet report of your Company.

LINES WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

On the lines west of Pittsburgh operated by the Pennsylvania Company and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company the results were as follows:

Earnings of Pennsylvania Company $20,225,670.12
Expenses 12,175,600.84

Leaving net earnings $8,050,069.28
Rental, interest, &c. 7,966,904.04

Net profit on Penna. Co.'s lines $983,165.24

Earnings of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway.. $17,771,942.19
Expenses 12,114,034.38

Leaving net earnings $5,657,907.80
Rental, interest, &c. 4,187,203.26

Net profit on Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company's lines $1,470,704.54

Net profit on lines directly operated west of Pittsburgh $2,453,869.78

The other lines west of Pittsburgh, on account of which your Company has assumed direct obligations, or in which it is largely interested through ownership of securities, but which are operated through their own organizations, show the following results:

The aggregate gross earnings of these roads were $6,267,837.77
Expenses 4,894,081.62

Net earnings $1,373,756.15
Deduct rental, interest, &c. 1,537,935.88

Loss $164,179.73

Of this loss the Pennsylvania Railroad is responsible for $117,271.24
Which deducted from the profit shown above 2,453,869.78

Leaves a net profit on all lines west of Pittsburgh $2,336,598.54

The favorable results from the working of these lines show the improved conditions existing during the past year. The traffic and revenue both show a large increase, and a substantial surplus was carried to the credit of profit and loss, after providing for all obligations, on each system.

The amount expended on account of construction, equipment, and real estate was $609,087.13.

The principal item of expenditure, in addition to the usual outlay for car-trust equipment, was on the elevation of a portion of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway in the city of Chicago, in compliance with the requirements of its municipal legislation. A large part of the work between Fifty-fifth Street and State Street has been completed, while on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway the elevated track between Western and Ogden Avenues has been in use for several months past.

FUNDED DEBT.

In view of the fact that a large amount of bonds upon the lines embraced in your Western System would mature early in 1898, it was deemed wise to take advantage of the prevailing ease in the money market to secure, at exceptionally favorable rates, the necessary funds to meet such obligations. A sale was therefore made of $5,000,000 Guaranteed Trust Certificates of the Pennsylvania Company, dated September 1st, 1897, having forty years to run and bearing three and one-half per cent. interest. These certificates were issued by the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, as Trustee, and are secured by the deposit with that company of an equal amount of the seven per cent. Guaranteed Special Stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. The Pennsylvania Company covenants to pay the principal and interest of these certificates, and your Company guarantees the performance of that obligation. They constitute Series A of an authorized issue of $20,000,000, and the other series will be available from time to time for the capital requirements of your Western lines.

Among the securities to be provided for through the sale referred to are the second mortgage bonds of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Company, maturing May 1st, 1898, and amounting to $2,000,000. For the purpose of protecting your interests in that road in which your system has a controlling interest, these bonds will be purchased and held until the relations between the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company and its leased lines are further adjusted.

No definite result has yet been reached in the litigation growing out of those leases and the guarantees made by the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company prior to your securing the control of that system. The property is still in the hands of Mr. V. T. Malott, as receiver, and has been faithfully and prudently administered in the interest of its owners and creditors. But the current revenues of the system are unable to meet its obligations and provide for the renewals and betterments absolutely essential to the proper maintenance of the property; and it would be greatly to its advantage if an equitable basis could be reached, satisfactory to the various interests involved, upon which its liabilities could be brought more into accord with its earning capacity.

The rebuilding of the bridge over the Ohio River at Cincinnati was completed on the 22d of May, 1897, and the improved structure furnishes admirable facilities for rail, trolley, and highway traffic. The reconstruction of the passenger station at Columbus, Ohio, was also practically completed on the second day of July, 1897, and it is now fully adapted to the requirements of the passenger traffic at that point.

The number of tons of freight moved on the lines west of Pittsburgh was 51,800,056, an increase of 5,623,916. The number of passengers was 15,532,725, a decrease of 846,659.

The gross earnings of all lines east and west of Pittsburgh for the year were $128,278,086.86, operating expenses, $87,641,031.91, and net earnings, $40,637,054.95, an increase in gross earnings, compared with 1896, of $4,636,318.56, and in net earnings of $5,326,116.04. There were 159,515,950 tons of freight moved, being an increase of 14,323,306 tons, and 68,848,697 passengers carried, a decrease of 3,971,163.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It will be noted that there was no increase in the funded debt of your Company, and that the obligations issued by the Pennsylvania Company in the interest of its leased lines were at the lowest prevailing rate of interest, and for the purpose of redeeming seven per cent. securities about to mature on lines forming a part of the system of that Company.

The report of the Managers of the Trust created October 9th, 1875, hereto appended, shows that there has been paid by the Company to December 31st, 1897, the sum of $4,655,456.50, that the total income therefrom has been $6,525,146.98, and that on that date securities amounting at par to $8,720,410 were held in the Trust. There was appropriated to the Trust for the year 1897 the sum of $94,410.47.

This Trust having been in operation for nearly twenty years, it has become quite difficult to purchase the securities prescribed by its terms, its operation being now confined to bonds or stocks, of which the principal or the interest or dividend thereon had been guaranteed by your Company prior to its creation. It is deemed wise, therefore, that its scope shall be enlarged so as to include guarantees made since 1875, and its continued efficiency thus assured. A resolution to that effect will be brought before the stockholders at the next annual meeting, the notice required by the terms of the Trust making it necessary to defer action until that time.

The assets of the Insurance Fund at the end of the year were $3,886,363.56, being an increase of $123,752.29 as compared with 1896.

The membership of the Employes Relief Fund of the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie at the close of the year was 43,675, the largest since its establishment. During the year the members contributed $739,052.21, while the Company and its affiliated lines contributed $109,619.89 for operating expenses, and $45,939.90 for extra benefits to members whose disability had continued for over 52 weeks, and who were therefore no longer entitled to regular benefits from the Fund. The total receipts were $914,789.12, and the balance on hand at the beginning of the year $436,968.09. After distributing $308,284.31 in death benefits, and $326,933.96 in cases of disability arising from sickness and accident, and meeting all its obligations and providing for unadjusted death claims, a balance of $508,736.95 remained to the credit of the Fund as the result of its operations for the last three years, out of which must be paid unadjusted claims for benefits growing out of sickness or accident occurring during that period. There will probably be a surplus of $246,707.50 after providing for such liabilities, making its aggregate surplus for the entire period of the Fund $616,523.18.

The number of depositors in the Employes' Saving Fund at the end of the year was 5,267, an increase of 322. The amount received from depositors during the year was $479,424, and the balance in the fund at the close of the year was $1,933,114.72, of which $1,800,000 is invested in securities bearing interest at the average rate of four per cent.

It will be remembered, as stated in the last annual report, that the heavy reduction in traffic and revenue, consequent upon the depression theretofore existing in the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country, had compelled the discontinuance of for the greater portion of the work which was in progress in revising the alignment and grades of the Main Line. As a consequence thereof, the large expenditure already made remained unproductive, and the work was not resumed until the latter part of 1897, when more favorable conditions justified its continuance. It has since been regularly prosecuted at Kinzer on the Philadelphia Division, and between Lilly and Portage and from Conemaugh Furnace to Nineveh on the Pittsburgh Division, while it has been finished at Rheems on the former division, and, except the laying of the track, at Radebaugh on the latter division.

In consequence of the late period in the year at which the work was resumed, a large portion thereof still remains to be done, and, as further noted, a special appropriation has been made for its speedy completion.

In order to facilitate the movement of trains over the Allegheny Mountain provision is also now being made for four tracks from Altoona to Kittanning Point, and for a complete three-track system from Kittanning Point to the east end of the Gallitzin Tunnel. The widening of the new Portage Tunnel and the double tracking of the Portage Road from the tunnel to Cresson have also been placed under contract.

In order to secure the best results from outlays of this character, it is necessary that the work should, when once begun, be pushed to completion, and to that end it has been decided to create an Extraordinary Expenditure Fund, in which shall be set apart from time to time such sum as can properly be spared for such purposes from the current income, without encroaching upon the dividend fund.

A portion of this fund will also be applicable to meet the large expenditure necessitated within the next two years by the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce legislation, compelling the equipment of all freight cars with air brakes and automatic couplers, and other improvements to the equipment.

The bridge over the Susquehanna River at Columbia, about a mile in length, which was destroyed by a wind storm late in 1896, was fully restored and opened for traffic on July 8th, 1897. The piers that had been damaged were entirely rebuilt and a new steel superstructure replaced that of wooden spans. The erection of the new spans was a creditable piece of work, several of them having been placed in position in ten working hours, while the whole structure was erected in twenty-one days.

Various improvements were made during the year upon the United Railroads of New Jersey Division. A change of line was made in New Brunswick and four tracks laid through the city, and further progress was made toward completing the automatic signals between Monmouth Junction and Trenton, and between Morrisville and Holmesburg Junction.

The new ferry between Jersey City and Twenty-third Street, New York, was put in operation May 16th, 1897. The public convenience has been largely promoted by the establishment of this new route, and your passenger traffic increased thereby. A cab service similar to that in operation at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, was also established in connection with this ferry, and provision made therefor through the purchase of property and the erection of the necessary buildings thereon.

The amount expended in construction on branch and auxiliary lines was $188,800.65, on account of which there was received from those companies the sum of $144,947.06 in cash. This expenditure was mainly in the completion of the all-rail connection via the Delaware River Bridge, near Frankford, between your lines in Pennsylvania and your seashore lines, and in the construction of a branch and sidings on the South Fork Railroad.

On the seventh day of January a consolidation was made of the Hanover and York Railroad Company and Frederick and Northern Railroad Company under the name of the York, Hanover and Frederick Railroad Company, thus placing the entire line between York and Frederick under one organization.

The property heretofore known as the Brooklyn Annex, and comprising the ferry boats operating between your Jersey City piers and Brooklyn and other points in the harbor of New York, has been purchased by your Company with the view of improving the facilities for the passenger traffic to and from those important centres.

In connection with the widening of Delaware Avenue and the general improvement of the harbor front on the Delaware River by the City of Philadelphia, the work of reconstructing the ferry facilities at Market Street Wharf is being rapidly prosecuted. It is expected that by the 1st of May the southern half of this work will be completed, and the convenience of the public will be thereby materially promoted. With the view of further increasing the facilities for seashore travel the double tracking of the line of the old Camden and Atlantic Road is being completed with rail weighing 100 pounds to the yard, and by the 1st of May will be in excellent condition to meet the requirements of the passenger traffic, which reaches the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad by the ferries as well as by the all-rail connection via the Delaware River Bridge.

When the $3,000,000 of 4 per cent. Equipment Trust Gold Bonds were issued by your Company in 1889 it was provided that should it be found impracticable to retire the same through the Sinking Fund pledged for their redemption, such fund should be applied to the purchase of additional equipment to be also held under the terms of the Trust. As the bonds had twenty-five years to run, the object of this provision was to guard against the depreciation naturally occurring during that period and insure to the holder of the securities the continued possession by the Trustee of cars fully equal in value to the obligations outstanding against them. The original equipment and the additions thereto amounting to 1,078 cars, having heretofore been carried at cost on your books, it has been deemed wise to reduce the values to that of the original equipment, and the excess has therefore been charged against your Profit and Loss Account.

There has also been charged against your General Profit and Loss Account the cost of the stock held by you in the Summit Branch Coal Company, this property having been sold under foreclosure proceedings by the mortgage bondholders. The condition of this property and the increased expense resulting from the depth of its workings, have made its future very problematical, and it was deemed wise to reduce the valuation of its securities in your accounts accordingly.

The board records with regret the loss by death, on the twenty-ninth day of January, 1898, of your Purchasing Agent, Mr. A. W. Sumner. Mr. Sumner had been connected officially with that department since June 1, 1883, having been Assistant Purchasing Agent from that date until December 1, 1893, when he was promoted to be its head. He performed the responsible duties devolving upon him with the utmost integrity and ability, and possessed the thorough confidence and regard of his associates.

Under the revised organization, Mr. Charles A. Chipley was, on March 10, 1897, appointed General Freight Agent, in charge of local traffic, and Mr. John B. Thayer, Jr., General Freight Agent, in charge of through traffic.

A condensed General Balance Sheet of the Company is hereto appended.

The board renews their acknowledgments to the officers and employes for the fidelity and efficiency with which they have discharged their duties during the past year.

By order of the Board.

FRANK THOMSON, President.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, (Condensed.)

Dr. December 31st, 1897. Cr.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Cost of road and equipment	$121,189,346.88	Capital stock	$129,308,700.00
Cost of securities owned	119,691,843.61	Funded debt (including mortgages and ground rents)	87,943,910.72
Securities received with the lease of the U. N. J. R. R. and C. Co.	3,283,462.25	Guaranteed stock and bonds of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy and Lancaster R. R. Co.	1,882,550.00
Current Assets,		Securities received with the lease of the U. N. J. R. R. and C. Co.	3,283,462.25
Due for advances for construction and other purposes	$3,853,842.34	Extraordinary Expenditure Fund	1,800,000.00
Due from agents and superintendents	3,370,161.97	Current Liabilities.	
Bills receivable and miscellaneous assets	2,132,989.02	Pay rolls, vouchers, and traffic balances	$7,188,548.01
Materials	2,077,008.08	Due controlled companies other than traffic balances	10,177,316.56
Cash	14,942,290.40	Interest accrued, matured and uncollected, and dividends uncollected	1,701,634.34
	26,376,351.81	Due Saving Fund, Relief Fund, and Insurance Fund	779,709.47
Sinking Fund, Trust Fund, and Insurance Fund	8,882,836.50	Miscellaneous liabilities	929,668.43
			20,776,874.81
		Sinking Funds and Trust Fund	11,609,386.29
		Profit and loss	22,823,956.98
Total	$279,423,841.05	Total	$279,423,841.05

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS MAY OBTAIN COPIES OF THE REPORT IN PAMPHLET FORM ON APPLICATION IN PERSON OR BY LETTER TO THE SECRETARY, ROOM 271, BROAD STREET STATION, PHILADELPHIA.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

NEW YORK, February 21st, 1898.

The following numbers of bonds of the Western Union Telegraph Company of one thousand dollars each, issued under Indenture of Trust to the Union Trust Company of New York as Trustee, dated July 1st, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1st, 1898, until and including July 31st, 1898, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, viz.:—

REGISTERED BONDS.

699	1820	2786	2787
2825	2897	3565	3725
4029	4033	4040	4096
4110	4152	4593	4612
4793	5486	5600	5925
6068			

COUPON BONDS.

172	173	174	178
179	181	766	1091
1199	1200	1385	1619
1822	1823	1826	2158
2723	2915	3665	

Interest on the bonds presented for payment ceases May 1st, 1898; bonds not presented prior to August 1st, 1898, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

The Gold Importations.

The gold shipments to this country from Europe announced on Saturday were $2,200,000, without counting $600,000 shipped to Muller, Scholl & Co., for commercial account for Cuba. Yesterday an additional million was reported in settlement of our account, $500,000 more for the National City Bank, and $500,000 for Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., so that the amount of gold engaged or on its way to this port is $3,800,000.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

GENERAL OFFICE.

Philadelphia, February 1st, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF

$2,600,000

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.

SECOND MORTGAGE 7 % BONDS

MATURING MAY 1ST, 1898,

AND

$2,109,000

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.

Consolidated Mortgage 7 % Bonds

Maturing July 1st, 1898.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL UNTIL MARCH 1ST PURCHASE THE AEOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS

ON A 3 % BASIS.

HOLDERS DESIRING TO DISPOSE THEREOF CAN COMMUNICATE WITH AND FORWARD THE BONDS TO THIS OFFICE BY ADAMS EXPRESS FREE OF EXPENSE.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.

3½ % Gold Bonds, 1997.

New York and London,
February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

THE NATIONAL BANKS

Statements at the Close of Business Feb. 18, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 1,200.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 18, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,676,024.98
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		28,875.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		92,750.00
Banking house		276,900.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		10,800.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		185,828.66
Due from State banks and bankers		16,274.58
Checks and other cash items		56,810.20
Exchanges for Clearing House		189,612.02
Notes of other National banks		2,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,181.80
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$416,611.00	
Legal-tender notes	126,976.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	90,000.00	
		633,587.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		9,000.00
Total		$4,374,344.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$800,000.00
Surplus fund	120,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	257,090.72
National bank notes outstanding	177,040.00
Due to other National banks	13,042.44
Due to State banks and bankers and trust companies	286,267.50
Dividends unpaid	1,662.48
Individual deposits subject to check	2,878,307.17
Demand certificates of deposit	5,005.00
Certified checks	13,884.44
Contingent fund	21,144.94
Total	$4,374,344.69

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1898.

WM. V. A. POE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

E. A. WALTON,
H. B. STOKES,
E. NAUMBURG,
} Directors.

[No. 998.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 18, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,384,662.65
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		294.61
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		441,667.96
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		11,215.75
Other real estate and mortgages owned		19,500.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		120,040.02
Due from State banks and bankers		36,053.01
Checks and other cash items		3,253.35
Exchanges for Clearing House		100,906.21
Notes of other National banks		1,720.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		682.94
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$322,442.45	
Legal-tender notes	206,061.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	160,000.00	
		691,493.48
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		2,000.00
Total		$2,870,739.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	90,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	9,102.07
National bank notes outstanding	45,090.00
Due to other National banks	132,120.04
Due to State banks and bankers	40,226.03
Individual deposits subject to check	2,163,565.73
Demand certificates of deposit	18,373.36
Certified checks	71,327.61
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,025.12
Total	$2,870,739.96

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, GEORGE W. ADAMS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1898.

W. A. KENNY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:

JOHN McANERNEY,
V. H. LAMARCHE,
CHARLES W. DAYTON,
} Directors.

[1,324.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, February 18, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,214,605.97
Overdrafts, secured		5,928.30
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		60,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		74,278.10
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,073,460.79
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		500,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		189,950.20
Due from State banks and bankers		15,123.73
Checks and other cash items		3,679.28
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,148,943.68
Notes of other National banks		29,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		142.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$959,994.31	
Legal-tender notes	1,359,161.00	
		2,319,155.31
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		45,000.00
Total		$13,659,267.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	710,372.23
National bank notes outstanding	838,920.00
Due to other National banks	2,007,437.46
Due to State banks and bankers	855,006.30
Dividends unpaid	597.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,993,511.49
Demand certificates of deposit	3,809.72
Certified checks	2,247,514.14
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,195.97
Total	$13,659,267.36

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, 1898. H. L. BRAYNARD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

F. D. TAPPEN,
THOMAS DENNY,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
} Directors.

[No. 2608.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 18, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,963,344.43
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		913.48
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		3,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		2,258,474.03
Other real estate and mortgages owned		3,800.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		412,544.99
Due from State banks and bankers		55,761.38
Checks and other cash items		41,468.32
Exchanges for Clearing House		366,580.33
Notes of other National banks		59,380.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		951.19
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$1,257,212.75	
Legal tender notes	338,140.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	280,000.00	
		1,903,352.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury (5 % of circulation.)		11,250.00
Total		$9,328,320.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	90,835.07
National bank notes outstanding	222,380.00
Due to other National banks	306,370.86
Due to State banks and bankers	449,574.85
Dividends unpaid	525.00
Individual deposits subject to check	7,281,728.03
Demand certificates of deposit	11,490.14
Certified checks	57,719.32
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,717.58
Total	$9,328,320.90

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, W. T. CORNELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, 1898.

A. LANSING BAIRD, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:

J. D. LAYNG,
P. W. VANDERBILT,
THOS. L. JAMES,
} Directors.

The Will of Jere. Johnson, Jr.

The will of Jere. Johnson, Jr., was filed yesterday for probate in the Kings County Surrogate's office. The schedule places his property at $2,000 in real estate, and $32,000 in personal property. The testator's personal effects go to hi widow, Cornelia Johnson of 168 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. To P. V. R. Johnson are left ten shares in the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms and twenty shares in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange. The stock in the Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., Company is to be divided in to four shares, of which three are to go to P. V. R. Johnson and one to J. H. Johnson.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Sixth Nat'l Bank,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 18, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$883,321.68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		175.69
United States bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		678,150.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		140,068.25
Due from State banks and bankers		1,118.01
Checks and other cash items		2,177.32
Exchanges for Clearing House		53,276.83
Notes of other National banks		16,700.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		344.06
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$309,461.10	
Legal-tender notes	34,270.00	
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	30,000.00	
		373,731.10
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent. circulation)		9,000.00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		4,000.00
Total		$2,362,084.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	142,171.89
National bank notes outstanding	180,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,624,069.59
Demand certificates of deposit	1,941.80
Certified checks	13,881.54
Total	$2,362,084.32

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, A. E. COLSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. COLSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1898. A. P. W. KINNAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

ALEX. H. STEVENS,
F. D. TAPPEN,
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
} Directors.

[No. 4,855.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 18, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$379,996.12
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		60.74
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		22,153.16
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.		4,480.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		76,132.13
Due from State banks and bankers		1,607.86
Checks and other cash items		3,188.85
Exchanges for Clearing House		25,663.75
Notes of other National banks		4,215.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		152.21
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$9,385.00	
Legal-tender notes	105,335.00	
		114,720.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)		580.00
Total		$690,196.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,292.74
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	11,411.52
Individual deposits subject to check	399,214.13
Demand certificates of deposit	6,068.12
Certified checks	16,233.21
Cashier's checks outstanding	989.60
Total	$690,199.32

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, J. J. VAN DEVENTER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. VAN DEVENTER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, 1898.

H. D. VAN ORDEN, Notary Public, Kings Co. (Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.)

Correct—Attest:

WM. JAMES,
E. M. CUTLER,
CHARLES F. JAMES,
} Directors.

[No. 1261.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 18th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,081,690.47
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		39.21
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		4,419.50
Stocks, securities, &c.		60,608.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		15,743

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Feb. 28, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	116	997	Adams Express	115	115	113	113	—7
17⅞	18	1,010	American Cotton Oil..	17½	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
71	72	257	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	72	72	71½	71½	.....
126	127	74	American Express.....	127	127	125	126½	.....
7¼	7¾	924	American Spirits Mfg.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	20	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	19	19	19	19	.....
126⅞	127	59,157	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	123	126⅞	122¾	126⅞	+4
111¾	112	283	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111¾	111½	111	111½	+ ¼
89	89½	7,115	American Tobacco	89	89⅝	88½	89¼	+ ⅝
35	35¾	100	Ann Arbor pf.....	35	35	35	35	+ ¼
11⅞	12	850	At., T. & S. F.....	11¾	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
27⅞	28	8,021	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	27½	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
16	16¼	400	Baltimore & Ohio.....	15¾	15¾	15½	15¾	—1
6½	7	200	B. & O. Southw. pf....	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
3½	3⅝	2,650	Bay State Gas.....	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
40	40¼	14,450	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39	40⅝	39	40⅞	+1½
116	117	210	Brooklyn Union Gas..	115¼	115⅞	115¼	115⅝	— ⅛
49	49½	697	Canada Southern	48½	49	48½	49	.....
82¼	82½	550	Canadian Pacific	82¼	82⅝	82¼	82¼	— ⅛
20⅜	20⅞	2,070	Chesapeake & Ohio....	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅜
95	95¼	36,462	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	93½	95⅞	93½	95⅞	+1¼
11⅞	11¾	1,740	Chicago Great West...	10⅝	11⅞	10⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
31	32	200	Chi. Gr. West pf., A.	30	30	30	30	.....
7½	8	105	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
27¼	28	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	27¼	28	27¼	28	+ ¼
93¼	93⅝	50,736	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	91⅞	93½	91⅞	93¼	+ ⅜
146	147⅜	202	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	146¼	146¼	146¼	146½	+ ⅜
123¼	123½	3,330	Chi. & Northw.....	121½	124	121½	123⅞	+2½
86¾	87	8,470	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	85	87¼	85	86⅞	+1½
8¾	9¼	1,614	Chi. Term. Trans.....	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
28¼	29	220	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
32	32½	550	C., C., C. & St. L.....	32	32½	32	32½	+1¼
13⅝	14	2,100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
20	21	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
5¾	6	350	C. & H. C., all in. pd..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
183½	184	2,107	Consolidated Gas	181½	183¾	181½	183	+ ⅝
109	110	104	Delaware & Hudson..	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅛
152	...	70	Del., Lack & West....	150	151½	150	151½	.....
47½	47¾	2,050	Denver & R. G. pf....	46¾	47½	46¾	47½	— ⅛
...	...	400	Detroit Gas	57	58	57	58	+1
13⅞	14¼	16	Erie	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	.....
38⅞	38½	1,570	Erie 1st pf.....	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¾	— ⅛
33⅛	33¼	2,395	General Electric	32	33¼	32	33¼	+1
153½	155	157	Great Northern pf....	156	156	156	156	.....
30½	31¼	300	Hawaiian Sugar	29⅜	31	29⅜	31	+1½
102	102½	1,230	Illinois Central	101	102	101	102	+½
8	8½	100	Iowa Central	8	8	8	8	+½
29	30	420	Iowa Central pf.....	29	29	29	29	+½
21¼	23	400	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	+1
70	70½	294	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	— ½
191¾	192½	2,312	Lake Shore	191	192	191	192	+ ½
54⅝	54⅞	10,145	Louisville & Nashville.	53⅞	54⅞	53⅞	54¾	+ ⅛
103½	103⅝	12,262	Manhattan Con	101½	104	101⅝	103⅝	+1⅝
140¼	140⅜	5,010	Metropolitan St. Ry...	137	141½	137	140½	+2⅜
107¼	108	1,410	Michigan Central	106½	107½	106¼	106½	+ ½
27⅜	28	600	Minn. & St. Louis.....	27	27½	26½	27½	+1
54¾	55	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	55	55	55	55	+1½
61⅜	63	338	Minnesota Iron	60¼	61	60¼	61	+1
11¼	12½	55	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	.....
36¼	37	2,235	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	36	36½	35½	36⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	28	4,473	Missouri Pacific	26¾	28	26¾	27¾	+ ⅞
31¾	31⅞	755	National Lead Co.....	30⅞	32¼	30⅞	32	+1½
105	108	142	National Lead Co. pf..	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+2
93	93¾	1,795	New Jersey Central...	91¾	94¼	91¾	94	+2
113	113½	10,467	New York Central	112	113¾	111¾	113	+ ½
187½	188½	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	188	188	188	188	—2
34	35¼	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	35	35	35	35	.....
33	34	100	N. Y. Sus. & West. pf.	33	38	33	33	—1
13¾	15	67	Norfolk & Western....	15¼	15¼	14½	14½	.....
47¾	48	2,608	Norfolk & West. pf...	46¾	48¾	46¾	48	+ ⅛
5⅝	5¾	1,210	North American.....	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
23	23¼	10,332	Northern Pacific	21⅝	23¼	21⅝	23	+1⅛
62¼	62⅝	17,150	Northern Pacific pf..	60⅝	62⅝	60⅝	62½	+1⅝
15½	15¾	1,420	Ontario & Western....	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
27	28	200	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd..	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
28¾	28⅞	1,000	Pacific Mail	27⅞	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
115¾	115⅞	3,302	Pennsylvania R. R.....	114½	115¾	114½	115⅝	+1⅛
4	5	10	Peoria & Eastern.....	4	4	4	4	—1
92¼	92⅝	14,488	People's Gas, Chicago.	90½	93	90	92½	+1⅝
43½	44⅛	350	Pitts., C., C. & St. L...	44	44¾	44	44⅝	+ ⅛
65¾	68	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	66	66	66	66	— ⅛
177½	178¼	708	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	178	178½	177¼	177¼	— ⅜
19	19⅛	2,730	Reading	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
44⅝	45	2,720	Reading 1st pf.....	43¾	45	43¾	44½	+ ¼
23	24	220	Reading 2d pf.....	22¾	23¾	22¾	23½	+ ½
53½	53¾	30	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	53	53½	53	53½	.....
24⅝	25	1,160	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	24½	25⅛	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	10½	200	St. Louis Southw. pf..	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
134	138	1,075	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	137	137	137	137	+2
73	73⅝	1,700	St. Paul & Omaha.....	70½	73¼	70½	73¼	+2⅝
150	160	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf..	155	155	155	155	+4½
18¼	19	200	Southern Pacific	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
8⅝	8⅝	44	Southern Railway.....	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....
28⅝	28¾	1,980	Southern Railway pf..	28	28⅞	28	28¾	+ ⅜
4	4¼	350	Standard R. & T.....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
20¼	20¾	2,200	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	20	20⅜	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
10⅜	11	1,800	Texas Pacific	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
187	188	400	Third Avenue	185	187½	185	187½	— ½
...	...	100	Union Pacific	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	.....
53⅜	55¼	24,218	Union Pacific pf.....	53½	55⅝	53½	55⅝	+1⅛
30⅜	30⅝	14,240	U. P., all in. pd.....	29⅝	30½	29⅜	30½	.....
9⅛	9¼	1,600	U. P., D. & G., t. r...	8¾	9¼	8¾	9	+ ⅛
42	45	17	United States Express.	44	44	43	43	.....
62	63	1,372	U. S. Leather pf.....	61½	62¾	61¼	62¾	+1¼
16¾	17½	820	United States Rubber.	16	17	16	17	+1
60	67	471	U. S. Rubber pf.....	66	66¼	65½	66½	.....
16⅞	16¾	1,470	Wabash pf.....	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
87¼	87⅜	5,690	Western Union Tel....	86⅝	87⅞	86½	87½	+ ⅞
2	2½	10	Wisconsin Central	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	.....
Sales.....		384,039						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		Keokuk & D M 1st	Reading Co gen 4s
1,000..... 73		3,000..... 108⅝	31,000..... 82⅞
At, T & S F gen 4s		Kings Co Elev 1st	5,000..... 83½
4,000..... 90		2,000..... 46	7,000..... 83¼
2,000..... 90½		Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	1,000..... 83
500..... 90⅝		3,000..... 103	Rio Grande West 1st
14,000..... 90½		Lake Erie & West 2d 5s	1,000..... 81½
23,000..... 90⅝		5,000..... 102	6,000..... 81¼
500..... 91¼		Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented	5,000..... 81⅜
17,000..... 90⅜		1,000..... 102½	9,000..... 81¼
86,000..... 91		1,000..... 103¼	5,000..... 81½
54,000..... 90⅞		4,000..... 103	10,000..... 82
6,000..... 91		Long Island G M 4s	3,000..... 82¼
1,500..... 90⅞		1,000..... 89	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
1,000..... 90⅝		4,000..... 89	30,000..... 88
Adjustment 4s		Louis & Nash col tr 5s	4,000..... 88¼
10,000..... 59½		1,000..... 106	St L & Iron Mt 2d
50,000..... 59		Unified gold 4s	2,000..... 105
20,000..... 59⅜		10,000..... 88	3,000..... 104
500..... 59		Manhattan Ry con 4s	St L & S F G M 5s
60,000..... 59¾		2,000..... 95¼	2,000..... 103¼
30,000..... 59⅝		Met St Ry gen 5s	St L S W 1st
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs		5,000..... 111⅞	7,000..... 73⅜
2,000..... 85		1,000..... 111¾	San An & Ar Pass 4s
Brooklyn R T 5s		1,000..... 111⅝	14,000..... 59⅜
5,000..... 94½		Mexican Int cons	2,000..... 59⅞
4,000..... 95		5,000..... 72½	So Pac of Ariz 1st
12,000..... 95¼		8,000..... 72¾	3,000..... 102½
5,000..... 95⅛		6,000..... 73	7,000..... 102⅜
7,000..... 95		Mich Cent cons 7s	So Pac of Cal 5s consld
3,000..... 95¼		2,000..... 113⅞	10,000..... 97
5,000..... 95		Mil, L S & W 1st	Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000..... 94¾		1,000..... 136½	2,000..... 91
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	17,000..... 91¼
10,000..... 113½		1,000..... 105½	2,000..... 91
Bur, C R & N 1st		Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mo River 5s	Standard R & T 6s
1,000..... 107⅞		3,000..... 114¾	1,000..... 57
Canada So 1st 5s		Chi & Pac West 5s	Standard R & T inc
2,000..... 110⅛		5,000..... 116⅜	2,000..... 13½
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		Minn & St L con 5s	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000..... 12¾		1,000..... 107½	21,000..... 100
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	Tex & Pac 2d inc
2,000..... 82		2,000..... 87½	1,000..... 33
3,000..... 81¾		5,000..... 87¾	19,000..... 33⅛
1,000..... 81½		10,000..... 87⅞	10,000..... 33½
2,000..... 81¼		15,000..... 88	20,000..... 33¼
1,000..... 81⅜		500..... 88¾	20,000..... 33⅛
23,000..... 81¾		2,000..... 87¾	5,000..... 33½
7,000..... 82		Mo, K & T 2d	5,000..... 33½
Ches & Ohio con 5s		2,000..... 60½	7,000..... 33½
14,000..... 115		1,000..... 60¼	15,000..... 33¼
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 5s		5,000..... 61	46,000..... 33½
7,000..... 109½		Mo, K & T of T 5s	10,000..... 33¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		2,000..... 83	153,000..... 34
24,000..... 106		Mo Pac 1st cons	5,000..... 34½
Chicago & Erie 1st		8,000..... 96	5,000..... 34¼
1,000..... 111		5,000..... 96½	50,000..... 34
Chi & N W S F 5s		Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	15,000..... 33¾
35,000..... 105¾		6,000..... 77½	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
Chi, Term Trans 4s		Morris & Essex 7s, '71	1,000..... 86½
3,000..... 85½		5,000..... 113	4,000..... 86
8,000..... 85		Nash, C & St L 5s	Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs
2,000..... 85½		3,000..... 104¾	10,000..... 51
C, C, C & St L, Cin, Wab & M Div 4s		N Y Cent 1st coup	Union Pacific 4s
1,000..... 89		5,000..... 116½	80,000..... 92¾
St Louis Div 4s		16,000s20F..... 116½	45,000..... 92⅞
1,000..... 97		1,000..... 116¼	45,000..... 93
D M & Ft D 1st 2½s		N Y O & W refdg 4s	20,000..... 93¼
1,000..... 70		1,000..... 100	48,000..... 93¼
E T, V & G divisional 5s		N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s	36,000..... 93⅛
5,000..... 112½		3,000..... 108	46,000..... 93¼
E T, V & G con 5s		Norf & W Ry con 4s	40,000..... 93⅛
2,000..... 110¼		1,000..... 80¾	15,000..... 93¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s		Nor Pac gen lien 3s	2,000..... 93⅛
1,000..... 116		25,000..... 60½	8,000..... 93¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s		1,000..... 61	2,000..... 93½
1,000..... 111½		500..... 60	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
Erie 1st ext 4s		2,000..... 60¾	2,000..... 56
5,000..... 113		35,000..... 61	5,000..... 55¾
Erie 4s prior bonds		Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	5,000s10F..... 55½
20,000..... 90¼		7,000..... 95½	50,000..... 53⅝
2,000..... 90½		1,000..... 95¾	55,000..... 56
Erie gen lien 3-4s		1,000..... 95⅝	10,000..... 56½
3,000..... 71		10,000..... 95⅝	15,000..... 56½
5,000..... 71¼		6,000..... 95½	1,000..... 56¼
Ft W & D C 1st		Nor Pac Term 1st	15,000..... 56¼
9,000..... 63½		5,000..... 105⅞	20,000..... 56¾
1,000..... 63¾		Nor Ry of Cal 5s	Virginia Midland G M
7,000..... 70		10,000..... 102¼	4,000..... 105
1,000..... 70¼		Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs	Wabash 1st 5s
2,000..... 70⅜		15,000..... 109	2,000..... 107⅞
2,000..... 70½		10,000..... 110	1,000..... 108
3,000..... 70⅝		Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 5th installment paid	Wabash 2d mtge 5s
2,000..... 71		5,000..... 56	1,000..... 78¼
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		3,000..... 56½	5,000..... 78
1,000..... 101¼		Oregon R & N 4s	West Shore gtd as reg
Ill Central 3½s		8,000..... 94½	500..... 108⅞
1,000s20F..... 99¼		5,000..... 94⅜	W N Y & P gen
Ill Central 4s, 1952		Oregon S L 1st con 5s	3,000..... 51½
1,000s20F..... 113½		5,000..... 99¼	15,000..... 51
Iowa Central 1st 5s		3,000..... 99⅞	1,000..... 51½
31,000..... 100		5,000..... 99½	Western Pacific bonds
7,000..... 101		Income A 5s	4,000..... 103
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st		5,000..... 64⅛	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
8,000..... 79½		7,500..... 64	10,000..... 40½
1,000..... 79⅝		Income B & col tr	5,000..... 40⅞
14,000..... 80		10,000..... 45¼	5,000..... 41¼
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs		Rome & Wat cons	5,000..... 41
2,000..... 107		5,000..... 122½	10,000..... 41¼
5,000..... 107¼			15,000..... 41⅝
Total sales.....			1,000..... 41½
			$2,399,100

The Union Pacific Payments.

The depository banks designated to receive money paid for the Union Pacific main line on Government account, yet hold between $15,000,000 and $16,000,000, of which the National City Bank has about two-thirds. In view of the condition of the money market and a possibility of causing stringency or embarrassment by the withdrawal of the amount just now, it is likely that the banks will for the present be allowed to keep the sums due the Government on deposit and to pay at intervals when the money market is easier.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.....	99½	..	Del., L. & W.....	152	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.....	18	28
4s, r., 1907, ex in.	110	111	Den. & R. G.....	12	13	New Cent. C.....	7	8
4s, c., 1907.....	112	113	D. M. & Ft. D....	12	14	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12⅝	13
4s, r., 1925.....	123½	124¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	68	73
4s, c., 1925.....	123½	124	D., S. S. & A....	2½	4	N. Y., S. & W....	13	14
5s, r., 1904.....	111½	112½	D., S. S. & A. pf..	5½	7	Norfolk So.....	62	66
5s, c., 1904.....	111½	112½	Eighth Avenue....	325	..	Norfolk So. pf.....	5	8
Currency 6s, 1899.	103½	..	Erie 2d pf.....	18	19¼	Ohio Southern....	..	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898.	103½	..	Ev. & T. H.....	20	25	Ont. Mining.....	3¾	4¼
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	103½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf....	40	45	Oregon R. & N....	48	50
Dist. Col. 3-65s....	117	..	Flint & P. M.....	12	13½	Ore. R. & N. pf....	67	70
			Flint & P. M. pf..	39	41	Penn. Coal.....	330	..
Alb. & Sus.....	180	..	Green Bay & W..	30	40	Peo., Dec. & Ev..	1	1¼
American Coal....	100	140	Homestake	44	..	P., Ft. W. & C....	169	..
Am. Dist. Tel.....	..	24	Ill. Cent. l. l.....	92	96	Pitts. & West. pf..	6	8
Am. T. & C.....	90	93	Ill. Steel Co.....	47	51	Quicksilver	1¼	2
Am. Tobacco pf....	113	116	Ind., Ill. & Iowa..	..	25	Quicksilver pf.....	3	7
Ann Arbor.....	12½	13	Joliet & Chicago..	160	..	Rens. & Saratoga.	178	..
Boston A. L. pf....	106	108	Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½	R., W. & O.....	121½	122½
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid.....	..	5	Keokuk & D. M....	3½	4½	St. J. & G. I.....	6¼	7
Buff., R. & P.....	28	30	K. & D. M. pf....	14	16½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	..	..
Buff., R. & P. pf..	60	64	Keokuk & West..	33	35	1st pf.....	47½	49½
Central Pacific....	12	13	Kingston & Pem..	1	10	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.....	16½	18½
Chi. & Alton.....	..	165	Laclede Gas.....	41	42½	St. L. & S. F.....	6⅞	7
Chi. & Alton pf....	170	..	Laclede Gas pf...	88	90	St. L. & S. F. pf..	20	25
Chi. & E. Ill.....	54½	59	Long Island.....	40	50	St. P. & D. pf....	80	85
Chi. & E. Ill. pf..	107	110	Manhattan Beach.	5	7	Sixth Avenue.....	195	210
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24¾	Md. Coal pf.....	40	52	Tol. & O. C.....	15	25
Chi. & N. W. pf...	175	..	Mexican Central..	5⅜	6¼	Tol. & O. C. pf...	40	45
Clev., L. & W. pf..	45	49	Mex. Nat. certfs..	1	2	Twin City R. T....	..	23
Cleve. & Pitts.....	169¼	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	84	86	U. S. Leather.....	6⅝	6¾
Col. C. & I. Dev...	1	3	Minn., St. P. & S.	..	..	Wabash	6½	7¼
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	S. M.....	7	..	Wells-F. Express.	115	120
Col. F. & I. pf....	78	85	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.....	17	..	West. Union Beef	7½	9
Col., H. V. & T...	6¼	6½	Mobile & Ohio....	28	29	W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	2⅜	2½
C., H. V. & T. pf..	18	28	Morris & Essex...	171	174	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid.....	9⅛	10½
Com. Cable.....	165	..	Nat. Lin. Oil.....	16¾	18	Wis. Central pf..	3	6
Consol. Coal.....	40	..	National Starch...	5¾	7			
Consol. Ice.....	31	33	Nat. St. 1st pf....	65	80			
Consol. Ice pf....	86½	88½						

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place.....	$250,000	$2,438,900	$206,100	$42,800	$178,000	$160,000	$2,687,800
Colonial	100,000	636,900	5,500	62,300	157,800	.....	782,800
Columbia	300,000	1,853,400	132,800	118,000	181,700	27,700	1,939,700
Eleventh Ward....	100,000	1,093,200	61,600	71,400	256,200	.....	1,392,300
Fourteenth St....	100,000	771,700	12,600	133,100	115,400	.....	964,100
Franklin Nat....	200,000	460,000	130,000	17,000	70,000	.....	440,000
Gansevoort	200,000	648,700	8,800	53,800	57,800	5,500	500,100
Hamilton	200,000	1,220,400	50,400	56,600	109,300	.....	1,248,500
Hide and Leather.	500,000	2,000,800	259,400	39,500	134,300	.....	1,468,700
Home	100,000	459,800	92,500	52,100	53,600	17,100	557,300
Hudson River....	200,000	1,069,000	41,000	81,000	173,000	.....	1,103,000
Mount Morris....	250,000	1,282,400	73,000	115,700	100,100	117,500	1,596,300
Mutual	200,000	857,900	26,200	95,700	227,500	16,100	920,200
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	600,000	34,000	123,000	113,200	42,500	860,000
Plaza	100,000	1,035,600	12,600	64,000	279,800	.....	1,227,000
Riverside	100,000	515,600	9,000	45,700	79,200	.....	713,500
Standard Nat....	200,000	443,000	13,400	48,100	65,800	500	300,100
State	100,000	1,474,000	50,000	25,000	52,000	96,000	1,601,000
Twelfth Ward....	200,000	1,064,700	15,200	110,300	117,400	129,800	1,428,500
23d Ward.....	100,000	656,400	20,300	99,400	75,500	91,800	850,100
Union Square....	200,000	2,064,700	40,000	212,400	152,100	.....	2,320,200
Yorkville	100,000	1,173,600	93,800	70,200	98,200	.....	1,220,000
Astor National..	300,000	507,700	22,000	100,000	467,100	.....	797,700
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	944,700	29,500	56,900	112,600	85,000	1,075,600
Broadway	100,000	1,271,500	32,500	123,200	47,100	.....	1,323,600
Brooklyn	300,000	1,064,300	55,600	68,100	462,500	13,200	1,386,600
Eighth Ward....	100,000	272,300	9,700	16,600	43,900	1,000	211,000
Fifth Avenue....	100,000	452,300	24,100	18,500	46,200	33,100	424,300
Fulton	200,000	870,900	56,400	38,600	143,700	.....	794,400
Kings County....	150,000	570,500	29,500	29,400	99,000	.....	588,300
Manuf'rs' Nat....	252,000	2,129,100	223,500	263,700	435,700	.....	2,652,400
Mechanics'	500,000	2,400,900	101,500	118,800	206,000	.....	2,276,500
Mech. and Tr's'.	100,000	868,800	51,200	36,400	76,000	22,900	855,100
Nassau National.	300,000	3,584,000	203,000	162,900	560,000	72,000	3,847,000
National City....	300,000	2,260,000	78,000	340,000	342,000	50,000	2,613,000
North Side.....	100,000	640,700	10,000	65,800	184,700	539,900	1,259,500
People's	100,000	779,700	41,100	29,700	60,700	37,300	821,200
Queens County, (L. I. City)...	100,000	1,700,400	86,800	111,900	342,700	117,300	2,131,500
Schermerhorn	100,000	445,300	35,400	12,200	115,100	.....	457,800
Seventeenth W'd	100,000	394,400	7,300	37,900	73,700	.....	341,000
Sprague Nat....	200,000	1,054,400	80,100	13,000	325,000	10,700	1,035,000
26th Ward.....	100,000	354,000	6,600	20,400	54,400	1,200	348,000
Union	100,000	255,300	6,600	13,200	30,900	40,100	208,100
Wallabout	100,000	482

GRANT ASSOCIATION OFFICERS.

Monument and Banquet Associations Merged at the Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Grant Monument Association was held yesterday, and officers and the Building Committee were elected. Gen. Horace Porter was retained as President, and the Vice Presidents chosen were Elihu Root and Gen. Grenville M. Dodge. Frederick D. Tappen was made Treasurer and Walter C. Gilson Secretary. The Executive Committee members chosen were Cornelius N. Bliss, Henry W. Cannon, Alonzo B. Cornell, C. H. T. Collis, Alexander E. Orr, Cornelius O'Reilly, S. V. R. Cruger, Wager Swayne, Horace Porter, Elihu Root, Grenville M. Dodge, Frederick D. Tappen, Walter C. Gilson.

The Building Committee elected consists of Cornelius O'Reilly, Henry W. Cannon, Alexander E. Orr, Thomas C. Smith, Horace Porter, Elihu Root, Grenville M. Dodge, Frederick D. Tappen, and Walter C. Gilson.

By resolution the association was merged with the Grant Banquet Association at the request of the latter, and it was concluded to hereafter give the banquets on Gen. Grant's birthday, under the auspices of the Monument Association.

EXCURSIONS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS AND TICKETS.

Parties of limited numbers will leave New York on dates named below for a series of **High Class Tours** through

EUROPE.

April 16, for Italy, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Switzerland, the Rhine, Holland, Belgium, France, and England. **May 31**, joining the foregoing in Germany. **May 31**, for England, Norway (its Fjords and the Land of the Midnight Sun), Sweden, Denmark, Germany and France. **May 31**, for England, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Northern Italy, Switzerland and France. **July 2**, for France, Northern Italy, Switzerland, the Rhine, Holland, Belgium and England.

A party (also of limited size) will leave New York August 2d or 23d for a Grand Tour

AROUND THE WORLD.

Visits will be made to Hawaii, Japan, China, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, India, Egypt, the Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Italy, etc. The August 2d party will have three weeks in Hawaii. Send for illustrated descriptive circulars, designating whether Europe or "Around the World" is desired.

Individual Travel tickets everywhere.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth St., (Lincoln Bldg., Union Square, West,)
New York.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

"Standard of Highest Merit."

FISCHER PIANOS.

Special attention is called to our superb stock of New Pianos—Grand and Upright, encased in rare and beautiful woods in Artistic and Chaste Designs.

104,000 Pianos sold and in use since 1820.

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A Large Stock of Pianos for Rent.

33 UNION SQUARE—WEST.

Between 16th and 17th Streets, N. Y.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE DE SOTO,

SAVANNAH, GA.,

One of the most elegantly-appointed hotels in the world. Accommodations for 500 guests.

Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a Winter resort.

WATSON & POWERS, PROPRIETORS.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.

The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.

J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL

ON THE BEACH.

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Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.

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The purest of water from our own artesian well.

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LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.

Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra every Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet; American and European plan.

CHAS. R. MYERS.

THE ISLESWORTH,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.

A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor.
Atlantic City, N. J.

Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.

O. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Kentucky Av., 100 feet from beach; steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to street level; $2.00 per day; $9 to $14 per week.

L. V. STICKNEY.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
Atlantic City, N. J.

Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator.

J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly.

F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor.

T. K. GOULD.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

The New York School of Oratory and for the cure of STAMMERING.
1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best reference. Address M. R., Box 254, Times Uptown Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; private family; personal city reference. E., Box 361, Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS.—In small private family; help with small washing; five years' city reference. 11 St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By competent chambermaid and laundress; city reference. 1,297 3d Av.; ring O'Brien's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable German girl as cook in a small private American family; good city references. Address 822 Columbus Avenue; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class colored cook in private family or clubhouse. W. H. Howard, 103 West 28th St.

COOK.—By competent cook, with or without kitchenmaid; best city reference. 806 East 60th St.; Manley's bell.

COOK.—By experienced family cook. Can be seen Tuesday, at 130 Clinton Place; no cards.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class cook and laundress; in small, private family; good reference; wages, $20 to $25. Hackett, 322 West 40th St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—By first-class German cook; good baker; wages $25; also girl as laundress and chambermaid. 154 East 88th St., third floor, care Amling.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as cook and do plain washing; in private family; best city reference. Call, on Monday, at 449 West 43d St., ring Arrowsmith's bell.

COOK.—By competent cook; serves luncheons and dinners same as chef; no objection to any part of the country; give unquestionable city references. Cook, 208 West 41st St.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook; good cake and bread maker; also all kinds desserts; do coarse washing; best reference. 319 East 55th St., Thompson's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook. 116 West 21st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class dressmaker and seamstress by day or at home. F., 286 7th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman to do housework; no washing; wages, $18. Can be seen, Tuesday, at 130 Clinton Place.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—German; good sewer; to go out by the day as visiting maid or seamstress alone; city reference from private houses. Ladies' Maid, care of Blakeman, 855 West 47th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By capable, experienced person; excellent packer and traveler; good linguist; best references. F., care of Mrs. Glover, 166 East 56th St.

LADIES' MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined, well educated German girl as ladies' maid and seamstress; best reference. 550 East 82d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks three languages; efficient in her duties; good traveler; excellent references. W., 341 West 30th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; first-class; middle-aged woman; experienced in all her duties; country preferred, or travel; best reference. Jeanne, 217 West 33d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent dressmaker; can cut and fit well, and is a good packer; first-class reference. Address M. S., 46 East 10th St.

MAID, DRESSMAKER, OR HAIRDRESSER.—French; excellent references. L. R., 217 West 33d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress to go out by the day in private families; understands all fine work; best city references. 203 East 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish laundress; family washing at home or out by day; good references. Anderson, 269 East 35th St., one flight, back.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By refined nurse; mental cases; willing and obliging; terms reasonable; personal references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By competent, experienced baby's nurse; kind, willing; good seamstress; best city reference. Address 135 West 51st St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; best city reference. 902 3d Av., second bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By competent seamstress; understands children's clothes; all kinds family sewing; is accustomed to wait on elderly ladies; excellent references; city or country. J. W., 554 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in a private family; city or country; first-class reference. 147 East 31st St.

Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITER, &c.—By experienced girl to do rapid hand writing or typewriting, or both; understands office work perfectly; best references. Advertiser, 405 West 40th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—Where second man or parlormaid is kept; understands his duties well; written and personal references for long terms of service. Address A. M., care of Brooks, 207 East 25th St.

BUTLER.—A lady can highly recommend her second man as butler; has been with her one year; perfectly competent and understands his duties well. W. P., care J. Jones, 21 East 31st St.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; understands his business well; five years' best personal references. G., Box 377, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Swede; strictly sober and competent; excellent references. P. P., Box 46, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By respectable man as butler in a private family; first-class city reference; city or country. 147 East 29th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—Sober, competent; all branches; best references; two years last employ; Frenchman. Address Chef, Box 265, Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—As coachman in private family; young man; fine appearance; married; one child; present employer, Edwin Gould, Esq., can be seen for five years' reference, 195 Broadway; expert four-horse and tandem driver; country position preferred. David McFarland, 956 8th Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—German; married; thoroughly understands care of horses and all outdoor gardening; wife good cook or laundress; good references. A. Sorgenfrei, 60 East 1st St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. J. M., 13 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; city or country. J. McCormick, 96 Chambers St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and GROWER.—By German; single, 39; life experience; conversant in all branches of horticulture; good manager; greenhouses, vegetable, fruit, graperies, lawn ornamentation and design being a specialty. Care of Frank Dawson, 232 West 33d St.

GARDENER.—By Scotch gardener, married, no children, with large experience, wishes engagement with private family where services of practical gardener are required; references. S. X. T., Box 135 Times office.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Married; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; farm, stock, garden, lawns, greenhouses, graperies; twenty years' reference. R., Box 80, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By North of Ireland man as first-class gardener; married; understands the care of gentleman's place thoroughly; five years' best American reference. I. C. B., Box 191 Times.

GARDENER.—(32,) with small family; understands care of gentleman's place, horses, cows, poultry, &c.; good references. Box F., 1,513 3d Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By an Englishman as valet; thoroughly understands his work; accustomed to traveling; first-class reference. U. Z., 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

CASHIER.—By young man as cashier in restaurant first-class references; security. Z. C. W., Box 333, 1,269 Broadway.

SECRETARY.—By a young man, (21,) intelligent, honest, and of good address as secretary to gentleman traveling; speaks English, German, and some Spanish; highest references. H. Kress, 154 East 50th St.

PAINTER, &c.—Painting, decorating, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av., store; telephone call, 393 79th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—A thoroughly trained English or Scotch waitress for short distance in country; wages, $20; allowed to come to city once a month and has an assistant in dining room; must understand salads and serving dinners thoroughly. Address Mrs. Franklin Brandreth, Sing Sing, N. Y.

WANTED.—A refined, competent, Protestant nurse, North German preferred, for young growing child; must be good seamstress and have good references. Apply at 6 East 58th St., Apartment 9, after 10.

WANTED.—A girl as assistant nurse and to be useful in an American family. Apply, between 9 and 10 A. M., at 30 West 71st St.

WANTED.—A girl for up-stairs work in a private family; best city reference. 118 East 63d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIFF, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED.—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and a surplus of One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000,) the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and for effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as The Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto. —Dated New York, February 21, 1898.

EDWARD SCHMIDT,
HENRY R. STEELE,
ALBERT F. HUNT, JR.,
HARRY D. KITTINGER,
CHARLES P. BLANEY,
WILLIAM KITTCHENER,
JOSEPH F. DARLING,
WILLIAM P. DOUGHERTY,
RALPH KIRBY,
JOHN F. MEYER,
CARLOS F. SCHUMANN,
FREDERICK W. LANG,
ALBERT MACHOLD,
THOMAS CUSTY.

BREWSTER, JAMES B., & CO.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JAMES B. BREWSTER & CO., (Reorganized,) incorporated, lately doing business at 314 to 316 West 43d Street, in the City of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said James B. Brewster & Co., (Reorganized,) for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 66 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

SHERMAN EVARTS, Assignee.

WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Attorney for Assignee, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUANT to the terms of a certain agreement between the WEST INDIA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, dated September 3, 1888, and an instrument supplemental thereto executed pursuant thereto by said West India Improvement Company, to said Manhattan Trust Company, dated September 4, 1896, demand therefor having been made by the holder of the majority in amount of the notes referred to in said agreement now outstanding and unpaid, the said Manhattan Trust Company will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, Limited, Number 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, on Tuesday, the first day of March, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the following collateral pledged by and described in said agreement, viz.:

(1) All the interest of the said West India Improvement Company in £30,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Jamaica Railway Company, which passed to said Manhattan Trust Company under said agreement;

(2) £100,000 of the second mortgage bonds of the Jamaica Railway Company, and

(3) 52,700 shares of the par value of £20 sterling each, of the Jamaica Railway Company;

(4) 300 shares of the par value of £20 sterling each, of the Jamaica Railway Company.

Terms of sale will be announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale.

New York, February 18, 1898.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY,
By Amos T. French,
Vice President.

To West India Improvement Company and to whom it may concern.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

LEWIS STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—HENRY STERN, plaintiff, against JOHN E. HOFFMIRE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, commencing at a point on the westerly line of Lewis Street, distant ninety-seven feet eight inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lewis and Seventh Streets, thence running southerly along said westerly line of Lewis Street twenty-four feet six inches, thence westerly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to a point in the easterly line which bounds a lot (now or lately belonging to Samuel A. Fanshaw) in the rear of this lot hereby conveyed; thence northerly along said easterly line of said adjoining lot to a point distant ninety-seven feet six inches northerly from said northerly line of Seventh Street, thence easterly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to the westerly line of Lewis Street at the point or place of beginning, and known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-three (223) Lewis Street, said lot being twenty-six feet six inches in width in front, and twenty-five feet wide in the rear, and eighty-eight feet nine inches in depth on the southerly side, and ninety feet eleven inches in depth on the southerly side, and being the same premises described in a deed dated April 18, 1866, made by Joseph M. Price and James Rowe, executors, &c., to said John E. Hoffmire, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 964 of Conveyances, Page 510, on the 18th day of June, 1866.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.

G. S. P. STILLMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:

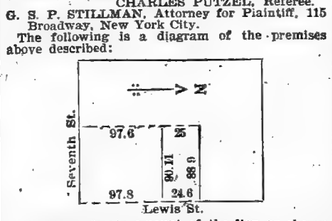

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is $6,303, with interest from February 5th, 1898. The unpaid taxes are approximately $475.

m1-law6wTu CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.

NOTICE TO PRINTER.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HALF INTEREST IN HIGH-CLASS WELL-established trade journal for sale; reliable parties. OPPORTUNITY, Box 1,269 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

MASSAGE.—At Mrs. J. H. Weber's, 304 West 29th St.; for rheumatism a specialty; hot baths.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against EDWARD P. BLACK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment duly appointed, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 23d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Solomon De Walltearas, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street with the westerly line or side of West End Avenue, said point being at the southwest corner of a plot of land heretofore conveyed by Julia A. Clark and Cyrus Clark to John O. Baker by deed bearing date May 11, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County May 13th, 1887, in Liber 2,068 of conveyances, page 51; running thence northwardly, along said last-mentioned land and parallel with West End Avenue, seventy-five feet eight and one-half inches; thence eastwardly, still along said land conveyed to John O. Baker and parallel with Eighty-ninth Street, one hundred and twelve feet; thence northwardly, still along said land conveyed to Baker, and parallel with West End Avenue, fifty-eight feet six and five-sixths inches, to the southeasterly corner of a lot of land heretofore conveyed by Cyrus Clark and Julia A. Clark to Edwin Parsons by deed bearing date June 2d, 1894, and recorded June 4th, 1894, in said Register's office in Section 4 of conveyances, Liber 33, page 460; thence westerly, along said last-mentioned land and parallel with Ninetieth Street, to Riverside Drive or Avenue; thence southwardly, along said Riverside Drive or Avenue, to the northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street; thence eastwardly, along said northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street, one hundred and seventy-four feet ten and three-fourths inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Subject, however, to and with the benefit of the covenants and restrictions set forth in a certain agreement made by and between Mary L. Parsons, Annie B. Phelps, and Cyrus Clark dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 2d day of October, 1897.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY,
Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

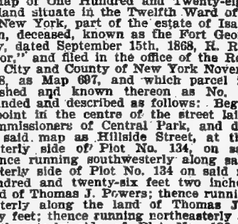

The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the property, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $108,689.58 and interest thereon from February 14, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $1,045.97, with interest thereon from February 24, 1898; and together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $1,442.16 and interest.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY,
mh1-2aw3w&Mh27 Referee.

FOURTH AVENUE, ALSO HILLSIDE STREET. —Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—IGNATZ BOSKOWITZ, as Trustee for the Mechanics & Traders' Bank, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date November 18th, 1897, and entered in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, County and State on the 17th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant eighty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-fourth Street with said easterly side of Fourth Avenue; thence running easterly and parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches; thence running westerly and again parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches to said easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches to the point of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, upon a certain map entitled "Map of One Hundred and Twenty-eight acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dykeman, deceased, known as the Fort George property, dated September 15th, 1868, R. Ross, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York November 7th, 1868, as Map 697, and which parcel is distinguished and known thereon as No. 135, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the street laid out by Commissioners of Central Park, and designated on said map as Hillside Street, at the southeasterly side of Plot No. 134, on said map; thence running southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Plot No. 134 on said map, two hundred and twenty-six feet two inches to the land of Thomas J. Powers; thence running southeasterly along the land of Thomas J. Powers fifty feet; thence running northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Plot No. 136 on said map, two hundred and twenty-six feet four inches to the centre of Hillside Street, and thence running northwesterly along the said centre line on Hillside Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 14th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1898.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 28th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1898.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 15th, 1898, same hour and place. Dated New York, February 28th, 1898.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The treasurer of a Brooklyn (N. Y.) Safe Deposit Co. was a sufferer for fifteen years with nervous dyspepsia, and, like many other victims of this dread disorder, tried everything suggested by physicians and friends to attain relief and was always extremely gratified for even a temporary cessation of pain. He finally commenced with Ripans Tabules and, after taking them a few weeks, found himself entirely cured. "I smoke to my heart's content," said he, "and eat any and everything, and I have not had to take even a Ripans for the last three or four months." His attention was first called to the Tabules by seeing them advertised in the cars of the Brooklyn Elevated R.R. He has been the means of selling hundreds of boxes of Ripans Tabules on the strength of his cure, even going so far as to get his own physician to use them in his general practice, for he "had given my case up as hopeless."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dose (or one of the five-cent cartons (10 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

ELLIOTT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator.

HENRY E. KLUGH, Attys. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-law6mTu

DE MIRANDA, LUCIANA GOVIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 56 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1897.—ANGELINA M. DE QUERADA, Executrix. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Executrix, 56 New Street, New York City. n9-law6mT

DUVAL, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE DUVAL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 97, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1897. MARGARET DUVAL, Administratrix. JOSEPH G. GAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. o26-law6mTu

GEHLERT, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD GEHLERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1897. SOPHIA GEHLERT, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, attorneys for executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. o19-law6mTu

GUNST, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GUNST, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Stein, No. 3 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1897. CHARLES VONHOF, BERNHARD GUNST, Executors. JOHN C. STEIN, Atty. for Executors, 3 Chambers St., New York. au31-law6mTu&mh1

LEDGER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEDGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmot L. Morehouse, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1897.—WILLIAM PERCY MILES, Executor. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor, No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. n9-law6mT

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. d7-law6mTu

RIDLEY, CARRIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE RIDLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of BOWERS & SANDS, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of September, 1897. LEOPOLD GUSTAL, FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. s28-law6mTu

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Glover, Sweezy & Glover, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. SWEEZY & GLOVER, Attys. for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-law6mTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 N. R., daily (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM | Kaiw.W.d.G., Apr. 12, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Friedrich der Grosse.....Thurs., Mch. 3, Noon
Bremen.....Thurs., Mch. 31, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Saale....Mch. 5, 10 AM | Fulda...Mch. 26, 10 AM
Werra....Mch. 12, 10 AM | Ems.....Apl. 2, 10 AM
&al.Wm.II.Mh.19, 10 AM | Aller.....Apl. 16, 10 AM

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TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

Normannia, Mch. 24, 9 AM | Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM | Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 3 AM | A. Victoria, May 26, 9 AM

First Cabin, $75 up; Second Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.

Twin Screw Pass'r Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Pretoria....Mch. 5, 3 PM | Pennsylv'a, Mch. 26, 8 AM
Patria....Mch. 12, 8 AM | Palatia....Apr. 9, 7 AM
Phoenicia, Mch. 19, 3 PM | Pretoria....Apr. 16, 2 PM

First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....March 2 | NEW YORK...March 23
ST. PAUL.....March 9 | ST. PAUL.....March 30
ST. LOUIS....March 16 | ST. LOUIS.....April 6

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

NOORDLAND...March 2 | KENSINGTON. March 16
FRIESLAND...March 9 | WESTERNLAND, Mar 23

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

For Once the Mayor Was Outvoted, but Finally Gained a Victory.

HIS APPOINTEES HELPED HIM

The Report on the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled Shows that the Institution Has Been Overpaid.

For the first time since the new Administration came into power Mayor Van Wyck was outvoted yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. A reconsideration of the vote was called for, and the vote was reversed because Corporation Counsel Whalen changed his mind when he saw how desirous the Mayor was of carrying the point. Tax Commissioner Feitner and Mr. Whalen, both of whom hold appointive offices, helped him to the majority. President Guggenheimer and the Controller, who were elected to their places, voted against him.

The question at issue was whether a request of President Straus of the Health Board for an appropriation of $2,279.23, to pay the Inspectors of Mercantile Establishments, should or should not be referred to the Controller. Mr. Straus said the work was done under authority of law, and the Inspectors should be paid, although money to pay them had not been included in the appropriation for the Health Department. Their places have been abolished, but they had worked through January until Feb. 10, and were entitled to their pay.

"We will not increase the appropriation," declared the Mayor. "We have allowed the Health Department so much money for salaries, and it must suffice."

"I move we refer the matter to the Controller," said the Corporation Counsel, whose opinion that the men must be paid was inclosed with President Straus's request.

The Mayor Labors in Vain.

"We must cut our coats according to our cloth," replied the Mayor. "It's as well to let these people know at once that they cannot have more money than we have given them. If there is not enough for all the employes, the force must be reduced.

"The books and accounts of the Health Department are in bad shape, anyway. I have been unable to get a monthly trial balance from them, and only this morning I ordered an expert bookkeeper to straighten out the muddle."

Mr. Whalen voted with Mr. Guggenheimer and the Controller in favor of his motion, and it was carried against the votes of the Mayor and Mr. Feitner. A different result was obtained ten minutes later, when during the discussion of a request from Supervisor Butler of The City Record, for an increase of $3,000 in his appropriation, the Mayor appeared willing to make the allowance. Mr. Butler wrote that there were eighty departments to serve, where there were formerly fifty, and the increase was a necessity. The Mayor was saying that there was considerable reason in Mr. Butler's demand, when President Guggenheimer interrupted:

"We can't make fish of one and flesh of the other."

"No," acquiesced Mr. Coler. "If we keep one down, we must keep the other down. Let us treat all alike."

The Mayor fell into their humor at once. "I agree with you thoroughly," he said. "We will make no increases if I can help it. I move to reconsider the motion to refer the Board of Health matter to the Controller."

The motion was carried, and the former action taken was reversed by Mr. Whalen's change of vote. Nothing further was done on Mr. Butler's request, and no vote was taken upon it.

On the report of Corporation Counsel Whalen, the board decided to refund to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Railroad Company $108,102.64 taxes with interest, paid under protest by the company. For several years, Mr. Whalen explained, the company had paid its taxes on a three-million-dollar valuation without protest. Mayor Strong's tax board increased the assessment to $5,000,000, and the company appealed. The Appellate Division decided in its favor, and Mr. Whalen said the city must refund the money paid, with interest.

It was decided to issue revenue bonds to pay certain expenses of the Rapid Transit Commission, amounting to $10,961.64, counsel fees, &c. When the matter was brought up President Guggenheimer asked if the bills had been examined. Controller Coler said the accounts were correctly stated, and the Mayor added: "They are not pleasant to look at, but the money was expended, and we've got to pay it."

How a Hospital Was Overpaid.

A sum of $51,853.89 was asked to defray the expenses in different institutions for the past month of children committed from Police and Magistrates' Courts. The money comes from the excise funds, and is apportioned by the Board of Estimate. The Mayor asked the Controller, who presented the request, if the bills rendered by the different institutions were thoroughly inspected. Mr. Coler explained the system of inspection, and the Mayor produced a report from the Commissioners of Accounts and asked the clerk to read it.

The report was on the payment of city money to the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled during the six years preceding 1896, and showed that the hospital had been overpaid more than $35,000. The report said in part:

"'The hospital received an income from the patients amounting to $59,169.80, and this amount we claim should have been deducted from their bills as rendered quarterly, and this we understand from the Controller's office is now being done.

"Again, we found that this hospital was charging the city for 7,489 days at the rate of $150 per annum, or about 41 cents per day for patients occupying free beds, which seems to be a question as to its being a proper charge against the city.

"We also found erroneous overcharges on various accounts, such as patients charged for subsequent to date of discharge or death, &c., and also credits resulting in a net overcharge of 2,583 days, which charge is also at the rate of $150 per annum.

"Again, we found that this hospital charged for patients after they had sent them to the hospital of the Health Department, making 2,783 days, and finally we found that this hospital charged for 85,347 days at the rate of $150 per annum for patients, who, according to the books of the society, were placed in the hospital by non-residents.

"We find that the city has paid this hospital from Jan. 1, 1891, to Dec. 31, 1896, a period of six years, the sum of $143,750.65, and that they have received from patients as shown by their ledger $59,169.80, making a total of $202,950.45, which total does not include donations made to them from other sources."

According to the report, the overcharge made possible by loose methods of certification and carless inspection consisted of 2,583 days at 41 cents, $1,059.03, and 85,347 days of non-residents at the same figure, $34,992.27; total, $36,051.30. The Commissioners conclude their report with the statement that they are making similar examinations of the other charitable institutions receiving city moneys.

The appropriation made by the present Board of Estimate to the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled was on an average of 175 patients, $26,250.

A request received from the Board of Municipal Court Justices of Manhattan asking that the salaries of certain janitors be paid was referred to the Controller, and a like communication from the Bronx that included a request for an allowance for an interpreter took the same course as regards the janitor, but was ignored as far as the interpreter was concerned.

Coal Distribution Cut Off.

Commissioner Keller of the Department of Charities reported that under a verbal report from Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy he had entered into a contract with a dealer to supply 3,000 tons of coal for free distribution to the poor, and had distributed about 750 tons when a written opinion from Mr. Whalen told him there was no authority for the outlay. He has expended in all, including inspectors' salaries and other incidental expenses, $2,534.61, and he asked the Board of Estimate to pay the bills. He reported that the coal dealer was satisfied to break his contract if his bill were paid at once.

Mr. Whalen said Mr. Blandy declared he had never advised Mr. Keller that he might continue the free coal distribution, and the board decided to receive the report without action or comment.

A transfer of $23,490.89 from the Board of Education appropriation of 1897 was made to defray the expense of the school census, and $18,355.96 was transferred from the account of the Bureau of Elections of 1897 to the account of 1898.

The Government Tests show Royal superior to all others. Leavening gas, no yeast germs.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SALARIES AND REMOVALS.

Warden Kerr's Transfer—Brooklyn Drainage Bureau Abolished.

Commissioner Lantry of the Department of Correction has transferred John Kerr from the Wardenship of District Prisons to Riker's Island, and reduced his salary from $2,500 to $1,000. Kerr's salary was raised by ex-Commissioner Wright in September last from $1,500 to $2,500. He is a civil service appointee, and cannot be removed.

The Board of Health has abolished the Bureau of Plumbing and Drainage in Brooklyn and thereby removed fourteen Inspectors and engineers. The work will be done from the main office, and men will be appointed for this purpose as soon as the new civil service rules are satisfactorily adopted. The board yesterday announced these salaries of recently appointed employes: William B. Fernhead, $1,500; William H. Park, $2,000; Alfred L. Beebe, $1,800; Harry E. Bramley, $1,500; John T. Turner, $1,500; Frederick Sprenger, $1,500; David L. Johnston, $1,500; James Bryan, $1,500; Samuel McCallum, $1,500; Garrett N. Ford, $1,400; A. S. Ambler, $1,800.

Thomas J. Brady, Commissioner of the Department of Buildings in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, announced yesterday that he had reduced the salaries of the employes of his department so as to save more than $15,000 a year. The reduction takes effect March 1. The heaviest cut is to John A. Lee, one of the Plumbing Inspectors, who is cut from $2,500 to $1,400. Lee's salary was raised from $1,400 to $2,500 on Superintendent Constable's last day in office, and Commissioner Brady now takes away the increase.

MUNICIPAL ART COMMISSION.

Charles T. Barney Elected President at Its First Meeting.

The new Municipal Art Commission held its first meeting yesterday in the Mayor's office. There were present Mayor Van Wyck, Henry G. Marquand, Charles T. Barney, John La Farge, A. Augustin Healy, Daniel C. French, and Samuel P. Avery. The Mayor presided at the opening of the meeting, and the commission organized by the election of Mr. Barney as President, Mr. Marquand as Vice President, and Mr. Healy as Secretary.

The letter received last week by Mayor Van Wyck from Charles Broadway Rouss offering to present to the city Bartholdi's duplicate statue of Lafayette and Washington was submitted to the commission with a photograph. Mr. Smith, representing Mr. Rouss, said the statue and pedestal were on the way to this city and would be put on public exhibition. The commission decided to consider Mr. Rouss's offer after they have seen the work, and adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

WANT THEIR OLD PLACES AGAIN.

A Test Case Involving Recent Police Changes in Queens.

Supreme Court Justice Garretson has granted an order directing the New York Police Commissioners to show cause why Henry Bushman should not be restored to a Captaincy in the Police Department, and why John Fitzpatrick should not be made a policeman. They served under the old Long Island City department, and when the new Government started were suspended, together with thirty-three others. Bushman was subsequently reinstated, but only as a patrolman, while the patrolmen suspended have not yet been placed back on the force. All those who were reappointed were only made policemen.

The case will come up next Saturday, and on the outcome hinge the cases of two Captains, seven Sergeants, nineteen patrolmen, six doormen, and three matrons.

School Board Committees Named.

President Hubbell announced yesterday the appointment of the following committees of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx: Finance—Little, Chairman; Adams, Bannard, Maclay, and Rice. By-Laws and Legislation—Eustis, Chairman; Anderson, Andrews, Ketchum, and Prentiss. Supplies—McSweeny, Chairman; Andrews, Kelly, Lee, and Rice. Teachers—Burlingham, Chairman; Anderson, Bannard, Prentiss, and Rogers. Special Schools—Rogers, Chairman; Burlingham, Kelly, Lee, and Maclay. Studies—Greenough, Chairman; Agar, Hurlbut, Mack, and Taft. High Schools—Taft, Chairman; Agar, Greenough, Ketchum, and Mack. Sites and Buildings—Adams, Chairman; Eustis, Hurlbut, Little, and McSweeny.

For the Inspection of Elevators.

At to-day's meeting of the City Council Herman Sulzer will offer for adoption an ordinance providing for the establishment of a bureau for the regulation and inspection of passenger elevators in the different boroughs of the city. The bureau is to be an adjunct of the Department of Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, with three Inspectors in Brooklyn and one in each of the other boroughs. Their duties under the ordinance will be to examine elevators and conductors monthly and to issue permits. No money has been appropriated for the bureau, and the Council has no authority to provide any.

Offices Abolished in Queens.

Water Commissioner Dalton has abolished the offices of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the College Point water works, held by Jacob Koerber and Adolph Koerber, respectively. The positions of Collector of Water Rents of Whitestone, held by Ferdinand Davis, and Collector of Flushing Water Rents, held by John F. Rogers, have also been done away with. Hereafter all payments for water rents will be made in the Flushing Town Hall for the two districts.

May M. Kellard Acquitted.

The jury in the case of May M. Kellard, who has been on trial before Judge Newburger in the General Sessions Court, brought in a verdict of acquittal yesterday, after being out only twenty minutes. Miss Kellard was accused of pawning a harp valued at $650 which did not belong to her. There is still an indictment for forgery pending against her, but it is the general opinion that it will not be pressed. When court opened, the defendant went on the stand, and an effort was made by Assistant District Attorney Lloyd to question her concerning how she obtained many thousands of dollars from William G. Wood, who is now in a sanitarium. The defendant's counsel objected to the questions and was sustained by the court. The woman was remanded to the Tombs on the charge of forgery, but will probably be released on her own recognizance to-day.

The Trial of Mrs. Braun.

Mrs. Anna Braun was placed on trial yesterday in the Kings County Court, before Judge Hurd, on a charge of murder in the first degree. On May 28, 1897, while desperate from her inability to support her two children she took them into a drug store and ordered three glasses of soda water. She put paris green in the drink, and the elder child, Charles, died. Mrs. Braun and the other child recovered. The trial will go on to-day.

B. Altman & Co. have on view in their windows, sample pieces of recent importations of

RICH SILKS,

showing precise styles and colors for Spring and Summer, 1898, as used by the leading Paris Modistes.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

MYSTERY IN THIS MURDER

N. W. Pontius Shot Down in the Street for No Known Provocation.

FIVE BULLETS IN HIS BODY

Emil Guzman, Who Shot Him, Then Sauntered Away with His Hands in His Pockets—Pontius a Hard-Working Man with Family.

Nicholas W. Pontius was shot and instantly killed by Emil Guzman in front of the Plaza Market, at 217 East Fifty-ninth Street, shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Guzman fired five shots into the victim's body, and then, thrusting his hands in his pockets, sauntered away as unconcerned as if nothing unusual had occurred. Why he shot Pontius he refused to say, and the dead man's family, his friends, and the persons who in a casual way knew the murderer can give no explanation of the affair. Unless the explanation comes from Guzman himself the cause which led up to the crime seems likely to remain a mystery.

Guzman, who is now in the Tombs, is a heavily built man of medium height, with dark hair and mustache. He is good looking, and has the reputation of being fond of the company of women. He dresses well and wears diamonds. He has been known in the neighborhood of East Fifty-ninth Street for at least ten years, but no one seems to have known much about him. He was away, sometimes for months, on long trips through the country.

Nobody could be found yesterday who knew where he lived or who was sure of his real name, for he has traveled under at least two names. He was known as a dealer in diamonds and other jewels, and as a gambler. So far as is known he was single. In spite of his somewhat shady reputation, he neither drank nor used tobacco.

Pontius a Steady Man.

Pontius was an entirely different sort of man. He was married and had two daughters, one of whom is married, and the other is sixteen years old. He lived with his wife and unmarried daughter at 210 East Fifty-sixth Street. He dealt in buying and selling old buildings, and worked at stone masonry. Several years ago he was a contractor on a small scale. He was a hard-working man, and his reputation was good. He had been known to pick quarrels at times over trivial matters, but he was known as a quiet, peaceable sort of fellow, as a rule.

It was the busiest part of the day in East Fifty-ninth Street when Pontius was shot, and the walks were filled with people. There were at least a score of witnesses of the crime. A little after noon Pontius stopped at Evans's saloon, at No. 214, and bought a drink. He was well known in the place, and he fell into conversation with the bartender and several friends. He staid there nearly an hour. When he went out he walked across the street to the market, almost directly opposite.

As he stepped on the sidewalk in front of this place, Guzman suddenly appeared before him with a revolver in his hand. Without a word the revolver was pointed at Pontius's face and discharged. Pontius staggered backward and recovered his balance, but hardly a second had passed before another shot was fired. Pontius reeled, threw up his hands, and fell upon his back under a wagon that was standing there. Three more shots were fired from the same weapon, and all took effect in the wounded man's body. The revolver was a self-cocker and all the five shots were fired in rapid succession.

Almost instantly the murderer and his victim were surrounded by a crowd of people. There were cries of "Lynch him! Kill him!" The whole block was in an uproar. A poorly dressed man pushed his way through the mass of people, and, rushing up to Guzman, struck him in the face. Guzman's hands were held by two other men, and he could not retaliate even if he had been so inclined.

A small boy ran around the corner into Third Avenue and hailed Policeman William Stockinger. Stockinger ran back to the scene of the shooting and arrested Guzman under arrest. When the crowd was forced back it was found that Pontius was dead. There were bullet holes in the centre of his forehead, in his left temple, in his nose, in the centre of his chest, and in his right side. He was covered with blood that had formed a little pool on the pavement where he lay.

The Prisoner's Nerve.

Guzman displayed remarkable nerve. As soon as he had fired the last shot in the revolver he put his hands in his pockets, turned on his heel, and kept his back toward the bleeding body of Pontius. He walked slowly away. There was not the slightest effort on his part to escape arrest.

The first man to seize him was Thomas Murray, a coachman of 120 East Sixty-third Street. Murray was on a belt-line car and jumped off when he heard the first shot. He grabbed Guzman by the arm and took his revolver from him. John Wilkinson of 223 East Twenty-second Street, also a coachman, ran up and seized Guzman's other arm. The two coachmen held the murderer until they were surrounded and pushed about by the fast-gathering crowd. It looked serious for the prisoner for a time, but the crowd's indignation found vent only in threats, except when the stranger punched the prisoner's face.

F. O. Balck, a jeweler across the street from the scene of the shooting, who had known Guzman for years by the name of "Gus" Davis, ran up to him and said: "Gus, why did you do this?"

Guzman eyed him coldly for a moment, and replied in a voice that did not waver or betray the slightest sign of emotion: "I don't care to make any statement at present. I'm not going to say."

The prisoner, followed by the crowd, was taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where he was arraigned before Magistrate Crane. From the court he was taken to the Coroners' office. There the reporters surrounded him and asked for a statement.

"Gentlemen," said the murderer, with a smile, "I have nothing to say."

Coroner Bausch sent the prisoner to the Tombs. The victim's body was sent to a Third Avenue undertaking establishment.

No Reason Known.

There was no satisfactory explanation from any source as to why Guzman committed the crime. But there were all sorts of stories flying about. Some said it was because of a gambling debt which Guzman owed to Pontius and refused to pay, and for which Pontius had threatened to punch him. Others said Guzman had paid attention to Pontius's sixteen-year-old daughter, and that her father had interfered. Still others said Pontius owed Guzman borrowed money. But not the slightest foundation for any of these stories could be found.

The prisoner's lawyer would say no more than the prisoner himself. Pontius's wife said she had never heard of Guzman, and that her sixteen-year-old daughter had kept company with no man. The crowd in Evans's saloon said it was a mysterious business, and shook their heads. Mr. Balck, the jeweler, said he didn't have any explanation to give, and that he didn't know anything about it.

In August, 1895, Guzman bought diamonds worth $137 from Richard Cohen of 180 Bowery, and neglected to pay him. Cohen got out a warrant, as the police records show. Two years later, Guzman sent word to Cohen that he wanted to come back to the city and would pay the debt if the charge was withdrawn. Cohen withdrew the charge after Guzman had paid the money. There is a policy shop next to the market, in front of which the shooting occurred, and it is known that Guzman played policy there. It is said that Pontius also played there occasionally. It is out of this shop that Guzman is supposed to have come when he met Pontius.

The prisoner told the police he lived at 938 Third Avenue, but it was said at that address that he had not lived there for two years. Where he does live is not known. About a month ago he came here from New Orleans, where he had been for some time.

LEGAL NOTES.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed judgment given by Justice Stiner of the Eighth District Court, in favor of Mrs. Kathryn M. Bostwick, in her suit against John L. Brower, the lawyer, to recover $128.64 for articles of attire furnished to Mrs. Brower, about three months after she had abandoned her husband. Presiding Justice Beekman, who gave the opinion, stated the law to be well settled that a wife is entitled to procure what is reasonably necessary for her support and maintenance on her husband's credit, where he fails to make proper provision for her necessities, and that this power continues although they may be living in a state of separation, provided such separation has not been caused by a wrongful act of the wife. "Where a wife abandons her husband, for good cause," the Presiding Justice says, "and her condition is such that a recourse to her husband's credit becomes necessary for her support, those who furnish her with necessary supplies on his account can compel him to pay therefor. In seeking to recover against him, however, they assume the burden of establishing the fact that the conditions existed which would justify the wife in so purchasing on the credit of her husband. If husband and wife live apart, the burden is upon the person furnishing the necessaries to show that the circumstances are such as to render the husband liable." The Court characterized the evidence with respect to the grounds of Mrs. Brower's abandonment as being of the most general character. She said she left her husband "on account of his utter indifference and neglect, which I could not stand any longer. While my father, or grandfather, lived I was his pet. At his death, it was more than I could stand to live with Mr. Brower, who never paid any attention to me, and simply left him of my own accord because I could not stand it any longer." There was no claim, the Court said, of any physical violence, threats, or specific misconduct of any kind. "It is quite plain that this was not sufficient to justify this wife in her abandonment. We are of opinion that the plaintiff has failed to make out a cause of action against the defendant, founded upon the claim of justifiable abandonment." As to the claim that the wife was acting as agent of her husband, the Court held there was no evidence to show any act on the part of the defendant on which an agency in fact could be predicated.

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FAILED TO HAND OVER THE RING.—Simon Buttner, against whom a judgment was rendered in the City Court, was ordered at Special Term, when undergoing an examination in supplementary proceedings, to hand over a ring set with a large diamond and two rubies, which he wore upon his finger, to Maurice Blumenthal, as receiver of Buttner's property. He did hand over a ring, but Blumenthal claimed it was not the one in question. On affidavits, the Court subsequently decided it was not the ring ordered to be delivered, but that Buttner had practiced deceit on the Court by delivering another ring of little or no value. Buttner was adjudged to be in contempt, and ordered either to deliver the ring and pay $10 costs or pay $50 as the value of the ring. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed an order of the General Term of the City Court, affirming the order below. Justice Gildersleeve, who gives the opinion, holds that the adjudication of the court in which the contempt occurred is conclusive that the party committed the act whereof he was convicted. The conduct of Buttner as found by the court below was held to clearly constitute a disobedience of the lawful mandate of the court, and consequently Buttner was guilty of contempt.

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FIRE ALARM BOXES IN PUBLIC PLACES.—A judgment given in favor of the defendants by Justice Lynn, in the First District Court, in a suit brought by the Manhattan Fire Alarm Company against Weber & Fields, has been affirmed by the Appellate Term, in an opinion by Justice Giegerich. The defendants in September, 1896, became lessees of a music hall in this city in which plaintiffs had installed for a former lessee five fire alarm boxes. These remained until September, 1897, when they were removed by plaintiff, who sought to recover for having maintained such service during the period mentioned. The defendants showed that they never requested the service and merely suffered the alarm signals to remain pending plaintiff's attempt to secure from them a contract for their maintenance in the future. The Court holds, among other things, that to charge a defendant for services rendered in discharging an obligation imposed by law, plaintiff must establish a necessity for his action; and that no recovery can be had where the public authorities have ample power to compel the defendants to discharge the duty which the law imposes.

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LIABILITY FOR A RAISED CHECK.—A check raised from $8.50 to $80.50 by adding the letter "y" to the word "eight" and a cipher to the numerical figure "8" was delivered by the payee to Robert Oppenheim, and it was deposited by the latter for collection in the West Side Bank. A few days thereafter the bank's collection and discount clerk, in response to an inquiry, stated that the check was "all right"; and Oppenheim, relying upon such statement, paid to the person from whom he received the check the difference between its amount as raised and a small bill for services rendered by him for such person. Upon the discovery of the forgery the bank sought to charge Oppenheim with the amount of the raised check paid over to him in ignorance on the part of both parties of such alteration. In a suit brought by Oppenheim, in the Eighth District Court, against the West Side Bank to recover $46 remaining on deposit, the Appellate Term has reversed judgment given in favor of the plaintiff. The court held, by Justice Giegerich, that the duties of the teller related solely to the discount and collection of commercial paper, and that his response that the check was "all right" must be limited to the fact of its payment by the drawee, and not extended to the genuineness of the body of the check, and that defendant was not, under the circumstances estopped from alleging any alteration therein.

SCIENTISTS ELECT OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the New York Academy of Science was held last night at the Mott Memorial Library, 64 Madison Avenue, and these officers were elected: President—Henry F. Osborn; Vice Presidents—Nathaniel L. Britton and James F. Kemp; Corresponding Secretary—William Stratford; Recording Secretary, Richard E. Dodge; Treasurer, Charles F. Cox; Librarian—Arthur Hollick.

Prof. J. J. Stevenson, the retiring President, made an address on "The Debt of the World to Pure Science." He made a plea for the better support of scientific institutions.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

TAFFETAS IDEAL.

A new Fabric,—most modern shadings.

FRENCH POPLINS.

Light, medium and street colorings.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

The weather to-day promises to be fair, with winds dangerously high: Monday's weather report.

The windfall:

Topcoats and medium-length overcoats, last Spring's; blacks, browns or oxfords; serge or silk lined.

Men's, serge lined, were $12 to $22; now $10.

Men's, silk lined, were $22 to $30; now $15.

Young men's, serge lined, were $12 to $20; now $8.

Young men's, silk lined, were $20; now $13.

With last Spring's odd coats, vests and trousers still on sale, you have the chance to shed your entire Winter skin.

Coats, $5; vests, $1.50; trousers, $3.50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE SIXTY-NINTH'S SCHEME

A Plan to Get Rid of Col. Smith by Making Him Brigadier General.

TO ABSORB THE VOLUNTEERS

Those Who Wish to Preserve the Irish Character of the Regiment Actively at Work—Gen. J. R. O'Beirne Slated for Commander.

Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, as well as prominent Irishmen outside the regiment, are working in the most active manner for the election of Col. George Moore Smith to the Brigadier Generalship of the Fifth Brigade, which is to be held in the armory of the Seventh Regiment to-night.

It is known that many officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment are opposed to Col. Smith and his administration as tending to denationalize the Sixty-ninth, and this has been more apparent than ever the last few weeks since the election of Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of the ex-Mayor. They consider that the only salvation of the regiment and the only way to preserve its truly Irish character is to get rid of Col. Smith, and for this reason they are working might and main for his election to the Brigadier Generalship.

If Col. Smith succeeds in getting the command of the brigade to-night, it is said, Gen. James R. O'Beirne will be chosen as Colonel, and the Sixty-ninth will be enlarged to a twelve-company regiment by taking in the Irish Volunteers. The idea is to make each company of the Sixty-ninth aggregate a total of 103 officers and men, which would give it over 1,200 men and make it the largest regiment in the United States. Gen. O'Beirne, it is understood, would select a staff of representative Irishmen. The matter of a new armory, which has been hanging fire for so long, would be pushed, and every effort made to make the armory a lasting monument to the prowess of the Irish soldier. It would contain a great art gallery, in which would be kept paintings of Irish heroes.

The field officers of the Sixty-ninth who will take part in to-night's election are naturally silent on the subject, but Capt. Edward T. McCrystal of Company B, when seen yesterday, said: "Every Irishman in the city would be proud to see the Sixty-ninth placed as high among National Guard regiments as the proposed consolidation alone can place it. There is a decided reawakening of the Irish spirit in the regiment of late, and the Maine incident has tended to intensify the feeling of the men."

"Would the Volunteers come into the regiment with an American at the head?" he was asked.

"No. There is no doubt of the Americanism of the men, but there are certain phases and characteristics of the regiment that have marked it from the beginning that they believe should be respected."

None of the members of the Volunteers seen yesterday would talk on the subject, but well informed military men who are conversant with the Irish Volunteers express doubts as to whether the scheme could be carried through. They point to the fact that the Volunteers are a Clan-na-Gael organization, and no one can join unless he belongs to a Clan-na-Gael lodge, and if they join the Sixty-ninth in a body it would practically mean the disbanding of the Volunteers. Capt. McCrystal was asked about this, and said:

"Many men in the Sixty-ninth now drill regularly in the Volunteers. Judging from the number of men in my company who do so there are at least 25 per cent. of the Sixty-ninth in the Volunteers. If they can drill with the Volunteers, why cannot the Volunteers come into the Sixty-ninth?"

The Irish Volunteers were organized in the Winter of 1895-6, with Col. James Moran as the chief officer. Col. Moran has worked very hard to build up the organization, and has visited other cities for the purpose of organizing similar volunteer bodies. Every company in the Volunteers is said to be backed by a Clan-na-Gael lodge.

AN AGED CASHIER RETIRES.

W. H. Cotton, for Many Years with Tiffany, Ceases Active Work.

After forty-three years of service for Tiffany & Co. William H. Cotton, the aged cashier of the jewelry firm, will to-day retire from active duties. Mr. Cotton will soon be eighty years old. He is known widely in the jewelry trade, and is highly esteemed. He went to work for the house in 1855, when the move was made to 550 Broadway from the former store in the same thoroughfare, near Chambers Street. The esteem in which he is held by his employers and fellow-workmen was displayed yesterday when, in his absence, a beautiful three-handled loving cup was placed on his desk, filled with forty-three American Beauty roses. Beside it was this address on vellum:

On your retiring from the active duties of the position which you have filled with such great satisfaction to your employers and honor to yourself, we wish to express to you our appreciation of your uniform kindness and friendly feeling for us all during the many years of our relationship, and in the hope that you will enjoy the rest you have so deservedly attained.

The address was signed by C. L. Tiffany, C. T. Cook, and sixty others. Mr. Cotton was taken by surprise on his return to his desk, and such was his emotion that he was scarcely able to reply, "I thank you." He was born in Bradford, Vt., March 19, 1818, and during sixty-four years has lived almost constantly in Brooklyn.

CAPT. RANDLE KNIGHTED.

Holland's Queen Honors Him for Saving the Veendam Passengers.

The agent of the Holland-America Line in this city received a cable dispatch yesterday from Holland to the effect that Queen Wilhelmina had bestowed on Capt. W. G. Randle of the American liner St. Louis the honor of knighthood in the Order of Orange-Nassau for his rescue of the passengers and crew of the steamer Veedam when that vessel was sinking in mid-ocean on Feb. 7.

The message was telegraphed to Capt. Randle, who is aboard his vessel at Newport News. The Order of Orange-Nassau is the highest to which civilians are eligible in the Netherlands.

Underwear Dep't.

Finest Nainsook, Lawn and Cambric Underwear,—trimmed with Moiré, Satin, Gros Grain or Wash Ribbon, and Maltese, Valenciennes or Torchon Lace.

Gowns in novel designs, with wide collars and ruffles, low and high neck,—Drawers finished with Vandyke flounces, ruffles or tucks.

Skirts with sets of three or four flounces of lace or embroidery. Chemises,—round or square necks,—a variety of models.

Gowns.....	$1.75 to	$6.50
Drawers.....	75c "	$4.75
Chemises.....	$1.25 "	$2.50
Skirts.....	$2.50 "	$8.75

SILK SKIRTS.

Roman Striped or Black Taffetas, $5.00.

Colored Taffetas Skirts,—fancy striped,—with wide umbrella ruffle, trimmed with three plain or pinked flounces, $7.50.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

ATTACKED MAGISTRATE POOL.

A Man Who Pushed Him to the Sidewalk Locked Up.

Magistrate Pool, now sitting in the Centre Street Police Court, was returning from a visit to Magistrate Deuel, who lives in West Forty-eighth Street, Sunday night about 8 o'clock, when in Seventh Avenue, near Forty-ninth Street, he was roughly accosted by a powerfully built young man who appeared to be intoxicated. The Magistrate ordered him away, and the fellow lurched across the sidewalk to where two women were standing. He accosted them, and Magistrate Pool went to their assistance and again ordered the fellow to go away. The man turned around and pushed the Magistrate, so that he fell to the ground, it the same time swearing at him.

Magistrate Pool, who is nearly eighty years old, jumped up, saying he was a Magistrate, and placed the fellow under arrest. He broke loose and started down Fiftieth Street, and was pursued and captured by Policeman Hackett of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. The Magistrate, who had followed, identified the prisoner. He gave his name as Michael Carew of 155 West Fifty-first Street. When Carew was arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted yesterday morning, he denied the charge. Magistrate Olmsted fined Carew $10, which he could not pay, and he was locked up.

An Appeal for an Aged Couple.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $150 in support of a couple seventy-five years old and entirely dependent, who are awaiting admission into a home. They are old residents of this city and of excellent character. Any money sent for this case to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

City Magistrates Meet.

At a meeting of the City Magistrates, held last night at the West Fifty-fourth Street Police Court, Albert G. Wilson of 1,762 Madison Avenue, who has passed the civil service requirements, was appointed a police clerk's assistant from to-day to June 30, 1899, at a salary of $2,000, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John J. Garigan.

WATERS PIANOS

NEW GRAND UPRIGHTS.

WATERS PIANOS now contain all the latest and greatest improvements. They have been well known for FIFTY YEARS and are famous for their wonderful TONE QUALITIES and GREAT DURABILITY.

Send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms on our new 3-YEAR SYSTEM, giving you three years' time without interest.

We also offer this week SPECIAL BARGAINS in good second-hand Uprights, payments only $5 per month. Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free. Call and examine them.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 Fifth Avenue, Near 18th St.

N. B.—Pianos rented, tuned, stored, carted, exchanged, polished, or repaired.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1897—FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON—1898.
ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR
6th Public Rehearsal, Friday, March 4, at 2.
Sixth Concert, Saturday, Mar. 5, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAMME:
Symphony, No. 5, C minor, (new).....A. Glazounow
Scena and Aria from "Euryanthe".....Weber
M. POL PLANCON.
Symphonic Poem, "Tasso".....Liszt
Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire Scene.....Wagner
WOTAN.....M. POL PLANCON.
Box Office open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Seats 75c. to $2. Boxes $12. General admission $1.
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MAINE CONCERT
AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL
FRIDAY EVENING AT 9 P. M.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OUR HEROES KILLED ON THE "MAINE."
Given under the auspices of a Committee of Patronesses and the direction of Carl Loewenstein.
MR. SEIDL AND HIS GRAND ORCHESTRA.
ORATION BY CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
EMINENT SOLOISTS.
Orchestra chairs, $3.00; Boxes, (6 seats,) $30.00. To be had at Tyson's theatre ticket offices, Schuberth's, 23 Union Square; Ruliman's, 731 Broadway; at the office of Carl Loewenstein, 224 West 35d Street, and at box office Astoria Hotel evening of concert.

Metropolitan Opera House.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,
Conductor, THEODORE THOMAS.
TO-NIGHT, AT 8:15.
Soloist,
JOSEF HOFMANN,
First Appearance.
SEATS 50c. TO $2.00.
Box office, Schuberth's, Tyson's.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.
The Misses
SUTRO,
Ensemble Pianistes,
will give a
Recital of Original Compositions, for Two Pianos,
IN THE ASTOR GALLERY,
Wednesday, March 9th, at 3:30 P. M.
Tickets $1 and $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CHICKERING & SONS'
Grand Orchestral Concerts, Chickering Hall.
FIFTH CONCERT
THIS Tues. Aft., March 1, at 3.
Prof. Franz Rummel
will play the
CHICKERING PIANO.
Anton Seidl, Conductor.
Res. seats, $1 and 1.50; admission 50 cts. On sale at box office, Chickering Hall.

PLEASURE
PALACE
Continuous Performance, 1:30 to 11 P. M.
Seats & 3d Av.
MINNIE SELIGMAN,
In "Comedy and Tragedy," JOHN W. RANSONE, Parrice, Favor & Sinclair, 15 others, and the GREAT BIOGRAPH.
Aft's., 15 & 25c. Evegs., 25 & 50c.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wed., Thurs., & Fri. Nights and Sat. Matinée.
KLONDIKE
To-night,
ESTHER LYONS,
the first woman to cross Chilkoot Pass.
147 Views. Placer Mine in full operation.
Box office now open. Prices—25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
Direction: Victor Thrane, 33 Union Square, W.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! AT 8:15.
CHICKERING HALL.
Brooks & Denton's 11th Annual
BANJO CONCERT
All the great professional and amateur banjo players, and the usual great bill.
Reserved seats, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c., at Gottschalk & Aipuente, 21 E. 20th & Chickering Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 3d, at 2:30.
JOSEF HOFMANN.
Res. seats $2, $1.50, and $1, at Schuberth's.

EDEN Musee
THE WORLD IN WA

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, winds variable, becoming northeasterly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,020. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.07¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Stewart of Nevada made a speech antagonizing the House amendments to the Senate Bankruptcy bill. He will have more to say on the same subject to-day. The House devoted itself to a discussion of the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The Anglo-German loan contracts have been signed at 4½ per cent., to be redeemable in forty-five years. The Far Eastern question was discussed in the House of Commons. Turkey fears trouble with Bulgaria, which it is believed has the backing of Russia. King George's second assailant, Giorgii, has been caught and has confessed. A bomb has been found which Karditza says he meant to throw into the King's carriage. Crown Princess Stephanie is in a critical condition in Vienna. Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has taken the preliminary steps to secure a divorce from his wife, the Princess Louise of Belgium. Prince Albert of Belgium has sailed from Bremen for New York on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The French gunboat Loyalty was sunk in a hurricane which devastated New Caledonia.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Ingrain carpet manufacturers plan to establish a trust with a capital of $10,000,000.

Sheriff Martin testified in the Lattimer murder trials at Wilkesbarre. He says the miners would not let him read his proclamation, and that he was felled to his knees before the firing began.

Page 2.

Letters to the Junta show the good condition of the Cuban Army. There is no sickness, it is said, and good discipline prevails.

Miss Esther Lyons, the first woman who crossed the Chilkoot Pass, lectured at Carnegie Hall last night on the "Alaskan Gold Fields" and illustrated placer mining.

Page 3.

The War Department has decided to abandon its expedition for the relief of the miners in the Klondike region.

The few teachers in Brooklyn who have savings are drawing them out because of the city's delay in paying salaries; many are practically destitute, and all are bitter toward the Administration.

The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroad Companies have reduced their rates to Seattle to $40 first class and $30 second class, to meet the cut made recently by the Canadian Pacific line.

Page 4.

The legality of the transfer of $130,921.78 by Edward M. Field, on behalf of Field, Lindley, Weichers & Co., to Drexel, Morgan & Co., has been sustained by the Court of Appeals.

In the State Senate yesterday the Ellsworth Newspaper bill was advanced to third reading. The Democrats in the Legislature in caucus last night voted to support biennial sessions and other measures suggested by Richard Croker and approved by the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall. A bill introduced by Senator Stranahan, which has passed the Senate, confers such extraordinary powers on an Oswego corporation as to lead to the suspicion that it was intended to permit the establishment of a water works trust.

Page 5.

The troopers of Squadron A gave an exhibition of skilful and daring horsemanship at their armory, and astonished the spectators with feats of rough riding.

Joseph Wilkins and Howard Butler were convicted in Philadelphia of violating the Oleomargarine law on three counts and held without bail for sentence.

Col. George Moore Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was last night elected commander of the Fifth Brigade of the National Guard, receiving nine votes to eight for Col. Greene of the Seventy-first.

Deputy Chiefs Devery and Cortright exchanged assignments yesterday by order of Chief McCullagh. This step is believed by some to be merely preliminary to Devery's promotion as Chief of Police.

Seventy-four of La Champagne's passengers arrived here yesterday by rail from Halifax, and many of them told of various exciting incidents connected with the accident to the French liner. All agreed that they had been treated well.

Page 7.

President McKinley, ex-President Grover Cleveland, and Secretary Alger have promised to attend the celebration in honor of Charter Day.

The fourth meeting of the Tuesday Evening Club took place last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, 119 East Twenty-first Street.

Miss Feilding C. Roselle, the mezzo contralto, gave a musicale in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, and received a tribute of ivy leaves from the Twelfth Night Club.

Page 12.

Justice Gaynor holds that certain sections of the new charter, relating to limitations of punishment, are unconstitutional.

Edward J. Ratcliffe yesterday was put in convict garb, to serve a six months' sentence for beating his wife. When being taken to the island, the actor assumed his usual jaunty air.

The managers of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled resent the imputation that there is anything wrong or dishonorable in their dealings with the city.

Ex-Assemblyman John P. Corrigan was yesterday appointed chief clerk in City Clerk Scully's office. The salaries of several employes in the Department of Charities in Brooklyn were reduced.

Correction Commissioner Lantry, Deputy Commissioner Fanning, and Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney, made a trip of inspection to Riker's Island yesterday. As a result, active work upon the buildings, &c., will soon begin.

A stage, containing five little pupils and their teacher of the Reed Institute, in Harlem, was run into and overturned by a trolley car at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue, yesterday. No one was seriously injured.

At the meeting of the City Council yesterday, President Guggenheimer, on behalf of the New York Inland Water Volunteer Life Saving Society, presented a silver medal to Mrs. Ida Clark of 1,643 Second Avenue. A resolution to regulate contracts for public buildings was referred without debate.

It was admitted yesterday that a blunder had been made by detectives working on the lace smuggling case, and Robert Little, who was arrested on Monday evening, was released. About $100,000 worth of laces siezed from the room of Thomas Emberson are still at the Barge Office, but they may be returned.

Before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday School Commissioner W. H. Hurlbut was closely examined by Joseph H. Choate, in the contest of the will of the late Henry A. Hurlbut, which is being contested by Henry A. Hurlbut and Mrs. Bolton Hall. He said that Henry A. Hurlbut the elder had given him more than $200,000, and estimates the personal property of the estate at $850,000.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 8.

Daniel Boone's Grand Nephew Ill.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Daniel Levi Boone, son of Dr. Levi Boone, one of the early Mayors of Chicago, and grand-nephew of the noted Daniel Boone, is dangerously ill at his home in this city. He is the last surviving male descendant of the Boone family.

The Man Who Blew Up the Maine!

A remarkably striking colored picture, entitled "The Spanish Pirate. Is He at Work Again?" is issued with Leslie's Weekly Maine Disaster Number of this week. Everybody should see it.—Adv.

SHERIFF MARTIN TESTIFIES

Saw the Lattimer Men Have Revolvers and a Knife, and One of Them Felled Him to His Knees.

HE WAS IN THE LINE OF FIRE

Miners Would Not Let Him Read His Proclamation and Said They Were Going to Stop the Breaker—His Orders for the Day.

WILKESBARRE, March 1.—Sheriff Martin testified to-day before the jury that is trying him and his Deputies for the murder of coal strikers at Lattimer Sept. 10. The Sheriff in telling his story of the shooting at Lattimer spoke for an hour without interruption.

"I was at Atlantic City on Sept. 4," he said, "when I received a telegram from Deputy Sheriff Hale saying I was needed at home. I came home at once and met Mr. Fred Chase, General Superintendent W. A. Lathrop of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and my attorney, Mr. George S. Ferris. I was told by Mr. Lathrop that Hazleton strikers had damaged the company's property and interfered with the workmen, and he would hold me responsible for any further trouble.

"I suggested that General Superintendent Lawall of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company be called in, and when he came I suggested that he arbitrate the differences between the men and thus settle the strike. He agreed.

"Mr. Ferris, my lawyer, then suggested getting out a proclamation, and this was done before I went to Hazleton on the 6th.

"At Hazleton I met Superintendent Zerby of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Mr. Platt, and Thomas Hall. They told me there had been much rioting, and that it ought to be stopped. I asked if they could get me up a posse, as I did not know many men there. They agreed to do so.

"I afterward met Sheriffs Selzer and Scott of Carbon and Schuylkill Counties, and we had proclamations published in all the papers of Hazleton and posted along the roads.

"That night I met a lot of men collected to serve as deputies. I asked them if they were citizens, before they would serve as a posse comitatus. They agreed, and I swore them in.

Ordered His Men to Come Armed.

"I told them that it was our duty to maintain the law, and if I found anybody violating the law we should arrest them. I said we did not want to hurt or shoot anybody and that we should not shoot unless our lives or theirs were in danger.

"I heard a lot of McAdoo strikers were going to march on the next day, so I ordered my men to turn out at 5 o'clock the next morning, and to come armed. I said I did not care where they got arms, as long as they got them. I understood there were a lot of rifles in some storeroom in Hazleton.

"The next morning I heard a crowd was at Crystal Ridge, so I went over there with five deputies. The men were just about throwing stones down on the men in the strippings. I ordered three separate crowds of them to disperse, and they did so, although one or two spoke back to me. Then we went back to Hazleton, and I got a dispatch from Beaver Meadow from Superintendent Bullitt there, which said he feared the strikers were coming. We waited, but they did not come. Then we went back to Hazleton.

Warned the Strikers the Day Before.

"I had appointed Samuel Price chief Captain, having full charge when I was away; also Thomas Hall and A. E. Hess and Thomas Momford, each in charge of a company. Then I came home here, and went back next morning. This was Wednesday. I had received a dispatch from Drifton asking me to swear in deputies there. I went there, and met General Manager I. A. Stearns of the Coxe estate. There were a number of men gathered there to act as deputies. I put to them the same question as I did to the others and swore them in. Then we all went to Stockton Junction and telegraphed to Hazleton. Word came back that all was quiet.

"I went to Cranberry alone, and then to Hazleton. After dinner I heard the mob was marching to Stockton, so with some deputies I took a car. At the Lehigh Valley shops, in the city limits, there was great excitement. People were running for their lives. They said the strikers were coming. With Rhone I met the crowd. I walked out to meet them, and stopped them just on the city line. I told them I was the Sheriff, and read my proclamation, but I had to argue with them some time before they agreed to march around the city. I went with them until they marched to Crystal Ridge, and Trescott got there by a short cut. I had already sent for the deputies. We waited around the breaker until the strikers came, and I went forward and told them they would have to disperse. They were sullen, and stood still. At the end of ten or fifteen minutes I called four deputies, and again told them to march. Then they started, but as they did one fellow cried: 'We've got to go, boys. They're too strong for us to-day, but to-morrow we'll come back and stop the work then.'

"I warned them that they had better not do it.

Miners Charged on His Men.

"On Thursday I went to Cranberry and dispersed some strikers who were trying to prevent men going to work. Next I got word of a mob at Beaver Meadow, and went over there. All was quiet, but the strikers were expected. Sheriff Sulzer of Carbon County was there alone. He asked me if I would go with my men and protect the breaker. I said I would. Soon the mob came—an ugly, desperate lot of men, determined to run through the breaker. They charged on us, and my men had to push them away by holding their guns like rails before them, and then it was hard work. As they dispersed one man deliberately fired a pistol at us. Some deputies pursued him, but he escaped.

"Friday morning I reached Drifton, and found all my deputies there. We went to Lumber Yard, a central point. At 1 in the afternoon I got a message that the strikers were marching through Cranberry, bound for Lattimer. I hurried off with the Hazleton deputies to intercept the men at West Hazleton. While going there I repeated my instructions to the deputies about keeping cool and avoiding trouble, if possible.

"The mob swore at us when we approached, cursed me, and would not budge when I told them to do so. I read my proclamation, and walked through them, asking them to go home. One young man swore at me violently, and said they would go to Lattimer in spite of me. I arrested him. One man picked up a stone, but dropped it when I pointed my revolver at him.

Received a Blow in the Face.

"I told a crowd of spectators to go home as the strikers were desperate and there might be trouble. Finally, the strikers left the road, and started off over some lots. Soon I heard they were going to Lattimer, and I hurried off with my deputies to intercept them. I told them again to keep cool, and not to shoot unless their lives or mine were in danger. After lining them up alongside the road I told them I would go out to meet the strikers, and try once more to disperse them. A deputy asked if he should not go with me. 'No,' I said, 'I'll go alone.' I thought one man was enough to die at once. I felt somehow there was going to be trouble. I met the strikers about fifty yards from the deputies, and asked them where they were going.

"'To stop the Lattimer breaker,' a lot of them cried.

"I told them they must not go, and tried to read my proclamation to them, but they crowded around me, swearing at me and hustling me to one side. One man tried to grab me, and I then attempted to get hold of him, but the crowd jumped on me and pounded me about the body. I dropped my paper and pulled my revolver. One of the men tried to snatch the revolver from me, but failed. Then he struck me an awful blow in the face and knocked me to my knees. I tried to shoot him, but my revolver would not explode. Then the shooting commenced. It lasted about half a minute.

"In the crowd I saw three men armed with revolvers and one with a knife. The latter made a stab at me but missed. Two men were shot just behind me to the left. I was in the direct line of fire."

The cross-examination conducted by Mr. Scarlet lasted for two hours, and will be resumed. While many minor details were brought out, nothing was adduced to affect the main story.

SIXTEEN MEN LOST AT SEA.

Swept from the President Felix Faure on a Voyage to Australia.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, March 1.—The French bark President Felix Faure, Capt. Fossard, from Barry on Nov. 15 for Port Pirie, has arrived here, and reports that during a gale on Feb. 2 her second mate and fifteen sailors were swept overboard.

SHOT THROUGH A KNOTHOLE.

Gun Was Accidentally Discharged, and Henry Huhn May Die.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 1.—Henry Huhn, a plumber, twenty years of age, son of Carl Huhn of West End, was shot in the head this afternoon by Arthur Sussman. Huhn, Sussman, and five others were shooting clay pigeons on a vacant lot near Phil Daly's Pennsylvania Clubhouse, at West End.

Sussman, who had a very light gun, claimed there were many novelties connected with it that most guns did not possess. Huhn placed the pigeon in the trap for Sussman, who was the next person to shoot, and then disappeared behind a board screen, in which was a knot hole, and called "Pull!" but Sussman was not quite ready to shoot.

Huhn looked through the knot hole, and as he did so Sussman's gun accidentally went off, driving some shot through the hole and also through the half-inch board screen, about eight or nine shot entering the top of Huhn's head. He was taken to the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, at this place, where he is lying in a critical condition.

INGRAIN CARPET TRUST.

Plans for an Organization with a Capital of $10,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Thomas Bromley of the Bromley Brothers Carpet Company to-day confirmed the report of a scheme to combine all the ingrain carpet manufacturers. Mr. Bromley said efforts were being made to form a National association, and he thought such an organization would soon be an assured fact. It was evident, he said, that some such organization was necessary to insure to the manufacturers a fair profit on their work. Through an association prices can be maintained and the expenses curtailed, and in this way prices to the public may be reduced, at the same time giving larger profits to the manufacturers.

When all the manufacturers are heard from a meeting will be held, either in New York or Philadelphia, and a permanent organization perfected. The intention at present is to make the capital stock $10,000,000. The association's biggest membership, Mr. Bromley said, would be in Philadelphia, where there are 3,500 looms operated by 70 firms, while throughout the rest of the country there are only about 1,200 looms.

WHEAT CLOSES ON A BULGE.

Leiter Interests Whoop Up the Chicago Market and Shorts Cover.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Wheat was strong and weak by turns to-day, but closed on the top of a bulge, May showing ¾c. advance and July a gain of 1¼@1⅝c. Support from the Leiter interests was prominent at times, but there was plenty of influential bull news. The big short interest formed last week was evidently far from eliminated.

Although news from Liverpool was distinctly disappointing, the opening was strong, July starting ⅛@¼c. higher, at 89⅞@90c., and May unchanged to ¼c. higher at $1.04⅜@$1.05. There was quite a good demand from shorts who had not covered yesterday, and it was sufficient to overcome any natural weakness of the market. After July had declined to 89⅝c. and May to $1.04¼, the demand again became so strong that prices advanced. Some support was given by Leiter and other prominent bull interests, and this brought the more timid shorts into the pit. In addition there was covering of a line for St. Louis houses.

After 12 o'clock some activity was again manifested. Bradstreet's reported the world's visible decrease at 3,516,000 bushels. This amount was fully twice as much as the trade expected, and brought in a fresh lot of buying orders, and resulted in an advance in July to 90⅝c., and in May to $1.05. Prices quickly reacted, the market being loaded up with long wheat, but in the last twenty minutes of the trading the Leiter forces starting things going with some lively bidding, and prices climbed in a hurry. By closing time May had advanced to $1.05⅛. July rose to 91¼c., but reacted just at the close to 91⅛c.

Gloucester Schooner Probably Lost.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 1.—The owners of the Gloucester fishing schooner Grace L. Fears and the relatives of her crew of seven have concluded that the vessel will never be heard of again and that all hands have been lost at sea. The schooner left this port for Newfoundland, where she was to get a load of frozen herring, on Dec. 9, 1897, and was last reported Dec. 16.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has risen sharply in the Northwest, forcing the storm centre southward to the lower Mississippi Valley. Light snow has fallen in the upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and showers have occurred in the lower Mississippi Valley and the Southwest. The weather is generally clear along the Atlantic Coast and throughout the Northwest. There have been a marked fall in temperature on the Rocky Mountain slope and a rise in the East Gulf States; elsewhere the changes have been slight. The weather will continue fair Wednesday in the North Atlantic and Middle States. It will clear in the lake regions and the central Mississippi Valley. Increasing cloudiness Wednesday and possibly showers Wednesday night are indicated for the South Atlantic States. Showers and unsettled weather will continue in the Gulf States. The temperature will be decidedly lower in the lower Mississippi Valley and the Southwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	45	26	28
6 A. M.	41	25	27
9 A. M.	41	28	32
12 M.	43	36	38
4 P. M.	41	40	42
6 P. M.	39	40	40
9 P. M.	38	37	37
12 P. M.	34	36	35

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	34½
Weather Bureau	33½
Corresponding date, 1897	40
Corresponding date for last 25 years	34

The maximum temperature yesterday was 40 degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 24 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .67, and at 8 P. M. .49.

The Lake Shore Limited.

Afternoon 24-hour train to Chicago, via New York Central-Lake Shore Route. Leaves New York 5:30 P. M. every day, arrives Chicago 4:00 P. M. next day. Most luxurious train in the world.—Adv.

OFFICERS MAY BE ARRESTED.

Serious Turn of Affairs of the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx.

It was said yesterday that State Bank Examiner James S. McMaster had sworn out warrants for the arrest of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the defunct Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx. George S. Bell is the President of the association, George W. Harris the Secretary, and Henry L. School the Treasurer. Mr. McMaster called upon Assistant District Attorney Unger, who has charge of the indictment bureau, and told him that he wanted to get warrants for the three officers of the association. Mr. Unger advised him to go before a City Magistrate. It is believed that Mr. McMaster swore out the warrants before a Magistrate in the afternoon.

It is alleged that Messrs. Bell, School, and Harris swore to false reports concerning the affairs of the association for the last three or four years, and that the last report of the Secretary showed liabilities of the concern to be $14,000 and the assets $16,000, while, as a matter of fact the liabilities were $35,000 and the assets only about $60. It is further alleged that Harris cut out pages from the concern's books and inserted other pages, and used acids in making erasures. There was a dispossess notice pasted on the door of his office at 150 Nassau Street yesterday.

Samuel I. Ferguson, a lawyer of 132 Nassau Street, who represents sixteen shareholders of the association, says he is preparing civil suits against the three accused officers, but that he understands Mr. School, who was reputed to be worth at least $150,000, has transferred all his property to his wife.

COLLEGE SETTLEMENT ELECTION.

Col. W. H. Rowe, Jr., of Troy Chosen President of the Association.

TROY, March 1.—Col. W. H. Rowe, Jr., of this city, has been elected President of the Young Woman's College Settlement Association, which has been incorporated for all the principal cities of the Union. The present home is 163 Avenue B, New York City. Col. Rowe is a well-known philanthropist.

NO SENATOR FROM OREGON.

The Legislature Not to be Called to Fill Corbett's Seat.

PORTLAND, March 1.—The refusal of the United States Senate to seat H. W. Corbett will, it is well understood, end the matter. It is well known that Gov. Lord will not call an extra session of the Legislature to elect a Senator.

The Legislature will meet in regular session next January. The greater part of its members will be elected in June.

DE LOME HANGED IN EFFIGY.

Troy Police Disperse a Crowd Assembled to Hurl Epithets at It.

TROY, March 1.—Spain's former Minister to the United States Señor Dupuy de Lome, was hung in effigy in this city this morning, and the police had to be called upon to disperse a crowd of about 100 people, who had assembled to hurl harsh epithets at the object of their scorn. Placards on the effigy were thus inscribed:

"Hang de Lome, V. H. R.," and "Sucker de Lome, V. H. R. Club."

The police took the effigy and carried it to the police station, amid cries of derision.

VASSAR WANTS LATER HOURS.

Students Vote against The Rule to Put Out Lights at 10 o'Clock.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 1.—The students at Vassar College are in the throes of an agitation to secure the abolition of the rule requiring all lights to be extinguished at 10 o'clock. The Federal Debating Club and the students association have given the vexed question attention.

In all of the debates the side favoring the abolition of the rule has been successful on the merits of the argument. The majority of the students' association voted that it would be for the best interest of the college to abolish the 10 o'clock rule.

A committee has been appointed to make a final decision. The outcome will probably be a trial of the new plan allowing students to use lights after 10 P. M.

FIVE CHILDREN DIE BY FIRE.

Locked in a House in Alabama While Their Parents Go to Meeting.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 1.—Jule and Joanna Bonner, who reside on the plantation of W. S. Gulley, near Livingston, went to prayer meeting last night, leaving five children, ranging in age from two to nine years, at home alone.

For safe keeping, as they thought, they locked the children in, and left a blazing log fire to keep them warm. Returning home about 9 o'clock, they saw in the distance their house in flames. They ran to it breathlessly, and reached it just a moment before the roof fell in, and could hear the piteous cries of the children, as they beat against the door and cried for help. In another moment the roof fell, and before the flames were subdued all five children were charred corpses.

HORSES FALL THIRTY FEET.

They Go Over the Palisades, but Are Not Badly Hurt.

William Morrissey of 221 Clinton Street, Hoboken, was driving a team of horses attached to a truck down the Paterson Plank Road yesterday afternoon when his horses took fright at a trolley car and ran away. The road runs along the Palisades, and Morrissey could not prevent his team from going over the cliff. He jumped off just as they shot over the edge.

Strangely enough, the horses were not killed, although the wagon was smashed to pieces. The horses were held fast on a ledge to the wreck of the truck by the harness, and on being released were taken to the bottom of the hill badly frightened, but unhurt save for some bruises. The fall was one of thirty feet.

TORPEDO BOAT TALBOT TRIED.

Only 17.5 Knots Made Yesterday, But Another Trial To-day.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 1.—The new torpedo boat Talbot was put over the regulation 12-knot course in Narragansett Bay this afternoon for her first trial, and developed an average speed of 17.5 knots. The trial was made against a strong head tide, and 160 pounds steam pressure was kept up during the trip. The boat will be given another trial to-morrow, when it is hoped she will reach her contract speed of 20 knots. If she succeeds, the second boat, Gwyn, will be sent over the course Thursday for her first trial.

While the trials this week are unofficial, a number of naval officers were present to-day, and will be here to-morrow and Thursday. The third Herreshoff boat is well along, and the firm states that if necessary she can be made ready for launching by the last of the month.

Sudden Death in Allegany.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 1.—At Farmington, a small village in Allegany County, Remington Fairbanks, an old and very prominent farmer and politician of Farmington, while at the supper table this evening, just after he had remarked that he was feeling badly, fell over on the floor dead. He had held Government appointive positions and various county and town offices.

M. H. Heller & Co. of Baltimore Fail.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Moritz H. Heller, a prominent wholesale notion dealer, trading as M. H. Heller & Co., at 209 West Baltimore Street, to-day made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to Edwin Hollender. Assets, $25,000; liabilities undetermined.

MYSTERY OF THE MAINE

No Information from the Court of Inquiry as to the Cause of the Disaster.

NOT LIKELY TO LEAD TO WAR

Secretary Long Believes the Spanish Government Had Nothing to Do with It—The Question of Intervention.

Secretary Long said yesterday he was inclined to think the matter of "official participation" by the Spanish Government in the destruction of the Maine was practically eliminated from the inquiry as to the cause of the wreck. How he had come to this conclusion Mr. Long did not say.

Pains were taken at the Navy Department to impress the idea that Mr. Long's statement was not official, but simply the expression of his personal opinion, but it is obvious the statement might have been made officially and as representing the views of not only the Navy Department, but the entire Administration. The best information as to the expectation of the Administration with reference to the Maine affair is that it believes it will not result in a conflict with Spain.

The possibility of conflict with Spain over the main question of Cuban independence is regarded in Washington as another matter. It is said the President has not relinquished his purpose to do something to put an end to the atrocities of the warfare in Cuba, and in his determination in this direction it is suggested the real danger of conflict exists, if it exists anywhere.

The court of inquiry continued yesterday to examine witnesses in Key West. It may complete its work there to-morrow and start at once for Havana to resume investigation there.

No bodies were recovered from the Maine yesterday.

STATEMENT FROM MR. LONG.

The Secretary of the Navy Thinks "Official Participation" by Spain in the Disaster Out of the Question.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The principal interest of the day regarding the Maine inquiry centred in a statement by Secretary Long, following the Cabinet meeting, that in his personal opinion any official participation by the Spanish Government in the blowing up of the Maine was practically eliminated from the situation.

This statement was not of a formal or official character, and was made by Mr. Long as he walked away from the White House. As usual, the various Cabinet officers were besieged with inquiries as to the questions before the Cabinet, and in response to inquiries addressed to him Secretary Long casually summed up the work of the meeting in a few words, stating that most of the time had been given to discussing the outrages on colored Postmasters in the South. Naturally the Cuban situation had been gone over, but there had been no important developments. The Secretary said he felt that public excitement over the subject had abated materially.

Then he added the statement that any participation by the Spanish Government in the blowing up of the Maine practically was eliminated, in his judgment.

This last remark speedily obtained wide circulation and started much comment and discussion, and when Mr. Long returned to the Navy Department after luncheon he found that what he had said had been accepted as an official declaration that Spain's responsibility for the disaster had been eliminated. In order to make clear that what he had said was merely a personal expression of opinion, Mr. Long dictated the following statement:

"The main things we talked about in Cabinet were the outrages on the Postmasters—one a white man in Georgia and one a colored man in South Carolina.

"In regard to the Cuban situation, I said I thought things were growing quieter every day, and, as far as my judgment went, I was inclined to think that any official participation on the part of the Spanish Government in the disaster was now practically eliminated."

This was all Mr. Long desired to say on the subject, and he said this only to offset enlarged versions of his earlier statement.

Persons occupying the closest relations with the Secretary said the opinion he had expressed was such as any one might give with the facts now at hand. It was not in any sense, it was explained, a conclusion drawn from new evidence, not made public, derived either from the Court of Inquiry or any officer now concerned in the inquiry. Neither facts nor intimations had come from such sources, it was said, which would serve as the basis for an opinion.

The official declaration of Señor du Bosc, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, that no mines or submarine defenses exist in the Harbor of Havana, it was intimated had had something to do with the forming of Mr. Long's opinion.

It was pointed out by persons bearing close relations to the Secretary that in his statement he used the words "official participation" in his reference to the Spanish Government, and it was suggested that a disclaimer of "official participation," on the part of Spain did not necessarily imply that the Secretary was of the opinion that Spain could not be held responsible for the loss of the Maine in case it should be found that the disaster was of external origin.

The Secretary's statement, it was argued, simply exculpated Spain from direct, official knowledge and participation in the affair. In case it was shown that the act was due to some fanatic or person unconnected with the Government, then the question of Spain's responsibility would be still open.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Officers and Enlisted Men Examined at Key West Concerning the Loss of the Maine.

KEY WEST, March 1.—The second day's sessions of the court of inquiry are over, and nothing new is known regarding the fate of the Maine, at all events outside the members of the court. Some who confidently declared a week ago that the court already had found that the vessel was intentionally blown up have modified this conviction, and for the most part admit that such reports must be based largely on speculation.

Even naval officers apparently are as much in the dark as the civilians as to what the court's opinion is at the present moment.

Excellent progress has been made in the examination of witnesses Four officers and ten enlisted men testified to-day. The court probably will finish up its work here to-morrow, when its members will be taken back to Havana on the Mangrove.

Interest in the proceedings flagged somewhat to-day, owing to the utter futility of all attempts to gratify the general curiosity.

A newspaper correspondent placed before one of the members of the court the letter signed "Maquinista," (machinist,) giving alleged details of the filling of the Maine's torpedo holes with dynamite cartridges and their subsequent explosion by electric wire. The member of the court in question said that the letter had not been officially before the court.

The Cubans here are receiving constantly mysterious missives from Havana purporting to reveal the method by which the Maine was sent to destruction, but as there are as many suggestions and theories as there are letters little reliance can be placed upon any.

The general situation here remains the same. The fleet has not moved. There was a rumor to-day that an important naval step was contemplated. Admiral Sicard, when questioned on this point this afternoon, merely reiterated his remark of yesterday, "There is no movement to-day. The ships have steam up always, and they can go anywhere."

The tugboat I. J. Merritt passed here at sunset with a large scow in tow and other wrecking apparatus. She is bound for Havana.

The report that remnants of a submarine mine, alleged to have been raised by the United States naval divers at Havana with the electrical wires in which they had been entangled, were brought here Sunday by the Mangrove, and are now in the warehouse of the Lighthouse Department, is denied officially.

EXPLORING THE WRECK.

No More Bodies Recovered from the Maine by the Divers.

HAVANA, March 1.—The divers on the Right Arm got to work this morning in earnest. The water being lower than usual, it was seen that the steerage hatch was partly clear, though blocked to some extent by one of the smokestacks. But the divers succeeded in entering the after torpedo compartment, where they hoped to find the bodies of Lieut. Jenkins and Assistant Engineer Merritt, as well as those of others of the crew of the battleship.

The officers mentioned were last seen in the after torpedo compartment, and up to this morning the divers feared to enter it, there being great danger that the life lines or air tubes might catch in the wreckage about the smokestack. No bodies were recovered to-day, however, but the divers hope for greater success to-morrow.

The Spanish divers, who have been furnished by Capt. Sigsbee with plans of the Maine, will begin their work to-morrow morning.

The steamer Bache left late this evening for the Tortugas with the wounded men who had been in the hospital here since the loss of the Maine.

THE COURT ASKS FOR EXPERTS.

A Naval Constructor and a Carpenter Ordered to Key West.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—An indication that the Court of Inquiry either is far from having reached any conclusion or else is disposed, with a view to meeting future criticism, to collect all possible evidence, whether it be deemed essential or not, is the call to its assistance of experts. It had been a matter of comment that with all the ability comprised in the Court of Inquiry it had one weak spot—the lack of practical experience of the construction of a ship.

The court, realizing this, called upon the Navy Department to send to its aid a constructor and a carpenter, and in compliance with the request Secretary Long has directed Naval Constructor Hoover and Carpenter Helm to report to the court at Key West. It is expected they will go to Havana when the court returns there, and from their familiarity with the structure of the Maine, on which both worked when she was built in the New York Navy Yard, they will be of great assistance, not only in suggesting easy methods of work for the divers, but also in identifying portions of the wreck.

The latter consideration is one of great importance, in view of the statement that has come from Havana that some of the ship's bottom plates have been found in the débris above water. It is said at the department that, if this is true, the fact is of importance. But, it is added, it would not be necessarily conclusive evidence as to the source of the explosion, for it is conceivable that as the deck was blown up it might easily have pulled up with it some of the frames and bottom plating.

MAINE FUNERALS AT KEY WEST.

Admiral Sicard Desires to Prevent an Anti-Spanish Demonstration.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 1.—The coast survey steamer Bache will return here from Havana to-morrow night or Thursday morning, bringing all the Maine's unburied dead and the wounded men who are now at Havana. The wounded will be left at the Tortugas for about five days' quarantine, and four wounded men who were left at the Tortugas on Saturday last will be brought on here.

Funeral services over the remains will probably be held on Thursday, and the interment will take place in the City Cemetery.

Admiral Sicard is credited with the intention of having the funeral as private as possible, but it is considered doubtful whether his wishes on the subject will be respected by the residents here, who are eager to pay a tribute of respect to the Maine's dead. On the other hand, there are people who think it likely that the funeral may be made the occasion for a Cuban demonstration.

Admiral Sicard has requested Dr. Malloney, the Mayor of Key West, to prevent a local demonstration when the funerals of the Maine's dead occurs. He has asked that, in the event of a parade being formed by the residents, only American flags shall be displayed.

Mayor Malloney has promised to carry out Admiral Sicard's wishes as far as possible, but doubts whether the strong Cuban and anti-Spanish sentiment can be suppressed.

All the funeral arrangements will be under the direction of Commander McCalla of the Marblehead. As now planned small details of marines will be landed from the vessels here and at the Tortugas, and the artillery at the barracks will join in paying the last honors.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A dispatch from Havana came late to-night in the following telegram from Capt. Sigsbee:

"Bache leaves to-day for Tortugas with all wounded men now here, five in all, as follows: Mattison, Cahill, Allen, Webber, and Mack. All able to walk except Mattison, whose jaw was broken. Bache takes one unrecognized body. Will probably take four wounded men from Tortugas to Key West. Bache will report to the flagship Thursday before entering Key West. Cannot tell when more bodies may be expected at Key West, but Bache should return promptly."

NEW GUNS MOUNTED.

Torpedo Explosive Tested on a Mule at Willets Point, L. I.

WILLETS POINT, L. I., March 1.—A squad of twenty artillerymen under Lieut. Laungfitt, from Fort Schuyler, was engaged at the fort here to-day mounting two new eight-inch disappearing guns, which have just been received at Willets Point.

Three new disappearing guns, which arrived at the fort a short time ago, have been mounted. One is an eight-inch, while the other two are ten-inch and weigh thirty-three tons each.

Particular attention is given to the torpedo service. A mule belonging to the Government, which had outlived its usefulness and been condemned to death, was recently used for experimental purposes. A charge of explosive used in the torpedoes was attached to the animal's tail and fired by an electric current. A photograph of the mule as the charge exploded showed its body standing without head or tail. The camera caught the head in full while it was flying from the body.

Mexican Masons to Hold a Service.

MEXICO CITY, March 1.—The Mexican, German, and Spanish lodges of this city have spontaneously invited their American brethren to a special lodge of sorrow to be held on the 3d of March in memory of the Masons who have perished in the Maine disaster, and as a mark of sympathy for the loss sustained by the order and the United States. It is a noteworthy fact that the initiative was taken in this matter by Grand Orator Carlos Roumagnie, a native-born Spaniard of Madrid, who supported the movement in a speech full of feeling. There is no ill-feeling between Americans and the better class of native Spaniards here.

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE

No Expectation of a Conflict with Spain on Account of the Maine Disaster Entertained.

CUBA YET A MENACE TO PEACE

Just How American Intervention Will Be Brought About Not Clear Apparently to Mr. McKinley's Closest Friends.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Administration policy of peace is so clearly asserted in the State and Navy Departments that all expectation of trouble with Spain growing out of the Maine disaster is believed to be over, and it is not believed that the report from the Board of Inquiry, of which Capt. Sampson is the Chairman, will make any difference. Some indifference is manifested as to whether there shall be a demand for indemnity or simply the indulgence in the hope than Spain, seeing how much damage has been wrought to us in one of its harbors, may insist upon paying the United States roundly for that damage.

It is impossible to avoid observing, however, that the acceptance of the peace policy is distasteful among many officers of the navy and the army, who held the belief a few days ago

Rheumatism.

Not a Sign of the Disease Since Taking Hood's.

"For two years my brother has been troubled with rheumatism and finally he was hardly able to walk. He began using Hood's Sarsaparilla and the morning after he commenced taking it he was much better. He continued using it and now he has not a sign of rheumatism." MAY SPEORER, 71 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Get only Hood because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. Easy to operate. 25 cents.

operations against Manila (Philippine Islands) in the event of an outbreak of war between the United States and Spain. The squadron, which is powerful, includes the cruisers Olympia, Boston, Raleigh, Concord, and Petrel."

REPUBLICAN WOMEN'S VIEWS.

The Woman's Republican Union League held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the Johnston Building, Brooklyn. The subject of the afternoon, "The Constitution of the United States," gave an opportunity for a show of patriotism, and some of them attacked the Administration's Spanish policy.

Dr. Fanny Oakey declared the President to be utterly lacking in backbone, and said she hoped the time was not far distant when Americans could hold up the Stars and Stripes without fear of offense to a friendly nation. The President, Mrs. Kate Bostwick, said that the Republican Woman's League would be in line in case of war. Similar utterances from other members of the league aroused much enthusiasm.

KLONDIKE IN CARNEGIE HALL.

Miss Esther Lyons Lectures On the Gold Fields and Illustrates Placer Mining.

Miss Esther Lyons, the first woman who crossed Chilkoot Pass, gave for the second time her entertaining lecture on "The Alaskan Gold Fields" last night, at Carnegie Hall. She showed nearly 150 fine views of scenery and people in the Yukon district and Alaskan towns.

"The horrors of Chilkoot Pass," said Miss Lyons, "have been greatly exaggerated. In climbing it there is a wall of rock on one hand and a wall of ice on the other, but there are no chasms to fall into, and no crevasses to slip through. It is not so bad as climbing Pike's Peak, a trick that tourists do for pleasure every year. A strong man can cross the actual pass itself with a hundred pounds of baggage on his back in three hours. Sometimes it is like climbing the roof of a house, and sometimes you must wade through deep slush and snow. The last half mile is almost perpendicular, and our party were connected by ropes of hides. We found it convenient to travel in zig-zag fashion, and as one of our Indian guides had somehow got hold of a bottle of whisky we had all the zig-zagging we wanted."

Miss Lyons gave an exciting description of the shooting of the cañon rapids, and said that the boat carrying her party made the dangerous three-quarter-mile trip in two minutes and twenty seconds. One of the pictures shown was a high-cut bluff or bank dotted with little black holes that were martins' nests. "Millions of martins build every year in these sandy formations," said she. "These little birds have voracious appetites, and seem to eat nothing but mosquitoes." Miss Lyons said that men in Alaska all shave clean in Winter, because their breath would freeze into icicles in their beards, but grew as much hair as possible on their faces in Summer as a defense against the mosquitoes.

Miss Lyons closed the evening's entertainment with an exhibition of a mining camp, and the actual process of placer mining with sluice and pan, appearing in her Chilkoot costume.

The proceeds of the lecture to-night will be entirely devoted to widows and orphans of the men who died in the Maine disaster.

BROUGHT GOLD DUST EAST.

A man who registered at the New Amsterdam Hotel on Monday as J. R. Nachant, Dawson City, deposited with the clerk two bags of gold dust, one of which weighed about ten pounds. He took his bags out yesterday, saying that he would carry them to the Assay Office. He also had a number of gold nuggets, which he carried with him. He did not say when he came out of the Klondike country, nor how he had come so far East with gold dust. He seemed to be a Swede, and was very quiet and conservative, but indicated that he had made some enormously rich strikes.

He was much interested in the reindeer and Laplanders, and left the house yesterday afternoon, saying that he was going to look at them. He gave the impression around the hotel that he was in some way interested in the relief expedition, and said he intended to start back for the Klondike this morning.

CANADA MAKES A CONCESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received through the British Ambassador information that the Canadian Government would hereafter all w American vessels to carry merchandise from one port in Canada to another.

DOLEFUL RESULTS OF DUNS.

The "Barney" Rourkes Fail to Respond Readily, but Show Their Dislike to Martin Engel.

"Barney" Rourke and the collection of dues were the features of the monthly meeting of the Bernard Rourke Association, held last night at the rooms, 107 Forsyth Street. The standard bearer of the organization had, after much coaxing, condescended to honor the meeting with his presence, but had made it a stipulation that he be not called upon to deliver himself of opinions or make a speech.

For an hour before the meeting was called to order Secretary Henry Loewy in stentorian tones reminded the assembly that dues was one of the essential principles of the association, and the collection thereof a matter of vital importance. He repeated his admonitions at stated intervals of four seconds, and finally consented to have President Aaron Schulman call the assembly to order.

Responses to repeated duns were far too scarce, however, and the meeting proceeded with the reading of the resolutions directed against Martin Engel, the leader of the Eighth Assembly District, and with the deliverance of panegyrics on the association in general and the honored guest, Bernard Rourke, in particular. These were read by one of the two luminaries of the association, Lawyer Isidor Cohn, 4 feet 2 inches, but with a voice inversely proportionate to his size. The second luminary, Lawyer Jaffe, announced that he had a resolution to offer, which, while not directly connected with Martin Engel, would still be of interest to his hearers.

The floor was accorded him, and he read a set of preambles and resolutions on the Maine disaster and the American-Spanish situation in general. He first of all impressed his hearers with the fact that he was a man of peace, even though he looked ferocious. He counseled a suspension of judgment, and said war was too expensive, still he conceded that if Spain was responsible for the disaster, the United States people ought to demand an indemnity and adequate satisfaction. Incidentally he thought that the Eighth District was decidedly patriotic, and for that reason he made the address.

One of the few English-speaking members of the organization was then called upon to discuss the resolutions offered by Mr. Jaffe, but he declined on the ground that he was a diplomat and would rather await the results of the board of inquiry.

The meeting was closed with an eloquent eulogy by Mr. Cohn on the character, reputation, and standing of Bernard Rourke and each individual member of the association.

Suit Against Mr. Burden Settled.

The suit for $10,000 brought against I. Townsend Burden by Frank Schiele, a barber at the Windsor Hotel, which was begun on Feb. 18 before Justice McLean, in the Supreme Court, has been discontinued, Mr. Burden having settled the matter privately, it is said, with a check for $2,000. The suit arose out of the blaimess of one of Mr. Burden's servants, who, instead of carrying down a bundle of soiled clothing he had collected on the top floor of the Burden residence, at 5 East Twenty-sixth Street, dropped it down the well of the staircase. It fell upon the head of the barber, who was ascending the stairs from the basement for the purpose of shaving Mr. Burden. Mr. Shiele claimed that he was thrown down, that his ankle was broken, and that he was otherwise injured.

MAINE MEMORIAL TABLET

Senate Adopts a Resolution Providing for a Bronze Record of the Havana Disaster.

TO BE PLACED IN THE CAPITOL

Mr. Perkins Eulogizes the American Navy and Pays a Tribute to the Bravery of the Maine's Officers and Crew.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) of the Committee on Naval Affairs, presented a favorable report on Mr. Bacon's resolution providing for the erection in Statuary Hall of the Capitol of a bronze memorial tablet, commemorative of the officers and sailors who lost their lives in the Maine disaster. In the course of his report upon the resolution Mr. Perkins said:

"It is fitting at all times for a nation to recognize the heroism of those who have yielded up their lives in its service. In this respect no nation is more generous than ours. It has stood, and still stands, ready to show its appreciation of bravery and devotion to duty. It cares for its helpless veterans who battled on land and sea, it strives to mitigate the hardships imposed on those who were grievously wounded while fighting for the flag, and as far as possible it seeks to aid the widows and orphans of our dead soldiers and sailors.

"It is not in battle alone that heroic qualities are shown; neither is it only in time of war. Death may come in the performance of duty while peace reigns, as well as while the conflict rages. But whether in war or in peace, the soldier and the sailor stand ever ready to give their lives in the performance of duty, and when they so die they die like heroes and deserve well of their country.

"Every man who stood beneath the flag of the battleship Maine had, by his very presence on its decks, signified his willingness to die for the defense of the Nation and the maintenance of the National honor. He was ever ready to go where duty called him, whether to brave tempestuous seas or return shot for shot with his country's enemies. When death came, in the awful shape it took in the harbor of Havana, the dead are no less heroes than if they had fallen before hostile guns.

"The living have shown the heroic mold in which all were cast. If it were ever fitting to recognize the devotion to the country of brave men, it is now fitting to erect a tablet in memory of those who lost their lives in the destruction of the Maine.

"The sailors of the navy have ever been the pride of the Nation; their heroism has been recognized throughout the world, and their deeds have brought forth praises from all chivalrous peoples. What the sailors of the old and glorious fleet of the United States have been, that are the sailors of the new navy of our country. The great disaster at Havana has shown that there exists the indomitable courage which heretofore has made our fleets victorious and which is assurance that victory will still follow our flag upon the seas. The first heroes of our new navy should be given that recognition by this Government which a generous people is only too anxious shall be given.

"Owing to the position of the United States the defense of its honor against foreign attack must always mainly fall to the men of our navy. As our fleets are strong and our men are brave, so shall we compel and maintain that respect among the nations which is as necessary to National prosperity as the respect of his fellows is to the prosperity of the individual. It was the realization of this fact which led the English people to erect in St. Paul's a bronze tablet to the memory of the sailors who, in 1782, at Spithead, lost their lives in the capsizing of the Royal George. The dead were defenders of the National honor, ready at all times to die for their country, and die with their ship. So it was in the more awful circumstances attending the destruction of our own battleship in Havana Harbor.

"England has always safely relied on the strong and loyal hearts of its sailors. So has our country always relied on the strength, loyalty, and devotion of our own sailors, and its reliance has always been, and always will be, justified. It is therefore fitting that recognition should be given to men possessing those great qualities which make a navy a nation's bulwark, and your committee respectfully recommends that the resolution be adopted."

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) suggested that Statuary Hall was hardly a proper place to erect the tablet, and Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) thought some better place for it might be designated.

The resolution was amended so as to provide for the erection of the tablet at some suitable place in the Capitol, and, as amended, the resolution was adopted.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS WANTS A BODY

Gen. Lee Says Embalming and Incasing Costs from $600 to $800.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Consul General Lee has made a further explanation of the difficulties in the way of relatives who seek to secure the removal to the United States of the remains of such of the victims of the Maine explosion as have already been interred. Senator Fairbanks of Indiana requested the State Department to obtain permission for the exhumation and removal of the body of young Keyes, and the request being submitted to Gen. Lee, called for the following response:

"Most bodies buried some weeks ago unrecognizable. Against Spanish law to exhume until expiration of five years. Neither steamers nor authorities permit shipment of bodies unless at once embalmed and in metallic cases. Cost of embalming and incasing from $600 to $800 each."

RAILROAD FIGHT IN RED BANK.

Steam and Trolley Lines Have a Struggle Over a Crossing.

RED BANK, N. J., March 1.—A lively struggle took place during the early hours of to-day between the officials of the New York and Long Branch Railroad and the trolley company. The latter have been endeavoring for a long time to cross the tracks of the New York and Long Branch Road, but the steam railroad officials would not grant them the necessary permission. The matter was carried to the courts, and yesterday a decision in favor of the trolley road was rendered.

Late last night the trolley officials decided to steal a march on their rivals, and put a large gang of men to work laying rails and a track across the steam railroad. Shortly afterward the steam railroad officials appeared. With them came several cars, two engines, and a gang of men. They kept running across the tracks, and prevented the laying of the rails. The trolley people finally succeeded in shoving two of the cars of the steam railroad from the track, but could not run a trolley car over the crossing, because the steam railroad employes ripped up all the tracks that had been laid.

Two engineers of the steam railroad were arrested for disorderly conduct, and the crossing is now guarded.

SHOOTING IN KENTUCKY.

Affair Resulting from a Business Quarrel Will End Fatally.

PADUCAH, Ky., March 1.—In Mayfield this afternoon Samuel Clark, auctioneer and merchant, shot and mortally wounded Stephen B. Carney of that city, who is President of the Western District Tobacco and Warehouse Company, which controls the trade in this part of the State.

The men quarrelled over a small business matter and Clark went away. He returned and called Carney to the door of the office of the local Mayfield warehouse, and without a word opened fire with a pistol, shooting him twice. Clark fled and escaped arrest.

Garfield Corrupt Practices Law.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 1.—The Garfield corrupt practices law was sustained by the Supreme Court to-day. The law limits the amount of money which candidates for public offices may spend to secure election.

BASEBALL MUST BE DECENT.

National League Magnates Provide for Summary and Severe Punishment for Bad Language by Players.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1.—Most radical legislation was enacted to-day by the magnates of the National Baseball League, assembled here in annual session. At the afternoon session, at which representatives of the press were permitted to be present, a measure for the suppression of obscene, indecent, and vulgar language upon the ball field by players was adopted by the representatives of the twelve clubs present without a dissenting vote. The provisions of this measure are most sweeping and provide for the trial of guilty persons before a tribunal of three judges to be known as the Board of Discipline, which shall punish the culprit either by suspension or expulsion for life.

The first tribunal under this provision will be composed of L. C. Krauthoff of Kansas City, Mo.; Louis Kramer of Cincinnati, and Frederick K. Stearns of Detroit, Mich. These men, who are prominent and well known to the patrons of the National game, will serve, respectively for three, two, and one year. One member of the board will retire each year, and his successor will be elected at the annual schedule meeting of the League.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Results at Ingleside to-day:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Prince Tyrant won, Bow and Arrow second, Bonnie Ione third. Time—1:32.

SECOND RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Torsion won, Viking second, Durward third. Time—1:10¾.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds. Seven-sixteenths of a mile. Buena Ventura won, Canace second, Gold Scratch third. Time—0:44¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile. Napamax won, Cutler Joe second, Highland Ball third. Time—1:32¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Satyr won, O'Fleeta second, Fashion Plate third. Time—1:44½.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Geyser won, Tea Rose second, Roy Curruthers third. Time—1:08.

The Columbia Yacht Club.

The Columbia Yacht Club, the oldest yachting organization on the Hudson River, held its thirty-first annual meeting at the Grand Union Hotel last night. It was the largest meeting of the organization that has been held in several years, and was followed by the usual collation. After the reports of the various committees and officials, the following ticket was elected without opposition: Commodore—Walther Luttgen, steam yacht Linta; Vice Commodore—W. Dixon Ellis, naphtha yacht Rambler; Rear Commodore—W. C. Trageser; Secretary—George Parkhill; Treasurer—Joseph A. Weaver; Measurer—W. F. Quackenbush; Members of the Board of Trustees, to serve two years each—J. F. Hitchcock, W. H. Carpenter, and G. W. Taylor.

Yacht Club to Reduce Dues.

The Riverside Yacht Club of Riverside, Conn., held a special meeting at the Arena last night. Commodore G. G. Tyson presided, while John G. Porter acted as Secretary. Over sixty yachtsmen were present, and by a practically unanimous vote it was decided to reduce the annual dues to $25.

THE PRISON LAW DISCUSSED.

Changes Suggested by the Majority of the Prison Committee—Foley's Minority Report.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—The members of the committee of the Legislature to investigate the prison labor system in the prisons of this State have prepared majority and minority reports.

The Republican members report that the system now in use in the State prisons comes nearer than anything else that has been tried or suggested giving the convicts the labor necessary for their physical and mental health, without bringing them into competition with free labor. Some competition, the majority says, is unavoidable. The present law reduces it to the least possible.

The penitentiaries present a problem, which, the report says, is not yet solved. In New York and Kings Counties the convicts are kept reasonably busy supplying the demands of local charitable institutions. In Erie only 46 of 600 inmates are employed. In Monroe, Onondaga, and Albany County Penitentiaries unfilled contracts keep the men employed, but when these contracts expire there will be nothing to do. The short terms of men confined in these institutions makes it very difficult to find proper work for them.

The majority urges that the penitentiaries be put under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Prisons, and that the State, instead of building more prisons, buy the county penitentiaries, especially as they are likely to soon become burdens on the taxpayers of the counties. It is suggested that the penitentiaries be turned into reformatories, and the jails reserved for those having thirty days or less to serve.

If these changes are not made it is urged that local boards of supervisors consider the feasibility of making inmates of penitentiaries work on the public highways. It is found that the authorities of the insane asylums are disposed to buy everything the prisons make suitable for their use and pronounce the goods satisfactory. The management of the insane hospitals is highly praised.

The provision of the Constitution requiring prison-made goods to be used by political divisions is declared to be embarrassing and to leave a loophole by which local authorities escape giving their patronage to the prisons. The elimination of the printing industries from the prisons is suggested, on the ground that strict enforcement of the law would require every city, village, town, county, and district to use convict printing. The suggestion that text-books for the public schools be printed in the penal institutions is repudiated. The reduction of the membership of the Prison Commission to three is urged.

The introduction of productive industries at Elmira Reformatory is opposed, but the use of such bread as is made there from wheat ground without separation, and costing $2.30 a barrel, is favored, as is the grinding of all flour for the institutions of the State by prisoners. The argument for this is that the flour now used is made in Minnesota, whereas, with prison mills, a local demand for New York wheat would be created.

Senator Foley, the Democratic member of the committee, in the minority report takes the ground that the Constitution does not require the use of prison-made goods in public institutions, and that the purpose of the provision is to prevent all competition of convicts with free labor. He contends that the effort to operate prisons at a profit is successful and argues that inmates of prisons can be given the work they need without competing with free labor. He favors employment on the highways especially.

THE CARTER COURT-MARTIAL.

No Witnesses Responded, and Adjournment Was Taken.

The court-martial which is investigating the charges preferred against Capt. O. M. Carter of the United States Army Engineers, who had charge of the improvements of the Savannah River, Cumberland Sound, and other Government work in Georgia, convened yesterday in the Army Building, on Whitehall Street.

When the court was called to order Col. Thomas F. Barr, Acting Judge Advocate, stated that he had endeavored to get the witnesses to attend, but had not succeeded in doing so. Their failure to appear, Col. Barr further explained, was by advice of counsel or injunction of the court. At the request of Col. Barr the investigation was adjourned until to-day at 11 A. M.

The witnesses ordered to appear before the court-martial were members of the banking concerns intrusted with the payment of drafts amounting to over $2,000,000 in connection with the contracts indorsed by Capt. Carter.

Col. Barr said: "In view of the measure introduced in Congress on Monday, the information which the witnesses possess must sooner or later be known."

The measure referred to by Col. Barr was the consideration of a joint resolution asked for by Congressman Hull of Iowa providing for a joint investigation by both branches of Congress of the expenditures for river and harbor work at Savannah since Jan. 1, 1892.

Mr. Cox of Tennessee said that this matter was now being investigated in the case of Capt. Carter, and he saw no reason for any further movement until the present court-martial had reported. This resolution was then referred to the Military Affairs Committee.

ANXIETY GROWS IN MADRID

Rumors of Possible Hostilities with the United States Weaken the Government.

TRYING TO PROCURE WARSHIPS

Premier Sagasta Says He Expects Satisfactory News from Cuba Before April—Newspapers Make Peaceful Statements.

MADRID, March 1.—Greater anxiety is visible here in regard to the verdict of the United States naval court of inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine than was apparent a week ago. The constant rumors of possible hostilities are harassing and weakening the Government, and they are also trying the patience of the public. The "jingo papers" publish exhaustive dispatches from New York and Washington to the effect that the relations between the United States and Spain are hourly becoming more strained, and attributing to President McKinley a series of anti-Spanish declarations.

Admiral Bermejo, the Minister of Marine, is actively seeking the best means to procure additional warships.

The Premier, Señor Sagasta, is quoted, in an interview, as saying that he expects very satisfactory news from Cuba before April. He added:

"In view of the increase in the price of grain in Spain the Government has decided to reduce the import dues."

A decree on this question is momentarily expected.

A meeting of the Cabinet has been arranged for to-morrow. It is believed this step was taken owing to the receipt of more reassuring news from the United States.

LONDON, March 1.—The Globo of Madrid, dated Feb. 26, and just received here, referring to the political situation, says:

"Nothing could be more promising than the present relations between the two countries. Gen. Woodford's words, 'peace forever,' are hailed with delight. Señor Sagasta, the Cabinet Ministers, and Gen. Woodford all make such explicit peaceful statements that peace may be regarded as assured. This is all the more satisfactory since the late events all pointed to a different issue."

The Liberal of the same date remarks:

"The high fever from which a portion of the populace has been suffering has considerably decreased within the last few hours."

SEVEN MEN SHOT IN HAVANA.

Policemen Interfere in a Street Brawl and Are Wounded.

HAVANA, March 1.—This morning a collision occurred between a party of guerillas and several employes of the Street Cleaning Department, near Trillo Park.

Five policemen interfered to preserve order, and, meeting with resistance, used their revolvers. Four of the combatants were shot, and three policemen wounded, one seriously. Three arrests were made. The affair, however, was only an ordinary street brawl.

SENATOR PROCTOR SEES BLANCO.

He Will Go Into the Interior of Cuba With Miss Barton's Manager.

HAVANA, March 1.—Senator Proctor, with his friend, Col. Parker, and Consul General Lee, made a call of courtesy by appointment to-day on Captain General Blanco. Secretary José Congosto accompanied the party, and acted also as interpreter. Gen. Blanco received his visitors with great cordiality, and a pleasant talk on general matters ensued.

Senator Proctor said he was glad to visit the beautiful island, and hoped to see some of the interior.

Gen. Blanco referred to a visit he paid to the United States when he was a young man, and could speak more English than he can now, though, as he said, his greater fluency then was probably due to the opportunity he had of conversing with the handsome American women. To a suggestion by Senator Proctor that he ought to repeat the visit, Gen. Blanco smilingly replied that he feared he was too old now. The Captain General thanked the Americans for calling, and said he would return Senator Proctor's visit upon the return of the latter from the interior. Thus ended a pleasant interview.

Senator Proctor will make a trip to the provinces, probably first going west to Pinar del Rio. He will accompany Mr. Elwell, Miss Clara Barton's business manager.

THE VIZCAYA AT HAVANA.

Met by Gay Yachts With Bands, While Thousands Line the Quays.

HAVANA, March 1.—The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya arrived off Morro Castle at 6 o'clock this evening, after a good voyage from New York. She was met by scores of steam launches and gayly decorated yachts with bands, and as she steamed to her moorings enthusiastic welcomes were shouted from all the quays, which were lined with thousands of people. The streets and plazas were gay with bunting, rockets were discharged, and there was continuous cheering from all the boats.

The Mayor of Havana, Marquis de Esteban, as director of the festivities, was the first to board the vessel, going out in Gen. Blanco's launch. The officers of the Vizcaya will call first upon Admiral Manterola, and then on the Captain General.

The Almiranto Oquendo is expected from the Canaries at an early day, and she also will receive a popular welcome.

CONGRESSIONAL VISIT TO CUBA.

A Party to Take a Private Yacht at Fort Monroe for Havana.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A party of Senators and members of the House will leave Washington at 4 o'clock to-day for a trip to Cuba. They go by train to Fort Monroe, and from there will take a private yacht for Havana. The party will consist of Senators Gallinger, Thurston, and Money and Representatives Amos J. Cummings and William Alden Smith and their wives. Senator Thurston said to-day that the trip was undertaken for the purpose of making a personal investigation into affairs in Cuba.

"It is not," he said, "in any sense an official tour, but it will naturally give us a better opportunity for investigation than we can possibly have from this distance." He said the party would be absent about ten days, which would allow several days in Cuba.

Senator Gallinger said in reply to a question that he had not exchanged a word with the President about the trip, and that it was purely a private undertaking for the purpose of making a personal inspection.

500 Soldiers Return to Spain.

HAVANA, March 1.—The steamer Montevideo left Havana for Barcelona last evening with about 500 soldiers on board, some invalided and others whose time of service had expired.

THE JUNTA IS ENCOURAGED.

Letters from the Field Show Cuban Army's Good Condition.

A conference was held yesterday at the Cuban Junta between Señor Estrada Palma and Gonzalo de Quesada on the situation on the island. The Junta is greatly encouraged over the reports. Four letters were received from the insurgent ranks. The first was from Bartolome Masso, dated at La Deseada, Puerto Principe. He reported the Cubans in the field in good condition, no sickness, and the best of discipline prevailing.

The second letter was from ex-President of the Cuban Republic Cisneros, dated El Junio Feb. 16. Señor Cisneros declares that there are no indications of a decisive battle with the Spaniards, who are avoiding a direct conflict and do not dare approach too near to the Cuban ranks. The writer is to be appointed Postmaster General.

Major Miranda, who recently landed a large expedition without losing a single cartridge, in the last letter reports a battle which took place between the insurgents and a force of 9,000 Spanish troops under Gen. Linares. He says that the Cubans were advised of the approach of the army, and had time to place themselves in a strongly intrenched position. They numbered only a little over 1,000 men, but for two days held the enemy at bay. On the third day a battle took place, and Gen. Linares was forced to retreat and take his troops to Holguin for safety.

Col. Tomaso Collozo reported the army to be in the best condition possible.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS MIXED.

Some of the Counties Show Democratic Gains, While Republicans Triumph in Others.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 1.—The result of the annual election in the City of Ithaca to-day shows a slight Republican gain. Eron C. Van Kirk, Republican, was elected by a small majority over Randolph Horton, Democrat. Monmouth H. Ingersol was elected Justice of the Peace over Edward J. Mone, Democrat. The Republicans will have a majority of five on the Board of Supervisors of Tompkins County.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 1.—In various towns in Ulster County the Democrats have made gains. The indications are that the Board of Supervisors will be a tie. The complexion of the board last year was: Republicans, 19; Democrats, 7.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., March 1.—Reports thus far received indicate that the Republicans have elected Supervisors in every town in Washington County.

ALBION, N. Y., March 1.—The charter election was won by the Democrats by large majorities on a full ticket.

CORNING, N. Y., March 1.—Fay P. Rathbun, Republican, was elected Mayor of the City of Hornellsville to-day by a heavy plurality. The Republicans regained the Common Council, electing five out of six Aldermen, and also electing two out of three Supervisors.

Edwin C. Cook, Republican, was elected Mayor of the village of Bath by a majority of 7 over a young man's ticket.

ROME, N. Y., March 1.—The city election here to-day was a Democratic avalanche. Charles Carmichael, Democrat, was re-elected Recorder by a majority of 645. The Democrats elected all five Aldermen for the first time in the history of the city. They also elected four Supervisors out of five. The Republicans elected four candidates in the entire city—one Supervisor, one Collector, one constable, and one Commissioner of Highways.

TROY, N. Y., March 1.—Fifteen towns in Rensselaer County elected Supervisors today, the Republicans electing ten and the Democrats five. The next board will stand sixteen Republicans and fourteen Democrats.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., March 1.—Returns from the different towns in Allegany County show large Democratic gains. The Democrats elect seven Supervisors out of twenty-nine, a gain of three over the old board elected two years ago.

LYONS, N. Y., March 1.—The Democrats made gains in Wayne County at the town elections to-day. The Board of Supervisors will remain Republican.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 1.—Arthur C. Hastings, Republican, was elected Mayor here to-day by 171 majority. Three out of four Aldermen are Republicans. The Democrats elected Canavan for City Treasurer.

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POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 1.—Town elections were held throughout Dutchess County to-day, resulting in a slight Democratic gain over the last two or three years. Out of twenty towns, thirteen elected Republican Supervisors, and seven went Democratic.

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CORNING, N. Y., March 1.—The Republican candidate for Mayor, William L. McGeorge, was elected by 1 plurality. The entire Republican city ticket, with the exception of Assessor, all three Supervisors, and four out of five Aldermen were captured by the Republicans. The present Mayor is a Democrat.

Democrats Win in Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 1.—The Democrats gained a complete victory at the charter election to-day, and elected every candidate on their ticket. The vote was as follows: Village Treasurer—E. C. Wilson, Dem., 1,007; E. G. Halsey, Rep., 854. Assessor—George A. Tilely, Dem., 941; William Leavens, Rep., 930. Trustees—First Ward: George Vernon Brown Frost, Dem. 508; William Brotherton, Rep., 401; Second Ward, John S. Boyd, Dem., 561; Charles H. Martin, Rep., 408. Water Commissioners—Jacob H. Dressner, Dem., 972; Chauncey S. Horton, Dem., 989; Silas W. Washburn, Dem., 999; George W. Bagley, Rep., 867; Alonzo Durrin, Rep., 882; Robert A. Rotche, Rep., 877.

This means a complete change of the half a hundred officers and employes of the village in the next few weeks. The causes for the overwhelming defeat of the Republicans are attributed to too much "Platt," dissatisfaction with the Water Board, and the nomination of Halsey for Treasurer, who last Spring, by bolting his party and putting in the field an independent ticket and managing its canvass, defeated the Republican ticket.

H. A. Guyon Chosen Chairman.

The Richmond Republican General Committee met last night and elected Henry A. Guyon Chairman, in place of Charles A. Jones, who resigned that position, having been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Elections for the borough. Contrary to expectation no opposition developed. Mr. Guyon was Vice Chairman. Julius Simonson was elected Vice Chairman.

ANTI-PLATT PRIMARIES.

Delegates Elected to the General Committee of the Committee of Fifty-three.

Primaries to elect delegates to the General Committee of the Committee of Fifty-three—anti-Platt Republicans—were held last night at 114 enrollment districts in all the Assembly Districts—and 313 delegates were elected. They will meet to organize on Saturday night. J. Bayard Backus, Chairman of the Enrollment Committee, has declared that he is not a candidate for the Chairmanship, and that he will refuse a nomination for the office. The choice is said to be between James S. Lehmaier of the Twenty-first District and ex-Alderman Benjamin E. Hall.

These calculations may be upset, as among the delegates elected are a number of John E. Milholland's old followers, and it is possible that the "original" anti-machine men may secure enough votes to elect a Chairman of their own choosing, and so to an extent obtain control of the Fifty-three.

There were only four districts where there were any contests officially recognized—the Fifth, Seventh, Eighteenth, and Thirty-third—and in the first three the contests were more or less friendly, the Nominating Committees adding extra names to the ballots to bring out the full voting strength.

In the Twenty-fifth District there was a contest not officially recognized, and 150 votes were cast for the unofficial ballot. The votes were cast with the knowledge that they would be thrown out, as a protest against the refusal of the Enrollment Committee to accept their nominations.

According to the Constitution of the organization, unofficial ballots must be signed by L. T. Golding, Secretary of the Committee on Enrollment, and only ballots so signed will be recognized at the primaries. Independent nominations may be made, but they must be posted on a bulletin board at headquarters by 10 o'clock on the Friday night preceding the primary. An independent ticket was named in the Twenty-fifth and sent to headquarters Friday night. The officer of the district who carried it there failed to post it. In the morning, when Mr. Buckus's attention was called to the matter he ruled the nominations out.

The contest in the Thirty-third resulted in the defeat of ex-Commissioner of Correction Robert J. Wright and his faction, and the election of a ticket named by Joseph Deutsch. Mr. Wright announced his intention to contest the election on the ground that he received no notice that there was any contest officially recognized.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

and had time to place themselves in a strongly intrenched position. They numbered only a little over 1,000 men, but for two days held the enemy at bay. On the third day a battle took place, and Gen. Linares was forced to retreat and take his troops to Holguin for safety.

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PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Loud Bill Relating to Second-Class Mail Matter Under Consideration in the House.

VOTE TO BE TAKEN THURSDAY

Amendment to be Made to Permit Transmission of Sample Copies of Newspapers and Periodicals.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The House today entered upon the special order which set apart to-day, to-morrow, and Thursday for the consideration of the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter.

The bill is identical with that which passed the House about a year ago. It excludes from classification as second-class mail matter, which pays postage at the rate of 1 cent per pound, books and reprints of books printed in serial form, "sample copies" of newspapers or periodicals, unsold copies returned from agents, and all publications designed primarily for advertising purposes. All such publications, by its terms, would go into the third class, which pays 8 cents per pound.

Second-class mail matter, by the bill, is restricted to newspapers and periodicals issued at least four times a year from a known office of publication, and publications issued under the direction of benevolent and fraternal organizations, trades unions, and orders having memberships not less than 1,000. All publishers whose publications are admitted as second-class mail matter are required by the bill before depositing such mail matter in the Post Office to separate the matter according to States, cities, towns, and counties as the Postmaster General may direct.

Mr. Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) Chairman of the Post Office Committee, who has charge of the bill, explained before the debate began to-day that the committee would offer an amendment at the proper time to allow the transmission of sample copies by newspapers and periodicals not in excess of 10 per cent. of their bona-fide circulation.

Mr. Loud submitted a general argument in favor of the bill, dwelling particularly upon the vast saving the bill would effect annually. The deficiency in the postal revenues was steadily increasing, he said. In 1896 it was $9,000,000, last year it was $12,000,000, this year it would be $1,500,000 more—all because it cost the Government $43,000,000 to transmit the second-class mail matter of the country, which yielded to the Government a revenue of only $3,000,000.

Mr. Loud charged that much of the opposition to this measure had been roused by the publishing houses of New York and was ill founded in fact.

It had been charged that this bill was in the interest of the express companies.

"If we don't get this business," said Mr. Loud, "I don't care who gets it."

Mr. Moon (Dem., Tenn.,) opposed the bill. He said the Congress should discharge its duty, not to the press of the country, but to the people. He conceded that there had been an abuse of the second-class mail matter privilege. Advertising papers should be excluded from this privilege. But he contended that in striking down an evil this bill destroyed much good. If the existing law and its construction cost the Government $20,000,000 annually, the people were the direct beneficiaries.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Iowa,) supported the bill. He had been inclined, as a newspaper publisher, to support the bill before the amendment proposed by Mr. Loud had been offered. Now he felt that this amendment would remove any objection legitimate newspapers could have to it.

The bill will go to a vote Thursday at 4 o'clock.

BANKRUPTCY IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada Begins a Speech in Opposition to the House Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nev.,) began a speech, which he will continue to-morrow, in opposition to the House Bankruptcy bill. The speech was brought out by a motion by Mr. Hoar that the Senate disagree to the House amendments to the Senate bill, and that a Committee of Conference be appointed.

Mr. Stewart said he was opposed to an involuntary bankruptcy bill at such a time as this, and he wished, before the measure was sent to conference, to present some information upon the subject that would be valuable to the conferees.

"The House bill assumes," Mr. Stewart began, "that any man who cannot pay his debts is a criminal. It is the most atrocious bill that could be framed in the present condition of the country."

Mr. Hoar said he thought the Senate conferees might be trusted properly to represent the Senate on this bill, and he appealed to Mr. Stewart to permit the measure to go to conference without further debate.

"No appeal to me need be made in behalf of this diabolical bill," exclaimed Mr. Stewart. "I propose to discuss this matter fully, in order that not only the conferees but the country may know what this bill means."

Mr. Stewart did not conclude his speech to-day.

HOUSE CURRENCY BILL.

A Measure in Preparation by a Sub-Committee Appointed by Mr. Walker—The Principle Agreed On.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The sub-committee appointed by Chairman Walker of the House Banking and Currency Committee to draft a currency reform measure for submission to the Republican members of that committee has been at work for ten days at the residence of Mr. Mitchell of New York.

While the members of the sub-committee have agreed to keep secret the nature of their labor, it is known they practically have agreed upon the principle to be embodied in the bill and that their labors will result in reporting a complete bill to their colleagues.

Mr. Prince of Illinois and Mr. McCleary of Minnesota are associated with Mr. Mitchell on the committee.

MR. PLATT INTRODUCES A BILL.

It Regulates the Issue of Circulating Notes by State Banks.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senator Platt of New York to-day introduced a bill to regulate the issue of circulating notes by State banks of deposit and discount.

The bill relieves such notes from the tax imposed by Section 3,412 of the Revised Statutes. It authorizes the banks to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States the stocks or bonds of any State, city, or county in exchange for circulating notes to the extent of 80 per cent. of the value of the deposits and 70 per cent. of the capital stock of the bank.

These securities are to be held by the Government in trust for the redemption of the banks' circulating notes. Provision is made for maintaining the character of the securities and for winding up the affairs of banks which fail.

FEBRUARY TREASURY FIGURES.

Statistics as to the Public Debt, Receipts and Expenditures, Coinage and Currency.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The monthly Treasury statement of the public debt shows that the debt, less cash in the Treasury, at the close of business yesterday, amounted to $1,010,104,216, a decrease for the month of $1,597,122. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the cash.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $847,336,680; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,327,670; debt bearing no interest, $386,-974,069; total, $1,235,668,419. This amount, however, does not include $585,252,933 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $204,063,951; silver, $511,-858,834; paper, $107,564,958; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $33,084,002, making a total of $856,571,766, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $631,007,563, leaving a net cash balance of $225,564,203.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures show that the total receipts during February amounted to $28,572,358, and the expenditures to $26,599,255, leaving a surplus of $1,973,103. For the month of February, 1897, there was a deficit of $4,395,059.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue during last month are given as follows: Customs, $15,040,680, increase, as compared with February, 1897, about $3,-500,000; internal revenue, $12,008,318, increase about $1,110,000; miscellaneous, $1,-528,358, decrease about $400,000.

There was a decrease in the expenditures for February as compared with the same month last year of over $2,000,000. The amounts paid out by the Government to secure bid and to pay for first mortgage on Kansas Pacific Railroad—$900,000, and $7,-515,255, respectively—have been repaid to the Treasury and are deducted from this month's expenditures.

The surplus for the eight months of the present fiscal year is shown to be $3,070,135.

The monthly circulation statement issued the Director of the Mint shows the amount of coinage executed at the mints of the United States during February to have been as follows: Gold, $4,085,302; silver, $1,167,564; minor coins, $92,574; total, $5,345,-441. The amount of standard dollars coined was $1,032,225.

The monthly circulation statefment issued by the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business yesterday the amount of National banknotes outstanding was $224,747,032, a decrease for the month of $1,697,874, and a decrease for the twelve months of $9,402,928. The amount of circulation, based on United States bonds, was $191,056,818, a decrease for the month of $1,667,481, and a decrease for the year of $19,858,597. The circulations secured by lawful money amounted to $33,690,214, a decrease for the month of $30,392, and an increase for the year of $10,455,669.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $213,414,650, and to secure public deposits, $30,879,500.

MEAT WILL BE INSPECTED.

Officials Think Judge Rodgers's Decision Against the Law Will Have Little Practical Effect.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The decision of United States District Judge Rodgers at Kansas City to-day, virtually holding that the present system of Government meat inspection is unconstitutional, is not regarded at the Agricultural Department as likely to interfere seriously with the practical operation of the law.

Attorney General Griggs said he will advise the department officials to continue to inspect meat just as they have done heretofore until the full facts can be presented to the court. He thinks the Government failed to bring out fully the fact that the meat in question was actually in the channels of inter-State commerce.

Mr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, said the decision was chiefly technical. If meat is intended for consumption in the State in which it was produced, the Government cannot insist on inspection, but as soon as it passes beyond the limits of the State it is subject to inspection. Should the packing houses refuse to permit the Inspectors to do their work, the certificates of inspection will be withheld, and meat intended for export will be lost because foreign buyers will refuse to accept meat which is not officially tagged and certified by representatives of our Government.

As the case was a criminal one, the Government cannot appeal. It is the first criminal prosecution brought under the meat inspection law, and the Government was particularly anxious for conviction because it was believed the defendant had tried to bribe an Inspector.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

War—Lieut. Col. WILLIAM J. VOLKMAR, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General; Major ARTHUR L. WAGNER, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. GEORGE ANDREWS, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

Interior—To be Registers of Land Offices: WILLIAM A. MERRILL, at Lamar, Col.; JOHN J. BOLES, at Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows: For New York Offices—Bruynswick, W. H. Haight; Stoneco, Martin Shaw.

Counterfeit $2 Treasury Note.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A new issue of the counterfeit two-dollar Treasury note discovered by the Secret Service some time ago has made its appearance. This note bears check letter B and plate number 28.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Charles J. Haubert to be Marshal for the Eastern District of New York.

The House yesterday passed a bill to authorize the admission free of duty of a set of bells presented by the Czar of Russia to the Orthodox Russian Catholic Church of Bridgeport, Conn.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

President Hubbell Announces the New Committees.

President C. B. Hubbell of the Central Board of Education announced the following committees yesterday for the ensuing year:

Finance—Hugh Kelly of Manhattan and the Bronx, Chairman; Henry W. Maxwell of Brooklyn, Otto T. Bannard of Manhattan and the Bronx.

By-laws and Legislation—E. Ellery Anderson of Manhattan and the Bronx, Chairman; J. Edward Swanstrom of Brooklyn, John G. Agar of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Committee on Buildings—Jacob W. Mack of Manhattan and the Bronx, Chairman; John McNamee of Brooklyn, John E. Eustis of Manhattan and the Bronx, John G. Agar of Manhattan and the Bronx, Howland G. Leavitt of Queens, and Henry W. Taft of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Committee on School System—Nathaniel A. Prentiss of Manhattan and the Bronx, Chairman; Horace E. Dresser of Brooklyn, William Greenough of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Committee on Supplies—Henry W. Maxwell of Brooklyn, Chairman; Henry A. Rogers of Manhattan and the Bronx, and Edward L. Cottier of Brooklyn.

The Nautical Committee will be appointed later.

ART IN BROOKLYN SCHOOLS.

Those Who Favor It Win A Victory from the Opposition.

The movement for a better appreciation of art in the public schools formed the subject of a clash at the meeting of the Brooklyn School Board yesterday. The women members of the board led the fight, and the result was a victory for that element which desires to foster the development of artistic perception among public school children.

The matter in hand was the consideration of the new rules for the board. The Committee on Rules reported a by-law providing that no pictures can be placed in schools without the approval of the Drawing Committee.

Mrs. M. E. Jacobs, who has led the artistic movement in the schools, said: "Unless we surround the giving of works of art with proper restrictions we are certain to have the minds of the children misdirected by a number of very inartistic productions. In placing works of art among the schools of which I have charge I have always submitted them first to the Supervisior of Drawing. It will be a great misfortune if we fail to raise a barrier against the introduction of poor artistic works in the schools."

Frank L. Babbott, after a long discussion, moved as an amendment that all works of art be submitted to the Supervisor of Drawing instead of the committee, and this was carried in spite of considerable opposition. The five women members all voted for the amendment.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

KLONDIKE RELIEF USELESS

The Federal Government Abandons the Proposed Reindeer Expedition.

NO DANGER OF STARVATION

Secretary Alger Says Conditions on the Yukon Have Changed—Reindeer and Supplies to be Offered for Sale.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The War Department has decided to abandon its expedition for the relief of the miners in the Klondike country, because the conclusion has been reached that no necessity exists for it. Secretary Alger has written a letter to Senator Hawley, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, explaining the department's position and asking that Congress take action by joint resolution, authorizing the department to dispose of the supplies purchased for the expedition, including the reindeer, which have just arrived from Norway, and to abandon the project entirely.

In his letter, Secretary Alger says the conditions on the Yukon have changed so as to render the expedition unnecessary, and that Gen. Miles and Gen. Merriam both agree with him. He is also advised to this effect by the Canadian Minister of the Interior. Later advices than those received last December, when the expedition was decided upon, indicate, he says, that the miners are in no danger of suffering, and he thinks that the great crowds of prospectors now going in over Dyea Pass will carry sufficient provisions to divide with the miners in case they need assistance.

Gen. Alger expressed the opinion that the reindeer can be sold at a price sufficient to reimburse the Government for their cost. He says he has been offered $100 each for 100 of them. This amount is above the cost price. He also says that the Interior Department is anxious to take charge of the animals.

The Committee on Military Affairs met to-day, but did not act on the matter.

The reindeer for the Government relief expedition to the Klondike left Jersey City at 6:30 o'clock last evening for Seattle over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The train was made up of three sleeping cars, two cooking and eating cars, ten box cars loaded with provisions for the reindeer, and twenty-six stock cars. The train started away in two sections. The second section followed twenty minutes behind the first.

The train was to have left in the morning, but it was delayed for twelve hours. The reason for this delay was not divulged, but it was supposed that it was because of the decision of the Administration at Washington to abandon the scheme. The men in charge of the reindeer said they had not heard or this change of plan.

In the party were the Government officers in charge, the guides for the expeditions into the Yukon country, and the Norwegian, Finn, and Lapp attendants and their families. The party numbered in all 118 persons. There were 529 reindeer, each car holding 20 to 25. The floors of the stock cars were covered with sawdust and moss six inches deep.

The trip is intended to be made with no more than the ordinary stoppages of a first-class train, though stops may have to be made if the reindeer prove to be poor travelers. The train will be run on a special schedule. Chicago is expected to be reached in thirty-five hours and Seattle in five and one-half days. From Chicago to Seattle the train will run over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Great Northern Railroad.

There is some doubt as to whether the reindeer will be taken through to Alaska. It is thought that the animals may be sold in Seattle.

ALASKAN RAILROAD GRANTS.

Provisions of the Homestead and Right of Way Bill Denounced by Senator Rawlins.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) continued his speech begun yesterday in opposition to the general features of the Alaska Homestead and Right of Way bill. He reiterated his charges that the bill as framed gave dishonest speculators a marked advantage over the public generally. It enabled them, he said, to ribbon the district of Alaska with paper rights of way, which would enable them to control an enormous amount of land for an almost indefinite period.

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) inquired whether the bill provided that railroads should charge specified rates for freights and passengers. He had noted that the rates of toll to be charged by tramways and wagon roads should be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, but he could find no such limitation upon railroads.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) said that it was his understanding that a provision covering the matter of railroad rates had been inserted in the bill, and if it was not there the bill was a misprint.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.,) explained that the committee had not thought it desirable to put a provision in the bill regulating the charges to be made by railroads, as that was distinctly within the provisions of the inter-State commerce law. He said that no such provision as that referred to by Mr. Allen had ever been contemplated.

Mr. Rawlins said he thought Congress ought to legislate for the people and not for the land sharks and fake railroads. The pending bill, he said, gave arbitrary power to a Government officer to dispose of valuable franchises. He thought the measure was ill drawn and badly considered. Good government demanded that no such bill should go upon the statute books. The rights in Alaska were the common property of all, and Mr. Rawlins held that well-considered legislation should be provided for all the people who might desire to go to that district.

The Senate took no action on the bill to-day.

NEU REFUSES TO MOVE.

He Declares the Provision for Rotation in Sittings Not Legal.

Municipal Justice Jacob Neu of Brooklyn intends to resist the new charter so far as it affects his duties. Section 1,375 provides for the rotation of the Justices at times and places specified in rules adopted by the Board of Justices. The plan is unpopular with them, but they felt obliged to yield to it, and only Justice Lynn of Manhattan and Justice Neu of Brooklyn announced that they would ignore it. Justice Neu had his first opportunity yesterday to carry out his threat.

Justice Neu was directed to sit for Justice Schnitzspahn, the latter for Justice Van Wart, and Van Wart for Neu. When Justice Van Wart arrived in Justice Neu's courtroom, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, he found the latter engaged in calling the calendar. Justice Neu left the bench, cordially greeted his colleague, and told him he had decided to carry out his views in the matter, and remain in charge.

After a consultation, Justice Van Wart went away and Justice Neu finished the day's work. He afterward declared that the section of the charter providing for rotation was unconstitutional. He was elected by the people, he said, to preside in one particular district. Proceedings will probably be taken at once to test the legality of his position.

Two Churches Consolidate.

The Church of the Redeemer, at Eighty-second Street and Park Avenue, and the Church of the Holy Nativity, at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, were consolidated yesterday under the name of the Church of the Redeemer. The services will be held in the church at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, the property at Park Avenue and Eighty-second Street having been sold recently. The Rev. William Everett Johnson is the rector and the Rev. Guy L. Wallis curate.

1 to 2 pounds each week increase in flesh—
Malt-Nutrine
strengthens and nourishes. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it. —Adv.

TO SUFFER FOR HIS BROTHER.

A Chicago Man Decides to Admit a Charge of Robbery.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Frank Hill will plead guilty to robbery and voluntarily accept punishment in order to keep his brother, Robert J. Hill, from the penitentiary. The latter is now under sentence, having been convicted of robbing a saloon. At the trial several witnesses testified positively that Robert J. Hill was one of the robbers, while two witnesses said Frank Hill was the man. The brothers look very much alike.

It has been arranged that the witnesses who identified Frank Hill during the trial shall go before the Grand Jury and procure his indictment. If he pleads guilty, as it is said he will, the act will release Robert J. Hill.

THE TARIFF ASSOCIATION.

Fire Insurance Men Limit the Brokerage on Unrated Risks.

The Tariff Association (Fire Underwriters) at a special meeting yesterday voted unanimously to adopt the recommendation of the Joint Committee that no brokerage in excess of 25 per cent. shall be paid on unrated risks. The recommendation also included elaborate regulations in regard to branch offices, Brooklyn head offices, and head offices or agencies in Long Island City and in Hudson County, (east of Hackensack River.) One of the most noticeable provisions was as follows: No person or firm shall be eligible to appointment or employment in any capacity in a branch agency whose business within a year of his appointment has been that of a general broker, nor shall any such branch agent receive any brokerage on any business during the continuance of his agency.

A resolution was adopted empowering the President of the association to appoint a committee of seven to regulate the question of rebates and deal with the brokers' proposition.

The members of the association not represented at the meeting yesterday were the Boston Marine, Commonwealth, Broadway, Germania, Manhattan, Nassau, North River, Magdeburg, Pacific, Rutgers, and Alfred Rowell.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Joint Committee of the Tariff Association will meet to-day.

The Suburban Underwriters' Association met yesterday. Only routine business was transacted, the expected action in regard to rates not being taken. Secretary Snow said, after the meeting, that violations were not sufficiently numerous to necessitate forced action concerning insurance rates.

The insurance on the property of Adolph Friedman, 8 East Fourteenth Street, which was damaged by fire on Saturday night, was distributed as follows: On stock—Aetna of Hartford, $12,500; Insurance Company of North America, $5,000; Traders' Lloyds, $5,000; Palatine, $3,750; Connecticut, $2,500; Magdeburg, $2,500; Caledonian, $2,500; Norwood, $2,500; Niagara, $1,000; Teutonia, $1,000; Dutchess County Mutual, $1,000; Detroit Fire and Marine, $1,000; Reading, $1,000. On fixtures—Palatine, $3,750.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court affirmed yesterday the decision of the lower court, directing the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford to pay back license fees, amounting to $34,000, in accordance with the demand of Insurance Commissioner William A. Fricke. The claim was made against all the casualty companies doing business in the State of Wisconsin. The Travelers' case was regarded as a test case, and the decision of the Supreme Court was a surprise to the other companies. The total amount of the claim is $104,000. The United States Casualty Company settled its portion of the claim in January.

The foreign fire insurance companies doing business in this State are discussing the bill introduced at Albany yesterday morning by Senator Cantor, which provides that no foreign insurance company transacting business in this State shall invest any part of its capital, surplus, or other moneys in the stock of any other company writing the same kind of insurance, and that no license shall be granted or renewed to any such company. The measure is a wholesale attack upon the foreign fire insurance companies doing business in this State, since, with the exception of the Imperial and the Scottish Union and National, practically all these companies control, directly or indirectly, a fire insurance company organized under the laws of the State, or possess the charter of such a corporation.

The Western Union (Fire Underwriters) will hold its semi-annual meeting at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, the 8th inst. The Governing Committee of the Union is preparing a report which is expected to cover the general situation. The twenty-seven outside companies which were admitted to the Union at Saratoga last September were assured that the Union would continue its fight against the Northwestern National and not disturbed at the truce which this company has secured from the Governing Committee, embracing the State of Wisconsin. The Connecticut Fire of Hartford will probably renew its demand for the abolition of the rule relating to "excepted cities." The New York manager of a prominent foreign company said yesterday that, should the Governing Committee attempt to force the Union into pressing the charge of tariff violation in regard to a risk at South Bend, Ind., against the Home of New York, counter charges of favoritism would be made by two or three foreign managers against several Chicago resident managers who are members of the Governing Committee. Many New York officials will attend the meeting.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Matt R. Peterson, Sixth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., to take effect March 16, to relieve First Lieut. Samuel W. Miller, Fifth Infantry, who will then join his company.

Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Professor of Law at the United States Military Academy, will repair to Washington about March 20 for the purpose of giving a short course of lectures at the Army Medical School.

First Lieut. Edward R. Chrisman, Sixth Infantry, is relieved from duty at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, to take effect March 8, and at the expiration of the leave of absence already granted him will proceed to join his company.

Second Lieut. Robert M. Brookfield, Second Infantry, is ordered to proceed without delay to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for duty.

The Army Retiring Board convened at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, by the War Department's order, dated July 18, 1895, is dissolved. An army retiring board is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for the examination, of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. Charles E. Compton, Fourth Cavalry; Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon; Major Joshua W. Jacobs, Quartermaster; Major Thomas H. Barry, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. Frank R. Keefer, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Hugh J. McGrath, Fourth Cavalry, Recorder.

Lieut. Col. George B. Russell, Fourteenth Infantry, is ordered to report to Col. Charles E. Compton, Fourth Cavalry, President of the Army Retiring Board, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, at such time as he may designate for examination by the board.

Capt. Barrington K. West, Commissary of Subsistence, (recently appointed,) will repair to New Orleans and relieve Col. James W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster General, of his duties as Acting Purchasing Commissary at that place.

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Royal T. Frank, First Artillery; Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon; Major James M. Ingalls, First Artillery; Major Charles Richard, Surgeon; Capt. John M. K. Davis, First Artillery; First Lieut. Ernest Hinds, Second Artillery, Recorder.

Second Lieut. James A. Shipton, First Artillery, is ordered to report without delay to Col. Royal T. Frank, First Artillery, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect March 7, is granted to First Lieut. Edward R. Chrisman, Sixth Infantry.

Navy.

Commander B. P. Lamberton is detached from the charge of the Fifth Lighthouse District March 16 and ordered to command the Boston by steamer of March 23.

Commander C. T. Hutchins is detached from command of the Saratoga and ordered at once to the Fifth Lighthouse District as assistant to Inspector in charge March 16.

Capt. Frank Wildes is detached from the command of the Boston April 1, ordered home to the United States, and granted leave for two months.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Detroit sailed from Key West for Dry Tortugas March 1.

Meriden Plate
is offered as the BEST that it is possible to produce in durability, finish, and artistic design.
The Meriden Co.,
Silversmiths and Electroplaters,
Madison Sq., 208 Fifth Ave.
Factories—Meriden, Conn.; Hamilton, Ont.

RAILROAD RATE WAR ON

Northern Pacific and Great Northern Meet the Canadian Pacific Cut to Seattle.

FIRST CLASS $40, SECOND $30

Another Reduction of $10 Said to be Contemplated by the Canadian Line—Dominion Government's System Also Lowers Fares.

The rush westward of persons bent upon seeking their fortunes in the gold fields of the north has led to a rate war among the railroads carrying passengers to Seattle.

The Northern Pacific and the Great Northern have reauced the first-class fares to that point from $98.75 to $40 first class, and from $67.75 to $30 second class. This has been done to meet the cut to the same figures recently made by the Canadian Pacific Road. On an average fifty persons leave this city for Seattle every day.

At the office of the Great Northern, 375 Broadway, one of the agents said yesterday:

"We are prepared to sell tickets for $40 and $30. The Canadian Pacific made the first cut, and we have met it. It is hardly likely that they will maintain these rates, because the loss means a great deal more to them than it does to us. We are losing money, of course, but are willing to try the experiment. As the rival line is two days behind us in time it will not get the patronage, and it would lose a great deal more than we would if it did. By the time the Canadian Pacific unloads passengers at Montreal we are very near to Chicago."

At the office of the Northern Pacific, the same view of the situation was expressed. Those in charge declared that they had no idea as to how long the war was likely to continue, and could not say whether fares would be still further reduced. The Canadian Pacific officials were equally reticent. They said they were awaiting orders from the main office in Montreal. The opinions held by officials of other roads were in substance that the Canadian Pacific would make no further cut, but would reach an understanding with the rival roads.

Traffic Manager George B. Reeve of the Grand Trunk said that owing to the unbending attitude of the Canadian Pacific, with which it was found impossible to come to satisfactory terms, his company had made arrangements with the Northern Pacific for the transportation of passengers not only to Manitoba, but to the Pacific Coast.

A meeting was held yesterday by the Trunk Line Passenger Committee. General Passenger Agent Daniels of the New York Central and Agent Roberts of the Erie submitted reports of the conference held last week with the Canadian Pacific officials in Montreal, with the object of effecting a settlement of the war. The report showed that the committee had endeavored to secure an agreement pending a conference for arbitration, but without success.

ANOTHER CUT IMMINENT.

American Roads Ready to Follow All Moves of Their Canadian Rival.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The Canadian Pacific Road is said to be contemplating another cut of $10 in North Pacific Coast rates. It was understood that this cut was to be made as soon as the American roads actually put in effect over their lines the reduced rates it made in the first place ten days ago. Whenever the Canadian Pacific makes the announcement the American lines, it is expected, will meet the new rates. The American lines seem to be prepared to follow the cut down to a dollar if necessary to protect business.

Dominion Government Lines Join In.

MONTREAL, March 1.—The Canadian Government railway system, covering all territory between Montreal and Halifax, has announced a cut in rates to all points reached by the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railroads.

TO SUE THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

Attorney General Griggs to Recover the Defaulted Bonds Due Jan. 1.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Attorney General Griggs said to-day that he was making preparations to bring suit against the Central Pacific Railway to recover the defaulted bonds, due Jan. 1. He could not tell when he would be ready, as he was extremely busy, and it required some time to examine the details of the case. But all the attention he was able to give to the subject should be devoted to bringing it to an early determination.

Earnings of Western Roads.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Burlington earnings for the month of January showed handsome gains. The gross earnings for the month amounted to $3,044,456, against $2,672,628 for the same month last year; operating expenses, $1,989,945, against $1,664,982; surplus, $164,611, against $131,443.

The earnings of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Road for the month of January were as follows: Gross, $146,514, against $127,478 for the corresponding month last year; net, $52,092, against $40,453.

Electricity on the St. Paul Road.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Roswell Miller, President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, stated to-day that it had been decided to equip the Chicago and Evanston Division of the road with an electric trolley system. This branch of the system is devoted exclusively to suburban service.

Receiver for a Railroad.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 1.—C. B. Wilborn, President of the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railway, was to-day appointed receiver for the Rome and Carrollton Railroad. The petition for receiver was filed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, the Trustee of the bonds.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Frederick F. Connor, General Agent of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, has resigned to become General Agent for the Pacific Coast of the Panama Railroad Company, with headquarters at San Francisco.

Frank James, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway Company, has resigned, and is now Commissioner of the Central Coal and Coke Company, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio.

Edward Lafayette Russell, First Vice President and formerly General Solicitor of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, was yesterday elected President of the company, to succeed James C. Clarke, who resigned in his seventy-fourth year, and after fifty-four years of active railroad service, ten of which in the service of the Mobile and Ohio ended his career.

Hunyadi János
Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

TEACHERS IN BITTER MOOD.

Many in Brooklyn Draw Out Their Savings and Some Suggest a General Strike.

The savings banks in Brooklyn were filled yesterday afternoon with teachers who had come to draw out money. In spite of the destitution which prevails among a great number of them, as already described in THE TIMES, a large number who have savings bank accounts have been holding on and enduring privation as long as possible, relying on the repeated promises of the Controller, the School Board, and other officials that they would be paid in a few days. As already stated, none of them has received any pay since Dec. 24, and those who have no bank accounts are suffering great hardship.

Since Feb. 15 promises have been repeatedly made that they should be paid "to-morrow," or "in a few days," and sometimes particular dates have been mentioned. Those who have accounts have held on as long as they could. A few days ago the Controller announced that they would be paid on Monday. They were not paid, and the result was a general rush to the banks to draw out their little savings.

In all the banks bitter conversations between teachers were overheard. In the Dime Savings Bank, at Remsen and Court Streets, two teachers who were waiting to draw out their money were heard talking about the plight of a teacher of their acquaintance in Long Island City, who, less fortunate than themselves, had no bank account to draw upon. She has two children to support, and her living expenses and fare to and from school to pay. She is living on charity, the only thing which keeps her from utter destitution being the kindness of the trades people with whom she has been accustomed to deal, and who have allowed her bills to run on for months.

In the same bank, a little later, the following conversation was overheard between two teachers, and it is a fair example of many others:

"I am in favor of having the teachers meet and refuse to teach. I think there should be a general strike."

"I think so, too," said the other; "and what about us who are drawing money out of the bank? We have to lose our interest."

"The city should be compelled to pay it," said the first, bitterly. "It is an outrage. It seems as if the teachers were the especial victims of this administration."

At the office of the Secretary of the School Board it was stated yesterday that the officers had no idea when the teachers would be paid.

Queens Teachers Will Sue.

The school teachers of Long Island City have decided to sue the city for their wages, Controller Coler having said he would not pay them otherwise. The salary warrants for several months have been placed in the hands of Superintendent of Schools James Dethorest for that purpose. A broker who has been cashing the warrants at 8 per cent. discount has refused to continue, having been advised to stop.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Protest from Boston Importers of Book Cloths Overruled.

A decision was handed down by the Customs Board of Classification yesterday overruling the protest of the Boston corporation entitled the White, Son Company. The merchandise which was the subject of protest consists of woven cotton cloths, which, after leaving the loom, had one surface heavily starched and subsequently heavily coated with paint. This treatment completely filled the interstices between the threads of the fabric and rendered it opaque. Certain of these cloths also underwent a further process, known as embossing, which imparted to the surface the appearance of raised figures. These goods are adapted for use in binding books, and are known commercially either as bookbinders' cloth or as book cloth.

The customs authorities in Boston assessed these cloths, which were imported from England, at 3 cents per square yard and 20 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision of Paragraph 311, Act of 1897. The importers contended that the goods were dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem as a manufacture of cotton not specially provided for. The Board of Classification decided that these cloths fulfilled all the conditions under which they were assessed, and the Collector's assessment was consequently affirmed.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	6:32	Sun sets	5:53	Moon sets	3:06

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	2:27	Gov. Isl'd	3:00	H. Gate	4:49
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	3:13	Gov. Isl'd	3:36	H. Gate	5:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, San Domingo and Turks Island	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	.....
Concho, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Manitoban, Glasgow	.....	.....
Niagara, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

Alps, Port au Prince, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Parnesse, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saale, Genoa, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria,

The Wanamaker Store

The Humber, and Others

WITH the coming of March, it may be fairly said that the bicycle season is upon us. We shall have much to say about our wheels for the next few weeks, but we have something worth talking about.

The Humber, of course, is *sui generis*. In the hundred dollar class it stands almost alone; as a model and a demonstration of what is perfection in bicycle building, it stands absolutely alone. It maintains its price, because it is worth that price,—because the character of its manufacture enforces that price. The Humber faces a whole worldful of $50 and $60 wheels, and far from apologizing for its $100 figures, it is proud of them. No one who pays its price for a Humber will ever be in doubt what the extra $40 or $50 was for.

It's a question of price. If you want the very best wheel which money will buy, you *must* get the Humber. If, on the other hand, you wish the best wheel which less money will buy, look over our list and see what we offer you.

Here's the list in full:—

Humber Roadsters, $100
Humber Tourists, $102
Lady Humbers, $106
Cygnets, $75; Monarch, $60
Duquesne, $50
Continents—men's, $45
Continents—women's, $46.50
Continentals—men's, $40
Continentals—women's, $41.50

Rodmans—men's, $35
Rodmans—women's, $36.50
Coronets—men's, $25
Coronets—women's, $27.50
Tandems—Monarch, $100; Humber, diamond, $162; Humber, combination, $171.
Rodman Juveniles, 20 in., $20; 24 in., $22.50; 26 in., $25.

We intend to put great stress on the Sundries. We shall have the most complete line which we think you can find, and as for prices:—

Lovekin Saddles, $3
Brown Saddles, $2
Garford Saddles, $1.75
Mesinger Saddles, $1.50
Lerch Saddles, $4
Bridgeport Pedals, $1.25
Wanamaker Tires, $6 pair
Hartford Tires, No. 77, $7 pair
Morgan & Wright Tires, $7 pair
Saks Continuous-ring Bells, $1
Trump Cyclometers, 50c.
Double-hook Hanger, 45c.
Banner Lamps, spring bracket, $1.50; rigid bracket, $1.90
20th Century Lamps, $1.75
'98 M. & W. Lamps, $1.75
Leader Lamps, $2.25
Searchlight, $2.95
Yale Locks, 15c. and 20c.
Ramsey Swinging Pedals, $5
Contin'l Graphite Stick, 1c.
Dixon's Graphite Stick, 3c.
Dixon's Graphite, new L. A. W. Stick, 10c.

Spring Dresses

NEW dresses again,—as fresh and new as the season itself, and not here for long. These exquisite things are at best but birds of passage,—they rest a moment in the store,—then when you look for them they're gone.

We want you to share the beauty of these late arrivals. Never mind about purchasing, come in and look at them, simply as masterpieces,—you might almost call them works of art. They're by American designers, too. We owe little to Paris for them,—maybe a touch here and there. But in design and style and production they're American, and it will give you some new ideas of American progress in Art in Dress to see them.

A hint or two, but there's little use in trying to describe them:—

At $60—Of dark red broadcloth, with low cut, open front blouse waist; appropriate for wear with fancy vest or skirt waist; epaulets on shoulders; skirt has deep Spanish ruffle; entire suit effectively trimmed with white military braid in scroll design; all silk lined.

At $70—Of changeable taffeta in blendings of rose pink, gold and green; revers, choker, girdle and cuffs trimmed with rows of narrow gold braid; vest of white knife-plaited chiffon; entire dress trimmed with bands of black Chantilly lace five inches apart; skirt made with Lafferiere ruffle.

At $62—Of Surah silk in large black plaid; colorings dark brown, golden brown, silver or white; blouse front waist, with vest of brown chiffon over white silk; rever, choker and girdle of torquoise blue velvet; skirt with Spanish flounce.

At $90—Of black taffeta over same material in light green; blouse front waist with vertical gatherings one inch apart; green corded taffeta yoke outlined with gathering of black liberty silk, ending in scroll design; choker, girdle and cuffs of blush pink mirror velvet; skirt trimmed in front with applique of gathered silk in scroll design; drop lining.

Second floor, Broadway.

The White Goods Sale

VERY quick and gratifying was the response to yesterday's announcement concerning our Spring Congress of White Goods. Large quantities of snowy textiles left our counters for new homes during the day. To-day we're ready again with a fresh supply, consisting mainly of Muslins, Nainsooks and Dimities. The values offered in these are, for this season, particularly attractive. And so it is more than probable that yesterday's great selling will be repeated to-day.

At 8c.—Fancy muslins in stripes, plaids and checks. Easily worth 12c.

At 12 1-2c.—Muslin in beautiful lace effects; also checks and plaids. Values 18c. to 25c.

At 10c.—Nainsooks in various designs plaids and stripes, also fancy striped Dimities. Some of them worth a half more.

These are all grouped for easy choosing on Main Aisle, near Broadway.

Venetian Lanterns. DON'T you want one for some cosey-corner or smoking room? Here's a particularly good chance for you, if you do. Their prices are a third less than when you last priced lanterns of the same kind. These are new ones, just bought, and bought at a lucky time. Very fine, elaborately worked iron patterns, soft-colored glass.

$1.25 kind for $1 $4.50 kind for $3
$2.50 kind for $1.50 $5 kind for $3.75
$3.50 kind for $2.25 $7 kind for $4.75
$9 kind for $6.50.

A lot of iron-work Candlesticks, at 10c. to 35c.; regularly 25c. to 50c.

Main floor, Tenth street.

Men's Trousers. WELL worth looking into, the offerings below. It means a very substantial saving to the prompt purchaser. The trousers are of the latest popular materials, well made, and correctly cut. Our figures shown here are in actual comparison with prices now ruling in clothing stores generally.

At $3.50—Gray cassimeres in neat stripes; $5 quality.

At $4—All-worsted trousers in small and medium stripes; regular $6 quality.

At $5—About 20 distinct patterns in all-worsted trousers; very neat effects; regular $7 quality.

At $2.50—A lot of odds and ends in men's trousers; values $3.50, $4 and $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MURDER IN SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Dr. Bivings Kills Mr. Trimmer for Some Unknown Reason.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 1.—This afternoon T. J. Trimmier, a well-known merchant and respected citizen, was shot and killed by Dr. S. J. Bivings, a prominent dentist.

Bivings entered Trimmier's store with a pistol in each hand, and, without warning, shot him three times, one ball entering the heart and causing instant death. Trimmier's son also was painfully wounded in the left hand. The cause of the murder is a mystery, as the men had been close friends.

Brick Trust Scheme Falls Through.

The scheme to form a brick trust to control the Hudson River brick yards, was reported yesterday to have fallen through. It was to have represented $6,000,000 of capital, and during the past two or three months had secured options on a number of brick factories. One of the promoters of the scheme, Oakleigh Thorne, yesterday sent a circular to the manufacturers who had given options, announcing that owing to the disturbance in trade arising out of the destruction of the Maine and the rumors of war, it was not deemed advisable to carry out the scheme at present.

Man Struck by a Trolley Car.

Eugene A. Pinckney, a resident of Brooklyn, had a narrow escape from death last evening at Thirty-second Street and Madison Avenue. He was knocked down by an underground trolley, caught by the fender, and carried about twenty-five feet before the car could be stopped. He was conveyed in an unconscious condition to Bellevue Hospital. There it was found that he was internally injured, and he was placed in a ward for treatment. The police were unable to learn the name of the motorman and the number of the car, and no arrests were made.

JOHN C. WEST & CO. FAIL.

Chicago Court Asked to Dissolve the Partnership with Roy C. West.

CHICAGO, March 1.—John C. West of New York City, through his attorney, filed a claim in the Superior Court to-day, asking that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the assets of the firm of John C. West & Co., manufacturers of Pharmaceutical supplies, 151 Western Avenue.

The court is also asked to dissolve the partnership entered into some time ago between the complainant and Roy J. West. The complainant alleges that West has neglected the business and squandered the assets of the concern.

Mrs. Dufour Dies of Her Hurts.

BABYLON, L. I., March 1.—Mrs. Charlotte Dufour, wife of Alfred Dufour, proprietor of the Sacatogue Hotel, in Islip, died in that village yesterday from injuries received a week ago in a runaway acident. While out riding she was thrown by the horse becoming unruly, and, striking heavily against the ground, received internal hurts which ended in her death. In an attempt to save her life her leg, which had been badly crushed, was amputated, and this tended to weaken her. Mrs. Dufour was forty years of age and well known to Summer boarders in Islip.

Pennsylvania Woman Murdered.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., March 1.—Miss Annie L. Edwards, who resided at Jamison, this county, a short distance from Doylestown, was found murdered in her bedroom last night. The woman's head was beaten almost to a jelly, and the room which she had occupied bore evidence of a frightful struggle. There is no clue to the murderer. The motive for the crime was robbery. The County Commissioners have offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the murderer.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Ellsworth Newspaper Bill Ordered to Third Reading in the Senate.

SENATOR GRADY DEFENDS IT

Ex-Senator Hill's Disapproval of the Measure Declared to be Due to a Misapprehension of Its Provisions.

ALBANY, March 1.—In the Senate to-day Senator Ellsworth moved that his Newspaper Libel bill be advanced to the order of final passage as amended. Speaking to his motion, Senator Ellsworth said it was the business of editing or publishing a depraved paper that the bill referred to. The fact, he said, was to be established not by one article, but by the general character of the publication.

Senator Grady expressed his approval of the bill. Speaking of an interview with ex-Senator Hill which appeared to-day, he said that a retired Governor who occasionally dabbled in literary work for the papers was under the impression that the bill before the Senate was the Ellsworth bill of last year, which referred to cartoons, while the bill of this year did not refer to pictures unless they were of a character to degrade and corrupt the public.

The publishers of the reputable papers, he said, were made a privileged class in actions for libel, as the bill was intended to suppress disreputable publications. He criticised the papers that publish certain classes of personal advertising, and said there was no law at present to suppress such papers. "A distinguished and extinguished Governor," said Senator Grady, "referred to the bill as an attempt to curb the freedom of the press. It is a bill intended to curb the license of the press."

Senator Grady said that the present law was not adequate to punish a paper that during the late political campaign pictured Thomas C. Platt and Richard Croker as shaking hands and winking at each other over the bier of Henry George. He declared that the license of newspapers had permitted the business to become one of the most degraded on earth. In conclusion, Senator Grady said that when his last day should come he would feel that he had accomplished something in the world if he had helped to rid the world of the "nasty" papers of the day.

Senator Ellsworth said that the law in reference to libel provided only for individual punishment, but made no provision for the suppression of an improper paper. There was no provision to punish a publisher for the effect of his paper upon the public, except as punishment in an individual case might deter others from printing improper articles. Senator Ellsworth said in reference to last year's bill that in its relation to the publication of pictures it was found difficult to find language that would separate proper pictures from improper pictures.

No one spoke against the bill, and without objection it was progressed to third reading.

The first section of the bill, as amended by the Judiciary Committee, is as follows:

A person who, either as principal or agent, conducts or engages in the business of editing, publishing, printing, selling, distributing, or circulating any licentious, indecent, corrupt, or depraved paper, or a paper which corrupts, depraves, degrades, or injures, or has a tendency to corrupt, deprave, degrade, or injure the minds or morals of the public, or of its readers, or of the people among whom it circulates, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of any such offense shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for the first offense; and upon conviction of any subsequent offense shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than one year or more than five years; and in addition thereto the defendant and his agents and employes shall be prohibited from thereafter publishing, printing, selling, distributing, or circulating such paper, or any paper of the same name; if the defendant is a domestic corporation its charter shall be forfeited; if the defendant is a foreign corporation it shall be prohibited from further doing any business in this State; the judgment upon any such conviction shall state the prohibitions and forfeitures above provided, and the Clerk of the court in which the trial takes place shall enter the same upon the minutes. A judgment roll shall be made up, according to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and filed with the Clerk of the county in which the conviction was had, and docketed with the same effect as in a civil action. A transcript thereof may also be filed and docketed with like effect in any other county. A person who violates any provision of any such judgment is guilty of a civil contempt, as to the People of the State of New York, and may be punished therefor by the court according to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to civil contempts.

Every paper published or circulated in this State is required to contain a printed statement setting forth the names of all its owners, publishers, and editors, failure to do so constituting a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Such published statement shall be deemed presumptive evidence of connection with the paper upon the trial of an indictment against any person named therein.

An indictment or violation of the first section of the act may be substantially in the words of the statute and need not specify or set forth any particular document, issue or number of the paper, nor any particular matter contained therein, but shall state the name by which such paper is commonly known or shall otherwise describe or identify it, and shall state the period of time within which the defendant is charged with having carried on the prohibited business. Upon the trial either party may put in evidence a file of such papers for the period of time stated in the indictment, or for any part of said time, or any particular issues or numbers thereof, or any extracts therefrom. The jury may find whether the offense has been committed from such evidence, without proof that any particular person or persons have been corrupted, depraved, degraded or injured.

The District Attorney of any county in which any prosecution or trial for a violation of the provisions of the act shall take place shall appoint the counsel designated by the person making complaint against the defendant to assist him in such prosecution or trial, provided that the expense of such employment shall be paid by such complainant.

Whenever there shall have been two or more convictions of any person, or two or more separate convictions of different persons, for violations at different times of Section 1 of the act, with respect to any paper, such paper shall be deemed to be a licentious paper, and the publication and circulation thereof, and of any paper of the same name, shall be unlawful, and shall subject the guilty persons to the punishment provided in the first section of the act for second offenses. It is made the duty of the Attorney General to bring an action to enjoin the publication of such paper, and, in the case of a corporation, to forfeit its charter.

The section of the act defining the terms "person" and "paper" says:

The word person, as used in this act, includes any person, partnership, corporation, association, and any officer of any corporation or association engaged in the business herein prohibited. The word paper, as used in this act, includes any newspaper, journal, serial, magazine, periodical, and any publication of any kind.

The fact that both Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker were known to be in favor of the bill had effect of making the debate in the Senate listless and one-sided.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Many Measures Introduced and Others to be Reported.

ALBANY, March 1.—The following bills of interest to New York City have been introduced in the Senate:

Senator McCarren—Providing that the fare for every foot passenger upon the ferries plying between Tenth and Twenty-third Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, and Greenpoint Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, shall not exceed 2 cents.

Senator Wieman—Dissolving the corporation known as "The Inebriates' Home for Kings County," and repealing its charter.

These bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Donnelly—Exempting the Board of Health from the provision of the prison labor law compelling State and municipal departments to purchase such articles as are needed from the State Prison Department.

Mr. Brown—Allowing trial jurors in New York County mileage for actual travel for each day during the term, instead of once in each week.

Mr. Lowenthal—Exempting the real estate of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Atonement of the City of New York from payment of the taxes levied for the year 1897.

The Senate Cities Committee to-morrow will report the following bills:

Senator Ford's—Providing for a reduction of the hours of drug clerks.

Senator Martin's—Exempting the real estate of the House of the Good Shepherd from taxation and water rates.

Senator Wieman's—To grade the members of the police force of New York City who were members of the New Utrecht police force prior to the annexation of New Utrecht to Brooklyn.

Senator Cantor's—Exempting the real estate of the Young Men's Hebrew Association from taxation, assessment, and water rates.

Senator Page's—Authorizing a further appropriation of $30,000 for the American Museum of Natural History.

Also—Permitting the Mayor to appoint as a City Magistrate a person who has served as Police Justice two years.

Senator Coffey's—To extend all licenses for theatres in the late City of Brooklyn which will expire in April, until May 1.

The Assembly Cities Committee will report favorably these New York City bills:

Mr. Sullivan's—Fixing the salaries of the clerks, officers, attendants, and interpreters of the Municipal Court.

Mr. Marshall's—Grading the firemen in the annexed territory of Kings and Queens.

Also providing for the retention of all clerks and subordinates in any of the municipal or public corporations consolidated by the New York charter.

Mr. Farrell's—Giving $2,500 out of the city Charity Fund to the St. Agnes Nursery.

Mr. Gallagher's—Placing the paving of streets and other extra duties in charge of the Street Commissioner.

Mr. Smith's—Compelling the Fire Commissioner to rehear the charges upon which James P. Reilly, formerly a fireman of the first grade, was dismissed from the department.

The Assembly Committee on Codes will report favorably Mr. Wallace's bill providing that grand and trial jurors in Queens County shall be paid 4 cents a mile for traveling expenses during the term.

The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation will report favorably Mr. Mullaney's bill compelling all ferries plying in the vicinity of New York City to furnish accommodations for both sexes on their boats.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action in Senate and Assembly on Various Measures.

ALBANY, March 1.—The following bills were passed to-day by the Senate:

Mr. Adler's—Exempting the University Settlement Society of New York and the Educational Alliance from taxation, assessments, and water rates.

Senator Cantor—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relating to actions for partition.

Also—Providing for the appointment of an auctioneers' agent in the City of New York for the licensing of auctioneers.

The following bills were passed by the Assembly:

Mr. Collins's—Extending the powers of Commissioners of Deeds to all boroughs of New York City.

Mr. Wallace's—Providing for the dredging of streams in Queens County that empty into navigable waters.

Mr. Brennan's—Providing for two additional clerks to the civil courts in New York City.

Mr. Costello's—Providing for the payment of bounties for the destruction of illegal devices for taking fish.

Mr. Burr's—Specifying the qualifications of Assessors in towns.

Senator Brush's—Providing that the Park Commissioner of Brooklyn and Queens shall be an ex-officio member of the Shore Road Commission.

Senator Guy's—Providing that 5 per cent. of the excise receipts paid to New York City shall be paid into the teachers' retirement fund.

Mr. Goodsell's—Equalizing the compensation for disbursements of Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District.

Mr. Nixon's—Regulating the fees of Magistrates in connection with the arrest of tramps and vagrants throughout the State.

Mr. Trainor's—Granting railroad corporations in the hands of receivers five years in which to complete the construction of their lines.

Senator Page's—Equalizing the salaries of the attendants of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District, the Appellate Division in the First Department, the Court of General Sessions in the County of New York, and the City Court of New York City.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 1.—The following bills of general interest have been introduced in the Senate:

Senator Cantor—Providing that whenever the State Board of Charities shall decide by a majority vote that any person or corporation has placed out a child or children for purposes of gain or with such carelessness as to subject such children to cruel or improper treatment or to neglect, the board may issue an order prohibiting such person or corporation from thereafter placing out children.

Senator Page—Amending the act creating the State Racing Commission by providing that the Governor shall appoint some suitable person to supervise the collection of the tax, whose duty it shall be to ascertain and report to the Controller the gross earnings of the racing corporations, and who shall have access to the grounds, books, and records of each such corporation. The person appointed is to hold office for five years, and shall receive an annual salary of $3,000, and $1,000 additional for expenses.

Also, amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to proceedings for the condemnation of real property by providing that where the final award to any owner is less than $50 he shall not be entitled to any costs.

The following bills have been introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. McGuire—Providing that no street railroad in the State shall charge more than 5 cents between points on its line or branches within the limits of any incorporated city or village.

Mr. Oliver—Providing that attorneys shall not share with clients the taxable allowances awarded in actions affecting real property, except in the case of a corporation acting as executor or assignee.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.

Hearing on the Bill Introduced by Mr. Harburger.

ALBANY, March 1.—There was a lively time in the Assembly Committee on Codes to-day when representatives of the Sabbath Union appeared to protest against the Harburger bill to provide for a more liberal Sunday. Dr. Hubbell and Mr. Robbins of the New York Sabbath Union and Dr. Hathaway of the American Sabbath Union spoke against the bill. They said Sunday was not a day of restraint, but of rest. To make it an open Sunday would make people work who now rested. Those who demanded it were those of foreign birth and those who did not care to observe the Christian Sabbath.

Mr. Harburger made a spirited reply to these arguments. He declared that the citizens of foreign birth were as patriotic as the descendants of the Pilgrims, and that they were entitled to liberty of action. He instanced the opening of the Meteropolitan Museum of Art as a beneficial concession by the strict Sabbatarians to the wants of the masses, and argued in favor of the opening of theatres and other places of amusement on Sunday.

The committee took no action on the bill.

Reception by Chauncey M. Depew.

ALBANY, March 1.—Chauncey M. Depew will give a reception and dinner at the Albany Club, in this city, on March 22, it being the twenty-first anniversary of his election as a Regent of the University of the State of New York.

Railroad Franchises Defeated.

ALBANY, March 1.—In the Assembly today, Mr. Marshall's bill, giving railroads in cities of the first class right of way along the surface of streets through which their tracks are elevated or depressed, was lost by a vote of 74 yeas to 39 nays.

Dispensary Bill Reported.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Senate Committee on Public Health has reported favorably the dispensary bill for New York City, placing free dispensaries under the control of the State Board of Charities and designed to prevent the abuse of these institutions.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

JOINT DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

The Legislative Minority Adopts a Policy for the Remainder of the Session.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS FAVORED

Home Rule for Cities, Excise Amendments, and Other Measures to be Supported—An Address to the People.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Democrats of both houses in joint caucus to-night, unanimously decided to support biennial sessions, home rule for cities, a reasonable charge for public franchises, excise amendments to give local regulation of the liquor traffic, municipal control of railroads so far as practicable, a feasible system of rapid transit for New York under the direction of a commission, and a measure to prevent Government by injunction. All of these propositions are to be drafted into a pronunciamento to the public by a committee appointed to-night, which is to report to the joint caucus at a meeting to be held to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The session of the caucus to-night was brief and quite harmonious. Senator Cantor summarized the action of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall at its meeting last Saturday in regard to legislation for cheaper gas, reduced telephone rates, an increased measure of home rule for cities, and liberal amendments to the excise law. At the opening of the session, he said, it had been deemed advisable to introduce measures covering all of these subjects. If the Republican Party declined to support these measures introduced by the Democrats, and would introduce similar bills of their own, it should be the policy of the Democrats to support them, and to use every possible endeavor to fulfill all their pledges. For that purpose he asked the Democrats from all over the State to stand by the city members.

Assemblyman Palmer made a declaration of party loyalty on behalf of the country members, and said that upon the Anti-Trust bill, the Dollar Gas bills, and other party measures all Democrats should stand together. The caucus then by formal vote pledged its support to these measures.

Mr. Oliver then asked what should be the party attitude upon the question of biennial sessions, and Senator Grady suggested that as the resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment had passed the Senate, the question should be determined by the members of the Assembly. Senator Cantor, however, declared that upon the question of biennial sessions, as upon all others, the Democrats of both houses should stand together. Mr. Oliver moved that it be the sentiment of the caucus that the party should favor biennial sessions, and this was agreed to without dissent.

The only dissenting voice in the caucus was raised by Mr. Brown of Rockland, who said that a trust was now being organized in his county which would be a great benefit to the people and employ many workmen. He did not want to be placed in the position of opposing all trusts.

Senator Foley, as Chairman of the caucus, named as a committee to prepare an address to the people Senators Cantor, Grady, and Guy, and Assemblymen Donnelly, Palmer, Hoffman, Maloney, and Schmid.

THE REPUBLICAN POLICY.

Financial Question the Only Issue, Says Chairman Hackett.

ALBANY, March 1.—Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, in an interview to-day, emphasized the well-known determination of the Republicans to make the financial question the leading issue of the coming campaign.

"There will be a hard fight for the control of the Legislature this Fall," said Mr. Hackett, "but the Republican Party will win on the money question. That will be the issue of the campaign, and the only issue. The fight will be made on the same lines as in the campaign of 1896."

The Chairman's attention was called to Mr. Croker's declaration that the fight would be on the cheap gas, anti-trust, and excise questions.

"Fortunately Mr. Croker cannot fix the issues for both parties," Mr. Hackett answered. "There can be but one logical issue—that of honest money."

Mr. Hackett denied that the Republican organization had any intention of introducing a dollar gas bill of its own.

POSSIBLE WATER WORKS TRUST

Extraordinary Powers Conferred on an Oswego Company by a Bill of Senator Stranahan.

ALBANY, March 1.—A bill conferring remarkable powers on a nominally local water works company, which slipped through the Senate unobserved several days ago and is now before the Assembly, has attracted attention here. Senator Stranahan is the author of the measure, which amends "An act to incorporate the Oswego Water Works Company," passed in 1863. The title gave the impression that it was purely a local measure of a class quite familiar in the Legislature, and as such little attention was paid to it until the accidental discovery was made to-day that it practically grants a blanket charter covering the whole State.

The original act created the Oswego Water Works Company "for the purpose of supplying the City of Oswego with pure and wholesome water." The present bill amends this so as to incorporate the company to supply not only Oswego, but "any other town or village in the County of Oswego, or in the State of New York, with pure and wholesome water, for extinguishing fire, for domestic and all other like uses and purposes; for the purpose of furnishing or supplying light, heat, electricity, compressed air, and any other power, whether electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, or otherwise now known, or that may hereafter be discovered or known; for the purpose of selling, leasing, furnishing and operating the power developed from or by reason of or that may or can be developed or produced from or by the flow or storage of the water hereinafter mentioned, or otherwise, or by steam, electricity, or other motor power for fire, light, heat, electrical, sanitary, culinary, municipal, domestic, manufacturing, railroads, agricultural power, and all other purposes."

The bill authorizes the company to take water from the Oswego River, "or from any lake or lakes, spring or springs, pond or ponds, or stream or streams in the State of New York, and direct, convey, and conduct the same to said City of Oswego or elsewhere in the State of New York, as to said corporation may seem meet and proper."

The Oswego company is authorized by this bill to "hold stock in any corporation or company created for or engaged in the business of using, storing, or supplying water anywhere in the State, or "in any corporation engaged in the use of power for light, and any and all other uses and purposes, or manufacturing by means of the power derived."

To emphasize the fact that a corporation of far more than local expectations is contemplated by the bill it is provided that its rules and regulations shall be published in "each of the counties of this State wherein the works on plant or any part of the works or plant of said company may be situated."

Instead of being a simple bill to amend the charter of an Oswego water works company, the measure is discovered to be a charter for a general corporation with power to do almost anything anywhere. The authority given to absorb other similar corporations, it is contended, makes the bill the possible basis of a gigantic water works trust. With that possibility in mind, its provisions will be aired in the Assembly.

Limit on Railroad Indebtedness.

ALBANY, March 1.—In the Assembly today, Senator Ellsworth's bill, exempting railroad corporations from the operation of the law prohibiting Directors from incuring indebtedness greater than their revenues will repay, was lost on final passage by a vote of 71 yeas to 34 nays. Leader Nixon immediately moved a reconsideration of the vote, and the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

McGibbon & Co.

Opening.

Old Firm in their New Store.
Show Rooms on two spacious floors, with light the finest in the City.
New Goods in every Department.
Values exceptional and include recent purchases made before last Tariff was passed.
All goods sold as represented—misrepresentation not permitted.

Departments:
Linens—All Goods known under that name.
Lace Curtains—Suitable for every kind of window.
Upholstery—Furniture Covering, Portieres and Fabrics for Walls.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.
Side entrances for Patrons in Carriages.

STATE LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Business and Expenses of the "Locals" and "Nationals" Contrasted by Bank Superintendent Kilburn.

ALBANY, March 1.—Bank Superintendent Kilburn to-day sent to the Legislature his annual report relative to the building and loan and co-operative savings and loan associations in the State. There are 370 of these, of which 86 are located in New York County, 72 in Monroe, 48 in Erie, 38 in Kings, 11 in Onondaga, 10 in Queens, and 9 in Westchester. Mr. Kilburn, in his table of statistics, classes 44 of these as "National" and 317 as "local" associations, and as in the past devotes considerable space to a criticism of the management of the "National" associations, in which large salaries are paid to the managers and large fees to canvassers and agents at the expense of the investing shareholders and borrowers.

Some of the figures are interesting. The 317 "local" or purely co-operative associations show total assets of $37,385,342, with receipts for the year of $19,034,384, and cash on hand, $1,656,856. They have mortgages amounting to $29,075,315 on property in the State and their total expenses of all kinds were $293,572. The number of shares in force Dec. 31, 1897, was 732,870, of which 189,029 were issued during the year, 197,857 being withdrawn during the same period. Of the entire number of shares, 285,259 are held by 20,356 borrowing members. There are 207,786 shares held by 30,153 females. During the year 292 mortgages were foreclosed, $5,820,264 was loaned on mortgage, and $804,900 on other securities, $1,739,434 paid on withdrawals, dues, and profits, $767,669 on matured shares, and $1,152,355 of borrowed money. The entire expense for "salaries, clerk hire, and commissions" was $194,024, and "other disbursements," $348,175.

In the forty-four "Nationals" the same items show: Total assets, $24,199,077; receipts, $14,964,504; cash on hand, $677,987; mortgages on property in this State, $9,608,263; expenses for the year, $789,553. Shares in force Dec. 31, 1897, were 832,793, of which 275,935 were issued during 1896, while 318,349 were withdrawn. There are 193,852 shares, held by 13,453 borrowing members, and 107,176 shares by 10,460 females. During the year 431 mortgages were foreclosed, $5,043,498 was loaned on mortgage, $629,136 on other securities, $3,853,221 paid on withdrawals, dues, and profits; $135,055 on matured shares, and $279,190 of borrowed money returned. The expenses for "salaries, clerk hire, and commissions" were $595,147, and the "other disbursements" $225,926.

Superintendent Kilburn makes these figures the text for some recommendations in the direction of limiting the expenses and the field of operations of the "National" associations.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Proposed Regulations to Govern Their Investments.

ALBANY, March 1.—New regulations as to the investment of the funds of foreign insurance corporations doing business in this State are made in a bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Cantor. The bill amends Section 16 of the Insurance law by adding the following provisions:

"No foreign insurance company transacting business within this State shall invest any portion of its capital, surplus, or other moneys or property in or make loans on its stock or the stock of any other insurance company carrying on the same kind of business; nor shall any such insurance company obtain, by the control of or be interested in any other insurance corporation. Upon the violation of any of the provisions of this act by any such foreign insurance corporation its right to transact business within this State shall cease and determine.

"No certificate or license to transact business within this State or any renewal thereof shall be granted to any foreign insurance company, any portion of whose capital, surplus, or other moneys or property is invested in or loaned on its own stock, or the stock of any other insurance company carrying on the same kind of business, nor to any such company which has obtained by purchase or otherwise the control or any interest, direct or indirect, in any other insurance corporation."

Senator Cantor said that the object of the bill was to put foreign insurance companies on the same basis as domestic companies. It was not intended, he said, to discriminate against the outside corporations.

State Hospital for Consumptives.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Senate Committee on Public Health, to which was referred the resolution introduced by Senator George A. Davis, relating to the establishment of a State hospital in the Adirondack Mountains for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, has recommended that a joint committee of five be appointed by the Legislature, two from the Senate and three from the Assembly, to make further investigation of this subject, and that $1,000 be appropriated to meet any necessary expenses of such investigation, the committee to report its conclusions and recommendations to the next Legislature.

Chinamen to be Heard.

ALBANY, March 1.—Assemblyman Egan's bill requiring Chinese laundries to give checks and receipts for goods written in the English language, is to have a hearing before the Assembly Cities Committee on Thursday. All the interested residents of Chinatown, in New York City, will be notified to be present.

SHAPING A NEW PRIMARY LAW.

Republicans Welding Union League and Lexow Bills Trying to Make a Satisfactory Whole.

ALBANY, March 1.—The makers of the new primary law are apparently nearing the completion of their task. Paul D. Cravath came up this morning with the bill representing the Union League Club and the Fifty-three organization in its final form. He delivered a copy to Gov. Black, and they spent several hours in consultation.

The Governor pointed out several particulars in which he thought the bill needs changes to make it not looser, but stronger and more rigid. He suggested that its provision for enrollment by certificate, in case of failure to enroll on the days of registration, might open the way for fraudulent enrollment and result in the filing of thousands of certificates, to record which would be expensive. He thought the fixing of a certain day for the correction of the enrollment lists and for the benefit of those who failed to get their names on the lists on the registration days would be better. The propriety of having the declaration of party allegiance written and filed in an envelope, instead of being recorded openly, was also broached as a means of avoiding a showing of party strength so near election time.

Senator Pavey and Assemblyman Laimbeer were called in, and the conference continued through most of the afternoon. Later Mr. Cravath and Senator Lexow had a talk. Mr. Lexow had completed the draft of his primary plan, which covers some of the points brought out by the Governor against the Union League bill, and he urged upon Mr. Cravath very much the same arguments as did the Governor.

To-night the talk of molding together the Union League and Lexow bills was continued at the Executive Mansion, where Messrs. Cravath, Pavey, Laimbeer, Lexow, and a few others of the party leaders met with the Governor, and continued the discussion which had been going on all day. Previous to this conference, Senator Lexow and Assemblyman Laimbeer agreed in the view that a bill satisfactory to all parties would result from the welding of the two measures under consideration.

EDWARD M. FIELD'S ACT LEGAL.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision in favor of Drexel, Morgan & Co., defendants in the action brought by Norman S. Dike, as receiver of the firm of Field, Lindley, Weichers & Co., to set aside as fraudulent against creditors the transfer of $130,921.76 by Edward M. Field, eldest son of the late Cyrus W. Field, on behalf of the firm, to Drexel, Morgan & Co. The plaintiff's appeal was from a final judgment in favor of the defendants by the unanimous decision of the Second Appellate Division, affirming a judgment of non-suit granted by Justice Bartlett. The Appellate Division, however, granted leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals, certifying that questions of law were involved which ought to be reviewed by the court of last resort. The certificate did not specify any particular question as calling for review. In the opinion of the Appellate Division, written by Justice Brown, the questions were considered upon the following assumptions: "That Edward M. Field knew when he drew the checks in question that his firm was hopelessly insolvent; that Drexel, Morgan & Co. knew of the liquidation of the firm of Field, Lindley & Co., and the formation and existence of the new firm of Field, Lindley, Weichers & Co.; that the new firm, in fact, had not assumed the debts of the old firm."

To Prevent Premature Burial.

ALBANY, March 1.—In the Assembly today Mr. Redington introduced a bill to prevent premature burial. The bill provides that cemetery associations and crematories shall not bury or dispose of a body within seventy-two hours of the time of death, except in cases of malignant contagious diseases. No body shall be received by a cemetery or crematory unless it be accompanied by a certificate or permit for burial from the Board of Health or health officer, which shall not be issued until the attending physician or the Coroner has certified that he has made certain specified tests to determine the fact of death. The penalty for violation of the act is a fine of not more than $2,000.

New East River Bridge.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Assembly Committee on Cities has decided to report favorably the bill of Assemblyman Brennan providing for a new East River bridge. The bill provides that Benjamin F. Tracy, Frederick A. Schroeder, William Berri, Silas B. Dutcher, Hugh J. Grant, Seth L. Keeney, and the Mayor and Controller of the City of New York shall constitute a commission for the purpose of constructing a permanent suspension bridge over the East River for the use of surface and elevated railroad cars, bicycles, and foot passengers, from a point in the Borough of Brooklyn between Fulton Ferry and the Navy Yard to the Borough of Manhattan.

Victory for Bishop McDonnell.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided in the negative a question as to the liability of a Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church for the salaries of the priests in his diocese. The case was an appeal by Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of the Brooklyn Diocese from a judgment in favor of the Rev. John F. Baxter, who sued for about $4,000, which he claimed was due him for services rendered as pastor of the Parish of Babylon, and about $2,500 for services as Chaplain of St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. The defense was that all matters in difference between the parties had been adjudicated by the Metropolitan Court of the Diocese of New York.

Marion Harland's Idea of it:

"Some years ago I sketched the crest of the average American-born housewife. It was a bare, bony arm, brandishing a reeking frying pan."—MARION HARLAND.

That was in the time when the frying pan was always filled with *lard*. Before healthy shortening and frying were made easy with Cottolene. Before Marion Harland declared that

COTTOLENE

"In purer, more healthful and economical than lard."

RODE LIKE DON COSSACKS

Squadron A's Troopers Gave an Exhibition of Rough Riding at Their Armory.

FEATS OF SKILL AND DARING

The Cavalrymen Stood at Full Tilt in Their Stirrups—Contests at Which Many Were Unhorsed but Unhurt.

Few of the spectators who witnessed the annual games of Squadron A at the squadron's armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, last night ever had the good fortune to see the wild riders of Russia, the Don Cossacks, who, having been accustomed to the saddle from early childhood, seem when they are matured and in the service of the Czar to be perfect Centaurs. Most of the spectators, though, had read of the fierce Cossacks, of their wild charges while standing erect in their short stirrups, and of the numerous other dangerous feats of horsemanship ascribed to them.

The evolutions last night of the rough-riding class of the squadron recalled those tales of the Russian riders, for Capt. Bridgman's men have been trained in all the arts of the wild horsemen, and they stood erect in the stirrups, and were apparently as much at ease as if they sat a Mexican saddle. It was not the fact that they stood in the stirrups that brought out the burst of applause which greeted them, but rather that while standing they piloted their chargers over hurdles of medium height. When they had shown their cleverness at this style of riding, the troopers dismounted and one after another threw their horses down to serve as pillows.

Capt. Bridgman was proud of the exhibition his men gave, but not more so than was Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, who, until he was appointed to the command of the National Guard of the State last month, was at the head of the squadron. Gen. Roe acted as referee of the games.

One of the most interesting of the evening's events was the team wrestling match, between teams of twelve men each, headed by Corporal A. J. Slade and Corporal Parish. The teams rode forward at full speed to meet in the centre of the ring, and then there ensued a struggle for the mastery. As soon as a member of one team succeeded in unhorsing a member of the opposing team, he turned his attention to some other opponent who was squirming around in the midst of a small crowd of pursuers, and helped to unhorse him. The wrestling continued for four minutes and fifteen seconds, at the end of which time all twelve of Corporal Parish's men were unhorsed.

The tug of war between mounted teams of four was also interesting. At the end of three minutes the four men commanded by Sergt. Bellamy had pulled Sergt. Gawtry's troop fifteen feet over the starting mark.

The novelty race, which was won by Artificer Judson, was the most laughable affair of the entertainment. Four of the troopers each deposited a dress-suit case, a high hat, and an umbrella at one end of the ring, and then returned to the other end and mounted their horses at the word of command. Their object was to reach the dress-suit cases and carry it to the other end of the ring, where they were to open it, don the nightshirt it contained, and then return to the other end of the ring and carry the hat and the open umbrella back to the starting point. All four succeeded in donning the shirt, but only two succeeded in carrying the open umbrella back safely. The latter would catch the wind, and almost drag the rider from his horse.

The mêlée, which brought out two teams of troopers with plumed helmets, was a warlike spectacle, and the spectators were amused to see the troopers cut the plumes from each other's helmets with deft sabre strokes.

FIFTH BRIGADE'S COMMANDER.

Col. Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Elected, Defeating Col. Greene of the Seventy-first by One Vote.

Col. George Moore Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was chosen commander of the Fifth Brigade of the National Guard of the State of New York, at an election held last evening at the Seventh Regiment Armory. The only other candidate was Col. Francis Vinton Greene of the Seventy-first Regiment. Col. Smith received nine votes, to eight votes cast for Col. Greene. Under the recent reorganization of the State militia, the Fifth Brigade comprises the Seventh, Eighth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments. It is said that the election of Gen. O'Beirne as Colonel of the Sixty-ninth is possible.

Col. Smith joined the Seventh Regiment as a private of Company B on April 20, 1861. He went to the war with the regiment, and received rapid promotion. He has always been known as a great organizer, and it was for this reason that Gen. Fitzgerald detailed him during the Brooklyn trolley strike to command the Sixty-ninth when it was a battalion. He made such a success in this position that later, when the regiment was reorganized, he was made Colonel.

Although he is a strict disciplinarian, he is very popular with the rank and file. The diplomatic way in which he has handled the delicate questions involving race pride and spirit in the regiment have won for him a reputation among his brother officers in the Guard.

Col. Smith was one of Mayor Strong's Police Commissioners, succeeding Col. Frederick D. Grant.

ACQUITTED OF LYNCHING.

Gov. Mount's Efforts to Punish for the Versailles, Ind., Affair Futile—Apparently Five Suicides.

CROSS PLAINS, Ind., March 1.—Justice Craig this morning released Hez Hughes, who was charged in an affidavit filed by Gov. Mount with complicity in the lynching of Henry Schuter and four others at Versailles on Sept. 14, 1897. Attorney General Ketcham left for Indianapolis. In an interview he said: "It is evident from all the evidence obtainable that the five men broke jail and hung themselves."

Probably the most sensational part of the argument was that of Marion Thompson of counsel for the defense, accusing Gov. Mount and Attorney General Ketcham of bringing a witness here to testify against Hughes on the promise of giving him his liberty from the reform school. Mr. Ketcham denied this.

Squire Craig said in his decision:

"I have been in the late war, seen men wounded, bleed, and fall dead upon the battlefield, but this is the hardest task that has ever befallen me. While I believe that 200 men in the mob are guilty of lynching the five men in the Versailles Jail, I must and do declare, according to the testimony given in this case, that Hezekiah Hughes is not guilty."

It is not known what the next move of the Governor will be, but it is supposed he will not do anything for a while at least. Rumors that the Governor would prosecute witnesses for perjury have not been verified.

Coal Company Receiver.

Samuel S. Slater was appointed receiver for the Natalie Anthracite Coal Company yesterday by Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, on a judgment obtained by George W. Mark on Jan. 20 for $9,454.14. It is a Pennsylvania corporation, with a bonded issue of $2,000,000, and, it is said, a capital stock of $4,000,000. Its officers are A. Groetzinger, President; D. Herbert Hostetter, Vice President, and Isaac L. Cook, Secretary and Treasurer, all of Pittsburg. The local office of the company is in the Jersey Central Building. The company formerly had an office at 182 Broadway.

Michael's Ambition to be a Jockey.

There is a possibility that after all "Jimmie" Michael, the cyclist, may desert the bicycle track to take up riding thoroughbreds, for he was busy yesterday morning at the Gravesend track exercising some of the horses in the string of Philip J. Dwyer, President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. Michael has for some time past been ambitious to become a jockey, and Mr. Dwyer offered him the use of his race horses for practice. He also promised that if he proved that he could ride well enough he would engage him. Last night Michael left for St. Louis, where he is to ride his wheel in two exhibitions.

OLEOMARGARINE CONVICTIONS.

Joseph Wilkins and Howard Butler Found Guilty in Philadelphia and Held Without Bail.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Joseph Wilkins and Howard Butler, wholesale and retail dealers in oleomargarine at Washington, were to-day convicted in the United States District Court of violating the laws regulating the purchase and sale of oleomargarine. The defendants have been frequent offenders against this law, but this is their first conviction in court. They were to-day found guilty on all of three counts: Removing the manufacturer's labels from packages of oleomargarine, removing the internal revenue stamps, and removing the brand of the word "Oleomargarine." Sentence was deferred, and Judge Butler refused to grant the request that they be admitted to bail pending argument on a demurrer which was filed. They were removed to prison to await sentence.

The section of the law under which Wilkins and Howard were convicted fixes the minimum penalty at thirty days' imprisonment and a fine and the maximum at six months' imprisonment and a fine for each package from which the labels or stamps have been removed. They admitted having in this instance removed the labels and stamps from 120 packages, containing 7,980 pounds of oleomargarine. The defendants when arrested on previous occasions, with one exception, had compromised on an amount of fine to be paid the Government, and to which the authorities acquiesced owing to the difficulty in obtaining a conviction in oleomargarine cases.

In Washington, on Dec. 18, 1896, the defendants were acquitted in the United States District Court on a technicality, and on the following Saturday they were caught in Philadelphia by Revenue Agent Bower in the act of removing the labels and stamps from a large consignment of oleomargarine. They offered as high as $8,000 to compromise with the Government, but Commissioner of Internal Revenue Scott and United States District Attorney Beck have steadfastly refused all offers of compromise, and the case was brought to trial to-day. The jury agreed upon a conviction without leaving their seats.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The American Flag as a Party Emblem Discussed—Some of the Bills Acted Upon.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—The Assembly had an animated political discussion this morning on Mr. Gledhill's motion to recommit Mr. Carroll's bill prohibiting the placing of any inscription, device, or advertisement upon the American flag. Mr. Gledhill explained that his motion was made with a view to having the bill amended so as not to apply to any political party using the flag as a party emblem.

Mr. Benny made the chief speech for the Democrats with sarcastic references to the "placing upon the flag of the picture of Mark Hanna and his dollar-mark suit."

Mr. Gledhill and Mr. Porter replied for the Republicans, and Mr. Porter said the Democrats did not want to use the flag as a party emblem because they realized how "out of place it would be to have the pictures of Bryan and Sewall on the flag."

The motion to recommit was passed by practically a strict party vote.

The House passed these House bills: Empowering governing bodies of cities to compel contractors to give surety company bonds; a similar bill applying especially to Jersey City, requiring all turnpike companies to macadamize their roads; requiring milk cans to be gauged and stamped; authorizing Common Councils to make appropriations for volunteer fire department drills; incorporating the Borough of Totowa, in Passaic County; permitting Newark to increase its expenditures for police purposes; permitting the Circuit Judge of Hudson and Essex Counties to appoint a court sergeant at arms; Senate Bill 179, allowing the placing of labor union labels on manufactured goods.

The House defeated the bill to establish a State Board of Examiners for veterinary surgery. Mr. Holdrum introduced a bill consenting to the lease of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey to the Erie.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals gave a hearing this afternoon on Assemblyman Squires's bill authorizing County Boards of Freeholders to sell trolley franchises at public sale. The bill is intended to especially permit the Union County Freeholders to sell a franchise on the county road between Plainfield and Westfield.

Ex-Congressman John Kean has offered $100,000 for this franchise. Mayor Rankin of Elizabeth, ex-Congressman John Dunn, and about 100 others came down from Elizabeth and advocated the bill. Chandler Riker of Newark opposed the bill in a vigorous speech. The committee took no action.

The Senate passed a number of bills, including the following: House bill restoring David D. Eckerson of Bergen County to citizenship. Eckerson was convicted some years ago of manslaughter and served a term in prison; House bill providing that the County Judges of Essex and Hudson Counties may sit alone in Oyer and Terminer cases; Senate bill giving the State Board of Taxation jurisdiction to determine the character of property assessed for railroad and canal purposes; Senate bill to prevent the adulteration of linseed and flaxseed oil; Senate bill permitting the use of labor union labels on manufactured goods; Senate bill 124, making the boundary line between municipalities the middle of the road; Senate bill 169, incorporating the Borough of Garfield, in Bergen County; Senate bill 173, allowing savings banks to invest money in borough bonds; Senate bill 192, permitting Hoboken to repave its streets; Senate bill 72, amending the teachers' retirement fund law, in accordance with the recommendations of the State Teachers' Association.

These bills were introduced: By Mr. Stokes, requiring insurance companies to deposit $20,000 or more with the State Bank and Insurance Commissioner. The Commissioner may require the deposit of the sum equal to one-fifth of the issued policies up to $100,000.

By Mr. Ketcham, a bill naming a commission to erect a State fireman's home at an expenditure not to exceed $75,000. The money for the erection of this home is to be provided out of the 2 per cent. tax paid by insurance companies, and which is now distributed to the fireman's relief associations.

DEPUTY CHIEFS TRANSFERRED.

Devery's Change to Manhattan Believed to Indicate that He Will Soon Be Chief of Police.

William S. Devery, the junior Deputy Chief of Police, and Moses W. Cortright, the senior Deputy, exchanged assignments yesterday by order of Chief McCullagh. Cortright took charge of the Bronx District, while Devery replaced him in command of the Manhattan District. Chief McCullagh said the transfer was made at the mutual request of the men, and that he had no choice but to order it.

Although Devery gains no rank by the exchange, it is distinctly to his advantage, and arouses again the rumors that started with Tammany's victory at the polls that he is the next Chief of Police, and that he will not have long to wait for the place. The Manhattan District is the most important of all the police divisions of the city, and in the absence of the Chief the Deputy Chief of Manhattan commands the force.

Mr. Croker and Deputy Chief Devery have been warm friends for years, and to that fact is attributed the policeman's rapid promotion. Examined by the Lexow committee and dismissed the force by Mayor Strong's Commissioners, he was reinstated by the courts and assigned to duty far uptown. The Tammany board appointed Jan. 1 made him an Inspector Jan. 7 and a Deputy Chief Feb. 14. He is now eligible for appointment to the highest rank. Under the charter the Commissioners have the power to retire the present Chief on half pay whenever they think fit and to appoint any of the Deputy Chiefs to his place.

Rumor says that before July 1 the Chief of Police of New York will be William S. Devery.

Liberals May Be Defeated in Ontario.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 1.—General elections for the Ontario Legislature took place throughout the province to-day. The result is probably a defeat for the Liberal Government, which has held power for more than twenty-five years.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CHAMPAGNE'S PASSENGERS

Seventy-four of Them Reach This City by Rail from Halifax.

TELL OF GOOD TREATMENT

The Stories of Several Regarding the Various Exciting Incidents of the Unlucky Trip—Others to Arrive Here To-day.

Seventy-four passengers of the unlucky French Line steamship La Champagne reached this city last evening, seventeen days out from Havre. Seventeen days is a long time for the journey from New York to Havre, in these days of rapid travel, and the passengers were tired and not inclined to repeat the now oft-told tale of their experiences on the ocean when their vessel had lost its power of propulsion and was drifted about at the mercy of wind and current.

They were glad to be here, and were profuse in their expressions of appreciation of the conduct of the French Line officials on sea and shore. They had been treated royally, they had had more experience than they had supposed a lifetime would give them, and they had seen more of this continent than their tickets contracted for. A few had, in fact, remained over in Halifax and at Boston. Those who came on here came in three batches. There were sixteen first and second cabin passengers on a train which arrived at 5:59 P. M., fifty on a train arriving at 6:57 P. M., and eight on the train which arrived at 10 P. M. It had been generally understood during the day that they would all arrive at 5:59 o'clock, and at that time a crowd was gathered at the Grand Central Station, with a special squad of police to keep open the passageways.

There were some unusual demonstrations of greeting as the passengers of La Champagne were recognized, and from their attire they could be easily distinguished from the land travelers.

One man who bore a babe in his arms was greeted by a woman who threw her arms about the necks of husband and child. She was very much affected and became slightly hysterical. She was Mrs. Ignatz Kornfield of 49 East Ninety-ninth Street. She had gone abroad with her husband, but had been compelled to return suddenly, leaving their baby, then ill, in her husband's care.

A Priest's Story.

The Rev. Father Vucher was in the throng of waiters to meet Father Paul Jacquet, who is to preach during Lent at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Twenty-third Street. Father Jacquet said that at the time of the breaking of the shaft the sea was very heavy. "There were only two passengers on deck," said he. "The sensation experienced was that the ship was mounting some obstacle. The screw had been 'racing' at intervals before the break occurred, and no particular attent on was at first paid to the machinery. Some did not know until the next day the nature of the accident."

M. Hutin, a Director of the Panama Canal Society, who comes to this country on business connected with the canal, told a similar story.

Maurice Ketten, an artist of Paris, who intends to stay in New York only a few weeks, went to the Hotel Martin, in company with others of La Champagne's passengers, including the Rev. A. Labelme of New Orleans, M. J. Convert of Colon, United States of Colombia; Henri Oustey, James Lemaitre, and M. Brisard. He said last night that when the accident happened he saw flames and smoke coming from the machinery, and he at first concluded the ship was afire, as did many other passengers.

The Captain's notice in the parlor to the effect that the boat would start the following day calmed the anxious ones. When the second anchor was last Mr. Ketten said that nearly all the passengers were asleep, but the few on deck were badly frightened, as were all the next morning. There was a heavy sea and a slight fog. When finally a boat was sighted at 11 o'clock Wednesday night, excitement was high, and for a moment, as the ship paid no heed to their signals, it reached a fever pitch. Some thought it was La Bretagne, and some believed it to be one of the American Line.

Passengers Hysterical.

The despondency of the passengers was fleeting, for before the mysterious craft disappeared the Roman was sighted. At last, when the Roman drew so near that men could shout from one to the other, a wild scene of joy was observed on La Champagne. Men and women, said M. Ketten, raced about screaming and laughing hysterically.

Just before reaching Halifax, according to M. Ketten, another accident to the vessel delayed her. He did not know its nature.

At the Hotel Martin a subscription has been started for the officer and crew that left in search of assistance. F. C. Charpentier, the French Consul, Raoul Pugno, and G. Ysaye are among the subscribers, and already $314 has been raised.

August Koppes, on his way from Paris to Mexico, said when the cables parted the ship drifted about ninety miles in two days' time. One day icebergs of considerable height were driving around them from morning to late afternoon. When the first boat was sighted he said every method was tried to attract its attention, without success. Less than an hour later the Roman was in view, and after approaching La Champagne she also attempted to signal with rockets and cannon the boat that was ahead. Not the least attention was paid. M. Koppes was well satisfied with his treatment in Halifax. He was accompanied by his wife and little daughter.

One Kept a Diary.

Jacob Schwaicer was one of the second cabin passengers on La Champagne. He is a native of St. Gallen, Switzerland, but has lived thirteen years in this country, and lives now at Schenectady. He is a methodical man, and kept a diary.

The accident happened at about 4:50 o'clock in the afternoon of Feb. 17, as well as he could remember. He was below when suddenly he heard a rasping, creaking sound that shook the steamer, and then the boat began to slow up.

"Everybody in the second cabin rushed up on deck pell mell," he went on to say. "They almost pulled each other down the stairways in running up, and it is a wonder that some of them, especially the women and children, did not get trampled upon. Fright and terror were depicted in nearly all faces. Women screamed, and not a few of them nearly fainted, and several became hysterical. Steam came pouring out of the door and windows of the engine room in blinding clouds, and the machinery stopped.

"The Captain and officers tried to reassure the passengers and calm their excitement by saying that there was no danger to the vessel. Then they put up a notice stating that there had been a break in the machinery, but it would be repaired by the following day.

"At 10 o'clock the next day the officers posted up another notice saying that the machinery could not be repaired. This news alarmed many, and women began to cry when they were told that we would have to wait until some steamer should happen to come along and take us in tow. 'Perhaps no steamer will come along this way until we are all dead from hunger or go down to the bottom of the sea,' wailed some, and then it was decided to send out a number of sailors in a boat to look out for some passing vessel and inform it of our plight. So a lifeboat was lowered amid a great deal of enthusiasm, the passengers shouted God-speed to the brave sailors, and prayed for their safety and that of the steamer, but several timid men looked upon the departure of the sailors in the boat as the last gleam of hope."

Feeling in the Steerage.

Henry Galland of this city said that the feeling in the steerage just after the accident was one of intense excitement. The racing of the engines was more plainly felt in their quarters, and many of the women among the 300 passengers in the steerage were almost crazed with fear.

Miss Wilhelmina Leu, who came from Switzerland to visit a sister, who lives at 1,043 Fifth Avenue, was a second-class passenger, and, although she has been several days on terra firma, her nerves were still upset.

Some of the other passengers who arrived were Baron Siebert de Nitray, who went to the Waldorf-Astoria; Michael Kantzer of 415 East Sixty-first Street, and N. Kaskarier and M. Heithers, who went to Smith & McNell's.

W. H. Moreillen went to the Hotel de France. He said that after breaking her anchor cables La Champagne drifted thirty-four miles the first twenty-four hours, thirty-two the second, and forty-four the third, up to the time that the Roman bore in sight. They were in helpless plight for 161 hours, but there was good cheer aboard, and certainly no cause for complaint.

General Passenger Agent Treyvoux was at the station to meet the passengers. He had mail for many, and before bidding them adieu asked if he could do anything for them. Agent Bocande arrived before the last train. The rest of the passengers of the first and second cabins are expected to-day.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie yesterday received word from Commissioner General Powderly that United States Commissioner Laird, whose district includes Halifax, had been instructed to pass La Champagne's steerage passengers bound for points in the United States at Halifax. This will obviate the necessity of forwarding them to New York for action here by the Immigration Commissioner.

Agent Bocande did not know yesterday if La Champagne would be towed here for repairs, but seemed to think that she would.

CAPT. ROBERTS'S STORY.

He Tells How the Roman Towed La Champagne to Safety.

BOSTON, March 1.—The Dominion Line steamer Roman, from Halifax, arrived in the upper harbor and dropped anchor this forenoon. Capt. Roberts, who said that he was too busy at Halifax to tell the story of towing the disabled French Line steamer La Champagne with her 300 passengers safely into port, to-day gave an account of the proceedings after he had made his report to the agents of his line.

"It was a dark gray night with a cackling sea," said Capt. Roberts, "when the Roman came along the course on the outer edge of the grand bank of Newfoundland that brought her into sight of the lights of La Champagne. There had been a northeast wind, but it was moderating at midnight when the third officer on the bridge discovered rockets that were being sent up from some vessel in distress, about three miles off on the starboard bow."

Capt. Roberts changed his course to come near the vessel, sending up rockets. At about the same time a larger and faster boat also came near the Champagne. Capt. Roberts says that this steamer was going much faster than the Roman, and she did not slow down, in spite of the fact that rockets were still scattering showers of sparks above the drifting liner and her gun was flashing at frequent intervals.

Capt. Poirot of La Champagne came on board the Roman as soon as the freighter came to a stop, and explained the situation. Capt. Roberts at once agreed to tow the vessel to Halifax, 700 miles distant. In the morning a heavy steel hawser from La Champagne was sent on board the Roman.

About 100 fathoms of hawser were out when it snapped. Two more were stretched, with the same result. A fourth one held, and by this the Roman kept the head of the disabled La Champagne up to the sea while a big, five-inch steel hawser was made ready. That held also, but required watching all the way to Halifax as the two ships rolled and pulled at each other in the nasty cross sea. Halifax was reached in seventy-two hours.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.07¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37⅝
Oats No. 2 mixed	.31
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.45
Cotton, middling	.06 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.42½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Copper, lake ingot	11.95

CHICAGO, March 1.—Flour dull; No. 2 Spring wheat, 93@95c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 88@96c; No. 2 red, $1.01¼@$1.05½; No. 2 corn, 29⅝@29⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 29⅝@29⅝c; No. 2 oats, 26½c; No. 2 white, free on board, 29@30½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28@29c; No. 2 rye, 50c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 32½@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.21½; Northwestern, $1.25½; prime timothy seed, $2.90; mess pork, per bbl, $10.35@10.40; lard, per 100 lb, $5.10@$5.12½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.90@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.30@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

There is a stand-off between the bulls and bears at the Cotton Exchange. Liquidation of long contracts, rather than aggressive action on the part of the shorts, caused a decline of 3@6 points in the price of cotton, as seen at the lowest level of the market, after opening quiet and easy, with near months 1@2 points lower and the remote positions 3@4 points lower. The market was finally steady, with prices 2 points lower to 3 points net higher; total sales futures, 125,700 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.06	6.09	6.05	6.09@6.10
April	6.08	6.10	6.07	6.12@6.13
May	6.12	6.16	6.10	6.15@6.16
June	6.14	6.18	6.13	6.18@6.19
July	6.17	6.21	6.16	6.21@6.22
August	6.20	6.25	6.19	6.24@6.25
September	6.16	6.20	6.15	6.19@6.21
October	6.15	6.18	6.13	6.18@6.19
November	6.15	6.16	6.13	6.17@6.18
December	6.17	6.18	6.15	6.19@6.21
January	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.21@6.23

Southern spot markets—Middling: Mobile, 5¾c; Savannah, 5¾c; Charleston, 5¾c; Wilmington, 5¾c; Norfolk, 5 15-16c; Baltimore, 6⅛c; Augusta, 6 1-16c; St. Louis, 5¾c; Galveston, 6c; New Orleans, 5 11-16c; Memphis, 5¾c.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d. December-January, 323⅛s; March, 323⅛s; March-April, 323⅛s; April-May, 323⅛s; May-June, 323⅛b; June-July, 324s; July-August, 324s; August-September, 324s; September-October, 323⅛b; October-November, 323@324; November-December, 323⅛s.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Through the operation of conflicting news reports the wheat market had a rather uncertain course, not fluctuating very far in either direction until the last half hour, when there was a sharp and unexpected advance, leaving final prices ⅝ to ¼ cent higher. At the very outset the market was governed by disappointing Liverpool advices, including lower prices, liberal receipts, and a poor spot demand. Selling was soon checked, however, by a good demand from St. Louis parties in the Chicago market and alleged clique support, the combination producing a quick recovery which lasted throughout the forenoon. The early afternoon market was uninteresting and somewhat weak under a renewed extension of short lines, absence of export business, and general dullness of speculation. The final upturn was unexplained except by the idea that shorts were frightened over the strength displayed in stocks and corn. One of the most important bull points of the day was a decrease of 3,516,000 bushels in the world's stocks.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 1.—March, 98⅝c; May, 97¼@97⅝c; July, 96⅝c; No. 1 hard, $1.01¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.

MILWAUKEE, March 1.—No. 1 Northern, $1@$1.02; No. 2 Spring, 96c; May, $1.03.

DULUTH, March 1.—No. 1 Northern, $1; May, $1; July, 97⅞c.

Corn.

No. 2, 37⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31c; No. 3, 30½c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 32c; track mixed, 31@32c; track white, 32@39c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 59¼@59½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 54@55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—Feeding, 40c, cost, insurance and freight New York, and 32½@33c cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, on opening of navigation. Seeds—Clover, fair quality, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; Timothy seed $3@$3.75.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.35@$5.55; Winter straights, $4.60@$4.75; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.40; Spring clears, $4.40@$4.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; Buckwheat flour, $1.25@$1.30. Rye flour, $2.10@$2.20. Cornmeal, kiln dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. Bag meal, fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 70@71c. Feed 40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 70@85c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 40c; cost, insurance, and freight New York.

MINNEAPOLIS March 1.—Flour—First patents, $4.90@$5; second patents, $4.75@$4.85; first clears, $3.80@$4; second clears, $2.80@$3.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	105⅛	105¾	105⅛	105¾
May	100¼	100⅞	100	100⅝
July	92¼	92⅝	91⅞	92⅜
Corn—				
May	35	35½	34⅞	35½
July	36⅛	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	30⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
March	104½	105⅛	104½	105⅛
May	104⅛	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛
July	90	91 3-16	89⅝	91⅛
Corn—				
March	..	..	..	29⅛
May	30⅛	30 11-16	30	30⅝
July	31¼	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞
Oats—				
March	..	..	..	25⅜
May	26⅜	26⅝	26¼	26⅝
July	24 7-16	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $10.25@$10.75; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.75@$12.50. Beef—mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. Beef Hams—$22@$23. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5½c; 160 lb, 5¾c; 140 lb, 5¾c; 120 lb, 5⅞c; pigs, 6¼@6c. Cut Meats—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6¼c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 5¾@6c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western, green, 6 lb, 6¼@7c; Western, sweet-pickled, 7¼@7¾c. Tallow—3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. Lard—$5.42½; city lard, $5.15; refined, South America, $6.15; Continent, $5.80; Brazil, kegs, $7.30; compound, city, 4½@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. Stearine—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard stearine, 7¼@8c.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 33s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s 6d. Lard—Prime, Western, 27s. Cheese—American finest, white and colored 40s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS.—Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.40; medium and pea, $1.15; red kidney, $1.67½@$1.70; white kidney, $1.50; black turtle soup, $1.55; yellow eye, $1.30; lima, California, $1.55; green peas, barrels, 85c; bags, 77½c; Scotch, barrels, 95c; bags, 87½@90c.

BUTTER.—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 20½c; firsts, 18½@19½c; thirds to seconds, 15@18c. State dairy, finest, 19½@20c; firsts, 18@19c; thirds to seconds, 15@17½c; held, fancy, 17@18c; thirds to firsts, 14@16½c; State dairy, Fall tubs and Summer made, firkins, finest, 17c; firsts, 15½@16c; thirds to seconds, 13@15c; imitation creamery, fancy, 17c; seconds to firsts, 13½@15½c; factory, fresh, extras, 14@14½c; seconds to firsts, 13@13½c; lower grades, 11@12½c; held, 11@14c; rolls, fresh, choice, 14c; poor to prime, 10@13½c.

CHEESE—State full cream, large, fancy, September, 8½c; do. choice, October, 8@8¼c; do, fair to good, 7½@7¾c; do, common, 6½@7c; do, colored or white, small, fancy, September, 8¾@9c; do, choice October, 8¼@8½c; do, common to good, 7@8c; light skims, small, choice, 6¼@6½c; do, large, 6@6¼c; part skims, small, choice, 6c; do, large, 5½c; do, good to prime, 4½@5c; do, common to fair, 3½@4c; full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Jersey and near by, fancy, per dozen, 14c; State and Pennsylvania, 13⅜c; Western, 13½c; Southern, prime, 13½c; ordinary to fair, 12¾@13c; duck eggs, 24@27c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples, Wine Sap and John on's Winter, per bbl, $2@$4; Ben Davis, $2@$3.50; greening, $2@$3.75; do, Baldwin, $2@$3.50; do, Spy, $2@$3.25; Grapes, per small basket, 7@12c; cranberries, Cape Cod per bbl, $7.50@$9.50; do, Jersey, per bbl, $7.50@$8.50; do, per crate, $2.25@$2.75; oranges, California, navels, per box, $2@$2.75; do, seedlings, $1.25@$1.75; do, Florida, per box, $3@$5; grape fruit, per box, $5@$7; strawberries, per qt, 20@50c. DRIED—Apples, evaporated, fancy, 9¼@10c; do, choice, 8¾@9c; do, prime, 8¼@8⅝c; do, common to good, 6@8c; do. sun-dried, State, quarters, 3½@4½c; do, Southern, 2½@3½c; do, sliced 3@4½c; do, coarse cut, 3@4c; do, chopped, 3¼@3⅜c; do, cores and skins, 2¼@2¾c; raspberries, evaporated, 11@14c; blackberries, 4@4½c; huckleberries, 6@7c; cherries, 12@14c; apricots, California, Moorpark, 8@11c; do, Royal, 5½@8c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@9c; pears, California, 5@10c; prunes, California, 3@8c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 2 to No. 1, 40@70c; do, clover, mixed, 30@50c; do, shipping, 40@45c; do, salt, 40@45c; do, in grade, 20@30c; straw, long rye, 40@50c; do, oat, 30@40c.

POULTRY.—ALIVE—Fowls, per lb, 8½@9c; chickens, 8c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 50@75c; geese, $1@$1.50; pigeons, 25@30c. DRESSED—FRESH KILLED—Turkeys, Western, straight hens, per lb, 11½@12c; mixed, young hens and toms, 11c; young toms, prime, 11½c; young and old toms, heavy, 9½@10c; broiling, Philadelphia, 3@3½ lb to pair, 25@28c; do, 4@5 lb, 16@20c; chickens, Philadelphia, choice, per lb, 13@14c; fair to good, 10@12c; do, Jersey, prime, 10@11c; do, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 9½@10c; do, Western, dry-picked and scalded, average best, 9½@10½c; do, fair to good, 8@9c; chickens and fowls, mixed, Western, average best, 9½@10½c; do, fair to good, 8@9c. Fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 10@10½c; do, Western, prime, 10@10½c; do, fair to good, 8@9½c; old cocks, Western, 7c; capons, Philadelphia, fancy, 8 lb and over, each, per lb, 15@16c; do, medium sizes, 13@14c; do, small and slips, 10@12c; capons, Western, choice, 8lb and over each, 13@14c; do, medium sizes, 12@12½c; do, small and slips, 10@11c. Ducks, Western, fancy, per lb, 9@10c; do, fair to good, 7@8c; geese, Western, prime, 8½@9c; do, fair to good, 7@8c; squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $2.50@$2.75; do, small and poor, $1.25@$1.50. FROZEN—Turkeys, selected, No. 1, 13c; do, locally frozen, average best, 11½@12½c; turkeys, No. 2, 9@10c; chickens, fancy soft-meated, 10@11c; do, average, No. 1, 9c; do, No. 2, 7@8c. Fowls, No. 1, 8½@9c; do, No. 2, 7@8c. Broilers, Western, dry-picked, 13@15c; do, scalded, 12@13c. Ducks, No. 1, 10c; do, No. 2, 7@8c; geese, No. 1, 9c; do, No. 2, 7@8c.

GAME.—Grouse, prime, dark, undrawn, per pair, $1.12@$1.25; do., pintails, $1@$1.12; do., inferior, 50@60c Quail—Western, per dozen, prime, $1.75@$2; do., Southern, $1.40@$1.60. Wild Ducks—Canvas, per pair, $1@$2; redhead, 75c@$1.25; do., mallard, 60@80c; do., black, 60

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Gypsy Baron—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Illustrated Lecture—8:00.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Minstrelsy—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—Lilli Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00. Illustrated Lecture—11:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—El Capitan—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GALLERIES FINE ARTS SOCIETY—Architectural League Exhibit—Day and Evening.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Under the Red Robe—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wedding Day—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Lodge Brethren—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Travelers' Fair—11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALDORF-ASTORIA—Piano Recital—2:30.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

CUBA.

We judge that the question of the Maine has already passed its point of greatest gravity. Whether or not the Administration has become aware of the manner in which the battleship was destroyed, it is manifest that it does not expect to go to war over it.

The question of primary importance and continuing interest is the condition of Cuba. There is no Government in that island. Spain has failed to maintain a Government there and violent disorder prevails. It is impossible to do business there. Foreign trade is practically suspended. Our citizens in Cuba have no adequate protection. There is no government authority to which they can appeal with confidence that it will shelter them and their property from violence. Slaughter and butchery and measures of cruel repression continue to shock our sense of humanity. Cuba is a battleground from end to end. The island, a paradise but a short time ago, is fast becoming a scene of ruin and desolation.

The fate of this island and its people is a question with which we have to deal. Sooner or later, if Spain cannot govern Cuba, we must intervene. We shall be compelled to intervene. There is no other way to end the hideous business, and we have said that it must be ended. We cannot go back on that. The American people dislike war as much as any people on earth, but we think they may as well make up their minds to whatever action may be necessary to restore peace and order in Cuba.

THREE YEARS AND NOTHING GAINED.

Let us take from Spanish sources the news of recent fighting in Cuba and see what it means.

La Lucha, a Havana newspaper that ardently supports Spain, reports a battle in the Province of Puerto Principe on Feb. 18 and 19. The Spanish troops, numbering 2,400 infantry and 400 cavalry, were commanded by Gen. JIMINEZ CASTELLANOS. The insurgents numbered 3,000. According to the official dispatch printed by La Lucha the insurgents left eighty-seven dead on the field, several officers being among the slain. The Spaniards lost one officer and seven soldiers killed, and three officers and seventy-three soldiers were wounded. They captured from the insurgents "many weapons, a large quantity of ammunition, and thirty-nine horses."

That must have been a lively engagement. If the official dispatch tells the truth, the Spanish troops fought bravely against slightly superior numbers and repulsed the foe. From unofficial sources the report comes that two determined cavalry charges were made by the Cubans, and that the losses were about equal; also that there has been a great deal of fighting in the east of late, and that the insurgents held fortified positions along the road leading east from Santiago de Cuba. But we will leave that out of the reckoning, and stick to La Lucha's official dispatches.

What does the official report show? It shows that three years after the beginning of the Cuban insurrection the insurgents are still able to put an army of 3,000 men in the field, well equipped with weapons, ammunition, and horses, as is proved by the Spanish reports of captured war material. They were in such spirits and under such discipline that they fought with great courage and determination. That is shown by the fact that the fighting lasted two days. And the insurgent army lives to fight another day. It was not captured or destroyed. That is one of the most important of the facts we have to consider. And this is not the only army the insurgents have in the field.

The nature of the showing is not altered by the probability that the two days' fighting consisted of a series of engagements along the route of the Spanish army's march, successive bands of insurgents being encountered in their wayside strongholds. The fact that these 3,000 rebels fought the Spaniards two days and are alive and at large to fight them again is the serious one for BLANCO and his Government.

At this rate when will Spain finish putting down the insurrection? Never. The least intelligent observer can see that she is as far from it as ever. Those who are specially familiar with conditions on the island say the Cubans are stronger than ever. The Spaniards are certainly less strong, less confident, less free to pursue the rebels, and less capable of subduing them than they were when their troops were more numerous and less disaffected.

The Spanish newspapers are almost frantically calling on the Government to push operations against the rebels as the only means of averting intervention by the United States. The luckless DE LOME wrote that all depended on the soldiers in Cuba—they must strike a decisive blow or the game was up. But Spain can strike no decisive blow. She can do nothing more than she has done. She will go on ineffectually pecking at the armed insurgents, burning houses, and butchering prisoners meanwhile in order to make some showing of blood and destruction, and her people are terribly incensed at the suggestion that we may step in to wrench her nerveless hand from the throat of Cuba!

In three years she has had her full opportunity, has done all that she can do, all that she ought to be allowed to attempt.

UNITE OR FAIL.

We cannot agree with The Tribune that the Union League Primary bill is a subterfuge to divide the reformers and defeat reform.

This would be the case in one of two ways only. The bill was drawn up by a committee of the Union League Club, of whom a majority may fairly be counted on the side not only of independent Republicanism, but of the Republican wing of the Citizens' Union movement. To these gentlemen were joined a sub-committee of the Committee of Fifty-three, of whom Gen. SWAYNE and SETH LOW are good representatives. The committee thus formed had the assistance and counsel of the Republican League of Buffalo, which is certainly a trustworthy advocate of primary reform without the slightest reference to any party or any faction. If the bill which was thus prepared is meant to divide the reformers, either that was the intention of its authors or they were made the tools of the designing machine men. So far as we can judge from the tone of The Tribune's comments on the present situation, it is not quite sure which alternative to accept, and is not unwilling to give some weight to each.

This is hardly the way to advance the cause of primary reform. The Tribune is entirely correct in thinking that the machine would be delighted to have the reformers fall out. Nothing would suit Mr. PLATT and his friends better than to be able to say: "We were ready to pass any bill you could agree upon, and you could not agree. You alone are responsible for the failure of the movement." But since that is the logical and natural view of the machine, how is the cause helped by insinuations as to the motives of some of the most prominent reformers? The Union League bill may not be perfect. It seems to us an extremely well-devised scheme for doing all that is now practicable, but discussion may show that it can be improved. It cannot be improved by suggesting that its authors and supporters are either knaves or simpletons, and should be compelled to withdraw from the movement.

We believe that there is an excellent chance to pass a reform bill that would do much to restrain the evils of boss rule in both parties. It is not likely that the thing can be abolished altogether, and any one who sets out to do that will probably fail to do anything. But it does seem feasible, at this juncture, to pass a bill by which the will of the majority can be carried out in a party when the majority happen to have a definite will and a strong desire to apply it. Not only has the Governor declared that he will support a bill if the reformers can agree on one, but the measure has aroused such popular interest that Mr. CROKER professes his purpose to aid it, and to this Mr. CANTOR—the strongest man, on the whole, on the Democratic side in the Legislature—gives in his formal agreement. The indispensable condition to any success is the union of the reformers. If they cannot unite, they will be beaten, and they will, in all seriousness, deserve to be; but the responsibility will not fall on the authors of the Union League bill.

A HOME RULE MEASURE.

Mr. CROKER repeats and emphasizes his declaration in support of the movement for biennial sessions.

It is reported from Albany that this is due to a "deal" with Mr. PLATT, and that the latter, in return, will see that lax civil service rules are supplied to New York, under which the spoils of victory can be readily divided among the Tammany workers. This seems to us to be both a weak and an unnecessary explanation. It is weak because it is very doubtful whether Mr. PLATT could carry out such a "deal" if he made it. The rules for the civil service of New York are prepared by the City Commission, and must receive the approval of the State Commission. There is certainly nothing in the history of the State Commission to warrant the accusation that they would be unfaithful to their duty at the solicitation or behest of Senator PLATT or of any one else. In the next place, there is no certainty that Mr. CROKER favors such lax rules as the hungry office seekers would desire. We do not credit him with ardent attachment to the merit system, but he knows what a nuisance and a danger to a party in power are the horde of unfit underlings who used to take possession of all the places when the spoils system was in vogue. If he thought a return to that system necessary to retain his power over his party he would doubtless try to get back to it, but with all well-paid offices in his own gift, and with the resources open to him in other directions, his power is safe enough. He is not in need of any aid from Mr. PLATT just now for which he feels it necessary to pay much.

The explanation is, however, utterly unnecessary. Whatever the motives may be of the Tammany leader, biennial sessions must commend themselves to him. Whether he wishes to govern his dominion well or ill, he can do it more completely and more at his ease with the least possible intervention from Albany. He is not yet the boss of the State, and apparently it is not the expectation of ex-Senator HILL that he will be. If the Democratic Party should elect a Governor and a legislative majority this Fall, it is by no means sure that Mr. CROKER would be in undisputed control, or that he could either procure or prevent legislation at Albany to suit himself; and what is true of next year is likely to be true of any year. He has, therefore, very good reasons for wishing to reduce the chances of legislation, no matter what party may be uppermost in the State. Moreover, the home rule in behalf of which he sustains biennial sessions is unquestionably a Democratic doctrine. It is a sound doctrine for any party, and the great majority of good citizens in New York heartily support it. The Democrats in the Senate went wrong on this matter, and it is well that they have been turned back.

WHY NOT MAKE HIM PENSION COMMISSIONER?

From day to day, and too many days of each week, the eye of the reader of the newspapers is invited to read dispatches from Washington telling how WEBSTER DAVIS, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has rendered a decision on this or that point that has been submitted to his judgment. And nearly all of the reports that it has been our fortune to see appear to be decisions reversing a former decision rendered by the Commissioner of Pensions. It may be merely our improper irritation at finding these reports uniformly going against the Government that leads us to ask some questions, and particularly the question why Mr. DAVIS was not made Commissioner of Pensions instead of an Assistant Secretary to reverse the acts of the Commissioner?

As briefly described in the Congressional Directory, the Commissioner of Pensions "supervises the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under laws passed by Congress granting bounty land or pension on account of service in the army or navy during the Revolutionary War and all subsequent wars in which the United States has been engaged."

Since the Commissioner was provided for, an Assistant Secretary of the Interior has been created by law and appointment to whom is assigned "the consideration and decision of appeals from the Commissioner of Pensions and questions relating to violations of the pension law." That is, the Commissioner sees to it that the applicant for a pension enjoys all the opportunity to get a pension that the very liberal laws give him; if he fails to establish his claim, and it is rejected, he goes to the Assistant Secretary, who is now Mr. WEBSTER DAVIS; then that officer at once seeks for reasons for reversing the Commissioner, giving the man the pension he has sought to obtain, and then makes his reversal public.

That appears to be about the state of affairs, for Mr. DAVIS in his daily budget of opinions reports none that sustain the Commissioner. From such examination as we have had time to give, these very unanimous opinions do not seem to be applicable to classes; the opinions by the Assistant Secretary are just so many verdicts, from which it does not appear that there is any appeal, by which the Pension-Commissioner, if he is trying to economize in the use of the money authorized for pensions, is "turned down" as if his opinions were of not the least account.

If Secretary BLISS were at all appreciative of the services of his Commissioner of Pensions, and aware of the extent to which these Webster Davis opinions were operating to mislead the minds of the ignorant and greedy, he would put a censor over him. It certainly cannot be necessary to print all the individual opinions in these cases reported to glorify DAVIS. If there be no repression in this quarter the Davis opinions will become as voluminous and as unilluminative as those long-forgotten decisions of LAWRENCE that have scarcely been opened since the veteran ram-raiser put them between covers of sheepskin.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior has other duties to perform besides that of upsetting much of the good work done by the Commissioner of Pensions. If it appears that he understands the pension laws so much better than Commissioner EVANS, it is obviously a mistake to keep him where he now is. He should be made Commissioner, to the delight of the pension attorneys, while Mr. EVANS might have his turn at reversing the decisions made by DAVIS. If Mr. WEBSTER DAVIS were a man who liked newspaper publicity, we might be tempted to believe that he worked up his opinions with the idea that they would help him to be acceptable, in a political emergency, as a candidate for office, and that his platform will be TANNER'S celebrated ejaculation: "GOD help the surplus!"

It is a bad thing not only for the Democratic Party but for the country at large that that party should be acephalous. But that it is acephalous there is unhappily no doubt. Here it is reported that the bounding BAILEY of Texas and the statesmanlike SULZER of New York have agreed not only to oppose the proposition to raise two more regiments of artillery, but to do their utmost to have it made "a party question." Nothing could be more senseless. The present tension of our relations with Spain merely gives point to a proposal which is plainly reasonable in itself, and which was made before those relations assumed their present tension. It is, in fact, a corollary of the propositions to improve our coast defenses. Artillerists can no more be improvised than guns, and it is wasteful folly to provide for additional guns without providing for enough additional gunners to man them. To oppose the proposal for the new regiments is to oppose the strengthening of our coast defenses, which is a question already decided. The political judgment of a politician who thinks there is any party capital to be made out of opposition to such a measure does not qualify him for a "party leader."

We suppose that solemn warnings from friends must be taken as proof of interest and affection, but that does not save them sometimes from being ridiculous. The Temps of Paris cries out to us, apropos of the Cuban question, that we are on "the threshold of an adventure which would be not only big with the gravest consequences from an international point of view, but which might induce at home a sort of revolution and the development of the most dreadful of Caesarism, that evil which gnaws at the vitals of every democracy." The microbe of "Caesarism" gnaws in vain at the vitals of a healthy democracy. He would be utterly harmless in the United States. His ravages are to be dreaded only when a people is too feeble or too foolish to take care of itself, and this our people has never been, is not now, and we trust never will be. A "Napoleon the little" would have been laughed into obscurity in this country, and Gen. BOULANGER would have been requested to hire a ring for his black charger. The Temps may be entirely sincere in its fears for the American Republic, but they are based on experience of a kind that we have never had nor are likely to have.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—From most evidences of the incompetency or worse that is a conspicuous feature of municipal government in these latitudes, the observer who is cynical as well as philosophical can derive something not much unlike amusement. This is because the burden of wrong is usually laid upon so many shoulders that it rests heavily upon none of them individually, and therefore the humor of the situation—the absurdity of submitting to exploitation by well-paid servants—is apparent to all except the most uncompromising of moralists. The Brooklyn school teachers, however, have just been made the victims of an outrage so cruel, so unnecessary, and so stupid that the inclination to smile, bitterly or otherwise, at the methods of our politicians gives place to fierce anger founded on utter disgust. These teachers were hired on the definite understanding that they should be paid monthly, and made their arrangements accordingly; despite this understanding, and in order, apparently, that one set of officials might emphasize their hostility toward another set, the salaries of these teachers have been "held up" for two months and a half, and even now, when all the possibilities of delay through the utilization of petty technicalities have been exhausted, the payment of less than half the entire sum due has at last been authorized. Not much real suffering, probably, has resulted; that is, the teachers have not gone hungry or insufficiently clothed, and in only a few instances have the direct pecuniary losses consequent upon the delay been large, but the amount of humiliation that has been inflicted could hardly be measured. A class of people accustomed to pay bills promptly have found themselves driven into the contracting of numberless petty debts, in most instances to creditors also of limited means, and a situation of the most painful sort has thus been created in hundreds of cases. Few of the teachers vote, however, so what of it?

—No effect seems to have been produced upon the County Medical Society by the sharp criticism excited in professional as well as lay circles by its campaign against the Board of Health. At any rate, the society has this week by unanimous vote reaffirmed its belief in the Brush bill, by whose provisions the Health Board would be shorn of all its power and most of its usefulness, and again the timorous doctors have called attention to the perils that threaten—the public?—no, the manufacturers of antitoxine. Why, oh, why, is it that this matter worries these lights of medicine so dreadfully? The officially prepared antitoxine costs $1 a vial here and only 50 cents a vial in Chicago. But it is the general public that pays for it, not the doctors, and it is utterly incomprehensible why the latter alone make any complaint about the more or less mysterious discrimination. The substance in question can hardly be called a staple article of daily use. Occasionally a necessary of life, nobody is forced to spend any large amount of his income for it, and if the Board of Health wants to favor Chicago the grievance is not very bitter in the eyes of anybody except those of members of the County Medical Society.

—Plans have been considered and adopted by the School Board of Springfield, Mass., for beginning a reform from which much advantage can be expected. The idea is to fit up in one of the schools a special room in which "peculiar children"—a euphemism for those not quite so bright as the average pupil—may receive special attention. The Springfield Republican says there are in every school children who seem dull and backward simply because they cannot get the necessary attention in a room with fifty others. There are other children who get along very well in one or two studies, but who find all others hard. Such children need individual help. Now and then there is a child found in the regular grades who is slightly feebleminded. Children of this class can get no good in a regular grade, but it is possible to educate them so that they will be self-supporting. Most of the children in such a school, by receiving special attention, can be prepared to enter the regular grades later and get on successfully.

PERSONAL.

—If the Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs has waited till this late day to get the most elementary information about the Naval Militia, some rather vigorous doubt as to the thoroughness of his knowledge regarding the affairs of the department over which he and his fellow committeemen have so much power is fully justified. The Naval Militia has for no inconsiderable period been a decidedly important auxiliary of the regular service. Its growth has been rapid and steady, and not only State Legislatures, but that of the Nation, have had frequent opportunity, as well as obvious need, to acquire familiarity with its condition and purpose. Yet Lieut. EDWAY G. BUCKLAND, who commands the Connecticut division of this body, is quoted as saying that "it came as a surprise" to some members of the committee when he revealed that the Naval Militia was a force of 5,000 men, all of them more or less adequately drilled in the duties incidental to navigating and fighting a modern warship. Continuing, Lieut. BUCKLAND says: "I was questioned by Chairman BOUTELLE as to the truth of this statement, and I and the other commanders replied that it was the intention of the Naval Militia to aid the navy in whatever line thought best by the Secretary of the Navy." If this was news to Mr. BOUTELLE, where has he been for the last three years, in each of which Congress has appropriated $50,000 for the Naval Militia, besides turning over to it not a few vessels belonging to the Government? Surely an organization that is well represented in seventeen States, and to which the newspapers have given numberless columns of discussion and description, should not have escaped the attention of the Committee on Naval Affairs, even if the Chairman of it does come from the State of DINGLEY, and even if he and the other members do have a lot of strictly political business demanding, or, at least, getting, a large part of their time.

—Lieut. HENDERSON, the leader of the expedition sent by England some months ago to that part of the Gold Coast hinterland which is ruled by the Mohammedan Chief SAMORY, seems to be a hero of the sort beloved by Ouida—and by all the rest of us, too, for that matter. When he first reached the Sofa camp at Wa he was treated as a prisoner, and his captors discussed before and with him the manner in which he was to be put to death. The victim listened a while till he was weary of it. "Oh, well," he said, "I can't be bothered with your arguments. I'm very sleepy; let me know when you have made up your minds," and off to sleep he went. The unexpected performance saved his life. His calm indifference persuaded SAMORY'S men that they had to do with some one of immense importance. Unwilling to take on themselves the responsibility for his death, they sent him unharmed to SAMORY'S Court, in the Jimini country. He found the chief on a throne surrounded by 4,000 warriors; yet when motioned to do homage on his hands and knees he did nothing of the sort, but sat down on the throne beside SAMORY, shaking that monarch warmly by the hand. Thanks to this, and to nothing else, he was accepted as the representative of a great sovereign, instead of a captive doomed to death.

—Among the private pension bills recently introduced in Congress is one of an unusual sort, in that its object is to extend National aid to a man who never bore arms in the Government service. The beneficiary named in this bill is the Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, now a resident of Cadiz, Ohio. As member of the House of Representatives, Judge Advocate, Solicitor of the Court of Claims, and Minister to Japan, Mr. BINGHAM was in the public eye for many years, and he was closely connected with some of the most important events in our history, but he left office as poor as he entered it, and now, at the age of eighty-one years, he is without any income except what he gets, about $500 a year, as rent for two little stores in the village of Cadiz. So highly respected is he there that an effort is making to put his statue in the new Court House. The pension bill, if passed, will give him $50 a month. Judge BINGHAM is a Pennsylvanian by birth, but his home has long been Ohio. He was first sent to Congress in 1855, and remained there till 1863. Next year he failed of re-election, and President LINCOLN, whose intimate friend and trusted adviser he was, made him Judge Advocate. He presided at the trial of Mrs. SURRATT and others connected with the assassination of LINCOLN. He is said to have drawn the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and he framed the articles of impeachment on which President JOHNSON was tried. He was in Congress again for eight years after 1865, and held the Japanese Mission from 1873 to 1885. Since then he has lived in retirement, only occasionally attempting to practice his profession, the law.

EDMUND BURKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "Veritas," (TIMES, Feb. 27,) says that my criticism of Burke has mainly for its support Charles W. Dilke, fatally disqualified from being the accuser of anybody by the revolting disclosures made of his life in a law court a few years ago. "Veritas" confuses the present Sir Charles Dilke with the eminent publicist, born 1789, whose "Papers of a Critic" embody researches much valued by historians. This mistake of "Veritas" is a significant one. He could hardly have made it had he taken the pains to acquaint himself with the subject, even so far as to read the article on Burke in the English Dictionary of National Biography. A lack of investigation cannot be made up for by acrimony. Nor can the truth of history be determined by appeals to authority. Of the four eulogists cited by "Veritas," only one speaks well of his personal character, (Lord John Russell,) the other (Erskine, Alison, Morley) confining themselves to his ability and eloquence, which are not in dispute. Erskine does, indeed, say he had learned from Burke "the soundest truths of religion, the justest principles of morals," but not that he gathered them from Burke's own life and career, and what this religion and morality were may be inferred from the fact that Erskine was the attorney most active in prosecuting Williams for selling a theistic book—for which poor Williams suffered a long imprisonment, his family being left to starve. This was quite in the line of Burke's religion and morality. However, if the matter were one to be settled by opinions instead of by facts, a good many of your columns might be filled by extracts on the other side, from able men—Jefferson, Cobbett, Paine, Goldsmith, Cobden, and others—enough to convince even "Veritas" that there has been no such unanimity in favor of Burke as he imagines. HISTORICUS.

New York, Feb. 28, 1898.

THE DANGER OF BRIBES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When we remember with what ease the Cuban Junta was able to offer bribes sufficiently heavy to insure the theft of a private letter, closely guarded and readily watched, (except while it was being transmitted through the mail,) and when we reflect that, whereas this was done simply to secure the dismissal of a clever and obnoxious Spanish Minister, and it has now become a question of our assisting in the triumph of the insurgent cause, (secessionist we called it in old times,) does it not seem appalling that the issues of peace or war for the United States depend so largely upon the accessibility to bribes of a small body of divers, in moderate circumstances and presumably more exposed to the solicitations of Cuban spies than were the guardians of de Lome's letter?

The danger appears still more imminent when we consider the unblushing lies that have for so long been disseminated in regard to the Cuban contest, and not, as some fondly suppose, by the yellow journals alone. A year ago, as one of the Southern papers pointed out, war correspondents were telegraphing wonderful tales to their chiefs from Cuban camps when they had not left Key West. And up to the present day the virulence of the lies has increased in exact ratio with the increase of sales of the papers, so that it is clearly proved that lying which points in the direction of warfare is profitable.

Now, when so many newspaper men superior to divers in education and position, can show themselves so callous to all claims of truth and honesty, in comparison with the chance of precipitating a bloody conflict, how shall we expect the real facts of the case to emerge from the darkness, unless—which Heaven avert—they point in the direction of war rather than in that of "peace with honor?" F. L. R.

New York, Feb. 28, 1898.

"YELLOW JOURNALS" AND WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Terrible and tragical as the destruction of the Maine, with its loss of precious lives, has been, there is some consolation to know that the American Government and people have awaited calmly the investigation, to determine its cause. Even the street peavers and the bootblacks who buy the hourly horrors know that these hysterical journals, lie and discount the poster type falsehoods which are put forth to sell pestilential sheets.

The American people don't want war. They don't even want to fight Spain, horrible as her treatment of Cuba has been. For they know that war to-day means a destruction of human life and property beyond anything that has ever been known in former conflicts.

With noiseless cannon and smokeless powder; with vessels armored as no vessel ever was before, and with projectiles that can pierce thicker armor than was known twenty years ago, who knows what a collision of forces on land or water may mean? If Grant and Sherman and Sheridan and Farragut were alive to-day and in their prime they would need to learn over again the science of war, to be able to meet a foreign foe. And yet we have papers among us bawling for war. The Daily Dime Museum and The Daily St. Vitus's Dance come out every hour with freak and fake reports to egg the public on.

It ought to be sufficient to think what we should suffer from these eruptions, if war really happened, to make us all pray for peace. I don't mean by this that if war is found to be necessary we shall falter in doing our duty as a Nation. But, until it is found to be, we all ought to pray that the public shall not get excited; and that they shut their eyes from the howling dervishes of journalism who do nothing to serve the public weal, but who want to sell "extras" and whoop up a circulation.

JOEL BENTON.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Their Cravings.

Comedian—I'd like something heavy to eat this morning.

Tragedian—For my part, I would not be averse to a few light rolls.—Boston Courier.

The Quest for Truth.

Mr. Monterey—It used to be said that "Truth lies at the bottom of a well."

Mr. Esplanade—I know.

Mr. Monterey—Now it lies at the bottom of Havana Harbor, and divers are trying to bring it up.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Hub Distinctions.

"They do pretty things in Boston," said the Occasional Liar. "What do you suppose I saw the last time I was there?"

"Give it up," sang the chorus.

"A sign that said '$2.50 pants, marked down from $8 trousers.'"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Had Her Good Wishes.

"Proud beauty," said the rejected young man, "next week I go to seek my fortune in the gold fields."

"I sincerely hope, Mr. Perriwinkle," said the heiress "that you will meet with better success than you have with me."—Indianapolis Journal.

Ready to Exchange.

An ambitious young man wrote to an author for advice. "I'm only making $10 a month at my business," he wrote, "and I think I could make a success in literature." The author replied: "I am only averaging $9 a month at my business. Tell me what yours is, and if you are anxious to jump into literature, I'll swap with you!"—Atlanta Constitution.

THE WAKARUSA BAND.

Dave Florence in Chicago Record.

You talk about your Brooks's band, and Sousa at his best—
An' Thomas's big orchestry, an' Boyer, an' the rest—
Their bifalutin' music, I suppose, is good enough
For city folks who educate on operatic stuff;
But when you want to reach the heart an' make it laugh an' sob,
An' be in touch with nature like, an' make it thrill an' throb
With melody an' music that a child can understand,
You ought to hear a concert by the Wakarusa Band.

They ain't up on concertos an' cantatas an' the like,
But you can't beat 'em grindin' out a quickstep on the pike;
An' when they play "Old Nellie Gray" an' "Where the Daisies Grow"
My memory goes slidin' back to the long, long ago;
An' music that'll work like that an' strike your very soul,
An' flood you full of memories an' all your past unroll—
That kind of music playin' fills its highest mission, and
That's why I like to listen to the Wakarusa Band.

I saw the great directors in Chicago at the Fair,
With all their fine musicianers annihilatin' air;
A drum 'd bang, a horn 'd blat, a clarinet 'd shriek;
An' ef you call that music, say, you ought to hear me speak.
I want the kind of music that'll melt into the heart;
I wouldn't give a picayune for all their classic art.
Let educated critics gulp it down an' call it grand,
But I'll just sit an' listen to the Wakarusa Band.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC

Return of Thomas and the Chicago Orchestra.

JOSEF HOFMANN GREAT PIANIST

The Little Boy of Ten Years Ago an Adult Performer—A New Piano Concerto Produced.

It was a busy day in the world of music yesterday. Three concerts were given, and conductors and soloists of world-wide reputation were engaged in the performance of admirable music, old and new. Without doubt the position of chief interest among these entertainments was occupied by the first of a series of six concerts by the Chicago Orchestra, conducted by Theodore Thomas. This concert took place last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, and was attended by a large and highly demonstrative audience. The place of honor in the public mind was undoubtedly occupied by the solo performer. Mr. Thomas undoubtedly intended that it should be, or he would not have brought forward at his first concert a player so sure to arouse great curiosity as Josef Hofmann.

Ten years ago this pianist came to us a little boy of ten, and amazed us by the depth of his musical nature and his natural aptitude for the revelation of it through the manipulation of the piano keyboard. He comes back to us at the age of twenty, a very boyish-looking young man, plainly not yet at his physical maturity and equally plainly not yet at the artistic height which he will surely attain, but none the less a pianist of commanding influence. This is a happy issue of an old story. It looked at one time as if a very precious talent was to be blighted by a process of unnatural forcing. But in the midst of it all little Josef was spirited away to Europe, where he sat at the feet of the great Rubinstein and absorbed some of the secrets of that master's power.

Young Hofmann—he still has the priceless gift of youth, and is yet a boy—rendered due homage to his master last night. His programme contained three Rubinstein numbers, and he added one which was not on it. His principal selection was his master's beautiful D minor concerto. In this he at once revealed himself as a pianist of immense ability. It is quite out of the question to give an exhaustive study of his art to-day, owing to the lateness of the hour at which the concert ended, but it may be said in brief that he plays with tremendous spirit, with superb technical mastership of the keyboard, with enormous tonal power, a wide and ravishing variety of color, with a beautiful mastery of singing tone, and with artistic judgment in his nuancing. His reading of the slow movement of the concerto was poetic in the highest degree, while in the first movement the brilliancy of his work aroused the audience to enthusiasm which could be expressed only in cheers. The young pianist subsequently played a group of solo pieces, consisting of Chopin's nocturne in C minor and A flat valse, and Rubinstein's barcarolle in G minor and study on false notes. For an encore after the concerto he played Rubinstein's A major melody, and after the solo group he gave the Schubert "Marche Militaire."

Mr. Thomas conducted the Chicago Orchestra in Beethoven's fifth symphony, Richard Strauss's symphonic poem "Don Juan," and the vorspiel to "Lohengrin." The orchestra is a good one, and its work last night was well done. Last season the strings lacked brilliancy and masculinity, and this must still be said of them. But their tone is solid and mellow. In balance of tone, precision, and unanimity the orchestra is excellent. That it does not play with quite that incisiveness of accentuation to which we have been made accustomed is due to Mr. Thomas's love for ultra-smoothness and refinement. But it plays with much finish and with grace and with color. It is a welcome visitor, and will add to the riches of an already opulent musical season.

A NEW PIANO CONCERTO.

Produced by Franz Rummel in the Chickering Hall Concerts.

At the orchestral concert given in Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon, under the direction of Anton Seidl, Franz Rummel, the pianist, was the solo performer, and he upset the calm and equanimous procedure of piano performances in these days by producing a new composition. This was a concerto in four movements by Wilhelm Stenhammer, a young Danish composer, in whose future Mr. Rummel has a good deal of faith. A new piano concerto, especially by a hitherto unknown composer, was bound to excite the curiosity of those who are really interested in the progress of musical affairs, and consequently Chickering Hall was filled. The programme in full was as follows: Overture, "Marmion," Dudley Buck; concerto for piano and orchestra, opus 1, Wilhelm Stenhammer; two Norwegian melodies for strings, Greig; Hungarian fantasy for piano and orchestra, Liszt; two Slavonic dances, Dvorak. This was nationalism in music, and to spare.

Mr. Stenhammer's concerto is not a great work, but that could hardly be expected of an opus 1. It is, however, one which shows distinct musical gifts, and it is not at all unlikely that we shall hear from its composer again. The first and last movements show unusual broadness of style and assurance in the treatment of thematic material. As is customary with modern composers, the principal attempt at logical development is found in the first movement, and here the composer shows ingenuity and feeling in his complete adaptation of the piano style to his musical purposes. The movement contains good ideas and is well made.

The last movement is a mood picture done in melodic character bits. There is little attempt at development, but admirable contrasts in melodic styles. The employment of a chorale theme as a foil to the incisive and agitated first subject is particularly effective. The weak spot in the concerto is the scherzo, which is feeble in its subject matter, and seems without definite purpose. The slow movement is very romantic in feeling, and is full of warm color. In fact, the whole concerto is bound to please by the unaffected melodiousness of its style. It would have won quicker recognition at the hands of yesterday's audience if it had been better played. But Mr. Rummel was extremely nervous, and played with a hard touch, and with frequent bungling of his passage work. He was at his best in the slow movement. The orchestral part of the concerto was played execrably. The interest of the concert was not increased by the performance of Dudley Buck's decrepit overture to "Marmion." This composition must have been intended to represent Marmion when he was asleep.

BROADWAY THEATRE CONCERTS.

First of a Series of Popular Matinees Given Yesterday.

As there have been only fourteen or fifteen musical performances a week for the past two months, Mr. J. T. Cowdery decided to supply the popular demand for a little good music by giving a series of matinées on Tuesdays and Fridays at the Broadway Theatre. The principal feature of these matinées is the comparatively low price for good seats. A number of the best soloists in the country have been engaged, and it will be possible to hear them at prices ranging from 25 cents to $1. This will undoubtedly induce many persons to go. The first of these entertainments was given yesterday afternoon. The upper part of the house was packed, but the orchestra showed many empty seats.

The performers were M. Eugene Ysaye, the famous Belgian violinist; Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood, contralto, and Carlos Sobrino, pianist. Mr. Sobrino is a Spaniard, but no one threw anything at him. This may be taken as an indication that people of musical taste do not read yellow newspapers. M. Ysaye was heard with Mr. Sobrino in Grieg's C minor sonata for piano and violin, and he played also pieces by Bach, Schumann, Svendsen, Wieniawski, and himself. His playing aroused great enthusiasm, and he had to add two extra

numbers to his list. Mrs. Bloodgood sang Lalo's "L'Esclave," Augusta Holmes's "Hymn to Venus," and a group of songs by the American composers McDowell, Mary Knight Wood, Foote, and Nevin. Mr. Sobrino played an "Etude de Concert," by Liszt, Singind's "Frühlingsrauschen," and Sapelnikoff's "Danse des Elfes." At the next matinée, on Friday, Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, will play, and Mrs. Grenville Snelling and M. Paul Villard will sing antique and modern French songs.

MR. SARGENT'S PUPILS.

They Present a New Washington Play and Other Things.

One of the public entertainments of the school of play-acting directed by Mr. Franklin Sargent was given in the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon. The principal thing in the programme was a new one-act play by W. de Wagstaffe called "Washington's Surrender," which seems to have the qualities that command a certain kind of popular success. It is not a wise composition, and while it is avowedly "historical" the author shows no trace of the "historical spirit." The scene is a Virginia mansion in the early Spring of 1759. There is a lively house-party, and sounds of revelry in an inner room reach the spectators, who see only the host, Mr. Chamberlyne, three of his guests, and two of his slaves.

The Rev. Peter Mosson lays a wager with lively Widow Custis that she will presently be married a second time. The lady's preference is for a soldier, and the host sees, through the window, Lieut. Col. Washington waiting for the ferry across the Potomac. Forthwith a messenger is dispatched to invite the young hero of the French and Indian war in to a glass of punch; and in he comes, and is forthwith handed over to the mercy of Widow Custis, who flirts with him like a Casino chorus girl, spouts to him the empty "patriotism" of the cracker barrel and the cider jug, and prophesies, thus early, the formation of a republic under the leadership of the King's grave young Lieutenant Colonel. Washington is somewhat astonished by this treasonable talk, but he enters, in his grave, hearse-like manner, into the spirit of the lady's foolery, and remains to tread the minuet with her.

This is pretty poor stuff for the entertainment of grown-up folks, of course, but it has the quality of theatricalism. It "acts" well. Probably Mr. de Wagstaffe will be able to sell his play. There is no harm in it.

The representation, pictorially speaking, was excellent. The part of a speechless, happy, fool of a darky was capitally taken by Harry Lewis, and Joseph Maylon also sustained the illusion as Bishop, Washington's body servant. These were the easy parts. Margaret Kenmare carried the rôle of voluble Widow Martha with appreciable ease and considerable declamatory power, and George Irving as the Father of his Country looked something like Stuart's portrait; and preserved the demeanor of a well-trained undertaker throughout the proceedings.

In a part of Mrs. Doremus's translation of "Les Precieuses Ridicules" Francis Sedgwick acted with a sense of humor and a fairly competent knowledge of stage effect. The rôle of Mascarille is an exceeding difficult, almost impossible, one for a novice; but the promise in this young man's work is unmistakable. All the same, one who cares for dramatic art dreads to praise these beginners. It would be better for them if they could be treated, in their first attempts, as foreign novices in the actor's art are, with hisses when they fail, with but mild approbation when they go through their tasks fairly well, with sincere flattery and ignorant applause at these public shows of Mr. Sargent's pupils are bad for the most capable of them, worse for the others.

Sunday Concerts by Theodore Thomas

Frank Sanger, on behalf of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, has practically completed arrangements with Theodore Thomas to give Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House, beginning with next Sunday and continuing for an indefinite period. The soloists will be the same as Mr. Thomas has engaged for his present series of concerts in this city, including Josef Hofmann, Mme. Nordica, Ysaye, and Pugno.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Ada Rehan resumed her part of Peggy Thrift in "The County Girl" last night at Daly's Theatre.

Fred G. Ross, personal representative of Miss Lillian Russell in "The Wedding Day" Company, will be associated with Paul Steindorf in the management of the opera season to be inaugurated at the Harlem Opera House Monday, May 30, for the Summer.

T. Henry French has secured the American rights to the musical farce, "Les P'tites Michu," by Albert Vanloo and George Duval, the music being by André Messager. The play has been running in Paris since last December. No disposition has been made of it for this country as yet.

A benefit performance as a testimony of esteem for Stage Manager William Parry will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on the afternoon of March 10. Many noted singers and dramatic artists have volunteered their services. The sale of seats will open on Monday, March 7, at the box office, under the direction of Treasurer Max Hirsch.

Sam T. Jack is preparing a monster double bill for the benefit for the Maine victims, which will take place next Sunday evening, March 6, at his theatre. The entire gross receipts will be given to the families of the officers and sailors who lost their lives on the Maine. The programme will contain a number of outside talent in addition to his own.

When Walter Jones makes his début in this city as a star next Monday night, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, in "In Gay New York," he will introduce a number of new features, including "The Wedding of the Chinee and the Coon," "The Czar of the Tenderloin," "The Yiddish Duologue," "The Baseball Game," and "The Black Man from Troy."

On Monday of this week Mr. Proctor of Proctor's Pleasure Palace and Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre concluded arrangements by which he secures for a term of years the services of John T. Fynes, at present the resident manager of B. F. Keith's Theatre in Providence, R. I. Mr. Fynes will join Mr. Proctor's staff on March 14 as manager of the Twenty-third Street Theatre, succeeding H. Brunelle.

Manager George A. Blumenthal of the Harlem Opera House left last night for Washington in the interest of his American Theatre that will be built and conducted under his management in Paris in 1900. He has received letters from Richard Mansfield, Nat C. Goodwin, John Philip Sousa, and Miss Lillian Russell, relative to the presentation of their representative American dramas, comedies, operas, and burlesques at the theatre during the year of the fair. Miss Russell, who is playing this week in "The Wedding Day" at the Harlem Opera House, has been offered the leading rôles in the operas to be produced there, and she expects to close a contract with Mr. Blumenthal this week. Nat Goodwin, in reply to Manager Blumenthal's proposition, says: "The plan of the American Theatre at the Paris exposition is a grand one for American dramatic art."

Commercial Travelers' Fair.

To-night will be Cuban Night at the Commercial Travelers' Fair in Madison Square Garden, and there will be a sham battle by the Eleventh Separate Company of Mount Vernon. Last night the best drawing card was the model of the United States battleship Maine. The Subway Plaisance attracted a crowd, as did the cinematograph in the concert hall.

CHARTER DAY CELEBRATION.

President McKinley Promises to Attend the Ceremonies.

The Plan and Scope Committee of the Charter Day celebration, with Chairmen of several sub-committees, met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Gen. James Grant Wilson reported that, with Col. Frederick D. Grant, he had visited President McKinley, and that the Chief Executive had promised to attend the public celebration. Ex-President Cleveland had also promised to be present, and Secretary Alger, besides saying that he would come, declared that every United States soldier in the vicinity of New York would take part in the parade.

Judge Goodrich reported that Joseph H. Choate, Chauncey M. Depew, and St. Clair McKelway would be invited to preside over the three meetings contemplated, and that on the Monday and Thursday evenings of the celebration week Silas S. Pratt's historical allegory, "From New Amsterdam to New York," would be performed without expense to the committee, which would be entitled to 10 per cent. of the profits.

Major Gen. Roe said he would be able to order out the troops of the city, and at his suggestion Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, was unanimously elected Grand Marshal of the military parade.

The matter of a memorial medal was referred to the Historical Society for a design.

CHINESE LOAN CONTRACTS

Anglo-German Agreement Signed at Pekin and Made Redeemable in Forty-five Years.

THE KIAO-CHAU TREATY WAITS

Loan Contract Said to be Purely Commercial and Advantageous Both to China and to Foreign Trade.

PEKIN, March 1.—The Anglo-German loan contracts were signed yesterday. The interest was fixed at 4½ per cent., redeemable in forty-five years. The contract price is 83.

The final Kiao-Chau treaty is not yet signed.

LONDON, March 2.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says the Anglo-German loan contract is purely commercial, free from political conditions, and will be advantageous both to China and to foreign trade.

COMMONS AND THE FAR EAST.

Mr. Curzon Explains the Chinese Question and the Advance of Russia—The Loan Negotiations.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Commons to-day, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, answering a question put by Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, Conservative, Member for the Ecclesall Division of Sheffield, as to whether Russia had occupied Deer Island, said Russia was believed to be negotiating with Korea for a coal depot at Deer Island, where Japan already had a similar site; but, Mr. Curzon added, nothing had been heard officially of a Russian occupation of the island.

Referring to Port Arthur, Mr. Curzon said no forts existed there now, and he added that the Government was not aware that any Russian land forces were at that place.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett having brought up the Chinese question and the advance of Russia, Mr. Curzon, after some debate, said that British interests in China were "paramount, but not exclusive." The British Nation, he continued, would not be justified in regarding legitimate competitors with jealousy, but ought rather to "use all efforts to keep in an age of competition what it was won in an age of monopoly." They could foresee that China would be confronted by greater dangers in the future than she had been in the past. Great Britain's policy was to prevent the disruption, and to oppose the alienation of Chinese territory; and it was not likely that Great Britain would regard with satisfaction the attempts of others in that direction.

Mr. Curzon reviewed the loan negotiations, pointing out the "generous and unselfish nature of the British terms," which, however, had not prevented suspicions being aroused that had prevented the granting of the loan. China, however, had assured Great Britain that she would not ask a loan of any other power, and to-day he (Mr. Curzon) had learned that the loan would be negotiated through a powerful bank.

Mr. Curzon then recapitulated the valuable concessions which China had voluntarily offered. So far as Russia was concerned, her assurance was that the port she had secured as an outlet would be an open port, like a treaty port. Great Britain, he declared, had taken her stand upon the treaty of Tien-Tsin, which empowered her to oppose the imposition of special tariffs by other powers at Chinese ports; and no British Government would ever consent to an abandonment or curtailment of treaty rights.

The matter then dropped, and the House adjourned.

LONDON, March 2.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Nagasaki, Japan, hears that Russia has purchased a portion of Deer Island from Korea.

French to Occupy Hainan.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Singapore says a Saigon newspaper asserts that the French gunboat Lion will proceed to Hainan on March 10, taking troops for occupation.

Prince Henry Sails for Hongkong.

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, March 1.—The German warships Deutschland and Gefion, under the command of Prince Henry of Prussia, sailed to-day for Hongkong.

CROWN PRINCESS STEPHANIE ILL

In a Critical Condition at Vienna with an Attack of Influenza.

VIENNA, March 1.—The condition of the Crown Princess Stephanie grows worse. She is suffering from inflammation of the lungs, a result of an attack of influenza, and it is spreading to an extent which makes her condition critical.

PRINCE ALBERT ON THE OCEAN.

Heir Apparent to the Throne of Belgium Sails from Bremen.

BREMEN, March 1.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, sailing from this port to-day for New York, via Southampton, takes among her passengers Prince Albert of Belgium, nephew of King Leopold and heir apparent to the throne, who is to make an extensive tour of the United States.

CHALLENGE FROM ESTERHAZY.

Report that He Has Invited Col. Picquart to Fight a Duel.

PARIS, March 1.—It is rumored that Major Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy has challenged Col. Picquart to a duel as a result of the latter's evidence in the recent trial of M. Zola and of his repeated attempts to convict Count Esterhazy of the crime for which Dreyfus is now undergoing imprisonment.

The rumor is as yet unconfirmed.

HURRICANE IN NEW CALEDONIA.

The French Gunboat Loyalty Sunk and Great Damage Done.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 1.—A terrific hurricane has devastated New Caledonia, doing great damage to shipping and sinking the French gunboat Loyalty.

With the Isle of Pines and its neighbors, New Caledonia is the most important penal colony of France. Noumea is the capital of the island. The population numbers about 58,000.

TURKEY FEARS BULGARIA.

A Report that Russia Is Backing Her Troubles the Porte.

LONDON, March 2.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Bulgaria's attitude concerning the Macedonian troubles is causing anxiety at the Yildiz Kiosk. It is believed at the palace that Russia is backing Bulgaria, and rumors of impending war with Russia and Bulgaria are in circulation. An extraordinary Ministerial Council was hastily summoned to-day (Tuesday.)"

HANOTAUX AND WEST AFRICA.

French Minister Hopes for a Favorable Arrangement with England.

PARIS, March 1.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, replying in the Chamber of Deputies to-day to the interpellation of Prince d'Arenberg, Republican, representing the First District of Bourges, on the subject of recent events in West Africa, said the Government must maintain reserve on the whole affair, subject to the negotiations between France and Great Britain. M. Hanotaux added, however, that he could say the negotiations were actively proceeding, and, although difficulties inherent to such negotiations had arisen, there was every hope that a desirable arrangement would be reached, in conformity with the interests of both countries.

KING GEORGE'S ASSAILANTS.

Georgii Confesses and a Bomb Is Found Which Karditza Says He Meant to Throw in the Carriage.

ATHENS, March 1.—The accomplice of Karditza, a Macedonian workman named Giorgii, has been arrested.

Giorgii has made a confession. He declares that he acted at the instigation of Karditza, the latter representing that to kill the King would be an act of great courage and glorify them both.

Giorgii's courage oozed out at the last moment, and he was unable to hit the horses, upon which everything depended.

A bomb has been found near the scene of the attack. It contained 100 drachmas of dynamite.

Karditza, when examined, admitted that he intended to throw the bomb into the King's carriage.

The general result of the inquiry thus far appears to indicate the existence of a secret conspiracy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 1.—The press censor suppressed the news of the attempt made on Saturday last to assassinate the King of Greece. The newspapers were prohibited from even mentioning the Thanksgiving service, in commemoration of his Majesty's escape from death, celebrated at the Greek Legation.

WAR ON HUNGARIAN SOCIALISTS

Forcible Photographing of Respectable Men Causes Great Offense.

VIENNA, March 1.—Baron von Gautsch, the Premier and Minister of the Interior, has reported to Emperor Francis Joseph that the Socialist movement among the Hungarian peasantry has so far abated that the danger may be considered past.

The police campaign against the Socialists has caused widespread offense by the forcible photographing of respectable university professors, doctors, journalists, and others suspected of the slightest connection with the movement. Those objecting have been held down by several policemen and subjected to indignities.

KAISER EXPLAINS THE COLORS.

He Tells Naval Recruits Blood Is Necessary to Cement the Others.

WILHELMSHAVEN, March 1.—Emperor William arrived here to-day and proceeded to the drillground in order to attend the ceremony of swearing in the naval recruits.

His Majesty, addressing the naval recruits later, referred to the colors of the German flag—black, white, and red—saying that black represented work, white represented rest and peace, and red represented blood, "which was necessary to cement the others together."

The Emperor also exhorted the recruits to discharge their duties faithfully, and reminded them of their comrades at Kiao-Chau.

ROYALTY SEEKS A DIVORCE.

Prince Phillip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha Takes the Preliminary Steps.

VIENNA, March 1.—Prince Phillip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has taken the preliminary steps to obtain a divorce from his wife, the Princess Louise of Belgium, eldest daughter of King Leopold. The case will be heard after the marriage of their daughter, who is affianced to the younger brother of the Empress.

Prince Phillip fought a duel on Feb. 18 with Lieut. Mattachich-Keglevitch under stringent conditions, first with pistols and then with swords. The Prince was severely wounded in the right arm. The cause of the duel dates from a year back, when the love affairs of the Princess Louise, who eloped with the Lieutenant, were the talk of Vienna.

JERUSALEM CEMETERY SCANDAL

The Bodies Removed Broken Up and Packed in Small Boxes.

LONDON, March 1.—Truth, to-day, as a sequel to the request made that its editor take steps to expose an alleged scandal in regard to the sale of the American Cemetery at Jerusalem by the American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, says:

"The American missionaries and the Consul were represented, the bodies were reverently exhumed and were removed. But the action of Lord Salisbury in having the pit in the English cemetery, in which they were reburied, opened in order to recover the remains of an English officer resulted in the ghastly discovery that all the bodies had been broken up and packed in small, wooden boxes so that neither the body of the officer nor any other body could be identified. Both the sale of the cemetery and the removal of the corpses appear to have been carried out in an extremely disgraceful manner."

Brackenbury-Mills Engagement.

LONDON, March 2.—The Morning Post announces to-day that a marriage has been arranged between Mr. Henry Brackenbury, the only son of Major Henry Brackenbury, and Miss Florence Mills, daughter of the late Mr. Edgar Mills, of Menlo Park.

British Loan to Argentina.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Buenos Ayres says it is reported there that the Government has obtained a loan of £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) in London, secured by the alcohol and tobacco revenues.

France Advances the Price of Gold.

LONDON, March 1.—It is said here that the Bank of France has advanced the price of gold with a view of preventing the further export of silver. The market is weak on rumors that the Indian import duty on silver will be raised.

Chile Tries to Buy a Steamer.

LONDON, March 1.—According to a special dispatch from Buenos Ayres, the Chilean Government has offered £15,000 ($75,000) for the Argentine steamer Britannia, Capt. Arsteg, now lying at Buenos Ayres, with the view of using her as an armed transport in the event of trouble with Argentina.

Brazil's Election Under Way.

RIO JANEIRO, March 1.—The Presidential election has begun. All the banks are closed.

PLEA FOR THE CHINESE.

One of Their Countrymen Speaks at St. Bartholomew's Guild.

Guy Maine, an Americanized Chinaman, spoke on "China and the Chinese Before the Bar of American Justice" last night at St. Bartholomew's Chinese Guild, 209 East Forty-second Street.

"Give the Chinaman equal opportunities, let there be no line drawn at color, but rather between knowledge and virtue on the one side and ignorance and vice on the other, and you will find him a worthy citizen of the United States," said Mr. Maine.

Charles A. Pennie, who is shortly going to China to do missionary work, with his wife, made a short address, giving an outline of his plans. Mr. and Mrs. Pennie will work their way to San Francisco, preaching the Gospel in a tent, and hope to reach China with the aid of the proceeds of their work.

No Jurisdiction in the Forts.

The Borough Coroners of Queens yesterday received an opinion from Corporation Counsel Whalen regarding their right to enter the United States fortifications at Willets Point in an official capacity. On Feb. 3 William A. Kline, a private in the United States Engineers Corps at the fort, was accidentally killed by falling from the loft of the barn. Borough Coroner Rouff was informed of the accident, but was denied admittance to the reservation by Major Knight, the commandant at the fort. He held that the city authorities had no jurisdiction over United States property. The matter was then referred to Corporation Counsel Whalen for an opinion. The Corporation Counsel decides that the Borough Coroners have not the right to conduct investigations into accidents occurring at the fort, and says that the Government has the right to refuse the Coroners entrance to the grounds, if it so desires.

THE TUESDAY EVENING CLUB.

The Fourth Meeting Held at Stanford White's Home—A Relief to Lenten Severities.

The first big private entertainment since Lent took place last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, 119 East Twenty-first Street, and gave numerous society people who were beginning to feel sufficiently amused with the relaxation of the penitential season, a grateful taste of gayety. There was no dancing, but there were fine music and laughable entertainment, handsome gowns and jewels.

It was the fourth meeting of the Tuesday Evening Club, in fact, an organization of about twenty young New York women, each of whom brings sometimes five, sometimes seven guests. This time it was five, and there were about 120 present, exclusive of a large list of those specially invited by the hostess, who always has the privilege of asking in as many on her own account as she cares to have. Mrs. Charles Russell, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Morton, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, are among the members. Another is Mrs. Almeric Paget, who is still in mourning for Mrs. Bingham's death, and could not attend yesterday.

The guests were invited for 9:30 P. M., though most of them arrived later. The house was decorated with flowering plants. Mrs. White received alone, and the evening's entertainment took place in the drawing room. The musical programme was rendered by two vocalists—Francis Rogers, a Boston singer, and Mlle. Seygard, the well-known soprano. Each of them gave two solos. The guests also witnessed a cinematograph exhibition. Toward the end of the evening Messrs. Weber and Fields, who had come to the house at the conclusion of the performance at their theatre, appeared in company with Sam Bernard. The trio presented the comedy sketch "Contract Scene."

A buffet supper was served about midnight, and the guests were then at liberty to turn their faces once more toward home and Lenten devotions. Among those present were Nikola Tesla, Mr. Bourke Cockran, Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. W. Earl Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barnes, James Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Burke Roche, Miss Fair, the Misses Sands, the Misses Knowlton, Miss Randolph, Winthrop Rutherfurd, and Charles A. Munn.

MISS ROSELLE'S MUSICALE.

Society Women Attend It at the Waldorf-Astoria—Ivy Leaves from the Twelfth Night Club.

A notable musicale took place in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a number of well-known society women. Miss Felding Roselle, the mezzo contralto, whose singing is rapidly gaining popularity, was in charge of it, and the artists assisting her were Heinrich Meyn, the baritone; Miss Bertha Bucklin, violinist, and Paul Ambrose, accompanist.

Miss Roselle, who is a striking looking woman, was effectively gowned in light silk and pale green. The Twelfth Night Club, of which she is a member, sent her a large cluster of ivy leaves (their emblem) for the occasion. The programme was opened with a violin solo, Moszkowski's "Guitarre." Other selections by Miss Bucklin were Schubert's "The Bees," an adagio, by Bach, and "Hungarian Dance, No. 2," by Brahms Joachim.

Miss Roselle's first two solos were Rubinstein's "Since First I Met Thee" and "Viens," by Augusta Holmes, and she afterward sang "How Do I Love Thee," by Edna Rosalind Park, who accompanied her in this selection; "The Silent Stars," by Mr. McCracken Purdy, and "Love's Missing Bow," by Mary Knight Wood, three pieces which had been written for Miss Roselle. Mr. Meyn's solos were Schubert's "Haideroschen" and "Secret," Rubinstein's "Es blinkt der Thau," and Gounod's "Again My Gentle Lute."

SOCIAL REFORM CLUB DEBATE.

Organized Charity Attacked—The Bill to Permit Games on Sunday.

At a meeting of the Social Reform Club held last night at 28 East Fourth Street, Moses Oppenheimer made a fierce attack on organized charity institutions, which he claimed obtain public money by fraud. The regular speakers for the evening were Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell and Fred Devine, both members of the Charity Organization Society. They had referred to organized charity as necessary to relieve want.

There was a heated discussion over the proposition to indorse the bill permitting the playing of non-professional games on Sunday in places where such games were played during the week. The bill is fathered by 600 boys of the East Side University Settlement, who want to play ball on Sunday. Emil Fuchs said it would be better to have the boys play ball than shoot craps.

LADIES' HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

Sanitary Condition of Bakeshops and Other Matters Discussed.

The Ladies' Health Protective Association yesterday discussed the subject of better sanitary conditions in the bakeshops. A bill to be presented to the Legislature and which the association has been asked to indorse was considered at length, and the matter finally left in the hands of a committee, of which Mrs. Ralph Trautman, the President, is Chairman. This committee will ask to have certain minor details modified, and it will then be fully indorsed.

"They said we had $90,000,000 against us when we worked to have slaughter houses removed, but we conquered them, and we will in this matter of bakeshops," said Mrs. Trautman.

A copy of a notification in regard to expectoration, issued by F. J. Fransioli, General Manager of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, to the employes of the road a year ago, was read. It forbids employes to expectorate on trains or stations, on pain of severe disciplinary measures. The notice having been without effect, however, the association will take steps, in co-operation with the company, to enforce it.

Hallen—Carr.

Martin I. Hallen of Rockford, Ill., an actor, now playing with De Wolf Hopper's company in New York, and Alice A. Carr, an actress, of 63 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, were married in Jersey City on Monday by Justice Weed. The witnesses were William F. Weed and Robert D. O'Beirne, court officers. The marriage was by special license issued Feb. 23 by County Clerk Fisher.

Married for Fifty Years.

An interesting golden wedding celebration was that of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Stransky, which took place at their home, 886 Lexington Avenue, yesterday evening. They received many handsome gifts, and forty or fifty persons attended the dinner they gave. Mr. Stransky was born in Austria seventy-nine years ago, and came to this country when about twenty-four years old. He entered the dry goods business, and after about thirty years of work retired, having made a substantial fortune. His wife was Miss Henrietta Cohn, and was born seventy-four years ago in Frankfort-on-the-Main. They were married in this city on March 1, 1848, by the Rev. Dr. Merzbach, the first minister of Temple Emanu-El.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan gave a dinner at her home, 11 Madison Square North, last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton entertained at dinner at their home, 681 Fifth Avenue, last night. Covers were laid for about sixteen.

Mrs. Mary E. Chaffee gave a dinner of ten covers last night at her home, 16 East Seventieth Street. Spring flowers prevailed in the decorations.

Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton of New Brighton, S. I., gave the first of her series of four "Sketches of New York" in the Assembly Room of the Waldorf-Astoria at 11:30 A. M. yesterday.

Miss Georgina Roberts gave the first of her six Lenten lectures on "Topics of the Day" at Sherry's at 11:30 A. M. yesterday. "Side Lights on the Dreyfus Case" was her subject, and a talk on "What to Read" followed.

Mrs. Edward Morse Cutler will hold one of her series of receptions at the Hotel Beresford, Eighty-first Street and Central Park West, on Friday afternoon and evening. The last of these will take place on the first Friday in April.

The annual music festival at Cortland, N. Y., will begin May 24 or 25, and last at least two days. Miss Frances Mosely of Kentucky, an amateur mezzo-soprano of unusual talent and a pupil of Miss Nora Maynard Green of this city, will appear.

The managers of the Society of Decorative Art, 14 East Thirty-fourth Street, held a business meeting yesterday afternoon. The President, Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, occupied the chair, and plans were discussed for the coming celebration at the Waldorf-Astoria in aid of the society, on March 14, the anniversary of the Waldorf's opening day.

The second of the Tuesday evening Lenten meetings of the Junior Badminton Club brought a number of young society people to the Berkeley Armory last night. Some sixty or seventy met at the nets to try for prizes, among them being the Misses Sands, the Misses Wells, Miss Delafield, E. Percy Bramwell, Horace Gallatin, and Spotswood D. Bowers.

A yellow-and-white theatre dinner took place last night in the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Howes, the Rutland, 258 West Fifty-seventh Street. Daffodils prevailed in the decorations. Besides the host and hostess and their daughter, Miss Grace Howes, Miss Merrifield, R. Gordon Everett, and C. E. Farrar were present. The party adjourned after dinner to the American Theatre.

A musical matinée, for the benefit of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Flower Hospital, was given yesterday morning at the former residence and now unoccupied house of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, 299 Madison Avenue. Among the artists who volunteered their services were Miss Janet Allen, Miss Agnes Mathilde Dressler, Miss Florence Buckingham Joyce, Miss Alice Keatinge Horne, Ross David, Master Reuben Demarest, Miss Effie Stewart, Miss Martha Milner, Mrs. Albert Densmore, Miss Florence Wilcox, Mrs. L. L. Danforth, and Mrs. Sarah Barron Anderson.

A CAT'S ODD PREDICAMENT.

Brooklyn Residents Much Disturbed by the Animal's Pitiful Howls—The Rescuer's Reward.

At a late hour on Monday night the denizens of Cleveland and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, were awakened by the piercing wails of a cat. At first they rolled over and stuffed pillows in their ears, but the uproar continued, and presently windows began to rise and white-robed figures to lean out, with indignant right hands clutching missiles. But no cat was to be seen. The shrieks became more penetrating, and the inhabitants swept back-yard fences and housetops with their eyes, but the sounds seemed to come from the surrounding air. At last, mystified and baffled, they withdrew to sleepless couches, leaving the cat anonymous and unidentified.

Yesterday morning, when haggard-eyed Brooklynites emerged from their homes, they discovered their tormentor perched on top of an electric-light pole. The cat was now voiceless; he had shrieked himself silent. The audience soon became large, and philosophers began to propound theories as to how it got there. But no one did not agree, and dire was generally agreed upon as the reason, and the congregation hurled shoes and things at the cat. He opened his mouth and attempted vainly to raise his voice, but did not descend. A resourceful person in a big flat house near the pole threw water on the animal, but he still clung to his aerial perch, drenched and shivering. He looked frequently and pitifully around and opened his mouth in futile attempts at a yawp.

Late in the afternoon Mrs. Theodore Brown of 1,816½ Atlantic Avenue joined the throng. After casting one glance at the cat, she clasped her hands and shrieked, "Goodness! It's Tom!" Her voice reached the poor animal, who looked down, opened his mouth, and weakly whispered a caterwaul. She called him to come down, but he only arched his back and raised his tail with a look that seemed to say, "I can't; it's not my fault." She declared that he must be ill, and besought her hearers to call a doctor, but it was pointed out that no doctor, however strong his zeal, would climb an electric light pole in the interest of science.

Finally a telegraph lineman named Robert Petty appeared, and climbed the pole. He found that the cat had received a shock which destroyed for the time his usual nimbleness, and that this was why he had so persistently clung to his lofty throne. While Mr. Petty was making these scientific inquiries, the cat, recognizing in him a preserver, transferred his claws to Petty's whiskers, and clung like a drowning cat to a straw. Unable to dislodge him, Mr. Petty descended with anguish written on his face.

Petty's first efforts to disentangle the cat from his countenance proved futile, but Mrs. Brown came to the rescue and by words of endearment and caresses finally succeeded in persuading Tom to let go. Last night it was said that Tom was doing well, but Mr. Petty, when asked about his health, was morose and declined to discuss the matter.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Eugene Durnin.

Eugene Durnin, a member of the law firm of Durnin & Yates, 31 Nassau Street, died suddenly Monday at his residence, 416 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, of heart trouble. He was born in Ireland sixty years ago, and came to this country when a lad of four. He had been prominently identified with Tammany Hall for thirty years, and was a member of the old Board of Supervisors under the Tweed régime. He was Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives from 1875 to 1877, and also secretary to Abram S. Hewitt, at that time Congressman. He also served in the civil war from 1861 to 1863 as an officer in the surgeon's department of the Ninth Regiment. He was associated with Judge Morgan J. O'Brien before he ascended the bench.

The present firm of Durnin & Yates was established four years ago. Mr. Durnin was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1894, and while holding no public office for some years, he had been active in politics since he joined Tammany Hall.

He leaves a widow, Josephine Lane Durnin, whom he married in Washington in 1876, and an unmarried daughter, Josephine. The funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Church of St. Catharine of Genoa, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, and the interment will be in St. Raymond's Cemetery in the Bronx.

Capt. Isaac E. Hoagland.

Capt. Isaac E. Hoagland died on Monday at his home, 52 Willow Street, Brooklyn. Pneumonia was the cause of death. He was born in Manhattan fifty-five years ago, but had lived for four years in Brooklyn. He served in the Eighty-third New York Volunteers during the war, enlisting as a private and becoming a Captain. He became a member of the Old Guard fifteen years ago. He was in the building material business at Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets and the North River, and was a member of the Building Trades Exchange, the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, and John A. Dix Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He leaves a widow and four children. There will be a military funeral at the Old Guard Armory to-morrow. To-day a requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Livingston Street and Sidney Place, at 10 A. M.

Matthew D. Bogert.

Matthew D. Bogert died in Haverstraw on Monday, aged eighty-five years. He was formerly County Treasurer of Rockland County for six successive terms, serving eighteen years at the post. At the close of his last term he was imprisoned for alleged misappropriation of funds which it was alleged he had used to aid friends. Several men made up the loss, amounting to about $20,000, and Bogert was released. Soon after he went West, and returned a few years ago. He had lived since at Haverstraw. He served at one time as member of Assembly from Rockland County, and was Colonel of a regiment of militia in 1851.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. W. A. Rogers, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy at Colby University and a scientist of National reputation, died at Waterville, Me., yesterday.

Col. Matthew C. Galloway, founder of The Memphis Avalanche and afterward editor of The Memphis Appeal, died at Memphis, Tenn., Monday night, aged seventy-seven years.

John S. Hill, for more than twelve years Recording Clerk in the County Clerk's office, died yesterday at his home, 458 Grand Street. He was at his office Saturday last, and his death was unexpected.

Retired Chief Engineer William H. Rutherford, United States Navy, died yesterday at Harrisburg, Penn. He entered the navy in 1849 and was retired in 1874 for disability incurred during the civil war. He was born in Philadelphia in 1828.

John C. Town, eighty-four years of age, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Forbes, 44 Sherman Avenue, New Brighton, yesterday. He had been ill but a short time. General debility resulting from old age caused death. Mr. Town was a native of this city, and had lived on Staten Island for many years.

William Laune, one of the best known residents of North Hudson, died yesterday at his home, West and Paterson Streets, West Koboken, from pneumonia. He was born in the town in 1826. He was at one time Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and was a charter member of Neptune Engine Company, which was organized over half a century ago. He is survived by his widow, three sons, and two daughters.

Capt. Arnot Spence, one of the oldest officers in the New York Fire Department, died yesterday at his home, 48 King Street, from appendicitis. He was a foreman in the old volunteer department, having command of Engine Company No. 53, and was appointed foreman of Engine Company No. 29 in the paid department. Two months ago he was placed in charge of the fireboat New Yorker, and was Acting Chief of the First Battalion.

Lieut. Commander Charles Henderson Craven, United States Navy, (retired,) died yesterday at Washington, aged fifty-five years. He was the eldest son of the late Rear Admiral Thomas T. Craven, and was born at Fort Preble, Me. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1860, and rendered efficient service in the civil war. He was on the Housatonic when she was blown up by a torpedo boat off Charleston in 1864. After the war he served on the European and Pacific stations.

Mrs. Mary A. Wyatt, mother of the Rev. A. H. Wyatt, pastor of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in South Second Street, near Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, died Monday after an illness of five days, in her eighty-third year, at the church rectory, 191 South Second Street. She was born in Augusta, N. Y., on April 16, 1815. She was the daughter of the Rev. Reuben Reynolds, who lived in Brooklyn for many years, and the widow of the Rev. William Wyatt. Funeral services will be held this afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Eaton officiating. The interment will be in the family plot, at Woodlawn, to-morrow.

Harry Meredith, an actor, died at the Hotel Slevin, 66 Seventh Avenue, Monday night, from a stroke of paralysis. His body was removed to an undertaker's establishment at 25 Spring Street. Mr. Meredith was sixty-eight years old, and was born in Philadelphia. During the war he was a Lieutenant in the navy. He played in the Boston Museum Company, and at another period was at different intervals connected with Philadelphia stock companies. Four years ago he joined Chauncey Olcott's company. His last engagement was with Joseph Jefferson, with whom he intended to appear during Jefferson's coming Spring engagement. He leaves a widow.

Mrs. Anna M. Dick, the wife of William Dick, for many years engaged in the sugar refining industry in Brooklyn, died of heart disease on Monday night at her home, 156 South Ninth Street. She was seventy-nine years old, and was born in Hanover, Germany. When quite young she came to this country, and for more than twenty years took an active part in church work. She was an active member of St. John's Lutheran Church, and at the time of her death was a manager of the South Ninth Street Industrial Home. She is survived by her husband, one son and a daughter. Funeral services will be held to-morrow night.

M. Dudley Bean died in this city Monday after a short illness. He was born in Candia, N. H., in the early part of the century, and came to New York when eighteen years of age. He was for many years an importer of wines and teas with his brother, the late Aaron H. Bean. He contributed many articles to the old Knickerbocker Magazine, and was a lifelong friend of the poet John G. Whittier. He was one of the founders of the American Geographical Society, and was its first Secretary, when the historian Bancroft was its President. He was also a member of the American Historical Society. A daughter, Fannie E. Bean, survives him.

Ex-Police Captain Hugh F. Gorman

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Continental Trust Company
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44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
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Fourth Street National Bank
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23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 28, 1898.
Referring to our circulars of February 25 and August 31, 1897, we give notice that we are prepared to make a further advance of $20 on each $1,000 5% bond of the above-named Company, now deposited with us. Our Certificates of Deposit must be presented in order that this advance may be noted thereon.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Again yesterday there was a stampede of the short interest in the stock market which, in addition to the continued buying by many of the more important financial interests, resulted in decided strength and substantial advances. Speculators who have been engaging themselves with the short side of the market recently were the largest buyers and it was their uneasiness over the more peaceful aspect of the Spanish situation and their eagerness to cover outstanding contracts that made the market a sensational one.

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Many indications of aggressive manipulation of the market were to be found—the same sort of manipulation that was so conspicuous when stocks were tumbling down only a few days ago. And yesterday, as then, it was similarly overdone. It was not until the afternoon that the commission houses did much in the market, and then their operations were on a comparatively small scale. Those traders who had covered bought stocks for the long account, changing their views of the market in accordance with the pacific news from Washington.

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London was a seller of the New York market, but its sales had no effect here. Out-of-town centres hitherto bearish on the market turned yesterday, and, in the case of Chicago considerable short stock put out last week was covered.

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Toward the close of business there was distributed on some of the news tickers and slips a statement made by Secretary Long to the effect that at the meeting of the Cabinet it had been decided that the question of Spanish official responsibility should be eliminated from the Maine investigation. This unqualified statement, which was spread broadcast, met with immediate response, and stocks advanced sharply, closing in most instances at or near the highest prices of the day. Regarding the accuracy of the Long statement many doubts were expressed, but the trading element of the Stock Exchange did not stop to quibble and wait for confirmation. They started in to buy stocks first, being willing to wait for the confirmation.

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Practically all of the news of the day was of an inspiriting character. Many fears were set at rest by the decline in the call money rate, the bulk of yesterday's loans being made at 2 per cent. Although in some stocks there was considerable manipulation, the market in many quarters showed natural strength. It begins to look as if Wall Street has decided to put aside its fears of war and to again pay some attention to the other factors of the situation—factors which are every one bullish.

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Government bonds were firmer. There were sales of $52,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123¾@124¼, an advance of ½, and $4,000 5s, coupon, at 112.

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In State securities, $3,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 70¼, and $1,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 89½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil.....2		Lake E. & West. pf..1	
Am. Cotton Oil pf...3½		Louis. & Nash.....1	
Am. Spirits Mfg.....¾		Manhattan Con 4⅞	
Am. Sugar Ref.....2½		Met. Street Ry.....10½	
Am. Sugar Ref. pf....¾		Michigan Central ...1¼	
Am. Tobacco 2		Minn. & St. Louis...1⅜	
Ann Arbor .....½		Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. ½	
Ann Arbor pf.....¾		Minnesota Iron 3	
A., T. & S. F. pf.... ⅞		Mo., Kan. & T. pf..1¼	
Balt. & Ohio.....1½		Missouri Pacific 1	
Brook. Rap. Tr.....1⅝		National Lead .....½	
Brook. Union Gas....2⅜		N. J. Central.....1	
Brunswick, 3d in. pd. ½		N. Y. Central.....2⅜	
Canada Southern 1½		Norfolk & West. pf..1¾	
Canadian Pacific 1⅝		Northern Pacific 1¾	
Ches. & Ohio.....⅝		N. Pacific pf.....1⅜	
C., B. & Q.....1¾		Oreg. Imp., 5th in. paid .....¾	
Chi. Great W. pf., A.2		Oreg. R. R. & Nav..4	
C., M. & St. P.....1½		Oreg. Short Line.....1	
C., M. & St. P. pf....1½		Penn. R. R.....1⅜	
Chicago & N. W.....1⅜		Peop. Gas, Chicago.1⅜	
C., R. I. & P.....2¼		Pullman Car 3¼	
C., Ind. & L. pf.....1¼		Reading 1st pf.....1	
Cleve., Lor. & W.....¾		Reading 2d pf.....½	
Cleve., L. & W. pf..1		St. Jo. & G. Island..1¼	
Col. Fuel & Iron.....½		St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.5	
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid .....⅝		St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.1⅞	
Consol. Gas 3		St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.1⅛	
Consol. Ice 1		South. R'way pf.....½	
Den. & Rio G. pf...1½		Tenn. Coal & I.....1	
Erie 1st pf.....1		Texas Pacific .....½	
Gen. Electric 1¾		Union Pacific Ry.....½	
Great North. pf.....1		Union Pacific pf.....1½	
Hawaiian Sugar 1½		U. Pac., all inf pd..⅝	
Ill. Central .....¾		U. P., D. & G. t. r..⅝	
Ill. Steel Co.....1½		U. S. Leather pf.....¾	
Iowa Cen. pf.....1½		U. S. Rubber.....½	
Keok. & Western.....½		U. S. Rubber pf.....1	
Laclede Gas 2½		West. Union Tel.....1½	

Stocks Declined.

Lake Shore .....⅜		Third Avenue 2½	
N. Y. Air Brake.....1		W. & L. E., $1 as. paid .....½	
N. Y., N. H. & H...1			

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., C. & Pac. 1st t.r.3		Or. St. Line inc. A..1	
At., T. & S. F. gen..1½		Or. St. Line inc B..1½	
At., T. & S. F. adj..2		Reading gen. 4s.....1	
B'klyn W. & W. 5s.1		St. L. & S. F. con. 4s.....1½	
Cent. of Ga. con....2		St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s.....1¼	
C., R. I. V. & T. 5s $45 p'd'.....3½		Southern Ry. 5s....1¼	
Iowa Central 1st....1		U. P., D. & G. 1st t. r.....2	
K. C., P. & G. 1st...1		Wabash 2d.....1⅝	
Mo. K. & T. 2d.....1		Wheel. & L. E. r. r..2½	
Mo., Pacific con.....1		Wis. Cent. 1st t. r...1½	
Nor. Pac. gen. lien..1½			
Or. Im. con. 5th in. p'd.....2½			

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of N. J. gen. r.1½		Gal., H. & H. 5s..1	
Ch., M. & St. P., I. & D. ext. 5s.....1½		L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s 1	
C., M. & St. P. 1st. S. Minn.....1¼		Or. Sh. Line 6s.....1	
C., Mil. & St. P. con.1½		Rich. & Dan. con 6s.3	
Erie con. 7s.....3		St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.....1½	

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $191,635,651; balances, $9,692,577; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $458,650.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firmer. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@$4.81⅞ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¼ for demand, $4.84⅝@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23½ for long and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼@94 5-16 and 94⅝@94 11-16, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—75@50c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1⅝, to 86½; Atchison, ¾, to 13⅛; St. Paul, ⅝, to 96⅞; New York Central, ⅜, to 117¼; Illinois Central, ½, to 105½; Louisville and Nashville, ½ to 56⅞, and Reading, ½, to 10. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 59½. Erie sold at 14½. British consols were quoted, ex interest, at 112 for money and 112¼ for the account.

American eagles were quoted at 76s 5½d and bar gold at 77s 10½d. In Paris, rentes advanced to 104f 12½c, and exchange on London was 25f 28c. In Berlin, exchange on London was 20 marks 46 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 175.50 and in Rome at 105.17.

COTTON NORTH AND SOUTH.

Notwithstanding the stubbornness with which the contest between the cotton mill owners and the workers on strike at New Bedford has been carried on for some weeks past, there is good reason to believe that the struggle will shortly be over. A resumption of work would not only restore employment to thousands of operatives and enable their families to purchase many things which now are denied them, but it would also be the means of bringing about such activity in the white goods business as has not been known for a long time past.

Some New York representatives of New Bedford concerns affected by the strike say that the situation has changed but little since the beginning of the trouble, and that a resumption of work by the operatives will depend upon what action they may themselves take. This is intended to convey that the mill owners await the strikers' submission.

Interesting references to Southern competition with the cotton mills of New England were brought out at the recent meeting of the Legislative Committee on labor which sat in New Bedford. Mr. Otis N. Pierce, Treasurer of the Grinnell Mills, and Mr. Andrew G. Pierce of the Wamsutta Mills, were then examined, and the former was questioned regarding this competition. The following statement of Attorney General Knowlton of Massachusetts, a stockholder in one of the New Bedford mills, was read to Mr. Pierce:

"Thank God, we've got Southern competition. Since the war the South has not until now had the life to do anything. The country is better off when no longer any section of it is given over to idleness or the discussion of dead issues. But Southern competition will not threaten the business of New England seriously."

Mr. Pierce answered that he looked upon Southern competition as a serious matter, and added:

"Within the last three weeks we have received the cost figures of the Southern mills, and they are a cent a yard, equal to 4 cents a pound, less than our cost. About all the difference is in labor. The Southern mills took cotton at 5¾ cents, against our 6 cents. The Southern mills could sell this fabric at one-half cent a yard less than our cost, and still make a half cent per yard profit. This one-half cent a yard profit on the output of the Grinnell Mills, if all the machinery were running on this class of goods, would show a net profit for the year of 20 per cent. upon our capital. It seems to us that this proves that Southern mills do influence the selling price of the cotton goods in New England."

Yesterday a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES talked with Mr. Charles Elmore, New York selling agent of the Pierce Mills. Mr. Elmore said that the millowners were willing to pay good wages for good work, and would settle the dispute on any basis which would enable them to control the workers individually, giving to each operative what he was really worth. He said:

"A few days ago I was speaking to Mr. James W. Allen, Treasurer of the Dartmouth Manufacturing Company of New Bedford. Mr. Allen is intimately acquainted with what is going on there, and he expressed his belief that the trouble would end with the present week. I think Mr. Allen knows more about the subject than any other man living. Numerous orders are ready to be placed, and a reopening of the mills would be followed by a period of great business in the New England cotton industries."

SUGAR TRUST'S ADVANCE.

Sugar Trust was the most conspicuous stock in yesterday's market. Other issues made greater advances, but Sugar was by far the most largely traded in stock, and all day it was kept well to the front in public attention. The stock opened at a considerable advance, and just before the close it sold up close to 130. It made a net gain of 2½ points for the day. About 80,000 shares changed hands.

The buying of the stock was, for the most part, short covering. Traders also bought heavily for the long account, and in the stock there was considerable manipulation. The activity in Sugar Trust, however, came wholly from the professional element of the Stock Exchange. There was talk of inside buying, but no evidences of this were to be had. There was also talk of an extra dividend on the stock, the people stating positively that they know it is to come being the same who only a short time ago were equally as positive that the Sugar Trust dividend was to be reduced.

Deacon S. V. White was congratulated on all sides upon the success of his bull campaign in Sugar Trust against adroit and experienced opponents.

A meeting of a sub-committee of the Sugar Trust Directors is to be held to-day, and it is thought probable that some announcement will be made regarding the progress of the trade war now being carried on against competitors.

Hawaiian Sugar also showed considerable strength yesterday, selling as high as 33¼ and closing with a net gain of 1½ points. Less than 4,000 shares of the stock were traded in.

ADAMS EXPRESS STOCK.

Much attention was paid to the sharp decline in Adams Express stock yesterday, and there was much inquiry as to its cause. A little more than 400 shares Adams Express changed hands during the day; there was not a full 100-share lot sold, consequently no regular quotation for the stock was made. Fractional lots, however, sold at par, a drop of 16 points from the last sale on Monday.

The decline in the stock was due to the issuance of a circular to the shareholders of the company, explaining in detail the scheme of the recent extra dividend of 100 per cent. in 4 per cent. bonds. There had been some misunderstanding regarding the future dividends upon the stock, and these were set at rest by the circular.

Adams Express stock has heretofore been an 8 per cent. dividend payer. Recently there was declared an extra dividend of 100 per cent. in 4 per cent. bonds. Some stockholders evidently had an idea that in addition to the 4 per cent. they were to receive upon these bonds the old 8 per cent. rate upon the stock was to be maintained. President L. C. Weir's circular yesterday explained that the stock hereafter is to receive 4 per cent., which, added to the 4 per cent. received from the bonds, will give a return equal to the 8 per cent. formerly received by stockholders.

The people who expected that they were to get 12 instead of 8 per cent. were the sellers yesterday.

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The circular issued to shareholders contained the following explanatory paragraph:

"Taxation in many States has of late years become so burdensome as to be out of all proportion to the business transacted therein or the profits derivable therefrom. The Board of Managers have, therefore, determined to reduce the amount of surplus assets owned by the Adams Express Company and to distribute a portion thereof among the shareholders by way of dividend. To that end there has been set apart and transferred to the Mercantile Trust Company property equal to one hundred dollars per share, which will be represented by a bond issued to the shareholders, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, by semi-annual coupons of two per cent. each, payable in March and September, the principal being payable in gold in fifty years from March 1, 1898. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 and $500, and will be secured by and represent a distributive or pro rata interest in securities and property so transferred and assigned to the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee. The dividends on the shares will hereafter be declared semi-annually, June and December, and not quarterly. The managers confidently expect to continue these dividends at the rate of four dollars per share per annum, thus, with the interest payable on the bonds, equaling the eight dollars per share per annum heretofore paid."

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The following are the securities deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company by the Adams Express Company under the collateral trust referred to in the letter:

Bonds—
$520,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. 1st mtg. 7 per cent., due Jan. 1, 1908.
600,000 West Shore Railroad 1st mtg. 4 per cent., guaranteed, due Jan. 1, 2361.
600,000 Western Union Tel. Co. sinking fund, due 1900.
500,000 Del., Lack. & West. R. R. Co., 1st con. 7 per cent., due Sept. 1, 1907.
800,000 Lehigh Valley Terminal Ry. Co. 1st mtg. 5 per cent., due Oct. 1, 1941, guaranteed by Lehigh Valley R. R.
816,000 Central R. R. Co. of N. J. gen. mtg. 5 per cent., due July 1, 1987.
250,000 Central R. R. Co. of N. J. con. 7 per cent., due 1899.
150,000 Morris & Essex R. R. construction mtg. 7 per cent., due 1901.
150,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st consolidated guaranteed 7 per cent., due June 1, 1915.
200,000 Savannah, Fla. & Wn. Ry. Co. 1st mtg. 6 per cent., due April 1, 1934.
200,000 N. Y., S. & W. R. R. Co. terminal 1st mtg. 5 per cent., due May 1, 1943.
100,000 N. Y., S. & W. R. R. Co. 1st mtg. refunding 6 per cent., due Jan. 1, 1937.
200,000 Rome, Watertown & Og. R. R. Co. 1st con. extended, guaranteed 5 per cent., due July 1, 1922.
275,000 Erie Railroad gen. lien, due Jan. 1, 1996.
100,000 Union Pacific Ry. (trust receipt) 1st mtg. 6 per cent., due Jan. 1, 1897.
100,000 Kansas Pacific Ry. (trust receipt) 1st con. 6 per cent., due May 1, 1919.
175,000 C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co. con. convertible 7 per cent., due July 1, 1905.
100,000 C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co. terminal mtg. 5 per cent., due July 1, 1914.
100,000 C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co. gen. mtg. 4 per cent., Series A, due May 1, 1981.
100,000 Chic. & N. W. Ry. Co. deb. 5 per cent., due April 16, 1921.
100,000 C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. consol. 7 per cent., due July 1, 1903.
100,000 Pitts., Chi., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Co. con. 4 per cent. guaranteed, Series D, due Nov. 1, 1945.
100,000 Long Island R. R. Co., North Shore Branch 1st con. guaranteed 5 per cent., due Oct. 1, 1932.
100,000 N. Y. Bay Extension R. R. Co. 1st mtg. guaranteed 5 per cent., due Jan. 1, 1943.
75,000 Central of Ga. Ry. Co. 1st mtg. 5 per cent., due Nov. 1, 1945.
50,000 Mich. Cen. Ry. Co. con. mtg. 7 per cent., due May 1, 1902.
55,000 Dayton & Mich. R. R. Co. 1st mtg. 5 per cent. guaranteed, due Jan. 1, 1911.
35,000 Clev., Col., Cin. & Indpls. Ry. Co. gen. mtg. con. 6 per cent., due 1934.
238,000 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. conv. deb. ctfs. 4 per cent., April 1, 1903.
Stocks—
20,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
6,040 shares United N. J. R. R. & Canal Cos.
4,000 shares Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
3,000 shares N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
1,500 shares C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co. preferred.
600 shares Boston & Albany R. R. Co.
3,177 shares Northern Central Ry. Co.
2,000 shares Chic. & N. W. Ry. Co. preferred.
930 shares Boston & N. Y. Air Line R. R. Co. preferred.
1,000 shares American Express Company.
1,000 shares American Exchange National Bank.
580 shares Fourth National Bank.
550 shares National Park Bank.
491 shares National Bank of Republic.
134 shares Hanover National Bank.
206 shares Bank of New York.
150 shares Merchants' National Bank.
100 shares National Bank of Commerce of Louisville.
169 shares Mechanics' Bank.

MANHATTAN AND METROPOLITAN.

Metropolitan Street Railway had a sensational advance of over 10 points yesterday, closing at 151. Just before the close of business the stock sold above 153. Over 10,000 shares changed hands. Manhattan Elevated, on transactions of over 32,000 shares, sold up to 108½, and closed near that price with a net gain of nearly 5 points.

The two stocks were the sensational features of the market. There was much buying of them for covering purposes, and there was also well-conducted manipulation. Metropolitan startled the Street with the rapidity of its advance, going up much faster than it recently went down. Some of the brokers who were buyers of the stocks are sometimes used by inside interests, and this led to the talk of inside buying.

It is asserted, however, that prominent political leaders, who of late have been conspicuous in Wall Street because of their operations in the local traction stocks, have notified insiders of both Manhattan and Metropolitan that unless the two stocks are supported and the political long interest allowed to save its margins there will probably be some legislation in the near future adverse to the interests of the two properties.

TWO PER CENT. CALL MONEY.

Call money loaned on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 2 per cent. and in some instances at 1¾ per cent. The lower rate was attributable to the offering of about $5,000,000 on call by a Broad Street banking house which has been receiving payments for a new bond issue, the subscription for which closed a few days ago. The banks held out for 2½ per cent. on call loans, but they were not very successful in obtaining it, the greater part of the loans made during the day being at 2 per cent.

BURLINGTON IN JANUARY.

All the Granger stocks were notably strong yesterday under the lead of Burlington, which advanced nearly 2 points. Covering by Chicago and Boston houses was to a large extent responsible for the strength of the latter stock as well of others of the group. Burlington's statement for January was somewhat of a disappointment. Gross earnings increased over $370,000, but of this only $33,000 found its way into surplus. Many Wall Street people were curious to know what has become of all the largely increased earnings.

SMALL TRADING AND BIG GAINS.

Notable advances on small transactions were made yesterday by several stocks, which are not usually active. American Cotton Oil, on transactions of 200 shares, made an advance of 3½ points. One hundred shares of Oregon Navigation put that stock up 4 points. Minnesota Iron, with 400 shares to its credit, gained 3 points. St. Joe and Grand Island first preferred, with 300 shares, gained 5 points. Many other of the comparatively inactive stocks made gains of between 1 and 2 points on light transactions.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Election of E. L. Russell as President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to succeed James C. Clark.

Enlarged afternoon publication of the New York News Bureau.

Sale of £23,000 in American eagles by Bank of England. Price of all foreign gold advanced.

Protest by Seaboard Air Line against reduction of passenger rates ordered by Railway Commission.

Permission given to Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad by State Railroad Commission to increase its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, equivalent to that of the company and its merged roads.

Sub-Treasury in this city to again receive gold in exchange for paper currency to be shipped by express from Washington.

Meeting of Passenger Committee of Trunk Lines Association to consider important matters.

Application ready to be made to Stock Exchange for listing the new Union Pacific securities, including $71,327,000 4 per cent. bonds, about $60,000,000 preferred, and $61,000,000 common stock.

Traffic on the Gulf Division of the Atchison said to be heavier than at any former period in the history of the company.

Favorable action by stockholders of Western Union Beef Company on proposition to reduce capital stock and change name of company.

Increase of $1,200,000 in exports of merchandise for the week, as compared with previous week, and increase of $3,200,000 as compared with same week last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside security market yesterday there was a decidedly better tone throughout the list. Activity centred in the industrials, however, and Standard Oil was again the leader of the group. This stock made a net gain of about 15 points for the day. Glucose common was very much improved, and very little attention was paid to the reports that suits would be brought against the company by the Attorney General of Illinois. The stock closed strong at 89 bid. Glucose preferred was comparatively quiet and closed with light offerings at about 92. Improvement was also shown by Malt, its closing quotation being 25 bid. Biscuit, without sales, reached a higher quotation at the close. It was currently stated that the earnings of New Orleans Traction for February will show an improvement over the gain made by the very satisfactory figures recorded for January.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	106	107
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	201	208
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook. Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	81
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	115	118
Columbus (Ohio) Con. Brook.	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	220	230
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1¼	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2¾	3¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	18
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad ex div.	185	189
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	60	62¾
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	66	69
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	66	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	29	30
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102½	103½
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	112½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	83¾	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103¾	104½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	43	48
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	65	75
Glucose common	39	39½
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	91½	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	25	28
Malt preferred	74	75
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com.	23	25
National Biscuit pref.	79½	81
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	383	385
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	163	165
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	4	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Lincoln National	750
American Exchange	170	Manhattan	230
Broadway	225	Market & Fulton	225
Central National	165	Mechanics'	185
Chase National	400	Merchants'	145
Chatham	290	Merchants' Exch'ge	115
City	850	Metropolis	425
Columbia	150	Nassau	140
Commerce	205	National Union	230
Continental	125	New Amsterdam	245
Corn Exchange	280	New York	238
East River	130	New York County	800
Fifth Avenue	2900	Ninth National	90
First Nat. of S. Is.	125	Nat. B'k of N. Am.	130
Fourth National	185	Pacific	175
Gallatin National	300	Park	270
Garfield National	750	People's	200
German-American	115	Phenix	90
Greenwich	165	Republic	175
Hanover	390	Seaboard National	175
Hudson River	150	Seventh National	108
Irving	140	State of New York	110
Leather Manuf'rs'	170	Tradesmen's	110

There were sales of 10 shares of Commerce at 210, and 15 shares of Park at 275.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55⅝@56⅜, No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25 9-16 per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 354,044.42 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 400 shares of Anaconda sold at .38, 1,000 Crede and Cripple Creek at .04, 500 Father de Smet at .18, 600 Iron Silver at .43, 500 Isabella

THE NATIONAL BANKS

Statements at the Close of Business Feb. 18, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 18, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$816,474.87
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		166.43
U. S. bonds to secure circulation, four per cents		200,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits, four per cents		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds.	$11,562.50	
Premiums on other bonds.	11,724.14	
		23,286.64
Stocks, securities, &c.		637,185.35
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		36,128.40
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		147,394.18
Due from State Banks and bankers		125,090.00
Checks and other cash items		14,905.43
Exchanges for Clearing House		135,274.67
Notes of other National banks		7,220.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,118.02
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$432,197.50	
Legal-tender notes	110,304.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders.	110,000.00	
		652,501.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		9,000.00
Total		$3,105,720.49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	257,934.05
National bank notes outstanding	156,000.00
Due to State banks and bankers	$100,836.12
Individual deposits subject to check	2,154,659.39
Demand certificates of deposit	5,775.35
Certified checks	53,015.58
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,500.00
	2,321,786.44
United States deposits	120,000.00
Total	$3,105,720.49

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, A. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, 1898.
THOMAS W. SMITH, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
S. KELLY,
RICH'D B. KELLY,
DANIEL D. WYLIE,
} Directors.

[No. 687.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 18, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,062,305.11
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2.33
United States bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds		2,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		220,831.60
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		700,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		206,064.11
Due from State banks and bankers		23,099.00
Checks and other cash items		124,946.47
Exchanges for Clearing House		182,895.80
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		406.59
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,090,869.60	
Legal-tender notes	329,541.00	
		1,420,440.60
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		2,140.12
Total		$9,060,181.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	565,778.30
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$1,284,721.80
Due to State banks and bankers	42,173.68
Dividends unpaid	1,728.00
Individual deposits subject to check	5,027,574.20
Demand certificates of deposit	6,320.83
Certified checks	51,047.13
Cashier's checks outstanding	35,837.79
	6,449,403.43
Total	$9,060,181.73

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS J. DAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1898. LINCOLN A. STUART. Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
GEO. J. FERRY,
ANDREW MILLS,
DAVID S. WALTON,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
in the State of New York, at the close of business February 18, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,180,579.73
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,617.96
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		218,931.65
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		126,079.05
Due from State banks and bankers		8,993.29
Checks and other cash items		47,026.57
Exchanges for Clearing House		218,460.95
Notes of other National banks		7,696.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		777.18
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$946,314.50	
Legal-tender notes	674,680.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	50,000.00	
		1,671,004.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		800.00
Total		$7,483,716.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$800,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	94,985.69
National bank notes outstanding	14,380.00
Due to other National banks	45,260.27
Dividends unpaid	1,500.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$6,271,052.88
Demand certificates of deposit	34,933.10
Certified checks	45,874.94
Cashier's checks outstanding	77,730.00
	6,427,590.92
Total	$7,483,716.88

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOS. S. CASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOS. S. CASE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1898. JOS. W. TANTUM, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN L. RIKER,
JOHN W. AITKEN,
H. B. DOMINICK,
} Directors.

[No. 4,567.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
HIDE AND LEATHER NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 18, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,432,389.87
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		73.55
United States bonds to secure circulation		380,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds		53,401.88
Stocks, securities, &c.		101,170.50
Other real estate and mortgages owned		20,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		281,914.53
Due from State banks and bankers		26,591.94
Checks and other cash items		9,790.97
Exchanges for Clearing House		163,250.32
Notes of other National banks		2,240.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		801.10
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$274,603.00	
Legal-tender notes	77,000.00	
		351,603.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		17,100.00
Total		$2,939,827.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	90,205.19
National bank notes outstanding	342,000.00
Reserved for taxes	1,000.00
Due to other National banks	254,255.63
Due to State banks and bankers	118,246.90
Individual deposits subject to check	1,468,394.12
Demand certificates of deposit	2,817.88
Certified checks	18,407.96
Total	$2,939,827.66

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1898. JNO. F. ZIEPLE, Notary Public, No. 16, N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
CHAS. A. SCHIEREN,
WILLIAM G. HOOFLE,
S. P. MENDEL,
} Directors.

BALTIMORE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,
at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business February 18, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,023,234.21
United States bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		206,000.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		27,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		14,500.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		93,911.90
Due from State banks and bankers		19,286.85
Due from approved reserve agents		261,154.60
Checks and other cash items		4,812.75
Exchanges for Clearing House		61,046.08
Notes of other National banks		1,695.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		365.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$315,654.00	
Legal-tender notes	33,050.00	
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	20,000.00	
		368,704.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$3,132,972.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	101,011.43
National bank notes outstanding	39,150.00
Due to other National banks	$1,606,237.82
Due to State banks and bankers	2,100,879.07
	3,707,116.89
Dividends unpaid	867.50
Individual deposits subject to check	$4,926,844.86
Demand certificates of deposit	91,925.93
Accepted checks	802,706.04
	5,321,476.83
Total	$11,279,622.65

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore, ss.:
I, WM. H. O'CONNELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. H. O'CONNELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1898.
THOS. KELL BRADFORD, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JAMES A. GARY,
WESLEY M. OLER,
CHAS. W. SLAGLE,
} Directors.

BOSTON BANKS.

[No. 359.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON,
at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, at the close of business Feb. 18, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,384,834.95
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		456,232.53
Other real estate and mortgages owned		10,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		592,387.59
Due from State banks and bankers		474,435.50
Due from approved reserve agents		1,778,191.05
Checks and other cash items		4,018.50
Exchanges for Clearing House		752,447.43
Notes of other National banks		33,718.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		421.85
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$624,085.25	
Legal-tender notes	537,000.00	
		1,161,685.25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.		6,000.00
Total		$11,279,622.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	110,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	101,011.43
National bank notes outstanding	39,150.00
Due to other National banks	$1,606,237.82
Due to State banks and bankers	2,100,879.07
	3,707,116.89
Dividends unpaid	867.50
Individual deposits subject to check	$4,926,844.86
Demand certificates of deposit	91,925.93
Accepted checks	802,706.04
	5,321,476.83
Total	$11,279,622.65

State of Massachusetts, County of Suffolk, ss.:
I, H. L. BURRAGE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. L. BURRAGE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, 1898.
JOHN A. CONKEY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD SHERWIN,
MOSES WILLIAMS,
JEROME JONES.
} Directors.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

THE CONDITION OF THE

CORN EXCHANGE
NATIONAL BANK

At the Close of Business Feb. 18, 1898.

ASSETS.

Loans, Discounts and Investments	$4,116,952 62
U. S. 4 Per Cent. Bonds	100,000 00
Due from Banks	700,466 26
Cash and Reserve	2,372,213 26
	$7,289,632 14

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus and Net Profits	508,757 72
Circulation	45,000 00
Deposits	6,235,874 42
	$7,289,632 14

J. R. McALLISTER, Cashier.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:
50 shares A. Edmund Hidick' Company first preferred (6 per cent.) stock, $50 each, (non-assessable,) $0 per cent.
25 shares Eighth Ward Bank, (Brooklyn,) $100 each, 70 per cent.
$21,000 State of Louisiana 8 per cent. bonds, payable 1910, January, 1874, and subsequent coupons attached, (21 bonds of $1,000 each,) $57.
1,598 shares New York Lumber Company of Louisiana, $25 each, $5.
590 shares Eastern Kentucky Railway Company common stock, $100 each, $5.
800 shares Eastern Kentucky Railway Company, preferred, $100 each, 205.
1 share New York Historical Society, $25, $5.
3 certificates Wells, Fargo & Co., entitling holder to the interest in the surplus assets represented by 1,196 shares, but only when a dividend shall be declared from the same, on presentation of the certificates with receipt for three dividends stamped on the face of each certificate, $8.
849 shares the Pompton Steel and Iron Company, $100 each, $3,000.
150 shares the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway Company, $100 each, $1 for lot.
1,000 shares Detroit and Jackson Coal and Mining Company, $25 each, $9.
96 shares Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad Company, $100 each, $11.
53 shares Western Union Telegraph Company extension stock, Collins Overland line, $100 each, $18.
1,000 shares the National Insurance Bank fo Detroit, $30 each, $3.
600 shares Northern Iron Company of the State of Michigan, $25 each, $5.
713 shares Kentucky Improvement Company, $100 each, $3.
250 shares Fort Ann, Hematite and Magnetic Ore Company, $1.
2,980 shares Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company, $100 each, $8.
260 shares the National Telegraph Company, $100 each, $3.
100 shares New York City Telegraph Company, $50 each, $1.
229 shares White Elk Vineyards Companies of Keokuk, Iowa, $10 each, $1.
250 shares the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, $100 each, $19.
100 shares the Lake and River Transportation Company, $100 each, $2.
100 shares New York Express Company Joint Stock Association, $7.
5 shares Middleburgh and Schoharie Railway Company, $100 each, $145.
100 shares Knickerbocker Anthracite Coal Company, $10 each, $2.
297 shares Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad Company, $100 each; 1 certificate, No. 78, mining claim on the Border Silver Lode, from discovery claim in the Winkoop Quartz and Silver Mining District, situated in the County of Park, Territory of Jefferson; 408 shares Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company, $100 each; 1 common stock scrip, $75, Eastern Kentucky Railway Company; 600 shares Albany and West Virginia Oil Company, $10 each; 300 shares Kemble Coal and Iron Company, $100 each, and 100 shares New York and Clear Creek Gold Mining Company, $100 each, $12 lot.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,577,983, against $6,344,180 in the preceding week and $6,398,407 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $71,657,728, against $61,158,094 in the corresponding period last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, March 1, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
97	100	424	Adams Express	115	115	100	100⅞	.....
19½	20	1,300	American Cotton Oil	18	20	18	20	+2
73	74	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	74	75	74	75	+3½
125	130	15	American Express	126	126	126	126	.....
8¼	8⅜	1,060	Am. Spirits Mfg.	7⅞	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	+⅛
129¼	129½	81,360	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	127⅞	129⅞	127⅝	129⅝	+2⅛
111½	112½	195	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	+¾
90	93	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	92	91	92	.....
90⅜	90⅞	4,860	American Tobacco	89¼	91¼	89½	91¼	+2
12⅜	13½	100	Ann Arbor	13	13	13	13	+½
36	37	104	Ann Arbor pf.	35⅜	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	+⅝
12½	12¼	2,385	At., T. & S. F.	12	12⅞	11⅞	12¼	+⅛
28⅝	28⅞	6,549	At., T. & S. F. pf.	28	28⅞	28	28⅞	+⅞
16½	17	800	Baltimore & Ohio	16¾	17	16½	17	+1½
6½	6⅝	600	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	.....
3⅛	3⅜	440	Bay State Gas	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	.....
41⅜	41⅞	10,530	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40⅝	42	40¾	41¾	+1⅝
117½	119	600	Brooklyn Union Gas	117	118	117	118	+2⅝
5⅝	5⅞	600	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd.	5	6	5	5½	+½
50	50½	1,810	Canada Southern	49½	50½	49½	50½	+1½
84½	84½	600	Canadian Pacific	83	84½	83	84½	+1⅞
21½	21⅝	4,725	Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅝	21½	20⅝	21½	+⅝
96¾	97	30,080	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	95⅝	97⅜	95¼	96⅞	+1⅝
11⅛	11¼	715	Chi. Gr. West	11⅛	11⅜	11	11⅜	.....
34½	34¾	100	Chi. Gr. West. 4s	32	32	32	32	+2
7	8	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8	8	8	8	.....
28	28¼	1,206	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	28	28¼	27	28¼	.....
94⅝	94⅞	34,988	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	93¼	94⅞	93⅝	94⅝	+1⅛
147½	148	231	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	147¼	147⅜	147¼	147⅜	+1½
124½	124⅞	2,817	Chi. & Northw.	123¼	124⅞	123½	124⅞	+1⅝
88⅞	89⅛	14,827	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	87⅞	89⅛	87	89⅛	+2⅛
9⅝	9⅞	1,520	Chi. Term. Trans.	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
29¼	30	440	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28½	29½	28½	29½	+1¼
33¼	33½	1,075	C., C., C. & St. L.	32¼	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+⅜
14⅜	14⅝	2,350	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	13¾	14⅝	13¾	14⅝	+⅝
47	49	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	48	48	48	48	+1
20⅞	21	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	21	21	20½	21	+½
6¾	7	450	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	6	6½	6	6½	+⅛
6¼	7	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+¼
186	186½	4,010	Consolidated Gas	183½	186⅞	183½	186	+3
31½	32½	160	Consolidated Ice	32	32	32	32	+1
87	90	20	Consolidated Ice pf.	87	87½	87	87½	.....
110¼	111¾	855	Del. & Hudson	110	110	109¼	110	+⅜
48¾	49¼	1,900	Denver & R. G. pf.	48	49½	48	49	+1½
14¼	14½	315	Erie	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	.....
39½	39⅝	644	Erie 1st pf.	38⅝	39½	38⅝	39½	+¾
34	34⅞	4,368	General Electric	33⅞	35	33⅝	35	+1⅝
156	158	500	Great Northern pf.	155	156	155	156	+1
32¼	32½	3,505	Hawaiian Sugar	31	33¼	31	32½	+1½
102¾	103	1,405	Illinois Central	102½	103	102½	102¾	+¾
46	51	145	Illinois Steel Co.	50	50	50	50	+1½
8¼	8¾	30	Iowa Central	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
30½	31	100	Iowa Central pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	+1½
21½	22¼	1,200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	22	22⅜	21⅝	21⅞	+⅛
34	36	100	Keokuk & Western	34½	34½	34½	34½	+⅛
43½	44	1,000	Laclede Gas	42	43¼	42	43½	+2½
15½	17	100	Lake Erie & Western	15½	15½	15½	15½	+¼
70½	71½	120	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70¼	70½	70½	70½	+1
191½	192	1,379	Lake Shore	192	192	191½	191½	—½
55⅝	55⅞	6,711	Louisville & Nashville.	54⅞	56	54⅞	55⅞	+1
108	108½	32,720	Manhattan Con.	103¾	108½	103¾	108¼	+4⅞
151	151½	17,398	Metropolitan St. Ry.	142⅜	153¼	142⅜	151	+10¼
108¼	108⅜	750	Michigan Central	108	109	108	108¼	+1⅜
28	28¼	1,700	Minn. & St. Louis	28¼	29⅝	28¼	28⅞	+⅜
53¼	57	400	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	55	55½	55	55½	+3
63	64	400	Minnesota Iron	62¾	62¾	62¾	64	+3
12	12¼	850	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12¼	11⅞	12	+⅛
37½	37½	1,550	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36¾	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+1¼
28⅞	29	5,121	Missouri Pacific	28	28¾	28	28⅝	+1
32¾	33	1,180	National Lead Co.	32	32½	31⅞	32½	+½
106	108½	136	National Lead Co. pf.	106⅜	107½	106½	107½	.....
94⅜	95	1,805	New Jersey Central	94¼	95	93⅞	95	+1
22	22	100	New York Air Brake.	22	22	22	22	—1
113½	115⅜	15,806	New York Central	113½	116	113¼	115⅝	+2⅝
187	189	100	N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	187	187	187	187	—1
47¾	49½	4,650	Norfolk & West. pf.	48¾	49½	48¾	49⅝	+1⅝
52	54	920	North American.	52	54	52	53⅞	.....
23½	24	14,404	Northern Pacific	23½	24½	23⅝	24½	+1½
62¾	63¾	18,841	Northern Pacific pf.	62¾	63¾	62⅝	63⅝	+1⅝
15⅞	16	1,150	Ontario & Western.	15⅞	16	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
27⅜	28⅛	100	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+¾
49	51	100	Ore. R. & Nav.	50	50	50	50	+4
28¼	29½	100	Oregon Short Line	29½	29½	29½	29½	+1
28⅜	29½	1,420	Pacific Mail	28¼	28⅝	28	28⅝	+⅜
117¼	117⅝	4,260	Pennsylvania R. R.	116⅝	118⅜	116⅝	117	+1⅛
94⅛	94⅝	10,155	People's Gas, Chicago.	92⅞	94½	92⅞	94¼	+1⅝
44⅜	45	937	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	44⅜	45½	44⅜	44⅜	+⅜
180½	181	1,167	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	179⅜	180½	179½	180½	+3¼
19⅜	19⅝	3,150	Reading	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+⅞
45½	45⅝	5,270	Reading 1st pf.	45	46	45	45½	+1
24	24½	1,800	Reading 2d pf.	24	24	24	24	+½
6¾	7¼	250	St. J. & G. I.	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+⅛
50¼	51¾	350	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	49½	50	49½	50	+5
7	7¼	340	St. L. & San Fran.	7	7¼	7	7¼	+⅜
56¾	57¼	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56	56¾	56	56¾	+1⅛
26	26¼	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	25	26	25	26	+1⅞
4½	5	100	St. Louis Southw.	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
10	10⅝	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10	10	10	10	.....
132	138	30	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	134	134	134	134	.....
73	74	2,320	St. Paul & Omaha.	73⅞	74½	73½	73½	+¼
18½	19	200	Southern Pacific	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	—¼
8⅝	8⅞	900	Southern Railway	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	.....
29¼	29½	2,642	Southern Railway pf.	28½	29⅝	28½	29¼	+½
4¼	4½	50	Standard R. & T.	4	4	4	4	.....
21¼	21¾	3,933	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	20⅞	21⅞	20⅞	21½	+1
11¼	11⅜	1,300	Texas Pacific	11	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+½
184	185	500	Third Avenue	188	188	185	185	—2½
..	..	450	Union Pacific Ry.	22½	22½	22½	22½	+½
56½	56⅝	30,550	Union Pacific Ry. pf.	55⅝	57	55⅝	56½	+1½
31	31⅛	7,710	U. P., all in. pd.	30½	31⅝	30½	31⅛	+⅝
9¼	9⅝	5,300	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅜
6⅝	7	100	United State Leather.	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	.....
63½	63¾	1,070	U. S. Leather pf.	63	63½	63	63½	+¾
17	17⅜	840	United States Rubber.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+½
67	68	500	U. S. Rubber pf.	67¼	67½	67¼	67½	+1
6¼	7	30	Wabash	7	7	7	7	.....
16¼	16⅝	930	Wabash pf.	16¾	16⅞	16½	16⅝	.....
88¾	89⅛	7,335	Western Union Tel.	87⅝	89½	87⅝	89	+1½
2⅜	2½	200	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2½	2½	2½	2½	.....
9⅛	11⅞	100	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	10	10	10	10	—½
Sales.....		457,432						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	.....	Den. & R. G.	12	13½	New Cent. C.	7	8
4s, r., 1907	111	111½	D. M. & Ft. D.	12¼	14	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12½	13
4s, c., 1907	112¼	112⅝	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	73
4s, c., 1925	124½	125¼	D., S. S. & A.	2½	4	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	34½	36
4s, c., 1925	124½	125¾	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	7	N. Y., S. & W.	13	14
5s, r., 1904	112½	113½	Eighth Avenue	325	..	N. Y., S. & W. 1st pf.	32½	34
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½	Erie 2d pf.	18¼	19	Norfolk So.	62	66
Currency 6s, 1899	103¾	..	Ev. & T. H.	20	25	Nor. & West.	14	15
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	45	Ohio Southern	..	5
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103½	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	14	16	Ont. Mining	3¼	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118	..	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Ore. R. & N. pf.	68	71
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	H. B. Claflin	92	97	Penn. Coal	340	..
American Coal	118	140	Hawaiian Sugar.	44	98	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	24	Ind., B. & Iowa	22	25	Peo. & Eastern	4	7
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	19½	22	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	P., C. & St. L. pf.	67	68
Am. Tobacco pf.	115	117½	Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½	P., Ft. W. & C.	169	..
Boston A. L. pf.	100	108	Keokuk & D. M.	3½	4½	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Buff., R. & P.	28	30½	K. & D. M. pf.	15	16½	Quicksilver	1¾	2
Buff., R. & P. pf.	61	64	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Capital Traction	..	71	Laclede Gas pf.	90	92	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Central Pacific	12½	13½	Long Island	42	50	R., W. & O.	121½	122½
Chi. & Alton	162	165	Manhattan Beach.	5	7	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	..	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	2d pf.	17	18¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	61½	60	Mexican Central	5⅜	6½	St. P. & Duluth.	20	25
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107	111

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings in Lots and Dwellings at Private Contract—Auction Room Transactions and Other Items.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Gustavus L. Lawrence to Mrs. Clementine Coffin, the five-story brick flat with store, 466 Amsterdam Avenue, 27.6 by 90 by 100.

The same brokers have also sold for Mr. Lawrence to a Mrs. McBride, the plot, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and the Boulevard, 75 by 100.11.

Ogden & Clarkson have sold for Jefferson M. Levy, the four-story building, 238 Fourth Avenue, 18 by 58.9.

David Stewart has sold for Emanuel Alexander and Hugo Joachimson to George R. Schieffelin, for $32,500, the four-story dwelling, with store, 107 East Fifty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.5.

William P. Jones & Co. have sold for Frederick Muller to James Ward, for $19,500, the four-story tenement, with three-story tenement at rear, 310 West Forty-third Street, 25 by 100.

M. J. Hirschbein has sold to a builder, for improvement, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 175 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 75 by 100.11.

F. Steeneck has purchased and resold to Julius Rohe the four-story building, 443 West Thirty-second Street.

It is reported that the old buildings, 527 to 531 West Thirty-sixth Street, have been sold, and that the buyer will erect a factory on the site.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Henry J. Baacke to Theodore Baumeister, for $4,000, the lot, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Willow Avenue, 25 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to David Bley the five-story double tenement, 234 East Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

W. L. Crow has sold to Mrs. Mary S. Blake, the four-story dwelling, 120 West Seventy-ninth Street, 22 by 102.2, taking in exchange the property at Rye, N. Y., known as Pine Island, formerly owned by William H. Catlin.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Kidansky & Fine, 108 and 110 Eldridge Street, with three-story private dwellings, size 38 by 88.

Max Marx, Carl Ernst, Moritz L. Ernst, and Marcus Nathan, with whose operations under the name of the Ernst-Marx Syndicate in real estate in the upper part of the city, particularly in the Washington Heights district, the public is familiar, have formed a corporation, to be known as the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company. The new concern is authorized to carry on a general business in the selling, exchanging, and improvement of real estate; also, to reclaim lands under water, erect wharves and piers, and to advance money upon builders' loans.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold at public auction, to Charles Wichmann, for $17,500 each, the four four-story and brownstone-front flats 436 to 442 East Eighty-sixth Street, 30.9, 30.3½, 30.2½, and 30.11, respectively, by 102.2.

William Kennelly sold, by order of the heirs, to Morris Goldstein, for $10,555 and $10,675, respectively, the two four-story stone-front flats 318 and 320 East Seventy-seventh Street, each 21.5 by 102.2; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth C. Brown, for $6,600, the four-story brick dwelling 320 East Forty-first Street, 16 by 98.9.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to R. W. Todd, for $10,500, the two three-story and one four-story frame tenements southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Hall Place, on a plot 40.11 by 108.10 by 40.4 by 113.4.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 510 to 518 Canal Street and 471 and 473 Washington Street, being the southeast corner of the streets named, 90.7 by 21.6 by 84.10 by 52 by 15.2 by 50, five four-story brick tenements on Canal Street and 473 Washington Street, two-story brick and frame shop at 471 Washington Street; northeast corner of Eldridge and Rivington Streets, 25 by 80, four-story brick building; 1,047 Park Avenue, east side, 74.5 feet north of Eighty-sixth Street, 25.2 by 55, three-story brick and frame building; 32 to 40 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 360 feet west of Fifth Avenue, each 27 by 100.11, five five-story brick and stone double flats, to be sold separately with a privilege; West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, extending through to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 200 by 201.10, vacant; 253 to 259 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and 2,451 Second Avenue, occupying a plot 102.2 by 99.11 at the northwest corner of the streets named, five five-story tenements, with stores, to be sold separately; 208 to 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 105 feet east of Third Avenue, 19, 28, and 28, respectively, by 99.11, three five-story brick tenements, with stores, to be sold separately; 767 to 771 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, each 20 feet front and varying in depth from 105.6½ to 118.5½ feet, three three-story stone-front dwellings, with two-story extensions; thirty-five lots on either side of Bremer Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Streets; gore plot, equivalent to 3¾ city lots, controlling 324 feet of frontage on the west side of Bremer Avenue, extending north from One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; plot equivalent to 21¾ city lots on the west side of Anderson Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Marcher Avenue; plot equivalent to 7¼ city lots, included by Marcher and Anderson Avenues; plot equivalent to 5 city lots, southwest corner of Marcher Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; plot equivalent to 1 1-3 city lots, southwest corner of Anderson Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; Washington Avenue, southeast side, 118.11 feet northeast of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 75 by 100, vacant; 10 lots, northeast corner of Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, varying in depth from 100 to 130 feet; 8 lots, Eagle Avenue, west side; 25 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, each 25 by 100; 3 lots, Third Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, each 25 by 100; 8 lots, southeast corner of St. John Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, each 25 by 87.5; 4 lots, southwest corner of St. John Avenue and William Street, each 25 by 87.5.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 21 Columbus Avenue, northeast corner of Sixtieth Street, 25.5 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store and store in basement.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Hamilton Odell, referee, 46 Irving Place, east side, 53 feet south of Seventeenth Street, 26 by 116.1, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 25 Jefferson south of Tacoma Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 18 by 28; Charles Knauf, owner and architect; cost, $7,500.

Fourteenth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Avenue A, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; Francis Sullivan of 210 East Forty-seventh Street, owner; B. P. Smith, architect; cost, $1,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Merrill Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 42; American Investors' Company of 38 Park Row, owner; George Palliser, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 421 to 427 West Fifteenth Street, to a four-story brick storage warehouse; Bradish Johnson of Islip, L. I., owner; M. M. O'Brien of 159 East Ninetieth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 77 Front street, to a five-story brick store and salesroom; Edwin H. Peck of Mount Vernon, N. Y., owner; H. F. Kilburn, architect; cost, $6,000.

Riverview Terrace, east side, 278 feet north of Dock Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Caroline Hopkins of 46 Riverview Terrace, owner; F. N. Hopkins, architect; cost, $2,500.

Charity Home to Cost $250,000.

A handsome six-story structure will be erected shortly, on a plot 100 by 100 at the southeast corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, for the St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, of which Bishop Potter is President. The new building will have an exterior of marble and bluestone, and will have a large courtyard at the rear. The architects, Trowbridge & Livingston, estimate its cost at $250,000.

Recorded Real Estate Tranfers.

Tuesday, March 1.

ALEXANDER Av, w s, 85 ft n of 136th St, 15x75; Anna T. Dale and another to Henry Brown $100

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 126th St, 99.11x irregular; Thomas F. Tone to Margaret A. Swan 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 118th St, 50.11x100; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Walter D. Starr 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 466, w s, 80.5 ft n of 82d St, 27.6x100; Walter D. Starr to Clementine Coffin 100

BARKER Av, n s, 250 ft s of Julianna St, 50x125; also Elliot Av, e s, 150 ft s of Elizabeth St, 100x125; John Sheridan to Mary E. Bird 2,500

BOULEVARD, w s, at centre line of block between 104th and 105th Sts, runs w 101.7x n 32x e 93 to Boulevard x s 33.6; 117th St, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 100x100.11; Max Radt and another to Frederick Willenbrock 1

BOWERY, 186, w s, 25x100; Samuel Riker and another, executors, to Aaron Cohn 27,500

BRIGGS Av, n e corner of 4th St, 115x 110x118x110; Mary S. A. Kellner to Martin Geissler, and another 1

CANAL ST, 47, 24.3x irregular; David Bloom and wife to Moses Price 30,000

CANAL Av, e s, 425 ft n of 135th St, 56.7x100x56.11x100; Mary McManus to Mary J. Steeves 1

CANNON ST, 57, 25x100; Michael Fay and others to Theodore Betterman 1

CHRISTOPHER St, n s, 103.6 ft w of Greenwich Av, 20.7x88.8x46.3x54.5; Ella R. Downs and another to Eva J. Rogers and another, ¼ part 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 18, 25x100; Charles Lane to Moses H. Weinstein 1

CLINTON Av, 88 ft n of Oakland Place, 43x100; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Anna B. Hantan 4,000

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 80th St, 102.2x64; Rosalie L. Rafalsky to Imperial Construction Company 1

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 105th St, 50x105; John Casey to Henry C. Copeland and another 100

CRAVEN ST, n s, 50 ft w of Kelly St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Mary B. Mead 7,750

DELANCEY ST, s s, 25 ft w of Lewis St, 25x75; David N. Hanson, Jr., and another, executors, to Harris Mandelbaum and another 1

DOWNING ST, 65 and 67, 37.7x90x irregular; Laemmlein Buttenwieser and another to Julius Dreyfus 100

DOWNING ST, 65 and 67, 37.7x irregular; Julius Dreyfus to Henry E. Stevens, Jr 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 108, 19x87.6; Sarah C. Goodhue to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 12,000

FLEETWOOD AV, w s, 375 ft s of 173d St, 25x100; Charles Bieber to Dorothea Tisch 200

GRAND BOULEVARD, s w corner of 115th St, 100.11x75; Walter D. Starr to Melvena McBride 100

HENRY ST, n s, 47.7 ft e of Jefferson St, 24.1x87.6x24.2x87.6; Rebecca Kallscher to Morris Mandelbaum 1

HENRY ST, 241, 23x80; Abraham Sprung to Dora Rosenstein 14,500

HOUSTON ST, n w corner of Sheriff St, 40x58x40.4x52.11; William Lane, to Charles Ottmann and another 1

JACKSON Av, 1,958, e s, 176.6 ft s of 166th St, or George St, 17.6x87.6; Louis A. Schneider and wife to Edward Trefzger and wife 1

LIND AV, s e s, 139 ft n e of Devoe St, 23x112.6; Margaretha Busse to Christian Schmidt 6,250

LISPENARD ST, n s, 100, 238, 25x100; Lispenard St, n s, 125.10 ft e of West Broadway, 25x100; Herman Wronkow to George D. Bogert 1

LOT 91, map of 156 building lots of Charles A. Stadler; Sarah Hassard to Leopold Jonas 8,500

LUDLOW ST, 177, w s, 25x87.6; Anke Dooper to Samuel Levin and another 1

MADISON ST, 265, 18.9x100; Napoleon T. Allen to Isidore Jackson 1

MADISON ST, 265, 18.9x100; Madison St, 267, 18.9x100; Isidor Jackson to Aaron Goodman and another 1

MADISON ST, 267, 18.9x100; Agnes Dixson to Isidore Jackson 1

MERCER ST, w s, 150 ft n of Spring St, 50x100; William Calhoun and wife to John McCormick 1

MONROE ST, 111, 26.2x100; Michael Fay and another to Annie Frank ..... Nom.

MOTT ST, e s, 191.2 ft s of Houston St, runs n 39.9x e 81.11x e 25.5x e 4.11x s 14.2x w 87.7; James H. Fitzgerald to Harnett Levy 1

PALISADE Av, adjoining lands of Johnson, Cox & Fuller, contains 4 acres 2 roods and 15 rods; Mary E. Cox to Isaac G. Johnson 1

RIVINGTON ST, 265, s s, 25x100; Louis Sturtz to Celia Sturtz 1

RIVINGTON ST, 265, s s, 25x100; Harris Sturtz to Louis Sturtz 1

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lewis St, 25x100; Louis Levinthan to Sarah Levinthan ..... Gift.

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 65 ft e of Willett St, 20x70; Eva Dennerlein and others to Moses Kinzler ..... Nom.

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 65 ft e of Willett St, 20x70; Eva Dennerlein and others, executors, &c., to Moses Kinzler 13,500

SUBURBAN ST, e s, 21.8 ft n of Bainbridge Av, 21x100x irregular; Mary A. Costello to Bertha Krefft 6,000

TIFFANY ST, n e corner of 167th St, 32.2 x72.9x18x77.2; 167th St, s w of Tiffany St, 69.2x75x33.6x94.6; Constance M. L. Miller, individually, and as executrix, to Joseph E. Mount 5,000

WALKER St, w s, 245 ft s of 150th St, 17.6x76.7x17.7x75.8; Anna T. Dale and another to Linton B. Matthews 2

WASHINGTON PLACE, 66, 21x55; Sarah A. Vaughan, executrix, &c., to William V. Vaughan, and others 1

WASHINGTON ST, 900, w s, old line, 320 ft s of 182d St; old line, 18x115; Frank P. Lockwood to Anthony H. Austin 1

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 36 West; Henry A. Jackson and another to Jacob M. Newman 100

WATER ST, e corner of Burling Slip, 26 x88.6x31x86.3, and strip on n w s 12 inches wide; Mathias Rosenshine to Joseph F. Cullman and another 75,000

WEEHAWKEN ST, s e corner of 10th St, 21.10x83.9x21.2x61.10; Arthur M. King to Patrick Skelly 18,000

WEEHAWKEN ST, s e corner of 10th St, 21.10x35.9x21.2x61.10; Mary A. Mullane to Patrick Skelly 1

WEST END AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 50x100; George Daily and another to David E. Oppenheimer and another ..... Nom.

WEST END AV, s w corner of 85th St, 80.2x34; Olivia A. Van Rensselaer to Solomon S. Carvalho ..... Exch.

WEST END AV, n w corner of 90th St, 101.5x100; George W. Levy to Henry Oppenheimer 100

WEST END AV, n w corner of 90th St, 101.5x100; Edward H. Faulkner to George W. Levy 1,000

WILLETT ST, e s, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 26.7x100x26.4x100; Elizabeth Hardecker and others to Leopold Schneidler and another ..... Nom.

1ST AV, 2,235, w s, 19.7 ft s of 115th St, 18.10x90; Simon Elstner to Rocco D'Onofrio 1

2D AV, 1,488, e s, 21x75; Moses Schwab to John Eschler 1

5TH AV, e s, 75.9 ft s of 101st St, 25x 100; Alexander Blumenstiel to Max Nathan and others 20,000

5TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 100th St, 50x 100; Ella McAleenan to Max Nathan and others 37,000

5TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 100th St, 50x 100; Henry McAleenan to Ella McAleenan 8,675

5TH AV, e s, 50.9 ft s of 101st St, 25x 100; Michael J. Naughton to Max Nathan and others 1

5TH AV, e s, 50.8 ft s of 101st St, 50x 100; Henry McAleenan, as executor, to Ella McAleenan, ½ part 37,000

5TH AV, e s, 25 ft s of 101st St, 25x 100; Morris B. Baer and another to J. W. Mack 1

5TH AV, e s, 25 ft s of 101st St, 25x 100; Jacob W. Mack to Max Nathan 1

5TH AV, e s, 50.9 ft s of 101st St, 25x 100; August Roesler to Michael J. Naughton 18,000

6TH AV, 951, s w corner of 54th St, 25.2 x100; Frederick W. Saltzleder to Peter Doelger 82,500

8TH AV, 2,662, e s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, 25x100; Annie Scholes to Henry Staplefeld 24,750

8TH AV, w s, 67.2 ft n of 84th St, 22x100; William Bryce, Jr., to Theodore E. Conklin ..... Omitted

9TH ST, 10 West, 25x93.11; Helen E. McDowell, trustee, to Katharine M. Le Row 25,250

10TH AV, e s, 24.9 ft s of 31st St, 19.5x 100; Hannah Hanover to Samuel Hanover 1

12TH AV, n s, corner of 5th St, Lot 141, map of Village of Wakefield; Frank Gass to Carl Bieber 500

5D ST, 59 East, n s, 25x96.2; Henry C. Botty to Jonas Weil and another 1

8TH ST, n s, 93 ft w of Avenue D, 25x 93.11; Charlotte Enders to Leopold Kaufmann 1

9TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x93.11; George Eichler to Bernard Burgess and another 31,400

17TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Union Square West, 25x92; George W. Levy to E. H. Faulkner 1,000

19TH ST, s s, 170.7 ft w of 3d Av, 23.6x 92; Francis Garrettson, as executor, to Frederick Finck 19,700

41ST ST, s s, 209 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Julius Jaffe to Abraham Frankel 2

43D ST, 310 West, 25x100.4; Frederick Muller to James Ward 1

49TH ST, n 147 West, 20.8x100.5; Susan C. Calkins to Hiram Calkins 1

49TH ST, s s, 81.6 ft e of 10th Av, 19x irregular; Charles Konig to Mary McEntergast 1

53D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Caroline G. Reed to Catharine M. D. Grugan 100

62D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 20.6x 100.6; Josephine A. Johnson to Margaret L. Shepard 1

68D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; William H. S. Wood to Joseph H. Choate 85,000

66TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; also, 66th St, s s, 324.7 ft e of Columbus Av, 50 ft 9 in x irreg x 68x x 0.7; William Rankin to James H. Saunders ..... Exch.

67TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 125x100; Edward Kilpatrick to Edward W. Kilpatrick 26,500

72D ST, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 39.5x102.2 x39.10x102.2; James Livingston to George D. Bogert 1

72D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 39.5x102.2 x39.10x102.2; George D. Bogert to Herman Wronkow 1

72D ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x 102.2; Amelia Graf and another to Isidor Kaufman 1

74TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.8; William D. Manning to Emily P. Hall 1

74TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 22x68.8x22x67.10; Lincoln McCormack to Augustus G. Paine, Jr 100

74TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Marcus Baumann to John G. Gerber 1

75TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of 1st Av, 37.6x 102.2; George Philippi, Jr., to Alphonse Hogenauer and another 1

77TH ST, 418 East, 25x102.2; William Holbein to Henry Reese and another 1

79TH ST, 213 West, 17x102.2; John C. Platt to Edwin G. Mason 26,000

79TH ST, s w corner of Lexington Av, 20x 102.2; John L. Jordan to Peter J. McCoy 1

80TH ST, 163 West, 19x102.2; Frank H. Keeler to William H. Bellinger 1

80TH ST, 163 West, 19x102.2; John T. Farley and Andrew F. Brown 1

89TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Isidor Kaufmann to Amelia Graf and another 1

89TH ST, n s, 58 ft e of Columbus Av, 42x75; Albert Klemme to William H. Kinney ..... Nom.

90TH ST, n s, 307.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 32.6x100.8; Jacob M. Newman to Henry A. Jackson and another 100

91ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 90.11x100.9x87.6x100.8; Hyman Sonn and another to Mary A. Brown ... 100

91ST ST, n s, gore at centre line of block, 91st and 92d Sts, 532.1 ft e of Columbus Av; Arthur F. Bowers to Hyman and Sonn 225

92D ST, n s, 263.1 ft w of 8th Av, runs s 58x n e — to 92d St x w 1.11, gore; Arthur F. Bowers to Solomon S. Carvalho 550

98TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; James H. Saunders to William Rankin ..... Exchange

103D ST, n s, 262.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.10x100.11; Harry Birdsall to John C. Barth 1

103D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Manhattan Av, 54.6x100.11; Furman V. Gaines to Mary A. Brown 100

103D ST, 153 East, 25x100.11; M. Warley Platzek and another, executors, to Helwig Fibel 18,500

104TH ST, s s, 407.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 52.4x100.11x47.10x104; Frederick Willenbrock to Max Radt and another 1

106TH ST, n s, 575 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x201.10, to 107th St; Christian H. Schultheis to John Robertson and another ..... Exchange

109TH ST, 249 and 251 West, 50x100.11; John Robertson and another to Hattie M. Foster 1

113TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Boulevard, 25x 100.11; Frank E. Wise to James L. Hees 1

114TH ST, 114 West, 26x100.11; Alphonse Hogenauer and another to Albert Phillippi 1

118TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Edward Oppenheimer and others to Manfred Velt 100

123D ST, n s, 154.2 ft w of Manhattan Av, 15.10x100.11; Cornelius B. Outcalt, Jr., to Thomas Daniels 1

123D ST, n s, 154.2 ft w of Manhattan Av, 15.10x100.11; Thomas Daniels to George V. Morton 100

125TH ST, 125th St, and Harlem River, block; Marcus E. Downs to Russell Bradford, release of dower 1

126TH ST, n s, 254.6 ft e of 3d Av, 17x 99.11; Carsten H. Bohlen to Edwin Outwater ..... Exchange

132D ST, 123 West, 17x99.11; Alfred McReynolds, executrix, to Henry G. Peters. 12,250

133D ST, n s, 220.2 ft w of 7th Av, 19.10 x99.11; Maurice Toff to Mary A. Baxter. 15,000

134TH ST, 181 and 183 West, 50x99.11; John G. Gerber to Marcus Baumann 1

187TH ST, n s, 270.5 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 60x100; also 187th St, n s, 203.2 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 12x 100; David Bogert to Robert Hall 1

137TH ST, 635 East, 25x100; Felix Levy to Sarah Hassard 22,000

140TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Jacob D. Butler and wife to George H. Chamberlain 24,000

140TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x x98.9; Matilda Michaelis and another to John Monks 1

144TH ST, 731, n s, 200 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Charles Wahlig and another to John Elsele 100

145TH ST, 408, s s, 212.6 ft e of Convent Av, 15.6x99.11; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Henry Stahlkamp 1

145TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Leopold Hutter to Thomas Higgins 4,500

155TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 90.3 ft to St. Nicholas Av x51.9x49.11x 49.11; Peter A. John Jordan 1

157TH ST, s s, Lot 242, map of the village of Melrose; Henry J. Seiter and others to Caroline B. Kirk 1

164TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x112.3; Margaretha L. Fielberg to Louis Wendel, Jr 1

166TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x95.4x25.3x91.8; John R. Vandervoort to John H. Luesse 1,500

168TH ST, s s, 106 ft e of Franklin Av, 59x194; James T. Barry and wife to Letitia Mgorhead 1

179TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 50x 100; Thomas A. Welstead to Julius Dreyfus 1

183D ST, 512 West, 16x104.11; Jacob Hess to Theodore Schafer and wife 1

187TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 50x 189.9, to 188th St; Max Marx to Jacob Hess 1

187TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 50x 199.10 to 188th St; Robert M. Olyphant and others, executors, &c., to Max Marx 10,000

Recorded Leases.

GREVE, Rebecca M., to Frederick Decker; 338 3d Av, 8 1-6 years ..... $1,680 to $1,800

KEISER, Michael, to Helena Kissel; 226 East 22d St, store, 3 years 600

LIVINGSTON, Mary, to the estate of Moses A. Dittenhoefer; 147 East 84th St, 5 years 600

MOONAN, John, to William F. Blum; 425 West St, 5 years 2,400

OWERFIELD, Emma, to James Canavan; 1,865 3d Av, 7 years ..... 1,400 to 1,700

ROTHSCHILD, James, to Frederick W. Niles; store, 2,705 3d Av, 3 years 660

SPECKMAN, John, to Max Popper; 61 Oliver St, store, &c., 3¾ years 624

ZUNZ, Philip W., to Welnberger Brothers; 189 Avenue A, store, &c., 2 years ... 708

Recorded Mortgages.

BADINELLI, Giovanni, to John Bussing, Jr.; s e s of Orchard Terrace, extends from Elm Av to Garden Av, 1 year 800

BALDWIN, William H., to Julia F. McDowell; 326 9th Av, leasehold, 3 years .. 4,500

BALDWIN, William, to William N. Cromwell; s e s of 9th Av, 138.9 ft n e of 28th St, leasehold, demand 4,650

BANZER, George G., to Lottie Schlussel; 1,712 West End Av, 3 years 4,000

BAUMAN, Marcus, to John G. Gerber; n s of 134th St, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 3,000

BELLINGER, William H., to Susan Decker; 163 West 80th St, 5 years 28,000

BENNETT, Pauline, to Jennie Goldstein; s w corner of Delancey and Essex Sts, 4 years 13,000

BOGERT, George D., to Herman Wronkow; 15 and 15 Lispenard St, 2 years ... 5,000

BROWN, Marine and Andrew, to Harlem Savings Bank; s e corner of Railroad Av and Lafayette St; also Lot 41, map of parsonage of Corporation of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, except portion 125x100, &c., 1 year 4,050

BRUNNER, Anna V., to Sarah A. Townsend, executrix, &c.; 138 East 17th St, 3 years 2,000

BURGESS, Bernard and William, to George Eichler; s s of 9th St, 275 ft w of 1st Av, installments 5,400

BURGESS, Bernard and William, to the East River Savings Institution; s s of 9th St, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 15,000

CALKINS, Sam, to Bowery Dime Savings Institution; 147 West 40th St, 3 years 6,500

CARLEW, James, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; s s of 120th St, 125 and 145 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years, (2 mortgages) 80,000

CHAMBERLAIN, George H., to Jacob D. Butler; n s of 140th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, securos bond $24,000

CHAMBERLAIN, George H., to Jacob D. Butler; n s of 140th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 18,500

CONCKLIN, Emma A., to Samuel W. Brown; w s of 8th Av, 67.2 ft n of 84th St, 3 years 20,000

COPELAND, Henry C., and another, to John Casey; w s of Columbus Av, 50 ft s of 105th St, 2 years 13,500

CORN, Henry, to Carlton J. Barnes; s w corner of 5th Av and 22d St, ¼ year ... 50,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to John F. Steeves; n e corner of Ernesclift Place and Lisbon Place, ½ year 4,000

DECKING, Bernard J., to Mabel I. Jones; 1,672 Lexington Av, 3 years 14,200

D'ONOFRIO, Rocco, to Esther L. and Herbert L. Coffin; 2,235 1st Av, installments 5,500

D'ONOFRIO, Rocco, to Vito Fanelli; 2,235 1st Av, 3 years 1,000

DRAKE, William H., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s w corner of 1st Av and 93d St, 100.8x irregular, (five mortgages,) 3 years 60,000

DREYFUSS, Julius, to Laemmlein Buttenwieser; s s of 179th St, 150 ft w of 11th Av, demand 12,000

DREYFUSS, Julius, to Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 66-67 Downing St, installments 2,500

DUSENBURY, Sarah A., to New York Savings Bank; s e corner of Madison Av and 60th St, 2 years 25,000

FARRELL, William, to Sarah Somers; n w corner of Boulevard and 129th St, 5 years 10,000

FIEEL, Hedwig, to Morris Kuttner and another, executors, &c.; 158 East 103d St, 3 years 10,000

FINCK, Frederick, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 180 West 10th St, 5 years 14,000

FISCHEL, Jacob, to Henry Dolan; e s of Rutgers St, Lot 734, map of Henry Rutgers, 5 years 28,000

GAINES, Furman V., and Mary A. Brown to Francis M. Marks; 13 and 15 West 103d St, one-half year 6,000

GOLDSTEIN, Annie, to Louis Blumberg; 278 and 280 Madison St, 5 years 3,000

GOLIGHTLY, Robert P., to Alpheus J. Goddard; s s of 155th St, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, demand 600

GOODMAN, Aaron, and Nathan Silverson to Abraham Stern; 265 and 267 Madison St, 1 year 3,000

GERBER, John G., to Annie G. Smith; n s of 134th St, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 17,000

GRAF, Amelia and Joseph L., to Isidor Kaufman; s s of 89th St, 260 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 5,000

GRUGAN, Catharine M. D., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 10 East 53d St, 2 years 25,000

GUILFOYLE, Keran J., to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 313 West 51st St, 1 year 9,000

GUILFOYLE, Keran J., to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 121 E. 109th St, 1 year 4,000

HEIDE, Henry, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s w corner of Hudson and Vandam Sts, 1 year 160,000

HESS, Jacob, to Max Marx; n e corner of Post Av and Emerson St, 1 year 1,000

HESS, Jacob, to Max Marx; n s of 188th St, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years 2,500

HESS, Jacob, to Max Marx; n s of 187th St, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years 2,500

HOGENAUER, Alphonse, and Albert E. Wesslau to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 114th St, 279 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 15,000

HOGENAUER, Alphonse, and Albert E. Wesslau to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 114th St, 305 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 12,000

HOPKINS, Eliza B., and others to the Irving Savings Institution; w s of West Broadway; Lot 178, map of division of the estate of Anthony Lispenard, demand 10,000

HUTSCHEN-REUTHER, Louise, to William J. Glion; s s of 9th St, 177.5 ft e of University Place, leasehold, 1 year 2,000

JACKSON, Isidore, to Napoleon T. Allen; 265 Madison St, 1 year 12,000

JACKSON, Isidore, to Agnes Dixson; 267 Madison St, 1 year 3,000

JOHNSON, George F., to Edmund S. Whitman and others, executors, &c.; n s of 93d St, 225 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 85,000

JUNGMANN, Julius, to Rebecca and Edward R. Ladew, trustees, &c.; w s of 3d Av, at centre line of block between 60th and 61st Sts, 5 years 50,000

JUNGMANN, Julius, to Daniel E. Seybel; s s of 85th St, 85 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years. 13,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 397 East 8th St, 2 months 10,000

KAUFMANN, Isidor, to Leon Siedenbach, executor, &c.; s s of 72d St, 133.4 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 5,000

KEMPNER, Isidor H., to Joseph Fox; 366 7th Av, 1 year 1,900

KETCHUM, Edgar, to Benjamin B. Johnston; 41 Lane St, 1 year 25,000

KILPATRICK, Edward W., to Edward H. Hobbs and another, receivers, &c.; s s of 67th St, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year. 12,714

KINZLER, Moses, to Eva Dennerlein and others, executors, &c.; s s of Rivington St, 65 ft e of Willett St, 7 years 9,000

LANGDON, Woodbury G., to Title Guarantee & Trust Company; Spring St, west corner of Crosby St, 3 years 60,000

LE ROY, Katherine M. and Edward A., Jr., to Helen S. McDowell, trustee, &c.; 10 West 9th St, 5 years $18,000

LEVETT, Alexander, to Mary J. Walker; n s of Grand St, 122.8 ft e of Varick St, 5 years 5,000

LEVIN, Samuel, and Philip Posener to Henry Eden, Jr., and another, trustees; 177 Ludlow St, 5 years 16,000

LEVY, Bernhart, to James H. Fitzgerald; 274 and 276 Mott St, 1 year 12,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Daniel Robert; 88 Eldridge St, 1 year 9,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 88 Eldridge St, 1 year 2,000

LYONS, Mary, to Laura A. Delano; s s of 48th St, 120 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years .. 15,000

LYONS, Mary, to Laura A. Delano; 150 East 50th St, 5 years 17,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Levine to August Lambert, trustee; s s of Delancey St, 25 ft w of Lewis St, 3 years 14,000

MARKS, Isaac, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; e s of 8th Av, 75.11 ft n of 119th St, 5 years 20,000

MARX, Max, to the Guarantee & Trust Company; n s of 187th St, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years, (2 mortgages) 7,000

MASON, Edwin G., to Laura Billings; 213 West 79th St, 1 year 3,000

MEAD, Mary R., to Craven P. Johnson; n w of Craven St, 50 ft w of Kelly St, 1 year 500

METZLER, John H., to Harriet H. Wilcox; e s of Courtlandt Av, 148 ft n of 150th St, 3 years 22,500

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to United States Trust Company of New York; 323 and 325 West 83d St, 5 years 75,000

O'KEEFE, Julia, to Charles B. Stoker, parcel in 23d

EXCURSIONS.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and to wait on lady; willing and obliging; best city references. S. K., 32 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and laundress in private family; best city references. Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced chambermaid; would assist waiting in first-class private family; city or country; can furnish the best of references. Gottlieb, 330 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl as chambermaid; can assist in pantry; best city references. M. L., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady desires to secure a situation for her chambermaid. Call at 120 5th Av., between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a young, refined lady as companion; comfortable home; salary nominal. G., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook and laundress; in small, private family; good reference; wages, $20 to $25. Hackett, 322 West 40th St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook and do plain washing in private family; best city reference. Ring Arrowsmith's bell, 449 West 43d St.

COOK.—By first-class, experienced Swedish cook; where kitchenmaid is kept; city or country. Johanneson, 300 East 38th St.

COOK.—By respectable young woman; good cook; assist with washing; reference. Call, two days, 240 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; best city references; 404 West 55th St., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and do plain washing in private family; three years' city reference. 134 West 19th St.

COOK.—By an American woman as first-class cook. Call, present employer's, 810 Madison Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; can be highly recommended. 47 East 53d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook. 116 West 21st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; had my own business; will go out by day for $2.50; very pretty gowns, French or tailor made; write your engagement time; letter only. Miss McCoy, 315 West 19th St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class dressmaker and seamstress by day or at home. F., 266 7th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German nursery governess or maid to grown children; teaches German, English, kindergarten; good seamstress; willing to travel; city references. 244 East 42d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced as French maid; hairdresser; first-class seamstress; in first-class family; best personal reference. Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADIES' MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined, well educated German girl as ladies' maid and seamstress; best reference. 550 East 82d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent dressmaker; can cut and fit well, and is a good packer; first-class reference. Address M. S., 46 East 10th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent cuff and collar ironer; also fine laces; present employer can be seen; city references. 1,162 3d Av., Craven, Room 12.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best of city references. Norwegian, Box 100, 650 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a motherly nurse; treats massage; willing and obliging; terms reasonable; personal references. S. M., 144 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By a first-class nurse. Apply at present employer's, 128 East 79th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—German; by the day; handy in all kinds of sewing and mending; also quite competent in maid's duties; good city reference; private houses. Useful, 821 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS. — By Protestant girl as seamstress; willing to assist with other work. A. D., 162 East 23d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; best city reference; understands wines and salads. 106 East 64th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By two sisters; would like family washing; open-air drying; good city reference. 206 East 40th St., Hyne's bell.

Miscellaneous.

CLEANER.—By a good, reliable colored woman to clean ladies' or gentleman's apartments or offices; can give best personal references. Anderson, 584 7th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—Where second man or parlormaid is kept; understands his duties well; written and personal references for long terms of services. Address A. M., care of Brooks, 207 East 25th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—A gentleman recommends his man as a first-class butler and valet in every respect. P., Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young man as butler or second man; neat appearance; city reference. Hill, Box 214 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; married; competent; strictly sober; best city references. E., 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—By Swede; strictly sober and competent; excellent references. P. P., 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; personal reference. Butler, 455 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By respectable man as butler in a private family, first-class city reference; city or country. 147 East 29th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable man; married; no family; experienced caretaker; stylish, careful driver; good appearance; strictly temperate, respectful, and obliging; 17 years highest recommendations. D. C., 55 East 33d St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—German; married; thoroughly understands care of horses and all outdoor gardening; wife good cook or laundress; good references. A. Sorgenfrei, 66 East 1st St.

COACHMAN or GARDENER.—By young man in the country; personal references can be had from last employer. John Glynn, 156 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. J. M., 13 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; age, 30; good city reference. Coachman, 1,358 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Strictly first-class; age, 34; married; two children; fourteen years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; five years' in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., 43 Greenwich Av.

GARDENER.—By Scotch gardener, married, no children, with large experience, wishes engagement with private family where services of practical gardener are required; references. S. X. T., Box 185 Times office.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Married; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; farm, stock, garden, lawns, greenhouses, graperies; twenty years' reference. R., Box 80, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By North-of Ireland man as first-class gardener; married; understands the care of gentleman's place thoroughly; five years' best American reference. I. C. B., Box 191 Times.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—In private family; English-trained servant; well recommended. J. Hall, 346 Lexington Av.

Miscellaneous.

MALE COOK.—By first-class colored cook in private family or clubhouse. W. H. Howard, 103 West 29th St.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paperhanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th.

WATCHMAN.—Can give the very best of city reference. G. Meisner, Box 191, Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A refined, competent Protestant nurse, North German preferred, for a young growing child; must be a good seamstress and have good references. Apply, after 10, at 6 East 58th St., Apartment 9.

WANTED—A competent German seamstress; willing to assist with light chamber work; city reference required. Call, 9 to 11 o'clock, at 115 West 57th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

NOTICE TO PRINTER.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. MATHEWS and Mary, his wife; Robert H. Mathews and Fannie C., his wife; Andrew W. Mathews and Lottie, his wife; Anna M. Tucker and Henry B. Tucker, her husband; Catherine M. Mathews, Sarah J. Steele, William J. Mathews, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of James Mathews, deceased; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman, John P. Kane, Matthew Baird, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of John P. Kane; Charles Eggers, Mount Morris Bank, Jacob Meurer and Andrew Meurer, the Brainerd Quarry Company, the Shaler and Hall Quarry Company, the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, Herbert A. Shipman, August T. Hirt and Paul Hagdorn, Jacob Vorhaus, the Canda & Mathews Manufacturing Company, Limited; Maillard M. Canda, as receiver of the Canda & Mathews Manufacturing Company, Limited; Hugh G. Kelly, Hugh Kelly, the Young & Farrell Diamond Stone Sawing Company of Chicago, Illinois; Herman Harvers, Frederick G. Moore, George E. Robbins and Harry W. Bell, Michael C. Foertsch, William Nickerson, the John Kress Brewing Company, American Encaustic Tiling Company, Limited; Hattie Kottek, Henry F. Mohrmann, Nicholas J. O'Connell, Nicholas J. O'Connell, as assignee, for the benefit of creditors of George A. Douglass; Lillie E. Henderson, Reuben W. Ross, Joseph Thomson and Peter M. Wilson, as executors of the last will and testament of Reuben Ross, deceased; the New York Gas Fixture Company, Henry M. Bendheim, Henry Rauch and Moses H. Rauch, Daniel Schwartzkopf, Benjamin F. Kraft, George N. Manchester, surviving partner of the firm lately composed of George N. Manchester and William N. Philbrick; J. C. Watson Company, the Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, Emanuel Lowinson, James King, Howard D. Hamm, Gustave Palmer, Theodore H. Martin, Charles A. Christman, as general assignee for the benefit of creditors of George Mackenzie; the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; Ronald K. Brown and George Chesterman, as substituted trustees under the last will and testament of George Chesterman, deceased; George N. Reinhardt and John G. Reinhardt, Thomas F. Devine, Henry Heuer, John J. McPhee, Hileman A. Sayer, and the firm composing the firm of Meyer & Miller; Gustavus W. Rader and Michael Schmitt, composing the firm of G. W. Rader & Company, and Adam Unger, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 27, 1897.

RICHARD H. CLARKE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office and Office Address, No. 49 Chambers St., New York City.

To the defendants, Frederick G. Moore and Theodore H. Martin: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger M. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of February, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in said county.—Dated Feby 21, 1898, &c.,

RICHARD H. CLARKE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

f28-1aw6wW&ap6

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—The County of New York is designated as the place of trial.

Silvie M. Warner and Marie Martinache, as the Committee of Eugenie Martinache, an incompetent person, plaintiffs, against Karl M. Wallach, Simon Canaan, and Esther Canaan, his wife; Maria A. Schmieder, Josie Cohn, Joseph Rosenberg, Hyman Sharff, Fanny Diamond, David Goodman, Jacob Cohn, Benjamin Greenberg, Selig Levi, Benny Dambowitz, Congregation Eltz Chaim Nusach Hoary, (otherwise known as Congregation Eltz Chaim Ansche Konotop,) which congregation is more particularly designated and described as the one occupying the second floor in No. 10 Ludlow Street, New York City, and Marcus Stern, President of said Congregation; Abraham Salkin, Charles C. Davis, Sigmund L. Weisi, Jefferson M. Levy, Henry F. Huntemann, Luke Boyle, Adelbert D. Cronk, Eleventh Ward Bank, Abraham Cooper, Joseph Newmark, and Meyer L. Levene, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1898.

EUGENE G. KREMER,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Maria A. Schmieder, Josie Cohn, Meyer L. Levene, and Charles C. Davis:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, the same day.—Dated New York, February 8th, 1898.

Yours, &c., EUGENE G. KREMER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York City, New York.

f9-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN A. C. GRAY, plaintiff, against MARY BALDWIN, Benjamin L. Arthur, Mary L. Azoy and Anastasio C. M. Azoy, her husband, Laura T. Mackie and George B. Mackie, her husband, Lillian D. Bolton, Clinton G. Bolton, William Schriever, Robert Hill, Andrew McCabe, Margaret Cannon, Peter McDonald, Thomas Crowther, John O'Neil, the name John being fictitious, the Christian name of said defendant O'Neil being unknown to plaintiff; Marie H. Olwell, The Health Department of the City of New York, Martin O'Bowd, Frederick Heise, and Joseph Liebsen, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 27th, 1898.

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office Address, No. 393 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Robert Hill, Andrew McCabe, Margaret Cannon, Peter McDonald, and John O'Neil, the name John being fictitious, the Christian name of said defendant O'Neil being unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, February 8th, 1898.

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 393 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

f9-1aw6wW

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and a surplus of One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of building and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as the Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.—Dated New York, February 21, 1898.

EDWARD SCHMIDT,
HENRY R. STEELE,
ALBERT F. HUNT, JR.,
HARRY D. KITTINGER,
CHARLES P. BLANEY,
WILLIAM H. THITCHENER,
JOSEPH F. DARLING,
WILLIAM P. DOUGHERTY,
RALPH KIRBY,
JOHN F. MEYER,
CARLOS V. SCHUMANN,
FREDERICK W. LANG,
ALBERT MACHOLD,
THOMAS CUSTY.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—JOSEPHINE KORN, plaintiff, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE, Alpha B. Friedline, John McMinn, Charles Harrison, and Charles F. Rogers, composing the firm of Charles Harrison & Company, and Leonard Richards, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired to be had in the City and County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New York, January 17th, 1898.

MAURICE S. COHEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 44 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Leonard Richards: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1898, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, February 8, 1898.

MAURICE S. COHEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address, No. 44 Broadway, New York City.

f9-1aw6wW

ROSENSTEIN, HUGO.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the 13th day of January, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HUGO ROSENSTEIN, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Hugo Rosenstein, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, Samuel Fleischman, 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, February 2d, 1898. ISAIAH C. ROSENTHAL, Assignee.

SAMUEL FLEISCHMAN, Attorney for Assignee, 346 Broadway, New York City. f2-1aw6wW

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—WAKEFIELD INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, complainant, against THE FAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that, by decree duly made and filed herein, on the 8th day of February, 1898, the undersigned were duly appointed receivers of all the assets of the FAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, within the Southern District of New York, and that we have duly qualified as such and do require:

First—All persons indebted to said corporation, within said district, to render an account to us of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to us at our office, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April, 1898.

Second—All persons in said district having in their possession any property and effects of said corporation, to deliver the same to us at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Third—All creditors of the said corporation who may be entitled to payment out of the assets thereof, within the Southern District of New York, to present a statement of their respective claims, with proper vouchers in support thereof, at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Dated New York, March 1st, 1898.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
CLARENCE A. COOK,
Receivers.

MASTEN & NICHOLS, Solicitors for Receivers, 49 Wall Street, New York. mh2-2aw6w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SUpreme Court, made on the 9th day of February, 1898, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the said day, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FRANKLIN MILLER, lately carrying on the business of a dealer in tiles and plumbers' materials under the name of Miller & Coates, at No. 270 Pearl Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Franklin Miller for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 101 Beekman Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, February 16, 1898.

JOHN H. COMER, Assignee.

MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for the Assignee, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f16-1aw6wW&mh30

LEGAL NOTICES.

SPEAR, THEODORE A.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of THEODORE A. SPEAR, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part 1., to be held in the County Court House in the County of New York on the 23d day of March, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a settlement of the accounts of William C. Figner, assignee of the above-named Theodore A. Spear, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court of the County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John J. Freedman, Justice of said Supreme Court, this 14th day of February, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

G. W. HOPKINS, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman Street, New York City, N. Y.

f16-1aw6wW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee of Florence Bates and Edith Bates, under the last will and testament of Edwin Bates, deceased, vs. KATE T. WOOLSEY, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward J. Woolsey, deceased; and the said Kate T. Woolsey as administratrix, with the will annexed of the estate of Emily F. Woolsey, deceased, and others.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the first day of December, 1897, and duly entered and filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 2d day of December, 1897, I, Francis P. Lowrey, the Referee named in said judgment and decree to make sale of the premises hereinafter described, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the tenth day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises and property mentioned in said judgment and decree, and therein described as follows, viz.:

"All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Nineteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of property belonging to the heirs of Abraham K. and William Beekman, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, showing a division of the same into lots, New York, July 21, 1837, Samuel S. Doughty, City Surveyor, by the numbers one hundred and forty-eight, (148,) one hundred and forty-nine, (149,) and one hundred and fifty, (150,) and part of lot number one hundred and forty-seven, (147,) which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Park Avenue, lately called Fourth Avenue, distant seventy-five (75) feet and three (3) inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Park Avenue and Sixty-third Street, which point is in the dividing line between the northerly wall of the building standing on the land hereby described and the wall of the building next adjoining on the north, running thence easterly parallel with Sixty-third Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Park Avenue sixty (60) feet; thence westerly one hundred (100) feet and one and one-quarter inch to a point in the easterly side of said Park Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of said Park Avenue sixty-six (66) feet and five and three-quarters (5¾) inches to the point or place of beginning; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof."—Dated New York, February 16th, 1898.

FRANCIS P. LOWREY,
Referee.

STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

The premises above described, which are known as Numbers 565, 567, and 569 Park Avenue, and also as the "Lonsdale" Apartment House, are shown on the following diagram:

63d Street.

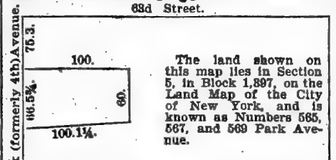

The land shown on this map lies in Section 5, in Block 1,397, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and is known as Numbers 565, 567, and 569 Park Avenue.

62d Street.

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim and of the lien and charge to satisfy which the said property is to be sold as aforesaid is the sum of one hundred and nine thousand three hundred and seven and 42-100 dollars, ($109,307.42,) with interest thereon from the 12th day of November, 1897, together with the costs of the above entitled action and the expenses of such sale. There are no unpaid taxes or assessments.

FRANCIS P. LOWREY,
Referee.

f16-2aw3wW&F&mh9

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, New York County.—JAMES EVERARD, plaintiff, vs. MALVINA HAMMERSTEIN and OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 21st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same thirty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along said One Hundred and Twentieth Street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 24th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS R. VANDERPOOL, Referee.
DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 291 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

120th Street.

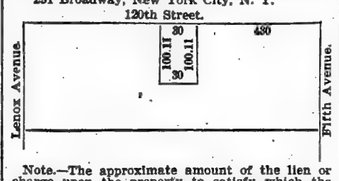

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the property to satisfy which the property is to be sold is fifteen thousand dollars with interest thereon from February first, 1897, at six per cent., together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $347.07, with interest from February 24th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rents, and other liens on said property is twenty-seven hundred dollars.

The property will be sold subject to a prior lien and mortgage thereon for the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars. The approximate amount of interest and charges on the same being nineteen hundred and seventy-five dollars.

The mortgage of thirty-five thousand dollars will if desired by the purchaser, be permitted to remain at 5 per cent. upon payment of the interest from February 1st, 1897, at five per cent. and charges due thereon by the purchaser when taking title.—Dated N. Y., February 24th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOOL, Referee.
f26—2aw3wS&W&Mh19&21

EIGHTIETH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. EGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, Wednesday, the 16th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follow:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eightieth Street, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-six feet and one-half inch westerly from the southwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Eightieth Street, opposite the centre of a party wall; and running thence southerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, through the centre of said party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches in the centre line of the block between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line and parallel with Eightieth Street, eighteen feet and eleven and one-half inches; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to Eightieth Street aforesaid; thence easterly, along the southerly side of Eightieth Street, eighteen feet eleven and one-half inches to the place of beginning; the said premises being located in Section 5, Block 1525, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, Feby. 21, 1898.

GEORGE GARDINER FRY, Referee.
WILLIAM C. ORR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 51 Chambers Street, N. Y. City.

E. 80th St.

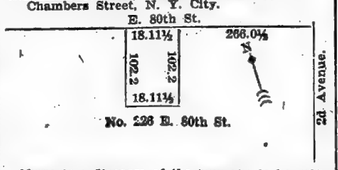

No. 226 E. 80th St.

Above is a diagram of the property to be sold.

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the real property above described to satisfy which this sale is made is $3,467.53 with interest thereon from Feb. 16th, 1895.

Note.—The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens upon the said property which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee, is $894.—Dated New York, February 21st, 1898.

GEORGE GARDINER FRY, Referee.
f28-2aw3wW&S&mh15

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—WAKEFIELD INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, complainant, against THE FAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that, by decree duly made and filed herein, on the 8th day of February, 1898, the undersigned were duly appointed receivers of all the assets of the FAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, within the Southern District of New York, and that we have duly qualified as such and do require:

First—All persons indebted to said corporation, within said district, to render an account to us of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to us at our office, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April, 1898.

Second—All persons in said district having in their possession any property and effects of said corporation, to deliver the same to us at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Third—All creditors of the said corporation who may be entitled to payment out of the assets thereof, within the Southern District of New York, to present a statement of their respective claims, with proper vouchers in support thereof, at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Dated New York, March 1st, 1898.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
CLARENCE A. COOK,
Receivers.

MASTEN & NICHOLS, Solicitors for Receivers, 49 Wall Street, New York. mh2-2aw6w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SUpreme Court, made on the 9th day of February, 1898, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the said day, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FRANKLIN MILLER, lately carrying on the business of a dealer in tiles and plumbers' materials under the name of Miller & Coates, at No. 270 Pearl Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Franklin Miller for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 101 Beekman Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, February 16, 1898.

JOHN H. COMER, Assignee.

MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for the Assignee, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f16-1aw6wW&mh30

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

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HURLBUT WILL CONTEST

School Commissioner W. H. Hurlbut Examined as to His Relations with His Father.

DENIES DESTROYING PAPERS

He Admits Receiving over $200,000, Much of Which Was Spent in Unsuccessful Business Ventures—Incapacity and Undue Influence Charged.

In the contest over the estate of the late Henry A. Hurlbut, School Commissioner William H. Hurlbut was yesterday subjected to searching and severe examination by Joseph H. Choate.

Henry A. Hurlbut, who was classed among New York's millionaires, died suddenly on Nov. 11, 1897, eighty-nine years old. His will left his whole estate in trust for his two sons, William H. and Henry A. Hurlbut. It is being contested by Mrs. Bolton Hall, whose husband is the son of the Rev. Dr. John Hall and whose mother, now dead, was Mr. Hurlbut's daughter, and by Henry A. Hurlbut

Under the will Mrs. Hall will receive nothing from her grandfather's estate unless she outlives her two uncles. Henry A. Hurlbut objects to having his share of the property in trust. Both claim that the testator was mentally incapable of making a will and was subjected to undue influence by William H. Hurlbut. Mr. Choate and Albert Stickney represent the contestants and John E. Parsons is defending the will. The hearing is before Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Mr. Hurlbut's Testimony.

William H. Hurlbut, who is fifty-eight years old and who lives at 703 Park Avenue, was required by Mr. Choate to tell the various sums his father had paid for him and the present value of the estate. He estimated his father's personal property at $850,000, nearly all in good securities. Besides, there are real estate investments in Iowa, West Virginia, Kansas, and Minnesota, which are considered bad.

During more than three hours' examination the witness was reminded by Mr. Choate of several large sums which he said he had forgotten. He conceded that he had received from his father between $200,000 and $210,000. Much of this was lost in unsuccessful business ventures.

There was a long course of probing into the affairs of Hurlbut, Sheetha & Sanford, of which W. H. Hurlbut was a member. It was organized in 1886. The witness admitted that, in addition to $42,000 paid for him on account of this enterprise, his father had paid also $4,500 he drew out during two years in excess of the amount he was allowed to draw under the copartnership agreement and charged to expense account. He said that Samuel Sheetha, who is now dead, and who, while not a member of the firm, directed its affairs, authorized him to draw this amount and charge it to expenses, but that his two partners objected to the transaction when they learned of it, and the elder Hurlbut restored the money.

Denies Destroying Papers.

Mr. Choate questioned Mr. Hurlbut sharply as to whether he had destroyed any of his father's papers during the interval between the old man's death and the funeral. The trend of the examination indicated that the contestants will try to prove that soon after Henry A. Hurlbut's death the drawer in a chiffonier in his room was broken open by a locksmith, under the direction of W. H. Hurlbut, who took out the papers and keys and spent much time during the next two days tearing up and burning papers. The witness denied that he destroyed any papers of importance.

He was asked particularly regarding the stubs of the checks for various sums his father had given him. He found a number of stubs showing that during 1896 and 1897 his father had given him $500 a month for "personal services," had on several occasions given him $500 for one reason or another, and had paid for his life insurance, of which he carries $65,000. None of the stubs for the larger amounts were found in the books put in evidence, but Mr. Hurlbut said he thought the stubs were in other books and promised to produce them.

The witness said his father had never visited him since 1891. He had been at his father's house nearly every day, however, managed much of his business for him, and had his full confidence. He had a duplicate key to his father's safe deposit box, in which all his securities were kept, and a general power of attorney. His father's estate had increased largely since 1867, although the year 1884 was a disastrous one. When the Second National Bank failed the elder Hurlbut sent to Amos R. Eno a check for $90,000, none of which he got back. He said his father was a careful man, and had never, to his knowledge, destroyed any papers except some notes for money advanced.

The last question asked was whether the witness had told a maid named Delia at his father's house not to tell Henry A. Hurlbut of the breaking open of the drawer. The witness denied that he had given any such orders.

The hearing was continued to Friday.

TRAMPS AND VAGRANTS.

Failure of Magistrates to Make a Distinction Costs the City Money.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent to all the City Magistrates copies of the report made on the workhouse at Blackwell's Island by the Commissioners of Accounts. The report says that the city has lost "many thousands of dollars" by the neglect of the Magistrates to inquire into the antecedents of the vagrants arranged before them.

Under the law a vagrant, if convicted, is to be committed to the workhouse, but a "tramp" who is a vagrant and whose legal home is in some other county must be sent to the penitentiary. The city is entitled to collect from the State 30 cents a day for the keep of each tramp while in the penitentiary. The Commissioners of Accounts say they can find no record of the conviction of any "tramp," and they believe the Magistrates have committed tramps as vagrants, and so lost to the city the cost of their keep.

RIKER'S ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS.

Work to be Pushed as the Result of a Visit of Inspection.

Correction Commissioner Lantry, with Deputy Commissioner Fanning and Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney, made a trip of inspection to Riker's Island yesterday. Commissioner Lantry said he found nine buildings on the island which had been erected during the former administration unfinished and uninhabitable, and that seventy-six prisoners at work on the island had to be taken there and brought back every day because there was no place for them to sleep. "These men," said the Commissioner, "were shoveling dirt into a hole and shoveling it out again."

The Commissioner said that there is a space of two miles square to be filled in, and that all the ashes collected during the present administration can be deposited there. Five or six hundred convicts will be put to work on the island, beautifying it. The buildings will be finished and the water system extended from North Brother Island to Riker's Island.

Commissioner McCartney thinks the plan a good one, and says that such work will not interfere with honest labor.

Bridge Trolley Service Increased.

The Bergen Street line of the Nassau Electric Railroad has been added to the lines crossing the bridge. When the Putnam Avenue line of the Brooklyn Heights system is put on, the bridge crossing system will be in full operation. New fenders are being tried on the bridge trolley cars, which at first ran without fenders of any description because the use of the old kind was found impracticable on the bridge. The new fender is being tried on the Fifth Avenue line. It is a flat iron frame, like the usual Nassau fenders, but by means of a sliding groove can be folded up against the platform on the motorman pulling in a chain attached to the forward part of the fender.

That miserable feeling: head all stopped up, fever, aching bones, and incapacity for work, show your need of a doctor's advice, or of a doctor's prescription like Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

RATCLIFFE IN CONVICT GARB.

The Actor Assumes His Usual Jaunty Air When Being Taken to the Island.

The last act of the little court drama in which Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor, has been the central figure for the last three months was played yesterday, and the last scene showed the convicted wife beater in the striped uniform of a penitentiary convict. He played his part with the usual jaunty and unconcerned air, but it was evident that he was making a skilful effort to conceal his real emotions. He gave out an interview, in which he vowed vengeance upon Peter De Lacy, and in which he said he intended to save his money for the next five years to "get even" with him.

Ratcliffe dressed himself carefully before leaving the Tombs. He was not sent to the island with the other prisoners who were destined for that place. When the Black Maria called for them the actor was still asleep. When he was ready to leave in charge of Deputy Sheriff Kelly he shook hands with Warden Fallon and several of the keepers. He carried an umbrella and a valise, and it was a mystery to the onlookers what use he would have for either of these articles in the penitentiary.

Ratcliffe spoke laughingly of the penitentiary as his "Summer home." "When I get out," he said, "I'm going back to the stage. I think I will be able to get an engagement, and I believe the public will treat me fairly. I may write a book giving my side of this whole affair, and sooner or later, although it may take me five years to do it, I will expose the gigantic plot Peter De Lacy concocted to ruin me. I am going to save every penny I earn after I get out, to expose him."

The prisoner denied that he had admitted before the referees on Monday that he had married Caroline Ravenhill, and said that the Edward J. Ratcliffe who was this woman's husband died in France. He says he intends to prove this when he gets money enough. Ratcliffe's term is six months.

LEGAL NOTES.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—An interlocutory judgment sustaining demurrer to Sarah Schick's complaint in her suit against her landlord, Jacob Fleischhauer, for injuries she received by the falling of the ceiling in the apartments she occupied, has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. Mrs. Schick alleged in her complaint that before her term began the agent of defendant, who was aware of the condition of the premises, had promised her, on behalf of the landlord, to repair the ceiling and put it in a safe condition, and that, relying upon such promise, she had renewed her lease. Justice Barrett, giving the opinion of the Court, said: "It is well settled in this State that no duty rests upon the landlord to repair premises which he has demised, or to keep them in tenantable condition, and that there can be no obligation to repair except such as may be created by the agreement of the landlord so to do. (Witty vs. Matthews, 52 N. Y., 572.) Where such agreement has been made, the measure of damages for the breach of the contract is the expense of doing the work which the landlord agreed to do, but did not. A contract to repair does not contemplate that, as damages for the failure to keep it, any claim for personal injuries shall grow out of the defective condition of the premises, because the duty of the tenant, if the landlord fails to keep his contract to repair, is to perform the work himself and recover the cost in an action for that purpose, or upon a counterclaim in an action for the rent, or, if the premises are made untenantable by reason of the breach of the contract, the tenant may move out and defend in an action for the rent, as upon an eviction. (Myers vs. Barnes, 55 N. Y., 269; Spanier vs. Basset, 49 Superior Court, 270; 2 Taylor on 'Landlord and Tenant,' Eighth Edition, p. 381.) The tenant is not at liberty, if the landlord fails to keep his contract to repair the premises, to permit them to remain in an unsafe condition and to stay there at the risk of receiving injury on account of the defects in the premises, and then recover as for negligence for any injuries that he may suffer. Where the sole relation between two parties is contractual in its nature, a breach of the covenant does not usually create a liability as for negligence. In such a case the liability of one of the parties to the other because of negligence is based either on the breach of some duty which is implied as the result of entering into the contractual relation, or from the improper manner of doing some act which the contract provided for; but the mere violation of a contract, where there is no general duty, is not the subject of an action of tort. (Courtenay vs. Earle, 10 C. B., 83; Tuttle vs. Gilbert Manufacturing Company, 145 Mass., 183.) As the result of this principle, we conclude that the plaintiff cannot maintain an action against the defendant to recover the damages which she has suffered on the ground of the defendant's negligence in failing to keep his contract to repair."

***

INSPECTION OF CORPORATION STOCK BOOKS.—Burton E. Greene brought suit in the Seventh District Court to recover a penalty of $250 from Charles D. Shain, under the provisions of the stock corporation law as amended in 1897, requiring foreign stock corporation companies other than moneyed and railroad corporations having an office in this State to keep a stock book, and imposing a fine of $250 for refusal by an officer or agent of any such company for refusing to allow such stock book to be inspected. The plaintiff was a stockholder of the Electricity Newspaper Company, and when he demanded of defendant, whom he found in the company's office, an inspection of the stock book, he was told it was in New Jersey. When asked if he refused to allow an inspection, defendant replied, "I don't refuse. It is not here. I can't show it to you." The Appellate Term yesterday, in an opinion by Justice Gildersleeve, affirmed judgment of the District Court in favor of the defendant. "A strict construction of the wording of this statute," Justice Gildersleeve said, "does not authorize any assumption that the defendant is punishable for the neglect of the corporation to have the stock book on hand on the occasion in question." The court held there was enough to sustain the District Court Justice in finding that defendant was not an officer of the company within the intendment of the law, so as to be subjected to the penalty in question.

***

PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY IN ACCIDENT SUITS.—Patrick McCabe recovered judgment against the Third Avenue Railroad Company in his suit for personal injuries sustained by being run into by a car while he was attempting to drive a piano cart across the avenue at Tenth Street. On the trial the physician who treated McCabe at the hospital where he was taken testified that the patient suffered from concussion of the spine. He was asked whether he could state, from his examination of the man, taking into account the history of the case, with reasonable certainty, whether the injuries would be permanent or not. The witness answered, under defendant's objection and exception: "They will." The Appellate Term has directed a reversal of the judgment, holding, in an opinion by Justice Giegerich, that this ruling was clearly improper within the authorities, which required the witness to communicate to the jury the facts upon which his opinion was desired. "A physician cannot be permitted," Justice Giegerich said, "to take into consideration facts known to him and not communicated to the jury. Although the witness testified he had never seen or known the plaintiff prior to the examination, his opinion as to the permanent character of the injuries was based solely upon the history of the case as given by plaintiff, not a particle of evidence being offered touching such history.

***

REQUESTS TO CHARGE.—On the trial in the City Court of Washington McNaughton's suit to recover damages from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for personal injuries alleged to have resulted from defendant's negligence, the Court, when requested by defendant to charge that plaintiff could not recover unless the injury he sustained was caused solely by defendant's negligence, replied that he so charged, except the word "solely." The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, by Justice Gildersleeve, has affirmed judgment entered on a verdict given in favor of plaintiff. "We are of opinion," the Court said, "that it would have been more correct had the trial Judge charged in the exact language requested, but it seems to us that the alleged error under consideration does not warrant a reversal. In the instruction given both before and after taking the exception the trial Judge laid down the law clearly, fully, and accurately. It is a well-settled principle that where the Court has charged fully and completely, in its own way, every element of the request, it is not bound to repeat, parrotlike, words of counsel, or reiterate in other forms the clear and pointed instructions already given." The Court held that, there being some evidence from which the jury might infer that substantial damage arose from loss of occupation on the part of plaintiff, it was not error to refuse to charge that there was no evidence from which the jury might find damages for loss of occupation or business.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Resolution to Regulate Contracts for Public Buildings Referred by the Council.

MEDAL FOR MRS. IDA CLARK

Presented by Mr. Guggenheimer in the Name of the Volunteer Life-Saving Society—Astor Interests in the Bronx.

Before the regular business was taken up at the meeting of the City Council yesterday, President Guggenheimer, on behalf of the New York Inland Water Volunteer Life Saving Society, presented to Mrs. Ida Clark of 1,643 Second Avenue a silver medal for saving the life of Josie Brown, a child, on June 22, 1896. Mrs. Clark made a brief speech of thanks, but her words were inaudible even to Mr. Guggenheimer.

An ordinance was passed that water mains be laid on Riker's Island and under the strait dividing the island from the mainland, and a resolution that the President of the Council appoint a committee of five to inquire into the cause of the delay in the construction of the new bridge over the Harlem at Third Avenue was referred to the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels.

The following resolution, originated by the Central Labor Union, concerning contracts for public buildings, was offered by Councilman Christman:

1. That specifications for all new public buildings of whatsoever nature, including public schools, and also for all alterations exceeding the sum of $15,000, be advertised in The City Record for twelve days.

2. That the work shall be given out in not less than two contracts, viz.: (1) Masonwork, bluestone, plastering, &c., and (2) carpenter work, painting, turning, plumbing, gasfitting, &c.

3. That two sureties be required in all cases, to be bound in such sums as may be determined on by the Controller and satisfactory as to their sufficiency to the Corporation Counsel.

4. That contracts be made with residents of the City of New York and with none others, and that so far as practicable all material used shall be such as can be produced or manufactured here, and that all such works be under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies.

The resolution was referred without debate to the Committee on Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies. Labor men have been working for years to compel the separation of the contracts for the inside and outside work on public buildings. It is not expected that the resolution will be adopted by the Municipal Assembly.

A communication concerning the Astor estates in the Bronx was presented from the Local Improvement Board of that borough. John Jacob Astor and William Waldorf Astor own considerable unimproved property in the Bronx. On the east side of the Twenty-third Ward John Jacob Astor owns land adjoining some owned by his cousin. A street known as Waldorf Place runs from Exterior Street to Cromwell Avenue, at One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, through the property of John Jacob Astor. Two weeks ago H. B. Ely, a trustee of the J. J. Astor property, petitioned the local board to change the name of Waldorf Place to Ferncliff Place.

Mr. Ely in his petition said:

"The street in question is located entirely on land owned by the Trustees of Mr. John Jacob Astor. The land to the north of this is owned by Mr. William Waldorf Astor. It is, therefore, somewhat confusing to have the name "Waldorf" given to the street (which is not yet opened) on property owned by Mr. John Jacob Astor, and gives the impression that the ownership is other than it is. It is also misleading to prospective tenants who may wish to lease all or a portion of the property. The present name of the street would lead them to make application to those not the owners of the land. 'Ferncliff,' as suggested, is the name of Mr. J. J. Astor's country seat, and is identified with him, and would be an acceptable change from Waldorf.

The local board acquiesced in the petition and recommended that the Municipal Assembly make the change. The communication was referred to the Committee on Borough Affairs.

A resolution offered by Mr. Guggenheimer, recommending that $50,000 be appropriated for the Charter Day celebration and asking the Board of Estimate to furnish the money, was adopted.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Price of Peddlers' License Fees Reduced by the Law Committee.

President Woods of the Board of Aldermen announced at yesterday's meeting that he had appointed Aldermen Scott, Wafer, Hennessy, McEneany, and McInness a committee to present to the Navy Department the resolutions of condolence on the Maine disaster, adopted last week.

The report of the Law Committee on a scale of licenses for peddlers was adopted, after some discussion. The rate is about 50 per cent. less than the old one.

On motion of Alderman Byrne, it was decided to authorize the Dock Department to erect a roof garden on the new pier at Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and to ask the Controller to place $25,000 to the credit of the Dock Department to cover the cost of the work.

A resolution favoring cheaper gas was adopted, and a resolution that the city contribute $50,000 toward the Charter Day celebration was referred to the Finance Committee. This ordinance, introduced by Alderman McCall, was sent to the Law Committee for a report:

Section 1. The crying, selling, and hawking of newspapers on the streets of the City of New York after 7 o'clock P. M. is hereby prohibited, except as provided for in the second section of this ordinance.

Sec. 2. The crying, selling, and hawking of newspapers containing special or extra news after 10 o'clock P. M. is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 3. Any person violating the foregoing sections of this ordinance, or either of them, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to a fine of $10 for each and every offense.

This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES.

A Place for ex-Assemblyman Corrigan—Salaries Reduced in Brooklyn.

Ex-Assemblyman John P. Corrigan was yesterday appointed chief clerk in City Clerk Scully's office at a salary of $2,500, and John D. Creamer was appointed private secretary to Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways at a salary of $3,000.

The offices of Alexander Clinch and Edgar P. Hoag, Inspectors of Street Openings, at $1,750 a year each, have been abolished.

Commissioner Simis of the Department of Charities, in Brooklyn, has made these reductions: Bernard Lamb, chief clerk, from $2,500 to $2,300 a year; Daniel J. Doyle, bookkeeper, from $1,800 to $1,700; J. Short, Jr., clerk, from $2,200 to $2,000; George Brown, clerk, from $1,800 to $1,500, and Frederick Goodhue, clerk, from $1,800 to $1,500; Patrick Urell, investigator, from $1,200 to $1,000; J. O'Connell, M. D., examiner in lunacy, from $1,800 to $1,600; W. H. Bates, M. D., examiner in lunacy, from $1,800 to $1,600; Balzar Kinkel, messenger, from $1,000 to $900; Charles Kraushart, clerk, from $1,500 to $1,000; William Sullivan, clerk, from $900 to $720; William Murray, Superintendent of Almshouse, from $1,800 to $1,600; A. E. Collins, head nurse, from $600 to $420; P. McGuire, keeper of morgue, from $1,500 to $1,200.

POLICE BOARD MEETING.

James Mulry Appointed Mr. York's Secretary—Salaries Raised.

The Police Commissioners yesterday appointed former Alderman James B. Mulry of 25 Rutgers Street Secretary to President York at a salary of $2,500 a year. Mr. Mulry was in the Board of Aldermen in 1885, and has lived in the Seventh Ward all his life. The board also increased the salaries of the three remaining private secretaries from $1,750 to $2,500 a year each.

The board dismissed Park Policeman Edward F. Curley of the Borough of Brooklyn for intoxication. Patrolman Alfred G. Wilson of the Fifth Precinct of the same borough sent in his resignation, and it was accepted.

Claims of R. P. Flower and R. Goelet.

Roswell P. Flower has filed with the Controller a claim for $1,282.96 for overpayment of taxes for 1894 on his property in Long Island City, and Robert Goelet has also filed a claim for $4,000 for principal of certain bonds of the town of Westchester, issued in 1864, for providing means for furnishing volunteers or substitutes for drafted men of the said town.

The Exclusive Tailor can't possibly do better work than we do, for we employ the BEST HELP.

The Exclusive Tailor can't carry the VARIETY OF CLOTHS that our larger business enables us to show.

The Exclusive Tailor does charge considerable more than our LOW PRICES.

All three facts argue in favor of letting us make to order your Spring Clothes.

Broadway and 13th St. Store.

Exquisite lines of Topcoats ready at all three stores.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. { Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers.

SCHOOL COACH STRUCK BY CAR.

Coach Was Overturned, but Teacher and Five Pupils in It Escaped with Slight Injuries.

A north-bound trolley car of the Lenox Avenue line ran into a stage containing five pupils and a teacher of the Reed Institute, yesterday morning, at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue. The stage was overturned and its occupants were shaken up and more or less injured. They were Helen Doe, six years old, of 370 St. Nicholas Avenue; Jane Gould, six years old, of 484 St. Nicholas Avenue; Henry E. Dix, six years old, of 122 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Margaret and Herbert Gosside, aged five and four years, respectively, of 225 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and the teacher, Mrs. Jennie Reed, fifty years of age, of 236 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, where the school is located. The coach, which belongs to the institute, and which Timothy Collins of 310 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street is employed to drive, was on its way to the school with pupils that Mrs. Reed had fetched from their homes, as it is her custom to do every morning.

The screams of the children and those of the few passengers in the car attracted the attention of Policemen Hunter and Schlamp of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station and Policeman Devery of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, who rushed to the scene and opening the door of the stage pulled the children out. The teacher speedily recovered her composure and turned her attention to the little ones, who she found had been more hurt by the broken glass than anything else. None was seriously injured, and all were taken to their homes. Collins, the coachman, who had been thrown to the ground, was rather badly bruised.

During the confusion that followed the crash John Johnson of 447 Manhattan Avenue, motorman, and E. D. Eschauffone of 248 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, conductor of the car, managed to escape. Mrs. Reed says she will bring suit for damages against the railroad company.

FIVE PERSONS WERE HURT.

The Tenement Fire in Brooklyn Supposed to Have Been Caused by the Bursting of a Lamp.

It was nearly daylight yesterday when the fire which broke out early in the morning in the flat of Abraham Taffe, on the second floor of a double frame tenement house at 171 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, was extinguished. Five persons were injured. They are:

Abraham Taffe, both legs broken; Homeopathic Hospital.

Sarah Taffe, right leg broken; Homeopathic Hospital.

Bertha Gilbert, right thigh broken; Homeopathic Hospital.

Alfred Stover, right forearm broken; taken to his home, 150 Pulaski Street.

Adolph Zog, contusions of body; taken in charge by friends.

The dwellings 171 and 173 Harrison Avenue were totally destroyed and the house 175 Harrison Avenue was partly damaged. It was the opinion of the Fire Marshal that a lamp exploded in the apartments of Taffe and set fire to the premises. Taffe, his wife, and ten-year-old son jumped from front windows. The boy was not injured.

Mrs. Gilbert fell from a fire escape, while Zog and Stover were hurt while trying to help people out of the house. After the fire was discovered it spread with alarming rapidity, and the efforts of the firemen were bent on saving the adjoining tenement dwellings. There were rumors that Mark Bragin, a druggist on the ground floor of 171 Harrison Avenue, was missing, and was believed to have perished. He was found when the fire was almost out, and said that the fire frightened him away.

The house No. 171 was owned by Mrs. Ida Bernstein of 179 Henry Street, damage $2,500; No. 173 by Mrs. Benedict, damage $2,500, and No. 175 by John Haff of 605 Broadway, damage $200.

NEW CHARTER IN ERROR.

Justice Gaynor Holds Certain Sections Relating to Limitations of Punishment Unconstitutional.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday handed down a decision declaring certain sections of the new city charter to be unconstitutional. Teresa Kenny was committed to the Workhouse for intoxication by Magistrate Brenner, and John B. Shanahan sued out a writ of habeas corpus on her behalf. Magistrate Brenner's command that she be imprisoned in the Workhouse for a period not to exceed six months, was in accordance with with Sections 710 and 711 of the charter, and Mr. Shanahan claimed that these provisions were unconstitutional. Justice Gaynor granted the writ.

In his opinion, the Justice says that the statute violates the prohibitions of the Federal and State Constitutions against depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. There is, he says, no such thing as due process of law without notice of hearing to the person affected and opportunity to be heard. In order to hold the petitioner more than five days under the commitment, the charter empowers the Superintendent of the Workhouse, and then the Commissioner of Correction, to determine, without providing for any hearing to her, that she is identical with a person who has served in the Workhouse before. They may then punish her by keeping her for the term prescribed for such a habitual offender.

"It thus," continues the opinion, "plainly allows her to be punished, not for the offense she was convicted of before the Magistrate, but for being a former offender, without requiring that she have opportunity to be heard on the question of fact whether she is such an offender. This is depriving her of her liberty without due process of law."

PONTIUS'S SLAYER STILL COOL.

Emil Guzman Refuses to Talk When Seen in the Tombs.

Emil Guzman, who shot and killed Nicholas W. Pontius in East Fifty-ninth Street on Monday afternoon, was as cool and unconcerned as on the day before, when a reporter called upon him in the Tombs yesterday. When asked if he were willing to make a statement as to why he shot Pontius, he replied: "I have made up my mind to say nothing until my trial. I'm sorry, but that is the best course for me to follow."

The prisoner was asked if he would deny the story that the trouble had arisen over money matters or because he had kept company with Pontius's daughter. Guzman smiled, and replied that he would have to say, as he had said before, that he did not care to say a word. He said that he had not yet secured the services of a lawyer.

The police claim that they have a sure case of murder against Guzman and that they have six witnesses of the shooting.

The Spring overcoats now on sale go fast, but you can lasso one if you don't put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

Long or short; brown, black or oxford; serge or silk lined; men's or young men's.

Men's, $10—serge lined; $15, silk lined.
Young men's, $8—serge lined; $13, silk lined.

You can rope in an odd coat, vest or trousers at the same time; perhaps a complete suit—last Spring's.

Coats, $5; vests, $1.50; trousers, $3.50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE LACE SMUGGLING CASE

Secret Service Detectives Blundered and Arrested Robert Little by Mistake.

EMBERSON'S GOODS STILL HELD

His Lawyer Caused the Books to be Returned, However, and the Valuable Fabrics May Be Taken Back Also.

Robert Little, an engineer of the American Line steamship Paris, who was put under arrest on Monday by secret service officers, was released yesterday, and the stock of laces valued at $100,000 belonging to Thomas Emberson of 923 Broadway, which was seized by the same officers, were returned. Little and Emberson were accused of being the principals in a gigantic smuggling scheme.

Custom House officials now admit that what might have been a matter of the greatest importance has been bungled irreparably by detectives.

About a year ago several lace houses complained to the customs officials that Emberson was selling the finest laces and embroideries at prices way below that at which they could be sold legitimately. The inference was that the goods had been smuggled. Some months ago one E. Phillipson was sent to Mr. Cross, special agent of the Treasury, as a special employe to work on the case. He hired a room in the same building with Emberson and watched him. On Monday afternoon he burst into Emberson's office, showed his badge, and had the entire stock of laces carted to the Barge Office. Emberson's books and papers were also taken, but these were returned to their owner yesterday when a demand was made for them by his counsel, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer.

The same evening Secret Service Officer McManus, whom nobody seems to know and who has not been heard of since, arrested Little. Little has been in the employ of the Inman and American Lines for thirty-four years, and was a trusted employe. He was taken to the Church Street Police Station, after having been informed that he was charged with smuggling. No warrant for his arrest had been obtained, and Little simply went with McManus because the latter said he was an officer of the Government.

A Deputy Collector's Story.

Deputy Collector Phelps, in charge of the law department of the Custom House, said yesterday:

"We have been satisfied for some time that laces were being smuggled. Emberson was selling the finest goods for less than the cost of importation, and we investigated the matter. We searched the records and found that Emberson had never declared any laces anywhere under his own name, and yet he had a stock worth a fortune. He did his own clerical work, and had no employes. We also discovered that usually a few days after the arrival of the Paris Emberson came in possession of a new lot of goods. It is true that the case has been bungled by hasty action, and the arrest of Mr. Little under the circumstances was unwarranted and without the knowledge of the customs authorities. I understand that Phillipson, who made the seizure, has been talking like a dime novel. He's a new man, and this was his first case."

This is what Mr. Phillipson had to say:

"A long time ago we got information from Paris that Little, the engineer, was the person who brought the goods over. He was carefully watched. I carefully cultivated Emberson's acquaintance. Gradually we grew intimate. The steamship Paris arrived last Saturday, and the last package was delivered to Emberson on Monday morning. Then I stepped into his office, and after he had thrown me his fine new goods I showed him my badge. He turned pale as death and couldn't talk for ten minutes. Then I seized the goods."

Refused to Tell More.

When asked how he had obtained his information, and why he had not shadowed persons with whom Emberson came in contact, Mr. Phillipson seemed to construe the questions as reflections on his ability as a detective, and refused to give any further information.

Mr. Emberson refused to go into details about the case when seen, except to say that his next-door neighbor had "swiped" his stock, which he expected to get back, as he had gotten back his books. He took the affair good-naturedly, and referred inquirers to his counsel, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer.

Mr. Dittenhoefer said: "I have made a careful examination of the matter and am satisfied that the Government has no case whatever. It rests wholly on vague suspicion and conjecture. I understand that my client has been in business for over twenty-five years, and no charge was ever made against him before. He says the goods seized are worth about $20,000, and that some of them have been in his possession for fifteen years. There was no more ground for the seizure of Emberson's goods than there was for Little's arrest. I have made a demand for the goods, and I think they will be returned."

The laces are still in the seizure room, and the officials estimate their worth at about $100,000. They will be appraised and examined to-day. Mr. Little sails this morning on the Paris for Southampton.

HORSE CAUSED A BLOCKADE.

Toeclip of a Shoe Caught in a Broadway Cable Slot.

The toeclip of a horse's shoe, which caught in the cable slot of the Broadway road yesterday morning, caused a blockade on the road shortly after 8 o'clock. The horse was one of a team attached to a loaded coal wagon, which was crossing Fulton Street. As the horse stepped on the slot its foot turned, so that the toe clip caught in the narrow space. The horse stumbled and fell across the track, and after numerous attempts had been tried without avail to get the shoe clear of the slot, a gripman wrenched the shoe from the horse's hoof, and then took the shoe from the track. The blockade was raised then, after a delay of ten minutes.

Evening School No. 17.

The closing exercises of Evening School No. 17 were held last night at 335 West Forty-seventh Street, under the direction of Miss Janet C. Burnett, the Principal. The programme consisted of twenty-two numbers, and was made up of songs, recitations, and instrumental musical selections.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 SHOE FOR MEN

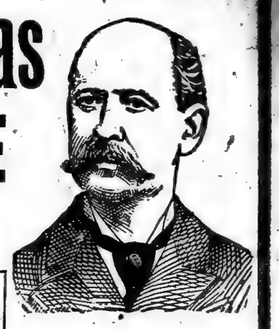

BEST IN THE WORLD

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

is suitable for all classes of business and professional men.

Workingmen can wear them with economy, and dress their feet as genteelly as the merchant or banker, as one pair of W. L. Douglas shoes will wear as long as two of cheaper goods.

We could not make over 1,000,000 permanent wearers unless our shoes were as good as we claim.

THE BLACK VICI-KID

shown in our cut is made on our New Cadet Toe, and is as soft and pliable as cloth, and very suitable for winter wear. It takes and keeps an elegant polish, and holds its shape as long as worn. Kid-lined, and fast-color hooks and eyelets. We have 155 styles, and widths from A to EE, made in Patent Calf, Calf, French Enamel, Box Calf, Russia Storm Calf, etc.

Catalogue from W.L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Our stores are located at

NEW YORK—1211 Broadway, 1343 Broadway, 204 W. 125th St., 974 3d Ave., 2210 3d Ave., 345 5th Ave., 114 Fulton St.
BROOKLYN—708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 431 Fulton St., 494 5th Ave.
JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Ave.

THE HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLES.

Officers Say Charges Made Against the Institution Are Unjust.

The managers of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled resent the imputation that there is anything wrong or dishonorable in their dealings with the city. The allegation made before the Board of Estimate last Monday that this institution had been overpaid more than $35,000 out of city funds is declared by the officers of the hospital to be an unjust way of stating the situation.

Edward S. Burt, Superintendent of the Hospital at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, said that the charges rendered to the city by the institution for services to patients were based on a special act of the Legislature which Edward W. Sheldon, counsel for the hospital, would be able to explain. Superintendent Burt said further that although the accounts in dispute ante-dated his own term of office he knew that there had been no crookedness or dishonesty in preparing the bills. He understood that Counsel Sheldon and the Controller of the city had the matter in hand for adjustment.

George L. Shearer, speaking for Mr. Sheldon, made the following statement yesterday afternoon: "The State Legislature passed an act several years ago permitting the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled to take in non-resident patients, and our city appropriations were regularly allowed. Last year the Controller took the ground that the city was not justified in paying the expenses of out-of-town patients. We have been trying for six months to get a hearing before the Auditor and have the legal questions thoroughly discussed. We now have nearly 200 city patients in the hospital."

New Deputy Fire Marshal.

Deputy Fire Marshal Michael O'Sullivan was removed by Commissioner Scannell yesterday afternoon and George E. McQuaid, said to be one of the lieutenants of Sheriff Thomas Dunn, was appointed in his place. The salary is $2,000 a year and the appointment is for Deputy Fire Marshal of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond. Mr. O'Sullivan will return to the practice of law with the firm of Neumark & O'Sullivan. Mr. McQuaid was born in Ireland thirty-four years ago, and before he came to the United States was prominently identified with the Parnellite movement.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway and 30th. Evenings 8:15. Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. Every Ev'g until further notice, MISS ADA REHAN as PEGGY, in Wycherly's comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL, preceded by the Japanese piece, LILLI TSE. Combination of delightful old comedy and fascinating operetta. MATINEES To-day and Saturday.

Daly's "CYCLING THROUGH CORSICA" BURTON HOLMES LECTURES TO-DAY AT 11— Res. seats, $1.50, $1.00. Adm., 50c. Thrs.11,Fri.3,Sat.11, "Yellowstone National Park"

LYCEUM 4 Av. & 23d, at 8:15; ends 11. Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinees, Thurs. and Sat. 2. Second month.....of.....The Tree of Knowledge. Next Mon. at 11, Servis Illustrated Lectures, Mon., Spain; Tues., 11, Peter the Great; Wed., 11, Greece; Adelaide Next Tues. 2:30, Beethoven concert; and Adelaide the play of "Adelaide" with David Adelaide Bispham and Julie Opp and others; Adelaide Marguerite Hall and Am. Orchestra.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High Class Continuous Performance, 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. The talented and beautiful actress, CORA TANNER, assisted by Louis F. Massen, in "Drifting Apart"; Leonidas' CATS and DOGS; PRESS ELDRIDGE, J. K. EMMET and ANNA MORTLAND, La PETITE ADELAIDE SMITH and CAMPBELL, forty other stars.

American 42d St. and 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. at 2. Bargain Matinée To-day, 25c. 3d month Castle Sq. Opera Co. All seats 25 50 75. SAT. MAT 25 & 50. GYPSY BARON Next week.....NANON

WALLACK'S. EVGS., 8:20. MATS. TO-DAY & SAT., 2. MR. JOHN DREW. ONE SUMMER'S DAY. FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES Mornings and Afternoons, March 7th to 18th.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman. THURSDAY, MARCH 3d, 10th Anniversary Broadway Theatre, Souvenirs. Regular Prices. Second Mat. Musicale Fri

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Threatening; winds becoming northerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,021. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.07⅞; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅛c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday discussed the Alaskan Homestead and Right of Way bill. In the course of the debate Mr. Elkins of West Virginia attacked the Canadian Pacific Railway, which he said was ruining American roads by its rate cutting and general competition. The House spent the day considering the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Pope Leo XIII. held a reception in Rome on the twentieth anniversary of his coronation. The first section of the first paragraph of the German Naval bill has been adopted by the committee of the Reichstag. The cruiser Australia at Portsmouth, England, was set on fire by two seamen, who were playing with a fuse in the shell room. The bounty-giving powers are said to be anxious to abolish them or accept countervailing duties as an alternative. A. Barclay Walker is to have another yacht built, to be known as the Ailsa. Emperor William also is having a racing yacht built quietly at Southampton. England is negotiating with Russia and Germany to embody the agreement regarding China in a convention.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The new torpedo boat Talbot made 22 knots an hour during her trial trip at Bristol, R. I., yesterday.

Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State, lectured at Harvard on the international isolation of the United States.

The Paris of the American Line and the Trinidad were in collision in the lower bay yesterday. Both vessels continued on their voyages.

Officer Moore of Brooklyn carried an Italian who had drunk ammonia for whisky twelve blocks to a drug store, gave him an emetic, and saved his life.

The brig Mistletoe, from St. John's, N. F., Feb. 14, for Bahia, had a hole stove in her bow in an ice floe. She was abandoned and set on fire by the crew when the steamer Kensington came along and took them to Philadelphia.

Le Roy Edwards, twenty-one years old, and Bessie Parsons, eighteen years old, eloped from East Hampton, L. I., behind a fast pacer. They were chased by the bride's brother-in-law, who is a constable, and he caught up with them just in time to see the minister kiss the bride after tying the knot.

Page 2.

Gov. Jones has prohibited the fight between McCoy and Burley, which was to have taken place to-night at Hot Springs.

Superintendent Kilburn sent a report to the Legislature on the mortgage loan and investment corporations authorized to do business in the State.

Page 3.

The Court of Appeals at Albany heard arguments in the coal trust case.

An old Indian doctor and a little girl have been found hanging from trees near Morgantown, N. C.

Gov. Black yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Cornelius V. Collins of Troy to be Superintendent of State Prisons.

James Farnam, a policeman, was shot by a supposed burglar at Bridgeport, Conn., early yesterday morning, and is in a critical condition.

May wheat closed at $1.06⅞ in Chicago, after touching $1.07. The July option reached 92, and closed at 91. Leiter was credited with some July sales.

The Democrats gained thirty-four Supervisors in the eighteen counties where elections were held on Tuesday and the Republicans gained three Supervisors.

The Ellsworth Newspaper bill is expected to come up for its final reading in the Senate to-day. It is said that it will certainly pass both houses, and that the Governor will sign it.

Mayor Van Wyck returned to the Senate yesterday his first veto of a New York City bill that has passed that body. It was by Senator Page, and released the Shearith Israel Institution from taxes and assessments levied for Croton water.

A committee composed of Democratic Senators and Assemblymen yesterday issued a pronunciamento to the public, in which the party pledges itself to work for the reforms already outlined, and to oppose final adjournment of the Legislature until the attitude of the Republican majority toward the measures proposed is clearly shown.

A motion made in the State Senate yesterday by Senator Brush, to discharge the Committee on Judiciary from further consideration of his bill to repeal the act creating a special jury list for New York City was lost. Mr. Palmer's bill regulating petitions for independent nominations was modified in the Assembly by the adoption of an amendment striking out the provision compelling electors to swear that they intend voting as they sign. A number of bills of local interest were introduced in the Legislature and reported by committees.

Page 4.

Company B won the Abeel Trophy at the Seventh Regiment shoot, with a score of 624.

The Manhattan Chess Club has issued a challenge on behalf of the Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton players, to Oxford and Cambridge universities, for a match by cable to be played during the Easter vacation.

President Alfred De Cordova of the Driving Club of New York announced that the committee appointed to examine sites for their new track will soon make a report, and that the ground will soon be purchased.

The Allgemeiner Allster Club of Hamburg, Germany, has invited the Yale University Boat Club to take part in the regatta to be held at Hamburg in July, but Capt. Whitney says that owing to arrangements already made, the invitation cannot be accepted.

Page 5.

Marine insurance men at Puget Sound ports have decided to advance the rates on all vessels bound for Alaska.

A young man named George Fox gave himself up to the Chicago police yesterday. He said he is wanted in New York for larceny.

A social purity campaign, started in Oskaloosa, Iowa, has resulted in forty-seven indictments being found against citizens by the Grand Jury, and the suspension of the County Attorney.

Two flathouses belonging to Mrs. Margaret Kuhles of Brooklyn, were totally destroyed. She and her daughter had a narrow escape from burning to death, and Mrs. Kuhles fell and was injured. A large sum of money was scattered in her apartments by streams of water.

The trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the shooting of strikers at Lattimer was resumed at Wilkesbarre yesterday. Martin's cross-examination was concluded. Three deputies gave details of the shooting and the Sheriff's rescue from the mob, who were trying to kill him, was described.

A mass meeting at Cooper Union last night adopted a resolution protesting against the Lodge Immigration bill. Speeches were made by Bourke Cockran, Congressman Mahany, and ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, and letters from Carl Schurz, John De Witt Warner, and William Lloyd Garrison were read.

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John Wild, the actor, died yesterday at his home, at Burden Lake, N. Y.

Dr. J. R. Strachan, who was struck by a cable car while rescuing a woman and a child from probable death, died Tuesday as a result of his injuries. The funeral will take place to-day.

George S. Bell, President of the defunct Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx, was arraigned on a charge of perjury in the Centre Street Police Court, and was released in $1,000 bail.

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The large stock of laces seized by Secret Service Agent Phillipson from Thomas Emberson was found on superficial examination to be very valuable, and the Collector of Customs decided to hold them until they are appraised by special experts.

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More of La Champagne's passengers reached here yesterday from Halifax.

Charles Keidel has sold his interest in William Knabe & Co., the piano manufacturing concern, for about $500,000.

Isaac Berkner may have to pay $50 for having in his possession an old milk can worth 5 cents, which a dealer gave him many years ago.

Christian Evansen, carpenter of the steamer Concho, was held by Commissioner Shields on a charge of stealing 1,000 Mexican silver dollars.

Members of the Merchants' Association are responding liberally with contributions for a fund to fight for New York's interests as a purchasing centre.

Controller Coler gave out a statement yesterday containing his explanation of the reasons why the payment of school teachers' salaries had been delayed.

Young people of the First Universalist Church of Jersey City indulged in a cake walk in the church as the closing feature of an entertainment there on Tuesday night.

Many parents of the west side are alarmed over an epidemic of scarlet fever and whooping cough, and the Kindergarten of St. Agnes's Chapel is almost suspended on this account.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday, an opinion of Corporation Counsel Whalen was read, defining the duties and powers of Borough Presidents and local boards.

In the trial of Capt. O. M. Carter yesterday the handwriting expert, D. N. Carvalho, testified that he believed the signatures to a number of bills and other documents in the case had been forged by Capt. Carter's private secretary.

Mrs. Agnes E. Burns, a school teacher, brought suit yesterday in the Supreme Court against her sister, Mrs. Mary Ann Mullin, for the recovery of $10,895.48, which she alleges she advanced to her father to pay off the incumbrances on his property, and which she has never received back.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 10.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.

RAN AWAY WITH HIS BRIDE.

An East Hampton Young Man, Behind a Fast Pacer, Escapes a Pursuing Constable.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., March 2.—There was an elopement from this place on Sunday night and the fact became known to-day. The elopers were Le Roy Edwards and Miss Bessie Parsons. Edwards is twenty-one and his bride three years younger. Both are of well-to-do parents.

For some reason the Parsons family did not favor the young man, but the Edwards family was not averse to Miss Parsons. Sunday night, while most people in the village were at church, Edwards borrowed his father's fast pacer. He did not say what he wanted it for, but it was supposed by his father he was going to take Miss Parsons for a drive. He was.

Edwards drove to the Parsons house and was joined by Miss Parsons. Mrs. Parsons saw them go and suspected what was up. She sent word to Frank C. Cortwright, her son-in-law, and dispatched him after the young people. Cortwright went in a dual capacity—as a relative of Miss Parsons and as constable. Cortwright had a fast horse, but the elopers had the advantage of a start and had the best horse of this part of the island.

Edwards had made his preparations beforehand and had engaged a minister to call at the home of his grandfather at Bridgehampton. The minister was waiting at the house, although assured by Edwards's grandparents that they did not expect the young man that night. Finally, the foam-covered pacer arrived with the young man and Miss Parsons. A few minutes later Mr. Cortwright reached the house, but it was just in time to see the minister kiss the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards returned here to-day and are now at the Edwards home.

OVER 100 PERISH IN PERSIA.

Worst Weather in the Northern Part Known in a Quarter of a Century.

ODESSA, March 2.—Terrific weather is reported from Northern Persia—the worst known in a quarter of a century.

The high road from Resht, on the Caspian Sea, to Teheran, is impassable from snow drifts. More than 100 people have perished and many others are missing.

TORPEDO BOAT TALBOT TRIED.

Made 22 Knots an Hour Over the 7-Knot Course at Bristol, R. I.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 2.—The first builders' trial of the new United States torpedo boat Talbot was made this morning over the seven-knot course. The trial was in every way a success, and it was announced at the close that the boat made the record of 22 knots an hour.

The official board of inspection and survey which came from Washington to superintend the trial is made up as follows: Capt. Frederick Rogers, President; Commanders W. H. Brownson and W. H. Emory, Chief Engineer C. R. Roelker, and Naval Constructor J. F. Hanscom. Lieut. Sargent acted as recorder for the board.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An extensive area of high pressure covers the lake regions, the central valleys, and the Rocky Mountain districts. It is generally cloudy in the region east of the Mississippi and in the extreme Northwest. The weather is clear on the Central and Southern Rocky Mountain Slopes. Showers have fallen along the Gulf Coast and in the South Atlantic States, and light snow in the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the Gulf States and has risen in Florida and the South Atlantic States. The weather will probably clear this morning in all Eastern districts except New England and the extreme South Atlantic Coast. It will be colder on the Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	37	32	31
6 A. M.	38	30	31
9 A. M.	37	31	36
12 M.	43	38	45
4 P. M.	49	38	43
6 P. M.	46	34	40
9 P. M.	42	32	38
12 P. M.	38	32	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37¾
Weather Bureau	32⅛
Corresponding date 1897	41
Corresponding date for last 20 years	34

The maximum temperature yesterday was 38 degrees, at 12 noon; the minimum was 27 degrees, at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 57 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 100 per cent.

Poland Water Is Standard for Purity and medicinal power. Received daily from Maine's famous spring. Circulars (gratis.) N. Y. Depot, 3 Park Pl.—Adv.

A Universal Favorite.
For richness of quality, dryness, and flavor, Moet & Chandon Champagne is unequaled. The sale of this celebrated wine is larger than that of any other brand—thus proving its universal popularity.—Adv.

OLNEY TALKS AT HARVARD

Says Washington's Rule of Isolation Has Outlived Its Usefulness and Been Exceeded.

PATRIOTISM DUE TO THE RACE

England and the United States Should Use Their Great Influence for the Betterment of the Whole of Humanity.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 2.—The second lecture in the series being given during the present year at Harvard on "Civic Duties and Reforms" was delivered in Sanders Theatre this evening by Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State. His subject was "The International Isolation of the United States." In the course of his address he said:

"The civic duties with which this course deals are very varied. I shall limit myself to the National aspect of civic duty, speaking from my own experiences in National affairs. To be sure, foreign affairs have to be managed by constituted officers, but there is nothing about them which does not merit the careful study of every citizen. When affairs of foreign policy are concerned, the citizen's vote is much less potent than public opinion. An example of this was seen in the Venezuelan incident. A large mass of public opinion was behind the Government, though dimly understanding the circumstances. A smaller part opposed the Government policy, and even after England's recognition of our right, attributed the result to England's pusillanimity.

"What I mean by international isolation is this: The United States is one of the great nations of the world, yet it does not accept all the responsibilities of that position. Allied to this question is that of the Monroe Doctrine.

Washington's Meaning Exceeded.

"The rule of international isolation of the United States was originally expressed in the farewell address of Washington. It could not have been more faithfully observed if it had been a part of the Constitution. But we have extended it beyond its original intent. Now, what is it that Washington enjoined us not to do? It was that we should not permanently ally ourselves with any European power, nor enter into alliances on this side. What we are to avoid are the ordinary vicissitudes of European politics. This does not mean that the United States must not protect its citizens and commercial life. But suppose that American missionaries are injured. Then if only by alliance we can get reparation we are bound to make that alliance. Doubtless we could not assert some just rights against all Europe, but if by an alliance we could assert those rights we should be bound to do so. Take, for example, the international conference on Africa held in Berlin some time ago. The United States was invited to send a representative and did so. The then Minister to Germany was our representative, and he was largely responsible for the declaration of that conference. Yet this name could not be signed to the document with the names of the other foreign representatives.

"The whole theory of Washington's rule of isolation was that the country should have time to grow, and until it was grown that we should not be disturbed by foreign entanglements. But at that time three great foreign countries had possessions on this Continent. Now conditions have changed. Washington never intended that his rule of isolation should be maintained when the country was in its maturity. The time is past when we should hold aloof from the councils of the nations.

"But if we should retain the Washington rule we should not have to expose ourselves to needless hazards. We should still be governed by principles of international law. It is a misfortune to be governed by a rule of action that has outlived its usefulness to apply to our set of conditions, a rule that was meant for an entirely different set of conditions. But even Washington's rule of isolation was limited to politics. It did not apply to commerce. Nevertheless the evils of the protective system were largely due to the influence of that rule.

Commercal Development Checked.

"Political isolation may not be inconsistent with commercial freedom, where a country is weak and small. But when a country becomes a great power, covering a vast continent, political isolation is sure to be a serious impediment to commercial development. The two evils go together. The result is such an inconsistency as is illustrated by our position in the Berlin Conference, when we accepted with alacrity the privileges of the declaration, while we firmly declined to take any responsibility for it. If we stand without a friend in the world it is because of this attitude. The evils incident to the political and commercial isolation are further illustrated in our extravagant protection of both capital and labor, as shown in the subsidizing of our farmers and the exclusion of immigrants. The decay of our shipping is another illustration.

"And now, when our shipbuilding trade has gone as a result of this policy, our shipping is crushed by restrictions which forbid registry of foreign-built ships. The fact is that in all our protective restriction legislation we are on the wrong track. This country should recognize the changed conditions and accept its present situation with all its burdens and all its advantages. The mission of this country, while looking after its own interests, is to further the cause of civilization throughout the world.

"There is no doubt with what nations we should co-operate. England, our most formidable rival, is our most natural friend. There is such a thing as patriotism for race as well as for country. Nothing less can be expected from the community of interests of Great Britain and the United States, than that both shall use their great influence, not only for their common advancement, but for the betterment of the whole human race. Though sometimes we may have such quarrels as only relatives and intimate neighbors indulge in, yet it may be said that the near future will see in our closer friendship a power for good that will be felt by all mankind."

MANY BREWERIES COMBINE.

All but One in Cleveland and One in Sandusky United.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 2.—The transaction by which all the breweries in Cleveland except one, thirteen in number, and one of Sandusky, pass into the hands of a syndicate of Eastern capitalists, has been completed, with the exception of transferring the necessary papers. The new company has been incorporated as the Cleveland Brewing and Malting Company, and is said to have a capital of $10,000,000.

HARD RUBBER COMBINATION.

AKRON, Ohio, March 2.—A combination for the purpose of regulating prices has been formed by the three largest hard rubber manufacturers in the country, which are to be consolidated into one concern. They are the Goodyear Company, whose works are located at College Point, N. Y.; the Butler Hard Rubber Company of Butler, N. J., and the Goodrich Company of this city. The concern will be incorporated under the laws of New York, and with a capital stock of $2,500,000. A. D. Schlesinger of the Goodyear Company, William Kirn of the Butler Company, and H. C. Corson of the Goodrich Company are in this city, with full forces to complete the details.

There has been intense competition in the trade for a number of years, and prices have been cut so frequently and so radically that the manufacturers claim there is no longer a profit for them.

Nothing to Equal It.
There is absolutely nothing to equal the luxury and solid comfort of a ride between New York and Chicago on the new "LAKE SHORE LIMITED" of the New York Central-Lake Shore Route. The greatest travelers attest its perfection.—Adv.

RAN A RACE WITH DEATH.

Italian Drank Ammonia for Whisky—Officer Moore Carried Him Twelve Blocks to a Drug Store.

The few residents of the half-built section of East New York, near Norwood Avenue, who braved the snow and sleet and ventured out last night were startled at the sight of a young policeman running at the top of his speed through the deserted streets with his head down to avoid the storm, and with a ragged, lifeless body on his shoulders. The policeman was Walter Moore of the Liberty Avenue Station, and he was running a race with death. The life to be saved was not his own, but that of an Italian workman, and the strange race was run for twelve blocks over slippery pavements, through half-lighted streets and driving sleet.

A number of Italians were working overtime on several new houses which are going up in Norwood Avenue. There had been a rush to finish them, and the workmen were toiling by lantern light. Suddenly one of them, who had been absent for a few moments, rushed, screaming, among his fellows, threw up his hands, fell to the ground, and began to writhe convulsively. The noise attracted Moore, who saw as soon as he glanced at the man's face that he had been poisoned. The excited, gesticulating Italians were utterly helpless. As Moore looked at him, the man became unconscious.

The young policeman pushed the crowd to one side, picked up the man, and slung him on his shoulder. Bending his head to keep the snow out of his eyes, he took a firm hold of the Italian and started on his run. The nearest drug store was Werner's, twelve blocks away.

Moore is young and slender, but strong and powerfully built. He is a graduate of the College of the City of New York, and is said to have been a football player. He made wonderfully good time, weighted down as he was, and, dashing into the drug store, dropped his helpless burden and panted: "Get me some milk and salt and send for a doctor!"

The drug clerks hurriedly obeyed. Moore, without waiting to recover his breath, got some magnesia and prepared an emetic, which he forced down the man's throat. When Surgeon Fitzgibbons of St. Mary's Hospital, arrived, the Italian was sitting up and able to talk. He was weak, but out of danger. He explained that he found a bottle of whisky in the cellar of the building and had drunk some of it. The bottle was afterward found to contain aqua fortis. He was Vincenzo Jutolo of 8 Montauk Avenue.

"You ought to be a doctor," said Surgeon Fitzgibbons.

"What's the matter with my being a policeman?" replied Moore.

THE PARIS IN COLLISION.

She Strikes the Trinidad in the Lower Bay, but Both Vessels Go to Sea.

The American Line steamship Paris, which left her pier shortly after 10 A. M. yesterday, came into collision at 11 o'clock with the steamer Trinidad, bound for Bermuda, at the junction of the main ship and Swash Channels in the lower bay. As both vessels passed on to sea, it is not thought that any one on board either vessel was hurt, although it is known that the rail was carried away from the Trinidad's starboard quarter for a distance of twenty feet and one of her lifeboats was smashed.

Chief Officer Burns of the Morgan Line steamer El Sud, which reached her pier at noon, reported that El Sud was only a short distance away when the accident occurred, but owing to the thick haze the two vessels could not be seen at the time of the collision. When El Sud had passed by the scene, however, he observed on looking back that the Trinidad was aground on the west bank of the main ship channel. Injuries as detailed above were observed, and there seemed to be much excitement on board. The Paris was steaming toward the Hook. If the latter was injured at all it was not observable.

The fact that the two vessels had come together was posted in the Maritime Exchange, but no details were given. The Trinidad passed out within a short time after the accident, and it is thought she had been pulled off the mud by a passing tug. The American Line office had not been notified of any accident to the Paris late yesterday afternoon, and the officials there said that if she had been injured in the least the fact would have been reported.

BRIG MISTLETOE'S CREW SAVED

Her Bow Was Stove by Ice and She Was Set on Fire and Abandoned—The Men Reach Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—The British steamer Kensington, Capt. Langwill, London for Philadelphia, arrived here to-day with the crew of the British brig Mistletoe on board. The crew consists of the Captain, R. D. Cave, and seven men.

The Mistletoe left St. John's, N. F., Feb. 14 for Bahia, Brazil, with a cargo of codfish. When two days out the vessel encountered a stiff northeasterly gale and ran into a large ice floe. She was buffeted about for five days by the wind and waves, and on the sixth day the ice stove a hole in her bow. The pumps were brought into use, but on the ninth day she was making water at the rate of six inches an hour. It was then decided to head her for the course of the trans-Atlantic steamers in the hope of being picked up. Every night rockets were sent up in the hope of attracting the attention of a passing vessel. Finally, on Feb. 26, the steamer Kensington was sighted. Signals were displayed and the Kensington stood by while the crew of the Mistletoe lowered a boat and rowed to the Kensington.

Before leaving the sinking vessel Capt. Cave set her on fire.

LOST HIS FINGERS AND TOES.

Terre Haute Man Claims Damages from the Local Electric Light Co.

TERRE HAUTE, March 2.—Charles Burke to-day filed suit against the Terre Haute Electric Light and Power Company, claiming $17,000 damages.

He claims that while he was operating an electrical device at the Theatre Comique the apparatus became overcharged through negligence on the part of the company's employes and he was permanently injured. His fingers and toes have dropped off.

HUNTERS ENTITLED TO GAME.

Court in Orleans County Makes a Farmer Pay for a Dead Fox He Kept.

ROCHESTER, March 2.—Just an ordinary red fox, which ran for its life as any hunted animal would, has stirred up a commotion in Orleans County which has attracted the interest of hunters all through the State. Two or three weeks ago a party of hunters and hounds started a fox in the eastern part of the town of Clarendon, Orleans County, near the Monroe County line. The dogs followed the fox for two or three miles over the hills in full view of the hunters, one of the hounds gaining perceptibly on the fox.

Just as the fox seemed the hound's prey both animals disappeared behind an elevation.

The cessation of the hound's barking convinced the hunters that the fox was killed. When they arrived on the scene, however, they found the game in the possession of a farmer. The farmer admitted that the hound had killed the animal, but refused to give it up. His farm, he argued, had been the stamping ground of hunters and foxes for a number of years, and that day's hunt had been on his land. Possession was nine points of the law. He had the fox and he was going to keep it, and he did, while the hunters raved and swore, and, as a last resort, offered money.

The hunters immediately began suit to recover the value of the fox, and when the case was tried before Justice Lawton of Manning, Orleans County, Saturday, many sportsmen were present. The jury brought in a verdict of $5 and costs for the plaintiff, declaring that to the hunter belongs the game which he or his dogs killed or disabled.

Have music when you want it. Music boxes playing any tune. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av. (22d St.)—Adv.

MAINE MYSTERY UNSOLVED

No Evidence as to Its Cause Has Reached the Government Officials at Washington.

STATEMENT FROM MR. ALGER

He Says the Administration Has Not an Iota of Information on Which to Form a Conclusion or Base a Decision.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The Washington Post will to-morrow print the following interview with Secretary of War Alger:

"The statement of Secretary Long that Spain's official participation in the disaster to the Maine had been 'practically eliminated' was merely an expression of personal opinion on his part. It is an injustice to him, as well as to the Administration, to give an official significance to his expression, when he was particular at the time to emphasize the fact that he was speaking simply as an individual.

"In the absence of official facts—and I can repeat what has been said heretofore, that the public is equally as well informed as the Government—no member of the Administration can, of course, make an official declaration touching Spain's responsibility, moral or otherwise.

"There is not an iota of information as to the cause or origin of the explosion upon which the Government can at this time form a conclusion or base a decision. The verdict of the Court of Inquiry on that point must patiently be awaited."

Beyond this Secretary Alger would not be quoted, but he authorized the positive statement that no official information was being withheld from the public, and that the Administration was adhering strictly to the policy adopted by Secretary Long, with the approval of the President at the start—to give the fullest possible publicity to all facts coming officially to the departments bearing upon the loss of the Maine.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Completes Its Work at Key West and Awaiting Orders to Go to Havana.

KEY WEST, March 2.—The naval court of inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine apparently completed its labors here to-day, and will probably return to Havana on the Mangrove to-morrow morning.

Ten more enlisted men were examined by the full board this morning, and Commander Forsyth, the first of the witnesses not on the list of the crew of the Maine, was called, and, it is understood, gave testimony regarding the coaling of the battleship at the navy yard here.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the board went out to the barracks, where all the survivors of the Maine were mustered. The men were asked if they had any charges or further statements to make. Not a word came from the ranks, and, after a whispered consultation, the work of the court of inquiry at Key West came to an end.

The stenographers kept busy during the rest of the afternoon and caught up with their notes of the testimony. The proceedings at the barracks lasted about an hour only, and were conducted with great privacy. Judge Advocate Marix, in reply to an inquiry, said that so far as he knew the court has no more work to do at Key West.

The fact is becoming more evident, as the days pass, that any information direct from the members of the United States Court of Inquiry and from those appearing before it is most closely guarded, and that practically no information which has been presented to the court has been disclosed. The restrictions are so severe that the communications between the naval men who have been before the court have been most guarded.

Naval officers at this station who are not connected with the court express the guarded view that very little testimony has yet been heard tending to show that the explosion was the result of conspiracy, or as to the exact causes of the disaster.

The Mangrove is lying at her dock with steam up; but it is said on good authority that the members of the court are awaiting instructions through Rear Admiral Sicard from Washington as to whether they shall return at once to Havana. Apparently the court has gained little information during the Key West sessions which could help explain the explosion.

Mayor Maloney issued a proclamation to the citizens of Key West to-day asking them to respect Admiral Sicard's wishes to have the funeral of the Maine's victims a private function. He said, however, that when all the heroes had finally been interred some public demonstration might be proper. Commander McCalla has decided upon the funeral detail to the smallest possible number, and it is probable that only about twenty men will to-morrow pay the last honors to an unidentified body expected early on the Bache.

Capt. Hanlon of the steamer Mascotte, which arrived from Havana to-night, says that when the vessel left Havana there were no signs of impending riot or of anti-American demonstration. On the contrary, everything was normally quiet.

SPANISH VIEW OF THE DISASTER.

Authorities at Havana Say the Explosion Was Due to Internal Causes.

MADRID, March 2.—The Spanish Government, on Monday, received a report from the Spanish authorities at Havana, saying that the explosion which wrecked the Maine was due to internal causes, and adding that it was believed that the United States experts "will admit this without reservation of any kind."

TUG MERRITT AT HAVANA.

Work on the Wreck Proceeding Steadily—No Bodies Found—Arrivals from This Country.

HAVANA, March 2.—The wrecking tug I. J. Merritt, of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking and Dredging Company, commanded by Capt. D. A. Wolcott, arrived here from New York this morning, and later in the day she moved a barge near the wreck and commenced work. Mr. Fred J. Sharp is here in chage for the company. The Merritt is a powerful boat, but another and bigger tug is expected here shortly. The Right Arm will probably remain so long as she can be useful. The wrecking company expects from now on to keep four expert divers at work.

The divers are working hard upon the wreck. It is feared that many of the dead were blown to pieces, which would account for the failure to find their bodies where expected. This, however, cannot be true of Lieut. Jenkins, and it is hoped his body will be recovered soon.

It is reported that Capt. Sigsbee does not expect to find any of the dead in the zones of the explosion, but he still believes bodies will be recovered from portions of the wreck as the divers remove the debris. The divers are encountering continual difficulties, but it is certain the new tug's additional men and complete apparatus will hasten the work of salvage. The divers are working toward the bow.

The barge brought with the wrecking tug I. J. Merritt is proving of great value in carrying away debris, and in the course of a few days much of the wreck above water will be removed. No bodies were found to-day, and there was no salvage of any value.

Two Spanish divers were at work about the wreck to-day, and it is understood they will report to the Spanish board appointed to inquire into the cause of the disaster. Capt. Peral is the President of this board.

Nine male passengers arrived here to-day from the United States on board the Mascotte. Among them was Mr. A. Butler Duncan of the Naval Reserve of New York.

SOME HAVANA THEORIES.

Reported that Most of the Naval Officers Believe the Maine Was Destroyed by a Mine.

HAVANA, March 2.—Without adding unnecessarily to the flood of surmise, conjecture, and prophecy concerning the finding of the Court of Inquiry, it is fair to say that, as most of the naval officers here and at Key West incline to the opinion that the court will find the disaster to the Maine was caused by the explosion of a floating submarine mine under the port side of the ship, forward of amidships.

Opinions of those who accept the mine theory differ as to whether this mine was made of high explosives, such as wet and dry guncotton, or ordinary gunpowder, but concur not only as to the existence of mines in the harbor, but also that this one was laid purposely near the buoy where foreign war vessels were directed to moor, and was fired by a flash from an electric battery on shore.

It is regarded by the mine theorists barely possible that the explosion of the mine was the result of the carelessness or ignorance of Spanish officers in charge of the mine station keys, when testing the circuit, but this is not felt to be probable.

They believe it has been settled by the evidence before the court of inquiry that the port side of the hull forward was blown to pieces, and that the only explosion on the Maine, except of isolated cases of fixed ammunition, was that of 2,000 pounds of saluting powder, stored forward, and of which no trace can be found.

These views are gathered from officers who talk with great reserve and only upon the assurance that their identity will not be revealed.

The fact remains that only the members of the Court of Inquiry know all the testimony elicited; and no one is authorized to make public the opinion of members in advance of the final judgment.

The Spanish Investigation.

A good deal of surprise was expressed by Americans here at learning that Spanish divers were to be permitted to make an examination of the Maine, especially as it also was said that American naval officers here would give such divers all consistent facilities and would throw no obstacles in the way of thorough submarine inspection. It was not understood at first, as it came to be later, that the Spanish search was to be entirely independent and that while it was being made the American investigation would proceed under Capt. Sigsbee's supervision.

It is understood here that the Spanish request, made immediately after the disaster, for a joint investigation was refused at Washington, but that after a Cabinet consultation, it was agreed that the Spaniards had a moral and international right to discover the cause of wreck for themselves, if possible. Therefore, permission for an independent examination was granted on the ground, as understood here, that it could not be refused to a friendly power in her own harbor. That the permission was not accorded until after the Court of Inquiry had left Havana and gone to Key West is regarded as significant.

Guesses at the Court's Findings.

Some assert that the court now has no objection to a Spanish inquiry for one of two reasons: Either the court has sufficient evidence already of accident or malice—evidence that cannot be controverted by the Spaniards—or, after a diligent search, the mystery remains as deep as ever and the court does not think the Spanish will reach a conclusion where the Americans have failed.

Of course all this refers principally to inspection of parts of the ship other than the hull. Until the guns, decks, engines, and débris of all kinds have been removed and the mud has been pumped from the hull, it cannot be examined thoroughly by any one. Some good authorities think it will be necessary to build a cofferdam around the wreck.

That any important testimony before the court has found its way to the public is unlikely. Some of the witnesses have told certain correspondents of alleged testimony, but in every case investigation has shown their stories wildly improbable and controverted by known facts or else absolutely irrelevant.

Some of the correspondents have tried to extract information from members of the court or from naval witnesses by putting what were deemed by the questioners clever hypothetical interrogatories. But the questioners were not experts in naval architecture and the questioned were. So the results were unsatisfactory.

Probably the court knew before it left Havana for Key West whether the ten-inch magazine on the starboard armament did or did not explode, but the members gave no sign, and the divers who talk at all contradict each other.

Difficulties Divers Encounter.

Doubtless even the contractors for the removal of the inner débris and the raising of the hull do not fully appreciate the difficulties to be encountered. Certainly the tug Right Arm has been of little value thus far, her Captain not having sufficient authority until Monday to employ the necessary help or to hire the needed lighters.

While criticising the naval divers for their slowness, it must be remembered that theirs is grim, dangerous, and difficult work. In muddy, foul water, through a mass of riven steel, bent iron, shattered gratings, and ladders; over upturned hatches, heaped-up coal, scattered ammunition, guns, chests, machinery, and electric wires, they must make or cut their intricate way. They must exercise great care lest the air tubes be severed by sharp projections. Already many have had bad falls in the uncertain light and difficult passages.

Nothing need be retracted, however, from the former statement that all the haste possible is greatly to be desired. The huge weight of the wreck causes it to sink daily deeper into the soft mud of the harbor, making the task of raising it the more herculean.

While no outsider is allowed on the wreck, the patrol lines are not so rigid as formerly, and the boats of visitors are allowed to sail quite close to the upheaved mass of débris.

Possible Danger to Americans.

The question is frequenetly asked, "Are Americans in danger in Havana?"

The only truthful answer ever given by a well-informed resident or American official or layman, is, "We think not; we don't know." Of course, Spanish officials who will talk on the subject deprecate any idea of danger, but they are as much in the dark as the rest.

A well-informed Cuban, of high social position, and on good terms with the Government, said:

"Of course, in the low dives and saloons there are constant boasts by irresponsible persons as to what they intend to do to the Americans; but these people are only dangerous in case riotous demonstrations come from other quarters, such, for instance, as the volunteers.

The Red Bank Trolley Built.

RED BANK, N. J., March 2.—The fight between the trolley and the steam railroad begun early yesterday, when the trolley company tried to cross the tracks of the steam road at grade, has been ended. This morning the trolley company put a big gang of men laying tracks, and met no interference on the part of the New York and Long Branch Railroad officials. The completion of the trolley has pleased the residents of Red Bank, because it makes a continuous track from the business section of the village to Long Branch.

Mr. Depew's Reputed Nephew Sued.

FLUSHING, March 2.—Charles Schmitthanna, the builder, of Great Neck, who was tried and acquitted a few weeks ago of having obtained money under false pretenses, has brought a suit for $25,000 damages against G. Paulding Farnham, his accuser. The latter is said to be a nephew of Chauncey M. Depew, and is employed as a chief designer by Tiffany, in New York. He accused the builder of having used two checks, for $53, for different purposes than that for which they were intended.

WASHINGTON IN SUSPENSE

Tranquillity Succeeds the Excitement That Marked the Early Discussions of the Maine Affair.

IT MAY NOT LAST, HOWEVER

Expected that When the President's Plan of Quieting Cuba Is Announced There May Be a Collision with Spain.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Everybody here is commenting upon the tranquillity that has settled down over the army and the navy under the influence exerted by the Administration to suspend discussion of the Maine incident during the inquiry of the naval board that is seeking to learn whether the disaster was caused by an explosion in the Maine or by the work of a submarine mine or torpedo exploded by a foreign foe. Particularly among naval officers is this tranquillity to be observed. Without an order to that effect, every officer who may have theories has abandoned expressing them publicly, and all of the men who were ready, a few days ago, to exchange shore duty for service on board ship have turned their attention to the shore duties to which they are assigned.

Possibility of Trouble Later.

That there are days ahead which may not be so tranquil is feared by those who try to look beyond the Maine incident to ascertain what is to be done in respect to the real question at issue between Spain and the United States.

The feeling of the opposition in Congress was expressed epigrammatically by Representative Dockery, when he said: "We can put this Administration on a war footing, but we cannot make it fight." As for the Republicans in Congress, their repression of feeling and action is not more graceful than that observed in the War and Navy Departments. Senators and Representatives, however, are assisted in restraining their resentment toward Spain and their desire that something should be done to satisfy the public expectation that Spain shall be made awake of the state of American feeling, by the reflection that the Administration, preparing as it unquestionably is, for defense, and perhaps offense, contemplates an unavoidable collision with Spain soon after the Cuban Consular

lumbia and Minneapolis on the Atlantic Coast available for immediate service in case the department should decide to commission more ships.

The Atlanta, at New York, could be made ready in the course of three or four months, and the Chicago in six months in case emergency orders for their repair were issued. There are a number of good ships on the Pacific Coast, however, whose repair is under way, such as the Charleston, the Philadelphia, the Yorktown, and others, and the payrolls of the construction bureau at the Mare Island Navy Yard have now mounted to the large total of $60,000 per month for wages alone.

It is said in the Navigation Bureau that there is a pressing need of able machinists for the navy, caused by the heretofore unnoted fact that every one of the machinists on the Maine lost his life in the explosion. Moreover, all the firemen but one were killed. The bureau has invited enlistments from men who have had naval service before in the engine rooms, and as it is said that a number of these men are now enjoying the three months' period of time between enlistments during which they may come again into the naval service without loss of service record, it is hoped that some of them will come forward to fill the places vacated by the Maine disaster.

LONDON TELEGRAPH AND WAR.

It Exonerates Spain for the Disaster, but Fears Trouble from Cuba.

LONDON, March 3.—The Daily Telegraph says editorially this morning:

"No sane American could believe that the Spanish Government had any hand in exploding the Maine, and vindictive damages could only be demanded on the ground that Spain was guilty of connivance, or that the Havana authorities were negligent beyond the border line of criminality.

"Neither of these hypotheses does it seem possible to sustain. While, therefore, it is quite unlikely that war will arise through the Maine disaster, the situation is still far from reassuring in the face of America's projected proposal to purchase Cuba."

RAISING THE MAINE DISCUSSED.

British Designers of the Havana Dock Say It Could Hold the Vessel.

LONDON, March 2.—Commenting upon the letter written by Sir Edward James Reed, formerly Chief Constructor of the British Navy, which appeared in The Times yesterday, expressing the opinion that the battleship Maine could be refloated for a tithe of her cost, Messrs. Clark & Standfield, the designers of the floating dock recently sent to Havana for the Spanish Government, have written to The Times, saying that the dock is "perfectly capable of dealing with the Maine, even in the waterlogged state it would be in when first raised."

Continuing, Messrs. Clark & Standfield say:

"Lifting the ship, therefore, reduces itself merely to a question of placing collision mats over the rents in the bottom and a temporary timber and canvas bulwark, raised above the decks, sufficient to keep out the water while towing her across the harbor to the place where the dock is moored."

Messrs. Clark & Standfield, and, possibly, Sir Edward Reed, are evidently not aware of the amount of damage done to the Maine, according to the latest information on the subject from Havana.

SPAIN AND CHILE'S WARSHIPS.

Reported Purchase of Three Battleships in England Unconfirmed.

LONDON, March 2.—It is impossible to verify the report that Spain has raised the necessary funds for the purchase of three Chilean warships, which are said to have been on the market for some time past.

The Spanish Government, naturally, will not admit that it has ever lacked the funds to purchase necessary ships, and nothing is known here officially or in shipbuilding circles. The Armstrongs, who are building the three battleships, have heard nothing of the report.

SECRETARY LONG EXPLAINS.

Says Congressman Boutelle Is Always Ready to Help the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—To remove the impression that had gotten abroad to the effect that the relations between the Navy Department and the House Naval Committee were not harmonious, Secretary Long this afternoon gave out a short statement on the subject. He said:

"Congressman Boutelle has been misunderstood. The Congressman, who is one of the most patriotic men in the world, is always ready to do everything that can be done for the navy.

"In his annual report, the Secretary recommended that 1,500 men be added to the enlisted force on account of the increase in the number of ships. The Naval Committee, of which Mr. Boutelle is Chairman, has already decided to grant this increase in the regular Naval Appropriation bill. Meantime, if there should be any immediate necessity for more men the same committee and Mr. Boutelle, as its Chairman, are ready to make provision to that effect at once."

LARGE ORDER FOR PROJECTILES.

Secretary Alger Assured that Appropriations Will Be Made.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In the Ordnance Bureau the placing of a large order for projectiles is the result of talks between Secretary Alger, Senator Hawley of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and representatives of the House Military Committee. It was made clear to the Secretary that it was a certainty that appropriations would be forthcoming, and it was deemed the part of wisdom to make the contract now, as the supplies would not be in hand for some months. There has been considerable correspondence between Secretary Alger and the projectile manufacturers, the Secretary expressing the opinion in these letters that he was not getting the terms that the Government was entitled to at this time.

Senator Hawley suggested that they be asked to come to Washington, and as a result of their visit satisfactory terms were made and the contract closed.

Windward Islands Send a Message.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Sir Julian Pauncefote came to the State Department to-day bearing one of the formal expressions of deep condolence and sympathy with the Government over the loss of the Maine that have come now from every one of the British colonies. This latest message was as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1898.—Sir: At the request of Sir Alfred Maloney, Governor of the Windward Islands, I have the honor to convey the heartfelt sympathy of that colony with the Government and people of the United States in the loss sustained through the explosion on board the Maine. JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE."

CONNECTICUT NAVAL AUXILIARY

Over 200 Vessels in a List for Assistant Secretary Roosevelt.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 2.—Commander E. G. Buckland of the Connecticut Naval Reserves, has completed a list of steam and sailing craft in the waters in this State which would form an auxiliary to the regular navy if occasion should require it.

Over 200 vessels of all descriptions are included in the list as available for the purpose from this State alone. This port would furnish a number of first-class steamers that could be manned by the reserves and render valuable service to the Government in event of any outbreak.

Commander Buckland has received from the Hartford division a list of the vessels available at Hartford and along the river, and a copy will be forwarded to Assistant Secretary Roosevelt at Washington this week.

RECRUITS FROM THE NAVY YARD.

Sent to Philadelphia for the Warships at League Island.

Several recruits from the receiving ship Vermont were sent to the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia yesterday to help make up the crews for the vessels waiting there to be put into commission. Another detail will be sent to-day.

The recruiting station on the receiving ship is still open, but none but seamen and machinists is being enlisted. The vessels now at the League Island Yard awaiting crews are the commerce destroyers Minneapolis and Columbia, the monitor Miantonomoh, and the ram Katahdin. It is expected that the Katahdin will go on the active list by March 10.

SPANISH NEWSPAPER VIEWS

The Imparcial Says a Hammer Might Destroy Evidences of the Direction of Maine Explosion.

HERALDO SAYS AN ACT OF GOD

El Correo Espanol Says If All the Yankees Should Go to the Bottom Their Love for War and Jingoism Would Go Also.

MADRID, Feb. 20.—The Imparcial of yesterday headed its leading article, "The Triumph of Reason," claiming that the generous feeling in the United States is against the idea that the blowing up of the Maine was other than accidental. It pointed out that, apart from the "known chivalrous character of Spaniards," it was in the highest degree unlikely that a Spanish hand would have done so nefarious a deed at the very moment that the Vizcaya, "a far more valuable vessel than the Maine," was about to cast anchor off New York, "where reprisals would have been so easy."

Continuing, the Imparcial said:

"All the information that has come to hand, all the known facts, point to the catastrophe originating within and not without the American warship. No torpedo, however large, could have produced under water such a terrific detonation as was heard in Havana. But had a torpedo caused the internal explosion, its noise would have been first heard on board, yet none of the survivors pretend that anything of the kind was heard. Therefore, apart from the almost absolute impossibility of approaching the ship to place a torpedo without attracting the attention of the sentries, and even admitting that the watchfulness on board the Maine, owing to the neglect of the officers, was null, according to our first remarks, such a hypothesis is inadmissible."

The Imparcial of to-day (Feb. 20) calls special attention to the legal phase of the Maine disaster. It says:

"Only the idiotic malice of the jingoes can attribute the catastrophe to Spain. But, supposing it be attributed to some agency foreign to Spain, then the question of civil responsibility will arise; that is to say, the indemnity to be paid for the ship, amounting to some two and a half millions of dollars, plus the amount to be paid to the families of the victims. When dealing with a Yankee and a merchant it is necessary never to lose sight of the Yankee. Let us put aside our chivalrous, or rather Quixotic sentiments in this case. Sentiment will not come into the affair on the other side. On our part, let us remember it is one thing to be gentlemanly and another to be fools."

Dealing, then, with the effects of the explosion on the hull, the Imparcial makes the astounding statement that the evidence of direction may be destroyed by blows from a hammer, and this it is that must be prevented. It proceeds to point out that whereas "want of proper vigilance on the part of the Spanish harbor authorities would bring upon them great discredit," on the other hand the North American Navy would suffer greatly in its prestige if it were proved that neglect had occurred on board so important a ship."

The Heraldo recently remarked:

"The jingoes make much of what is a pure accident, but that is what might have been expected. But it is useless discussing an action thus affecting our honor. It is clear that the fire came first and the explosion afterward. The papers show that the American people even have a feeling of gratitude for the Spanish sympathy in this catastrophe. Our last word to say in this matter, as a nation of gentlemen before God and man, is that it was an act of God."

El Correo Español of Feb. 17 said:

"It would be impossible to convince those Americans who judge by their own standard of honor that the explosion was accidental. The perfidy and insolence on one hand, and the submissiveness on the other, have placed Spain in a most dangerous position; we do not believe in American sincerity, nor they in our good faith.

"If cannot," the paper adds, "be denied that events have justified this feeling on both sides. For instance, if it were reported that the fine Vizcaya was blown up in the Bay of New York, who would succeed in making Spaniards believe it was an accident, although there was no doubt about it?"

El Globo of Feb. 18, said:

"Against the views of the jingoes may be urged the visit, the solemn visit, of Mr. Woodford to our Minister of Marine to thank him for the conduct of our sailors in Havana. Although the acts of courtesy shown by Spanish sailors are not absolute proof of our innocence of this crime, they go far to prove we are incapable of so outrageous an act. Furthermore, against jingoism we may urge common sense, and our past history."

In an article headed "Let Us Rejoice," El Correo Español of Feb. 19 congratulates the Spanish Ministers on their improved relations with the United States, resulting from the civilities that have passed between the Cabinets in connection with the loss of the Maine.

As regards the cry "The danger of war is removed," it says:

"It may well be so; the United States admit that they have no more than 25,000 rifles for about the same number of soldiers, and from these rifles must be deducted those sent to the insurgents in Cuba. So altruistic are they that they have, by sending arms to others, remained disarmed themselves. They have nothing left but their ships, but then their ships go to the bottom, and in proportion as they sink they feel less inclination to go to war with us. If they should all go to the bottom then their love for war and jingoism would go to the bottom also. This is the reason why war is removed to a distance. Therefore the Government ought to rejoice that the ships go down. He who rejoices at peace ought to rejoice at the event which brings peace about. Cease, then, your tears, O Ministers. Peace with the Yankees is an accomplished fact, for the ship has drowned them even as the army of Pharaoh was submerged in the waters."

WARSHIPS TO CARRY RELIEF.

The Montgomery Going to Matanzas and the Nashville to Sagua.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Long has decided to send a naval vessel to Cuba at once with forty or fifty tons of provisions for the relief of the suffering reconcentrados. The vessel will go to Matanzas or Sagua La Grande. It is said an emergency exists that makes it necessary to dispatch provisions at once in order to succor the starving. The vessel to be sent will be selected this afternoon.

It was subsequently decided to send two vessels with relief supplies. The Montgomery will take supplies to Matanzas and the Nashville supplies to Sagua la Grande.

The vessels will not stop in Cuban waters, but will return immediately after delivering their supplies, which were furnished by the New York Cuban Relief Committee.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee yesterday announced that the Munson Line steamer Bergen, leaving for Matanzas and Sagua to-day, will take free of cost 160 cans of milk, 12,000 pounds of bacon, 400 bags of cornmeal, 25 tierces of lard, and 600,000 grains of quinine, to be turned over to the American Consuls and agents of the Red Cross Society at either place and distributed among the reconcentrados.

The committee says large quantities of relief continue to pour into New York from various parts of the country. It now has over 150 tons of such supplies here awaiting shipment.

The Mallory Line will take seventy-five tons free next Saturday to Key West, and the Navy Department will transport the supplies from that point to Matanzas on the cruiser Montgomery.

TROUBLE FOR THE DAUNTLESS.

She May Be Libeled for Concealing Her Name and Filibustering.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Both the State Department and the Department of Justice have received considerable detailed information relative to the alleged filibustering steamer Dauntless. This is accompanied by the suggestion that the vessel might be libeled under the navigation laws for concealing her name, and under the neutrality laws for carrying war material to the Cubans. The correspondence began on Jan. 17 last, and covers much data of the past record of the Dauntless. It states that in the middle of January last the Dauntless was hovering between Florida and Georgian ports for the evident purpose of eluding detection so as to get away with a filibustering party for Cuba. The intimation was conveyed to the Department of Justice that this purpose was so clear that it would be a wise precaution to place a Deputy United States Marshal or Deputy Collector of Customs on board the ship.

A memorandum recited the basis of suspicion of the Dauntless. It states that in the case of the United States vs. John D. Hart, recently approved by the Court of Appeals, the testimony of one witness was that the Dauntless had painted out her name in order to avoid recognition, while taking supplies for the Cubans from the Island of Navassa to Cuba. The testimony of this witness is given in detail. He says the supplies were first brought from the United States to Navassa on the ship Laura M., where they were transferred to the Dauntless. He says he noticed that the word "Dauntless" appeared on the buckets and axe handles and yawls of the vessel, but the name on the bow was covered with a piece of canvas, and the name on the stern was painted out. For this alleged offense against the navigation laws it is pointed out that the Dauntless has never been prosecuted, and it is claimed to be a continuing offense, for which she is now subject to libel. The memorandum also cites another instance occurring last May, when it is stated that the United States cruiser Marblehead overhauled the Dauntless. Thereupon, it is stated, the Dauntless threw over her cargo, "as witnessed by the officers of the Marblehead." It is also stated that the Dauntless had been down to apply for clearance from Florida ports when she had on board cargoes consigned "to the President of the Cuban Republic." This material, already in the hands of the authorities here, will be supplemented by additional information bearing upon the recent movements of the Dauntless, although it is said that the showing already made suffices for action against the vessel.

GEN. VIDAL DUCASSE DEAD.

Heavy Explosions of Dynamite in the Vicinity of Havana.

HAVANA, March 2.—Gen. Vidal Ducasse, second in command of the insurgents in the Province of Pinar del Rio, who was wounded in the head during the recent engagement near Candelaria with the Spanish under Col. Bilbas, succumbed to his injuries. His body was buried near Tacotaco, Province of Pinar del Rio. He was cared for during his last hours by Dr. Rubio.

Last night heavy explosions of dynamite were heard near by. The amount of damage has not yet been ascertained, but it is believed the dynamite was a portion of that deposited by Gen. Mayia Rodriguez.

SENATOR PROCTOR'S CUBAN VISIT.

He Spends a Day at Matanzas and Returns to Havana.

HAVANA, March 2.—Senator Proctor and his party returned to the city this evening after spending the day at Matanzas, where they were shown every attention by United States Consul Brice. The members of the party expressed the deepest sympathy for the suffering Cubans, of whom they saw many.

About ten or twelve miles out of Havana the train ran slowly, because the insurgents had cut the wires, and Senator Proctor, on his return, was told that there had been a small skirmish not many miles from the line, in which five or six men had been wounded.

Vizcaya's Officers Pay Visits.

HAVANA, March 2.—The officers of the Vizcaya paid ceremonial visits this morning to Admiral Manterola and Capt. Gen. Blanco. Crowds of people view the cruiser from the points of vantage ashore, and those who are permitted to do so go on board.

Spain Reduces the Duty on Corn.

MADRID, March 2.—The Cabinet Council to-day decided to reduce the duty on corn to 6 pesetas per hectolitre, as long as the price exceeds 12½ pesetas.

The Junta Expects Cuba's Freedom.

The Cuban Junta yesterday gave out the statement that it would send out no more filibustering expeditions to Cuba from this country. The reasons given are that Cuban freedom from Spain is looked upon as being assured within the next few weeks, and that the insurgent army is now amply supplied with arms, ammunition, clothing, and medicines to last for many months.

BOY'S HOARD FOR A NEW MAINE.

Dan Wallingford of Indianapolis Sends 48 Cents to Secretary Long.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 2.—Ten days ago little Dan Wallingford, aged seven years, son of C. A. Wallingford of this city, took from his savings bank 48 cents, all it contained, and invested it in two-cent stamps and forwarded them to Secretary Long, with the request that the money be used for building a new battleship to replace the Maine. Since the publication of young Wallingford's patriotic expression numerous congratulatory letters from different parts of the country have been received at the Wallingford home.

The last letter to come is a reply from Secretary Long, and is as follows:

"My Dear Little Patriotic Lad: I have your letter and the twenty-four two-cent postage stamps inclosed with it, which you have so generously taken from your spending money and given to your country. There is not so much need for help in building a battleship as there is for the relief of the poor sufferers on the Maine. I have, therefore, given the stamps to Mrs. Edwin Stewart, 1,515 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C., who is Treasurer of a society of ladies who are collecting money for the benefit of those sufferers, and I have asked her to send you a letter of acknowledgment. I am sure a little seven-year-old who begins by showing so much interest in his country will grow up to be an honorable and useful citizen."

SOBRAL SAILS FOR HOME.

He Goes to Render Spain Service, Says the Minister of Marine.

Lieutenant Commander Sobral, former Naval Attaché of the Spanish Legation at Washington, sailed yesterday on the French liner La Bretagne, for Havre, on his way to Spain. At his request his name was omitted from the regular passenger list of the steamer. Several friends were on the pier to bid him farewell. In anticipation of his departure the Junta Patriatica Espanola sent a cable dispatch to the Minister of Marine in Madrid, in which the Junta expressed regret at the officer's departure, and appreciation of his valuable services by the Spanish colony here. Yesterday a member of the Junta handed Lieut. Sobral the Minister's reply. It read as follows:

"I have to thank you for your telegram regarding Lieut. Commander Sobral, whose return to Spain has been ordered that he may render her service."

Shortly after the blowing up of the Maine Lieut. Commander Sobral made a public criticism of the United States Navy. The Spanish Legation avoided trouble by promptly declaring that he had already been detached from the legation.

TO-MORROW NIGHT'S BENEFIT.

Programme of the Concert at the Waldorf-Astoria.

A benefit concert for the families of the men who lost their lives on the Maine will take place to-morrow night at the Waldorf-Astoria. It is confidently expected that a large sum will be realized. Chauncey M. Depew will deliver an oration, and the rest of the programme will include:

Overture, "Egmont".....Beethoven
Funeral march in memory of a dead hero..
.....Beethoven
(From the symphony "Eroica.")
"Les Rameaux, ("The Palms").....Faure
Tagliapietra.
Violin solo.....Miss Maud Powell
Songs.....Mr. Franceschetti
"Kammenoi Ostrow, ("Near the Cloister").....Rubinstein
(Orchestra and organ.)
Polonaise, ("Mignon").....Ambroise Thomas
Miss Engel.
Songs.....Miss Bloodgood
Grand funeral music, ("Siegfried's Death").....Wagner

John Addison Porter, the President's private secretary, in a letter to Carl Loewenstein, regrets that Mr. McKinley's engagements will make it impossible for him to accept the invitation to be present, and the President trusts that the concert may be a great success. Other letters of regret received are from Gov. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island, Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts, and Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania.

Quarantine in a Court House.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 2.—Court had to be held in the Grand Jury room here to-day, as a daughter of Deputy Sheriff Blauvelt, who lives in the Court House, has scarlet fever, and to reach the regular courtroom persons would have to pass the door of the room where she is.

STATE EPILEPTIC COLONY

Average Population 175, and Preparation for Thrice as Many as Are Now Accommodated.

REDUCED COST OF SUPPORT

The Surroundings and Methods of Treatment Which Result in Remarkable Improvements in the Conditions of the Patients.

ALBANY, March 2.—The fourth annual report of the Craig Colony of Epileptics for the year ended Sept. 30, 1897, just presented to the State Board of Charities through Dr. W. P. Spratting, shows that the average daily population during the past year was 175, and that during the year the colony, on its 1,872 acres produced 56.1 per cent. of the cost of maintenance of the farm. During the twenty months since the opening, 253 patients have been admitted and 214 remained at the time of making the report. Dr. Spratting says:

"When the buildings now in process of construction are completed, the colony will have a capacity for 350 patients. We estimate that there will still be upon public charge in almshouses, hospitals, and asylums, between 700 and 800 epileptics, who should, in the near future, be transferred to the colony, where, instead of being a perpetual and unhappy burden to the taxpayer, they may earn a large proportion of the cost of their maintenance as well as enjoy that particular care, education, and treatment which their distressing condition requires.

Can Treble Its Population.

The colony has now about perfected its equipment (in the way of water, sewer, and lighting systems, abundance of productive land, agricultural and industrial appointments, and administrative organization) for an institution with a capacity of three times its present population. Every increase, therefore, in the number of patients must henceforth reduce the per capita cost of maintenance."

An industrial building, where boys and young men are to be educated in trades, is expected to be finished this Winter and a brick yard in the Spring. A new schoolhouse and more dormitories are needed, besides the six cottages, which will be ready in the Spring. The managers ask $100,000 for the maintenance of 750 patients, $200,000 for dormitories for 400 patients, $20,000 for furnishing them, $5,000 for water connections, $15,000 for a new laundry building, $4,000 for an electric plant, $5,000 for nursery and grading roads, $5,000 for undergrade railway crossings, $10,000 for a hotel and barn, $2,000 for farm stock and implements, and $5,000 for general repairs and implements.

Success in Treatment.

As to the treatment of patients, the report says:

"In the last annual report to your board we described with gratification the successes already achieved in the amelioration of the condition of the epileptics intrusted to the care of the colony. Now, in this second year since the opening of the institution for patients, with experience for a longer period of time and with a larger number of patients, we are able to reiterate even more emphatically the statements then made as to the humanity, utility, and economy of this scheme of caring for one of the most miserable classes of the State's dependents. The good results are in nearly every case noteworthy, and in many remarkable. The changes observed consist in improvement in general physical health, gain in weight, development of character and capacities, restoration of cheerfulness, happiness and ambition, and, indeed, a complete physical and mental regeneration. Most of the patients have presented a marked reduction in the frequency of their epileptic attacks, and some have had few or none at all. All of the residents of the colony undergo hygienic, moral, and medicinal treatment for their disease, but we ascribe much of the general betterment of their condition to healthful out-of-door occupation, to the hopeful attitude of mind begotten by pleasant surroundings, and to the industrial and pedagogic training in all directions which they receive."

TACOMA MUST PAY AGAIN.

Supreme Court Decides the Warrant Case Involving $600,000.

OLYMPIA, Washington, March 2.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision denying a petition for a rehearing in the case of Bardslo vs. Sternberg, Treasurer of the City of Tacoma. This is the Tacoma city warrant case, and the Supreme Court recently held that $600,000 of warrants once paid by the City Treasurer and resold to innocent purchasers must be paid. The warrants in dispute with interest now aggregate $800,000, and are held by Eastern parties. The city, it is understood, must now make provision for their payment.

TO BE CHRISTENED WITH WINE.

Battleship Kearsarge Will Not Be Treated Like the Kentucky.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 2.—The battleship Kearsarge, which will be launched here March 24, will be christened with wine, notwithstanding the Kentucky, which will be launched on the same day, is to have pure spring water poured on her prow.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Virginia endeavored to prevail upon Mrs. Elizabeth Maynard Winslow to follow the example of Gov. Bradley's daughter, who will name the Kentucky, but she has written a letter to the President of the Union announcing that she will break a bottle of champagne against the side of the Kearsarge as it starts down the ways.

CASSATT'S STOCK FARM BURNED.

Twenty Cows Perished in Chester Brook Stables Near Berwyn, Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—A. J. Cassatt's famous Chester Brook Stock Farm, near Berwyn, Penn., on the Philadelphia Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was almost completely destroyed by fire this evening. Twenty head of valuable Guernsey cows were burned to death, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that a large number of bulls and heifers and blooded horses were saved from a like fate.

The flames started in the big twin stables, and in a short time spread throughout the building. The horses were gotten out first and then the bulls and heifers. A number of cows were also saved. The Berwyn Fire Department worked for three hours before the flames were subdued. Several other buildings were slightly scorched. The damage is estimated at $60,000, covered by insurance.

Among the animals at the farm is the famous English thoroughbred stallion, Bard, which has sired nearly all of Mr. Cassatt's thoroughbreds.

NEW VENEZUELAN DISTILLERIES

F. Kinsinger on His Way There to Superintend Their Erection.

Frederick Kinsinger, who represents the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, is on his way to Venezuela to superintend the erection of two new distillery plants at Caracas and Puerto Cabello, to cost about $1,000,000. The machinery is ready for shipment from this country, and the plants will be in operation in about four months. The elevators to be built in connection with the plants will have a capacity of 200,000 bushels. The two distilleries will have a mashing capacity of about 3,500 bushels, equal to 16,000 gallons, per day in alcohol and spirits for beverages.

The consumption of alcohol for washing, bathing, lighting, and cooking, is very large in Venezuela, and the demand is now largely supplied from Europe. Spirits for beverages are mostly manufactured from fruits and sugarcane, or imported from Europe.

The distilleries are to be erected under a concession granted by the Venezuelan Government, which gives the concessionee the right to import the material used in the erection of the plants free of duty, and the right to import materials and sell the products free of duty for six years.

THE KNABE PIANO
A PERFECT ART PRODUCT.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
148 Fifth Avenue, near 20th St.

AN AIR VOLCANO IN JAMAICA.

Ten Acres of Pasture Land Hurled into Space—Narrow Escape of Cowherds and Drove of Cattle.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 2.—A remarkable phenomenon, the details of which are just to hand, recently occurred in this island. On Jan. 28, a rumbling noise was heard at Buff Bay, in the Parish of Portland, as though several charges of dynamite had been exploded. The people, who are accustomed to the detonations of dynamite on the mountain roads under construction, looked around for the signs of an accidental explosion, to which they instinctively attributed the noise.

They saw a dense cloud as of steam rising over Craig Mill estate, and shortly after messengers reached the town, reporting that a portion of the estate, about ten acres of pasture land, had been hurled by a volcanic eruption down onto a lower lying place, containing a small provision farm. Beyond the volume of steam that accompanied the explosion, there were, however, none of the usual volcanic phenomena.

A few minutes before the occurrence, several herders had been in the destroyed pasture rounding up a lot of cattle which they had driven off to another property. Ten or fifteen minutes' delay would have sent them and the drove to destruction in the avalanche. On the lower land many farm hands were employed, and these had moved away from the zone of danger scarcely half an hour before. Where the pasture land had been was an area of bare rock, cracked and jagged, from the crevices of which hot vapors arose.

This gave rise to a report in Kingston that a volcanic eruption had occurred. The report was ridiculed, but although the idea of a real, active volcano in Jamaica does seem rather absurd, it is nevertheless true that the island is volcanic in its origin, as are most of those forming the West Indian chain. It is honey-combed throughout with caves and caverns, many of enormous size, and moreover boasts not a few subterranean rivers and lakelets. At least two of the large rivers, the Cave and the Hector, are subterranean in parts of their courses, traversing cavities of seven and twelve miles in some instances.

Another peculiar physiographical feature of the island is the innumerable so-called "sink-holes" that occur in the lime-stone formation. These are great funnel-like openings in the earth's surface that lead down precipitous inlines to profound depths, chasms—as has been found in one or two instances where even partial exploration was possible—forcing the entrance to caverns that are the beds of subterranean waters.

What happened at Craig Mill was this. In the vicinity of the tableland pasture there is, or rather was, a small sink-hole that had never been fathomed. It was surrounded by a dense thicket of bamboos and other tropical wild growth, maintained for the purpose of keeping the cattle away from it. Some month or so before the explosion there was a small earthquake which was felt throughout the island, and also in the Antilles. At that time the pasture men observed that a considerable part of the bamboos, &c., had fallen in. On investigation it was found that the sink-hole was filled to the brim with earth and debris.

It was the proprietor's intention to clear away the woods and add this ground to the pasture, but up to the end of January nothing had been done. Those who witnessed the explosion aver that the old sink-hole was the focus of the discharge of steam. They add that amidst the cloud of vapor they distinctly saw masses of rock hurled high in the air. The shock that accompanied the explosion was so severe that it threw down several of the cattle and the mules of the cattlemen. They were not a mile from the sink-hole, and were covered by a shower of dust and small stones.

The most probable theory seems to be that the earthquake which occurred a few weeks before the explosion closed up the old sink-hole, which was a vent or escape valve for the confined air in some large but close cavern in the bowels of the earth. The sudden and complete closing of this shaft compressed the air in the cavern, and this becoming heated to an extraordinary degree during the late short but severe drought burst its way out, thus forming what for want of a better appellation has been called an "air volcano."

It is understood that the museum authorities of the Jamaica Institute are preparing to carry out an exhaustive investigation.

A CLOUD OF FLYING CROWS.

Flew North by Rutland and Astonished All Beholders.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 2.—What appeared to be an ominous cloud in the eastern sky Monday afternoon proved to be an extraordinary flock of crows. The flock crossed the river just south of the city, and passed up the Otter Creek Valley. It was over an hour passing a given point.

The persons who witnessed the uncommon sight said they never saw anything of the kind before. Flocks of wild geese flying northward are not infrequent.

FATAL WRECK NEAR SYRACUSE.

Engine of an Ice Train Off the Track —Engineer and Fireman Killed.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 2.—The engine of an ice train of thirty-six cars, on the Chenango Valley branch of the West Shore Railroad, bound from Cazenovia to Syracuse, jumped the track at Fayetteville at 8 o'clock to-night. All the cars except two followed the engine.

Engineer J. H. Rosencrans of this city was buried under the wreck and is undoubtedly dead. Brakeman J. Joyce of this city was crushed between two cars and killed.

Brakeman E. F. Cooper and T. J. La Freniere, also of this city, were injured, but not dangerously. Engineer Rosencrans is survived by a widow and several children.

NORTHERN NEW YORK GOLD.

A Bar Which Was Produced from Saratoga County Sand.

RUTLAND, March 2.—The Gold Mining Company of Hadley, near the boundary line between Vermont and New York, on the New York side, reports to a few of the stockholders residing in Rutland that their plant has resulted in the production of a gold bar valued from $180 to $200. This was mined from about twenty-four tons of Saratoga County sand.

The machinery is yet in the experimental stage, and the product is not considered as any indication of what can be done when the new apparatus is added to the plant and the work carried on upon a larger scale. They report that it has been successfully demonstrated that there is bullion in paying quantities in the Hadley sand. The custodian of the nuggets, ex-Sheriff W. W. Worden, has the gold bar now in his possession, and exhibits it to all who desire to examine the shining metal.

Mrs. Acker's Insolvency.

Mrs. Acker, widow of J. Park Acker, formerly of the firm of Acker, Merrall & Condit, was again examined yesterday in City Court before Justice Conlan, by Julius Lehman, attorney for Ehrich Brothers, who hold a judgment against her for $194.82, on a motion for the appointment of a receiver. Mrs. Acker produced several pawn tickets in court yesterday morning, in substantiation of her testimony that for the last two years she had been insolvent. She testified that she had not paid the judgment of $400 obtained against her by the proprietors of the Hotel Imperial for a board bill on account of her insolvency. Decision was reserved.

Man Killed in a Big Fire at Berne.

BERNE, Kan., March 2.—Fire this afternoon destroyed six business houses with their contents, besides a bank and a newspaper office. Loss, $50,000. Christopher Gonzert was found burned to a crisp in his room, where the fire started. He had been drinking, and it is supposed upset a lamp.

MORTGAGE AND LOAN CONCERNS

Superintendent Kilburn Says Two of the Seven Corporations Authorized in 1897 Have Dropped Out.

ALBANY, March 2.—The eighth annual report of Frederick D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banks, relative to mortgage, loan, and investment corporations authorized to transact business within this State, was transmitted to the Legislature yesterday. The report deals solely with foreign corporations, as no corporation has yet been organized in this State under the sections of the banking law relative to these corporations as amended in 1896. Only seven corporations were licensed to do business in this State in 1897, and of these only five remain this year, one having gone into voluntary liquidation and the other having withdrawn. The reasons given by Superintendent Kilburn for the withdrawal is "the expense attendant upon the examinations made by this department, and the competition of unlicensed companies selling their securities within the State by various devices framed to evade our statutes."

The total assets of these corporations are given at $19,906,139. The report goes on to say that the assets consist largely of real estate and real estate securities. The Trustees of the corporations do not certify as to the value of this real estate, the mortgages of which are deposited to secure the payment of the various debentures sold, nor can the State Examiners often ascertain the value of this real estate. The report continues:

"The Directors of these institutions have been advised to avoid the temptation to anticipate the actual payment of profits earned in order to declare large dividends for the purpose of making a flattering exhibit of the earning capacity of the corporation to attract investors. The profits of some of these corporations consist largely of commissions paid them by the mortgagors, whose securities form the basis for their debentures or are resold to investors. If the entire amount of these commission notes is considered an available cash asset for the purpose of declaring dividends, any loss that may be sustained during a period of depression immediately impairs the capital or diminishes the surplus fund of the corporation. Only that portion of such commissions as has actually been paid to the corporation should be considered as earned for the purpose of declaring dividends. I have been informed by one or more of the corporations under my supervision that this recommendation will be followed.

"Owing to the distance to be traveled by our examiners in the performance of their duties and the comparatively few corporations now licensed, the cost of the examinations is comparatively heavy. I cannot, however, recommend less thorough examinations than are now made, nor can they be made less expensive if the present standard is to be maintained.

"While no infallible system of examinations can be devised, I would advise prospective investors in the classes of securities mentioned to carefully consider the annual reports made by the corporations authorized by me to do business within this State, and to judge for themselves as to the advisability of such investment. I am confident that the corporations named are far superior, both in character and in business methods, to any that may attempt to evade the laws of this State or to reach our investors through any other channels than agents duly appointed in accordance with our statutes. I am glad to be able to state that during the past year I did not receive a complaint with regard to the securities sold by any corporation licensed in recent years."

KANSAS INSURANCE LICENSES.

Franklin Company Refuses to Give the Salaries of Its Officers.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 2.—Some time ago Webb McNall, State Superintendent of Insurance, notified all companies outside the State that the salaries paid each officer must be included in the report filed with him to-day. J. W. McAllister, President of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, notified McNall that his company declined to state in detail the salaries paid.

McNall replied that, until such information is furnished the department, he will decline to issue a license.

McCOY-BURLEY FIGHT OFF.

Gov. Jones Wires a Prohibition to Hot Springs Officials.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 2.—The McCoy-Burley fight, scheduled for to-morrow night at Hot Springs, was declared off to-day. The change of programme was caused by the following telegram sent this afternoon to the Sheriff, the Prosecuting Attorney, and the Mayor of Hot Springs by Gov. Jones:

"I have just received information that McCoy and Burley are advertised to fight a prize fight at Whittington Park to-morrow. This plain violation of law must not be permitted. May I depend upon you to prevent fight between these men to-morrow or any other time in your county? I will give you all necessary aid. Answer."

Two Important Hockey Games.

The champion Victoria Hockey Club of Montreal will play two games at the St. Nicholas Rink this week which will practically decide the amateur international championship. The Canadians will have as their opponents to-night the New York Athletic Club, present champions of the amateur league, and on Saturday will line up against the St. Nicholas team, who are at present tied with the New Yorks in this season's fight for the American championship. This is the Victoria's first visit to the United States. They are the present holders of the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the championship of the world.

Meat Shipments to Italy.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Wilson is in receipt, through the Department of State, of a dispatch from the United States Ambassador to Italy, W. F. Draper, confirming the news of the withdrawal of the Italian decree requiring the visé of an Italian consular officer to be affixed to certificates accompanying American meat exports to Italy.

The withdrawal of this decree took effect Jan. 28 last, but as all the information received at that time consisted of a simple telegraphic advice, the withdrawal of the decree was not promulgated.

Plans for Camden's Public Building.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Board of Architects appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day examined the competitive drawings and specifications for the public building at Camden, N. J. There were eight contestants. The plans submitted by Rankin & Kellogg of Philadelphia were declared to be the best and were adopted. The building is to cost $168,000.

Englishmen Bound for Klondike.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 2.—Twenty-five Englishmen bound for the Yukon gold fields arrived here to-day on the steamer Lake Huron. They brought with them twenty trained Belgian dogs.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

8:20 A. M.—114 Sheriff Street, C. Rechlowitz; no damage.

8:55 A. M.—323 West Fifty-fifth Street, A. G. Moore; damage, $1,100.

9:40 A. M.—339 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Lewis Criswolo; damage slight.

10:40 A. M.—25 Pearl Street, William Geary; damage, $100.

11:05 A. M.—220 East Fifty-sixth Street, Mrs. Brown; damage, $25.

1:50 P. M.—67 West Forty-eighth Street, Catharine

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Measure Repealing Act Creating Special Jury List Left with Senate Committee.

REGULATION OF NOMINATIONS

The Provision Compelling Electors to Swear They Intend Voting as They Sign Struck Out by the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 2.—In the Senate to-day Senator Brush moved to discharge the Committee on Judiciary from further consideration of his bill to repeal the act creating a special jury list for New York City. He said he had been informed by the District Attorneys of both New York and Kings Counties that it was an entirely useless law.

In refutation of this assertion, Senator Lexow declared that he held in his hand a letter from the District Attorney of New York, in which he said that the special jury list had just been completed, and he proposed to avail himself of the privileges under the bill at once, and it would be against the best interests of New York to repeal this bill.

In reply Senator Brush said he had obtained his information from the previous District Attorney, who was a Republican.

"I know," he said with emphasis, "how difficult it is to get rid of a needless law which affords a fat position for some politician.' This jury list has cost the people of New York nearly $100,000, and they now want the law repealed."

Senators Guy and Ford opposed the repeal of the law, and Senator Lexow announced that the Judiciary Committee had determined to make some modifications to the bill.

The motion to discharge the committee was lost by a vote of 30 to 1, Senator Brush voting alone.

The Assembly, as soon as it convened, took up Mr. Palmer's bill regulating petitions for independent nominations so that signers of such papers shall be compelled to swear in their intention to vote for the candidate for whom they have subscribed.

Mr. Palmer spoke briefly on his measure, declaring in view of the actions of certain political factions in the past it was necessary to stop the signing of petitions by men who never intended voting as they subscribed.

Mr. Phillips followed, stating that he believed the bill a step toward ballot reform.

Mr. Tiffany asserted in opposition that he did not think any party could afford to make independent nominations more difficult.

Mr. Nixon offered an amendment striking out the provision compelling electors to swear that they intend voting as they sign.

This was carried by a vote of 71 to 55, and the bill advanced.

Mr. Davis's bill, authorizing the City of New York to complete certain improvements in various streets in the Borough of Brooklyn, begun before consolidation, caused half an hour's debate, in which Messrs. Guider, Green, and Dale spoke in opposition, and Davis, Marshall, and Tiffany in favor.

Argument was made by the former that it was a dangerous precedent to hand such work down to New York as an improvement legacy, while the advocates of the measure contended that the work having been once begun should be completed.

Mr. Guider offered a substitute bill, providing that the local Board of Improvement in Brooklyn shall have power to pass upon the improvements, and changing the original bill from a mandatory to a permissive measure.

The substitute was lost by 78 votes to 60, and the original bill passed by 87 yeas to 16 nays.

Mr. Miles's bill, making stringent regulations to prohibit the sale of bob veal, was passed after a lengthy debate by a vote of 87 to 31.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Many Measures Introduced and Others to be Reported.

ALBANY, March 2.—These bills of interest to New York City were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator Wray—Closing Sherman Street, between Vanderbilt Avenue and Adams Street, in Brooklyn.

Senator Martin—Exempting the real estate of St. Joseph's Asylum in the City of New York from taxation, and also releasing the asylum from the assessments made for the exterior steet opening.

Senator Brush—Authorizing the Controller of the City of New York to transfer to the Brooklyn Public Library the lot and building now used as a school library building at the corner of South Third Street and Driggs Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, and all the books and other property in the building.

Senator Ford—Providing that any druggist who fails to label a bottle containing a poisonous substance, of which two tablespoonfuls would be dangerous to health, with either the words "Poison," "Poisonous," or "Use with great care," or who shall not use a bottle so constructed with a stopper or other device as to call attention to the fact that its contents are poisonous, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Reisert—Authorizing New York to discontinue proceedings for improvements of streets in the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn.

Mr. Glazer—Authorizing the local board of the Borough of Queens to prepare a tax budget and levy taxes without reference to the consolidation of Long Island City with New York.

Mr. Donnelly—Generally providing for compensation to workmen for accidental injuries suffered in the course of their employment. The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration is delegated to take charge of all such cases and make proper investigation.

Mr. Harburger—Releasing from assessments heretofore made for street improvement the real estate of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer, and the St. Joseph's Asylum, all in the City of New York.

These bills will be favorably reported to-morrow:

The Assembly Committee on Banks—Mr. Sullivan's, requiring private banking concerns in first-class cities to deposit security bonds.

The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation—Mr. Oliver's, requiring ferries in New York City waters to operate boats at intervals of one hour.

The Assembly Railroads Committee—Mr. Glazer's, prohibiting corporations operating street surface roads in New York from charging over 5 cents for a continuous ride within the city limits.

The Assembly Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment—Mr. Brennan's, in an amended form, providing that new buildings and additions to buildings completed shall be exempt from taxation for two years after completing.

The Assembly Committee on Internal Affairs—Mr. Roche's, making May 4, 1898, or Charter Day, a legal holiday in New York, Kings, Queens, and Westchester Counties. The committee amended Mr. Maher's bill for the appointment of a labor laws inspector in many respects, and will report it for recommittal.

Plan to Keep Party Papers in Line.

ALBANY, March 2.—A bill whose object seems to be to punish newspapers which "bolt" the regular party nominations by debarring them from the publication of session laws was introduced to-day in the Senate by Mr. Johnson. The bill amends the county law relating to the designation of newspapers for the publication of session laws by providing that the members of the Board of Supervisors in each county, representing respectively each of the two principal political parties into which the people of the county are divided, in designating a paper to publish the session laws, "fairly representing the political party to which they respectively belong," shall have regard "to the advocacy by such paper of the principles of its party, and its support of the State and National nominees thereof."

Quarantine Commissioners Retained.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—Gov. Black sent to the Senate to-day the nominations of Jacob M. Patterson, Edmund J. Palmer, and Frederick H. Schroeder, all of New York City, as Commissioners of Quarantine. All of the above hold office at present as such Commissioners, but their terms of office soon expire.

ANNUAL SUPPLY BILL.

Appropriation Asked Is $786,892 Less Than That of Last Year—Lower State Tax Rate Likely.

ALBANY, March 2.—The annual Supply bill, "making appropriations for certain expenses of government and supplying deficiencies in former appropriations," was reported from the Ways and Means Committee to-day. In its present form it calls for $937,381.03. The bill of last year in its final form appropriated $1,724,273.02, a decrease for the present year of $786,891.99.

As the bill introduced to-day will probably be added to in the Senate, the actual reduction will be considerably less than that sum. There is no reason to expect, however, that the policy of paring down every appropriation to the lowest possible point, which has enabled the Ways and Means Committee to make so large a saving, will be departed from by the Senate Finance Committee. If it is adhered to, there is every reason to expect that Gov. Black's prediction that the State tax rate can be considerably lowered will be verified.

It is not possible yet to make anything like an accurate estimate of the total budget for the coming year, but the hope is indulged by the Republican leaders that the rate can be reduced from the present figure of 2.67 to something like 2.45 or 2.50. The value of a low rate as a campaign card is keenly realized. All appropriations have been closely scanned and economy enforced wherever possible. The word went forth early in the session that the numerous local "grabs," as they are technically known, making appropriations for normal schools, canal bridges, dredging creeks, &c., were to be choked off in committee, and very few of them have been reported. Such as get through will run the risk of a veto at the hands of the Governor, who is determined to keep the rate below last year's.

THE PAVEY CANAL BILL.

Arguments for and Against Heard by Senate Judiciary Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—At the hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day on the Pavey bill to permit the sale of the canals by removing the prohibition against their sale or lease from the State Constitution, Major Thomas W. Symons of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, made an argument in favor of the bill.

Major Symons is the author of the scheme for a 1,500-ton barge canal from the great lakes to tidewater, which if carried into effect, would, he contends, reduce the cost of carrying wheat from Chicago from 6 cents to 2 cents a bushel, and enable the producer to obtain larger profits at the same time that the cost to the consumers would be cheapened, and the American exporter would have a better chance to compete in other markets.

George Morrison of Chicago followed Major Symons. He argued that a waterway through the State of New York of sufficient capacity to hold commerce within the State would be the only way to prevent its diversion to Galveston, Texas, and other ports.

Gen. William P. Craighill, former Chief of United States Engineers, said that Major Symons's plan was the best and only practical method of dealing with the canal proposition that had yet been suggested.

Thomas A. McIntyre, a New York grain merchant; and David H. McMillan of Buffalo, highly approved of the bill, and the suggestion of Major Symons.

William Cleary of the Canalboat Owners' Association appeared against the bill. He argued that the canals had done much to make the State what it is, and should not now be abandoned.

The argument of the opposition was cut off for want of time, and it was decided to give another hearing on the measure next Wednesday.

THE PLACING OF CHILDREN.

Bill of the State Board of Charities Hotly Defended in Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—The bill of the State Board of Charities to provide uniform regulations for the placing of children by societies caused a prolonged discussion before the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon. The bill is substantially the same as the one passed last year, but which died in the hands of the Governor.

F. D. Weekes, a brother of the Assemblyman, appeared in behalf of the Children's Aid Society of New York. He argued that the societies were in the best position to look after the placing of children. There are, he said, so many different conditions about placing children that it is impossible to prescribe rules that would be applicable to all cases.

Charles Borce of New York and Mornay Williams, President of the New York Juvenile Asylum, also spoke against the bill.

William R. Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, spoke briefly in favor of the board's measure. He said that out of eighty institutions taking charge of children only seven were opposed to it.

Gen. John Rathbone of Albany, M. J. Scanlon of New York, and Father Thomas Hendrick of Rochester appeared in favor of the bill, and advocated the placing of the children under the charge of the State board.

The closing argument was made by Secretary Hibbard of the State Board of Charities, and was of an exciting nature.

Turning toward the Rev. William Maybee and mentioning first the refusal of the State Board to recognize the National Children's Home Society of Illinois, Mr. Hibbard said:

"To the usual methods of placing out children the Rev. Mr. Maybee and others have added a fifth, which certainly has the virtue of simplicity and is entirely devoid of any officialism or red tape. This method is by giving away these helpless, unfortunate children of the poor as though they were castaways, who should be disposed of as quickly and as economically as possible. In many cases no proper records have been kept, and children have changed hands repeatedly. The mercenary feature of this gentleman's plan, whereby he receives from $50 to $100 for each child placed out, is one writing absolutely without justification and one that cannot be too strongly condemned, as his interests are thereby diametrically opposed to the best interests of the children."

Chairman Lexow gave Mr. Maybee an opportunity to reply to the charges. He made a general denial, said his records were all right, that he worked on a salary, and that he acted in good faith in providing a home for the children referred to.

Legislative Notes.

Senator Raines's bill providing that emergency tool-boxes shall be placed in accessible places in railway passenger cars passed the Senate yesterday.

Senator Malby, as a member of the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, yesterday promised that the question of dollar gas for New York City would be finally determined and disposed of by that committee to-day.

The Senate Committee on Roads and Bridges yesterday afternoon decided to report the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill, and it will be presented in the Senate to-day. Under this bill the State is to bear one-half the expense, 35 per cent. being a charge upon the county and 15 per cent. upon the town in which the road is situated.

The Assembly Committee on Judiciary gave a hearing yesterday on Mr. Kelsey's Woman Suffrage bill. No one appeared in opposition. A delegation of ladies representing the Woman's Suffrage League spoke in advocacy of the bill. Among them were Mrs. Chapman, Miss Chandler, Miss Wells, and Mrs. Craigne of New York and Albany. The Rev. William Brundage of Albany also spoke.

The Assembly Committee on Judiciary gave a hearing yesterday on the Mahar resolution for the appointment of a commission to investigate Elmira Reformatory. Assemblymen Green and Mahar spoke upon it, denouncing Superintendent Brockway and the system of the institution. The committee set down March 9 for a further hearing on the resolution.

The bill for the repeal of the anti-scalpers' law, passed last year, was given a hearing before the Senate Codes Committee yesterday. Lewis E. Carr, attorney for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and G. H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central, opposed the repeal, and the bill was favored by M. W. Van Auken of Utica, representing the Commercial Travelers' Association of the State, and P. E. Down, President of the Commercial Travelers' National League.

Harvard's Extension of Suffrage.

BOSTON, March 2.—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard to-day the special committee appointed to prepare and present to the Legislature a bill for the extension of the suffrage was authorized to go on with its work.

Murderer Lynched at Senatobia, Miss.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 2.—Frederick Moore, the murderer of Tom Anderson, was taken from the county jail at Senatobia, Miss., at 2:30 o'clock this morning and shot to death by a mob of fifty persons. The lynching caused little excitement. Anderson and Moore had quarreled about some trivial matter. Moore shot Anderson five times, afterward placing the body on the railroad track to hide the crime.

MAYOR VETOES A CITY BILL

Senator Page's Measure Exempts Shearith Israel Institution from the Water Rate.

IT HAD PASSED THE SENATE

So Worded as to Leave It Open to Construction Which Would Release the Property from All Taxes and Assessments.

ALBANY, March 2.—Mayor Van Wyck returned to the Senate to-day his first veto of a New York City bill that has passed that body. The bill is one of Senator Page's, and it provides that the real estate of the Trustees of Congregation Shearith Israel, in New York City, shall be exempt from taxes and assessments levied for Croton water.

The Mayor, in his veto, says:

"By the terms of this act the real estate of the religious corporation named in the title of the act is 'released and discharged of and from any taxes, assessments, or rates levied, or which may at any time hereafter be levied thereon, for Croton water.'

"It appears from the records of the Department of Water Supply of this city that the charges made against this property for 'water rates' are not fixed in an arbitrary manner, but are based upon the amount of water actually used on the premises, as measured by two water meters, and that there is now unpaid for water so measured and charged for by the cubic foot, and used between the 25th day of March, 1897, and the 4th day of February, 1898, the sum of $168. The act gives exemption not only from these charges, but from all like charges in the future.

"The charge from which exemption is asked is for a benefit directly received and enjoyed by the institution, and is not a tax, from which the person taxed receives only an indirect or general benefit. The extent of the charge is measured solely by the quantity of water used by the institution. The exemption from such a charge is a special privilege, and is not in the interest of the city at large.

"Upon the hearing before me it was stated that the bill was only intended to apply to charges for water.

"It is, however, so worded as to leave it open to a construction which would exempt this institution from all 'taxes' and from all 'assessments,' as those words are commonly used. This is distinctly objectionable—the more so, as by the tax law and under Section 904 of the Greater New York charter religious corporations can, on application to the city officers, secure exemption from taxes.

"As to 'assessments,' there is a well-recognized distinction between such charges and taxes. Taxes are imposed to raise means to maintain the government. The benefit that an individual receives from the payment of a tax is, therefore, general and indirect. 'Assessments' are imposed because in doing some public work a particuluar piece of property has thereby received a direct and specific benefit. In other words, because its value has been increased.

"To relieve the owner of land of such a charge, and permit him to retain the benefit for which it was imposed, is not for the public benefit."

A DEMOCRATIC MANIFESTO.

Exposé of the Party's Policy Drawn for the Public by Senators and Assemblymen.

ALBANY, March 2.—A committee composed of Senators Cantor, Grady, Featherson, and Assemblymen Donnelly, Palmer, Hoffman, Maloney, and Schmid, following the dictates of the joint Democratic caucus held last night, issued to-day the following pronunciamento to the public:

The Democratic representatives in the Senate and the Assembly of the State of New York, meeting in joint caucus, hereby declare in favor of the legislation so strenuously demanded by the people and thus far refused them through Republican partisan contempt of every sacred principle of popular government.

With great unanimity and firm determination the people have asked for the following measures as of chief importance in the establishment of their rights, the protection of their liberties, and the promotion of their best interests:

First—Home rule, the complete control of purely local concerns by the people of the several localities in the State.

Second—Effective legislation for the suppression of combinations called "trusts," already denounced as criminal by the courts.

Third—Such fair and reasonable excise legislation as, while recognizing the principle of home rule in the detail of administration, would be both just and conservative in its more general provisions.

Fourth—The immediate reduction in the charges for gas used for the purposes of illumination and fuel to a reasonable price not to exceed $1 per thousand cubic feet.

Fifth—The reduction of the rates charged by telephone and other corporations in the enjoyment of public franchises to a fair return for the service rendered.

Sixth—Municipal ownership of public franchises when and where practicable and their control and supervision for the convenience and service of the public at all times.

Seventh—The legislation required to prevent the abuse of the civil process of the courts to convict of crime without trial by jury and the full protection and enforcement of the rights of labor equally with capital.

Eighth—A prompt and practicable system of rapid transit for Greater New York provided through a competent and impartial commission.

As evidence of our good faith, Democrats in both houses have already introduced measures for the accomplishment of these important public purposes, but so that our sincerity may stand beyond challenge we hereby pledge our votes for any legislation securing these ends by whomsoever presented.

And we further declare that until the attitude of the Republican majority regarding these questions is clearly shown we will oppose a resolution for the final adjournment of the present Legislature.

Dated Albany, N. Y., March 2, 1898.

MAY BE A DOUBLE MURDER.

Old Man and Little Girl Found Hanging from Trees Near Morgantown.

MORGANTOWN, N. C., March 2.—An old Indian doctor and a little girl, who kept house for him, have been found hanging from trees near their cabin at the head of Irish Creek.

The two came here about a year ago, and spent most of their time in hunting herbs. Threats had been made against the old man.

Boat Oar Trust Formed at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 2.—The Association of Boat Oar Manufacturers of the United States is the name of an organization perfected at a meeting held here of representatives of firms controlling that industry. The officers are: J. R. Moorman, Toledo, President; William Fitzgibbons, Saranac, Mich., Vice President, and George H. Ford, Burton, Ohio, Secretary and Treasurer. The object of the association is to do away with ruinous competition and establish uniform prices.

Massachusetts Bonds Awarded.

BOSTON, March 2.—State Treasurer Shaw opened the bids at noon to-day for the $2,000,000 State of Massachusetts 3½ per cent. forty-year metropolitan water gold bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1898. The bids were awarded to Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Blake Brothers & Co., jointly, whose bid was 112.877. This issue brings the total number of metropolitan water bonds sold to $12,000,000, out of an authorized issue of $27,000,000.

Murder and Suicide at Tonawanda.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., March 2.—Chester Zimmerman, a retired farmer, shot and killed his wife this morning and then mortally wounded himself. No reason can be given for the murder except sudden insanity.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue.

Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Porter's Bill Amending the General Street Railway Law Defeated but Reconsidered—Bills Passed.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—The House this morning had a lively debate on Assemblyman Porter's bill amending the general street railway law. The bill was opposed by the Hudson County members, who claimed that its object was to permit the North Hudson County Railway to change its motive power from horses to electricity without compensation to Jersey City. Mr. Porter denied that the bill did anything more than correct some informalities in the existing law.

The bill was defeated, 7 to 42, but a motion to reconsider was afterward adopted, 31 to 25, and the bill is still on the calendar.

The House passed these House bills: Authorizing the Justices of the Supreme Court to inaugurate investigations into the affairs of any municipality where 60 per cent. of the property holders ask for the same; validating certain bonds issued by Passaic City for street improvements; House Bill No. 56, restrains the Riparian Commissioners from making any lease, grant, or conveyance of any lands under their control along the Palisades unless the same contains restrictions preserving their uniformity and continuity; House Bill No. 152, sets off parts of the townships of Woodbridge and Raritan, in Middlesex County, to the township of Clark, Union County; House Bill No. 173 authorizes third-class cities to construct and maintain a system of sewage and drains; House Bill No. 195 appropriates $3,000 to the Newark Technical School; House Bill No. 167 allows municipalities to offset overdue taxes against judgments, when judgment creditors owe the taxes; House Bill No. 148 requires officers of municipalities to give surety company bonds; House Bill No. 88 relates to the commitment of homeless children to the Newark City Home; Senate Bill No. 11 provides for lay representation in organizations which assist aged ministers and their widows; Senate Bill No. 98 relates to the renewing of matured and maturing bonds in New Brunswick; Senate Bill No. 99 increases the salary of the Superintendent of Telegraph in Jersey to $2,500 per year; Senate Bill No. 66 provides for the inspection of nursery stock and the issuing of certificates by the State entomologist that the stock is free from disease.

The House Committee on Revision of Laws reported adversely Senate bill No. 27, introduced by Senator William M. Johnson, permitting municipalities to provide a rebate for the prompt payment of taxes.

The House to-night devoted nearly all its time to the second reading of bills. Only two bills were passed—Senate Bill No. 120, incorporating the Borough of Longport, Atlantic County, and Senate Bill No. 113, authorizing Guttenberg to refund its bond issue at a lower rate of interest.

Mr. Carroll introduced a bill prohibiting the giving of trading stamps, and providing severe penalties.

The House adjourned until next Monday night, in order to give the Hudson County Investigation Committee an opportunity to begin its work. The committee will sit in Jersey City to-morrow, and a number of witnesses have been subpoenaed.

Gov. Voorhees this afternoon signed these bills: Incorporating the town of West New York, in Hudson County; incorporating Irvington, in Essex County; providing for the expenses of the Hudson County Investigating Committee, and the Camden Street Repaving bill.

Gov. Voorhees made an unofficial announcement to-day that he would sign no bills authorizing any municipality to extend its bond issue beyond 10 per cent. of its tax ratables.

The House Committee on Revision of Laws has practically determined to kill the bill introduced by Mr. Sterr providing that a license shall authorize the selling of liquor anywhere on the property of the licensee. The bill was introduced in the interest of William J. Thompson's Washington Park.

The Senate passed these bills: House bill No. 54, authorizing the deposit of bicycles in lieu of other bail for violation of bicycle ordinances; House bill No. 28, requiring theatres and other places of amusement to be provided with fire alarms and other protection against fire; House bill No. 97, amending the Marriage License law so as to only require a license where both parties live outside of the State.

The Senate passed these Senate bills: Authorizing the State School Superintendent to designate certain public schools in which members of the graduating class of the State Normal School may practice teaching under the direction of the regular teacher; abolishing the fees of Supreme Court criers; providing for the appointment of two sergeants at Arms of the State Courts with a salary of $700 a year; increasing the salary of the Assistant City Attorneys in first-class cities from $1,500 to $2,500 a year.

These Senate bills were ordered to third reading: Regulating the practice of dentistry; changing the name of the State Normal School to the State Normal College; constituting an advisory board of parole; giving typewriting the same legal effect as handwriting; Senate bill No. 201, authorizing local health boards to prevent the sale of impure ice; Senate bill No. 207, giving local boards of health power to control the sale of milk; Senate bill No. 222, limiting the amount cities may spend for repaving, (intended to prevent the Camden Street Repaving bill from applying to Hoboken.)

These bills were reported from committee: House bill No. 86, providing for a better enforcement of the law compelling storekeepers to provide seats for their clerks when not waiting on customers; House bill No. 87, providing for two additional Deputy Factory Inspectors, who shall be females; Senate bill No. 51, the Delaware dam law repealer. The latter was reported without recommendation. The Senate Committee on Municipal Corporations announced a hearing for next Tuesday afternoon on the bill to place county officers on a salary basis.

Senator William M. Johnson introduced a bill embodying the report of the Commission on Election Laws, being a codification of the present laws, with some changes. The principal change is that county boards of election can only give certificates upon the personal appearance of the applicant.

DEMOCRATS WIN SUPERVISORS

A Gain of Thirty-four Towns Against Three by the Republicans in Tuesday's Elections.

ALBANY, March 2.—The story of Democratic success told by the first series of Spring elections a month ago and repeated each Tuesday since was continued by the town meetings held yesterday. Returns received here show that in the eighteen counties in which elections were held the Democrats gained thirty-four Supervisors and the Republicans three, a net Democratic gain of thirty-one.

The result as tabulated here, showing the changes from the last elections, is as follows:

	Elected Spring of 1898.		Elected Spring of 1896.		Gain.	
	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Allegany	21	8	23	6	..	2
Clinton	10	4	10	4	..	..
Chemung	7	13	9	11	..	2
Dutchess	11	9	18	2	..	7
Essex	18	2	18	2	..	..
Franklin	17	2	17	2	..	..
Genesee	10	3	10	3	..	..
Greene	10	4	8	6	2	..
Monroe	11	8	15	4	..	4
Ontario	10	7	9	8	1	..
Oneida	13	18	13	18	..	..
Oswego	15	6	20	1	..	5
Rensselaer	10	5	12	3	..	2
Steuben	24	14	21	7	3	7
Ulster	10	10	13	7	..	7
Tompkins	9	4	9	4	..	..
Washington	17	..	17	..	..	..
Wayne	10	5	11	4	..	1

Ontario, where the Republicans show a gain of one Supervisor, is the home of Senator Raines.

In Washington the board will be solidly Republican, and I. V. Baker is in control instead of Henry G. Burleigh.

ANTI-TRUST LAW IN COURT

Appeal of the Attorney General from the Adverse Decision of the Appellate Division.

WENT UP ON A SIDE ISSUE

Both Sides Discussed the Merits of the Act, and the Attorney General and Opposing Counsel Argued Its Constitutionality.

ALBANY, March 2.—Argument in the coal trust case was heard to-day by the Court of Appeals. The question whether the anti-Trust act of 1897 shall be effective law or a dead letter may be decided, although only a side issue is apparently involved. The case comes up on appeal from the Appellate Division, Third Department, which affirmed an order of Justice Carter dismissing proceedings taken by Attorney General Hancock to compel the attendance before a referee Thomas P. Fowler, Robert M. Olyphant, J. Rogers Maxwell, and Samuel Sloan, Presidents of railroad companies which were alleged to be in a trust to raise the prices of coal. Justice Chester decided that the law providing for the proceeding is unconstitutional. The Appellate Division first affirmed Justice Chester's decision solely on the ground that the affidavit of the Attorney General instituting the proceedings was insufficient, but, at the request of the Attorney General, issued a supplementary order making its decision more explicit, and saying that it meant that the action of Justice Chester was not one of discretion.

J. Newton Fiero, for the State, argued first in support of the propriety of the appeal, and next that the constitutionality of the law is not before the court, because a witness subpoenaed has no right to demand that the party summoning him must show to the court a cause of action or defense. He contended, however, that the constitutionality of the law has been determined by several cases in the Court of Appeals of this State and by the opinion of Judge Peckham in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case. The functions conferred upon the Judge by the act, he said, are only judicial, as he is required only to appoint the referee and fix the time for hearing. As to the question whether witnesses summoned before the referee could be compelled to answer, he contended that it was premature and could not be raised until some question claimed to be one of privilege had been asked. In any case, the witness could appeal to the referee or court for protection, and the language of the act provided indemnity for him. Regarding the affidavit of the Attorney General, Mr. Fiero asserted that that official had given in the petition all the information it was possible to have, and that the purpose of his proceeding was to ascertain, in the manner provided by the law especially to meet such contingencies, whether there was cause of action. Even if the provisions of the law requiring a witness to answer were unconstitutional, he argued, the remainder of the law would stand good.

David McClure, representing President Sloan of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, made the principal argument for the other side. He said mining property can only be used for one purpose. With unrestricted competition they could not be operated at a profit, and, therefore, could not be operated at all. It was better for the public that the owners should enter into an agreement restricting competition than that the mines should be closed. He charged, in effect, that by this appeal the Attorney General is delaying a final decision on the legal merits of the Anti-Trust act. The order appealed from, he contended, is not appealable. The question on which the Appellate Division had passed was only one of practice. The Attorney General, he argued, should have amended his papers to conform to the decision of the Appellate Division. Whether he won or lost in this issue, he would only find himself again on his way to the Court of Appeals. He thought the question of constitutionality should not be considered on this appeal, but he urged that the act is unconstitutional because it infringes on the liberty of the citizen and on his freedom to make contracts, deprives him of his property without due process of law, and in authorizing examination prior to commencement of action imposes non-judicial functions on the judicial department, and provides that no person shall be excused on the ground that his answers may tend to convict him of violation of law while requiring him to produce books and papers which may tend to prove him guilty of crime.

Lewis E. Carr, for President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson, followed on the same general line. The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

Mr. Donnelly's Anti-Trust Bill.

ALBANY, March 2.—While the Coal Trust case was being argued in the Court of Appeals, a hearing was being given on Mr. Donnelly's Anti-Trust bill. The introducer of the measure explained that it filled all the requirements lacking in the Lexow bill by providing when the Attorney General might legally proceed against trusts, for immunity of witnesses, and also that the code of civil procedure need not apply to cases prosecuted by the Attorney General in compliance with the bill. Senator Cantor also appeared and spoke in the same strain as Mr. Donnelly. No action was taken by the committee.

NEWSPAPER BILL SURE TO PASS

Expected to Come Up for Final Reading in the Senate To-Day—Governor Will Sign It.

ALBANY, March 2.—The Ellsworth Newspaper bill is expected to come up for its final reading in the Senate to-morrow. When it does, it is possible that some Democratic votes may be recorded against it in spite of Mr. Croker's orders.

The Brooklyn Senators, McCarren, Gallagher, and Koehler, are sore over the awkward hole they were placed in on the biennial session matter. Privately they sympathize with ex-Senator Hill in his opposition to the Ellsworth bill, and it is said to-night that there is a probability of their defying the Tammany edict and voting against it.

The Democratic caucus last night did not indorse the bill, and Palmer of Schoharie and several of his country colleagues are expected to oppose it in the Assembly.

As matters now stand, the bill is certain of passage in both houses. The prospect is that it will go through the Assembly with the majority of the votes of both parties, though with the unanimous vote of neither. There is the highest authority for the statement that the Governor will sign the bill.

Both Platt and Croker being for the bill, the programme, according to the politicians, is to avoid injury to any one party or candidate as a result of the unpopularity of the measure by dividing the responsibility among the majority and minority in the Legislature and Gov. Black.

Senator Ellsworth has assured his Democratic colleagues that the Governor will not seek to make political capital by vetoing the bill.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISONS.

Nomination of Cornelius V. Collins Sent to the Senate.

ALBANY, March 2.—Gov. Black to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Cornelius V. Collins of Troy to be Superintendent of State Prisons, in succession to Austin Lathrop, whose term of office expires next month. It was referred to the Financial Committee.

Cornelius Vallance Collins was born in Greenwich, Washington County, this State, June 20, 1856. His parents removed to Troy when he was ten years old, and it was there he received his education in the public schools. He is the senior partner of the present firm of Collins, Merrill & Co.

He has always been a Republican. He was elected Police Commissioner of Troy in 1888, and served three years. At the Fall election in 1894 he was elected Sheriff of Rensselaer County, retiring the 1st of January of the present year. He has been a member of the Republican State Committee since 1895, and is at present a member of the Executive Committee of that body.

PRIMARY BILL AGREED ON.

A Compromise Which the Committee of 53 May Hinder Will Force Republican Union.

ALBANY, March 2.—The crisis has been reached in the negotiations for an agreement on primary legislation between the Republican organization and the independents. The representatives here of these two elements have agreed on a bill which is a compromise between the Lexow and Union League Club measures. Certain points in which the new bill differs from the Union League proposals have been submitted to the independent leaders in New York for their approval. One at least of these is most material, involving the continuance or immediate dissolution of the new Republican organization of the County of New York. Up to to-night the approval of this organization had not been given to the proposed changes. If it is forthcoming to-morrow the compromise bill will be reported to the Senate immediately by the Judiciary Committee. If not there may be more trouble.

The conferrees who met at the Executive mansion last night—Gov. Black, Senators Pavey and Lexow, Assemblyman Laimbeer, Paul D. Cravath, and W. H. Hotchkiss—worked away at the task of amalgamating the Lexow and Root bills until 2 o'clock this morning, so late that several of the party, including Messrs. Pavey and Laimbeer, slept at the mansion. When the conference adjourned the bill was agreed on as far as the independents present could speak for their colleagues in New York.

To-day Messrs. Cravath and Hotchkiss were at work putting the agreement of last night into shape, while conferences were held by telephone with Elihu Root, Mr. Kenyon, and others of the Committee of Fifty-three to secure their consent to the alterations made in the measure brought here by Mr. Cravath. What these concessions are the conferrees decline to state. Unless the hitch in New York proves serious, this bill will be introduced in the Senate to-morrow, to be printed and referred back to the Judiciary Committee. If it goes through, there will be a new enrollment and complete reorganization under its provisions of the Republican Party in New York City in May.

For a New Primary Bill.

At a meeting of the Committee on Political Affairs of the Union League Club, Brooklyn, held last night at the clubhouse, it was decided to propose to the Board of Governors a resolution expressing the hope of the club that the Legislature will pass a primary bill that will give the voter the fullest measure of liberty possible. Andrew B. Rogers, Chairman of the committee, said that the members were practically unanimous for a bill which leaves no obstacle in the way of the people.

BRIDGEPORT POLICEMAN SHOT.

In a Critical Condition from a Wound Inflicted by a Supposed Burglar.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 2.—James Farnam, a policeman, was shot and probably fatally wounded by one of two supposed burglars at 4:15 this morning.

The policeman had been relieved from night duty, and was on his way home when he discovered two men bending over a bundle in a dark spot. He called to them and for an answer one of the men fired a revolver. The bullet struck Farnam in the forehead, and he was rendered unconscious. Later he managed to drag himself home. The men escaped. The policeman is in a critical condition.

MAY WHEAT TOUCHES $1.07.

Chicago's Highest Closing Figures, $1.06 7-8, Are Reached.

CHICAGO, March 2.—There were plenty of legitimate reasons for advance in wheat to-day, and the market up to a late hour showed a great deal of strength. May closed at an advance of 1⅞ cents. Shorts in July, however, got filled up and that option closed ⅛c. lower than yesterday's final price.

The strength which marked yesterday's close made traders more apprehensive than ever of the short side, and the firmness caused by small offerings was increased by the nature of the news, which, as a whole, was of an encouraging character. Opening quotations for July were unchanged to ¼c. higher than yesterday's closing, at 91¾@91⅞c. There was a good buying demand from the start, and for two hours the market advanced slowly, but steadily, July getting up to 91¾@91⅞c. at 1:30 o'clock. There was an extremely limited trade done in May, but that option exhibited even more strength than the later delivery, everything offered being taken by the Leiter interests.

A little before the noon hour the continued strength of the market began to bring in outside shorts, who had some difficulty in covering, and the best prices of the day were scored, July getting up to 92¼c. After noon, however, the market gradually eased off. July finally got down to 91c., where it closed. May, however, cont nued strong. That option opened unchanged at $1.05½. It sold at $1.05¼, then slowly advanced to $1.07, reaching the latter point about midday. Realizing, which followed, caused a reaction to $1.06¼, but during the last few minutes of the session May was caught up in another Leiter swirl, and again carried up to $1.07. The closing price was at $1.06⅞, the highest closing price this season. Leiter was credited with some July selling.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	6:31	Sun sets	5:54	Moon sets	3:00

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	3:26	Gov. Isl'd	3:55	H. Gate	5:44
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	4:16	Gov. Isl'd	4:35	H. Gate	6:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Manitoban, Glasgow	.....	.....
Niagara, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

Alps, Port

The Wanamaker Store

Dollar a Yard Possibilities

HAVE you any idea of the immense choice offered you in our Silks at a Dollar a yard?

If you haven't, this may interest you, for we intend to tell you of our line at that price.

They're American Silks,—these we speak of now,—we'll talk of importations later. These are American, and they're progress markers. It is New England and New Jersey against Lyons and Zurich. The issue on staple silks is already in doubt.

Take this line of American silks at $1 a yard, and count styles. If you have the time, we'll supply the silks and the lifting. Perhaps you'd rather guess, it's quicker. How many? Fifty? Many more. A hundred? Many, many more. Two hundred? More yet. Three hundred? *Still more.* Mind you, this is only the dollar-a-yard line.

Now, as to qualities and style-character. For these points we must refer you to the silks themselves. You might as well try to paint the rainbow in black and white as attempt to describe these patterns in ink on paper.

However, here's a partial list,—not much more than a memorandum. Nine-tenths of these more than three hundred patterns are here exclusively. We like that word "exclusive," because we think you do.

Three-toned Brocaded Taffetas; pink, blue or bronze.
Gros d'Londres, triple colors; harmonious effects in greens, browns, beiges, lilacs, etc.
Embroidered Taffetas, canale stripes and serpentine effects, with vines of satin between; eight patterns.
Pekin Paconne Taffetas; hair lines and buds; dark effects; fourteen kinds.
A diamond-dot Gros d'Londres; three-toned effects; ten kinds.
Taffeta Pompadours with double dots in colors separated by hair-lines of black; four kinds.
Ombre Pekin Faconne, in triple shades between satin stripes of black and white.
Bayadere Pekin Taffetas, canale stripes across bars of black and colors on gray.
Bayadere Pekin Taffetas; canale stripes of satin on gray; 8 kinds.
Rich plaid Taffetas, in pretty color plays, with bars graduated from very narrow to extremely wide; sixty kinds.
New checkered Taffetas; cross-bars of colors with hair-line checks of black in relief.
Glace Pekin Taffetas; inch stripes of white, with quarter-inch satin stripes; on green, on blue, on lilac.
Taffeta Glace; with bars and blocks of satin; seven kinds.
Brocaded Taffetas; rustic cubes of satin in two colors.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Newest Styles—**Men's Oversacks**—Lowest Prices

THIS is literally true. The stock of Spring Overcoats now ready for your inspection shows the *very latest* cuts and the newest approved materials; and, taking into consideration the fineness of quality, the excellence of making, and the perfection of finish, we know of no better values at the figures here quoted. These are mostly silk-lined, and when we say silk-lined we mean pure silk—not an admixture of silk and cotton.

If contemplating the purchase of light or medium weight overcoat, you'll doubtless find something of interest in this offering:

At $10—In all-wool, covert cloth, medium colors; Italian cloth lining; sleeves lined with satin.
At $12—In black cheviot and covert cloths, all-wool; silk lined; wide facings.
At $13.50—In medium and light colored covert cloths; silk lined; lap seams.
At $15—Better grade covert cloths; silk lined throughout; medium and light colors.
At $15—In Oxford mixed Vicuna; Italian cloth lining; satin sleeve linings.
In better grades of covert cloths, worsteds and Vicunas, silk lined, up to $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

March, '97—**The Shoe Store**—March, '98

ITS growth during the past year has been almost phenomenal. From the little corner on the second floor, devoted mainly to the selling of women's and children's shoes, it has developed into a large handsome store on the main floor—already often found too small—where shoes for everybody, to suit all purses, go out in astonishing quantities during every hour of the day.

We delight in giving extraordinary shoe offers and there have been many of late—notably our sale of men's shoes at $1.90, in which values were not less than $3, and most were worth $3.50 and $4. There is still good choosing in the lot, but you must be prompt to get the benefit of this saving.

Here are also four styles of shoes for women with prices that should have some magnetism.

At $3—Of box calf with kid tops, straight, calf tips, medium toe, stout welted soles. Reduced from $4 and considered good value at that price. Laced or buttoned.
At $3—Stout chrome-tanned kidskin, patent leather tips, heavy double soles; welted with the celebrated saddle leather innersole; as pliable as whalebone. Worth $5.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Good News of Stationery

THE selling began yesterday, and will probably close to-morrow for lack of further material. Yet there were large quantities. There are few mercantile magnets like the phrase "Half Prices."

What kind of stationery? The very, very best. Not a technical classification, but probably sufficient. The shapes and styles are, if not the very latest, still new; so new as to be quite unfamiliar in many cases, but absolutely "correct."

A Box of 120 Sheets, 25c.
Box of Envelopes to match, 25c.

Just about half price. The styles are Azure Bank Note Bond, Cream and White Irish Linen, Ashes-of-Roses Opaque, and Cream Velvet Finish. Sizes, Octavo, Douglas, Billet, Mignon.

New Neckwear for Women. THE new things are coming in rapidly. They're worth looking at.

Styles of course are wholly new. One season seldom duplicates another in this line. Yet, as last season, the chiffons are very prominent, although made up in new methods and to new fancies.

Bows, stocks, jabots, and some very striking ideas in what might be described as idealized four-in-hands. Not expensive, either. A dollar buys most styles,—some as high as $2, but not many in this class.

Tenth street.

New Neckwear for Men. HAVE you seen the window of fifty cent neckwear? If you haven't, you're really missing something. It's an apotheosis of *stripes*. The Spring styles run very strongly on stripes, and it would seem that the more vivid the combinations the better people liked them.

So here we have the new Mogadores, the ombre and Roman patterns, and a very neat combination of black, blue, and white, which is brilliant without gaudiness, and just as new as a thing can be. 50c. for this lot. Try to match them at 75c.

Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senate Debate on the Alaskan Homestead and Railway Right of Way Bill.

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S POLICY

Senator Elkins Wants Measures Taken to Protect American Roads from Its Klondike Rate Cutting and General Competition.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—To-day's debate in the Senate on the Alaskan Homestead and Railway Right of Way bill was decidedly spirited. Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.,) delivered a vigorous speech in reply to that made by Mr. Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) in the course of which he made a strong defense of the honor of Congressional committees and of officials in the several Government departments.

One of the special features of the debate was a speech delivered by Mr. Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) in which he explained how the Canadian Pacific Railway was enabled to make war upon American interests, and showed why the aggression of that great railroad ought to be stopped by the United States.

Mr. Carter, in beginning his remarks, said that for two days the Senate had been called upon to listen to one of the most remarkable attacks upon a committee of Senators in a speech making serious charges against individual Senators. It was unfair that the Senator who delivered the speech (Mr. Rawlins) should have withheld it from publication in The Record, inasmuch as it was delivered in the course of a running debate, and the speech could not be published as delivered, parallel with the bill itself, without affording a complete refutation of its charges.

Carter Says It Is an Honest Bill.

"It will be found by Senators," said Mr. Carter, "after a careful examination of the bill that of the wholesale charges of dishonest purpose contained in the speech of the Senator from Utah nothing remains."

Mr. Rawlins disclaimed all intention of casting aspersions upon any Senator, and said Mr. Carter's statement was unwarranted by the facts as could easily be shown by the stenographer's notes.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) requested Mr. Carter to give the Senate a synopsis of Mr. Rawlins's remarks.

Mr. Rawlins rose to give the synopsis himself, but Mr. Carter declined to yield.

"When the plutocrat and the Populist come together," exclaimed Mr. Rawlins bitterly, "it is time for the Senate to beware."

Mr. Carter, without reference to Mr. Rawlins's remarks, said it seemed that the land grant company of Canada and Mr. Rawlins were practically the only ones who declared the proposed legislation was not necessary. There never was a more crying demand for legislation than now existed for the great domain of Alaska. The pending bill absolutely prevented speculation in rights of way of railways through Alaska.

Mr. Carter held that Mr. Rawlins's objection to conferring authority upon the Secretary of the Interior to grant rights of way for toll roads over the territory carried with it a suspicion that we might some time have a Secretary of the Interior who would be a scoundrel. He said that in an experience covering a period of a dozen years in Washington public life he had not encountered a single Government official in any capacity or in any department or branch whose every public act would not withstand the closest scrutiny. He thought that if such suspicions as had been voiced by Mr. Rawlins were to become general, it might be well to put up the auction sign and sell out the Republic.

"I resent the imputation," declared Mr. Carter vehemently, "advanced as a means of defeating necessary legislation, that any official of this Government would dishonestly take advantage of his office or of the authority conferred upon him by this bill to favor his friend, as has been suggested."

Elkins on the Canadian Pacific.

Mr. Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.,) who followed Mr. Carter, said he was glad to see that an effort was being made to exact something from Canada, in view of all that the Dominion Government and its corporations received from the United States. Mr. Elkins referred to Section 13 of the pending bill, which reads:

The privilege of entering goods under bond or of placing them in bonded warehouses at the port of Wrangell in the District of Alaska, and of withdrawing the same for exportation to any place in British Columbia or the Northwest Territory without payment of duty, is hereby granted to the Dominion of Canada and its citizens, when upon proclamation by the President of the United States it shall appear that no exclusive privilege of transporting through British Columbia or the Northwest Territory goods or passengers arriving from or destined for other ports in Alaska has been or will be granted to any person or corporation by the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

"For long years," said Mr. Elkins, "Canada has taken business from our country and despoiled the business of our railroads, and all this without any proper return. In order to understand the better what I have to say, I desire to refer particularly to the Canadian Pacific Railroad."

Mr. Elkins began his remarks concerning the Canadian Pacific with statistics showing its mileage and connections. He said it formed the greatest military, commercial, and political highway in the world. It controlled the politics and dictates the policy of Canada. It could, with its sea connections, transport 50,000 troops from England to Canada in ten days. For its ship line now being built to run between Southampton and Halifax, it would receive a subsidy of $75,000 from England and Canada, for its steamship line from Vancouver to the Orient it received $300,000, and from Vancouver to Australia a subsidy of $250,000. The Pacific Mail for carrying more mail receives from the United States only $14,820. The Canadian Pacific formed the land connection of a commercial and military highway that spanned the globe.

The Canadian Pacific received $1,300,000 per annum in aid of its support and gave it business. Since its establishment it had received from Great Britain in subsidies, gifts, and concessions, $215,000,000, an equivalent of $10,000,000 a year. By aid of these immense concessions it was enabled to take trade from American roads, and did it openly and defiantly.

Known as "The Sitting Bull."

Mr. Elkins said that the Canadian Pacific had been nicknamed by the railroad world "the Sitting Bull." He said the differentials demanded by the Canadian Pacific aggregated from $30 to $60 per car to Eastern and Western cities less than by American lines, and cited the fact that in 1891 the American railroads gave the Canadian Pacific a bonus of $500,000 to keep out of American territory. Subsequently the Canadian Pacific had refused to take this sum, and had been waging a war upon our railroads.

"It now was cutting rates against American railroads to get Klondike trade, and actually was carrying passengers from New York to Vancouver, a distance of 3,000 miles, for $38. If the Canadian Pacific is permitted to proceed on these lines it shortly would monopolize the through business from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard and all the business to and from the Orient, leaving to American roads only local business and making only one transcontinental line on this continent. Mr. Elkins said that the amount of business taken from American roads annually by the Canadian Pacific aggregated nearly $50,000,000.

"This sum," said Mr. Elkins, "should be saved to the United States to give employment to our own people, and as trustees of the Republic, we should see that it is saved."

In 1895 the Canadian Pacific hauled 8,000,000 tons of freight in 480,678 cars from points in the United States to other points in the United States through Canada. These cars would make a train that would stretch across the continent.

"We pay $300,000,000 per annum, or $1,000,000 for every working day in the year," said Mr. Elkins, "to foreign ships to haul what we sell and buy, our exports and imports, England getting 90 per cent. of this vast sum. Ninety per cent. of this should be saved to Americans. We once had 92 per cent. of our foreign trade carried in American ships, and now have only about 12 per cent. Americans have suffered the great humiliation of being driven from the sea. And to make this humiliation the more emphatic, England and Canada seem determined to make the Canadian Pacific the only transcontinental line and to monopolize the carrying by rail of a large share of our transcontinental line commerce and all of our trade to and from the Orient."

Mr. Elkins said that seemingly there was little help for our condition, foreign influence being too powerful notwithstanding the fact that the St. Louis platform, the President's letter of acceptance, and his inaugural address all favored discriminating duties. When those utterances were made there was great enthusiasm, but now the whole commercial world is chilled.

Remedy for Existing Evils.

As a remedy for the existing evils, Mr. Elkins said that he would first abolish the bonding privileges and Consular seals at Vancouver. The effect of this would be to divert trade from the Orient to San Francisco. Secondly, he would compel obedience to inter-State commerce statutes by all lines connecting with the Canadian Pacific. Thirdly, he would enforce Section 22 of the present tariff law in accordance with its meaning and as it reads.

Concerning the difficulties in bringing about what he deemed desirable changes, Mr. Elkins said:

"The only difficulty about stopping the aggressions of the Canadian Pacific is that some local interests in New England and in the Northwest are subserved. It is unfair that one-twentieth of the population should have these advantages and nineteen-twentieths should not. New England has no right to get her supplies cheaper and ship her goods cheaper than any other sections of the country. One-twentieth of the population should not have advantages at the expense of the nineteen-twentieths. New England, always fair on the tariff, should be fair on this question. Section 22 of the present tariff law affords a complete remedy to the existing evils, but it alarmed New England, Minnesota, and Michigan. After long consideration the Attorney General decided that it could not be enforced.

Section 22 of the Tariff.

"If we had enforced Section 22 just as it stands on the statute books we would have had Canada to-day at our feet suing for terms to save Canadian Pacific interests in our country, instead of suggesting what policy should govern us touching Canadian matters and asking for a reduction of tariff rates as a condition precedent to the stopping of killing seals. Canada has not only destroyed our seals, worth $1,000,000 per annum, but continues through the Canadian Pacific aggressions to take away from our roads $50,000,000 per year of legitimate business."

In conclusion Mr. Elkins said we were on the threshold of a commercial war among nations for extension of commerce. The conflict was inevitable.

"It seems now," said he, "as if the United States would have to meet this war single-handed, asking no favors and expecting none. While we do not court such a conflict we need not shrink from it. The conditions as to our shipping and our commercial relations with Canada cannot be made worse. Any change will make them better. In order to meet this war the United States should restore its shipping and stop the aggressions of the Canadian Pacific."

When Mr. Elkins in the course of his speech referred to the military advantages of the Canadian Pacific and its two strongholds—Halifax and Esquimault—Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) interrupted him with the facetious remark that the Senator need have no apprehension of the British guns at those points, as they would endanger Americans only in the event of their kicking, as, if any trouble should occur, Americans would be behind those guns.

In response to a question concerning the incorporation of Section 22 into the present Tariff law, Mr. Elkins said that he had had the credit for that section. He said, however, that wiser men than he had placed that excellent section in the bill.

"I did not," said Mr. Elkins, "have the honor of drafting that section or of placing it in the bill. Its author stands for American interests and I stand with him."

In response to inquiries, Mr. Elkins explained that Secretary Windom was just about to issue an order abolishing consular seals at Vancouver when his sudden and tragic death occurred in New York, and that President Harrison's statement regarding the subject which he had quoted was made just as he was about to retire from office.

The President's Inaction.

"Why does not McKinley take action?" inquired Mr. Lindsay.

"I wish the Senator would ask him," replied Mr. Elkins, "and the Senator might also ask the Secretary of the Treasury why he does not act. Perhaps they will, in time, but I do not know."

"If," inquired Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) "the Canadian Pacific were subject to the long and short haul clause of the inter-State commerce law, would it be able to take away the business of our railroads?"

"It would not," replied Mr. Elkins. "The Senator has struck the point of this entire matter. While our railroads are hampered by that law the Canadian Pacific is free from its restrictions."

In the course of a brief reply to Mr. Elkins, Mr. Hoar expressed some regret that Mr. Elkins had brought into discussion of the pending bill so much matter that was apparently irrelevant. Mr. Hoar said he did not agree with Mr. Elkins as to the danger on account of the Canadian Pacific in time of war. As a matter of fact, these 4,000 miles of railroad would be a hostage in case of hostilities. But independent of this factor, the United States would be entirely capable of taking care of themselves. If they had done so during the Revolution and in the war of 1812, they could certainly do so now. He did not believe in encouraging the talk of possible hostilities with a friendly power, and wanted especially to discourage the idea of danger from the guns supposed to be pointing in our direction from Halifax and Esquimault.

Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.,) followed Mr. Hoar with a sharp though short protest against Mr. Elkins's proposition, on the ground that it was aimed at the interests of the farmers of the Northwest. We have, he said, other interests than those of the railroad trunk lines. At the further end of Lake Superior there is located a great empire of five or six millions of farmers, and the interests of those farmers are of far higher consideration than are the interests of the railroads, however important they may be to their owners. The Canadian Pacific Road had brought to these farmers a reduction amounting to an average of about 10 cents a bushel on the transportation of their products to the Atlantic seaboard. Why should this advantage be destroyed in the interests of a few stockholders and bondholders in these railroads, most of whom reside abroad?

LOUD BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Clark of Missouri Opposes It Because He Says It Would Hurt Country Editors.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House spent another day in debate upon the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter. The speeches, as a rule, attracted little interest.

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.,) opposed the bill, mainly on the ground that it was inimical to the interests of the country editor. He said he once was the editor of a weekly newspaper, and he delivered a eulogy on the country editor.

"He is as faithful to the people as the needle to the pole," said Mr. Clark. "In the momentous campaign of 1896, when a vast majority—not all, mark you, but a vast majority—of the Democratic metropolitan newspapers basely deserted their colors and went, bag and baggage, horse, foot and dragoons, into the camp of the enemy, the country weeklies, with rare exceptions, stood by the cause of Bryan, Democracy, and humanity with unshaken fidelity, superb courage, and commendable self-abnegation, thereby vindicating the patriotism, wisdom, and independence of the American press.

"Upon this same country editor we must depend largely for honest, courageous, patriotic press service in the campaign now pending, as well as that of 1900, and surely upon the Democratic side of the House we would be acting with unwisdom to deprive him of any of his prerogatives.

"The Loud bill might not unjustly be entitled 'An act to diminish the supply of anti-Republican campaign literature.' Then it would be true to name. Republicans having nine-tenths of the great metropolitan papers, may find some excuse for supporting a measure which will squelch the country weeklies, but certainly Democrats, Populists, and Free Silver Republicans cannot afford to do so, unless they are meditating political suicide."

Mr. Lentz, (Dem., Ohio,) in opposing the bill, declared that the deficiency in the postal revenues was due to the fact that the railroads received extravagant rates for the transportation of the mails.

Mr. Griggs (Dem., Ga.,) gave notice of an amendment to the amendment of which Mr. Loud gave notice yesterday, providing that newspapers and periodicals should have the right to send out sample copies at pound rates to the number of 1,000 copies.

BANKRUPTCY BILL OBSTRUCTED.

Senator Stewart Says with Free Silver There Would Be No Bankrupts.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Bankruptcy legislation is brought to a temporary stop by the opposition of Senator Stewart, who objects to the reference of the bill as passed by the House to a committee of conference on the part of the Senate. Mr. Stewart's resistance to the usual reference seems to be the expression of a settled distrust of the Senate, which may agree to a bill having points of both the House and original Senate bills.

His speech to-day closed with a harangue about silver and a declaration that with free coinage of silver there would be no bankrupts and no necessity for a bankruptcy measure. It is his plan to make the measure one of the issues of the next campaign. It is expected by the friends of both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy that the Senate will order a conference, and that out of that conference will come a bill not exactly like that of the House and decidedly not like that of the Senate or the unripe Nelson bill, of which the author was afraid as soon as it had been passed. The Senate conference committee must be composed of a majority of those who voted for the Senate bill, so that it is sure that the Senate conferrees will not agree to anything radically inconsistent with the views of the Senate. With a report from a conference, it is believed bankruptcy legislation would be secured before the end of the month.

Rose of Arden

Lundborg's—
has the fragrance
of freshly
Cut Roses.

BILL FOR ANNEXING HAWAII.

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to Hold a Special Meeting.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—At to-day's meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, it was decided that a special meeting of the committee should be held next Saturday for the purpose of considering the best course to be pursued in the future with relation to the annexation of Hawaii.

The decision to hold the special meeting grew out of a suggestion that the treaty of annexation should be abandoned and the question taken up in the Senate on the basis of a bill providing for the same end. All members of the committee were not present at to-day's meeting, and it was agreed that the question should be considered by a meeting to be devoted wholly to this question.

Congressional Notes.

Representative Bull of Rhode Island introduced a bill in the House yesterday appropriating $1,500,000 for a public building at Providence.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads yesterday made a favorable report on Senator Mason's joint resolution for an investigation of the recent killing of the colored Postmaster at Lake City, S. C.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) introduced an amendment to the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, appropriating $100,000 to be used by the Postmaster General to establish and equip a modern telephone system among the public offices and buildings in the district.

In the executive session of the Senate yesterday Senator Hale moved to reconsider the vote by which the nomination of Webster Flanagan, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Texas, was confirmed Tuesday. Mr. Hale said he had received letters saying that Flanhgan would not be confirmed, and he merely asked reconsideration in order to permit an investigation. Senators Mills and Chilton of Texas, opposed the motion, saying that while they did not agree politically with Mr. Flanagan, they thought his confirmation should stand. The motion was not acted upon.

NEW POST OFFICE STATIONS.

One on Thirty-fourth and Another on Wall Street to be Opened.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Postmaster General Gary has ordered the establishment in New York of two sub-stations of the Post Office.

On March 15 Sub-Station No. 103 will be opened at the southeast corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Tenth Avenue, and on April 1 Sub-Station No. 104 will be opened at No. 29 Wall Street. Both will be registry and money order stations.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Customs of the District of Alexandria, Va.—MARSHALL L. KING.
Surveyor of Customs for the Port of St. Joseph—WILLIAM L. BUECHLE.
United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri—EDWARD A. ROZIERO.
United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri—LOUIS C. BOHLE.
Consul at Belize, British Honduras—WILLIAM L. AVERY of Montana.

Santleman Succeeds Fanciulli.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—W. H. Santleman has been enlisted as a musician in the Marine Corps and designated as leader of the Marine Band to succeed Prof. Fanciulli. He was Sousa's assistant bandmaster for several years, and at present is leader of the orchestra in the Columbia Theatre of this city.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed for New York offices as follows: Centre Berlin—Frank Jones; Minoa—Mrs. Blanche Morrison.

CHESS MATCH BY CABLE.

Manhattan Club Challenges Oxford and Cambridge on Behalf of American Universities.

The Manhattan Chess Club yesterday sent, on behalf of the students of the universities of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, a challenge to Oxford and Cambridge for a team chess match on six boards, to be played during the Easter vacation.

Dr. L. D. Broughton, editor of the American Chess Magazine, after obtaining the consent of the university players, laid the matter before the Manhattan Chess Club, and arrangements were perfected which resulted in the issuance of the challenge by the club.

Should the challenge be accepted, the rules adopted are that the match be played by cable, play to begin on the morning decided upon at 9 o'clock, New York time, with an intermission of one hour at the end of four hours' play. The teams are to consist of six players on each side, all undergraduates. Time limit is to be twenty moves an hour, and the rules will be according to the accepted American and British chess code.

Each side will pay its own cable expenses, but the Manhattan Chess Club will bear the expense of the American chess players, and the match will be held at its rooms and under its auspices.

GERMANS CHALLENGE YALE.

Invitation to the Hamburg Regatta Cannot, However, Be Accepted.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 2.—Capt. Whitney of the Yale University Boat Club has received a letter from the Allgemeiner Allster Club of Hamburg, Germany, inviting the Yale crew to take part in a national regatta to be held in Germany next July, the date as yet not having been decided upon. The letter translated reads as follows:

The President of the Crew of the American University, Yale, New Haven, Conn.:

Dear Sir: In this letter allow me to send you a copy of last year's regatta programme of July 17 and 18, saying that races will be arranged as last year, and I believe that a number of suitable races can be found for your crew, if the invitation of visiting the Hamburg regatta finds favor with you. I therefore take the liberty today to beg that you will consider whether you could not decide to attend the Hamburg regatta this year. Your announcement and your coming would afford great pleasure not only to all Hamburg people but all German sportsmen, and I can assure you that your crew will be most pleasantly received. Please consider this and favor us with a speedy reply. With sportsmanlike and friendly greetings, sincerely yours,

A. O. SCHUMACKER,
President of the Allgemeiner Allster Club, Hamburg, Germany.

Capt. Whitney stated this morning that on account of the arrangements which have already been made for the crew, the invitation cannot be accepted.

Mrs. Morrison a Suicide.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., March 2.—Mrs. Walter Morrison, aged fifty years, wife of the Secretary of the Atwood-Morrison Machine Company, committed suicide this morning by shooting herself. Mrs. Morrison had been mentally unbalanced for some time, and on Saturday returned to her home from the retreat at Hartford.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT

Company B Wins the Abeel Trophy with a Score of 624.

THE MEN GAINING IN SKILL

The Scores of Company B's Two Teams Remarkable Considering the Troops Have Had Short Practice with the New Springfield Rifle.

The first team of Company B won the fifty-third competition for the Abeel Trophy, which came to an end at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night. The competition was one of the most successful held thus far this season. The winning score of 624 is 7 points better than the winning score made by Company G in the last competition, and demonstrates that the members are becoming more accustomed to the new Springfield rifle, which was used for the first time this season.

Company B had two teams entered. Its second team did much better than some of the first teams of other companies, and the score of 1,230 made by the twenty men comprising the two teams is considered a remarkable score with the new rifle. Corp. H. P. Fowler of Company B carried off the individual honors with a score of 67.

The following is the number of times the trophy has been won by the various companies: Company B, 23; H, 7; F, 6; A, 4; G, 5; C, 4; I, 2; K, 1; D, 1.

Last night's scores follow:

COMPANY B.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Corp. H. P. Fowler	32	35	67
Private J. D. Thees, Jr.	30	35	65
Sergt. E. P. Sands	32	32	64
Private H. E. Clearman	30	34	64
Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr.	31	32	63
Lieut. H. V. D. Black	32	30	62
Private C. M. Kervan	31	31	62
Sergt. W. M. Halsted	30	32	62
Lance Corp. C. W. Wood	27	33	60
Corp. J. R. Stewart	31	24	55
Total	306	318	624

COMPANY H.

Private W. C. Relyea	31	35	66
Private S. M. Richardson	30	35	65
Lieut. J. Wotherspoon	32	32	64
Sergt. E. W. Lancaster	31	31	62
Sergt. M. Pressinger	31	30	61
Private S. W. Forsyth	30	31	61
Private L. J. Joscelyn	28	32	60
Private H. C. Dean	28	31	59
Private G. H. Storm	28	30	58
Private H. H. Wotherspoon, Jr.	28	28	56
Total	297	315	612

COMPANY A, SR.

Sergt. T. J. Conroy	32	34	66
Capt. H. W. Janssen	30	34	64
Sergt. C. S. M. Hook	31	32	63
Lance Corp. H. H. Meeder	31	31	62
Private J. K. Green	30	31	61
Private D. H. Miller	29	31	60
Corp. W. H. Ford	30	29	59
Private W. M. Connell	28	30	58
Private L. J. F. Rooney	30	27	57
Private W. E. Ward	29	28	57
Total	200	307	607

COMPANY B, JR.

Corp. G. H. Gilman	32	32	64
Private E. R. Clark	29	34	63
Corp. G. H. Clark	33	29	62
Lance Corp. J. E. Roeser	31	30	61
Private C. L. Drummond	30	31	61
Private C. H. Plump	29	32	61
Private H. Pinner	30	29	59
Corp. E. D. Hewitt	33	26	59
Private C. W. Luyster	30	28	58
Private W. B. Mabie	28	30	58
Total	294	312	606

COMPANY K.

Private A. V. Stout	31	34	65
Capt. R. McLean	31	33	64
Corp. P. Jay	31	32	63
Private H. Burden	31	31	62
Corp. C. L. Riker	33	28	61
Private E. S. Auchincloss	28	32	60
Lieut. W. S. Scott	29	30	59
Private E. Lincoln	30	27	57
Private I. McKesson	26	31	57
Lieut. H. von L. Meyer	27	27	54
Total	291	310	601

COMPANY C.

Private W. N. Bavier	32	32	64
Private D. C. Meyer	31	31	62
Private E. A. Herb	31	30	61
Sergt. E. C. Robinson	29	31	60
Private G. A. Sacchi	30	30	60
Private F. Wessell	30	30	60
Sergt. W. F. Smith	30	29	59
Private C. J. Austin	28	30	58
Private W. Uhl	29	29	57
Private W. H. Hanley	27	26	53
Total	296	298	594

COMPANY K, JR.

Private B. Dominick, Jr.	33	31	61
Private T. W. Lloyd	31	28	59
Private H. McK. Kirkland	28	31	59
Private G. de C. Curtis	29	30	59
Sergt. G. Barnard	29	30	59
Corp. R. Wainwright	27	31	58
Private C. Newcombe	29	28	57
Private R. G. Meadi	29	28	57
Sergt. G. S. Brewster	24	29	53
Sergt. T. Barron	24	28	52
Total	275	299	574

COMPANY H, JR.

Corp. J. H. Ford	32	31	63
Private W. D. McClintock	30	32	62
Lance Corp. H. A. Murphy	30	30	60
Private M. K. Miller	29	30	59
Corp. L. V. Ennis	30	27	57
Private H. A. Groesbeck, Jr.	29	27	56
Private J. Church	26	30	56
Lance Corp. W. S. Da Costa	27	27	54
Private F. A. Rorke	28	25	53
Private W. Sargeant	25	27	52
Total	286	286	572

COMPANY A., Jr.

Private F. C. Wightman	32	29	61
Sergt. G. W. Rosevelt, Jr.	31	30	61
Private F. Budenbach	29	32	61
Private J. G. Geoghegan	28	28	56
Private G. Oakley	27	29	56
Private J. D. Miner, Jr.	28	27	55
Private J. J. Gordon	28	26	54
Private W. G. Happy	26	23	49
Total (9 men)	258	252	510
Other scores:			
Company G, third	274	302	576
Company K, third	271	280	551
Company H, third	248	278	526

THE NEW FLEETWOOD TRACK.

The Driving Club of New York Will Soon Decide Upon the Location for Its Grounds.

President Alfred De Cordova and the members of the Executive Committee of the Driving Club of New York have been annoyed for some time past by stories which have been circulated to the effect that the club had decided, after all, not to build its proposed mile trotting track this year. The matter has been given over to a sub-committee, of which Samuel McMillan is Chairman, and this committee has for more than a month been busy examining sites within easy driving distance of the city. The committee has thoroughly investigated the question of where to locate, and at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the club next week it will make its report. The committee, it is understood, has made its selection, but will not make known the location until it files its report.

Since Fleetwood Park, the old home of the club, was taken by the city to be cut into streets, the members of the club have been without a trotting track, and have been obliged to confine their speeding to Upper Seventh Avenue or the section of the new Speedway which still remains open. They were without a rendezvous until recently, when the club took temporary quarters on One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, overlooking the entrance to the Speedway. Among the sites offered the club for its new track, one near Mount Vernon, and another about two miles south of Mount Vernon, have been looked upon by trotting men as the two most acceptable.

Speaking of the club's plans yesterday, Mr. De Cordova said:

"The sub-committee has been doing its work quietly, but it has gone over a lot of ground. This much the public may be assured of—the Driving Club will give to the city a trotting track which will be a credit to it. The grand stand and stables will be as large and roomy as any in the country, and when the track is completed, the driving public will find old Fleetwood Park rise, Phoenix-like. The track, however, will be more elegant and pretentious than ever the old place was, and it will attract more people."

It is understood that if a site is chosen at the next meeting of the Executive Committee, a bond subscription will at once be floated in order to meet the expenses of buying the property, and building a track. The members of the club are all wealthy, and are enthusiastically in favor of building the new track, and a bond issue of $250,000 would doubtless be subscribed among them.

Results at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens; purse. Five fur-

GORHAM
Sterling Silverwares

Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

longs. Little Alarm won, Apronet second, Emma third. Time—1:04¾.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. R. Q. Ban won, Pat Murphy second, Don Fulano third. Time—1:16¼.

THIRD RACE.—Half a mile. Ocean Side Stakes, for two-year-old fillies. Magdalene won, Winifred second, Humidity third. Time—0:50.

FOURTH RACE.—Allowances. Mile and a half. Lincoln II. won, Argentina second, Howard Mann third. Time—2:39¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Two miles, over hurdles. Captain Rees won, Monita second, Silvester third. Time—3:51.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse. One mile. Martha H. and Morinel ran a dead heat, Traverser third. Time—1:43. Purse divided.

Marcus Daly Buys a Mare.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 2.—Marcus Daly to-day secured another valuable brood mare when his representative bought of Dan O'Brien the nine-year-old Greenwich for $1,500. Her dam was Linda Green, by imp. Australian.

1898 BASEBALL SCHEDULE.

National League Managers Announce the Dates and Places of Games for the Coming Season.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—The National Baseball League announces the following schedule of games for this years

At New York—Boston, April 15, 16, 18, May 4, July 4, 4, Sept. 8; Brooklyn, May 9, 10, June 11, 13, July 7, 8, Sept. 6; Philadelphia, June 16, 17, Sept. 24, 26, 27, 28, Oct. 5; Baltimore, May 3, July 23, 25, Sept. 13, Oct. 6, 7, 8; Washington, May 12, 14, 16, 17, Oct. 13, 14, 15; Pittsburg, July 20, 21, 21, 22, Sept. 14, 15, 16; Cleveland, May 30, 30, 31, June 1

THE LODGE BILL DENOUNCED

Action of a Mass Meeting in Opposition to Further Restriction on Immigration.

SPEECH BY BOURKE COCKRAN

He Declares that the Proposed Measure Reverses the Attitude of the Republic Toward Humanity—Carl Schurz Sends a Letter.

A mass meeting of citizens was held last night at Cooper Union to protest against the Lodge Immigration bill. The call for the meeting was signed by ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt of New York, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell of Temple Emanu-El, the Rev. Robert Collyer of the Church of the Messiah, W. Dodsworth, editor of The Journal of Commerce; the Rev. William Hayes Ward, editor of The Independent; Ashbel P. Fitch, John D. Crimmins, George Foster Peabody, George E. Waring, Jr., and a number of representatives of labor unions and banking and other business institutions.

The Vice Presidents included Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Thomas L. James, Henry Clews, Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Henry Villard, Charles W. Dayton, the Rev. F. De Sola Mendes, Louis J Kaufman, President United German Catholic Societies; Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council; Spencer Trask, John Brooks Leavitt, Thomas F. Gilroy, and a large number of others equally prominent in the community.

The hall was profusely decorated with National flags and the band played patriotic airs. It was snowing and raining, but about 1,000 people had braved the weather to attend.

Mr. Schieren an Immigrant.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, in taking the chair, said he was an immigrant himself. He came through the portals of Castle Garden more than forty years ago, and all he possessed was his two hands and a brave heart to better himself in the world. In 1856 when he landed on these shores, there was great competition for the immigrant. Whole colonies were persuaded to come over here, and settled out West, where the greatest farming districts in the world were settled by them. Not only farmers, but skilled mechanics came and developed the manufacturing interests, so that this Nation is the greatest manufacturing country on the face of the earth. He felt that there were many immigrants from Germany and other countries who should not have been sent here, but the laws of 1803 were ample against that kind of immigration.

Ernest H. Crosby said that he spoke as an American citizen who had dwelt much abroad and could understand the feelings of foreigners, and therefore sympathized with them. The thing that had prejudiced him most against Sheriff Martin, who fired on strikers in Pennsylvania, was the attempted excuse that he had shot "only foreigners." [Loud applause.] He contended that the Lodge bill, with its educational test, would admit the pawnbrokers, saloon keepers, and shyster lawyers, [laughter,] whom we do not want, and exclude the deep-chested, broad-shouldered, stalwart men who would develop the natural and now neglected resources of the country.

He ridiculed the idea that this country is overcrowded, saying it was absurd to make any such assertion while there is waste and uncultivated land within the limits of Greater New York. As to the matter of illiteracy, the American citizen native born came here much more illiterate than any foreigner could be. The truth is, he said, this country has been so mismanaged and has so wasted its opportunities that it would be more honest for us to acknowledge that we want no more people here because we do not know how to care for those we have.

Mr. Cockran Warmly Greeted.

Bourke Cockran was greeted with great applause. He said that the legislation which the meeting was called to protest against was an attempt to change the attitude of this Republic toward the human race from that in which it had been put by its fathers, to abandon the policy which had been more successful than any ever adopted by a nation, and which befitted a free people for a policy of distrust, pusillanimity, and exclusion appropriate to an Oriental despotism.

The establishment of a Republic here was but the application of principles as old as the human race; but the throwing open of the country's gates to the poor, the oppressed, the hopeful, and ambitious of the world was a new thing, and was the distinctively American policy. It was that policy that had developed three millions to seventy millions, that had made a people of doubtful prospects a magnificent Nation exulting in its strength, glad in its greatness, offering home, hope, and liberty to all the earth. [Applause.] It was now coolly proposed to change all this, to reverse the American policy and adopt the one on which America had turned her back.

The Republicans had declared that the Lodge bill would protect the quality of our citizenship. It did not lie in the mouth of the Republican Party to make that assertion. It might come well from the candidate who was defeated. [Cheers.] Where he received his greatest votes there were virtually no foreign-born citizens. The votes of foreign-born men elected William McKinley President. [Hisses and boots long continued.] Where the foreign-born vote was heaviest there the Republican vote was heaviest. [Renewed hissing and hooting.] The Republicans in assailing the intelligence and honesty of the foreign vote assailed their own source of strength.

The Question of Wages.

Regarding the claim that the incoming of immigration would decrease the rates of wages he contended that the immigrant gave as much as he took, and more. He was a creator, by force of his circumstances a digger and producer. His industry was of the basic and fundamental form. He was the helot, doing the rough and cheap work, leaving the lighter and better paid work for the citizen of longer residence, establishing by his term of servitude the right of his children to the lighter and higher forms of labor and production. The immigrants who leave their country for their country's good would not be turned back by the Lodge bill. The men and women who come here not to work and produce, but to idle and despoil, can conjugate Greek verbs if it is necessary for them to get away from home and in here.

In replying to the argument that the opponents of the Lodge bill are agents and attorneys of steamship companies, Mr. Cockran said that it illustrated the present calibre and resources of the United States Senate. That body, he declared, is a great comfort to the American people, and compliment to the creators of the Government. The simplicity of a machine was proved by the lack of skill of those who run it. When great constitutional questions were to be settled, men like Clay, Webster, and Calhoun were sent to the front to adjust them. Now that there is only a machine to be run is was proper that machinists should be in charge. [Laughter and applause.] He denied that there was the slightest foundation for the statement of which he spoke. Even if it were true it would not affect the question, but the fact that it was not true and was made without foundation proved that Senatorial morality was on an appropriate level with Senatorial ability. [Laughter.]

The Lodge bill, he said, was conceived in ignorance, and therefore properly supported by misrepresentation. It was drawn in ignorance of political principles and supported in ignorance of moral principles. It was the foolish tinkering of little men with the work of great men, the attempt to destroy a policy designed by giants, and which had endured the test of more than a century.

Mr. Mahany's Address.

Rowland B. Mahany, member of Congress from Buffalo, was introduced as the leader of the opposition to the Lodge bill in Congress.

"The proposition involved in the Lodge bill," he said, "reverses not only the policies of the American Government for the last 100 years, but also the whole history of civilization. The history of immigration is the history of the progress of mankind. Way back in the dawn of civilization it was the immigrant pushing his way westward, who opened up the fields of Europe. First was the Celtic wave spreading from India over Europe. This was followed by the Hellenic wave; then the Teutonic, and finally the Slavic people rounded out Europe's population. The very liberty we enjoy to-day is due to the impulse to seek wider fields. As the distinguished gentleman who preceded me has eloquently said, what a change in Senatorial timber from Daniel Webster, whose wide vision embraced all possibilities of humanity, to-day, when a Senator representing the same State goes to his fellow-Senators and asks them to vote for this bill because it is his measure, and because his political advancement depends upon its success.

"I have before me a copy of this bill which has been introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts. Let us look into some of its provisions. It says here that those shall be excluded over sixteen years of age who cannot read or write. Now, if a man cannot read he will find it somewhat difficult to write. Think of Massachusetts statesmanship fathering a rag like that!

How It Affects Families.

"This bill separates families. It provides that a young man's parents, if they are under fifty years of age, are excluded from coming here to see him, even though he may be dying. They say that such restrictions as these do not prevent the eventual union of families. But they overlook the fact when they say that there are no provisions for the admission of brothers or sisters. It is claimed that labor is in favor of the bill, but there are as many labor men in favor of our side as of the Lodge side of the question.

"Immigration doesn't affect wages of labor. The question before labor to-day, stripped of all soft phrases, is the abolition of the bosses and the trusts. [Applause and cries of "Hear! Hear!"] The trusts by oppressing the intermediate classes curtail the field of labor, and the bosses who oppress labor itself—that is what is the trouble.

"Let me point out another thing. Labor, it is said, is only oppressed under natural conditions when the country is overcrowded. But in the Netherlands there are 600 people to the square mile, and the people there are prosperous. In the Mississippi Valley there are thirty people to the square mile, and the average for the United States is eighteen to the square mile. There is plenty of room in this country yet. Sparsely settled countries have always the phenomenon of low wages.

"This bill is supposed to admit educated labor. American labor is educated, and laborers admitted by the Lodge bill come into direct competition with American labor. We should remember how great a part of our population is foreign. On the battleship Maine at the time of the disaster 136 out of 287 men were foreigners by birth, and 200 out of those 287 were either foreigners by birth or descended in the first generation from foreigners."

The Resolutions Adopted.

The resolutions were then read and adopted. The preamble recites that the Lodge bill now in the House, having passed the Senate, will, if it becomes law, exclude annually from the United States many thousands of industrious, self-supporting men and women; that it is unnecessary and oppressive and will not secure the exclusion of undesirable immigrants, since the mere ability to read and write cannot raise the standard of morality; that the pretense that the bill is in the interests of labor is a fraud and a sham. The resolution declares that the meeting, "embracing native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, does most earnestly protest against the enactment of the Lodge bill to impose vexatious, oppressive, and unnecessary restrictions upon immigration, as a departure from the traditional policy maintained by the United States since the Declaration of Independence against the attempt of the British King to establish a policy of exclusion 100 years ago; and we denounce this attempt to close the doors of the United States against those who show their anxiety to join our citizenship by crossing the ocean to seek homes upon our soil as an outrage upon our common humanity, an offense against the brotherhood of man, and a glaring violation of the settled and successful policy of this Republic."

Mr. Schurz's Letter.

A letter was read from Carl Schurz. It said in part:

"That this country should not be a dumping ground for the criminals and cripples of the Old World, we all readily admit; but existing legislation has proved itself amply sufficient to prevent this. The addition to it of a law providing for an educational test is not at all needed to that end. The requirement that the immigrant shall be able to read twenty words of our Constitution in the English tongue neither with bad health, nor with bad principle.

"For what reason, then, is the further restriction to be imposed? Its advocates say because the influx of illiterate persons would degrade the standard of American citizenship. That can hardly be the true reason, for some of the most prominent of these advocates advocate also the incorporation in our political system lots of Asiatics in a far-away tropical country seemingly without fear as to the standards of American citizenship. Why, then, should they entertain that fear with regard to the immigration of some thousands of people of the Caucasian race, while we know from experience that, however ignorant and uncouth the original immigrants may have been, their descendants, under our climatic conditions, and the quickening influence of American life, become in the second generation hardly distinguishable in looks, ways of thinking, and habits of life, from the old American stock?

"The real object of the bill is more probably to discourage immigration altogether. Now, that anybody should think that this country—a country still on the whole so thinly settled, and blessed with so incalculable an abundance of undeveloped resources—could be benefited by shutting out persons with two strong arms and an honest willingness to work and to help in developing those resources, seems to be almost too preposterous for serious discussion. It is especially preposterous, considering that a great many of the immigrants so to be shut out are to do a kind of work which other laborers will not do.

"It is a curious fact that, while the nations of the Old World, crowded as some of them are, speak with pride of every increase of population they can show, we have on this great continent, with all its vacant places and the immensity of work still to be done, persons who seem to be dreadfully nervous lest our population grow too large, and who, therefore, work hard to keep it down.

"This singular phenomenon may be explained by the fondness of some people for political quackery. Immigration or the so-called foreign element generally is a convenient scapegoat upon which to unload the responsibility of all sorts of political or social or economic evils. Certain symptoms of demoralization in our political life are observed, and, instead of searching for the true sources of the growing mercenary spirit of our politics, our political quack is promptly on hand loudly declaring, 'The foreigner is at the bottom of it. Stop immigration and that will cure it all.'

"The experiment would serve to cure the anti-immigrationists thoroughly of their mischievous notions; but it would be a costly one for the American people in point of principle as well as of material loss."

Letters expressing cordial sympathy with the purposes of the meeting were read from John De Witt Warner, President of the Reform Club, and William Lloyd Garrison. Mr. Warner says of the Lodge bill:

"Its one excuse is the necessity of a politician, who, not being able to deliver the prosperity he has promised, is forced to suggest excuses for his default; its best recommendation is that its operation would prove a farce. It is devoutly to be wished that some of our native-born statesmen who can read glibly enough our United States Constitution would emulate, in living up to the spirit of it, many of those whose presence among us they profess to fear."

Mr. Garrison's account of the New England aspect of the bill and suggestion for its treatment is as follows:

"There is no popular indorsement of it by the people or press, and The Boston Journal is its chief outspoken advocate. The hysterical appeals of that paper for prompt action and its censure of the Republicans in Congress who are lukewarm in demanding its passage are hopeful signs of the weakening condition of the patient. In case a vote is reached, the members who record themselves deliberately in favor of this cruel and un-American legislation should be marked for punishment through their own districts. However impervious they may be to the appeals of rights and justice, they are acutely sensitive to signs affecting re-election."

A Buffalo Family's Plight.

A woman carrying a large bundle, with five small children following her closely, attracted the attention of a policeman at the Bowery and First Street last night. She said in broken English that she had arrived from Buffalo in the afternoon. Her husband had recently died, and she had brought the children, intending to see her husband's friend, Francisco Perentro, at 55 Mulberry Street. When she reached that number she found that it was now on the Mulberry Bend Park grounds, and that Perentro was not known. She did not know what to do. They were taken to the Fifth Street Police Station to be kept over night. She said her name was Rose Paladone.

Farewell to China Missionaries.

Farewell was said last night at the Gospel Tabernacle, Eighth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, to Miss Carrie Prentice of Worcester, Mass., and Miss Alice Landis of Lancaster, Penn., two young women who are to leave to-day for Tacoma, and on March 12 take the steamer for China, where they will remain for several years and do missionary work.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Bill in the Maryland Legislature to Enable the Baltimore and Ohio to Reorganize.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 2.—Delegate John S. Wirt introduced into the House of Delegates to-day a bill to provide for the complete reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The incorporators named in the bill are Messrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Henry Budge, Eugene Delano, and E. R. Bacon of New York, George H. Earl, Jr., of Philadelphia; Alexander Brown, John Gill, W. F. Frick, Edwin Warfield, James Bond, J. McKenny White, and Thomas J. Hayward of Baltimore.

It is explained that there is no immediate prospect of a reorganization of the road, and that the bill introduced to-day is solely for the purpose of putting the incorporators in a position to carry out their plans, should they mature during the two years which must intervene before another session of the Legislature will be held, as under the laws of Maryland the complete reorganization of the road, which might involve some changes in its charter, could not be carried out without the consent of the General Assembly. It is also asserted that the bill is a move upon the part of the New York Reorganization Committee to forestall any action the Baltimore committee having the same purpose in view may attempt. President and Co-receiver Cowen is not in the city, and no one else connected with the road would discuss the matter.

SCHEDULE OF CONVENTIONS.

Meetings to be Held During the Coming Season.

The schedule of railroad conventions for the coming season is as follows: April 6, American Railway Association, Louisville, Ky.; April 12, Association of Railroad Air Brakemen, Baltimore, Md.; May 4, Freight Claim Association, Denver, Col.; May 17, National Association of Car Service Managers, Columbus, Ohio; May 25, Association of American Railway Accounting Officers, Atlantic City, N. J.; June 14, Train Dispatchers' Association of America, Montreal, Quebec; June 14, National Association of Local Freight Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio; June 15, Master Car Builders' Association, Saratoga, N. Y.; June 15, Association of Railway Telegraph Superintendents, Hot Springs, S. D.; June 20, American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, Saratoga, N. Y.; July 6, National Association of Railway Surgeons, Toronto, Ontario; July 13, American Society of Railroad Superintendents, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; July 20, American Association of General Baggage Agents, Detroit, Mich.; Sept. 6, American Street Railway Association, Boston, Mass.; Sept. 13, Roadmasters' Association of America, Denver, Col.; Sept. 13, Master Car and Locomotive Painters' Association, St. Paul, Minn.; Sept. 13, National Railroad Master Blacksmiths' Association, Boston, Mass.; Sept. 13, Traveling Engineers' Association; Oct. 18, Superintendents of Bridges and Buildings, Richmond, Va.; Oct. 18, American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, Detroit, Mich.

Southern Railway Changes.

An official circular of the Southern Railway Company treats of changes and appointments relating to the Memphis Division, all of which were effective March 1. The jurisdiction of the Assistant General Manager, Chief Engineer, General Superintendent of Transportation, General Superintendent of Maintenance, Assistant General Superintendent, Superintendent of Motive Power, Purchasing Agent, and Superintendent of Tests of this company is extended over the Memphis Division. Robert B. Pegram is Superintendent of the division, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn. Appointments announced for the division are: R. L. McKellar, Assistant General Freight Agent; C. A. De Saussure, Division Passenger Agent; J. H. Turner, Commercial Agent; G. J. Bradley, Commercial Agent; T. G. Soule, Commercial Agent; Taylor Williams, Soliciting Agent; A. R. Davant, Traveling Freight Agent; H. S. Lemmon, Traveling Freight Agent; M. H. Bone, Western Passenger Agent. Jurisdictions are extended in their cases to J. M. Culp, Traffic Manager; W. A. Turk, General Passenger Agent; H. F. Smith, General Freight Agent; Edwin Fitzgerald, General Western Freight Agent, and M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent.

Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 2.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fé Railway Company held here Directors were elected to serve the ensuing year. The Directors elected the following officers: Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the board, New York; Edward Riley, President, Chicago; George Sealey, Second Vice President; Galveston; A. C. Torbert, Secretary-Treasurer and Transfer Agent, Galveston; L. C. Deming, Assistant Secretary, New York; H. W. Gardiner, Assistant Treasurer, New York; Victor Morawetz, General Counsel, New York; E. D. Kenna, General Solicitor, Chicago; H. C. Whitehead, General Auditor, Chicago; John P. Whitehead, Controller, New York.

Nebraska, Kansas and Gulf Railroad.

OMAHA, Neb., March 2.—At Lincoln today were filed articles of incorporation of the Nebraska, Kansas and Gulf Railroad Company. The capital is $26,000,000. From the fact that chief among the incorporators is George R. Peck, the General Counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, it is presumed the real promoter of the scheme is the Milwaukee Railroad, and that it is simply a move of this road to get a line to the Gulf to compete with the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf.

It is believed that this means the building of a bridge over the Missouri at the mouth of the Niobrara, so as to make the line continuous with that of the Milwaukee in Northwestern Iowa.

Inter-State Commerce Hearing.

CLEVELAND, March 2.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, represented by Judge Charles A. Prouty of Vermont, began to-day an inquiry into the complaint of H. M. Strauss, a commission merchant, that the Cleveland Car Service Association, which includes all the railroads entering the city except one, is discriminating against small shippers in favor of big ones.

The Strauss hearing is in a measure a test case. Further proceedings in the other instances will depend somewhat on the decision in this case. The smaller shippers hope that the end of the matter will be that the Inter-State Commerce Commission will dissolve car associations throughout the country.

Cleveland and Newcastle.

COLUMBUS, March 2.—The Cleveland and Newcastle Railroad Company, whose principal office is at Cleveland, filed articles with the Secretary of State to-day certifying that at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors it was decided to increase the capital stock from $10,000 to $3,000,000. The termini of the road will be Cleveland and Newcastle, Penn.

Rock Island Earnings.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The estimated gross earnings of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, both east and west of the Missouri River, for the month of February are $1,356,818, an increase as compared with estimated earnings of February, 1897, of $285,983.

CARRYING PARCELS ON TRAINS.

Runyon's Suit Against Jersey Railroad to be Decided in Conference.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—The Court of Errors and Appeals this morning heard further argument in the suit of Elmer Runyon against the Jersey Central Railroad Company. The plaintiff, who lives in Jersey City, was refused admission to one of the company's trains in Jersey City because he carried two small packages. One contained ten pounds of nails and the other contained two bill files.

The railroad company was represented by William H. Corbin. He held that the plaintiff had invited the trouble by taking sides with the "pony express" men, and that he had purchased the goods in question in order to bring on the row.

Justice Garrison asked if the company could search through a passenger's pockets or his valise in order to determine whether or not he was carrying diamonds or other small merchandise. Mr. Corbin replied that a man's pockets were sacred in the eyes of the law, but that a conductor was privileged to demand knowledge of the contents of a valise. He admitted, however, that the passenger was not compelled to give such information. The Court decided to pass judgment on the case in general conference.

LATTIMER MURDER TRIAL

Sheriff Martin's Cross-Examination by Counsel for the Prosecution Concluded.

DETAILS BY THREE DEPUTIES

Martin's Rescue from the Mob of Strikers Who Were Trying to Kill Him—Only One Volley Fired.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 2.—When court opened this morning for the continuation of the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the shooting of the strikers at Lattimer on Sept. 10, Sheriff Martin again took the stand, and his cross-examination was resumed by counsel for the prosecution.

The main point established was that the witness denied making the remark, after the shooting, that he had merely taken a hand "in the matter as plain James Martin, and not as the Sheriff of Luzerne County."

The defense then endeavored to have the Sheriff testify that he was unable to suppress the riot and disorder that existed in the Hazleton region, and that the civil authorities were unable to cope with it, and had then telegraphed to the Governor of Pennsylvania for aid to suppress the riot, and that consequently the Governor ordered out the State Militia on the night of Sept. 10. The Commonwealth objected to this line of testimony, and Judge Woodward sustained the objection.

Samuel Price, a contractor and commission merchant of Hazleton, testified that he was Sheriff Martin's chief deputy during the week, and had been selected by Mr. Hall of Hazleton, and was sworn in on the night of Sept. 6, four days before the Lattimer shooting. He told about the Sheriff giving all the deputies explicit orders to keep cool and not get excited, to protect property, and maintain the peace. He also told them they were not to shoot unless for self-protection, when the lives of the Sheriff or deputies should be in danger. The whistle of the coffin factory, he said, was to be blown in case the strikers should march on Hazleton.

The witness corroborated Sheriff Martin's testimony from the time the deputies went on duty at 5 o'clock Sept. 7 until they formed in line at Lattimer. He heard several Hungarians jeer the deputies and remark: "You shoot me, killee me; me no citizen; my wife and children get plenty money."

Strikers Had Revolvers and Stones.

The witness also discovered, by going among the strikers and feeling about their clothing, that they were armed with revolvers and stones. The Sheriff declined to have any of the deputies accompany him when he walked down the road at Lattimer to meet the mob, and endeavored to halt the strikers. The witness then gave a straightforward account of the scene of the shooting.

He said he was standing in an alley to the left, of the line of deputies and saw the Sheriff halt the strikers. Then a moment later the strikers surged around the Sheriff and began to jostle and shove him to the side of the road, when the witness lost sight of the Sheriff by the balance of the strikers surging past him and rushing madly upon the deputies. Just at that point a pistol shot came out back of the witness and he heard the bullet whistle past. He turned around to see where it came from, when he saw a striker, back of the deputies, pointing a pistol at him. The witness threw himself on the ground and he heard the shot whistle over his head.

He heard the strikers yell, and the next instant he heard the volley fired from about the centre of the line of deputies. The volley sounded like the roll of a drum and was all over in less than half a minute. There was no shooting after the volley. By the time the witness could get on his feet all was over and the strikers were rushing away.

The mob formed in line again about 600 yards away in the woods, and the witness thought that they were going to make another rush upon the deputies, but instead they dispersed.

The witness then told how he assisted in caring for the injured by getting water and bandages, and said he assisted in removing the dead and wounded from the scene.

Some of the strikers had loitered around the woods at Lattimer the balance of the afternoon, watching the deputies care for the dead and wounded, but offered no assistance. They also watched the men at work in the breaker until 5 o'clock, when the breaker was shut down for the day. The witness said he had his back turned when the deputies fired the volley. He did not know who gave the order to fire. He himself did not fire a shot.

Armed Guard of Watchmen.

E. Pardee Platt of Hazleton, manager of the Pardee department store, gave a clear and detailed description of the whole affair. He was one of the deputies, and told how the property owners in Hazelton and vicinity appointed special watchmen to guard their properties at night from the riotous mob of strikers, and how they purchased 100 Springfield rifles and breechloading shotguns for these watchmen. These were the arms that were afterward given to the deputies. He also told how a chartered police association had been organized in 1870, and had guarded company properties ever since in that region.

Mr. Platt told how a striker carrying a flag nailed on a stick had struck him with it, and how the witness broke the stick and took the flag when the striker tried to run the stick in his face. The witness saw the Sheriff halt the strikers at Lattimer on Sept. 10 and advise them to disperse. The Sheriff was knocked down upon his knees and pommeled by the strikers, some of whom flourished revolvers and knives and tried to kill him.

The witness left the deputies, rushed to the Sheriff's rescue, and tried to stop the strikers, but his gun would not work. The rest of the strikers rushed toward the deputies. While the witness tried to rescue the Sheriff he heard a shot, and then came the volley. There was no shooting after the volley, and the strikers scattered. The strikers were shot while on company property. The witness did not shoot, and did not know who gave the order to fire. He aided the injured and dead after the shooting.

A. M. Hess, a civil engineer of Hazelton, who commanded a company of the deputies, corroborated Mr. Platt's account of the attack on the Sheriff and his rescue by Platt. He heard one shot first, like a pistol shot, then another, and then came the volley. There was no shooting afterwards. The witness said he did not shoot, though several of his company did. He assisted with the dead and wounded and gave the latter water. He did not see Deputy Raugh shoot any one on the railroad, but saw him care for a striker there.

The witness said he was frightened when he saw the strikers come rushing toward him, as he was sure they would overpower the deputies and disarm them. The woods were black with strikers in this rush.

ASYLUM'S NAME CHANGED.

Enoch Pratt's Heirs Beaten in the Contest in Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 2.—Gov. Lowndes to-day affixed his signature to the bill changing the name of the Sheppard Asylum for the Insane to the Sheppard-Enoch Pratt Asylum, in consequence of which the residue of Mr. Pratt's estate, amounting to about $1,500,000, will go to the institution named. A vigorous effort was made to defeat the bill in the House of Delegates, and, failing in that, to induce the Governor to withhold his signature. This movement was attributed to the heirs of Mr. Pratt, and among the eminent counsel employed by them were United States Senator Hoar of Massachusetts and Abner McKinley, brother of the President.

New Rochelle Trolley Franchise.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 2.—The Board of Trustees of this village have granted to the Union Electric Railroad Company of New York a franchise to construct and operate trolley lines over local streets. The New York, Westchester and Connecticut Company, controlled by the Nassau Company of Brooklyn, and the New Rochelle Electric Railway Company, composed of local capitalists, and John H. Starin, were also after the privilege. The Union Company filed a bond for $50,000 as a guarantee of good faith. The Union Company will connect with the present Mount Vernon line, giving the company a through route from Larchmont to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

A CRAZED DOCTOR SHOT.

Chicago Policemen Use Their Revolvers to Subdue the Lunatic Son of a Millionaire.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 2.—Dr. Francis Brooks of 4,643 Lake Avenue, a prominent physician and literary man, was shot twice to-night by two police officers who had been called in to quiet him while he was suffering from mental aberration. The doctor became violent this afternoon, and when Officers Burke and Duffy of the Hyde Park Station answered a summons of the family, they found the physician locked in his room. When they broke in the door, the doctor made a savage attack on them with a large carving knife. Both officers became panic-stricken, and, without waiting to try any of the calmer methods, Burke knocked the doctor down.

He was on his feet again in an instant, and as he made a second charge at the officers, Burke fired at him with his revolver, inflicting a wound in the arm. This only angered the infuriated madman the more. He charged again and received a flesh wound in the side as the result of a bullet fired by Burke. Weak from the flow of blood, Dr. Brooks was finally overcome, but he was not quieted until the officers had been ordered out of the house. He may die as the result of the shock and his malady. The injured physician is a son of Dr. Almon Brooks, a millionaire and a physician of National reputation. He is thirty-one years old, has a wife and one child, is a graduate of Exeter, Harvard, the Chicago College of Law, the Department of Law of the University of Virginia, and the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons.

VETERINARIANS AND HEALTH.

Dr. H. D. Gill Recommends the Inspection of Cows.

Dr. H. D. Gill, Dean of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, read a paper on "The Relation of Veterinarians to the Public Health as Meat and Milk Inspectors," before the Veterinarians' Association, in the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, last night.

"By the inspection of milk," he said, one cannot determine the condition of the animal from which it was derived, therefore control and inspection of cows, together with preventive restrictions against the contamination of their products, become absolutely necessary. This is also true of meat inspection, for there are some conditions that affect the quality of the meat that cannot be detected after the animal is slaughtered."

The paper was discussed by Dr. L. Austin Peters of Boston, Chairman of the Massachusetts Cattle Commission, Dr. W. H. Hoskins, Dr. Leonard Pearson, State Veterinarian, Philadelphia; Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, and Dr. R. W. Hickman.

GAY WORDSWORTH PASSENGERS.

On the Way from South America They Have a Cake Walk.

The Lamport & Holt Line steamship Wordsworth, which arrived yesterday from Brazilian ports, had among its passengers E. H. Conger, United States Minister to Brazil; W. I. Buchanan, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic; Antonio de Magelhaes, Brazilian Vice Consul at Philadelphia; Paymaster E. R. Webster, United States Navy, and several wealthy merchants and manufacturers.

The officers of the steamer related yesterday how these men of affairs threw off restraint during the voyage and with their wives and daughters made almost every day one of merrymaking. They took part in potato races, spoon races, sang songs, delivered recitations and stump speeches, and wound up the voyage with a minstrel performance and cake walk, in which most of the participants were in black face. Minister Buchanan declared that he took no active part in the programmes. Minister Conger, he said, also remained a spectator, and he refused to give details of the amusements.

COSTLY FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Owner Injured and a Sum of Money Scattered by Water.

A broken match was the cause of a fire which last night totally destroyed the two flathouses at 250-2 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, and in which the owner, Mrs. Margaret Kuhles, a widow, was severely injured. Mrs. William O'Hare, who lived on the first floor of 252, was trying to light the gas with a match. It broke in two and, falling, set fire to the fringe of a couch. In a few minutes the entire room was ablaze and the house filled with smoke.

Mrs. Kuhles, who lived on the top floor of 250 with her invalid daughter Gretchen, became alarmed and, seizing her child, made her way through the smoke which was pouring through both houses to the first floor, but could get no further. She stood on the fire escape helpless. William H. Barker and the Rev. Dr. John W. Rumble rushed out to her assistance, and the former succeeded in reaching her. He pushed the child through a window to a place of safety, but the mother lost her balance and fell headlong to the courtyard below. She sustained internal injuries, and was removed to the Seney Hospital in a serious condition.

Quite a sum of money, representing the rents collected by Mrs. Kuhles, was scattered on the floor by the water which was played on her room, and policemen were placed on guard to watch the debris.

CONDITIONS IN ARGENTINA.

Ex-Minister Buchanan Arrives Here After a Four Years' Visit.

William I. Buchanan, for the last four years United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, who arrived here yesterday, with his wife and family on the steamship Wordsworth, when seen at the Gilsey House last night was enthusiastic over the outlook for the Argentine Republic. He has been stationed at Buenos Ayres and is familiar with the country, its customs, and its aspirations.

He says there is no thought there of anything but peace, and that the purchase of war vessels and munitions of war is to guard against war. A President is to be elected on March 15, and Gen. Julio Roca, who was President in 1882, is the joint candidate of the two parties. The ruling party is divided, and the radicals may or may not name a candidate.

As an illustration of the increased prosperity of the country Mr. Buchanan said that four years ago a gold dollar was worth $4.30 in Argentine Republic paper, while to-day it is worth $2.65. There was no pest of locusts last year, and the republic has exported to Brazil and European ports between 700,000 and 800,000 tons of wheat. Nearly all the trading is done with Europe, although $800,000 worth of sugar was sent to this country last year. The lack of any direct line of transportation to the United States, Mr. Buchanan said, prevented any general trading between the countries. The ex-Minister believes the republic has a great future in the stock raising industries.

E. H. Conger, transferred from his post as United States Minister to Brazil to be United States Minister to China, arrived on the same vessel, and will go to Washington to-day. He declined last night to speak on Brazilian affairs, on the ground that as he was there less than four months he had not had time to make himself familiar with the subject.

ACCUSES HIMSELF OF LARCENY.

George Fox Tells the Chicago Police that He Is Wanted in New York.

CHICAGO, March 2.—George Fox, alias Wagner, twenty-five years old, walked into Detective Headquarters this evening and surrendered to Sergt. Williams, explaining that he was wanted in New York City on the charge of larceny. He said he had stolen three diamond rings, valued at $300, and $50 in currency from Mrs. Florence Allen of 257 West Thirty-ninth Street, that city. He said he fled to Philadelphia, where he sold the rings, and then came to Chicago, and here was overcome by remorse.

Inquiries have been telegraphed as to whether Fox is wanted by the New York police.

Mrs. Semple of Allegheny Remarries.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 2.—Mrs. Marion Semple, widow of William Semple, was married to George S. Stevens, a jeweler of Detroit, at the residence of the Rev. Matthew B. Riddle, D. D., in Allegheny, Monday evening. William Semple was one of Allegheny's successful business men. He was the organizer of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad and of the Baltimore and Ohio's present Chicago connection. He left his widow conditionally the income from about $400,000. His will contained the following:

"I devise all my real estate and give the income of all my personal estate to my widow, Marion Semple, so long as she remains my widow, and no longer."

SUICIDE OF A NEW YORK MAN.

Harry Moore of This City Shoots Himself at His Mother's Home at Springfield, Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 2.—Harry Moore of New York City, who has been chief bookkeeper in the office of the New York Gas Company, shot himself through the temple at noon to-day at the home of his mother in Kenton, Ohio. Some three weeks ago Moore came home to this city broken down in health and a victim of terrible nervous prostration. Melancholia set in, and young Moore imagined that he was the victim of some one, and was in terrible trouble.

It was feared that in these moods of insanity he might kill himself, and he was watched. But at noon to-day, while the family was at dinner and he was thought to be quietly sleeping, he arose, took a revolver and, going to the bathroom, sat down in the tub and shot himself, dying instantly. He had held very important positions in banks at Minneapolis and Pittsburg. His close confinement to his duties in New York induced the nervous prostration. He leaves a wife, to whom he was married in Bellefontaine ten years ago.

SIX KLONDIKE PILGRIMS.

Westchester Residents See Them Off with a Band of Music.

Six citizens of Westchester left that part of the city last night for the Klondike. All Westchester, including a band of music, acted as escort from the village square to the station. The fortune hunters are George Waller, Thomas Gore, Sherman Duhre, Albert Moore, William Anderson, and George Lenhausen.

Each put up $1,000, and with the money a steam launch and a small steam dredge were bought, as well as the usual outfits. The party has a plan of its own for finding gold. They will not go inland and prospect as others expect to do, but with their dredge will try and uncover the millions which they feel certain lie at the bottom of the mighty Yukon. Should this effort fail they will try prospecting. The party includes a baker, bookkeeper, butcher, merchant, doctor, and lawyer.

MARINE INSURANCE RATES.

Big Advance at Puget Sound Ports on Vessels Bound for Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Marine insurance men at Sound ports have decided to advance the rates on all vessels bound for Alaska. The underwriters will probably follow with an advance all along the coast line. At Victoria it is reported rates on first-class steamers will be advanced about 15 per cent. On certain vessels, such as those which are not adapted for the passenger trade, the advance will be from 30 to 50 per cent.

The insurance companies claim that too many unseaworthy vessels are being pressed into the Klondike trade, and they call attention to the risk of insuring steamers engaged in transporting freight and passengers to Southeastern Alaska. The following losses are cited as the reason for raising the rates:

Steamer Willapa, $20,000; steamer Modico, $80,000; steamer Corono, $120,000, and steamer Clara Nevada, $20,000.

KLONDIKERS LEAVE NEW HAVEN.

Twelve Men to Join the Pilot Boat Negus at San Francisco.

NEW HAVEN, March 2.—A party of twelve men started from this city to-day on a journey across the continent to seek their fortunes in the Alaska gold fields. It was made up of those who feared to round the Horn on the pilot boat Negus, which sailed from this port several weeks ago.

They plan to join the original party at San Francisco. There was a large crowd of relatives and friends at the station to see the Klondikers off. Two of the members came from Hartford and a few were from Meriden.

OSKALOOSA'S PURITY CAMPAIGN.

Forty-seven Indictments Found—County Attorney Suspended.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, March 2.—Judge A. R. Dewey opened the February term of the District Court here about three weeks ago, and consternation followed immediately.

Among the first announcements made by the court was that of the suspension of County Attorney James Carroll, who is, or was, serving the last half of his second term. During the past two weeks the Grand Jury has been in session, finishing their labor. When their report was placed in the hands of Judge Dewey to-day it developed that they had found forty-seven indictments, including bills against three of the leading druggists of the city and four of the most prominent saloon keepers here.

The preachers of the city started

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Gypsy Baron—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Piano Recital—2:30. Illustrated Lecture—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Minstrelsy—8:15.
DALY'S—Lilli Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée—Illustrated Lecture—11 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—El Capitan—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Under the Red Robe—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wedding Day—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Lodge Brethren—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Travelers' Fair—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Concert—8:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

A CLEAR CONSCIENCE.

A man who knows he is right is doubly armed, but thrice and four times so if he can show to the world that he is right. We must expect Spain to rage against us whatever we may attempt to do for Cuba, and from whatever motive. She is a party very much in interest. It is unlikely that she would pay any attention to evidence of our disinterestedness. But that "decent respect to the opinions of mankind" with which we set out upon our National career would prompt us to be very much concerned about having our quarrel just, if quarrel it should be. It would discredit us and be a National calamity if we should give the world cause to believe that we had become either a bullying land-grabber or a knight errant among nations.

But Heaven knows and the world also knows that we have let pass enough provocations for interference in Cuba to refute the charge of undue haste and gain full faith in the honesty and sincerity of our intentions when we do interfere if it comes to that. In particular we shall be fully acquitted of one charge which Spain will bring against us, the charge of giving victory to the insurgents and wresting Cuba from Spain by our intervention. If it could not be disproved this charge would be serious. It would reflect upon our National honor and good faith. In treating of intervention to put an end to tyrannical usage and barbarous practice, out of which the friendly aid of a generous and impartial bystander is the only deliverance, AMOS, in his "Political and Legal Remedies for War," says:

"But two cautions have to be observed: first, it has to be provided that the aid is accorded at a time and under circumstances which do not in any way prejudge the issue of a struggle yet undetermined, and which ought, in the interests of the State concerned, to be decided by the real and internal and not by the factitious and external elements of victory."

This Nation complained of the precipitate action of Great Britain and France in recognizing the Southern Confederacy. Their action was held to be good evidence of a desire to decide the struggle against the North. Our policy toward the revolted colonies of Spain on this continent has been the opposite of that. MONROE waited long, resisting the pressure of an impatient Congress, and insisting that we could not fully recognize their independence until they had established it. So in Cuba we have observed the full measure of our friendly obligations to Spain. We tolerated a ten years' war in Cuba a score of years ago, and now we have stood by neutral and passive while she has exhausted herself in a futile three years' effort to put down another insurrection.

We shall not decide the conflict against Spain if we intervene. Her own impotance has long ago decided it against her. The issue of the struggle is determined so far as she is concerned. By forcing her out of the island we simply force her to recognize the fact that she cannot win, and the civilized world will agree with us. We shall perform an important service to humanity and to the nations of the earth in taking measures to establish a Government in a country now in the hands of contending foes neither of which is strong enough to whip the other and restore order.

"TO RESTRAIN THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS."

The Constitution of the State of New York declares that "no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press." Yet the Ellsworth bill, now pending in the Legislature, has for its evident and avowed object to restrain the liberty of the press.

The kind of law which the Constitution says shall not be passed the bosses say shall be passed. That is not only announced from Albany now, but it was announced before the session was begun. The sponsor of the measure declared that "public men" had been so maddened by caricature that they were determined to put a stop to it, and that therefore they would support a measure which puts the very existence of any newspaper at the mercy of two juries which a boss may succeed in packing.

A newspaper may be a public offense in one of two ways. It may be libelous, or it may be indecent. For each of these contingencies the law has amply provided. Libel is not only a tort, punishable by the award of damages against the libeler; it is also a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for a year or less, as well as by fine. The publishing of an indecent newspaper, or of a newspaper which is chiefly a record "of criminal deeds, or pictures or stories of deeds of bloodshed, lust, or crime," is also a misdemeanor. These provisions cover all that the law can properly cover of abuses of the liberty of the press. But they do not suffice for the purposes of the bosses. For although personal or political caricature is punishable by the Ellsworth bill only so far as a jury may find it publicly offensive, yet it is plainly the sensitiveness of the bosses to caricature and criticism which gives this bill any chance of success in the Legislature. That has been avowed by Senator ELLSWORTH, and the one outrage specified by Senator GRADY, in his advocacy of the measure, as not punishable by law at present, was a picture of PLATT and CROKER shaking hands over the coffin of HENRY GEORGE. Why should this be punishable? Simply because it "exposes a living person to hatred, contempt, ridicule, or obloquy," and is therefore completely covered by Section 242 of the Penal Code. Either Mr. PLATT or Mr. CROKER can sue for damages, or can proceed by indictment, if he can get a jury to agree with his estimate of his own grievance. What is the need of any more law? Above all, what is the need of the proposed law which, if any jury finds a certain newspaper to be edited with bad taste—for that is what all the verbiage about "having a tendency to corrupt and degrade and deprave" comes to—gives the jury the power to fine and imprison anybody connected with the paper "as principal or agent" and, if two juries find it in bad taste, gives the second jury the power to destroy the property altogether. The thing is so monstrous and shameful that its absurdity becomes a secondary consideration.

It is not to be expected that Boss PLATT or Boss CROKER should enjoy caricatures of himself. Those caricatures of which the sting lies in the point and the point in the truth are especially odious to them. The caricatures are not devised with a view to endear their authors or their publishers to their objects. That the bosses should find many of the caricatures in bad taste was quite to be expected. Other persons who are less interested find many of them in bad taste. But a writhing boss is scarcely in such a frame of mind that he can be trusted to estimate the taste of his assailant. There was a countryman who was goaded by the guying of a crowd of urban loafers into turning upon the leader of the persecutors, knocking him down, bestriding him, and pummeling him. At last his victim cried "Enough." "You are no judge," retorted the countryman, and continued to pummel.

Messrs. CROKER and PLATT are no judges when they have had enough, and the measure which they favor might be used for suppressing the caricatures of Harper's Weekly, as well as of The World or of The Journal. Neither is Senator GRADY a judge, who has been proclaiming their satisfaction with the Ellsworth bill. Senator GRADY is also "a fellow that hath had losses." In the last campaign he declared that he wanted "revenge." If he is permitted to take it upon every newspaper that has spoken disrespectfully of him, the public opinion of New York will no more be expressed by the press than is the public opinion of St. Petersburg.

There cannot be a lawyer in the Legislature who does not believe that this bill is unconstitutional, and would be so declared by the first court it came before, if it were enacted. Yet when the Constitution of the State, which legislators are sworn to support, says that no law shall be passed to restrain the liberty of the press, and Boss PLATT and Boss CROKER say that such a law shall be passed, the Legislature obeys the bosses and disobeys the Constitution. Ex-Senator HILL has shown good sense in coming out publicly to oppose this outrageous measure. He says, very truly, that "no honest public man needs to be afraid of the criticisms or the witticisms of the press." The ex-Senator has of late seemed bent upon attaining the reputation of the only sane man among the managing politicians of his party in this State. That is a reputation good for the man, but very bad for the party.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The chances of getting a decent bill on bankruptcy by a conference between the Senate and the House are helped by Mr. STEWART'S opposition. On Tuesday the usual formal motion was made in the Senate to non-concur in the House bill and ask for a conference. Thereupon rose the unquenchable STEWART and began to make "remarks" against the principle of involuntary bankruptcy. He was assured by Senator HOAR that the conferrees on the part of the Senate could be trusted to assert the views and protect the dignity of the Senate, but Mr. STEWART would not listen. Listening is not his function—quite the contrary. He announced that as long as he lived he would never be silenced in his relentless hostility to involuntary bankruptcy. After he had used up the whole "day" of the Senate in his harangue, he stopped only to resume again yesterday. If this does not induce the Senate to agree to a bill that will take the subject beyond the immediate range of Mr. STEWART'S eloquence, we overrate their patience.

Mr. STEWART is the public champion of the debtor. He is not wholly selfish in this matter, for he is reputed himself to be a creditor to whom considerable amounts are due, in gold, and he probably knows by experience what the powers of a creditor are under the laws of the State in which the debtor happens to live. He seems to assume, however, that the general public is ignorant on this subject, and will believe that there is something peculiarly oppressive in a Federal law that will divide the estate of an insolvent equitably, promptly, and cheaply among legal claimants. As a matter of fact a debtor who has fallen upon evil times through no fault of his own can be more harshly treated under State laws than under the House Bankruptcy bill. He can be harassed, his business completely arrested, and his property stripped from him. He can even in some States, by devices which sharp lawyers understand, be held in confinement, though imprisonment for debt is supposed to be abolished in this country. And it frequently happens that when he has undergone all these torments, he is not at all clear of his obligations and remains unable to do business in his own name. This is the condition of things which Mr. STEWART professes to believe is better for a debtor than that which would be established by involuntary bankruptcy under Federal law.

The phrase "involuntary" is what fires his soul. Yet under the House bill a man who seeks the court himself is no better off than he who is brought into court by his creditors, nor the latter any worse off, if he be an honest man. The effect of the involuntary clause is not to injure the insolvent but to make equal and just distribution of his assets among his creditors. If this clause were stricken out, and only voluntary bankruptcy provided for, the insolvent who refused to take bankruptcy proceedings would still be at the mercy of the State laws, and if he were honest, these would, as we have shown, be much harder on him than the proposed Federal law. We fear, if the truth were told, that the sincere opposition to involuntary bankruptcy comes chiefly from two classes, debtors who are not too honest, and creditors who know that under State laws they can get more than their share of an insolvent's estate.

COURTS-MARTIAL AND CIVILIAN WITNESSES.

A court-martial has no means of compelling a civilian witness to testify. For this reason the bankers and other witnesses summoned to testify before the court-martial now sitting in the Army Building to try Capt. CARTER refused to appear at the first session. They had been advised by counsel that in this case contumacy carried no penalty.

Yet we think the behavior of these witnesses was unworthy and against public policy. Capt. CARTER is charged with the misappropriation of a very large sum of public money—something over two millions—while he was in charge of the harbor improvement work at Savannah. In order to follow up the line of evidence furnished by checks and indorsements, the court-martial adjourned its sittings in Savannah and resumed them in this city. The witnesses it desires to examine are men of more or less prominence in the financial district. At the opening of the court on Tuesday morning none of them appeared, and Col. BARR, Judge Advocate of the court, was compelled to adjourn.

The purpose of this court-martial is to elicit the truth. Any good citizen, it would seem, ought to be entirely willing to assist it in that work. If Capt. CARTER is guilty the public interest demands his punishment as an effective check to further depredations and as an example to other officers in places of trust. If he is innocent, it should be a pleasure to any man to help remove a cloud from the reputation of an able and brilliant officer.

Whichever way the testimony of a witness tended, whether to acquit or convict, if it was truthful it would be a help to justice. That ought to be the paramount obligation of a banker or broker through whose hands Capt. CARTER'S checks may have passed. The Chapman case is not a parallel. United States Senators, unhappily, have, as a body, no very high reputations to sustain. There might be two opinions whether a broker was under greater obligation to protect his customer or to assist in an effort to maintain the reputation of a body that has none. When the accused is an army officer and a graduate of West Point, there is no doubt about the compelling obligation of a witness to tell the whole truth and by every means in his power to aid in protecting the honor of the army.

BETTER DROP IT.

A piece of vicious legislation is that proposed in the bill of Assemblyman BRENNAN, which the Cities Committee has decided to report favorably. It provides that certain persons named shall constitute a commission to build a suspension bridge over the East River for surface and elevated railways, bicycle riders, and foot passengers. This proposed bridge is to have its Brooklyn end somewhere between the Fulton Ferry and the navy yard.

The project is the one hitherto known as the "all-railroad" bridge, for which certain Brooklyn interests have been so vociferous. Concerning it no one has yet undertaken to answer the queries propounded by THE NEW YORK TIMES some weeks ago. These queries are: If it will pay, why do not the railways interested build it? If it will not pay, why should the city do so? There is also the objection that there is now building a bridge which with the existing one will answer all the bridge needs in the neighborhood for many years, if not for all time. The first tunnel that is built under the East River will probably result in doing away with any more bridges.

One other fact, which would be controlling with many, is that of the city's ability to pay for the proposed work, which was used with such emphasis against the rapid transit project by the very interests which are clamoring for the bridge. Mayor VAN WYCK, in his message to the Municipal Assembly, stated that the city's margin to incur debt is only about $19,000,000. Now, as a suitable bridge, with adequate terminals, will cost somewheres in the neighborhood of $15,000,000 or $16,000,000, the margin remaining will be only $3,000,000 or $4,000,000. This would be a "danger point" not worth while approaching for the sake of a superfluous bridge.

A more serious thing, however, is the fact that the Legislature should have taken up the matter at all, it being such a flagrant violation of the spirit as well as the letter of the new charter of this city. That instrument provides (Section 48) that the Municipal Assembly shall have the power to provide for the building of bridges over any waterway within the city's limit. What is the use of the Municipal Assembly if the Legislature is to keep on doing business in the old familiar way with strictly local matters?

We tender to The New York Sun our respectful and heartfelt sympathy. It will now be called upon by the rash and inconsiderate action of a distinguished public man, for whom it has made many sacrifices—if not material, at least moral sacrifices—to censure him for a violation of the principle which, largely for his sake, it has laboriously supported. Senator PLATT has introduced into the Senate a bill authorizing a scheme of practically "wildcat" banking, and it will become the unpleasant duty of The Sun to expose and sternly to condemn him. His amazing bill breaks down that bulwark of sound currency, Section 3,412 of the Revised Statutes, by which a tax of 10 per cent. is imposed on circulating notes issued by State banks. It authorizes the issue of such notes to the extent of 80 per cent. of the value of deposits and 70 per cent. of the capital of the bank, to be secured by deposit with the United States Treasurer of bonds of any State, county, or city. Further details can only be known when the copy of the bill reaches us. Others there are of course. They may be better, they may be worse than those disclosed in the press summary. But the central principle of the bill is plain, and it imposes on the veteran defender of the greenbacks and the foe of State banking a sad but imperative task. Senator PLATT must be condemned by The New York Sun.

The Loud Postal Reform bill will come to a vote this afternoon. It ought to pass. It is not a complete measure, for it still leaves to publishers much service at the expense of the people for which they ought to pay themselves. Nor does it touch at all the extravagance of some of the Government payments. But it does exclude from low-rate postage considerable quantities of matter which at present pays less than one-twelfth of the cost of carriage to the Government, without any proportionate benefit to the people. That is a beginning, and in the right direction. Ultimately it may be possible to perfect a system by which all matter carried in the mails shall pay about the cost of its own carriage, leaving the people to decide for themselves how much of each class shall be sent. It will not be possible to do this exactly, but it can be done very nearly. Until then every measure of economy which reduces the deficit in the postal revenues is to be commended.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to current rumor—decidedly unstable foundation, it must be confessed, for serious discussion—there is a strong inclination on the part of the Administration to attempt a settlement of the Cuban problem by offering the guarantee of the United States for bonds in sufficient amount to buy the freedom of the island. This would undoubtedly be a course most satisfactory to the creditors of Spain, who would see their now shaky security made as good as gold, but there is not the faintest hope that the Cubans would ever be able to pay even the interest on the enormous sum which the mother country would literally be forced to demand. Sooner or later the necessity to foreclose would arise, and the United States would find that it had paid an exceedingly high price for a piece of property which few people are sure is worth taking as a gift. If the Cubans were only a little more ready to take desperate chances, to risk all on the outcome of a series of really decisive battles, the problem would be infinitely simplified. It is at least possible that they would be successful and drive their tyrants from the island. Many a people has overcome greater odds in causes no better than Cuba's and with vastly less provocation for action. Independence once secured, they could offer the United States something at least worthy of consideration, and, if they preferred annexation to independence, their propositions would have the dignity that comes from the seal of victory.

—Too great importance may easily be ascribed to the disaster which has befallen the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association. As a matter of fact, it justifies no anxiety whatever among the shareholders of other organizations of the same kind—none, that is, unless the other organizations are conducted in the amazing way that this one was, and, fortunately, such displays of combined ignorance and recklessness are very rare. It is not necessary to consider here whether the wrecking of the Home Mutual was due to dishonesty or not; that is a matter for the criminal courts to decide, as it is for the civil courts to determine upon whom the losses incurred shall fall. Present purposes only require that attention should be called to the inevitableness of what has happened. The whole conduct of the association's business was left in the hands of a single man, there seems to have been no pretense of auditing his accounts, and no restraint was placed upon the free exercise of his judgment. This was simply the giving of an urgent invitation to just what has come, and the members have only themselves to thank for the costly experience they have bought. The average building and loan association does not conduct its affairs in this way, and there are hundreds of them in which any such outcome is impossible.

—In accounting for their abandonment of the plan to send a relief expedition to the Yukon country, the Washington authorities say that "the conditions have changed." By this, probably, they mean that they now have facts instead of rumors to guide their actions, which is always a change of conditions much to be desired. Leaving that unimportant point aside, however, what anxiety of mind must this decision have created among the interesting hyperboreans who have just started for the Pacific coast from this port. They are very far from home, and there is likely now to be a waning of the tender care with which, hitherto, they and their four-legged charges have been treated by the Government agents. They will not be abandoned, of course, but if human nature is human, these people will be allowed to realize that they are the inconvenient proofs of a rather costly mistake.

PERSONAL.

—All civilized nations are alike interested in solving the mysteries of Egypt, and therefore it is eminently proper for them all to contribute both money and personal effort toward the work of discovery which is going on in that ancient land. This work in recent years has owed more, perhaps, to the organization known as the Egypt Exploration Fund, whose headquarters are in London, than to any other agency. Both generosity and intelligence have been shown by its members, and their reward has been a large increase in the amount of accurate knowledge concerning the remotest period in which humanity made any enduring records. Recognizing these facts, it has been deemed advisable to form a New York Branch of the English society, instead of attempting independent action, and the movement has already become a success. Among those who have accepted a position in the council of the branch are J. PIERPONT MORGAN, SPENCER TRASK, J. HENRY HARPER, Archbishop CORRIGAN, Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT, HENRY G. MARQUAND, WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, Dr. HENRY VAN DYKE, Dr. GUSTAV GOTTHEIL, and Dr. W. S. RAINSFORD. The Secretary is the Rev. ALBERT A. BROCKWAY of 2 Bible House, this city, and the Treasurer is HAROLD MORTON WILCOX. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER has been chosen Honorary Vice President. The Egypt Exploration Fund has three divisions—Egyptian exploration in general, by means of expeditions sent out each year under skilled and experienced leadership; second, the archaeological survey of the Nile Valley, and third, a newly established department concerned with the finding and publication of classical and early Christian literature, much of which still exists in Egypt. The membership fee is $5 a year, and contributors, if they choose, can indicate which part of the organization's work they desire to encourage.

—Soon after the blowing up of the Maine, the most reckless of the local experiments of sensational journalism printed a dispatch signed "Balfour," in which admiration was expressed for a particularly cheap as well as particularly foolish bit of self-advertising at what might easily be the National expense. This dispatch came from England, it naturally excited the interest of the London papers, and one of them raises an important question in regard to it. The word "Balfour," the cautious Briton declares, is very indefinite, and he asks whether the encourager of freakish enterprise has as Christian name, Arthur, Gerald, or Jabez. We don't pretend to decide this important point, but the chances are that JABEZ BALFOUR was the man who commended the "enterprise" of our contemporary. JABEZ always was an appreciative fellow, and he has much spare time on his hands just now. Both of the other BALFOURS are busy men, and there are several other reasons why it is improbable that either of them signed the dispatch in question.

—Mrs. MARGARET DELAND is one of the women who are alarmed by changes which she says are noticeable in "the feminine ideal." The new individualism, she declared in a recent lecture, is a threat to the family, and she mourned that the field of feminine activity, once including only such occupations as teaching, nursing, and sewing, has now broadened until it takes in practically every phase of industry and art. Of course, Mrs. DELAND has a right to found apprehensions on anything she chooses, but somehow the necessity for sympathizing with her is not very apparent. If women are entering new avenues of employment daily, it is no proof that they are any different from their predecessors, for the chances are that those predecessors would often have been more than willing thus to secure independence for themselves, and that, if they realized it, they regarded the impossibility of doing so as a great misfortune. Increase of opportunity does not change women any more than it does men; it only gives them a chance to develop, and why should there be lamentation when they take advantage of their privileges? Mrs. DELAND says that the Woman's Building at the World's Fair was "a humiliating and mortifying exhibition," simply because it set women apart and increased their self-consciousness. Perhaps this is so, but the evidences of it are not conspicuous.

INDIANS—DEAD OR ALIVE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are only dead Indians good ones? Is it honorable to the American Nation to perpetuate the wrongs done to them from the first settlement of this country? "Facts are stubborn things," and figures do not lie, when truthfully arrayed. The facts are these, and the figures will follow.

On the Gila River, at the Pima Reservation, in Arizona, are 4,000 Pima Indians, who are industrious, intelligent, and virtuous, and who want to earn their living. In the war between the Apaches and settlers, from 1893 to 1897, first under Gen. Crook and later under Gen. Miles, it is reported, on good authority, that these Indians saved the Government about $2,000,000. Previous to 1882, they raised from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds of wheat, besides other cereals, and were prosperous. Since that time the settlers on the upper Gila have built canals and have drained the river and left the Indians in poverty and suffering.

In the Spring of 1895, Col. J. Roe Young, Superintendent at the Pima Agency, complained to the Indian Commissioner at Washington of the wrongs done to his Indians, and asked that a corps of hydrographic engineers be sent to view two or more sites on the Gila, fourteen miles east of Florence, at the Buttes, and on Queen Creek, a tributary. And as a result, Mr. Arthur P. Davis was sent for this purpose, in December of that year, with a force of competent men, who performed the work assigned, spending six months at the task.

In March, 1897, Mr. Davis made his report to Congress through his chief, Mr. F. H. Newell, Hydrographer, as "Doc. 27, Fifty-fourth Congress, Second Session." For the time spent and the means at hand, the report is excellent, and shows faithful service and skill. This document states that the cost of constructing a reservoir at the Buttes, including land owned by settlers below, and $15,000 annual expenses for running, is $2,244,000. Gov. Hughes, in his report for 1895, states that the Papagoes in Pima County stole cattle from the stockmen at a loss of $60,000 annually, and solely to keep their families from starving. All those 4,000 or more Papagoes, when this reservoir is built, can settle on the reservation with the Pimas, and, like them, become self-supporting. When these 8,000 Indians are supplied with water for irrigation, the surplus, as the above document shows, can be utilized by the settlers, who, in payment for land, water rights, and water rents, will, in less than ten years, return the entire cost to the Government. It is estimated that it will cost $250,000 annually for many years to support these 8,000 Indians in idleness and worthlessness.

Now, as a matter of economy, is it not cheaper and wiser for the Government to construct said reservoir and make good citizens of them? A clause calling for $20,000 to investigate water storage on the Gila and its tributaries, looking to the construction of said reservoir, was inserted in the Indian Appropriation bill, passed the House, and went to the Senate, and by the committee was stricken out. Far be it from me to criticise that act. They had not the information on which to base judgment, and there was not time to investigate the urgent demand for the call. Had those men been able to see the wrong and bitter cruelty of depriving those patient, suffering Indians of means of support, they had never perpetrated so direful a calamity. But if they will reconsider and reinstate that clause, there is time to avert the terrible evil and retrieve their honor. Will the conferrees, in whose hands the power lies, unanimously recommend such action? Last Fall, 100 or more Pimas sowed wheat, expecting rain to mature it, but the rain came not, and the seed was lost, and the Government must feed them and their ponies, or both must suffer.

Of these Indians, 430 are now members of the Presbyterian Church under the veteran missionary, the Rev. C. H. Cook, who has been their pastor over twenty-seven years. The writer has lived close to them nearly ten years, and knows whereof he affirms. He has come 3,000 miles to plead that their wrongs be righted, and if he returns without this clause reinstated, it will be a sad day to him, and more sorrowful to them.

It was through Secretary of the Interior Bliss and Marcus A. Smith, Delegate to Congress, that the clause was inserted and passed the House, and the writer's object in coming and remaining is to aid Mr. Smith in obtaining justice for these Indians and relieve their sufferings.

Is it not the voice of all patriots and philanthropists, and the constituents of every Senator and Representative that this plea be granted?

Gentlemen of the press, I would not trouble you, but the burden is laid on me, and I mistake if you will not be glad to lend a lifting hand. I have left my home and come 3,000 miles to attain this object. On my field, I have been preaching nearly ten years to noble sons of worthy sires—sons who are drifting and wrecking their lives, while anxious mothers in the East are sighing and crying, "Where is my wandering boy to-night?"

I am here from no motives of pecuniary gain—am in my seventy-fourth year, still hearty and strong, and count the sacrifice but a trifle, if you will but tell my story and let it pass from State to State, till 10,000 voices ring out and echo and re-echo from hill top to hill top and mountain to mountain, "O ye Congressmen, grant the prayer of the man who represents those sons and daughters of the desert!"

REV. I. T. WHITTEMORE.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1898.

THE JEWS FOR ARBITRATORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The country is profoundly agitated because 253 men have been blown into eternity, and a noble ship has been wrecked. Every man with the slightest spark of humanity in his heart must mourn for the loss of life and for the sorrow which has come to the mothers, widows, sweethearts, sisters, and daughters of those brave men who met death so swiftly. Every man with any claim to manhood must be indignant, and justly so, if the explosion was not an accident.

But is war the remedy? No and yes. Common sense will say it is folly to declare war, for war would mean making more widows and orphans, and that would be no cure for the sorrows of the widows and orphans already made. War is a curse, a crime and a cruelty, unless it is the last recourse; then it is righteous and proper.

May I be permitted to make this suggestion? If the American Government finds it has a just case for damages against the Spanish Government, would it not be becoming to the majesty of this country to say to Spain: "We consider you responsible for the Maine accident, and we offer you this proposition: That we submit our claim to a court of arbitration, and you submit to its decision, whatever that decision shall be."

The personnel of this court of arbitration is a matter for serious consideration. Perhaps the professors of international law in the chief universities of each nation where they have such a chair would be satisfactory. If the Government believes it has a just claim against Spain, and Spain will not consent to arbitration, then, much as I object to war, I fear war is the only becoming solution, and God be with the right.

Courts of arbitration composed of monarchs or political potentates are apt to be biased by present or remote political considerations in the eyes of the general public, which is usually neither just nor generous. As a Jew, I hope the time will come when an international court of arbitration will be established in Zion, under the auspices of the rehabilitated Jewish nation, the only nation with no political aspirations beyond its borders, and, therefore, always able to give an unbiased verdict.

Bearing in mind the cost of war and war preparations, the curses of conscription and pension abuse, the fact that might is not always right, the disturbance of economic equilibrium, loss, ruin, disease, and death, tears and blighted lives—all summed up in the one word "war," it is a question whether it would not be cheaper for the great nations to purchase Palestine, set up and guarantee a neutral nation therein, and allot its political rôle as arbitrator.

It would mean the fulfillment of the Zionist's dream—a university whose luminaries would mean righteous decisions for the world, a fulfillment of the old hope and prayer. "And many peoples shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the Lord of Jacob; for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord out of Jerusalem. And He will judge between the nations, and decide for many peoples, and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning knives; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, and they shall not learn any more war."

H. PEREIRA MENDES.
New York, March 1, 1898.

CHEAP LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Investigations have been made of late to learn the cause of rapid growth of cotton manufacture in the South, and their reports indicate no one weighty cause, but several moderate causes.

Cheap labor is chief of the causes enumerated; but behind it is cheap living, and behind this cheap land and mild climate, and the last is the radical cause.

The South is of large extent, north and south, as well as east and west, and has high land as well as low. Her climate is therefore, though mild, sufficiently varied, from one locality to another, to suit any species of manufacture.

Mild climate favors cheapness in living, demanding as it does less expense of shelter, clothing, and fuel, and the lower the latitude is the less its demand of expense for artificial light. The South has, therefore, by gift of nature, advantage for cheapness in these four essentials of living, and she has given herself a fifth and greater advantage in her staff of life, corn bread, much cheaper than bread of wheat or other grain, and universally used and liked in the South, her people preferring it for everyday use, especially with meat. The sum of these several advantages for cheap living is a big advantage for manufacture.

In the South is a vast quantity of very cheap, very arable, and naturally poor land, much of it only nominal in price, and any one may own many acres of it. It is mostly in the South's older States, or what is called the Piedmont region, the slope from high land to tidewater. Sand and gravel are general characteristics of the region's poor land, and they are incapable of prosperity to agriculture. The vegetation that does best on them is such as takes deep root, like trees and bushes, and such as is partial to sandy soil, like sweet potatoes and melons. The mulberry and grape are indigenous to them, and nature indicates fruit, wine, and silk as proper products for them; but their numerous inhabitants know nothing of production of silk and wine, and care little for fruit for market, they being devoted mainly to crops of corn and cotton, for which the land is not good, and the yield of these to the acre is so small as to oblige them to make up in quantity of land tilled for the lack of yield, in order to get a poor living out of the land. Thus they have to work hard, and are kept poor and obliged to live extremely cheap. They are inured to as cheap living as is possible with full efficiency in labor. No efficient labor can live cheaper. Their houses cost very little, clothing little, and their staple diet, produced by themselves, is bacon, vegetables, and corn bread of rudest composition.

They generally own the land they occupy, and therefore theirs is landed poverty and negative of luxuries, but not of such necessaries of life as suffice them. They gladly serve others, especially in factories, and for wages that seem low, but which are quite satisfactory to them, as a little money does much for them.

The whites are much brighter than European immigrants, and make good operatives. The blacks and mulattoes need more training, but make better operatives than commonly alleged.

As operatives these people can work cheaper than they are doing, and when necessary they will do so. Operatives elsewhere not being able to live as cheap, cannot work as cheap as these people, whose corn bread they cannot endure. To them it is unpalatable and indigestible, and sends them to hospital. Corn bread therefore beats protective tariff. Use of corn bread of coarsest kind requires habituation to it from infancy.

Southern operatives need not be dependent wholly on wages, as cheap land and favorable climate afford opportunity for considerable additional resource—vegetables, fruit, and domestic animals.

The natural attributes of the poor lands justify the conclusion that they will always be poor, and supply plenty of good, cheap labor.

Poverty is no bar to multiplication, and these lands before the rebellion were the chief breeding grounds of slaves for the markets of the Southwest, and this is the only industry that had ever flourished on them.

Many of the whites formerly emigrated to the West, tempted by her fertile lands, to be had for squatting. The Government no longer has such lands this side the Rocky Mountains and outside the tracks of Winter's blizzards and Summer's blasts and grasshoppers. These people therefore no longer have this alternative, and must stay on their native lands. Manufacture is now a necessity and a blessing to them.

If we were to fabricate for the use of the world our immense annual production of fibrous and metallic material, we would be the foremost nation in manufacture, commerce, marine transportation, and wealth, as we are now in agriculture. That we will be such is apparently our destiny, through necessities engendered by large increase of our population—operation of laws of nature. Is corn bread labor going to expedite the destiny, and the poorest and most neglected part of our country going to be an important factor in conferring upon us general National ascendency?

G. W. J.
New York, Feb. 28, 1898.

There Is No Seigniorage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Secretary Gage's statement to the Senate as given in your Washington correspondence this morning contains a fact which, no doubt, some men have for a long time fully appreciated, but which, I believe, has not before been clearly and officially stated.

It is: That since 1890 the United States Government has purchased 168,674,682 ounces of silver at a cost of $155,931,002. This silver, most of which the Government has on hand, is now worth at 55¼ cents an ounce $93,192,762. The difference—$62,738,240—is the loss which the Government has actually sustained by buying silver, reckoning the value of the silver on hand at its present market price.

Coupled with the truism lately enunciated by ex-Secretary Fairchild, that Governments do not make the price of any article—of silver any more than of anything else—this sums up the present situation very tersely. What sheer nonsense, then, to talk about any seigniorage on the silver owned by the Government.

C. H.
Highland Falls, N. Y., March 1, 1898.

Infernal Machines and England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Thursday's editorial you say that "we sent infernal machines to her shores [England's] till she shrieked aloud," &c. When did we Americans ever do so? Probably you meant the Irish, domiciled here as Irish-Americans. Then why not have so stated it plainly, so as not to cast odium on the American people?

You may be tired of such commendation, but I beg to add commendation of your Saturday Supplement.

A. C.
New York, Feb. 26, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The Preliminaries.

"When are you going to begin building the new church?"

"When the building committee gets through quarreling."—Chicago Record.

Relentless.

"No, Sir, I would not accept his apology and forgive him, even if he were starving."

"What! Would not you allow a starving man to eat his words."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Not Reprehensible.

"Hit nevuh pays," said Uncle Eben, "fob er man ter lose is temper. But dar is 'casions when he do seem justified in deliberately gettin' red o' his good nature."—Washington Star.

Interested to Know.

First Senator—There is quite a lengthy interview of yours in this morning's paper.

Second Senator—Is that so? What did I say?—Chicago News.

Opposed to War.

Willie—Well, I don't want any war with Spain.

Father—Why, I thought all you boys believed we could lick Spain with one hand.

Willie—Maybe we could; but that would make more history for us boys to study.—Philadelphia Record.

YOU CAN'T FOOL US, BIRDIE

From The Boston Courier.

O bluebird! perched on an aspen limb
In the February glitter,
You can't fool me with your syren hymn
Or the twit of your tunesome twitter;
I know, while of vernal things you blab,
That the buds don't burst nor the brooklets bab,
And that 'neath your promissory gab
There's an ornithological titter.

It's a chestnut, birdie, so it is—
This little toot you're tooting—
You seem to make it your annual "biz"
To come at the first saluting
Of genial air, and chirp about
The dandelion's coming out
And the rhubarb's readiness to sprout,
And the verdure's general shooting.

But, bluebird perched on an aspen limb,
This Spring you sing's a spectre,
You can yawn the thing till your senses swim
In a sea of god-kissed nectar,
But you can't inveigle a chap that's cute
To slu iffle his four-ply flannel suit,
Nor, in a moment of rashness, shoot
His all-w

POPE'S CORONATION DAY

He Protests at Outrages Aimed at the Enthusiasm Shown on His Anniversaries.

RECEPTION TO HIGH PRELATES

His Holiness Receives Congratulations on the Twentieth Anniversary of His Accession to the Pontifical Throne.

ROME, March 2.—The anniversary of the coronation of the Pope, Leo XIII., which took place in the Sistine Chapel on March 3, 1878, was celebrated to-day. His Holiness, who was in excellent health, received the congratulations of the high prelates in the Throne Room, replying in a strong voice.

He recalled the demonstrations upon the occasion of the sacerdotal and Pontifical anniversaries, and protested against the outrages aimed at this enthusiasm, which had been allowed to be committed, adding that it was painful that the aspirations of the faithful toward Rome, the sacerdotal metropolis and depository of divine oracles, should be willfully misrepresented. But, continued his Holiness, in order to console the Papacy for these outrages, God has increased the love of the multitudes for the Papacy in Rome and throughout the entire world.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC ARMING.

Special Military Commission to Make Purchases in Europe.

BUENOS AYRES, March 2.—Acting in pursuance of the general demand for an increase in the armaments of the Argentine Republic, the Government will send a special military commission to Europe to purchase armaments.

A NEW PRESIDENT IN BRAZIL.

Senhor Campossalles Elected, with Senhor Rosasliva Vice President.

RIO JANEIRO, March 2.—Senhor Campossalles has been elected President, and Senhor Rosasliva has been elected Vice President of Brazil, by a large majority. The Opposition in Rio Janiero abstained from voting. There was no disorder.

CRUISER AUSTRALIA IN PERIL.

Seamen Play with a Fuse in the Shell Room and Start a Fire.

PORTSMOUTH, March 2.—The British first-class armored cruiser Australia, twelve guns, 5,600 tons, coast guard ship in Southampton waters, had a narrow escape today. Two seamen were playing with a fuse in the shell room, where they set fire to some stores. The flames were extinguished by the prompt flooding of the apartment.

ANXIOUS TO ABOLISH BOUNTIES.

European Powers Willing to Impose Countervailing Duties.

LONDON, March 3.—The Morning Post says it hears on good authority that the bounty-giving powers are anxious to abolish bounties, and are willing to meet in conference in London and to adopt the convention of 1888 or, as an alternative, to accept the imposition of countervailing duties.

NEW RACING YACHTS ABROAD.

A. Barclay Walker and the German Emperor to Have the Boats.

LONDON, March 3.—The Daily Mail says this morning it understands that Mr. Andrew Barclay Walker, the well-known yachtsman and owner of the racing cutter Ailsa, will build another racing cutter and sail her under the same name.

The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Emperor William is quietly having a racing yacht built at Southampton. She will bear the name Iduna, and will enter regattas in German and English waters next Summer."

GERMANY'S NAVAL FORCE FIXED

Budget Committee of the Reichstag Adopts a Section of the Bill.

BERLIN, March 2.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day adopted, in accordance with the Government proposals, Section 1, Paragraph 1, of the Naval bill, fixing the number of ships to be held in readiness for service, as follows: A flagship, 18 battleships, 11 large cruisers, 30 small cruisers, 8 coast-defense ironclads, and 13 gunboats, besides torpedo boats, schoolships, and small gunboats.

The Budget Committee, with the concurrence of the Government, has accepted the amendments of Dr. Lieber, the leader of the Centrist party, modifying the septennate proposals.

The Centrists are understood to prefer a compromise to fighting the Government, seeing that the country favors the naval bill.

ADVANCE ON KHARTOUM.

Sir Herbert Kitchener to Lead the Anglo-Egyptian Forces.

LONDON, March 3.—The Cairo correspondent of The Daily Mail says it has been definitely decided that the Sirdar, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, shall lead the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian forces on Khartoum.

Sir Herbert Kitchener, who has been Sirdar of the Egyptian Army since 1890, is now in his forty-eighth year. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; entered the Royal Engineers in 1871, and was promoted in rapid succession to the rank of Major General, which he attained in 1896. He served in the Soudan campaign from 1883 to 1885, commanding Egyptian cavalry. From 1886 to 1888 he was Governor of Suakin, and later in the year was severely wounded in the action at Handoub.

PRINCE ALBERT'S COMING TOUR.

He Expects to Study the Government and the People.

LONDON, March 2.—Prince Albert of Belgium spent the night in London, and embarked on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse at Southampton, accompanied by Col. Jungblutte, Dr. Mells, his private physician, and two servants. The officials of the Belgian Legation bade the Prince farewell at the depot. He was unassumingly dressed, and travels unostentatiously in an ordinary car.

Col. Jungblutte said the tour of the Prince was more for study than pleasure. He expected to study the United States Government methods, the Colonel explained, to visit factories, mines, and farms, and to observe the people of the United States in their habits, thought, and manner of living, all of which, he added, would be useful for the Prince's future.

In conclusion, the Colonel said the Prince had not given a thought to the social phase of his trip, and had not decided whether he would or would not travel incognito.

Suit Against Labouchere Off.

LONDON, March 2.—Henry Hess, editor of The African Critic, announces that he has "temporarily" discontinued his suit against Mr. Henry Labouchère, editor of Truth, owing to the alleged disappearance of certain court records in Pretoria, Transvaal Republic.

Americans to Wed Abroad.

LONDON, March 3.—The Morning Post announces the approaching marriage of E. T. Craig, son of the late incumbent of the Marbouf Church, Paris, to Miss Almira Reed of San Antonio, Texas.

Prince of Wales Visits M. Faure.

PARIS, March 2.—The Prince of Wales, who is on his way to the Riviera, called on President Faure this afternoon, and the latter later returned the Prince's visit.

Bohemian Diet to be Closed.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, March 2.—In pursuance of an imperial order, the Bohemian Diet will be closed after to-day's business.

FRENCH MILITARISM SUPREME.

Former Minister Trarieux Insulted by a Captain and Reparation Refused by Gen. Billot.

LONDON, March 3.—The Paris correspondent of The Times, as an indication of the extent to which militarism is obtaining ascendency in France, gives a long correspondence showing that former Minister Trarieux, after the Zola trial, received an outrageously insulting letter from Capt. Begouon, an officer of the general staff. M. Trarieux referred the letter to Gen. Billot, Minister of War, requesting that the writer should be compelled to apologize or be punished.

Gen. Billot declined to intervene on the ground that the letter was private. M. Trarieux then appealed to the President of the Senate, M. Emile Loubet, on whose intervention Gen. Billot administered a quite inadequate reprimand to Capt. Begouon.

Picquart Will Not Fight Esterhazy.

PARIS, March 2.—Col. Picquart, the disciplined chief witness for M. Zola in the recent trial of the author, has informed the Aurore that he will never consent to fight Major Esterhazy if the latter challenges him.

CONVENTION REGARDING CHINA.

England Seeking to Bind Russia and Germany More Closely.

LONDON, March 3.—The Standard says this morning:

"The Government is negotiating with Russia and Germany in an endeavor to embody the agreement regarding China in a convention, but it is doubtful whether those powers will bind themselves in such a definite manner."

Russian Troops for the Far East.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 2.—The Russian steamer St. Petersburg has passed through the Bosphorus with 1,563 recruits, bound for Vladivistok.

COSTA RICA MOVING TO WAR.

Preparations to Fight Nicaragua Advancing Actively.

COLON, Colombia, March 2.—The arrivals from Limon, Costa Rica, to-day report that the preparations for war with Nicaragua are actively advancing. Men are being enlisted and troops have already been ordered to the frontier.

The mission of the Guatemala peace envoys to the two Governments have thus far been unsuccessful.

FOR EMILIO AGRAMONTE.

Artists of Note Honor Him with a Testimonial Concert at Chickering Hall.

There was a large audience at Chickering Hall last night to attend the testimonial concert given to Emilio Agramonte in recognition of his efforts to promote and advance musical art during his thirty years' residence in this country. The list of those tendering the concert included Walter Damrosch, Alexander Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Victor Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, and Carlos Hasselbrink.

The rendition of the programme, which included artists of note, was on a high order throughout. Mr. Agramonte acted as accompanist for every number but the first, in which, with Victor Herbert, who played the 'cello, and Carlos Hasselbrink, violinist, he played an allegro moderato of Godard's trio in F. Mr. Herbert's rendition of his own "Berceuse" and Davidoff's "At the Spring," won much applause.

Heinrich Meyn, the baritone, who sang Verdi's "O tu Palermo," got an ovation, and gave a little English love song as an encore. Miss Kathryn Hilke, soprano, and Miss Gertrude Stein, alto, sang in duet Rossini's "Quis est homo," with fine effect. Miss Stein also sang Bemberg's "La Mort de Jeanne d'Arc," and Miss Hilke rendered "Sans toi," by D'Hardelot; "Pourquoi rester seulette," by Saint-Saëns, and "A toi," by Bemberg. Miss Rachel Hoffman, pianist, played Händel's variations de la Suite in E, and Chopin's ballade in A flat, and William Rieger, the tenor, sang Braga's "Bella del tuo sorriso."

The Mendelssohn Quartet Club—Messrs. Distelhurst, Clarke, Metcalfe, and Hawley—sang Dudley Buck's "Twilight" with marked effect, as well as "Three Fishers" (Goldbrek) and Nessler's "Ave Maria." Three other selections by Miss Hoffman and Verdi's "Bella Figlia," sung in quartet by Miss Hilke, Miss Stein, Mr. Rieger, and Mr. Meyn, completed a most attractive programme.

THE FUTURE OF OLYMPIA.

Possibility of the New York Life Forming a Stock Company.

It is evident that the New York Life Insurance Company is in no particular hurry to give Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein the lease of Olympia. The papers have been prepared and submitted many times to the company's representatives, and notwithstanding that they have declared every day for the last week that matters would be brought to a conclusion, the papers are still in the hands of Wise & Lichtenstein unsigned.

The Insurance company has proposed a scheme which if carried out will be a most extraordinary one for a corporation of its kind. It proposes to eliminate the Lyric Theatre part from the management of Mr. Hammerstein and conduct it under its own direction by organizing an elaborate stock company patterned after the Empire or Lyceum stock companies, and to obtain the very best talent. This has not as yet been definitely decided upon, but the idea is being seriously considered.

Only One Sunday Night Concert.

The Maurice Grau Opera Company finds that it will be absolutely impossible to give the contemplated series of Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House with Theodore Thomas's Chicago Orchestra, owing to the many engagements for Sunday nights that have been booked at the house. The only available night will be Sunday, March 13, and it has been arranged to give a concert on that night with Josef Hofmann as the soloist. It was originally intended to give a concert this coming Sunday, but Mr. Thomas has prepared to hold a rehearsal on that afternoon and does not think the men could go through what might be called two difficult performances in one day.

"Cuba's Night" in the Garden.

It was "Cuba's Night" at the Commercial Travelers' Fair last night, and a large crowd, particularly from the Cuban colony, swelled the attendance in Madison Square Garden. President George E. Green, former Mayor of Binghamton, and ex-Judge Pitman delivered addresses, in which they said that if Cuban independence cannot be procured by peaceful intermediation on the part of the United States, "it must be secured through the arbitrament of the sword or the annihilating process of the cannon." The speakers, in referring to the Maine disaster, praised the patient spirit of the President in the present crisis.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Souvenirs were given away last night at the performance of "The Telephone Girl" at the Casino.

Mrs. Grace Wallace Belasco, the actress, has fallen heir to about $250,000 through the recent death of her father, C. D. Tower of Chicago.

Manager Charles B. Dillingham has engaged John Blair for Miss Julia Marlowe's company next year. Mr. Blair at present appears in the performances of "El Gran Galeoto," playing the part of Ernest.

An interesting entertainment will be the one given by Jerome H. Eddy at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Sunday evening, March 20. At least thirty stars of the dramatic, operatic, and vaudeville stage will appear.

The Seventh Regiment Band, aided by several popular soloists, will give a concert at the Broadway Theatre Sunday night. The programme will be an attractive one. General Merritt and his staff have promised to be present, together with Col. Appleton and some of his staff.

Sir Squire Bancroft, the English actor who was honored by Queen Victoria for his contributions to the dramatic art, arrived in New York from Canada Tuesday night. It is likely that Sir Squire will give an entertainment in New York within the next ten days, which will consist of readings from books of prominent English authors.

Miss Mildred Meade has recently been engaged by Mr. Savage of the Castle Square Opera Company as a leading soprano. She made her first appearance yesterday afternoon and evening in "The Gypsy Baron," and made a favorable impression. Miss Meade was a member of the Castle Square Company in Baltimore, and is a niece of Admiral Meade.

Josef Hofmann, the pianist, and a party of friends occupied a box at the Bijou Theatre last night. On March 14 the managers have decided to make the night which will mark the one hundred and twenty-fifth performance of "What Happened to Jones" a patriotic one by distributing handsome cushions representing the American flag with the battleship Maine worked in the centre of it.

Charles Frohman has abandoned all idea of presenting any other play but "The Conquerors" with the Empire Theatre Stock Company this season. The company's season will end on or about May 1. After closing here the company will go to Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, giving one week to each of these cities and appearing in "Under the Red Robe" only, "The Conquerors" being reserved for use during the regular Fall tour.

"The Yellowstone National Park" will be the subject of the third in the series of E. Burton Holmes's lectures at Daly's Theatre. This lecture will be given to-day at 11 A. M., Friday at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 11 A. M. At the end of the lecture an entirely new series of motion pictures will be shown, among which will be representations of the Yellowstone geysers and falls in action, and also a charge of the cavalry troops stationed at Fort Yellowstone.

Walter Jones has purchased a new comic opera for his season next year which he speaks very highly of. The opera was written over eight years ago by Clay Green, and has been lying idle ever since. The music is by Fred Eustis. Mr. Green has decided to revise the book somewhat by bringing it up to the present time, and Walter Jones has agreed, as representative of the syndicate back of him, that in the event of the opera's non-production by Sept. 1, 1899, he will forfeit $1,000.

Leo Dietrichstein has signed a contract to appear with Elizabeth Robins in the Ibsen production which will be shown at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this month. The first play will be that of "Hedda Gabler," in which Mr. Dietrichstein will take the part of George Tesmond, the husband of Hedda, and it will be presented on March 21, Ibsen's birthday, which will be recognized by the giving of honorary performances in London, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, Paris, Dresden, Munich, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

Miss Helen Bertram has signed a contract with Frank L. Perley to sing the prima donna rôles with the Bostonians next season in the place of Miss Alice Nielson, who at the close of this season's tour severs her connection with the organization to star in an opera which is being written for her. The opera will be known as "The Fortune Hunter," the book by Harry B. Smith and the music by Victor Herbert. The scene is laid in Hungary, and the plot deals with the Hungarian war of independence. The opera, it is understood, will have four comedians, one of whom will be Jerome Sykes, now with "The Highwayman" company. Miss Nielson's part will be that of a gypsy fortune teller.

At the matinée of "A Normandy Wedding" yesterday it was denied that Miss Dorothy Morton would soon retire from the cast, but many believe there is considerable truth in the report, as it has been an open secret about the Herald Square Theatre ever since the piece was first produced that Miss Morton's presence in the cast was objected to by one of the adapters of the opera, C. A. Byrne. Only recently he found fault with the manner in which she sang her part, and didn't hesitate to tell her so. It is now said that Miss Eva Gordon will soon appear in the part. Miss Gordon has never appeared in an important rôle in this city, but has been successful in Boston. It has also been said that next season Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper would assume the part now being played by Merri Osborne. Mrs. Hopper says the report is untrue.

AN ORPHAN BOY'S FORTUNE.

Ohio Youth Who Came Here to Seek His Fortune Adopted by Mrs. I. D. Crawford.

Little Millard Stottlemyer, the fourteen-year-old orphan lad who came to this city from Ohio five weeks ago with $8 in his pocket, to look for work and try and make a future for himself, has at last found a good home and kind friends to look out for him. His money ran out about two weeks ago, and he has since been under the care of the Children's Society in Brooklyn.

Mrs. I. D. Crawford, wife of the proprietor of the Westminster Hotel in this city, went over to Brooklyn yesterday, and, obtaining permission to take charge of the boy, brought him home with her. She busied herself all day buying him clothes, and having his nails manicured and his hair cut, until, when he was seen last night at his new home, he looked as if he had just stepped out of a bandbox, and only betrayed his country breeding by a few phrases he dropped during his conversation. He is going to be put under the care of a tutor at once, and next Winter will be sent to school.

Millard is a bright looking lad. He is much pleased with his present home, and means to take advantage of every opportunity offered him.

"When my money ran out, and I could get no work," he said, "I began to wish I was back on the farm again, but now I am glad I came. I am going to study hard, and make a name for myself."

Mrs. Crawford has imposed only two stringent conditions on the lad—that he tell the truth, and not smoke cigarettes.

Millard's mother died two years ago, leaving him an orphan, and he has since been living with a farmer named Fox near Springfield, Ohio. Five weeks ago he got the idea into his head that he wanted to strike out for himself, so Fox bought a ticket to New York, and, giving him $8 for pocket money, started him off into the world, inexperienced and without friends. He looked for work in this city without success until his money ran out and he was forced to go to the police for aid.

G. S. BELL RELEASED ON BAIL.

Arrested in the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx Matter.

George S. Bell, President of the defunct Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx, was arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. He was arrested on a warrant issued by Magistrate Pool and sworn out by State Bank Examiner James S. McMaster. It is alleged that Bell swore to a false report on the financial condition of the association.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the charge. He seemed to be cool and unconcerned. He said that he could not remember whether he signed the report or not, and that he might have done it and might not. He said he relied implicitly upon the Secretary and the Treasurer of the company, and that if he did sign the report it was done unwittingly and without any criminal motive. He had such confidence in his subordinate officers in the company, he said, that he did not require them to furnish bonds.

Bell's examination was adjourned to next Monday, and he was released on $1,000 bail. His son, Edward A. Bell of 951 West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, went on the bond. The police were looking all day yesterday for George W. Harris, the Secretary of the defunct association, who is wanted on the same charge. They could not find him at his home in Franklin Avenue.

LUMBER DEALERS MEET.

Representatives of Huge Interests Indorse the Torrey Bill and the Gold Standard.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 2.—The sixth annual meeting of the National Lumber Dealers' Association was held to-day. The organization contains 220 of the largest wholesale dealers in the Middle and Northeastern States, and it is declared that their interests amount to a hundred million dollars. In the absence of the President, Charles M. Betts, of Philadelphia, his annual address was read by Temporary Secretary J. J. McKelvie of New York. One important statement made by the President was that the annual output of lumber in this country exceeds in value all the gold, silver, coal, iron, and wheat.

A resolution was adopted approving the Torrey Bankruptcy bill, and the Henderson bill in case the Torrey bill is not passed by Congress. Another resolution, adopted unanimously, declared in favor of the gold standard. The following officers were elected: President—John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo; First Vice President—John S. Esterbrook of Saginaw, Mich.; Second Vice President—R. C. Lippincott of Philadelphia; Treasurer—F. W. Cole of New York; Secretary and Superintendent of Credit Bureau—Eugene F. Perry of New York.

THE HAARLEM PHILHARMONIC.

Opening of Their Course on the Romantic and Classic in Music at Mrs. A. P. Fitch's.

The Haarlem Philharmonic Society, which is an organization of women, representative of musical interests in the social world of the upper part of Manhattan Borough, attended yesterday morning the opening lecture in their course on "The Romantic and Classic in Music," at the home of Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, 16 East Eightieth Street, where all the meetings will be held. Her parlors were crowded yesterday.

Miss Sarah C. Very is the lecturer for the course, which is a somewhat advanced one in the study of music. An interesting feature of her lecture was the translation of a complimentary notice of the society's recent concert in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria which appeared in the last number of the Leipsic Signale. The subject yesterday was "A Retrospect and Forecast." Miss Very reviewed the outlines of the history of music course which the Philharmonic studied last year, and announced that the present course would be taken up with special reference to the attiture of America toward music, in connection with such topics as "Indian Music," "Music in the Schools," "Music for the Masses," "International Pitch," &c.

"One complains," said she, "that our composers are not appreciated abroad, nor do the expressions of our writers on music carry much weight, as all who read German, French, or Italian magazines of music know. And in America there is a still greater need of an intelligent understanding of the distinctions between the classic and the romantic than in Europe, where personal knowledge is transmitted through families, and local associations carry conviction."

The oboe, the instrument often used in getting the pitch for an orchestra, was exhibited, and its use explained, while sound-vibrations, nodes, and overtures were discussed with reference to the construction of musical instruments, as a desire had been expressed by the members for some elucidation of the subject of acoustics.

Miss Very also played Beethoven's "Rondo," Schumann's "Träumerei," and Chaminade's "Pas des Amphores."

Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Jarrett Blodgett, Mrs. S. C. Mastick, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Crail, Mrs. John Elderkin, Mrs. Cutler, Mrs. Jewett, and Mrs. MacCrea, were among the members present. The next lecture will take place on Wednesday morning.

FLATBUSH TONGUES WAGGING.

Peculiar Complications in the Families of the Snyders and Esquirols. Excite Much Curiosity.

Society in the old Dutch town of Flatbush has been gossipping for several months about the peculiar complications in the families of the Snyders and Esquirols. A series of singular incidents, which, in the light of the latest developments seen inexplicable, have set tongues wagging, and everybody in Flatbush is curiously awaiting the outcome.

To begin with, Philip A. Snyder, a young man of good family, and formerly an officer in the National Guard, was sued for breach of promise by Florence Robinson, who claimed that Snyder's family had refused to allow him to marry her because of inequality in their social status. She won her case.

Shortly afterward it was announced that Snyder was engaged to marry Miss Frances Esquirol, and that Miss Esquirol's brother, Daniel L. Esquirol, was engaged to marry Snyder's sister, Nellie. It was announced that there would be a double wedding. About three months ago, however, Esquirol and Miss Snyder were married, and it was said that the other couple would be married later.

A few weeks ago it became known that Snyder and Miss Esquirol were married, and that a secret wedding had taken place in August, about three months before the marriage of Esquirol and Miss Snyder. No explanation was given, but after a while the talk began to subside.

Yesterday came the biggest surprise of all. The following advertisement appeared in a Brooklyn paper:

ESQUIROL—MY WIFE, MRS. NELLIE SNYDER ESQUIROL, having left my bed and board without any cause, I take this means of forbidding any person or persons from harboring or trusting her on my account or in my name. Signed, DANIEL L. ESQUIROL, 129 Woodruff Av., Flatbush.

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Esquirol could be found yesterday. Mr. Esquirol's mother said she knew nothing about any difference between her son and his wife, and so far as she knew they were still living together happily. Her daughter-in-law, she said, had gone to her parents' home, 224 East Twenty-first Street, to spend a day or two. A. J. Snyder, Jr., Mrs. Esquirol's brother, said the advertisement was news to him. Meanwhile curiosity in Flatbush has not subsided.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The Woman's Press Club is to have a benefit on March 29 in the Garden Theatre, the use of which will be given by Charles Frohman, the manager.

The third of a series of four subscription dances given by Mr. W. H. Andrews was held last evening in the reception room of the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. There was no cotillion.

Prof. Ware is to deliver at 5 o'clock this afternoon the second of the course of lectures in aid of the Society of Decorative Art, which will take place in Sherry's large ballroom. "The Louvre and the Tuileries" is his subject.

The Woman's Club of the Borough of Richmond held an interesting meeting at St. George yesterday afternoon. Among the visitors were Mrs. William T. Helmuth, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Charles H. Dennison, Vice President of Sorosis. Mrs. Dennison delivered an address on "Club Life for Women." Mrs. William Clinton Brown sang.

Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab's sewing class for the Mothers and Babies' Hospital held its first meeting at her home, 4 East Forty-eighth Street, yesterday morning, and listened to music while they sewed. Mrs. Percy Chubb, Mrs. Low, Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Dickinson, and Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt were among those present. The class will meet on Wednesday mornings in Lent at Mrs. Schwab's.

The parliamentary law class of the Original Society of Colonial Dames heard their first lecture at 3 o'clock yesterday, at the home of Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, 7 East Forty-second Street, where they will meet on succeeding Wednesday afternoons in Lent. Mrs. Adele Field is the lecturer, and among those in the class are Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. N. L. McCready, Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, Miss Effie Borrowe, Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Cadwalader Evans, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. James W. Gerard, and Miss Boudinot.

The class of 1898 of the New York Hospital Traning School for Nurses had their graduating exercises in the Administration Building, 8 West Sixteenth Street, last night. Diplomas were presented, there were refreshments and music, and about 200 people attended their reception between 8 and 10 P. M. The graduates are Miss Sophia S. Higinbotham, Miss Isabel D. Richmond, Miss Helen G. Mathews, Miss Edith E. Stannard, Miss Elizabeth D. McCulloch, Miss Marian H. Wilson, Miss Mary Weir, Miss Mary E. Cruso, Miss Alice M. Kyle, Miss Etta F. Jackes, Miss Mary A. Walsh, Miss Josephine Hill, Miss Annie M. Rykert, Miss Helen F. Newhort, and Miss Alice L. MacDonnell.

Reception for Pundita Ramabai.

The inclement weather seemed to have no effect upon the attendance last evening at the reception tendered to Pundita Ramabai at the home of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Lyman Abbott, 110 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, by the members of the local Ramabai Circle. Dr. Abbott introduced Pundita Ramabai, and she was received very cordially. The visitor said that her object in coming to this country was to secure the continuation of the pledges for the support of her school for Hindu widows, at Poona, and to interest her friends in the establishment of a mission school for 300 orphan children.

JAPANESE BLOW OUT THE GAS.

Consul at Chicago and a Naval Constructor Ill in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—W. Takasi, the newly appointed Japanese Consul to Chicago, and T. Ito, an imperial naval constructor, en route to Philadelphia, who arrived here from the Orient on Monday, had narrow escapes from death at the Occidental Hotel last night.

They blew out the gas upon retiring, and when the escaping gas attracted the attention of the hotel employes some hours later, both were unconscious. Physicians were summoned, and the Japanese officials were resuscitated after several hours' hard work.

DEATH OF JOHN WILD.

A Famous Impersonator of Droll Darkies in the Harrigan Comic Plays.

TROY, N. Y., March 2.—John Wild, the comic actor, died this morning at his home, Idlewild, at Burden Lake, eight miles from Troy. He leaves a wife and four children. He had been ill of dropsy and heart trouble for four weeks.

John Wild was associated with Edward Harrigan's comic dramas of low life in New York from their inception. He was, when the famous "song and dance team" of Harrigan and Hart was formed, an impersonator of darkies—a "hamfatter," to be technical—in the old variety shows. His best card then was the forlorn, hungry, cowardly, pilfering and mendacious black rascal, dressed in an odd assortment of rags, who invariably played second fiddle and catspaw to an aggressive, noisy, inventive fellow. In spite of the treasured theory that American negro minstrelsy was founded on observation of the traits and habits of the Southern darky, this personage was taken (as, indeed, were most of the others of minstrel farce,) indirectly, from the long-established theatre of Europe. He was, in fact, Jacques Strop or Jacky Goosegreen, in burnt cork, the Jack Pudding of the old pantomimes, the fool of the old mysteries over again. Wild's partner in darky "sketches" of this sort, alone in the seventies, was William Gray, who played the dignified rascal with delightful mock gravity.

Gray and Wild were employed in the "olio" at the old Theatre Comique when Harrigan and Hart had grown popular enough to undertake its management, and thus they became, as it were, charter members of the new company, and pioneers of a new departure in minor drama. The old Theatre Comique preserved salient features of a variety house nearly all through the management of Harrigan and Hart. The performances would begin with a comic sketch by Wild and Gray, followed by a sentimental ballad; then the afterpiece would be given without division into acts. Not exactly the first of these novel comic dramas, in which the incessant warfare between the Irish, Germans, and colored folks in our down-town wards, was grotesquely set forth, but one of the earliest and best remembered, was "The Mulligan Guards Picnic," which grew out of a short sketch, which, in its turn, was the outgrowth of a song. Thus Harrigan began his Rougon-Macquart, or, to find a precedent in the classics, his Atridæ. Daniel Mulligan of Mulligan Alley; his wife, Cordelia; his son Thomas, his German tenant, Lochmuller, with his Irish wife; his boon companion, Walsingham McSweeney; his colored housemaid, Rebecca Allup, and her friends, the Rev. Palestine Puter and Capt. Simpson Primrose, figured in many comic plays as full of verity and "photographic accuracy" as of Irish wit and rough pantomimic fun. And in all of them Johnny Wild was Primrose, Captain of the Skidmore Guards, executive officer of the secret society called the Half Moons, whitewasher and doer of odd jobs, coachman, footman, dog-charmer, and policy player.

He accompanied Harrigan and Hart to their new Theatre Comique, (opposite Waverley Place,) and was with them in their brief term at the Fourteenth Street Theatre; and, after their separation, he was long with Harrigan in the Park Theatre, at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street. About ten years ago speculators induced him to believe that he was a "drawing card" himself, and he went a-starring in an acrobatic farce called "Running Wild"; but there was no fortune for him in that venture. For a few years his lot was hard, and even after he rejoined Harrigan in the little theatre now called the Garrick, he never regained his old prestige. As a matter of fact, the times were then sliding away from Harrigan. The new generation found his fun ancient and knew little or nothing of the life he pictured. And Wild's caricatures belonged exclusively to that life, to the era of the Mulligan plays, and the sisters of Mr. Harrigan's "theatre," as the French express it.

As the bad darky, the smart darky, the black Don Juan of the area, the ragged, good-humored snapper-up of unconsidered trifles on the water fronts; the treasurer of African churches, and the keeper of policy shops, Wild was inimitable. The kind of creature he depicted is very objectionable in real life—the lazy, mendacious Northern negro. But Wild had just enough of the right kind of art to make him irresistibly amusing on the stage. In his way he was as expert and as true to nature as Harrigan himself; but his powers were more closely restricted. When he acted an ordinary comic rôle, as in "Investigation," he was a little worse than ordinary. But his caricatures of recognizable types in "The Leather Patch," "Old Lavender," and a dozen other pieces, besides those of the Mulligan set, were strong, and original enough to make him remembered.

In France or Germany an actor who could so skillfully and humorously represent characters drawn from nature on the stage would be accorded artistic "recognition." He might even get some sort of an order. In this country the multitude applauds while it is pleased and then forgets. But the lack of National pride in our stage artists is compensated for in a practical way by the bigger wages they get. Wild, in his prime, was paid as liberally as the editor of many a newspaper of National repute, as many bank Presidents and popular preachers, and more than many college Presidents. Few physicians or lawyers can hope ever to acquire larger yearly incomes. Yet, almost as soon as his work ceased to be profitable, he appeared in the public eye as a very poor man. There is no moral.

DR. J. R. STRACHAN DEAD.

He Was Struck by a Car While Rescuing a Woman and Child Two Weeks Ago.

The funeral of Dr. J. R. Strachan, who died Tuesday in his apartments at the St. Cloud Hotel, will be held this morning at the Church of the Transfiguration, (P. E.,) East Twenty-ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue. Dr. Strachan was sixty-three years of age. He had been a sufferer from the grip for many months, but his death was hastened and undoubtedly directly due to an accident which befell him in saving a woman and child from being struck by a cable car about two weeks ago.

He was standing at Broadway and Fortieth Street, and saw a woman and child standing in the path of a car coming at full speed. They seemed quite bewildered and certain to be struck. The physician, who was a man of strong physique in spite of his years, saw their danger, and springing forward whirled them both out of harm's reach. The car struck him in the back. He was thrown about ten feet. The gripman never slackened speed, but got his car away from the scene of the accident as soon as possible. The woman and child were unhurt. Dr. Strachan picked himself up and said that he was uninjured.

He went home and modestly kept his deed and the resultant injury, which he soon found he had, a secret from his friends. But he had to take to his bed, and the story of the accident came out. The shock had seriously affected his heart. He was also badly bruised and shaken. Death occurred two days after the cause of his injury was learned.

Dr. Strachan was born in Scotland, and was graduated from European medical schools. He came to this country when a young man, and spent considerable time as first in Western travel. His advance in his profession was notable, and he not only attained a wide general practice, but was for years at the head of St. Luke's Hospital. He is credited with being the first man to introduce the milk diet for typhoid fever patients. Several medical treatises had been published by him, and some posthumous works of another character are expected to appear before long. Dr. Strachan was a bachelor. He was the proprietor of Breese Hill Farm, at Johnston's, Orange County, N. Y. He will be buried there.

George D. Cragin.

George D. Cragin, who retired from business twenty-four years ago, died early yesterday morning, at the residence of his son, W. B. Cragin, 184 West Seventy-fourth Street. He was eighty-two years of age. Mr. Cragin was born in the Village of Temple, N. H. He became a dealer in produce in this city, and for many years had an extensive trade. He established a packing business at Chicago, and his firm was the first to build a packing house in that city. During the war the firm of Cragin & Co. bought $250,000 in Government bonds at a time when other commercial houses held aloof. At another time when the Twelfth Regiment lacked $12,000 to complete its equipment to go to the front, Mr. Cragin gave the entire amount without any assurance at the time that he would get it back. He was one of the organizers of the Corn Exchange, and later of the New York Commercial Association, which developed into the Produce Exchange in 1866, and soon after its organization Mr. Cragin was elected President. While on the Exchange he was noted for his remarkable memory, and would conduct transactions with a dozen different men without making memoranda, and was never known to make a mistake.

Mr. Cragin lived for eight months of the year at Rye up to the death of his wife, two years ago, when he came to live with his son at the house where he died. He was for thirty years an Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Rye. He leaves three sons and one daughter. The funeral services will be held Saturday, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the interment will be in Woodlawn.

Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Sr.

Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Sr., wife of the well-known iron manufacturer, died of heart trouble yesterday afternoon at White Plains. She had been ill since last July.

Mrs. Mott was a Miss Mariana Seaman, and was born about sixty-eight years ago. She was raised in Mott Haven, which was founded by her husband's father, Jordan L. Mott. Miss Seaman married the present Jordan L. Mott, Sr., some forty-six years ago. She leaves, besides her husband, a sister, a brother, Jacob V. Seaman, and three children—Jordan L. Mott, Jr., who is married, and lives at 17 East Forty-seventh Street; Augustus W. Mott, a bachelor, living at his father's home, and Mrs. Charles Fraser MacLean, wife of Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court.

Obituary Notes.

The death of F. R. Manning, aged seventy-five, at Wallingford, Conn., was posted yesterday at the Produce Exchange, of which he was a member.

LEADS M. SMITH, a well-known capitalist and banker of Elmira, died at Glens Springs Sanitarium, at Watkins, N. Y., yesterday. He was sixty years of age.

FREDERICK OTTO, sixty-four years old, a grocer of 982 Trinity Avenue, died suddenly at his residence yesterday from heart disease. He was a veteran of the War of the Rebellion.

THOMAS CASEY, a Justice of the Peace of Paterson, N. J., was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Heart disease was the cause of death. He was born in County Limerick, Ireland, fifty-one years ago.

MATTHEW BOLLES of M. Bolles & Co., bankers, 19 Kilby Street, Boston, died yesterday, in his ninetieth year. He was the oldest member of the Boston Stock Exchange, and had been prominent as a banker for half a century.

FUNERAL OF W. M. SINGERLY.

Thousands of Persons View the Body in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—The funeral services of William M. Singerly, the publisher and editor, were held at his residence late this afternoon, but the doors were opened at 11 o'clock to permit the public to look upon his features.

From the moment admission was obtainable until the services began, a period of nearly four hours, an unbroken line of people passed through the parlor, where the casket had been placed, and then out at the rear of the house. This constant stream included thousands of persons in every walk of life, and there were seen in the line representatives of the National, State, and Municipal Governments, men prominent in every political faction or party, bankers, merchants, editors, lawyers, and many workmen who had seen years of service in Mr. Singerly's employ.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. John H. Converse, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Gwynedd, Penn.

CAPT. HOAGLAND'S FUNERAL

Services to be Held in the Old Guard Armory To-day.

The body of Capt. Isaac E. Hoagland lay in state yesterday afternoon and last night in a parlor of the Old Guard Armory,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank.
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.

Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

New York & Long Island Ice Company.

The price of the remaining shares of stock of the above named company which are to be sold has been advanced to par.

HOLMES & CO.
61 Broadway, N. Y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00

LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Forth Worth, Texas, February 26, 1898.

On March 15, 1898, The State Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, will distribute two per cent. of the par value of stamped certificates of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company to holders of record thereof on March 10, 1898, being the amount of surplus earnings of the Railway Company for the six months ending December 31, 1897, applicable to the payment of interest on the Company's deferred coupon debt under the Agreement of October 12, 1895. Stock books of the Company will be closed on March 10, and will reopen on March 16, 1898.

G. M. DODGE, President.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

54,	197,	1369,	1885,	2146,	2383,	2652,	2940,
64,	245,	1372,	1889,	2174,	2397,	2685,	2959,
72,	305,	1494,	1900,	2210,	2417,	2688,	2968,
142,	323,	1522,	1905,	2220,	2429,	2699,	3029,
125,	357,	1587,	2003,	2236,	2454,	2741,	3039,
128,	362,	1617,	2042,	2263,	2486,	2786,	3058,
133,	388,	1714,	2045,	2285,	2503,	2806,	3140,
100,	402,	1771,	2069,	2302,	2507,	2849,	3222,
166,	420,	1774,	2119,	2308,	2515,	2865,	3235,
171,	444,	1809,	2126,	2323,	2594,	2931,	3263,
185,	453,	1840,	2136,	2328,	2630,	2937,	3281,
194,	1365,						

as the numbers of the ninety bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, }
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Trustees.

TO
Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association
POLICY HOLDERS:

For ourselves and many members we protest against increasing expenditures and assessments. We demand decreased expenditures. It cost $1,800,000 in '97 to pay $4,000,000 death claims. We claim under our policies increased death rate should be met by the $3,000,000 Reserve Fund, our past payments having accumulated said Fund for that purpose. You are invited to unite for mutual protection by calling on or addressing
Col. LAFAYETTE L. DEMING, Chairman,
Room 38, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.
THEOPHILUS OLENA, ex-President Brooklyn Board Aldermen,
ROBERT S. RIDGELY, Tolkamp, Dodman & Ridgely,
FRANKLIN G. COLBY, President United Oil Company, Committee.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 25, 1898.

Referring to our circulars of February 25 and August 31, 1897, we give notice that we are prepared to make a further advance of $20 on each $1,000 5% bond of the above-named Company, now deposited with us. Our Certificates of Deposit must be presented in order that this advance may be noted thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Secy. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

About 400,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and at the opening there was a show of the same strength which has been giving improved appearance to Wall Street business since the smash of last week, but yesterday's favorable aspects did not last long. All the professional talent of the Stock Exchange began to pound prices almost from the beginning of the day. They made much of the fact that in the rise brought about during preceding days the short interest was pretty largely eliminated from most of the market, and they professed also to have evidence that strong interests which bought stocks so sturdily following the collapse of last Thursday had begun to sell what then they bought. All day long the market was under pressure. Final prices showed recessions throughout practically the whole list. Many stocks lost over a full point, and half a score ran off considerably more.

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Sugar Trust was particularly weak, dropping between 8 and 4 points, and closing at what was almost the lowest fraction it touched during the day. During the afternoon weakness developed in it on the announcement that officers of the Trust had held a meeting at which new aggressive plans had been determined upon in the campaign planned against outside refineries. In many quarters it was believed that indications were discernible of inside selling in large volume. Close to 75,000 shares of stock were sold during the day, and Wall Street veterans refused to believe that any such transactions could merely represent outside bear operations.

It is indisputable, however, that a tremendous short interest exists in Sugar Trust stock. Practically all the little speculators of Wall Street are on the short side, and have outstanding contracts to deliver protected by slim margins. Such a situation makes the market for Sugar Trust shares a particularly uncertain one at the moment—and correspondingly attractive to the purely gambling element of the Street.

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In the reaction which resulted in lower prices yesterday it was not only the speculative list which ran off; declines were scored as frequently in standard properties where conservative interests dominate.

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Important commission houses continue to advise customers that this is an inopportune time to make new contracts either to purchase or to sell. They point out that while uncertainty continues at Washington Wall Street cannot afford to be aggressive either upon one side or the other, so sudden and influential may be the determination of National policy. It is notable, however, that such conservative counselors are practically all agreed in advising owners of stocks, and people who hold stocks amply protected, to maintain their present position—not to let go in any market uneasiness which Cuban sensationalism may evolve. There seems to be agreement that the market in last Thursday's sharp decline touched figures which practically discounted even a declaration of war.

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Outside of international relationships, no serious clouds trouble the business situation. Where there is one factor disturbing there are scores warranting encouragement.

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Government bonds were firmer. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 113, and $12,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 125@125¼—advance of ¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

American Express	1¾	Lake E. & W. pf	1
Am. Sug. Refs. pf	⅞	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	⅝
Chi. Ind. & L.	½	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.2	
Chi. Ter. Tr. pf	½	St. Louis S. W.	½

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	National Lead	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Nat. Starch pf.	3
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	½	N. J. Central	1¼
Am. Sug. Refs.	3½	N. Y. Central	2
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Nor. & W. pf.	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	Northern Pacific	⅝
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1	Northern Pac. pf.	1½
Canada Southern	1	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chicago & Alton	1¾	Peo., R. & R.	⅞
Ch., Bur. & Q.	1⅜	Peo. Gas, Chicago	2½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Chi. & Northw.	1⅞	Pullman Car	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2⅛	Reading	½
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	1⅛	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Cleve., Lor. & W.	½	Reading 2d pf.	2½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Rio G. & W. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1	Rome, W. & Og.	½
Consol. Ice	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Con. Ice pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	2
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Southern Pacific	½
General Electric	1	Southern Railway pf.	1
Hawaiian Sugar	1½	Texas Pacific	½
Illinois Central	½	Third Avenue	½
Lake Shore	⅞	Union Pacific pf.	1⅜
Louis. & Nashville	1	Union Pac., all in. pd	⅞
Manhattan Con.	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Met. Street Ry.	⅞	U. S. Rubber	½
Michigan Central	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Minnesota Iron	1	West. Un. Tel.	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Or. Sh. Line 6s	1¼
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	2
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1		

Bonds Declined.

B. & O. 1st, Parks B	3	Or. I. con. 5s, in. pd.	1
Chi., B. & Q. conv. 5s	2⅜	P., Shen. & L. E. 1st	1
C. & W. I. gen. 6s	1½	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1¼
Iowa Central 1st	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	¼
Knox. & Ohio 1st	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	2
Lake Shore 3½s	⅝		
Mob. & Ohio, new 6s	2		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $180,291,255; balances, $10,976,142; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $818,725.

Money on call in London, 2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2 15-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firmer. Posted rates were ½c higher, at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@$4.82 for sixty-day bills, $4.84½ for demand, $4.85@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.81¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94 11-16, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston 5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50@60c discount, over counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount and par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison, ⅛, to 13; Erie, ¼, to 14¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 57⅝, and New York Central, ⅛, to 119. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 59⅞; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 86½, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 105⅝. St. Paul sold at 97⅜ and Erie 1st preferred at 40⅝. British consols advanced 1-16, to 112 1-16 for money and 112 5-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £10,000 bullion on balance. India Council bills were allotted at 1s 2 9-32d per rupee. In Berlin exchange on London was 20 marks 47½ pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 172 and in Rome at 105.20. In Paris rentes advanced 12½c. to 104f 25c. and exchange on London was 25f 29c.

EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTIES.

Mr. A. W. Dimock of the Stock Exchange house of Dimock & Co., in the course of an interview with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, said:

"The underlying conditions of the stock market all seem to be of a favorable character, and there is being shown great inherent strength. In the present situation, however, there are too many uncertainties to make it safe to predict an early rise. One big advance cannot be looked for to rapidly follow another big advance. And it should be remembered that, after all, this market has recorded prices very near the high-water mark for a number of years past.

"Nature has been fighting wonderfully for us. The very stars in their course are fighting for this Nation. We have accumulated an unprecedented balance of trade in our favor. This has resulted from abundant crops and a phenomenal demand for them, and if this favorable trade balance be properly utilized the United States would be enabled to establish an ideal currency. It is but natural to expect that this condition of affairs should find expression in the stock market.

"I am rather inclined to think, in view of the dangerous state of our currency system, that there is a very reasonable chance that we have discounted most of the good that is likely to come to us for some time. If the Government would put the country on a gold standard basis it would be the best thing that could happen to us. The currency should be placed on a level with that of the Bank of England, displacing the National bank issues. I think even a silver standard preferable to the present conglomerate system. By the adoption of a policy which would abolish all paper-token currency except silver or gold certificates we should have a better currency than we now have.

"There should not be two dollars in certificates representing one dollar in gold any more than there should be two title deeds to one house. A sound currency is the highest evolutionary product of the commercial world. It may be of gold or silver, but never of paper.

"Every financial panic from which this country has suffered since the civil war has been due to a fiat currency, a never-failing method of debasing the money standard. It is neither good banking nor good banking policy for a Government to issue its interest-bearing bonds in return for non-interest-bearing ones.

"As long as the currency system is unchanged, I believe it will be found that future improvement has been discounted, although all underlying conditions are favorable to an expansion of the stock market."

CUBA THE ONLY TROUBLE.

Messrs. Talbot J. Taylor & Co. write of current stock market conditions as follows:

"The reports of earnings constantly coming to hand reflect a highly encouraging state of general business. Chicago dispatches tell us that, notwithstanding the scramble over east-bound traffic, which leads to rate cutting, there is an excellent maintenance of rates on west-bound traffic, which is the best payer. The compensation for the low east-bound rates, made particularly on the movement of cereals to the seaboard, is to be found in the stimulus to the export movement as a consequence. The transportation industry, like all other industries, must adjust itself to economic conditions, especially when there are doubtful points of law which prevent the railroads from reaping the full benefit of conditions of prosperity by pooling agreements which protect shipper and investor alike. It is earnestly hoped, however, that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Nebraska maximum freight rate and the Joint Traffic Association cases, will fully recognize the right of capital to enjoy reasonable profits from the carriage of goods and passengers.

"There were reports current here today that certain Senators and Congressmen had started for Cuba in order to satisfy themselves and confrères as to the true state of affairs existing in the island, and a wire from Washington to one of the news agencies stated that this expedition was planned and carried out at the instigation of a large number of both branches of Congress as they claim that the Administration has failed to answer several requests for information on the subject.

"It can be inferred from this that some action by the Senate and Congress is premeditated at no distant date, and this shows that the Cuban matter is far from being settled, and that at any moment the intention of this Government may be officially announced to the public.

"We have maintained that it was our impression that until the Cuban matter was finally disposed of there would be no permanency of values in the stock market, and that rallies would be followed by reactions, and to-day we see no reason to change our views."

ST. PAUL AND ROCK ISLAND GAINS.

The official statements of St. Paul and Rock Island Railroads for the month of February were made public last night.

St. Paul for the month had an increase of $274,921, of which $103,186 was in the fourth week of the month.

Rock Island for the month increased $235,983. Official anticipations had been that the increase would be about $200,000, the actual gain being over 40 per cent. greater than expected.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

In its review of trade conditions, The Iron Age, the standard authority on the iron trade, will say to-day:

A flood of rumors has been called out by the meetings in this city of the parties to the wire consolidation. Some of them are absurd, like the report that the bankers have backed it. It is a fact, however, that disturbing factors have developed which have imperiled the consolidation. Some of those interested look upon the latest developments dubiously, and speak of practical failure; others are sanguine as to the final result. So much is sure that negotiations are still proceeding. The situation seems to be that the bankers have named their terms, based on the valuations of the accountants and engineers, and that the manufacturers are trying to adjust matters accordingly. Thursday is to bring a committee report. Since the options do not expire until the end of this month, negotiations may drag along. Some parties seem inclined to believe that the differences are irreconcilable; others hold that the delays are simply those incident to carrying through so vast an undertaking.

The wire nail makers talk of holding together in any case. They have just decreed an advance.

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The week has brought fresh evidence of how enormous is the tonnage of crude and finished iron products which the Central West is swinging. In spite of the fact that every great steel plant in that section is driving at top speed, there are indications of a small shortage in steel, while the Bessemer pig iron market displays continued activity. The purchase of the Carrie plant by the Carnegie Steel Company, which bought heavily of the product of the plant lately, takes out of the market one of the few works in the Pittsburg district which made mill and foundry iron besides Bessemer pig.

The Alabama and Tennessee furnace companies, with the exception of two, have agreed upon an arrangement under which a commissioner will supervise sales, and which may develop some plan of restriction of output. The markets for foundry iron need some tonic, to judge from the anxiety displayed in some sections to secure business.

In Eastern Pennsylvania a sharp struggle for an order for basic pig iron has brought out some record-breaking figures.

The savage competition among manufacturers of charcoal pig iron which followed the dissolution of the Lake Superior Company seems ended for the present. The low prices have been withdrawn and $11.25 to $11.50 at Buffalo is now quoted as a minimum.

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A heavy run of work is coming to the steel works and rolling mills East and West, and yet any sign of cessation in the large flow of orders leads to soft spots. A good many orders have been placed for plates, for car material, and for structural material, yet there is some weakness in some lines.

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Copper is developing growing strength, owing to the heavy demand for domestic consumption. It is understood that large stocks held in the Fall by a large lake company have been absorbed in spite of a persistent marking up of prices. Tin has strengthened, while lead in Eastern markets is affected by cutting of railroad freights.

FACTS BOILED DOWN.

President Billings of the People's Gas Company of Chicago issues the annual report of that property in pamphlet form, containing details never hitherto made public. This is the way in which he succinctly summarizes a number of pages of officially tabulated figures:

The amount of gas sold during the year was 5,238,237,006 cubic feet, and the gross receipts of the company from all sources were $6,539,668.84, while the operating expenses (exclusive of bond interest) were $3,424,169.75, leaving a balance of $3,115,499.09; deducting bond interest, $1,580,300, leaves the net earnings for the year $1,535,190.09.

This is equal to 6.14 per cent. upon the authorized capital of the company, $25,000,000, of which capital, however, $70,600 is treasury stock.

CANADIAN PACIFIC PROGRESS.

The rate war which has been precipitated over Northwestern railroad business gives special prominence at present to the affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the leader in that war. The annual report to be presented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Company next month will be officially made public at Montreal this afternoon. From advance sheets THE NEW YORK TIMES is able to present herewith the official showing for 1897, as follows:

Gross earnings for the year were		$24,049,534.65
The working expenses were		13,745,768.76
And the net earnings were		$10,303,775.89
Add interest earned on deposits and loans		74,001.48
Add interest due from Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry. Co. on Consolidated bonds held by your company against debenture stock issued	601,390.00	
Less advanced by your company	442,065.00	159,325.00
Add interest from Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co. on bonds held by your company against debenture stock issued		107,380.00
Deduct fixed charges accrued during the year, including interest on Land Bonds		6,783,367.26
The surplus for the year was		$3,891,115.11
From this there has been charged off the half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock;—2 per cent. paid 1st October, 1897	$167,413.33	
And half-yearly dividend on Ordinary Stock; 1½ per cent. paid 1st October, 1897	975,000.00	1,142,413.33
Leaving balance		$2,718,701.78
From this there has been declared a half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent. payable 1st April, 1898	$196,613.33	
And a dividend on Common Stock for the last half year of 2½ per cent. payable 1st April 1898	1,625,000.00	1,821,613.33
Surplus above dividends		$897,088.45

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In addition to this official exhibit (more favorable than has generally been anticipated) the official report sets forth much of interest in Wall Street where the securities of the company are more largely held now than ever hitherto.

Working expenses for the year amounted to 57.16 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 42.84 per cent., as compared with 60.80 and 39.20 per cent. respectively in 1896. The earnings per passenger per mile were 1.82 cents and per ton of freight per mile .78 cents, as against 1.83 and .75 respectively in 1896.

After referring to the improved prospects for earnings due to the opening up of the gold fields of the Kootenay and the Klondike, the construction of the Crows' Nest Pass Railway, the purchase of a number of subsidiary lines, and other matters, the report continues:

"The coal deposits made accessible by the Crows' Nest Railway are of great extent and extraordinary character. The aggregate thickness of the beds in the immediate vicinity of the railway exceeds 125 feet, and the coals are of excellent quality and make superior coke, the latter being of a special consequence as affecting the smelting of ores.

"Arrangements have been completed whereby the company may acquire the Columbia and Western Railway, extending from Robson to Rossland, for the sum of $800,000. With this property will be acquired the smelting works at Trail Creek and about 270,000 acres of land in the vicinity.

"The results of the purchase of the Columbia and Kootenay steamers have been most gratifying. Additions have already been made to this fleet and more boats are required.

"The Directors have anticipated your authority in purchasing two ocean steamships for the new trade of the Canadian Yukon district. These steamships are intended to ply from Vancouver and Victoria, and are far superior to any now engaged in the trade, and should secure to your company a large share of it. Your Directors have also caused to be put under contract eleven steamboats, costing approximately $350,000, for the lakes and rivers in the southern British Columbia mining districts and for river service in the Canadian Yukon trade.

"The rapid increase in traffic on the line between Montreal and Toronto make it necessary to take steps toward the double tracking of that section of the company's line, the traffic now having practically reached the limit of a single-track line. Your authority to proceed with this work as it may be conveniently and economically done will be asked.

"The company's telegraph, express, grain elevators, sleeping cars, and lake steamers all afforded increased net earnings, and these, with the profits from the Pacific steamships, exceeded the interest on the whole of the consolidated debenture stock of the company."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Application to Stock Exchange to list new Union Pacific securities as follows: $71,235,000 first mortgage 4s, $59,250,000 preferred, and $61,000,000 common stock.

Petition to Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners by Boston and Lowell Railroad for permission to issue bonds amounting to $500,000 to retire bonds due in April.

Official announcement in Philadelphia of increase in United Gas Improvement capital stock. Advance of 7 per cent. in its shares, to 115.

Postponement until April 18 of foreclosure sale of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad scheduled for to-day.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange. Belief in London that no more gold will be exported from there this week.

Oregon Railroad and Navigation to increase its facilities between Portland and San Francisco, owing to the steadily increasing offerings of freight.

Decision reserved in Supreme Court on application for a temporary injunction restraining the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee from issuing more than $75,000,000 worth of bonds, the amount stipulated for in the plan of reorganization.

Decrease of $21,830 in Pacific Mail's net earnings for January and decrease of $16,583 for nine months of fiscal year.

Preparations being made by Attorney General to bring suit against Central Pacific to recover defaulted bonds due Jan. 1.

Activity and strength of copper shares in the Boston market.

Meeting in Chicago of Central Passenger Association considering what part its roads will take in the transcontinental rate war. Also joint meeting of lake and rail lines to agree on a basis of rates for the lake routes during coming season of navigation.

Decrease of $2,343 in "Big Four's" surplus earnings for January as compared with same month last year and decrease of $14,410 for the seven months of fiscal year.

Declaration of the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. by the Commercial Cable Company.

Dispatch from Cincinnati quoting a distiller there as authority for statement that a deal is being worked for the consolidation of all the spirits manufacturing companies independent of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Sharp decline in silver in London market on rumors that Indian Government will impose an import duty of 20 or 25 per cent.

Statement that the Nassau Electric Railway is earning more than its fixed charges and that this year it will show a dividend earned on the stock.

Vice President Purdy of Rock Island quoted as saying that west-bound traffic over that road steadily increasing and general business of the line exceedingly satisfactory.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

From the opening to the closing of the outside security market yesterday the entire interest appeared to centre in one stock—Standard Oil. It sold up to 400, being a rise of 15 points from the closing figure of Tuesday. A reaction from this price took place, but it met with greater resistance than any other reaction that occurred since the selling of Standard Oil around the present price. The stock went down to 388, representing a 5-point gain for the day. The balance of the list showed no noteworthy feature. Many brokers regard it as certain that an extreme dullness will now follow the sharp reaction from the low figures made after the war scare which attended the disaster to the Maine.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	201	203
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	81
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 1s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	330
42d St., Mcn. & St. Nicholas Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	193	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	184	186
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	59	61
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	29	30
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102½	103½
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 6s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103¾	104½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders	43	48
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	39	39½
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	91½	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	8	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf	114	117
Malt common	23½	24½
Malt preferred	73½	74½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michikan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com	23	25
National Biscuit pref	79½	81
Niagara Gauge Co., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf	55	59
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	387	388
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	163	165
Worthington Pump pf	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55⅝@56⅜. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 54½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 354,044.42 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Standard sold at 1.75. On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .85, 50 shares Horn Silver at 1.20, 1,000 shares Pharmacist at .06, 100 shares Syndicate at .04, 1,000 shares Utah at .10. On the Mining Exchan 1,200 shares of American Flag sold at .20, 8,500 shares Gold Magnet at .008 buyer 30@.005, 1,000 shares Pilgrim at .005, 3,120 shares St. F. Cariboo at 2.75@2.62½, 500 shares Yukon at .11¼ buyer 30, 9,000 shares Alamo at .02½, 600 shares Anaconda at .40@.41, 600 shares Anchoria Leland at .92½@.93, 3,000 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10⅝@.11¼ buyer 30, 400 shares Elkton at .77¼@.77⅝, 2,000 shares Garfield Gr. at .06¾ buyer 30, 300 shares Golden Fleece at .45½, 1,700 shares Isabella at .25⅝@.25⅞, 4,500 shares Jefferson at .05½ buyer 30@.05, 34,000 shares Justine at .01⅛ seller 5@.04 buyer 30@.03 buyer 3, 500 shares Lillje at .75¼@.75½, 2,700 shares Mollie Gibson at .20¼@.20⅝, 3,200 shares Mount Rosa at 13½ buyer 30@13¾, 7,000 shares Old Gold at .005, 181,000 shares Sentinel at .00⅜@.006¾ buyer 30, 10,000 shares Union at .12½, 2,000 shares Work at .03½.

On the Mining Exchange the closing quot

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 2, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
101	107	593	Adams Express	105	105	105	105	—8
18⅞	19¼	720	American Cotton Oil	19½	20	19¼	19¼	— ⅝
72	74	250	Am. Cotton Oil pf	73	73	73	73	—2
125	129	100	American Express	127	127	127	127	+1⅞
7⅞	8¼	210	American Spirits Mfg.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
126¼	126¾	74,410	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129½	129⅝	125¼	126¼	—3½
112½	113	310	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112¼	112⅞	112¼	112⅞	+ ⅝
90	92	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92	92	92	92	.....
90¼	91	8,970	American Tobacco	91	91¼	90½	90¼	— ⅝
115	117	150	American Tobacco pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ¼
11⅝	11⅞	825	At., T. & S. F.	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
28	28¼	8,880	At., T. & S. F. pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	— ⅞
6	17	1,110	Baltimore & Ohio	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
6¼	6¼	400	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
3¼	3¾	500	Bay State Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
40⅜	40⅞	13,190	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	42¼	42¼	40½	40⅜	—1
116½	117⅛	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	117⅞	117⅞	117⅛	117⅛	— ⅛
5¼	5⅞	100	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd.	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
49¼	49¾	1,885	Canada Southern	50¼	50¼	49⅞	49½	—1
83⅝	84⅛	725	Canadian Pacific	84¼	84¼	84	84	— ⅛
21¼	21¾	5,570	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅞	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
160	164	150	Chicago & Alton	161½	161½	161½	161½	—1½
95½	95⅝	26,558	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	97	97	95¼	95¼	—1⅝
10⅝	10⅝	3,850	Chicago Gr. Western	11¼	11¼	10⅜	10⅜	.....
27¼	27⅝	500	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	28¼	28¼	27½	28¼	+ ⅛
93⅞	93¾	32,775	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	94⅜	94⅞	93⅛	93½	—1½
147	147⅜	424	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	147⅜	147⅜	147¼	147⅜	— ⅛
122⅜	123	2,212	Chi. & Northw.	124¾	124⅝	122½	123	—1⅝
175	..	5	Chi. & Northw. pf.	176	176	176	176	.....
87	87¼	12,621	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	88⅜	89	86⅜	87	—2½
9¼	9⅜	1,782	Chi. Term. Trans.	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
30	30⅜	1,365	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29½	30¼	29½	30	+ ½
31	31½	740	C., C., C. & St. L.	32½	32½	31¼	31¼	—1⅝
1¾	1¾	1,300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	1½	1¾	1¼	1½	— ⅛
20½	20⅝	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	21	21	20½	20½	— ½
5⅝	6¼	200	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	6	6	6	6	.....
183	183½	1,615	Con. Gas, ex div.	184	184	181¾	183	—1
31	32	340	Consolidated Ice	31	31⅝	31	31	—1
87	89	100	Consolidated Ice pf.	87	87	87	87	—1½
110	111	460	Delaware & Hudson	110½	110½	110	110	.....
150	..	100	Del., Lack. & West.	152	152	152	152	.....
47⅜	47⅝	535	Denver & R. G. pf.	48	48	47⅜	47⅜	—½
14¾	14⅞	200	Erie	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	38⅞	1,970	Erie 1st pf.	39½	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅝
18⅜	19	20	Erie 2d pf.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	.....
33¾	34	2,950	General Electric	34¼	34⅝	33⅜	34	—1
156	160	150	Great Northern pf.	156	156	156	156	.....
30¼	30⅝	600	Hawaiian Sugar	32¼	32¼	30¼	31	—1½
44	..	3	Homestake	47	47	47	47	.....
102	102¼	908	Illinois Central	103	103	102¼	102¼	—½
20½	21½	125	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
43	44	100	Lacede Gas	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ¼
71	130	130	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	+1
190¼	191½	372	Lake Shore	191	191	190⅝	190⅝	— ⅞
54⅜	54⅞	5,520	Louisville & Nashville.	56	56¼	54⅜	54⅜	—1
105¼	106	29,485	Manhattan Con	108½	108⅞	105	105¾	—2½
150¾	151	21,953	Metropolitan St. Ry.	153	156	150	150½	— ⅞
107½	108	700	Michigan Central	108	108	107½	107½	— ⅝
28¾	29	300	Minn. & St. Louis	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
55	56	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¼
62	63	150	Minnesota Iron	63	63	63	63	—1
11¼	11¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	12	12	.....
36½	36¾	120	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36¾	36¾	36½	36½	.....
27⅜	28	5,405	Missouri Pacific	29	29¼	27¾	27½	— ⅞
31½	32	1,845	National Lead Co.	33	33½	31½	31½	—1
104½	107⅜	282	National Lead Co. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ¼
16¾	18⅜	10	National Linseed Oil	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	.....
65	75	200	National Starch 1st pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	—3
93½	94¼	1,455	New Jersey Central	94¾	94¾	93¾	93¾	—1¼
113¾	113¾	19,680	New York Central	115	115¼	113⅜	113⅜	—2
34	34½	100	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅝
48	48⅝	3,273	Norfolk & Western pf.	49⅛	49⅛	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
5⅝	5⅞	210	North American	5⅞	6	5⅝	5⅝	.....
23¾	24	11,670	Northern Pacific	24⅞	24⅞	23⅝	23¾	— ⅜
62¾	62⅝	9,245	Northern Pacific pf.	63⅞	63⅞	62½	62½	—1⅛
15½	15¾	1,660	Ontario & Western	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
27	28	100	Ore. Imp. 1st in. pd.	27⅜	27⅜	27¼	27¼	.....
68	71	10	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	70	70	70	70	.....
27⅜	28	760	Pacific Mail	28⅝	28¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
116	116¼	2,765	Pennsylvania R. R.	117	117	115¾	116½	— ⅛
92⅜	92½	9,465	People's Gas, Chicago.	94¼	94¼	92	92⅛	—2½
44	45½	125	P., C., C. & St. L.	44	44	44	44	— ⅜
67	68	400	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	67	68	67	68	+2
179½	180	1,285	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	181	181	179	179	—1½
18⅞	19⅛	2,730	Reading	19¼	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
44⅜	45	5,200	Reading 1st pf.	45¼	45¼	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅜
23½	23¾	500	Reading 2d pf.	23¾	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
..	..	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	57	57	57	57	—2½
121¼	122½	100	Rome., W. & Ogdens.	122	122	122	122	— ½
7	7¼	100	St. J. & G. I.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
48	50	227	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	48	48	48	48	—2
6⅝	7⅜	310	St. L. & San Fran.	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
25½	26	1,155	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26	26¼	25½	25½	— ½
4½	5¾	1,115	St. Louis Southw.	5	5	5	5	+ ½
9¼	10¾	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10	10	10	10	.....
72	78	2,550	St. Paul & Omaha	74	74¼	71½	71½	—2
18	18¾	300	Southern Pacific	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ½
8¾	8⅞	400	Southern Railway	8⅞	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	.....
29⅝	29¾	4,185	Southern Railway pf.	29½	29½	28¼	28¼	—1
21⅜	21¾	3,010	Tenn. Coal & Iron	21⅜	22¼	21	21¼	— ¼
10⅝	10⅞	500	Texas Pacific	11⅞	11⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
184	185	880	Third Ave. Ry.	184	186¾	184	184½	— ½
55¾	55¾	21,324	Union Pacific Ry.	56½	56¾	55	55⅞	—1⅝
30¾	30⅝	6,300	U. P., all in. pd.	31¾	31⅞	30	30¼	— ⅝
98	98⅜	2,500	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	98	98⅝	98	98¼	— ⅜
62	62½	810	U. S. Leather pf.	63⅜	63⅜	62¼	62¼	—1¼
16⅝	17⅛	635	United States Rubber.	17½	17½	17	17	— ⅛
66	66½	600	U. S. Rubber pf.	67	67	66	66	—1½
16¾	16⅝	1,440	Wabash pf.	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	16¼	— ⅜
115	120	18	Wells-Fargo Express.	115⅜	115⅜	115¼	115¼	.....
88¼	89	6,227	Western Union Tel.	89	89⅜	87⅞	88½	— ⅜
1⅞	2	100	Wisconsin Central	2	2	2	2	.....
Sales.		401,583						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	..	Den. & R. G.	12	12⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	73
4s, r., 1907	111	112	D. M. & Ft. D.	12	14	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	36
4s, c., 1907	112½	113¾	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	..	N. Y. S. & W.	13	14
4s, r., 1925	125	125¾	D., S. S. & A. pf.	2½	4	Norfolk So.	62	68
4s, c., 1925	125	125¾	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	7	Nor. & West.	14½	16
5s, r., 1904	112½	113½	Eighth Avenue	325	..	Ont. Mining	3½	..
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½	Ev. & T. H.	20	25	Ore. R. & N.	48	51
Currency 6s, 1899	103¾	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	38	42	Oregon S. L.	28½	29¼
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¾	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	14	16	Penn. Coal	340	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¾	..	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118½	..	Green Bay & W. pf.	92	98	Peo. & Eastern	4	7
			Ill. Cent. L.	92	98	Pt. Pt. W. & C.	169	..
			Ill. Steel Co.	46	51	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Ind., Ill. & Iowa.	..	25	Quicksilver	..	1¼
American Coal	120	140	Iowa Central	8¼	8¾	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	24	Iowa Central pf.	29	31	Rens. & Saratoga	178	..
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	18½	21	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	16½	18⅞
Ann Arbor	12½	13½	Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	56¼	56⅜
Ann Arbor pf.	36	37½	Keokuk & D. M.	3½	4½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	20	25
Boston A. L. pf.	100	108	K. & D. M. pf.	15	16½	St. P. & Duluth	80	86
Buff., R. & P.	28	30¾	Keokuk & West.	32	35	St. P. & D. pf.	130	138
Buff., R. & P. pf.	61	64	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. P., M. & M.	160	210
Capital Traction	..	74	Lacede Gas pf.	90	92	Standard R. & T.	4	4¼
Central Pacific	15½	15¾	L. E. & W.	15¼	16½	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	175	Long Island	40	50	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	45
Chi. & E. Ill.	54½	58	Manhattan Beach	4	7	Twin City R. T.	..	23
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107	111	Md. Coal pf.	42	55	Union Pac. Ry.	21¾	22¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	..	34	Mexican Central	5½	6½	U. S. Express	42	45
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24¾	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	U. S. Leather	6¼	6⅞
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7	8	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	89	Wabash	6½	7⅛
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	75	80	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	7	..	West. Union Beef	7½	9
Clev., L. & W. pf.	46	49	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	17	20	W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	2⅜	2½
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Mobile & Ohio	23¼	29	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	10⅛	11
Col. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Morris & Essex	172	174			
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	National Starch	5⅜	7			
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	78	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	28			
Col., H. V. & T.	6¾	7	New Cent. C.	7	8			
C., H. V. & T. pf.	15	25	N. Y. & N. H.	186	189			
Com. Cable	175	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12½	13			
Consol. Coal	40	..						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
33,330 Am. Sug. Refs.	129½	129½	126¾	126¾
200 Am. Tobacco	90⅞	90⅞	90¼	90¼
10 At., Top. & S. F.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
140 At., T. & S.F. pf.	28⅜	28⅜	28	28
1,450 Brook. R. T.	42	43¼	40¼	40¾
9,490 Chi., R. & Q.	96⅞	96⅞	95⅜	95⅜
12,600 C., M. & St. P.	94⅜	96¼	93⅜	93½
2,590 Chi., R. I. & P.	88⅞	88⅞	86¼	87
230 Gen. Electric	34⅜	34⅜	33⅜	33⅜
1,410 Louis. & Nash.	56¾	56⅝	54⅝	54⅝
4,310 Manhattan	108	108¾	106¼	106
110 Met. Street	153½	153½	152	152
1,200 Mo. Pacific	29	29¼	27¾	27⅞
780 N. Y. Central	115	115	113¼	113¼
1,240 Nor. Pacific	24⅝	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝
960 Nor. Pac. pf.	63⅝	63⅝	62¼	62¼
400 Pennsylvania	116⅝	116⅝	116⅜	116⅝
3,420 People's Gas	94	94⅜	92¼	92¼
520 Reading	19¼	19¼	19	19
60 Reading 1st pf.	45¼	45¼	45	45
20 Southern pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
240 Tenn. C. & I.	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21¾
100 Texas Pacific	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
830 Union Pacific	31¼	31¼	29⅞	29⅞
300 Union Pac. pf.	56¼	56⅝	55⅜	55⅜
10 Wabash pf.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
520 West. Union	89	89¼	87⅞	87⅞

BONDS.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000 A., T. & S. F. gen.	91⅜	92⅛	91⅜	92⅛
12,000 A., T. & S. F. adj.	60¼	61	60¼	61
3,000 B., C.R. & N. 1st	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5,000 Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	71¼	71½	71¼	71½
5,000 Rock Isl. 5s, C.	104¼	105½	104⅜	105½
2,000 Southern 5s	92	92	92	92
15,000 Tex. Pac. 2d	33½	34	33½	34
10,000 U. P., D. & G. 1st	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
9,000 Wabash 1st	107⅝	108¼	107⅝	108¼

$32,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—A seven-dollar advance in United Gas Improvement Company's stock shortly after the opening was the feature of the Philadelphia market. The first transaction was at 112—3¼ above the close. A rush of buying orders speedily advanced the price to 116¼. The movement was due to action by the Directors of the company, which practically means a 30 per cent. stock dividend. The action took the form of a call for a meeting of the shareholders May 2, to authorize an issue of $3,500,000 additional stock of a par of $50, thereby increasing the capitalization from $11,500,000 to $15,000,000. This will give each holder of 100 shares of the present stock about thirty-three shares of the new. For this he will pay $50 a share. Adjusted upon the basis of to-day's price, the stock will command $100 a share, or just double what the shareholders will pay for it.

The development in United Gas gave the local market a strong tone in the forenoon, although later the tendency was to drift in the wake of the New York list. There were exceptions, however, and among these were the Chootaws, Consolidated Traction of New Jersey, Welsbach Light, and Marsden, all of which scored advances which they retained.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	..	23
Northern Pacific com. t. ctfs.	23⅝	24
Northern Pacific pf.	63¼	63¾
Pennsylvania	58	58¼
Reading t. ctfs.	9 9-16	9⅝
Reading 1st pf.	22⅛	22½
Reading 2d pf.	11¾	..
St. Paul	92⅜	92⅝
W. N. & P.	3⅜	3½
Met. Railway	150	151
Philadelphia Traction	83¼	83¾
Baltimore Con.	23¼	23⅝
Union Traction	16	16¼
Penn. H. L. & P.	21⅜	22¼
Penn. H. L. & P. pf.	56½	57
United Gas Imp.	114½	114⅝
Electric Storage	22	22¼
Electric Storage pf.	23½	24
Welsbach Light	38	39
Amn. R. E. L.	4½	5
Marsden	6¾	7
Chootaw	9¾	10¼
Chootaw pf.	30¾	30½
Reading gold 4s	83½	84
Elec. & P. 4s	..	82¼
Con. T., Pittsburg	14	14¼
Con. T., Pittsburg, pf.	47	47½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Diamond Match today sold at 142, the highest for some time. Chicago City Railway advanced from 238½ to 240, and North Chicago sold for 222. West Chicago opened at 97½, advanced to 98¾, and closed at 97¾. Its consolidated 5s were down to 95¾. Biscuit common began at 24, went ¼ higher, and dropped to 23⅛ at the close. The preferred advanced from 80½ to 81, but closed at 80¼. Metropolitan 5 per cent. bonds sold at 50⅝@50¼. The plan for the reorganization of the Metropolitan will not be out for some months yet. It is not believed the stockholders either will be assessed or see their shares wiped out, as in the case of the Alley "L."

A scaling of the bonds, possibly to $7,000,000 5s or $10,000,000 4s, would place the company in fairly good condition.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard Company	29
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	61
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	141
National Biscuit Company common	23½
National Biscuit Company preferred	80½
Brewing & Malting Company	6¼
Brewing & Malting Company preferred	30¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	7
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	32
Chicago Packing & P. Company	35
Chicago Packing & P. Company preferred	50⅝
International Packing Company	19
International Packing Company preferred	44
Chicago City Railway	236½
North Chicago Street Railroad	222
West Chicago Street Railroad	98
South Side Elevated Railroad	60½
Lake Street Elevated	12⅞
Lake Street Elevated, trust certificates	10⅜
Street's West Stable Car Line	21½

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip		Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs	
1,000	80	8,000	65
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st	
10,000	84½	1,000	107
4,000	84¾	E Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s	
At, T & S F gen 4s		1,000	110¼
5,000	92¼	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s	
3,500	92½	4,000	116
42,000	92½	Erie gen lien 4-6s	
2,000	92⅝	20,000	72½
500	92¼	Erie 4s prior bonds	
10,000	92⅝	8,000	91¼
15,000	92½	32,000	91½
48,000	92⅛	10,000	91
10,000	92¼	Evans & T H 1st	
500	92⅝	2,000	117
7,000	92⅛	Ft W & D C 1st	
102,000	92	1,000	72¼
10,000	91⅞	4,000	72
4,000	92	5,000	71½
1,000	91⅞	Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	
1,000	92	50,000	120¼
6,000	91⅞	H & Tex Cent G M 4s	
25,000	92	12,000	79⅜
Adjustment 4s		Iowa Central 1st 5s	
26,000	61⅜	1,000	101
6,000	61⅞	Knox & Ohio 1st	
25,000	62	1,000	116
15,000	61⅜	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
8,000	61⅝	1,000	102⅜
2,000	61½	1,000	103
10,000b3	61⅜	Lake Erie & W 2d 5s	
10,000	61½	1,000	102¼
10,000	61⅝	L S & Mich So 3½s	
1,000	61½	25,000	105
10,000	61⅜	Louis & Nash cons	
2,000	61¼	1,000	103
70,000	61	Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	
1,000c	60⅜	8,000	88¾
3,000	60¾	Met St Ry gen 5s	
30,000	60⅞	3,000	111¾
60,000	60¾	2,000	111¾
5,000	61	Mexican Int cons	
Austin & N W 1st		8,000	71½
1,000	85	5,000	71⅜
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch		4,000	71⅜
1,000	115½	Mil, L S & W 1st	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s		10,000	136
2,000	120	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Lake Sup Div	
Brooklyn R T 5s		2,000	118¾
8,000	95¼	Chi & Mo River 5s	
7,000	95⅝	3,000	114½
4,000	95½	Chi & Pac Div 6s	
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		5,000	120½
1,000	113½	Southern Minn Div	
Bur, C R & N 1st		1,000	119
2,000	106¾	Terminal 5s	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		5,000	115
3,000	90¼	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	
15,000	90	1,000	106
11,000	90½	Minn & St L con 5s	
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		1,000	107¼
5,000	40	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		19,000	88¾
1,000	13	2,000	88½
Cent Ga Ry 3d inc		Mo, K & T 2d	
1,000	7⅝	15,000	62
Cent of N J gen 5s		Mo, K & T of T 5s	
2,000	113¾	1,000	80⅝
2,000	113½	Mo Pac 1st cons	
Registered		8,000	97¼
17,000	113¾	15,000	98
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	
5,000	81	5,000	77½
10,000	80¾	2,000	76¾
6,000	81	Mobile & Ohio new 6s	
3,000	80½	1,000	121
Ches & Ohio con 5s		Nash, C & St L 1st	
6,000	116	5,000	131
3,000s20F	116	N Y Cent deb 5s reg	
6,000	116	1,000	108¾
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		N Y, C & St L 4s	
5,000	98½	1,000	106¼
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		N Y, S & W G M	
1,000	115⅞	10,000	92
17,000	116	2,000	92⅛
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		6,000	92
1,000	109	N Y, S & W Term 1st	
3,000	108½	1,000	111
3,000	107¾	Norf & W Ry con 4s	
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		4,000	81¼
4,000	107½	6,000	81½
Chi & E Ill 1st		6,000	81⅝
2,000	116½	1,000	81
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		11,000	81⅜
3,000	106	9,000	81⅝
Chi, Ind & L refdg 5s		17,000	81½
8,000	87¼	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
Refunding 6s		500	62¼
11,000	102	5,000	61⅞
10,000	103	10,000	61⅝
Chi & N W coup gold 7s		10,000	61½
2,000	116⅜	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		18,000	96
7,000	105¾	5,000	96¼
Registered		7,000	96
35,000	105¾	Registered	
Chi, R I & P deb 5s		6,500	94¼
12,000	105½	Nor Ry of Cal 5s	
Chi Term Trans 4s		10,000	102
11,000	85¼	Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs. 5th installment paid	
3,000	85½	4,000	58
5,000	85⅝	Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
10,000	85½	1,000	100¼
13,000	85¾	5,000	100
20,000	85¼	4,000	100¼
10,000	85¼	3,000	100⅜
Chi & W Ind G M		10,000	100⅜
4,000	121	Income A 5s	
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s		5,000	64½
1,000	111½	4,000	65¾
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	97	2,000	65⅝
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $45 paid		5,000	65½
1,000	78	2,000	66
Total sales			$2,627,000

Ore R & N 4s		Standard R & T inc	
35,000	95	5,000	13
Oregon Short Line 6s		Syracuse, Binghamton & N Y 1st	
1,000	123	10,000	125¼
2,000	123¼	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Ino B & col trust		16,000	101
5,000	47¼	9,000	101¼
5,000	47¼	8,000	101
8,000	47¼	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
20,000	47¼	2,000	34½
13,000	47	6,000	34¾
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st		27,000	34⅝
11,000	108	6,000	34
Pitts & West 1st 4s		2,000	34⅜
11,000	82½	20,000	34¼
Reading Co gen 4s	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Northwest Corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street Sold—The De Graaf Properties at Auction —Other Dealings.

Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for Henry Parish to Henry Morgenthau, for $200,000, the four-story brownstone front dwelling, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, 27.8 by 100. The synagogue, formerly occupied by the Congregation Shearith Israel, adjoins the property on the street. The corner plot, originally part of the church site, was sold to Mr. Parish in 1859, for $17,000.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for Raimund von Horrum Schramm to Max Marx, President of the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, the place known as Pinehurst, consisting of a mansion, stable, and other buildings on a plot of twenty-seven lots, at the northwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue and Depot Lane, (One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.) The seller takes in exchange the two limestone and brick apartment houses, 136 and 138 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, each 37.6 by 88 by 100.11, and the five-story brick and brownstone-front flat 168 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 21 by 80 by 100.11. The total amount involved in the deal is reported at $250,000; the Fort Washington Avenue property, figuring at $95,000, the One Hundred and Eleventh Street apartments at $125,000, and the One Hundred and Twenty-first Street flat at $30,000. Mr. Marx will occupy the Pinehurst place.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Charles W. Griffith the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 256 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

G. A. Fisher has sold, to Dr. George T. Jackson, the five-story American basement dwelling, 692 West End Avenue.

It is reported that Francis G. Lloyd has sold, for about $70,000, the four-story dwelling, 2 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.

T. Scott has sold, for A. R. Altmayer to B. J. Ludwig, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 51 East Eightieth Street, 23.6 by 60 by 85 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased from the White estate the three-story brick building, 63 James Street, 25 by 100; also, from the Stein estate, the factory buildings, 181 to 187 East Second Street, 84 by 100; also, from C. P. Fuller, the old dwelling, 231 Henry Street, 23.6 by 87.6.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Jacob Rauth the lot, Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 107 feet west of Park Avenue, 25.6 by 100.8.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have leased, for five years, to Knauth Brothers, dealers in surgical instruments, the store, basement, and second floor of the Bancroft Building, 3, 5, and 7 West Twenty-ninth Street.

John T. Boyd has been elected to membership in the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association.

The sale of the De Graaf properties by Auctioneer Smyth attracted a crowd to the salesroom yesterday of such proportions as to promise two or three hours of lively business. When the offering of parcels was begun, however, the bids in a number of cases were not up to the ideas of those having charge of the sale, and some of the most valuable of the properties were either bid in or withdrawn. The plot, 200 by 201.10, extending through from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, had already been disposed of at private sale. All of the lots in the neighborhood of Anderson, Bremer, and Marcher Avenues and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, were withdrawn. Although the sale was not up to the standards of other recent auction room dealings, it was far from a failure, twenty-two parcels being sold for a total of $245,670. The buyers and prices of the parcels actually sold follow:

To Solomon Jacobs, for $45,200, the four-story brick building, northeast corner of Eldridge and Rivington Streets, 25 by 80; also, to John A. Prigge, for $10,150, the three-story frame and brick building 1,047 Park Avenue, 25.2 by 55; also, to Samuel Booth, for $26,775, the five-story double flat 34 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 27 by 100.11; also, to W. W. Bonno, for $27,050, 36 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, similar to and adjoining the foregoing; also, to Samuel Booth, for $22,050, the five-story brownstone-front tenement, with store, 253 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 28 by 99.11; also, to Abraham Levy, for $14,000, $19,000, and $19,000, respectively, the three five-story brick tenements, with stores, 208 to 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 19, 28 and 28, respectively by 99.11; also, to Emil Levy, for $18,800, the three-story dwelling 771 St. Nicholas Avenue, 20 by 105.6; also, to Boehm Brothers, for $3,175 each, four lots, Washington Avenue, east side, 118 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, each 25 by 100; also, to J. Bogner, for $4,950 each, three lots, Third Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, each 25 by 130; also, to Ohler & Greenbaum, for $2,025 each, six lots, Eagle Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, each 25 by 130; also, to Solomon Jacobs, for $1,325, the plot southeast corner of St. John's Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 50 by 87.5; also, to Jacob Herb, for $850, the lot southwest corner of William Street and St. John's Avenue, 25 by 87.5; also, to Frank Schaeffler, for $590 each, three lots adjoining the immediately foregoing on the south, each 25 by 87.5.

William M. Ryan sold, in partition, to one of the defendants, William Tilden, for $50,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 46 Irving Place, 26 by 116.1; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Nettie Meseritz, for $7,000, the seven-story brick building 25 Jefferson Street, 25 by 93.10.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles Unangst, for $7,000, the plot One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 125 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 100 by 100.

Charles A. Berrian sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Martin L. Rickerson, for $11,170, the five-story brick tenement 24 Minetta Lane, 21.5 by 100 and irregular.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, northwest corner of First Avenue and Twentieth Street, 20 by 60, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 1,229 and 1,231 Lexington Avenue, east side, 48.2 feet north of Eighty-third Street, 16 and 15.6, respectively, by 82.3, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings; 1,615 and 1,617 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street, 52.1 by 101.8 and irregular, five-story brick factory; 1,601, 1,603, and 1,605 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-third Street, each 25 by 73.2, three four-story brick tenements, with stores; 245 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 73.2 feet west of Second Avenue, 28.6 by 102.3, five-story brick tenement; 1,609, 1,611, and 1,613 Second Avenue, west side, 76.7 feet north of Eighty-third Street, each 25.6 by 73.2, three four-story brick tenements, with stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 230 and 232 East Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 160 feet west of Second Avenue, each 20 by 98.9, two five-story brick tenements, with stores, and two five-story brick tenements at the rear. Due on judgment, on each, $10,728.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, runs east to Harlem River by south to north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west to a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 250 feet east of First Avenue, by north 100.11 by west 25 by south 11 by west 25 by north 11 by west 75 by south 100.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west 28 by north 100.11 by east 3 by north 100.11, several one, two, and three-story frame buildings; one-quarter part, together with rights to land under water. Due on judgment, $41,161.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, Central Avenue, west side, 1,110 feet northeast of Croton Avenue, 50 by 157.8 by 52.8 by 177.5, vacant; all title and interest of Andrew Wilkinson on Oct. 21, 1896.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Second Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, for a one-story brick gas house, 16.6 by 26; Pintsch Compressing Company of 160 Broadway, owner; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, for three three-story and basement brick dwellings, 16.6 by 55 and 17.6 by 55; Mary Cahill of 117 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Henri Fouchaux of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, architect; cost, $39,000.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of First Avenue, for a one-story frame wagon shed, 50 by 25; Jacob Linden, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $150.

No. 227 West Sixteenth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 78; George Schneider of 105 Ludlow Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 506 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth Streets, Fourth to Lexington Avenue, for a one-story steel shed, 69 by 16; Manhattan Railroad Company, owner; J. Waterhouse of 195 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 100 and 102 Gansevoort Street and 528 West Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 20.6 by 131.10; A. D. Russell of Tuxedo, N. Y., owner; L. C. Holden of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 83.8; Thomas Moloney of 251 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner; Thom & Wilson, architects; cost, $63,000.

St. Lawrence Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 40; Gordon & Gillingham, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

Chisholm Street, west side, 210 feet south of Jennings Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42; Margarette Neill, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

St. Lawrence Street, north side, 430.1 feet east of West Farms Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 17 by 40; Charles Weber of 145 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; F. Ebeling of 3,009 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

St. Lawrence Street, north side, 430.1 feet east of West Farms Road, (rear,) for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 16; Charles Weber of 145 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; F. Ebeling of 3,009 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Crimmons Avenue, northeast corner of Beach Terrace, for three three-story brick tenements, 150 by 80 and 22.9 by 65; Alfred B. Hall, owner; H. T. Howell of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $31,000.

Gouverneur Place, south side, 83.6 feet south of Vanderbilt Avenue, for five four-story brick tenements, each 26 by 79; August Jacob of 527 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $70,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 80 feet west of Worth Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 32.4 by 71.2; Henry Klauber of 2,184 Second Avenue, owner; A. Boehmer, architect; cost, $6,500.

Alterations.

No. 142 West Eighteenth Street, to a two-story brick factory and showrooms; Timothy Kieley of 246 Waverley Place, owner; L. C. Holden, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 88 Prince Street, to a three-story and attic brick dwelling; Charles Haushalter of 66 Prince Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $500.

No. 55 New Chambers Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Moses Blank, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $200.

No. 177 Ludlow Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Samuel Levine of 257 Bowery, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $500.

No. 2482 East Thirty-first Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Eva S. Finges of 58 Lexington Avenue, owner; Fred Jung, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, northeast corner of Seventh Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with store; John M. Cahill of 517 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Henri Fouchaux, achitect; cost, $5,000.

No. 546 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, to a one and two story brick dwelling and stable; C. Frank Ruggiero of 549 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 2.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,802, w s, 25 ft n of 149th St, 25x100; William H. Gill to Rosa Docter 1

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,804 and 1,806, w s, 50 ft n of 149th St, 50x100; William H. Gill to Rosa Docter..... 1

BROADWAY, n w s, Lots 60 and 61, map of Mary C. P. Macomb, 199x396 to Church St, x199x—; Adam Weber to Katherine Weber and another..... 1

BRYANT AV, w s, 105 ft n of Freeman St, 20x100; William H. Wright and wife to William J. Pragnell, one-half part.. 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 27.2 ft n of 82d St, 41.8x100; Walter Cutting, executor and trustee, to Katherine Kohler 1

CENTRE ST, 88 and 90, s e corner of Leonard St, 57.6x39.10x57x40; William Fitzsimmons to Bernard Fitzsimmons.. 1,000

CENTRE ST, 80 and 90, s e corner of Leonard St, 1-120 part; James Fitzsimmons to William Fitzsimmons..... 1,000

CENTRE ST, 88 and 90, s e corner of Leonard St, 1-120 part; William Fitzsimmons to Annie Fitzsimmons..... 1,000

CHERRY ST, n w corner of Oliver St, 24.9x95.8x25.8x99.6; Michael T. N. Burke to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1

CRAVEN ST, n s, 50 ft e of Dawson St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Emily Rothman 7,750

DECATUR AV, w s, 25.1 ft s of Travers St, 50.1x88.6x50.4x90.10; Charles Ramsey and another to Charles A. Schmitz..... 1

EAST BROADWAY, 48, 25x½ block; Barnett Levy and wife to Rosa Cohen.. 29,250

EAST BROADWAY, n s, one-half part of Lot 23, map of Hendrick Rutgers's estate; Rosa Cohen to Bernard Ratkowsky.$24,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 75, 20.10x98.6x21.2x99.8; Fanny Oshinsky to Isaac Fox..... 13,000

LOT 3, map of Lots on Southern Boulevard and Fairmount Av, fronting on Crotona Park and Crotona Parkway; Lester A. Cramer to Arthur D. Ferguson. 1,500

LOT 247, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Millard F. Miller to William Horn.... 1

LOTS 38, 40, 51, and 52, map of Cebrio Park; Ignatz Hoffmeister to Jacob Conde. 3,150

MADISON AV, s w corner of 103d St, 100.11x20; Joseph J. Schreiner and another to Charles K. Maguire 100

ORCHARD, 90, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 33.4x87.6; Annie T. Carbrey to David Kidansky and another..... 1

PENFOLD AV, s s, 325.6 ft w of Suburban Place, 50.6x86.1x98.9; Ernest Hall to Isabella Arendt and another..... 1

POST AV, s s, corner of Emerson St, 100x110; Max Marx to Jacob Hess..... 100

PRINCE ST, s s, 75 ft w of Thompson St, 25x100; William Westerfield and wife to Samuel Weil 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 86 ft n of 80th St, 20.3x91.1x20x94.6; Clarence F. True and wife to Harris B. Moore, Jr..... 45,000

RIVINGTON ST, 239, 20x70; Moses Kinzler and wife to Dora Kaichhein..... 16,600

ROCH ST, w s, 97.7 ft n of Hill St, 25x100; Mary M. Alheit and another to Fannie Eder 575

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 75 ft s of 182d St, 57.4x85.6x50x113.6; Alfred J. Taylor and another to Thomas L. Noble..... 1

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 75 ft s of 182d St, 57.4x85.6x50x113.6; Francis L. Noble to Alumni Association of the Gamma Chapter of Delta Phi..... 2,000

STANTON ST, 183, 18.6x irregular; Solomon Greenbaum and wife to Bella Bergoffen ..... —

TREMONT AV, n s, 25 ft e of Hughes Av, 25x91; Leonard Lewisohn to Arthur H. Murphy 3,500

VYSE AV, w s, 106.3 ft n of Jennings St, 18.9x100; William J. Pragnell and wife to William H. Wright, ½ part..... 1

VYSE AV, e s, 125 ft n of Jennings St, 18.9x100; William J. Pragnell and wife to William H. Wright, ½ part..... 1

VYSE AV, e s, 50 ft n of Jennings St, 18.9x100; William H. Wright and wife to William J. Pragnell..... 1

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 201st St, 46.1x112.3x58.5x100.8; Peter Seery to Noah C. Rogers..... 100

WEST BROADWAY, 509, 25x100; Julia G. Fowler and another to August Selltitz. 1,000

WEST BROADWAY, 509, e s, 25x100; August Selltitz to Max Freund..... 1

WEST END AV, 706, e s, 98.8 ft s of 95th St, 20x100; also West End Av, 702, e s, 138.8 ft s of 95th St 20.6x—x21.3x100; Andrea Johnsen to John Addison.... 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 106th St, 100.11x152.7 to Boulevard x n 104.11x103.8; Richard S. Grant and others to the New York Investment and Improvement Company 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 106th St, 100.11x152.7 to Boulevard x n 104.11x103.8; Richard S. Grant and another, executors, to the New York Investment and Improvement Company 100

WEST END AV, e s, 98.8 ft s of 95th St, 20x100; Edward Jacobs to Andrea Johnsen 2,360

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 135th St, 25x81.6; Edward J. Dwyer to Joseph Cohen and another..... 1

2D AV, 104 and 106; 6th St, 303 and 305; Matilda C. Kampmann, individually and as executrix, to Herman J. Volgtis.. 1

3D AV, 1,837, 24.6x100; Ernst F. Hammig and wife to Elkan Kahn..... 1

3D AV, 1,837, 24.6x100; Elkan Kahn to Bernhard Freund 1

7TH AV, 379 and 381, 49x75; Dora Friede, as executrix, to Frederick Kessler..... 5,000

7TH AV, 376 and 378, s w corner of 31st St, 49x75; Christine Zimmermann to Frederick Kessler 1

8TH AV, 2,727, e s, 97.7 ft n of 82d St, 21x100; Katherine Kohler to Eliza Bernard, exchange and..... 1

8TH AV, 2,717, 25x100; Mary Frohmann to William L. Ratz 23,500

3D ST, n s, w part of Lot 538, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114; Mary Maher to Patrick Ducey 850

11TH ST, n s, Lot 301, map of Unionport, 100x108; William T. Van Winkle and another to Frederick Machenler 1

207TH ST, n s, 95.5 ft e of 8th Av, 16x83.10; William K. Porter to R. Anna Cary, (exchange)..... —

24TH ST, 119 East; Joanna Balkam to John B. Doerr 26,000

32D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9x irregular; Leo A. von Fliedner and wife to Julius Rohe..... 1

40TH ST, 217 to 221 West, 75x98.9; R. Anna Cary to William K. Porter, (exchange)..... —

40TH ST, 215 West, 25x98.9; R. Anna Coats Cary, individually and executrix, to William K. Porter..... 37,000

42D ST, n s, 816.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100.6; Thomas Crimmins to Annastadia L. Haggerty 1

46TH ST, 39 West, 18.4x100.5; William K. Porter to R. Anna Cary, (exchange)... 1

47TH ST, n s, 38.6 ft e of 6th Av, 18.6x75.4; Robert D. Green and wife to William K. Porter..... 1

47TH ST, n s, 38.6 ft e of 6th Av, 19.6x75.4; William K. Porter to R. Anna Cary, (exchange) 1

53D ST, 4 West, 25x100.4; Theodore T. Moran to Elizabeth M. Cornell..... 10

66TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 42x100.5; Robert F. Bennett and wife to Frederick A. Snow..... 100

63TH ST, 136 West, 20x100.5; Frank H. Finch and wife to Rosette E. Grow.... 1

74TH ST, n s, 108.4 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x102.2; Charles A. Farnham and wife to Henry G. Trevor 1

76TH ST, 227 to 231 East, 75x102.2; George W. Bausher to Margaret A. Lloyd 1

80TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Nathan Levy to Kate K. Kenney..... 18,200

80TH ST, 163 West, 19x102.2; William H. Bellinger to Frank H. Keller..... 1,000

87TH ST, n s, 107.9 ft w of 4th Av, 25.6x100.8; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Jacob Rauth 1

88TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.8; Joseph J. Schreiner to George Fennell, ½ part..... 1

89TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Hannah Wallach to Adam Galm..... 1

89TH ST, 78, n s, 58 ft e of Columbus Av, 42x76; William W. Kilpatrick to Mary Medley 1

91ST ST, n s, 244 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.8; Louisa Engel to Albert Ahrens.. 1

93D ST, 63 West; Henry G. Marshall to James S. Steele..... 1

99TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; William Rankin to Rachel Axelrod 1

103D ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Joseph J. Schreiner and others to Charles K. Maguire 100

110TH ST, 106 East; Adam Galm and wife to Hannah Wallach 10

117TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; William E. Finn and wife to Andrea Johnsen 1

125TH ST, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Edgar Ketchum and wife to Henry M. Denton..... 1

140TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of 8th Av, 105x99.11; Henry M. Denton to Edgar Ketchum ..... Nominal

148TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Pratt A. Brown, referee, to George Walton..... 500

174TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 20x100; Charles H. Thornton and another to Frank R. Bent..... 1

183D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 75x104.11; Max Marx to Rose Berwin..... 16,000

187TH ST, 557 West, 16.8x94.11; Louis Maurer and wife to Charles L. Maurer.. 1

Recorded Leases.

BERKOWITZ, Lena, to Annie Kalinsky; 20 Monroe St, 10 years 950

CONRON, John E., and another to Bartley F. Swift; 594 Amsterdam Av, corner 89th St, 5 years..... 1,500–1,800

DOERZBACHER, Henry, to William Weltewitz; 110 1st Av, 5 years..... 840

GIBSON, James, to Herman H. Giesse; 147 Duane St, 3 years..... 900

GOSSETT, Harris, to Union Block, 81 Ludlow St, and 54 Hester St, and 56 Hester St, parts, 8 years..... 3,060

HAMILTON, Erastus, to Simon Kornsand and another; 695 Broadway, 1 11-12 years 1,700–1,800

KIMMEY, William W., to Walter N. Smith; 73 West 89th St, 5 years..... 3,000

KREIGER, Jacob, to Annie Goldstein; 72 East Broadway, 4 years..... 960

LEIPZIGER, Marcus, to Morris Blumenkopf; 77 and 79 Eldridge St, 5 years... 5,700

LEIPZIGER, Johanna, to William Inffeld; 189 Greenwich St, store, &c, 5 years.. 1,800

McCORMACK, Mary E., to Albert E. Thomson; 2,024 Lexington Av, 5 1-6 years 2,000

STEERS, Henry, and another to Charles A. Wittmack; 495 Columbus Av, 5 5-12 years 2,500

VAN BEUREN, Henry S., and others to Clara Bryce; 5th Av, e s, 103.8 ft s of 14th St, 25x100, 21 years..... 2,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ADDISON, John, to William E. Finn; e s of West End Av, 98.8 ft s of 95th St, 1 year 3,000

ADDISON, John, to William E. Finn; e s of West End Av, 138.8 ft s of 95th St, 1 year 3,000

AHRENS, Albert, to George Ehret; n s of 91st St, 244 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 4,000

AXELROD, Rachel, to William Rankin; s s of 99th St, 525 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 5,750

BAUMANN, Alexander R., to the New York and Wakefield Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Hoe St or Av, 375 ft s of Jennings St, installments 5,000

BERGOFFEN, Bella, to Katie Greenbaum; 133 Stanton St, 1½ years..... 2,500

BERWIN, Rose, to Max Marx; s s of 183d St, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 7,000

BERWIN, Rose, to Max Marx; s s of 183d St, 250 ft e of 11th Av, ½ year..... 17,000

BERWIN, Henry, and wife to Max Marx; Lot 399, Block M, amended map of Mapes estate 1,000

BRETT, Catherine, to City Real Estate Company; 122 East 59th St, 1 year..... 1,000

BROWN, Mary A., to Allen L. Mordecai and another; n s of 91st St, 177 ft w of Central Park West, ½ year..... 12,000

BROWN, Mary A., to Hyman and Henry Sonn; s s of 91st St, 177 ft w of Central Park West; also n s of 91st St, 267.11 ft w of Central Park West, —x100.8x3.4x100, ½ year 29,400

BROWNE, Ross C., to the Bank for Savings; s w corner of 7th Av and 122d St, 5 years 140,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton; s s of 180th St, 45.1 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, installments 500

COHEN, Rosa, to Barnett Levy; 48 East Broadway, installments..... 2,000

COHEN, James P., and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank; w s of Central Park West, 60.8 ft n of 95th St, 5 years.. 12,000

COHEN, James P., and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank; w s of Central Park West, 60.8 ft n of 95th St, 5 years..... 12,000

COMPTON, Frances E., to The Bowery Savings Bank; 111 West 124th St, 1 year 17,000

COOGAN, Peter, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 490, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year..... 200

CORN, Henry, and wife to Carlton J. Bernard, Broadway, ½ year..... 60,000

CUNNINGHAM, James, to Henry S. Blake and another, trustees, &c.; s s of Waverley Place, 159.3 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years 6,000

DUCEY, Patrick, to Mary Maher; w 33 ft of Lot 538, map of the village of Wakefield, 2 years..... 400

DWYER, Edward J., to Charles H. George; w s of Willis Av, 50 ft s of 135th St, ½ year..... 3,000

EICHLER, Jacob, and wife to Theodore and Mina Bitterman; 67 Cannon St, secures rents..... 1,000

EVANS, Isaac, to the Atlantic Trust Company, as general guardian; s s of 160th St, 219.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 5 years 8,000

FOSSING, Frank A., to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of Melrose St, 100 ft e of Terrace Place, 1 year.... 11,000

FOX, Isaac, to Fanny Oshinsky; 75 Eldridge St, demand..... 1,200

FRIEDLINE, Albina B. and Charles W., to the New York Savings Bank; s s of Barrow St, 25 ft e of Commerce St, 3 years 36,000

FRIEDLINE, Albina B. and Charles W., to Isidore S. and Max S. Korn; 71 Barrow St, demand..... 13,813

GALM, Adam, to Hannah Wallach; n s of 89th St, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years..... 1,200

GERWIG, Jacob, and wife to Jennings St. Schrenkeisen; 147 East Broadway, 2 years 4,000

GRAHAM, William Van W., to the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company; s s of 82d St, 100 ft w of Park Av, secures materials 3,155

GRAHAM, William V., to Nathaniel Wise; s s of 82d St, 149 ft w of Park Av, ½ year 7,500

GROW, Rosette E., to Artissa V. Gearon; 136 West 65th St, 2 years..... 2,250

GROW, Rosette E., to Miles Gearon; 136 West 65th St, 1 year..... 1,500

GUNN, William, and Andrew Grant, to The Germania Life Insurance Company; s w corner Eastern and 51st St, 1 year.... 170,000

HAAS, Frederick, and wife to Joseph Harnershlag; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 150th St; 38th St, n s, 100.5 ft w of 9th Av, ½ year..... 10,000

HARRIS, Richard D. and Annie M., to Thomas Reilly and another; n s of 34th St, 20.4 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 9,850

HEIDELBERGER, William and Victoria, to The Franklin Savings Bank; 832 8th Ave, 3 years..... 10,000

HENRY, Teresa, to Henry Lorenz; lots 163 and 164 of map 370, choice lots, McGraw estate, 24th Ward, 2 years..... 250

HOLTGREWE, Henry W., to George Ehret, n w corner of 167th St. and Southern Boulevard, ½ year..... 5,000

KALCHBEIN, Dora, to Moses Kinzler; s s of Rivington St, 65 ft e of Willett St, installments 4,000

KENNEDY, Carrie S., and David T., to John W. Cochran and others; executors, &c.; n e corner of 117th St and 10th Av, 3 years..... 50,000

KENNEDY, Carrie S., and David T., to Dwight H. Olmstead; n e corner of 117th St and 10th Av, 1 year..... 5,000

KESSLER, Frederick, to The Bank for Savings of the City of New York; 376 and 378 7th Av, 3 years..... 35,000

KIDANSKY, David, and Harris Fine to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 122 and 124 Orchard St, ½ year..... 15,000

KIDANSKY, David, and Harris Fine to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 122 and 124 Orchard St, 1 year..... 11,000

KOHLER, Katherine, to Walter Cutting, executor and trustee; Avenue A, e s, extends from 7th to 8th St, Unionport, 1 year 5,000

LEVY, Maurice, to Theodore Levene, 33 and 35 Delancey St, and 181 Forsyth St, 1 year 5,000

LOGAN, Andrew, to Louisa Minturn, as guardian; s s of 20th St, 425 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Frederick J. Middlebrook; n w corner of Cherry and Oliver Sts, 1 year.... 15,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Frederick J. Middlebrook; n w corner of Cherry and Oliver Sts, 1 year.... 3,000

MASSARENE, William G., to Walter D. Clark; s s of 104th St, 460 ft w of Columbus Av, demand..... 2,000

McELROY, Daniel S., to Broadway Savings Institution; 40 West 72d St, 1 year.. 60,000

MEEHAN, James, and wife and John Shea to Lois H. Lyman and others, executors, &c.; e s of Avenue St. John, 51.11 ft s of Prospect Av, and adjoining lot, 8 years, (two mortgages) 16,000

MEEHAN, James, and wife and John Shea to Lois H. Lyman; e s of Avenue St. John, 11.4 ft s of Prospect Av, 8 years.. 8,000

MEEHAN, James, and wife and John Shea to Cornelia K. Manley; e s of Avenue St. John, 72.2 ft s of Prospect Av, 8 years.. 8,000

MURPHY, Arthur H., to Leonard Lewisohn; n s of Tremont Av, 25 ft e of Hughes Av, 3 years..... 1,750

NOBLE, Francis L., to Alfred J. Taylor and another; w s of Sedgwick Av, 75 ft s of 182d St, 1 year..... 1,850

PORTER, William K., to R. Anna Coats-Cary, executrix, &c.; 215 West 40th St, 2 years..... 3,377

PORTER, William K., to R. Anna Coats-Cary, executrix, &c.; 221 West 40th St, 2 years..... 2,125

PORTER, William K., to R. Anna Coats-Cary, executrix, &c.; 219 West 40th St, 2 years..... 4,498

PORTER, William K., to Meyer L. Sire; n s of 40th St, 225 ft w of 7th Av, demand 5,500

PORTER, William K., to Meyer L. Sire; n s of 40th St, 250 ft w of 7th Av, demand 4,000

RAUTH, Jacob, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; n s of 87th St, 107.9 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 3,750

REUTHER, George, to Wilhelmina Braun; n s of 12th St, 180 ft w of Avenue B, 5 years 2,000

ROGERS, Noah C., to Peter Seery; n w corner of Webster Av and 201st St, ½ year 6,000

ROSE, Frank W., to Dederick Bischoff; s s of Morton St, 273.2 ft e of Hudson St, 1 year..... 2,000

ROTHMANN, Emily, to George F. Johnson; n s of Craven St, 50 ft e of Dawson St, 3 years 1,650

ROTHMANN, Emily, to George F. Johnson; s s of 182d St, 181.7 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years 1,500

SCHINDLER, Elizabetha, to Magdalena Briner; 235 East 87th St, 3 years..... 15,000

SCHNABEL, Adolph and Lizzie, to Abraham Strauss; w s of White Plains Road, 150.5 ft n of Becker Av, demand..... 750

SHADY, James H., to William K. Aston; e s of 6th Av, 43 ft n of 53d St, 3 years. 5,000

STONE, Max, and wife to Emanuel Metzger and another; 195 and 197 Canal St, ½ part, note 800

STRACHAN, Margaret L., to William J. Becker; n s of Monroe St, 125.9 ft w of Sumner Av, Brooklyn, 1 year..... 750

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Clarence L. D. Welling; s s of 180th St, 117.11 and 135.11 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years 6,000

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to John Larkin, as guardian, &c.; s s of 180th St, 153.11 ft e of Webster Av, and two adjoining lots, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 7,500

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Catharine A. Anthon; s s of 180th St, 100 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years..... 3,500

VAN RENSSELAER, Maunsell, and wife to Pauline L. Lentilhon; w s of Edgecombe Av, 275 ft n of 150th St, 1 year... 3,500

WALTHER, Louis, to John Hertel; n s of 7th St, 238.8 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years.. 8,000

WALTON, George W., to Charles Fyfe; n e corner of St. Ann's Av and Southern Boulevard, demand 341

WATT, Thomas L., to George M. Miller and another, trustees; n s of 140th St, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 38,000

WEBER, Katherine and Cecilia F., to Anthony J. Dittmar; n w s of Broadway, 199 ft n e of Church St, 10 months..... 10,000

WEBER, Katherine and Cecilia F., to Adam Weber; n w s of Broadway, 199 ft n e of Church St, 5 years..... 20,861

WEISMANN, Louis F., to The New York Investment and Improvement Company; s e corner of 106th St and West End Av, demand 65,000

WEISMANN, Louis F., to The New York Investment and Improvement Company; s e corner of 106th St and West End Av, 3 months 70,000

WOHLLEB, Stephen, and wife to the German Savings Bank of New York; 205 West 64th St, 1 year 12,000

YULE, John, to William Strange and another, executors, &c.; n s of 103d St, 75 and 105 ft w of Manhattan Av, 5 years, (two mortgages) 50,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARNES, William H., to Samson Wallach..Nom.

BURLEY, Sarah J., to Hamilton Bank of New York 12,646

EIMER, August, to Oscar Rosenthal..... $25,000

FINN, William E., to Sarah J. Burby, two assignments..... 6,000

KOSS, Charlotte, to Fannie K. Koss..... 3,000

MAN, Alrick H., trustee, to Edward P. Shields..... Nom.

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Sophia Hencken, two assignments 7,000

PRESTON, Mary A. C., to Ruth A. Bruce-Brown 3,586

SCHWEGLER, Louise, to Harry Birdsell. Nom.

SIRE, Meyer L., to Edward F. Browning, (two assignments) 9,500

SPRAGUE, Henry L., to David S. Ritterband ..... Nom.

TERNAN, Elizabeth, to Hugh R. Hill, trustee 25,000

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE Society of the United States to the Mercantile Trust Company, trustee..... 30,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Charles H. Redman..... 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Adelaide A. Hillyer, guardian, &c.

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INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GENTLEMEN forming fine tailoring club desire additional members; results economy; liberal credits. PARTICULRAS, Box 167 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WEINY PHILLIPS CO.
Notice is hereby given that THE WEINY PHILLIPS COMPANY, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Electric Novelty Company.—Dated, New York, February 23d, 1898.
THE WEINY PHILLIPS CO.
By PRESTON J. HURLBURT, President.
f24-1aw5wTh

BOARDERS WANTED.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable second floor back room; also hall room, with board; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By competent chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; with best city references. Care Mrs. Fox, 589 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In small private family; help with small washing; five years' city reference; no cards. 352 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; private American family; best reference. 244 East 39th St., ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl; city or country; city reference. 113 West 56th St.; second bell, east side.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in first-class private family; five years' best city reference. Can be seen at 101 East 40th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young Englishwoman, good disposition, speaks German, musical, good correspondent, as companion and maid to lady. Mrs. R., 241 East 61st St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as cook and laundress in private family; willing and obliging; city reference. 322 West 40th St., care of Hackett.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family. Call, between 10 and 2 o'clock Thursday, at present employer's, 816 Madison Av.

COOK.—As plain cook; would do coarse washing; good reference; city or country. Call or address, for two days, Sodon, 348 West 49th St.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; assist with washing; city reference. 258 West 47th St., top floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good, plain cook; city reference; city or country. 113 West 56th St.; second bell, east side.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly competent; city references. E. H., Box 49, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; wages, $22 to $25; city references. 208 East 70th St., Thoden's bell.

COOK.—Understands all kinds of cooking; good city reference. Ward's bell, 211 East 58th St.

COOK.—By young woman; is a competent cook; good reference. 206 East 26th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKING.—At home or by day; $1.50; French system. Sage, 1,102 3d Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German nursery governess or maid to grown children; teaches German, English, kindergarten; good seamstress; willing to travel; city references. 244 East 62d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced as French maid; hairdresser; first-class seamstress; in first-class family; best personal reference. Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—By a young woman as maid and do light chamberwork, or chamberwork and sewing; seven years' best personal city reference from last place; willing and obliging. M. S., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent dressmaker; can cut and fit well, and is a good packer; first-class reference. Address M. S., 46 East 10th St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By French girl as nurse and seamstress or maid; willing to travel; city reference. C., care of Mrs. G. Smith, 314 West 143d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress by the day; $1; reference. 809 6th Av., second bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Usually takes butler's place; perfectly capable of serving a little dinner or lunch; excellent reference. 144 East 28th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; thorough house servant; single; town or country; moderate salary; seven years' undeniable city reference. Henry Colpus, Mills Hotel, Bleecker St.

BUTLER.—English; in good private family; thoroughly competent; best city references from noted families. Johnson, 430 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By respectable man as butler in a private family; first-class city reference; city or country. 147 East 28th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or GARDENER.—By young man; in the country; personal references can be had from last employer. John Glynn, 156 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—German; single; understands gardening; can milk. Elmil Samdenen, 423 High St., Newark, N. J.

COACHMAN.—English; married; age, 30; good city reference. Coachman, 1,358 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By young man; 23; first-class vegetable gardener; understands good care of horses, harness, carriages, cows; careful driving; best references; three last employers can be seen; honest, willing, and sober; steady position in private family in the country. Steady, 203 East 48th St.

GARDENER.—Strictly first class; age, 34; married; two children; 14 years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; 5 years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., 43 Greenwich Av.

GARDENER and GROWER.—By German; single, 39; life experience; conversant in all branches of horticulture; good manager; greenhouses, vegetable, fruit, graperies, lawn ornamentation and design, being a specialty. Care of Frank Dawson, 232 West 33d St.

GARDENER.—By a married man, with grown family, capable of taking full charge of gentleman's place; understands farming thoroughly; thirteen years in present place. M. K., Box 19, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Thoroughly understands his business in all branches; hot and cold graperies and all belonging to a gentleman's private place; the best of reference. M. Sheehan, 152 East 32d St.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Married; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; farm, stock, garden, lawns, greenhouses, graperies; twenty years' reference. R., Box 80, 1,242 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede; in private family; knowledge of silver, brasses, windows, and furnace; also help wait on table; willing and obliging in any capacity; highest city references. Ernst Oelin, care Mrs. Stelner, 156 East 27th St.

USEFUL or SECOND MAN.—In private family; city or country; assist waiting; silver and gentlemen's clothes; city reference. Barry, care Healy, 306 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—Strong; with family; understands handling of horses, cattle; does carpentering and other housework. Timm, 14 1st St.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT.—By an expert accountant; 5 years with present employer; firm dissolves on the 15th; best references. Expert, Box 167, Times Office.

BOY, (16,) GERMAN-AMERICAN, INTELLIgent, good penman, living with parents, wishes position in broker's office; best references. George Mueller, 160 2d St.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paperhanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av. Telephone 393-79th.

WATCHMAN.—Can give the very best of city reference. G. Meisner, Box 191, Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—First-class chambermaid and waitress, with reference, Thursday between 10 and 12 A. M. 48 East 67th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

NOTICE
TO PRINTER.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FOURTH AVENUE, ALSO HILLSIDE STREET.—Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—IGNATZ BOSKOWITZ, as Trustee for the Mechanics & Traders' Bank, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date November 18th, 1897, and entered on the 10th day of December, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, County, and State, on the 20th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant eighty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-fourth Street with said easterly side of Fourth Avenue; thence running easterly and parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches; thence running westerly and again parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches to said easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches to the point of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, upon a certain map entitled "Map of One Hundred and Twenty Building Lots of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dykman, deceased, known as the Fort George property, dated September 15th, 1868, R. Ross, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York November 7th, 1868, as Map 697, and which parcel is distinguished and known thereon as No. 135, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the street laid out by Commissioners of Central Park, and designated on said map as Hillside Street, at the southeasterly side of Plot No. 134, on said map; thence running southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Plot No. 134 on said map, two hundred and twenty-six feet two inches to the land of Thomas J. Powers; thence running southeasterly along the land of Thomas J. Powers fifty feet; thence running northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Plot No. 136, on said map, two hundred twenty-six feet four inches to the centre of Hillside Street, and thence running northwesterly along the said centre line on Hillside Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1897. ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 14th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1898.
ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 28th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1898.
ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to March 15th, 1898, same hour and place. Dated New York, February 28th, 1898.
ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FREDERIC A. TANNER and MARY A. TANNER, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1898, and entered in the New York County Clerk's office on the 19th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street distant two hundred and sixty feet westerly from the Eighth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet, thence northerly parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to said Fifty-first Street; thence easterly along said street twenty feet to the place of beginning. This mortgage is given to secure a part of the purchase money of said premises upon the conveyance thereof by the parties hereto of the second part to the said Louisa C. Friedline, one of the parties of the first part, by deed bearing even date herewith.—Dated February 19th, 1898.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
FREDERIC A. TANNER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 95 Nassau Street, New York.

No. 320 West 51st Street.

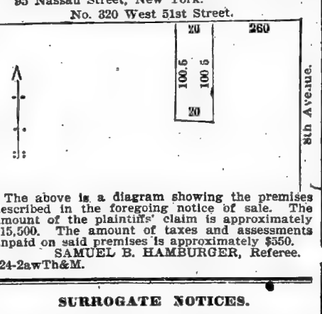

The above is a diagram showing the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. The amount of the plaintiffs' claim is approximately $15,500. The amount of taxes and assessments unpaid on said premises is approximately $350.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
f24-2awTh&M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRIARLY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BRIARLY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ennever & Trautmann, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. EDWARD WILLIS, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., New York City.
s23-1aw6mTh

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City.
j27-1aw6mTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May, next.—Dated New York, the 8d day of November, 1897.
ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York.
n4-1aw6mTh

GREACEN, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sophia Greacen and James P. Greacen, individually and as executrix and executor, respectively, of the last will and testament of Robert Greacen, deceased; Jane Smith, Margaret Hodge, (formerly Margaret Neal,) Margaret Greacen, (1,) Nathaniel Leeman, Jane Greacen, Margaret Greacen, (2,) Robert Greacen, John Greacen, (1,) James Greacen, Nathaniel Greacen, Margaret G. Irving, Isaac F. Irving, Jennie G. Irving, Elizabeth S. Irving, Robert W. Irving, Alice E. Irving, Annie M. Irving, Martha W. Moorhead; Margaret F. Moorhead, Jennie G. Moorhead, Jane Lowden, Martha Moorhead, Elizabeth Irving, Margaret Wilson, Ann Sophia Greacen, Robert J. Greacen, Jane Neal, the estate of James A. Irving, Robert F. Greacen, Samuel Greacen, Walter Greacen, Jeanette Greacen, and John Greacen, (2,) and to all persons interested in the estate of ROBERT GREACEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frances G. Pardee and George M. S. Horton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JAMES M. FISE, Atty. for the Petitioner, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. C. 127-1aw6wTh

OFFERMAN, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA OFFERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. CARSTEN F. OFFERMAN, Administrator. HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for the Administrator, 170 Park Row, New York City.
s23-1aw6mTh

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City. n25-1aw6mTh

PLUNKETT, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PLUNKETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of her attorney, Francis T. Garrettson, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. MARY ANN LARKIN, Executrix. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney for Executrix, 26 Broad Street, New York City.
s30-1aw6mTh

RANDOLPH EDWARD F.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Wilson G. H. Randolph of full age, Harold S. Randolph, and Peter Randolph, infants over fourteen years of age, and Marion Randolph, an infant under fourteen years of age, the heirs and next of kin of Edward F. Randolph, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harry F. F. Randolph of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 21st day of October, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Edward F. Randolph, late of Newmarket, County of Middlesex, New Jersey, deceased.

Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said county at the County of New York, the ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIREAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

f17-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. ja6-1aw6mTh

PARKER, FORREST H., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORREST H. PARKER, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, The Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. FORREST H. PARKER, Administrator.
s30-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. WILLIAM H. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y.
f3-1aw6mTh

SCHMITT, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SCHMITT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Werner, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of April next. Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1897. JOHN WEBER, JACOB E. McMICHAEL, Executors. SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. o21-1aw6mTh

SNOW, JULIET S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Florence W. Gouraud, Frances G. Pardee, Jackson Gouraud, Mrs. M. B. Horton, Mrs. Amos Tenney, Sophie Briggs, Caroline De Motte Briggs, Winthrop Parker, Tribune Association, George Fauvel Gouraud, Bayard Gouraud, Powers Gouraud, Florence Theodora Gouraud, Mary King, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Mamie Horton, Florence Horton, T. S. Hall, Sanborn Tenney, Charles L. Pardee, Col. George E. Gouraud, William A. Tenney, George M. S. Horton, Mrs. George M. S. Horton, Mrs. Clarence L. Collins, Miss Agnes D. Abbatt, Miss Harriette Cady, Mrs. Caroline G. Parker, Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIET S. SNOW, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the accounts of proceedings of Frances G. Pardee and George M. S. Horton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WINTHROP PARKER, Attorney for Executors, 181 Broadway, B. M., New York.
f24-1aw6wTh

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN S. NEWTON, Executors. WILLARD V. REED-ER, Attorney for Executors, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. n11-1aw6mTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM	Kais. W. d. G. Apr. 12, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., Apl. 19, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM	

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Friedrich der Grosse	Thurs., Mch. 3, Noon		
Bremen	Thurs., Mch. 31, Noon		

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Saale	Mch. 5, 10 AM	Fulda	Mch. 26, 10 AM
Werra	Mch. 12, 10 AM	Ems	Apl. 2, 10 AM
Kai. Wm. II.	Mch. 19, 10 AM	Aller	Apl. 16, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

Normannia, Mch. 24, 9 AM	Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
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First Cabin, $75 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30	
Twin Screw Pass'r Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct.	
Pretoria	Mch. 5, 3 PM	Pennsylv'a	Mch. 26, 8 AM
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Etruria	Mch. 19, Noon	Umbria	April 2, 10 AM

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THE TRIAL OF CAPT. CARTER

D. N. Carvalho, the Expert in Handwriting, Testifies to the Forgery of Signatures.

CAPTAIN'S SECRETARY ACCUSED

Alleged Simulated Signatures on Several Documents in the Case, Including Bills, Proposals, and a Bond.

The court-martial investigating the methods employed by Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, United States Army Engineers, in his work in the harbors in South Carolina and Georgia, held its second day's session yesterday in the board room in the Army Building, in Whitehall Street. The room was crowded with spectators, among whom were many army officers. The court was called to order by Brig. Gen. E. S. Otis shortly after 11 A. M.

Col. T. F. Barr, the Judge Advocate, offered in evidence vouchers for money paid to Anson W. Bangs for jetty work in Cumberland Sound in the latter part of 1894 and early part of 1895. Capt. Carter had supervision over this work. He also submitted the bonds for $500,000 of the Atlantic Contracting Company, which did the work in Savannah Harbor. The first witness called was Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant United States Treasurer, who produced a number of checks drawn to the order of the Atlantic Contracting Company. Mr. Jordan identified the indorsements. The checks varied in amounts from $18 to $25,000.

Col. Barr then offered in evidence eleven original checks of Capt. Carter's identified at Savannah in place of the photographic copies of them placed in evidence before. F. P. Blair, one of Capt. Carter's attorneys, asked if there was anything on Check 222-434 to show that the cash was paid to William P. Gaynor, President of the Atlantic Contracting Company.

Mr. Jordan replied that there was a memorandum on the face of the check, showing that to be true.

Mr. Carvalho Called to the Stand.

David N. Carvalho, the expert in handwriting, who had been employed by Col. Barr, was the next witness. He said that, acting under the instructions of Col. Barr, he had examined some of the documents in the case. The papers were shown to him, and he identified them. The documents contained a number of different handwritings, and Mr. Carvalho had arranged them in families—that is, placed them in groups containing the same handwriting. Where he had found handwritings that were simulated or forged, he had made photographic copies of them.

The witness produced a number of photographs, which were handed to the members of the court. The documents under consideration were specifications, proposals, and letters. The first photograph presented was that of the signature of Edward H. Gaynor, Treasurer of the Atlantic Contracting Company, to a receipt for money. Other photographs of the same signature were introduced. One of the papers, marked "Accounts of O. M. Carter," showed that $355,000 had been paid to the order of E. H. Gaynor of the Atlantic Contracting Company for jetty work in Cumberland Sound, and for meals. Another was for $230,000 for work in Savannah Harbor, and board and lodgings, paid by Capt. Carter to the Atlantic Contracting Company. Both were dated July 6, 1895.

Several letters that were addressed to Capt. Carter and signed by John F. Gaynor were also photographed. The articles of agreement between Capt. Carter and the Atlantic Contracting Company for jetty work in Cumberland Sound, and signed by Anson W. Bangs, were introduced, as were those between Capt. Carter and William H. Walsh for the same kind of work. One was dated 1891, and the other 1894. Two photographs containing fifteen signatures of E. H. Gaynor, Treasurer, to bills marked "approved" by O. M. Carter, were shown to the witness.

In regard to these, Mr. Carvalho said: "These fifteen signatures I believe to have been written by the same hand, but two signatures of 'E. H. Gaynor' to receipts, I am of the opinion were not written by the same person who wrote the name 'E. H. Gaynor' to the fifteen bills."

Mr. Carvalho said he believed the signature of E. H. Gaynor to a proposal and the same to a receipt for $220,749.90 were written by the same hand. "That signature to the receipt for $220,749.90 being acknowledged as genuine," he said, "I am forced to the conclusion that the other fifteen signatures to bills were forged. I have a photograph here of the signature of Michael A. Connolly, Commissioner, to a proposal. The signature being acknowledged as genuine, I am of the opinion that the hand that wrote it also wrote the fifteen signatures, 'E. H. Gaynor,' to the bills."

Mr. Connolly was Capt. Carter's private secretary, and also held the office of United States Commissioner at Savannah.

Other Documents Examined.

After a recess of fifteen minutes, at 12:30 Mr. Carvalho again took the stand. He was the last witness examined at yesterday's session. Photographs of letters signed by D. B. Green were introduced. Mr. Blair, for the defense, said that Capt. Carter admitted that they were written by Mr. Green, and he also admitted that a letter signed "John F. Gaynor" was written by D. B. Green.

Mr. Carvalho compared a photograph of a proposal signed "Anson M. Bangs, Sept. 24, 1894," with the admitted handwriting of Michael A. Connolly. "The writing on this page," said Mr. Carvalho, "is in my opinion in the hand of Michael A. Connolly, except the signature 'E. H. Gaynor,' which is genuine, and the figures. The signature 'Anson M. Bangs,' is in the handwriting of Connolly."

The signature "W. P. Gaynor" to another document, the witness declared, was in the handwriting of Michael A. Connolly. A proposal of "Edward H. Gaynor," dated Savannah, Mr. Carvalho said was in the handwriting of Connolly, as were the signatures "W. P. Gaynor" affixed to several other documents. The signature "William H. Walsh," indorsing a check, Mr. Carvalho said he believed was a forgery. The check purported to have been drawn by Capt. Carter. The witness would not say in whose handwriting the signature was, but he believed the body of the check was in that of John F. Gaynor. The check was dated at Savannah in 1892.

The signatures to the bond of $500,000, for the dredging contract given by the Atlantic Contracting Company, with W. P. Gaynor and John F. Gaynor as principals and Anson M. Bangs and Eugene Hughes as securities, Mr. Carvalho said were in the handwriting of Michael A. Connolly. The four signatures to the contract were said by Mr. Carvalho to have been forged by Connolly.

The court adjourned until to-day at 11 A. M.

CHANGE IN A PIANO CONCERN.

Charles Keidel Sells His Interest in William Knabe & Co.

The piano manufacturing company, William Knabe & Co., has reorganized. Charles Keidel, an original partner, has sold his interest for about $500,000 to Ernst and William Knabe, and is going to Europe to live. The change has been expected by musical people for some time, and did not cause much surprise in the trade.

Mr. Keidel is sixty-five years old, and was the first partner of the late Ernst Knabe, founder of the firm, whose sister he married. The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000. Of this Mr. Keidel owned about half. Ernst Knabe, who is now in this city, said in a statement to The Musical Courier that Mr. Keidel's first idea was to retire merely from active work by putting his son-in-law, James E. Healy, and his son, Charles Keidel, Jr., in as representatives, but that Mr. Healy's health failed, and young Mr. Keidel did not want to try it alone, so that his father decided to sell out his interest.

The company's headquarters are at Baltimore, and it is represented here at 148 Fifth Avenue. The new board of Directors consists of: Ernst Knabe, President; William Knabe, Secretary and Treasurer, and their cousins, E. T. and F. Riemann.

The Will of Charles H. Byrne.

The will of Charles H. Byrne, who up to the time of his death was President of the Brooklyn Ball Club, was filed for probate yesterday. It shows that aside from his interest in the baseball club, Byrne had no property. He leaves the eleven collateral trust notes and 309 shares of the capital stock of the club in equal shares to his brother and sister; also a claim for $2,000 for back salary. The stock and notes represent, it is said, almost the entire franchise of the club.

THE WORK OF MERCHANTS.

Association Members Responding Liberally with Contributions to Fight for New York Interests.

John C. Juhring, Vice President of the Merchants' Association, who was very active in the building up of that organization, is now stirring up his business associates to the necessity of contributing liberally to the funds required for carrying on its work. He received a letter from John J. Howe of the wholesale house of Adams & Howe, yesterday, inclosing a check and saying: "Here is my contribution to help the Merchants' Association fight for and protect New York interests. You ought to make a bid for the help of the real estate men and property owners. They are the men who will be largely benefited, for the reason that if you are successful in causing a large influx of buyers four times a year or more, it means an improvement in real estate values and a better demand for stores, lofts, and offices. A movement that will bring more buyers to this market is a matter that property owners ought to consider carefully."

The firm of Clark, Chapin & Bishnell, in sending a check to Mr. Juhring said: "We are inclined to think that there are some terminal charges in this port which might be revised to the advantage of the business of New York. It is reported that other Atlantic ports are using this method to divert the trade which would otherwise come here, and from what is published, we know that they have met with a large measure of success."

Rohe & Brother sent a contribution "to be used to fight the present and increasing discrimination in railroad rates against New York in favor of points further west."

The first series of conventions or meetings for merchants held by the association in this city terminated last Sunday, and the return limit on the tickets expired yesterday. The number of merchants who registered at the rooms of the association from the time these reduced rate tickets were sold up to yesterday was to 550. Of this number the association countersigned return certificates for 383, the balance representing persons who could not conclude their business in time to take advantage of the reduced rate on the way home. The association tried to get an extension of time for those coming a long distance, but the railroads refused to grant any more time than they were in the habit of granting for dollar conventions or meetings held in inland cities.

The Merchants' Association of San Francisco will co-operate with the association in this city with a view of conducting a campaign for a reform in the United States Consular Service. The University of California has started a department called the College of Commerce, to instruct young men with an idea of fitting them for Consular service, and which includes the study of Oriental languages. President F. W. Dohrman of the San Francisco association, who has been commissioned to study the Consular Services of the leading European countries, particularly that of Germany, called at the rooms of the local association yesterday to talk over the details of the movement.

LEGAL NOTES.

DIVERSION OF PROMISSORY NOTE.—John J. Blair, in his suit against George Hagemeyer and others, has secured from the First Appellate Division a reversal of the judgment below, dismissing his complaint in an action on a promissory note for $7,500 made by George Hagemeyer & Sons, payable to the order of William H. Chew, and indorsed by him to Charles C. Cokefair. Pending the suit Hagemeyer & Sons made a general assignment to one Johnson, who intervened and interposed an answer alleging that the note sued upon was one of a series made by Hagemeyer & Sons to the order of Chew, and delivered without other consideration than for the purpose of having them discounted under agreement with Chew whereby the proceeds of the discounts were to be used in paying off and retiring other promissory notes which had theretofore been made by the firm of Chew & Eadie, which notes had belonged to and had been indorsed by Hagemeyer & Sons; also that Chew, without consideration, delivered the note in suit to Cokefair, and no part of the proceeds was applied as agreed; that the delivery to Cokefair was upon an unlawful and usurious agreement, and that the note was got by plaintiff under an usurious agreement with Cokefair. The dismissal of the complaint was on the ground that the note had been diverted, and that the plaintiff had failed to show that he was a holder in good faith and for value. The Appellate Division, by Justice Patterson, holds that the decision below was manifestly wrong, as there was evidence to show that plaintiff was a bona fide holder for value; and even if the notes were diverted paper, it was incumbent upon defendants to show, under the circumstances, before recovery could be defeated, that plaintiff had notice that it was diverted paper, or that there was some clear evidence of bad faith in his taking this paper, (148 N. Y., 698; 150 id., 59.)

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ALLEGED FACTOR'S LIEN.—On the trial at Special Term of a suit by John F. Spaulding and others against the American Wood Board Company, to enforce a factor's lien, the complaint was dismissed on the merits, and this decision has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The plaintiffs, who were agents for the sale of goods manufactured by the defendant, had two accounts on their books of their dealings with defendant—one of goods consigned directly to them, to be sold on commission, and another called the general account, which was of merchandise shipped and delivered by defendant to customers secured by plaintiffs. The defendant claimed that the goods in suit were sold to plaintiffs, and not consigned for sale. The court holds, by Justice Patterson, that a written agreement made between the parties, whereby defendant guaranteed the price of $50 per ton on stock the plaintiffs then had, and considered consigned, to be settled for by note, showed that plaintiffs became the owners of these goods; and whatever recourse they might have would be on the guarantee, after making a sale of the goods.

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INJUNCTION DEPENDING ON NATURE OF THE ACTION.—James E. Sanders failed in his action against Emil Adler, in which he asked for an injunction under Section 603 of the Code, where the right to injunction depends upon the nature of the action. The First Appellate Division per curiam, affirming an order denying a motion for a new trial, holds: "In that case the facts must appear from the complaint, and no facts can be considered except such as are set out in the complaint. Facts alleged in an affidavit are not material, and cannot be considered unless they are alleged in the complaint, (Stull vs. Wisefall, 25 Hun., 1.) Unless a cause of action is set out in the complaint and an injunction is demanded as part of the relief sought, an injunction cannot be granted, (McHenry vs. Jewett, 90 N. Y., 58.) The complaint must therefore be presented when applying for injunction, and if he fails to present it, the plaintiff does not show that he is entitled to such relief. No complaint was presented here, and therefore the order denying injunction was correct."

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ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ALTERATION OF CONTRACT.—The National Cash Register Company sued Leon C. Riggs, in the Sixth District Court, upon an alleged contract of conditional sale to him of one of its machines. By the contract set forth in the complaint, part of the price was to be paid by notes of $10 each, payable monthly. The answer alleged that it was expressly agreed that no notes were to be given by defendant, and that he signed the alleged contract in blank on the understanding that no notes were to be executed; but that afterward the contract was fraudulently altered and modified by inserting a provision in regard to notes. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Gildersleeve, has reversed judgment given on the trial in favor of the plaintiff, holding that the court had improperly excluded evidence offered by defendant that the contract put in evidence was not the contract he had executed. The court holds that a Justice of a District Court has ample power, at any time, before trial or during trial, to amend the pleadings if substantial justice would be promoted thereby, and it was wholly within the discretion of the Justice to refuse a proposed amendment, but suitors have a right to insist upon the exercise of this power in a proper case.

Mrs. Place Held for Grand Jury.

In the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Mrs. Martha Place, who, it is alleged, killed her stepdaughter, Ida, and then, with an axe, assaulted her husband, William Place, in their home, in Hancock Street, a few weeks ago, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury by Magistrate Worth. An incident of the arraignment was the appearance in the courthouse of her husband. He is still very weak, and was at once taken into the Magistrate's private room, where he was kept. At no time did he meet his wife. Lawyers Newman and McSherry represented Mrs. Place. They waived examination for her.

AFFAIRS OF THE SCHOOLS

Controller Coler Explains the Delay in Paying Salaries in Manhattan and the Bronx.

BROOKLYN TEACHERS AROUSED

A Meeting to be Held by Them To-day—Their Hardships Make Them Desperate and Sharp Talk Is Expected.

Controller Coler yesterday gave out for publication the following statement to account for the delay in paying the salaries of the teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx:

"Pay rolls of the public school teachers of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for the month of January have been retransmitted to the Finance Department for examination and audit.

"It appears that the contention of Commissioner Joseph J. Little of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education, in which the Controller concurred, has been sustained, inasmuch as the schedule of salaries was not in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Education passed July 14, 1897, and which went into operation on Jan. 1, 1898.

"The Corporation Counsel, to whom the matter was referred, has rendered an opinion wherein the above has been adversely decided against the Board of Education.

"The first schedule submitted by the Board of Education to the finance department amounted to $329,413.48. The second schedule amounts to $327,973.02; deduction, $1,440.46.

It is not probable that the teachers will receive their delayed salaries until next week.

Controller Coler said that after next month there would be no delays in the paying of the teachers' salaries. "There may be some delay next month," he said, "until the estimate of the Board of Education is passed. The board met last week and adjourned for two weeks. No estimate has been put before the Board of Estimate yet, and it will take some time to pass upon it. Until the estimate is made there will be no authority for paying the salaries. After that, however, they will be paid regularly."

Mr. Coler said that while he wanted to pay everybody just as quickly as possible, the Finance Department would pay nothing, under any circumstances, unless the Corporation Counsel advised that the payment was legal.

A meeting of delegates from every school in Brooklyn has been called by the Brooklyn Teachers' Association to meet in Public School No. 15, at Schermerhorn Street and Third Avenue, to-day to consider the question of the salary hold-up. It is likely that some sharp talk will be heard regarding the delay in the payment of salaries, for the teachers are getting desperate. One sentence in the call for the meeting reads as follows: "Why men holding high offices in the school system and drawing large salaries should be paid earlier than women in lower positions and earning barely living salaries is a problem which may be solved at the meeting."

One feature of the situation which the teachers cannot understand, and which irritates them as much as anything else, is the frequent and utterly baseless announcement that they will be paid on a certain day. On Monday this was carried so far that it was announced that the money had been received and taken to Brooklyn, and that all that had to be done was to notify the teachers to come and get their salaries. This was untrue, like all the previous announcements. Secretary Brown of the School Board declared yesterday that he had received no money and referred questioners to Deputy Auditor McKinney. Mr. McKinney said he did not know anything about it. Another element in the panic now existing among Brooklyn teachers is the belief that even if they do get their money the same delay will occur when their February salaries become payable, which will be on March 15. The money now withheld is for January, and they have received nothing since Dec. 24.

The School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx held its regular meeting at 146 Grand Street yesterday afternoon. President Hubbell announced that at their own request Commissioners Lee and Anderson had been permitted to change places, Mr. Lee taking Mr. Anderson's place on the Committee on Teachers, and the latter taking the former's place on the Committee on Special Schools.

Commissioner Little moved that the Borough Superintendent, who is now a member of the board, be permitted to sit with all committees, but not allowed to vote. The motion evoked some discussion and was referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

The board went into executive session after the routine business, to act on two reports laid over at the previous meeting. The report of the Committee on Instruction dismissing the appeal of Ida A. Everitt was affirmed. There was a long discussion over this case and that of the report of the same committee recommending the removal of Robert B. Keyser, assistant teacher in School No. 3. The report of the committee was affirmed in the latter case by a three-fourths vote.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BOARDS.

Duties and Powers of the Local Bodies and Borough Presidents. Defined.

As soon as the regular meeting of the Board of Public Improvement was called to order yesterday, Commissioner Holohan announced that he had received an official opinion from Corporation Counsel Whalen defining the duties of the Presidents of the boroughs, and of the Boards of Local Improvements. Mr. Whalen quoted at length from the charter and showed that the Presidents had nothing to do but to attend the meetings of the local boards, and that the local boards had practically no power to do anything but recommend or refuse to recommend local improvements. In summing up his opinion Mr. Whalen wrote:

1. The local boards are empowered, in all cases where the cost of the improvement is to be met in whole or in part by assessments upon the property benefited, to recommend improvements.

2. In case the recommendation of the local board is approved by the Board of Public Improvements the area of the assessment is limited to the local district.

3. Where the local boards refuse to recommend, as, for example, in cases where the assessments would be too great for the local district to bear, the Board of Public Improvements can initiate the proceedings and under Section 422 can "determine whether any, and, if any, what proportion of the cost and expense thereof shall be borne and paid by the City of New York, and the remainder of such cost and expense shall be assessed upon the property deemed to be benefited thereby."

President Grout of Brooklyn objected that under the charter Brooklyn has to bear one-third of the cost of its own paving, while like expenses in Manhattan and the Bronx are borne by the whole city. Mr. Holahan said that this was one of the pleasing inconsistencies of the charter for which there was no remedy except from the Legislature. Then jokingly he said: "If you Borough Presidents have nothing to do with your spare time you might amuse yourselves redrafting the charter. It's like a Chinese puzzle to me."

A letter was read from ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City offering, in the name of the Woodside Water Company, to supply the city with water free until May 1 and another from the Jamaica Water Company announcing itself ready to furnish 5,000,000 gallons of water daily to the Borough of Queens. President Bowler explained that the Woodside Company had been permanently enjoined from supplying water in Long Island City, and the whole matter was referred to the next meeting of the board for discussion.

At the request of Commissioner McCartney of the Street Cleaning Department the board decided to recommend that the Sanitary Code be amended to make the penalty for mixing ashes and garbage from $1 to $10 instead of from $10 to $50. Mr. McCartney said the severity of the fine made Magistrates reluctant to convict.

Several communications regarding public improvements were read, and it was decided to ask the Municipal Assembly to authorize the laying of water mains in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and part of Amsterdam Avenue.

To Manage the Schools of Queens.

E. L. Stevens of the State Normal School at Jamaica, L. I., has been chosen Borough Superintendent of Schools of Queens by the borough School Board. The salary of the Superintendent was fixed at $5,000 a year. Superintendent John J. Chickering of the Flushing school was elected First Assistant Superintendent, and will receive a salary of $4,000 a year.

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DELAY IN APPOINTMENTS.

Heads of Departments Embarrassed by the Lack of New Civil Service Rules.

The delay of the New York City Civil Service Board in agreeing upon rules that meet the approval of the State Board is causing considerable inconvenience to the heads of the different city departments. By the abolition of their offices or the reduction of their pay almost to a vanishing point, several hundred employes of the last administration have been discharged, and there is no one to do their work. All the departments are more or less hampered by the lack of men, and until the new civil service rules are adopted there is no way to appoint Tammany men to the places made vacant for them, and there is no intention apparent of appointing any others.

Under the law employes must be taken from the eligible lists, and the only eligible lists in force are those made up by Mayor Strong's Civil Service Board. The names on those lists are not the names wanted just now for the city pay rolls. Great reductions have been made in the forces of all the departments, and more are being announced daily. Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways has discharged more than 100 employes since he assumed office, and in the Health, Charities, and Correction Departments whole bureaus have been abolished. The Commissioners all declare the changes are made necessary by the shaving of their budgets by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, but it is certain that the work must be done by some one, and that when the new Civil Service Commission can make the eligible lists the men will be found to do it, and the money will be forthcoming to pay the men.

Superintendent Brady of the Department of Buildings yesterday announced the reduction of the salaries of ninety-seven employes. In some cases the reduction amounts to only $100 a year, while in others it amounts to five times that amount. None of the men appointed under the present administration is in the list of sufferers published in The City Record.

Another complication arising from the failure of the Civil Service Board to formulate its rules is presented by the law which permits heads of departments to make temporary appointments when no eligible list exists. There is, of course, no eligible list for many of the new places created by the new charter, and the Commissioners and others have made many temporary appointments. These appointments are good for thirty days, and it is a question that has not been legally decided whether the appointees can be temporarily reappointed. The law says that at the expiration of the term for which they were appointed the appointees must pass an examination or the heads of the departments must apply for an eligible list.

The thirty-day appointments made by Mayor Van Wyck's heads of departments are now beginning to expire. The officers of the Civil Service Reform Association have served notice on the Controller that they are prepared to prosecute him if he pays the salary of any person appointed in violation of the civil service law. Some of those appointed temporarily have been reappointed temporarily for another thirty days. They will hold their places and trust to Providence for their pay. They asked Mr. Coler if he would approve their pay rolls, and he said he would cross that bridge when he came to it.

Long-Dormant Conscience Aroused.

This communication was forwarded from the Treasurer of the Board of Education to Controller Coler yesterday, with the three silver quarters inclosed: "While a member of Grammar School No. 22, a number of years ago, I purloined two or three writing books. Accept the inclosed amount as payment for the same." The letter was addressed to the Treasurer of the Board of Education. It was in a woman's handwriting, was dated Brooklyn, Feb. 12, and was signed "Brooklynite." The money will be credited to the Conscience Fund in the City Treasury.

Much Money for Little Work.

Henry S. Kearny, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, reported yesterday that during the last week he had lighted four new lamps, relighted two lamps, discontinued nine lamps, removed fourteen lamp posts, reset five lamp posts, straightened three lamp posts, refitted one column, releaded one column, refitted five service pipes, refitted five stand pipes, appointed three cleaners, reinstated four cleaners, and drawn on the Controller for the sum of $21,116.58.

ACCUSED OF STEALING SILVER.

A Steamer's Carpenter Held by Commissioner Shields—Wine Missed and Dollars Gone.

Christian Evansen, a Norwegian, was arraigned before Magistrate Pool, in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing champagne from the Ward Line steamer Concho. Another charge will probably be brought against him of stealing 1,000 Mexican silver dollars from the steamer. The point was raised that the theft of the champagne was alleged to have been committed on the high seas, and that it was therefore a case for the Federal courts. The Magistrate agreed that he had no jurisdiction, and discharged the prisoner. Evansen was immediately rearrested on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Shields. The Commissioner held him in $1,200 bail for the Grand Jury.

The steamer Concho arrived in this port Dec. 6 last with a large consignment of Mexican silver dollars to bullion dealers in this city. The dollars were packed in kegs. When one of the kegs was opened it was discovered that the 1,000 dollars it had contained had been stolen. On the steamer's next trip out she carried a consignment of champagne for a state dinner at Vera Cruz. At Havana it was discovered that some of the bottles were missing. Evansen was the ship's carpenter, and several champagne bottles were found in his stateroom. When he was searched, a belt was found around his waist containing nearly $500. It was also learned that he had sent $700 to Norway.

A CROKER RELIC IN CITY HALL.

Box That Belonged to the Tammany Chief's Father Found.

While Janitor Keese and his assistants were clearing out the old record room in the City Hall yesterday they found a strong box or medicine chest of E. C. Croker, Richard Croker's father, under a pile of old documents. The box is of oak, 18 by 12 by 6 inches, bound with brass and lined with red velvet. The only thing in it was a piece of red sealing wax. The name "E. C. Croker" is engraved on a brass plate on the lid.

The box was brought from Ireland by E. C. Croker, who was a veterinary surgeon, in 1846. When he died it came into the possession of George Croker, who was a clerk in the City Hall, and who died a few weeks ago. It will be sent to Richard Croker.

Mrs. Annie Braun Acquitted.

Mrs. Annie Braun was yesterday acquitted, on the ground of insanity, of having murdered her son Charles, for which she has been on trial for several days in the Kings County Court. Mrs. Braun is the woman who last Summer took her two children into a drug store in Brooklyn and attempted to poison them by putting paris green into soda water which she purchased for them and herself. She tried to end her own life by the same means. Two clerks by prompt action saved her life and that of her eldest boy. All three were taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, where Charles died shortly afterward. Mrs. Braun left a note at the time implying that she had been deserted, did not want to live any longer, and wanted to take her two boys with her.

Stern Bros

To-day on 3d Floor

Special Sale of

Tambour Muslin Sash Curtains, 75c to $2.25 pr.

One-half Regular Prices

Ruffled Net Curtains with lace insertions and edgings, $1.75 pr.

French Tapestry Curtains, $7.75 pr.

Regular price $12.50

West 23d St.

THE DISABLED LA CHAMPAGNE.

More of Her Passengers Reach Here—Repairs Likely to be Made in Halifax.

About thirty additional passengers of the disabled French Liner La Champagne arrived here yesterday afternoon from Halifax. A few came on the limited express train from Boston, which reached the Grand Central Station at 3 o'clock. Others got in an hour and a half later. There were few persons to meet them.

The steerage passengers of La Champagne were allowed to land yesterday in Halifax under the inspection of a United States Commissioner of Immigration, Peter Laird. The larger number went to their various destinations throughout Canada and the Northwest. Those destined for New York were placed in special cars for Boston, where they will arrive to-day. They will come here by the Fall River steamer which arrives here to-morrow morning.

Agent Bocande of the French Line said yesterday that the freight is being taken from La Champagne and transferred to a Halifax steamer for shipment to this city. It is probable that the disabled steamer will undergo repairs at Halifax, where the dock facilities are good. New sections of shafting and other spare parts of machinery to be used in the repairs will be shipped from Havre on La Normandie. Agent Bocande stated that Capt. Poirot would not make his official report to the French Consul in New York, as he had already appeared before the Consul at Halifax.

A detailed report to the agent here for transmission to the company's home office is expected, but has not been received. The contents of the document, Agent Bocande said, would not be made public.

It was said yesterday that the sailors of La Champagne who were picked up half dead from exposure after having drifted in an open boat for many days in search of succor for their vessel, were doing well at the hospital, and would soon be able to leave the institution. The subscription started at the Hotel Martin on Tuesday for the benefit of the men has already reached $550, and is expected to grow to $1,000. A suitable souvenir will be given to Third Officer Unsworth, who was in command, but the bulk of the money will go to the nine seamen, who are more in need of money than their gallant leader.

A COSTLY OLD MILK CAN.

Isaac Berkner Has Had It for Years, but May Have to Pay $50 for Keeping It.

Isaac Berkner, a cigar manufacturer of 71 Fourth Avenue, called upon Assistant District Attorney Unger yesterday afternoon and told him that he thought an attempt had been made to extort money from him illegally. Berkner said that recently an Inspector of Milk Cans found in his possession a can bearing another man's name, and that the Inspector informed him that having the can in his possession was contrary to law, and demanded $50 from him. Berkner refused to pay the money, and the next day he received a letter, which read as follows:

"On the 26th day of February, 1898, a certain milk can was found in your possession at 71 Fourth Avenue, contrary to Chapter 376 of the Laws of 1896, making you liable to a penalty of $50. As attorney for the owner of said milk can, I must ask you to call immediately and pay said penalty, or I shall be compelled to place the matter in suit, which will, of course, involve additional expense to you.

"Trusting that such a step will not be necessary, I remain, yours truly,

"JOS. J. MYERS."

Myers's letter head showed that he was an attorney and counselor at law, at 229 Broadway.

"I called on this lawyer," said Berkner, "and he told me if I didn't pay the fine he would have me hauled way up into Orange County. The milk can they speak of was given to me eighteen years ago, and the man who gave it to me died ten years ago. It is full of holes, and is worth about 5 cents. I've used it for years to keep tobacco in."

Mr. Unger investigated the case, and found that there really was such a law as Myers mentioned on the statute books for the protection of milk dealers. He told Berkner that, although the law was absurd, he could see no way out of the difficulty but for him to pay the penalty demanded.

RAINY DAY CLUB HAS A TALK.

The Speakers Tell Tales About the American Woman.

"The Prudence and Extravagance of the American Woman" was the subject of the discussion at the Rainy Day Club yesterday. The various speakers decided that she is extravagant with time, money, and physical force, but mentally she is far in advance of the women of other countries.

"If women stop to ask why they are extravagant," said Mrs. Almon Hensley, "will they answer that it is duty or because other people are doing it, because their social position demands it, or because they are trying to get happiness out of something? They are looking this way and that for happiness, which is only to be found within themselves."

"My experience with children," said Mrs. Woodward, who was introduced as an able kindergartner, "leads me to think that one serious form of extravagance is to be found in parents. They insist before all things that their children shall be taught to read, and then they do not care what they read. It seems to me sometimes that they give a child a book to get rid of it."

"It reminds me of a story told by Dr. Lyman Abbott of a very small boy who was asked to say grace. Folding his hands, he said: 'Help us, Lord, to take small mouthfuls and chew slowly.' This prayer might be recommended to American parents."

WENT OVERBOARD FOR A DRINK.

A Thirsty Sailor Who Asked for Whisky Was Thankful for Gin.

As the British bark Wolfe, Capt. McDonald, bound for Adelaide, Australia, reached Staten Island on her way out of the harbor yesterday in tow of the tug William E. Ferguson, one of her crew, Carl Johansen, became possessed of a violent thirst. He made his way aft and asked Capt. McDonald for a drink of whisky. The request was refused. Johansen explained that on the evening before he had been telling his friends on shore good-bye, and that as a result he seemed to be on fire within. The Captain refused to listen to him and ordered him forward. Johansen sprang upon the starboard rail.

"Well, if you won't give me a drink, I'll have to go ashore and get one," he cried, and jumped overboard. After a great deal of shouting and excitement the tug cast off her tow and picked up the thirst-ridden Johansen and he was put aboard the bark again. He was almost exhausted by his exertions and the icy coldness of the water. He was carried below and three drinks of gin were administered to revive him.

"Thanks, Captain," said Johansen, feebly, as he smacked his lips after the third drink. "I called for whisky, but I guess gin will do."

If tired of Winter things, now's your chance; Spring is holding high carnival here.

Last Spring's overcoats, long or short; black or brown.

Men's, $10; young men's, $8.

Last Spring's odd coats, vests and trousers; may match and may not; $5, $1.50 and $3.50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SISTERS IN A LAWSUIT.

Mrs. Burns Claims that Mrs. Mullin Has Unlawfully Deprived Her of More Than $10,000.

Mrs. Agnes E. Burns, a school teacher, brought suit yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Stover against her sister, Mrs. Mary Ann Mullin, for the recovery of $10,895.48, which she alleges represents her whole salary as school teacher from 1876 to 1890, and which amount she advanced to her father during that time to enable him to pay off mortgages, taxes, and other incumbrances upon property owned by him. She says that her father died in 1891, leaving all his property to her mother, Agnes G. Golden, and that the latter had, prior to her death, in 1895, conveyed the greater amount of the real estate to the defendant for a consideration of $1, which deed was obtained through fraud and undue influence. She asks that the sum claimed, with interest, be declared a lien on the property, and the deed conveying the lands to her sister be set aside. Mrs. Golden, in her will, after setting forth that the plaintiff had been an undutiful daughter, left her $5,000 on condition that she would not contest the will.

The defendant denies the allegations of fraud, and claims that the salary paid over to her father by the plaintiff was under an agreement to pay $10 a week for her board, lodging, and washing, and $5 a week each for the support of two children who were born to her. Mrs. Mullin says the plaintiff carried out the agreement until 1888, and makes a counter claim for the amount due from 1888 until she left the house in 1891. Frank A. Burns, the husband of the plaintiff, testified as to an agreement which had been made, whereby the property was to be held as security for the money advanced. Other witnesses said they had often heard Golden say that he could not have held his real estate but for the assistance rendered by his daughter. The case will be continued to-day.

EPIDEMIC IN A KINDERGARTEN.

Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough Raging on the West Side.

Many parents of the west side are alarmed over an epidemic of scarlet fever and whooping cough that has come into their midst.

The Kindergarten of St. Agnes's Chapel, 121 West Ninety-first Street, of which Miss Talbot is Principal, is almost suspended. Out of the sixty children in the kindergarten proper, twenty-five have the whooping cough, and fifteen more are in bed with the scarlet fever. Out of the seventy-eight in the primary class, fifteen are out with one or the other of the maladies. There have been no fatalities yet.

WOULD FIGHT ON RIGHT SIDE.

A German Applicant for Naturalization Papers Gets Them.

A fine-looking German, whose name is withheld, appeared before Judge Hulspeth at Jersey City yesterday and asked to be naturalized. He was asked which side he would fight on in the event of a war between the United States and Germany. Drawing himself up and slapping his right arm with his left hand, he replied: "I would fight on that side. I always fight on that side."

Seeing that he had failed to grasp the question, the court interpreter was called and the same query was put to the applicant in German. He gave the same answer, seeming to be surprised that there should be any need to ask the question a second time. Then the purport of the query was explained to him. He laughed at his own blunder and said that when he became a citizen of the United States he would fight for his adopted country, no matter what country she might be at war with. He received his papers.

A CAKE WALK IN A CHURCH.

Universalists in Jersey City Contest After an Entertainment.

A cake walk was the closing feature of an entertainment given on Tuesday night for the benefit of the First Universalist Church of Jersey City. The affair took place in the vestry room of the church at Summit Avenue and Ivy Place.

When the walk was proposed about all the young people in the church signified their intention to participate, but when the piano started up no one took the floor. Finally, after it began to appear that the affair would be a failure, James Wooley and Miss Leona Jackson, both members of prominent families, took the floor. The ice broken, five more couples were soon in line, but no others would follow. Mr. Wooley and Miss Jackson were picked for winners from the start. They had evidently practiced, and might even have taken lessons, so well did they go through the fancy movements and swing themselves about the floor.

The other participants were Isaac Van Saun and Miss Ida May Demarest, James Pierson and Miss Bertie Kipp, William Cole and Miss Fannie Berrian, Mr. Vile and Mrs. Stanley, and Leonard Goodward and Miss Florence Brooks. After a little while the walk narrowed down to a contest between Mr. Wooley and Miss Jackson and Mr. Goodward and Miss Brooks. A few more turns left the first-named couple alone. They were applauded as they made a final tour of the room and did some of their best walking of the evening.

Planning for Charter Day.

The Banquet Committee of the Citizens' General Committee on the celebration of Charter Day met yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and organized by electing Eugene Van Schaick Chairman and Allan Macnaughtan Secretary. The other members present were ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, Dr. James W. McLane, Col. William E. Van Wyck, Vernon M. Davis, George A. Kessler, and Frederick Goodwin. The committee decided to have committees of three on arrangements and on menu, to be appointed by the Chairman. The Reception Committee of the Charter Day Celebration met last night in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. R. A. C. Smith was elected permanent Chairman and J. W. Taffen Secretary. The Chairman was authorized to appoint such committees as he deems proper.

W. K. Richardson Discharged.

William K. Richardson, the insurance broker of 34 Pine Street, was discharged by Magistrate Pool yesterday in the Centre Street Court, where he was arraigned for grand larceny on complaint of Tarrant & Co., druggists, of 278 Greenwich Street. Mr. Richardson was arrested on Jan. 27 last, accused of appropriating money paid him by Tarrant & Co. to be used as payment of insurance premiums. Counsel for both sides stated to the Magistrate that they had agreed that the case was one for civil rather than criminal procedure.

Mrs. Shepard Sued for $5,000.

Papers were filed yesterday in the Supreme Court in a suit for $5,000 damages brought by Mrs. Susan Brady against Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard for injuries sust

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair; winds variable, becoming northeasterly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,022. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.08¼; corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday gave most of its time to the discussion of the Alaskan Homestead and Right of Way Bill. Consideration of the bill had not been completed when the Senate adjourned. The House spent the day on the Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter, and eventually voted—162 to 119—to lay the bill on the table.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The Pope received in separate audience each member of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Holy See, who called to congratulate His Holiness upon the twenty-first year of his Pontificate, which opened yesterday. Dr. Allan, the golf champion, is dead in England. An epidemic of "black blister" has broken out in the State of Hyderabad, India, and fifty deaths are occurring daily. The University of Budapest has constituted Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, known as Carmen Sylva, a Doctor of Letters. Rear Admiral Markham has expressed an opinion in favor of the use of the Hudson Bay route for English-Canadian commerce.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Henry Griehm, known in Williamsburg as "the friend of the dogs," was found dead in the cellar in which he lived, last night.

The Senate Commerce Committee rejected the nomination of Henry Demas, Senator Hanna's candidate for Naval Officer at New Orleans.

A two-hundred-pound barrel of brewers' yeast burst in the office of the United States Express at New Brunswick, N. J., the contents spattering over the room and covering the clerks with the spongy liquor.

The schooner Speedwell capsized off Marquesas, Fla., and nine persons were drowned, including Bradley Nichols of Bridgeport, Conn., his wife, son, son's wife, and two grandchildren, as well as the three children of Capt. Collier.

The three little children of Dr. John F. Whitmyer were saved from death in flames at their home, 111 West Eighty-second Street, by Robert Moore, an elderly man who was visiting in the family. The father and mother were away at the time. Other tenants in the flathouse had narrow escapes.

Page 2.

The Baptist Social Union held its monthly dinner last night and listened to addresses by the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, Talcott Williams, and James Yereance.

The Clayton will case, which had been on trial in the Superior Court of New Haven three weeks, was ended yesterday by the discharge of the jury. Justice Wheeler declined to give reasons for the action he took, but rumor said it had been learned that a well-known business man had tried to influence one of the jurors.

Page 3.

The State Department has been notified of a revolt against President Andrade's government at Valencia, Venezuela.

In regard to the Lake Shore deal, President Depew of the New York Central declared that his corporation can issue debentures for acquired stock. He expects no trouble in carrying out the plan.

While experimenting with a storage battery car from St. Louis, in Grand Street, the car was thrown from the track. No one was hurt. It is proposed to equip the Grand Street line with these cars.

William A. Cook, an aged lawyer, was locked up in the Tombs in default of bail on the charge of misappropriating $3,000 from the estate of Charlotte E. Harries, for which he was executor.

The Treasury Department has prepared a statement showing the amount of domestic merchandise of the United States which during the calendar year 1897 passed through Canada in bond from one point to another.

A mouse started a stampede in School No. 42, in Allen Street, the cry of "Fire!" was raised, and a general panic followed, which brought the mothers of the children to the school from all directions. By good management no one was hurt.

Page 4.

A contest of the will of Miss Frances Lyons on the ground of undue influence was begun yesterday.

The last witness for the defense in the Lattimer murder trial was examined yesterday. The trial is nearing its end.

Miss Annie Koerner, a Brooklyn girl, wrote policy slips for a large number of young men admirers in her neighborhood. A policeman found her out and she was fined $50.

The Executive Committee of the Republican Congressional Committee was appointed yesterday. Chairman Babcock announced that the campaign will be fought out on the lines of the St. Louis platform.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday recommended A. Foster Higgins, J. B. Baker, and S. D. Coykendall for appointment by Gov. Black on the State Canal Investigation Commission. Improvements of New York Harbor was urged upon Congress.

The father of William J. Koerner testified yesterday at the trial of his son for the murder of Rose Alice Redgate. He told of much insanity in the family, and his story was to the effect that the prisoner has been a remarkable example of a degenerate.

Page 5.

Paul D. Cravath returned yesterday from Albany, where he had several conferences with Gov. Black on the new primary election law. Mr. Cravath conferred yesterday with Chairman Kenyon of the Committee of Fifty-three, Elihu Root, Gen. Wager Swayne, and others.

The Assembly yesterday, by a vote of 140 to 5, passed the biennial sessions resolution. The draft of the proposed primary law was approved at a Republican conference last night, and the bill will be introduced to-day. There was a hearing yesterday before the Senate Finance Committee on the Brush bill, providing for lower telephone rates. A favorable report has been agreed to by the Assembly Judiciary Committee on the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill. Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, says the Democrats are making a mistake in supporting the Ellsworth Newspaper bill.

Page 7.

The steamer Maria Richmers, from Bremen for Baltimore, with 160 passengers, broke her tail shaft and was towed into Halifax yesterday by the Alpha.

It was decided yesterday to call the society formed for the establishment and maintenance of a permanent orchestra in this city "The Orchestra of New York."

Page 9.

The State Insurance Department has begun an investigation of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association at the request of the association's managers.

Civil suits for $12,000 were begun yesterday against G. S. Bell, President, and H. L. School, Treasurer, of the defunct Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx.

A financial corporation is projected, to be known as the International American Bank, with $25,000,000 capital and branches in the principal cities of the United States and South America.

Page 10.

The will of the Rev. J. A. Roche, filed for probate yesterday, leaves all his property to his three children.

The inquest over the death of N. W. Pontius, who was shot by Emil Guzman, was begun. Guzman told an officer that he shot Pontius only to save himself.

Frank Stadleman and Mrs. Emma Stabb of Akron, Ohio, went to Cleveland, where they agreed to commit suicide together. The woman carried out her part of the plan, but the man backed out.

Miss May M. Kellard, who has been in the Tombs on indictments for forgery, since her acquittal on the charge of grand larceny, is likely to be set free. Assistant District Attorney Unger says that he questions her sanity.

Page 12.

At the meeting of the Park Board yesterday bids were opened for a number of improvements.

The teachers of the Brooklyn schools were paid, and a bank kept open until late in order to accommodate them.

Mayor Van Wyck on Tuesday vetoed a bill exempting St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church from an improvement assessment.

The trial of Capt. O. M. Carter was continued yesterday, D. N. Carvalho, the expert in handwriting, giving more testimony about forgeries.

Nathan Straus sent to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday his resignation as President of the Board of Health, and in less than an hour it had been accepted and Col. Michael C. Murphy sworn in to fill the vacancy. Mr. Straus pleaded that his private business needed more attention.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. Page 5.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
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Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 8.

THE DOGS LOSE A FRIEND.

Henry Griehm, a Williamsburg Peddler, Found Dead in His Cellar Home.

A German who was known by his neighbors as "Henry Griehm, the friend of the dogs," was found dead last night in the cellar of a house at 154 Johnson Avenue, Williamsburg. Whether or not he killed himself only an autopsy will disclose. Coroner Delap has ordered an autopsy, which will be made to-day. Griehm was forty-five years old, and for a long time made his home in the cellar. He had a bed there, and one of his peculiarities was to befriend dogs instead of abusing them. Some dogs became so attached to him that they would follow him all around.

Griehm made a precarious living by peddling. Lately he had been despondent, and it seemed to neighbors as if the dogs who were attached to him seemed to know it. They followed close behind him when he left his miserable quarters yesterday morning. He usually returned in the evening, but yesterday he returned early in the afternoon, and last evening two boys of the neighborhood went into the cellar and found Griehm in his bed. The pallor of Griehm's face alarmed them and they called neighbors. An ambulance was summoned, and it was found that Griehm was dead. As he had always been in good health, his death was regarded as mysterious.

CONFEDERATE TREASURER ILL.

Judge John Newton Hendren of Virginia Near His End.

RICHMOND, Va., March 3.—Judge John Newton Hendren, the last Treasurer of the Southern Confederacy, is critically ill at his residence near Staunton, Augusta County. He is suffering from kidney trouble, and, owing to his advanced age, little hope of his recovery is entertained.

ALMOST DROWNED IN MILK.

Peculiar and Nearly Fatal Accident Near Allegheny, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 3.—While Jacob Schmidt, a dairyman, was driving along the reserve township road on his way to Allegheny, with sixty gallons of milk today, his wagon fell over an embankment. After rolling over several times Schmidt, with his horse and wagon, stopped at the foot of the declivity. The man was rendered unconscious and lay in a pool of milk in the wagon. The milk was about ten inches deep, and but for a farmer who saw the accident Schmidt would have drowned. His head and shoulders were completely submerged. He was seriously injured.

COAL DEALERS INDICTED.

A True Bill Against 508 Members of the Combine in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—This afternoon the Federal Grand Jury returned a true bill in the District Court against the 8 wholesale and 500 retail coal dealers who were members of the "coal combine" recently dissolved by United States Judge Morrow.

They are charge with a violation of the Trust act, which violation is made by statute a criminal offense. The specific charge against the dealers is that they associated in restraint of inter-State commerce to regulate the price of coal in Oregon, Washington, and other States.

Judge Morrow, in the United States Circuit Court, when issuing a temporary injunction against the association, decided that there was reasonable ground for the contention that it was an unlawful combination.

THE YEAST CREATED HAVOC.

Barrel in Express Office Burst, Demoralizing the Clerks.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 3.—There was a loud explosion in the office of the United States Express Company, on Church Street, last evening, and people hurried to the scene from blocks around to see what it was about. When they got to the express office they saw the clerks on the street busily engaged in removing a brownish substance like paste that was smeared all over their clothes and faces. The windows of the express office were covered with the stuff so that people could not look in.

The clerks explained that their soiled condition was due to an explosion of a 200-pound barrel of brewers' yeast, which had burst without warning and scattered its contents over the entire office, and with a discriminating regard for their own private persons. The yeast was consigned to a local brewery, and the expressman who handled it yesterday knew it was dangerous and kept it in the open air in front of the office. The barrel was carted inside last evening, preparatory to being moved to the cooler atmosphere of the back yard. It had been in the office only a few minutes when the explosion occurred. The head of the barrel blew out, and the ceiling, floors, walls, windows, packages, books, and clerks were liberally pasted with the spongy stuff.

Three men spent four hours in getting the office in anything like order, and then they could not remove the odor of yeast, which clung to everything. The office still presents a debilitated appearance. Not long ago the Adams Express office in this city had a similar experience, and since then it has refused to receive yeast.

B. A. Hegeman May Not Live.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 3.—Benjamin A. Hegeman, general traffic manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, who is suffering from a protracted attack of hiccoughing, is now very weak. He has been suffering for a week past. The attack followed grip. He is being sustained now by stimulants. No relief has as yet been had, but to-day he obtained considerable sleep. Owing to his age, sixty-five years, it is feared he may die.

Fatal Collision at Waterloo.

WATERLOO, N. Y., March 3.—A collision between a trolley car and a snow plough took place on the Geneva, Waterloo, Seneca Falls and Cayuga Lake Traction Company's railroad in the western part of this village to-day, by which William Compson, motorman, was killed instantly, and Manager Howard Gray was injured so seriously that he is likely to die.

A City College Southern Society.

Following the lead of Harvard and Columbia, the students of the College of the City of New York have started a movement for the foundation of a Southern society. Only students who were born in the South or who claim a residence there are eligible. There are a large number of them in the college.

OLD MAN SAVES CHILDREN

Gallant Rescues at a Fire in a West Eighty-second Street Apartment.

BOYS RUN BACK TO DANGER

The Little Ones Are Saved a Second Time by a Neighbor—The Parents Away at the Time of the Blaze.

Dr. John F. Whitmyer's flat, on the first floor east, of the double flathouse at 111 West Eighty-second Street, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $2,000. His three small children, alone in the apartments with Robert Moore, an elderly man, had a narrow escape from burning to death, and their escape is due altogether to the bravery and presence of mind of their aged guardian. He risked his life and received painful burns about the face, chest, and arms, and is now under the care of a physician.

Dr. Whitmyer is connected with the Health Board. The other tenants of the building are mostly professional men. Mr. Moore, who is sixty-five years old, is a friend from Westchester who has been a guest of the Whitmyers for about a week. When the doctor and his wife asked him to mind the children last night while they made a call, he readily acquiesced, and the little lads, John, aged six; Robert, four, and Franklin, two years old, were only too well pleased to be left alone with "Uncle" Robert, for they well understood the liberty that meant, and the opportunity offered for a romp.

They Went to Bed Early.

The children played about for a couple of hours, and then, as the little heads grew heavy, "Uncle" Robert put them to bed. John and Robert were placed in a bed just off the library, and Franklin in the room adjoining and further back.

Mr. Moore took a book and sat down to read until the parents should return and relieve him of his responsibility. The clock had just chimed 10 o'clock, and the old man was beginning to nod, when he heard one of the children cry as if in pain.

"Oh, uncle, come quick, we're burnin' up," he then heard, and at the same instant he detected the odor of smoke.

In a moment the old man was in the room and he found the portieres blazing and the children standing up in the bed surrounded by a ring of fire. He tore down the blazing curtains, and, grabbing the two little boys, made with them into the hall. He dropped them there and ran back for the little fellow, Franklin. The child was in a room beyond the one on fire and the old man had to go through the flames and smoke to reach him. He was driven back by the fire, but pluckily returned and succeeded in getting through all right.

The Little One Rescued.

Wrapping the child's head with a sheet, he plunged through the fire and smoke and reached the hall. He shouted the alarm and turned about to get the other two children, when, to his dismay, they were gone. In their excitement the little boys had returned to the flat.

George H. G. Hawkins, living on the third floor with John Woodward, heard Mr. Moore's cry for help, and quickly joined him. Moore explained about the two children, and Mr. Hawkins rescued them a second time. He took them to a house across the street. Mr. Moore took his charge, Franklin, to No. 117 and left him with a friend.

Policeman Hannify called the engines, and No. 40, with Capt. Cosgrove, and No. 56, with Capt. Delmanlage, responded.

Roundsman John McCullagh was soon at the fire, and ran through the building alarming the tenants. All got out to the street by way of the stairs, the roof, or the rear fire escape, except one young woman, who fell unconscious on the second floor. She was found by Roundsman McCullagh and carried to the street, where she soon revived.

The firemen made short work of the fire and succeeded in keeping it within the Whitmyer flat. The building is owned by John G. Siegling, who lives on the top floor. His loss is about $1,000. The fire was caused by a gas jet igniting a portière.

NEW TORPEDO BOATS TRIED.

The Gwin and Talbot Exceed Their Contract Speed at Bristol.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 3.—The two new Government torpedo boats, the Gwin and Talbot, just completed by the Herreshoffs, had their official speed trials to-day in Narragansett Bay under favorable conditions, and both exceeded their contract speed, the former making an average of 20.9 knots per hour and the latter 21.1.

The company figured that as the Gwin had been in the water about ten days and the Talbot only two, the slight roughness on the former would account for the difference between the two boats, and that they are practically equal.

The average steam pressure on the Gwin was 208 pounds to 194 pounds on the Talbot. The Gwin's engines made an average of 430 revolutions and the Talbot's 422.

The naval board, consisting of Capt. Frederick Rodgers, Chief Engineer C. F. Hoelker, and Naval Constructor J. F. Hanscom, all expressed themselves as much pleased with the performance of the boats. The board will remain at Bristol for a day or two, to receive the tidal return and examine the boats more closely.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm of considerable energy is central near Jacksonville, and will probably move northeastward along the Atlantic Coast, causing northeasterly gales on the Middle Atlantic Coast to-day and possibly on the Southern New England coast to-night. High winds and heavy rainfalls are reported on the South Carolina, Georgia, and Eastern Florida coast. A belt of high pressure extends from New England to Texas, and the weather is generally clear throughout the regions covered by it. A storm of small energy exists in the Lake Superior region, and has caused light snowfall in Upper Michigan. The only marked change in temperature has been in the South Atlantic States and Northern Florida, where it is decidedly colder. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day, except along the immediate Middle and South Atlantic Coast, where heavy rains and high northeasterly winds are probable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	38	34	36
6 A. M.	37	33	37
9 A. M.	44	34	38
12 M.	49	37	40
4 P. M.	55	41	46
6 P. M.	55	41	44
9 P. M.	49	40	40
12 P. M.	36	38	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39⅞
Weather Bureau	37¼
Corresponding date 1897	45
Corresponding date for last 20 years	35

The maximum temperature yesterday was 41 degrees at 4:00 P. M.; the minimum was 32 degrees at 12:05 A. M. The humidity, at 8:00 A. M., was 1.00 and, at 8:00 P. M., .59.

As Society Finds It.

Society finds Moet & Chandon Champagne a positive requisite to suit the palates of connoisseurs and bon-vivants, as evidenced by the menus served at prominent banquets and fashionable gatherings.—Adv.

NINE LIVES LOST AT SEA.

The Schooner Speedwell Capsized Off Marquesas, Fla., and Only Four Persons Saved—Bridgeport Family Drowned.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 3.—The schooner Speedwell, Capt. Collier, from Marco, Fla., for Key West, was struck by a squall to-day while off Marquesas, eighteen miles from here, and capsized.

Nine persons were drowned, out of thirteen all told on board. Among the victims were the three children of Capt. Collier, George, Tom, and Wilbur, aged, respectively, four, six, and eight, and the entire Nichols family—Mr. Bradley Nichols and his wife, their son and the latter's wife and two grandchildren. The family was from Bridgeport, Conn.

Those saved are Capt. Collier, Samuel Cates and Jesse Green, deckhands, and Mr. R. W. Bates of Myers, Fla., a passenger.

The Nichols family is said to have been well to do. All had been staying for a month or two at a small hotel kept by Capt. Collier at Marco, and they were on their way home.

The survivors say the Speedwell, which was a small vessel of about twenty-five tons, was making slow headway this morning against a head wind. About 7 o'clock Capt. Collier was at the wheel, and the Nichols family and the Collier children were in the cabin asleep. Suddenly a squall came howling up abeam. Cates and Green rushed to take in sail. As the jib flapped loose the squall caught the schooner and blew her clean over on the port side.

Collier, the deckhands, and Mr. Bates were swept into the seething sea, but caught the rigging just in time to save themselves. The wind, rain, and surges drowned the dying cries of the imprisoned Nichols family and the Collier children.

The men lashed themselves to the rigging. After being there for two hours the sea subsided. Then they got the dinghy loose, bailed her out with a hat, broke a thwart in two pieces, and with these for oars rowed toward Marquesas. After going three miles they were picked up exhausted by a fishing sloop and brought here about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Samuel Cates, one of the survivors, who was seen at his home here this evening, said:

"Capt. Collier has been sailing now for twenty-five years in these waters. He is not to blame for this awful thing. The squall came up like nothing I have ever seen around Key West. Before we knew it we were lifted off our feet and in the water, and as for those poor people down below, they were penned in like rats. The wife of the younger Nichols, as pretty a woman as ever stepped aboard a ship, rose to the skylight. I was clinging to the rigging. She waved her hand at me, and that's the last I saw of her. When we got off two hours later they were all dead.

"Old Mr. Nichols was the only one to get out of the cabin. I guess he was washed out; for, after young Mrs. Nichols waved her hand at me, I saw what I thought was the coat of old Mr. Nichols floating by. Then I saw his hand and I knew it was his body.

"We did not see a thing of the children or hear a cry. We had to bale with the hat all the time we were in the dingey and often came near being swamped."

Soon after being brought into port Capt. Collier and Jesse Green went out on the yacht Buccaneer, accompanied by a diver, to try to recover the bodies.

HANNA'S CANDIDATE REJECTED.

Senate Commerce Committee Throws Out Henry Demas, Nominated for Naval Officer at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Commerce Committee of the Senate has rendered a unanimous verdict against Henry Demas, nominated by President McKinley at the demand of Senator Hanna, for Naval Officer of the Port of New Orleans. Demas's name has been pigeonholed in the committee for months, and respectable citizens of Louisiana have exerted themselves to the uttermost to have his name withdrawn or to have the man rejected because of his alleged utter unfitness to hold an office of trust or emolument.

A pamphlet of some thirty pages has been freely circulated here containing many charges against him, and also against A. T. Wimberly, whom Mr. Hanna desires to have appointed Collector, and W. L. Cohen, his candidate for Surveyor, both of whom are characterized upon affidavit as being equally unworthy with Demas. While the Commerce Committee allows it to be understood that the chief objection to Demas was that while he was a State Senator he was employed by the Louisiana State Lottery at a salary of $250 per month, the unanimity of their verdict is stated by a member to have been secured by consideration of his entire record, which appears to have been distasteful to Republicans and Democrats alike.

All the facts that have been accorded by the Commerce Committee were laid before the President before the nomination was sent to the Senate. Treasury officers who were familiar with the records of the three men chosen by Mr. Hanna to be nominated by the President, have never been able to refer to them without making disagreeable faces. It is assumed that the President was waiting to see what would happen to Demas before venturing to send in Wimberly and Cohen, and that the unanimous rejection of Demas will be followed by the abandonment of Wimberly and Cohen and a search for candidates less notorious.

SECRETARY GAGE SELLS A HOUSE

His Chicago Residence Bought by George Castle for $50,000.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Secretary Lyman J. Gage has sold his house at 470 North State Street for $50,000 to George Castle, the theatrical manager. This is the house which the Gages occupied previous to their going to Washington. None of the Secretary's friends here know why he disposed of the property.

PORT ARTHUR SHIP CANAL.

Court in Galveston Dissolves the Injunction and It Will Be Built.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 3.—Robert Gillam, General Manager of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway, received word from Galveston, Texas, to-day that the Federal Court in that city had dismissed the injunction proceedings brought to prevent the building of the Fort Arthur ship canal. Ever since this enterprise was started the work has been obstructed by injunction suits instigated by Kountze Brothers, the New York bankers, owners of Sabine City. Mr. Gillam says that the work of building the canal will now proceed without interruption until it is finished.

The proposed canal will run from Port Arthur to Sabine City, a distance of eight miles, and is designed for the use of the Pittsburg and Gulf's lines of ocean steamers.

WALDERE KIRK MAY MARRY.

The Alleged Intended Bride Miss Marley of Los Angeles.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—It is said here to-night that J. Waldere Kirk, the famous "King of the Dudes," will be married in a few days to Miss Marley of Los Angeles.

Kirk arrived here a few days ago and stopped at the Planters' Hotel, and to-day Miss Marley and her mother arrived and registered at the same place. Soon after they had gone to their apartments Kirk sent up his card and was at once admitted. The three remained together for some time and then went out into the city. Miss Marley, who is very pretty, and is said to belong to one of the richest families in Southern California, was asked about the marriage, but she shook her head and said there was nothing in it. She calls Kirk "Jim." Kirk has secreted himself in his rooms and refuses to see any one besides Mrs. and Miss Marley.

The Southwestern Limited.

A fast limited train to St. Louis and Cincinnati without an excess fare, via New York Central-Lake Shore and Big Four route. Most comfortable train; leaves Grand Central Station—centre of hotel district—every day at 1:00 P. M.—Adv.

MAINE INQUIRY DRAGS ON

The Naval Board Still at Key West, Uncertain When It Will Go Back to Havana.

IT HAS MADE NO REPORT

Secretary Long Says the Public Has All the Information That Has Been Received as to the Cause of the Disaster.

KEY WEST, March 3.—Judge Advocate Marix was the only officer of the Court of Inquiry on shore to-day. Capt. Sampson remained on board the Iowa and Capt. Chadwick and Lieut. Commander Potter on the New York. Even the stenographers took a holiday.

The Judge Advocate said he did not know when the court would leave Key West.

One report has it that the court is waiting orders from Washington, but it is more probable it is taking a little time to consider the evidence already presented before it and to map out its course in Havana.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary Long said at the close of his day at the Navy Department that no word had been received from the Court of Inquiry and that no orders had been given or would be given as to the movements of the court from Key West, as the court was fully authorized to shape its own movements.

The original orders to the court were issued by Admiral Sicard as commander of the fleet to which the Maine belonged, and it has the technical status of an Admiral's court reporting direct to him, both as to its movements and as to its findings on the cause of the disaster. The understanding here is that the court has not concluded its work, but will return to Havana to take testimony which has been delayed by the difficulties in the way of the divers.

That Admiral Sicard expects this move back to Havana is shown by a dispatch from him a few days ago suggesting that arrangements be made for a vessel to take the court back. The Treasury Department was asked to assign the Mangrove for the return of the court to Key West, and this was done. With these arrangements concluded, it is said at the Navy Department that the court will proceed without consulting officials here.

If the progress of the inquiry at Havana depends upon the work of the wreckers, as seems to be the case, for nothing of substantial importance can be achieved until the heavy débris is removed from the wreck, considerable delay must occur. To tow the large derricks from Boston and New York to Havana is never a speedy and seldom a safe undertaking. As a matter of fact, the derrick Chief, at Norfolk, is now storm bound just inside of the Chesapeake Capes, although it was fully expected that by this time she would be far below Hatteras. This makes it improbable that the derrick can reach Havana Harbor and get at work much before the middle of next week.

As for the big derrick Monarch, which is required to raise the turrets and extremely heavy weights from the hull, the date for her sailing has not been set, although the department has inquired of the contractors on that point.

Secretary Long to-day authorized an absolute and positive denial of a report asserting that a partial, or preliminary, report had been received by the Government from the court of inquiry indicating or declaring that the loss of the Maine was due to an external explosion.

He said no report of any kind had been received and that the public had all the information that had been received.

WRECKERS AND DIVERS BUSY.

Senator Proctor Sees Suffering Among Cubans and will Probably Speak on the Subject.

HAVANA, March 3.—The operations of the divers and wreckers this morning were delayed by a heavy thunderstorm, but were resumed when the weather cleared later in the day. The Merritt was anchored on the starboard side aft of the Maine, with a big barge opposite her on the port side. The Right Arm was directly astern of the wreck. The work was necessarily slow and difficult for the wreckers and dangerous for the divers.

One body was recovered. It was that of a white man, about thirty years old, and was not identified.

The Spanish divers did not go down today, but the American divers got some fixed ammunition out of the forward part of the wreck.

A naval officer here to-day dropped a hint which may be significant. In reply to a suggestion that it was a pity such an important decision as the verdict of the court of inquiry into the Maine explosion should rest solely upon the testimony of divers who seemed men of only average intelligence, he said: "The court of inquiry has not had to depend upon divers' testimony alone." Then realizing that he had said more than he intended, he resumed his habitual reserve.

The Government has employed an expert photographer now in Havana, who will send to the Naval Department in Washington photographs of armor plates and different portions of the wreck immediately upon recovery from the water.

If the Spanish Court of Inquiry, under Capt. Peral has a definite plan of action, which seems doubtful, it has not been made public. The Spanish divers will, of course, report the results of their observations to the Spanish Court of Inquiry, but when or where has not been made known.

Senator Proctor has seen much in a short time, and there is good authority for saying that he will make the results of his observation known in a strong speech in the Senate on his return to Washington. At Matanzas Miss Barton and Senator Proctor, under the guidance of United States Consul Brice and Mr. Govas, the British Vice Consol, saw extremes of suffering they had never conceived possible. Four persons died in one ward while the party was there.

Senator Proctor was reticent on the subject, but others of the party declared that the whole east of the island was under the control of Gen. Maximo Gomez. Senator Proctor, however, went so far as to say:

"Certainly a peculiar state of affairs exists. A resident of Matanzas told me that if I wished to correspond with Gen. Gomez, he would send my letter to him and have an answer back in a short time."

The Senator may leave Havana on Saturday for home, though the question of his departure is not decided. He may remain here until Wednesday next, and will probably take a trip into the Province of Pinar del Rio with Superintendent Elwell of the Red Cross Society, unless the stormy weather changes the programme.

The Senator's departure for the United States depends to some extent upon the success of his vaccination.

The correspondent of La Discusion at Matanzas says "Senator Parker" gave a check for $1,500 to the fund for the relief of the sufferers of Matanzas and its vicinity. This probably refers to Senator Proctor or Col. Parker, his traveling companion.

Gen. Blanco returned at the Hotel Inglaterra the recent call of courtesy of Senator Proctor.

Gen. Hyde, President of the Bath Iron Works, Maine, called on Gen. Blanco and Capt. Sigsbee to-day. He is on the way to Mexico on a trip for health and pleasure, and says his presence in Havana has no political significance.

At a meeting of volunteers yesterday, called to protest against the rumored proposal to disarm them, a letter was read from Gen. Parrado, Gen. Blanco's second in command, saying: "No Government in Spain would dare propose such a thing." This has greatly gratified the volunteers.

It is believed now that the body recovered last Friday and buried here was that of Robert Burkhardt, of Germany, Quartermaster. It was identified by a description, by a piece of cloth and a paper bearing his name. It is possible, but not certain, that another body buried last week was that of Charles A. Scott of Orange, N. J., carpenter's mate. It had Oddfellows' lines tattooed on the arm.

THE KEARSARGE AND KENTUCKY.

Denial that a Request Has Been Made to Hasten Their Launching.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—It is denied at the Navy Department that any request has been made upon the Newport News Shipbuilding Company to hasten the launch of the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky, set for the 24th of this month some time ago. All that the department has done in the matter is to authorize a delay of ten days in the expiration of the contract for dredging at the Norfolk Navy Yard, in order that the contractor might employ his plant to clear away the silt that has accumulated in front of the launching ways upon which the two big battleships now lie. The contractor will get at this work March 14, and must finish by the 24th. It is said at the department that no useful purpose would be served by hastening the launching of the battleships, as a large part of the work of fitting out a ship is more speedily performed while she is on the ways than when she is afloat.

These two battleships, the largest ever built for the United States Navy, are to be completed and turned over to the Government within ten months if finished under the terms of contract. They are now under construction by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, and are to be launched on the 24th inst. On Feb. 1 the monthly statement issued by the Bureau of Construction showed them to be 55 per cent. finished. "The company," a prominent naval officer said to-day, "would have to work hard and disregard the eight-hour-a-day rule in order to complete them in contract time."

SAILOR BURIED AT KEY WEST.

Unidentified Body from the Maine Laid at Rest with Military Honors.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 3.—An unidentified body from the Maine was brought here this morning on board the Coast Survey steamer Bache. One gun division, from the United States cruiser Marblehead, under the command of Lieut. Anderson, was drawn up to receive the remains.

Commander McCalla superintended all the arrrangements. Only a small crowd of people gathered at the dock. A hearse was in waiting, but it proved to be too small for the coffin, and it was taken to the City Cemetery, covered with the Stars and Stripes, in a plain wagon. The body was eventually laid to rest in the cemetery, with the honors usually accorded to a dead sailor.

The order of the procession was: The Marblehead Gun Division, headed by a drummer and a bugler, consisting of thirty sailors; Chaplain Royce of the United States cruiser New York, in a buggy; the wagon containing the coffin, flanked on each side by four sailors, and Commander McCalla. Four wreaths were placed on the flag which covered the coffin.

The crowd present increased in number as the procession passed, and stood bareheaded as the remains were taken to the cemetery. At the cemetery the Chaplain read a short service. The survivors of the Maine were among those present in the crowd at the interment. There were no demonstrations.

Four Survivors Reach Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 3.—Lupkin, Waters, Shea, and Heffron, wounded men of the Maine, were brought here from the Tortugas on board the Bache this morning and were taken to the barracks. They are all doing well. The five additional survivors, who were left at the Tortugas by the Bache, are also making progress toward recovery.

President Dole Sends $500.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A substantial evidence of sympathy for the survivors of the Maine and the families of the victims came to hand at the Navy Department today in the shape of a check for $500 from President Dole of Hawaii. The money was turned into the Maine Relief Fund. The Maine Relief Fund, under Mrs. Long's management, to-day reached a total of $3,133.

A SUMMONS TO SPANIARDS.

Manifesto Issued in Mexico Calling on Them to Help Spain.

MEXICO CITY, March 3.—A manifesto signed "A Spaniard," has been profusely distributed in the streets here and in the porticos of houses and cafés.

It refers to the imminence of war between Spain and the United States, and is a patriotic call on Spaniards to come to the rescue of their country, which, as the manifesto states, has been wantonly provoked by the most powerful nation.

The manifesto states that it is for the Spaniards to prove their patriotism and self-sacrifice. The manifesto contains no insults to Americans.

Mr. Long Talks with Mr. Boutelle.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary Long spent a good part of the morning in consultation with Chairman Boutelle of the House Naval Committee. He denied himself to all other callers, and from time to time sent for bureau chiefs of the department. The conference was said to be in reference to the regular Naval bill. In no sense, the Secretary said, had emergency questions come up. There was no need of considering them now, Mr. Long said, as no doubt existed that Congress would act promptly should any emergency arise requiring supplies beyond those of the regular appropriations bill.

New Jersey's Naval Reserve.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—The Naval Reserve of New Jersey under the law recently passed became to-day a part of the National Guard. Adjt. Gen. Stryker issued an order directing the commandant of each of the divisions of the Naval Reserve to report for duty to Gen. Plume. Gen. Plume then issued orders for the Battalion of the East to report to Gen. Wanser of the First Brigade, and for the Battalion of the West to report to Gen. Sewell of the Second Brigade. The two brigade Generals will now issue orders for inspection and muster.

The Artillery Bill Delayed.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Hawley bill for the creation of two additional regiments of artillery will not be taken up in the House to-morrow as some of its friends had hoped. The Republican members of the Committee on Rules gave the matter some consideration after adjournment to-night, but no conclusion was reached.

Orangemen Ready to Fight.

BOSTON, March 3.—James Ray, Supreme Grand Master of the Loyal Orange Institution of the United States of America, to-day sent to President McKinley the following letter:

Boston, March 3, 1898.

The Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: I beg to offer the services of 200,000 Orangemen in defense of our country's flag in this or any other hour of danger. Every man capable of taking the field is ready and willing at your call.

Our membership consists only of citizens who are obligated to maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States. Yours to command,

JAMES T. RAY, Supreme Grand Master.

A Thousand Colored Men Volunteer.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 3.—One thousand colored militiamen of South Carolina tendered their services to Gov. Ellerbe today in case of war. The offer was made through Col. Robertson, colored, of Charleston.

Making Projectiles at Reading.

READING, Penn., March 3.—Beginning next Monday the Carpenter Steel Works will go on double time, working on projectiles for the Government, and employing 350 instead of 225 hands.

SPANIARDS MUCH ALARMED

Presence of an American Squadron at Hongkong to Threaten Manila Is Discussed.

TALK OF ATTACKING NEW YORK

An Unnamed High Personage Quoted as Scouting the Idea of a Rupture—The Government Preparing for the Worst.

MADRID, March 3.—The public is much exercised over the report of the presence of a squadron of United States warships at Hongkong, as it is presumed the vessels intend to threaten Manilla, the capital of the Philippine Islands, in the event of war between the United States and Spain.

The Imparcial, in an article headed "To Manila, to New York," quoted an unnamed high personage who scouts the idea of an imminent rupture, and says:

"The presence of the warships at Hongkong is only Washington's policy, with the view of contenting the jingoes."

The "high personage" is said to have added:

"But America has not so many warships as to warrant such bold action. If the Yankees go to the Philippines, the Spaniards will go to New York."

The Globo remarks:

"The Government is alive to the critical situation, and is silently preparing for the worst. But it is too diplomatic to disclose the procedure by which it is preparing

they can take up advantageous positions on shoals commanding channel approaches.

The intention is to turn over the old engines and work the machinery that is made to turn the turrets if it can be made to work.

OUR DEFENSES AT NEWPORT.

Torpedoes and Mines Relied on Now, but New Guns and Improvements Provided For.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 3.—The newspaper stories lately regarding the fortifications of Narragansett Bay have not been derived from any official source whatever. Yesterday it was learned from an officer that, as matters now stand, if an invading fleet was to attack Newport, reliance for defense would be placed on torpedoes and submarine mines. These would be placed according to plans prepared by the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department in 1891, which were improved and changed to advantage three years ago. A torpedo casemate at Fort Adams, erected about that time, forms a part of this defense. Plans for another casemate on the same lines at Dutch Island were also then completed.

This officer further stated that so far as the defense of the harbor is concerned, the old-time smooth bore guns at the fort, especially the 15-inch ones, would be of little use for purposes of defense for many reasons. One reason is that their gunners are exposed to the rain of shot and shell as well as of rifle balls from a ship's sharpshooters. Another reason is that the old fort would not withstand bombardment by a modern fleet. The general defenses at Fort Adams are obsolete. For these reasons the fort was condemned some time ago.

As regards the mortar battery recently erected at Fort Adams under supervision of Major D. W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., this officer further stated "that is an excellent example of modern coast-defense work, and if the mortar guns could be shipped to Newport, say by next Saturday, a week hence they could be made ready for use, providing, of course, that there should be ammunition in the garrison."

The works for defending the west passage on Dutch Island with two 10-inch rifles on disappearing gun carriages will be practically completed as soon as the mortars are mounted. With these two powerful guns in place the defense of the bay would be insured.

The failure of the Government to acquire land in Jamestown for protection purposes is too well known to require comment, but the time is not far distant when the Government, through the United States courts, will be given the land required. Provided with batteries of heavy calibre rifled guns in conjunction with those of the other mortar battery which is to be erected in the vicinity of the Dumplings, the harbor and its approaches will be quite well protected. But it will be long before all this work can be completed.

The troops at the fort are in excellent condition, and their drills, both in infantry and artillery, in both branches of light and heavy artillery, are executed in a manner that speaks highly for the zeal and efficiency of their officers. Especially is this true of the light battery troops of the Second United States Artillery, commanded by Col. A. C. M. Pennington.

COAL OFFERED TO THE NAVY.

Mining Companies Will Be Prompt to Supply It in the Event of War.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The coal mining companies throughout the country, especially those near the seaboard, have been prompt in their offers to the Navy Department to furnish coal in the event of trouble with Spain, and the Department has taken steps to ascertain the probable supply and its location, available in the case of an emergency demand.

This branch of the naval supply comes under the Bureau of Equipment, and aside from the steps above noted the officials will not admit that anything unusual has been done. Capt. Bradford, the Chief of the bureau, did say, however, to-day, that no extraordinary contracts for coal had been entered into as a result of the excitement over the Maine disaster, nor any greater amount purchased than was usual for the navy on a peace footing.

FOREIGN TARS ON THE MAINE.

Japan, Germany, and Sweden Make Inquiry About Them.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The State Department has ascertained, at the instance of the Japanese Legation, that the following Japanese were on board the Maine at the time of the disaster: I. Eugisaki, O. Ishita, S. Chinji, M. Oye, U. Kitagatka, T. Nagamine, and K. Suguki. Similar inquiries to that made by the Japanese Legation as to the number of subjects of Japan aboard the Maine came to the Navy Department to-day from the German and the Swedish Legations, and it is expected that others will follow. Nearly every nationality was represented in the Maine's crew.

Shipments of Ammunition.

Projectiles were shipped from Governors Island for Key West yesterday for eight, ten, twelve, and thirteen-inch guns. They were transferred by barges to the Baltimore and Ohio wharves for transportation by rail. A large quantity of brown powder is also being sent to Fort Preble, Portland, Me., where fortifications have been recently completed.

Rush Orders at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 3.—Orders have been received at the navy yard to make the outfit for the Lancaster with the quickest possible dispatch. It is expected the Machias and Essex will be made ready for service at the Portsmouth yard at once.

CUBA WORSE THAN ARMENIA.

Opinions of W. W. Howard, Who Has Been in Both Regions.

W. W. Howard, a writer who assisted in the distribution of relief supplies during the Armenian troubles, returned yesterday from Cuba, where he has been making a study of the situation and the condition of the reconcentrados. When seen on the Ward Line pier after coming ashore from the steamship Vigilancia, Mr. Howard said: "I was in Armenia with Clara Barton, but nowhere in Armenia did I see such suffering and such famine as I have seen in Cuba. The men, women, and children are so emaciated that they are a pitiful sight. Their bones show through their shrivelled skin. If ever a people needed relief it is those wretched reconcentrados.

"The insurgents in the field in the country are in excellent condition. They are well clothed and well armed. The Spanish soldiers are beardless boys and quite unable to cope with the hardy insurgent veterans.

"Cuba has been laid waste. One rarely sees a building outside the towns. They have been burned. Weeds grow where once was the highest cultivation."

Mr. Howard said that there was no fear or expectation of war among persons in Havana. Except among the lower classes, there was no tendency to treat Americans with disrespect.

RELIEF FOR CUBA ABUNDANT.

The Montgomery and Nashville to Sail from Key West Next Week with Stores from New York.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Arrangements are being made for the trip of the cruiser Montgomery and gunboat Nashville to Cuban ports with relief supplies. The Navy Department was advised to-day that the Mallory Line steamer leaving New York next Saturday would carry free of charge seventy-five tons of supplies, to be transferred to the Montgomery and the Nashville at Key West. The Mallory Line steamer is expected to take about four days in the run down the coast, so that the transfer to the warships and their start to Cuba cannot be made before next Thursday. The two warships are poorly adapted for carrying supplies, having scant quarters for their own supplies of cordage, provisions, canvas, and ship's equipment. It is only because they can make the run in daylight that any attempt is made to carry the seventy-five tons of supplies. These will be stored on the spar deck, and with good weather the daylight run will not subject them to any damage.

The relief measures are proving unexpectedly successful, the supplies running into carloads and hundreds of tons. The State Department has had notice from the Cuban Relief Committee at New York that there were shipped on March 1 from New York to Santiago 100,000 pounds of relief supplies; on the 2d, to Havana, 75,000 pounds; and to-day, to Matanzas, 100,000 pounds, and to Sagua la Grande, 100,000 pounds. In these shipments are 500,000 grains of quinine, consigned to each of the ports except Havana.

Chairman Barton of the Central Cuban Relief Committee has advised the State Department that contributions are coming forward in great abundance not only in money, but more particularly in the form of provisions from all directions. The Oregon committee promises ten carloads, and possibly twenty, and Omaha, Minneapolis, and other Western committees are offering shipments by the carload. He had to-day upon the pier of the Manson Line nearly 100 tons ready for a steamer sailing Friday, which the line had offered to take to Matanzas and Sagua.

SUPPLIES FOR STARVING CUBANS.

Large Quantities Going to Matanzas and Sagua La Grande.

The Munson Line steamer Bergen, sailing to-morrow for Matanzas and Sagua La Grande, will take a large quantity of supplies for the relief of sufferers in Cuba, to be distributed by United States Consul Brice at Matanzas and United States Consul Barker at Sagua La Grande. The supplies consist of 162 cases of condensed milk, 200 bags of rice, 125 bags of beans, 14,000 pounds of codfish, 12,000 pounds of bacon, 400 bags of cornmeal, 25 tierces of lard, and 600,000 grains of quinine.

The Mallory Line steamship Nueces, which will sail to-morrow for Key West, will take seventy-five tons of miscellaneous articles, including food, medicines, and clothing. Part of this cargo will be forwarded to Matanzas on the cruiser Montgomery, and part to Sagua La Grande on the gunboat Nashville, under the direction of Rear Admiral Sicard. The Mallory Line has offered to carry fifty tons of relief supplies a week free of charge to Key West.

A Relief Committee at South Livonia, N. Y., yesterday sent supplies valued at nearly $2,000 to the Central Committee, whose offices are in the Temple Court Building, this city.

SPAIN AND THE DAUNTLESS.

Senor du Bosc Takes Steps to Have the Vessel Apprehended.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Señor Du Bosc, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, has received information bringing the record of the alleged filibustering steamer Dauntless up to date, and it is understood to-day that he presented a complete memorandum on that subject with a view to having the vessel apprehended.

While the information is asserted by the legation to establish the recent expeditionary character of the Dauntless, it declares it was not successful, and submitted evidence to the State Department to show that the expedition proper failed to effect a landing, but that Gen. Agramonte, a Cuban leader, got ashore in a small boat, and is now wandering in the interior without having made a juncture with the insurgents.

Ball to Spanish Naval Officers.

HAVANA, March 3.—The welcome to be extended to the officers of the Vizcaya and of the Almirante Oquendo, when the latter arrives here, will consist of a grand ball at the Casino, which promises to be a brilliant affair.

Spanish Duties on Wheat Reduced.

MADRID, March 3.—The Queen Regent has signed the decree reducing the duties on wheat and flour.

Carlists to Take Part in Elections.

MADRID, March 3.—The Carlists have issued a manifesto announcing their intention to take part in the coming elections.

THE PRESIDENT DENOUNCED.

Assistant District Attorney McClelland Speaks of the Maine Disaster.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings was expected to address the members of the Seventh Assembly District Tammany Association at its monthly meeting last night, but a telegram was read regretting his inability to attend, as he was about to start for Cuba.

In his stead, Assistant District Attorney James D. McClelland addressed the meeting, which was largely attended. He denounced President McKinley for his delay in the Maine investigation. "If it had been England whose warship had been blown up," said Mr. McClelland, "she would have had her fleet down there a week after the occurrence, bombarded the town, and have an investigation afterward. Here we are three weeks after the trouble, and we are as much in the dark as ever. If Democrats like Andrew Jackson or William Jennings Bryan occupied the Presidential chair no such delay would have occurred."

GEN. MERRITT RETURNS.

He Found Southern Forts in Good Condition.

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, United States Army, returned to his headquarters on Governors Island, after a nine days' tour of inspection of Southern fortifications, and earlier than he had intended to return.

He said that his sudden return had no significance. He had visited Fort McPherson at Atlanta, Fort Barrancas at Pensacola, and Jackson Barracks at New Orleans, where he found conditions quite satisfactory and the men in excellent form as to health, discipline, &c., but he will have some recommendations to make. He will return South, he said, to visit St. Augustine and east-coast fortifications in Florida. Lieut. Strother, aide de camp, returned with Gen. Merritt.

Dr. J. J. Luis Returns Home.

Dr. J. J. Luis, the Cuban who was released recently from a Baltimore prison, where he had served a year for complicity in the Roloff and Sanchez filibuster expeditions on the steamer Woodall, has returned to his home, 154 West Ninety-eighth Street, and yesterday called at the Cuban Junta. He has lost none of his enthusiasm for Cubra libre, and he said yesterday that he wished his fellow-countrymen in Spanish prisons could receive such treatment as he had in an American one. He had grown stout during his year's incarceration. He was employed while in confinement teaching mathematics and English.

CHURCHES MAY CONSOLIDATE.

Plan to Join Temple Beth-Elohim and Temple Israel in Brooklyn.

A movement is on foot to unite the congregations of Temple Beth-Elohim, in Keap Street, near Division Avenue, Brooklyn, and Temple Israel, at Bedford and Lafayette Avenues. A similar movement was started about two years ago, but it received little support and was abandoned. For some time the present movement has been progressing, and on Sunday afternoon a meeting of the first named congregation will be held in the Keap Street temple. At this meeting the reports of committees which were appointed to consider the feasibility of the plan will make a report. Concerning the movement, Mr. Moses May, the President of the Board of Trustees of the Temple Beth-Elohim, yesterday said:

"If we succeed in consolidating we will build in a locality that will please every member of the new congregation, and the congregation will be the largest in the city. The membership of Beth-Elohim is 150, and there is a mortgage of $5,000 on its property, while Temple Israel's congregation numbers 140, and carries a mortgage of $30,000. In the event of consolidation a synagogue will probably be erected in the neighborhood of Bedford Avenue and Penn Street."

Bay State Justices' Portraits.

From The Boston Post.

The picture gallery of the Supreme Judicial Court of this State has been augmented by a photograph of Chief Justice Isaac Addington, taken from an oil painting nearly two hundred years old, now in the possession of the Massachusetts Historic Genealogical Society. The only Chief Justices of Massachusetts who are now not represented in the portrait gallery are Stephen Sewell, who was on the bench from 1752 to 1760, and N. P. Sargent, 1790 to 1791.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

BAPTISTS HAVE A DINNER

Speeches on Municipal Problems at the Monthly Gathering of Their Social Union.

DR. FAUNCE'S STRONG WORDS

He Severely Arraigns Sensational Journalism—Talcott Williams and James Yereance the Other Speakers.

The regular monthly meeting and dinner of the Baptist Social Union was held last night at Delmonico's, William D. Murphy, the President, presiding. Among those present were Dr. W. D. Morse, Prof. Frank Drisler, Isaac Townsend Smith, J. E. Baldwin, Jr., the Secretary of the Union; the Rev. Dr. A. W. D. Hodder, the Rev. Samuel Alman, J. W. Perry, D. C. Link, J. W. Stevens, E. H. Conklin, E. H. Paddock, Dr. Jared G. Baldwin, Dr. J. A. Bennett, Dr. J. E. Newcomb, O. D. Baldwin, M. J. Ennis, and Edward L. Ballard.

After dinner the President introduced the speakers, whose subjects were as follows: Talcott Williams of Philadelphia, "Civic Success and Failure"; James Yereance, "Clean Municipal Politics," and the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, "The True Aristocracy." Mr. Williams in treating his subject said:

"While city governments in this country seem to be failures, we must consider that they have comfort rather than magnificence for their ideal. It is more expensive to have a city comfortable than magnificent, and the less population to a given area must naturally increase the expense of supplying it with streets, water mains, sewers, &c. The American people would rather put a carpet under the cradle of the poor man than asphalt under the carriages of the rich."

Drawbacks in Glasgow.

He then went on to compare the comforts of our cities with those in European countries, and in speaking of Glasgow, which he held up as a model city, paying all its municipal expenses with the revenue derived from its control of the public franchises, he said that in that city, where 25 per cent. of the families lived in one room and 45 per cent. in two rooms, and not one family in twelve had five or more rooms, the expense of building sewers, paving streets, &c., for that reason, could not but be light, while the tax of death was sure to be heavy and must be paid by the poor, the aged, and the helpless.

The debts of the cities in the United States, he said, had only increased during the last eighteen years, in proportion to the increased population, as one to ten. "This country," said Mr. Williams, "is more lightly mortgaged to the future to obtain present capital than any country in the world. The cities in many points are cesspools of corruption, but we forget the astonishing difficulty under which we labor, with such a large foreign-born population. It has its effect on a city, just as the habits of a foreign city will affect the morals of a visitor, for I have seen some such middle-aged, respectable citizens of this country as are here to-night during a three days' sojourn in Paris shed the moral habits of a lifetime."

Mr. Yearance on City Politics.

Mr. Yearance folowed Mr. Williams, and during the course of his address found occasion to make many severe thrusts at the present Municipal Government. "The cities must be looked after," he said, "or a paralysis of the vital nerves of the country will ensue." He referred to the diclosures of the Lexow investigation, and said that when Strong was Mayor the city was in the hands of an honest man, with better streets, a decreased death rate, kindly care for the unfortunate and the poor in the asylums, and that great boon—clean streets.

"Last year," he said, "the forces of the good men were divided, which fastened on this city an administration which, judging by its history in the past and during the few months of its present régime, bodes no good. The tariff and the currency have nothing to do with municipal politics. We must look after the primaries and see that good men are nominated for the public offices. We must be constantly on the alert, for corruption in municipal politics means corruption in the State Legislature and the Federal Government."

Dr. Faunce on Democracy.

The Rev. Dr. Faunce said that he echoed the sentiments uttered by the previous speakers, and that the problem of good city government was a hard one to solve. "Government by democracy is the best in the world," he said, "but government by a thoughtless, leaderless mob is the worst, and its voice is likened unto the howl of demons. I am not blind to the abuses of wealth or the abuses of labor unions, which claim to be the source of all value, but the change to come will come through evolution and not revolution. In the democracy of the twentieth century the wise man will have a chance to show his wisdom, and the administrative man his abilities. What is the use of a Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor when out of 500 guesses as to who would be the leader of a political party before his name was announced not one was correct?"

In referring ot the crisis which the United States is now passing through, he said that he believed the destinies of the Nation were safe in the keeping of its President. In closing he made a scathing arraignment of the sensational journals in the following terms: "The chief obstacle to-day to the establishment of honorable diplomatic relations is the existence of the miserable, sensational journalism [Applause] first known as 'new,' then as 'yellow,' and now as 'freak,' always unscrupulous, decadent, and dastardly, and before which no manhood is dignified, no womanhood is safe, no National honor sacred, and which as an unclean thing should be spewed out of the mouth of the metropolis." [Loud applause.]

A Cyclist's Lamp Comedy of Errors.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

All people who are not cyclists (and we admit that they are fast becoming a negligible quantity—by the cyclists) will sympathize with Constable Hicks, 227 C. This vigilant policeman detected a young lady riding her bicycle along the Haymarket at 9 o'clock at night, and her lamp was not alight. He accordingly stopped her and took her name and address, whereupon she summoned him for assault. Mr. Hannay, at Marlborough Street yesterday, had to confess that he was bound by the decision of the High Court last year that a constable had no right to stop a cyclist who was riding at night without a light. That was the law, but Mr. Hannay, by implication, decided that the law was "a hass," and he merely fined the constable a penny. The young lady had in the meantime been fined 5 shillings for not carrying a light. The constable and the public have thus the better of this controversy. But the effect of the High Court's decision and the fate of Constable Hicks will be that cyclists will be able to ride about without lights and defy the police. This is not a pleasant prospect for the mere pedestrian.

A Cockfight Near Paterson, N. J.

A cockfight that attracted some interest among certain sportsmen took place yesterday in a resort a few miles outside of Paterson, N. J. The cocks and their owners were all from Massachusetts, but the main was patronized by persons from this city, Providence, Chicago, and other places. The main was between Blackstone and Boston, and nine pairs of birds fell into weight and contested. The weight was four pounds four ounces. A prominent sporting man from Boston was stakeholder, and the referee was from Pawtucket, R. I. The Boston birds came out winners by a score of 6 to 3. Fully $15,000 changed hands.

Dr. Gunsaulus Again in His Pulpit.

From The Chicago Times-Herald, Feb. 28.

Dr. Frank Gunsaulus preached to a large congregation at Armour Mission last evening, making his first pulpit appearance since ill health caused his retirement from the pastorate of Plymouth Congregational Church, nearly a year ago. The sermon was a memorial to Frances E. Willard, and Dr. Gunsaulus treated his subject with all his old-time fervor and eloquence. A congregation that filled the chapel listened to the discourse, and congratulated the preacher on his return to health and active work.

ATLANTIC CATTLE TRADE.

Mortality Is Forty Times Greater from South America Than North America—Frightful Suffering.

Letter to the Editor of The London Standard.

Sir: Several articles and paragraphs have recently appeared having reference to the suffering inflicted upon cattle in transit to this country from North and South America.

As Secretary of a society whose duty it is to take special cognizance of this traffic, I may be permitted to give a short statement, which may be regarded as impartial. The total numbers shipped (in 1897) on vessels bound for the Mersey are given below, also the losses. The North American and South American traffics are kept distinct:

NORTH AMERICAN TRADE.

	Shipped.	Lost.	Per 1,000.
Cattle	254,247	618	2 1-3
Sheep	178,319	1,312	7

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

Cattle	26,777	2,523	97
Sheep	106,202	3,839	37

It will thus be seen that the losses of cattle were, in proportion, forty-two times as great, and of sheep five times as great, in the South American trade as in the North American. Even allowing for the greater length of the voyage, the losses in the former are altogether excessive. The cause is not far to seek.

I append a few cases of heavy losses, omitting for obvious reasons the names of the steamers:

S.S.	Shipped.	Lost.	Cause.
A.	140 cattle.	103	Unsuitable ship and bad fittings.
A.	758 sheep.	680	
B.	109 cattle.	59	
B.	600 sheep.	396	
C.	600 cattle.	201	Bad ventilation.
D.	339 cattle.	93	Ship too "light" and ventilation bad.
E.	547 cattle.	103	Do. do.
F.	523 cattle.	119	Do. do.
G.	609 cattle.	185	Do. do.
H.	514 cattle.	90	Do. do.
I.	494 cattle.	74	
I.	1,162 sheep.	278	

In every instance these losses represent a perfectly horrible amount of animal suffering, because it may safely be assumed that for every animal killed many more must have suffered very severely.

It is permitted to doubt whether the flesh of animals subjected to the conditions existing on such steamers can be anything like as wholesome as it would be had the unfortunate beast been mercifully slaughtered shortly after leaving his native pasture, and the flesh preserved in cooling chambers.

In any case, the fact that some liners carry their animal passengers with an almost complete immunity from loss, shows that the heavy losses existing on steamers such as those enumerated are preventible, and therefore should not be any longer tolerated.

therefor should not any longer be tolerated.

The Board of Agriculture is supposed to control this traffic, and to them we have a right to look for a remedy for a condition of affairs which is a scandal. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. FELL ABRAHAM, Hon. Sec., Wirral Branch, R. S. P. C. A.
Birkenhead, Feb. 15.

THE COINS OF FORMER DAYS.

Some of the Terms Used in This Country to Designate Them.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

In Ohio, in 1844 and previously, there was a good deal of foreign coin in circulation, mostly Spanish, with some of the old State coinage of different States occasionally making its appearance. One of the most plentiful of these foreign coins was a piece which passed current for 6¼ cents. In Ohio this was known as a fippenny bit, a contraction, probably, of fivepenny bit. The half dimes of American coinage were also becoming frequent at that time, and as a distinction between the half dime and the fippeny bit, the former was contracted to the word "fip." The dime went under its lawful name, while the old Spanish double of the fippenny bit was known as the "bit," and the Spanish and Mexican quarter dollars were nearly always referred to as "two bits." The latter term, I think, still obtains in reference to quarter dollar American pieces in some sections. There was also a New York State "two bit" coin, as well as a "bit" of the same coinage, which was sometimes called the "York shilling." The New England shilling's value was 16 2-3 cents. The old-fashioned big copper cent of American coinage was plentiful, while occasionally an English halfpenny of copper was found floating around, generally passing on the same basis as the American copper cent. Queen Victoria's head was then shown on the English halfpennies.

Later, when, as a boy, I removed with my mother to Illinois, I met my first stumbling block in money names. There the fippenny bit was the picayune, while the fip had its proper name of a half dime or 5 cents. But the larger coins retained the old names, as did the copper cents. As near as I can learn, the term picayune originated with the French, who had settled St. Louis and had settlements at points all the way from New Orleans to St. Louis and the further Northwest, and their names for money predominated in that region.

Still later, when I had strayed away to New York State, I again encountered new names for money. There everything was based on the "shilling," which represented 12½ cents. A quarter of a dollar was always "two shillings," and all sums under $100 were calculated on the same basis. When I asked the price of board, I was told it ranged from 16 to 30 shillings a week. The price of a suit of clothes was generally stated in shillings. That was all right for the natives, but I confess I had frequently to brush up my arithmetic to get at what 33 shillings, 22 shillings, 17 shillings, or some other high number, amounted to. It was all clear enough when it was 2, 4, or 6 shillings, but when it got above the dollar it required some "ciphering" on the part of a stranger to get correct results.

The three-cent piece, originally coined in silver, came into general circulation in the North about 1850, and was later made in nickel, being coined in that metal at about the same time as the present nickel five-cent piece.

Some time before the civil war the old-fashioned copper cent was replaced at the Mint with the present small copper cents and the two-cent pieces. Later the first nickels were made, but almost went out of circulation during the war, and were succeeded by the fractional currency of that day, issued in 5, 10, 25, and 50 cent bills. These were never very popular with the masses, and were looked upon by the Government as a temporary expedient. The most popular designation for them was "shinplasters," though in Memphis and some other parts of the country they were referred to as "chicken feed."

During the war there were many other substitutes for money, mostly in the form of cardboard promises to pay everything, from a drink of whisky or a ride on the cars to a suit of clothes, from a quart of milk or a pound of beefsteak to a week's salary. They have dropped out of use in most sections, and in their place Uncle Sam's coppers, nickels, dimes, quarters, half dollars, and "dollar of the daddies" now reign supreme.

Ladies' Billiard Room at the Waldorf.

From The London Globe.

According to The Caterer, the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York has a ladies' billiard saloon with six tables. The company is said to be "distinctly exclusive, and not every one finds a table or the necessary paraphernalia if her presence is not desired." But how do they manage to hide all the tables when a lady who is a "person" enters?

In the same billiard room, "If a man should be so bold as to remove his coat, an attendant instantly hands him a lounge jacket." All present shut their eyes, and do not open them again until the ringing of a bell announces that the shirt sleeves have been covered.

CLAYTON WILL CASE ENDED

Jury in the New Haven Superior Court Discharged from Further Consideration of It.

AN ACCUSATION OF EMBRACERY

A Well-Known Business Man Said to Have Tried to Influence One of the Jurors—Cause Had Been on Trial Three Weeks.

NEW HAVEN, March 3.—A sensational ending was made to-day to the Clayton will case, which had been on trial for three weeks in the Superior Court before Justice G. W. Wheeler and a jury. The hearing was nearly over and it was expected that the evidence would be all in by to-morrow and that the case would be given to the jury Monday.

When the court was opened to-day after a long delay, Justice Wheeler told the jury that something of which he was not at liberty to speak had occurred, and he felt it his duty to discharge them from the further consideration of the case, and for the term. He declined to be more explicit, but rumor, sprung from no one knows where, soon filled in the blanks.

According to that rumor an indictment for embracery is likely to be the outcome. A well-known business man interested in the beneficiaries under the will is accused of writing to one of the jurors, J. R. S. Todd of Wolcott, asking for an interview. The interview was granted, and the counsel for the contestants of the will learned these facts and reported them to Justice Wheeler, who made an investigation. The summary discharge of the jury was the result of the investigation.

The case and the circumstances under which it was brought into court are peculiar. Under the Connecticut laws the age of testamentary ability is eighteen years. Harry W. Clayton, an invalid from his birth, died a little more than a year ago, aged twenty-eight years. He left a will bequeathing the bulk of his estate, amounting to $40,000, inherited from his mother, to Miss Daisy Wood, an attractive woman, twenty-four years old, who for the last seven or eight years of his life has been his nurse and constant companion.

Probate of the will was contested, nominally by an aunt, on the grounds that the testator was mentally incapacitated from making a will. The Surrogate declined to admit it, and the question was taken to the Superior Court for a jury to rule upon it.

That a contest was expected is shown by the wording of the document. The first clause leaves $1,000 to Frank H. Clayton of Boston, the testator's father, provided he does not contest the will. It is witnessed by two physicians, Dr. Walker and Dr. Skiff. Dr. Walker was Mr. Clayton's medical attendant.

Much expert testimony was presented. Dr. S. P. Goodhart of New York and Prof. Francis Bacon of this city appeared for the contestants, and Drs. Skiff and Walker for the will. It was shown that Clayton had suffered from his birth from infantile cerebral paralysis, which caused more or less complete paralysis of all the organs.

It was impossible to teach him to read or write, although repeated effort was made to do so. It was admitted that he enjoyed being read to, and that he listened with apparent satisfaction to the reading of essays, Dr. Talmage's sermons, and the Bible.

The experts for the contestants testified that the disease and consequent injury to the brain was partially due to the conditions prevailing at the time of his birth, and that the brain was not normal. The experts on the other side declared that Mr. Clayton's disease was only a spinal affection known as infantile spinal paralysis, which did not in itself affect the brain.

They referred to the interest he showed when read to as proof that his brain was active, presented evidence that his memory for certain facts and dates was excellent and declared that he thus exhibited a degree of intellectuality that justified his capacity to make a will.

The opposing experts testify that retentiveness of memory is essentially a faculty of early youth, and that a mere apparent interest in lectures and essays without comment or criticism did not indicate in itself understanding and reason.

It developed during the trial that Mr. Clayton was warmly attached to Miss Wood, that he was unhappy and uneasy in her absence, often asked her not to leave him, and that in her presence he was calm and contented. Miss Wood, on the stand, confessed that her feelings toward the young man were different to those usually felt by a nurse for a more or less helpless patient.

No date has been fixed for a new trial, but it is expected that it will go on the calendar for the next term.

MRS. JOHNSON'S MARITAL TIES.

First Husband Enters a Courtroom in Cleveland When Her Case Is On.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 3.—Before Judge Dissette, in the Common Pleas Court, to-day, the case of Mrs. Margaret I. Johnson against William Hendy for $20,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage was called.

In 1874 Mrs. Johnson married Jacob Cusler at St. Catherine's, Ontario. He deserted her the day after the wedding, and later she heard he was dead. She came to this city and married Johnson, living with him nineteen years. Then she obtained a divorce.

Subsequently she says William Hendy asked her to marry him. To-day, as the attorneys were taking their places Jacob Cusler, now a resident of Pittsburg, walked into the room. The case was at once dismissed.

John C. Calhoun's Letters.

From The Columbia (S. C.) Register.

The request of Prof. J. F. Jameson of Providence, R. I., to be allowed to edit the Calhoun letters in the possession of Clemson College, for the American Historical Society is one that should be and most probably will be cheerfully granted. South Carolina has produced many men worthy of a high place in history, but none more worthy than John C. Calhoun. Very little is known of this great man. The Legislature of South Carolina soon after Mr. Calhoun's death had his works collected and published, but the work was not properly done and the edition was not a success. Jenkins's "Life of Calhoun," published years ago, has had no great circulation, though in many respects an excellent book. It is a remarkable fact that every writer who speaks of visiting Washington during the days when the great trio, Clay, Webster, and Calhoun, shaped the Nation's course, remarks that of all the men at the capital no one so attracted them personally as did Mr. Calhoun. All admired the grandeur of Webster and appreciated the great talents of Clay, but to Calhoun, men, women, and children were drawn by a magnetic force that none could resist. He was a man whom children loved and understood, in whom even beasts of burden seemed to feel they had a friend. When he spoke, the simplest in his audience understood him. Is it then likely that such a man would prove a dull and uninteresting writer?

Gold Democrats.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

Gold Democrats may not be much more numerous than the Bryan organs affect to believe, but they can outvote the silver Republicans without effort—a fact greatly to the credit of both parties.

THE BRITISH WEATHER BUREAU.

Official Record of Its Efficiency Will Make Americans Covetous and Incredulous.

From The Scotsman.

There is a Greek proverb which may be freely translated "A good guess is the best prophecy"; but in modern times the prophetic art has other canons, and its practice is more in accordance with the popular precept, "Don't prophesy unless you know." Yet though modern prophecy claims to be founded upon knowledge, its sayings are often accepted with a certain touch of prejudice inherited from an earlier day. Few people, for example, accept the weather forecasts, without a degree of skepticism, and many are inclined to make the most of any mistakes that may occur. Yet if we accept the authority of the report of the Meteorological Council to the President and Council of the Royal Society, our weather forecasters perform their difficult task with a degree of certainty that would make the fortune of a sporting tipster. In the year 1896-7 they scored a complete success in 54 per cent. of their prophecies, partial success in 27 per cent. of the cases, partial failure in 13 per cent., and complete failure in only 6 per cent. "Complete success," "partial success," and "partial failure," are vague phrases, which are not fully defined, though it is stated that partial success means that the forecast was correct at more than half the places of observation situated in the district in question, and a similar interpretation is to be applied to the term partial in the case of the failures. With such an explanation it must be admitted that looking to the difficulty of the problem involved, the result is highly creditable.

To the untrained observer the weather in this country seems to be made at a moment's notice, while there is no sense of justice in its distribution; and though these forecasts only profess to give a few hours warning, that warning is often well worth having. It is curious to notice that some districts seem to offer a much harder problem than others. In this respect the palm must be given to the west of Scotland, where complete success is attained in only 47 per cent. of the cases. On the other hand, the greatest certainty is in the South of England, where the forecasts are completely successful in 60 per cent. of the cases. During the last ten years or so there has been a slight but perceptible improvement in certainty. The improvement may be said to have taken the form of the conversion of partial success into complete success, and during the last four years the record of complete successes has been above the average for the whole period. In regard to what is perhaps its most useful function—the issue of warnings of gales—the office is, as might be expected, a still more certain tipster.

Of the total number of warnings issued—467 in all—67.7 per cent. were justified by subsequent gales and 28.4 per cent. by subsequent strong winds, leaving only 2.9 per cent. not justified. This is the lowest percentage of failure yet attained, and the improvement which has been effected may be gauged by the fact that in 1887 13.4 per cent. of the 472 warnings issued were not justified by events. In four cases there were gales for which no warnings were issued. In one case a deep depression advanced with such rapidity as to elude the vigilance of the observers; in another case a small depression suddenly deepened in an unexpected manner. Of the hay harvest forecasts issued 88 per cent. were useful, and several of the recipients expressed satisfaction with their accuracy. On the whole, the prophetic record of the office is thus eminently creditable. Improvement is slow, but it seems to be sure, and if the time is still far off when our weather forecasters can speak in terms less ambiguous than those they often affect, it is satisfactory to find that if their prophecies are vague they are yet safe.

BRITISH OPINION ON THE MAINE.

Sincere Sympathy from Sources Usually Coldly Critical.

From The London Times.

The terrible disaster to the United States cruiser Maine in the harbor of Havana will send a thrill of horror and pity through this country second only to that which would be occasioned by a similar calamity in our own service. Sympathy with the American Government and people in the misfortune which has befallen them will be world-wide, but nowhere will the feeling be so general or so profound as among their British and Irish kinsfolk at home and in the colonies. Nothing can console them for the loss of the gallant men who are gone, but even those whom that loss has stricken with all the poignancy of domestic affliction must feel some relief in the proud reflection that the dead died bravely in the discharge of their duty. In the awful moments which followed the explosion the officers of the United States Navy gave their orders with coolness, and Capt. Sigsbee was the last man to leave the sinking vessel. No better proof of judgment and self-possession can be imagined than the character of the first hurried telegram in which he informed the Secretary of the Navy of the destruction of his ship. Even at such a moment he had the wisdom to bear in mind the possible consequences upon the masses of his countrymen of the news he was sending home and the forethought to deprecate all hasty and premature conclusions as to the cause of the disaster.

From The London Standard.

The American people have to-day to mourn the loss of two hundred and fifty-three sailors and two officers. From no quarter will they be assured of more profound and heartfelt sympathy than from their British kinsmen, if only for the reason that the disaster is one that comes home to us more directly than perhaps to other nations, whose traditions are less identified with the fortunes of the sea.

From The London Chronicle.

We hasten to make ourselves the mouthpiece of the very deep and sincere sympathy which will be felt by every man and woman in this country, and in an especial degree, of course, by all those connected in any capacity with the British Navy.

Whatever our disagreements with the United States may be from time to time, and however apt we are on both sides of the Atlantic to use sharp words about each other's shortcomings, at bottom we all regard America as—to use the phraseology of sport—"our side" in the great game of the world. It is no exaggeration, therefore, to say that the sorrow and sympathy felt by us on this occasion is but little less vivid than if the appalling calamity had overtaken one of our own ships.

From The London Mail.

Every Briton will feel more than a passing sympathy with the United States in the loss of the Maine, with two of her officers and 253 of her men. Our own navy has suffered misfortunes, greater, perhaps, if numbers be a test, and there are comparisons in such unredeemed tragedies. As if the disaster were not a sufficient sorrow in itself, a certain section of American opinion has at once jumped to the conclusion that it is due to Spanish treachery. This suspicion looks ill beside the accounts of the splendid gallantry with which the suspects saved the drowning Americans, and indicates an ugly temper toward Spain.

From The London News.

With the community of race between our people and the sufferers, the calamity will send a pang through every British heart.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MANKATO, Minn., March 3.—The Young Men's Investment Company's building was burned to-day. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $34,000.

NEW BEDFORD, March 3.—A fire to-day in the factory of the A. L. Blakney Company, cutters of fine glassware, caused a loss of $12,500.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4:45 A. M.—382 Broadway, Gilbert Manufacturing Company; damage, $3,500.

5:30 A. M.—16 East Thirteenth Street, H. Lindman; damage, slight.

2 P. M.—335 West Fifty-third Street, N. Dockeney; damage, $4,000.

7 P. M.—350 West Fifty-eighth Street, James Parkeson; damage, $5.

7:15 P. M.—66 Vasey Street, Berger & Co.; damage, slight.

8:20 P. M.—208 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, S. A. How & Co.; damage, $50.

8:55 P. M.—2,423 Eighth Avenue, Henry Leigh; damage, $100.

9:10 P. M.—1

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Loud Bill Relating to Second-Class Mail Matter Badly Beaten in the House.

THE VOTE WAS 162 TO 119

Forty-seven Republicans Join with the Democrats and Populists in Supporting a Motion to Lay the Bill on the Table.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Loud bill to correct alleged abuses of the second-class mail matter privilege, which last year passed the House by a vote of 144 to 104, was buried under an overwhelming majority by the House to-day. The vote was not taken directly upon the bill, but on a motion to lay it on the table. By a vote of 162 to 119 the motion was carried. Forty-seven Republicans joined with the Democrats and Populists in accomplishing this result, and ten Democrats voted with the majority of the Republicans.

When the bill was taken up to-day it was read for amendment under the five-minute rule. Mr. Vandiver (Dem., Mo.,) offered an amendment to exclude from the operation of the act books and reprints of books designed for the use of school children and students as texts for study.

Mr. Clark, (Rep., Iowa,) in opposing the amendment, said that the country owed the schoolbook publishing companies nothing.

After an extended debate the amendment was voted down—47 to 72.

Mr. Griggs (Dem., Ga.,) offered the amendment of which he gave notice yesterday, to allow newspapers and periodicals to transmit at pound rates 1,000 sample copies. He offered this as an amendment to Mr. Loud's amendment to permit the transmission of sample copies to the extent of 10 per cent. of the bona fide circulation of publications entitled to second-class privileges. The Griggs amendment, slightly modified, was adopted.

Mr. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.,) moved to strike out the clause providing that news agents shall not be allowed to return to publishers at the pound rate unsold publications, but shall pay postage at the rate of 1 cent for four ounces. It was defeated, 24 to 99.

The Loud amendment, as amended, was agreed to without division.

At 4 o'clock, the hour set for the vote to be taken, Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) moved to lay the bill on the table. A rising vote gave the victory to the opponents of the measure, 125 to 101, and on Mr. Loud's demand the roll was called. On the roll call the vote was 162 to 119 in favor of killing the bill.

The following Republicans voted with the majority of the Democrats and Populists to lay the bill on the table: Baker, (Md.,) Barney, (Wis.,) Barrett, (Mass.,) Beach, (Ohio,) Bingham, (Va.,) Boutelle, (Me.,) Broderick, (Kan.,) Brown, (Ohio,) Brownlow, (Tenn.,) Brumm, (Penn.,) Bull, (R. I.,) Burleigh, (Me.,) Capron, (R. I.,) Gedding, (Penn.,) Cooper, (Wis.,) Curtis, (Kan.,) Davenport, (Penn.,) Davidson, (Wis.,) Dayton, (West Va.,) Dingley, (Me.,) Devenor, (West Va.,) Gibson, (Tenn.,) Hopkins, (Ill.,) Howell, (N. J.,) Hurley, (N. Y.,) Kerr, (Ohio,) Kirkpatrick, (Penn.,) Knox, (Mass.,) Kulp, (Penn.,) Linney, (N. C.,) Mc-Ewan, (N. J.,) Olmstead, (Penn.,) Russell, (Conn.,) Sauerhering, (Wis.,) Southwick, (N. Y.,) Stewart, (N. J.,) Sulloway, (N. H.,) Updegraff, (Iowa,) Walker, (Va.,) Weaver, (Ohio,) White, (N. C.,) Wilbur, (N. Y.,) and Williams, (Penn.)

The following Democrats voted against the motion: Allen, (Miss.,) Davey, (La.,) Fleming, (Ga.,) Hinnochsen, (Ill.,) Howard, (Ga.,) Love, (Miss.,) Ogden, (La.,) Taylor, (Ala.,) Underwood, (Ala.,) and Young, (Va.)

THE MURDERED POSTMASTER.

Congressional Action Proposed with Respect to the Affair at Lake City.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the Senate to-day, when the resolution providing for a Congressional investigation into the murder of the Postmaster at Lake City, S. C., was taken up, Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) sent to the clerk's desk to have read a communication from William Henry Ferris of the Harvard Divinity School, giving the proceedings of a mass meeting of colored citizens of Boston, held Feb. 28, to express abhorrence of the action of the South Carolina mob.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) charged Mr. Lodge with introducing politics into the discussion of the resolution, and thought the communication ought not to be read by the clerk. The communication was read, however, and then Mr. Lodge said that there was no question of politics in the communication, so far as he was aware. The act referred to, he said, met with the reprobation of men of all parties, and he would not in any way introduce politics into it.

Mr. McLaurin (Dem., S. C.,) said he had hoped the resolution would go to the committee without discussion. The State authorities were exceedingly active in their investigation of the crime, and he was assured that every effort was being made to bring the perpetrators of the outrage to justice. He then had read a clipping from a Columbia paper to show that the people of South Carolina were not only not in sympathy with those who committed the crime, but keenly reprobated it.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) said the crime was clearly brought within Federal jurisdiction by the fact that it was a Federal official who had been murdered and Government property that had been destroyed. He expressed the opinion that the Federal authorities ought to maintain a close watch upon the proceedings.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

In the House Mr. White, (Rep., N. C.,) the only colored member of the House, asked unanimous consent to-day for the consideration of the following resolution:

Whereas, On or about Feb. 21 100 or more armed men fired upon and killed the Postmaster at Lake City, S. C., killing one of the family and wounding several others and burning all they had; and,

Whereas, The said family is now suffering even for means for medical treatment and for other necessaries of life.

Resolved, By the Senate and House that the sum of $1,000 is hereby appropriated and made immediately available for the relief of the said family

The Speaker put the request of Mr. White.

Mr. Bartlett (Dem., Ga.,) demanded the regular order.

Many of the Republican members cried out "No!" but the Georgia member did not yield.

"The gentleman from Georgia demands the regular order," said the Speaker. "That is equivalent to an objection."

The Case at Ada, Ga.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Postmaster General Gary has directed that an inspector be sent to Ada, Ga., to investigate the circumstances incident to the assassination of Mr. Freeman, who was appointed Postmaster, but was killed before he entered on the duties of his office.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise for the District of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.—OSGOOD C. BLANEY.

Marshal for the Western District of Missouri—EDWIN R. DURHAM.

Postmasters.—Connecticut—JAMES A. HOWARTH, New Haven; CHARLES K. HUNT, Winsted.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows: New Jersey—Columbus, Samuel R. Ware. New York—Arkport, S. A. Carter; Tyrone, David S. Crawford.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday voted to non-concur in the House amendments to the Bankruptcy bill. Senators Hoar, Nelson, and Lindsay were appointed a committee to confer with a House committee as to the bill.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds made a favorable report yesterday on the bill providing for the erection of a public building in Providence, at a cost not to exceed $1,500,000.

Bills were passed in the Senate yesterday as follows: Granting free entry to a set of bells presented by the Czar of Russia to the Orthodox Russian Church at Bridgeport, Conn.; to provide for the transfer of the Fort Sydney military post reserve to the State of Nebraska, for educational purposes; to establish an assay office at Seattle, Washington.

A REVOLT IN VENEZUELA.

Uprising in Valencia Against President Andrade's Government—American Warships at Hand.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The State Department has been informed that a small revolution has broken out at Valencia, about 200 miles from Caracas, Capital of Venezuela.

No details are given. This is evidently directed against President Andrade, who was only a few days ago inaugurated as the successor to President Crespo.

The Navy Department was promptly informed of the advices received by the State Department which came from United States Minister Loomis at Caracas. However, there was no necessity for action by the Navy Department in the direction or ordering a warship there, for perhaps in anticipation of some trouble at the inauguration of President Andrade the Department had arranged the movements of the cruisers and gunboats in the West Indies so that the big cruiser Brooklyn and the gunboat Annapolis reported their arrival at La Guayra, the seaport of Caracas, the Venezuelan capital, as the news of the outbreak came.

In addition the gunboats Wilmington and Vicksburg are cruising within a little over a day's steaming distance should their presence be required. Valencia, where the outbreak occurred, is said to be the second city in Venezuela in importance. It lies inland about twenty miles from Porto Cabello, its port.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE BILL.

Introduced in the House by Representative Ketchum of New York.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Representative Ketchum of New York introduced a bill authorizing the New York Connecting Railroad to construct and maintain a bridge across the East River, between Wards Island and Long Island, at Hell Gate, with approaches on Bronxkill and Little Hell Gate.

The bridge is to carry two or more tracks for steam or electric motive power, and to be for foot purposes also.

The bridge across the East River at Hell Gate is to be not less than 140 feet above mean high-water mark channel, and the approaches over Bronxhill and Little Hell Gate are to be not less than 80 and 100 feet respectively above mean high water.

POLITICS IN URUGUAY.

Former Minister Stuart Returns to This Country.

Granville Stuart, recently United States Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay, who was with President Juan Borda of Uruguay when the President was assassinated, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Alliance from Colon.

Arredondo, the assassin, he said, was still in jail, but the people are in sympathy with him. The women take flowers to the jail, and his cell is a bower of fresh flowers. Should the Borda followers, however, elect their candidate, the young prisoner will fare badly; if not, he may be liberated. Borda was liked personally, but his political measures were unpopular. The Opposition, or Blanco party, were in the majority, but not in the Congress, in which reposed the power of electing a successor. Juan L. Cuestes, President of the Senate, who became Acting President, however, dissolved the two houses and threw the election on the country. He has in the meantime, with the assistance of a committee of eight, appointed by himself, ruled the country.

NEW CARS FOR GRAND STREET.

Electric Storage Battery Tried, and a Slight Accident Results.

For several days experiments have been made on the Grand Street car line with new storage battery electric cars. Four of these cars belonging to the St. Louis Street Railway Company were brought here about a week ago, and placed in the stable at the foot of Grand Street.

A trial trip over the line was made yesterday morning with one of the new cars, and several officials of the Grand Street line were on board. The trip was very satisfactory, and the car ran smoothly and without a mishap. At 9 o'clock last night the car was taken out of the stable again, and run over the road. Assistant Superintendent Gilbert was on board. On the way back to the stable the car went off the track while crossing a switch at Essex Street, and ran into the sidewalk. It took nearly an hour to get it on the rails again, and the street was blocked with a big crowd of people.

It has been practically decided to equip the Grand Street line with the new cars if the city will grant permission, but the officers of the company are uncertain as to when this action will be taken. The cars brought here from St. Louis will seat about thirty people. The platforms are inclosed by glass.

Assistant Superintendent Gilbert said last night that he could not say when the road would be equipped with the new cars. "We have been experimenting with them," he said, "on all the switches and turns in the road, and the first accident we have had was when the car ran off at Essex Street, where the curve on the cross switch was a little too sharp. I cannot tell yet whether the road will have to have new rails for the cars or not."

FARMER KILLED AT A CROSSING.

Henry Barber Hit by a Train on the Lehigh Valley, Near Corfu, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 3.—Henry Barber, a prominent and wealthy farmer of Darien Centre, a small village near Corfu, Genesee County, while crossing the Lehigh tracks at the latter place this evening at 8 o'clock in a wagon was struck by a freight train. He was hurled nearly fifty feet, landing in the ditch by the tracks. When picked up life was extinct. When the wagon was struck Barber's horse was thrown ahead of the train on the track and the entire train passed over it, crushing the animal to pulp. Barber was seventy years of age and had been prominent in Genesee County politics.

Post Office Changes.

John Washington, a distributing clerk in the General Post Office, has been promoted to the Superintendency of Branch Station W, at Eighty-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue. He succeeds William Mooney, who has been transferred to the city department of the General Post Office.

Frederick L. Granzen, a clerk at the High Bridge Station, has been promoted to the Superintendency of Branch Station M, at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, to succeed Charles E. Depperman, who has been transferred to the High Bridge Station. Sub-Station No. 85 will be removed from Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street to Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street.

Legislative Investigation Begun.

The committee appointed by the New Jersey Legislature to investigate the offices of ex-Prosecutor C. H. Winfield and Sheriff William Heller of Hudson County assembled in Jersey City yesterday. The committee is composed of Assemblymen William N. Gledhill of Passaic, Chairman; William J. Bradley of Camden, George A. Squire of Union, David O. Watkins of Gloucester, Speaker of the House, and David Lawshe of Hunterdon. The committee held a secret preliminary session at the Hotel Washington. It will meet at Chancery Chambers at 10 o'clock this morning and begin its public sessions.

East River Bridge Hearing.

ALBANY, March 3.—A hearing was scheduled to take place before the Attorney General to-day on the application of the attorneys of the deposed East River Bridge Commission for permission to bring quo warranto proceedings in the Supreme Court to oust from office the new Commissioners appointed by Mayor Van Wyck. The attorneys interested in the mater notified the Attorney General that it would be mutually convenient for them to adjourn the hearing until Thursday, March 10. The Attorney General set the hearing for that date.

The weakest stomach retains

Malt-Nutrine

It aids digestion—whets the appetite. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

ALASKAN HOMESTEAD BILL

Senator Vest Thinks There Will Be No Need for Railways After the Gold-Seeking Rush Is Over.

RIDICULE FOR DR. JACKSON

He Says It Is "Vegetable Blasphemy" to Compare the Grasses with the Bluegrass of Kentucky—Discussion in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate continued to-day consideration of the Alaskan Homestead and Railway Right of Way bill. Mr. Turner (Washington) urged the passage of the bill. He recognized, he said, the necessity of some such legislation as that proposed, because quite 100,000 adult Americans were preparing to go into Alaska, and if proper transportation facilities were not provided it would be a cruel and short-sighted policy.

He said he believed the measure proposed by the committee was generally fair, and with some amendments would be an excellent bill. In his opinion the bill sufficiently hedged about the transportation companies, as the restrictions placed upon them by the bill were even more severe than those placed upon them by the general law.

To meet a point advanced by Mr. Turner, Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) in charge of the bill, offered a committee amendment retaining the first section of the House bill except wherein it provided for the approval of the President and modified the committee amendment with a proviso "that no entry shall be allowed extending more than forty rods along the shore of any navigable water, and along such shore a space of at least forty rods shall be reserved from entry between all such claims."

The committee amendment was adopted.

After the section was amended Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) moved to strike out the entire section. He said frankly that he desired to test the sense of the Senate on the proposition to extend the homestead laws to the District of Alaska. So far as the construction of railroads was concerned, it would be a most difficult and expensive undertaking. If constructors could find valleys for their railroad, they would be met with all sorts of difficulties and dangers. He thought that after the ephemeral gold-seeking rush had subsided there would be no possible reason for the construction of railways in Alaska.

Mr. Vest ridiculed the report made by the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson upon the agriculture of Alaska. "Alaska," declared Mr. Vest, "is not an agricultural section, and it never can be made one. I speak from personal knowledge, and not from Government reports." He said that in that great section, two and a half times larger than the State of Texas and ten times larger than the State of Georgia, there was not a single farm; yet the representative of Dr. Jackson pictured the wonderful potatoes and the remarkable cabbages produced there.

Mr. Vest said he knew something of these potatoes and cabbages. The potatoes were large and full of water, nothing else. He saw, he said, cabbages that spread over the ground like the blanket of Sancho Panza, and cauliflowers that weighed twenty-five pounds; yet when they were cut they contained nothing but water. As to the grasses which Dr. Jackson referred to so eloquently, it was "vegetable blasphemy" to compare them with the blue grass of Kentucky. He thought the purchase of Alaska for $7,500,000 had been made recklessly and heedlessly. Since 1891 it had cost the Government $441,000, and to the "Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D. and LL.D., missionary to the Aleuts and manager of reindeer, $20,000 for spending his Winters in Washington and his Summers in Alaska."

The motion of Mr. Vest to strike out the first section was, by a yea and nay vote, defeated, 31–15.

Section 2 of the bill was amended by the insertion of a declaration that "all such rights" (tide lands and beds of navigable rivers), "shall continue to be held by the United States in trust for the people of any State or States which may hereafter be created out of said district." And it was further amended by the adoption of the following provision, offered by the committee: "That all charges for the transportation of freight and passengers on railroads in the District of Alaska shall be fixed, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and when so approved shall be printed and posted, as required by Section 6 of the act to regulate commerce, as amended on March 2, 1889, and new rates of charges may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior from time to time as he may deem necessary."

Without completing the bill, the Senate, at 5:45 P. M., adjourned.

CANADIANS ON OUR SOIL.

Indications of a Clash—Whites and Indians Have Trouble.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 3.—Five steamers arrived from Alaska to-day—the Utopia, Hueneme, Del Norte, Protection, and Queen. The Queen brought the latest news, having left Skaguay last Sunday. The most important news brought down was a confirmation of previous reports that a Canadian official has raised the British flag on what is regarded as American soil and the story of trouble at Skaguay with longshoremen, who objected to Indians unloading freight from steamers. Only the presence of United States troops prevented this trouble from being serious. A compromise was made with the white men to perform the work at 50 cents per hour.

It is feared that serious trouble will result from the Canadians' attempt to collect duty on the summit of the White Pass and Chilkoot Pass, as the Americans will resist the payment on what they consider American ground. Another complication will result from the various tramways which are being constructed to carry freight over the passes. The officials of these tramways are reported to have declared that any interruption of their operation will be resisted, and it is believed that the American authorities will claim sovereignty over those two places. Last Summer the boundary line was at Lake Bennett; then it was fixed at Lindermann, and now it is at the summit of the mountains, which is only twelve miles from salt water.

Two days before the Queen left Skaguay the wind, which had blown from the north continuously for seven weeks, shifted and began to blow from the southwest, causing a general thaw to set in. The change in the weather caused hundreds of people who had been detained by the severe cold to start over these trails from both Skaguay and Dyea, and when the steamer left a general exodus from both towns was taking place. Both trails are reported in excellent condition.

On the trip down the Queen passed the Cottage City a short distance south of Wrangel Narrows. The latter ship evidently had trouble, as her bow was smashed in and covered with canvass to keep out the water.

The ship Corona, which went ashore on a reef off Lewis Island on the morning of the 23d of January, will be raised to-day.

The ship Lucille, bearing the Government party, is slowly wending her way northward in tow of the tug Moloch. She was spoken by the Queen near Kennedy Island, and reported all well on board.

VANCOUVER, March 3.—Commissioner A. B. Perry of the Northwest mounted police, who returned from Lake Bennett this morning, said:

"I was present when the British flag was hoisted at Summit Lake. The police are collecting duties there. That Summit Lake is Canadian territory is not even disputed by the United States Government."

TO ABANDON KLONDIKE RELIEF.

Joint Resolution Authorizing the Sale of the Reindeer.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day decided to recommend the passage of a joint resolution authorizing the abandonment of the Government expedition for the relief of the miners in the Klondike region, which was authorized last December. The resolution provides for the sale of both the reindeer and the supplies purchased for the expedition.

There was a suggestion that the reindeer brought here from Norway could be utilized by the Interior Department; but the committee took the view that the animals should be sold in preference to holding them for any department of the Government.

PERISHED WITH $100,000.

Two Returning Klondikers Frozen to Death Near Tagish.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 3.—Passengers arriving from Alaska report that several days ago two Canadian mounted police came into Skaguay with two sleds in tow, over which were strapped two dead men.

The attention of the mounted police at Tagish was attracted by the dismal howls of a dog. After a short search they found the bodies of two men. They had been frozen to death. It is said they were returning Klondikers and had in their possession $100,000 in paper and gold dust. Their names are not known.

PASSENGERS FOR THE KLONDIKE.

Four Steamers Sail with Large Parties of Miners.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The steamers Walla Walla and State of California sailed for the North yesterday. The former had 150 passengers and the latter 350. Many of these are bound for the Klondike. The steamer Willamook left to-day for Dyea and Skaguay. She took about 100 passengers from here, and 70 more are waiting for her at Seattle.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 3.—The steamer George W. Elder has sailed for Skaguay and Dyea, with 400 passengers. Her freight space was taken up with miners' outfits and several hundred tons of merchandise had to be held over until the departure of another steamer.

Chilkoot Railway Opened.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, March 3.—Collector of Customs Heustis has received from the Land Office officials notification of the opening of business by the Chilkoot Railway and Transportation Company of Alaska, as carriers of bonded freight and merchandise between the sub-port of Dyea and the British line.

PANIC IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

A Mouse Started a Stampede in Allen Street, but Good Management Prevented Serious Harm.

A mouse began a stampede among 1,800 public school children yesterday afternoon, but no limbs were broken and no lives were lost, because the habit of discipline and the moral power of cool, quiet courage prevailed over frantic panic.

The incident which was so very near a tragedy occurred in Public School No. 42, a four-story brick building, which makes a high, broad L, the main part fronting at 32 Allen Street, the wing fronting at 92 Hester Street. There cannot be in the whole of New York a more dangerous place for a panic than the school in Allen Street, and the results seem to give assurance to the many hundreds of thousands of parents whose children are in the schools that there is no reason to fear disaster from such an occurrence. The school has 2,400 pupils—the population of many a pretentious village. It is in the centre of the congested tenement district.

Just after the noon recess yesterday Miss West, who has a class of forty small girls on the third floor, was at work with her pupils. The big building was very quiet, despite its 2,400 busy inhabitants. Suddenly a mouse, deceived by the stillness or having some emergency errand, ran across the floor of Miss West's classroom. Annie Levy, eight years old, of 5 Allen Street, following the traditions of her sex, promptly and properly jumped up and shrieked shrilly. Of course, a dozen other little girls immediatel rose and shrieked, and then another division of little girls, having no notion what the trouble was, but naturally thinking and saying the worst possible thing, screamed "Fire!" at the top of their thin, high-pitched young voices. The screams of "Fire!" rang through the hallways, broke the quiet of a dozen crowded rooms, and were promptly repeated throughout the building.

All the teachers ran to the doors of their classrooms and began to round up their respective herds. Miss Connolly, who has charge of the 600 children on the top floor, got to the head of the stairs in front of the rush, and Miss Loss, the chief of the primary department, who is an aunt of W. M. K. Olcott, was equally prompt on the lower floor. The soothing, reassuring, imperative voices of the teachers were so effective that the mob of bewildered, half-frantic children, as they reached the stairs, straightened out into single files, and the whole 2,400 marched down in order without a jostle or fall.

Somebody outside, hearing the cries, ran to the fire-alarm box at Hester and Allen Streets and pulled the lever. In less than a minute women were running to the front door of the school from every direction. Most of them are Jewish women, and many of them cannot speak or understand English. They yelled for their children with unearthly clamor, tossed their arms about, and fought and struggled to get into the doors. Police Officer Burns of the Eldridge Street Station, who knows the district, had anticipated just what happened, and he interposed a stalwart body and a steady, impassive face against the rush of the women. Janitor Harrison was at the same time inside, working with the children and heading them off into the playground.

It was all over in five minutes. The children were steadied down and got under control. Many of the women were persuaded to go home. Then one or two teachers fainted, having time and opportunity for that feminine privilege, and Policeman Burns caught his breath and swore to himself in a general way. But the street could not be cleared until the school was dismissed and the children of the mothers who know no English had been sent out to them, picked up, and carried home, hugged very close to the maternal bosoms.

The mouse got away.

WOULD DISPOSSESS HER MOTHER.

Justice Roesch Orders the Complainant Out of Court.

The case of a man defending his mother-in-law against the spite of one of her daughters, who tried to have her evicted, was a notable one yesterday in the Fourth District Municipal Court. Edmund Penker and Thomas McPherson married two sisters whose dispositions correspond to those of their respective husbands. Penker and his wife have a grocery at 166 East Seventh Street, and own a house at 418 East Tenth Street. They persuaded McPherson and his wife, who live at the latter place, to support the mother and brother of the two women. McPherson works for wages, and gets paid every fortnight. And, although Mrs. McPherson acts as housekeeper for her sister and brother-in-law, and the old mother does scrubbing about the house, McPherson pays rent to his relatives.

McPherson happened to be $3 in arrears for his rent, and his sister-in-law and brother-in-law promptly had him hauled up in court to dispossess proceedings.

When Justice Roesch asked McPherson what he had to say, the latter replied: "Judge, I support Mrs. Penker's mother, and she lives with me. These proceedings of Mrs. Penker are prompted by spite, and are directed against her own aged mother. We will all be turned out upon the street. I have some money owing me, but I'll not get my wages before the 15th of the month."

"Is it true that your own mother will be dispossessed?" asked Justice Roesch, turning to Mrs. Penker.

"Yes, Judge," she replied, "but—"

"And you are yourself a mother. I suppose that's your child in your arms," remarked the Justice.

"Oh, yes, that's my darling baby," replied the woman.

"And there was a time when your mother carried you in her arms, and nursed you and watched over you, and now, when she is old and feeble and poor, you want to turn her out into the street," Justice Roesch went on to say, and then he added: "I want you to get out of this court room at once. I'll take time to consider the case."

Mrs. Penker hurried out, looking somewhat ashamed.

Eleven Nurses Graduated.

The graduation exercises of the class of '98 of the S. R. Smith Infirmary Training School for Nurses was held at the Hotel Castleton last night. Eleven young women were presented with diplomas as nurses. They were Miss Mary Annelta Veale, Miss Elsie Caroline Jupenloz, Miss Emily Augusta Taylor, Miss Lucy Maude Gardiner, Miss Josephine de la N. Hopkins, Miss Charlotte Lynn, Miss Anna Elizabeth Gilb, Miss Grace Edna Ward, Miss May Augusta Smith, Miss Florence Edith Porter, and Miss Jennie Sophie Park. The committee presenting the diplomas comprised E. C. Bridgeman, Dr. James J. O'Dea, De E. Critten, Mrs. C. W. Hunt, and Mrs. George W. Dix.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Statement of the Amount of American Merchandise That Passed Through Canada in Bond.

5,351,350 TONS WERE SHIPPED

Every State and Territory Contributed to the Totals—The Freight Required 443,875 Cars for Its Transportation.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In view of numerous inquiries by members of Congress and others and the increasing interest in the subject, the Treasury Department has prepared a comprehensive statement showing the amount of domestic merchandise of the United States which during the calendar year 1897 passed through Canada in bond from one point in the United States to another. The statement shows that the law authorizing these shipments is in no sense local in its application to points on the Canadian frontier. On the contrary, it shows that every State and Territory in the Union has contributed to the totals in one or both directions

The amount of domestic merchandise of the United States so shipped during the year is shown to have been 5,351,350 tons, requiring for its transportation 443,875 cars. The merchandise is classified as follows:

Agricultural products, 2,090,373 tons; animal products, 1,174,156 tons; products of mines, 665,761 tons; products of forests, 295,987 tons; manufactures, 844,900 tons; miscellaneous, 280,173 tons.

The States and the amount of merchandise shipped from each State during 1897 are given as follows in tons:

Alabama, 65; Arkansas, 2,912; California, 5,088; Colorado, 2,841; Connecticut, 1,351; Delaware, 304; Florida, 16; Georgia, 201; Idaho, 268; Illinois, 1,407,835; Indiana, 237,-390; Iowa, 39,827; Kansas, 4,217; Kentucky, 13,712; Louisiana, 793; Maine, 70,760; Maryland, 131; Massachusetts, 110,939; Michigan, 1,333,936; Minnesota, 151,709; Mississippi, 5,096; Missouri, 77,926; Montana, 5,098; Nebraska, 25,572; New Hampshire, 38,686; New Jersey, 89,269; New York, 817,938; North Dakota, 319; Ohio, 446,667; Oregon, 2,953; Pennsylvania, 274,601; Rhode Island, 73; South Dakota, 231; Tennessee, 4,324; Texas, 1,100; Utah, 23; Vermont, 56,001; Virginia, 14; Washington, 195; Wisconsin, 119,124; Arizona, 140; District of Columbia, 1,136; New Mexico, 469; Oklahoma, 80; total, 5,351,350.

The points through which those shipments were made are given as follows:

Bangor, Me., 1,359 tons; Portland, Me., 28,367; Island Pond, Vt., 68,691; Newport, Vt., 7,871; Richford, Vt., 52,671; St. Albans, Vt., 130,261; Buffalo, N. Y., 381,237; Ogdensburg, N. Y., 25,215; Suspension Bridge, New York, 779,227; Detroit, Mich., 2,590,867; Huron, Mich., 1,265,264; Pembina, N. D., 20,-275; total, 5,351,350.

THE LAKE SHORE DEAL.

President Depew Says the New York Central Can Issue Debentures for Acquired Stock.

President Chauncey M. Depew of the New York Central Railroad replied in the negative yesterday when asked if the purchase of the stock of the Lake Shore Road by the New York Central Company would fall through unless Senator Ellsworth's bill exempting steam railroad corporations from the provisions of the Stock Corporation law limiting the issue of bonds became a law.

"The situation is simply this," said Mr. Depew, "the New York Central one-hundred-million-dollar mortgage issued under the refunding plan takes up all outstanding obligations, and leaves a surplus of nearly $20,000,000 for such uses by the company as may arise. This condition leaves us under the law as it stands (without the Ellsworth bill) with the right to incur $100,000,000 of indebtedness without issuing a new mortgage. In other words, we can take up the stock of the Lake Shore Railroad at the price agreed upon and issue our debentures therefor.

"As a matter of fact, our experience in the matter of exchanging one class of securities for another has shown that in all such exchanges about 25 per cent. of the securities called in dribble along for several years before coming in. This is because the securities are in the hands of absentees, or minors, or administrators of estates who act deliberately. But that being the fact, we have just so much larger margin in the amount immediately required to pay for the Lake Shore shares.

"We believe, however, that the purpose of the Ellsworth bill exempting railroad corporations from the provisions of the Stock Corporation law is a good one. There is no good reason why a railroad company should not be thus exempted. A railroad company should be exempted from the restrictions imposed by the Stock Corporations law for various reasons. From the nature of its business a big terminal railroad is constantly creating and assuming enormous obligations. A terminal road is always a large debtor to other roads because it collects all the terminal charges, and some time must elapse before the distribution is made.

"A railroad corporation frequently finds it necessary to carry on great works of construction or acquire additional property. Much financial leeway is essential under such circumstances, inasmuch as large acquisitions have to be made quickly, and the roads should have a liberal margin of debt-making power. It has been the custom—largely so with some important Western railroads—to issue debenture bonds when carrying out plans of construction and extension piecemeal, these debentures being held in abeyance until the work is finished and the proper time comes to issue a general mortgage taking them all up. A clause is usually inserted in such debentures stipulating that they shall be included in the general or consolidated mortgage when issued. The New York Central had about $15,000,000 of debentures outstanding which were taken care of by the consolidated mortgage."

President Depew said that he did not anticipate any trouble in the carrying out of the New York Central-Lake Shore plan, no matter whether the Ellsworth bill gets on the statute books or not.

The Ellsworth Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 3.—In the Assembly to-day the vote of last Tuesday which defeated the bill of Senator Ellsworth, amending the corporation law so as to exempt railroad companies from the provisions of the law restricting corporations from incurring indebtedness greater than their paid-up capital stock, was reconsidered, and the bill was passed. The bill has passed the Senate, and now goes to the Governor.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RATE WAR.

Western Roads and the Proposed Meeting with Canadian Pacific.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The Western roads say that in consenting to meet with the officials of the Canadian Pacific in regard to the rate situation, as suggested by General Passenger Agents Roberts and Daniels, they in no manner have changed their position in regard to the differentials demanded by the Canadian Pacific or the reduced rates made by that line.

Messrs. Daniels and Roberts telegraphed to the Western roads from Montreal after they had had a conference with the Canadian Pacific and while the Western lines were in meeting at Chicago, stating that of their own motion they had concluded to recommend to all concerned that all rates that had been disturbed in every direction be restored to tariff rates precedent to the meeting, and that a conference of all interested lines should be held to see if an agreement could not be reached; if not, the disputed questions should be arbitrated. There was nothing in the message that gave the slightest assurance that the Canadian Pacific had assented to the proposition or was committed in any sense to arbitration, and the conditions named by the message providing for a restoration of rates as precedent to a meeting were practically identical with the conditions which the Canadian Pacific had previously made.

The Western roads and their Eastern connection, the Grand Trunk, found themselves unable to assent to the proposition of restoring rates, but did signify their willingness to attend a meeting with the Canadian Pacific anywhere and no matter by whom called for the purpose of taking up the whole question, and this is the position which the Western lines take to-day.

Rate clerks of the Western roads were in session to-day preparing new sheets showing the reductions in rates made in consequence of the transcontinental rate war. The general passenger agents have completed their arrangements in the matter and have made their arrangements for applying the reductions through all available gateways.

Louisville and Nashville Wages.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—General Manager Metcalfe of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, met a committee appointed by the conductors, engineers, and firemen of that system, who asked for a restoration of the 10 per cent. cut in their wages made in 1893. General Manager Metcalfe told the members of the committee that their request would be complied with in the course of a few months at most.

Phenomenal Shipments of Corn.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Traffic officials of the roads in the corn belt say that they never before have had so large an amount of corn to move. The amount, they say, is apparently limitless. The one great trouble in the matter is that the rates are so badly demoralized that there is comparatively little profit in the business.

AN AGED LAWYER ACCUSED.

W. A. Cook Locked Up in the Tombs, Charged with Misappropriating Funds from an Estate.

William A. Cook, a lawyer, who lives at 403 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, and has an office at 245 Broadway, Manhattan, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of misappropriating $3,000 from an estate for which he was the executor.

Roswell Keene, a lawyer living at 629 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, is the complainant. He alleges that Charlotte E. Harries of Smithtown, L. I., died Feb. 27, 1872, and left an estate worth $50,000. She left the property in trust for her two daughters, Lydia M. Harries and Mrs. Marcia W. Smith. By the terms of the will the property at their death was to go in bulk to their children, if they had any. J. Lawrence Smith was appointed executor of the will. Mr. Smith died on March 17, 1879. Mr. Cook was then appointed in his place, according to the terms of the will.

In the same year Mr. Keene, counsel for the estate, alleges that he paid over to Mr. Cook $40,920 in cash, six railway bonds valued at $6,869.16, and a check for $587.00. On Feb. 3 last the estate was in litigation and the Supreme Court appointed Prescott Hall Butler of 52 Wall Street, a lawyer, receiver for Marcia W. Smith, the only grandchild of Mrs. Harries by either daughter. Mr. Cook was ordered to turn over all the estate to Mr. Butler.

Mr. Keene learned that Mr. Cook was finding some difficulty in turning over all the estate. He went to Mr. Cook's office. Mr. Cook was not in, but his son was, and the latter turned over to Mr. Keene $35,000 in bonds and mortgages. Mr. Keene then made an examination of the affairs of the estate, and discovered, he alleges, a shortage of about $12,000. The specific charge is that on Dec. 20, 1897, Mr. Cook received from Willard A. Bayliss a check for $1,000, a bond for $1,000, and coupons on bonds accumulating, $1,000, of which there is no record in Mr. Cook's accounts.

Mr. Cook is seventy-three years old. When questioned in court he said that he did not wish to say anything at present, as his memory was very poor. "There is nothing wrong in this," he said, "but I have not been well mentally for some time. Perhaps I did not keep my books so that any one else could understand them. The excitement is too much for me. I cannot collect my thoughts. I cannot account for the twelve-thousand dollar deficit, but I'm sure it will be found all right."

Magistrate Pool fixed bail at $5,000. The prisoner said he could furnish only $3,000. The Magistrate refused to lessen the amount, and Mr. Cook was locked up in the Tombs. The case was adjourned to next Tuesday afternoon.

Unrest in Salvador.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Alliance from Colon were Gen. Thomas Moonlight, ex-United States Minister to Bolivia, and Charles Gray of Bloomington, Ill., who has spent the last two years in Salvador. Mr. Gray says that there is much unrest in Salvador, where the price of coffee has fallen off more than 50 per cent. because of Brazilian competition, and where they are suffering also from the depreciation of silver. They must pay heavily for imports, and they get little for their coffee. This state of affairs acts against the Government, and there are threats of overthrowing President Guiteras.

Southern Society Election.

The annual meeting of the New York Southern Society, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, resulted in the election of the following officers: President—Dr. William M. Polk; Vice President—Augustus Van Wyck; Treasurer—Gaston Hardy; Secretary—Percy S. Mallett; Chaplain—the Rev. J. W. Brown. Executive Committee to serve three years—Edward Owen, Robert L. Harrison, Cary T. Hutchinson, George Gordon Battle. A collation followed the election

The Wanamaker Store

Spring Styles for Your Boys

AN eminent critic in the Art of Dress is reported (on the authority of a novelist), as having said, one hundred and fifty years ago, that a gentleman should dress "in the mode" if it pleased him, but that he should dress his children in the mode as an obvious duty to society. The reasoning back of this profound remark is a little obscure, but its application to advertisement is irresistible.

If it be indeed a duty you owe to your boy, and, through him, to society to inculcate in him a love of elegance and a preference for the new rather than the old, it is a duty which you can fulfil without danger to him, and without additional expense,—in fact, even with profit,—to yourself. The connection between stylishness and expensiveness, once so close, is being wholly extinguished by modern merchandising. Stylish clothes,—here,—cost no more than the other kind. In fact,—here,—there is no other kind.

Our new styles in suits and top-coats for boys between four years and sixteen, are on view. We present them to the parents and to the boys themselves, as types of clothing which is desirable from every point of view. They are new and stylish, without conspicuous extremes; well and carefully made and lined without extravagance in materials; handsome, attractive, and "right," without expensiveness.

Boys' Spring Top-Coats

At $3.50 and $4—Of all-wool Covert cloth; short and natty; 4 to 16 years.

At $5—A better quality, with silk facing to button-holes; 4 to 16 years.

At $6.50—Of fine quality Covert cloth; strapped seams, patch pockets; very stylish.

At $10—A luxurious silk-lined Covert cloth coat; other prices between.

Boys' Spring Sailor Suits

At $4—Light weight cassimeres; collar trimmed with nine rows of silk soutache; plaited sleeves; silk bows.

At $4.50—Of light and medium weight brown Venetian cloths; collars prettily trimmed with silk soutache; plaited sleeves; silk ties.

At $4.50—Of navy blue all-wool serge; nine rows of silk soutache on collars, black or white; plaited sleeves; silk ties.

The above are hints on low prices. The line includes many assortments in better qualities.

Women's Spring Jackets

HAVE you looked at them yet? Of course there will be more when these are gone, but you are missing some good chances, if you haven't seen these.

They are artists, these jacket designers, and we have their masterpieces. We like to have first choice, and we generally get it. The result is a collection which is notably new, strikingly stylish, extremely exclusive and properly priced.

There are two features of this stock which you cannot find outside this store. One is, the styles shown; the other is, the prices on them. They are as rigidly exclusive as they are universally less-priced.

WOMEN'S JACKETS

At $13.75—Of tan Broadcloth; double-breasted reefer, with six smoke-colored pearl buttons; coat back; overlaid velvet collar; changeable taffeta lining.

At $15—Of tan mixed Whipcord; fly-front, coat collar and back; strap seams; changeable taffeta lining.

At $20—Of Kersey, tan or castor; double-breasted fly-front; velvet collar; front and back finished with corded straps; plain taffeta lining.

At $24—Of Covert cloth; double-breasted box; fly-front, coat back; wide revers; plaid taffeta lining.

At $25—Of black imported Venetian cloth; fly-front, coat back; rows of stitching around bottom; finished with double rows of cording; lined with plaid taffeta.

WOMEN'S SPRING CAPES

At $8.50—Circular cape of green Broadcloth; finished around bottom with three rows of black satin bands and four rows of cording; turnover collar, inlaid with velvet, fastened at front with two straps; lined with changeable taffeta.

At $12—Of tan Broadcloth; turnover collar, finished with shirred taffeta silk; front has two revers; bottom of cape finished with six rows of cording and deep ruffle; lined with changeable taffeta.

At $15—Circular cape of steel gray Broadcloth; trimmed with applique of same material; finished with silk buttons; turnover collar, inlaid with velvet; front has streamers of satin ribbon; lined with cerise taffeta silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

Palms and Jardinieres.

A HINT for Easter. Effective aids in home decoration. Palms with Jardinieres—only 100 in this morning's offering—and they go to the prompt comers at $1. This is cheap for the plant alone, so that we really make you a present of the Jardiniere, which is of proper size and nicely colored. The palms are of three kinds—Latania, Kentia, and Areca. All young, live, healthy plants.

Main aisle, Broadway.

A Little Handkerchief Story.

IN SIX brief but interesting chapters, the first three of which relate of the good values we are offering for women. Whatever the price, Handkerchiefs here are *Linen* — only that, unless they're silk.

FOR WOMEN

At $1 doz.—Hemstitched handkerchiefs with embroidered initial; unlaundered.

At $1.80 doz., 15c. each—Excellent quality; hemstitched and embroidered; many beautiful designs. Value 25c.

At $2 doz.—Double hemstitched, with hand-embroidered initial; unlaundered. Worth at least a half more.

AND THESE FOR MEN

At $1 doz.—Of fine cloth, good size; hemstitched.

At $1.25 doz.—Hemstitched, with hand-embroidered initial; unlaundered.

At $1.50 doz.—White, soft finish, hemstitched.

Broadway.

Assorted Chocolates.

"As good as the best" doesn't quite do them justice, for our candy man prefers to create a standard rather than be judged by one. Our chocolates, therefore, are not as good as the best, they *are* the best.

There is one assortment in the next-to-the-best class which we'll make a specialty to-day. It's more of an assortment than you generally find in its class.

20c. a Pound.

The usual 30c. to 40c. grade.

Basement.

A "Violet Day" in Toilet Goods

WE have prepared a display of the "Queen Mary" preparations for to-day, in which strong stress is put on the violet.

These "Queen Mary" preparations deserve all the display we can give them. We are particularly proud of them. Every one is a formula which has stood, not alone the test of time, but the test of chemical investigation. Almost all of them had attained prominence under other names before we, in our search for the best, secured control of them. They are preparations to which we are glad to have our name attached. We cannot praise them too highly, because they deserve every good thing that can be said of them.

To-day, the violets especially:—

Violet Toilet Water, 3 oz., 25c.; 6 oz., 50c.; 8 oz., 75c.
Violet Toilet Powder, 15c. a package.
Violet Extract, 25c. and 45c. a bottle.
Violet Soap, 35c. and 40c.
Violet Sachet Envelopes, 15c.

Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

WROTE POLICY FOR PIN MONEY.

Brooklyn Girl Came to Grief While Conducting a Home Enterprise.

For conducting a policy shop in her own home, simply to earn pin money, her counsel said, Miss Annie Koerner, a young woman, was yesterday afternoon fined $50 in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn.

Miss Koerner is twenty years old and lives with her arents at 21 Grattan Street. She had many admirers. From all accounts she acquired considerable money in her little enterprise. Her home was frequented, the police say, by all the susceptible youths of the neighborhood, and their favorite play was the "Love gig-a-lo-18-3." Bernard Krautblatter of 402 Johnson Avenue sheepishly and reluctantly told of this on the witness stand under cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney William Van Wyck.

Policeman Thomas V. Duffy, the policy sleuth of the Sixth Precinct, testified to having caught Miss Koerner "red handed" as she was writing the numbers for Krautblatter, Feb. 10. He said she tried to hide her manifold book of numbers and other paraphernalia of the game in an icebox, after being told she was under arrest.

When it was learned that Miss Koerner had been taken to the lock-up on that day, her admirers and customers fell over each other in their haste to secure a bondsman. The privilege of going bail fell to the lot of John Kammerer, a wealthy provision dealer of 61 Morgan Avenue. Her fine was promptly paid yesterday by a portly man of much jewelry, and a large blonde mustache, who is said to be one of the "backers" of the game. Then Miss Koerner smiled patronizingly on the Judges and tripped airily out of court.

Twenty Years for Cesare.

Domenico Cesare, the Italian convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for killing Lorenzo Galateriello, was sentenced to serve twenty years in Sing Sing Prison by Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday. Cesare stabbed Galateriello Nov. 21, 1897, at 171 Mulberry Street. He fled to Jamaica. He was captured by detectives, who found him locked up in a trunk which his friends were loaded on a wagon.

West New York Rejoices.

Assemblyman Bauer notified Mayor Otis of West New York yesterday that Gov. Voorhees had signed the bill which incorporated West New York as a town. As soon as the news was received Mayor Otis ordered the fire bell to be rung three times, notifying the citizens that the Governor had signed the incorporation bill. There was great rejoicing in the town, and preparations are now being made to celebrate the event.

CONTESTING MISS LYONS'S WILL.

Undue Influence Charged by Several of Her Cousins.

A contest over the will of Miss Frances Lyons, who died last July at the age of ninety years, leaving an estate valued at $200,000, was begun yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald. Miss Lyons left practically the whole of her estate to her cousin, Mrs. Catherine M. Van der Bosch, with whom she had lived for some time previous to her death, at 338 Willis Avenue. Miss Lyons in her will stated that she had feared the instrument would be contested on the ground that she was not of sound mind when she signed it. Her predictions proved true, for several cousins seek to invalidate the will on the ground that it was made under undue influence.

Twice during her lifetime the testatrix voluntarily submitted to examinations as to her sanity, and each time she was declared perfectly sane. In her will Miss Lyons took the precaution to ratify the conveyances of property which she made to Mrs. Van der Bosch.

At the hearing yesterday Dr. Charles L. Dana, Professor of Nervous Diseases at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, testified that he had called on Miss Lyons on Feb. 13, 1896, and on Feb. 29, 1897, and that on each occasion he had submitted several well-known tests, after which he decided that Miss Lyons was perfectly capable of executing any papers. William Hiers and Samuel C. Thompson testified that they had heard the will read and saw Miss Lyons sign it. Both thought her of sound mind. The hearing was adjourned to March 8.

Helping a Fresh-Air Fund.

The results of the Lenten matinée, given in aid of the Fresh-Air Fund of the Wayside Workers, at the Garden Theatre yesterday afternoon, was extremely satisfactory. The proceeds of the performance will be devoted to giving a Summer outing of one or more weeks to poor children, who otherwise would scarcely get even a whiff of pure country air the year around. The programme was an unusually attractive one, consisting of Henry Miller and company, in Clyde Fitch's "Frederic Lemaitre"; Leo Stern, De Wolf Hopper, Miss Elsie De Wolfe, and D. H. Harkins, in two scenes from "The School for Scandal"; Miss Rose Coghlan, and John Drew and Miss Isabel Irving, in a one-act comedietta, entitled "Mrs. Hillary Regrets."

The Price of Silver.

Commercial bar silver reached yesterday the low price of 54c. an ounce. At this rate the bullion value of a standard silver dollar is 41.76c. At 16 to 1, an ounce of silver would be worth $1.29.29.

THE CHEF LAUGHS LAST.

Head Waiter at Mills Hotel Was Too Popular and Trouble Followed.

There have been threats of a general strike during the past two days among the waitresses in the Mills Hotel in Bleecker Street, and this time there is a man at the bottom, or rather there are two men—Ritchie, the chef, and Shaw, the head waiter, who wears a white jacket and a curl bang pasted down over his forehead, which has touched the hearts of several of the pretty waitresses.

Chef Ritchie is said to have been jealous of Shaw because he had so much attention from the young women. Then he made uncomplimentary remarks about the head waiter. Shaw retaliated by dropping the title of chef, in which Ritchie took pride, and instead applied to him the epithet of cook, which word he pronounced in a tone of derision. And when Ritchie in the presence of one of the waitresses muttered something about making the "hash slinger eat his own words," the girl is said to have replied: "Mr. Shaw is a nice gentleman, an' you're nuthin' but a common everyday cook. So there!"

This answer did not turn away Ritchie's wrath or smooth matters between the two men, and the waitresses began taking Shaw's part more and more, which made the head waiter more exultant and overbearing and the chef as mad as a hornet. Some of the more daring of the girls told Ritchie that he would have to leave or there would be a strike.

Manager Thomas heard of the trouble yesterday, and promptly discharged Shaw and a couple of the waitresses. Ritchie is happy.

JUDGE DENOUNCES ZOLA'S TRIAL.

Emory Speer Says Such Scenes Would Not Be Possible in This Country.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 3.—Judge Emory Speer of the United States Circuit Court, in charging the grand jury at the opening of the term to-day, denounced as disgraceful the recent court scenes in France, "when Zola was berated and insulted by a mob in the presence of the jury which was trying him."

Judge Speer said such a thing would not be possible in the courts of the United States. Continuing, the Judge said ours is the great, strong, humane, conservative nation. He quoted Nelson's famous admonition to his fleet when sailing against the fleets of France and Spain, "England expects every man to do his duty," and said the United States expects every man to do his duty now. This had no reference to possible war, but was regarded as significant and timely by the auditors.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Members Recommended to Gov. Black for His Canal Investigation Commission.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT URGED

Letters Received from Secretary Sherman on Trade with China and the Bureau of American Republics.

President Alexander E. Orr called the March meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to order yesterday. On the recommendation of the Executive Committee, A. Foster Higgins, James B. Baker, and Samuel D. Coykendall were suggested for appointment by Gov. Black on the commission to investigate the State canals, such recommendation having been solicited by the Governor.

Gustav H. Schwab, for the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, submitted a report on the bill pending in the United States Senate to establish a commission of public health and define its duties, and the following preamble and resolutions submitted by the committee were adopted:

Whereas, This Chamber has, on previous occasions, urged the National control of Quarantine as the most rational measure for the protection of the health of the people;

Resolved, That this Chamber hereby records its hearty approval of the principles established in the Bill S. 3,433 introduced by Senator Spooner in the Senate of the United States, entitled "A bill to establish a Commission of Public Health and to define its duties."

Resolved, That the Bill S. 2,680, introduced by Senator Caffery, and the Bill H. R. 4,863, introduced in the House by Mr. Hepburn, in the opinion of this Chamber would, if passed, defeat the efforts that have been made in the past for the establishment of a much-needed National Board of Public Health.

Resolved, That copies of this report, and of the resolutions attached to it, be sent to each member of the Senate, and to each member of the House of Representatives.

The report of the Committee on Harbor and Shipping as to the diversion of trade from the Port of New York, presented at the February meeting by A. Foster Higgins, was adopted with these resolutions:

Resolved, That this chamber sympathizes in the effort made by our fellow-merchants of the Produce Exchange to obtain a correction of the evident injury done to the commerce of this city by the "differentials" existing in the rates of freight to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News from Western points of shipment, and join in the request that the same may be abolished.

Resolved, That this chamber again most earnestly urges upon Congress and the Government authorities the speedy adoption of measures by which the channels from the ocean to this port may be deepened and widened so as to accommodate at all stages of tide the increased demand for additional depth of water existing, and constantly being added to by the class of ocean freighters and passenger steamers plying to this port and those now in process of construction. And our Senators and Representatives are respectfully asked to direct their best efforts to the accomplishment of this object, and not to cease them until the end be reached, whereby not only this port, but the whole country will be benefited.

Resolved, That this chamber reiterates its expressed opinion of the very great value which the enlargement of the Erie Canal will have to this port, to the State, and the entire Western States, and prays that by wise and judicious action the same may be speedily, economically, and honestly undertaken and carried out.

On motion of Mr. Higgins the bill in the State Legislature providing an amendment to the Constitution by which the State canals may be sold or leased to the United States was referred to the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, and the bill before Congress providing for the granting of a charter for an international bank was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The following letter from Secretary Sherman of the State Department was submitted by President Orr:

The President has referred to this department the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, dated the 3d instant, in regard to the effect upon American trade of the changes now going on in the relations of European powers with the Empire of China.

This Government having been the first to bring about the opening of the ports of China to foreign commerce, and the commercial relations of the United States with the Chinese Empire having been of large and growing importance during the forty years since its treaties with that empire went into effect, this department necessarily feels a deep interest in conserving and expanding the volume of trade with that country. I have pleasure, therefore, in assuring the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York that this subject is being given the most careful consideration.

Another letter from Secretary Sherman, submitted by Mr. Orr, related to the action of the Chamber of Commerce on the publications of the Bureau of American Republics, and said in part:

The department is informed that in a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, on the 20th of January, the late Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, Mr. Joseph P. Smith, informed the committee that the prospectus containing the announcement to which objection has been made, had been withdrawn. In pursuance of this announcement, the acting Director of the bureau, an official of this department who was designated to take charge of the bureau immediately after Mr. Smith's death, has already taken measures to amplify the lists of names to be printed in the second volume of the directory, so that it will include, so far as possible, the representative firms engaged in manufacturing and in the export trade of the United States. It is proposed to obtain these lists from representative business organizations, such as your own body, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Philadelphia Museum, and others, and to state the fact explicitly in the directory, together with the announcement that the Bureau of the American Republics does not undertake in any case to certify to the business standing of firms. I may add that other steps will be taken to remove, so far as possible, all objections to the work of the bureau, and to insure its development on proper lines, in harmony with the general policy of the late Director, whose work, covering but a brief period and carried on under most disadvantageous conditions, has undoubtedly resulted in a great increase of the bureau's usefulness.

JOHN WILLIS BAER DECLINES.

He Will Not Accept the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson's Offer.

BOSTON, March 3.—The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions in New York is trying to secure the services of John Willis Baer of Boston, who for eight years has been the General Secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. Mr. Baer, when interviewed to-day, admitted that a letter had passed between the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson of New York and himself, and authorized the following statement:

"Dr. Thompson, the newly-elected executive of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, by letter, Feb. 21, invited me to become associated with him in his work upon which he had just entered. After consulting my associates here and others interested, I wrote Dr. Thompson, March 1, respectfully declining his kind invitation. I am an ardent believer in home missions, and, while I am a loyal Presbyterian and do not want any one to feel that I have been unmindful of the privileges offered by my own denomination to labor exclusively through her channels, yet I have been reminded by friends that my present position gives an ample field of opportunity to do good service."

A Shuffle Board Club Formed.

The Shuffle Board Club of New York has been organized, with handsome quarters at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Rene La Montagne is President, John C. Kilbrush, Secretary, and Edward L. Norton, Treasurer. Among the members are Talbot J. Taylor, William Laimbeer, W. S. Lawson, F. D. Porter, R. L. Beeckman, W. P. Thompson, Kinsley Magoun, C. W. Maury, J. L. Worden, and L. L. Benedict. A handicap tournament will be played at the club rooms on Wednesday evening, March 9, for a silver cup given by the management.

COLORED DEMOCRATS SCARCE.

"Grand Reception and Ball" in Honor of Leaders on Staten Island a Failure.

The Colored Democracy of Richmond Borough announced a demonstration for last night, but distinctly failed to demonstrate. Engraved cards of invitation to a "grand reception and ball in honor of Edward E. Lee and Henry H. Anderson, leaders of the Colored Democracy of Greater New York," were issued, signed by E. F. Dudley, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The affair was to occur in the German Club Rooms, Stapleton, S. I., and proceedings were to begin at 8 o'clock.

Ten or twelve colored men from this city and a few from Flushing, Astoria, and other outlying provinces found their way to Stapleton, and distributed themselves about the hall. At 9:30 o'clock the total attendance numbered between twenty-five and thirty. Eight tickets for the ball had been sold at the box office at 25 cents each. The stage manager began to turn out the lights and the Colored Democracy of Greater New York wandered discursively out and inquired its way to the railroad station. The eight buyers of tickets to the grand ball murmured fitfully but vainly. It appeared that the projectors of the demonstration had fallen short $11 of the required rent of the hall, and the owner had put a man in the box office to "nail the house," as the process of seizing the receipts is technically known. The collector had been warned by the stage manager, and with sagacious haste had departed with the $2 before the formal dismissal.

The impression in Stapleton seemed to be that a number of sinful colored men of that neighborhood had planned the affair with the idea that there would be a great rush of wealthy colored citizens from this city and Brooklyn, who would buy shoals of ball tickets and an abundance of refreshments. As it turned out, the affair was even more thoroughly frosted than the one of the same kind that was attempted in Astoria a few weeks ago.

Sheriff Dunn Gives a Dinner.

Sheriff Dunn gave a dinner to his friends last night at the Democratic Club. There were about eighty present, and the list of guests included Mr. Croker and nearly all the city officials and Tammany leaders. The affair was entirely informal. There were no set toasts or speeches.

REPUBLICANS HONOR McKINLEY.

First Year of His Administration Celebrated in This City by a Ball.

The Republicans of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, their wives, sisters, sweethearts, and friends, met, several hundred strong, in the Lenox Lyceum last night to celebrate the completion of the first year of the McKinley Administration with a ball.

The dance hall was prettily decorated with American flags, and a large portrait of President McKinley was placed on the stage, behind Schwab's orchestra, amid a mass of red, white, and blue. The word "McKinley" figured in illumination above the stage. The box holders for the evening included Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, Robert A. Sharkey, Congressman Philip B. Low, Seth M. Milliken, Otto Irving Wise, Abraham Gruber, Lemuel E. Quigg, Edward Lauterbach, Silas C. Croft, and Frederick S. Gibbs.

The programme of the evening included, besides the ball proper, a much-applauded drill by the Lincoln Pioneers of New York, and the performances of Mlle. Rialta, electric dancer; Marguerite Ferguson, acrobatic dancer, and a six-year-old première danseuse, known as "Baby Nero." Among the patrons were ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, Senator Thomas C. Platt, ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, Joseph H. Choate, William Brookfield, ex-Mayor Strong, and Elihu Root.

SUING THE POLICY HOLDERS.

Effort to Make Members of a Dead Assessment Company Pay.

BOSTON, March 3.—A petition for an order requiring the receivers of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association to levy an assessment on the ex-policy holders of that institution has been filed in the Supreme Court by L. D. Garrett of New York City, attorney in fact for the beneficiaries of certain deceased members of the association who did not recover on their policies from the association, and who receive a dividend of only about 40 per cent. from the funds now in the receiver's hands.

This marks the beginning of what will probably be an extended litigation, the result of which is likely to be a determining factor in the future of mutual assessment life institutions. The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association failed some time ago with unpaid death claims amounting to over $1,000,000, the failure being precipitated by the refusal of the policy holders to further respond with the periodical assessments provided for in their policies to meet the death claims of the association which had accumulated. Such assets as were turned over to the receivers are now tied up, pending a determination by the courts of certain questions raised as to the claims entitled to participate therein. The present proceeding is brought on a policy of $10,000 issued on the life of Samuel H. Kerfoot, a well-known banker of Chicago, who died a short time prior to the failure of the association.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Republican Executive Committee Named—No New Platform.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Executive Committee of the Republican Congressional Committee was announced to-day as follows: Representatives J. A. T. Hull of Iowa, J. G. Cannon of Illinois, D. H. Mercer of Nebraska, Senators Redfield Proctor of Vermont, J. H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, John L. Wilson of Washington, and Representatives J. T. McCleary of Minnesota, H. C. Loudenslager of New Jersey, and Richmond Pearson of North Carolina. It was announced that Representative McCleary of Minnesota will have charge of the literary department of the Congressional Committee.

Chairman Babcock of the Congressional Committee said to-day: "The coming campaign will be fought out on the lines of the platform adopted at St. Louis. That will be our only guide, save as new issues are created, as contingencies arise, and new policies are made in Congress. No committee has a right to make a platform for the party, and so we will be governed by that adopted in 1896."

Decision Against Town Officials.

Supreme Court Justice Garretson has confirmed the report of experts Timothy M. Griffing and James R. Willetts. They investigated alleged illegal charges, made principally for the commitment of tramps, and reported that many bills audited by the Hempstead Town Board should not be paid. Judge Garretson's decision is a very hard blow to the officials. He restrains the board from paying Justices of the Peace, private individuals, and country newspapers bills rendered by them, amounting to over $5,000. The costs of the suit, amounting to $1,031.25, by the Justice's direction are saddled upon Supervisor George W. Smith, Justices of the Peace, and the Board of Auditors, as individuals. These men will appeal.

To Succeed Mr. Singerly.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Record Publishing Company held to-day John W. Bailey was chosen President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William M. Singerly. Mr. Bailey has been managing editor of The Record for over ten years. He was Mr. Singerly's right-hand man. Theodore Wright will continue as editor in chief.

WHAT

Prof. D. Hayes Agnew

SAID TO A PATIENT:

"Get a case of the Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract and use it freely and liberally. No small wine-glass doses, but a good half tumbler full, or even more, every meal, and you will not have cause to regret it."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The Genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck label.

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Opening.

Old Firm in their New Store.
Show Rooms on two spacious floors, with light the finest in the City.
New Goods in every Department.

Values exceptional and include recent purchases made before last Tariff was passed.

All goods sold as represented—misrepresentation not permitted.

Departments:

Linens—All Goods known under that name.
Lace Curtains—Suitable for every kind of window.
Upholstery—Furniture Covering, Portieres and Fabrics for Walls.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

Side entrances for Patrons in Carriages.

THE LATTIMER MURDER TRIAL.

Last Witness for the Defense Examined—End of the Trial Seems to be at Hand.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 3.—The trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the shooting of the strikers at Lattimer on Sept. 10 last is nearing its end. The last witness for the defense was heard this afternoon. The prosecution will call a few witnesses in rebuttal to-morrow.

As soon as all the witnesses have been heard the defense will ask Judge Woodward to give binding instructions to the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty for all the defendants.

Attorney George A. Coxe of Philadelphia, representing the Austrian Government, made his first appearance to-day since the trial commenced. Mr. Coxe stated that his visit was purely an unofficial one, as he had had a representative here all the time, and had been kept well informed on the case.

Among the witnesses to-day was a Charles J. Haens.

"I fired one shot," said Mr. Haens. He was the first of the deputies to admit that he had done any shooting.

"At Lattimer," he said, "I saw the Sheriff hold up both hands to stop the strikers. In one hand he held a paper. I saw him grab for a man, and I also saw two strikers with revolvers thrust them at the Sheriff, while another made a dig at him with a knife. Then they rushed upon us, and when they got within ten or fifteen feet of us I raised my gun and fired. I thought my life was in danger, and felt if they got at us they would kill us."

On cross-examination the witness said he did not fire at any particular point of the men's bodies; that he did not take aim, and that he did not desire to kill, and did not think he shot to take life.

Thomas Hall, who organized the posse for Sheriff Martin, told how the Sheriff had told him to get together a lot of men. He had done so, and they had been sworn in by Sheriff Martin, who had instructed them not to shoot unless their lives were in danger.

"I heard two shots before the volley," said the witness. "They sounded like revolver shots. When I saw the Sheriff surrounded I thought he was gone, and when the strikers charged on us I thought they would at least disarm us. I did not shoot."

Sheriff Martin was recalled at this point, and was asked if he observed any weapons on the strikers at West Hazleton. He answered that he saw three men with revolvers in their hip pockets.

T. M. Coniff, a tipstaff, said that on the night of the shooting he met Sheriff Martin in the court house about 8 o'clock. The Sheriff had a bruise on his cheek and a scratch on his neck.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S CONTRACT.

Gov. Murray Signs the Reid Railway Agreement, Breaking the Deadlock—Its Provisions.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 3.—The Governor, Sir Herbert Murray, acting under instructions from the Colonial Office, signed the Reid railway contract to-day, thus breaking the deadlock.

The measure has passed all stages in the Assembly by a vote of 27 to 8, and was sent this afternoon to the upper House, where it will be read a second time to-morrow.

The Government claims that the contract will effect a saving of $30,000 a year, in addition to promoting the development of the interior, with a consequent increase of revenue.

The contract which the Newfoundland Government has entered into with Mr. Reid is one to build a railroad across the island and to work the entire railway system of 650 miles for fifty years, receiving a subsidy of 2,500 acres of land per mile. Mr. Reid pays $1,000,000 now, which becomes $7,000,000 at the end of the period, when the colony takes the money and the contractor's representatives will take the railway. If he should make default in carrying out the contract during the period, both the money and the railway are forfeited to the colony.

Mr. Reid purchases St. John's dock for $350,000 and the Government telegraph lines for $125,000. He also undertakes to build seven mail steamers, to ply in the great bays, receiving a subsidy of $100,000 for thirty years. Mr. Reid secures certain coal areas, which he agrees to work, as also pulp and lumber mills, and copper and other minerals, being protected by a dollar duty to be imposed on imported coal. Furthermore, he contracts to build an electric railway in St. John's, and to pave the main streets in the city for $140,000.

The contract, which represents $15,000,000 to the colony, is expected to prove an immense stimulus to its industries.

Harlem Builders' League.

The Builders' League of Harlem met in its headquarters, at 74 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to consider the several bills now pending in the Legislature which affect the various interests of the members of the league. The amendments which change the lien laws, the fire-proof laws, and the laws regulating the heights of buildings were unanimously opposed. An amendment, making it impossible for a person to hold more than one office, was approved.

Mrs. Storm Gets a Divorce.

Justice Kellogg in the Supreme Court yesterday granted to Mrs. Lelia Storm a decree of absolute divorce from her husband, Walton, on the charge of unfaithful conduct. Storm did not appear and defend the action. He was a former Assistant District Attorney. The co-respondent named was Miss Minnie Mackey.

Appeal Against the Chemical Bank.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Receiver David Armstrong of the defunct National bank announces that he will file in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals a petition for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court in the case which he lost to the Chemical National Bank of New York and which involved $200,000.

Outlaws Kill a Stock Grower.

VERNAL, Utah, March 3.—News has been received from Browns Park of the killing of V. S. Hoy, a well-known stock grower, by outlaws. One of the gang named Bennett was captured, and the others are surrounded in the mountains with little prospect of escape. A lynching is possible.

KOERNER'S FATHER TESTIFIES.

His Story Is that His Son Has Been a Remarkable Example of a Degenerate.

According to William H. Koerner, the father of William J. Koerner, the sketch artist on trial before Recorder Goff in General Sessions for the murder of Rose Alice Redgate, the defendant has been a remarkable example of a degenerate. The father went on the stand yesterday afternoon, and according to his testimony his son was either taking drugs or falling and seriously injuring himself nearly all his life.

The witness testified that one of his own brothers had died since the trial, that another brother, Henry Clay Koerner, was in an insane asylum, and that a third brother, Robert, had epilepsy. A brother of the witness's wife had stabbed himself to death in an insane asylum nine years ago. Sophie Leffler, the prisoner's grandaunt, had died in the Pittsmount (Penn.) Insane Asylum in 1870 after being there five years. Mrs. Julia Barth, a grandaunt of the prisoner, had been in the West End Hospital for Insanity in Pittsburg.

The witness went on to testify that the defendant in his second year had fallen from a wagon, and seriously hurt his head. In his ninth year he had fallen into a cellarway thirteen feet deep, and seriously hurt himself about the head and body. Throughout his childhood he had been afflicted with typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and several other diseases. He had always had trouble with his head and spine, and had been subject to fits. A nail had once fallen into one of his eyes, and destroyed its sight. In his sixteenth year, his father said, he was addicted to the use of cocaine, morphine, and whisky. He had used belladonna to put in his eyes to make them bright.

The defense rested its case with the privilege of calling two more witnesses to-day. The case has been on trial over two weeks.

In Memory of Dr. Joseph O'Dwyer.

A regular meeting of the Academy of Medicine was held in the Academy Building, 11 West Forty-third Street, last night. Dr. Edward G. Janeway, President of the academy, presided. A memorial address upon the late Dr. Joseph O'Dwyer was delivered by Dr. William P. Northrup, who called attention to the many works of the deceased and said that in certain lines he had done as much to further the medical profession as any man of his time.

NEW DUMB-BELL RECORD.

Levison of Chicago to Try 4,500 Lifts in Three Hours.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Henry Levison, the Chicago lightweight dumb-bell-lifter, will endeavor on March 8 to beat his previous record of lifting two ten-pound bells over his head 3,500 times in two hours and eighteen minutes. On this occasion he will try to make the record 4,500 times inside of three hours.

Pennock, in 1870, at Philadelphia, put up two ten-pound bells 8,481 times in four hours and thirty-four minutes. Pennock, however, merely raised the dumb-bells from his shoulder, while Levison lifts from his knees. Levison's measurements are: Biceps, 14¼ inches; forearm, 12 inches; chest, normal, 38 inches; chest, expanded, 43 inches.

LEWIS CHALLENGES YOUSOUF.

Offers to Wrestle the Turkish Athlete for $10,000.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Ewan Lewis, "The Strangler," is anxious to wrestle Ishmael Yousouf, the Turkish athlete who recently arrived in New York in quest of a match with an American. He has been crying for competition without avail. Representing Lewis, Dr. J. J. Davis of Chicago forwarded a challenge to the visitor to-day. The message was sent to "Billy" Brady, Yousouf's backer. Davis's offer is for a catch-as-catch-can contest for a purse of $10,000. Lewis is now on a farm at Ridgeway, Wis.

Pigeon Shoot in New Jersey.

The East Side Gun Club opened its new grounds at Newark yesterday. In the main event, at fifteen live birds, Fred Quimby of Newark and William Burr of this city tied for first place with clean scores. Thomas Gannon, the one-armed shot of Camden, and Thomas Astfalk of Elizabeth each missed a bird and divided second money.

Harvard-Yale Dual Games.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 3.—A conference will be held at Springfield Saturday to perfect arrangements for the Harvard-Yale dual games. The games will take place in Cambridge May 14, unless the date should be changed at Saturday's meeting.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse. Maiden two-year-olds. Seven-sixteenths of a mile. Ach won, Racivan second, Odd Eyes third. Time—0:44.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, Six furlongs. Fortunate won, Valencenne second, Highland Ball third. Time—1:14¾.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Gentlemen riders. Alvarado won, William O'B. second, Walter J third. Time—1:46.

FOURTH RACE.—Allowances. Five furlongs. Trolley won, Bellicoso second, Pat Murphy third. Time—1:01¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Mile and an eighth. Satyr won, Palomacita second, Red Glenn third. Time—1:57.

SIXTH RACE.—Allowances. Seven furlongs. Geyser won, Paul Griggs second, Mercutio third. Time—1:28¾.

BICYCLES.

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pay more—or less—for a bicycle, when you can buy "The Spalding" for

$50

The Best Bicycle Built.

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FRED'K LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Biennial Sessions Resolution Passed by the Assembly by a Vote of 140 to 5.

BOTH PARTIES SUPPORT IT

The Democrats Charged by Mr. Nixon with Changing Their Position on the Measure at the Dictation of a Boss.

ALBANY, March 3.—In the Assembly today a call of the House was moved, and the biennial sessions resolution was called up by Mr. Litchard. Mr. Litchard spoke briefly on the resolution. The State, he said, was hampered by too much legislation, and there was no doubt that the mass of the people wanted biennial sessions.

Mr. Oliver and Mr. Green spoke in defense of the measure, the latter calling attention to the fact that he had introduced a biennial sessions resolution a year ago.

Mr. Nixon charged the members of the minority with changing their position since last week, and declared that 'they had changed at the dictation of a boss.

A vote was ordered, and various members explained their reasons for voting in the affirmative. Assemblymen Collins, Palmer, Donnelly, and Green declared they bowed to the caucus of their party, and voted aye.

Assemblyman Fish was the only Republican who explained his vote at length. He denounced the proposed Constitutional amendment as a dangerous innovation upon the policy of the State for more than a century. The proposition was unrepublican, undemocratic, and purely autocratic in its tendencies, and would bring about neither greater economy nor better legislation.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 140 yeas to 5 nays, those voting in the negative being Assemblymen Stedman, Coughtry, McEwan, and Kelly, of Albany, and Cullen of Kings.

The resolution already has passed the Senate, but as it proposes to amend the Constitution it will have to be passed by the next Legislature and then be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election in 1899.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action on Various Measures in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 3.—The following bills were passed to-day by the Senate:

Senator Brush's—Changing the name of the Central Throat Hospital of Brooklyn to the Central Hospital and Polychnic.

Senator Brackett's—Abolishing Coroner's jurors in all counties not containing in whole or part a city of the first class.

Senator Stewart's—Providing for the establishment of a school of forestry at Cornell University.

Senator Burns's—Providing for the expense of examining insurance corporations by the State Department of Insurance.

Senator Pavey's—Providing for the establishment by the City of New York of a farm colony for the detention and reformation of men convicted of habitual drunkenness.

Senator Ford's—Providing for the representation of New York State at the Paris Exposition.

Senator Guy's—To prevent fraudulent advertising.

Senator Ellsworth's—Amending the statute relative to the discharge of mortgages.

Senator Stranahan's—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to preferences among actions.

Senator Page's—Defining the rights, powers, duties, and obligations of the Public Administrator of New York County.

Senator McCarren's—Extending to veteran volunteer firemen the right to secure licenses to vend and hawk now enjoyed by honorably discharged soldiers and sailors.

Senator Ford's—Amending the lien law relative to the priority of liens on account of public improvements.

Mr. Tiffany's—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the recovery of costs on judgments under $50.

Mr. Ives's—Amending the agricultural law to prevent fraud in the sale of paris green.

Mr. Nixon's—Making an appropriation of $35,000 for the promotion of agriculture by the College of Agriculture of Cornell University.

Senator Page's—Amending the banking law by permitting banks in New York City to establish branch offices.

The following bills were passed by the Assembly:

Mr. Witter's—Providing for cleanliness in receptacles for butter.

Mr. Glazer's—Forbidding persons not admitted to practice as attorneys in the State courts of record from practicing before any Magistrate in New York City.

Mr. Hill's—Providing for the issuance of bills of lading when demanded in certain cases by shippers.

Mr. Cowles's—Permitting Justices' courts to be held in buildings where liquor is sold, provided there is no connection between such different parts of the building.

Mr. Bondy's—Providing that the New York State Pedic Society may make rules relative to antiseptics.

Mr. Hill's—Authorizing the incorporation of building lot associations.

Senator Page's—Legislating out of office the Park Avenue Commissioners of New York City and turning their powers over to the Highway Commissioner.

Mr. Addis's—Providing for the holding of annual town meetings and elections in Putnam County in the Fall.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Many Measures Introduced and Others Reported by Committees.

ALBANY, March 3.—These bills of interest to New York City were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator Guy—Providing that the expense of the acquisition of lands for a public park between East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and between Van Cortland Avenue and the New York and Harlem Railway shall be borne by the City of New York.

Senator Coffey—Amending the New York charter so as to provide that frame buildings erected within the fire limits of the Borough of Brooklyn may be three instead of two stories in height.

Senator Page—Directing the Fire Commissioner of New York City to inquire into the claim to be placed upon the pension roll of any officer who has served as chief engineer in the department.

Also—Amending the act incorporating the American Museum of Natural History so as to provide that it may take and hold by gift, devise, bequest, purchase, or lease, either absolutely or in trust for any purpose comprised in the objects of the corporation, any real or personal estate.

Senator Grady—Increasing the amount allowed to the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls in New York City from $1 to $2 per week for the care of each female.

Senator Martin—Releasing from assessments for street opening the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer, and also exempting from taxation, assessment, and water rates the real estate of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis.

These bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Tiffany—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to provide for payment for the services rendered to the former City of Brooklyn by the volunteer firemen of the town of Flatbush.

Mr. De Graw—Authorizing the Controller of New York City to transfer to the Brooklyn Public Library the property now used as a school library building at South Third Street and Driggs Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn.

The Assembly Committee on Judiciary has agreed to report favorably these bills:

Mr. Tiffany's—Abolishing the office of Commissioner of Jurors in Kings County.

Mr. Murray's—Amending the New York charter by providing that if the construction of two sewers is rendered necessary by the occupancy of a street by a cable, electrical, or other railroad corporation with immovable underground tunnels, pulley vaults, wheel pits, or other permanent structures or substructures, the property of such corporation located in such street along the line of such sewers shall bear its proportionate share of any local assessment made for the acquisition of land or easements for such sewer, or for the expense of constructing the same.

The Assembly Committee on Internal Affairs will report favorably the bill of Mr. Adler providing that the Sheriff's offices in New York and Kings Counties shall be kept open during the months of July and August in each year from 9 o'clock in the forenoon till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and during the other months of each year from 9 o'clock in the forenoon till 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE CHOICE OF ELECTORS.

Mr. Cottle Proposes to Elect Them by Congressional Districts.

ALBANY, March 3.—Assemblyman Copple of Onondaga, erstwhile an independent, but now a recognized "machine" Republican, introduced to-day a bill which is construed here of large political import.

The bill provides for the choice of only two of New York's thirty-six Presidential Electors at large, the remaining thirty-four to be elected one in each Congressional district.

By the Democrats this is looked upon as a scheme on the part of the Republicans to save something from the wreck which they see impending, and a confession that they not only expect to be beaten this Fall, but fear that they may not be able to carry the State in 1900.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 3.—The following bills of general interest were introduced to-day:

Senator Ahearn—Amending the insurance law so as to provide that any title guarantee corporation shall have the right to guarantee the correctness of searches for all instruments, and to guarantee or insure bonds and mortgages, and the owners of real property and chattels, and others interested therein, either generally or as to specific periods, against loss by reason of defective titles thereto and other incumbrances thereof.

Mr. Green—Prohibiting domestic corporations from making any general assignment for the benefit of creditors, and providing that such an assignment of a foreign corporation shall be invalid in this State.

AGAINST DEPARTMENT STORES.

A Bill Introduced to Prevent Them from Selling Liquors.

ALBANY, March 3.—A bill which is intended to stop the sale of liquors by department stores made its appearance in the Senate to-day from the hands of Senator Page. It amends the excise law as follows:

"No corporation, association, copartnership, or person which carries on in a building or in buildings adjoining and communicating, the combined business of dealing in furniture, household furnishing goods, dry goods, groceries, and provisions, or any three of these branches combined, shall be assessed under Subdivisions 1 or 2 of Section 11 of this act, or receive a liquor tax certificate under Subdivisions 1 or 2."

The proposed amendment is understood to be backed by the liquor dealers, who are jealous of the competition of the department houses.

NO ACTION ON DOLLAR GAS.

Senate Committee Lacks a Quorum—An Assembly Hearing.

ALBANY, March 3.—No decision has been reached upon the question of dollar gas for New York City. The Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, which had announced that definite action would be taken upon the subject to-day, failed to secure a quorum. Senator Brown, Chairman of the committee, says that a meeting of the committee will be held immediately after adjournment to-morrow morning.

Senator Cantor's dollar gas bill was discussed before the Assembly Committee on Electricity, Gas, and Water this afternoon. Attorney David McClure of the Consolidated Gas Company; W. R. Bronk of the Mutual Gas Company, and L. W. Naylor, representing stockholders of Brooklyn gas companies, appeared against the bill. Assemblyman Donnelly and Senator Cantor spoke in favor of the measure. The committee took no action.

BANKING LAW AMENDMENT.

Provision for Investment of Deposits in Railroad Securities.

ALBANY, March 3.—The State Banking law is amended by a bill introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Miller of Buffalo, which provides that deposits may be invested in the first mortgage bonds of any railroad corporation whose lines are located wholly or in part in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, or Iowa.

It is provided, however, that at no time within twenty years next preceding the date of any investment shall such railroad corporation have failed regularly and punctually to pay the principal and interest of all its mortgage indebtedness, or dividends upon all its outstanding capital stock at a rate not less than 4 per cent. per annum, and further, that at the date of every such dividend the outstanding capital stock of any such railroad corporation shall have been equal to at least one-half of the first mortgage indebtedness of such railroad corporation, including all bonds issued or to be issued under any mortgage securing any bonds in which such investment shall be made.

GOOD ROADS LEGISLATION.

Favorable Report Ordered on the Higbie-Armstrong Bill.

ALBANY, March 3.—The Assembly Committee on Judiciary agreed to-day to report favorably the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill, which is indorsed by the League of American Wheelmen and which provides for improvement of roads upon the request of Boards of Supervisors, the expense to be borne 50 per cent. by the State, 35 per cent. by the county, and 15 per cent. by the town or the particular property benefited.

The Good Roads bills introduced by Senators Guy and Burns were discussed before the Senate Finance Committee this afternoon, but no action was taken on them. The Guy bill provides for the improvement of the roads by the State at large, under the direction of the State Engineer and Surveyor, makes an appropriation of $500,000 for the first year's work, and limits the cost of roads per mile to $3,000. The Burns bill provides for the issuing of bonds by the State, not to exceed $12,000,000, for road improvement, the payment of half the expense of road construction by the State, 30 per cent. by the counties, 15 per cent. by the towns, and 5 per cent. by the property benefited.

Mr. Fuller's bill, regulating the payment of money for highway repairs by providing that the State shall pay one-fourth of the cost of repairs when the money instead of the day-labor system is adopted by towns, was reached on the order of third reading in the Assembly to-day, but failed to pass. The vote was 74 yeas to 63 nays, 76 affirmative votes being necessary to pass the bill.

AGAINST THE ELLSWORTH BILL.

Elliot Danforth Says All Democrats Ought to Oppose It.

ALBANY, March 3.—Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was in Albany on private business to-day. Asked if he was opposed to the Ellsworth Newspaper bill, Mr. Danforth said:

"Yes, I have no hesitation in saying that I am opposed to the Ellsworth bill. I fail to discover the wisdom of the Democrats pulling Republican chestnuts out of the fire. The Democrats, as a rule, have no grievances against the press of the State, and it has been their traditional policy to always defend the freedom of the press whenever it has been attacked. That has been their invariable record, and it ought not to be changed now.

"If the Republicans have any grievance against any or all of the newspapers, and want to curtail their powers and privileges, they should be permitted to enact their legislation without any help from us. The support of the Ellsworth bill by Democrats in the Legislature is as unwise and impolitic as was the opposition to biennial sessions ten days ago. That policy has been reversed, and any policy which now favors the Ellsworth bill should be reversed, also.

"I regret to differ with some party friends upon this question, but a great opportunity will be lost if the Democracy does not line up against this bill."

Ex-Congressman Franklin Bartlett said last night that the Ellsworth bill was clearly unconstitutional, and that as soon as it became a law a test case would be made for its submission to the highest courts.

NEW YORK SANITARY CODE.

A Bill to Submit Its Provisions to the Council.

ALBANY, March 3.—Mr. Gallagher of Kings to-day introduced a general amendment to the New York Charter relative to the public health. It provides that new provisions, amendments or additions to the sanitary code shall be proposed by the Board of Health, and submitted to the Council of the City of New York. Within thirty days thereafter the Council shall take a vote upon the adoption of said provisions, and, if adopted by a majority, they shall become law. The present sanitary code shall be submitted within sixty days after the passage of this act for adoption or rejection by said Council.

The members of the Board of Health, the Health Commissioners, the Sanitary Superintendent, the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, and any of the sanitary inspectors and such other officers or persons as may at any time be authorized by the Board of Health, may, upon due notice to the owner thereof and with his consent, enter, examine, and survey all grounds, erections, vehicles, structures, apartments, buildings, and every part thereof. Should said owners decline to permit such entry and survey and examination, then the health officials may apply to any Justice of the Supreme Court or any Magistrate of the City of New York, who may issue a warrant authorizing the entry and examination.

MARKING OF SILVERWARE.

Amendments to the Penal Code Reported to the Senate.

ALBANY, March 3.—Senator Ford's two bills amending the provisions of the Penal Code in relation to stamping or marking articles manufactured of silver were reported favorably to-day from the Senate Committee on Codes and took their place on the calendar. Similar bills are pending in the Assembly, but it is the plan of those interested in the legislation to let the Senate bills reach the lower House first.

Mr. Ford's first bill amends the Penal Code so as to extend the regulations concerning the marking of silver goods with the words "sterling" or "sterling silver," "coin" or "coin silver," to articles whose component parts are made of the same metal, soldered together, articles composed of leather, shell, ivory, celluloid, pearl, glass, porcelain, pottery, steel, or wood to which is applied or attached a metal mounting, and articles composed of works or movements and a case or covering attached thereto. It also makes the law cover "any person, firm, corporation, or association" making or handling such goods or articles.

The second bill provides that any manufacturer of or wholesale or retail dealer in silverware may, on the payment of a fee of $15, file a bond in the sum of $5,000 for faithful compliance with the provisions of the code as to marking silver. In case proceedings are begun against any person or corporation for violation of these provisions, and the defendant can show that he has given the required bond, and that the article was not made or altered by him and that he acquired is in good faiah, he must be discharged, provided the person or corporation from whom he obtained the goods is within the jurisdiction of the court and has also filed the required bond. On satisfactory proof of a violation of the law the District Attorney is directed to declare the bond of the convicted person or corporation forfeited and proceed to recover the full amount, providing the defendant has not already been convicted in a criminal prosecution for the same viciation. Recovery of the amount of the bond in any case may act as a bar to any subsequent criminal prosecution.

The indications are that both these bills will become law. Last year the manufacturers and the department stores, who are chiefly interested, were at odds on the question. This year they are united in approval of the proposed legislation, and no serious opposition is expected from any other source.

Injury to Unoccupied Lands.

ALBANY, March 3.—Gov. Black to-day signed Chapter 32 of the Laws of the present session. It is Assemblyman McLaughlin's bill, amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to evidence in actions for injury to unoccupied lands and to timber thereon, providing that in such actions, except an action in which a county, or a State or county officer, board, or commission, is a party defendant, the plaintiff may show title to the land for thirty years to himself, which shall be presumptive evidence of ownership, but such presumption may be rebutted by defendant's evidence showing ownership in some other person at the time of the trespass or injury to the lands. The law goes into effect Sept. 1 next.

Gen. Butt's Commission Ready.

ALBANY, March 3.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day announced that by direction of Gov. Black he had summoned Col. McCoskry Butt, the newly elected Brigadier General of the First Brigade, to Albany. Col. Butt will arrive to-morrow, and will then receive his commission as a Brigadier General from the Governor.

Legislative Notes.

The Assembly yesterday adopted a rule limiting debate on any measure to ten minutes for the remainder of the session.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee has agreed to report favorably the bill giving jurisdiction to the State Board of Charities over the placing out of children.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary has decided to report favorably the bill of Senator Ford to prevent installment dealers from seizing poor people's goods without due notice to them.

The bill redistricting the wards of Syracuse was returned to the Legislature yesterday with the disapproval of the Mayor of that city, and was repassed by both houses, the vote in the Senate being 34 to 10 and in the Assembly 79 to 59.

In the Assembly yesterday the adverse vote on Mr. Marshall's bill, giving the right of way to railroad companies in cities of the first class along the surface of streets through which they pass on elevated or depressed tracks, was reconsidered, and the bill passed.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary has decided to report favorably the bill of Senator Cantor providing that no stock corporation, except a moneyed corporation, shall create any debt, if thereby its total bonded indebtedness shall exceed the fair value of its assets.

Senator Wray's bill providing that the certificate of authority to do business granted to a foreign corporation by the Secretary of State shall not be construed as conferring any greater powers in this State that such corporation has in the State where it was incorporated will be reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The Senate Committee on Canals has decided to report a substitute for the bill transferring to the City of Buffalo as Main and Hamburg Street Canal. The substitute bill provides that the City of Buffalo shall pay to the State $100, this provision being inserted so as to give the city a perfect legal title to the property. The bill further provides that the City of Buffalo shall agree to abate all nuisances existing in connection with the canal in consideration of the transfer.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee has agreed to report favorably Mr. Green's bill relative to the sentencing of youthful criminals to the Elmira Reformatory. The bill was amended by the committee, and it now provides that youths may be sent to the reformatory, under an indeterminate sentence in accordance with the present system, but when they are transferred from the reformatory to a prison they shall be resentenced by the Court originally passing sentence for a determinate period.

The Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday reported favorably the bill introduced by Senator Stranahan amending the public officers law so as to provide that a vacancy which shall occur during the session of the Senate in the office of an officer appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall be filled in the same manner as an original appointment. Such a vacancy occurring or existing otherwise than by expiration of term while the Senate is not in session shall be filled by the Governor for a term which shall expire at the end of twenty days from the commencement of the next meeting of the Senate.

Mr. Ives of St. Lawrence introduced in the Assembly yesterday a bill to permit any city, town, or village which furnishes its inhabitants with water from a stream having its source in the Adirondacks, to apply to the Fish, Game, and Forest Commission to erect dams within the Adirondacks to equalize and keep pure the water supply. The State shall erect such dams, and shall also erect dams to equalize the flow for commercial purposes if two-thirds of the owners of the water power along such streams so petition. The cost shall be assessed equally upon the cities, villages, persons, or corporations deriving benefit therefrom, but after the erection of the dams their maintenance shall be a State charge.

FOR CHEAPER TELEPHONES

Hearing on the Brush Bill Before the Finance Committee of the Senate.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANIES

The Author of the Bill Alleges that They Are Excessive—C. C. Shayne Puts Responsibility on the Republicans.

ALBANY, March 3.—The Finance Committee of the Senate this afternoon gave a hearing upon the bill introduced by Senator Brush providing for lower telephone rates. The yearly rates fixed by the bill are as follows: Cities of 1,000,000 inhabitants and over, $125; cities of less than 1,000,000 and more than 500,000, $85; cities of less than 500,000 and more than 100,000, $48; cities of less than 100,000 and more than 20,000, $36; places of less than 20,000 and more than 8,000, $30; places of less than 8,000, $27.

A large delegation of New York business men appeared to advocate the bill, and the principal telephone companies of the State were represented by counsel in opposition to the measure. Among those who favored the bill were Frank S. Gardner, Secretary of the Board of Trade and Transportation; C. C. Shayne, representing the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade; D. J. Osgood, William McCarroll, Silas M. Giddings, Andrew B. Rogers, H. D. Carey, William F. McConnell, J. Fred Ackerman, and R. M. Walters.

Senator Brush's Argument.

Senator Brush made an extended argument in favor of his bill. Among the reasons which he advanced for its passage were the following:

The company has an absolute monopoly in New York and many other cities of the State.

Taking advantage of this situation, the rate in New York has been advanced from $60 per year in 1881 to $240 per year in 1895, or 400 per cent. in fourteen years.

The telephone has become a necessity, and as such the charges should be regulated in the public interest.

The rate in New York is higher than anywhere in the world for the same service. In six years ending with 1887 the Metropolitan Company made a profit of 473 91-100 per cent. on its original investment of $800,000.

The capital of the Metropolitan Company in January, 1897, was $3,300,000. There had been no increase for several years. The earnings for the year ending Sept. 30, 1894, were $2,182,454; for the year ending Sept. 30, 1895, $2,449,194, and for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, $2,800,000. This shows an increase of earnings in two years, between 1894 and 1896, of $617,546 on the same capital.

In January, 1897, the capital of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company was $1,861,550. The earnings of that company for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, were $627,500.

The capital of the Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo in January, 1897, was $1,000,000. Its earnings in 1896 were $494,500. In 1895 its earnings were $446,536.

"The real facts of the cost of rendering the telephone service in New York will never be known to the public," said Senator Brush, "but the experience of the Interior Department at Washington throws some light on the subject. In 1894 the Interior Department paid the Bell Telephone Company from $60 to $125 each for sixty-one telephones, which, together with the salary of an operator at the central station, aggregated $4,883, being an average of a fraction over $75 per annum per instrument.

"The next year, 1895, the department put in a telephone system of its own, consisting of 140 lines connecting various buildings in the city. They were attended by the same operator at the same salary as formerly, and, in addition to this, an electrician was employed to keep the lines in order, at an expense of $300 per year. Estimating the interest and depreciation of the plant, the cost for each telephone is now $10.75 per year, a saving of over $64.25 on each instrument in use. In other words, the Department of the Interior performs for itself the same service at one-seventh the price formerly charged by a private corporation for the same thing."

Responsibility with Republicans.

Mr. Shayne reviewed some of the arguments presented by Senator Brush for cheaper rates and the efforts which mercantile associations had been exerting for several years to secure relief from what he termed excessive charges. Continuing, he said:

"I learn from good authority that the leader of the Democracy in New York has challenged the Republican majority to take up the telephone bill, and has guaranteed that the Democrats will vote for it if the Republicans do. This throws the whole responsibility upon the Republican Party, and they cannot evade it. I am a Republican, and I hope my party will do its duty to the telephone subscribers who have suffered so long and so unjustly.

"It may be said that it is right for one who invents any great appliance for the public good to make all possible out of it. This is all right when the public domains are not interfered with, but if the streets are torn up for the purpose of laying wires and house tops are used for the purpose of stringing wires, and when the corporation depends upon the people for its franchises and privileges, then it certainly becomes subject to legislative control.

"The time has arrived when the people must protect themselves from these monopolies if they ever expect to do so. It will not be easier to do so when these companies have grown stronger. Every day lost is a chance gone, for the people are growing weaker and more powerless, and the corporations more powerful."

Mr. Gardner read a letter from a New York subscriber who complained that his three telephones cost him $700 a year, and suggested that it would be a good thing to abolish telephones entirely.

Chairman Higgins asked why the man did not throw out his telephones.

Mr. Gardner replied that business conditions were such that a business man was obliged to have telephones in order to compete with others in his line.

The arguments of the companies against the bill will be presented at another hearing next Thursday.

Law Desired by Warehousemen.

ALBANY, March 3.—At the instance of the warehousemen of New York and Brooklyn, Senator Page has introduced a bill amending the lien law so as to require that a lienor, before a sale of personal property is held under a lien, instead of notifying the owner, as now provided, may simply serve notice upon "the person for whose account the same is then held personally, provided such service can be made with due diligence within the county where such lien arose, but if such person cannot with due diligence be found within such county, then such notice shall be served by mailing it to him at his last known place of residence or to his last known Post Office address."

Appropriation Bill Reported.

ALBANY, March 3.—The General Appropriation bill was reported from the Senate Finance Committee this morning. The total amount of the appropriation as it comes from this committee is $10,290,000. This is $19,400 less than the bill carried as it passed the Assembly. The principal reductions were made in the amounts allowed to the different State departments. As the bill passed the lower house it provided a considerably increased appropriation for each of these departments over the amount allowed last year. In nearly every case the increase has been stricken out by the Senate committee. The increase in the total appropriation this year over the bill of last year is $59,684.

Independent Nominations.

ALBANY, March 3.—The election bill introduced the first day of the session by Mr. Wallace of Queens, which required the signatures of 3 per cent. of the electors of the State to a petition for an independent nomination, is not to be reported from the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Wallace said to-day that he had no hope of getting it out.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

PRIMARY BILL COMPLETED

Draft of the Measure Approved by the Governor and His Advisers.

WILL BE INTRODUCED TO-DAY

Delay Asked in Behalf of the Independents Refused—Position of the Committee of Fifty-three—Outline of the Bill.

ALBANY, March 3.—The Primary Election bill agreed upon by the regular and independent Republican conferees was submitted to a general conference of party leaders at the Governor's office in the Capitol to-night. It was gone over paragraph by paragraph and approved in its entirety without modification. In this form it will be submitted to a special meeting of the Judiciary Committee to-morrow morning and immediately after reported to the Senate.

The conclave of leaders who gave the final stamp of party authority to the measure included Gov. Black, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Speaker O'Grady, Senators Lexow, Raines, Pavey, Stranahan, Krum, Brown, and Brackett, and Assemblymen Nixon, Armstrong, Hill, Perkins, Allds, Fish, and Weekes.

The principal provisions of the final draft of the bill, which was before the conference in printed form, are substantially as follows:

Representation in party conventions to be based on the vote for Governor at the last general election.

Temporary and permanent Chairmen of such conventions to be chosen by a roll call of delegates.

Enrollment to take place on the four days of registration.

Declaration of party allegiance to consist of an expression of sympathy with the principles of the party and its State and National nominees.

Opportunity for any registered voter to enroll by certificate during the December following registration days.

A special enrollment for all parties on the second Tuesday in May in every year after 1898.

The seventh Tuesday before the general election day to be the annual primary day, with an additional day on the first Tuesday in June when a Governor is to be elected.

Wards and Assembly districts to be divided into primary districts to consist of two contiguous election districts, the primary of the party casting the highest number of votes for Governor being held at the polling place in one of these districts, and the primaries of all other parties at the polling place in the other election district, the Republican election Inspectors conducting one primary and the Democratic Inspectors the other.

The regular voting booths to be used, with tickets of uniform color for each party.

All unvoted ballots to be returned to the Inspectors.

Special Provisions for New York.

These are the main general provisions of the bill. The special provisions for 1898, however, are expected to attract most attention in New York City. These are:

Enrollment by certificate from April 17 to 30 this year.

A general public enrollment for all parties on May 10.

On June 7, a primary election for delegates to Assembly district conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties.

These conventions to meet and organize June 14 and select members of a new County Committee, consisting of at least one member for each Assembly district and one additional for each 1,000 votes at the last election for Governor.

The new County Committee is to meet June 21, organize, and adopt rules for the party.

The Bureau of Elections in New York City is to provide places for the primaries and the Assembly District and County Conventions, apportion delegates to the election districts and members of the County Committee to Assembly districts, and to have the same control over the party reorganization that it has over general elections.

In cities of less than 800,000 inhabitants, a special provision is made that any voter who registered in 1897 may vote at the primary of his party this year.

The provision for the separation of the two parties is the result of a suggestion made by Gov. Black. To provide two polling places in each election district would be too expensive, it was urged, so the expedient of combining two districts and letting each party use the polling place of one was hit upon. In this way the objection that the so-called "better element" of Republicans might be kept away from the primaries if they had to come in contact there with the Tammany "hoi polloi" is removed.

Republicans Refused to Delay.

The fear entertained by the independent conferees who helped to draw the bill is that the General Committee of the Fifty-three Organization, which is to meet Saturday night, may reject it. The leaders of that organization have objected strenuously all along to the new enrollment this Spring, and in deference to their wishes Assemblyman Laimbeer endeavored to-night to get the conference to consent to hold the bill until Monday. In this, however, he was defeated.

The bill in its present form represents the agreement reached by Gov. Black and Messrs. Lexow, Pavey, Cravath, Laimbeer, and Hinkley at their Tuesday night conference at the Executive Mansion. It contains departures from the text of the Union League Club bill, to which Messrs. Pavey and Laimbeer consented as being reasonable concessions to the organization. Mr. Cravath was willing to yield these points so far as he personally was concerned, it is said, but he did not feel authorized to give the approval of the Union League Club and the Committee of Fifty-three. Lengthy conferences with the independent leaders in New York failed to bring about an adjustment of these matters, and Mr. Cravath returned to New York this morning, with a view to securing their acceptance of the compromise. He took with him a copy of the bill.

The provision for a new enrollment and complete party reorganization in May was not in the Union League bill, but was insisted on by Gov. Black and Senator Lexow. The alternative proposition was that the registration list of last year be used to start off with, any voter whose name appeared on that list to be allowed to participate in the first primaries on declaring his party affiliation. To this plan the objection was urged that it opened the door to unlimited frauds, substitutions, and "repeating," and that it would be worse than the old discredited rolls.

Position of the Fifty-Three.

The objection to the proposed enrollment this Spring is that if it were generally participated in by the Republicans of New York City it practically would wipe out the new Republican organization launched by the Committee of Fifty-three. The men at the head of this movement do not feel that its mission will have been fulfilled so soon and are not prepared to subscribe to a bill which may result in the absorption of their own enrollment.

As it is to bring back into the ranks these very men that a primary bill is being pushed by Gov. Black and the machine, the refusal of the Fifty-three's organization to accept the measure drawn here might, it is feared, defeat the whole purpose of the movement. The only body authorized to speak for the new organization being its General Committee, which meets Saturday night, its final decision on the compromise measure cannot be known until then. By Monday it is hoped that the hitch in New York, which now threatens to be serious, may be straightened out.

PRIMARY LAW PROBLEMS.

Paul D. Cravath Talks About His Conferences in Albany with Gov. Black.

Paul D. Cravath, Chairman of the Union League Club Committee on Primary Election Reform, returned from Albany yesterday. In reference to his visit to Albany and the condition of the primary law discussion he said:

"It is true that I spent yesterday and the greater part of the previous day in Albany, and, while I attended no such conferences as are reported to have occurred by the morning newspapers, I did have several conversations with the Governor on the subject of primary election legislation.

"There can be no doubt that it is the earnest purpose of the Governor to do what he can to secure the passage of a primary measure which will meet with the approval of the Republicans of New York whom Gen. Swayne's committee and the committee of the Union League Club are trying to represent. The recommendations of those committees have been before the Governor for several days, and there is every reason to expect that those recommendations will, in all substantial respects, be embodied in any primary election bill that may be passed.

"There are, of course, honest differences of opinion regarding many questions of detail, more or less important. It must be remembered that the bill, if it becomes a law, will affect all parties in all parts of the State. It accordingly must be framed so as to meet a great variety of conditions. It is that fact, rather than any serious difficulty of opinion, which has made so much deliberation necessary before a completed measure could be put forward."

Mr. Cravath conferred yesterday with Elihu Root, William Houston Kenyon, Chairman of the Committee of Fifty-three; Gen. Wager Swayne, and others, about certain points in the proposed measure on which there is still no agreement. The greatest difficulty in the way of drafting a bill that will satisfy all concerned is in the scheme of enrollment. It is agreed that the Kentucky system of having the enrollment on the same day as the registration must be embodied in the new primary law; but while this is satisfactory in general, it is impossible for this year. The registration days, as provided by the election laws, fall in the third and fourth weeks prior to the election. The scheme of enrollment contemplated for the new law would not answer this year, therefore, for the official primaries in June and September, as the registration days occur after the primaries. It will be necessary to provide specially for the primaries this year.

Quarantine Commissioners Confirmed.

ALBANY, March 3.—The nominations of Jacob M. Patterson, Edmund J. Palmer, and Frederick H. Schroeder of New York City as Quarantine Commissioners of New York were reported to-day to the Senate from the Finance Committee and confirmed without objection.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—J. B. Wells, Nottingham, England; C. F. Amsinck, Hamburg.

ASTOR—John W. Byron, National Military Home, Ohio; C. H. McNeil, United States Army; C. F. Biddulph, Ireland.

BUCKINGHAM—J. H. Nye, Amsterdam, Holland.

FIFTH AVENUE—Frank Hiscock, Syracuse; Capt. George F. Cooke, United States Army.

HOLLAND—Charles M. Hoyt, Montreal; Granville Stuart, Montevideo, Uruguay; J. H. Johnston, Lima, Peru.

HOFFMAN—J. K. Jackson, Secretary of State, Alabama.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Anderson, J. H., & Co., Hopkinsonville, Ky.; J. H. Anderson, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. D. Abernethy, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; E. P. Yost, furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bacon, Chappell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Groat, ribbons; Union Square Hotel.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; V. Bear, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. McKittrick, laces and embroideries; Park Avenue Hotel.

Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Campbell, millinery and cloaks; Westminster Hotel.

Clarkson, E. E., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; E. E. Clarkson, furnishing goods, cloaks, and ribbons; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Dey, dry goods; 66 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Eisenberg Brothers, Lonaconing, Md.; S. Eisenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich; dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; G. W. Campbell, notions and ribbons; Colonnade Hotel.

Fahey, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. A. Judge millinery; Miss K. Naber millinery; 66 Grand Street; St. George Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Moloney, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Garver Brothers & Co., Strasburg, Ohio; G. A. Garver, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Georger & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. L. Georger, hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss K. Donohue, umbrellas; Hotel Albert.

Glenn, Hugh & Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. Glenn, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Gilchrist & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. W. Warnock, underwear, corsets, and waists; Park Avenue Hotel.

Howell, T. V., & Son, Hamilton, Ohio; D. L. Howell, cloaks and furnishing goods; 328 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; W. Swallow, laces and embroideries; Stuart House.

Hieber, J. C., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. C. Hieber, dress goods; 214 Church Street; St. George Hotel.

Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; C. Hutzler, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. McKittrick, prints; 115 Worth Street.

Hills, C. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. S. Hills, white goods, cloaks, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Murray Hill Hotel.

Isaacson, N. W., & Co., Princeton, Ill.; N. W. Isaacson, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. F. Finney, ladies' shoes; J. E. Pilling, silverware; H. I. Belcher, jewelry; 8 Greene Street.

Jackson, Metzger & Co., Savannah, Ga.; J. W. Jackson, notions and furnishing goods; 340 Broadway; Sturtevant House.

Jones & Andette, Johnstown, N. Y.; C. Andette, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Glover, hats and caps; 8 Greene Street; Stuart House.

Johnson & Fore, Wilmington, N. C.; C. H.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Gypsy Baron—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée Musicales—2:30 P. M.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Minstrelsy—8:15.
DALY'S—Lilli Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—3:00 P. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—El Capitan—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Under the Red Robe—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wedding Day—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Rat—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Travelers' Fair—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Hockey Matches—8:15.
WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL—Maine Concert—9:00 P. M.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

MR. M'KINLEY'S FIRST YEAR

President McKINLEY enters on the second year of his term to-day with graver burdens to bear than he could have foreseen, and with a hold on the respect and confidence of the people distinctly firmer for the way in which he has met these burdens.

Up to the time that the disaster in the harbor of Havana drove all thoughts of other things from the public mind there was much difference of opinion as to the President among those who had supported his election, and much ground for it. Some features of his policy and conduct had been good; others had been disappointing. The gravest source of disapproval and, for a long time of apprehension, in his course was the manner in which he forced legislation upon the tariff, along extreme lines, without real demand from even his own party, in hindrance rather than aid of National industry and entirely futile as to revenue, while at the same time he ignored the mandate of the country with regard to the establishment of the principle of sound currency which was an indisputable element in his election. The criticism to which he was subjected was just, and it had its effect. He met Congress on its assembling for its regular session in December with more emphatic expressions on the currency question than he had before used, and with a plan from his Secretary of the Treasury entirely frank and direct in its purpose to strengthen the gold standard. And at the close of January, seizing the occasion of the Teller resolution pending in the Senate, he made a stirring appeal to his party to advance their standard in finance and make an aggressive movement, recognizing that, as things then stood, this was an imperative political necessity. These facts it is well now to recall, because if the foreign complications now occupying the public mind shall be disposed of without serious results—as is the undoubted desire and intention of the President—the financial issue will again become controlling.

In that portion of his Administration which includes the exercise, direct and indirect, of the power of appointment, Mr. McKINLEY's record for his first year has been curiously varied and even contradictory. He surprised his own party and delighted all good citizens early in his term by the extension of the merit system in subordinate appointments and the addition to the rules of requirements as to removals more radical than any President had contemplated, and he has opposed a very steady resistance to the unintermitted and strenuous pressure of the office seekers and office brokers to secure a partial abandonment of that system. In his direct appointments, notably in his selection of the Secretaries of the Treasury and the Navy, and of some of the higher diplomatic officers he adopted a high standard of character and ability. On the other hand, he has used the great body of appointments not within the civil service rules in open and unblushing conformity to the old spoils system, farming them out among the Senatorial bosses of the various States and shirking all responsibility for the results, which, in many cases, have been shockingly bad. The purpose of such a policy would seem to be to secure party harmony. Harmony between the President who gives and the boss who receives these lavish benefits at the cost of the people has been attained. Harmony between factions, and harmony of Presidential action with sound and respectable principles, has not been reached. These facts, also, it is well now to recall, for though the conduct of the civil service is not a conspicuous general issue, it does affect the judgment of a large and influential class, and at any time may be controlling. Yet, weighing the good with the bad, that class would, as the record is so far made up, prefer Mr. McKINLEY to any one with whom he is likely to have to stand comparison.

On the whole, making all fair deductions for the things that have proved unsatisfactory, serious as some of these are, it is our judgment that Mr. McKINLEY stands better with the country than at the time of his election, and has given his fellow-citizens cause for substantial confidence which we profoundly trust will be increased and rendered more stable as time passes.

ENTANGLING ALLIANCES.

If we keep clearly in view the fundamental difference between treaties of alliance and commercial treaties, ex-Secretary OLNEY's lecture to the Harvard students presents no really new doctrine and is not in disaccord with WASHINGTON's advice that it would be "unwise in us to implicate ourselves in the ordinary vicissitudes of her [Europe's] politics, or in the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities." The Father of His Country never intended that its commerce should be cramped by a narrow and hide-bound interpretation of his Farewell Address. It is as an impediment to commercial expansion that Mr. OLNEY deprecates political isolation. Even when he approves of an alliance for the purpose of affording better protection to American citizens living abroad, or as a means of obtaining more prompt reparation in such a case as the ill treatment of our missionaries in Turkey, commerce is still the primary interest involved. If we undertake to trade with foreign countries we must be prepared to protect the lives and property of our citizens residing in those countries.

JOHN ADAMS declared that the invariable guide of his conduct "in all situations as Ambassador in France, Holland, and England, and as Vice President and President of the United States," was "the principle that we should make no treaties of alliance with any European power; that we should consent to none but treaties of commerce." That is as sound doctrine as ever it was. It is at bottom the doctrine of Mr. OLNEY's lecture. There is a necessary addendum, however. Our commercial relations and interests have extended far beyond anything that WASHINGTON and ADAMS dreamed of, and the policies we ought to adopt for their protection and growth are such as would have been uncalled for and might have been dangerous in the infancy of the Republic.

An alliance with Great Britain for the maintenance of open ports in China would be of the highest advantage to us if it happened to check the exclusive designs of Russia and Germany. Yet such a treaty, though purely commercial in its object, would touch so nearly the domain of European politics and even of military possibilities that it would give grave concern to those who stick to the letter of the Farewell Address.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is the one exception to our rule of declining to treat with European powers for the settlement of American questions. Our experience of its working is not so happy as to encourage us to make other exceptions of that nature. But if our Minister at Berlin who participated in the conference about African questions, to which Mr. OLNEY refers, and declined to sign the report in order to avoid American responsibility, had committed us to full participation, should we not by mixing up with Old World affairs have given Europe good reason to claim representation in our Congresses for settling American questions? We want all the trade there is to be had with Africa, but we can have nothing to say about the government of the Congo Free State or the apportionment of spheres of influence.

THE PEOPLE AND THE BOSSES.

The Hon. THOMAS F. GRADY, in his speech in behalf of Senator ELLSWORTH's bill to restrain the liberty of the press, entered into an encomium of the bosses of the city and the State, respectively, which seems to be worthy of more attention than it has received. Senator GRADY observed, in the course of a demonstration of what an outrage it was that a licentious press should wound the sensibilities of the shrinking Senator PLATT and the sensitive Mr. CROKER, that neither of those statesmen had ever turned his back upon a friend or a foe, or words to that effect. Of course nobody would have been surprised if the eloquent Senator had confined his eulogium to his own boss. That gratitude which has been defined to be a lively sense of favors to come would have sufficed to account for any amount of praise of Boss CROKER from Senator GRADY. But why this ostensibly gratuitous and apparently impassioned tribute to Boss PLATT? Senator GRADY is not only a Tammany man, but, like a statesman whom he no longer venerates, "he is a Democrat." To him, in that capacity, a Republican boss is the incarnation of all evil, and one would expect him to denounce PLATT in the same breath in which he exalted CROKER, instead of confounding the two in a common eulogy.

Nevertheless the Senator is quite right. It was long ago explained, by a political veteran of long experience in Albany, narrating a piece of rascality in which members of both parties were engaged: "You know, there is no politics in politics." There is no politics in politics now. Senator GRADY is a humble private, or promising subaltern, in the ranks of the tax-eaters of which the bosses are the honored leaders. So long as the Republican rank and file can be induced blindly to follow PLATT, and the Democratic rank and file to follow CROKER, the future of the tax-eaters is secure, whether they march with GRADY behind CROKER or with ELLSWORTH behind PLATT. It is with the politicians now as it was with the Highlanders in old days, when Baillie Jarvie explained to his English guest that they might give one another ill words and now and then a shock with a claymore, "but in the lang run they will join together against a' decent folk that hae siller in their sporrans, and breeks on their hinder eends."

The real enemy and dread of the boss is not the rival boss, whom he is supposed to hate, but the independent voter, upon whom he cannot count to vote the regular ticket, and who is liable to upset his calculations. A good many deluded persons in this municipality last Autumn were disposed to be indignant when it was pointed out to them that in voting for PLATT's man they were really voting for CROKER's man. But they can now see in the eulogy with which Senator GRADY extols the two bosses that the tax-eater does not care which boss ostensibly wins. What he is really concerned about is that the "decent folk" shall not have their way, and that government of the bosses by the bosses for the bosses shall not perish from the earth.

THE SPANISH JINGOES.

We ought not to forget, in imposing moderation upon ourselves with reference to the loss of the Maine, that the Government and the decent people of Spain have their own jingoes to contend with. They will make it as hard as they can for Spain to act with justice and moderation. The more reason why we should make it as easy as we can.

The Spanish jingoes are worse than ours, because they are more brutal, not, of course, in the sense of being more crude, but in the sense of being more inhumane. This is a racial difference that was to be expected. It is the same inhumanity which depopulated Cuba of its aboriginal inhabitants that has lost Spain every one of her American possessions except Cuba. Of Spanish barbarity and inhumanity WEYLER is perhaps the most conspicuous living exemplar. His administration in Cuba was as contemptible as it was cruel, and yet his mere cruelty, in the absence of any military or political ability, in spite of a huge military and political failure, has raised him up a party in Spain. It is a small party, according to all the evidence accessible, but it is large enough to have an organ in the press. This organ openly exulted, until its exultation was suppressed by the Spanish censorship, in the destruction of the Maine and the massacre of her crew, and assumed the responsibility of it for Spain. One cannot imagine such a thing here. The "boyish unluckiness" of our jingoes has nothing to do with this fiendish spirit. If the Vizcaya has been blown up and sunk while she was in this harbor, we do not believe that The New York Journal would have been capable of publishing such a commentary on the disaster, even after the provocation furnished by the destruction of the Maine, as its Madrid analogue tried to publish upon the loss of the Maine without any provocation whatsoever.

But it is to be borne in mind that this inhuman newspaper no more represents the public opinion of Spain than our own reckless jingo press represents the public opinion of this country. The remarks of the jingoes on each side are communicated to the other, because they are of a more sensational interest than the utterances of justice and reason. We find the brutal insolence of the Spanish jingoes very hard to bear, as Spaniards find the reckless insolence of our jingoes hard to bear. We are apt to forget on our side the calmness and reasonableness with which the Spanish press in general has treated a difficult situation, just as Spaniards are apt to forget in the howls for war at any price that are wafted to them that the howlers are comparatively few. "The noise of a savage signifies nothing but his hunger." It is our business to rely upon the good sense and the sense of justice of Spain, until the reliance has been proved to be vain, as it is the business of sensible Spaniards to rely upon ours.

SECRETARY LONG AND "EXTRAS."

We observe with interest that our esteemed freak contemporaries are deeply disgusted with the behavior of the Hon. JOHN D. LONG, Secretary of the Navy. Secretary LONG observed casually and personally and unofficially, as he was careful to explain, and without any information that was not accessible to everybody, as he was careful to add, that, in his judgment, "the element of Spanish official responsibility had been eliminated from the incident of the disaster to the Maine." Truly, the Secretary should have been even more guarded than he was, although he was very guarded. He should have explained that what he meant by the elimination of "Spanish official responsibility" was that there was no evidence accessible to the public upon which the complicity of the Spanish Government or of any of its authorized agents in the disaster to the Maine could be charged, or from which it could be assumed. It did not follow that the Spanish Government might not be "officially responsible" for allowing the Maine to be approached and destroyed while she was under the protection of the Spanish Government in the harbor of Havana.

But this is not the main point with our esteemed freak contemporaries. The main point is that the Secretary expressed his personal opinion while explaining that he had no information which was not in the possession of the public. His statement reassured the public, and the public reassurance was reflected in the stock market. Thereupon our esteemed freak contemporaries not obscurely charge him with having gone into a "bull pool" to which his contribution was the reassurance in question, and of which the net profit was $20,000,000. They further allege that his "elimination of Spanish treachery" in the Maine affair is incompatible with his activity in making "preparations for war," and they produce the wildest zebras of Congress, JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS of Washington and LEONIDAS F. LIVINGSTON of Georgia, to declare that the Secretary has "exceeded his powers."

It is easy to see why our esteemed freak contemporaries should be touched and grieved. The most infuriating point of the Secretary's statement to them is his declaration that he knows no more about the facts than anybody else. The theory upon which our esteemed freak contemporaries have been operating for the past fortnight is that the President, as well as every member of the Cabinet, is seething with private information about the loss of the Maine, and that the Secretary of the Navy in particular knows all about it, and has an exclusive photograph of Marshal BLANCO in a diving suit prepared to blow up the American battleship. If Secretary LONG, instead of saying, unadvisedly and prematurely, that "the element of Spanish official responsibility had been eliminated," had simply said that he had no more information about the loss of the Maine than everybody else had, he would equally have disgusted our esteemed freak contemporaries, because he would have shown that the tremendous rub-a-dub they have been making "has nothing to do with the case." Their real grievance against him is not that he has been bulling stocks, but that he has been bearing "extras." Nobody will believe that our esteemed freak contemporaries are better informed about the loss of the Maine than the Secretary of the Navy.

That they should resent Mr. LONG's interference with their business is perhaps not unnatural. But that they should give scurrilous expression to their resentment is indiscreet. They seem to forget that there is a bill pending at Albany to restrain the liberty of the press for which their own behavior furnishes the pretext. Is it prudent or businesslike for them at this juncture to furnish additional pretexts for the passage of this outrageous measure?

The manifesto of the Democratic members of the Legislature, framed by a committee of a caucus, contains only one feature of much real importance. This is the declaration in favor of the policy of home rule. That is a matter in which the people of New York are deeply interested and as to which they have well defined views, and it is one on which the two great parties in the State are divided so that it can constitute a political issue in State politics. The other questions of Trusts and gas and telephone rates will influence some votes, but not many, because they cannot really be made distinct issues. Both parties profess the same purposes regarding them, and neither party has a very definite record of action regarding them. They are of the class of subjects which are believed by politicians to excite a good deal more interest than is actually felt about them. Home rule is a practical matter, on which, so far, the record of the Republicans is not good, and if the Democrats expect to get any political advantage out of that fact, they must avoid, as they would avoid the defiling pitch all deals of every sort with the Republicans. That at present is their real danger.

It does not appear clear to the lay mind that the appeal made to the Court of Appeals in the coal companies' case is likely to result in any final decision. If, however, the court shall conclude that the case requires a judgment on the constitutionality of the law, its determination will be of great interest. It is at present the view of the minority in the Legislature that the Republican Party failed purposely to make the Lexow Anti-trust bill effective. There is much more reason to think that the authors of the bill intended to make it very effective indeed, not to suppress Trusts, but to blackmail corporations accused of being Trusts. They were disappointed by the vigorous resistance offered by the first corporations against which operations were directed, and by the prompt manner in which Justice CHESTER poked the fingers of the court through all the weak places of the statute. It would be a great advantage to the State if the Court of Appeals should see its way clear to making a decision that would guide public opinion on the question of what can and cannot be done by the Legislature on this subject. At present it is the football of shallow demagogy for both parties in the Legislature.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Unofficial reports of happenings at Vassar, it is to be feared, are more often inspired by a desire to be amusing than by the determination to state facts and nothing else. Cautious people, therefore, will suspect the existence of some exaggeration in the current stories about a great rebellion among the students against the rule under which all lights must be extinguished at 10 o'clock. But despite the evidences of undue emphasis, plainly apparent to anybody who knows the high average of seriousness characterizing Vassar minds, there is one detail common to all the accounts—a detail so human and, alas, so feminine, that it lends plausibility, or at least credibility, to other details which, on general principles, would be open to doubt. The demand for the rule's abrogation, we hear, is confined entirely to the lower classes, while the seniors, who are soon to be free from all professorial restrictions, assert that it is a very good rule, indeed, and that the younger students will profit much from its enforcement. It is ungracious to say that this is just like a woman for all the world, but isn't it? Immeasurably self-sacrificing in certain directions, the fairer half of humanity does see the relational aspects of justice, and even of propriety, more easily than the absolute aspects. It was to be expected, consequently, that the Vassar students would divide on this issue exactly as the correspondents say they have divided. As to the merits of the controversy, a masculine opinion is of little value, perhaps, but it does seem rather absurd that young women, presumably competent to pursue advanced studies, should be sent to bed so soon after sunset, as if they were children or chickens.

—As queer a bill, probably, as was ever drawn is now awaiting action by the Massachusetts Legislature. Its object is to protect from threatened extermination within the State's limits the plant known to some New Englanders as the trailing arbutus and loved by them all as the mayflower. To accomplish this almost pious end the bill provides a fine of $20 or imprisonment for twenty days as alternative punishments to be inflicted upon anybody who, in any town of which he or she is not a resident, "disturbs, gathers, and carries or sends away" a single root, leaf, or flower of this species. At a recent committee hearing advocates of the measure stated that in Southeastern Massachusetts it was common for Italians and Portuguese to make invasions on private lands and gather the mayflower to send away for sale. They not only took the flower, but the roots as well, and their depredations were having a sad effect on the supply of this New England favorite. The foreigners, however, are not the only offenders, for it was also asserted that in Hamoshire County girls from Smith and boys from Amherst gathered vast quantities of mayflowers, and took no care to avoid exterminating the plants in any locality to which they had access.

—Now that the plans for carrying provisions to the moderately well supplied Klondike miners have been given up, there can be no particular harm in expressing doubt as to the wisdom of making the introduction of reindeer an essential part of the Government's scheme. Reindeer certainly have their uses—to people near the bottom of the scale of civilization. Therefore the chances are that the Alaskan natives will find them a valuable addition to the fauna of their desolate land, both as beasts of burden and as a means of increasing the available food supply. What the miners could do with reindeer, however, except to eat them up at once, it is rather hard to see. One railway will transport more freight and passengers, and do it more cheaply, as well as more quickly, than all the reindeer Alaska can support, and there seems to be no reason why railways cannot be built and operated over any of the passes. The development of the Klondike region is to be rapid and on lines far removed from those suggested by the methods of Lapland. The reindeer, therefore, should be given to the poor Indian, whose untutored mind leaves a lot of time on his hands, while the civilized invaders of the new gold fields may safely enough be left to their own far from insignificant resources.

PERSONAL.

—Facts in relation to the DREYFUS family that tended to remove the presumption of guilt from the accused Captain were, of course, ignored and, whenever possible, suppressed, both at the trial of DREYFUS himself and at that of ZOLA. They are slowly coming out, however, and they have much weight in enabling one to reach a conclusion as to whether justice as well as law was violated by the unhappy man's condemnation. At the close of the Franco-Prussian war the four DREYFUS brothers—JACQUES, LEON, MATHIEU, and ALFRED—were, like all other Alsacians, compelled to choose between French and German citizenship. The selection of the former was, naturally, a serious matter for a man with large business interests in the conquered province, and, therefore, the oldest brother, who had already passed the age for military service, reluctantly became a subject of the Kaiser. The other three brothers decided without hesitation to retain their old allegiance, and to remain Frenchmen, as they always had been. The head of the family showed that he acted entirely from business considerations, for he resolved that his six sons should each take the oath to France as soon as the German law permitted, which was on reaching the age of seventeen. In 1894, when the charge of treason was brought against their uncle, two of these lads were preparing respectively for the Ecole Polytechnique and St. Cyr. They were not allowed to present themselves for examination. In 1895 and 1896 two of their brothers reached the prescribed age, and, in spite of the disgrace attached to their name, went to France. Finally, JACQUES DREYFUS himself abandoned his home and his business, settled at Belfort, and petitioned to be readmitted to French citizenship. All this proves little, indeed, but it does show that the DREYFUS family was not one likely to take small bribes from Germany.

—A man has been found in Rome who once endured for several years the torture of imprisonment on the Ile du Diable. He is Gen. PAOLO TIBALDI, who, with LEDRU-ROLLIN, MAZZINI, and CAMPANELLA, was condemned to deportation for life on the charge of conspiring against NAPOLEON III. He says that, in his day, the island was a bare rock, without a tree or a blade of grass, and each of the prisoners had no shelter from the sun until he made a hut of driftwood. The Government provisions, sent daily from the adjacent Royal Island, consisted of a pound and a half of the worst bread for each convict, a piece of old meat or salt fat, beans or rice, a little oil, and six centiliters of tafia, a kind of spirit. "It is impossible," says the General, "to describe the sufferings to which we were subjected by our cruel keepers. According to their caprice we were chained and kept for months on bread and water, or beaten almost to death with ropes, and so obliged to remain in bed for weeks at a time, suffering horribly. In 1857, $5,000 was raised to organize an expedition to rescue me, but several attempts of the kind only served to make my situation worse. Finally, however, the press and public opinion in France claimed my liberation, which I obtained at last, arriving in time to fight for the French Republic, and to have the sad privilege of signing with TROCHU the capitulation of Paris to the Germans."

AGES OF GRADUATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How has it come about that the average graduate of an American college is about twenty-three years old when he should be about twenty? In this morning's paper you comment upon an address by Prof. Remsen of Baltimore, in which, as it appears, the responsibility for this condition of affairs is traced back to the German universities. I have not yet seen the address of Prof. Remsen, and shall take great interest in reading what he has to say. Meanwhile I venture to express the opinion that there must be something wrong with his general diagnosis, (as I gather it from your editorial,) because when all has been said that can be said about the adoption of German ideas in American education, the fact remains that the German boy is graduated from the gymnasium or realschule at the age of about nineteen. He then goes to the university or the technical school and spends from three to five years in his professional training. In other words, the evil of which THE TIMES very justly complains does not exist in Germany. How, then, can imitation of the Germans be made responsible for its existence in this country? To say the least, we must have imitated our model very awkwardly.

But what is of more importance than a correct historical explanation of the evil is the practical question of a remedy. What shall be done? That something should be done is becoming more and more evident, and THE TIMES is performing a public service in agitating the question. There are many of us, however, who think that the right remedy is not to be sought in any general lowering of the requirements for admission to college, but, first, in a shortening of the college course itself. Many of our best institutions have already started in this direction by making arrangements whereby the work of the senior year is permitted to lap over into the domain of professional study. But this is only a partial remedy. The time must come when a three years' course will be deemed sufficient for the bachelor's degree, if that degree is to be retained in American education.

In the second place, attention must be directed strenuously and systematically to the saving of time in the lower grades. When we compare the schools of Europe with our own, as these have grown up much more in imitation of England than in imitation of Germany, it is not so very difficult to locate our weakness. The American boy's time is lost between his sixth and his fourteenth year. It would make this letter too long if I tried to show just how and where and why the time is lost, but the general fact is as I have stated. Even now a fairly competent private teacher would have no difficulty in taking a boy of good capacity at the age of six and getting him ready for Harvard or Columbia in ten years. He can do it "hands down," and give the youngster a plenty of time for play all along the route. Why cannot the schools do the same thing? This is not an easy question. On the contrary, it is a very hard question which is connected ultimately with our social organization. Unlike the children of Europe, American children cannot usually be labeled at the age of six or eight as candidates or non-candidates for a liberal education. But, however great the difficulties which beset the matter, it is here, I am persuaded, that the problem in which THE TIMES is interested must be attacked.

CALVIN THOMAS.

Columbia University, Feb. 27, 1898.

POSSIBILITIES OF AN ACTUAL WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The jingo organ informed us last night that our auxiliary navy consisted of sixty-one merchant steamers, and that their armaments were ready to be put on board. It is not supposed that this popgun flotilla will be employed in the reduction of forts or in the bombardment of cities. They are confessedly mere "commerce destroyers." If Spain is actuated by the same patriotic desire to destroy commerce, she may likewise fit out sixty-one vessels of the same description for the same purpose.

Now let us see what these 122 destroyers may accomplish. They are intended to sweep all Spanish and all American merchant ships from the seas. Even if they maintain their present status there are very few of them to be swept off anyway, for the merchant marines of Spain and of the United States are among the smallest of civilized nations, thanks in our case to restrictive navigation laws.

But how long will these vessels remain Spanish or American? Not one day in either case, after a declaration of war. Their owners will adopt the same methods which we availed ourselves of when the civil war broke out. We transferred our ships to foreign flags, and they were safe from capture. All the occupation the 122 steamers would have would be that of fighting each other, and this would be more serious business than that of merely firing a gun to bring to an unarmed merchantman. That would not harm the auxiliary cruiser, whereas broadsides from two such vessels might result in sinking them both—that is to say, each one would be likely to sink herself.

It is generally understood that this war is to be fought out by iron-clads. There will be none of the old-fashioned seamanship like that exhibited by Hull, Perry, Decatur, and Bainbridge, that was as instrumental as gunnery in achieving victory, but it will be a mere question of the calibre of guns and of the thickness of iron. The Spanish iron-clads will be supposed to bombard Portland, Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Charleston, and ours will bombard Havana, Cadiz, Malaga, and Barcelona; for those are the principal points d'appui. Then we must not forget Manila, which can be approached from the west coast. Naturally, we shall annex Cuba, and that is perhaps the greatest misfortune the war can bring upon us, but it will please the jingoes, and they will be still further pleased if the iron-clad that starts on her mission to reduce Manila should have under her convoy a large fleet of steamers carrying troops to subdue and occupy the Philippine Islands, that are at about the same distance from our future outpost of Hawaii that Hawaii is now from the United States.

I have set down these various evolutions as possibilities, but the only sure thing about them is the conquest of Cuba, which would be so disastrous to ourselves and at the same time on the whole so satisfactory to Spain inasmuch as she is bound to lose it, and would prefer to get rid of it honorably after a fight. I don't believe that a Spanish iron-clad would dare to approach one of our great seaports. They will have a wholesome fear of torpedoes, which are more formidable weapons of war than any that they themselves carry.

It will be remembered that in the late war in the Levant the Greek fleet was infinitely superior to that of the Turks, and yet it accomplished nothing. It was scarcely more than a day's sail from Constantinople. If it had made its appearance off that city the Admiral could have dictated his own terms of peace. But he knew that the channel of the Dardanelles was strewn with torpedoes, and he dared not take the chances. This is only another illustration of the lesson I endeavored to inculcate the other day that the building of iron-clads and battleships beyond what we now have is a waste of money, and sometimes of the lives of those who man them, and that our main reliance is to be placed in taking methods to prevent their approaches to our shores.

JOHN CODMAN.

Mohegan, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1898.

NEGLECT OF THE INDIANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is gratifying to read the earnest plea for the Pima Indians in Mr. Whittemore's letter, which you print this morning, and it is to be hoped that full justice will be done in this particular case. The Government generally and the whites have as a rule had very slim respect for justice in all dealings with the Indians, and the men appointed by the Government to represent the Indians and act as agents have mostly utilized their positions for their own personal enriching, and not for promoting the welfare of the tribes.

In this connection I might cite the case of the Navajos, in the special matter of their weaving operations, an industry entirely their own. This has never been encouraged to the slightest degree, and the agents to the Navajos have sat by for years and witnessed them selling their wool to buyers for about 5 cents a pound, and turning around and paying the traders some 30 cents or more a pound for dyed Germantown wools.

Obviously, if the Government had treated this tribe from the standpoint of even common sense, the persons having authority would years ago have taught the Navajos modern dyeing and spinning, and this enabled them to use their own wools on the ground. The Navajo is one of the quickest of all Indians to learn, too, and is a good worker in iron, silver, and copper, which he has himself acquired knowledge of.

FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH.

New York, March 3, 1898.

St. Luke's Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The item in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES regarding the musicale held yesterday afternoon in aid of St. Luke's Home for Old Ladies recalls to my mind a story, current a few years ago, about St. Luke's Church and its Home for Aged Couples on Hudson Street. Whether the story is true or not I do not know.

It is said that a stranger to New York, walking on Hudson Street, said to a passer-by: "Can you tell me where St. Luke's Home is?" "No," said the passer-by. "That (pointing to St. Luke's Church) is his church, but where he lives I don't exactly know."

NEW YORKER.

New York, Feb. 27, 1898.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

His Sole Performance.

From The Mount Gilead (Ohio) Union Register, (Dem.)

So far as drawing the salary and performing the social functions of the position, John Sherman is Secretary of State, but no further.

The Absent Name.

From The Chicago Chronicle, (Dem.)

There is notable absence of the name of John Sherman in the current dispatches, though the counsel and action of the head of the State Department are now of more moment than at any time since the inauguration of the President who placed him at the head of that department.

A New Man Needed.

From The Charleston (West Va.) Gazette, (Dem.)

The army and navy may be ready, but the State Department is not ready for war. John Sherman is in his dotage, and Day, the acting Secretary, has neither the ability nor experience to fit him for the place. McKinley should call in a competent head for the State Department.

The Danger Should Be Removed.

From The Ogdensburg News, (Dem.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES voices a general feeling when it says: "There is no longer any ground on which the retention of Mr. John Sherman can be excused or palliated." THE TIMES points out that the object of Sherman's premiership, namely, to provide a seat in the Senate for Mark Hanna, is now accomplished. The country should no longer be subjected to the danger, especially great at this period, of a Secretary of State who is in his dotage.

The Public Interests Paramount.

From The Lockport Journal, (Rep.)

Inasmuch as THE TIMES is not a "yellow" newspaper, but rather an honest and straightforward one, what it says with regard to Secretary Sherman is evidently entitled to a respectful hearing. Mr. Sherman is one of the oldtime statesmen, of whom there are unfortunately few now remaining. He deserves well of his country and should be treated with the greatest consideration. At the same time if what THE TIMES says it is true, and doubtless it has much foundation in fact, probably something should be done about it in best public interests.

A High Price to Pay.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, (Dem.)

The demand that Mr. Sherman get out of the Cabinet, for the sake of safety and the National honor and dignity, would certainly not long be disregarded by a President who had proper pride in his great office. It is said Mr. McKinley is only waiting for the Spanish complication to settle somewhat before he makes the change. But the answer to this comes in the form of a question. Why did he not make the change when Sherman's fearfully indiscreet interview on the murder of Premier Canovás gave him a pretext sufficient for the reconstruction of the whole Cabinet? He has merely contented himself with making Judge Day Secretary in fact, without his being Secretary in law or by virtue of full responsibility; and Sherman may, any hour, again humiliate the country by giving rein to his dotard's tongue. He is dangerous as dynamite. It is no use searching for mild words to characterize such a spectacle. It is shameful, scandalous. It never should have been; and it would not, only the President must—as he thought—provide a seat in the Senate for a coarse-grained Ohio politician, who has far more capacity for buying of delegations to a National Convention than he has for any form of honorable public service. Mr. McKinley ran the risk of wrecking his Administration and doing his country irreparable harm to enable him to pay for the personal services of a rather tough sort of boss.

NUGGETS.

Two Points of View.

Minnie (admiring her new ring)—Isn't it a dear little thing?

Jack, (who bought it)—Indeed, it is!—The Jewelers' Weekly.

No Aid from Him.

"My face pains me, doctor; what shall I do?" asked the patient.

"I'm sure I don't know," replied the doctor; "you know I have no way of improving your looks."—Yonkers Statesman.

Something Besides the Rent.

"What are you going to give up for Lent?" asked the landlord, who had come for the month's rent.

"I am going to give up this house for one more comfortable," replied the tenant.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Swept the Field.

"How in the world did you get elected Probate Judge, Slicker?"

"It was easy. I just took the stump, made war speeches, and said that this country could whip anything under the blue dome of heaven. The other fellow talked good government and fitness for office."—Detroit Free Press.

A SCOTCH NIGHT.

From The Glenrowan Australian.

If you chance to strike a gathering of half a dozen friends
Where the drink is Highland whisky or some chosen "Border Blends,"
And the room is full of "speirin'," and the "gruppin' of brown han's,"
And the talk is all of "tartans" and of "plaidies" and of "clans,"
You can take things douce and easy, you can judge you're going right,
For you've had the luck to stumble on a "wee Scotch night."

When you're pitchforked in among them in a sweeping sort of way,
As "anither mon an' brither" from the Tweed or from the Tay,
When you're taken by the oxter and you're couped into a chair,
While some one slips a whusky in your tumbler unaware,
Then the present seems less dismal and the future fair and bricht,
For you've struck earth's grandest treasure in a "guid Scots nicht."

When you hear a short name shouted and the same name shouted back,
Till you think in the confusion that they've all been christened "Mac,"
When you see a red beard flashing in the corner by the fire,
And a giant on the sofa who is six foot three, or higher,
Before you've guessed the color and before you've gauged the height,
You'll have jumped at the conclusion it's a "braw Scotch night."

When the red man in the corner puts his strong voice to the proof
As he gives "The Hundred Pipers," and the chorus lifts the roof,
When a chiel sings "Annie Laurie," with its tender, sweet refrain,
Till the tears are on their eyelids and—the drink comes round again,
When they chant the stirring war songs that would make the coward fight,
Then you're fairly in the middle of a "wee Scotch night."

When the plot begins to thicken and the band begins to play,
When every tin-pot chieftain has a word or two to say,
When they'd sell a Queensland station for a sprig of native heath,
Where there's one "Mac" on the table and a couple underneath,
When half of them are sleeping and the whole of them are tight,
You will know that you're assisting at a (hic) Scotch night.

When the last big bottle's empty and the dawn creeps gray and cold,
And the last clan tartan's folded, and the last big lie is told,
When they totter down the footpath in a brave, unbroken line,
To the peril of the passers, and the tune of "Auld Lang Syne,"
You can tell the folk at breakfast as they watch the fearsome sicht,
They have only been assisting at a "braw Scots' nicht."

LONDON'S COUNTY COUNCIL

Progressives Show a Net Gain of Thirteen Seats and the Moderates of Two Seats.

A MAJORITY OF TWENTY-FOUR

Earl of Denbigh Fails to Defeat John Burns in Battersea—Earl Russell Defeated—Extreme Socialists Returned.

LONDON, March 3.—The elections for the County Council to-day have passed off with no notable incident. The attempt of the Earl of Denbigh to oust John Burns in Battersea failed. Earl Russell, Progressive candidate, was defeated at Hammersmith. Among those re-elected are the Earl of Hardwicke, Baron Monkswell, Sir Horace Farquhar, M. P.; the Right Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, and Sir J. Blundell Maple, M. P.

The latest returns show that the Progressives have elected sixty-seven of their candidates and the Moderates forty. A recount will be necessary in Chelsea, and the results in the city, (proper,) Fulham, and Wandsworth will not be declared until to-morrow. Thus far the Progressives show a net gain of thirteen seats. The Moderates have only gained two seats in Central Finsbury, and this was owing to a split in the Progressive ranks.

The polling showed no marked increase over previous elections, but the return of a number of extreme Socialists is a feature of the result. It is expected that the Progressives will have a majority of at least twenty-four in the new County Council.

Despite the disagreeable sleet and rain great crowds awaited the results in Fleet Street, at Battersea, and other centres of exciting contests. There was a great gathering of Liberal politicians at the National Liberal Club, where the Progressive victories were hailed with delighted cheering.

Although the Conservative Party made strong attempts to infuse politics into the contest, resulting in a somewhat increased poll, the increase was not in the direction they desired. The Progressives secured 15,000 votes increase, against an increase of 5,000 for the Moderates, thus improving their position almost everywhere, in addition to the seats gained.

The Daily News will say to-morrow:

"We hope Her Majesty's Government feels comfortable this morning. They deliberately descended into a purely municipal arena and have been soundly thrashed for their pains."

FOR A HUDSON BAY ROUTE.

Admiral Markham Says It Is Open Four Months and Possibly Six Months a Year.

LONDON, March 3.—In the course of an interview to-day Rear Admiral Albert Markham, the well-known explorer of Hudson Strait and Bay, expressed his surprise at the account received from Ottawa of the experiences of the exploring steamer Diana, while along the Labrador coast and in Hudson Strait and Bay.

This account, he said, was at variance with all previous experience. In his opinion the Hudson Bay route is open certainly four months, and possibly six months, a year. He declares that it would be an immense boon to commerce, cheapen the transport of cattle and wheat to Great Britain, be invaluable from an Imperial standpoint in saving time in the transport of men and stores to the naval base at Vancouver, and afford a duplicate British route "should the Canadian Pacific Railway be seized by America in time of war."

According to the report which is the subject of Rear Admiral Markham's observations, the Diana was only able to reach the mouth of Hudson Strait as late in the season as June 23. Even then the passage was badly blocked with ice. The steamer's daily journal from that date furnishes a terrible record of hardships and difficulties in making the passage. The Diana stuck fast in the ice for days together, and was frequently jammed and crushed in the terrible ice floes.

Her rudder was lost, her screw smashed, and the vessel was frequently thrown entirely out of water. At times her situation was so critical that the lifeboats were made ready to quit ship. Capt. Wakeman, her commander, says that no heavy vessel could have withstood the ice, which was often from twenty to thirty feet thick. The whole time until July 16 was occupied in pressing through the strait into the bay.

"BLACK BLISTER" IN INDIA.

Fifty Deaths from the Epidemic Occur Daily in Hyderabad.

BOMBAY, March 3.—An epidemic of "black blister" has broken out in the State of Hyderabad. Fifty deaths are occurring daily.

NEW ISLAND NEAR BORNEO.

Apparently Due to the Recent Earthquake and Growing in Size.

PARIS, March 3.—An island, it is announced here, has suddenly appeared on the northwest coast of Borneo, opposite the town of Labuan. Its apparition appears to be due to the earthquake which happened in September near Kudat, in British Borneo.

The island is composed of clay and rock. It measures 200 yards in length by 50 in width, and it has gone on increasing since its first apparition.

DR. ALLAN, THE GOLFER, DEAD.

Winner of the Amateur Golf Championship Dies in England.

LONDON, March 3.—Dr. Allan, the amateur golf champion, is dead.

Dr. Allan was graduated last year from Edinburgh University, but soon afterward he became consumptive. His death was not unexpected. The doctor won the amateur golf championship last May at Muirfield, representing his university.

Lady Cartier Dies at Cannes.

CANNES, March 3.—Lady Cartier, widow of Sir George Cartier, the Canadian statesman, is dead.

American Commissioners in London.

LONDON, March 3.—Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, the Special Commissioner of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and Col. Louis Hamburger, the Assistant Special Commissioner, who have just arrived here from New York, spent the day in London and will proceed to Paris to-night in company with Consul General Osborne.

German Naval Bill Progressing.

BERLIN, March 3.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day adopted several additional paragraphs of the Naval bill. Its ultimate passage is regarded as assured.

Federal Convention at Melbourne.

MELBOURNE, March 3.—The Federal Convention has adopted the proposal that the capital of Australasia be Federal territory, like Washington, the existing capitals being excluded.

Col. Henry Challenges Picquart.

PARIS, March 3.—Col. Henry, one of the witnesses called in the recent trial of M. Zola to contradict minor points of testimony given by Col. Picquart, has challenged the latter to a duel.

Emperor William Goes to Sea.

WILHELMSHAVEN, March 3.—Emperor William embarked to-day on the first-class battleship Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm and proceeded to sea.

CHINESE LOAN CONTRACT.

The £16,000,000 to be a First Charge on Increased Revenues.

LONDON, March 4.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"The loan contract specifies that in the event of a revision of the tariff, the £16,000,000 shall be a first charge on the increased revenues."

KAISER AND THE EAGLE'S CLAWS

He Says Country Once Seized Is German and Will Remain German.

BERLIN, March 3.—The semi-official North German Gazette says the following passage occurred in the speech which Emperor William delivered on Tuesday last at Wilhelmshaven, upon the occasion of swearing in the naval recruits there:

"Where the German eagle has seized hold and fixed its claws that country is German, and will remain German."

England's Eye on Wei-Hai-Wei.

SHANGHAI, March 3.—The China Gazette says Great Britain will occupy Wei-Hai-Wei, in the event of Japan withdrawing from that port.

The Deer Island Concession.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch to The Times from Kobe, Japan, says:

"The Deer Island concession to Russia is strongly disapproved in Korea, and it is reported that the representatives of some of the foreign Governments recommend making the island a foreign settlement."

A QUEEN'S LITERARY HONORS.

University of Budapest Makes Carmen Sylva a Doctor of Letters.

PARIS, March 3.—Carmen Sylva, as Queen Elizabeth of Roumania is known to the literary world, has just received her diploma constituting her a Doctor of Letters and honorary member of the University of Budapest.

The diploma is a veritable work of art, and is inclosed in an artistic case of great intrinsic value. Accompanying it is a letter from the Council of the University written in four languages—Hungarian, Wallachian, Latin, and French.

PAPAL CEREMONIES IN ROME.

Leo Intones the Te Deum After a Mass in the Sistine Chapel.

ROME, March 3.—The Pope to-day received in separate audience each member of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Holy See, who called to congratulate his Holiness upon the twenty-first year of his Pontificate, which opens to-day.

Afterward there was a commemorative mass in the Sistine Chapel. The Pope, wearing the triple crown, arrived in the sedia gestatoria, surrounded by the usual guards and other officials. The galleries were occupied by the members of the Sacred College, the diplomats, the Knights of Malta, and the Roman patricians. Cardinal Vannutelli celebrated mass, and at its conclusion the Pope intoned the Te Deum and pronounced the apostolic benediction. There was an immense congregation present, and his Holiness was warmly acclaimed.

POLISH FESTIVITIES PROHIBITED

Police Will Not Permit Poet Mickiewicz's Birthday Celebration.

BERLIN, March 3.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Warsaw says the police have prohibited all festivities in connection with the centenary of the birth of the Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz.

The prohibition has made a great sensation.

Mickiewicz, the Polish poet, was born in 1798 and died in 1855. In 1825 he visited the Crimea, which inspired a collection of sonnets greatly admired for elegance of rhythm and rich Oriental coloring. Three years later appeared his "Konrad Wallenrod," a narrative poem describing the battles of Knights of the Teutonic Order with the heathen Lithuanians. Here, under a thin veil, he represented the sanguinary passages of arms and burning hatred that had characterized the long feuds of the Russians and Poles. The objects of the poem, though evidently many, escaped the Russian censors, and it was suffered to appear. With his "Pan-Tadeusz," usually considered his masterpiece, it did much to stimulate the efforts of the Poles to shake off their Russian conquerors.

TOWED INTO HALIFAX.

The Disabled Steamer Maria Richmers Assisted by the Alpha.

HALIFAX, March 3.—About 5 o'clock this morning the steamer Alpha, Capt. Dekher, of Amsterdam, arrived here having in tow the steamship Maria Richmers, owned by the Richmers Company of Bremerhaven, with a broken tail shaft. The Alpha is bound from Baltimore for Baltic ports, via Queenstown.

The Maria Richmers is a new vessel on her maiden voyage. She left Bremen Feb. 10, calling at Southampton on the 16th, and is bound for Baltimore, with a general cargo and 160 steerage passengers, all Germans. She has a crew of fifty. She is a vessel of 4,480 gross tons.

The accident to the Maria Richmers occurred last Sunday morning at 6:30 o'clock in latitude 39.30 north and longitude 63.30 west. An immense wave struck the vessel, snapping off the main shaft as far aft as the box. An examination was made and it was seen that the steamer was helpless. About 7 o'clock the Alpha hove in sight, and the Captain of the Maria Richmers signaled for assistance, and the Captain consented to take the Richmers in tow. Halifax being the nearest port, it was decided to come here immediately.

The disabled boat has an extra shaft on board, and will go into dock in order to effect repairs. The Alpha will proceed on her voyage at once. The passengers on the Maria Richmers are all bound for the western part of the United States, and will stay here until the steamer is repaired, going forward with her to Baltimore. The agents expect to have her ready the first of next week.

An Appeal for Relief.

An urgent appeal is made to the public by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor for money to enable it to efficiently carry on its work of general relief, and contributors who have deferred sending their usual subscriptions are especially requested to renew their assistance. The need, the officers say, is pressing, as, while the cases of privation and sickness requiring prompt attention have increased, there has been a serious falling off in donations. Checks should be made payable to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau Street, and may be sent to him or to William H. Tolman, General Agent, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Wife's Death Preyed on His Mind.

Paul Bergman, brother of Siegmund Bergman, who is a dealer in electrical supplies, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by inhaling gas at his residence, 1,444 Park Avenue. He was removed unconscious to the Harlem Hospital. His condition is said to be serious. Mr. Bergman's wife died last Summer, and this preyed on his mind. He lived with his son, Charles, seventeen years old, his two younger children having been sent to live with friends. He and his son are employed by his brother at Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue.

Winifreda's Maiden Trip.

The new steamer Winifreda of the Wilsons and Furness-Leyland Line sailed from London yesterday bound for New York on her maiden trip. She is the fourth in a fleet of sister ships built for this service. She has a capacity for 10,000 tons of freight, 700 head of cattle, and saloon accommodations for 125 passengers. One more similar vessel is building.

Dr. Brooks Will Recover.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Dr. Francis Brooks, the young physician who, in a fit of temporary insanity, armed himself with a knife and threatened the occupants of his home, 4,643 Lake Avenue, is confined to his bed to-day and is suffering from two slight flesh wounds. He narrowly escaped being killed when he was shot by an officer, who was sent to the house to subdue him at the request of the endangered persons. The wounds are not dangerous.

Mexico Leases a Railway.

MEXICO CITY, March 3.—Arrangements have been concluded between the Government and Sir Wetman Pearson, an English contractor, whereby the latter leases the railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec for ninety years.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

Hofmann Gives His First Piano Recital at Carnegie Hall.

Josef Hofmann, the young pianist, gave his first recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. To fill this auditorium has come to be regarded as a matter of pride with pianists of more ambition than wisdom ever since the record went forth to the world that in recital after recital the great Paderewski packed it to its capacity. No one but he has ever succeeded in so arousing the interest and curiosity of the general public as to do this. Yet it need not be construed as evidence of a lack of attractive power on the part of young Hofmann that there were so many empty seats and boxes.

He had a large audience, one that could not have been held by any ordinary recital hall, and it was composed of persons who do much toward supporting good music in New York. Those who expected that this public would go into hysterics over young Hofmann must recollect that it took three or four concerts by Paderewski before we were, as the politicians phrase it, "on the run." We may possibly come to it yet in the present case, but there were no indications of anything of the kind yesterday. The young pianist had a solid and satisfying success. The audience acted toward him in a distinctly sane manner, yet there was abundant proof that he had made a deep impression.

His programme was as follows: Bach's prelude and fugue in D major; Beethoven's sonata, opus 101; three of Mendelssohn's songs without words—A minor, F major, and C major ("Spinnerlied")—variations and fugue on an olginal theme by the pianist, nocturne in E major, three preludes—G major, B major, and E flat major, and the polonaise in A flat of Chopin; the Schubert-Liszt "Gretchen am Spinnrade," and "Erl-König," Rubinstein's barcarolle in A minor, and Liszt's sixth Hungarian rhapsody.

This programme was one suited to a tolerably full revelation of the powers of any pianist, and while its performance showed clearly the limitations of young Hofmann, it stamped him as a virtuoso of the highest rank. The promise of the genius of the little boy of ten has been fulfilled as far as it could possibly be in the young man of twenty. The development of this remarkable boy is apparently perfectly normal. His temperament and his intellect are healthy, and are growing naturally. There is nothing weird or unusual about the present state of the young man's inner life, so far as can be judged from his piano playing; and this fact leads to a proper estimate of his limitations.

At the age of twenty Josef Hofmann is a true pianoforte genius, but he does not play like one who had sounded the depths of human experience. Intelligence, insight, feeling, passion, are all present in his work, but the artistic conception is still lacking in that calm survey, that broadened view, that all-embracing sympathy combined with completed measure of proportions which are the fruit of artistic maturity as much in the heaven-born genius as in the plodding talent. Beethoven did not write the fifth symphony, nor Mozart his "Don Giovanni," nor Mendelssohn his "Elijah," in boyhood. But the elements of the ability to express all that can now be expressed through the medium of the piano are in this boy, and in such compositions as adapt themselves to the present state of his artistic conceptions he reveals himself as a master. It will readily be undrestood that these compositions are such as appeal to his youthful ardor, his impetuosity, the glowing warmth of the early Summer of his young manhood, and—may it be added?—no doubt he found cadences and yearnings which ought naturally to breathe themselves through his secret thoughts. The thunderous proclamation of the Bach fugue Hofmann uttered tremendously. The octavo passages of the Liszt rhapsody he played with precisely the same overwhelming vigor and technical daring.

The Beethoven sonata was played with judgment, with tenderness, with proper sobriety of tonal tints, and with chaste expression, but the performance was not masterful. It lacked the declaration of authority. The Chopin nocturne was graceful, but not exactly filled with the spirit of night. The polonaise was played magnificently, and here for once the young pianist touched, in the softer passage, the true Chopin note. The love tones of the "Gretchen am Spinnrade" were beautifully sung, but the "Erl-König" lacked the tragic utterance.

There will be more to say about this boy. Yesterday's recital was only the first. There will be something to say yet about the pianist's personal magnetism, about his command of touch and technic, about certain idiosyncrasies of his method of singing cantabile melodies, and about his intimate understanding of pedal effects. But for the present he must be dismissed with a brief summary of his art in the assertion that he is a genius not yet at the complete stage of development, but a very influential and winning genius, for all that. Those who do not go to hear him will miss a valuable experience.

THE RICHARD ARNOLD SEXTET.

The Richard Arnold String Sextet gave a concert last night at Mendelssohn Hall. There was a large audience, and the vigorous efforts of the performers were encouraged by abundant applause. The instrumental numbers were Svendsen's quintet, opus 5, an aria by Bach, a minuet by Boccherini—not those so frequently heard—and Rameau's "Le Tambourin," arranged for sextet, and Tchalkowsky's sextet, opus 70, entitled "Souvenir de Florence." The Rameau composition was interesting because it proved that more than 100 years ago the famous composer of "Castor et Pollux" was imitating Dr. Antonin Dvorak by building chamber music on negro melodies with a French accent. The Richard Arnold String Sextet is a hard-working organization which ought to have great success in country lyceum courses. There does not appear to be any very good reason why it should play in public in a city where there are several good amateur quartets.

The soloist of the concert was Mrs. Marie Gramm, who sang two songs by Xaver Scharwenka, one by Bruno Oscar Klein, and two by Brahms. She was well accompanied by Mr. Klein, and was very charitably applauded.

THE ORCHESTRA OF NEW YORK.

A Name Chosen for the New Permanent Musical Organization—Officers to be Chosen.

Those persons who have most interested themselves in the movement to establish a permanent orchestra in this city completed their organization at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the home of Dr. W. H. Draper, 19 East Forty-seventh Street. The society is to be known as "The Orchestra of New York."

Dr. Draper, as Chairman of the meeting, appointed a committee of five to nominate officers and twenty-four Directors, of whom twelve are to be men and twelve women. The Nominating-Committee is as follows: Richard James Cross, James Speyer, Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Richard Derby, and Mrs. Charles A. Post.

The Chairman also announced that, acting under authority given him at the previous meeting, he had added the following to the General Committee: Miss Damon, the Misses Weber, Miss K. E. Clark, Mrs. John Minturn, Miss Welling, Mrs. William Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Mrs. Charles Senff, Mrs. West Roosevelt, Carl Schurz, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Godkin, Mr. and Mrs. Sorchan, Dr. C. C. Rice, Mrs. W. A. Perry, Mrs. W. B. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Tams, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mrs. J. L. Riker, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Jr., Mrs. McCoskry Butt, Miss Ingersoll, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. H. B. Hollins, and Mr. Penfold.

Henry W. Poor, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that he had met with great encouragement, and thought that the movement would be successful. Another meeting will be called by Dr. Draper at his discretion.

FRAU SORMA'S ENGAGEMENT.

Plays in Which She Will Appear in the Irving Place Theatre.

Frau Agnes Sorma, the German actress, who is due to arrive here on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on Monday, will open her season in this city at the Irving Place Theatre on Monday, March 14. Her répertoire for the subscription performances, with their dates, is as follows: March 14, 15, 16, "A Doll's House," by Ibsen; March 17, 18, 19, "Maiden's Dream," by Bernstein, (new;) March 21, 22, 23, "Unfaithful," by Backs, (new;) March 24, 25, 26, "Sunken Bell," by Hauptman; March 28, 29, 30, "Divorçons"; March 31, April 1, "Taming of the Shrew."

At the close of this season Frau Sorma will make a tour of four weeks, playing her répertoire in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. After this tour Manager Conried will in all probability give a supplementary season, in which she will probably be seen in an elaborate production of Sudermann's "Johannes."

Mr. Holmes at Daly's Theatre.

One of the most attractive and the most largely attended of E. Burton Holmes's lectures in the Daly matinée series was given yesterday on the Yellowstone National Park. To those who have never seen this picturesque part of this country the lecture was extremely interesting. At the end of the lecture a number of motion pictures were thrown on the screen, showing several of the more noted geysers, the ridiculous, bubbling "paint pots," and several of the greater falls of the Yellowstone, which called forth warm applause. This lecture will be repeated to-day at 3 P. M. and to-morow morning at 11 A. M. Next week Mr. Holmes will devote the first three days to the "Oases of the Algerian Sahara," and will close his prsent season in New York with "More About Japan" on the last three days.

Another Week of "The Country Girl."

Miss Rehan will play another week in "The Country Girl," so great has been the advance orders for seats. In fact, this is a red-letter season for Mr. Daly. Previous to Miss Rehan's appearance as Peggy each night the performance is cleverly led up to by the presentation of the dainty Japanese opera, "Lilli Tse," in which Miss Semon has made a great success. "School for Scandal" is underlined for the 15th, and this revival will be marked by new costumes and scenery and an excellent cast. Miss Rehan's Lady Teazle will be in great contrast to the wheedling little Peggy.

The Commercial Travelers' Fair.

The Commercial Travelers reaped a harvest last night, when more people crowded into Madison Square Garden than at any other time this week. The sham battle by the Eleventh Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., of Mount Vernon, had been such a success Wednesday night that it was repeated. It was officially announced that Richard Croker and Mrs. Croker would be guests of the fair management this evening.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Tony Pastor has engaged Miss Marie Le Blanc, the English character singer. She will make her first appearance on March 28.

J. M. Barrie lately wrote in twenty-four hours a one-act play or "duologue" called "Platonic Friendship," which will be acted in London by Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Maude (Winifred Emery.)

The plot of the new Gaiety Theatre musical comedy has been printed in London. It is an "original" piece, by Harry Nicholls and Seymour Hicks; is called "The Gipsy Girl," and reminds one very much of the story of "Falka."

Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell actually intend to produce, on an elaborate scale, an English version of Maeterlinck's weird, mystical "Pelléas and Mélisande." Original music is to be composed by Gustave Faure, and Sir Edward Burne-Jones will design the pictures and dresses.

Professor Aristide Frauceschetti of Rome, who is to sing this evening at the Maine concert to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria, will give for his part of the programme ancient classical music. He claims to be the practical reviver of historical music, and has developed a method adapted to these songs only.

Judgment for $5,682 was awarded to Carrie Sweeney against Charles W. Bertram, proprietor of "The Pulse of New York" Company, yesterday in the Supreme Court, for salary due her as star of the "Hoss and Hoss" company, which stranded in January, 1895. The defendant let the case go by default.

The management of Koster & Bial's has been informed that "Charmion," the Parisian trapeze performer, is announced to appear in numerous places throughout the country. This is incorrect, and no one is authorized to announce such appearance, as Miss Charmion will remain at the Thirty-fourth Street music hall for the rest of the season.

At a dramatic entertainment to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoon of March 18, under the auspices of the New York Orthopedic Dispensary, William H. Crane will present for the first time A. E. Lancaster's one-act comedy entitled "His Last Appearance." The play is said to tell a charming story which is ingeniously worked out by five characters. Miss Haswell, Miss Lester, Miss Bronson, and Mr. Hale have kindly consented to assist Mr. Crane in the production of the play.

In the recent storage warehouse fire in London Sir Henry Irving's losses of scenery (his costumes were all stored elsewhere) were much greater than was at first reported. The entire scenic outfit of more than thirty plays was destroyed. Two hundred "cloths," painted by the foremost scenic artists of this era, and many elaborate scenes stretched on frames have gone forever. Some of these "sets" will never be reproduced, though the original designs and models are all in existence, and the work of painting new scenery for the plays always conspicuous in the Lyceum's repertory will begin at once.

After the performance of "The Highwayman" last night at the Broadway Theatre all of the members of the business staff gave to Manager Andrew A. McCormick and the members of the company a banquet on the stage in commemoration of the day, which was the tenth anniversary of the theatre. A particular feature of the gathering was the fact that, with two exceptions, the executive staff remains the same as it was when the house opened, the two exceptions being Frank Sanger, now manager of Madison Square Garden, and Benson Sherwood, who died several years ago while acting as superintendent of Madison Square Garden.

Eleonora Duse continues to employ no press agent. But she has a "close personal friend," who, as Signora Duse intends to act in London this Spring, has begun to supply to the London press "budgets" of "exclusive Duse matter." Duse's hatred of publicity and the newspaper press, it seems, now amounts to a mania; it has increased so greatly as to be worth at least half a column daily in every wide-awake newspaper when she is acting. In private life Duse associates only with persons of royal blood, who thrust their society upon her. She gives diamond rings to dressmakers, and "chez elle wears white satin." She eats in silence and solitude, but is presumably fond of macaroni and chianti. She hates the sound of people's voices, and in this peculiarity many persons not so gifted but as long suffering as she will deeply sympathize with her. She wears no corsets. Nevertheless, her "close personal friend" (presumably of "royal blood") insists that she is a charming woman, and that her conversation is "startlingly brilliant."

Sir Squire Bancroft Bancroft, being merely a retired actor, came into this city like an ordinary mortal, and little fuss has been made about his visit. Yet he is a man of great distinction in the theatrical world, was one of the leading spirits in the "renascence of English drama," and, with his wife, was a sponsor of the Robertson school of comedy. He was also the original actor of Tom Stylus, Jack Poynts, Captain Hawtree, and other characters in Robertson's plays. He was the second English actor to receive the honor of knighthood in consideration of his services to his art. He never came to this country professionally because his wife (without whom he never had a professional existence) always has been afraid of the ocean. But he says he was in New York once, about thirty-nine years ago, and he remembers seeing "Our American Cousin" at Laura Keene's Theatre, when Sothern, Jefferson, Couldock, Sara Stevens, Varrey and Laura Keene herself were in the cast. He was surprised to find Varrey, still hale, and acting Jack Moody at Daly's. But Jefferson is still very much alive, Sara Stevens is in "Way Down East" at the Manhattan Theatre, and Couldock still acts occasionally. "Our American Cousin" was produced by Miss Keene Oct. 18, 1858, and held the stage until the next Spring. Sir Squire will sail for Liverpool to-morrow.

West Point Candidates.

The result of the competitive examination for the appointment to a cadetship in the Military Academy at West Point from the Ninth Congressional District, which was held in Grammar School No. 34, in Broome Street, on Feb. 19, was made known yesterday. There were seventeen contestants for the place. Charles L. Apfel of 171 Rivington Street, who received 92 per cent., was chosen as candidate. Frank Brennan of 2 Pike Street received 90 per cent., and will go to West Point as an alternate for the final examination.

Charter Day Celebration.

The Committee on Railroads and Transportation of the Charter Day celebration met yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and a committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the various railway systems regarding reduced rates at the time of the celebration. The committee appointed consists of Edwin Hawley, O. H. Cookey, and E. V. Skinner. A similar committee was appointed to see the officers of the steamboat and coastwise steamship lines.

CORNELL WINS IN DEBATE.

Awarded the Supremacy Over Pennsylvania in the Contest Held at Ithaca.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 3.—The Cornell debaters defeated those of the University of Pennsylvania in their debate held here to-night in the Lyceum Theatre. The contest was the fifth held between the universities and in respect to the number of victories won this decides the supremacy in favor of Cornell.

The question discussed was—"Resolved, that immigration into the United States should be restricted to persons who can read and write the United States Constitution in some language, except that a satisfactory provision should be made for those dependent upon qualified immigrants."

Pennsylvania upheld the affirmative and Cornell argued on the negative. Cornell was represented by Miss Gail Laughlin, Walter M. Zink, and Clinton F. Horton. Pennsylvania was represented by Thomas R. White, William C. Johnston, and Ray W. White. The judges were President Elmer H. Capen of Tufts College, Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey of Yale, and the Hon. Theodore Bacon of Rochester, N. Y. The presiding officer was Provost Charles C. Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania, who had a cordial reception when introduced by President Schurman of Cornell. The first speaker for Pennsylvania was Thomas R. White. Mr. Zink opened for Cornell.

The Pennsylvania speakers based their argument on the evil caused by the admission of illiterate foreigners, unrestricted, to our country. The affirmative argued that qualified restriction would not eliminate this evil. Miss Laughlin of Cornell was logical, and in summing up made strong and effective rebuttal. Ray W. White was forcible and persuasive. Carleton Sias and Bertram D. Rearick were alternates for Cornell and Pennsylvania, respectively.

The judges rendered a decision within ten minutes after debate was finished, giving a majority report in favor of Cornell. President Capen of Tufts addressed the audience, which numbered nearly 2,000 persons, after the debate had been concluded.

COLLEGE ORATORS COMPETE.

William D. Loucks Wins the Intercollegiate Prize at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 3.—The annual contest of the New York State Intercollegiate Oratorical Association took place in this city to-night. The orators and their subjects were as follows: "Liberty and Oratory," Ira S. White, '98, Rochester; "The Rock of Our Nation, George Washington," H. J. Neff, '98, Syracuse; "Napoleon Bonaparte," William Dewey Loucks, 1900, Union.

The committee unanimously awarded the prize to Union's representative, Mr. Loucks.

FRENCH STUDY AT HARVARD.

The Academy Thanks Prof Sumichrast for His Services.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 3.—A letter has been received by Prof. F. C. De Sumichrast of Harvard from G. Boisser, the Secretary of the French Academy, acknowledging the various services done to the study of French literature in America. It says:

"You will ere this have received a letter from the French Academy with regard to your translation of 'Athalie,' which you have presented to it, but the Academy considered that a mere acknowledgment did not suffice to express fully its gratitude to you. It is acquainted with the services you are rendering to our tongue, and it has expressly charged me to thank you for them.

"It further desires me to inform you how much it appreciates the work done so intelligently by the Cercle Francais of Harvard University, to spread the knowledge of and taste for our great writers, and it will be greatly obliged by your expressing to the circle the gratitude of the Academy."

AMERICAN PICTURES TO BE SOLD.

It is many years since so large a collection of American pictures as that formed by Mr. Pincus Chock, one of New York's fashionable tailors, and which are now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, to be sold at auction there on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings next, has been put upon the market by any private individual. Mr. Chock began some years ago to study and then to collect American pictures, and, although not so old a collector as Messrs. William T. Evans, Thomas B. Clarke, and Samuel Shaw, he has succeeded by constant pursuit of his hobby and continued visits to studios and galleries in acquiring some 318 canvases, for the most part by younger American painters, and which he has now determined to sell without reserve.

The exhibition is too large to be studied, much less described in detail. It must be judged as a whole, and as a whole it offers valuable instruction to the art public in the growth of painting in America. We cannot entirely agree with the author of the introduction to the catalogue that "the collection is largely made up of pictures by men who prepared themselves in American schools and perfected their art abroad, without allowing themselves to become copyists and echos of foreign masters." While there are undeniably many canvases in the collection which show individuality and originality, there are far too many which recall too strongly, if they are not almost direct copies of, the work of foreign masters. This is, of course, natural under present art conditions in this country, and many of those who are even unconsciously imitating the Barbizon men, Cazin and the French Impressionists, may grow into individual painters, but is it not unwise to make so positive an assertion which the collection as a whole, with silent voice, so controverts?

Mr. Chock has evidently purchased his pictures in pursuance of the idea that he would buy so as to have an example of each of the better known young American painters in his gallery, and he has not always purchased with discrimination. The collection is not a bad one, but it is not a great or even an exceptionally good one. It is somehow reminiscent of Autumn Academy exhibitions, and we find in it no examples of J. G. Brown, of George Inness, of Homer Martin, Winslow Homer, Julian Rix, or other excellent and promising American artists that certainly ought to be present to entitle the collection to be called a thoroughly representative one. There are, however, good examples of Chase, Mowbray, Vonnoh, Ochtman, Denman, Ranger, W. L. Lathrop, Childe Hassam, Reid, Simmons, Snell, Dearth, Birney, Maynard, Dessar, Curran, Carlsen, Dolph, Eaton, the Moran brothers, Newman, Arthur Parton, J. G. Tyler, Franzen, Horatio Walker, Carleton Wiggins, and also the water colorist Gruppe, who shows some of the best pictures in the exhibition.

Commissioner Fitchie's Marriage.

Commissioner of Immigration Thomas Fitchie and Miss Ethel Tymeson, daughter of Mrs. Jennie Tymeson of 268 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, were married on Dec. 16, 1897, and cards announcing the fact were received yesterday by his assistants at the Barge Office. There had been rumors for two or three months past that the marriage was to take place, but no information was withheld. Commissioner Fitchie said yesterday that the announcement had been withheld because of the death in November of a brother.

SOCIETY NOTES.

There was a successful benefit for St. Vermilye's Chapel in the chapel building, 418 West Fifty-fourth Street, last night. Music and recitations were on the programme.

Prof. Ware gave the second of the Lenten lectures in the Society of Decorative Art course, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Sherry's large ballroom. More than 100 persons heard him speak on "The Louvre and the Tuileries." Stereopticon views were used. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, and Mrs. Richard Irwin were in the audience.

Miss Georgina Roberts gave the second of her Lenten lectures for children under fashionable patronage in Sherry's small ballroom at 4 P. M. yesterday. She talked on South Africa, illustrating her lecture with stereopticon views. Among the patronesses for this course, which is an immensely popular and delightful one, are Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. Henry Parrish, Jr., and Mrs. Frederic W. Vanderbilt.

The Drawing Room Club held its monthly meeting in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria last night, and heard F. F. Mackay, the former actor, discuss "Romeo and Juliet." Mrs. Neftel, the President, occupied the chair, and among others present were Smith Ely, W. R. Willcox, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells Champney, and W. S. Logan. Mr. Mackay read several passages from the tragedy with admirable feeling and expression.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Englewood Presents a Petition Favoring the Grade Crossing Bill—Bill for Gatling Gun Companies.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—The Senate held a single session to-day and then adjourned until Monday night.

Senator William H. Johnson presented a petition of the Common Council of Englewood favoring the grade crossing bill introduced by him. An understanding has been reached between Senator Johnson and the railroads and the bill will be reported next week with two amendments. One is that the Court of Chancery shall upon application of municipal bodies determine the necessity for protection at grade crossings by gates or flagmen; the court shall also have the power to determine how much, if any, of the expense of protection at crossings hereafter established shall be borne by the municipality where the crossing is situated.

These Senate bills were passed: Allowing $4,000 to be spent annually for the expense of teachers' institutions; providing that a boundary road between two counties may be macadamized by joint action of the Boards of Freeholders of those counties; empowering the Governor to cause to be organized one or more companies of the National Guard for Gatling gun drill; prohibiting cities from issuing bonds in excess of 10 per cent. of their assessed valuation.

Chairman Engle, from the Committee on Game and Fisheries, reported a substitute for the Senate bill, regulating the opening of the season for game.

The Senate defeated Senator Packer's bill providing that ordinances in third-class cities shall be published in two newspapers, one Democratic and one Republican.

Senator Martin notified the Judiciary Committee that he was patiently waiting for it to consider his bill reducing the Governor's salary to $8,000 a year.

The joint Legislative Committee on Appropriations decided not to allow an appropriation for the erection of a New Jersey building at the Omaha Exposition.

THE ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY.

The Members Adopt a New Flag and Display the Colors.

The St. Nicholas Society held its regular stated business meeting last evening at Delmonico's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. The members present numbered nearly 100. President Stanton presided.

The first business of the evening of any importance was the passing of an amendment to the society's constitution. The amendment was in relation to the St. Nicholas insignia. Article IX. was amended to read:

The recognized insignia of the society shall be a badge pendant from a ribbon, of the following description: The badge shall be three-quarters of an inch in length and width, made of gold or of silver gilt; upon the obverse the seal of the society; the reverse, plain, with the number of the body stamped upon it. The ribbon shall be orange, watered and ribbed, and one inch as displayed length, suspended from a gold bar bearing the words "St. Nicholas Society."

The society also adopted a new flag, being the same as the old Dutch flag adopted by the society in 1839, with the coat of arms of the City of New York painted in white in its centre.

Mr. A. B. Valentine, Chairman of the Flag Committee, presented the colors to the society, and in a short address told of the various flags hoisted by the colonists. Being the historian of the Society of Colonial Wars, Mr. Valentine is thoroughly versed in the subject, and for several minutes spoke interestingly upon the flags of the past century.

The society then passed a resolution authorizing the historian of the society to cooperate with the State authorities in publishing the old records of colonial days, now in the possession of the State Department at Albany. After the meeting a luncheon was served.

JOHN P. ROBERTSON DEAD.

He Was Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's Sunday School Teacher.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, March 3.—John P. Robertson, philanthropist and temperance advocate, died Thursday, aged ninety years.

He was Robert G. Ingersoll's Sunday school teacher, and lived fifty-four years and died in the house in which Col. Ingersoll's father lived.

Obituary Notes.

CYRUS G. WOOD, woolen manufacturer of Worcester, died yesterday, aged seventy-eight.

Judge W. B. C. PEARSONS died yesterday at Holyoke, Mass., aged seventy years. He was a brother of Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the Chicago millionaire and philanthropist.

Judge CHARLES VANDERBUR

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the SECOND INSTALLMENT OF 25 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on March 7th, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1898.
F. P. Olcott, Chairman,
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y. Committee.
Counsel. 54 Wall St., N. Y.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

New York, March 1, 1898.
The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Friday, April 1, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1898. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1898, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.
The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,
N. E. Cor. Toone and Second Sts.,
Canton, Baltimore Co., Md., March 2d, 1898.
By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that Forty Thousand Dollars will be expended in the purchase of shares of the capital stock of the CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE for cancellation, in accordance with its charter.
All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to sell stock."
All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 23d day of March, 1898, will be considered and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the Company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.
W. B. BROOKS, President.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
5% GOLD BONDS.
Interest payable April and October.
After careful investigation of the above security, we recommend the bonds as a safe and profitable investment, yielding over 5% per annum.
Special circular furnished on application.
CLARENCE H. WILDES & CO.,
36 WALL STREET.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES" a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

There was a marked falling off yesterday in the volume of Stock Exchange business, less than 300,000 shares making up the total of the day's dealings, and it is probable a fair estimate that 75 per cent. of that total consisted of transactions between room traders. The public is holding aloof, and virtually the uniform counsel of conservative commission firms to customers is to remain out of the market till something certain is disclosed in the Cuban situation.

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Most of the small fry of the Street have gone short of stocks over and over again in the recent feverish markets, but on the average have probably made few net profits. Upon the other hand two or three conspicuous operators, whose trades are large, have doubtless scooped fat spoil in some of the stocks where fluctuations have been widest, notably in Sugar Trust and the local transit shares.

It looks at the moment as if the short interest had, however, been much decreased throughout the general market. Some stocks, lately commanding a premium in the Stock Exchange "loan crowd," were last night in quite ample supply.

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The foreign buying of American stocks has slackened, but it is apparent that the movement may revive. Important houses with London, Paris, and Berlin connections are almost all agreed that recent purchases were not to make the usual "turns" for a quick profit, but were largely for investment accounts. There is in this the suggestion of an advantageous market development.

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Trade reports from all over the country indicate improvement in almost every business interest.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $15,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 125⅝ @125; $50,000 do, coupon, at 125, and $30,000 5s, coupon, at 112½.

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In State bonds $300 Louisiana consolidated 4s, small bonds, sold at 98, and $8,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 70¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Tobacco	1⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	N. Y. Central	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Penn. R. R.	⅞
Brook. Rap Tr.	½	People's Gas, Chic.	1½
Can. Southern	⅝	Pullman Car	½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi. Gt. West.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Chi. & Northwest	½	Tenn. C. & I.	½

Stocks Declined.

Brook. Union Gas	⅞	Met. Street Ry.	½
Chi. & Alton	3	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
C., C., C. & T. pf.	⅝	National Lead Co.	½
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Or. Imp., 5th in. pd.	⅝
Evans. & T. H. pf.	½	Pacific Mail.	⅞
Gen. Electric	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 1st, Parks Br.	1½	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	11	Or. Sh. Line inc., B.	1
C., C., C. & I. con.	1	P., D. & Ev. 1st, t.r.	1
E. T. & Ga. Div. 5s.	1½	Pitts. & West. 1st	1
Flint & P. M. 6s.	1½	St. L. & I. M. 5s	2
Gal., H. & H. 5s.	1½	Texas Pacific 2d	1⅛

Bonds Declined.

B. & O. 5s, 1925	3	Long Isl. Fy. 4½s	1½
Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1	Or. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1
C. & O. 6s, Series A	1	Penn. 4½s	1
Chi. & N. W. con 7s.	2⅜	Tenn. C. & I. 1st Bir.	2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. and upward for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $166,925,617; balances, $8,917,185; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $124,335.

Money on call in London, 2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅞ per cent. for short and 2 15-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firmer. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82@$4.82⅛ for sixty-day bills, $4.84½ for demand, $4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94 5-16@94⅜ and 94 11-16@94¾, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50@60c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—12½c discount and par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅝, to 117½; St. Paul, ½, to 96⅞; Illinois Central, ¼, to 105½, and Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 56¾. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 59⅜; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 86⅜, and Erie, ⅛, to 14⅝. Atchison sold at 12¼, and Reading at 9⅜. British consols were steady at 112 1-16 for money, and 112 5-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes from the last report: Reserve decreased £878,000, circulation increased, £683,000, bullion decreased £194,761, other securities increased £533,000, other deposits decreased £848,000, public deposits increased £216,000, notes, reserve, decreased £817,000, Government securities decreased £7,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 44.10 per cent., is now 43.02 per cent., against a decline from 53.41 to 52.96 same time a year ago.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 20,460,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 520,000 marks, other securities increased 17,660,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 31,900,000 marks. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 94,025,000 francs, Treasury accounts decreased 48,575,000 francs, gold in hand decreased 11,825,000 francs, bills discounted increased 48,025,000 francs, silver in hand increased 1,325,000 francs.

In Paris, rentes sold at 101f 30c, and exchange on London was 25f 28½c. In Berlin, exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 171.20.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Although nervous and irregular, Spanish Government bonds of late have not shown that weakness which might have been expected in view of the sensational talk of war between the United States and Spain. In fact, they have shown altogether too much firmness to suit the purchasers of puts on them, which of late have been offered liberally in Wall Street. Thirty-day puts on the bonds at the market can be bought for a trifling amount.

The firmness of Spanish Governments has been construed as meaning that financial interests at Paris and Berlin, having accurate information of the plans of the Spanish Foreign Office, have no fears of serious trouble between the two countries, and among Wall Street bulls there are to be heard many allusions to the reply of Napoleon, who, when asked "Is there to be war?" replied "How are consols?"

IMPROVEMENT LOST SIGHT OF.

Discussing the present stock market outlook, Mr. J. Fletcher Shera of the Stock Exchange house of Townsend & Shera, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"This talk of war and the sensationalism attending the Maine disaster with which we have been deluged makes useless all calculations of the position of the stock market, based on actual conditions. At present all eyes are turned toward Washington, Havana, and Madrid. What is taking place in our own country among our industries and railways is lost sight of, and nobody in Wall Street pays any attention to the continued improvement in the American business world.

"That the diplomatic trouble should engage Wall Street's whole attention, however, is only what is to be expected. With rumors of war on every side, there is very naturally much apprehension, and there will continue to be apprehension until the matter is settled. You cannot expect security holders to be otherwise than nervous as long as the present uncertainty lasts, nor can you expect them to do much in the way of adding to their holdings.

"I do not believe that we are to have a war with Spain, and consequently I do not expect to see any more crashes in the market. There would be much to lose and but little to gain by a war, and I think the powers at Washington realize this. But as long as the talk of war continues, and as long as it remains the dominant factor in Wall Street, I expect to see a dull and nervous market, made up almost entirely of professional operations. I do not believe that the more important and powerful financial factors will make any attempt to pull prices up as long as there is a fear of war hanging over the Street. They may accumulate stocks while the scare is with us, but I do not think that they will try to do much with prices until that disturbing element is out of the way.

"On sharp breaks I think stocks are a purchase, but the purchaser should be content with the small and quick profits which the rallies provide. It is not a market to get into very heavily, nor one to stay in very long.

"However, it will prove wise to keep in mind the excellent underlying conditions that are producing such magnificent results in the business world. In the Spring and Summer I believe that last year's boom in stocks is to be outdone. Everything points to this, and in many well-informed quarters, as well as among powerful financial interests, great preparations are being made for it. In such a market as we are now having there will be many bargains to be picked up by the observant and thoughtful investor."

SUGAR TRUST SELLING.

Sugar Trust was by far the most active stock in yesterday's market, its sales making up one-quarter of the total transactions. The stock was very erratic, but covering by traders who were sellers on Wednesday, kept it up above 127 during the greater part of the day. The trading in Sugar Trust was largely professional, but there were again evidences of steady selling by interests close to the management of the company. Many deliveries of the stock during the past few days have borne the names of two prominent Sugar Trust insiders, the quantity of such certificates having been estimated at 6,000 shares.

THE LAKE SHORE MERGER.

New York Central became conspicuously strong yesterday afternoon when the news came of the passage of the Ellsworth bill by the Assembly. Much of New York Central's recent weakness has been due to statements that, according to the law of the State, the merging of the Lake Shore with the property is illegal and to rumors that the Ellsworth bill, which was designed to remove all legal obstacles to the merger, was likely to fail of passage. On this latter rumor there was some short selling of the stock, and it was this that put New York Central up close to 115 yesterday when it became known that the bill had passed the Assembly.

YESTERDAY'S LIGHT TRADING.

But little more than 285,000 shares were dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday—the smallest total for a full day that Wall Street has known since Jan. 5. With the exception of Sugar Trust, only one stock—St. Paul—was traded in to the extent of 20,000 shares, and there were only half a dozen having more than 10,000 shares to their credit. The inactivity yesterday was all the more apparent because of the heavy trading which has recently marked the course of the market.

TOBACCO MISINFORMATION.

American Tobacco was notably strong yesterday, selling up to 92½, and making a net gain for the day of 1⅝ points. Throughout the recent weakness of the market Tobacco has been one of the strongest stocks on the list. For a month or more Wall Street has been receiving assurances "straight from the inside" that immense profits were to be made by selling the stock short. Since then there has been a panic, but Tobacco has stood up without showing a semblance of weakness—which shows that Wall Street's inside information on Tobacco is not always what it should be.

A SIX-POINT DROP.

Hocking Valley preferred attracted attention yesterday by a drop of six points on the sale of a single 100 shares. This was only another of the erratic movements for which the stock has become noted of late. There was no apparent reason for the decline, and but little significance was attached to it. Chicago and Alton, a stock of a very different character, also made a loss of three points on transactions aggregating about 300 shares. A small amount of stock offered when the general market was weak caused the decline.

CHICAGO ACTIVITY.

Chicago's record of bank clearings for the month of February is a remarkable one. Total exchanges were $411,332,351, a gain of $128,047,717, as compared with the same month last year. This total is larger than that for any previous February in the history of the Clearing House. The year 1897 started out with the clearings showing a big decrease, and the decrease continued until August. This year an entirely different state of affairs is being shown. The first two months of 1898 are $238,282,618 ahead of the same months in 1897, the net gain for the whole of the latter year being only $162,000,000.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The rather absurd rumor that the Maryland Legislature intends passing a bill to reorganize the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has served to bring out the fact that the two Reorganization Committees are much closer to each other than they have been heretofore. It cannot be said that they are working in entire harmony, but discordant notes are to be heard much less frequently.

The events of the past month seem to indicate that the interests which have not heretofore been friendly to the receivers have decided to let matters progress for a while and give Messrs. Cowen and Murray an opportunity to work out their plans. This is indicated by the withdrawal of the opposition to the leasing of the last lot of freight cars, some 5,500 in number.

Persons familiar with both sides of the case are of the opinion that the Baltimore and Ohio could be readily placed on a paying basis, but that it would be folly to reorganize immediately. There is much detail in improvement to be carried out on the line. Its traffic is increasing, but rates are not stable, and until the trunk lines and soft-coal-carrying roads agree to demand living rates the Baltimore and Ohio will have to suffer in its earnings.

Railroad men who have recently gone over the line are generous with their praise of the receivers' policy of rehabilitation. The general opinion is that they have made new lamps from old and have succeeded in manufacturing silk purses from sows' ears. One General Manager is credited with the remark:

"I never would have believed that the Baltimore and Ohio could have been made as good a road as it is. I saw nothing during my trip that would indicate that any but master hands, with real railroad intelligence behind them, are operating the property."

Under present conditions it is probably safe to say that reorganization is not a thing of the immediate future. The receivers are confronted with a disheartening situation at Washington, where $2,000,000 must be spent next year in elevating the tracks, without the prospects of an additional dollar in revenue.

CHICAGO OPINION.

E. L. Brewster & Co.—It is evident that Wall Street believes that war with Spain is not among the immediate probabilities, and, as the prices of the best securities in the country necessarily reflect the sentiment of a large element of the country, it is significant that prices are advancing every day. They are still very low in comparison with a short time ago.

F. G. Logan says: "The Cuban situation has settled into a waiting one, and the maximum rate opinion has not yet been delivered. War spirit and fear are fast disappearing. We look for steady, firm market for the time being."

John C. King & Co.—The traders claim that Flower bought 40,000 Rock Island, the Equitable Life 25,000 New York Central, and Standard Oil interests 25,000 St. Paul last week, all taken out of the Street.

A. O. Slaughter & Co.—Cotton continues very firm, and under this condition it is not likely that futures will decline materially from present level.

Lamson Brothers & Co.—Brokers in the Sugar crowd say there is no doubt that the short interest has been increased, but there is a dispute as to whether this means that long stocks have been sold against it for future delivery or not.

Hubbard, Whipple & Co.—It is reported that Platt and Croker have joined hands for the purpose of passing the dollar-gas bill in Albany. The recent buying of Sugar is said to be based on the expectation that the regular dividend will be declared by the Directors at their next meeting.

C. A. Whyland & Co.—All sorts of reports are current as to the reason why the Supreme Court failed to hand down a decision in the maximum rate case. It is also asserted that the maximum rate case decision is in the printers' hands, and will be published next Monday.

U. G. Peters & Co.—Sentiment seems to be mildly bullish, commission houses are rather inclined to advise customers to buy on declines.

Alfred L. Baker—The market in New York will continue to do better unless we get more war rumors, as general conditions favor higher prices.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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G. A coming here from France.

North American Oil Company stock quoted for the first time on the Consolidated Exchange.

Corn movement, according to traffic officials of corn belt roads, greater than for many years.

Incorporation of the Nebraska, Kansas and Gulf Railway with a capital of $26,000,000. General counsel of the St. Paul Road one of the incorporators.

Increase of 1,442 instruments in net output of Bell Telephone Company for month ended Feb. 20.

Estimated that production of anthracite coal for March will not exceed 2,500,000 tons.

Order placed for fifteen new engines for the Reading.

Negotiations said to be in progress for a close traffic alliance between the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf and the Minneapolis and St. Louis.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount, but an early rise not unexpected.

Denial by President Depew of reports of a legal impediment to carrying out New York Central-Lake Shore deal.

Election of Clement A. Bromley to membership in the Stock Exchange.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in Feburary showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$9,175
Denver and Rio Grande	31,500
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	37,815
Kansas City and Suburban Belt	355
Minneapolis and St. Louis	5,431
St Joseph and Grand Island	3,480
Wabash	18,695

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55½@56½. No sales.

Bar silver in London 25d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 54c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 354,044.42 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .04 seller .10, 500 shares Gould and Curry at .20, 400 shares Mexican at .30, 100 shares Mollie Gibson at .23. On the Mining Exchange 500 shares of American Flag sold at .20, 3,000 shares Gold Magnet at .008½ buyer 60 @.007½; 5,000 shares Pilgrim at .004, 5,200 shares Rocky Mountain at .10@.13, buyer 60; 120 shares St. F. Cariboo at 2.75, 8,000 shares Alamo at .02¼@.02½@.02¼, 1,000 shares Anaconda at .40@.40½@.38, 400 shares Anchoria Leland at .92@.92¼, 8,000 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10¾@.11@.10⅝, 2,000 shares Cannon Ball at .003⅜@.004, 1,300 shares Elkton at .82¾@.82½@.81¼, 12,000 shares Garfield Gr. at .06½@.06¾@.06, 1,200 shares Golden Fleece at .44@.46½@45, 700 shares Isabella at .25½@25⅝, 10,000 shares Jefferson at .05@.05½@.05, 56,000 shares Justine at .02½@.04 buyer 30@3½; 1,100 shares Lillie at .74⅜@.74⅝@.74¼, 1,300 shares Mollie Gibson at .20½@.20¾@19, 5,500 Mount Rosa at .13@.13¼@.13½, 600 shares Portland at .77@.76, 200,000 shares Sentinel at .006½ buyer 30@008½ buyer 30 @.005⅝@.007; 9,500 shares Union at .12⅝@.13½ seller 5 @.12⅝; 7,500 shares Work at .08⅜@.04@.03⅜.

On the Stock Exchange the closing quotations for mining stocks yesterday compared as follows with those of Wednesday:

MINING STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.75	..	.75	..
Alta	.05	..	.05	..
Best & Belcher	.35	..	.35	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick	.10	..	.10	..
Chrysolite	.10	.12	.09	.12
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	.04	.03	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	..	.80	..
Deadwood	..	1.25	..	1.25
El Cristo	..	.05	..	.05
Enterprise Mining Co.	.15	..	.15	..
Father De Smet	.15	..	.15	..
Horn Silver	1.30	..	1.30	..
Iron Silver	.40	.50	.40	.50
Kingston & Pem. Iron	.16	.22	.16	.22
Leadville	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.12	..	.12	..
Phoenix Gold	.07	.09	.07	.09
Plymouth Consolidated	.08	..	.08	..
Standard Consolidated	1.60	1.75	1.60	1.75

On the Consolidated Exchange the closing quotations for mining stocks compare as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	..	1.10	..	..
Belcher	..	..	..	..
Best & Belcher	.30	..	.30	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick Con	.10	..	.10	..
Belmont	.10	..	..	..
Caledonia B. H.	.60	..	.50	..
Challar	.30	..	.30	..
Crown Point	..	..	.10	..
Con. Imperial	.10	..	..	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.09	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	..	.75	..
Com. Tun. Co., stock	.03	..	.03	..
Com. Tun. Co., bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Com. Tunnel Co., scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.05	..	.05	..
Catalpa	.08	..	.08	..
Deadwood Terra	.90	1.00	.90	1.00
Eureka Consolidated	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.15	..	.20	..
Hale & Norcross	1.40	..	1.35	..
Horn Silver	1.25	..	1.20	..
Iron Silver	.43	.60	.43	..
Julia Consolidated	.01	..	.01	..
Kingston & Pembroke	..	.21	.15	..
La Crosse	..	..	.16	..
Leadville Con	.09	.10	.09	..
Little Chief	.15	..	.15	..
Mexican	.77	..	.30	..
Maryland Coal	.30	..	..	..
Moulton	..	..	.20	..
Mono	.20	..	..	..
New Central Coal	..	..	5.50	..
North Star	5.50	..	..	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.40	..	.40	..
Occidental	1.25	..	1.30	..
Plymouth	..	..	.08	..
Phoenix, Arizona	..	..	.10	.15
Potosi	.10	..	..	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf	..	..	2.00	..
Savage	.20	..	.20	..
Sierra Nevada	.90	..	.90	..
Standard	1.70	1.85	1.70	1.75
Small Hopes	..	1.00	.85	..
Union Consolidated	.30	..	.30	..
Utah	.05	..	.05	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.20	..	.20	..
Argentum Juanita	.18	..	.19	..
Alamo	.02	..	.02	..
Anaconda	.35	..	.37	..
Cripple Creek Con.	.10	..	.10	..
Creede & Crip. Creek	..	..	.03	..
Gold & Globe	.02	..	.02	..
Golden Fleece	.40	..	.40	..
Isabella	.24	..	.24	..
Mollie Gibson	.20	..	.20	.24
Mount Rosa	.12	..	.11	..
Pharmacist	.05	..	.05	..
Portland	.74	..	.73	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.12	..	.11	..
Work	..	..	.08	..

On the Mining Exchange the closing quotations compare as follows:

LISTED STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
American Flag	..	.18½	.07	.18
Annetta	.35	.43	..	.40
Gold Magnet	.004	.008	.004¼	.007½
Japan	2.50	3.00	2.50	5.00
Miami	..	.39	..	.39
Pilgrim	.003½	.005	.004	.005
Rocky Mountain	..	.15	.12	.15
Red Mountain	..	..	..	.12
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Yukon	.10¼	.12	.10¼	.12

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Alamo	.02	.02½	.02¼	..
Anaconda	.41	.44	.40	..
Cripple Creek Con.	.10¾	.11	..	..
Cannon Ball	.003⅝	.003¾	.003¾	.004
Elkton	.77	.78	..	..
Gold Coin	1.50	..	..	..
Garfield Gr	.06½	.07	.06½	..
Golden Fleece	.45	.47	..	..
Isabella	.25¼	.26	.25	.27
Jefferson	.05	.07	.04	.05
Justine	.03½	.03¾	.03½	.04
Lillie	..	..	.74	..
Mollie Gibson	.20¾	.21	.18	.14
Mt. Rosa	.13¾	..	..	..
Old Gold	..	.004¾	.003½	.01½
Portland	.76	.78½	..	..
Sentinel	.005½	.006	.006⅞	.007
Tamarack	..	..	..	.007
Union	.12¼	.12⅝	.12¼	..
Work M. & M. Co.	.03¾	.04	.03½	.04

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	307
4th week Feb.	$31,001	$21,826	$25,557
Month	122,500	88,488	88,634
From Jan. 1	256,210	181,822	174,184
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
4th week Feb.	$138,600	$107,100	$136,500
Month	549,700	427,400	502,300
From July 1	5,656,348	4,673,659	5,132,468
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	508	339
4th week Feb.	$65,971	$28,156	$16,304
Month	249,511	100,721	51,361
From Jan. 1	512,151	200,825	97,082
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
4th week Feb.	$9,571	$9,216	$7,423
Month	36,335	28,769	23,203
From Jan. 1	71,895	53,386	41,074
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
4th week Feb.	$39,284	$33,863	$45,508
Month	142,782	135,170	148,375
From July 1	1,532,925	1,359,800	1,424,915
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
4th week Feb.	$22,764	$19,284	.....
Month	107,973	108,318	.....
From July 1	862,719	822,764	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,935
4th week Feb.	$243,265	$224,570	$283,002
Month	952,811	862,858	926,269
From July 1	8,708,036	7,831,974	9,095,239
LONG ISLAND SYSTEM for January—	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$246,471	$202,773	$43,698
Op. expenses	238,311	220,562	17,749
Net earnings	8,160	*17,789	25,949
Def. other sources	3553	2,028	11,170
Balance	7,302	*19,817	27,119
Charges and taxes	111,743	106,626	5,117
Net deficit	104,441	126,443	†22,002
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,993,444	2,737,604	$55,840
Op. expenses	1,953,370	1,804,992	148,378
Net earnings	1,040,070	932,812	107,462
Other income	98,175	74,069	24,106
Total income	1,138,245	1,006,881	131,568
Charges and taxes	796,589	793,814	2,775
Surplus	341,660	212,867	128,793

*Deficit. †Decrease.
In the January statement there was $6,000 charged to operating expenses and credited to reserve fund and a similar item of $69,220 enters into the statement for the seven months of the current fiscal year.

IOWA CENTRAL for January—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$133,729	$114,328	$167,472
Op. expenses	99,931	85,674	103,375
Net earnings	33,798	28,654	64,097
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,110,434	929,009	1,114,674
Op. expenses	732,408	648,972	678,740
Net earnings	378,026	280,037	435,934
NEW YORK, ONT. & WEST for January—			
Gross earnings	287,787	256,869	272,260
Expenses & taxes	213,352	214,582	209,362
Net earnings	74,435	42,307	62,897
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,470,368	2,383,574	2,319,487
Expenses & taxes	1,694,458	1,644,750	1,599,545
Net earnings	775,910	738,824	719,942
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for January—			
Gross earnings	38,415	26,490	36,370
Op. expenses	17,308	16,456	20,911
Net earnings	21,107	10,034	15,459
Other income	15	998	.....
Total	21,122	11,032	15,459
Fixed charges	17,898	14,107	14,347
Surplus	3,224	*3,075	1,112
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	248,798	253,827	305,945
Op. expenses	143,388	138,187	138,178
Net earnings	105,410	115,640	167,767
Other income	2,131	2,349	.....
Total	107,541	117,989	167,767
Fixed charges	102,738	98,748	99,684
Surplus	4,803	19,243	68,083

*Deficit.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES for January—			
Gross earnings	3,367,707	3,665,610	.....
Op. expenses	2,871,112	2,008,238	.....
Net earnings	1,496,595	1,963,322	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	32,838,221	30,117,882	.....
Op. expenses	19,325,702	18,614,437	.....
Net earnings	13,512,519	11,503,445	.....
WESTERN N. Y. & PENN. for January—			
Gross earnings	226,956	205,994	199,178
Op. expenses

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, March 3, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
102	107	87	Adams Express	105	107	105	105	.....
72	73¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	73	73	73	73	.....
125	128	5	American Express	125½	125½	125½	125½	.....
7¼	8⅛	90	American Spirits Mfg.	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
127⅛	128	70,535	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	126	128⅜	125⅝	127⅝	+1⅜
112¼	113	70	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113¼	113¼	112	112	.....
91¾	92	16,780	American Tobacco	90½	92½	90½	91⅞	+1⅝
36½	37½	150	Ann Arbor pf	37	37	37	37	+1½
11¾	11⅞	220	At., T. & S. F.	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	− ⅛
28	28½	3,495	At., T. & S. F. pf	27¾	28⅝	27¾	28¼	+ ¼
17½	17¾	3,055	Baltimore & Ohio	17	18	17	17⅝	+ ⅝
6¾	6¾	400	B. & O. Southw. pf	6¾	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
3½	3½	2,235	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
41⅛	41⅝	10,090	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40¾	41½	40¾	41¼	+½
116¾	117½	210	Brooklyn Union Gas	117	117	117	117	− ⅛
5¾	6¼	700	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
49½	50¼	200	Canada Southern	49½	50¼	49¼	50¼	+ ⅝
84⅜	84¾	1,200	Canadian Pacific	83¾	84⅜	83⅜	84¾	+ ¾
12¼	13½	50	Central Pacific	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅜	.....
21⅛	21¾	2,075	Chesapeake & Ohio	21¼	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
159	...	333	Chicago & Alton	160	160	158½	158½	−3
95¾	95⅞	12,138	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	95¼	96¼	95¼	95¾	+ ¼
11	11¼	2,400	Chi. Gr. West	10⅝	11⅜	10¾	11¼	+ ¼
27	27½	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	− ⅛
93⅜	94	21,672	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93⅝	94⅝	93¼	93⅞	+ ⅜
147¼	148	42	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	148	148	147¼	147½	.....
123⅜	123⅝	870	Chi. & Northw.	122¾	123½	122¾	123½	+ ⅜
87⅞	87½	9,013	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	87¼	88¼	87	87¼	+ ¼
9¼	9½	844	Chi. Term. Trans.	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9½	+ ¼
30	30⅜	925	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30½	30⅞	30¼	30¾	+ ¼
31½	32	210	C., C., C. & St. L.	31⅜	31½	31⅜	31½	+ ¼
14	14⅛	1,400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	.....
6¼	6⅝	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
19	22	100	Col., Hi. V. & Tol. pf.	20	20	20	20	−6
183½	184	1,320	Consolidated Gas	182¼	184	182¼	183¾	+ ¼
110	111	403	Delaware & Hudson	110⅝	111¼	110⅜	110⅝	+ ⅜
47½	47¾	350	Denver & R. G. pf.	47⅞	47⅞	47½	47½	− ⅜
...	...	60	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	.....
38⅝	38¾	800	Erie 1st pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	.....
18½	19¼	100	Erie 2d pf.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	− ¼
39	41	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	40	40	40	40	− ½
...	...	81	Ft. W. & D. C. pf.	24⅞	24⅞	24¼	24¼	.....
33¾	33⅝	1,165	General Electric	33¾	34	33½	33½	− ½
30	31	963	Hawaiian Sugar	32	32	30⅞	31	.....
102½	103	460	Illinois Central	102⅞	103	102½	102¾	+ ¼
30	31	10	Iowa Central pf.	31	31	31	31	.....
191	192	1,079	Lake Shore	190¾	191	190½	191	+ ⅝
42	50	50	Long Island	42½	42½	42½	42½	.....
54¾	54⅞	2,590	Louisville & Nashville	54⅝	55½	54⅜	54¾	.....
106	106½	17,085	Manhattan Con	106	107⅜	105½	106	+ ¼
149¾	151	10,125	Metropolitan St. Ry.	150	152¼	148½	149⅝	− ½
107½	108¼	125	Michigan Central	107¼	107½	107½	107½	.....
28¾	29	5,700	Minn. & St. Louis	28½	29⅛	28	29	− ¼
55	56	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	55½	55½	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
11¾	12	320	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅜	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	− ⅛
38⅜	38¾	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	38⅜	38⅝	38½	38½	−1
27⅜	28	2,780	Missouri Pacific	27¾	28¼	27½	27½	− ⅛
31	31	355	National Lead Co.	31¼	31½	31	31	− ⅛
104¾	107½	90	National Lead Co. pf.	106¼	106½	106	106½	.....
7	8	20	New Central Coal	8	8	8	8	.....
93½	94	300	New Jersey Central	93½	94	93½	93½	− ¼
...	...	100	New York Air Brake	24	24	24	24	+2
114⅝	114¾	16,570	New York Central	112¾	114⅝	112½	114⅜	+1¼
34½	35	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	.....
12	14	87	N. Y., Lack. & West.	12½	12½	12½	12¾	.....
33	34	10	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	33	33	33	33	.....
14	15	45	Norfolk & West.	14	14	14	14	.....
48½	48¾	3,370	Norfolk & West. pf.	48¼	48½	48	48¾	− ¼
5⅞	5⅞	400	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
24	24½	2,850	Northern Pacific	23⅞	24½	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
62⅞	63	6,838	Northern Pacific pf.	62¾	63⅝	62⅜	62⅞	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	515	Ontario & Western	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15½	.....
27	28	100	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	− ⅛
29¼	29½	650	Oregon Short Line	29½	29¾	29¼	29¼	− ⅛
26¾	27	2,295	Pacific Mail	26¾	28	27	27	− ⅛
116¾	117	1,550	Pennsylvania R. R.	116¾	117	116¼	117	+ ¼
91	93¼	6,595	People's Gas, Chicago	91⅞	93¼	91⅞	93¼	+1⅜
178½	179½	725	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	179	179½	179	179½	+ ½
19¼	19½	240	Reading	19⅛	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
45	45⅞	1,270	Reading 1st pf.	44⅝	45¼	44½	45¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	7⅛	200	St. L. & San Fran.	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
56½	56⅝	25	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	57	57	56⅞	56⅞	.....
25¾	25¾	475	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	25⅜	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅜
4½	5	4	St. Louis Southw.	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
10⅜	10⅝	210	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
72½	73	750	St. Paul & Omaha	72⅜	73¼	71⅞	71⅞	+ ¼
18	18⅛	300	Southern Pacific	18¼	18¼	18	18	− ¼
8⅞	8¾	400	Southern Railway	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¾	.....
28⅝	28¾	750	Southern Railway pf.	28¾	29	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
4	4⅜	100	Standard R. & T.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	21½	720	Tenn. Coal & Iron	21¼	22	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
185	187	160	Third Avenue	184¼	184¼	184¼	184¼	− ¼
21⅜	22¾	280	Union Pacific Ry.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	− ¼
55½	55⅝	17,161	Union Pacific pf.	55	55⅜	55	55½	+ ⅜
30	30⅛	7,370	U. P., all in. pd.	30	30½	29⅝	30	− ⅛
9⅞	9⅞	450	U. P. D. & G. 1. r.	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	.....
42	45	9	United States Express	44½	44½	44½	44½	.....
6¼	7	100	United States Leather	6¾	6½	6¼	6½	− ¼
62	62⅜	750	U. S. Leather pf.	62½	62½	62¼	62¼	.....
16	16½	390	Wabash pf.	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
...	...	600	West Chi. Street	98	98¼	97¾	97¾	+ ¼
87⅞	88¼	6,408	Western Union Tel.	88	88½	87⅝	88	− ⅛
25	27½	145	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	25½	27½	27½	27½	.....
10⅝	11	155	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. pd.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
1¾	2	300	Wisconsin Central	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
Sales.		286,386						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
2,000 84½
Atch. Top & S F Gen 4s
500 92
500 92
32,000 91¾
1,000 91⅞
1,500 91⅝
3,000 91⅜
3,000c 91⅜
9,000 91¼
5,000 91¼
Adjustment 4s
1,000 60⅞
5,000 61
20,000 60⅞
15,000 61
60,000 61⅛
20,000 61
10,000 61¼
500 60⅞
1,000 60¾
25,000 61
1,000 60⅞
10,000 61
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
5,000 116¼
5,000 116⅜
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925
4,000 98
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, Trust Co Certfs
3,000 83½
5,000 84
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
5,000 95½
5,000 95¾
6,000 95⅞
10,000 95¾
37,000 95
Canada Southern 1st 5s
1,000 110
Canada Southern 2d
3,000 108
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc
20,000 41
Central of N J Gen 5s Registered
21,000 113¼
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st, Series A
1,000 119½
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
6,000 80
58,000 79¾
2,000 80¼
2,000 80
7,000 80¼
5,000 80¼
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
1,000 115¾
Chic, B. & Q Cons 7s
4,000 116¼
2,000 116
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
5,000 106
4,000 105½
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000 112
Chicago & Northwestern Cons 7s
10,000 141
Chic, R. I & P Ext 5s
14,000 105¾
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s
5,000 105¼
Chic Term & Tr 4s
9,000 85⅛
10,000 85⅜
6,000 85⅝
10,000 85¼
Cleve & Canton 1st, Trust Co Certfs
1,000 73¼
C. C. C & Ind Cons
2,000 137
Colorado Midland 1st, Trust Co Certfs
8,000 64⅞
Colorado Midland 4s, Trust Co Certfs, All Instlmts Paid
8,000 20½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s
1,000 110¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga Divisional 5s
3,000 114
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s
1,000 72
Erie 4s, Prior Bds
9,000 90⅝
Flint & P M 6s
2,000 116½
Galv, H & H 5s
1,000 92
Iowa Central 1st 5s
7,000 100½
Total sales $2,076,000.
Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000 95½
Kans Pac 1st Cons, Trust Co Certfs
6,000 107½
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
5,000 103
Long Island Ferry 4½s
1,000 88½
Louisville & Nashville, Pens & Atl 1st
1,000 104½
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
2,000 96
Metropolitan Elev 1st
1,000 118½
Met St Ry Gen 5s
3,000 111½
7,000 111⅝
5,000 111⅝
Mexican Int Cons
10,000 71¼
5,000 71½
5,000 71⅜
5,000 71½
Mil & St Paul Cons
1,000 141
Milwaukee & St Paul, Chic & Mo Riv 5s
10,000 111½
Chicago & Pac Wn 5s
8,000 116
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
2,000 88¾
1,000 88⅞
Mo, Kansas & Tex 2d
1,000 61½
9,000 62
4,000 61⅞
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
2,000 81
5,000 81¼
Missouri Pacific Cons
1,000 97⅜
Mob & Ohio Gen 4s
1,000 76½
N Y Cent 1st Coup
5,000 116¾
N Y Central Deb 5s, Registered
3,000 108¾
1,000 108
N Y & R Beach 1st
5,000 20f 100
N Y, Sus & Wn 1st, Refunding 5s
1,000 108
N Y, Sus & Wn G M
10,000 92
2,000 93
Norfolk & W Ry Con 4s
1,000 81½
9,000 81¼
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
5,000 61¾
500 61⅜
1,000 61⅜
8,000 61½
1,000 61⅝
4,000 61⅜
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
11,000 95⅞
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
6,000 96
500 96¼
1,000 96
500 96½
2,000 96¼
Ohio & Mississippi 2d
5,000 20f 121
Omaha & St Louis 1st
9,000 79
Oregon Improvement 1st
5,000 109¼
1,000 109
Oregon Imp Co Con 5s, Trust Co Certfs, 5th Instlmt Paid
1,000 58
7,000 57½
13,000 57
5,000 57¼
5,000 58
10,000 57⅝
Oregon Short Line 6s
8,000 123
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s
3,000 100¼
7,000 100½
1,000 100¼
15,000 100½
Inc B & Col Trust
10,000 47¼
23,000 47½
20,000 48
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Trust Co Certfs
2,000 100½
Oregon R & Nav 4s
1,000 95
Ott. C F & St P 1st
5,000 109
Penn 4½ Coup
8,000 112½
Pittsburg & Wn 1st
3,000 84
Reading Co Gen 4s
6,000 83⅞
25,000 83¾
3,000 83⅝
21,000 83¾
Rio Grande Wn 1st
2,000 82½
Rome & W Cons
1,000 122½
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
1,000 73¾
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
5,000 90¼
26,000 91
2,000 91¼
10,000 91½
2,000 91¾
2,000 92
St L & S F Gen 5s
3,000 103½
St L Southwestern 1st
2,000 75
So Pac of Ariz 1st
8,000 103¼
South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated
10,000 97
Southern Ry 1st 5s
4,000 91⅞
1,000 91¾
5,000 91⅞
6,000 91¾
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
40,000 34¼
6,000 34
15,000 34½
25,000 34
10,000 34½
17,000 34
34,000 34¼
100,000 34½
55,000 34½
24,000 34¼
127,000 34½
55,000 34⅝
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st, Trust Co Certfs
2,000 86
Union Elevated 1st 6s, Trust Co Certfs
13,000 82⅝
2,000 83
5,000 83½
Union Pacific 4s
52,000 94
10,000 94¼
500 95
500 95
3,000 94¼
11,000 94½
5,000 s15f 94⅝
25,000 94
20,500 s15f 94
5,000 94¼
500 95
7,000 94¼
53,000 94¾
1,000 94¼
38,000 94⅝
1,000 94½
7,000 94⅝
United Gas Improvement 112¼
Un P, Den & Gulf 1st Trust Co Certfs
35,000 57½
19,000 58
5,000 57⅝
5,000 57¾
8,000 58
10,000 58
Wabash 1st 5s
6,000 108
Wabash 2d 5s
6,000 78½
4,000 79
Wn N Y & Penn Gen
5,000 52⅜
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
5,000 40¾
5,000 41¼
27,000 41½

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Yukon Gold Dredging Company of Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—E. J. Hingston, T. S. Phillips, W. E. Hingston, J. A. Dingens, and B. H. Phillips, Buffalo.

C. C. Riotte Company of New York City, to manufacture machinery; capital $10,000. Directors—William H. Peck, Walter Lawrence, and C. C. Riotte, New York City.

Springfield Rubber Tire Wheel Company of Rochester, to manufacture rubber tires; capital, $2,500. Directors—W. H. Clements, J. W. Clements, and J. C. Clements, Rochester.

C. T. Crouch & Son Company of Rochester; to manufacture lumber, sashes, doors, and blinds; capital, $100,000. Directors—Charles T. Crouch, Charles N. Crouch, and C. C. Beahan, Rochester.

John Jacob Astor, Henry B. Ely, James R. Roosevelt, Alfred M. Napier, and Douglas Robinson certified yesterday to the Secretary of State that the Tidewater Building Company of New York City, of which they are directors, had increased its capital stock from $10,000 to $25,000. The company has debts and liabilities amounting to $14,558.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	111¾	Del., L. & W.	152	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	28
4s, r., 1907	111	111¾	Den. & R. G.	12	13	N. Y. & N. H.	187¼	189¾
4s, c., 1907	112½	113¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	12	14	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12½	14
4s, r., 1925	124¾	125½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, c., 1925	124¾	125½	D., S. S. & A.	2½	4	1st pf.	65	75
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5	6½	Norfolk So.	62	66
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113	E. E. Ill. of N. Y.	129	133	Ont. Mining	3½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	103¾	..	Eighth Avenue	325	..	Ore. R. & N.	48	51
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103½	..	Erie	14½	14½	Ore. R. & N. pf.	68	71
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103½	..	Ev. & T. H.	20	25	Penn. Coal	340	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	14	16	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
			Gt. N. pf.	155	158	Peo. & Eastern	4	7
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Green Bay & W.	30	40	P., C., C. & St. L.	44	45½
American Coal	120	140	Homestake	44	..	P., C., C. & St. L.		
Am. Cot. Oil	18	19	Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	98	pf.	67	69
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23	Ill. Steel Co.	47	51	P. Ft. W. & C.	169	..
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	19½	20½	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Am. T. & C.	90	..	Iowa Central	8¼	8½	Quicksilver	1¼	2
Am. Tobacco pf.	115	119	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Ann Arbor	12½	13¼	Kan. C., P. & G.	20½	21¾	Reading 2d pf.	23⅝	24
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108	Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Buff., R. & P.	28	30½	Keokuk & D. M.	3½	4½	Rome, W. & O.	121½	122½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	61	64	K. & D. M. pf.	15	16½	St. Jo. & G. I.	6¾	7
Chi. & Alton pf.	168	..	Keokuk & West.	32	34	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
Chi. & E. Ill.	54½	58	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	1st pf.	48	50
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107	111	Laclede Gas	42	44	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	..	34	Laclede Gas pf.	90	92	2d pf.	17	18
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24¾	L. E. & W.	15	16¼	St. P. & Duluth	20	25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7	8	Manhattan Beach	4	7	St. P. & D. pf.	80	87
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. P., M. & M.	184	188
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	77½	82	Mex. Cent.	5⅝	6½	St. P. & O. pf.	150	160
Clev., L. & W. pf.	..	49	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	Sil. bull. certfs.	65½	66½
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	89	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Minn. St. P. & S.			Texas Pacific	10⅝	10¾
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½	Minn. St. P. & S.			Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Col. Fuel & I.	20½	21	S. M.	7	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	45
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	78	S. M. pf.	17	..	Twin City R. T.	..	23
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid.	5½	7	Minn. Iron	62	64	U. S. Rubber	16¾	17¼
Com. Cable	175	..	Mobile & Ohio	28	29	U. S. Rubber pf.	67	68
Consol. Coal	40	..	Morris & Essex	171	173	Wabash	6¼	6¾
Consol. Ice	31	33	Nat. Lin. Oil	16	19	Wells-Fargo Ex.	115	120
Consol. Ice pf.	87	90	National Starch	5¾	7	West. Union Beef	7½	9
			Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	75	Wis. Cent. pf.	3	6

75,690

BONDS.

$12,000	A. T. & S.F. adj.	61	61	60¾	60¾
5,000	Ches. & O. 4½s.	80½	80½	79⅞	79⅞
5,000	North. Pac. 4s	96¾	96¾	96	96
3,000	Rock Isl. 5s, c.	105¾	105¾	105½	105¾
1,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	91½	91½	91½	91½
4,000	St.L. Southw. 1st	75	75	75	75
17,000	Texas Pac. 2d	34½	34½	34⅛	34½
10,000	U.P.,D. & G. 1st	58	58	57⅝	57⅝

$57,000

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 3.—Another record for Montana, scattered strength in the copper shares, and a three-point advance for Bell Telephone were the features in the market to-day. Tamarack touched 157, Centennial on good buying advanced to 11⅞, Osceola to 43¾, and Parrott to 25¾. Call loans, 2½@3½. Time money, 3@5. Commercial paper, 3½@6.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	224	225
Boston & Lowell	222	..
Boston & Maine	165	..
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	113¾	115
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	115	116
Fitchburg pf.	99½	..
Maine Central	130	..
Old Colony		192
Oregon Short Line	29	29½
West End	83½	84
West End pf.	103½	104

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1¾	2¼
Arnold	9¾	10
Atlantic	31½	32
Boston & Montana	189	190
Butte & Boston	25¾	26½
Calumet & Hecla	530	533
Centennial	10⅞	11⅛
Franklin	15	16
Gold Coin Mines	1⅝	1⅞
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	..
Osceola	43	43½
Pioneer, (gold)	3½	5½
Quincy	110	111
Santa Ysabel	6¾	7½
Tamarack	157	158
Tecumseh	2¾	3
Wolverine	21½	22

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	261	262
Dominion Coal	20½	21
Dominion Coal pf.	..	110
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
Erie Telephone	68	68½
General Electric	33½	34
General Electric pf.	90	93
Illinois Steel	23	..
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21¾	22
New England Telephone	127	130
Philadelphia Company	30½	31½
Pullman Palace Car	179	180
United States Cotton	14⅝	15
United States Rubber	16¼	17½
Westinghouse Electric	22¾	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52	53½

Unlisted Securities.

Old Dominion Copper Mining	30½	30⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Irregularity and quietness marked the Philadelphia list to-day. Interest was confined mainly to United Gas Improvement, which yielded from the opening of 11½ to 112. It did not rally, as insiders were not buying. The selling was scattered. The traction group was neglected, though steady. There was some buying of Choctaw preferred. A spurt in Marsden carried it up a point. Officials of the company promise substantial results by early Summer. Railroad stocks generally were dull and steady.

The close was firm, at these bid and asked figures:

Lehigh Valley	21½	..
Northern Pacific common t. c.	23¾	24½
Northern Pacific pf.	62⅝	63
Pennsylvania	58⅝	58½
Reading t. c.	9⅝	9 11-16
Reading 1st pf.	22½	22 9-16
Reading 2d pf.	11¾	12
St. Paul	93⅝	93¾
W. N. Y. & P.	3¼	3⅝
Metropolitan Railway	149	150
Baltimore Cons.	23¾	24
Philadelphia Traction	83	83½
Union Traction	15⅞	16¼
Penn. H., L. & P.	21½	22½
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	57	58
United Gas Improvement	112	112¼
Electric Storage	21¼	22
Electric Storage pf.	23¼	24
Welsbach Light	38	39
American R. E. L.	4½	5
Marsden	7⅝	7¾
Choctaw	10	10½
Choctaw pf.	30¼	30¾
Reading g. 4s	83	83½
Electric & P. 4s	82½	82½
Cons. T. Pitts.	14½	14⅞
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	47	47¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The activity to-day was confined to South Side Elevated and West Chicago. The former opened at 61 and sold down to 60½. West Chicago opened at 98, advanced to 98½, sold off to 97¾, advanced again to 98½, touched 97¾, and closed at 97⅝. Lake Street Elevated sold around 13¼@13½. Chicago City Railway advanced a point, from 240, and Diamond Match dropped from 152 to 141. Metropolitan Elevated stock sold at 4. National Biscuit common was at 23⅜@23½, closing at 23⅝; preferred was at 80¼@81¼, closing at 81.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	29
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company	61
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	141
National Biscuit Company common	23⅝
National Biscuit Company preferred	80¼
Brewing & Malting Company	6¼
Brewing & Malting preferred	30½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	6
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	32
Chicago Packing & P. Company	35
Chicago Packing & P. Company preferred	50⅞
International Packing Company	20
International Packing Company preferred	44
Chicago City Railroad	238
North Chicago Street Railroad	222
West Chicago Street Railroad	97½
South Side Elevated Railroad	60½
Lake Street Elevated	13¼
Lake Street Elevated, trust certificates	11½
Street's West Stable Car Line	22

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
40,270	Am. Sug. Refs.	126	128¾	125¾	127¾
450	Am. Tobacco	91	92¾	91	92⅞
160	A., T. & S. F. pf.	28	28½	28	28
1,440	Brook. R. T.	40¾	41⅝	40½	41¼
9,740	Chi., B. & Q.	95¼	96½	95½	95¾
9,240	Chi., M. & St. P.	93½	94¼	93¼	93¾
3,810	Chi., R. I. & P.	87	88⅜	87	87⅝
20	Cent. of N. J.	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼
100	Col., H. V. & T.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
30	C., St. P., M. & O.	73¼	73½	73½	73½
20	Chi. & Northw.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123½
130	Gen. Electric	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33½
650	Louis. & Nash.	55	55¼	54¼	54¼
8,050	Manhattan	105¾	107¼	105½	106
400	Mo. Pacific	27⅞	28¼	27½	27½
950	New York Cent.	113	114¾	113	114¾
180	North. Pac.	23¾	24½	23⅜	23⅝
820	North. Pac. pf.	62⅝	63⅝	62½	62⅝
540	Pennsylvania	116⅝	116⅞	116⅝	116⅞
1,600	People's Gas	91⅞	93¼	91⅞	93
40

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of High-Class Dwellings and Flats Prominent in the Day's Business—Dealings at Auction.

Henry D. Winans & May, associated with Douglas, Robinson & Co., have sold for the Moran estate to Francis J. Lloyd the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 4 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.

Messrs. Winans & May were also the brokers in the sale of 2 West Fifty-third Street for Mr. Lloyd, reported yesterday, and in the sale of 6 East Seventy-fourth Street for the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.

B. W. Williams has sold for Noah Green to Collins & Collins the property 557 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 60 by 100.

Gustavus L. Lawrence has sold to Mrs. Elizabeth H. Stanton the five-story double flat 209 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 33.4 by 90 by 100.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Jung & Mohr to an investor two five-story flats on the north side of Ninetieth Street, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 27 by 100.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Terence Farley's Sons to Thomas J. Shanley for about $38,000 the four-story dwelling, with extension, 344 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

Weil & Mayer have sold the six-story tenement 144 Monroe Street, 24 by 100.

William H. Falconer has sold to an investor an apartment house on the north side of One Hundred and Sixth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, 33 by 100.

Mr. Falconer has also sold a plot on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, between Morningside Park and Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.

Solomon Marcus has sold to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, for $110,000, the two five-story apartment houses 81 and 82 Morningside Avenue East, 60 by 87 by 100; also the plot One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard, 50 by 100.

Jackson & Stern have purchased from Conrad Reinhart and Rosalie Zisper the old two-story buildings 626 and 628 Sixth Street, 42 by 97; also, from Anna Russell, the three-story brick building 189 Henry Street, 25 by 87.6; also, from the Oppenheimer estate, the four-story brick building 91 Henry Street, 25.5 by 100.

The same firm of operators has also sold to Rosenberg & Feinberg, for improvement, the old buildings 53 and 55 Stanton Street, 45 by 75.

Lehman Friet has sold for Max Radt & Co., to F. Millenbrock, the four five-story double flats 133 to 139 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. In part payment the buyer gives the two five-story double flats 140 and 142 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, &c.

Potter & Brother were the purchasers of the plot of sixteen lots belonging to the De Graaf estate, extending 200 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. The same firm has also acquired from the Constable estate the next eight lots on either street to the west of the De Graaf plot, thus giving them control of the block from 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue up to within 175 feet of the Boulevard.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold to a client Gen. Horace Porter's Summer place, comprising about four acres, on Ocean Avenue, Elberon, N. J.

The four-story brick tenement, 345 First Avenue, northeast corner of Twentieth Street, 20 by 60, announced for sale yesterday at public auction by Philip A. Smyth, was purchased by a Mr. Mink, at private contract, for $16,450.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for Miss M. Nelson, to a builder, for about $55,000, the old buildings 195 to 199 Second Street, 70 by 106.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to F. H. Allen, for $11,120 each, the two five-story brick tenements, with stores, 230 and 232 East Twenty-ninth Street, each 20 by 98.9.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Russell Bradford, for $43,800, a one-fourth interest in the plot, with the one, two, and three-story frame buildings thereon, beginning on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street 100 feet east of First Avenue, running east to Harlem River, by south to north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west to a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street 250 feet east of First Avenue, by north 100.11 by west 25 by south 11 by west 25 by south 100.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street by west 28 by north 100.11 by east 3 by north 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, Albany Avenue, northwest corner of Myrtle Street, East Chester, 100 by 100, vacant; Myrtle Street, north side, 100 feet east of Albany Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $368; on the latter, $371.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 144 and 146 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 299.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, each 17 by 99.11, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $13,904.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob A. Cartor, referee, 233 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 209 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 103.3, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,424.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Quincy W. Boese, referee, 113 West One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 206.3 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.9 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $2,435; subject to another mortgage for $17,000.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Hamburger, referee, Lot 120 on map of eight acres of the Dyckman estate, being on the northwest side of Prescott Avenue, 134.5 by 669.7, and irregular vacant, including rights to lands under water on Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Due on judgment, $4,862.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 129 West Eightieth Street, north side, 224 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 21 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of Susan W. Studwell, on Aug. 23, 1897.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for five three-story and basement brick dwellings, 19 by 55, and 21 by 55; Manfred Veit of 167 East Sixty-fifth Street, owner; John C. Burne, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 262 West Eighty-third Street, for a six-story brick flat, 55.8 by 92.2; Dongan & Taylor of 440 West End Avenue, owners; H. C. Stone of 72 West Seventy-first Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

Nos. 22 and 24 Marion Street, for a five-story brick store and lofts, 41.3 by 22.6; Morris Plinus of 202 Broadway, owner; William McGrath of 787 Second Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Morris Street, north side, 183 feet west of Anthony Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45; Austin J. James of 124 East Fifty-first Street, owner; Charles O. Clark, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 3,415 Third Avenue, for two one-story brick shops, 22 by 44 and 10 by 12; Mina Rabe of 3,415 Third Avenue, owner; E. M. Swain, architect; cost, $1,400.

Morris Park Avenue, south side, 150 feet west of Bronxdale Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 32; Martin Waldron of 2,449 Eighth Avenue, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $2,700.

Park Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Wendover Avenue, for three three-story frame tenements, 16.8 by 75; Mary T. Gavigan of 525 East Seventy-third Street, owner; Joseph J. F. Gavigan, architect; cost, $15,500.

Bush Street, south side, 241.8 feet west of Anthony Avenue, for a two and one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 40; Thomas H. Whitley of 575 Ash Street, owner; F. Jacobson, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 600 feet east of Willis Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 82; Gaines & Roberts of 15 West One Hundred and Third Street, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $69,000.

Forest Street, east side, 56 and 81 feet south of Poplar Street, for two two-story and attic frame dwellings, 20 by 35; Joseph J. Gleason of West Farms, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Stephen Maser, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $750.

Elizabeth Street, south side, adjoining Pelham Bay, to a two-story frame dwelling; Henry B. Schaffer, owner; H. T. Booth, architect; cost, $850.

Pine Street, northeast corner of William Street, to a seven-story brick office building; Commercial Union Assurance Company, owner; Harvey & Purdy of 35 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 155 Avenue C, to a five-story brick store and meeting rooms; Max Rosenbaum, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue, to five five-story brick tenements, with stores; Frederick P. Forster of 270 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 253 and 255 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick stable and lofts; Charles A. Winch, owner; John A. Sinclair, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 121 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story and basement brick office building; George D. Eighmie of 127 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $8,000.

STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS, (offices of the Commissioners are at 90 and 92 West Broadway.)—Monterey Avenue from East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street (Tremont Avenue) to Quarry Road, for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10:30 A. M.

Hoffman Street from Belmont Place to East One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10:30 A. M.

East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street from Arthur Avenue to the Southern Boulevard, for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10:30 A. M.

Quarry Road from Third Avenue to Arthur Avenue, for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10:30 A. M.

Certain pieces of land at the foot of East Seventy-sixth Street, for a public park.—March 19, 10:30 A. M.

Crescent Avenue from Arthur Avenue to East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10:30 A. M.

East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street from Webster Avenue to Park Avenue, (Vanderbilt Avenue West,) for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10:30 A. M.

Grote Street from East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street to Southern Boulevard, for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10:30 A. M.

East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street from Third Avenue to Brook Avenue, for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10 A. M.

Ritter Place from Union Avenue to Prospect Avenue, for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10 A. M.

East Two Hundred and Tenth Street from Webster Avenue to the Bronx River, for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10 A. M.

Cambreling Avenue from Grote Street to St. John's College, for a first-class street or road.—March 19, 10 A. M.

Belmont Place from Third Avenue to Arthur Avenue, for a first-class street or road.—March 18, 3 P. M.

Adams Place from East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street to Crescent Avenue, for a first-class street or road.—March 26, 10 A. M.

Public Place, bounded by East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Elton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and Washington Avenue, and Public Place, bounded by East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and Brook Avenue.—March 26, 10 A. M.

Jesup Place from Boscobel Avenue to Marcher Avenue, for a first-class street or road.—March 26, 10:30 A. M.

East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street from Park Avenue to Beaumont Avenue, for a first-class street or road.—March 26, 10:30 A. M.

Grand Avenue from Fordham Road to King's Bridge Road, for a first-class street or road.—March 25, 10:30 A. M.

East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street from Plimpton Avenue to Marcher Avenue, for a first-class street or road.—March 26, 10 A. M.

Beaumont Avenue, from Grote Street to East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, for a first-class street or road.—March 26, 10 A. M.

Garden Street from Grote Street to the Southern Boulevard, for a first-class street or road.—March 26, 10 A. M.

East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street from Grand Avenue to Sedgwick Avenue, for a first-class street or road.—March 26, 10:30 A. M.

Certain lands in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, for the erection of a court building.—March 26, 10:30 A. M.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 3.

AVENUE C, e s, at dividing lines between Lots 198 and 199, map of Prospect Hill estate, 50x148.6; John Lee to Nellie M. Strauss..... $1

ELLIOTT AV, n e corner of Elizabeth St, 100x125; Frederick J. Buckenberger to Henry Lipps, Jr..... 5,700

JEFFERSON ST, 25, e s, 75 ft s of Henry St, 25x23.10; Sylvester L. H. Ward to Nettie Meseritz, ½ part..... 2,000

JEROME AV, e s, intersection w s of road to Woodlawn, runs s 275 ft to land of James Williams x w 221 to s e s of Jerome Av, x n e 340, contains 1 22-100 acres; Mary L. Arnow and another to Charles A. Tier, (quit claim)..... 1

JEROME AV, s e s, intersection w s of road to Woodlawn, runs s 275 to land of James Williams x w 221 to s e s of Jerome Av, x n e 340, contains 1 22-100 acres; Susan A. Tier, executrix, &c., to Charles A. Tier, (quit claim)..... 12,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 62d St, 18.9x75; William H. Smith to John W. Hazlett..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 58th St, 20x80; Katharina Spetka to Jere C. Lyons..... 20,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,886, 18.11x76x19x75; Annie L. Bachmann to Felix Jellenik.. 1

LOT 480, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Daniel L. Pavaugh to Louisa A. Finck.. 1

LOT 490, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Peter Coogan..... 550

LOT 69, map of the Gleason property, 24th Ward; Francis Larkin to Joseph J. Gleason..... 1

LOTS 471 and 472, Block F, and Lot 145, Block D, map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Frank W. Gordon and another..... 1,400

LOTS 355 and 356, Block J, map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Charles Knauff..... 1,200

LOTS 49, 137, 138, and 139, map of 370 choice lots, McGraw estate; Samuel A. Cramer to William G. Watt..... 1,500

LOTS 146 and 147, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Eva Steinmetz..... 1,100

MADISON AV, 1,412, w s, 25.5 ft s of 98th St, 25x95; Emilie Mehlich to Gustav Glueck..... 25,000

MERCER ST, 187, w s, 25x100; August Selltitz to Max Freund..... 1

MERCER ST, 187, w s, 25x100; William A. Spencer and others, trustees, vs. August Selltitz..... 28,000

PEARL ST, 287 and 289; Beekman St, 98 and 100; Cora S. Colgate and another, executors, to Ella B. Emmett..... 100

PELHAM ROAD, n e corner of St. Paul Av, 307.2x irregular; John Schuh and others to Charles Miller..... 7,000

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 458.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x71x50x71; Henry Reubert to David Quigley..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w s, 119.4 ft w of Briggs Av, 50x100; Mary A. Kronenbitter to John Haupt and another.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 145th St, 67.5x110; Minna Dalher to George Dalher..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 145th St, 67.5x110; Frederick A. Reiss to Minna Dalher..... 1

TELLER AV, w s, 483.9 ft n of 169th St, 50x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Peter Fox. 100

1ST AV, w s, 123.5 ft s of 40th St, 24.8x75; Jesse Hazell to Hulda Wagner.. 1

1ST AV, e s, 60.11 ft s of 121st St, 20x80; August Jacob to John Gerken..... 12,100

2D ST, n e s, 100 ft s e of Avenue A, 20x79.5; Margaret L. Chanler to Abram Bachrach..... 1

2D ST, n e s, 80 ft s e of Avenue A, 20x79.5; Alida E. Emmet to Abram Bachrach..... 1

24TH ST, 235 West, 25x98.9; John C. Coleman, referee, to Alwin Eisert..... 2,500

30TH ST, n s, 330 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Elizabeth Miller to Patrick Askin..... 12,000

49TH ST, 148 East, 25x100.5; Carrie Bendheim to Clarence H. Brown..... 26,500

51ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Bridget Clarkin to Carl C. Dane.. 18,150

62D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; John C. Coleman, referee, to Susanna S. Minturn..... 15,000

62D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; John C. Coleman, referee, to Susanna S. Minturn..... 15,000

66TH ST, 77 East, 22x100.5; Sarah Billings to Margaret L. Shepard..... 1

69TH ST, 107, n s, 62 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; George F. Johnson to Daniel E. Evarts..... 1

69TH ST, 819 East, 27x100.4; Henrietta Amon to Helena Hess..... 1

73D ST, s s, 33 ft w of Park Av, 16x102.2; Salomon Marx to Jeremiah Lyons. 1

73D ST, s s, 33 ft w of Park Av, 16x102.2; Jeremiah C. Lyons to Katharina Spitzka. 40,000

77TH ST, 421 East; Nathan Jacobs to Sophie I. Hahn..... 16,000

80TH ST, 50, s s, 124 ft e of Madison Av, 18x102.2; Theresa Goldsmith to Esther G. Friedenheit..... 1

82D ST, n s, 157 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100; Clarence J. Hartley to Amelia Krauss..... 1

82D ST, s s, 157 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100; Jeannette Hilgers to Clarence J. Hartley..... 1

83D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 4th Av, 25x102.2; Theophilus E. Schlinghoff to Morris Kraus..... 1

92D ST, 30 West, 23x58; Solomon S. Carvalho to Hyman Soan and another.. 1

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 75x100.11; Maurice S. Wormser and others to Clarence J. Hartley..... 100

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 75x100.11; Isidor Wormser to Clarence J. Hartley.. Nom.

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Salomon Marx to Jeannette Hilgers..... 1

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Clarence J. Hartley to Salomon Marx..... 1

98TH ST, 165 and 169 West; Mary B. Cannon to Alfred B. Beers..... 100

101ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 75x100.11; Jacob Schlosser to Marx Nathan and others..... 1,000

103D ST, 153, s s, 320.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 31.4x101x31.1x101; Pratt A. Brown to Sampson H. Schwarz..... 34,000

105TH ST, s s, 82.2 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.10x100.11; Josephine Wandell to Margaret Marshall..... 1,000

105TH ST, s s, 82.2 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.10x100.11; Margaret Marshall and another, executors, to Josephine Wandell.. 1,000

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x100.11; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Elizabeth H. Stanton..... 100

114TH ST, 267, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; George Coburn to Christian P. Keck..... 1

115TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Elizabeth H. Stanton to Gustavus L. Lawrence..... 100

115TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Elizabeth H. Stanton, individually and as executrix, to Gustavus L. Lawrence..... 22,500

123D ST, n s, 35 ft e of 4th Av, 35x100.11; Daniel E. Evarts to George F. Johnson..... 1

126TH ST, n s, 247.6 ft e of 5th Av, 17.5x99.11; Johanna O. McMichael to Thomas O'Reilly..... 100

128TH ST, 17 West; Alice V. Thompson to John E. Darragh..... 100

130TH ST, 119 West, 19x99.11; John E. Darragh to Alice V. Thompson..... 100

132D ST, n s, 135 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Maria A. Stearns to Louis Mendelson..... Nom.

134TH ST, 14, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Louis Mendelson to Maria A. Stearns..... 1

147TH ST, n s, 556.5 ft w of Brook Av, 54x100; James K. Holmes and wife to Henry E. Stevens, Jr..... 1

150TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Mott Av, 14x200x irregular; Anna T. Dale and another to James Simpson..... 5

150TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; Christian P. Keck to Joseph Murphy, Jr..... 1

158TH or JULIET ST, n w s, 95 ft n w of Gerard Av, 28x100; Frederick Richards, executor, &c., and others to William J. Brennan..... 3,000

163TH ST, s e corner of Stebbins Av, 20x77.8; Jacob S. Carvalho to W. E. Busby..... 1

165TH ST, s e corner of Stebbins Av, 20x77.8; Winslow E. Buzby to Abraham Monroe..... 1

169TH ST, s s, 102.1 ft w of Prospect Av, 20.1x128.9x18x120.3; Thomas Farley to Martha A. Collis..... 6,500

169TH ST, s s, 121.1 ft w of Prospect Av, 20.3x100.8x19.2x94.1; Thomas Farley to Johanna Rowensky..... 6,000

180TH ST, s s, 45 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 16.8x95; Charles H. Thornton to Winslow E. Buzby..... 1

180TH ST, s s, 45 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 16.8x95; Winslow E. Buzby to New York Building Loan Banking Company.. 1

184TH ST, n s, 78.8 ft e of Bainbridge Av, 34.6x irregular; David Quigley to Helen M. Reubert..... 1

185TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Railroad Av, 16.8x100; Lewis D. Jackson to Robert D. Tape..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CONOLLY, Edward D., to Bernard Flood; 1,854 2d Av, 5 years..... $1,800

DUGRO, P. A. Henry, and another, Trustees, to William F. Fay; 1st Av, 860, 4 1-6 years..... 900—1,080

FOLSOM, Samuel D., to Morris Geib; 826 Broadway, 3¼ years..... 240—300

STORMS, Francis J., to Harry C. Hart; 76 and 78 Park Row, cigar stand, 5 years..... 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ASKIN, Patrick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 30th St, 330.6 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... $6,000

BACHRACH, Abram, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; n s of 2d St, 80 ft e of Avenue A, ½ year..... 13,000

BACHRACH, Abram, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; n e s of 2d St, 100 ft s e of Avenue A, and n e s of 2d St, 80 ft s e of Avenue A, 1 year..... 10,500

BAUMANN, Henrietta, and Samuel, to Seamen's Bank for Savings; n s of 89th St, 286 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years.... 20,000

BECK, Frederick, to the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank; n w corner of 7th Av and 134th St, 5 years..... 19,000

BECK, Frederick, to the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank; s w corner of 7th Av and 134th St, 5 years..... 19,000

BOLAND, Catherine E. and John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 922 and 924 9th Av, 5 years..... 52,000

BROWN, Clarence H., to Carrie Bendheim; 148 East 49th St, 1 year..... 8,000

BUCKLEY, William F., to Sarah Cheney; w s of Amsterdam Av, extends from 157th to 158th St, 3 years..... 9,000

COLLIS, Martha A., to Thomas Farley; s s of 169th St, 102.1 ft w of Prospect Av, installments..... 1,750

CROWN, Julius, to Reuben Grunauer; 250 East 58th St, 2 years..... 1,000

DAIKER, George, to Citizens' Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 145th St, 5 years..... 100,000

EICHLER, Auguste, to John J. Jefferson and another, executors, &c.; s s of 160th St, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years..... 5,500

FARRELL, Michael J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 362 West 116th St, 3 years..... 12,000

FORSTER, Frederick F., to George C. Currier; w s of 8th Av, 22.6 ft n of 117th St, 3 years..... 65,000

HAHN, Sophie I. and Annie, to Nathan Jacobs; n s of 70th St, 394 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... 1,500

HARTLEY, Clarence J., to Salomon Marx; s s of 82d St, 157 ft w of Central Park West, installments..... 4,500

HARTLEY, Clarence J., to Isidor Wormser, Sr.; s s of 98th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 27,000

HEAVEY, John, to William H. Miles & Co.; 229 West 61st St, secures note..... 500

HENDRICKSON, William, to Thomas Messenger, executor, &c., s s of Courtlandt Av, 37 ft n of 161st St, 3 years... 1,500

HILGERS, Jeanette and William, to Salomon Marx; s s of 98th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, ½ year..... 22,000

HILGERS, Jeanette and William, to Salomon Marx; s s of 98th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av ½ year..... 8,750

HUTNAM, Clifford, to North River Savings Bank; n s of 84th St, 82 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 18,000

JOHNSON, George F., to Frederick Johnson; 107 West 69th St, 3 years..... 2,000

JUNGMANN, Julius, to Jacob Bookman; 1,020 3d Av, and 170 East 61st St, 1 year..... 4,000

KIDD, Lizzie, to The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; n s of 71st St, 397 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

KRAUSS, Amelia, to Clarence J. Hartley; s s of 82d St, 157 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 1,500

KRAUS, Morris, to Theophilus E. Schlinghoff; s s of 83d St, 250 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 4,500

LANGE, Annie, to A. W. Colburn & Co.; n s of 29th St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, ½ year 800

LEVY, Felix, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; n s of 137th St, 106.7 ft w of Willis Av, 3 years..... 13,000

LEVY, Felix, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; s s of 137th St, 106.7 ft w of Willis Av, 3 years..... 13,000

LEVY, Felix, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; s s of 137th St, 156.7 ft w of Willis Av, 3 years..... 13,000

LIESMANN, Hermann and Frank, and another to George Ehret; n w corner of Willis Av and 134th St, 3 years..... 6,000

LIPPS, Henry, Jr., to Henry Lipps; n e corner of Elliott Av and Elizabeth St, 2 years..... 2,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to the German Savings Bank; n w corner of Central Park West and 86th St, 1 year..... 175,000

LYONS, Jeremiah C., to Louis C. Kinney; w s of Lexington Av, 80.5 ft s of 68th St, 1 year..... 18,000

MANDLEBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Helen E. McDowell, trustee; 183 Henry St, 1½ years..... 7,000

MILLER, Charles, to Marie Eichler; n e corner of Pelham Road and St. Paul Av, 1 year..... 3,000

MITTENDORF, William F., to Louis Stettauer; 304 West 119th St, 3 years..... 15,000

MITTENDORF, William F., to Mamie Meyer; 306 West 119th St, 3 years..... 15,000

MITTENDORF, William F., to Jacob L. Phillips; 308 West 119th St, 3 years..... 15,000

MONROE, Abraham, to the New York Building Loan Banking Company; s e corner of Stebbins Av and 166th St, installments..... 7,467

MOUNT, Joseph E., to Charles P. Fox; n e corner of 167th St and Tiffany St, 2 years 1,500

MURPHY, Joseph, Jr., to Ida A. Connette; n s of 150th St, 286.8 e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 5,000

PATERNO, John, to Adelaide A. Reynolds; s s of 106th St, 165 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 38,500

RADFORD, George De, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 858 West 116th St, 3 years..... 12,000

REUBERT, Helen M., to John G. Jenny; n e s of 184th St, 76.9 ft s e of Bainbridge Av, 3 years..... 2,500

ROWENSKY, Johanna, to Thomas Farley; s s of 169th St, 21.2 ft w of Prospect Av, installments..... 1,650

RUETH, Joseph, and Emil Bartolicius to Theresa Goldsmith; 226 West 113th St, one-half year..... 10,000

RUETH, Joseph, and Emil Bartolicius to Henry Raabe, Jr.; 232 to 236 West 112th St, (three mortgages,) 1 year..... 3,000

RUETH, Joseph, and Emil Bartolicius to Walter and George Luke, executors; s s of 112th St, 308 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years. 13,000

RUETH, Joseph, and Emil Bartolicius to Katharine L. Goodwin; s s of 112th St, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years..... 13,000

RUETH, Joseph, and Emil Bartolicius to Leni L. Dietz; s s of 112th St, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years..... 13,000

RUETH, Joseph, and Emil Bartolicius to Amos Gibbs, guardian, &c.; s s of 112th St, 342 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years.... 12,500

RUETH, Joseph, and Emil Bartolicius to Ella R. Andrews; 236 West 112th St, 3 years..... 13,000

SALMON, Jacob, and Samuel A. Tuska; 1,231 Simpson or Fox St, 3 years..... 2,300

SALMON, Jacob, to Walter W. Taylor; 1,231 Simpson or Fox St, 1 year..... 200

SCHARSMITH, John E., to Esther Jerkowski; n s of 158d St, 309 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 7,000

SCHMECKENBECKER, Sarah E. and John G., to Samuel Powel, trustee, &c.; s s of 56th St, 170 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years. 6,000

SCHMIEDER, Frederick, to George F. Anger, trustee; w s of Fox Av, 175 ft s of Jefferson Av, 5 years..... 3,000

SCHNEIDER, Ernest E. W., and Henry Herter and wife to Albert J. Doran; s s of 108th St, 250.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 3,000

SCHWARZ, Sampson H., to the Reserve Fund District Grand Lodge, No. 1, Order Kesher Shel Barzel; n s of 103d St, 320.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 20,000

SELLTITZ, August, to William A. and Charles G. Spencer and others, trustees; 159 Mercer St, 2 years..... 28,000

SPITZKA, Katharine, to Johanna Spitzka; s s of 73d St, 33 ft w of Park Av, 5 years..... Nom.

SPITZKA, Katharine, to Louise C. Kinney; s s of 73d St, 33 ft w of Park Av, 5 years..... 44,000

STRAUSS, Nellie M., to Grace M. Eckley; e s of Avenue C, part of Lot 199, map of Prospect Hill estate, Fordham, 2 years.. 500

TAPE, Robert D. and Katie, to Sarah C. Hanford; s s of 185th St, 150 ft e of Railroad Av, 5 years..... 500

TAPE, Robert D. and Katie, to Lewis D. Jackson; s s of 185th St, 150 ft e of Railroad Av, 6 years..... 700

TOBIAS, Minna, to Elizabeth M. Anderson; n s of 58th St, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 12,000

TONCINELLI, Giuseppe and Francesco, to Mary E. Parsons; n e corner of Courtlandt Av and 184th St; also n s of 148th St, 50 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 5 years.... 12,000

WAGNER, Anna, to August Elmer; 308 West 116th St, 5 years..... 15,000

WAGNER, Anna, to Rudolph Einbigler; 308 West 116th St, 2 years..... 1,500

WALSH, Augustin, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3 and 5 East 84th St, 1 year..... 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CARY, R. Anna C., executrix, to Thomas L. Watt..... $10,000

KAUFMANN, Abraham, to Pauline Hahn. 2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Julia G. Fowler..... 1,000

DAZIAN, Henry and David W., to Frederic J. Middlebrook..... 50,000

GEORGE, Charles H., to John A. Hardiman..... 2,500

MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executors, to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, as trustees..... Nom.

MOORES, William, to Elizabeth S. Harvie Schwab..... 4,000

REMSEN, Charles, and another, trustees, &c., to Charles Remsen, as administrator. Nom.

REMSEN, Charles, and another, trustees, to Charles Remsen, as administrator, (two assignments)..... Nom.

RICHARDS, James J., to Hamilton Bank. Nom.

ROGERS, Noah C., to the Continental Trust Company..... Nom.

THE UNITED REAL ESTATE AND Trust Company to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York..... 21,214

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the Bowery Savings Bank..... 52,000

TREVOR, Henry G., to John A. Stewart and others, trustees..... 18,000

WANDELL, Josephine, to Margaret Marshall..... 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, n w s, 101.5 ft s of 161st St, 82.3x75.9x74.11x98.4; Tony Altieri against Louis H. Lambrecht, owner and contractor..... $49

LEXINGTON AV, 30; Anthony Schwoerer against Ann M. Palmer, owner; Thomas G. Wallace, contractor..... 72

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 179.9 ft s e of Boston Road, 50x100; Tony Altieri against Louis H. Lambrecht, owner and contractor..... 107

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 175 ft e of Boston Road, or Av, 48x100; Hilton & White Manufacturing Company against Louis H. Lambrecht, owner and contractor..... 89

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 180 ft e of Boston Road, or Av, 50x100; Albert Fiedler against Louis H. Lambrecht, owner and contractor..... 199

88TH ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 62.3x100.8; The Onley & Thom Manufacturing Company against Isador Hoffstadt, owner; Isador & Adolph Hoffstadt, contractors..... 1,583

137TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 84.8x100; Frederick J. Kloes against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor. 89

162D ST, n s, 385 ft e of 11th Av, 150x100; Elizabeth De Lacey against William H. Gill, as trustee and contractor; Joseph P. Turner, contractor..... 2,672

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WEST END AV, n e corner of 102d St, 100.11x100; 102d St, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100x100.11; 103d St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 105x100.11; David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag with James Livingston, 10 payments..... $125,000

102D ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100x irregular; David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag with Peter Wagner, 10 payments..... 40,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 79th St; James F. Disken on J. L. Osborne to David Quigley..... $330

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, e s, 75.5 ft s of 56th St, 25x100; James S. Burtis against Ernst Lehmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Moss.

BROADWAY, e s, extends from 44th to 45th St, 208.9x irregular; New York Life Insurance Company against Oscar Hammerstein and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

HOFFMAN ST, 188th St, Lorillard Place or St, and 187th St, the block; Lorillard St, w s, extends from 187th and 188th Sts, —x—, excepting therefrom parts released; Alrick H. Man and another, executors, &c., against Henriette C. Dingee and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Thomas J. Sanson.

NORTH 3D AV, n w corner of Brook Av, 46x 86.9x75.8x88.3; Edgar Ketchum against Albert V. Donnellan, (specific performance;) attorney, E. Ketchum.

6TH AV, n s, east ½ part of Lot 867, map of Village of Wakefield, 50x114; Sarah T. Kilbourne against Amy J. Hallock, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Sage.

21ST ST, 332 and 334 East; George W. Spitzer against Moses Schloss and others, (two actions

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.
FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazzas filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors.
A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.
The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.
J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.
GOLF LINKS
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The purest of water from our own artesian well.
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THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet; American and European plan.
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Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL RICHMOND,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Steam Heat. Sun Parlor. Elevator.
J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly.
F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor.
T. K. GOULD.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector: success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

The New York School of Oratory and for the cure of STAMMERING.
1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON ELEVATED TRAIN, PACKAGE containing small wire rivets. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to J. P. WILLIAMS, 41 Cortlandt St., New York, Room 28.

DRY GOODS.

FRIDAY'S SPECIALS.—Listerine, 49c.; Libert's Violets, 29c.; Scott's Emulsion, 58c.; Libert's Cologne, 19c.; Pond's Extract, 19c. Wash dress designs in shirt waists at lowest prices. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GENTLEMEN forming fine tailoring club desire additional members; results economy; liberal credits. PARTICULRAS, Box 167 Times Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable second floor back room; also ball room, with board; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—Competent; in first-class private family; five years' city reference from her last place. 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; private family. 648 Lexington Av., O'Connor's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-Class; English; understands best family cooking; where kitchen maid is kept; city references. D. W., Box 272, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—Well recommended; wishes private position for about two months, or by day or week; $1.50 to $2 per day. S. A., 105 East 28th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; $2.50 a day; very stylish draper and trimmer; ready for spring engagements; letter only; will not call to house unless needed at once. Miss McCoy, 11 Horatio St.

DRESSMAKING.—At home or by day; $1.50; French system. Sage, 1,102 8d Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By Swedish girl, lately arrived, as kitchenmaid in hotel or with private family. M. J., 24 Greenwich St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady recommends an educated middle aged Protestant nurse for children; faithful and efficient; plain hand sewing; light housework; city or country; no cards. Call, after 1, 159 West 81st St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl to take care of one or two children, or do light housework; speaks German and English. 2,908 3d Av., drug store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Gentleman closing his establishment would like to find situation for his butler; having lived with him for two years would cheerfully see any one needing his services. M., Box 3, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; English; age, 30; height, 5 feet 9 inches; single; disengaged March 1. D., care Mr. Hemmings, 143 East 43d St.

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—Englishman; six years' good reference from last place; left on account of family going to Europe. E. A. S., Box 345, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young man; thoroughly competent; first-class city references. C. W., 1,243 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By respectable man as butler in a private family; first-class city reference; city or country. 147 East 29th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or GARDENER.—By a young man; in the country; personal references can be had from last employer. John Glynn, 156 East 40th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Strictly first-class; age, 34; married; two children; fourteen years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., 43 Greenwich Av.

GARDENER.—Scotch; single; age, 30; thoroughly competent in all branches of gardening; excellent references. William Davie, 234 East 25th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Single-handed or valet; English; tall; twenty-eight; good references. W. E. Gore, 12 Prospect Place.

Miscellaneous.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paperhanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging 2½ cents roll, easy terms. Jacoby, 1,384 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

EXCURSIONS.

WINTER RESORTS.
Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including **Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico,** and **ALL POINTS SOUTH.**
WASHINGTON By Royal Blue trip, including Hotel and Traveling expenses, $14.50, Thursday, March 10.
Programmes, time tables, etc., free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—CHARLES H. IVISON against EDWARD IVISON, David B. Ivison, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry L. Parsons, James G. Parsons, Betsy Ann Ivison, Sarah Ivison, John C. Ivison, Mary Ivison, Helen Ivison, Emma Ivison, J. Henry Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Williams, Augusta B. Dixon, Mary L. Hammer, Ivy Rhea Scott, Ruth Scott, Mary Ann Smith, Eliza Jane Seelye, and David B. Ivison, as sole executor of the last will and testament of William Ivison, deceased.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial to be held in the County of New York.—Dated this seventeenth day of December, 1897.
GOODRICH, WHITNEY & HAGEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. Address 59 & 61 Wall Street, New York City.
To the defendants David B. Ivison, Edward Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry L. Parsons, and James G. Parsons:
The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of February, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the same date with the complaint herein.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898. Yours, &c.
GOODRICH, WHITNEY & HAGEN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
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NOTICE.
We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and a surplus of One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of inland navigation, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as the Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.—Dated New York, February 21, 1898.
EDWARD SCHMIDT.
HENRY R. STEELE.
ALBERT F. HUNT, JR.
HARRY D. KITTINGER.
CHARLES P. BLANEY.
WILLIAM H. THITCHENER.
JOSEPH F. DARLING.
WILLIAM P. DOUGHERTY.
RALPH KIRBY.
JOHN F. MEYER.
CARLOS V. SCHUMANN.
FREDERICK W. LANG.
ALBERT MACHOLD.
THOMAS CUSTY.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JOSEPHINE M. GOULD, plaintiff, against PETER P. REIN and BRIDGET REIN, his wife, defendants.—Summons:
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 2nd, 1898. G. TARLETON GOLDTHWAITE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New York.
To Peter P. Rein and Bridget Rein, his wife, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the sixteenth day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the seventeenth day of February, 1898. G. TARLETON GOLDTHWAITE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New York City.

ROBERTS, DAVID H.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID H. ROBERTS, an adjudged incompetent person, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the City Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Annie A. Roberts, as committee of the person and property of said David H. Roberts, an adjudged incompetent person, above named, should not be had.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Supreme Court of the State [L. S.] of New York, in and for the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of said court, this 9th day of February, 1898.
W. SOHMER, Clerk.
HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Committee, 346 Broadway, New York City.
f11-law6wF&mar26

BERDELL, THEODORE.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 15th day of December, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against THEODORE BERDELL, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Theodore Berdell, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 16th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, December 13, 1897. THOMAS PERKINS, Assignee. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. mh4-1aw6wF&ap15

SIEGEL, LOUIS C.—In pursuance to an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the 1st day of March, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LOUIS C. SIEGEL, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Louis C. Siegel, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, March 2d, 1898. LOUIS P. MAHLER, Assignee. WILLIAM S. KEILEY, Attorney for Assignee, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. mh4-1aw6wF&ap15

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JETTER, GOTTLIEB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GOTTLIEB JETTER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster, Hotaling & Klenke, 207 East Fifty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, September, 1897. EDWARD J. JETTER, ANNIE J. JETTER, Executors. FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New York City. s3-law6mF

FOLSOM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID FOLSOM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of his attorneys, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the fourth day of November, 1897. DANIEL W. TOMPKINS, Executor. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New York City. n5-law6mF

ROBERT, CHRISTOPHER R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JULIA ROBERT, Frederick Robert, Howell W. Robert, Christopher R. Corning, Hanson K. Corning, Sarah C. Galopin, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, JULIA ROBERT of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Christopher R. Robert, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit[L. S.] ness, Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at said county, the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
B. ATMAR SANDS, Attorney for Proponent.
ja21-law6wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, HAMILTON COUNTY. Union Trust Company of New York against Hamilton Park Company et al.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made on the 27th day of December, 1897, entered in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on the 20th day of January, 1898, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Mohawk Lake Pleasant Inn, in the Village of Lake Pleasant, County of Hamilton, State of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises described in the complaint in this action, and in said decree hereinbefore referred to, and as hereinafter set forth, upon the following terms and conditions:
TERMS OF SALE.
The sale will include simply the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises hereinafter described.
The sale of the said property shall be subject to all liens prior to the lien of said mortgage, and the undersigned, the Referee, will not pay out of the proceeds of sale any taxes, assessments, waterrates, or other liens upon the property sold, nor redeem the property sold from any sales for unpaid taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens.
The undersigned, the Referee, will first, in the order as hereinafter described, offer for sale the property in separate lots. The bids received for the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall be received on condition that all the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel. The highest bids received for the separate lots so offered for sale will be noted for said Referee.
Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which shall be sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest upon all the outstanding and unpaid bonds secured by said mortgage, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sale, and all costs of this cause, and all proper allowances, compensations, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any parties or their counsel, or to the undersigned, said Referee, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the trustees in the administration of the trust, then the undersigned, said Referee, will offer no more of such parcels for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.
After noting the highest bids received for the property offered for sale in separate lots the undersigned, said Referee, shall offer the same for sale together as a single lot or parcel.
If the highest bid for all such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the said highest bids received and noted for said property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such property shall be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid received for such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received and noted for such property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several separate lots offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.
The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for parcels of land herein described as Tracts I., II., III., IV., and V., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $500 in money, or in certified check upon any national bank.
The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid on parcel hereinafter described and known as Tract VI., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $1,000 in money or in certified check upon any national bank.
The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the parcels offered as a whole, whichever parcels they may be, who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $2,000, in money or in certified check upon any national bank.
The above deposits are required as a pledge that the respective bidders will make good his or their bids in case of acceptance.
Upon the acceptance of any bid for any parcels, respectively known as Tracts Nos. I., II., III., IV., and V., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter, deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said referee, the sum of $1,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.
Upon the acceptance of any bid for parcel known as Tract No. VI., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $7,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.
Any cash which may have previously been deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.
In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the undersigned, said Referee, or shall fail to perform such acceptance, to comply with the terms of sale as to the passing of title, the payment of the purchase price, or otherwise, or shall fail to comply with the terms of the said decree hereinbefore referred to, or with any order of the court relating to the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash deposited by such purchaser or purchasers, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon resale.
The purchaser shall pay to the undersigned, the said Referee, at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, within fifteen days after said sale, when the said Referee's deed will be ready for delivery, such other payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid as the court may direct; the balance of the purchase price, not required to be paid in cash, may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid in whole or in part, by turning in at the same time and place, to be cancelled or credited as hereinafter provided, bonds and coupons, to be paid out of the proceeds of sale upon distribution thereof, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price all such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash.
The court reserves the right to resell the property, upon such notice as the court shall direct, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after proper demand made upon said purchaser therefor, or within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment.
The biddings will be kept open after the property is struck down, and in case any purchaser shall fail to comply with any or all of the conditions of sale, the premises so struck down to him will be again put up for sale under the direction of the undersigned, said Referee, under the same terms of sale, without application to the court, unless the plaintiff's attorneys so elect to make such application; and such purchaser will be held liable for any deficiency there may be between the sums for which said premises shall be struck down upon the sale and that for which they may be purchased on the resale, and also for any costs or expenses accruing on such resale.
Where reference is made herein to the sale of "tracts or parcels of land," it is understood that such term refers simply to the right, title, and interest of the defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, on the 1st day of May, 1889, the date of said mortgage foreclosed, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired in and to each such parcel or parcels of land.
The following is a description of said mortgaged premises hereinbefore mentioned:
All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land and territory situated in the County of Hamilton, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:
TRACT I.
All that certain tract or parcel of land and territory described as four thousand nine hundred (4,900) acres, or thereabout, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, lying in a square (as near as may be) in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten & Crossfield's (or Jessup's) Purchase, lying in the County of Hamilton (formerly Montgomery County) in the State of New York; being the same tract of land or premises conveyed to Margaret L. Woodruff by John D. Clute, by deed dated November 6th, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on March 24, 1880, in Book No. 13 of Deeds at pages 414 et seq., and being the same premises conveyed to the said Clute by James Robertson and others, Trustees of the Bank of the United States, as described and set forth in said deed of conveyance, dated November 28th, 1849, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book No. 8 of Deeds at page 329.
And being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret L. Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 256, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 267.
TRACT IV.
All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situated in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:
Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.
Two thousand one hundred and thirty (2,130) acres, more or less, being all that remains of that part of the southwest one-quarter of the Township not covered by water, after excepting therefrom three hundred and twenty (320) acres heretofore sold several parcels of the mortgaged premises hereinafter described.
The sale of the said property shall be subject to all liens prior to the lien of said mortgage, and the undersigned, the Referee, will not pay out of the proceeds of sale any taxes, assessments, waterrates, or other liens upon the property sold, nor redeem the property sold from any sales for unpaid taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens.
The undersigned, the Referee, will first, in the order as hereinafter described, offer for sale the property in separate lots. The bids received for the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall be received on condition that all the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel. The highest bids received for the separate lots so offered for sale will be noted for said Referee.
Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which shall be sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest upon all the outstanding and unpaid bonds secured by said mortgage, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sale, and all costs of this cause, and all proper allowances, compensations, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any parties or their counsel, or to the undersigned, said Referee, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the trustees in the administration of the trust, then the undersigned, said Referee, will offer no more of such parcels for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.
After noting the highest bids received for the property offered for sale in separate lots the undersigned, said Referee, shall offer the same for sale together as a single lot or parcel.
If the highest bid for all such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the said highest bids received and noted for said property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such property shall be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid received for such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received and noted for such property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several separate lots offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.
The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for parcels of land herein described as Tracts I., II., III., IV., and V., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $500 in money, or in certified check upon any national bank.
The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid on parcel hereinafter described and known as Tract VI., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $1,000 in money or in certified check upon any national bank.
The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the parcels offered as a whole, whichever parcels they may be, who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $2,000, in money or in certified check upon any national bank.
The above deposits are required as a pledge that the respective bidders will make good his or their bids in case of acceptance.
Upon the acceptance of any bid for any parcels, respectively known as Tracts Nos. I., II., III., IV., and V., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter, deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $1,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.
Upon the acceptance of any bid for parcel known as Tract No. VI., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $7,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.
Any cash which may have previously been deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.
In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the undersigned, said Referee, or shall fail to perform such acceptance, to comply with the terms of sale as to the passing of title, the payment of the purchase price, or otherwise, or shall fail to comply with the terms of the said decree hereinbefore referred to, or with any order of the court relating to the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash deposited by such purchaser or purchasers, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon resale.
The purchaser shall pay to the undersigned, the said Referee, at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, within fifteen days after said sale, when the said Referee's deed will be ready for delivery, such other payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid as the court may direct; the balance of the purchase price, not required to be paid in cash, may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid in whole or in part, by turning in at the same time and place, to be cancelled or credited as hereinafter provided, bonds and coupons, to be paid out of the proceeds of sale upon distribution thereof, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price all such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash.
The court reserves the right to resell the property, upon such notice as the court shall direct, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after proper demand made upon said purchaser therefor, or within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment.
The biddings will be kept open after the property is struck down, and in case any purchaser shall fail to comply with any or all of the conditions of sale, the premises so struck down to him will be again put up for sale under the direction of the undersigned, said Referee, under the same terms of sale, without application to the court, unless the plaintiff's attorneys so elect to make such application; and such purchaser will be held liable for any deficiency there may be between the sums for which said premises shall be struck down upon the sale and that for which they may be purchased on the resale, and also for any costs or expenses accruing on such resale.
Where reference is made herein to the sale of "tracts or parcels of land," it is understood that such term refers simply to the right, title, and interest of the defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, on the 1st day of May, 1889, the date of said mortgage foreclosed, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired in and to each such parcel or parcels of land.
The following is a description of said mortgaged premises hereinbefore mentioned:
All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land and territory situated in the County of Hamilton, and State of New York, bounded as follows, viz.:
Beginning at a point in the northerly shore of said lake, distant twenty (20) chains westerly in a straight line from the northerly end of the bridge crossing the outlet of said lake, and running thence north to the southerly boundary of lands now owned by said Clute; thence southwesterly along said southerly boundary of said Clute's lands to the westerly boundary of said Township thirty-five (35); thence southeasterly along said last-named boundary to the northerly shore of said lake, and thence along the shore to the place of beginning, be the quantity more or less contained therein.
Being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book of Deeds No. 20 at page 256, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 267.
This tract being the same tract described in and conveyed by two certain deeds of quit-claim as follows: One made by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey, dated 19th day of April, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on March 24, 1880, in Book No. 13 of Deeds at pages 414 et seq., and being the same premises conveyed to the said Clute by James Robertson and others, Trustees of the Bank of the United States, as described and set forth in said deed of conveyance, dated November 28th, 1849, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book No. 8 of Deeds at page 329.
And being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret L. Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 256; and the second made by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, dated the 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded on the 28th day of November, 1888, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book 20 of Deeds at page 272.
TRACT III.
All that certain undivided one-quarter interest of a lot of land known and described as lot No. ninety-seven (97) in Township twenty-one (21), in Hamilton County, New York State, said lot containing two hundred (200) acres or thereabouts, and being a portion of the lands conveyed by Anna M. Van Benthuysen, as sole executrix, etc., to John D. Clute, by deed dated November 1, 1861, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County January 3, 1862, in Book No. 6 of Deeds at page 345, with all the appurtenances thereof.
Being the same property conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 256, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.
TRACT IV.
All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situated in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:
Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.
Two thousand one hundred and thirty (2,130) acres, more or less, being all that remains of that part of the southwest one-quarter of the Township not covered by water, after excepting therefrom three hundred and twenty (320) acres heretofore sold several parcels of the mortgaged premises hereinafter described.
The sale of the said property shall be subject to all liens prior to the lien of said mortgage, and the undersigned, the Referee, will not pay out of the proceeds of sale any taxes, assessments, waterrates, or other liens upon the property sold, nor redeem the property sold from any sales for unpaid taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens.
The undersigned, the Referee, will first, in the order as hereinafter described, offer for sale the property in separate lots. The bids received for the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall be received on condition that all the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel. The highest bids received for the separate lots so offered for sale will be noted for said Referee.
Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which shall be sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest upon all the outstanding and unpaid bonds secured by said mortgage, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sale, and all costs of this cause, and all proper allowances, compensations, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any parties or their counsel, or to the undersigned, said Referee, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the trustees in the administration of the trust, then the undersigned, said Referee, will offer no more of such parcels for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.
After noting the highest bids received for the property offered for sale in separate lots the undersigned, said Referee, shall offer the same for sale together as a single lot or parcel.
If the highest bid for all such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the said highest bids received and noted for said property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such property shall be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid received for such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received and noted for such property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several separate lots offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.
The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for parcels of land herein described as Tracts I., II., III., IV., and V., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $500 in money, or in certified check upon any national bank.
The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid on parcel hereinafter described and known as Tract VI., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $1,000 in money or in certified check upon any national bank.
The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the parcels offered as a whole, whichever parcels they may be, who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $2,000, in money or in certified check upon any national bank.
The above deposits are required as a pledge that the respective bidders will make good his or their bids in case of acceptance.
Upon the acceptance of any bid for any parcels, respectively known as Tracts Nos. I., II., III., IV., and V., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter, deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $1,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.
Upon the acceptance of any bid for parcel known as Tract No. VI., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $7,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.
Any cash which may have previously been deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.
In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the undersigned, said Referee, or shall fail to perform such acceptance, to comply with the terms of sale as to the passing of title, the payment of the purchase price, or otherwise, or shall fail to comply with the terms of the said decree hereinbefore referred to, or with any order of the court relating to the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash deposited by such purchaser or purchasers, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold

Many will wait till Spring to buy Spring clothing—glad of it; many prudent others buy now—they'll be glad of it.

The $10 last Spring overcoats, now are all at our Warren and Prince St. stores; not enough for three.

But the odd Spring coats, vests and trousers are at all three stores.

Coats, $5; vests, $1.50; trousers, $3.50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

COMMISSIONER STRAUS OUT

President of the Board of Health Says His Business Needs Attention.

COL. MURPHY HIS SUCCESSOR

Story that Mayor Van Wyck's Criticism of the Department's Affairs Is Responsible for the Resignation Is Disputed by Mr. Straus.

Nathan Straus sent to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday his resignation as President of the Board of Health, and in less than an hour after it had been received the Mayor had accepted it and Col. Michael C. Murphy, the Tammany Hall leader of the First Assembly District, had been appointed and sworn in to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Straus, who is interested in a number of business enterprises, pleaded in his letter of resignation that his private business required so much of his time that he found it impossible to continue longer in the city's service; but among those who have watched the trend of affairs recently it is the opinion that Mr. Straus's resignation is due to the Mayor's criticism on Monday at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the affairs of the Health Department.

There has been more or less friction between the Mayor and the Health Board for some time. The Mayor recently sent for a trial balance of the finances of the department and the Commissioners could not furnish one. The Mayor wanted to know the reason for this, and Mr. Straus sent an employe of the department to explain, but Mayor Van Wyck would not discuss the matter with the envoy, and Commissioner Straus paid him a visit. Their interview was said to be a stormy one.

Appropriation Refused.

On Monday, at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Board of Health asked for an increased appropriation of $2,279.23, to pay a number of Inspectors of mercantile establishments who had held over under the new administration. The Mayor objected to the granting of the appropriation, and remarked:

"The books of the Health Department are in a very bad condition. I have asked for a monthly trial balance, and have not received it, and this morning I sent an expert accountant to straighten out the muddle."

It is said that this was taken by Mr. Straus as a personal affront, and that his resignation is the result. Mr. Straus, however, declares that his relations with Mayor Van Wyck are of the most friendly nature, and that the Mayor knew some time ago of his intention to resign. When seen last night by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Straus said:

"There is really no sense in this report that my resignation is the result of friction between the Mayor and myself. My brother Isidor is in Europe now, and I have the entire responsibility of our business. I intend, too, to distribute sterilized milk at a nominal fee this Summer, as I did last Summer, and that matter will make some demand on my time. I cannot therefore give the necessary time to the public duties for which I draw $7,500 a year, so there was nothing left for me to do but resign. In case the United States should go to war with Spain, and at present there are some ominous war clouds in the air, my business matters would require more attention, and I do not want to be caught unawares and with my hands full of public matters."

The New Appointee.

Col. Murphy, who was appointed in Mr. Straus's place, is one of the few Tammany Hall Assembly district leaders who were not provided with places when the new administration came into power. It was said at the time that Mr. Straus was appointed that he would hold the place only for a short time, and that upon his resignation Col. Murphy would be appointed in his stead.

Col. Murphy was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1841, and landed in this country when he was seven years old. He was educated in the public schools, and upon leaving them worked in the composing room of a daily paper in this city until the breaking out of the civil war. He served through the war, and was mustered out of the service with the rank of Colonel. Soon afterward he joined in the Fenian invasion of Canada, and was arrested by the United States authorities and held prisoner for two months. He was elected to the Legislature in 1866, and for fourteen years represented the lower district of the city in either the Senate or Assembly.

Col. Murphy underwent a remarkable operation in 1880, as a result of which his food was for years taken through a tube. His life was despaired of at the time of the operation, but he is in excellent health now.

He has never lived outside of the First Assembly District, and he has been a member of Tammany Hall since the County Democracy disbanded. He has been an Excise Commissioner, and was, up to yesterday, Clerk of the First District Civil Court. The unexpired term of President of the Board, which he will fill out, is two years.

MAYOR VETOES A CITY BILL.

Exemption of St. Luke's Church from an Improvement Assessment Disapproved.

Mayor Van Wyck on Tuesday sent to the Senate at Albany his veto of a bill to relieve the rector, church warden, and vestrymen of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church from a portion of the assessment for opening Convent Avenue from One Hundred and Fiftieth Street to St. Nicholas Avenue.

In his message of veto the Mayor said:

The assessment from which relief is asked by this bill was imposed in the year 1894, by Commissioners regularly appointed for the purpose by the Supreme Court. Assessments differ from taxes in this, that taxes are imposed upon property for the purpose of raising means for carrying on the Government, and, therefore, the individuals taxed receive only an indirect benefit from taxes paid, while assessments are levied solely because some particular piece of property upon which the charge is made has, by reason of some public work, received a direct benefit.

Exemptions from the payment of assessments are, therefore, special privileges granted to particular persons exempted, permitting them to retain the increased valuation resulting from the public work for which the assessment is laid, and at the same time to escape the reasonable proportion of the burden which other individual property owners are by law compelled to pay. In this particular instance, the property of St. Luke's Church has been increased in value by the opening of an avenue. By this act it is sought to permit the corporation to retain this benefit, this increase in the value of its property, and to relieve it from paying the reasonable proportion

Registered Trade Mark.

Wash Dress Goods

Extremes of weight prevail in these for the coming summer.

The Gazes, for instance, were never so thin, so dainty or so beautiful as they are now.

On the other hand, the demand for such cool but substantial suitings as are required for Cycling and Golfing costumes has produced a heavier fabric than ever in Linen Duck, Linen Welts and Tweeds.

The choicest of these as of all the other varieties of washable goods for summer wear may be seen at

"The Linen Store,"

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street, New York.

of the cost of opening the avenue imposed according to law. It is not in the interest of the city at large to permit this to be done. The benefit to the corporation is a direct benefit as much as if the increase in value came from the erection or adornment of buildings on its property. Retaining the benefit, it should bear its just proportion of the burden.

MEETING OF THE PARK BOARD.

Bids for Improvements—Brooklyn Commissioner Has Only His Imagination to Draw On.

At the meeting of the Park Board held at the Arsenal in Central Park yesterday morning bids were opened for the following works: For repairs to rustic structures in Central Park, lowest bid East River Mill and Lumber Company, $1,300; for furnishing 7,500 cubic yards of gravel, lowest, De Witt C. Bouker, $1.77 per cubic yard; for 5,000 cubic yards of garden mold, lowest, W. H. Masterson, $1.20 per cubic yard; for filling in 200,000 square feet of garden soil, lowest, W. Young, $1.44 per hundred feet. The bid of Thomas Dwyer, for improving the new Hamilton Fish Park, which was declared invalid by the Corporation Counsel, was rejected, and the contract let to the next lowest bidders, Kelly & Kelly. The board passed a resolution asking that $150,000 be appropriated for the removal of the reservoir at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, which will require six months' work, according to plans submitted by Carrere & Hastings, the architects.

The gardeners of the park asked that their salaries be increased from $40 a month to $60. Plans were filed for the asphalting of the plaza at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue and for strips of asphalt at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street. The work will cost $32,000, and Commissioner Brower of Brooklyn asked where the money was coming from, saying that he had been cut down $200,000, and had nothing to draw on but his imagination. Architect Munckwitz submitted plans and specifications for a new monkey house, just east of the lion house, in Central Park, to cost $4,500, which were adopted. Mr. Brower again recommended a meeting place nearer the Brooklyn Bridge.

WORK FOR THE LOCAL BOARDS.

President Peters Says They Will Investigate Complaints.

President Peters of the Borough of Manhattan said yesterday that he was satisfied with the opinion of Corporation Counsel Whalen defining the powers of the borough Presidents and the Boards of Local Improvements. Under that opinion there would be plenty for them to do. Complaints of nuisances, saloons, and gambling houses, he said, could be investigated by the boards with greater facility and less publicity than by the Police Department.

Referring to probable complaints against disorderly places, Mr. Peters said that the power of investigation given to the local boards was a wise provision of the charter. "If neighbors have occasion to complain against a place we will send for the tenants and hear their side of the story. If we find that a house is disorderly or that gambling is carried on, we will report our conclusions to the department having authority."

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

Peter Milne's Son Out of the Brooklyn Water Department.

Harry T. Edwards of 145 West Fifty-third Street, E. T. Skelly, and Morris Bernstein were yesterday appointed searchers in the Tax Department. Edwards is a negro. He is the first of his race to be appointed to a place by the present administration. David T. Woelper was appointed Journal Clerk in City Clerk Scully's office.

Deputy Commissioner Moffett of Water Supply in Brooklyn has removed from office William Chambers, bookkeeper; Henry W. Valentine, and Reuben E. Caffrey, clerks; Michael Haggerty, teamster, and Frederick Milne, assistant engineer. Milne is a son of Peter Milne, whose retention in the department has caused trouble between the Democratic organizations of New York and Brooklyn. Frederick Milne was mentioned in the exposé of old Brooklyn contracts by the Controller a few days ago. He was removed with the approval of Chief Engineer Birdsall.

STREET LIGHTING CONTRACTS.

Appropriations Made for Only as Much as Was Done Last Year.

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies has notified the successful bidders on as much of the street lighting authorized by the late Gas Commission as was done last year to appear at his office and sign contracts for lighting this year. The Gas Commission in December passed favorably upon a large number of applications for new street lights, including the lighting of the streets of City Island and a new system for Central Park. But after the bids had been asked for and opened it was found that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had not put enough money in the budget to pay for all the new lights. The board had simply reappropriated the amount for 1897, as it did in the case of other estimates, and there was something like $100,000 lacking. So the contracts were let conditionally.

Controller Fitch told the successful bidders to come before the new Board of Estimate and Apportionment early and get the appropriation increased. The bidders did this, but the board simply passed what the old board had appropriated. So there is just enough money to pay for as much lighting as was done last year, and the new streets will have to go unlighted.

BROOKLYN TEACHERS PAID.

A Bank Keeps Open Until Late in Order to Accommodate Them.

The teachers in the public schools of Brooklyn were made happy yesterday, when they received their checks for their salaries. City Paymaster Timmerman and a corps of clerks were kept busy all Wednesday night filling out the checks. The money to cash the checks was deposited in the People's Trust Company, and it kept open until late in the evening, to give the teachers an opportunity to get their pay.

J. Edward Swanstrom, President of the local School Board, took up the cudgels yesterday in behalf of the central and local educational departments, against Controller Coler's strictures touching responsibility for the delay in paying the teachers' salaries. He said that when his office had been officially notified that the Board of Estimate had made the necessary appropriation for the teachers' salaries, the corrected payrolls and checks were sent in in less than an hour. This occurred on Feb. 19 last, and it is only now that the teachers have received their checks.

BEST & CO.

Boys' Hats

Should suit their faces as well as fit their heads. Color, shape and contour are all to be considered. You are always sure of finding exactly the right one here—where children's outfitting is the exclusive business. And the advantage of selecting from the largest assortment adds nothing to the cost.

Derbys, $1.90 to $3
English brown, maple and black.

Golf Caps to match suits, also in English checks and plaids.

Yachts, Jockeys, Tam O' Shanters and Toques for the little fellows.

Alpines, $2.00 to $2.75.
Grey, maple, brown and black.

Man O' War Tam O' Shanters, of all wool cloth. Gold and silk embroidery devices. $1.35.

Telescopes, $2.00 to $2.75.

We are prepared to conform stiff hats of all sizes to the shape of the head, adding very much to the comfort of the wearer

60-62 West 23d St.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

For Friday and Saturday.

MEN'S SHIRTS.

Men's all over Madras Shirts, $1.00 Each.

Equal in style, finish and workmanship to any $1.50 Shirt sold.

They are made of the best domestic Madras, in 14 different designs, stripes, checks and broken plaids, open front and back,—sizes 14 to 17,—detached link cuffs.

Men's "True Merit" Night Shirts, 50 cents each;
Easily worth 75 cents;

Made of Utica Nonpariel Muslin, extra long, and full width of body,—plain white or fast colored trimmings.

NEW NECKWEAR.

MOGADORE STRIPES,—in all shapes, Teck, Wide Imperial, Four-in-Hand, Puff and Ascot, 50 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

RUBY TILDEN PAINE'S WILL.—Justice Cohen, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday granted an application made on behalf of Willis S. Paine to set aside a subpoena requiring him to appear before a referee on the 28th of January last to be examined for the purpose of enabling Mrs. Henrietta T. Blatchford to frame her complaint in her suit against him, on the ground that the referee was without authority to issue the subpoena. Mr. Paine, who was former Superintendent of Insurance of this State, and is now president of the Merchants' Safe Deposit Company, is sued by Mrs. Blatchford, the widow of Samuel T. Blatchford, former Collector of the Port of New York, in reference to an alleged will of Ruby Tilden Paine, the defendant's wife, who died over two years ago. Mrs. Paine, who left no children, by her will bequeathed an annual income of $10,000 a year to her husband during his life, giving the remainder of her estate, which she derived from her uncle, the late Samuel J. Tilden, to her brother and sisters. The plaintiff alleges that her sister, Mrs. Paine, made a will about a year before her death which cannot be found. It is alleged by Mrs. Susan T. Sabine, another sister, that Mr. Paine took his wife's will from her room, saying he would place it in a safe deposit vault, but it has never been found. In October last an order was granted by the Supreme Court directing Mr. Paine to appear before a referee on the 23d of last November. A motion to vacate the order was granted, but the Appellate Division directed a reversal, without naming a day when Mr. Paine should appear. Then this subpoena was issued by the referee directing him to appear on the 28th of January; but it was disobeyed. Justice Cohen says there is no reason in principle why the referee, having once lost his power under the original order, could recover it without an express direction of the Court. The correct procedure, Justice Cohen said, required that defendant should be ordered to appear, either by direction of the Appellate Division, or of a Justice at Special Term. Such an order, he added, can now be obtained by plaintiff, either ex parte or on notice, and it will thus be unnecessary to make personal service on Mr. Paine.

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CONSTRUCTION OF WILLS.—Robert E. Dunham has been awarded judgment in his favor by Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, in his suit against John A. De Raismes and others, to enforce payment of an annuity of $300 from the estate of his father-in-law, John F. J. De Raismes, given him in testator's will. The testator left a large fortune in realty and personalty, and bequeathed to his wife, besides household furniture, an annuity of $4,800 during her life out of the rents and profits of his improved real estate in this city; and also left her his farm and appurtenances during her life for a home for herself and infant children. The remainder of his property was given to his children and grandchildren. To Mr. Dunham, the plaintiff, was given an annuity of $300 during his life. When testator's son, Francis J. J. De Raismes, became of age the residuary estate was directed to be divided between the testator's children and grandchildren. Mr. Dunham was named as one of the executors of the will, but for some reason was removed before the time arrived for division of the property. The payment of the annuity to him was resisted by the defendants, on the ground that the property of which the testator died seized consisted of the real estate devised subject to the payment of the annuity to his wife, children, and grandchildren, and that the annuity to plaintiff was not made a charge upon the real estate subsequent to the time the son, Francis J. J. De Raismes, arrived at the age of twenty-one years. In his opinion Justice Russell says: "The personalty, the rents and profits, and the realty are so blended in this will, construed as a whole, that it is apparent that the testator did not intend residuary legatees and devisees to receive the shares going to them, except as distributions remaining after the specific purposes of the will were accomplished. It is conceded that the wife's annuity should be paid, and after the division, as a charge upon the realty; and though the language of the will is more specific in regard to her than the son-in-law, as the legacy was of far greater importance, yet the purpose of continuance of both annuities during the lives of the beneficiaries seems to be the same as to each. I look in vain through the will to find any purpose of termination of the legacy before the death of the plaintiff."

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INDICTMENT UNDER THE LIQUOR TAX LAW.—The conviction of William H. Huffman, in Allegany County, for violation of the excise law, has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin. The indictment, drawn under the liquor tax law of 1896, charged that, on or about the 26th day of March, 1896, the accused sold and delivered liquor in quantities less than five gallons, to two persons named, as well as to divers other persons unknown, without having complied with the law relating to the payment of the tax and the posting of a liquor tax certificate. The Court holds that such an indictment was not demurrable as charging more than one crime. The reversal was based upon the ground that after alleging an act in violation of law by a sale to two persons jointly, proof was given of the sale to one independent of the other, and having given such proof of the act constituting the crime, proof was given of another additional act. The Court held that, as the liquor tax law provides that "each violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be construed to constitute a separate and complete offense," under an indictment charging a sale to two persons jointly, two independent sales, one to each of such parties, could not be proved.

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FIRE INSURANCE.—Anna H. Messmer, who owned certain premises in Model City, Monroe County, which were entirely destroyed by fire on Oct. 19, 1895, transmitted on Nov. 8 an informal but verified statement of her loss to the general agent of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, in which she was insured, by whom it was retained without objection. Failing to secure an adjustment, she wrote the general agent who, in his reply, said he had received a paper with figures, but did not consider it in any way a proof of loss; yet he referred in terms to a future settlement. On Dec. 26, at her request, he sent her blank proofs of loss, which she filled out and returned about Dec. 31, the insurer retaining these, also, without objection. In Mrs. Messmer's action against the company to recover upon the contract of 1894 were placed in evidence. A photograph of these checks was handed to Mr. Carvalho. He pronounced the indorsement of these checks as genuine. They were indorsed by Anson M. Bangs and E. H. Gaynor, Treasurer, with one exception, where the indorsement was made by W. S. Gaynor.

Col. Barr said that he would have to wait until he could get some more photographs, which were being prepared as rapidly as possible.

Photographs of three checks paid to Anson M. Bangs on the Cumberland Sound contract in 1894 were introduced. No. 269,424 was for $21,287.65, No. 269,437 for $29,650.50, and No. 269,454 for $1,000. The first check had the word "cash" on it. Col. Barr referred to it as a very peculiar indorsement.

Mr. Carvalho said that, in his opinion, the indorsements on the first check mentioned were written by B. D. Green. The same, he said, was true of the first indorsement on the second check, on which he said that B. D. Green signed the name of Anson M. Bangs. The indorsement of W. S. Gaynor was genuine.

Mr. Carvalho said that on the check for $1,000 the name of Anson M. Bangs was written by Michael A. Connolly. "E. H. Gaynor," the second indorsement, was genuine. On the bottom of the check something had been erased by ink scratching, making a sort of square.

"I have removed enough of the ink on top," said Mr. Carvalho, "to find that the signature underneath was that of Anson M. Bangs. It was written by Michael A. Connolly."

Three checks, amounting in all to $57,091.08, made payable to Anson M. Bangs in 1895, were introduced and read. Mr. Carvalho said that the entire indorsement on the first check was in the handwriting of B. D. Green. He said that Michael A. Connolly indorsed the other checks.

Mr. Blair, for the defense, cross-examined Mr. Carvalho. He said:

"You used the words 'forgeries' and 'simulated' in speaking of some of the signatures which you said were made by Mr. Connolly. Did you use the word 'forgery' in its criminal sense?"

"I did," was the answer.

"Did you have any information to the effect that Mr. Connolly had no authority to sign any of those names?" was asked.

"I have," was the reply. "I secured it from one of the papers I examined."

The witness said that he had not the same information with regard to all the other papers.

Mr. Blair had some discussion with Mr. Carvalho about simulation and dissimulation of handwriting; after which he took up voucher No. 9, on which appeared the signature of Anson M. Bangs with three lines drawn through it. Mr. Carvalho said that it was in the same handwriting as that of James L. Gallagher, who is a bookkeeper for the Atlantic Contracting Company at Savannah. To a question of Col. Barr Mr. Carvalho replied that he was an expert in handwriting and not a lawyer, and that it would not affect his opinion that a signature was a forgery even if the men should come forward and state that authority had been given to use the signatures.

Col. Barr said just before the close of the day's session: "I will have some witnesses before the Court to-morrow who have consented to testify."

An adjournment was then taken until 11 A. M. to-day.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. CARTER

D. N. Carvalho, Handwriting Expert, Continues His Testimony About Forgeries.

A QUESTION OF AUTHORITY

The Witness Says that This Would Not Influence Him—No Direct Evidence Against the Accused Officer.

The court-martial which is investigating the charges against Capt. O. M. Carter, Engineer Corps, United States Army, met again in the board room in the Army Building at 11 A. M. yesterday. David N. Carvalho, the expert in handwriting, was recalled to the stand and the direct examination was resumed by the Judge Advocate, Col. Barr. Mr. Carvalho was the only witness called. He examined the checks in evidence, which were dated in 1895, and were given to Anson M. Bangs on account of the Cumberland Sound work. They amounted to $20,577.97.

After reading the indorsement on the checks, Col. Barr asked the witness:

"From your examination of the different handwritings submitted to you, by whom do you think the indorsement 'Anson M. Bangs' was written?"

"By B. D. Green," said Mr. Carvalho.

"What peculiarities do you notice?" was asked.

"The signature differs from that of Anson M. Bangs," said the witness. "The letter 's' has been omitted from the name 'Anson' and there is also a difference in the middle initial."

Col. Barr offered in evidence a copy of the photograph of the check. Frank Blair, counsel for Capt. Carter, asked Col. Barr if it was his intention to claim that this check ever came back to Capt. Carter or that he knew of these improper indorsements. Mr. Blair said that he would object if that was the intention of the Judge Advocate.

Col. Barr said that Green's name was so connected with the case that the check and the forgery were entirely competent evidence. Mr. Blair said that there was no evidence of any forgery in the case, and it would be shown later that B. D. Green had the authority to sign the name of Anson M. Bangs.

Col. Barr said that the check had been thrown out of the Treasury and that if B. D. Green had any such authority he disguised it most admirably.

Mr. Blair said that there was no evidence of any forgeries as yet before the court, and the statement of the Judge Advocate was entirely gratuitous.

"The court knows," he said, "that the accused never saw the check after it passed from his hands."

"The court will be governed by the evidence," Gen. Otis remarked. "The court is aware that there is no evidence that Capt. Carter ever saw the checks after they passed from his hands."

Col. Barr put in the original check, as well as the photographic copy. Other checks drawn in favor of Anson M. Bangs on the contract of 1894 were placed in evidence. A photograph of these checks was handed to Mr. Carvalho. He pronounced the indorsement of these checks as genuine. They were indorsed by Anson M. Bangs and E. H. Gaynor, Treasurer, with one exception, where the indorsement was made by W. S. Gaynor.

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Stern Bros

call attention to additional models in

Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Bonnets

For Present Wear

West 23d St.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF, BUT—

The Review of Books and Art

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

The New York Times

Does Not. It Is New Every Week.

Had you not already received a surfeit of such commendation, I should be disposed to say, not how valuable, but how invaluable, is THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. Were it more widely known what a feast of good things the supplement contains, a HALF MILLION at least would want it every week.—W. A. King, Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1898.

Some of To-morrow's Features are These:

Pagello and George Sand
Romantic Literary Episode Recalled by the Death of De Musset's Rival.

Authors at Home. XV.
Thomas Bailey Aldrich in Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

Earl Carlisle's Manuscripts
Letters and Documents Relating to Famous Persons.

Zola's Paris
His New Book Now Ready. Passages from It in an Extended Review.

Some of the Newest Books
Two Pages of Timely Reviews. Works of Fiction, History, Science, &c.

Lady Vassall Holland
Her Evil Ways and Manners. Other Holland House Facts. Written by Mrs. Sherwood.

Valley Forge
An Orderly Book of Washington's Kept at that Place.

London Literary Letter
Written by William L. Alden.

Paris Letter
Zola and Other Writers Who Have Been Prosecuted—The Stewart Sale—Richebourg's Death.

D'Annunzio
Books that Prove Him to be Entirely Selfish and Corrupt.

Nietzsche
Interesting Revolutionary Themes Treated by a Writer Now in a Madhouse.

Book Binding
Famous Masters of the Past in France and England.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CONGRESS MAY ACT IN THE CASE.

If Witnesses Refuse to Testify, a Joint Committee Will Be Named.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Persons who have been asked to testify before the Carter court-martial in New York, and who are disposed to rely on the privilege of citizens to refuse to testify before a court-martial, have possibly not noticed the intimation thrown out in the House of Representatives on Monday. Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, called up and had read a resolution calling for the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives to investigate the matter that is under the consideration by the Carter court-martial. This resolution was introduced some time ago, when there was doubt as to whether the trial of Capt. Carter by court-martial would be conducted broadly and with the determination to have a thorough and impartial hearing of the facts in the case.

Since that time the management of the case by Col. Barr has fully satisfied the Military Committee that no effort was being spared to bring out all the essential facts. Some members of the committee had been dissatisfied with efforts made to influence witnesses by intimating to them that they might refuse to appear if they disliked to testify. If the number of such unwilling witnesses should prove to be large, or if it were shown that important witnesses claimed the privilege of exemption from testifying at a court-martial, the resolution laid aside on Monday will be taken up again, passed by both houses, and followed by an investigation by the joint committee, which would have power to send for persons and papers and to compel all persons summoned to testify or be in contempt and in danger of imprisonment therefor.

In case of refusal of witnesses to appear it is in the power of Col. Barr to bring them into his court with the aid of soldiers, but he cannot compel them to testify when they have been arrested. It ought to be known by such persons that they will not escape by refusing to appear and testify before the court-martial.

TO MAKE TRACK CONNECTIONS.

The Brooklyn Elevated Will Cross Private Property.

Work was begun yesterday on the changes necessary to connect the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad with the bridge tracks. The connection is to be made through private property between Adams and Washington Streets. Three houses have been bought by the railroad company in Adams Street, and permits were granted by the Building Commission to demolish the buildings and erect the necessary railroad structure.

Legal proceedings have prevented the elevated road securing possession of the Stein property on Washington Street. It is expected the commission appointed by the court to fix the price in the condemnation proceedings will report during the week. As soon as this is done the work of making connection with the bridge structure will be pushed.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 SHOE

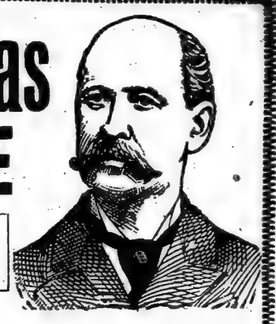

BEST IN THE WORLD.

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

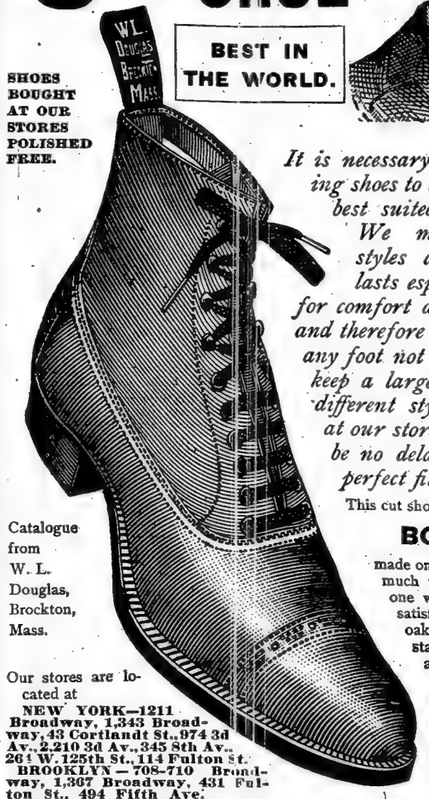

It is necessary when purchasing shoes to consider what is best suited to your feet. We make over 155 styles and widths, on lasts especially designed for comfort as well as style, and therefore can fit with ease any foot not deformed. We keep a large assortment of different styles and widths at our stores; so there will be no delay in getting a perfect fit.

This cut shows our

BOX CALF

made on the Gem Toe, a shoe much worn this winter, and one which gives the best satisfaction. Has heavy oak sole, outside back stay, fast-color hooks and eyelets, and in every way a first-class shoe.

We make shoes from other leathers, such as Patent Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Russia Storm Calf, French Enamel, etc.

Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Our stores are located at
NEW YORK—1211 Broadway, 1,343 Broadway, 43 Cortlandt St., 974 3d Av., 2,210 3d Av., 345 8th Av., 264 W. 125th St., 114 Fulton St.
BROOKLYN—708-710 Broadway, 1,307 Broadway, 431 Fulton St., 494 Fifth Ave.
JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Ave.

SOLD A TICKET TO A SCALPER.

The Merchants' Association Obliged to Call a Member to Account.

One of the beneficiaries under the reduced railway-rate concessions secured by the Merchants' Association sold his return ticket to a Broadway "scalper," and a representative of the association purchased the ticket yesterday in order to keep faith with the railroad companies. The man who sold the ticket had first obtained the Merchants' Association's certification upon its face, thus making the association responsible for its proper use.

A letter was sent to the offending member by the officers of the association, saying: "We have just received information that after buying your ticket at the one-third rate for the payment of two-thirds of which you gave a delegate's certificate, you disposed of the ticket to a scalper. This ticket has been purchased by us at a cost of $16, for which we shall be glad to receive your check."

President King says that this is the first instance in which any of the reduced-rate certificates issued by railroads under arrangements with the Merchants' Association has gone wrong.

FUNERALS OF TWO VETERANS.

Capt. Hoagland and Capt. Durnin Buried with Military Honors.

The body of the late Capt. Isaac E. Hoagland was buried from the Old Guard Armory, at Fiftieth Street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon with military honors. The private funeral services were held at his late residence in Brooklyn on Wednesday, and the military services held yesterday were at the request of the deceased.

The body lay for several hours in state in the parlor of the armory. The casket was then removed to the drill room, where it was draped with the Stars and Stripes, the members of the Old Guard forming on either side of it. The Rev. John Wesley Brown of St. Thomas's Church conducted the services and delivered an address. The body was then taken to Woodlawn Cemetery, where the final military rites took place, and a salute was fired over the grave.

The funeral of Capt. Eugene Durnin, who enlisted in the same regiment with Capt. Hoagland, was made Captain the same day, discharged at the same time, and died on the same day, was also held yesterday. The John A. Dix Post, Grand Army of the Republic, which attended Capt. Durnin's funeral, called at the Old Guard Armory to pay respects to Capt. Hoagland.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway and 30th. Evenings 8:15. Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2.
Every Ev'g until further notice,
MISS ADA REHAN
as PEGGY, in Wycherly's comedy, **THE COUNTRY GIRL**, preceded by the Japanese piece, **LILLI TSE.**
Combination of delightful old comedy and fascinating operetta.
MATINEES TO-MORROW & WEDNESDAY.

Daly's BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. "Yellowstone National Park." To-day at 3 and To-morrow at 11. Motion Pictures of Falls and Geysers in action. Res. sts. $1.50 & $1. Adm. 50c. Mon.11, Tues.3, Wed. 11, Oases of Algeria, Sahara

PROCTOR'S High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
23D ST. The talented and beautiful actress,
CORA TANNER,
assisted by Louis F. Massen, in "Drifting Apart"; Leonidas' CATS and DOGS; PRESS ELDRIDGE, J. K. EMMET and ANNA MORTLAND, La PETITE ADELAIDE, SMITH and CAMPBELL, forty other stars.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d, at 8:15; ends 11. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinees, Thurs. and Sat'y, 2.
SECOND MONTH.....of.....THE
Tree of Knowledge.
Next Mon. at 11, Serviss Illustrated Lectures: Mon., Spain; Tues., 11, Peter the Great; Wed., 11, Greece. Adelaide | Next Tues. 2:30, Beethoven concert Adelaide | and the play of "Adelaide" with Adelaide | David Bispham, Julie Opp, etc. Adelaide | Marguerite Hall and Am. Orchestra.

American 42d St. and 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. at 2. Johann Strauss's
3d month Castle Sq. Opera Co. All seats
GYPSY BARON.
25 50 75. SAT. MAT **25 & 50**
Next week.....NANON

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. | **Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman.**
MATINEE MUSICALES. To-day at 2:30 P. M. Raoul Pugno, recital. Also Mrs. Grenville Snelling & Paul Willard. Prices, 25, 50, 75c. and $1.00.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' FAIR, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. SHAM BATTLE—MAINE'S MODEL. SUBWAY PLACE DANCE. VAUDEVILLE AND FIFTY FEATURES. OPEN 11 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

HARLEM Opera House. LILLIAN RUSSELL, DELLA FOX, JEFF D'ANGELIS, The Wedding Day. Next week—The Heart of Maryland. With Mrs. LESLIE CARTER.

MANHATTAN Broadway and 33d St.
WAY DOWN EAST.
Matinée To-morrow. Sunday Eve. Innes's Military Band.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway. Evenings, 8:30 Mat. Sat. **OH! SUSANNAH!** Preceded nightly, 8:30, Mats., 2:15. Annie Russell, in Dangerfield '95.

The Big Beauty Show! CASINO! MATINEE TO-MORROW. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN: Telephone Girl!

AMUSEMENTS.

MAINE CONCERT
AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL,
This (Fri.) Eveg. at 9 o'cl.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OUR HEROES KILLED ON THE "MAINE."

Given under the auspices of a Committee of Patronesses and the direction of Carl Loewenstein.

MR. SEIDL AND HIS GRAND ORCHESTRA.

ORATION BY CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
The following soloists have kindly volunteered to appear: Miss Marie Engel, Miss Maud Powell, Miss Bloodgood, Mr. Tagliapietra, and Mr. Franceschetti.
The funeral marches of Wagner and Beethoven are among the orchestral numbers.

Orchestra chairs, $3.60; Boxes, (6 seats,) $30.00; Admission, $1.50. To be had at Tyson's theatre ticket offices, Schuberth's, 23 Union Square; Ballman's, 111 Broadway; at the office of Carl Loewenstein, 274 West 33d Street, and at box office Astoria Hotel evening of concert.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1897—FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON—1898.
ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR.
6th Public Rehearsal, Friday, March 4, at 2.
Sixth Concert

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Clearing during the day; winds becoming northwesterly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,023. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market nervous.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 71 07⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37½c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed the Alaskan Homestead and Right of Way bill. The House, by its action in agreeing with the Senate, completed the necessary Congressional action on the Pension bill and the Diplomatic and Consular bill; both bills now go to the President for his consideration. It was private-bill day in the House, but only two measures got through. In the evening the House had a session to consider pension bills. Both Senate and House adjourned until Monday. —Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The jubilee anniversary of the Italian Constitution was celebrated in Rome and throughout Italy. Ali Ferouck Bey, the new Turkish Minister, has started for his post in Washington. Capt. Begouen of the general staff of the French Army has been transferred for writing an insulting letter to ex-Minister Trarieux. The Progressives have secured sixty-eight seats and the Moderates forty-eight in the London County Council. Japan is said to have demanded from Russia a full explanation of its intentions regarding the continued occupation of Port Arthur.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The Pennsylvania Sound Money Democrats, encouraged by a letter from ex-President Cleveland, have decided to nominate a State ticket.

Fire in the "South" exchange in Brooklyn of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company temporarily crippled 500 telephones and did much damage.

Dr. Archibald Banning, Coroner of Westchester County, was thrown from his carriage and seriously injured on Thursday night. His condition is said to be critical.

Arrangements for consolidating fifteen out of the twenty steel wire, rod, and nail manufactories in the country were practically concluded yesterday. The new concern is to be known as the American Steel and Wire Company, its capital will be $50,000,000, and its headquarters either in this city or Chicago.

Page 2.

The Ohio Supreme Court has upheld the action of the Insurance Superintendent in refusing to license assessment companies of other States.

Dr. Frank Agramonte, one of the three men rescued from the sloop Tillie, which foundered off Montauk Point in January, was arrested yesterday on the charge of filibustering and held in $2,500 bail. His case, with several others of a like nature, will come up in the March term of the Criminal Court, which begins next week.

Page 3.

The Primary Election Reform bill was introduced in both houses of the New York Legislature yesterday. The bill for the regulation of credit advocated by the New York Credit Men's Association is likely to be killed in committee.

Page 4.

The Riverton Gun Club held the opening events of its two days' meeting at Taylor's Station, N. J.

The taking of testimony in the trial of Sheriff Martin and his Deputies at Wilkesbarre was concluded yesterday. Arguments will begin to-day.

The four Police Commissioners and Chief McCullagh went on a tour of inspection in Queens and found many of the station houses there in bad condition.

The fourth annual games of the Athletic Association of the Eighth Regiment were held last night at the Ninety-fourth Street Armory and were hotly contested.

The Democrats in the Kentucky General Assembly are involved in a bitter factional fight over the Election bill introduced by Senator Goebel, which is designed to place the election machinery of the State in the hands of the Democrats.

Page 5.

Much opposition was shown to the Medical bill, which proposes to make the practice of Christian Scientists and others unlawful, at the hearing in the State House in Boston.

The new civil service rules are now in the hands of the Mayor, and will be put in operation on Monday. Both the Law Department and the President of the commission hold that the Mayor has the right to approve the new rules, and have organized the board upon the assumption that it is independent of the State Commission.

Page 7.

Richard Delafield has succeeded H. W. Cannon as Treasurer of the Charter Day Celebration Committee.

"Indian Head," one of the finest points on the Hudson River Palisades, opposite the northern end of Manhattan Island, was yesterday reduced to a mass of material for paving stones by 7,000 pounds of dynamite.

Andrew Carnegie called attention to the opportunity to establish a profitable shipyard near this city, and says that the difference in the prices of steel here and abroad is sufficient to give New York the supremacy in the shipbuilding industry.

Page 9.

The Attorney General will hear on March 9 the petition of F. B. Thurber and W. H. McCarroll to have the charter of the City Gas Company, incorporated in 1865, forfeited for non-use. Elihu Root represents the petitioners without a fee. The petitioners say that the company, if the charter holds good, may tear up streets at will.

Page 10.

A subscription for the family of John O'Connor, a street cleaner who was killed by a trolley car while on duty, was started in the department yesterday.

It has been found that the trolley cars on the bridge cause a falling off of $1,000 a day in the receipts from the bridge cable road, putting the burden of a deficit on the city at large.

Page 12.

Miss Chin, a belle of the local Chinese colony, will shortly be married to Sam Ping Lee.

Merchants interested in the efforts for cheaper telephone rates assert that a new company will be formed if legislation at Albany fails.

The committee appointed by the New Jersey Assembly to inquire into the administration of justice in Hudson County met in Chancery Chambers, Jersey City, yesterday and heard testimony.

Fire Commissioner Scannell abolished the Telegraph Alarm Bureau of his department yesterday and dismissed Superintendent Smith. The work was put directly under the charge of Chief Bonner.

At the trial of Capt. O. M. Carter yesterday important witnesses refused to furnish evidence demanded, and one was adjudged to be in contempt. The court was powerless to punish him, however.

Dr. O. J. Ward, the Tombs physician, testified yesterday at the trial of William J. Koerner, charged with the murder of Rose Alice Ridgate, concerning a letter in which Miss Ridgate denied that she was engaged to Koerner.

Mrs. Louise Roe of 14 Fifth Avenue was arrested in Washington Square yesterday on complaint of a woman who accused her of stealing a fox terrier. In a police court she proved that she had owned the dog two years, and was promptly discharged.

In the Hurlbut will contest case, W. H. Hurlbut was again on the stand all day. He was severely handled by Joseph H. Choate, counsel for the contestant. He said that during his entire business career his father, H. A. Hurlbut, was his associate and adviser. The business books and diaries of H. A. Hurlbut were put in evidence to prove his capacity.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 4.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
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Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 10.

The North Shore Limited.
Morning train to Chicago in 24 hours. Up the Hudson River and through the beautiful Mohawk Valley in daylight. Finest one-day railroad ride in the world; leaves Grand Central Station 10:00 each morning, arrives Chicago 9:00 next morning. —Adv.

THE WIRE AND NAIL TRUST

Arrangements for Consolidating the Fifteen Largest Companies Practically Concluded.

CONCERN'S CAPITAL $50,000,000

Headquarters Will Be Either in This City or Chicago — Judge Gary Says Lower Prices Will Soon Follow.

Arrangements for completing the combination of the steel wire, rod, and nail manufactories of this country were practically concluded yesterday at a meeting of the representatives of the fifteen most prominent concerns in that line, held at the Waldorf-Astoria. While all the details have not yet been perfected, it was announced that the combine had been positively effected, and the corporation will come into existence on or about April 1.

The name of the organization is to be the American Steel and Wire Company, and the capital stock is not to exceed $50,000,000. It will be incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, and the headquarters will be either in this city or in Chicago, to be decided later at a meeting of the Board of Directors, which is to number fifteen men, one for each concern originally included in the combination. George T. Oliver has been decided upon for President. Mr. Oliver presided at yesterday's meeting, and will, it is expected, be in the chair at to-day's meeting, when a few final details are to be considered.

Among those present at the meeting yesterday were the Cleveland representatives, who had charge of the interests of the Cleveland Rolling Mill, the American Wire Company, the Horse Power Nail Company, the Johnson Steel Company, and the Baackes Works of the Consolidated Steel and Iron Company. Pittsburg was represented by George T. Oliver of the Oliver-Snyder Company, and members of the firm of the Pittsburg Wire, Consolidated, Rankin, and Beaver Falls Companies. From Boston came J. H. Parks and J. C. Pierson, the latter representing concerns at Salem, Ohio, and Newcastle, Penn. Philip W. Moen and William E. Rice had charge of Worcester (Mass.) interests, and G. H. Ten Broeck and D. J. Wolff looked after the welfare of the St. Louis concerns. John W. Gates and Judge Gary represented the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, which has a number of plants in Missouri and Illinois. All the other representatives were from these two latter States.

Only Five Concerns Left Out.

There are in all twenty firms manufacturing steel wire and nails, so that the fifteen firms entering upon this combination of interests represent by far the large majority. The other five are small concerns, and though their names were not given out, it was said that their plants were located respectively in Oregon, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. Concerning these five concerns, Judge Gary said that they had been invited to join, but had placed their figures so high that it was impossible to even consider them. They will not be barred even after the organization is incorporated, but before they can be admitted their estimate of the value of their plants will have to be considerably reduced. In fact, all manufacturers who have proposed joining the company, whether they be large concerns or small, will have the privilege of entering at any time, providing their demands are agreed to by the Board of Directors.

The stock of the organization is to consist of both preferred and common, and the underwriters for a large share of it are J. P. Morgan & Co. Expert accountants representing both the London and New York branches of that firm have been closely examining the books of all the concerns interested, and have reported upon the earning capacity of the several plants. Upon this report the appraisals were made, and in most instances they coincided with those previously given by the manufacturers.

The object of the new corporation is primarily to lessen the cost of production. Most of the concerns own their own iron and coal mines, and the corporation will not have to go outside of its own members for any material they will use in the manufacture of their products.

Prices of Material and Wages.

Speaking on the subject of prices, Judge Gary said:

"I have no doubt that prices will go down considerably within a short time after the corporation is in full working order, and at the same time will have a reasonable profit. As matters stand manufacturers in this line have not made any money, or very little for some time past. By combining their interests and saving a good deal in their executive departments, the cost of production will be considerably lessened, and will put the corporation in a position to compete on favorable terms with European manufacturers. The output of all the firms in this country at present is about 1,000,000 tons a year, and this will be considerably increased on account of a decided increase in the export trade, which must inevitably follow."

Asked what effect it will have on wages, Judge Gary replied that while he did not think the wages would be increased to any appreciable extent, if at all, still the workmen would be kept continuously employed, and he argued that this, after all, is the main consideration. At the present time the workmen were laid off at certain times of the year, but with an increased export trade he had no doubt that not only would the workmen now engaged in the industry have all the work they could take care of, but many more men would be employed.

CORONER BANNING INJURED.

Thrown from His Carriage at Mount Vernon—Condition Critical.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 4.—Dr. Archibald Banning, one of the best-known physicians in Westchester County, is in a critical condition at his home. While returning from a political meeting last night his horse shied and Dr. Banning was thrown from his carriage. He struck on his head on the hard road and was badly injured.

Dr. Banning has taken an active part in politics and has twice been elected Coroner of Westchester County on the Republican ticket. He is now holding office, and his jurisdiction extends as far up as Port Chester, along the line of the New Haven Road.

GEN. W. S. ROSECRANS ILL.

Lying Unconscious at His Home Near Los Angeles, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 4.—Gen. William Stark Rosecrans is lying critically ill at his ranch a few miles south of this city. It was reported a few days ago that he had been seriously ill, but that he had in part recovered and his condition had improved materially. Since then there has been a sudden change for the worse. He was unconscious to-day.

His condition is made more critical on account of his advanced age. His son, Carl F. Rosecrans, and his family are with him, and his daughter, Mrs. Toole, wife of ex-Gov. J. R. Toole of Montana, is within convenient reach. Bishop Montgomery visited the General to-day and performed the last rites of the Catholic Church. As the General showed no signs of regaining consciousness, it was thought best to administer extreme unction.

Mr. Law of Chicago Left $1,200,000.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Letters of administration have been issued in the Probate Court on the estate of Robert Law, the coal dealer, who died Feb. 24. The estate is valued at $1,200,000. Of this amount $900,000 is represented by personal property, and $300,000 by realty. The property goes to the heirs at law, children of the decedent, Robert Law and Mrs. Elizabeth Ware. Robert H. Law is appointed administrator.

MR. CLEVELAND URGES ACTION.

Pennsylvania Sound Money Democrats Encouraged by the ex-President to Make a Fight.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The Sound Money Democrats of Pennsylvania, encouraged by a letter from ex-President Cleveland, have determined to make another fight. They will revive their State Committee and will nominate a candidate for Governor, together with a full State ticket.

The meeting at which this was decided upon was held at the Hotel Walton this evening. There was a great deal of mystery about the gathering, which was behind closed doors, and those in charge refused to give out a list of the names of the men participating. It is known, however, that twenty Congressional districts were represented, and that certain prominent Democratic leaders in Philadelphia who have held Federal offices under Mr. Cleveland were present.

James Denton Hancock of Venango County presided, and Thomas Grevy of Blair acted as Secretary. The following communication from ex-President Cleveland to A. B. Farquhar of York was read amid much enthusiasm:

Westland, Princeton, N. J., March 1, 1898.

My Dear Mr. Farquhar: Your letter is received, and I hope most sincerely that there may be a sound-money movement in Pennsylvania that will be strong and useful. I cannot account for the arrogant confidence of the free-silver forces, except upon the theory that they are led to believe that there is very little aggressive effort to be made by their opponents.

It is a very strange thing that the apparent apathy in many of our sound-money States should give plausibility to such a belief. If any one believing with us supposes that free silver can be prevented from controlling the two houses of the next Congress without effective organization and hard work, the quicker he abandons that idea the more useful he will be as a sound-money man.

I am so earnest in my desire to see our country blessed with safe money and a suitable financial system that I am of the opinion we ought to give patriotic and consistent support to any plan which insures this result, and which has the elements that promise its successful advocacy.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The sentiment of the meeting was overwhelmingly in favor of naming a ticket. The Committee of Fifteen will be expected to act soon, and report to the Chairman of the meeting, who will then make the necessary arrangements for holding the convention.

WASHINGTON GAS DEAL DENIED.

Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago Says He Has Not Heard of His Reported Offer.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The report reached here to-day from Washington that Levi Z. Leiter and a number of other capitalists had offered $7,000,000 for the plant and good will of the Washington Gaslight Company.

Mr. Leiter, who is in the city, denies the reported deal, and says that he has no interest in any such enterprise. "The report is all news to me," he said, "and I have not the pleasure of knowing the gentlemen who are mentioned as my associates."

HURRICANE SWEEPS BATABANO.

Spanish Soldiers Killed and Ships Compelled to Put to Sea.

HAVANA, March 4.—A hurricane which has swept over the port of Batabano on the south coast of Cuba, opposite Havana, has done great damage. It destroyed a hut in which were quartered a number of soldiers belonging to the Castilian Battalion, killing two of the men and wounding twenty-five others.

Thousands of trees were swept away and the ships in the harbor were obliged to put hurriedly to sea in order to avoid being wrecked.

AN ADDITION TO NEW YORK.

Mr. Ellsworth of Chicago Coming with $600,000 in Curios.

CHICAGO, March 4.—James W. Ellsworth has bought a residence at 2 West Sixteenth Street, New York, and will make his home there a large part of the time, although he will not give up his citizenship in Chicago. He will take to New York the rare curios and paintings which make up his art collection.

The home of Mr. Ellsworth, 1,820 Michigan Avenue, is famous for its collection of rare curios, brought together from all parts of the world. The house contains old books, famous paintings, tapestries, pottery, and bric-a-brac, valued at $600,000. The book collection is said to be the most valuable of its kind in the United States.

McCONNELL TWINS GO FREE.

Aylesworth Unable to Tell Which Was His Assailant in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 4.—J. W. Aylesworth had John McConnell, a cab driver on Michigan Avenue, arrested for assaulting him. In court to-day Aylesworth picked out McConnell, but he was dumfounded to see standing at the prisoner's side an exact counterpart of the latter. They are the McConnell twins, and so alike that their wives are unable to tell them apart, and so make them give passwords, which are changed weekly.

When the complainant saw the men together his decision wavered, and he told the Judge that he could not positively identify the one who assailed him. The McConnells were discharged.

CRIPPLES 500 TELEPHONES.

Fire in the Brooklyn "South" Exchange Does Much Damage.

Fire, which started from some unknown cause at 7:35 o'clock last night, in the building at 559 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, occupied by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, and used by the telephone exchange known as "South," damaged the telephone property to the extent of $5,000. The loss on the building, which is owned by Jacques Sandmyer, was $500.

The flames extended to 561 Fifth Avenue, occupied by Andrew Anasta and owned by Sandmyer, and $100 damage was done. The building at 567 Fifth Avenue also caught fire, and damage was done to the extent of $100. The losses are all covered by insurance. The Bay Ridge and South exchanges were crippled and 500 telephones temporarily made useless.

Convict's Long Silence Broken.

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., March 4.—Seven years ago William Rodgers, a convict serving a thirty years' sentence in the penitentiary here, was told by Lieut. McLean of the force of guards to stop talking and attend to his work. The prisoner replied: "I'll not talk any more." He kept his word until yesterday, when he was informed that McLean had left the prison. Then Rodgers broke his silence of seven years by remarking that his vow was off. He now converses freely with his fellow-convicts.

Venezuela's Uprising Unimportant.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Venezuelan Legation has received the following cablegram:

"Caracas, via, Haiti, March 4th.

"Venezuelan Minister, Washington:

"The uprising of no importance at all. The Government supported by the whole country."

A Universal Favorite.
For richness of quality, dryness, and flavor, Moet & Chandon Champagne is unequaled. The sale of this celebrated wine is larger than that of any other brand—thus proving its universal popularity.—Adv.

WANTS CUBA TO BE SOLD.

Spanish Newspaper Suggests that the Island Be Delivered to This Country for a Consideration.

MADRID, March 4.—Commenting on the rumors of President McKinley's project to purchase Cuba, El Nacional, in an article under the caption, "The Best Solution of the Cuban Problem," exclaims:

"Will nobody preach and proclaim the annexation of Cuba to the United States by agreement with Spain on condition that the United States redeem us from the insular debt, favoring us during a certain period by a tariff concession and guaranteeing, under a powerful authority and a respected flag, the lives and property of Spaniards resident in Cuba?

"Behold a solution of the problem which would win popular sympathy, procuring the best termination of any foreseen or present heartburnings of the nation."

The article has provoked much comment. El Nacional argues that "American intervention already exists in the succor American warships have conveyed to the pacificos, formerly Spain's enemies." It says:

"America will continue to foster the rebellion, and if Spain does not find means to suppress the insurrection, the pacific intermeddlings of the United States will soon become armed intervention, in which event it will be worth while to meditate as to the best means to protect the lives and property of residents in Cuba who are loyal to Spain.

"Radical autonomy or independence will menace Spain, sacrifice the lives and property of loyal Cubans, and impose on the peninsula a debt amounting probably to three thousand millions of pesetas. To obviate such a burden and to procure for loyal Cubans a solid guarantee for their lives and property should be Spain's first care, before everything, even a sovereignty, whose vagueness is rather fantastic.

"Either independence or radical autonomy will produce anarchy in the colony, and lead to the extermination of everything Spanish and the ruination of the Spanish exchequer."

WARSHIP GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Secretary Long Says It Is Not Practicable to Build It in a Year.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Senator Hale has received from Secretary Long a reply to a letter recently sent by him as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, requesting the Secretary's opinion upon the resolution introduced on Washington's Birthday by Senator Morgan instructing the committee to ascertain the feasibility of constructing and equipping within a year's time a warship to be called the George Washington, and to be "equal at least to any in the world."

The Secretary incloses a report made by Capt. O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and a joint report by Chief Hichborn of the Bureau of Construction and Chief Engineer Melville of the Bureau of Engineering. Capt. O'Neil places the cost of the armor of such a vessel, built under such pressure, at $2,000,000, and of the ordnance at $1,000,000, while he says that if the construction extended over a period of two years' time the cost of ordnance could be reduced to $900,000 and of armor to $1,600,000.

He says that his bureau could do the work of armoring and equipping such vessel within a year's time, but to do so it would have to have adequate funds placed at its disposal. He adds that the accomplishment would necessitate constant work night and day. He thinks two years the briefest period of time in which the work could be economically done.

Chiefs Hichborn and Melville unite in the following expression of opinion: "We do not believe it feasible to construct such a ship as contemplated, to be completed and ready for service within a year, by use of the facilities named. It might be possible, by the most strenuous exertion, to accomplish this feat in eighteen months at an enormous cost, probably between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000."

Secretary Long says that in view of these reports the department concludes that it is not practicable to construct the ship contemplated in the time specified.

RIVAL TO MAMMOTH CAVE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 4.—Milton H. Smith, President; Horatio W. Bruce, Chief Attorney, and Cushman Quarrier, Controller, of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to-day became incorporators of the Colossal Cavern Company and the Louisville Property Company. The capital stock of the Cavern Company is fixed at $25,000. A few minor employes of the railroad are given stock to make the required number, but the bulk of the stock is held by Mr. Smith. The capital of the Property Company is $50,000 and similarly divided.

The evident object of the association is to acquire and develop as a resort for the railroad company the newly discovered Colossal Cavern, a rival of Mammoth Cave. Mammoth Cave being held by foreign heirs, the railroad company has been unable to secure concessions for the benefit of its tourist patrons. Colossal Cavern boasts of many beauties not enjoyed by Mammoth Cave. The company may also acquire the Mammoth Cave Railroad Company.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm, which has been moving along the Atlantic Coast for the past two days, is now central off New Jersey, and a northeast gale is blowing on the Southern New England coast. The rainfall, which has been heavy along the coast line, has not extended inland more than 100 miles. Except for this storm on the Atlantic Coast, the weather is fair throughout the country, and there is but little cloudiness. A great area of high pressure covers the central valleys and Northwest. Little change in temperature has occurred, except in the Gulf States, where it is somewhat warmer. For to-day snow or rain is indicated in New England, probably clearing to-night; farther South the weather will clear on the coast early this morning. Fair weather will continue in other districts, with rising temperature in the Southwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	29	35	35
6 A. M.	30	33	35
9 A. M.	31	34	37
12 M.	34	35	43
4 P. M.	37	33	40
6 P. M.	34	32	36
9 P. M.	32	32	34
12 P. M.	32	32	33

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square..... 36⅝
Weather Bureau..... 33¾
Corresponding date 1897..... 32
Corresponding date for last twenty years..... 33

The maximum temperature yesterday was 38 degrees at 12:05 A. M.; the minimum was 32 degrees at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .86, and at 8 P. M., 1.00.

MAINE MYSTERY UNSOLVED

Court of Inquiry Has Gone to Havana to Continue Its Investigation of the Disaster.

ITS STAY THERE INDEFINITE

No Indication that It Has Secured Evidence That Determines the Cause of the Explosion.

KEY WEST, March 4.—The Court of Inquiry, which is investigating the loss of the Maine, left for Havana this evening on the light-house tender Mangrove. There is an expectation on the part of some persons here that the court will complete its labors in the Cuban capital within ten days, but really there is nothing of public knowledge on which to base this expectation. Probably nobody knows how long the court will be in Havana.

Only three of the six days the court was here were devoted to the examination of witnesses. The apparent inactivity of yesterday and to-day is unexplained, except by a suggestion that Rear Admiral Sicard was awaiting instructions from Washington.

It is believed the court, in its work here, procured no evidence that definitely determines the cause of the explosion which destroyed the Maine.

A naval officer, who professed to know what he was talking about, said this evening:

"With one exception the witnesses who testified here were Maine survivors. The evidence, though in most cases taking longer to tell, can be summed up in the words of an enlisted man, who, when Judge Advocate Marix asked him what he knew about the explosion, replied:

"'Sir, I was blowed up. I was saved and I'm here.'

"That was all he could swear to."

Although the members of the court may have their individual theories as to the cause of the explosion, the impression here is that they by no means are prepared as a body to render a decisive verdict.

The naval officer already quoted said, in regard to this point:

"If the court has yet heard any testimony which would enable it to decide intelligently that the Maine was blown up from external causes, I am the most mistaken man in the world. Before the coming Havana sessions are over it may secure such evidence, and possibly find the blowing up was intentional. It will learn from the divers the actual condition of the ship after the explosion, as it already has learned from the survivors most of the details of the ship's condition before the explosion. With these bases thoroughly established, the court may hear more expert theoretical testimony, and then reach a verdict."

This statement is, of course, simply one man's surmise, but it strikes those here to whom it has been repeated as a good deal more reasonable than the statement of the Maine officer who said the other day he believed the court was bound on evidence already heard to find the cause of the explosion external.

Its conservatism, though, is at variance with the opinions of some other naval officers here, especially those of the younger set, and directed contrary to the belief of a good many of the Maine survivors that their ship was blown up intentionally.

Before sailing to-night, Capt. Sampson had a long consultation with Admiral Sicard.

All the Maine survivors received a month's pay yesterday, and their claims for lost personal property have been filed.

Schwartz, a cook of the Maine, has put in a claim for $1,226, which he says he had in his chest. Other enlisted men lost the savings of years.

There were no movements of the fleet to-day, except in the case of the Nashville, which towed a coal barge out to the Iowa this morning.

A MESSAGE FROM SICARD.

Says the Court Cannot Fix a Date for Making Its Report.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It appeared this afternoon, through telegraphic correspondence between Secretary Long and Admiral Sicard, that the court of inquiry is unable to fix even an approximate date for the conclusion of its investigation into the disaster to the Maine.

Sharing the general anxiety for some information on this point, Secretary Long today, at the instance of the Cabinet, sent a telegram to Admiral Sicard, asking him when it was expected the report of the court would be made, and late to-night the following reply was received:

Key West, March 4.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Have talked with the President of the court of inquiry, and agree with him that it is not yet possible to fix a date for the finding, as so much depends upon the progress of the divers and wreckers and the results they obtain.

Every effort is being made to advance the inquiry.

The court returns to Havana by the Mangrove this evening, having about finished the examination at Key West. SICARD.

Admiral Sicard's message is regarded officially as disposing of the reports that the court has obtained positive or conclusive information bearing upon the object of its investigation. It is taken to mean that the finding will depend upon the testimony and discoveries of the divers, and to indicate that the examination of the officers and crew of the ship has not brought out evidence sufficient to enable the court even to form an idea as to what lines may be opened up from the investigation of the wreck itself.

While the telegram naturally was somewhat of a disappointment in leaving the termination of the inquiry as much in doubt as ever, it was welcomed as practically setting at rest the reports as to the results of the investigation up to date. It is stated that the board in all probability will not return to Key West for work, the department having intimated it was its desire that the examination of the officers and men should be concluded at one sitting, as the officers and men are needed for reassignment to ships.

ADMIRAL SICARD'S PRECEPT.

Orders Convening the Maine Court of Inquiry on Feb. 19 Received by the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, March 4. — Admiral Sicard's precept convening the court of inquiry now investigating the disaster to the battleship Maine has been received by the Navy Department, and was made public today. It is important mainly in showing the exact scope of the inquiry, and the extent to which the report will go. Aside from the usual orders directing the court to report both findings of fact and its opinions on these findings, Admiral Sicard directs the court to record any information as to person or persons not connected with the navy of the United States, who are, in its opinion, responsible, in part or wholly, directly or indirectly, for the explosion and loss of the Maine," with the names and the degree of responsibility in each case.

The orders are dated at Key West, Feb. 19, 1898, and are directed to Capt. Sampson, President of the court. The text is as follows:

"A court of inquiry consisting of yourself, (Capt. Sampson,) as President, and of Capt. F. E. Chadwick and Lieut. Commander William P. Potter as additional members, and of Lieut. Commander Adolph Marix, as Judge Advocate, is hereby ordered to convene at noon on Monday, Feb. 21, 1898, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances connected with the loss by explosion of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor or City of Havana, Cuba, on the night of Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1898. The court is authorized to hold its sessions on board any ship of the North Atlantic Squadron or in the City of Key West, Fla., or in the harbor of the City of Havana, Cuba. The attention of the court is invited to the instructions concerning the particulars to be investigated in the case of the loss or grounding of a ship of the navy, contained in the United States Navy regulations.

"The following described papers relating to the loss of the United States steamship Maine on the occasion referred to are attached and make part of the precept.

"(1.) The copy of a telegram sent by Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, at Havana, Cuba to Commander James M. Forsyth, United States Navy, at Key West, Fla., without date, but probably sent on the night of Feb. 15, as it was received at Key West, Fla., by Lieut. Commander William S. Cowles, United States Navy, at 1 o'clock A. M. of Feb. 16, 1898, and by the Commander in Chief at 5:30 A. M. of Feb. 16 at Dry Tortugas, Fla.

"(2.) A telegram sent by Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, United States Navy, to the Commander in Chief, at Key West, Fla., dated Havana, Cuba, Feb. 16 1898.

"The court will diligently and thoroughly inquire into all the circumstances attending the loss of said vessel on the date named, and upon the conclusion of the investigation will report to the Commander in Chief its proceedings, all the testimony, and the facts which it may deem established by the evidence adduced, together with its opinion as to what further proceedings, if any, should be had in the matter. The court will also report whether or not the loss of said vessel was, on the occasion named, in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew of said vessel, and if so, the names of such officers or members of the crew, and in what respect and to what extent any or either of them were so at fault or negligent.

"If the court shall be of opinion that further proceedings should be had in the matter, it will include in its report a succinct statement as to person or persons against whom, and the specific matter upon which such proceedings should be had. The court will also report its opinion as to the cause or causes of the explosion, or other incidents that bore, directly or indirectly, upon the loss of the Maine.

"It will also record any information that it may be able to obtain by testimony and evidence as to any person or persons not connected with the navy of the United States who are, in its opinion, responsible, in part or wholly, directly or indirectly, for the explosion and loss of the Maine, and will include their names in its opinion, together with the degree of such responsibility in each case. M. SICARD,

"Rear Admiral, Commander in Chief, United States Naval Force on North Atlantic Station."

DAUNTLESS LANDED ARMS.

Emilio Nunez Says She Took 700,000 Mauser Cartridges to Cuba and Calls Senor du Bosc a Liar.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4. — Emilio Nunez, the promoter of Cuban filibustering expeditions, who has just returned to his home in this city from his recent trip to Cuba on the filibustering steamer Dauntless, was to-day shown the Washington dispatch which stated that Señor Du Bosc, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, had informed the State Department that the Dauntless expedition was not successful and had failed to effect a landing.

Mr. Nunez shrugged his shoulders after the dispatch had been read to him, and remarked that it is just as well that the Spanish authorities shall have that opinion regarding the Dauntless expedition, but evidently becoming more interested in the topic, he continued: "My last expedition put into Cuba 700,000 bullets locked at the end of 700,000 Mauser cartridges, and every one of these bullets is now being used to let daylight into the Spaniards who think as Señor Du Bosc thinks. If Señor Du Bosc knows as much about my recent expedition as the Spanish authorities in Havana know about the destruction of the Maine, and if Señor Du Bosc says that expedition was a failure, as the Havana authorities say the Maine blew up on her own account, then Señor Du Bosc is of the same stripe as the authorities in Havana—he is a liar."

Mr. Nunez expressed the opinion that the battleship Maine was destroyed "by Spanish officials, with their knowledge and by their hands."

A RIPPLE AROUND THE MAINE.

Dr. Biggar of Cleveland Says the Men Think She Was Blown Up.

CLEVELAND, March 4.—Dr. H. F. Biggar, a prominent physician of Cleveland, has just returned from Key West, where he was in the midst of the excitement which followed the blowing up of the battleship Maine, and conversed with several of those who were on the ill-fated ship at the time of the disaster. He found that all of those who were willing to discuss the matter at all were convinced that the explosion had been caused by an outside force, probably a torpe[illegible]

"The officers were very reticent, but from their manner it seemed that they had no doubt as to the origin of the trouble," said Dr. Biggar.

"Some of the sailors were more outspoken, and did not hesitate to say that the work had been done by a torpedo.

"The diver of the Maine, Martin Riorden, was also at Key West. He was decidedly of the opinion that the Maine was tampered with on the outside. I was told that shortly before the explosion a ripple was noticed in the water, as if some small craft were moving around the Maine. No particular attention was paid to this at the time, but it is remembered now."

HONORING THE MAINE'S DEAD.

Their Graves Decorated with Flowers and a Permanent Monument to Their Memory Suggested.

HAVANA, March 4.—At Colon Cemetery this afternoon a ceremony was inaugurated that promises to be perpetual. The graves of 161 sailors, who perished in the Maine, were decorated with two large floral wreaths and a cross, in the presence of a score or more of Americans, including Consul General Lee, Capt. Sigsbee, and Chaplain Chidwick. Chaplain Chidwick offered a brief prayer, written from thoughts inspired by the breviary, and Mr. George C. Mages of Chicago made brief remarks, in the course of which he said that flowers were the only tribute possible at present to the poor fellows who died in the line of duty, but that some day a shrine would rise there, to which Americans visiting Cuba would come to pay honor to the dead. Neither Consul General Lee nor Capt. Sigsbee spoke. The American flag was spread for a time over the grave, but eventually was removed, and in its place was laid a red, white, and blue ribbon, with the following stamped in gold letters: "In memory of our dead American heroes. American citizens mourn their boys." The carriages then returned to the city.

At the Hotel Inglaterra the following brief memorial has been signed by all the Americans, and will be left as a nucleus for the register of future visitors: "The undersigned Americans have to-day decorated the as yet unfinished graves of the American sailors and marines who perished Feb. 15, 1898, in the destruction of the man-of-war Maine. May the modest first decoration day become an annual demonstration in Havana of America's remembrance of America's dead."

SENATOR MORGAN WILL ACT.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Senator Morgan said to-day that it was his purpose to introduce a resolution at an early date making a second call upon the President for the Consular correspondence bearing upon the condition of affairs in Cuba.

"I think," he said, "that the Senate and the country are entitled to know officially what the condition there is, and that the reports of the Consuls should not be withheld for an unusual length of time. I do not, however, wish to complicate this matter with the Maine disaster, and shall not introduce the resolution while the court of inquiry is sitting, unless its report is unnecessarily delayed. I have set no time for the presentation of the matter, but will be guided as to the time by circumstances as they arise."

He said in reply to a question that the resolution proposed by him would be couched in terms demanding the submission of the correspondence.

A Moving Palace.
The Pennsylvania Limited with its magnificent new equipment is a realization of the ideal in railway travel. The business man takes it because he can trade as he goes; the rich man, because it affords the greatest luxury; the ladies, because it affords every convenience and comfort of a well-ordered home. Leaves New York daily for the West.—Adv.

SPAIN BUYS TWO CRUISERS

Vessels Building for Brazil by the Armstrongs Said to Have Been Bought with French Aid.

TRYING TO GET THREE OTHERS

She Pays a Large Part of the Purchase Money, Although Recently Short of Funds — Efforts to Get Guns and Ammunition.

LONDON, March 4.—Spain has purchased two cruisers which the Armstrongs have been building for Brazil, the Amazonas and a sister ship, unnamed, of 4,000 tons each, 23 knots, and 10 guns. Spain is also negotiating for and will probably secure two cruisers of a similar type which have been building in France for Brazil.

The Amazonas is ready for launching, and her sister ship will be ready shortly.

The Spanish Government is also endeavoring to secure guns and large supplies of ammunition in England and on the Continent for immediate use.

The Government of Spain seems to have funds, for it is understood to be paying a large part of the purchase money in cash, giving good security for the balance, these being the only terms upon which the Armstrongs would deal with them.

Some weeks ago Spain attempted to purchase ships and supplies in England on credit from prominent firms having close relations with the Government here, but after inquiries the firms refused to give credit. Since then Spain has raised funds from unknown sources.

Diplomats in London express the belief that French financiers are helping the Spanish Government.

It is known that Spain is trying to purchase three other ships which are being built by the Armstrongs, but she has not yet succeeded in making a bargain, consequently there is still time if the United States wish

falls are due to foreign selling. The general opinion is that the United States dare not make the Maine suspicion, which is unsupported by evidence and is abhorred by European opinion, the pretext for war.

"The distress in various parts of the country occupies the public mind far more than American relations. Notwithstanding the reduction in the grain duty, a famine threatens. The Socialists are utilizing the dearth, under guise of electioneering, as a means of fomenting popular agitation, and it would require some overt act of injustice on the part of America to divert public sentiment."

ANOTHER SQUADRON FOR CUBA.

Four Ironclads, Several Gunboats, and a Steamer to be Sent.

LONDON, March 4.—A letter just received here from Madrid says it is definitely reported there that a fresh Spanish squadron, destined for Cuba, is being organized at Cadiz. It consists of four ironclads, the Carlos V., Pelayo, Alfonso XIII., and another, several gunboats, and a transatlantic steamer.

Active work is also proceeding upon the torpedo-boat destroyers Prosperina, Audaz, and Osada, and upon the torpedo boats Habana, Retamoso, and Barcelo, which form the second torpedo-boat flotilla which Spain is sending to Cuba.

THE OLYMPIA MAY COME HOME.

She May Return to San Francisco for Docking and Repairs.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It is probable the Olympia, flagship of the Asiatic squadron, will come home to San Francisco. The Navigation Bureau has this movement under consideration, and in view of the fact that the ship has been three years away from a navy yard engaged in hard cruising service, even if there were no other reason, it is probable that the order will be given. The Olympia is a protected cruiser of extraordinary speed and endurance, with a battery strong enough to overpower almost everything short of a battleship, and speed enough to run away from that or anything else she does not care to fight.

The torpedo boat Winslow, at Norfolk, has completed her repairs, and will join the flotilla at Key West as soon as the gale on the coast blows itself out and makes the run down safe.

FINE YACHT FOR WAR USE.

F. W. Morgan of Chicago Tenders Pathfinder to the Government.

CHICAGO, March 4.—F. W. Morgan today confirmed the report that he had offered his $100,000 yacht the Pathfinder to the United States Government in case of war with Spain. "She is only fit for carrying dispatches," he said, "and it was for this kind of work that I offered her to the Navy Department. She draws eight feet of water and is built entirely of the finest tempered steel."

The Pathfinder, which is now in Chicago, is one of the largest and finest yachts on the lakes as well as one of the fastest. She could easily carry three or four rapid-fire guns.

BATTLESHIPS NEED DOCKING.

They Will Be Sent to New York One by One If Peace Continues.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Navy Department feels that it would be most desirable to dock some of the warships now at and near Key West, and if it were not for the present condition of affairs this course would be speedily adopted. The regulations provide for docking every six months, in order to keep the bottoms of the big ships free from marine growth. This period has been long exceeded in the case of several of the ships of Admiral Sicard's squadron. The battleship Iowa is the worst off in this particular, and it will be a year next month since she was docked. The battleship Massachusetts comes next, and it will be a year in May since she was docked. Seven in northern waters this length of time without docking would leave the bottoms of the ships badly fouled, but it is considerably worse in tropical waters, particularly those about Florida, where the marine growth is very luxuriant. The navy officials say this condition is not so serious in injuring the hulls of the ships as in crippling their movements. It makes them slow to respond in action, and practically prevents rapid manœuvres.

While this condition is regreted, the Navy Department has determined not to attempt any docking at the present time. Instead of that the expendient, less satisfactory than docking but still valuable, of having the ship's divers clean the bottoms, will be resorted to in case of need. At present it is not thought that the necessities of the case require the divers to go to work. In case pacific conditions continue for another month or six weeks, the department hopes to have the New York Navy Yard dock ready for use. In that case the ships would be docked one at a time, the Iowa going first, the Massachusetts next, and so on in the order of their greatest need.

POWDER FOR THE ASIATIC FLEET.

The Mohican to Carry Thirty Tons as Far as Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Navy Department is making preparations to replenish the supply of ammunition of the United States warships on the Asiatic station. To this end orders have been sent to the training ship Mohican, now at Mare Island, to carry the ammunition. The ship was just about to leave for a long cruise with the naval apprentices, going as far as the Samoan Islands. Her first stop was to be at Honolulu, and the department has seized the opportunity to utilize her as a powder ship without interfering with the itinerary already arranged for her cruise. She will carry thirty tons of ammunition for the fleet, and will start almost immediately. It is said at the department that this is only a part of the regular supply of ammunition forwarded to the United States naval stations aboard when opportunity serves.

Every warship under the regulations has a certain allotment of ammunition. She is expected to have target practice at least once every quarter, yet the regulations provide that her supply of powder must never be allowed to drop beyond a certain specified quantity, sufficient to meet any emergency on the Asiatic station. From the expenditure of undue proportion of ammunition in target practice, or through the failure of the department to keep up the supplies, some of the ships are obliged to forego further target practice until fresh installments of powder are received. The department has gathered 100 tons of ammunition at Mare Island for the Asiatic fleet, and this stock has been lying there for several months on account of the inability of the Ordnance Bureau to forward it. The merchant marine engaged in regular passenger traffic either refuse absolutely to carry such a dangerous cargo, or ask excessively high freight rates in order to protect themselves against loss of insurance. The first opportunity that presented itself in many months was the sailing of the gunboat Concord some weeks ago, but owing to her limited freight carrying capacity, she was able to transport only a portion of the ammunition. The present plan is for the Mohican to take the remainder to Honolulu, where it will be transshipped either to the Baltimore or to the Bennington now lying there, and forwarded to the fleet at Hongkong.

NAVAL RESERVES GET READY.

Connecticut Battalion's Commander Will Not Tell of His Orders.

NEW HAVEN, March 4.—Secret orders have been received by the Connecticut Naval Reserves. Commander Buckland of the battalion, when asked to-day about them, said:

"The less we say about them the better. There are a good many orders being given out that we cannot talk about. I can give nothing for publication relative to the rumored private orders."

The members of the battalion in this city have been unusually active the past few days. They have gathered their uniforms and paraphernalia and have made ready to act as coast defenders in case it is necessary. Every piece has been carefully gathered up and each member's outfit is complete. This is in accordance with orders given to the battalion at its last drill.

BIG GUNS FOR THE TORTUGAS.

Heavy Guns Likely to be Mounted to Protect the Roadstead.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The War Department, it is understood, will endeavor to induce the Treasury officials to return the Tortugas Islands to its jurisdiction, but at the Treasury Department it is said that no request has yet been made upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the retransfer. Should the request be made, it is stated that it would be complied with at once. Some years ago this island, then under the control of the War Department, was turned over to the Treasury Department for use as a quarantine station, with the stipulation that it would be retransferred at any time upon request. Since then the Government has established on Tortugas one of the most complete quarantine stations in the country. This fact, however, would not even be considered should the War Department need it for its own purposes. Possession, it is said, would be given within forty-eight hours.

The most essential feature of its defense would be the mounting of heavy guns, and with these the harbor would give one of the best protected roadsteads in Southern waters. The main defenses are on Tortugas (meaning Turtle) Island, and occupying practically all the entire island, although a small, narrow coral reef sweeps around it, affording additional shelter. The fort is known as Fort Jefferson. It is a three-story brick structure, with casements, the walls being four feet three inches thick. The garrison quarters are located in these casements, the old plan being to place the artillery in the upper stories and the infantry below. The old defenses consisted of thirty-two and forty-two pounder guns and one or two Parrotts of 200 and 300 pounds. These four feet three-inch walls and old-style guns would be of little service in modern warfare, and such as remain are probably out of practical service by the quarantine uses to which Fort Jefferson has been put in recent years. It is thought, however, that the old brick fort would serve temporarily for a garrison, and that the surroundings would afford a good location for heavy guns to protect the roadstead.

The Fortifications Board, headed by Gen. Miles, some time ago reported that the Tortugas lands were necessary as a part of our coast defense.

The naval scheme of defense of the coast as laid down in the plans of the Naval War College last Summer also contemplated the Tortugas Islands as a bar of operations, while the board appointed by Secretary Long to select sites for dry docks last Autumn also devoted considerable space in its report to showing the importance of the islands from a strategic point of view. This anchorage is probably better than that of Key West—a fact made evident by the preference for the Tortugas Harbor shown by Admiral Sicard during the Southern rendezvous of the North Atlantic squadron now in progress.

It is by no means certain, however, that the Treasury authorities will be willing to accede to the request to relinquish the island. This took the shape of a simple letter from the Chief of Engineers.

ARTILLERY BILL COMING UP.

Mr. McClellan Wins Many Democrats to the Support of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Representative Hull of the House Committee on Military Affairs expects the Hawley bill for the increase of the artillery forces to be brought up in the House either to-morrow or next week. The Rules Committee met yesterday afternoon and sent for him then, but he had left the Capitol. Under the rules Monday is District Day, and if the increase measure is not brought up to-morrow it will have to go over until Tuesday at least.

Chairman Hull believes the bill will command a large majority in the House. The Democratic opposition to the measure, which at one time promised to reach formidable proportions, is rapidly disappearing. Mr. McClellan of New York has been energetically at work among his Democratic colleagues, and has made such headway that some of those who desired to create, if possible, a party opposition to the measure have abandoned their intentions. This is largely due to the fact that Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, who was believed to be hostile to the bill at one time, has withdrawn active opposition to it. He is bitterly opposed to an increase of the standing army in time of peace, but he believes that with the threat of war hanging over the country it is the duty of Congress to make every provision necessary to vindicate the honor and uphold the dignity of the country. He probably will make a speech setting forth his position, and will then vote for the bill.

A POWERFUL NEW WEAPON.

Ten-Inch Brown Segmental Gun Nearing Completion at Reading.

READING, Penn., March 4.—The ten-inch Brown segmental gun now nearing completion at the Scott Iron Works in this city will, it is said, be the most powerful weapon of destruction ever made. With a charge of good smokeless powder this gun will send a large steel shell at a velocity of 3,000 feet per second, which means a muzzle energy of 35,000 foot-tons. It is an established rule in gunnery that large projectiles will penetrate one inch of wrought iron for each 100 feet of velocity, and that means a penetration of thirty inches of wrought iron for the Brown segmental gun. The new gun is thirty-seven and a half feet long and weighs twenty-eight tons. It is made to stand a working pressure of 50,000 pounds to the square inch—15,000 more than the present guns in use by the United States. This gun, which will cost $33,000, will be delivered to the Government in a few months, and it is expected that the Scott works will make several more like it. The guns are intended only for coast defense.

Beef Would Be Dear in Case of War.

DENVER, March 4.—A Wyoming cattle buyer has returned from Arizona and New Mexico, and reports that he was unable to find any cattle to ship north to his range. The ranges of the mountain States and also of Texas are almost depleted. The famine will not be felt in the East for some time yet, but it is the opinion of cattlemen that in case of war with Spain prices of beef would be doubled.

FEW MORE BODIES EXPECTED.

Trouble in Dislodging the Maine's Big Guns—Senator Proctor—Spanish War Craft Coming.

HAVANA, March 4.—Warm, rainy weather prevailed here this morning, and everything has settled down into regular Lenten quietude.

So far as can be observed, the divers at the wreck are working slowly, but steadily, during such hours as it is possible to do so in the turbid water. The barge has been found so useful in carrying big pieces of wreckage that it is a wonder it was not sent here before.

The divers, having examined more or less thoroughly the wardroom of the Maine and the senior and junior officers' messrooms, to-day are trying to effect an entrance into the petty officers' compartment, in the hope of finding some bodies there. However, each day the belief grows stronger that few, if any, more bodies will be recovered. Only a part of one body was recovered to-day. It was taken from under the smokestack. The other portion is already buried. A body has been found in the pantry, but is not yet extricated. From the clothing worn it is believed to be the body of the pantry boy.

The Spanish divers were down this afternoon for some time, but they have done little work, and any reports sent as coming from them are likely to be incorrect.

Capt. Sharp, who is in charge of the Merritt & Chapman wrecking outfit, appreciates the difficulties of the situation better than others. He will not specify any time when the big guns will be released. It is necessary to first remove the tops of the turrets. These are securely fastened by steel bolts, which must be cut loose, and the best informed people here think a month will elapse before the turrets are opened; but, they may be opened sooner. In the meantime, work on the minor details of the wreck will proceed with all possible speed.

Senator Proctor returned this afternoon from Artemisa, earlier than expected, leaving there Miss Clara Barton, Superintendent Elwell, and two Red Cross Society doctors, with others, to assist in establishing a relief depot. The Senator was enabled to see a part of the country which he had not visited, where tobacco and bananas were once the staples. The Senator is not likely to leave Havana to-morrow, as he cannot get his health clearance in time.

Cable dispatches from Madrid, published here, say that Señor Moret, the Minister for the Colonies, confirms the statement of Gen. Perrado, that the Government never thought of dismissing the volunteers.

The cable dispatches also deny the reports that the flotilla of Spanish torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers are not to come to Cuba.

The discipline on board the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya is very rigid, which naturally gratifies the Spaniards.

RELIEF FOR THE MAINE VICTIMS.

Mr. Boutelle's Bill to be Favorably Reported from the Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs agreed to-day on the Boutelle bill for the relief of the victims and survivors of the Maine disaster, and authorized the Chairman to report it to the House, with a recommendation for its passage.

The bill was amended in several particulars in committee, and separate votes were taken on the changes, but they related largely to the form of language of some of the provisions, and were of no general significance. The committee had an extended session, during which there was a long discussion over the method of bringing up the bill on the floor.

It was held to be very doubtful of securing unanimous consent for its consideration, and the only recourse left would be to secure a special order from the Committee on Rules setting apart a time. There was no dissent to the vote to report the bill favorably to the House.

A LECTURE BY CAPT. CAMPBELL.

He Thinks a Dirigible Torpedo Blew Up the Maine.

Capt. H. E. W. Campbell, United States Army, retired, lectured to a good-sized audience in the North Presbyterian Church, Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, last night, on "Our Navy and Coast Defenses." The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views, and on the screen were thrown pictures of the new and old fighting ships of this country.

The lecture began with a graphic history of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, of which the Captain was an eye witness. He next portrayed the evolution in the means of naval warfare employed by this country, the White Squadron, arousing enthusiasm. Touching on torpedoes, the lecturer showed the auto-mobile and the dirigible kind, the latter of which he asserted was the model after which was patterned the instrument of death "which was guided by some hand directly or indirectly connected with an unfavorable, unfriendly nation," and blew up the Maine. In all likelihood, the lecturer declared, the torpedo was guided by means of a rope. Continuing to speak of the Maine disaster, he said:

"I have fought through one war, and, God knows, I do not want to see any other. Men demand peace. I too say peace—peace at almost any price, but not at the sacrifice of National honor. May war never come; I sincerely hope it will not; but if it does, I know and we all know that there are a million loyal hearts ready to spring to the defense of the National honor."

Although the United States ranked sixth as a naval power, the lecturer said, its navy was to-day better armed, better equipped, and better built than that of any other nation.

MR. DEPEW ON THE MAINE.

At the Seidl Benefit Concert He Praises the Country's Charitable Conservatism.

As a result of the concert for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Maine disaster victims at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, about $2,500 was added to the fund. The attendance was large and included many persons prominent in society. The boxes were occupied by the patronesses of the concert, among whom were Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Miss Breese, Mrs. A. W. Blodgett, Mrs. McCoskry Butt, Mrs. Charles H. Berrymore, Mrs. George C. Boldt, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Josephine A. Curtis, Mrs. William Gilbert Davies, Mrs. Elizabeth Drexel Dahlgren, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. George De Forest, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. John Greenough, Mrs. Charles A. Gardiner, Miss Delia Gurnee, Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Harriot, Mrs. C. J. Hudson, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, Miss A. B. Jemings, Mrs. John Kean, Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis, Mrs. Jules A. Montant, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Gilbert M. Plympton, Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. William F. Sheehan, Mrs. Allen Schenck, Mrs. Mary H. Soley, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. James A. Trowbridge, Mrs. Orme Wilson.

There were ten members on the programme, and every one announced to appear was present with the exception of Anton Seidl, who had a severe cold, and in whose place Henry P. Schmitt conducted, and Miss Marie Engel, who also had a cold. Susan Cummings took Miss Engel's place and sang "'Twas April."

The feature of the evening was an eloquent address by Chauncey M. Depew, who spoke of the splendid record of the American Navy and the heroism of the men of the Maine, and said in part:

"Charity is broader far than mere helpfulness to those in distress. The tragedy which calls us together has given it a patriotic as well as benevolent significance. By the exercise of its spirit the judgment of the country is suspended until the facts are ascertained. By the exercise of its spirit we not only do justice to the dead and care for the living, but we believe, until the fact shall prove otherwise that the crime which might be possible is so unworthy of a brave people as to be utterly improbable.

"There is nothing so magnificent and awe-inspiring as the conservatism of power. It belongs to our time; it existed in no other age. Power has been the symbol at all periods in the world's history of carnage, robbery, lust, murder, and ruthless spoliation. The United States is the strongest country in the world. Its isolation, its defense of thousands of miles of ocean, its ten millions of available soldiers, its vigorous youth, its martial spirit, and its exhaustless wealth and resources make the Republic the ideal expression of power. It is a power that has been created by peace and civilization. It is a power controlled by intelligence, patriotism, and Christianity. The majesty of civilized power was never better illustrated than in the attitude of the United States in the present crisis.

"The Nation may be easily moved to passionate excitement; it may rise to great heights of intensity and enthusiasm, but the greater the peril the nobler its calm. Capt. Sigsbee, barely extricating himself from the perils of the explosion and the ruins of his ship, had every incentive for harsh language and passionate accusation, but, like the true American sailor that he is, calmest when the danger is greatest, he penned the message 'to his country': 'Suspend your judgment until you know the facts.' President McKinley, feeling behind him an uprising which threatened to sweep the country into war, right or wrong, said to the people: 'Suspend your judgment until you know the facts.' And Congress and the people follow with the same calmness the investigation and await the verdict of the court of inquiry. Our sympathies are with the Cubans, who are struggling for liberty, as our sympathies are with every people seeking to govern themselves. But with sympathy and sorrow and anger the dominant emotions of the hour, the confidence of the Nation is firm in its President, and its judgment is unmoved by prejudice or passion.

"God grant that the result of the inquiry will be the verdict which we all want, and that is that the tragedy of the Maine was not a conspiracy, but an accident. It would be a shock not only to us, but to the civilized world, if it should prove otherwise."

ROBERT EMMET CELEBRATION.

Irishmen in Cooper Union Speak of the Maine Disaster.

Under the auspices of the Irish Nationalists and Irish National Alliance of New York the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet was celebrated last night with a big gathering in Cooper Union. The auditorium was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, the harp and shamrock being intertwined with the Stars and Stripes.

Gen. Michael Kerwin, in his opening address, said that the Irishmen of Emmet's principles, who are, he said, 10,000,000 strong in the United States, will be found in the foremost ranks to uphold the Nation's honor if war is declared. He deplored the catastrophe which befell the Maine. M. D. Gallagher also spoke, and every mention of Cuba was loudly cheered.

The musical programme was given by John W. Donovan, Miss L. Marie Hoffman, Emily Hill, George W. Mitchell, Edna Hill, Joseph Sheehan, Miss Mamie Daily, M. J. Hanaphy, John O'Mahoney, and Chauncey Olcott.

Charles O'Connor McLaughlin, Secretary of the Alliance, read the following resolution, which was unanimously approved:

Resolved, That we Irish-American citizens do hereby express our profound sorrow over the loss of the battleship Maine and the heroes whose lives were sacrificed by treacherous hands, and we are ready to respond to the call of our country to avenge these brave men, many of whom were of Irish birth and blood, and members of the Irish National Alliance, and preserve the honor of our country's flag.

That we refuse to accept County Councils or other local government schemes of the British Government as a settlement or possible settlement of the Irish question.

That the Irish question cannot be considered settled until Ireland has gained her absolute independence and taken her place in the circle of the nations.

DR. AGRAMONTE ARRESTED.

Held in $2,500 Bail on Charge of Filibustering—Other Cases Pending.

Dr. Frank Agramonte, one of the three men rescued from the filibustering sloop Tillie, which foundered off Montauk Point in January last, was arrested at his home, 110 Lexington Avenue, yesterday by United States Marshal Henkel and taken before United States District Judge Brown, who held him in $2,500 bail. The money was promptly furnished by his counsel, Horatio S. Rubens, and Levi J. Benoit. The two other filibusters who were indicted, and for whose arrests warrants are now out, have not yet been apprehended.

A few months ago Dr. Agramonte returned to this country from Cuba, where he had been confined for more than two years in the Spanish prison at Santiago de Cuba. He and a friend were set at liberty through the efforts of the United States Consul at that port. The specific charge against him is that he set on foot a military expedition against a friendly foreign power. His case will come up in the March term of the Criminal Court, which begins next Thursday.

A number of other filibustering cases are down for the March term, among them those of Emilio Nunez, Dr. Joaquin Castillo, Capt. John O'Brien, Capt. Dyckman, John D. Hart, Dr. J. J. Luis, and Enrique Trujillo, editor of El Porvenir. John D. Hart is now serving a term in the Philadelphia Penitentiary, and Dr. Luis has just been released from a Baltimore jail on charges of filibustering.

ITALIAN THREATENS SAGASTA.

Arrested While Prowling About His House and Believed to be Insane.

MADRID, March 4.—The police here have arrested an Italian who a month ago rushed up to the carriage of Señor Sagasta, the Premier, and threatened him with a stick. The man was shadowed by the police, and has just been found prowling around Señor Sagasta's house. Inquiries are being made to ascertain whether the Italian is connected with suspected persons.

The prisoner shows signs of insanity.

GEN. LEE CARES FOR ORPHANS.

He Secures a Large Storehouse in Havana for Their Protection.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The State Department heard from Consul General Lee last night with reference to an orphan asylum in Havana.

The Consul General had formerly notified the department that as one result of his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the poor in Havana he had secured from the Spanish authorities the use of a large storehouse, which he proposed to use as an orphan asylum to shelter the many little children left parentless by the war. His cablegram of yesterday read as follows:

"Havana, March 3, 1898.

"Have established asylum for destitute small orphans, regardless of nationality. The money sent by you will be applied to the purchase of food for said orphans.

"LEE."

ARMS AND AMMUNITION SEIZED.

American Schooner Cora M. Said to be Implicated at Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 18.—The Cora M., a Wilmington schooner, is alleged to be implicated in the seizure at St. Ann's Bay, this island, yesterday evening, of 20,000 rounds of ammunition and a large number of rifles intended for Cuba. The Captain, it is said, contracted to carry the material to Cuba, and was lying off St. Ann's Bay at the time, endeavoring to obtain an opportunity for loading. The police authorities had, however, become suspicious, and, without waiting for further action, surrounded the wharf on which the contraband was stored in barrels and confiscated the whole consignment.

The Cora M. arrived here at the end of last month with a cargo of flour. Soon after her arrival she was boarded by the customs authorities and her cargo broken into, but nothing was found of a suspicious character. She proceeded round the coast to St. Ann's Bay, and the arms and ammunition, it is claimed, were shipped by coast steamer to the same place, under the designation of barrels of "cement."

Suspicions as to her Captain's intentions were entertained, and the police were instructed to be on the lookout, resulting in the seizure of the consignment.

THE SPANISH TRADE TREATY.

Bilbao Chamber of Commerce Gives Its Views of What Is Needed.

MADRID, March 4.—The Government has consulted the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country respecting the proposed commercial treaty with the United States.

The Bilbao Chamber replies that, considering the present conditions of mercantile relations, it can see no necessity for a treaty. If the negotiations, however, are successful it is of opinion that two treaties will be requisite, one between America and the peninsula, and another between America and the Antilles.

The former treaty, in the opinion of the Bilbao Chamber, ought to be based on reciprocity, granting the United States a second column in the Peninsular tariff, with mutual concessions if possible. If America concedes that Spanish merchandise would be favored by the tariff, Spain should allow America a second column, with all the rebates granted by treaties to Holland, Switzerland, Norway, and Sweden.

The treaty between America and the Antilles, in the judgment of the Bilbao Chamber, should be limited to the concessions contained in the Cuban tariff law, dated Aug. 8, 1897, and should maintain protection at 82 per cent. maximum and 20 per cent. minimum for Spanish products.

It is believed that the other chambers take the same view.

LUETGERT TO MAKE SAUSAGE.

Prison Occupation Assigned to the Chicago Wife-Murderer.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Wife Murderer Luetgert has been informed of the task selected for him during his life imprisonment. It is the intention of the Joliet Penitentiary officials to manufacture sausage for use in the prison, and Luetgert will be placed in charge of the work.

The information pleases Luetgert.

A Divorced Couple's Children.

NEWARK, N. J., March 4.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day rendered a decision in the action brought by Thomas P. Watson of East Orange to obtain possession of his children, who have been in the custody of his wife, from whom he was recently divorced. At the hearing the children, one a boy twelve years old, and the other a boy two years older, said they wanted to remain with their mother. The Vice Chancellor awards the custody of one child to the father and one to the mother, and orders that the child taken by either parent may be seen at any time by the other parent.

A Triumph of American Genius.

The Pennsylvania Limited with its new equipment is by far the handsomest passenger train in existence. It leaves New York every morning for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.—Adv.

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—
has the delicate and natural fragrance of Spring Violets

EFFORT TO AVENGE MURDER

Cabinet Offers Heavy Rewards for the Slayers of Postmaster Baker of South Carolina.

THE WIDOW'S AWFUL STORY

Burned Out and Shot Down—The Government Likely to Claim Jurisdiction and Try Any Prisoners Who May Be Arrested.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In the Cabinet meeting to-day a long report from the Special Agent of the Post Office Department on the killing of Mr. Baker, the colored Postmaster, at Lake City, S. C., was read. In view of the peculiar circumstances connected with the murder and the enormity of the crime it was decided to increase the Government's reward to $1,500 for the arrest, with proof to convict, of each or any of the guilty persons.

The report on the case was presented by Postmaster General Gary, and the action taken by the Cabinet in the offering of rewards for the apprehension and conviction of the guilty persons is said to be the most energetic ever agreed on by any Administration in a similar case. It is probable that the Post Office Department will detail other Inspectors to assist those now on the field in ferreting out the murderers, and the large amount of reward offered, it is thought, will induce private detectives to work on the case.

Federal Jurisdiction Claimed.

It is said Attorney General Griggs holds the opinion that the Federal Government will have jurisdiction over the murderers when captured, unless they are first taken by the State authorities. Baker, it is held, was an officer of the Government in discharge of his duty, and the attack on him was similar to an attack on a Deputy Marshal or other official. Postmaster General Gary expressed the determination to do everything in his power to ascertain the identity of the guilty parties. In response to inquiries he made public the following statement in regard to the case:

"The department is in possession of a preliminary report from its representatives in regard to this sad tragedy, from which a few details may be given. The widow of the murdered Postmaster has been interviewed, and her story in brief is about as follows: They were awakened some time in the early morning by the smell of fire and smoke, and upon rising found that the house was in flames. Baker attempted to extinguish the fire, but soon discovered that this would be impossible. He then told his wife that he would go to the door and call for help. As soon as he opened the door the firing began, and a storm of bullets struck the door and house.

Fell on His Knees and Prayed.

"Mrs. Baker said that her husband then fell on his knees and prayed for protection. The heat and smoke became so unbearable at length that they could no longer remain in the house. On again appearing at the door they were greeted with another volley of bullets. The first one of the family to be killed was the baby in its mother's arms, a bullet striking it in the side. Mrs. Baker saw the wound and told her husband that the baby was killed. A second later he fell back against her dead.

"She and the other children were struck by the bullets at this time, or just as they escaped from the building. Mrs. Baker had the younger girls with her when they got out, and they ran until they were exhausted and fell down. The older girls went into a neighboring field and remained there until they heard no more sounds from the vicinity of their old dwelling. Late at night all found shelter at the house of some of their colored friends.

"The mother and children say they saw men standing about the trees and bushes near the house, but were unable to recognize one.

Woman and Three Children Shot.

"Mrs. Baker is reported to be a small, frail woman about thirty-five years of age. She had a gunshot wound in the left forearm and the bones are fractured. Rosa, the eldest daughter, aged about sixteen years, received a gunshot wound which broke the bones above the left elbow; Cora, the next girl, was shot in the right hand and wrist; a son about eleven years of age has one serious wound in the abdomen and another wound in the right forearm, the bones of the arm being broken and badly shattered. His condition is serious, and he is not expected to live. Two very young girls, completing the family, escaped unhurt.

"It is needless for me to add that the Administration, together with all good citizens of the country in whatever section they reside, fully appreciate the enormity of the crime which has been committed, not only against this unoffending man and his family, but against the Government as represented by the Postmaster, and I assure you that the Post Office Department, in cooperation with the Department of Justice, will do everything in its power to apprehend and convict the men who committed this terrible outrage. Both of the departments mentioned are using every means in their power to the end that justice may be meted out to the criminals."

KILLED BY A LIVE WIRE.

A few minutes after midnight this morning a journeyman baker named Larsen, a Dane, employed by August Swansen of 98 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, caught hold of a wire that was hanging in front of the shop. He was instantly killed.

It was a telephone wire, and it is supposed was crossed with an electric light wire. Larsen was twenty years of age, and had been with Swansen about three weeks.

SAYS HE WAS DRUGGED.

One Real Estate Dealer Charges Another with Highway Robbery.

John C. Ellis, a real estate dealer of 136 West Twenty-eighth Street, was arrested last night on complaint of Charles A. Blohm, also a real estate dealer, of 27 West Sixty-fourth Street, who charged him with highway robbery. The men own rows of flats on opposite sides of West Sixty-fourth Street, and Blohm says that Ellis has tried to injure him by offering his flats to rent to colored people.

Blohm says they met on Cortlandt Street last Monday afternoon, that Ellis invited him into a hallway, and that he remembers nothing more until he found himself in the Macdougal Street Police Stationhouse, having been found by a policeman in Spring Street in a dazed condition. He says he thinks he was drugged. He was sent home, and then found that he had been robbed of $65.

Capt. Price arrested Ellis last night at his home, and took him to Blohm's house, where the latter repeated his story, which Ellis denied. He said he did not go down town at all on Monday. He gave bail before Magistrate Kudlich in the sum of $500 for his appearance in the West Fifty-fourth Street Court this morning.

Prohibition in South Carolina.

The South Carolina Prohibition State Committee has issued a call for a State Convention to be held in Columbia April 14, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket. The call is extended to those "who favor the enaction of laws restricting the sale of alcoholic liquors in the State to medicinal, scientific, mechanical, and sacramental purposes only."

GOING TO ALASKA?

Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "How to reach the Gold Fields of Alaska;" "Answers to every day queries;" "Map of Alaska;" "Alaska excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast ports from Mexico to Alaska, inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line.

Goodall, Perkins & Co., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

OHIO INSURANCE DECISION.

Superintendent's Refusal to License Assessment Companies Upheld by the Supreme Court.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 4.—The syllabus of the Supreme Court, written by Justice Bradbury, sustaining Insurance Superintendent Matthews in his refusal to license the National Association of Hartford and the Home Life of Detroit, was handed down this evening. About forty companies operating upon the assessment plan are affected. The syllabus reads:

1. By virtue of the provision of Section 2,745, Revised Statutes, the Superintendent of Insurance of this State may revoke or decline to renew a license to transact business in this State to a life insurance company created under the laws of another State, if "after demand therefor has been made," such company refuses to pay the taxes assessed against it, and which are payable to him according to the terms of said section. This power of the Superintendent continues and may be exercised, notwithstanding the commencement and pendency of an action brought by him against such company to recover the taxes thus assessed.

2. Although Sections 3,587 to 3,595 inclusive, Revised Statutes, under which life insurance companies intended to transact business on the mutual or stock plan are organized, require such companies to have capital stock and stockholders, and although when thus organized they have no authority to transact business on the assessment plan, the want of such authority is not a consequence of their having capital stock and stockholders, nor of want of power in the Legislature to confer it, but rests solely from an omission of the Legislature to clothe them with such power. Notwithstanding the want of such authority in an Ohio corporation, created under those sections, yet, as the powers of a corporation depend on its charter and the laws of the State where it is organized, if the charter of an insurance company created in another State, together with the laws of such State, authorize it to transact business on the assessment plan, it should be admitted under Section 3,630H to transact business on that plan within this State, upon its complying with this section in other respects, although it may have capital stock and stockholders, for whose benefit it was created.

3. However, what constitutes the transaction of the business of life insurance on the assessment plan, within the meaning of that term, as used in said Section 3,630H, should be determined by the laws of this State, and, according to those laws, the phrase should be held to contemplate a scheme of insurance conducted for the sole benefit of the policy holders of a concern, the principal source of revenue of which must arise from post-mortem assessments intended to liquidate specific losses.

Writ refused in both cases and judgment for defendant.

THE IMPORTS OF GOLD.

Gold ordered for or on its way to this country, together with some Japanese yen expected, amounts to $6,400,000. It will all be in this port by next Saturday, with perhaps some gold shipped on La Champagne. The consignees and their amounts follow:

Lazard Freres	$2,000,000
L. Von Hoffmann & Co.	1,050,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	1,000,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	1,250,000
National City Bank	1,000,000
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	500,000
Muller, Schall & Co.	600,000

The gold for Muller, Schall & Co. was shipped for Havana on commercial account.

Long Island City Water Question.

F. H. Van Vechten, counsel for ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, applied yesterday to Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for a continuation of a temporary injunction restraining Water Commissioner Dalton from entering into a contract with the Citizens' Water Company of Newtown to supply the Borough of Queens with water. Mr. Gleason is interested in the Woodside Water Company, and wants to supply the water through his concern. He sues as a taxpayer and alleges waste of public funds. Mr. Van Vechten said that the Citizens' Company would get $200,000 from the city, and that the city could procure a plant of its own for $150,000. Justice Gaynor took the papers.

Brooklyn Man in an Iowa Jail.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, March 4.—Charles Gerber, an educated German, is in jail here for obtaining money on worthless drafts. He says that he is sixty-two years old, and that his home address is 514 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; that he is connected with the firm of Gerber & Co. of that city, and that his sons are well to do.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Sun rises	6:28	Sun sets 5:56	Moon sets 4:51

High Water This Day.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook	5:10	Gov. Isl'd 5:31	H. Gate 7:20
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook	5:47	Gov. Isl'd 6:04	H. Gate 7:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alps, Port au Prince, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Boadicea, London	.....	.....
Bergen, Matanzas, &c.	.....	.....
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Paraense, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	3

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Passage by the Senate of the Alaskan Homestead and Right of Way Bill.

PROPOSED DEAL WITH CANADA

She May Have Privileges in Alaska Provided She Makes Certain Concessions to American Fishermen.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—After a debate lasting several days, the Senate late this afternoon passed the bill extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in the District of Alaska. Comparatively little discussion of general interest was created by the bill.

Section 13, providing for certain bonding concessions to Canada, in lieu of privileges to be extended by the Dominion Government to the fishermen of this country, however, induced a spirited discussion, as it brought into the controversy the old fisheries question on the New England coast, which has been pending between the United States and Great Britain for a hundred years.

The statement was made on the floor of the Senate that there was every reason to believe that by the passage of the bill the fisheries question could be settled without great effort, as assurances to that effect had been received from a large and influential element in Canada.

Railroads in Passes.

When the reading of the bill was resumed to-day, Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.) offered the following proviso to Section 3, which was adopted:

That where the space (for the construction of a railroad) is limited, the United States District Court shall require the road first constructed to allow any other railroad or tramway to pass over its track or tracks through such canyon, pass, or defile, on such equitable basis as the said court may prescribe, and all shippers shall be entitled to equal accommodations as to the movement of their freight, and without discrimination in favor of any person or corporation.

The last paragraph of Section 6, reserving the right to the Government to purchase, or take by proceedings of condemnation, any railroad, tramway, or wagon road at its actual cash value, being in the line of Government ownership of railroads, was stricken out by a yea and nay vote—18 to 7—the 7 votes cast in favor of the paragraph coming from Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho.) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) and Turner, (Pop., Washington.)

Looking Out for Fishermen.

The reading and amending of the bill was accomplished without particularly important debate until Section 13 was reached. This provides for the extension to Canada of the bonding privileges on Alaskan trade with Canada at the port of Wrangell, in Alaska, on condition that certain concessions are given this country by the Dominion Government, among them being the right of our fishermen to enter Canadian ports for the purchase of bait and other supplies.

Mr. Turner (Pop., Washington,) moved to strike out that part of the section which related to the entering of Canadian ports by American fishermen. He did not, he said, make the motion because he was hostile to the New England fisheries, but because he deemed it unfair to burden the pending measure with a demand upon the Dominion Government that it yield a contention it has made for 100 years.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Me.) inquired if Mr. Turner did not think it would be of advantage to the United States to obtain the fisheries concession from Canada.

Mr. Turner replied that it would be of advantage if we could obtain it, but he did not believe it could be obtained.

Mr. Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.,) said the Committee on Public Lands was in possession of information that Canada would accept the conditions imposed by the section. He was firmly of the opinion that the Dominion Government would yield on the fisheries question in view of the concessions made to it by the pending bill.

Mr. Hoar expressed the hope that Mr. Turner would not insist upon his motion. The fisheries question was not a local one to New England, but a National question, a question, too, particularly applicable to the people of the Northwest, where the fisheries interest annually was becoming greater. The fisheries problem was of immense importance to the people of the Northwest, and ought not to be stricken from the measure.

Matter of National Importance.

In supporting and supplementing what Mr. Hoar had said, Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) said the pending bill was of National importance. From a little town near where he lived in Maine, 2,500 people had gone to Alaska, and many more, of course, had left the State for the Klondike. He thought there never was a better opportunity to secure concessions from the Canadian Government than at present, when the Canadians wanted something from the United States. He did not think the motion ought to prevail, because we long had been giving Canada much and receiving little in return. Mr. Frye believed that if it was not for the captious-ness of Canada, there would not be the slightest trouble between this country and Great Britain.

Mr. Wilson, (Dem., S. C.,) supported the contention of Mr. Turner, and thought it the height of absurdity to tack the fisheries question to a bill providing for the encouragement of railway construction in Alaska.

Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) agreed with Mr. Hoar and Mr. Frye, that the fisheries question, so far as it was considered in the pending bill, was of National importance. The fisheries industry in Alaska and the Northwest now yielded $6,000,000 a year, and was growing in importance every year.

Concerning the mineral resources of Alaska, Mr. Carter said he was satisfied, not from Government reports alone, but from the very best authority in the country, that the output of gold in a year or two would be larger from the Alaskan district than from any other part of the earth's surface. One authority, in which Mr. Carter said he had the utmost confidence, estimated that in Alaska gold to the amount of $10,000,000 a year would be produced in a comparatively short time. If Section 13 should be adopted as presented, Canada would be compelled to abandon the all-Canadian route, and he believed this country would obtain every concession which was demanded of Canada by the pending section.

Mr. Turner's motion to strike out the fisheries portion of the section was defeated by a yea and nay vote—34 to 16. The section was adopted without division.

Text of Section 13.

As agreed to, Section 13 is as follows:

That under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury the privilege of entering goods in warehouses, and merchandise in bond, or of placing them in bonded warehouses at the port of Wrangell, District of Alaska, and of withdrawing the same for exportation to any place in British Columbia or the Northwest Territory without payment of duty, is hereby granted to the Government of the Dominion of Canada and its citizens, or citizens of the United States, whenever and so long as it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, who shall ascertain and declare the fact by proclamation, that no exclusive privilege of transporting, through British Columbia or the Northwest Territory, goods or passengers arriving from or destined for other ports in Alaska, is granted to any persons or corporation by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and that the privilege has been duly accorded to responsible persons or corporations operating transportation lines in British Columbia or the Northwest Territory of making direct connection with transportation lines in Alaska, and that the Government of the Dominion of Canada has consented to and is allowing on behalf of the citizens of the United States, the entry, free of duty, of all miners' outfits and a supply of provisions and clothing, the whole not exceeding in quantity 1,000 pounds for each citizen of the United States proposing to engage in mining in British Columbia or the Northwest Territory, and that the Government of the Dominion of Canada has removed all unequal restrictions as to the issue of miners' licenses to all citizens of the United States operating or intending to operate in British Columbia or the Northwest Territory.

And, further, that fishing vessels of the United States having authority under the laws of the United States to touch and trade at any port or ports, place or places in the British dominions of North America shall have the privilege of entering such port or ports, place or places, for the purpose of purchasing bait and all other supplies and outfits in the same manner and under the same regulations as may exist therein applicable to trading vessels of the most favored nations, and of trans-shipping their catch to be transported in bond through said Dominion without payment of duties in the same manner as other merchandise destined for the United States may be thus transported

The bill was then passed without division.

The Senate at 5:05 P. M. held an executive session and at 5:20 adjourned until Monday.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Pension Bill and Diplomatic and Consular Bill Sent to the President—Two Private Measures Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Two more appropriation bills were sent to the President to-day—the Pension bill and the Consular and Diplomatic bill, both of which went through their final stages in the House to-day.

Aside from action on these bills the most important thing done by the House was to agree to make the bill appropriating about $1,200,000 for war claims approved by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the Bowman act a special order for next Friday. The claims carried by the bill, 730 in number, are for stores and supplies seized during the war in the Southern States.

This was private-bill day, but only two bills were passed—one to pay the heirs of Sterling T. Austin about $59,000 for cotton seized during the war, and the other to pay an aggregate of $3,360 in small claims growing out of back pay, &c., earned during the war.

In the course of the debate on a minor relief bill Mr. Handy, (Dem., Del.,) who was attempting to contrast the promises made by President McKinley in his inaugural a year ago to-day with their fulfillment, was called to order for not speaking to the question before the committee. Mr. Payne sustained the point of order, and an appeal was taken.

An interesting parliamentary discussion followed, in which the effect of a recent ruling of Speaker Reed on this subject and its effect on debate in the House was contested. The Democrats protested that the practice always had been to allow the widest latitude in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. McMillin declared that this and kindred rulings marked the gradual decadence in the right of speech in the House.

Mr. Dingley, the Republican floor leader, in reply, said that Mr. Reed's recent ruling had been misunderstood. He drew clearly the distinction between the House in Committee of the Whole considering a simple bill appropriating money and the House in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union considering appropriation or revenue bills. In the latter case it always had been the custom, and was still to be the practice under the Speaker's ruling, to allow the greatest freedom in debate. The enforcement of the rule against irrelevant debate in the House and in Committee of the Whole was necessary to correct a growing evil and to expedite the public business.

On the appeal the vote then was 91 to 91. Mr. Payne, who was in the chair, announced the result.

"The vote is a tie," said he, "and the Chair votes in the affirmative, so that the decision of the Chair stands as the decision of the House. (Laughter and jeers on the Democratic side.)

Mr. Handy then was allowed to proceed "in order," and, under cover of speaking to the bill, he managed, to the intense amusement of the Democrats, adroitly to comment upon some of Mr. McKinley's utterances.

Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.,) rose to a question of privilege a few minutes before the afternoon session expired to reply to a recent attack made upon him by a New York paper. The paper had denied certain statements made by Mr. Mahany on the floor, and Mr. Mahany reiterated them to-day. Before he concluded the hour of 5 o'clock arrived, and under the rules the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The evening session was devoted to private pension bills. There will be no session of the House to-morrow.

EVANS CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

A Report Showing the Effect of Its Enactment into Law.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Civil Service Commission has prepared for submission to Congress some information as to the effect of the enactment into law of the Evans bill, now pending in the House. This bill removes from the operation of the law all positions now in the classified service below $900 and above the $1,800 grade, besides limiting its application in other respects.

According to the commission, there are now 688 Post Offices in the classified service, with 26,000 employes, 636 of which, with 13,000 employes, would be withdrawn if the bill were passed. The number of Custom Houses whose employes are in the classified list would be reduced from 103 to 6. The employes of the following-named bureaus of the executive departments would be withdrawn from the service under the operations of the bill: The Steamboat Inspection Service, the Marine Hospital Service, the Lighthouse Establishment, the Life-Saving Service, all the Assay Offices, the Revenue Cutter Service, and, in addition, several positions classified by President Arthur when the present law went into effect.

The total number of employes now in the classified service is 84,240, of which 54,253 would be taken out by the operation of the Evans bill. Of those remaining, 5,863 are in Washington and 24,124 in other cities.

The House Committee on Civil Service to-day closed the series of hearings on the investigation of the civil service system in connection with the Evans bill. President Procter of the Civil Service Commission concluded his protest against the measure. The sub-committee having the bill in charge did not announce its conclusions, and it is expected that there will be no report from the committee.

The Pacific Cable Project.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The expected disposition of the Pacific cable project by the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce was not made to-day, the vote going over until next Tuesday. The committee's session was devoted to a rather general discussion of the question.

Representative Corliss of Michigan proposed that the committee should report a measure of a general character, instead of giving the franchise to a specific company. It was suggested that there was no other company than the one seeking the franchise ready to take up the matter, under the proposed subsidy.

The majority of the committee is understood to favor the Bennett bill, providing for a cable to the Hawaiian Islands and Japan.

Hawaii and the Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A resolution was passed by the Senate to-day authorizing the printing of 15,000 copies of a pamphlet by Commodore George W. Melville on the commercial, military, and strategic advantages to the United States of the Nicaragua Canal and of the Hawaiian Islands.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate to-day confirmed these nominations: Sol Berliner of New York, to be Consul at Teneriffe, Canary Islands; A. D. Sherman, to be Postmaster at Long Branch City; Capt. H. B. Robeson and Capt. W. S. Schley, to be Commodores.

PRESIDENTIAL POSTMASTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations for Postmasters:

NEW JERSEY—Josiah Ketcham, Belvidere; E. P. Rodman, Beverly; C. A. Skillman, Lambertville; M. C. Halsey, Summit; O. H. Mattis, Riverton.

NEW YORK—R. S. Leland, Clifton Springs; Joseph Ogle, Greenport; F. A. Wright, Glen Cove; William Martin, Honeoye Falls; G. M. Mayer, Olean; William Holden, Portville; William S. Ostrander, Schuylersville; A. C. Brink, Wolcott; F. W. Hallock, Mill Brook; J. H. Broad, Morrisville.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices have been appointed as follows: Bombay, Daniel N. Cross; Cicero, Arthur Stearns; Gansevoort, Hibbard Hall; New Suffolk, J. G. Tuthill; Orleans Four Corners, E. T. Sargeant; Tribes Hill, Darius V. Manchester.

Asphyxiated by Gas.

KINGSTON, March 4.—Luther B. Streeter, Justice of the Peace at Halcott, Delaware County, was asphyxiated last night in his bedroom at Fischer's Hotel, having, it is thought, blown out the gas when he retired. He leaves a wife and seven children.

Massachusetts Murderer Hanged.

EAST CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 4.—Lorenzo W. Barnes, who murdered Farmer John Deane of Maynard, Dec. 17, 1897, was hanged here at 9:46 this forenoon. His neck was broken by the fall, and at 10 o'clock the physicians pronounced him dead.

The Great Consideration in Railway Travel

Is fully met in the New Pennsylvania Limited which combines all the comforts and conveniences of a home, a hotel, and an office. Leaves New York daily for the West.—Adv.

PRIMARY BILL INTRODUCED

Sudden Interest in the Subject Aroused by the Appearance of the Measure.

POLITICIANS ARE DISTURBED

Republican Leaders in Interior Cities, and Tammany Men as Well, Scent Danger in the Proposed Reform.

ALBANY, March 4.—Now that the long-expected official Primary bill has reached the Legislature, there is a sudden development of interest in the matter in quarters where heretofore it has been regarded with indifference. To-day the bill, which was introduced in both houses this morning, was the engrossing topic of talk among the legislators and politicians, and many of these who had smiled indulgently on the whole business as the work of amateurs and theorizers were studying the provisions of the proposed law with serious countenances.

Among the country Republicans there was a disposition to regard the bill as an ineffective concession to the city irreconcilables. Theirs is an attitude of resentful and doubting complaisance, which was illustrated by the comments of Senator Raines, when asked if he thought the bill would bring the Republican factions in New York together.

"No," he said. "I don't think it will. Nothing will bring men together when one side is determined to have its own way, regardless of consequences. I don't think anything would satisfy fellows like Milholland, except to turn the party over to them.

"The object of this bill is to give every member of the party an opportunity to enroll and vote at the primaries, and to have his vote counted. There are some good Republicans in New York who claim that they are denied that opportunity under the present system. If a primary law will satisfy those gentlemen it will be a good thing. It seems to me it ought to satisfy them, as they have been allowed to draw it for themselves. But I have no hope that it will satisfy the chronic kickers."

Local Leaders Alarmed.

Representatives of the second-class cities like Albany and Syracuse have taken little interest in the primary negotiations heretofore, but the machine managers in these places are alarmed at last at the possibility of the proposed law's upsetting their machines. Men like William Barnes, Jr., head of the Republican machine in Albany, and Francis Hendricks, who runs the party's affairs in Syracuse, have been active in the last few days in opposing too many concessions to the independents in the primary matter, and the bill as introduced is much more rigid and far-reaching than they would have had it. Politicians familiar with the local conditions predict that the law will result in overturning both the Barnes and Herrick machines in this city, and the Hendricks rule in Syracuse, if the people take advantage of it.

Tammany Men Disturbed.

The Tammany leaders in the Legislature had never taken the primary reform question seriously until the completed bill showed up to-day. They apparently rested content in the confidence that Gov. Black and the Republican leaders would "bunko" the independents and protect both machines in whatever legislation they agreed on. Now that they see the radical and far-reaching nature of the changes proposed in party management, to all of which they will have to conform, they confessedly are disturbed at the prospect. They realize that if the bill becomes law there are several up-town districts in New York City which easily could be wrested from Tammany rule. In the district which Mr. Seligberg, the National Democrat, represents, for example, it is pointed out that the anti-Tammany Democrats would control with a fair primary.

With Mayor Van Wyck's six months' power of removal period about to expire, resulting in hundreds of Democratic office seekers being disappointed and sore against Tammany, the Wigwam does not look with complacency on the prospect of its solidity being broken in this way. There is a fear that it might mean a powerful and dangerous anti-Tammany Democratic organization.

The New York City Democrats do not like the idea, either, of having to reorganize on the Republican election district plan, as they will have to do under the proposed law. In a complete new organization, with new machinery and the upsetting of old ideas, they see possibilities of all sorts of trouble.

Some Special Provisions.

The provisions of the bill are as outlined in these dispatches last night. The language of the provision intended to secure the independence of the voter in municipal elections, to which reference has been made heretofore, is as follows:

No organization or association of citizens for the election of city officers shall be deemed a political party within the meaning of this act, and membership in any such organization or association shall not prevent the elector from enrolling with and acting as a member of a political party.

In connection with the Primary bill, the Senate Judiciary Committee also presented an amendment to the Penal Code relating to political caucuses, enrollments, and conventions. It makes guilty of a misdemeanor any person who at a political caucus or primary willfully votes or attempts to vote without being entitled to do so, or who votes in any name other than his own, or more than once on his own name, or who votes after having voted at the primary of any other party or being at the time enrolled in any other party.

The same provision applies to any person who at a primary for the purpose of affecting the result thereof hands in two or more ballots, or who adds any ballots to those lawfully cast, by fraudulently introducing them into the ballot box, either before or after the ballots have been counted, or at any time abstracts any ballots lawfully cast, or carries away, destroys, loses, conceals, detains, secretes or mutilates any tally lists, ballots, ballot boxes, enrollment books, certificates of returns, or any official document provided for by the primary election law for the purpose of affecting the result of, or destroying evidence, or in any manner interferes with the officers holding a primary election or canvassing the votes cast thereat, or with voters lawfully exercising their right of voting at such primary election.

Any person who, for the purpose of securing enrollment or of being allowed to vote, makes a false declaration of party affiliation or residence, or who wrongfully does any act that may affect the result of any such election, or who attempts to induce any officer of a Board of Primary Inspectors to do any act in violation of the primary law, either by money, bribes, or promises of reward, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The same provisions are made specifically in relation to all officers of primary elections. Persons guilty of such a misdemeanor are punishable by a fine of not more than $500, or one year's imprisonment, or both.

Bill to be Recommitted.

Senator Lexow, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, who introduced the Primary bill in the upper house, said this afternoon, that the measure would be recommitted to his committee for such further action as might be necessary. He explained the provisions of the bill as follows:

"The principle upon which the bill is founded is, essentially, to assimilate, as far as practicable, the primary system of the State to that of the election law. Party enrollments in the future are to be had under the sanction of the law and before the Board of Election Inspectors in the same way as general elections. The original enrollment takes place on any day of registration for election purposes. Such enrollment is to be made in separate enrollment books, the contents of which are to be held secret until the day after the general election, whereupon they become public records, open to public inspection and copy. This procedure is adopted in order to preserve intact the statutory and constitutional mandate for the secrecy of the ballot.

"The enrollment books are to be filed with the officers having charge of general elections. Any qualified voter may enroll on registration days; and in the month of December, any qualified voter not enrolled may secure the addition of his name to the enrollment books by filing with the election officers a properly acknowledged certificate setting forth his qualifications as a voter and for enrollment with the party with which he desires to affiliate.

"The supplementary enrollment takes place in May of each year before the same board of general Election Inspectors, at which any person qualified and not enrolled on the days of registration, or becoming since qualified, may enroll in the same way as on days of registration. The whole procedure of supplemental enrollment conforms to that of the original enrollment on days of registration.

Machinery of the Primaries.

"The official primary days are provided, one in June and the other in September. The one in June is for the choice of delegates to State conventions. That in September, known as the annual primary day, is for the choice of delegates to the various local conventions. Primary districts are organized from two contiguous election districts, and each party holds its primaries on one and the same day—one party in one election district and the other party in the remaining election district composing such primary district; and these are supervised by the Inspectors of Election of the particular party of the two election districts acting as a board of primary inspectors. They are surrounded by all the safeguards of a general election.

"One each of all ballots used at the primary must be handed to the voter, whose right to vote is determined by the official enrollment book. The canvass of ballots and declaration of results are made in conformity with the provisions of the election law. The public officers tabulate the returns and make transcripts and grant certificates and make up the official rolls of conventions from the filed returns.

"Conventions composed of delegates selected on the party enrollment plan receive their official rolls of membership from the Bureau of Elections, or other corresponding election official, and temporary and permanent organization can be effected only on a call of the roll of such certified delegates. The courts are vested with authority to inquire into and mete out appropriate justice in all cases of violation of the act or of the enrollment, primary, or convention rights of the individual. This, in short, is the system adopted, commencing with the next general election.

"For the special purposes of this year an enrollment governed by the same general principles shall take place in May, in which all parties may enroll; declarations may be filed and duly acknowledged, entitling qualified voters to be placed on the rolls of their respective parties. The June primary follows, as also the other annual primary provided for every other year. The May enrollment takes the place for this year both of the registration day enrollment and the special enrollment of other years. The declarations to be filed correspond with those provided to be filed in December. The June primary determines the party organization by the selection of a County Committee.

"The act in terms is applicable to cities of the first and second classes, leaving it optional with cities of the third class and other places where personal registration is required by law to avail of the provisions of the bill by a majority vote of the general committee of the party in such territory.

A Composite Measure.

"The bill substantially represents the welding together of the best features of all the propositions that have been under discussion, and presents a compact and harmonious whole that in its operation guarantees to every individual member of a party absolute equality of representation in the party management and in the choice of delegates and in the making of nominations, fortifying this guarantee by severe penalties of a crimaial nature for violation of private rights and by furnishing a complete civil remedy by mandamus or certiorari in the Supreme or County Court.

"The bill has been carefully drafted and is complete in detail. Naturally, in view of the complex subjects now for the first time determined by statute, and in the expedition which has been necessary, because of the approaching adjournment, there were and are unimportant inaccuracies that will necessitate proper amendment. We have thought it best to report the bill, so that the people may become acquainted with its provisions; and any suggestions that may occur to the many studying the bill may be communicated to the Judiciary Committee."

GEN. SWAYNE'S VIEWS ON THE BILL.

He Hopes that It May Be Speedily Tested by Actual Trial.

Gen. Wager Swayne had the following to say last night on the new Primary bill: "The matter which this bill involves began with me when I signed the report of the Committee of Twenty-five. In the report it was certified by the signatures of a number of gentlemen whose word deserves respect that the control of Republican nominations was in the hands of an organization which was unscrupulous in itself and in alliance with Tammany Hall. When no action was taken in any quarter upon the report of that committee, not willing to leave the Republican Party and unable to act with that organization, I found a convenient refuge in the organization known as the Brookfield Republicans.

"That organization determined to appeal to the Republican conscience against the machine, and in behalf of Republican control by majority opinion, as distinguished from political aristocracy and despotism. Its enrollment pledge required each member to certify his belief that corrupt political combinations tended to destroy civil liberty and also his belief that municipal elections ought to be conducted on a strictly non-partisan basis. That appeal was formally made in the meeting at Carnegie Hall, in aid of the election of Seth Low, and, it is believed, resulted in Mr. Low's coming out of the subsequent election a good second instead of a bad third. And it is believed that if instead of this result Gen. Tracy had been a good second and Mr. Low a bad third the power of the machine over the Republican Party would have been practically unassailable, and its corruption proportionately unmeasured.

"It was promised from the first by the Brookfield Republicans that, no matter what the result of the election might be, they would immediately afterward reorganize and renew their appeal to the Republican conscience in New York. This was done in conjunction with various Republican clubs, each of which, after the election became an active nucleus of revolt from the machine, and has resulted in the present organization, known as the Republicans of the County of New York.

"This new organization stands committed, first, if it can, to destroy the machine and prevent its renewed life. This it is believed can be best done by entire deprivation of municipal patronage, and it is upon this political ground, rather than for the considerations of business advantage, that non-partisan administration is contended for.

"Next, the organization stands for an equal voice at the primaries to every Republican and an honest declaration of the result. These are directly involved with a primary elections law which shall secure honest enrollment, a secret ballot, facility of nomination, and an honest count, and whatever secures these secures all that is indispensable. The proposed method is a matter of detail, as to which individual conclusions, however careful and mature, require to be tested by actual experiment.

"The bill which has been introduced at Albany is believed to secure everything that is vital, and certainly represents a great deal of honest thinking most carefully expressed. Doubtless in practice it will develop features which will require amendment. I humbly trust it will be put in force as speedily as many be, and heartily adopted by Republicans. For my own part, from the first the issue has been one of measures, not of men. For the sake of the measure I have been and am willing to work together with men with whom in other ways I differ in a sense that will admit no compromise."

W. H. KENYON'S GRATIFICATION.

He Says the Enactment of the Bill Would Be a Triumph for Reform.

W. H. Kenyon, Chairman of the Committee of Fifty-three, in speaking of the new Primary bill, said: "In the first place, the bill writes non-partisanship in municipal affairs into the statutory definition of 'party' for the whole State and for all time, and into the practice of all parties in all the great cities of the State. This would mark the triumph of the moral idea underlying the independent movement in New York City last Fall, a greater victory in its probable results than the election of Seth Low would have been. The bill contains a liberal pledge of party allegiance, basing it solely upon general sympathy and present intention, makes enrollment easier than ever before, and makes the rolls readily accessible to all, and keeps them pure by publication.

"To defeat this bill simply because in this particular or in that detail it does not quite come up to the full measure of what we would wish and of that for which we will still some day strive, is to miss a great opportunity to achieve a great reform. Rarely has a reform movement in so short a time ever had an opportunity to achieve such striking results and attain ends in many respects so far beyond its original purposes. The question of the new bill will come before our General Committee to-morrow night."

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ALDERMAN GOODMAN PLEASED.

Thinks the Best Features of Several Bills Have Been Retained.

Alderman Elias Goodman, who is the organizer and President of the Allied Political Clubs, which have been active in the movement for primary election reform, feels hopeful of satisfactory legislation. He said yesterday that all conflicting interests have wisely yielded to public necessity and demand, and by wise counsel in conference, have adjusted all—or nearly all—differences in opinion on matters of detail. The determination to pass a primary law has been general, but, said the Alderman, there has until recently been entirely too much desire to be regarded as the author of the bill that shall become the law of the State.

"It is gratifying to know," he said, "that the Primary bill which will be passed is not a compromise measure, but a composite one, and that it will retain the strongest and best features contained in the several bills that have been prepared. Too much credit cannot be given to Gov. Black for bringing about the result."

"What attitude has your organization taken in the matter?

"We have been in close touch," he replied, "with all the elements interested, but have had no particular wish as to the form of bill or detail thereof. All we desire and insist on is that a law be enacted which will make it certain that party rolls shall be honest, primary elections be free from fraud, and conventions be conducted fairly, giving honest expression to the will of the majority. As to how these results are brought about we care little, and who gets the credit for bringing them about makes no difference to us. A proper primary law ought to unite the party and bring about success at the polls next November. With such a law upon our statute books, Republican factionalism, party division, personal abuse, and crimination and recrimination ought to be things of the past. There is not room enough in this city for two organizations, and with a primary for free, fair, and honest expression of choice at primaries and conventions, there need not be two."

ELIHU ROOT'S COMMENT.

He Thinks that the Bill Will Be Satisfactory.

Elihu Root, when asked yesterday about the Primary bill as introduced into the Legislature, would express no definite opinion until he could examine it in detail. Said he: "I believe the bill is practically the same as that agreed upon by the several local committees. I spoke over the telephone with some members of the committee in Albany, and was advised that some slight modifications had been made, but as I understand them, these changes are of no vital consequence, and the bill, if passed in that shape, leaves no room for serious objection.

"Of course, it is difficult to tell what effect certain modifications will have when inserted into a bill, as they nearly always involve changes in different parts of the bill to conform to the general scope. I believe, however, that the bill will prove satisfactory."

DINNER TO DR. BUCHANAN.

School Teachers Celebrate the Birthday of Their Principal.

The teachers in the Boys' High School united in giving the Principal of the school, Dr. John T. Buchanan, a dinner at the St. Denis Hotel last night, on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday. A feature of the occasion was the presentation to Dr. Buchanan of a large cake, on which were fifty burning candles.

Dr. Henry Bice acted as toastmaster, and several speeches were made. Dr. Oscar Anthony read an original poem. Dr. Frank Rollins spoke on "Principal and Interest," and Miss Frances Flint spoke on "The High School Bag."

About thirty covers were laid, and the occasion was an exceedingly pleasant one. Some of those present were Dr. and Mrs. Frank Rollins, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. J. Kayser, Dr. and Mrs. F. Monteser, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Bice, Dr. J. J. Sheppard, Dr. and Mrs. Angell, Dr. and Mrs. Llewellyn, Dr. Edelman, Dr. Philip Dean, Dr. Haug, Miss Flint, Miss Garrigues, Miss Roche, Miss Frank, Miss Falk, Miss Cunningham, and Miss Sprague.

FOR THE BETH-EL SISTERHOOD.

Successful Benefit at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

The benefit in aid of the Beth-El Sisterhood yesterday afternoon at the Knickerbocker Theatre was a great success, and in return for the faithful work of the committee the association received over $4,000, the theatre being crowded to its utmost capacity. The society has done much good among the poor of the east side for a number of years, and those desiring to be members must be active workers in the promotion of charity, the principle upon which the society is founded, involving personal service in the investigation of cases and in the administration of help.

The programme presented yesterday was one of remarkable strength, and included William H. Crane and his company in the second act of "A Virginia Courtship"; Andrew Mack in some of his Irish songs and witty stories; Henry Miller in "Frederic Lemaitre," assisted by Miss Margaret Dale and T. Prince Lloyd; J. E. Dodson, who sang a parody on "Sally in Our Alley," and William Faversham and Viola Allen in the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet." The performance closed with the one-act comedietta by Julian Field, entitled "When a Man's Married," the cast comprising Joseph Wheelock, Jr., Katharine Florence, J. Brandon Tynan, Elizabeth Tyree, and John Findlay.

THE FUNERAL OF JOHN WILD.

His Body to Arrive at the Grand Central Station This Evening.

The body of John Wild will arrive at the Grand Central Station at 7 P. M. to-day. A committee from the Elks' Society, together with a large number of the old friends and associates of the comedian, will escort the body to the lodge rooms of the Elks, at Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway, where it will lie in state until 11:45 A. M. to-morrow. Services will be held there at that hour, and a procession will then be formed, and the body escorted to the Little Church Around the Corner. It was in this church that Mr. Wild was married, and all of his children christened. The Rev. Dr. Houghton will read the services of the Church of England, and a volunteer choir will give musical selections.

Among those who have been invited to act as pall bearers, and who have in most cases signified their acceptance are Daniel Frohman, A. M. Palmer, Frank McKee, Elliot Zobroskie, J. Austin Fynes, Charles Frohman, Charles Hoyt, Oscar Hammerstein, F. F. Proctor, William J. Brady, William McCormick, Louis Fields, Edwin Knowles, Townsend Percy, Messrs. Sire brothers, J. Henry Miner, Augustus Pitou, William E. Sinn, Louis Behman, John Drew, Messrs. Evans and Whitney, Tony Pastor, Charles Burnham, Joseph Weber, Augustin Daly, De Wolf Hopper, S. T. Jack, Edward Gilmore, H. T. Albee, H. Kennedy, James T. Hyde, Chauncey Olcott, William H. Crane, Henry Miller, H. Sanderson, and Wilton Lackaye.

Killed by a Fall at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 4.—Peter E. Freas, aged about twenty-three years and married, fell from the new steel arch bridge on the Canadian side this morning, a distance of 150 feet, and was killed.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Bronchitis and grippe yield at once to the healing power of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Take no substitute for this reliable remedy. 25c.

HOME THOUGHTS

Including "Suggestions for the Household" and "Fashions," form a regular feature of the Saturday issue of the Evening Post.

The forceful and intellectual articles which appear under this heading are beautiful pen pictures of the various phases of life, and are unusually interesting and full of human sympathy.

"Social Intercourse Necessary to Domestic Peace and to the Mental Health of the Individual—the Salutary Influence of Hobbies"—

are the topics of special interest in to-night's

Evening Post

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Bill for the Regulation of Credit Likely to be Killed in Committee.

ITS PROVISIONS TOO SEVERE

Chairman Allds of the Assembly Codes Committee Discusses a Measure Supported by the Credit Men's Association.

ALBANY, March 4.—There is no hope for the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Perkins for the regulation of credit obtained on the strength of signed statements of liabilities and assets, unless it should be materially modified. Chairman Allds of the Codes Committee, which has the measure under consideration, said as much to-day.

The bill makes a purchase of property by means of false pretense criminal where the pretense is made in writing and signed either by the party to be charged "or by his agent with his knowledge and acquiescence." The committee, Mr. Alds says, regards this as too severe. While it is all right, they contend, that a principal should be held financially responsible for the acts of his agent, they think it going too far to make him criminally liable for that agent's statements.

The committee also holds that the provision that "a published, signed statement of one's means or ability to pay coming to the knowledge of the vendor shall have the same force and effect as a signed statement made to him," does not make it clear that the statement shall be signed by the party to be charged, but leaves it so that a man might be held responsible for any statement of his means or ability to pay signed by anybody.

Chairman Allds said that the bill would probably be taken up by the committee next Tuesday and disposed of. No further hearings had been arranged on it, and the committee's present mood is to refuse to report it. The measure is strongly supported by the New York Credit Men's Association and a lengthy petition in its favor has been submitted by merchants of the metropolis.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 4.—The following bills of general interest were introduced to-day in the Senate:

Senator C. Davis—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure by adding to the powers of a temporary receiver who is continued by final judgment, all the powers and authority conferred upon a permanent receiver.

Senator Wieman—His bill of last year to regulate the use of lands forming part of the right of way of any railroad company, the road of which has been removed from the surface.

The following bill was introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Burr—Prohibiting the entering of horses at trotting or pacing races under assumed names, or out of their proper class, or disguised in any manner.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Commissioners of Elections Proposed for the Various Boroughs.

ALBANY, March 4.—Mr. Marshall to-day introduced in the Assembly a bill providing for Commissioners of Elections in New York City. The bill provides that in boroughs containing 800,000 population and upward the board shall consist of four members; in boroughs of less population, two members. The Commissioners are to be appointed for five years by the Mayor. The boards shall be bi-partisan. All rights and powers as to elections now possessed by other officials are transferred to the Commissioners of Elections.

Other bills of interest to New York City were introduced as follows:

Mr. Chanler—Providing that in an action brought in the name of the City of New York the name of the Corporation Counsel shall be subscribed in place of that of the City Clerk, and that the summons may be served by any person over twenty-one years of age.

Also—Providing that the Bridge Commission existing under the Laws of 1895 shall be authorized to file amended plans, which shall show what adjacent lands are necessary to be acquired for the protection of anchorages and towers against fire, and authorizing the commission to acquire title to such additional property.

Mr. Mitchell—Providing that all disabled volunteer firemen of the late town of Morrisania (Twenty-third Ward) shall be entitled to a pension of $200 per year from the city.

Mr. Wicke—Providing that all persons and corporations in cities of the first class controlling telegraph, telephone, and electric light wires or cables on poles erected in any public street shall remove them at their own expense within three months.

J. F. Brennan—Authorizing the Fire Commissioner of New York to appoint as fireman any person who has served in such capacity in the city for five years or more, provided he has passed all examinations required by law and was not dismissed.

Mr. Roche—Specifying the fire-proof material to be used in the construction of brick and stone arches under the building law of New York City.

Mr. Gale—Repealing the act of 1892 incorporating the New York and Long Island Bridge Company.

POWERS OF RECEIVERS.

Bill to Permit Private Sales of the Property of Corporations.

ALBANY, March 4.—Receivers of corporations appointed by a judgment or order in an action or special proceeding are authorized to sell the property of the corporation at private sale by a bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Charles Davis as follows:

Section 1. A receiver duly appointed in this State by and pursuant to a judgment in an action, or by and pursuant to an order in a special proceeding, may, upon application to the court by which such judgment was rendered, or such order was made, and upon notice to such parties as may be entitled to notice of application made in such action or special proceeding, be authorized by the said court to sell or convey the property, whether real or personal, of the corporation of which he is the receiver, at private sale, upon such terms and conditions as the court may direct.

Sec. 2. All sales of the property of a corporation heretofore made at private sale by such a receiver and conveyances there

To-day's News at The Wanamaker Store

A Selling of Silverware Without a Precedent

WE have more than Five Thousand Pieces of the best kind of Quadruple Plated Ware to show this morning, at prices which you have never seen marked on them before. It's a Trade Sale, and it will prove a Trade Event to be pleasantly remembered by five thousand or more housekeepers.

The concern which makes this silverware is perhaps the best-known in the whole country. It is all Quadruple Plate, of the best. The patterns of the pieces are late and desirable, and the variety is all but endless.

Averaging the figures all through

The Prices Are Less Than One Half

the regular retail figures on these same goods. In some cases the saving is only a third,—in other cases it is more than three-quarters.

Tureens, 50 styles, all $3.50; values up to $8.
Tea-pot Stands, 25c.; regularly 50c. and 75c.
Ice Tubs, 50 styles, all $1.50; values up to $4.
Trinket Trays, 25c.; usually 50c. and 75c.
Waiters, 50 styles, $4; usually $6.50 to $7.50.
Water Pitchers, 50 styles, $3.50; usually $5 to $9.
Ice Pitchers, porcelain lined, $4.75; usually $7.
Nut Bowls, $2.75; usually $4 to $6.
Knife Rests, 25c.; usually 40c.
Napkin Rings, 25c.; usually 50c.

Fruit Sets, two pieces, $4.75 and $5.50; usually $6.50 to $8.
Coffee Sets, three pieces, $6.75; usually $12.
Sugar Sifters, $1.50; usually $2.50.
Berry Dishes, $2; usually $4.
Peppers, 35c.; usually 50c.
Cake Baskets, 48 styles, $2 and $2.75; usually $4 and $5.
Bon-Bon Dishes, beautiful assortment, 75c.; always $1.50.
Butter Dishes, $1.75 to $2.75; usually $3 to $6.
Syrup Pitchers, $1.50; usually $3.

Spoon Holdeas, $1.50; usually $2.50.
Tilting Water Pitchers, $8 and $13.50; usually $12 and $18.
Butter Plates, 25c.; usually 50c.
Flower Pots, $1.25; usually $2.50.
Tea-Set Waiters, $10; usually $18.
Toothpick Holders, 25c.; usually 50c.
One superb Punch Bowl, silver and gold, with Ladle and 24 Goblets, $290.
Loving Cup, $7.50; usually $12.

In addition, there will be found in this lot 100 four and five-piece Tea Sets, of exceptionally rich and tasteful patterns, generally sold at from $12 to $24, which we offer at $8, $10 and $12. Furthermore, there are more than 3,000 dozen of "Rogers' 1847" quadruple plated Table Pieces, to be sold at the following prices:

Tea Spoons, $1.65 dozen.
Dessert Spoons, $2.85 dozen.
Table Spoons, $3.25 dozen.

Forks, medium size, $3.25 dozen.
Sugar Spoons, 25c. each.
Pie Knives, 85c. each.

Oyster Ladles, $1.25 each.
Soup Ladles, $1.50 each.
Butter Knives, 35c. each.

All these are perfect goods, in perfect condition. They are not "seconds," nor worn, nor scratched. They are in patterns which have been favorites for the past year, but now set aside by the makers for newer ones. That's the only fault with them;—if you call that a fault.

An Echo of the Glove Sale

Saturday-before-last, we told you about a lot of Women's and Misses' Gloves, $1 and $1.25 values, at 50c. a pair. It was rather an unusual offering, even for us;—and it received a very flattering amount of attention. We thought the matter ended, but the very bigness of the sales created another chance. The public investigated with enthusiasm, and with the usual result:—they found the truth rather understated than otherwise. On that and the following Saturday, we sold more than seventeen thousand pairs of Women's Gloves. In the rush for these, the Misses' Gloves were simply *lost*.

To-day, therefore, we offer you the Misses' sizes, 4½ to 6½. Misses' sizes, *only*, remember,—the Women's are all gone. The colors are tans, browns, gray and dark blue. They are new gloves,—most of them imported within a month. Not one in the lot is worth less than $1,—there are many $1.25 values among them. The truth of a public statement of this character is always open to investigation, and even if it were not, we'd be fair with you. Come expecting dollar and dollar-and-a-quarter values,—you'll find them

At Fifty Cents a Pair.

Shirts, Collars and Scarfs

We've had a series of six Shirt Sales since January 10th in which we have sold something more than 12,000 fancy shirts at these prices:—$1.50 kind for 75c.; $1 kind for 50c.

Now we take all that are left of these shirts, and round them up for slaughter to-day. We're going to have a little fun with the shirt business,—rather expensive fun, but a quick and good way of getting through with these lots. We'll sell 2,125 Fancy Shirts, some white bodies with fancy bosoms, some "all-overs," our former 50c. kind, which are really worth a good square dollar, at **35c. each, 3 for $1.**

We'll sell the balance of the Imported Madras Shirts, formerly 75c., but really full $1.50 values, at **Fifty Cents each.**

Also, 600 Imported Scarfs, in plaids, stripes and matelasse mixtures, each one a good big dollar's worth. It's "Good-by" at **Fifty Cents each.**

Also, about 150 Bath Wraps, the very finest kinds, values up to $5, at **$2 each.**

And there's enough of the 10c. Collars and 15c. Cuffs to stand another day's attack. They're the full equals in appearance and endurance of those which cost double those prices.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

LATTIMER EVIDENCE ALL IN

Arguments in the Trial of Sheriff Martin and His Deputies for Murder to Begin To-day.

POINTS MADE BY THE DEFENSE

Commonwealth Calls Witnesses in Rebuttal—Joseph Costello Tells How Deputy A. E. Hess Threatened to Kill Him.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 4.—The defense in the case of Sheriff Martin and his Deputies closed finally at 11 o'clock this morning after recalling some of the Commonwealth's witnesses to ascertain whether, at the preliminary hearing last September, they testified that at the meeting of the strikers at Harwood on the night before the shooting they all agreed not to carry clubs or weapons of any kind.

Andrew Sivar, No. 1, did not think he said anything about this feature.

Andrew Sivar, No. 2, said he had sworn that they agreed not to carry clubs.

John Laughran did not remember anything he said last September, and neither did Frank Kupa.

Ario Pardee Platt, the last witness, was asked if Chief of the Coal and Iron Police Hampton was at Lattimer at the time of the shooting. He said he was not. This was for the purpose of contradicting some of the Commonwealth's witnesses.

The closing of the defense was then announced, and the Commonwealth had a short time to prepare its plan of rebuttal testimony.

The Commonwealth's witnesses in rebuttal began their testimony at 12 o'clock. T. P. Ryder, I. H. Strauss, and C. K. Keck, who met the Sheriff a few minutes after he reached this city from the scene of the shooting, said they saw no mark, discoloration, or bruise on the Sheriff's face.

Joseph Costello was then recalled by the Commonwealth for the purpose of showing additional facts in regard to threats of violence made by Deputy A. E. Hess against Costello, who was helping a wounded striker. Counsel for the defense objected to this evidence, but the objection was overruled by Judge Woodward.

"I was helping a wounded striker," said the witness, "when Hess came up. I said 'It's a—d shame to treat these poor fellows this way.' 'Shut up,' cried Hess, 'or I'll treat you the same way,' and he leveled his gun at me."

"Did you write me a letter during this trial," asked Judge Woodward.

"No, Sir," replied the witness.

Court then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Commonwealth's Case Closed.

The Commonwealth closed its case at 3 o'clock this afternoon after hearing a few witnesses in rebuttal on unimportant points, for most of the testimony they hoped to thus get before the jury was ruled out by the Court. Judge Woodward, before adjournment, said that owing to the number of ladies attending the trial he had ordered the first two rows of seats and the extra jury boxes reserved for them.

The defense submitted the following points for the consideration of the Court:

"Counsel for defendants respectfully request the court to charge the jury as follows: The Sheriff is the chief conservator of the public peace within his bailiwick, and is bound, ex officio, to the performance of this duty.

"For this purpose he may command the posse comitatus, or power of the county, and every male over the age of fifteen years is bound to obey this call under pay of fine and imprisonment."

"If it is made to appear to him that the tumult or riot is threatened, he may make the call.

"In the determination of this fact, he exercises a judicial power, and his judgment cannot be examined into and reviewed in ulterior proceedings against him in the light of subsequent events.

"Evidence that each one, or particular ones, acted illegally or maliciously is not proof of a conspiracy.

"There is no evidence in this case which would warrant a finding that the defendants were an unlawful assemblage.

"The question of whether it was necessary to resort to the extreme means of firing on the strikers in order to disperse them was one of judgment which cannot be questioned, even though it shall appear that the firing was not necessary, if the judgment was honestly formed and executed.

The Right of Self-Defense.

"If the jury find that the prisoners had reason to believe that the strikers were about to assault them and that they were in danger of loss of life or of grievous bodily harm, or of being overpowered, then they had the right to defend themselves by the use of force sufficient to repel the assault.

"If any deputy willfully, knowingly, and maliciously continued firing after the necessity for firing had ceased, and did by such firing kill Mike Ceslak, he may be found guilty under the indictment, but to convict any one the jury must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt:

"That some person did so fire, and be able to identify the person.

"That he did it willfully and maliciously, intending to kill.

"That Mike Ceslak was killed by such person.

"As the testimony does not disclose the identity of any person who fired in the manner described, a conviction of any of the prisoners would not be warranted.

"Before any one of the prisoners can be convicted, the jury must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that some one of them had special malice toward the deceased, or general malice toward the whole body of strikers, and intended unlawfully to kill some one of them, without caring which one.

"That such maliciously disposed person did in fact fire and kill Mike Ceslak.

"That the evidence clearly identified that particular person.

"That it appears from the evidence, substantially without dispute, that the prisoners were lawfully aiding the Sheriff as a posse, duly appointed, at the time Mike Ceslak was killed, and that their purpose was to disperse an unlawful assemblage, of which the deceased was one. There was no conspiracy among them to do an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act in an unlawful way. Therefore the act of one cannot be imputed to the others. Each one is to be held accountable only for what he himself did.

"The evidence failing to identify the person who shot Mike Ceslak, there can be no conviction under the indictment."

Judge Woodward took the points, and will pass upon them later. Argument will begin to-morrow.

POLICE AFFAIRS IN QUEENS.

Chief McCullagh and the Commissioners Make an Inspection.

Chief of Police McCullagh, with the four Police Commissioners, yesterday afternoon inspected the station houses in the Borough of Queens. Last night Chief McCullagh was seen at his house, and said concerning the inspection:

"We went first to Long Island City. There we found the Second Precinct Station House in a horrible condition. It is an old three-storied brick building, with cells not fit to keep any one in. It will be necessary to find better quarters for the police at once.

"The police quarters at College Point are also unfit for use, the building being too small, and new quarters will be found there.

"In Flushing, the police occupy a portion of the Town Hall. There are so many other offices in the building, however, that it will be necessary to move the police as soon as the additional force contemplated for that place has been established.

"At Newtown, also, the police are located in the Town Hall, which is overcrowded. Newtown takes in a big territory, and will have to be much better policed than it is at present, and when that is done new quarters will be found."

Chief McCullagh said that next week he would inspect the stations in Rockaway, Far Rockaway, and Jamaica.

AMATEUR FENCERS' LEAGUE.

W. D. Lyon, the Winner of the Foil Contest.

The foil and dueling sword handicap competition, under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, began at the Fencers' Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street, last night. Foils were used last night, and W. D. Lyon of the New York Athletic Club, with a handicap of 105 points, was declared the winner. A. Van Zo Post, the scratch man, although he secured the best percentage in every one of his bouts, could not overcome the big handicaps. The summary:

	Points.	Handicap.	Net Total.
W. D. Lyon	479.92	105	584.92
J. Langdon Ewing	468.30	100	568.30
Ellis Hoffman	436.65	125	561.65
A. Van Zo Post	549.99	..	549.99
John Allaire	456.58	75	531.58
Newbold Morris	356.03	140	496.03
Pacific Addi	386.65	155	491.65
G. F. Conti	266.59	160	426.59

Walter England's Will Contested.

JAMAICA, L. I., March 4.—Contest of the will of Walter England, which leaves most of his estate of $75,000 to Julia Dodge, was begun in the Surrogate's Court to-day by his sons, who allege undue influence. England for many years conducted a newspaper stand in the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City, and it was there that he amassed his wealth. Almost a quarter of a century ago he quarre'ed with his wife and they separated. England went to live with John Fields, a friend, in Hicksville. At the home resided Julia Dodge. England became acquainted with her there, and soon they were much in each other's company. Since his death Julia Dodge has married Fields.

KENTUCKY ELECTION BILL

Opposed by Prominent Democrats, Though Intended to Keep the Party in Power.

A BITTER FACTIONAL FIGHT

Jealousy of the Gubernatorial Boom of Senator Goebel, the Author of the Bill, Responsible for the Situation.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 4.—An unexpected crisis has developed in the General Assembly at Frankfort within the last ten days over the Election bill introduced by Senator William Goebel of Covington, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. The bill proposes to place all the election machinery of the State in the hands of three Commissioners, to be elected by the General Assembly, who are to appoint Commissioners in every county to select the local election officers. These Commissioners are also to canvass the returns and to pass upon contests.

The object of the measure is to make the State permanently Democratic. At first it appeared that the bill would go through with a rush, but factional strife has arisen in the Democratic ranks. Senator Goebel was one of the Blackburn leaders in the contest for United States Senator two years ago, which resulted in the election of Deboe, the present Republican Senator from Kentucky. It was reasonable to suppose that Mr. Goebel could count on the support of ex-Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, but Mr. Blackburn so far has evinced no marked disposition to take part in the fight, although his lieutenant, Jack Chinn, of race-horse, bowie-knife, and pistol fame, and his son, J. Morgan Chinn, who is a member of the lower house of the General Assembly, have given all the assistance in their power.

Too Much Power for Goebel.

Other candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor, including Major P. P. Johnston of Lexington, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and William J. Stone, ex-Congressman from the First District, perceived that the passage of the bill meant that Goebel would dictate the election of the three Commissioners by the General Assembly to take charge of the election machinery, and that this would prove a force which, in conjunction with his prestige as the author of the bill, would in all probability give Goebel the Democratic nomination for Governor. They opened fight against the bill, and were joined by Henry Watterson, editor of The Courier-Journal, which paper, however, has been outlawed by the Silver Democracy, because it is an advocate of the gold standard.

Opposition to the measure sprang up from unexpected sources. Senator Bronston of Lexington, who had been one of Senator Blackburn's stanchest supporters, announced his opposition to the bill and denounced it in unmeasured terms. Then came Emmet Orr of Owen County, who had been classed with the most ardent silverites, ready for any radical measure that promised political supremacy. His accession to the anti-Goebel forces came as a great surprise, but the Democrats of Owen County in mass meeting indorsed his course.

The bill passed the Senate before the opposition became apparent. In the House it was deemed necessary to call a caucus and apply the party lash. Several Democrats refused to enter the causus, but the bill was indorsed, and it passed the House by a constitutional majority of seven—enough to pass it over the Governor's veto. The bill went to the Governor last Monday, and he will hold it the full ten days allowed by law, and return it with his veto Thursday, March 10. Then there will be left but five more days of life for the present General Assembly.

A bitter fight is expected when the attempt is made to pass the bill over the veto. Several Democratic organizations have met and denounced the measure, and some of the Populists have done likewise, while the Republicans are unanimous in condemnation of its provisions. Bronston and his allies will attempt to filibuster until the close of the session, and they hope that public sentiment will crystalize within the next week to such an extent that some of the weak-kneed advocates of the bill will come over to their side. Bronston has declared that he will get the floor and speak the entire five days in the Senate, and already there is talk of a change in the rules to prevent this.

Personal Encounters Feared.

It has been pointed out that a Republican Congress would never seat Democratic members from Kentucky elected by such methods, and it is this phase of the matter that is of most interest to the country at large. In Kentucky, however, there is a deeper and a more immediate interest in the outcome of the contest. The factional leaders at Frankfort are known throughout the State to be men of violent tendencies, and a clash is feared at any moment.

Already sharp passages have occurred between Bronston on the one hand and the Chinns and Goebel on the other. Hot words are said to have been passed by the Senate cloakroom between Bronston and Goebel, and Bronston and the Chinns exchanged compliments in a committee room last week. Representative Morgan Chinn denounced Bronston in the House last Friday, and Bronston arose to a question of personal privilege in the Senate last Saturday and attacked the Chinns, father and son. It is said that ex-Senator Blackburn called the elder Chinn from the Senate Chamber to prevent a personal difficulty.

It has been predicted that an attempt to put the bill into operation, should it become a law, will result in riot and bloodshed, especially in the strong Republican mountain counties.

MR. CROKER CALLS IT A "FAKE."

He Denies the Report that He and Mayor Van Wyck Have Quarreled.

A story was published yesterday to the effect that Mr. Croker and Mayor Van Wyck had disagreed, and that the Mayor had emphatically declined to do an indefinite something which Mr. Croker had urged him to do. According to the story Mr. Croker and the Mayor were talking together in the Democratic Club, and the Mayor was overheard to say: "It's no good talking any more. I won't do anything I can't stand for," and was seen to walk away leaving Mr. Croker by himself.

When the publication was submitted to Mayor Van Wyck he declined to look at it, to listen while its purport was explained, or to answer any questions about it.

Mr. Croker was less reticent. "It's a fake from beginning to end," he said. "The Mayor and myself were never better friends socially and politically than we are to-day."

MAYOR FAGAN DEFEATED.

He Loses Control of the Hoboken Democratic City Committee.

In accordance with a request of the Hoboken Democratic City Committee made at a meeting Thursday night, the County Committee last night dropped two of their members, Arthur J. Phelan and Philip Gebhart, who belong to the police force and are partisans of Mayor Fagan. Two of the friends of Robert Davis were elected in their stead, and he now controls the City Committee. It is said that Mayor Fagan may organize a new City Committee.

The rules of the Police Department prohibit policemen being members of a political organization, but the two men wanted to remain in the committee until arrangements could be made for two of Fagan's men to succeed them. One of Fagan's supporters, however—Patrick O'Toole—was captured by the Davis faction, and their victory resulted.

U. S. Grant's Senatorial Boom.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 4.—At a meeting of prominent Republicans yesterday steps were taken to promote the candidacy of U. S. Grant for the United States Senate from California.

Ohio Wheat and Sheep Statistics.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 4.—The report issued by the Ohio Department of Agriculture to-day shows the condition of wheat as compared with an average to be 67 per cent., which is 33 per cent. below a fair average condition for March 1. This condition is due largely to the late seeding occasioned by the September drought. Much wheat is frozen. Sheep have decreased in numbers 16 per cent. in the last three years. March 1, 1897, the per cent. of decrease for the three years previous was 34 per cent.

Dolls for London Ladies' Bangles.

From The London Telegraph.

Severe moralists have lately been exercised about the increasing admiration among grown-up people for ingenious mechanical toys. If such superior persons ever inspect the novelties of the jewelers' windows, it is to be feared they will find further excuse for gloomy prognostications. Temporarily relegated to the background are all charms associated with good fortune. Four-leaved shamrocks set in crystal, "lucky beans," and farthings with a hole filled with a diamond are displaced, and even those little bibelots depending for acceptance upon their utter irrelevance, as a frog in an old hat, or a poodle in a frying pan, no longer bear the persuasive legend of "latest fashion." That distinction has now passed to models of dolls, and the newest addition to the miscellaneous furniture which a smart woman at the present time carries on the bangles at her wrists is an exact representation of a jointed wooden Dutch doll. It is about an inch and a half long, in gold, but enameled in colors—an exact fac-simile of the original—with pink cheeks, blue eyes, smooth black hair, and red boots, while the angular arms and legs are equally shown. Another favorite form is a little harlequin figure carried out in the same style, and "tin soldiers" in the most translucent enameling are also to be seen.

EIGHTH REGIMENT GAMES

Close Finishes Mark the Fourth Annual Meet in the Ninety-fourth Street Armory.

ELEVEN EVENTS CONTESTED

Exciting Mile Run—Company B Wins the Regimental Trophy—Goodman Sustains His Reputation as an Indoor Wheelman.

A number of exciting finishes marked the fourth annual games of the Athletic Association of the Eighth Regiment, which were held last night at the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. One race in particular—the mile handicap—resulted in a nip-and-tuck finish that set the blood of the spectators a-tingling. During the earlier stages of the race William F. Ryan of the Xavier Athletic Association, who started from the 70-yard mark, devoted himself to overtaking his leader, James B. Simpson of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the 90-yard mark. He overtook him at the half mile, and then pegged along with an apparently safe lead of about thirty yards. On next to the last circuit of the track the Xavier man realized that his strength was gone, but he struggled on, and would probably have won even then if Simpson's friends had not noted his failing strength and yelled to their man to redouble his efforts. He did so, and slowly but surely crept up on Ryan. The latter hung on gamely, but Simpson, much the fresher of the two, came up on even terms with him a yard from the tape and breasted it a few inches in advance.

Robert T. Miller, the mile champion of New York, who was to have competed with "Teddy" Goodman, the holder of the indoor bicycle record, in a two-mile pursuit race, did not appear, and L. R. Lefferson took his place. The latter, however, was no match for Goodman, who held him safe for a mile and five laps, and then passed him, the time being 4:00.

W. Frank of the Transit Wheelmen distinguished himself by winning the mile bicycle handicap in the fast time of 2:28 4-5, and the two-mile bicycle handicap in 5:05 4-5.

The Austin Cup, which is the regiment's athletic trophy, was won by Company B, whose members scored 19 points against 8 points made by Company G.

The summaries follow:

60-Yard Run, Open Handicap.—Won by F. Cowperthwait, Columbia C. A. C., (10 feet;) F. A. Onderdonk, N. W. S. A. C., (6 feet,) second; T. H. Williamson, Twelfth Regiment A. C., (12 feet,) third. Time—0:6 3-5.

60-Yard Run, for Members.—Won by P. Umstadter, Company G; John Dougan, Company C, second; J. J. Egan, Company B, third. Time—0:7 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, for Novices.—Won by George Cameron; Frank Cassera, Twelfth Regiment, second; William Bade, Eighth Regiment, third. Time—2:47 1-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap, for Members of the Military Athletic League.—Won by G. G. Hollender, Twenty-second Regiment, (scratch;) A. J. Mendez, Fourth Regiment, N. J., (22 yards,) second; Walter Long, Fourth Regiment, N. J., (18 yards,) third. Time—1:18.

440-Yard Run, Open to Members Only.—Won by E. K. Knight, Company B; P. Umstadter, Company G, second; John J. Eagan, Company B, third. Time—1:02.

One-Mile Bicycle, Handicap; Open to All.—Won by W. Frank, Triumph Wheelmen, (50 yards;) A. E. Ullman, (50 yards,) second; A. Jungkind, Riverside Wheelmen, (25 yards,) third. Time—2:28 4-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Open.—Won by James Simpson, Jr., Y. M. C. A., (90 yards;) William F. Ryan, X. A. A., (70 yards,) second; Alfred Allmuth, (80 yards,) third. Time—4:36 4-5.

Two-Mile Professional Pursuit Race.—Won by Teddy Goodman in 4:00. Goodman passed Linford R. Lefferson after 1 mile and 5 laps.

880-Yard Run, for Members.—Won by E. K. Knight, Co. B.; W. G. Murphy, Co. B, second; John Dougan, Co. B, third. Time—2:27 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Handicap, Open.—Won by W. Frank, T. W., (100 yards;) W. H. Dixon, Eighth Regiment, (90 yards,) second; H. V. Bedell, Riverside Wheelmen, (40 yards,) third. Time—5:05 4-5.

A CHESS MATCH BY CABLE.

Manhattan Chess Club's Challenge Well Received at Oxford.

OXFORD, England, March 4.—The news of the challenge of the Manhattan Chess Club to Oxford and Cambridge Universities for a team chess match by cable, to be played during the Easter vacation, has been received by the Oxford Club with lively satisfaction.

Nothing can be done until the text of the challenge arrives in due course of mail, but the President of the club, E. Q. Spencer-Churchill, and the Secretary, A. H. George, are favorable to the proposal, and apprehend that there will be no difficulty in arranging the match.

KENTUCKY HORSES QUALIFY.

The Entries for the Derby and Kentucky Oaks Races.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 4.—Secretary Price of the Louisville Jockey Club to-day compiled a list of the horses that have qualified by making the final payment in the coming Kentucky Derby. Every prominent colt on the Western turf except one is included in the list. The missing one is Bangle, whose owner in a letter to Secretary Price says he will not be prepared for any of the early Spring events, the intention being to reserve him for his Eastern engagements. All the other colts of prominence, however, have qualified and the Derby promises to be the most sensational in years. The list of those making the final payment on Tuesday last is as follows:

Plaudit, Lieber Karl, Banockburn, Dr. Black, Frank Thompson, Gallivant, Isabey, Han D'Or, Don Quixote, Pacemaker, Sackett, Irwin, Judge Quigley, Goodrich, Oxnard, Widower, Marcato, Sound Money, Swing, Dominis, Pontus, Clay Poynter, Tencer, and Chalfont. Of these Plaudit, Dr. Black, Gallivant, Don Quixote, Judge Quigley, Oxnard, Widower, Marcato, Sound Money, and Pontus are quartered at the track here. Lieber Karl, Frank Thompson, Isabey, Irwin, Goodrich, Sackett, and Swing are at Memphis; Pacemaker at Nashville, while the others are at Lexington and Latonia.

The list of those who have qualified for the Kentucky Oaks is as follows:

Alleviate, Flora Louise, Hazel Dean, Lady Irene, Bell Chasse, Crocket, Lennep, Aspasia, Queen's Gambit, Lucy M., Alice Barley, Uarda, Bermuda Dance, Afamada, Azucena, Claret Cup, Ferrel, Her Favor, The Red filly, Wing Shot, and Melba.

There are now about 350 horses quartered at the track here, and there is not a sick one among them.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse. Maidens. One mile. Twinkle Twink won, Durwad second, Whirlwind II. third. Time—1:44¼.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Punter won, Prompto second, Moringa third. Time—1:15¼.

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-olds; allowances. Half a mile. Gold Scratch won, Prime Vera second, Mossbrae third. Time—0:50.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Refugee won, Rey Del Tierra second, Fashion Plate third. Time—1:48¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Hurley Burley won, Bonito second, Chihuahua third. Time—1:14¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap. Mile and a sixteenth. Ostler Joe won, Glorian second, Fonsavannah third. Time—1:48.

Cambridge's Refusal to Compete.

LONDON, March 4.—The reply of the Cambridge University Athletic Club to the challenge of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association for a series of international contests this Summer should have reached the United States several days ago. It is a refusal, similar to that of the Oxford University Athletic Club.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

GORHAM
Sterling Silverwares

Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

RIVERTON GUN CLUB'S SHOOT.

Elliott, Barker, Stokes, and Welch Do Good Work at Taylor's Station, N. J., Under Bad Conditions.

TAYLOR'S STATION, N. J., March 4.—The weather could not have been more unpropitious for sportsmen than that of to-day was for those who were on the ground of the Riverton Gun Club to participate and witness the opening events of the gun club's two days' meeting.

A stiff northern wind blew the entire day, and rain, snow, and sleet continually fell. These conditions were much against the guns, and the birds, ordinarily dull and weak under such conditions, were so well favored by the wind that many an ugly customer was released from the traps.

Under such conditions, the shooting of Elliott, Barker, Stokes, and Welch was remarkably good, and, should they keep up the good work to-morrow, the handsome table service and the big money attached to the One-Hundred-Bird Handicap will undoubtedly remain at home.

This will be a hundred-bird shoot, and will commence upon the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from Camden. A number of New York's best shots are expected, and about fifteen will probably pay the entrance fee.

The main event to-day was the Thirty-Bird Handicap, which followed a ten-bird match and a miss and out. It was concluded before noon, and was won by Mr. Stokes, who was closely followed by Elliott. At the conclusion Elliott and Stokes were found to be tied with 29 kills each. Elliott's miss was his seventh bird, a driver, which fell dead out of bounds, and Stokes's last bird was his twenty-second, also dead out of bounds. Up till near the finish Tryon, Barker, Welch, and Davis had been close upon the leaders. Of Kuser's seven misses six fell dead out of bounds, and of Tryon's four, three fell dead beyond the boundary.

The twelve men shot in squads of four each, each squad shooting at ten birds on each of the three different grounds.

In the shoot-off Stokes killed out, but just as the bird was retrieving for Elliott it got up and flew away. Following luncheon hour was the Fifteen-Bird Handicap, which wound up in a most exciting shoot-off, in which "Bob" Welch had to kill twenty straight to beat Stokes. The latter brought nineteen to grass, but his twentieth, a difficult driver, fell dead in the lake beyond the boundary. Elliott and Hunter were also in the shoot-off, but were quickly dropped out.

Davis, Hunter, and Kuser divided the money in the Ten-Bird Handicap with a clean record apiece, and on the shoot-off for the Riverton Cup Kuser won.

"Bob" Welch brought down eight of his birds, missing two hard quartering towsers on the fourth and fifth rounds. Stokes missed his second, an in driver, and in his eighth, a hard right quarterer, which defied both barrels.

The scores follow:

First Event.—$10 entrance; handicap: 40 per cent. to first, 25 to second, 15 to third, and 10 to fourth—J. H. Davis, (27 yards,) 10; Denny, (27 yards,) 6; Hunter, (25 yards,) 10; Hector, (27 yards,) 4; Stokes, (29 yards,) 8; Kuser, (28 yards,) 10; Welch, (30 yards,) 8. Kuser, Davis, and Hunter divided the money and Davis on a shoot-off won the cup.

Second Event.—Miss and out: $5 entrance—Welch, 2; Denny, 0; Chapin, 1; Kuser, 5; Hector, 5; Stokes, 2; Davis, 4; Denny, 6. Denny and Hector divided the money.

Third Event.—Thirty birds; $25 entrance; handicap; 40 per cent. to first, 25 to second, 15 to third, and 10 to fourth:

Elliott, Riverton, (30 yards)—
2 2 2 1 2 2 x 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1
1 2 1 1 2 2—Killed, 29; missed, 1.

B. C. Kuser, Trenton, (28 yards)—
1 x 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 x 1 1 2 x x 2 0
x x 1 2 1 2—Killed, 23; missed, 7.

J. Tryon, Riverton, (28 yards)—
2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 x 2 2
2 1 2 1 2—Killed, 28; missed, 2.

J. Denny, Carteret, (27 yards)—
2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 1 0 2 2 2 0
2 2 2 2 0—Killed, 26; missed, 4.

C. Chapin, Carteret, (27 yards)—
2 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 0 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 1
1 2 2 0 2—Killed, 26; missed, 4.

R. Welch, Philadelphia Gun Club, (30 yards)—
1 x 1 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 1
2 2 2 0 2—Killed, 27; missed, 3.

T. Stokes, Riverton, (29 yards)—
1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 x 1 2
2 1 2 1 2 2—Killed, 29; missed, 1.

J. H. Davis, Riverton, (27 yards)—
1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 0 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 0 1
0 0 1 1 2 2—Killed, 25; missed, 5.

S. Price, Philadelphia Gun Club, (27 yards)—
2 1 1 1 2 0 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 2 1 0 2
2 2 2 2 2 1—Killed, 24; missed, 6.

J. Hector, Riverton, (27 yards)—
0 1 2 2 0 2 2 0 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 x 0 0 2 1 1 0
(withdrew)—Killed, 17; missed, 7.

In the shoot-off Stokes killed his first bird and Elliott missed his. First money to Stokes, second to Elliott, third to Baker, and fourth to Welch.

Fourth Event.—$10 entrance; fifteen birds; handicap rise; 40 per cent. to first, 25 to second, 15 to third, and 10 to fourth.

Elliott, (30 yards)—
1 1 1 2 0 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 — Killed 14; missed, 1.

Denny, (29 yards)—
0 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 — Killed, 13; missed, 2.

Price, (27 yards)—
2 1 1 0 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 0 — Killed, 13; missed, 2.

Hunter, (26 yards)—
2 2 0 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 — Killed, 14; missed, 1.

Welch, (30 yards)—
2 0 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 — Killed, 14; missed, 1.

Davis, (27 yards)—
2 2 2 1 2 1 0 1 2 2 0 0 2 0 1 — Killed, 11; missed, 4.

Stokes, (29 yards)—
2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 x 2 1 2 2 2 — Killed, 14; missed, 1.

Chapin, (27 yards)—
2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 1 0 2 — Killed, 12; missed, 3.

Hector, (27 yards)—
2 2 1 0 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 0 0 (withdrew) — Killed, 10; missed, 3.

Shoot-off—
Elliott—x; killed, 0; missed, 1.
Hunter—2 1 2 x; killed, 3; missed 1.

Welch—
2 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 1—Killed, 20; missed, 0.

Stokes—
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 x—Killed, 19; missed 1.

"KID" McCOY WHIPS BURLEY.

The Prizefight Takes Place in Hot Springs in Spite of the Governor's Orders Against It.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 4.—"Kid" McCoy, champion middleweight pugilist of the world, met and defeated Nick Burley of California in the arena at Whittington Park to-day. The Californian was knocked out in the second round.

The fight took place in disregard of the Governor's instructions. The large attendance, 2,000 persons, surprised everybody, in view of the fact that the fight was declared off yesterday, and consequently the public had only a few hours' notice this morning by means of handbills and streamers on street cars.

McCoy advertised yesterday to give an exhibition to-night at the Opera House. This ruse deceived the local authorities, and none of them was on hand to interfere with the fight. Prosecuting Attorney Clous, who had been ordered here by the Governor from Benton to stop the contest, returned yesterday after having satisfied himself that it would not take place.

The Sheriff failed to put in an appearance until the fight was over. He was busy at the telegraph office answering messages from the Governor during the progress of the contest.

The Governor wired him he had been informed the fight would take place to-day in disregard of his instructions, and that if in the Sheriff's judgment it was a prizefight he should stop it at all hazards and arrest all interested parties. No arrests have been made, and none is likely to be made.

Gov. Jones wired the officials of the Hot Springs Railroad to hold the train at Malvern so that he could reach the city on a special train, but his instructions either were ignored or miscarried, and he did not get here.

McCoy left the city on the late train this evening to avoid unpleasant complications and possible trouble with the State authorities.

A FINE GAME OF HOCKEY.

Canadian Champions Defeat the New York Athletic Club Boys by a Large Score.

The Victoria Hockey Club of Montreal, holders of the world's amateur championship cup, met the New York Athletic Club, the amateur champions of America, at the St. Nicholas Rink last night in the presence of 3,000 persons, winning by a score of 6 to 1. It was the Canadian champions' first appearance in this country, and it can safely be said that they gave the best exhibition of hockey ever witnessed in this country.

From the sound of the referee's whistle, announcing the beginning of the game, they made the American champions look like a team of novices. They excelled the local players in every style of play, and for a time shot goals almost as they pleased. On numerous occasions the New Yorks carried the puck dangerously near the Canadians' goal, only to be stopped by the goalkeeper or carried off by the point just when a goal seemed imminent.

The visitors' combination plays and team work completely outwitted all the New York players excepting Fenwick. He held his own every time the puck came his way, but all his good work went for naught. The Canadians introduced a new trick, that of disarming a player. It was cleverly executed several times last night

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES

They Are in the Mayor's Hands and Will Be Put into Operation Monday.

NO REPORT TO STATE BOARD

Corporation Counsel and President of Municipal Commission Hold that the Mayor Alone Has the Right to Approve—Test Case Probable.

The new rules of the Municipal Civil Service Commission which was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck will go into effect on Monday. The new rules have been drafted and submitted to the Mayor for his approval, and next week they will be put in operation, and the commission will at once throw away the eligible lists of the old board and proceed to make new ones.

Lee Phillips, Secretary of the new board, said yesterday that examinations for the eligible lists would be held at once. As the old lists will be done away with entirely, those who are now on the lists will have to stand other examinations to get places on the new lists.

The drafting of the new rules has brought up the question as to how far the Municipal Civil Service Commission is independent of the State Commission. This question was, indeed, confronted at the outset, and, acting under advice from the Corporation Counsel's office, the Mayor proceeded to organize the board upon the assumption that it was entirely independent. The question of independence has risen again, however, in the approval by the Mayor of the new rules.

Under the acts of 1883, 1884, and 1897, the last being known as the "Black act," the State Commission was supreme. The commissions in the various municipalities, as explained by Theodore Connoly, Assistant Corporation Counsel, although they were appointed by the Mayors, reported their rules to the State Board for approval. The Constitution, Mr. Connoly says, is silent on the subject of the supremacy of the State Board, leaving the matter to be determined by legislative enactment. Article V. of that instrument provides that "appointments and promotions shall be made according to merit and fitness," and provides that veteran soldiers and sailors shall be preferred, but goes no further. Mr. Connoly says that in organizing the Municipal Commission it has been assumed that the charter makes it a city commission; and not a mere part of the State system.

"As to the approval by the Mayor of the new rules," said he, "this department is prepared to maintain his absolute sole right right to take such action. We have looked the question up thoroughly, and are not averse to having our position tested. If those gentlemen in William Street, (the Civil Service Reform Association,) who intimate that we are wrong and that they will make a test case, wish to question our view, we are ready to aid them in bringing the matter to an issue. The question of having to report to the State Board has not yet been brought up. When it is we shall give an opinion."

"Does not the former opinion that the Mayor has the right to approve the new rules involve the question as to reporting to the State Board?" was asked.

"It may," was the reply, "but I do not care to say what our position will be on a question that has not yet been submitted to us."

When Charles H. Knox, President of the commission, was asked about the new rules, he said:

"The new rules have been drafted, and the Mayor will pass on them. I do not care to say whether they have been submitted to the Mayor, but I can say that they will go into operation in a few days."

"Has the commission considered the question as to whether the rules should be approved by the State Board?" was asked.

"That is another question," Mr. Knox replied. "I do not care to say anything definite upon it. I can only say that they will be submitted to the Mayor, in accordance with the provisions of the new charter. The board is a municipal commission, and is not part of the State system, as it was under the general law of 1883."

In reply to the question whether there would be any material changes in the rules, Mr. Knox said:

"In the nature of things, there must be sweeping changes. At present the boroughs are under different rules, or no rules at all. All will be put at once under the same set of rules, and these rules, drawn up under the section of the charter providing for a Municipal Commission, must be very different from rules drawn up under the act of 1883, or the Black act of 1897. As to what these changes are I cannot indicate, as the Mayor has not yet by his approval made the rules definitive."

Mr. Knox denied that appointments were delayed to await the operation of the new rules. He said that there would be few appointments now, whether there were new rules or not.

On the question of reports to the State Board the charter says:

"It shall be the duty of such persons [the Municipal Civil Service Commissioners] to make reports from time to time to the State Civil Service Commission, whenever said commission may request, of the manner in which the civil service law, and the rules and regulations thereunder, have been and are administered, and the results of their administration in such city; and of such other matters as said commission may require."

ALBANY, March 4.—Up to the close of office hours to-day, the State Civil Service Board had received no communication of any kind from the New York City Commission regarding its new rules.

Bird Mortally Wounds Itself.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Several persons were discussing the question whether animals ever committed suicide, and the cases of rattlesnakes and scorpions were mentioned, which were said to turn their poisonous fangs or stings on themselves when they find escape impossible. The case of the cow which jumped from the bluff at Elk Rock a short time since was also brought up. Dr. Harry Lane told of a bird which he had wing-tipped while engaged in a raid on his cherries, and which committed suicide in a manner tending to show that it had some knowledge of anatomy. The bird was a species of grosbeak, having a very strong and sharp bill. It resisted being taken prisoner after its wing was injured, and after it was placed in a cage showed fight whenever any one came near it. After a few attempts to escape, it gave the scheme up as hopeless, and turned its sharp bill against itself, running it down into the side of its neck at the shoulder, and severing the sub-clavian artery, and literally cutting its own throat, and bleeding to death in a few minutes. Dr. Lane says the bird without doubt deliberately and premeditatedly committed suicide, and he has no doubt that many animals do the same thing under certain conditions.

George W. Cable on Notes.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

While Mr. Cable was engaged in taking notes at the City Hall during his stay here, and while he carries away with him voluminous sheets of memoranda taken from the old newspapers of New Orleans, Mr. Cable does not use these notes in the actual writing of his book. He simply takes them in order to gain an idea of the atmosphere of the time about which he is writing and to avoid anachronisms. "I admit men may write admirable fiction from note books," said Mr. Cable, "but I can tell one the minute I look into it, and I cannot read it with pure satisfaction. Notes must be taken only as guides." Mr. Cable showed what he meant by the use of a very neat simile. "Notes, to a writer," said he, "should be like buoys to a ship. His work should seem as separate and distinct from his notes, (when it is done,) as the ship is from the channel buoys when she has left the harbor behind her."

New Hampshire Naval Reserve.

From The Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle.

A naval reserve, to be known as the New Hampshire Volunteer Naval Reserve, is soon to be organized in this city. The promoters, several prominent men, have been at work for some months on this project. The idea is to have one battalion of four divisions, two of which will be in this city. Each company will have seventy-two men, including officers. A list of nearly 200 names has been secured of men who will join the reserve, many of them former members of the heavy artillery. The battalion will be equipped with the latest 30-millimeter calibre navy rifle and the regulation sailor uniform, slightly modified. The department will give six thirty-foot cutters, and if the State appropriates money for the naval reserve the Navy Department will probably put a ship at their disposal for training purposes.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The Summit of White Pass, Claimed by Great Britain, Held to be American Territory.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The breaking out anew of the controversy over the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia created much interest among officials to-day, and called attention to the necessity for a final disposition of the boundary issue. While this is a matter whose adjudication rests in the jurisdiction of the State Department, it is pointed out here officially that the maps and data prepared with the greatest care by the Coast and Geodetic Survey authorities sustain in every point the position assumed by the United States with respect to its domain.

There is, however, an important question of construction of the terms of the Anglo-Russian treaty signed at St. Petersburg in February, 1825, upon which the claims of the United States rest. This Government fixes upon salt water as the basis of definition of the ocean, while the British Government disputes this, and claims the islands as the ocean shore, which would place the head of Lynn Canal in British territory, giving to Great Britain several important points, like Dyea and Skaguay.

Attention is called to the fact that the treaty does not, as seems to be believed, prescribe a strip ten leagues wide as American land, but it does make the boundary line the summit of the mountain range, provided that range does not involve a width of over ten leagues. According to the reckoning of the Coast Survey authorities and the lines of demarkation in their publication, the summit of White Pass, over which the British flag is reported to have been planted, is ten miles on the United States side of the ten leagues or thirty miles boundary line. The one hundred and forty-first meridian cited in the treaty is the Mount St. Elias line.

The specific terms of the treaty between Great Britain and Russia, defining the boundary, are a part of the treaty between the United States and Russia, and define the boundary of Alaska in the purchase of that country. The portion of the treaty covering the point at issue is as follows:

"That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

INDIANS GUARDED BY TROOPS.

Angry Stevedores Driven from the Steamer Queen at Skaguay.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 3.—Capt. Wallace of the steamer Queen gives the following particulars of his first experience with the longshoremen of Skaguay:

"When the Queen finished unloading, the thirty-five Indians that had been doing the work were taken to Skaguay. They did the work for 25 cents an hour and the white men demanded 75 cents. At Skaguay the Indians went ashore, and were beset by a crowd of fifty angry men. The white men were well organized. They did not know, however, that the Queen had Federal troops aboard. The stevedores made a rush, and the Indians fell back and were crowded close to the edge of the wharf.

"At this juncture three shots were fired at the Indians by the attacking party. The shots did not do any damage. The 110 soldiers were called on by Capt. Wallace to protect the Indians. The company quickly formed on deck, and the men were driven back at the point of the bayonet. The fact that soldiers guarded the unloading of the Queen probably caused the passengers to give out the report that martial law had been declared at Skaguay."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PROTESTS.

Much Opposition to the Medical Bill Making Such Practices Illegal Shown in Boston.

BOSTON, March 4.—For the second time the State House was thronged to-day with men and women, opponents of the Medical bill, which proposes to make unlawful those practices which are professed by Christian Scientists, spiritualists, magnetic healers, hydropathists, and others of various new schools.

Judge S. J. Hanna, the Rev. J. C. Quinn, the Rev. Dr. J. Cochran Dun of Somerville, and others, were present to remonstrate before the Committee on Public Health against the proposed legislation.

Judge Hanna, in speaking in behalf of Christian Scientists, said that the committee is practically asked to declare that no citizen has a right to get well or die without the aid of those licensed as medical practitioners.

Christian Scientist Indicted.

BATAVIA, N. Y., March 4.—Mrs. Addie F. Weaver, wife of a prominent coal dealer, was arrested to-day on an indictment charging her with practicing medicine without a license. She pleaded not guilty and was released on her own recognizance. Mrs. Weaver is a Christian scientist. It is alleged that she attended a child suffering from an injury to the hip as a result of a fall. Her treatment, it is set forth, rendered a surgical operation necessary.

GASTRONOMY AND POLITICS.

A Club with These Leading Features Holds a Smoker.

The Gastronomical Political Club is the name of an organization composed of men who hold responsible positions in the large hotels and restaurants in the city. The club held its first smoker last night, at 57 West Twenty-fifth Street.

Clements Hoppe presided, and in the course of the evening unveiled the charter of the organization, which had been framed and hung behind an American flag. The other officers are Julius Leckle, Vice President; Charles Sellhofer, Corresponding Secretary; August Sellhofer, Recording Secretary; Henry Nickenick, Financial Secretary, and George M. Knight, Treasurer.

FRANCES E. WILLARD'S WILL.

Miss Anna Gordon and Lady Somerset Made Literary Executors.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The will of Frances E. Willard was filed to-night. It bears date of Nov. 15, 1895. Miss Anna Gordon and Lady Henry Somerset are made literary executors and also executors of the will. The personal property and Summer homes in the Catskill Mountains, near Astoria, Oregon, and near Bar Harbor, Me., are given to Miss Gordon. Rest Cottage is given to Mary B. Willard and Miss Gordon jointly.

The estate is estimated at $17,000, of which $16,000 is in real estate. Loving wishes are bequeathed to Lady Somerset and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Shaw Murder Embracery Charges.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 4.—Harry S. Scovel, a lawyer; Samuel M. Johnson, Chief of Police, of Stockton; ex-Justice of the Peace George W. Miles, and John Meshaw, an empaneled juror, were arraigned before Judges Garrison and Armstrong to-day on the indictment charging them with embracery in connection with the Shaw murder trial. They all pleaded not guilty. Their trial will probably take place in April.

Mrs. Sorg Discharged for Murder.

BUFFALO, March 4.—Mrs. Lena Sorg, who was charged with the murder of her husband, Michael Sorg, at their farmhouse, near Lancaster, on Feb. 4, was released from custody this morning, the Grand Jury having failed to find an indictment against her.

Newfoundland Railway Contract.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 4.—The Legislative Council passed the second reading of the bill authorizing the Reid Railway contract this evening by a vote of 14 to 1. This practically renders its enactment certain.

The Newport Arrives at Colon.

COLON, Colombia, March 4.—The United States gunboat Newport, with the Nicaragua Canal Commissioners on board, arrived here to-day. She will remain until the latter part of next week.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Programme of the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference Soon to Meet Here.

A LAYMEN'S MASS MEETING

Sessions to be Held at the Metropolitan Temple, on Seventh Avenue—A Campfire for the Veteran Soldiers of the Conference.

In the New York, New York East, and Newark Methodist Episcopal Conferences, all of which meet on Wednesday, March 30, the feeling in favor of equal lay representation is perhaps less pronounced than in some Conferences in the West; but during the session of the New York Conference there is to be held a laymen's convention, with prominent speakers, the aim being to show that the East favors the reform. The date of this laymen's convention will be Friday evening, April 1, and the place the Washington Square Methodist Church, the Rev. W. F. Anderson, pastor.

A novel feature of the night preceding the opening of the Conference will be a campfire of the veterans among Methodist ministers of the Conference. To this campfire members of all city Grand Army posts have been invited. The feature of the evening will be a lecture on Lincoln by the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Metropolitan Church, Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, in which the Conference sessions will be held.

The Conference programme is as follows: March 30, at 3 P. M., meeting of the Ministers' Mutual Aid Society; 8 P. M., the Freedmen's Aid Society. The Conference sermon will be preached at 11 A. M. Thursday, March 31, Bishop John F. Hurst presiding over the Conference. At 3 P. M. the Woman's Home Missionary Society will hold its session, and at 8 P. M. will occur the missionary anniversaries. On Friday afternoon, April 1, deaconesses' work will be considered, and in the evening Church extension. Besides the laymen's convention that evening, the Education Society meeting will be held at Calvary Church, Harlem. On Saturday evening there will be a concert at the Metropolitan Temple, and the anniversary of the temperance interests at the Eighteenth Street church.

On Sunday morning, April 3, there will be the Conference love feast at 9:15, followed by the usual ordinations. In the evening the annual missionary sermon will be delivered in Union Methodist Church, Forty-eighth Street, near Broadway; the Epworth League rally, in Park Avenue Church, and the Sunday School Union and Tract Society anniversary in the Centenary Church. The annual memorial service will be held at 10:30 on Monday morning, April 4; the New York Conference Missionary Society meeting at 3 P. M., and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society anniversary at 8 P. M. About 335 ministers will be present.

Fewer changes in pastorates will occur this year than for many years past. No transfers are sought to be made of Western men into this Conference, and ex-Presiding Elder retires on account of expiration of the time limit or for other causes so far as known. The only change in this city will be at Calvary Church, Harlem, whose pastor, the Rev. Dr. Ensign McChesney, goes to Syracuse University as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts. There is some speculation about his successor, but no decision has been arrived at, and it is not unlikely that the matter will be left, as last year, to the Bishop. A matter that may be considered this year is that of the Metropolitan Temple pastorate itself, any change, if one be started, aiming to retain the present pastor and yet comply with the five-year time limit, which expires next year. Another matter will be the Conference boundaries, a committee to consider which was appointed last year in the New York East Conference. Bishop Andrews is Chairman of this committee, and the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley and former Judge George B. Reynolds members. The question has to do in some degree with the changes in forming the new city lines, but not wholly, since the boundaries of the New York East Conference have long been recognized as unsatisfactory. A decision can only be arrived at by presenting a report to the next quadriennial Conference of the whole Church and taking action only upon the enabling act of that body.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for March 6.

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SUBJECT: Jesus and the Sabbath.—Matthew xii., 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT: The Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath Day.—Matthew xii., 8.

Labor and Rest are twins—brother and sister. They are very unlike, but they are bound to each other in the most loving harmony. Labor is strong, vigorous, and earnest; Rest is calm, quiet, and peaceful. But he loves her, and she loves him. He always looks forward with joy to her coming, and she is always unhappy without him. It has always been so; it will always be so. They were born at the Creation, and and they will live to the end of time. Woe unto the man who attempts to separate them—either physically or spiritually.

Last week our attention was called to the relation of our Lord Jesus Christ to spiritual rest. He promised it only to those "who labor and are heavy laden." It is not even offered to any others. None others would appreciate it. For they that come to Him must come repenting and believing, and only those who feel the burden of sin repent; only those find rest who have faith.

This week our attention is called to His relation to the day of rest—the "Sabbath"—the day of "ceasing" from labor; for that is the literal meaning of the Hebrew word for "Sabbath," (Young.) Hence the law of the Sabbath says: "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord, thy God. In it thou shalt not do any work, thou nor any one over whom thou hast any control," (Ex., xx., 9-10.) Thus labor is demanded by the law; rest is promised by the law. But it is labor and then rest; rest only after labor. If any man will not labor he cannot rest. And so the two always go together.

What Spiritual Rest Is.

Spiritual rest, however, is not simply a grace to be enjoyed, but it is a position to be occupied. It comes from new relationships to God and man, and has special duties to be fulfilled. When one passes out from the condemnation of the law into the liberty of the children of God; out of rebellion against God into fellowship with Him; out from among the aliens into citizenship with the saints; cut of servitude into sonship; out of death into life; out of Adam into Christ—then he has rest, "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding." But it is not rest from labor, but rest in labor; not freedom from conflict with sin, but peace in the midst of the conflict. Like the Gulf Stream in the waters of the ocean, it is a warm, active, separated life in the midst of a world at enmity with God.

The incidents included in this lesson are two—the plucking of the ears of corn (heads of wheat or barley) and the healing of the withered hand. Both were done on "the Sabbath day." This made them offensive in the eyes of the Pharisees. If they had been done on any other day they would not have awakened any remonstrance. But by their traditions the rabbis had made the requirements of the Sabbath one of the most grievous of the many heavy burdens which they had laid upon men's shoulders. They had woven around its law a web of sophistries in which it was very easy to become entangled.

Christ's Work on the Sabbath Day.

As regards the first of these incidents, "to pluck the earns of corn" (Mark ii., 23) in their estimation was a species of reaping; "rubbing them in their hands" (Luke viii., 1) was a species of thrashing. Hence the act of the Disciples was a grievous violation of the law of labor on the Sabbath day, the harvesting of a whole field in miniature.

The answer of Jesus to their criticism was an argument they could not meet. The case of Abram and Abimelech (First Samuel, xxi.) was well known, but no one had ever thought of condemning either of them for what they did. The action of the priests in killing the animals offered for sacrifice on the Sabbath day, and in performing other labors connected with their office, was still better known; yet no one had ever uttered a word of protest against them. So now they all held their peace.

The other incident occurred on "another Sabbath." (Luke vi., 6.) It was a case of healing, and that was the "work" of a physician. Their argument was "There are six days in which men ought to work; in them, therefore, come and be healed, and not on the Sabbath day." (Luke xiii., 14.) By their finespun casuistry the rabbis had "elaborated endless rules for the treatment of all maladies on the sacred day." As illustrations, Geikie says: "For the toothache, vinegar might be put in the mouth if it were afterward swallowed, but it must not be spit out again. A sore throat must not be gargled with oil, but the oil might be swallowed. The school of Schammai held it unlawful to comfort the sick or to visit the mourner on the Sabbath."

Origin of Sabbatical Traditions.

The origin of these traditions dated as far back as the time of Nehemiah. When he returned from Persia he found that the High Priest was allied to his old enemy, Tobiah, and had actually installed him in one of the best rooms of the temple. The temple service itself was so neglected that "the Levites and singers" had "fled every one to his field" for support. Neglecting to provide for God's house and service, they soon began to disregard His day. Then the transition was very easy and very rapid to an open and almost universal union with the heathen and a following of their ways. With promptness, decision, and energy, Nehemiah met this condition of affairs. His action produced lasting results. It marked an era in Jewish history. The temple was ever afterward held as too sacred a place for any unauthorized person to even enter; the Sabbath day was held as most sacred. Very naturally popular teachers continually engrafted more and more stringent rules upon the law. These additions became in time very sacred traditions. Men feared to break them more than they feared to break the Law of God. So it is still. What men think weighs vastly more with multitudes than what God says.

Scriptural Meaning of Sabbath.

This brings us to inquire into the scriptural meaning of "the Sabbath." The first idea concerning it grew, very naturally, out of the meaning of the word itself. In the Hebrew it is "Shabbath," meaning, literally, as we have already seen, "cessation," (Young.) "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy" was thus, simply, "Remember the Cessation day," or the day when men were to cease from labor. It thus enjoined rest. This all experience has shown to be a necessity demanded by the very constitution of material things, whether they be animate or inanimate. Without a regular and systematic period of rest it is impossible to secure their highest efficiency. Hence the law of the Sabbath has very commonly been looked upon as merely the gracious provision of a wise and beneficent Creator for His creatures' good.

This, however, it is evident cannot be all that was meant by the Law. Man was not commanded to rest simply that his body might be recuperated from the fatigue of labor, for the first announcement of the Law was immediately after his creation and before he could possibly have done anything to cause fatigue. In fact, it did not mark "cessation" from work on the part of man, but on the part of God. "He rested on the seventh day from all His work which He had made," and "because" He rested, therefore He "blessed the seventh day and sanctified it." (Gen. ii., 2-3.) The ceasing of work on the part of man was only the outward expression of a necessity for something higher than physical rest, and it was a step by which to reach it. Now, a careful comparison of Scripture with Scripture shows that the work forbidden on the seventh day was that which was done to secure earthly pleasures or possessions—work by which he was sustained or made more and more comfortable. That kind of work was to cease, and the day was to be kept as a "holy" day. This command has never been repealed or modified.

The Sabbath as a Sign.

The reason for this is clearly given to us. "Verily My Sabbaths you shall keep," said the Lord, "for it is a sign between Me and you throughout your generations." (Ex., xxxi., 13.) This is repeated, with emphasis, by the Prophet Ezekiel, (xx., 21.) The keeping of this day of "cessation" from labor was thus "a sign" by which God's people were to be distinguished from all others. Its observance declared plainly that they were His, that He ruled over them and provided for them. More than this, it was "a sign" to themselves and to all about them that they trusted in Him and not in themselves. It was "a sign" of their faith.

This was made clear and emphasized by the arrangement and number of the Sabbaths. Once in seven days they were to cease from the labor commanded for six days, and trust God to provide for them whatever it might require. In like manner, when seven months had rolled around, they were to cease from labor for nearly, if not quite, a whole month, trusting Him who had regularly provided for one day out of seven, to provide for one month out of seven. Then, again, at the end of seven years the Law commanded that a whole year should be "a Sabbath of rest unto the land." It said, "Thou shalt neither sow thy field, nor prune thy vineyard, for it is a year of rest unto the land. And if he shall say, What shall we eat at the seventh year? behold we shall not sow, nor gather in our increase; then I will command My blessing upon you in the sixth year, and it shall bring forth fruit for three years." (Leviticus, xxv., 4, 5; xx., 22.) And again, when seven times seven years had passed away, it is probable that two whole years were to be years of rest, the forty-ninth and the fiftieth, which was "the year of Jubilee." Then they were to recognize in a special manner, and by their acts declare, that all that they had was from God. Lands were to be restored to their original occupiers, debts cancelled, and slaves set free. (Leviticus, xxv., 8-55.) When men violated this law it was virtually saying that they could not, or that they would not, trust God to take care of them. It was "a sign" that they had no faith in Him. It is so still.

The change from the seventh day of the week to the first day, as the day to "keep holy," sets forth a still greater truth. When the work of Creation was done, God, the Creator, rested on the seventh day. He rested from the work of Creation. In like manner, when Jesus died upon the cross, He declared that His work was done, saying: "It is finished." Then God, the Redeemer, rested from the work of the Redemption. He rested on the same day that He rested from the work of Creation, for "all things were made by Him; and without Him was not anything made that was made." (John i., 3.) When He rose from the dead, a new era opened in the history of mankind. He was now a redeemed creature. Through the Atonement of Christ, he could now enter into the eternal rest of the children of God. The day of His resurrection, which inaugurated this new era, has, ever since, throughout Christendom, been recognized as "The Lord's Day."

Day of all the week the best,
Emblem of eternal rest.

What the First Day Sabbath Means.

The old Sabbath of the seventh day thus marked a finished creation. The new Sabbath of the first day marks a finished redemption. It thus speaks of a new life—the resurrection life—in Jesus Christ. Through it men can now look far beyond the Jewish year of Jubilee, even to the everlasting rest, which remaineth "to the people of God." (Heb. iv., 9.) Thus "the Lord's Day" of the Christian has a far higher significance than "the Sabbath" of the Jew. Its observance is "a sign" not only of faith in God as the Creator and bountiful Benefactor, but of faith in Jesus Christ as the Redeemer. It rests on a personal union with Christ. As "the children of the bridechamber" cannot fast "while the bridgegroom is with them," so they cannot rest or enter into the spirit of the Lord's Day when He is absent. He, Himself, is the believer's true Sabbath. In Him he enters into rest—that rest which was purchased by His redemption. It was "made for Man;" He, "the Son of Man," is its "Lord." As it began in the Eden that was, it will find its full completeness only in the Eden that is to be—the Paradise of God.

The invitation to enter into this rest is addressed to men who are fitly represented by the man "which had his hand withered," the hand was dead. The condition was very different from that of one afflicted with the palsy. In him the muscles were alive, but they were not under the control of the will. In the "withered hand," however, there was no life or sensation; they could not, rather than they would not, respond. Thus this man fairly represents "the dead in trespasses and sins."

He might have pleaded that he felt no pain and that he had no power. But he had the testimony of his own eyes, and of his own experience, as well as the information derived from others. Now he had an opportunity of having his hand restored. When he was willing to do what Jesus directed him to do, he was perfectly cured. Strength to do came with the obedience of faith. The same willing obedience to the Word of Christ is demanded of all who would enter into the rest of Christ.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of the relation of rest to labor, and how is it illustrated in the lesson of last week, and in that of this week?

What is said of Spiritual rest, as a position to be occupied, and how is it illustrated?

What are the incidents of this lesson, and what made them matters of criticism?

Why was the first incident considered a violation of the Sabbath, and what was Jesus's answer?

How was the second incident a Sabbath-breaking, and how is it illustrated?

What was the origin of the traditions concerning the Sabbath, and how were they esteemed?

From what is the first idea of the Sabbath obtained, and what is therefore supposed to be its purpose?

Why could it not have been intended to secure simply bodily rest from fatigue, and what kind of labor was forbidden?

What do the Scriptures declare the keeping of the Sabbath to be, and of what is it a sign?

What is said of the order and number of the Sabbaths?

What is said of the change of the Sabbath from the seventh day, to the first?

Why is "The Lord's Day," of higher significance than "The Sabbath"?

Of whom is the man with "the withered hand" a type, and what is said of his cure?

NEW BAPTIST CHURCHES.

Two New Edifices to be Erected and a New Congregation Established.

For twenty years the Alexander Avenue Baptist Church, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Alexander Avenue, has worshipped in a wood structure which has become inadequate. At a meeting on Wednesday evening it was decided to make the attempt to raise $10,000 toward building a new church, and hence meet a condition imposed by the Baptist City Mission to loan, at the nominal interest of $1 per year, the sum of $20,000. The new church will be situated on the same site as the old one. The congregation is at present without a pastor, but expects to call one very soon. A committee appointed by the City Mission is to meet on Tuesday to complete the transaction.

Five years ago the Morningside Baptist congregation, the Rev. D. A. McMurray, pastor, began services in a hall at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, with 16 members. Now it has 180. A congregational meeting is to be held on Tuesday evening to take steps toward raising $5,000 with which to purchase a lot for a new church in the vicinity of the present place of worship. If it is able to raise that sum the Baptist City Mission will advance $16,000 toward the church to be erected.

Some years ago the Baptist City Mission erected in Harlem a mission church for a Carmel congregation, which shortly after ceased to exist. Feeling the need of a mission house, the Mount Morris Baptist Church leased the church from the City Mission, and during the past year carried on general institutional and settlement work there. The Mount Morris Church declined to renew the lease, and gave up control on March 1. The Baptist City Mission has now determined to try to make of it an independent congregation, and, beginning to-morrow, will hold services there.

NEW JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

To be Erected by Congregation Hand-in-Hand—Generous Gifts of Baroness Hirsch.

Ground will be broken next week for a Jewish synagogue to be erected by the congregation Hand-in-Hand on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, west of Brook Avenue. This will be the first synagogue to be erected in the Borough of the Bronx. The congregation made an effort to raise money to build the new structure about two years ago, but were not very successful. Their hopes were revived, however, by an unexpected gift of $1,000 from the Baroness Hirsch. Although this generous gift was the means of bringing other donations into the building fund not enough was raised to warrant the beginning of actual work until recently, when the Baroness Hirsch made another gift of $1,500.

The plans for the new synagogue, which have been prepared by Albert E. Davis, provide for a structure of brick 30 by 90 feet, with a front of mottled brick in alternate light and dark shades, used in combination with Indiana limestone, the style of architecture being Indo-Moorish. The main entrance is through an Oriental horseshoe archway, supported on stone columns. The doors will be of antique oak, with turned spindles set against a Turkey-red glass panel. The entrance is flanked by two square towers, terminating with large white domes, from which rise gilded star finals. The interior will be finished in oak, with an open timbered roof. The Ark of the Covenant will be placed in an arched dome back of the rostrum. The decorations will be quite elaborate, the six-pointed star predominating throughout. The synagogue will have a seating capacity of about 330. In the basement will be class rooms and meeting rooms. The building will contain all modern improvements and will cost about $12,000. The congregation Hand-in-Hand was organized about six years ago in the North Side Republican Club Hall, where it has since held its meetings and flourished. For several years the Rev. N. Lipman acted as officiating officer. About a year ago the Rev. Dr. Blum, formerly Superintendent of Lebanon Hospital, was elected rabbi.

KING'S DAUGHTERS' WORK.

A Committee Formed to Co-operate in Cuban Relief—Growth of the Order.

The Executive Committee of the Central Council of the King's Daughters has been constituted a special clothing relief committee to co-operate with other agencies in helping destitute women and children in Cuba. This King's Daughters', committee is composed of Miss Kate Bond, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, Mrs. I. C. Davis, Miss Margaret Barker, (Chairman;) Mrs. Robert Sturgis, Mrs. Seth Low, and Mrs. Anthony Evans. Already considerable money has been raised by the King's Daughters to relieve the sick and hungry people of Cuba, and this additional call for money with which to buy garments for women and children is being responded to very liberally.

Reports from different parts of the country indicate that the King's Daughters are increasing in numbers and in the scope of their work. The increase is especially noticeable in New York. The Ascension Memorial Chapter, connected with the Ascension Memorial Church, the Rev. Dr. J. F. Steen, rector, has 190 members, and is regarded as one of the most active of the parochial agencies. This chapter is divided into four circles—Alpha, Mizpah, Harlem, and Tenement and Vacation. Much useful hospital work is done by the members of this body.

A series of practical essays has been prepared by the different members of the King's Daughters' circle of the Second German Baptist Church, in this city, for mutual interest and instruction. The titles of some of them are: "A Model King's Daughter," "The King's Daughter as a Cook," "The King's Daughter as a Saleswoman," and "The King's Daughter as a Nurse."

There is a unique circle of King's Daughters in Brooklyn. It is entitled the Praying Circle, and it consists of 32 members, of which 15 are "shut-ins." These shut-ins are invalids who have no hope of leaving their sick rooms, and can only communicate with each other by means of an occasional letter. The other members are all busy workers in the field of general relief and helpfulness.

Special Lenten Services.

The special Lenten services in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, are of an unusually varied character this year. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, is delivering a series of lectures on the Book of Revelation on Mondays at 3:30 o'clock. Another feature is the Wednesday evening sermon, which is delivered each week by some distinguished Protestant Episcopal clergyman. The Rev. Dr. John W. Brown of St. Thomas's Church preached last Wednesday evening, and next week the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest will be the preacher. Other preachers to follow are the Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine, the Rev. C. R. Treat, the Rev. A. R. Mansfield, and Bishop Henry C. Potter.

The noon week-day services in Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, held during Lent, are drawing congregations of from 500 to 600 daily, about one-third of which are men. There is a choral service sung by a surpliced choir every day, the chief feature of which is a recital of the Litany. Hymns are changed daily, but all are familiar. The services at Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall Street, and at Holy Trinity Church, Montague and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, are well attended. At the last named the speakers are prominent laymen.

The preachers on Sunday evenings during Lent at the Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Bacchus, rector, will be the Revs. Carroll Perry, Grace Church; Arthur Nelson Taft, St. George's, New York; George H. Bottome, Grace, New York; Charles H. Babcock, D. D., New York; Lindsay Parker, Ph. D., St. Peter's, Brooklyn, and Charles R. Baker, D. D., Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn.

The October Lutheran Convention.

The Executive Committee of the Luther League of America has drafted the plan of a programme for the coming National League Convention, which is to meet in this city in October. "Labor, or Work for the Church," will be the general subject, the three themes that will be particularly dwelt upon being "Education," "Missions," and "Deaconess' Work." Eight sessions have been arranged for. The evening session on the opening day will be a welcome meeting. Two business sessions will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, both morning and evening. On Wednesday evening simultaneous meetings will be held in four churches—one in the east side of the city, another on the west side, a third in Harlem, and a fourth in Brooklyn—and clergymen from different parts of the country will be assigned as speakers. The convention will conclude with a Lutheran rally in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 20.

Broadway Tabernacle's New Pastor.

The new pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, the Rev. Charles Edward Jefferson, arrived in the city yesterday and will preach to-morrow morning and evening. A reception will be held next Monday evening to afford an opportunity to members of the church to meet him. The Rev. Mr. Jefferson was very successful in his work in Chelsea, Mass., where he has been for ten years conducting what is known as a "family church." Whether a similar development along this line can be effected at the Tabernacle is what Congregationalists generally are waiting to see. No plans have as yet been formulated, and none will be until the new pastor has had time to study his problems. When he has done so, and is able to formulate a policy, he will find the Trustees of the Tabernacle congregation in active sympathy with him. It is understood that the hope is to continue it a family church. The Tabernacle is the oldest of existing Congregational churches in New York, dating from 1840. Mr. Jefferson is the fifth pastor it has had.

The Moody Meetings.

It has been decided that Mr. D. L. Moody will preach daily at 3 and 8 P. M. during the coming Moody meetings, to be held in Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, March 18 to 20. Mr. Moody will preach on Sundays at 3 and 8 P. M., followed by A. C. Dixon, and lead the prayer and praise meeting at 10 A. M. daily. J. W. Chapman of Philadelphia will preach daily at 11 A. M. Other speakers will be H. M. Wharton of Baltimore and C. I. Scofield of Northfield. After meetings will be held daily at 4 and 9 P. M. Thursday, March 17, will be Christian Endeavor Day, the meetings being in the charge of John Willis Baer, Dr. F. E. Clarke, and others. The speakers will be Mr. Moody, A. C. Dixon, J. W. Chapman, Dr. Clarke, and J. W. Baer. The singing at these meetings will be in the charge of D. B. Towner, F. H. Jacobs, and J. H. Burke, assisted by the Mount Hermon Quartet and a large choir.

Dedicatory Exercises.

The dedication services of the Washington Heights Lutheran Church will begin to-morrow morning and last through Wednesday. The building is now but one-story high, with a temporary roof, facing West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. The Rev. Dr. E. F. Moldehnke will preach at the morning service to-morrow, assisted by the Rev. G. C. Berkmeier, and the pastor, the Rev. E. A. Tappert. The afternoon service will be for the Sunday school, and at the evening service the Rev. E. Breznecke will preach. The Rev. John A. W. Haas, pastor of St. Paul's Church, Harlem, will preach at the Monday evening service, and the Rev. Dr. John J. Heischmann at the Tuesday evening service. The Rev. C. E. Tappert of Meriden, Conn., will preach at the concluding service on Wednesday evening. All the music will be furnished by the Luther League Choral Union under the direction of Emanuel Schmauk.

Will Remove Their Church.

The congregation of the West Farms Reformed Church, Boston Road and Clover Street, will meet on Monday evening, to vote on the question of moving the church to the residential quarter on the hill. The widening of the Boston Road will cut a slice of twenty-five feet from the church property, and it is expected that the extension of the suburban elevated railroad will run in front of the church door. It was for these reasons that the Consistory at a recent meeting decided that a removal was necessary, and this decision will probably be ratified at the meeting of the congregation on Monday evening.

Church News and Notes.

Dr. Jo

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Gypsy Baron—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Concert—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
COLUMBUS—Minstrelsy—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—Li Hi Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00. Illustrated Lecture—11:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—El Capitan—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GALLERIES FINE ART SOCIETY—Architectural League Exhibit—Day and evening.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Under the Red Robe—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wedding Day—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Lodge Brethren—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Travelers' Fair—10 A. M. to 11 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Hockey—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE LAW OF THE MAINE CASE.

We have already set forth the principles of international law by which the responsibility of the Spanish Government for the destruction of the Maine seems to be established if the explosion that destroyed her shall prove to have been not of accidental origin. Letters of inquiry which we receive, however, make it seem probable that a restatement of the principles applicable to the case, which is of an unprecedented nature, may be of some utility. The correspondent whose letter we print here asks a question that goes to the heart of the whole question:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When a vessel anchors in a foreign port is she not, virtually speaking, stationed in her own waters—that is, the waters immediately surrounding her? If not, why does she hail anything approaching, and demand an explanation for its approach? C. L. M.
March 3, 1898.

A public ship—that is, a ship of war or a vessel engaged exclusively in Government service—is not subject to the jurisdiction of the foreign port where she may be at anchor, but is considered to be a part of the territory of her own nation. A merchant ship upon the sea is regarded as a portion of the territory of the nation whose flag she carries, but when she enters a foreign port she is, unlike a public ship, subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the harbor in which she lies. She ceases to be regarded as extra-territorial.

WOOLSEY says of public ships: "They are not only public property, built or bought by the Government, but they are, as it were, floating barracks, a part of the public organism and represent the national dignity, and on these accounts even in foreign ports are exempt from the local jurisdiction. * * * However, it is on account of the crew rather than on account of the ship itself that they have any territorial quality. Take the crew away, let the abandoned hulk be met at sea; it now becomes property, nothing more." WHEATON says: "A public vessel belonging to an independent sovereign is exempt from every species of visitation and search, even within the territorial jurisdiction of another State." The principle is universally admitted.

Extra-territoriality is a principle of international law founded rather on the convenience of sovereign nations in their intercourse with each other than on absolute right. "It stands upon principles of public comity and convenience," says Justice STORY. An Ambassador, Minister, or other diplomatic agent enjoys the benefits and immunities of extra-territoriality, such as exemption from arrest, prosecution, or process, primarily because it is important that he should be always free to attend to the interests of his country. As we shelter the diplomatic representatives of a foreign country from such minor annoyances as execution for debt and summons to testify, à fortiori we are bound to protect them and their property from the far graver molestation of mob violence, insult, or injury. An insult to a Minister or to the flag he flies over his legation building, or any violence offered to him or his property, becomes at once a matter of international concern, and reparation—in the form of indemnity, apology, and the punishment of the offenders, where possible—is immediately made by all countries that respect the obligations of civilized intercourse. Where any Government officer is concerned in the outrage, the case, of course, becomes more serious.

Consuls, not being diplomatic agents, have not the privilege of extra-territoriality, but they commonly enjoy certain "rational exemptions," based on comity and reciprocal treatment. Nevertheless, Consuls are regarded in a certain sense as representatives of their nation or sovereign, and as such their right to protection imposes upon the nation receiving them very different obligations from those it acknowledges in respect to foreigners in private life. The principle which has guided us in such matters is well illustrated in the case of the assault upon offices of the Spanish Consuls at Key West and New Orleans in 1851, of which President FILLMORE, in his second annual message, said:

> As in war the bearers of flags of truce are sacred, or else wars would be interminable, so in peace Ambassadors, public Ministers, and Consuls, charged with friendly National intercourse, are objects of especial respect and protection, each according to the rights belonging to his rank or station. In view of these important principles it is with deep mortification and regret that I announce to you that during the excitement growing out of the executions at Havana the office of her Catholic Majesty's Consul at New Orleans was assailed by a mob, his property destroyed, the Spanish flag found in the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he himself induced to flee for his personal safety, which he supposed to be in danger. On receiving intelligence of these events, I forthwith directed the Attorney of the United States residing at New Orleans to inquire into the facts and the extent of the pecuniary loss sustained by the Consul, with the intention of laying them before you that you might make provision for such indemnity to him as a just regard for the honor of the Nation and the respect which is due to a friendly power might in your judgment seem to require."

That we put the Spanish Consul's right to protection upon a very different footing from the right enjoyed by his countrymen engaged in private business who also suffered from the violence of the mob is clearly brought out in the correspondence of Secretary of State DANIEL WEBSTER with the diplomatic representative of Spain in regard to the indemnity. On Nov. 13, 1851, Mr. WEBSTER wrote as follows to Mr. CALDERON:

> "While the Government has manifested a willingness and determination to perform every duty which one friendly nation has a right to expect from another, in cases of this kind, it supposes that the rights of the Spanish Consul, a public officer residing here under the protection of the United States Government, are quite different from those of the Spanish subjects who have come into the country to mingle with our own citizens and here to pursue their private business and objects. The former may lay claim to special indemnity; the latter are entitled to such protection as is afforded to our own citizens. * * * The President is of the opinion, as already stated, that, for obvious reasons, the case of the Consul is different, and that the Government of the United States should provide for Mr. LABORDE a just indemnity, and a recommendation to that effect will be laid before Congress at an early period of its approaching session."

The principle by which we held ourselves bound to make special reparation for injury to the representative of Spain residing here under our protection forty-seven years ago constitutes an obligation which Spain must respect in the case of the United States vessel destroyed in her harbor while under her protection. The reasoning of FILLMORE and WEBSTER in regard to the injury to the Spanish Consuls applies with vastly greater force to the case of the Maine, assuming that it shall be shown that the ship was destroyed by unauthorized persons. A ship of our navy, like an Ambassador, is an embodiment of the sovereignty and dignity of the Nation itself. It enjoys the immunities of extra-territoriality in the fullest degree, which is a measure of the special obligation laid upon the country whose waters she visits to protect her from harm. In Havana Harbor the Maine, as a public ship, was protected from the petty annoyance of police visitation. Is it necessary to argue at length to prove that Spain owed to her protection from the immeasurably greater injury of being blown up?

In discussing the legal responsibility of Spain immediately after the loss of the Maine we quoted the opinion of the Supreme Court [The Exchange vs. MCFADDON] to the effect that public ships visiting the territorial waters of friendly nations "are supposed to enter such ports and remain in them under the protection of the Government of the place." The Maine, at anchor in the harbor of Havana, was under the same special and peculiar protection of Spain that we afford to her diplomatic representative at Washington or she to Gen. WOODFORD in Madrid. The virtue of this special protection is that in case of molestation which might have been prevented by reasonable safeguards, the victim is not left to the slow, expensive, and uncertain remedies of the courts; he does not rest his chance of getting damages and satisfaction upon the contingency of ferreting out his assailants and suing them civilly or criminally. The Government which should have protected him offers reparation and indemnity at once. It thereby acknowledges its responsibility and voluntarily atones for its neglect.

This is the plain law of the Maine case, based on the supposition that she was destroyed by unauthorized subjects of Spain. The only valid defense that Spain could set up is that she actually did use due diligence to protect the vessel. But, without that special intent, we have made it very hard for her to sustain that plea by the example of due diligence which we showed to the world during the visit of the Vizcaya to our harbor. It is notorious that there was no guard kept over the Maine at Havana.

ANTE-CONVENTION PROMISES.

There is Scriptural authority for the belief that "he that sweareth to his hurt and changeth not" shall have peculiar honor. What shall happen to him who promises for his own profit to the hurt of others and changeth not is not stated, but President MCKINLEY is in a position to give information on the subject.

Previous to the National Convention of 1896 one DEMAS of Louisiana, a negro politician, possessing much of such power as can be gained by trickery and corruption, was induced to transfer his support from Mr. REED to Mr. MCKINLEY, the consideration being, according to his own statement, a promise that he should have a fat office in the Federal service. His record and reputation were very bad. In public and private life, his fellow-Republicans declare, he had been consistently and shamelessly dishonest and depraved. When, after the nomination and election of Mr. MCKINLEY, it was reported that DEMAS was to be named as Naval Officer at the Port of New Orleans, a strong protest was made by prominent Republicans of the State, supported by explicit statements of the man's amazing vileness. The protest was so far heeded that DEMAS's appointment was withheld until after the adjournment of the Senate. As soon as the recess occurred, he was appointed, and when the Senate reconvened in December the case came up before the Committee on Commerce. During the three months that have since elapsed every effort was made not only by Republicans from Louisiana, but by Republican leaders who knew the facts and knew how heavy a burden such an appointment would be for the party, to induce Mr. MCKINLEY to withdraw the nomination. These efforts were in vain, and on the first day of the President's second year the committee, by a unanimous vote, rejected the nomination. So far as appears, Senator HANNA of Ohio, the manager of Mr. MCKINLEY's canvass for the Presidential nomination and the beneficiary of the scheme by which Mr. SHERMAN's seat was vacated, was the only advocate of DEMAS in the Senate.

Considering all the circumstances, this is as severe and humiliating an experience as any President has ever been called upon to undergo. It must be remembered that Mr. MCKINLEY has no faction fight on his hands. He has avoided all possible differences with the Senators of his party as to patronage by turning over to them apparently without reserve the appointments within their own States. As to appointments in Democratic States, and those not connected with any State, he has done his utmost to divide them up so as to satisfy the claims of Senators. In the Demas matter, it is not pretended that any canon of the spoils system has been violated or the appetite of any Senator been disregarded. On the contrary, it is conceded that, if it were possible, the promise to DEMAS should by all party precedent be kept. The nomination is thrown over because it is intolerably bad; it goes beyond the wide limit of indecency which can with any safety at all be permitted.

It is easy and logical to denounce Mr. MCKINLEY's course, and certainly no intelligent American citizen, pausing to realize the facts, can regard that course without deep regret, mortification, and resentment. But it is well to ask ourselves what it is in our politics that permits, that seems to compel, such action on the part of a public man who has shown himself in so many ways to be conscientious and honorable. No one believes that Mr. MCKINLEY said to himself: "It is a corrupt and shameful thing, in order to secure my nomination, to bribe a venal politician with the promise of an office he will disgrace, but this thing I will do or let Mr. HANNA do for me, because of my great desire to be President." But what was it that blinded him to the nature of his action and kept him blinded to the last moment? In our opinion, it was the code of political morals established by long use and abuse by which public place is held to be, not wholly a public trust, but in great part the spoil of party warfare. When appointments are made the reward of party victory, the promise of them follows logically as a means of securing nominations. That is only an earlier stage of the process of truck and dicker. The more strenuous the struggle the less regard is paid to character. The logical chain is complete from the highest to the lowest, and DEMAS is but the extreme development of HANNA's essential policy. The humiliation to which the President has now been subjected is great. Let us hope that it will at last open his eyes to the viciousness of the policy that has made it possible.

DEMOCRATS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

It is announced from Washington that a comparison of views among Democrats and Populists has made it certain that, in case a controversy with Spain should transcend the sphere of diplomacy, the Administration would have practically the unanimous support of Congress. It is even declared that a Democratic Senator has prepared a resolution to that effect, which he will introduce at the proper time, if unfortunately the proper time should ever arrive.

This is simply the application of the good old maxim that "party differences cease at the water's edge." But it might be well to apply the maxim even before war is actually flagrant. To reserve the application for a state of war is to run the risk of a frightful defeat for want of preparation. In that case the profession of the most patriotic sentiments would not save from popular condemnation the men who were responsible for the lack of preparation.

Some of the Democrats in Congress who give loudest voice to their sympathy with Cuba and their resentment of the conduct of Spain are among those who seem disposed to do least to avert the danger of war by putting the Nation in a condition to defend itself. The demand for two additional regiments of artillery is a very moderate demand. It is really a part of the system of coast defense which Congress has authorized, and it ought to be granted, without any reference to the condition of our relations with Spain, or to the possibility of war with any other nation in particular. It is the minimum of what is required by common prudence. The tension of our relations with Spain simply serves to give point and immediacy to the proposition that we should have a force of trained artillerists competent to man the forts and handle the guns, the erection and purchase of which we have already authorized.

Yet it is reported that some of the Democratic leaders in Washington, if the Democratic Party can be said to have any leaders in Washington, are opposed to this measure of ordinary National prudence. Mr. BAILEY of Texas and Mr. MCMILLIN of Tennessee are among the members of Congress to whom is attributed an intention of resisting the bill. It would be not only futile but impudent for legislators who have obstructed the provision of necessary defenses, while there is still time to provide them, to protest their willingness to support the Administration after war was actually declared, and when there was no longer any time for preparation.

THE CAUSE OF THE "DIFFERENTIALS."

The Chamber of Commerce has very properly expressed its sympathy with the Produce Exchange in its efforts to break down the "differentials" in railway rates on exported grain and provisions. The complaint made by the Exchange against the Joint Traffic Association is still pending before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. If it were purely in the nature of a judicial proceeding, it would be improper to express decided opinions regarding it, or to seek in any way to influence the decision of the commission acting as a court. But the action of the Chamber of Commerce will hardly be regarded as "contempt," and it undoubtedly reflects the views of the great body of business men familiar with the subject in this city. Our own judgment, based on some study of the facts and arguments presented by each side, is decided that New York suffers by the lower railway rates given to other ports south of her on the Atlantic Coast; that she has suffered long, continuously, and progressively, and is likely to be hurt more in the future than she has been in the past. Nor should we be greatly surprised if some of the railway managers who are defendants in the case before the commission entirely agreed with this opinion.

What is the remedy? That is a very different and much more difficult question. We doubt if it lies within the power of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to devise or enforce one, though its judgment may pave the way for a solution. It is not to be supposed that the railway companies have combined to hurt New York and help the outports from malice toward New York. They were serving their own interests, as they saw them. As Mr. BLACKMAR of counsel for the Produce Exchange stated in his admirably clear and cogent argument before the commission in Washington, the railroads said among themselves: "How can we devise an agreement that will prevent railroad wars? Not how can we establish relative rates that are just, that leave to each locality the benefits of natural and acquired advantages, but how can we make some agreement or devise some method of concerted action among the railroad companies which will prevent railroad wars?" The real question, which must remain, if the agreement on the differentials is broken, is how to prevent railroad wars, and long-headed business men, on the Produce Exchange or in the Chamber of Commerce, cannot ignore that fact.

The present device is, we should say, imperfect. There is no open war, but New York would suffer more than she does if the rates were strictly maintained. As it is, the despotism of the differentials can be—we suspect that it is largely—tempered by rate-cutting. The situation in many ways is exceedingly unsatisfactory. So far as we have seen, no really adequate policy regarding it is proposed in any quarter.

What with the troubles of the English and French on the Niger, and the acquisitions of Russia in Manchuria, to say nothing of the questions between Spain and the United States, the Consecrated Person has not been properly conspicuous for the last fortnight or so. On the contrary, he has been, as the French say, "relegated to the second place." That is an indignity which his haughty spirit will not brook. It is evidently to that indignity alone that we owe his declaration, addressed in the first instance to some amazed naval recruits, that "where the German eagle has once fastened his claws, the country is German and will remain German." This means, of course, that the circumstance that Kiao-Chau Bay and its hinterland are nominally held only under a "lease" should not lead anybody to believe that they are any less German than the Mark of Brandenburg. They will be inclosed as a coop for the German eagle and administered exclusively in the interest of that bird. This is not quite consistent with the assurances which Lord SALISBURY says Germany has given to him, but at least it serves to put the Consecrated Person once more in the full blaze of the footlights, and thus its object is attained.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—No human being is afraid of a mouse. This assertion is put beyond the reach of doubt by many obvious facts, chief among them being the absolute knowledge, possessed by all persons old enough to be afraid of anything, that mice are entirely harmless. Why is it, then, that these gentle and rather pretty little beasts so frequently elicit from representatives of humanity's feminine half laboriously careful simulations of frantic terror? The question is by no means idle, for the habit of greeting every mouse with excited screams and wild rushes from one to another place of perfect safety is not only mysterious, and therefore irritating, but, as was illustrated this week in an east side school, it may easily lead to fatal panics. It would be useful as well as interesting to know just the motive that underlies these demonstrations. Do the little girls—and big ones—who indulge in these exhibitions simply desire to show what delicate, sensitive creatures they are, and so excite the admiration of beings of coarser fibre? Is it out of regard for some ancient tradition never communicated to masculine ears, or is it merely the blind following of a foolish fashion originated nobody knows when, where, why, or by whom? If these expressions of alarm were sincere, if they were made by all women, as they would be if they were instinctive and therefore uncontrollable, there would be nothing to say about them except in the way of pitiful regret, but they are so manifestly the emptiest of pretenses that patience with them is really impossible.

—Clear proof of the fact that general acquiescence in any assertion whatever may be obtained by the simple process of repeating it a vast number of times can be found in the fact that the various bills for cheaper telephone rates now before the Legislature all contain a tacit admission that the telephone business is the one lonely exception to the rule that operations on a large scale are relatively cheaper than operations on a small one. This remarkable theory was propounded soon after telephones were invented. No single fact was ever adduced to lend it even the shadow of plausibility, while numberless facts, to say nothing of common sense, are dead against it, and yet the framers of these bills have fallen in with it and have incorporated provisions in them under which rates in the cities are larger than those in the towns, in the latter than in the villages. Here is certainly a strange phenomenon, one well deserving of study by psychologists, politicians, cynics, and even the ordinary tradesman. A grocer, for instance, may find in it a hint to increase his prices as the number of his customers grows larger. The telephone people talk about the cost of expanding plants and the greater value of the services rendered by them where they have many patrons; so can the grocer, for he has a more varied stock when his purchasers are many, he uses horses instead of boys to deliver goods, and think how his freight bills swell with prosperity, and of the dreadful rent he pays when forced to hire two or three big stores instead of one little one!

—There seems to be a tendency toward petulance on the part of the educational authorities, both of Brooklyn and of the united cities, and they have handed over the long-due salaries of the teachers with an air which seems to say, "There, take that, you troublesome things, and do try to keep quiet." This is adding insult to injury. The teachers have been demanding their rights, not asking for favors, and justice has not been done even yet. The Board of Education is still deeply in their debt, and it should show proper humiliation. By the way, when are the teachers to get interest on the huge sum extorted from them by the city as a forced loan?

PERSONAL.

—Profound legal knowledge and long and intimate experience in the orderly administration of justice produce effects of a most marked and admirable sort upon the human mind. This was well illustrated by the speech on the Maine disaster which was delivered by Assistant District Attorney JAMES D. MCCLELLAND before the Tammany men in the Seventh District. As was to be expected from the holder of an important and highly responsible place in our judicial system, Mr. MCCLELLAND'S voice was for war first and the discovery of a motive for war in some conveniently distant part of the future when there happened to be nothing else to do. The calm wisdom of this advice was warmly appreciated by the orator's hearers, and when he told them that this summary course was invariably adopted by England in her foreign affairs, their expressions of eagerness to imitate the nation so beloved by them all nearly cracked the ceiling. But Mr. MCCLELLAND had home-grown exemplars as well as exotics to hold up. There would have been no delay in annihilating Spain, he said, if ANDREW JACKSON or W. J. BRYAN had been in President MCKINLEY'S shoes when the Maine blew up. This, it must be confessed, was taking great chances, for there are people in the Seventh District who know that Mr. BRYAN has expressed within a week past his complete satisfaction with the President's policy. Nobody seems to have recalled that fact, however, so the harmony of the occasion was not marred. Of course, the ANDREW JACKSON allusion was quite safe. JACKSON is dead.

—Stories about the Pope's boyhood are common in the foreign papers just now, and anybody who can tell of the early days among the chestnut woods of Carpineto, or of closely related members of the Pecci family is sure of getting his memories into print. Among the persons attracted to Rome by the anniversary exercises was one LUDOVICO SALVAGNI, who was born only a year after LEO XIII., and played with him in the years when pontifical honors were unthought of. "I also knew the father of the Pope," said SALVAGNI to a recent interviewer. "What a fine man he was, especially in his magnificent uniform as Colonel in the army of Napoleon I. And his mother! What a holy woman! She was quoted as a model of motherly love; and the love was warmly reciprocated by her children. LEO XIII., besides the name of GIOACCHINO, bore that of VINCENZO, and as long as his mother lived he was called by all VINCENZINO (little VINCENZO.) Signora ANNA (that was her name) worked like a man, helping her husband in the administration of the estates, and often riding from one to the other. Good housekeeper as she was, she placed her two children, VINCENZINO and PEPPINO—the latter the late Cardinal—at the College of the Jesuits at Viterbo, so as not to burden the family with much expense, and she was the first to undertake in Carpineto the growing of silkworms, with the proceeds of which she paid the board of the two boys. We still keep," continued the old man, "near the Pecci Palace, which we call the Casino, the chestnut tree under whose shade young VINCENZINO studied his Latin authors when he began to desert our expeditions in the mountains."

—Yale graduates are already coming forward boldly and in large numbers to sustain the position taken by ex-Gov. DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN in regard to the need of better instruction in English than the university now gives. One of them is WALTER ALLEN of the class of '63, who, as was inevitable, contends that the Governor's criticisms were not refuted or fairly met by the letter of Prof. BEERS. Mr. ALLEN expresses the desire to be excepted from "the choir of undiscriminating adulators" and he declares that Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has "a proper portion of Yale spirit—the real stuff." The latter phrase is not elegant, but it is significant, and it is certainly better than the injection of irrelevant personalities into a discussion of facts.

FACTS AND FICTIONS—A TRADE REVIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So persistently has the story of England's decline in trade been spread of late years that it seems to be taken almost as a canon of trade conditions by a certain part of the press. The cause of this distressing state is given with unanimity and directness, to leave no doubt as to the true remedy to be applied. It is the short hours and the high wages paid by Great Britain which make all this havoc, by which, first, capital is destroyed, and, in turn, labor. What will wages be derived from if it be permitted to Germany to take the orders that used to come to England? The engineers' strike, lasting more than six months and extending over most of the leading machine works, gave especial force to prophetic voices which declare they see the handwriting on the wall, in 5s. for a nine-hour day, as against 3s. for an eleven-hour day in the country to the south of the German Ocean.

An examination of the reports of the British Board of Trade shows us how easy it is to circulate statements of the nature here referred to, although the facts all point the other way. I annex a table here of exports in all branches of the metal industry of Great Britain. I take five years in succession, ending with Dec. 31, 1897, so as to give to your readers the entire history for their examination. A few words, however, may not be amiss to point out certain coincidences.

There is a slight falling off in 1894 from the figures of 1893. But this is recovered in 1895, and in 1896 we behold an extraordinary increase extending over almost every one of the lines here enumerated.

Exports of iron and steel, and other metal products, and of machinery and millwork from the United Kingdom in the years 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897. (In thousand of pounds sterling.)

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Pig iron	1,971	1,913	2,075	2,534	2,802
Bar iron	929	823	840	1,004	1,084
Rails	1,922	1,885	1,902	3,560	3,853
Wire	1,219	1,033	765	904	887
Galvanized sheets	2,045	1,949	2,249	2,844	2,562
Tin plates	4,991	4,339	4,245	3,036	3,037
Cast and wrought	3,765	3,432	3,740	4,719	4,885
Steel unwrought	1,701	1,974	1,948	2,578	2,607
Total iron & steel	20,592	18,689	19,695	23,801	24,639
Manufactures of other metals	6,362	6,045	5,825	6,111	6,366
Hardware and cutlery	2,046	1,913	2,075	2,122	2,107
Total manufs., except machinery	30,837	27,939	28,907	33,549	34,487
Steam and other engines	4,209	4,083	3,595	3,949	5,703
Sewing machines	717	770	917	955	1,076
Mining machines	409	387	721	1,048	575
Textile machines	5,255	5,479	6,163	6,746	5,703
Other descriptions	3,324	3,486	3,819	4,314	6,925
Total machinery and millwork	13,917	14,205	15,215	17,014	16,282
Total metals and machinery	44,754	42,144	44,122	50,563	50,769

Had the exports of 1897 fallen behind those of 1896 under the same working conditions it would not necessarily indicate a loss in trading position. The stories of the disaster resulting from the engineers' strike certainly prepared us for a tremendous loss in trade. But, alas for the prophets! There is a considerable gain in all the coarser products over 1896, and even in machinery, the work most affected by the strike, we see increases over 1896. A falling off is only noticeable in textile machinery, which again for 1897 exceeds 1893 and 1894; while the totals in machinery for 1897 exceed considerably 1893, 1894, and 1895.

It is fair to assume that the trade for 1897 would have been very much larger had the strike not occurred. A very great increase can be predicted for 1898 on the basis of these figures. And indeed it is in a fair way of realization. Your London correspondent has already informed your readers of the orders piling up so as to make night work obligatory.

The age of iron and steel may be said to have fully set in. Each nation enabled by natural resources and industrial ripeness to meet the new requirements will find profitable employment of its productive functions in a demand that has only been foreshadowed in the English trade facts here outlined. America is destined to a larger share in this new demand likely to spring up all over the globe than the sanguine even predict. Her extraordinary resources in raw material, worked by the cheapest labor known, rated per output, into every conceivable tool of trade and manufacture, eminently fit her for first position.

It is unseemly for us to make faces at our rival and call names.

Altogether the situation is a cheering one. We are bound to recognize in the facts of trade, as here stated, the achievements of modern industrialism, reached by virtue of the very conditions which are taken by many as a source of weakness.

J. SCHOENHOF.

New York, Feb. 8, 1898.

OUR SMALL CARRYING TRADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Elkins is again greatly exercised over the British carrying trade by land and by water. He seems to entertain the idea that England is doing this sort of thing out of spite to American institutions. First, as to the Canadian Pacific Railroad. It is subsidized because it is a national necessity—as the Union Pacific was at one time, to bind the country together. Considering the desert regions through which it runs, it could not get on independently. But the main objection on the part of Mr. Elkins to this national highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific is that it is the shortest route, Nature having flattened the earth toward the poles, so that the degrees of longitude are less. American manufacturers in New York and New England avail themselves of this circumstance for their own profit, and not for that of the railroad. Mr. Elkins proposes to shut them off from this business and force them to ship their merchandise by a longer route. His favorite discriminating Section 22, would accomplish that, and he asks for its re-enactment and enforcement. That is the way he thinks to fight England on the land, and Section 22 is to accomplish the same result on the water. To make good his argument he slings figures around promiscuously. For instance, he says: "We pay $300,000,000 per annum, or $1,000,000 for every working day in the year, to foreign ships to haul what we sell and buy, our exports and imports, England getting 60 per cent. of this vast sum. Ninety per cent. of this should be saved to Americans. We once had 92 per cent. of our foreign trade carried in American ships, and now have only about 12 per cent. Americans have suffered the great humiliation of being driven from the sea."

In his second address in this city Senator Frye stated, of course on his own knowledge, as Senator Elkins makes statements on his, that we pay these foreigners $500,000 per day in freight money, estimating our share of ocean transportation at 10 per cent. The only difference in the error of these distinguished statesmen is that in one case it is greater than in that of the other. The most careful research on the part of the Commission of Navigation shows that we pay to foreigners in freight money about $200,000 per day, and that American ships carry 25 per cent. of our imports and exports. That we do not carry nearly the whole of them is the fault of politicians like these, who refuse to allow us to own ships.

JOHN CODMAN.

New York, March 3, 1898.

EXPENSES OF EDUCATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please accept my thanks for your able editorial article in yesterday's edition of THE TIMES, reviewing Prof. Remsen's recent address in behalf of the use of reason and common sense in the matter of college education. Could you not find it possible to publish the address in full? In connection with this subject, I venture to send a few lines written by me a couple of years ago:

"Almost every man in the upper or middle class in life desires that, if possible, his sons may enjoy the benefit and prestige of what is termed a college education. To accomplish this, a parent of moderate means is willing to make many sacrifices unknown to the rich or to those without children. Of late years, however, owing to the changed attitude of our colleges toward those seeking entrance, the burden imposed upon parents in this regard has been greatly increased, and in many instances has become unbearable.

"The requirements for admission are now so great that, practically, the real labor of education has been transferred from the college to the preparatory school. Unlike the colleges, these schools are without incomes other than the tuition fees, so that from necessity the cost of attendance upon them is large. When almost everything in the way of general education is required by way of 'preliminaries,' and when all special studies, including the learned professions, are reserved for courses subsequent to graduation, one is tempted to ask for the actual reason for the existence of the so-called college course.

"Nothing akin to our present system is known in Germany, where students pass directly from the gymnasia to the special courses in the universities. No such thing is known there as an iron-bound term of four years intervening between the 'preliminary' and now most exacting and advanced course at school and the special studies attendant upon every professional education. In England, where education consists mainly of Latin and Greek, only the sons of well-to-do families are able to go from the public schools to Oxford and Cambridge.

"To maintain a son at an expensive school until he is, say, nineteen or twenty years of age, and to continue his support at a college for four years more, leaving all professional knowledge for subsequent acquisition, is more than the ordinary parent can afford. Is it not possible that the colleges, in thus shifting the real burden of education upon the 'preparatory' schools, are defeating the intention of those from whom they have received their endowments? Is it probable that these endowments were originally designed only for the rich, who can bear the expense of the prolonged and elaborate preliminary education now required?"

X.

New York, Feb. 28, 1898.

WHAT DO THE CUBANS WANT?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What seemed to me a most striking bit of news on the American-Spanish controversy appeared in all yesterday's morning and evening papers.

The arrival of the Vizcaya seems to have been hailed with tremendous enthusiasm in Havana, and to quote one correspondent, "Small boats carpeted the harbor, launches flew, and big ferryboats jammed with people and military bands plowed through the small fry. Fireworks came from the hundreds of boats until the bay seemed a sheet of fire. It was just dusk when the big cruiser moored, and her searchlights played over the mass of boats which were crammed with cheering Spaniards."

Now, as a close reader of the newspapers, I should say that the impression of the vast majority of the citizens of the United States who form their opinion through the newspapers is that the whole Island of Cuba was disgusted with Spanish rule. The impression must be that the residents of Havana were only kept under Spanish rule by force of arms.

How, then, do we account for the spontaneous uprising of the populace of Havana in favor of Spain, which must be a revelation to all, who formed their opinion about the Cuban question through the newspapers?

I am an American citizen, not by birth, but by choice, and I thoroughly believe that the United States is the greatest and most resourceful Nation in the world, and therefore ought to be most just.

It seems to me that the first thing that we ought to do, before freeing Cuba from Spanish yoke, is to find out if the majority of the population of Cuba wants to be free.

HENRY ROMEIKE.

New York, March 4, 1898.

MORE THAN ONE KIND OF IT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your esteemed contemporary, located at Broadway and Fulton Street, seems to have a "conniption fit" every day or so over the possibility of a war between the United States and Spain. Its antics are very amusing, and some of its arguments (save the mark!) inspire pity. For instance, it yesterday devoted an editorial to some facts reported in the morning in your journal, and sought to minimize them by asserting that Havana has a tide-swept harbor. This will be welcome news to our sanitary experts who have always believed that the harbor there was not "swept by tides," and so became a fecund bed for yellow fever germs. And, any way, how much "sweeping" can a tidal rise and fall of not over two feet (the average is a little over one foot) do in a large harbor? There may be yellow journalism of more than one kind. QUIZ.

New York, March 4, 1898.

The Times's Saturday Review.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Post.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART issued at the end of each week by THE NEW YORK TIMES is a veritable storehouse of literary news. Its articles and reviews are well written, it is up to date, and the general spirit and tone of its pages is wholly commendable. It probably offers as attractive a weekly budget of bookish information as we can name. Certainly it deserves a wide acquaintance, and undoubtedly it will have, for it is one of those papers which every reader likes to commend to several friends.

NUGGETS.

Above It.

Lady—Now that you have partaken of a good dinner, are you equal to the task of sawing some wood?

Tramp—Madam, equal is not the proper word; I'm superior to it.—Chicago News.

Easily Ascertained.

He—Do you know when you get a bad coin?

She—Why, certainly, I do.

How do you know?

Why, the man I offer it to refuses to take it.—Yonkers Statesman.

As They All Do.

"I wish you please, Suh," said an old darky, "write me a letter ter de man whut 'lists de sojers en ax him ter gimme a place in de army."

"All right. Any particular place?"

"No, Suh, 'cep dat I wants ter be a Colonel—des lak de res' er dem!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Felicity.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—I read in the paper, the other day, that during the first day of her married life a Korean bride must not speak, not even to her husband. It is considered a very reprehensible breach of etiquette.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Now, that's something like a honeymoon.—Yonkers Statesman.

Not Just as He Thought.

"Well, I've got to square myself; the other two sides have done so," said the Litigant.

"You want to get even, heh?" asked the Other.

"Yes."

"You must think you're a regular hypotenuse."

Somehow it didn't seem clear, and he hasn't recovered yet.—Buffalo Enquirer.

MEN OF THE MAINE.

Men of the Maine, O men of the Maine,
Flower of the people's life,
Valiant your death was, nor suffered in vain:
You perished for peace, not

ITALY'S JUBILEE ACCLAIMED

King Humbert Reviews Eight Thousand Troops in Rome and Makes a Speech at the Capitol.

GENERAL REJOICINGS IN ITALY

The King Compelled to Appear Twice at the Balcony of the Quirinal Palace in Response to the Applause of the People.

ROME, March 4.—The jubilee anniversary of the Italian Constitution was celebrated to-day with general rejoicings. The city was filled with visitors, who thronged the handsomely decorated streets.

At 8 o'clock in the morning the great bell at the Capitol signaled the opening of the fêtes, and an hour later King Humbert, on horseback, accompanied by the Count of Turin and the foreign military attachés and the Minister of War, attended by a brilliant suite, rode to the San Marco Esplanade, where he reviewed 8,000 troops of the garrison.

The Queen viewed the march past of the troops, and their Majesties met with an enthusiastic reception from the crowds present.

King Humbert made a speech to the Senators, Deputies, and Mayors in the Capitol, during which his Majesty said:

"From the summit of this hill, consecrated by immortal glory, my first thought ascends to my magnanimous ancestor, Victor Emmanuel, father of this country, for his labors achieved in the national resurrection."

Later, his Majesty remarked:

"Our faith in resuscitated Italy led us to Rome, and will guide us to still loftier destinies. I salute those generous men who consecrated their lives to the fatherland. I wished you to meet here, at the Capitol, from which you can admire the magnificences of the Eternal City, which has spread its light throughout the entire world.

"Let us continue to look to God, who willed the unity of Italy in order that the fatherland might be great and prosperous."

King Humbert concluded with remarking:

"As at the dawn of our resurrection all classes of citizens were welded together to secure the country's freedom, so to-day they are united and mutually aiding one another. The indissoluble union of my house with the destinies of the people, based on concord of ideas and strengthened by past misfortunes and glories, will be the most secure bulwark of the Italian fatherland."

These concluding allusions to the dynasty were greeted with prolonged cheering and shouts of "Long live the King!"

The scene was most imposing. The great hall of the Capitol was splendidly decorated, and all the Ministers, leading authorities, diplomats, and military officers were present.

The speech was delivered from the throne, and was in reply to the addresses of the Senators and Deputies.

A reception followed the King's speech.

His Majesty met with the most enthusiastic greetings from the people while on his way from the Quirinal to the Capitol through the troop-lined streets.

The King, on returning to the Quirinal, received another vociferous ovation from the immense crowds of people in the streets, in the balconies, and on the house tops. Patriotic societies, bearing banners and headed by bands of music, assembled on the piazza to greet him. After his Majesty entered the Quirinal with the Count of Turin, they were obliged to appear twice on the balcony in response to the cheering of the people.

Similar demonstrations took place throughout Italy.

The ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the monument to Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, has been postponed until to-morrow.

All the principal towns in the country are illuminated to-night. In Rome the public monuments and the Forum are lighted and the scene is beautiful. The Municipality held a brilliant reception at the Capitol.

The police dispersed a body of Socialists who attempted to hold a prohibited demonstration. Forty arrests were made.

Pro-Italian Trouble in Trieste.

VIENNA, March 4.—During a gala performance at a theatre in Trieste this evening there was a disorderly pro-Italian demonstration. The police stopped the performance, closed the theatre, and made two arrests.

CHINESE VICEROYS REVOLT.

A Triumvirate to Govern the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley Independently of the Emperor.

SHANGHAI, March 4.—A special correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury at Kiu-Kiang alleges that the Viceroys of Nankin and Hu-Kuang have entered into a compact with the Governor of Hunan to direct the affairs of the entire valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang and the adjoining territories.

The triumvirate proposes to govern this region irrespective of any orders from the Emperor, who will be allowed no voice whatever in its affairs, thus virtually splitting China into two separate administrations.

This rebellion is due to China's allowing the Yang-tse-Kiang revenues, hitherto a perquisite of the Mandarins, to be used as a guarantee of the Anglo-German loan, which would mean a partial European control.

JAPAN ADDRESSES RUSSIA.

Asks for an Explanation of the Occupation of Port Arthur.

LONDON, March 5.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Tien-Tsin, China, says:

"Japan has addressed a note to Russia demanding an immediate and explicit statement on the question of the continued occupation of Port Arthur."

Anglo-German Loan Ratified at Pekin

LONDON, March 5.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says the Anglo-German loan of £16,000,000 has been ratified by Imperial decree.

PHILIPPINES MAY REVOLT AGAIN

Rebel Chiefs in Hongkong Asked to Help Another Uprising.

LONDON, March 5.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Hongkong says the rebel chiefs there have received a letter from Manila soliciting their support for another rebellion against Spanish rule.

ALI FEROUCK BEY COMING OVER.

New Turkish Minister Starts for His Post in Washington.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 4.—Ali Ferouck Bey, the newly appointed Turkish Minister to the United States, has started for his post at Washington.

Ali Ferouck Bey was appointed early in October last to succeed Mustapha Bey. He studied in Paris for five years, and was for two years Secretary of the Turkish Legation in London.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Progressives Secure 68 Seats and the Moderates 48.

LONDON, March 4.—The result of the election for members of the London County Council is that the Progressives (Liberals) have secured sixty-eight seats and the Moderates (Unionists) have returned forty-eight of their candidates. The election in Hackney was postponed, owing to the death of a candidate.

Lord Dunraven has been re-elected to the London County Council, representing Wandsworth.

A Belgian Eaten by Cannibals.

BRUSSELS, March 4.—Information has reached here from the Congo Free State that cannibals killed and ate a Belgian official named Neuhaus at Lukolela, on the Congo, west of Leopold II. Lake, last January.

RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON CRETE.

Admiral Skrydloff Reported Under Instructions to Land Prince George on the Island.

LONDON, March 5.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard says:

"Admiral Skrydloff, who is on his way to Crete to take command of the Russian squadron, was not received by the Sultan while here. It was reported at the palace that he is under instructions from the Czar to embark Prince George of Greece and to land him in Crete. Djevad Pasha, the Turkish Military Commander in Crete, has been ordered to oppose such an attempt with every means in his power."

ATHENS, March 4.—The Russian Admiral Skrydloff, who will command the Russian squadron in Cretan waters, arrived here to-day and had an audience with King George, to whom he handed a letter from Emperor Nicholas.

He will proceed to Crete to-morrow.

RUSSIA ORDERING GUNS.

Attempt Made to Improve on the German Quick-Firers.

LONDON, March 4.—The Odessa correspondent of The Daily Mail says the Government is ordering large quantities of guns at the Government factories, while the War Office has approved the adoption of the Dumdum bullets for the Russian Army and is seeking to improve on Germany's quick-firers.

FRENCH OFFICER PUNISHED.

Capt. Begouen Transferred for Insulting ex-Minister Trarieux.

PARIS, March 4.—Capt. Begouen of the General Staff, who wrote an outrageously insulting letter to ex-Minister Trarieux, one of the witnesses at the Zola trial, has been punished by being transferred to the Staff of the Sixth Army Corps.

AMERICAN AND TRANSVAAL.

Engineer Brown Advised to Lay His Case Before the United States.

LONDON, March 5.—A dispatch to The Times from Johannesburg says the legal advisers of the American engineer, R. F. Brown, who in 1896 sued the Transvaal Government with reference to certain claims at Witfonstein, asking a declaration of rights or, in default, the payment of £1,000,000, ($5,000,000,) and secured a decision in his favor from the High Court, are now urging him to suspend all legal proceedings and to appeal to the United States Government.

The Czarina Reported Better.

BERLIN, March 4.—It is announced here that the Czarina, who is said to have been suffering from slight inflammation of the lungs, following an attack of measles, is improving.

RAILROAD UNDER GUARD.

The Delaware and Lackawanna Ready to Resist Attempts to Run Pipes Under Its Tracks.

WASHINGTON, N. J., March 4.—Any night may see a renewal of the war which a couple of years ago was waged between the United Pipe Lines Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The railroad company is engaged in fortifying all points at which the pipe line company, which is a rival of the Standard Oil Company, might force a passage under the railroad.

Two years ago, after a series of hand-to-hand encounters between its men and those employed by the railroad, the pipe line company placed pipes under the railroad tracks. Through these pipes oil is now floating toward the seaboard. The right of the pipe line company to put down the line was taken to the courts. There have been varying decisions in the case. The latest declares the pipe line company trespassers. The railroad company has now set about purchasing the land at all points where the pipe line company has not secured an option. Great rocks have been piled at places offering facilities for the pipe line people to work upon, a railroad engine with a train of cars stands ready constantly to depart with a strong force for any point at which the pipe line company may start work, and guards patrol the track nightly.

These guards have to report to each other and to the signal towers at stated intervals, so that the game tried two years ago cannot be worked. On that occasion the railroad guards were held prisoners until the work was under way, and warning came too late to prevent its completion. It is said that the pipe line brigade has been assembled on the Pennsylvania side of the river, ready to cross at any time and repeat the trick.

HER CAT ONLY ANGRY.

Miss Humphreys Refuses to Let Her Pet Be Seized.

Miss Burchard Humphreys of 181 First Avenue was bitten last night by her pet cat, and had Dr. Emil Boel of 181 First Avenue cauterize the wound. The doctor reported the case to the East Fifth Street police and suggested that the cat be taken to the Board of Health to have an analysis made of its brain.

A policeman was sent to carry out the suggestion, but Miss Humphreys protested: "Tommy is not a bit mad, he was just angry."

The cat was purring peacefully and made friends with the policeman, who then relented and Miss Humphreys and her cat were left alone.

BAR HARBOR PROPERTY SOLD.

Col. Edward Morrell of Philadelphia Buys Robin Hood Park.

BAR HARBOR, Me., March 4.—Col. Edward Morrell of Philadelphia has purchased Robin Hood Park, at the base of Newport Mountain, from William Roberts, proprietor of the Newport House. The park comprises sixty-acres, including an excellent half-mile track.

Col. Morrell, who was here last Summer, has one of the best hunting and racing studs in Pennsylvania. At one time he ran a line of stages for pleasure between New York and Philadelphia. Last Fall Col. Morrell purchased Thirlstane, the handsome Summer residence of Mrs. R. B. Scott of Washington, on Malden Hill, here, which he will occupy this Summer.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Edmund Coffin gave a dinner last night at her residence, 13 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wendt of 40 West Sixty-ninth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Wendt, to Charles H. Voorhees of this city.

The Lenten Sewing Class organized by Mrs. Frederick Neilson and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and known as "The O-N Sewing Class," met at Mrs. Neilson's house, 100 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly Austin of 201 West Seventy-eighth Street have sent out cards for Thursdays in March. Assisting to receive last Thursday were Mrs. Frederich Edgar Underhill and Miss Agnes Helen Early of Baltimore.

The second of the six Shakespeare matinées was given yesterday afternoon in the small ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria by Marshall Darrach, the play read being "Macbeth." Next Monday afternoon "Twelfth Night" will be given.

Dr. Jennie B. Merrill, Supervisor of Public School Kindergartens in this city, lectured yesterday afternoon at 509 Fifth Avenue, under the auspices of the Public Education Society, on "Our Public Kindergartens." Tea was served to the members present at 5 o'clock.

The Woman's Health Protective Association of Brooklyn gave a reception yesterday afternoon to the charter members of the association, and their President, Mrs. James Scrimgeour, at the home of Mrs. Frank Cowperthwait, 1,290 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. The receiving party was composed of the following charter members: Mrs. Andrew J. Perry, Mrs. James Hart, Mrs. Henry T. Chatfield, Mrs. Charles Brush, and Mrs. Sylvester Blood.

"INDIAN HEAD" DESTROYED

Stately Cliff That Loomed for Ages Over the Hudson River Blown Up with Dynamite.

CHARGE OF 7,000 POUNDS USED

First Attempt to Fire It, Made by a Nervous Girl, Was a Failure—Mighty Mass of Material for Paving Stones.

"Indian Head," one of the finest and most impressive points of the Hudson Palisades, the shadow of which has fallen upon the broad waters of the river for uncounted centuries, the towering majesty of which impressed Hendrik Hudson when he first explored the silent stream, and has delighted millions of people during two hundred years, was yesterday blown to pieces by 7,000 pounds of dynamite set off by Miss Alice Haggerty of Coytesville, N. J., a pretty slip of an Irish girl, who giggled as she did it, and by Hugh Reilly, foreman for Carpenter Brothers, contractors, who had bought the place. The body of Italians who had done the preparatory work cheered enthusiastically when the destruction had been accomplished.

Indian Head was opposite the upper end of Manhattan Island, midway between Fort George and Fort Washington. It was a precipice of gray rock rising straight 200 feet from a sloping declivity of 100 feet more, the foot of which was close to the river bank. From a distance it presented the profile of a typical Indian, bold and massive, as if some Titan sculptor had carved it with the hope of making an imperishable memorial of a race doomed to vanish. As distance lessened, the outline faded, but the seamed and beetling mass of naked rock crowned with green made a picture of awful, silent strength and grandeur. It seemed to proclaim to the puny men and their little machines passing by that it had been there before men began to crawl upon the earth, had looked upon the passing of innumerable generations of them, and would remain after the last of them had gone, and all the crowded, aspiring structures they had built over the river had crumbled.

The precipice consisted of 350,000 tons of rock, which can be broken up into small blocks for mankind to walk and drive horses and machines over. Therefore many weeks ago a little army of men, who from the river looked like worms, began to burrow and gouge into it. Along the top forty shafts, each 2 inches in diameter, were sunk 25 feet deep. Eighty feet below a tunnel was dug from the face of the precipice. It was 2 feet in diameter, and ran back into the rock 100 feet. From the inner end of this two shafts were sunk 25 feet deep. Fifty feet above the base another five-foot tunnel 100 feet was run, and from the inner end of this two five-foot shafts descended almost to the river's level.

Tunnels Filled with Dynamite.

All these shafts and tunnels were filled with dynamite, 75 per cent. pure nitroglycerine, and each charge of the explosive was provided with a fulminating cap and connected with a wire. All the wires led to one central wire connecting with an electric battery, which was placed 200 feet back from the innermost row of shafts. Crowds of spectators from Coytesville, Fort Lee, and other neighboring villages assembled yesterday morning to see the show. They stood back respectfully, some of the young women resentfully, for there had been quite an animated contest for the distinction of destroying one of the most widely known and splendid pieces of scenery in North America. Miss Alice Haggerty had won by virtue of a "pull." She is not only a niece of Bishop Quigley of Buffalo, but a particular friend of Mrs. Hugh Reilly, and Mr. Reilly, although a boss blaster, is yet merely human and subject to domestic influences.

It was just 10 o'clock in the morning when Mr. Reilly, who obviously had no sensations about his job except that it was an unusually large one, gave the signal. Everybody shouted "Look out!" and edged a little further away. Miss Haggerty dabbed coquettishly at the "plunger" that was to precipitate a tremendous momentary struggle between the rending power of the manufactured earthquake and the resisting power of rock that had stood for ages, and then swept her skirts around with an involuntary movement of one hand and fled. She had no need to run at all. There was silence for ten seconds, and then a dull rumbling under the bottom of the precipice. A puff of brown smoke rose swiftly from near the river's level to the crest of the cliff, where the wind seized it, quickly tore it to pieces, and hurried it away. Some pieces of rock rolled and clattered down from the lower tunnel.

Boss Blaster Reilly hurried forward, saying to himself things which the fact that Miss Haggerty was the special friend of Mrs. Reilly and the niece of Bishop Quigley forbade him to say aloud. He scrambled hastily down a path leading to the river bank, where he met the Carpenter Brothers, his employers, who had waited in a boat far out in the river to watch results, and who had rowed to the Jersey shore when they saw the apparent failure. After a brief talk, Reilly called four of the best of his Italians, and with them scaled the cliff. As he expected, he found that very little of the dynamite had been fired, the closing of the circuit having been incomplete under Miss Haggerty's weak push of the plunger.

There was a wait of nearly an hour while Reilly and the Italians climbed and crawled, saw that connections were intact, and restored them where they had been disturbed. Meanwhile Indian Head reared its crest as majestically as ever as if despising its small foes.

Second Attempt Successful.

At 11 o'clock Reilly himself ran back to the plunger. Again the crowd gave back, and the cries of "Look out!" rose over the scuffling and laughing. The brawny arm of the boss blaster flew high as he drew the "plunger" out to its full length. Then he forced it back with a quick, vicious thrust. The ground for hundreds of yards back from the brink of the cliff shook and trembled. There was an enormous, all-pervading crash and roar. The solid face of the cliff bellied out at the middle and then the whole great surface collapsed and crumbled with a rush. Echoes of the explosion and fall reverberated along the cliffs and shores for six minutes. Where Indian Head had been there was a huge, raw-looking concavity in the side of the hill, with a great pile of broken rock heaped up at the bottom.

The Carpenter brothers rowed ashore and congratulated Reilly, who bore his honors meekly. The Italians swarmed down, looked over the wreck, got together, and cheered hoarsely.

It will probably be months before there is another such assault on the Palisades, as the reduction of the great fragments of Indian Head to pieces suitable for the stone-crusher will take a long time.

The Carpenter brothers can defy the Werts law, forbidding the destruction of the Palisades, because they own not only that part of the Palisades, but docking privileges, which they secured from New Jersey before the Werts law was enacted. That law forbids the granting of further dock privileges and makes the possession of parts of the Palisades useless to some contractors, who had bought them for the purpose of blasting them into paving and building stone.

Proposed Viaduct in Jersey City.

Senator William D. Daly of Hoboken, leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate, will introduce a bill in the Legislature next week, providing for the construction of a viaduct to connect Hoboken with Jersey City Heights. It is proposed to build the viaduct from the top of the hill at Seventh Street down over the railroad tracks as far as Jackson Street, and then along Jackson Street to Eighth Street, so as to give an outlet at Eighth Street. The cost of construction under these plans is estimated at $45,000, while a direct line viaduct would cost $90,000.

University Settlement Building.

In response to the appeal of the University Settlement Society for funds to erect a new building, $25,000 has been subscribed. The building will cost $90,000, and work will be begun at once, the society being confident of further contributions.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Sixth Public Rehearsal at Carnegie Hall Yesterday.

The sixth public rehearsal of the fifty-sixth season of the Philharmonic Society took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The audience, as usual, was large, and equally as usual it did its best to get an additional number from the soloist, M. Pol Plançon, after a somewhat labored attempt at the "Wo berg' ich mich" of Lysiart, from Weber's "Euryanthe." M. Plançon did not gratify his hearers, having a sufficient burden with what he had done and what was yet to come, namely, the addio of Padre Wotan to his bella figlia. The orchestral numbers were the B flat symphony, No. 5, of Alexander Glazounow and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Tasso."

Glazounow is one of the young Russian school, who are chiefly known in this country by their persistent and vigorous proclamation of their belief that Tschaikowsky was a poor composer. He was born in St. Petersburg, Aug. 10, 1865, and studied under Rimsky-Koassakow. In the programme notes distributed yesterday appeared the following quotation from some remarks of Glazounow on the young Russian school: "It is the outcome of the influence of Berlioz and Liszt. * * * Its creations are based upon thorough control of technical resources and masterly application of color, but on total absence of outline and predominating absence of form. * * * Whether something is to be hoped in the future in this direction I do not know, but would not doubt it altogether, for I believe that the peculiarity of the melody and rhythm and the musical character of Russian folk music may permit of a new fructification of music in general; besides, some of the representatives of this new tendency are not without notable talent."

All of this may be important if true, but it does not seem to have any special bearing on the symphony produced yesterday. Glazounow's work is not without outline, and certainly has—at least in the first movement and the scherzo—distinct form, based upon the broader principles of the sonata form, though not making any effort in the direction of thematic development. The purpose to expand melodic ideas in changing color pictures is not the exclusive property of the young Russians. Composers of other nationalities are also mixing the tints of the orchestral palette in every conceivable way. Something new may come of these experiments. Indeed, it is altogether likely that this will be the case. There must be progress in absolute music, and while it cannot be said that the scope of the symphonic form has been enlarged, it is altogether fitting and proper that composers should seek to modify its instrumental speech by the employment of all the new and eloquent terms of a constantly growing vocabulary. In doing this, they will probably make less account of close logical development of thematic matter—at least for a time.

Alexander Glazourow, however, is not the man to blaze out a new path in composition, if yesterday's production is a fair specimen of his work. His symphony proved to be lamentably weak in ideas. His principal themes in the first movement were stolen bodily—one from the familiar combination of the sword and horn motives in "Siegfried" and the other from the anvil chorus in "Il Trovatore." His scherzo was about as cheap and flimsy a piece of writing as any one could have expected who had not heard it in slow movement. That, indeed, was the perfection of weakness and poverty of ideas. The last movement, an attempt at a Cossack orgy, is the best of the four, but it will not bear comparison with similar movements written by Tschaikowsky. The best that can be said of this fifth symphony of Glazounow is that it shows a firm grip on technics of orchestration and a considerable feeling for instrumental color. The work was tolerably well played.

Mr. Croker at the Fair.

Richard Croker, with a party of politicians, was the feature of the Commercial Travelers' Fair at Madison Square Garden last night. He arrived about 9 o'clock and remained over an hour. With him were John F. Carroll, Commissioner Sexton, ex-Judge Pittman, and Mayor Van Wyck's Secretary, Alfred M. Downes. "Hail to the Chief," by the band, announced the appearance of Mr. Croker and his escort. He bought many tickets from young saleswomen. Thomas C. Platt and his wife will attend the fair to-night.

CLOSE STUDY OF DIPHTHERIA.

From 800 Cases a Boston Doctor Finds that Antitoxin Reduces the Death Rate.

BOSTON, Mass., March 4.—Dr. J. H. McCollom, resident physician of the City Hospital, has completed a clinical study of 800 cases of diphtheria in the hospital, and the result of his study has been embodied in a paper upon the subject.

"Of the 800 cases," he says, "669, or about 83 per cent. of the whole number, occurred in children fifteen years of age and under. The highest death rate was in infants under one year, being 45 per cent. Over four years of age the death rate shows a remarkable diminution each year of life up to fifteen.

"While the susceptibility to the disease is greater in females than in males, the death rate of the former is considerably lower than in the latter. Anti-toxin has been given in every case in large doses. The amount given was much larger than has generally been used, and the intervals between the doses were shorter than is usual. In no instance, however, was there the slightest indication of any injurious effect on the patient. From the study of these 800 cases of diptheria," concludes Dr. McCollom, "the following conclusions are justifiable:

"First, that the pulse rate in diphtheria is uniformly accelerated; second, that the temperature in this disease is not specially elevated; third, that in the laryngeal cases intubation is the operation of election; fourth, that albuminuria is quite a constant symptom in diphtheria; fifth, that the use of anti-toxin has very materially reduced the death rate of diphtheria."

FAMILY ROMANCE IN OHIO.

One Lost Daughter Restored to Her Father; the Other Dead.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 4.—Separated for many years from their own parents, living within a few blocks of each other, growing up from childhood as playmates, each bearing another name, and not knowing they were sisters, are a few of the facts in the lives of two young women who were born in Perrysburg Township, and with whom fate played strange tricks. One of them died a few years ago, and the other, who has always supposed her own name to be Mabel Dawson, finds that it is in reality Mamie Bauman. Instead of being the only child of a widow, she has four brothers and sisters living in this county, and her father, who is a widower, lives a few miles away, in Lime City.

The father, whose name is Fred Bauman, lost his wife twenty-one years ago. He gave his youngest two children, Mamie and Tina, to families in this city named Dawson and Snyder, respectively. The Dawsons changed "Mamie" to "Mabel." The two girls lived for years within a few hundred feet of each other, and were the warmest possible friends until Tina died. Mabel was at her bedside and could not have grieved more had she then known who the dead girl was.

Both families kept the secret well, and the father of the girls, through repeated removals of the families, lost entire track of his daughters before the first three years of separation were over. Mabel's foster father died some time ago, and the widow grew worried over the long deception. Mabel was told of her parentage, and after a long search found an aunt in this city, who informed her where her father was living. Tuesday the family was reunited, and the long-lost daughter was welcomed home.

Gen. Swayne for Chairman.

A caucus of delegates to the convention of the General Committee of the Committee of Fifty-three, to be held to-night at Scottish Rite Hall, was held last night at the St. Cloud Hotel. Thirty-five districts were represented, and, after a protracted argument that was continued until past midnight, this slate was agreed upon: President—Gen. Wager Swayne; Vice President—W. H. Kenyon; Secretary—Samuel G. French, and Treasurer—Samuel L. Parrish. It was decided to indorse the new primary reform bill now before the Legislature.

NEW YORK SHIPYARD PLAN

Andrew Carnegie Calls Attention to the Opportunity to Build Up a Great Industry.

ADVANTAGE OVER FOREIGNERS

Difference in the Prices of Steel Here and Abroad Sufficient to Give New York the Supremacy in Shipbuilding.

CLEVELAND, March 4.—This week's issue of The Iron Trade Review contains the following letter from Andrew Carnegie:

Cannes, France, Feb. 10, 1898.

To the Editor:

May I call attention, through your columns, to the field which is open for a first-class shipbuilding yard upon the Hudson, East River, or Lower Bay, near New York? The prices paid for steel by British and German shipyards are so much higher than shipbuilders in New York would be required to pay, that the difference would make, in itself, an excellent profit. Plates are worth about $22 or $23 in New York. The quoted price at Glasgow is nearly $30. Other prices are in proportion, and all the woodwork of ships is also much cheaper with us. If a yard were built to-day with the newest appliances, the total cost of labor, even at much higher wages, would be less than in any shipyard I know of, either in Great Britain or Germany.

I name near New York as the best for several reasons:

(1) A shipyard there would get repair work, which is always profitable.

(2) A dry dock could be part of the equipment, which would also be highly profitable.

(3) Two years hence the cost of transportation of steel delivered at the shipyard at New York from Pittsburg will not exceed $1 per ton, via Conneaut and the deepened Erie Canal. Indeed, it will be less, since it will cost nothing to send steel to Conneaut in cars, which otherwise must return to the lake empty for ore.

The present seaboard shipyards are so usefully occupied with domestic business that they cannot give foreign business proper attention. The New York yard should be constructed on a larger scale and with respect to the foreign demand.

I am satisfied that the United States can gain the supremacy in shipbuilding it had when wooden ships were in vogue. It only needs an enterprising Western shipbuilding concern to establish a yard near New York and manage it with the skill and energy which have characterized those on the lakes. This is the only prominent department of manufacturing in which our country is behind, and it is one in which it can easily obtain front rank.

It would justify steel manufacturers to guarantee to such a shipbuilding concern a continuance of the present extremely low rates upon steel for a term of years, and also that steel of all kinds and armor and guns should always be furnished at the lowest price paid by European shipbuilding firms. But there is nothing to fear from the prices of steel, for these henceforth are to rule lower in our country than in any country of Europe. It will not be long before a large portion of its steel supply must be drawn by Europe from the United States.

If I were a younger man, or, rather, if I did not belong to a concern which employs all my capital, I should be greatly inclined to enter upon the building of ships somewhere near New York Harbor. There would be no warships or Atlantic liners open for bids in any part of the world which the New York yard would not have something to say about. Every needed element is present for regaining our supremacy as the principal shipbuilding country. Surely some one of the successful lake concerns will consider the advisability of establishing a branch yard near New York—a branch which, I predict, would very soon grow to many times the capacity of the original works and give a much higher return upon capital, besides rendering its original famous.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

THE CLAYTON WILL CASE.

Benjamin C. Lum Accused of Jury Embracery at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 4.—Benjamin C. Lum, the chief clerk at the New Haven Savings Bank, who, it is alleged, approached one of the jurors in the Clayton will case was arrested to-night by Detective McGrath on a warrant issued by City Attorney Brown and taken to the Central Station. He was placed under $400 bonds, bail being furnished by J. B. Gilbert.

The warrant, which contains two counts, alleges talking with a juror, and trying to influence a juror in favor of Henry White and Daisy Wood, two of the principal beneficiaries of the will.

THE CHARTER CELEBRATION.

Richard Delafield Succeeds H. W. Cannon as Treasurer.

President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank has resigned as Treasurer of the Charter Day Celebration Committee because his health compels him to go South, and Richard Delafield, Vice President of the National Park Bank, succeeds him.

In the absence of ex-Mayor Gilroy, the Chairman, Augustus W. Peters, the Vice Chairman, presided at yesterday's session of the Committee on Plan and Scope of the celebration. Reports were heard from the Chairmen of the different sub-committees. Gen. Daniel Butterfield of the Committee on the Industrial Parade reported that Col. Charles F. Homer had been selected to act as Marshal of the industrial parade. He was confirmed in that position by the Plan and Scope Committee. The Mechanics and Tradesmen's Association has accepted an invitation to parade, but no other acceptances have been received yet.

A resolution was adopted calling upon all sub-committees to furnish as quickly as possible estimates of expenses for the celebration, from which an idea can be gained of the amount thought proper for the city to spend. The discussion over this brought out the statement that Gen. Roe had received an intimation from Gov. Black that he was willing to sign a bill allowing a mobilization of the State troops in Van Cortlandt Park during the celebration, to supersede the usual tour of duty at Peekskill.

STEAMER GLEADOWE ASHORE.

An English Vessel Stranded Near Cape Henry Station.

NORFOLK, Va., March 4.—The British steamer Gleadowe of London, bound from Delaware Breakwater Light to Norfolk for a cargo, stranded two miles south of Cape Henry Life-Saving Station at noon to-day during a gale which was blowing fifty miles an hour from the northeast.

It is supposed that the ship must have become unmanageable, as the weather was clear at the time. She was commanded by Capt. Harris of England, and had a crew of twenty-three men. All of them were taken off with the breeches buoy by Capt. Holmes and crew of Cape Henry Life Saving Station.

The vessel is pretty well up on the beach, but is still in good condition. Capt. Harris is here making arrangements to get her off. She lies about fifty yards off shore, and, as the storm is rapidly abating, there is a strong probability that she can be floated without serious damage.

Friendly Suit Between Justices.

As a consequence of Municipal Justice Jacob Neu's refusal to hold court anywhere except in the district wherein he was elected, Justice Van Wart yesterday obtained in the Supreme Court an order directing him to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against him. The charter provides for the rotation of Justices, and Justice Neu asserts that the provision is unconstitutional. He refused to allow Justice Van Wart to occupy the bench in his court. Justice Van Wart obtained the order from Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn. The suit is perfectly friendly, and was agreed upon between Justices Van Wart and Neu for the purpose of clearing up the constitutional point. Both are Brooklyn Justices.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Moritz Hoffman.

Moritz Hoffman died yesterday in Chicago. He published the first German newspaper in Boston, called the Anzeiger des Nordens. He went to Chicago in 1862 and started a newspaper called The Daily Telegraph. After disposing of this paper he published the first Jewish weekly paper in Chicago, The Occident. He afterward published in Chicago The Weekly Picayune. He was a graduate of Heidelberg University, Germany. He married Miss Eva Rosenthal of New York, who died March 11, 1897.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. KATHERINE TERRY, one of the oldest residents of Suffolk County, died on Thursday at Waverly, L. I., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah R. Riker. She was ninety-eight years old.

BRITON RICHARDSON died at his home, 64 Walnut Street, East Orange, on Thursday, aged seventy-nine. He was a retired silk merchant, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Silk Association of America.

SAMUEL W. HASTINGS, for many years active in Republican politics in Williamsburg, died of heart disease yesterday, after an illness of several weeks, at his home, 195 South Fourth Street. He was born in Pittston, N. Y., in 1831. Funeral services will be held to-night, and the interment will be to-morrow in his native place.

FRANCIS W. STEPHENSON, whose home is in Montclair, N. J., died at Ellenville, N. Y., on Thursday night from a paralytic stroke which prostrated him on Wednesday. He was fifty-five years old. He was formerly in business in this city as an importer. Funeral services were held at Ellenville last night, and the interment will take place at Woodlawn to-day.

JOHN J. CAMPBELL died yesterday at his home, 98 Amity Street, Brooklyn, after an illness lasting three months. Mr. Campbell was born in Brooklyn fifty-three years ago, and was for twenty years a Clerk in the Surrogate's Court. When James D. Bell became Police Commissioner of Brooklyn Mr. Campbell was appointed Property Clerk to the department, and served for two years.

MISS PHOEBE ELLA SMITH, daughter of J. Abner Smith of New Street, Huntington, N. J., died on Thursday, aged thirty-four years. She had been paralyzed in the lower part of her body for thirty years, as the result of an injury to her spine. Notwithstanding her infirmity, Miss Smith was Secretary of the King's Daughters, and was accustomed to write essays on religious subjects, and knit and make clothing, which was distributed among the poor in New York.

DIED.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At his residence, Utica, N. Y., on Thursday, March 3, Frederick G., son of the late Ephraim Chamberlain, in his 40th year.
Funeral on Saturday, March 5, at 3 P. M.

GRAY.—Sarah Elizabeth Gray, widow of the late Commodore Alfred Gilliat Gray of New York, passed to the higher life suddenly, March 2.
Funeral services, Christ Church, Boulevard and 72d St., Sunday, 2:30 P. M.
London papers please copy.

JACOT.—At Bath, England, Feb. 16, 1898, Matilda, widow of William Jacot and daughter of Henry and Eliza Eagle, late of New York City, deceased.

LIVINGSTON.—Mary Lawrence, daughter of Henry B. and Frances Redmond Livingston, in her 15th year.
Funeral at her home on Saturday, March 5, at 10:15. Relatives are invited to attend. Interment at Hyde Park, Dutchess County. Car will be attached to 11:30 train H. R. R. R.

PEARSONS.—At his home in Holyoke Wednesday, March 3, William B. C. Pearsons, aged 74 years.
Funeral from his late residence on Saturday, March 5, at 3:30 P. M.

STEPHENSON.—On March 3, at Ellenville, N. Y., suddenly, of paralysis, Francis W. Stephenson of Montclair, N. J.
Funeral services at Ellenville Friday evening. Interment at Woodlawn Saturday.

DEATHS REPORTED MARCH 4.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ARMSTRONG, N., 592 Columbus Av.	60	1
BISHOP, Risdon W., 679 Water St.	25	2
BURNS, Henry E., 185 Christopher St.	20	2
BAYER, Philip, 343 Madison St.	62	3
BOYD, Isabella, 617 E. 15th St.	45	1
BRUNICARDI, Cath., 211 W. 67th St.	31	3
BYRNES, James, 400 W. 27th St.	38	3
BREAKWELL, May, Riverside Hosp.	2	2
BAKER, Mary, 640 Morris Av.	46	3
CASARIO, Carmela, 603 1st Av.	20	2
CASELLA, Maria R., 10 Dominick St.	2	3
DAVIDSON, Mary, 20 Henry St.	46	3
DALY, Martin, 100 Madison St.	3	3
DE AGNESE, Erminio, 42 Mulberry	1	3
DORFMAN, Tillie, 37 Broome St.	2	4
DYBELAS, Carl, West Farms Road	50	2
DICK, Nellie E., 1,231 Intervale Av	1	3
FRANK, Sarah, 588 Park Av.	80	3
GLENNON, James J., 144 W. 99th St	40	2
GREENBURG, Julius, 229 E. 73d St.	40	2
GERACE, Vincenzo, 185 Chrystie St.	1	3
GRUNBAUM, Hyman, 108 Allen St.	1	3
GATENZANN, Solomon, 315 E. 123d.	38	1
HONG, Wong L., 9 Pell St.	52	1
HUNTER, Anna, 266 E. 39th St.	20	3
HARRIS, Thomas H., 494 7th Av.	24	2
HOLCOMBE, A. A., Seton Sanitarium,	40	3
HAEFELE, Lena C. P., 235 Av. A.	12	3
HEINTZ, Josephine, 427 8th Av.	14	2
JULIAN, Annie, 226 E. 44th St.	38	2
JUKERA, Frank, City Hospital	34	3
KRUEGER, May K., 159 W. 63d St.	4	3
KNOB, Flora, 537 E. 121st St.	29	2
LA MANNA, Francis, 888 9th Av.	2	3
McEVOY, Joseph A., 236 Henry St.	3	2
McGUIRE, James, 337 E. 30th St.	2	3
McKENNA, Bernard, 228 E. 40th St.	66	3
MILLER, Elliot W., 515 E. 12th St.	1	2
MALETON, Catharine, 313 E. 9th St.	76	1
MARKOWITZ, Yettie, 34 Columbia St.	37	3
MURRY, Patrick

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the SECOND INSTALLMENT of 25 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on March 7th, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman.
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y. 54 Wall St., N. Y.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
35 WALL STREET.
New York, February 5, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the oasis of

$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.

Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Forth Worth, Texas, February 26, 1898.

On March 15, 1898, The State Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, will distribute two per cent. of the par value of stamped certificates of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company to holders of record thereof on March 10, 1898, being the amount of surplus earnings of the Railway Company for the six months ending December 31, 1897, applicable to the payment of interest on the Company's deferred coupon debt under the Agreement of October 12, 1895. Stock books of the Company will be closed on March 10, and will reopen on March 16, 1898.

G. M. DODGE, President.

NEW YORK STATE
3½% Park Bonds
FOR SALE BY
Farson, Leach & Co.
NO. 2 WALL STREET.

J. P. Morgan & Co.
and the
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
are now receiving subscriptions for the capital stock of the
Woman's Hotel Co.
Capital $1,000,000; shares $100 each.
Prospectus sent on application.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus 1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED EXchange would like to form a connection with another to do a commission business. Address F. G., Box 198 Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market nervous.

A feverish condition is shown in the market's fluctuations. Yesterday's Stock Exchange transactions did not make a total much over 300,000 shares, but throughout the day there was an apparent uneasiness, and it looked as if relatively more long stocks came out in liquidating sales than on any day since the sudden smash of more than a week ago.

While long stocks were let go, however, there were sales in much larger amounts of short stock. The bear traders have been taught some expensive lessons lately, though, and before the day's business ended many of them rushed to cover, with the result that a smart rally marked the close.

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An end has come to bear claims that there is only one side to the market. Prices go down only when they are hard pressed, adroitly manipulated; they rally on relatively small show of support.

This is in face of the fact that hardly a commission house on the Stock Exchange is willing to permit customers to make purchases. The uniform counsel is that prudence should be practiced—that it will prove profitable to wait. It is not the rule for such counselors, however, to urge owners of securities to sell out, for almost universally the open views of the most conservative authorities in the Street are that as soon as war clouds drift away the whole market will have a splendid advance, and that at double quick.

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No general business drawbacks appear anywhere. Cuban sensationalism is not shutting up the workshops, not stopping railroad earnings.

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Government bonds were dull. There were no sales.

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In State bonds, $500 Alabama, Class A, sold at 108.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

American Express	2½	Oregon Short Line	¾
Canadian Pacific	⅝	U. S. Rubber	¾
Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	3	Michigan Central	½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Minn. & St. Louis	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	1½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
American Tobacco	½	Minnesota Iron	¾
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	¾	N. J. Central	1½
Canada Southern	1½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅞	Nor. Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi., Northwest	1¼	Penn. R. R.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Col., H. V. & Tol.	⅝	Pullman Car	2½
Consolidated Ice	½	Reading	¾
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	2½
Ed. El. Ill. of Bk.	1⅞	Reading 2d pf.	½
Erie	⅝	St. Jo. & Gr. Is.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
General Electric	⅞	St. Louis S. W.	½
Illinois Central	1	St. Paul & Omaha	⅝
Illinois Steel Co.	3	South. R'way pf.	1
Kan. City, P. & G.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅜
Laclede Gas	⅝	Union Pacific R'way	1½
Lake E. & W.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	2¼
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	Un. Pac., all in. p'd.	1
Manhattan Cons.	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Met. Street R'way	3⅝	Western Union Tel.	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. D. & Imp. 5s.	1½	Rich. & Dan. 6s.	1
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. 6s.	1	St. P., M. & M. Mont. ext. 4s.	3
Ore. Sh. Line, inc. 6s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	1	Ohio & Miss. 1st,	
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1½	Spg. Div.	1½
C., St. P. & M. 1st.	1	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s.	1
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 5s.	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. f.	2
Kan. City, Pitts. & G. 1st.	1⅝	Wabash 2d.	1
		Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, ¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. and upward for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $148,857,880; balances, $7,632,682; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $257,192.

Money on call in London, 2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2 15-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.82 for sixty-day bills, $4.84¼@4.84¼ for demand, $4.84⅝@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛@94 5-16 and 94⅝, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50@60c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison, ¼, to 12⅜; Reading ¼, to 10; Canadian Pacific ¼, to 87½, and Louisville and Nashville ⅛, to 56½. Declined—Erie first preferred ⅛, to 39½; New York Central ⅝, to 117⅜; St. Paul ¼, to 96½, and Erie ¼, to 14⅜. Illinois Central sold at 105¾. British consols declined ⅛, to 111 15-16 for money and 1-16, to 112¼ for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 104f 25c, and exchange on London was 25f 30c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 169.80, and in Rome at 105.17. American eagles were quoted in London at 76s 4½d, and bar gold at 77s 9⅝d.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $1,694,525, against $2,940,365 last week, and $4,846,882 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,767,618, against $2,824,216 last week, and $4,920,673 in the same week of last year.

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S REVIEW.

In his weekly financial review in London Truth (just received here) Mr. Henry Labouchère says regarding American securities:

"A fresh Cuban incident burst upon the long-suffering American market in the shape of the frightful catastrophe to the United States battleship Maine. The nerves of Wall Street were altogether shattered by this disaster, and, as usual, my sensational American contemporaries did their best to convey the impression that Spanish perfidy was at the bottom of the explosion. A different view was taken here from the outset, and the curious spectacle appeared that on several consecutive days London held up quotations while New York put them down. A calmer view of the occurrence has since been taken by our American cousins, although there are still occasional outbursts on sensational but false rumors, and it is quite clear that the Spanish authorities were in no way connected with what seems to have been an accident. The manner in which the wounded were tended and the respect shown to the remains of the unfortunate victims by Spaniards and Cubans are, moreover, beyond all praise. Under these circumstances, there is reason for hoping that in due time, and especially after an examination of the wreck, the people of the United States will recognize the generous conduct of Spain in the matter, in which case this deplorable disaster may, after all, conduce to more amicable relations between the two countries.

"In discussing the probable course of American rails in the near future one must leave out of calculation the fact that a number of big deals have still to be carried out by the leading American financial houses, and it may therefore be assumed that a strong effort will be made by these to impart renewed strength to this department whenever political events permit this."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of February to-day will cover thirty-one roads, and will show 17.89 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

4th Week of February.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ann Arbor	$31,001	$9,176	....
Atlantic & Danville	6,415	1,343	....
Balt. & O. Southwest.	143,757	27,464	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	62,666	3,734	....
Canadian Pacific	377,000	71,000	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	237,670	43,742	....
Chi. & East Illinois	84,100	7,600	....
Chi. Great Western	107,129	14,319	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	657,687	103,180	....
Denver & Rio Grande	138,600	31,500	....
Evans. & Indianapolis	6,016	884	....
Evans. & Terre Haute	25,033	4,133	....
International & Gt. N.	175,508	21,751	....
Iowa Central	41,939	11,652	....
Kan. C., P. & G.	65,971	37,815	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	9,571	355	....
Lake Erie & Western	68,170	....	717
Mexican Central	271,697	12,972	....
Minn. & St. Louis	39,294	5,431	....
N. Y., O. & Western	72,964	2,712	....
Norfolk & Western	212,776	58,210	....
Ohio River	14,143	21	....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	17,659	....	1,196
Pittsburg & Western	49,155	6,602	....
St. Joseph & Gd. Isl.	22,764	3,480	....
St. Louis Southw.	133,300	30,500	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	29,296	4,703	....
Tol., St. L. & Kan. C.	34,455	....	8,480
Wabash	243,265	18,695	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie	24,735	7,305	....
Wisconsin Central	87,152	4,704	....
Total (31 roads)	$3,390,397	$524,973	$10,393
Net increase (17.89 p.c)	....	514,580	....

SUGAR TRUST LIQUIDATION.

Sugar Trust was again the most active stock on the list yesterday, nearly 44,000 shares changing hands. The stock was soft, showing but little resistance until near the close, when, after a sharp drive, it rallied on covering by the shorts. The traders attacked Sugar Trust whenever the opportunity offered, and they succeeded in getting it down close to 126, when the rumor that the Spanish Government had purchased warships abroad reached the Street. There were again evidences of quiet selling by interests identified with the company, and much was to be heard of the certificates bearing the names of two prominent insiders which have recently been appearing in deliveries.

LOCAL TRACTIONS WEAK.

After opening at an advance of more than 1 point, Metropolitan Street Railway developed weakness yesterday and sold down to 146¼. There was no news regarding the stock, and its decline was attributed to liquidation of the accounts of some of the politicians who were able to hold on to their stock through the recent crash. Manhattan Elevated was also weak, selling as low as 103½. The same reasons were given for its drop.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit early in the day was notably strong, running up to 41⅝. Later, however, when the buying that advanced it stopped, it weakened and declined with the rest of the market, closing with a net decline for the day. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was unusually active, its sales aggregating more than 17,000.

GRANGER STOCKS LOWER.

All of the Granger stocks declined yesterday, none of the group receiving much support from the quarters where buying has recently been done on a large scale. Chicago houses were sellers of Burlington, which made a decline of over 1 point for the day. In Rock Island and St. Paul the room traders were active, hammering them whenever the general market showed weakness.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"While the Nation stands ready to support President McKinley, as it was ready to support President Cleveland, in any just controversy, it is gratified by the calmness and justice shown in waiting until facts determine whether there is ground for complaint. Stories of the most reckless sort, disproved promptly, and many of them before they are told, affected speculation in stocks much last week, and at times this week, but they have not disturbed the industries and the trade of the country at all. There is confidence that the authorities are doing what is proper to provide for public defense, and business is moving on with the assurance that it will not be seriously disturbed. The Nation looks for peace, but knows that its sources of prosperity are quite beyond the reach of any attack that is possible. In grain, cotton, meat products, and petroleum, markets have been stronger, with gradual increase in the demand for manufactured products.

"Production of pig iron is the greatest ever known, some furnaces having started in the past month, but Bessemer billets are so scarce at Chicago that some works are embarrassed, and heavy purchases at Pittsburg, including one of 25,000 tons, have stiffened the price so that Bessemer pig and local coke at Chicago are stronger than since Nov. 1, with Grey Forge unchanged at Pittsburg. Foundry at the East is slightly lower, basic pig having been offered in a sharp competition at about $10, though Southern makers in Alabama and Tennessee, excepting two, have agreed upon a plan of sales through a commission. The demand for finished products covers work far ahead in plates, structural forms, sheets, in pipe since the advance in oil, and in rails with a Chicago sale for a Canada road to Alaska, but bar is weak with increasing use of steel, and tin plates are quoted at $2.85, against $4 for the same quality of foreign. Tin is stronger at 14.2 cents, and Lake copper at 11.87 cents.

"The moderate concessions made by boot and shoe manufacturers, averaging less than 2 per cent., as quotations given this week show, were largely in contracts for payment within thirty days after delivery, thus getting rid of a grave danger in the trade. They have secured orders far larger than at this time in any previous year, while sales in February were 11 per cent. larger than last year and 28 per cent. larger than 1892. Leather has yielded slightly, and also hides, both being yet relatively higher than boots and shoes. The strike in cotton mills does not spread, but helps to a slightly better demand for some goods, while in woolens the business is slow in some of the finer qualities, which have been much advanced in prices, and in these and other grades as well cancellations have often exceeded reorders, indicating less distribution than was expected at the advanced prices. Wool has yielded a little, the average of 100 quotations by Coates Brothers for domestic being 20.23 cents, against 20.83 cents Feb. 1, and while yielding is thus far mainly in inferior qualities, stocks at least three years old are pressed for sale."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Nearly all signs point to an unprecedented volume of business being done or arranging for at the present time. The aggressive strength of prices, record-breaking bank clearings, and continued large exports, particularly of the lower-priced cereals, a very heavy volume of business in iron and steel and kindred lines, and generally satisfactory reports as to the volume of Spring trade at leading distributive centres are among the visible features of this trade development.

"Some idea of the immense business being done in this country at the present time may be obtained from the figures of bank clearings. Though showing a decrease from January's record-breaking totals, this appears to have been the case only for the reason that February was a short month, and also because two holidays curtailed the time available for business transactions at most cities, inasmuch as the average daily clearings during the month of February were considerably larger than were those for January, and with the same number of business days the grand total would have far surpassed that of the opening month of the year. The aggregate clearings of seventy-seven cities during the month just closed amounted to $5,533,645,112, a decrease of 7 per cent. from January, but an increase over February last year of 51 per cent., over February, 1896, of 35 per cent., and over February, 1894, the low-water mark in bank clearings since the panic, of 73 per cent. Compared with 1892, the heaviest February on record, there is a gain shown of more than 6 per cent. Additional features of interest are that the percentage of gain shown in February was the largest on record, even exceeding some months last Fall, when gains were very heavy, and further, that only two cities out of seventy-nine, comparing with February last year, show decreases. For two months of the calendar year, clearings aggregate $11,257,225,315, an increase of 41 per cent. over last year, 59 per cent. over 1894, and nearly 5 per cent. over 1893. Bank clearings for the current week break all weekly records in a total amounting to $1,541,000,000, an increase over last week of 28 per cent., a gain over last year of 69 per cent., over 1894 of 65 per cent., over 1893 of 13 per cent., and larger than the previous heaviest week's total, that of December, 1892, of nearly 2 per cent.

"Business failures in the United States for the week number 232, as against 183 for five business days last week, 262 in the corresponding week of last year, 270 in 1896, and 252 in 1895.

"A further shrinkage in wheat exports, but a corresponding enlargement of the shipments of corn and the lower-priced cereals, is indicated this week. The total exports of wheat, flour included, from the United States and Canada aggregate 3,252,000 bushels, against 3,722,000 bushels last week, 2,075,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,407,000 bushels in 1896, and 3,272,000 bushels in 1895. Corn exports amount to 5,054,694 bushels, as against 3,692,000 bushels last week, 5,255,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,775,000 bushels in 1896, and 498,000 bushels in 1895."

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In reviewing iron trade conditions, The Engineering and Mining Journal will say to-day:

"The iron market has been comparatively quiet, and there is some uncertainty as to the future, in sympathy with general financial conditions. Sales continue large, however, both of raw iron and steel and of finished materials. Prices show little change, and any movement toward an increase is checked by the very large production.

"The Alabama iron producers have not succeeded in reaching any agreement, and none now seems probable.

"The negotiations for the formation of the steel-wire combination still continue. The appraisers having completed their work, the stage of quarreling over the valuations has now begun, and it will, apparently, take some time to settle the differences."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Advance in Park Bank shares from 268¾ last week to 281 yesterday.

Adjustment of rate differences between the Southern and the Mississippi Valley Freight Associations.

Completion of gas deal by stockholders of Equitable, East River, and New Amsterdam companies, confirming action of respective Boards of Directors.

Statement that Pennsylvania Railroad will spend $1,800,000 in improvements this year.

Largest single shipment of malt on record from Milwaukee this week, aggregating 3,400,000 pounds.

No change in present policy by Canadian Pacific unless all the old rates are restored and the road is again allowed the differential.

Purchase of 10,000 tons of eighty-pound steel rails by Baltimore and Ohio for lines west of the Ohio River.

Report that traffic arrangements have been made with different companies for the purpose of making a trunk line between New York and Chicago.

Decrease of $1,300,000 in imports of dry goods for the week, and decrease of $3,200,000 as compared with corresponding week last year. Decrease of $1,100,000 in amount marketed as compared with previous week and $3,200,000 as compared with 1897.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	201	203
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	82	83
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	184	186
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry 5s	59	61
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1s. 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	29	30
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102½	103½
Chicago Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 6s, (int. on)	104	104½
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103¾	104½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	43	48
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramp & Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	37	38
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92½	93½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	9	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	23	23½
Malt preferred	72½	73½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com	23	25
National Biscuit pref.	80	81
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	380
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	381	382
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	168	185
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

A New Yorker Buys the Clay Estate.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 4.—Robert T. Ford of New York has bought Escondida, the Clay homestead, in Bourbon County, comprising 775 acres, for $85,000.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 54½@54⅝. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 54¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 354,044.42 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Standard sold at 1.65. On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03, 4,200 Brunswick at .11@.12, 25 Consolidated California and Virginia at .88, 1,000 Crescent at .06, 300 Isabella at .25, 400 Mollie Gibson at .24, 100 North American Oil Company at 5.50@5.62½, 1,000 Pharmacist at .06. On the Mining Exchange, 500 shares of American Flag sold at .19, 12,000 Gold Magnet at .008½, buyer 30, @.005½ cash; 2,700 Rocky Mountain at .10@.12, buyer, 60, 500 Yukon at .11¼, buyer 30; 10,000 Alamo at .02½@.02¼, 600 Anaconda at .40@.38, 800 Anchoria Leland at .92½@.92¾, 9,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10¾@.10½, 12,000 Cannon Ball at .004@.004½, 700 Elkton at .82½@.82⅝, 6,000 Garfield Gr. at .06@.05½, 200 Golden Fleece at .44, 2,000 Isabella at .25¼, 2,000 Jefferson at .05¼, 19,000 Justine at .04@.05½, buyer, 30, @.04¼; 600 Lillie at .75@.75¼@.74¼, 500 Mollie Gibson at .21, 2,800 Mount Rosa at .13@.13¼@.13¾, 600 Portland at .76¾@.76⅞, 299,000 Sentinel at .006⅞@.01, buyer, 30, @.006¾@.008, 3,000 Tamarack at .005, 6,000 Union at .12¼@.12⅞, 7,000 Work at .02½@.02¾.

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various local Exchanges yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

On the Stock Exchange:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.075	..	0.75	..
Alta	.05	..	0.05	..
Best & Belcher	.035	..	0.35	..
Breece	.30	..	0.30	..
Brunswick	0.10	..	0.10	..
Chrysolite	.09	0.12	0.09	0.12
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	0.04	0.03	0.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	0.80	..	0.80	..
Deadwood	..	1.25	..	1.25
El Cristo	..	0.05	..	0.05
Enterprise Mining Co.	0.15	..	0.15	..
Father De Smet	0.15	..	0.15	..
Horn Silver	1.30	..	1.30	..
Iron Silver	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.50
Kgston & Pemb'ke Iron	0.16	0.22	0.16	0.22
Leadville	0.08	..	0.08	..
Little Chief	0.12	..	0.12	..
Phoenix Gold	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.09
Plymouth Consolidated	0.08	..	0.08	..
Standard Consolidated	1.60	1.75	1.60	1.75

On the Consolidated:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	..	..	.85	1.10
Belcher	.20	..	.15	..
Best & Belcher	.30	..	.30	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick Con	.10	..	.11	.12
Belmont	..	..	.10	..
Caledonia B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	.30	..	.30	..
Crown Point	.10	..	.10	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.09	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	..	.75	..
Com. Tun. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	..
Com. Tun. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Com. Tunnel Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.06	..	.05	..
Catalpa	.08	..	.08	..
Deadwood Terra	.90	1.00	.90	1.00
Eureka Consolidated	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.20	..	.15	..
Hale & Norcross	1.35	..	1.35	..
Horn Silver	1.20	..	1.25	..
Iron Silver	.43	..	.43	..
Julia Consolidated	.01	..	..	..
Kingston & Pembroke	.15	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.16	..	.16	..
Leadville Con	.09	..	.09	..
Little Chief	.15	..	.15	..
Mexican	.30	..	..	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ophir	.40	..	.40	..
Occidental	1.30	..	1.30	..
Plymouth	.08	..	.08	..
Phoenix, Arizona	.10	.15	.15	..
Savage	.20	..	.20	..
Sierra Nevada	.90	..	.90	..
Standard	1.70	1.75	1.60	1.80
Small Hopes	.85	..	.80	1.00
Union Consolidated	.30	.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, March 4, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	104	221	Adams Express	102	102	102	102	—3
18	19	180	American Cotton Oil	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	—1
71½	73	85	Am. Cotton Oil pf	73	73	72½	72½	
127	130	133	American Express	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	+2¼
7⅞	8	245	American Spirits Mfg.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
18	20	4	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	
126¾	127	43,961	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	128	128½	126½	126¾	—1⅛
112¼	113	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	
90	93	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	91	91	91	91	
91⅝	91¾	5,660	American Tobacco	91¾	91⅞	91½	91⅝	— ⅛
36	36½	200	Ann Arbor pf	36	36	36	36	—1
11⅝	12	420	At., T. & S. F	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11⅞	
27½	27¾	1,640	At., T. & S. F. pf	28	28⅛	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	18¼	4,222	Baltimore & Ohio	17½	18	17¼	18	+ ⅛
3⅛	3¼	25	Bay State Gas	3	3	3	3	
40⅜	40¼	18,085	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	41¼	41⅝	40⅛	40½	— ⅛
116½	117½	559	Brooklyn Union Gas	117	117	117	117	
48½	49	677	Canada Southern	49¼	49⅝	49	49	—½
84⅞	85⅜	1,850	Canadian Pacific	85¼	85⅝	85½	85⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	20⅞	1,374	Chesapeake & Ohio	21¼	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
155	159½	73	Chicago & Alton	158	162	158	162	
94½	94⅝	16,345	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	95¾	95⅞	94⅛	94½	—1⅛
10⅝	10⅞	1,420	Chicago Great West	11¼	11⅜	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
7	8	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	8	8	8	8	
27	27½	115	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
92⅞	93	23,545	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	94	94	92⅝	93	— ⅛
147	148	220	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	174¾	174¾	174¾	174¾	
122¼	122¾	2,300	Chicago & Northw	123	123½	121¾	122¼	—1¼
175		20	Chi. & Northw. pf	174¾	174¾	174¾	174¾	
86⅜	86⅝	11,770	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	87¼	87¾	85¾	86½	— ⅛
88	91	26	Chi. Term. Trans.	91½	91½	91½	91½	
29½	30	939	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	31	31	30	30	— ⅛
30⅝	31¼	510	C., C., C. & St. L.	31	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
134	133¾	1,134	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	14	14	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
20¼	20⅜	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
6	6½	275	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
41		50	Consolidated Coal	45	45	45	45	
182	183	650	Consolidated Gas	184	184	183	183	— ¼
30½	33	100	Consolidated Ice	30½	30½	30½	30¼	— ½
110	111	733	Delaware & Hudson	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	— ½
29¾	48	200	Denver & R. G. pf	47	47	47	47	— ½
129	133	64	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	
		150	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	107½	107½	107½	107½	—1½
13¾	13¾	600	Erie	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
37½	38	540	Erie 1st pf	38	38	37	37½	—1¼
18½	19¼	200	Erie 2d pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
32¾	33	1,110	General Electric	33½	33½	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅞
31	31¼	800	Hawaiian Sugar	32	32	30	31	
101	103	375	Illinois Central	103½	103½	101¾	101¾	—1
47	51	300	Illinois Steel Co	48	48	47	47	—3
20½	21½	900	Ind., Bloom. & Gulf	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼	— ½
42	43	100	Laclede Gas	43	43	43	43	— ¾
14	15½	510	Lake Erie & West	14¼	14¼	14	14	—1½
69¾	70	50	Lake Erie & West. pf	71	71	71	71	
191	192	1,550	Lake Shore	191	191¼	190⅞	191	
53⅞	54	4,445	Louisville & Nashville	54¾	54¾	53¼	54	—1⅛
104⅜	104¾	23,908	Manhattan Con	106¼	106¼	103½	104¼	—1⅝
146	146¾	7,090	Metropolitan St. Ry	151	151	147¼	148	—3⅝
107¾	108¼	280	Michigan Central	107	107	107	107	— ½
27⅝	28	200	Minn. & St. Louis	28½	28¾	28	28	—1
54½	55½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ⅜
62	62¼	375	Minnesota Iron	62½	62½	62¼	62¼	— ¾
11¼	12	107	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
35⅝	36¼	250	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	36¼	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅜
26⅞	26⅞	8,483	Missouri Pacific	27½	27½	26	26¾	—1⅜
28	29	100	Mobile & Ohio	28	28	28	28	
104½	106	20	National Lead Co. pf	104¾	105	104¾	105	
92¾	93½	760	New Jersey Central	93⅝	93⅝	92¼	92¼	—1¼
		100	New York Air Brake	24	24	24	24	
113⅞	114	13,904	New York Central	114¾	114¾	112¼	114	— ⅝
187¼	188¾	55	N. Y., N. H. & H	189½	189½	188	188	
47¼	48	1,990	Norfolk & West. pf	48½	48½	47¼	47½	— ¾
5¾	5¾	500	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
23⅝	23½	2,800	Northern Pacific	24¼	24¼	23	23½	— ⅜
62¾	62⅜	13,200	Northern Pacific pf	63⅝	63⅝	61½	62¼	— ⅜
15½	15⅜	355	Ontario & Western	15¾	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
26	27	10	Ore. Imp. Stk In. pd	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	
68	71	200	Ore. R. & Nav. pf	69	69	69	69	+1
30	30	100	Oregon Short Line	30	30	30	30	— ¾
26⅝	26⅞	1,857	Pacific Mail	27¼	27¼	26½	26⅞	— ¼
116	116¾	2,527	Pennsylvania R. R	116⅞	116⅞	115⅝	115⅞	—1⅛
92	92½	8,110	People's Gas, Chicago	92¾	93	91¾	92	—1¼
44	45½	200	P., C., C. & St. L	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	
66	68½	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	67	67	67	67	—1
176	178	255	Pull. Pal. Car Co	177	177	177	177	—2½
18½	19	3,117	Reading	19¼	19¾	18½	18¾	—2½
42	43½	5,450	Reading 1st pf	44⅞	44¾	41¾	43	—2¾
22¼	23½	800	Reading 2d pf	23	23	22	22½	— ¾
6⅝	6¾	100	St. J. & G. I	6½	6¾	6¼	6½	— ½
47½	49	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	48	48	48	48	
17	18	25	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	
6¾	7	200	St. L. & S. F	7	7	7	7	
25	25½	620	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
4½	5	200	St. Louis Southw	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ½
70½	72	1,100	St. Paul & Omaha	72	72	71	71	— ¾
174½	183	500	Southern Pacific	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
85	90	200	Southern Railway			8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
28⅝	28¾	1,120	Southern Railway pf	28½	28½	28	28¼	— ½
4	4¼	100	Standard R. & T	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
20¾	20⅞	717	Tenn. Coal & Iron	21	21	20	20⅜	—1⅝
10¼	10½	310	Texas Pacific	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅝
20	24	800	Twin City Rap. Tran.	20	20	20	20	
20⅞	21	5,100	Union Pacific Ry	22	22	20¾	20¾	—1½
53⅝	53½	36,120	Union Pacific pf	53¾	53¾	52¾	53⅜	—1⅛
29	29¼	7,455	U. P., all in. pd	30¼	30¼	28¾	29	—1
8	9	500	U. P., D. & G., t. r	9	9	9	9	—1¼
61½	61¾	650	U. S. Leather pf	62¼	62¼	61	61	—1½
17¾	18	725	United States Rubber	17	17¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
67	68	800	U. S. Rubber pf	67	67	65	67	+1
15½	16¼	720	Wabash pf	16	16	15½	16	— ¼
118	120	30	Wells-Fargo Express	120	120	120	120	
		500	West Chicago Street	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	— ¼
87¾	87¾	2,037	Western Union Tel	88	88	87½	87¼	— ⅜
Sales		304,829						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Col Oil Co 8s 2,000	107	
Am Dock & Imp 5s 2,000	115½	
7,000	116	
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s 1,000	72	
At., T & S F gen 4s 2,000	91⅞	
10,000	91½	
15,000	91⅝	
15,000	91¼	
30,000	91	
2,000	91⅛	
5,000	91	
11,000	90⅞	
42,000	91	
Adjustment 4s 20,000	60⅝	
100,000	60½	
15,000	60⅝	
70,000	60½	
10,000	60¼	
65,000	60	
40,000	59⅞	
1,000	60	
35,000	59⅞	
60,000	60	
20,000	59¾	
35,000	59½	
5,000	59⅝	
10,000	59¾	
25,000	59¾	
11,000	59½	
14,000	59⅝	
5,000	59⅞	
Atch., Col & Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs 5,000	35	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 2,000	84⅜	
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch 15,000	116¾	
4,000	117	
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000	84½	
Brooklyn R T 5s 1,000	94⅞	
Bur, C R & N 1st 1,000	107	
500	107½	
1,000	106¾	
2,000	106¾	
Canada So 1st 5s 5,000	110½	
Canada Southern 2d 5,000	108	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 3,000	90	
2,000	89⅞	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 2,000	80¼	
2,000	80⅜	
5,000	80	
2,000	79¾	
Ches & Ohio con 5s 1,000	115⅜	
7,000	115½	
Chi, B & Q conv 5s 500	106¾	
Chi, B & Q. Den Div 4s 4,000	99¼	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 1,000	106	
Chi & N W cons 7s 1,000	141	
S F deb 5s, 1933 1,000	117½	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 3,000	105¾	
7,000	105¾	
2,000	105¾	
1,000	105¾	
5,000	105¾	
9,000	105¾	
Chi, R I & P deb 5s 5,000	105⅛	
Chi, St P & M 1st 1,000	132	
C, St P, M & O cons 7,000	135	
Chi Term Trans 4s 17,000	85	
C, C, C & St L, Cin, Wab & M Div 4s 1,000	89	
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs, all Installments paid 2,000	20½	
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000	100	
Erie 4s prior bonds 2,000	90	
Evans & T H gen 5s 5,000	82½	
Erie gen lien 3-4s 2,000	72½	
1,000	72	
30,000	71¾	
Total sales		

East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s 1,000	110½	
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s 5,000	92	
Illinois Central, Western Line 1st 4s 1,000	103½	
19,000	103	
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s 11,000	110	
Kan City & Pac 1st 1,000	74	
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st 11,000	78½	
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s 2,000	102⅞	
L S & M So 1st coup 5,000	109¾	
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 3,000	104½	
10,000	104½	
Lehigh Val Term 5s 4,000	111½	
Louis & Nash G M 6s 10,000	119⅜	
Unified gold 4s 17,000	88½	
Metropolitan Elev 1st 5,000	118	
Met St Ry gen 5s 1,000	111¾	
Mexican Int cons 10,000	71½	
5,000	71⅜	
7,000	71¾	
Mil & St P, Chi & Mo River 5s 10,000	114½	
Minn & St L con 5s 3,000	107	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000	88¼	
500	88	
1,000	88⅜	
1,000	88	
1,000	88⅛	
1,000	88	
Mo, K & T of T 5s 2,000	81½	
3,000	80¾	
Mo Pac 1st cons 2,000	97½	
5,000	97	
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s 4,000	76½	
N Y Cent deb 5s reg 6,000	108½	
1,000	108	
N Y, O & W con 5s 1,000	108½	
N Y, Sus & W G M 7,000	93	
5,000	92¼	
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s 3,000	108	
Norf & W Ry con 4s 500	81½	
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 500	62	
7,000	61¾	
10,000	61⅝	
5,000	61	
5,000	61½	
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 5,000	96¼	
15,000	95¾	
22,000	95½	
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 10,000	102	
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div 2,000	105½	
Oregon R & N 4s 3,000	95	
Oregon R & N 1st 5,000	114	
Oregon S L inc A 5s 15,000	66	
10,000	65½	
25,000	65	
Inc B & col trust 21,000	48¾	
35,000	49¼	
5,000	49⅜	
10,000	49⅝	
5,000	49¼	
5,000	49⅛	
31,000	49	
Oregon S L 1st con 5s 15,000	100	
Penn Cos gtd 4½s 1,000	112½	
Pitts & West 1st 4s 5,000	83½	
Rome, Wat & Og cons 8,000	122½	
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s 2,000	73½	
1,000	74	

Reading Co gen 4s 2,000	83¾	
7,000	83½	
14,000	83¼	
Rich & Danv 6s 2,000	123	
Rio Grande West 1st 3,000	82¼	
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s 10,000	90½	
3,000	91	
St L & S F 2d, Class C 3,000	116	
St L & S F, Southwestern Div 5s 30,000	95½	
St L & S F 4s 5,000	74	
St L & S F G M 6s 2,000	118½	
St L S W 1st 8,000	74¾	
10,000	74½	
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s 3,000	100½	
So Pac of Ariz 1st 3,000	103¼	
So Pac of N M 1st 10,000	108¼	
Southern Ry 1st 5s 1,000	91¾	
20,000	91	
Standard R & T 6s 3,000	57	
Tenn C, I & R, Birmingham Div 1st 3,000	84	
Tex & N O cons 5s 10,000	98¼	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 10,000	101	
Tex & Pac 2d inc 10,000	34½	
3,000	34⅝	
2,000	34¾	
121,000	34½	
50,000	34¾	
120,000	34½	
20,000	34¼	
20,000	34	
10,000	34¼	
40,000	34⅜	
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs 2,000	84	
Union Pacific 4s 7,000	94⅛	
34,000	94	
500	94½	
500	94¼	
4,000	93¾	
5,000	93⅝	
35,000	93⅜	
500	94	
46,000	93⅜	
55,000	93⅜	
16,000	93⅜	
28,000	93½	
23,000	93⅜	
15,000	93¼	
50,000	93¼	
53,000	93½	
10,000	93⅝	
25,000	93¾	
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 10,000	57⅜	
5,000	57¼	
30,000	57	
10,000	56½	
25,000	56	
Virginia Mid G M 1,000	105⅛	
Wabash 1st 5s 22,000	107⅝	
2,000	107¾	
4,000	107½	
11,000	107⅞	
Wabash 2d 5s 3,000	78¼	
3,000	78⅜	
2,000	78	
West Short gtd 4s 1,000	110½	
10,000	110¼	
W N Y & P 1st 5,000	108½	
W N Y & P gen 10,000	52¼	
Wilkes & East 1st 10,000	98½	
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs 5,000	41¾	
10,000	40¼	

. . . The New York Times "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	...
4s, r., 1907	111	111½
4s, c., 1907	112	113
4s, r., 1925	124½	125
4s, c., 1925	124½	125
5s, r., 1904	112½	113
5s, c., 1904	112½	113
Currency 6s, 1899	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103½	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118	..
Alb. & Sus	180	...
American Coal	118	140
Am. Dist. Tel	...	23
Am. Tobacco pf	113	118
Ann Arbor	12½	13½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6⅜	6⅝
Boston A. L. pf	106	108
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	5¼	6
Buff., R. & P	28	30½
Buff., R. & P. pf	61	64
Central Pacific	12¼	13½
Chi. & Alton pf	168	...
Chi. & E. Ill.	54½	58
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	107	111
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	...	33⅞
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24¾
Clev., L. & W. pf	...	49
Cleve. & Pitts	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. F. & I. pf.	...	78
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	...	6½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	19	25
Com. Cable	165	..
Consol. Ice pf	87	90
Del., L. & W	150	..
D. M. & Ft. D	11½	14
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	..
Dul., S. S. & A	2	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	5	6½
Eighth Avenue	325	..
Ev. & T. H.	20	25
Ev. & T. H. pf	39	41
Ft. W. & R. G	14	16
Gt. Nor. pf	154	158
Green Bay & W	30	40
H. B. Claflin	92	97
Homestake	44	48
Ill. Cent. 1. 1	92	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25
Iowa Central	8	8½
Iowa Central pf	29	31
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½
Keokuk & D. M	3½	4½
K. & D. M. pf	15	16½
Keokuk & West	32	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf	88	90
Long Island	40	50
Manhattan Beach	5	7
Mid. Coal pf	45	53
Mex. Cent.	5¾	6¼
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	89
Minn., St. P. & S. M.	7	..
Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	17	...
Morris & Essex	171	173
National Lead	31¼	33
Nat. Lin. Oil	17	18½
National Starch	5¾	7
Nat. St. 1st pf	65	75
Nat. St. 2d pf	18	28
New Cent. C	7	8
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12⅜	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	35
N. Y., S. & W	12½	14
N. Y., S. & W. pf	33	34
Norfolk So	62	66
Nor. & West	14	15
Ohio Southern	...	5
Ont. Mining	3½	...
Ore. R. & N	48	51
Penn. Coal	340	...
Peo., Dec. & Ev	1	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3	7
P., Ft. W. & C	169	...
Pitts. & West. pf	6	8
Quicksilver	1¾	2
Quicksilver pf	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	...
R., W. & O	121	122½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	56	56½
St L. & S. W. pf	9½	10
St. P. & Duluth	20	25
St. P. & D. pf	80	87
St. P., M. & M	134	138
St. P. & O. pf	150	160
Sil. bull. certfs	54½	54⅝
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf	38	45
U. S. Express	42	45
U. S. Leather	6½	6⅞
Wabash	6½	7⅛
West. Union Beef	7½	9
W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	2⅜	2½
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	10¼	11
Wis. Central	1¾	2½
Wis. Cent. pf	3	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
29,850	Am. Sug. Refs	128¼	128¼	126	127¼
380	Am. Tobacco	91¾	92	91	91½
50	A. T. & S. F. pf	27½	27½	27⅞	27⅞
2,040	Brook. R. T	41¼	41⅜	40	40½
15,710	Chi., B. & Q	95⅞	96	94⅜	94⅝
19,980	C., M. & St. P	94	94	92½	93⅛
5,740	C., R. I. & P	87⅝	87⅝	85¾	86⅛
10	Cent. of N. J	93	93	93	93
150	Chi. & Northw	122⅞	122⅞	122	122
210	Gen. Electric	33½	33½	32⅝	32⅝
850	Louis. & Nash	54½	54½	53⅞	53½
3,480	Manhattan	106⅜	106⅜	103½	104
460	Mo. Pacific	27⅞	27⅞	26½	26⅝
1,100	N. Y. Central	114⅜	114⅜	113	113⅜
104	North. Pacific	23⅜	23⅜	23	23¼
2,360	North. Pac. pf	63⅛	63⅛	61⅝	62¼
3,990	People's Gas	93	93	91⅝	91⅞
250	Reading	19	19	18½	18¾
40	Reading 1st pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
20	Tenn. C. & I	21	21	20½	20½
1,950	Union Pac.	30¼	30¼	28⅝	28⅞
1,740	Union Pac. pf	55	55¼	52¾	53¼
310	Western Union	87¾	87¾	87	87½
90,810					

BONDS.

$14,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	59½	59½	59	59
2,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
2,000	E., L. & B. S. 5s	100	100	100	100
20,000	Texas Pac. 2d	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼
20,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	56¼	56¼	55¾	55¾
7,000	Wabash 2d	78½	78½	78¼	78¼
2,000	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	107½	107½	107½	107½
$67,000					

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

Following is a list of reappraisements of merchandise made by the United States General Appraisers, and announced yesterday by President Charles H. Ham:

17,220, 17,280.—Wool dress goods, from Freres Koechlin, Mulhouse, Dec. 30, 1897, and Jan. 13, 1898. Laine, 77 c-m, entered at .75, advanced to .80f per meter. Discount, 5 per cent. Add cases, deduct freight to Havre.

17,309.—Medicinal preparations, from Paul Lohmann, Hamelin, Jan. 14, 1898. Iron roduc. by hydrogen, U. S. P., 80 per cent, entered at 275, advanced to 300 marks per 100 kilos. Add packing charges.

17,304.—Multiflora roses, &c., from F. Delaunay, Angers, Dec. 13, 1897. Multiflora, first choice, entered at 10, advanced to 12f per 1,000. Juncepetus Virginiana, 2 ans., entered at 10f per 1,000. No advance. Similar goods, similar prices. Add cases and packing.

4,358, O. P., Buffalo.—Saccharine, from Thomas Mealey & Co., Hamilton, Dec. 17, 1897. Heyden sugar, 500 times sweeter than sugar, entered at $4.50, advanced to $10 per pound.

4,364, O. P., Detroit.—Saccharine, from Thomas Mealey & Co., Hamilton, Dec. 18, 1897. Heyden sugar, 500 times sweeter than sugar, entered at $4.50, advanced to $10 per pound.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Binghamton Electrical Construction Company of Binghamton; capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles F. Terhune, L. M. Blanding, and R. E. Prince, Binghamton.

Piel Brothers, to carry on a general brewing business, with principal office in Brooklyn; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Herrman Peterson and John J. Roach, Brooklyn; Edward J. Dwyer, New York City.

Bridgehampton Creamery Company of Bridgehampton; capital, $3,000. Directors—E. O. Hildreth, C. A. Pierson, J. H. Rogers, T. F. Haines, W. D. Halley, Bridgehampton; C. J. Foster and G. C. Topping, Sagaponack.

Burlington Light Company of New York City, to manufacture mantles or hoods for incandescent gas lamps; capital, $7,000. Directors—Louis Bevien and Nathan Hasberg, New York City; S. A. Behmann, Bay Ridge Park, L. I.

Velodrome Company of New York City, to conduct a velodrome exhibition hall, concert, theatrical, or entertainment hall, and to manufacture and handle bicycles and conduct restaurants and cafés; capital, $300,000. Directors—Samuel R. Schwenk, Marconnier, N. J.; A. S. Rosenthal, Rudolph Aronson, and Edward J. Dwyer, New York City; John J. Roach, Brooklyn.

The annual report of the National Wall Paper Company of New York City for the year 1897, just filed with the Secretary of State, shows that of the company's authorized capital of $30,000,000 $27,931,500 has been paid in. The liabilities, it is stated, do not exceed $9,073,306, while the assets aggregate at least $9,083,412. The report is signed by Henry Burn, President; George W. White, Secretary; George C. D. Brand, Samuel A. Maxwell, W. H. Mars, F. H. Hatzel, and Joseph E. Gledhill, a majority of the Directors.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

UNITED STATES LAW BLANK AND STATIONERY COMPANY.—Schedules of the United States Law Blank and Stationery Company of 359 West Broadway show: Liabilities, $7,241; nominal assets, $1,262; actual assets, $690.

SHEVILL, BOWLBY & SHEVILL COMPANY.—Schedules of the Shevill, Bowlby & Shevill Company, manufacturer of confectioners' supplies at 46 Dey Street, show liabilities of $8,072; nominal assets, $41,699; actual assets, $12,175.

STANDARD INCANDESCENT COMPANY.—Schedules of the Standard Incandescent Company, manufacturer of gas lamps, &c., at 147 Centre Street, show liabilities of $3,119; nominal assets, $7,937; actual assets, $2,855.

JAMES RICHARDSON'S SONS.—Schedules of Horace T. and Herbert J. Richardson, doing business as James Richardson's Sons, grocers at 57 Vesey Street, show liabilities of $12,521; nominal assets, $10

TROLLEYS ON THE BRIDGE

They Cause a Serious Falling Off in the Receipts from the Regular Cable Cars.

DEFICIT INSTEAD OF A SURPLUS

The Whole City, Including Boroughs Not Benefited, Will Have to Bear the Burden Caused by This Change.

Under a resolution of the City Council the Council Committee on Railroads met yesterday to hear protests against the operation of the trolley lines on the bridge structure. No public announcement had been made of the hearing, and the attendance was small. Two or three owners of real estate at the Brooklyn end of the bridge spoke briefly, and then, as no one was present representing the railroads, Chairman Oakley decided to adjourn the hearing until Friday next at 2 o'clock.

One of the speakers, John Brown, said that independent of the damage to surrounding real estate, the city would suffer severely by the reduction of its receipts from the bridge trains, and that within a short time, when the roadway had been given to the trolley cars and the trainway to the elevated roads, a special tax would be necessary for the maintenance of the bridge and payment of the interest on bridge bonds.

That same point had been raised by the Bridge Trustees. Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges has made some calculations as to what the decrease of $1,000 a day will mean in the course of a year, and as to how the inevitable deficit is to be made up. The receipts since the trolley roads began operations have fallen off more than $1,000 a day.

As a result, at the end of the year, instead of a surplus, there will be a deficit. Originally Brooklyn paid two-thirds the cost and running expenses, and New York the balance. Now the new city has to bear the entire expense, and at least two of the boroughs, Queens and Richmond, derive little or no benefit from it.

According to Mr. Shea's statement, the Bridge has cost $17,371,351, and has earned since its construction $14,566,814. In 1897 its running expenses were $1,228,143, but it not only earned this amount, but also created a surplus of $207,158, which was divided between this borough and Brooklyn on the basis of one-third to Manhattan and two-thirds to Brooklyn. This division of the surplus between the then two cities was one of the last official acts of the old Board of Bridge Trustees before it retired from office on Dec. 31 last.

The Bridge is bonded for $15,000,000, and the interest hereafter will probably have to be paid by means of money raised from taxation. The receipts from the Bridge cars since the trolley cars have been crossing, compared with the receipts a year ago, are as follows: On Friday, Feb. 19, 1897, $3,386; Friday, Feb. 18, 1898, $2,581; Saturday, Feb. 20, 1897, $4,220; Saturday, Feb. 19, 1898, $2,221; Sunday, Feb. 21, 1897, $1,906; Sunday, Feb. 20, 1898, $739. The monthly average receipts last year from the cable cars were $95,838, and the total number of passengers carried was 45,542,627, who paid $1,150,064. The total earnings for the year were $1,240,861.

Commissioner Shea yesterday appointed twenty-three bridge keepers, and they were sworn in in a body by the Mayor.

FOR STREET CLEANER'S FAMILY.

A Subscription for John O'Connor, Killed While on Duty.

A subscription was started yesterday for the widow and children of John O'Connor of the Street Cleaning Department. O'Connor was killed by a trolley car last week, and his family is destitute. Commissioner McCartney, in authorizing a collection in the department, gave out this notice in general orders:

"The satisfaction of having thus done good will, I am confident, more than repay you for your contribution to this most deserving cause. Should any of you be so unfortunate as to meet with a fatal accident while in the discharge of your duties in the department, I pledge myself to make the same effort in behalf of that man's family. As an evidence of the sincerity of my desire in this matter, I will state that I have started a subscription list in the main office."

Trying to Reduce City Rentals.

President Guggenheimer of the Council, as Chairman of the Committee of the Sinking Fund Commission appointed to find offices under one roof if possible for the different city departments, said yesterday the total rental of the leases in force Dec. 31 was $441,189.57. Of that amount $250,014.57 is for rent of stables, &c., for the Street Cleaning Department, public schools, police stations, fire engine houses, &c. The remaining $194,175 is paid for offices. To that amount may be added $37,700, the rental asked for additional leases now pending and made necessary by consolidation, so that if a building could be secured for anything less than $231,875 it would be a gain to the city, both from a standpoint of economy and convenience.

Auctioneer Loses His License.

President Guggenheimer yesterday revoked the license of John E. Blackman, an auctioneer doing business at 106 West Thirty-seventh Street and at 1,366 Broadway. The complainants in the case were J. L. Humfreville of 47 Broadway, who proved that he had been overcharged $10 on a bill for $12, and Mrs. Essie R. Johnson of the Windsor Hotel, who showed that she had received no return from property which Blackman sold for her for $95.

J. A. K. Steele Appointed.

John A. K. Steele was appointed yesterday to the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of W. E. Philips, appointed to the Police Board.

A Place Made for F. P. Simpson.

Frederick P. Simpson, the assistant Republican leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, has been appointed assistant to Special Commissioner of Jurors Gray at a salary of $3,000. The place is a new one, made for Mr. Simpson.

To Help the Suffering Cubans.

Stores for the suffering Cubans are now being rapidly forwarded to Key West for shipment on the United States naval vessels Montgomery and Nashville, from that port. Dr. Klopsch, proprietor of The Christian Herald, and a member of the Government Relief Committee, will go to Matanzas in the cruiser Montgomery to assist in the distribution. He will sail for Havana to-day by a Ward Line steamer, and will return to Key West before the Montgomery sails.

The King's Daughters' Cuban Sewing Circle will open its headquarters at 17 Astor Place on Monday next. Clothes will be made for the Cuban famine sufferers, thousands of whom, Miss Barton declares, are in rags. Money for this work has been furnished by Dr. Klopsch. All contributions of cloth, cotton goods, linen, calico, muslin, and flannel will be welcomed by the circle.

Old Confederates Ready to Fight.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Mississippi executive officers have received a barrel of letters from all over the State proffering services in case of war with Spain, and, strange as it may seem, many of these letters are from gray and grizzled Confederate veterans, from men who might be supposed to have had an elegant sufficiency of this sort of thing away back yonder in the early sixties. One of the State officers says: "I do not want to be quoted, but you may state that I have received scores of letters from men and organizations offering their services to their State and country, and the most remarkable part of it all is that the majority of these letters are from old men—men who fought for the South during the war."

Police Stop a Prizefight.

YONKERS, March 4.—"Dave" Sullivan of Cork, Ireland, met and defeated "Patsy" Broderick of Providence at the Waverly Athletic Club here to-night. The police stopped the bout in the ninth round.

A COURT ATTENDANT ACCUSED.

H. Kramer Charged with Fraud in Connection with a Mortgage for $225.

Hugo Kramer, the court attendant in the Supreme Court who some time ago made himself conspicuous by plucking feathers from quail in court, was yesterday a defendant in the Supreme Court, Kings County, in a suit brought by Alice Heinle and her husband, Mathias, to compel him to surrender a mortgage on Mrs. Heinle's property which they say he obtained by downright fraud. The Heinles in their complaint state that in the early part of 1896 they were tenants of Augusta Langer, in her house, at Mosholu Avenue and Broadway, and were indebted to her $225 for arrears of rent. Kramer acted as agent for Augusta Langer.

To secure payment of the rent to Mrs. Langer, the Heinles said they gave to Kramer for her a mortgage for $225 on some real estate owned by Mrs. Heinle in Westchester County. The mortgage was drawn up by Kramer, and was witnessed by his brother Alexander. In August of last year, the complaint continues, Augusta Langer instituted a dispossess action against the Heinles for non-payment of rent for time for which they had given her a mortgage. They thereupon made search in the office of the Register of Westchester County, and found that the mortgage had been made out in favor of Kramer, and the amount named in the mortgage was $325, or $100 more than they owed Mrs. Langer.

Augusta Langer, in her affidavit, says that since the execution of the mortgage she had repeatedly asked Kramer to give it up to her, but he put her off and refused to surrender it. She never agreed voluntarily to surrender it to him. The Heinles' lawyer, John G. Ritter, said yesterday that an injunction was applied for to prevent Kramer's selling or transferring the mortgage until the result of the suit to compel him to surrender it to the Heinles.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Northwestern Announces a Cut Rate on Flour from Minneapolis to New York.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The Northwestern Railroad has announced a twenty-one-cent through rate on flour from Minneapolis to New York, effective to-morrow. The rate is made with the concurrence of the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central lines. The Wisconsin Central and Erie lines, it is understood, will meet the rate of the Vanderbilt lines. Other lines are expected to follow suit. The officials of the Northwestern and its connections say they are simply meeting the tariffs put in some days ago by the Soo lines and the Duluth, South Shores and Atlantic.

HOCKING VALLEY IN TROUBLE.

Knickerbocker Trust Company Asks the Appointment of a Receiver.

COLUMBUS Ohio, March 4.—The Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York brought suit in the Federal Court to-day asking for a foreclosure of its mortgage on the Hocking Valley Railroad and for the appointment of a receiver.

The Knickerbocker Company holds a mortgage for $2,000,000.

It is claimed in the petition that the eight-million-dollar mortgage held by the Central Trust Company is illegal, for the reason that the railroad company did not act with authority, its incorporation not having been in proper form.

Huntington Horse Car Line Sold.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., March 4.—The Long Island Railroad has bought the entire 3,000 shares of the Huntington Railroad Company, par value $10 each, and the horse-car line from to-day will be under the management of the steam road. The Huntington Road is three miles in length and connects Huntington Harbor with the village and the latter with the Long Island Railroad station. The road will be turned into a trolley line, and will connect all the villages with the town of Huntington.

Baltimore and Ohio Buys Rails.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has purchased 10,000 tons of eighty-pound steel rails for the lines west of the Ohio River. The order will be divided between the Central Ohio, the Chicago, and the Lake Erie Divisions. About 15,000 tons of the 40,000 bought last Summer for the main line will be placed in the tracks this Spring, giving the Baltimore and Ohio new rails from the Ohio River to tidewater.

A New Route to Chicago.

Details as to traffic have been practically settled with different companies for the purpose of making a trunk line between New York and Chicago. The contemplated route is from Jersey City to Tamaqua, via the New Jersey Central; from Tamaqua to Williamsport, via the Philadelphia and Reading; Williamsport to Clearfield, Penn.; Clearfield to Akron, Ohio; Akron to Kankakee, and from Kankakee to Chicago, by the Illinois Central. This route, it is said, will be seventy-two miles shorter than the Pennsylvania.

Southeastern Men Can't Agree.

The Conference Committee of the Southeastern Railway Association, which has been meeting at the Imperial Hotel, disbanded the conference yesterday without coming to any uniform basis. For years the railway and steamship lines of the Southeast have been trying ineffectually to agree on a uniform rate basis.

BRIDGEPORT REPUBLICANS DINE.

Mr. Dolliver Says a War with Spain Would Not Last Over 30 Days.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 4.—The annual banquet of the Bridgeport Republican Club was held at the Fourth Regiment Armory, there being an attendance of about 1,000. The speakers were Congressmen Hooker of New York, Morris of Minnesota, Dolliver of Ohio, and Hill of Connecticut.

The speakers all advised that the coming campaign be fought on the St. Louis platform of 1896. Samuel Fessenden was unable to attend and sent his regrets.

Congressman Dolliver, in referring to the Maine disaster, said President McKinley was fully alive to the situation, but was more desirous of promoting the interests of the United States than those of other countries, but if war with Spain did come it would not last over thirty days.

PLANS OF TRADES UNIONS.

Demands for Higher Wages to be Made on April 1.

Several building trades unions have decided to insist on an increase of wages at the beginning of April. Heretofore the unions were in the habit of presenting their demands on May 1, but they came to the conclusion that they would have a better chance of enforcing their demands at the beginning of April. Builders, the men say, are not in such a hurry to finish a building after the renting season as before, and there is always a rush to finish a building for renting or selling purposes before May 1.

The electrical workers will demand a minimum wage of $3.50 for eight hours' work, the Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators will insist on $3.50 for eight hours' work for plain painters, and $3.75 for ornamental painters. The granite cutters say they will insist on $4 a day, and the hod hoisting engineers will ask for the same rate of wages. Other unions will also ask for increased wages.

In several cases the employers have agreed to pay the advance demanded, while others say that the condition of trade will not allow them to raise wages.

To Divide a Telephone District.

The New York Telephone Company proposes, on April 1, to divide the present Cortlandt Street telephone district. The new building is erected in Gold Street, near John, which will be the centre of the John Street district. The new district will include the territory south of New Chambers Street, north of Wall Street, and east of Nassau Street. Only about two-thirds of this territory will be changed on April 1. This will make the third division of the Cortlandt Street district since it was first formed.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Extensions of leaves of absence—Second Lieut. Thomas F. Howard, Second Cavalry, Nov. 22, three months, on account of sickness; Major Louis W. Crampton, surgeon, fifteen days.

Assignments of officers to regiments—Capt. George Palmer (promoted from First Lieutenant Ninth Infantry) to the Ninth Infantry, Company K, to date from Jan. 16, vice Morton, retired.

Capt. Samuel W. Miller (promoted from First Lieutenant Fifth Infantry) to Fifth Infantry, Company B, to date from Jan. 26, vice Carter, retired.

Capt. Henry H. Benham (promoted from First Lieutenant Second Infantry) to the Second Infantry, Company K, to date from Feb. 1, vice Clark, retired.

First Lieut. Harry J. Hirsch (promoted from Second Lieutenant Fifteenth Infantry) to the Eighteenth Infantry, Company A, to date from Dec. 16, vice Duval, appointed Captain Commissary of Subsistence.

First Lieut. Joseph Frazier (promoted from Second Lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry) to the Ninth Infantry, Company D, to date from Jan. 16, vice Palmer, promoted.

First Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Twenty-second Infantry) to the Fifth Infantry, Company K, to date from Jan. 28, vice Miller, promoted.

First Lieut. La Roy S. Upton (promoted from Second Lieutenant Twenty-first Infantry) to the Second Infantry, Company F, to date from Feb. 1, vice Benham, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. Benjamin M. Koehler, Seventh Infantry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant Fifteenth Infantry, Company H, Dec. 16, 1897, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Hirsch, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. James F. Brady, Thirteenth Infantry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, Company K, Jan. 16, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Frazier, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. Hugh La F. Applewhite, Fifteenth Infantry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant Twenty-second Infantry, Company H, Jan. 26, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Hamilton, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. Edgar T. Conley, Fifteenth Infantry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant Twenty-first Infantry, Company B, Feb. 1, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Upton, promoted.

Lieuts. Upton, Kohler, Applewhite, and Conley will remain on duty with the regiments with which they are at present serving, respectively, until July 1.

Major E. Van Arsdale Andruss (promoted from Captain First Artillery) to the Fourth Artillery, to date from Feb. 10, vice Smith, retired.

Major Frank W. Hess (promoted from Captain Third Artillery) to the Third Artillery, to date from Feb. 10, vice Chester, retired.

Capt. Arthur Murray (promoted from First Lieutenant First Artillery) to the First Artillery, Battery A, to date from Feb. 10, vice Andruss, promoted.

Capt. William E. Birkhimer (promoted from First Lieutenant Third Artillery) to the Third Artillery, Battery L, to date from Feb. 10, vice Hess, promoted.

First Lieut. Henry D. Todd, Jr., (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery,) to the First Artillery, Battery D, to date from Feb. 10, vice Pope, retired.

First Lieut. Thomas W. Winston, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery,) to the First Artillery, Battery I, to date from Feb. 10, vice Murray, promoted.

First Lieut. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery,) to the Third Artillery, Light Battery C, to date from Feb. 10, vice Birkhimer, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. Robert S. Abernethy, Third Artillery, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Battery G, Feb. 10, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Todd promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. Edwin O. Sarratt, Third Artillery, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Battery E, Feb. 10, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Hamilton, retired. He will proceed to Fort Canby, Washington, and report to the commanding officer for duty with Battery M, Third Artillery.

Additional Second Lieut. Albert J. Bowley, Fourth Artillery, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, Battery B, Feb. 10, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Winston, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. Betram C. Gilbert, First Artillery, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, Battery K, Feb. 10, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Krayenbuhl, promoted.

Lieuts. Krayenbuhl, Bowley, and Gilbert will remain on duty with the regiments with which they are now serving, respectively, until July 1.

A board of medical officers, to consist of Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General; Major Walter Reed, Surgeon; Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon; Capt. William H. Arthur, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Alexander N. Stark, Assistant Surgeon, is constituted to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, in Washington, on Monday, May 2, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the army.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Hamilton A. Smith, Third Infantry, Feb. 8, Department of Dakota, is extended one month.

Transfers in the Eighth Infantry—First Lieut. John Adams Perry, from Company E to Company K; First Lieut. Charles Gerhardt, from Company K to Company E.

Additional Second Lieut. Lawrence S. Miller, Fourth Artillery, is assigned to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant in that regiment, Battery K, to date from Feb. 28, 1898, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Honey, resigned. He will remain on duty with Battery A, Fourth Artillery, until further orders.

An army retiring board having found Post Chaplain William H. Pearson incapacitated for active service, on account of disability incident to the service, he is retired.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect from the date of his relief from temporary duty in Washington, is granted to Capt. Joseph H. Dorst, Fourth Cavalry.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk M. D. Darnall is appointed for the Naval Station at Key West, on the nomination of Passed Assistant Paymaster Mohun.

Passed Assistant Paymaster M. M. Ramsay is detached from the Montgomery, April 1, and ordered home, to settle accounts and await orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Z. W. Reynolds is ordered to the Montgomery, April 1.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. K. Robinson is ordered to the navy yard at League Island and his unexpired leave of absence is revoked.

Pay Inspector E. Putnam is placed in charge of the pay office at Baltimore, March 5, to travel between Baltimore and Washington.

Paymaster L. C. Kerr is detached from the charge of the naval pay office at Baltimore, March 5, and ordered to settle accounts and to report to the Miantonomoh, March 10.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Boston arrived at Hongkong March 3.
Concord arrived at Hongkong March 3.

Kruger's Characteristic Statue.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

A hat of President Kruger's has been sent per parcels post to the Eternal City. It is wanted for the President's statue by Mr. Van Bouw, its sculptor. The monument, according to its design, will be 14 meters high, a bronze figure on a pedestal of red granite. In front will be placed four gigantic Boers, two in the costume of the earliest settlers and two in the field equipment of the last war. The bas-relief's on the four sides of the pedestal are to portray scenes from the life of the President. As to the dress Presidential, it will consist of four pieces—roomy boots, trousers a la weekday wear, loose as to the knees, not to say baggy; the frock coat, and the tall hat. On the question of the tall hat there has been a strife of tongues. It opens, says the Débats, a new chapter in art, the chapitre des chapeaux, but as Mr. Van Bouw remarks, "the President's head and the President's hat form an aesthetic and indivisible unity." Wherefore the hat has already been cast in plaster curly in its brim and two feet high. Such realism in art is, perhaps, to be regretted, but then we shall have our Oom Paul as he may ordinarily be seen.

Dissatisfied with Pneumatic Tubes.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Assistant Postmaster John Hubbard emphatically declares that the pneumatic tube mail system will not do for Chicago. "Chicago demands something that is not only efficient but sufficient," said he. "Why should be get the pneumatic tube system, which will do but part of the work, when there are systems which will do it all? There is an electric underground system, and there is a cable system such as is in use in the Congressional Library at Washington which will do more than the pneumatic tube system. The pneumatic tube will not carry second, third, or fourth class mail at all."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Good Dealing Continues in Properties of Moderate Value—Little of Interest in the Auction Room.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold, for Amanda Basch to Frederick J. Herzog, for $31,000, the five-story store and loft building 2 Burling Slip, 28 by 58.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold, for the estate of George Rudd to a client, for improvement, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 70 feet west of Madison Avenue, 75 by 100.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold, for Amy Marsh to T. J. McLaughlin, the two five-story flats 202 and 204 West Eighty-second Street, each 20 by 91 by 102.2. Mr. McLaughlin gives in part payment the two four-story American basement dwellings 406 and 418 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, each 16 by 60 by 100.

The same firm has also sold for M. B. Cannon to Arthur M. Beers, the two five-story flats 165 and 169 West Ninety-eighth Street, each 30 by 108 by 128.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold, for Theresa D. Browning, six lots, on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, 225 feet west of Columbus Avenue; also, for Mrs. Baroche Seligman to A. B. Kight, two lots adjoining the foregoing on the east.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold to a Mr. Van Bomel, for $46,000, the two five-story, flats 675 and 677 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, each 27 by 100. The buyer gives in part payment, $22,000, the plot southwest corner of Brook and Westchester Avenues, 72 by 104 and irregular.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold to Mrs. Bessie Jacobs, for about $32,000, the five-story American basement dwelling, 690 West End Avenue, 21 by 56 by 100.

John H. Deane has sold to John Yule the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100. Mr. Deane purchased this property about two months ago.

The firm of L. J. Carpenter has sold for George Wright, to D. B. Freedman, the three-story dwelling, 82 Lexington Avenue, 19.9 by 80.

Jackson & Stern have sold to Harry Fischel, the old two-story building, 626 and 628 Sixth Street, purchased by them this week. Mr. Fischel has also bought 640 and 642 Sixth Street, and will erect a six-story double tenement on each plot.

William Rosenzweig has sold for John Parsons, to Abraham Ruth, the old building, 177 Orchard Street, 22.8 by 87.6.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the front and rear buildings, 233 and 235 East Third Street, on a plot 41 by 96.6.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to William G. McCrea, for $30,300, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 233 East Fourteenth Street, 26 by 103.3; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, D. Stuart Dodge, for $14,000 each, the two three-story stone-front dwellings, 144 and 146 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, each 17 by 99.11.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Daniel E. Seybel, executor, for $2,500, lot 120 on a map of eight acres of the Dyckman estate, being on the northwest side of Prescott Avenue, 134.5 by 669.7 and irregular, with rights to land under water in Spuyten Duyvil Creek; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Walter B. Hyer, for $17,500, the five-story stone-front flat, 113 West One Hundred and Third Street, 18.9 by 100.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 28 to 36 Pitt Street, for four six-story brick flats, with stores, each 27.4 by 87.5; Fay & Stacom of 337 Pleasant Avenue, owners; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $35,000.

Eightieth Street, southwest corner of Columbus Avenue, for a ten-story brick hotel, 102.2 by 64; Imperial Construction Company of 1,133 Broadway, owner; Buchman & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $300,000.

One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 23.4 by 89; George W. Eggers of 114 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $35,000.

No. 121 West Twenty-fourth Street, for a seven-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 105; J. W. Dimmick, owner; G. W. Keiser of 140 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 51; G. B. Heaslip of 317 East Twenty-third Street, owner; L. Falk, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 140 feet west of Brook Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 95 by 97; Julie Heil of 747 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $7,500.

Webster Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 60 by 90; Jacob Kolbesch, of 693 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $7,500.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, north side, 192 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, for two four-story brick tenements, 25 by 78; Rudolph Newschaffer of 164 West Seventy-fourth Street, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $24,000.

Mott Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for three four-story brick flats, 25 by 80; Mary E. Robinson of 647 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; Charles Baxter & Sons of 2,580 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $54,000.

White Plains Road, corner of Boston Road, for a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 54, and a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 54 by 22; John Ruser of East Chester, owner; Paul R. Lewis, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 36 Spruce Street, to a five-story brick warehouse, 24.8 by 80; Richard Young of 7 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, owner; W. B. Tubby, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 30 East Sixty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; C. H. Isham, owner; P. Sawyer, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Audubon Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Nancy Kee of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Audubon Avenue, owner; A. H. Burgess, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 437 to 439 West Forty-second Street, to a five-story brick lodging house and store; Cutting estate, owners; J. W. Cole, architect; cost $2,000.

No. 1,151 Broadway, to a four-story brick store and lofts; Mrs. J. Hopkins of 41 West Forty-eighth Street owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 1,091 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick hotel; Rhinelander estate, owner; Brun & Hauser of 1,125 Broadway, architect; cost, $900.

No. 154 Attorney Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; David Silverstein, owner; N. Langer, architect; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, northwest corner of Fox Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Ernest Schade, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $800.

Willis Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick flat; M. B. Wendhorst of 142 Willis Avenue, owner; Hugo Siller of 628 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, to a two-story brick machine house; American Brewing Company, premises, owner; L. Eutzer, architect; cost, $300.

Fulton Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame toolhouse; Augusta Dunbacher, owner; W. Graul, architect; cost, $400.

King's Bridge Road, south side, 600 feet east of Jefferson Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame church; Christopher B. O'Reilly, owner; W. Graul, architect; cost, $850.

Fox Street, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling; Emma Meckmann, premises, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $700.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Benjamin Hawker, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of New York.—Reassigned for argument at the foot of the calendar on motion of R. C. Taylor for the defendant in error.

No. 9—The Patapsco Guano Company, appellant, vs. the Board of Agriculture of North Carolina et al.—Leave granted to three of the counsel for the appellees to be heard in the argument on motion of R. H. Battle for the appellees. Argument continued by Thomas N. Hill for the appellant, by R. H. Battle, J. C. L. Harris, and F. H. Busbee for the appellees and concluded by John W. Hinsdale for the appellant.

No. 553—Lars Thompson, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Utah. Argument begun by J. W. N. Whitecotton for the plaintiff in error.

Day Call for Monday—Nos. 553, 45, 78, 88, 415, 514 and 515, 99 and 116, 8, 27, and 15 and 16, and 297.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, March 4.

AVENUE C, e s, Lot 289, map of Unionport, 50x105; Catharine Divver, administratrix, to Henry J. Volz..... 1,125

AVENUE C, e s, part of Lot 289, map of Unionport; Catharine Divver to Henry J. Volz..... 1

AVENUE C, s e corner of 8th St, 33x105, Unionport; Albert Roesner to Louis Spamer..... 5,500

BOSTON ROAD, s s, part of Lot 492, map of Arden property, 54.6x—x50x—; Lily L. Shirmer to Lavinia Cudlipp..... 1

BROOME ST, s s, 90 ft e of Sullivan St, 20x60.4x19.5x60.6, and other property, being Nos. 525 and 527 Broome St; Patrick A. Nolan to Jacob Barstcherer..... 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 48 ft n of Oakland Place, 24x100; Martin D. Fink to Dimock & Fink Company..... 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 100 ft s of Samuel St, 25x125x irregular; Charles Bjorkegren to August J. Papenbaum..... 1

COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of Mott St, 26.6x94; William J. Nicklas to George Keller..... Exch

ELLIOTT AV, n e corner of Elizabeth St, 100x125, Olinville, release; Joseph Morrison, individually, &c., to Frederick J. Buchenberger..... 1

FULTON ST, n e corner of Elliott Av; Bleecker St, s w corner of Barker Av; Wilson C. Smith to Charles Siedler..... 1

KIRKSIDE AV, e s, 694.8 ft n of Wellesley St, 25x100.4; William Tucker to Jeannette J. Tucker..... 1

LOT 214, map of property of F. P. & H. A. Forster; George Huber to Johanna Glismann..... 600

LOTS 328, 339, 341, 342, 344, 345, 350, and 351, 353, 356, 359, 361, 362, 367, 368, 370, 373, 374, 375, 387, 424, 425, 427, 431, 434 to 436, 438, map of Arden property; George A. Halsey, referee, to Edward V. Burton..... 2,730

LOTS 132 and 133, map of revised map of Seneca Park; Charles D. Shirmer to Lavinia Cudlipp..... 1

BARKER AV, centre line, at centre line of Bleecker St, runs w 425.5 to Bronx Park x s 184.11 to centre line of Fulton St x e 414.6x n 186.8; Charles Siedler to John C. Barr..... 100

PARTS of Lots 3, 4, 14, 15, map of the property of Joseph S. Wood, at William's Bridge, 55x28.4; Joseph S. Wood to Peter Schweickert..... 100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 289.1 ft s of 165th St, 200.6x339.10x208.11x280.8; William R. Bronk to Anton Rinschler..... Exch

PROSPECT AV, e s, 1,025 ft e of Throggs Neck Road, 87.6x122.11x37.6x121.9; Joseph Abb and others to Gretchen Henckelmann..... 900

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 87th St, 27x100; William W. Hall to Gottfried Piel..... 1

SAMUEL ST, east corner of Johnson Av, 75x133; August J. Papenbaum to Charles Bjorkegren..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 498.4 ft n of 2d St, 50x100.5; Washington Av, w s, 548.4 ft n of 2d St, 50x100.7; Sophia M. Mallett and others, executors, to Henry C. Mapes..... 1

6TH AV, n s, Lot 497, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Charles D. Shirmer to Charles E. Hoyt..... Exchange and 1,600

11TH AV, s e corner of 52d St, 19.4x64; 2d Av, e s, 39.9 ft n of 36th St, 19.9x52.10; Fred. C. Klinker to Dora Maas..... 1

2D ST, 105 to 199 East, 72.6x100.5; Margaret A. M. Neilson to Irving Bacharach. 55,000

8TH ST, s s, Lot 504 to 507, map of Unionport, 26x255; Abraham Levy to Katherine Kohler..... 1

10TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 2d Av, Wakefield, 50x114; Annie K. Le Fevre to Russellanna Purdy..... 1

35TH ST, 313 East, 18.9x98.9; Emma Y. Short and another to Katchen Eim..... 1

35TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100; Roger Foster, referee, to Elihu B. Frost, assignee, &c..... 9,250

35TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100; Elihu B. Frost, assignee, to Lewis Z. Bach..... 12,000

37TH ST, 325 West, 24.9x98.9; Mervyn Wolff to Dennis Horgan..... 1

37TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Charles L. Weeks to Hyman and Henry Sonn..... 1

61ST ST, 43, 19x100.5; Joseph Byk to J. Blackburn Miller..... 1

85TH ST, s s, 169 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Adolph Weiss to Louis Lichtschein..... 1

92D ST, 317 East, 25x100.8; Ottilie Kreiner to Patrick Burns..... 1

92D ST, 319 East, 25x100.8; John McLaughlin to Ottilie Kremer..... 20,000

108TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Francis Speir, Jr., to William E. Beattie..... 200

108TH ST, 71, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; William E. Beattie to Cornelius H. Tallman..... 30,000

110TH ST, n s, 163.4 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x100.11; Frances E. Garretson, executor and trustee, to Bernard Blessing. 7,475

127TH ST, n s, 93.4 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x99.11; G. Frederick Steil to William O'Brien..... 1

128TH ST, s s, 327.6 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x ½ block; Joseph T. Elliott and another to Susanna Elliott and another..... 14,000

137TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Katchen Eim to Emma Y. Short and another..... 1

144TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Boulevard, 50x99.11; George F. Lewis to Mazie M. Shaw..... 1

148TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 100x99.11; George Benjamin to Isaac L. Smith..... 1

150TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100; Michael Dippold to Frank Miller and another..... 2,000

151ST ST, n s, 91.4 ft w of 3d Av, 50x114.2; Anton Rinschler to William R. Bronk..... 1

162D ST, n s, 162.9 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100; Enoch C. Bell to Harry Overington..... Nom.

180TH ST, s s, 96.8 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 18x113.8x irregular; Charles H. Thornton to Mary Johnson..... 100

183D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Webster Av, 25x99.8; Northern Improvement Company to Frank Diamond..... 925

192TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 50x189.9 to 188th St; Jacob Hess to John Batton..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BROOKS, Mrs. Harriet D. L., to Sigmon M. Stern; 27 East 44th St, 5 years..... $2,500

BUTTENWIESER, Lasmmister, to Sarah Schwinger; 17 Cannon St., stores, &c, 3¼ years..... 360

LUQUER, Lea, and another, trustees, to Arthur Burns; 852 6th Av, 5 years..... 2,000

MEYER, Christian, to Theodore Hergen; 213 and 215 East 44th St, 5 years..... 1,200

NEMECEK, John, to Vaclav and Albina Sela; 428 East 73d St, 5 years..... 480

SIEFKE, Henry, to Louis Stajar; 18 6th Av, corner of West 3d St, 10 years..1,800 to 2,500

TONNELE, John L., to Isidor Lewkowitz; 269 6th Av, 3 1-6 years..6,000 to 7,700

Recorded Mortgages.

ALDHOUS, Freder

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.
GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.
The purest of water from our own artesian well.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; cafe grotto with ochestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet; American and European plan.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Libral management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Kentucky Av., 100 feet from beach; steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to street level; $2.00 per day; $9 to $14 per week. L. V. STICKNEY.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELDT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CAMBRIDGESCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES A. FREEMAN'S SONS,
Auctioneers,
422 Walnut and 14 S. Broad St., Phila., Penn.
SALE WEDNESDAY, MAR. 23, 1898, AT 12 M. at the Exchange, 3d and Walnut Sts., Phil'a., Penn., TUGBOAT Geo. W. Smith; 34.85 gross tons, 17.42 net tons; engine, 16x18; boiler, 9x12; peremptory sale.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GENTLEMEN forming fine tailoring club desire additional members; results economy; liberal credits. PARTICULRAS, Box 167 Times Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable second floor back room; also hall room, with board; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By young Englishwoman; good disposition; speaks German; musical; good correspondent; as companion and maid to lady. Mrs. R., 241 East 61st St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable, active woman as cook; no objection to washing; city references. Walsh, 320 East 26th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—In family or traveling; willing to take whole care of one or two children; kindergarten; French, German, English; ten years' reference from one family. Companion, Box 16, 1,242 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By refined nurse; mental cases; willing and obliging; terms reasonable; personal references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse; willing, obliging, trustworthy. Brady, 208 East 34th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—North German girl; willing to assist chambermaid. 249 East 55th St., two bells.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET—French Swiss; thirty years old; understands all the duties of first-class butler; prefer a place where a second man or parlormaid is kept; highest city references. H. G., care of Mr. Matthey, 138 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly capable and experienced married man; ten years' city references; city or country. Maurer, 327 West 44th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or GARDENER.—By a young man; in the country; personal references can be had from last employer. John Glynn, 156 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; thoroughly reliable; ten years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. M. P., 921 6th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Strictly first-class; age, 34; married; two children; fourteen years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen, in city. W. R., 43 Greepwich Av.

GARDENER and GROWER.—By German; single, 30; life experience; conversant in all branches of horticulture; good manager; greenhouses, vegetable, fruit, graperies, lawn ornamentation and design being a specialty. Care of Frank Dawson, 232 West 33d St.

Miscellaneous.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paperhanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,834 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th.

YOUNG MAN, 19, WITH BUSINESS OR MERcantile house; can furnish A1 references as to character, ability, &c.; is willing and industrious; has had experience in office work for several years. Address I. R., Box 198 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BOY WANTED.—About 18; must reside with parents; come well recommended; be quick and accurate at figures, and write good business hand. Address Bankers & Brokers, Box 148 Times.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIFF, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—In dry goods commission house a bright, willing boy; must reside with parents. Apply in own handwriting to L. Post Office Box 2,266.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated the 25th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HENRY P. ROSS AND COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 92 White Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Henry P. Ross and Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his office or place of transacting business, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 16th day of May, 1898. MARTIN SAXE, Assignee.
HASTINGS & GLEASON, Assignee's Attorneys, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. f28-law6wS

EXCURSIONS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB.
TOURS and TICKETS.
Finely Appointed Special Trains with Dining, Library, and Observation Cars to
CALIFORNIA.
Choice of routes and entire freedom of movement.
Other tours to Florida, Mexico, Jamaica, Europe, Japan, China, Hawaii, Round the World, etc.
Send for circulars, mentioning the tour desired.
Railroad and Steamship tickets at lowest rates to all parts of the world. Travellers' Guide on application.
31 East Fourteenth St., Union Square, West, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART 3, OF THE SUpreme Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on March 4th, 1898, present, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—In the matter of the application of RICHARD H. SOUTHGATE, Francis Kinzler, and Rebecca B. Mitchell for a final order dissolving the HOTEL BRUNSWICK COMPANY, a corporation.—Order of publication.
On reading and filing the affidavit of Josiah H. Baker, duly appointed the permanent receiver herein, duly sworn to March 3d, 1898, and on motion of Mrs Leo Bamberger, the receiver's attorney, it is
Ordered that the said receiver publish the following notice appended to this order for three weeks in The New York Law Journal, published in the County of New York, and in The New York Times, published in the County of New York.
Enter, ROGER A. PRYOR,
Justice Supreme Court.
NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed receiver of HOTEL BRUNSWICK COMPANY and of the property and effects of said corporation, and have qualified as such, and do require:
1. All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me, at the office of Mrs. Leo Bamberger, Esq., No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, my attorney, on or before June 20th, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me.
2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation to deliver the same to me on or before said June 20th, 1898.
3. All creditors of the said corporation to deliver to me their respective accounts and demands, with the proper vouchers therefor, on or before said June 20th, 1898.
4. Any persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail, to me, at the place aforesaid, on or before said June 20th, 1898.
5. All creditors to become parties to the above-entitled suit within three months of the first publication of the above order and of this notice.
Dated New York City, Manhattan Borough, March 4th, 1898. JOSIAH H. BAKER, Receiver.
IRA LEO BAMBERGER, Attorney for Receiver, 256 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough. mh5-law3wS

NOTICE.
We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and a surplus of One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as The Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.
Dated New York, February 21, 1898.
EDWARD SCHMIDT,
HENRY R. STEELE,
ALBERT F. HUNT, JR.,
HARRY D. KITTINGER,
CHARLES P. BLANEY,
WILLIAM H. THITCHENER,
JOSEPH F. DARLING,
WILLIAM P. DOUGHERTY,
RALPH KIRBY,
JOHN F. MEYER,
CARLOS V. SCHUMANN,
FREDERICK W. LANG,
ALBERT P. MACFIELD,
THOMAS CUSTY.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—WAKEFIELD INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, complainant, against FREELAND PAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, defendant.
Notice is hereby given that, by decree duly made and filed herein, on the 8th day of February, 1898, the undersigned were duly appointed receivers of the assets of the FAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, within the Southern District of New York, and that we have duly qualified as such and do require:
First—All persons indebted to said corporation, within said district, to render an account to us of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to us at our office, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, on or before the 16th day of April, 1898.
Second—All persons in said district having in their possession any property and effects of said corporation, to deliver the same to us at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.
Third—All creditors of the said corporation who may be entitled to payment out of the assets thereof, within the Southern District of New York, to present a statement of their respective claims, with proper vouchers in support thereof, at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.
Dated New York, March 1st, 1898.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
CLARENCE A. COOK,
Receivers.
MASTEN & NICHOLS, Solicitors for Receivers, 49 Wall Street, New York. mh2-2aw6w

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau, as copartners in business under the firm name of ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU, and to all persons interested in the private or individual estates of said Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York at the New York County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Arnold A. Rand and Luis Lamar Phelps, as assignees for the benefit of the creditors of the above-named insolvent debtors Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau, as copartners in business under the firm name of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, and as individuals, should not be had; and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final judicial settlement of the said assignees' accounts.
In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Henry Bischoff, Junior, Justice of the Supreme Court, this 16th day of February, 1898.
Seal of Court. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
OLIN & RIVES, Attorneys for Assignees, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. f19-law6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—CONCETTA B. RUOCCO, plaintiff, vs. ALFONSO DI NOLA, Cristina Ruocco, and Raffaele Ruocco, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial in New York County.—Summons:
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 21st, 1898.
HOBBS & GIFFORD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office Address and Office, No. 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.
To the defendant, Alfonso di Nola: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 1st day of March, 1898, and this day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.—Dated March 3d, 1898.
HOBBS & GIFFORD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Post Office Address, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y. m5-law6wS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested as creditors or otherwise in the estate assigned by Belt, Butler & Co. to William M. Hamilton for the benefit of creditors:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the Supreme Court at Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 19th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of William H. Hamilton, as assignee of the said assigned estate should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final judicial settlement of the said assignees' accounts.
In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Henry Bischoff, Junior, Justice of the Supreme Court, this 16th day of February, 1898.
Seal of Court. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
LOUIS V. BOORAEM, Atty. for Assignee, No. 100 Broadway, New York City. f26-law6wS

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, New York County.—JAMES EVERARD, plaintiff, vs. MALVINA HAMMERSTEIN and OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 21st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighteenth Street, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-six feet and one-half inch westerly from the southwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Eighteenth Street, opposite the centre of a party wall; and running thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue, through the centre of said party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-ninth and Eighteenth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line and parallel with Eighteenth Street, eighteen feet and eleven and one-half inches; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to Eighteenth Street aforesaid; thence easterly, along the southerly side of Eighteenth Street, eighteen feet eleven and one-half inches to the place of beginning; the said premises being located in Section 5, Block 1525, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, Feby. 21, 1898.
GEORGE GARDINER FRY, Referee.
WILLIAM C. ORR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 51 Chambers Street, N. Y. City.

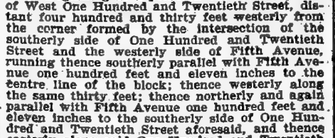

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the property to satisfy which the property is to be sold is fifteen thousand dollars with interest thereon from February first, 1897, at six per cent., together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $347.07, with interest from February 24th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rents, and other liens on said property is twenty-seven hundred dollars.
The property will be sold subject to a prior lien and mortgage thereon for the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars. The approximate amount of interest and charges due thereon being nineteen hundred and seventy-five dollars.
The mortgage of thirty-five thousand dollars will, if desired by the purchaser, be permitted to remain at 5 per cent. upon payment of the interest from February 1st, 1897, at five per cent. and charges due thereon by the purchaser when taking title.—Dated N. Y., February 24th, 1898.
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOOL, Referee.
f26—2aw3wS&W&Mh19&21

EIGHTIETH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. EGAN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, Wednesday, the 16th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eightieth Street, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-six feet and one-half inch westerly from the southwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Eightieth Street, opposite the centre of a party wall; and running thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue, through the centre of said party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line and parallel with Eightieth Street, eighteen feet and eleven and one-half inches; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to Eightieth Street aforesaid; thence easterly, along the southerly side of Eightieth Street, eighteen feet eleven and one-half inches to the place of beginning; the said premises being located in Section 5, Block 1525, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, Feby. 21, 1898.
GEORGE GARDINER FRY, Referee.
WILLIAM C. ORR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 51 Chambers Street, N. Y. City.

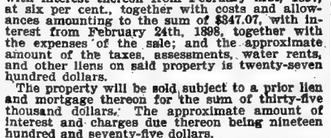

No. 226 E. 80th St.

Above is a diagram of the property to be sold.
Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the real property above described to satisfy which this sale is made is $3,467.53 with interest thereon from Feb. 16th, 1895.
Note.—The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens upon the said property which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee, is $894.—Dated New York, February 21st, 1898.
GEORGE GARDINER FRY, Referee.
f23-2aw3wW&S&mh16

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KENEBEL, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thomas Siegrist, Cirque D'Hiver, Paris, France, an heir and next of kin of Marietta Zanfretta Kenebel, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Frank Victor Kenebel and Anella L. Edwards of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARIETTA ZANFRETTA KENEBEL, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twelfth day of March, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, the Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
mh5-law6wS

FENTON, MARY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thomas Fenton, Mary Hanora Ginn, Edward Delaney, Margaret Trimlett, Edward F. O'Sullivan, and Ellen O'Sullivan, the heirs and next of kin of Mary Fenton, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Hanora Ginn of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY FENTON, late of the City of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed, Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. f26-law6wSa

SALTONSTALL, FRANCES STEWART.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry L. Saltonstall, Caroline E. Macdonald, Sarah T. Gold, Lydia Maria Seabury, Samuel Seabury, Jeanette Russell Seabury, Catharine Eliza Stevens, Constance B. Patton, Frances Seabury, Jr., Frances J. Worcester, Charles Seabury, Grace Saltonstall Pearson, Maria Amelia Seabury, Frances Saltonstall Seabury, Elizabeth Miller, Bravton Saltonstall, Lawyers' Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of FRANCES STEWART SALTONSTALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry L. Saltonstall, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
ja29-law6wS

YORAN, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK YORAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1897. LILLIE T. YORAN, BENJAMIN F. GERDING, Executors.
STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. f6-law6mS

VAN BUREN, SUSANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA M. VAN BUREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 77 West 45th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. CATHARINE G. VAN BUREN, Executrix. s18-law6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM AUSTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1897. HIRAM VAN DUSEN, Executor. THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 287 Broadway, N. Y. City. s25-law6mS

BENDINER, SAMUEL J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henrietta Feigelstock, Bella Feigelstock, William A. Feigelstock, Leopold Bendiner, Silas M. Bretzfield, Mortimer Kaufmann, Maurice F. Schlesinger, and George Samuel Mittendorf, and to all persons interested in the estate of SAMUEL J. BENDINER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William F. Mittendorf, Frederic Haas, and Ulrich W. Becker, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BLAIR & RUDD, Attorneys for Executors, 82 Liberty Street, New York. fe5-law6wS

CATLIN, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1897. LILLIE T. CATLIN, LYNDE CATLIN, Executors. o16-law6mS

GOODYEAR, EIRENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EIRENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of Denver, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1897. WALTER G. JONES, Administrator. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Administrator, 291 Broadway, New York City. o9-law6mSat

HAUSER, REGULA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julius Hauser, Adolf Hauser, Edith (Hauser) Bogwarth, also called Bertha Bogwarth, Emil (Hauser) Roland, also called Lillian Rowland; Verona Huber, Marie Borgstedt, Marie Wolfer, Jean or Leonhard Pfister, Rudolf Pfister, Caroline Pfister, Lisi Pfister, and to all persons interested in the estate of REGULA HAUSER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William F. Mittendorf, Frederic Haas, and Ulrich W. Becker, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Att'ys for Petits., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. fe5-law6wS

HIGBEE, ELIZA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA W. HIGBEE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1897. HENRY A. CLARK, Administrator with the will annexed. DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. n6-law6mS

JONES, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of James P. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1897. WALTER G. JONES, Administrator. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Administrator, 291 Broadway, New York City. o9-law6mSat

MACAULAY, JOHN L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Grace Macaulay, the widow of JOHN L. MACAULAY, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Henrietta M. Parker of the City of New Brunswick, N. J., has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John L. Macaulay, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, you are therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed, Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
f26-law6wSa

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.
HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
FALL AND WINTER RESORTS
and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
{ 33 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 96 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.
Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)
Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J.Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do .....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)..Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md..Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
do .....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y..Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cambridge Springs, Pa. Hotel Rider, a.p., $2.50
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Fla., Jacksonville, St. James Hotel, a. p., $4
Fla., Suwanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel...a. p.
Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole, a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Kissimmee, a. p.
Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House.....a. p.
Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Belleair, Belleview.....a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda Htl.
ap. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Ft. Meyers Htl., a.p.
Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
FLORIDA RESORTS. Plant System Hotels. 10 and 12 Vanderbilt Pl., N. Y. 261 Broadway.....N. Y. 290 Washington St.....Boston
Kans

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. CARTER

Important Witnesses Refuse to Furnish Evidence by Advice of Their Counsel.

ONE ADJUDGED IN CONTEMPT

The Court Powerless to Punish Him, However—Capt. Carter's Dealings in Stocks to the Extent of $60,000.

The trial of Capt. O. M. Carter of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, by court-martial was continued yesterday, in the board room in the Army Building. The court met at 11 A. M. The room was crowded, a number of women, wives of the officers, being present. A number of witnesses had been summoned to appear.

At the opening of the session Col. Thomas F. Barr, the Judge Advocate, called the attention of the court to Section 3,477, Revised Statutes, requiring that all powers of attorney shall be executed in the presence of two witnesses and some official in authority, with power to witness the signatures, whenever such powers provide for the transfer of any claim against the United States or other parties.

Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan was called. Col. Barr asked him if, assuming the indorsement of Anson M. Bangs on a certain check to be a forgery, it would make any difference with the Government, so far as the check was concerned, if the person whose name was signed would now come forward and admit that he had given authority to some one else to sign it. Mr. Jordan said that such an acknowledgment would in no wise change the character of the check, as far as the Government was concerned. "Such powers have to be made in accordance with law," Mr. Jordan said; "otherwise, if the check were improperly signed, it would be thrown out by the Treasury Department."

Mr. Jordan Cross-Examined.

Col. Barr then read the power of attorney required by the Government, and Mr. Blair, counsel for Capt. Carter, cross-examined Mr. Jordan.

"Were you Assistant Treasurer when the check was paid?" Mr. Blair asked.

"Yes, Sir," said Mr. Jordan.

"You violated the regulations, then, didn't you?"

"In ignorance, yes," replied Mr. Jordan.

The check in question had been returned by Mr. Jordan to the American Exchange National Bank when he suspected the signature of Anson M. Bangs was irregular. The signature was guaranteed. "It was proper," Mr. Jordan said, "under the regulations, to pay the check when the signature was guaranteed."

"What difference does it make to the United States," Mr. Blair asked, "whether Mr. Bangs signed that name or not, so long as the work was done?"

Mr. Jordan said: "You are asking a legal question which I cannot answer."

"You answered a legal question when you said that the signature was a forgery."

"I did not say that," said Mr. Jordan. "Col. Barr had put the assumption that the name was a forgery, but I made no such assumption in my answer."

To a question asked by Mr. Blair, if he did not know as a fact that the check never went back to Capt. Carter, Mr. Jordan answered that he did know such was the case.

Mr. Jordan refused to answer several questions bearing on the indorsement of checks.

Joseph T. Brown, Second Vice President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, was the next witness.

"You were summoned to appear and produce certain books and documents relating to the accounts of B. D. Green. Have you done so?" Col. Barr asked.

"I have not," was the reply. "We were advised by counsel not to do so without permission of Capt. Green. We have made application to Capt. Green for permission, but he is at present out of town. The matter has been referred to our counsel and the Executive Committee, and they have not reached a decision. We have taken this step to protect the clients of the company."

Not Unwilling to Testify.

Mr. Brown said that there was no unwillingness on his part to testify, and that he would probably give the Judge Advocate an answer in two or three days. The account could be produced at once, should the company decide to give it, he said.

Dumont Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank, said that the check for $20,577.97 in favor of Anson M. Bangs came through that bank, and was collected by it. The statement guaranteeing the indorsement, he said, could be better explained by the cashier who made it than by himself.

Edward Burns, cashier of the American National Bank, testified that the guarantee was put on the check, because it was returned to the Treasury Department on account of the middle initial being more like an "N" than "M."

Mr. Burns said he thought the signature was genuine.

He was asked by Col. Barr if he had brought the books and papers relating to the accounts of B. D. Green, as he had been called upon to do in the subpoena.

"No, Sir; I haven't," Mr. Burns replied.

When asked why he had not, Mr. Burns said: "Our policy is not to testify with regard to the business of our clients unless we are compelled to do so by law. We were advised by counsel that this body has not the power to compel us, and that the testimony given would be practically voluntary."

"Do you want any further time to consider the matter of giving us testimony?"

"No, Sir," was the reply.

"I ask that the witness be adjudged in contempt of court," said Col. Barr.

"The witness is in contempt of court," said Gen. Otis; "but this court has no power to punish for contempt."

There were several tilts between Col. Barr, the Judge Advocate, and Mr. Blair, counsel for the defense.

The Captain's Stock Dealings.

After a recess the next witness called was William H. Flagg, member of the firm of Reed & Flagg, brokers. Mr. Flagg said that he knew Capt. Carter, and that the Captain had an account with his firm within the last three years as an attorney for another customer. He also had a personal account from Oct. 8 to Oct. 10, 1895, which showed that the only personal transactions of the Captain were purchases of 200 shares of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 200 shares of Delaware and Hudson stock. Mr. Flagg said that Capt. Carter had consulted with him on the advisability of purchasing the stock, and that when he did buy them they were put in the Captain's name. The total amount of the transactions as shown by the account was $60,283.67, on which Capt. Carter paid $10,000 Oct. 8, 1895, $33,000 Oct. 9, and $17,283.67 Oct. 10.

When asked if he had produced the books, letters, and papers relating to Capt. Carter's accounts, he said that he had not, as there were other accounts on the same page. He declined to state whose accounts these were. He also said that by advice of counsel he would refuse to answer any direct questions.

Mr. Flagg said that Capt. Carter transacted business for R. F. Westcott. "Capt. Carter," he said, "told me that he had a power of attorney to act for Mr. Westcott."

In reference to the $33,000 paid in cash by Capt. Carter to Mr. Flagg, the witness said that at the time the money was paid it was not unusual for the firm to receive cash payments in large amounts. He said he did not know any of the Gaynors or Anson M. Bangs; had no dealings with the Atlantic Contracting Company, and never heard of the Empire Construction Company of New York.

On cross-examination, Mr. Flagg said that he had sold portions of the stock purchased and the money was paid to Mr. Westcott. At the close of the cross-examination Col. Barr charged that the witness had told the defense more than the prosecution about Mr. Westcott's accounts. Mr. Flagg, in answer to a question put by Col. Barr, said that he had instructed his bookkeeper that he could not be compelled to give testimony.

Col. Barr addressed the court, saying that he did not know that it was necessary for the defense to make any further illustration of its potency. He further said that the court had been appointed by the President of the United States, and could pass even the sentence of death, but it was powerless to punish a witness who refused to testify. He also said the court had power to send the accused man to the penitentiary for a term of years.

Mr. Blair, counsel for Capt. Carter, took exception to Col. Barr's mentioning the penitentiary in reference to his client. He said that he had practiced in many courts and before courts-martial, and that was the first time he had ever heard a prosecuting attorney make such a remark. Mr. Blair said that the accused man had the protection of the law until it was proved that he was guilty.

The court adjourned till Monday at 11 A. M.

KOERNER'S TRIAL NEARLY OVER

Dr. Ward, the Tombs Physician, Tells of a Letter Miss Redgate Wrote.

Dr. O. J. Ward, the Tombs physician, was the principal witness at the trial of William J. Koerner, charged with the murder of Rose Alice Redgate, before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, yesterday. Dr. Ward was put on the stand by Assistant District Attorney Osborne, in order to get in evidence a letter written by Miss Redgate to her brother, in which she said that she was not engaged to Koerner.

This letter was not admitted at the first trial of the case, but Mr. Osborne succeeded in getting it in yesterday through Dr. Ward's testimony that he had taken the letter to Koerner in the Tombs, and had asked him if Miss Redgate wrote it. Dr. Ward testified that Koerner replied to this question: "Yes; she couldn't write anything but what was true." The witness further testified that Koerner had never had any fits in the Tombs, and gave much information about his calls upon the prisoner.

Abraham Levy, counsel for the defendant, spent a long time endeavoring to get the doctor to tell what are the ingredients of bromide. His first reply was:

"Now, now, Mr. Levy, I'm not a manufacturing chemist."

"In your school of medicine, do you prescribe medicines without knowing their ingredients?" asked Mr. Levy.

"Yes, very often," said the witness. "We're not required to tell the ingredients, but only the action on the system."

"Aren't you in a position to tell the jury what bromide is?"

"I could," said the witness, "by straining a point, but I don't propose to do so."

"Not with a human life at stake?"

"No; because it's out of my line."

After at least fifty more questions, the witness admitted that he didn't know how bromide was produced.

The trial, which is in its third week, is very nearly finished.

LEGAL NOTES.

SUFFERING JUDGMENTS WITH PREFERENTIAL INTENT.—Charles E. Ensign, who was President of the insolvent corporation, Kirtland, Andrews & Co., helped on a speedy recovery by Herman L. Ensign, his cousin, a creditor, with the intent of preference, by causing a note for $5,000, representing part of such creditor's claim, to be split up into smaller ones, so that they, and another note for $1,200, representing the balance of such claims, might be sued on in the City Court of New York, and keeping secret the service of the summonses, and refraining from putting the corporation in the hands of a receiver, until after the judgments were obtained. In a suit brought by Robert Rossman and others against Lewis M. Seaver and others, to vacate these judgments, and execution issued thereon, Justice Russell, in Supreme Court, Special Term, has given judgment in favor of the plaintiffs, holding that such action on behalf of the corporation constituted unlawful judgments with preferential intent, and was invalid under Section 48, Chapter 688, Laws of 1892. The property was directed to be turned over to the receivers of the corporation, and an accounting had for all moneys collected through such judgments and executions.

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RAILROAD MAINTAINING A BRIDGE ON A STREET.—Reuben H. Coatsworth, in his complaint against the Lehigh Valley Railway Company and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, alleged, among other things, that he was the owner of lands lying within the bounds of a public street in the City of Buffalo, "subject to the easement and right of way of the public upon and over the same for the purpose of a public highway or street only," and that the railroad company, illegally and without his consent, had built a bridge with abutments upon such land, over which it ran locomotives and cars several times a day. The plaintiff asserted also that the acts of the defendants amounted to a continuous trespass, operating to depreciate the value of his land; that he desired to remove said bridge, but averred that the defendant would prevent him from so doing; that he had no adequate remedy at law, and asked for an injunction restraining the trespass upon the lands within the street. The Fourth Appellate Division, per curiam, held, upon demurrer to the complaint, that it stated a cause of action. The Court says that "if the public should discontinue or abandon the public street the entire and exclusive enjoyment of the property thus owned by the plaintiff would be subject to his enjoyment as the proprietor of the soil, from the centre of the earth to the centre of the heavens. That one of the defendants constructed, and that both are maintaining a structure and constantly using it, without the consent and authority of the plaintiff, is also admitted by the demurrer. The structure seems to be fourteen feet above the surface of the street."

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THE FIREWORKS TRUST.—Justice Chase, in Supreme Court, Special Term, has refused the application of the Central Fireworks Company, in its suit against William J. Charlton, to continue a preliminary injunction pending the action to restrain the defendant from engaging in the manufacture of fireworks, except as specified in a certain agreement between the parties. The plaintiff owns a majority of the capital stock of six corporations engaged in the manufacture and sale of fireworks in the United States, including the Consolidated Fireworks Company of America, whose factory and principal place of business is in this city. The Central Fireworks Company does not actually manufacture or sell fireworks, but derives its income from dividends paid upon the shares of stock of the several companies held by it. In October, 1896, Charlton, who was then Superintendent of the Consolidated Fireworks Company, agreed with the Central Fireworks Company, on the latter's purchasing certain shares of stock from him, that he would not engage in the manufacture of fireworks in the United States, except in California. Prior to January last Charlton received $3,000 per year as Superintendent of the Consolidated Fireworks Company, but at that time was offered $2,000 to remain during the present year. He declined, and after the 1st of January engaged in the manufacture of fireworks, in alleged violation of the agreement. This action was then begun to restrain him from continuing in that business. The defendant asserts that he refused for some time to sign the agreement referred to, on the ground that it gave nothing to him and everything to the plaintiff, and that he finally did sign it on the statement of officers of the company that it was a matter of form, and that, as it was entirely without consideration, it could not be enforced. Justice Chase, in refusing to continue the injunction, said there was very serious dispute between the parties as to the facts, and he would therefore leave the whole matter for determination on the trial.

Not an Anti-Spanish Outbreak.

Prof. Federico Edelmann, who teaches the Spanish language in the boys' high school at 60 West Thirteenth, has been greatly annoyed by the publication of a story that some of his pupils, soon after the blowing up of the battleship Maine, drew a picture of a Spaniard in a treacherous attitude on the blackboard in Prof. Edelmann's classroom. Both the professor and Mr. Buchanan, Principal of the school, deny that there was any such occurrence.

Weekly Trips to Colon.

The Panama Railroad Company announces that hereafter instead of a ten-day service between this port and Colon, vessels will sail weekly. This is due to the increasing business from points on the west coast of South, Central, and North America. The steamship Alianca will inaugurate the service, leaving New York at noon, Tuesday, March 8, to be followed by the Advance Tuesday, March 15, and Finance Tuesday, March 22.

In the worst colds, where there is pain, constriction of the Bronchial tubes, and spasms of the muscles of the chest, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will afford almost immediate relief, and soon effect a permanent cure.—Adv.

BIG FUSS OVER LITTLE DOG

Mrs. Roe of 14 Fifth Avenue Charged in a Police Court with Stealing a Fox Terrier.

HAD OWNED HIM TWO YEARS

Arrested in Washington Square on Complaint of a Woman Who Gives a Fictitious Address—Promptly Discharged by Magistrate.

Mrs. Louise Roe, the wife of Livingston Roe, Jr., of the Standard Oil Company, living at 14 Fifth Avenue, was a prisoner in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, where she was charged, on complaint of a Mrs. Nellie Campbell, who gave her address as 254 West Eleventh Street, with having stolen, or having in her possession, a fox terrier alleged to be the property of the complainant. Mrs. Roe was arrested in Washington Square by Policeman McInerney of the Park Squad, and as a result, charges will be made against him to the Police Commissioners, and if Mrs. Campbell can be found, she may have to answer to a suit for false arrest.

Mrs. Roe was walking in Washington Square yesterday with the terrier on a leash, when Mrs. Campbell approached and claimed the dog. It had been stolen from her four weeks ago, she said, and she was positive it was her property.

Sport Ignored the Call.

"Here, Sport," she cried, snapping her fingers, but the dog backed away from her and would not be cajoled. Mrs. Campbell's little son, who accompanied his mother, told her that the dog was not "Sport," but Mrs. Campbell persisted in her professions of ownership.

"I got the dog as a puppy two years ago," said Mrs. Roe, moving off, "and I don't believe you ever saw it before."

This started a lively discussion between the women, who were in the midst of their debate when Policeman McInerney came along. Mrs. Campbell appealed to him to get her dog, and, as Mrs. Roe still refused to surrender it, he took both women to the Mercer Street Station, Mrs. Roe as a prisoner and Mrs. Campbell as a complainant. Mrs. Roe's name was entered on the blotter in the usual way, and, as court was in session, the policeman was sent there with his prisoners, Mrs. Roe being saved the indignity of spending any time in a cell. As soon as she got to court, Mrs. Roe sent a message to her husband, at 26 Broadway, and also sent for witnesses to prove her ownership of the terrier, which trotted along with Mrs. Roe ignorant of the trouble he was innocently causing.

When Magistrate Deuel called the case, a Mr. Fairchild of 27 West Eleventh Street said he had seen Mrs. Roe almost daily for a number of weeks with the dog in her possession, and John Conway, a coachman for Postmaster Van Cott, testified that the dog had been the property of Mrs. Roe in Albany.

During these recitals by the witnesses Mrs. Campbell's face betrayed the fact that she was not so sure of her position, and her little boy kept nudging her and telling her that she was mistaken, but she nevertheless insisted to the Magistrate that the dog was her "Sport," and that its license number was 37,017. Then for the first time it occurred to those interested to examine the tag on the dog's collar, and the number was found to be 37,067, which corresponded with the license in Mrs. Roe's possession. This settled the case in Magistrate Deuel's mind, and Mrs. Roe was discharged, the Magistrate informing Mrs. Campbell that if she still believed the dog to be her property, she could bring a civil suit to recover possession of it.

Mr. Roe Threatens Vengeance.

Shortly after Mrs. Roe left court, Livingston Roe, Jr., her husband, rushed in and demanded to know what had become of the case. He said that a policeman had told his wife that if the dog was not kept out of the park some one would be arrested, and he seemed to think that his wife's arrest was the outcome of that threat. He learned of the disposition of the case, and left the court. He went to Police Headquarters to see Inspector Grant about filing a complaint, but the Inspector was out, and Mr. Roe said he would call again.

Mr. Roe, when seen at his office yesterday afternoon, was still "hot under the collar," as he expressed it.

"It was an unwarranted outrage," he said, "and any one would be hot to have his wife marched off to a police station on such a charge. The dog has been in Mrs. Roe's possession since it was a puppy two years ago. We bought it in Albany when I was in charge of the Standard Oil Company's interests there." Mr. Roe said he would make a complaint against the policeman.

There is no such number as 254 West Eleventh Street. The number on the corner of West Eleventh and Fourth Streets is 252, and on the next house above Fourth Street is 260. No Mrs. Nellie Campbell is known in the neighborhood. Several Campbells live in the vicinity, but none of them knew the complainant or had had any troubles about a dog.

HALF AN INCH OF SNOW.

White Flakes Scattered by the North Wind Turned to Rain at Night.

Half an inch of snow, that remained snow long enough for the Local Weather Bureau officials to measure, fell yesterday afternoon, and more fell that melted before it could be measured. There was a total precipitation of snow and rain of 1.15 inches.

The storm, which had worked up the coast from Florida, giving heavy rainfalls on the South Atlantic Coast, was to the south of us off the coast and working northeast yesterday morning. Its effect here was snow, that began to fall at 1:27 P. M., and continued to come down in wet streaks like rain till 6:28 P. M., the wind blowing hard the while from the northeast and north. Then it began to sleet, and it sleeted till it commenced to rain at 8:20 P. M., and rain fell till 5:41 P. M., the wind blowing at times thirty-five miles an hour out of the north.

The temperature, which was 38 degrees, the maximum for the day, at 12:05 A. M., fell steadily, and at 8 P. M. was 32 degrees, where it remained nearly stationary till late at night. The storm last night was central off the South New England Coast.

COL. MURPHY WELCOMED.

Rich Gifts for the New President of the Health Board.

At least fifty of the friends of Col. Michael C. Murphy, the newly appointed President of the Board of Health, were waiting in the Health Department assembly room yesterday morning. Ex-President Nathan Straus and Commissioners Cosby and Jenkins were also waiting to welcome him. Col. Murphy arrived at an early hour, and his friends received him enthusiastically. They presented him a horseshoe six feet high of natural flowers, and a big basket of cut flowers.

Commissioners Cosby and Jenkins presented to Mr. Straus a gold badge, valued at $150, bearing the city's coat of arms, and in enameled letters the inscription: "President of the Health Department of the City of New York—1898."

Congratulatory addresses were made to Col. Murphy by District Attorney Gardiner, Assistant District Attorney Henry W. Unger, Assemblyman Daniel Finn, Michael Kennedy, James Dollard, and John J. O'Connell. Col. Murphy, in replying to these addresses, said that he would do his best to maintain the high standard maintained in the department by President Straus. He sent the horseshoe to the Willard Parker Hospital, with the request that the flowers be distributed among the patients. He sent the basket of flowers to the Hudson Street Hospital, with the same request.

The heads of the Health Department divisions will meet the new President at 11 o'clock this morning.

Free Days at Cooper Union Museum.

The Cooper Union Museum for the Arts of Decoration will be opened free to the public on the following days: Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 9:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, from 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M., and on Sundays, from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.

A FIRE DEPARTMENT SHAKE-UP.

Commissioner Scannell Abolishes the Alarm Bureau and Dismisses Superintendent Smith.

Fire Commissioner Scannell caused a great deal of surprise among the members of the department yesterday by announcing the abolishment of the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraphs and the dismissal of the Superintendent, J. Elliott Smith. The bureau has been merged into the work of Chief Bonner, who will have entire charge of it in the future. Henry F. Blackwell, who had charge of the Telegraph Bureau of Brooklyn, was removed and made an assistant to Chief Bonner, with an office in Brooklyn.

The new plan is considered remarkable, as it involves a radical change in the largest telegraph fire alarm system in the world, but Commissioner Scannell said that the step would be beneficial, as the bureau would be brought immediately under the direction of the Chief and the Commissioners. No one has yet been appointed assistant to Chief Bonner for Manhattan and the Bronx, but it is expected that some one will be named soon. At present Chief Operator George F. Farrell is in charge.

Ex-Superintendent Smith had been in the Telegraph Department for twenty years, entering it as an operator, and rapidly advancing to the position of Superintendent. He was suspended from duty about two years ago, and placed on trial on charges made by the Gamewell Fire Alarm Company, which asserted that he was paying too much for various articles for the bureau. He was acquitted, and restored to his position. His political affiliations are not known.

CHINESE WEDDING ANNOUNCED.

Miss Chin, Belle of the Colony, Soon to be Married to Sam Ping Lee.

A wedding in the very highest of Chinese high life in this city is announced to take place shortly. The bride to be, who is the belle of the colony, is one of forty full-blooded Chinese women in New York, only ten of whom are unmarried. She rejoices in the family name of Chin, which, with its Anglo-Saxon significance, might handicap her seriously were she American. In Chinese, however, it is of happy augury, for it means "good." She is just out of her teens and is the sister of Mrs. Wing Sinn Nann of Mott Street, with whom she lives.

She is reported to have made her own selection from many suitors, and her choice fell on Sam Ping Lee, who is one of the most intelligent and highly educated Chinamen in the colony, and a leader of his people. He speaks and writes good English, wears fashionable American clothes and spectacles, has long ago cut off his queue, and parts his hair in the middle.

As there is no Chinese priest here the ceremony will be performed by a chosen Elder, at the bride's home. It will be accompanied by all the ancient Chinese forms and demonstrations. Both bride and bridegroom will wear full costumes of silk. One bride's gown will be blue and pink embroidered with gold.

The bridegroom is the President of the Chinese Equal Rights League, and one of the leaders in the Chinese militant organization. He has seventy able-bodied men, who have formed a company, and will offer their services to the State in case of war. Most of them, he says, understand drilling fairly well. If there is trouble with Spain he expects to go away with his company to fight, and will have to postpone his wedding. Otherwise, he hopes to be married this month. The lady has not yet named the exact day, but has indicated that it will be between now and April 1.

HUDSON COUNTY INQUIRY.

Testimony Before the Committee Appointed to Investigate the Administration of Justice.

The committee appointed by the New Jersey Assembly to inquire into the administration of justice in Hudson County, of which Assemblyman Gledhill is Chairman, met in Chancery Chambers, Jersey City, yesterday. The day was devoted to taking testimony as to the efforts of the authorities to suppress the gambling establishment known as Little Monte Carlo.

The first witness called was the Rev. Wilfred R. Ackert, pastor of the West Hoboken Reformed Church, who with the Rev. Isaac F. Gowen, pastor of Grove Reformed Church, New Durham, organized a crusade against Little Monte Carlo in the latter part of May, 1897. They hired, he said, Louis Ditmar and William Hennessey, who visited Little Monte Carlo on May 30 and June 4, 8, and 15, 1897. These detectives saw men there betting on horses and also made bets themselves. The evidence they obtained was laid before Prosecutor Winfield, who said it was just what he wanted. Mr. Ackert then read to the committee the reports made by Ditmar and Hennessey. As a result the place was raided by Sheriff Heller, and two men were arrested. They were bailed by Judge Hudspeth in $5,00 each, and were indicted, but the Grand Jury never handed the indictments into court.

On another occasion detectives employed by Mr. Ackert and Mr. Gowen arrested several men at Little Monte Carlo. They were taken before Justice Young and gave bail. Ord Darling, a member of the Grand Jury, became security for them. John Darling, Ord Darling's brother, was a member of the next Grand Jury.

Witness said that Prosecutor Winfield and Sheriff Heller always seemed willing to help in the crusade, but somehow nothing ever came of their assistance. Mr. Ackert then told of the evidence he had given before two Grand Juries and of his equally futile efforts to stop Sunday baseball playing and Sunday liquor selling. The Grand Jury did not listen to him, he said, because he had no personal knowledge of the matters concerning which he wished to testify.

Theodore Buttenbaum, a constable, testified that he had seen men gambling at Little Monte Carlo, and had also bet money himself on horse races. Monte Carlo had been running, to his knowledge, for ten years. He went before the Grand Jury and gave evidence, but no one was indicted.

Adam Shafer, another constable, gave similar testimony. He said there were two members of the Grand Jury who knew as much about Little Monte Carlo as he did. They were Ord Darling and a man named Stucke. Darling was also Chief of Police of West New York, in which township Little Monte Carlo is situated.

The testimony of the Rev. Isaac F. Gowen was practically the same as that given by the Rev. Mr. Ackert.

The committee then adjourned until next Friday.

The Kings County Grand Jury.

The February Grand Jury in Kings County was discharged yesterday after handing in a presentment calling attention to the selling of lottery policies and criticising the police for failing to break up the business. The Grand Jury declares that the prosecution of policy men is "carried on in a very lax manner by the police." A vigorous investigation was demanded. Judge Hurd said he would do all he could to have the recommendations of the jury carried out.

Reception at Hebrews' Home.

The Board of Trustees of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews will hold receptions at the Home, One Hundred and Sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, to-morrow and Tuesday from 11 A. M. until 5 P. M. The Junior Association of the Home will assist in receiving to-morrow, and music will be furnished by the Orphan Asylum Band.

Water for Ellis Island.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday received a letter from O. L. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, accepting the offer of Jersey City to supply water to Ellis Island at $100 a million gallons, the necessary pipe to be laid by the Government, provided the contract should run for not less than five years.

The Holland Boat Takes a Trip.

The Holland submarine boat was taken out for a half hour trial yesterday on the Staten Island Sound, off Perth Amboy. Everything worked to the utmost satisfaction, and the rudder was in perfect condition. The delayed trial trips will now take place in a few days.

The Olivette's Trips.

The owners of the steamship Olivette of the Plant system deny a recent statement to the effect that the vessel had made her last trip to Havana and that she was being cleaned and armed. She will make the usual trips on the Havana route.

B. Altman & Co.

Misses' Department

NEW styles in Misses' Suits, Jackets, Reefers, Skirts and Waists, all sizes.

TO-DAY, MARCH 5th.

TAN COVERT JACKETS LINED THROUGHOUT WITH TAFFETA SILK, STRAP OR LAP SEAMS; 14 and 16 years,

$8.90

Regular Value, $12.50.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue,

HURLBUT WILL CONTEST

Joseph H. Choate Severely Handles W. H. Hurlbut, Witness in Behalf of the Will.

MR. PARSONS SHOWS TEMPER

Diaries and Other Books of the Testator Put in Evidence—Mr. Choate Describes Him as an Automatic Money Machine.

The hearing in the contest of the will of the late Henry A. Hurlbut by Henry A. Hurlbut, his son, and Mrs. Bolton Hall, his granddaughter, was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald, William H. Hurlbut, one of the beneficiaries of the will, spending his third day on the stand. The course of the examination indicated that he would be at least another day under a fire of questions.

The lawyers seemed to be in aggressive humor. Joseph H. Choaté, for the contestants, handled the witness severely, and was engaged in a series of verbal duels with John E. Parsons, who is defending the will.

During the morning session Mr. Hurlbut, in reply to Mr. Choate, said the value of his father's real estate is about $13,000, and of the personal property, $200,000. He admitted that in the petition filed with the will he had valued the real estate at $5,000 and the personal property at $200,000. The witness said he understood that the statement filed with the petition was merely nominal, and that it was customary to fill in smaller amounts than the facts justified.

"And you told the Surrogate a falsehood simply because you thought it was customary?" Mr. Choate continued.

No direct reply was given to this, and Mr. Choate began to ask about a check for $100,000 alleged to have been received by the witness from his father. Mr. Hurlbut acknowledged that he had testified on a previous hearing that he had received such a check.

"Well," continued Mr. Choate, "don't you remember now whether you got it?"

"No," answered Mr. Hurlbut, after a moment of hesitation.

Denies Taking a Pocketbook.

In reply to further questions, he denied earnestly that he had gone to his father's clothes soon after the old gentleman's death and taken out his pocketbook. He also denied that he had told Mr. Baker, his lawyer, that he had destroyed no papers belonging to his father.

At the afternoon session Mr. Parsons began to interrogate Mr. Hurlbut. One of his first questions began:

"Mr. Choate having frequently sneered at you as a Yale man, he being a Harvard man—"

"Move to strike that out," said Mr. Choate briskly. "I don't sneer."

Mr. Hurlbut said that in recognition of the high stand he had taken at Yale his father had established there a scholarship for the benefit of poor students. He left college in 1861, when twenty years old, and went into business in Wall Street the latter part of that year, after having been away several months with the Seventh Regiment.

"In the field?" asked Mr. Choate, sarcastically.

The witness smiled, and Mr. Parsons also smiled, but with distinct bitterness of expression, as he said, with a low bow:

"We all know Mr. Choate was away."

Mr. Hurlbut went on to tell of the various business enterprises in which he was engaged from 1861 to 1891, in all of which, he said, he was more or less associated with his father, who was usually a special partner in the firms of which he was a member.

Usually Made Money.

The witness said the firms of which he was a member had generally made money. The firm of W. H. Hurlbut & Co., however, had lost heavily on purchases of real estate in South Fifth Avenue. He said also that he is yet on friendly terms with Mr. Sheetha and the Sanfords, with whom he was last in business, and that Mr. Sanford, who lives in Bridgeport, Conn., had told him of a report Bolton Hall had heard that he (Hurlbut) had misappropriated $80,000 of money of the firm of Hurlbut, Sheetha & Sanford. He left here and went to a sanitarium in the latter part of 1891, because he was suffering from nervous prostration brought on by overwork in his business. He did not expect then to live long, and it was then that the evidences of indebtedness he had given his father were destroyed by the old man.

The check books, ledger, and diary of H. A. Hurlbut were identified by the witness and put in evidence as showing the mental capacity of the testator. After a long course of identifying checks and entries, Mr. Choate broke in:

"This old man had done nothing but collect and deposit money for twenty years. He did it automatically. He was a money machine. What is the use of all this?"

The entries in the diary seemed to consist chiefly of records of the thermometer and weather conditions. The last one was on the day of Mr. Hurlbut's death, and was: "Thermometer, 43; clear."

"Does that word 'clear' refer to the weather or his own condition?" asked Mr. Choate.

"Evidently to the weather, I should think," the witness answered indignantly.

The hearing was continued until Monday at 10:30 A. M.

THE MILK CAN LAW.

Another Victim Asks the District Attorney's Office for Assistance.

Another victim of the milk can law was in the District Attorney's office yesterday to ask assistance. James Thorn, owner of the Ferris wheel at Fort George, told Assistant District Attorney Unger that on Oct. 14 last Frank E. Hipple, who said that he was a lawyer of 229 Broadway, wrote to him accusing him of having in his possession a milk can belonging to Edward D. Pierson of Orange County, and that he had better pay him a fine of $50. Mr. Thorn let them sue, and lost the case. He was fined $50, and costs of $99.99, although the can he was alleged to have had in his possession was worth not more than $1. Mr. Thorn wanted to have some men who testified in the case indicted for perjury.

Mr. Unger told him he would have to go to Orange County to get the indictment, and Mr. Thorn declared his intention of going there.

This law, which imposes a penalty of $50 against any one in whose possession a milk can is found belonging to any one else, was passed because of the clamor raised for protection by up-the-State farmers, who claimed that their cans were being stolen.

Our sale of last Spring's overcoats at $10 and $8; of last Spring's odd coats, vests and trousers at $5, $1.50 and $3.50, is on its last leg; but that leg is well and sound, for every article in this sale is the kind of bargain that cheats us, not only out of profit, but much of the cost.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FOR CHEAPER TELEPHONES.

Report that a New Company Will Be Formed If Legislation at Albany Fails.

The members of the committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade who went to Albany to advocate the passage of a bill lowering telephone charges returned to the city yesterday. President C. C. Shayne said that he thought the bill would pass, despite the fact that he had heard that men high in the councils of the Republican Party had declared there would be no telephone legislation this year. He added:

"If that be true, I believe I voice the sentiment of 100,000 telephone subscribers when I say that these subscribers will use their efforts to defeat a party that throws its influence to an extortionate monopoly at the expense of the people, and these telephone subscribers are all men of commercial worth and business men. As for myself, I will fight any party that does not maintain right over wrong."

Rupert A. Ryley of the committee said that there was a scheme on foot to organize a rival telephone company if the present bill failed to become a law. He said the scheme would have the support of the City Government. "Mr. Croker," he said, "has promised his support. If we cannot use his support at Albany, we can here. It costs the telephone company not more than $30 a year to furnish each subscriber with an excellent service. We are willing to pay $125, which leaves a profit of $95. This, you will notice, is about 300 per cent. on invested capital. An investigation shows that the city pays out annually $48,000 in telephone hire. This will pay a high rate of interest on twice the original capital of the present telephone company, which was $600,000. We sum up $1,200,000 will build a first-class telephone system."

R. M. Walters, another member of the delegation, said that he had heard in high Republican circles that the bill was not going to pass, but he hoped for the best. He favored a new telephone company in which the city was interested. The committee will go to Albany next Thursday, when there will be another hearing, and a large delegation of members of the association will accompany them.

EXERCISES IN SCHOOL NO. 96.

The Third Anniversary Celebrated in an Appropriate Manner.

The three departments of Public School No. 96 held their third anniversary exercises at the school house, Eighty-first Street and Avenue A, yesterday morning. Charles Putzel, Chairman of the School Inspectors of the Twenty-fourth District, acted as presiding officer.

Exercises were first held in the primary department, under the direction of Ella F. Lewis, the principal, then in the female department, under the direction of Miss A. S. Williams, who had charge owing to the illness of the principal, Eliza S. Pell, and finally in the male department, under the direction of Principal Bayard W. Purcell. Each room was tastefully decorated with American flags and greens, and the 2,500 scholars, who were dressed in their best for the occasion, presented a pretty sight, each one wearing a miniature American flag.

In the female department School Commissioner W. H. Hurlbut made an address to the graduating class, and presented a diploma to each of the eighteen members. A feature of the programme in the male department were the musical numbers by the school orchestra and individual solos.

The prizes for declamation, consisting of gold and silver medals, were awarded to Louis C. Hartman and Henry Herbert.

AN ALLEGED DOG FIGHT.

Seven Men Arrested in a Raid on a Hoboken Stable.

President George McCarthy of the Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and several Jersey City officers on Thursday night made a raid on the stable of Col. E. A. Stevens at Castle Point. As to the facts in the case, there is a dispute. President McCarthy says he found a dog fight going on between animals owned by William Robinson, Col. Stevens's coachman, and John Hefferna of 278 Fourteenth Street. Robinson, Hefferna, and five others were arrested, several other men escaping. The prisoners were taken before Justice Seymour, who fined them $10 each. Four paid and three were sent to the County Jail in default.

Col. Stevens, who was out of town when the raid was made, yesterday said: "I do not believe," said he, "that the men were at the stable for the purpose of having a dog fight, and I do believe the statement of my coachman. He says that he owned one of the dogs and was showing it to one of the men with a view of selling it. The other dog, which was tied with a halter, broke loose and the two dogs at once engaged in a fight. Then the officers broke in and the arrests followed. My coachman has been with me many years and is thoroughly trustworthy."

La Champagne's Steerage Passengers.

The Norwich Line steamboat City of Lawrence yesterday brought here 189 of the steerage passengers of the French Line steamship La Champagne, forwarded from Halifax via Boston and New London. Two others came on the Plymouth of the Fall River Line. Having been passed upon by the United States Immigration Agent at Halifax, they were not subjected to any examination by the officials at this port. Others of the steerage proceeded to their destinations from Halifax. The cargo of La Champagne will be transhipped to this port, and the vessel will go into dry dock at Halifax for repairs.

HALIFAX, March 4.—The steamer La Champagne will begin discharging her cargo to-morrow, which will be taken to New York by the steamers Delta and Tiber. She will await the arrival of a new shaft, when she will go in dry dock for repairs.

A Brooklyn School Commencement.

Public School No. 44, at Throop Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn, held the commencement exercises of the classes of June, 1897, and February, 1898, last evening, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. There were sixty-three in the first class and 80 in the second who received diplomas.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2. | Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman.

Grand Opera House, 23d & 8th Av. Mat. To-day. TO-NIGHT—UNDER THE RED ROBE. Next w'k, Elita Proctor Otis, "Oliver Twist."

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL. Monday, March 7th, at 2:15. French Concert given by The Chicago Orchestra, THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor, in honor of our distinguished guests, M. ALEXANDRE GUILMANT and M. RAOUL PUGNO. Programme: BERLIOZ, Overture

MARCH

1898

The New York Times

Saturday Review of Books and Art.

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Du Maurier's "A Legend of Camelot."
Rollins's "Lady of the Violets."
Porter's "Campaigning with Grant."
De Windt's "Through the Gold Fields of Alaska."
Nietzsche's "A Genealogy of Morals."
"Orderly Book of Gen. Washington."

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Events in Studio and Gallery—Landscapes, Hunting Scenes, and Portraits.

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Light on Roman Life.

Much attention has recently been given to the social life of the Romans, particularly of the first century of our era. Classical literature is naturally regarded as the most important if not the only source of information for obtaining knowledge on such a subject as this, and it may, therefore, be making known an interesting fact to state that within the last thirty years there has grown up a science that rivals literature itself as a source of knowledge in regard to the life of the ancient Romans. This science is epigraphy or the study of inscriptions cut in stone, brass, or other metals or scratched on the clay walls of houses. These inscriptions now number at least 125,000 and are published in fifteen large volumes and in numerous periodicals.

Such a source of information, it can readily be seen, is superior to literature in certain very important respects. First of all, it is original, while all our classics are copies, the earliest manuscript of a Latin author, the Vatican Vergil, dating in the fourth century A. D.; again there is very little opportunity for questioning the intention of the writer, for we have his own words, written in imperishable brass and stone; and finally, these inscriptions range in time from a very early period, say, from the sixth century B. C. to the sixth century A. D. The earliest Latin inscription known today is on a gold brooch and appears in letters in retrograde order so archaic as to indicate their Greek parentage. It declares that a certain "Manios made me (the brooch) for Numasios." Three times within the last twenty years the learned Buecheler has written articles on "The Oldest Latin Inscription," so that we have reason to hope that the future has in store for us remains of ancient life of this character still more remote.

Inscriptions have been preserved on objects of great variety, which belong to all departments of human life. They occur on great monuments such as the Column of Trajan and the Arch of Constantine, also on small articles employed in the ordinary vocations, as kitchen utensils, tiles or brick, wine jars, mirrors, jewelry, and weapons. There are two classes of inscriptions which touch very closely the life of the people, namely, those scratched or painted on the inner or outer walls of houses, and, strange and paradoxical as it may seem, those found on tombstones and other sepulchral remains.

On the Palatine Hill in Rome there is still in existence the building which was used in the early Empire for a training school for young slave boys who were to be Court pages, namely, the Paedagogium. On the walls of this building are scribblings, which tell us of the feelings of gladness with which these boyish occupants found themselves graduated. Thus a number record departure in such words as Eutyches exit de paedagogio—"Eutyches has left the school." Some youth had a fair one for whom he prayed and scribbled, Ulpia Phoebe, di te servent—"O Ulpia Phoebe, may the gods protect thee." Another has left an outline drawing of a mill run by a donkey and the suggestion, "Work, work, little donkey, as I have myself, and the reward shall be yours."

The custom seems to have been very prevalent in Pompeii of scratching on the outer walls of houses quotations from the poets, idle words, salutations, love notices, &c., also to paint with a brush advertisements, recommendations of candidates for office, announcements of the public games, of lost articles, and of houses to let. Some of these are unique and almost all add to our stock of information. The following is found as the sentiment of a diner out: Ad quem non ceno, barbarus ille mihi est—"The man at whose house I do not dine is a heathen." Here is some gossip: Auge amat Arabienum—"(Miss) Auge is in love with (Mr.) Arabienus." An election notice reads: "Vote, I pray you, for Aulus Vettius Firmus for Police Commissioner; he is a man worthy of the State. I pray you vote for him. Ball players vote for him." Here is a lovers' quarrel: Virgula Tertio suo, indecenes es—"(Miss) Virgula gives her compliments to (Mr.) Tertius, her friend; you are real mean." Notices of gladiatorial games also appear with mention of additional attractions, such as awnings for protection from the sun, and sprinklings of saffron water to cool the air.

By far the greatest number of inscriptions is associated with tombs, and from such remains we obtain much valuable information. Thus from the tablets of the extensive columbaria, or rooms containing recesses for cinerary urns, we have many details as to the organization of the imperial household, members of which had their tombs in common. From one tablet we learn of a mute who amused the Emperor Tiberius by mimicking the lawyers of the Forum. Many of these columbaria were in the possession of guilds of slaves who thus secured a last resting place, alongside of whose burial urns were recorded little particulars which are very pathetic. Sepulchral inscriptions frequently contain salutations addressed to the dead by the passers-by, or again those represented as spoken by the dead to the living, e. g.: "You who read, farewell, and when you will, come." The circumstances of the death are frequently given, e. g., Latronibus occisus—"killed by robbers"; Tegula prolapsa peremptus—"struck dead by a brick"; A tauro deceptus—"taken unawares by a bull."

From other epigraphic material there is obtained very extensive knowledge of the commercial affairs of Rome. Inscriptions from the harbor and port of Rome mention mercatores frumentarii et olearii Afrarii, wheat and oil merchants of Africa; likewise, mercatores olei Hispani ex provincia Baetica. Then there are the lenuncularii traiectuum, ferrymen; the codicarii naviculari, who moved the corn on small boats from Ostia to Rome; besides the fabri navales, shipbuilders; the scapharii, ordinary boatmen. These different classes of workmen were banded together in guilds and trade unions of great importance and influence.

Inscriptions on lead pipes show the date of manufacture, so that the age of buildings can be determined. We learn also from these of the fact that women engaged in the plumbing business in Rome. Stamped inscriptions on bricks indicate the kiln from which they came, also the date—data which aid in determining the history of such buildings as the Pantheon.

Smaller articles are not to be passed by in this enumeration. Lead slugs or sling shots have been found which prove from the impressions that they were used in the wars of Julius Caesar. Some contain curious imprecations, e. g., "The devil take you" and "Make a meal of me"—these of course to the enemy.

Such, then, in mere outline is the character of the information obtained from the various kinds of inscriptions. From such an account as this we can get only a very inadequate conception of the great amount of knowledge bearing upon the history of the Roman people, their social, political, and religious life, already [illegible]

D'Annunzio.

Books That Prove Him to Be Entirely Selfish and Corrupt.*

It is a familiar truism that to notice a book morally unsound is only to advertise it; an article meant to help forward its obscurity becomes a potent agency in its life and popularity. D'Annunzio has not wanted for condemnation in the columns of this newspaper; he has never had anything else; although of late he has been left entirely alone. With the appearance of his new book, "The Intruder," we have concluded, however, to break a silence. D'Annunzio has secured many readers, and not a few of them have taken him up when innocent of the sort of entertainment that awaited them. Here, therefore, lies a duty—to warn those who would heed a warning.

In this spirit the editor has decided to print the following article, in which the writer not only points out the evil in D'Annunzio, but gives a synopsis of his story, so that no reader need take up the book itself in order to learn what the story is. On the one hand readers receive a warning not to read the book, and on the other they are deprived of an excuse which they might have for reading it. The article was prepared by a writer who has heretofore signed his name to reviews of books. But in this case the editor has wished to present an article, so far as possible, devoid of personality; in other words, to print something which should have behind it the authority of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

In Gabriele D'Annunzio's new novel, "The Intruder," doubtless certain decadent critics will see a triumph of art, a manifestation of genius; just what ordinary, healthy-minded people will see therein it is difficult to say. The book will, however, certainly arouse disgust in such of them as read it. And yet it is not without power, without great power of a certain morbid kind. It is precisely owing to the possession of this power by the author that we are not able to dismiss him summarily, to relegate him to that annihilation which he really deserves. So many persons take him seriously, look upon him as a master, that, willy nilly, the critic is forced to recognize him as an exponent of a certain phase of contemporary thought. As a matter of fact, D'Annunzio's genius is to be regarded only as a mephitic manifestation of the human mind, essentially transitory in its nature. It is inconceivable that his influence should extend beyond his immediate contemporaries.

In "The Intruder" are to be found precisely the same defects and the same merits that marked "The Triumph of Death." Psychologically, also, the two books are of an identical nature. Both are studies of a mind diseased, of an overwrought egotism that seeks salvation through introspection, through bestial sensuality, instead of through good, honest, hard work and self-sacrifice. Indeed, of the true remedy for such a mental disease the author seems not to have a suspicion. The "problem" in "The Intruder," if there be a problem, is the same as that of "The Triumph of Death." The central character of each is a weakling whom the reader may suspect to be D'Annunzio himself. No one not absolutely engrossed in his own personality could have written the book. In the earlier one the outcome was suicide; in the latter it is murder. The "problem," therefore, may be said to be the working out of the outward climax of evil by a being already inwardly totally corrupt and impotent. The motif in the two cases is the same, the variations are different. Says the narrator at the beginning of "The Intruder":

"My first recollection is as follows: It was in April. For several days during the festivities of the Pentecost Juliana and I and our two little daughters, Maria and Natalia, had been in the country at my mother's house, a roomy old place known as the Badiola. It was the seventh year of our marriage."

In this short paragraph the author introduces us to nearly all of the principal characters of the book, and if we have read "The Triumph of Death" we are able to interpret the true meaning of the last sentence—"It was the seventh year of our marriage." No hero of D'Annunzio's we know could have remained faithful to his wife for so long a time. To dissipate any doubt on the subject, however, Tullio, the husband, continues:

"But what had happened in these years? Between Juliana and myself the breach was henceforth definite and irreparable. I had gone on wronging her repeatedly; I had insulted her in the most outrageous manner, without regard for her feelings, without restraint, carried away by an appetite greedy for pleasure, by the vertigo of my passions, by the curiosity of my corrupted mind."

Then follows a partial list of his offenses. "And nothing of all this," he continues, "had remained unknown to Juliana, and she had suffered, but with much pride, and almost without saying anything." Here we

* [illegible]

leave the situation in a nutshell, although more than three hundred pages are required for its development, for the tracings by the so-called "hero" of the working of his own obscene mind through the scenes that follow. There is very little story, although slightly more than in "The Triumph of Death"; we are carried from the Badiola to Rome and back again, and to other places, but as far as any relief from the kaleidoscopic mentality of Tullio is concerned, we might as well have remained stationary.

The story, briefly stated, is this: Realizing his own abject moral impotence and the death of all passion toward his wife, Tullio magnanimously proposes to become a brother to her. She accepts. But, unfortunately, this seemingly happy arrangement does not turn out well. Juliana's health breaks down, and—awful shock to her brother-husband!—he suspects her of an attempt at self-poisoning. In mad anguish he cried out:

"For pity's sake, Juliana, my cherished soul, speak, speak! Tell me, have you—Oh! for pity's sake, tell me, have you taken—"

Juliana protests innocence, and then, of course, a la "Triumph of Death," they mingle their tears—"such hot tears, alas! which yet were powerless to change our destiny." The lachrymal glands of D'Annunzio's heroes require regulating. In consequence of an operation, Juliana is brought near to death's door, while Tullio crouches outside her bedroom door in a brotherly agony of fear and hope. However, she gradually recovers, and then "a tumultuous wave of regret, tenderness, and pity," assailing him, he longs for a renewal of their early relations, for the swallowing up of the brother in the lover. He even goes so far as to propose to the invalid a return to the scene of their former happiness, and she accepts with "tumultuous emotion." Thereupon he promptly leaves home to join his mistress, one of his wife's friends, and he and Juliana drift further and further apart.

There comes a time, however, when his mistress proves false to him, and he again returns to his wife, "truly repentant," we are told, but, strange to say, filled with a foolish dread lest he may have lost her love. Still, he says, "a hope shone in the depth of my soul, but I dared not look straight at it." From this point we are led through two hundred pages of self-analysis up to the climax—the birth of Juliana's son, the "intruder." Tullio knows that he is not the father of the child, and the shame and disillusionment are almost more than he can bear. His ideals have been shattered.

At this point D'Annunzio introduces a motif that might have been made very effective. Tullio forgives his wife, excuses her fault on the ground of his own previous neglect; he believes that she has only yielded in a moment of weakness, and that she has never really ceased to love him—yes, he does all this, but since there is lacking in him all conception of pure love, of duty, or unselfishness, it is impossible to feel that his action springs from nobility of soul. His love for his wife does not differ from his love for his mistress.

Tullio sees that Juliana is sinking under shame and remorse for her fault, despite all he can say to reassure her, and he takes a sudden resolution—the child must die. For a time he hesitates as to the means; then he decides to expose it to the night air—it is Winter time—so that its death may appear natural. He accomplishes his design, and the intruder is removed from the scene, amid tears of sorrow and gratitude. Juliana's rapid recovery is left to be inferred.

This is the book in skeleton, but, like all skeletons, it is hardly calculated to convey a conception of beauty. To appreciate D'Annunzio's merits, it must be read. There is a certain vividness of style, of description, that is sustained throughout, and which has been admirably rendered by the English translator, Mr. Arthur Hornblow. D'Annunzio's powers of observation are keen; his imagination is intensely active, but always in an unhealthy, morbid manner. He has absolutely no perception of the simple, healthy, unreasoning joy of life, nor of its duties. His books prove him to be entirely selfish and corrupt. In a sense he is a symbolist, but his symbolism leaves us unmoved. The pall that he casts over us is one of pessimism rather than of that fascinating, dim foreboding which breathes from the pages of Maeterlink. Moreover, the moods of his hero succeed each other in such tumultuous, disconnected manner that the mind is simply wearied, not stirred to sympathy. Mental correlation is absolutely lacking in the central figures, and we long for a spirit to move over the face of the waters. In the conception of the characters Juliana and Federico, Tullio's brother, D'Annunzio shows a slight advance in the right direction since "The Triumph of Death." Juliana, we feel, might have been a pure woman had she been married to a different man; Federico possesses a certain healthy robustness of mind and body that is eminently refreshing in the midst of the general slough of despond. His character, however, is very lightly sketched. In fact, only the unhealthy seems to possess attraction for D'Annunzio.

For many reasons "The Intruder" is a book much better left unread.

On the 20th of March Henrik Ibsen will close his seventieth year. The Copenhagen Politiken, the leading paper in Denmark, intends to celebrate Ibsen's birthday by publishing a paper devoted to the life and history of the dramatist. The editor asks that eminent writers of Europe and America should send contributions to the Politiken of not more than thirty lines, giving such impressions as they may have received from Henrik Ibsen, his works, his rank as a dramatist or as a thinker, his influence, if he has had any, on the literature of their own country, which of his works are best known, and which are most valued. Perfect freedom of judgment is requested.

Zola's New Book, "Paris."

The pronounced situation which M. Zola has taken in battling for human rights will assure the reading of his "Paris." Zola's trial, his condemnation, the gag law of the court, that stultification of justice which gives to a military cast, as it does to the Rajahs of India, absolute supremacy cannot but lower republican France in the estimation of the rest of the world, for it presages a sinister future.

M. Emile Zola's methods of presenting the France of to-day, or more particularly Paris—for Paris is France—may not always win the approval of either the English or the American reader. The translator writes: "If some of M. Zola's characters horrify the reader, there are others that we can but admire. Life is compounded of good and evil, and, unfortunately, it is usually the evil that makes the most noise and attracts the most attention." The knotty question lies just here: By the exposure of evil may he not make it too familiar?

A vein of excessive sentimentality runs throughout many of the characters, who are to be the saviors of the coming world. Guillaume Froment, the brother of the Abbe Pierre Froment, occupies the leading place in "Paris." Readers of Zola's "Lourdes" and "Rome" have followed the Abbe in his researches after truth and know of his disappointment. That the Abbe should cast aside his cowl was to be expected, but that Pierre should marry is a rather disappointing conclusion.

M. Zola always is disconnected, for his canvas is vast. The innumerable incidents in this romance have for centre the explosion of a bomb by a wild fanatic, Salvat, a workingman without employment. Guillaume has devoted his life to the discovery of an explosive of the most terrible character. Guillaume believes that if it were used there would be peace on earth, and Zola elaborates that idea in a peculiarly sophistical manner. Salvat has stolen from Guillaume a cartridge, and he throws it into the carriage entrance of the hotel belonging to a horrible man, the banker Duvillard. The bomb explodes, does no harm to the Duvillards, but kills a passing grisette, who has a bonnet box in her hand. Guillaume might be implicated as the source of the explosive compound, but Salvat keeps his own secret. Salvat is caught and is guillotined. In sharp contrast, there are balls, grand marriages, and scenes in Paris dives. The worst women are described, with the foulest men.

The main intrigue in the romance is a political one, modeled after the Panama scandal. The banker Baron Duvillard wants to float the African railways, and he stops at nothing. One other thing he most ardently desires, to have his mistress, Silviane d'Aulnay, who is an actress, take the role of Pauline in "Polyeucte" at the Comedie Francaise. Both these schemes Duvillard works side by side and carries them through successfully. The pietistic side of "Paris" is fully presented, and there is one character, the Abbe Rose, a beautiful type of the priest, endowed with charity and a fervent belief in his God and his creed, and yet Zola makes the Abbe Rose suffer because he is discredited by his ecclesiastical superiors.

Just before the conclusion, Guillaume, who has a moment of insanity, wants to blow up a church thronged by its worshippers, and his hand is stayed by his brother Pierre. Guillaume's madness undoubtedly came about because Pierre had won Marie's love, and Marie was to have married Guillaume. The wind-up is rather prosaic. Marie is nursing her child, for she has married the ex-Abbe Pierre, and M. Zola introduces an automobile model which rattles across the final scene. The real ugly and exceedingly French episode is the passion of a mother and a daughter for the same man, in which their unnatural jealousies are fully dwelt on. M. Zola's dislike for French journalism is well known, and certainly to-day he has no reason to modify his opinion. He describes Sagnier, who is at the head of the Voix du Peuple:

"He long dragged out his life in the lower depths of journalism, doing nothing at all brilliant, but wild with ambition and appetite. Perhaps you remember the first hubbub he made, that rather dirty affair of a new Louis XVII. which he tried to launch, and which made him the extraordinary Royalist that he still is. Then it occurred to him to espouse the cause of the masses, and he made a display of vengeful Catholic Socialism, attacking the republic and all the abominations of the times in the name of justice and morality, under the pretext of curing them. He began with a series of sketches of financiers, a mass of dirty, uncontrolled, unproved tittle-tattle, which ought to have led him to the dock, but which met, as you know, with such wonderful success when gathered together in a volume. And he goes on in the same style in the Voix du Peuple, which he himself made a success at the time of the Panama affair by dint of denunciation and scandal, and which to-day is like a sewer-pipe pouring forth all the filth of the times. And whenever the stream slackens, why, he invents things just to satisfy his craving for that hubbub on which both his pride and his pocket subsist."

Here is the portrait of another Parisian journalist, and it may be depended upon that with his realism Zola did not invent the personage, whom he calls Forsegue:

"He had a genius for 'business,' and employed his newspaper as a weapon to enable him to reign over the market. But how very carefully he had behaved, what long and skilful patience he had shown, before attaining to the reputation of a really serious man, who guided authoritatively the most virtuous and respected of the organs of the press! Though in reality he believed neither in God nor in Devil, he had made this newspaper the supporter of order, property, and family ties; and, though he had become a Conservative Republican, since it was to his interest to be such, he had remained privately rebellious, affecting a philosophism which reassured the bourgeoisie. And amid all his accepted power, to which others bowed, he nevertheless had one hand deep in every available money bag."

As to the Chamber of Deputies and the governing class, M. Zola writes:

"Parliamentary rottenness had slowly increased till it had begun to attack society itself. Above all the low intrigues and the rush of personal ambition there certainly remained the loftier struggle of the contending principles, with history on the march, clearing the past away and seeking to bring more truth, justice, and happiness in the future. But in practice, if one only considered the horrid daily cuisine of the sphere, what an unbridling of egotistical appetite one beheld, what an absorbing passion to strangle one's neighbor and triumph one's self alone! Among the various groups one found but an incessant battle for power and the satisfaction that it gives. 'Left,' 'Right,' 'Catholics,' 'Republicans,' 'Socialists,' the names given to the parties of twenty different shades, were simply labels classifying forms of the one burning thirst to rule and dominate. All questions could be reduced to a single one, that of knowing whether this man, that man, or that other man should hold France in his grasp, to enjoy it, and distribute its favors among his creatures."

The Abbe Pierre, who has lost his illusions, thinks of the great city as "a Paris Sodom" and "a Paris Gomorrah," and with a shudder speculates on its future:

"All that mass of iniquity and suffering, of all that went on below amid want and crime, and all that went on above amid wealth and vice. The bourgeoisie, wielding power, would relinquish naught of the sovereignty which it had conquered, wholly stolen, while the people, the eternal dupe, silent so long, clinched its fists and growled, claiming its legitimate share. And it was that frightful injustice which filled the growing gloom with anger. From what dark-breasted cloud would that thunderbolt fall? For years he had been waiting for that thunderbolt which low rumbles announced on all points of the horizon. And if he had written a book full of candor and hope, if he had gone in all innocence to Rome, it was to avert that thunderbolt and its frightful consequences. But all hope of the kind was dead within him; he felt that the thunderbolt was inevitable, that nothing henceforth could stay the catastrophe. And never before had he felt it to be so near, amid the happy impudence of some and the exasperated distress of others. And it was gathering, and it would surely fall over that Paris, all lust and bravado, which, when evening came, thus stirred up its furnace."

The lowest dive in Paris Zola tells about, and the translator adds a note of explanation that these dens of vice abound in the Paris of to-day. This is a little Zola touch, showing what are his ideas of justice. Some one is describing to Pierre certain traits of Marie, and Guillaume says: "We were talking of that recent affair of a father who was found guilty on his son's evidence; and she (Marie) maintained that the son had only done what was right in giving evidence against his father, and that one ought invariably to tell the truth, no matter what might happen. What a terrible public prosecutor she would make, eh?"

Salvat is to be guillotined, and the public place is packed. This is the guillotine:

"A neighboring gas lamp, whose light was turning yellow in the rising dawn, cast vague gleams upon it. The work of fixing it in position—work performed as quietly as could be, so that the only sound was the occasional thud of a mallet—had just been finished; and the headsman's 'valets' or assistants, in frock coats and tall silk hats, were waiting and strolling about in a patient way. But the instrument itself, how base and shameful it looked, squatting on the ground like some filthy beast, disgusted with the work it had to accomplish! What! Those few beams lying on the ground, and those others barely nine feet high which rose from it, keeping the knife in position, constituted the machine which avenged Society, the instrument which gave a warning to evildoers! Where was the big scaffold painted a bright red and reached by a stairway of ten steps, the scaffold which raised high bloody arms over the eager multitude, so that everybody might behold the punishment of the law in all its horrors! The beast had now been felled to the ground, where it simply looked ignoble, crafty, and cowardly. If on the one hand there was no majesty in the manner in which human justice condemned a man to death at its assizes, on the other, there was merely horrid butchery with the help of the most barbarous and repulsive of mechanical contrivances, on the terrible day when that man was executed."

It is the sight of Salvat's execution that maddens Guillaume, and he then explains to his brother Pierre the manifold blessings which are to come when he gives his explosive mixture to the world:

"Warfare was on the road to extinction, threatened by its very excesses. In the old days of mercenaries, and afterward with conscripts, the percentage of soldiers designated by chance, war had been a profession and a passion. But nowadays, when everybody is called upon to fight, none care to do so. By the logical force of things this system of the whole nation in arms means the coming end of armies. How much longer will the nations remain on a footing of deadly peace, bowed down by ever-increasing 'estimates,' spending millions and millions on holding one another in respect? Ah! how great the deliverance, what a cry of relief would go up on the day when some formidable engine capable of destroying armies and sweeping cities away should render war an impossibility and constrain every people to disarm! Warfare would be dead, killed in her own turn, she who has killed so many. This was Guillaume's dream, and he grew quite enthusiastic, so strong was his conviction that he would presently bring it to pass."

Japanese romance writers grumble because they are paid one yen per page of 400 characters. The yen in Japan is worth about an American dollar. That is the maximum for the Japanese Henry James, W. D. Howells, or Anthony Hope. The second-class men get very much less than one yen. The Academy suggests that Sir Walter Besant should take Japanese authors under his protection.

*PARIS. By Emile Zola. Translated by Ernest Alfred Vizetelly. Two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Company.

1898

Bookbinding.

Famous Masters of the Past in France and England.

Recent exhibitions in England of the bookbinder's skill of to-day and the past have awakened a new interest in the art, and in the February number of The Pall Mall Magazine Mr. Arthur Lambert Marlow has written a particularly instructive article. France always has been the patron of the bookbinder, "and the result of this patronage of royal and noble collectors has been the production of eminent binders like the Eves, Le Gascon, Pasdeloup, and, in later years, Tranz-Bauzonnet, Lortic, Marius-Michel, David, Cuzin, and Gruel." In England taste for fine binding a century and less ago was not common.

It was Dr. Dibdin who did most to foster the taste for binding, and Mr. Marlow says that we must always be grateful for the encouragement he gave Roger Payne—"the one English bookbinder of the eighteenth century who showed in his decorations any sense of beauty or originality." In his bibliographical Decameron Dr. Dibdin wrote: "The British public had not yet seen the Corinthian order when up rose Roger Payne, like a star diffusing lustre on all sides, and rejoicing the hearts of all 'true Sons of Bibliomania.'" Unfortunately, Payne was tipsy half his time and could never be depended upon, and yet his work "remains to-day the best specimen of the binder's skill produced at the close of the eighteenth century." At the Burlington Fine Arts Club last season there was a marvelous collection of fine bindings and a "Bookman's Paradise":

"There's Eve—not our first mother fair,
But Clovis Eve, a binder true;
Thither does Bauzonnet repair,
Derome, Le Gascon, Pasdeloup!
But never come the cropping crew
That dock a volume's honest size,
Nor they that 'letter' backs askew,
Within that Bookman's Paradise!"

Shown at this exhibition were the masterpieces of printing and binding and volumes with the unselfish motto, "Grolierii et Amicorum," with many superb examples of French work of the seventeenth century. In his criticism on the work of the binder of to-day, our authority writes: "It has been urged against modern binders that they lack originality of design; that they are mere imitators of the older masters." It is admitted "that in technique or execution the bindings of to-day have never been excelled, but the decoration shows a slavish repetition of the past."

It is not the binder, says Mr. Marlow, who is at fault, but the public. "The great majority of buyers want beautiful workmanship, but they want it cheaply." Tooling is in a measure purely mechanical, but "if the workman were to charge for an original drawing which possibly occupied days or weeks of serious thought to elaborate, the buyers would rebel, and restrict the bookbinding operations." There have been, however, binders who "have struggled through these conditions, and have executed covers which for originality of design, thought, and careful execution have reached a high artistic standpoint, and will compare favorably with the great models of past ages." There are many binders in England with deserved reputations, and Mr. Cobden Sanderson, Rivière, and Zaehnsdorf are cited.

After all, it is only in morocco that a book can be properly bound, for a leather morocco combines natural beauty, adaptability, and, above all, the great quality of durability. And something more about morocco: for bookbinding France alone holds the secret of making it. English morocco is only fairly good. The dressing of the skins, the coloring of them in England, is by no means equal to the French.

Books well and handsomely bound, such as are found even in limited editions on booksellers' counters, are not true works of art. The design is printed and stamped on the sides, and the work is done by machinery. "To execute artistic bookbinding through the aid of machinery is as hopeless as to paint a fine picture by the same means." Hand tooling always has its limitations, and becomes, on that account, monotonous. But given the tools, the art of the binder only comes in in his being able to develop it with these tools, be they few or many, and show "variety and originality in the number of designs." Mr. Zaehnsdorf, in his "Treatise on Bookbinding," says:

"The finisher should be able to draw, or at least have some knowledge of composition, and also know something about the harmony of colors. The workman not having any knowledge of drawing, cannot expect to be a good finisher; because he cannot possibly produce any good designs, or by a combination of small tools form a perfect and correct pattern."

It is just the want of a knowledge of design and ideas of composition which converts bookbinding into a mere trade without an approach to an art. For the better education of all workmen, irrespective of their particular callings, technical schools are founded. Mr. Marlow comments properly on the shortcomings of the bookbinder who complains of lack of tools. "The possession of a ton of tools will not enable him to invest his labor with artistic merit except he possesses skill and judgment." In exhibitions a binder possessed of innumerable tools exhibits work not favorably commented upon because of the overload of decoration. We know of no better example of honest and sincere work of a most general character than that shown by the Japanese craftsman, whose entire kit is of the scantiest kind. Mr. Marlow writes:

"To-day in the auction marts of Europe books realize enormous prices on account of their binding. Volumes which are by no means unique or extremely rare, if offered for sale with a binding executed for Grolier, Canevari, or from the workshops of Du Suell or Le Gascon, will excite among wealthy collectors, 'these Tantaluses who can never quench their thirst,' a fierce competition, and realize for their owners princely sums. A copy of La Fontaine's 'Contes et Nouvelles en Vers,' bound by Derome for Mme. de Pompadour, realized 17,000f. Of this sum the purchaser paid at least 16,000f. for the binding."

So Charles Lamb is to be controverted when he wrote in Elia:

"In some respects the better a book is the less it demands from binding. Fielding, Smollett, Sterne, and all that class of perpetually self-reproductive volumes—Great Nature's Stereotypes—we see them individually perish with less regret, because we know the copies of them to be eterne. But where a book is at once both good and rare—where the individual is almost the species, and when that perishes

"'We know not where is that Promethean torch
That can its light relumine,'

such a book, for instance, as the life of the Duke of Newcastle by his Duchess—no casket is rich enough, no casing sufficiently durable, to honor and keep safe such a jewel."

Let us do all we can, then, to encourage this, the "feu sacré" of the intelligent amateur, who delights in a fine binding. As to the binder himself, as an incentive, he is to remember that on his art may depend the life of the book he embellishes. Because he has made a chef d'oeuvre, it is to be preserved in the time to come.

That is a capital story John Hill Burton tells in The Bookhunter: "Thomson, the poet of 'The Seasons,' desirous of conciliating an obdurate uncle, presented him with a handsomely bound copy of his book. The old man never looked inside or asked what the book was about, but, turning it round and round with his fingers in gratified admiration, exclaimed: 'Come, is that really our Jamie's doin' now? Weel, I never thought the cratur wad hae had the handicraft to do the like.'"

Somebody has said that books owed very little to women; that may be so far as relates to the mechanical production of them, but there are two of the gentler sex who lived in the sixteenth century who did great work. One was the widow of Thielman Kerver, who had charge of her husband's presses, and continued printing for thirty years after his death. Then there was Charlotte Guillard, the wife of Berthold Remboldt, who did quite as much for printing as her husband, for it is on record that her edition of the works of Gregory, in two volumes, was so accurate that "only three faults are said to have been found in them," and that was composition work in the middle of the sixteenth century.

For fine books gloriously bound the world is indebted to Diane de Poitiers and to Marguerite de Valois. Compliments they wanted, of course, but their adorers gave them books, too, and these the ladies preserved.

Recalling the fact that France did most in cultivating the bookbinder's art, it is interesting to learn that the "Conseil Municipal" of Paris have determined to establish "une école de reliéur."

Nelson and His Wife.

Literature announces the discovery "of many long-lost manuscripts which originally belonged to Lady Nelson." While we know well enough of that fascination which Lady Hamilton exercised over Nelson, we have been kept ignorant of what might have been his earlier and happier relationships with his wife. Can the greatness of Nelson's naval career make us forgive neglect of his wife? This is the history of the Nelson letters as Literature gives it:

This collection passed from her (Lady Nelson) to her cousin, Mrs. Franckyn, who was present at Lady Nelson's death, and also received as a remembrance Lady Nelson's wedding ring. From Mrs. Franckyn these precious possessions have descended to her daughter-in-law, who has wisely decided to publish the manuscripts. Their publication cannot fail to be a valuable contribution to Nelson literature; for they include, among other autographs, many letters from Nelson to his wife, and some highly important letters from her to him, but few of them have ever been published, and none correctly. It is not too much to hope that we may thus do something to fill up a gap in our knowledge of our naval hero.

In 1800 appeared Clarke and McArthur's "Life of Nelson from His Manuscripts." The volume was compiled with the idea of presenting not his private life, but his public life, and it is evident that Clarke and McArthur must have had access to these letters. When Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas wrote his "Dispatches and Letters of Nelson," (1844-6,) he complained that in the prior "Life of Nelson" these letters had not been carefully studied. Sir Nicholas believed that the original letters were still in existence, but in his preface he writes: "Numerous inquiries have been made after the former, (the original letters,) but without success. Even though Sir Nicholas was forced to copy the Clarke and McArthur letters, he writes again: "The reader is reminded that though the substance and sometimes the words may have been given correctly in that work, yet as a general rule, confidence cannot be placed in the strict literal accuracy of any document obtained from this source."

It does seem, then, more than unfortunate that, according to Literature, almost all the Nelson letters derived from the Clarke and McArthur sources have been "garbled."

Of these letters, as they have now turned up, Literature says: "The public will at last be able to study a large number of the genuine letters of Nelson to his wife from his actual autographs." If there are not many, they are of the utmost importance. Literature gives in detail this description of the collection:

"It includes an early will written by Nelson in his own hand, April 14, 1787; two letters from him to his brother, Maurice, in 1793, one of which has been partly published; his original journals of the sieges of Bastia and Calvi in Corsica, 1794; sixty letters to his wife, falling into two series, those of, 1794-95, which have mostly been incorrectly published, and those of 1796-1800, most of which have not been published at all; three letters from Lady Nelson to her husband after their separation; sixteen letters to Nelson from his father, many unpublished; six letters to Lady Nelson from her father-in-law, three before and three after the separation, with two drafts of her replies; eight letters to her from other members of Lord Nelson's family, and many from Commander [illegible], a letter of Lord St. Vincent to Lady Nelson about Nelson's wound at Teneriffe, and two papers on the saving of Nelson's life by his stepson, Josiah Nisbet on the same occasion; and a number of business papers relating to Lady Nelson's affairs at the time of her husband's death."

We may then have a new interpretation of the sieges of Bastia and Salvi as Nelson tells them, and as to Mrs. Nelson, we may learn what were the exact relations of her and Nelson, "and we shall even be able to account for the fact that on his return to England Lady Nelson did not go to meet her husband at Yarmouth, and Lord Nelson brought the Hamiltons to his wife's hotel in London. We shall at last be able to decide the question what made the separation of husband and wife final." A great deal which was uncertain, undefined, will be made clear by the study of this correspondence.

Apropos of Judge J. O. Dykman's letter concerning "King Washington," published in the last SATURDAY REVIEW, it may be said that Mrs. Ovid A. Hyde, member of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has an interesting article on the subject in the March number of The Spirit of '76. It deals with "The Treaty of Alliance with France" and contains extracts from the "General Orders of George Washington, issued at Newburg, 1782-1783," for the erection of "The Temple," proposed by the Rev. Israel Evans, chaplain of the New Hampshire Continental Brigade, for the "worship of Almighty God" at New Windsor. Within this edifice the Continental troops spent their last Winter together.

Harper's Magazine for April will contain a story by Margaret Deland, being the first of a series called "Old Chester Tales." Marguerite Merrington has also written for the April number a story set in the last century.

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THE EDITOR'S TABLE, STAMPS AND COINS, THE CAMERA CLUB, and PROBLEMS AND PUZZLES.

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MARCH

Some Newest Books.

A Varied Short Series Chosen from a Long List.

Late Renaissance Literature.*

The author frankly disclaims, at the outset, all pretensions to intimate and equal knowledge of all European literature produced during the later part of the sixteenth century. Spanish, English, and French portions of the subject are handled by him with a confidence and evident knowledge that tends to excuse any shortcomings that might be noted in so far as the Italian and Portuguese are concerned. Germany is passed without being taken into account, as her literature during this period is an unlighted lamp. Modern Dutch and Scandinavian had hardly begun. The influence of the Inquisition on Spanish literature has frequently been exaggerated, for while it perhaps made thinking dangerous, so that authors grew careless as to form and introduced much loquacious commonplace and mere playing with words, yet it suffered Cervantes to create and produce "Don Quixote," and Spanish literature is, in one sense, exceedingly rich, especially so in the production of books. The catalogue of its authors is a very long one, and the number of mystic and ascetic works has been carefully estimated to be in excess of 3,000, anything like a complete list of authors being similar in extent to a mineralogical or zoological check list. Its historians are many, and include some that are exceedingly meritorious. The law, theology, and the arts have been treated in many instances in such an able way that the works yet continue as standard.

The learned poets of Spain were greatly influenced during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries by Italian models, wherein are continually met exasperating, nameless, characterless shadows of a lady whose "threads of gold" (hair) the cruel, hard tyrant Love has used to bind the lamenting poet whose sorrows just fill the correct number of stanzas. The pastoral raged. The same myths repeat over and over again the same platitudes. Lope de Vega is the real creator of the Spanish comedia, meaning not only comedy, but stage play of every kind, and the merit of it belongs to him. Lope formulated the great secret of the playwright's craft, which is that the audience must always know what is going to happen, but never exactly how it is going to be brought about. Lope laid it down that the first act should introduce the characters and knit the intrigue; the second lead to the crisis, and the third wind all up. In the matter of prose romance, Montesquieu's jest that Spain has produced but one good book, which was written to prove the absurdity of all the others, is only the flippant statement of the truth that the one Spanish book which the world has taken to itself is "Don Quixote."

Few great poets are so little indebted to their predecessors as was Spenser. He had before him Chaucer, and near his own time Sackville, who wrote with some original force in Chaucer stanza. The flowering of Elizabethan drama dates from the middle years of the Queen's reign, when the theatre had been founded and the taste for it had become strong, so that many writers were attracted to the field opened by it. Greene, Peele, and Kyd are mainly interesting, in spite of the merit of some of their work, as forerunners of Shakespeare and Marlowe. Mr. Hannay scouts and rejects the Bacon theory as to the works of Shakespeare, and briefly refers to it as "egregious" and "imbecile." Lyly, Ben Jonson, Sidney, Daniel, and Drayton all suffer when compared with Shakespeare as a delicate water color would suffer if hung by the side of a Velasquez. Among Elizabethan prose writers may be named Richard Hooker, Thomas Nash, the pamphleteer, and Sir Walter Raleigh.

The literature of the later Renaissance in France is marked by a little group of young men who took possession of French poetry, and, forming a new school, were known as poets of the Pleiade. Some doubt exists as to the composition of the original constellation. The most orthodox list includes Daurat, Ronsard, Du Bellay, Belleau, Baif, Jodelle, and Pontus de Thyard. Other authorities named Scevole de Sainte Marthe and Muret in place of Jodelle and Pontus de Thyard. All of these named were by birth gentlemen. Pierre de Ronsard, the master of them all, and the generally accepted "Prince of Poets" of his century, was the son of the maitre d'hotel (steward of the household) of Francis I. The dramatic works of the poets of the Pleiade is the weakest part of what they accomplished. Montaigne published the first two books of his Essays in 1580, and while in Paris in 1588 in connection with

*THE LATER RENAISSANCE. By David Hannay. Periods of European Literature Series. Crown 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

an ex witness of the "day of the barricades" and suffered imprisonment in the Bastile. As a writer, the importance of Montaigne can hardly be exaggerated. To him modern literature owes the essay which of itself would be a claim to immortality.

In Holland, during the later Renaissance, there was but little more than the attempt to produce literature. Germany was dormant. Italy was more fortunate, as she can count two of her most interesting sons among her men of letters, viz., Tasso and Bruno. The Roman Catholic reaction was, however, not favorable to literature, and the fall from Tasso and Bruno to any of their contemporaries is very great. The influence of the Renaissance was exerted and felt least in Spain, with increasing force in England, and greatest of all in France. In all of these countries the Italian models were profusely imitated, and the Castilian writer was especially subject to such influence. All men who have written well are entitled to their honor. They were skillful workmen, and that, too, is no mean matter. Yet there is a wide difference between a man of whom we can say that if he had never taken pen in hand his form and his matter might yet be found in equal perfection elsewhere, and that other of whom we are bound to say that if he had remained silent then something would have been missing that none other could have as well supplied.

The Fight on Morningside Heights*

A narrative and discussion of the battle of Harlem Heights, in a compact form convenient for students of the history of the Revolution, has been a desideratum ever since the facts connected with this subject assumed a changed complexion under the exact and penetrative scrutiny of Messrs. Kelby and Stevens, the former and present librarians of the New York Historical Society. It was the late John Jay who, on the anniversary of the battle, Sept. 16, 1876, at the commemorative celebration in this city, first set forth the result of the labors of those gentlemen in this matter in a form which gave to it a wide publicity. Nothing could be more appropriate than that a Jay should have made the principal address on that occasion, one whose family name is so indissolubly associated with the annals of Westchester and New York in the Revolution and with the subsequent early life of the Republic.

It is now an accepted conclusion that this battle of the 16th of September, 1776, took place on Morningside Heights, or the plateau west of the park of that name, between the present site of the Columbia University Buildings and that of the Grant Mausoleum. For a great many years, however, historical writers had located the battleground to the eastward of Morningside (formerly Bloomingdale) Heights, and hence in many works it is called "the battle of Harlem Plain."

Prof. Henry P. Johnston of the College of the City of New York, who has himself engaged in considerable original research on this subject, has made a careful synthesis of the fruits of his own critical investigation and of that of others. His volume entitled "The Battle of Harlem Heights," is amply illustrated with engravings made from photographs and with interesting and authentic maps. The frontispiece is a portrait of Col. Thomas Knowlton, who was killed by the British or Hessians while he was advancing against them at the head of his Rangers over the jumbled rocks at the edge of the little Manhattanville Valley, on the line of the present Boulevard. The face and bust of Knowlton are represented as they appear in Trumbull's picture of the Bunker Hill fight, for he was one of the conspicuous heroes of that day, also. Where he and Major Leitch, who fell also at Harlem, were buried is problematical, but Mr. Johnston believes that it was "in the immediate vicinity of old Breakneck Hill, on the line of St. Nicholas Avenue," somewhere between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets.

As almost a necessary introduction to the story of the operations on Manhattan Island, Prof. Johnston writes analytically of the battle of Long Island, and he appears to strike about an even balance in the matter of tactical prescience as between Gens. Washington and Howe. He conceives that the British commander lost a brilliant opportunity in failing to press the American Army more promptly and more strenuously after its inglorious discomfiture on the Brooklyn hills, not necessarily by direct attack, but by a more rapid flanking movement than that which culminated two months later in the battle of White Plains. But Washington was easily justifiable, as Mr. Johnston shows, on grounds of policy. It would have been a grave error to abandon New York precipitately, even though he were conscious that the American forces, under the conditions then existent, could not hold it. Such a course would have stimulated overmuch the already presumptive confidence of the British and would have been a warrant of pusillanimity for weak-kneed patriots and of boldness for hesitant Tories. But for unvariness of the guard on his right flank and in his rear, Washington might have scored a temporary triumph at Brooklyn; but even that, in face of a competent foe, could have been only a moral advantage, for the East River and the Sound offered a simple and very easy method, with the naval strength at the latter's command, of cutting the American means of communication.

If the stand on Long Island, which was so mismanaged, was needful for political reasons, that at Harlem Heights was more immediately important, so that the morale of the army might be raised and the cloud of dejection and mortification that hung over it be dispelled. This, indeed, was the priceless fruit of the Harlem victory.

By the aid of Prof. Johnston's book any one who is so disposed can go over the scene of the battle of Harlem Heights intelligently and identify by landmarks of to-day nearly all the stages of its progress.

The work has one almost unpardonable fault. It is not indexed.

*THE BATTLE OF HARLEM HEIGHTS, Sept. 16, 1776, with a Review of the Events of the Campaign. By Henry P. Johnston, A. M., Professor of History, College of the City of New York. New York: Published for Columbia University Press. The Macmillan Company.

Burke's "Peerage."*

In following only the bulk of that crimson volume, "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage," some two thousand or more closely printed pages, the inclination of the reviewer must be to treat it in a solemn manner proportionate to its size. First you may learn that the Queen on the occasion of her jubilee year, 1897, was by no means lavish in the distribution of titles. The peerage creation on that occasion barely exceeded a half dozen, and there were only twenty-one new Baronetcies manufactured.

Beginning with Queen Victoria, we have here thirty-six pages devoted to the royal lineage. The Prince of Wales has for a complimentary title "The Most High, Most Puissant, and Most Illustrious Prince." Expletives can go no further. As to the ancestry of that most excellent lady the Queen, this may be read: "The obscurity in which antiquity has involved the early history of nations can only be in a slight degree cleared up by tracing the origin of the families that maintained the continuous rule over them." Let us, then, be satisfied that there was once on a time Cunigunda, sister and heiress of Guelph, and a Duke of Lower Bavaria, also an Azo-Marquess of Este, represented to be a nobleman "whose character shines conspicuously through the gloom of the age in which he lived," which was in 1040.

The directory of Peers and Baronets, if we are permitted to lump them, would begin with the Duke of Abercrombie and the conclusion would be Baron Zouche. There are many Smiths in Burke—as the Smijths and Smythes, though most of them tack another name to it, as Smith-Gordon, Smith-Marriott, &c.

It would be curious if it were worth while for some industrious person to give the exact or the suppositious dates of the creating of these English titles. We should then understand better that grave question of precedence, and would know exactly why in a procession the Duke of Norfolk should march immediately to the front, say, after the music, and Lord De Freyne trot along in the rear. It is reassuring and even comforting to learn that an Archbishop can leave behind him all Dukes save those of royal blood. Plain Bishops also have the pas, crowding out all Barons. In order that Bishops may not bicker as to precedence, the matter is settled by seniority of consecration.

Included in the volume are the various British orders of knighthood. First comes "the Most Noble Order of the Garter," and to wear the appendage, elastic or otherwise, on your leg, you must be either a King, a Prince, a Duke, an Earl, or a Marquess. The Bishop of Winchester is the Prelate and the Bishop of Oxford the Chancellor. The orders of the Thistle and of St. Patrick are given with great discrimination, and pure Scotch or Irish blood must run in the veins of the knights if they want to be so honored. As to the "Most Honorable Order of the Bath," which name may have something to do with lavatory purposes, symbolic, however, of the purification of the knights, the English public rather pooh-pooh this order, which and ribbons are only valued when they are not common. In looking over our authority there may be found not less than forty-eight pages giving the names of Knights of the Bath.

When you come, however, to "The Victoria Cross," a "Maltese cross of bronze," with the simple motto "For Valour," you must be singularly cold-blooded if you do not feel respect for the bauble. No man, officer or private, ever wears it who has not shown singular courage. Counting the number of the wearers of the Victoria Cross, there are some 155 names, and there are many of these men in the ranks. You may be very sure that they have earned their distinctions.

*A GENEALOGICAL AND HERALDIC DICTIONARY OF THE PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE, Together with Memoirs of Privy Councilors and Knights. By Sir Bernard Burke. Edited by His Son. London: Harrison & Sons. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Southern War Stories.*

The brother of Edward Eggleston has found an interesting field in short stories originating in the South among those who cast in their lot with "the lost cause," and one that has not yet been fully gleaned. The ballads of the South, the newspapers printed at times on wall paper, the postage stamps, the money issued and used, the war envelopes, (often home-made,) the books printed—are all now eagerly sought after by collectors because of the peculiar interest that attaches to them. The same quality characterizes Southern soldier stories.

Mr. Eggleston has in the present volume gathered forty-seven tales, of which one of the best is perhaps "Notes on Cold Harbor." Two of the stories, entitled respectively "Twenty-One" and "My Last Night on Picket," have a romantic cast and introduce as figures women who obtained a footing in the Southern and Northern armies disguised as men. In the story "An Unfinished Fight" we have an example of one of the many cases where two brothers on opposing sides met in conflict on the field of battle. They were both in the cavalry and became engaged in single combat. In spite of war differences they loved each other, and when recognition came on the part of one, he threw down his sabre and his brother might have run him through on the instant, but this action was so unexpected that it made him pause. The armed brother is shown us in the narrative with his sword at the tierce thrust. He suddenly recognizes his "erring brother," and then he too throws his sword to the ground. They embrace, then turn and ride back to their own lines, and the contest became "An Unfinished Fight."

A sharp contrast is truly presented in the tale "Two Incidents in Contrast," wherein one United States officer is pictured as preventing wanton destruction of a beautiful example of landscape gardening which was the result of years of growth and intelligent effort, and the other narrates the vandal destruction of a priceless copy of the German Government's magnificent edition de luxe of "Cosmos" that had been presented to a lady living in South Carolina by Baron von Humboldt in recognition of her scholarly service to him. This will perhaps be regarded as one of the minor incidents of war, but to those who know what this volume was and what it meant to scholarship it will strongly appeal and stand as one of those cruelties that might well have been left undone.

The poverty and hardship under which the Confederate soldiers labored during the latter part of the war were very great. Shoes were often lacking, as well as medicines, gunpowder, even bullets, and in the Spring of 1864, when Lee was preparing to meet Grant in the Wilderness, his army was about the most destitute that ever marched to meet anybody anywhere. There was nothing to transport and there was no transportation. Nevertheless some one saw the humorous side of even this, and a mock order from Gen. Lee was printed and circulated, as below:

General Orders No. 1—Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia.—April 20, 1864.
The allotment of baggage wagons to the officers and men of the Army of Northern Virginia during the coming campaign will be as follows: To every thirty officers, no baggage wagon; to every 300 men, ditto.
(Signed.) ROBERT E. LEE, General.

*SOUTHERN SOLDIER STORIES. By George Cary Eggleston. With illustrations by R. F. Zogbaum. Crown 8vo. New York and London: The Macmillan Company.

Essays by Capt. Mahan.*

The series of papers on the "Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future," which Capt. A. T. Mahan has published during the past six or seven years in the leading reviews and in Harper's Magazine, have recently been collected and republished by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston in an attractive volume. With the present rumors of wars and unsettled relations with foreign powers this book becomes peculiarly timely and interesting. Capt. Mahan says in a brief preface to this collection of his detached

*THE INTEREST OF AMERICA IN SEA POWER, PRESENT AND FUTURE. By Capt. A. T. Mahan. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

1898

papers that "whatever interest may be possessed by them depends as much upon the date at which they were composed and the condition of affairs then existent as it does upon essential unity of treatment." "If such unity," he goes on to say, "perchance be found in these, it will not be due to antecedent purpose, but to the fact that they embody the thought of an individual mind, consecutive in the line of its main conceptions, but adjusting itself continually to the changing conditions which the progress of events entails."

With the general line of argument of this able writer on naval topics the average reader of contemporary literature is familiar. He has done more than any other writer to direct the thought of modern readers and thinkers to the possibilities of sea power. Particularly valuable in the present volume at present are the papers on "Hawaii and Our Future Sea Power," from The Forum of March, 1893; on "Preparedness for Naval War," from Harper's Magazine of March, 1897, and on "Strategic Features of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico," from Harper's Magazine of October, 1897.

Mrs. Cotes's New Story.*

The opening of this book is unfortunately marred by one feature that will strike the average reader as a defect, namely, the spelling of "poppa" and "momma" in substitution for the good, old-fashioned, and correct papa and mamma. The reader involuntarily halts at each appearance of "poppa" and "momma," apprehending a mistake, but is compelled unwillingly to accept them as unavoidable evils.

The volume is a little love romance related by the heroine, Miss Amy Wick of Chicago, engaged at the commencement of the story to Mr. Arthur Greenleaf Page of Yale University. A brief nonsensical quarrel precipitates the breaking of this engagement, and strained measures are at once taken whereby the young lady, her mother and father, an Illinois Senator, leave Chicago the following evening for New York, whence, well fortified with tourists' hotel coupons, they embark in the Germanic the succeeding day for a six weeks' trip abroad, that length of time undoubtedly being regarded as the regulation period in which the pangs of sorrow over a lost lover should be dispelled.

The ocean voyage is void of interest, with the single exception that Miss Amy declares that she intends to "write up" the incidents of the entire trip for publication. Landing at Liverpool, the family hasten to London, where a whole day and a half suffice to render it a background for the subsequent journey. From London to Paris, via Dieppe, is accomplished without incident. Upon the arrival of the party at a Parisian hotel, a traveler's experience when dependent upon hotel coupons is humorously and truthfully depicted. After a few days spent in Paris, the little company journeys on to Genoa, then Pisa, Rome, and Naples. Here they begin the return trip, visiting Florence, Venice, Verona, the Swiss lakes, Basel, Heidelberg, and Mayence. At this point the tourists board the steamer for the trip down the Rhine to Cologne. In this city the story reaches its climax. The course of true love, which, according to those who ought to know, never runs smoothly, here straightens its wandering way, and Mr. Arthur Greenleaf Page reappears in the story.

Inspired by a surreptitious message from the Senator, Mr. Page starts on the transatlantic trip to overtake the travelers. This he accomplishes at Cologne. Here he meets his former fiancée, old matters are "patched up," he and Miss Amy pledge their troth anew, and are subsequently married at Dover.

Many little side issues occur throughout the book, numerous personages appear, and humorous incidents and conversations abound, rendering its perusal a pleasant pastime of a very light character.

Three Volumes of Verse.*

From the far-off Crofton Hill ranch, near Florence, New Mexico, comes a little volume of poems entitled "Alamo and Other Verses," with the appropriate inscription:

"From the desert I come to thee."

The author is Mr. Edward McQueen Gray, who states in his modest preface that the proceeds of the sale of the little volume are to be applied in defraying the expenses of a free circulating library and literary institute at Florence, New Mexico. The principal poem in the book, and which gives it its title, is a rhymed description of the taking of the Alamo in the Mexican War, when—

"Fiercely Texas rose in wrath,
And swept the tyrant from her path
When San Jacinto's bloody swath
Avenged the Alamo."

Scattered through the little book, among many shorter poems, are several little lyrics, of which the best are "In Arcadia," which recalls the lamented Bunner's "Airs from Arcady"; "Sweet Emma Moreland," an echo, as may be supposed, of Tennyson's poem, and the "Heart of the Sea." Mr. Gray rhymes easily, but his work lacks imagination, force, and originality.

"Where Beauty Is and Other Poems" is the title of a collection of verses by Henry Johnson, for the most part musings in rhyme on Nature, Art, and Love, together with twelve sonnets, of which the two best were written at Barbizon. Of the lyrics on the subject of Love, and which are the most worthy of attention, the best are those entitled "What Matter if the Sky Were Gray?" "I Met Her Wandering by the Brook," and "The Indian Lover." The poems in this little volume are metrically correct, and evidence the possession of a cultivated and refined mind, but they are in no instance forceful or particularly individual in character.

Sir George Douglas, the author of "The Fireside Tragedy," has recently published a small volume of verses, entitled "Poems by a Country Gentleman," which he divides into "Poems of Nature and Solitude" and "Songs and Poems." They are evidently the production of a man who has made a careful and long study of nature in her varied moods, and whose love for nature is so strong as to impel him to song. Three verses of the little poem, entitled "The Antiquity of Art," are worthy of quotation:

"A savage, in a bleak world, on a waste,
Midst fir-tree-cover'd mountains, led his life;
The claws and fangs of mighty beasts he faced—
A hunter, seeking food for child and wife.

"And, on the smoth wall of his cavern lair,
The image of a reindeer once he drew—
Small, to the life, with faithful lines and fair,
That all its antlers' branchings copied true.

* * * *

"And, friend, the self-same passion in his breast
That stirred, and wrought to permanence divine
One form of grace, most touchingly expressed,
Stirs in your heart to-day and stirs in mine."

Among the songs we must make room for the following, entitled "White Violets":

"I planted violets o'er the grave
Where sleeps my love alone;
No sweetness these pale flowrets have,
No beauty like her own!

"The longest winter's night must end:
The earth from death set free
Smiles and awakes—alas! sweet friend,
Comes there no spring for me?"

Another Bird Book.*

One of the great charms of country life has ever been the birds. The dash of color, the swift flight, the burst of song melody that characterize the varying birds that are met with, their nest building, the eggs, the domestic bird habits, the tender and watchful care of the young birds, and the first attempt at flying, all go to make up in miniature a drama that no stage effect can ever equal. A city resident is not barred, for he may also stand observant in his back yard, even in so unlikely a place as Chicago, and come in contact with fifty-seven species in a year. Prospect Park, Brooklyn, has a record of seventy-six species, while in Central Park, New York, the number rises to ninety-four.

The question is not, therefore, one of finding birds, but of identifying them by name and species when they are found, and it is just here that the book of Miss Merriam will make it possible for those truly interested to know the birds without shooting them. The identification of a mineral or a fossil by an amateur is comparatively easy, for you have the specimen before you and can be guided by color and weight and can test for hardness, &c., or compare with other fossils, as the case may be, but in the case of birds one works at long range through a glass darkly, and in the beginning is very likely to identify a crow as a blackbird or a bobolink as a meadow lark. But with a little practice, we are told, these difficulties disappear, and, assisted by a scrupulous conscience, the patience of Job himself, a notebook, and an opera glass, the thing becomes easy, and even a child can do it.

If a student into whose hands this book may come can do nothing with the subject of which it treats, he is absolutely hopeless. The delights of ornithology are so seductively set forth in language so free from technical terms that it would not be strange if there should be many that would rise up upon whom the mantles of Agassiz and Audubon might worthily fall. No one doubts the pastoral charm of birds, but grave doubt has existed from a very remote period as to the economic value of many birds, and whether a bird is injurious or beneficial depends almost entirely upon its food. When the farmer saw a crow about his cornfield, for example, that bird got a reputation as a blackleg and a thief that still clings to him, in spite of farmers' bulletins. The examination of a large number of stomachs of the crow shows that even field observation alone is liable to error, and that, while it is true that the crow does eat some corn, his food is found to be insectivorous to a considerable degree, and the good he does in this way more than offsets the damage he may do in eating the newly sprouted seeds of corn. It is said that two hundred millions of dollars that should go to the farmer, the gardener, and the fruit grower in the United States are lost yearly by insect ravages. Massachusetts alone has spent $100,000 annually for several years in combating the gypsy moth. Birds are a check upon insects as truly as rain checks drought, for what are pests to the farmer are necessities of life to the birds. It is time now that birds should not be looked upon as enemies; they are friends indeed, and it is a pity that at fashion's dictate there should be so considerable a slaughter of the innocents to provide millinery ornaments.

The general reader as well as the student will find many admirable field charts, keys, and observation formulas that will greatly facilitate and simplify the amount of work that would otherwise require to be done by the beginner. The drawings which illustrate the text throughout are not those of a closet naturalist, but are rather "speaking pictures" of the birds represented. The noting of the geographic distribution of the birds described is a very desirable feature of this book, as is also the introduction of illustrations of the insects which form the food of individual birds.

Music Made Understandable.*

Once upon a time, before teaching became one of the fine arts, there was occasionally a teacher "born, not made." To such a one was brought a dull and sullen lad, who found Latin an impossibility. He had been pushed and prodded into Caesar, and in that slough he had stuck fast, and had been given up in despair. "Let me read a bit to you," said the wise new instructor, and, taking the youth to his side, he began, not after the old fashion of finding nominatives and frantically hunting through sentences for verbs to fit, but a few words at a time, just as it goes. Suddenly a great illumination broke over the stolid countenance, and, quite carried out of himself by the rapture of an unlooked-for discovery, the boy cried out: "Good lord, Mr. D., it makes sense!"

A like surprise awaits the reader of this luminous little volume of "Suggestions to Persons Desiring to Cultivate a Taste in Musical Art." Although its subject is a complex one, and one usually so treated as to "make darkness visible" to the musical laity, this book "makes sense"—every word of it. It is singularly free from the jargon or cant of the inner priesthood. All musical terms are clearly defined, and it aims, in a manner as succinct and simple as possible, to enable "the average music lover" to judge intelligently of the qualities of good music, as regards both composition and performance. Of course, no principles can be of any value unless one "lives much in an atmosphere of good music"; yet even those who so live may, at the end of many years, find themselves incapable of a discriminating taste or an intellectual appreciation. For such persons this book is written.

The discussion of musical composition is, naturally, more difficult of comprehension than that of its performance. The author admits that "no rule can be laid down for recognizing the excellence of a musical idea. The power to recognize the elevation of a fine musical thought must come from continued musical high thinking. One must live with the masters and absorb the spirit of their nobility. There is no other way to learn to discern the excellence of musical ideas." Yet to understand the basal laws of composition is none the less necessary to an intelligent appreciation of music, and these Mr. Henderson unfolds and illustrates with wonderful clearness. His chapters on rhythm, melody, and harmony and on polyphonic and monophonic forms are remarkable for perspicacity. His skeletons of the sonata and symphony should be studied in connection with typical works, such as Beethoven's Opus 31, No. 2, and Fifth Symphony. A mastery of the 115 pages devoted to musical composition will surely give the average music lover a new appreciation of the nobility and the inevitableness of the thematic development of those great compositions of which he has hitherto had but a sensuous enjoyment.

The brevity, the sturdy common sense, and the well-compacted musical information of this little volume commend it to all sincere lovers of music. It suggests the hope that in some blessed millennial day the ineffectual music lessons of the present may give place to classes in musical comprehension, and that appreciation of noble music nobly rendered may be as common as is now the inadequate performance of what is trivial and vicious.

*A VOYAGE OF CONSOLATION. By Sara Jeannette Duncan. (Mrs. Edward Cotes.) Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

*ALAMO AND OTHER VERSES. By Edward McQueen Gray. 8vo. Crofton Hill Ranch, Florence, N. M., and London, care of A. & F. Denny.

*WHERE BEAUTY IS, AND OTHER POEMS. By Henry Johnson. 8vo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co.

*POEMS OF A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. By Sir George Douglas. 8vo. Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier. New York: Scribner.

*BIRDS OF VILLAGE AND FIELD. A Bird Book for Beginners. By Florence A. Merriam. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

*HOW TO ENJOY MUSIC. By W. J. Henderson. 12mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

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MARCH

Earl Carlisle's Manuscripts.

Letters and Documents Relating to Famous Persons.*

A collection of family documents belonging to the Earl of Carlisle has just been published by the English Historical Manuscript Commission, as arranged by Mr. R. E. G. Kirk. Among these papers are letters relating to many notabilities of the last century, with the correspondence of the Duke of Marlborough, Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Essex, the Duke of Kingston, and others. Lord Carlisle's daughter, Lady Anne Irwin, was the friend of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and this remarkable woman was often the guest of Lord Carlisle. Lady Anne found much fault with Lady Mary, and wrote about her to her father, Lord Carlisle. There had been some controversy about "constancy":

"Your Lordship being alone now, I am willing to send any trifles that I think may amuse you. The inclosed is Lady Mary Wortley's advice to me, and my answer. She is here often, and contributes not a little to the enlivening conversation; her principles are as corrupt as her wit is entertaining, and I never heard a woman, let her practice be never so scandalous, maintain such arguments. She was here two nights ago; the conversation turned upon constancy. Lady Mary immediately attacked me for a practice so inconsistent with reason and nature, called for a pen and ink, said she found herself inspired for my service, and writ, as she pretended, the inclosed off-hand. I had the better of the argument, but not having her wit to support it, my answer will appear flat."

In a footnote Mr. Kirk refers to certain verses written by Lady Mary, which brought about this difference of opinion, which verses, "An Answer to Lady Anne Irwin," may be found in "Additions to Pope's Works" of 1776. The uncertainties of travel, the dangers of the road, in the last century, Lady Anne cites. She had her experiences. She writes to her father:

"I have had a good journey, and am very well, but escaped being robbed upon Finchley Common most narrowly. The York coach, not forty yards before me, was stopped and robbed. I saw the rogues do it, and could expect nothing less myself, having no other guard but Tom Bulfin, but upon seeing him armed, they rid off with such violence, either on purpose or design, they had near thrown Tom off his horse. Thus I fortunately escaped, but they took in another stage coach about 100 yards behind me, and got a good booty—two watches and above twenty pounds. People have seldom much money going from London, especially those that pay all their debts there, but I was charged with a commission to your Lordship, which I should have been much concerned should have miscarried. I have in bank bills and money near 160 pounds to pay you. I hope I am now safe from any attempt of this kind, or any other danger."

Lady Anne read Pope sedulously, but complains of his "obscurity," and she criticises Pope's "Epistles to Lord Burlington." To us to-day if there is any one quality of Pope's which contrasted with other poets, it was his clearness. In one passage she says, referring to Pope: "There are good thoughts, wrapt up in obscurity; but that is so much the fashion that to be plain and intelligible is a meanness in writing the moderns are resolved not to be guilty of. Had the ancients writ so, the present age would not have been much the better for their exalted and noble thoughts." Evidently Lady Anne would not have appreciated Browning. Lady Anne was musical and criticised what she heard. She was in London in 1733, and listened to an oratorio. She tells about "Hendel," meaning Handel, and finds the performance "excessive noisy":

"Last week we had an oratorio, composed by Hendel out of the story of Barak and Deborah, the latter of which name it bears. Hendel thought, encouraged by the Princess Royal, it had merit enough to deserve a guinea, and the first time it was performed at that price, exclusive of subscribers' tickets, there was but a 120 people in the House. The subscribers being refused unless they would pay a guinea, they, insisting upon the right of their silver tickets, forced into the House, and carried their point. This gave occasion to the eight lines I send you, in which they have done Hendel the honour to join him in a dialogue with Sir Robert Walpole. I was at this entertainment on Tuesday; 'tis excessive noisy, a vast number of instruments and voices, who all perform at a time, and is in music what I fancy a French ordinary in conversation."

Lady Anne became one of the Ladies in Waiting of the Princess of Wales in 1732, and describes the duties of a Lady of the Bedchamber:

"I go into waiting next Sunday, and am appointed to an honour the Thursday following which gives me a good deal of uneasiness. The Prince had told me I must play at hazard; I remonstrated as far as I durst, how improper I was to undertake such an honour; but the thing is not to be avoided, and to make it as easy to me as possible the Prince has directed all the Ladies of the Bedchamber to join; we put in fifty pounds a piece, and the Prince adds 200. I'm afraid both of my conduct and fortune, but I must put a good face upon the matter, whatever my fears are."

As a part of her functions, Lady Anne had to gamble, and this vice increased toward the close of the century. In this collection are many letters written by that man of the world, George Selwyn, who was above all else a gambler, yielding the palm of gaming only to Charles James Fox. Selwyn writes in 1781:

"Yesterday, about the middle of the day, passing by Brooks's, I saw a Hackney coach, which announced a late sitting. I had the curiosity to enquire how things were, and found Richard in his Pharo pulpit, where he had been alternately with Charles, since the evening before, and dealing to Adm. Pigott only. I saw a card on the table—'Received from Messieurs Fox & Co. 1,500 guineas.' The bank ceased in a few minutes after I was in the room; it was a little after 12 at noon, and it had won 3,400 or 500 g. Pigott, I believe, was the chief loser."

Fox, it was known, once lost £8,000 in a day and night at faro. When the cards were against him, Fox would wear shabby clothes, but when in luck he would sport his best attire. Selwyn describes Fox and his fortunes:

"I saw Charles to-day in a new hat, frock, waistcoat, shirt, and stockings; he was as clean and spruce as a gentleman, and upon perceiving my surprise, he told me that it was from the Pharo Bank. He then talked of the thousands it had lost, which I told him only proved its substance, and the advantage of the trade. He smiled, and seemed perfectly satisfied with that which he had taken up; he was in such a sort of humor that I should have liked to have dined with him. His old clothes, I suppose, have been burned like the paupers at Salt Hill."

Here is a picture of Fox when the cards ran against him and the bailiffs were attaching his furniture and books:

"You wish for the news which passes in St. James' Street, and you are in the right, for St. James' Street at present is one of the most extraordinary scenes that ever was presented upon any theatre, or in any country. While Charles, Richard, and Hare are holding the Pharaoh bank night and day, the bailiffs are ransacking Charles' house. I passed by it yesterday, and it put me in mind of Jaffier and his ancient domestic arrangements. Andrew waked Hare in the morning, telling him that he must get up, for the execution was begun, and that the two carts were at the door. Hare fancied, more than Master Bernardine, that he was going to be hanged. It was quite wonderful what the bank has won. I went into the house when it was pulling to pieces, in order to inquire after the fate of the books, and I learnt that they were going too to the Jews. While Charles was poor he had a comfortable house, now he is rich he is turned out of doors."

Selwyn records his first sight of Pitt. He heard him in the House in 1781, and he contrasts Pitt with Fox. Townsend had spoken, when Pitt replied:

"Jack [Townsend] did better than the time before, but was so eclipsed by Mr. W. Pitt that it appeared to impartial people but an indifferent performance. This young man, Mr. Pitt, gained an universal applause. I heard Lord N[orth] say it was the best first speech of a young man that he had ever heard. * * * I heard yesterday young Pitt; I came down into the House to judge for myself. He is a young man who will undoubtedly make his way in the world by his abilities. But to give him credit for being very extraordinary, upon what I heard yesterday, would be absurd. If the oration had been pronounced equally well by a young man whose name was not of the same renown, and if the matter and expression had come without that prejudice, or wrote down, all which could have been said was, that he was a sensible and promising young man. There is no fairer way of judging."

Selwyn certainly never presaged what a great man Pitt was. Few then could understand the pre-eminence of Pitt, for his extreme youth was against him.

*HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION. The Manuscripts of the Earl of Carlisle, Preserved at Castle Howard. Eyre and Spottiswoode.

Bargain Counter Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the past two months I have become quite a hunter of books, and have been attending all the sales of books in the big department stores of this town. My means being limited, I never could bring myself to the paying of the regular publishers' prices for novels, &c., and I append a list of books secured during the past two months with the wish that you glance your practiced eye over them and give me your candid opinion as to their merits as a whole. Every one of these books is beautifully bound and on fine paper, several being handsomely illustrated. Of course a number of the authors may be practically unknown to fame—as fame goes—but as to that I do not know, not being well up in modern book lore.

A year ago I bought myself a nice bookcase, capable of holding about 200 books, and my hobby now is to fill it up at a minimum cost, but with well-appearing books. Have I started right? My wife rather "guys" me because she does not recognize the authors' names in many cases, and rather thinks a good many of my selections are trash.

Now, please recollect all these works are an ornament as far as looks are concerned, and were never made to sell for less than from $1 to $1.50 per volume, publishers' prices. I have practically picked them up from day to day at "job lot" sales, and that is why they have been so cheap. I ask you again will you through THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW tell me whether I have made a mistake or not. I have dropped a membership in the "free library" now that I have started a library of my own. The list follows:

Lure of Fame, Clive Holland, New Ams. Book Co.	.18
Slain by the Doones, Blackmore, Dodd, Mead & Co.	.30
Nell Haffenden, Tighe Hopkins, Dodd, Mead & Co.	.15
A Pearl of the Realm, Anna Glyn, Dodd, Mead & Co.	.15
Education, H. Holman, Dodd, Mead & Co.	.25
Eleventh Commandment, Halliwell Setcliffe.	.18
Westward Ho, 2 vols., Kingsley, F. A. Stokes Co.	.50
Half Hours in the Deep, Dodd, Mead & Co.	.10
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The Jew at Home, Pennell, Appleton & Co.	.10
Six Cent Sam's, Hawthorne, Price, McGill & Co.	.15
Micah Clarke, Doyle, New York Publishing Co.	.40
Twice Told Tales, Hawthorne, Crowell.	.25
The Gladiators, Whyte Melville, Rand, McNally.	.25
Hilda Strafford, Harraden, Dodd, Mead & Co.	.25
Treasure Island, Stevenson, Altemus.	.15
A Romance of Dijon, Betham Edwards, McMillan.	.25
Sketch Book, Irving, H. M. Caldwell Co.	.20
Vicar of Wakefield, Goldsmith, H. M. Caldwell Co.	.20
The Red Spell, Francis Gribble, F. A. Stokes Co.	.05
Two Years Before the Mast, Dana, Altemus & Co.	.20
Uncle Tom's Cabin, Altemus.	.20
Total	$9.11

Here are thirty-five books, averaging me 26 cents apiece. Have I done well or ill? H. C. L.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1898.

To buy a bookcase as the first step toward accumulating a library indicates a practical turn of mind and prepares one for "H. C. L.'s" frank confession that his ambition is confined to filling his "nice bookcase" with "well-appearing books" at a minimum cost. We are all of us well acquainted with the old type of bibliomaniac who hunts bookstores in the luring hope of picking up at three shillings a first edition of "The Compleat Angler," but "H. L. C." is of a different stamp, and it is not probable that he would give shelf room in his nice bookcase to a dingy brown Walton. He wants his bargains to be fresh and clean, and to look as if they came from the regular stock, in which he corresponds to the ordinary bargain hunter of our every-day life, from whose point of view he has certainly done well to procure dollar or dollar and a half goods for 26 cents.

But his letter bears evidence that his conscience—shall we say his literary conscience?—is pricking him. He is not satisfied to rest upon the thought that "a book's a book, although there's nothing in't." For his 26 cents he is certain that in each case he has obtained a good binding, good paper, and occasionally illustrations have been thrown in; but this is not quite all that there is to a book—there remains the matter—the meat, the text. Here he loses confidence in his judgment and appeals for advice, which we offer him for what it is worth.

To begin with the best side of the question, "H. C. L.'s" list is amazingly good when we consider his avowed ignorance of book lore and his method of purchasing his library. At least half the list consists of books worth reading and worth owning, and the other half is by no means all bad; but he has run risks which he could perfectly well avoid and has thrown at least 81 cents into the gutter. Most book lovers would agree that, since he cannot afford expensive books, he has done well to try and get cheap books. But these may be obtained in a variety of ways, and if we understood his plan he has not started right. He says that he has been visiting all the big department stores and picking up books at their job-lot sales. If he has been observing, he must have noticed that some of these stores include what is practically a book shop, with trained buyers and sellers, and a large permanent stock. Had he appealed to the head of the book department in such a store, he could doubtless have obtained trustworthy information concerning the literary value of the books he purposed buying, and could have used intellectual as well as æsthetic discrimination in selecting his bargains.

At other stores he must have seen that the books were a temporary attraction, kept up during the holiday or book-buying season, and dropped or curtailed as soon as trunks and Spring hats began to monopolize the interest of the customers. The "clearing sales" in these stores may be mines of wealth to book buyers who know precisely what they want and why they want it, but are full of pitfalls to the novice. A young woman, transferred perhaps from the toy department, will sell him one of Rosa Nouchette Cary's harmless sugar pills as cheaply and cheerfully as a Kipling or a Stevenson, assuring him, should he seek assurance, that it is a much more interesting work. She is not to blame, but the buyer is quite as foolish as though, with small knowledge of figures, he called in a poet (an old-fashioned poet) to do his bookkeeping for him.

In brief, if "H. C. L." wants to buy good books at low prices he must submit his judgment to the criticism of trained booksellers, and he will then undoubtedly achieve very satisfactory results without giving his wife any further opportunities for "guying" him. Most of the publishing houses have their own bargain shelves, on which may be found books in excellent condition, from which public interest has for the moment turned aside, or books slightly shopworn, the contents of which are to be valued above rubies, though the price be less than that of rhinestones. Frankly, to state one's wishes to the gentlemen in charge is to meet with courteous attention and to obtain authoritative information.

Beginning thus, "H. C. L." will find himself more and more able to depend upon his own judgment, and may venture fearlessly upon attendance at the ordinary job-lot sale among the non-copyrighted books, the second-rate translations, and the old books on which the copyright has expired. He will look for chance gems in the second-hand shops and find, perhaps, as the writer found a short time since, a volume of Henry James, in a good library edition, at 25 cents—such infinite art for a little price! He will pick up relics of our buccaneering days; he will gradually come to fix his mind on certain books to be had at the cost of infinite labor and searching; he will come to know the look and "feel" of honest bookmaking, and he will, perhaps, renew his membership in the Free Library, in order to read his books before he buys them. We predict for "H. C. L." an exciting and honorable future as a bibliomaniac of the new order.

E. L. C.

Much comment has been aroused among New York publishers by a paragraph printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW last week announcing that Henry M. Stanley's book, "Through South Africa," was "being rushed for publication in London." A most diligent inquiry at first failed to reveal the name of the American publisher. That Stanley had spent two months last Fall among the Boers in the Transvaal appeared to be news to many. It was at length learned, however, that Charles Scribner's Sons are to have the book, which will include a map and some illustrations. Of course Mr. Stanley's views on Oom Paul and the Johannesburg problems are of a good deal of interest, even though we have stopped talking about the raid.

Pagello and George Sand

Romantic Literary Episode Recalled by the Death of De Musset's Rival.

With the death of Dr. Giuseppe Pagello, in the little Italian town of Belluno, the last survivor of the most romantic and interesting episode in French literature has passed away. It was the Italian physician who came between George Sand and her poet-lover, Alfred de Musset, and sent the latter back to Paris to nurse a broken heart and the convalescence of Roman fever. All this happened in the Fall of 1833. The scene was in Venice.

Mme. Dudevant adopted her literary pseudonym of George Sand soon after the break with her husband in 1830. She went to Paris and lived in great independence in the Quartier Latin; her acquaintances were students and boulevardiers; her intimate friends, among whom were Jules Sandeau, Gustave Planche, Sainte-Beuve, Prosper Mérimée, afterward became the foremost littérateurs of their time. In the free and unconventional society of the Quartier, it was customary for authors to read from their manuscripts in small gatherings of friends. After a reading from "Indiana," Mme. Sand received a respectful note from a young poet, who was six years her junior, Alfred de Musset. The two were thus brought together, and a mutual love appeared to spring up between them.

Sainte-Beuve, who saw them soon after their bent of affection was apparent to all their friends, describes them as "the most blissfully happy couple" he had ever met. At their home, conversation never flagged; the two passed their time in talking and making music, and in working—she at her forthcoming novels and he at his poetry. The exuberance of their spirits soon demanded more poetic surroundings, and they started on their fateful journey to Italy, to Venice. De Musset was then twenty-two years old and George Sand, twenty-eight. Strange as it may seem, the poet's mother furnished most of the funds which made this journey possible. The novelist pleaded with her lover's mother very much in the same strain that Marguerite Gautier pleaded with young Duval's father, but with more success.

From this journey to Italy de Musset returned alone, broken in spirit and unfitted for literary work. He had been taken seriously ill at the Hotel Danielli, in Venice; an Italian doctor named Pagello had been called in to prescribe for him. For this Italian, who was the same age as George Sand, the latter left him. Much mystery surrounded the affair. But alleged details came out nearly a quarter of a century later, and were then denied by those most interested in preserving an untarnished memory for de Musset. And it was not until the Summer of 1896 that the true intimate history of this episode was made public, and then against the express wishes of the families most interested.

When the rupture between the two was known to be final, de Musset seemed seized with an insatiable desire to inform the world that he alone was responsible for the unhappiness that had befallen him. He wrote "Confessions of a Child of the Age." The heroine, Mme. Brigitte Pierson, who was obviously George Sand, he represented in most glowing colors, while he made the hero (himself) a coward and a scoundrel. But the public was not satisfied, and George Sand was spurred on to write her side of the story. This occurred a year after the poet's death, which took place in 1857. Her defense was a novel that at once became intensely popular. It was called "Elle et Lui" (She and He.) She published it first as a serial in La Revue des Deux Mondes. Here the hero and heroine are named respectively Laurent de Fauvel and Thérèse Jacques. Thérèse is much older than Laurent, and loves him dearly at first, but soon his egotism and selfishness drive her from him.

As a reply to this, Paul de Musset, the brother of Alfred, wrote "Lui et Elle." This novel is colored very much in the same way as "Elle et Lui," but the heroine is made out to be utterly heartless and abandoned, while the hero is a paragon of devotion and self-sacrifice. There was added to this "literature of vindication" a fourth novel by Mme. Louise Colet, called simply "Lui." In both Paul de Musset's and Mme. Colet's books, the heroine is represented as deceiving the hero behind his back. And in the biography which Paul subsequently published, the author gives this third person his real name, Dr. Giuseppe Pagello.

In Mme. Sand's novel Dr. Pagello is called William Palmer. He is the friend, the adviser, and consoler of the heroine, but never her lover. And so matters stood until June, 1896, when Spoeberch de Louvenjoul published what he claimed to be a true story of the episode. This version was fortified by a bundle of letters that had passed between Mme. Sand and E. M. Buloz, who, as editor of La Revue des Deux Mondes in 1858, had advised the author of "Elle et Lui" concerning the dénouement of that novel. These letters showed that the original scheme of the book had been to make Palmer the lover of Thérèse. It had been changed on the advice of M. Buloz.

At once defenders of the memory of Mme. Sand arose who repudiated this correspondence. And the champions of de Musset were not long in responding to the attack. It was learned that the third person in the episode was still alive. Dr. Pagello was sought out in his quiet home in Belluno, Italy, where, surrounded by his grandchildren, an old man just turned ninety, he was asked to give his account of what happened in Venice in 1833. And this is a fragment of the story which Dr. Cabanes, who obtained the interview, soon after published in Le Figaro:

"One night George Sand, after writing three pages of prose full of poetry and inspiration, took an unaddressed envelope, placed therein the poetic declaration, and handed it to Dr. Pagello. He, seeing no address, did not, or feigned not, to understand for whom the letter was intended, and asked George Sand what he should do with it. Snatching the letter from his hands, she wrote upon the envelope: 'To the stupid Pagello.' Some days afterward George Sand frankly told de Musset that henceforth she could be to him only a friend."

Dr. Pagello had this letter at the time of his death; with others, also written by Mme. Sand, he has bequeathed it to his eldest daughter, who had been directed to publish a "Memorial" including the correspondence. The letters of Dr. Pagello to Mme. Sand are in the possession of the latter's literary executors. The literary public of France and Italy may be treated to some interesting reading later on.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris. Edited by Anne Cary Morris. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Two volumes.

Letters of Dante Gabriel Rossetti to William Allingham, 1854-70. By George Birkbeck Hill. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes. $4.50.

How the Dutch Came to Manhattan. By Blanch McManus. 8vo. New York: R. H. Herrick & Co. $1.25.

France. By John Edward Courtney Bodley.

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MARCH

Authors at Home.

XX.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich in Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich is the one poet of pre-eminent standing now left to Boston, once so rich in its literary possessions. He is the connecting link between the generation of accomplishment and the generation of hope, and, though his productiveness is fitful and far too occasional for those who take pride in the fact that he is a fellow-citizen, it is good to know that he is still an active figure in the world, and that any day there may come from his pen one of those graceful and beautifully polished poems that have made him famous in many a land and beloved in many a heart. He wears his sixty years with surprising elasticity. His short but stalwart frame is full of vigor, his fine face is as fresh as that of many a man a dozen years his junior, and his whole bearing instinct with bodily strength and mental activity. To say that he is a cultured gentleman and a thorough man of the world, in the best sense, is merely to repeat what all who have met him know without the telling. To see him in his beautiful home, a courteous and entertaining host, is to learn anew the lesson that men of note are easy of approach, quick of sympathy, sincere and unpretentious.

From the very crest of Beacon Hill, where stands the almost painfully new marble of the straggling addition to the Bulfinch State House, there slopes swiftly to the water's edge a street whose counterpart is not to be found in all America. It is lined with the noblest houses of Boston, most of them at least half a century old. They were built by the rich and courtly gentlemen of the time, and many of them are still occupied by the descendants of the merchant princes and statesmen who made Mount Vernon Street a place of extraordinary vogue and exclusiveness, although the butterflies of fashion have now taken wing to other regions. On the right as you descend is a group of eight or ten tall bow-fronted mansions set considerably back from the sidewalk, each with its grass plot and ornate iron fence. This semi-retirement gives them an indescribable air of dignity and richness, and strangers always notice them with admiration.

Mr. Aldrich's house, No. 59, is the second of this group. It is particularly noticeable by reason of its doorway of white marble framework and Grecian pillars set into the brick, a curious but striking arrangement. From the steps one can see the blue waters of the Charles, that omnipresent river in and around Boston, and the long curve of Back Bay houses, whose rear view is that of the water. A son of George Bancroft, the historian, is Mr. Aldrich's next-door neighbor, and beyond him lives the venerable ex-Gov. Claflin. On the other side of the street and not quite so far down is the house of the Hon. Robert Treat Paine. It will be seen, therefore, that the neighborhood is still fairly respectable, even if the blaze of fashion has died away.

The interior of this fine old mansion is entirely in keeping with its outside nobility. If one enters on such an errand as that which called me to it he gets a moment's impression of a richly furnished drawing room, where a fire of logs is cheerfully blazing and a gray African parrot is enjoying a place of honor, a large hall, a great circular stairway sweeping its broad spiral to the very top of the house; vistas of beautiful rooms at each landing, and at last, on the fourth floor, the "den" of the poet, the true abiding place of an author at home. This room is large, but not too large to be comfortable, and it has its fireplace, like all the others. From its bow-windows a splendid panorama of the southwestern part of Boston, dominated by the campanile of the Providence Station, greets the eye. At night the myriad lights give the view still greater beauty. From the roof of the house, it may be said in this connection, the islands of the harbor can be seen, and even the sea beyond, for it is as high as the dome of the State Capitol.

The noticeable feature of this snuggery is its antique furniture—escritoires, chairs, and tables that would make a collector green with envy. Nothing here, with the exception of two immense modern, velvet-cushioned rockers and a large centre desk, dates later than 1812. They are a part of the valuable heritage from Mr. Aldrich's grandfather, who lived in Portsmouth—the veritable grandfather of that delightful classic, "The Story of a Bad Boy," which, and I have "Tom Bailey's" word for it, is autobiographic and true in all its essential elements. The centre desk referred to was once owned by Charles Sumner and used by him for many years. In various odd corners are half a hundred things picked up all over the world, such as Buddhist deities, Arabian gems, and a very valuable piece of Moorish tiling from the walls of the Alhambra. There are book shelves in plenty, of course, and a semi-literary collection of pipes on a curious table at one of the windows. Good pictures hang on the red-toned walls, although to the bookman the most interesting object of that sort is an old print of Dr. Johnson framed with an autograph letter of that worthy.

Seated in one of the big rockers Mr. Aldrich enters into the role of entertainer with an easy charm that delights the younger man. He sketches his own life with vivid touches, telling how he found the beginning of his career; he talks of foreign lands most entertainingly, and of his own with a keen appreciation of the best things that pertain to it. Being led to the subject, he describes the amusing pitfalls that are dug for unsuspecting authors by the professional and mercantile gentlemen are almost incredible. On one occasion he received a pathetic letter in a feminine hand announcing the death of a little daughter, and asking the poet if he would not send in his own handwriting a verse or two from "Baby Bell" to assuage the grief of that household. His sympathies were touched and he wrote out the whole poem and sent it on its comforting mission. A few weeks later he saw the identical thing in a well-known autograph dealer's store with a good round price attached thereto. And this is but one of the many tricks that are now mostly in vain, because their intended victim has grown expert in detecting them at first sight.

Mr. Aldrich's amusing dissertation on the autograph fiend and his practices led naturally to an exhibition of the most striking collection of original manuscripts in this country. During the ten years of his editorial guidance of The Atlantic Monthly he had the rare foresight to preserve the contributions of all the famous writers for the magazine, and surely there were giants in those days. In magnificently bound volumes are preserved the originals of Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, and the whole coterie of poets and essayists of whom New England was so proud. These manuscripts are "inlaid," as it is called, a process so delicate and cunning that the very paper of the authors seems a part of the larger page, permitting also the reverse side—they did not always obey the rule of "one side of sheet only," the great ones of that day—to be read with perfect ease. Included are numerous manuscripts of English writers of renown. These books are of almost priceless value now; what they will be worth in fifty years is impossible to conjecture. To the commercially inclined they would be a more profitable heirloom than a house on Beacon Street, "river view" included, or a block of Calumet and Hecla mining stock, which concern is to-day the staff and support of more than one family of Boston's literati.

The poet has his moods in writing; he confesses it without reserve. He must be surrounded by the things he has grown to know and cherish or the genius of inspiration may not flutter down upon his paper. "I could not create a large work in a small room," he says, and he tells of attempts to set up his desk in other parts of the house, all to no purpose, until the present spacious and beautiful study was evolved. And if there is a tenth muse whose special care is Boston, as all good dwellers of the Hub must believe or depart into the outer darkness, she cannot but delight in such a place.

WILDER D. QUINT.

Paris Letter.

Zola and Other Writers Who Have Been Prosecuted—The Stewart Sale—Rochebourg's Death.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The Dreyfus case, in addition to the many other features of interest which surround it, is remarkable for the manner in which leading literary men have rushed forth to pronounce their convictions of the prisoner's innocence or guilt. Zola's partisanship for Dreyfus will go down to history. He has received the congratulations of Bjoernson Bjoernstjerne, Anatole France, Clemenceau, Edouard Rod, Joseph Bertrand, and many other writers who have played a neutral part in the affair have expressed their admiration for Zola's courage and sincerity.

Against these we may quote J. K. Huysmans, Maurice Barres, Henri Rochefort, Edouard Drumont, E. Lepelletier, and Paul Cassagnac. Of these eminent writers Huysmans, Barres, Rochefort, and Drumont have been the most violent of Zola's critics. "Since the death of Victor Hugo," says the author of "La Cathedrale," "Zola imagines that he is the chief figure in French literature. He thought that he had only to proclaim that Dreyfus was innocent, and all France would cry out 'Amen!' But his attitude has produced the very opposite effect. Men who never thought of inquiring closely into the evidence were surprised at the lack of proofs which were produced at the Esterhazy trial to attest Dreyfus's innocence, and now they are profoundly disgusted with Zola." Barres is even more pronounced: "I can quite understand the attitude of Anatole France," he writes. "His large-heartedness makes him sympathize with Zola, but he does not see that the latter is fighting against the whole nation. As to the other men who are with Zola in this matter, who and what are they? Joseph Bertrand and Edouard Rod—very mediocre writers. As for Zola himself, let us remember that, although he has won his literary reputation in France, he has always been against public opinion; besides, he is not a Frenchman—he is an Italian, a Venetian, and, naturally, he cannot view matters from a French point of view."

As for the attacks of Rochefort and Drumont, they have been violent and even scurrilous. The Dreyfus case has had the effect of breaking up friendships of many years' duration, and, whatever else it may result in, it has had the effect of making Zola's entry into the Academy absolutely impossible.

It is curious to notice how many famous writers in France have been prosecuted for their literary and political writings. The most illustrious French litterateur of this century, Victor Hugo, had more than one experience of this kind during the "gilded tyranny" of the Second Empire. The last time he was prosecuted, if I remember rightly, was in 1870, in connection with his pamphlet, "Non!" A plebiscite was being taken on some question of the day. Hugo violently opposed it, and his pamphlet was so ironical that he was summoned before the Sixth Chamber and condemned by default. Montalembert, the friend of Daniel O'Connell, "Les Indes au Parlement Anglais," and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 5,000f. ($600.) But Napoleon III., who had his indulgent moods, forgave the brilliant journalist and poet, who consequently did not suffer from the vindictive sentence. Edmond About, who was a great writer in those days when Zola was working for Messrs. Hachette, the publishers, at a salary of 100f. a month, was summoned before the authorities for his pamphlet, "La Question Romaine," which was confiscated, and its further sale prohibited. Emile de Girardin, who by some writers has been termed the founder of modern French journalism, was very near being imprisoned for his brochure "Napoleon III."

By no means the least interesting is the case of Paul Louis Courier, a brilliant pamphleteer of the thirties. It was proposed to give Chambord to the Duke of Bordeaux, a younger scion of the Bourbons. Courier fiercely attacked this proposal, and for his pamphlet, "A Simple Discourse," was condemned to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 200f. His reply to this was to pen a brochure even more scathing than the first. What makes his imprisonment the more interesting is the fact that he suffered the penalty at the prison of Ste. Pelagie, in company with Beranger, the famous song writer. The latter in those days had not reached the zenith of his fame, and Courier's remark about him, that he was "a man who writes pretty songs," is very quaint in the light of latter-day criticism, which has agreed to place Beranger as the first chansonnier of French literature. The process against Flaubert for writing "Madame Bovary" is known everywhere. Since then Henri Rochefort, Lucien Descaves, Drumont, Jean Grave, Jean Richepin, Paul Adam, and Paul Bonnetain are a few of the prominent men of letters who have been summoned before a tribunal to answer for their writings.

The sale of the Stewart pictures has created a lively interest in Paris, where the millionaire collector was as well known as he was in New York. His hotel at Cours-la-Reine was the rendezvous of nearly every great painter in the French capital. Every newspaper has had articles on the famous collection, and the financial results of the sale were read with deep interest. At present French painters are very anxious as to whether the tariff on pictures is to be increased. I remember Jules Lefebvre telling me that Jules Breton once painted a picture on commission for Nodal's, his price being $18,000. Before this picture entered New York the artist had to pay $6,000 for the duty and carriage, and this before he received a sou of Nodal's money.

The latest play of Maurice Donnay is not a very brilliant success. There is too much dialogue and too little action, and the plot is of the thinnest. Certainly, the play is not up to the high standard of "La Douleureuse" or of "Amants," and M. Donnay will have to take care about risking his literary reputation by any work which may be below his previous tours de force. What with Marcel Prevost, Abel Hermant, Edmond Rostand, and Alfred Capus, the French stage has a school of dramatists more brilliant than that of any other country in the world. Brilliant as its successes have been in the past, the French drama of the present day bids fair to offer powerful plays—romantic, sombre, tragic, and humorous—equal to anything which has been produced in the country before, Moliere's plays, perhaps, excepted. Catulle Mendes, the poet, one of the best dramatic critics in France, said that on the night of the production of "Cyrano de Bergerac," the romantic play of M. Edmond Rostand, there was more applause than on the evening of the production of "Ruy Blas." And, as this play is deemed to be Hugo's dramatic masterpiece. M. Mendes's statement seems to prove that in Rostand we have a play writer of the very highest rank.

The death of Richebourg marks an event—I was going to say—in literature. He was the purveyor of the melodramatic serial stories so loved by the populace. It is stated that when he left the Petit Journal, in order to give Jules Verne an opportunity of publishing a novel, the circulation of the paper diminished by 80,000 a week. It is but accurate to state that he had more readers in serial form than any other writer in France. He did not write literature; he wrote about murders, romantic love attachments, the aristocratic Duke falling in love with the virtuous seamstress, and the adventures of outcasts thrown upon the mercy of a lone, lone world. In England, during the time when Dickens was at the height of his popularity, there was a writer named J. F. Smith, who had ten readers for every one Dickens possessed. He wrote in a paper called The London Journal, which had at one time a circulation of half a million per week, a prodigious number, indeed, in the early sixties. Some of his "masterpieces." "The Woman and Her Master," "The Will and the Way," and "Stanfield Hall," have been published in book form, but with indifferent success. There is, however, a constant demand for weakly, hysterical, "romantic" literature, and I suppose the generation which is now growing up will be supplied with this literary "pap" by future J. F. Smiths, Emile Richebourgs, and Marie Corellis.

ROWLAND STRONG.

The Paris journals announce that the tapestries in the palace of the Governor General of Malta are to be sent to the Gobelins for repair. These tapestries were made after designs furnished by Desportes, and were ordered by a former Master of the Knights of Malta. Before the negotiations were concluded, t seems that two years had elapsed, the request of the British Government having been considered and reconsidered by a red-tape and how-not-to-do-it French bureau.

1898

Libraries.

Report of the Mercantile—Removal of the Society—Readers at Lakewood.

The seventy-seventh annual report of the Mercantile Library of New York shows some increase of membership. The number of books issued from the main library last year was 99,217, from the up-town branch 57,599, and from the down-town branch 27,944, making a total of 184,760. The total number of volumes making up the Mercantile Library on Jan. 1, 1898, was 260,098.

The average monthly circulation was 15,396 volumes, the largest issue being in February, the smallest in August. The demand for fiction follows the general rule, being by far the largest, or 98,316 volumes in English and 7,551 in other languages. In English fiction it was 53.21 per cent. History, geography, and travels are, however, well represented, as are natural science and mathematics, the proportion being of the first group 9.80 per cent., and of the last 9.27 per cent. The advantages derived by readers who consulted books of reference are shown in the report, 41,595 works having been taken out.

The messenger system—the books being delivered by this public service—has worked well, 8,417 books having been taken to members' residences last year. The Board of Directors calls particular attention to this branch of work, offering to deliver for $2 per year books to any part of New York south of Harlem River.

The work done by the branch libraries having been so successful, hopes have been entertained of an increase of such branch libraries, but the lack of sufficient funds prevents it. "Branch libraries," the President, Mr. Thomas J. Gaines, writes, "maintained on a liberal scale cannot be kept going by the receipts from subscriptions alone. To make them successful, money additional to the dues of members must be had." The President wishes that the delivery system were more widely known and taken advantage of, for the reason that books may be taken and returned at less than half of the cost of a car fare to subscribers. The total expenditure for the purchasing of books last year was $6,027, for periodicals $1,441, and for binding $995, the total of all expenditures having been $26,508 for 1897. The balance to the credit of the Mercantile Library is $1,012.

The excellent and very desirable bequest of $100,000 made to the New York Society Library by the late Charles H. Contoit has stimulated activity in the proposals that have been under discussion for a year or more toward moving the library to a more convenient up-town site. A new committee now has the matter in charge and is said to be treating the subject with energy, and the library subscribers look for a definite statement at the next annual meeting in April.

Charles H. Contoit was one of the oldest shareholders in the Society Library, having been a member for over fifty years, and his father, John H. Contoit, was also a member. The latter was a well-known New Yorker in the first half of this century, and for many years kept a popular amusement and refreshment resort at 355 Broadway, known as the New York Garden. A Directory of the city for 1844-5 in the Society Library gives the above business and location of John H. Contoit. Several years ago Charles H. Contoit gave the library one of the large, original editions of Audubon's "Birds of America," a rare and valuable work, and in many other ways he showed a deep interest in the library's welfare.

The library staff is still busily engaged in cataloguing all the books in the library, making a convenient and accessible card catalogue. Over 100,000 volumes will be catalogued, and the work, which began last Summer, will not be finished for three or four months at least. The expense of this undertaking will be nearly $10,000, and F. Augustus Schermerhorn, one of the Trustees, is defraying the entire cost.

At a recent meeting of the Trustees Archibald D. Russell and Alfred Pell were elected Trustees to fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of Charles E. Strong and Prof. Henry Drisler.

Reading and recreation are two of the enjoyable features of life which during this season of the year are particularly popular at Lakewood. In fact, both of these elements are closely blended, for at Lakewood reading forms a large part of one's recreation, and the most popular literature is of the lighter and entertaining variety.

The mere mention of Lakewood has the general tendency to suggest a comfortable Winter resort, with roomy and restful hotels, a few boarding houses, and a large moving population. Lakewood as a resort is well known; as a village it has failed to make itself so well acquainted with the outside world as many a smaller hamlet, yet it has churches, numerous social and benevolent societies, book stores among others, and a library. It may surprise some of the most frequent visitors to Lakewood to learn that this library has been in existence nearly twenty-five years—almost before Lakewood was discovered, remarked a gentleman when informed of this fact. From this library some idea of the literary trend of the permanent and transitory population is obtained, but owing to the limited facilities of the library it cannot always supply everything that is asked for, so, if first choice cannot be obtained, the case becomes that of taking what you can get.

The book capacity of the Lakewood Library Society at present is 2,600 volumes. Last year the additions were about 300. A committee which has charge of selecting new books endeavors to add the best works as soon as they come out, but the funds for this purpose are low, making the number of new arrivals small. A change has recently been made in the management. Last year and for several previous years it was free, and occupied part of a cottage generously given by Mr. S. B. Ferris. This year the cottage has been used for other purposes, so headquarters were secured in The Times and Journal Building, two rooms on the second floor being given for this purpose by Mr. A. M. Bradshaw. The larger of the two is the reading room, and this is free to all comers. About twenty-five of the popular magazines and weekly papers are on file, and several daily papers. The library books may also be used in the reading room with the same freedom, but to take books out a charge of $1 a year is made to resident members and 50 cents a month to non-resident members. The hotel population comes within the latter ranks, and it is encouraging to the library that many of Lakewood's guests both support and use it.

"Quo Vadis," which has reached the pinnacle of popularity in so many localities this season, has also been Lakewood's most popular book. While it might be supposed that most of the moving population of Lakewood possessed individual copies of the book or had formerly read it, the library records show that the single copy that the library has owned for several weeks has been out all the time and readers are constantly waiting for it. Inquiry at the book stores also elicited the fact that more copies of "Quo Vadis" had been sold than any other volume this season, the paper-covered edition having been especially popular. The neat little edition of Sienkiewicz's "Let Us Follow Him," which appeared before the Christmas holidays, had a large sale in the Lakewood stores, but the edition of "Hania, and Other Stories" has not met with much favor.

A book which, according to the library reports, has been almost as popular as "Quo Vadis," is Nansen's "Farthest North." A copy of this was received before Christmas, and it has been allowed to remain but a few minutes in the library. The memoir of Tennyson has also been very popular, and Mrs. Ward's "Story of Christ" has been in constant demand, although the genial young lady who acts as librarian confessed that she did not care to read it and commended the criticism on the work recently published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. "The Choir Invisible" and "Hugh Wynne" have been among the other particularly popular books at the library. Others that have been widely read are "The Sowers," "With Edged Tools," "A Singular Life," and "On the Face of the Waters."

Members paying the proper dues may draw one book at a time and keep it for two weeks. The reading room is visited by from forty-five to sixty persons a day, and the library is open every day in the year except Sundays and holidays from 11 to 1 o'clock and from 3 to 6 o'clock. The Committee on Selection has allowed none of Hall Caine's works in the library; neither has it permitted Mrs. Burnett's "Lady of Quality" to take a place on the shelves, but has "His Grace of Osmonde." The President of the Lakewood Library Association is Mr. David Plumer, and during the Winter several entertainments are given for the benefit of the library.

Another Roycroft Volume.*

It is not often, even in these days of improved typography and handsome bookmaking, that so tasteful and altogether delightful a setting of an old friend comes to us as the small edition of Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies," which has just been published in a limited edition of 217 copies at the Roycroft shop in East Aurora, N. Y.

The publications of this artistic press have already won reputation among bibliophiles, who will welcome with delight this last volume. The graceful series of essays are printed on hand-made paper, with wide margins, with foot notes and side notes in red, and each essay is given an initial letter in gilt on a little aquarelle illustration in delicate colors, with an appropriate tail-piece, also in gilt. The designs for these initial letters have been drawn with great care, and the aquarelles have been executed by a facile artistic brush. "Sesame and Lilies" is the tenth in the list of Roycroft books, and the highest praise that can be given it is to say that it is perhaps more beautifully printed than any of its predecessors.

*SESAME AND LILIES. By John Ruskin. 8vo. Does into a book at the Roycroft Shop, which is in East Aurora, New York.

Gen. Porter on Grant.

His Reminiscences of Campaigns in the Civil War.*

A close and intimate view of any man who is historically great is one of the really valuable things in literature. No one with judgment as an observer and skill as a writer stood in a relation to the obtaining of a true knowledge to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant so favorable of his character and a fair estimate of his abilities as Horace Porter. It would be, of course, absurd, in Porter's case as it was in Badeau's, to expect from a staff officer of the great General, his companion in his most important triumphs, a narrative of his exploits conceived or executed in a critical spirit. In this element, Gen. Horace Porter's book, "Campaigning with Grant," is almost wholly lacking. Perhaps, if it were present, it would strike us a little unpleasantly, as ungracious and out of place. The relation of an aide de camp to his chief is certainly somewhat delicate: it is that of a junior to a military father. The finer ethics would seem to forbid that the aid should turn upon his principal, especially after the latter's death, a censorious searchlight.

Gen. Porter's honest devotion to the memory of Grant and his temperate manner in recording the latter's deeds, his abstention from out-and-out eulogy, except at the very close of his volume, where the summing up is devoid of all extravagance of expression, are among the grateful features of this work. But it is not alone remarkable for the simple affection of the writer for its subject. It will be difficult to find any trace in it of hostile prejudice toward any fellow-officer, though it is well known that thousands of such prejudices, which were inimical to the harmony and efficiency of general officers in active service, survived the civil war. The bloodless battles that have been fought since then between veterans who followed the same colors would fill more volumes than those that thinned the valiant ranks in the field and wounded so many tender hearts at home. Gen. Porter has evidently done nothing knowingly to feed or to revive or multiply these feuds. It will possibly be complained of him in some quarters that his silence on certain points is mistaken kindness or exaggerated discretion. But the legitimate mission that he set before him has been amply fulfilled. He aimed to present Gen. Grant to the world as he appeared to his own eyes. We are fortunate in being able to quote here the peculiarly interesting estimate of Grant made by a man of much colder heart and of much more critical mind, the late Charles A. Dana. In the third number of Mr. Dana's "Men and Events of the Civil War," published in McClure's Magazine for January, 1898, is this passage:

"Grant was an uncommon fellow—the most modest, the most disinterested, and the most honest man I ever knew, with a temper that nothing could disturb and a judgment that was judicial in its comprehensiveness and wisdom. Not a great man, except morally; not an original or brilliant man, but sincere, thoughtful, deep, and gifted with a courage that never faltered; when the time came to risk all he went in like a simple-hearted, unaffected, unpretending hero, whom no ill omens could deject and no triumph unduly exalt. * * * Not a man of sentimentality, not demonstrative in friendship, but always holding to his friends, and just even to the enemies he hated."

It is not a little striking that the great editor, of notably virulent proclivities, and the retired soldier, whose genial post-prandial oratory is better recognized by this generation of newspaper readers than his military honors, well earned in the war for the Union, should impart impressions of Grant so substantially alike in their broader outlines. Dana's verdict errs in its pedantic suggestion of a definition of greatness other than that which mankind has liked best to accept. Moral greatness must comprehend other qualities of greatness. What is it but the use of those other qualities to a noble advantage? Grant's moral qualities would have been too insignificant for the notice of history if he had not possessed as well mental and temperamental qualities that constituted him a most opportune leader for the crisis of arms which he was called upon to meet.

In the plain, unadorned recital of Grant's military acts, in the last year and a quarter of the war, Gen. Porter has given us a more precise gauge of his value as a grand strategist, a tactician, a paternal leader of devoted warriors, than Badeau has done. While it may be said that Porter has purposed only to supplement history that was already written, it cannot be denied that his evidence, presented in so faithful and unpretentious a way, is of the kind that "makes confirmation doubly sure." Of too many historians and of too large a share of the public, what Louis Blanc wrote is true: "The admiration of men is hardly ever disinterested; that which their enthusiasm gladly greets in an elect mortal is not so much the beauty as it is the timeliness of his genius." Grant's genius was timely.

Gen. Porter's testimony as to several important points of dispute concerning the final campaigns of the civil war will be accepted as conclusive. His careful statement of Grant's attitude toward Thomas during the long-drawn-out preparation for the last battle with Hood's army before Nashville is admirably clear and satisfying. He does not seem to think that Schofield is entitled to more than mere subordinate credit in connection with that campaign. He gives a full meed of praise to Meade, Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, and Thomas. Close glimpses are afforded of Lincoln on his numerous visits to the armies that besieged Richmond and Petersburg. The description of Lee's conduct at the surrender at Appomattox is particularly impressive in the writer's evident endeavor to present both the atmosphere and every detail of the scene with all possible fidelity. It is to be inferred that he regards Lee as not the equal of Grant as a strategist, though the latter had so much greater numbers at his command.

*CAMPAIGNING WITH GRANT. By Gen. Horace Porter, LL. D. New York: The Century Company.

JUST RECEIVED.

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by

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Boston's Prints from New York.

It was recently announced that the collection of prints made by the late Henry F. Sewall of this city, whose extensive and valuable library was sold by Bangs & Co. about a year ago, had been purchased by the Boston Art Museum, through its Curator, Dr. S. R. Koehler, who for many years was on terms of intimacy with the collector. As far back as 1890, in his report on the Section of Graphic Arts in the United States National Museum, Dr. Koehler took occasion strongly to advise a Congressional appropriation for the purchase of the prints, to be added to the museum's collections. At that time the collection consisted of 16,300 prints, exclusive of 4,100 portraits and landscapes, which the owner did not hold to be of sufficient importance to enumerate with the rest. Represented were over 1,400 artists of all schools and periods, from the beginning of the reproductive arts in the fifteenth century down to our own time. In addition to the prints there were 400 drawings, and the sum total demanded was $55,760, of which $560 was for the drawings. But the United States did not secure the collection, and when Mr. Sewall died it was still unsold. It has now gone to Boston, the figure at which it was purchased being much smaller, it is said, than the $78,000 at which Mr. Sewall valued it at his death.

As a bibliophile Mr. Sewall was well known, both here and in England, but as a collector of prints his fame was world wide. His collection not only contained many very fine prints, but its historic completeness, considering its size, was one of its most valuable qualities, since it presented to the student examples of all the processes of engraving practiced by artists up to about the middle of the present century, and also specimens of all artists of sufficient note to make a knowledge of their work indispensable, with others by many men of less importance. This admirable, well-proportioned development of the collection was due to the fact that its possessor had been a systematic collector, having a well-defined aim in view, for over forty years, and especially within the earlier portion of this period he had found it possible to secure specimens which are now becoming rarer from year to year. In a connected series, such as the Sewall collection represented, even specimens not of the first quality assume great importance, since they supply links in a chain that would be broken without them. It would have been inexcusable, therefore, to have allowed this collection to be disposed of at auction, a fate that seemed to be in store for it last Winter, for the executor of the Sewall estate was undecided as to what should be done with it.

All the nations of Europe, parenthetically, have considered it necessary to establish national print collections, and to give careful attention to their keeping and enlargement. With the acquisition of the largest and best print collection in America, the Boston Art Museum, it will be seen, will become a modest rival of the foreign collections. It has quality, at least, if not quantity, and, as Dr. Koehler has said, there is no need of an immense collection here, as it would be impossible to handle it. The museum's former collection of 12,000 prints was chiefly modern, and it is now admirably supplemented by the Sewall treasures, 23,000 in all, which are strongest in old prints, the most difficult to obtain nowadays.

Mr. Sewall may be called the greatest amateur of prints of this century. If Wedmore had known him he might have sketched him for the portrait of Philip Rutterby, in that charming "pastoral of France," "A Last Look at Fornic." Mr. Sewall collected books, and his books are scattered; he collected prints, and his prints are intact, as he would have wished them to be.

MARCH

Lady Vassall Holland.

Her Evil Ways and Manners—Other Holland House Facts.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Mrs. Sherwood,
Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

Here is a paper (which I advise no one to read) in answer to my various critics upon the two papers which have enjoyed some notoriety called "Holland House." I beg to say that I wrote the better part of those papers fourteen years ago in London, after studying the subject at Holland House, and from the immense advantage of Mr. McHenry's eleven volumes of prints and anecdotes, which he had collected to illustrate the valuable book written by "the Princess Lichtenstein." I had that book before me, and I had for years been reading in Fraser's Magazine and in the works of Macaulay and Sydney Smith and in the columns of Temple Bar the countless articles contributed by those who had been familiar with the famous literary reunions of Lord Holland on that fertile subject.

I happened at that time to mention to my dear old friend Mrs. Procter, the widow of Barry Cornwall and friend of Charles Lamb, that I had taken this intense interest in Holland House and had written a paper. She immediately asked me to come and read it to her some Sunday afternoon at her apartments in Queen Anne's Mansion, where I found she had assembled a very critical crowd of old habitues of the famous house. "We shall criticise you, and tell you where you are wrong," said she. And I believe no author ever had a more admirable body of critics.

After that I read the paper to Lord Houghton, Lady Galway, T. Adolphus Trollope, and Lord Lamington in Rome, and to many other men and women who had visited Holland House in the days of Lady Vassall-Holland, who knew chapter and verse of her disagreeable history, and of these all referred to the rumor that she had "colored blood in her veins." I also find in The Galaxy for September, 1874, an essay by A. H. Guernsey, who was a careful writer, and who had collected with industry articles from English reviews on this now disputed subject. He says:

"Richard Henry Fox, third Lord Holland, born in 1773, (the son of Stephen Fox and the nephew of Charles James Fox,) succeeded to the title when an infant. During his long minority Holland House was rented. Before he became of age he traveled in Spain and Italy. In 1775, while in his minority, he entered into a liaison with the wife of Sir Godfrey Webster, a wealthy Englishman. She was the daughter and heiress of Richard Vassall, a rich Jamaica planter, at a time when a sugar estate was worth more than a gold mine. She was born in Jamaica, and from her portrait at Holland House one would suppose she had a trace of African blood. When she met Lord Holland, a young man scarcely of age, she had been a wife ten years, and was the mother of three living children. She must therefore have been several years his senior. She returned with him to England in 1796. Sir Godfrey took proceedings against the pair. As briefly recorded in The Annual Register in 1796, the 'affair was as scandalous as ever came before a divorce court.' Sir Godfrey proved his case with a vengeance, no plea in defense being offered. Sir Godfrey received £6,000 damages from Lord Holland and obtained a divorce from his wife by especial act of Parliament.

"The mature creole woman seems to have exercised over Lord Holland that strange kind of fascination which women not seldom exercise over men who might almost be their sons; for example, as that of Josephine over Napoleon. He even went so far as to drop the name of Fox, illustrious for three generations, and assumed that of Vassall, and always signed his name 'Vassall-Holland,' an act which led to some very pungent satirical verses. His children, however, discarded the surname so discreditably assumed and resumed the honored one of Fox."

Lady Vassall-Holland was of course never received at Court. Mr. Guernsey goes on to say:

"The unfaithful wife of Sir Godfrey Webster could not, even as Lady Holland, be received in English society. Men could, indeed, frequent her salons, but they never took their wives and daughters there. But one English woman, the Countess of Devonshire, was fashionable enough, handsome enough, and daring enough to kiss a butcher at the hustings to secure a vote for her friend Charles James Fox. She, after she was an old woman, did visit at Holland House. Lady Holland braved it all as well as she could, but it sank into her soul. Moore told her that Byron had said some sharp things of her in his memoirs. She answered: 'I know perfectly well my position in the world; I know all that can be said of me.' * * *

"She set herself up as a sayer of disagreeable things, and became a most unpleasant hostess. To Moore she said: 'This book of yours, this "Sheridan," it must be a dull thing, I fear,' and to a young author: 'I am sorry to hear you are to publish a poem. Cannot it be suppressed?'" &c.

A more important account of Lady Holland's brutal manner as a hostess can be found in the letters of Lord Macaulay. I quote from the "Life" in which he says that no autocrat ever summoned his dependents as she did. "I suppose she treated me as well as any of them," he adds, giving an account of her manners. In the same spirit Talleyrand accounted for her inconveniently early dinner hour. "C'est pour gener tout le monde," he says—"it is done to annoy everybody."

Sir Henry Holland's Recollections afford another lot of anecdotes. Her abuse of Luttrell, who was living in the house, was most shameful. And Sydney Smith speaks of her contemptuous treatment of Allen, who was a poor Scotch physician in attendance on Lord Holland. In an essay in The Quarterly Review, January, 1872, we find also this paragraph:

"The excellence of Lady Holland's dinners was in no small respect owing her levying contributions on her guests who inhabited districts famous for the venison, the poultry, the game, or any other edible. The praises of the 'Mouton des Ardennes' having been sounded at her table when M. Van de Weyer was present, she commissioned him to procure her some. He sent for a half sheep to be left at the Foreign Office in Brussels, directed to him and marked 'tres presse.' The clerks, taking the sheep for a bundle of dispatches, forwarded it by special messenger. This became known, and brought much mortification to the Ambassador. Lady Holland did not, however, offer to pay the expenses, nor did she apologise."

When the Princess Lichtenstein came to write the History of Holland House she had a very difficult part to play in skipping all the peculiarities of this infamous woman, who was the mother of her benefactor, the last Lord Holland. She skips very judiciously, only calling her "eccentric." But this reticence of hers only set going a hundred pens, and in every notice of her book and of Holland House we find the bad temper, the meanness, and the early sins and grossness of Lady Vassall Holland emphatically dwelt upon.

The Memoirs of Maria Holroyd, Lady Stanley of Alderley, bring up a contemporary picture of her when she was Lady Webster, in which her exceeding vulgarity is painted in lively colors. Macaulay says that when he returned from India he found Lady Vassall Holland grown so frightfully ugly that it "made him wish to cry" when he looked at her picture, but he pays tribute to her talents and rough wit. What perhaps offended these men the most was the way she treated Allen, who was a sort of factotum, and had been introduced to Lord Holland by Sydney Smith as a clever young Scotch medical man, and who began his long servitude by a journey with him to Spain. He lived at Holland House until his death. Lord Brougham pays this man the compliment of saying that he had "great talents, rare accomplishments, and intimacy with statesmen." Why he should have consented to remain at Holland House in a dependent position is to an American reader inexplicable. It is to be understood only by that word "patronage," which is so well understood in England. Happily for Americans, it is unknown here.

So I think unless my critics are greater writers than Sydney Smith, Lord Macaulay, Sir Henry Holland, and the very witty essayist Abraham Hayward, not to speak of a dozen others easily produced, that they will have a hurculean task to wash clean the character of Lady Vassall Holland. An unfaithful wife, a rude and bad-tempered hostess, a character with no shade in it of delicacy, or what we call "ladylike" qualities, to whom not one of her contemporaries attributes an amiable or gentle motive—I wish them joy of their quest!

As to the taint of African blood, I was told in England by Mr. McHenry that the last Lord Holland—he who died in Italy in 1859, the first legitimate son of Lady Vassall and Lord Holland—was very much troubled about his finger nails, which had under them the dark purple hue supposed by those who are learned in heredity to mark the conditions of a quadroon or an octoroon. In the conversations which grew out of my reading in Rome of the paper I had prepared on Holland House, this peculiarity was mentioned by T. Adolphus Trollope, who had known Lord Holland well when he lived at Florence. Lord Houghton and Lady Galway had the strongest belief in the tradition, and tradition is a very great part of history.

I asked Lord Houghton how Lord Holland "put up" with Lady Holland. "With the utmost patience. He was an obedient husband. Although he used to try to come to the rescue of poor Allen, and now and then he helped Macaulay; but with Luttrell and Sydney Smith he allowed them to fight it out for themselves."

I consider that the privilege I had of enjoying the conversation of all these old people, who had been at Holland House during the brilliant period which ended in 1841 with the death of Lord Vassall Holland, and who were near enough to the more stirring times which preceded the battle of Waterloo, gave me a right to quote some of the traditions which have not entered much into the memoirs and the history of the period.

Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope, the author of the very best Italian-English novels ever written, "Gemma," "Marietta," "A Syren," &c., paid a very great compliment to the last Lady Holland, she whose portrait by Watts hangs in our own "Holland House" in New York. "She was a pretty woman and a gracious lady," said he, "and I think, as she was the 'very least little lady alive,' that she gave Browning his idea of the woman in the 'Flight of the Duchess.' You remember the wonderful eyes and the little feet?" Lady Holland, the last, the one often painted by Watts, was, as Lord Houghton said, "The only woman shorter than Queen Victoria. She looked taller when she was sitting than when she rose."

She went off soon after her marriage to Italy to live, and never until she was very old spent a Winter in England. It was she of whom Lady Galway told the story that in her "youth she thought herself pursued by a 'bravo' in the Palazzo Barberini, and in fleeing tumbled down stairs into the arms of the handsomest man in Rome." She was of the same blood as the beautiful Gunnings, and her face must have been pretty. She lived to be old, dying in 1889.

I am very much obliged to my sapient critic for pointing out the printer' error in the well-known verse of Lord Vassall Holland "Nephew of Fox, and friend of Grey," which was improperly printed Gay, a not very serious historical blunder, however. But as to the Van Dyck picture of Lord Rich, the dandy Earl, who lost his head and who sold his fine clothes to the headsman, he blunders woefully—that famous picture has been always considered a Van Dyck by the best judges in England. It may have been painted from an older portrait after the Earl was beheaded; that frequently happened in cases where a gentleman fell into evil times. But the Princess Lichtenstein confesses that she did not find Van Dyck's signature on the back of the canvas. It is, however, always catalogued as a Van Dyck. What is the use of such puerile fault-finding as that? It is the spirit and not the letter which makes any resume of a house with a history valuable.

In the Memoirs of Holland House by the Princess Lichtenstein we find the most succinct account of Henry Rich, who was created in 1622 Baron Kensington, sent to Spain by James I., and made Earl of Holland in 1624. He owed his great fortune to his wife, Isabel, daughter of Sir Walter Cope, who owned Cope Castle, now Holland House. He was a very handsome man and a fop, wavered much and fatally between Charles I. and Cromwell, and in 1648 or 1649 was beheaded in Palace Yard, Westminster, in fine clothes. He received in that early day, while his head was on his shoulders, "all that was clever and fashionable at Holland House, not confining himself to his own countrymen." It is curious that his character as a host lingered so long within the walls of Holland House, for the house of Rich-Hollands had nothing to do with the Fox-Hollands. The descent from this Henry Rich to the widow whom Addison married I abbreviated as much as I could, because it is of no possible interest, but as that seems to have troubled my critics, I will write it out for the Gradgrinds:

Robert, son of the first Lord Holland, who became second Earl of Holland, and afterward, succeeding his cousin, became, in 1673, fifth Earl of Warwick, made Holland House his principal residence. Edward, his son and successor, married Charlotte, daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton of Chick Castle, and she was the Countess of Warwick whom Addison married, and it was her scapegrace of a son whom Addison tutored and whom he called to his bedside to see "how a Christian could die!" Only, as Horace Walpole said, "unhappily he died of brandy."

After the death of the young Lord Warwick, in 1721, Holland House was let continually to a very curious set of tenants. First in interest was our own William Penn, who, as a courtier of James II., was very popular with a lot of needy Jacobites, also to Sir John Chardin, the Persian traveler; Atterbury, the zealous Protestant, and Shippen, the Jacobite, of whom Pope wrote:

> "I love to pour out all myself as plain
> As downright Shippen or as old Montaigne."

Lechmere, the great Whig lawyer, and Van Dyck lived two years at Holland House painting, or "probably painting," the Princess says, the "fine portraits of the Earls of Warwick and Holland. It may be assumed," she says, "that Van Dyck was received as an honored guest at Holland House when he painted that portrait." That reasonable doubt might also be carried further, and called a probability.

I mentioned that the Princess Louise "walked across the fields" to sketch Holland House, but my sapient critic says "that all about Kensington Palace is now a residential neighborhood, covered with brick and mortar"—a fact which perhaps I also know! But the Princess may possess a coupé, and might drive to the house of her friend, Lord Leighton, and thence walk across the fields to Holland House. In fact, from Lord Leighton I received the story that she did so. Or she might have entered at Mr. McHenry's gate, or many another entrance open to a Princess, and then have walked across the eighty acres of Holland Park to the house. I did not mean that she struck a bee-line through acres of stone houses before she reached the park. But accuracy is everything. It sometimes goes too far, however, or it might.

The portrait of Stephen Fox, father of the first Earl of Ilchester and of Henry Fox, is given in this book—the first Baron Holland, who bought Holland House about 1748. He and his runaway wife, Lady Caroline Lennox, lived very happily through a long life, protecting her beautiful sister, Lady Sarah, (with whom the King was in love,) as long as necessary, until her marriage. Here was born Stephen, second Lord Holland, who grew to be immensely fat, and died young. He seems to have had no importance, excepting as having been the father of the man, Richard Henry, third Lord, who disgraced himself by calling himself Lord Vassall Holland, but who was the most honored man in every other respect than as a victim to a bad woman, his wife.

Charles James Fox, brother of Stephen, (second son of Henry Fox, first Lord Holland,) was neither born nor did he die at Holland House. He was born in Conduit Street, but he is always known as the most important member of his family, because genius is immortal. The third Lord Holland adored him. Nothing can be more touching than the love between this nephew and uncle. The best account I have found of the death of Charles James Fox is in his Life, written by Lord John Russell, and the best short resume of his extraordinary career in the anecdotes of George Selwyn.

Henry Edward, fourth Lord Holland, the sole surviving son of Lady Vassall Holland, was born in March, 1802, four years before his greatuncle, the great Charles James Fox, died. He married, in 1833, Lady Mary Augusta Coventry. He passed the greater part of his life in Italy. Heaven did not grant him children. He is always spoken of a most amiable and lovable man, but not as possessing genius. He died at Naples, where a chapel has been erected to his memory by his widow, the last Lady Holland, the "least little lady alive."

Far more interesting could I have made this paper

had I clung to the enchanting arcades, to Rogers's vine-covered seat, to the old trees, to the Venetian chamber, to the poetical and artistic tributes, to the romances, to the scenes of historic gayety, to the "Romance of Holland House," to the legend of the beautiful Diana Rich, who walks about without her head! But alas! who cut off her head? Perhaps she knocked it against some of the "residential" parts of Holland Park, across which the Princess Louise was expected to walk. But Gradgrind will tell me that they were not there in 1663!

There would be no stopping did I pretend to condense the charming stories about Holland House; there is another ghost who walks, and when the lady of Holland House meets herself, then she is going to die! There is a set of royal anecdotes which are very pretty. But I have already transgressed the limits which THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW allows me, and I reluctantly leave a subject which has always had great attractions for me. M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden,
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, Feb. 22.—There is a new man. He is a Scotchman, and yet he does not write of "meenisters" nor chronicle the small beer—or should one say whisky—of the kailyard. His name is Neil Munro, and unless I am greatly mistaken he has a future before him.

It is pleasant to chronicle the appearance of a writer of whom one may hope great things. We have the measure of every writer now before the public, with, of course, the exception of Mr. Kipling, who may at any time astonish us with a new success in a field totally different from any that he has yet cultivated. We have nothing to hope for from Mr. Meredith, for he will never write anything better than "Evan Harrington"; nor from Anthony Hope, who will never surpass his delightful "Prisoner of Zenda"; nor from George Moore, who cannot rise higher than "Esther Waters"; nor from Mr. Hardy, whose "Tess" will remain his greatest novel, no matter what he may write hereafter. Not one of these men can be said to be a man of promise. They are men of performance. Admirable as their work is, it has revealed their full capabilities. They may write great books, but they will write nothing that will increase our estimate of them. But here comes Mr. Munro, with a romance of the days of Montrose, and he at once fills us with curiosity and hope. If the first chapters of his serial, "John Splendid," maintain their promise, we have at last a Scotch romance writer who is worthy of the land of Sir Walter Scott and R. L. Stevenson.

The story in question, which is now running in Blackwood's Magazine, is infinitely superior in matter and in style to the stories of the kailyard, which have latterly made life a burden to so many unfortunate readers. It is Mr. Munro's first long story, and, while we shall doubtless have good reason to enjoy it, we shall also have the pleasure of looking forward to Mr. Munro's future work with the just expectation that he will give us something even better than "John Splendid" when he shall have gained a greater mastery of his pen and grown in experience and ripeness of thought. I am not often enthusiastic, but Mr. Munro's story came to me as a surprise, and the sharpness of the contrast between its breezy atmosphere and its manly vigor and the sentimental rubbish of the average kailyard novel filled me with admiration. Of course, Mr. Munro, who, I believe, is a Scotch Highlander, may prove a disappointment, but if he does not prove to be the legitimate successor of Stevenson I shall be surprised as well as disappointed.

I came across a volume of essays the other day written by Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, who I understand has a deserved reputation in America. Prof. Peck in one of his essays does better justice to George Moore than any other critic has done. He shows that he is not blind to Mr. Moore's defects, but he also shows an intelligent appreciation of Mr. Moore's genius. It is rather odd that the first complete and accurate study of George Moore should come from America, for as a rule one nation rarely comprehends perfectly the writers of another. Mr. Moore's new novel "Evelyn Innes," is to appear in the Spring, but no mention of its character has yet been made.

Speaking of the different estimations in which a writer may be held at home and in another country reminds me of Walt Whitman. His work is taken far more seriously in England than it is in America. In a recent number of Temple Bar a writer claims for Whitman a place very little lower than Shakespeare. While in America few persons will now deny that there is poetry imbedded in "Leaves of Grass," and that some of it is worth digging out, the public estimate of Whitman most assuredly does not place him anywhere near Shakespeare. Here nine Englishmen in every ten would probably say that Whitman was the greatest of American poets, and the only one who was truly American. This is perhaps due to the fact that Bret Harte's delightful but utterly impossible miners are accepted in England as typical Americans. One might expect the Whitmanesque style of poetry from a Bret Harte miner, but such poetry is no more distinctively and truly American than is the miner himself. I can remember the time when Mr. Joaquin Miller made quite a reputation as an American poet by appearing in London drawing rooms in a red flannel shirt and long boots. It was thought to be so frank and sincere in him to dress like other Americans instead of putting on the dress coat of civilization. I wonder which was really the more thoroughly American, Miller's red-flannel shirt or Whitman's red-flannel poetry.

Turn about is fair play. If the English admire Whitman, the Americans apparently admire the author of that tiresome book, "Quo Vadis." If we can trust advertisements, "Quo Vadis" has sold in the United States better than any other book of the year. An American friend sent it to me and I tried to read it. I found it dull, commonplace, and machine-made. It differed only in degree from half a dozen novels purporting to reproduce life in Rome centuries ago from that forgotten book "The Roman Gladiator" to Bulwer's cotton velvet romance, "Rienzi." There was not a live person between its covers, and not an incident, from the first to the last page, that could be called new. And yet this tedious book, translated into a dialect so obtrusively of the nineteenth century that "reliable" Roman patricians are made to flog their slaves "right away" is apparently more popular in America than "St. Ives," "Captains Courageous," and "In Kedar's Tents." To me the cause of this popularity is "wrop in mystry." I can understand why the ingenious stories of Marie Corelli are popular in a country like England, where, thanks to the board schools, hundreds of thousands of poor children have been taught to read and then recklessly permitted to roam in libraries where Miss Corelli's novels abound; but why any person in any grade of life should ever desire to read beyond the first chapter of "Quo Vadis" is inexplicable.

Mr. Conan Doyle's new book, "The Tragedy of the Korosko," is well spoken of. In a measure it deserves it. The story, like everything Mr. Doyle writes, is healthy in tone and full of incident. Moreover, the author has laid the scene in Egypt, a country which is very much to the fore just now. Still the "Tragedy of the Korosko" is not a great novel, and it will not bear comparison with Mr. Doyle's first and best historical novel.

There is reason to believe that the historical novel has had its day. It was brought in by the swing of the pendulum, which carried us away from the novel in which nothing happened to the novel consisting of incident and little else. A few years ago no self-respecting novelist, with the exception of Charles Reade, would lower himself so far as to write a story in which anything happened. Adventure was held to be unworthy of literature. The author was expected to present careful portraits of men and women and subtle analyses of their character, but he was not to permit them to pass through any adventures. The public grew tired of this sort of thing, and the historical novel, with its "White Companies" and its "Gentlemen of France," had for a time the field almost to itself. But the pendulum now seems about to swing backward again. The writers of historical novels are abandoning the Middle Ages and the last century for the present day, and the up-to-date story is rapidly coming in. It will still continue for some time to be mainly a story of incident, but in all probability we shall before very long return to the study of character instead of the narration of adventure. All the recent great successes—from the publishers' point of view—have been novels of contemporary life. I shall be surprised if in the course of the next year we do not have a society novel by Mr. Crockett, a story of, say, the late Greek war by Mr. Weyman, and a novel of psychical analysis by Mr. Haggard.

As you of course know, D'Annunzio was recently elected a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. His election is now contested on the ground that he was once, so it is alleged, sentenced to a term of imprisonment for adultery. The matter is still sub judice, and it remains to be proved that the accusation is true. If true, the eminent novelist can doubtless defend himself on the plea that his offense was committed solely in the interests of novel writing and in the search for local color. D'Annunzio announced at the time of his election that he was to represent in the Chamber beauty, romance, and poetry. After all, the interests of literature and art deserve their especial representatives in a legislative body quite as much as do the interests of workmen. Signor D'Annunzio as the representative of art is at least as much entitled to sit in Parliament as is Mr. Keir Hardie as the representative of workmen and bad hats.

The Spring promises well for novel writers and publishers of novels, for we are now in the thick of an epidemic of influenza, and the influenza always gives a fillip to the sale of novels. This does not mean that when a man's brain is weakened by illness he instinctively buys "The Christian" or "Quo Vadis," but it does mean that thousands of men and women who have little time to read when they are well beguile the weary hours of lying in bed and waiting for the influenza to release its grip by reading novels. The really astute author who wishes for a large sale for his new book would do well to wait for an influenza epidemic, and then publish it at once. It is safe to say that the present epidemic will be worth the sale of thousands of novels that would have remained unsold if the influenza had not visited us.

So far as can be ascertained, influenza is the only disease that promotes the sale of novels. Consumption probably stimulates the sale of semi-religious stories, and it is possible that prolonged indigestion, accompanied by nausea, tempts people of the homeopathic faith to read Mme. Sarah Grand's physiological novels, but as an aid to the spread of general novel reading there is nothing to be compared to influenza.

I noticed the other day in an American publication that Mr. Frank Mathew, who has written several clever books—notably "The Wood of the Brambles"—is a grandson of Father Mathew. This statement was a cruel attack on the character of a celibate priest, and it is to be explained only on the hypothesis that the writer of the paragraph concerning Father Mathew did not know the difference between a grandson and a grandnephew. Mr. Frank Mathew is a grandnephew of the apostle of temperance, and in view of the mistake which made him a grandson instead of a grandnephew, it is curious that in at least two Continental languages the same word is used for both grandson and nephew. Mr. Robert Sherard is another writer whose ancestry is constantly misstated. He is generally accused of being a grandson of Wordsworth instead of a grandnephew, which is his real relationship to the great poet. Probably in time we shall hear that Mr. Coningsby D'Israeli is a grandson of the great Lord Beaconsfield. W. L. ALDEN.

Mr. de Wendt on Alaskan Gold.*

As presenting entirely unbiased opinions, what Mr. H. de Wendt, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, writes about the gold fields of Alaska may be deemed worthy of particular consideration. Methods of travel and routes have been already discussed, and need not be repeated. It is the dangers and risks that Mr. de Wendt describes. As to the mosquitoes he writes:

"Until we get more or less accustomed to the annoyance, conversation, sleep, and even eating were quite out of the question. I have camped out after a hard day's work, famished with hunger, and yet unable to raise a mouthful to my lips, owing to the persistent onslaughts of these pests, who are, indeed, one of the greatest curses of this great northern land. Even the Indians suffer tortures from May until September, but their bodies are smeared with rancid oil, and the smell affords them a protection denied to the white man. A Yukon mosquito will torture a dog to death in a few hours, and frequently drive bear and deer into the water. There is no remedy. We kept a damp rag smoldering all night in the tent, which nearly suffocated us, but had no effect whatever on our tiny enemies."

The precious metal the author declares to be widely distributed:

"It is all over the country, from Sitka to the Arctic Ocean, and from Mackenzie River to the Bering Sea. Up to now, however, the Yukon basin has been the centre of attraction, and, indeed, there is scarcely a spot upon its upper waters where you can wash a pan out without finding some deposit. The Yukon River may (from a mining point of view) be divided into three parts: (1) The upper section, in British territory, containing the Lewes, Stewart, and Klondike Rivers, and Forty-Mile City; (2) the middle section, from the American boundary to the Tanana River, comprising Birch Creek, other tributaries of varying importance, and Circle City, and (3) the lower section, also in American territory, down to Bering Sea. The gold taken from the three sections amounted in 1894 to about £75,000. In 1897, from January to April 1, the Klondike district alone yielded £1,000,000, and this although under 500 men were at work."

Mr. de Wendt is not inclined to think that the climate, rigorous though it may be in Winter, is so great a difficulty as is generally supposed:

"I know at least a dozen 'old-timers' who have spent six consecutive years in the country; for the cold has been greatly exaggerated. Eighty degrees below zero is about the severest yet experienced, but this is very rare, and here, unlike Canada, there is seldom the wind which makes even twenty degrees below zero unbearable. * * * Winter generally commences in October, (but often much earlier,) and the Yukon is usually clear of ice by the middle of May, but this is also uncertain. The snowfall is not excessive, three feet being considered deep. The Winter days are very short, there being but two hours between the rising and setting of the sun; but it is never pitch dark, and the lovely Northern Lights are common. In Summer the temperature often reaches eighty degrees, but the nights are cool and pleasant. The days are then twenty hours long, with twilight the remaining four."

But conditions owing to want of preparation on the part of gold seekers may be grave, and we are to believe that such conditions exist to-day:

"That there will be—nay, has already been—terrible suffering at the gold fields during the Winter of 1897-8, no one can doubt. I am informed by the highest authority in Washington that the last sack of flour was sold in Dawson City on Sept. 10 last. Since that date no supplies have reached the place, (owing to the grounding of two new steamers,) and Dawson is now unapproachable until next Spring, when even the most sanguine Canadian and American officials expect to receive news of a nature too terrible to contemplate. There is nothing to be done for the present, and we can only hope for the best, and thank Providence that (according to the latest advices) most of the women and all the children have been moved down to Fort St. Michael, where there is no lack of food or lodging. The only women now in Dawson City refused to leave, and belong to a class with which mining camps are, unfortunately, only too familiar."

Mr. de Wendt's intention after leaving Alaska was to cross over the ice on Bering Strait to Siberia. But this he found impossible. The route he was obliged to take was from St. Michael to Oumwaidjek. Finally he reached Northern Siberia. Arriving there, however, the Asiatic Tchuktchis proved so inhospitable, and the risks of starvation were so imminent, that this adventurous traveler was glad to find a vessel which carried him back again from Asia to the American continent.

Compared with that mass of crude material dealing with Alaska, the Klondike, and gold discoveries now current, Mr. de Wendt's volume is conspicuous for its soundness and clearness. On that account it is to be commended.

*THROUGH THE GOLD-FIELDS OF ALASKA TO THE BERING STRAITS. By Harry De Windt, F. R. G. S. Cloth, 8vo, pp. Illus. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Articles Taken Up.

Recent Features of "The Times's Saturday Review" Under Discussion.

Prof. McGiffert and Dr. Ramsay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in the able criticism of Dr. McGiffert's book in your issue of Feb. 26. One point in it, however, attracted my attention—viz., that in a comparatively brief review one rather long paragraph is devoted to a depreciation of Prof. Ramsay's work because it does not agree with Dr. McGiffert's theory. The latter evidently does not share your reviewer's idea of Dr. Ramsay's inferiority, as he quotes him very frequently. But the interesting point to note is the reviewer's assumption that good scholarship is inconsistent with any but radical positions. Is not this lofty, and I may say rather offensive, tone, which is somewhat common with the advanced school of critics, one of the reasons that this work, which in its way is most valuable, does not meet with the welcome which its laborious scholarship should otherwise command? Would it not be possible for those who favor such theories to advance them without implying that those who disagree with them are little better than ignoramuses?

In Dr. Ramsay's criticism of the professor's position in the current number of The Expositor, he brings forward a suggestion that is worth considering—viz., that the supporters of the Source Theory of Arts profess ability to distinguish between an older and a later source, the former of which, from the circumstances, could not have been earlier than 60-70 A. D., nor the latter later than 70-80 A. D. In other words, they claim to be able to do what ordinary historians acknowledge to be impossible, for, as Dr. Ramsay remarks, as an illustration, scholars vary some fifteen centuries in their estimate as to the date of the Epicedian Drusi. The same tendency to overrefinement may be seen in the Polychrome Bible, and from the magnitude of its claims is apt to discredit rather than help the theories which those who employ it wish to promulgate.

T. B. A.

Harrisburg, Penn., Feb. 28, 1898.

Le Gallienne's Omar—Two Opinions

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Saturday Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's "first American reading" was honored to the extent of a third of a column of laudatory notice, and nearly a column and a half of THE TIMES's admirable SATURDAY REVIEW of the same date was given up to an interesting sketch of his life and writings by "D. F.," where reference was made to "his new version of Omar Khayyám," "some passages from" which were to be "found in another part of this issue," a "dozen or sixteen" quatrains being, in fact, printed as "Passages from His Recent Translation."

In justice to your readers, to literature, to the late much-lamented Edward Fitzgerald—Tennyson's "dear old Fitz"—and to your usually quite fair-minded SATURDAY REVIEW, will you not set forth the fact that Mr. Le Gallienne has made no "translation" of Omar Khayyam nor even what may properly be called a "version" of the Persian, the title of the volume claiming only that it is "A Paraphrase," (London: Grant Richards, 1897.) In The London Saturday Review some weeks ago, (Littell's Living Age, 2,793, Jan. 15, 1898,) appeared a short critique entitled "Gilding Refined Gold," which contains certain facts in the case that surely ought to be made known before more hundreds of American and English women occupy time and wits (that may be far better employed) in committing to memory countless dozens of Le Gallienne's "translated" quatrains.

"It is difficult," says the writer, "to enter into the mental condition of the perpetrator of this impertinence to a great English writer. To understand what Mr. Le Gallienne has dared to do, the reader must be reminded of one or two facts. About the year 1831, Edward Fitzgerald, under the direction of Prof. Cowell, began to study Persian, and after some experiments with Hafiz and Jami and the 'Mantic' of Attar, he settled down to 'that remarkable little fellow,' Omar Khayyam. * *.* In 1857 he was 'sketching' versions, first in Latin, then in English; presently he invented a stanzaic form analogous to the tetrastich of the original; in 1859 he put forth, anonymously, that translation of the astronomer-poet which ranks as a masterpiece of English poetry and as one of the treasures of the Victorian age.

"This 'translation' of Fitzgerald's is practically an original work. By the universal verdict of Orientalists it vastly surpasses its original in poetical merit. 'Many quatrains,' as Fitzgerald said, 'are mashed together'; many more are simply invented by the exquisite English poet, who decked the dry bones of Omar Khayyam with the flesh of his genius. The form, the spirit, the lovely originality of the whole thing are Fitzgerald's, just as the credit of 'Hamlet' belongs to Shakespeare, and not to some possible precursor; the credit of 'The Ancient Mariner' to Coleridge, and not to that obscure Shelvocke from whom he took the tale. For nearly forty years, under the mantle of Omar Khayyam, Edward Fitzgerald's original poem has been moving among us, gradually filling the air with its delicious fragrance, gradually winning that praise which is due to a consummate thing done, once for all, in absolute perfection.

"What, then, is to be concluded about the mental condition of Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, a sentimental journalist, author of 'If I Were God,' who dances forward and jauntily proposes to rewrite this perfect poem of Fitzgerald's and improve it? * * * On his own showing, Mr. Le Gallienne does not know one word of Persian. * * * He can neither spell nor scan the words of Omar; he accepts without modification the metre invented by Fitzgerald. * * * Boasts as absolute an ignorance of the philosophy as of the language of Persia. * * * We can discover no aim whatever except the proposition to rewrite Edward Fitzgerald's poem and improve it as poetry."

How he "succeeds in this bold and perilous enterprise" is briefly shown by two comparative quotations, and it is ironically suggested that Mr. Le Gallienne rewrite Tennyson's "In Memoriam," preserving the matter; recompose "that very hasty and incoherent, but distinctly precious" epic, "Paradise Lost," and rewrite "the tragedies of Shakespeare into verse of a softer cadence and more consistent with the religion of a penny-a-liner."

J. B.

Maryland, Feb. 28, 1898.

[Our correspondent would find, on pursuing the subject further, that most English papers have dealt with Mr. Le Gallienne's work much in the same spirit as The London Saturday Review. It is not a liberal spirit, nor is it a spirit in which pure intellect plays any very conspicuous part. Mr. Le Gallienne did undertake a herculean task, and he showed audacity in undertaking it. But this need not blind one to the merits of his verse. One thing is very clear. Had Fitzgerald never published his book, Le Gallienne's would have made a sensation. Why, then, can it not be judged on its merits apart from Fitzgerald? And it is to be remembered that Mr. Le Gallienne prints many quatrains that Fitzgerald did not touch. Who shall deny that many of them are superbly beautiful—such as those reprinted in THE TIMES's SATURDAY REVIEW two weeks ago? But we need not go further. A poet has been found at last to speak for Mr. Le Gallienne—Charles G. D. Roberts, the Canadian, who in the March Bookman writes as follows:

"It is not improbable that at this point many readers will lay the book down with a weary 'I told you so.' But if they do, they will lose one of the richest delights prepared for lovers of poetry this many a day. As one reads on, it presently appears that Omar fused in Le Gallienne is quite another poet from Omar fused in Fitzgerald. As soon as Mr. Le Gallienne forgets his great predecessor, and finds his own voice, one feels that both renderings are indispensable, that neither can take the place of the other. Each gives something which the other does not give; and on the ground of sheer beauty Mr. Le Gallienne's rendering at once finds excuse for being. The music of Fitzgerald's lines is an organ music, stately, sonorous, vast. Mr. Le Gallienne's lines, at their best, in their passionate appeal, resemble rather the plangency of the violin.

"It seems to me there is a reticent pathos about these lines, as masterly in its way as Fitzgerald's work is in its more vibrant and strenuous manner. But the fact that Mr. Le Gallienne has used chiefly the Rubaiyat ignored by Fitzgerald, and has used them with keen sympathy and an effective craftsmanship, finally disposes of the contention that his undertaking was a superfluous one. What he has done was needed by all Omar lovers who find Mr. McCarthy's prose rendering inadequate; and what he has done he has in the main done so well that it needs no other justification than its own beauty. One needs, henceforth, both his Fitzgerald and his Le Gallienne; and might well pray that yet a third poet, nobly rash, might take up with as magical fingers the rich gleanings which these two have left behind them.

"In general, where Fitzgerald's note is one of stern arraignment, Mr. Le Gallienne's is one of conciliation or of appeal. It is a far less virile note, but hardly less beautiful; and sometimes it reaches a piercing intensity of which Fitzgerald is not master. Especially is this the case in the quatrains printed in italics, as interludes, wherein Omar turns aside from philosophy and wine to make passionate cry to the woman he loves:

"'O heart, my heart, the world is weary-wise!
My only resting place is your deep eyes;
O wrap me warm in their illusive love—
For well I know that they are also lies.'"

—ED.]

"Books Worth Reading Again."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES's SATURDAY REVIEW again presents its feast of good things. The page given to "Children's Books" is helpful and inspiring. I am in thorough sympathy with every word written by "A. K. B." of Astoria. In the notice of Caroline Fox's "Memories of Old Friends" the writer says:

"Sterling introduced the Fox family to Emerson's 'Essays,' saying: 'It would answer your purpose well to devote three months to the study of this one little volume; it has such a depth and originality of thought as to require very close and fixed attention to penetrate.'"

So I have found it, and with Emerson I say, "When a new book comes out I read an old one." For do we not read too many books to be really well informed? Doesn't the reading of many and promiscuous books result in superficial knowledge? Every one has met a man or woman who has studied some one author with loving care; and what a delightful companion such a person is! He can quote at large from his favorite, tell anecdotes, answer questions, suggest particular books or chapters, &c. I have in mind a series of literary evenings, each one devoted to some special author, and, in particular, one given to the study of Dickens. Several friends, gathered together to talk of his masterpieces, enumerate their favorite characters, read from his works, and present a critical essay or two. A number of questions had been prepared referring to various persons and incidents recorded in his many books, from "Copperfield" to "Pickwick Papers." The amount of Dickensiana obtained was creditable, but one particular lover and student of the novelist did himself proud, and made us all feel proud of him, too, by the exhaustive and accurate knowledge of the man and his books which he displayed.

Not that this Dickens student was ignorant of other books and authors, not by any means, for I remember that it was this same friend who first introduced into our family circle Thomas Bailey Aldrich's delightful stories of Marjorie Daw and the rest. And far be it from me to decry versatility, a most charming gift; but it is a gift—one must have the healthiest of literary appetites and the most perfect literary digestion to assimilate the varied mental pabulum set before him to-day—but when such a person is found he is certainly "a joy forever" to himself, I should think, and certainly to all his friends. However, in this age one can surely reiterate with emphasis Mr. Smith's "O, books, books, books! It makes me sick to think me how ye've multiplied," and one must, of necessity, specialize. It is truly and essentially an age of specialty in all departments of learning, and the littérateur must bow to the all-compelling impulse in common with the scientist and the pedagogue. Therefore all hail to the Warner Library, with its thousand essays on the great literature of the race! But each one of us will cling, by some law of association peculiar or sacred to ourselves, to some special poem, some old, old story that has become for us a classic.

One, in pensive mood, will turn to "Reveries of a Bachelor," and dream away an hour or two with delightful Ik Marvel and his shadowy fancies. Another will deliberately set out for that quaint England, the home of John Ridd and Lorna Doone, and follow the lovers' path to the "consummation devoutly to be wished." In philosophical mood, one may wander to Italy and follow the pure Romola through the vicissitudes of her life. Or, with the awakened historical sense, we may turn to our Shakespeare or our Scott, or our Gibbon. When a feeling of isolation from that world takes possession of us, we will turn to "Les Misérables" and follow Jean Valjean through his checkered career, and meet the masses of the people and get in touch and sympathy with humanity again.

Or turn to Kenneth Grahame's "Golden Age" and enjoy with the boys its wholesome fun. Recite for them how Horatius kept the bridge in the brave days of old, or tell them a story of a great man—one of "Plutarch's Lives," perhaps—for, again, children love biography. I remember reading for a little five-year-old girl, recovering from the measles, Uncle Remus's quaint dialect stories over and over again; till she knew each one, and, pointing to the pictures, would ask for her special favorites, never seeming to tire of them. The dear old fairy stories, Andersen's, Grimm's, Finnish legends, and all nature myths dear to children's hearts, we could live over again with them—and may it not be that some of us missed our happy childhood, so why not have it with our own children, reading with our boys Cooper's tales, "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," "Tom Brown," and all the other enchanting books of boyhood, and with our girls Mrs. Ewing's homelike stories, "Little Women," Charles and Mary Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," remembering through it all that the wisdom of our books is as nothing compared with the children's caresses and the gladness of their looks, for

"Ye are better than all the ballads
That ever were sung or said;
For ye are living poems,
And all the rest are dead,"

said our revered Longfellow.

HELEN CHURCH.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1898.

A Varied Mental Diet Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a writer of books, both juvenile and adult; as a teacher and a mother, I want to utter my honest protest against some of the articles printed in THE TIMES's valuable SATURDAY REVIEW, which comes to my study each week with so much refreshing criticism and admirable suggestion.

As to "books which separate parents from children," it seems to me arrant nonsense. If the parents are true parents, if the children are wisely guided and controlled by loving companionship, no books on earth can separate them.

Again, as to lists for children's reading. For many years it has been my fortune to be more or less interested in libraries; and it is a constant delight to watch the varied tastes of the children who read. I consider, perhaps unwisely, but certainly honestly, that it would be rank impertinence for me to enter your home or any other, and there dictate concerning the food given to your children; so do I consider it an impertinence for any woman or body of men and women to make out fixed lists which they, from an adult standpoint, think suitable for all children to read.

The mental diet of children should be as varied as the physical. In your own family you may find a boy who detests oatmeal and another who almost lives upon it; you may find a girl who dislikes even the odor of beefsteak and another who cares only for that meat. So is it in literature. Some children at ten years of age can understand, enjoy, and find a keen delight in Shakespeare, while others wonder how they can read it. Your Saxon-haired lad revels in Walter Scott and finds through the perusal of his works a fondness for history; but your dark-haired son, with a less enthusiastic temperament, digs and delves among scientific books and, book in hand, goes forth to his nature studies. If children are constantly surrounded by good books they will seek their own, precisely as the moth, emerging from the chrysalis, finds the food best adapted to its needs. One moth finds one leaf a poison, but another moth feeds and thrives upon it.

Oliver Optic, whose books have been rather savagely denounced by some, was a good man and a faithful father, and his works influence different boys in different ways. A young professional man tells me "that he enjoyed them very much and found them a help to him in many ways," while his [illegible] brought up under the same roof [illegible] them as cordially.

I am a little afraid that we grown-up people are impertinent to our children sometimes and rather dictatorial in matters of reading as well as diet. Quite recently I heard a woman denouncing "all juvenile war stories as untrue and one-sided." On the contrary, the first book sent out at the close of the war, as an "olive branch of peace," was written by the wife of a Union officer and dedicated to "The Blue and Gray." It gave the first hint of children in America during that severe struggle, and it gave it from the standpoint of one who had dear friends on both sides. It was history—and just history—although it has been erroneously put in catalogues as "fiction."

Where can you find a book better calculated to give our American boys a sense of true patriotism, honest endeavor, and perseverance under difficulties than the life of U. S. Grant by Elbridge S. Brooks? The same person denounced "all stories of Indian life in the West written by army officers." Pray, who can best write of such scenes and such experiences, which are a part of our American history—those who sit in cushioned chairs at home, or those who have suffered every privation in order to protect the innocent settlers on our frontier? Those of us who know the real Indian do not theorize or exalt, and we have little patience with the sentimental theories of those whose only knowledge of the various tribes is obtained from sensational stories of correspondents or exhibitions of the Wild West Show. When all the truth is known, our brave Government officials will be honored for their true missionary work among the red men, and their wives and daughters will be ranked among the best teachers "poor Lo" has ever had. Writers of historical novels or stories have also been attacked, but the excellent work of men like Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Mr. Butterworth, Noah Brooks, and many women we might name, will outlive all such criticism. Dickens's "Child's History of England" has delighted and instructed hundreds of children.

The present "fad" of insisting upon the classics for children causes us to define a classic according to such authorities as the best libraries afford us. "A classic is a book, pure, correct, and refined." Do we always get this in either the Greek or the Roman? Are we to insist upon Virgil and Tacitus for all children? Have we not American classics worthy of all praise? Let me name "Hans Brinker" as one, a true juvenile classic. A large and increasing number of children do not find pleasure in fairy stories, but delight in records of actual occurrences. "Alice in Wonderland," so often quoted, is distasteful to some children, and even Grimm does not find readers among all classes of boys and girls. We cannot dictate, then, as to reading any more than in eating. We may tell Annie that pickles and candy are injurious, but Annie eats pickles and candy. We may tell Jack that tobacco is a deadly poison, but Jack still smokes. To warn the average boy or girl against a certain book will almost invariably insure its reading; "they wish to find out what is so very bad about it."

To me all juvenile writing is a sacred pleasure, and it comforts many who are conscientiously engaged in it to know that more time, money, and thought is being put into such work to-day than ever before in the world's history. The only output of "trash" or "made-up books" comes from firms who seek only to make money and who publish anything they are paid for, whether it be good or bad. Honest publishers, doing a legitimate business, are calling to their aid the best writers of our time, while the so-called "popular books" live only for a brief time, and vanish into deserved oblivion.

One word for our lamented friend Miss Alcott. While Alcott clubs are being formed all over the land for philanthropic purposes; while little children bless her and cherish her memory, we may be very sure that the influence of her unselfish life will outlive the sharp words of her critics. Ideas are God-given, grammars were made by men, and principles are eternal. Better a thousand copies of "Little Women" than one "Quo Vadis," with its record of filth and crime. We need not go back to the time of Nero to find corruption, and if "thoughts are indeed things," what mischief has been done by placing this book within the reach of all who read, especially those who desire to secure the latest novelty. The religious as well as the secular press has lauded this book far too much. When two schoolboys can be heard discussing it as "red hot," is it not time to remonstrate? Yours, in behalf of clean, pure, and refined juveniles,

Salem, Mass., Feb. 20, 1898. K. T. W.

A Stanch Friend of "Paper Covers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot sufficiently express my personal pleasure in and valuation of THE TIMES's SATURDAY REVIEW since the first sheet. It was a departure such as no other paper had made, nor has one succeeded in maintaining, in the quality of literary report, criticism, and discussion.

But, according to Emerson, "a friend who is but an echo is no friend at all." So I take up my pen to differ diametrically with your editorial in THE REVIEW of last Saturday on "Little Brothers of the Rich."

We have all "been there" ourselves; many of us are still "there" to-day, where, as the writer describes, "the choice vellums on our shelves draw away from the parvenu paper-covered book." We are not "there" from choice, but because our purses are not filled proportionately to our mind hunger. If the editor is talking exclusively to persons able to build up without regard to cost a library, then the case is slightly altered. But I shall have a word to say before this article closes, in favor of the rich class buying "paper cov-

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ers"! provided the suggestion made later as to the final destination of such books will be accepted and followed.

From a personal standpoint the writer will be one to regret the going of the paper-covered book; despite the fact that it will further to some degree "the law of compensation" in bringing to brains a money profit sadly called for since the making of books began.

Those who may always gratify their taste for bindings as well as books, and who occasionally now lapse into purchasing "a paper cover," will, when such law takes effect, give profit to brains always, of course, by buying bound books. The passage of the late copyright laws we hail as a long delayed justification and protection to brains. But it will be lamentable if this new order involves the doing away with all classics and high-grade fiction in "paper covers"!

The immense majority of the cultivated and literary minds of the world, we know, always has been, and is to-day, with those who are conditioned with slender purse! The writer, for one, would never have read before twenty years of age—if by now—Ruskin, Dante, George Eliot, Plato, and a thousand other books, but for the reign of the "paper cover." The "vellums" on the shelves of the writer have come only through gift. There would be no "vellums" there had they been forthcoming only through the adequacy of the writer's purse. What is said thus far does not advocate, any more than does the writer in The Review, placing on the table or book shelves at home the paper copy of the good novel or of the classic which has delighted us while journeying, if we are amply able to put there its counterpart in good binding. The man or woman who can afford to do this should blush to have a paper-covered book visible at home.

There are many ways of disseminating good novels or other books in paper shape, but there is one by which you may be saved the irritation of their presence on your shelves, and at the same time furnish a library that will be as far-reaching as the sea in delight given and character elevated, to the present generations on the crowded "east side" of this city and to those yet to come. The books do not remain "paper covers" at The Young Women's Settlement," 163 Avenue B, (nor at the branch settlement, near the Bowery, where a "library" is to grow.) We like bound books at 163 Avenue B. A few shelves have come to us for the tired, restless children and girls who crowd in there every afternoon and evening of the week to sing, read, be taught dressmaking, and other lessons on higher things. Given paper boxes, a pot of paste, brown paper, muslin, and time, and "paper covers" are transformed into strong bound books, covered with brown muslin, and labeled and numbered in with the few rows of bound books of the library.

The writer has just finished "binding" thirty of the "Tauchnitz" and other "paper covers," and to-morrow "Romola," "Mornings in Florence," "Marmion," "Creole Days," &c., take their places on the shelves at 163 Avenue B, and the clamorous demand of the girl whose day life is given to minding wheels—not the bicycle!—or to "cash" call is met by thirty more books of choicest character. To believe that such a library is read, the writer would like to transport you to overhear some conversations that she has been an auditor to.

The writer refutes the accusation which she feels is lurking to be expressed just here by the reader, that she has used the "patent medicine article dodge" in thus making plea for books for the "Settlement" library through this article. At the outset fair warning was given. And the first argument for "paper covers" is incontestable.

Some years since a well-known author said to the writer: "You commit a crime every time you buy and place on your shelves a paper-covered book. You should resolve never to purchase one under any stress." "And what is to become of my mind meanwhile?" was the reply. "He who steals my purse steals trash," but he who deprives me, to say nothing of lower strata of humanity, of pure and ennobling literature clad in paper covers "commits a crime" until a better solution of cheap reprint is evolved. PAPER COVER.

New York, Feb. 18, 1898.

Celtic Authors in Plenty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The correspondent who writes in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW on "Famous Celtic Authors" says that in making certain recent utterances The London Times "must have not been aware * * * that if the names of the two Justin McCarthys, father and son; Conan Doyle, and Hall Caine were omitted from a list of English writers of fiction at the present time" there would be scarcely any one left outside of Kipling (really this suggests that Mr. Kipling has been playing Kaa in the City of Cold Lairs! Has he?) but "W. T. Stead, Grant Allen, Mrs. Ward, and another lady, who, by the way, is the wife of a Celt." The Times, being a reasonably accurate paper, would be compelled to exclude Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Justin Huntley McCarthy and Mr. Doyle from a list of "English" authors; but surely those are not the only living Celtic writers of fame. Mr. Grant Allen is at least as good a Celt as Macaulay or as Mr. Caine, whom the cringing Saxon will willingly concede to the Celt, or to any other person who will keep him from publishing any more advertisements; but, besides these two, there are Sarah Grand, Lota, George Egerton, "M. Hamilton," Mr. Cunninghame Grahame, Miss Florence Farr, Miss Fiona McLeod, and Mr. Wilde, all Celts; and all but two of them Irish Celts. Considering the scope and tendency, the purity and elegance of their works, it is really brutal for The Times, or for Literature, to say that the Celt "has not produced our best books." How could these writers produce such stories and poems if the race had not been creating literary gems for centuries? Lastly, is not Miss Correlli a Celt?

As for poor Pepys, he really was unwise not to keep a diary of some other century than his own, and he ought to have recorded events at the Court of another monarch than his sovereign lord and King, who was a Celt. Such as Pepys was, he was no worse than his neighbors, Celt and Saxon, including an especially pretty Celt of whom Anthony Hope has lately made a heroine; but if any writer in Literature or in The Times really longed for an Erse Pepys, he deserved to find one, and such Irish folk-tales as have appeared in translation make it reasonably probable that he would have mourned the day that he began the search, for the chronicles of the Erse chieftains are amazing, and an Erse Pepys would be rather queer reading.

But why waste Irish wit and Irish cleverness on The London Times? Why waste them on exhuming the literary fragments of an age of which the spirit is repugnant to the modern Christian? Why even disturb one's soul about the morbid living Celts who produce bad novels and verse? Ireland has no Shakespeare—yet; Dr. Joyce and "Bianid" are not quite the equivalents of Homer and the Iliad; she has no Dante, and not even a Milton, but she has a future, and it is dawning gloriously. It was she, in the person of Mr. Doyle, who revived the historical novel; it is she who, with the pens of Miss Barrow and "M. E. Francis," has written the simple annals of the poor with a grace and loveliness not equaled by anything produced beyond the Tweed, and it is she who, through the eyes of Miss Emily Lawless and Frank Mathew, has looked into her own heart and told her story as neither England nor Scotland has yet told hers. It is she, renewing her youth in Miss Nora Hopper, who tells fairy tales and sings songs as sweet as any that True Tammas ever heard or Mr. Lang ever collected.

With these authors fairly her own she need not concern herself about possible Celts in other lands, or about forty-second rate Celts screaming for her favor because they are Celts. She has no need to adopt children, or to encourage domestic mediocrity, or to trouble herself because she is another isle and not Ireland. She has had a very few years of something like freedom and of free education, and behind these young writers is an army of older scholars cheering them on with an enthusiasm as keen and as beautiful as their own.

It is a significant truth that in no one of the writers named does one find the note of hatred for England. Many of them tell stories which no American can read without anger against the oppressor whose deeds are recorded, but never does the writer show the faintest trace of rancor, and this is both the secret of their power and the sign that better times are surely coming for Irish literature. A nation that hates, no matter how righteous its hatred, is not its best, strongest, highest self. In its hottest anger it may be brilliant, but when it permits all its thoughts to be tinged by reflections upon its enemy's vileness, the quality of its mental product must in time deteriorate. There is a long distance between Richard Coeur de Lion and his vow of sleepless hatred for the Paynim, and Mr. Dick with his inability to keep Charles I. out of the Memorial. The new writers do not hate England. Nor do they fear or value her verdict. Her history gives them good figures and good materials, and they use them when they choose, but they are Ireland's true sons and daughters, loving her with all their souls, writing their best for her sake and truth's, and through them and their successors shall her name be exalted. CON.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 18, 1898.

Reminiscences of Early Reading.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have watched the discussion in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the relation between parents and children's books with more than passing interest, and I shall be pleased to add a few lines. In so doing I shall of necessity confine myself entirely to my own childhood reading, and the influence it has exerted upon my later life, thoughts, and aspirations.

I might begin by saying that never in my life have I read a "dime novel," i. e. of the "Dare Devil Dick" variety, and furthermore, have never felt a craving for that style of literature. It may be that environment had much to do with the books I read as a child. So far as selection was concerned, I was left to all intents to myself. I do not at this moment recall a single book which was ever tabooed by my parents as unfit for me to read; on the other hand, I was well supplied with such books as could not have other than a healthful effect upon my mind. Added to this, my grandfather and I were great chums, and as I look back upon those days of years ago, I think that the keenest enjoyment of his declining years was to talk politics to my child mind, and to tell me stories of the early days of our country and of the civil war; stories which stirred every emotion within me, and finally packing me off to bed to dream of the fight at Lexington, or the storming of Stony Point, or the firing on Sumter, or the duel between the Merrimac and Monitor.

I can see the dear old man now seated of a Winter's evening in his favorite chair, the snows of many Winters on his brow, his shoulders bent with years and care, and his face lighted with a kindly smile as he narrated events intended to instill patriotism in the heart of a little boy, preferring to give his attention to that undeveloped mind rather than to the more mature conversation which might at the same moment be carried on in the same room. You may inquire, Mr. Editor, "But what has this to do with the subject in hand?" Simply this: not satisfied with the tales dealt out to me by word of mouth, I wanted to read them for myself, to see them in print and to see pictures of them. My appetite was thus whetted, and it had to be satiated.

Probably the earliest book I read was entitled "On the Edge of Winter," the author of which I have long since forgotten. The book dealt with a Christmas pilgrimage up the Hudson of ten girls and boys under the ciceronage of the parents of one of the boys. While narrating the little adventures of these young folks, stories of intensest interest of Colonial times, the Indian wars, the Revolution, and the war of 1812 were interwoven. There were two companion books to this, and later I received the three bound in one under the common title of "Colonial Days." That book was my first insight into the marvelous romance which is the history of our glorious country. I retailed the stories in school to the history class of which I was a member. Afterward Charles Carleton Coffin's "Boys of '61" held my attention to the extent of reading it no less than three times. At the same time I spent many delightful hours poring over the three bound volumes of Harper's Weekly for the years 1861-3, which we fortunately had, and still have, in my home.

But to return to the realm of pure fiction. In the first place, my father began to buy Harpers' Young People for me almost before I could read. Do you remember, Mr. Editor, Toby Tyler and the ten weeks he spent with a road show, or Ernest Ingersoll's "Ice Queen," or the innocent scrapes Mr. Alden's Jimmy Brown was continually getting into? If you don't remember those things you have evidently missed some of the good things of this life. These were stories stirring enough for anybody, and withal perfectly harmless.

Oliver Optic for a long time held a place close to my heart, and unconsciously created in me a desire to emulate his various heroes. These stories, while continually "pointing a moral," never palled upon my taste as did the usual run of moral "Sunday school books."

If I remember rightly, Capt. Mayne Reid was my next favorite, with "The Young Voyagers" and "The Desert Home." There were plenty of Indians, wolves, and rifles in those books to satisfy any live boy, and that without infecting him with the go-West-and-kill-Indians fever. Mayne Reid wrote fascinating tales for boys, and I am astounded that he appears to be almost forgotten to-day. I doubt if the average book stall has one call in a month for any of his books.

I "Journeyed to the Centre of the Earth" with Jules Verne; I trotted "Round the World in Eighty Days," swam for "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea" in the Nautilus, made a "Trip to the North Pole," and participated in the search for Capt. Grant across three continents, and finally ran the blockade at Charleston.

The noble Uncas, the last of the Mohicans, roused my sympathies to the extent of reading his story over and over again. As I grew older, I discarded Harpers' Young People for The Youths' Companion, and for eleven years I read every line each week. Then I left home to make my way in the world, and the subscription was transferred to a younger sister, and, if I am not mistaken, is still going to her. Every number of that paper I ever received has been preserved intact, and a number of volumes have been bound.

With my childhood reading, Mr. Editor, directed along the lines I have indicated, I think that I was pretty well prepared for the beauty and power of our permanent literature, both American and foreign. I am convinced from my own experience that if a child is left practically to himself in the matter of what he shall read, always being encouraged to read books of as high a class as those on which I was brought up, there need be no estrangement between parent and child for which the book is to be responsible. FRANCIS A. DIMOCK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1898.

The Buffalo List of Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At this late date I wish to speak of the admirable list of short stories prepared by Mrs. Elmendorf of the Buffalo Public Library. I merely desire to say that she omitted, I think, in this list a number of stories that are worthy of a place, as, for example, Mrs. Wiggin's "A Cathedral Courtship," Page's "Marse Chan," R. L. Stevenson's "The Touchstone," (Fable,) Margaret Sutton Briscoe's "Annie Tousey's Little Game," Kipling's "The Brushwood Boy." I am not criticising her choice of stories; I am merely suggesting addenda to her list. C. S. RATHBUN.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1898.

Alfred the Great.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the last issue of THE TIMES'S ever-welcome SATURDAY REVIEW, (Feb. 5,) I read with much interest the article headed "Alfred the Great: Frederic Harrison's Address on the Millenary of the King."

The proposed celebration should appeal strongly to those who, like myself, are of Irish extraction, and more especially to those bearing my patronymic, who are descended from the celebrated Suibhne, (modernized Sweeny, for in Irish the bh is pronounced like a v consonant,) the son of Mallae Humai, anchorite and scribe of Clonmacnoise, who was one of the three Irishmen who visited Alfred the Great in 891. It is evident that the Irish had Alfred (who had been partly educated in Ireland) in great esteem, or they would not have sent three of their learned men to pay their respects to him. The tombstone of Suibhne, (who died in 891 or 892,) a beautiful example of the early Celtic ecclesiastical architecture, is still preserved at Clonmacnoise, and the inscription may be plainly read, translated as follows: "A prayer for Suibhne, the son of Mallae Humai." His death is recorded in the Irish "Annals of the Four Masters," the Chronicon Scotorum, the Annals of Ulster, &c.; in the Welsh Annals, by Caradoc of Llancarvon, and in the Saxon Chronicle, by Florence of Worcester, who calls him "Doctor Scotorum peritissimus."

WILLIAM M. SWEENY.

Astoria, Long Island, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1898.

"Recipes for Conversation."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me a short space in THE TIMES'S valuable SATURDAY REVIEW to say a word under the head of "Recipes for Conversation?" A. E. S.'s case, as stated by her in THE REVIEW of Feb. 19, appeals to me. The time comes in the life of many a young girl when her self-consciousness and timidity envelop her like a cloak, and even if she felt she had something worth while to say she simply couldn't express herself when out in general company.

I have found nothing more helpful for myself than E. E. Hale's little book "How to Do It." Under the head of "How to Talk" he gives such general rules as "Tell the Truth," "Do Not Talk About Your Own Affairs," "Confess Ignorance," and so on, with running comments on the text. He goes still further and shows the young girl or boy "How to Write," "How to Read," "How to Go Into Society," and so forth. Doesn't it sound practical and helpful? A. E. S. will find it all this and more. I know this book is what she is looking for.

Will you kindly publish this note for her benefit, and for the help of others, too? Her case is not a rare one. E. G. T.

North Adams, Mass., Feb. 23, 1898.

The Identity of Lady Jackson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day you notice that Henry Holt is about to publish the "Old Paris" and "Old Régime" of "Lady Jackson." Will you kindly let me know who "Lady Jackson" was, as I can get no information about her; also, what other books she wrote, and if there is any good edition of her complete works published and where the set can be procured? I have read the books mentioned and often wondered who the author was.

B. HENRIQUES.

New York, Feb. 5, 1898.

[Some years ago Henry Holt & Co. also published the following works by "Lady Jackson": "The Court of France in the Sixteenth Century," "The Court of the Tuileries from the Restoration to the Flight of Louis Philippe," "The Last of the Valois," "The First of the Bourbons," "The French Court and Society." Lady Catherine Charlotte Jackson was the widow of Sir George Jackson, who died in London in 1861. Besides those already mentioned her works are: "The Diaries and Letters of Sir George Jackson, K. C. H., from the Peace of Amiens to the Battle of Talavera"; "The Bath Archives: A Further Selection from the Diaries and Letters of Sir George Jackson, K. C. H., from 1809 to 1810," and "Fair Lusitania," a novel.—Ed.]

Still Another List.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The correspondent of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW who is in need of books containing short stories will find in the following list a number that will compare favorably with the charming "Marjorie Daw" and others he has named:

James, Henry—"The Private Life" and other stories.
Hale, E. E.—"Susan's Escort" and other stories.
Bunner, H. C.—"Short Sixes."
Aldrich, T. B.—"Two Bites at a Cherry" and other tales.
Grant, Robert—"A Bachelor's Christmas" and other stories.
Wiggin, K. D.—"A Cathedral Courtship."
Jerome, J. K.—"Sketches in Lavender, Blue, and Green."
Slosson, Annie T.—"Seven Dreamers."
Woolson, C. F.—"The Front Yard" and other stories.
Mitchell, J. A.—"That First Affair" and other sketches.
Morrow, W. C.—"The Ape, the Idiot, and Other People."
Hope, Anthony—"Comedies of Courtship."

All these are "modern" stories, and many of them would bear reading aloud. I have not included in my list the delightful tales of Hawthorne, Irving, and Poe, nor those literary gems, "The Odd Number," by Guy de Maupassant, and the "Ten Tales," by François Coppée, presuming they have been already enjoyed. A. H. S.

Ellenville, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1898.

Samuel J. Smith's Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As regards Samuel J. Smith, of whom "L. W. B." spoke in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 5, I find that one sketch of him says that he was liberally educated, but that another sketch conveys the idea that he was very far from being liberally educated. Will some one please state authoritatively how this is? I presume that the book that "L. W. B." mentions contains a sketch of Mr. Smith. L.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 24, 1898.

[As Mr. Smith came of a family which for several generations had been educated, well-to-do, and public spirited, it is not likely that his education fell short of the family standard.—Ed.]

MARCH

The Week in the Art World.

Events in Studio and Gallery — Landscapes, Hunting Scenes, and Portraits.

The New York art season continues to be crowded with incidents and events. There was a natural reaction during the early days of the week following the sale of the Dana porcelains and the Fuller-Dana pictures a week ago, but the dealers have taken advantage very wisely of the public interest which these notable sales inspired and have arranged several interesting and timely exhibits in their galleries, not only of early English and modern French pictures, but also of the recently imported examples—among them some very notable ones—of the Barbizon masters. The exhibition of a large collection of 318 pictures by American artists owned by Mr. Pincus Chock at the American Art Galleries, which are to be sold there at auction on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings of next week, was the important event of the week. So large is the collection and so many examples does it contain of good American painters that the exhibition may almost be called a preliminary Spring Academy display.

The interesting and instructive little exhibition of the etchings and engravings of the erratic and brilliant French artist Charles Meryon, which has been such a feature of the present New York art season, has in consequence of numerous requests been extended through the week, and will not close until late this evening.

There is now on exhibition at the Avery Art Gallery a curious old Dutch painting depicting the departure of the Puritans from Holland, and supposed to represent the Speedwell about to leave Delftshaven, Holland, to join the Mayflower at Southampton. The picture was found in an old collection by Mr. George H. Boughton, the American artist, resident in London, and Mr. Avery has issued a leaflet containing an excellent reproduction of the picture from Harper's Weekly, and a letter from Mr. Boughton descriptive of the picture, to which he has given evidently long and careful study. The condition of the picture, which is painted on an oak panel 13 by 23 inches, is remarkably good. It is fresh and bright in color, and has rare tonal quality. It formed at one time a part of the Blenheim collection, and Mr. Boughton suggests that it may have been one of the "little lot" that the Duke of Marlborough brought back from the Low Countries. It is not signed or dated, and is evidently the work of two distinct artists. As a side light on the departure of the Puritans from Holland, the painting has a historical quite apart from its artistic value. There are also in the Avery Gallery at present a number of important and interesting canvases, of which mention should be made particularly of two landscapes by Frank E. Warren, a young, self-taught American artist. One, particularly, which shows a close study of Diaz, has rich color quality and forceful brush work.

There will be sold at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next a large and important collection of old Chinese porcelains, pottery, and curios, containing numerous single color and blue and white specimens, hard stones, ivory carvings, &c., collected by the Chinese merchant and art expert Ta-Kee of Shanghai. The collection, which is now on exhibition at the galleries, was imported over a year ago and has consequently escaped the heavy duty of 60 per cent. now levied upon similar art objects. The exhibition and sale of this collection follow so closely upon that of the Dana porcelains that it will doubtless be largely attended, and the sale will give an opportunity to many disappointed bidders for the Dana objects to secure admirable specimens at reasonable cost. While the collection is not, of course, equal to that of Mr. Dana in choiceness, it has an unusually high standard of merit and contains a number of remarkably fine specimens. It is especially rich in old pottery, birds, and animals of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, in antique lustreless pottery, in examples of hard-faced blue and white porcelains of the seventeenth century, and in old soft-faced blue and white porcelains. There are ten large single color specimens worthy of especial mention, particularly an imperial yellow ginger jar, a mottled powder blue glazed beaker, a violet blue glazed bottle-formed vase, and a sang de boeuf gallipot-formed vase. A blue and white soft paste ginger jar of the Yung Ching era, five blue and white hawthorn vases of the seventeenth century, a Ming tall, old white pottery bottle, a unique pale peach-bloom vase, a splendid Ming Celadon vase, and a royal green bottle-formed vase must also be mentioned among the finer specimens.

Henry R. Poor, the well-known American painter of horses, dogs, and cattle, has now on exhibition at the gallery of Ainslie Brothers, 58 Wall Street, some twenty pictures, for the most part hunting subjects and pastoral scenes. Mr. Poor, who was a pupil of the American painter Peter Moran, the French animal and figure painter Lumenais, and of Bouguereau, has made an especial study of plein air paintings of the life of the sportsman and his dogs and horses. In depicting these subjects he is undoubtedly facile princeps among American painters. Mr. Poor has also studied in England, and has made an extensive tour of the English hunting districts, painting at the Queen's Stag Hound Kennels, Ascot Heath, and at the kennels of Hertfordshire, Lord Rothschild, and Edwin Brough. He knows his hunting dog well, and paints the pack in full cry with huntsmen behind, the kill and the pursuit more restful themes, and gives us the dog in repose, and quiet landscape bits. His drawing, especially of the dog, is rarely at fault, and he has a good and truthful color scheme. Some little reminiscences of travel and an occasional landscape without figures evidence Mr. Poor's versatility and make the exhibition all the more interesting.

The March exhibition of the Lotos Club will be made up of pictures by artists who are members of the club, and the April display will be one of American landscapes.

Sixteen recent paintings by Henry W. Ranger, one of the three strongest and most promising of American landscape artists, are now on exhibition at the galleries of Arthus Tooth & Sons, 299 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Ranger's work has been frequently and favorably commented upon during the past two or three years in THE NEW YORK TIMES. He seems to go "from strength to strength," and these last pictures from his virile brush are still better than their predecessors. He continues to be strongly influenced by the Barbizon painters, and especially by Rousseau, Dupre, and Diaz, although Corot has also cast his spell upon him, as is evidenced in the two paintings "Chateaugay Meadows" and "Hackensack Valley." There is a sense of largeness and of remarkable sympathy with nature, especially in her richest dress of Autumn, in Mr. Ranger's canvases. He is a colorist who works with a full palette, but with a discrimination and now a knowledge which are fast advancing him on the ladder of fame. The best canvas in the present display is a view of High Bridge, a subject often essayed in the past by American artists, but to which Mr. Ranger has given an artistic interpretation never seen before. He has chosen early evening to paint the bridge, and has set it under a luminous sky, with the distant city and surrounding hills bathed in rosy light. The canvas abounds in sentiment, and, while truthful in detail, has an atmosphere of enchantment. "Evening" is tender and colorful, and there is much strength in "A June Day," light and delicate color in "Spring," tender sentiment in "Evening—Chateaugay Basin," and singularly rich color and fine tonal qualities in "Clouds and Sunshine" and "Golden Autumn." Diaz would not have been ashamed to have been credited with the canvas entitled, "Woods at Fort Lee," or even the great Rousseau with that called "Rocks and Oaks." Every art student and lover who can possibly get the opportunity should not fail to visit this exhibition, which is both hopeful and encouraging to the believers in the present of American art and to those holding optimistic views of its future.

Now comes Miss Mary Cassatt of Philadelphia, following her Quaker City sister Miss Cecelia Beaux, and gives us an exhibition of paintings of pastels and colored dry-point etchings at the Durand-Ruel Galleries. Miss Cassatt, who has painted for some years abroad, has been strongly influenced by the French impressionists in her portrait work, and particularly by Manet and Degas. Her work may be characterized as distinctly clever. She is most successful in her portraits of mothers and children, and has especialy sympathy with the maternal idea. Her portrayal of child life and expression is fascinating and essentially truthful, and she rings the changes on the little incidents of the nursery, and particularly those connected with that most important institution of the nursery in every well-regulated household—the bath—with versatility and charm. Particularly good is "The Bath," the "Mother and Child in Bed," and a little family group, evidently of a mother and sisters admiring a prize infant. Of the other pictures shown, the somewhat sketchy portrait of a girl with a fan, very broadly treated with heavy impasto, is especially clever, as are also the pastel portraits of little Miss Sloane of Chicago, and of Miss Havemeyer, the last done in browns. The series of etchings in the Japanese manner, printed in flat tones, is individual and strong, if not always pleasing in subject.

Mr. Sydney Starr has a small collection of water colors at the Macbeth Gallery which are remarkably clever and a curious combination of the methods of the French impressionists and the English water colorists. They have much character and charming outdoor feeling.

An exhibition of arctic sketches and studies by Albert Operti, a member of the Peary expedition, was recently held at the Truth Art Gallery, at Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. Mr. Operti's work is marked by much faithfulness and close study, but his color is somewhat thin and hard. The pictures shown were interesting, and gave a good idea of the scenery of the frozen north where Operti and his brave companions risked their lives.

Carolus Duran, the noted French portrait painter, it is expected, will sail for New York next Saturday, and while here will, it is said, execute several portraits of well-known New Yorkers. Duran has doubtless been attracted to these shores by the reports of the large sums made in painting portraits here by his confreres Madrazo, Chartran, Boldini, and others. It would look as if the artistic Klondike for French portrait painters was New York.

Augustus St. Gaudens, the American sculptor, has decided to take up his permanent residence in Paris and Florence. His studio effects have been shipped to Paris. It is stated by Mr. St. Gaudens's friends that he finds the art atmosphere abroad more congenial than that of New York; that he is also wearied with the factional quarrels among American sculptors and the unseemly strife and wire-pulling connected with the awarding of large commissions here. Mr. St. Gaudens, who was born in this city in 1848, is the son of a Frenchman, and so naturally finds France a congenial country.

Nietzsche.

Interesting Revolutionary Theories from a Writer Now in a Madhouse.*

This "Genealogy of Morals" is the tenth volume in the edition of the collected works of Friedrich Nietzsche, edited by Alexander Tille and translated by William A. Hausemann. It consists of three essays, almost independent of one another, and fifty or more pages of poetry, which Nietzsche failed to incorporate in his larger works. The book probably contains more strange theories than were ever before compressed into a correspondingly small compass, but, though it may detract from their authoritativeness that their author is now confined in a madhouse, yet they have a curiously incisive and convincing quality that somewhat dangerously affects the unsophisticated reader. If, however, one remembers the fact of the madhouse, is possessed of a moderately well-balanced mind, and is even a little familiar with philosophical wiles, he will certainly gain one good thing from the perusal of these three essays, viz., a vigorous exercising of his thinking apparatus; for Nietzsche, in spite of his wild ideas, was a thinker, and, as he himself declares, compels his readers to "chew the cud."

Moreover, the man's theories are revolutionary enough to be interesting, regardless of any claim they may make to truth. The translator has done little more than transfer the German words of the author into their English equivalent, but he has rendered the thought sufficiently clear to avoid very severe criticism. Still such verbs as "beyondified," and such adjectives as "not-to-be-got-rid-of," &c., seem rather unnecessary.

The first essay has for its object the discussion of what Nietzsche considers two mutually exclusive antitheses, "Good and Evil" and "Good and Bad," representing the valuation of what he calls, respectively, master-morality and slave-morality; or, as is pointed out in the introduction, the distinction between Christian morality as taught by the New Testament, the school, and the Church, and that aristocratic morality which marks the "lady" and the "gentleman" of civilized society. "Nietzsche's book," Mr. Tille says, "seeks to bring into the foreground the gentleman-morality, which in scientific investigation has been absolutely neglected hitherto."

The second essay seeks to find the origin of the ordinary ideas of guilt, or bad conscience, and punishment. The third discusses "Ascetic Ideals." An idea can be given of Nietzsche's style and trend of thought by outlining one or two of his most striking theories and adding a few quotations.

Nietzsche does not at all agree with English moralists, in ascribing the origin of the concept "good" to those to whom such acts were manifested, but defines it rather as "the name which the noble, the powerful, the higher situated, the high-minded conferred upon themselves and their actions in contradistinction to everything low, low-minded, mean, and vulgar." "Out of this pathos of distance," he declares, "they took for themselves the right of creating values, of coining names for these values. * * * The pathos of nobility and distance, as I said, the lasting and dominating, the integral and fundamental feeling of a higher dominating kind of man in contradistinction to a lower kind, to a 'below'—such is the origin of the antithesis of 'good' and 'bad.'"

Partial proof of this he finds in the etymological signification of the name coined by different languages for denoting what is "good," and declares that "superior," "noble," in the caste sense, were in every instance the fundamental concepts from which "good," in the sense of "superior in sentiment" necessarily developed, while a development running in all cases parallel with that other one causes "mean," "mob-like," "common" to turn at last into the concept of "bad." It is not impossible that his theory in this respect may be correct, but it will require much better proof than Nietzsche gives to establish it.

Having traced to his own satisfaction the origin of the aristocratic "good and bad," the philosopher proceeds to find in the priests of the early Jewish Christians the inventors of that "theological" or "slave-morality" which is his especial abhorrence. Here is a typical passage:

"The priests are, as is well known, the worst enemies—and why? Because they are the most impotent. From impotence in their case hatred grows into forms immense and dismal, the most spiritual and most poisonous forms. The greatest haters in history were, at all times, priests; and they were also the haters with the most esprit. Indeed, compared with the esprit of priestly vindictiveness, all the remaining intelligence is scarcely worth consideration. Human history would be an extremely stupid affair but for the esprit brought into it by the impotent. Let us consider the greatest instance:

"All that has ever been accomplished on earth against the 'noble,' the 'powerful,' the 'lords,' the 'mighty' is not worth speaking of when compared with that which the Jews have done against them; the Jews, that priestly people, which finally succeeded procuring satisfaction for itself from its enemies and conquerors only by a transvaluation of their values. * * * It was the Jews, who, with the most frightfully consistent logic, dared to subvert the aristocratic equation of values, (good-noble-powerful-beautiful-happy-beloved of God,) and who, with the teeth of the profoundest hatred, (the hatred of impotency,) clung to their own valuation: 'The wretched alone are the good; the poor, the impotent, the lowly alone are the good; only the sufferers, the needy, the sick, the ugly, are pious; only they are godly; them alone blessedness awaits. But ye, ye, the

*A GENEALOGY OF MORALS. By Friedrich Nietzsche. 8vo. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. $2.

proud and potent, ye are for aye and evermore the wicked, the cruel, the lustful, the insatiable, the godless; ye will also be, to all eternity, the unblessed, the cursed, and the damned!' * * *. With the Jews the slave revolt in morality begins; that revolt which has a history of two thousand years behind it, and which to-day is only removed from our vision because it—has been victorious.

"From the trunk of that tree of revenge and hatred * * * something equally incomparable grew up, a new love, the deepest and sublimest kind of love. * * * Quite wrong it is, however, to suppose that this love grew up as the true negation of that thirst of vengeance, as the antithesis of the Jewish hatred! No, the reverse is true! This love grew out of this trunk as its crown—as the crown of triumph, which spread its foliage ever further and wider in clearest brightness and fullness of sunshine, and which with the same vitality strove upward, as it were, in the realm of light and elevation and toward the goals of that hatred, toward victors, spoils, and seduction, with which the roots of that hatred penetrated ever more and more, profoundly and eagerly, into everything deep and evil. * * * Could we conceive anything which in influence seducing, intoxicating, narcotizing, corrupting, might equal that symbol of the 'sacred cross,' that awful paradox of a 'God on the cross,' that mystery of an unfathomable, ultimate, extremest cruelty and self-crucifixion of God for the salvation of man? * * * This much is certain, that sub hoc signo Israel, with its vengeance and transvalution of all values, has so far again and again triumphed over all other ideals, over all nobler ideals."

Nietzsche proceeds with his attempt to show how the priestly morality has vulgarized mankind, made men prudent instead of noble, and in his intolerable disgust with the mediocrity of humanity, he cries:

"But from time to time permit me but one glance upon something happy, mighty, triumphant, in which there is still something to be feared! Upon a man that justifies man; upon a complementary, lucky, and redeeming case of man, which vindicates our faith in man! For thus it is: The dwarfing and leveling of European man hides our greatest danger, for this sight makes weary. We see to-day nothing that will grow larger; we divine that it still goes still downward, ever downward, downward, into the thinner, into the more good-natured, the more prudent, the more comfortable, the more mediocre, the more indifferent, the more Chinese, the more Christian. Man, no doubt whatever, grows ever 'better.' * * * Even here lies the doom of Europe—with the fear of man, we have lost also the love and reverence for man, the hope in man; in fact, the will to man. The sight of man now makes tired. What to-day is Nihilism if not this? * * * We are tired of man." * * *

Under the domination of the slave-morality he sees weakness falsified into virtue, since it calls the impotence which requiteth not "goodness"; timorous meanness, "humility"; submission to those whom one hates, "obedience"; the inoffensiveness of the weak one, "patience," and so on. Twice the classic ideal has been revived, in the Renaissance and in the French noblesse of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but was soon quenched by the "mob movement" of the Reformation and the French Revolution, though, "like some last hint, pointing to the other road, appeared Napoleon, that most isolated and latest-born of men that ever was; and in him appeared the incarnate problem of the noble ideal as such."

Nietzsche does not think that the noble ideal was laid for all time by Napoleon's death, but that some day there will be a still stronger upblazing of the old conflagration.

In the second essay Nietzsche traces from the power to remember and to promise the growth in man of a sense of responsibility and a proud knowledge of the privileges of responsibility which he has named "conscience." In regard to the way in which a consciousness of guilt or "bad conscience" made its appearance on the earth, he adopts the old theory that originally guilt and debt were identical, while the cruelty which the unpaid creditor was allowed to exercise on the debtor to satisfy his anger afterward came to be considered punishment in the moral sense. The portion of this essay devoted to the discussion of "bad conscience" in man is rather difficult of comprehension, but the point seems to be this: Bad conscience is a sickness which man had to fall into when he was subjected to the radical change of being forever locked within the ban of society and peace. All of his former instincts, enmity, cruelty, the pleasures of persecution, of surprise, of change, of destruction, were turned inward against himself.

In Essay III. Nietzsche tries to arrive at some idea of the state of mind which produced the ascetic ideals, or the ideals of the "slave-morality." He discusses them in reference to artists, philosophers, women, and ordinary mortals. His conclusion seems to be that for the majority of mortals, i. e., those "physiologically decadent and depressed," ascetic ideals are "a sacred form of dissipation, their chief weapon in the struggle with slow pain and ennui." Man was without significance in the animal world until the ascetic ideal supplied a goal and justified his sufferings.

It will be seen from the foregoing, perhaps, whether it is worth one's while to follow Nietzsche through the 230 pages of tortuously brilliant reasoning which his book contains. It may be so, for one has time to investigate even the most erratic wanderings of the human intellect, but he will find little in Nietzsche to quiet his own doubts and questionings, and may straightway become the possessor of a thousand new ones. Alienists, it must be admitted, will find in this book many of the marks of the decadent, one remarkable instance being the author's excessive and irritating use of italics to mark emphasis.

Some one in England has brought together an enormous quantity of extracts and massed them into three volumes. The reason given for the 1,400 pages is that the compiler was suffering from an attack of influenza and had nothing else to do. The Academy remarks that these volumes "add a new terror to influenza."

Valley Forge.

An Orderly Book of Washington's Kept at that Place.*

Mr. Appleton P. C. Griffiths has here reproduced the Orderly Book of Washington kept at Valley Forge from May 18 to June 11, 1778. Mr. Griffiths in a brief preface writes: "The War Department at Washington possesses several of Washington's Orderly Books, but none covering the period of the present volume." In the original, orders are for the most part in the handwriting of Major Samuel Shaw.

We know the sufferings endured by the Revolutionary army during the Winter at Valley Forge, but as the Orderly Book tells of the Spring months, such privations as the soldiers may have endured are not mentioned. The Quartermaster General asks for returns of the number of tents absolutely wanted, "for such men as cannot be accommodated consistent with health and comfort in huts." Military offenses are numerous, and some of the punishments severe. The commanding General seems, however, to have learned to the side of leniency. The following extracts are of interest:

"At a Gen'l Court Martial whereof Colo. Bauman was President the 13 inst, John Reynolds Artificer in Maj. Pollard's Corps, tried for striking Lieut. Hemmet found guilty, and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes. The Commander in Chief approves of the Sentence, and orders it executed on the grand parade, tomorrow morning at guard mounting."

Lieut. Hemmet may have been a martinet, because he is soon again in trouble with this man:

"Samuel Raymond at the same Capital Court, tried for presenting a loaded musket at Lt. Hemmet. Upon due consideration, the Court are of opinion that he is guilty of the charge exhibited against him, but the extreme and unpardonable warmth with which the officers conducted themselves, renders the action of the prisoner in some measure excusable, and operates with the Court so strongly in his favor, that they only sentence him to be reprimanded by the Commanding Officer of the Company to which he belongs."

Gen. Washington played cards, and noted in his expense book the money he paid for "six packs of cards," but he would not permit gaming in the army. There were several officers brought up before the court-martial for gambling, and some were found guilty, while others were acquitted. In the Orderly Book we find:

"The Commander in Chief, however unwilling to dissent from the judgment of a Court Martial, is obliged utterly to disapprove these sentences; the punishment being in his opinion entirely inadequate to the offense. A practice so pernicious in itself as that of gaming, so prejudicial to good order and military discipline, so contrary to positive and repeated general orders, carried to so enormous a height, as it appears, and aggravated certainly, in the case of Lt. Lewis, by an additional offense, is no trifling military consequence—absence from parade demands a much severer penalty than simply a reprimand."

The old arms of the past are recalled in this way:

"The Q M of Brigades will also make returns & apply for orders for ammunition to compleat each man with 40 rounds & two Flints—all officers are called upon to see that their Men's Arms & accoutrements are put in the best order possible, they will likewise take particular Care that their men have wooden Drivers fixed in their pieces at the Hours of Exercise to prevent an unnecessary wait [waste] of flints." * * *

This was the time of rum and applejack, but it is questionable whether the men at Valley Forge had much liquor. The commanding officer, however, is on the watch:

"The Commissaries will give receipt for the liquors they shall seize and notify the inhabitants or persons living in the vicinity of camp that an unconditional seizure will be made of all liquors they shall presume to sell in the future."

Living for the major part in huts, some attention was paid to sanitary conditions:

"Officers are to see that the mud plastering around the Hutts be removed & every method taken to render them as airy as possible, they will also have the powder of a Musquet Cartridge burnt in each Hutt dayly to purefy the Air, or a little Tar if it can be procur'd."

Here is a serious case. John Cline was tried "for desertion and attempting to escape to the enemy and for stealing a horse." He was found guilty of both charges and "sentenced to receive 200 lashes, 100 for each crime," and "the General approved the sentence." Here is something which Thomas Shanks did, which brought on him the penalty of death:

"Thomas Shanks, on full conviction of his being a spy in the service of the Enemy before a board of General Officers held yesterday by order of the Commander in Chief is adjudged worthy of death—he is therefore to be hanged tomorrow morning at guard mounting, at some convenient place near the grand parade."

An officer of the Fifteenth Volunteer Regiment was court-martialed, "being so far Ellivated with Liquor when on the parade for Exercising on the 14th inst. as rendered him unCapable in doing his Duty with precission." That "Ellivated" officer got off with a riprimand. There was another officer, who lost his head, ran away, told lies, and was "cashiered."

An order was given which requires some comment. It reads as coming from the surgeon: "Men in the smallpox, or under enoculation, are to be comprehended in the number of the sick." Was inoculation then common in Colonial times? Jenner's first vaccination is dated 1796, but Lady Montagu brought inoculation into notice some fifty years before 1778. We know that Washington was particular as to the uniforms of his officers, but it is possible that at Valley Forge officers were careless about their regimentals. Lieut. Webb of the Seventh Virginia Regiment was tried for "disobedience of orders, for going on duty in a hunting suit, after confessing he had a coat and being desired that if he had no regard to his own appearance to have some for the credit of his regiment, and therefore not to appear in so unofficerlike a manner." So Lieut. Webb was reprimanded in presence "of the Officers of the Regt." An officer of rank, no less than a Lieutenant Colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment, was severely punished. He had by "unwarrantable practices" defrauded the soldiers "of a considerable sum of money." He was cashiered, "his name, place of abode, crime, and punishment to be published in the News Papers in and about Camp and of that particular State from which he came, or in which he usually resides." The Commander in Chief approved the sentence.

We find this interesting order: "Lt Colo Fleury will be attached to General Lee's Division—Lt Colo Daviss to Genl Lord Stirling's—Lt Colo Barber to Genl Mifflin's—Mr. Ternant to Genl Marquis De La Fayettee's—Lt Colo Brooks to Genl Baron De Kalb's—and as they will not be employed on the march in exercising or manoeuvring the troops they are to fill the office of Adjutant General, each in his respective Division."

With his inclination to carefully sift the evidence, Gen. Washington sometimes gave the officer under charges the benefit of a doubt. An officer, Lieut. McDonald, was tried for unofficerlike and ungentlemanly conduct "in taking 2 mares and a barrel of carpenter's tools." These he sold at private sale, and "with insulting behavior in refusing to comply with his arrest." The court found McDonald guilty, but, strange to say, did not deem his action to be "unofficerlike or ungentlemanly," and acquitted him of both charges. The Commander in Chief thought just the opposite—nevertheless, McDonald was released from arrest.

Quarrels between officers were not uncommon, and the commanding officer "is sorry to see little bickerings between officers which cannot with propriety be drawn into military offenses made the subject of a court-martial."

Three Captains and nine Lieutenants are wanted to officer a company of Sappers, and the orders are: "As this Corps will be a school of Engineering. It opens a prospect for such Gentlemen as enter it, and will pursue the necessary studies with diligence. * * * The qualifications required of the Candidates are that they be natives and have a knowledge of the mathematicks and drawing, or at least be disposed to apply themselves to those studies."

The original of this book is now in the Boston Athenaeum. The present volume is excellent as to printing and general make-up.

*ORDERLY BOOK OF GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander in Chief of the American Armies. Kept at Valley Forge 18 May—11 June, 1778. New-York and London: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

Zola's Trilogy.

"The Trilogy of the Three Cities" is now complete. "Paris" has been presented to the world. It would seem that the fates had particularly ordained that the book should come forth at this time, when a great crisis is present in the French capital. There is plenty of food for superstitious minds in the coincident, while materialists may wonder whether "Paris" would not have had a different ending if Emile Zola could have foreseen what has come to pass, and that the great final hope and assurance for "perfect truth and perfect justice" might not have given way to desperation, hopeless pessimism, and annihilation. But "Paris" is written; and we do not believe that its author, even now, would have it other than it is—the seeming inspiration of a great prophecy for all those who love what is greatest and best in the French.

"Paris," like "Lourdes," like "Rome," is symbolic. The Abbé Pierre Froment may typify a nation, a race, or the world. He was a priest; doubting and yearning for faith, he turns to Lourdes, "there to seek the innocent belief of the child who kneels and prays." Faith did not come. He then sought inspiration from the great temporal fountain head of the Church, the Vatican. He came away unsatisfied. The once mighty oligarchy had completed its work in the past; only crumbling ruins remained. He returns to Paris tortured by the fact of his hypocrisy. There we find him in the last of the Trilogy, where his true nature gradually asserts itself and he finds peace, then hope, then salvation, in the sole belief in the brotherhood of man.

"Paris" is undoubtedly Emile Zola's greatest achievement. It is an epic, whose power of visualization is tremendous. It seems that no other style could so completely portray persons, scenes, actions, ideas from print to the mind. If it be realism, it is a complete vindication for that school.

The following is taken from Literature, but the disadvantages in "being a writer appreciated both in England and America" we fail to see:

"Miss Anna L. Bicknell, the author of the recently published 'Marie Antoinette' and 'Life in the Tuileries,' which appeared in 1895, is generally spoken of as an American. But much as she appreciates the Americans, she was born and she remains an Englishwoman. She has worked a great deal for the Century Company, of whose courtesy she cannot speak too warmly, but Miss Bicknell has a little grievance. She has been obliged, unwillingly, to submit to American spelling, which still shocks the eye of most English readers; and, further, she has had to bear with the introduction by the proofreaders of expressions, correct no doubt, but considered obsolete in England. In America, of course, no harm is done. But the English critics take Miss Bicknell to task for crimes which are not hers, and for interpolated Americanisms which have already annoyed and saddened her. Such is the disadvantage of being a writer appreciated both in England and America."

MARCH

1898

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

The entire American edition of Emile Zola's "Paris," noticed elsewhere in this issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, and published by the Macmillan Company on March 1, has been exhausted through advance orders.

Among the Spring announcements of Harper & Brothers is an elaborate and complete edition of Thackeray. It is entitled the "Biographical Edition," for the reason that it attempts to give through hitherto unpublished letters, sketches, and drawings, derived from the author's original manuscripts and note books, an objective and chronological record of his life, without, however, intruding upon the wish of Thackeray that he should have no biography. The edition, which is composed of thirteen volumes, is edited by the author's surviving daughter, Mrs. Richmond Ritchie.

A curious paragraph appeared in Le Journal of Paris the other day. Le Journal, it will be remembered, has been publishing "Paris" as a serial; it has also attacked M. Zola fiercely for his position in regard to the Dreyfus case. "Here is some information on the sales of Emile Zola's books," says the paper; "it shows better than a longer commentary, not the value, but the comparative success of the author's novels: 'La Fortune des Rougons' has sold beyond 83,000; 'La Curée,' 43,000; 'La Ventre de Paris,' 40,000; "La Conquête de Plassans,' 33,000; 'La Faute l'Abbé Mouret,' 49,000; 'Son Excellence Eugène Rougon,' 30,000; 'L'Assommoir,' 139,000; 'Une Page d'Amour,' 88,000; 'Nana,' 128,000; 'Pot-Bouille,' 88,000; 'Au Bonheur des Dames,' 68,000; 'La Joie de Vivre,' 51,000; 'Germinal,' 99,000; 'L'Oeuvre,' 59,000; 'La Terre,' 123,000; 'Le Rêve,' 90,000; 'La Bête Humaine,' 94,000; 'L'Argent,' 86,000; 'La Débâcle,' 190,000; 'Docteur Pascal,' 88,000; 'Lourdes,' 143,000; 'Rome,' 100,000."

"A French Volunteer of the war of Independence," by the Chevalier de Pontgibaud, translated and edited by Robert B. Douglas, will be published before April by D. Appleton & Co. The author's recollections include his association with Washington, Hamilton, Burr, and other conspicuous figures.

Harper & Brothers report a revived and unprecedented sale of their three naval books: "All Hands: Pictures of Life in the United States Navy," by Rufus Fairchild Zogbaum; "The Ship's Company," by J. D. Jerrold Kelley, Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy, and "Naval Actions of the War of 1812," by James Barnes.

Both "Celebrity" and its author, Winston Churchill, are creating quite a stir among literary men, who have not only attempted to fix the identity of the "Celebrity," but have many a misgiving over the identity of the author himself. Concerning the latter it is only fair to say that he writes under his own name, although that is also the name of Lord Randolph Churchill's eldest son, who is soon to publish a book through Longmans, Green & Co. Mr. Winston Churchill is a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. At one time he was an editorial writer on The Army and Navy Journal, and was later on managing editor of The Cosmopolitan. He is at present living in St. Louis. Concerning the identity of the "Celebrity" many literary men say that they recognize the satirized individuality of a well-known, much-traveled young man who writes exceedingly popular stories. On this point, however, Mr. Churchill has not taken his publishers, the Macmillan Company, into his confidence.

Harper's Weekly has just sent a well-equipped correspondent to Cuba. His name is H. P. Martin; he is a New Yorker who has spent several years of travel in Mexico and South America. Some of his impressions have already been in the columns of the Weekly. He is said to be a good photographer and an artist of no mean merit.

Richard Harding Davis's new serial, "The King's Jackal," is promised for the April number of Scribner's Magazine. The scene is laid in Tangier and the dramatis personae are a modern banished King, who is in need of funds and organizes a daring plot to get them; a young American girl with a great deal of money; a modern Prince with mediaeval notions; an adventuress, and a dashing newspaper correspondent who has been everywhere, knows everything, and can slap Kings on the back. In short, they are the kind of people that Mr. Davis knows how to handle in a vivacious, daring manner that always conveys the illusion of reality.

"Eugene Field in His Home," by Miss Ida Comstock Below, sister of Mrs. Field and member of the family for years, will be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. this month.

A new novel by Christian Reid, (Mrs. F. C. Tiernan,) entied "Chase of an Heiress," will soon be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Christian Reid has written many novels, including "A Daughter of Bohemia," "Roslyn's Fortune," "A Comedy Elopement," "The Land of the Sun," and "A Woman of Fortune."

For several months after the appearance of "The Gadfly" people fell quite naturally into the way of speaking of the author, E. L. Voynich, as "he" or "him"; later on it was discovered that the initial "E" stood for Edith. The Lounger, in the latest number of The Critic, has taken pains to conduct a further investigation, and has made some interesting discoveries. It seems that her name is not Voynich, but Woynicz, her husband being a Pole. Woynicz was changed to Voynich for the same reason that the name of Modrzejewska was changed to Modjeska and that of the Countess Berroviski changed to Berrenson—in other words, that it might be easily pronounced in the English tongue. "Mr. Woynicz," according to The Critic, "is a Polish patriot who was exiled to Siberia, but managed to make his escape

C. B. Agnes, the Havana correspondent of The Times of London, will have an article on "The Situation in Cuba" in the next number of Harper's Weekly. Carl Schurz writes on "France After the Zola Trial." "A New Orleans Mardi Gras" is the subject of a sketch by Norman Walker; the illustrations are by B. L. Blumenschein. The usual monthly London letter by Arnold White also forms a feature of the number.

"Fantasias," by George Egerton, was published this week by John Lane at The Bodley Head.

"The Companions of the Sorrowful Way," by Ian Maclaren (the Rev. John Watson,) will be ready from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. before Easter. It is a volume of religious meditation the same in vein as "The Upper Room."

An elaborate series of literary studies is announced for early publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is entitled "The Library of Literary History." The first volume, "A Literary History of India," by R. W. Frazer, LL. B., Lecturer at University College and the Imperial Institute, has just been published. Mr. Frazer traces the development of letters in India from the Aryans and the Rigveda to the contemporary writers in whom the old and new fuse. The literature of France will be treated of by Marcel Schwab and by another writer, yet unnamed; Ireland, Douglas Hyde; the Jews, Israel Abrahams; the United States, Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard.

"Matthew Arnold and the Spirit of the Age," by the Rev. Greenough White, a professor in the University of the South, is in preparation at G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Lionel Johnson has written another book of poems, which will be published immediately by Copeland & Day of Boston. Love for Ireland and a strong Catholic sentiment predominate in this book, as they do in other volumes by the same author. It is dedicated to Mrs. Clement Shorter.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson has just corrected the final proofs for his "Tales of the Enchanted Islands of the Atlantic," which will shortly be published by the Macmillan Company. The book will treat of the cycle of romance that lies within the early Irish, English, Spanish, and other traditions of the Happy Isles of the West before the historian's work of stamping out fancy with fact began.

"Studies in Good and Evil," by Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard University, is to be published by D. Appleton & Co. In this volume the author applies his theories of philosophic idealism to human phenomena of good and evil, taking examples for illustration that are familiar to all.

Copeland & Day will shortly bring out a volume of poems by Ambrose Pierce. G. P. Putnam's Sons have just published Mr. Pierce's "In the Midst of Life," including "Tales of Soldiers and Civilians."

Robert Barr is coming over from London the 1st of April. He will neither lecture nor give readings. His mission is one of pure pleasure; incidentally he will be the plaintiff in a suit for libel against a New York newspaper.

"Folks from Dixie" is the title of Paul Lawrence Dunbar's collection of short stories soon to be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. The author, it will be recalled, is the young colored man who wrote "Lyrics of Lowly Life," a volume of poems which is now in its sixth thousand.

The house of George E. Croscup has recently been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, with a change of name to the Croscup & Sterling Company. The new company will make a specialty of subscription books. "The Romances and Narratives of Daniel Defoe" and Boswell's "Life of Johnson" are among its latest special editions. A limited edition de luxe of the complete "Peppys's Diary," with special illustrations, is in active preparation.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will shortly publish the third edition of Susan H. Blow's "Study of Dante," with an introduction by Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education. Dr. Harris's "Psychologic Foundations of Education" is announced this month by D. Appleton & Co.

"Selections from the Writings of Bishop Thorold" will be published before long by E. P. Dutton & Co.

Eastman Lewis has just published two volumes of verse by Louis M. Elskemus entitled "Mammon; a Spirit Song," and "Lady Vere, and Other Narratives." The first is a dramatic poem, whose name amply suggests its theme.

Funk & Wagnalls Company will shortly issue a new book by Dr. Louis Albert Banks, entitled "The Christian Gentleman." The volume consists of all sorts of practical addresses to young men.

"The Barn Stormers," by Mrs. Harcourt Williamson, author of "A Provincial Lady," is announced by Frederick A. Stokes Company. The book has already been well received in England.

What seems to be a compact and helpful manual for Bible study will be published at once by Henry Holt & Co. It is called "A Primer of the Bible," and is by Prof. W. H. Bennett, M. A., of Hackney College, London.

Longmans, Green & Co. of this city will publish immediately, in two volumes, "Drake and the Tudor Navy, with a History of the Rise of England as a Maritime Power," by Julian S. Corbett. The work is richly illustrated from antique prints and drawings copied from documents in the archives of the Admiralty Office.

Silver, Burdett & Co. have just brought out another volume of "The Stepping Stones to Literature" series, which is called "A Reader for Fifth Grades." It

The books to be published this month by D. Appleton & Co. include "A History of Italian Literature," by Richard Garnett, C. B., LL. D.; "The Story of Animal Life in the Sea," by Sydney J. Hickson; "This Little World," by D. Christie Murray, (No. 230 of Appletons' Town and Country Library,) and "A Forgotten Sin," by D. Gerard, (No. 237 of the same series.)

The Ladies' Home Journal received last week a list of five hundred subscriptions from Bulgaria. The list was headed by the name of her Royal Highness the Princess Maria Louise. It is reported that this periodical has subscribers in fifty-nine of the sixty-five generally accepted civilized nations of the world. During the month of December, 1897, it received subscriptions from many out-of-the-way places, including the Transvaal, Natal, Burmah, Costa Rica, Fiji Islands, Siam, Samoa, and Palestine.

Frank M. Chapman, the well-known ornithologist, has just edited a little illustrated volume by Mabel Osgood Wright entitled "Four-Footed Americans, with Their Non-Footed and Wing-Handed Kin." The book contains in story form the life histories of the most notable North American mammals, and opens a fresh field in juvenile literature. The illustrations are by Ernest Seton Thompson. The Macmillan Company is the publisher.

The édition de luxe of the works of Francis Parkman, in twenty volumes, will be completed this month by Little, Brown & Co. In April will be begun the publication of a new edition of the romances of Alexandre Dumas, "The d'Artagnan Edition," in fifty volumes.

The Macmillan Company announces for early publication stories from the "Classic Literature of Many Nations," by Bertha Palmer.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will shortly bring out Frankfort Moore's new novel, "A Fatal Gift," now running in The Queen of London. English critics pronounce it to be Mr. Moore's best work.

Charles G. D. Roberts is putting his finishing touches to a new novel, "A Sister to Evangeline." It is the second book of the trilogy of which "The Forge in the Forest" was the first. The principal dramatis personae will be continued throughout the series. The scenes are laid in Nova Scotia during the régime of New France. Lamson, Wolffe & Co. will publish it in a few weeks. The same house has just brought out a new volume of poems by Mr. Roberts, which is called "New York Nocturnes."

Henryk Sienkiewicz's "With Fire and Sword" will shortly be brought out in a new and popular edition by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston. It will contain a new and hitherto unpublished portrait of the author and his children, together with a map of the ancient Polish Commonwealth.

Studer Brothers have sold to Herman Limbach of Berlin, a member of the German Authors' Corporation, the right to translate and publish in German Dr. R. W. Shufeldt's book, "Chapters on the Natural History of the United States." The price paid is understood to be $5,000.

Among the forthcoming books announced by the New Amsterdam Book Company are "Wild Life in Southern Seas," by Louis Becke, author of "Pacific Tales," "The Ebbing of the Tide" and "His Native Wife"; "A History of China," by the Rev. J. Macgowan, author of "A Dictionary of the Amony Dialect"; "Greece in the Nineteenth Century," and a book of essays by Clifford Harrison, entitled "Notes on Margins."

Meyer Brothers & Co. will shortly issue a volume of thoughts and maxims from George Sand, Mme. de Staël, the Marquise de Sévigné, Mme. Pompadour, Marie Antoinette, and others, to be entitled "Pearl Necklace of Women Thoughts." The translations have been made by H. Pène du Bois.

The first uniform edition of "Novels and Stories" by "Q" (A. T. Quiller-Couch) will be ready from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons March 12. It includes all of "Q's" books except "Ia," and is made up of "The Splendid Spur," "I saw Three Ships," "Dead Man's Rock," "Delectable Duchy," "The Blue Pavilions," "Noughts and Crosses," "Wandering Heath," "Adventures in Criticism," and "Troy Town."

The latest edition of "Poems," by William Ernest Henley, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, brings together for the first time the numbers which formerly appeared in "A Book of Verses" and "London Volunteries."

"Memoirs of James Kent, LL. D.," late

The New York Times

Illustrated Weekly Magazine

SUNDAY, March 6, 1898

FEATURES:

Famous Railway President

Full-page Portrait of Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

War and Witchcraft

Extremely Interesting Description of the Zuni Tribe of Indians in New Mexico, and of Present Investment of Town of Zuni by Force of United States Cavalry.

The Drama

Portraits of Lucile Morrow, Margaret Dale, Bartley McCullum, Charles Seamon, Rose Stuart, Ellen Burg; Two Scenes from "The Master," and a Scene from "One Summer's Day."

Music

Large Double-page Picture of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra; Portraits of Maud Powell and Lizzie Macnichol.

Art

Chock Collection of American Pictures; Eight Reproductions of Work of Some of Best Known American Artists. First Reproduction in This Country of Last Work Executed by Late Sir J. E. Millais, entitled "The Last Trek."

John Jacob Astor Family

Genealogical Chart, with Descriptive Text. This is the First of a Series of Genealogical Charts of Well-known New York Families.

Young Racers of 1898

Ten Pictures and Descriptions of Colts and Fillies that Will Contest for the Honors of the Year.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUTOGRAPHS AND BOOK PLATES.—WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN, 1,123 B'way, N. Y. City, buys and sells original autograph letters of famous people; also bookplates. Send for price list.

Chancellor of the State of New York, author of "Commentaries on American Law," by his great-grandson, William Kent, of the New York bar, is announced for early publication by Little, Brown & Co.

"Pierre Loti" has written a play, the title of which is "Jeanne Renaud." The action of the play turns upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The performance is to take place at the Théâtre Antoine.

Mr. Maarten Maartens has been a guest of Mr. Barrie. Before leaving Holland Mr. Maartens finished a new novel, the title of which is "Her Memory." He is en route for Egypt, where he will take a holiday.

Another volume from the indefatigable Andrew Lang! Mr. Lang is said to have almost finished a history of Scotland, which will be ready for publication some time this Autumn.

Our knowledge, in an anthropological way, at least, concerning the pigmy, is superficial. Capt. Guy Burrows, an English officer, who has lived in the country of the pigmies in Central Africa, has written a book concerning them. The volume, to be published shortly, will contain 2,000 illustrations, many of them photographs, of the pigmies.

Lord Tennyson is now occupied in writing additional notes to his father's poems. It may take two or three years before his work is finished. "One of the incidental effects of this publication will be," according to The London Chronicle, "to save the copyrights of Tennyson's earlier poems up to 'Maud,' which would, of course, expire with this century." Lord Tennyson will keep Farringford intact. Even the books on the shelves are not to be moved.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Fair, slightly colder; winds westerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,023. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1898.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

FOREIGN.—Col. Picquart defeated Col. Henry, who challenged him to fight a duel, in Paris. The Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria is reported to be dying. Earthquake shocks were felt in Ancona and other towns of Italy, and also in the Leeward Islands. British troops have left for Sokoto to help the Sultan drive out the French if necessary. The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has reduced the time limit for completing the new German Navy from seven to six years. The United States Embassy has called attention to the unfair measures to exclude American fruit in Germany.—Pages 7 and 10.

Page 1.

Bettman & Watson, dealers in oil and oil well supplies, have assigned, with liabilities said to exceed $300,000.

Sherwood Gunning, receiving teller of the First National Bank, Cincinnati, was arrested on Friday night on account of an alleged shortage of $23,000 in his accounts.

A stranger called upon the Collector of Revenue at Lexington, Ky., yesterday and paid $2,400 conscience money. He asserted that it was due the United States as taxes on whisky in 1863, but which had been withheld.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago yesterday confirmed the judgment of $10,000 in favor of Mrs. St. John, the artist, against the North Chicago Street Railway Company, for injuries received in 1895.

A committee of the Business Men's League of Pennsylvania waited upon John Wanamaker at Philadelphia yesterday and urged him to run for Governor. He promised to give a definite answer to-morrow or Tuesday. It is believed that he will accept.

Hawaiian annexation is a dead issue for the present. The advocates of the treaty will attempt to bring it up again and secure a test vote in executive session of the Senate, but their only hope of carrying out the scheme is through legislation, and without the aid of Speaker Reed that method will not be likely to succeed.

Page 3.

May wheat advanced 1 cent in Chicago yesterday on buying by Northwest shorts.

John De Wolf of Brooklyn was appointed landscape architect for the Park Department yesterday.

Mrs. Nellie J. Peterkin of Paterson, N. J., was sentenced in the Superior Court at Boston yesterday to five years imprisonment for killing Mrs. Catharine Murphy.

The sentence of death passed upon Mrs. Isabella Marsh and William C. Buzzell for the murder of George Marsh, Mrs. Marsh's husband, at Northfield, Vt., two years ago was confirmed by the Supreme Court at Rutland yesterday.

The certificate of consolidation of the Equitable Gaslight Company, the New York and East River Gaslight Company, and the New Amsterdam Gas Company under the name of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, with a capital of $23,000,000, was filed at Albany yesterday.

Page 4.

The fifth annual 100-bird shoot of the Rivington Gun Club was brought off at Taylor's Station, N. J., yesterday. Welch and Chapin of the Carteret Club of New York tied for first place and Welch secured the silver table service.

The young athletes of the Interscholastic League furnished several surprises yesterday at the Eighth Regiment Armory, where the annual games of the Barnard School were held. Two interscholastic records were broken and two equaled.

Page 5.

Charles D. Wingate of Brooklyn took paris green in Washington, and was saved through a telephone message, which was sent by his father, Gen. George W. Wingate. He may recover.

The plan for holding a Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo has been shelved for the present owing to the unsettled condition of the public mind consequent upon the Spanish-Cuban complications.

Adrian Braun, a convict serving a term of two years in Sing Sing Prison, killed his wife, Katherine, who was paying him a visit there yesterday, by stabbing her with a knife used for peeling potatoes. Jealousy is thought to have been the cause of the crime.

Page 8.

Former members of the Church of the Strangers, who objected to its moving to Fifty-seventh Street, have started a new church and will worship together down town.

Controller Coler yesterday announced that he had found further irregularities in the conduct of the Water Bureau of the City Works Department of the City of Brooklyn, and that he had submitted the facts in the case to the District Attorney of Kings County.

Page 11.

Gen. Wager Swayne was elected Chairman of the Committee of Fifty-three movement at the convention held last night at Scottish Rite Hall. James S. Lehmaier, in nominating J Bayard Backus against him, attacked the proposed new primary law. The delegates were sharply divided on the question of the law, but neither faction was able to force its resolutions on the convention.

Horatio S. Rubens, in commenting on Spain's complaint against this country for not preventing more filibustering expeditions, hinted that certain American officials were hand in glove with certain Spanish officials, and that Secretary General Congosto's success in securing convictions against filibusters in his district won him his promotion. Mr. Rubens hinted strongly at bribery as the element of success.

Page 12.

Henry Counsel, a negro, was mortally wounded by William Howell, also colored, in a fight in a Third Avenue barroom over $7 yesterday.

The immigration officials have detained two young men, one of whom calls himself a "Count," as they had but $11 between them. Two more of the same party are missing, and a diary found makes the case somewhat suspicious.

Page 13.

The Navy Department has found that it has not enough officers properly to manage the vessels now in commission and soon to be added to the list. A bill providing 100 more officers is being prepared.

After a conference between District Attorney Gardiner and his assistants yesterday, Col. Gardiner stated that it was his intention to oppose the giving of bail in felony cases. He spoke of the reforms he is endeavoring to carry out in his office.

Page 14.

The wife of Saul Jacobs, convicted of swindling Max Bernstein out of $13,000, has died in Chicago of a broken heart, according to information given to Detective McNaught of this city by Jacobs's daughter.

Mrs. S. W. McDannold has started for Seattle on her way to the Klondike. Mrs. E. A. Conner, who has been studying mining from books all Winter, pronounces herself "full to bursting" on the subject, and will soon leave for the gold fields with the firm belief that she will find gold.

Page 19.

The recent success of the Liberal or Progressive Party in the London County Council elections is a cause for general rejoicing in London, for Harold Frederic, in his special cable letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, points out that it means three years of good government for the city. He has nothing very sensational to report as to the general condition of affairs in European politics. France is unusually quiet, except for a declaration that she is waiting for the death of Franz Joseph and the partition of Austria, which will give her the longed-for chance for another war with Germany. Surface indications now are that Japan does not propose to let go its hold on Wei-Hai-Wei, even if China offers to pay the indemnity with its recently obtained loan. Russia seems to be stirring things up preparatory to more trouble in the vicinity of Turkey. Mr. Frederic notes a wonderful activity in the British shipbuilding yards, and a better feeling between employers and workmen than has existed for a long time. Zola's new book is selling well in France, but is not liked in England.

Page 22.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday approved the new civil service rules, and formally announced that they were in operation. Many places are exempted from examination.

The Hudson County Grand Jury returned indictments against the railroads for alleged encroachments on the streets and water-front property. Presentments were made against officials.

The new building of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, on the corner of Second Avenue and Nineteenth Street, was dedicated yesterday. There are accommodations for 100 patients.

Controller Coler yesterday, after hearing the explanation of the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, accused by the Commissioners of Accounts of having overcharged the city nearly $40,000, decided that he would not pay the appropriation made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment unless ordered to do so by the courts.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
National Guard Notes.—Page 15.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 21.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 21.
United Service.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 3.

MR. WANAMAKER MAY ACCEPT.

Urged by Committee of Business Men's League to Run for Governor of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—A committee of the Business Men's League, which several weeks ago adopted a resolution requesting John Wanamaker to allow the use of his name as the anti-Quay candidate for Governor, had a conference with Mr. Wanamaker here to-day. The committee consisted of President Elias Deemer of Williamsport, Robert J. Morehead of Northeast, and John G. McAskie of Scranton.

Upon the conclusion of the conference Mr. Deemer stated that Mr. Wanamaker would give his definite reply to the league on Monday or Tuesday. Mr. Deemer said that, while Mr. Wanamaker did not commit himself, he (Deemer) was of the opinion that he would accept the league's request and become a candidate for Governor.

GOLD DEMOCRATS' CONFERENCE.

It Was Merely an Informal Gathering, Says Mr. Given.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 5.—William B. Given, the State Chairman of the Jeffersonian, or gold, wing of the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania arrived here to-day on his way home to Lancaster from a prolonged Southern trip. He said the conference of gold Democrats held here last night, at which a decision was reached in favor of putting a separate State and Congressional ticket in the field, was not called by himself nor by direction of the Executive Committee. It was an informal gathering, he said, and did not pretend to represent the organization.

Mr. Given added that he would call a meeting of the Executive Committee to consider the situation. His personal opinion was that all those opposed to Republican misrule in Pennsylvania should present a united front to the Quay army. A united, aggressive Democracy, he declared, can win in Pennsylvania in November.

STRICKEN IN A THEATRE.

A Man with a Card of "A. L. Hayes" in His Pocket Falls Unconscious at the Manhattan.

Just before the performance at the Manhattan Theatre came to a close at 10:45 o'clock last evening a well-dressed man in one of the rear orchestra seats fell to the floor unconscious. Several ushers ran to his assistance and carried him to the lobby, where attempts were made to revive him. These were futile, and an ambulance was summoned. Its arrival was delayed, however, and the man was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station in a cab.

A card was found in his pocket, upon which was written: "My name is A. L. Hayes, 11 Pine Street. Notify C. P. Hayes, 71 West One Hundred and Fourth Street." All efforts to revive the man proving futile, he was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

In the directory "Augustus L. Hayes" is given as a lawyer, with offices at 11 Pine Street, and living at 362 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

At 71 West One Hundred and Fourth Street no such man as C. P. Hayes is known. The janitor of the house said that no family of that name lived in the house or had been tenants there. At 362 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street it was said that A. L. Hayes had several months ago moved from that place. Whither he had gone was not known.

KETCHAM AFFAIR RECALLED.

Widow of the Chicago Clubman Charges Contempt of Court.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Mrs. Minnie W. W. Ketcham asks Judge C. C. Kohlsaat to cite Dethlef C. Hansen, her former attorney, for contempt, in a bill filed this afternoon in the Probate Court. She asserts that Mr. Hansen has interfered with her duties as executrix of the estate of the wealthy clubman, her husband, by securing a writ of attachment in New York State, which stops the payment of insurance policies aggregating $50,000.

According to the instrument, Mr. Hansen charged Mrs. Ketcham $20,000 for his services, and when the sum was not forthcoming, proceeded to garnishee the estate. It seems that Mr. Hansen drew up the will of the late John B. Ketcham, but withdrew from the case after the document was brought to the Probate Court, A. S. Trude succeeding him as Mrs. Ketcham's lawyer.

The bill claims that the plaintiff is responsible for the fee which Mr. Hansen alleges to be his due only as an individual, and that the lawyer has transgressed on the bounds of the court in his attachment.

$10,000 FOR MRS. ST. JOHN.

The New York Artist Wins Her Suit Against a Chicago Railway.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day confirmed the judgment of $10,000 in favor of Mrs. Susan St. John, the New York portrait painter, against the North Chicago Street Railway Company for injuries received from a fall from a street car in the Summer of 1895.

Mrs. Susan H. St. John has her studio on the eleventh floor of the Carnegie Building with her son, John St. John, who is also a painter. She resides at 238 West Seventy-eighth Street with her husband, Josephus A. St. John, who is a physician. Mrs. St. John was in Chicago in 1895 executing some commissions for portrait painting and was on her way to the home of one of her patrons when the accident occurred which resulted in the suit decided yesterday.

As she was alighting from a trolley car of the North Chicago Street Railway Company the car started, throwing her violently to the ground and injuring the base of her spine. She commenced suit for $25,000, and the jury awarded her a verdict for the full amount, which the presiding Judge cut down to $10,000 on the ground that it was exorbitant. The railway company appealed, and it was this appeal which was decided yesterday.

Bridge Car Causes a Runaway.

A runaway horse, attached to a Brooklyn News Company's wagon, became frightened at a trolley car on the north roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge about 11 o'clock last night, and the driver, John Pender, was unable to stop the animal until the wagon had come in collision with a cab standing in Tryon Square. Thomas Moynihan, driver of the cab, was knocked off his seat, but escaped unhurt. The cab was slightly damaged. Bridge Policeman Kent, stationed at the Park Row entrance to the bridge, had no time to close the big gate, but Pender managed to get control of his horse after the collision.

As Society Finds It.

Society finds Moet & Chandon Champagne a positive requisite to suit the palates of connoisseurs and bon-viveurs, as evidenced by the menus served at prominent banquets and fashionable gatherings.—Adv.

A few choice Krell pianos, which have been rented to artists, will sell at reduced prices. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av., between 22d and 23d Sts. —Adv.

ANNEXATION TREATY DEAD

No Hope of Its Ratification and Little of Accomplishing the Result by Legislation.

AN UNANSWERED ARGUMENT

Opponents of the Scheme Convinced that the Hawaiian Sugar Growers Are Seeking to Obtain a Bounty.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Hawaiian annexation is a dead issue for the present, and its supporters do not find anything in the situation to encourage the hope that the scheme can be carried through during the present Congress. The possibility of passing the treaty now pending in the Senate has been abandoned in fact, but the advocates of it persist in asserting, from time to time, that they still look for the development of a sentiment in favor of the convention. It is known that President Dole left here fully convinced that he need not stay here to help the measure, as it was beyond his power to increase the insufficient vote for it in the Senate.

According to a well-informed Senator who is favorable to the treaty, there would be lacking for its ratification from 8 to 10 votes. This opposition is based on several grounds, all of which have been discussed in the Senate, but one of them, which argument has been unable to remove, is the conviction that the chief desire behind annexation is the expectation of the Hawaiian sugar growers that, if annexed, the islands would enjoy the boon of a bounty on every pound of sugar produced there.

About the only interest largely developed in Hawaii at present is sugar growing. A great deal has been said in an attempt to show that coffee raising is being developed, and eventually will become more important than sugar culture, but there is no expectation that coffee culture will be stimulated by a bounty.

Senator Pettigrew, one of the most obstinate opponents of annexation, says he does not look for a vote on the question, but if one is taken the treaty will fail. If a resolution is offered, he looks for prolonged discussion—possibly discussion so prolonged that the friends of annexation will be compelled to extend the session beyond the date now indicated as desirable to terminate it. If a resolution could be brought to a vote, he is not sure that it would pass, as opposition to annexation has been increasing with knowledge of the unfitness of the islands for annexation.

Senator Pettigrew does not believe that an annexation resolution could be "jammed" through the House. There are many Republicans in that body who believe that the speculators in Hawaii have been helped enough to amass fortunes, and should not now be presented with the sugar bounty as a crowning act of generosity by the United States. Until Speaker Reed can be converted to annexation the South Dakota Senator regards the passage of an annexation resolution as difficult, if not impossible.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a two hours' sitting to-day in an effort to decide upon what course to pursue with reference to the annexation treaty. When the meeting adjourned the members refused absolutely to give out any information to the press, saying that all present had pledged themselves to absolute secrecy. It was learned through other Senators, however, that the committee had under consideration the advisability of taking up the question of annexation in the way of legislation rather than by the means of ratifying the treaty, and that they had decided not to abandon the treaty, at least immediately, but to press its consideration upon the Senate at the first opportunity.

They declined to say, even to Senators, what might be their course later, confining themselves to the declaration that they would seek to have the Senate go into executive session again for the consideration of the treaty as soon as the appropriation bills could be gotten out of the way. The present intention of the committee is to hold the treaty in executive session until a test vote can be secured, and it is still understood that the Bacon amendment will be used for this purpose. If the result of this vote indicates that a vote upon the treaty itself would result in its defeat, the friends of annexation will then resort to the expedient of a joint resolution and will ask the Senate to take up the question in this shape in open session, with the view of securing the concurrence of the House.

Some difference of opinion developed in the committee as to the wisdom of resuming the executive sessions at all, but it was urged that many of the Senators would not assent to the changed method of proceeding until there should be at least a test vote on the treaty itself, and this view is understood to have prevailed.

SUICIDE AT WEST POINT.

Sergt. Fischer Kills Himself After Conviction by Court-martial—Quarrel Over Spain His Ruin.

WEST POINT, March 5.—Sergt. Fischer, who for more than seven years held the position of chief policeman at the Military Academy, committed suicide by inhaling gas this afternoon.

He was found sitting bolt upright in a chair in the old dark room of the philosophical department over the library. The cause of the Sergeant's suicide was grief and despondency at the findings of a court-martial yesterday. The Sergeant had been under arrest for more than a week, and the sentence of the court was that he be reduced to the ranks.

When the Maine disaster occurred Fischer was loud in his denunciations of Spain at the mess table. A private in the army service detachment threw cold water on the Sergeant's heated veins. A free fight, in which Fischer came out a bad second, brought his temper to such heat that he drew a revolver. Friends stopped the fight, and no more would have been heard about it, but one of the spectators reported the affair. Fischer's arrest quickly followed, and his trial resulted in reducing him to the ranks.

Both Capt. Bellinger and Lieut. William Weigel tried to patch matters up so that Fischer would get his place after a short term of discipline. The Sergeant did not wait for this, but at once determined to end his life. He went to the little photographic dark room in the library, took his pocketbook, pistol, and knife, and laid them on the table. With a pencil he scrawled a few lines to Lieut. Weigel asking him to pay his debts, and then sat down to die.

From 11 o'clock till nobody saw anything of Fischer. The odor of gas then became so bad in the library that word was sent to the Quartermaster. He ordered Foreman Long and Private Kuhn to stop the leak. They came upon Fischer's dead body. Doctors Torney and Winter were called, but life had long been extinct. The body was taken in an ambulance to the Soldiers' Hospital.

Jacksonville, St. Augustine, & Nassau.

The royal Florida Limited, via Pennsylvania, Southern, F. C. & P., and East Coast Line. The popular train to Florida. Leaves New York daily, except Sunday, 11:50 A. M. Two other fast trains. New York offices, 271 and 353 Broadway. —Adv.

$2,400 CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Paid at Louisville, Ky., by a Stranger, Who Said It Was Due as Taxes on Whisky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 5.—A stranger walked into Collector Sapp's office to-day and addressed the Collector as follows:

"I represent parties now living in a distant State. In 1863 they lived in Kentucky and defrauded the Government out of considerable money in whisky. How it was done makes no difference to you. The parties I represent are conscience-stricken; they want to return the money with interest. Will you give me a receipt for the money if I pay it over to you?"

Collector Sapp was, of course, willing, and the stranger counted out $2,400 in gold and received the following receipt:

"Received of unknown parties the sum of $2,400, alleged by them to be due the United States as taxes on whisky in bond in 1863 in the State of Kentucky, said taxes being withheld by said unknown parties at the time. CHARLES E. SAPP,
"Collector Internal Revenue, Fifth Kentucky District.
"March 4, 1898."

BIG OIL FIRM FAILS.

Bettman & Watson Make an Assignment, with Liabilities Said to Exceed $300,000.

Marcus A. Bettman, David Bettman, and Gilbert L. Watson, composing, with several other special partners, the firm of Bettman & Watson, dealers in oil and oil well supplies at 18 Broadway, yesterday made an assignment, without preferences, for the benefit of their creditors. The assignee is Emanuel W. Bloomingdale of the firm of Bloomingdale Brothers. The liabilities of the defunct firm have not yet been definitely ascertained, but it is said that they will exceed $300,000. The assets, it is expected, will be fully adequate to settle all claims against the firm.

Mr. Bloomingdale said yesterday that the failure was caused merely by the fact that the firm had been unable to obtain some much-needed accommodations to tide it over a temporary embarrassment. He declared, however, that it was perfectly solvent if the property which it owns can be realized upon at anything like its market value.

The firm of Bettman & Watson until recently was known as Bettman, Watson & Bernheimer. Meyer H. Bernheimer died three months ago. It has been in existence for thirty-five years, and has always met its obligations promptly. It operated oil wells in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and holds considerable real estate in those States, as well as in Spokane, Washington.

Mr. Bloomingdale also said positively that the cause of the failure was not due to any conflict with the Standard Oil Company, neither did the prevailing prices have anything to do with the firm's temporary embarrassment. The price of oil at present, he maintained, while rather low, was not below the cost of production, and was sold at a slight profit.

The names of the principal creditors could not be obtained, and it will take fully a month before matters are straightened out sufficiently to determine the liabilities. An assignment was also made to Mr. Bloomingdale by Stettheimer & Bettman, bankers and brokers, also of 18 Broadway. This firm consists of David Bettman and Mrs. Henrietta B. Stettheimer, widow of Joseph Stettheimer who died in 1889, and whom she succeeded as a partner in the concern.

In November last the firm made a statement to Bradstreet's, claiming a net worth of $2,400,000 and liabilities of $150,000. A detailed statement of its affairs on Feb. 1, 1897, showed assets of $2,724,772, and liabilities of $242,347. The principal items were: Real estate in New York and other cities, $675,000; oil properties, oil lands, on which there are 1,150 producing wells free and unincumbered, $1,250,000; amount invested at Belmont, West Va., with materials on hand, $179,612; bills receivable, $91,425, and bank stocks and securities, $81,315. The Bettmans were interested, it is said, in several other concerns in this and other cities, and, although in their different interests they were considered borrowers to a considerable extent, they had high credit in the trade, and were able to obtain what loans they needed until recently. As the greater portion of their means was tied up in oil property, they were unable to realize upon it in this emergency. It is expected that the assignment will be only temporary.

TEN FISHERMEN DROWNED.

Four Vessels from Memel Lost and Six Other Men Missing.

KOENIGSBERG, Prussia, March 5.—A dispatch from Memel announces that four fishing vessels belonging to that place were wrecked in a storm yesterday evening. Ten fishermen were drowned and six others are missing.

RECEIVING TELLER ARRESTED.

Alleged Shortage at the First National Bank, Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Sherwood Gunning, receiving teller of the First National Bank, was arrested last night on account of an alleged discrepancy of $23,000 found in his accounts. His arrest was on complaint of the officers of the bank. It is alleged that he admitted embezzlement.

He turned over to the bank his real estate, nominally valued at $30,000, consisting of his home in Hartwell, and was released on a ten-thousand-dollar bond. It is believed he will not be prosecuted. He had filled his position in the bank for fifteen years.

FIRE IN A MAIL BOX.

Letters Burn While a Policeman and a Crowd Look On.

Policeman Torpey of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was told by a citizen about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon that the letter box on the northeast corner of Sixty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue was afire. The policeman ran to the box, where he found a number of persons watching smoke coming from the opening and the cracks.

It was difficult to pour water in the box and there was nothing to do but let the contents burn, as the box could not be opened. The contents of the box soon burned up and Torpey told Sergeant Mott of his station, who sent to Post Office Station G and a man was told to open the box. In it were found the ashes of about a dozen letters. The box was not damaged. The police are sure that some mischievous person threw a lighted match into the box and detectives are looking for the culprit.

THE BESSIE K. WRECKED.

Passenger on the City of Seattle Says He Saw Her on the Rocks.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 5.—A passenger who arrived here to-day from Alaska on the steamer City of Seattle has informed Agent Grauman of the steamer Bessie K. that a wreck passed by the City of Seattle north of Victoria, which was reported here last night had all the appearance of being the Bessie K., several days overdue. The wreck lies 100 miles north of Victoria on the rocks, and there are no indications of any survivors.

The Bessie K. is owned by J. S. Kimball & Co. of San Francisco and left that port for Alaska with a heavy load of freight and passengers. She has a capacity of 100 passengers and 250 tons of freight and was advertised to leave here for Dyea on March 7. She is supposed to have been wrecked on her voyage south, having been in the track of the disastrous storm that recently swept the northern coast. So confident is Agent Grauman that she is lost that he has arranged to send the passengers booked for her next trip north on the Navarro. Owing to the fact that the Bessie K. was coming south, it cannot be learned at present how many passengers she was carrying.

A Moving Palace.

The Pennsylvania Limited with its magnificent new equipment is a realization of the ideal in railway travel. The business man takes it because he can trade as he goes; the rich man, because it affords the greatest luxury; the ladies, because it affords every convenience and comfort of a well-ordered home. Leaves New York daily for the West.—Adv.

MAINE INQUIRY GOES SLOW

Another Week of Doubt Before the Findings of the Court Are Known Is Probable.

THREE BODIES BROUGHT OUT

Ensign Powelson Examined at Havana in Regard to the Work of the Divers—Senator Proctor Visits the Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Concerning the Maine court of inquiry and its work, the information reaching the authorities here is of the most fragmentary character, and the highest naval officials reiterate that nothing is at hand to indicate even the tendencies of the members of the court from the evidence they have thus far received. Admiral Sicard's telegram last night gives the only clue as to the plans of the court, and this, in effect, is that it will be some time before the testimony of the divers and other witnesses can be taken, and an idea formed as to the date of submitting the report.

It is felt at the Navy Department that this will leave the question, so far as the court is concerned, in a state of doubt for some days longer, probably a week or ten days, for aside from the conclusion of the hearings, there is the formulation of the important findings, the framing of the court's opinion, and then the formalities of its transmission to Admiral Sicard, and thence to Washington. While these last stages will be very brief when the actual findings and opinions have been matured, yet they cannot be entirely elliminated, and there appears to be no disposition to be precipitate in a matter involving such grave issues.

THE COURT SITS AT HAVANA.

Ensign Powelson Examined Concerning the Work of Divers—Three Bodies Recovered.

HAVANA, March 5.—The Mangrove, with the United States naval court of inquiry on board, arrived here before noon and at once held a session.

Ensign Powelson was examined concerning the work of the divers, over which he has supervision, and his examination was continued after the recess.

Capt. Sampson, the President of the court, said he was very sorry, but it was impossible to tell the correspondent any part of the testimony or the conclusions reached. Further, the Captain said he had no idea how long the court would remain here, adding that no orders had been received for the court to go to Washington at the close of its sessions here.

The court of inquiry at the afternoon session continued the examination of Ensign Powelson, at the conclusion of which an adjournment was taken.

The Spanish divers were down for several hours to-day. They make daily reports to Capt. Peral of the Spanish court of inquiry.

The coast survey steamer Bache arrived this afternoon. She will take to Key West the bodies of those recovered from the wreck.

The smokestacks of the Maine have been removed, and three bodies were recovered to-day from the wreck. One of them was identified as that of Robert White, a mess attendant, the second is supposed to be that of a man named Stewart. With the remains was found a fine handkerchief, having on it the letter "R." The third body is supposed to be that of an oiler, as the clothing was saturated with oil.

The coast survey steamer Bache, now expected here, will return with four bodies which have been found since her last trip from Key West.

The Olivette had a comparatively small passenger list to-day, and the usual number of people will leave for the United States. Mr. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., son of the Consul General, was among the passengers who arrived here on board the Olivette. Senator Proctor visited the hospitals to-day, and this evening he will take a boat to Sagua la Grande, returning by rail in time to take the next (Wednesday) steamer for home.

SURVIVORS LEAVE KEY WEST.

Enlisted Men on the New York Give $5 Each to Relieve the Families of the Maine Sailors.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 5.—The Mallory Line steamer Lampasas, which sailed for New York to-day, has on board five survivors of the Maine. They are Master at Arms Load, Cook Schwartz, and Toplia, Rushida, and Awo, stewards. They will be taken to the receiving ship Vermont and from there will be transferred to other ships.

The commissioned and warrant officers of the Maine have not yet received orders, but it is said the orders are here and that as soon as the Naval Court of Inquiry definitely announces that it will not recall the officers they will be ordered to their homes on leave of absence.

The Marblehead, Montgomery, Iowa, New York, Detroit, and Nashville, in the harbor, have each received a contingent of the Maine's survivors, while the Texas and the Indiana, at the Tortugas, have also added a few survivors of the disaster to their muster roll. Forty men in all were distributed among the fleet. The Maine's officers and men hoped that they would be assigned to one ship. The breaking of the messes was the occasion for some sad partings. The new kits for the survivors were provided for them at the naval station.

There are fifteen of the Maine's enlisted men still here, and it is expected all of them will report for duty within two weeks. The Maine's men here are Bergman, Kane, Anderson, Kilmin, White, Coffee, Rowe, Pilcher, Loftus, Waters, Heffron, and Shea. In addition, at the barracks hospital, Larson and Panck are being cared for, while Fox is at the Marine Hospital. When reported well enough for duty these men will be distributed among the fleet.

It was learned later to-day that orders for a month's leave of absence for all the Maine's officers, excepting Lieut. Holman and Lieut. Catlin, have reached Admiral Sicard, but they are held pending the pleasure of the naval court of inquiry.

Lieut. Holman, the senior officer, will stay here, it is said, until all the Maine's enlisted men have been drafted to ships.

Lieut. Catlin will probably receive his leave of absence shortly.

A subscription is being raised throughout the fleet for the relief of the families of the victims of the Maine disaster. Every enlisted man on board the cruiser New York has given $5 out of this month's pay, in spite of the endeavor to limit the subscription to $2. The men say they fear the Congressional appropriation will be some time before it reaches the families of the dead of the Maine.

TALE ABOUT HAVANA'S MINES.

Englishman Says He Sold Spain a Large Number Some Years Ago.

LONDON, March 5.—According to the statement of a man whose cards describe him as being an electrical engineer, and whose name cannot be disclosed, but has been forwarded to Washington, he sold to Spanish officers in London several years ago a large number of mines, eight or ten of which were placed in Havana Harbor. He says they were made in a special way and had a specially and peculiarly constructed cable which, he contends, he can positively identify, if the smallest piece is produced. Some of the mines, the man continued, were fixed so that they could be fired from a fort, and two of them had bulbs so arranged that they would explode upon a vessel coming in contact with them. But the seeming electrical engineer adds that he does not believe the bulbs would be used in water as shallow as that of Havana Harbor. He exhibited the plans of one of these mines, which, he pointed out, was the most likely to produce the effect described as causing the wreck of the Maine. It was numbered "2," and was constructed to contain 500 pounds of guncotton.

This is the story told by the man, who gives one the impression that he has been a sergeant of engineers or in some similar position. He was, apparently, thoroughly posted upon electrical matters and submarine mines.

The man who made the statement regarding mines alleged to have been sold to Spanish officers is an Englishman and is willing to go to the United States as a witness.

MADRID PRESS FEELS ALARM.

Talk of Destroying American Commerce and of Sending an Army to the United States.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—The Imparcial, commenting on the peace situation, says:

"Information is to hand from sufficiently official sources that if the rebellion is not suppressed by May America will intervene with or without the consent of Spain. In the meantime the United States will attempt to lull our Government to sleep with friendly and courteous phrases which our Government receives as evidences of respect and consideration from those who lose no occasion of showing that they are ignorant of what those words mean."

In an article in its issue of Feb. 22, the Imparcial, defending itself against the charge of being pessimistic, says:

"Those are the pessimists who place no confidence in the manhood of our race, and not we who from the very beginning of the war have urged that money should be found to strengthen our navy and crews in order to render them capable of imposing an effective neutrality on the great Republic which would allow Spain to end the Cuban revolt. Those are the pessimists who do not believe that even now after the loss of so much money and time we can wound to death the commerce of the Yankee and save with the honor of the flag the future of Spain."

The Liberal says that in Madrid official circles it is denied that the apparently warlike preparations being made in the United States have the object attributed to them in certain quarters. It is alleged that these are only measures of reform agreed upon long ago. In its leading article, which only refers to the present relations between the two countries, the Liberal deals in a sympathetic spirit with Washington's Birthday, and hails with approval President McKinley's speech on that occasion, considering it a "rebuff to those who seek to embroil the United States in a war with Spain." It then expresses the hope that the President's actions will accord with his words, adding:

"June will tell; but for the present we ought to cry a truce to suspicions and animosities, fully warranted by experience, in honor of the memory of that great man who, in addition to laying the foundation of liberty for his own people, contributed as but few others have done to the redeeming and dignifying of human conscience."

The Pais (Revolutionary) of date falls foul of the suggestions made by the Nacional for ending the Cuban difficulty. The suggestions are:

First—The evacuation of the island in consideration of an indemnity of $100,000,000 as proposed by Gen. Maximo Gomez.

Second—The evacuation of the island without any other indemnity than the preservation of the Spanish flag at Havana, not a cent being paid for its hire, a proposal made in these very terms by Señor Giberga and his following.

Third—The continuance of the present state of affairs, namely, Galvez and Montoro administrating, and Blanco and Pando fighting.

A "simple" method commends itself to the Pais. It points out that "no one who has eyes can have failed to see that the real seat of war is not in Cuba, but in the United States," adding:

"There is the real centre of action of the filibusters; thence have come men, arms, and munitions of war. It is the United States who, by constant threats, have succeeded in keeping Spain in a position of manifest inferiority; it is the United States who have spread throughout the world, by lies and chicanery, the fable of our cruelty, seeking thereby to justify acts on their part which otherwise would be incapable of justification. The war we carry on in Cuba is good business for Yankee merchants, the small sum they pay for keeping it ablaze being amply remunerated by the advantages they gain by the destruction of Cuban commerce.

"Therefore, as we have said before, the problem cannot be solved by the solutions offered by El Nacional, but there is yet another, and that other is very clear and simple. Consumption cannot be cured by taking pills. The war in Cuba will only end when we send an army against the United States."

"In the Carraca dockyard, near Cadiz," says The Pais, "every effort is being made to push forward the completion of the Princesa de Asturias and the Buque-Aljibe. It is hoped the latter, which will have a displacement of 1,200 tons, may be launched early in July, and that the Princesa will mount her guns this year."

The Pais, on Feb. 21, in a short article, called attention to the light-heartedness of the Spaniards who, forgetful of the miseries endured by the troops in Cuba, are all enjoying themselves over the carnival. It adds that politics have disappeared for the nonce from the papers, having made way for accounts of processions, flower battles, and general merry-making.

"Happy the nation," it continues, "that enjoys the present and does not think of the morrow."

Gen. Pin, who arrived recently at Corunna, from Cuba, on board the Reina Maria Cristina, expressed an unfavorable opinion as to the military state of affairs on that island, and laid the blame for it on Gen. Weyler.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather is nearly clear throughout the country except on the Pacific Coast. An area of high pressure covers the districts east of the Mississippi. A slight barometric depression exists in the Southwest, but is not accompanied by clouds or rainfall. The temperature has continued to rise in the South and has risen throughout the Mississippi Valley, in the upper lake region, and the Northwest. Fair weather is indicated for to-day in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains with nearly clear skies in the East and South. The temperature will rise in the Central and Lower Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	34	32	33
6 A. M.	34	32	33
9 A. M.	35	34	40
12 M.	36	39	42
3 P. M.	39	43	44
6 P. M.	41	38	40
9 P. M.	42	34	37
12 P. M.	43	32	36

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	38½
Weather Bureau	35½
Corresponding date, 1897	38
Corresponding date for last 25 years	33

The maximum temperature yesterday was 43 degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 31 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .70 and at 8 P. M. .50

Asheville and Hot Springs.

The popular resorts of Western North Carolina, the "Land of the Sky." Perfect Pullman service via Pennsylvania and Southern Railway. Write for descriptive matter. New York office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

The Lake Shore Limited.

Afternoon 24-hour Train to Chicago, via New York Central-Lake Shore Route. Leaves New York 5:00 P. M. every day, arrives Chicago 4:00 P. M. next day. Most luxurious train in the world.—Adv.

TO BE READY IF WAR COMES

Naval and Military Bureaus Go on Preparing, Although Hostilities Are Not Really Expected.

HEAVY GUNS FOR PUGET SOUND

Pushing Work on Fortifications and Naval Vessels—Inspection of Merchant Ships—Men Are Lacking for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The activity in the various naval and military bureaus continues without reference to the work of the Maine court of inquiry. This activity up to the present time has not taken the form of any concerted or elaborate plan of emergency prepar

Eczema Cured

Hood's Sarsaparilla Purifies the Blood and Gives Relief.

"About a year ago I was troubled with eczema on my hands. I tried the ordinary medicines used in such cases, but they proved to be of no benefit. A friend finally advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and when I had taken three bottles I was cured. Judging from my own experience I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is an excellent blood purifier." MRS. CHARLES LIKEWISE, 192 Hendrix Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

to get fuller information than had been thus far furnished. It is understood that Spain's purchase of warships and other subjects which have attracted much interest within the last few days were in no way referred to, as Mr. Du Bosc has received no information on these subjects, and they are not open to diplomatic negotiations.

The continued reports that Spain is buying new warships have led to counter reports that the naval authorities here were considering similar purchases. In no official quarter at the Navy Department could this be confirmed, as steps of this character necessarily would be guarded with the greatest secrecy. There is little doubt, however, that the department is informing itself fully as to the opportunities for purchases should the necessity for more ships arise. Thus far there have been no negotiations for ships and no options asked on particular ships. Quite a number of offers of ships have been submitted to Secretary Long by shipbuilding concerns in this country and abroad. These have been docketed and filed, but beyond an acknowledgment of the offers no steps toward purchase have been taken.

Under ordinary circumstances the Navy Department would require authority from Congress to purchase warships. There is no law which permits a larger exercise of authority in times of emergency than at other times. It is understood, however, that the naval authorities feel that such emergency measures as might be required would have the subsequent approval of Congress. A precedent is cited as to the purchase of a naval vessel in a time of emergency without the assent of Congress.

While Secretary Chandler was at the head of the Navy Department, information reached here that the Greely arctic expedition was in a perilous condition, and that relief was imperative without a day's delay, and it is now a matter of history that if the relief party had been twenty-four hours later in reaching Greely and his men, the latter would have succombed from starvation. None of the naval ships at the time was available. The Bear was offered for sale, however, and Secretary Chandler closed the contract for its purchase, stating at the time that if Congress failed to ratify the purchase and make the appropriation necessary for the purchase price he would hold himself personally responsible to the contractors. The Bear was successful in its relief mission, and Congress promptly ratified Mr. Chandler's course in appropriating for the ship. She is now in the Government service as a revenue cutter, on duty in Alaskan waters. It is said that the same course of procedure would be followed in case of emergency at the present time.

Probably everybody who has a ship under construction which by any possibility can be turned into a war craft has written to the Navy Department offering it for sale to the Government. There is a strong tincture of war prices in the figures named by many of these patriotic citizens as a selling price. Some offers also come from abroad, but, so far as can be gathered, all these are spontaneous, and were not called for by invitation by the Navy Department.

ALABAMA COAL FOR WARSHIPS.

Large Purchases for Immediate Delivery at Gulf Ports.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 5. — The United States Government has, it is learned, recently been buying Alabama coal in considerable quantities for immediate delivery at the Gulf ports for the purpose of coaling warships.

The coal operators do not give out the details, but it is known that the cruiser Detroit, which was in Mobile Harbor ten days ago, was coaled with Alabama coal, and large shipments have been going to Mobile, Pensacola, Tampa, and Key West.

A Northern firm of coal operators has written to operators in this district, saying they were figuring on securing a contract for furnishing 250,000 tons of coal to the Government for prompt delivery, and they desire to make heavy purchases of Alabama coal to help fill it.

Alabama coal being near the Gulf ports, they said it could be utilized to advantage. Alabama operators have determined to bid hereafter on all Government contracts where the coal is to be delivered in Southern waters, and have already taken steps to provide suitable facilities at several gulf ports to deliver the coal.

THE BROOKLYN AT LA GUAYRA.

To Observe the Revolution in Venezuela for a Few Days.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The armored cruiser Brooklyn arrived at La Guayra, Venezuela, yesterday, and reported last night by cable to the Navy Department. It is the intention of the authorities to keep the ship at that port for a few days, or at least until it is demonstrated that the insignificant revolutionary movement in the eastern portion of the country is shown not to endanger any American interests.

Then the plan is for the Brooklyn to proceed to Colon and await orders from the department. The Newport, with the Nicaragua Canal Commission aboard, arrived at Colon with the expectation of remaining until the 10th inst. The training ship Essex has sailed from Fort Monroe for Tompkinsville.

The torpedo boat Winslow, which has been under repair at the Norfolk Navy Yard, sailed to-day for Key West to join the flotilla.

TO SIGN TARS ON THE PACIFIC.

The Vessels at Mare Island Could Be Ready in Six Weeks.

VALLEJO, Cal., March 5.—Admiral Kirkland has received telegraphic orders to instruct Capt. Louis Kempff of the receiving ship Independence to sign all the able-bodied seamen he can possibly pass. The Charleston, Yorktown, and Philadelphia are the best ships now here, but little work is being done on them at present.

Admiral Kirkland says that he can prepare the vessels for sea within six weeks. There are 500 men employed in the construction Department, and orders have been issued for the employment of additional labor.

PROVING THE OLD MONITORS.

Fighting Craft at League Island to be Tested Under Steam.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Work was begun to-day on the old monitors which for years have been lying in the back channel at the League Island Navy Yard. There are eight of these old fighters—the Nahant, Lehigh, Jason, Montauk, and Catskill, each of 1875 tons displacement, and the Canonicus, Mahopac, and Manhattan, of 2,100 tons displacement.

The men were placed at work in the interior of the monitors. The machinery of the vessels will need but little attention, as this is subject to a regular monthly inspection.

It is said that the monitors will be hauled out into the main channel, so that it can be ascertained just how they will respond to the workings of their machinery. While this test is being made the turrets will be turned and the guns put into operation.

In the turret of each monitor are two 15-inch smooth-bore guns capable of throwing a 500-pound projectile.

THE PRESIDIO WELL FORTIFIED.

Army Officers Say the Works Could Resist Any Spanish Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Increased supplies of ammunition for high-power guns have been ordered by the War Department from the Benicia Arsenal to the forts at the Presidio and Lime Point. To-day twenty tons of powder and a large supply of projectiles will be placed aboard barges at Benicia and towed to the Presidio wharf.

The supply of munitions at the arsenal, which will be almost exhausted by this shipment, will be replenished by a trainload of ammunition from the East.

Veteran army officers stationed at the Presidio are confident that the works at Fort Point and Fort Baker are now strong enough to successfully resist any fleet that Spain could send to the Pacific.

NO FEARS FOR THE UNDERWRITER.

A Report that She Was Lost Discredited at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., March 5.—Nothing has been heard here of the tug Underwriter, which left this port Thursday for Havana towing the derrick Chief. A dispatch sent from here last night reported she had been lost, but this is not believed.

The sole reason for fear on her account is that she must certainly have encountered the terrible Thursday night and Friday morning gale off Hatteras. However, the fact that no sign of her or her tow has been seen by any life-saving crew between Cape Henry and Hatteras is taken as a sign that the tug outrode the gale.

The impression at the Merritt Wrecking Company's office here is that she has, of course, had a rough trip, but will arrive either at Havana or Key West safe enough. She has not had time under normal conditions to make these ports.

THE COLUMBIA TO HURRY SOUTH.

To Leave the League Island Yard on March 15 with the Tug Samoset.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—It was reported at League Island Navy Yard this evening that Commandant Casey had received orders from the Navy Department to-day to send the cruiser Columbia South as soon as possible. The Columbia will be ready to leave the yard by the 15th inst.

The tug Samoset, now at League Island, will, it is said, accompany the Columbia South, and will probably be used as a dispatch boat by the squadron at Key West.

BONUSES TO EXPEDITE WORK.

Pushing the Fortifications Near Port Townsend to Completion.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, March 5.—It is reported here that both contractors now constructing fortifications for the Government at Marrowstone Point and Admiralty Head have been offered bonuses to expedite the work.

An additional gun pit, not previously provided in estimates for this year's work at Admiralty Head at the entrance of the straits opposite this city, will be commenced in a short time. These pits are about fifty feet square, sufficient to accommodate guns and machinery for operating them. In addition to the pits proper, there are underground rooms for storing ammunition.

A BIG GUN FOR PENSACOLA.

Ten-Inch Rifle on Its Way and 27 Cars of Ordnance to Follow.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 5.—A ten-inch bore breech-loading rifle, 34 feet long, loaded on a special flat car, passed through Atlanta to-night bound for Pensacola, Fla. It came from the Brooklyn Navy Yard over the Atlantic Coast Line. Two carloads of ammunition taking the same route also passed through here. The gun weighed 67,000 pounds, and was viewed by hundreds of people to-night. Railroad officials announced that twenty-seven cars of ordnance will pass through Atlanta within the next few days for Florida fortifications.

THE OLYMPIA NOT TO RETURN.

Plan to Bring Her Back to San Francisco Is Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—It was decided this afternoon to abandon the projected order to the flagship Olympia to return to San Francisco from Hongkong. Without this fine ship the Asiatic squadron would be made up of gunboats and unprotected cruisers, without any great degree of defensive and no offensive force against armored ships.

The cruiser Baltimore, now at Honolulu, has been selected to take the powder to be brought to that port by the Mohican further along to Hongkong for the vessels of the Asiatic squadron. Whether or not the ship will be attached to the squadron permanently has not yet been determined.

For the Defense of Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 5.—Three carloads of projectiles have arrived here for the mortar battery at Fort Adams, and the ten-inch breech-loading rifles at Dutch Island. Mortar guns and rifles are expected early next week, and will be mounted as soon as possible. A consignment of torpedo supplies for defense in Narragansett Bay has also arrived.

Big Guns Near San Diego, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 5.—The third high-power gun for the Ballast Point fortifications will be removed to the fortifications to-day. A large force of men is at work preparing the foundations for the receipt of the big guns, but they will not be mounted at once unless orders to that effect are received from Washington, as it is proposed to allow the concrete foundations ample time to harden.

MAINE DEAD HONORED IN MEXICO.

Masonic Lodges of Sorrow and Religious Services in the Capital.

MEXICO CITY, March 5.—The Lodge of Sorrow held by the Masons last night in honor of the Masons who perished in the Maine explosion was attended by all lodges working under the grand symbolical diet of Mexico. The hall was draped in black, and speeches were made expressive of sympathy for the United States.

There will be a public lodge of sorrow between the 18th and 25th of this month. There will also be religious services Sunday night in honor of the Maine victims in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

From any port suspected of infection, but

CAPT. SHEEHAN'S ANNIVERSARY

He Completes His Thirtieth Year in the Police Department.

Capt. Sheehan of the Tenderloin Precinct yesterday received the congratulations of his friends on the completion of his thirtieth year in the service of the Police Department. He was appointed March 6, 1868, and did his first duty as a patrolman in the old Twelfth, now the Twenty-ninth Precinct. He was made a Roundsman in July, 1873, and as such was attached to the Tenderloin, East Thirty-fifth, and West Forty-seventh Street Stations, successively. In February, 1870, he was made a Sergeant and sent to the First Precinct. He was sent back to the Tenderloin platoon in 1892. In June, 1895, he was made Acting Captain and sent to the Eldridge Street Station. There he established the record in the Police Department for the number of arrests in one month. He caused 1,250 arrests in thirty days. He was made a full Captain in 1896, and sent to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. There charges were preferred against him by Police Commissioner Parker on alleged evidence that he had permitted policy games in his precinct. The evidence against him was afterward found to be false. He was, however, sent to the King's Bridge Station. He relieved Capt. Chapman in the Tenderloin last Summer. His supervision of the precinct is said to give great satisfaction to the department.

To Cancel Spoiled Money Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Auditor Castle of the Post Office Department has directed that all spoiled money orders sent to his office by Postmasters be canceled immediately by a perforating stamp bearing the word "Void." This is done to prevent their possible use by devices resorted to by dishonest persons into whose possession they may come.

Architectural League's Exhibition.

The thirteenth annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York closed last night with a smoker. There were more than 250 members and guests present. Among those who contributed to the evening's enjoyment were F. S. Miller, in musical selections; William F. Hopper, J. Vierck, J. G. Lamb, H. K. Lovell, T. McGovan, P. Nichols, and a Hungarian band. J. R. Lamb acted as master of ceremonies. The smoker began at the close of the exhibition, which was at 10:30 o'clock.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TORONTO, March 5.—Michie & Co.'s grocery store was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $35,000.

HINGHAM, Mass., March 5.—The Oregon House, one of the largest Summer hotels in Hull, was gutted by fire this morning. Loss, $20,000.

The Marvex

A New Kid Glove, will be placed on sale shortly, of which due notice will be given.

B. Altman & Co.

BRITISH ON AMERICA'S SIDE

President McKinley's Course in Dealing with the Maine Affair Meets with Approval.

WARNING NOT TO TRUST SPAIN

The Government Puts Contractors Who Furnish Supplies on Their Guard —Alliance with Japan a Matter Suggested.

LONDON, March 5.—Now that time and opportunity for reflection have been allowed by a temporary cessation of the patriotic and bellicose statements which since the wreck of the Maine have been the chief feature of the special cable dispatches from the United States, Englishmen are beginning to realize the depth of the pro-Cuban feeling in the United States, with which the thoughtful element here cordially sympathizes, although they still believe the Maine inquiry will absolve Spain from complicity in the disaster. An impression, almost amounting to conviction, prevails that public opinion will compel the Government of the United States to acknowledge the Cubans as belligerents and to intervene in Cuba. The very calmness and patience of the people of the United States tend to confirm the conviction here that Americans have become aware that their Government is preparing to satisfy the country's aspirations when the auspicious moment arrives. Every one in this country acknowledges the dignity and self-possession with which the Cabinet of President McKinley has been handling this most difficult affair, and this attitude of the United States Government has had a great effect in influencing opinion on this side of the Atlantic.

The Americans in London express themselves as being much gratified at the friendly attitude which the British Government has evidenced toward the United States. By the advice of the British Government shipbuilders and dealers in munitions of war here insist practically upon cash payments in the case of all orders booked by Spain. It seems that the Spanish Embassy, when bargaining with the shipbuilding and other firms, indirectly suggested that Great Britain sympathized with Spain. This coming to the ears of the British Government, the latter lost no time in putting the firms which are in the habit of doing Government work on their guard.

Another rumor, which has decidedly pleased the Americans here, has it that the United States Government has succeeded in obtaining complete plans of the principal Spanish harbors and their defenses.

Englishmen Impatient of the Delay.

In short, both Americans and Englishmen in this city have about concluded that the present calm has been brought about by President McKinley in order to allow the completion of preparations for defense and for possible initiative action, and few people here will be sorry when a decision is reached and the long-standing tension is ended.

Operators on the Stock Exchange are inclined to leave American securities alone until the crisis is settled. They burned their fingers during the past week, the net result of the seesaw movements being that London lost considerably to New York, and, although there is no doubt as to the final outcome, it is feared the struggle will cause the trade of the United States to suffer severely; hence London purchases at present are not likely to be appreciable.

An exemplification of the feeling here is contained in a long article published by The Statist. After complimenting President McKinley, "whose powers are perhaps greater than those of any European sovereign," upon having exhibited "admirable firmness of character and independence of judgment," The Statist points out that, "however strong the President may be, he has, finally, to obey the will of the people." Continuing, The Statist says:

"It would be the gravest mistake to suppose that because the jingoes, who have discredited themselves by reckless charges, which they were unable to substantiate, have failed to move the President, that public sympathy for the Cubans, which is very real and very widespread, will also fail."

Withdrawal of Gold for New York.

Commenting upon the financial aspect of the situation, The Statist remarks:

"The withdrawal of gold for New York at this season of the year is noteworthy."

The Statist gathers therefrom a corroboration of the belief that "most of the late speculation in American securities has been conducted by the United States and financed by New York banks, hence the latter are now in no position to part with much money to the agricultural districts without calling in loans."

Continuing, The Statist says:

"Another circumstance has powerfully contributed to the stringency. If there should be war, the expenditure will be upon an enormous scale, and the Government will have to borrow immense sums to meet this expenditure. It is not surprising, therefore, if the banks are taking precautions and are increasing their holdings of gold."

The Spectator believes that both Washington and Madrid "expect war without desiring it"; that "both are arming as rapidly as they can," and that "both are cogitating upon possible alliances," Spain with France and Russia and America with Japan, which wants the Philippine Islands, and could double the American fleet at a few hours' notice if Russia permitted."

The Spectator continues:

"Great efforts are being made on both sides to gain time—by President McKinley because the arsenals are not full, and by Premier Sagasta because he must elect a more obedient Parliament.

"The French Foreign Office, dreading a financial crash in Paris, is suggesting mediation, but it will in the end make a mistake in threatening a people who at heart believe there is nothing strong in Europe except Great Britain."

SPAIN'S PURCHASE OF SHIPS.

Apparent Confirmation from London of the Deal with Brazil—Chile Might Sell the O'Higgins.

LONDON, March 5.—Further inquiries made on the subject confirm the report, cabled yesterday, of the sale of two cruisers, which the Armstrongs have been building for Brazil, to Spain. The inquiries further show that a representative of the Chilean Government has been negotiating with a representative of the Spanish Government for the sale of the cruiser O'Higgins, built by the Armstrongs for Chile, and it is believed that a deal is practically completed whereby this splendid warship passes into Spain's possession.

It is known that the Chilean representative made a definite offer to Spain recently; but the price was considered too high, and Spain made a counter offer. It is now understood they have come to terms.

The ships which Spain secured in France are two heavily armored coast-defense vessels which Brazil ordered for service on the River Plate, and which have been building at the La Seyne Works, at Havre.

The statement made in Washington that the Amazonas, one of the vessels Spain has purchased from Brazil, has already left this country for Brazil, is incorrect. She is still at the Armstrong works.

A Curious Spanish Advertisement.

LONDON, March 5.—The Consul General of Spain is responsible for a curious advertisement which has appeared in the London newspapers, calling upon Spanish deserters, fugitives, and youths who have not yet drawn lots for military service, to come to the Consulate and acquaint themselves with an important royal decree of pardon which concerns them. Thus far there has been no response.

Spain's Floating Debt Augmented.

MADRID, March 5.—The floating debt of Spain was augmented by 13,226,681 pesetas during the month of February.

Spanish Fours on Exchange.

LONDON, March 5.—Spanish fours on the Stock Exchange to-day were quoted at 59. The closing price yesterday was 59¼.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

The Gymnastic Team Already Selected —The Baseball Team.

The team which is to represent the New York University in its gymnastic meets has been selected by Capt. G. H. Rose, 1900, and is as follows: Capt. G. H. Rose, 1900, horizontal bar, horse, tumbling; Ralph Campbell, '98, high jump, fence vault; William Young, 1901, fence vault, horse; Henry Noble MacCracken, 1900, club swinging; Frederick Macdonald, 1900, fence vault; Samuel Wilkinson, '99, parallel bars; L. E. Herrmann, '98, parallel bars, horizontal bar; Frank Belcher, 1900, parallel bars, horse, rings; John Ladue, 1900, tumbling, club swinging; Albert Keane, 1900, rings; Richard Bowe, 1900, club swinging; John Herrmann, 1901, horizontal bar and parallel bars.

On Friday evening, March 25, a gymnastic meet will be held with Wesleyan University at the New York University Gymnasium, at University Heights, and the following events will be contested: Parallel bars, horizontal bar, fence vault, rings, tumbling, club swinging, high jumping, side horse. March 18 the second half of the contest with Rutgers will be held, when these events will be run off: Fence vault, parallel bars, tumbling, high jump, club swinging, horizontal bars, relay race, (one mile.)

The annual all-around gymnastic contest for the championship of the college will be held on Thursday, March 10, at 3:45 o'clock, in the gymnasium. The gymnastic team has been very successful so far, and in the first half of the contest with Rutgers they secured 40 points, to 22 for their opponents. These will be added to the score made on the 17th of the coming month, and the banner will be awarded to the team making the greatest total.

The candidates for the baseball and football team have been putting in full time at practice. Capt. Hatchwell will soon select his men. The team this year will be made up largely of last year's men, and only two or three new men will be included in the team.

The New York University Chess Club has been holding a handicap chess tournament during the last two months, and it will be completed on the 1st of April. The standing of the leaders is: Earl Barnes, '99, won 14½, lost 1½; Albert Freeman, 1900, won 14, lost 2.

THE FENCERS' CLUB BOUTS.

A. Van Zo Post, ex-Champion, Wins the Handicap Medal.

The handicap tournament with dueling swords at the Fencers' Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street, last night, brought out some excellent sword play. The clubroom was comfortably filled with visitors, for a number of well-known swordsmen were entered in the handicap. The fact that each man's handicap was sealed until after the contest gave an additional interest to the play. There were seven entries, with A. Van Zo Post, an ex-champion of the Fencers' Club, and George Kavanagh of the New York Athletic Club, who won the European foil championship in 1895, as scratch men. Mr. Post made thirteen points and won the handicap medal, while Kavanagh scored twelve points, finishing second. The work of the handicapper was excellent, for there were ties for second, third, and fourth places. The summary:

	Points.	Handicap.	Total.	Standing.
Newbold Morris	4	6	10	4
A. Van Zo Post	13	Scratch	13	1
J. Langdon Irving	8	3	11	3
John Allaire	9	2	11	3
J. H. Claiborne	11	1	12	2
A. W. Craigie	6	4	10	4
George Kavanagh	12	Scratch	12	2

COMPANY B WINS.

Its First Team Gets Homer Trophy at the 71st Regiment Armory.

Company B won the competition for the Homer Trophy, which was decided at the Seventy-first Regiment Friday night. The interest in armory shooting has been revived by the regiment, and twelve teams tried for the trophy. The scores:

	200 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Company B, senior	109	115	224
Company B, second	107	106	213
Company C	83	98	181
Company D, senior	95	106	201
Company D, second	105	100	205
Company E	103	104	207
Company G	98	103	201
Company H, senior	106	110	216
Company H, second	90	72	162
Company I	80	79	159
Company K, senior	96	99	195
Company K, second	64	82	146

Thirteenth Regiment Games.

The second annual athletic games of the Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association were held last night at the armory, Sumner, Jefferson, and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn. The half-mile novice was won by Q. H. Scott, Jr., in 2 minutes 13 2-5 seconds. The other results were as follows: 100-yard dash, open, W. B. Baister, New Jersey Athletic Club, 10 1-5 seconds; 100-yard dash, closed, W. D. McCormack, Company E, Twenty-third Regiment, no time; 800-yard dash, Ryan, Zavier Athletic Club, no time; one-mile bicycle handicap, Crook, Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, no time.

Harlem Wheelmen's State Meet.

BUFFALO, March 5.—Walter S. Jenkins, Chief Consul of the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, has announced that the application of the Harlem Wheelmen to be permitted to run the New York State Division meet has been granted. The meet probably will be held on Berkeley Field, June 18.

Y. M. C. A. Defeats New Britain.

The visiting New Britain basket ball team met with a warm reception on the Young Men's Christian Association court last night when the members lined up against the home team. The visitors were inclined to rough the home players, but the Young Men's Christian Association men beat them decisively by a score of 22 to 6.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

Manhattan and Bronx.

1:15 A. M.—1,405 Third Avenue; Mrs. Herlich; damage, $25.

3:55 P. M.—618 Lexington Avenue; Mrs. E. Smith; no damage.

4:15 P. M.—2,715 Eighth Avenue; Fred Bauman; damage, $15.

4:25 P. M.—505 West Thirty-sixth Street; William O'Neill; damage, $25.

4:30 P. M.—75 West Eleventh Street; J. W. Dyer; damage trifling.

4:50 P. M.—Sixty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, (letter box;) no damage.

6:05 P. M.—36 Amsterdam Avenue; Henry W. Best; no damage.

6:15 P. M.—228 East One Hundredth Street; John Kops; damage, $400.

8 P. M.—144 Eldridge Street; Kate Abramowitch; damage trifling.

8:20 P. M.—227 Rivington Street; Max Sherman; damage, $100.

8:45 P. M.—145 East Sixteenth Street; Mary Sharon; damage, $100.

A Triumph of American Genius.

The Pennsylvania Limited with its new equipment is by far the handsomest passenger train in existence. It leaves New York every morning for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.—Adv.

PILES. POND'S EXTRACT. OINTMENT.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.

Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c.

Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

QUARANTINE AGAINST CUBA

Key West Officials to Enforce the State Law Against Craft from the Island.

WOULD APPLY IT TO WARSHIPS

Mr. McKinley May Object to the Governor of Florida—Why the National Ships Have Submitted to State Law.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—There is promise of a new and unwelcome development of the Maine affair that in the end may lead up to an issue between the Government of the United States and the State of Florida, if the officials of the State indorse the stand taken by the local officials at Key West.

The latter have informed Admiral Sicard that on the first of next month they propose to enforce the State quarantine law against all craft arriving from Cuba, as a measure of prevention against the introduction of yellow fever. The notice indicates that the law will be applied to the naval vessels, and in view of the serious interruptions such interference with the free movements of his ships would cause, Admiral Sicard has reported the facts to the Navy Department and awaits instructions. The department officials cannot tolerate with equanimity the stoppage of such craft as the Mangrove and the Fern on their errands of mercy, nor delays that may result in the prosecution of the work of the wreckers engaged on the Maine's hull, and in the work of the court of inquiry.

The President May Act.

The President will probably communicate with the Governor of Florida with a view of securing an abatement of the law so far as it is proposed to apply it to naval vessels, this being the speediest manner of dealing with the case, although it may be said that the National Government never has recognized the right of any local authorities to stop its vessels in case their movements were deemed necessary. The warships have voluntarily submitted to quarantine, like quarantine when returning from any port suspected of infection, but this is asserted to be merely a concession and not a recognition of any lawful right on the part of the State authorities.

In view of the fact that the officers on our warships, with the aid of capable surgeons on each ship, make it their pride to keep their craft in the most healthful condition, naval officers feel that they may be safely left to run their ships between Havana and Key West without restriction. As an evidence of the care exercised to avoid carrying contagion, the officials point to the fact that without suggestion from any of the health authorities of Florida, Admiral Sicard caused the wounded survivors of the Maine disaster to be detained for several days at Tortugas before allowing them to go to Key West.

Proposed Transfer of Dry Tortugas.

The proposed transfer of Dry Tortugas, which is now regarded as the most important quarantine station off our Southern coast, to the War Department would necessitate the immediate selection of another location for a station off the coast of Florida. The quarantine season against ports infected with yellow fever and other infectious diseases begins April 1, so that if the War Department decides to resume control over Dry Tortugas and Fort Jefferson, which is situated there, no time will be lost by the Marine Hospital officials in fitting out another station. Already some correspondence has been had with officials of the service on the Florida coast, and several of the Florida Keys have been suggested as suitable places to which the station might be transferred. Among them are Fleming Key, which Surgeon Murray at one time considered superior to Dry Tortugas as a location for a quarantine station; Mullet Key, where the State of Florida now maintains a station, and Bahia Honda, which is east of Key West.

Owing to the admirable location of Dry Tortugas, which is directly in the track of all vessels bound to the United States from the West Indies, the north coast of South America, and Central America, and the perfect character of the quarantine station, it will be given up with great regret by the Marine Hospital Service, if the War Department insists upon taking possession.

The Island as a Quarantine Station.

The annual reports show that in 1895 fifty-one vessels were disinfected at the station, and in 1896 sixty-one vessels. The figures for last year, when the number was much greater, are not yet available. Yellow fever patients are not treated at Tortugas Station, but at Bird Key, six miles away. Those who were injured in the Maine explosion and who were in the hospital at Havana, where yellow fever always exists, were detained at this station before being taken to Key West.

The same advantages claimed for Dry Tortugas as a point for a quarantine station are claimed for it as a strategic point for a base for a fleet operating against Cuba. It was used during the civil war as a base of operations against the Confederates. A report made by Surgeon Murray two years ago contains some valuable information regarding the location of the harbor and the condition of old Fort Jefferson. The group of keys or islets, of which Gorden Key, upon which the station is situated, is the centre, cover an area of eleven square miles, Gorden Key consists of ten acres. On it are the old fort, Tortugas Harbor Light, having a range of thirteen miles, and the quarantine station. The anchorage to the northwest of Gorden Key has a usable area of one by one and a half miles, with from seven to eleven fathoms of water and excellent holding ground.

Into this anchorage are three channels, and Surgeon Murray says that with a little care any vessel in the world now built or to be constructed can go to it without a pilot.

THE CUBAN RELIEF EXPEDITION.

United States Vessels Will Sail for the Island as Had Been Intended.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—It is asserted positively at the State Department that there has been no change in the plans for the sending of the Montgomery and the Nashville to Eastern Cuba ports with relief supplies for the reconcentrados. It had been suggested that the offer of a merchant steamer from New York to take some of these goods to Cuba would relieve the naval vessels from the performance of this onerous task, but the declaration from the State Department insures the execution of the original programme, and the ships named will sail for Matanzas and Sagua la Grande as soon as the goods arrive at Key West from New York.

Reports that have come to the State Department from these places that terrible destitution exists, probably nowhere exceeded on the island, which the officers of the Montgomery saw for themselves on their recent stop at Matanzas, show the extent of the misery. It is said by some of the correspondents of these officers that they all returned penniless from their Cuban cruise, having been so moved by what they saw that they gave away all of their ready cash.

The Old Adage of Delays are Dangerous

is brought to mind daily when the sudden taking off of some friend occurs, which might not have been had he taken remedies promptly. The Pneumonia, Grippe, and other ailments resulting from colds very often prove fatal for the want of a bottle of our

Old Crow Rye

at hand in time of need. It's reliable. Buy only of first-class houses. Bottled only by

H. B. KIRK & CO.
69 FULTON ST.
Also Broadway & 27th St., N.Y.

Agents for the Great Western Champagne.

RED CROSS NURSES READY.

Two Hundred Ready to Answer an Expected Call to Cuba.

Should war be declared against Spain, it will find the nurses and graduates of the New York Red Cross Hospital and Training School at 233 West One Hundredth Street, prepared to start for the front, for they have been holding themselves in readiness for the last two weeks in anticipation of a hurry call for their services in Cuba.

Two weeks ago, before Dr. A. Monae Lesser, the surgeon in chief, accompanied by his wife, went to Cuba at the call of Clara Barton, he vaccinated some of the nurses and told them to be ready to start for the front on a moment's notice. On his way to Cuba Dr. Lesser stopped at Washington and had a conference with the State Department, in which he told of the preparations which were being made in anticipation of a call for the services of the Red Cross nurses. In a letter received from Dr. Lesser since his arrival in Cuba, he spoke of the gratification the Secretary of State expressed at the society's readiness for an emergency, and again instructed them to be prepared to start at once. All the graduates of the training school, who always inform the headquarters where they are, have been notified in person and by mail, and such active work has been carried on that the society is prepared to put 200 trained nurses on the field within twenty-four hours.

Mrs. Minnie C. Davis, the Superintendent at the hospital, said last night that they had expected the call before this, and the nurses were anxiously waiting for it.

GREAT QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES.

Seventy-five Tons Sent on the Nueces —A Train Load from Oregon.

The Mallory Line steamship Nueces, which sailed yesterday, carried seventy-five tons of Cuban relief supplies free of charge to Key West. They will be transferred to the naval vessels Nashville and Montgomery, which will take them to Matanzas and Sagua la Grande.

The following telegram has been received at the office of the Central Cuban Relief Committee in Temple Court:

Portland, Oregon, March 4, 1898.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman Cuban Relief Committee, Temple Court A: N. Y.:

First section relief train leaves Portland to-day; six cars, 180,000 pounds of food from Oregon, the land of plenty, to the starving Cubans.

R. H. LEWIS.

Chairman Barton has also received a letter from Assistant Secretary of State Day expressing the appreciation of the department for the response to appeals and the good work of the committee, and approving the shipment of supplies to Cienfuegos.

In reply to a letter sent out by the committee some time ago, asking the co-operation of the ministers of Albany, N. Y., in an effort to secure food, clothing, and medicine for the destitute of Cuba, favorable responses have been received from Bishop Doane, the Rev. M. Brundage, the Rev. G. M. Heindel, the Rev. Wallace Buttrick, and the Rev. E. F. Hallenbreck.

SPAIN'S LOWER WHEAT DUTIES.

Minister Woodford Announces the Changes in the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—On account of the excessive prices of grain in the Spanish markets, the import duties on wheat have been reduced by the Spanish Government in order to induce the importation of cheaper foreign wheat. The official news of the reduction came to the State Department last evening in the following cablegram from Minister Woodford at Madrid:

"In the royal decree published to-day and taking effect in the Peninsula, the Balearic and Canary Islands March 5, 1898, the tariff duties on wheat and wheat flour are transitorily reduced as follows: On wheat, 6 pesetas per 100 kilograms, in place of 10 pesetas and 50 centimes as heretofore; on wheat flour, 10 pesetas in place of 17 pesetas and 32 centimes as heretofore; these duties to remain in force so long as the price of wheat in Castilian markets shall exceed 27 pesetas per 100 kilograms."

ANOTHER CRUISER AT HAVANA.

The Almirante Oquendo Enters the Harbor Amid Great Ceremony.

HAVANA, March 5.—The Spanish first-class cruiser Almirante Oquendo arrived in Havana Harbor at 8:45 this morning from Spain. She received a hearty welcome from the ferryboats and tugs, on board of which were the civil and military authorities and different societies, which had been waiting for the warship's arrival. The docks were crowded with sightseers, rockets were sent up, and flags and other decorations were displayed from the vessels in port, the public buildings, and the palaces.

The Almirante Oquendo made a fine appearance as she returned the salute from Fort Cabanas, and then saluted the fort and the Admiral. Capt. Joaquin Lasaga is in command of the Almirante Oquendo.

The papers here say the newly arrived vessel is of the same class as the Vizcaya. The same ceremonies were observed on the arrival of the Almirante Oquendo as were followed out when the Vizcaya reached this port from New York.

The Almirante Oquendo and the Vizcaya are moored a few hundred yards from each other.

THE CARLIST DANGER IN SPAIN.

Cardinal Cascajares's Letter a Great Boom to the Movement.

LONDON, March 5.—The pastoral letter of Cardinal Cascajares, Archbishop of Valladolid, has added another danger to the long list threatening Spain, by giving a great boom to Carlism, and no student of Spanish history would be surprised were an outbreak to occur shortly in the northern provinces. The text shows that it practically amounts to a manifesto in favor of legitimism as the sole remedy for the manifold evils existing in Spain. The Carlists are using the manifesto for all it is worth, declaring it to be one of the blackest, yet most true paintings of the condition of Spain under the regency of Maria Christina.

The Correo, organ of the Carlists, calls the pastoral letter "an outburst from a patriotic soldier's heart suffering for the miseries of the fatherland, and indignant at the insults offered to the Spanish flag by the North American merchants from the heart of an apostle filled with compassion for our brave soldiers fighting and dying without glory, the victims of treachery," and says:

"The prelate clearly points out that the Carlists are the only party with the necessary cohesion, strength, and faith to carry on the glorious traditions of Spain."

Even the liberal Imparcial stoutly commends the Cardinal's action.

Witnesses Against Filibusters.

William H. Mears, the engineer, and his assistant, Charles Nelson, of the filibustering steamer Tillie, which foundered in January last off Shinnecock, L. I., were arrested yesterday. They will be held to appear as witnesses against Dr. F. J. Agramonte and his two companions, who were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury last Thursday, and who will be tried on a charge of filibustering at the March term of the United States Circuit Court. Criminal Branch, which will begin Tuesday.

Unofficial Party to Visit Cuba.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 5.—A party consisting of Senators Money, Gallinger, and Thurston, and Representatives W. A. Smith of Michigan and Amos Cummings of New York, with several women of their families, arrived here this mor

STATE LEGISLATIVE WORK

No Obstacle Now Apparent to an Adjournment Before the First of April.

COMPLETION OF THE CAPITOL

The Governor's Promise to Finish It Before Oct. 1 Likely to be Fulfilled—Ellsworth Newspaper Bill to be Passed.

ALBANY, March 5.—Unless some obstacle not now in view lifts itself into the legislative path the Republican programme for an adjournment before April 1 is in a fair way to be carried out.

Gov. Black has caused it to be understood clearly that he doesn't purpose to have the Legislature on his hands any longer than necessary. He early framed and started on its way all the legislation that he wants enacted, and as there is practically no individual initiative on matters of importance among the members, when it has disposed of routine matters and passed the bills in which the Governor is specially interested, there is no reason why the Legislature should not adjourn.

The biennial sessions resolution has been passed. The primary reform bill has been framed and introduced. The canal investigation bill became law ten days ago. The tax commission bill has passed the Senate. The good roads bill has been reported favorably. The annual appropriation bill has gone through the Assembly and been reported to the Senate from committee. It will soon be ready for conference. The supply bill has been presented a week ahead of the usual time.

Both houses are keeping closely up with their calendars, in spite of the fact that with the absenteeism on Tuesdays by reason of the town meetings and the regular Thursday afternoon hegira they really get in only two, or, at most, three full days' work each week. With the committees following the policy of not reporting bills that are likely to cause trouble, and with Speaker O'Grady rushing the Assembly at the highest possible speed, all the Governor's measures are expected to be disposed of, and the appropriation bills put through before the present month ends. Then the lawmakers will be told to "scat."

The Governor hopes to add a short legislative session to a low tax rate and a cry for "sound money" as campaign cards.

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An interesting question of charter interpretation is developed in a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Page, legalizing the acts of those Justices of the old New York District Courts who sat during the month of January after the Municipal Court Justices had taken their places, and ordering that their salaries be paid for that period.

The bill was introduced in the interest of Justice Davenport of what is now the Eleventh District, presided over by Justice Worcester. Section 1,384 of the charter provides that "until midnight of said 31st day of January, 1898, the district courts and Justices' courts and the Justices, clerks, assistant clerks, attendants, stenographers, interpreters, and other employes thereof, in any and all portions of the territory included within the City of New York, as constituted by this act, shall continue to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers which may be by law imposed on or vested in them on the 31st day of December, 1897." Justice Davenport construed this as being a plain enough direction that he should continue to sit nominally at least during January, which he did.

He found what he considered an even more imperative reason for this course, however, in Section 1,382, which provides that "no action or proceeding which shall be pending at midnight on the 31st day of Januar, 1898, in any district court or Justices' court within the territory included within the City of New York, as constituted by this act, shall abate by reason of the passage of this act." This he interpreted to mean that such actions as were not pending on Jan. 31, would abate. To keep this from occurring, he sat at intervals during January on the bench with his successor, Justice Worcester, and took some action on such cases as came up while he thus sat, thereby, he declares, preventing something like a hundred cases from abating and saving much money to litigan...

The Justice says that some doubt has arisen as to the propriety of this procedure, and he asks the Legislature to legalize it and pay him his salary for the month.

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It has been thirteen days since Gov. Black signed the bill empowering and directing him to appoint a commission to investigate the expenditure of the nine-million-dollar canal loan, and the Commissioners have not yet been named. Almost a month has elapsed since the bill was passed by the Legislature, and the personnel of the commission is as much in doubt as ever. The act creating it provides that, on the next Tuesday after their appointment, the Commissioners are to meet, organize, and proceed with the investigation "with all convenient speed." The suggestion is made here that if the investigators find the same sort of speed "convenient" that the Governor has, the investigation will be a truly leisurely affair. The delay already had will make it impossible for the investigation to begin in reality before the adjournment of the Legislature.

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The idea of a completed State Capitol is one which the people of the State absorb with difficulty. They have become so accustomed to the continuous building performance which has been in progress so many years that they have come to expect it to go on forever. Even Gov. Black's assurance in his last message that the structure would be completed, the sheds torn down, and the walks laid out before the 1st day of next October was received with incredulity. Nevertheless, the Governor's prophecy is in a fair way to be fulfilled. The débris in front of the big building is disappearing rapidly, the scaffolding has almost all been removed, and the work remaining to be done consists chiefly of carving the stone capitals of the pillars. Within the last week the unsightly framework about the northern entrance has been removed—the stonecutters having completed their chiseling there.

There are people in Albany who deny that the Capitol is practically completed. These claim that it will never be so until the great central tower, which was started once and torn down, is built. Until that is done, they say, the Capitol will be an architectural monstrosity, whose height is entirely disproportionate to its size. This view is echoed by many Democrats, who grudge Gov. Black the credit of having "completed the Capitol," in which phrase, as alluring to the taxpayer as it is alliterative, they detect a good campaign card.

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Francis E. Laimbeer, member of the Assembly from the Twenty-seventh New York District, and Frank D. Pavey, Senator from the Fifteenth, have been the busiest men in the Legislature this week. It has devolved upon them to represent the independent Republican element of that body in all the conferences on the Primary bill, and as those conferences were almost continuous from Tuesday noon until Thursday night, they had little time to spare.

The two independent representatives were the butt of much good humored joking from their machine colleagues Wednesday, when it was learned that they had spent the preceding night at the Executive Mansion. "Captured by the Governor and Held Prisoners Over Night" was suggested as a good headline for the story. As a matter of fact, the independents in the Legislature have been captured by the Governor to the extent of being convinced of his sincerity in the primary matter and won to admiration of the cordial and earnest manner in which they declare he has cooperated with them in the preparation of a really fair bill.

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The Ellsworth Newspaper bill threatens to become law as the result of overconfidence on the part of the people and the newspapers who are opposed to it. The impression that the Legislature would not dare pass the bill has been fostered by certain correspondence from here. The truth is that the Legislature dare not defeat the bill unless public sentiment declares against it strongly enough to make it more important to propitiate it than to obey the bosses. Platt and Croker are behind the bill, and, as has already been shown, in these dispatches, while a large majority of the members of both houses do not want to vote for it, they are afraid not to. The Democrats particularly, with the exception of Senator Grady, make a wry face at having to support a Republican measure, but Richard Croker has made a personal matter of it, they explain, and add, helplessly, "What can we do?"

As matters now stand, the only thing that can defeat the bill is such a storm of public protest and indignation as will induce the bosses to withdraw their order to pass it.

So far, ex-Senator David B. Hill is the only public man of prominence who has come out openly in opposition to the measure.

T. E. H.

GAS COMPANIES UNITE.

Certificate of the New Amsterdam Company Filed at Albany.

ALBANY, March 5.—A certificate of consolidation of the Equitable Gaslight Company, the New York and East River Gaslight Company, and the New Amsterdam Gas Company was filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The companies consolidate under the name of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, with a capital of $23,000,000, of which $10,000,000 is preferred stock.

The company will operate in the counties embraced in New York City. Its Directors are James W. Tolfree, William C. Lane, Edward M. Filler, Noel Gale, Frederick L. Eldridge, William C. Cox, William T. Eldridge, Sherman Flint, Frederick P. Voorhees, Matthew T. Johnston, and John B. Summerfield, all of New York City.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Contest Expected in the House Over Senate Amendments.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Indian Appropriation bill as amended in the Senate will be called up in the House next week and sent to conference. The bill came to the House from the Senate with seventy-two amendments, including the free homes provision, that for the disposition of the gilsonite lands in Utah, and another for the ratification of several Indian treaties.

Instead of going immediately to conference, as is usual, the bill has been in charge of the regular House Indian Committee. The latter has voted to disagree with all the Senate amendments except the gilsonite clause, which is to be concurred in with an amendment, and the Seminole Indian agreement, which is to be amended by adding the Kiowa agreement. Representative Eddy of Minnesota has given notice to the committee that when the bill is called up in the House he will move to concur in the Senate free homestead legislation. This will be fought stubbornly.

Chairman Sherman of the Indian Affairs Committee of the House has received from Secretary Bliss a communication in which the latter takes strong ground against the adoption by the House of the "free homes" amendment. The Secretary says that the enactment of the free homes clause would entail a loss to the Government approximating $36,000,000. Secretary Bliss also shows that the proposed legislation might embarrass the agricultural colleges, which receive a stated sum each year from the proceeds of the disposal of public lands within the boundaries of the States in which they are situated.

Admiral Matthews's Retirement.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Rear Admiral Matthews will relinquish his duties as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks on the 15th inst. He will retire in the Autumn and probably will be assigned to duty on the examining or retiring board until that time. Capt. Sigsbee and Capt. Dickins, the latter being Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, are among the officers talked of for the succession to Admiral Matthews's place in the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Ryan-Brewster Election Contest.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The contested election case of Ryan versus Brewster, from the Thirty-first New York District, was argued before the House Committee on Elections No. 2 to-day. Mr. Brewster had 6,140 plurality on the face of the returns. Mr. Ryan's contest is based upon the allegation that the law of New York State permitting the use of the "machine ballot," which was used in Rochester, contravenes the Federal statutes requiring the votes to be cast by ballot.

The Naval Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day continued the work of reviewing the Naval Appropriation bill as framed by the sub-committee. Most of the controverted questions were passed over without action. It is not probable that the question of new ships and dry docks will be taken up before the middle of next week.

E. B. Webster, U. S. N., Discharged.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Edwin B. Webster, United States Navy, has been discharged from the navy with one year's full pay. He was found unfit for promotion by a naval board recently, and the discharge is in accordance with an act of Congress. His last service was on the Castine in South America.

U. S. Military Attache in Brazil.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—First Lieut. J. H. Shipton, First Artillery, has been selected as United States Military Attaché at Rio, Brazil, at the instance of Minister Bryan. This will be the first time the United States has maintained a military attaché in Brazil.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

NEW JERSEY—New Sharon, F. P. Wetherill; Plainville, Mattie Griggs; South Branch, D. W. Bowman.

NEW YORK—East Leon, J. E. Fuller; Lyon Falls, C. M. Waters; Wayne, Clifford Boyce.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

May Advances One Cent on Buying by Northwest Shorts.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Covering of May wheat by Northwest shorts was the feature in wheat trading to-day. It was the principal factor in an advance of a cent in that option, and the strength displayed was communicated to July, which closed at ¼ cent to ⅜ cents advance. A good deal of nervousness was shown at times, Armour's ordering of 900 cars of wheat for shipment from Minneapolis to Chicago having a decidedly depressing effect early in the session.

After a decline right at the opening, due to the report about Armour buying on a large scale which was started during the first hour's trading probably a million bushels changed hands. This was supposed to be mostly for Northwest shorts. Commission houses were all large buyers, getting some of the May from the Leiter people. This sudden increase in the demand for May brought local shorts in July into the market, and with the additional help of some bullishness prices slowly advanced. There were rumors current that the Leiter holdings in the Northwest had been sold to millers. They were not confirmed, but nevertheless had effect.

Near the close the market became quite strong. Buying became liberal and general, and May, which had advanced to $1.05¾, advanced quickly to $1.06, but had reacted by closing time to $1.05¾. July went up to the best price of the day, 90¾ and 90⅞ cents, and closed firm at 90⅝ cents.

ARMOUR WORKING FOR A CORNER.

Hopes to Recoup His Losses and Also to Break Leiter.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5.—It is said here that Phil Armour is again working for a corner in wheat, with a hope of recouping his losses by the Leiter deals and also to break Leiter.

Prominent grain men in this city say that Mr. Armour has told them that he would take every bushel of wheat that would pass inspection at Chicago, and as a result he will probably take the 2,000,000 bushels now here and the several millions of bushels stored in Southwestern elevators. It is believed that this action on his part has been the cause of Leiter's frequent visits to St. Louis recently, and that they were not social, as he announced.

Barnum Island to be Sold.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 5.—The Queens County Board of Supervisors has decided to sell Barnum Island, in the Sound, near Rockville Centre. The island is the place where the almshouse is located, but since the new City of New York has come into existence there have not been many inmates in the institution. All Queens Borough paupers are now sent to Flatbush. The three towns not included in the new city have no use for Barnum Island, as each has a town poorhouse of its own.

YALE INSTRUCTOR TO RETIRE.

Herbert A. Smith of the English Department Makes Way for F. H. Chase.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5.—It was announced to-day that Herbert A. Smith, Instructor in English at Yale, will retire at the end of the present school year, and that Frank Herbert Chase will be appointed to succeed him.

The retirement of Mr. Smith is said to be due to a disagreement between Mr. Smith and other members of the Faculty. Mr. Chase hails from Haverhill, Mass., and was the valedictorian of the class of '94. He has the honor of being the last Yale valedictorian, as that function was abolished at Yale the year he was graduated. He has been taking special graduate studies at Yale and teaching since his graduation.

THE BADMINTON CLUB.

Mrs. F. D. Grant Pours Tea at the Berkeley Armory.

The Badminton Club, which was organized by T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, met yesterday afternoon at the Berkeley Armory. It was Mrs. F. D. Grant's afternoon, and she presided at the tea table. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. William Rhinelander and Mrs. Walter H. Livingston.

Among the players were the Misses De Peyster, the Misses Birckhead of Baltimore, Howland Pell, Miss Alice de Greene, Miss Coster, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Wainwright, Mr. Landale, Miss Frances Pell, Miss Julia Grant, Miss Mazie Delafield, Miss Julia Livingston Delafield, Schuyler Schieffelin, S. Schieffelin Stebbins, Archie Pell, Mr. Williamson, Robert Livingston, McCrea Livingston, and Mrs. Philip Livingston.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN MEET.

A Literary Afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The National Society of New England Women met at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon for a literary session. The small ballroom was used, and about 100 of the members were present. Mrs. William Gerry Slade, President of the society, introduced Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley as Chairman. Mrs. John R. Ditmars sang "The Quest," and the following papers were read: "The Revolutionary Crisis in America and in France," by Mrs. E. A. Greeley; "William Pitt, the Younger," Mrs. Cephas Brainerd, Jr.; "The Prison Ship Martyrs," Mrs. B. K. Bourne; "The Women Journalists of the Eighteenth Century," Mrs. Jasper Cairns; "The National Value of New England Theocracy," the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford; "Curious Family Names in New England," Mrs. Louis G. Phillips.

These addresses were agreeably interspersed with songs, and subsequently several interesting historical questions were answered by Mrs. C. J. Hudnut, Mrs. Alexander Cook, Mrs. Hiram W. Bice, and others.

THE HARLEM PHILHARMONIC.

Its Lecture Course on the Romantic and Classic in Music.

The lecture course on "The Romantic and Classic in Music," which was opened under the auspices of the officers of the Harlem Philharmonic Society on March 2 at the house of Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, 16 East Eightieth Street, is attracting a great deal of attention from the lovers of music. The work of the society in musical lines has already been commended abroad. The lecturer is Miss Sarah C. Very.

The remaining meeting and lectures of the course will be held at the houses of several of the members of the society, instead of at the home of Mrs. Fitch, as had been previously announced. The next lecture, which is the second of the course, will be at the home of Mrs. Henrietta Higgins, 227 Lenox Avenue, next Wednesday morning at 10:45 o'clock. The subject will be "A Musical Renaissance."

The third lecture will be given at the house of Mrs. John B. Simpson, at 11 Mount Morris Park, West, Wednesday morning, March 16, the subject being, "The Symphonic Poem."

The fourth lecture will be at Mrs. Higgins's house. The subject will be "Lyric Dawn."

The fifth and last lecture will be given at the house of Mrs. John McLoughlin, 2,041 Fifth Avenue. Subject, "The Dawn of a New Era."

The President of the society is Mrs. Thomas H. Newman of 7 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

For a Church Entertainment.

Mrs. A. L. Erlanger is getting up a musical and dramatic entertainment for the Ladies' Guild of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church for Wednesday evening. Paul Wiallard, Augustus Shelley, R. S. Pigott, George S. Kittredge, J. E. Martin, Miss Fannie Hirch, Mrs. Harriet Webb, Miss Augusta Glose, and her teacher, Adolf Glose, will appear.

MRS. PETERKIN SENTENCED.

Five Years in Sherbrook Prison for Killing Mrs. Murphy.

BOSTON, March 5.—In the Superior Court this morning Mrs. Nellie J. Peterkin of Paterson, N. J., was sentenced to serve a term of five years in Sherbrook prison for killing Mrs. Catharine Murphy last October.

Mrs. Peterkin was found guilty of manslaughter after a trial in which it was shown that she went to the home of Joseph G. Murphy, a horse dealer, while under the influence of liquor, and asked for Mr. Murphy. He was not at home at the time, and Mrs. Murphy ordered the woman out of the house. She refused to go, and a struggle ensued in which Mrs. Peterkin drew a revolver and killed Mrs. Murphy.

Exceptions which were taken at the time of the trial have been overruled, but other exceptions are now pending before the Supreme Court.

MAN AND WOMAN TO BE HANGED

Death Sentence Upon Buzzell and Mrs. Marsh Confirmed at Rutland, Vt.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 5.—The application for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Isabella Marsh and William C. Buzzell, who were found guilty of poisoning George Marsh, Mrs. Marsh's husband, at Northfield, Washington County, was rejected in the Supreme Court to-day. Chief Justice Ross sentenced both prisoners to be hanged at the State Prison at Windsor on Feb. 3, 1899. Meanwhile they are to be confined in the State Prison at hard labor until the last three months, which are to be passed in solitary confinement.

During the trial the prisoners paid little attention to the proceedings, devoting most of the time to writing notes to each other.

When asked if she had anything to say, Mrs. Marsh arose and calmly said:

"I want to say that I am not guilty."

Buzzell remarked that he did not think justice had been done to him, and that he ought to have a new trial.

Both received their sentence with seeming indifference, but when he had been taken back to jail Buzzell broke down and wept bitterly.

The crime for which they are to suffer the extreme penalty of the law was committed two years ago. On Jan. 29, 1894, George Marsh died under suspicious circumstances, and an autopsy disclosed the fact that he had been poisoned with arsenic. Mrs. Marsh and Buzzell, with whom she was on very intimate terms, were arrested on suspicion and indicted by the Grand Jury. The trial took place at the March term in 1897. Both were found guilty of murder in the first degree, and an appeal for a new trial was at once filed.

A Fatal Fall from a Train.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 5.—David Thompson of 18 Dale Avenue, Paterson, died in St. Mary's Hospital, this city, to-day from injuries received last night while trying to jump on a moving train. He was employed here in Scheur & Co.'s store and left at 7 o'clock last evening to catch the 7:12 train for home. Just as he reached the station he saw his train pulling out, and, in endeavoring to jump on the front platform he fell and broke his back, fractured his skull, and broke three ribs. He leaves a wife and two children.

A Photograph Display.

James Laurence Breese is arranging an exhibition of the photographic work of the Carbon Studio, 5 West Sixteenth Street, which will open next Thursday at the studio. Some hundreds of mounted and unmounted carbon photographs, comprising reproductions and life subjects, will be shown.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Peace Made Between the Union Pacific and the Western Roads—Immigrant Rates Settled.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 5.—The troubles between the Union Pacific and the roads which are members of the Immigrant Clearing House of the Western roads have been settled, and the Union Pacific is now a member of the Clearing House and the joint bureau in which the Western roads and the Atlantic steamship lines are members.

For a long time the Western roads have been desirous of securing the membership of the Union Pacific. There have been any number of small matters in the way, and at times the charges of misconduct have been thrown back and forth in lively fashion. The slate has now been wiped clean and the Union Pacific has acted in a manner so liberal toward the Western roads in making concessions of various kinds that the latter are highly pleased. The charges of the payment of excessive commissions that have been from time to time brought against the Union Pacific have been proved false, and for the first time in many months there is a chance of maintaining the immigrant rates without disturbance. All of the Western roads unite in praising the Union Pacific for the manner in which it has met them.

EAGER DEVELOPMENT IN ALABAMA.

Gov. Johnston Shows She Is Building More Lines than Any Other State.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 5.—Gov. Johnston has just completed statistics which show that Alabama is building more lines of railroad than any other State in the Union. The Mobile and Ohio is building, including the Montgomery, Tuscaloosa and Memphis and the Columbus-Mississippi Branch, over 300 miles of road.

The Plant system is completing its branch from Newton to Elba and a few other important lines; the Southern Railroad, which is now in possession of the former Memphis and Charleston, now the Memphis-Chattanooga Division of the Southern, is building some important side branches in North Alabama; the Western of Alabama is increasing its mileage and will retain its present efficient organization and officers; the Georgia Central is going ahead, too; the Chattanooga Southern will extend its line from Gadsden to this city, and the Selma and Atlanta is certain to be built; as to the Montgomery, Haynesville and Camden Railroad, there is no doubt that its building is only a question of a short time; the Illinois Central also is getting possession of some valuable Alabama territory.

THE "SOO" COMPETITION MET.

Scalpers Again to Do Business with the St. Paul-Chicago Lines.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5.—The St. Paul-Chicago lines will meet the "Soo" competition in passenger rates to the East, and the scalpers are again able to do business. The rates will be $17 second class and $18 first class to New York, with $1 more for each class to Boston. The rate from St. Paul to Chicago will still remain at $11.50, although the new rate gives scalpers a chance to do business on through tickets, with Chicago as a field for operations.

Some of the lines are selling by way of Montreal only, but others have arranged with the Grand Trunk and the Lehigh Valley lines to open up the route by way of Chicago and the Niagara Falls frontier. None of the lines east of Chicago, aside from the Grand Trunk and the Lehigh Valley, has joined in meeting the "Soo" competition.

To Shut Out the Canadian Pacific.

CHICAGO, March 5.—It was reported today that the Joint Traffic Association was to get after the Canadian Pacific Road for alleged violations of the rules of that organization. It was said that the line of action of the association would be to make an effort to prevent the access of the Canadian Pacific into trunk line territory over the lines of the Vanderbilt roads. The relations between the Canadian Pacific and the New York Central have been close, and it is said that pressure is to be brought to bear upon the New York Central to cause it to cease these relations. The story, although circulated with great energy among the Western roads, could not be definitely proved.

From San Francisco to Santa Cruz.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—It is positively announced that work is to be started on the West Shore Railroad between this city and Santa Cruz. The surveys have been completed, rights of way obtained, and estimates approved for the construction and equipment of a broad-gauge road seventy-seven miles long.

C. M. Sanger, a Milwaukee capitalist, and several business associates of his in Milwaukee and Chicago are largely interested in the projected road.

New and Improved Cars for the Erie.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 5.—The Erie Railroad has placed an order with the Michigan Peninsular Car Company for 1,000 box cars, and 1,000 twin hooper gondolas for the coal and ore trade. All the new cars will be fitted with air brakes and automatic couplers, and will have all the latest improvements, among them being centre bearing trucks. The Erie has been rushed with business all through the Winter season, and at present is coming very close to the high-water mark for freight traffic.

First Payment on the Kansas Pacific.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In answer to inquiries on the subject, it is officially announced that the first payment of $1,000,000 on account of the sale of the Government's interest in the Kansas Pacific Railroad was made in the present week. The remaining $5,303,000 will be paid in four equal installments in thirty, forty, fifty, and sixty days from the date of the sale, Feb. 19.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway and Second Avenue Railroad Companies have ratified the agreement by which the Second Avenue is leased to the Metropolitan system.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company has ordered of the Baldwin Locomotive Works fifteen Vauclain compound engines, six of them for passenger service. All of the passenger engines will be patterned exactly after the famous flyer, No. 1,027, which hauled the Reading's sixty-minute train between Philadelphia and Atlantic City. The nine freight engines will be of the heaviest type.

While officials declined to give information on the subject yesterday, the belief that the Union Pacific Railway Company controls the Oregon Short Line Railroad was general. An official announcement of the passing of the Short Line into the Union Pacific system may be made this week. The rehabilitation of the Union Pacific is likely to comprehend the taking in of several branch lines which were in the old system, and first in order, according to authority that rarely errs, is the control of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have purchased of the Great Northern Railway Company $5,000,000 of the fifty-year 4 per cent. bonds of the Eastern Railway of Minnesota. The proceeds will be applied to the construction of the extension from Fosston, Minn., to Duluth. The new road will give the Great Northern a direct extension of its main line to the head of lake navigation at Duluth. The new mortgage of the Eastern will be for $15,000,000, so as to provide for future requirements, including the retirement of the present issue of $4,700,000 5 per cents. of the Eastern, at their maturity in 1908.

Van Dyke's Dog Guarded His Body.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 5.—Reid Van Dyke, a well-to-do farmer of Dayton, went into his barn yesterday before dinner time, after saying good-bye to his wife, who went to Jamesburg for a visit. Last evening the neighbors were attracted by the long-continued barking of a dog at the Van Dyke farm. The house was found wide open, and the neighbors thought at first that burglars had been there. When they went out to the barnyard they found Mr. Van Dyke's dog standing watch over his prostrate body. The farmer was carried into the house, but he was then beyond aid. He had suffered a paralytic stroke. He died this morning. He was about sixty years old. He leaves two children.

Nicaragua's Congress Adjourns.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, (via Galveston, Texas,) March 5.—The Nicaraguan Congress to-day adjourned until August, 1899. President Zelaya gave the members of the House a banquet at the National Palace.

NEWS FROM ALASKAN FIELDS.

The Rothschilds' Scheme for a Railway to the Yukon—Work Already Begun.

JUNEAU, Alaska, March 1, via Port Townsend, Washington, March 5.—That the Rothschilds will attempt to build a railroad to the Yukon is now believed to be certain. The steamer Walcott, which arrived here last night, landed a party of over forty men and equipments for railroad building at Pyramid Harbor, near the Pyramid Harbor Salmon Cannery.

S. O. Onderdonk, the engineer in charge of the party and of the construction, immediately ordered the men to locate and build houses upon the lands near the cannery. Lumber was taken along for the purpose. This move is made to hold the town sites. The place had been surveyed in January, and a plan of the district was submitted at that time to the Surveyor General of Alaska. There was filed a notice that a grant from the United States was wanted for a railroad terminal trading post and factory, and for a right of way for a railway over the Dalton trail.

The transactions were accomplished in the name of H. Bratnober, who is known to be the mining expert and mineral purchasing agent of the Rothschilds, and who a few weeks ago left here to consult with the Canadian Government for the privilege of crossing their territory.

Mr. Onderdonk reports that the grades are several per cent. less on the Dalton trail than on the Canadian Pacific, and that the climatic obstacles are no more difficult to overcome. It is said here by those who accompanied Bratnober on his expedition to the interior that he thinks that in several places where excavations for railroads are necessary enough low-grade ore will be loosened to finance many miles of construction.

Twenty or thirty employes of the Treadwell Company, who have learned of the objects of the expedition, have chartered a tug and scow, and will lease them as soon as they can get their stuff loaded for Pyramid Harbor to squat on town lots, that being a profitable form of investment in Alaska at present.

THE AORANGO REACHES VICTORIA.

New Zealanders and Australians on Board—Hunt for Embezzlers.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 5.—The steamer Aorango has arrived here with nearly 200 men from New Zealand and Australia bound for the Klondike. The Aorango made a record voyage from Honolulu, making the voyage from that port to Cape Flattery in six and a half days. She was boarded by a squad of detectives looking for five embezzlers, three women and two men, who left Sydney with $35,000 in cash. They had disembarked at Honolulu.

MINERS' LICENSES IN VICTORIA.

Men Waiting for the Roads to Clear—The Stickine Way Partly Open.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 5.—Over 500 miners' licenses were issued here to-day. The steamer Elder is going north with 470 passengers, and the Scotia with fifty.

An Indian who arrived at Fort Wrangle from Telegraph Creek reports that the road on the Stickine is good for men and dogs, but will have to be broken for horses.

Several hundred men with tons of freight are waiting at the mouth of the river to proceed up.

THE SNOW AND ICE EXPEDITION.

Scheme of that Transportation Company Abandoned.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 5.—The proposed expedition of the Snow and Ice Transportation Company of Chicago has been abandoned. General Manager Rosenfeld says he has made satisfactory settlements with all but one of the party of gold hunters who had bought tickets for transportation to Dawson on the Snow and Ice train.

The company has a contract with the War Department for transportation of 150 tons of relief supplies to the Klondike, and when the Government relief expedition was abandoned Manager Rosenfeld deemed it wise to drop the whole Snow and Ice scheme. Mr. Rosenfeld says everything will be satisfactorily settled and all bills paid. It is probable that the company will file a claim against the Government for the expense already incurred.

CONSUL'S REPORT FAVORS CANADA.

Report of a United States Agent Advertises the Canadian Pacific.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Senator Wilson of Washington called the attention of the State Department to-day to a recent report of Consul Dudley of Vancouver, B. C., in which Canadian ports and Canadian routes to the Klondike were extolled at some length.

He said that this report had been used by the Canadian Pacific Road as an advertisement, and was to the detriment of American roads and American seaports on the Pacific, which were doing a large outfitting business for Alaska. The State Department has notified Consul Dudley that hereafter his reports must not favor foreign interests in competition with those in the United States.

ALASKAN RIVERS FULL OF GOLD.

Tale of "Swede Jonsen," Who Will Conduct a Party There in Spring.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, March 5.—A party of fifteen men from Bay City, Mich., are building an eighty-ton schooner here, in which they expect to sail north in May. The party will prospect on Noatatak, Kookpuk, and other rivers which empty into the Arctic Ocean between Cape Prince of Wales and Point Hope.

A whaler known as "Swede Jensen" will accompany the party. Jensen says all the rivers emptying into the Arctic Ocean north of Cape Prince of Wales are rich in gold deposits, and that nuggets can be picked up by the handful in rivers only a few miles back from the coast.

New Transportation Enterprises.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Chicago capitalists who are identified with the Northwestern Transportation and Trading Company have launched a new Yukon enterprise with the purpose of obtaining control of the immense traffic on the Yukon River between St. Michael and Dawson City. Seven distinct companies, with an aggregate capital of $350,000, were incorporated at Springfield today. They are the Healy Transportation Company, the Klondike, the Weare, Cudahy, Power, Hamilton, and the Barr Transportation Companies. The incorporators are Robert F. Pettibone, George J. Douglas, and Carolyn Bartee. Mr. Pettibone says the purpose of the new companies is to buy the steamboats and barges of the Yukon and to operate them.

PARK DEPARTMENT AFFAIRS.

John De Wolf Appointed Landscape Architect for the Whole City.

At yesterday's meeting of the Park Board John De Wolf of Brooklyn was appointed landscape architect of the department at $4,000 a year. There were present at the meeting President Clausen and Commissioner Moebus of the Bronx. Commissioner Brower of Brooklyn was absent. Mr. De Wolf is a resident of Brooklyn, and was born there. He is fifty years old, and has studied in Europe and the United States. His studies have included horticulture, arboriculture, architecture, and artistic gardening. He was landscape architect of the Brooklyn Park Department under Commissioner Brower in 1892, 1893, and 1894. He made extensive changes in Prospect Park, City Hall Park, and Carroll Park.

President Clausen reported that he had obtained measurements of the sidewalks in Fifth Avenue, Eighth Avenue, and Fifty-ninth Street, along Central Park. The board is considering the proposal to widen Fifty-ninth Street on the north side, so as to furnish more room for wagons between the car track and the curb. The width of the sidewalk in Fifth Avenue is twenty-nine feet; in Eighth Avenue, twenty-seven feet, and in Fifty-ninth Street, forty feet. President Clausen said that the traffic in Fifty-ninth Street was so great that he was inclined to favor the proposition to convert part of the sidewalk into roadway. The matter was laid over.

The Great Consideration in Railway Travel

Is fully met in the New Pennsylvania Limited which combines all the comforts and conveniences of a home, a hotel, and an office. Leaves New York daily for the West.—Adv.

MILITIAMEN WERE DISBANDED.

End of a New Jersey Gun Squad That Had Mutinied.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 5.—There was considerable comment here to-day when it becme known that Major Gen. Joseph W. Plume of the New Jersey National Guard had disbanded the gun detachment of the Second Regiment. Gen. Plume issued the order a week ago, but it did not reach Lieut. Col. John A. Parker of this city, Adjutant General of the First Brigade, until this morning. Col. Parker has forwarded the order to Col. Edwin W. Hine, commandant of the Second Regiment.

The detachment was organized a few year ago by Lieut. Albert S. Jones, and he was put in command. Everything went smoothly until Archer I. Webb was elected Sergeant. Then a movement was started against Lieut. Jones, which soon spread throughout the detachment. The members refused to attend drills, and finally a petition was sent to Col. Hine, asking for the removal of Lieut. Jones. The military authorities decided that the detachment was in a state of mutiny, and sided with the commander. By the order just issued Lieut. Jones is placed on the retired list, and is liable to active service at any time. This is considered a complete exoneration for him. Col. Parker said to-day:

"It was one of the worst cases of mutiny ever known in this State, and the boys can thank their stars that they were not all dishonorably discharged. The petition to Col. Hine was an outrageous thing."

Many well-known young men of this city belong to the gun detachment.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:27	Sun sets 5:57	Moon sets 3:19

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	5:56	Gov. Isl'd 6:14	H. Gate 6:03
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	6:27	Gov. Isl'd 6:43	H. Gate 8:32

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

Allianca, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*11:00 A. M.	
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Cevic, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havel, Southampton and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Manitoba, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saginaw, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

H. H. Meier, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana and Mexican ports	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Niagara, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Pomeranian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Wordsworth, Pernambuco, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

Colorado, Port Royal and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12.

Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alexandra, London	.....	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Lampassa, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P

OF INTEREST TO GOLFERS

Disappointment that the Ocean County Club Will Not Hold Its Big Tournament.

LAKEWOOD CLUB'S NEW LINKS

The April Event Will Be the Last Given by the Members on Their Present Course—Death of Great Britain's Amateur Champion.

A shade of disappointment was cast over the golfing world last week by the announcement that the officers of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club of Lakewood had canceled its open tournament, scheduled to take place March 24, 25, and 26. In view of its early announcement, for the event was made public last November, golfers are wondering what the real reason is. Occasions like this do not inspire confidence in the clubs that are forced to make postponements, and for the golfing reputation of the Ocean County Club, golfers say, the contest should have been held. The only previous instance of a similar case that can now be recalled was the abandonment of its open tournament by the Baltusrol Club last November. The reasons for this were more apparent, for the event fell in the horse show week, and golfers had been almost surfeited by a long run of contests. The Baltusrol Club, under these circumstances, adopted what it thought to be the best policy.

The Ocean County Club opened its new nine-hole course last season and predicted great things. It was a vast improvement over the former one, and within a few yards of the length of the Lakewood Golf Club course. It is said that the club is about to begin the laying out of an eighteen-hole course, but the present nine holes will remain undisturbed and become a part of the longer course. Several extra acres are to be purchased, and next Fall the new course will be opened with a tournament.

Lakewood Club's Final Event.

The annual Spring event of the Lakewood Golf Club, in the last week of April, will now be the first big golf contest in this locality. Additional interest will be given to it, because this will be the last large tournament held by the club on its present links. Ever since the establishment of the club, it has been successful, and has given to Lakewood life a genial and genuine golfing tone. Expressions of regret have been heard on all sides that the club must leave its quarters by July 1. The unfortunate friction that was aroused between the club and the Bricksburg Land Company over the permission given by the club to the New York baseball players to use a part of the link for a diamond last year has been the cause of the present state of affairs.

The club maintained its independence by suing and getting damages from the land company. The President of the company was in favor of continuing the lease to the club, but his ideas did not meet with the sympathy of the other officials. The golf club was notified a short time ago that a rental of $1,000 had been offered for the links. This was several hundred dollars above the price now paid, and was practically prohibitive. What will be done with the links after July 1 is a matter of speculation. It is thought that the land company, which controls the Laurel and Laurel-in-the-Pines Hotels, may use them as an extra hotel attraction, offering them to the use of guests for a nominal price. Considerable money has been spent on the course, and it has always been kept in admirable condition. The little clubhouse, however, will be removed.

New Golf Quarters.

The new home of the Lakewood Golf Club, at Dairy Farm, recently leased from Nathan Straus for five years, is a short distance from the present links, and can be reached in the same time from the station. A farmhouse in good condition is on the property, and with a little alteration and a fresh coat of paint, can be made into a better clubhouse than the one now used. It is two stories in height and has a wide piazza on three sides. Besides this house there are an excellent barn, extensive sheds, and two or three smaller buildings. The turf is admirably suited for golf. Most of the farm has been under cultivation and is perfectly level and free from trees. The laying out of the course will be comparatively an easy matter. Work is to be commenced at once, and it is the intention to lay out eighteen holes. The longest hole will be about 510 yards and the shortest 160 yards.

The course will be opened next Fall by a big tournament during Thanksgiving week. Application for the date has already been made to the Metropolitan Golf Association. The annual meeting of the Lakewood Golf Club will be held during the coming week, and officers for the year will be elected. Papers of incorporation are now being filed in the County Clerk's office at Toms River.

England's Amateur Champion Dead.

The death of the amateur champion of Great Britain, A. J. Travers Allan, who was only in his twenty-third year, has just been announced. He won his high honors on the Muirfield links, Scotland, last Spring, meeting the ablest golfers in Scotland and England. He was one of the youngest golfers that ever won the amateur championship. He began to play in April, 1892, and within a few years established records for several links. He was a recent graduate of Edinburgh University, holding the students' scratch golf medal for four years. His death was due to consumption, and creates a severe loss in the golfing circles of Great Britain.

Some of the golf professionals in Philadelphia have been issuing challenges for tournaments, with the evident desire of increasing both their wealth and fame. Harry Gullane and W. W. Campbell of the Philadelphia Country Club have had a recent challenge accepted by John Harrison and James Campbell of the Belmont Cricket Club. Two contests will be played, one each on the Belmont and Philadelphia Country Club links. Gullane is twenty-four years old, and Campbell is one year younger. The latter learned his golf on the Hoylake links, near Liverpool, and Gullane was raised on the North Berwick links, Scotland. Both are able players. John Harrison also announces that he, with W. H. Way of the Meadow Brook Club, are willing to play Gullane and Campbell for $200 a side, two matches to be played on the Meadow Brook and Philadelphia Country Club links.

The Harbor Hill Golf Club of Staten Island, which was only started last year, has been quite successful, its membership now numbering nearly 200, of which 70 are women. The short nine-hole course of last year is now being transformed into an eighteen-hole, and a larger and more convenient clubhouse is being built.

The first meeting of the new Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association will probably be held this month. The committee has several important questions to determine, one of the most important being the dates and links for the open championship, which has been separated from the National championship. The contest ought to come in June. If it can be conveniently arranged, three months must intervene between the two events and the amateur will be held in September. Just at present there seems to be difficulty in finding a club to take the open event. St. Andrew's does not want it, and Meadow Brook, in abandoning its Spring event, evidently would not care for it. Possibly a Philadelphia club may be found eligible and willing.

GOSSIP FOR HORSEMEN.

Polo Men Will Have a Busy Week—Preparations for the Horse Show in November.

This will be a busy week among the polo men in this city and at the polo clubs in Long Island, Staten Island, Westchester County, and New Jersey. Delegates from the polo clubs of all sections of the country will be in town to attend the annual meeting of the Polo Association, at the Riding Club, in Fifty-eighth Street, on Tuesday afternoon. It is likely that a number of changes in the rules will be made, and the standard height of the polo pony may be raised from 14.1 hands to 14.2 hands. The clubs in the association will be represented by the following delegates: Country Club of Orange, N. J., C. A. Munn; Devon Polo Club, Devon, Penn., C. R. Snowden; Evanston Country Club, Illinois, W. B. Kirkman; Country Club, Brookline, Mass., F. B. Fay; Buffalo Country Club, R. K. Root; Westchester Polo Club of Newport, R. I., T. Hitchcock, Jr.; Country Club of Westchester, N. Y., E. C. Potter; Dedham Polo Club, Massachusetts, S. D. Warren; Washington Polo Club, Washington, D. C., Clarence Moore; Staten Island Polo Club, Morton W. Smith; St. Louis Country Club, C. Hodgman; Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, G. H. Potter; Point Judith Country Club, Narragansett Pier, R. I., W. A. Hazard; Philadelphia Country Club, J. C. Groome; Owentsia Country Club, Lake Forest, Ill., W. W. Keith; Myopia Hunt, Hamilton, Mass., R. L. Agassiz; Morris County Country Club, Morristown, N. J., J. B. Nicoll; Southampton Polo Club, Long Island, P. F. Collier, and Meadow Brook Club, Westbury, L. I., Oliver W. Bird.

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The Directors of the National Horse Association of America met on Friday and elected the following officers: Cornelius Fellowes, President; Col. Lawrence Kip and George Peabody Wetmore, Vice Presidents; H. H. Hollister, Treasurer, and John G. Heckscher, Secretary. The association is already planning for a great show in November. The show will probably be the only one of National character this year, as Boston has decided not to give a show this year, and the destruction by fire of the Coliseum leaves Chicago without a suitable building for a large show.

***

The indications are that the Carter Handicap, which is to be the feature of the Spring meeting of the Queens County Jockey Club, will have a big field, for up to to the present time the following nominations have been made: Sailor King, Varus, Tobias, Needsville, Miss Tenny, Bannock, Premier, Marsian, Tunis, Ortoland, Zanone, Junior, Don't Care, Kinnikinnic, Irish Reel, Floral Park, Demagogue, Zella, Storm King, Damien, Debride, Sun Up, Winged Foot, Braw Lad, Our Johnny, Handpress, Thomas Cat, Belle of Erin, The Manxman, Warrenton, Senator McCarren, and Sensational. The other stakes have also filled well, the number in each being as follows: Rockaway, 30; Flushing, 22; Arverne, 26; Roso, 40; Canarsie, 38; Ozone, 40, and Jamaica, 32.

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The horses of the San Mateo Trotting Stud of California were shipped from San Francisco on Feb. 24, and are expected to arrive in this city to-day, when they will be taken to Madison Square Garden to be sold at the Kellogg sale, which opens on Tuesday. Oro Wilkes, 2:11, is the horse of greatest public interest among the lot. Of all the great trotting stallions of the San Mateo establishment he was the most profitable stake winner and general campaigner. He was retired as a four-year-old, and has had three years' rest in the stud. He is only entering on his eighth year, and is still rated as a good horse for campaigning purposes. In all there will be forty-four San Mateo horses disposed of.

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A. J. Stemler's Fleur de Lis, who is a candidate for both the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps, is looked upon by the California turfmen as the pick of all the Pacific Coast-bred horses of her age. She is especially clever on a heavy track, and has beaten every Eastern horse she has met in heavy going. She is a strongly built filly, four years old, by Maxim-Fleurette. Maxim was bred in New Zealand, and made a record of eight wins and two seconds out of a total of ten races. Fleurette, the mare's dam, is a full sister to Firenzi, the best American race mare since Miss Woodford's time. If Fleur de Lis is a starter in either of the handicaps, and the track is to her liking, she will be well supported in the betting by the Westerners.

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Harry Hamlin of the Village Farm of Buffalo says that horsemen generally are mistaken as to his purpose in sending a string of fifty trotters and pacers to be trained at Selma, Ala., by Ed Geers. The horsemen have been of the opinion that Geers was to select from the string the campaigners for 1898, but Mr. Hamlin says that Geers is not to make a selection. Twenty-five of the string will be raced, but they have already been selected. The other twenty-five will not be raced under any circumstances this year. They will be educated for the season of 1899.

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The numbers of dates claimed by the trotting associations in New England makes the trotting outlook in that section a brilliant one for this season. Some of the dates claimed are as follows: Combination Park, June 14-17; Hartford, July 4-8; Providence, July 12-15; Rigby, Aug. 1-5; Old Orchard, Aug. 8-12; Rigby, Aug. 22-26; Combination, Aug. 23-27; Readville, Aug. 30 to Sept. 3; Hartford, Sept. 5-9; Providence, Sept. 5-9; Rigby, Sept. 12-16.

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James Butler, formerly President of the Driving Club of New York, was an extensive purchaser of mares and colts at the sales of trotting and pacing stock held recently in Lexington, Ky. He now owns a large number of trotters and pacers, and his string for the campaign of 1898 is a formidable one. Among his purchases were three in-bred George Wilkes trotters, one being by a son out of a daughter of George Wilkes, and the other two being by sons of the same stallion out of mares by the same sire.

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Edward R. Bowne, who took John R. Gentry and Robert J. on their exhibition tour last season, is one of a number of horsemen who believe that Planet, 2:04¾, is the most likely coming two-minute horse. Shortly after Mart Demarest purchased Planet for A. E. Alvord of Boston a few weeks ago Mr. Bowne offered him an advance of $500 over the price he paid, but Demarest refused it.

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William Lakeland has a promising string of eighteen horses in training at Brighton Beach, Hamburg, Marcus Daly's great colt, is the star of the lot. He has rounded out into a well-proportioned race horse. He has been declared out of the Kentucky Derby and the Clark States at Louisville, and his racing this season will probably be confined to the East.

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"Tommy" Burns, the crack lightweight jockey, who made such an enviable record at New Orleans this Winter, is far in the lead in the list of winning jockeys. He has won 84 races, finished second 46 times, and third 28 times. Next to him in the number of "wins" comes A. Barrett, with 39 races to his credit.

***

Henry Smith of Buffalo, who sailed on Jan. 22 for Hamburg, Germany, with about twenty head of trotting stock, claims the honor of bringing the first ocean trotting foal to land in safety. On the voyage the mare Lady Leontine, by Ryhdyk-Leontine, foaled a filly by Rex Americus.

***

A racing season in the East rarely passes that R. Wyndham does not spring some surprise, by which the cash boxes of the bookmakers are hard hit. He has among his string this year Cherry Pit, a two-year-old brother to Morello, by Eolus-Cerise, and a full brother to Russell, by Eolus-Tillie Russell, either one of which may be used to make the annual coup.

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Reports from San Francisco are to the effect that if Atkins & Lottridge do not race in the East this season, they will release Jockey Dick Clawson, who is under contract to them, and who rode L'Alouette to victory in the Futurity last year, to "Jimmy" Rowe. Clawson was one of the successful lightweights in the East last year, and he has been riding in good form in the West this Winter.

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Mascot, 2:04, once the champion pacer of the world, and an old war horse of the turf, is to be campaigned again this season. He is owned now by Oliver Cabana of Buffalo, and this Winter showed a clean pair of heels to everything that brushed him over the Buffalo snow path.

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J. E. Seagram, the Canadian distiller, whose colors are familiar to metropolitan racegoers, has now one of the largest racing stables on this side of the Atlantic. He has in all about fifty horses, most of which will be seen here this season.

***

Barney Demarest, the Boston trotting horse man, has decided to locate at Goshen, N. Y., this Spring. He will take his string of trotters and pacers through the Central New York Circuit the coming season, and will confine his operations almost wholly to the half-mile tracks.

***

Jerome Whelpley, well known among the driving men of this city as a trainer of trotters and pacers, has taken a stable at the Suburban half-mile track near Mount Vernon, and will work a string of trotters and pacers there this season.

***

Col. F. N. Lawrence, one of the driving brigade, has purchased the gray trotting gelding Clayton and is driving him on upper Seventh Avenue. Clayton has a mark of 2:15¼, which he secured at Fleetwood Park last season in the 2:45 class.

***

Ex-Mayor Alfred Chapin of Brooklyn has bought the property of the Driving Park Association at Echota, N. Y., for $15,000. The property was sold under foreclosure of a mortgage held by Chester W. Chapin.

***

Friends of Edward Garrison, the jockey, say that he has arranged with the officials of the Washington Jockey Club and the Saratoga Racing Association to start at their meetings this year.

PRINCETON BASEBALL PLAYERS

Only Half of the Men Who Came Out to be Retained—The Easter Tour Projected.

PRINCETON, March 5.—Princeton's 'Varsity baseball aspirants have now been at work in the cage for two weeks. As a result only about half of the men who came out at Capt. Butler's call have been retained upon the squad. As yet none has shown any phenomenal proclivities, but one and all seem to be just mediocre players.

The work, however, has not been of a discouraging nature, for as yet the old 'Varsity men have not been called out, and only the substitutes and new men are now at work in the cage. Of course, when the old men come out the prospects will brighten and the Tiger stock go up a few points. For the material at hand, the work so far has been fair. It is hard to make any prediction about the men at this stage, for the cage does not offer opportunities for starring, and men seldom show up in their real form or give much idea of their possibilities until the team gets out of doors.

Jerome Bradley, who is to have charge of the coaching, is expected about March 9, and it is hoped that the team can go into the field immediately upon his arrival. The fact that Princeton's first game is only three weeks off makes it quite necessary that the men should soon get out. A force of men are hard at work on the field now, and if fair weather holds there will be nothing to prevent the team from coming out.

The baseball schedule has been completed and twenty-six games are to be played. The Tigers will meet four new teams this year—Columbia, Fordham, University of Maryland, and the All-Scholastic. Baltimore will be the only League team played. There will be two games with Harvard and two with Yale, and in case of tie there will be a third with each.

Princeton will take the customary Southern trip during the Easter vacation, starting on April 5, meeting the University of Maryland on the 6th, Baltimore League team on the 7th, with another fierce tussle with Georgetown, in Washington, on the 9th and 11th. Georgetown never plays anything but good ball, and as she has already had some weeks' field practice the Tigers will certainly hardly be in shape to make the best showing against her.

The Orange and the Black will meet the University of Virginia at Charlotteville on the trip, and will return to Princeton on April 13.

AMERICAN HORSES IN LONDON.

Prize Winners Here Bring Low Prices at Tattersalls.

LONDON, March 5.—At Tattersalls, on Monday, twenty-two horses, described as prize winners at the recent horse shows at Chicago and Madison Square Garden, New York, were sold at auction. They averaged 56 guineas, (about $294,) which is considered a low price.

The St. James's Gazette, commenting upon the sale, says:

"The experiment of sending recruits for Rotton Row is not likely to be repeated. The horses were not of the proper stamp. A New York prize does not carry an equal recommendation with the English. Here the shows are strictly business. At Madison Square Garden they are mere society functions."

COLLEGE FOOTBALL PLANS.

Yale-Princeton Game to be Played at Princeton This Year.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5.—The big colleges have instituted a departure in the making of a schedule for the football games of next Autumn in that the policy of playing the Yale-Princeton game after the Yale-Harvard game has been abandoned. The next game between Yale and Princeton will be played at Princeton on Nov. 12, and the Harvard game will take place in New Haven on the 19th of the same month.

This will be the first time in the history of football that Yale has played Princeton at Princeton.

YALE-HARVARD TRACK GAMES.

Representatives of the Two Universities Plan the May Meet.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 5.—Representatives of Yale and Harvard met at the Massaoit House in this city this afternoon to arrange for the dual track athletic games to be held at Holmes Field, Cambridge, next May. There were present Capt. F. H. Bigelow and B. H. Hayes of Harvard and Capt. E. C. Perkins and I. N. Swift, representing Yale.

After luncheon the delegates met in one of the hotel parlors. C. Gillette, Yale '97, presided at the meeting, which elected the following officers: President—H. S. Brookes of Yale; Secretary and Treasurer—B. H. Hayes of Harvard. The date of the games was set for May 14, and it was decided to hold the bicycle events in the morning before the meet at Charles River Park. H. S. Brookes of Yale and G. B. Morrison of Harvard were chosen as a committee to select the officials for the games, their selections to be subject to the approval of the two Captains.

Young Astor Captain of Boats at Eton.

LONDON, March 5.—Large numbers of poeple witnessed the formal opening of the boating season at Eton, on Tuesday, when a procession of boats, under the supervision of young William Waldorf Astor, who now has the proud distinction among Etonians of being Captain of Boats, was rowed from Windsor Bridge to Boveney Lock. The flotilla, which consisted of ten-oared monarchs and eight eight-oared boats, was a most picturesque sight.

Handsome Anniversary Issue.

The Rider and Driver celebrates its seventh anniversary by issuing a profusely illustrated number that is decidedly a credit to its publisher, and that will surely be a welcome treat for its host of readers. It is, among journals devoted to horses and horsemen, in a class entirely by itself, and deserves all the success it has met with. A feature is a finely printed supplement in six colors called "Phaeton Taming the Wild Horse."

Yale Baseball Contest Prohibited.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5.—The annual game of baseball between the sophomores and the freshmen of Yale will not be played this year The Faculty has prohibited it on account of the noise and demonstration that usually attend the match. The Faculty will state that this action is not a punishment, but the result of a decision to do away with the custom.

Intercollegiate Union Meeting.

UTICA, N. Y., March 5.—A meeting of the New York State Inter-Collegiate Union was held here this afternoon. Colgate, Hamilton, Hobart, and Union Universities were represented. St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., was admitted to membership. It was decided to hold the annual field day at Utica Park May 28.

Steele of the Cambridge Crew Ill.

LONDON, March 5.—A serious misfortune has occurred to the Cambridge University crew. C. M. Steele, the Light Blue stroke, has had a sudden attack of gastric influenza.

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SIX LITTLE TAILORS

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SCHOOL RECORDS BROKEN

Young Athletes of the Interscholastic League Furnish a Number of Surprises.

BERKELEY CARRIED THE DAY

Contest for School Championship Was in Doubt Up to the Time the Final Event Was Decided—Manvel's Game Race.

Interscholastic athletic meetings rarely pass that some previous record does not suffer, for the young athletes of the schools are in most cases ambitious to go to college with an established standing as athletes in order that at some future time they may get a coveted place on a 'Varsity crew, football team, or baseball team. But even those who have seen the young athletes break records since the formation of the Interscholastic League were unprepared for the showing made yesterday at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, where the ninth annual games of the Barnard School were held.

Two interscholastic records were broken, two were equaled, and in two other events the winners came within one-fifth of a second of the records.

The first of the records to suffer was that for the 220-yard run for seniors. C. Irwin-Martin of the Berkeley School held the record of 0:25 2-5 seconds up to yesterday, but by a superb burst of speed C. A. Sulzer of the Pingry School took a full second from that record in yesterday's event. Sulzer shot to the front of the crowd of sprinters the moment the pistol shot sounded, and before he had gone 100 yards it was evident that he had the race well in hand. He maintained his lead to the end, but was not pushed out to the limit, and might easily have clipped another fifth of a second from the record if he had been pressed hard.

The other broken record was for the running high jump, which was won by R. W. Nutting of the Pratt Institute, with a jump of 5 feet 10 inches. The best previous interscholastic jump was made by S. A. Baltazzi of the Harvard Preparatory School, last year. Nutting's jump was an inch higher than his.

The most exciting contest of the day was the 880-yard run, which was won by H. E. Manvel of the Pingry School. Manvel did not tie the record, but he came within one-fifth of a second of doing so. He proved himself a game runner, though, for, although he apparently had all he wanted 100 yards from the tape, he hung on grimly, and lasted long enough to win by about two feet. All through the race he was hard pressed by P. H. Christensen and G. Trede. When he breasted the tape in the van he was received by a crowd of schoolmates and escorted around the armory in triumph.

In the 220-yard run for juniors L. A. Lane of the Brooklyn Latin School, who won, equaled the record of 26 4-5 seconds, made by W. Wilson of Barnard. E. Kircher of Barnard struggled hard to sustain the reputation of his school in this event, but he tired badly in the final twenty yards, and was passed by the winner and by F. Mohn of the Trinity School, who finished second.

The record of 7 3-5 seconds for the 60-yard hurdle dash has been one of the bones of contention between the Barnard and Berkeley Schools for a long time. Berkeley always sent her best men to lower it, but the record of S. A. Syme of Barnard, which was duplicated a year after it was made by H. Von Baur, also of the Barnard School, withstood up to yesterday the efforts of the Berkeley men. In yesterday's event Berkeley had three men, and Barnard two. J. A. Forney of the Berkeley School seemed to be on wings when he came to the obstacles, and he had no difficulty in winning the event in record time.

The struggle for supremacy in the competition for points between the schools became exciting when the last event, the pole vault, was called for decision. The Berkeley and Pingry Schools were the leaders, Berkeley with twenty-three points and Pingry with two less. Both schools had men in the event, and as a win for either school meant an additional five points, the supporters on either side were in a great state of excitement. The event was won finally by J. A. Forney of Berkeley, making the score for that school twenty-eight. P. A. Moore of the Pingry School added three points to his school's score by finishing second. Third place was secured by S. Stuart of the Berkeley School, and thereby he added an additional point to Berkeley's score.

In the point competition the total score was as follows:

Berkeley, 29; Pingry, 24; Pratt Institute, 16; Trinity, 10; Brooklyn Latin School, 8; Polytechnic Preparatory School, Barnard, and Newark Academy, 5 each; Packard, 3; Brooklyn High School, Columbia Grammar School, and Cutler, 1 each.

The summaries:

Putting the 12-Pound Shot.—Won by A. H. Ward, Pratt, with 42 feet 4½ inches; G. Mellian, Packard, with 41 feet 7½ inches, second; J. A. Forney, Berkeley, with 41 feet 5 inches, third. Running High Jump.—Won by R. W. Nutting, Pratt, jump 5 feet 10 inches; J. A. Spraker, Berkeley, second, jump 5 feet 8 inches; C. A. Duval, Berkeley, third, jump 5 feet 6 inches.

220-Yard Run, Junior.—Won by L. A. Lane, Brooklyn Latin School; F. Mohn, Trinity, second; E. Kircher, Barnard, third. Time—0:26 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by C. A. Sulzer, Pingry; P. Wickham, Pratt, second; J. F. McMillan, Barnard, third. Time—0:24 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by H. E. Manvel, Pingry; P. H. Christensen, Berkeley, second; G. Trede, Trinity, third. Time—2:05 1-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by J. A. Forney, Berkeley; P. A. Moore, Pingry, second; S. Stuart, Berkeley, third.

One-Mile Run.—Won by R. D. Sanford, Polytechnic Preparatory School; G. Trede, Trinity, second; R. S. Gales, Pingry, third. Time—5:26.

60-Yard Hurdle Dash.—Won by J. A. Forney, Berkeley; A. Bowie, Pratt Institute, second; J. Neill, Columbia Grammar School, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

One-Mile Walk.—Won by J. Alker, Berkeley; B. F. Meyers, Trinity, second; D. Ellman, Berkeley, third. Time—8:27.

60-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by C. A. Sulzer, Pingry; G. P. Servis, Brooklyn Latin, second; M. C. Arnold, Berkeley, third. Time—0:06 4-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by H. E. Manvel, Pingry; B. White, Berkeley, second; A. R. Topping, Brooklyn High School, third. Time—0:56.

60-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by J. Wrightson, Newark Academy; W. Silleck, Barnard, second; E. Bell, Jr., Cutler, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

RIVERTON GUN CLUB SHOOT

Fifth Annual Contest Brought Off in a High Wind at Taylor's Station, N. J.

HONORS FOR NEW YORK MEN

Welch and Chapin of the Carteret Club Tie for First Place and Welch Secures the Silver Table Service.

TAYLOR'S STATION, N. J., March 5.—The fifth annual 100-bird shoot of the Riverton Gun Club was shot off on the club's grounds here to-day. Welch and Chapin, two of the representatives of the Carteret Gun Club of New York, tied for first place with eighty-nine kills each. They decided to divide first and second money, 40 and 25 per cent., and each received $292.50. In the ten-bird shoot-off for a solid silver table service, Welch won. Third money, $135, went to Stokes of Riverton, and $90, fourth money, was won by Jones, also of Riverton.

After the arrival of the early morning trains from Camden, it was found that nine men were present to take part in the event. The Philadelphia representatives expected were on hand, but a number of crack New Yorkers, who, it was thought, would enter the contest, did not put in an appearance. The Carteret Gun Club of the metropolis, however, was represented by R. A. Welch, G. B. Hutchins, and C. M. Chapin.

The day was anything but favorable for high scores. It was bright enough and not a bit too cold, but a stiff wind blew from the west, which gave the birds a good chance and forced quick shooting. On the No. 2 or River Grounds the wind made the birds strong and driving right quarterers. Those released from the traps on No. 1 or the old grounds were mostly fast right quarterers, while on No. 3 grounds they quartered to the left, as a rule.

The nine entries were divided into three squads, which took their turns on all three grounds. Chapin, Brewer, and Welch were one squad, Stokes, Jones, and Rawlins another, and Banker, Hutchins, and Dale the third. Stokes, Jones, and Rawlins opened on No. 1 grounds, then went to No. 2, and wound up on No. 3. Chapin, Brewer, and Welch started on No. 3, then went to No. 1, and finished on No. 2. Barker, Hutchins, and Dale started on No. 2, then went to No. 3, and finished on No. 1.

Barker, Hutchins, Rawlins, and Brewer can hardly be said to have been in the race at any time. Dale, Stokes, Jones, Chapin, and Welch were the men who made the fight.

At the end of the first 25 Welch and Jones were tied with 23 kills, Chapin and Dale had 21, Brewer 20, and Stokes and Barker 19 each. Jones, who in his first quarter had received hard birds, but had been a bit lucky, dropped to the rear during the second quarter, and after 45 birds had been shot at had missed 9. At the end of 50 birds Chapin and Welch were tied with 43 kills, Welch in this quarter having had several drop dead out of bounds, and having missed a few easy ones. Stokes had picked up well and was only one behind the leaders, with 42 kills. Jones had killed 41, as had Dale. Dale missed his forty-seventh, forty-eighth, and forty-ninth birds, two of which dropped dead out of bounds. Up to this point he had been in the lead. After that he was never dangerous, shooting very erratically in his last half hundred. At the end of 75 Welch and Chapin were tied with 66 kills, and Stokes had 65. While the latter's last 25 were shot through in good style, Chapin and Welch managed to slightly increase their leads, and after the hundred had been completed were found to be tied with 89 each.

First and second moneys were lumped and divided and then a shoot-off for the silver service followed. The first, third, and fourth birds for Chapin, all drivers, fell dead out of bounds, and Welch only having missed his sixth, a hard driver, was a winner of 8 to 6 at the end of the shoot-off. The score follows:

One-hundred-bird handicap, entrance $100; fifty yards boundary; 40 per cent. to winner, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth.

R. A. Welch, Carteret, (30 yards)—1 2 2 2 0 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 0 2 2 2 1 1 2 • 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 • 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 0 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 2. Total killed, 89; missed, 11.

C. M. Chapin, Carteret, (27 yards)—2 2 2 2 0 2 1 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 1 • 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 0 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 0 2 1 2 2 1 2 0 1 2 1 0 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

CONVICT KILLS HIS WIFE

Stabs Her in the Neck While Receiving a Visit from Her at Sing Sing Prison.

A POTATO PEELER THE WEAPON

The Murderer Is Adrian Braun, a Cigarmaker, Sentenced to Two Years' Imprisonment for Assault—He Had a Bad Reputation.

SING SING, N. Y., March 5.—Adrian Braun, a convict serving a two years' sentence in the State Prison here, killed his wife Katherine, who was paying him a visit, by stabbing her in the neck with a knife used for peeling potatoes, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The woman arrived at the prison at 3:20 and asked for her husband. He was in the kitchen peeling potatoes at the time, and the Warden, learning that his wife had come at great sacrifice, sent for him. The couple met in the visiting room in the presence of State Detective Jackson, who was on guard. They had been in conversation about half an hour and seemed on the best of terms. The detective then informed Braun that the time allowed for the interview was up.

Braun begged for a few minutes more. Finally he got ready to go. He embraced his wife, and was in the act of kissing her good-bye, when suddenly his hand shot upward and, quick as a flash, he buried a keen knife into his wife's neck. Before Detective Jackson could come to the rescue he had plunged the blade in several times, and the woman fell to the floor, mortally wounded. She died a few minutes later.

The detective jumped at the frenzied man, and succeeded, after a hard struggle, in disarming him, with the aid of two other convicts, who were in the corridor. Warden Sage ordered his removal to the death house, and there another knife was found concealed in his clothing.

No amount of questioning could induce Braun to give a reason for the deed. He assured the Warden that he did not wish to be discourteous, but he refused absolutely to make any statement.

Braun is thirty-five years old, a cigarmaker, born in Germany, and was sentenced by Judge Fitzgerald of New York to two years' imprisonment for assault in the second degree. He was received in the prison Sept. 1, and has had a good record.

This is the first case of the kind to occur in Sing Sing Prison, and it is the first time since Warden Sage has taken charge of the prison that anything of a serious nature has occurred. Years ago a convict named Mangano, also employed in the messroom, stabbed and killed a convict named Williams with a potato knife. He was convicted of murder in the first degree, but secured a new trial and escaped with a verdict of manslaughter. Because of the testimony which he gave in this trial Daniel Cash was stabbed and killed by Angelo Cornetti, a friend of Mangano. Cornetti was hanged for the murder.

Mrs. Braun lived, with three children, in this city, in the rear house, at 308 East Eighteenth Street. Two other children are in the St. Joseph's Asylum. Last night the children—Frank, nineteen months old; Frances, seven years old, and Tessie, nine years old—were in charge of a Mrs. Peterkin, who lives on the floor above.

They knew nothing of the fate that had befallen their mother when a reporter called. The whole family occupies a little room about 10 by 14 feet. The youngest child has just recovered from an attack of pneumonia, and was sitting in an old broken-down rocking chair softly crying for his mother. The two older children, suspecting that something was wrong, wildly begged and pleaded for their mother to come home. The woman who had them in charge did what she could to quiet them.

She said that Mrs. Braun, who supported herself and her children by taking in washing, had been saving money for some time to pay a visit to her husband. Yesterday, shortly after noon, she went out to buy some delicacies in the way of fruit and canned goods, and started for Sing Sing, saying she would be back early in the evening. Mrs. Peterkin declared that she had repeatedly warned Mrs. Braun not to go near her husband, as he was a dangerous man, but the woman would not take her advice. She had not been to see him for three months, and decided to go at last.

According to the neighbors, Braun had always been in the habit of abusing his wife, and was intensely jealous. He was also possessed of a religious mania, getting up at all hours of the night to pray. It was while he was living at 403 East Eighty-eighth Street that he committed the assault that led to his imprisonment. On the same floor with him lived John Carroll and a man named Vitth.

On the night of Aug. 10 these two men heard a disturbance in the rooms occupied by Braun and his family. They went in to see what was the matter, and found Braun beating his wife. They interfered and tried to stop him, and the man became enraged. He picked up a flat-iron and struck both men on the head, laying them low. He was immediately arrested, and was convicted about three weeks afterwards of assault.

After his imprisonment his wife moved to the Eightieth Street house. She has a good reputation there among the neighbors, who pronounce her a hard-working, honest woman. She was a member of St. Joseph's Church, in Eighty-seventh Street, and Father Lammel has taken an interest in the family. He ordered that Mrs. Braun be allowed to do the washing for the rectory and in other ways helped her. It is probable that Mrs. Braun will be buried by the church.

The children were removed to the rooms of the Gerry society by officers from the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station.

MORE GRABLE TRANSACTIONS.

Suits in Philadelphia Which Recall the Chemical Bank Scandal.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The name of Francis C. Grable, the man whom Cashier Quinlan of the Chemical National Bank of New York loaned about $200,000 without adequate security, and which transaction resulted in Quinlan's resignation after many years' service in the institution, figured in several suits in the United States Circuit Court here to-day.

The Tradesmen's National Bank of New York brought suit against William Wolstencroft's Sons to recover $5,000 on two unpaid promissory notes for $2,000 and $3,000, made payable to Grable, and indorsed and transferred by him to the plaintiff for value received. The same bank brought suit in the same court against John A. Crosmore to recover $10,000 on a promissory note, payable to the order of Grable, and indorsed and transferred for value received to the bank.

Thomas Bradley filed an affidavit of defense to the suit of William J. Arkell of New York, brought to recover $12,500 on a check stated to have been drawn by the defendant on Feb. 18, 1897, on the Security Trust Company, to the order of Francis C. Grable, indorsed by Grable and John E. Andrus, and which check remains unpaid.

Bradley avers that he gave the check to Grable on Feb. 18, 1897, but it was not presented for payment until Jan. 27, 1898, when Arkell received it, and that on or about April 15, 1897, he (Bradley) made a full settlement with Grable of the accounts between them, including the amount of the check, which check Grable agreed to return to him.

Not receiving it, he supposed it had been canceled, and he asks the Court to rule that he is not liable, because of the failure of the holders to present the check in reasonable time, and the further fact that the defendant has paid the amount thereof to the payee.

THE LATTIMER SHOOTING CASE.

Arguments for the Defense Answered by the State.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 5.—This morning's session of the Lattimer case was entirely taken up in the arguments on the point submitted yesterday by the defense. Judge Woodward offered to excuse the jurymen and allow them, as he said, to "take the air instead of the arguments," but they decided to stay in the box and listen to the arguments.

Attorney F. W. Wheaton spoke for the defense, and Attorney James Scarlet answered for the Commonwealth. When the latter concluded court adjourned until Monday, when the final addresses to the jury will be begun.

EDMUND TATTERSALL DEAD.

Head of the London Horse Exchange Firm Passes Away—His Venture in New York Failed.

LONDON, March 5.—Edmund Tattersall, head of the Horse Exchange firm of Tattersalls, is dead.

Edmund Tattersall was eighty-five years old, and until two years ago was actively engaged in the sale of horses at auction, conducting the enormous business of the company of which he was the head in person. His health since that time had been poor, however, and his son, Somerville Tattersall, assumed charge of the Exchange.

Mr. Tattersall's family for three generations back have been engaged in the sale of horses, his grandfather being the original Edmund Tattersall, who founded the famous sales stables at Albert's Gate, Hyde Park, London, and which from the start was a success. The best breeders of England brought the product of their stock farms to Tattersalls, and the concern did a business that ran up into the millions annually.

In 1890 Mr. Tattersall founded a company in London called "The Tattersalls of New York," which established itself in Seventh Avenue in this city. William Easton was placed in charge, but the company could not make the stables pay, and after six years of almost continual losses gave up its business.

Mr. Tattersall was widely known among horsemen of this city. He entertained many of them at his palatial residence in London, and was thoroughly in touch with all turf matters in this country.

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

The Plan Postponed Until All Danger of Complications with Spain Is Passed.

BUFFALO, March 5.—The plan for holding a Pan-American Exposition on Cayuga Island next year has been shelved for the present. This was decided upon at a meeting of the officials and Ways and Means Committee of bankers and the largest subscribers for bonds held this afternoon. The scheme is not dead, however, for Capt. John M. Brinker, President of the Exposition Company, said to-night that as soon as conditions changed for the better he would push the project to success.

In an official statement issued at the close of the meeting it is stated that owing to the unsettled condition of the public mind on account of Spanish-Cuban complications and the consequent apprehension of war, it would be practically impossible to secure from Congress that recognition for the exposition which is considered eminently desirable to insure its success.

WEDDING ON A DEATHBED.

Unknown Woman United to W. J. L. Milligan at Danville, Ill.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 5.—A young woman, good looking, well dressed, and not over twenty-four, giving her address as Kankakee, Ill., but refusing to divulge her name, arrived over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Road at 3 o'clock this morning.

She drove post haste to the Aetna House and insisted upon being shown to the room of William James Lee Milligan, who was in the agonies of death from congestion of the stomach. The County Clerk was routed out of bed, a marriage license was procured, and by 4 o'clock a Justice of the Peace had pronounced the couple man and wife. Milligan transferred his life insurance policies to his bride and died at 6 o'clock.

His body was shipped to his home, Toronto, Canada, this afternoon and shortly afterward Mrs. Milligan left the city. The details of the romance will not be revealed. Milligan was a traveling representative for E. C. Halpine & Co. of New York City. He is said to have been at one time a Captain in the English Army.

A CITIZEN AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

Franchise Restored to a Man Who Was in Prison Twenty Years.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 5.—David O. Eckerson of Mont Vale, because of the passage of House Bill 33 by the Legislature now in session, has once more become a citizen of the United States. The bill recalls a crime thirty years ago, which was responsible for the taking away of Eckerson's franchises.

Eckerson one night in the latter part of the "sixties," with some companions, drank considerable in the village tavern. He started home with a neighbor named Stokum. The latter's body was found the next morning beside a fence with the head crushed in, a large stone lying nearby indicating the weapon with which the crime was committed. Eckerson was arrested, and his trial resulted in a conviction of murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to twenty years at hard labor. After Eckerson had served his sentence he returned to Mont Vale and led a quiet life. He learned a short time ago that loss of citizenship consequent upon having served the full term in State prison would prevent him from inheriting a sum of money which he expects. This caused Justice of the Peace Crotty to interest himself in behalf of Eckerson, and he pushed the bill making Eckerson once more a citizen.

THE YELLOW FEVER BACILLUS.

Prof. Klebs of Chicago Thinks He Has Discovered It.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Prof. Klebs, discoverer of the diphtheria germ, which led to the invention of antitoxin, which has reduced the fatalities from that disease from 50 to 5 per cent., has discovered what he believes to be the yellow fever germ. Prof. Klebs is an eminent bacteriologist, and has been connected for two years with the Post-Graduate College and Hospital of Chicago.

He was formerly a professor in the University of Zurich. He is an extremely modest man and refuses at present to discuss his latest important discovery. Dr. F. Robert Zeit, Prof. Klebs's assistant, made the following statement to-day:

"Prof. Klebs obtained portions of all the organs of two cases of yellow fever patients who died of the typical form of the disease in Havana, made sections of all the organs, and was unable to find Lanarelli's bacillus or Sternburg's bacillus. In place of these he succeeded with a new staining method which he developed during the past months to prove the presence in the stomach, duodenum, and liver of peculiar bodies, probably belonging to the protozoa, those in the liver becoming as large as twice the diameter of a red blood corpuscle.

"Besides these large structureless bodies a true sporulating form with many sporules was found in the duodenum. These were found in both cases while control experiments gave negative results. While Prof. Klebs believes these bodies to be the cause of yellow fever, he wishes to withhold any definite claim in this direction until cultures and animal experiments can be made. These bodies have not been observed or desired heretofore, owing no doubt to the lack of a suitable staining method."

MILITIAMEN'S BADGES CHANGED.

Orders Issued by Adjt. Gen. Stryker of New Jersey National Guard.

TRENTON, N. J., March 5.—Adjt. Gen. Stryker has just issued orders which make "strings" of bars for successive qualifications as marksmen a thing of the past in the New Jersey National Guard. The changes are important, and are made on recommendation of Inspector General of Rifle Practice Spencer. The general orders relating to badges now read:

Those qualifying as marksmen will receive a bronze bar with a medallion pendant. On the second and on subsequent qualifications the bar will be exchanged for one with a number on it corresponding to the number of years qualifying.

Those qualifying as sharpshooters will receive a silver bar, to be worn under the marksmen's bar. For subsequent qualification the bar will be exchanged for one with a number on it corresponding to the number of years qualifying.

Those qualifying as experts will receive a gold bar, to be worn under the marksmen's and sharpshooters' bars. For subsequent qualifications the bar will be exchanged for one with a number on it corresponding to the number of years qualifying.

Mounted troops, on making the necessary qualification with the pistol, will receive a bronze medal for the first qualification, and for subsequent qualifications a bronze figure pendant, corresponding to the number of years qualifying.

Retired officers will be given the above badges and bars on qualifying in the respective classes.

All badges and bars of soldiers qualifying during the season must be turned in to the Inspector General of Rifle Practice before Nov. 1 of each year in order to obtain new bars. The Inspector General of Rifle Practice will immediately at the close of the season's practice advise each company commandant of the names of the soldiers of his company qualifying during the season.

In the future a soldier who has been honorably discharged from the National Guard and who re-enlists will not lose his standing because of non-qualification during his absence.

CHARLES D. WINGATE SAVED

He Took Poison in Washington and a Telephone Message Arrived Just in Time.

FAMILY IN BROOKLYN ANXIOUS

Mr. Wingate Was Appointed Sergeant Major of the Twenty-third Regiment Recently, But Had Been Acting Queerly.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Charles D. Wingate, who says he is a son of George W. Wingate of Brooklyn, is in the Emergency Hospital here under treatment for partial asphyxiation by burning gas and for paris green poisoning. Mr. Wingate has been in this city since March 2. He was staying at the National Hotel, but had not appeared to be depressed or disposed to be erratic. It was not known that he had any business, but he was supplied with money and took occasional drives about the city.

To-night about 6 o'clock a notice was found pinned upon his door saying that he had committed suicide by taking paris green. A few minutes before a detective had walked into the hotel office to inquire about him, and when he informed the hotel people that he had been directed to watch Mr. Wingate lest he do some desperate act, an immediate visit was made to his room.

This led to the discovery of the young man about fifteen minutes after he had gone up stairs. When his apartment was entered, Wingate was found in an unconscious condition, with the gas jet open and the gas rushing into the room. He had left a note to say that he had taken the poison, and then, having spread a paper on the floor to protect the carpet in case the poison should nauseate him, he had evidently become unconscious.

An ambulance was called, and he was taken to the Emergency Hospital. His condition at midnight was serious, but it was believed that he would recover.

The surgeon at the Emergency Hospital who responded to the call in Mr. Wingate's interest says he was informed by a young man at the hotel that Mr. Wingate had attempted suicide by inhaling gas on Friday night, but had been discovered before he had lost consciousness.

The surgeon did not notice the smell of gas when he attended Mr. Wingate to-night, but he acted upon the would-be suicide's note, and relieved him of a quantity of paris green before moving him to the hospital.

Charles D. Wingate is a young man of twenty-six, but well known in club and society life in Brooklyn. He is a son of Gen. George W. Wingate, the well-known lawyer. The story of his attempt at suicide, as told by Gen. Wingate last night, is a strange one, and it appears that the only thing which saved Mr. Wingate's life was the long-distance telephone. A telephone message from Brooklyn to Washington caught him just in the nick of time.

Mr. Wingate is a broker and a dealer in machinery supplies in the Borough of Manhattan. He is in business for himself, and is a man of means. He is married and has one child, and his domestic life has been one of perfect happiness. He prospered in business until last year, when he suffered considerable reverses, but this year business has much improved with him.

He formerly rowed in the Crescent Athletic Club boat, and was in good health, except for frequent attacks of biliousness, sometimes so severe as to apparently cloud his mind while they lasted.

He has been a member of the National Guard for some years, and recently was appointed Sergeant Major of the Twenty-third Regiment. The new tactics have made this an important post, and Mr. Wingate was anxious to acquit himself well. His first appearance as Sergeant Major was at the review on Monday night.

His father, wife, and other members of the family were present, and after the review he hurried to them and asked if he had made a good showing. He seemed much relieved when told that he had.

The General noticed all these things carefully, for his daughter-in-law had told him that her husband was acting queerly. He seemed to have spells in which his mind was absent or vacant, as had been the case in his attacks of biliousness.

On Tuesday Mr. Wingate went to his father's office in Manhattan. The General was much struck by the singular way in which his son looked and spoke. The next day his daughter-in-law visited him in great excitement and said that her husband had not come home Tuesday, and that she had heard nothing from him. Since then the Wingate family have beeen searching high and low for the afflicted man, but without success until yesterday afternoon.

Gen. Wingate went to Brooklyn yesterday on business, and received a telephone message to come at once to his daughter-in-law's house. He found her laboring under great excitement. She had just received an incoherent scrawl from her husband, dated at Washington, in which he said that he had not come home because he did not feel well. He had walked the streets of New York all Tuesday night, he said, and on Wednesday morning had taken a train to Washington.

This letter confirmed the fears of the family. It was just 5:30 o'clock. Gen. Wingate rushed to the telephone and called up a friend in Washington, begging him to take somebody with him and go at once to Mr. Wingate's hotel. The friend lost no time in complying.

Between the time that the telephone message from the General was received and the time that his friend arrived at the hotel young Wingate had taken paris green. They arrived at the hotel and forced an entrance into his room just in time to find him apparently dying from the effects. A physician was hurriedly sent for and a stomach pump used.

E. M. TRUAX WANTED IN TOLEDO.

Indicted, It Is Said, in Connection with School Board Scandal.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 5.—R. M. Truax, who is an accredited agent of the American Book Company, has been missing from home for several weeks, and is alleged to be stopping at the St. Denis Hotel, New York, under an assumed name. When the late Grand Jury arose it was announced that no indictment had been found against Truax, although many witnesses testified.

It now transpires that he has been indicted on no fewer than thirteen separate counts for perjury in connection with testimony he recently gave before United States Court Commissioner B. F. Brough. He then denied several statements he had made to prominent citizens relative to the late School Board scandal, wherein Superintendent of Schools A. A. McDonald was suspended on charges of immorality.

Truax, it is alleged, had boasted that he "put up the job" on McDonald for a political purpose, and McDonald is alleged to have threatened his life. It was discovered that his wife was sending and receiving telegrams from some one at the St. Denis, and subsequent investigation proved this some one to be Truax.

A Toledo officer is expected to reach New York some time this evening, and the authorities, it is asserted, have been notified to arrest and hold Truax.

R. M. Truax of Toledo, Ohio, registered at the St. Denis Hotel on Feb. 3, and left on Feb. 10. He returned to the hotel on Feb. 16, remaining until last Thursday. He did not say where he was going, but while at the hotel made no attempt whatever to conceal his identity.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN ILLINOIS.

Murder and Suicide in Ottawa—Mystery Concerning the Crimes.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 5.—Developments in a double tragedy are stirring this city to-day. A man supposed to be C. A. Wood of Chicago appears to have committed suicide after having shot and killed an Ottawa woman known as Irene Brider. The woman spent last week in Chicago, and Wood followed her here. The Coroner is investigating. There are also rumors that a man from La Salle, Ill., who was jealous of Wood, because of his attentions to the woman, committed the murder.

CHICAGO, March 5.—C. A. Wood was a salesman for a Covington (Ky.) wholesale liquor house. It was said that Wood had been drinking heavily of late. It was also said that he told friends that he was going to Ottawa to kill Miss Brider. Wood had frequently spoken of the woman as being his wife. Jealousy is believed to have caused the double tragedy.

RENE DOUMIC AT HARVARD.

well-Known Parisian Critic Lectures on French Romanticism—The Cercle Francais Honored.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 5.—M. René Doumic, who is now giving a course of public lectures at Harvard in French, under the auspices of the Cercle Français, is one of the critics of La Revue des Deux-Mondes. He has come to America at the request of the Cercle Français. His course here, which is on the history of romanticism in France, consists of eight lectures. The first was given Tuesday afternoon, the subject being "Le Romantisme: Les Origines: La Définition: Les Epoques." The second was given Thursday on "La Poésie Lyrique de 1820 à 1840: Lamartine, Alfred de Vigny."

M. Doumic arrived in Boston from Paris on Monday last. He was accompanied by his brother, who has come to America to study architecture at the request of the French Government. At a dinner given in Boston Wednesday evening by J. H. Hyde, '98, of New York, to the Messieurs Doumic a handsome gold medal was presented to M. René Doumic, commemorative of the appreciation of the Cercle Français.

Apropos of the cercle and its work at Harvard, Prof. de Sumichrast has just received a letter from M. Boissier, Permanent Secretary of the French Academy, in which the Academy expresses its great appreciation of the "work done so intelligently by the Cercle Français of Harvard University to spread the knowledge of and taste for our great writers." The Academy also speaks in complimentary terms of Prof. de Sumichrast's recent translation of "Athalie."

The Cercle Français has chosen this year for its annual play Molière's comedy entitled "Le Medecin Malgre Lui," to be produced on the evenings of April 11, 12, and 14. The members of the cercle who will participate in the play are now rehearsing their parts under the direction of M. Gibbé, who has been secured as coach.

At the recent annual election of officers of the cercle the following were chosen: J. H. Hyde, '98, of New York, re-elected President; R. L. Doguet, '99, of New York, Secretary; E. L. Dudley of Philadelphia, Treasurer. Dr. A. C. Coolidge was re-elected Faculty member of the Executive Committee.

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

The 'Varsity Boat Crews Made Up—Over Fifty Candidates for the Ball Team—Gossip.

A letter received by Columbia University from B. R. Hewlett, Chairman of the Cornell Navy, speaks of the difficulty of arranging dates between Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia, under the present arrangements, and invites Columbia Rowing Club to join with Cornell and Pennsylvania in a rowing association. The plan of this association, as proposed, is to hold a regatta every year between the three colleges mentioned. These colleges may invite other colleges to enter the regatta if it is deemed advisable, but shall under all circumstances have entire control of the association. The Columbia Rowing Society has answered that Columbia favors such an association, but stipulates that Harvard be given an invitation to join.

During the last week Mr. Webb, acting coach of the crews, has paid special attention to the development of quickness and snap in the 'Varsity boat. The stroke has been raised to thirty-four, or thirty-seven, and even higher, and has a snap and dash that was wholly wanting in the crew of 1897. Last year it was nearly impossible to row more than thirty-two or thirty-three to the minute, on account of the stroke then used. The make-up of the two 'Varsity boats is as follows:

First Boat.		Second Boat.
Tilt	Stroke	Boyesen
Erdal	7	Thomas
Shattuck	6	Betts
Longacre	5	Brown
Mackey	4	Baylis
McLintock	3	Gardiner
Jones	2	Finnigan
Oddie	Bow	Wigham

Substitutes—Elliott and Corbin.

FRESHMAN BOAT.

Stroke	Lawrence
7	Meyer
6	Le Prince
5	Nash
4	Henderson
3	Stevenson
2	McClay
Bow	Falconer

Substitutes—Mitchell, O'Shea, Smith, and Wells.

The fifty-odd candidates for the baseball team have been hard at work for the last week in the improvised cage in the building at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The first game played will probably be with the New York team. The intercollegiate games already arranged are:

April 2, Princeton at Princeton.
April 9, Trinity at Hartford.
April 15, New York at New York.
April 22, Harvard at New York.
April 23, Princeton at New York.
April 30, University of Pennsylvania at New York.
May 7, Orange Athletic Club at Orange.
May 13, Trinity at New York.
May 18, Yale at New Haven.
June 11, Orizani Field Club at Hackensack.
June 18, Cornell at Ithaca.

To-morrow the permanent members of the team and the substitutes will be selected by Coach Davis.

Last Wednesday the lacrosse team sent an informal proposition to Harvard to form a dual league for two seasons. The conditions of the agreement, if accepted by Harvard, will be that there shall be a series of the best two out of three games.

Practice—Crescent Athletic Club, April 2 and 9.
Practice—Stevens, April 20.
Match—Stevens, April 28 and May 11.
Match—Crescent Athletic Club, May 7.
Match—Toronto University, May 31.

In all probability a game will also be played with the "All-England team," which will visit this country in May. Challenges have also been sent to Yale, C. C. N. Y., Cornell, Johns Hopkins, and the Montclair Athletic Club.

The Columbia fencing team is now hard at work practicing for the intercollegiate tournament, which will be held at the end of the month between Harvard, Cornell, Annapolis, and Columbia. The Columbia team, which will be composed of Kirby, Mitchell, and Zerdmann, will be somewhat crippled on account of the absence of Lawson, who has for the last few years been the principal player on the team. Harvard will be represented by De Diaz, Green, both of last year's team, and either Palfrey, Lapsky, or Breed. Annapolis and Cornell have not yet chosen their representatives.

Columbia will also be represented in the intercollegiate golf tournament, which will be played on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the first week in May. Wednesday and Thursday will be occupied by team matches, and Friday by the qualifying round of the individual championship. This is to be a medal round of 36 holes, best four to qualify for match play on the following day, Saturday, May 7.

McCOY FLED IN DISGUISE.

Got Out of Hot Springs Made Up as an Aged Negro—Future Fights.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—"Kid" McCoy returned here from Hot Springs to-day. Fearing the Arkansas authorities would follow him up after the fight, he put on a negro's gray wig, covered his face with burnt cork, and, carrying a bundle in a bandana handkerchief, got out of Hot Springs.

"I have $5,000 up, which says I stand ready to meet any man in the world," he declared to-day. "Three have accepted my defi—Maher, Choynski, and Ruhlin. I have accepted Ruhlin as the first man, and my brother will meet Bill Madden at Cincinnati on Wednesday, and there post $5,000 in cash to fight him. The fight with Ruhlin will take place from six to twelve weeks from the time of signing articles, and before the club offering the best purse for it. While my brother is at Cincinnati he will also be ready to post $5,000 for a fight with both Maher and Choynski, but those matches will, of course, follow my meeting with Ruhlin."

Knickerbockers Win at Water Polo.

The first important water polo game decided thus far this season was played at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night between the home team and University of Pennsylvania, resulting favorably for the clubmen by a score of 6 to 0. The game, although one-sided, was stubbornly contested, in which the collegians showed themselves to be strong swimmers. They were no match, however, for the Knickerbockers, who are at present one of the best teams in the country. Van Cleaf did by far the best work, he scoring four of the six goals. He is an expert diver, and when the opposing players attacked him he would dive and before they could locate him he came to the surface near the goal and scored. Reeder and King also scored goals. During the game ten goals were made, but the referee declared four of them fouls. The line up:

Knickerbocker.	Position.	U. of P.
Reuss	Forward	Gartrell
Reeder	Forward	Palmer
H. H. Wotherspoon, Jr.	Centre	E. Schaefer
Van Cleaf	Centre	Neumann
King	Goal	Stevenson
F. Schaefer	Goal	Geiger

VICTORIAS WIN AGAIN.

Montreal Hockey Players Defeat the St. Nicholas Skating Club by a Score of 8 to 0.

Another decisive victory was scored by the champion Victoria Hockey Club of Montreal at the St. Nicholas Rink last night, when they defeated the St. Nicholas Skating Club by a score of 8 to 0. As in Friday night's game with the New York Athletic Club, the Canadians outplayed their opponents in such an easy manner that they made the local aggregation look like a second-rate team.

It is really marvelous how the Canadians play hockey. Their play is scientific, and not at all like the work displayed by local teams. They skate faster and dodge out of tight places. In passing the puck they are very accurate, and it wasn't an unusual occurrence last night to see the four forwards work the puck up the ice, passing and repassing it from one to the other. Scoring against them is very difficult, as the entire team backs up to the goal, and forms a defense that is well nigh impregnable. Davidson, McDougall, and Grant played a remarkable game, as did Drinkwater and McLea. With the exception of Grant, all these men were in every scrimmage. Grant, at cover point, is one of the best players in the world at this position.

Barron, Larned, and Wrenn did the best work for the home team. Hewitt, the goal keeper, made a number of brilliant stops. Crowninshield made his first appearance since he broke his arm in the first game of the season, but his arm was still too weak to enable him to do effective work. In the second half, Larned received a cut under the eye, but continued to play, although one side of his face was covered with blood.

McDougall scored the first goal for the Victorias a few minutes after the game began on a clever pass by McLea. On the face-off a few minutes later, Donaldson secured the puck and shot a second goal. McLea, Drinkwater, and McDougall then indulged in some clever passing, which resulted in a goal, which was shot by Drinkwater. Five minutes later Drinkwater scored again on a similar play. A few minutes before time was called in the first half, McLea, by clever dodging, got by the cover point, and scored another goal.

The St. Nicholas players were very aggressive early in the second half, but the Canadians braced up when a score against them seemed imminent, and from then on it was their game. A combination play was formed in which Grant brought the puck to the centre, and then passed it to McDougall, who was stationed on one side. Davidson in the meantime had stationed himself to one side of the goal keeper. When McDougall got the puck all the opposing players attacked him with the exception of goal keeper and point, which left the goal practically unprotected, but he turned sharply, and by a backward pass sent the puck to Davidson, who shot the goal without any trouble. McDougall and Davidson were responsible for two more goals before the game ended.

The line up:

VICTORIA.	Positions.	ST. NICHOLAS.
Lewis	Goal	Hewitt
McRobie	Point	Slocum
Grant	Cover Point	Wrenn
McDougall	Forward	Callender
Davidson	Forward	Larned
Drinkwater	Forward	Barron
McLea	Forward	Crowninshield

Referee—F. A. Fenwick. Goal umpires—Messrs. MacCrea and Walton.

Bredin Defeats Downer.

LONDON, March 5.—The sprint race between A. R. Downer and E. C. Bredin, run at Rochdale to-day, resulted in a victory for the latter. At the start Downer took a lead of two yards, which he held for a hundred yards, but here Bredin went into the lead in splendid style, and kept the advantage to the end, winning by thirty yards in 0:59 1-5. Downer did not finish.

SOCIETY FOLK IN TABLEAUS.

An Annual Spring Sale and an Interesting Entertainment Planned.

The Society of Decorative Arts, which does much good in enabling women to support themselves, will give its annual Spring sale in the Waldorf-Astoria on March 14. The sale will continue during the day, and a series of tableaus will be given in the evening, in which many well-known young society people, whose names are kept secret, will take part. A striking pair of tableaus will be a copy of Hoppers "Cannibals," and among the other groups will be copies of Caldicott's "Four Seasons," Gibson's "The Bachelor's Dream," Kemble's "Coons," Abbey's "She Stoops to Conquer," and pictures by Beardsley, Wolf, and Leach. The closing tableau will be "The Puppet Show."

The names of many prominent persons are on the list of the Advisory Council, who will assist the Board of Managers in arranging all the details. No tickets are necessary for the sale, but those for the entertainment cost $2.50, and may be obtained from Mrs. Richard Irvin, at 16 West Forty-third Street; the Renaissance, between 2 and 6 P. M., and of Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow at her home, 4 East Tenth Street, between 9 A. M. and noon.

Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood.

The Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood celebrated the thirty-first anniversary of the uprising of 1865-7 last night with a banquet at the Colonnade Hotel. Previous to the introduction of the speakers resolutions were adopted expressing sorrow for the Maine disaster and demanding that this Government take some action at once to free Cuba and right the wrong committed. Among the speakers were former Congressman John Quinn, Congressman Rowland B. Mahany, J. Gratton McMahon, Assemblyman Cornelius Collins, and Capt. Augustus E. Costello.

Two Men Struck by an Erie Train.

CORNING, N. Y., March 5.—At Addison, twelve miles west of here, on the Erie Railroad, at 8 o'clock to-night, Albert Meade of Osceola, Penn., was instantly killed, and his brother, Louis Meade, lost both legs by being struck by the cars. The latter is in a critical condition, and his death is expected at almost any moment. Albert Meade was unmarried, but Louis is the father of two young children.

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

Leather Goods at Challenge Prices.

HEAVY COWHIDE DRESS SUIT CASES, very stylish, light tan, linen lined, fitted with inside shirt flaps, highly finished brass locks and catches, leather stitched handles, actual value $5.00, Challenge Price *3.90*

LADIES' GRAIN LEATHER BELTS, natty and serviceable, black, brown, tan and green, lined and stitched, finished with nickel plated harness buckle, Challenge Price *25c*

Singer Sewing Machines at 11.50.

Exactly like cut, every one fully guaranteed for five years. Made of fine, handsomely finished solid oak, with ornamented heads and complete with all attachments. Just 100 to sell Monday. If you want one, come quickly, for they won't last long at the Challenge Price of *11.50*

THE BIG STORE
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Challenge Sale

To be Continued Another Week.

Encouraged by the unqualified success of the first six days, and more than ever convinced that the Big Store's earnest, unceasing and conscientious efforts toward furnishing its patrons *"Better Goods for the same money, or the same goods for less money, than elsewhere,"* are more than ever appreciated by the public, we will this week bring into play the combined energy of this great organization in the attempt to eclipse even our own best previous record in selling choice merchandise at prices beyond the pale of competition.

THOSE WHO READ—AND ACT—WILL PROFIT.

Rich Silks at Challenge Prices.

75 PIECES JAPANESE WASHABLE SILKS, the artistic, clingy kind, so much used for dainty teagowns, to-morrow, Challenge Price *20c*

50 PIECES BLACK TWILLED INDIA SILK, brilliant and lustrous, strictly pure silk, regularly sold at 75c. per yard, Challenge Price *39c*

175 PIECES PRINTED HABUTAI SILKS, of extra fine quality, both serviceable and dressy, fully 27 inches wide, a fine assortment of nobby patterns, regular price 75c. per yard, Challenge Price *45c*

50 PIECES FINE CHECK TAFFETA, in three-color effects, extremely nobby and stylish, the very thing for waists and dresses, regularly sold for $1 per yard, Challenge Price *68c*

7,500 YARDS BLACK BAYADERE PEAU DE SOIE AND BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, fully 27 inches wide, both extremely desirable and stylish fabrics, of excellent quality, not to be had elsewhere for less than $1.25 per yard, Challenge Price *88c*

Spring Dress Goods at Challenge Prices.

75 PIECES COVERT CLOTH, excellent quality, in a splendid assortment of new colorings, the quality sold elsewhere as a bargain for 39c. per yard, to-morrow, Challenge Price *19c*

275 PIECES BLACK SATIN JACQUARDS, an extremely stylish black figured material, ordinarily sold for 45c. per yard, Challenge Price to-morrow . . *28c*

200 PIECES ENGLISH TWEEDS AND FANCY CREPONS, a rich assortment of the freshest and choicest goods, regularly sold for 85c. per yard, to-morrow, Challenge Price *48c*

100 PIECES BLACK MOHAIR BRILLIANTINE, guaranteed pure, bright Mohair, fully 45 inches wide, regularly sold for 75c. a yard, to-morrow, Challenge Price *50c*

200 PIECES FANCY POPLINS, also plain Poplins, in all the most desirable spring colors, which would be considered cheap elsewhere at $1.00 per yard, Challenge Price here to-morrow *68c*

Ladies' Fine Spring Suits & Jackets Monday---At Challenge Prices.

STRICTLY ALL-WOOL TWO-TONED COVERT CLOTH SUITS, in latest and prettiest spring shades, fly front jacket, full width skirt, lined with percaline and bound with velveteen, strictly man-tailored, nobby, jaunty, and well-finished, never sold elsewhere for less than $10.00, to-morrow, Challenge Price . . . *4.95*

FINE FANCY WORSTED SUITS, black, navy and brown colors, fly front jacket, lined with fancy taffeta silk, full skirt, percaline lined, a fine and stylish little suit, worth every cent of $15.00, to-morrow, Challenge Price . . *7.90*

FINE CHEVIOT SERGE SUITS, strictly first grade, man-tailored, in blouse effects, lined throughout with a very superior quality of silk taffeta, jackets trimmed with satin belt and buckles, an extraordinary bargain, not to be duplicated anywhere else for less than $22.50, Challenge Price *13.50*

STRICTLY ALL-WOOL BROADCLOTH SUITS, man-tailored in newest braided effects, fancy silk lined jacket, trimmed with velvet collar, the very newest suit of this Spring, regularly sold elsewhere for $16.50, Challenge Price *10.00*

LADIES' BLACK VENETIAN CLOTH JACKETS, of strictly all-wool material, silk serge lined, made with fly front, neatly stitched and very nobby, a decided bargain at its regular price, $7.50, Challenge Price, *5.00*

LADIES' TAN WHIPCORD JACKETS, an extremely jaunty garment, lined throughout with fancy taffeta silk, fly front, neatly stitched, regularly sold for $16.59, Challenge Price *9.25*

*Ladies' Trimmed Turbans and Bic

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

The League of American Wheelmen Disturbed by Charges Made Against Its President.

MR. POTTER MAKES REPLY

He Refers Officially to the Six-Day Race—Cycle Inventions—The Cycle Racers Begin to Register—English Amateurs Restricted in Pacing.

George L. McCarthy's appointment to succeed Amos G. Batcheller as official handicapper of the League of American Wheelmen for New York State has led to a controversy that has stirred the league to no little extent. Mr. Batcheller has issued a statement that attacks Isaac B. Potter, President of the League of American Wheelmen, and the league executive has made a personal reply in his defense. On hearing of his downfall, the former handicapper wrote from Bellaire, where he is spending the Winter, as follows:

"I am simply one of the list of victims made necessary in the manipulations of the recent National Assembly at St. Louis in order to bring about the election of Isaac B. Potter as means to paying election debts. The new handicapper, I am reliably informed, through his acquaintance in the West lent considerable aid in the Potter cause, swinging a couple of doubtful divisions into line. The protest that my connection with the 'six days' race in December last, prevented my reappointment after five years of conscientious and presumably satisfactory service to meet promoters in New York State will not be accepted by those who understand the workings of the league checker board, the moves on which are always controlled apparently by one man. In spite of the fact that Mr. Waite, the New York member of the National Racing Board; Chief Consul W. S. Jenkins, and other prominent members of the division, supported and insisted on my continuance in office, their wishes were overruled by Mr. Potter, who, however, discreetly kept his antagonism in secret until he had again secured the league Presidency, with a three-thousand-dollar allowance.

"Time was when the Racing Board named the handicappers, but the places now serve as rewards to those who receive the boss' blindly and without question. Perhaps I have asked too many questions, but, however, I have no complaint to register, and were it not for the regret one always feels when sold out by the perfidy of supposed friends, I would never give the matter a second thought. In order to do the work more thoroughly I spent considerable time and money in covering the meets in New York State, and the financial returns were far from adequate in view of the action of the National Assembly at St. Louis in declining to admit the professional to membership, and at the same time levying a two-dollar tax, and then, upon this, passing unanimously a resolution looking forward to returning racing to another body."

Mr. Potter's Answer.

The following is the reply of President Potter:

"I will not attempt to answer the broken English of an angry man's complaint or to reply to his attack upon his successor in office, upon the National Assembly, or upon myself; but this outbreak supplies the opportunity for a plain statement on this racing question and I will go straight at it.

"Common consent of the athletic and sporting bodies of this country has committed to the League of American Wheelmen jurisdiction over the sport of cycle racing, and this trust we are expected to administer faithfully, impartially, and with clean hands. To this end we appoint our Racing Board and handicapper, not for the purpose of issuing valuable official sanctions to their favorites, their associates, or themselves, nor to enable them to promote races or partake in the pecuniary profits of race meets, but rather to supervise these race meets from an official and neutral standpoint and to maintain the purity of the sport by the enforcement of salutary rules. The enforcement of these rules in the attitude of our Racing Board toward the race promoter sometimes goes to the point of censorship, and, in view of the power given it by our by-laws to impose penalties upon race promoters, who will be so dull as to say that either the Racing Board or its official appointees should hold race meets for their personal gain and thus subject themselves to the penalty of their own discipline? That this plain principle has been violated at one time or another I will not dispute, but the violation carries with its attendant peril and finally its logical result.

"There was a six-day race sanctioned by our league, and thousands of people went to see it and paid thousands of dollars for the privilege. From hour to hour for a whole week bulletins were issued and published, and public interest was enormously stimulated by the statement that marvelous records were being made. In due time the people became inquisitive, and then suspicious, and finally the track was measured. Then it turned out that the track was short, the records false, the bulletins bogus. The newspapers had been misled and the people humbugged. One of the promoters and managers of this race was an official of the league—a handicapper. The league investigated as well as it could. It had no power to compel the attendance of witnesses or to require any person to testify. The Racing Board decided that the race promoters had either been 'over confident' or 'careless,' and that the public had been misled. Every member of the board was a close and considerate friend of this handicapper, and with modest consideration declared it to be 'an impropriety' for a handicapper to be also a race promoter, and gave to this handicapper his choice between severing his connection with the race-promoting association and resigning his office. I have never known to what degree he has exercised this option. He is now in the South in the company of racing men, one of whom, at least, came from France under contract with the six-day race promoters, but, for the purpose of this statement this is unimportant. I only remind for me to say this: I have not attempted to dictate the appointment of a handicapper, but I have taken the liberty to recommend the appointment of a new handicapper for the district in which this gentleman has served.

"I know that the league has been hurt by the six-day race disclosure, and am anxious to remove every possible cause for its repetition. I do not believe that any officer of the racing department is interested in any manner in the pecuniary profits of a race meet, and I will at all times and in every reasonable way oppose the appointment or reappointment of any official in that department who believes otherwise. It is not a personal question, nor a question of friendship, but a question of politics: it is a question of principle."

Apart from the circumstances of his appointment, little except praise can be said of Mr. McCarthy. In the West he established a reputation as an earnest and energetic claimant and worker for wheelmen's rights and privileges. He has served as Chief Consul of the Colorado State Division, was for two years a member of the National Auditing Committee of the league, and for three years a member of the National Assembly. About two and a half years ago he came East. He introduced the plan for the Chairmen of the State Racing Boards to form a committee to govern National racing, and also is the originator of the plan to sift by merit an American team to compete in the international championship events.

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Cycle Inventions.

A device for a combination frame for men or women that appears to possess some merit is described as a frame having its seat mast curved in an arc, which has as its centre the pivotal joint by which the top bar is attached to the steering head. The rear end of the top bar comprises a socket which surrounds the seat mast, and may be clamped tight to it at any desired place. This allows the frame to be used either for a man's use by swinging the top bar to the top, or for a woman by swinging the top bar to the bottom of the seat mast.

An armor for pneumatic tires, patented by a Pittsburg man, consists of a strip of rawhide, beveled and tanned partially at the edges, which prevents the hide from shearing the fabric when applied to the tire. Thus the texture of the strip ranges from a perfectly soft and flexible material to a hard, non-puncturable consistency. The strip is placed between the inner tube and the outer in double tube tires. For a single tube tire it is attached by means of rubber strips on the outside. It is claimed that the armor rather adds to the resiliency of the tire.

A novel plug for repairing punctures in single tube tires consists of two rubber disks united at their edges, one disk having an opening at its centre. In applying this plug a wire is inserted through the hole in one disk and the two disks are elongated into cylindrical form, and thus pushed through the puncture. When the wire is withdrawn the disks resume their normal shape, closing over the puncture, and cement is then applied to attach the plug to the tire. The cement may also be applied before the disks are forced in.

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The Consulate Meetings.

Reports that the meetings of the local Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen were devoted to the discussion of vagaries, that members who alleged they had never seen a cycle race meet were opposed to holding the National meet here, and that a contention over racing matters had led nearly to a dissolution of the local body have been ventilated now and then, but as the meetings were secret and only censored reports were given out, little attention has been paid to the doings of the Consulate. Wednesday night, however, a public session was held, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Inasmuch as the present alleged official organ, known as The L. A. W. Bulletin and Good Roads, is a misnomer, is of no practical value to the league, and is of little interest as a cycling paper to its members; and believing that the League of American Wheelmen would be materially benefited by the existence of a standard cycling paper which would duly represent its interests; therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the request of the local consulate L. A. W., New York City, that the Chief Consul of the New York State Division ask the Chief Consuls of the other State divisions to join him in requesting the President of the League of American Wheelmen to call a special meeting of the National Assembly for the purpose of discussing the advisability of abrogating the contract now held by Sterling Elliott for the publishing of the official organ of the L. A. W.; and, be it further

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of the local consulate that the contract with Sterling Elliott should be cancelled, and that steps should be taken toward the publishing of an official organ which will be a credit to the fraternity."

Leaving aside from discussion the sentiment of the Consuls toward Mr. Elliott's pamphlet, the short interval since the meeting of the National Assembly at which relief might have been sought, and the thousands of dollars necessary for a special meeting of the National Assembly it is said, plainly stamp upon the resolutions of the Consulate the character of its transactions.

Racing Board Bulletin.

Orlando L. Stevens, Ottumwa, Iowa, and Floyd A. McFarland, San José, Cal., both well known riders, are the first to register pursuant to the rule adopted at the National Assembly. Their compliance is announced in Chairman Albert Mott's last Racing Board bulletin, which continues as follows:

Numerous applications are being received for 1898 racing rules. These are now in the hands of the printer and will be distributed as soon as received.

The suspension of J. L. Decker, Ashley Falls, Mass., expired Feb. 24, 1898.

Julius E. Meier, T. J. Ryan, and H. E. West, Akron, Ohio, and Harry B. Jeffs, Cleveland, Ohio, will be reinstated sanctions and are ruled off all L. A. W. tracks in every capacity.

The Terre Haute, Ind., track is restored to good standing.

Transferred to the Professional Class—Theodore Green, Jr., Louisville, Ky., Clause (d.)

Suspended Pending Investigation—Ashdown, James Mackley, E. Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio, and John S. Wiese, Akron, Ohio.

Suspended—George D. Comstock and Cass O. Clark, Cleveland, Ohio, to Aug. 4, 1898, for officiating at unsanctioned races.

Sanctions Granted—American Wheelmen, Reading, Penn., Sept. 3; South End Wheelmen, Philadelphia, June 18.

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Thirty-Inch Gear Table.

Thirty-inch wheels are promised by many manufacturers as a feature of this season. To tell their gear the following table should be used, the first figure in each series of three standing for the teeth on the rear sprocket, the second number for the teeth on the front sprocket, the third figure being the gear: 7, 16—68 4-7; 7, 17—72 6-7; 7, 18—77 1-7; 7, 19—81 3-7; 7, 20—85 5-7; 7, 21—90; 8, 18—67½; 8, 19—71¼; 8, 20—75; 8, 21—78¾; 8, 22—82½; 8, 23—86¼; 9, 20—66 2-3; 9, 21—70; 9, 22—73 1-3; 9, 23—76 2-3; 9, 24—80; 9, 25—83 1-3; 9, 26—86 2-3; 10, 22—66; 10, 23—69; 10, 24—72; 10, 25—75; 10, 26—78; 10, 27—81; 10, 28—84; 10, 29—87; 11, 24—65 5-11; 11, 25—68 2-11; 11, 26—70 10-11; 11, 27—73 7-11; 11, 28—76 4-11; 11, 29—79 1-11; 11, 30—81 9-11; 11, 31—84 6-11; 11, 32—87 3-11; 12, 26—65; 12, 27—67½; 12, 28—70; 12, 29—72½; 12, 30—75; 12, 31—77½; 12, 32—80; 12, 33—82½; 12, 34—85; 12, 35—87½.

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English Racing Innovations.

Innovations in English racing are being watched with great interest by Americans as possibly offering suggestions for needed reforms here. A pacing rule for amateurs has been adopted by the National Cyclists' Union as follows:

"In no race open to amateurs at a distance under and including eleven miles shall any pacing be allowed. From eleven miles to forty-nine miles, both inclusive, pacing by singles shall be allowed. From fifty miles and upward pacing by tandems shall be allowed, but no competitor shall have more than a stipulated number of tandems to pace him, and in the event of his retirement, they shall at once leave the track and pace no one else, unless they obtain leave from the Judge and Pacemaker Marshal to act as general pacers. The General Committee shall draw up regulations as to the number of tandems allowed according to distance of race. This rule is not to apply to clubs."

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Winter Wheeling in London.

"It may sound strange," says The Bicycle World, "to those American cyclists who think of England as the land of rain, fog, and mud, to learn that there has been scarcely a Saturday during the present Winter when riding in the neighborhood of London has not been possible, and nearly always good. In some districts the sprinkling carts have been called into service, and on the whole the English riders have had the best of their brethren in the Eastern portion of the United States."

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE CLUBS.

Officers Chosen and Plans for Racing Considered by Big Organizations.

Nearly all the seats for the minstrel show of the Harlem Wheelmen Saturday at Carnegie Lyceum have been sold, in spite of the high rate asked, and indications point to a large patronage. The advisability of holding the show on two nights, Saturday and the following Monday, was discussed, but finally adversely reported. The whist tournament will start, according to present arrangement, Wednesday night, and be continued Wednesday and Friday nights, unless other disposition is made by the committee in charge in special cases.

Harry Valentine has resigned from the Harlem's Entertainment Committee, and Charles H. Thompson has been appointed as his successor. At the regular meeting Friday, the Board of Governors will consider applications for membership from the following: Wilfrid H. Fleming, Randolph M. C. Allen, John J. Meagher, Enrique C. Villarede, Charles C. King, Charles H. Brockway, Adolph Stahl, Eugene J. McCarth, and Charles G. Kipp.

The mileage cards for this year will be in the hands of the members early this month. The minimum distance for which a prize will be given is 3,500 miles. The member with the largest mileage will receive a special prize. The schedule of runs for March is as follows:

March 6, City Island. Regular division leave clubhouse 9:45 A. M., going by way of Washington Bridge, Fordham, and Westchester. Slow division leave clubhouse 9:45 A. M., going by way of Westchester Avenue to Westchester and City Island.

March 13, William's Bridge. Regular division leave clubhouse 9:30 A. M., going by way of Yonkers and Mount Vernon to William's Bridge. Slow division leave clubhouse 9:30 A. M., going by way of Webster Avenue to Bedford Park, and thence through Bronx Park to William's Bridge.

March 20, Bergen Point. Regular division leave clubhouse 9:30 A. M., Forty-second Street Ferry 10:15 A. M. Slow division leave clubhouse 9 A. M., Forty-second Street Ferry 9:45 A. M.

March 27, Coney Island. Regular division leave clubhouse 9:30 A. M. Slow division leave clubhouse 9 A. M.

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Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club next Tuesday a Nominating Committee will be appointed to select candidates for the annual election of officers to be held in April. Among the applications for membership recently received was that of A. Cressey Morrison, former First Vice President of the League of American Wheelmen.

Some discussion as to the advisability of removing from their well-equipped quarters on Hanson Place has been heard among the club members. Although the present club home is a large four-story building, the necessity of larger quarters is becoming urgent, and it is considered probable that at the expiration of the lease on the present location the club will build for itself. The club is one of the oldest and widest known of cycling organizations. Formed in 1879, in the following year it was established at 77 Clinton Street, with a membership of thirty-seven. After changing residence several times, the club consolidated with the Iderian Club, and the 130 members found accommodations at 62 Hanson Place. Increasing membership demanded larger quarters, and in 1893 the present home was taken. Among the members of this club are Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, ex-Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, Isaac B. Potter, President of the L. A. W.; ex-Commissioner Theodore B. Willis of Brooklyn, and Howard E. Raymond, ex-Chairman of the L. A. W. National Racing Board.

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The Ravens.

The Ravens took possession of their new quarters at 105 East Twenty-seventh Street Tuesday. Saturday they observed the opening of their new home with a smoker. When fitted in accord with the present plans the new quarters will be supplied with almost everything needed in a model cycle clubhouse. In the basement will be located the wheel room. The first floor will be transformed into reception room and parlor; the assembly room and baths are to occupy the second floor, and the third floor will be devoted to pool, billiards, and cards.

Many applications for membership are received at each meeting of the Board of Directors. Over forty names are now awaiting action. The membership is limited to 200, but at the present rate of increase a waiting list will be soon established.

CYCLE CLUB NOTES.

The Brownie Wheelmen, Brooklyn, have elected the following officers: President—S. J. Brown; Vice President—John T. Delancey; Secretary-Treasurer—J. P. Semple; Captain—W. A. Strong.

The Pequod Wheelmen of New York have filed a certificate of incorporation at Albany. As Directors are named John F. Hein, W. J. Dittmar, Edwin Erreger, W. A. Brunka, and Walter Vogel.

A committee of the East Orange Cyclers, comprising Frank T. Curtis, Robert Osborn, W. H. Townsend, L. M. Irving, and Charles H. Fehon, has been appointed to consider the building of a country home a short distance from the Oranges.

Entries for the Ninth Regiment cycle race meet closed yesterday. The events to be run are the one-mile novice, one-mile handicap, two-mile handicap, one-mile handicap for National Guardsmen, and one-mile professional scratch.

The following fixtures for the Vigilant Cycle Club for this month are announced by the Road Committee: March 6, Coney Island; March 13, random city run in new uniform; March 20, Bergen point and Tottenville; March 27, ladies' run, Bath Beach.

The Race Committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York decided that the protest filed by the now defunct New York County Wheelmen against H. Y. Bedell as winner of the New York-Yonkers-Tarrytown race on New Year's Day was not enough to alter their original award.

Officers of the Eureka Wheelmen have been elected as follows: President—Louis Yankauer; Vice President—Irving L. Ernst; Secretary—S. Simons; Captain—J. A. Siegel; Lieutenants—J. Kaufman and N. Steinfeld; Color Bearer—J. D. Siegel; Bugler—Albert Sanders. Twelve new members were taken in at the last meeting.

Following are the officers elected by the Battery Wheelmen, 20 Greenwich Street: President—John L. Sands; First Vice President—P. J. Kewin; Second Vice President—Charles Gurver; Treasurer—William M. Rodenburg; Financial Secretary—Charles A. O'Connor; Recording Secretary—Charles E. Sands; Corresponding Secretary—Joseph D. Coleman; Sergeant at Arms—John J. Flynn; Governors—Harvey Geary, John J. McGuckin, James J. Dollard, Thomas F. Baldwin, Charles J. Derender, and Arthur L. Townsend.

CURRENT BASEBALL NEWS.

Rowdy ballplaying is a thing of the past. With the adoption of the resolution offered by John T. Brush of Cincinnati at the League meeting the one evil which has long existed is thought to have been wiped out. For weeks before the magnates met there were numerous club managers who protested against the stringent rule of blacklisting a player for resorting to profanity on the ballfield. They maintained that the penalty was too severe and would eventually terminate in open revolt. The resolution, however, as introduced by the Cincinnati magnate, was so drawn up that it met with the approval of every magnate who at first openly opposed it. In many respects the passing of the resolution was the most important action ever taken by the League. It was so carefully drawn up that every avenue through which objection might possibly come is closed. The umpire cannot suspend a player for an infringement of the rule. This is left to a tribunal comprising a committee of three, the members of which are in no way connected with the League. The umpire reports the case, with his evidence, to the President of the League, and after the accused player has filed his evidence the case goes to the tribunal. The penalty is a suspension for any period, but to pass a life suspension it requires the full vote of the tribunal.

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President Freedman of the New York Club, who was represented at the meeting by proxy, said that he was heartily in favor of any rule which will eliminate any existing evil or ungentlemanly conduct on the ball field.

"We have been quoted in numerous papers throughout the West as having rowdy players on the team," he remarked. "This is not so. The New York players are all gentlemen, and the patrons of the game in this city never had any cause to complain about their conduct. They say we agitate kicking with the umpire. That's another falsehood. Our players will continue to play clean ball and any offender of this rule will be dealt with accordingly."

Charles H. H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn Club, and F. A. Abell of the same club said they were always strongly in favor of eliminating the rowdyism which has characterized games in the past. "We feel that if examples were made of some of the more prominent players it would not be necessary to enforce stringent rules very long."

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The schedule adopted differs from that of former years in that the clubs make four trips abroad instead of two. It also provides for Sunday games to be played by the New York and Pittsburg teams while abroad. New York has never played Sunday games before and the new departure will surely bring many dollars into the coffers of the New York Club. The local "rooter" can find no fault with the schedule so far as the New Yorks are concerned. It provides that New Yorks open the season at the Polo Grounds on April 15 with the champion Bostons. In return the New Yorks will open the season in Boston on April 19, which is Lexington Day. The New Yorks are scheduled for three holiday games at home. On Decoration Day they will have a strong card in the Cleveland Club. For Labor Day Baltimore is scheduled to play two games at the Polo Grounds. On May 4, which is the day set by the Municipal Government as Charter Day, and will probably be a holiday, the local team will again meet Boston probably in two games. The New Yorks will not play at home on July 4, but are scheduled in Brooklyn for two games.

In addition to this the New Yorks are scheduled for thirteen Saturday games at home and fourteen abroad, and in all will play five Sunday games in the West, including two in St. Louis and one each in Cleveland, Chicago, and Louisville. The Brooklyn Club has received its full share of good dates. Cincinnatis playing two games in Brooklyn on Decoration Day, New York on July 4, and Baltimore Labor Day, makes a strong card of holiday attractions.

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The members of the New York team will report to Manager Joyce on Thursday, and will proceed to Lakewood the same day. If the weather permits, the men will begin their preliminary training Friday morning. The members of the Brooklyn team will report early next week, and will leave for their training quarters, at Allaire, N. J., about March 16.

Hockey at the Ice Palace.

The Hockey Club of New York will play its final championship game at the Ice Palace, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, with the New York Athletic Club on Tuesday night. In the last game between the two clubs the New York Athletic Club won by a score of 1 to 0, but since then the Hockey Club team has been greatly strengthened. Two games have been arranged between the Hockey Club and Cambridge College team, champions of New England, to be played at the Ice Palace on March 14 and 17.

CHAT FOR THE SPORTSMEN

Amateur Athletic Union Announces a Modification in Its Registration Rules.

NOVICES TO ENTER FREE

Brooklyn Gun Club Arranges a Fine Programme—Local Trap Shooters to Compete in the International Tournament This Week.

The Amateur Athletic Union, in accordance with the demand of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., has modified the much discussed registration law. In the future all applications for registration must be accompanied by a fee of $1, except in cases of novices, who shall not be required to pay any fee. It also decided that of the fee of $1 paid by each athlete for registration, one-half shall be diverted to the Treasury of the Amateur Athletic Union and one-half to the treasury of the association, or allied body, from which the athlete registers. The amendments are to take effect at once.

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An excellent programme has been arranged by the Brooklyn Gun Club for its regular monthly shoot, which will be held at the club's grounds, Liberty Avenue and Enfield Street, next Thursday. The programme calls for four special merchandise events, all of which will prove interesting competitions. There are two fifteen-target events, in which there are merchandise prizes offered that are worth winning. In another event, at ten targets, two prizes are offered. The principal event is at 25 targets, handicap allowances.

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A number of local trap shooters have signified their intention of competing in the international tournament at St. Thomas, Ontario, to be held under the auspices of the St. Thomas Gun Club, beginning on Tuesday. The programme for the opening day comprises two live bird events, one of which is the Grand International Handicap, at 20 birds, entrance $15, and $150 added. On Wednesday there will be six target events, and for Thursday, the last day of the tournament, there are five target events down for decision, including the international team championship at 25 targets. There will also be a consolation event for those who have not divided first or second money in the prior target events.

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At the special meeting of the New Jersey Sportsmen's Association, held in this city on Monday, it was decided to hold the annual tournament at inanimate targets and live birds on the grounds of the East Side Gun Club of Newark May 17 to 20 inclusive. Louis H. Shortemeier, W. N. Drake, and W. M. Hayes were appointed a committee to arrange a programme of events. There will be two days' shooting at targets and two days at live birds. Four trophies will be competed for, including two for live bird shooting and two for target shooting.

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The Fourth Regiment Athletic Association has secured Andrew Walsh, the crack one-mile runner of the Xavier Athletic Association, and he will prove a formidable opponent for some of the distance runners who will compete at the carnival of the Military Athletic League at Madison Square Garden next week. The New Jersey regiment is bent upon making a good showing at the carnival. It has at present on its roster some of the best athletes in the metropolitan district. Some of the athletes who are members of the regiment and will compete at the carnival are Leibgold, Sulzer, Roome, Hassford, and Frasser of the New Jersey Athletic Club, Zinn of the New West Side Athletic Club, and Waters and Buck of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. It is also said that the regiment has enlisted several good bicycle riders.

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The Knickerbocer Athletic Club's cross-country team has begun its practice for the National cross-country championship, which will be decided in a few weeks. The club's representatives won the championship last year, and are confident that they can repeat their performance. The men practice twice a week under the Captaincy of G. G. Hollender. They include Grady, Herche, Lighthipe, Tomlinson, Kingden, Holbrook, and Smith. All but the four latter were in last year's contest.

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The Sea View Harriers and Star Athletic Club will be strongly represented in the cross-country championships, as will the New York Athletic. The former has an excellent chance of winning the honors with R. Kennedy, who defeated some of the best athletes in the East at the recent run of the Sea View Harriers. McGirr will probably be the New York Athletic Club's chief representative.

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The Western trip of the Greater New York Bowling Club, which began last Saturday, has proved a most successful one thus far. The local bowlers visited Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Columbus, and Cincinnati during the past week, and in each city won a majority of the games played. In Toledo the local team won five consecutive games, and in Columbus won four out of six games, which is a remarkable record for bowling on strange alleys. It is reported that the trip will prove a financial success, and in each city visited the bowlers have promised to compete in New York next year.

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Extensive preparations are being made by the New York Athletic Club for the ceremonies to be held in honor of the opening of the new clubhouse, at Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, about April 1. A committee, to be appointed next week, will have power to arrange an elaborate programme. The membership of the club is still on the increase. At the last meeting of the Board of Governors forty-two new members were admitted.

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Several college graduates in this city are loud in their denunciations of the Oxford University Athletic Committee for questioning the amateur status of the American college athlete. They claim that the Intercollegiate American Amateur Athletic Association should not drop the matter, but should forward to the Britishers convincing proof that college athletes in this country are pure and bona fide, and that England has been misinformed as to the manner in which college athletics are conducted in this country. The letter which Oxford sent to the President of the Intercollegiate American Amateur Athletic Association did not mention any particular charge, but merely stated that upon advice received there are difficulties surrounding the question as to the amateur and student status in many American universities and colleges. The letter also refers to other difficulties which are not so important, but which are not made known.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

Preparations in Progress for a Lively Season in Aquatic Circles—Many Crews Practicing.

The rowing season among Harlem River oarsmen promises to open unusually early this year. One of the clubs has kept a crew training on the water all Winter, while one or two other enthusiastic oarsmen have braved the wintry winds and taken several spins a week in order to keep themselves in trim for the coming season, which is expected to be a lively one in aquatic circles. This is confirmed by the fact that all the shell-boat builders in and about this city are overburdened with orders for racing craft of every description.

There is hardly a club along the Harlem that will not increase its fleet by one or two boats, some of which are being built by the janitors of the clubs. One of the finest boats in course of construction on the river is being built by Capt. J. H. Smith, who is in charge of the Nassau Boat Club's houses. It is an eight-oared pleasure barge, the lines of which have been admired by all. The craft, which will be completed about March 15, is 54 feet long, 4 feet 1 inch wide, and 16 inches deep amidships. She is built to carry thirty people and will draw nearly eight inches of water when fully loaded. The material used is cedar, with mahogany and brass trimmings. The Nassau Boat Club, for whom the boat is intended, already has a fleet of fifty-two boats, and about twenty of these Capt. Smith has built.

Ruddock, the boatbuilder at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and the river, has just completed a four-oared cedar racing gig for the Nonpareil Rowing Club, which gives promise of being one of the fastest boats of her class on the Harlem. She is 48 feet 6 inches long, 21 inches wide, 12 inches deep, and will weigh when rigged about 115 pounds.

Ruddock is also building a 35-foot double scull racing shell for the Bohemian Boat Club.

Webb is building two eight-oared shells for the Columbia University freshmen and University in the University Boat House at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the Hudson River. They will be ready for launching about April 1. Columbia has signified its intention of entering crews in the Harlem regatta on Decoration Day, and is in hopes of making a better showing than it did last year, when it was badly defeated.

The Atalanta four and eight oared crews have been on the water already this season, while Goodkind of the Lone Stars has been out in a single shell almost every pleasant day throughout the Winter.

A number of candidates are working hard for positions in the junior eight-oared crew of the New York Athletic Club. Not since the days of the famous Chippy crew has there been so much interest shown among the rowing men of the organization. The club has decided to make a determined effort to win the Koch Trophy for the third time, when it will become the personal property of the club, as it has won the trophy twice in succession before. Coach Gianinni has divided the candidates into two crews. They will begin outdoor work at Travers Island on April 1.

The Hudson Boat Club, whose house is anchored at the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and which has not been represented in the open events for several years past, intends to enter a junior four-oared-gig crew in the Harlem regatta this year, if such an event is on the card.

The Nassau Boat Club will enter a junior four and an intermediate double in the Harlem and the Middle States Regattas. Smith and Clearman will compose the double crew. The club has completed arrangements for a beefsteak party, to be given on Saturday evening, March 12.

James Farrelly of the Union Boat Club and Patrick of the Newark Boat Club have ordered new cedar racing shells from Ruddock. Both men intend to enter the local events.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM | Kais. W. d. G. Apr. 12, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Apl. 19, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen.....Thurs., Mch. 31, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra...Mch. 12, 10 AM | Ems...Apl. 2, 10 AM
Kai. Wm. II. Mch. 19, 10 AM | Aller....Apl. 16, 10 AM
Fulda...Mch. 26, 10 AM | Werra....Apl. 23, 10AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

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TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
Normannia, Mch. 24, 9 AM | Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM | Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM | A. Victoria, May 26, 9 AM
First Cabin $75 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30
Twin Screw Pass'r Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Patria...Mch. 12, 8 AM | Palatia....Apr. 9, 7 AM
Phoenicia, Mch. 19, 3 PM | Pretoria...Apr. 16, 2 PM
Pennsylv'a, Mch. 26, 8 AM | Patria....Apr. 23, 7 AM
First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

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AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
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ST. PAUL.....March 9 | ST. PAUL.....March 30
ST. LOUIS.....March 16 | ST. LOUIS.....April 6
NEW YORK..March 23 | PARIS.....April 13
Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
FRIESLAND...March 9 | PENNLAND...Mar. 23
KENSINGTON. March 16 | SOUTHWARK..Mar. 30
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon | Teutonic, April 6, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon | Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon | Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
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OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
DORIC, via Honolulu.....March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....April 12, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 21, 1 P. M.
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Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 28, May 30, Aug. 1
EMPRESS OF JAPAN. April 18, June 20, Aug. 22
EMPRESS OF CHINA...May 9, July 11, Sept. 12
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
MIOWERA, April 7 | WARRIMOO, May 5.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
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Boadicea.....Mar. 5th | Winifreda.....Mar. 19th
Alexandra.....Mar. 12th | Victoria.....Apl. 2d
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
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Comanche, Wed., Mch. 9 | Seminole, Tues., Mar. 15
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8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo

COL. PICQUART WINS A DUEL

He Defeats Col. Henry in an Encounter Resulting from the Zola Trial in Paris.

WOUNDS IN WRIST AND ARM

Gen. Boisdeffre Waits at Col. Henry's Residence for His Return—The Officers Fight at Close Quarters.

PARIS, March 5.—Col. Picquart, who was disciplined for giving testimony favorable to the case of M. Zola at the recent trial of the author, fought a duel with swords to-day in the riding school of the Military School with Col. Henry, who testified against M. Zola. The latter was wounded in the wrist and arm. Col. Henry succeeded Col. Picquart as Chief of the Secret Service of the War Office.

At the first encounter Col. Henry was slightly scratched on the forearm, and at the same moment his blade appeared to touch Col. Picquart's neck. Senator Ranc, Col. Picquart's second, then intervened, but his principal was shown not to have been touched, and an encounter at close quarters followed. Col. Henry was eventually wounded on the elbow, and the duel was brought to an end. After Col. Henry's wound had been dressed he went home, where Gen. Boisdeffre was waiting for him. Officers acted as seconds for the two duelists, and Col. Henry's wound was dressed by a civilian.

Col. Picquart is forty-two years old, but looks much younger. When Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of the Ile du Diable prisoner, accused Commandant Esterhazy of writing the famous bordereau, Col. Picquart, an attaché of the War Office, was openly ordered to conduct an investigation into the affair. He had already conducted one on his own responsibility, but with the secret approval of the War Office, it is said, which furnished to Scheurer-Kestner and Emile Zola proofs of Dreyfus's innocence and the culpability of Esterhazy. Col. Picquart was arrested the day after the court-martial found Esterhazy not guilty, Jan. 12, and charged with exceeding his authority in the Esterhazy inquiry and with betraying the secrets of his investigation. He was removed from his position in the War Office and ordered to return to a post in Tunis. He was recalled as a witness in the Zola trial. His evidence was important, although President Delegorgue excluded all testimony that had to do with the Dreyfus case per se. On the fifth day of the trial, Feb. 11, Col. Picquart testified: "I was struck with the resemblance of Commandant Esterhazy's handwriting to that of the bordereau, and I submitted photographs to M. Bertillon and to Commandant du Paty de Clam, and M. Bertillon declared it was exactly the same as that of the bordereau, adding, 'The Jews would do anything in the world to procure that writing.'"

Two days previous to this Col. Henry, while testifying to the indiscretions of Col. Picquart in revealing to the Dreyfusian leaders what he considered secrets of office, in reply to a question put by M. Labori, said: "Col. Picquart is a liar." This was the cause of the duel.

Commandant Esterhazy also wished to fight Col. Picquart, but the latter refused to meet him. It is said that the heads of the army, fearing the effect on popular sentiment if Esterhazy were defeated, declined to countenance the encounter.

PRINCE ALBERT OF BELGIUM.

His Betrothal to Princess Clementine to be Announced, It Is Said.

LONDON, March 5.—It is said in Brussels that when Prince Albert of Belgium returns home from the United States he will be raised to the rank of Major in his Grenadier Regiment, and that his betrothal to his cousin, the Princess Clémentine, who was engaged to the late Prince Badouin, will be announced.

FATAL CYCLONE IN MAYOTTA.

Comoro Islands Swept by a Storm Which Kills Many People.

MOZAMBIQUE, March 5.—Advices just received here from the Island of Mayotta, Comoro Islands, say Mayotta was swept by a cyclone during the night of Feb. 27.

The Government buildings were partly destroyed, many of the native villages and crops were destroyed, and large numbers of people were killed or wounded. Many of the sufferers were left without any shelter, and are now suffering from famine.

BIMETALLISTS IN ENGLAND.

Royal Commission and the Closing of the Indian Mints Demanded.

LONDON, March 5.—The bimetallists in the House of Commons have secured first place on March 28, when they will present a resolution providing for the closing of the Indian mints and demanding the appointment of a Royal Commission to take up the whole question of bimetallism.

The Bimetallic League has issued a long manifesto, reviewing the situation from the time of Senator Wolcott's mission, protesting against the proposed adoption of the gold standard in India, and urging the Government instead to resume earnestly the negotiations with France and the United States.

TOMB OF OSIRIS DISCOVERED.

Authentic Reports Received from Upper Egypt—Other Tombs Unearthed.

LONDON, March 5.—Scientists are excited over the authenticated discovery of the tomb of Osiris, the chief god of the Egyptian, and brother (consort) of Isis, at Luxor, in Upper Egypt, built on the site of Thebes. The news was first received with incredulity, but all doubts were quieted by a telegram from the Director General of Excavations to the President of the Egyptian Council of Ministers. The discovery was made by M. Amelineau, who, in a letter, also affirms positively that he has discovered that the tomb of the gods Seth and Horus is in the same necropolis, at Abydos.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "There is no doubt this is a great discovery. Thus we know the tombs of the last three god kings of the second of the divine dynasties, which dates back 10,000 years."

HIBERNIAN M. P.'S QUEER BILL.

To Enable Irishmen to Use the Prefix "O" or "Mac" Before Their Names.

LONDON, March 5.—About 100 bills have already been introduced in Parliament, of which number eight are Government measures. One legislative curiosity, introduced by Daniel Macaleese, Anti-Parnellite Member for North Monaghan, and editor of The People's Advocate of that place, "to enable persons of Irish birth or extraction to adopt the use of the prefix 'O' or 'Mac' before their surnames," was received with shouts of laughter, and has furnished a fund of paragraphs for the press.

The bill, however, is exciting unexpected and serious opposition from the Irish and Scotch members already enjoying these prefixes, who claim, according to one statement, that it would "be an infringement of the dignity of their order."

FOREIGN PERSONAL NOTES.

Carolus Duran will sail for the United States on March 12, to paint some of the best-known American beauties.

The Ladies Dorothea and Estella Hope, sisters of the Earl of Hopetoun, have established a successful breeding farm of ponies and Jersey cows at Edinbridge.

The wintry weather is telling severely upon the constitutions of British statesmen. In addition to the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Duke of Devonshire, and other members of the Government are more or less invalided.

The Duke of Manchester became of age on Thursday. The church bells at Kimbolton were rung, there was a general display of bunting and a congratulatory telegram was sent to the Duke, who is at St. Moritz, Switzerland. But the chief festivities have been postponed until the end of his present Cambridge term.

AUSTRIAN CABINET FALLS.

Emperor Francis Joseph Appoints Count von Thun Hohenstim the New Prime Minister.

VIENNA, March 5.—The members of the Austrian Cabinet to-day tendered their resignations, which were accepted by Emperor Francis Joseph. His Majesty appointed Privy Councilor Count von Thun Hohenstim Prime Minister and intrusted to him the task of forming a new Cabinet, pending the organization of which the retiring Ministers will conduct the current business.

The personnel of the retiring Cabinet, which was formed late in November of last year, is as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—Baron von Gautsch.
Minister of Agriculture—Count Bylandtreidt.
Minister of Justice—Dr. J. von Ruber.
Minister of Public Instruction—Count von Baillet-Latour.
Minister of National Defense—Count von Welsersheimb.
Minister of Finance—Herr Boehmbaweck.
Minister of Commerce—Herr Koerber.
Minister of Railways—Dravon Wittek.

PRINCESS STEPHANIE DYING.

She Receives the Last Sacraments, and Francis Joseph Visits Her.

VIENNA, March 5.—The condition of the Crown Princess Stephanie took a marked change for the worse last night.

A physician and a priest were at her bedside all night. She received the last sacraments of the Church, and has been visited by Emperor Francis Joseph.

TURKEY ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

Bulgaria Wants to Know Why Troops Are Moving on the Frontier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 5.—The Bulgarian Agent here has asked the Turkish Government for explanations regarding the alleged movements of Turkish troops toward the Bulgarian frontier.

It is reported that Macedonian and Bulgarian bands crossed the Macedonian frontier yesterday.

NEW INSTITUTION FOR ENGLAND.

The Order of the Daughters of the King to be Started Over There.

LONDON, March 5.—In consequence of the strong recommendation of the Bishop of Delaware and others, it has been decided to start the Order of the Daughters of the King in England. Many Bishops and clergymen are strongly supporting the movement, and a special meeting has been convened in the Church House for Monday next in order to inaugurate the order.

NICARAGUAN LUMBER CONTRACT

Mahogany and Cedar Concessions to a Boston Man Approved.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, (via Galveston, Texas,) March 5.—Previous to adjourning Congress ratified the contract with Herbert Emery of Boston, extending for fifteen years the concessions held by him for the exportation of mahogany and cedar from the entire Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua.

Chester Donaldson, United States Consul at Managua, arrived yesterday. Mr. Donaldson was accompanied by his family.

ENGLISH PRAISE MARK TWAIN.

Dr. McAlister Eulogizes His Conduct in Paying His Webster & Co. Debts.

LONDON, March 5.—The English press has universally printed praises of the statement that Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) has paid the last of his Webster & Co. debts. Dr. McAlister, writing to The Times on the subject, says:

"With the exception of the historical case of Sir Walter Scott, I do not think there is to be found in the records of literature anything quite equal to Mark Twain's conduct."

A MADONNA FOR THE LOUVRE.

Piero della Francesca's Work Purchased for 130,000 Francs.

PARIS, March 5.—The Eclair says the magnificent fifteenth century painting of a madonna with landscape by Piero della Francesca has just been acquired by the Louvre at a cost of 130,000f. It is the only specimen of this old master in that gallery.

As the French Council of Museums had passed a resolution, which excited much adverse comment, not to give more than 100,000f. for it, although M. Haro, its last owner, had paid a higher price for it, it would have been lost to the Louvre had not some private persons contributed the other 30,000f.

LEEWARD ISLANDS SHAKEN.

Earthquake Shocks Do Damage, Particularly at Antigua.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 5.—Severe earthquake shocks were felt yesterday at Antigue, St. Kitt's, Guadeloupe, and Montserrat of the Leeward Islands. Much damage was done at Antigua.

QUAKINGS FELT IN ITALY.

Shocks Which Begin at Verona Disturb Many Places.

VERONA, March 5.—There were two earthquake shocks here, lasting several seconds, last night.

The earthquake was felt throughout Italy, and most severely at Parma, Placentia, Sestola, and Chiavari.

THE CIRCUS AND THE ELECTION.

Mr. Bailey Lends a Golden Wagon and 40 Horses to a London Candidate.

LONDON, March 5.—It is not generally known that the Barnum & Bailey Circus participated in the London County Council election.

Mr. W. J. Bull, the Unionist candidate for re-election in Hammersmith, who did his best to render the Council favorable to the American circus people, asked the latter for a measure of reciprocity, and Mr. Bailey lent him a golden wagon and a team of 40 matched horses, in which he was driven around his constituency. Of course Mr. Bull was re-elected.

SMOKING WOMEN AUGMENT.

Noble English Lady with a Pipe—Bicycle Blamed for It All.

LONDON, March 5.—The Daily Telegraph, in an article recording the enormous increase in the number of women smokers, says:

"The great middle class is smoking as unconstrainedly as the aristocracy, and the workingwoman is fast following. One well-known lady of title is sometimes seen driving in the Ripley Road with a brier-wood pipe in her mouth.

"Inquiries made among doctors, tobacconists, and others, show that the bicycle is responsible for much, as, with wheel parties, has arisen a freedom of manner unknown in the presence of chaperons."

KING GEORGE AND HIS TRAGEDY.

The Saturday Review Treats the Attack in Humorous Light.

LONDON, March 5.—After reflection and collating the stories, The Saturday Review concludes that the seriousness of the attack upon King George of Greece has been greatly overrated. Indeed, it insinuates that the whole affair was engineered with the idea of arousing, as it actually did, a revulsion of feeling in favor of the dynasty.

The Saturday Review compares the known power of the Gras rifle bullets, capable of piercing eighteen inches of solid oak, with the slight dent in the metal lamp and the small mark on the woodwork where the bullets struck the carriage, notes that the horses had several slight abrasions, and that the harness was cut, and concludes with congratulating the King that the horses did not bolt, "in which event there might have been some danger."

PRUSSOPHOBIA IN BAVARIA.

Separatist Sentiment Gaining Strength at Court and Among All Classes of Society.

BERLIN, March 5.—In the Reichstag this week, during the debate on the reform of the Military Code, remarkable statements were made by Baron von Hertling, the Bavarian Centrist leader, and Count von Lerchenfeld, the representative of the Bavarian Government. Both asserted that if Bavaria was not allowed to retain a separate highest military court there was danger of a very serious crisis. Baron von Hertling added:

"The Separatists have been much strengthened lately, their sentiments being shared not only by the masses, but by the upper, and even the highest, circles."

The Minister for War, Gen. von Gossler, admitted that Bavaria insisted upon separate military courts, and thought the question was debatable.

The Reichstag, like the Bundesrath, supported Bavaria's claims.

At a dinner which the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, gave to the parliamentary leaders the same evening, he asked the Bavarian representative what was the actual feeling, and received the reply that Bavaria for some time had been decidedly prussophobic, the Regent and the whole Bavarian Court sharing this feeling.

SIX YEARS FOR A GERMAN NAVY.

Budget Committee of the Reichstag Reduces the Time Limit.

BERLIN, March 5.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has adopted by a large majority the proposal that the new vessels of the German Navy shall be finished in six, instead of seven, years.

Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of the Imperial Navy, in accepting the proposition, said its adoption would result in considerable military and political advantages.

TO DRIVE OUT THE FRENCH.

Troops to Assist the Sultan of Sokoto in Expelling the Invaders.

BRASS, (West Coast of Africa,) March 5.—The Royal Niger Company's forces left Lokoja yesterday for Sokoto to assist the Sultan of Sokoto to drive the French out of his territory, should the French forces refuse to recross the Niger River.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Col. Lugard, commanding the imperial forces on the Niger, accompanied by other officers, sailed today for Rio dos Forcados, Upper Guinea.

HONORS FOR PRINCE BISMARCK.

A Distinction for the Sixtieth Anniversary of Entering the Army.

BERLIN, March 5.—Emperor William, on March 25, the sixtieth anniversary of the entry of Prince Bismarck into the army, will confer upon the former Chancellor a signal distinction.

Dr. Schweninger, the Prince's physician, has forbidden noisy demonstrations or public speaking at Friedrichsruh upon the occasion of Prince Bismarck's birthday, April 1, owing to the statesman's precarious state of health.

THE DISTRESS IN SILESIA.

Prussian Diet Doubles Relief Appropriation Despite Opposition.

BERLIN, March 5.—In spite of the strenuous opposition of Dr. Miquel, the Minister of Finance, and the whole Government, the Prussian Diet has amended the Government bill for the relief of the victims of the Silesian floods, increasing the appropriation from 5,000,000 marks to 10,000,000 marks. A number of delegates gave harrowing details of the distress existing and insisted upon more prompt and more generous help. Dr. Miquel denied the urgency of the case, but the House stuck to the amendment.

The Silesian Provincial Chamber this week also appropriated 1,000,000 marks for the immediate relief of the sufferers.

VARIED STRIKES IN GERMANY.

12,000 Shoemakers Go Out in Berlin—Strikes in Other Cities.

BERLIN, March 5.—There have been large strikes in a number of German cities. In Berlin 12,000 shoemakers have struck for a uniform scale of wages, and it is thought that the shoemakers elsewhere will join.

The cabinetmakers of Hamburg and Altona have struck for nine hours' work per day, and at Dresden 8,000 cigarettemakers have gone out on strike. There are similar reports from Charlottenburg, Stettin, Königsberg, and Sorau, and big strikes are impending in the Rhenish mining districts. At Baron von Stumm's request a detachment of troops has been sent to the Saar district to preserve order.

AMERICAN FRUIT IN GERMANY.

The Dried Article Even Barred Out—Berlin Embassy Demands Redress.

BERLIN, March 5.—The United States Embassy has addressed another strong remonstrance to the German Government, calling attention to the unfair methods adopted at many of the revenue stations in regard to the importation of dried American fruit and fruit refuse.

The complaints come mainly from the Rhine districts. Several carloads were stopped at Kaldenkirchen, several weeks ago, on the plea that an examination was necessary; but the examination has not yet been made. Large quantities of dried fruits have been similarly refused admission into Bonn since Feb. 19. The officials of the Embassy point out that such methods are contrary to the wording and to the spirit of the Bundesrath decree, which deals only with fresh fruits, and they demand redress.

WILLIAM II. AND CAPT. MAHAN.

The Emperor Admires His Books and Is Anxious to Meet Him Again.

BERLIN, March 5.—At the recent Ambassadorial dinner Emperor William had a long conversation with the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, on the subject of Capt. Mahan's books. His Majesty said he had read them all with the greatest interest, had induced his Ministers to do the same, and expressed the opinion that the Captain had rendered a great service to all nations, to Germany as much as to the United States.

He added that he had met Capt. Mahan at Osborne, Isle of Wight; but, the Emperor explained, he saw him for such a brief time and under circumstances so unfavorable as to render valuable conversation impossible, and he keenly wished to meet the Captain again, hoped he would visit Germany, and added that he would appreciate it if Mr. White would write Capt. Mahan to that effect, as the latter had interested him greatly as a man, apart from his books.

German Boerse Law a Failure.

BERLIN, March 5.—The Prussian Government at last realizes, after the year's trial, that the Boerse law is a total failure, and it intends to relax its enforcement, as a legislative modification is at present impossible, owing to the opposition of the Agrarians. Statistics just published show that during 1897, under the new law, the prices of cereals in Berlin increased only 10 marks per ton, against an average increase of 85 marks per ton at all the other grain centres of Europe.

The Kaiser Seeks Light on Palestine.

BERLIN, March 5.—A discussion is proceeding between the Emperor and the Evangelical Council of Prussia, relative to the programme and aims of the coming trip to Palestine, the Court Marshal fixing all the details, which will be submitted to the Emperor before they are adopted. One of his Majesty's main objects is to determine authoritatively the exact sites of Golgotha, the Temple of Jerusalem, the Crucifixion, the Pretorium, and similar places.

Charity Performance in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 5.—The staff of the United States Embassy on Wednesday attended a charity performance at the Neues Theatre under the patronage of the Empress. The performers all belong to the highest Court circles, and each of the Embassies occupied a box, for which fabulous prices were paid.

A SCENE FROM "PAMELA"

Sardou's New Barras-Louis XVII. Play That Is Likely to be Acted in New York.

FULL OF SPRIGHTLY TALK

A Characteristic Episode in the Third Act, Introducing Muscadins and Historical Personages.

Following is a translation of Act III., Scene 2, of the new Sardou play, "Paméla; Marchande de Frivolités," (seller of ribbons and laces,) which has settled down for a long run at the Vaudeville, in Paris, with Mme. Réjane in the title rôle. The veteran playwright seems to have derived much inspiration from the recently published memoirs of Barras. He and his press agents have cleverly used the Naundorff claim to the Bourbon succession in published paragraphs to help the play, the actual hero of which is the poor little persecuted Dauphin, (Louis XVII.,) who is represented as escaping from his prison in The Temple, with the connivance of Citizen Barras. It will be noted that the historical epoch of "Paméla" is exactly that of another famous French dramatic work, "La Fille de Mme. Angot," of MM. Meilhac and Halévy, and Charles Lecocq. They were muscadins who met, with crafty Trenitz to lead them, in the salon of reprehensible Lange. Here follows Sardou's reproduction of the muscadins and some historical personages of the pre-Directory period:

The curtain rises on the salon at the Hotel d'Aligre. In the foreground are Defrinville, Valcourt, Thiercelin, and three other muscidans, (fops of the times.) In the rear players are gathered around the card tables. Two liveried waiters pass in and out, bearing trays holding liquors and cakes.

Defrinville (taking a glass of champagne and a cake, as he seems to continue a conversation)—The Convention will therefore be replaced by two Chambers—the Council of the Five Hundred at the Manège, the Council of Veterans at the Tuileries; and, under the name of the Directory, there will be an executive power of five members—

Valcourt—Of whom—Barras—

Defrinville—Naturally! * * * Will be seated at the Luxembourg.

Thiercelin—In short, the Revolution is installed in all the palaces of the Old Régime.

Valcourt—Just as it is already in all the hôtels of the noblesse.

Defrinville—And the latter must be surprised to have to open their salons to people who only a little while ago were not permitted to trespass beyond the threshold of their ante-chambers.

[Applause heard without.]

Thiercelin—And from whom one exacts no other entrance fee than applause for M. Garat.

Defrinville—My dear fellows, French society wanted to be undone. It stands with bowed head.

Valcourt—See that big fellow over there at the Bouillotte table—the one with gold rings in his ears! He's the Marquis de la Brûle; title and land bought by "paquets d'assignats." [Paper money issued in 1789 which became worthless before 1796, when it was recalled.] He was a polisher once!

Defrinville—And see that other chap, sporting a magnificent green cravat, who gives entertainments to all Paris in his Hôtel de Salm. If Meville were here he'd tell you what he was before '89.

Rochecote [enters arrayed in the costume of an Incroyable (swell of the period)]—Leuthrand? He used to shave me!

Defrinville—And I knew the Duc de Lauraguais when he was a coachman; the Marquis de Louvois, a machinist at the Opéra, and the Marquis d'Osmond, an umbrella mender!

Rochecote—Do you know citizens, what is the great national institution which realizes the dream of '89 by the fusion of all castes, all ranks, and all factions? It's dancing! [Exclamations and laughter.] Certainly! Mark you what happens at the first flourish of the fiddlebow. You see the impoverished Comtesse dance the gavotte with her ex-footman, now a capitalist; the needy Marquis takes the waist of the heiress who used to pick carrots! The returned noble exile hobnobs with the Jacobin who tried to send him to the guillotine! And all those people over there, grandes dames and parlormaids, nobles and tramps, parvenus with their wives, stockjobbers with their "ladies," soldiers, patriots, and army furnishers, make, as goes the song:

"—— Our soldiers march to the fields
On pasteboard soles and heels."

All of them hop pell-mell to the strains of the same music, in the spirit of equality which the Republic has not conquered by its head chopping, and perpetuates without difficulty by this shaking of feet!

Valcourt—The fact is, dancing goes on everywhere, even in the Convent of Carmes.

Thiercelin—There's a perfect craze for fêtes, gambling, extravagance, and flirting!

Rochecote—And never has misery been greater! The landlord has an empty stomach, and people die from hunger!

Defrinville—But they dance all the same!

Valcourt—Ah! they got so bored with the Reign of Terror that they hasten to forget the past!

Thiercelin—And deceive themselves as to the present!

Rochecote—And the future?

Valcourt—He would be very smart who could guess it!

[Applause without, louder and repeated, with shouts.]

Defrinville—Oh! The modern Orpheus ought to succeed with all these trills.

[Exclamations and laughter without. The doors in the rear open. Enter a crowd of gay men and women, Mmes. Hamelin, Hinguerlot, Château-Regnault, and Vandelberghe among them, laughing and chatting.]

Defrinville (to Mme. Hamelin)—Why all this liveliness?

Mme. Hamelin (laughing)—That fool of a Mme. de Krudner fell on Garat's neck, crying: "O my Apollo! How proud I am to be with thee!"

Rochecote (laughing)—Apollo? That monkey, Garat!

Valcourt—And what did the monkey say?

Mme. Hamelin—He? Oh, he was mad because she had rumpled his cravat.

Thiercelin—Oh! Here's Mme. Raguet, who has a new creation of a wig on.

Mme. Hinguerlot—She has thirty! One cost 10,000 livres!

Valcourt—Oh, that fashion's very troublesome. Before flirting with a woman, one never knows the color of her hair.

Defrinville—Bah! That's easy. If the wig is blonde, the woman is a brunette, and vice versa.

Mme. Hinguerlot—That's where you are mistaken! I have three for a single day—brown in the morning, chestnut in the afternoon, and blonde in the evening. What's the color of my hair?

Defrinville—I'll find out!

Mme. Vandelberghe—Have you seen Mme. Tallien?

Defrinville and the rest—No!

Mme. Vandelberghe—She's barefooted.

[The men applaud and the women cry "Shame!"]

Mme. Hamelin—That woman dare do anything!

Mme. Vandelberghe—Come, do her justice! She brought back diamonds into fashion, proscribed since '92!

* * * * *

Mme. de Château-Regnault—My pedicure overheard a nice little scene the other day!

All—Oh! what was it?

Mme. de Château-Regnault—Tallien got jealous. Here's the dialogue: He—"You don't thee and thou me any longer!" She—"Oh, get away!" [It was considered plebeian to use thee and thou.]

[Great hubbub in the Garden. Cries of protestation. All rush to the doors and windows.]

Several Voices—What's the matter?

A Muscadin (entering from the Garden)—Oh, they are putting out a couple of nymphs, clothed simply in gauze. [Exclamations and laughter.]

Another Muscadin—It's most revolting!

Defrinville—No woman is well enough made for this fashion to last.

Mme. Hamelin (jokingly)—You think so?

Rochecote—That suggests a pretty madrigal. [Sings:]

A flowing gauze of tissues light,
The beautiful Greeks conceal;
A Zephyr's breath of infant might,
The goddess may reveal.
And oft' to eyes a flowing dress,
Suggests a form sublime,
But the beauty shown is ever less
Than the beauty dreams divine.

Valcourt—Ah, here comes Citizeness Tallien, whom you have just maligned! [Enter Mme. Tallien, surrounded by admirers.]

Defrinville—Ah! Adorable!

A Muscadin—Incomparable!

Valcourt—Wonder of wonders!

Another Muscadin—The brow of Diana!

A Voice—The waist of Venus!

Defrinville—She has rings on her toes! That's exquisite!

All—Delicious! Exquisite!

Rochecote—The Graces have dressed you at their altars.

[Mme. Tallien comes down surrounded by the men; the women turn away and affect not to see her.]

Defrinville (to Mme. Tallien in low voice)—They are all suffocating with envy.

Valcourt (in the same tone)—La Chateau-Regnault is gasping with anger, and L'Hinguerlot bites her lips till the blood comes.

Mme. Tallien gayly—She'll poison herself.

Thiercelin—Mme. de Mailly seeks shelter in flight.

Defrinville—Mme. Hamelin is white with rage.

Mme. Tallien—White! That mulatto! I'll bet she couldn't be.

Valcourt—Only La Vandelberghe hasn't changed countenance.

Mme. Tallien—She's very wrong not to. But I'd like to have what she's got in her corsage.

Defrinville—Hum! But it seems to me—

Mme. Tallien (tapping his fingers with her fan)—No, you naughty boy! I was speaking of her Sansy diamond.

Defrinville and Rochecote—Of the Sansy?

Mme. Tallien—Her husband lent several hundred thousand livres to the Republic, and for collateral they gave him some big crown diamonds, including the Sansy. She's so afraid that it'll be stolen that she wears it day and night sewed in a little bag under her corset. [Exclamations.] There's a fine chance for a poet to praise the wealth of her bust.

The Muscadins—Oh! charming! Delicious! What wit! There's no one like her.

[La Montansier comes down, wearing a turban à la Guinare. People exchange glances. She joins Mme. Tallien.]

Mme. Tallien—Ah, how do you do, my dear! You know that Bonaparte is here, in his beautiful uniform, all blazing new!

La Montansier, (quickly)—Yes, yes; the uniform! But he doesn't blaze.

Mme. Tallien, (feigning astonishment)—What! The wedding day doesn't advance?

La Montansier, (nervously)—We shall see! we shall see! But your Bonaparte is a fool! I saw him out there in the path. He seemed to regard me tenderly—

Mme. Tallien—Well, go on—

La Montansier—I thought I'd help him along so I said, "General, of whom are you thinking when you look at me in that way out here all alone?"

Mme. Tallien—And he answered?

La Montansier—"I am thinking of my mother."

Mme. Tallien—Ah!

La Montansier—His mother! The dolt! I tell you your Bonaparte is nothing but a dolt! [She goes up indignant.]

[Enter Barras. The women all surround him, bowing and exclaiming tenderly, "General, dear General!"]

Barras, (pausing to kiss the hands extended to him)—Ah, belles dames! Citizenesses! Enchantresses! With a phalanx such as yours I could conquer the world, like Bacchus, by the power of your charms! [Cries of satisfaction.]

Rochecote, (jokingly to Defrinville)—This is enough like the regency, eh?

Defrinville—Very, very, ox-eyed!

Rochecote—The charlatan!

Barras (in low voice to Mme. Tallien)—Thereza, my dear, you are more beautiful than yourself! * * * It has all been fixed; Tallien has his mission for the West! [She gives him her hand to kiss.] Josephine did not accompany you?

Mme. Tallien indicating Josephine, who enters)—No, but here she is! [To Josephine] Ah! my angel! What a charming gown!

Josephine—Is it not?

Mme. Tallien (to Barras)—That embroidery! Just look! That's priceless!

Barras (aside)—Oh, no, but it came high!

Josephine—It's worth to me the conquest of the little Corsican, who can't get out of my meshes now.

Barras—Bonaparte!

Mme. Tallien—But * * * Since he doesn't nibble at Margot's bait!

Josephine (bursting out laughing)—His wife! * * * But that wouldn't be the way to have the prophecy of the negress fulfilled. [She goes to the left with Mme. Tallien.]

Barras (aside)—And it is not he who would pay for those gowns!

It will be seen that M. Sardou adopts as true history the Barras view of the morals of Mme. Josephine Beauharnais.

MINERS PERISH BY FIRE.

Twenty Bodies Taken Out of a Pit in Prussia and More Below.

BRESLAU, Prussia, March 5.—A fire started in the Saturn and Seznowice Mine here to-day. Twenty dead bodies have so far been recovered. There are more below, in the burning mine.

CHARLES OVERTON DEAD.

Former English Agent of A. M. Palmer Suspected of Suicide.

LONDON, March 5.—Charles Overton, formerly the English agent of A. M. Palmer, who took "The Wages of Sin" and "Jim the Penman" to America, died recently of an overdose of opium under circumstances which have given rise to suspicions of suicide.

Japan to Float Her Loan in Europe.

LONDON, March 5.—Commenting on the rumor that a Japanese loan of 150,000,000 yens will be raised in the United States through ex-Minister Dun, The Globe this afternoon says it may be regarded as certain that when the loan is definitely decided upon it will be floated in Europe.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ray E. Meyer to Mr. Albert J. Bendix.

Mme. Katharine Evans von Klenner gave a Lenten musicale at her home, 80 Stuyvesant Street, last night. Among those who took part were Miss Eva Foster, Mrs. Anna Rubino, Mrs. B. O. Klein, Miss Grace Harrison, Miss Lillian V. Watt, Miss Travers, Mrs. Alcia Touceda, Miss Maud Olive Weston, Miss Bessie Knapp, and Miss Frances Travers.

The International Society for the Education of Women of India held a meeting last night at 509 Fifth Avenue and listened to a lecture by Virchand Raghavji Gandhi of Bombay, India, representative from India to the World's Parliament of Religions at Chicago during the World's Fair. He spoke on "The Future of Indian Women," and said the only way by which they could be reached was to bring some of the children to this country and teach them while young, so that they might return and teach their sisters, as it was almost impossible for a foreigner to reach the Indian women because of caste prejudice.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Miss Julia Clinton Varick.

Miss Julia Clinton Varick, who died at her residence in Fourth Avenue, this city, yesterday, was a grandniece of Col. Richard Varick, who distinguished himself in the war of the Revolution, and subsequently became Mayor of New York. Miss Julia Varick was born in the interior of this State about seventy-five years ago, her father being Abraham Varick, who lived at 56 Water Street for a number of years, and who, together with his brother John, inherited the property of Mayor Varick, their uncle. Abraham Varick had two daughters, Marie Antoinette and Julia Clinton. These sisters continued to live together until the death of the eldest, about a year ago. Since then, Miss Julia has spent much of her time with her cousin, Miss Mary Crosby, a sister of the late Rev. Howard Crosby.

Miss Varick did a great deal of benevolent work in an unostentatious way. She was held in high esteem by those who enjoyed her acquaintance. Miss Varick was a granddaughter of Gen. Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was also related to Gov. De Witt Clinton. The funeral will take place to-morrow, and will be of a private character.

William B. C. Pearsons.

William B. C. Pearsons, a notice of whose death was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Friday, was the first Mayor of Holyoke, Mass. He was a direct descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. He was graduated at Harvard College with the degree of LL. B. in 1849, and, in the early development of Holyoke, held nearly all the offices in the gift of the people. He was a member of the Legislature, and afterward a Senator during the war period. He served in the Army of the James as Paymaster, and reached the rank of Major.

Mr. Pearsons was prominent in musical circles. He established an Oratorio Society and was choir master of the Second Congregational Church of Holyoke for twenty years, from 1850 to 1870. He was for many years a Director of the Holyoke Savings Bank and President of the Holyoke and Westfield Railway. In 1857 he married Miss Sarah E. Taylor of Westfield, Mass., who survives him, and by whom he had one son, George T. Pearsons of New York, and two daughters, Mrs. James McNaughtan, wife of the President of the Trademen's National Bank, and Mrs. George A. Plimpton, both of New York.

Florida and the South.

Fastest service ever operated to Florida and Nassau is via Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System. "New York and Florida Special," 12:20 noon. Two other trains. New York offices, 229 and 261 Broadway.—Adv.

Christian Sorenson.

Christian Sorenson, a well-known Scandinavian politician, died on Friday in the Norwegian Hospital. During the last campaign he was in charge of the Scandinavian end of the Citizens' Union campaign and had control of the meetings held throughout New York under the auspices of all Scandinavian clubs. He was a member of many of these organizations. Mr. Sorenson was born in Denmark, and came to this country about forty years ago. He at first engaged in mission work, and when the civil war broke out he enlisted and served to the end of the war. He was for some time Superintendent of the Standard Oil Company's works in Newark, N. J., but resigned to become proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Hotel at Ridgewood, which he conducted up to the time of his last illness. He was fifty-eight years old. His friends used to call him "Hakon Jarl" because of his resemblance to that famous fighter. He leaves a widow and four daughters.

John Charlton.

John Charlton, for nine years a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, appointed by President Arthur, died at his home, near Nyack, yesterday morning, aged sixty-eight years. Mr. Charlton was born in Ireland of English parents, and came to this country when three years of age. At the age of twenty he went to California, and while there his wife and two children were drowned off the California coast. He afterward came East, and became owner of The Rockland County Journal, which he controlled for twenty years. He sold this paper twelve years ago and retired from business.

Mrs. Hannah Fischer.

Mrs. Hannah Fischer, mother of Congressman Israel F. Fischer, died on Friday at her home, 2,668 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. The cause of death was heart failure. Mrs. Fischer was feeling well until within an hour of her death. Then she began to feel ill. In half an hour her condition became so serious that Dr. Hicsok was summoned, but she died soon after his arrival. Mrs. Fischer was born in Lissa, Prussia, eighty-eight years ago, and came to this country in 1849. Her husband, Isaac Fischer, died eight years ago. Mrs. Fischer was a member of the Twenty-sixth Ward Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society, and was active in its work. She leaves five children. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Obituary Notes.

HARRY ABBOTT, Q. C., eldest son of the late Sir John J. C. Abbott, at one time Premier of Canada, died at St. Augustine, Fla., Friday night.

MRS. HANNAH MCKINNEY, aged ninety years, mother of Mrs. Dingley, the wife of the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, died Friday morning at Marietta, Ohio. The body will be taken to Auburn, Me., for burial.

Judge JOHN NEWTON HENDREN, the last Treasurer of the Confederacy, died yesterday at Staunton, Va., aged seventy-five years. He was a graduate of the University of Virginia and practiced law for some years. He leaves a wife and one son in Baltimore.

FRANK CORSA died at his home, 152 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, on Friday. He was born in West Farms in 1832 and came to Brooklyn in 1858. He engaged in the carriage manufacturing business. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Fifth New York Volunteers, and served through the war. He then went into his former business, establishing it in Atlantic Avenue. He leaves a widow.

HENRY TITUS WELLES, who died at his home, in Minneapolis, last Friday night, was one of the old-time rich men of the Northwest. He was rated as a millionaire twenty years ago, having been very successful in railroad and real estate ventures. Mr. Welles was but little known in Eastern financial circles, having retired from active business several years ago. He was about seventy-seven years old, and his widow and three children survive him.

The Rev. JOHN B. NERWIN, the oldest minister of the New York East Conference, died yesterday morning at the residence of Samuel Powell, Port Jefferson, L. I., from pneumonia. He was eighty-five years of age and retired from active church work two years ago. Mr. Nerwin had a record of sixty-two years as a preacher. He was widely known, and was for many years one of the Trustees of the Conference. His first charge was at White Plains and Greenburg, and he subsequently served at Smithtown, Plattekill Seminary, Patchogue, New York, Troy, Poughkeepsie, and Flushing. In 1869 and 1870 he was Presiding Elder of the Long Island North District. His last pastorate was at Stepney, Conn. The interment will be in Greenwood, Brooklyn.

HALLETT T. CLOCK, a well known resident of Suffolk County, L. I., died Friday at Islip, of paralysis. He was born March 12, 1831, in Bay Shore, and until he was twenty-one he worked on the farm with his father. He became engaged in the coasting and West Indies trade. He was Tax Collector of the Town of Islip, and on one occasion levied on the Long Island Railroad for unpaid taxes, seized a

O WORSHIP DOWN TOWN

ormer Members of the Church of the Strangers Will Not Go to Its New Building.

NEW SOCIETY FORMING

s Object Is to Continue the Work of Dr. Deems in the Field Occupied by Him for So Many Years.

When the Church of the Strangers moved om its historic seat, in Mercer Street, to s present location, in West Fifty-seventh treet, it left a good portion of its membership behind. Those members who preerred to stay down town and carry on the ork begun by Dr. Deems, in the same eld, have formed a religious association hich is gradually developing into a new ongregation and church.

Alvin Summers of 205 West Twentieth treet, who is chairman of the Provisional ommittee in charge of the financial and ther business affairs of the association, aid last night:

"I do not care to say anything of the eelir that had developed in the old congregation. There was such feeling, and occasionally it was sharp, but I do not care o discuss it, because the members, or at east most of them, who are now holding eparate meetings down town, would have done just as they are doing if there had been no differences. Many of them felt hey could not go to the services up town, nd decided there was nothing to be done ut keep together and carry on, as far as possible, the work begun by Dr. Charles F. Deems.

Their First Meeting Held.

"Several months before the change was decided on a movement was begun looking o procuring a new location for the church, as it stood on leased ground, and the lease will expire in May of this year. A meeting was called for Dec. 15, and it was then determined to go up-town by a vote of something like 140 for to 44 against. This settled it as far as we were concerned, and a committee was formed to provide a place where we could meet. The first meeting of those of us who had resolved upon remaining in the field chosen by Dr. Deems was Jan. 27, in the week of the removal of the Church of the Strangers to West Fifty-seventh Street. On Jan. 20 we sent out a circular, which read:

"Dear Friends: Desiring to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Deems in the immediate vicinity of the place which was for so many years the scene of his grand life-work and of his activity in spreading the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and believing that the sweet and tender influence which his life has produced upon those who were associated with him is still a live, active force, the undersigned have organized for that purpose, and have arranged for an evening of prayer once a week, to be known as the 'Mid-Week Prayer Meeting,' and to be held in the parlor of the Twelfth Street Church, (west of Sixth Avenue,) every Thursday evening at 7:45 o'clock. This movement is entirely independent of any church organization, is undenominational, and non-sectaria in its character."

"It was signed by the following members of the church: E. J. Whitney, Mrs. E. J. Whitney, Jesse B. Minor, Mrs. J. B. Minor, Miss Anna St. John, Miss Rena Sturtevant, Mrs. W. L. Masters, Miss Barbara E. Weirauch, Miss I. N. Lawson, Mrs. J. M. La Forge, Mrs. S. Avery, Miss L. E. Moxham, Miss Ida Byrne, Miss Ella Cannon, Miss Mildred G. Cannon, Miss Mary Herrlich, Miss Anna R. Watson, Miss Margaret Loy, Mrs. Laura Lynch, Ernest K. Speiden, Miss Annie Summers, O. P. Parthemore, Marion Speiden, Miss Emma Summers, Miss Annie Loomis, Alvin Summers, Miss Jessie Byrne, Peter Bender, and Charles H. Bolte. We have good meetings. There is an average attendance of eighty-five or ninety, most of whom were originally members of the Church of the Strangers."

Mr. Summers said that there is as yet no movement looking to the organization of another church, although that may be the outcome of the separation.

What a Former Trustee Said.

E. J. Whitney of 35 Fourth Avenue, formerly one of the Trustees of the Church of the Strangers before it moved up town, said last evening that it was at first understood that the Church of the Strangers was to be moved to some spot below Thirty-fourth Street, and so the officers and members raised contributions for that purpose on that understanding. But when the Trustees selected the place up town the members generally opposed the proposal, as they said that about two-thirds of the congregation lived below Thirty-fourth Street.

"A meeting was called," Mr. Whitney said, "to decide finally whether the church should move up town or not. We brought forward the same arguments that we had made before, and argued in favor of buying a down-town church. Dr. Blackburn threw all his influence in favor of the up-town movement, and finally he and his supporters carried the day.

"In purchasing Dr. Lloyd's church, I understand that the Trustees of the Church of the Strangers and others expected that Dr. Lloyd's congregation would join them, but I understand that their efforts in that direction do not meet with their expectations."

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

The Winners in Three Matches at the Armory Ranges.

The members of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club turned out in large numbers at the armory to compete in the three matches scheduled for last night. The inner match was the most interesting, and was won by Private J. D. Thees, Jr. The conditions were seven shots standing and seven shots prone, only inners to count, and the greatest number in any string to win. The scores:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.
Private J. D. Thees, Jr., Co. B	7	5
Corp. E. P. Fowler, Co. B	5	6
Private C. M. Kervan, Co. B	5	6
Corp. W. S. Burrell, Co. G	6	4
Private A. V. Fry, Co. B	6	3
Private H. Pinner, Co. B	7	2
Private W. B. Cowperthwait, Co. I	4	5

In the kneeling, the conditions of which are ten shots kneeling at 200 yards, three men were tied for first prize. Corp. E. P. Fowler was awarded the prize for the best score on his last two shots. The prize winners were:

	Score.
Corp. E. P. Fowler, Company B	47
Private W. N. Croxton, Company G	47
Private A. V. Fry, Company B	47

Other scores:

Private J. D. Thees, Jr., Company B	46
Corp. W. S. Burrell, Company G	46
Private J. Sacchi, Company C	46

Lieut. A. E. Pressinger, with a score of 48, won the only prize offered in the sharpshooters' match. The scores:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total
Lieut. A. E. Pressinger, Co. E	33	35	68
Sergt. E. C. Robinson, Co. C	33	34	67
Private W. N. Bavier, Co. C	33	33	66
Lance Corp. E. M. Leask, Co. D	31	35	66
Major A. W. Convover	32	33	65
Corp. J. H. Keep, Jr., Co. L	32	33	65
Private J. S. Woodhouse, Co. F	32	33	65
Private J. Seward, Co. I	31	34	65
Sergt. J. M. Moe, Co. G	32	34	66
Private W. B. Short, Co. D	33	33	66
Corp. E. D. Hewitt, Co. B	31	35	66

Will Stop Early Train Service.

The announcement was made yesterday by President Frederick Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad that within a short time the service between 1 and 5 A. M. would be temporarily discontinued. It will probably be done some time this week. The reason given is that more time will thus be given for the necessary changes essential to crossing the Brooklyn Bridge. Besides, the train service at these hours is being conducted at a loss, especially since the trolley railroads took possession of the Bridge. As soon as the road gets its cars on the bridge, which Mr. Uhlmann says will be about June 15, the midnight service will be resumed.

New York A. C. "Smoker."

The New York Athletic Club held a "smoker" at the clubhouse last night, and, as it was the last entertainment to be held in the old clubhouse, everything was conducted on an elaborate scale. Among the entertainers were Charmion, Truly Shattuck, Press Eldridge, Nellie O'Neil, and "Bob" Webb. The club will move into its new house on March 26. The opening ceremonies will be confined to members only.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. MATTHEWS & SONS.

We begin on Monday the greatest money-saving FURNITURE SALE. All new, fresh, up-to-date goods, of the best make, construction and finish from reliable manufacturers, marked 25 to 50% below usual prices. Anticipate your wants, and we agree to store all purchases until May 1st. To make it an object, will pack and deliver free, to any railroad station within one hundred miles. Mail orders will have special attention.

This $4 Piano-polished QUARTERED OAK OR RICH DARK MAHOGANY FINISH ROCKER, **$1.97.**

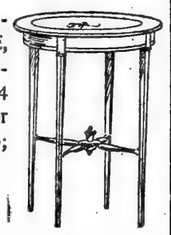

This SOLID MAHOGANY TABLE, some inlaid, beautifully finished, 24 inches square or round, value $10.00; sale price **$4.98.**

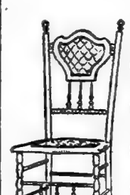

BEST GILT LEAF CHAIR, will not tarnish, upholstered in all colors silk damask, tufted back, value $5.75; sale price **$3.39.**

SHOES.

Women's $2.50 Button and Lace Shoes, at $1.33.

800 pairs of those Splendid Shoes go on sale Monday, made of dongola and vici kid, in button and lace, McKay sewed soles, full opera and coin toes, common sense and military heels, patent leather tips and trimmings, all clean fresh goods, this seasn's make and splendidly trimmed and finished, regularly $2.50, sizes 2½ to 7, a marvel of economy here Monday at... **$1.33**

Parlor Suits & Odd Pieces.

Solid Mahogany Suit, pearl inlaid, five pieces, upholstered in hair and muslin, covered in fine silk damask, value $98.00; sale price **$66.00**

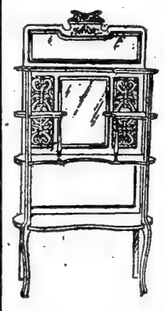

$18.00 Parlor Cabinet, at **$12.75.**

60 inches high, 32 inches wide, all French bevel mirrors.

Mahogany-finished Piano Stools, like cut, $2.25 kind, at **$1.69.**

LADIES' SUITS.

Will place on sale Monday the largest line of Ladies' New Spring Suits ever shown and at prices which defy competition. Every garment is strictly tailor-made and of this Spring's style, many of them being our own exclusive styles.

Ladies' Suits, of fine all wool cheviot serge, fly-front jacket, lined with taffeta silk, skirt lined with fine percaline, black and navy blue only, at **$9.95.**

Ladies' Extra Quality Cheviot Serge Suits, taffeta silk lined throughout, fly-front jacket, black and navy blue only, at $13.85.

Ladies' Fine Broadcloth and Venetian Cloth Blouse Suits, handsomely made, blouse silk lined, in a variety of colors, at $15.00.

New Spring Jackets, at $2.98, $4.98, $5.98, $6.98, $10.00.

New Spring Capes, at $4.98, $5.98, $6.98, $10.00, $12.00.

This $24.50 QUARTERED OAK POLISHED SIDEBOARD, 46 inches wide, 78 inches high, 28x16 shapes, French bevel plate mirror, swell drawer, plush lined, **$12.84.**

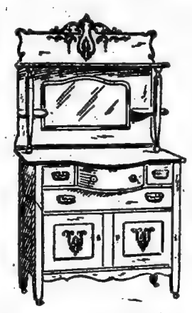

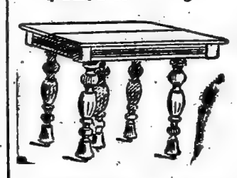

6-feet EXTENSION TABLES, solid oak, 42x44 top, three extra leaves, **$5.98.**

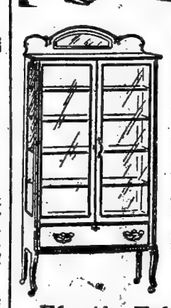

THIS QUARTERED OAK CHINA CLOSET, French bevel plate mirror on top, 72 inches high, 36 inches wide, adjustable shelves, solid oak, regular price $20.00, sale price **$11.75.**

Elastic Felt Mattresses,

guaranteed five years. Pure White Elastic Felt Mattress, made in layers as represented, will keep its shape, will not mat, pack or lump, clean and very soft, does not have to be remade, superior to the best $40.00 hair mattress made, full size; $13.50, one or two parts; $1.50 less for each size smaller.

Winter Jackets and Capes.

40 Jackets, were $8.00 and $10.00, at $3.98.

50 Jackets, were $18.00 to $25.00, at $9.95.

Chamber Suits.

3 pieces, Bedstead, Dresser and Washstand, $9.98.

Wardrobes, $6.75, $7.75, $8.75, $9.98, $11.75, $12.75 and upward.

Folding Beds, $7.98, $9.75, $11.75, $13.50 and upward.

THIS FIVE-DRAWER CHIFFONIER, 12x20 bevel mirror, limited number only, at **$4.98.**

THIS BRASS BED WE GUARANTEE every make, made, finished, and constructed by the best makers in the world, equal in many qualities to any $60.00 bed made; sale price, all sizes. **$19.98**

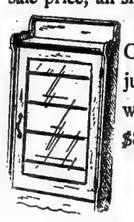

SOLID OAK BOOKCASES, glass door, adjustable shelves, 30 inches wide, 36 inches high, $8.00 kind, at **$5.98.**

All Quartered Oak Polished Box Frame CANE SEAT DINING CHAIR, $3.00 kind, sale price **$1.89.**

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place and Livingston Street, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

Complete Display of

SPRING NECKWEAR.

New and up-to-date designs in All Silk Men's Neckwear, in all the leading shapes consisting of stripes and plaids. In particular we call your attention to our Puffs, which are made up in four different shapes. These goods are extra well made and nicely finished, Spring price 48c.

New and large variety of Bows and String Ties, in stripes and plaids, light, medium and dark colors, our regular 50c. quality; Spring price 25c.

New Colorings in Boys' Neckwear, made up in Tecks and Bows, Spring price 25c.

Windsor Ties in Plaids and Roman Stripes, pointed and square hemstitched ends, at 25c., 39c. and 48c.

Special Offer in MEN'S GLOVES.

Dog Skin Walking Gloves, enough said, 59c.

Our Own Manufacture.

White Unlaundered Shirts.

Fit and Quality Guaranteed.

Our Leader at 79c., worth $1.00—Made of the best quality Utica Muslin, 3-ply fine linen bosom, band and cuff, hand made buttonholes, extra large and regular sizes, all sleeve lengths, made in the best possible manner; no better made.

Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, G. B. muslin, 3-ply all linen bosom, made in all lengths of sleeves, and all improvements, well worth 69c. each; our own manufacture, 50c. each.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

White and Colored Shirts to order at short notice, large assortment of colors and patterns to select from, fit guaranteed, prices the lowest, will call at residence for measurement.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

We will delight mothers and their boys in a money-saving sale beginning Monday, and beg to call your attention to these items:

Main Floor Tables, Monday.

We place on sale 100 Dress Suits in a most beautiful shade of Tan, Slate and Blue, manufactured by us, materials best, strictly all wool, guaranteed to wear 1 to 2 years, sizes 4 to 16 years. Smaller sizes are made with Reefer collars, beautifully braided. These Suits value at least $4.00, and will be sold Monday at $2.98 per Suit.

Second Floor, Boys' Department

Probably the best bargains ever offered to the public in Fauntleroy Suits, Tan and Blue, 3 to 7 years, or elegant Blue Sailor Suits, 3 to 8 years, or durable and well made All-Wool Boys' Suits, 4 to 16 years. Either of the 3 items nice enough to suit the choicest buyer; on sale at $1.98 per Suit.

The Popular Vestee Middy, Brownie or Eton Suits are the fashionable dress attire for the 3 to 7 year old boys. They consist of the little coat, extra vest and trousers. We make it a specialty in our Boys' Department to provide for the little fellows, and therefore, without exaggerating it, are showing about 2,000 little Suits in every imaginable style and combination. It will do you good to look and see our 6 lines, at $1.98, $2.50, $2.98, $3.50, $3.98 and $4.50.

Boys' Imported Washable Galatea Suits, Summer price $1.98; Monday 89c. per Suit.

Men's Fine Worsted Dress Trousers, $5.00 quality, at $2.50 a pair.

100 dozen of the most serviceable All-Wool Knee Pants, 3 to 16 years, at 39c.

We will also sell at special prices, Boys' HATS and CAPS, Boys' Reefers and Tan Covert TOP-COATS. Long Pants Suits from 13 to 19 years, Confirmation Suits, Elegant Dress Suits, Lawn Blouses and Boys' Shirt Waists.

Clothing Dept., 2d Floor, Front.

SHOES.

A Whirl in Ladies' Shoes, for Monday Only.

Ladies' $2.50 Shoes at $1.49—widths C to E, sizes 2½ to 6, fine kid and cloth tops, coin and globe toe, button and lace.

Ladies' $3.00 Shoes at $1.98—widths B to E, sizes 2½ to 7, fine vici kid cloth tops, box calf and patent leather, the assortment on seven styles of toes.

Ladies' $2.00 Oxford Ties at $1.48—widths C to EE, sizes 2½ to 8, fine kid on the London and coin toes.

Ladies' $2.50 Diana at $1.95—in vici kid, black and russet.

Ladies' $2.50 Bicycle Oxford Ties, $1.98—in fine kid and vici russet, coin toes, widths C to E, sizes 2½ to 7.

EXTRA SPECIAL.

1,000 yards Cambric Edgings and Insertings, in strips of 4½ yards each, just as received from St. Gall manufacturer, entire lot 5c. yard. This is by far the best lot of strips ever shown by us.

FLOUNCINGS.

2,000 yards Cambric and Dotted Swiss Embroidered Flouncings, 27 inches wide, 35c. yard; imported to sell for 60c. yard.

"Good Things to Eat"

At Brooklyn's Finest Grocery Department.

MONDAY'S SPECIALS.

WHOLE OX TONGUE, extra quality, can, 47c.

FLOUR OF THE ENTIRE WHEAT, makes muscle, 12-pound bag, 37c.

BISMARCK HERRING, finest quality, can, 35c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, strictly pure, ½-gallon can, 30c.

DELICATESS BROILED HERRING, very appetizing, large can, 25c.

SWEET SPICED PICKLES, delicious, quart bottle, 25c.

BONELESS SARDINES, finest fish imported, large can, 23c.

ASPARAGUS, extra fine Oyster Bay, can, 21c.

FRENCH PEAS, finest quality imported, can, 19c.

BANQUET SOUPS, equal to any made, can, 19c.

PITTED RED CHERRIES, preserves, very rich, 2-pound can, 19c.

PEACHES, LEMON CLINGS, large, luscious fruit, can, 15c.

SALMON STEAK, middle cut of fish, can, 13c.

LOBSTER, new, very choice, ½-pound can, 13c.

WHITE OX HEART CHERRIES, 2-pound can, 10c.

SLICED PEACHES, fine lemon clings, pound can, 8c.

HAMS—SPECIAL—HAMS.

These hams are genuine sugar cured, prepared by a process which insures richness and delicacy of flavor. Weight, 8 to 12 pounds, pound 10c., for Monday only.

RELIABLE CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES, red ripe, hand packed, extra large can, 10c., dozen $1.15, case, 2 dozen, $2.25.

CORN, very sweet and tender, can 8c., dozen 90c., case, 2 dozen, $1.75.

PEAS, Early June, tender and sweet, can 9c., dozen $1.00, case, 2 dozen, $1.90.

BEANS, Stringless Refugee, can 7c., dozen 75c., case, 2 dozen, $1.40.

CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER, strictly pure, warranted equal in quality to any made, pound can, 19c.

We are headquarters for Finest Butter, Finest Coffees, Finest Teas. We would be glad to supply you with these. Send us trial order.

Grocery Department, Fourth Floor.

INFANTS' AND MISSES' DEPT.

Second Floor.

Children's School Aprons in plain Lawn and Crossbar, with large ruffle over shoulder, special 25c., 39c.

Children's Muslin Drawers, three tucks and embroidered ruffle, neatly made and well worked buttonholes, sizes 2 to 14 years, for Monday, 25c.

Infants' fine Nainsook Long Dresses, trimmed with lace and very fine embroidery, round and square yokes, $1.98, $2.79, $3.49.

A large assortment of Children's Short Dresses in Nainsook and Lawn, round and pointed yokes of tucks and fine embroidery; for this sale, 98c., $1.39, $1.79.

Infants' Long Coats in Cashmere and Bedford Cord, trimmed with braid and ribbon, new Spring designs, $1.98, $2.79.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

SPECIALS.

Ladies' Corset Covers, 10c., 25c., 29c., and 39c. Made of good quality Muslin, felled seams, neatly trimmed with embroidery.

Ladies' Umbrella Drawers, 29c., 39c., and 49c. Made of fine Muslin, deep ruffle, trimmed with embroidery, others with lace and insertion.

Ladies' Night Robes, 50c., 59c., 79c., and $1.10. Made of good Muslin and cambric, cluster tucked yoke, Empire and V shape, trimmed with embroidery and lace.

Ladies' Walking Skirts, made of good Muslin, deep umbrella ruffle, trimmed with embroidery; extra value, 79c. and $1.10.

Ladies' White Lawn Aprons, 15c. and 25c.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.

Roman Stripe Ties, with heavy knotted silk fringe, at 25c., 35c., 45c., 59c., and 75c. each.

Special lot for Monday only, 3½ inches wide, 1½ yards long, at 49c., regular value 75c.

BOOKS.

Paper Covered Novels, popular authors, extra quality paper, clear type, 200 titles to choose from, 10c. each.

Musical Instruments.

Mandolins, Guitars, and Banjos in great variety at popular prices.

Happenings in and About Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN MONEY WASTED

Controller Coler Finds Further Irregularities in the Water Bureau of the Old City.

D. F. DOODY WAS PAID TWICE

His Contract for Paving New Utrecht Avenue Was Not Properly Carried Out—Facts Reported to District Attorney of Kings County.

Controller Coler yesterday sent to the District Attorney of Kings County the result of his further investigation into the conduct of the Water Bureau of the City Works Department of the former City of Brooklyn. Ten days ago the Controller's experts supplied him with a statement showing that more than $68,000 of Brooklyn money had been expended in violation of the law at exorbitant prices to certain favored contractors working on the water mains in Neptune and East New York Avenues.

In his statement of the discoveries last made the Controller says:

"As in the case of the Neptune Avenue filling contracts, the name of Daniel F. Doody, contractor, is again prominent, and the officials concerned are those having charge of water maintenance. It appears that between Sept. 10 and Oct. 20, 1897, Mr. Doody was paid $15,275.41 for repaving New Utrecht Avenue from Fort Hamilton Avenue to Sixtieth Street. This amount was paid on eight separate vouchers of less than $2,000, so as to evade the law which requires the advertising and public letting of contracts of more than $2,000 each.

"The only apparent excuse for doing this work of repaving under the jurisdiction of the officials having charge of water maintenance is the fact that a part of the expenditure is supposed to have been made necessary by the overflow of a pipe at Forty-ninth Street and New Utrecht Avenue. So far as can be ascertained, however, only an expense of $2,891 can be charged against this cause.

No Record of Authorization.

"No record of any authorization for this work can be found on the books of the department, nor is there any contract on file relating thereto. All of the vouchers have been signed by Oscar Knapp, Water Purveyor, without certification by any Inspector or Engineer that the work was properly performed. The vouchers have been approved by R. M. Fielding, Deputy Commissioner, and audited either by the Auditor, John R. Sutton, or his deputy, David S. Quimby.

It appears that New Utrecht Avenue was paved about eighteen months ago, and that the contract price for grading, curbing, and paving from Thirty-ninth to Sixty-seventh Street was $29,700. The avenue is now in a wretched condition. The person who laid the water main was none other than this same contractor, Daniel F. Doody. His contract called for restoring the avenue to its original condition. It also called for the retaining of 5 per cent. of the contract price as security for making such repairs as might be necessary as a consequence of incomplete or faulty work.

"Notwithstanding these provisions of the contract, the Water Purveyor certified Mr. Doody's bills of $15,275 for the work of repaving over the identical water mains which, under the terms of the original contract for laying the mains above referred to, the contractor was required to perform at his own expense, and not under another contract at the expense of the city. And then, to cap the climax, the retained percentage on the water main contract, amounting to $932.96, was on the last day of the year 1897 paid over to Mr. Doody, just as though his contract had been properly performed and the city had not already paid him thousands of dollars on another contract for repairing the faults of his own work.

Two Contracts Compared.

"The contract price for grading, paving, and curbing New Utrecht Avenue from Thirty-ninth to Sixty-seventh Street, was $29,700. The distance between Hamilton Avenue and Sixtieth Street is about 15-28 of the distance between Thirty-ninth and Sixty-seventh Streets. To repave a trench of sufficient width to cover a twenty-inch water pipe over 15-28 of the distance, and to make repairs which might have been charged to the contractor for laying the mains, cost $15,275.41, as against $29,700 for grading, paving, and curbing the whole width of the avenue from curb to curb. This may not seem so strange, however, when it is stated that one contract was let subject to competition, and the other was composed, as already stated, of orders of less than $2,000 each."

The Controller's statement is accompanied by the vouchers and bills, by a copy of the minutes of the Department of City Works showing that the work was not authorized, and by a copy of the contract between Charles E. Cozzens, assigned to Doody, and the City of Brooklyn for the paving of New Utrecht Avenue. Under the terms of the contract Doody should have kept the avenue in repair at his own expense, and consequently he was not entitled to any of the $15,275.41.

As soon as District Attorney Marean has decided what course to adopt Corporation Counsel Whalen will bring suit on behalf of the city to recover the money paid to the contractor without warrant of law.

A Peculiar Committee Chosen.

The Brooklyn League, which intends to investigate the scandals in the old City Works Department, has referred the subject to a standing committee, of which Alfred T. White is Chairman, the other members being ex-Mayor Schieren, ex-Park Commissioner Ulstmann, Henry Hentz, ex-Judge Charles Nacher, Alexander E. Orr, and ex-Corporation Counsel Burr. The make-up of this committee is peculiar. Mr. White was himself City Works Commissioner under Mayor Schieren, and the predecessor of Mr. Willis, under whose administration the scandals are said to have arisen. Mr. Schieren was the predecessor as Mayor of Mr. Wurster, who has demanded an investigation of his administration. Mr. Dettmer and Mr. Burr were fellow-members of Mayor Wurster's cabinet with Mr. Willis.

As soon as Mr. White learned of the peculiar action taken by the league in referring the scandals to this committee, he sent a letter to the Secretary of the league, Edward B. Lent, absolutely refusing to serve.

"I think," he wrote, "the reference of this matter to the committee of which I am Chairman must have been thoughtlessly made, for I am sure that a little thought would convince every member of the league, and, in fact, every citizen of Brooklyn, that a former official of the city should never be charged with the duty of investigating the administration of his successor."

District Attorney Marean yesterday gave out copies of a correspondence between himself and ex-Mayor Wurster. The first letter, under date of March 2, is from Mr. Wurster, who offers his assistance in the investigation by the District Attorney. Mr. Marean replied on March 3, thanking the ex-Mayor.

Living Display of National Colors.

The National colors will be displayed in a novel way at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, on the night of April 13. The event will consist of a joint review and parade by Company D of the Thirteenth, Capt. Sydney Grant commanding, and a division of the Second Naval Battalion, under command of Lieut. William G. Ford. The Thirteenth Regiment Band will also participate in the ceremonies. The uniform of the band will be red, that of Capt. Grant's command blue, while the members of the Naval Battalion will wear white. The military ceremonies will be preceded by a band concert and will be followed by dancing.

Twenty-third Regiment Concert.

A vocal and instrumental concert under the direction of Bandmaster Thomas F. Shannon of the Twenty-third Regiment will be one of the musical attractions of the coming month. The concert will be given at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, on the night of April 9. The concert will consist of ten numbers in all, and will include outside talent.

AGNES'S MOTHER RELENTED.

Charged Her with Vagrancy, but a Young Man Who Loved Her Interfered—Marriage May Result.

A little romance took place yesterday in the Butler Street Police Court, Brooklyn, in which, in strict accordance with the canons of well-sanctioned melodrama, the lover appeared just at the right moment to save the unjustly accused heroine from disgrace and imprisonment. A wedding is in prospect as a result, and altogether the whole story would have delighted the late Sylvanus Cobb.

The first prisoner brought before Magistrate Brenner yesterday was a young girl with dark eyes, auburn hair, and an attractive face. She was only seventeen years old, and seemed to feel deeply the disgrace of being compelled to occupy the "pen" with dissolute women. As she came out of it and faced the Magistrate, she burst into tears and seemed about to faint, but was caught by one of the court attendants. Her mother, Mrs. Gorman of 244 Van Brunt Street, charged her with vagrancy, and said she had visited a young man named John Leon at his home, 166 Hamilton Avenue. She asked that her daughter Agnes, be committed to the House of the Good Shepherd.

"There is nothing for me to do but to commit you," said the Magistrate.

The girl became hysterical and screamed so loudly that her cries could be heard in the street. It finally became necessary to call a surgeon from the Long Island College Hospital. While he was working over her a young man came into the room and looked at the fainting girl.

"Why, it's Agnes!" he exclaimed. "What is the matter?"

He was told, and immediately became greatly excited. Turning to the Magistrate, he exclaimed: "Judge, this story is false. I am John Leon, and she never visited me. She is a pure girl, and I love her and want to marry her."

Mrs. Gorman repeated her charge, but Leon replied: "That's not true. A purer girl than Agnes does not live. If her mother does not want Agnes to marry me now, let her take her home, and when I get sufficient money I will make her my wife. I love her dearly."

The Magistrate was impressed by the young man's apparent sincerity, and told the three to meet him afterward at the Adams Street Court. They did so, and there was a long conference, the upshot of which was that the mother melted and agreed to take her daughter home. Leon promised not to write to Agnes or see her for a month, and when that time is up the romance will have the traditional ending of all old-fashioned novels.

ADELPHI GIRLS VICTORIOUS.

Their Basket Ball Team Defeats Pratt Institute 10 to 4.

The girl basket-ball players of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, won a decided victory yesterday over the girls of the Pratt Institute. In fact, it was a great day for Adelphi all around, for in the morning the Adelphi Midgets defeated the Pratt Institute Midgets by a score of 27 to 6, and the Adelphi Specials defeated a team from the St. Luke's Boys' Club by 44 to 0, all in basket ball.

The game between the girls' teams took place at 2 o'clock P. M., in the gymnasium, and long before that time the space reserved for visitors was crowded with friends of the players in both teams. The Adelphi element, however, preponderated, and was very enthusiastic. From the beginning it was evident that the Adelphis were playing the better game, Miss Brown being particularly noticeable for her good work. The score was 10 to 4 in favor of Adelphi, and the Adelphi supporters were so filled with enthusiasm that they rushed out on the floor and hugged the members of the home team. The line-up was as follows:

Adelphi.	Positions.	Pratt.
Christensen, Backhouse,	Forwards	Raphold, Cloyd.
Thackray	Centre	Mapleston
Brown, Wheeler	Guards	Craft, Giles

Goals: Adelphi—Thackray, (2,) Christensen, (2,) Backhouse, (1,) Pratt—Raphold, (1,) Croft, (1.) Referee—Dr. H. S. Pettit. Umpires—Dr. J. M. Voorhees and Philip Langdon. Timer—R. C. Jones.

Rents Reduced in a "Model Town."

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Pullman rents are to be reduced from 5 to 25 per cent. This has just been determined by the owners. It is said the number of empty houses in the manufacturing town is a source of concern to the company.

WHY HE WAS DISCHARGED.

Hired Tramps to Move a Safe, and Exhilaration, Arrests, and a Joke on the Police Follow.

A sign painter named Franklin Bennet became the victim of a misunderstanding on the part of the Brooklyn police on Friday, which resulted in his appearance yesterday before the Court of Special Sessions, in Brooklyn. Mr. Bennet was honorably discharged after telling his story, and is inclined to think that the joke is on the police.

Bennet lives at 763 Myrtle Avenue, and some time ago a friend presented him with an old safe. Bennet tried to sell it, but nobody wanted it. Then he gave it away to a friend on condition that he should have the job of painting it. Bennet figured that it would cost more to hire men to move the safe than the thing was worth, so he hit upon an economical scheme which resulted in the misunderstanding referred to.

"I went out," related Bennet yesterday, "and secured the services of twenty husky bums. What are husky bums? Oh, they're the people who uphold lamp posts for pleasure and touch good things for drinks. They were to move the safe, and the consideration was that I was to get them jubilant. We worked ten minutes, and then they struck for a payment on the installment plan. I conveyed them to a refectory and we drank for fifteen minutes. Then we worked ten minutes more and drank fifteen, and in about two hours we got the safe in front of its destination with infinite clatter and bang.

"Then the boards gave out, and I sent my staff of toilers out to forage for lumber. Meanwhile I got the safe in. When they got back I assembled my corps in light marching order and descended like an avalanche on a neighboring dispensary. After I had congratulated them we went back to survey the scene of hostilities and I noticed two empty boxes in the store. I kicked them out into the yard. Then the efficient police force descended on me and took me, with William Van Dorn, in charge. They said we had stolen the boxes.

"But here's where the joke on the 'finest' comes in. All this took place on Broadway, where four officers are detailed. My Falstaffian army of disintegrated nondescripts grappled with a big safe on Broadway in the middle of the night, and had for our rendezvous a building next to the bank. Why, we might have carried off the bank and the police wouldn't have known it. But when one of my exhilarated force picked up two boxes the police got excited and the majesty of the law was invoked. Long live the police!"

Then Mr. Bennet took Mr. Van Dorn, who had been arrested and discharged with him, and marched him over to another hostelry, where he offered him the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

Passengers from Abroad.

Capt. A. L. Holford, Equerry of the Prince of Wales, arrived yesterday on the steamship Lucania, and put up at the Waldorf-Astoria. He will visit Washington and other cities.

F. R. Burnham, one of the survivors of the Wilson expedition massacre in matabeleland a few years ago, was another Lucania passenger. He is going to the Klondike.

Other passengers on the Lucania were Arthur Balfour, George P. Eustis, W. C. Eustis, W. C. Frick, Col. J. E. Preston, and Col. and Mrs. S. Stanforth.

On the American Line steamship St. Paul, which also arrived yesterday morning, were Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fahnestock, T. B. Ferguson, United States Minister to Sweden; J. D. Ferguson, and Miss Ferguson; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. S. McLennan, Miss Adele Ritchie, the singer, who recently appeared at the Shaftsbury Theatre, in London, and Manager Chamberlain of the same theatre. Mr. Chamberlain boarded the vessel at the last moment, and his name did not appear on the passenger list.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
198 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1618.

ANNA HELD IN ATLANTA.

Hissed at Her Closing Performance—Her Row with Actor Willard.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 5.—Anna Held, the French soubrette, finished a two days' engagement at the Grand Opera House this afternoon. This was Miss Held's first visit to Atlanta, and she met tremendous houses but cold receptions. At the matinée this afternoon she was hissed, and a great many people left the theatre.

Since Miss Held has been in Atlanta a merry row has been precipitated between the little Frenchwoman and Actor E. S. Willard. Mr. Willard, in an interview, said that Miss Held played to 10, 20, and 30 cent houses in Pittsburg, whereas she charged $1.50 in Atlanta. In reply to this Miss Held said:

"It is not true that I played in Pittsburg for 10, 20, and 30 cents. Here I charge $1.50, and there the price was $1, and my house was always filled. I cannot understand why this Mr. Willard should be so jealous of me. I know he is a good actor but when my theatre was always full, his was empty. I cannot help it if the people had rather see me and laugh than see him in his tragedy and cry. Life is short; one likes to laugh."

The Steel Wire Combination.

It was learned yesterday from Judge E. H. Gary of Chicago that one of the five steel wire, rod, and nail manufacturing firms, not in the newly formed combination, is the Johnson Steel Company of Cleveland, in which Tom L. Johnson is largely interested. The meeting fixed for 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria to complete the organization of the company was not held. The matters still remaining to be settled were merely talked over informally by the men interested, in Judge Gary's room at the hotel. The permanent organization will take place in this city April 1.

FIGHT ON THE CANAL.

ROME, N. Y., March 5.—The strike among the canal laborers who have been employed by the Warren-Scharf Company continues.

About 9 A. M. to-day a large crowd of Italian strikers who were patrolling the canal found that a number of American laborers were working with a derrick excavating in the canal in the eastern part of the city.

The Americans refused to quit work, and the Italians began to stone them and their teams. The Americans retreated to the derrick house for protection from the missiles, and then the Italians stoned the house. Finally, revolvers were drawn and shots were exchanged, but no one was hurt. Two men were placed under arrest.

The Italians retired to their shanties, and work was stopped.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.14	.15
Alpha Con.	.06	.06
Andes	.08	.08
Belcher	.22	.21
Best & Belcher	.33	.33
Bullion	.07	.07
Caledonia	.28	....
Challenge Con.	.27	.27
Chollar

THE WEEK AT THEATRES

The manufacture of one-act plays goes on, I believe, from day to day, with no relation to the laws of supply and demand. To be sure, the actors who have "gone into vaudeville" want such things now and then, but the pieces submitted to them in manuscript are generally returned to the writers because they are "above the heads" of "vaudeville" audiences. It is a sad fact that the aim of so many struggling, penniless writers is persistently so far beyond the accredited understanding of their comparatively well-to-do fellow-creatures. As for the one-act plays which are not designed for the "continuous shows," they too are generally drugs in the market, unless they happen to suit the fancy of some preceptor of theatrical aspirants, and are thus used as vehicles for the public exhibition of his pupils' deficiencies. In this case, of course, the author receives little or no payment, except in cheering hopes. He is getting his "hearing," in a humble way, and it is always just possible that that historical "manager from London," in his many waistcoats adorned with gold chains, may be "in the house." But, alas, these "managers from London" are so uncertain, and frequently seem not to know a good thing when they see it. The one who sat in a box that memorable night in the Portsmouth Theatre was perceptibly moved only by the pretended catching of a blue-bottle fly by the "comic countryman," who was thereupon dismissed from the company by irate Mr. Vincent Crummies.

No fewer than four plays by one unknown author were performed at a recent public exhibition of dramatic students, and not one of them is likely to be heard of again. Mr. de Wagstaffe's piece, called "Washington's Surrender," which was in the bill of Mr. Sargent's pupils last Tuesday afternoon, may survive; its effective theatricalism may even commend it to the invaders of the "vaudevilles." Like most recent first-act plays, however, it is preposterous, untrue to human nature as well as to history. It introduces the Father of His Country, aged twenty-seven, clad in a blue military coat, white buckskins, and riding boots—the hero of two recent defeats—who, when asked politely to remove his sword before sitting down to drink a glass of punch, replies seriously: "Sir, my sword and I rarely part company." This funereal youth is presently accosted by a distressingly vivacious widow, who has marked him for her prey, and who in that year, 1750, prophesies the overthrow in the Colonies of the King, for whom Colonel Washington is then fighting, and the establishment of a republic; this, three years before the treaty of peace was signed between France and England, before the stamp law and excessive taxation without representation had become burning questions in the Colonies. These historical inaccuracies would not matter so much if there were anything else in the play. But that is all. Martha Custis bullyrags the Colonel, who gives her his sword, and stays to dance against his will, and the band (as far-sighted as the widow herself) plays "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Mr. de Wagstaffe understands theatrical effect, and might be able to do better—to be more reasonable, that is—with a three-act than with a one-act play. In fact, I am not one of those who believe that one-act plays are stepping stones to loftier things and that all dramatists must needs begin with them. The peculiar talent required for compressing character and action in one short scene is very rare, and the best one-act plays have not been written by the greatest dramatists, as the finest short stories have not been written by the best novelists. Not Middleton or Massinger, Wycherley or Congreve, Jones or Pinero, Augier or Dumas fils, is known to fame through short plays so well as Banville and Coppée. Leaving out of account the prolific English farce writers of the middle of this century, who stole their plots and wit from the French, probably the most gifted and notable writer of short plays was Mme. de Girardin, who turned out "La joie fait peur," ("Kerry,") "Le chapeau d'un horloger," ("The Clockmaker's Hat" and "Betty Martin,") and "Une femme qui deteste son mari" ("A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing") within two years. To be sure, most dramatists of recent repute have written one-act plays, and Bronson Howard's "Old Love Letters" and Augustus Thomas's "After Thoughts" are worthy of their authors' fame. But a one-act play does not grow up to be a three-act or four-act play, (except in such rare instances as Mr. Thomas's "Burglar" piece,) and it is a pity so much energy and patience should be wasted on them.

The one-act piece by Mildred Dowling called "Dangerfield '95," which now precedes "Oh, Susannah!" at Hoyt's, is divided into two longish monologues and a duologue with plentiful "asides," and requires about twenty-five minutes for its performance. In the first and longer monologue Miss Madge Primrose informs the audience that, although she is engaged to Mr. Jack Dangerfield of the Class of '95, Harvard, Jack neglects her a little, and she is feeling a bit mopy. Jack sends a traveling bag to her home, which is also his and her Aunt Jane's home, and at the same time sends another bag to a chum of his at Brookline by the same messenger, who, of course, confuses the bags. Madge gets a note from Jack saying he will soon be with her, and telling her to look for "something sweet" in the bag. She looks for "something sweet" and finds, along with silk undershirts and worn-out socks, many photographs of reprehensible females, a woman's shoe, and a letter (which Madge reads) telling his friend in Brookline about the disgrace, pecuniary and otherwise, into which he has fallen, and calling Madge "Miss Goody-goody." Then Madge has a crying spell in a graceful posture on a rug, and her tears are dried by a "happy idea."

Monologue No. 2, spoken by Dangerfield, reveals (in the customary inept way) his shame and despair, and his opinion that Madge is all head and no heart; and in the ensuing scène à deux Madge pretends that she has become as "fast" as the "fast set" of Cambridge. She tries to smoke a cigarette and seems to consume an inordinate quantity of brandy. She plays a hand at poker and suggests throwing dice. She sits on the floor and advises him to do likewise, and when he objects declares he is "too dam particular."

This droll attempt to cure a fellow with the hair of the dog that bit him is a vague sort of reflection of a very old theatrical idea, which is not developed by this playwright with any large measure of skill; still, thanks to the uncommon skill and charm of the actress who plays Madge, there is some sort of illusion from the beginning of the duet until Madge begins her dance, with music by the orchestra. Still, when we reflect that Mr. Gillette composed an absorbingly interesting and intricate four-act melodrama without employing "asides" or soliloquies in any scene; that Augier, Dumas, Pinero, and Ibsen can make long, serious dramas of great power of scenes and episodes that are exact imitations of life, without employing the symbolism of the poetic drama, it seems strange that a petty, commonplace idea like this cannot be worked out in dramatic form without resort to the devices employed by Sophocles and Shakespeare for the revelation of the human soul in poetry. Hamlet and Electra speak their thoughts aloud, but Poirier and Paula Tanqueray are representations of creatures of modern society, with the manners of their kind and their era.

If, however, Miss Dowling wrote this trifle purposely for Miss Annie Russell, she has tact and insight far exceeding her skill of construction, for Miss Russell, if she does not make Madge quite reasonable, makes her irresistibly charming. Charm of personality and executive skill are happily combined in Miss Russell's acting; her make-believe wickedness is delightfully untrue and naïve, and her utterance of swear-words and gambling terms makes fat men with red faces laugh immoderately. She touches this thing with a fairylike touch and makes it beautiful. One who feels keenly the rarity of original art and sensibility in our theatricals is impelled always to use the superlative in writing about Miss Annie Russell.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

No Important Changes of Bill—The Music Hall "Turns."

CASINO.—"The Telephone Girl" is performed nightly.

ACADEMY.—"The White Heather" is still prosperous.

HOYT'S THEATRE.—"Oh, Susannah!" and "Dangerfield, '95" are drawing crowds.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"The Conquerors" will run, profitably, no doubt, till the end of April.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Two performances of farce, ballet, song, and monologue are given daily.

GARDEN THEATRE.—"The Master," with Henry Miller as Mr. Faber, will be continued all through the season.

BIJOU THEATRE.—Something happens to Jones every night. The performance of Mr. Broadhurst's farce is very lively.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—"A Virginia Courtship" still draws well, and will last until April 9. The Easter attraction has not been announced.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Elita Proctor Otis will appear as Nancy in "Oliver Twist" this week, supported by Charles Barron as Bill Sikes. It is promised that the drama will be elaborately presented, with characteristic scenery and effects.

GARRICK THEATRE.—"The Little Minister," with Maude Adams in the title rôle, will run, with large profits, until vacation time. Miss Adams must have some time to rest; otherwise the play might run on, continuously, a year or more longer, reaching the proportions of a London run.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—This week's play is "An Irish Gentleman," by Ramsay Morris, with Andrew Mack in the title rôle. Mr. Mack is a very popular impersonator of Irish rôles and a tuneful singer of ballads. His play is effective and he is capably supported.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"In Gay New York," one of the Casino musical extravaganzas, will be presented this week with Walter Jones in his original rôle of the uncrushable tragedian. He will be assisted by Gertrude Zella, Jeanette Bageard, Lee Harrison, Louis Wesley, and a large ballet troupe.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Passion Play pictures continue to attract many visitors to the Eden Musée. An improvement in the Cinematograph the last week makes the pictures sharper. Two exhibitions daily are given, afternoon and evening. Capt. Sigsbee and the Cuban groups are prominent among the new wax figures. Good music is performed by the Hungarian Orchestra.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Heart of Maryland," David Belasco's powerful war play, will be acted this week with Mrs. Leslie Carter in her really excellent portrayal of the heroine, and all the original scenery. This play, with Mrs. Carter in the principal rôle, and Barrymore, Kellerd, E. J. Morgan, Minnie Dupree, Mordaunt, and others, will be produced at the Adelphi Theatre, London, April 9.

DALY'S THEATRE.—So greatly successful is the quaint, picturesque, rococo bill including "The Country Girl" and "Lili Tse" that the performances of "The School for Scandal" are still further deferred. March 15 is now given as the date of the revival of Sheridan's comedy. Burton Holmes's illustrated lectures this week will treat of "Oases of the Algerian Sahara."

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"'Way Down East" continues, and they are preparing souvenirs for the fiftieth performance, March 21. A concert will be given to-night by Innes's Band. Mr. Innes's new march, "Love Is King," will be played. Among the soloists are Rosa Linde, contralto; Bertha Webb, violiniste; Mr. Kenecke, cornetist; Louis Blumenberg, the distinguished violincellist, and Mr. Innes, trombonist.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The one hundred and fiftieth performance of "The Highwayman" will soon be given. The semi-weekly matinée musicales, Tuesday and Friday afternoons, are meeting with popular favor. At next Tuesday's musicale a new musical pantomime, "La Pavane," by Vance Thompson and Ethelbert Nevin, will be presented. To-night the Seventh Regiment Band will give a concert, in which Hilda Clark and other soloists will take part.

PLEASURE PALACE.—Robert Hilliard, who has never before appeared in the Palace, will present his dramatic sketch, "The Littlest Girl." The Biograph is retained, and its attractiveness seems to increase with age. Views of the Spanish warship Vizcaya, of the Maine, and of other patriotic subjects will be exhibited this week. The Vizcaya picture is brand new. Other features of the show include Letta and Minni, Florence Hindley, Stinson and Morton, Clever Trio, Johnson and Dean, A. D. Robbins, Von Pritwitz Palm.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—This will be the last week of "A Normandy Wedding." E. E. Rice will produce next week a new English musical comedy called "Monte Carlo," by Sidney Carlton, Henry Greenbank, and Howard Talbot. The two scenes are, first, a picturesque view of the famous gambling resort, and, second, the deck of a steam yacht in the Mediterranean. The cast will include Alexander Clark, Frank Smithson, Thomas Kierns, Edwin Chapman, Augustus Cramer, Sidney De Gray, Marguerite Sylva, Jeannie Winston, Josie Sadler, Marie Cahill, Helene Tuesart, and Adelina Roattino.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"One Summer's Day" continues. John Drew, Isabel Irving, and Elsie de Wolfe treat the clever scenes of Act. II. with excellent skill. Henry McArdle as the Urchin is less studied and deliberate than he was the first night. Young Bottomley, who made a remarkable hit in this rôle in London, is a remarkable lad. He first attracted notice in the procession of Hymen in George Alexander's revival at the St. James's Theatre of "As You Like It," in which Mr. Esmond, the author of "One Summer's Day," acted Touchstone. The precocity and individuality of the youngster pleased Esmond, and some of his queer little ways are just fitted in the rôle of "the City man."

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Alice Atherton will present her famous "laughing song." Lillian Burkhart will act in a new dramatic sketch entitled "A Passing Fancy," which will allow full scope for her artistic abilities along the lines she has made familiar in past productions. Lillie Western will also be a feature of the bill, and the illustrated songs introduced by Maxwell and Simpson will be found as attractive as ever. The comic element of the programme will introduce such well-known names as Dixon, Bowers and Dixon, George Evans, "the honey boy"; Mark Murphy, the Irish comedian, and the Blondells. An attractive feature will be Wormwood's Dog and Monkey Circus.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S.—Charmion is now on the fourth month of her engagement, and her act on the trapeze is as popular as ever. Chirgwin, the English vaudeville artist, who is also known as the "White Eyed Kafir," appears to-morrow night. Among the acts that are held over from last week are Delmore and Lee's feats on the swinging ladder, De Bessel, the clay modeler; Julie Mackey, contralto; Burke and Andrus, Rogers brothers, and the Picchiani sisters. Imra Orbasany and her troupe of trained cockatoos will fill a "return engagement." Albert A. Guille, the tenor, also reappears. Ritchie, the tramp bicyclist, will make his bow after an absence of two years. Langslow, who does some remarkable rifle shooting while balancing himself on a high slack-wire, and the Moung Toon trio, Hindu jugglers, fitly round out a good bill.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—The most notable event in vaudeville this week will be the début here of Louise Thorndyke Boucicault and Max Figman in the one-act comedietta entitled "Mrs. Hilary Regrets," in which John Drew and Maude Adams and Isabel Irving have lately appeared. Georgia Gardner and Edgar Atchison Ely will present their farce, "A Wife's Strategem"; a new combination of vaudeville players who style themselves the Saville-Sloan Comedians will offer a potpourri of musical and vocal selections. Others who contribute to the continuous bill are Lydia Barry and George Felix in a comedy sketch, Kitty Mitchell, the comedienne; Will F. Demy, comic vocalist; Loney Haskell, monologist; Ola Hayden and her Zobo Band; the Review Comedy Four.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—This week's programme is varied and interesting. To-morrow evening Sudermann's "Honor" ("Die Ehre") will be given; Tuesday Ohnet's "Ironmaster"; Wednesday evening one of the Hungarian peasant plays, "The Red Wallet" ("Die rothe Brieftasche,") by Franz Csepreghi, the German by Alexander Rosen, will be produced for the first time in this country, with Julie Kopacsy in the principal part. The performance will be given as a testimonial to Mme. Kopacsy. Thursday evening and Saturday matinée and evening the same play will serve for the popular star's farewell performances, as she sails for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse March 15. Friday evening Schoenthan and Kadelburg's comedy, "Die goldne Eva," will be performed. Agnes Sorma, who is expected to arrive Monday next, will open her second American engagement, supported by Manager Conried's stock company, Monday, March 14, in Ibsen's "A Doll's House."

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"The Tree of Knowledge" draws large audiences, and is acted eight times every week. It will hold the stage until April 2. No play will be acted at the Lyceum Theatre in Holy Week, but Mr. Garrett P. Serviss may give some evening lectures, with illustrations, reviving, perhaps, his "Trip to the Moon." Mr. Serviss will begin his morning illustrated lectures this week, presenting a new subject, with new pictures, each day at 11. These will be repeated in ensuing weeks as follows: Mondays, "Spain"; Tuesdays, "Peter the Great"; Wednesdays, "Greece"; Thursdays, "Napoleon Bonaparte"; Fridays, "Paris"; Saturdays, "William Tell and the Alps." The Beethoven concert and performance of "Adelaide" Tuesday afternoon will consist in the first part of the Beethoven septet in E major; also the Three Equales, for four trombones, which was played at Beethoven's funeral, and is now to be performed for the first time in America; an Andante by a string quartet, (Opus 18,) and Beethoven's Scotch songs, to be sung by Marguerite Hall. The second part of the performance will consist of the play of "Adelaide," in which David Bispham acts the rôle of Beethoven, Julie Opp that of Adelaide, Mrs. Walcot, Mrs. Whiffen, Perry Averill, and Miss de Treville assuming other characters.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Calendar for the Week.

MONDAY.—French concert, Theodore Thomas, conductor, Carnegie Hall, 2:15 P. M.
E. Severn's concert, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.—Popular matinée concert, Broadway Theatre, 2:30 P. M.
Corinne Moore-Lawson's song recital, the Waldorf-Astoria, 3 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Chicago Orchestra, Theodore Thomas, Metropolitan Opera House. 8:15 P. M.
Kaltenborn Quartet, Chamber Music Hall, 8:15 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Mrs. Hadden-Alexander's piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P.M.
Dannreuther Quartet, Chickering Hall, 8:30 P. M.
Seidl subscription concert, Astoria Hotel, 9 P. M.

FRIDAY.—Josef Hofmann, piano recital, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
Popular matinée, Broadway Theatre, 2:30 P. M.

SATURDAY.—Chicago Orchestra, Theodore Thomas, Metropolitan Opera House, 2:30 P. M.

Mrs. Hadden-Alexander will give a piano recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon.

Richard Burmeister will give a piano recital in Mendelssohn Hall on March 15 at 2:30 P. M.

Edmund Severn, violinist and composer, will give a concert of his own compositions at Mendelssohn Hall to-morrow night.

Corinne Moore-Lawson, a popular songstress, will give a recital of songs at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday at 3 P. M.

The Kaltenborn Beyer-Hané String Quartet will play at Chamber Music Hall on Wednesday evening, with the aid of Rudolf Zwintscher, pianist. The programme will include a new quaret by Klengel.

The next concert of the Musical Art Society will take place at Carnegie Hall on March 17. Orlando Lasso's penetential psalm, "De Profundis"; the old hymn, "Alla Trinita," and works by Vittoria, Handel, Cornelius, and Brahms are on the programme.

M. Alexandre Guilmant will give his final organ concert in New York on Friday, March 11, at 3:30 o'clock in the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. A portion of the programme will be devoted to the works of Bach.

At the Tuesday matinée musicale at the Broadway Theatre a number of compositions by Ethelbert Nevin will be produced, together with a pantomime by Vance Thompson, with music by Mr. Nevin. Mme. Julie Wyman will sing, and Mlle. Severin will act the pantomime.

Anton Hegner, at his three 'cello-sonata recitals on Thursday afternoons during March, will have the assistance of Mrs. Corinne Moors-Lawson, Mrs. Julie Wyman, Miss Charlotte Maconda, Mr. Xavier Scharwenka, Mr. Richard Hoffmann, and Mr. August Spanuth.

At the Astoria subscription concert on Thursday night the orchestra will place several numbers from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, the "Lohengrin" prelude, and the theme and variations from Tschaikowsky's third suite. The soloist will be Alwyn Schroeder, first 'cello of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who will play the Saint-Saëns concerto.

A farewell concert will be given in Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening, March 8, by Stella Newmark, a youthful pianist, who will make her departure for Europe next week, where she has been engaged to perform at the leading academies of music in the other Continent. The young artist at the concert next Tuesday night will play selections from Bach, Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt. She will be assisted in this concert by eminent artists.

Josef Hofmann's second piano recital will be given at Carnegie Hall on Friday afternoon. He will play Handel's D minor variations, Schumann's F sharp minor sonata, the F minor fantasia, two "Chants-Polonaise," and the C minor sonata of Chopin, an original intermezzo, and an original study for left hand; Tschaikowsky's romanza in C sharp minor, a transcription of Wagner's fire music, and Rubinstein's "Contredanse."

The second of the Theodore Thomas series of Lenten concerts will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House Wednesday evening, March 9, with Pol Plançon, the basso, as soloist. Plançon will sing, with orchestra, the "Freyschutz" aria by Weber and the serenade from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust." Besides these two numbers the programme includes the Mozart G minor symphony, the overture, "Coriolanus," by Beethoven; a Schuberth fantasia in F minor, and a Glazounow suite entitled "Scenes de Ballet."

The French concert, which will be given in Carnegie Hall to-morrow afternoon by the Chicago Orchestra, under the baton of Theodore Thomas and in honor of Guilmant, the famous organist, and Pugno, Paris's famous pianist, includes two numbers which will have their first reading in America on this occasion. It is eminently proper that this concert should be given in honor of Pugno and Guilmant, and it is a compliment by one of the greatest conductors of America to two of the most distinguished European artists.

At the American Theatre, where the Castle Square Opera Company is permanently located, a production of Genee's tuneful and spirited light opera, "Nanon," will be given a week's hearing commencing to-morrow night. As is the case with the Castle Square revivals, the forthcoming production will be presented with new scenery and appropriate costumes. The cast for "Nanon" will be particularly strong, and is as follows: Nanon, Grace Golden; Ninon, Mildred Meade; Countess Honliers, Ruth White; Gaston, Gertrude Quinlan; Mme. de Maintenon, Bessie Fairbairn; Marquis de Marsellac, Oscar Girard; Hector, Joseph F. Sheehan; M. L. Abbé, George Broderick; Louis XIV., Richard Ridgley. The chorus and ensemble work in "Nanon" is particularly important. A spectacular production of "Sinbad" will follow "Nanon."

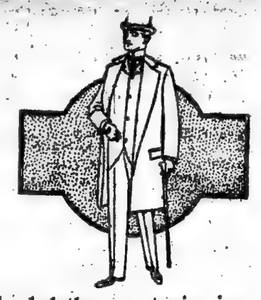

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A BROADWAY THEATRE CLOSED.

The Fifth Avenue Unexpectedly Without an Attraction for One Week.

At the close of last night's performance of "El Capitan" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre the house was closed and will remain so for an entire week. It is unusual for a first-class Broadway theatre to be compelled to close its doors at this time of the year because no available high-class attraction can be obtained, yet this is the situation with Manager Edwin Knowles. In speaking on this subject yesterday, he said:

"I intend that the policy of my theatre shall comprehend the production of plays of the highest artistic excellence only, and the appearance of the highest class stars, foreign and native, and such only. Through an entirely unlooked for state of affairs Manager Stevens is obliged to take De Wolf Hopper and his company out of my theatre and up into Northern New York, and to refuse this third week, which I had held for him, while Hopper is obliged to quit in the midst of an extraordinarily successful engagement."

Mr. Knowles was asked what he considered were the attractions most desired by New York theatregoers at the present time, and he replied:

"The query is rather general, for the New York public apparently wants all kinds of attractions, from 'Charmion' and the fasting lady on the one hand, way up to the most sterling of artists. As for the patrons of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in my opinion, and from the experience I have had, they want the very best stars in the world, foreign as well as native, in plays of the highest artistic and literary excellence. I see little difference in the patronage, whether the plays are of the ultra-realistic type like Ibsen's or of the romantic and idealistic class. There is evidently a large audience ready for either variety whenever the plays are presented in a proper way, by players of real merit."

Mr. Knowles believes that the attractions for the American stage will change radically in the opening years of the twentieth century, owing to the fact that many of the old stars will be superannuated and that newer ones, now beginning to attract attention, will take the old places in the hearts of the people. "It is my distinct idea," he said, "to keep in touch with the progress of the younger blood in both departments of the stage, writing and playing. My bookings next season will be found to embrace great attractiveness and to possess much of the charm of variety. Joseph Jefferson will play his last engagement on any stage at this theatre next season, presenting a round of the old comedies. Augustin Daly will fill fourteen weeks or more of the time with musical and dramatic novelties direct from his Leicester Square Theatre, London, and two Italian actors of great promise will make their American début at my house. Up to the present time I have thirty weeks booked with attractions of the strongest quality for next season."

CASINO MEN BACK FROM EUROPE.

Plans Made for Taking "The Belle of New York" to London.

George W. Lederer, Hugh Morton, and Mr. Kerker, who went abroad about a month ago to perfect arrangements for producing many of the Casino successes, arrived home yesterday morning on the American Line steamer St. Paul. Mr. Lederer will remain in New York long enough to complete arrangements for taking the entire company of "The Belle of New York" over to London, where it will be produced at the Shaftesbury Theatre.

Mr. Lederer was enthusiastic regarding the new field he is about to enter. "I shall take to England with me some time within the next two weeks the production as it has been given in this country with not only the principals but the complete American chorus. It is the desire of the management of the Shaftesbury Theatre that not a bit of the American character of the play shall be changed. During my stay in London my treatment was of the most cordial kind, and I have nothing but praise for the people over there with whom I was brought in contact. I expect most generous treatment from the English public and critics."

Mr. Lederer said that Mr. Morton and Mr. Kerker would in all probability remain in New York instead of returning to London, and complete the Summer review which will be produced at the Casino the latter part of May. The greater part of this review has already been written; this was accomplished during their stay in Paris. Mr. Lederer secured several pieces while abroad, in one of which Louis Mann and Clara Lippman will appear next season.

Testimonial for William Parry.

At the Metropolitan Opera House, on the afternoon of March 10, a testimonial will be given to the stage manager, William Parry, and it promises to be a most interesting one. The Maurice Grau Opera Company has offered the house, and the attractions thus far secured indicate a big success. The following have volunteered to do their utmost to make this performance successful, and will positively appear:

Mons. Pol Plançon, Mme. Clementine de Vere, David Bispham, Frank Celli, Walter Jones, Charles Danby; Joseph Sheehan and E. Girard of the Castle Square Opera Company, Miss Dorothy Morton and Richard F. Carroll of the "Normandy Wedding" company, Burke and Andrews, the silent comedians; Be Bessell, from Koster & Bial's; Rose and Fenton, Camille Darville, and the entire Broadway Theatre Opera Company in the second act of "The Highwayman." The orchestra will be under the direction of Ernst Neyer, and the stage under the direction of Max Freedman.

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Reviving Louis Aldrich's Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recognizing the justice of Mr. Frohman's remarks regarding the unfairness of expecting managers and actors to participate in benefit performances, (whether for charity or private entertainment,) I shall be very much pleased to set the ball rolling, and willingly donate a reasonable percentage of the gross receipts of my testimonial benefit at the Metropolitan Opera House next Thursday afternoon to the Actors' Fund.

WILLIAM PARRY.

Metropolitan Opera House, March 5.

[This plan of setting aside part of the receipts of every benefit for the Actors' Fund was suggested some years ago by Mr. Louis Aldrich.]

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Selina Fetter and Edwin Milton Royle will make their vaudeville début at Keith's on March 14, presenting a condensed version of "Captain Impudence."

Adrienne Pinover, who was a member of the cast of "The Sporting Duchess," has been engaged for Cora Tanner's revival of "Alone in London."

To-night, at the Broadway Theatre, Ernst Neyer, with his Seventh Regiment Band, will give a concert of considerable interest, the programme consisting of a great variety of popular music. Hilda Clark and Julius Witmark will sing.

Miss Julia Marlowe's season in New England ends on next Saturday night, March 12. Her Boston engagement was the greatest she has ever played in that city, and in Providence the receipts were far beyond any the Providence Opera House has had in several years. This week Miss Marlowe will play in Worcester, Northampton, Springfield, Hartford, and New Haven, presenting "The Countess Valeska."

The programme for the patriotic concert by Innes's Band at the Manhattan Theatre this evening will include Tschaikowski's "1812" overture, Innes's two-step march, "Love Is King"; Weber's "Invitation to the Dance" Lalo's "Norwegian Rhapsody," Ponchielli's "Dance of the Hours," Gounod's "A Green Hill," and a great variety of National martial airs, headed by Innes's original fantasia, "In Dixie's Land."

The arrangements by which Richard Mansfield has acquired the American rights to Edmond Rostand's play, "Cyrano de Bergerac," the success of the present Paris season, have been completed, contracts having been signed on Friday with Miss Elizabeth Marbury. Mr. Mansfield's manager, A. M. Palmer, is in the city and has begun preparations for the production of the play, which will be made on an elaborate scale in one of the Broadway theatres next Autumn.

E. Burton Holmes will begin the last week of his engagement at Daly's Theatre to-morrow. The subject for his lecture on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday is "The Oases of the Algerian Sahara." On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, "More About Japan" will be the subject. Each lecture will be followed by a new series of original motion pictures, among which will be a number of pictures taken during the Queen's Jubilee in London, showing Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and many other notables while leaving St. Paul's Cathedral, and also the passing in review of the colonial troops, both cavalry and infantry.

De Wolf Hopper's new opera, "The Charlatan," which is being written by Charles Klein and John Philip Sousa, it is said, will offer Mr. Hopper every opportunity for the exploitation of his remarkable physique and versatility. The scene is laid in Northeastern Russia at the base of the Ural Mountains, and the time of the opera is somewhere between that far-off day when the Visigoths ran everything and everybody in sight and the present day of Spanish-American agitation. The character provided for Mr. Hopper is said to comprehend elements of a Machiavelli, a Cagliostro, a Mephistopheles, and Prof. Herrmann. Mr. Hopper will appear at Manhattan Beach next Summer for six weeks, beginning his season there on June 24, and presenting nearly all of his old-time successes, and in October he may sail for England to fulfill a contract already made for an engagement in London.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN THEATRE. 42d St., 7th and 8th Avs. Tel. 3147 38th St.
SUCCESS SURPASSING PRECEDENT.
OPERA IN ENGLISH.
RAPIDLY APPROACHING
100TH PERFORMANCE.
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, March 7th, Genée's Sparkling 3-Act Comic Opera,
NANON.
80 ARTISTS, GREAT SINGING CHORUS.
Ev'gs, 8:15. Lower Floor, 75c.; 1st Bal., 50c and $1. Balcony and Elevators, 25c.
ENTIRE 2d Balcony (Opera Chairs
WEDNESDAY (BARGAIN) MAT., 2 P. M. 25c. TO ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE. EVERY SEAT RESERVED.
SATURDAY, 2:00 P. M., MATINEE.
ENTIRE Lower Floor .....50c. Next Week, SINBAD the Sailor; or, the MAID OF BALSORA. First & Second Balcony.25c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E.G.Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Prop'rs & Mg'rs
16TH WEEK OF CROWDED HOUSES.
THE WHITE HEATHER.
Management Charles Frohman.
THE MELODRAMATIC SUCCESS OF THE CENTURY. OVER 200 PEOPLE.
MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2. EVE. 8:15.
SILVER SOUVENIRS, 150th Performance, Apr. 5.

MANHATTAN. Broadway and 33d St.
CROWDED ALL THE TIME.
WAY DOWN EAST.
50TH PERFORMANCE MARCH 21.
SOUVENIR NIGHT.
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
TO-NIGHT, INNES AND HIS BAND.

Hello! Hello! Souvenirs Again !!! 100th Time ! Wed. March 23d
CASINO LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in THE BIG BEAUTY SHOW! THE TELEPHONE GIRL!

WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Beatrice Herford
IN HER ORIGINAL MONOLOGUES.
Monday Morning, March 7, at 11:15.
Tickets, $1.50, at Tyson's, Waldorf-Astoria.

BIJOU. LAST TWO WEEKS. Broadhurst's Roaring Farce, Monday, Mch. 14th, Smith night. No seats sold to the Jones.
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.
American Flag Sofa Cushion Souvenirs with the name Smith embroidered on them for the ladies.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
Mon., "HONOR." (Die Ehre.) Tues., "Ironmaster." Wed., Testimonial tend. to JULIE KOPACSY. The "Red Wallet." (1st time.) Fri., "Goldne Eva." Thurs., Sat. Mat. & Ev., The "Red Wallet."

Weber & Fields' Music Hall. Mats. Wed. and Sat. | Sunday Concert.
Pousse Cafe, BESSIE CLAYTON in Her Famous Dances.
In Ollo 8 sharp. | American début of La Belle, and Mary NORMAN.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 40th St., near Broadway.—Concert of the compositions of EDMUND SEVERN, Monday, March 7, 8:15 P. M. Reserve seat, $1.50.

AMUSEMENTS.

PLEASURE PALACE, 58th Street & 3d Ave.
HOME OF REFINED VAUDEVILLE!
1:30 TO 11 P. M.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE, POPULAR PRICES.
Afternoons, 25c. and 15c.
Evenings, 25c. and 50c.
UPTOWN VAUDEVILLE DEBUT OF MR.
ROBERT HILLIARD,
Supported by His Own Co., in Richard Harding Davis' Charming Play,
"THE LITTLEST GIRL."
THE MARVELOUS
BIOGRAPH.
Thrilling Views of the GALLANT MAINE, THE SPANISH VIZCAYA, Etc.
20 OTHER STAR FEATURES.
TO-DAY, SUNDAY,
2:30 TO 11 P. M.
JESSALINE RODGERS AND FREDERIC BOCK, THE BIOGRAPH, JOHN W. RANSONE, PATRICE, BLONDELLS; 20 OTHERS.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P.M.
LILLIAN BURKHART,
JOE HART and CARRIE DE MAR,
Gus. Fuller Golden,
Maxwell and Simpson,
Dixon, Bowers and Dixon,
Geo. Evans,
Mark Murphy,
Lillie Western,
The Blondells,
Bennetto and many others.

Proctor's 23D ST.
HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE.
Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M.
Another Brilliant Star Engagement!
LOUISE THORNDYKE BOUCICAULT
AND MAX FIGMAN,
in the Dainty One Act Play
"MRS. HILARY'S REGRETS."
The Animated Note Music Sheet.
Illustrating the Great Song, "Wedding of the Chinee and the Coon." Soloist: Maude Bradley.
SAVILLE-SLOAN COMEDIANS
In an Original Vaudevillette entitled "All in the Family."
KITTY MITCHELL, The Daintiest of All Comediennes.
LYDIA BARRY and GEORGE FELIX, Bright Comedy Sketch.
LONEY HASKELL, Favorite Monologist and Mimic.
GARDNER & ELY, Farcical Comedietta.
40 OTHER BIG STARS.
All Balcony, 25c.; All Orchestra, 50c.
To-day's Concert Continuous from 2:30 to 10:30 P. M.
GREAT SUNDAY FEATURES!!

KNICKERBOCKER B'WAY & 38TH ST.
Eve's at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
2D CROWDED MONTH.
WM. H. CRANE in the new comedy, A Virginia Courtship.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, SECOND SPECIAL MATINEE OF A VIRGINIA COURTSHIP.
SEATS BOOKED ONE MONTH AHEAD.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d, at 8:15; ends 11. Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées, Thurs. and Sat'y, 2.
SECOND MONTH.....of.....THE
Tree of Knowledge.
DAVID BISPHAM...as...BEETHOVEN
Adelaide | Next Tues. 2:30, Beethoven concert
Adelaide | and the play of "Adelaide" with
Adelaide | David Bispham, Julie Opp, etc.
Adelaide | Marguerite Hall and Am. Orchestra.
LYCEUM—LENTEN—LECTURES.
LYCEUM—LENTEN—LECTURES.
.....G. P. SERVISS.....
Every morning this week at 11. Monday, "Spain"; Tues., "Peter the Great"; Wed., "Greece"; Thursday, "Napoleon"; Friday, "Paris"; Sat., "The Alps." All begin at 11. Seats, 50c. to $1.50. Same subjects next week.

Lyceum Theatre Mon. & Tues. Afternoons, Mch. 14th & 15th, 3:30.
Major J. B. Pond announces two more appearances in New York of
RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.
Monday: A Lecture. Tuesday: Readings from his Poems and Prose Fancies. Tickets, $1.50, $1.00, at Box Office.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat.
WEEK Com. Monday, March 7.
First Appearance in America

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Market Survives a Short Interruption with Even a Stronger Show of Activity.

DEALING IN ALL BRANCHES

Latest Sales by Brokers—The De Graaf Auction and Other Salesroom Notes —Offerings for This Week —Mortgages Filed.

After a week's interruption, for which various excuses were advanced, the realty market has shown in the last few days that it is not seriously disturbed by slight influences, and that the steady improvement which has been apparent since January is not to be stopped by indefinite war rumors. Headed by the sale of the Parrish property, at Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, to Henry Morgenthau, a list of transactions may be credited to the week which surpasses that of any similar period since the recent activity began, both in amounts and general character. Nothing of importance has been done in the most restricted downtown district below Canal Street, but the dealing south of Fifty-ninth Street has shown a marked increase.

Other Fifth Avenue transactions, in addition to the Morgenthau purchase, have made that thoroughfare prominent in the week's reports. The sale of No. 557 doubtless foreshadows alterations to the property for business purposes. Aside from the improvements that should follow the sales of the Huntington property, at Seventy-second Street, these transactions are significant as giving additional force to the report that Mr. Huntington will dispose of most of his realty holdings in this city. Further up the avenue, it is reported that Oliver H. P. Belmont has sold to Edward H. Landon, representing George T. Bliss, the southerly half of the lot adjoining the southeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street, recently purchased by Mr. Belmont from the Maguire estate. Mr. Bliss already owns the two lots adjoining on the south.

Sales of dwellings throughout the Fifth Avenue section and east of Central Park have not been wanting, while the dealing in flats and dwellings on the west side has been on a larger scale than for several weeks. The purchases by Potter & Brother, by which they have acquired control of almost an entire block on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, are sufficient to show that the vacant-lot branch of the market is not being neglected.

Viewed as a whole, the results of the week have been of a most encouraging character, and, with whatever disturbing influences may have been introduced by the Maine disaster at least temporarily quieted, there is every prospect that the last week will be the standard of activity for the remaining Spring months.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Adler & Herrman have sold to H. B. Kirk, for $86,000, the six-story stable 214 and 216 West Seventeenth Street, 50 by 92. The property is leased to the Siegel-Cooper Company until 1906 at an annual rental of $6,000, taxes, and assessments.

Julius Friend has sold for James L. Breese, to Max Freund, the old building 507 West Broadway, 25 by 100. Mr. Freund recently took title to 509, adjoining, and has resold the entire plot to a builder for improvement.

Henry M. Denton has sold the plot southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 99.11 by 175, recently purchased by him at foreclosure sale.

Pierce W. Hasbrouck has sold to a builder the plot on the north side of Eighty-ninth Street, extending through to Ninetieth Street, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 100 by 200.

Ames & Co. have sold to I. S. & M. S. Korn the five-story brick factory, 245 and 247 West Forty-seventh Street, 50 by 98.

Fay & Stacom have sold to an investor the six-story tenement, 105 Monroe Street, 25 by 100. This is the second sold out of a row of five, erected a short time ago.

S. R. Walker has sold for Lachman, Morgenthau & Goldsmith, to J. Johnston, for about $15,500, the three-story dwelling 373 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 16.8 by 70.

Louis Lese has sold to Andrew Brose the plot on the south side of Eighty-first Street, 98 feet east of Avenue A, 225 by 102.2, taking in part payment the dwellings 52 and 54 East Eighty-eighth Street.

Frederick Crowninshield has purchased from Gardiner Sherman the three-story dwelling 314 West End Avenue, 20 by 50 by 63.

Henry D. Winans & May report the sale of 17 East Seventy-sixth Street, size 22.6 feet, with extension, on the block north side between Fifth and Madison Avenues. This is the last one of the block of six erected by W. W. & T. M. Hall, and the last of ten private houses completed by this firm on the east side, six of which have been sold by the above firm of brokers. The purchaser's name and price is not stated, but he is said to be a resident of Columbus, Ohio.

It is reported that Tom L. Johnson has purchased twenty lots on the shore road near Fort Hamilton for about $40,000.

The Auction Room.

Interest in the auction dealings of the week naturally centred in the sale of the De Graaf properties on Wednesday. The offering was of unusual size, and to hope that such a variety of parcels would find buyers at prices fully up to the ideas of those having charge of the sale would be little short of unreasonable. In a measure the difficulty at this sale was the same as that which attends many of the voluntary offerings, namely, that executors and individuals, after failure to dispose of their holdings at private sale, seek the auction room as a last resort, expecting to have their ideas of value realized. Not infrequently the speculators and bargain hunters make farces of sales by their ridiculously low offers, but on other occasions the trouble lies fully as much with the sellers, whose exalted impressions as to the value of their holdings almost assure their withdrawal at an auction room offering. A knowledge of this latter circumstance has perhaps its worst result in keeping bidders away from sales altogether. A fair proportion of the De Graaf properties—twenty-two parcels—were disposed of, and that more of them were not more favorably received cannot be made a basis for decrying the condition of the auction market.

Although there are no especially valuable properties in the schedule for the coming week several smaller parcels should command considerable attention. By order of the executors of the Cushman estate, George T. Reed will sell, on Tuesday, the dwellings 352 and 354 West Twenty-first Street and 332 West Fifteenth Street.

In partition, Auctioneer Ryan will offer on the same day the five-story flat at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Sixty-second Street.

On the list of foreclosures will be noticed the "Lonsdale" apartments, 565 to 569 Park Avenue, to be sold by Mr. Harnett on Thursday.

There were recorded last week 448 mortgages for $13,829,287, of which 155, for $2,262,821, were at 5 per cent.; 180, for $8,960,066, were at more, and 113, for $2,606,400 were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 401 mortgages for $5,120,245, of which 170, for $2,453,973, were at 5 per cent.; 182, for $1,458,272, were at more and 49, for $1,208,000, were at less. It should be noted that in the total of mortgages recorded last week and in the amount of those over 5 per cent., $7,000,000 represents a single mortgage given by the Second Avenue Railroad to the Guaranty Trust Company.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Odell, referee, 185 East Third Street, north side, 417 feet east of Avenue A, 24.9 by 92.6, leasehold, six-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $6,604.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas C. T. Crain, referee, Lafayette Avenue, northwest corner of Whittier Street, 150 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $12,419.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas C. T. Crain, referee, Hunt's Point Road, northeast corner of Lafayette Avenue, runs north 329.5 by east 143.7 by south 75 by east 150 to west side of Faile Street by south 250 to Lafayette Avenue by west 50 by north 100 by west 50 by south 100 by west 139.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $13,597.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.—By George R. Read, executor's sale, 352 and 354 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 99.8 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 16.11¼ and 16.6¾, respectively, by 74.1, two three-story brick and stone dwellings.

By George R. Read, executor's sale, 332 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 400 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 16.8 by 80, four-story English-basement brick dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, William J. Lardner, referee, Westchester Avenue, north side, extending through to the south side of Prospect Avenue, 112 feet east of the junction of these avenues, 25 by 77, vacant; plot adjoining the foregoing on the east, 25 by 113.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 1,177 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Sixty-second Street, 25.5 by 70, five-story brownstone-front flat, with store.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 113 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 98 feet east of Park Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,983.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Marx E. Harry, referee, 179 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 115 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,754.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, R. B. Archer, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Elton Avenue, 45 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,788; subject to another mortgage for $4,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 45 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 340 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 90.11, five-story brick flat; 260 West Eightieth Street, south side, 193 feet east of West End Avenue, 16 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $5,165.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, Albany Avenue, northwest corner of Myrtle Street, East Chester, 100 by 100, vacant; Myrtle Street, north side, 100 feet east of Albany Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment on the former parcel, $368; on the latter, $371.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 536 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick and stone front double tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 52.6 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,020.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, 52 Prospect Place, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-second Street, 16.8 by 54, four-story stone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,458.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John F. Regan, referee, Morris Avenue, east side, 280 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,262.

By John Stiebling, foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 113 West Sixty-third Street, north side, 116.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,133.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowery, referee, 565, 567, and 569 Park Avenue, east side, 75.3 feet south of Sixty-third Street, 66.5¾ by 100.1¼ by 60 by 100, five-story brick flat on 567 and 569. Due on judgment, $106,870.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 1,229 and 1,231 Lexington Avenue, east side, 48.2 feet north of Eighty-third Street, 16 and 15.6, respectively, by 62.3, two three-story brownstone front dwellings; 1,615 and 1,617 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street, 52.1 by 101.8 and irregular, five-story brick factory; 1,601, 1,603, and 1,605 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-third Street, each 25 by 73.2, three four-story brick tenements, with stores; 245 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 73.2 feet west of Second Avenue, 28.6 by 102.3, five-story brick tenement; 1,609, 1,611, and 1,613 Second Avenue, west side, 76.7 feet north of Eighty-third Street, each 25.6 by 73.2, three four-story brick tenements, with stores.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 865 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 250 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 20 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,821.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 161 Elm Street, east side, new line, 111.5 feet north of Grand Street, 21.6 by 34.3 by 21.6 by 33.11.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Robert Mazet, referee, 175 East Ninety-third Street, north side, 250.5 feet west of Third Avenue, 29.11 by 100.8, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $4,688; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Whalen, referee, 630 to 636 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 20 feet north of Forty-sixth Street, runs north 80.5 by east 100 by south 100.5 to Forty-sixth Street, by west 20 by north 20 by west 80, four-story brick brewery, stable, &c. Due on judgment, $26,802.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, 2,345 Broadway, west side, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 25 by 95.4 by 25 by 93.7, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,068.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, Avenue A, east side, 33.9 feet north of Fifty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 75, three-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Ernest A. Paur on Dec. 14, 1897.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 10 Beekman Place, west side, 76 feet south of Fiftieth Street, 18.10 by 90, five-story stone-front dwelling; 314 East Houston Street, north side, 160 feet east of Avenue B, 24.11 by 91.4 by 24.10 by 89.9, three-story brick building; all title and interest of Gustav Goldman in the foregoing parcels on Oct. 4, 1897.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, for a three-story brick medical college, 22.6 by 93.11 by 100.11; New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, owner; William B. Tuthill of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $28,000.

Nos. 661 and 663 Boulevard, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 45.4 by 90; Joseph H. McKennee of 1,471 Broadway, owner; A. A. Schuster, architect; cost, $75,000.

Beacon Street, south side, 100 feet east of St. Laurence Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 18 by 28; Curtis & Rake of 3,336 Third Avenue, owners; C. W. Miller, architect; cost, $2,800.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 242 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, for two four-story brick tenements, 25 by 72; Ellen Mulholland of 547 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, s s, 100.7 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 15 by 82 and 25 by 82; Charles Lane of 243 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $44,000.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 147 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for a four-story brick flat, 45 by 80; Sarah M. Timpson, owner; E. B. Chestersmith, architect; cost, $18,000.

Crescent Avenue, south side, 39.11 feet east of Hughes Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50; W. J. Beisiegel of 172 Beach Avenue, owner; W. H. Hallock, Jr., architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street to One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Concord and Wales Avenues, for two-story and one-story brick pavilions, 87 by 50 and 84 by 62; the Colored Home and Hospital, owner; W. S. Purdy of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Randall's Island, to a three and four story brick hospital, 304 by 120; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 76 Varick Street, to a one-story frame shop; Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning, owner; De Kay & Bartholomew, architects; cost, $200.

No. 48 West Sixty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick and stone tenement; J. H. Sanders of 48 West Sixty-sixth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $500.

No. 240 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, to a four-story brick and stone tenement, 25 by 60; Simon Epstein of 1,422 Fifth Avenue, owner; S. Sass, architect; cost, $1,500.

Avenue A, west side, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets, to a six-story brick brewery; Consumers' Brewing Company, owner; G. Knoche, architect; cost, $1,650.

No. 19 West Houston Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; Harriet A. Woodbury, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $850.

Lincoln Avenue, east side, from One Hundred and Thirty-second Street to the Southern Boulevard, to a three-story brick factory; Henry Spies of 304 West End Avenue, owner; W. C. Hornum, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, west side, 475 feet east of Willis Avenue, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling; John Ottway of 237 West Eighteenth Street, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, March 5.

BUTLER PLACE, w s, 75 ft n of Green Av, 25x100; John F. Steeves to Bronx Realty Co. 1

HAMILTON ST, 16½; Fannie L. Elliott to Isabella L. Danbridge. 12,500

JEROME AV, n e corner of 164th St, 67.6x100; Ellen Hardy to Carrie J. Singhi. 10,000

MINETTA LANE, 24, 21.5xirregular; John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, to Martin L. Rickerson. 1,000

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 100 ft n of 12th St, 23.4x155; Peter Schweickert to Maria Schweickert. 1

1ST AV, w s, 75 ft n of 113th St, 25.11x100; Louis Venturieri to Pasquale Venturieri, Q. C. $25,000

3D ST, e s, Lot 138, map of Village of Jerome, 25.9x112.4x25x108; Winslow E. Buzby to New York Building Loan Banking Company. 1

23D ST, 256 West, 25x98.9; Lincoln Realty Company to Mayer S. Auerbach. 1

45TH ST, 56 West; John F. Baudouine to Abram Baudouine, all title. 1

54TH ST, 234, 25x100.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Wilhelmina Bley. 1

72D ST, 318, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; John F. Baudouine to Abram Baudouine. 1

115TH ST, 153 East; John P. Hunt to Charles Hunt. 1

123D ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Equitable Savings Society to Theodore Diederick. 1

140TH ST, s s, 500 ft e of 8th Av, old line, runs s 99.11x w 25x n 99.8x n e 0.4 to s s of 140th St, x e 24.9; Helen S. Kingsland and others, Executors, &c., to Harry S. Hall 1,500

Recorded Leases.

CENTRAL TRUST CO., Trustees, to Mrs. Laura A. Spier; 23 West 9th St, 3 years. 1,600

CONGER, Clarence, individually and as Trustee and others to Johanna Collins; n s of Henry St, Lot 240, map Henry Rutgers, 21 years. 600

HACKMAN, Maria, and another, Executors, &c., to John McDavit; 816 3d Av and 158 East 50th St, 5 1-6 years. 4,300

JACOBS, August, to Consumers' Cheap Cash Grocery Co.; 1,355 Columbus Av, store, &c., 3 years. 600

KUNZ, John, to Conrad Schoenfling, 189 3d Av, store, &c., 9 years. 900

MILLER, John L., to Hans Reusch, and others; n e corner of Boulevard and 106th St, 5 years. 3,000

WILSON, Joseph, to Michael A. Jennings; 642 2d Av, store, &c., 3 years. 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BERGEN, William C., to Roland Semmendinger, guardian; w s of Anthony Av, 350.3 ft n of Burnside Av, widened. 5,000

CABUS, Joseph, to Susan M. Tuthill; s s of 18th St, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 1½ years. 2,500

CARE, John, to the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association; e s of Norwood Av, 150 ft s of Woodlawn Road, installments. 2,500

CIRRITO, Joseph, to John L. Speroni; s s of 103d St, 235.8 ft w of Columbus Av, secures note 900

DIEDERICK, Theodore, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 123d St, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, and adjoining property, 1 year, (3 mortgages). 21,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Lasmann and another; 530 Broadway, demand 125,000

ERDENBRECHER, August F. A. and Sophie L., to Frederick E. Clark; road leading from Westchester Landing to Bear Swamp Road, w s, 324.6 ft n of 2d St, 1 year. 1,500

GENT, Catherine B., to William H. Payne; w s of Wales Av, 100 ft s of 151st St, 1 year 3,500

HAAS, Frederick, to Joseph Hamershlag; n w corner of West End Av and 91st St; West End Av, w s, 53.3 ft n of 91st St, demand 10,000

HALL, Harry S., to George H. Grannis; s s of 140th St, 500 ft e of 6th Av, old line, 1 year. 1,200

LIVINGSTON, James, to David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag; n e corner of West End Av and 102d St; n s of 102d St, 100 ft e of West End Av, and 103d St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 125,000

RUBENSTEIN, Nathan, to Bessie Ruth; 552 Grand St, ½ year. 12,000

SCHAEFFNER, Elizabeth, to Marie Eichler; s w corner of Southern Westchester Turnpike Road and road leading to C. M. Wilkin's place, 1 year. 4,000

SINGHI, Carrie J., to Ellen Hardy; n e corner of Jerome Av and 184th St, ½ year, (2 mortgages). 16,500

THOESSEN, Josephine, to Rachel Heyman; 214 East 58th St, 5 years. 16,000

TIER, Charles A., to Mary L. Arnow and others; s w corner of Jerome Av and road to Woodlawn, 3 years. 4,875

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERNHEIMER, Lorin S., to L. B. Lilienthal Nom.

BETTS, Charles W., to Michael Goodwin. Nom.

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to W. R. H. Martin and another, trustees $7,000

ROSE, Hudson P., to Niels Poelberg 375

STEEVES, John F., to Jane V. Cotton 8,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank 70,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to State Trust Company 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

GREAT JONES ST, 7; John Cook & Co. against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor 525

MINETTA LANE, 22; Joseph Shulman against Victor L. Mdison and John Deltour, owners; John Cornellisse, contractor 60

UNIVERSITY PLACE, n w corner of 10th St, 27.6x101.10; Crossley & L'Hommedieu Heating Company against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor 900

WASHINGTON AV, 1,463 to 1,469; Harold R. Gillingham against Charles Cottrell, owner and contractor 900

WASHINGTON AV, n s, 245 ft e of 171st St, 75x145; John W. Hannan against Charles Cottrell, owner and contractor 565

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 179th St, 101x81.7; John W. Hannan against Samuel A. Vanderbeek, owner and contractor 250

WEST END AV, 229 to 239, s w corner of 71st St; 71st St, 304 West; Charles D. Cooper & Co. against Caroline E. Harfwell, owner and contractor; H. E. Hartwell, contractor 64

159TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Boulevard, 75x100; John W. Rapp against William Topping, owner; Anna T. Dale, contractor 360

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 103d St, 100.11x120; David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag, with George Daily and John A. Carlson, 10 payments. 90,000

GRAND ST, 522; Samuel J. Ruth, with Nathan Rubenstein and Henry Rochemovits, 9 payments. 12,000

JEROME AV, n e corner of 184th St, present lines, 67.6x100; Ellen Hardy, with Carrie J. Singhi, 4 payments. 6,500

THE INFANCY OF RAILWAYS.

Curiosities of the Early Appliances—Popular Attitude Toward Them.

From The London Times.

At the Working Men's College, Great Ormond Street, a lecture was delivered by Mr. W. M. Acworth on "The Infancy of Railways." The lecturer mentioned that the Queen had been five years on the throne before she entered a railway train. Practically the first railway passengers traveled about seventy years ago. That was on the Stockton and Darlington Railway, but the passenger carriage was then drawn by a horse. The idea of a permanent way for haulage purposes was very old, for those who had been at the ruins of Pompeii would have noticed slabs of stone on either side of the road, and marks on them where the carts were sent along, in order to make the haulage easier. Somewhat the same idea was taken up in England and in the Hartz Mountains some centuries ago. Gradually the stone had been replaced by iron, and about 1870 the wonderful discovery of Sir H. Bessemer in the manufacture of steel led to the rails being made of steel. The introduction of the railway into this country was regarded, especially by the country landowners, as quite an innovation. The surveyors for the companies were often ducked in horseponds and even fired at while making surveys.

Many towns at the present day, such as Lichfield and Northampton, bitterly regretted the opposition shown to railway enterprise in its early days; for the result has been that the main lines passed some distance away from them. The reason why the main line of the Great Western did not pass through Windsor was the opposition of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College, who refused to allow any station to be built on their estate. At first the rich classes, who had been in the habit of traveling in their own coaches, would not mix with the common herd in a railway train, but used to have their coaches put on railway trucks, and so literally rode in their own vehicles. Even later it was considered quite a crime for people who could afford to travel first or second class to go third. On one occasion the officials on one line were known to hire sweeps to empty their soot bags into a third-class carriage which was known to be used by persons who could pay a higher fare. Since 1840 with the great development in railway enterprise, all this had been changed, and it could be practically said that the fares had been reduced by one-half and the speed doubled in the sixty years.

Imported.

"Ah," said the Jacksonville man, as he sat in his luxurious library, "there's nothing like a good Havana cigar."

And over in Havana the wealthy Cuban, who was smoking, turned to a friend, and remarked, ecstatically: "This is what I call a good cigar; it's a Florida product. I imported it myself."—Philadelphia North American.

MOST UNUSUAL-LOOKING MAN.

Thus Webster Appeared to a Young Lady Sixty Years Ago—Other Eminent Men of that Time.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

Mrs. William Armstrong Davison of Jefferson City, now in her eighty-fifth year, is a native of Wheeling, West Va., and a daughter of the late Judge Alexander Caldwell, who, through the influence of his friend, Henry Clay, was appointed Judge of the United States District Court by John Quincy Adams.

In 1838 occurred the marriage of Miss Ann Caldwell and Dr. William A. Davison. She came with him on a journey by stage and steamboat to his "far Western" home in Jefferson City.

She recounts with sprightliness and piquancy her personal experiences in the hardships as well as the pleasures of her eighty-four years.

Under most propitious circumstances Miss Caldwell entered Washington society in 1836, introduced as she was under the chaperonage of her cousin, Mrs. Lewis F. Linn, wife of the Senator from Missouri.

"There I met Daniel Webster," she says, "the most unusual-looking man I ever saw, his dark skin and beetling brows having earned for him the cognomen of 'Black Dan.' In manner and dress he was most scrupulous. His coat, modeled on the Byronic lines of the times, was blue in color, ornamented with brass buttons. He was a noticeable figure anywhere. I was not surprised, when afterward I heard his speeches in the Senate chamber—with his wonderful gift of oratory and a voice ponderous in volume. I became personally conscious of that feeling of awe which caused his opponents to consider him in oratorical combat one of the most formidable of adversaries.

First Meeting with Henry Clay.

"During one of my visits to the Senate Mrs. Linn and I were being ushered to the Whig side of the House when we saw approaching us Dr. Linn and a tall and exceedingly handsome man. 'I want to present you to a friend of your father,' Dr. Linn said, turning to me and introducing Henry Clay. Making a most elaborate bow, Mr. Clay spoke of my home in his flowery way. 'Oh, that little Whig city, Wheeling, the very Eden of my heart!'

"We next spoke to John C. Calhoun, and I wondered why Vice President Van Buren chose to emphasize his insignificant appearance by calling Senator Calhoun, who was dignified and the typical statesman, to occupy the chair in his absence. The Vice President's figure was small and weazened. His whole appearance as well as his character justified his sobriquet, 'Fox.' He was a widower and much given to ladies' society. He was quite successful, too, in winning approbation among the fair ones, even to the very young girls, as an episode I remember concerning Jessie Benton, daughter of Col. Thomas Benton, and afterward wife of Gen. Frémont, testifies.

"We were asked to dine with Col. Benton's family at their mess. We boarded in the same house, and, after drinking the toasts of the time, we suddenly espied the children, Jessie Benton, Mary Linn, and Mary Donaldson, the President's grandniece, seated at a small table, drinking toasts in imitation of their elders.

"'The next President, Van Buren—may he be much beloved,' said Jessie, holding her glass aloft.

"Upon being observed, the small Mary Donaldson, then about ten, hastened to explain:

"'Oh, we are just drinking toasteses.'"

Social Customs of the Day.

Some one asked Mrs. Davison a question concerning the code of etiquette followed in those days, to which she replied:

"The same forms which were introduced by Mrs. Madison, and which still obtain, governed all social intercourse. Our calls at the White House were of a rather informal character. We went in the evenings usually, and were received in the Red Parlor by President Jackson and his niece, Mrs. Donaldson, who was then doing the honors at the White House, Mrs. Jackson having died after the President's nomination and before his election. The President was quiet, though always cordial.

"During my first visit to the White House I asked to see the new East Room. Gen. Cass, the Minister of War, the great defender of slavery, author, soldier, and statesman, was there. He volunteered to escort Mrs. Linn and me, and, the great spaciousness of the room proving very inviting, the General whisked me around unceremoniously in a waltz without music."

An interesting campaign story Mrs. Davison told was about her meeting with the hero of Tippecanoe.

When Harrison and Van Buren were candidates for the Presidency Judge Caldwell was invited to make the speech introducing Gen. Harrison at Wheeling. On account of holding office under the Government he declined, but with his daughter he assisted in entertaining the General at a reception given by some friends.

The young people dared Miss Caldwell to propose "Van Buren" in a toast drunk with Gen. Harrison. When that old warrior gallantly led Miss Caldwell to the sideboard and poured out the glasses of Madeira she touched his glass and surprised him by saying, with much hesitation, "Van Buren!"

The General was not inclined to accept it as a joke until he saw her confusion and heard the ringing laughter of her young friends.

How the Ladies Were Dressed.

She was asked about the fashions, and admitted that people are now more comfortably garbed. She added:

"Our dresses were nearly all made alike—that was one satisfaction. For evening wear light-colored silks, cut short waisted, with sleeves of large puffs, in which we frequently wore pillows, to give them the requisite size. Our skirts cleared the floor about six inches and we wore white silk stockings and satin slippers. For day wear our gowns were of dark silks, décolletée, with detachable long sleeves to slip under the puffs. Over the shoulders we wore a cape of the silk, and we substituted black stockings and slippers for the white ones. One of my bonnets was a coal-scuttle shape of cream velvet, surmounted by high-standing white plumes. The men wore colored coats with brass buttons, fanciful waistcoats, and soft white Byron collars with black silk stocks."

At the conclusion of the chat upon styles it was mentioned that she had said nothing of President Buchanan excepting to mention his name casually.

"What about that little romance, Aunt Ann?" chimed in her niece. With a rosy blush and a pretty smile she preserved the most unbroken silence. She admitted that she did hate to miss going to the Court of St. James's even being more than Mrs. President. "He was not a handsome man, my dear," and we all knew she liked handsome men. What she did tell us was merely an incident which occurred at a reception given by Gen. Cass, where Senator Buchanan escorted her.

"I wore a new gown of pink silk, my hair done in one of those wonderfully uncomfortable coiffures, composed of upstanding loops of hair, puffs, feathers, ribbons, and jewels. I was in conversation with my escort when I felt a dizziness, and the room appeared to be whirling around. I tried to move quickly toward Mrs. Linn, but before I could reach her I swayed and tottered so that my escort caught me gallantly and helped me to a divan. Mrs. Linn rushed to me, but before she could reach me Mr. Buchanan, in his solicitude, made matters worse in a warm room by piling over me all the shawls available."

Supposing her to have been overcome by emotion, we exclaimed in one breath: "Why, what was he saying to you?" "Nothing at all, my dear. I had been standing long in an overheated room, and my slippers were too tight."

The Jerusalem Cemetery Story.

From The Chicago Record March 3.

Concerning the story that a Presbyterian cemetery in Jerusalem had been sold to get money for missions, the Rev. T. Marshall, Field Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, said yesterday:

"The fact is that we had a cemetery there, but no missionary work has been done in Palestine by any American church since 1819. The nearest Presbyterian mission is at Beyroot, Syria, 150 miles to the north of Jerusalem. Our cemetery was sold a few months ago, the sum paid for it being $8,000. The reason for the sale, so far as I know, was that it was a useless possession, there being no one in Jerusalem to look after it and the repairs costing money that we did not care to divert from other channels. But the idea that it was sold to provide money for the mission cause is too ridiculous to entertain for a moment. Why, there are many individuals in the United States who would put their hands in their pockets and give that sum if it were needed. I suppose the cemetery has not been used for many years—perhaps as many as fifty—and, of course, when the bodies were removed there would be very little left to be reinterred, and many of them, I have no doubt, were unidentifiable, because headstones and other marks of identification had been destroyed."

HOTELS.

BREVOORT HOUSE,
5TH AV. AND 8TH ST.,
New Entrance to Cafe-Restaurant on 8th St.
SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE TO-DAY.
INAUGURATION OF THE NEW RESTAURANT. THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE MENU, $1.25, WILL BE SERVED FROM 6 TO 8:30 P. M.:
Menu.
Small Rockaway Oysters.
Bisque of Crawfish aux Quenelles, Green Turtle au Clair.
Toast de Gourmets, Radishes, Olives.
Planked Shad, Cucumber Salad.
Cassolette of Terrapin, Maryland Escargots Bourguignonne.
Broiled Spring Chicken a la Parisienne, Sweetbread Piqué,
Béarnaise. Fresh Mushrooms, Sous Cloche.
Petits Pois, Paysoane Risotto Milanaise.
Larded Filet of Beef au jus Goose Farcie aux Marrons,
Redhead Duck, Currant Jelly.
Celery Salad Mayonnaise.
Neselrode, Chantilly, Assorted Cakes.
Cheese. Demi-Tasse. Fruit.
Vocal and Instrumental Concert by the Neapolitan Quartet.
RESERVE TABLES BY TELEPHONE, 1406 18TH. CHAS. JAIMES, Proprietor.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city by elevated, cable, or surface railroads. Central Park and Riverside Drive to Grant's Tomb two blocks distant.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

THE RICHELIEU, APARTMENT HOTEL, 5th Av., corner 114th Street, offers exquisitely furnished suites, with tiled baths; service and attendance equal to highest class hotels. PRICES AMAZINGLY LOW. Suites, with bath, (accommodating two,) from $8.00. Restaurant or weekly board. ELEGANT, SWELL, CONVENIENT, COMFORTABLE.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
4TH AV. AND 18TH ST., N. Y.
Select family hotel. Special low rates.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r
ADJOURNED SALE,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
will positively be sold at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M. on
THURSDAY, MARCH 10,
NOS. 1,601 TO 1,617 2D AV., entire front, on west side, from 83d to 84th Sts., including two corners; six 4-story brick Flats and Stores and 5-story brick Factory.
NO. 245 EAST 83D ST., modern 5-story brick and stone Flat, size 28.6x92x152.3.
NOS. 1,229 AND 1,231 LEXINGTON AV., near 83d St., two 3-story high-stoop brownstone private Dwellings.
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
EARLEY & PRENDERGAST, Plaintiff's Attys.
Maps from AUCTIONEER, 11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
sells at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 M., TUESDAY, MARCH 8,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
VALUABLE 23D WARD LOTS,
WESTCHESTER and PROSPECT AVS.; Plot fronting 50 feet on each avenue, 112 feet north of junction of same; depth from over 77 feet to over 113 feet.
WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Esq., Referee.
MAPS FROM AUCTIONEER, 11 PINE ST.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct's,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, March 10th,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of PORTER B. YATES and JOHN P. BOWMAN, Executors of the Estate of Thomas J. Porter, deceased,
The Hotel Property known as THE PROSPECT HOUSE
At South Mountain, near Nyack, N. Y.,
consisting of hotel and four cottages, fully furnished, accommodating about 250 guests. Billiard room and bowling alley, stable, etc., for 54 horses; laundry, and about 12 37-100 acres of land.
For further particulars, apply to

ANTI-PLATT CONVENTION

Gen. Wager Swayne Made President of the Committee of 53 Movement.

DIVISION ON PRIMARY BILL

James S. Lehmaier Attacks the Proposed Law in Nominating T. Bayard Backus for the Chairmanship—Both Factions Fail to Have Their Resolutions Adopted.

Gen. Wager Swayne was made President of the General Committee of the Committee of Fifty-three at the convention held last night at Scottish Rite Hall. He defeated J. Bayard Backus, his only opponent for the office, by a vote of 165 to 45.

Gen. Samuel Thomas, who was placed in nomination, withdrew his name before the voting began. There was no opposition to any of the others on the slate agreed upon at Friday night's caucus at the St. Cloud Hotel, and a single vote representing the unanimity of the convention was cast for each of the candidates by the Secretary.

The full ticket was: Gen. Wager Swayne, President; William Houston Kenyon First and Dr. Henry J. Tucker Second Vice President; ex-Assemblyman Samuel G. French, Secretary, and Samuel L. Parrish, Treasurer.

Although the vote for President was made unanimous on the motion of James S. Lehmaier, who had nominated Mr. Backus, it was not entirely a harmonious meeting. The delegates were sharply divided on the question of the new primary reform bill, and resolutions questioning the authority of the sub-committee to pledge the organization to that bill were presented as a substitute for resolutions indorsing the bill and the work of the committee that assisted in drafting it. A sharp discussion followed the presentation of the opposing resolutions. Neither faction, apparently, had sufficient strength to carry the motion to adopt, and the meeting was adjourned before any action was taken on either resolution.

They were not offered because the Backus faction, which is opposed to the bill, as drafted by Gen. Swayne and his colleagues, found they had no show to carry them, in the face of the big Swayne majority.

One Delegate Ignored.

Of the 313 delegates elected to the General Committee, only 210 answered the roll call. There were some half dozen others present, but as they had not qualified by paying the dues demanded by the Constitution their names were not called, and they were not permitted to vote. One delegate, Arthur G. Massey, made a brief address on the subject, declaring that he was elected a delegate and was entitled to speak whether he paid dues or not, but the Acting Chairman ignored his claim, and he did not vote.

W. H. Kenyon, as temporary Chairman, called the convention to order and announced a ten minutes' recess while a committee investigated a protest from the Second Assembly District delegation headed by Dr. A. Haddad declared that the delegates from the district were not entitled to their seats, but as they had not proof of their assertion, and had no other delegates to present, the committee decided against them and the delegates took their places.

As soon as the decision was announced a roll call was demanded and the Secretary called it, despite the protest of several delegates who called it a waste of time. It was then nearly 9:30 o'clock and 8 o'clock was the advertised time for the convention. Ex-Mayor Strong was recognized on the floor and a motion was made that he be invited to the platform.

The motion was carried unanimously, and Mr. Strong was warmly applauded as he took a seat beside the temporary Chairman. Then somebody remarked that he appeared lonely, and suggested that an invitation be extended to Assemblyman Laimbeer and Senator Pavey to keep him company. That suggestion was acted upon, the calling of the roll was completed, and the convention got down to business.

Gen. Swayne Nominated.

Mr. Kenyon announced that nominations for President were in order, and Delegate James Yereance nominated Gen. Wager Swayne. After months of patient and intelligent work, he said, the time had arrived to perfect the organization. They were assembled in convention as Republicans, forced to revolt and withdraw from a so-called Republican organization, which had abandoned the principles for which all true Republicans stood and stand. He referred to the work Gen. Swayne had done for the Committee of Fifty-three movement, and to his labors as one of a committee appointed to draft a bill for primary reform.

There was loud applause as William Brookfield and Thomas Egan seconded the nomination. Mr. Brookfield said that Gen. Swayne needed no eulogy from him, and that his name as President would be sufficient to invite public confidence in the movement.

James S. Lehmaier caught the Chairman's eye as Mr. Brookfield sat down. He declared that personally he was a great admirer of Gen. Swayne, and was sorry that he was compelled to oppose his election.

"My reasons," he said, "are founded not only upon judgment, but upon principle. I wish to nominate a man typical of this movement, a representative of the sentiments of 10,000 enrolled Republicans. It is not a question of personality. The principle for which the man whose name I am about to present stands means the utter destruction of the political machine, and beside that question all questions of personality sink into insignificance.

"My candidate stands for an honest primary law. He does not stand behind a makeshift primary bill and defend it upon the ground that 'it is the best we can get.' He believes in sending an honest bill to the Legislature in the name of this organization and letting the Legislature accept the responsibility of ignoring it. He does not believe in May enrollments or June primaries. He believes in the primaries being held at the time of the year when men's thoughts turn naturally to political affairs. In a word, he believes in an honest primary law, and in the sanctity of the primary as well as in the sanctity of elections.

Want to Kill the Organization.

"The primary bill now before the Legislature, aims a death blow at this organization, and the death of this organization means the death for the time being of all anti-machine opposition. I nominate J. Bayard Backus for President of this committee."

Benjamin E. Hall seconded the nomination, which was received with applause only a little less enthusiastic than that which had greeted the name of Gen. Swayne.

John S. Tebbetts nominated Gen. Samuel Thomas, but Gen. Thomas declared that no delegate had any authority to present his name to the convention, and it was withdrawn. The nominations were then declared closed, and roll call was taken for the vote.

Mr. Lehmaier and Mr. Yereance were appointed a committee to install Gen. Swayne as Chairman.

Mr. Kenyon was the only nominee for First Vice President. Peter A. Weber, Anson G. McCook, Benjamin Oppenheimer, Dr. Tucker, and P. Tecumseh Sherman were named for Second Vice President, but all withdrew but Dr. Tucker. Gen Swayne announced that Gen. McCook had declined to run for President and Mr. Weber said his name had been used with his knowledge, but without his consent. Samuel G. French and Samuel L. Parrish were elected Secretary and Treasurer by acclamation, and then Gen. Swayne announced the convention ready to discuss miscellaneous business.

Theodore F. Ruhl moved that Senator Pavey speak about the new primary bill. There were cries of "No" and "Yes," and the Chairman declared the motion carried. Senator Pavey declined to speak if there was one objecting vote, and Gen. Swayne called for the "yeas." There were no nays, but many of the dissenters left their seats and the hall. Senator Pavey talked for more than half an hour on the general provisions of the primary bill, and said it was intended to allow a full expression of opinion and a sound organization to be effected.

Anton G. McCook moved a resolution indorsing the actions of the sub-committee of six in regard to the bill. Mr. Lehmaier and his friends objected and moved a substitute. This was to indorse the provisions of a bill which should allow non-partisan activity in municipal affairs, which condemned June primaries, which allowed a direct vote at primaries for candidates, and which should be sent to the Legislature for its approval.

Mr. Lehmaier's resolution was laid on the table after a long wrangle, and the meeting was adjourned long after midnight without any action having been taken on the favoring resolution.

NINETY MILES AN HOUR.

Description of a Fast Run on the Midland Railroad in England.

Charles Rous-Marten prepared the following account of a ninety-mile-an-hour run on the Midland Railway of England, printed in The Railroad Gazette:

"In December, 1897, I made a number of runs with the new seven-foot nine-inch wheel engines in order to ascertain their capacity as to speed and otherwise, compared with the seven-foot six-inch engines of the same design. Every facility was afforded by Mr. S. W. Johnson and other Midland authorities, and the only drawback consisted in the alternately foggy and windy weather, both conditions being inimical to extreme speeds. Even on the occasion of the 'record' being achieved the side wind during most of the run was exceedingly detrimental. In proof of this, I may mention that of the total distance (nineteen and one-half miles) from London to Bedford, (both passing,) which it was desired to run in quicker time than ever before, the first eleven and one-half miles, to Ampthill, took forty seconds longer than had been the case on a previous occasion. But from Ampthill to Bedford the wind was almost entirely escaped, and then exceptionally fast traveling was done.

"Entering upon this eight-mile length at a speed of eighty miles an hour, there was soon a rapid acceleration. The line is on a falling gradient of 1 in 200, (26.4 feet per mile,) and is recognized as one of the best and safest 'galloping grounds' in the Kingdom. As each quarter-mile post was passed the rate steadily rose. At length 10.2 seconds—my previous quarter-mile record—was reached, representing 88.2 miles an hour. This was several times repeated. Then there came yet one more slight acceleration, and the one-fourth mile was done in 10 seconds exactly. I should not have accepted this reading had it stood alone and unsupported. I never do accept implicitly any single observation of a mile or quarter-mile, whether of my own or anybody else. But the next one-fourth mile was identical, again 10 seconds. So was the third, 10 seconds once more. That is to say, we were running at the rate of 90 miles per hour. But here we lost the falling grade, and began to rise at 1 in 380, the consequence being that the next one-fourth mile fell back to 10.2 and the following quarters successively to 10.4, 10.8, 11.2.

"Then we again encountered the fierce side gale across the flats, and soon dropped below 80 and 70, and even 60, as the ascent steepened. But the record for those three successive quarter miles is absolutely unassailable. That the advantages conferred by piston-valves and freer exhaust has much to do with this remarkable result I entertain no doubt whatever."

GUARDSMEN ON REVIEW.

Marksmen's Badges Awarded at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

A review and presentation of marksmen's badges took place at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory last night. The reviewing officer was Col. John T. Camp, retired, and he was accompanied by Major T. C. Miller, Capt. M. E. Burnton, Capt. A. T. Weston, Lieuts. J. M. Smith, George C. Miller, and Harry Beneke, all former officers of the regiment.

At the close of the drill an impressive service was held. As the last command was given, and the soldiers stood at parade rest, the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." The men instantly came to "attention," and the audience arose en masse.

The presentation of marksmen's badges, which was a feature of the evening's review, was conducted by Col. Camp.

There were 604 badges given. The expert class had as highest scorer Private C. I. Levine, Company G. The sharpshooting class had Lieut. W. S. Conrow, Company C. The officers' class had Capt. H. O. Haubold, Company B. In the champion marksmen, a new class, badges were awarded to Private T. McTiernan, Company A; Lieut. W. S. Conrow, Company C; Privates H. B. Lewis, Company D; R. L. Asten, Company E; H. A. Wright, Company F; Corp. J. J. Staler, Company G, and Privates A. Hofheimer, Company H, and R. Hutcheson, Company I, and J. Coman, Company K.

Among those present were Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt of the First Brigade, Col. Henry Chauncey, Eighth Regiment, and Chin En Tiz, the Chinese Consul, and suite. There was dancing after the review and presentation.

COTTON MILLS TO START UP.

The Operatives at Biddeford, Me., to Return to Work.

BIDDEFORD, Me., March 5.—The strike of the 3,500 employes of the Pepperell and Laconia Cotton Manufacturing Corporations, which began on Jan. 17, when a general reduction of 10 per cent. in wages went into effect, was declared off this afternoon, and the big mills, which have been silent since that date, will start up on Monday morning. The operatives voted to return after a committee appointed by them to wait upon Agent Mcarthur, who is the representative of both corporations, had been informed that the mills would not be the last in New England to pay the old wages when the cotton goods trade warrants a restoration.

The operatives have lost nearly $210,000 in wages since the strike began, and business has been paralyzed. Had the battle for higher wages lasted a few weeks longer, the city would have been ruined. As it is, it will take Biddeford many months to recover from the effects of the strike.

The Strike in New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 5.—The end of the seventh week of the strike in this city finds the operatives very much disappointed because affairs are not going to suit them. The funds of all the unions except the spinners' have been reduced to almost nothing, and even the union members have to depend upon outside relief to a large extent. While the union members have pulled together pretty well all through the strike, a rupture is promised soon.

While the labor leaders will not admit that the strike is nearly over, it is thought that next week will see its end, and that the mill gates will be opened one week from Monday.

THE REV. DR. BARROWS RESIGNS.

Chicago Pastor Said to be Dissatisfied with His Church Building.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Dr. John Henry Barrows, who was President of the World's Congress of Religions during the World's Fair, has resigned the pastorate of the Kenwood Presbyterian Church and will preach the farewell sermon to-morrow night. It is said he will enter upon a missionary career for a year or so, although his future plans have not been definitely decided upon.

Failure of his congregation to raise a sufficient sum of money with which to erect a suitable church in place of the small wooden structure which he considers in adequate to the needs of the community, is assigned as the cause for the minister's action.

A $100,000,000 MORTGAGE.

New Bond Scheme of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 5.—A mortgage for $100,000,000, made by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, was filed to-day in the office of the County Recorder by McDougal & Sebree, attorneys for the railroad. The purchase of the mortgage is to secure a bond issue to refund several smaller bond issues upon the various branches of the system. It covers the entire property of the road of whatever kind in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, and Indian territory, and will be filed in every county through which the road runs.

Speaking of the mortgage, Judge H. C. McDougal said: "The scheme, as I understand it, is to take up the entire issue of bonds outstanding on the various branches. This new $100,000,000 issue will be 4 per cents., while many of the old bonds run as high as 6 and 7 per cent."

Rates on Sugar from the Netherlands.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Treasury Department has issued a circular revising the rates of duty hereafter to be charged on sugar imported from the Netherlands. The new rates are given as follows: "On raw sugar produced from beet roots, 1.78 florins per 100 kilogrammes; on sugar refined from beet root sugar, 2.12 florins per 100 kilogrammes." Under the original circular of Sept. 29 last the rates were estimated at 2.50 florins per 100 kilogrammes on raw beet sugar, and 2.84 on refined.

RUBENS HINTS AT BRIBERY

Counsel for the Junta Says Certain American Officials Have Aided Spain.

CUBA'S LEGAL DIFFICULTIES

The Convictions in Congosto's District, Rubens Says, Were Spain's Only Filibustering Victories, and Won Him His Promotion.

Dr. Congosto, the Secretary General of the Spanish Government in Cuba, has been complaining bitterly, according to published interviews, of the assistance given to the Cubans by the United States. Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Junta, said yesterday that he could reply to this both as an American and as one who knew the facts from his connection with the Junta. The Government has maintained a patrol, at an expense far exceeding that which Spain has been put to in patrolling the Cuban coast, and although with so much greater a coast line, has been eminently more successful than the Spaniards in making apprehensions. Spain had practically left it to the United States to prevent filibustering. The Spaniards have captured one expedition. Thirty-four have landed in Cuba.

Filibusters, Mr. Rubens added, have found the running of the blockade about Cuba the easiest of the obstacles to be overcome. The purchase of supplies has been attended with the greatest difficulty. The contracts have had to be of such nature as to insure absolute freedom from liability to those selling the supplies when those supplies were munitions of war. Then came the running of a blockade leaving this country, and then the dangers of the sea, in the often miserable craft which the insurgents could afford to get. Two of them were lost at sea. Returning to this country the courts were confronted. There have been hundreds of proceedings of infinite variety. Five hundred men have been defended in our courts. Mr. Rubens says that between Aug. 29 and Nov. 3, 1896, he traveled 26,000 miles, going from one point to another in connection with legal proceedings. That there have been few convictions, Mr. Rubens says, is due to the fact that every step taken by the insurgents has been so directed as not to violate the laws.

Regarding the law, Mr. Rubens said:

"A military expedition organized in the United States for the purpose of going as a body and making war, and prepared to make war, against a nation at peace with the United States is a crime under the neutrality statute. The enlisting of men in the United States for the purpose of waging war with a nation at peace with the United States is a crime. The equipping or fitting out of a vessel to cruise or commence hostilities against such a nation is a crime.

"It is not a crime for persons to leave this country singly or in bodies with the intent of going beyond our borders, and there enlisting to urge war against a friendly nation. It is not a violation of the statutes for a vessel to carry what may prove to be a military expedition so long as the vessel itself is not used or intended to be used in hostilities against a friendly nation. Even in the case of the seizure of a vessel carrying a military expedition there is no law that provides for the forfeiture of the arms. Arms, ammunition, and men, even though the men intend to enlist on arrival at their destination, may all ship in the same vessel, so long as they do not constitute a military expedition as described above.

"This is what we have learned from three years' fighting in the courts. There have been only three convictions—those of Luis, Hart, and Wiborg—in Philadelphia and Baltimore. They were in the district in which Secretary Congosto formerly was Spanish Consul, and their conviction won for him his promotion to his present place. The defense was by outside counsel. I would like to say here that Congosto's methods are shown in the fact that the policy of bribery, of sending bribers into the field to win over the insurgent leaders, was inaugurated at the time Congosto went to Havana. I could produce some interesting fac-simile letters bearing on that matter."

Mr. Rubens then said that certain United States officials had been hand and glove with certain of the Spaniards, and the legal difficulties encountered by the defense had been increased where these officials had been interested in the case.

"I can testify that the Government of the United States, besides its expensively maintained patrol, has opened to the Spaniards the entire machinery of the courts to frustrate the plans of the Cubans and to punish offenders. But the Government could not go back of the law. It has intercepted, seized, and arrested, yet under the law, it has released vessels, cargo, and men, which have thereafter gone off to Cuba, as in the case of the Bermuda. That expedition and many others left here and were not subject to seizure under the law. They leave secretly because it would be foolish to give the Spaniards advance notice, for, while a vessel may leave here legally, she may be liable to seizure by the Spanish under their local police or military regulations.

"They have been unable to enforce their regulations, just as they have been unable to suppress the insurrection, and so they say the United States has been harassing poor Spain."

The Autonomist Programme.

HAVANA, March 5.—The Executive Committee of the Autonomist Party will publish a manifesto in El Pais and the Diario de la Marina to-morrow, setting forth the intentions of the party in relation to the coming elections.

First Car on a New Electric Line.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 5.—The first car of the Atlantic Highland, Red Bank and Long Branch Electric Railway Company made a circuit of this city about 2:45 this afternoon. The car was filled with a number of railway officials and a delegation of Red Bank women, and was gayly decorated with bunting and American flags. The trip was made from Red Bank to Long Branch over the company's own tracks; thence to Asbury Park over the tracks of the Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company.

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Holy Land departures March 5, May 7, July 2, Oct. 1.
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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—On elevated train, PACKAGE containing small wire rivets. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to J. P. WILLIAMS, 41 Cortlandt St., Room 28.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. Dr. J. F. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 8. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solcited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, March 6, 1898, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Professor Felix Adler at Carnegie Musical Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "The Search for a Living Faith." All interested are invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—Sunday, March 6, 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion; 8 P. M., organ recital.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday Rev. Dr. Silverman will lecture on "The Right of Man"; service begins at 11 o'clock; all are invited.

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We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and a surplus of One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as "The Insurance Law, being Chapter 460 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.
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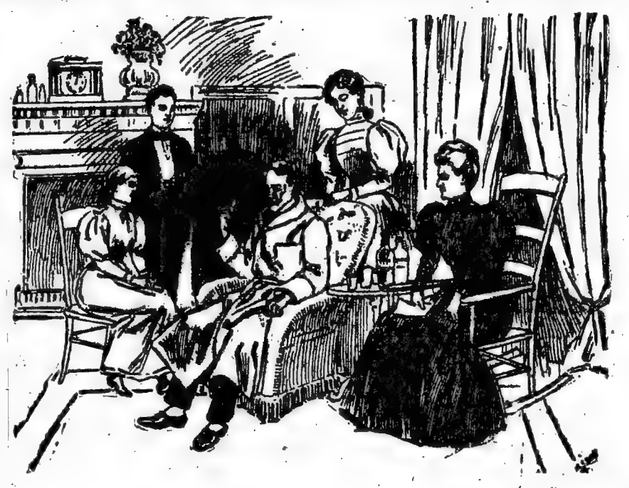

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Monday, March 7th.

LACE CAPES with Mousseline ruchings, lined with black or colored silk, $15.00

CLOTH CAPES, silk lined, in black, tan, grey or blue, ... $11.75

PINK GOLF COATS, $16.50

ENGLISH WALKING COATS, of Kersey cloth, silk lined, lapped seams, in blue, black or brown, ... $12.75

TOP COATS, of Covert cloth, striped taffeta linings, $10.50

B. Altman & Co

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

HAVE just received the latest Novelties which are being employed by the leading Paris Dressmakers, consisting of Crepes, Veilings, Poplins, Grenadines and Chiffon Dé Laines.

MONDAY, MARCH 7th.

4,500 yards Vigoreaux Covert Suiting, in the new Spring Colorings, per yard, ... 68c.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.

MONDAY, MARCH 7th.

400 pairs Bobbinet Curtains, 48 inches wide, 3 yards long, 5½ inch ruffle, trimmed with lace and insertion, per pair,
Regular Value, $2.50 $1.65

150 pairs White Irish Point Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, per pair, $2.80 & $3.80
Regular Value, $3.90 and $5.50

3,000 yards English Reversible Cretonne, for Slip Covers and Summer Hangings, per yard,
Regular Values, 28c. to 40c. 18c.

Window Shades and Furniture Slip Covers at lowest prices for best workmanship.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co.

UMBRELLAS.

WILL offer Monday, March 7th, an assortment of FINE ALL-SILK AND UNION TAFFETA UMBRELLAS, with handles of Ivory and Silver, Pearl and Silver, Dresden and Natural Wood, silver trimmed, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen,

$2.65

Actual Value, $3.50 to $7.00

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co

LACES,

ARE now exhibiting their Spring Importations of Duchesse, Renaissance, Applique, Chenille, Braided, Ruffled and Spangled Robes in exclusive designs.

Cyrano, Linen Chenilled, Point Gaze, Point Brabant, D'Alencon, } Guirlandes, Edges, Insertings and All-Overs.

Also Craquelé, Brussels, and Tosca Draperies.

MONDAY, MARCH 7TH.

Duchesse and Guipure Laces (hand-made), 1 to 8 inches wide,

33⅓ %

below regular prices.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

RIBBONS.

This department is more than ever attractive. Recent large invoices enable us to offer a greater display of Ribbons, unequaled in extent and unlimited in variety.

SILKS.

Continuing the remarkable values of the past few days, we offer, in addition, even greater inducements.

Black Bayadere Taffetas, new patterns - - - 68c. yd.
Thoroughly Reliable Bright Black Taffetas, 19 inch - 50c. yd.
" " " " " 22 inch - 65c. yd.
45-inch Black Brocaded and Check Silk Grenadines - - 79c., $1.00 yd.
Brilliant Stripe and Check Taffeta, two-color combinations - 49c., 59c., 75c. yd.
Lyons Printed India Silks, small designs, polka dots and scroll patterns, in navy and white only, at - 49c. yd.

Vantine's | Vantine's

Japanese kimonos or house-gowns

Suitable for fancy dress balls, masquerades, theatrical and domestic purposes.

SILK KIMONOS, with apron and sash, gold embroidered, $15.00; floss embroidered, 16.50.
KANKA SILK CREPE KIMONOS, with apron and sash, silk lined, $9.00; unlined, 6.00.
BLUE AND WHITE COTTON CREPE KIMONOS, with sash; all new designs. $1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00.

Latest arrivals in Japanese dress silks

Our assortment of Japanese printed dress silks is very complete and attractive. It is in entirely new designs and color combinations.

BAYEDERE STRIPES. One case has just arrived. They are very handsome and in our own exclusive designs—nothing similar in city; 27 inches wide; $1.25 a yard.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world,
877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.
Between 18th and 19th Sts.

GOSSIP IN SAN FRANCISCO

Speculation on the Coming Contest for Governor and United States Senator.

MR. WHITE TO QUIT POLITICS

The Miners' Relief Expedition and Other Klondike Matters—A New Light Opera—The Stock and Bond Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The politicians have been very busy during the past week. Political promoters have been looking up candidates for city and State offices, and those candidates who have any fear of being passed over have been looking up themselves. The greatest interest centres in the Senatorial and Gubernatorial fights. Stephen M. White has wisely decided to leave the field of politics at the expiration of his Senatorial term. He realizes that he could not be re-elected. While he is recognized as an able and skillful politician, many of his actions have not been pleasing to his constituents.

Names are being freely used in connection with the Senatorial contest. On the Democratic side the most likely candidate is W. W. Foote, Gov. Budd having declared unequivocally that he will not run. On the Republican side M. H. De Young and Adolph Spreckels are spoken of. The dark horses of both parties, however, will probably stand a better chance than the regular aspirants. For the Gubernatorial office Congressman Maguire and Mayor Phelan both have hopes of being the Democratic choice. The Republican aspirants are eagerly looking toward the oracle that is supposed to be inspired by the Southern Pacific power.

Setting aside politics, the general opinion is that Maguire, who is admired for his honesty and manliness, would make the best candidate, and if he concludes to run he will certainly poll a large vote, irrespective of party affiliations.

The futility of the Klondike relief project has been repeatedly insisted upon. It is once more shown by the latest reports received, which confirm those already made, that there is no food for the reindeer on the road, while the tons of provisions and other impedimenta accumulated on the trails leading to the passes form an insurmountable barrier. In this connection The Argonaut remarks:

"It is unfortunate that the reindeer should have arrived so late. Even if they were sent they would not get there in time to relieve the miners, as there is every probability that steamers will be able to reach Dawson City by the end of May. In order to recoup the Federal Treasury for the loss it has sustained, the train now due at Seattle with its tourists, cooking, eating, stock, provision and reindeer cars might be turned into a traveling zoo and sent around the country in charge of Sheldon and Jackson. Properly boomed and billed as the 'Administration Horniess Reindeer Menagerie Klondike Relief Expedition,' it might draw well against Barnum & Bailey's circus, and the proceeds could be devoted to the support of the Eskimos or natives on seal islands."

The Rush to the Gold Fields.

Despite the reports from Dyea and Skaguay giving details of the loss of vessels amid the treacherous rocks and banks of the inland passage to southeastern Alaska, the rush north continues. It is amazing that men do not understand that nothing can be gained by going north so early. Those who make the trip sixty days hence will avoid the greater dangers and will stand an equally good chance of finding fortune. Steamers will be at St. Michael at the end of March connecting with boats on the Yukon that will carry passengers without loss and in comfort. Yet, lured by unreliable persons, hundreds continue to travel over snow and ice bound roads that are known to be unsafe even at the best season. The survival of the fittest will be exemplified in their case, as none but the strongest can hope to reach Dawson overland in two months, incumbered with provisions and baggage.

The work of turning the tide of Klondike travel from Puget Sound ports to San Francisco has not prospered, and efforts are now being made by the State Board of Trade to attract the stream of immigration that will pour out of the Yukon Valley this Fall. A man without money is valuable to this State if he be honest and able-bodied. Tens of thousands of such men will go into Alaska, and, after a short struggle, will be discouraged and return to civilization. Efforts to locate such persons in California will be encouraged. The State needs population more than anything else, and hundreds of men who failed to find gold in Alaska may find fortune in California.

The sensation-loving public continued to gather around the yellow journals' bulletin boards until Friday, when, the inventive powers of the fake factories being presumably for the nonce exhausted, they ceased to issue their lurid notices.

We are shortly to have a repetition of grand opera at popular prices at the Tivoli. It paid handsomely last year. Montonari and Agostini and the leading members of the company that gave an Italian season at the California have been engaged to appear in "Maron Lescaut," "La Bohème," and other operas.

The popularity of "Robin Hood" here is perennial. During the present week there has not been standing room, so eager are people to hear the pretty music.

To-morrow night the Bostonians will produce a new light opera, entitled "Rip Van Winkle," by Dr. Jules Jordan, recently of Providence, R. I. It follows the lines of Washington Irving's story closely, but differs in many respects from the opera of the same name by Planquette.

The Financial Week.

The market has had its ups and downs during the past week, being governed to a great extent by New York quotatio s. An advance in the New York market was followed by an upward tendency here. Similarly a decline was responded to by lower quotations.

Stock of the Spring Valley Water Company remained firm throughout at about 101¼. San Francisco Gas and Electric closed at about the same figure as last week. Transactions were quite heavy, with only variations of half a point. Market Street Railroad remained firm at 54, with considerable sales. Giant Powder advanced about a point and a half on reports of increased earnings, but lost about one-half of the advance at the close of the week.

The largest transactions took place in Sugar stocks. Hawaiian, which closed last week at 30½, sold up to 34 on Tuesday, but failed to maintain the advance. Wednesday it fetched 32, at which price it remained for the rest of the week, closing today at 31⅝. Sales were quite heavy. Hutchstrengthened up under vigorous and considerable sales at 46, but lost about a point and a quarter at the close. The Sugar stocks have naturally been influenced by delay in the annexation question.

Oceanic Steamship, after paying a dividend of 50 cents, sold up to 59½, but thereafter steadily declined till it closed at 57½.

A sale of fifty shares of Nevada National Bank was effected at 160, the first for some time, and the highest price on record.

The bond market remains strong, and is not affected by the stiffening of the European money markets.

Timorous holders of different illuminating stocks who sold when the announcement of an opposition concern was made are now striving to purchase again. Blocks of Gas and Electric, placed in lots averaging from ten to fifty shares, the property of small holders, were rapidly absorbed by wealthy men. There is some ground for the belief that the opposition was got up to try and induce existing concerns to buy it out, but its manipulators now see that this hope is not likely to be realized.

Money is quite easy, the country banks seeking bonds as an investment for their heavy accumulation of money.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. George F. Cooke, Fifteenth Infantry, is relieved from the operation of special orders of Oct. 8, 1897, to take effect March 15, and will join his company.

The ordinary leave of absence granted Second Lieut. William H. Osborne, First Cavalry, Feb. 7, from Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, is changed to leave of absence on account of sickness.

Transfers in the Third Artillery: First Lieut. John K. Cree, from Battery K to Battery B; First Lieut. Archibald Campbell, from Battery B to Light Battery C; First Lieut. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, from Light Battery C to Battery K; Second Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner, from Battery K to Light Battery C; Second Lieut. Lloyd England, from Light Battery C to Battery K; Second Lieut. Robert S. Abernethy, from Battery G to Battery L.

Navy.

Acting Boatswain J. J. Holden is detached from the Constellation and ordered to League Island with the Samoset.

Acting Boatswain P. Deery is detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to League Island with the Samoset.

Lieut. York Noel is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to League Island with the Samoset.

Acting Gunner L. J. Wallace is detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Baltimore by steamer of March 12.

Ensign N. E. Irwin is detached from the Bureau of Navigation and ordered to the Baltimore, as watch and division officer, by steamer of March 12.

Lieut. A. G. Winterhalter is detached from the Baltimore and ordered at once to the Bennington.

Lieut. W. P. Elliot is detached from the Baltimore and ordered home in the United States with leave for two months.

Lieut. G. W. Logan is ordered to the Bureau of Navigation; unexpired leave of absence revoked.

Lieut. F. H. Holmes is detached from charge of the branch Hydrographic Office, Boston, and ordered to the Baltimore by steamer of March 12.

Lieut. A. W. Dodd is ordered to take charge of the branch Hydrographic Office, Boston, March 15; unexpired leave of absence revoked.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Brooklyn arrived at La Guayra March 4.

The Newport arrived at Colon March 4.

The Essex sailed from Fort Monroe for Tompkinsville March 5.

The Winslow sailed from Norfolk for Key West March 5.

New Quarters for City Court.

The City Court will open to-morrow in its new quarters in the old Criminal Court Building, after having been practically closed since October last. When the City Hall was remodeled to make room for the new administration the City Court, which had been housed there, was summarily evicted. After a time the old Criminal Court Building was assigned for the court, and the repairs and alterations of the interior of the building are at last completed.

In the worst colds, where there is pain, constriction of the Bronchial tubes, and spasms of the muscles of the chest, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will afford almost immediate relief, and soon effect a permanent cure.—Adv.

THE "COUNT" AND HIS FRIENDS

The Immigration Officials Detain Two Young Men with But $11, and Become Suspicious.

Among the detained immigrants from the steamship Lucania was Herman Singer, who said he was a Count, and whose card, a printed affair, bore a crest and the name Herman Augustus de Wysogorski Singer.

The card did not save him from the treatment of other immigrants, nor did it save his companion, Rudolf Fleischberger, a lad of fifteen years. The "Count" said he was twenty-five years old. They were detained because they had but $11 between them and might become public charges. The "Count" said that he had plied many callings, but meant to become a florist here. The boy, who wore the student's cap of a Vienna school, said that his father was connected with the railroad service at home. The boy's ambition was to become a photographer in America.

Albeit, their linen was soiled and their baggage contained no change of clothing, but that which the Count and his friend wore was good. The straits in which they found themselves led to the discovery that two friends had come in the second cabin of Lucania, who had been permitted to land, and the information sent the Immigration Bureau detectives scurrying about town in search of them.

Fleischberger said that all were from Vienna and its suburbs. He had won a sum of money—about $340—playing policy, and they had planned the trip to America as a good investment. Franz Popper, fifteen years old, and Anton Nalega, sixteen years old, were the two who traveled second class. Fleischberger had a diary which came into the hands of the officials. It was written in German, and the entries commenced Feb. 19. The first began "Got up 8 A. M.," then enumerated the incidents of the day, a portion being slotted to drawing. Then came this item: "In the afternoon undertook the dangerous deed of collecting the documents. Found key of desk. Slept better than night before. Fleischberger lived at 64 Albrecht Strasse in Klosterneuburg, in the suburbs of Vienna. Another item tells about his taking a train to Vienna and meeting Nalega at the station. Nalega was greatly excited. He and Popper had bought "new outfits."

Fleischberger didn't sleep well o' nights, according to the diary. Feb. 21 finds him and the "Count" at Oderberg. The others had preceded them, and not left enough money for them to get further. They pawned a watch and overcoat and reached Berlin, and, on the following day, Hamburg. The last entry reads: "In afternoon so jolly over couple bottles of champagne that we did not —," and there ends the entry.

The immigration officials think they have spoiled a little Indian shooting expedition of four youths who have been reading cheap literature, and they will make inquiry to learn if the passage money really came from policy. The "dangerous deed" and the "finding of the desk key" make them think that it did not. Nalega and Popper have not yet been located.

Many Brass Journals Stolen.

Eighty cars in the West Shore Railroad shops at New Durham, Hudson Count, N. J., were stripped of brass journals some time during Friday night. The journals were valued at $1,000. The robbery was not discovered until yesterday, although a night watchman was employed to guard them. It is thought that the thieves worked several hours before they completed the job, and carried off the journals in a truck. The railroad officials believe that the watchman was asleep or was in collusion with the thieves.

FINANCES OF MEXICO.

U. S. Minister Clayton Calls Attention to the Estimates of the Mexican Secretary of the Treasury.

Writing from the City of Mexico under date of Jan. 28, Powell Clayton, United States Minister to Mexico, calls attention to some interesting points in a statement issued by José Ives Limantour, the Mexican Secretary of the Treasury, in explanation of the Government estimates for the fiscal year 1898-9. Secretary Limantour says that the principal factors restricting foreign trade, and consequently the receipts from import duties, are the fall and fluctuation in the price of silver and failure of crops. Trade could be adapted to a permanent high rate of exchange, but the constant changes in the price of silver are proving more injurious than any actual depreciation.

Inasmuch as the corn crop, which is the largest agricultural product of Mexico, was very heavy in 1897, Mr. Limantour believes that more money will be expended for foreign goods than heretofore. Gold and silver mining in Mexico have lately passed through a crisis, but the quantity of metals produced last year was greater than in previous years. The fall in the price of silver has not prevented an increased production of this metal in Mexico, a fact which the Secretary of the Treasury attributes to improved methods of working ores, and new and cheaper means of communication. He expresses the opinion that the extraction of silver can still be carried on at a profit in Mexico, should the price become still lower.

Secretary Limantour explains that at the end of each year there are sums due the Government, as well as unpaid obligations of the Government. He estimates the excess of the former over the latter at $200,000, (about $92,000 in United States values,) which amount is deducted from the estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year, of $52,289,484, ($24,053,165,) leaving a net estimated expenditure of $52,089,484, ($23,961,163.) The estimated receipts for this same period being but $51,659,500, ($23,768,370,) it was decided after consultation with the heads of the departments of Government to impose new taxation in order to show a surplus. A new tax on alcoholic beverages was decided upon, which is expected to yield $450,000, ($207,000.) It is claimed that the excise dues in Mexico have been low in comparison with those of other countries.

Meeting of Policy Holders' Association

According to President F. B. Thurber of the Policy Holders' Association of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, a meeting of the Policy Holders' Association was held yesterday, representing policy holders in seven States, at which it was resolved "that, while there are wrongs to be righted and economies to be effected, the efforts of speculating attorneys and competing companies to break down the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association are to be deprecated, and pending the report of the State Insurance Department, now in progress, policy holders should continue their support of the association." It was also resolved "that all policy holders of the State of New York be requested to telegraph or write their member of the Assembly protesting against the passage of Senate Bills Nos. 468 and 426, which have passed the Senate and are now before the Assembly, affecting assessment insurance companies, until policy holders can be heard thereon."

Close of the Travelers' Fair.

The Commercial Travelers' Fair, which has been going on at Madison Square Garden for a week, came to a close last night. According to the managers, while it has been well patronized by the general public, they will not clear nearly as much this year as they did a year ago. The subscriptions, the main source of revenue, have not been as large, nor have they been as many, as they were last year. Then, according to the management, the traveling salesmen have not patronized the affair as largely as was expected. Senator Thomas C. Platt, whose wife is interested in the fair, was the guest of the managers.

LEGAL NOTES.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL PREFERENCE.—Samuel W. Milbank, who was appointed receiver of the defunct Mutual Benefit Life Association of America, brought suit against Thomas C. Smith and J. Trumbull Smith to recover moneys paid by the company to the former, as assignee, upon a policy of insurance on the life of his mother, and to recover moneys collected by him on execution. The corporation was one without stock, and was organized under the laws of the State of New York as a mutual assessment life insurance company. Mrs. J. Trumbull Smith, on her death, four years ago, left in full force a policy of insurance in this company, ten years old, which was made payable to her husband, if he survived her, and otherwise to her son. The policy was assigned by the father to the son after the death of the insured. The action was upon the grounds that J. Trumbull Smith had been for several years a Director of the corporation and its Vice President; that at the time of the recovery of the judgment and payment of the moneys the corporation was insolvent, and that, thereby, Thomas C. Smith received an unlawful preference over other creditors, as he could have no better interest or right to collect the proceeds of the policy than had his father, the assignor. Daniel G. Thompson, before whom the case was tried as referee, dismissed the complaint, holding that at common law a corporation, whether insolvent or not, has a right to pay a creditor, whether such creditor be a Director, officer, stockholder, or outsider, and that in the case of a non-stock corporation, such a payment, although amounting to a preference, is not prohibited by the statutes of this States.

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READING REPORT OF FORMER TRIAL TO THE JURY.—An action was begun ten years ago by Ferdinand Griebel, in the Monroe County Supreme Court, to recover damages from the Rochester Printing Company for the publication of an alleged libel. A dismissal of the complaint, entered on a verdict, on the first trial, was reversed by the General Term of the Supreme Court in June, 1891. A like judgment on the second trial was also reversed in July, 1896. A judgment secured by the plaintiff in his favor on the third trial has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division. The complaint contained no allegations of special damage or of malice, and it appeared upon the trial that the publication, which was admitted, had resulted from the error of a reporter, which was corrected in the next issue of the newspaper of the defendant. The reversal was upon the ground that it was erroneous for the court to permit the counsel for the plaintiff to read to the jury, as a part of his summing up, an extract from a former published opinion relating to the case, which tended to induce the jury to believe that the plaintiff had, as matter of law, a right to recover substantial, as distinguished from nominal damages.

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HUSBAND EXACTING BONUS ON LOAN OF HIS WIFE'S MONEYS.—Nancy E. Bliss, having empowered her husband, Joshua S. Bliss, to loan money on her account, he negotiated through certain brokers a loan of $50,000, secured by a bond and mortgage, executed in favor of the wife by the borrower, who at the same time agreed to pay a bonus of $10,000. One-half of this sum was to go to the brokers and the remainder to the husband, and was, in fact, deposited by him in a bank account opened by him in the name of his wife. Mr. Bliss stated to his wife that it represented a payment upon an indebtedness of $54,000 owing by him to her, from which account a considerable part of the money advanced upon the mortgage had been drawn. In an action brought by the wife against Charles S. Sherrill to foreclose the mortgage, the usurious agreement was set up as a defense. The Fourth Appellate Division has reversed judgment given in favor of the plaintiff, holding that the wife could not plead ignorance of the character of the loan; that it was her duty, within a reasonable time, to examine into her agent's acts, and to disavow such as were unauthorized, or else to stand concluded by them.

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TELEGRAPH POLE NEAR RAILROAD TRACK.—August W. Benthin, who for five years had been employed as a fireman on freight trains of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company between Buffalo and Syracuse, on the night of July 8, 1895, while firing on a freight train running east, was killed while looking out of the side of the engine for the purpose of ascertaining whether a journal on a car was smoking, by his head coming in contact with a telegraph pole of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The pole, although forty-nine inches from the track, measured on the ground, was, because of its leaning over, only about four inches from the side of the locomotive upon which the deceased stood, at the height of his head. There was unoccupied land, upon which the pole might have been set, twelve or thirteen feet away from the track. In an action brought by William Benthin, as administrator, against the railroad company to recover damages occasioned by the death of the intestate, a judgment on verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $2,800 was affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division, which held, in an opinion by Justice Follett, that the question whether the railroad company was negligent in permitting the telegraph pole to stand in the position in which it did was properly submitted to the jury. This was so, although the deceased had previously passed the pole on many occasions, and notwithstanding the fact that the fireman's proper place on the engine, under the rules of the railroad company, was on the left side, and not on the right side of the engine, where he was injured.

A Boy Killed by a Truck.

Thomas Mitchell, sixteen years old, living with his employer, Anthony Cuff, a teamster, at 1,993 Second Avenue, was almost instantly crushed to death under the wheels of a heavy truck in Second Avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets, yesterday afternoon. Mitchell was on his way home when he met one of his employer's trucks, driven by J. Murphy of 306 East Ninety-first Street. Mitchell climbed on the truck, and sat on a bale of hay. When Murphy turned around a moment later the boy was gone, having fallen from the truck. The truck must have passed over him, but Murphy says he did not feel the vehicle jolt. An ambulance was called, but Mitchell died before it arrived.

"THE TRADE UNION."

John Graham Brooks's Lecture Before the League for Political Education.

"The Trade Union" was the subject of John Graham Brooks's lecture yesterday morning at Mendelssohn Hall, before the League for Political Education. He began by showing that the "trade union" and the "trust" are but two manifestations of the same thing. Both, he said, are organizations of men to shut off competition, the difference being that the trust is an organization of capital and of employers, while the trade union is an organization of labor. Each is formed primarily to maintain or improve existing conditions and standards of living, and each seeks to accomplish its purpose by shutting off its competitors.

Closely connected with the trade union, he said, is the strike, as it is generally the union that orders a strike. In 1870, said Mr. Brooks, John Stuart Mill wrote that, although the strike was then condemned by English society, it was coming to be recognized as a perfectly legitimate operation, and that public opinion would more and more distinguish as to the justice of strikes.

"Mr. Mill," he said, "was the first to see this question clearly and the first to state it clearly and justly. Although he wrote this only thirty years ago, the weight of public opinion to-day will sustain the judgment. On the whole, if the strike deserves to succeed, it succeeds.

"Do strikes and trades unions raise wages? It is not possible to give a definite and conclusive answer. I have seen the trades union in Massachusetts raise the rate of wages something like 40 per cent. But if we take it for granted that the strike raises wages, shall we call it and the trade union a good thing? That can be answered only by asking where the strike is and what it is for. It may be possible that the laborers could get what they want without a strike. I shall answer by relating the history of one of the best trades unions, and leaving you to draw your own conclusions.

"In 1867 groups of cigarmakers, finding that wages were being reduced by the introduction of cheap labor, began uniting for self-protection. Chinese were pouring into California, under the Burlingame treaty, and the cigarmakers felt that their standard of living was threatened. They organized a union. Economists would say, let the Chinese come; they are like so many machines, that cheapen production and the cost of living, and will prove a benefit. But these men said: 'We are not like mere machines, and it would injure the country to reduce its laborers to the Chinese standard.' They made their fight on that issue.

"To succeed they felt they must arouse public sympathy, and to do this they adopted a white label to show that their product was made by members of the union and not by 'sweaters.' All who wanted to help these men preserve their standard of living could buy cigars that had this white label. This was the origin of the union label, that is now so common. At a conference in Detroit, some years later, it was decided that the white had become meaningless, and a bright delegate suggested that they use another color of the flag. And so red was adopted. Still later blue was used, and all the National colors were brought into use as union labels to protect these laborers."

Mr. Brooks said that since 1880 this union, which numbers about 31,000 members, or 65 per cent. of all the cigarmakers of the country, has given $780,000 to aid its members who were out of work.

SHOT IN A BARROOM FIGHT.

One Negro Mortally Wounded by Another in a Quarrel Over $7.

During a fight which occurred between two negroes yesterday afternoon in Adolph Blarr's saloon, at 1,861 Third Avenue, Henry Counsel, thirty-five years old, of 238 West Sixty-first Street, one of the combatants, was shot in the abdomen and mortally wounded by William Howell, forty-four years old, of 9 Coult Street, Astoria, L. I. According to the bartender's account of the affair, Howell had drunk several glasses of whisky, and was standing in the centre of the room when Counsel entered, accompanied by a man named Hopkinson, with whom he boards. As soon as Counsel saw Howell he rushed for him, and struck him in the face.

Howell immediately pulled his revolver and fired three shots. The first shot struck Counsel in the neck and staggered him. The second shot entered the abdomen, and he dropped to the floor. The third shot buried itself in the wall. Hopkinson grappled with Howell. The two were fighting for possession of the revolver when Detective Gelderman of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station ran into the place and arrested Howell. Counsel was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where he said that Howell owed him $7, and that when he asked him for the money in the saloon Howell replied with his revolver. Howell admitted the shooting, but pleaded self-defense.

WATERS PIANOS

A beautiful new style, 7 1-3 octave, 3-stringed WATERS' UPRIGHT PIANO, rich, deep tone, with fine singing quality, only

$225

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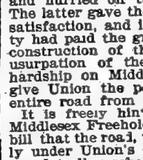

THE MAINE! FREE!
Everybody Wears One.
Our new pin, a miniature of the famous battle-ship Maine, sunk in Havana Harbor; made of fine silver or gold plate, with white enameled hull and black guns—an exact imitation. We will give this ABSOLUTELY FREE to anyone sending us 10 cents in stamps to pay postage, etc., on the pin and our elegant catalogue of jewelry. Number is limited. Send to-day.
CURTIN JEWELRY CO., - Attleboro, Mass.

FREEHOLDERS ARE INDIGNANT.

Efforts to Kill a Bill Which Slices Off Part of Middlesex County, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 5.—An innocent-looking bill, known as Assembly Bill No. 152, designed to take a slice off Middlesex County and add it to Union County, for the ostensible purpose of allowing the Board of Freeholders of Union County to improve a road which is partly in Middlesex County, caused the breaking up of the monthly meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders here yesterday, after the full significance of the bill became known.

The bill provides for the addition of a part of Woodbridge and Raritan Townships to Clark Township of Union County. There are two schoolhouses in the district which the bill proposed to annex to Union, and County Superintendent of Schools H. B. Willis was the first to call the attention of the Board of Freeholders to the bill. Mr. Willis is counsel to the Board of Freeholders, and at the meeting yesterday he explained to the Freeholders that, besides losing their schoolhouses, they would also lose control of a very desirable road. The bill had already passed in the House and was in the Senate on second reading before the latter branch had adjourned this week, and, as quick action seemed imperative, the Board of Freeholders yesterday appointed a committee to interview Assemblymen Oliver P. Dawson of Essex and Robert F. Murray of Union, who fathered the measure, to protest against the bill's final enactment.

The special committee left the meeting and hurried off to find the Assemblymen. The latter gave the Middlesex men but little satisfaction, and insisted that Union County had paid the greater part of the cost of construction of the schools, and that the usurpation of the land would work no hardship on Middlesex County, but would give Union the power to macadamize the entire road from Rahway to Plainfield.

It is freely hinted by the committee of Middlesex Freeholders who investigated the bill that the road, which would come entirely under Union's control, figures in a proposed trolley scheme between Rahway and Plainfield. At present there is a bill before the Legislature granting counties the right to sell trolley franchises to the highest bidder, and if this becomes a law and the annexation plan is also successful, Union County could dispose of the thoroughfare between Rahway and Plainfield without consulting Middlesex.

A determined effort will be made at the session of the Legislature next week to prevent the passage of bill No. 152 in the Senate. Senator Van Cleef has promised to do all he can to smother the bill.

Army Officer Killed by a Train in Iowa

BURLINGTON, Iowa, March 5.—Lieut. Frank Kalke of the United States Army, commandant at the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, attempted to board a freight train here to-day. He missed his footing, and was cut completely in two at the waist. He leaves a wife and two children at Mount Pleasant.

Sunday
March 6-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-22

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New Effects in Novelty Plaids, Printed Satin and Surah Foulards
And in addition to-morrow
1400 Yds. White and Black Check Lyons Moire Poplin, at 85c yd.
1800 Yds. Black Satin Duchesse, 23 in. wide, at 67c "
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Stern Brothers
direct special attention to their
Spring Importations of High-class
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consisting of the latest creations in
Matinees, Negligees, Chemises, Skirts and Gowns
in all forming the largest and choicest collection they have ever imported.
In addition will place on sale to-morrow,
A Large Assortment of High Grade
Hand-made Garments
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HORNER'S FURNITURE.
Some of Its Characteristics:
It represents in a higher degree than any other collection the latest thoughts and creations in household furnishing and adornment.
It abounds in original ideas, worked out with the utmost skill and taste.
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Separate Department devoted to ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEADS, (all the latest patterns,) ranging from $18.50 to $350.00.
All goods arranged so as to facilitate inspection. Prices in plain figures.
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Furniture Makers and Importers,
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(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

JACKSON'S
Are now exhibiting their
Spring Models and Materials
for Ladies' Tailor-Made Costumes
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Silk-Lined Tailor-Made Costumes Made to Order, $50.
SIXTH AVE., CORNER 18TH ST.

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Of a really high grade means more than a mechanical fit. It means artistic becomingness. It means graceful adaptation to every step, every poise. It means style, fashion, dress,—everything so dear to woman.
But—such work is costly! True enough—elsewhere. We determined to win the women. We are doing it by the high character of our work. And we make prices that help.
Special To-morrow and a few following days.
Customers' choice from a splendid assortment of Venetian Cloths, Cheviots, and Broadcloths. MADE TO ORDER, lined throughout with excellent Taffeta Silk in any of the new shades—Watermelon, Cerise, Turquois Blue, etc., for $35
Every woman who orders will be pleased. She will receive a Suit possessing individuality of style, fit, finish—heretofore unexpected at such a price.
NOTE.—The Suits that we make at $45 to $75 cannot be equaled except in a very few exclusive houses. And, as may well be expected, their prices are VERY MUCH HIGHER.
EARLY ORDERS recommended. Assortments larger—selection easier—care greater.
J. J. OESTREICHER,
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will offer special inducements in made-up RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS from their own workrooms, at less than actual cost of materials,
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75 pairs TAPESTRY PORTIERES—all colors—heavily fringed—value $5.00 . . . $3.50 pair
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NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Young Naval Officers Anxious for War, but Veterans Commend the Evident Peace Policy.

POLITICS AS A PEACE FACTOR

One Naval Hero Has Applied for His Unknown-of Honor Medal—Pension Asked for Widow of a Veteran of Fifty-five Years' Service.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Every man in official life from the Capitol to the War Department has been impressed during the week with the idea that the determination of the Administration has been and is to promote peace rather than war. When this impression began to be made here, there was much feeling developing over the belief, gradually accepted everywhere, that the disaster to the Maine was one of design rather than of neglect or carelessness on the part of the officers or crew of the vessel. The suggestion that an immediate demand for indemnity would be made as soon as the Naval Board of Inquiry should report, and the suggestion that the report was likely to be made promptly, quickened the pulses of naval officers and all who listened to them. When the brakes were put down, at some time between closing hours and a day after, those who were subjected to the restraints of a verbally conveyed intimation, were almost as much shocked as they had been when the news was received of the destruction of the battleship. But in the calm end of a week rather exciting at its beginning, there lurks the idea that the tranquility secured may be only a lull, and that more exciting weeks may come before long. The hurrying of vessels into commission, the revocation of more leaves of absence, the recall of a resignation, the commissioning of ships placed "in ordinary" only to be called out for emergencies, are regarded by the younger men of the service, who have never seen war, as exhilarating asurances of real naval work. And such trustworthy intimations of the policy of the President as are obtainable seem to those who can find no way out of the controversy with Spain over its prolongation of the Cuban war except one in which a collision is inevitable, as only putting off the time when the fighting abilities of the two nations must be tested. Veterans of the last war, who know something of war's horrors, and who deplore unnecessary blood letting and waste of life and material, still hope that the pacific purposes of the President, distasteful though they may be to the jingoes, who know nothing of war but by the books, will find a way out of the situation that will include the independence of Cuba and the avoidance of hostilities.

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Republican Politics and War.

Speaker Reed and some other Republicans, none of whom can be suspected of lack of Americanism, but who are more interested in the prosperity of the United States than they are in that of Cuba, and who are incidentally concerned in the supremacy of the Republican Party in this country, are quoted in many conversations as decidedly opposed to the adoption of any course in the present condition of things that will lead the Administration to assume the responsibility of striking a first blow against Spain. If, in consequence of the assertion by the Administration of the plain rights of the United States, the Spanish Government should become exasperated and resentful, and should resort to force to prevent the protection of American interests in Cuba or elsewhere, these conservative Republicans would be prepared to go to the uttermost in sustaining the Administration in maintaining a very aggressive defense. But to shout for the opening of an offensive war, based upon the yet undecided question whether Spain should be held responsible for the loss of the Maine, seems to the hesitating and anxious Republicans bad politics as well as Administrative immorality. Now, when everybody is more or less heated with indignation at the thought that the Maine's 250 perished through the treachery and murderous ingenuity of the Spanish, it is natural that little should be said about the danger of beginning a course that may turn out in a month to have been wrong. But the cautious Republicans insist that the opposition would find it out quickly, that they would turn and rend the Republicans for having procured useless shedding of blood and wicked increase of debt and taxation, and that while a war begun without sufficient cause and closed without compensating glory was still irritating the public mind, it would be possible to appeal to the country so effectively as to make the Fifty-sixth Congress anti-Republican by a prodigious majority.

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Naval Hero Gets His Medal.

On Dec. 27 there was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES a list of some one hundred seamen of the navy to whom medals of honor had been awarded for distinguished bravery in action or in the line of their profession, but which were retained in the possession of the Navy Department, owing to the failure of the men to claim them. The addresses of the men were not known. About Feb. 11 this list appears to have been republished in a Boston paper, and it arrested the attention of Lewis A. Horton, who at once sent a letter to the Navy Department, requesting that he be allowed to take the medal which had been awarded to him, but which he had not received. Correspondence followed, and, Horton having satisfied the department by an affidavit, duly made out before a Boston notary public, that he was the man he claimed to be, on Feb. 25 Acting Secretary Roosevelt forwarded his medal, with an expression of the pleasure it afforded him to turn it over to the man whose valor had won it. Horton won this medal as one of the crew of the first cutter of the United States steamship Rhode Island, which rescued the officers and crew of the Monitor when that historic vessel was foundering off Hatteras. It turns out that he met with a grievous misfortune after he had deserved the medal of honor. One day, when in a port at the same time that a Spanish Admiral was present, he was engaged in firing a salute in the Admiral's honor. The gun that he was serving was discharged prematurely, and blew him overboard, with the loss of both his arms. He was sent North on the Santiago de Cuba, and went to Chelsea Hospital, Boston, where he remained until 1884, when he was honorably discharged. There are still some ninety-eight medalists to be heard from, but they can only be reached by wide publication of the list of unclaimed medals.

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Gen. Corbin's Long Term.

Brig. Gen. H. C. Corbin finds the desk of the Adjutant General loaded each morning with congratulations sent to him from distant posts of the army, written by the hosts of friends he has made since he began service with the Government in the early days of the war of the rebellion. The tone of the letters is cordial, and even the most formal ones are graceful recognitions of the fact that if the present Adjutant General can manage to live until he shall be old enough to retire, he will have held the office for nine years. That will be a long time, as recent instances have run, for a man to be Adjutant General. Formerly, before the age limit compelled the incumbents of the office to yield it to those who were younger, men of advanced age occupied the post longer. Adjt. Gen. Samuel Cooper, who left the place now held by Gen. Corbin to become the Adjutant General of the Southern Confederacy, had been nine years in the office when he left it to disappear, after the war, in the obscurity of some Southern town. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, his successor, kept the place for eight years. Gen. Townsend followed, and he was Adjutant General for eleven years, yielding the office to Gen. Drum, who kept it for nine years, when he was retired. Gen. Kelton was in the office but three years, and upon his retirement Gen. Williams occupied it until he was overtaken by the retiring age, a year and four months after his elevation. Gen. George D. Ruggles came next, and held the office for nearly four years, retiring to let in Gen. Samuel Breck, who had served but five months when Gen. Corbin was named to succeed him. Gen. Corbin is as young as the best preserved men of his age, and he is not due to be retired until 1907. That consideration is one that dampens ambition in the corps, but it is a reflection very easily put up with by the man who finds that it applies to him.

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An Aged Widow's Deserved Pension.

One widow is reasonably sure to get a pension without delay. She is the widow of the late Second Lieut. Michael Moore, Ninth Infantry, United States Army. They had been married about sixty-three years when he died, in August, 1897, of extreme old age. He had enlisted in 1812 as a musician, and served almost continuously from that time until his promotion and retirement, in 1869. The Committee on Invalid Pensions found that he had rendered faithful service for fifty-five years, fifty-three of which he was an enlisted man. He had served during the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion. Compared with some dead and living men of prominence he was a veteran indeed. He was twenty-two years older than Gen. Grant; he was twenty years the senior of Gen. Sherman; Gen. Hancock was twenty-four years his junior; he was thirty-one years older than Gen. Sheridan; he was twenty-seven years older than Gen. Slocum; Gladstone was his junior by nine years, and he had been a soldier three years when Bismarck was born. Moore was carried for twenty-seven years on the retired list before he died, last August. His widow was eighty-two years of age in January, and in her application to be put on the pension roll she says she is "not the young wife of an old soldier." Her husband seems to have had a wonderful constitution. He had been able to appear regularly as a member of the Society of the War of 1812 until a few years ago, and as a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars. An attack of the grip broke his health, and while weakened from illness he fell in his house and broke his hip. The case is one that appealed to the Invalid Pension Committee strongly, and there was no fear that the granting of a pension in the case would furnish a precedent that would be dangerous. The age of the applicant admonishes the committee that whatever it does must be done quickly to be effective.

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An Automatic Monitor.

In several of the Government offices time clocks are being experimented with. One has just been put up at the door of the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and each employe is furnished with a card and a number, which is printed on the card. When the employe arrives in the morning he or she takes the card out of a rack, puts it in a mechanism connected with the clock, presses a lever, and when the card is withdrawn it is stamped plainly with the hour and the minute of the arrival of the employe. The machine is unlike the old human time-keepers, in that it allows no margin and listens to no extenuating circumstances. It inexorably records the loss of five minutes or half an hour, and carries no account of the fire that would not burn to make breakfast or the trolley car that got off the track and delayed the clerk. Just now, when the clock is new, it is regarded as an insult; but it has already brought up a large number of the habitually late, and has apparently effected a reformation in the management of the street railways, for their cars run with greater regularity and promptness. It is considered probable that these monitors will before long be used in all the offices. They show that there are very few tardy persons at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; but they also show what has not been shown before, the record of those clerks who willingly return to the office at night to catch up with the public business by doing more than seven hours of work in a day.

E. G. D.

The Capsizing of the Speedwell.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 5.—A Coroner's jury to-day returned a verdict that the Nichols family of Bridgeport, Conn., and Capt. Collier's three sons, who were drowned when the schooner Speedwell capsized on Thursday last, met with accidental deaths.

HOT POLITICS IN CHICAGO

A Lively Campaign for the Election of Aldermen Is Already Under Way.

SOUND-MONEY MEN TO MEET

Plans for the Extension and Improvement of the South Side Transit System—Queer Way of Purifying the Police Force.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The Iroquois Club of this city, a Democratic organization which is for sound money, has arranged for a banquet on April 23, at which ex-President Cleveland is expected to be a speaker, and lead in a declaration against the free-silver fallacy and pronounce for honest money and an honest Government. Twelve hundred prominent Democrats are to sit down at the banquet. Besides the ex-President there will be present, either as speakers expected to indorse by their presence the pronouncements which are to be sent out, Gen. Buckner, ex-Senator Vilas, Senators Caffery and Lindsay, William F. Harrity, James Beck, Don M. Dickinson, John K. Cowen, ex-Gov. Francis, E. H. Farrar, and Judge Alfridge of Texas. The meeting is intended to sound the keynote for Democrats in the campaigns of 1898 and 1900. The speeches to be delivered are expected to infuse with enthusiasm the hearts of the faithful in all parts of the country.

Changing Motive Power.

The Chicago City Railway Company, which controls railway facilities on the South Side, has arranged to spend almost $3,000,000 before the end of this year in making changes, extensions, and improvements of its system. On the Wabash Avenue and State Street Lines, it is proposed to replace the cable by the underground trolley as far south as Thirty-ninth Street, and the rest of the way by the overhead trolley. Thirty miles of new trolley lines on the side streets are to be built from Twelfth to Sixty-third Street, chiefly extensions of present lines. A new elevated line is to be built from Van Buren to Thirty-ninth Street. From the talk of the managers, it is evident that the underground electric system will only be used as mentioned as a last resort. The company would very much like to make use of the cheaper overhead system, and its agents are indulging in all sorts of talk to the effect that the practicability of the underground trolley for this climate has not yet been proved. There is, therefore, a chance of two of the most important streets in the city being disfigured by the dangerous overhead wires if the city authorities do not exercise unusual firmness.

On the contemplated elevated road work has already begun in preliminary surveys and the selection of plans for the building of the structure. If all goes well the road will be completed in six months. It has been decided to use the third rail electric system, and the structure itself is to be very much lighter than anything of the sort now in existence. Instead of wood ties, such as are used on other elevated roads, thin ties of drop-forged steel will be employed. It is estimated that there will be 256 trains run over the structure every hour during the rush periods of the day, and these trains will be run thirty-eight seconds apart. The cars for the road will weigh about 16,000 pounds, while the average weight of the cars now in use on the old road is 60,000 pounds. All this will make the new elevated structure and its burden about one-quarter the weight of the old ones. When these contemplated improvements are made it will be a great convenience for the people on the South Side by expediting transportation and relieving the congested condition of the entire system.

To Protect Political Policemen.

Shortly after the present City Administration was organized several hundred expolicemen, who had been removed from the force for various reasons, good and bad, were reinstated in payment for political services. Now, it is found that at least 250 men must be taken from the force to keep within the appropriation. As on a previous occasion when this became necessary, the men that were appointed last are least in danger of being dropped, for politics will still play a part of prominence despite the merit system.

It has been stated that the 250 removals will be of those members of the force possessing the worst records. When it was reported that the men to be weeded out are those who have been before the Trial Board time and again for drunkenness and other offenses, citizens are wondering what such men are doing on the force, anyway, and why it is only under stress of circumstances that they are discharged. If the public would be assured that the proposed method of reducing the force would be impartially followed, there would be no grumbling. But there is not much confidence in the removal of the most worthless so long as Chief Kipley has the say. A peculiar feature about the affair is the Chief's expressed wish that the dismissed men be placed first on the eligible list, which is certain to insure their reinstatement within the year. Having once got rid of such a bad lot, it is hard to understand why they should be taken back again.

Ward Cabinets for Aldermen.

Cabinets for Aldermen in every ward is a novel suggestion developed by the coming Aldermanic campaign. Each Alderman, it is proposed, shall select a board of advisers, whom he will consult on occasions when important municipal legislation is under consideration, and thus enable his constituents to have some way of making their views known. This idea has been introduced by one of the Aldermanic candidates, and is meeting with considerable public approval. It is proposed that each Alderman shall select six reputable citizens, who will represent all classes of the ward. When an important question may be at issue, the Alderman can call his cabinet together and discuss the matter with them, and so learn the feeling of the people of the ward. Not a few intelligent voters are in favor of making some such scheme an issue of the campaign.

Mayor Harrison Wants Clean Men.

Mayor Harrison is making a stand against all partisanship in the coming Aldermanic election. He gave a delegation from his own party a considerable surprise when he replied to its request that he should use his influence against the re-election of a good man in behalf of some one more acceptable to the party bosses. In the course of his reply the Mayor told the members of the delegation that he proposed to do his best to secure as many honest Aldermen as possible, and that no question of party should cut a figure in the matter, even if it cost him his political life. Good citizens are highly pleased with the Mayor's unexpected attitude, especially as he has proved its sincerity by the discharge of some city employes who were electioneering for notoriously bad candidates.

Campaign Against Powers.

It is not often that an Aldermanic campaign attracts such interest as does "Johnnie" Powers's present effort to have himself re-elected. In accordance with his announcement, Alderman Harlan has entered upon a lively campaign against the return of members of the gang" to the City Council. The gentleman, who has shown much courage in fighting the corrupt element of the Council, has, much to the general regret, refused to serve another term. He has, however, promised to take an active part in the present campaign and to do his best to prevent the election of notoriously unfit candidates. As Mr. Harlan is more feared by the gang" than any other one man in the city, his assistance in the campaign will be of much value to the cause of decency. When Alderman Harlan recently addressed an anti-Powers meeting in the latter's own ward, that meeting proved one of the most animated known in local politics.

The sort of a crowd to be found at political meetings in the Nineteenth Ward is at no time attractive or tractable, and when Mr. Harlan stood in the hall facing an assemblage of 3,000, largely composed of the toughest of "Johnnie" Powers's constituents, some notion may be formed of the howling mob of "plug-uglies" with which he had to contend. But Mr. Harlan is not the kind of a man to be put down even by a combination of whooping, howling, jeering blackguards, and he managed, between the many interruptions, to say his say. Several times Mr. Harlan asked particularly obnoxious individuals in the riotous crowd to come up on the platform and "have it out" according to ring rules, and once he offered to fight any two men of the gang of hired ruffians, who were evidently there to make trouble and, if possible, break up the meeting. The pluck shown by Mr. Harlan did more to gain him a hearing than the police could, and finally helped him to win over a goodly portion of the unruly audience to the side of fair play. His arraignment of Powers was scathing, and his arguments undoubtedly impressed not a few who had come to hear him in an unfriendly spirit. How much Powers is afraid of Mr. Harlan is shown by his attitude assumed since the meeting. In speaking of the recent meeting, he said:

"Harlan's talk was that of a blackguard. I won't be responsible for his safety if he comes into the ward again. * * * The people in the ward are not going to stand any outside interference."

Practically, this talk amounts to a threat. Infinitely more foolish are the things Mr. Powers permits himself to say of the Hull House people, who have the respect of every decent man and woman in the city. The Hull House, which is in Powers's ward, has marshaled its hosts against him, under the leadership of Miss Jane Addams, and now Powers is threatening to drive them from the Nineteenth Ward. The folly of such a course is incomprehensible, even to a Chicagoan.

J. W.

VICTIM OF KNOCKOUT DROPS.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., of 58 Irving Place, whose escapades have brought him before the public notice on several occasions, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning charged with assault by Joseph Keirn, a conductor on an Eighth Avenue car. Friday night Fish was a passenger on Keirn's car, and seemed to be under the influence of liquor. When the conductor attempted to assist him to leave the car, he says that Fish assaulted him, and in the scuffle young Fish received an ugly scalp wound by striking his head against the dashboard. In court yesterday morning Fish, who had spent the night in a cell, said he had been to Jersey City, and had taken a drink in a saloon on Twenty-third Street, Manhattan, on his way home. He thought he had been drugged, as he remembered nothing more. He apologized to Keirn in court, and as the latter would not press the complaint, Fish was discharged.

A SERIOUS NAVAL PROBLEM

Not Enough Officers Properly to Manage the Vessels Now in Commission and Soon to Be.

CONGRESS TO BE ASKED TO ACT

A Bill Providing for 100 Additional Officers Is Being Prepared—Work on Shore and Afloat Much Hampered Already.

Another serious problem has been brought to the notice of the Navy Department, which it is expected will have immediate attention by Secretary Long. The lack of men to man the ships of the navy will probably be supplied soon through Congress allowing the department to add 1,500 men to the enlisted force. Now a more serious situation confronts the department for immediate action, and that is the lack of officers available for duty on board the vessels both on the active list and waiting to be placed in commission. The department is at a loss to find a way in which not only to give each ship the number of officers to put it in commission and to do the required work, but also to supply the several departments at the various shore stations with enough officers to keep them up to the required standard of efficiency.

The matter of allowing the Navy Department more officers has been presented to Congress before, but it was not until recently that the department realized its deplorable condition, when it was necessary to order officers on duty at the shore naval stations to the several ships about to be placed on the active list. It was then discovered that not only were there not enough officers available to send to these vessels, but the work in the shore departments would be considerably delayed and hampered by sending the officers on duty there for service on board the vessels.

This Station Drawn Upon.

Several officers who were on duty in the various departments at the navy yard or this station were detached recently and ordered to vessels about to be placed on the active list. Their places have been left vacant, as there are no other officers available to fill them, and the work has already been delayed. The navy yard at this station is not the only one affected, but all the naval stations have suffered equally.

So great has been the demand on the department for officers that some of those who were assigned to duty at the various steel works, as well as those superintending the work of construction on the torpedo boats, have been assigned to duty on vessels whose repairs are about completed and which will be put on the active list as rapidly as crews for them can be mustered. The matter was placed before Secretary Long, and he has been requested by the officers in charge of the various departments to ask Congress to allow the department to appoint 100 more officers for immediate service. The bill for the appointment of these officers is now being prepared and will be sent to Congress as soon as completed.

These officers will be appointed from the list of graduates of the Naval Academy, who were not assigned to duty after graduation, and who are now in civil life. A full list of their names is now in the possession of Secretary Long. They consist of the classes that were graduated in 1894, 1895, 1896, and those that went into civil life from the academy class of 1897.

The Squadron's Work Put Back.

The work of the North Atlantic squadron has been seriously hampered, not only from a lack of officers, but from the insufficient number of men that have been allowed to each of the vessels. Since the squadron was formed there has never been enough officers, except on a few of the vessels, to do the work required, and nearly all the vessels now in commission have from one to five officers less than the regulations prescribe, while the crew deficiency is anywhere from 25 to 100 men.

The battleship Iowa, which is the latest and most formidable fighting machine added to the navy, has never had a full complement of officers and men, and, according to the statement of one of the officers in the Bureau of Navigation, the ship should be supplied with four more officers and 100 men. The flagship New York and some of the smaller vessels have nearly their full complement of both officers and men, but the larger vessels, such as the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts, are far below their required number.

The change in the plans of placing the batteries on the modern ships have in a measure caused the requirement of more men and officers. In the first steel ships the main batteries were placed on the gun decks, where the crews operating them could be in command of one commissioned officer and the gunners' mates attached to each of the gun crews. Should an accident occur to one of the guns or partially disable the crew, men from the other gun crews could be sent to help work the gun whose crew was disabled. It has often occurred that two guns have been handled by one gun crew with rapidity and success.

Needs of Big Battleships.

With the new turreted battleships it is different, and while each of the turrets and fighting stations is in direct telephonic communication with the conning tower, in which the commanding officer takes his position during an engagement, the officers in charge of the gun crews act independently of each other, and one crew does not know what is going on outside of its own station. The ammunition is also vastly different, and needs more men to handle it. There are more fighting stations on the more modern ships, and as they are situated in all parts of the vessels and separated from each other, the regulations prescribe that a commissioned officer shall be in charge of each of the stations.

The large guns, which require the largest number of men to operate and handle them, are usually in command of a senior Lieutenant, while the other or smaller turrets and fighting stations are commanded by junior Lieutenants, Ensigns, and Cadets from the Naval Academy, who spend two years at sea before their final examinations for promotion.

The United States is the only naval power of any consequence that has no reserve list of regular naval officers. In other nations, and especially Germany, there is kept a large reserve list of both regular army and navy officers, who have resigned from the different branches of the service, and recieve a fractional part of their active pay, which is regulated according to their length of service, and who are required to attend lectures and other instructions at least six weeks every two years. In this way a powerful reserve has been built up by the other powers.

According to the last Naval Register published there are few officers who have been placed on the retired list that could be called for active service should an emergency arise to require a number of officers who have the knowledge required to operate and fight the ships. Most of those who have been retired have reached the age limit, become physically disabled, or retired for cause. Of the forty-seven senior grade Lieutenants whose names appear on the retired list less than 35 per cent. are in a condition to perform any kind of duty, and less than 20 per cent. would be available for sea service.

Upper Grades Worse Off.

In the upper grades the percentage of officers available for duty is much smaller, and in case the Government were compelled to call for officers, it would have to take them from the list of junior officers who have in recent years resigned from the service, or the list of cadets who did not get commissions after their final examinations. In speaking of the matter yesterday, one of the Rear Admirals, now on the active list, who saw considerable service during the war, said:

"We are badly in need of both men and officers at present, whether there is a war scare or not. One hundred more officers and at least 2,000 men should be placed at the disposal of the Navy Department immediately for use on the ships now in commission and those being made ready for active service. Should an emergency arise that would make it necessary for the Government to call on the auxiliary fleet, it would be difficult to find officers to take charge of the ships. During the war we had a large fleet of auxiliary vessels, and they were in the majority of cases commanded by regular officers. But we needed more men that were educated in the branches that must be known by those who handle warships. Executive officers had not only to attend to the many details on shipboard, but also had to do the duties of other officers who were not drilled in the duties required of them.

"We now have a large fleet of auxiliary vessels to fall back upon, but we have not the officers or men available to place on board of them. It would be folly to send one of the valuable ships to sea with a green crew. That was tried in the war of 1812, and, although it is long ago, the people still have in mind the battle between the Chesapeake and the Shannon, and the result of that encounter."

COL. GARDINER'S REFORMS.

He Says He Intends to Oppose the Giving of Bail in Felony Cases.

At a conference held by District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner with his assistants and deputy assistants yesterday the reports of the affairs of the office were submitted and discussed at length.

"Our work will soon be cleared up to such an extent that there will be very few cases out on bail," said Col. Gardiner after the conference. "When we have reached that situation we will oppose the giving of bail in felony cases. We intend to have persons charged with felony put on trial a few days after their arrest, so that, although, if our plan succeeds, they will not have the opportunity of getting out on bail, they will have but a short imprisonment before acquittal or conviction. Such a state of affairs would be unprecedented in this county. Witnesses would then be kept in the House of Detention only a few days which would not be a very serious matter, although it is plainly wrong to keep them there eight months while a prisoner is out on bail, as is sometimes the case now. As an example of how speedily we are trying to bring cases to trial, Emil Guzman, who shot and killed Nicholas W. Pontius in East Fifty-ninth Street last Monday, will probably be put on trial next week.

"At the end of the March term we expect to have no homicide cases untried. It will be the first time in forty years that no untried homicide cases will be on this office. We have disposed of many more cases during this administration than the number that have been received. In January we disposed of 576 cases, and in February 610; making a total for the two months of 1,186. Last year the number disposed of during the same two months was 1,085. The Grand Jury in the last two months filed 617 bills, against 534 in the same months last year.

"I will argue in the Supreme Court this term," continued Col. Gardiner, "the case of the People against Benjamin W. Hawkes, who was convicted of a felony and afterward practiced medicine. The Legislature passed an act regulating the practice of medicine and making it a misdemeanor for any one to practice medicine who had been convicted of a felony. At the instance of the County Medical Society he was indicted, convicted, and fined $250. The Appellate Division reversed the conviction on the ground that it was substantially an ex-post facto law. The Court of Appeals affirmed the conviction. Hawker, through his lawyer, appealed to the United States Supreme Court. It was not argued before a full court, and for that reason will be reargued. Dr. Pentecost, although he has returned to the ministry, is going to attend to the case."

Col. Gardiner said that there was at present not a single witness in the House of Detention, which was an unusual state of affairs.

Gen. G. M. Smith's Commission.

ALBANY, March 5.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day, acting in behalf of the Commander in Chief, forwarded to Major Gen. Roe, at New York City, the commission as Brigadier General for Col. George Moore Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York City, who was chosen this week to the command of the new Fifth Brigade of the National Guard.

The Naming of the Kearsarge.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 5.—Regarding the rumors as to the liquid which Mrs. Herbert Winslow will use in naming the battleship Kearsarge at her launching this month, Lieut. Commander Winslow said to-day: "In naming the Kearsarge Mrs. Winslow will make no innovation unless requested to do so by the high officials in charge of the ceremonies."

RULINGS ON CUSTOMS LAW.

Attitude of the Treasury Department on Recent Decisions of the General Appraisers and the Courts.

In view of the recent decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals against the Government in the suit of Schieffelin & Co. of New York relative to the free entry of scientific books, Assistant Secretary Howell has informed Collector Bidwell that the Treasury Department will take no further proceedings in the case. The Collector is accordingly authorized to forward to Washington the usual certified statements for refund of the duties paid in excess on the goods in dispute. This importation consisted of about 900 volumes treating of "Cod Liver Oil and Chemistry," which were sent by the author, in London, to Schieffelin & Co. for gratuitous private circulation among physicians and public libraries, and not for sale. Duty was assessed on these books at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem. The importers protested on some of the importations, claiming the books to be entitled to free entry as "scientific books devoted to original scientific research." On a portion of the importation the importers claimed free entry as "publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation." The Board of General Appraisers decided that these books were not "scientific books devoted to scientific research," and sustained the action of the Collector. The United States Circuit Court sustained the General Appraisers, but the United States Circuit Court of Appeals took a different view and reversed the judgments of the lower bodies, on the ground that the books were entitled to free entry because they were "publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation."

An inquiry was sent to the Treasury Department recently by Dr. H. R. Hopkins of Buffalo regarding the free entry of microscopes as philosophical instruments for scientific institutions. Assistant Secretary Howell has ruled as follows: "Under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Oelschlaeger against Robertson, large compound microscopes, with accompanying prepared slides, used for examining minute objects invisible to the naked eye, are held to be properly classifiable as philosophical instruments, and therefore free of duty when specially imported in good faith for the use and by order of any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or in any State or public library and not for sale." The ordinary, low-power instruments are specifically excluded under the cited decision of the Supreme Court.

In reply to a question as to whether a certain New York firm was entitled to the exclusive right to import phenacetine because that firm happens to own the patent rights of the article for the United States, Assistant Secretary Howell replied: "There is no provision of law granting the exclusive right to owners of patents, of importing patented articles."

The Treasury Department has accepted with approval the decision of the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers that the so-called "lekin tax" imposed in China on fire-crackers exported from that country, is in fact an export tax and not a dutiable item within the meaning of the United States tariff law. This conclusion is based on a report of the United States Consul at Canton, China.

Under date of March 1 Assistant Secretary Howell has ruled that articles carried by passengers free of duty to the gold regions of Alaska and Northwest Territory may include all wearing apparel, and other personal effects, and necessary outfit such as tents, blankets, cooking utensils, &c., providing these articles are carried by the passengers for immediate use.

The Princeton Debaters Chosen.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 5.—The final contest for positions as Princeton's representatives in the debate with Yale on March 25 was held last night. The team chosen to speak against Yale was announced to-day as follows: Matthew Lewrie, '98, of Warriors Mark, Penn.; H. H. Yocum, '98, of Columbia, Penn.; R. M. Schultz of Danville, Penn., with T. F. Sterling of Blairsville as alternate. Messrs. Yocum and Sterling were on both the Yale and Harvard debates last year. The team was elected from eight contestants, who had been chosen to represent their respective literary societies. The men spoke on the same subject as will be discussed with Yale, namely: "Resolved, That National party lines should be disregarded in the choice of the councils and administrative officials of American cities." Princeton is to defend the negative of this proposition on the final debate.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

It was one of those big English estates which was to make a great many people rich if all the links in the long chain of ancestry could be found. The legatees in this country had twenty-one years in which to prove their claim before the property would revert to the Crown. Everything possible had been done, and one link was still missing. This was an old family Bible containing certain necessary records. It was supposed to have been burned at the time of the Deerfield massacre, but, notwithstanding, every effort had been made to find it if by any possibility it was in existence; but without success and the time expired.

Two years later one of the legatees, a New York woman, chanced to see in a paper the advertisement of a woman who wanted work. The advertiser had signed her name, and it was a family name of the woman who was one of the claimants for the English estate. It was perhaps the persistent fascination which the earnest searcher into genealogical records never loses, and the force of habit formed in many years' search for precious documents, which interested her at once. She answered the advertisement in person, found that the woman had been the wife of a member of her family, who had died, leaving her in financial straits which had forced her to advertise for something to do to support herself.

But the strange and romantic part of the story was that among old books and papers which had been cherished as having belonged to her husband, the woman had the old Bible, with its register of births and deaths, the only link that had been needed to obtain the big estate, and now that it was too late it was found where it had been treasured simply as a souvenir.

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"We did not make speeches in those days," Miss Willard was in the habit of saying with reference to the beginning of the temperance work, "only speechlets."

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A delightfully attractive chandelier is in the form of a bunch of tulips. The main part of the fixture is formed of a cluster of the stems, the lower part with the blossoms, which are down, branching out with graceful curves, forming the arms, the blossoms being different colors of glass globes secured to the fixture, some of them curving up a little and others drooping entirely.

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"If you wish to work yourself up into a condition where your spirit is meet for repentance and you can denounce this sometimes too fascinating world as all a fleeting show," said the woman, "I can tell you just how to do it. No, it is neither the Bible nor the Prayer Book. It's an old address book. It need not be so very old either—two or three years will be quite old enough to reduce your spirit to the proper state of pensiveness.

"I did it the other day, and I assure you it was a day of sackcloth and ashes for me, though I began quite by accident. Lent is an appropriate time for cleaning house in one's address book. If you haven't been a very good housekeeper before, you will be in tears before you finish. It is astonishing to see the size of the army which goes over to the great unknown within a few short years. I began in my book with people of a more or less public nature whom I had been associated with in one way or another, men and women interested in charities as officials or patrons, officers of organizations, writers, artists, not all prominent, but acquaintances of mine—gone one after another.

"Then my pencil began to take a more personal note; there were some dear old aunts; Margaret, my dearest friend, who had left behind her a husband and baby; a dear old-time friend, a man; an uncle, and another dear old friend, Bessie, dear little Bessie, rich and beautiful, and with everything to make her happy, in a far-off asylum. I couldn't see for the tears, and when I wiped them away at last I went out to the vesper service and came home with more serious honest resolves than I had made before in a dozen New Year's.

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The children had come home from Sunday school, where they had heard something, they did not know very clearly what, but something which made them think there might be something very unusual happening soon in the way of a sudden cessation of worldly activities and a putting on of celestial garments, the latter taking form in their minds as wings. So they went to mamma to talk it over.

"I don't think it would be nice at all," said the oldest little girl, referring to the wings; "just think of having to fly and not walking at all."

"But you could walk," said the practical little sister, "don't chickens have wings and don't they walk?"

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"My sympathy is not with the domestics," said the woman at the employment bureau, "but with that class of women which is trying to earn a living by so-called higher branches of work. We have five places for every woman looking for a place as a domestic servant, and sixteen women for every place for women of the better sort. It is pitiful."

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The woman was talking. It was her habit, one which she is said to share with her kind. "Well," she said, "I have to, as a protection to my sex. Some one is always talking about us and telling what we do that is absurd, but the men are just as bad. I have always believed in George Eliot since she wrote that sentence about women being fools because 'God A'mighty made 'em so to match the men.'

"And this is what the man does. He stands up in the car when there are seats to be had. No, not when he is talking to some one, but because he is going to ride only a few blocks more, and it is not worth while to sit down, or two men are talking together standing, and they can't sit together. Haven't I seen the conductor crowd by them, haven't I seen the other travelers crowd by them to get in or out, and haven't I crowded by them myself? Yes, I have, and it is just about as bad as their other practice of filling up the back platform when there are seats inside and making entrance only possible at the expense of the freshness and hang of a good gown.

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Grandmamma had brought home a little soap baby in a soap cradle for the children. They were delighted, and grandmamma thought it would be a good idea to give a Scriptural turn to the incident and, taking the little cake of soap for the text, she expatiated upon the story of Moses in the bulrushes. The children listened with more serious interest than ever before, and in a moment's pause following the story one of them broke in:

"But, grandma, how did God make the little Moses of soap?"

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It is a little girl's commentary upon a woman's club. She was writing a composition and took as a subject something with which she was familiar in the family circle. "My mamma belongs to a literary club," she wrote. "A little girl came to see me. We played literary club. Aunt Kate gave us something to eat. Then we recited. I like to recite." And that being all there was to say about a literary club as she had observed it, she stopped and completed the composition with a few remarks upon the weather.

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The rabbit woman is out on Broadway with her live stock and dolls' furs made from rabbit skins. The baby rabbits are the ones always to be found in her basket, as the older bunnies provide the soft white fur of which the little white muffs and tippets are made.

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They have had valentine handkerchiefs in the shops this past month, pretty little lace handkerchiefs, lace trimmed, and with lace hearts set into the corners.

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There have been sarcastic remarks made by men, from time to time, concerning the "new" woman, expressing their fear lest she should drive out the "old" woman and all her womanliness, but their fears are as nothing to those of the new woman herself. With her the dread of new womanliness is almost terror.

There has been some doubt as to whether there was such a person as the new woman. There has been a wonderful change in the conditions of women within it is difficult to tell just how many years, and it has seemed necessary for them to go out in the world to fight for themselves, and, as we are all very much creatures of environment, it can't but have made a great difference in the character of the woman who is making a way for herself. She may be even a better wife, mother, and sister—the Spartan women were all that was desired in that line at the time they lived—but if womanliness consists in dependence and clingativeness, it is pretty certain that the new woman does not possess these traits as did the old woman. But she will not admit it.

It is pitiful or humorous, whichever way the reader looks at it, to see the disavowment of every woman who has done enough in the world to bring her into print, of new woman qualities. "I am not a new woman," she makes haste to tell her interviewer in the first breath, and then she proceeds to recite the story of the way in which she has fought single-handed to make her way and win success, gone to the north pole or the South Seas—everything characteristic of the new woman and the opposite of the old. The only woman who dares to proclaim herself a new woman is the pretty feminine little creature who is distinctly not the new woman, and she does it for the same reason that women adopt a masculine style of dress—not to appear mannish, but to accentuate her femininity.

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"What would you recommend as the best thing for making good coffee?" asked the woman.

"Brains," answered the man with decision. "There are 152 different kinds of coffeepots in this shop, that is, counting the different sizes, and good coffee can be made in any one of them. The caffeine in the coffee has an effect upon any metal in which it is made, and china, earthenware, or glass are better, but there are complaints of the most elaborate coffee machines, and people think it is impossible to make coffee in a simple dish. A simple earthenware pipkin will turn out a good cup of coffee if the work is done properly.

"The only way to learn to make good coffee is to go to work and make it. Try a half a dozen times, and do it yourself and you will know how. A genius for cooking is an infinite capacity for taking pains if no other kind of genius is."

IN LENT.

No smiles allure,
She looks demure
And like a nun all gowned in gray,
With modest mien,
And face serene
As down the aisle she takes her way.

I upward look
From my hymn book,
And wonder, as my pew she passes,
"Can this be May,
This saint in gray,
Devout in penitential ashes?"

She looks intent
On prayerful bent,
Her thoughts are far from Summer beaches,
Her heart inclines
To Lenten shrines
And rather psalms than tender speeches.

In other guise
I saw her eyes,
(Ah, Summers gone and seasons spent,)
O Time, how strange
You wrought the change
In May, my Summer girl, in Lent.

—ALICE VAN LAER CARRICK in Boston Herald.

VIENNA CARNIVAL TOILETTES.

Features of the Costumes Worn at the Balls of the Carnival Season in Austria's Gay Capital.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—In Vienna the carnival is now in full swing. Neither the depression of the political situation, the badness of trade, nor the miserable municipal administration is able to diminish the love of life and of pleasure for which the Viennese are proverbial. In good times and in bad they will enjoy themselves, even though they have to go a-borrowing, particularly during the carnival. Up to now over fifty public balls and dancing parties have been given, not reckoning the Court balls and the balls of the aristocracy and plutocracy. A Vienna carnival is always a thing of joyful abandonment, such as is seldom seen elsewhere. Foreign visitors stand amazed at the persistence and verve with which the dance is followed by all the adherents of Terpsichore. Masks or no masks, costumes or no costumes, the enjoyment is unmistakable. The Viennese waltzer is noted for "tripping it gayly on the light fantastic toe," and at the public balls he passes from one partner to the other in such dances as the dashing Hungarian Czordas with a celerity which nearly takes away the breath of the astonished bystander.

The carnival of 1898 is associated with the revered name of Emperor Francis Joseph and so it is thought well to make this jubilee carnival more extravagant than its predecessors.

At the house balls the toilets are receiving special attention. Of course, the lighter webs, as silk muslin, crêpe de chine, tulle, and silk gauzes, take the lead for all débutantes. For young girls, muslin with contrasting silk embroideries on tulle or muslin are used as trimmings, made with lovely floral or arabesque designs. Chenille embroidery is also popular.

The favorite toilet form is the Princess, and though costumes à la Louis XII. and Louis XV. are seen, the Princess is most patronized. It gives every facility for shaping the train. The neck can be cut square or heart-shaped. In velvet robes a rich paneling front is sometimes inserted. Such materials as rich silks, velvets, or satins are more suitable for the Princess robe than are the finer materials affected by younger ladies.

The skirt is still fitted to the hips, yet widens out below. The full blouse bodices are made with velvet belts, while the short fitting ones usually have plain or plaited basques.

The most noticeable feature of the present robes is their multifarious and magnificent trimmings; incrustations and embroideries glittering with stones are uncommonly effective. White lace embroidered in jet is a novelty of the season, as is black velvet application on white satin ground. The lace designs are sometimes brought into excellent relief by gold and silver threads, and turquoises and brilliants play a great rôle among the rich embroidery materials. Volants are extensively used as trimmings for gauzy materials, and have a graceful billowy movement in the dance. Shoes and stockings as a rule harmonize with the most striking tone in the costume. Morocco leather of different shades have been used for shoes. The long soft gloves are usually of kid; pretty open silk ones are patronized by quite young girls. Fans are so various in make and texture as almost to defy classification. Small hand-painted fans of gauze with tortoise shell or mother of pearl frames appear most in favor, though the large ones with ostrich, marabout, and peacock feathers are also used; the newest are covered with tinsel—a questionable piece of taste.

Evening wraps now most elaborate are composed of the costliest materials, with real fur lining and borders. Among the prettiest are the white armine capes, with satin linings. The coiffure is much simpler than last year's. The coil is placed much higher, amid waved hair, occasionally surrounded by short curls. The forehead fringe is optional. Near the coil a flower or small bouquet of violets is inserted; they are usually artificial, but so perfectly made as to be hardly distinguishable from natural ones.

IF I KNEW.

From The Boston Watchman.

If I knew the box where the smiles are kept,
No matter how large the key
Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard,
'Twould open, I know, for me.

Then over the land and sea broadcast
I'd scatter the smiles to play,
That the children's faces might hold them fast
For many and many a day.

If I knew a box that was large enough
To hold all the frowns I meet,
I would try to gather them, every one,
From nursery, school, and street.

Then, folding and holding, I'd pack them in,
And turn the monster key;
I'd hire a giant to drop the box
To the depths of the deep, deep sea.

HOMES AT MODERATE RENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"All things come to him who will but watch and wait."

This many a year have we heard rumors of a building of the future to be the ideal home of a multitude of women wage-earners. We have lent our moral support by frequently signing our more or less insignificant names to papers circulated for obtaining our views regarding the "long-felt want." The prospectus has described a colossal apartment house reaching skyward, attractively designed, and furnished with good sanitary conditions, broad and well-lighted halls, restaurant in house, &c., &c., ending with the announcement that as soon as $200,000 worth of stock had been subscribed for the enterprise it would be begun in earnest.

"Ay, there's the rub!" The stock was never subscribed for; and it has seemed probable that the present generation would all go to the asylums for "Aged, Indigent, and Respectable Females" long before this much-talked-of apartment house should become an accomplished fact.

We believe that we voice the opinion of scores of our fellow-workers when we suggest that these enterprises have failed because planned on too large and expensive a scale. It is not an immense phalanstery of the Fourier pattern that has been desired; it is not co-operative housekeeping, except as individual tastes might suggest; it is not a woman's hotel, as is proved by the conspicuous failure of Mr. Stewart's well-meant attempt—it is, rather, buildings of average size, divided into suites of from two to five rooms, with those modern improvements which make the problem of living easier of solution, and omitting entirely the "elegantly decorated." We do want well constructed, well aired, well sanitated rooms in which to house our lares and penates; but we do not—emphatically we do not—need wreaths and cupids on the ceilings, or scrolls and lozenge-work over doors and windows, or six-foot mirrors in halls so narrow that two persons cannot pass comfortably. "Give us a simple, comfortable home at moderate rent" is the cry of the moderate wage-earner—man or woman; a rent that shall not swallow up so large a portion of our incomes as to leave us practically stranded as regards other needs and tastes, and powerless to lay aside anything for the rainy day. Countless small families are seeking just such homes as women desire, namely, not something altogether different from what now obtains, but comfort and privacy, and the privilege of paying for these and not for shabby-genteel imitations of luxury. We never see a tin parapet hoisted to the top of a new building, there to have its scrolls and fretwork painted in insolent imitation of the carved stones of the millionaire's palace, without an involuntary protest that the "tin parapet" system is allowed to pervade our lives.

So we have watched and waited these many years, toiling meanwhile for the support of our landlords; we have—according to the belligerency or meekness of our respective dispositions—waged war with agent and janitor or submitted meekly to their countless impositions; we have lived in unclean houses, and we have paid for steam heat which we could not get. At last there is light ahead. The "City and Suburban Homes Company" has taken the first step toward the solution of this housing problem, and hundreds of small families and moderate wage-earners have now the opportunity to make for themselves real homes at rents proportionate to their incomes.

The six houses now completed in Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, west, are well built, all the rooms have abundance of light and air, and, as a rule, are larger than those of the average apartment house. They are in suites of two, three, and four rooms, and the rents range from $6.50 to $17 per month. The one house on Sixty-ninth Street is reserved for self-supporting women, if they take prompt advantage of the opportunity; if they do not, this house also will be opened to families. The fact that the Superintendent of the houses is a woman—a lady of refinement and of business ability—gives us untold encouragement as to how the houses will be managed and the premises cared for. If homelovers and homeseekers with limited incomes will see Miss E. H. Bailey at her office, 214 West Sixty-ninth Street, she will answer all queries, show the apartments, and register the names of applicants, of whom the list is already a long one.

For the success of the "City and Suburban Homes Company" our cordial good wishes. As an inscription for their entrance halls we offer this paragraph from Ruskin's "Letters to Workingmen": "The one point you may be assured of is that your happiness does not at all depend on the size of your house, (or, if it does, rather on its smallness than largeness;) but depends entirely on your having peaceful and safe possession of it—on your habits of keeping it clean and in order—on the material of it being trustworthy . . . and on your contentment with it."

A WORKING WOMAN.

Admittance to Patriotic Societies.

"A Constant Reader."—To become a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution requires "lineal descent from a soldier or sailor of the Revolution, or one who rendered material aid in promoting the independence of the Colonies. In addition, one must be nominated by one or more members of the society, and must be acceptable as well as eligible. In the society at large, and in many of the chapters, the dues are $3 the first year, and $2 all following years. In the New York City Chapter an initiation fee of $10 is charged and annual dues of $5."

Any woman shall be eligible to membership in the Daughters of the Revolution who is above the age of eighteen years, of good character, and a lineal descendant of an ancestor who—

(1) Was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Continental Congress, or a member of the Congress, Legislature, or General Court of any of the Colonies or States; or,

(2) Rendered civil, military, or naval service under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies, or of the Continental Congress; or,

(3) By service rendered during the War of the Revolution became liable to the penalty of treason against the Government of Great Britain;

Provided that such ancestor always remained loyal to the cause of American independence.

The initiation fee is $2. Annual dues, $3.

The indorsement of two members of the society or two persons of acknowledged standing in the community in which the applicant resides is required.

The latter society was formed by members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who believed that the parent society was not sufficiently particular in obtaining papers showing the lineal descent of members. The two societies have some members in common.

To become a member of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York it is necessary to prove lineal descent from men who held certain Dutch or English offices or held certain positions during the American period. The lists are too long to publish, but can be obtained from the Secretary of the society. The initiation fee is $15; annual dues $.

Baking Powder For the Army.

There are a large number of inferior Baking Powders, many of which are being offered to the Government upon the supposition that officers of the Army would consider the small difference of the cost of such powders rather than their quality and fitness for use at the different military posts. According to the report of the Chemical Division of the Agricultural Department (Bulletin No. 13), there is no Baking Powder equal to the Royal in leavening strength. The slowness of the action of the Royal Baking Powder, as compared with all others, renders it particularly valuable for use in camp or at military posts. It does not deteriorate with age, and more than any other brand gives uniform and satisfactory results under the varying temperatures prevailing and conditions of service required for Army use.

Requisitions upon the Subsistence Department should particularly specify the Royal Baking Powder, as no other will keep so well, or make such light, wholesome and perfect bread.

A PLACE TO BUY THUNDER

That, as Well as Lightning, Fog, Snow, and a Moon, for Sale by a Woman.

AN ASSORTMENT OF ODDITIES

Ingenious Devices Provided Under the Head of Theatrical Hardware—A Japanese Jinrikisha and a Donkey Skin Made to Order.

She has thunder by the sheet, fog by the yard, lightning by the box, snow by the bushel, and the child who cries for the moon can get it there, if he will only wait until it is manufactured. It won't be made out of green cheese, either, but more likely from pale blue silk, for moons have been made out of that before now, and they were eminently satisfactory and couldn't have been told by any one but a connoisseur from the real article; and who is a connoisseur in moons?

And the mistress of all these natural elements is not a Mme. Jove, either, but a nice, ordinary, every day sort of woman, and this queer collection of hers is merely food for herself and her children. Not literally, for even a pretty, pale blue silk moon might be indigestible, but she provides them for "the profession," and indirectly they become oatmeal and coffee, roast beef and plum pudding.

It might be thought that the establishment where all these strange things are to be found would resemble those regions supposed to take a low position in the universe, and to be the home of all things unpleasant and flamable, but it doesn't. It is a modest little place, not so far from Thirtieth Street, on the line of the elevated road, and the proper business of the proprietor, when it is called by its right name, is that of dealer in theatrical hardware. The visitor would not even guess, in taking a view of the stock, that the word theatrical was appropriate, for nothing but small articles of seemingly ordinary hardware are in sight.

That is not strange, as there is never a demand for the same kind of thunder, lightning, or other theatrical appliances which are supplied on demand of the property man or the stage carpenter, and very little of anything is kept on hand, though they can be had at a moment's notice. The hardware proper is the most prosaic part of the business. That consists of the wheels, bolts, screws—everything that is needed to make the curtains and scenery of a theatre stay where they are wanted, and move when they are not wanted.

The Uses of "Profile."

Then the carpenter has a great desire for "profile." That is a technical term, and does not mean the profile of anything, though it might, but it consists of thin strips of board, four feet wide and ten feet long, not much more than an eighth of an inch in thickness, but tough and strong, so that it will bend and conform itself to all conditions without a break. Keystones and corners of the same serviceable material are things without which the carpenter cannot get along.

Profile is a valuable commodity. There is not much it cannot be used for. An ordinary individual who is not of the profession bought some of it for a cozy corner the other day, and a genuine Jaapanese jinrikasha used in a Japanese play now running, is made of profile. It may be thin, but it is strong, and it supports a young woman of very comfortable proportions for some time.

It is in ways like this that the ingenuity of the theatrical hardware dealer comes in. One word that she does not know is "can't." So when they brought her a miniature jinrikasha a few inches long and told her that a full-grown vehicle to match the sample was needed, she promised it immediately. Then, not she, but a clever son, went to work, and with the profile a nice little carriage that might have come straight from Japan was made, the wheels purchased, but the rest of the little carriage was made for the occasion, even to the upholstering.

But that was a mild demand of the property man. He wanted a donkey skin the other day. Even a real donkey might wear through his skin with the long hours, stage drafts, and other trials suffered by a property donkey, and the imitation donkey couldn't stand it at all. So he must have a new skin, and the little woman who keeps a large stock of ingenuity as well as thunder and lightning, always ready to hand, started out to find one. She was too wise to try outright for a donkey skin, and she compromised on goat, but nowhere could she find a goatskin of the satisfactory donkey color. But she did it at last.

Perhaps no one else would have thought of going to Harlem, as this woman did. It was even more satisfactory than the extensive goat pastures of Brooklyn might have been. The first thing she saw as she entered a shop was a rug on the floor which her experienced eye told her was just the thing.

"Do you really want that?" said the woman in charge "Why, I can let you have that at a very reasonable price."

So the rug was purchased, sheared, and it made such a delightful donkey skin that no one would have ever suspected that it grew on a goat.

A Musical Broom.

There is no manufactory for musical brooms, but the dealer in theatrical hardware can furnish one at short notice. It was just an ordinary broom that she furnished for a well known Broadway theatre, but before she had completed it it was a regular music box. The entire inside of the broom was cut out, and in the opening left there was inserted a box which contained eighteen bells all carefully tuned. From these bells wires ran up the handle, connecting with push buttons at the top, and then passing up the arm of the sweeper on the stage was connected with a small electric battery that she wore concealed on her back. She played a pretty chime of bells as she swept, and no one knew how it was done.

The elements are not difficult. They belong to a regular stock. The fog is gauze, the lightning is made by magnesium, the snow of scraps of paper, and the thunder of sheet iron of varying weight, according to the depth of the thunder that is to be produced.

"I can furnish everything but rain," says this mistress of the elements, "and I guess I could furnish that if it was wanted."

One little bit of natural history that is learned at the shop is that though you may not paint the lily you may theatrical grass. Stage grass only shows in one shade of bright green. It may be French grass, German grass, English or American grass, but it always grows in the same shade of vivid green. If the big mats of it are not satisfactory in color then they are painted.

The demands of the stage are varied. There was a beef's bladder wanted for Falstaff the other day. None of the blown-up affairs that the peddlers sell would do, and two of the genuine were brought from a slaughterhouse.

"And it was fortunate that we had two," says the ingenious gatherer of theatrical wares, "for they burst one the very first night and had to have another."

Money is one of the commodities that is kept in stock. And the poorest man on the stage never has less than $10 if he has a bill, for stage bills grow in that way. They are regular sized bills, upon which are the words "stage money" in large letters upon both sides, an "x" in each corner, and two larger "x's," one on either side of the centre. Coins are in gold, silver, and copper—those are the colors they wear—and they may amount to anything according to the supposed wealth of the possessor on the stage, and are coins of any nationality, according to the play, for they are all merely round bits of different kinds of metal that are not marked.

A Coiffure for a Beard.

Occasionally it will seem that there is nothing in the city that will just answer for a certain purpose. One property man, the other day, wanted some long, gray whiskers, almost white. Nothing seemed to be just the thing, until a Martha Washington coiffure came to hand, and that, turned upside down, its precise arrangement loosened, gave as delightfully patriarchal a beard as could be desired.

"Old plays are the most difficult to furnish with properties," says the woman of ideas. "I remember seeing my husband bring in an old portrait of Washington with a shabby old frame before I knew anything about the business.

"'They won't use that, will they?' I asked.

"'Yes, and it is exactly what they want, too,' he answered.

"I have had to furnish an old clock face with Roman numerals upon it once, and something that I am sometimes called upon for, and which I should not have room to keep in stock if I wished to, is the straw that covers champagne bottles. That makes excellent thatched roofs for cottages. It is cut open and laid out in strips, and it is easy to work with.

"Hardware that we are called upon to furnish sometimes is for rests for living pictures. You think perhaps that in those pictures the people hold themselves in position. I used to wonder how they did it. But they don't; they all have iron rests which are made just to fit them, and they have to be measured for them. They wouldn't be able to do as they do without them.

"Then aerial harnesses are something we furnish for performers. Those have all to be fitted, and the wearer is measured and the harness made and padded just to suit her.

"Oh, yes, it is a pleasant business. At one time I would never have thought I could have done it, but now I find when I have not been down here for a day that I am anxious to be back to see how things are getting on."

IN THE CLUBS.

A plea to have among the heads of distinguished women carved in stone at the State Capitol that of Frances E. Willard, the late leader of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is being reiterated by The Christian Advocate. Of the four women mentioned for that honor—Molly Pitcher, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Clara Barton, and Susan B. Anthony—The Advocate points out that the latter was the only one who has made her home in this State. Miss Willard was born here, and this State was her home during early childhood and part of her womanhood, and it is suggested that the list be enlarged to include her.

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"Miss Willard was a woman of wonderful resources, of poetic fancy and deep spirituality," says Mrs. Mary Towne Burt, President of the New York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who has known Miss Willard since she first entered the work. "She had a most unique and magnetic personality, and in the great conventions over which she has presided her hold upon and control of the audience has been wonderful. She had power by her eloquence to move immense audiences, and I have seen men as well as women sitting before her with the tears streaming down their faces.

"She has also that personal charm which made her a delightful companion, and all committee and executive meetings when she was present were a pleasure.

"I don't think enough has been said about her work for women. Her temperance work is well known, but there are not so many people who know that with it was linked her effort to broaden the sphere of women and to help them and lift them up in every way."

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The New York Household Economic Association will have a benefit on Friday, March 25, at 8 o'clock, in the Industrial Building, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, in an illustrated lecture by Mrs. Westover-Alden, upon "New York, Historic and Artistic." Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry McKinley and Lewis Williams will furnish a musical programme before the opening of the lecture.

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Miss E. Marguerite Lindley opens a Lenten course in "Health Study" at the Murray Hill Hotel on Wednesday, March 9, at 10:30 A. M., and at 4 P. M. of the same day a class in emergency work. Miss Lindley has just closed a course of lectures for the benefit of the Household Economic Association. She has the faculty of making ordinarily dry subjects interesting.

Appeal for Women Educators.

The Froebel Society of Brooklyn, through its President, Mrs. Charles F. Underhill, has addressed a letter to Mayor Van Wyck asking that he continue on the Board of Education of Brooklyn the women who have already shown themselves to be a most efficient branch of the public service, and who have largely increased the interest in the public schools among the people of Brooklyn by interesting other women in the question. The society believes that it will be of great benefit to the schools, which will be developed to their highest capacity when men and women unite in an earnest effort for their improvement.

A STUDIO GOWN.

It Is Quaint and Old—A Relic of Some One's Better Days.

There is a quaint, old-fashioned gown in a studio up town. It is so old-fashioned that in some ways it is almost modern. But there is nothing modern in the color, a soft gray or slate, or one of half a dozen shades as they would be named by as many people, for it has the peculiar soft tint of age in all its shining folds. It is a relic of one of the quiet little tragedies, so many of which are lived out in the world and only discovered once in a lifetime.

This gown is one of a number of gowns and other things bought by a second-hand dealer at the sale of the effects of a little old woman who lived and died unknown in a few rooms back of a candy shop in one of the poorer districts of the city.

There had been a daughter, a woman no longer young, but she had gone before, and when the little old woman came to say a last farewell to the world there was not even an executor to look, with such sympathy as a business man may have, after her small effects.

So the city came in and took charge. This was not the ordinary case of a poor scrubwoman—she would have gathered some few friends around her. From the few belongings that were found, the woman and her daughter, it would appear, had belonged to an English family of distinction. The gown of soft, gray silk, a little Empire, and some other gowns and old miniatures, all carefully preserved and in good condition, showed that the two had seen better days.

In the pockets of some of the gowns were evening gloves that had been worn perhaps once, and had apparently been taken from the hands, thrust into the pockets, and left.

A package of old letters—those which every woman treasures, and only destroys when she can keep them no longer—were opened and read by strangers. There was one in which an aspiring suitor wrote to ask the father for the hand of his daughter.

In locket form were many memorials, such as were common fifty or sixty years ago, weeping willows, and a lock of hair set in with tiny pearls. All went to the second-hand dealer. The children played with the old-fashioned lockets and tore the old stamps from the letters.

There is still a little of the old jewelry to sell, and then the story will be closed and the odd, old-fashioned things that the two women treasured will be scattered, and perhaps of them all there will only be the soft gray gown in the studio, which will waken a tender thought for the one who wore it in happy days and, dying alone, left it to strangers.

TO HELP NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.

Mrs. George M. Donaldson Outlines the Philanthropic Work of the Society.

Mrs. George M. Donaldson, the Chairman of the Investigation and Relief Committee of the National Society of New England Women, has given an interesting outline in Harlem Life, issued Feb. 26, of the philanthropic work carried on by the society. She says that the society, one of the objects of which is to assist New England women who have some vocation and wish to help themselves in securing employment or a means of livelihood for them, whether members of the society or not, has been able to render this help to a number of persons in various ways, although the work is but in its infancy. Vocal and elocution classes are a feature, and many trained nurses have been placed on the lists of physicians, through the efforts of the society in keeping their names before the physicians' notice. The society is not a charitable one, in that it does not give money, but it endeavors to put applicants in a position where they may help themselves, through the co-operation of its large membership.

The incorporators of this city are Mrs. Emma H. Slade, Mrs. Josephine Judson, Miss Hattie Slade, Mrs. Alice H. Donaldson, Mrs. Susan H. Bailey, Miss Mary W. Wilson, Mrs. Sarah K. Bourne, Miss Mary G. Hatie, Mrs. Clara G. Simons, Mrs. Katherine B. Gallison, and Mrs. Mary Seward.

NATIONAL NURSERY SONGS.

A Little Mothers' Congress of Eighty Held in Baltimore.

They had a little Mothers' Congress down in Baltimore the other day, by way of entertainment, and there was never a congress that was more entertaining. The mothers were very little ladies, representing some dozen nations; and each, dressed in appropriate national costume, sang her baby to sleep with representative nursery lullabies. There were eighty little girls, and their little voices in all tones of babyishness made sweet little choruses.

The little American mothers sang their babies to sleep to the notes of

"Rock-a-bye a baby upon the tree top,
When the wind blows the cradle will rock."

The little darky mothers, after assuring their offspring that they would have—

"'Possum fo' your breakfas'
When yo'sleepin' time is done,"

sang—

"Skeeters am a hummin' on de honeysuckle vine,
Sand man am a comin' to dis little chile of mine;
Silvery moon am a shining in de heavens up above,
Bobolink am a pining fo' his little lady love."

Little German mothers murmured—

"Sleep, baby, sleep;
Thy father guards the sheep;
Thy mother shakes the dreamland tree
And from it fall sweet dreams for thee."

And Spanish mammas astonished their lace-bedecked children by telling them that—

"The moon was a chewing
A mellow Indian fig,
The sun was a gobbling
A cabbage big."

WOMEN KLONDIKERS ACTIVE.

Mrs. McDannold Starts for Seattle—Mrs. E. A. Conner, Who Knows Mining from Books, to Go Soon.

An enthusiastic gold seeker left the Grand Central Station last night at 7:30 o'clock en route for Seattle in the person of Mrs. S. W. McDannold of New York, the founder, some months ago of the Woman's Klondike Syndicate Expedition, of which Miss Helen Varrick Bosvell was the President and Mrs. Eliza Archard Conner the Vice President. Mrs. McDannold was to personally conduct the expedition. This trip does not represent the syndicate, although the same people are represented.

Mrs. McDannold and Mrs. Conner have been studying the subject of mining and the gold fields this past Winter, and believe that they can make a success as prospectors, which they will both undertake to become. Mrs. Conner will follow Mrs. McDannold to Seattle in a few weeks.

Mrs. McDannold took with her her son, a young man of twenty-three, and several women of the party have preceded her. They will all meet at Seattle, where they will decide upon further steps.

William Henderson, a brother of Robert Henderson, one of the first discoverers of gold at the Klondike, has been conducting parties there, and will give Mrs. McDannold and her friends any necessary assistance.

Mrs. Conner will be accompanied by her son, a young man of twenty-four, and a nephew of twenty-one.

"We are going to stick together," she said yesterday, speaking of the trip. "I am going to take with me the best books on mining that can be found. Mrs. McDannold and I have been poring over this subject all Winter, and we are full to bursting. We both expect to become prospectors. I believe there is gold to be found, and I know that we shall get some. Then Mrs. McDannold and I want to put our boys into the business. It is a good idea for mothers to be with their boys, and not to send them out into the world to meet temptation alone.

"I shall be the financier and grubstake my boys. I shall set them the first thing to digging gold, and then have them learn prospecting and how to buy and sell mines. Then they will know the business. Neither Mrs. McDannold nor I will take anything in the way of clothes from here, except our regular wardrobe. Clothes will be the last thing we shall think of. Everything special we need we can get at Seattle.

"I feel that I need the change, after twenty years of newspaper work. I need it for the benefit of my professional work as much as anything else. No, I am not going to write."

Mrs. Conner and Mrs. McDannold are both members of the New York Woman's Press Club. The former is a clever newspaper woman, and Mrs. McDannold has been equally clever in the line of advertising.

S. Koch & Sons

EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY.

24 West 23d Street

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY
March 8 and 9,

SPRING OPENING

Foreign and Domestic

MILLINERY

24 W. 23d St., New York
Fulton St. and Elm Place, B'klyn.
10 Rue Sainte Cecile, Paris.

DIED BROKEN-HEARTED.

The Wife of Saul Jacobs, Now in Sing Sing, Could Not Survive Her Husband's Disgrace.

The wife of Saul Jacobs, who last January was convicted before Judge Cowing in the General Sessions Court of being implicated in the scheme by which Max Bernstein was swindled out of about $13,000, has died in Chicago of a broken heart. Her husband is in Sing Sing prison serving a term of eight years.

Jacobs kept a saloon in Cleveland. Bernstein was a saloonkeeper at 538 Ontario Street in the same city. Two men called on Jacobs a few months ago and represented themselves as having just come from Siberian gold mines with a bag of gold dust. They wanted to sell the dust to Jacobs. The latter referred them to Bernstein, and with them concocted a plot by which Bernstein was induced to come to this city, where he bought the alleged gold dust. Bernstein discovered later that the bag contained, instead of gold dust, brass filings. Jacobs's wife and oldest daughter came here from their home in Chicago to attend his trial. When he was convicted they were hysterical with grief.

Detective Sergeant Robert McNaught treated the daughter very kindly during the trial, and she asked him to call upon her and her mother at their home, 3,959 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, whenever he happened to be in that city. Yesterday Detective McNaught returned from Chicago with George W. Eckert, whom he had arrested in that city. Eckert lived at 610 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, and was a credit clerk in the employ of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. He disappeared last December, and was alleged to have stolen from the railroad company $1,389. It is for this alleged theft that he is now under arrest.

McNaught said that while in Chicago he went to Miss Jacobs's house. He had just reached the steps, when a carriage drove up, and Miss Jacobs and other members of the family stepped out of it. The party were all in mourning. Miss Jacobs told the detective that they had just returned from the funeral of her mother.

"She died," said the young woman, "of a broken heart. She knew she could not live long after her husband's disgrace and imprisonment. She has been failing ever since the trial."

WORK OF THE APPRAISER.

Removal to the New Building Next Month—A Celluloid Silk Case.

United States Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman says that his department will be moved into the new Appraiser's Stores, at Christopher and Greenwich Streets, either on Saturday, April 16, or on the Saturday following. Systematic arrangements are making for the expeditious removal of the ten busy divisions of the Appraiser's department without causing any delays to the business community. A telegram from Assistant Secretary Howell, in Washington, was received by Appraiser Wakeman yesterday, announcing that the Treasury Department will recommend that Congress make an appropriation for equipping the new Appraiser's Stores with pneumatic tubes.

Examiners in the Appraisers' department have recently been puzzled over the proper classification of a peculiar fabric, which is manufactured abroad, and which is made to look like silk by a generous coating of celluloid. Appraiser Wakeman said yesterday that the customs officers would pursue the policy of assessing such goods for duty on the basis of the most valuable material contained in them. A sample of the goods shown to the Appraiser contained a comparatively small percentage of silk, but he said that it would be assessed as silk goods. Mr. Wakeman remarked that some of this peculiar dress goods was made chiefly of wood pulp, which was converted into paste by the liberal application of water. "It is an actual fact," he said, "that a woman dressed in this sort of stuff, when caught out in the rain, has lost a part of the garment from dissolution."

The special examiners designated to appraise the valuable laces which were seized last Monday, at the Broadway store of Thomas Emberson, were unable to complete their work yesterday, but expect to finish to-morrow. There are laces of the aggregate value of $100,000 to be inspected.

Ladies' Tailoring.

The opportunities offered at our establishment to have a

Perfect-Fitting Costume

made are not to be found elsewhere. We have the most attractive store, the largest assortment of imported fabrics and an array of models which are noted for

Exclusiveness, Originality and Smartness.

We invite inspection and court comparison.
On our staff of Fitters are:

Z. EX

PAST WEEK IN SOCIETY.

After a week of comparative dullness, following the close of the Winter season proper, the Lenten season has begun to be lively. Its peculiar diversions are now crowding on one another to such an extent that the members of the gay world who have not been able to arrange to leave town and join the small army of well-known men and women who are now at Aiken and the other Southern resorts are beginning to complain that there is too much to do in the way of attending musicales, lectures, talks, and charitable entertainments of all possible kinds.

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Music, perhaps more than anything else, continues to be the feature of these early Lenten days. Following Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes's Friday evening musicale for charity of the preceding week came the musicale which marked the second meeting of the Midwinter Club at Sherry's on Monday evening, numerous small, informal musicales during the week, and the concert for the families of the sailors who perished on the Maine at the Astoria on Friday evening. This last was very largely attended, although the tickets cost $5 each, and Mrs. Richard Irvin, who organized it, and her fellow-workers, are to be warmly congratulated on the result of their timely and creditable thought and enterprise. The appearance of Theodore Thomas and his Chicago orchestra and Josef Hofmann at the Metropolitan Opera House has also greatly interested the society world, and so the week which closed last night may truthfully be said to have been more than all else a musical one.

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It was perhaps to give the more serious and artistic element in its membership an innings that the Executive Committee of the Midwinter Club provided a musicale for the club's second meeting on Monday evening, and which was in sharp contrast to the vaudeville entertainment of the first meeting, which in turn was presumably arranged for the younger and more frivolous element in the club. Mme. de Vere Sapio, David Mannes, the violinist, and Heinrich Meyn are not new to a New York society audience, but they rendered acceptably a well-arranged and delightful little programme, and afterward the members and guests of the club enjoyed the usual supper and following dance. It is rumored that the next meeting of the club, on March 14, will have a literary complexion, and that Richard Le Gallienne and Miss Beatrice Herford will be the particular stars.

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The small army of men and women who, under the auspices of a long list of patronesses, are giving weekly lectures, recitations, and talks at this or that public hall or in private houses throughout the city this Lent, must be reaping a good financial harvest, for each one seems to have good audiences, which at the high price of subscription to these affairs must mean large returns. It is a little difficult to see how many of the subscribers to these lectures and talks can possibly find the time to attend them all, or to even imperfectly digest the amount of information on every topic under the sun that is there given to them. For example, after a woman has listened to Miss Ford at Sherry's on Monday morning on "Maeterlinck's Method of Interpreting Life," has heard Miss Georgina Roberts discourse at Mrs. William Kingsland's on Monday afternoon on "The Situation in the Far East," has received instruction in architecture at Mrs. Burke-Roche's on Tuesday morning from Prof. Hamlin of Columbia University, has taken part in the class for the study of parliamentary law under Miss Adele Field at Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster's on Wednesday afternoon, has followed Prof. Ware at Sherry's on Thursday afternoon in his rambles through the Tuileries and the Louvre, how can she be in any proper trim of mind or body to listen to Miss Mildred Carter's lecture on "The History of Music" at the Astoria on Friday morning, or to attend at least half a dozen other musical and other talks scattered through the week? Then, too, she is supposed to participate in meetings on afternoons or evenings during the week of one of the two Badminton Clubs, of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club, or of the Thursday Evening Roller Skating Club, not to speak of at least two or three dinners a week, an occasional theatre party, and possibly a meeting of the Tuesday or the Thursday Evening Roller Skating Club. Lent hath its gayeties and its social exactions no less than the season proper. No wonder that a devoted Episcopal rector conversing with a feminine member of his flock on the obligations of Lent, threw up his hands in holy horror when she ran glibly over the list of her Lenten clubs and classes, and tragically remarked: "Madam, you call this the season of penance, of fasting, and of prayer? Where do your God and your Church come in?"

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The Tuesday Evening Club's meeting of last week was held at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, 119 East Twenty-first Street. There had been anticipations of another Hewitt vegetable party or a masquerade, such as that which took place in James L. Breese's studio last year, but the evening was quieter and more decorous than those historical ones. Mlle. Seygard and Francis Rogers sang, some cinematograph views were shown, and Weber and Fields and Sam Bernard gave the "skindicate scene" from "Pousse Café." An elaborate and handsome supper followed the clever performance. The club will meet again next week.

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The annual athletic games of Squadron A at the armory, at Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, on Tuesday evening, attracted a large society audience, who were roused almost to enthusiasm at times by the spirited riding of several members of the troop, and particularly of Corps. Hoyt, Slade, Parish, and Haight, Sergt. Frelinghuysen, and Privates Robbins, Barclay, Keeley, and Smith.

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The engagements have been announced of J. Norman de Ruyter Whitehouse and Miss Vera Boarman, the pretty New Orleans belle who made such a success, by her beauty and sweetness of manner, in New York society during the past Winter, and of Alison Wright Post, son of George B. Post, and Miss Katharine Beeckman Hoppin, a daughter of William Warner Hoppin. The engagement of Mr. Whitehouse and Miss Boarman did not come entirely as a surprise, for when Mr. Whitehouse went down to the New Orleans carnival, whither Miss Boarman had preceded him, it was generally believed that their engagement would be announced there, and it was soon after Mr. Whitehouse's arrival. Jules Vatable and Miss Bessie Stokes will be married in this city on Tuesday, April 12, and theirs will be one of the largest of the Easter weddings. Clermont L. Clarkson and Miss Adelaide Clarkson, his cousin, who are to be married in the Church of the Incarnation on Easter Monday, April 11, have chosen—the first, David Augustus Clarkson for his best man, and the latter, Miss Cornelia Clarkson, for her maid of honor and Miss Albertina Winthrop, Miss Clarisse Livingston, Miss Eva Morris, and Miss Madge Clarkson as her bridesmaids.

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Recent letters from New Yorkers in London, on the Riviera, in Paris, Rome, Florence, and Cairo bring some interesting information. Florence has been exceedingly gay, and the series of three "bals blancs" given by the Princess Corsini, the ball given by the Marquesa Montagliari, and particularly the amateur circus on Mardi Gras at the Arena Nazionale, and in which many well-known young men participated, made the last weeks of the season unusually enjoyable. Everything has been upside down at Monte Carlo, where the roads have been upset by the laying of an electric trolley line. There is much complaint of insufficient accommodations at the Casino at the evening concerts, and there has not been room enough at the gaming tables for many English and American women to play. There has been very little heavy gambling at the tables as yet, though one Russian gentleman won £8,000 a few nights since, and the other evening, £2,000 was taken by a Frenchman. The English contingent have, with the exception of Mrs. Langtry, been unfortunate, and are not playing high. Lady Carrington recently gave a brilliant and beautiful costume ball at Gibraltar, at which many Americans, including Mrs. Alfred Greenwood, formerly Miss Julia Leigh of New York, were present. The "Bataille des Fleurs" at the Nice Carnival was held in cool but sunny weather, but the spectacle was considered inferior to those of former years. The King of Folly arrived this year in the town on a huge motor car. The second day of the Nice Carnival was cold and rainy, and the festivities had to be postponed until Thursday. The event of the closing season at Cannes was Lady Savile's ball at the Villa Edelweiss. The first Battle of Flowers at Cannes was a brilliant success. The weather was heavenly and the sky quite cloudless, while a slight wind brought a whiff of mimosa from the Vitta Gardens and kept the air cool. The usual stands were erected by the Cercle Nautique and the Grand Hotel, and there the prizes for the cars were decided. The Duke of Connaught was present, and the Grand Duke Michael of Russia and his wife, the Countess Torby, who wore a deep iris-blue dress and scarlet toque. The Prince and Princess of Roumania were also there, the latter wearing a lovely turquois-blue dress, with a gold key-pattern trimming on black satin, and a hat covered with pink roses of all shades. The young children of the Duchess of Albany were with their uncle, the Duke of Connaught, the young Princess Alice in white, with a big leghorn hat with ostrich feathers, and the young Duke of Albany in a kilt.

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Cairo is crowded with English and Americans. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Prince Alfred were recent visitors there. The usual ball came off duly at Shepherd's Hotel, and was larger and more crowded than ever, but it is described as "not smart," and it is further said that "most people who were anybodies stopped away." Col. John Hay, the American ambassador to England, with his wife and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and Gilbert Parker, the novelist, have all been recent visitors at Cairo.

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From London come the following items of social news: "The ball given by Lord Rosebery in honor of his daughters, Lady Sybil and Lady Peggy Primrose, enabled these ladies to effect their débuts under brilliant auspices. Both looked well in twin frocks of white satin and chiffon with white flowers of simplest make, but pretty and so picturesque. The Prince of Wales, looking all the better for his trip to the seaside, opened the ball with Lady Sybil Primrose, while Mrs. Arthur Sassoon danced in the same quadrille with Count Mensdorff. The Duchess of Devonshire, in pale green and white with embroidery of roses; the Duchess of Marlborough, all in white, with her magnificent pearls; the Duchess of Buccleuch, in black; the Duchess of Montrose, in pale pink, trimmed with satin of a deeper hue, and wearing a superb diamond coronet; the Duchess of Roxburghe, in black, glittering with diamonds and jet; Lady Spencer, in gray satin, with pink roses, and wearing a tiara and necklace of brilliants; and Lady Tweedmouth, in beautiful rose color, were a few of the ladies present. There was a sprinkling also of foreign Ministers and representatives, including the Russian Minister, the Portuguese and Brazilian Ministers, and the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States and his pretty wife. Perhaps the débutantes attracted most attention. The prettiest dress in the room was that worn by Lady Marjorie Carrington, a little soft white dress with garlands of pink roses; and Lady Tweeddale's daughter, Lady Clementina Hay, was dressed in white tulle over satin, with roses and white satin baby ribbon. Among other girls who looked well were Lady Beatrix Taylour, in white satin and tulle embroidered with diamonds, and Lady Helen Stewart, in white and silver, with turquois and diamond ornaments. Miss Muriel Wilson wore white satin, with a bright red sash, and her hair threaded with a ribbon of red satin. Lady Katharine Egerton wore white, and Lady Catharine Stanhope, wore pink veiled in white embroidered net. The beauty of the night was Lady Helen Vincent, who looked lovely in turquois blue with pale blue twisted in her soft, fair hair, and a beautiful diamond crown. Lady Granby was also very noticeable on account of her slender height and picturesque appearance; and she brought with her Miss Pamela Plowden. Mrs. Arthur Paget was a brilliant figure in black, glittering with sea-blue sequins; she wore a riviere of diamonds on a blue ribbon round her throat, and a diamond comb with trembling diamonds in her hair; while Georgiana Lady Dudley, always beautiful, was dressed all in white, with a pearl coronet on her head, and ropes of pearls round her throat; and Mrs. Grenfell was also beautiful in white. Lady Sassoon had a beautiful bow of diamonds glittering in her dark hair; the Marquise d'Hautpoul was in pale green satin, with emerald and diamond embroidery; Mrs. Williams was in black satin, veiled with jet-embroidered net and embroideries in silver; and Mrs. Asquith wore bright ruby velvet. A beautiful dress was worn by Mrs. Charles Wilson of black fish net over jetted tulle and glittering chains as sleeves; and Mrs. Henry White wore a handsome dress of pink satin, ornamented with big bunches of purple and white flowers, and in her hair large wings incrusted with diamonds.

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The London newspapers have become slightly mixed as to the identities of the ladies of Pierpont Morgan's family. As, for example: "Among the presentations at the last drawing room were Lady Normanton on becoming a peeress, Lady Griselda Cheape on her marriage, and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, wife of the American millionaire, who is now at the head of the big American bank, and has taken up his residence in Prince's Gate."

SOCIETY NOTES.

Henry Thomas Alley and Miss S. Isabelle Lord, daughter of Mrs. Charles Lord of this city, will be married in St. Bartholomew's Church on Tuesday, April 12, at noon.

Miss Feilding Roselle's matinée musicale, in the small ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria, on Tuesday afternoon last, was largely attended. The assisting artists were Heinrich Meyn, baritone; Miss Bertha Bucklin, violin, and Paul Ambrose, accompanist.

Miss Ada Webster Ward is giving a series of talks on Tuesday afternoons in Lent at the residence of Mrs. James W. Pinchot, 2 Gramercy Park, on the general subject of "The Making of Modern History." The course subscription is $5, and tickets can be obtained from Miss Ward, 79 West Twelfth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Holland of New York, who are spending the Winter in Rome, were among the favored few presented at Court to her Majesty the Queen of Italy on Jan. 24. They were also guests at the grand ball given at the King's Palace and at the dinner given by the American Ambassador to the Queen.

James W. Ellsworth, the Chicago millionaire coal merchant and bank President, who ranks among the foremost of American art patrons, has decided to become a permanent resident of New York, and has purchased the large and handsome residence of Mrs. Joseph Alexandre, 2 West Sixteenth Street. Mr. Ellsworth, after completing some alterations in his new house, will remove his noted picture and porcelain collections from Chicago to this city.

The preparations for the "Birdies' Ball," to be given on the afternoon of March 19 in the Astor Gallery, at the Astoria, for the benefit of the Wayside Nursery, and for the Marie Antoinette fête, for the benefit of the same charity, on the evening of the same day, are well under way. In the "Birdies' Ball" a number of children of well-known families are to personate bees, pussy willows, cats, animals, and flowers of all kinds, and in the Marie Antoinette fête well-known young society men and women are to dance minuets, sarabands, and pavannes in appropriate costume. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield and Miss Eager have entire charge of the production.

Alfred M. Collett, M. A., of Oxford University will deliver three lectures at Sherrys on Wednesdays, March 9, 16, and 23, at 3 P. M., in aid of the Manhattan East Side Mission of 416 East Twenty-sixth Street. The lectures, which will be illustrated by stereopticon views, will be on "English Cathedrals," and Mr. Collett will speak on Salisbury, old and new St. Paul's, and the University of Cambridge. That on St. Paul's is a new lecture, and will give interesting information about the old building that occupied the site of the present edifice. Tickets for the course, which are $3, or $1.25 for a single lecture, can be obtained at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s, 31 West Twenty-third Street; the New York Exchange for Woman's Work, at 12 East Thirtieth Street, or at Sherry's before each lecture.

The dramatic teas to be given for the benefit of the Orthopaedic Hospital and Dispensary, in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, on the afternoons of March 11 and 18, promise to be interesting. The programme on both afternoons will consist of short plays. Among them will be presented "Dangerfield, '95," "The Littlest Girl," "His Last Appearance," "At the Door," "All Is Vanity," and one or two others. Among the artists who have given their services are Mme. Modjeska, Julie Opp, Annie Russell, Caroline Miskel Hoyt, William H. Crane, Robert Hilliard, Frank Mills, and Joseph Haworth. As there is a good list of patronesses, the success of these teas seems assured. Tickets may be obtained by mailing to the President, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street; from the Entertainment Committee, Mrs. Cowles, 689 Madison Avenue; Miss De Forest, 27 East Seventy-second Street; Mrs. Marquand, 11 East Sixty-eighth Street, and Mrs. Warren, 101 Park Avenue, and also from the Secretary, Mrs. Robert Osborn, 2 Rutherfurd Place, Stuyvesant Square West. After the performance tea will be poured in the Astor Gallery by the Entertainment Committee. Mme. Modjeska, Miss Russell, Miss Opp, and Mrs. Hoyt have also been asked to pour tea. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. E. L. Bayles, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Miss C. De Forest, Mrs. Charles De Rham, Jr., Miss E. S. Hamilton, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Roland Redmond, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., Mrs. William Robison, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Marion Story, Mrs. John Hobart Warren, Miss Whitney, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Miss Frelinghuysen, Miss Remsen, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Charles Berryman, Mrs. Robert Clarkson, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Anson Phelps-Stokes, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Smith Hadden, Mrs. Elliot Cowdin, Mrs. Frederic Edey, Mrs. Charles Lanier, and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

There are many absentees from among the habitués of the leading social clubs of the city at present. With the return of Lent and the close of the Winter social season quite a large percentage of New York clubmen of means and leisure depart for the late Winter and early Spring resorts throughout the South, and this custom of fleeing the town for more genial climes during the uncertain month of March becomes more fixed and evident each succeeding year. This is the height of the season at the numerous wild fowl and upland shooting clubs in Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia, while hundreds of well-known New Yorkers who prefer the rod to the gun are angling for that king of fish, the tarpon, on the lower east and west coasts of Florida. Some New York clubmen have gone further afield and afloat, and are now fishing or enjoying life at Nassau, Bermuda, and in the West India Islands. The absence of these clubmen has broken up for the time many a morning, afternoon, and evening coterie of chums at the Union, University, Knickerbocker, Calumet, New York, Union League, and Metropolitan Clubs, and not until Easter will the clubhouses of the city resume their wonted aspect.

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Letters from the best-known hunting and fishing clubs and resorts in the South are to the effect that sport is unusually good everywhere this year. There have been no very remarkable bags of game or sensational catches as yet reported, but both fish and birds are fairly abundant, and the hunters and anglers express themselves, as a rule, as satisfied with present and past achievements, while all agree that the remaining weeks of the month will bring good sport.

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The interest taken by the stay-at-home sportsmen, who for business or other reasons have not been able to go South this March, in the doings of their more fortunate fellows is very keen. Arthur Humbert of the Calumet Club, who spent last year in pursuit of big game in South Africa, and who recently returned from that far-away land with a remarkable collection of trophies and an interesting set of instantaneous photographs taken while in pursuit of big game, will give a talk at the Calumet Club on Thursday evening, March 17, on his experiences, and will show by means of the stereopticon many of the more important photographs which he took in South Africa. This illustrated talk is arousing agreeable anticipation among the many sporting clubmen in New York, and it is safe to predict that the Calumet clubhouse will be crowded with members and guests on the appointed evening.

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The death at a private sanitarium at Litchfield, Conn., on Tuesday last of Wendell Goodwin was not a surprise to New York clubmen, but has evoked a universal chorus of sympathy and regret. It is hardly more than four years ago that Wendell Goodwin was one of the most widely known and prominent club bachelors in New York. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Union, University, Seawanhaka, New York Yacht, Harvard, and Westminster Kennel Clubs, and his tall, athletic form and handsome face were familiar not only in these clubs, but in club and sporting circles everywhere. Prominent in athletics at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1874, and where he rowed on the 'Varsity crew, Mr. Goodwin kept up his interest in athletics of all kinds, and there was seldom a good yacht race or race or hunt meet which he did not attend. He was an exceptionally good Corinthian sailor, rode well to hounds, and was noted for his prowess in the gymnasium. For some years he was exceedingly successful in business as a large contractor, and was accustomed to charter a schooner yacht during the Summers. Business reverses overtook him about four years ago, and the anxieties and worries connected with his failure affected his health. He began to act strangely in the Summer of 1895, and developed paresis, which made necessary his removal to an asylum about two years ago. Sad tales have been told of his condition, which gradually grew worse, and there is a very natural sense of relief at the news that his sufferings have now ended. Appropriate action on his death will be taken by the Harvard and other clubs of which he was for so many years so prominent a member.

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It is still uncertain whether the officials of the Woman's Exchange, who are endeavoring to raise a fund of $50,000 by May 1 for the purchase of the Berkeley Lyceum for their new home, will be able to secure it. It is said that they have been able to raise only $20,000 thus far. The Governors and new site committees of two well-known clubs are watching the matter with keen interest, and if the Woman's Exchange is not successful, as now seems likely, in securing the building, it is possible that one or other of these clubs may endeavor to purchase or secure a lease of it, with the option of purchase. The Lyceum has an admirable location in the heart of the new club and restaurant district on upper Fifth Avenue, and with some alterations would make an excellent clubhouse. The clubs which have been considering the question of securing it for their new home now occupy leased quarters further down town, and both feel the necessity, as their leases will soon expire, of obtaining permanent quarters.

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The monthly ladies' days at the Lotos Club, which have become so popular an institution in that organization, and which fell this month on Monday and Tuesday last, were more interesting than usual this month, owing to the exceptionally choice and beautiful collection of paintings which the club arranged for the occasion. The exhibition, which was directly under the charge of John Elderkin, the well-known connoisseur, was made up of some thirty canvases, representing the masters of the Barbizon school of painting, and Mr. Elderkin's good taste and judgment were reflected in the display, which, with two or three exceptions, was composed of superior and notable examples of the work of the "men of 1830," which had not been publicly shown before in New York. The exhibition at the close of this month at the Lotos will be one of paintings by artist members of the club, and that in April will be made up of landscapes by American artists.

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The recent successful trip to New Orleans of the delegates to the annual convention of the International League of Press Clubs, which was held in the Crescent City at carnival time, has had the good effect of arousing new interest in the New York Press Club's doings among its members. A very successful reception was given recently at the Press Club to the delegates to the New Orleans Convention from the club, and a "stag" reception is now announced, to be held at the club on Friday evening next, when a collation will be served and an enjoyable entertainment held. The expenses of this reception will be defrayed by subscription, but all members of the club, whether subscribers or not, are urged to be present.

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The deadly blackball is coming to be used quite as frequently in female clubs and organizations as it used to be in those made up of men, and even dignified Sorosis has recently been torn with dissensions, due to the blackballing of Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, who was a candidate for admission. Mrs. Gaffney, who was formerly Mrs. Jay Humphreys, and who is a daughter-in-law of the well-known Dr. Humphreys, has been for some years an active and prominent member of the Society for Political Study, and after her rejection by Sorosis, her fellow-members in the second organization unanimously elected her to the Presidency.

CLUBMAN.

NEWPORT'S COMING SEASON.

The Public and Personal Plans for the Summer That Have Already Been Made.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 5.—Every indication points to a very successful Summer season, and almost weekly some new schedule of events to occur is announced. Through the generosity of Messrs. O. H. P. Belmont and F. P. Garrettson, a series of rowing races will be held here during the early part of August between the five local racing crews. This sport was inaugurated by these two gentlemen last Summer, and not only gave entertainment to the army and navy contingency, but the Newporters and the cottagers as well, who came to the water front in thousands to see the contests.

The races for next season will be conducted on a much larger scale. During the early part of the Summer the racing course in the inner harbor will be used for many two-crew races. A race between racing crews of the three Naval Reserve companies of Rhode Island will probably occur, either before or after the Belmont-Garrettson trophies are competed for.

The Naval Apprentices' Trophy.

When the North Atlantic squadron comes here next Summer the naval apprentices, or, rather, the racing crews of the sailor boys from the various ships, will compete for the handsome trophy Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has given to the North Atlantic squadron, to be raced for annually. Last year the apprentices of the flagship New York became the possessors of it, but the apprentices of the Brooklyn will most likely win it from the New York's crew.

Besides these races with oars there is to be a series of sailing races for trophies offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association during the month of August, when an extra week of yachting will be held for elaborate trophies, which are to be purchased from a fund subscribed by the permanent and Summer residents. The Regatta Committee consists of such well-known yachtsmen as Messrs. Woodbury Kane, Herman B. Duryea, and Ralph N. Ellis, who are arranging a programme of races which will be sailed over a special course hereabout, and likely on lines similar to those which are to be sailed here for the Astor cups. Some of the crack schooners and sloops will be matched, while the knockabout classes will also be well cared for.

The headquarters for the latter class of boats will be Newport again, and by this time next month the owners will most likely come together and arrange for the series of races for 1898. Trophies will not be lacking, as the ladies, who take a deal of interest in yachting, will offer these, as they did last season, in large numbers.

So with the races of the New York Yacht Club and the Newport Kat Bote Klub, the racing outlook for Newport is as good as it has ever been.

New Polo Grounds Wet.

There is considerable doubt expressed in certain quarters as to whether the polo grounds at the golf club grounds will ever be fit for polo playing, as the soil still remains damp, despite the excellent drainage system which has been adopted.

The location of the new Polo Grounds was in the first place a poor selection, because the grounds are in a very damp section, and it is almost impossible to keep them dry. A day's rain, as was the case last season, will put off polo playing for a week, and players cannot take chances of assembling a string of polo ponies here again to meet with such disappointments. As soon as the frost leaves the ground work will begin to place the grounds in a safe condition for playing, but it is the opinion of certain high-standing officials here that the new grounds, on which over $30,000 has already been expended, will never be fit for the use they were intended for. If the coming season shows the grounds too wet, other grounds will be purchased or else polo will have to be abandoned here altogether.

Clambake Club May Build.

Plans for a new building, as a home for the Newport Clambake Club, have been prepared, but it is hardly likely they will be carried into execution this year, as the present lease of the club's quarters on Easton's Point does not expire until the end of the coming season. This organization, limited to a membership of 100, has a well-filled treasury and a large waiting list, and it would not be surprising to learn that a handsome home will be erected in the near future.

Dr. Austin L. Flint, Jr., of New York, has rented the cottage on Narragansett Avenue, the property of Mr. C. Norman Fay of Chicago and known as "Quarterfoil," for next season.

At the meeting of the City Council on Tuesday evening the question of a crematory being supplied to the city for the disposal of the swill—which has caused the Summer as well as the permanent residents much displeasure—came before that august body, and, after a very fiery debate, the matter of its purchase and the selection of a site were referred to a committee representing both branches of the City Government. It now looks as if Newport will be rid of the disgraceful nuisance the people have for political purposes been compelled to tolerate for some years. The swill scow loaded at a wharf near the shipping; the dreadful collection of the garbage and its manner of disposal at sea, only to wash in on the beaches again, are a few reasons why the present arrangements should cease to exist. On more than one occasion during last Summer, while Bellevue Avenue was crowded with fashionable vehicles, a swill cart with its ill-smelling load passed on its slow, offensive way among them.

Newport during the present week has been visited by prominent cottage owners, who have manifested an interest in civic affairs.

Mr. Benjamin Thaw's villa is rapidly approaching its finishing touches.

Almy's Pond May Be Improved.

It is expected that one result of Mr. O. H. P. Belmont's initiative in opening up the new avenue from Bellevue Avenue to the Ocean Drive will be the cleansing of Almy's Pond and its transfer to the care of the Park Commission, a body of gentlemen who have already done much toward beautifying Newport. This sheet of water belongs to the numerous owners of the contiguous land. Mr. Belmont's estimates, made some time ago, for the dredging of the shallow eastern side were pigeonholed in the absence of co-operation. This pond, or lake, is the only breeding ground for mosquitoes in this part of Rhode Island. It is now proposed to put in a suction dredge and pump out the mud on the marsh to the north of Ocean Drive and raise the east bank. This has been found to be, for $2,000 an electric dynamo pump could be installed which by touching a button could, as stated, and would maintain a steady pressure in the street mains. In case of fire, or even a short supply of water during the Summer months, the villas and their handsome grounds would be in a measure independent of the Newport Water Works. Each hydrant could be used until, at all events, the arrival of the fire engines. If a stand pipe were placed in each of the twenty-three handsome residences in the neighborhood, there would be no possibility of a fire obtaining headway. It is a matter of constant complaint that the insurance rates in Newport are excessive. But these companies, through their local agents, reply that the city does not take adequate fire precautions.

Commodore and Mrs. Fred P. Sands have gone to Lakewood, N. J., for a visit.

Mrs. Potter Palmer passed several days here this week to arrange for the early occupancy next June of the Havemeyer villa, which she has rented for next Summer.

Messrs. De Blois and Eldridge announce that they have rented the "Pen Craig" cottage on Harrison Avenue to Mrs. E. M. Cornell of New York for next Summer.

One of the real estate agents remarked this week that the Spanish war scare was doing no good for the cottage rentals.

The second expedition of the Newport Horse Show will take place in the Casino for three days during the first week in September.

It is currently reported here that Capt. C. F. Goodrich, President of the Naval War College, will soon go to sea, and that Commander C. H. Stockton will be his relief.

His Excellency Gov. Elisha Dyer was a visitor here Thursday to complete his plans for the defense of Narragansett Bay as regards the State militia.

Mr. D. Le Roy Dresser is the guest of his sister, Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown, in Providence.

Board of Customs Work.

Protests against the classification of imported tobacco by the customs officers have been filed with the General Appraisers by importers in various Western ports, and General Appraiser Lunt, who is now on his way East from San Francisco, has been authorized to make investigations at different ports. He will conduct a hearing in Detroit this week. Western tobacco importers, like some of those in the East, allege that the present system of classification followed by Government examiners, coupled with the high rate of duty on "wrapper" tobacco, practically operates as a prohibition of that kind of tobacco.

Free Catholic Lectures.

The first of the series of free public lectures of the Catholic University at Washington, which is to be held immediately under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Archdiocesan Union, will be delivered this evening at the Cathedral by the Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

For twelve consecutive years Company F, Seventh Regiment, has paraded 100 per cent. at annual inspection and muster, the best record in the regiment. Company D comes next, with 100 per cent. for six years. The official figures for this year and last follow:

1897.			1898.		
P.	A.	T.	P.	A.	T.
17	0	17	17	0	17
13	0	13	12	0	12
100	2	102	102	1	103
103	0	103	102	1	103
103	0	103	103	0	103
103	0	103	103	0	103
90	1	91	103	0	103
103	0	103	103	0	103
103	0	103	103	0	103
103	0	103	103	0	103
100	3	103	101	2	103
103	0	103	98	5	103
4	0	4	13	0	13
1,045	6	1,051	1,063	9	1,072

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Major Gen. Roe has appointed Sergt. Major Alfred I. Roberts of the Seventy-first Regiment Chief Clerk at Division Headquarters, in New York City. Sergt. Major Roberts is an exceptionally well-posted non-commissioned officer, and for many years has been one of the steadiest and most reliable soldiers in the Seventy-first.

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The successor to Lieut. John B. Holland of Company H, Seventh Regiment, appointed as an aide on the staff of Major Gen. Roe, will, it is understood, be Second Lieut. James Wotherspoon.

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The review of the First Battery next Wednesday night by Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll will be one of the most attractive military events of the season. A ball will follow the military exercises.

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The Twelfth Regiment will parade for annual inspection and muster before Major Gen. Roe to-morrow night. Company G will hold an entertainment at the armory next Saturday night.

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The annual inspection of the Ninth Regiment will take place at the armory next Wednesday night. Ex-Corp. J. D. Maher has been elected a Second Lieutenant in Company B.

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The First Battery will be inspected on Friday evening, April 1, and the Second Battery on Thursday, April 7.

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The First Signal Corps will parade for inspection Friday, April 8.

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First Sergt. George P. Robbins of Troop 2 of Squadron A has been elected Second Lieutenant in place of Greer, appointed on the staff of Major Gen. Roe. His only contestant in the election was Quartermaster Sergt. R. K. Prentice.

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The Forty-seventh Regiment will parade for review and presentation of marksmen's badges at its armory to-morrow night. The reviewing officer will be Brig. Gen. William M. Kirby, General Inspector of Rifle Practice. Drills by battalion are ordered for March 14 and 17.

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Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast will review the Sixty-ninth Regiment in its armory on Tuesday evening, March 22. Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong made his first appearance on the drill floor as commandant of Company D last Thursday night, and created a most favorable impression. His bearing was soldierly and his commands very plain, although given a trifle too quickly. The movements executed showed the new Captain had been a close student of the drill book, and he acquitted himself in a creditable manner. In honor of the event the company was entertained by Capt. Strong after the drill.

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Troop C will assemble for annual inspection on Friday, March 25.

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Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, will hold a "Dutch" on March 19.

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The Third Battery will parade for annual inspection and muster on April 4.

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The Second Signal Corps will be inspected on Tuesday evening, April 5.

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The Seventy-first Regiment, at its annual inspection and muster, showed a net gain of 80 over the inspection of last year, a remarkably fine showing. Companies B, C, E, G, and H each paraded 100 per cent. The figures in detail for this year and last are as follows:

	1897.		1898.	
	Present.	Absent.	Present.	Absent.
F., S., and N. C. S.	20	..	22	..
H. C.	12	..	12	..
F. M.	..	..	28	..
Company A	54	..	53	1
Company B	103	..	101	..
Company C	47	..	43	..
Company D	88	..	85	2
Company E	..	..	49	..
Company F	50	..	49	1
Company G	43	..	45	..
Company H	68	..	72	..
Company I	53	..	57	1
Company K	66	..	68	1
Total	614	..	694	6

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A review of the Seventy-first Regiment will be held at the armory next Tuesday night. Sergt. J. A. Crockett of Company A has been elected Second Lieutenant.

***

Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, will hold a dance in the armory to-morrow night. Company D will hold its "dumb stag" in the armory next Saturday night. The examination in the stretcher corps for the Marion-Sims trophy, held not long since, resulted in a tie between Privates Roberts of Company I and Hofheimer of Company H. Both men appeared before Assistant Surgeon Gen. Nelson Henry a few days since for a competitive examination, and he, after careful consideration, has recommended to Surgeon Beach that the prize be awarded to Roberts. Col. Henry also complimented Dr. Beach on the proficiency of his corps. The rifle range of the regiment has been entirely rebuilt and is now one of the best in the city. It will be opened for practice to-morrow night, with Company A at the butts. The range is fitted up with all the latest appliances for recording scores, lights, telescopes, targets, bullet stop, &c., and the members waiting their turn to shoot can rest on brown leather settees. Col. Bartlett's command is to be congratulated upon securing so fine a range, which was remodeled under the direction of Major N. B. Thurston.

***

The Twenty-third Regiment at its annual inspection last Monday night paraded 748 officers and men, with 22 absentees, against 749 present and 12 absent last year. The figures in detail are given below:

	1898.			1897.		
	Present.	Absent.	Agg.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
F. and S.	15	1	16	17	0	17
N. C. S.	13	0	13	15	0	15
Hosp. Corps	12	0	12	12	0	12
Company A	101	0	101	103	0	103
Company B	61	0	61	53	8	53
Company C	72	2	79	77	1	78
Company D	61	4	65	59	4	63
Company E	27	5	32	38	2	40
Company F	82	2	84	87	3	90
Company G	70	4	74	69	1	70
Company H	54	2	56	65	0	65
Company I	70	1	71	72	1	73
Company K	83	1	84	81	0	81
Field music	32	0	32	..	..	..
Total	748	22	770	749	12	760

***

The annual inspection and muster of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will be held at the armory next Friday night.

***

Col. Watson of the Thirteenth Regiment has ordered drills by battalion, which are to be preceded by the ceremony of guard mount, in the presence of the battalion, and under the supervision of the battalion commanders. Companies A, C, E, F, and K will drill to-morrow night, and companies B, D, G, H, and I next Wednesday night. Recruiting in the regiment is quite brisk at present, some twenty men having enlisted within a week. Corp. Roberts of Company E has been promoted Sergeant, Privates McCormick and Myer Corporals, and Private Billet, L

A GLIMPSE OF MONTE CARLO

Two Travelers Arrive in State Within the Charmed Precincts of Monaco's Kingdom.

A FRENCH GARDEN OF EDEN

Graced with an Ebon Angel from the State of Kentucky—First Impressions of the Brilliant Gambling Hell of All Europe.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 10.—It is all very well to determine to come to Monte Carlo in the quietest possible way; to find quarters in one of the unassuming hotels, if there are any, and to stand on the outskirts of the lively crowd absorbing pleasure and information without taking part in any of the gayeties or extravagances. But unless you are an anchorite or a very impecunious person such good resolutions are likely to be broken. Everything here is arranged with a view to breaking them. I do not mean in regard to the gambling, for here, as in every other gambling house, a visitor can play or not as he chooses, but in regard to the life and extravagance of the place. They do not push you into it by force, but coax you in with inducements almost irresistible.

"What is the use," you soon begin to argue with yourself, "of being in fairyland if you cannot for the moment be one of the fairies?"

At the very threshold you learn that you are no longer in thrifty Provence, but in giddy Monaco. The young Englishman who came over with me in the rapide from Nice made this discovery for me without any exertion on my part. All male English do not bear the name of Jack, I suppose, but this is the second English Jack I have traveled with on the Continent, and to distinguish him from the Jack in Belgium I have named him Jacobus Secundus. He does not object to the title in the least, for the Englishman abroad is often much better natured than the Englishman at home, owing, perhaps, to the improved climate. And you are not, if you please, to imagine that we picked up a casual acquaintance in the cars, for we do not do such things in Europe, where friendships are made with great caution. Jacobus Secundus is a nephew of one of the British lions of literature whose latest novel you read last Summer with more or less pleasure, and it was arranged long ago that we were to meet in Nice in January, the ruddy young Englishman having pledged himself upon no account to absorb more than twenty-four brandy-and-sodas in any one day. The scene was as new to him as to me, which was a wonder, for most young Britons of his kind look upon a Winter visit to Nice as one of the necessities of life.

Entrance to Giddy Monaco.

We had thoroughly enjoyed the short rail ride of ten miles or so from Nice to this place, and indeed he must be a blind man who fails to enjoy it, for it is one of the choice spots of the world, with the rocky shore of the sea on one side and the bold and often white-capped mountains on the other, (white rock, not snow,) and the pretty little towns sprinkled in, of which Villefranche is perhaps the prettiest and liveliest, and the wonderful showing of overdressed young women of all European nationalities traveling alone, though not from choice. And we had stepped out upon the Monte Carlo platform when my companion discovered that he was in pressing need of a cigar. A moment's investigation showed us that an elevator runs from the station platform to the higher level of the Casino for the greater convenience of visitors who are in a hurry to reach the roulette tables, and that the room from which the elevator starts is also a cigar shop. In response to the Briton's demand for a cigar, the attendant took three boxes from the case.

"Two francs," he announced, touching the first box. "Three francs," pushing forward the second box; "and four francs," with a nod toward the third.

It was as thrilling as an electric shock after a Winter's acquaintance with the cheap Government cigars of Marseilles and Nice, where three-cent cigars are the usual diet and only Princes and Grand Dukes soar to the dizzy height of a half-franc smoke. Forty, sixty, eighty cents each! I was afraid that my companion would show some signs of surprise; but he was quite equal to the occasion, and his British dignity and British drawl came instantly to his aid.

"Aw, I didn't awsk for a cheap cigar, you know," he exclaimed, pushing the boxes aside. "We want something good. Give me a couple of the Prince de Galles at 6f. if you keep them."

That may not have been exactly the name, but it was some brand that he invented on the spot, and of course there was no such article in the place; so he was forced to content himself, after much grumbling, with two of the eighty-cent cigars, in payment for which he threw down a ten-franc piece with an injunction to "Never mind the change." Behold how glorious are the rosy days of youth, when we humble the proud cigar seller by throwing away two beautiful yellow dollars!

Chariots and Horsemen.

Going then through the station to the street, on the opposite side of which is the high stone wall which surrounds the base of the Casino hill, we came at once upon one of the most picturesque scenes of Southern Europe. At a rough guess there may be twenty-five hotels in Monte Carlo, and, though the furthest of them is only a few steps from the station, each one sends a coach to meet the trains. And no ordinary coach, but a chariot of many colors and great size, with prancing horses bedecked in all the horse millinery of colored leathers and gold and silver ornament that the European harness maker can invent, and a driver more gorgeous than a Knight of the Round Table in his Court costume. The sight of twenty-five hotel coaches waiting patiently to divide six or eight passengers among them is generally more or less depressing; but these Monte Carlo coaches and their horses and drivers are too gorgeous to be depressing under any circumstances. A Spring parade of the Coaching Club is sombre and funereal compared with them. Standing out head and shoulders above the rest was the great shining chariot of the Hotel de Paris, with four glossy horses instead of two—horses so covered with gold plate that only here and there patches of the hair could be seen, and a driver beside whom all other drivers must hide their heads in humility. White glazed hat with broad gold band, short scarlet jacket studded with gold buttons, and many silk and gold decorations on the breast, dark green knickerbockers with rows of small gilt buttons down the outer seams, high bootlegs of white leather—by far the most gorgeous driver I have ever seen anywhere. The mere strut of him up and down the platform is worth five or ten francs a day extra.

"I think it was the Hotel de Paris we decided upon," said Jacobus Secundus, after a patronizing British stare at the glittering turnouts.

It was nothing of the kind, for we knew the Hotel de Paris to be the hotel of the Casino Company, by many degrees the largest and finest and most expensive in the place. But it seemed to be necessary to live up to our eighty-cent cigars, and there was something very fascinating about the four horses, the gilded chariot, and the sparkling driver. So in another moment we were seated inside, the horn was blowing, and the horses were running up the hill like mad.

At the Hotel de Paris.

The road circles around the hill upon which the Casino and the hotel and many more handsome buildings stand, and at a running pace it is a drive of from two to three minutes from the station to the hotel, which is within fifty feet of the Casino and faces it. Much too short for a drive of such elegance, but its quick termination was partly compensated for by another great blast of the horn and a rush of twenty flunkeys in bright liveries to seize upon our baggage. There was no room to doubt that their royal highnesses had arrived; but twenty flunkeys to be feed on leaving, besides as many more up stairs! I wonder whether the Maharajah of Swat, on being received at Windsor Castle, does not turn pale when he sees how many servants he must divide his rupees among.

A Prince of the blood in red and gold clothes took us up stairs in a real elevator and installed us in handsome rooms overlooking the sea, and I was making some remarks to the maid who appeared about "de l'eau chaud," which is not a fancy foreign refreshment, but merely hot water for cleansing purposes, and was leaning over a satchel with my back to the door, when I heard an angel's voice saying:

"Reckon I better look aftah dis 'Merican gemman."

An Angel from Kentucky.

It was not necessary to look up; the voice was enough; I knew just what kind of a sunburnt angel had arrived, and felt all the present cares of travel and hoteldom dropping away like hailstones from a steep roof. To the winds with "de l'eau chaud," "savon," "encore du bois pour le feu," and all the other French nonsense. "Bring me a jug of hot water, George."

To know just what your real feelings are toward the colored friend and brother you must meet him unexpectedly in this way in a foreign hotel, after months of struggling with the Dutch "boy" in Holland, the Belgian boy in Brussels, the German boy on the Rhine, the French boy in Paris, and the native Provençal in Marseilles. Not that I have a word to say against any of these, for they are all as obliging and attentive as possible; but Sambo is more; he is the friend in need to whom may be confided all the little cares and worries of travel; an old friend, as much to-day, when seen for the first time, as if you had brought him up from the cradle, and a loyal friend. Hail to you, Sambo, and all your dusky brothers! When I compare you with these peasants of Europe, you are an electric light beside a flickering candle.

"But, hold on, George. Where do you come from?"

"I comes from Kaintucky, Sah," he replies. "Been on dis side de watah bout fo' yeahs, Sah."

Subsequent inquiries bring out the facts that, being one of that favored class of mortals, a hotel waiter, he has come to Europe "to see de worl', Sah"; that he has lived for three years or more in Paris, where he has learned to speak French fluently; that he came to Nice a few months ago to learn the language of Italy, but finding little of it there, and that little badly mixed with French and Provençal, he came on to Monte Carlo. But here, too, the Italian is bad, so in a few weeks he is going to Milan. George is a tall, dignified "gemman" of fine appearance; and what a tremendous figure he will cut in the best colored society of old Kaintuck when he goes back and relates his European experiences.

An American Senator from Britain.

After a few minutes, having gone through the brushing and cleaning processes, that no valet in the world can do as well as Sambo when he chooses, George came in with the official hotel register in his hand for me to sign—an infliction that I was prepared for, having been informed about it in Nice. Every visitor to Monte Carlo is here on the sufferance of his mighty highness the princelet, and may at any time receive a gentle hint to resume his journey. If he does not resume rapidly enough to suit them, the army or the Police Department or some other strong force turns out and assists him bag and baggage over the border, with a warning not to return. I have heard from a number of sources that any stranger who remains here longer than two weeks without patronizing the gaming tables receives an intimation that he must either play or go; but I have not been able to verify this story and do not believe it. To be thoroughly informed about the personality and movements of every visitor, the Government supplies the hotel registers, which are examined daily by the police; and any landlord who allows a guest to remain even for a night in his house without filling up the blanks makes himself liable to a heavy fine. The blanks include such questions as name, residence, occupation, last halting place, intended duration of stay in Monaco, and intended destination. So, when George appeared with the black-covered book in his hand I knew what he wanted. Perhaps I should explain that here, as in most European hotels, it is not necessary for a guest to go near the office unless he chooses to. The register is brought to his room, the bills, the meals if he likes, and the landlord, too, if he is rung for.

"All right, George," I told him, "don't bother me with the thing. You register me under any name and occupation you think would be suitable. I am not in the least particular."

He went to the mantelpiece with the book and a lead pencil, and his expression showed that he was going through a severe mental struggle. When it was over he brought me the book to see "wheder dat'll do, Sah."

In his anxiety to make his countryman appear as grand as possible he had rather turned the tables upon me, for he had registered me as "Hon. G. W. Ingram, residence Washington, occupation United States Senator, last stopping place Paris, intended stay in Monaco two weeks, intended destination Cairo, Egypt." Fine as it looked, such false pretenses might lead to awkward complications, and it was necessary to find some way to back out gracefully.

"Has my friend registered yet?" I asked.

"No, Sah," said George. "I'se jest goin' to his room now, Sah."

"Very well, then," I told him, "you need not trouble him. This description you have written will answer for him very nicely, and I will put my own name and 'pedigree' beneath it." which I did, and the rosy young Englishman received the greatest honor of his life by being made for the moment an American and a Senator.

A French Garden of Eden.

About 9 o'clock that evening Jacobus Secundus and I set out to meet in the café a mutual friend with whom we had an appointment, and who, having spent many Winters on the Riviera, was to give us a great deal of information of which we were in need. The café is not part of the hotel, but a separate building, very large and handsome, capable of accommodating, I should think, more than a thousand persons at the tables, who can hardly order anything to drink or smoke from any part of the world that is not brought on the instant. It is entirely useless to try to pose the waiters by ordering stone fences, brandy smashes, mescal, pulque, Milwaukee beer, Manila cheroots, Tampa cigars, Wheeling stogies, or New York Havanas. Whatever you order you get, and all of the best quality and best price. The café is a part of the Casino "plant," if I may give it that name. The Casino is the heart of Monte Carlo, standing on a hill which towers over the station and the sea, in the midst of such a fairyland of flowers and tropical plants as you may dream of sometimes but seldom see. In front of the Casino building is a large open square called the Place du Casino, which extends in the centre into a long, narrow park, reaching up to the Mentone road, full of flowers, and lined with two rows of the noblest palms to be found out of the West Indies. On one side of this square is the Hotel de Paris, much as if it occupied the site of Printing House Square if we imagine the City Hall to be the Casino. On the third side is the café, occupying nearly the site of the Post Office, but shoved further over into Broadway, so as to leave an unobstructed view of the Garden of Palms. And every one of these places, and some more to be mentioned hereafter, as beautiful and luxurious as unlimited money, exquisite taste, and the best architects and artists can make them; inch-thick carpets to walk upon, servants to anticipate and supply every want, valleys and mountains of costly flowers, music on every hand, fountains splashing, electric lights blazing.

My friend the deacon up at the Four Corners will begin to shake his head and say that I am throwing a dangerous glamour over this king of gambling hells. I am trying to describe the place as I see it, and I think that every one who has seen it will bear me out in saying that it is the most beautiful spot in the world. I have never seen and cannot imagine a handsomer place than this shameful little kingdom of Monaco, which, with all its beauty, is a blot on the face of the earth.

Patience, deacon, till you hear the other side of the story. Wait till I tell you how even the hotel servants look with pity upon the titled fools who come here to be shorn of their golden fleece; how they are regarded as "come-ons," and "sized up" as to their probable value to the Casino Company, and how a subject of the kingdom is not allowed even to enter the gambling rooms, because it would not do for his mightiness the Prince to ruin his own subjects. There are more things to study here than fine buildings and fine views; but for mere beauty, for a place that in outward appearance could give points to the Garden of Eden, you need travel no further than Monte Carlo.

However, Jacobus Secundus and I were about to set out for the café. The watchful George was in wait for us, and came up before we reached the hotel door.

"'Scuse me, Sah," said he; "but was you goin' over to de Casiner, Sah?".

"No," I told him, "not to-night. We are going over to the café."

"Oh, I begs your parding, Sah," said he. "I was only going to say dat dey don't admit no one to de Casiner in de evenin' 'cept in evenin' dress, Sah, an' I thought it might be onpresumpterous for you to go to de door an' not be able to git in. It's all right in de daytime, Sah; but in de evenin' dey requires evenin' dress. 'Scuse me, Sah."

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

Provident Loan Society's Report.

In the third annual report of the Provident Loan Society of New York, President James Speyer announces that the society's competition by making loans below the legal rate has made itself felt, and pawnbrokers in some parts of the city have thought it well to reduce their rates in some instances to those of the Provident Loan Society, and to otherwise make terms with borrowers easier than heretofore. During 1897 loans were made to the amount of about $765,000 on 36,772 different pledges, representing assistance to 36,000 persons, the loans averaging $21 per head. President Speyer states that it is necessary to establish one or more branches as soon as possible.

North Side Board of Trade Dinner.

The North Side Board of Trade will hold its fourth annual dinner Thursday evening, March 10, at Schnorer Hall, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue. Covers will be laid for 250, and among those who have accepted the invitation to be present and speak are Controller Bird S. Coler, Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council; Maurice Holohan, President of the Board of Public Improvement, and Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx. The Dinner Committee is composed of Matthew Anderson, Chairman; James L. Wells, Henry A. Gumbleton, Albert E. Davis, Arthur L. Sturs, and John J. Fox.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Russian Government has decided to adopt the metric system. The United States and the British Empire will thus soon be the only important countries which have not adopted the decimal system of weights and measures. An Imperial commission has also been appointed at St. Petersburg to consider the best means of abandoning the Russian calendar in favor of that which prevails in other parts of the civilized world.

A peanut oil factory, operating with a capital stock of $60,000, is about to be established at Norfolk, Va. It is expected to dispose of five tons of the goobers daily, converting them into oil—which is now used largely in Europe in the manufacture of soaps—flour and meal, and stock feed, so that none of the nut is wasted. In Europe the flour and meal is extensively used in bread, cake, and biscuits, and has a vogue in the German hospitals, where its nutritive qualities are very much thought of.

A tunnel sixty feet below the level of the streets of Edinburgh, constructed for the use of the North British Railway some fifty years ago, has been used for the past ten years as a place for the cultivation of mushrooms. It furnishes a constant temperature and an absence of light, both of which conditions are favorable for the growth of the mushrooms, and so successful has the propagation been that the Scottish Mushroom Company is said to be in control of the British market for cultivated mushrooms. It uses 800 mushroom beds, 12 by 3 feet, and the output at times amounts to 5,000 pounds of mushrooms per month. The effect has been to diminish the amount furnished by the French growers, who formerly controlled the English market almost absolutely.

For over a year the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has run between this city and Boston a car coated with copper instead of the usual decorations of paint used on passenger cars. The scheme has worked marvelously well and economically, and the car now appears about as well as when it first left the shops. A coach on the same road is now being covered with aluminium bronze and another with aluminium. The former will weigh the same as the copper, while the weight of the aluminium will be about one-third that of the copper finish. It is expected, however, that the aluminium-covered car will cost more than would a similar car newly painted and varnished, but the difference in cost will be quite small. The first car turned out was covered with copper, and the cost of this car was about $50 more than it would have been had paint and varnish been used, but its cost was considerably increased because the process was new and the work was done slowly. It is stated that it requires from 800 to 900 pounds of copper to finish an ordinary passenger car, and that the first cost of metal-plating cars need not exceed the cost of painting.

A cobalt mine is more desirable than the richest golden bonanza of all of the Rocky Mountains, and cobalt has been discovered at Grand Encampment, Wyoming, by the French mineralogist, Charles Poulot. Cobalt is worth $1.60 a pound, and George Doane, the copper king of the Grand Encampment district, has a mine where thousands of tons of this ore are already in sight. Cobalt is the active principle that colors blue all porcelain and glass. It is the active principle of blue in oil and water painting. It is one of the rarest minerals; Norway, Sweden, and Bohemia have in the past furnished the bulk of the world's supply. The Doane mine yields $128 to the ton in cobalt. This is only one among hundreds of copper mines at Grand Encampment, and if they all contain cobalt Wyoming's new mining district within a year may be producing more wealth than any three mining districts in the world, not excepting Klondike, the Transvaal, and Cripple Creek. If cobalt exists in the Grand Encampment copper ore to the extent that M. Poulot asserts from his chemical analysis of the Doane ore Grand Encampment will add to the mineral wealth of the world $100,000,000 annually or else the price of cobalt will be reduced to a minimum.

Recent developments in train lighting with the storage battery as an important adjunct warrant the belief that the electric light will at no distant day be universally used for illuminating day and sleeping coaches on all steam railroads. Not only is this true of the United States, but one of the largest railway companies in England is already equipping fifty of its day coaches with dynamos and storage batteries of a system which has been successfully tested for some months past. Similar experiments are being carried on by the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railroad on the service between Montreal and Toronto.

Herr Krupp of Essen has just obtained through the German Foreign Office a concession from the Servian Government to work the coal, iron ore, copper, lead, and silver mines in the east of Servia. The concession is for a period of ninety-nine years, and rights have also been given to use the rapids of the Danube between Bruitza and Kladoob for the development of the power needed for the enterprise.

The gradual cooling of France is proved by its vegetation. The Italian poplar, common in early French etchings, is now seldom seen in the country, while the lemon has disappeared from Languedoc and the orange from Roussillon, and the northern limit of many plant species has shifted far to the southward.

The invention is announced of the phonendoscope, an instrument of wonderful value in studying the condition of the internal organs of the body. It is declared by physicians to be a tremendous advance on the old stethoscope. The phonendoscope conveys to the physician the sounds made by the internal organs, thus telling him whether they are healthy or not. By its aid he can not only ascertain the condition of an organ, but trace its shape. It has been discovered with the phonendoscope that the stomach assumes a different form when full of the different kinds of food and drink. The rapidity with which various kinds of food and drink are digested can also be studied accurately with the phonendoscope. The instrument is the invention of Drs. Blauchi and Bazzi of France. The difficulties with the stethoscope were that it took a trained and sensitive ear to make it useful. Drs. Blauchi and Bazzi have long been endeavoring to simplify these investigations and have succeeded. They have constructed a new apparatus, the phonendoscope, which permits the least delicate ear to observe differences in sounds. This was the problem which confronted them. The noise which is produced in percussing an organ is scattered. The ear is far away and it only receives a small part. What was needed was an instrument which gathered up the vibrations, condensed them, and carried them entire to the ears. The phonendoscope accomplishes this object. Another advantage of the phonendoscope is that it can be heard by many persons at the same time—a great advantage in clinical instruction.

Competition in the use of the X rays seems impending in England. The Treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital, in London, has written to The Times protesting that whereas some beggarly 57 cases of the use of X rays in one year at a Liverpool hospital were considered worthy of mention, no account had been taken of the 416 similar cases at St. Thomas's, which had involved the appointment of an assistant operator.

Hornless cattle may soon come to be the rule rather than the exception. At all events, it looks a possibility, since dehorning has come to be so popular. At first the practice was objected to as being cruel and unnatural. The early method of dehorning with a saw was undoubtedly slow and painful, but specially constructed clippers are now used that often remove a horn in a single second, and with so little suffering that feeding is continued as usual, and the operation is really humane, the frequent injuries in herds from goring being prevented. The horns have become utterly useless, being no longer needed as protection against natural enemies. In calves less than three weeks old the embryo horns can be removed with one stroke of a sharp knife, or they can be treated with a caustic sufficiently powerful to destroy them. For three years the Maine experiment station has dehorned calves by rubbing the horns four or five times with caustic potash. In every case but one the operation has been successful, the calf in the exception having reached the age of thirty-five days before treatment, with the result that dwarfed horns an inch or an inch and a half long were subsequently developed. A breed from these dehorned cattle, born without horns, is confidently expected.

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CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Lutetia, 1856.

Often in visions of the night I seem
To pace thy avenues with enchanted feet;
Walk thy broad boulevards from the mid-day heat,
Till myriad gas-jets through the calm dusk gleam;
See moonlight crown Napoleon's tower supreme;
Watch in the Latin Quarter's darkest street
From reveling in some cavernous retreat,
Strange student-shapes into the cool night stream—
Young hungry gods of genius—or where beam
Lights of Lampsakian gardens; where is blown
White hot the fire of folly, to turn again.
Ever flies the spirit of my dream
To that high garret, where, sick, blind, alone,
Lies Heine on his pallet-prison of pain.
—H. C. BUNNER in the March Scribner's.

The Declaration of Independence.

Senator H. C. Lodge in March Scribner's.

The Declaration is divided into two parts: First, the statement of certain general principles of the rights of men and peoples, and, second, an attack on George III. as a tyrant, setting forth in a series of propositions the wrongs done by him to the Americans which justified them in rebellion. Criticism has been directed first against the attack on the King, then to the originality of the doctrines enunciated, then against the statement of the rights of man, Jefferson's "self-evident truths," and finally against the style.

The last criticism is easily disposed of. Year after year, for more than a century, the Declaration of Independence has been solemnly read in every city, town, and hamlet in the United States to thousands of Americans, who have heard it over and over again, and who listen to it in reverent silence and rejoice that it is theirs to read. If it had been badly written, the most robust patriotism would be incapable of this habit. False rhetoric or turgid sentences would have been their own death warrant, and the pervading American sense of humor would have seen to its execution. The mere fact that Jefferson's words have stood successfully this endless repetition is infallible proof that the Declaration has the true and high literary quality which alone could have preserved through such trials its impressiveness and its savor. To those who will study the Declaration carefully from the literary side, it is soon apparent that the English is fine, the tone noble and dignified, and the style strong, clear, and imposing.

The Lion of Keos.

Prof. J. Irving Manatt in the March Atlantic.

There are lions and lions, but the Lion of Ioul is the Lion of Hellas. The lions on guard above the gate of Mycenae may be older, but they have lost their heads, and therewith their main majesty. The lion sentinel over Leonidas's grave at Thermopylae disappeared ages ago, though we still possess the inscription written for it by Simonides:

"Of beasts the bravest I, of mortals he,
Upon this mound of stone now watched by me."

The Lion of Chaeronela commemorates a great and definite event, but he has been broken to pieces. Better luck has attended the Lion of Keos. Crouched here on his flank in the living rock, with reverted head, twenty-eight feet from tip to tail, every feature perfect, full of life and majesty, one can hardly think of him as a mere image made with hands. He looks rather as if in some prehistoric age—the colossus of his kind—he might have lain down here alive, and turned to stone, possibly after clearing the island of its first occupants. For there is a myth handed down to us by an old writer that Keos was originally inhabited by the nymphs, until they were scared away by a lion and fled to Karystos, leaving to the "jumping-off place" the name of Lion Point. At all events, the monument and the myth make a perfect fit; our lion is the very beast to strike terror into nymphs or any other unwelcome neighbors.

When Heads Are or Are Not Covered.

From The Nineteenth Century.

When men meet together in public assemblies or in social life—as in a theatre or at a reception—the ordinary custom is to uncover while they are seated and to wear their hats as they enter or leave the place. In Parliamentary life that rule is reversed. Members have their heads covered as they flit about the Palace of Westminster, but in the Chamber they can wear their hats only when they are seated on the benches. As they walk to their seats or rise to leave the Chamber they must be uncovered. This custom is the source of much confusion to new members, and has given rise to many funny contretemps. The House never fails to show its resentment of a breach of etiquette, however trivial. It will, without distinction of party, unanimously roar with indignation at a new member who, ignorant or unmindful of the Parliamentary custom, wears his hat as he walks up or down the floor of the Chamber.

An amusing incident occurred in the early days of the first session of the present Parliament. An offending member, startled by the shout which greeted him as he was leaving the Chamber with his hat on his head instead of in his hand, paused in the middle of the floor and looked around with a mingled expression of fright and perplexity. "Hat, hat!" shouted the House. This only embarrassed him the more. He felt his trousers pockets and his coat-tails for the offending article of attire. He even looked at his feet to see if he were wearing it at that extremity of his person. It is impossible to conjecture what might have happened further had not an Irish member, amid the loud laughter of the House, politely taken off the hat of the confused legislator, and then handed it to him with a courtly bow.

Maximilian and Carlotta.

Mrs. S. Y. Stevenson in the March Century.

Maximilian was happy in his remarks on such occasions. Naturally affable and kindly, like most Princes trained to this sort of thing, his memory for names and faces was remarkable. We were presented at Court on the first of the imperial fortnightly Mondays, and with us, of course, the larger number of the guests present; and yet, some weeks later, when making his tour of the ballroom, the Emperor stopped before us, and inquired about an absent member of the family, apparently placing us exactly. Many other instances of his memory and power of observation in such small matters were related by others.

He was tall, slight, and handsome, although the whole expression of his face revealed weakness and indecision. He looked and was a gentleman. His dignity was without hauteur. His manner was attractive; he had the faculty of making you feel at ease; and he possessed far more personal magnetism than did the Empress.

Hers was a strong, intelligent face, the lines of which were somewhat hard at times; and her determined expression impressed one with the feeling that she was the better equipped of the two intelligently to cope with the difficulties of practical life. It is probable that, had she been alone, she might have made a better attempt at solving the problems than did Maximilian; at least such was Marshal Bazaine's opinion, as expressed before me on one occasion, during her brief regency, when she had shown special firmness and clear judgment in dealing with certain complicated State affairs.

She, however, was reserved, somewhat lacking in tact and adaptability; and a certain haughtiness of manner, a dignity too conscious of itself, at first repelled many who were disposed to feel kindly toward her. It is more than likely that under this proud mien she concealed a suffering spirit, or, at least, the consciousness of a superiority that must efface itself. Who will ever know the travail of her proud heart and the prolonged strain under which her mind finally succumbed? For, notwithstanding the prudence and decided ability with which she had conducted the difficult affairs of the realm during the Emperor's absence in 1864, it was hinted that on his return she was allowed little say in public affairs, and that her advice when given was seldom followed. After her departure even the semblance of a Court disappeared.

Balls, Pancakes, and Siberia.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

At one of the grand balls I attended at Krasnoyarsk, (Siberia,) I was impressed by the profusion of flowers used in the decoration of the ballroom, and which had been imported from Europe at enormous expense, and also by the importance given to the matter of refreshments. Although there appeared to be about four girls to one man, the male portion of the company spent the greater part of the evening at the buffet, or zokooski table, eating and drinking. The conversation of the women, I found, was most conventional, and one could invariably anticipate the same remarks upon an introduction to a lady. Knowledge of French, which I was surprised to find few could speak, is considered the most graceful feminine accomplishment.

The kitchen, however, has for the lady of the land a peculiar fascination. Very often while dressed in silks and satins, and conversing with her guests, a hostess will proceed to fry a 'blin' or pancake, and eat it with the greatest gusto. The other ladies are at liberty to follow the hostess's example if they choose.

Organ Music and Bach.

M. Alexandre Guilmant in the March Forum.

Organ music reached its climax with Bach: it may, perhaps, be said that all music did. At any rate, one thing is certain—viz., if there has been any progress in music since the day of Bach, it has been due to him. Bach's music is polyphonic; and polyphony is true music. To its foundation upon this school is due the fact that there has been no decadence in music in Germany. * * * There has been no advance in polyphony since the days of Bach. Such advance as has been made has been in originality and boldness of modulation.

For pure organ music Bach still is, and probably will always remain, the greatest of all composers. Even with all the modern mechanical appliances that have been attached to the organ, his works are still very difficult—perhaps the most difficult of organ compositions. He must have been as great an organist as he was a composer. That he should have been able to play upon the organ of his day works so exacting in technique as his own is simply marvelous.

It is one of the phenomena of musical history that, while orchestral, operatic, and other branches of music were in their infancy in Bach's day, and have developed since then, Bach brought organ music to its climax. He was not the small source whence flowed a rivulet which in time was to expand into a broad stream: he was the broad stream itself. The word "Bach," in German, means a brook, which led a famous German composer to say punningly that this great master was not a Bach, but an ocean.

March.

Out of the cavern of Time I spring,
On the dancing feet of the wind;
Wildly, oh! wildly my way I wing,
While the gray cloud hurry behind,
Trailing a mantle far over the sky,
And the maniac winds go bellowing by.

The scudding grasses all shivering fly,
And the plants crouch down to the earth,
The old oaks groan and the poplars sigh,
But I laugh with a frenzied mirth,
And call on the tempest to mock their cries
With thunderous tongues and flaming eyes.

Not a trembling tree but lifts its arms
With a vain appeal to the skies,
Oh! I love their terrors and wild alarms,
And the merciless, mad replies
From the foam-flecked mouths of the chafing hounds
That I hold in leash in my hunting grounds.
—BARNARD MALCOLM RAMSEY in the March Pall Mall Magazine.

The Growth of City Populations.

Prof. Ripley in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for March.

The sudden growth of great cities is the first result of the phenomenon of immigration which we have to note. We think of this as essentially an American problem. We comfort ourselves in our failures of municipal administration with that thought. This is a grievous deception. Most of the European cities have increased in population more rapidly than in America. Shaw has emphasized the same fact in his brilliant work on "Municipal Government in Europe." This is particularly true of great German urban centres. Berlin has outgrown our own metropolis, New York, in less than a generation, having in twenty-five years added as many actual new residents as Chicago, and twice as many as Philadelphia. Hamburg has gained twice as many in population since 1875 as Boston; Leipsic has distanced St. Louis.

The same demographic outburst has occurred in the smaller German cities as well. Cologne has gained the lead over Cleveland, Buffalo, and Pittsburg, although in 1880 it was the smallest of the four. Magdeburg has grown faster than Providence in the last ten years. Düsseldorf has likewise outgrown St. Paul. Beyond the confines of the German Empire, from Norway to Italy, the same is true. Stockholm has doubled its population; Copenhagen has increased two and one-half times; Christiania has trebled its numbers in a generation. Rome has increased from 184,000 in 1860 to 450,000 in 1894. Vienna, including its suburbs, has grown three times over within the same period. Paris from 1881 to 1891 absorbed four-fifths of the total increase of population for all of France within the same period.

Religious Liberty in Russia.

From The American Catholic Quarterly Review.

The massacre of Krozé, in the Province of Grodno, will serve as an illustration of the methods adopted by the apostles of "Orthodoxy," and of the culpability of the imperial Government in the premises. The authorities having closed a parish church as a preliminary measure to its transfer to the State clergy, about a hundred peasants entered the edifice. They were immediately attacked by some Cossacks, and eight were killed, while forty-two were grievously wounded. Fifteen of the women were outraged, and their companions were knouted nearly unto death.

When Pope Leo XIII. heard of the matter from unexceptionable sources he protested to the Czar, and that potentate ordered Prince Cantacuzene to make an investigation. The result was a report to the effect that the Catholics of Krozé, "justly suspected of Polonism, had attacked the imperial soldiers, and had met a deserved punishment." Then the Pontiff sent to Alexander III. by a sure hand the evidence which had prompted his complaint, remarking, in an autograph letter: "It is evident, Sire, that one of us has been egregiously deceived. Since you are nearer to Krozé than I am, deign to discover for yourself which one of us receives misleading reports."

The Czar made a personal inquiry, and having found that Cantacuzene had hidden the guilt of the authorities of Krozé, he sent for the Prince, and, it is said, that in the height of his indignation he gave the culprit a blow in the face. Be this as it may, Cantacuzene felt that he was disgraced, and on the following day he poisoned himself. Meanwhile the survivors of the massacre were languishing in prison, and it became necessary to try them. Some generous Russian lawyers, who had been edified by their behavior in the jails, volunteered to defend them. Evidence of their innocence was abundant, but nevertheless four of the accused were condemned to ten years of hard labor, three to Siberia, and twenty to some months of further imprisonment.

To His Coy Love.

A Canzonet.

I pray thee leave, love me no more,
Call home the heart you gave me,
I but in vain that saint adore
That can but will not save me.
These poor half kisses kill me quite;
Was ever man thus served?
Amidst an ocean of delight
For pleasure to be starved.

Show me no more those snowy breasts
With azure riverets branched,
Where, whilst mine eye with plenty feasts,
Yet is my thirst not stanched.
O Tantalus, thy pains ne'er tell,
By me thou art prevented;
'Tis nothing to be plagued in Hell,
But thus in Heaven tormented.

Clip me no more in those dear arms,
Nor thy life's comfort call me;
Oh, these are but too powerful charms
And do but more enthrall me.
But see how patient I am grown
In all this coil about thee;
Come, nice thing, let thy heart alone;
I cannot live without thee.
MICHAEL DRAYTON.

Teachers Should Be Better Paid.

From The March North American Review.

It would seem that the teacher ought to be the best-paid person of any profession; for when so much is required of her in the discharge of her arduous responsibilities in the schoolroom there is necessity for spending much time and money in preparation, and also in securing those aids toward physical and intellectual relaxation and comfort that will make it possible to endure the strain of hard and exacting labor. Even though the teacher possesses the spirit of a missionary and receives a portion of her reward from the good she can do, still she cannot fly in the face of nature a great while without making restitution in some manner. Yet it is a lamentable fact that teachers on the average receive far less for their work than do the members of most if not all other professions. There are to-day in the public schools of elementary and secondary grade in our country over 388,000 teachers who receive an average of $50 per month. Among these are included many who have been trained in seminaries, colleges, and universities, and a large number who are graduates of normal and high schools. Most of them are obliged to reside away from home the greater part of the year, and so are at comparatively large expense in the maintenance of daily life. It can be seen that what is left after necessities are provided for must be very meagre indeed.

If it were possible now to ascertain the average income of the lawyers, doctors, and other professionel men in the country it would in all probability appear to be a number of times that of the average school teacher. It is a fact of common observation that young men of ambition but limited means who engage in public school teaching continue at it but a short time—only long enough to accumulate a sufficiency to pay off debts, or to prepare for some other profession; and it is universally admitted that in a financial way a young man has far greater advantages as a lawyer, even of the pettifogger sort, than does a teacher of the finest quality. If we compare the salaries of those in the employ of the Government in its various departments with the wages of public school teachers as already given, we see that the most moderately paid positions yield at least twice as much as does school teaching, while the most lucrative places yield many times as much as do the majority of places in public schools. Of course, it would be hardly reverential to compare the highest positions in the gift of the State, as the Presidency, headships of departments, Judgeships in high courts, Governorships, memberships in the National Legislature, &c., with the best places in the public school service; but it would seem reasonable for teachers to expect that they should receive as much for their labors as a clerk or a typewriter in the employ of the Government.

French Officialism.

From The Nineteenth Century.

It is undeniable that France maintains out of State, county, or local funds a larger number of officials and functionaries than any other country in the world. It has been well said that in France their name is not legion but multitude. When one counts up all the able-bodied citizens who are employed and paid by the State, the departments, or the communes, and adds those whose military service withdraws them from civil pursuits, one is startled to find what an enormous amount of productive energy is abstracted, and how few men are left to live their own lives, and thus contribute to the national growth in wealth and numbers.

Officialism is not the only sore that is eating into the French nation. The causes of the ills it suffers from are multiple and complex. They are not all new; some, indeed, are extremely old. But at the present time officialism, although it covers itself with the mask of conservatism, must be looked upon as the most active agent of social decomposition. Conservative it appears to be in the sense that it tends to keep down all initiative spirit, and all independence of character, and forms a sort of nation within a nation, with interests of its own and a rooted aversion to changes of any kind as dangerous to its existence. Confined in the employment to which he clings, the official is always the ally of the Government of the day when he is not its slave, or, in reality, its absolute master. His salary is generally mediocre, and his style of life narrow and shabby, but he feels that it is surer than any other as long as the taxpayers' money comes in.

Cost of Getting Klondike Gold.

From The March Review of Reviews.

What does an exodus of 100,000 to the Klondike mean to the business of the country? I have figured it out on the basis of cost and proportion as ascertained, and it is this: That each man of them would average first and last an expenditure of $600, making a grand total of $60,000,000. The United States railroads would get $5,000,000 of this; Seattle merchants and hotel keepers, for outfits and transient guests, $25,000,000; the prospector's home town and towns en route to Seattle and other Pacific coast points, $5,000,000; ship companies, for transportation to Alaska, $10,000,000; and for the transportation of freight over Chilcoot and in Alaska, $15,000,000.

This would represent only the actual needs of this number of prospectors, and would cause a large increase in other businesses directly connected with it. It means that in 1898 $60,000,000 will be spent in search of gold in the yellow creeks, and in the same year not more than one-fourth of that amount will be produced. But the outpot is likely to come nearer the expense as each year goes by, and in a few years to exceed it.

Sir Walter Raleigh on Ships.

From The Contemporary Review.

We may derive some consolation from the fact that even 250 years ago the public critic of warship construction apparently existed; for Sir Walter Raleigh's "Observations on the Navy and Sea Service" would look to be in some sort an answer to him. And, though some of Sir Walter's deductions have now lost their value, the most of them hold good to the present day, and in the spirit are still adhered to by the British Admiralty. Sir Walter Raleigh was a man who saw only the practical side of his profession, caring nothing at all for theoretical fancies; and the six axioms for a good ship that he laid down are these:

(1) First, that she be strong built.
(2) Secondly, that she be swift.
(3) Thirdly, that she be stout-sided.
(4) Fourthly, that she carry out her guns all weather.
(5) Fifthly, that she hull and try well, which we call a good sea ship.
(6) Sixthly, that she stay well when bourding and turning on a wind is required.

The Orloff Diamond.

From The March Lippincott's.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century a soldier belonging to one of the French garrisons in India became enamored of the eyes of Brahma in the Temple of Serringham. These eyes were diamonds, more brilliant than ever shone under the eyebrows of Crapaud's European divinities. Their lustre captivated his soul. He haunted the temple, and, yielding to the might of the god, became a convert to his worship. At least so he persuaded the priests, who went so far as to admit him to some care of the temple, doubtless trusting Brahma to protect his own. But on a stormy night the convert disappeared, and with him one of the idol's eyes, the other having resisted all his efforts to dislodge it. So Brahma was left squinting, and the perfidious Frenchman sold his prize to a Captain in the English Navy for about $10,000.

Later it was bought by the Armenian merchant Schaffras for more than five times this sum, and was shown by him to Catharine of Russia, who offered for it about $400,000, a life pension of $18,000, and a patent of nobility. Schaffras refused this offer, and subsequently sold the diamond to Gregory Orloff for the same sum, without the patent of nobility. Orloff, part author of Catharine's greatness, and raised by her to the steps of the throne, for whom she struck medals, raised triumphal arches, and dedicated palaces "par l'amitié reconnaissante," to whom she offered secret marriage, and whom in another caprice she banished—Count Gregory, being reinstated in favor, offered his imperial mistress two tokens of reconciliation, the St. Petersburg Arsenal and the Orloff diamond.

Where the French Want Common Sense.

From The March Atlantic.

French literature wants the saving element of common sense. Nothing could be more brilliant than Victor Hugo in 1830. His verse flashes like the white plume of Navarre. His was the most famous charge in literature. The courage and brilliancy of "Hernani" and "Ruy Blas" are prodigious, but they lack common sense. They conquer, win deafening applause, bewilder men with excitement, but, victory won, they have not the aptitude for settling down. The great French literature of the romantic period did not dig foundation, slap on mortar, or lay arches in the cellars of its house after the English fashion.

Next to Victor Hugo, not counting Goethe, the greatest man of letters in Europe of this century is Sir Walter Scott. Mark the difference between him and Hugo. Scott's poetry and novels have a vigorous vitality from his common sense, and therefore they are ingrained in the trunk of English literature; the fresh sap of their romance quickens every root and adds greenery to every bough. Victor Hugo is passionate, imaginative, majestic, powerful, eloquent, demagogical, but he does not stand the hard test of squaring with the experience of common men.

"Made in Germany."

Andrew Carnegie in The Nineteenth Century.

Political economy now points out that it is for the benefit of mankind that the transportation charges incurred by distance between producer and manufacturer should be saved. Attempts to manufacture by some small populations in certain directions will no doubt fail and be abandoned, but success in the main seems assured.

Some lands, notably Germany and America, not content to supply their own wants, now appear as exporters of many competing articles to other countries, several of which reach the United Kingdom, and the experience which the men of other nations have long had of innumerable articles "made in Britain" is being brought home to the Briton, and it is found that there is "a good deal of human nature in him" not differing from that of other lands. A score of articles "made in Germany" cause him irritation; contracts given to American manufacturers for engines in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh are not approved. Glasgow rejects an American bid for water pipes, and gives it to Glasgow manufacturers at a higher price. When a great show of bicycles takes place in London, no room can be found for the American. Government contracts, even including stationery, must be filled by home-made articles. Although free entrance for importations is not denied, yet when purchases are to be made—no foreigner need apply. The mails must go by slow home-made ships, even if thereby delayed. All this is only what we should expect and excuse. He is a poor citizen who does not prefer and patronize his own country rather than foreign lands, but the Briton should expect the American, and German, and others to be equally patriotic. With the same feelings with which he regards competing articles "made in Germany" or America invading his own country, let him realize that the patriotic German and American naturally regard competing articles "made in Britain" which invade theirs.

To-day it is seen that Nature has distributed more generously than was imagined the indispensable minerals, coal, lime, and ironstone, as it was known before that it had widely distributed the ability to grow raw materials; and that it has endowed the man and woman of most countries with latent ability, sufficient under the new conditions to manufacture their own raw materials, in most cases not so well, in one or two special lines perhaps as well, as the Briton or American, and that hence there is not to be only one or two but many principal manufacturing countries.

Nutrients in Malt Liquors.

From The Outlook.

Wines and malt liquors, while containing a far less amount of alcohol than the distilled liquors, do contain a definite amount of nutritive material. Perhaps the best definition of beer as brewed to-day is that of a fermented saccharine infusion to which has been added a wholesome bitter. It consists of water, alcohol, carbonic and acetic acids, and bitter principles from the hop. According to Prof. Atwater's investigations, "Ale, beer, and wine contain small quantities of nutritive material in addition to their alcohol and other constituents. That of wine consists mainly of compounds akin to carbohydrates, and averages a trifle over 3 per cent. of the whole weight. That of ale and beer includes, on the average, a little over one-half of 1 per cent. of protein and other nitrogenous compounds, and 6 or 7 per cent. of carbohydrates and allied substances. A pint (pound) of ale or beer would contain, roughly speaking, about as much of these nutritive substances as one and one-fifth ounces of bread; and a pint of wine about as much as three-quarters of an ounce of bread."

Wherefore the Roses Faded.

Adapted from the Greek of Philostratus.

What hath befallen, tell it me,
The roses that I sent to thee?
For, ere thou didst receive my posies,
They still were fair and still were—roses;
And certes I could never send
A worthless guerdon to my friend.

Why, when thou hadst them, did they lose
Their scent? or what hath marred their hues?
The reason true I know not well;
For what it was they would not tell.
But this I think, they could not bear
Comparison with one so fair,
And, touching thee, whose fragrant bloom
Outbragged their own, they met their doom.

So when the little lamp is lit,
The blazing fire doth vanquish it;
And when they cannot face the Sun,
The stars are blinded every one!
—PERCY L. OSBORN in The Fortnightly Review.

Whence Came the Gordons?

From Blackwood's Magazine.

In the absence of definite data, one is left to ground a theory of the initial inspiration of the Gordons on the undisputed tradition of their French origin. In the Department of Lot, in the southwest of France, there is a townlet of three thousand souls, still known, like the Kincardineshire fishing village, by the name of Gourdon. France believes to this day that Gourdon is the seat of a great hidden gold treasure, which King Clovis buried there in 511. A chance find in 1842 gives some credence to the belief. At any rate it might be taken as symbolic of the gift of the race of men which France made to this country.

The Province of Aquitaine, in which Gourdon is a tiny dot, was just the place to breed a hardy, adventurous race, for it had long been the battle ground of Southern France, swept by successive hordes from the north. As early as the eighth century a Duke of Gourdon was Constable of France and the town touched English history when Richard the Lion fell at Chalus by the hand of a soldier called Bertram de Gourdon.

Cardinal Wiseman's Student Life.

From the Life and Times of Cardinal Wiseman, Wilfrid Ward.

The student life which Wiseman led for four years was one of great regularity and of strict discipline. The English college—although less exacting in its regulations than some of the Italian colleges—preserves a measure of Continental severity. The students rose at 5:30. Half an hour's meditation was followed by mass and breakfast. Every day, except Thursday and Sunday, lectures were attended on philosophy, theology, canon law, church history, Biblical exegesis, as the case might be; and the rest of the morning was devoted to study. The midday dinner was preceded by the daily "examination of conscience." After dinner came a visit to the Blessed Sacrament, and, a little later, the siesta. A space in the afternoon was allotted to a walk through the city, either to some object of interest—a church or a museum—or to one of the Palazzos, or to Monte Pincio, where friends would meet the collegians and exchange greetings or converse.

Nearly all the colleges—and among them the English—would take their walk in camerata—that is to say, the students walking two abreast, in double file. Outside the city or on Monte Pincio this order was relaxed for the time, and students might disperse reassembling for their return home. The bell toward sunset for the Ave Maria would summon the camerata back to college, and the rest of the day was spent chiefly in study and prayer. On Thursday, the weekly holiday, expeditions were often made beyond the city walls to places of interest. The Easter vacation and the long Summer holiday were spent at the country house belonging to the college at Monte Porzio, near Tusculum. Here the discipline was somewhat less strict, but was still a life of great regularity, and passed under community rule. The day, both in Rome and at Monte Porzio, was brought to a close with night prayers and the reading of the meditation for the following morning.

Parties in Spain.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The mass of the country people, the vast majority of the inhabitants of Spain, would never vote at all of their own free will. In the towns there are those who take, as far as writing and speaking go, a lively interest in politics, but with them it evaporates in words. Time was when there were two great governing forces at work in Spain—those two great mediaeval powers which a barbarous people can realize—the King and the Church. To-day they are, not destroyed, but divided against themselves, or against one another.

The old royalist sentiment is split between the ruling dynasty and the Carlists. The Church sympathizes in its heart with the lost cause. Therefore it is kept at arm's length by the victor. It can intrigue, it can worry a Darwinian professor out of his chair, but it cannot govern. There is no governing class in Spain. The aristocracy destroyed its own power centuries ago, when it refused to pay taxes because it rendered military service, and allowed itself to be extruded from the Cortes which met to vote the taxes. A strong ruling line might have supplied the country with a vigorous despotism. But the air of Spain has been fatal to its dynasties. The Hapsburgs ended with an idiot. The Bourbons have sunk to cretinism.

The Wheel-Maid.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid,
A-riding on your bike?"
"I'm going, Sir," the maid replied,
"To seek gold in Klondike."

"But you will freeze upon your wheel
As down the hill you coast!"
"Not while I'm 'scorching,' Sir!" she said,
"For then I'm sure to roast!"
—AUGUSTA WYLIE in The Alkahest.

Our New Departure: Carpets — Wall Paper — Custom Tailoring.

A Great Special Sale of Ladies' Suits and Costumes.

Monday marks two events in our department for Ladies' ready-to-wear Suits.

FIRST—A showing of all that is new and beautiful in Spring Costumes. The richest materials, the finest making, the most elaborate trimmings are all shown here. Garments that you should come and admire even though you have no thought of buying. The goods themselves will then tempt you to break your determination.

SECOND—A selling of Ladies' Suits at prices that have been unknown heretofore. The six specials which follow demonstrate our suit superiority for the spring 1898. Please notice the word "worth." A word that can be used by others to cover an untruth. Remember, in our advertisement every word is used with the purpose of conveying a positively accurate statement in which there is no shadow of exaggeration. Worth regularly $8 means here that the market value to-day in New York retail stores generally is $8 and no less.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS, fly-front reefer, made of an excellent quality of covert cloth; lined jacket, perfect hanging skirt, percaline lined and velvet bound, worth regularly $8.00, now 5.49

LADIES' SUITS, fly-front reefers, of superior quality, all-wool cheviot serge, jacket lined with twilled satin, skirt percaline lined and velvet bound, worth regularly $11.00, now 8.46

LADIES' ETON BLOUSE SUITS, latest style, of cheviot serge, blouse lined with fancy colored satin and trimmed with rows of braid and black satin folds, skirt trimmed with rows of braid and satin folds, percaline lined, in black and navy, worth regularly $16, now 10.99

LADIES' SUITS, fly-front reefers, all-wool cheviot serge, strap seams on jacket and skirt, lined throughout with plain and fancy silks, worth regularly $26, now 19.99

LADIES' REEFER SUITS, fly front, made of handsome imported mixtures, lined throughout with superior quality taffeta silk, especially adapted for between season wear, now 24.99

LADIES' "FENWICK" SUITS, made of broadcloth, jacket lined with silk and skirt made over drop of silk, colors black, blue and brown; worth regularly $46.00, now 29.99

(2D FLOOR, REAR, ELEVATORS.)

Silk Values Pre-eminent.

A very strong array of Silk attractions are here given for Monday's selling. Eight features from the Black Silks and four features from the Colored Silks make an even dozen—the selling of any one of which deserves the name of a special sale.

IMPORTED TAFFETA, black and white checks; all pure bright silk, good value for 75c, 49

OUTING SILK, superior quality, full 30 inches wide, and comprising a great variety of pretty stripes, suitable for blouse waists or full costumes, worth $1.00 per yard, 69

TWILL WASH SILK, three toned, 24 inches wide, all beautiful styles and best quality made, worth $1.00, 69

PRINTED FOULARDS, a great variety of styles and colorings, the highest grade produced and the kind which will neither crush, crack or slip in the seams and are generally sold at 95c. Our price per yard for this sale 69

Eight Special Bargains in the most desirable weaves of Black Silks:

Bargain 1—BLACK BROCADED INDIA TAFFETA, 59
Bargain 2—BLACK TAFFETA, 69
Bargain 3—BLACK DUCHESSE 79
Bargain 4—BLACK MOIRE VELOUR, 79
Bargain 5—BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, 99
Bargain 6—BLACK BROCADED SATIN and GROS GRAIN, 99
Bargain 7—BLACK FAILLE and POPLIN, 99
Bargain 8—MOIRE VELOUR and BAYADERE, 27 in., 1.25

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Gold Glass.

An interesting chapter in the history of glass making is the production of gold decorated glass.

This is an industry we have added to our well known glass cutting establishment.

The growing demand in this country for rich gold glass has induced us to enter into competition with the best factories of Europe, and our productions of rich surface and paste gold decorations now on sale in China Department are excelled by none, as we offer to duplicate any of the rich old studies in gold or color, no matter where purchased or how elaborate the design.

TABLE SERVICE, in plain burnished gold band, comprising

12 Goblets, per dozen 3.47
12 Champagnes, per dozen 3.47
12 Clarets, per dozen 2.67
12 Wines, per dozen 2.37
12 Cordials, per dozen 1.96
60 pieces, set complete, 13.49

(2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Decorated China at Half Price.

On Monday in Decorated China we shall make an offering that is of remarkable magnitude. It will comprise five hundred casks of Decorated Dinner and Tea Ware, of every conceivable style of decorations, from the simplest to the most elaborate designs. They will be marked at about one-half the usual low prices that prevail here regularly on goods of this quality. The lot will be arranged on three tables:

Table 1, French China.
Table 2, Carlsbad China.
Table 3, Domestic China.

The assortment is so varied that it is impossible to quote any intelligent list of prices. As there are very few duplicate pieces, early morning buyers will get the best picking.

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Toilet Sets.

Our line of Toilet Sets comprises all the Latest Modern Designs, together with the following Exceptional Values:

TOILET SET, decorated, blue, brown and green, set complete 1.49
TOILET SET, four colors, gold stippled 3.47
TOILET SET, violet decorations, filled in colors, with stippled gold 3.87

(BASEMENT.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

NOT WHAT WE WANT.

Our Madrid contemporary El Nacional is both courageous and long-headed. We are surprised at its boldness in advocating the cession of Cuba to the United States. The tone of other newspapers published at the Spanish capital had led us to believe that an editor who made such a proposition would be mobbed. But we are compelled to admire the astuteness of El Nacional in drawing up terms of sale, which are by no means calculated to make us eager for the bargain. What it calls "the best solution of the Cuban problem" is presented in a paragraph:

> Will nobody preach and proclaim the annexation of Cuba to the United States by agreement with Spain on condition that the United States redeem us from the insular debt, favoring us during a certain period by a tariff concession, and guaranteeing, under a powerful authority and a respected flag, the lives and property of Spaniards resident in Cuba?

The insular debt is in itself a serious matter. El Nacional estimates at three thousand million pesetas, or $600,000,000, the debt which the immediate independence of Cuba would throw upon its mother country. At 4 per cent. the annual interest charge would be $24,000,000, a pretty heavy burden upon the industries of Cuba, although Spain's annual exaction has sometimes been heavier. If we should guarantee this debt there can be no doubt that for many years we should be called upon to pay a part of the interest from our own pockets.

This, however, is liquidated damages. We should know at all times where we stood in regard to the debt guarantee. The "tariff concession" which El Nacional proposes might be no very serious obstacle to the trade unless it should involve us in embarrassments with other countries on the footing of the most favored nation. It is our duty to warn our Madrid contemporary, however, that tariff concessions are very little to the taste of our present rulers.

But what shall we say to the proposed guarantee by us of the lives and property of Spaniards resident in Cuba? Havana is full of loyal Spaniards. They are the richest residents. For most of them it would be inconvenient or impossible to deport their possessions and expatriate themselves. "It's a 'tarnal smart administration that can change faster 'n I can," said the Vermont Postmaster who had held office uninterruptedly for forty years, and we might expect some pretty sudden changes of allegiance when the Cuban flag was run up over the palace at Havana. But old hates would break out and for some years after Cuban independence assassination might be a pastime and arson one of the sports of the people in the capital city.

For all these consequences of the bad blood of Cuba and Ethiopia and the blend thereof we are asked to become responsible in money damages. We are not so foolish. If, indeed, we annex Cuba, we shall become in fact responsible for the safety of all Spanish subjects and other foreigners there resident, and for the lives and property of our own citizens as well. No doubt we should provide an adequate police or military protection. But the task is not to our liking, and we shall not assume it. No sensible person here advocates the annexation of Cuba. We don't want Cuba for ourselves. We want Cuba for the Cubans. The limit of our desires and the end and aim of our policy are that Cuba may be set free from Spain in order that she may enjoy the blessings of a stable Government and unhampered industrial growth. The island is our neighbor and we insist that she must be at peace. Her products and ours are of interchangeable value and we want to trade with her. Spain blocks the way to peace and commerce. She must get out of the way. That is all we ask, and it is a demand reasonable in the sight of men.

THE SPOILSMEN DISCOURAGED.

There is a notable weariness in the ranks of the spoilsmen at Washington.

When Congress met in extra session an attack all along the line on the reformed civil service was undertaken. It came to nothing in the House because the firm and heavy foot of Speaker REED was quietly but promptly placed upon it and was not removed during the session. In the Senate, however, a special committee was intrusted with the task of obtaining ammunition to be used when the regular session began. Early in December, after the opening of the regular session, a like committee undertook the same work. For some time the spoilsmen boasted that they would either cut down the appropriations for the Civil Service Commission or would by special enactment emasculate the law. In the former attempt they failed utterly, and they have since been working with great display of zeal at the latter.

Recently they have concentrated their efforts on a bill introduced by Congressman EVANS, which, it is claimed, will bring the operation of the law back to its original purpose and abolish what they are fond of calling the usurpations of the Civil Service Commission. The chief feature of this bill is a provision that the law of 1883 shall not apply to offices now under the rules bearing a salary of less than $900 or more than $1,800, though there are other restrictions. The practical effect of such a bill would be to restore to the spoils system nearly two-thirds of the places now under the merit system. It would reduce the number of employés under the rules from over 84,000 to less than 30,000. It would turn over 636 out of 688 Post Offices, with their clerks, to the spoilsmen, and 97 out of 103 Custom Houses. It is announced in our Washington dispatches that when the committe learned the sweeping effect of the bill they were staggered, and that it is not likely any report will be made upon it. It will be allowed to go its way to dusty death in the pigeonholes.

This is a good sign so far as it goes. But it is purely negative. It is a scandal that any attempt should now be making to restrict the merit system. It ought, on the contrary, to be strengthened by a reasonable appropriation providing for its more thorough and effective administration. That is the only legislation upon the subject now required from Congress.

OUR INTERESTS IN CHINA.

When the declaration of the intentions of Great Britain with respect to China was published THE TIMES took occasion to say that our own Government should express its sympathy with the British position. For that position was simply that a Chinese port opened to the trade of one nation was opened to the trade of all, and that no nation could shut out other nations having equal treaty rights, except by actual annexation. If annexations were made Great Britain would demand compensations in kind.

In all this Great Britain was fighting our battle. We also want "not territory, but trade." We have no intention of annexing any part of China, or of acquiring any special privileges, or of engaging in any general game of grab. We merely demand to be placed on the footing of the most favored nations and to do so much of the Chinese trade as we have superior facilities for doing. So it was a matter of prudence as well as of decency for us to assure England of our good will in this business and to give her our moral support.

Instead of doing this, the Administration merely gave out an announcement that our interests were not threatened by the German and Russian proceedings. In the current number of The Forum Mr. CLARENCE CARY treats the apathy of our Government with just severity. He describes as "a quaint and dangerous view" the reported declaration of the State Department that our interests are not threatened by the partition of China, and he shows what a serious threat against our commerce the propcsed partition constitutes. For an illustration of what would happen in case one of the protectionist nations got control of a Chinese province, he cites "the impenetrable ring fence of French colonial tariffs surrounding the vast and fertile area of Indo-China." The worst of it is that if Germany and Russia build similar ring fences around their possessions in Middle and in Northern China, respectively, we could have, upon our own principles, nothing to say. We believe in ring fences, and we have erected one at home against France and Germany and Russia. We would still have our share of the commerce of the treaty ports, but of the commerce of a port acquired outright by a European power we should have only such a share as that power chose to give us.

England has made a disturbance, and England has accordingly been quieted by assurances that she could continue to do business on equal terms with Russia and Germany in Russian and German Chinese ports. But it does not at all follow that we shall be admitted on equal terms. Mr. CARY analyzes Lord SALISBURY'S review of the question in his address on the Queen's speech to show that Lord SALISBURY did not go further than to say that he had secured equal benefits for English commerce with Russian or German. He was not making our bargains. Why should he? We left England to make her fight alone, and if she has made it for her own exclusive benefit we cannot complain. If we had promptly assured her of our support, we should have had a claim to share her success with her. But the importance of the matter was not appreciated at Washington. Mr. CARY suggests that there will be an opportunity to retrieve our blunder in the instructions to be wired to our new Minister to Pekin. It is to be hoped that the opportunity will be seized. In the meanwhile Mr. OLNEY in his address at Harvard very properly insists upon the community of interest between Great Britain and ourselves in the East. The ex-Secretary thereby shows a much greater appreciation of the question than his successor, if he can be said to have a successor in the present acephalous condition of the State Department.

THE MURDER OF BAKER.

The Government first offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest, with proof to convict, of the murderers, or any of them, of BAKER, the colored South Carolina Postmaster, and at the meeting of the Cabinet on Friday the reward was "increased" to $1,500. Two bites, and such a little cherry? The sum offered seems to us to be inadequate.

The Government should offer a reward that would bring to book the perpetrators of this inhuman crime. The sum should be big enough to interest persons really capable of tracking the murderers.

When conviction has been had there should be some exemplary hanging. A community that harbors savages capable of going out in the night time to shoot a man, his wife, his two daughters, and a babe in its mother's arms would profit by the lesson.

And then, when the law had been vindicated and justice done, the Republican administration of WILLIAM MCKINLEY, profiting by its own lesson; should resolve to provoke no more midnight assassinations in the Southern States by appointing colored Postmasters. It is in vain that the Republican Party resists the inevitable annulment of its ill-judged laws of thirty years ago. What would have been the fate of the colored race without the elective franchise no man can say, but we now know that it was a terrible mistake to make citizens of a class inapt for the privilege and doomed to a different career.

In that period following the war when emotion and sentiment usurped some of the functions of reason men thought they could make black white. It cannot be done. The attempt has been an unendurable exasperation to white and a cruel illusion to black. One after another the Southern States solve the difficulty by provisions of organic law which, if they do not command the full approval of the rigid and consistent moralist, are at least less shocking than massacre.

The Administration cannot stay the course of nature or resist the irresistible. It is deplorable unwisdom to attempt it.

THE AGE OF ENTERING COLLEGE.

Our readers have observed the unusual interest that has been aroused by the discussion in our columns concerning the effects of "raising the standard" in American colleges. To this discussion not only college graduates of ancient and of recent date and parents have contributed, but also professors of colleges. We commented last Sunday upon an interesting plea from Prof. REMSEN of Johns Hopkins in favor of "lowering the standard." To-day we have the pleasure of publishing a communication in the same sense from Prof. RICKETTS, senior professor and director of that admirable technical school, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Prof. RICKETTS arrives by a different road at the same conclusion with Prof. REMSEN, and declares, as a result of his experience, that "raising the standard for admission is in reality lowering the standard of education." Indeed, it is a common complaint on the part of the very institutions that have had most to do with raising the standard for admission that the preparatory schools do not present pupils up to the raised standard. One instructor has in our columns made what we are tempted to call the diabolical suggestion that a competent private teacher, taking a boy of good capacity at six, could deliver him prepared for college at sixteen. If we estimate the annual expense of this process at $500, the boy, when ready for matriculation, would "stand in" his parent $5,000, which is plainly beyond the resources of the average American parent who desires to secure an education for his son, and the parent would be assuming in the meantime the risk expressed by one hard-headed American father of "wasting a five-thousand-dollar education on a five-houndred-dollar boy."

As this same correspondent, however, very pertinently points out, our attempts to conform to the German model have not been successful. We have been for a good many years mixing the functions of a college and a university. A generation or two generations ago, there was no dispute about what a liberal education meant. It included all those things which every educated man ought to know. It included a certain mathematical training, and on the literary side it included what according to MATTHEW ARNOLD'S description it stil includes among the nations of Europe, "a knowledge of Greece and Rome and of each other." The only "election" open to an undergradute was of the scientific instead of the classical course, and proficiency in this was attested by a different degree. Our college course thus answered to the German gymnasium, and it could be completed at nineteen or twenty. Then the student was ready for his "electives," which were in the nature of special and professional preparation. It is true that unless these were in the beaten tracks of "the three learned professions," the student had to cross the ocean in order to obtain the facilities which in most cases he can now obtain at home. In this respect the improvement has been very great and should be thankfully acknowledged. But it is also true that the development of the elective system has tended to confuse the functions of a college and of a university, of general and special education, to render doubtful the significance of the baccalaureate degree, and to protract the collegiate course one or two years beyond the age of legal manhood and citizenship, which is the age at which, by common consent, the state of dependence and pupilage should cease.

As we have pointed out before, it fixes the limit at which, upon the average, parents should be expected to support their sons in unproductive preparation for life. And, apart from that, it is a grave question whether the fact of continued dependence, after the expiration of legal minority, does not in most cases work a moral enfeeblement that cannot be compensated by the increase of mental culture.

There is a very serious aspect in all this for the colleges themselves. It is a hackneyed saying that nowhere else in the world are private benefactions and endowments in the cause of education so great as in this country. A great proportion of them proceeds from "self-made men," who have not themselves had the advantages which they nobly desire to secure for others. American rich men have shown themselves willing to endow not only chairs in colleges, but chairs in universities, for the prosecution of studies of which only a few specialists can be expected to avail themselves. But as practical men and business men they look upon college education as a preparation for active life. They will not be apt to encourage a system under which the majority of students remain students when they ought already to be taking their part in the work of the world. They will decline to believe that a man will be the better lawyer or doctor or preacher for not beginning to study law, medicine, or theology until he has for a year or two been a voter. And the common sense and experience of mankind will bear them out.

We wonder if it ever occurs to the violent champions of "a clean sweep" in the civil service that the one civil servant on whose fidelity, skill, and sound judgment the Administration depends with entire confidence is the "rebel Brigadier" appointed by Mr. CLEVELAND as Consul General at Havana.

There is no getting around the plain facts which Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE states as to the advantages to be enjoyed by a ship-building business in the harbor of New York. They are perfectly well known and have been so for some time. But men of brains and capital do not wait to improve such opportunities as Mr. CARNEGIE points out until they are proclaimed in the newspapers. Mr. CARNEGIE explains why he does not go into this enterprise—he is too old and his money is locked up in other business. Good reasons doubtless, but there are younger men with available resources. Why do they stand aloof? Has Mr. CARNEGIE told the whole truth? Is he as comprehensive as no doubt he is sincere? These are interesting questions, which we should be glad to see answered by experts.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is not at all difficult to picture the amazement of the farmer against whom a jury a few days ago brought in a verdict in favor of a party of fox hunters. It seems that these hunters, through some mysterious dispensation of Providence, had started a real fox, red as to appearance and gray as to intellect. After crying "Stole away!" in correct manner, (learned from English novels,) these fox hunters, at the imminent risk of their own lives and the equally precious legs of their horses, rode furiously across country, over fields and fences, in gallant pursuit of the elusive fox. Reynard le Subtle, as FENIMORE COOPER would have called him, seems to have known that all farmers hate fox hunters with the just hatred of hard-working men who dislike to plant wheat and corn for high-bred hunters to trample down. Although there was no wheat or corn to be spoiled last week, the fox knew that the farmer would hate the hunters just the same. So when he saw a farmer standing in the midst of his own field, Reynard straightway ran toward him. The dogs, however, killed the poor fox before he reached the farmer, who nevertheless took possession of the corpse and refused to give it up. The poor hunters even tried to buy the fox, but the farmer said a fox killed on his land was his, and so the hunters had to sue him for the much-coveted brush, and to the intense amazement, not to say dismay, of that farmer and all others on whose lands hunting or gunning is practiced, the jury decided that the game belongs to the hunter. Perhaps this decision will make farmers more respectful of the rights of hunters; but the chances are it will stimulate the erection of barbed-wire fences.

—The quotations from the editorials in the Spanish newspapers on the current complications between Spain and the United States indicate a remarkably low order of intelligence. This is not evidenced in the excited view of the situation and in intemperate statements of that view so much as in the foolish deductions drawn and in the infantile nature of the thinking shown in the articles. If the press of a country is a fair representative of its intelligence it cannot be said that we ourselves can altogether escape criticism, but our yellow journals are wholly in the minority, while in Spain the papers seem to be edited by schoolboys.

—A sailor jumped overboard in the bay the other day because his Captain refused him a drink of whisky. When the soaked and half-frozen son of Neptune was hauled back aboard his ship, the "old man" poured three large drinks of gin down his throat. After that Jack went about his business perfectly satisfied. The incident was not at all uncommon. There is nothing Jack will not do to get a drink. Once upon a time a sailor aboard the Chicago, then flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, was seized with a jumping toothache. There was no dentist aboard the ship, but the doctor, after nearly killing the poor fellow, got the tooth out. Then he poured a huge drink of brandy down the half-fainting seaman's throat. Next morning at sick call fourteen seamen reported to the doctor with toothache. But alas! the doctor cured them without whisky by a generous display of appalling surgical instruments.

—The daily publication of dispatches from various parts of the country announcing that militia organizations have offered their services to the Governor of their State or to the President in the event of war must bring grim smiles to the faces of officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia in this State. Persons who have read the so-called "war" news carefully must have noticed that no militia organization in this State has as yet offered its services. It is not at all likely that any will do so, because any officer who ventured upon such a course would be sternly rebuked. There is a legend that once in the course of the administration of Adjt. Gen. JOSIAH PORTER, during a series of labor riots, a commanding officer who had not been long in the State service telegraphed to Albany offering the services of his command. With all possible speed Gen. PORTER wired back: "The militia of this State does not volunteer; it is ordered."

PERSONAL.

—The actor, RATCLIFFE, who was sent to prison a few days ago for beating his wife, said on his way thither that when he came out he would probably write a book giving a history of his case. Strange as it may seem to intelligent persons, such a book is likely to have a large sale. As a matter of fact, hundreds of such books are on sale at the present time and are doing their subtle work in instructing the young how crimes may be committed. Any one who takes a quiet walk around the east side of the Borough of Manhattan will have no difficulty in discovering these books. They are openly and conspicuously exposed in the windows of many little shops. They do not come under the ban of the law, because they are not indecent, but it may be questioned whether they are not much more hostile to the welfare of a community than such books as D'ANNUNZIO'S "Triumph of Death," which caused such a pother.

—Policeman WALTER MOORE of the Liberty Avenue Station has a pretty correct idea of his duties. A few nights ago he saved the life of a man who had accidentally drunk ammonia by carrying him to the nearest drug store and administering an emetic. When the ambulance surgeon said, "You ought to be a doctor," the officer answered: "What's the matter with my being a policeman?" He knew that he had the right kind of knowledge to make him serviceable in the post which he occupied. It would be a good thing if more policemen had a little knowledge of the same sort.

—The late HENRY E. ABBEY, whose loss of the services of the juvenile prodigy of the piano, JOSEF HOFMANN, ten years ago still brings tears to the eyes of the manager's friends, was nevertheless wont to relate with considerable effect a story of the lad's acceptance as a pupil by the great RUBINSTEIN, with whom little JOSEF continued the study of his art after Mr. GERRY summarily ended his performances here. Mr. ABBEY said he was present when the boy, accompanied by his father and first teacher, CASIMIR HOFMANN, appeared before the Jupiter Tonans of the piano forte. RUBINSTEIN sat enthroned like a king in a huge armchair. His royal robe of state was a morning gown not unlike a bath robe, and his hair, as usual, looked like that of King Lear on the cliffs of Dover. Little JOSEF approached the foot of the throne, fell on his knees, and, lifting his eyes to the august countenance, said: "Great master, will you take me for a pupil?" And the great master answered with the pregnant words, "I will." Then he patted little JOSEF on the head with both hands and the boy kissed the royal fingers which used to drop so many notes under the piano. Mr. ABBEY said: "It was very touching."

THE QUESTION OF COLLEGE STANDARDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several admirable editorials in THE TIMES upon educational subjects have recently attracted my attention. Notably one in your issue of Feb. 27, entitled "'Raising the Standard' in Colleges."

I am in complete accord with the opinions expressed in this editorial regarding requirements for admission, not only for the reasons given by you, but also because I am in a position to know that the so-called "raising the standard" for admission is in reality lowering the standard of education. Sufficient time is not allowed the preparatory schools thoroughly to prepare the student for this "higher standard." And few preparatory schools have a strong enough corps of teachers to give proper instruction in the many diverse subjects required for admission to most colleges. They therefore fail to give thorough instruction in subjects which should be considered as of prime importance, and instead almost always cram the average student with ill-digested smatterings. Want of thoroughness is the dangerous result.

With the given conditions, who is surprised at the lamentable neglect of the teaching of English referred to in an editorial in your issue of Dec. 12, 1897, and illustrated by the article of Prof. HILL of Harvard University? The universities which are trying to make preparatory schools do part of the work they should do themselves, and which are content with the consequent unsatisfactory results, are just the institutions which have almost no standards and no requirements for graduation. With almost no work during the term, and some cramming for examinations, it is impossible for students, even of little intelligence, to escape the honors of graduation. This may seem severe, but every educated man who has lived in university towns and studied the question knows it to be true.

Some of the results of demanding high entrance requirements were given in a letter written by me to The Engineering Record. Commenting upon this letter, one of the best known and most capable professors of engineering in New England, who is also the Director of an engineering school, writes me as follows.

"Having been for some years an examiner for one of the best secondary schools in New England where mathematics is particularly well taught, I think that if the best to be found in such a school is barely up to the right mark, the general average must be very low. And what we get here in 150 or more freshmen in the college gives ample evidence that standards of excellence in the so-called 'preparatory' mathematics are very low. I think Harvard has gotten the educational world into difficulties by setting such a pace in the matter of 'elevating' the standards. What much ground is to be covered thoroughness is out of the question, except in the case of a rare man who either has rare ability or takes time enough."

I might perhaps have taken only an academic interest in this matter and have been content to look out while the sowers of the wind reaped were it not that there seems to be some danger of their example infecting a class of men whose scientific training should have taught them that an engineering education, at least, like a permanent structure, must rest upon a thoroughly solid foundation.

PALMER C. RICKETTS.
Troy, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1898.

A PLEA FOR COLLEGE STANDARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may seem presumptuous for one but recently out of college to raise her voice in opposition to a matter which has the approval of even college professors, not to mention business men. That the writer feels strongly in regard to this subject is her excuse.

To me it does not seem altogether the fault of the college that young people are now so much older at graduating than they used to be. The times demand more of an educated man than formerly. Science, history, and economics have taken immense strides, and if a man has a good general education he must have a thorough grounding in these subjects as well as in his Latin, Greek, and mathematics.

The trouble seems to me to lie back of the college requirements, namely, in the secondary schools. The colleges have been continually raising their standards to meet the advance in civilization. Have the secondary schools been advancing to meet the colleges? From my own observation, which is mostly confined to New York State, I should say no. The secondary schools of this State are planned on a graded system, which requires a child to spend his time from five or six years to twelve or fourteen years on the preliminaries, as they are called—reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. During the last four years of his public school training he must learn nearly everything required for college entrance. By this time he is ready to enter the high school and take up the serious work of preparing for college his energy and love for study have been too often killed by being dissipated on the above-mentioned dry-as-dust subjects.

It hardly seems needful that a child should spend seven or eight years learning the commonplace and stupid studies before mentioned, and then have only four years in which to learn the many fascinating and delightful subjects required for entrance to college.

In the writer's opinion, a child would not suffer any great detriment if he never looked inside of an arithmetic until he was twelve years old, and even older, while he might be greatly benefited from studying Latin, literature, and history. What child of eight or ten understands the relations of principal and interest, of stocks and exchange? What do taxes and insurance and the decimal system mean to him? What possible benefit can a child get from that which is beyond his understanding? Arithmetic could be studied in one year, as are algebra and geometry, after a child has reached the age when mathematics are comprehensible, and his interest is awakened as it will be when he realizes the relation of arithmetic to affairs of daily life. There is no reason, so far as the child's intellect is concerned, why he should not have completed two years of college entrance work in Latin, history, and literature when he enters the high school.

I know how many arguments there are on the other side of the question which I have raised and, perhaps, with our enormous public school system no other method is at present possible, but it does seem as if we ought to work toward some other method which promises more in the way of variety and progress than the present one.

If there were proper correlation throughout our school system, beginning with the primary department and extending through the university, this question as to the age of a college graduate could not arise.

M. L. C.
Malone, N. Y., March 1, 1898.

PLAGIARISM BY SPEAKERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be a growing habit on the part of preachers and other public speakers to introduce into their discourses, without acknowledgment, sentences—yea, whole paragraphs—from other authors—a most reprehensible habit, and one which cannot be too strongly condemned.

Not long ago the member of Congress for the district where I reside gave us a speech on Lincoln interlarded with long passages which he had culled, and, it may be, thought would pass undetected when inwrought into the fabric of his own rhetoric, as he gave not the names of the author or authors to whom he was indebted. On another occasion a clergyman of my acquaintance, in introducing his discourse, delivered a noble exordium of considerable length from a great writer without once mentioning the latter's name. So late as Sunday last another preacher gave as his own an opinion of the proper way to treat a text in interpreting it in the identical language of another, from whose book he had taken it without giving him credit.

It has become a habit with not a few preachers and public speakers, not only those who extemporize, but those who prepare beforehand, to read over the speeches or sermons of others and get from them their plot or plan, and then transpose it, as far as possible, into their own language. I was some years ago attending a public meeting of a religious body, where I heard a discourse from a reverend gentleman of prominent position, yet a man of most ordinary ability. He began with a sentence that startled me, so foreign was it to the normal capacity of his mind as I had conceived it to be from his former sermons and addresses. Paragraph after paragraph followed, until he, to strengthen what he had been affirming, remarked: "A noted French divine has said—a passage which I have translated." There is an extant translation of the famous French preacher, and this that our friend gave us was very much like it in its noble dignity of style—a style in no sense similar to that of the man who was then preaching.

Perhaps it is difficult to determine when to give the name of an author. It is in some cases an insult to our auditory to preface a familiar quotation with the name of its creator, especially if he be a standard poet, but, on the other hand, it is equally insulting to paraphrase him without publicly acknowledging it. But there is no doubt that no one can be offended if a speaker, in quoting the prose of another, no matter how famous, gives him credit for it. I think that ministers have a feeling that to insert the words "as another has said" detracts from the solemnity of a sermon by giving it a somewhat too literary flavor. Still, they had better be honest than solemn. Even a quotation from Scripture should have pinned to it "chapter and verse." If this system of borrowing is to continue and grow, orators and preachers will be as plentiful in the next generation as blackberries. Of course it is a species of art, this mosaic work. Not every one can be successful at it—indeed, very few are wholly so—and when they attempt it leave in our minds an atmosphere of suspicion of foul play, and send us out of the house of God possessed with doubt as to the real honesty of the preacher.

Doubtless it is true that we are not always conscious when composing that we are borrowing. I hold it to be a fact in mental experience that what we read when our mind is preoccupied really lodges in it, though we are inattentive when reading, and afterward issues forth in our productions as our own, without any remembrance on our part of its source, while only that which we read with concentrated interest bears upon it in our consciousness the name and superscription of its author. Then, too, in listening to others, where we note changes in style, we must recollect that many writers have different styles of writing, according to the state of their moods; that their sermons or addresses are often written at several different sittings, and that, even at one sitting, the nerves of the brain act like the electric light and send forth at one moment a few luminous phrases and then dull down again.

A practice in vogue of reading the printed sermons of others from books, pamphlets, magazines, and papers, without mentioning the fact to a congregation and giving the name of the author is reprehensible. It is dangerous, too, to the good fame of the one who practices it and a moral wrong to the real author. A great thought is the discovery of a person, and he is entitled to the credit of it. A happy expression should be known as the work not of him who repeats it, but of him who invented it. We should not flaunt ourselves in borrowed plumage and gain credit for wit and wisdom among an ignorant constituency when we are really dull and commonplace. Still, I suppose that if we too strenuously insist that public talkers shall confine themselves to their own creations, there will not be enough of them to fill the requirements of public need.

CRITIC.
Newburg, N. Y., March 3, 1898.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Facts Should Be Admitted.

From The Sandusky (Ohio) Register, (Rep.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES has devoted two leading articles to Secretary Sherman, one in its issue of Saturday last and one in the issue of Sunday. In the first it called upon the President to request Mr. Sherman to resign, and devoted a column to the subject. The substance of its article is that the Secretary is mentally and physically incapable of performing the duties of the office, that he never ought to have been appointed, that his appointment was a disgrace to the President, and that he is now worse than useless and liable to do great damage. It followed this article on Sunday with another of a similar character. So much has been said pro and con in regard to Mr. Sherman's condition that it might be well enough to know the exact facts. It has been repeatedly declared that he is not of sound mind and as repeatedly denied by the friends of the Secretary and friends of the Administration. Let us have the facts.

His Resignation Should Be Asked.

From The Rochester Herald, (Dem.)

There is probably not a single citizen who would like to see Secretary Sherman humiliated in any way; but surely a request for his resignation, if he will not tender it voluntarily, would be less cruel than the actual transfer, which has already taken place, of his duties and responsibilities to the hands of an official subordinate.

We can understand the extreme reluctance with which the President must contemplate the idea of asking Secretary Sherman to retire, in view of the fact that the latter was induced to accept the State portfolio against his personal inclination. But circumstances have imposed a stern duty upon the President. He owes it to the country to place in charge of this department a Secretary in fact as well as in name.

An Unfortunate Situation.

From The Boston Herald, (Ind.)

The position of John Sherman as Secretary of State in President McKinley's Cabinet continues to be embarrassing. He is seldom alluded to as being there without terms of disparagement, and it appears to be well understood that the President passes him over in consultation on the subject of the foreign relations of the country. This is unfortunate, and is an injustice and an indignity to Mr. Sherman. He should either be respected in office, or he should leave it. If there is not confidence in him, his resignation should be procured. It might have been obtained months ago without the remark that it would now occasion, but to continue it at present, with the views constantly expressed of Mr. Sherman's inefficiency in the offices, impresses us as no kindness to him. The controlling fact in the case is, however, that the Secretary of State's office is the most important in the Cabinet, and that the Nation requires there now its man of the best equipment to deal with its foreign policy, and the one possessing the largest share of public confidence who is procurable.

Incomes Made in Germany.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The income tax collected in Germany in 1897 amounted to 135,000,000 of marks, being about 8,000,000 more than in 1896, paid by 2,700,000 persons and 2,000 corporations. The amount of income taxed was 6,374,000,000 of marks, grouped as follows as regards contributories:

6,000	marks to	20,000	marks.....	581,213
20,000	"	32,000	"	208,174
32,000	"	52,000	"	163,305
52,000	"	100,000	"	124,000
100,000	"	200,000	"	58,633
200,000	"	500,000	"	30,660
500,000	"	1,000,000	"	8,569
1,000,000	"	2,000,000	"	3,549
Above		2,000,000	.....	1,969

The number of millionaires (of marks) in Germany rose last year from 5,212 to 5,460, while the total taxable property amounts to 65,676,000,000,000 of marks. The Netherland can no longer be called a poor country.

Louisiana's Representation.

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Just as soon as Louisiana reduces her voting population by depriving one-half of her population of the rights of franchise, just that soon Congress will enforce the law of the Federal Constitution, and change the number of Congressmen from six to three, and Presidential Electors from eight to five. Louisiana will find she is handling edged tools if Democrats carry out their present scheme.

NUGGETS.

Food for Mirth.

People always laugh at the first man to adopt a new fashion, and at the last one to follow it.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Worse Than the Other.

She—It must be awful for a prima donna to discover that she has lost her voice.

He—Not so awful if she didn't discover it.—Brooklyn Life.

Fine Recruits.

"Are you interested in this 'don't worry' movement?"

"Yes; I wish I could get all my creditors into it."—Chicago Record.

Ready for a Fray Nevertheless.

Secretary Long does not believe there is going to be a fight, but all the same he is soaking snowballs and putting them out over night to freeze.—Boston Globe.

The Cow Eliminated.

Who was it said a Boston man could see a joke when it was presented with graphications and a diagram? Dr. Hale said the story that Boston streets were laid out to follow cowpaths is foolish. To which the Boston Globe responds: "We always thought that story was pretty hard on the innocent Colonial cow."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THE KOOTENAY PROSPECTOR.

Clive Phillips-Wolley in Victoria Colonist.

Lay it there in the shadow. For God's sake don't call that him!
That bundle of frozen clothing we found in the drift sin't Jim.
Not the Jim as I knew—my partner—Jim, fit and strong as an ox!
That thing without muscle or movement and as limp as my sodden socks!
Leave that alone in the shadows, and pile a log on the fire,
Jim's gone, I guess, where the sparks go, a' climbin' higher and higher.
Not that they get there neither. That log sucked sunlight and dew
In bygone Springs when it budded where the yellow snowdrops grew;
And now it's goin' to nothin' but ash and a feeble spark
That wavers away toward heaven an' goes out, of course, in the dark.
Climbin'! Is that all we're made for? Like the armies of silent pine
Which climb an' climb on forever, from the gulch to the timber line?
Not one in a million gets there, when they do they wither and die.
See them! Whitened, withered, wind-twisted, corpse-trees in a Winter sky!
Prospectin'! that's what they call it; hard labor an' hunger an' cold.
That's what prospectin' is, mate; a hunt for a devil, Gold!
Gold that buys women and whisky—hands shaky an' eyesight dim,
An' a lot of bummers to suck you dry, but never a pal like Jim.

* * * * * * *

That wasn't the way as Jim talked. No! That wasn't the way Jim thought,
He worked 'cos he loved the labor; he was born to fight, so he fought,
He loved the hardship, the danger, black canyon or shifting slide—
I've seen him laugh at the risks he took, at the very place where he died.

An' it was a game worth playin'! Alone—at the heart of the world,
Where the mighty snowslides thundered, and the long gray vapors curled,
When we mere pigmies ventured to storm Creation's hold,
Staked our lives on the blindest bluff an' played the World for her gold.
Climbed to the throne of Morning; sank shafts to the roof of Hell—
Till the hot air scorched our faces, an' water hissed as it fell;
Worked like men in the daytime, slept 'neath the sweet-breathed trees,
Lulled by the drone of the foaming creek an' the song of the chickadees.
We had Great Things then for our comrades, the Forces of Earth for foes,
There's one of us down in the battle, an' another don't care when he goes.

They laughed in our face in the cities; the fat, smug cities back east—
Thought we were both of us luny, something half-man, half-beast!
Cities! My God, we build 'em. Do you mind how Rossland rose?
Do you mind the first log shanty we built amongst the snows?
Do you mind how two years later their iron horses raced
From North and South the Boundary line to the goal that he had placed,
And now there are twice three thousand, where then there were not but three.
Though devil a one in Rossland town has heard of Jim or me.

Do you mind the fire at Kaslo, or the storm that drowned her out?
We warmed our hands at the blazing shacks and rebuilt in a waterspout.
Do you mind—well, of course you mind it, and that, my God, is the end,
Nerveless, voiceless, sightless, and deaf to the voice of its friend.
No! No! It is not the reason. I see that the heavens are far,
But I don't believe that the sparks go out—I know that they reach the star.

HAPPENINGS IN EUROPE

Good Government for London Secured by the Late Liberal Victory.

AUSTRIA'S PARTITION A HOPE OF FRANCE.

Japan May not Evacuate Wei-Hai-Wei in May—Russia is Once More Plotting in Turkey.

Proposition to Change Great Britain's Royal Standard—A Big Boom in Shipbuilding Yards.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, March 5.—There was small exaggeration in the legend "London saved!" with which the Liberal press yesterday morning hailed the result of the County Council election which was massed in their news columns. It was in many respects the most important event in London's modern history. No other Ministry of our times has deliberately descended into the arena of municipal politics and employed all the immense forces at its disposal to dictate to a community how its local affairs should be controlled. This extraordinary exception in the rules of British public life could only be explained upon the grounds of an exceptional emergency. The landlord-bondholder-snob classes of the West End had become profoundly frightened at the possibilities of a really democratic governing body in London, and put such a powerful pressure upon Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Secretary Chamberlain, and the rest that they had to consent to attempt to hamstring the County Council. Even Ritchie, the Tory Minister who drew and secured the passage of the bill creating the Council, nine years ago, was dragooned into a campaign for its extinction. Lord Salisbury, whose ignorance of the matter even exceeded his indifference to the popular issues involved, propounded last Winter the scheme of practically wiping out the Council by an act of Parliament. This raised such a storm of protests that modifications were made in the plans, and it was finally announced that the Parliamentary measure would be reserved till after Thursday's election so that it might be adapted to the wishes of the Londoners, then expressed. Almost every Cabinet Minister took part in the campaign that ensued, however. Swarms of titled ladies, with powdered coachmen and footmen, ransacked the dirty alleys of Battersea and Stepney to coax the voters' wives, and beer flowed like water, and money was forthcoming for any number of independent "Labor candidates" who would set themselves up as candidates to divide the Progressive vote.

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Purposes of the Tories.

The purposes of the Tory leaders may be roughly outlined under three heads. First, they planned splitting London up into ten minor municipalities, each with a Mayor, a Council, and Aldermen, a plan which they fancied would commend itself to the petty parochial rivalries and ambitions and would rob the Council of most of its dreaded power. Second, they desired to smash the Works Committee, by which the Council eliminates the middleman and does public repairs and improvements at the cost price for the ratepayer, a change which would bring back the old rotten system of jobbery among contractors. Third, they were intent on buttressing up the shaken monopolies of the gas, water, and tramway companies which now swindle, misuse, and handicap the sprawling metropolis in a manner that no other great English town would tolerate for a day. These things, with their terror at the menace of taxation on ground rents in the background, were what the Tories fought for, and they made special and expensive dead sets against Burns, Steadman, and Sidney Webb as dangerous Socialists who must be defeated at all hazards.

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Large Majority for the Progressives.

In the result every Radical whom the Primrose League ladies specially touted against, and whom the Tory press blacklisted, comes up with an increased majority. Throughout the districts which particularly suffer from the water monopoly there were gains enough in the seats to give the Progressives a large majority in the new Council. If the voters could have had Saturday for a polling day probably a half dozen other seats would have been wrested from the Tories, but the latter shrewdly fixed on Thursday, when the workingmen had only two hours in the evening in which to vote, and scores of hundreds of them were shut out at 8 o'clock, with the closing of the polls.

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Sheep and Goats Divided.

The most significant phase of the result is shown by a map of the metropolis with the West End and the suburban villa districts solidly Tory, and the poorer and more densely populated wings, North, South, and East, all implacably Radical. This significant division into sheep and goats has never been so marked in London before. It is the stupidity of the Cabinet, and, above all, Chamberlain's foolish conceit—which led him to believe that he could manipulate London like another Birmingham—that is responsible for this separation of the classes. If London's proletariat were less wisely and unselfishly led, one might see sinister portents in it, but there is really much more industry, ability, and devotion to high ideals among the men who are to shape the Council's action during the next three years than are to be found on both the front benches of the House of Commons put together. Wherever, throughout the English-speaking world, good citizens are perplexed and downcast over the difficulties surrounding the problems of municipal government there is reason for thanksgiving that London is again going to lead the way.

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Dissensions in the Cabinet.

Private reports verify the natural suspicion that the result has increased the dissensions inside the Cabinet. Lord Salisbury's illness, of which the rumors about Westminster have taken on a more serious view than the printed statements, have revived during the week all the speculations as to the succession rife some months ago, but with the added difference that the feelings for and against Chamberlain, both inside the Ministry and among the Unionists of both rank and file, are much more set and inflamed, so to speak, than they were. The debate on the Uganda muddle in the House of Commons —otherwise hardly important—illustrates this. Uganda affairs have obviously been shockingly mismanaged, but it happens they are under the control, not of the Colonial Secretary, but of the Foreign Office, and it was noticed that a number of Chamberlain's old Radical associates, who never attack any delinquencies in his department, delivered savage and surprisingly well-informed assaults on the Uganda business. This drove Salisbury's deputy, Curzon, into all sorts of admissions and pledges. This kind of treachery on Chamberlain's part enrages some Tories; it seems splendidly adroit politics to others. Between these two opinions the whole Unionist Party has fallen into a sullen and querulous temper, is getting no joy out of its huge majority, and is starting at every shadow.

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Affairs in China.

There continues to be much to think about and little to say in regard to England's Asiatic and African complications. Fresh ships are being dispatched to Chinese waters under circumstances which create the impression among naval men that there is more necessity for them now than at the height of the journalistic and oratorical excitement three months ago. The magnetic needle of popular interest, after fluttering between Pekin and Korea, seems likely now to hover over Wei-Hai-Wei, where the Japanese are suddenly undertaking works which indicate that they have no intention of evacuating it in May, whether the Chinese offer to pay the whole indemnity or not. I find it assumed by experts here that England, having arranged the loan and concessions, will now keep still, while Japan assumes the rôle of inquiry and protest.

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Frenchmen Remarkably Quiet.

The Anglo-French dispute over West Africa has been threatening so long that, although the press of London and Paris continue to exchange menacing declarations, public interest has rather wandered away from it. Any overt action, however, would bring it back with a rush, but the notion grows that the dispute will drag along until after the French elections and then be patched up. This leaves a great deal to extremely uncertain and precarious chance, for it passes the wisdom of man to guess what the French elections will result in.

There is observable in Paris a natural rebound from the long strain of the Dreyfus-Zola convulsions. Everything is deadly quiet for the moment, and it is remarked that the military leaders are not swaggering over their victory, as it had been taken for granted they would. Apparently word has been passed around among them to "lie low." Chances exist of a squabble between them and the Senate over the insult offered by Begouon, an aristocratic Breton Captain on the general staff, to Senator Trarieux, but while the incident is worth noting it is impossible to say if anything will come of it.

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Looking to the Partition of Austria.

A rather interesting turn has been given to the discussion of the eternal Eastern question by Paul Deschanel, who is now Vice President of the French Chamber of Deputies, and who is a candidate for the Foreign Office if Hanotaux can be thrown out in the coming Ministerial upheaval. His position and aspirations give weight to his speech, in which he declared that the Franco-Russian alliance, like most of the other European diplomatic arrangements, looked forward to the break up of the Austrian Empire, which is supposed to be inevitable on the death of Franz Josef. He asserts, as if with knowledge, that it is over the partition of the Hapsburg inheritance that war will probably come, and that the absorption by Germany of the German parts of Austria, with an outlet upon the Adriatic Sea at Trieste would compel France to intervene with a demand for compensation in the form of the recession of Alsace and Lorraine, or, perhaps, the alternative of annexing Belgium and Luxembourg. At all events it is upon the Austrian collapse that the present understanding between St. Petersburg and Paris turns.

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Russian Activity Again Noted.

This collapse, so incessantly predicted, may not happen at all. Vienna is by no means so despondent as it was a few months ago when the puzzling breakdown of the Parliamentary machinery frightened everybody. There is to be a new attempt to start it going again on the 21st, but even if that does not succeed, there will be no second panic. Indeed, the inhabitants of the empire have grown so habituated to their new existence among institutions which will not work that they have resumed their old occupation of expecting war in the Balkans in the Spring. There are stories from Vienna every day of Russian men-of-war actually slipping through the Dardanelles at night, of imminent movements of Russian troops on the Armenian frontier, of immense stores of arms and munitions of war being smuggled into Macedonia for insurrection purposes when the snow melts, and so on. Just as in the good old days, trained opinion here in London is not disposed to take all this very seriously.

It is interesting to note that this same opinion takes a very cynical view of the attempted assassination of King George of Greece. Like the last attempt on the life of King Humbert, it comes at too opportune a psychological moment for the purposes of dynastic popularity to escape suspicion, and all the circumstances surrounding the episode on the Phaleron road, which was mysteriously deserted for the occasion, tend to make the judicious smile.

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Shipbuilding Is Booming.

Engineering, shipbuilding, and shipfitting industries in England have never before been so busy as now. They are making up for the last half year of the great lock-out with a vengeance, night shifts being almost universal and deliveries hard to secure under two years. The immense bulk of the men who were out are at work again, but there are several hundred marked agitators who will not be taken back anywhere. The men show no disposition to quarrel on their account. They have learned a good many lessons since midsummer, and among them is a wholesome distrust of the "leaders" who got them into such trouble and so grossly bungled in their efforts to extricate them from it. I hear many stories now of how generously big individual employers behaved in feeding the women and children during the distress, and it is easy to believe what I am assured, that there is a better and more cordial feeling of the men toward the masters to-day than England has known for a long time. There will be no important strike in these trades for years to come.

One terrible feature of these giant industrial disputes rarely mentioned or realized is the host of wives and daughters who were impelled to fight privation by going on the streets for a living too often with the tacit permission of their menfolk. This degradation reached such a stage in the last few weeks of the recent fight in the big Northern cities that everybody got frightened, and a perception of the gravity of this demoralization had much to do in bringing the strike to its sudden close.

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Big Belfast Firm Boycotted.

The masters, though intent on re-establishing amicable relations with the men, are implacable against those employers who refused to join in the lock-out. Their boycott against Harland & Wolff of Belfast is going to be the most interesting thing of its kind the shipbuilding trade has ever known. The manager of this great firm, Pirie, who is already Lord Mayor of Belfast, wants to go to Parliament, and is charged with refusing to join the lock-out in order to make favor for himself with the electorate. He bids fair to pay dear for his seat, for the Masters' Federation talks of nothing less than smashing this leviathan of shipbuilding firms. The steel plate makers, for example, are being compelled to decline to sell to Harland & Wolff under pain of losing the entire federation's custom, and the principle is being extended to cut off practically all their supplies. It may involve the ruin of Belfast's principal industry.

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Proposed New British Standard.

A very quaint ebullition of the spirit which informs its Celtic fringe has suddenly captured the attention of the House of Commons. The lobbies last night were immensely interested in some big and bravely colored new designs for an improved British royal standard and union jack, produced for inspection by some of the Welsh members. The change proposed for the standard is to delete one set of the Plantagenet lions, which give England a double representation, and put in the quarter under the Scottish lion a fine red dragon to symbolize Wales. In the union jack nothing is to be removed, but the Maltese cross is to be superimposed in the centre. This latter change nobody liked much, but if the private members of the House of Commons decided the matter, the dragon would go on the standard at once. Balfour is to announce, on Monday, the decision of the Cabinet on the question. It is known that he personally favored the alteration, but in such a matter the Queen's ruling will be supreme, and what her view will be it is impossible to guess. She is deeply and doggedly conservative on some such points, but is extraordinarily susceptible to the charm of novelty on others. Often before, during past centuries this question has been agitated by the people of Wales—which is the only nation in the world without heraldic cognizance—but never before were the Welsh able to agree as to whether Llewellyn's four lions, the historic leek, Rhys Tudor's lion rampant, or the red dragon which Henry VII. fought under at Bosworth Field was the right thing. The last has now been chosen by a generation which I fear is much more affected by pictorial considerations than armorial accuracy.

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Zola's New Book Not Liked.

Zola's vastly advertised "Paris" is said to be selling very well in France, and its sale in England will be, of course, far in excess of that of any of his other works. Nobody here likes it very much, though. It is stodgy as "Lourdes," less picturesque than "Rome," and, moreover, repels the English mind by its serene insistence upon Paris as the brain centre of civilization and the foremost city of the world. This could be tolerated in Balzac, for the Paris of his day had some visible claims to human leadership, but that Zola should be so pathetically misled about the Paris of his day overtaxes British, and particularly London, patience.

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Germany Likes Robertson's Hamlet.

Forbes Robertson's undoubted success with Hamlet at Berlin is extremely grateful here, as it is practically forty years since Phelps played there, and since then no English tragedian has challenged comparison with the great German exponents of Shakespeare. It will be a pity if America cannot also see this Hamlet, which seems to me the best of my time. HAROLD FREDERIC.

NO NEW YACHT FOR THE KAISER.

The Yampa Rechristened and Transferred to the German Flag.

LONDON, March 5.—Emperor William is not, as the correspondent of The Daily Chronicle at Berlin telegraphed, having a racing yacht built for him quietly at Southampton to enter the regattas in German and English waters next Summer.

The story arose from the rechristening of the American schooner yacht Yampa, recently purchased by Emperor William, to Iduna, and transferring her to the German flag, which elaborate formality was carried out at the German Consulate at Southampton.

THE KAISER'S INDISCRETIONS.

Hohenlohe Remonstrates with Him About His Speech to Naval Recruits.

BERLIN, March 5.—Passages in Emperor William's speech at the swearing in of the naval recruits at Wilhelmshaven recently are much commented upon, especially the one intimating the proximity of a naval war in which Germany would be concerned, in which his Majesty said that "when the day comes when Germany will have to show her power at sea I hope and trust all of you will be ready to spill your blood as your forefathers did."

The address was impromptu, and it is learned that on the Emperor's return Prince Hohenlohe at the first opportunity remonstrated with his Majesty, pointing out that his utterances were calculated to seriously disturb Germany's good foreign relations.

PLAN A GREATER GERMANY

Schemes Evolved by Political Pamphleteers Who Dream of German Supremacy.

THEIR SCHEMES OF CONQUEST

Three Pamphlets Recently Published That Are Exciting Discussion Among Germans Who Take the "Central Europe Confederation" Quite Seriously.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—German Chauvinism has received a new lease of life since the revival of the Pan-German movement in Vienna and the seizure of Kiao-Chau. Nothing can better illustrate the present frame of mind of the German Chauvinists than the appearance of three "patriotic" pamphlets, published in the last fortnight. The first of these is entitled "Germania Triumphans." The author, who has concealed his identity, starts out by predicting a series of startling events, which are to occur between 1900 and 1915, and which will completely change the political map of Europe. The beginning of the trouble will be war, which the anti-Dreyfus party in France will force upon the Germans. Paris, says the writer, will endure all the horrors of a second siege, and in the end the French will be overpowered and forced to enter the Triple Alliance. The allied troops will then march against Russia, and in a few weeks the Muscovite Empire and the Balkan States will be a thing of the past. The war will be ended by the peace of St. Petersburg, which will, of course, give the lion's share of the spoils to Germany, who will annex the Baltic provinces, Poland, the Crimea, and the Caucasian Provinces. Austria will then be confirmed in her possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and all the Balkan States will be placed under the rule of a German Prince. The Polish question will be solved by sending all the Poles to people the German colonies of Africa.

It might be supposed that such a pamphlet would only create mirth among serious-minded Germans, but such is not the case, for the great majority of the Germans believe that no glory or conquest is out of reach of the Teutonic Empire in the future. The crushing of the Muscovite plays an important part in the prophecies of the anonymous pamphleteer, and this is a significant fact for those who know the trend of public opinion in Germany toward Russia.

One Plan for a German Confederacy.

A more serious political pamphlet is "The Pan-German Movement and Holland," by Fritz Bley, a well-known German writer. The theory of the work is this: German "patriots" have rested too long on their laurels, satisfied that the events of 1870-71, which achieved German unity, need no continuation, and that the German Empire has assumed its definite form. The purpose of Herr Bley is to show that no true German patriot should remain with his hands folded and be content to sing the "Wacht Am Rhein" so long as "the Dutch and the Swiss do not feel vibrating within them the ties which bind them so closely to the German Empire." The author does not proclaim his desire to annex Holland, Luxembourg, and Switzerland politically. This, he says, would be useless, since these countries have been "German" from time immemorial. What he does argue for is to establish an alliance between all the Germanic nations, such as, in the third century, was formed between the Batavians, Menapii, Sicambrians, and Chauci. Herr Bley, therefore, wishes to see established a political and commercial alliance between the "Germans of the Empire, the Dutch, the Belgians, Swiss, and the Boers of Transvaal." Such an alliance, he says, could in no sense concern France or England. But if France did choose to protest and to declare war against Germany, then the Germans would be prepared to repeat the events of 1870. The next step, in the fulfillment of Herr Bley's purpose would be the unification of the various Germanic dialects into one written language, a necessary measure "to cement the union between the Germans, Dutch, and Austrians."

Such are the two principal means of proceeding put forward by Herr Bley in order to achieve German unity. It is interesting to note the abundance of historical, economic, and ethnographical arguments which he brings forth in support of his proposition, appealing first to the Dutch, next to the Belgians, then to the Germans of Switzerland, and even to the Flemish of France. Holland, he explains, has need of German colonists and capital for her possessions in Asia and America, which she can no longer protect or develop; whereas, the Germans need the Dutch colonies and the mouth of the Rhine. All this would be to the best interest of both countries, according to Bley. Germany would, in this manner, acquire those colonies which are indispensable to her, and the Dutch would once more return within the fold of their original mother country. As for the Flemish, Herr Bley claims that they are at heart good Germans, whether they be Belgian Flemish or French Flemish. The Flemish of the French districts of Kunkerque, Cassel, Gravelines, Hazebrouck, and even of Calais and Boulogne-sur-Mer, he claims, have remained entirely German both in language and appearance to this day, and are only awaiting the opportunity to once more become members of the great German Nation.

A Supreme German Nation.

The third pamphlet on "Greater Germany" is by Prof. Ernest Hess, a Deputy in the Reichstag, and is by far the most important of the three. Mr. Hess is the President of the "Alldeutscher Verband," whose purpose is to secure the unity of all the Germanic races. The "Alldeutscher Verband" has 12,974 active members, recruited from the liberal professions, prominent business men, and tradespeople all over the empire. Mr. Hess looks upon the commercial alliance between Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg as an event of the near future.

The economic progress of Germany in the past few years is, says Mr. Hess, but a feeble proportion of the work which she can accomplish in shaping the destinies of mankind. Now that Germany has obtained the military supremacy in Europe, she must seek for the commercial supremacy. The only obstacle in Germany's path, according to Mr. Hess, is her want of friends abroad. The Anglo-Saxons, though of kindred race, are jealous of Germany's commercial development, and it is certain, continues Mr. Hess, that the more Germany develops her commerce the more will her commercial rivals attempt to establish trade markets, outside of the German sphere of influence. This will be the work of the twentieth century. Then there will be seen:

Central Europe Confederation.

First—Russia, an immense empire, capable of providing entirely for its wants.

Second—The British Empire, including England and her colonies.

Third—The United States, or, rather, North and South America, united commercially, according to the principles of "Pan-Americanism."

Germany, being therefore threatened in her interests, must, according to Mr. Hess, establish a new commercial association between the German Empire, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland. In this manner the "Greater Germany" would control the Danube, the Rhine, the Elbe, and the Oder, the Baltic, and the North Sea. The extensive colonies of the Congo and the Dutch East Indies would be peopled by the surplus population of Germany. Such is, summed up, the plan of the future "Central Europe Confederation"—the title has already been found for the new political association of powers—in other words, the Greater Germany.

All this may, perhaps, provoke a smile, but it is taken very seriously throughout Germany. A proof that the Greater Germany is not viewed as a mere chimera by the great mass of the people of Germany is that Prof. Damel's Geography, a textbook in all the schools of the empire, distinctly states that the German country—Deutsche Land—stretches from the Alps to the North Sea and the Baltic—that is to say, includes the German Empire, the western portions of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Luxembourg, and Lichtenstein. This school geography teaches that these last-named countries are peopled by Germans, and that they only became detached from the ancient Germanic Confederation to which they belonged in the Middle Ages.

Other Parties Not Anxious.

The principal obstacle to the theories of the Pan-Germans is that Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and Luxembourg have as yet displayed no inclination to enter the German Confederation, even if allowed to do so by France, Russia, and England. Holland, in particular, harbors feelings of distrust and enmity toward the Germans. The Dutch have a very keen remembrance of their glorious history, and prize their independence above everything.

The Pan-German movement, as was recently shown at the Antwerp Congress, has a great prestige among the Flemish of Belgium. There are 20,000 permanent German residents in Antwerp, united by the strong bonds of social clubs and political associations. These Germans of Antwerp have already done much for the cause of Greater Germany. An important factor touching this movement is the increase in the German merchant navy of late years. In less than ten years this navy has increased by 108 per cent. The German merchant navy has been built entirely by native shipbuilders, and German coal alone is burned. Twenty-two years ago, in 1876, only 827 German vessels entered the harbor of Antwerp and 342 French vessels. Last year but 111 vessels with the French flag entered that port, and the number of German vessels was 795.

With their constantly increasing commercial development, it is not perhaps surprising that the Germans should look forward to the coming of a day when they may have all the markets of Central Europe for their exclusive use. Those markets will include a territory of over 1,300,000 square kilometers, and will comprise a population of 108,000,000.

Is the Germany of William II. powerful enough to accomplish the gigantic task?

B. C. DE WOLF.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

REVIVAL OF COCK-FIGHTING IN ENGLAND.—In 1856 cock-fighting became illegal in England, and before long the sporting gentry had to give up their idea of conducting the battles of the pit contrary to law. It has survived in Scotland, however, and among the North English and the Welsh, and now bids fair to enter into England again as a gentleman's sport—the high standing of those engaged in it precluding, it is believed, an active revival of the law. The fights, it is said, will be held on gentlemen's estates where it would be next to impossible for the police to find convicting evidence. The rules in vogue are those of the Cockpit Royal, Westminster, which in the days of Henry VIII. was subsidized by his Majesty. The other day news came to London of a most exciting pit fight in Devonshire in which £10,000 changed hands. This would have been a mere trifle to the gallants of King Harry's day, but at this time it is significant. It is a well-known fact that game cocks are being bred in suspiciously large quantities in the country, and nearly every steamer arriving from the Orient brings one or more consignments of the India bird. This cock is said to be a fast and sharp fighter; but he must kill his English opponent in the first two or three minutes if he would win the battle. He lacks the staying powers characteristic of the English-bred bird. The Derby family still preserves the breed of the famous black-red cocks which won fortunes for the late Earls of Derby.

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PRINCE LUIGI WILL TRY TO REACH THE NORTH POLE.—Prince Luigi, Duca degli Abruzzi is now in Christiania conferring with Dr. Nansen and laying his plans for a journey into the arctic regions which, he trusts, may extend to the North Pole. It is reported that he will either charter Nansen's vessel, the Fram, or will have a ship built on her plans and manned almost entirely by Norwegians. He expects to sail from Naples next June, and reach Franz Josef Land in time to establish elaborate Winter quarters there; thence he will try to reach the Pole in the Summer of 1899. The expedition, which will be absent from civilization for three years, will undoubtedly be the most elaborate scheme of its kind ever undertaken, for the promoters have millions at command. Prince Luigi's father was Prince Amadeo, the old Duca d'Aoste, brother of King Humbert. His first wife was the wealthy Maria dal Pozzo della Cisterna, most of whose millions fell to Prince Luigi. The Prince, it will be recalled, made a successful ascent of Mount St. Elias in Alaska last Summer.

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"MONSIEUR DE PARIS" CELEBRATES HIS SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY.—Monsieur de Paris, otherwise Deibler, the public executioner of France, has just celebrated his seventieth birthday in a gruesome fashion; he executed at Bastia, in Corsica, the murderer Fazzini, thus commemorating the anniversary of his own entrance into the world by sending another out. The scaffoldings of the guillotines remain in the prisons throughout France when executions may take place; the knife is never out of M. Deibler's possession. He carries it in a long leathern satchel not unlike an elongated dress suit case. When he leaves Paris with his grim instrument of justice a small army of newspaper men usually accompany him in the hope that something may happen. If nothing unlooked for takes place, some imaginative correspondent is sure to write that he saw Deibler's hand tremble at the critical moment, and then follow the usual series of articles as to the probability or not of Deibler resigning office. His trip to Corsica was hardly noticed, and no journal contained more than a brief telegraphic dispatch announcing that the execution had taken place, and all on account of the Dreyfus excitement. Diebler has probably killed more men than any other living person. Fazzini brought his record up to 506.

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A KING WHO IS A HOTELKEEPER.—According to Le Journal des Débats of Paris the most prosperous hotelkeeper in the world is the King of Würtemberg. He runs two large hostelries in Stuttgart. These hotels are visited by the best of the merchant class in Germany, and enrich the King's private purse to the tune of $62,500 a year. Hotelkeeping has been followed for nearly two hundred years by the rulers of Würtemberg. It is recorded that at the beginning of the eighteenth century Peter the Great paid a visit to the reigning Duke at Stuttgart, and, to avoid the pomp and ceremony of the Court, he sent word to the Duke that he would put up at an inn. The Duke, wishing to gratify the Russian's whim and, at the same time, do him royal honors, promptly turned his palace into a hotel and sent a secret message to Peter's postilions to bring the Emperor there without betraying the identity of the house. To make the deception complete he stuck up a sign board over the grand entrance and received Peter with many bows in the cap and apron of a maitre d'hôtel of the period. The Würtembergers were so pleased with the experiment that they have continued in the business ever since.

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THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE VATICAN AND THE QUIRINAL ON AGAIN.—Il Osservatore Romano, which almost holds the place of official organ of the Vatican, had a sharp article of rebuke of the Italian Government in a recent number. The journal alleges that the officials of his Holiness and those priests known to be connected with the Vatican are openly insulted and sometimes stoned in the streets of Rome, and no attempt is made by the police to stop the outrage. The journal referred particularly to the disgraceful conduct of the students in the Campo dei Fiori the other day, and quoted the law of guarantees by which the Italian Government pledged itself in 1871 to keep the person of the Pope as inviolable as that of the King. The Osservatore says: "When some one, as was the case in the Campo affair, expresses the hope that the day of striking the Vatican is at hand, he is allowed to say so by a Government which, not only before the nation, but before the entire world, has formally undertaken to offer to the Pope in Rome a safe and honored seat. * * * A Government that is afraid is one capable of any cowardice, and cowardice is the source of the worst misdeeds, and yet people cry out when the Pope says that the position assured him by the Italian Government is intolerable. The Italian Government is careful to justify his assertion."

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A NEW RAILWAY FOG SIGNAL.—A curious railway danger or fog signal has been invented in Chiswick, England, which has been adopted by the Southwestern Railway. It consists of a large wheel placed at the side of the track near a station, and containing around its circumference thirty-two barrels, each holding two cartridges. A lever placed along the rail is depressed by the passing train, and it in turn pulls back and then releases a hammer which explodes two cartridges. After the train has passed the hammer automatically returns into position to fire the next barrel. It is connected by electricity with the signals, and the man in the box can set or disconnect it by pressing a button. The disconnection is worked by a magnet, which draws down the hammer and prevents firing. It is expected that the contrivance will shortly do away with the clumsy detonators now in use.

IN AUSTRIA'S GAY CAPITAL

German Students Strike Against a Prohibition of Their Badge-Wearing Customs.

NEW ELECTRIC DISCOVERIES

Reichsrath May Meet This Week and Try and Settle the Racial Fight Between the Germans and Czechs—Interesting Statistics as to the Diphtheria Serum.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—In Austria at present one question dompates all others, viz.: Is this country again to become a stronghold of absolutism, or will the few and poor constitutional liberties acquired during the last thirty years be saved by some happy turn of fortune? Hitherto the Prime Minister, Baron Gautsch, has not succeeded in starting anew the Parliamentary machine, which has been put out of gear. The attempt to reconcile the Germans and the Czechs in the Bohemian Diet has not yet succeeded, and so it has not yet been made possible for the Reichsrath to perform its duties. Both parties seemed tired of the long struggle, and ready for a compromise. Nevertheless, the passions come into violent collision with one another, not alone in the Bohemian Diet, but also in the streets of the capital and other towns of Bohemia. In November and December the mob raged and plundered in Bohemia; last month it was the flower and the hope of the two nationalities, the students of the universities and the technical high schools, that fought in the streets.

The Aggressive German Student.

Prague is perhaps the only town in the world which can boast of two universities. It has the oldest of all the German universities and a Czech institution founded only a few years ago. The Czech is a national fanatic, but in his exterior and deportment is not distinguishable from others. The German student, however, is quite a different fellow. Even his exterior shows him to be another creature. With his badges and colors, his mighty broadsword; with his snow-white breeches and Hessian boots, and his wee university cap, covering only his crown, he looks like a remnant of the Middle Ages. In his habits, thoughts, and manners he really is one. His pleasures are ungraceful and obsolete. His sole cult is beer drinking. He possesses a silly exclusiveness, which, particularly in his frequent state of intoxication, leads to provocations of the public. All these repulsive features of German student life are gradually abating in Germany proper. But at the German universities in Austria, those outposts of German culture against the Slav East, all this purely exclusive trash is clung to the more eagerly.

German Students on a Strike.

In these excited times whenever the German students demonstratively paraded the streets of Prague in their full togs it was considered a national provocation by the Czech students, and as these always form the majority, the Germans were whipped by them. There seemed likely to be no end to the fights and tumults which threatened to find their way into the Diet. So the Government conceived the ingenious idea of altogether forbidding the wearing of any sort of badges at Prague, although wearing them is a statutory right of the students.

This prohibition raised a mighty storm among the whole of the German students, not alone in Bohemia, but also in other Austrian provinces. Even the professors rose against it. The rector and the Senate of the German University at Prague resigned in a body. At a meeting of German students held at Leitmeritz, it was resolved that all the German students in Austria should strike until the prohibition of wearing colors should be withdrawn. The example of the Prague students was followed by those of the nursing, the Technical High School, the Agricultural College, the Academy of Arts, and the Veterinary College at Vienna, as likewise by the School of Mines at Lebben and the universities and technical high schools at Bruenn, Graz, Innsbrück, and elsewhere. In Vienna there were disgraceful scenes and fights between German and Czech students, the latter protesting against the strike, whereas the former, when a professor tried to lecture, prevented his doing so by the row they made. As a matter of fact, however, most of the professors at the university fraternized with the German students. The strike was victorious, and the Ministry could do nothing but close the half year much earlier than usual, so as to disperse the students to their several homes.

Reichsrath May Meet This Week.

Now peace is restored, and the Government is again setting about making attempts at a reconciliation between the Germans and the Czechs. If it succeeds, and the chances are favorable enough, the Reichsrath will assemble on March 8 or 10. Yet little hope is entertained of its being able to work. Should this Parliament prove incapable of living, it will immediately be dissolved. But a new one would hardly be better. Still an attempt to obtain one will certainly be made. If it does not succeed, and if the people's deputies themselves render it impossible for the popular chamber to work, then the fall of the Constitution is inevitable.

Automatic Telegraphic Writing.

In telegraphy and telephony one invention follows rapidly at the heels of another. The "telescripteur," of which I wrote you but a few weeks ago, already has a formidable competitor in the shape of a new invention, which has been named "zerograph." It is an apparatus which can be set up at any telephone station and used as a telegraphic apparatus. The experiments which have been made with the "zerograph" have proved that it works with the greatest accuracy, both for long and short distances, in one test amounting to 180 kilometers. After it had been proved that the zerograph could be used in connection with the telephone the next step was to try it without a wire. The experiment showed that, although Marconi's invention is still capable of great improvement, the zerograph is the only apparatus which in connection with it makes it possible to telegraph to a given address without a wire. Experts are convinced that it will be possible to transmit a message to a hundred addresses without a wire. The matter is, however, to be the subject of further study. The German Post Office is thinking of introducing the new apparatus for the purpose of communicating the latest news to the press by means of a special organization. Men of business are to have the opportunity of sending their dispatches over the telephone wire by means of the zerograph as far as the Post Office, where they would be transferred and sent to their destination, while telegrams would be delivered in the same way. In this manner not only would it be possible to dispense with many telegraph messengers, but also much time would be saved. The saving would be such as to make it possible to telegraph a question from Paris to London and get a printed answer in five minutes.

The inventor is a German named Leo Kann. The apparatus strongly resembles a typewriter, but differs from all other telegraphic apparatuses by working perfectly automatically without any one to attend to it. The synchronism is automatic, and there is no clockwork at all. Every one that has a telephone or telegraph station to which the zerograph is attached can send messages at any time regardless of whether there is anybody at the other end or not. Another enormous advantage of the zerograph is that it enables one to send messages over the telephone wire without in the least disturbing the telephone service. The new invention is a typwriter apparatus of the simplest possible construction, but of a high degree of efficiency. No previous training is needed for using it, only the knowledge of the alphabet, and it can be employed for telegraphy without a wire.

The long and short of it is, that by adding the zerograph to one's telephone one obtains a complete telegraph office in one's own office or house, and yet does not require anybody specially to attend to it. Now comes the question of which will prove the more practical, the telescripteur or the zerograph.

Welsbach Electric Mantle Light.

The improvements and progress in electric lighting are also running on at the same rapid pace. Dr. Auer von Welsbach, the inventor of the Welsbach mantle light, has taken out patents for a new incandescent body which is said to do for the electric light what his former invention has done for the gas light. This new invention, it is stated, will not alone effect a great saving of electricity, but will at the same time increase the illuminating power of the lamps.

A New Incandescent Light.

Prof. Dr. Nernst, the head of the Institute for Physical Chemistry and Electro-Chemistry at Goettingen, has made an invention in connection with artificial light. It is a case of using the alternating current for illuminating purposes, and the preparation of a new incandescent body for electric lamps. He is reported to have succeeded in making bodies glow by means of an electric current which were before believed to be non-conductors of electricity; he is also said so to have prepared these bodies that they will resist high temperatures for a long time.

Surgery and the Roentgen Rays.

The uses to which the Roentgen rays are being put are likewise constantly increasing. Recently Drs. Stoeckel and Kaiser of the Vienna University Clinic communicated to the Vienna Society of Doctors a new process which will render it possible, with complete certainty, to trace foreign bodies in those parts of the head which have hitherto resisted all efforts. The subjects were a day laborer of twenty-one, who, when out hare hunting, was shot at a distance of twenty-five paces, and an innkeeper, who when slaughtering a beast, had a foreign body enter his head through his eye. Both the patients were taken to Prof. Hograth Neusser's clinic, where their heads were exposed to the Roentgen rays. In order to locate the foreign bodies, which is necessary before operating, lead plates were attached to their heads at the height of the outer corner of the eye and the bridge of the nose. As lead is impervious to these rays, the photographs showed both the lead plates and the foreign bodies. Then the heads were examined in another direction, and the seat of the foreign body was determined by drawing lines to unite five points in the image. The operations, which were then carried out at Prof. Fuchs's clinic, proved the correctness of the procedure. In the first case there was a complete recovery. The second patient lost his eye, because it was so seriously injured by the accident.

With regard to the importance of the Roentgen rays in military surgery, an interesting report has been issued by Dr. H. Kuetner of Tubingen. He went through the recent Greco-Turkish war as a doctor of the German branch of the Red Cross Society. What he says regarding his experiences may be summed up as follows: "The Roentgen rays proved serviceable in judging of injuries to the nervous system. In conjunction with the central nervous organs, they showed the character of the wounds. It is possible, for example, from a photograph taken with these rays to decide whether paralysis is due to a bruising of the spine by a fragment of bone or to a bullet. In a case of injury to the network of nerves, the Roentgen rays furnish a clue by which to recognize and properly treat it. In the case of shot wounds these rays made it possible to form an exact opinion as to the extent and importance of the injury; they likewise enable the surgeon to locate the fragments in the fleshy parts of the body and the periosteum."

Dr. Kuetner sums up his opinion by saying that the Roentgen rays are such an important new agent that the wounded in war have an undoubted right to have them used, and consequently they must be considered indispensable for the reserve hospital.

Success of the Diphtheria Serum.

When Prof. Behring, at the Budapest Hygienic Congress, gave the first information concerning the serum used by himself and Dr. Roux of Paris for the cure of diphtheria, a whole phalanx of doubters and opponents arose, despite the fact that serum had at once proved efficacious. The ill success of Koch's tuberculin was still fresh in people's minds, and the majority of doctors had become skeptical and suspicious. This skepticism of the academical opponents of diphtheria serum lasted even after the multiplication of the first statistical proofs of its virtue. But now even the bitterest enemies of serum are silent. In Vienna both the authorities and individual physicians have kept accounts, and they all agree that since the introduction of serum the mortality caused by diphtheria and croup has diminished by one-half.

At the last sitting of the Vienna municipal doctors' Regierungsrath, Dr. Kammerer reported concerning the success obtained in treating diphtheria with serum. He first of all referred to a table reaching down to the year 1895, and giving the causes of death in the towns of Germany with 15,000 inhabitants and above.

During the decade from 1885 to 1894 in those towns 119,038 deaths occurred from diphtheria and croup; that is, an average of 11,904 per year. Taking the average of the ten years of every 10,000 inhabitants, 10.69 per cent. died of diphtheria and croup.

In the year 1895, the first in which serum came into general use in those towns, only 7,266 persons died of diphtheria and croup, i. e., 5.4 per cent, for every 10,000 inhabitants. Consequently, in the year 1895 the mortality from diphtheria and croup fell to nearly half the average of the preceding decade, and was 44 per cent. less than in the most favorable year of the preceding ten years.

Similar results have been ob

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Another week of Wall Street devotion to war. A week of uneasiness, some nervous owners of stocks liquidating, much selling of short stock, a great deal of more or less adroit bear manipulation—and, through it all, the disclosure of an undertone to the market firmer far than hopeful observers dared anticipate.

Judged by professional sentiment on the Street, the whole market seemed throughout most of the week to be close approaching the verge of panic; yet, measured by actual quotation results, it is found that about as many stocks advanced as went down. Daily there was disquietude, and there were declines daily, some of them substantial. But while war news was peddled assiduously and penny-dreadful revelations marked every hour of every business day, one fact disclosed through all the bear trading and raiding was that while volumes of short stock piled out recklessly could not knock market prices down, it required relatively small purchases to send prices upward again. This was illustrated over and over again during the week. Some instances were so notable as to suggest significance very much in contrast with prevailing bearish Wall Street estimates of underlying conditions.

At the close of the week, in yesterday's short session, there appeared more indications of actual liquidation than at any previous time during the week. Commission houses have not been sellers in any conspicuous way during the riot of sensationalism. Never has a fashionable scare found Wall Street so well equipped to withstand attack.

Experiences suffered by investors through the trying times stretching forward from 1893 have impressed many lessons upon American security holders. The 1893 panic was facilitated, given rushing impetus, by the fact that over-speculation had developed recklessness upon the part of Wall Street traders; they had overloaded beyond the lines of safety; almost everybody holding securities had put aside prudence; ownership was the exception, holdings on slim margins the rule—and the peril. Disastrous were the sequels, but on their very account there is a sturdier Wall Street situation to-day. Never before in National history were stocks so largely owned outright as they are now. And to this fact can be attributed much of the sturdiness with which the market recently has withstood extraordinary assaults upon it.

Judged by bearish vehemence, it might be supposed that a war was already under way, with direful disaster already accomplished. Were there the sound of cannon booming now across New York Bay, bear proclamations would hardly be more woeful.

Yet the record of the week's net changes on the Stock Exchange shows that while sixteen railroad stocks declined 1 per cent. or over, there were advances scored by twenty.

Veterans in Wall Street acknowledge themselves much mystified as to the extent of the current short interest. Old standards by which such factors could be measured have much changed; the "loan crowd" on the Stock Exchange was formerly closely watched, and its operations taken as a safe criterion by which to determine borrowing demands reflective of short contracts; but in the course of Wall Street development there has come a marked change in this particular; the borrowing and the lending of stocks for delivery is now beyond all past records a matter of private and independent negotiation.

There are not lacking, however, convincing indications of the present existence of a short interest much beyond the average. To that interest is due undoubtedly the smart rally which has come to be a market feature every day toward the close of business.

Conservative commission houses are all giving to customers the same advice. They are all preaching prudence. Every one of them is persuaded that it is good business sense to leave the security market alone pending uncertainty.

Some such authorities ranking high do not hesitate to declare that if really a war declaration should come they would consider it wiser than at present to have customers take stocks. They argue that in the sudden break of ten days ago panic conditions practically ruled for a little time, and that quotations then were made which virtually recognized war conditions and discounted war prices. On such dips again they would counsel customers to buy standard stocks showing any material decline.

In Wall Street—and the phrase is to be taken as comprehensive—it is difficult to find any man (unless he be speculatively short of stocks) who is willing at all to entertain the belief that a war is possible, much less imminent. Many there are, however, and some of them cool calculators, who are persuaded that a day may soon come when there will be what looks like a very call to arms. When that climax is reached—so argue they who expect it—the end of bearishness is reached—a smash in Wall Street, market values at bargain counter figures—opportunities exceptional for the making of profits through investments.

As a rule, such calculators are not doing much upon the short side of the market, though undoubtedly some of them are active, and have so far made money, in helping along current nervousness with its incidental depression. Their aim is not to make a little money now on the down side, but to be in readiness to reap vastly richer rewards in the inevitable sequel of a spontaneous rush of values upward.

Thus Wall Street to-day is fairly jammed with waiters for bargains. Their presence, their watchfulness, their eagerness for the opportunities they expect, is doing the market no harm. Indeed, throughout the market there can be already discerned the quiet, careful—much disguised—picking up of stocks even now; it is not a new Wall Street rule to try to be just a little ahead of the time and events publicly fixed for transactions.

Outside of Wall Street, in the business world, in the general trade situation, not one bad thing happens.

The Produce Exchange Trust Co.

The Produce Exchange Trust Company will begin business to-morrow at 26 Broadway, the Standard Oil Building. Its operations will include general banking, with bank Clearing House relations, current accounts and interest on balances, loans, and the usual trustee, registry, transfer, agency, and other business of a trust company. Dr. James A. Parker, ex-President of the United States National Bank, is President; Turner A. Beall, Thomas A. McIntyre, and John E. Searles Vice Presidents; Wolston R. Brown Treasurer, and S. Z. Chamberlaine Secretary.

SATURDAY.

Although there was no news of any kind regarding the Cuban situation, as well as an absence of those sensational rumors with which Wall Street has been afflicted of late, the stock market showed much weakness yesterday, many stocks declining sharply. It was quite an active session, over 230,000 shares changing hands in the two hours of business.

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Stocks sagged all day, rallying only just before the close, when some of the traders started to cover. Practically no support was given the market, the professional element being allowed to sell and depress prices as it chose. In one or two quarters there were indications of liquidation by large speculative interests, but for the most part the market was wholly professional. Commission houses did practically nothing. London was a buyer to a small extent.

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The weakness was most apparent in Sugar Trust, Manhattan Elevated, and Union Pacific preferred. These three were the most active stocks on the list, as well as the most conspicuous. In all three there was undoubtedly some liquidation, which was helped considerably by professional selling.

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The weekly bank statement had in it several surprises. Deposits decreased over $23,000,000, while there was a shrinkage in loans of nearly $14,000,000. This reduction in loans is explained by the heavy liquidation of stocks during the past week. Surplus reserve decreased over $2,000,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of more than $197,000,000, nearly $21,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $706,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of $628,000,000.

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Government bonds were steady. There was a sale of $10,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 123½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Ft. W. & D. City	4	N. J. Central	½
Lake Shore	½	St. Paul M. & M.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Minnesota Iron	1¾
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	⅞	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. Tobacco	½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1	2d pf.	2
Brooklyn Union Gas.	½	Northern Pacific	1
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	¾	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1
Chi. Gt. West	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1
Chicago & Northwest.	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Southern Railway pf.	⅝
Consolidated Gas.	1¼	Union Pacific pf.	1¾
Ed. El. Ill. of B'klyn.	1½	Un. Pac., all in. pd.	1
General Electric	⅞	Un. Pac., D. & G.	
Illinois Central	1½	t. r.	½
Laclede Gas.	1	U. S. Express	1
Lake Erie & W. pf.	3¾	U. S. Rubber	¾
Louis. & Nash.	1	Western Union Tel.	½
Manhattan cons.	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. 1st con. 1

Bonds Declined.

C., H. V. & T. $45 paid	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1
Erie general lien	1¼	Texas Pacific 1st	1
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	5½	U. P., Den. & G. 1st, t. r.	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1⅝	Wabash 2d	1
N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	2		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. and upward for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $129,929,209; balances, $7,213,007; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $156,944.

Money on call in London, 2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅞ per cent. for short and 2 15-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was quiet. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.82 for sixty-day bills, $4.84⅛@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84⅝@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼@94 5-16 and 94⅝, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50@60c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25 discount.

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During the past week the fears which were formerly to be found in many Wall Street quarters of a tightening of the money market have been dispelled. There is now comparatively little to be heard of higher money, although the heavy decrease in bank deposits might give some ground for such talk. The readiness with which the money market has responded to the importations of gold, however, has shown Wall Street that it has but little to fear from that quarter, it having been demonstrated that any advance in New York money rates will immediately bring about an influx of gold from Europe.

Early last week call money loaned at 2½ per cent. until large offerings by one banking house broke the rate to 2 per cent. These loans were called within a day or two, and the banks which meantime had held out for the 2½ per cent. rate endeavored to get the market back to that basis. They failed, however, and at the close of the week 2 per cent. was the prevailing rate for call money.

In the time department offerings continued liberal, but there was some falling off in the demand. Business was only fairly active. Among the banks there was a marked disposition to make loans for as short periods as possible. In banking circles it is the general opinion that rates will slowly work higher as the Spring progresses.

Commercial paper has been rather quiet. Both the demand and the supply have fallen off somewhat, the higher rates having operated to induce borrowers to withdraw from the market for a while. There is still a good inquiry from both local and out-of-town banks for choice names.

A MARKET OF BARGAINS.

Wall Street has given its entire attention during the past three weeks to the talk of war which has arisen from the Maine disaster, to the entire exclusion of those excellent underlying conditions which are apparent everywhere throughout the country, and which, when influential, created the enthusiastic bullishness that produced the activity and buoyancy of 1897. Fear of hostilities with Spain has for the time being blinded Wall Street to the real situation. From the most experienced and thoughtful men of the Street there is to be had counsel against anything but conservatism and prudence, in view of the present diplomatic complications, but from these same quarters comes sage advice to keep well in mind the bright conditions and prospects for American business and American securities that at the moment are hidden under the war cloud.

Mr. William L. Stow, known throughout Wall Street as one of the keenest of Stock Exchange observers, talked in this strain yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES in discussing the stock market outlook. Mr. Stow expects to see nervousness and inactivity until after the Cuban matter is settled, but he is an enthusiastic bull for that time when the uncertainty will have been removed and the situation cleared of its one dark spot. Mr. Stow said:

"It must be quite evident to every Wall Street observer that, with the talk and fear of war uppermost in every mind, there can be but little hope of stock market buoyancy—the buoyancy that is warranted by actual conditions. Outsiders can hardly be expected to buy securities while the war scare is on, nor can the interests which are powerful enough to move the market be expected to waste their strength when there is danger that their work may be wholly undone by some act of the Spanish or the American Government.

"The stock market is now discounting actual war. That is what this liquidation and these lower prices amount to. If we do have war, (which I doubt very much,) it will have been pretty well discounted by the time it is declared. I do not believe that the actual declaration would hurt Wall Street very much. There might be a break upon the announcement; London might sell some stocks. But I believe that the decline would be much less severe than is expected.

"War is by no means the greatest evil that could befall us in this country. It would mean great industrial activity, still further increases in railroad earnings, more money in circulation, and many other things that would prove ultimately beneficial. And it would mean the death of populism and the union of the factions that are now such a menace to the business interests of the country. Wall Street has seen the time when it would have welcomed war for this latter effect.

"But, in my opinion, there will be no war. I believe that these preparations which the Government is now making will prevent it. Spain will learn from the show that we are making that she will have to fight against overwhelming odds. And, in view of our strengthened position, I do not believe that her Government will venture actual hostilities.

"The Spanish matter must be settled, however, before Wall Street can have the activity and buoyancy which every thoughtful man must believe warranted. No matter how, it must be settled. Then people will turn again to considerations of actual conditions—of the splendid progress which the country is making, and to the increasing intrinsic values of American securities.

"There is one thing which must be apparent to every one—the promise of a magnificent advance which the market now holds out. Once this Cuban cloud is removed, there will be nothing left but the most favorable conditions. I believe that this Summer we are to have a market such as Wall Street has not known for many years.

"Every condition warrants stock market strength. Certainly American business has never been more promising; the outlook for industrial progress and prosperity has never been brighter. Give the farmer a dollar a bushel for his next crop, and the country will leap forward with a new impetus. The high prices for his last crop paid the American farmer's debts; high prices for his next one will make him financially strong and enable him to buy largely not only of necessities, but of luxuries.

"I have never been more confident of anything in the future than I am now of the improvement that is to come in the American business world—and in the American security market. Here in Wall Street I believe we are to have exceptional activity and strength and that prices will attain to a level which at present seem altogether improbable.

"Of course, as long as there is in the situation this Spanish matter we will have nervous and feverish markets, and probably a tendency toward lower prices. I think, however, that it will be a market in which there will be sharp rallies, because the short interest is bound at times to become unwieldy. But with the uncertain market, strong interests will doubtless pick up stocks—stocks upon which they will make their profits in the advance that must come after the settlement of the Cuban matter.

"It is a market of bargains—there are and there will be many opportunities to get stocks absurdly cheap.

"For the present I think the market one in which speculative operations should be small, and quick profits should be taken. But for the future I am a most sanguine bull. There is nothing whatever in the situation to hold back the merited boom but the diplomatic crisis, and the settlement of that is only a matter of time."

STRONG INTERESTS BUYING.

Mr. Charles Minzesheimer, head of the Stock Exchange house of Charles Minzesheimer & Co., talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the position of the stock market and the outlook for security values. Mr. Minzesheimer is a confident bull on the stocks at their present value. He believes that the strongest financial interests in Wall Street have been steady buyers of securities in the recent break and that conservative and well-informed men are taking advantage of the present decline to acquire lines of stocks in anticipation of the upward movement which he predicts will follow the settlement of the Spanish troubles. He believes that stocks so purchased will ultimately prove to have been bargains, and that men of courage and capital who will buy at the present level will realize handsomely upon their purchases. Mr. Minzesheimer said:

"Wall Street is bound to have more or less apprehension and excitement and nervous markets until this talk of war has disappeared. We cannot expect strength in the face of present uncertainties, with the possibility of actual hostilities, with the sensationalism of some of the newspapers, and with the natural apprehensions that are to be met with in speculative circles.

"But I hardly think that we shall have any more sharp declines. The market will be feverish and will fluctuate according to the news developments. Prices have already gone down considerably, and, unless we have some really serious trouble, I do not think that there will be very much lower prices registered.

"Through this decline securities have been finding their way into the strongest hands. All through it the buying has been of the best. There has been much liquidation, it is true, and I do not doubt that many investments have been sold out. But the securities so sold have been taken by strong and important financial interests. To-day's bank statement shows that there has been a great deal of buying of this sort. Wall Street's 'big men' have been taking advantage of the break in prices to add to their lines of stock.

"There has been liquidation—and there has also been short selling. The short interest just at the present time is very large and very unwieldy. The professional room traders of the Stock Exchange are practically all ranged on the bear side. And as is always the case when the situation is as at present, Wall Street is extremely bearish. Bulls are hard to find.

"If we should happen to pick up the papers some morning and find good news in them—if steps should be taken toward the settlement of this Spanish-Cuban-American tangle—these Wall Street bears would start in to cover stocks with a rush that would put prices up wonderfully. We have not had any good news lately, it has all been of a bearish character, and has been served up to us with all the sensationalism possible. Some day we will get good news. Then there will be trouble in the bear camp.

"I certainly cannot see why any one should sell stocks now. Of course, if we have war there is no telling what the stock market will do. But unless it really comes to this, I do not see that there is much justification for selling. There is but one factor that favors the bear side of the market against a host of bullish influences. For the time being this one is all powerful, but it is only temporary. When it passes it will leave the way open for the great improvement that is fully warranted by the splendid underlying conditions.

"As soon as we get rid of the war talk Wall Street will go on with its interrupted bull market with renewed vigor. I confidently believe that stocks are destined for prices much higher than any we have known in recent years. It is, of course, impossible to tell how soon the barriers to this progress will be removed, but when they are, there will be stock market buoyancy that will be sensational."

BUSINESS RIVALRY ABROAD.

On his return to New York recently after a five months' stay in Europe, Mr. Archer Brown of the iron house of Rogers, Brown & Co. made a number of interesting observations to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the methods of our trade rivals abroad. Mr. Brown has since then visited the Western branch house of his firm, and is quoted in The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune as speaking as follows in reference to other aspects of foreign methods than those dealt with in his TIMES interview:

"It must be said that the English and Germans manage some things better than we do. When a good business is current they manage to protect the shareholders in their enterprises, and secure some profit on it. In fact, the first thought in each enterprise is the dividends. An illustration of this occurred in London the day I left. The Metropolitan Gas Company at its annual meeting the day previous announced that its earnings were insufficient to maintain the usual dividends to the shareholders, and therefore the price of gas would be raised. There was naturally a howl from the consumers, but the shareholders had to be protected, even though it was claimed that poor management was the cause of the decreased earnings. Railway rates are maintained rigidly three or four times above those we are accustomed to in our country, but, as the Directors of the railways point out, they keep their roads out of the hands of receivers. Manufacturers may complain that they are prevented from competing with other nations, but the railways, shareholders get their dividends.

"The Germans accomplish the same result, at least, in the iron and steel trades, by a wonderful system of syndicating. Their furnaces, steel works, rolling mills, and coal mines in Germany are syndicated and the prices maintained at a level high enough above cost to insure good profits. If it is necessary to meet foreign competition in any line, the works that happen to be situated on the frontier are instructed to drop prices at whatever point may be necessary to drive off the intruder.

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"There seems to be no abatement in London of the fashion of reorganizing or 'bringing out,' as they call it, industrial and commercial enterprises. Every London paper prints daily from one to half a dozen prospectuses. The companies that are exploited are located in every part of the world, but the United States cuts a much smaller figure than formerly. We have unloaded onto the British so much industrial rubbish with disastrous results to the investor that there is very naturally a deep-seated prejudice against anything from this side. Their experience with our railways has been equally unfortunate. The English seem to have had a wonderful faculty in the past of getting into whatever there was on this side of the water that was peculiarly hazardous. They have been caught by prospectuses promising enormous profits, and the reaction which followed has even injured legitimate American investments. It is astonishing how many careful London investors hastened to pour their money in the Middlesborough (Ky.) speculation of five years ago. It is said that something like $15,000,000 of good English money was sunk there.

"The temper of the investor now is such that anything with an American label must have a good record of earnings behind it to command any attention. Our gilt-edged and low-priced securities are taken even in huge blocks. But the average promoter has but little chance there unless his venture happens to be in British Columbia, South Africa, Australia, or some other part of the world not tainted with the name of America. I am not sure but that this change will prove a wholesome thing for this country, for we are now past the period when foreign capital is needed to promote our legitimate undertakings. Too easy access to foreign capital has, in many instances, stimulated ventures in railways, manufacturing, town building, &c., that ought never to have been gone into.

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"The English are a decade behind us in the ordinary comforts and improvements of modern life, but you had better not say that over there. There is not a modern steel office building or business structure, such as we are familiar with in New York, Chicago, and other American cities, in all Great Britain. They still build in massive stone or brick from three to six stories high, having a few steel beams for strengthening the interior of the structure. Occasionally an office building is supplied with an elevator or lift, but those are rare. An Englishman who had seen our superb modern structures in America, told me there were two reasons why they were not adopted in London and other large cities. The first was that the cities would not allow them to be built, and the second was that no one would rent their offices if they were built. Their railway tracks are perhaps the finest in the world, but their railway equipment is antiquated to a great degree. The freight cars, or "goods vans," as they call them, have an average capacity of about seven tons; the very largest is ten tons, but very many only carry about five tons. In this country, you are aware, the average freight car now carries thirty tons.

"Cast-iron pipe is made in nine-foot lengths for the reason that English iron is not clean enough to run into twelve-foot lengths, as is customary on this side. English engineers, therefore, whether in England or in the colonies, always specify nine-foot lengths. When our manufacturers underbid them, the bids are usually thrown out because they cannot conform to the nine-foot standard. It is not claimed that the latter has any advantage over the former, but precedent governs. A pipe-maker told me that Yokohama, Japan, actually turned down an American bid for 6,000 tons of pipe and gave it to an English manufacturer at $6 per ton higher price because they were advised by the English engineer that it would be dangerous to put in twelve-foot lengths on account of earthquakes in Japan. The Japanese paid $36,000 as a tribute to a false conservatism.

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"Our outputs in iron and steel are so large, and our cost of manufacture has been so greatly reduced by the compulsory education of the panic, that we are selling in nearly all lines a trifle lowest prices in our history. In one sense this is hard on our makers, but, perhaps, in the long pull, it is the best for us. It ought to make us try and become the industrial conquerors of the world. The prospect for the year is for a very large business, with but little improvement in prices."

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 54⅛@54⅝. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅞d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 54⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44¾.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 354,044.42 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Argentum Juniata sold at .22, 400 Brunswick at .12@.11, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .80, 100 Lacrosse at .16, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .24, 200 Portland at .76, 500 Potosi at .20. On the Mining Exchange 220 shares of St. F. Cariboo sold at 2.75@2.62½, 6,000 Waldorf at .08, 600 American Flag at .19@.18, 6,000 Pilgrim at .004½, 10,000 Alamo at .02½@.03@.02⅝, 1,000 Anaconda at .38, 5,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 1,000 Elkton at .83¼@.83⅜, 14,000 Garfield Gr. at .05¼, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .44@.45, 2,500 Isabella at .24¼@.24⅝@.24¾, 10,000 Jefferson at .06¾, 15,000 Justine at .06¾ buyer 30@.04; 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .20, 5,000 Mt. Rosa at .12½, 800 Portland at .75¼@.75¼, 177,000 Sentinel at .007⅞@.006, 5,000 Union at .12½, 500 Work at .03.

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various exchanges yesterday compare as follows with those of Friday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.75	..	.70	1.00
Alta	.05	..	.12	.18
Belcher	..	..	.20	.25
Best & Belcher	.35	..	.30	.38
Breece	.30	..	.35	.45
Brunswick	.10	..	.10	.14
Chollar	..	..	.30	..
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.09	.12
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	.04	.03	.04
Con. California & Va.	.80	..	.80	.95
Crown Point	..	..	.12	.18
Deadwood	..	1.25	..	1.10
El Cristo	..	.05	..	.06
Enterprise Mining Co.	.15	..	.15	..
Father De Smet	.15	..	.16	.22
Gould & Curry	..	..	.15	.23
Hale & Norcross	..	..	1.25	..
Horn Silver	1.30	..	1.30	1.45
Iron Silver	.40	.50	.40	.50
Kingston & Pemb. Iron	.16	.22	.17	.22
La Crosse	..	..	.12	..
Leadville	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.12	..	.14	..
Mexican	..	..	.30	..
Ophir	..	..	.40	..
Phoenix Gold	.07	.09	.07	.08
Potosi	..	..	.15	..
Plymouth Consolidated	.08	..	.08	..
Savage	..	..	.20	.28
Sierra Nevada	..	..	.85	..
Standard Consolidated	1.60	1.75	1.65	1.75
Union Consolidated	..	..	.25	..
Utah	..	..	.08	..
Yellow Jacket	..	..	.20	.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.85	1.10	.80	1.10
American Coal	1.18	1.40	1.18	1.40
Belcher	.15	..	.20	..
Best & Belcher	.30	..	.30	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick Consolidated	.11	.12	.10	.12
Belmont	.10	..	.10	..
Caledonia, E. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	.30	..	.30	..
Crown Point	.10	..	.15	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	..	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	..	.75	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	..	..	..
Crescent	.05	..	.05	..
Catalpa	.08	..	.08	..
Deadwood Terra	.90	1.00	.90	1.00
Eureka Consolidated	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.15	..	.15	..
Hale & Norcross	1.35	..	1.30	..
Horn Silver	1.25	..	1.25	..
Iron Silver	.43	..	.41	..
Kingston & Pemb	.10	..	.21	..
La Crosse	.16	..	.16	..
Leadville Con.	.09	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.15	..	.15	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.40	..	.40	..
Occidental	1.30	..	1.25	..
Plymouth	.08	..	.08	..
Phoenix, Arizona	..	..	.15	..
Potosi	.15	..	..	..
Savage	.20	..	.20	..
Sierra Nevada	.90	..	.90	..
Standard	1.60	1.80	1.65	1.85
Small Hopes	.80	1.00	.80	1.00
Union Consolidated	.30	..	.30	..
Utah	.05	..	.05	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.25	..	.20	..
Argentum Juanita	.18	..	.18	..
Alamo	.02	.04	.02	..
Anaconda	.35	..	.37	..
Cripple Creek Cons.	.10	..	.10	..
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	..	.03	..
Gold & Globe	.02	..	.02	..
Golden Fleece	.40	..	.40	..
Gold Coin	.24	..	.22	..
Isabella	.20	.25	.20	.25
Mollie Gibson	.11	..	.11	..
Mount Rosa	.05	..	.06	..
Pharmacist	.73	..	.73	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.11	..	.11	..
Work	.03	..	.03	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Friday. Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Closing. Bid.	Asked.
LISTED STOCKS.				
American Flag	..	.18	..	..
Annetta	..	.40	..	.40
Gold Magnet	.004	.009	.004	.005
Japan	2.50	..	2.50	5.00
Miami	..	.39	..	.39
Pilgrim	.003½	.005	.004	.004½
Rocky Mountain	..	.10⅝	.05	.10⅛
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Waldorf	..	..	.07½	.08
Yukon	.10¼	.12	.10	.12
UNLISTED STOCKS.				
Alamo	.02¼	.02½	.02	.03
Anaconda	.38	.41	.38	.42
Anchoria Leland	.92½	.94	..	..
Cripple Creek Con.	.10¾	.11	.11	.12
Cannon Ball	.004	.004½	.004⅛	.00⅝
Elkton	.82½	.83	.83	.85
Garfield Gr.	.05½	..	.05¼	.06
Isabella	.24	..	.24	.24¾
Jefferson	.03	..	.03	.04
Justine	.04	.04⅜	.04	.0⅝
Lillie	.74¼	.75½	.74⅜	..
Mollie Gibson	.20½	.21½	.20	.21
Mt. Rosa	..	..	.12½	.13
Old Gold	.005	.009	.005	.0⅜
Portland	.76½	.78	.75	.76
Sentinel	.008	.008¼	.006	.006½
Tamarack	.005½	.007	..	..
Union	.12¾	.13½	.12	..
Work M. & M. Co.	.02½	.03¼	.02⅝	.03

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were valued at $10,036,113, of which $1,694,525 was in dry goods and the remainder general merchandise. The imports of specie were $60,702 and the exports of specie $604,870.

FINANCIAL.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, March 5, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
101	103	191	Adams Express	102	102	102	102	
.....	.....	10	Am. Bank Note Co	43	43	43	43	
17½	18¼	100	American Cotton Oil	18	18	18	18	— ¼
71	72½	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	72	72	71½	71½	— ½
7⅞	8	800	American Spirits Mfg.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	19	4	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	
126⅜	126¾	35,070	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	125½	126¾	125¼	126⅝	— ⅛
112	113	110	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	112	112	112	112	— ⅛
90	93	42	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	91	92	91	92	.....
90¾	91¼	2,940	American Tobacco	91¾	91⅝	90¾	90⅞	—2
36	38⅜	100	Ann Arbor pf	36	36	36	36	.....
11⅝	11⅞	500	At., T. & S. F.	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11¾	— ⅛
26⅞	27	2,825	At., T. & S. F. pf	27⅛	27⅛	26⅝	27	— ⅛
17½	17⅝	1,010	Baltimore & Ohio	18	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
3	3¼	620	Bay State Gas	.....	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
39½	39⅝	7,165	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	40¼	40⅝	39½	39½	— ⅛
116¾	117¼	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	116½	116½	116½	116½	— ½
28	30½	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	28	28	28	28	— 1
48	48¾	100	Canada Southern	48½	48¾	48⅛	48¾	— ⅛
84	85	100	Canadian Pacific	85	85	85	85	— ⅛
20¼	20¾	1,845	Chesapeake & Ohio	20½	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
155	160	40	Chicago & Alton	162	162	162	162	.....
93⅜	93⅞	11,025	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	94⅝	94¾	93¼	93⅜	— ¾
10⅜	10¾	1,420	Chicago Great West	10⅞	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
92½	92⅞	18,545	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	92⅞	93	91⅝	92¼	— ¼
120¼	120⅝	3,315	Chi. & Northw	121⅞	120	120	120⅛	—1¼
85½	85⅞	10,364	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	86¾	86¾	85	85¾	— ¾
8⅜	9¼	8	Chi. Term. Trans	.....	8½	8½	8½	.....
29¼	30⅜	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	30½	31	30½	31	— ⅛
30¼	31½	150	C., C., C. & St. L	30½	30¾	30½	30½	— ⅝
13½	13¾	600	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝	.....
20	21	250	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ¼
6¼	7½	15	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol	6	6	6	6	.....
181	182	800	Consolidated Gas	183	183	181¾	181¾	—1¼
30	32	10	Consolidated Ice	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	.....
110	111	525	Delaware & Hudson	110	110	109¾	110	.....
108½	108	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
134	135	440	Erie	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	38	300	Erie 1st pf	37½	37⅝	37⅜	37⅞	+ ⅛
18½	19¼	100	Erie 2d pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	.....
.....	.....	487	Ft. W. & D. C. pf	27½	28	27½	28	+¼
32	32¾	940	General Electric	32½	32½	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
30⅝	30⅞	600	Hawaiian Sugar	30⅜	31	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
100	102	2,015	Illinois Central	101½	101½	100	100¼	—1½
47	51	100	Illinois Steel Co	.....	47	47	47	.....
8	8¾	21	Iowa Central	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
19⅜	21¼	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
41	42	1,420	Laclede Gas	43	43⅜	42	42	—1
14	15	350	Lake Erie & Western	14½	14½	14	14	.....
69½	70½	170	Lake Erie & West. pf	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	—1⅛
190	191½	122	Lake Shore	191½	191½	191½	191½	+ ½
53	53⅜	3,620	Louisville & Nashville	53⅞	53⅞	52½	53	—1
102¼	102⅜	21,400	Manhattan Con	103½	104	101	102½	—1⅝
145¾	146¼	3,516	Metropolitan St. Ry	145	146	143¼	146	.....
27½	28¼	200	Minn. & St. Louis	27	27	27	27	—1
54	54½	50	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	.....
61	61¼	710	Minnesota Iron	62	62¾	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
11⅜	12	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11½	— ⅛
35¼	38	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	35½	35⅞	35¼	35½	— ⅛
26¼	26½	1,380	Missouri Pacific	26⅜	26⅝	26	26½	— ¼
27½	28	200	Mobile & Ohio	28	28	28	28	.....
30¾	31	202	National Lead Co	31½	31¼	31	31	.....
103½	105¾	25	National Lead Co. pf	105	105	105	105	.....
16⅝	17½	50	National Linseed Oil	18	18	18	18	.....
65	75	32	National Starch 1st pf	70	70	70	70	.....
92¾	93½	1,030	New Jersey Central	92½	92¾	92	92¾	+ ½
113	113½	6,450	New York Central	113⅞	113⅞	113	113⅜	— ⅝
31¼	33	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	33	33	33	33	—2
47¾	47½	800	Norfolk & West. pf	47¼	47½	47¼	47½	.....
5⅜	5¾	700	North American	5¾	5⅝	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
23¾	23⅝	4,710	Northern Pacific	23¼	23¾	22½	22½	—1
62	62⅜	10,677	Northern Pacific pf	62¾	62½	61¼	62⅛	— ⅛
.....	.....	119	Omaha & St. Louis	7	7	7	7	.....
15¾	15⅞	870	Ontario & Western	15⅝	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
26½	28	100	Ore. Imp., 5th m. pd	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
68½	71	100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	68	68	68	68	—1
26¼	26½	610	Pacific Mail	27	27	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
91⅞	92	7,105	People's Gas, Chicago	92½	92½	91¼	91⅞	— ⅛
43½	44	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis	44	44	44	44	.....
175½	177	120	Pull. Pal. Car Co	177	177	177½	177	.....
188⅜	188⅝	996	Reading	188½	189	188¼	188½	— ⅛
42	42⅝	1,550	Reading 1st pf	42¾	42¾	41½	42	—1
22¼	23⅛	530	Reading 2d pf	22½	22½	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
121	122½	25	Rome, W. & Ogdens	122½	122½	122½	122½	.....
63	65¾	100	St. J. & G. I	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	7⅛	100	St. L. & San Fran	7	7	7	7	.....
53⅞	56	510	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	56	56	56	56	— ¾
25	25½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	25	25	25	25⅛	— ⅛
9	10	10	St. Louis Southw. pf	10	10	10	10	.....
134	138	100	St. Paul, Minn. & Man	138	138	138	138	+1
70½	72	600	St. Paul & Omaha	70¾	70¾	70½	70½	— ½
17½	18¼	300	Southern Pacific	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
8⅝	8⅞	112	Southern Railway	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
27½	27¾	1,030	Southern Railway pf	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	4	226	Standard R. & T	.....	4	4	4	— ⅛
20⅛	20¾	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅛
10¼	10½	200	Texas Pacific	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
51⅜	51¾	30,569	Union Pacific pf	52¾	52⅞	51	51⅜	—1¼
28	28½	3,745	U. P., all in. pd	28¾	28¾	27⅞	28	—1
8⅝	8⅞	4,200	U. P., D. & G., t. r	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8¼	— ½
42	45	100	United States Express	43	42	42	42	—1
60⅜	61¼	670	U. S. Leather pf	61	61	60¾	61	.....
17	17½	400	United States Rubber	17⅜	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
67	68	630	U. S. Rubber pf	67	67	67	67	.....
15⅜	15¾	115	Wabash pf	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
.....	.....	200	West Chicago Street	97⅜	97⅝	97¼	97¼	— ¼
86⅜	86⅞	5,788	Western Union Tel	87⅜	87⅜	86⅝	86¾	— ½
Sales		228,418						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 84½
1,000 84½
10,000 84
At. T & S F gen 4s
12,000 91
16,000 90¾
10,000 90⅝
37,000 90½
1,000 90⅜
16,000 90½
5,000 90¾
19,000 90⅞
Adjustment 4s
5,000 59½
5,000 59⅝
10,000 59
5,000 59¼
15,000 59¼
Brooklyn R T 5s
1,000 94⅞
Cent of N J gen 5s
6,000 113½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
8,000 79
Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000 115½
Ches & Ohio, R. & A Div. 1st cons 4s
6,000 105
Chi Term Trans 4s
10,000 85
500 85½
C, C, C & Ind 1st
1,000 105½
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $65 paid
2,000 77
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
3,000 64
Den & Rio Grande 4s
10,000 91½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
2,000 100
Erie gen lien 3-4s
2,000 70¼
Erie 4s prior bonds
8,000 80¾
Ft W & D C 1st
17,000 71
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
8,000 95½
4,000 95¼
Gal, Har & San An 2d
2,000 105
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
10,000 79½
Iowa Central 1st 5s
4,000 100
Total sales
Illinois Central, Western Line 1st 4s
10,000 103½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
10,000 78½
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
10,000 103
26,000 102¼
30,000 102¼
136,000 102
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
2,000 102¾
L S & Mich So 3½s
2,000 105
8,000 105¼
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
3,000 104
Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s
10,000s20F 97
Unified gold 4s
3,000 88
Met St Ry gen 5s
10,000 111¼
Mexican Int cons
4,000 71⅝
6,000 71½
4,000 71¾
3,000 71⅜
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
6,000 105½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000 88
5,000 87⅞
5,000 88
Mo, K & T 2d
10,000 61
1,000 60½
15,000 60¼
Missouri Pac cons
10,000 96½
N Y, C & St L 4s
2,000 105
5,000 105½
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
9,000 93
Norf & So 1st 5s
1,000 105
Norf & W Ry con 4s
4,000 81
7,000 81¼
5,000 81⅝
2,000 81½
5,000 81¼
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
10,000 60½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
7,000 95
5,000 94⅜
2,000 95
11,000 94¾
Oregon R & N 4s
24,000 93
Oregon S L 6s
3,000 123
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
11,000 108½
Reading Co gen 4s
10,000 83
Rich & Danv 6s
4,000 123
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
5,000 100
5,000 100½
500 101
Income A 5s
5,000 65
Inc B & col trust
30,000 48
5,000 48¼
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
2,000 90½
5,000 90
St L & S F 4s
10,000 73½
St L & S F G M 5s
5,000 103
St, P, M & M consld 6s, reduced to 4½s
5,000 107½
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000 103¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000 90⅞
1,000 91
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000 100
Tex & Pac 2d inc
105,000 34⅜
80,000 34
65,000 34⅜
5,000 34½
45,000 34⅝
4,000 34¼
1,000 34⅛
9,000 34
10,000 34¼
Union Pacific 4s
30,000 93½
30,000 93⅝
5,000 93¼
10,000 93
15,000 93¼
51,000 93½
30,000 93¼
20,000 93¼
75,000 93
13,000 93⅛
10,000 93
25,000 93½
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
8,000 55½
5,000 55¼
10,000 55
5,000 55¼
16,000 55
U S Leather Co 6s
3,000 116
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 107¾
2,000 107½
Wabash 2d mtge 5s
1,000 77
W N Y & P gen
1,000 51½
10,000 52
Wilkes & East 1st
1,000 98½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 40¼
13,000 40
5,000 39¾
Total sales $1,754,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	..	Com. Cable	175	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	12⅜	14
4s, r., 1907	111	111½	Consol. Coal	41	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	17	18
4s, c., 1907	112	113	Consol. Ice pf	87	90	N. Y., S. & W.	12	14
4s, r., 1925	124	125	Del., L. & W.	150	..	N. Y., S. & W. pf	32	33
4s, c., 1925	124	125	D. & R. G. pf	46	47¼	Norfolk So	62	66
5s, r., 1904	112	113	D. M. & Ft. D.	11¾	14	Nor. & West	14	15
5s, c., 1904	112	113	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	..	Ont. Mining	3	4½
Currency 6s, 1899	103½	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	4	6	Oregon R. & N.	47½	50
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103½	..	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	5	6¼	Oregon S. L.	28	30
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103½	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	129	133	Penn. Coal	340	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118	..	Eighth Avenue	325	..	Penn. R. R.	115½	116¾
Alb. & Sus	180	..	Ev. & T. H.	19	23	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¾
American Coal	120	140	Ev. & T. H. pf	38	42	Peo. & Eastern	4	7
Am. Dist. Tel	..	23	Ft. W. & R. G.	14	16	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65	69
Am. Express	126	130	Gt. Nor. pf.	154	158	P., Ft. W. & C.	169	..
Am. Tobacco pf	112	118	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Ann Arbor	12½	13	H. B. Claflin	92	97	Quicksilver	1¼	2
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	6½	Homestake	44	48	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Boston A. L. pf	100	108	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	25	30	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	5¼	6	Iowa Central pf	29	30	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	47½	49
Buff., R. & P. pf.	61	64	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	17	18
Capital Traction	73	75	Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17	18
Central Pacific	12¼	13½	Keokuk & Des M.	31	4½	St. L. S. W.	4¼	5
Chi. & Alton pf.	168	..	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	15	16½	St. P. & Duluth	20	25
Chi. & E. Ill.	54	58	Keokuk & West	32	34	St. P. & D. pf.	80	87
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107	111	Kingston & Pem	1	10	St. P. & O. pf.	150	160
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A	35½	..	Laclede Gas pf.	80	91	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24¾	Long Island	40	50	Third Avenue	182	183
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8	Manhattan Beach	4	7	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	26½	27½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	Tol. & O. C. pf.	38	45
C., M. & St. P. pf.	146½	148	Michigan Central	107¼	108	Twin City R. T.	20	24
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	89	Union Pac. Ry.	20	20½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	77½	82	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	7	..	U. S. Leather	6½	6⅞
Clev., L. & W. pf.	49	..	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	17	..	Wabash	6½	6⅝
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Morris & Essex	171	173	Wells-F. Express	115	120
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¾	1	National Starch	5¾	7	West. Union Beef	7½	9
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Nat. St. 2d pf.	13	28	W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	2⅜	2½
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	78	New Cent. C.	7	8	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	10¼	11
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5⅛	7	N. Y. Air Brake	..	214½	Wis. Central	1¾	2½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	19	25	N. Y. & N. H.	186½	188½			

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentages of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Reserve p. Cent.
$2,000,000	$1,867,400	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. As.	$14,540,000	$2,200,000	$1,490,000	$15,070,000	30.4
2,050,000	2,190,800	Bank of Manh. Co.	15,050,000	2,579,000	2,148,000	17,413,000	27.1
2,000,000	1,081,900	Merchants' National	12,949,100	2,290,000	2,060,200	15,332,800	28.3
2,000,000	1,981,800	Mechanics' National	13,600,000	1,586,300	2,000,000	14,894,000	37.1
1,500,000	2,597,200	Bank of America	18,351,800	3,591,000	2,523,800	21,847,200	28.0
1,000,000	236,800	Phenix National	4,021,000	458,000	509,000	3,883,000	25.6
1,000,000	5,867,300	National City	65,259,900	19,910,200	5,279,900	85,516,900	29.4
750,000	113,300	Tradesmen's Nat.	3,523,800	552,500	529,400	3,731,800	28.8
300,000	6,988,400	Chemical National	23,806,500	5,951,900	4,300,900	26,253,400	37.6
600,000	983,500	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,615,800	894,000	490,300	5,473,400	25.8
1,000,000	1,710,400	Gallatin National	7,978,600	861,900	1,357,700	8,168,700	33.5
500,000	165,700	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,179,300	219,100	177,600	1,319,800	30.0
400,000	228,500	Mech. & Traders'	2,060,000	210,000	295,000	2,140,000	23.6
200,000	163,400	Greenwich	886,000	103,800	173,700	826,000	34.6
600,000	477,900	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	4,294,400	457,500	645,700	3,262,700	33.1
300,000	99,100	Seventh National	1,841,500	346,200	402,800	2,871,000	40.0
1,200,000	495,700	State of New York	3,478,400	229,000	639,900	2,855,300	30.0
5,000,000	2,585,900	American Ex. Nat.	25,565,000	3,527,000	5,164,000	20,745,000	27.4
5,000,000	3,527,500	Nat. Bk. of Com'erce	26,068,200	2,917,400	4,921,400	20,472,700	23.9
1,000,000	1,505,800	National Broadway	8,277,000	880,000	1,488,000	6,488,000	36.1
1,000,000	1,005,900	Mercantile National	9,888,800	1,073,600	1,009,200	10,492,600	23.5
422,700	465,400	Pacific	2,449,500	431,400	636,600	2,989,300	35.7
1,500,000	836,000	Nat. Bk. of Republic	17,666,700	3,376,700	2,661,300	20,859,600	28.9
450,000	980,300	Chatham National	6,211,000	775,100	893,700	6,223,400	25.7
200,000	250,800	People's	1,853,600	182,000	394,600	2,314,000	24.7
700,000	561,500	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	11,600,800	1,576,700	1,091,700	12,976,700	20.8
1,000,000	2,219,600	Hanover National	28,068,900	6,013,700	4,453,600	36,492,800	28.6
500,000	348,800	Irving National	2,961,000	265,000	794,400	3,255,000	32.5
600,000	377,100	National Citizens'	2,424,200	409,800	194,700	2,598,000	23.2
500,000	264,300	Nassau	2,461,100	215,800	542,100	3,094,900	24.4
900,000	998,100	Mkt. & Fulton Nat.	5,310,300	645,000	747,400	5,401,900	25.7
1,000,000	168,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,516,700	632,500	875,900	3,916,100	25.7
1,000,000	1,314,000	Corn Exchange	8,967,200	1,705,800	825,000	10,177,000	24.8
1,000,000	221,100	Continental National	5,475,500	1,066,000	669,800	6,475,700	27.1
300,000	406,300	Oriental	1,860,000	173,100	305,000	1,823,000	26.2
1,500,000	5,537,500	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	27,374,000	5,529,000	5,529,000	33,254,000	33.0
2,000,000	3,240,500	National Park	33,969,700	9,098,000	2,466,000	46,261,000	25.0
250,000	148,400	East River National	1,313,300	175,500	118,000	1,193,800	24.5
8,200,000	2,033,600	Fourth National	21,367,700	4,178,500	3,822,800	23,089,600	28.1
1,000,000	488,200	Central National	10,190,000	2,381,000	1,198,000	13,056,000	27.0
300,000	696,000	Second National	5,339,000	1,010,000	770,000	6,515,000	29.7
750,000	281,900	Ninth National	5,651,600	831,000	876,000	6,739,000	21.6
500,000	1,567,600	First National	80,231,800	4,720,800	2,280,500	29,739,900	23.8
300,000	66,900	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,350,100	186,300	173,300	1,269,000	28.3
250,000	618,800	Bowery	3,029,000	428,000	522,000	3,552,000	25.6
200,000	420,600	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,135,700	634,400	317,200	3,359,500	24.6
750,000	285,700	German-American	4,796,500	242,100	494,700	2,874,400	25.3
1,000,000	1,068,300	Chase National	22,876,600	6,887,300	4,767,800	31,819,500	36.6
100,000	1,113,800	Fifth Avenue	8,127,100	1,811,500	748,300	8,581,600	23.6
200,000	570,700	German Exchange	2,386,200	161,400	521,700	2,952,400	23.1
200,000	711,400	Germania	3,614,400	556,900	560,400	4,688,200	24.0
300,000	690,900	Lincoln National	5,666,100	1,110,800	884,900	7,889,300	27.0
200,000	857,100	Garfield National	5,272,000	990,400	595,900	6,227,000	24.2
200,000	397,900	Fifth National	1,807,700	407,500	194,900	2,157,800	27.8
300,000	816,800	B. of the Metropolis	5,188,000	1,061,500	990,700	6,714,800	30.6
200,000	341,100	West Side	2,728,000	247,000	471,000	2,569,000	27.9
500,000	335,500	Seaboard National	9,179,000	1,797,000	1,541,000	11,700,000	25.5
200,000	342,200	Sixth National	1,760,000	282,000	411,000	1,855,000	30.1
2,100,000	648,700	Western National	26,144,200	3,282,000	4,283,200	30,866,600	24.7
300,000	946,900	First Nat. B'klyn	5,077,000	444,800	780,000	5,003,000	24.4
1,200,000	847,600	National Union	12,136,400	2,641,200	647,100	13,104,800	25.0
500,000	302,600	Liberty National	3,082,500	344,900	549,900	3,287,500	27.0
1,000,000	314,600	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,908,100	549,800	328,000	3,546,900	27.5
250,000	277,500	B'k of N. Amst'dam.	2,707,400	557,800	204,800	2,961,700	25.7
$48,000,000	$60,922,300	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,836,800	Total State Banks					
$59,022,700	$74,259,100		628,256,400	120,125,900	77,202,700	706,020,400	

*As per official reports.—Forty-five National banks, Feb. 18, 1898. Nineteen State banks, Dec. 16, 1897.

Specie Imported into District of New York, Feb. 26 to March 4, 1898.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Finance	Colon	$98
Cherokee	Turk's Island	740
Caracas	Curacao	895
American Silver Coin—		
Finance	Colon	9
Caracas	Curacao	34
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Finance	Colon	114
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Cherokee	Turk's Island	125
Finance	Colon	52
Caracas	Curacao	2,069
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Caracas	Curacao	117
Gold Bullion—		
Finance	Colon	2,842
City of Washington	Tampico	40
Silver Bullion—		
Finance	Colon	86
City of Washington	Tampico	3,847
Silver Ore—		
Seneca	Vera Cruz	1,408
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Prinz Maurits	Port au Prince	130
Allianca	Panama	3,276
Gold Bullion—		
Prinz Maurits	Port au Prince	580
Alps	Puerto Colombia	2,080
Allianca	Colon	6,800
Allianca	Colon	8,377
Silver Bullion—		
Prinz Maurits	Port au Prince	83
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	6,265
Allianca	Colon	9,731
Silver Ore—		
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	1,454
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Allianca	Panama	4,240
Allianca	Corinto	1,200
Allianca	Colon	2,790
Gold Bullion—		
Allianca	Colon	1,300
Silver Ore—		
Allianca	Colon	420
Total		$60,702

Exports Specie, Port of New York, Feb. 28 to March 5, Inclusive.

Date	Steamer.	Destination.	Character. Amount.
Feb. 28	Trave	London	Silver Bars. $112,100
Mar. 1	Steamer.	Degtination.	Character. Amount.
1	Cherokee	San Domingo	S. C. (Dom.) $3,250
1	Cherokee	San Domingo	G. C. (U. S.) 190
1	Paris	London	Silver Bars. 230,030
4	Umbria	London	Silver Bars. 214,500
Total			$590,070

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character. Amount.
Feb. 24	Alene	Hait	G. C., (U. S.) 600
25	Campania	London	Silver Bars. 14,200
Total			$604,870

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $2,135,825. The banks now hold $20,823,500 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Feb. 26.	March 5.	Decrease.
Loans	$641,873,400	$623,256,400	$18,622,000
Specie	119,188,500	120,125,900	*929,400
Legal tenders	86,076,400	77,202,700	8,873,700
Net deposits	729,214,300	706,020,400	23,193,900
Circulation	13,727,700	13,774,900	*47,200

*Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES

Mayor Van Wyck Approves Them and Announces that They Are in Operation.

NOT SENT TO STATE BOARD

Places Which Have Been Taken from the Competitive Schedules—No Reference to the Black Law.

Mayor Van Wyck signed the new rules and regulations of the Municipal Civil Service Commission yesterday, and formally declared them in operation. The rules were not presented to the State Board for approval, the Commissioners, under advice from the office of the Corporation Counsel, having decided that the State Board has no authority in the premises. The new rules are apparently based upon the civil service requirements of the State Constitution, and upon the provisions of the charter. No reference is made to the provisions of the Black law, but it is evident that the appointing officers have wide discretion in the choice of men for the places to be filled.

In many respects the new rules conform closely to those promulgated by Mayor Strong's commission, but there is considerable change in the manner of classification. The Mayor's office force, from secretary to messenger, is placed in the exempt schedule, as are the Supervisor of The City Record, the Secretary of the Board of Docks and Ferries, and nearly all the deputy clerks previously open to competitive examination. A majority of the desirable places, including the Deputy Commissionerships, clerkships, and some new offices, created under the charter, are exempted from examination by being put in Schedule A. Some authority is also taken from the examining board of the Civil Service Commission by authorizing the department Commissioners in some instances to dictate the style and manner of the examination.

A pamphlet of the new rules was given out yesterday for publication. It takes up seventy-seven printed pages, and shows the schedules for every department of the City Government made out in detail. So desirous were the Commissioners that no department should escape that they include the Board of Street Opening and Improvement, although that board was abolished by the charter.

The places in the service are divided into seven schedules, A to G, inclusive. Schedule A is for non-competitive places, and G is for laborers and other employes in the city service who shall not be subject to examination or shall be specially exempted by the rules or by the statutes of the State. Schedule C is for firemen and policemen, and the other schedules range from clerkships to messenger boys and nurses to prison keepers.

In addition to those already noted, these positions, formerly in Schedule B, are removed to the non-competitive Schedule A:

Commissioners of Accounts—Stenographer.

Board of Aldermen—Clerk, deputy clerk, journal clerk, sergeant at arms.

Board of Assessors—Chief clerk.

Aqueduct Commission—Chief clerk, division engineer.

Department of Buildings—Secretary to the board, Secretary to the Commissioner, chief clerk, Superintendent of Buildings, stenographer to Commissioner, Inspector.

Department of Charities—Private secretary, Treasurer's clerk, purchasing agent, Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, General Medical Inspector, Superintendent of hospitals, almshouse, or asylum, and school, Superintendent of Training School.

Department of Correction—Deputy Commissioner, private secretary, purchasing agent, Warden of prison and workhouse.

City Clerk's Office—City Clerk, deputy clerk.

City Court—Clerk.

City Magistrates' Courts—Clerk.

Court of General Sessions—Clerk, deputy clerk.

Municipal Courts—Clerk, assistant clerk.

Court of Special Sessions—Clerk, deputy clerk.

Civil Service Commission—Secretary, chief clerk.

Coroners—Clerk.

City Council—Sergeant at Arms.

Department of Docks and Ferries—Treasurer's clerk, chief clerk, Dock Superintendent.

East River Bridge Commission—Chief engineer, chief clerk.

Board of Education—Secretary, Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of School Buildings, Assistant City Superintendent, Supervisor of Special Branches, chief clerk, Superintendent of School Supplies, and all places in the Nautical School.

Finance Department—Deputy City Paymaster, stock and bond clerk, security deposit clerk, Assistant Superintendent of Markets, contract clerk, paymaster's clerk, warrant clerk, deputy collector of city revenue, deputy collector of assessments and arrears, assistant deputy receiver of taxes, assistant cashier.

Fire Department—Private secretary, Inspector of Combustibles, cashier, purchasing agent, Fire Marshal.

Health Department—Secretary, private secretary, chief clerk, head of bureau, chief of division, Assistant Register of Records, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent.

Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies—Deputy Commissioner, head of bureau, chief clerk, secretary, private secretary, consulting engineer of lighting and electricity, consulting engineer of public buildings, consulting architects.

Department of Parks—Superintendent, chief engineer, chief clerk.

Police Department—Deputy Treasurer, chief clerk, property clerk, private secretary, Teasurer's clerk, complaint clerk, auditor, superintendent of elections, chief of branch Bureau of Elections.

Department of Taxes and Assessments—Stenographer, secretary to President, assistant to commission.

Rapid Transit Commission—Secretary, chief engineer.

There are many non-competitive places in the new departments, which include the Departments of Bridges, of Highways, of Public Improvements, of Sewers, of Water Supply, and the Municipal Statistical Commission. In several cases, apparently to take advantage of the provision of the law applying to confidential places, the offices are quoted with that qualification. Thus, in the Department of Buildings are scheduled "confidential" inspector, "confidential" stenographer to commission, &c.

VIEWS ON THE REGULATIONS.

Talks with Everett P. Wheeler and Edward M. Shepard.

"The new rules seem to be the same as the old ones," said Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman of the former Civil Service Commission, as he glanced over a copy of the "Municipal Civil Service Regulations of the City of New York," which were issued yesterday by the new board. "There seems to be few, if any, material changes in the mere language of the rules, and appointments, promotions, dismissals, and reinstatements are, apparently, to be made in the same way.

"There are many ways, however, of attaining the same result, and the Commissioners may have accomplished any purpose they may have had in this direction by altering the classification. For instance, places that have been in the competitive lists may be taken out and put in Schedule A, or in the non-competitive class. This would practically give the Mayor and his heads of departments as much discretion and power as they would have if there were no regulations at all. No matter how strict the rules may be, lax classification can defeat them. A close examination of the classifications made by the new commission may reveal something of this sort.

"I observe only one striking change in the new rules. That is the omission of the regulation adopted by us July 1, 1897, to provide for examinations for 'fitness' to meet the Black act, which was to 'take the starch out' of 'civil service.' The new commission evidently agrees with us in the position that the Black act is repealed by the charter so far as this city is concerned. I think the commissioners are entirely right in this contention. I understand that the reason given by the Corporation Counsel for deciding that the Black act was repealed by the charter was that its provisions are totally inconsistent with those of the charter. It provided for double examinations and the charter provides for but one.

"I do not agree with the further contention of the Corporation Counsel and the Commissioners that the charter also repeals the law of 1883, which requires the city boards to report their regulations to the State board for its approval. This provision, it seems to me, rests upon entirely different ground from the provision of the Black act. There is nothing in the charter that is inconsistent with this requirement of the law of 1883. That law applies to all the municipalities of the State. All the civil service boards must report to the State board, and be subject to its approval. The charter does not repeal this act, and it seems to me that the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York must report to the State board. There is something to be said on the other side, but I do not believe the position assumed by the commission can be maintained. If the act of 1883 and the charter are reconcilable, both, I think, would be held by the courts to be in force.

"There is another change I notice. On Aug. 2 of last year we adopted a regulation giving preference to men with families to support. I see that that regulation has been omitted from the new rules."

Theodore Connoly, Assistant Corporation Counsel, said on Friday that the Law Department would gladly aid "the gentlemen in William Street" in making a test case to determine whether the Municipal Commission will have to report to the State Board. The gentlemen referred to are the members of the Civil Service Reform Association. They are preparing to test the legality of the position assumed by the new commission and may probably begin suit at once.

Edward M. Shepard, as Chairman of the Law Committee of the association, has been making a special study of the legal question involved in the position taken by the Corporation Counsel and the new Civil Service Commission. He said yesterday:

"It has been my understanding that all municipal civil service regulations must be approved by the State Board, and I had not supposed that the charter of Greater New York altered the law. Since the Mayor and Civil Service Commissioners have decided otherwise, I assume that there must be some reason for their conclusion. If there be any doubt, they will, I suppose, wish to have the question authoritatively determined by the courts. It would certainly be an anomaly if the City of New York were free from a general State requirement binding on all the other cities of the State."

GEORGE McANENY PROTESTS.

For the Civil Service Reform Association He Writes to Mr. Coler.

George McAneny, as Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, wrote to Controller Bird S. Coler, under date of March 3, calling his attention to several matters related to the operation of the civil service rules. The letter contained a long list of employes whose salaries, the association contends, should not be paid, because they were appointed "without examination" or were certified to "positions classified as competitive."

Mr. McAneny also calls Mr. Coler's attention to the fact that "in a number of cases where the Civil Service Commission has issued certificates permitting temporary appointments the departments have failed to publish the names of the appointees in The City Record, as required by law," and suggests the renewal of such temporary appointments through the process required by statute.

After citing several provisions of the charter and of the civil service law, Mr. McAneny directs the Controller's attention to "the following facts":

"That all positions newly created must be considered as subject to competitive examination until classified specifically as exempt from such examination.

"That the eligible lists existing on Jan. 1, 1898, were continued, without regard to the period for which they were formed originally, until new lists are created, and that all appointments to competitive positions must be made, so far as possible, from those lists.

"That the rules require that certifications shall be made from the most 'appropriate' list.

"That a legal appointment, either permanent or temporary, may be made only where a vacancy exists, and that a position from which an incumbent has been illegally removed is not vacant. While the person appointed to such a position may be a de facto officer, he must prove a legal title to the office he holds in order to receive compensation for his services."

As to the authority of the Mayor to approve the rules without submitting them to the State Board, Mr. McAneny says:

"The rules above cited are continued in force, not only until new rules are prepared, but until such rules have been approved by the Mayor, and by the New York State Civil Service Commission." He cites the Law of 1883, Section 8, and Section 124 of the charter, as sustaining this view.

HOSPITAL MONEY WITHHELD.

Explanation of the Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled Unsatisfactory.

Controller Coler gave a public hearing yesterday to the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, whose appropriations from the city for the last two years have been held up, as a result of the report of the Commissioners of Accounts that during the six years from 1891 to 1897 the institution had overcharged the city nearly $40,000.

William C. Sturgis of the Board of Managers and E. W. Sheldon, counsel, appeared for the hospital. In regard to the $59,169.80 received from subscriptions, which the Commissioners held should have been deducted from the total asked from the city, Mr. Sheldon said it cost from $275 to $300 a year for each patient, while the city allowed only $150, and that the allowance from the city could not legally be considered a bar to the hospital's receipt of private contributions from the patients. He said that $10,000 of the $59,169.80 was voluntary offerings from patients attended. In reply to a question of the Controller, Mr. Sturgis said that equal attention was given to the patients who did not pay as to those who did.

Regarding the charge that $3,070 had been charged for free beds, Mr. Sheldon explained that several of the beds were endowed, but that when they were not occupied by those who had endowed them, but by city patients, it cost the city as much as if the patients occupied other beds. The item of $1,059 marked as "net result of errors," Mr. Sheldon said was due to faulty bookkeeping, and the $1,141 collected for patients transferred to city hospitals, he said, was for patients under treatment by the society's doctors but transferred to the Health Department's reception hospitals because they were suffering from infectious disease.

About the charge of $34,092 for the treatment of out-door patients, Mr. Sheldon said that until the changes instituted in 1897 by the new State Board of Charities there was nothing in the rules to prohibit the hospital charging for non-resident patients.

"But don't you think it was stretching the thing a little too far," asked the Controller, "to bring cripples from Nebraska, as several were, or from Bermuda, as one was, and expect the city to pay for them, no matter what their financial condition might be?"

Mr. Sturgis explained that the majority of the non-residents treated were Brooklynites, but that did not alter the Controller's views.

"They were foreigners, too," he said, "and the city should not have been asked to pay for them."

In summing up, Mr. Sheldon said the hospital had done its work as a labor of love and charity, and Mr. Coler retorted that a city officer has no right to be charitable with money that did not belong to him. Mr. Sheldon went on to say that the Controller was crippling the hospital by holding back the appropriation of $26,250 made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Mr. Coler told him he was sorry, but that, under the circumstances, he could not see his way to paying out the money unless the hospital brought suit, and the courts ordered him to pay it.

SALARIES AND REMOVALS.

Thirty-five Employes of the Charities Department Suffer a Reduction.

The salary of James W. Bishop, Chief Clerk in the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, has been fixed at $3,000 a year; that of Bartholomew Donovan, Superintendent of Supplies and Repairs, at $2,750, and that of Frank W. Geraty, Chief Inspector, at $1,500 a year. The seven searchers recently appointed in the Tax Department are to receive $1,200 a year.

Commissioner Lantry yesterday appointed John Fox Warden of the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island at a salary of $2,500 a year, and City Clerk Scully appointed Thomas B. Jones cashier in his office at $1,500 a year.

Commissioner Keller of the Department of Charities yesterday reduced the salaries of thirty-five employes of various grades. Nurses, helpers, and others on that list getting $300 a year were reduced to $120 or $200.

POEMS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

Prof. Williams of Yale Addresses the Comparative Literature Society—Japan's Poetry Never Sublime.

Members of the Comparative Literature Society and their friends held one of the series of Saturday morning conferences upon "The Dawn of Literature" in Carnegie Lyceum yesterday, and listened to an address by Prof. F. Wells Williams of Yale University. Prof. Williams spoke of the literary sunrise in China and Japan, and readings were given to show the character of the earlier productions of these two lands.

"The mythology and philology of the Chinese," he said, "point back their descent to Elam, a district near Babylon, and the Elamites were of the same Semitic stock as the inhabitants of Babylon. The period of the emigration is the golden tradition of the Chinese, who in the earlier folk songs are called a people obedient to its ruler and devoted to music and song. The folk songs gradually became the vehicle for religious thought."

Prof. Williams denounced the idea that the Chinese language was a poor medium for poetry. The modulations and tones, he said, were as musical to the ear as the Anglo Saxon. Like the English, the Chinese poetry made use of rhyme. Yet it was not in the jingle, but in their sentiment that the Chinese poems were worthy. The identification of the human mood with nature, that is totally wanting in mediaeval poetry, is found in the early Chinese compositions.

"Chinese literature," said Prof. Williams, "began as early as 2300 B. C., and has continued, employing the same ideals, to the present day. Full daylight came with the period of Confucius, who, however, did not write, but edited. These works he edited have constituted the acme of religious thought and literary achievement, not only for the Chinese but throughout the East. As the nine books of Confucius, only one can be called literature in our sense. This is the Shi-King, composed almost entirely of lyrics. From this as well as the Shu-King, the book of history, we find that conventional morality of the ancient time was broader than that of to-day. The mere notion of morality held by the early Chinese would not be understood by their conventional successors. Confucius was no prude or prig, but he was a moralist, and he himself said after editing that he had left not an impure line. The master mind, nevertheless, was not above his contemporaries in his opinion of women.

"Japan," said Prof. Williams, opening the second part of his address, "has never produced a literature equal to that of China. The isolated island has ever been dependent upon other nations for its art and literature. The Japanese have always been imitators. Nevertheless, they developed a literature worthy of a distinctive name. First, the difficulties of the language are such that the Japanese scholar, after long practice and skillful application, cannot get good results. It has been seriously proposed to abandon the native tongue and adopt some alien language.

"Although the folklore of early Japan is a fascinating study, the early poetry was a grotesque literary product. As it remains to-day, it is almost as remarkable for what it has not as for what it has. It lacks quantity, accent, alliteration, refrain, rhyme, and tone.

"Japan's poetry," he concluded, "must be classed as clever, rather than original, simple, and graceful, but never rising to the sublime. The soul of Japan remains what it was at the dawn of civilization—the soul of a child."

YALE'S SPORTY BOYS.

The Annual Top-Spinning and Hoop-Rolling Season in Full Blast.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5.—Every fine afternoon during the past week the upper classmen of Yale University could be seen spinning tops on the college campus or on the corner in front of Osborn Hall, the site of the old fence at Yale. This diversion of the Yale students is a tradition that dates back many years, and it is annually observed during the last week in February and the first week or two in March. The students do not appear in public as top spinners until they have perfected the trick. They practice in the dormitory hallways, in the campus, in their own rooms, and in other out of the way places on the university grounds until they are able to make the top spin every time they throw it. It is no unusual sight to see from twenty-five to fifty students, big strong fellows, many of them seniors, in front of Osborn Hall with their tops and strings for an hour or two at a time. They draw a circle, and in that circle place a top or two that they peg away at with the greatest hilarity.

At this time of the year also another craze among the students is rolling hoop. The public see very little of this horse play on the part of the Yale men, as it is confined to the campus proper. To find one of the students rolling a hoop on the streets adjacent to the college ground is regarded as undignified. The fun of hoop rolling generally lasts only during the first two weeks of March, and scores of students can be seen pleasant afternoons tearing through the campus chasing their hoops like street urchins.

Another diversion in which some of the Yale students indulge is playing marbles, and with that of rolling hoop and spinning top there is much fun for the Yalensian these days on the campus. The sedate old professors, who in their early days had as much fun with their hoops and marbles and tops as do the youthful generation now under their guardianship, watch the boys during these afternoons and thoroughly enjoy the spectacle.

A few of the more venturesome Yale boys two or three years ago undertook to introduce kite flying as an added amusement for March. It was great sport for those who engaged in it, and it was thought that it would soon become popular with the Yale boys, but somehow or other this sort of amusement failed to become popular, and the flying of kites has been dropped from the list of traditional horse plays that can be charged to the Yale men.

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Popeline Olga, Glacé and Plain Poplins.
Barré and Corded Silk and Wool Fabrics.
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BROOKLYN.

Silk and Cotton Waists.

$4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.75.

150 handsome and stylish silk waists in Taffetas, black satin and Louisine, including plaids, checks, changeable effects, Roman stripes, and plain black, mostly shirt waist style, an exceptional good lot at $4.98.

$5.98 INSTEAD OF $8.75.

50 only of extra quality taffetas, silk waists in the newest plaids, made blouse effect, with detachable self collar.

A good lot of percale shirt waists, in plaids and stripes, detachable self collar, covered seams at 49 cts.

A choice lot of gingham and percale waists in checks and stripes, self detachable and white linen collar, at 98 cts.

A large assortment of gingham, Madras and Chambray waists, latest colorings, very stylish, at $1.25, $1.69, $1.98, $2.25 and $2.98. Choice collection of Derby and West End Waists.

HUDSON COUNTY GRAND JURY.

Indictments Against Jersey Railroads—Significant Increase in Cost for County Institutions.

The Hudson County Grand Jury met at Jersey City yesterday and presented eight indictments against railroad companies for alleged encroachments on streets and the water front of the city. Judge Lippincott ordered them entered on the records, but did not make them public. All that could be learned was embodied in a presentation which accompanied the indictments. This was given out for publication.

It recites the fact that "within the past twenty years several attempts have been made to establish the right of the people of Jersey City to the use of the fronts of certain streets running to the Hudson River." Some of these suits, the presentment adds, were begun in 1881, were removed to the Federal courts, and no further effort was made by the city to prosecute them.

In 1882 the municipal authorities of Jersey City attempted to prevent the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad from laying tracks in Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Streets. Litigation has so far been powerless, and along with the others three indictments were found against the road. The indictments for obstructing the right of access to the water front will apply to all the companies whose lines end in Jersey City.

The Grand Jury also made three other presentments. The first was in relation to the Board of Freeholders, and charged that the board largely exceeded the appropriation made for the year 1897. Much of this was in connection with the maintenance of the Hudson County Boulevard and the construction of the new loop at Weehawken. The presentment also alleges that the cost of maintaining the county institutions from 1881 to the end of 1896 was about $25,000 a year. In 1897 the amount was increased to $52,056.19. In the same time the salary list of these institutions has increased nearly 200 per cent., while the increase in the number of prisoners has been slight. In conclusion, the presentment advises that convicts should be set to work in order that they may be made self-supporting.

The third presentment makes similar charges against the municipal authorities of Jersey City, who, it alleges, have for years been in the habit of exceeding the annual appropriations. This was done by issuing temporary loan bonds and adding them to the tax levy for the year following their issue. This action, the authorities claim, is legalized by Section 132 of the charter. The presentment says this construction of the section is a distortion of its meaning and purpose. The presentment also charges that, in purchasing land for a new City Hall, the authorities in 1891 paid nearly $400,000 for property that was assessed in the tax levy of that year at $163,000, the excess being 239 per cent.

The final presentment set forth the allegation that the Grand Jury had not been sufficiently protected in its right to examine witnesses in the matter of the indictment recently found against Joseph M. Noonan and Alexander Simpson for bribery. The presentment recited the fact that Elbert Rappleye, who made the charges, had refused to surrender a written report made to him by the detectives he employed, and that the Court had sustained the refusal.

The report concludes: "Either those who print or write for publication must be compelled to disclose their knowledge, or Grand Juries should not be told to investigate charges merely because they have appeared in that aggregation of truth and libel, fairness and falsehood, known as 'the public press.'"

Judge Lippincott said he would charge the Grand Jury in relation to these matters on Tuesday next.

SKIN AND CANCER HOSPITAL.

Opening of the New Building in East Nineteenth Street—Accommodation for 100 Patients.

Several hundred persons witnessed the dedication of the new building of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital yesterday afternoon, and by the end of this week the old building, at 243 East Thirty-fourth Street, will have been abandoned entirely. The new building is on the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Nineteenth Street, and is a four-story brick structure built upon the most approved lines for fireproof construction.

J. Cleveland Cady, President of the hospital, presided over the dedicatory exercises, which were held in the dispensary, on the first floor, and made a short address. Dr. A. Jacobi followed with an interesting address, in which he discussed free hospitals and dispensaries generally. He said that under the usual system by which hospitals are conducted the poor are crowded out by those who are able to pay for medical treatment. This, he said, had a bad effect on those who could afford to pay, as it tended to pauperize and demoralize them. Then, too, the presence of well-dressed people in the dispensaries and waiting rooms of hospitals often made the poor ashamed to appear there in their inferior clothes. Dr. Jacobi commended the system of the Skin and Cancer Hospital, where the doctors have the option of refusing to treat gratuitously patients whom they have reason to believe are able to pay for medical services. He added that the institution was not competing with general hospitals, but was an aid to them.

Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, who is on the regular staff of the hospital, also spoke, and then the Rev. Dr. William Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, said the dedicatory prayer.

Tea was served by the ladies composing the Reception Committee, and the visitors inspected the hospital, which was thrown open from basement to roof. In the basement are the baths, which are very complete, for the treatment of skin disorders requiring Russian, medicated, and ordinary baths of different kinds. There are two hot air rooms. On the first floor are the consultation rooms, dispensary, reception room, office, and other small rooms. The laundry, kitchen, and dining rooms are in the basement, which is well ventilated and well lighted.

The men's and women's wards for skin diseases are on the second floor. There are six beds in the former and fourteen in the latter room. There are two private rooms on this floor also. On the third floor are the cancer wards. The children's ward is on the fourth floor, and there are also six private rooms on this floor, beside the operating and etherizing rooms. All of the latest and most approved appliances for hospital work are provided in this building.

Not one of the private rooms is furnished, and the managers are hopeful of receiving contributions from some charitably disposed persons to help out in this respect. There is room for about 100 beds in the building. The doctors' and nurses' quarters are in an adjoining wooden house owned by the hospital.

The women who composed the Reception Committee yesterday were Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Henry G. Marquand, Mrs. William C. Casey, Mrs. George Lewis, and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop.

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The Backbone of Winter Bending.

The backbone of Winter is bending and Spring styles budding. Here you may find the wherewithal to resist the unruly blasts of March, or court her gentle moods foreboding warmer weather.

Points for Easter. The untrimmed millinery department is in the full bloom of Spring; every day brings changes, new colors, fresh blossoms, and the allurements of the season.

SPRING MILLINERY.

The newest in untrimmed straw hats, bonnets, and turbans, braids and combinations. Paris-made flowers and foliage, wings, quills, aigrettes, spangled trimmings, straw braids, and novelty of all kinds.

KNOX HATS.

All the new Spring shapes in French felt and straw Alpine hats, in all colors, for early Spring wear. We are sole agents in Brooklyn for all the ladies' and Misses' hats made by Knox the hatter.

Upholstery Inducements. This department prominent with attractions for home beautifying, while the prices are almost hidden by their modesty.

Heavy quality plain net curtains, ruffles edged with lace and lace insertion, 3 yards long, full width, at $1.45 pair.

White Irish point curtains, 3 yards long, at $2.40 pair.

White Irish point lace bed sets, Easter lily design, at $7.50 pair.

Tapestry portieres at $2.00, $2.75, and $3.50 pair.

Heavy plain denims at 12 cts. yard.

Figured cretonnes at 7 cts. yard.

Figured denims at 7 cts. yard.

Double-faced denims at 10 cts yard.

New effect and colorings in Tapestry Furniture covering at 79 cts., 98 cts., $1.20. Exclusive designs.

Window shades, awnings, and furniture slip covering to order. Estimates given.

35 cts. and 20 cts. Linings for 23 cts. and 15 cts.; regular, 20 cts. Imported Moreen, all wool, black, standard width 25 in., 23 cts. yard; regular, 35 cts.

Fancy Sateen waist lining, black back, 15 cts. yard.

Boys' Spring Clothes. The well known high quality, fit, finish and fashion of our Boys' Clothing are not the only advantages you gain in this department. The price is a very large factor, an economical inducement; the best of everything for less money than elsewhere.

36 dark blue all wool cheviot Sailor Suits, large collar, trimmed with red and black soutache braid, 3 to 12 years, at $2.98.

Three piece Middy Suits, in a number of pretty designs, stylishly trimmed, 3 to 8 years, at $3.48.

100 double breasted suits in all wool cheviot, fancy plaids and checks, strongly made, 7 to 15 years, at $3.98.

50 Tan covert cloth Top Coats for Spring wear, very stylishly gotten up, 3 to 13 years, at $3.98.

Merchant Tailoring. You can almost buy two suits of made-to-order clothes (which is economy, by the way) from us for the money you would pay the regular tailor for one suit. We have the very latest methods for measuring, cutting and making, and every convenience to be found with the regular merchant tailor, and the newest Spring Cloths just imported.

Fancy Scotch effects in Sacks or Cutaway Frocks, also plain blue and black cheviots, full suits, $14.00 to $20.00.

Fancy imported worsteds, in the newest Spring designs in checks, plaids and plain mixtures, full suits, $25.00 to $30.00.

Tan covert Top Coats, plain or strap seams, at $14.00.

Trouserings in plain, fancy stripe, also checks and plaids, in cheviots, worsted and cassimere, at $4.00 to $11.00.

A number of fancy large plaids and checks for golf and bicycle breeches, entirely new.

Men's Fancy Shirts, 49 cts. All sizes again of the dollar fancy bosom shirts, with link cuffs to match, 49 cts.

49 cts. Scarfs for 25 cts. Another lot of those famous rich satin scarfs in several shapes, 49 cts. kind for 25 cts.

Women's Tailor Made Ready-to-Wear Suits.

Is it not true that days and often weeks of your time is consumed by the dressmaker even in the making of the simplest gowns? And when finished do they always fit? Does the material look as well as it did in the piece? Aren't you sometimes disappointed in the personal appearance of the dress? These Ready-to-Wear Gowns take but a moment to try on; you know whether the color, the shape, the material, is becoming; you save time, you avoid annoyances, you have the benefit of the latest fashions, the most improved making and cutting, comfort and fit, and you see exactly what you are getting; and, besides all, there's the economy of it. Here are a few suits briefly described and priced.

At $12.75.

50 Broadcloth suits, well tailored, colors black, blue or brown, top coat lined with taffeta silk, percaline lined skirt.

At $15.50.

100 fine Cheviot suits, lined with taffeta silk, Roman stripe design, top coat effect, suit finely tailored and finished with lap seams.

At $18.50.

75 suits in Camel's hair serge, or illuminated cheviot, black, blue, brown or green, lined throughout with fancy taffeta silk and top coat faced with fine grade satin Duchesse.

At $20.00.

50 suits in English cheviot cloth blouse waist with rows of braid and lined with taffeta, skirt lined with percaline.

Tailor made suits in fine mixtures, English and Scotch checks and plaids, Fancy Casemires, etc., at $15.50, $18.75, $24.00 and $32.00.

Fine tailor made suits, highest class material and workmanship in handsome grades of Broadcloth, Melton, Vienna Thibet, etc., in numerous fashionable styles, at $31.00, $36.00, $44.00, $52.00 to $78.00.

150 MISSES' DRESSES AND REEFERS.

75 Children's dresses in plaids, checks and fancy mixtures, blouse, revers and plain effects, trimmed with braiding and plain combination, from 6 to 14 years, at $1.75, $2.25, $2.85 and $3.50.

75 Children's Reefers, blue, brown or green, brass buttons, double breasted, from 4 to 14 years, all well made, Special, $1.90.

More Enamouring Silks.

The qualities, designs, shades and colors of these new silks are a delight to look at. The artist who designed them has excelled his own delicate appreciation of the beautiful.

500 yards 22-inch black all-silk taffeta, bright, lustrous, durable, suitable for full dresses, 69 cts. yard.

500 yards 27-inch black Japanese silk, bright strong cloth, very desirable for waists, 39 cts. yard.

400 yards 23-inch black satin duchesse, extra good value, suitable for full dresses, 75 cts. yard.

500 yards 21-inch fancy stripes Taffetas, changeable effects, in the newest color combinations, bright cloth, good rustle, the correct material for skirts, 85 cts. yard.

600 yards 22-inch evening satin Damasse, rich heavy fabric, in large, handsome designs, white, cream, liel, Rose, Nile, Mais, and violet, 89 cts yard.

22-inch Lyons silks and wool poplin, complete assortment of the newest street colors and dainty evening tints, extra fine and lustrous material, desirable for full costumes, $1.25 yard.

Underwear at Under Prices.

For Women and Children.

Children's fine quality ecru ribbed cotton vests, high neck, short sleeves, sizes 1 to 7, regular price 19 cts., at 9 cts. each.

Women's extra quality white ribbed cotton vests, low neck, no sleeves, square and V shape neck, silk tap in neck and arm, two styles of rib, regular price 19 cts., at 12 1-2 cts. each.

Children's fine quality white gossamer vests, high neck, short sleeves, with pearl buttons, sizes 16 to 32, regular prices 30 to 45 cts., all sizes 25 cts. each.

Women's fashioned ribbed cotton vests, high neck, short sleeves, trimmed with silk and silk ribbon in neck, also drawers to match, regular 45 cts. quality, at 3 for $1.00.

SECTION C, EXTREME REAR.

More Newness in the China Sale.

Beautiful Bric-a-Brac, Vases, Trays, and all the decorated China, Cut Glass, rich and elegant, the "Jewell" pattern, a triumph of America's foremost maker. Decorated Lamps, the rich and elegant to the more ordinary sorts, all at half price and thereabouts.

FISH AND GAME SETS.

Just as the wanted time comes the most elegant china fish and game sets at ½ to 2-3 prices. No description can do them justice, must be seen to be appreciated, the prices tell but part of the story.

$100.00 sets $50.00. $50.00 sets $30.00.
$45.00 sets $25.00. $25.00 sets $15.00.
$19.00 sets $12.00. $10.00 sets $7.50.

DINNER SETS.

$90.00 instead of $150.00. Fine Limoges China Dinner Sets, composed of 125 pieces, fancy embossed shape, decorated in a scroll pattern of burnished gold.

$45.00 instead of $90.00. Fine Limoges China Dinner Sets, decorated in heavy coin gold, solid gold handles, worth full $90.00, no fault with the set, but the quality on hand is large.

$35.00 instead of $45.00. 112 piece Austrian China Dinner Set, decorated in royal blue overlaid with a lace work border of gold.

$27.50 instead of $38.00. Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets, rich Dresden decoration, each piece trimmed with gold.

$18.00 instead of $25.00. 145 piece Austrian China Dinner Sets, decorated in purple sprays, each piece trimmed with gold.

$16.50 instead of $22.00. 101 piece Carlsbad Dinner Sets, decorated in a border pattern of purple vine of flowers.

CUT GLASS.

The richest patterns of American Cut Glass, and America leads the world in cutting the finest glass.

Butter Tubs, with plates, $7.00 each.
Ice Tubs, $7.50.
Ice Tubs, with plates, $11.00.
Pitchers, $4.00 each to $10.00.
Bowls, 9 inch, $6.00 each to $9.50.
Vases, 12 inches high, $3.50 each and $4.00.
Punch Bowls, 12 and 14 inch, $16.50 to $20.00.
Water Bottles, $3.50 each.
Vases, assorted, $1.75 each.
Celery Trays, $1.50 each to $7.00.
Table Bells, $1.50 and $1.75 each.
Sugar and Creams, $2.50 set.
Handle Nappie, $2.00 each to $3.75.
Olive Dishes, $1.25 to $3.75.
Tumblers, $6.00 dozen, instead of $12.00.
Tumblers, $15.00 dozen, instead of $22.00.

1898 Spalding Bicycles, $50.00.

Sole Agents in Brooklyn.

The Spalding is one of the very few wheels that sold all through the season of 1897 for $100.00. The makers guarantee the 1898 wheel to be the best they have ever made. Only one quality, and that the best. If you pay more than $50.00 for any chain wheel made, excepting a racer, you are simply paying for expenses, which have no place in the bicycle business of to-day. The Spalding Chainless has many points of superiority that are acknowledged by experts.

Men's Roadster, $50.00.
Women's Roadster, $50.00.
Racer, (special,) $75.00.
Men's and Women's Chainless, $125.00.
Juvenile boy's or girl's 22-inch wheel, $25.00.
Juvenile boy's or girl's 24-inch wheel, $30.00.
Juvenile boy's or girl's 26-inch wheel, $35.00.

Reverberations of the $1.00 Shirt.

Four thousand of our new famous $1.00 shirts (which look as well and wear as well as the $3.00 kind) have distributed themselves through Brooklyn in about a month and are bringing us constant demands for more. Not a complaint registered. All sizes and shapes, any man can be fitted, just as well as when made to order, in many instances much better. There are 16 hand made buttonholes in one style, 1,900-linen bosom, Williamsville Muslin, perfect fit, beautifully laundered and aristocratic in appearance and $1.00 each; you can't do better if you pay $3.00 each. We have a fancy colored shirt at $1.00 to match the above. It is as much superior to the ordinary $1.00 colored shirt as our white shirt is superior to the $1.00 white shirt. Newest Spring patterns, fine American Madras, link cuffs to match $1.00 each

Timely Sale of Men's Gloves.

Medium and light weight gloves, ready for Spring, the newest and the ruling fashionable shades for the season: Dents, Fownes and Adlers, the best made gloves in the world, Grey, Mocha, Castor, Suede or Reindeer, with black backs or plain, all sizes. We can fit any hands and prices from $1.50 to $2.25 pair.

MARCH

The New York Times

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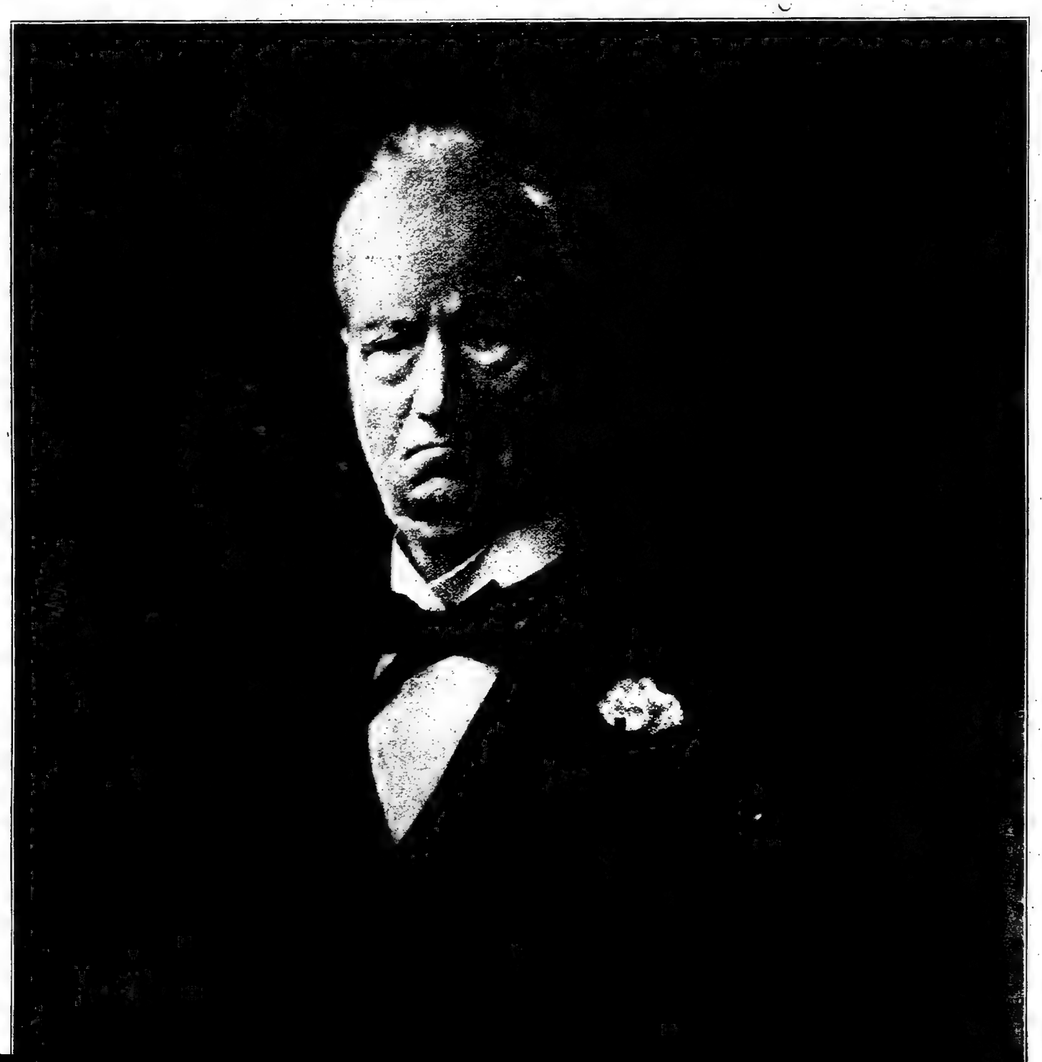

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WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

The London society papers have been discussing a subject which should particularly appeal to their women readers: Which is the richest baby in the world? A long and animated controversy has been maintained, and babies have been found where they were least expected, but often their existence has been denied later on by discomfited said-to-be parents. It was finally decided that the infant son of Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, was the richest. This, however, is a mistake, for the heir of the ducal house of Marlborough is at this moment worth nothing, his mother, according to English law, being unable to make any provision for him, and he cannot succeed even to the entailed Marlborough estates until after his father's death. The richest baby in the world is little Joel Woolf, the favorite nephew of the late Barney Barnato, upon whom the "King of the Kafirs" settled a round million pounds sterling. But then London society journals are not expected to know this, for Barney, although he once had the felicity of dining with the Lord Mayor of London, was frowned on from the bay windows of Mayfair.

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Something has recently happened in Paris which will give to industrious novelists, ever in search of original types, a new hero in an old frame. The old frame is the remorseless Seine where it flows slimy and yellow under the Pont Courbevoie; the new hero is Alphonse Pont, a barber by trade. The other morning "a beautiful young lady of nineteen years," according to the tautological style of the Parisian reporter, bearing a young child, stepped upon the parapet of the bridge and jumped into the river. Alphonse the barber was passing; he also stepped upon the parapet and jumped after her. The fall was about fifty feet, but the woman not only clutched tightly to her child, but, with a desperation born of a better cause, fought her rescuer. Alphonse finally did the thing that was most natural for him to do; he seized the woman by the hair and finally brought her with the child to the bank. He tried to sneak off through the crowd, but the police pulled him back. He must go to the prefecture and be questioned. As they were marched along by the policemen the hero turned to the woman and said, "Canaille, you bit me! And now I am arrested. I shall be too late to shave M. Lebon, and Monsieur le Curé said he would have his hair cut this morning. I shall lose their custom. If I had a stick I would beat you." Truly an original character, which might be developed under a skillful pen.

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Certain persons who have seen better days sometimes have to leave personal effects in pawn. They say that such objects are at their "uncle's" for the same reason that we call a thief an embezzler. The English under similar circumstances "shove things up the spout," but the French are more polite and simply say with a characteristic shrug that the missing object is "chez ma tante." A Parisian journal has lately explained this phrase, and at the same time accounted for the American epithet. When the Prince de Joinville was very young his mother, the Queen, wife of King Louis Philippe, gave him a gold watch. One day the Queen, not seeing it, asked the young Prince where it was. "Oh," he replied, "elle est chez ma tante," ("it is at my aunt's.") They ran to the Princess Adelaide's palace, but no trace was found of the watch. The Prince finally confessed that he had visited the mont-de-piété, (the State pawnbroker.) The phrase "chez ma tante" soon became popular. "And," continues the Parisian journal, "the Americans, in borrowing the term, did what they do to most of the things they copy from Paris—they made it masculine." This comment is true in more ways than one.

***

Criminal Court records of this city show that some pretty bad cases of depraved womanhood have stood before the bar of justice and have had their misfortunes or their crimes presented with illustrations to the admiring readers of a certain class of journalism But it is doubtful if reporters and sketch artists here ever had such a subject to prove their genius on as that which was sentenced the other day in a London police court to one month's hard labor. Her name is Elisabeth Watts; she is only twenty-eight years old, yet she has been arrested 224 times for being drunk and disorderly. "Every effort has been made to reclaim her," says The Pall Mall Gazette. Who knows what she might have become if only she could have been made to feel the moral and uplifting influence of yellow journalism?

***

Although phases of fashion in dress are usually developed with a view to enhance natural gifts, their origin can nearly always be traced to a desire to hide imperfections. Charles VII. of France wore a long coat to conceal his crooked legs, and this style soon became the fashion in Paris whether the persons who adopted it had crooked legs or not. A Dutch Admiral who had once been a common sailor adopted the long trousers of the barbarian Tetricus for the same reason. Sailors wore them almost a century before they became fashionable on land. And in our own day how many women with scrawny arms have felt their hearts palpitate with gratitude toward that Parisian comédienne who invented the Bernhardt glove!

SAMUEL SLOAN.

EIGHTY years old, and still the active, vigorous, and aggressive head of a railroad corporation whose name is a synonym for financial soundness. For thirty years Samuel Sloan has been the President and the dominating force of the Lackawanna Railroad, having been induced to take charge of that property soon after declining Commodore Vanderbilt's invitation to become President of the Harlem Road. Always a unique figure in the railroad world, Mr. Sloan's strongly marked individual traits have, at every stage of his career, been supplemented by a sagacity that brooked no failures. Advancing age appears to have caused no impairment of his rugged will power or of his keen faculties, and he is as potent in railroad matters now as he was ten or fifteen years ago. Sitting at his unpretentious desk a few days ago, President Sloan was asked to name his favorite recreation, and instantly he replied "Work!"

Ever since he started out—a healthy, sturdy Irish lad—to make his way in the world, Samuel Sloan has faithfully lived up to the motto "I'll try!" Even as a boy he never permitted himself to say "I can't," and as an organizer and an employer of men and women he has had no patience at any time with the suggestion, "It cannot be done." The monosyllables "Try" and "Must" have been his lifelong favorites. Samuel Sloan was born on Christmas Day, 1817, in the village of Lisburn, County Down, Ireland. His ancestors were of the Scotch Presbyterian faith, and young Samuel was baptised in the little village church. Only a few years ago he revisited the place of his birth and enjoyed the satisfaction of inspecting the baptismal font at which his sponsors had presented him nearly four score years before. The future railroad President was only two years old when his father, William Sloan, brought him to this country and settled in New York City. Young Sloan became a pupil in School No. 1—the first public school opened in this city—and while he applied himself to his studies with characteristic persistency and success, his father was engaged in the service of the old firm of William Cowley, in Water Street. Had the elder Sloan lived, Samuel's career might have been laid in different lines, for he probably would have been kept at school and sent through college. When he was fourteen years old, however, his father died, and he immediately withdrew from the Columbia College preparatory school, and assumed the responsibilities of breadwinner for the family.

Entering the importing house of McBride & Co., then on Cedar Street, as a junior clerk, young Sloan started on a business career which from the outset was uniformly successful. He speedily established a reputation for promptness, faithfulness, energy, and honesty. His employers quickly learned to trust him and to rely upon his judgment. He remained with this house in different capacities for more than twenty years. When about twenty-six years old he married Miss Margaret Elmendorf of Somerville, N. J., a daughter of one of the oldest and most prominent families in that State. The young couple went to Brooklyn to live, and there Mr. Sloan took an active interest in local affairs. Naturally of a restless, progressive nature, he desired to see the things about him growing and improving. He looked carefully into the condition of the public works and institutions in Brooklyn and made many helpful suggestions which were carried out. Although having no personal taste for politics as a means of advancement, he engaged in the local politics of Brooklyn as a matter of public duty. He was elected Supervisor of Kings County in 1852, and in the following year he was appointed one of the Commissioners to frame a charter for the consolidation of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Bushwick. Meanwhile, several of his neighbors put him forward as a candidate for the Democratic Congressional nomination in his district. He was defeated by ten votes in the convention, and some of his friends alleged that he brought about his own defeat by his refusal to resort to certain political methods, which, although legitimate on the theory that "all is fair in love and war," did not strike Mr. Sloan as being straightforward.

This experience increased Mr. Sloan's distaste for politics, but in 1857, impressed with the importance of having representative business men in the State Legislature, he was induced to take the Democratic nomination for Senator from the Second District. This district was ordinarily strongly Republican, and Abijah Mann, Jr., an active and popular member of that party, was Mr. Sloan's antagonist. There was a stirring campaign, the interest of the voters being thoroughly aroused on financial questions. Samuel Sloan was elected by about 1,400 majority, and he was the first Democrat to represent that Senatorial district. During his two years' service in the State Senate Mr. Sloan devoted himself faithfully and earnestly to his public duties. He weighed every matter of public concern with the same degree of care and thoroughness with which he had been accustomed to weigh business questions. He would not allow himself to be indifferent or careless, and he would not tolerate those qualities in his fellow-legislators. While Mr. Sloan was in the Senate Edwin D. Morgan and John A. King were Governors of the State, Gideon J. Tucker was Secretary of State, Sandford E. Church, afterward Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, was Controller; Isaac V. Vanderpoel was Treasurer, and Lyman Tremaine was Attorney General. All of these men were personal friends of Senator Sloan, but they have long since passed away.

Within the period covered by Mr. Sloan's Senatorial experience the firm of McBride & Co. dissolved, and Mr. Sloan, having become interested in the Hudson River Railroad, turned his attention earnestly in that direction. He was a warm friend of James Boorman, the projector of the road, and from Mr. Boorman's enthusiasm he imbibed confidence in the scheme. The railroad at that time had but a single track; it was unfinished, and in a precarious financial condition. Its Directors were mostly men of strength in the business world, including Gov. Morgan, John D. Wolfe, Drake Mills, C. H. Russell, James Bauman, C. W. Chapin, Moses H. Grinnell, William Kelly, Charles F. Pond, and Edward Jones. The new road was struggling at a disadvantage against the aggressive competition of the Harlem Railroad and the Hudson River boats. The only connection which the Hudson River Road had was with the New York Central, and it was in a sense at the mercy of that line. The New York Central at that time was in four divisions, each one being owned and controlled by a separate organization. Erastus Corning was President of the entire system. Commodore Vanderbilt had not yet turned his attention to railroad business, having his hands full with his extensive steamboat interests. Very soon afterward, however, the Commodore began to buy Harlem Railroad stock, and he so manipulated the shares of that corporation that they speedily rose in value from 3½ to 185.

Entering the Directorate of the Hudson River Railroad in 1855, Mr. Sloan was soon afterward elected President of the company. After his retirement from the Senate he assumed the active management of the road, and speedily there came a change in the financial condition of the property. Branch connections were made, needed improvements were carried out and paid for, and business-getting methods were put into operation. When Mr. Sloan became President the stock of the Hudson River Road was selling at $17 a share. When he retired from the Presidency, in 1864, the market value of the shares was $140 each, and the road was earning and paying good dividends. President Sloan's fellow-Directors manifested their satisfaction with his management by presenting him, in 1864, with a service of plate costing $7,500. In a letter sent to Mr. Sloan at that time by Moses H. Grinnell, William Kelly, and L. W. Jerome as a committee of the Board of Directors, was this sentence: "Permit us to add that it is the unanimous sense of the board that to your energy and fidelity, and to your judgment and ability, it is mainly due that the financial and material concerns of the company have been brought to the present condition of prosperity and strength."

When Commodore Vanderbilt bought a controlling interest in the Hudson River Railroad he changed the policy of the company and elected an entire new Board of Directors. So impressed was he with Mr. Sloan's energy and business sagacity that he offered him the Presidency of the Harlem Railroad, which was one of the Commodore's pet investments. Mr. Sloan declined this offer. Although he entertained a great respect for Mr. Vanderbilt's ability, and liked him as a friend, he preferred to have a free hand in his business ventures, and felt that he could not be contented to carry out another man's wishes. For a while Mr. Sloan acted as arbitrator and Commissioner of the trunk lines, which, in 1864, consisted of the New York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore and Ohio. In the Fall of 1864 he was elected a Director of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. This road then was in a very incomplete state. It served only in connection with other roads to form a partial outlet for the rapidly developing Pennsylvania coal fields. Subsequently the Lackawanna was completed from Great Bend, on the Erie Railroad, to Scranton and Pittston, which formed its Northern Division. The Southern Division was known as the Cobb's Gap Railroad, and extended from Scranton through Cobb's Gap to the Delaware River. In view of the fact that as a coal road the Lackawanna attained success and wealth, it is interesting to note that in the earlier years of its existence coal was not used as a fuel for locomotives. In 1853, according to a railroad historian, the Lackawanna Company "set about constructing a model engine of great power for burning anthracite coal," and as expressed in the report of that year, "should the anticipation in this respect be realized, we design at once to order several of the same character. It is believed that they will come into general use, and thereby cause a largely increased consumption of anthracite coal, and at the same time cause a vast saving in the cost of fuel, no small item in the running expense of a railroad."

The equipment of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad in 1854 consisted of 13 locomotive engines, 10 passenger and baggage cars, 60 house and platform cars, and 850 coal cars or hoppers. The total cost, including the machine and car shops at Scranton, was estimated at $395,724. In that year the company transported 43,726 passengers, 100,000 tons of anthracite coal, 10,000 tons of iron, and 34,000 tons of other freight. In the same year the company bought some of the choicest tracts of coal lands lying around Scranton, and continued adding to its coal territory the vast extent of land now forming the property of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company. Samuel Sloan became President of the Lackawanna Railroad in 1867, and he has held that office without a break ever since. He put into practice the same vigorous and effective methods of management that he had employed on the Hudson River Road. He extended the Lackawanna's connections in all directions, forming a thorough system of arteries connected with the heart of the Pennsylvania coal region. Slowly at first and then by great strides the powerful Lackawanna system was built up. In the course of time more than thirty short lines were incorporated in the main road, and an extension westward from Binghamton to Buffalo was built at a cost of $10,000,000. It was mainly due to the efforts of Samuel Sloan that the railroad tunnel through Bergen Hill, back of Hoboken, was built. When he assumed the Presidency of the Lackawanna he found that its only outlet from tidewater to the interior was through the tunnel under Bergen Hill, owned by the Erie Company, which exacted a heavy yearly toll for the privilege, besides causing delays to the passenger, coal, and freight trains of the Lackawanna Road at this point. He determined to end this troublesome policy by building a tunnel for the exclusive use of the Lackawanna and its connections. After three years of labor, during which numerous and formidable difficulties were met and overcome, the great tunnel was finished. Its total length between the eastern and western portals is 4,200 feet. It is 27 feet in width, and is 18 feet in height, and required 4,500,000 Haverstraw bricks for lining and facing it. Subsequently, through his directions, the first and only iron railroad bridge ever built across the Hackensack River was constructed. This structure is 300 feet in length, and cost $130,000.

President Sloan's long career at the head of the Lackawanna corporation has been one of almost uninterrupted success. He has practically had his own way in the management of that property, and its prosperity is a tribute to his business genius. In commemoration of his eightieth birthday and thirtieth anniversary as President of the road, the officers and employes of the Lackawanna system presented Mr. Sloan on last Christmas with a superb tea service of solid gold. Upon the centre of the massive oblong tray was inscribed the following:

"1817—1867—1897.

"Samuel Sloan having been for thirty years President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the officers and employes of that company present to him this testimonial on the eightieth anniversary of his birth, this 25th day of December, 1897."

This presentation was followed by a social reunion and dinner of the officers and a number of the older employes of the Lackawanna Company at Delmonico's.

Mr. Sloan held the office of President of the Michigan Central Railroad for two years, from June, 1876. He was also for a while President of the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad, which he reorganized. He was, for some years prior to its acquisition by Mr. Charles Parsons, President of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, and at another period was President of the Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad of Indiana.

Outside of railroad matters, Mr. Sloan has had important business interests. He is still a Director in a great many financial institutions, and his Directorship is invariably an actual fact. It is never allowed to relapse into a merely honorary connection. When Mr. Sloan ceases to take an interest in any concern, he resigns from the Board of Directors. He was associated with Jay Gould in many of the latter's big schemes, and for many years Mr. Sloan has been a Director of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Long Island College Hospital, of which Samuel Sloan was the first President, owes its organization and successful start chiefly to his personal interest and influence.

Although brusque in manner, Mr. Sloan is by no means lacking in kindly feeling. He is one of the most readily accessible of the great railroad Presidents, and, when business cares are not too urgent, he develops a most agreeable vein of sociability. He is a man of extensive reading, discriminating observation, and self-culture. He is exceedingly fond of nature and all beautiful things in art. His beautiful country home at Garrison's-on-the-Hudson is filled with choice objects of his own collection. An insight into the innate delicacy that lurks in this rugged old man's character is given by the presence of the fresh flowers which grace his work desk almost every day of the year.

EARL D. BERRY.

A SNOWDROP.

O wonderful, immaculate,
White herald of the Spring,
No Winter can be desolate
That bears so sweet a thing!
Soft, snowy petals strip'd with green,
Deep-hidden heart of gold,
The world that hath such beauty seen
Can never more be old.

No shades of ruddy light suffuse
Thy petals cool and pure;
The roseless, chill Auroral dews
Alone thy lips allure.
Thou art not freak'd with purple stains,
Nor fire of scarlet bright;
But silver'd by the silvery rains,
And touched with vernal light.

And I, who once the roses lov'd,
Allegiance bring to thee,
Well knowing thou wilt ne'er be prov'd
So wanton or so free;
But, cloister'd from the wild wind's breath,
Nor flaunting in the sun,
Wilt lend a beauty e'en to death
When thy pure life is done.

Not Even a Good Parrot.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Bill—Can you tell a good parrot?
Jill—Well, I could, but I wouldn't want to tell it much.

From a Photograph by Wittick.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF ZUNI, SHOWING ENCAMPMENT OF UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

WAR AND WITCHCRAFT.

THIS is a story of witchcraft and war. It tells of a race who dwell in the remote past, and of their struggles with modern law, as well as of the weird fanaticisms of a priesthood older, perhaps, than Christianity. It describes a people, the remnant of a nation, who, although a pastoral people, are yet fiendishly savage in their superstition. And best of all, it shows how the United States Army actually deals with an overwhelming force of Indians when necessity demands quick action. The savagery of this people was aroused several months ago by the declaration of their priests that a witch dwelt among them. The witch was seized and tortured, maltreated most horribly, and would have died an awful death had not the appeal of the Indian Agent been heard at Washington in the briefest possible space of time. As a result, a squadron and a half of cavalry, with perhaps 20,000 rounds of ammunition, and a mountain battery drew up one bright morning in September opposite the village and called a halt to the torture by arresting the four most guilty priests and sending them off to prison. A permanent military camp is still established there; the Indians are dancing in their village. One authority believes that hostilities are likely to break out at any moment; other authorities laugh at such fears.

In the centre of a broad, sandy plain in New Mexico, about forty-five miles from the line of the Santa Fé Pacific Railroad, where it crosses into Arizona, is a queer-looking altar of stone, hollow in the middle and filled with gorgeous prayer plumes. This altar marks the centre of the earth, and within half a mile of it stands the Indian village of Zuni, the largest Indian town in the United States. The earliest record of these people is found in the writings of Don Estevanico, who was official relator, or chronicler of events, with the army of Coronado, which set out from Mexico in 1538 to conquer the seven cities of Cibola, which were said to lie somewhere in what is now the Territory of New Mexico. Unfortunately for Coronado, while he found five of the cities he searched for, he failed to conquer any of them, suffering defeat, instead, wherever he started a row; therefore Estevanico is mournfully silent regarding the ancestry or history of the people they didn't conquer. The history of the Zunis, however, is comparatively complete from that date down, for the reason that the Franciscan missionaries who were with him established a mission in Zuni, which was occupied for centuries by them and the ruins of which still stand. When the territory of New Mexico was ceded to the United States, they dwelt upon a grant, where they still are, and their property rights were provided for in the treaty. They are therefore not reservation Indians, but citizens, although not accorded the right of suffrage.

The streets of Tunis or Morocco cannot present a more picturesque appearance than does the pueblo or village of the Zunis. They own hundreds of thousands of acres of land, yet have huddled their dwellings together in the oldest possible fashion. If a Zuni builds his house in a certain place in the village, and another likes the location, he does not buy it, but simply builds his own house upon the top of the first. Another townsman also likes the site, and builds a third house on top of the second. Each leaves a hole in his floor through which a ladder leads down into the house of the original possessor of the lot, who, with his family, passes in and out by the ladder route—for outside doors are the exception rather than the rule in Zuni. As a result of this plan, the houses in the centre of the village are four or five high, and only on the extreme outskirts are single houses found. Interior decoration is scant in a Zuni house. As a rule they contain but one room, perhaps 20 by 30 feet, although some few of them have two and even three rooms. The side walls of the houses all adjoin, and tiny doors connect one house with another on the ground floor, so that it is possible to go a considerable distance through the village without going out of doors. At one end of the large room will be found the metata boxes, where the women grind their corn, in the primitive fashion of their forefathers. An American grinding mill would not be used if a thousand were given to them. Their meal is ground very fine with the simple apparatus they use, and their unleavened bread is not all unpalatable. This, with the flesh of sheep and goats, of which the Zunis raise large numbers, constitutes their staple diet. A mule or pony is not denied, at times, by way of luxury.

Photographed for The New York Times by W. J. Rouse.

LIEUT. HANNA AND LIEUT. KELLY AT MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, ZUNI.

At the opposite end of the room, in the corner, is a triangular fireplace, built of adobe, like the houses. In this hangs a primitive crane, from which is suspended an iron or earthenware pot of native manufacture, in which almost all of the cooking is done. I saw but two cooking stoves in Zuni. The natives sleep on sheepskins or blankets upon the smooth adobe floor. The glow of the juniper or greasewood fire affords them light at night, and almost any evening the dozen souls that constitute the family may be seen sitting around the fire, silently listening to a long story, told by some old man, of the wonders that happened long ago, when the Zuni were a great nation. Unless beset with fanaticism they are a peaceable, pastoral, home-loving people. They have committed murders now and then, it is true, but that is also true of any community. When such crimes have occurred they have submitted to arrest, just as other citizens of the United States must do, and have been duly and properly punished. They have a religion, if their odd beliefs may so be termed, but it is a religion of fear rather than of love. If they can but succeed in frightening off the various devils that beset them the bad will be averted and the good will take care of itself. Superstition rules them, and the word of their priests is held at all times in highest reverence and is their supreme authority. They are nominally governed by a head man, who is known as Governor. He is appointed by the priests and serves until they instruct him to vacate in favor of a successor. But their secret order, known as the Priests of the Bow, comprises the real governing power of the people. They believe that the priests have power to discern witches, cast out devils, make rain, cause crops to grow, cause fruitful marriages—everything, in fact, provided their work is not interfered with by some designing witch. Therefore, when anything goes wrong it is the witch who is to blame, not the priests. Then it is that the quiet Zunis, urged to anger by the statements of the priests that a witch has been found, rise as one man and demand the life of the witch by torture. Then it is, also, that Uncle Sam steps in and calls a halt. And this is exactly the situation in Zuni to-day.

If I have digressed too far from the exact narration of the present Indian campaign it is only that the reader may have some slight knowledge of these people and their customs. Volumes of absorbing interest might be written about them, for they are totally unlike any other race of Indians in the world. I prefer, however, to quote interviews had with the few Americans in Zuni, and with the military authorities, with absolute accuracy, in order that the public may judge as to the necessity of the present campaign. The accompanying illustrations, from original photographs made in Zuni, speak for themselves.

Miss Mary E. Dessette, who is employed by the Interior Department as principal teacher in the school established there, went to Zuni as a missionary about ten years ago. She it was who first reported the torturing of the witch to Capt. C. E. Nordstrom, Tenth Cavalry, who was, until his sudden death a few weeks ago, Indian Agent at Santa Fé. I have been informed that Capt. Nordstrom, upon the representations of Miss Dessette, urged the Interior Department to request that the War Department order four troops of cavalry to Zuni post haste, arrest the four priests of the Bow, subdue any uprising that might follow the arrest, and then

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remain at Zuni until such a time in the future as would insure the absolute safety of the white people living there. Miss Dessette said:

"I first reported the torturing of the witch to Capt. Bullis, who preceded Capt. Nordstrom as agent at Santa Fé. He wrote the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, recommending that the priests be arrested and sentenced to hard labor at Fort Wingate, but nothing was done. When Capt. Nordstrom succeeded Capt. Bullis, I wrote him, asking what was going to be done in the matter. He took the matter up vigorously, with the result that the Indian Commissioner wrote the Governor of New Mexico about it. After that a request for four troops of cavalry was made, to be present at the arrest of the four priests, to prevent an uprising of the entire tribe when they saw their head men being carried off to prison."

"Do you think such a force of soldiers was necessary to effect the arrest?" was asked.

"I certainly do. They sent only three troops, however—I will give you an incident to illustrate how little respect the Indians have for soldiers. In 1893 a similar witch torturing or something or other occurred, and it became necessary to arrest a head man. I happened to pass the house where the Lieutenant of the small detachment, sent over from Fort Wingate, was assisting the Sheriff to arrest the Indian. I saw the squaws in the house shove the Lieutenant out of the door, slam the door to, and catch the tails of his coat in it. He drew his sabre and cut off the tails of his coat with it. I saw that with my own eyes, and, knowing that was no place for a woman to be, I started through the village to go home. I had gone but a short distance when an Indian rushed at me with a shotgun, pointed it at me, and would have shot me had not an old Indian pulled his gun away and told him he was crazy. I narrate this simply to show you how excited they were. To return to the original story, however. I did not learn of the torturing of the witch until Monday—she was tortured first on the preceding Friday. I took one of the teachers, Miss Ferrote, with me, and found the house by direction of a relative of the woman. I left Miss Ferrote on the roof by the ladder, while I went down to see if we were at the right place. I knew she would not let any of the Zunis come in. I found the old woman, whose name is Ma-u-ri-ta, in a little stuffy room, up two or three steps from the main floor of the house. She was lying in some filthy rags, and was badly frightened when I entered, thinking I must be some of the Indians coming to torture her again. I told her I was her friend, and had come to help her, but she did not believe me at first. I then compelled some members of her family to return to the house and care for her, after I had washed her, bandaged her lacerated arms and back, and dressed her as well as I was able. She told me that they had come for her on Friday, taken her to a corral where burros are kept, lashed her hands behind her back, and hanged her so that her feet just touched the ground. Then they beat her unmercifully time and again, until she finally confessed that she was the witch. They will always eventually confess to almost anything to escape further torture for the moment. The priests charged her with having caused the death of a creature named Wa-weh, and with other misdeeds usually attributed to witches. The Zunis believe that the witches can cause a plague of grasshoppers or other pests, or the death or disgrace of those toward whom they have a grudge. The Priests of the Bow cause all the trouble, for they are the ones who declare that there is a witch, and who seek her out. They always select some poor old person who is in the way."

Photographed for The New York Times by W. J. Rouse.

METHOD OF TRANSPORTING INDIAN PRISONERS.

Photographed for The New York Times by W. J. Rouse.

ZUNI SQUAW GRINDING CORN IN METATA BOXES.

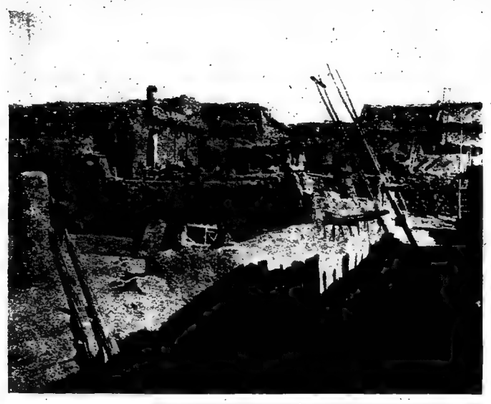

Photographed for The New York Times by W. J. Rouse.

TYPICAL ZUNI ARCHITECTURE.

Photographed for The New York Times by W. J. Rouse.

HOUSE OF MA-SCHE, ACTING HIGH PRIEST OF THE BOW, IN ZUNI.

I found Miss Ferrote in her rooms in the old Hemenway Building, a portion of which is now occupied as a post trader's store. She is also in the employ of the Interior Department, in the capacity of field matron. She visits all the houses, treats the sick, consoles the sorrowful, ministers to the wants of men, women, and children in a perfectly impartial manner, and is called "Mother" by the entire tribe. I may say for Miss Ferrote that upon the word of Ka-pa-te-wi or "Mormon," the present Governor of Zuni, that she is beloved by every resident of the village, old and young. She is very plain spoken upon the subjects referred to by Miss Dessette, brief, and to the point.

"My diary of that day is here," said she, "and certainly does not show that I remained on the roof as you have been told. On the other hand, I dressed the old woman's injuries, which were severe, and have attended her repeatedly since that time. So far as I know, no other woman except her own family has visited her. I have never seen any evidence of danger toward myself or any other woman here as long as I have been here, and do not believe it exists. I am perfectly sure that if the soldiers were to be removed to-morrow I could go anywhere in the village at any time of the day or night in perfect safety, except that at night I would carry a stick to chase the dogs with."

"Do you believe the arrests could have been made with a less show of force?"

"I am of the opinion that if the authorities at Fort Wingate had sent word to the four men that they were wanted at the post they would have gone in without any

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Photographed for The New York Times by W. J. Rouse.

INTERIOR OF HOUSE OF "KA-PA-TE-WI" OR "MORMON," PRESENT GOVERNOR OF THE ZUNIS.

one to arrest them. I certainly do not feel any need of soldiers for protection, and the young ladies who teach in the school express the same sentiment."

Miss Ferrote kindly induced the alleged witch to sit for a photograph, but gained her consent only when she agreed to sit with her.

Mr. D. D. Graham has been Indian trader at Zuni since 1880. He is a gentleman of refinement and education and is very popular both with the military authorities at Fort Wingate and the American residents at Zuni. He is well known as a business man throughout the territory. He says of the present war:

"I don't think there was any necessity for troops at all and do not think so now. When Major Godfrey arrived only two of the priests were in the village. He sent for them and they came. Deputy Sheriff Behl of Valencia County was there with the warrants. The two priests were asked where the others were, and said they could get them. Instead of locking them up or imprisoning them, Major Godfrey sent them after their blankets and told them to go after the other two men, who were about twenty miles up the country. They went and got them, and all four reported next day. They were then sent to Las Lunas, and placed in jail to await trial, which comes up the latter part of this month. Ni-u-tche, H'gh Priest of the Bow; Ha-to-tse, No-ma-se, and Ke-a-se, lesser priests, were the men arrested. Ma-sache, another member of the order, is acting high priest, and is conducting the dances which are now going on in the village."

I asked Ka-pa-te-wi, the Zuni Governor, if the children would be withdrawn from the school should the troops leave. He speaks fairly good English, and said, among other things:

"Troops make no difference 'bout send boy and girl school. You ask Washington (the Interior Department) send 'nother womans for teach what no cut off hair, no jaw children, then we glad send all boy and girl school. Miss Dessette, she want Zuni girl hair cut all around. She say if Zuni girl cut front hair ('bangs' are worn by all Zuni girls and women) she cut off back just same. That what the matter. Ask Washington please send 'nother womans."

"Tumacha," or "Nick," who is the best linguist in the tribe, having served many years as interpreter for the post trader, gave a short, terse interview, as follows:

"We don't need soldier; soldier him no want stay. Miss Dessette think if soldier stay, him scare girl to go school. Soldier he no want scare Zuni. I take my daughter out school, 'cause Miss Dessette him been cuttin' hair. Cut hair off like that make Zuni girl look like ——."

I have no personal axes to grind anent the Zuni war, but mean to give all sides a chance to express themselves. The officers of the army are all gentlemen of refinement, education, and experience in Indian wars. This may be said in particular of Major E. S. Godfrey of the Seventh Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Apache, Arizona. He was in charge of the assembled forces, as ranking officer, when the arrests were made, but had returned to his station before my arrival. I am indebted to Capt. C. B. Schofield, Second Cavalry, who was my host at Fort Wingate, and to the other officers of the same regiment stationed there, not only for countless courtesies shown me, but for a full and, I believe, impartial statement regarding the Zuni war, as it has been called since the first.

Lieut. Col. H. E. Noyes, who, in the absence of Col. Hunt, is post commandant, believes that, while there may have been a possibility of the Zunis resisting the arrest of their head men, if a show of force had not been made no such force as was assembled was needed. That he does not think there is need of a force there now is evidenced by the fact that he has requested the present Indian agent to recommend the recall of the troops. His request, by the way, has not been granted.

Capt. Schofield thinks it is really funny. He says he has no grounds for complaint, as the outing seems to be an enjoyable one for the enlisted men. He smiles broadly at Miss Dessette's narration of how the Lieutenant cut off his coat tails with his own sabre, and says that while he would not be ungallant enough to suggest the possibility of the lady having spoken an untruth, he wishes merely to suggest that not since the reorganization of the army has any Lieutenant ever owned a service uniform blouse or coat with a tail to it, so that he couldn't possibly have got it caught in the door; and further, there is not a sabre in the equipment of any army officer that would saw off a coat tail in an hour and a half, or even cut cheese; and still further, that there isn't an officer in the service on field duty who carries a sabre at all.

Lieut. W. H. Bean, in command of E Troop, Second Cavalry, does not appear to have any very grave fears as to the safety of his men who are still at Zuni, neither does he appear to think there is any necessity for their remaining there except for the fact that they are ordered to do so. Lieut. William Kelly, Jr., of the same troop, Lieut. E. P. Orton of E Troop, and Lieut. R. B. Bryan of K Troop, Second Cavalry, all express themselves as pleased with their service in Zuni, as a relief from post duties, but apparently do not realize a sense of any very great danger. Lieut. M. E. Hanna, who is at present in command of the force at Zuni, appears to be having a very fine time, and is likewise oblivious of the danger that overshadows him.

Meanwhile the instructions from the War Department are, in effect, that the troops are to remain at Zuni "until a reasonable time shall elapse after the trial of the four priests who are in jail at Las Lunas." Meantime, also, the Indians are dancing furiously, day and night, but what their plans are they do not state. Just as my escort was leaving Zuni to take me back to Fort Wingate a letter was handed me from Miss Dessette, requesting an immediate interview, which I deeply regret I could not accord, as the officer could not wait. The note concluded with the sentence: "I am entirely at leisure now, and may be all day, as the Indians, for the first time in my ten years' work, have publicly forbidden the children to come to school." The sentence is full of significance, and the troops at Zuni may have a little official business on hand even when they least expect it.

W. J. ROUSE.

Photographed for The New York Times by W. J. Rouse.

TYPICAL ZUNI WARRIOR.

Photographed for The New York Times by W. J. Rouse.

THE OLD FRANCISCAN MISSION AND PLAZA IN ZUNI.

BIG SIMMONS.

On the right-hand side of Wall Street, a little beyond the old Federal Hall, which stood where the present Sub-Treasury building now is, was the tavern of Big Simmons, who, 100 years ago, was the biggest man in New York in more senses than one. He was the autocrat of the Bonifaces, and his house was frequented by all the men of consequence in the city, State, and Nation. Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, Chancellor Livingston, and even Washington were guests of Big Simmons at one time or another, and enjoyed the warmth of his huge log fire while they quaffed his nut-brown ale. The majesty of Big Simmons's person was such that he might be called the personification of good eating, insomuch that nobody ever saw him standing at his own door without being smitten with an irresistible propensity to call in and partake of good cheer.

A biographer of Big Simmons, writing reminiscently in The New York Mirror of 1831, says: "A proper biography of Big Simmons could be comprised in nothing less than an imperial folio of a thickness corresponding with the size of his person. If, as is practically demonstrated in the present age, the indulgence of the appetite lies at the root of human happiness, of a surety Big Simmons was one of the greatest benefactors of the human race. But the greatest of men must die, as did Xerxes and Big Simmons; and when this accident happened to the latter it is affirmed that his friends were obliged to cut away the door posts to afford room for his coffin to pass."

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THE DRAMA

Rose Stuart.

HENRY MILLER'S popularity as a star actor will be measurably increased by his performance of Thomas Faber, autocrat of the counting house and the fireside, in Stuart Ogilvie's workmanlike drama called "The Master." Many actors of the past have made noteworthy and memorable hits in the portrayal of the austere man of mature years, obstinately self-willed, whose nature is softened by time and suffering. Luke Fielding in "The Willow Copse" and Dunstan Kirke in "Hazel Kirke" belong to the same family as Faber—they are country cousins of this London merchant, with intellects less keen, but with natures as self-willed and intolerant. In fiction Dickens's Dombey and Thackeray's Osborne are of the same stripe.

Mr. Miller, who, excepting in his brief experience as the aged sentimentalist of "Sowing the Wind," has hitherto stuck to youthful rôles, composes this new character with sufficient skill, and denotes all Faber's highly colored traits with good effect, giving clear utterance to both the humor and the pathos of the rôle. In his company, Mabel Bert acts the part of his faithful, sympathetic, yet sensible wife very well; Margaret Dale plays a simple, easy rôle without affectation; Prince Lloyd denotes clearly the traits of a dishonest, dissipated young man, and Arthur Elliott contributes a striking sketch as an episodic ruffian employed in questionable speculative enterprises. The services of Leslie Allen, in a conventional but important rôle, are also valuable.

The "city man" in "One Summer's Day," the newest English play in John Drew's repertory, represents a comic idea which perhaps is not realized quite so well in the action of the play as the author intended. The "city man" is a lad from the London slums, who might indeed have sat for his portrait in words to Henry Nevinson, the veracious chronicler of contemporary cockney life. He is dirty, ragged, loquacious, and dishonest, with an inborn propensity for "blackmail" and a cruel fancy for "chivvying." He has wandered into the rural valley of the Thames and fallen in with a camp of gypsies, who have given him his cognomen, because of his urban manner and his oversophistication. He pervades two acts of Mr. Esmond's play at Wallack's, and in the picture herewith given (which represents his last appearance in the play) he is communicating to the sentimental Major (Mr. Drew) the net results of his close observation of life, as follows: "Gals, Gals, Gals." The urchin is impersonated by Master Henry McArdle.

Ellen Burg, who now plays the principal woman's part in "What Happened to Jones," and makes believe to flirt with the pretended Bishop, once occupied at the local German theatre, under Mr. Amberg's management, the position now so charmingly filled there by Anna Braga. She has been an English-speaking actress, however, for a number of years, and as she speaks the language fluently and without a hint of an accent, it is likely she was born to it. She is a comédienne of agreeable presence, and good skill, comparatively speaking, but she has had very few good opportunities. She was, if I remember rightly, briefly employed in a short-lived "stock company" organized by Mr. Pitou; she acted Puck in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" for a week or so at Daly's; she appeared in "Incog" and "The Salt Cellar," and in an ill-advised and badly managed English version of Sudermann's "Die Ehre." In this play she denoted the ignorance, vanity, and perversity of the hero's misled sister with graphic fidelity to nature. Miss Burg is the wife of Robert Edeson, the Little Minister.

LUCILE MORROW,
With the "Cumberland '61" Company.

The principal London newspaper reviews of Mr. Alexander's beautifully pictorial revival of "Much Ado," at the St. James's Theatre, are nearly all tolerant and kindly. As might have been expected, Mr. Alexander, who is a sentimental actor of very limited range, and the "ideal" stage hero of "upper middle-class" maidens who have been educated just one step above Adelphi melodrama, has scarcely made "the hit of his life" as the soldier, scholar, and man of the world. But his Benedick is thrown sharply in contrast with Irving's, which, though somewhat eccentric and fantastical, is, nevertheless, remarkable for gallant demeanor, sweet courtliness, and manly fervor, and is splendidly "intellectual." Gurown Lester Wallack, of revered memory, was not highly praised as Benedick, and since Davenport's and Murdoch's prime our stage has known no really great Benedick, though the rôle was kept in the repertories of both Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett. The best American Benedick (positively) of this epoch was Eben Plympton's. This portrayal, when seen here in company with Mme. Modjeska's Beatrice in 1888, was nearly free from objectionable mannerism, and was both forceful and graceful. Benedick is a very difficult rôle. Mr. Alexander has not put on "Much Ado" for a long run, and if the production is really as capable and handsome as reports say, it cannot fail to strengthen the artistic reputation of his theatre.

One of the new plays about to be produced in London is "The White Knight," by

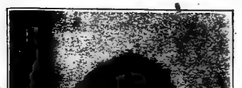

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THE PIGEON AND THE HAWK.
Prince Lloyd and Arthur Elliott in "The Master."

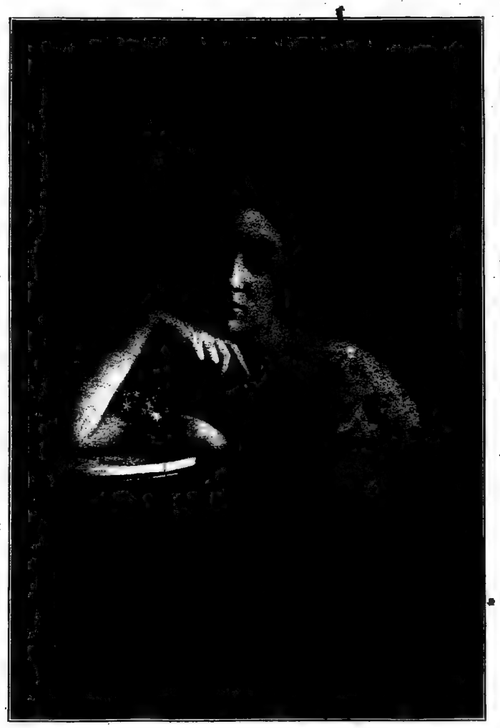

MARGARET DALE.
Mary Faber in "The Master."

Stuart Ogilvie, author of "The Master"—a modern comedy, the title of which was taken from "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." The hero, according to a local chronicler of gossip, "is an inventor of impossible inventions, who gives to every one attributes and virtues they do not possess, with the natural result that disappointment and disillusionment await him on all sides. But the cloud has a silver lining, for there is a sweet girl who has never flattered him, who, consequently, has never been taken much account of, and who in his hour of trouble proves herself a good angel, and balances the defection of the others; she, too, turns out to be quite other than he expected, but with her the disappointment is a very pleasant one."

What would the contemporary commercial theatre do without the press? Competition in theatrical wares was never keener or crueller; notoriety was never harder to get. The complacent newspapers of England and America do all they can for managers, actors, and play writers, fanning every little, feeble spark of fame that belongs to each one of them. In return the newspapers and their writers have lately been getting rather more than their share of abuse from these ungrateful, narrow-minded persons.

The same old truths prevail from year to year. No actor can bear to have other actors praised, and even the purely commercial manager takes his cue from his "artists" and objects, or pretends to object, to any praise of his rivals. It is impolite to speak of Charles Kean in the presence of Macready, of Phelps in the presence of Charles Kean, of Booth when Forrest is in hearing, of Mr. Lenville when you are conversing with Mr. Vincent Crummles.

But Sir Henry Irving or any other actor or manager does ill to deride the newspapers that print columns of theatrical gossip. Where would Irving have been without the theatrical gossip? What is "art" as a salable article without notoriety, notoriety, and then more notoriety?

Some may say it is apt to be better art. Very true. And perhaps it would be well for the newspapers to cease giving so much notoriety to these mummers, most of them shallow, ignorant, empty-headed fellows, who strut before the public. The drama, as an art, might thrive the better for it. What matters it who produces a play? Who cares to know a manager's name? Why should the actors be known except by their acting? The poet who writes a worthy play deserves his share of fame. Perhaps we could have more worthy plays from poets deserving of fame if these strutting, vain, abusive actors and self-glorifying managers were treated as they deserve to be treated.

Perhaps it would be the best possible thing for the artistic side of the theatre if every newspaper editor in London and New York could be prevailed upon to stop printing theatrical gossip, and refrain from publishing an actor's or manager's name (out of the regular police reports) except when the actor or manager had really done something of merit so far out of the common as to really deserve public recognition. How many actors and managers have done anything in New York this season really deserving "recognition"—the "recognition" that comes so easily to them, but is won only with the greatest difficulty in the pursuit of the fine arts, in letters, in the learned professions?

E. A. D.

A Hint for Old Operagoers.

A good story comes from Moscow concerning a very wealthy Russian, who seems to be crazed upon the music of "Rigoletto." According to the story, he proposes, at a cost of £1,200, to construct a tiny theatre where Verdi's opera can be played by marionettes, and he hopes to induce various eminent artists to sing the vocal parts into a phonograph, so that they can be reproduced every night for his private delectation. If there be any truth in the tale at all, the expedient was probably devised by his relatives. Two or three months of "Rigoletto" every night would, we should imagine, weary the greatest enthusiast.

Correctly Speaking.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mistress—Your name is Maginnis, you say. But what is your first name?

Maid—Mem?

Mistress—What is your first name? Mary, Bridget—

Maid—It's me second name ye'd be after. That is Mary. I was a Maginnis before I was a Mary, don't ye moind?

Money Would Do.

From The Detroit Journal.

Servant—Well, what do you want?

Wandering Musician—Ah, then possibly you did not hear the music we have not as yet played before your door?

MARCH

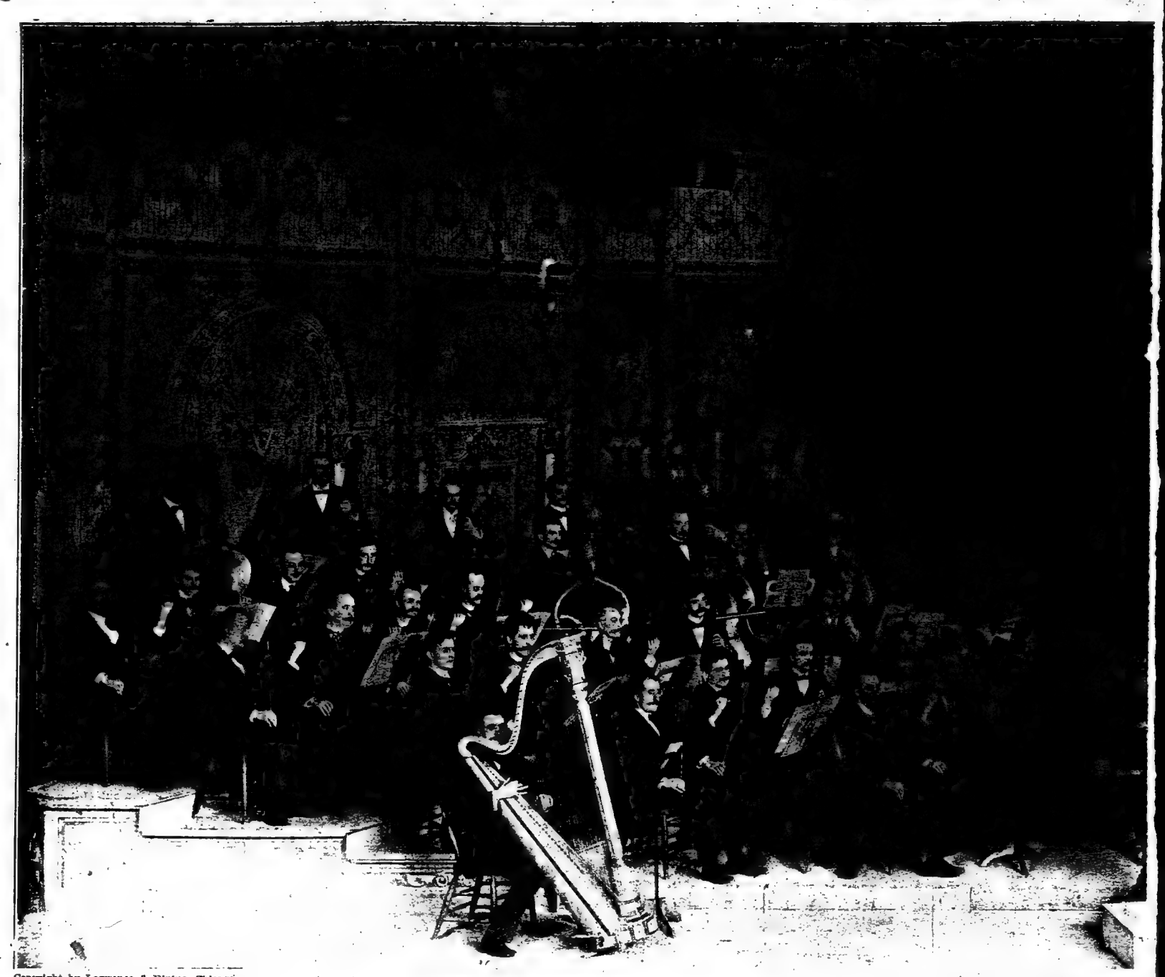

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THE CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.—TH

A CONCERT given for a charitable object a week ago last night was an apt illustration of a tendency to which reasonable persons should set themselves in stern opposition. The orchestra played three numbers of some length, and a famous pianist performed two concertos. Then there was an intermission, after which was produced a cantata for quartet, chorus, and orchestra. It was well toward 11 o'clock when the cantata began. Such a programme is an utter absurdity. Let us admit at once that it was of exceptional length. Nevertheless, it is undeniable that most of our concert programmes are too long, and those which are not too long are badly arranged. For a specimen of programme making, combining both too great length and injudicious selection, that of the last Boston Symphony Orchestra concert in this city stands conspicuous. It consisted of Beethoven's "Egmont" overture, C. M. Loeffler's divertimento for violin and orchestra, (first time here,) Mrs. H. A. Beach's "Gaelic" symphony, (first time here,) three movements from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," and Rimsky-Korsakoff's symphonic suite, "Scheherazade," (first time here.) There was a programme containing five numbers, of which three were in three movements each and one in four movements, and of those four works three were absolutely new to the audience. We were, therefore, asked to hear and comprehend all in one concert ten new movements. The thing was impossible. It was a severe tax on the trained critic. It was quite beyond the desire of the ordinary listener. Any person who listens attentively to the four movements of a new symphony is not in a condition to hear any more novelties at the same concert.

Few conductors seem to have any system in the arrangement of programmes. Sometimes they chance upon a good scheme and sometimes they do not. The latter times are the more frequent. It would not be at all difficult, it seems to me, to formulate some general principles of programme making. Yet so far as I have been able to discover, only Theodore Thomas, of all the concert conductors who have labored in New York in my time, has had, or seemed to have, any definite plan. Arthur Nikisch once gave at Chickering Hall, when he was conducting the Boston Orchestra, a programme which, in its kind, seemed to me to be quite ideal. It consisted of Haydn's D major symphony, Mozart's G minor symphony, and Beethoven's in C minor. It was, as the reader will at once see, a historical programme composed of wholly familiar material. The hearer was kept in the symphonic frame of mind from beginning to end, and after listening to symphonies in which there was only what Parry calls "organized simplicity" was introduced to that of Beethoven, in which the high note of human passion was sounded. There was a cumulative interest, yet the whole thing was over in an hour and a half, leaving the hearer with a thoroughly satisfied mind. That would not have been the case if the last work had been a novelty. Then three symphonies would have been too much, even though their hearing occupied only ninety minutes. The novelty would have been badly placed at the end of the programme. In fact, the introduction of unfamiliar material would have upset the whole plan. Too often conductors err in making a sacrifice of symmetry to the belief that they are bound to fill a certain amount of time. Even Mr. Thomas has been guilty of that. Here, for example, is the programme of his first symphony concert in the season of 1887-8 at Steinway Hall, (Nov. 8:)

Overture, "Coriolanus".....Beethoven
Symphony, No. 7, A major.....Beethoven
Concerto, No. 1, E minor.....Chopin-Tausig
Rafael Joseffy.
"Tristan und Isolde," (prelude and finale)...
Wagner
"Kaiser March".....Wagner

That Kaiser March spoiled the whole scheme. It was an anti-climax, and, after so much purely romantic music, necessarily sounded banal. The concert should have ended with the "Tristan" music, and the audience would have gone away with satisfaction. But undoubtedly Mr. Thomas was afraid that his concert would be ten or twelve minutes too short. Now let me quote from the same season a programme which was nearly perfect. It was that of the first Philharmonic, Nov. 19, 1887:

"Eine Faust," overture.....Wagner
Symphony, No. 5, C minor.....Beethoven
Concerto for violin, Opus 46.....Rubinstein
Camilla Urso.
Symphonic Poem, "Fest Klaenge".....Liest

But if the reader desires to see what the present writer regards as a specimen of absolutely perfect programme making, here it is—that of Mr. Thomas's seventh symphony concert at Steinway Hall, Feb. 7, 1888:

Symphony, G minor, (Opus 550).....Mozart
Concerto, No. 4, G major, piano.....Beethoven
Mr. Carl Baermann.
Symphony, "Ideadliche Hochzeit"...Goldmark

Photo by Aimée Dupont, New York.

MAUD POWELL.

1898

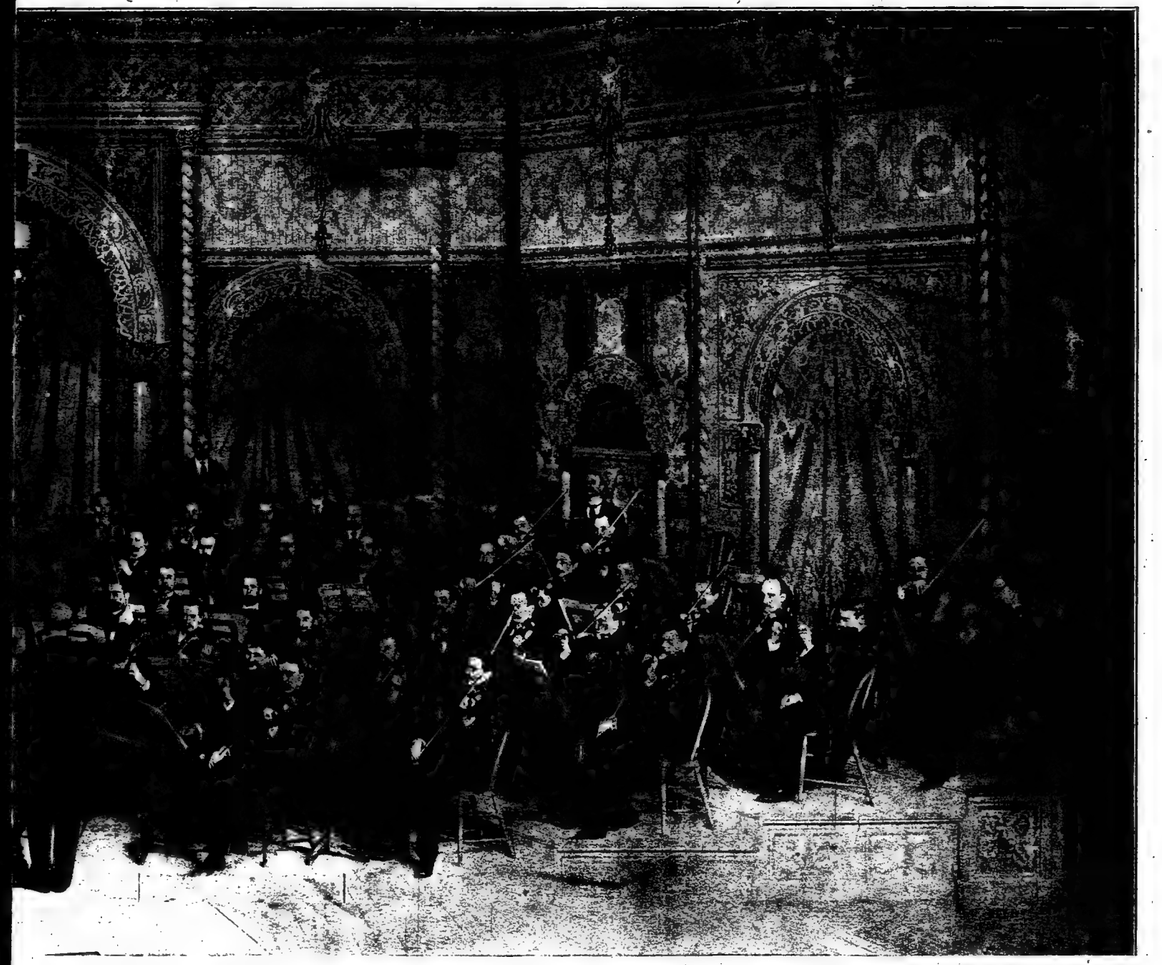

EODORE THOMAS, CONDUCTOR.

Of course we have had good programmes since those days. I quote from a single season merely to show that Mr. Thomas had ideas of a system in his programme making. You will notice that where he played a large and serious symphony like the fifth or seventh he placed it early in the programme. If he preceded it with anything it was with an overture that afforded a certain amount of musical contrast, yet was fairly preparatory. When he put three works of symphonic form on the programme he put one of pure classic simplicity at the beginning, followed it with one of the classic-romantic style, and closed with one which delighted more by its color pictures than its high organism. Mr. Thomas has not forgotten his old ideas, it seems. He began his current series of concerts in New York with a programme on which Beethoven's fifth symphony stood first.

Strange as it may seem to the unobservant music lover, the pianists in their recital programmes have come nearer to a suitable plan than most conductors have. They begin usually with a bit of archaic music, such as a suite by Handel or a set of variations by Haydn. Then they serve up the solid food of their entertainment in the shape of a sonata by Beethoven. After that comes something in which high organism of form is of less importance than free emotional expression, say, some Chopin numbers. And at the close they give us two or three works in which the salient feature is brilliancy of color.

This scheme suggests a method for orchestral programme making. Those works which make the severest demands on the intellect should come first. They should be heard when the mind is fresh and elastic. Next should come something which appeals more to the emotions, and demands something less from the reason. And finally there should be some work in which the hearer is invited to follow the development of musical thought by means of the modern color-effect method rather than one in which logical thematic development is a feature. In a word, it seems to me that the rational plan for a programme is like that on which the sonata form is constructed. The first movement is an appeal to the intellect through the exhibition of design. The slow movement is an appeal to the emotions. The scherzo (which for special reasons may be made to change places with the slow movement) is a lively relief after the appeal to the emotions. The finale is usually a brilliant mood picture, in which aggressiveness or elation is conspicuous. The concert programme should, it seems to me, follow something like this plan. The principles employed in constructing a single work in several movements ought, if they are true, to underlie the arrangement of a performance of several works.

To put a concerto by Tschaikowsky before a symphony by Brahms is to violate the principles of this plan, and the result is that the hearer, shaken by the emotional content of the Russian master's work, is in no mental condition and certainly not in the mood to follow the close, logical development of a Brahms symphony. On the other hand, Wagner affords a fine succession to Brahms, because then we follow ratiocination in music with a glowing mood picture in which the method of development is by tone painting, not by form building. It would be the height of absurdity, for instance, to write a sonata beginning with a wildly passionate love song and following that with a fugue. But, if the movements were reversed, the effect would be stimulating.

The place of the soloist should be determined by the general character of the music. In the programme of the last Boston symphony concert here Mr. Loeffler was out of his proper place. He did not suffer by it, but Mrs. Beach did. The proper arrangement of the programme would have been this: Overture, "Egmont," Beethoven; symphony, "Gaelic," Mrs. Beach; divertimento, violin and orchestra, Loeffler; suite, "Scheherzade," Rimsky-Korsakoff. That is allowing that three novelties might be played. Mr. Loeffler's music produced, on the whole, the modern scherzo effect, and it ought to have had the scherzo place on the programme. The overture was unnecessary, but was acceptable as a prelude to the programme proper. The Berlioz selection was wholly out of place. When an overture is placed at the beginning of a concert programme, it ought to be selected with the true overture idea in view—to prepare the listener for what is to come.

These cursory observations on programme making may be taken for what they are worth. It is not likely that any one will pay much attention to them. There is one point, however, upon which the public ought to be firm. Our concerts are all too long. Actions speak more loudly than words; and when I see people turning in their seats as 10 P. M. approaches, and holding their wraps expectantly, it means a good deal more to me than any enthusiastic declaration of "Oh, I could listen to music forever."

W. J. HENDERSON.

LEMMIE MACNICHOL.
Castle Square Opera Company.

MARCH

YOUNG RACERS OF 1898.

THE occasional racegoer who stands in the surging, yelling crowd on the race track and shouts loudest when a volley of cheers goes up to greet the victor in some hard-earned turf battle knows, as a rule, only that a race has been run, and that by a gallant struggle some thoroughbred horse has won a stake for its owner and thousands of dollars for the lucky backers. He knows that perhaps twenty minutes before the horse passed the winning post he was led out from the paddock, where he received the final "rubbing down" under his trainer's watchful eye, which caused his coat to glisten like new satin. That is usually about all the casual visitor to the race course knows of the work of preparation which fitted the horse to win.

But a visit to the various racing stables at Morris Park, Gravesend, Sheepshead Bay, and Brighton Beach, even very early in the year, when traces of snow are still on the ground, would show him that the victory was preceded by months of careful preparation. Now at all the training quarters hundreds of men are busy getting their charges into shape for the season's work that is before them. There is plenty of bustle and life about the track at daybreak, for it is usually in the early morning that the horses are given their exercise gallops. With the older horses there is not much trouble, for they have demonstrated in previous seasons what they are capable of, and it is necessary only to see that they do not take on too much flesh and that their limbs and "bellows" remain sound.

With the youngsters, however—the colts and fillies that will contest for the great two-year-old honors of the year—there is always much to be done. The youngsters come into the hands of their trainers as yearlings, little more than "bridle-wise," sometimes not even broken to saddle, and absolutely untried, and all that is known of them then on which future judgment may be based is their general appearance and their breeding. Long rangy yearlings, with plenty of bone, and room for muscle and sinew, especially if they are "bred in the purple," are most thought of; but in very many cases even these prove eventually to be much inferior as race horses to those which as yearlings look weak and scrubby and go almost unlooked-at at the great Spring sales of yearlings.

Probably two or three hundred two-year-olds of all shapes, sizes, and qualities are now quartered in the vicinity of the metropolitan race tracks. The royally bred ones are, on the whole, an excellent-looking lot, and it is from among a score of these that the crack two-year-olds of the approaching season are expected to come. Pictures of some of the most promising are given herewith. The Hamburg of the year may not be among them, for there are hundreds of youngsters in other sections of the country that will be brought here before the season opens; but that these shown will capture some of the rich two-year-old stakes seems certain.

What looks to the horsemen to be the best of the lot now here is Miller, the Hindoo-Bonnie Gal colt, which Frank McCabe is training at the Gravesend track for Philip J. Dwyer, the Brooklyn turfman. The colt has been highly tried, and his trainer is sanguine that he will develop into one of the cracks, if not the best colt of the year. Miller is an upstanding fellow, but appears to be a trifle lacking in range for a colt of high class—not that he is by any means on the pinched order, but rather that he is a bit lacking in length for one of his lines. But he is only one of the nine two-year-olds with which Mr. Dwyer hopes to win big stakes this year. The next promising one of the lot is the Watercress-Madrid colt. He looks much like his dam, Madrid, a Billet mare, who was quite a useful animal when she ran in the Dwyer colors.

James R. Keene has given so many surprises to the turf world with his two-year-olds that it is a difficult matter to attempt to point out the best in his string. Of his twoscore youngsters that will probably race this year nine are now at Sheepshead Bay, and all of them are home-bred, with the exception of the chestnut colt by Meddler-Onoma. The dam of this one is by the English stallion Hampton, who died recently. Mr. Keene paid $4,100 for the colt at the sale of the Neponset Stud yearlings, and his trainer, "Tom" Green, expects much of him. He is growing fast, but, like most of the get of Meddler, is a trifle lanky. The St. Leonards-Dart Maiden colt is likely to be one of Mr. Keene's pets this year, for, aside from the fact that he has splendid action, he has shown a lot of speed, and, moreover, St. Leonards was one of Mr. Keene's favorites. St. Leonards was one of the two candidates Mr. Keene sent to Chicago for the American Derby in 1893, and he finished second to Boundless.

If general conformation counts for anything in the thoroughbred, the Longford-Ranee colt, now being trained at Morris Park by "Tom" Healey for Edward Kelly, owner of the Madison Stable, should prove to be an excellent two-year-old, for he has the appearance all over of a thorough race horse. He is rangy, and has plenty of bone, and has shown a disposition to go well. He was broken in Kentucky with Eugene Leigh's lot, and, like most of the two-year-olds from the hands of that trainer, is level-headed and quiet in company.

John E. McDonald, who is a clever judge of yearlings, has in the Fonso Spring Eagle colt what is conceded by the trainers who have seen him to be a promising one, and the same is said of James McLaughlin's Sir Modred-Memento filly. She is well put together, and although a trifle leggy, seems to go well.

William Lakeland is probably one of the shrewdest judges of thoroughbreds in the country, and when he states that he has two high-class youngsters in Boy, by Chorister-Vivid, and Young Exile, by Exile-Fidele, horsemen generally accept his statement as fact. Young Exile is a big colt, and if he only has the speed of his sire, without his abominable temper, he will probably turn out as well as his owner predicts. Boy is by Chorister, which Mr. Lakeland trained for the American Derby in 1893. The splendidly bred colt by Laureate-La Tosca, owned by J. A. Bennett, is said to have developed quite some speed, and his gallops will be closely watched, for his breeding warrants his being a racer of the highest class.

One of the colts of the season that was much thought of as a yearling is the Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose colt, a full brother to the great Henry of Navarre. He is owned by J. S. Curtis, a South African millionaire, and one of the new-comers on the American turf. The colt is at Morris Park, with the rest of Mr. Curtis's string, in charge of J. W. Rogers, but it is doubtful if he will train this year, for his hocks are defective, and he is said to be lacking in other respects that should characterize a good racer. JOHN RAYMOND HENRY.

MAYOR GRANT.
J. E. McDonald's Chestnut Colt by Fonso Spring Eagle.

LADY LINDSEY.
J. McLaughlin's Bay Filly by Sir Modred-Memento.

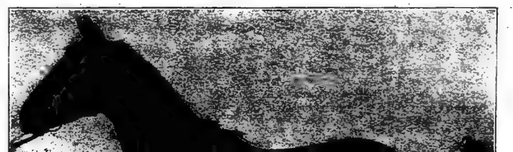

NOCTURNE.

One low note quivers on the air
And dies, with a languorous pain,
In a rippling rush of melody
Like the fall of Autumn rain
That lightly stirs the russet leaves to dream
of Spring again.

And all the music of the woods
Laughs out in mad delight
Under the bidding of your bow,
Till, from its rapturous height,
The long-linked sweetness dies away into
the listening night.

And, as each silver cadence steals
Forth from the throbbing strings,
To me, from out your violin,
A prisoned Dryad sings
Of fairy isle and haunted shrine and long-
forgotten things;

When, through the dim gray olive grove,
The higa gods walked among
The sons of men, and toward the reef
The charmed ship slowly swung,
As the Sirens called o'er the sunny sea when
this gray world was young.

But, while I dream, your fingers glide
Into a simpler strain,
And from the far Circuean isle
My fancy turns again
Back to the rock-strewn upland moor, the
hawthorn-scented lane.

I hear the bee's drone in the thyme,
The lark's song high in air,
I see the shadows on the tarn,
The sunlight on your hair,
And for a moment's space forget life's un-
dernote of care.

—R. F. DAVIS in The Spectator.

1898

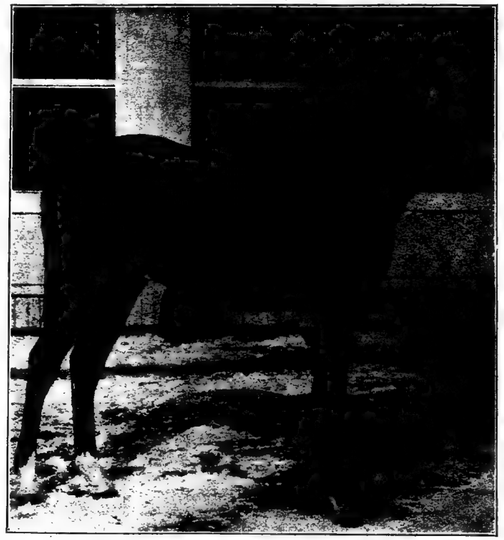

YOUNG EXILE.
William Lakeland's Bay Colt by Exile-Fidele.

MARBLEHEAD.
P. J. Dwyer's Brown Colt by Watercress-Madrid.

RANFORD.
Edward Kelly's Bay Colt by Longford-Ranee.

JAMES R. KEENE'S CHESTNUT COLT BY ST. LEONARDS-DART MAIDEN.

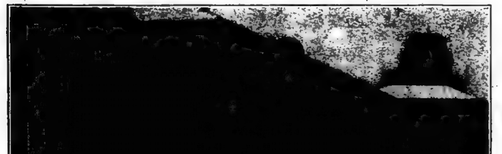

MARCH

MR. CHOCK'S AMERICAN PICTURES.

THE paintings and water colors one sees at the current exhibitions of American art give but a faint idea of the activity of our picture makers. There are many paintings that never reach the sphere and ken of acceptance committees, because they are sold before the exhibitions are ready, or because for one reason or another their authors hesitate to submit them. We see another side of the picture market when we pass in review a collection like that of Mr. Pincus Chock.

There are few dealers in New York who pay any attention to the work of young artists, mainly because the greater number of our collectors of pictures ignore native work, but also because there are so many occasions presented to the picture-buying public of acquiring American canvases at exhibitions and auction sales. The attitude of the painter toward the professional dealer in pictures is somewhat the same as that of the writer toward the publisher. He resents the large profits of the middleman, hoping always by private sales from his studio or through the efforts of his friends, if not through the agency of the societies he controls, to eliminate the dealer and secure his profits. This may not be strictly wise, although eminently natural. The dealer can do much to sell American pictures if confidence is bestowed on him and his profits ungrudgingly conceded. It is certain that one dealer did a great service to George Inness in the way of getting fair prices for his pictures; another has kept Albert Ryder's merit before the select public capable of appreciating his work; a third has done that office for Arthur B. Davies. A seller of paintings who has convinced himself of the beauty and enduring value of an artist's work can do far more than an art critic to convince buyers of its worth, because, although the latter know that he has a financial interest in the sale, still he has the chance to expatiate at length on the good points of the artist in question and return to the topic again and again.

Mr. Chock did not buy his pictures through dealers, but directly from the artists whose studios he visited. A good business man, he bought as reasonably as he could without attempting to drive hard bargains, and was always open to suggestions for accommodating the artist. Whether he will have lost or gained at the final reckoning when the costs of framing and sale are added to the money outlay for the canvases themselves, let them say who always know such things beforehand. Before the Stuart sale, where the pictures had some sort of a market price by which a guess could be made, good judges among dealers and picture buyers made estimates all the way from $200,000 to $500,000; the actual figure lay pretty well between. However this auction may turn out, it is worth watching to see whether the stir in art matters occasioned by the Stuart and Fuller and Dana sales of foreign and old paintings has acted favorably or unfavorably on a gallery of living little masters.

Examination of the pictures by these threescore artists, and ten now hanging in the galleries of the American Art Association, on Madison Square South, will show the presence of many canvases of medium size especially suited for the ordinary city house or flat. Perhaps the most constant trait in them is the sense of color shown by their makers. The collection is particularly rich in figures, though plenty of landscapes and cattle pieces are to be seen. William M. Chase, a capital artist who has often suffered in the prices got for his pictures because he has not used the services of a dealer to push the business end of his lifework, has portraits and landscapes; Verplanck Birney shows four small figure pieces; Herbert Denman is represented by seven pictures and easily brushed out-of-door scenes with figures; W. L. Dodge, L. C. Earle, August Franzin, Percy Moran, and Leon Moran are seen in figurework often most attractive in quality. George W. Maynard has four examples, including a marine with mermaids luxuriously splashing through the long billows. Siddons Mowbray has been rarely better represented by canvases small in size. There are figures in opulent color schemes by R. L. Newman, one of the few artists in the collection who can be called a veteran; a symbolical figure wrapped in mists and dreams comes from the easel of Robert Reid. Among the newest names is that of Gustave Verbeek, a young Dutch-Japanese-American who began to study in Nagasaki and passed several years in Paris, bringing with him to France that color sense and that

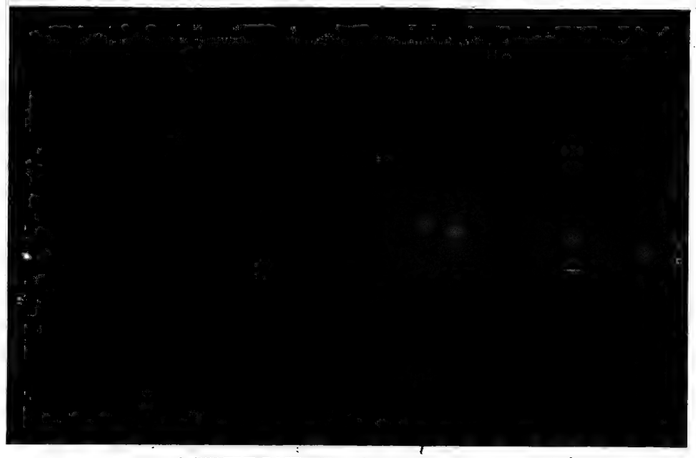

A LONELY PASTURE.—BY W. L. LATHROP.

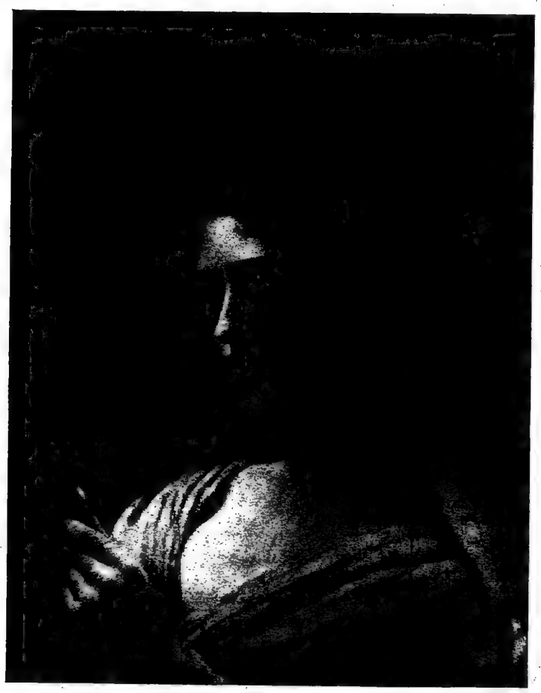

VIEWING THE MINIATURE.—BY CHARLES C. CURRAN.

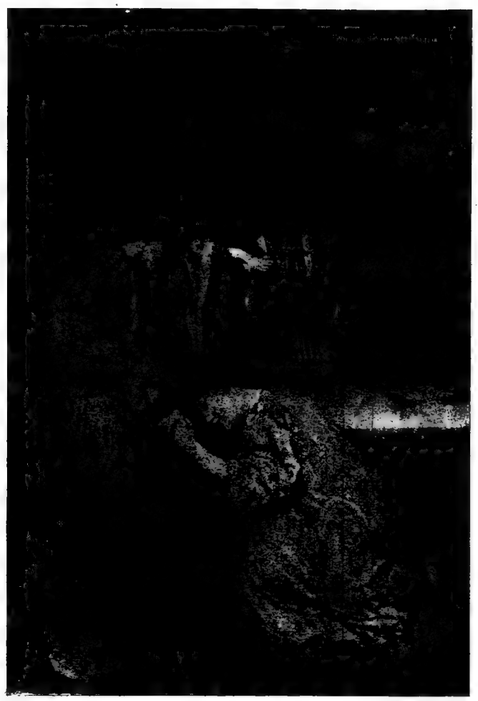

SLUMBER.—BY EDGAR S. HAMILTON.

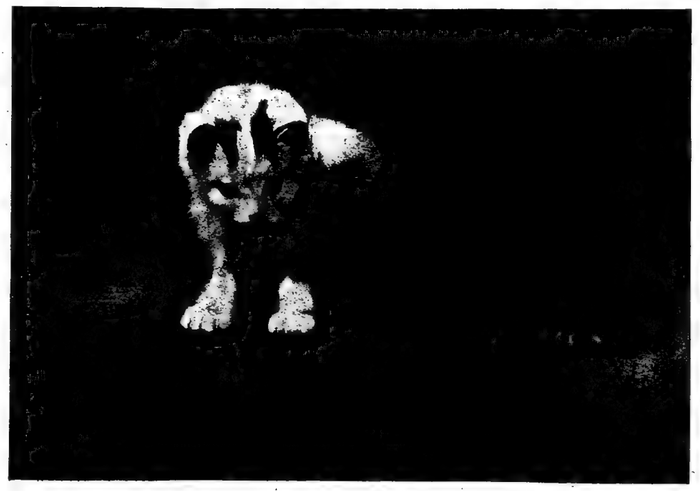

THE INVESTIGATION.—BY J. H. DOLPH.

A GRAY DAY.—BY J. FRANCIS MURPHY.

charming composition which delights us in the colored drawings of the Japanese. There are nine examples of this clever painter; they will repay examination.

Another comparatively recent arrival from his wander years in Paris is William Day Streetor of St. Louis, whose skill is shown in ten canvases of small dimensions, some of them bearing traces of the influence on him of Jean Paul Laurens. Charles C. Curran seems to have been Mr. Chock's favorite, since there are no less than sixteen figures and other pieces signed by him. His record is closely pressed by the still-life painter Emil Carlsen, formerly of San Francisco, who has fifteen pictures, and by Edgar Scudder Hamilton of Texas, graduate of New York and Paris schools, whose fifteen pictures show him a colorist of mark, with a fine sense of the beauty of the human figure undraped but not brutally realized. Men like Verbeek, Streetor, and Hamilton show the stuff for future greatness in art.

Naturally, the landscapes are often of uncommon beauty, notably those of Henry Dearth, Leonard Ochtman, F. Russell Green, Charles A. Platt, Charles Warren Eaton, J. Appleton Brown, Kenyon Cox, Arthur Parton, and F. de Haven. Sheep and cattle pieces are represented by excellent small pictures from W. H. Howe, L. P. Dessar, W. L. Lathrop, Horatio Walker, Carleton Wiggins, and Ben Foster. Marines include a smoothly rippling sea by Edward Simmons, the mural painter; James G. Tyler and H. B. Snell are also here. There are town scenes by Childe Hassam, landscapes and marines by C. P. Gruppe, landscapes by J. F. Murphy, William J. Whittemore, and Walter Douglas, cats by J. H. Dolph, and flower pieces by Mrs. Appleton Brown. The National mosaic of which New York is made up appears in the birthplaces of the artists. Besides the District of Columbia and a dozen States of the Union, these places of birth include Japan, Canada, Sweden, England, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, and Germany; but these artists are all Americans through parentage or study here or long residence.

There is something inspiriting in conning these hundreds of canvases, which represent so much training, labor, skill, and cleverness. Most of them seem to have been painted without the spectre of a coming exhibition grinning over the shoulder of the artist, more for his own enjoyment than with intent to paint an "important" picture (importance is supposed to grow with the inches of canvas and number of figures) or a picture neatly calculated to please some particular committee for an exhibition. It is difficult to estimate the damage done to art by exhibitions. They seem a necessity; but who knows whether the advantages of bringing an artist before the public are not more than balanced by the disadvantages of producing in the artist self-consciousness in place of a normal and healthful exercise of his individual self?

One of the best landscapes in the collection is "The Last Days of Winter," by F. Russell Green, a pasture lot with patches of snow, ground, and four cows standing in the foreground, with that patient look they show when there is nothing to get from the earth. The white patches on the sere earth are repeated on the beasts' hides. A leafless tree on the right is painted with excellent judgment. Barn and distant farmhouse give point to the landscape. All is painted with a firm, masterly touch that would do credit to the best of cattle painters and landscapists.

"A Lonely Pasture," by W. L. Lathrop, is remarkable for its melancholy sky and land. Far off on the horizon there is a blank as if from a piece of water. The sentiment of the picture is not unlike that of the Rousseau sold among the W. H. Fuller treasures called "Marais in Les Landes," because both show the desolate loneliness of a swampy foreground, both are rigidly simple in their straight horizon, and both have skies more frowning than cheerful. "Return from the Hayfield," by F. de Haven, is fine in tone and well composed, with its turn of the road in the foreground, whence the haycart is going, its mass of

RETURN FROM THE HAYFIELD.—BY F. DE HAVEN.

clouds on the left above, its three trees to the right. "A Gray Day," by J. Francis Murphy, is somewhat on the same lines, a quiet bit of country such as Jules Dupré used to love to paint. These three paintings are reproduced here.

Of the others selected to represent the three hundred or more, "Slumber," by Edgar L. Hamilton, does not stand for his best, though not unpleasing in its way. The figures of the two musical maidens take graceful lines as they indulge in a nap. The eye travels from the left hand of the upper figure, loosely touching the lyre, by the curve of her body to the knee, where the head of the lower figure takes up the line and carries it down to the right foreground. The landscape beyond the wide terrace bench of stone on which they slumber carries out the feeling of rest with its level lines and sweep of distant water. Mr. Hamilton has some very nice nude pictures here; he shows in everything he does the painter gifted with a color sense within certain limitations.

Mr. Verplanck Birney has been for many years an exhibitor with the American Water Color Society, the National Academy of Design, and the Society of American Artists. He is like Charles C. Curran in some respects, or Mr. Curran is like him, it would perhaps be better to say; but Birney wields a suaver brush. His "Pleasant Thoughts" is a pretty girl with blonde curls and shapely bare arms resting in an old-fashioned wooden chair, her eyelids partially closed, and a faint smile on her lips, while her feet rest comfortably on a footstool. A table, books, writing materials, and a two-handled Japanese incense-jar give a little incident to a very bare interior. Face and hair and arms are very nicely painted; there is little of a certain hardness which Birney once showed; his representation is one of the best in the collection.

The same may be said of Curran. Time was when he did not swing a brush so easily as in "Viewing the Miniature," reproduced here. His earlier "tight" way of painting, with a certain hotness of color, has given way to broader, surer handling, while he has not lost a bit of his skill in modeling. The hair is very truthfully given without too great breadth or niggling touches. Mr. Dolph is too well known for his dog and cat groups to require much mention. The little picture of kittens and dying mouse called "Investigation" is one of his happiest bits. The dark kitten shows excellently the uncertain gait of a very young animal; the white kit is no less natural, and the mouse, to use a bull, is studied from the life.

In examining all these pictures by American artists one is impressed by the general excellence of the workmanship; they testify to the number of good artists New York can boast, for among them are many pictures signed by names little known save to those who follow exhibitions closely to note what men are improving, what artists are showing signs of having "arrived." It is a pity that there are not more amateurs who collect American pictures steadily. Who can tell what bargains may be hidden under comparatively unknown names if people were to buy frankly and courageously what pleases them, and keep them until their makers have reached the goal of success? But for the timid the collection offers work by men who have already made a firm mark in art, like Chase, Simmons, Maynard, Reid, Mowbray, Wiggins, Russell Green, Charles Warren Eaton, Leonard Ochtman, and Horatio Walker. It is not the big exhibition and prize competition pieces that always give the most pleasure. The Chock collection is worth examining with care, and its sale should be followed with a marked catalogue.

CHARLES DE KAY.

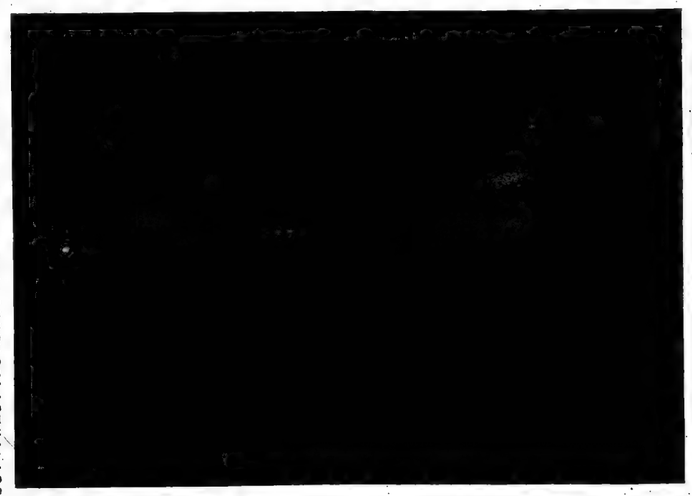

PLEASANT THOUGHTS.—BY J. VERPLANCK BIRNEY.

OLD NEW YORK RELICS.

There is an uncommonly varied and yet compact mass of historical relics in one small glass case in the quaint library and picture gallery of the New York Historical Society, in Second Avenue. Occupying a conspicuous place in the centre of the case is a large iron key, labeled "Key to the Old Bridewell in City Hall Park, New York, presented by S. Whitney Phoenix." Underneath this key is "The Original Deed of Staten Island," the document by which the Indian owners of Staten Island conveyed that territory to the Governor of New York, on April 13, 1670. Close by in the glass case is a time-stained certificate of John Cruger, Mayor, admitting Gerald De Peyster, Merch't, as a freeman and citizen of this City of New York on Oct. 3, 1765.

There are an old yellow brick and some copper coins taken from the ruins of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant's house in the Bowery. These were presented by Mr. Benjamin R. Winthrop. At one end of the case lie two short quill pens presented to the society by Dr. William Frederic Holcomb, and labeled, "Pens used by Humboldt in writing his Cosmos." Mr. Charles K. Tucker, a former United States Minister to Greece, ing relics, viz.: "A silk tassel from contributed one of the most interest- the sword of Marco Botzaris; worn by him in the night attack on the Turks, when he fell at Karpenisi at the foot of Mt. Tymphiestus, Aug. 20, 1823." Then there is an autograph letter from Benjamin Franklin, dated April 5, 1744, giving an account of the formation of the American Philosophical Society. A dainty sugar bowl of light-colored clay, decorated, occupies one corner of the case, and attached to it is an inscription saying that it was brought from Holland by one of the earliest settlers of New Amsterdam. Spread out in plain view is the original document by which the Common Council of New York extended the freedom of the city to Baron Steuben, Oct. 11, 1784, and lying on the centre of this scroll is the gold medal presented to Edwin Forrest by citizens of New York in 1834. Several other historical odds and ends go to make up a very curious jumble of local relics.

The Ace of Hearts.

From The Chicago News.

Coroner—What was the cause of Diamond Jo's death?

Broncho Pete—Heart disease.

Coroner—Are you sure of that?

Broncho Pete—Sartin. The heart was the ace and he had it up his sleeve.

MARCH

"FOR WE WERE FRIENDS ALWAYS."

LANGLEY, the white trader of Uhomotu,* came to his door and looked seaward at the smoky haze which almost hid the ocean swell sweeping westward from Beveridge Reef, three hundred miles away, to crash against the gray coral cliffs that lined the weather side of the island from Uhomotu to Liku. In the village street, sweltering even under the rows of cocoanut and breadfruit trees, not a sign of life was visible. For your true Polynesian dreads heat as much as cold.

* * * * * * *

"What an infernal day, and what a horrible-looking coast!" muttered the trader, as he looked at the line of dark-gray rocks rising a sheer hundred feet from the boiling surf at their base. Now and then a heavy roller would hurl itself against the wall of rock and leap high in the air, drenching with spray the stunted, tangled scrub that covered the jagged summits of the cliffs to their very edge, and pouring down the face in a seething white avalance of humming foam.

The tide was falling, and here and there at the foot of the wall of rock the trader could see the protruding mounds and knobs of the black reef of coral which, at low tide, formed a border of relief to the lighter hue of the cliffs above it. For twenty feet or so the reef stood out, presenting a perpendicular weed-clad face to the rolling Pacific.

* * * * * * *

The hot, depressing calm irritated the trader. He was not a drinking man, or he might have drunk till the land breeze set in and cooled the air.

"I'll shut up the store and camp under the teacher's orange trees; it's cool there. Hallo! what do you want?"

A native boy was standing in the room, holding out a piece of paper. Langley took it from him. It was written upon in the usual sprawling manner of natives, and was a request to hand the bearer the articles mentioned.

"In the name of the evil spirits, who be these that write—Maheke, Kitia, and Minea?" he asked, crossly.

"Maheke, Kitia, ma Minea."

"O wood-head! Am I any wiser now?"

The boy stared solemnly, and then by a sudden inspiration showed him a roll of money tied up in the dangling end of his dirty waistcloth.

"Ha!" said the trader, "now do I see. Stolen money, eh? And these women have sent thee to spend it. Now will I call for the fakafili (Judge) and have thee beaten with twenty stripes."

"Nay, nay," whined the boy. "I be honest."

"Then why come to this door, which is tabu—for in here do I eat and sleep. Do I buy or sell in this room? Have I not a store?"

"True, O white man; but I was forbidden to go there, lest I be seen."

"Ha, 'tis stolen money, then; else why fear to be seen?"

"Maheke forbade me."

"And who is Maheke?"

"The friend of Kitia."

"And who is Kitia?"

"The friend of Minea."

"O doit! O half-awakened hog! How do I know these names? Who, in God's name, then, is Minea?"

"She be friend to Kitia and Maheke—they be friends to one another."

"So. I see. These three, then, have stolen the money between them—the fakafili—"

The boy began to blubber.

"Nay, it is not so, my master. I do not lie to thee. It be honest money. And these three gave it me with the tuhi (letter) for thee, and bade me tell no one. And when I come safely to them with those things for which they ask, I am to have one piece of silver money for myself—and that Maheke hath now in her hand to give me when I return."

* * * * * * *

Langley was puzzled. It was so unusual for native women to send any one to buy goods for them. The rule with the natives of Savage Island was to make their purchases ostentatiously and show every one that they had money. He read the note again.

"Send us, O good white man, three white handkerchiefs, three white poll combs, a bottle of musk, three pill alo (chemises,) one fathom of blue gossamer to shade our faces from the sun, and a little tobacco and one box of matches."

* * * * * * *

"What the deuce can it be?" he thought, as he went into the adjoining store. He got the articles named and tied them into a parcel. Then he looked again at the rude, scrawling signatures:

"For us, Maheke, Minea, ma Kitia."

"Here, boy, take these. Stay, what is thy name?"

"Vetsi, the son of Sosesi."

"So. And who are these women that send thee to buy? Hast thou three wives? Who is Maheke?"

The boy laughed at the white man's pleasantry and began—

"Maheke is the friend—"

The trader darted out his hand, caught him by the shoulder, and shook him.

"Now, tell me where does Maheke live?"

"In Uhomotu, with her mother. She it is whose lover died in the Pokula (Guano Islands) last year."

"Good. And Minea?"

The parrot-like repetition of "She is—" was again issuing from his lips when another shake brought the boy to his senses.

"Minea is the thin girl with the foot that wasteth away."

"Ha!" said the trader, and he asked no further questions; while the boy, glad to be released, went cautiously away with the parcel, looking fearfully about him lest he should be seen by any of the villagers.

* * * * * * *

Although not yet six months on Savage Island, and unfamiliar with the names of many of the natives in his own locality, the trader now remembered these three girls. Sometimes they would bring fruit or a little cotton for sale, and, unlike the generality of the people, who would hang about and bandy words with him, they would take payment in cash and go quietly away. One of them, Minea, walked with a stick. She was the youngest of the three, and her two companions seemed tenderly anxious for her. Some terrible bone disease had crippled her foot, which was slowly wasting away. Maheke, a sombre-faced, black-browed creature, had one day been pointed out to him as the girl who refused to marry a man of her parents' choice, for which contumacy she had received many thrashings. Of Kitia he knew nothing, except that she was the pretty and inseparable companion of the other two.

* * * * * * *

"Ani," said he an hour or so afterward to the teacher's daughter, a fat, sullen-faced girl, as he lay smoking beneath an orange tree in her father's garden, "who be the three girls, Kitia, Minea, and Maheke?"

The sullen features lighted up vindictively. Ah! they were a bad, lazy lot. Maheke! the shameless creature that would not marry a good man like Paturei, who was a Deacon. And why? Because she had a dead lover in Pokula. She wanted more beatings. Kitia, an idle little beast that the white men favored because she dressed her head with flowers and sang heathen Samoan songs, and walked with bare bosom to the bathing place, which the fakafili had forbidden, because it was not modest. Minea, she who was once so saucy and was now smitten by God for her sins—

"Oh, shut up, you putty-faced devil!" said the trader, disgustedly, in English.

"Thou art but a stranger here," the teacher's daughter began again, oilily, "and these are girls whose names have been called aloud in the church by my father for their bad ways. They are three friends—a fourth there is, who is the devil."

"Ah!" said the white man, mockingly, "then have they a strong friend. Perhaps 'tis he that giveth them so much money to spend in my store."

"What money?" said she, quickly.

The trader, for amusement, magnified the purchases of the Three Friends. The teacher's daughter he knew to be a greedy, malicious creature, and it pleased him to torment her.

Suddenly there came to them from the beach a loud clamor of voices, and with a cry of alarm the fat Ani tore past the astonished trader into the village, calling out something about the Three Friends and the cliffs of Matasuafa.

Before the white man could get to the village to learn the cause of alarm every soul had left it, their brown bodies dashing aside the shrubs and cotton bushes that lay in their way as they hastened with excited cries to the cliffs. Wondering if they had all gone mad, he followed.

* * * * * * *

At a point called Matasuafa, where the perpendicular face of the cliffs was highest, the natives—men, women, and children—clustered like bees. Those in front, holding with one hand the branches of the tough scrub that grew on the summit, gazed down at the black ledge of reef that stood abruptly out from the foot of the cliff. There, directly beneath, lay the motionless figures of three girls. Descent at this spot was impossible, and the eyes of the watchers on top moved alternately from the huddled-up forms beneath to those of four or five men who were running along the narrow table of reef a few hundred yards away.

The tide was dead low, yet, as the half-naked men sprang across the pools and air holes that broke up the crust of the reef, the ocean swell broke savagely against its face and smothered them in misty spray. And now and again a roller heavier than the rest would send a thin sheet of water hissing along the ledge of rock to sway to and fro the long black hair and ensanguined garments of the Three Friends. It came up clear as crystal; it poured back again through the coral gutters and air holes to the sea tinged with a bloody stain.

* * * * *

The men dashed on and lifted them up, and then fought their way back through the sweeping seas along the ledge of cruel, black rock, to a place where a path had been cut away in a break of the cliffs.

For some time the trader tried to get near them to see if by any chance they yet lived. While waiting on the cliffs he had learned the meaning of the mysterious purchase of the morning. After meeting the boy in a lonely sugar-cane patch, the girls had dressed themselves in their best, carefully oiling and combing their long, glossy hair. Then, after making and smoking some cigarettes and sprinkling one another with scent, they bade him come with them a part of the way. They traveled an old, unused path of former days, unknown even to the boy Vetsi, who now began to get frightened, and wept.

Then they stopped, and Maheke, taking the boy's hand, placed in it the half dollar she had promised him and bade him go back; but the lame girl, Minea, who seemed moved somewhat, took him to her bosom and kissed and fondled him. Then she pushed him away, and, with the other two supporting her weakly frame, they struck into the undergrowth that quivered to the shock of the breakers dashing against the face of Matasuafa.

* * * * * * *

The trader pushed silently through the people and looked. Two, Maheke and Minea, were dead. Their agony had been brief. The third, the round-faced, laughing-voiced Kitia, who was but budding into womanhood, still lived, but that it was not for long could easily be seen. Both legs and her back were broken.

A woman with shaking hands and streaming eyes bent over her and spoke.

The girl's eyes opened, big, soft, black, and tender.

"Eke, where art thou, Maheke? And thou, my Minea? Shall I fall thee, O my friends—my friends?"

The woman laid her lips to the dying mouth.

"My child, my Kitia, 'tis I, thy old mother!"

The bruised and bleeding fingers twitched feebly, and then Ani, the Bitter-Tongued, knelt, and, raising the girl's arms, placed the maimed hands against her mother's cheek, and kept them there.

The woman sobbed a question, and in a faint whisper the answer came.

"We had sworn it—long, long ago. 'Twas when Maheke's lover died we planned it. 'I will die ere I become wife to Paturei,' she said. 'We were friends, friends.' And Minea said, 'Then shall I die with thee, for I suffer pain always—always.' And then I, I who was strong and well, I jumped too, for we were friends, and I had sworn to them—to be with them—always—for ever. My mother—so old are thou——"

* * * * * * *

The trader, with a sudden mist dimming his eyes, and holding his hat in his hand, stood back and turned his face to the sea. Then he walked slowly home to the village.

As he emerged from the narrow path into the open, the chill of the dewy night breeze struck upon his face.

He stopped a moment on the hill, listening.

'Twas but the muffled boom of the rollers on Matasuafa, sounding in long, solemn symphony the requiem of the Three Friends of Uhomotu.

—From "Pacific Tales," by LOUIS BECKE.

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*A village on the northern shore of Savage Island, in the South Pacific.

THE LAST TREK.—SIR JOHN MILLAIS.

"THE LAST TREK."

The last work executed by the late Sir J. E. Millais, Bart., P. R. A., has just been published. It is called "The Last Trek," and the original is a black and white. It is considered one of Sir John's masterpieces and a complete evidence of his genius, for in its simple lines is everything that goes to make up sublime pathos and consummate art. The story is a common one among the pioneers of South Africa. A white hunter who has braved the blasts of the desert and the perils of the hunting veldt for many a season at last falls a victim to the poisonous climate of the African Spring, and is seen dying in a lonely "Thirstland," tended to the last by his faithful Zulus, whose love for their master is that of children toward a father. The scene is laid far away, where the foot of white man never trod before, and one sees the game even pause to gaze at the strange figures and their surroundings.

The drawing was originally taken from a sketch by the artist's son, J. G. Millais, who had witnessed and described the scene to his father. Sir John Millais always intended to embody this subject in a large picture. The canvas was, in fact, in his studio, and he was about to begin work on the very day on which his fatal illness compelled him to cease work forever.

A. F. ALDRIDGE.

IDIOSYNCRASIES OF DRESS IN THE SEXES.

It is quite evident that vagaries in dress do not signify in man what they do in woman. A threadbare coat and bad taste in dress with a man do not always mean that he has a threadbare brain. He may be a gentleman of culture and—of misfortune. "But," as a sociologist once remarked, "he may have hard work to make people believe it." Nevertheless he can force belief in the proper environment, and then his shortcomings in dress are often hailed as idiosyncrasies of genius. With a woman it is different. A badly dressed woman, no either through caprice or absolute lack of feminine taste, is rarely agreeable and good-humored. There are exceptions, however, but even then, no matter how fascinating her conversation may be, no matter how her common sense and knowledge of interesting things may attract one, she can never overcome the effect of bad dress; the higher the order of her accomplishments the more pronounced become her imperfections of clothing. Yet she seems to glory in the anomaly, when she should feel ashamed at it.

COWPER'S WELL.

The accompanying illustration shows the sole remaining relic of the old rectory, where William Cowper, the most popular poet of his generation, was born on Nov. 15, 1731. The rectory was at Great Berkhamsted, Herefordshire, a very ancient and historical town, which was once the royal residence of the Mercian Kings. It will never be forgotten on account of its renown as the birthplace of Cowper, and the annexed lines are to be read inscribed on a marble slab affixed to the well:

"The shy perennial fountain here the ivy-
todds among,
Just emblem of his modesty and pure un-
dying song,
With daily crystal draught refreshed the
poet's fragile youth,
Amid the precious opening buds of genius,
grace, and truth;
Ere spectral wrath had clouded in de-
spair the noble mind,
Self-loathing, yet so loving still, so born
to all mankind.
Oh, stranger, in your heart of hearts, let
tender reverence dwell,
And love of love revived to-day at gentle
Cowper's well."

—St. Paul's.

THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

INCLUDING THE FAMILIES OF BRISTED, WARD, CHANLER, CARY, DE STUERS, DELANO, VAN ALEN, ROOSEVELT, DRAYTON, WILSON, LANGDON, RUMPFF, BORELLI, WILKS, KANE, CARROLL, DE NOTBECK, AND JAY.

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THE family and antecedents of Mr. John Jacob Astor have been so thoroughly exploited and widely published that there is but little left to say on the subject beyond the fact that he came to America as a very young man to join a brother named Henry, who had preceded him from their native village of Waldorf, in Germany, and was established here in a profitable business. John J. Astor was intrusted with a consignment of musical instruments to carry to New York by another brother named George, who at that time was living in London, and was a manufacturer of musical instruments, such as drums, flutes, violins, and pianos. In far-off villages of Russia, Sweden, and Norway are still to be found in a good state of preservation instruments bearing the name of "Astor," and travelers have seen in farmhouses in out-of-the-way localities pianos inscribed with this name, and on them "Additional Patent by Astor," showing that the enterprise that conveyed the wares to the Western Continent extended also to distant parts of the Old World. This George Astor left four daughters—Sarah, who married Mr. Oxenham, and one who married Mr. Reynall—and three sons—George, Jr., Joseph, and William Henry. One of Mr. Astor's nieces lived and died in Nieuwid. Her name was Sophia. A sister of Mr. Astor married Mr. Wendel, another sister married William P. Woodcock, and a third married, first, George Ehninger, by whom she had more than one child, one of her descendants being the late George Ehninger, the artist, and after Mr. Ehninger was burned to death by a horrible accident his widow married Michael Miller, by whom she had a daughter, Hannah, and another, Maria, who married a Mr. Moore. Mr. Astor's business career in the New World has been often related; it is to his social life and family connections that we now may turn. He married in 1785 Miss Sarah Todd, who was the daughter of Adam Todd, a highly respected citizen of New York. Mr. Todd was a Scotsman by birth, who had emigrated to America before 1760, at a time when the political life of the colony was in a state of ferment, and Mr. Todd at once took the side of his adopted fellow-citizens against the English Governors, who, having been appointed under the Kings of Hanoverian descent, were naturally antagonistic to an adherent of the Stuart family. Mr. Todd was extremely proud of his nationality, and on every public occasion appeared in his "plaid, kilt, sporran, and dirk," much to the delight of the urchins of New York, who, knowing his peculiarities, would gather in front of his door on holidays in order to watch Mr. Todd come out in what they called his "fancy dress," and he was always sure of a large crowd of attendants wherever he went.

1898

Soon after his arrival in this country Mr. Todd married Miss Sarah Cox, a lady whose parents were residents of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Todd lived at what was then 91 Queen Street, and is now 362 Pearl Street. There were three children by this marriage, who lived to grow up and marry. The eldest was a noted beauty, who married an officer in the army, Capt. William Whetten. From this marriage are descended some of the Brevoort family, whose descendants afterward married with those of Mrs. Astor.

The only son of Mr. Todd was named Adam, after his father. He married Miss Margaret Dodge, and one of their daughters, named Sarah, survived until 1869, living to the great age of ninety years eight months and seventeen days. One of his granddaughters married John M. Bruce.

After Mr. Todd's death his widow married William Sloo, and her descendants by her second marriage add to the long list of those who claim relationship with the Astor family.

The name of Todd signifies "fox," and it is said that the second "d" was added in order to mark the difference between the animal and the human. Mrs. Todd-Sloo was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard in 1801. She was a clever woman, who during the war of the Revolution left her house in New York and retreated to the "Jerseys," but hearing that an old servant had established himself in the town house, and was taking in boarders for his own profit, Mrs. Todd returned to the city and occupied her house, trusting to her own wits to protect her from the insults or encroachments of the English troops. It is said that one day some officers entered her house and demanded to be served with liquor. This was done, and they then seized the hostess and asked for a toast. "Toast? Toast? What do you mean?" said the lady. "We eat toast; do you want some?" The soldiers, believing that she was a simpleton, allowed her to leave the room unmolested. But the second time the good lady received a visit from the soldiers she did not get off so easily, as they had heard of the way that they had been outwitted, and determined to be revenged, and therefore demanded a proper toast, and that she should drink it with them. "Well, well," said Mrs. Todd, "if you will have one, you must pledge with me," and so saying, tossed off the wine with "Here's to the baker's dozen." The toast was accepted, and it was not until afterward that the Englishmen realized that they had again been outwitted by an American woman, as it was a standing toast of the Revolutionists, and signified the thirteen colonies.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.
b July, 1764.
d March 29, 1848.
m 1785.
Sarah Todd,
b 1761.
d 1834.
da of Adam Todd.
and Sarah Cox.

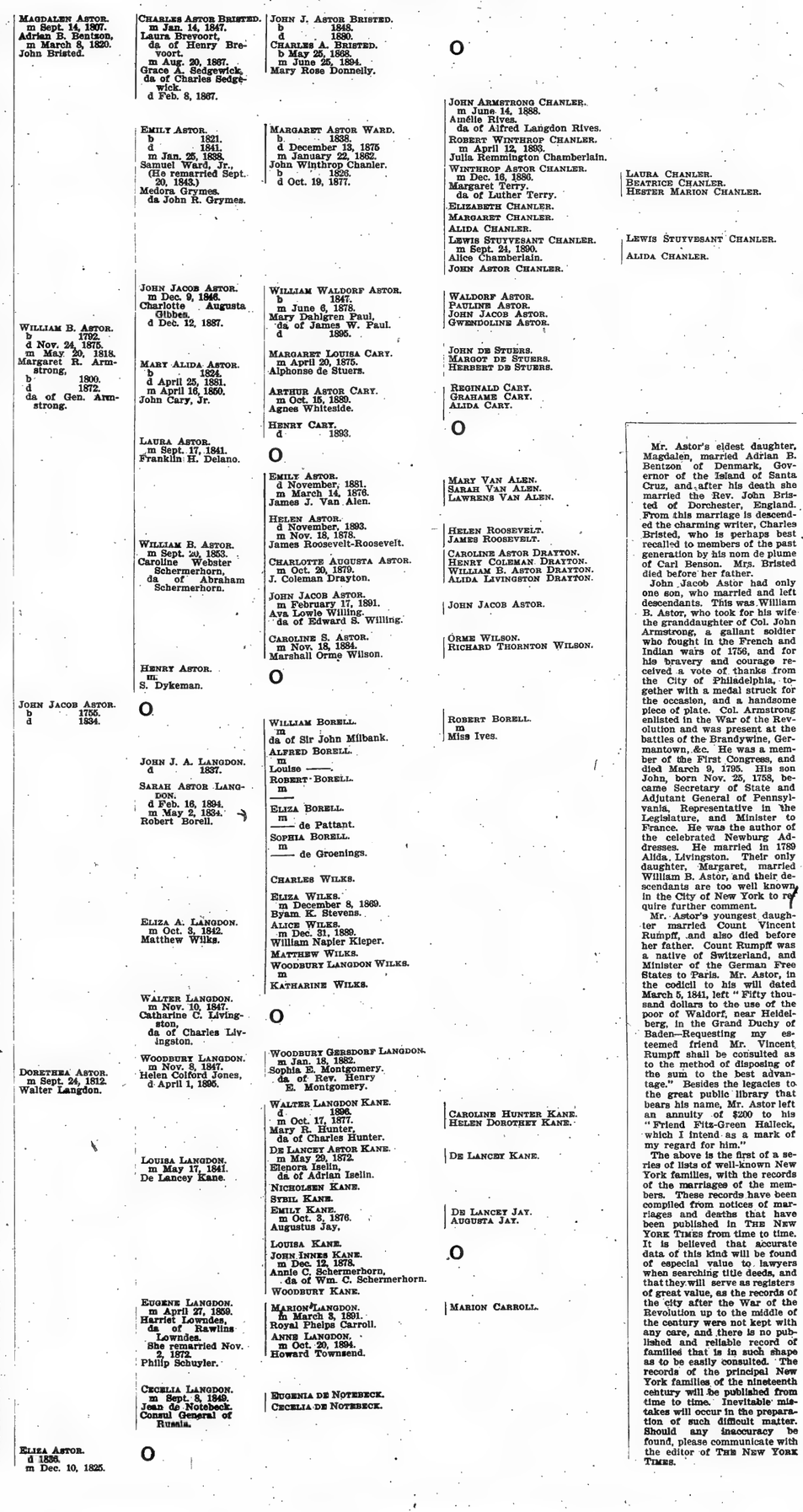

Mr. Astor's eldest daughter, Magdalen, married Adrian B. Bentzon of Denmark, Governor of the Island of Santa Cruz, and after his death she married the Rev. John Bristed of Dorchester, England. From this marriage is descended the charming writer, Charles Bristed, who is perhaps best recalled to members of the past generation by his nom de plume of Carl Benson. Mrs. Bristed died before her father.

John Jacob Astor had only one son, who married and left descendants. This was William B. Astor, who took for his wife the granddaughter of Col. John Armstrong, a gallant soldier who fought in the French and Indian wairs of 1756, and for his bravery and courage received a vote of thanks from the City of Philadelphia, together with a medal struck for the occasion, and a handsome piece of plate. Col. Armstrong enlisted in the War of the Revolution and was present at the battles of the Brandywine, Germantown, &c. He was a member of the First Congress, and died March 9, 1795. His son John, born Nov. 25, 1758, became Secretary of State and Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, Representative in the Legislature, and Minister to France. He was the author of the celebrated Newburg Addresses. He married in 1789 Alida Livingston. Their only daughter, Margaret, married William B. Astor, and their descendants are too well known in the City of New York to require further comment.

Mr. Astor's youngest daughter married Count Vincent Rumpff, and also died before her father. Count Rumpff was a native of Switzerland, and Minister of the German Free States to Paris. Mr. Astor, in the codicil to his will dated March 5, 1841, left "Fifty thousand dollars to the use of the poor of Waldorf, near Heidelberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden—Requesting my esteemed friend Mr. Vincent Rumpff shall be consulted as to the method of disposing of the sum to the best advantage." Besides the legacies to the great public library that bears his name, Mr. Astor left an annuity of $200 to his "Friend Fitz-Green Halleck, which I intend as a mark of my regard for him."

The above is the first of a series of lists of well-known New York families, with the records of the marriages of the members. These records have been compiled from notices of marriages and deaths that have been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES from time to time. It is believed that accurate data of this kind will be found of especial value to lawyers when searching title deeds, and that they will serve as registers of great value, as the records of the city after the War of the Revolution up to the middle of the century were not kept with any care, and there is no published and reliable record of families that is in such shape as to be easily consulted. The records of the principal New York families of the nineteenth century will be published from time to time. Inevitable mistakes will occur in the preparation of such difficult matter. Should any inaccuracy be found, please communicate with the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MARCH

1898

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS, &C.

He—Do you really believe ignorance is bliss?
She—I don't know. You seem to be happy.

Internal Evidence.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Lawyer Sharpsett found he would be unable to go home in time for supper. His typewriter girl having quit for the afternoon, he sat down to the machine himself and succeeded, after half an hour's work, in evolving the following note, which he sent to his wife by a messenger boy:

attheOffice 5—30p.m!
DEar miLLi e::: I shlal not be xxxxxxxxxx athOme t his evnennenig until until vrey veryxxxxxx late do not. wait fr for mEA a A clien t w ho Has Aclient wtih whoM I haev an apopointmen t is xxxxxxxxxc is cmoing to cnosuit consultme & it wil taKe al al all oejenxxxxxxxevening your ivoing husgrxxxxxhusbnd. j: hiraM@?

"I know Hiram wrote it!" exclaimed Mrs. Sharpsett after she had read it. "Those x's are where he swore."

The Midnight Hint.

From The Chicago News.

"Yes," remarked young Borem, "it is undoubtedly true that every dog has his day."

"Perhaps so," replied Miss Cutting, glancing at the clock and suppressing a yawn, "but he doesn't sit up all night waiting for it."

Enough and More.

From The Chicago News.

Tourist—Is there much corn raised in Kentucky?

Native—Oh, yes; lots of it.

Tourist—What is the average annual crop?

Native—Can't say exactly, but it's large enough to make all the whisky we can use, besides all that's wasted for bread.

The Stove Went Out.

From The New York Weekly.

Mistress—Get dinner to-day on the gasoline stove, Bridget.

Bridget—Plaze, mum, I did thry, but th' stove wint out.

Mistress—Try again, then.

Bridget—Yis, mum, but it's not come back yit. It wint out t'rough th' roof.

Pa Had One.

From The Chicago News.

Willie—Say, pa, what's a floating debt?

Pa—Our yacht, my son.

Sufficient Cause.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"'The blush of dawn!'" commented the sarcastic boarder, who had found a bit of verse in one of the papers. "Why should the dawn blush?"

"Probably," suggested Asbury Peppers, "over the recollection of the night."

A Rotatory Explanation.

From Punch.

First Loafer (inspecting a hoarding, to Second Ditto)—I say, Bill, wot's a Cycle of Song?

Second Ditto—Don't yer know? Why, it's one of them new-fangled bikes, wot plays a toon as yer roll along, jest like a barrel-horgan.

Correct.

From The New York Weekly.

Inquiring Spirit (from another planet)—When men of earth do not agree, what is it called?

Earth Medium—A difference of opinion.

Inquiring Spirit—I see. When a man and a woman differ, then, what is it called?

Medium (after reflection)—Sheol.

Literally True.

From The Washington Star.

"I love the ground you walk on";
This was the tale he told.
They lived up by the Klondike
And the ground was full of gold.

Legalizing It.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"So old Blackstone, the lawyer, objected to your calling on his daughter last night, did he?"

"Yes, but I fixed it all right. Asked for a stay and it was granted."

Proper Classification.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"Borrowing is a disease," said Bigbee in self-justification.

"And lending is insanity," replied Small significantly.

Good Cause.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Are you superstitious about the number thirteen?"

"That's what; I used to earn $13 a week, and now I get only $10."

She Thought He Was Asleep.

From The Chicago Record.

"Papa, what is a financial forecast?"

"It's the way your mother looks through my pocketbook at night before she asks me for money next morning."

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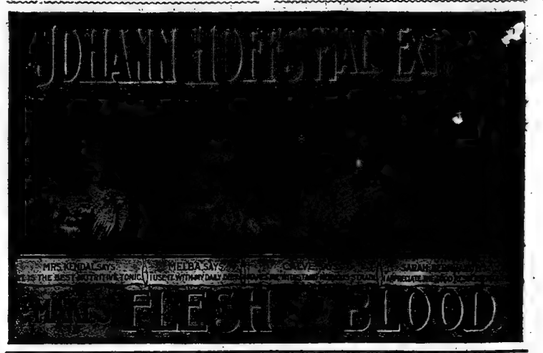

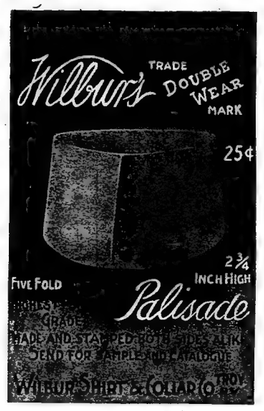

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Every known make sold on trial. Exchanges made.

MOST WOMEN
Don't Know How Beautiful and Charming
the effect is when with their own hair they would have coiled and interwoven one of
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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair and warmer; winds southwesterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—China, pressed by Japan for payment of the war indemnity, has urged Russia to evacuate Port Arthur, but Russia has not complied with the request. Russia is opposing the Anglo-German loan to China, and is making counter demands, backed by France, which are regarded as inimical to peace in the Far East. Russia's demands include the surrender to her of sovereign rights over Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan, and in the event of non-compliance within five days Russia threatens to move her troops into Manchuria.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The Bessemer blast-furnace operators of Cleveland, Pittsburg, and the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys are endeavoring to effect a combination.

Hugh J. Jewett, the famous railroad financier, and for many years receiver and President of the Erie Railroad, died yesterday at the Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.

Signor Felice Carlo Cavallotti, the Italian poet and Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies, was killed yesterday in Rome in a duel with swords with Signor Macola, an editor and member of the Chamber.

Miss Eleanor Fayers was run down by a train at Richmond Hill Station yesterday and so seriously injured that both legs subsequently were amputated. She was taken on the train to the Long Island City Station, where her fiancé was waiting for her, and an affecting scene followed.

The work of the New York Legislature will be conducted this week with a view to gratifying the Governor's desire for an early adjournment. Among the important measures which will be considered are the Ellsworth newspaper bill, the primary reform measure, and the Higbie-Armstrong good roads bill.

Page 3.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill, in a letter to the New York Press Association, analyzes the Ellsworth bill and condemns it as a mistake, blunder, and crime.

Trolley cars on the Fourth Avenue line are now running from Harlem to City Hall. The first trip below Eighth Street was made early yesterday morning.

Page 4.

Activity reigned in the boathouses along the Harlem River yesterday and some oarsmen took a spin.

The Vermont Supreme Court has overruled the demurrer of Miss Mildred Brewster to the indictment charging her with the murder of Miss Wheeler at Montpelier last May.

Page 5.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in his St. Paul series, drew precepts from the Apostle, touched upon the needs of the present day, and said you may respect other men's opinions, but not obey them, and that one's conscience must be one's guide.

There is much indignation in the Puget Sound cities and among the travelers to the Klondike over the customs duties exacted by the Canadian mounted police at the summits of the White and Chilkoot Passes. The imposts are said to be excessive and to be intended to force people going in to buy most of their outfits in Canada. Ingoing miners threaten to join forces and march through the passes regardless of the mounted police.

Page 7.

The Wachusett Boat Club of Worcester voted yesterday to enter Edward H. Ten Eyck in the Henley Regatta this year.

Robert Emmet's birthday was celebrated last night by the Clan-Na-Gael with an enthusiastic meeting in the Academy of Music.

Over 1,500 persons viewed the body of John Wild, the comedian, as it lay in state at the lodge rooms of the Elks. Services were held at the Little Church Around the Corner.

Mary Burney, grieved because her sweetheart had taken another girl to a dance, drank poison last night in the presence of her parents, who at first thought she was joking. Little hope of her recovery is entertained.

Harry Miner was denounced by delegates of many trades at the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday for employing non-union help. The meeting decided to support the movement for an employers' liability law similar to that in force in England.

The Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy lectured last night at St. Patrick's Cathedral on "The Catholic Church and the Liquor Traffic." The lecture was under the auspices of the Catholic University at Washington. He officially denounced the sale of liquors on Sunday, and called upon the present city administration to suppress it.

Page 8.

Mrs. Emily M. Aylward was taken by friends to Bellevue Hospital last night, but when she found where she was she refused to remain.

"Jesus as a Social Teacher," was the topic discussed by the Rev. S. McComb and others at the semi-monthly conference of Christian Workingmen held yesterday at Amity Hall.

The Daly bill for remedial legislation in reference to Hoboken's paving contracts will be discussed by opposing officials and citizens before the Judiciary Committee at Trenton to-day.

Samuel Schantzer, a restaurant keeper, accused a poor woman, whom he owed for work, of stealing food from Elm yesterday, in a police court. The Magistrate advised him to withdraw the charge, and he did.

Page 9.

The G. W. Wylie Company, a Chicago brokerage concern, with a New York branch at 11 Wall Street, is in the hands of a receiver.

Page 10.

Temples Beth-Elohim and Israel in Brooklyn will consolidate and erect a new synagogue.

The new building of the Washington Heights Evangelical Lutheran Church was dedicated yesterday.

A thousand or more guests attended the annual Purim reception given at the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews.

Prof. Felix Adler lectured before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Hall yesterday on "The Search for a Living God."

The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw preached yesterday in favor of liberalism and against formalism and narrowness in religion.

Scotch Presbyterians are demanding a new trial in the case of Warszawiak to find out what has become of $13,000 sent by them for his mission to the Jews in this city.

The honor of founding the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which has been ascribed to the late Miss Frances E. Willard, is claimed by Mrs. McClellan Brown of Cincinnati.

The Rev. Charles Edward Jefferson, the new pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, preached his first sermon in that church yesterday morning. A large congregation greeted him and congratulated him after the service. He spoke on the text, "God So Loved the World," which, he said, though rarely used, is a gospel and Bible in itself.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 6.

Two Men Drowned Off Spar Island.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 6.—Michael Callery and William Tope were drowned off Spar Island late this afternoon by the capsizing of their rowboat. Two boats were returning from Mount Hope, and one of them contained four men. In this Tope lost his stretcher overboard, and in reaching for it overturned the craft. The men yelled for help, but those in the other boat thought they were joking. Finally they saw the other boat floating bottom up and rowed to it in time to rescue two of the men, who were brothers named Acton.

Nothing to Equal It.

There is absolutely nothing to equal the luxury and solid comfort of a ride between New York and Chicago on the new "LAKE SHORE LIMITED" of the New York Central-Lake Shore Route. The greatest travelers attest its perfection.—Adv.

ROMAN DUEL ENDS FATALLY

Signor Cavallotti, the Poet and Radical, Killed by the Sword of Signor Macola.

HIS JUGULAR VEIN SEVERED

A Press Polemic the Cause of the Affair—Principals and Their Seconds Members of the Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, March 6.—Signor Felice Carlo Cavallotti, poet, dramatist, publicist, and the well-known Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies for Corte-Olona, was killed here this afternoon in a duel with swords with Signor Macola, member of the Chamber of Deputies and editor of the Gazzetta di Venezia.

The encounter was the outcome of a press polemic in the columns of the Milan Secolo and the Gazzetta di Venezia. It took place at an unfrequented spot outside the Porta Maggiore.

Signor Macola's seconds were the Deputies Signor Guido Fusinato, a professor at the University of Turin and member for Feltre, and Signor Carlo Donati, advocate and member for Lonigo. Signor Cavallotti's seconds were Signor Dizzoni, the publicist, and Signor Tussi, member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Shortly before the meeting Signor Cavallotti seemed in excellent spirits, and even joked with his seconds. When the word was given he attacked his opponent vigorously.

The first two engagements were without result, but in the third Signor Cavallotti received a thrust in the throat that severed his jugular. At first it was thought he was injured only slightly, but the gravity of the wound was perceived on his putting his hand to his mouth. He withdrew it covered with blood, and thereafter he could not utter a word.

The doctors and his seconds carried him to Zellino and laid him on a bed in the residence of the Countess Colleres, (Collaro?) Tracheotomy was performed and artificial breathing attempted, but all efforts were useless. Signor Cavallotti expired in ten minutes without speaking again. Signor Macola did not receive a scratch.

The news on reaching the city caused a great sensation. Numerous Deputies and friends hurried to the spot, and there is widespread regret over the tragic end of Cavallotti.

Signor Cavallotti made his will immediately before the duel, which was the thirty-second he had fought. The body will be embalmed and lie in state at his residence. The sword entered his mouth and pierced the tongue.

Though political opponents, Signor Cavallotti and Signor Macola were personal friends. For this reason their seconds tried to avoid the duel, but the matter becoming ridiculous in the public eyes, the principals decided that they must fight. The death of Cavallotti is a great loss to the Radical Party.

Italian law regards killing in a duel as "qualified murder," but Signor Macola has gone to Venice unmolested, under the protection of his Parliamentary prerogative.

SIGNOR CAVALLOTTI'S CAREER.

A Bitter Opponent of Signor Crispi, the Former Premier.

Signor Felice Carlo Emanuele Cavallotti, who was a member of a family originally Venetian, was born at Milan Nov. 6, 1842. At the age of eighteen, already noted for his poems breathing hatred for Austria, he threw himself with ardor, as a writer and a soldier, into the struggle for Italian independence, taking part in various expeditions and publishing in the newspapers of the day articles and verses whose revolutionary audacity attracted wide attention.

He made his début as a dramatic writer at Milan in 1871, presenting a historical and patriotic drama, entitled "I Pezzanti," (The Beggars,) which was hailed as a new departure in romance. This was followed by a series of dramas and comedies, whose action was located at Milan, Rome, and Florence, and by several plays based on ancient or classic themes.

Signor Cavallotti published also a volume of poems, for the most part political in theme; a collection of lyric pieces under the title "Anticaglie," and a translation of "Fragments de Tyrtée." Some years ago he gathered his various publications together and published them as "Oeuvres Completes" in an elaborate edition.

Often elected to the Italian Parliament, his career in the Chamber from time to time was signalized by no less agitation than the publication of his poetic efforts. More than once his interpellations and his speeches invoked the Parliamentary tempests. He was a lifelong opponent of Signor Crispi, and was glad to be known as one of the Italian politicians who resisted with all their energies the tide which, under the auspices of Crispi, carried Italy toward Germany.

In 1895, when the Banca Romana scandal was the sensation of Europe, Signor Cavallotti, then leader of the Opposition in the Italian Chamber, discovered what he called a new and most promising lode. Going through the list of great and little men entitled to wear the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazare, he came across the name of Dr. Cornelius Herz. Rightly conjecturing that it would not be there except for a cash consideration, he prosecuted his inquiries until he felt warranted in making the public declaration that Signor Crispi was guilty of an illicit trafficking in decorations. Not long afterward he published a pamphlet against Crispi, repeating this charge, and adding the charge of bribery in the Fifth District of Rome, where the Premier had defeated the Sicilian Socialist, Giuseppe de Felice Giuffrida. He even gave notice in the Chamber of a motion to annul the election. When the matter came up Crispi flatly declined to make any statement as to the quarrel, and the Chamber sustained his action.

Signor Cavallotti then renewed the attack in his paper, the Secolo of Milan, and announced that he would prefer charges in the courts. This threat he carried out, and in his denunciation of Crispi to the criminal authorities he asked for the examination of the Marquis di Rudinì and Signor Berti, Secretary of the Department of Decorations, as witnesses in support of his charges as touching Cornelius Herz, the Panama Canal lobbyist. These proceedings, with various modifications, were continued until the Court of Cassation recently transferred the whole matter to Parliament. Pending this decision, however, Signor Cavallotti proposed the impeachment of Signor Crispi, then fallen from power, for the disasters in the Abyssinian campaign. To the last he relentlessly pursued Crispi, and the latter, in the death of his brilliant and fearless adversary, probably will see the end of the long campaign against him.

VACATION FROM JAIL.

A Missouri Prisoner Permitted to Visit His Family.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 6.—Joseph S. Davis, a well-known business man and old settler, who had served nearly a year in jail for contempt of court, was permitted by the Court last night to take two weeks' vacation to visit his family. There is no other instance of this kind in the history of Missouri.

Davis was made trustee of his father's estate, and was ordered by the will to give $2,000 to a demented brother. He claimed that the money had been withdrawn from the bank, but was stolen from him. He refused to replace it, and was sent to jail for contempt.

A Moving Palace.

The Pennsylvania Limited with its magnificent new equipment is a realization of the ideal in railway travel. The business man takes it because he can trade as he goes; the rich man, because it affords the greatest luxury; the ladies, because it affords every convenience and comfort of a well-ordered home. Leaves New York daily for the West.—Adv.

ABNER McKINLEY'S LOSS.

Said to Have Been Deprived of a Fee of $100,000 by Indian Commissioner Jones.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The action of W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is said to have deprived Abner McKinley, the President's brother, of a fee of nearly $100,000, which, it is alleged, he was to have received for securing for a Texas cattle man named Burnett the lease of the Kiowa and Comanche lands for grazing purposes at a low rate. Mr. Jones decided on taking his office that it would be necessary to lease the lands for not less than 10 cents an acre, because the income from this land was all the Indians would have to depend on, the Government payments under treaties having ceased. Bids were received for the coming year at 10 cents an acre.

The present lessees did not bid, but some irresponsible person did offer 10 cents. Discovering this, Mr. Jones declared all bids off, and announced that he would lease the lands to private persons at not less than 10 cents an acre. Burnett, it is said, then employed Abner McKinley, under the impression that the latter could secure the leases at a low rate, promising him a commission of 2 cents an acre, which would have amounted to $32,000 on the amount of land desired. Other cattlemen, it is said, agreed to employ Mr. McKinley on similar terms, and his total commission promised to be about $100,000. But when he approached Mr. Jones with a proposition of 6 cents an acre the latter refused to consider it.

Both men took the matter to Secretary Bliss, and he is in a quandry, but it looks as though Mr. McKinley had lost his commission.

TRAIN STRUCK HIS FIANCEE.

Affecting Scene at Long Island City Depot—Miss Fayers's Legs Amputated in Hospital.

Miss Eleanor Fayers, twenty-five years of age, was struck and probably fatally injured yesterday by a train at the Richmond Hill Station of the Long Island Railroad. At the time a young man to whom she was shortly to be married was waiting for her in Long Island City, and an affecting scene took place at the station when she was borne through on the way to the hospital.

Miss Fayers lives on Johnson Avenue, Richmond Hill. Yesterday morning she left her home and went to the station to take the 11:20 train for Long Island City. She reached the station a little ahead of time, and was crossing the track to wait for the coming of her train when the one ahead ran her down. She was insensible when picked up and laid in the baggage car of the train, but recovered consciousness on the way to Long Island City.

At the station there James E. Ten Eyck of Jersey City was waiting for her. When the ambulance from St. John's Hospital drove up he mingled with the crowd which gathered to see the injured person carried to the vehicle, and recognized his fiancé. He sprang to the side of the litter and took her in his arms. She returned his embrace and, assuring him that she was not much hurt, entreated him to be calm. She asked for her satchel, and gave it to him, with the request that he would keep what was in it.

At the hospital the young man broke down and became so frantic with grief that the doctors had to administer a soothing draught and put him to bed.

Meanwhile, Miss Fayers was removed to the operating room. Her left leg was taken off at the knee and her right at a point a couple of inches above the ankle. Dr. Burns said last night that her condition was critical.

INDIANA EDITOR IN DANGER.

Attempt to Blow Up The X Ray Office at Bedford with Dynamite.

BEDFORD, Ind., March 6.—Some one put two sticks of dynamite in the press of The X Ray newspaper office yesterday. Two other sticks were found in the engine. Caps and fuses were attached to each. The presence of the explosives was not noticed till an attempt was made to start the engine. The dynamite would have exploded but for the fact that it was frozen. Later the dynamite in the press was found.

The editor believes that it was placed there by some one who intended to destroy the plant. The reason for this, he says, is to be found in the attack made by him upon the saloon men of Bedford and some of the city officials.

MEXICAN MINERS CREMATED.

Two Watchmen Cut Off from Rescue and Roasted Alive.

EL PASO, Texas, March 6.—News reached here last night that the San Domingo Mine, in the Santa Fulala district, fifteen miles southeast of Chihuahua, was burned Thursday night. At midnight the night shift of 500 men went up the shaft to eat lunch, leaving two of their number on watch down on the 1,400-foot level. When the workmen started to return to their work they found the mine on fire and the shaft full of smoke. They could hear the shrieks of the two watchmen, who were being roasted alive.

The mine was timbered heavily throughout, and only the caving in of the sides of the shaft extinguished the flames. The loss amounted to $500,000, and it will be twelve months before the mine can be operated.

Horse Meat at a Banquet.

KANSAS CITY, March 6.—Horse meat was served last night at the annual banquet of the Kansas City Veterinary College. Though the spread was elaborate, not a morsel of meat other than the flesh of the horse was served. From soup to roast, it was all horse. The students and Faculty of the college who gathered around the board made merry, and insisted that the repast was appetizing.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high on the Atlantic Coast and low in the Far Northwest. There has been a general rise in temperature in all districts except the Southwest. A partial cloudiness exists in the South Atlantic States, while the weather is nearly clear in other districts. No rainfall in excess of a trace has been reported during the past twenty-four hours at any station of the Weather Bureau. A continuance of fair weather is indicated for to-day in the Central Valleys and Eastern and Southern Districts, except possible showers on the South Atlantic Coast. An increasing cloudiness is probable in the Northwest, possibly followed by rain. The temperature will rise in New England and the lake regions and less markedly in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	46	31	34
6 A. M.	46	30	35
9 A. M.	48	35	36
12 M.	45	40	42
4 P. M.	43	45	46
6 P. M.	40	41	43
9 P. M.	35	37	39
12 P. M.	30	36	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39½
Weather Bureau	36⅝
Corresponding date 1897	41⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	35

The maximum temperature yesterday was 46 degrees at 3 P. M.; the minimum was 30 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .44 and at 8 P. M. .69.

As Society Finds It.

Society finds Moet & Chandon Champagne a positive requisite to suit the palates of connoisseurs and bon-viveurs, as evidenced by the menus served at prominent banquets and fashionable gatherings.—Adv.

HUGH J. JEWETT DEAD

The Famous Railroad Financier Passes Away at the Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.

ONCE PRESIDENT OF THE ERIE

He Took Hold of the Road When Its Fortunes Had Been Brought Low and Managed It for Many Years.

Hugh J. Jewett, the well-known railroad financier, died yesterday at the Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.

From a financial point of view, a volume would hardly do justice to Mr. Jewett's career. His appointment to the receivership of the Erie Railroad after it had been run in the mire and bankrupted through the machinations of schemers, and his management of that property as receiver and President, whereby he put it again on its feet and restored it to the favorable notice of railway investors, constitute his most distinguished achievement. Every one interested in such matters recalls the scandalous use for which the property was employed through a series of years. There will always be differences of opinion about Mr. Jewett's policy while the property was in his control. But that he took hold of it after having acquitted himself creditably in lesser fields, and satisfied the expectations of many whose money was long locked up in it, will not be gainsaid.

He had to deal with a shrewd and grasping opposition. The truth in regard to Erie was not often forthcoming for years before Mr. Jewett was called to its rescue. This opened the way for misrepresentation, and a long and sensational lawsuit after his administration began. He held on tenaciously, however, pressing steadily on in his purpose through repeated discouragement, and even his enemies would allow that the ability and energy which he brought to his manifold duties earned him his extraordinary salary of $50,000 a year. When at last he retired his administration had made an impression generally so favorable that some of his admirers urged him as a candidate for President of the United States, and quite a movement developed in his favor.

Born in Maryland.

Mr. Jewett's youth and age were passed in Maryland. In that State he was born in 1817, and there he grew to manhood and fitted himself for his chosen calling—the law. His father was a farmer, and his mother a Quaker, so zealous in her faith and of such simple and winning speech and manner that she won many converts to that faith in Maryland and Pennsylvania, where she made frequent proselyting visits. It was said that the elder Jewett was related to Daniel Webster. The lad was the eighth of nine children, and as the family revenue was currently expended for the bare necessities of life he learned early what it was to earn what he got. All he learned from books was acquired after his daylight tasks were finished.

Reaching the age of a voter, with rugged and self-reliant ideas, he plunged Westward, and, one day, without any flourish of trumpets, and quite to the surprise of the people of the then frontier town of St. Clairsville, Ohio, he hung out his shingle as a lawyer, and, while awaiting clients, made captive the heart of the sister of the leading practitioner of that region. When marriage followed, Judge Fennon, his brother-in-law, took him into partnership. He soon made such a success for the country village was not big enough for him, and he moved to Zanesville. His career had not far progressed when he evinced a decided aptitude for financial management, and partly through his brother, who was a railroad manager, but mainly by the force of his own energy, he became a power in banks and railroads in that section. He became President of the Muskingum Branch of the Ohio State Bank and of the Central Ohio Railroad Company. His interests in such matters grew rapidly, and he became one of the best-known lawyers in Ohio in matters relating to commercial, railroad, and bank affairs.

Found Time for Politics.

Although a busy and rising man at thirty, he still had time for politics. Love of political strife had been born in him, and, like his father, he was a stanch Democrat from the time he knew how to distinguish parties. He served as a Presidential Elector in Ohio in 1852. In 1853 he went to the State Senate. The next year he became United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio. He diversified his many business interests by running for Governor and for Congress, as well as for the State Legislature, and between 1860 and 1870, but was able only to strike the lower mark. Indeed, he ran for the higher offices only to make a show for his party. He had too much on hand to desire office, for his railroad interests widened until he had something to do with about all the great lines passing through his State.

In 1871 he withdrew from the active management of these various interests to accept the position of General Counsel for the Pennsylvania Road. He was already making for himself a name in Congress as an authority on matters in the line of his study when this offer came. He broke off his Congressional term to accept it. When the English holders of Erie applied to President Thomas A. Scott to find them a man to whom they might safely confide their crippled interests he cordially recommended Mr. Jewett. Long before he retired from the management of that road he said he was tired of strife and prayed for the time when he might lay down his business responsibilities and go to his country home at Zanesville for the peace and quiet he needed. Since then his Summers have been spent there, and his Winters equally quietly with his son at Baltimore. He was a man of striking appearance, with clear-cut features, always close shaven, fine dark eyes, and a crown of thick hair which became him as well after it grew white as when it was brown.

ADVICES FROM HAWAII.

Claims of British Subjects Rejected—The Republic's Finances—Kaiulani's Engagement Denied.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 6.—Hawaiian advices received to-day by steamer are as follows:

According to papers laid before the Hawaiian Legislature the Government of that republic has decided to allow the claim of Charles E. Dunwell for $3,250 damages for being imprisoned during the revolution. The Government refuses to recognize the claims of other British subjects who were imprisoned, despite the demand of Lord Salisbury that they be compensated.

The report of the Hawaiian Minister of Finance shows receipts for the biennial period of $4,164,148, as against $3,500,799 for the period of 1894-1895, an increase of $663,359. The expenditures amounted to $3,828,575, as against $3,662,886 for the preceding period, an increase of $165,688.

Prince David Kawaianakoa denies that he is engaged to marry Princess Kaiulani.

Acting President Cooper has received an official note from Minister Francis M. Hatch containing an account of President Dole's visit to Washington. He writes: "President Dole's reception has been most gratifying. Official honors and attentions have been extreme and unusual. Social courtesies have also been extended with profusion and heartiness. Both the President and every supporter of the republic at home must feel greatly pleased at the result. We all knew Mr. Dole would make a most excellent impression. He has done so, and friends who crowded to see him have warmly spoken of it, showing at the same time little surprise that Mr. Dole was so fine a man, which has given an emphasis to the impression received."

Capt. Dyer of the United States cruiser Baltimore has received orders to put his ship in readiness to sail for the China station about April 3.

B. Cluff, Jr., who it is said went to Hawaii to find out the feeling of the natives toward annexation for Senator Cannon, found the natives opposed to it.

WANTS LEE RECALLED

Spain Asks This Government to Remove Its Consul General at Havana.

THE PRESIDENT PROMPTLY REFUSES TO DO IT.

Also Declines to Grant a Request that Supplies for Cubans Be Not Sent in Warships.

No Indication that the Spanish Government Is Disposed to Insist that Its Propositions Shall Be Accepted.

MADRID, March 6.—Señor Gullon, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently intimated to United States Minister Woodford that the Spanish Government desired the recall from Havana of Consul General Lee, and that the American warships which have been designated to convey supplies to Cuba for the relief of the sufferers there should be replaced by merchant vessels in order to deprive the assistance sent to the reconcentrados of an official character.

Minister Woodford cabled the requests to the Washington Government, which replied refusing to recall Gen. Lee in the present circumstances, or to countermand the orders for the dispatch of the war vessels, making the representation that the relief vessels are not fighting ships.

ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Replies to the Spanish Requests Made Friday—Warm Approval of the Administration's Course.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The State Department authorizes the following statement with respect to Spain's requests for the recall of Consul General Lee, and for the substitution of merchant vessels for American warships in the transportation of supplies to Cuba:

"The President will not consider the recall of Gen. Lee. He has borne himself throughout this crisis with judgment, fidelity, and courage, to the President's entire satisfaction.

"As to the supplies for the relief of the Cuban people, all arrangements have been made to carry a consignment this week from Key West by one of the naval vessels—whichever may be best adapted and most available for the purpose—to Matanzas and Sagua."

Although the officials here are non-committal on the subject, it is believed the Spanish Government after receiving the reply of the State Department has not insisted either upon Lee's recall or upon its contention that the relief supplies should not be sent to Cuba in naval vessels.

The statement in the Madrid dispatch that the request that supplies be not sent to Cuba in warships came through Minister Woodford is not correct. This request was presented to the State Department by Chargé d'Affaires du Bosc.

The dispatch from Minister Woodford related only to the recall of Gen. Lee. The fact that Spain had asked his recall and this Government had declined to recall him escaped public notice for two days. The request was made and the answer given before the public became aware through the Madrid dispatch that such an incident had arisen.

As a matter of fact, the answers to both propositions in behalf of Spain were made Friday. Assistant Secretary Day and the President managed to keep the fact secret until the telegram from Madrid let it out. Mr. Day does not consent to make any further statement concerning the manner or matter of the request of Spain than is accorded by his statement to the press this afternoon.

In his brief statement he refers to the "request" for a recall, but it is understood that it was merely what is called an "intimation" from Madrid that Lee's withdrawal would be agreeable to Spain. Diplomatic members of Congress comment upon this. They assume that an intimation was equivalent to a demand, for, if Gen. Lee's withdrawal would be agreeable, his retention necessarily would be disagreeable, and he would become at once persona non grata.

Secretary Day in his statement to the press says that one vessel will carry the provisions for the relief of the Cubans who are starving. This is not understood at the Navy Department, where arrangements have been making to send the Montgomery and the Nashville as early as Thursday, if possible, to Matanzas and Sagua.

There is, of course, great curiosity to know whether Spain will insist the ships shall not go, but as no word has been received since the answer just made public was sent Friday, it is believed that Spain may have concluded not to interpose any obstacle to the entrance of those ships into the Cuban ports to which they are to be sent.

In bringing the matter of the relief ships to the attention of the department, Chargé d'Affaires du Bosc referred to a former request made by Minister de Lome in regard to the transportation of supplies. Mr. de Lome asked that they be sent in a merchant vessel or vessels, as the appearance of a warship might create the impression upon the insurgents that it was sent to encourage them to further resistance to Spain.

Washington is in a new whirl of excitement to-night over the news of the Spanish requests, and the answer of the Administration is discussed with every indication of approval wherever men have gathered to talk over the incident.

The Administration does not share in the excitement that has been provoked by the incident, although the announcement made to-night by the Bureau of Navigation that orders have gone out to place the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis in commission and to enlist men for them at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, in anticipation of the consent of Congress to increase the whole number of seamen in the navy, is taken as proof that, while unruffled in demeanor, the Administration is not neglecting preparations for the defense of the country.

There will be not a little difficulty in getting officers for these great vessels, as during the last week there have been drafts upon the staff of the Naval Academy to make up complements for the Miantonomoh and Katahdin. The giving of leaves of absence to returning officers may turn out, as many of such leaves have recently, to be a mere formality to be followed by new orders stating that the unexpired leaves of absence granted have been revoked.

SPAIN'S OBJECTIONS TO LEE.

All Based, It Is Believed, on the Consul General's Sympathy with the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The ground on which Gen. Lee's recall was asked is not disclosed officially. The Spanish Government has chafed for some time over Gen. Lee's presence in Havana, but until now has made no definite protest against him.

Spanish discontent with Gen. Lee began to assume a serious aspect soon after the arrival of the Maine at Havana. Gen. Lee escorted Capt. Sigsbee on his round of official calls. These were made with due formality, but some of the Spanish officials took offense when they learned the calls had been reserticted to Gen. Blanco, Admiral Manterota, and the representatives of the military arm of Spain's service and did not include Premier Galvez and his associates of the autonomous Cabinet, who represent the new civil régime which Spain is seeking to enforce.

The matter came to the attention of Señor Dupuy de Lome, then Spanish Minister at Washington, and, although there were no protests, the situation doubtless reached the State Department, as suitable amends were made by Capt. Sigsbee's calling on Dr. Congosto, the Civil Secretary General, and Premier Galvez and his associates.

Irritated by a Dinner.

There also was irritation over a dinner given by Consul General Lee to the officers of the Maine. The list of guests is said to have omitted some of the Spanish naval officers, and to have included the names of a number of American newspaper correspondents, regarded by the Spanish officials at Havana as antagonistic to them. This also came to the attention of the Spanish officials here, but was not made the basis for any action, although there was unofficial Spanish criticism of Gen. Lee's general mode of procedure.

In recent days it had been understood by officials here that the feeling against Gen. Lee had been smoothed over, and the request for his recall was for that reason a surprise.

Since the Maine disaster a report has been circulated that Gen. Lee held the opinion that the explosion was due to external cause. So far as is known, Gen. Lee has not expressed such an opinion in any dispatch he has sent to Washington. But the mere circulation of the report at Madrid attributing such views to Gen. Lee has been the cause of much feeling among Spanish officials.

Blamed for the Purchase Idea.

The press dispatches from Madrid also disclose that Gen. Lee is held accountable to some extent for the project of the purchase of Cuba by the United States from Spain, as well as for a general sentiment of sympathy toward the insurgents.

In this connection it is noted that Señor Dupuy de Lome is due in Spain at this time. His enforced retirement, on a demand by the United States, is felt to have awakened a counter sentiment at Madrid which finds expression against Consul General Lee. There is little doubt also that such advice as Señor Dupuy de Lome would give to the Government or to the press of Madrid would not be conducive toward the retention of Gen. Lee.

There is little doubt that the main cause of Spain's action is the sympathies Gen. Lee has shown for the Cuban sufferers. His active and open sympathy with the people who have suffered so greatly during the present insurrection, American citizens as well as native Cubans, has not been accepted by the Spanish officials in Cuba, as an exhibition of disinterested officialism, such as is expected of Consular officers.

The Incident May Be Closed.

There were complaints in Gen. Weyler's administration of Gen. Lee's conduct, but none in full official form. Spain requires no formal excuse for the dismissal of an ordinary Consular officer. Such an officer does not enjoy diplomatic privileges; his exequatur granted by the Government to which he is accredited may be withdrawn at any moment.

Consul General Lee is endowed with semi-diplomatic powers, by the wish of this Government and by the consent of the Spanish Government. The request of the Spanish Government for his recall therefore may be regarded as tantamount to a demand for the recall of an objectionable Minister—such, for instance, as Señor Dupuy de Lome.

There must be some substantial or satisfactory reason cited for recall in such cases, and as those presented against Gen. Lee probably were confined to acts he had performed with the full sanction and approval of President McKinley the demand was not entertained, as is shown clearly in the formal statement given out by Assistant Secretary Day.

In the circumstances the incident must be considered closed, unless Spain takes the decisive step of insisting on Gen. Lee's recall, and, meeting another refusal from this Government, mails his exequatur. This radical course is not expected, however, and all the indications reaching officials here is that Spain will not proceed further with the incident.

GEN. LEE ATTACKED IN SPAIN.

The Newspapers Urge the Government to Insist on His Leaving Cuba.

MADRID, March 6.—For several days the newspapers have been attacking Consul General Fitzhugh Lee violently.

The Imparcial, after remarking that "an American newspaper has insinuated that Gen. Lee is a member of a syndicate desiring to purchase Cuba," says: "His ill will toward Spain is so marked that even American newspapers inimical to Spain are remarking it."

The Imparcial calls upon the Government to demand the replacing of Consul General Lee, "who, instead of tightening the bonds of friendship between Spain and the United States, daily renders the situation more threatening." It adds that the next session of the Cortes will "consider Consul General Lee's conduct."

The Havana correspondent of the Imparcial says:

"Among the packages of food sent by the Americans to Cuba the customs officers found watches, jewelry, and other contraband articles. All such parcels were consigned to Consul General Lee, who is said to have energetically protested against such contraband, declaring that it was without his knowledge."

Other papers accuse Gen. Lee of being "better disposed toward the Cuban insurgents than toward the Colonial Government."

The Spanish press in no wise reproaches United States Minister Woodford. It says his conduct is irreproachable, and that he seizes every opportunity to express pacific sentiments.

WAR BOAT TO CARRY SUCCOR.

The Fern May Be Used, but Spanish Opposition to Our Method of Quick Charity Ignored.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary Long said to-night that he did not regard the question as to what ship should carry the relief supplies to Cuba as serious in any way, or as likely to present any perplexing issues. The desire of the Navy Department, Mr. Long said, was merely to get the supplies to Cuba on the most available vessel. There were three of these now at Key West—the Montgomery, Nashville, and Fern—alike available for the service, and one of these, Mr. Long said, would be designated for the trip.

The Fern was a dispatch boat, rather than an armed naval vessel, and her availability for this mission had not previously been suggested. Her choice probably would remove all ground for objection, as she has none of the characteristics of a war vessel. Mr. Long said, however, that the only decision thus far reached was that one of the naval vessels—Montgomery, Nashville, or Fern—should make the trip. As this is the first time public mention has been made of the Fern in connection with carrying the supplies, it might be inferred that she will make the trip. The official orders stand as they were originally, designating the Montgomery and the Nashville, but these could be changed readily if the Fern was felt to be best suited for the work.

Fighting Ships Poor Transports.

The naval officials have felt from the first that the Montgomery and Nashville were ill adapted for carrying supplies. They are essentially fighting machines, and every inch of available room is taken with their own supplies of cordage, canvas, coal, &c. This was so apparent that the plans contemplated putting the relief supplies on deck, covering them with tarpaulin, and trusting to the weather and quick trip to keep the provisions and clothing from damage. The Fern, not being so essentially a fighting machine, but more of the type of a yacht for the speedy conveyance of naval dispatches, has considerably more room for stowing supplies, both below and on deck. The Cuban Relief Committee counted on sending 75 tons to Key West, but this has now been increased to 100 tons. It left New York on one of the Mallory Line of boats yesterday, and is due at Key West next Wednesday. The transfer will take a day, and the plan has been to have the Government ship start next Thursday for Cuba.

Supplies Stored at Havana.

The decision of the Administration to send supplies to the reconcentrados in Cuba was arrived at early last week. Gen. Lee had represented that he had been unable to distribute the goods that had been received in answer to the proclamation of the President to the American people. He reported that many tons of these provisions were stored in Havana and could not be forwarded to the eastern end of the island. The United States Consuls at Matanzas and Sagua la Grande had come in person to Havana to seek for relief, after reporting to the State Department the terrible conditions existing in their respective districts.

The State Department immediately instituted inquiries, and, learning that the original decree of the Spanish Government authorizing the free admission of supplies applied only to the port of Havana, secured permission for the free reception of these supplies at all ports.

The Need Is Urgent.

The next obstacle met was the difficulty of transshipping the goods from Havana eastward, there being a semi-weekly service by steamer, and that subject to many vexatious local restrictions. When the United States cruiser Montgomery returned from her cruise, which included the Cuban ports of Matanzas and Santiago, the officers brought harrowing tales of the distress existing there.

Capt. Cowninshield, the Chief of the Navigation Bureau of the Navy Department, an officer of the soundest discretion and judgment, was on the ship, an accidental passenger. He told President McKinley directly what he had learned

has met the entire approval of the President.

If Spain has requested the withdrawal and the President has refused, Spain will probably dismiss Lee immediately and send him home. If the President feels offended by the spirit of Spain's action he need not send any one in Lee's place. This comes pretty near being an open rupture between two Governments.

"So far as sending by warship supplies for the starving subjects of Spain is concerned, a change of plans is not to be considered for a moment. Spain having consented, that she should now, in a sort of hysterical effort to please her own subjects, seek to withdraw that consent and try to dictate the means of transportation by which supplies should be sent, is not to be accepted. If Spain has done what is alleged it looks as though she was seeking a quarrel and that she was seeking it at a time when she might possibly cover up the disclosures of the report of our commission, now investigating the cause of the destruction of the Maine.

"Nations have been a great deal nearer blows than we are with Spain and war has been averted. In one of our earlier experiences, when Adams was President, the country was nearer to war with France than we are now with Spain. Even in that early and imperfect development of diplomacy war was avoided without loss of honor to either nation, and it probably will be the case again."

Senator Frye, member of the Committee on Foreign Relations: "If Spain has requested that the relief supplies be sent in merchant vessels and not in armed warships and we continue to send those supplies in warships, I think it might be regarded as an intervention in the affairs of Cuba, and, therefore, an unfriendly act. I have confidence in Gen. Lee. As far as I have been acquainted with his official conduct in Cuba I entirely approve of it. The reports have not been published, and, of course, all the facts are not before us, but I approve of the course of the President in retaining Gen. Lee at Havana as well as sending the relief in war vessels. If Spain gives Gen. Lee his passports and insists on the termination of his official career at Havana, so far as I see, we could only accept the situation. I do not think that would be a casus belli."

Senator Fairbanks—I cannot comprehend the reason for such a request as Gen. Lee's recall, and the President should refuse to comply. I have no information on the subject, but am very anxious to learn the facts. I am opposed to war except when the rights of our citizens and National honor are involved. The hour demands sober judgment and conservatism of high order.

Representative Hilborn of California, ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, believed that the request for Gen. Lee's recall and the subsequent refusal could not be made a cause for war. There were precedents where our Ministers or high diplomatic officials abroad had become unacceptable to the countries to which they were accredited. Judge Hilborn recalled the case of Minister Sergeant, at Berlin, whose recall was requested some fifteen years ago by the German Government. The most this country could do, Judge Hilborn thinks, if Gen. Lee's term as Consul General to Cuba is brought to an end by Spain's act, is to refuse to appoint another in his place. "I believe we have a right to send relief to Cuba in any kind of vessels we wish," he added. "We might arm our merchant vessels, if they were transporting this relief to Cuba, and Spain would have no right to object unless there was a treaty with this Government, such as there is with England regarding vessels on the great lakes, against arming such vessels."

Representative Swanson—It would be a great mistake to recall Gen. Lee at the present time. He has performed the duties of his position ably, manfully, and vigorously. He has been discreet, judicious, and resourceful, and the Administration did what was right in declining to meet Spain's demand, if the demand was made.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

Discussions of the Prospects for War and the Probable Outcome.

LONDON, March 7.—The Daily Mail, discussing this morning the "probability that the United States may goad Spain into declaring war as a last desperate move," says:

"In America's unprepared condition Spain could inflict appalling damage. Neither could conquer the other, and the utmost America could gain would be the equivocal triumph of securing Cuban independence. If Spain takes the first step America will have herself to thank."

The Daily Telegraph says editorially this morning:

"It is difficult for outsiders to judge such a case, but if it can be proved that Consul General Lee has uttered a tithe of the anti-Spanish sentiments the Spanish and American press has credited him with, it is difficult to see why the principle which America applied to Lord Sackville and Señor Dupuy de Lome should not be invoked by Spain, whose request that merchantmen should replace men-of-war seems very reasonable and moderate.

"Serious as the situation is, we cannot admit that there are any grounds for a war between Spain and the United States. At most there are only flimsy and selfish pretexts, unworthy to serve as the motives of conduct among Christian and civilized nations."

MAINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Divers Explain Their Evidence by Plans of the Wreck and Charts of the Ship.

HAVANA, March 6.—The day has been cool and beautiful and observed as a holiday, especially in the harbor, which was full of boats bearing visitors to the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo.

The Maine Court of Inquiry was not in regular session, but a conference was held in the morning with Ensign Powelson, and two divers went over their former testimony with plans of the wreck and charts of the Maine before the explosion. The Government has finished with the services of the wrecking tug Right Arm, which will leave for the North to-morrow, Capt. McGee commanding. Haggerty and Everett, the principal divers, will remain here, quartered on the tug Merritt.

The divers worked little to-day, the Government men not at all, as they were sorely in need of rest. Diver Olsen, from the cruiser New York, last week surpassed the record for work under water.

A body found to-day has been identified as that of Wagner, First Sergeant of Marines. With five others, it was sent to Key West to-day on the Bache. She will return here soon to relieve the Fern, the latter acting as dispatch boat.

Capt. Juan Caray called to-day on Capt. Sigsbee and Lieut. Commander Cowles, on board the Fern, and official calls were exchanged between the officers of the port, Admiral Manterola, and the chief officers of the Almirante Oquendo. The usual salutes were fired as the callers were received or immediately after.

In addition to Henri Laine, the American correspondent, Vicente Pardo Suarez, editor of La Republica, and eleven others have been arrested, making thirteen in all. Eight are in Cell 47 and five in Cell 46 at Cabanas Fortress. The names of the others are José Estrada, Ernesto Guayabons, who was formerly deported; José Ruso, the latter's fifteen-year-old-son, Manuel Pardo Lopez, Anibal Enriques, Colombia Francisco Diaz, who was once deported; Manuel Arencibia, Pedro Montello, Manuel Vazquez, and a Spaniard whose name is not given. Henri Laine will be sent north on Wednesday. It is officially stated, from American sources, that two or more American correspondents will be required to return to the United States at the same time.

The prisoners are charged with conspiracy. In all, eighteen are implicated. Eleven, it is said will be sent out of the country and seven to the Isle of Pines.

The Executive Committee of the Autonomist Party issued a manifesto this morning, which argues at length that a broadening of the Constitution of the colony is needed, and urges the adoption of such methods to secure peace as were agreed upon at the recent meeting of the Central Committee of the party, the substance of which has already been cabled. The manifesto really presents no new views and proposes no new solution.

THE HAVANA THEORISTS.

Prevailing Expectation that the Court of Inquiry Will Find the Maine Was Destroyed by a Mine.

HAVANA, March 6.—Although nobody here recites facts on which to base the opinion that the Maine was blown up by a mine, the prevailing expectation is that the Court of Inquiry will find the ship was destroyed in that way. In anticipation of such a finding there is a great deal of discussion among Americans as to the warlike measures which it is believed the United States Government will adopt in case it demands indemnity from Spain and fails to get it.

According to one of the campaign plans drawn up by the theorists, American troops will be landed at some point east of Havana to co-operate with the insurgents. The Spanish soldiery then will be defeated and captured in detail. In the mean time a fleet of United States vessels will blockade, if not bombard, Havana.

No one seems to doubt that the reduction of this city would be comparatively easy. Four twelve-inch guns—two west and two east of the city—are the only ones that are considered dangerous. These are not likely to be well served and their emplacements are not modern.

Some of the Spaniards evidently consider the possibility of an attack on Havana. It is said the Vizcaya is in a constant state of readiness for emergencies, and that picket boats are on the alert day and night, inside the harbor by day and outside the harbor at night.

Now and then one hears the suggestion that both the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo may be caught in a blockade and fall easy prey to a United States fleet. The cruiser Alfonso XII. is without boilers and would be of no account. As a matter of course all this discussion of the probability of war proves nothing, and only shows the state of feeling here.

The conduct of the Spanish divers who are investigating the wreck of the Maine is a mystery to the public. It is said that thus far the divers have not been under water five hours in the aggregate, and have shown no disposition to make a thorough inquiry. It is impossible to learn the truth fully regarding the purpose of the Spanish court of inquiry. Some believe the divers were sent down for form's sake only and that the report of the Spanish court of inquiry will be made in accordance with instructions from Madrid. It may be, though, the Spanish divers have discovered that the whole port side of the Maine forward is gone, and have so reported, and that further examination is deemed unnecessary.

The work of our own divers henceforward is bound to be slow, owing to the ponderous weights to be moved and the safety clamps, nuts, and rivets that must be cut.

It is believed here that Senator Proctor is likely to make a speech in the Senate on his return that will have great weight in determining the policy of the United States toward Cuba and Spain. The Senator was much affected by the suffering he found in Matanzas and highly indignant at what he calls the "inhumanity of the course pursued." During a visit to Artemisa, this province, he saw thousands of reconcentrados who refused to beg, though starving. They evidently were of the class accustomed to make its own living, and unwilling to become paupers. Mr. Proctor saw thousands of acres of the best tobacco and banana lands in the world reduced to waste, with trochas and garrisons at every village and crossroad. His driver, pointing to the mountains fifteen miles away, said: "There are plenty of insurgent camps there that the Spanish have never discovered."

The work of distribution of American relief under Miss Clara Barton, Mr. Elwell, and their assistants is, in Senator Proctor's judgment, carefully and effectively carried on. The demand is far in excess of the supply. The supplies expected at Matanzas and Sagua la Grande, to be brought by American cruisers, will afford unspeakable relief.

FERN TO CARRY SUPPLIES.

Report at Key West that Orders to that Effect Have Been Received.

KEY WEST, March 6.—It is said here the supplies for the starving Cubans will not be taken on the cruisers Montgomery and Nashville, but on the dispatch boat Fern. The change of plan was ordered from Washington yesterday or Friday.

A naval officer this evening said: "The Fern is much better suited for such duties. I do not know that the change of plans was brought about by Spain's demand. Indeed, I am inclined to think it is the result of a suggestion from Key West. I fully expect the Fern will be taking supplies from here by the end of this week, and you must remember that though she is only a tender to the fleet, she is still a vessel of the fleet and of this navy."

Insurgent Military Movements.

HAVANA, March 6.—It is reported that Gen. La Hoz will succeed the late Gen. Vidal Ducasse as insurgent commander in the Province of Pinar del Rio. El Diario yesterday reported an engagement with Gen. Gomez in the district of Sancti Spiritus near La Riforma, in which it is said sixteen were killed. Juan Ramirez, an old chief of the ten years' war, is with Gen. Pando in the east of the island trying to secure the surrender of the insurgent General Salvador Rios and leader Capote, thus far with no success.

TUG AND DERRICK IN A STORM.

The Underwriter and the Chief Put in at Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, March 6.—The tug Underwriter, towing the Merritt Wrecking Company's derrick Chief, came into Charleston Harbor this morning after a very rough passage off Hatteras. The tug and her tow were in the heavy storm of Thursday night, and while there was not much damage, the waves tossed them about like feathers, and kept the crews very busy. The gale raged for twenty-four hours, and the deckload of coal on the Underwriter was washed overboard. The derrick was stripped of its copper bottom.

Mate J. Frank Hammond and Fireman Charles Bellamay were so much used up by the trip that they were sent to the Marine Hospital upon arrival. It it claimed that these men are not injured, but it is known that Capt. Wiley will complete his crew here to-morrow, and probably sail for Havana at noon.

A BIG GUN AT ATLANTA.

Georgians Gather to Inspect a Rifle That Is Going to Pensacola.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 6.—This was the liveliest Sunday ever known in the railroad yards of Atlanta, and it was all caused by the arrival of a big rifle on its way to Pensacola. The monster arrived on a flat car about midnight, and owing to the Georgia law which prohibits the moving of freight trains on Sunday, was set on a siding until to-night.

The news of its arrival was abroad early, and soon reached every part of the city. People began arriving into the yards by 3 o'clock. At 10 o'clock the railway officials finding it impossible to make up passenger trains, owing to the crowd, took the car and its load to the edge of a street crossing in the centre of the city where it stood all day.

THE ESSEX TO BE REPAIRED.

Arrives in New York Harbor on the Way to Portsmouth, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 6.—The Essex has been ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard for repairs. Orders have been received at the navy yard to rush work on her, and application has been made to have some old monitors sent here to fit out.

Commodore Remy is prepared for any emergency and 1,000 mechanics or more could be set at work in forty-eight hours. A large shipment of steam-cutter outfits has been made from this station to Key West.

The training ship Essex, Capt. Strong, from Fort Monroe, was sighted south of Sandy Hook at 8:35 o'clock last night. An hour later she anchored in the Lower Bay.

The Essex is a single screw, wooden cruiser of 1,375 tons burden, built in 1874. She was thoroughly overhauled less than five years ago, and fitted with a modern battery consisting of six four-inch rapid-fire guns, four six-pounders, and two one-pounders. She is used as an apprentice training ship.

SUNDAY AT LEAGUE ISLAND.

Work on the Warships Watched by Thousands of Visitors.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—To-day was a repetition of last Sunday in the general activity at the League Island Navy Yard. Workmen were engaged busily upon the cruiser Minneapolis, the monitor Miantonomoh, and the ram Katahdin. In addition work was going on in the mold loft, and several forges were in operation in the blacksmith shop. The utmost reticence prevailed among the officers, sailors, and workmen at the yard, and it was impossible to obtain any official information as to the details of the work. It was evident, however, that all work was being pushed as rapidly as possible.

The work on the Minneapolis and Miantonomoh was all below decks, and was said to consist of repairs and inspection of the machinery. On the Katahdin the standards for the rapid-fire guns were being erected, and some smaller repairs were going on below. The work in the mold loft consisted of attention to small boats and spars.

The immense crowds which flocked to the naval station last Sunday were increased largely to-day, but no one was allowed to get close to the warships. Sentries were posted at the entrance to the wharves, and only workmen and those on business were allowed inside the lines.

The old single turret monitors in the back channel were an attraction to thousands, and their decks were crowded all day long. It is reported that five of these will be taken out of their berths as soon as possible, and tested with modern guns aboard. The boats which, it is said, will be tried are the Montauk, Jason, Manhattan, Lehigh, and Canonicus. The purpose of the trial with modern guns is to determine whether they will maintain their centre of gravity sufficiently well to be available for use in any emergency.

It was also reported to-day that the cruiser Columbia, now in dry dock, had received orders to sail for Key West as soon as possible. This could not be verified officially. The cruiser has had her bottom scraped, and the work of painting her will begin to-morrow.

400,000 Tons of Coal for Key West.

PITTSBURG, March 6.—The United States Government, by Secretary Long of the Navy Department, has just closed a contract with Peale, Peacock & Kerr, coal operators in the New Pittsburg district, for the delivery at Key West of 400,000 tons of steam coal. The contract calls for the delivery of 10,000 tons of coal per day at Key West for forty days, shipments to commence on or before April 1.

MANY VISIT THE TERROR.

Crowds Go On Board of Her, and Battery "Fakirs" Indulge in War-like Romancing.

Many of the persons who went to Tompkinsville yesterday were allowed on board the monitor Terror, which arrived from Hampton Roads last week. The shores and wharves were crowded with persons who had come to see one of Uncle Sam's most formidable fighting machines.

Capt. Ludlow, commanding the vessel, issued orders early in the day to allow visitors on the ship. The boatmen at St. George and Tompkinsville reaped a harvest from the visitors. The bay surrounding the monitor was dotted with craft of all kinds, loaded down with passengers, all of whom were anxious to get a glimpse of the vessel and visit it. Only those who were in the smaller boats were allowed on board. They were taken through the vessel and shown the big guns in the turrets and the other machinery by the crew, who seemed to be anxious to have somebody else to talk to besides their shipmates.

Until yesterday only a few of the men had shore leave. Those who had been allowed to leave the ship were the petty and warrant officers and the first-class men. Yesterday a large number of men were allowed to go on shore.

"Here you are now, only 25 cents to see the Terror! Special cruise in a private yacht for a quarter of a dollar! Here you are, now, ladies and gentlemen. Step right around to the Battery pier. You're the ones the boat's waiting for!"

"Gee fy," exclaimed Boatman "Billy" Quigley, rushing in to the ship news office. "This is enough to give a feller the tin hats."

"What's up, Billy?" asked several of the boatman's reportorial patrons.

"Hear that!" said Billy, pointing out the open window to the runner at the foot of the elevated railroad stairs.

"Here you are now, last chance to see the Terror; sails at eight o'clock in the morning for Havana. Your last chance before the war, gentlemen; only quarter of a dollar, and the boat's waiting for you!"

The runner's cry floated in through the window on the balmy air. The Springlike mildness and brightness of the day had drawn thousands to the Battery. They came on the elevated roads that terminate there, and on the surface roads, and from the Brooklyn ferries. "Billy" Quigley, the famous Battery boatman, had expected that the Terror would be a drawing card, and besides having scveral of his own Whitehall boats rented to Staten Island boatmen for taking off visitors, he undertook a little enterprise on his own account, by way of speculation, for in "Billy" the speculative bump is large. He chartered two of Fred B. Dalzell's tugs, the C. P. Raymond and the J. Fred Lohman. He also chartered three professional barkers. The boats were of the best, but, "save the mark," said "Billy," "may the Recording Angel overlook them. Hear that now."

"Here you are; only quarter of a dollar to see the white squadron," came floating across the Liberty Pole Plaza.

"And the squadron at Key West," remarked "Billy," listening in the ship news office. "Oh, my! oh, my! those fellows won't do a thing to me."

"Billy" is often called "Honest Billy," and he did not feel quite right when he saw the crowds flocking around to his chartered boats.

"I don't believe in false pretenses," said he, "but what can a feller do? There's 'Twilight' Haggerty and 'Twigsy' O'Conner. Sure, if you said anything to them about keeping alongside the truth they'd fall dead," and so "Billy" was forced to listen to "Twilight" and "Twigsy" and to see the tickets going like hot cakes and the charter money and a lot more bulging out his pockets with each return from the ticket sellers, while his soul was pained to the core with each cry of the fakirs, whose romancing received cumulative zest under the inspiration of its own success.

Passengers seemed satisfied, however, with the trip which they got for a quarter. It was a good deal longer sail than the Liberty Island trip for the same price, and the tugs circled around the Terror and the passengers cheered and the jaunty tars cheered back. So the "special cruise on a private yacht" was accepted by all as a quarter's worth and "Billy's" speculation turned out profitable, and the runners got their pay, but "Billy" says he is afraid they'll never be able to settle their score in the "big ledger" that's kept somewhere, "Billy" does not know just where.

VISITORS AT THE NAVY YARD.

Many Persons Go There and Attend Services on the Vermont.

The fine weather attracted many visitors to the navy yard yesterday. The place was crowded from early morning until long after "colors" had been sounded at sunset. The people were allowed to roam about the yard at leisure, but none were allowed on board the ships undergoing repairs and alterations.

The marine guard was paraded in full-dress uniform, and, instead of carrying long sticks, they were armed with rifles, with fixed bayonets, which gave them a warlike appearance. Those stationed at the entrances to the yard, as well as those doing duty along the docks and at the gangplanks leading to the ships, were kept busy answering questions and forbidding the visitors going on board the vessels. All the shops were closed, and no work was done at the yard yesterday.

All the vessels were "dressed" with large American flags and Jacks. The receiving ship Vermont was opened for visitors, and its many decks were crowded all day with them. In the morning mass was celebrated for the men who lost their lives on the battleship Maine. Father William H. I. Reamey officiated. He was assisted by a priest from the Church of the Sacred Heart, which is just outside the Government reservation. The service was held on the spar deck of the old receiving ship, and was largely attended, not only by the officers and men attached to the yard and Cob Dock, but also by many of the visitors. Father Reaney did not preach a sermon, but spoke of the brave men and of the loss sustained by both the Nation and the Navy Department.

IRISHMEN AND THE MAINE.

Hibernian Societies of Kings County Will Support the Government.

The convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and other Irish societies of Brooklyn to prepare for a fitting celebration of St. Patrick's Day was held yesterday afternoon at Court and Pacific Streets, Brooklyn.

Before the convention settled down to perform the business for which it was called several members proposed that some action be taken to show the Government that the Irishmen of Kings County would indorse any action that it took in regard to the Maine matter between it and Spain. A committee of three was appointed for this purpose, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the representatives of the Irish societies in Kings County, learn with profound sorrow of the destruction of the battleship Maine, with the great loss of life in Havana Harbor; and,

Whereas, It is rumored that the deplorable calamity was brought about by the enemies of our common country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That whatever course our Government sees fit to pursue in order to punish the perpetrators of this inhuman and atrocious crime, we pledge it our loyal support and the support of those whom we represent.

Be it further resolved that we express our sympathy to the relatives of the officers and sailors of the Maine who lost their lives in the service of their country.

Carriers to Aid the Maine Fund.

The letter carriers held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Bloomingdale Hall, in Sixtieth Street, near Third Avenue, and resolved to take up a collection for the fund for a monument to the victims of the Maine, and for the relief of the families of the dead sailors.

A SERVICE IN NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Two Thousand People Honor the Memory of the Maine Victims.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 6.—Two thousand people attended a memorial service held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church in this city this afternoon in honor of Fred L. Jernee, son of ex-Assemblyman William R. Jernee; William Robinson, and John H. Ziegler, who lost their lives by the explosion of the Maine. Many hundreds were unable to gain admission to the church, and among these were sixty members of Company D, Third Regiment, N. G. N. J., in command of Capt. Joseph Kay, who had marched to the church in a body. The company had been invited to attend in a body, but the Committee of Arrangements failed to provide seats for them.

The service was held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and several patriotic orders sent delegations. Seats were reserved for the relatives of the three victims, as well as for the local posts of the Grand Army. The programme included the singing of National airs and addresses by Dr. Austin Scott, President of Rutgers College, who spoke on the National side of the great disaster, and by the Rev. George H. Neal, Jr., pastor of Pitman Methodist Episcopal Church, who spoke on the religious side of the catastrophe. Dr. Scott said that Capt. Sigsbee had shown the wisdom and judgment of a hero in cautioning the American public that it should suspend judgment until all the facts were known.

REV. CORTLAND MYERS ON WAR.

He Says that Liberty and Justice Must Be Maintained.

The Rev. Cortland Myers put himself on record on the subject of war with Spain in his sermon last night at the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn. After paying a tribute to President McKinley and Secretary Long, he said:

"Better have war than lose liberty. Human life is not as valuable as justice and righteousness, or every page of history is a bloody blot without a letter upon it. The foundations of your Republic and human society must be preserved at cost of life. If Spain has the least shadow of responsibility for that awful tragedy in Havana Harbor this country cannot demand too much at her hands, or else I do not care to live in this country. I will cry 'No war!' until the last minute, but when the clock ticks off the last second of that last minute I will cry 'Give me liberty, justice, and righteousness or give me death!'"

Trial Trip for the Holland To-day.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 6.—It is announced that there will a trial trip to-morrow of the submarine torpedo boat Holland, although no particulars can be obtained. The boat's inventor comes to Perth Amboy every day, but refuses to give any information about his boat. It has been reported that the little craft will be taken to Washington. The Delaware and Raritan Canal will be opened for navigation to-morrow, and she can then go to Washington under her own power.

Six Carloads of Food from Oregon.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 6.—The Cuban Relief Commission of Oregon yesterday shipped over the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's lines six carloads of provisions for the starving Cubans. The provisions will be taken to New York, and from there they will be sent by a steamer to Cuba. The Oregon committee expects to dispatch a second shipment of 100 tons of supplies within two weeks.

CASTORIA

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NEW YORK CITY.

CHAMPION "FAT STOCK."

In the quarterly report entitled "The Beef Steer (and His Sister)," issued by the Kansas Department of Agriculture, are three or four pages of wonderfully interesting figures for stockmen, which the author, Secretary F. D. Coburn, has dug out, analyzed, and tabulated from the official records of the American Fat Stock Show, giving the weights, ages in days, gain per day, &c., of the champions or first prize steers of each of the different breeds and different ages by years down to the present time.

The figures for three-year-olds, covering a period of thirteen years (the class for animals of this age having been discontinued after 1890) are as follows:

	Average weight. Pounds.	Average age. Days.	Gain P'r d'y Pounds.
Shorthorns	2,115	1,824	1.59
Herefords	1,903	1,271	1.50
Angus	2,312	1,375	1.68
Sussex	1,960	1,416	1.38
Grades or crosses	2,140	1,313	1.62

Average weight of all three-year-olds, of all breeds, 2,086 pounds; average age, 1,341 days; gain per day, 1.56 pounds.

Two-year-olds—For fifteen years.

	Average weight. Pounds.	Average age. Days.	Gain P'r d'y Pounds.
Shorthorns	1,765	978	1.81
Herefords	1,642	993	1.65
Angus	1,819	992	1.83
Sussex	1,735	908	1.91
Grades and crosses	1,793	968	1.85

Average weight of all two-year-olds of all breeds, 1,751 pounds; average age, 968 days; average gain per day, 1.81 pounds.

Yearlings—For fifteen years:

	Average weight. Pounds.	Average age. Days.	Gain P'r d'y Pounds.
Shorthorns	1,389	650	2.14
Herefords	1,338	686	1.96
Angus	1,413	618	2.28
Sussex	1,284	632	2.00
Grades or crosses	1,474	673	2.19

Average weight of all yearlings of all breeds, 1,376 pounds; average age, 652 days; gain per day, 2.12 pounds.

The weights of the heaviest Shorthorns and their gains per day were:

	Pounds.	Gain Pounds.
Three-year-olds	2,400	1.75
Two-year-olds	2,045	2.02
Yearlings	1,620	2.51

Heaviest Herefords shown and their gains per day:

	Pounds.	Gain Pounds.
Three-year-olds	2,350	1.65
Two-year-olds	1,940	1.80
Yearlings	1,545	2.26

Heaviest Angus shown and their gains per day:

	Pounds.	Gain Pounds.
Three-year-olds	2,410	1.69
Two-year-olds	1,995	1.85
Yearlings	1,495	2.11

Heaviest Sussex shown and their gains per day:

	Pounds.	Gain Pounds.
Three-year-olds	1,970	1.41
Two-year-olds	1,735	1.91
Yearlings	1,400	2.05

Heaviest grades and crosses shown and their gains per day:

Three-year-olds	2,370	1.69
Two-year-olds	2,043	1.94
Yearlings	1,640	2.80

This average percentages of dressed to gross weight of all steers of all breeds winning first prizes in the dressed carcass class to and including the year 1894 were:

	Per cent.
Average for all three-year-olds	68.03
Average for all two-year-olds	67.53
Average for all yearlings	66.02

Combined average for all dressed steers, all ages, all years, 67.37 per cent.

Mississippi Negro Lynched.

LAKE CORMORANT, Miss., March 6.—Will Jones, a negro, was lynched to-night for maltreating a colored woman to-day. The mob met the officers while they were transferring the negro for safekeeping, and taking him from them, dragged him to a telephone pole near-by, where his body was left swinging in the moonlight. The negro was tried a week ago for a similar offense, but the evidence was not sufficient to convict him.

Pittsburg Woman Burned to Death.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 6.—Mrs. Dominic Enriello, wife of a fruit huckster, was burned to death in a fire to-day at 614 Webster Avenue. Five others were badly injured, and of the five three may die. The building in which the fire took place was a tenement house containing three families.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

4:30 A. M.—639 East Thirteenth Street; Mrs. Zimmerman; damage, $25.

5:20 A. M.—Freight car; Spuyten Duyvil Depot, New York Central Railroad; damage, $500.

9:15 A. M.—526 West Twenty-fifth Street; Zucker & Co.; damage, $500.

2:30 P. M.—11 Frankfort Street; New York World; damage, $5.

6:10 P. M.—141 West Twenty-eighth Street; Thomas Steele; damage, $5.

6:10 P. M.—760 Tenth Avenue; John Williams; damage, $5.

8:20 P. M.—116 Christopher Street; Mrs. Baker; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GENEVA, N. Y., March 6.—The large barns on Rose Hill stock farm, owned by Martin H. Smith, across the lake from Geneva, were destroyed by an incendiary fire this morning. Eleven valuable horses and other live stock were burned. Loss, $10,000; partly covered by insurance.

German Oath Reform.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

An important reform in judicial procedure, dealing chiefly with the mode of administering the oath to witnesses, has passed through the preliminary stages of consideration by the committee of the Reichstag, and will now be submitted to the full House, by which it is certain to be adopted. The reform consists of two points. The oath is to be taken in future, not before, but after a witness has given his evidence. He will thus be afforded an opportunity, before being solemnly sworn, of once more considering whether there is anything to be altered in or withdrawn from his testimony. It is hoped by this means to diminish the number of cases of perjury, the frequency of which is attributed in part to the present system of the so-called "promissory oath."

The second reform provides penalties for untrue statements made by witnesses or experts, not upon oath, after the President has warned them of the criminality of willfully false utterances. Moreover, the parties to a civil action will be placed on the footing of witnesses in regard to the statements made by them, so that in future the hitherto unpunishable falsehoods of plaintiffs and defendants in a civil action may be expected to cease.

This step is a novel and bold departure, and as Germany is the first country to take it, its effects are awaited in legal circles with the greatest interest.

A Triumph of American Genius.

The Pennsylvania Limited with its new equipment is by far the handsomest passenger train in existence. It leaves New York every morning for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.—Adv.

SENATOR MILLS DRAWS OUT.

Says the Texas Democratic Managers Have Made Rules to Insure Culberson's Election.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 6.—The Post will in the morning print a letter from United States Senator Mills in which he formally withdraws from the race for re-election, which leaves the field to Gov. C. A. Culberson. In his letter Mr. Mills gives as the principal reason for his withdrawal the recent action of the State Executive Committee, which made a stringent test for all persons desiring to participate in Democratic primaries and conventions. He says:

"I supposed that the primaries would be open to all Democrats to express their preferences for all officers to be nominated by our party. The action of the Executive Committee in disfranchising a large element of the party was done to dictate the nomination of certain others. The effect of this action will be that not only those proscribed will be excluded, but such discontent among other Democrats will be produced that but few will attend them, and these few will be adherents of the favorites intended to be benefited by the exclusion.

"The result will be as it was with the Dudley primaries two years ago, and it would be useless for me to appeal to the people when the judgment to be rendered has already been determined. I therefore announce to you that I am no longer a candidate for re-election to the Senate."

He then goes on to deny that he has deserted bimetallism and goes into his record at length, concluding by saying:

"Now that the great body of the commercial world has taken its stand against silver, I do not believe it in the power of the United States, alone, by its independent action to restore the value of silver to par with gold at 16 to 1. I believe that the United States can restore the demand which they withdrew, but do not believe that they can restore the demand which was withdrawn by other countries when they closed their mints against silver."

He attacks the principle of taxing free raw materials, which is advocated by Gov. Culberson and by Congressman Bailey, the Democratic leader in the House, both of whom he mentions by name. He concludes: The coinage of all the silver in the world would accomplish no good, while exhaustive taxation is eating away the life of the country day and night.

"It is taxation that is stopping the wheels of industry, keeping men out of employment, forcing down the prices of farm products, forcing up the prices of manufactures, building up a moneyed aristocracy, and tearing down the pillars of the Republic."

FEDERATION IN AUSTRALIA.

VANCOUVER, March 6.—The Australian mail to hand by the steamer Aorangi contains reports of the meetings at Melbourne of the Federation Convention.

The convention opened Jan. 20, and when the Aorangi left, Feb. 5, no great progress had been made. When the convention got down to business it took up the Federation Enabling bill. There was a long discussion over the Judiciary bill.

It was decided ultimately that as regards the high court, the bench should consist of at least a Chief Justice and two other Justices. The right of appeal to the imperial Provincial Council is abolished, except in cases involving public interest.

A proposal giving over all railways without consent of the States was rejected. Another proposal to include a power to deal with conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, extending beyond the limits of any one State, was agreed to.

ARKANSAS BARBERS FIGHT.

One Killed and Two Wounded in a Street Battle.

TEXARKANA, Ark., March 6.—The fiercest street battle ever witnessed in Texarkana occurred this afternoon. Five men were engaged in the fight, one of whom was killed outright, another mortally wounded, a third seriously injured, while the other two are in hiding and the extent of their wounds is not known.

The casualties are: Vinson Graviano, shot through the heart and instantly killed; S. Graviano, mortally wounded; Peter Darrigo, seriously wounded.

The tragedy occurred in that portion of the city known as Swampoodle and all the participants were barbers. A. Gingotta and his son-in-law, Mike Canela, were disputing in front of Antonio Columbus's saloon and were about to come to blows when the Graviano brothers attempted to stop the argument.

Gingotta and Canela then turned upon the Gravianos, and both sides drew revolvers. More than thirty shots were fired. The man who was killed began the shooting as he approached Gingotta, who floored him with a blow from his pistol, and fired the fatal shot into his body. Canela fired more than a dozen bullets at S. Graviano, half of which took effect. Gingotta and Canela fled and are still at large.

Two Runaways in Central Park.

Joseph Mortz and his wife, of 176 East Eighty-first Street, were riding in a light wagon on the West Drive of Central Park at Eightieth Street yesterday afternoon when their horse ran away and Mortz and his wife were thrown from the vehicle. They were not injured, but the wagon was wrecked before a policeman caught the runaway. George Pelsen of 51 Bedford Street was also thrown from a light wagon in Central Park yesterday afternoon, when his horse ran away on the East Drive at One Hundred and Fourth Street. A policeman caught the animal before he had gone far.

Man Hurt and Almost Drowned.

An unidentified man who, while intoxicated, attempted to sit on the stringpiece of Pier 13, East River, last evening, fell overboard, and, striking his head against the rail of the schooner Liberty, tumbled unconscious into the water. The schooner's mate, Frank Bloodgood of Matteawan, N. J., and John Ferry of 733 Eighth Avenue, mate of the barge Trilby, lying at the pier, pulled the man out with a boathook, and he was taken to Hudson Street Hospital in an ambulance. Late last night the man was still unconscious. He is apparently a Swede, about thirty-five years old.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:25	Sun sets...5:59	Moon rises.....	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:39	Gov. Isl'd...6:55	H. Gate....8:44
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:06	Gov. Isl'd...7:21	H. Gate....9:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

Allianca, Colon	10:00 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MEN'S COOKING CLASSES.

The Chicago Young Men's Christian Association has lately opened a cooking school for young men. It is no joke or fad, but a serious attempt to prepare men for the stern realities of life. The plan is to fit students, after a ten weeks' course, to prepare and serve their own meals without assistance. Thousands of clerks on a small salary could have better and cheaper food if they only knew how to cook it themselves. And it is easy to learn. True cooking is a chemical experiment, and it is a delight to master it. Nor is the expense great in setting up a bachelor's kitchen. A simple gas range, or even a small gas stove, can be stood in any corner and made to do a great variety of cooking. It is the use of gas, that most convenient fuel, and of the gas stove, that joy of good cooks, that alone makes possible such experiments as this one reported from progressive Chicago.

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8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Cevic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
El Sud, New

ELLSWORTH BILL BAD LAW

David B. Hill Points Out Its Objectionable Provisions and Condemns It.

MISTAKE, BLUNDER, AND CRIME

Dangerous, Absurd, and Unprecedented in Its Crude and Startling Provisions—An Unnecessary Measure.

ALBANY, March 6.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill has given his views as to the Ellsworth bill, in response to a request from the Press Association of this State. The request for his views was made in the following letter:

Times-Union Office,
Albany, N. Y., March 3, 1898.

The Hon. David B. Hill:

Dear Sir: At a recent meeting of the New York Press Association, a special committee was appointed to oppose the passage of the "Ellsworth bill" (so-called.) We observed with pleasure your generous espousal of our cause in a brief public interview against the bill on Tuesday last, for which we desire to thank you. In view of your long official and public experience and your well-known standing as an able lawyer, versed in Constitutional and legislative questions, we should be gratified if you would carefully examine the measure in all its details, and furnish us your opinion on all the questions involved, not as our lawyer, (because we have no funds with which to compensate you,) but as a citizen and jurist, and one whose friendship has been manifested for the newspaper fraternity so frequently during all your career. I need not say that we should be under renewed obligations. I remain, very truly,

JOHN H. FARRELL,
Chairman of Committee.

AN INDEFENSIBLE BILL.

Dangerous, Absurd, and Unprecedented, Crude and Startling.

Senator Hill's reply follows:

Albany, N. Y., March 5, 1898.

Mr. John H. Farrell, Chairman of the Special Committee of the New York Press Association:

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 3d inst., requesting, in behalf of the special committee of the New York Press Association, that I give my views in regard to the Ellsworth Newspaper bill now pending in the Legislature. Last week, after a hasty glance at the measure, I briefly expressed my opposition, to which action you so kindly refer. Agreeably to your request, I have now carefully considered the bill, and cheerfully present my views—from legal and other standpoints—of the provisions of this most extraordinary measure, with liberty to your committee to make such use of my conclusions as you may desire. You need not express your obligations. If I am able to be of the slightest service to your cause, I shall regard myself as amply rewarded.

Permit me to observe at the outset that it is no wonder that the newspaper press of the State is substantially unanimous against the Ellsworth bill. The more it is examined the more dangerous, absurd, and unprecedented its crude and startling provisions appear to be.

An Unnecessary Measure.

The first pertinent and sufficient objection to the measure is that it is wholly unnecessary. The existing statutes are ample for the protection of every public and private right affected or injured by improper newspaper publications of every kind and character, and no further legislation is really required.

The promoters of this bill cannot be aware of the broad and comprehensive provisions of Section 242 and accompanying sections of the Penal Code, whereby every individual is already protected from newspaper libelous attacks and afforded a public remedy through the prosecution and punishment of the offending parties, in addition to a private remedy by action at law. The present statute, which has existed for many years and proved reasonably satisfactory to nearly everybody, defines a libel as follows: "A malicious publication, by writing, printing, picture, effigy, sign, or otherwise than by mere speech, which exposes any living person, or the memory of any person deceased, to hatred, contempt, ridicule, or obloquy, or which causes or tends to cause any person to be shunned or avoided, or which has a tendency to injure any person, corporation, or association of persons in his or their business or occupation, is a libel," and is punishable as a misdemeanor.

This statute includes pictures, and therefore covers offensive caricatures of every form and nature whereby anybody is ridiculed or otherwise injured. The theory upon which the Ellsworth bill of last year was urged was that there was no adequate statute to reach obnoxious caricatures, and yet this provision of the Penal Code was then in force, and is still a law, sufficient for every sincere purpose of legitimate prosecution.

I reiterate that the existing law is ample for the protection of any individual, and affords him a perfect remedy for any wrong which he may suffer at the hands of the press, in case he will only avail himself of its provisions. If he refuses to prosecute, no one is at fault except himself. The law cannot with propriety be asked to help those who will not help themselves.

But it is said that the Ellsworth bill is designed to cover instances where no particular individual has been injured by an alleged improper publication, but where the public at large is supposed to be hurt.

Remedy for Imaginary Grievances.

The bill is thus urged for the benefit of no one in particular but for everybody in general. It is "firing in the air." It is seeking a remedy for imaginary grievances. It is introducing new features of a paternal character over whole communities. The public is thus to be protected from itself by a legally ordained guardianship over "the minds or morals" of the people. Why not better establish an official censorship at once? It is strange, extraordinary, and unprecedented legislation, for which there is no honest public sentiment at its back. The general impression seems to prevail that no one is demanding it except a limited class of politicians, who, smarting under the exposures of their misdeeds, have not the courage to prosecute on their own individual account, but seek to unload their alleged grievances on the public at large; and even they have not dared to openly avow their responsibility for the measure, although they clumsily conceal their eagerness for its passage.

The first section of the bill declares that "A person who, either as principal or agent, conducts or engages in the business of editing, publishing, printing, selling, distributing, or circulating any licentious, indecent, corrupt, or depraved paper, or a paper which corrupts, depraves, degrades, or injures, or has a tendency to corrupt, deprave, degrade, or injure, the minds or morals of the public * * * is guilty of a misdemeanor." I object to this language of a penal statute because it is loose, crude, and uncertain. Instead of employing legal phraseology the meaning of which has been established by a half century of judicial decisions, it ventures out into the realm of doubt by recklessly or ignorantly using words and phrases which have never been authoritatively interpreted, raising troublesome and vexatious questions which the dictates of prudence require to be avoided.

Who Shall Be the Judge?

Who can say with accuracy what has "a tendency to degrade or injure the minds or morals of the public"?

A hundred men are liable to have a hundred different opinions on such matters. It opens a vast field of controversy. The language is too vague, too broad, too unsatisfactory, too indefinite. There are many good people throughout the State who regard stock gambling, athletic, glove contests, betting on elections, horse racing, poker playing, circus performances, masque balls, and Sunday baseball games as immoral, and in their capacity as jurymen would conscientiously so determine in case they were called upon to decide the fate of a newspaper which advocated or approved such occupations and amusements, or even published the results thereof. Is there not some danger that the supporters of this unusual bill will find that its provisions may return to plague themselves or their friends in the future? Everything that a person regards as offensive or improper is likely to be regarded by that same person as "tending" to injure "the minds or morals of the public."

What standard of morality is this bill intended to establish? To what extent is it expected to reach in the vast domain of alleged moral questions? It opens up a wide field and recklessly drifts out into an unknown sea.

Extreme temperance people regard the sale of liquor on any day as immoral, and especially believe that its sale on Sunday would be indecent and injurious to the public morals; and of course they would regard those engaged in such business as "depraved" and "degraded," and would hold the actions of a newspaper advocating such privileges as "tending" to injure the good of the community and hence detrimental to its morality.

It should be borne in mind that the prosecutions authorized by this bill are not required to be instituted in the cities or towns where the newspapers are actually published, but are permitted to be brought in any rural county of the State wherever the newspaper may happen to circulate. (See Section 5.)

Possible Annoyances to the Press.

What temptations and opportunities are thus afforded for annoying the press; for subjecting it to the prejudices and caprices of every little community; for encountering the bigotry, narrowness, and illiberality which unfortunately flourish in some remote sections. A bill capable of such mischiefs ought not to be enacted, even if it is capable of producing some good. A disclaimer was made in the Senate the other day that the bill was designed to reach cartoons, it being alleged that such was the object of the Ellsworth bill of last year, which had now been abandoned, and yet in the same debate the principal arguments in favor of the present measure, if they can be dignified by that term, were predicated upon cartoon illustrations and the alleged injustice inflicted upon particular individuals thereby.

Notwithstanding the disclaimer, which could not have been made in good faith, I assert that this bill was intended to reach and does reach cartoons, almost to the same extent as last year's bill. It is true it does not specifically mention "pictures" any more than it specially describes any other particular article or thing, but the first section is broad and comprehensive and prohibits everything, pictures or otherwise, that appears in a newspaper, capable of being construed, by the most strict construction, as indecent or injurious to the minds or morals of the public.

It is difficult to see why the restrictive and prohibitory features of this measure may not be invoked against pictures of a prize fight, a football game, a swimming contest, a ballet girl dance, and also against pictures of paintings, statuary, and other works of art, theatrical scenes, and all other illustrations of the product of brush, pencil, chisel, and brain which are to be found everywhere in our modern magazines and newspapers, whenever some narrow-minded persons, happening to be chosen as jurymen, may choose to regard such things as of questionable propriety. The bill is far reaching in its effect, dangerous in its tendencies, and unparalleled in its audacity.

Much stress seems to have been laid on the fact that it purports to protect the public from "licentious and indecent" newspapers, and it has been gravely argued that its object is to suppress obscene and disgusting literature, which, while it cannot be said to injure any particular individual for which a suit can be maintained or a prosecution be instituted by him, yet it inflicts a public wrong for which a public prosecution is proposed to be authorized by this bill. But this excuse will not answer. It is begging the question and giving away the whole case.

Law Enough Already.

The promoters of this scheme know, or ought to know, that there is already upon the statute books an elaborate, ample, severe, and adequate law covering the whole subject of obscene, licentious, and indecent literature, which is to be found in Section 317 of the Penal Code. That section is as follows: "A person who sells, lends, gives away, or offers to sell, lend, give away, or show, or has in his possession with intent to sell, lend, or give away, or to show, or advertises in any manner, or who otherwise offers for loan, gift, sale, or distribution, any obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy, indecent, or disgusting book, magazine, pamphlet, newspaper, story paper, writing, paper, picture, drawing, photograph, figure, or image, or any written or printed matter of an indecent character; or any article or instrument of indecent or immoral use, or purporting to be for indecent or immoral use or purpose, or who designs, copies, draws, photographs, prints, utters, publishes, or in any manner manufactures or prepares any such book, picture, drawing, magazine, pamphlet, newspaper, story book, writing, paper, figure, image, matter, article, or thing, or who writes, prints, publishes, or utters, or causes to be written, printed, published, or uttered, any advertisement or notice of any kind giving information, directly or indirectly, stating or purporting so to do, where, how, of whom, or by what means any, or what purports to be any, obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy, disgusting, or indecent book, picture, writing, paper, figure, image, matter, article, or thing named in this section can be purchased, obtained, or had, or who prints, utters, publishes, sells, lends, gives away, or shows, or has in his possession with intent to sell, lend, give away, or show, or otherwise offer for sale, loan, gift, or distribution, any book, pamphlet, magazine, newspaper, or other printed paper devoted to the publication, and principally made up of criminal news, police reports, or accounts of criminal deeds, or pictures, or stories of deeds of bloodshed, lust, or crime" is guilty of a misdemeanor.

There is no necessity for any further provision on the subject of "licentious, indecent, corrupt, or depraved" newspapers—which are only other names for obscene, disgusting, and filthy newspapers—because that ground or field of legislation has been already covered. It is an exhibition of weakness as well as of insincerity to attempt to bolster up and justify the present bill by the false allegation that it is only desired for the worthy purpose of reaching "licentious" newspapers.

Mischief in Section One.

The mischief of this bill largely lies in that portion of Section 1 which attempts to reach other newspapers upon the broad and plausible ground that they may be doing something which can possibly be construed, in the opinion of some fastidious people, to have a "tendency" to injure the minds or morals of the public. There was no sense or propriety in adding the provision relating to newspapers having "a tendency to corrupt, deprave, degrade, or injure the minds or morals of the public" if such newspapers were already included in the prior general description of certain kinds of newspapers.

It is therefore perfectly clear that upon whatever grounds, if any, this bill can be defended, a desire to suppress newspapers which are obscene, licentious, or depraved cannot honestly be urged in its behalf.

But, aside from these vital, fundamental, and general objections to the whole measure, there are specific objections and defects in almost every detail.

In the first place, it is unnecessarily and unreasonably drastic. Newspapers, like all other institutions, are liable to err, are subject to mistakes, and may easily be imposed upon without any special fault on their part, but this proposed measure ignores the whole question of malice, which has always heretofore constituted an essential ingredient in the crime of libel; it also ignores the question of knowledge and makes the owners, agents, and editors of a newspaper liable to be punished as criminals even though an offensive article or picture may have crept into its columns through inadvertence or mistake. The statute is imperative. There are no exceptions or qualifications in its condemnatory provisions. Besides, owners and employes are treated alike, and all are equally made liable to prosecution. A person who merely edits a newspaper in part is just as liable to imprisonment, although his own contributions are perfectly proper, if any other portion of the paper for which he is not responsible and over which he, in fact, may have no control, is objectionable to the statute.

Violates Justice and Fair Play.

Surely no such tremendous emergency has arisen which requires the commonest principles of justice and fair play to be violated in legislating against newspaper men. But this proposed statute goes further, and, after providing for a possible imprisonment of five years, then declares that, upon a second conviction, the defendants shall be prohibited from publishing such paper, or any paper of the same name, even though such paper shall thereafter contain nothing offensive. This is virtually a destruction of the newspaper property—a practical confiscation of it. Why not make the punishment imprisonment for life and done with it?

But not content with such imprisonment and confiscation, the devilish malignity of the authors of this measure is exhibited in a further provision, which provides that the continuation of the publication of such newspaper, even though nothing objectionable is thereafter contained in it, may also be punished as for a contempt of court, which means, of course, a procedure on ex parte affidavits, with no opportunity of being confronted with the adverse witnesses or opportunity afforded for their cross-examination, and also deprived of a trial by jury. And this provision is expected to receive the support of some Democrats who were vociferous and ostentatious in their support of that very excellent provision of the Chicago platform which explicitly indorsed a Federal measure protecting citizens from just such procedures.

Five years' imprisonment, confiscation of property, and contempt of court! These are the mild and easy means of torture, annoyance, humiliation, and destruction by and through which the freedom of the press is to be attacked, and newspaper men are to be taught that they must not hereafter offend those who control Legislatures.

This extraordinary bill further provides that every newspaper in the State must contain a printed statement setting forth the names of every owner, proprietor, publisher, and editor of such paper, and declares that "any person who edits, publishes, prints, sells, distributes, or circulates any paper which fails to contain such statement" is guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

An Unreasonable Provision.

If the paper is owned by a corporation, it is required that such statement shall set forth the names of the "President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, manager, and other officers of such corporation, and the editors of the paper so owned or published." This requires the names of all the officers and all the editors to be stated. It must be accurate—there must be no omission. This, then, is the anomalous situation: If the paper through inadvertence, mistake, or otherwise omits the name of a single Director, owner, or editor each owner or editor and each newsdealer or newsboy who sells the paper is liable to be punished.

The offense does not depend upon the good faith or bad faith of the defendant, or his lack of knowledge of who the officers, Directors, or editors of the paper may be. He may have no opportunities or facilities for knowing, nevertheless this law proposes to hold him responsible and to make him a criminal. What an unnecessary and grievous burden is thus imposed upon newspaper men. How frequently editors of newspapers know nothing of the real ownership or Directorship of the papers on which they are employed, and yet this bill compels them to guarantee the accuracy of the "statement" furnished by others, at the peril of their own criminal prosecution.

Why should a newsdealer be held criminally responsible for the correctness of the publication of the list of officers and editors of the various newspapers which he sells? What control, morally or legally, can he possibly have over such matter? Was ever such foolish as well as reckless legislation heretofore attempted to be foisted upon the people of the State? How easy to institute a practical boycott of a newspaper and prevent its sale by some one raising a "hue and cry" that its required published "statement" as to officers or editors is not entirely full or accurate.

But that is not the worst of it. The latter part of the second section assumes to make such statement "presumptive evidence" of a defendant's connection with the paper. No further evidence is required of his responsibility for the publication. He is presumed to be guilty because some one has used his name, and the burden is thereby cast upon the defendant to show that such use was unauthorized. The prosecution need not even show that such use was with the defendant's knowledge.

Probably Unconstitutional.

This is a reversal of the ordinary rules of evidence pertaining to criminal prosecutions, and in my opinion this provision is unconstitutional because it violates the Constitutional provision that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." (Wynehamer v. People, 3 Kern., 446.) The case of People v. Cannon, 139 N. Y. R., 32, does not conflict with the principle for which I contend. The fact upon which the presumption of guilt is to rest has no fair relation to or natural connection with the main fact.

In other words, the mere fact that a newspaper advertises that I am one of its owners or editors does not of itself alone have any natural connection with the truth of the fact of such ownership or editorship. It is mere hearsay. It is the uncorroborated ex parte declaration of others. The inference of the connection is "purely arbitrary, unreasonable, unnatural, and extraordinary," and hence a conviction based thereon is without "due process of law."

Besides, the proposed law permits no defense to the indictment based upon the truth of the offensive publications. What, then, becomes of Section 8 of Article I. of the Constitution, which expressly declares that "No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press," and that "In all criminal prosecutions for libel the truth may be given in evidence to the jury" as a defense. Although the offense for which punishment is provided in this law is not characterized as a libel, but is simply styled a "misdemeanor," without any other name, yet it must be regarded as a libel within the true meaning of the Constitutional provisions above mentioned.

Caprice and Prejudice Would Rule.

An attack upon a corrupt or dishonest official or dissolute man is—if false—a libel, and its nature may be such as to be open to the charge of having a "tendency to injure the minds of the public," and an indictment might be found for the latter offense, yet under the omissions of this bill a defense of the truth of such attack would be ineffectual. Surely it would seem as though the garantees of the Constitution were intended to afford protection in all such cases where the offense consists of writing, printing, or publishing something, although the action may be styled otherwise than as a libel.

A mere change of name cannot affect the nature or essential qualities of a "Constitutional" crime, if I may use that expression. Not many years ago the printing of Darwin's treatise on the "Origin of the Species" would have been regarded in some quarters as an immoral publication. The difficulty is that this bill absurdly declares that everything appearing in a newspaper is punishable which has a tendency to injure the minds or morals of the public, but fixes no method of determining what the moral standard is. Such vexed question is left to the caprice, the prejudice, and the discretion of a jury.

It is said that "the moral law is that which conforms to divine law, as found in the Scriptures." Hence it would follow that anything in violation or supposed violation of those Scriptures is immoral. Would not, then, the publication of one of Robert G. Ingersoll's lectures, wherein he ridicules and rejects the Scriptures, be regarded in some very respectable quarters as injurious to the minds of the people? Where is the line to be drawn under the peculiar terms of this bill?

An Illustrative Question.

Would the publication of extracts from the recent novel of Bellamy, entitled "An Experiment in Marriage," wherein voluntary divorces and numberless marriages are advocated, be deemed injurious to the morals of the people?

Yet, under this proposed law, newspaper men are to be treated as felons and their possessions virtually confiscated, if they err in the decision of these delicate and intricate questions, requiring the greatest intelligence and keenest perceptions. The authors of this measure seek to create a new offense, to wit, the crime of publishing generally an objectionable or offensive newspaper.

When prosecuted for a libel on an individual the truth may always be interposed as a defense, as guaranteed by the Constitution and Section 244 of the Penal Code, but where prosecuted generally for a libel or publication supposed to be injurious to the community at large, the truth is to be excluded, notwithstanding the Constitutional guarantees. It is further expressly provided that in these prosecutions there need be no proof that any particular person or persons have been injured, (Section 3.) Such is the manifest unfairness and monstrous injustice of the proposed bill.

Section 4 contains a provision which is unprecedented in this State. It provides that the District Attorney of any county in which a prosecution is had shall appoint the counsel designated by the complainant to assist him in such prosecution or trial. The statute is imperative—it admits of no discretion. Whether or not the District Attorney desires or needs assistance, he is bound to permit the complainant's counsel to be associated with him.

Such a procedure is virtually turning a public into a private prosecution, and is objectionable in every respect. A District Attorney is a sworn official, elected by the people and responsible to them; he acts in a public capacity, presumably without malice, fear, or favor, but the private counsel of a complainant represents no one but the complainant himself—his selfish and personal interests.

Discriminates Against a Class.

The law of our State does not authorize such an unseemly proceeding in regard to any other prosecution.

A wife whose husband has been murdered, a brother whose sister has been assaulted, a father whose child has been abducted, a citizen whose residence has been robbed, or a bank whose vault has been burglarized cannot compel the District Attorney to accept the services of a private counsel, much as they might desire him to have the benefit of such assistance; and yet, under this novel bill, when a newspaper is to be raided or destroyed under the form of a criminal accusation, the personal complainant is permitted to enlist his private counsel in the public prosecution, thereby practically changing its nature from an official to a private prosecution.

This utterly indefensible provision reveals the inconsistency of the defenders of this measure and reverses the whole theory upon which it has been publicly urged, to wit, that it was not designed for the protection of any individual, whose personal grievances can be remedied under existing laws and whose rights are already concededly amply protected, but that it was intended to shield the public generally from offensive newspapers, without proof that any particular individual had suffered any injury, the prosecution being professedly desired for the highest and best public interests, yet here is a provision which undermines and destroys this fine theory, recognizing the private character and personal objects of the whole proceeding, admitting the necessity or propriety of private interference, and which virtually transforms a public prosecution into a private persecution, simply using for that purpose the machinery of the criminal law.

A Legislature which sanctions such an outrage and establishes such a pernicious precedent may be able to escape public obloquy, but I do not believe it.

Unfair Provision as to Trials.

The extraordinary character of this bill is further illustrated when Section 5 is examined. It permits an indictment to be found in any county of the State wherein a single newspaper may happen to circulate, and forbids a change of venue except upon the single ground that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county. No change can be made for the convenience of witnesses, nor because the transaction out of which the objectionable publications or pictures arose or are founded occurred in another county, but the newspaper is to be subjected to every possible annoyance and deprived of every just and reasonable privilege.

Under ordinary criminal prosecutions for libels upon individuals, the law for many years has permitted, under certain reasonable conditions, the place of trial to be changed to the county where the newspaper is published, (Penal Code, Section 249,) but such privileges are brutally denied under the harsh and vigorous provisions of this unprecedented law. The private complainant, who personally has suffered no injury whatever at the hands of the newspaper, is permitted to dictate in what county of the State the indictment shall be tried, and the defendant is powerless to secure a change. The commonest felon of the State could hardly be treated with less courtesy and consideration in the administration of the criminal law.

I pass over the provision which requires the Attorney General to bring an action to forfeit the charter of a newspaper corporation, and to injure by the summary remedy of injunction the circulation of the paper, not after there have been final convictions duly affirmed by the court of last resort, but immediately after convictions in the original court and before the expiration of the time for review; neither do I stop to consider those provisions which assume that everybody is bound to know when there have been two convictions of members of a newspaper staff, and which permit prosecutions against innocent people who thereafter "sell, distribute, or circulate" such newspaper, because these and several other obnoxious provisions are all part and parcel of the general cussedness of the whole measure and require no special comment.

A Mistake, Blunder, and Crime.

It is possible that the very enormity, severity, and recklessness of the bill may prevent any conviction thereunder, which is oftentimes the case with such unpopular and oppressive statutes.

But nevertheless, in the hands of an unscrupulous District Attorney, with or without the compulsory assistance of irresponsible private counsel, backed by a combination of powerful political influences bent upon the destruction of their critics, a prosecution under this bill can be made a dangerous instrument of oppression, annoyance, corruption, and injustice.

It is said that, notwithstanding its outrageous features and fatal defects, the bill is sure to pass the Legislature and become a law, by reason of the potent influences suspected to be behind it—and I assume this may be true. So much the worse, then, for the Empire State.

Its enactment will be a mistake—a blunder—and a crime. Very respectfully,

DAVID B. HILL.

UPLIFTING OF THE NEGRO.

A Meeting Held in the Interest of Hampton Institute.

An interesting meeting was held last evening at the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in the interest of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Hampton, Va. This institute has accomplished much good work among the negroes, and has attracted much attention. Mr. F. D. Gleason, who is connected with the school, gave a brief history of the institution, his talk being illustrated with a series of stereopticon views showing the buildings, classrooms, and workshops of the school.

Fred M. Fitch, a negro graduate now employed as a traveling missionary, told of his experience in driving through the various counties of Virginia, and visiting old Hampton students. He stated that the results of the education of the graduates were manifest in improved homes, better schools, accumulated property, and general uplifting of the race in communities where they live.

Jesse Hill, a Seneca Indian from Western New York, who went to Hampton Institute four years ago from a pagan home, spoke of the condition of his people, of their belief and prejudices, and of how much they stand in need of practical education in their unenlightened life.

During the evening the Hampton Quartet sang plantation songs. A similar meeting will be held this evening at Dr. Kittredge's mission, in East Sixtieth Street.

Ex-Judge Accused of Stealing.

CHELSEA, I. T., March 6.—Ex-Chief Justice Wyckliffe of the Cherokee Nation has been placed in jail at Vinita, charged with cattle stealing. He could not give bonds for $1,000.

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NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Desire for an Early Adjournment to Control Its Work This Week.

ELLSWORTH NEWSPAPER BILL

In a Position to Receive Final Consideration in Both Houses Within a Few Days—Committee Hearings Announced.

ALBANY, March 6.—The business of both houses of the Legislature this week will be conducted with a view to the gratification of Gov. Black's desire for an early adjournment. Speaker O'Grady has said that the Legislature will adjourn by March 25. The Republican leaders in the Senate say that final adjournment before March 31 is impossible, and that it probably will not take place until the latter part of the first week of April.

The Ellsworth newspaper bill is a position to receive final consideration in both houses this week. It was ordered to third reading in the Senate last week, and may be taken up for passage to-morrow evening. The lack of opposition to the advancement of the measure in Committee of the Whole on Thursday does not indicate that it will have so easy a victory when the final vote is taken. Several Senators have announced their intention of speaking and voting against the measure.

The bill will be considered in the Assembly as soon as it is received from the Senate. Other important measures on the calendar of the lower house are the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill and the Green Elmira Reformatory bill.

The most important Senate committee hearings announced for the week are as follows:

Tuesday—Before the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, Senator Sheppard's bill to prohibit the sale of liquor to inmates of the State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath within two miles of that institution.

Wednesday—Before the Judiciary Committee, Senator Pavey's proposed amendment to the Constitution, providing that the State may sell or lease its canals to the United States.

Thursday—Before the Finance Committee, Senator Brush's bill providing for the reduction and restriction of telephone charges.

Hearings before Assembly committees are announced as follows:

Tuesday—Before the General Laws Committee, the Brennan Barbers' bill.

Wednesday—Before the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Goodsell's bill providing that the certificate of authority issued to a foreign corporation shall not confer any greater powers than are enjoyed by the corporation in the State in which it was incorporated; Mr. E. C. Brennan's bill providing that Societies for the Prevention of Crime in New York City shall not obtain a warrant for arrest from any City Magistrate unless the evidence on which it is asked shall first be submitted to the Chief of Police. Before the Ways and Means Committee—Mr. Maher's resolution providing for an Elmira Reformatory investigation, and Mr. Delaney's resolution proposing an investigation of the wages and condition of laborers on public works.

FALL TOWN MEETINGS.

Validity of the Lexow Act of Last Year to be Tested.

ALBANY, March 6.—The question of the constitutionality of a law changing the time for the election of Supervisors in a particular county or counties, probably will be tested in Orangetown, Rockland County, next Tuesday.

A bill was passed last year at the instance of Senator Lexow, providing for holding the annual town meetings in the counties of his district, Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan, at the time of the general election, in November. The Democrats particularly object to this mixing of local issues with the State and National questions involved in the general elections, which, they say, is to the political advantage of the Republicans, and they contend that this special law is a violation of the provision in Article III., Section 18, of the Constitution, that "the Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill providing for election of members of Boards of Supervisors."

To test the point, the Democrats of Orangetown propose to nominate their candidates as usual and demand the holding of a town meeting on Tuesday, the day on which it has been held heretofore. The Republican Clerk will refuse to call the meeting, a mandamus will be applied for, and the question of the legality of the law will come before the courts for settlement.

This question was brought up by Leader Donnelly and Assemblyman Palmer when the bill changing the time for the town meetings in Putnam to November was up in the Assembly last week. Mr. Palmer then referred to the act passed by the Legislature of 1878, making the term of office of Supervisors in the counties of Albany, Livingston, Rensselaer, and Monroe two years instead of one. This act was decided by the Supreme Court to be a local bill within the meaning of the Constitution, and therefore void, and this decision was sustained on appeal.

The Assembly having passed the Putnam bill in spite of the Constitutional point raised against it, an exactly similar measure has been introduced by Mr. Kavanaugh for Saratoga County. Apparently the advocates of Fall town meetings, finding that the bill making the change general over the State cannot be passed, are determined to accomplish the result by piecemeal.

Bills are also pending in the Assembly to repeal the act changing the annual town elections in Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan Counties from the Spring to the Fall and to amend the act by making the elections biennial after 1899.

THE PRIMARY REFORM BILL.

Many Amendments Anticipated by Its Authors—Criticisms of the Measure.

ALBANY, March 6.—Regardless of what the calendars contain, the Primary Reform bill is expected to engage the attention of the Legislature this week to the exclusion of most other subjects.

While the bill as introduced Saturday represented the agreement reached by the authorized spokesmen both of the organization and of the independents, its authors and sponsors united in insisting that it should be considered a tentative measure only, presented that it might be printed and recommitted to the Judiciary Committee for further amendment. It is expected that several hearings will be had on the bill, and the committee will be surprised if there is not a flood of suggestions and amendments from inside and outside the Legislature. Everybody connected with the movement realizes that the task of placing a satisfactory law for State control of party elections on the statute books is yet far from being accomplished, and those original friends of the cause who suspect the apparent liberal attitude of the machine so far will not breathe easy until the Governor has signed the bill. They foresee that there may be many a slip between the day of its introduction and its final passage.

There are many doubting Thomases who predict that, having won the support of the New York independents to the bill and disarmed their suspicion by a display of the most conciliatory spirit, the machine will now proceed so to doctor the measure as to care for its own interests. This, the independents say, they do not fear, for the reason that such a course would injure Gov. Black far more than it would them. The Governor, they say, is pledged so openly to an honest bill; that the enactment of any trick law under his approval would mean his political death. They say that the only thing the bill has to fear now is dissension among those for whose benefit it is chiefly intended in New York City.

The division over the bill in the new General Committee of the Fifty-three organization, which had been forecast in these dispatches, caused no surprise here. The minority's objection to the Spring enrollment and the June primary for State Convention delegates is echoed in many quarters outside of the metropolis. The Democrats, especially those from up the State, protest against that arrangement. Nobody is taking any interest in politics in the Spring, and Summer, they declare. In June, the issues of the campaign will hardly have been defined, little will be known of the candidates who are to appear before the conventions, and it will be impossible to get the people in general to come out to a primary. All this, it is urged, will play into the hands of the machine, whose men are active the year round.

A distinguished Democrat, who is himself a master of politics, said, speaking of the bill: "The independents will find that they are being bunkoed if they accept a June primary. The 'machine' can get its followers out to a primary at any season of the year, but you can't get the people out unless they are aroused. They are not aroused in June. It is too soon. The campaign has not opened then. Nobody's thinking about the State Convention. The consequence is that the organization would find it an easy task to carry the primaries by default. What is the sense, anyhow, of electing delegates to a September convention in the middle of the Summer?

"Why not set the regular primary day back a little and have the primaries for all purposes held early in September, just before the State Convention? Then the people would know what they were voting about. The issues would be made up. The candidates would be known. The voters would be interested, and would go to the polls then if they ever would. I can't for the life of me understand why the New York independents don't see this."

There is much criticism here, also, of the provision for separating the party primaries held on the same day, the Election Inspectors having charge of the primaries of their respective parties. This, it is urged by critics of the bill, practically puts the machine's representatives in charge of the primary, as at present. The bi-partisan Police Board, made up of machine men, appoints Election Inspectors suggested by the machine County Committee, and these representatives of the machine are intrusted with the execution of the primary law. It is considered significant that this plan was insisted upon by Gov. Black and Senator Lexow, and was substituted for the Union League bill's provision that all the primaries should be held at the same place and under the full Boards of Election officials.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Matters that Will Be Considered in Senate and House—Maine Relief Bill to be Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate probably will begin the week with the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia, and when this is disposed of will take up the conference report on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. It is considered quite probable that the District bill will consume two or three days, or even more. One of the questions in this bill which may arouse debate is the action of the Senate Committee on Appropriations in striking out the item in the bill as it came from the House limiting telephone charges in the District. There will be an effort to restore this provision.

The Census Bill, the Methodist Book Agent bill, and Senator Pettigrew's bill donating 5 per cent. of the proceeds of sales of public lands to the various States in which the lands are located, will contend for right of way when there are no appropriation bills to receive attention, and it is uncertain which of them will be taken up first.

It is probable that both the bill for the relief of the survivors and the victims of the Maine disaster and the Senate bill creating two additional regiments of artillery, with which to man the coast defenses, will pass the House this week. The former bill was held back until it could be investigated, as it was said the special bill for the relief of the survivors and victims of the Samoan wreck, in 1888, led to some scandal, that bill was drawn closely, and, it has been asserted, some advantage of its provisions was taken. The present bill has been drawn carefully, and is one satisfactory to Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Practically all opposition to the Artillery bill has disappeared in the House. The leaders, it is said, were in favor of delaying action upon it to allay public alarm, which might have been intensified had the bill been rushed through the House, as it was through the Senate.

Beyond action on these two measures, the House programme this week, so far as is now anticipated, is entirely peaceful, and has no reference to possible foreign complications.

To-morrow is District of Columbia day, and Friday, by special order, has been set aside for the consideration of the Bowman Act Claims bill.

The Thorp-Eppes contested election case will occupy two, possibly three, days, and such time as remains probably will be consumed in the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, which is expected to be ready by Wednesday.

FOURTH AVENUE TROLLEY LINE.

Cars Now Running from Harlem to City Hall—First Trip Below Eighth Street Made Yesterday.

The first underground trolley cars on the Fourth Avenue line to run below Eighth Street reached the Brooklyn Bridge entrance at a few minutes before 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Two cars, containing contractors, inspectors, and road officials left Eighth Street and made the trip to Park Row without encountering obstacles of any kind, thus establishing complete electrical trolley connection between the City Hall and Harlem. The last work done to complete the connection was at the junction of Grand Street and the Bowery, where a difficult "dead" switch was installed.

At 8:30 o'clock in the morning the first regular passenger car arrived at the bridge, and cars continued running at intervals of three minutes during the day. The cars on the section of the line above Eighth Street maintained a faster schedule, but today the schedule over the entire length of the line will be made uniform. Some of the cars were designated upon the reversible signboard on the roof as "Post Office" cars. Others were designated as "Brooklyn Bridge" cars. The cars were well filled all day.

The road is still in the hands of the contractors, whose representatives were stationed at every switch and crossing to observe the workings of the intricate underground mechanism at those points. It is at the junction of Fourth Avenue and the Bowery, a little below Fifth Street, that the road mechanics have had their greatest troubles in construction work. At this intersection both tracks of the trolley road cross the down-town track of the cable road. For months the mechanical experts worked here, excavating and changing original foundations and tracks, and replacing with metal work and concrete. At Broome Street the down-town track leaves the Bowery. Here and at Grand Street extensive underground changes were required to allow of the operation of the road. Down-town cars leave Broome Street at Centre, continuing to the bridge. Up-town cars return through Grand Street to the Bowery.

As yet no excavating has been done to complete the line to the lower end of the Post Office, but the officials announce that the work of extension will soon be begun.

Aid from ex-Mayor Wurster.

Ex-Mayor Wurster has offered to assist the Brooklyn League with money in its proposed investigation of the City Work's Department scandals under his administration.

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Andreas Saxlehner.

THE SING SING MURDER.

Braun Still Refuses to Tell Why He Killed His Wife Who Was Visiting Him.

SING SING, N. Y., March 6.—Adrian Braun, the prisoner in the State Prison here, who yesterday stabbed and killed his wife while she was

The Wanamaker Store

The bicycle riding-ring on the fifth floor has been turned into a proper and satisfactory track, banked high at the corners to permit sprinting.
Exhibition fast riding here by both men and women all day.

Of Certain French Novelties

PARIS has outdone Paris. Not a new thing, either, for that versatile and variable city;—Paris outdoes herself almost every season. With every importation of a new year, one says that surely textile art can go no further.

The French designers of these high-grade goods, superior to convention,—scorning the Fashion-edicts which are their own creation, joyfully disregard both, and look only to Effect. "Beauty is its own excuse," say the Frenchmen. They place Beauty on a throne, and give her the royal attribute of infallibility. "So long as it be beautiful, it *cannot* be wrong," they say, and give their fancies free rein. With Beauty, they enthrone a consort,—Novelty. To these typically French sovereigns these importations of ours are dedicated.

It's impossible to describe such goods. A characteristic of them is a perfect riot of color,—they are chromatic orgies. Yet they never, even in a single pattern, pass that fatal line which separates good taste from bad.

In the wonderful collection which has just been opened here, you will look in vain for the patterns which you have been told are to be "stylish." These are themselves Style incarnated. They follow no plan,—they have no rule,—they are simply irresponsible, irresistible beauty in a hundred forms which have never been seen before.

We call these "dress goods." As a matter of fact, they are almost wholly silk,—kept from the regular silk counters only by a cord or stripe of mohair.

Here's a hint or two,—colorless and pale after one has seen the fabrics themselves.

There are also many interesting matters in Black—especially Crepons and Grenadines—which deserve detailing even in connection with their brilliant sisterhood above mentioned.

Colored Novelties

French silk-and-wool plaid crepon gauze Grenadine; in vivid color combinations, $3.75.

French white embroidered, ribbon Bayadere crepon gauze Grenadine, colors on black, $3.25.

French silk-and-wool plaid Bareges, of large white satin plaids over grounds that look like tinted soap-stones, $3.

French silk-and-wool Travers plaid Grenadine, in these bright and pleasing color combinations:
Maize, brown and black.
Maize, lavender and black.
Maize, cadet blue and black.
Maize, olive and black.
Maize, marine blue and black.
All at $3.50 a yard.

French velour cord novelty Bayadere, in combinations of black with heliotrope, Emerald green, cardinal gendarme and golden brown, at $3.

French Bayadere striped crepon Grenadine, in combinations of black with lavender, cardinal, olive, golden brown and marine blue, $2.50.

French crepon soufle Epingline, in grays, castor, reseda and marine blue, $2.50.

Fancy Weaves in Black Goods

Armure Frise, 75c.
Grain du Poudré Armures, $1 to $2.
Matelasse Armure, $1 to $1.25.
Mohair Novelty Travers Velour, $1.25.
Matelasse Velour Cords, $1.50.
Mohair Figured Poplins, $1.50.
Velour Corded Satin Cloth, $1.75.
Novelty Cord Velours, $2.
Armure Travers Velours, $1.75.
Silk-and-wool Figured Poplin, $2.
Silk-and-wool Armure Velours, $2.50, $3.
Silk-and-wool Figured Cord Velour, $4.

Black Crepons

Silk-and-wool figured plaid Crepon, $1.75 and $2.
Silk-and-wool figured stripe Crepon, $1.25.
Silk-and-wool Plisse gauze Crepon, $1.25.
Novelty silk-and-wool plaid Crepon, $3.
Silk-and-wool Crepon figured Velours, $2.75 and $3.
Silk-and-wool Crepon figured cord, $2,75.
Silk-and-wool figured crepe Japon, $2.
Silk-and-wool figured Crepons, $2.25 to $4.
Silk-and-wool Crepon Granite, $3.
Silk-and-wool plaid Crepon, $3.50.
Silk-and-wool lace figured Crepon, $4.
Silk-and-wool goffered plaid Crepon, $4.50.
Silk-and-wool goffered Crepon, $4.
Shirred silk striped Crepon, $3.
Mohair-and-wool Plisse gauze Crepon, $1.
Mohair figured Crepon, $1, to $2.25.
Mohair figured Crepon stripe Taffeta, $1.50 and $1.75.
Mohair-and-wool Crepe Granite, $2.
Mohair-and-wool ripple Crepons, $3 and $3.50.
Mohair-and-wool figured Crepons, $3 and $3.50.

Black Grenadines

Plain-all-silk Grenadines, 65c. to $1.75.
All-silk Pekin striped gauze Grenadines, $1 to $1.50.
All-silk Chenille figured Pekin-striped gauze Grenadine, $1.50 to $2.
All-silk figured Grenadine, $1.50 to $2.
All-silk figured satin stripe Grenadine, $1.50 to $2.
All-silk swivel embroidered figured gauze Grenadine, $1.75 to $3.75.
All-silk figured gauze Grenadine, $2.
All-silk fancy plaid Grenadine, $2 and $3.
All-silk velvet tufted Grenadine, $2.50.
All-silk crepon stripe gauze Grenadine, $2.50 and $3.
All-silk Bayadere lace stripe Grenadine, $2.50.
All-silk crepe plaid gauze Grenadine, $3.50.
All-silk Bayadere plaid figured Grenadine, $5.
All-silk escurial lace stripe Grenadine, $4.
All-silk dotted bayadere corded figured Grenadine, $3.
Silk-and-wool iron frame Grenadine, $1.25 to $3.
Silk-and-wool Grenadine Barege, $2.50.
Silk-and-wool satin plaid Grenadine Barege, $1.35.
Silk-and-wool Mexican Mesh Grenadine, $2.
Silk-and-wool novelty stripe Grenadine, $2.50 and $2.75.
Silk-and-wool Bayadere plaid iron frame Grenadine, $2.
Silk-and-wool Crepon stripe iron frame Grenadine, $2.50.

More About Men's Shoes

DISGUISE it as you may, with talk of balmy breezes, the fact remains that a Winter Shoe is a Spring necessity. The balmier the breeze, the damper the ground, at this season. This makes the following information of much interest:

Every Man's Double-Soled Shoe in the Stock is now offered at $2.90 a Pair.

While these are confessedly winter shoes, the average man never wants anything much lighter,—especially now. These are the very best shoes we know how to make, not a special lot, but our regular stock. Sizes are practically complete. All the toe-shapes are represented, and the offer gives you two pairs for not much more than the regular price of one of these. These are,

584 pairs of Box Calfskin.
266 pairs of Enameled Grain Leather.
785 pairs of Tan Russia Leather.
163 pairs of Black Waxed Calf.
140 pairs of Chrome Kidskin.
103 pairs of Patent Leather.

We have removed the balance of the nineteen thousand pair lot from the temporary shoe store to the regular shoe store. There are about 2,000 pairs left, in all sizes, but only broad widths. The every-day price of these is $3. Yours for

One-Ninety a Pair.

Approved Styles—Shirt Waists—Approved Prices

TWO desirable factors, certainly, but not uncommon here. In fact, they govern of *all* our trade transactions. They are particularly prominent, however, in this showing of Shirt Waists. Selected with the most judicious and painstaking care, these garments are in the latest and absolutely correct styles, and, considering the qualities, the prices at which they are marked are those which will without doubt meet with your approval. This concerns only those of silk. And there's a variety in which it will not be hard to find the waist you like.

BLACK SILK AND SATIN WAISTS

At $4.50—Of India silk; full front, tight back; body plaited in squares; plaited collar and cuffs.

At $4.75—Of taffeta; plaited yoke back, full front; fine plaits at neck; straight silk cuffs and laundered collars.

At $5—Of taffeta; some with fine plaited French yoke, others with plaited body; all blouse front and silk collars. Another sort at same price, of satin; body fine plaited all around; blouse front and tight back; fine knife plaiting down front; plaited collar and cuffs.

At $6—Of satin; yoke back, full front; clusters of plaits at intervals; satin collar.

At $7.50—Of taffeta; plaited yoke back, full front, with nine fine box plaits across front; laundered collar.

At $9—Of black taffeta, blouse back and front; body and sleeves of fine plaits; ruffle on bottom of waist; silk collar.

At $10.50—Of taffeta; blouse back and front; sleeves and body of fine plaits; double ruffle of knife plaiting down front; revers and high silk collar. Others up to $17.50.

COLORED SILK WAISTS

At $4.25—Of solid colored taffeta; yoke back, full front; laundered collar.

At $4.50—Of pretty striped taffeta; yoke back with plaits down from yoke; full front, turnover silk cuffs and laundered collar.

At $4.75—Of changeable taffeta; plaited yoke back, full front; clusters of fine plaits at neck; high silk collar and straight cuffs.

At $5—Of handsome striped taffeta, with yoke and two box plaits in back; blouse front; high silk collar and pointed cuffs.

At $6.50—Fitted waist of striped taffeta; three box plaits in back; full front with 12 plaits gathered around neck; high silk collar.

At $7.50—Of changeable taffeta; fitted back with two vertical plaits; blouse front with 6 rows of fine knife plaiting and plaits at intervals down front.

At $9—Of fine striped taffeta; yoke back; blouse front; plait of white satin down front; finished with 18 fine pearl buttons, laundered collar and white satin bow. Others up to $20.

Second floor.

Books "For a Song."

"How can you do it?"—referring to our selling of books at absurdly little prices—has been a frequent question recently, but a perfectly natural one. The answer, however, is simple enough. Publishers often find they have too many—never too many for us. We take them in extraordinary quantities at unusually low prices. Thus we are enabled to sell them that way, and glad of it. These in sets, for example:

At $7.75—Bulwer's Works, 15 vols.
At $2.75—Hugo's Works, 6 vols.
At $8.50—Shakespeare's Works, 7 vols., half calf. Illustrated.
At $12.50—Ruskin's Works. 26 vols.
At $1.50—Motley's Dutch Republic, 2 vols.
At 90c.—Edgeworth's Popular and Moral Tales, 3 vols.
At 50c.—Journal of Eugenie de Geurin, 2 vols.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS

At $1—The Book of Ruth. With an introduction by Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, M. A. Illustrated and decorated by W. B. Macdougall.
At $1—The Book of Job. With an introduction by Joseph Jacobs. Illustrated and decorated by H. Granville Fell.
At 18c.—The Perfect Gentleman. By Rev. A. Smyth Palmer. 16 mo.
At 18c.—Simplicity. By Rev. Frederick W. Faber, 12 mo.
Flexible morocco, red edges.

The Onyx series of copyrighted fiction, comprising forty fascinating stories, is another illustration of our power over price in book-selling. These nicely bound, well-printed books at EIGHTEEN CENTS EACH.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Corsets,—New Prices.

HERE are three lots that have their cost-marks changed greatly in your favor. The styles are good, the corsets are well made; in fact no fault to find with them whatever, excepting that we have too many.

At 95c.—150 corsets of sateen and coutil; medium and long waists; extra well boned; white and drab. Were $1.50.
At $1.50—250 corsets of white or drab sateen; straight front, medium bust, short full hips, no side steels; trimmed with lace and ribbon. Were $2.50.
$1.50—150 Elite corsets of strong jean; white or drab; low bust, long over abdomen, gored hips, spoon clasp, very heavily boned, and three side steels; especially for stout figures. Same style in black sateen, at $2; extra sizes, $1.75 and $2.25; a few sizes missing in this style. Were $2.50 and $3.

Children's Underwear.

USED in decorating, and comprising some of the prettiest gowns and corset covers in the stock. Only slightly soiled in the handling, but the prices are really badly hurt.

At 65c. to $1.25—Gowns that were low-priced at 90c. to $2.
At 30c. to $1—Corset covers that were good value at 50c. to $1.50.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts

MEASUREMENT OF YACHTS

The Englishmen Evince a Desire for Approximate Uniformity of Lines.

MR. JARVIS'S FULL REPORT

It Gives a Letter from Secretary Smith Advocating Another Conference After a Satisfactory Rule Has Been Adopted Here.

The synopsis of Commodore Jarvis's report of his mission among British yachtsmen for the purpose of conferring with them upon the best means of bringing about uniformity of measurement rules upon both sides of the Atlantic was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Feb. 14. His formal report, however, which was prepared immediately on his return to Toronto was held by the United States customs officials until last week for the reason that several designs of the midship sections of various fast racing yachts on the other side of the water were dutiable.

Copies of the report (minus the drawings) were sent out by Frank Bowne Jones, Secretary of the Council, at a late hour Saturday evening. In it Mr. Jarvis expresses lucidly and at length the result of his mission. He learned from the yachtsmen and members of the Council he met that the girth rule which is now in vogue has checked the tendency to shoal-bodied boats, satisfactory to most boat owners, and that it would be impracticable, even if desirable, to make any alteration at the present time. The report continues:

Forms of Racing Yachts.

The consensus of opinion is that the rule is producing what was intended, namely, a fuller-bodied boat, also that it does not encourage in too marked a degree any particular form, as every form of racing yacht may win in its particular weather. This is shown by the following notes on the prize records in the most keenly contested classes:

In the larger class the Bona was the most successful. She is a vessel with a full underwater body. The Aurora is also a vessel of full body. She was late in coming out, but after some alterations had a fair measure of success.

In the 65-foot class there was no racing yacht built last season under the present rule, and the Isolde still heads the list of winners. The racing in this class therefore affords insufficient data for comparison.

In the 52-foot class the Penitent and Morning Star were the most successful. Both are vessels with full sections.

In the 86-foot class the first prizes were very evenly distributed, the Emerald, with sixteen firsts; Westra, twelve firsts; Hermes, eleven firsts; Florella, nine firsts, and Heartease, eight firsts. These craft are by different designers, and vary from exceedingly hollow to full sections.

A similar experience is met with in the 30-foot class, where the first prizes were also fairly divided between three or four, viz.: Carol, Gwendoline, and Lora. They are also craft varying in form of midship sections.

Through the introduction of individual members of the Yacht Racing Association Commodore Jarvis visited several prominent naval architects and every opportunity was given him of studying their designs and many of the craft themselves. Among the experts who entertained Delegate Jarvis was R. E. Froude, manager of the Royal Naval Experimental Works, from whom he obtained much practical and technical information.

Appended to his report are copies of the varied correspondence which passed between Delegate Jarvis and Sir George Leach, K. C. B., Chairman of the Yacht Racing Association; George L. Watson, R. E. Froude, and B. Hechstall Smith, Secretary of the association. Mr. Smith, in the following letter of Jan. 22, 1898, shows in unmistakable language that uniform measurement rules would be very desirable to all Britons, and they are willing to meet American sportsmen half way in arranging such rules.

Secretary Smith's Letter.

The Council of the Yacht Racing Association desires me to express to you the sincere satisfaction with which it welcomes the action of the North American Yacht Racing Association in deputing yourself and Mr. Macdonough to confer as to the possibility of bringing the British and American rules of yacht measurement into approximation, so that the yachts of either country may compete in the other without serious disadvantage.

The Council is conscious of the very great difficulty which would be experienced in any attempt to agree upon one and the same rule for both countries, and if such agreement were attained it is of opinion that differences of climate would cause the evolution of rather diverging types of yachts on the opposite sides of the Atlantic.

At the same time, the Council, understanding that the general desire of American yachtsmen, like that of our own, is for a rule which will produce wholesome and roomy sea boats, feels confident that your association will be able to assimilate British and American racing yachts in type, by adopting some formula conceived upon similar lines to our own, yet with such variations as the conditions of the American climate and racing courses may render necessary.

In reply to the particular questions which you have addressed to the Council, I am to say that the measurement rule, L. + B. + .75 G. + .5 of the square root of S. A. divided by two equals lineal rating, which has now been in operation in British waters for two seasons, appears to give general satisfaction at present. It was adopted in order to correct the tendency of the former rule L. x S. A. divided by 6,000, to produce yachts of very small displacement and sail area relatively to their hull dimensions. The operation of the new formula has been decidedly such as was expected by its framer.

In conclusion, the Council hopes that after your association has thoroughly tested whatever rule it may finally adopt, another opportunity may be afforded for a conference between the representatives of the two organizations with a view to harmonizing such changes in the respective formulae as may ultimately appear to be desirable.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

Oarsmen Discuss the Season's Prospects and Some Take a Spin.

The boathouses along the Harlem River were the scene of considerable activity yesterday and a few of the more enthusiastic oarsmen donned their rowing uniforms and took short spins up and down the river. The majority of those who visited the boathouses, however, sat and talked of the prospects of the coming season, which gives promise of being a very lively one. There were a number of visitors to the Nassau Boat Club's house to see the new eight-oared barge which Capt. Jack Smith has just about completed for the club. All who saw her admired her graceful lines.

Among the clubs represented on the water was the Atalanta Boat Club, which had an eight and a four oared shell out both morning and afternoon. Capt. Harry Vought of the Atalantas was also out in a single. Smith and Clearman of the Nassaus, who are training for the intermediate double event of the Harlem and Middle States Regatta, took a four-mile spin during the day, rowing in excellent form. Goodkind of the Lone Stars paid a visit to some of his friends down the river in a single shell, and the Bohemian Boat Club had a four-oared barge and several working boats on the water.

THE MILITARY CARNIVAL.

Preparing for the Reception of the United States Troops.

The Military Athletic League, under whose auspices the military carnival at Madison Square Garden next week is to be held, is preparing for the transportation of the United States troops which will take part in the carnival. The cavalry troop from Fort Meyer, Virginia, will arrive here on a special train next Sunday afternoon and will be escorted to the Garden by Troop C of Brooklyn, under the command of Capt. Clayton.

Capt. Thorpe's battery from Fort Hamilton and Capt. Parker's Fourth Cavalry, from West Point, will reach here next Monday. All these troops will be quartered in the Garden. None but American flags will be used in the decorations. The military bands from Governors Island and Fort Hamilton will be at each performance. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt has been asked to permit a squad of men from the monitor Terror to be present.

The Pacer Bayard Wilkes Dead.

LEWISTON, Me., March 6.—The well-known pacing horse Bayard Wilkes has died from the effects of an injury received at Mystic Park a year ago last Fall. He was thirteen years of age, and had a record of 2:11¼. He was the sire of the speedy Bismarck, and was owned by C. P. Drake of this city.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

The Outdoor Riding Season Opened Yesterday with Many New Patrons on the Bridle Path.

THE WASHINGTON HORSE SHOW

American Horses Will Make a Bid for England's Big Stakes This Year—Dobbins in the Epsom City and Suburban.

The outdoor riding season opened yesterday, and, judging from the number of riders who applied at the riding academies for mounts it was evident that this season there will be a great increase in the patrons of the saddle in this city. Most of the academies have had previous knowledge of the increase, for the bookings for the season were made some time ago. Because of the increase it was found necessary at the Central Park Riding Academy to increase the staff of riding-masters, the latest addition being P. A. Montulet, formerly of Durland's. Another indication of the increased interest in equestrianism this season is the demand on the market for good saddle horses. Kentucky and Canadian saddle horses bring higher prices now than they have commanded for several years. One of the well-known saddlers sold last week was Lord Winslow, who has a record of a six-foot jump. He was owned by the Heinemann brothers, and was bought by one of the new converts to equestrianism for $600.

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The Washington, D. C., horse show, which will be held in Convention Hall, Washington, May 4 to 7, inclusive, promises to be a brilliant one, for Harry E. Field, the promoter of the show, has succeeded in gaining for it the patronage of a number of well-known people, among them being Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Adjt. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, United States Army; Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, United States Navy; Gov. John L. Carroll, Gen. George H. Harries, commanding District of Columbia National Guard; Col. Sumner, commanding Sixth United States Cavalry; Col. Henry May, Major Green Clay Goodloe, United States Marine Corps; John R. McLean, the Hon. J. E. Reyburn, Thomas Nelson Page, H. Rozier Dulany, Carroll Mercer, Woodbury Blair, A. Clifford Barney, C. J. Bell, G. W. McLanahan, and Hugh Legare.

One of the features of the show will be an exhibition by Troops A and E, Sixth Cavalry.

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Richard Croker's Dobbins, the game son of Mr. Pickwick-Thora, whose hard-fought battles with Domino a few years ago stamped him as one of the gamest horses in the country, has accepted for the City and Suburban Handicap, valued at $10,000, which is to be run on April 20 at the Epsom, England, meeting. The race is at a mile and a quarter, and as Dobbins, who has been in the stud for several years, retains the speed and stamina which enabled him to run the remarkable dead heat with Domino as a two-year-old, the American blue should be somewhere near the front at the finish. The top weight in the race is Kilcock, at 130 pounds, Dobbins being next with an assignment of 119. Dobbins is also named for the Great Jubilee Stakes, at a mile, to be run at the Kempton Park Spring meeting on May 7. In this event he is thrown in with 96 pounds. The other American horses named for this race are Sandia, 122; Voter, 120; St. Cloud II., 115; Berzak, 108, and Archduke II., 98.

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Vero Shaw, the manager of the Crystal Palace Horse Show, which is the largest horse show of the year in England, was greatly impressed with the excellence of the American horses he saw last year at the horse show in Madison Square Garden. The Crystal Palace Show in London, England, will be held on May 28, 30, and 31, and Mr. Shaw has been busy among American horsemen trying to induce them to send horses to compete. A number of Americans have agreed to exhibit, and Mr. Shaw has arranged with the White Star Line for the transportation of horses that are to be exhibited on the Cymric, which sails from this city on April 12.

***

The formidable string of Western race horses owned by Turney Brothers arrived at Gravesend Thursday, Feb. 21. The lot includes twelve head, all of which are in fine fettle. The star of the string is the chestnut colt Dr. Catlett, by imp. Candlemas-Allerna. He is entered in the Metropolitan, Brooklyn, and Suburban Handicaps. The Doctor has filled out considerably since last Fall, and is now a handsome four-year-old. Seven of the string are two-year-olds. Edwin Tiffen, the veteran trainer, is in charge. Nearly all the horses will be engaged in the important Eastern events. The horses and their pedigrees are as follows: Dr. Catlett, ch. c., 4, by imp. Candlemas-Allerna; The Socman, b. c., 4, by Sir Dixon-Ermintrude; Swiftmas, b. c., 3, by imp. Candlemas-Nell Swift; Rinaldo, b. c., 3, by Leonatus-Dahlia; Warego, b. c., 3, by Wawekus, dam by Voltigeur; Ike Burg, b. c., 2, my imp. Candlemas-Nell Swift; Burlington Route, b. c., 2, by Leonatus-Puritan Lass; Dreyfus, b. c., 2, by imp. Candlemas-Landlady; Gossoon, ch. c., 2, by imp. Candlemas-Namie D.; Lemitt, b. f., by imp. Candlemas-Allerna, full sister to Dr. Catlett; bay filly, 2, by Sir Dixon-Ermintrude; bay filly, 2, by Spokane, dam by Virginius.

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Northern New York and Vermont managers have arranged a schedule of dates and races for the Fall campaign. White River Junction, Vt., will open the circuit from Aug. 30 to Sept. 2. From there the horses will go to Burlington, Vt.; Plattsburg, N. Y.; St. Albans, Vt., and Malone, N. Y. The following uniform classes were agreed upon for all meetings: 2:15 class, trotting, purse $500; 2:23 class, trotting, purse $500; 2:26 class, trotting, purse $500; 2:40 class, trotting, purse $500; free-for-all class, pacing, purse $500; 2:15 class, pacing, purse $500, and 2:20 class, pacing, purse $500.

***

One of the busiest young dealers in the city is Max F. Greenbaum, the manager of the Nassau Boarding Stables, in East Twenty-fifth Street. Before he went into the horse business Max took a course in veterinary surgery. He does not practice, but his knowledge of a horse's anatomy is serviceable to him now. Recently he entered the driving brigade, and his turnout is never at the end of the line of fast roadsters which are seen on upper Seventh Avenue. During the Fasig sale, at Madison Square Garden last month, he picked up a number of standard-bred horses that should prove paying investments when the Speedway is thrown open and the demand for roadsters is heavy.

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Gideon & Daly have chosen the following names for eight of their two-year-olds: Luminiere, chestnut colt, by His Highness-Luminary; High Invite, bay colt, by His Highness-Inverarite; Little Indian, bay colt, by His Highness-The Squaw; Rare Perfume, bay colt, by His Highness-Early Blossom; High Degree, chestnut filly, by His Highness-Nettie; Flossie Clark, by His Highness-Dear Louise; Royal Maiden, bay filly, by Ludwig-Tarantella, and Crochety, chestnut filly, by Ludwig-Vage.

***

Hawfinch, a prominent candidate for the English Derby, was recently sold for $25,000 and a contingency in the event of his winning. Imported Goldfinch, the sire of Hawfinch, is now at the Rancho del Paso Stud, California, the property of J. B. Haggin. Gonfanon is also the sire of Gold Scratch, a winner in this country this season, as well as the sire of the great English mare Chelandry, and his get will be in the market at the next Rancho del Paso sale of yearlings.

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"Class" in the Eastern timber topping division will apparently be decidedly raised to a higher standard this year, since such useful race horses on the flat as Loki, Maurice, Challenger, Dutch Skater, Sir Play, Ben Brown, and Haphazard are to be schooled over the jumps, besides a number of the lesser lights.

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The Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association has released from suspension all horsemen who owe the association unpaid entry fees. The action was taken with a view to permitting more owners to make entries at the meetings to be held this year.

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Boston is to follow the example of this city in giving to its riders and drivers a speedway. The speedway will run along the Charles River. The contract for building it has been let, and the horsemen of Boston expect it to be ready within two years.

***

The veteran breeder and ex-New Yorker, Z. E. Simmons, has sold his farm, three miles and a half from Lexington, on the Versailles Pike, to R. R. Early of Woodford County, for $28,000. There are 283½ acres in the farm. Mr. Early has also bought the L. F. Bray farm of 240 acres, adjoining the Simmons place, for $14,000.

***

Two meetings will be held at the Reed Driving Park, Erie, Penn., this season, the first one July 26 to 29, and the other Sept. 6 to 9. The meetings will be held in connection with the Northeastern Ohio Circuit, of which W. N. Ashbaugh of Youngstown, Ohio, is Secretary.

***

Silkwood, the famous pacer, will again be seen on the turf this year. J. H. Williams, an experienced horseman, has leased him for this season, and will at once begin training him. He states that the injury to Silkwood's leg is entirely well, and he expects him to do some good work this year.

***

Trainer William L. Bass has an important stable of horses at Glenlea Farm, near Richmond, Va., made up almost entirely of youngsters and green horses. The best-known member of his stable is the brown gelding Hulman, 2:20, by Quartermaster.

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An addition to the jumpers in the East this year is the Oneck Stable's six-year-old bay horse Deerslayer, by imported Midlothian-Doe, who is being schooled over the jumps at Morris Park. He takes very kindly to the new work and should make a creditable cross-country performer.

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Trainer "Ed" Gillies of Worcester, Mass., who has been through Indiana picking up some green horses, says that horses which have been trained and are as good as second in 2:20 or better, over half-mile tracks, cannot be purchased for less than from $600 to $800.

***

C. W. Williams has taken a lease of Highland Farm, Lexington, Ky., formerly owned by W. C. France, and the home of Red Wilkes, and will move Allerton and his entire breeding stud there from Galesburg, Ill.

***

E. R. Bowne, who campaigned John R. Gentry and Robert J. last season, recently purchased of John C. Welty of Canton, Ohio, the handsome pair of mares, Munroe Girl, 2:19¼, and Lady Harrison, 2:28¼. These mares have won a number of prizes in the show ring.

***

Matt Feakes, trainer for the Goughacres Stable, has taken quarters at Monmouth Park, N. J. He has fourteen horses in the string and there are some good prospects among them.

KNOCKABOUT RULES ACCEPTED

Restrictions for a New Type of Yacht to be Raced Hereabout in the Coming Season.

That weatherly little craft the knockabout, well known for years in the vicinity of Boston Harbor, will be one of the principal racing types on Long Island Sound during the coming yachting season. The type will differ somewhat from the Boston boats, of which even the one-design class fathered by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club is a modification. Several clubs have expressed their willingness to offer prizes for an open class of knockabouts, or, more properly, "raceabouts." Frank Bowne Jones has submitted a definition of this type and a rule governing races to the interested clubs, and his statement has been accepted as the rule under which the new type of boats shall be raced. This rule says, in part:

A boat of this class is intended to be a seaworthy boat, with cabin house and fair accommodations, with water-tight standing room, or air tanks of sufficient capacity to float the boat when full of water; rigged simply with only mainsail, forestaysail, or jib, and spinnaker. The length of the load-water line, with full equipment, shall not exceed 21 feet. The beam at the load water line in keel boats shall be at least 7 feet, and in centreboard boats at least 7 feet 9 inches.

The freeboard shall be not less than 20 inches on the said respective required beams; a reduction of 1 inch on the freeboard allowed for every increase of 4 inches in beam, respectively. The cabin house shall have a length of at least 7 feet, and a width equal to 60 per cent. of the greatest beam on deck, a height at the forward end of at least 6½ inches, and at the after end of at least 9 inches above the deck; provided, that in case the freeboard exceeds the requirements, such excess may be deducted from the required height of the cabin house.

For centreboard boats the draught shall be not less than 3 feet for at least 5 feet length of keel, the total outside fixed ballast shall be not less than 3,000 pounds. For keel boats the draught shall not exceed 6 feet, the outside ballast shall be not less than 3,500 pounds.

The actual sail area shall be not over 600 square feet, and not over 480 square feet of actual sail area shall be in the mainsail. Equipment to include anchor not less than 25 pounds, and cable of not less than 20 fathoms of 1¼-inch rope; also bucket, pump, compass, foghorn, boat hook, lead and line, lantern, and three life preservers.

The crew is limited to three persons, including the helmsman, who must be an amateur; not more than one shall be a professional.

MISS BREWSTER TO BE TRIED.

Plea of the Vermont Murderess Overruled by the Supreme Court.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 6.—The Supreme Court yesterday overruled the exceptions and demurrer in the case of Miss Mildred Brewster, who is under indictment for the murder of Miss Wheeler at Montpelier last May. The motive of the crime was jealousy. After shooting Miss Wheeler, Miss Brewster attempted suicide. The ball lodged near the base of the brain and was removed by expert surgeons a few weeks ago.

The exceptions on which the case was taken to the Supreme Court were based on the fact that a stenographer was in the Grand Jury room while the witnesses were being examined, which, it was alleged, invalidated the indictment. The Supreme Court adjudged the plea of Miss Brewster's counsel insufficient, and remanded the case to the lower court. The case will come up for trial at the March term of court, which convenes on Tuesday.

Exeter's Treasurer Short $20,000.

EXETER, N. H., March 6.—Edwin S. Thyng, Town Treasurer of Exeter, was arrested in Boston yesterday on a writ issued by the Selectmen, charging him with the embezzlement of about $20,000 of the funds of the town. He has acknowledged the shortage. It is thought the loss to the town dates back several years, and it is said that actions will be instituted against Thyng's bondsmen for the years 1893, 1895, and the present year to recover the money.

Passengers on La Gascogne.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship La Gascogne from Havre were Samuel M. Barton, Shirley Barbour, M. Bourgeois, G. Blumenfeld, Theodore P. Conneh, A. Casnor, Hans Pfister, Charles Schley, Oscar Wormser, and Robert Froehlzsch.

Cap-a-Pie. Armed at all points, from head to foot, and yet vulnerable at every point to attacks of cold, resulting in lameness, rheumatism, stiffness of the joints and muscles, and often in disease. The best kind of armor is an Allcock's Porous Plaster, for no shaft of piercing wind can through it reach the most delicate throat, lungs, or other internal organ. Pneumonia and Bright's disease are more deadly than bullets, and these Plasters are a sure protection against them.

"Just as Good as Allcock's"—Not at all. No imitation approaches the genuine.

Allcock's Corn Shields and Allcock's Bunion Shields have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

THE WILLIS AVENUE BRIDGE.

Work on the Piers Begun Last Week, Pile Drivers Marking the Location of the Masonry.

Work was begun last week on the new Willis Avenue Bridge, which is to span the Harlem River and connect Willis Avenue on the north side with First Avenue on the south side. Two large pile drivers are now building a crib, to mark the location of the piers. The work of building the caissons in which the piers are to be built will begin shortly.

The new bridge will begin at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and First Avenue, on the Harlem side, and run, including its approaches, to Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a total length of 2,600 feet. The river will be crossed by two spans and a draw 300 feet long, the draw being near the Harlem bank of the river. Instead of continuing, as the first span, in line with First Avenue, the draw runs across the river diagonally, forming an obtuse angle with the Harlem approach, and pointing easterly toward the junction of Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. The spans are to be 240 feet long.

The bridge proper is supported on three piers besides the large pivot pier on which the draw will turn—two to the north and one to the south of this large one. The bridge will be built of steel. The northern approach will have a grade of 3 per cent. and will be a solid causeway of granite from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street to the Southern Boulevard, and from that point to the bridge proper, a steel viaduct supported upon steel and stone pillars. This approach will run over the yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street will pass about sixteen feet above the tracks of the suburban branch of this road. The southern approach will also be of masonry, and its grade will be 8.31.

The draw will be twenty-six feet above high-water mark. At the Southern Boulevard, or One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, there will be flights of steps to reach the roadway by the approach, which at this point will be about twenty feet above the level of the street. The bridge and approaches will be seventy feet wide throughout its entire length. Forty-two feet of this will be taken up by the roadway, and on the bridge proper there will be on each side a footway nine feet wide. On the approaches these sidewalks will be thirteen feet wide.

The bridge, including the land necessary for the approaches, will cost about $2,000,000. The structure when completed will greatly relieve the enormous traffic which now passes over Harlem Bridge. According to figures obtained by the city and by Mr. Isaac A. Hopper, the contractor of the new Third Avenue bridge, the temporary structure now in use at Third Avenue is the busiest bridge in the United States, the number of vehicles passing over it far exceeding the number of those using Brooklyn Bridge.

BROOKLYN BOY SHOT.

Received a Slight Wound in a Quarrel with Other Boys.

Richard Moore, sixteen years old, of 105 Schaffer Street, Brooklyn, was shot in the back Saturday night by an unknown boy. The shot was fired from a 22-calibre revolver during a quarrel at Bushwick Avenue and Madison Street. Young Moore and three companions were walking along Bushwick Avenue when they met his assailant, who was accompanied by three other boys. A quarrel followed, during which the shot was fired. The boys then scattered, and Moore went to his home. Although he suffered much pain from the wound he refrained from telling his parents until yesterday.

Dr. W. L. Applegate of 81 Cooper Street was called, and extracted the bullet, which he found was only imbedded in the flesh, and that the wound was not serious. The police of the Ralph Avenue Station were informed of the shooting last evening and are now looking for the assailant.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL BENEFIT.

Details of the Entertainment to Take Place at the Waldorf-Astoria.

All the details of the entertainment for the Lying-In Hospital, to take place on March 19 under fashionable patronage at the Waldorf-Astoria, have been practically settled. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield is Chairman of the Arrangements Committee, a subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee (No. 9) of the auxiliary of the hospital, whose Chairman is Mrs. Frederic Bronson.

The children's entertainment, the "Birdies' Reception," is to bring out about sixty children of society people dressed as flowers as well as birds. There shall be cowslips, primroses, wild roses, pussy, willows, apple blossoms, and other flowers galore. Yellow birds, bobolinks, bluebirds, mocking birds, blackbirds, nightingales, the thrush, and the wren will be some of the representatives of the feathered family. The American Eagle will also appear among the characters, waving the National flag and flopping his wings in proper fashion. A certain well-known society man will probably be placed behind the scenes to imitate the calls of birds.

At the evening entertainment (the Marie Antoinette fête, held in the large ballroom,) the Queen will appear in regulation Watteau shepherdess costume, as will the Court dames in the shepherdess dance. Other costumes are announced as follows: The Russian flag dancers will wear accordion plaited skirts and carry flags in their hands, their heads being bound with blue, white, and red filets; in women's Court gowns, plain or figured skirts of any color may be worn, but the Court petticoats must be plain; men attending the King and Queen will be in full Court costume; half of the dairy maids will wear white and red striped and half green and red striped dresses, but all will wear very wide skirts, black velvet bodices, fichus, mop caps, black stockings, and black slippers; in the Alsacian dance four women will wear green gowns and four white, all having white bobinet aprons, red bodices, trimmings of red and black braid, red stockings, black slippers, and wearing wreaths of red and white roses; four of the Pierrettes will appear in pink tarletan and four in blue. They will also wear pointed hats, black gloves, black ribbons, black stockings, and slippers, and will carry fancy batons. One hundred and ten young men and women will take part in the fête.

Masked Robbers in Cambridge, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 6.—Three masked robbers entered the grocery and provision store of ex-Alderman Peter F. Rourke, 21 and 23 Harvard Street, last evening at 8:10 o'clock, held up seven men and two women with revolvers, rifled the cash drawer of more than

THE KLONDIKE TOLL GATES

Heavy Customs Duties on All American Goods Exacted at the Summits of the Passes.

TALK OF PUSHING THROUGH

No Help Expected from the United States Government—Puget Sound Cities Excited by the Threatened Loss of Outfitting Trade.

TACOMA, March 6.—Puget Sound cities, as well as thousands o' Klondikers, are much exercised over Canadian movements lately and the stringent move toward compelling Klondikers to take Canadian outfits to Alaska. Two weeks ago forty Canadian police, under Inspectors Strickland and Belcher, accompanied customs officers to points near the summits of White and Chilkoot Passes, where customs offices were opened Feb. 26. Strickland commands on White Pass and Belcher on Chilkoot. It is no longer possible to take packhorses, dogs, or a pound of American goods to Lakes Linderman or Bennett without paying duty. Twenty-five dollars is charged for every dog and the full limit allowed by the Canadian tariff on everything else. Further taxes have been added in the form of $10 for logs used in each cabin, and 20 cents per log for boat building and fuel purposes. These charges add greatly to the expense of reaching the Klondike gold fields.

Pack horses are rated at high values, and 20 per cent. duty is charged before they can continue carrying outfits over. This expense must in the end be borne by the gold seekers.

James Essary, who arrived last night, says indignation meetings have been held on both trails by 10,000 or more Klondikers now moving over there. Some have advised marching over in entire disregard of the customs officers. Such an attempt is considered likely, because many Klondikers who are short of funds had figured on taking their outfits to Lake Bennett and then earning enough at boat building or packing to pay the duty when they reached the Tagish Custom Houses. It is probable that the two companies of United States soldiers at Skaguay will be used to keep the peace on the summit rather than at Skaguay.

The miners expect little help from the American Government, considering its almost utter disregard of Alaska's wants in the past. This is evidenced by the present condition of the Skaguay and Dyea Post Offices, which are so congested that letters cannot be obtained for eight and ten days after they arrive.

The White Pass camp of the mounted police is within twelve miles of Skaguay, and the Chilkoot camp is within eighteen miles of Dyea.

The following letter, which has been received at Skaguay, shows that rights of ownership are exercised at Lindermann definitely by Collector of Customs Goodson:

Bennett, B. C., Feb. 24.

Willis Thorpe, Skaguay:

Sir: I have the honor to request you will present yourself at Bennett within the next few days with all invoices of goods and meat now in the Province of British Columbia, at Lake Bennett. I found a notice of sale of your goods on the trail between Lakes Bennett and Lindermann, and I have forbidden your man in charge to dispose of a single pound until the duty was paid. Please give this your earliest attention. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. GOODSON, Collector Customs.

Lake Bennett.

PASSENGERS FROM DAWSON.

Few More Coming Out This Winter—Rampart City Heard From.

SEATTLE, March 6.—The steamer Faralon arrived here at midnight from Skaguay, Alaska. Among her passengers were Thomas Graham of Ontario and Thomas Elliott of Monroe, Washington. They left Dawson Feb. 1. They say that but a few more will attempt to get overland this Winter. Their trip was accompanied by severe storms. Everything was quiet at Dawson when they left.

James Dobson had reached there from Munook Creek, bringing news that mining there is progressing satisfactorily. Claims are paying $10 to $30 per man daily. Bedrock had been reached on some. Provisions are plentiful at Rampart City. This is the first news from Rampart since October.

A large nugget worth over $1,000 has been found on one of Alexander McDonald's claims on Eldorado Creek.

Capt. Roberts of the Faralion reports that the steamers Signal and Navarro are but a few hours behind him.

FAST ASHORE NEAR JUNEAU.

Climax of the Unlucky Trip of the Schooner Whitelaw.

SEATTLE, March 6.—From a letter received from Juneau, Alaska, it is learned that the schooner Whitelaw, which ran ashore four miles from Juneau, had an exciting trip nearly all the way from San Francisco. Off the Oregon coast she weathered one of the worst gales of the season. Capt. Lockyer abandoned the outside course and put into Port Angeles. Taking on fresh water and meat, the boat proceeded northward. Monday, Feb. 28, in Wrangel Narrows, she ran on the rocks, scraping the planks off. When she struck the sandbar on which she now lies near Juneau, the Whitelaw was left in shallow water and careened at an angle of about thirty degrees. She is likely to go off the beach March 8, when the waters reach high tide in the channel.

CANADIAN RIGHTS IN ALASKA.

Ill Feeling Over Recent Acts of the Washington Government.

OTTAWA, March 6.—The passage of the Alaska Homestead bill by the United States Senate, and the withdrawal of the bonding privileges from Canada in that district unless certain concessions are obtained from the Canadian Government in return, have stirred up considerable feeling here. The result likely will be that the Canadian Yukon Railway will be built from Telegraph Creek right through to Fort Simpson, on the British Columbia Coast, so as to avoid difficulties at Fort Wrangel.

No concession, it is said in official circles, will be granted by Canada in exchange for a right which has been guaranteed her by treaty, namely, the free navigation of the Stickeen River for commercial purposes.

Over 900 Persons Start for Alaska.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 6.—Over 900 persons left here to-day for Alaska on the steamers Valencia and Queen. The Valencia, bound for Copper River, carried 600, and the Queen, bound for Southeastern Alaska, carried 318. At Tacoma and other sound ports the Queen's list will be increased to 600.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

Its First Concert at the Broadway a Success.

The Seventh Regiment Band, under the leadership of Ernest Neyer, gave the first of a series of popular concerts last night at the Broadway Theatre before a large and appreciative audience. The soloists were Hilda Clark, who sang Victor Herbert's "Cupid and I," and the forest song from "Robin Hood"; Julius P. Witmark, who sang Faure's "Charity," and Ernest H. Clarke, who gave a trombone solo called "Caprice Adonis," by Wiegand. The artists were loudly applauded and recalled.

Mr. Clarke for an encore gave the first few bars of "America" in four different keys on the trombone, descending to the lowest possible bass, and evoked a good deal of laughter by his efforts to stretch the instrument to what seemed to be an impossible length.

A minuet played by ten members of the band on flute, oboes, cornets, saxaphones, fagots, and clarionet was a feature of the concert. At the close of the programme "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played, the audience singing the air with great enthusiasm.

The Prince of Wales

ORDERS

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

ABERGELDIE CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE.

Please supply three dozen **Hoff's Malt Extract**, on account of H. R. H., Prince of Wales. J. CROSS.

By goods train to Abergeldie, Ballater, Aberdeenshire.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract** makes Flesh and Blood. More strength in one dozen bottles of **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract** than in a cask of Ale, Beer or Porter, without their intoxicating effects.

THE END OF THE HAYMARKET.

Edward Corey Decides to Give Up the Fight to Keep the Place Open.

Edward Corey, the proprietor of the Haymarket, at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue, has decided to give up his fight against the police, and will go out of business on the first of May. The historic resort, which has experienced so many vicissitudes since it was first opened as an all-night resort by "Billy" McMahon twenty-five years ago, will be turned into a prosaic meat market. Corey has sold his lease to a large beef company, and it will take possession on May 1.

The place was first started as a swimming pool about forty years ago, and then McMahon got hold of it. He was a notorious character when the Tenderloin was in its glory, and under him the Haymarket gained its greatest fame. He abandoned it when the then Capt. Williams refused to indorse his application for a renewal of his license. This was in 1886. After trying to run the place with only "soft" drinks for sale, McMahon gave up, and a museum was opened there by Worth. Afterward a vaudeville show was run in the building for a while, followed by a negro theatre.

Then it was vacant during the Parkhurst era of reform, but with the passage of the Raines law it was reopened by Corey. His efforts to maintain it as a place of resort for Tenderloin habitués is a matter of recent history. He ran it under the name of the Gramercy Club until the club license was revoked. Then he organized the Brandon Club, but Capt. Sheehan refused to sanction this either, and then Corey gave up.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR.—Allan R. Joy, Dawson, N. W. T.

FIFTH AVENUE.—David C. Thomson, London.

MANHATTAN.—A. G. Thacher, Boston; E. S. Ellsworth, Iowa.

MURRAY HILL.—Frank M. Higgins, Olean.

PARK AVENUE.—C. A. Tomes, Hongkong.

WALDORF.—Col. Theodore A. Dodge, United States Army; Dr. H. L. Bunnell, Boston; N. Kishinowyr, Tokio, Japan.

WINDSOR.—George Napier Fowle, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Lambert, hosiery and underwear; A. K. Hone, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks and velvets; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, dry goods, notions, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Burnham, Hanna-Munger Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Thomas, piece goods, 41 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. T. Lloyd, handkerchiefs, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Dey Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. Dey, dry goods, 66 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hamilton & McKay Co., The, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, laces and embroideries; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; G. Walker, dry goods; 57 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; H. W. Merritt, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Bell, linens and white goods; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Gammon, J. A., & Co., Rome, Ga.; J. A. Gammon, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hunter, J. W., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Hunter, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hartwell-Richards Company, Providence, R. I.; H. A. Young, dress goods; Hotel Vendome.

Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; C. F. Baxter, domestics; Hotel Marlborough.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Normandie.

Kelley, Steger & Co., Omaha, Neb.; G. Kelley, notions and fancy goods; Gilsey House.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; E. Sloane, white goods and laces; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lesser & Peterson, S. C.; A. Lesser, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss V. Prender, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Albert.

Loeb & Loucheim, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Loucheim, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Middleton, J. A., & Co., Shelbyville, Ky.; J. F. Middleton, carpets; R. A. Campbell, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; J. T. Christie, furnishing goods; Stuart House.

Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Michaels, woolens; 9 East Fourth Street; Hoffman House.

Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, cloaks and suits; 450 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Mann, C. W., Buffalo, N. Y.; cloaks and suits; Grand Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Bro., St. Louis, Mo.; R. Kahman, hosiery; Miss N. Jones, muslin underwear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Carroll, dry goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; Miss Rosenbaum, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Schaul Brothers, Hornellsville, N. Y.; J. Schaul, clothing; Union Square Hotel.

Story & Smith, Chillicothe, Ohio; E. P. Smith, carpets and dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Sibley, Lindsay, & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Cook, linens; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. Smith, dry goods; F. McCord, notions; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Cooper, domestics and linens; Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue; Gilsey House.

Turner, G. H., Gainesville, Ga., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Taft & Cyphers, Sidney, Ohio; J. H. Taft, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. C. McGowan, shoes; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Farschkils, silks and velvets, 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, toys and bric-a-brac, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Wallace, D., Statesville, N. C., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss B. Rubinstein, collars, cuffs, and ruchings; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

The Kaiser's Playing Cards.

From The London Chronicle.

The German Emperor possesses a singular and unique pack of playing cards, and, what is more, he always uses it. The court cards represent portraits of reigning sovereigns selected by his Majesty. The queen of hearts, it is flattering to record, is Queen Victoria, the Queen of Italy figures as the queen of diamonds, and the Empresses of Russia and Austria are, respectively, the queens of spades and clubs. The Pope, oddly enough, is the king of spades, and the King of Italy his majesty of clubs; Leopold II. of Belgium is the sovereign of diamonds, and, with becoming modesty, the Emperor William himself is the king of hearts. The Empress Augusta, it will be noticed, is not in the collection. The principal Premiers of Europe will be flattered to know that they are the knaves in this original pack, and in the centre of each ace is the presentment of some famous actress. The Emperor owns the original plates, and copies are naturally not issued to the public.

REV. DR. ABBOTT'S SERMON

He Preaches from St. Paul with Reference to the Needs of the Present Day.

NO LINES IN INDIVIDUAL LIFE

You May Respect Other Men's Consciences, He Says, but Not Obey Them—Christ's Disinclination for Vengeance.

Dr. Lyman Abbott continued his series of sermons on St. Paul last night in Plymouth Church. The sermon was the fourth and last on the Epistle to the Romans, and it was largely devoted to applying Paul's doctrines to the needs of the present day. The Spanish war scare and the recent shooting affray in South Carolina served as illustrations of his meaning.

He first showed that, according to Paul's teaching, the Christian life did not consist in exercising virtues because a law commanded it, but in having the Christ spirit, which led one's inclinations toward the exercise of those virtues.

"The inclination of Christ," he continued, "was not an inclination toward vengeance. When He was insulted He did not wish to call back names. Paul says, 'If Christ is in you you will not avenge yourself; you will not wish to avenge yourself.' Are you a Christian? You will not wish to. Are you a Christian nation? You will not wish to. Because 200 men have perished of your blood, you will not think to satisfy yourself by having 200 others perish of another blood.

"Still there will be the duty of protecting yourself; still the duty of protection of others in the State; still the duty of protection of the Nation by the Nation. But just in so far as the spirit of Christ has been wrought in the heart of the individual or the Nation, just in so far the desire for vengeance will have disappeared.

Citizenship and State.

"In the next chapter Paul takes up the relation of the Christian citizen to the State. The Government of Rome was about as bad as a Government on earth could be. 'Let every soul subject himself under the higher power, for there is no power but from God.' Remember, we are trying to find out what Paul teaches, not what is true. You have still a right to exercise your judgment as to whether what Paul teaches is true or not.

"Does Paul, then, declare that there is no higher law than human law? When Seward said there was a higher law, were they who laughed at him right, and was Seward wrong? No; Paul does not say that you are always to obey all the powers; he says you are to be subject under them. Daniel was subject under the powers when he allowed himself to be cast into the lions' den. Jesus Christ was subject under them when he stood before the court of Caiaphas and the court of Pilate, unresisting. Does Paul stigmatize revolutions as wrong? No; to change a Government is not to array one's self against all government. Cromwell did not deny the efficacy of government when he overthrew the Stuarts.

"What Paul says is this: Government is of divine ordinance. It does not depend on bayonets or armies. It is a part of the Divine plan that men should live in the family, the Church, and the State or political organism. He condemns the spirit of philosophic anarchism which says, 'There ought to be no government,' as it is represented, for instance, by such a writer as Prince Krapotkin. He sets himself against the notion that government is a necessary evil, as it was represented to some extent by Jefferson, and still more radically by Thomas Paine, and against the notion that it is a partnership entered into by contract, the Rousseau doctrine.

"But he sets himself also against the spirit of lawlessness. The Roman Christians were under a terrible despotism. So have the Armenians been under a terrible despotism. Could these Christians have united and overthrown the despotism and established a good government it was their right. That was impossible. Should they then become lawless citizens of the Roman Empire? Just what the Nihilist citizens of Armenia have attempted to do in Turkey, and their lawless efforts have brought torture and death and irretrievable disaster alike upon the innocent and the guilty.

Mob Lawlessness.

"Only last week you read in your papers of that terrible tragedy in South Carolina. A man, his wife, his children, the babe in arms, shot to death because he dared to accept a position as Postmaster in a community that did not want a colored man in that office. You also read in your papers how, when effort after effort had been made by a brave and loyal Governor in Indiana to bring the ringleaders of a great mob to justice, one of them was acquitted amid the hurrahs of the multitude because the popular sentiment was in favor of the mob and against the Governor in his attempt to punish mob violence. I believe it is true that in the last year we have had something over 200 cases of lynch law in the United States—four a week.

"Now, what Paul would say would be: 'If your Government is wrong, change it, but if you cannot change the Government, remain subject to it. The lawless will of the individual never has a right to set itself against the authority of the State, however bad that authority may be. Any law is better than any lawlessness. Any authority is better than mob violence.'

"In the fourteenth chapter, Paul takes up another question. There are questions of right and wrong about which the universal conscience is practically agreed, but there are others concerning which judgment depends very much on education and prejudice. In Paul's day these doubtful questions concerned eating meat offered to idols and the observance of certain feasts and fasts.

"Other doubtful questions have now taken their place, card playing, dancing, theatregoing. Paul lays down the principle that the moral quality of an act depends not on the act, but on the spirit of the agent doing the act. Whatever a man thinks is wrong is wrong. It doesn't necessarily follow that whatever he thinks is right is right. If a man does a perfectly innocent thing when his conscience is protesting it, Paul says, he is condemned.

Obey Your Own Conscience.

"We are asked, Where will you draw the line? There are no lines. Life doesn't consist in walking in rules or lines of any kind. Is it right to play cards? Can any man tell me ethically why, if you print colored figures on a card, it is wrong to play with it, and if you put historical names on the card it is right? Can any man tell me why it is wrong to knock little balls about a green table—that's billiards—and right to knock them around on the green grass—that's croquet? [Laughter.] May I go to the theatre? No, not so long as you ask the question. If you are doubtful whether it is right for you to go to the theatre, for you it is wrong. You must respect your own conscience and you must regard the consciences of others, but not obey them. If I never may do anything that the conscience of some neighbor objects to I shall never do anything. The Roman Catholic thinks it is wrong to go to a Protestant church, and the Protestant thinks it wrong to go to a Catholic church. The Protestant can't go to his own church because the Catholic thinks it wrong, and can't go to a Catholic church because the Protestant thinks it wrong. Result: You can't go to church. [Laughter.]

"You are to have regard for other men's consciences. You are to respect them, but not obey them. You are to obey your own. These are the simple principles which Paul lays down in this fourteenth chapter of Romans."

HELD FOR TRYING TO POISON.

George Colwell of Liberty, N. Y., Must Face the Grand Jury.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 6.—George Colwell of Liberty, N. Y., was held yesterday for the Grand Jury, charged with attempting to poison Bruce S. Smith. Smith and Colwell quarreled over the former's wife. A day or two after the quarrel Smith was seized with violent sickness after drinking tea.

He charged his wife with attempting to poison him, and it has been stated to the authorities that she confessed that Colwell had put a white powder into the teapot from which she had served tea to her husband.

TAMMANY AND THE OFFICES.

Now that the Civil Service Rules Are Adopted, Appointments Are Eagerly Expected.

Now that the new civil service regulations have been formulated by the municipal commission and approved by Mayor Van Wyck, the rank and file of Tammany are anxiously awaiting the announcement of appointments. Of the more important places put by the new classifications in Schedule A—the non-competitive class—there are less than 200. Of those about twenty are in the gift of the Mayor, while the rest pertain, at least nominally, to the heads of departments.

Since the new administration came into power several hundred comparatively small offices have been abolished. Now that all previously existing eligible lists are wiped out by the adoption of the new rules, it is expected that the places, under different denominations, will be re-established, and the men, or some of the men, who fought in the campaign of last Fall will be invited to fill them.

Then there are the new departments created under the charter. All of them need men, and despite the shaving of budgets and the rigid economy that has so far marked the actions of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, there is no doubt that money will be found to defray necessary expenses.

The point raised by the Civil Service Reform Association that the new rules, not having been approved by the State Civil Service Board, are illegal and consequently ineffective will be settled by the courts in the near future. Notwithstanding the statement that Controller Coler will be enjoined from paying the salary of any employe appointed under the new rules until the courts have decided that question, there will be no lack of men ready to accept office and go to work on the chance of getting their money in the end. They argue that it is better to fight from the inside than from the outside, and that an office and no money is 50 per cent. better than no office and no money.

It is believed that the city officials are satisfied with the new rules, although some of them believe the number of places exempt from competitive examination is not large enough and that it should at least have included all heads of bureaus and all positions executive and administrative in their nature.

Mr. Croker declined to discuss the regulations last night and said he did not even know what offices were exempted or what were to be filled.

The first batch of appointments, expected to-day, will, it is said, do much to quiet the discontent in the Tammany ranks with the slowness of the leaders in fulfilling the pledges made last Fall and in getting rid of the hold-overs from the last administration.

Mr. Ellsworth Sees Mr. Platt.

State Senators Ellsworth and Higgins arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening and Mr. Ellsworth had a long conference with Senator Platt. The purport of their conference was not made public, but it was whispered that it was in reference to the Ellsworth newspaper bill, about which some hitch had arisen.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, March 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

94—In re Lewis.
100—42d St., Manhattanville, &c., Ry. vs. Hannon.
101—Commercial Towboat Company vs. Steamship George W. Clyde.
103—Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, vs. Robertson.
106—Davis vs. Ship Iroquois.
107—Sewall vs. Barkentine E. S. Powell.
109—Universal Winding Co. vs. Willimantic Linen Co.

Motion Calendar.

1—Thomson vs. Maher.
2—Barber Asphalt Co. vs. Odasz.
3—Woodworth vs. Bank of Commerce.
4—Leninsky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5—Lilienthal vs. Drucklieb.
6—Graves vs. Ship Babcock.
7—Willcox & Gibbs vs. Merron Mac. Co.
8—Grace vs. Browne.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Government causes, (jury.)

4002—Webster vs. Miller.
4366—Stewart vs. Same.
4006—Falconer vs. same.
3499—Eldridge vs. same.
3666—Dieckerhoff vs. same.
3694—E. C. Cowdin vs. Arthur.
3731—Curren vs. same.
3749—Valkenburgh vs. same.
3772—Steckman vs. same.
3801—Hazen vs. same.
3901—Jaffray vs. Miller.
4092—Arnold vs. Arthur.
3632—Wood vs. Miller.
3728—Anderson vs. same.
3730—Bartlett vs. same.
3993—Haines vs. same.
3273—Lord vs. same.
3318—Reese vs. same.
3336—McLeon vs. same.
3372—Booth vs. same.
3377—Landon vs. same.
3378—Valentine vs. same.
3379—Hardt vs. same.
3381—Shaw vs. same.
3485—Campbell vs. same.
3468—Verkermeyer vs. same.
3571—Douglass vs. same.
3572—Fiegenheim vs. same.
3573—Feeltman vs. same.
3634—Schultz vs. same.
3638—Goddard vs. same.
3500—Graef vs. same.
3503—Schweitering vs. same.
3542—Arnold vs. same.
3580—Arnold vs. same.
3533—Lord vs. same.
2800—Openhym vs. Miller.
2181—Drew vs. same.
5151—Plummer vs. same.
5321—Toplitz vs. same.
7679—Herrman vs. Merritt.
7882—Downing vs. Merritt.
7884—Downing vs. Robertson.
7885—Downing vs. same.
7886—Same vs. same.
8025—Same vs. same.
8386—Strauss vs. same.
9020—Mills vs. same.
9037—Morrison vs. same.
8747—Wheeler vs. same.
9267—Veilbacher vs. same.
9287—Steinhardt vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

52—Boston Yacht Vlf.
89—McCaffrey vs. Tug M. Vandercook and Ferryboat Plainfield.
100—N. Y. & South Brooklyn Ferry Co. vs. Tug. W.H. Beard.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pirsman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Board of Education, (In re Academy Street.)
2—In re 29th St. school site.
3—In re 37th and 38th Sts. school site.
4—Hooper vs. Routt.
5—Golt vs. Hogencamp.
6—Andreas vs. Broadnax.
7—Lane vs. McMenomy.
8—Roth vs. Fromme.
9—Cullen vs. Cullen.
10—Davidson vs. Mooney.
11—Dorchester vs. Lipman.
12—Wickes vs. N. Y. City & Suburban Water Co.
13—Lamb Investors' Trust vs. Granite State Provident Assn.
14—Lindsey vs. Columbia.
15—Nassau Bank vs. Reid.
16—Faubel vs. Ford.
17—Matthews vs. Hannigan.
18—In re W. E. Smith Co.
19—Karit vs. Taylor.
20—Speir vs. Russell.
21—Bayliss vs. Hamilton.
22—Hitchcock vs. Mellen.
23—Poughkeepsie Savings Bank vs. Kahn.
24—Heffernan vs. Olympic Ath. Club.
25—Greenpoint Lumber Co. vs. Lasher.
26—Mulberry vs. Lippman.
27—Hawley vs. Rutan.
28—Wokal vs. Wokal.
29—Katzman vs. Katzman.
30—Feder vs. Vreeland.
31—Goldsmith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
32—In re Bindsell.
33—Hilton vs. Hilton.
34—Lange vs. Hirsch.
35—People, &c., vs. Bernhard.
36—Tack vs. Dominion Mining & Chemical Co.
37—Earl vs. Page.
38—Maisner vs. Maisner.
39—Wmans vs. Condon.
40—Meyer vs. Kampman.
41—Mirk vs. N. Y. Desk-Dining Room Furniture Co.
42—In re Savings and Loan Institution.
43—Bano vs. Golden.
44—In re Shaen.
45—In re Army and Navy Ill. Pub. Co.
46—Dudley vs. Murray.
47—Fischer vs. Friedel.
48—Formes vs. Valentine.
49—Knevals vs. Zucker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Dunne vs. Brennan.
2—New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. vs. Sands.
3—Lawton vs. Lawton.
4—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. vs. Aberle.
5—Runnells vs. Runnells.
6—Squerson vs. O'Brien.
7—De Sperati vs. Cohen.
8—Willets vs. Cantor.
9—Whiteman vs. Cohen.
10—Ostrander Fire Brick Co. vs. Vogel.
11—Godwin vs. Coddington.
12—Greenberg vs. Greenberg.
13—Brandt vs. Brandt.
14—Michael vs. Michael.
15—Patterson vs. Patterson.
16—Saugerties Bank vs. Mack.
17—Miller vs. Miller.
18—Welser vs. Welser.
19—Ross vs. Palmer.
20—In re 91st St.
21—In re 232d St.
22—In re 57th St.
23—In re 135th St.
24—In re W. 253d St.
25—Ruge vs. Mayor, &c.
26—O'Toole vs. Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association.
27—Reilly vs. Kerr.
28—Health Department vs. Fisher.
29—Panstian vs. Panstian.
30—Kult vs. Nelson.
31—Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn vs. Cudlipp.

Demurrers:

642—Ernest vs. New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
642—Export Lumber Co. vs. South Brooklyn Saw Mill Co.
671—Stanton vs. Freund.
672—Vereingite Pinselfbriken vs. Rogers.
673—Koehler vs. Kessel.
700—Same vs. same.
701—Same vs. same.
674—Kager vs. Brenneman.
675—Same vs. same.
676—New Home Sewing Machine Co. vs. Richter.
677—Same vs. same.
678—Goldmark vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
679—Wells & Newton vs. Todd.
680—Marvin vs. Shear.
681—Logan vs. Moore.
682—McGay vs. McQueston.
683—Sprigg vs. Savage.
684—Fraser vs. Work.
685—Stevens vs. Hein.
686—Haag vs. White.
687—Eastmans Co. vs. Sayles.
688—Same vs. Sayles.
689—Same vs. Sayles.
690—Smith vs. Paull.
691—Rose vs. Durant.
692—Starke vs. Myers.
693—Same vs. same.
694—Henriques vs. Garson.
695—Schoverling vs. Ruben.
696—Hirsch vs. same.
697—Mercantile National Bank vs. Mayor, &c.
698—Johns vs. Ruben.
699—Sparkman vs. N. Y. & N. J. Bridge Co.
702—Ash vs. Heine.

Preferred causes:

4711—Kempson vs. Slaton.
5908—Dunlop vs. Ghi.
5655—People ex rel Carlisle Sibbe Co. vs. Barker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.

4981—Glennon vs. McGuire.
5665—Koch vs. Koch.
5422—Whitman vs. Bates.
5872—Waterman Co. vs. Waterman.
5877—Caruso vs. Caruso.
5960—Russell vs. Mayor, &c.
5312—Gray vs. Gent.
5248—N. Y. City Baptist Socy. vs. Ross.
5249—Same vs. Potter.
5301—Carroll vs. Schnatz.
5420—Kurzman vs. Lowry.
4987—Dickinson vs. Continental Trust Co.
5277—Anderson vs. Houghton.
5416—Mariano vs. Mariano.
5373—Ryan vs. Ryan.
5842—Hansen vs. Hanft.
5627—Cohn vs. Blendernan.
1478—Fairchild vs. Yoran.
5126—Zutt vs. Zutt.
4585—Lant vs. McDonald.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6236.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Le Barbier, and Gray.

1—Frank Bailey. 2—William Butler.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial.

Preferred causes.

15227—Kleeblatt vs. Stern.
14647—Citizens' Sav. Bk. vs. The Mayor, &c.
8203—Burnett vs. The Mayor, &c.
14877—Ulmer vs. Hunter.
13885—Stones vs. Stones.
14750—Bergman vs. Bernheimer.
14783—Connaughton vs. Met. St. Ry.
14824—Manis vs. Met. St. Ry.
15340—Fahrig vs. Morse Oil & Pharmaceutical Co.
15066—Sabatar vs. Levine.
3615—Hayman vs. Hobbs.
15373—Boas vs. Chatfield.
15433—Cameron vs. N. Y. Elevated R.R. Co.
15257—Toner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8944—Williams vs. Tamsen.
14721—Hill vs. Seitz.
14591—Troost vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15247—Golla vs. Fisher.
15263—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Myers.
15396—Claypool vs. Baker.
14470—Erickson vs. The Mayor, &c.
13838—Kelly vs. Baker.
14857—Wilson vs. Freeman.
15260—Heyman vs. Klingman.
14892—Noonan vs. Obermeyer & Liebman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8106—Lamb vs. Flanagan.
7538—Bolte vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8526—Francioso vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
4787—Hirschman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
8291—Chrispell vs. Shoemaker.
8467—Dickenson vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morning Journal Association.
9290—Wynn vs. Bulwinkle.
7845—Rosene vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8240—Oldsheim vs. Harris.
8271—Shea vs. Candee.
8421—Galvin vs. Taylor Paint & Oil Co.
8536—Kingsley vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Co.
354—Bergen vs. Harris.
8144—Lewis vs. Robinson.
7338—George vs. Joy.
8633—Bandonne vs. Snow, Church & Co.
7786—Marquis vs. Chapman.
7950—O'Gorman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8701—O'Kennedy vs. Press Publishing Co.
4400—Gandersdorff vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 9546.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. for trial.

1201—Buckley vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
5325—McMahon vs. Bennett.
8009—Stern vs. Stewart.
9046—Leland vs. Sun Printing and Pub. Co.
8580—International Tooth Crown Co. vs. Richmond.
3639—Mooney vs. 23d St. Ry. Co.
8788—Warnken vs. Manhattan Railway Co.
6127—Cavallo vs. Warwick.
3553—Smith vs. Sexton.
7492—Diggs vs. Metropolitan St. Ry. Co.
8823—Finney vs. Alton.
1604—Ballard vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
4830—Standard Nat. Bk. vs. Nat. Silk Label Co.
5366—Koehler vs. Hughes.
5640—Murph

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Nanon—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL—Orchestral Concert—2:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
DALY'S—Lili Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—In Gay New York—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Oliver Twist—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Honor—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Minstrelsy—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—3:15. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Concert—8:15.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE SPANISH DEMANDS.

In whatever form the Spanish Government asked for the recall of Consul General LEE the United States Government has done right in refusing it. Ordinarily such a request is readily granted, even when the reasons for it are not recognized as weighty. In this case, so far as the public has any information, the only reasons why Spain should desire the recall of Gen. LEE are precisely those that make it desirable and necessary that he should remain. He is, in fact, though not in name, a diplomatic representative of the United States, and his native and acquired qualifications for that service are of great value. So long as we keep such a representative in Havana, and our Government is suited, Gen. LEE will remain.

The request that the stores for the relief of suffering in Cuba should not be sent in naval vessels is not of so much importance, but it is clearly inadmissible, and could not properly be granted. The belief prevailing in Washington that the Spanish Government has not pressed these requests is doubtless well founded. They must have been made without due consideration, and could not be urged with any degree of earnestness unless Spain has changed the tone she has recently maintained—which is not likely.

THE PALSIED HELMSMAN.

In The Evening Post of Saturday there appeared a communication treating of the law of the Maine case, of which we reprint the concluding paragraph:

> When the facts found, the inferences and conclusions drawn therefrom, by the naval experts shall have been officially announced, the attitude taken by Spain, if fault or neglect be imputed to her (which is not to be now assumed) will naturally depend on the opinions of the Cabinets of Europe, which opinions will be influenced by the clearness and cogency with which the views of our Government shall be exhibited by the Department of State. For even in the present régime of armored battleships, torpedoes, torpedo boats, and explosive mines in the depths of the sea, it may be, as when BULWER LYTTON wrote sixty years ago, that
>
> "Beneath the rule of men entirely great,
> The pen is mightier than the sword."
>
> The greatest of our international triumphs since National independence was won have been achieved not by naval force, but by the pen of the Department of State.
>
> S. W.

To guess who might be the author of this letter would be a forbidden venture, though even without the well-known initials over which it appears its tone and the knowledge and breadth with which its subject is treated would suggest to the reader that it came from an authoritative source. But in the passage we quote there is a suggestion of such wisdom that if it came from an altogether anonymous pen it would arrest attention and be worth the heeding of those in high place at Washington.

The policy of Spain will be largely influenced, the writer supposes, by "the opinions of the Cabinets of Europe," which would naturally be consulted by a weak nation confronted by a situation of extreme gravity and peril. And the Cabinets of Europe, in their turn, are likely to be influenced in their opinions by "the clearness and cogency" with which the facts and the reasoning of the Maine case are presented by our Department of State.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN is at the head of our Department of State, a man old and broken, whose days of clearness and capacity for cogent statement have forever passed away. He retains office, though quite incapable of performing its duties, apparently because the President is too tender-hearted to ask for his resignation. Meanwhile, international affairs of most unwonted delicacy press upon the department for hourly decision. The highest interests of the Nation are imperiled for a sentiment of pity that would be weak in private life and is culpable in these great offices.

A Hamilton Fish or a Richard Olney, with the statement of the Maine court of inquiry before him, might prepare a statement that would convince the world, compel the assent of Madrid, and avert war, if it should chance that the peril of war lay in the case. The Administration has neither an Olney nor a Fish—it has no Secretary of State at all. It has no trained international lawyer within its circle.

In a period of special stress of weather it is taking its chances of making port with a palsied helmsman. This is not right or safe.

DESTROY THEM UTTERLY.

The Ellsworth newspaper bill is the work of madmen. The bosses are inflamed with vindictive passion against the press, and, having the power to strike, they deal the vengeful blow like vicious, irresponsible savages.

The bill they are forcing to its passage is violent and unconstitutional. It strikes at the liberty of the press as the abolition of the writ of habeas corpus or of trial by jury would strike at the liberties of the people.

The bill will be futile and impotent, but that makes no difference. The legislators who pass it must be struck down, and this State must be made too hot to hold the men who are responsible for it.

WISDOM THEN, GOOD POLICY NOW

During the civil war the North had the very great advantage of being able to manufacture arms and ammunition in quantities sufficient to equip its troops. The cotton-planting and agricultural South had not these facilities, and long before the close of the war it was forced to send agents to Europe to purchase rifles.

The United States Government was quickly informed of this move, and at once sent its own agent to Europe with unlimited credit and authority to buy up all the guns "in sight" simply to keep them out of the hands of the soldiers of the Confederacy. The Government agent did his great errand so skillfully and well that the Confederate agents, after traveling all over Europe, were forced to report to Richmond that, owing to the extraordinary scarcity of arms in the Old World, their mission had failed, and the Confederacy must depend on home sources of supply.

That was a policy of great wisdom. It cost some money to acquire arms we did not need and options on others we never intended to buy, but it crippled the South, shortened the war, saved countless lives, and millions in treasure.

We do not think there is any danger that we shall have to go to war with the Spaniards about the destruction of the Maine, and we hope Spain will be sensible enough to give up her hopeless struggle against the Cuban people without any interference from us. If not, we may have a little trouble with her over that question. If her navy is confined to its present strength, and ours, already much superior, is made still more powerful, Spain will be less inclined to insist on having her own way and getting whipped for it.

Ships are cheaper than fighting. If the Government has not already taken steps to put all the really desirable and formidable and available war vessels out of the market it has made a mistake. We are not very near to war, of course, but buying or tying up warships removes it further away. Besides, we want a good battleship or two to make up for the loss of the Maine.

The men who conducted the affairs of the Government during the war of the rebellion were statesmen of eminent wisdom. Their example may be followed, and their policies adopted with confidence and with safety in every emergency of our National life to which they are applicable.

MR. HILL ON THE ELLSWORTH BILL.

We publish in full this morning a letter of Mr. DAVID B. HILL to the State Press Association on the amazing Ellsworth bill, which we strongly commend to the attention of all our readers. They need not fear its length. It is interesting from start to finish, and even if the subject were of less importance would repay reading as an example of acute analysis and destructive criticism.

In one sense this very effective letter may be taken as political. RICHARD CROKER has approved the bill unqualifiedly; Mr. HILL denounces it, and fully justifies his denunciation. His letter is, therefore, the first open movement on the part of Mr. HILL in antagonism to Mr. CROKER. Clearly, it does not make for that "harmony" which the triumphant leaders of Tammany have proclaimed as the logical result of their victory and the appearance of their chief in the field of State politics.

But this is a matter of slight and passing importance compared to the very grave issues presented by the bill, the character of which Mr. HILL so clearly exposes. One thing may be accepted as absolutely established. The bad motive of the bill is shown by the fact that for any of the good purposes which its advocates pretend to seek it is wholly unnecessary and also futile. What, then, are they after when they enact into law provisions that violate every principle of the Constitution intended to guard the liberty of the press, the personal liberty of citizens, and the rights of property? What are they after when they provide for indictment, conviction, imprisonment, and fine for offenses so vague that they can neither be proved nor disproved, and yet of such a nature that prejudiced jurors can readily be found to give a verdict of guilty? It is not libel that they wish to punish. That can be done now. It is not mere indecency. The law amply covers that. They say that they seek to protect public morals. Heaven knows there is need of that, and that demoralization is in fact a profitable trade, vigorously carried on by some papers in a disgusting and shameful fashion. But the general offense of these papers cannot be made a crime in law without requiring clear proof of specific acts capable of clear definition and actually defined either by the statute or by judicial interpretation. Otherwise, the remedy is infinitely worse than the evil, because these limitations are necessary to the protection of individual rights. Any one who wishes to know how inevitable are corruption, oppression, and cruelty where courts can punish vaguely defined general offenses, should read the history of the tribunals of the French Revolution. Practically every victim of the Conciergerie prison and the guillotine was convicted of "incivisme," or lack of patriotism, under a code on which the Ellsworth bill is substantially modeled.

The plain and simple truth in regard to the Ellsworth bill is that it is intended to give, and does give, to the politicians who have devised it outrageous means for persecution and blackmail. It is conceived in malignity and brought forth in corruption, and bad as are the journals whose course is made a pretext for it the authors and abettors of this bill are worse.

WILL THE REFORMERS FIGHT?

The organization of Republicans over which Gen. WAGER SWAYNE was chosen to preside on Saturday evening is distinctly divided on the bill for primary elections reform. The majority is on the side of the bill agreed upon at Albany, and it is probable that this will secure its passage.

There is ground for opposition to the bill, chiefly in the provision for the enrollment and primaries early in the Summer of this year. Obviously, the enrollment cannot be put off, as provided for the future in the bill, until the regular registration days before the general election, for that would be too late. But it is contended by a number of the anti-machine Republicans that an enrollment in the early Summer will simply give control of the organization to the machine. That is probably true. It is extremely doubtful if the opponents of the machine can get out enough of their men at such date even seriously to check machine control, much less to overthrow it. We have grave doubts whether they could do so late in September, because, with all their zeal at times, we very much fear that the majority of Republicans will not take the trouble needed to resist the machine successfully under the best primary election law that can be devised. But clearly they will be in better case to do it in the Fall than in May and June.

The question to decide, according to the advocates of the bill, is whether the advantages to be obtained from this bill in future years will compensate for the probable triumph of the machine this year. We cannot pretend to judge in such a matter, and men like Gen. WAGER SWAYNE and Mr. ELIHU ROOT are entitled to much weight in support of the measure. But we think it is a mistake to say that the reformers must take the "best that they can get." They ought to be in a position to dictate terms rather than to accept them. If they can force the machine to give them a bill good for 1899 and after, they can force it to give them a bill good for this year. Everything depends on what they are prepared to threaten and carry out. If they are really determined to smash the machine ticket at the polls unless they get what they think is right they will get it. If they are not prepared for that, then they are suitors at the feet of PLATT, and will get only what he chooses to give.

THE FUTURE OF AUSTRIA.

The change in the Austrian Cabinet gives renewed interest to the view, long held by European statesmen, that the Russian-French alliance looks to the ultimate division of the present composite empire known as Austria-Hungary. In the February number of Harper's Magazine a very strong article by an experienced diplomatist set forth the hopes and plans of Germany in such an event. These included the incorporation of the German-speaking peoples with the German Empire as the natural result of the breakdown of the present arrangement, but they also embraced the much more important and difficult scheme of securing for Germany a free path to the Adriatic at Trieste, and so to the Mediterranean.

The mere separation of the German and Slavic populations and their absorption by the German and Russian Empires respectively would not be an impossible task, and could doubtless be peaceably arranged if the Austro-Hungarian pact could be dissolved without war. But Russia would regard with great jealousy and would resist to the utmost the establishment of German power from the Baltic to the Mediterranean on the right flank of her own long-cherished movement toward Constantinople and thence to the Southern Sea. The theory that she has made any agreement with France by which this can be allowed if France receives "compensation" by the recession of Alsace and Lorraine, or by the annexation of Belgium and Luxembourg, is based on a curious misconception of the real parties in interest. It is not France that would require compensation for such a rearrangement of the map of Europe; it is Russia, and it is not easy to see what compensation would by Russia be deemed adequate. The more probable purpose of the alliance is to enlist the military and naval power of France to resist in the interest of Russia any such increase in the territory and resources of Germany. In return, the recovery of the lost provinces may be contemplated, but this is not likely to be brought about without a stubborn and extended war.

AN OBSTACLE TO TRADE.

The American manufacturer, bright and capable as he is, betrays in one respect a dull and stubborn indocility that makes him the wonder of the age. We refer to his refusal to make goods of the proper pattern and to put them up in the proper packages to sell in foreign markets.

A flagrant instance of this intractable Bourbonism has lately come to our knowledge. A big manufacturing concern in New England that makes an article of universal need and unsurpassed excellence sent an agent to Brazil in search of foreign customers. The agent, who was a man of brains and energy, wore out his shoe leather and his nervous system in the vain attempt to get orders for his employers' goods. The high quality of his samples was admitted. The Brazilian merchants were willing to concede that the goods he displayed were better than the goods on their shelves—bought in Birmingham, we presume. But it was of no use to argue. They knew their business, and knew they could not sell his American wares.

At length the agent found out why his goods were unsalable in Brazil. The Birmingham article was always put up in blue paper packages. His goods were always and everywhere put up in brown paper packages. For years the Brazilian consumers had been accustomed to the blue wrapping and would take no other. Brown was strange, foreign, and they distrusted it. Thereupon the agent, who was a man of push, spent many dollars in a long cable dispatch to his employers. He explained the matter to them frankly and clearly, and expressed his full confidence in his ability to find a ready sale and a wide market for their goods in Brazil if only they would change the color of the wrapping from brown to blue.

He got this reply: "If you can sell our goods in blue packages you can sell them in brown."

This is a typical case. Our Consuls in foreign lands and particularly in South America, which we ought to supply with all the manufactured goods it needs, have for twenty years striven to beat it into the heads of our manufacturers that the tastes and customs of the people of Peru are not those of the people of Indiana, and if they want to sell axes, wagons, or boots and shoes in foreign markets they must manufacture such axes, wagons, and boots and shoes as the people of the country are accustomed to buy. Knowing that his goods are almost universally better in make and pattern—this is particularly true of tools and hardware—than the European article, the American manufacturer has stuck to his patterns as though they were his religion. The New England manufacturers whom we have used as a text would no more have permitted their agent to sell their goods to the Brazilians in blue wrappers than they would have instructed him to preach the Mohammedan creed or baptism without immersion.

This singular bigotry has robbed us of millions of trade and shut us out of profitable markets. It must be got rid of if our factories that are now complaining of the always overstocked home market are to find enough buyers of their products to keep them running on full time. Our exports of manufactures, a branch of our trade upon the development of which our future commercial greatness depends, is seriously hampered by this narrow and ignorant spirit.

Having waited until the last moment to sign his own bill for a canal investigation, Gov. BLACK is taking abundant time to select his Commissioners. It is now announced from those "near" the Governor that he expects an adjournment of the Legislature by April 1, and that the commission may not be appointed until after that date. It is all very unseemly, but we do not know that it really makes much difference. No one supposes that the commission will report in time to influence the election this year, and it is very doubtful if the report can be made very valuable, any way. What it may have to say next December may possibly guide the next Legislature, but if that body is Republican it will do as previous Legislatures have done—ignore the vice of Republican officials and go on with the work if the people will let them. If the Legislature shall be Democratic the whole business will be sharply raked over, no matter what the commission may report. The Governor's course in the matter so far has been very unworthy, and he shows no signs of treating it in any different spirit.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Everybody has heard of the community whose members all lived prosperously on the proceeds of taking in each other's washing. Political economists and other tiresome people who insist upon reasoning about things have always regarded that story with some doubt, and some of them have suspected that it was little better than a joke. Much credibility is given it, however, by a most interesting dispatch from Havana printed by one of our local contemporaries. This dispatch was a long and detailed account of a trip once made by a young American naval officer through an underground passage leading from the Morro to the Cabanas. Other travelers have been content to hear tales about the existence of such a passage, and then without investigation to tell them over again as interesting whether true or not, but the young man in question was a thoroughgoing fellow, and he was not satisfied until he had followed an obliging Spaniard from one end of the tunnel to the other. It was not exactly a pleasant journey. The walls were damp, the pavement rough, the darkness hardly mitigated by the rays of a single dim lantern, and there were innumerable rats! Foreseeing that somebody would ask what the rats lived on, the writer of the dispatch says: "Beneath their [the officers'] feet crunched innumerable small bones. The rats lived by preying on each other and picking the bones bare. Only the strongest and biggest could survive." How simple, how plausible—how much like the folks who took in washing!

—One of the Pittsburg papers quotes a New York lawyer as saying that the lower ranks of his profession in this city are terribly overcrowded, owing to the number of young men from other States, and especially from the South, who come here in search of great fortunes instead of wisely staying at home, where a modest living is much more easily earned. The lawyer admitted, however, that the metropolis did offer some advantages to these ambitious ones which are not to be found elsewhere. Chief among these is the number, excellence, and accessibility of our legal libraries. "If the young lawyer," continued this authority, "can break into the Bar Association he will have access to a magnificent storehouse, where he can find every book that can ever be needed, and he can get along very nicely without seeking admission to this association. In different parts of the city there are law libraries in which he may obtain access to books for nothing. Courtesies are extended to him at the Law Institute on the top floor of the Post Office Building, although a membership in the institute, which costs a mere mite, is expected. Then, again, there are reference books in the Astor Library and Cooper Union. If he should have an office in the Equitable Building he is entitled to the use of several thousand volumes in the library there, kept for the benefit of legal tenants. Other large office buildings, it is said, are also to be equipped with law libraries for the use of tenants. The St. Paul Building is to have a splendid library soon, and it is reported that the twenty-six-story structure going up on Park Row will be similarly equipped."

—Boston is a very hotbed of "Christian Science," if one can judge from the large number of "Reverends," "Professors," and the like that are openly expressing their opposition to the bill now before the Massachusetts Legislature, which, if passed, will put a summary end to the substitution of crazy folly for common sense and experience in the treatment of disease. The titles of these people are doubtless much more impressive to those who do not know the bearers of them than to those who do, but they are presumably respectable, and more or less well-educated members of society, and it tells much that they can defend a miserable superstition without encountering any large amount of local criticism. Is the Boston standard of intelligence degenerating even more rapidly than the passing away of the city's literary honors would seem to indicate?

PERSONAL.

—Duels, in the vast majority of cases, prove absolutely nothing, except brutal stupidity on the part of those participating in them, and, as the element of chance enters largely into the outcome of these contests, they furnish little more than a hint as to the relative skill with sword or pistol of the savages directly involved. Civilized people, therefore, condemn the whole system of personal encounters, and intrust to law and reason the protection of their honor, as of their lives and property. The duel between Col. PICQUART and Col. HENRY, however, is a little out of the ordinary, and it is not absolutely necessary to denounce it as barbarous, or to insist that it leaves the controversy between the two officers exactly where it was before they fought. As regards the nominal question at issue—that of veracity—of course nothing has been settled, but the real point involved was very different, and upon that a ray of light has certainly been cast. Col. HENRY represented that portion of the French Army and of the French nation which trusts to brute force as a substitute for justice, and which screams hysterically of honor while committing cowardly crimes and turning courts into instruments of heartless tyranny. His antagonist stood for order and decency, for human rights, and for the founding of a nation's safety and dignity on the principle of justice to all. Consequently, one can rejoice, or at least need not lament, over an episode in which the contemner of reason has been worsted at his own game. His defeat symbolizes fairly well the inevitable overthrow of all that he personified, and Col. PICQUART's victory may teach a few Frenchmen a much-needed lesson as to the danger of trusting to the martial prowess of the conscienceless scoundrels to whom they have been listening of late.

—One of our correspondents is worried by the demonstrations of joy with which the people of Havana received the Vizcaya, and he wants to know how it is, if all the Cubans hate Spain, that so many of them are enthusiastic over the representative of her rule. The problem is not a very difficult one. Gen. BLANCO is in Havana; with him is the bulk of the Spanish forces, and crowding close to them for protection are the thousands of alien tax stealers upon whom rests all responsibility for the condition of the island. The few real Cubans in the city naturally keep very quiet. Spanish warships that go to other Cuban ports and along the coast get welcomes of another sort—always.

—JOHN CADDEN of Baltimore is a man of humble station, and nobody who knew him ever expected that he would become known outside of the small circle of people who occasionally hired him and his mule to do small jobs for them in the carting line. Mr. CADDEN himself didn't expect it either, and he was far from happy when circumstances forced him one day last week to blossom out into the embodiment of a Great Principle, worth discussion in all parts of the world. Fame had marked him for her own, however, and a policeman did the preliminary work at the request of two auxiliary persons, not necessary to name, who saw Mr. CADDEN violently chastise his mule and insisted upon his arrest for cruelty to animals. The arrest was made, a jury trial was demanded and granted, and the trial began with the giving of evidence about the assault by entirely reputable witnesses. According to the report at hand they declared that they saw Mr. CADDEN apply his heavily booted foot to the beast's side with much vigor. The prisoner's reply was a confession. He did, he said, give the mule a kick in the ribs, and for justification he added that the quadruped was such a stubborn "critter" that he would not even go down hill when a cart and a load of dirt were pushing him along. The jury decided that in these circumstances the mule deserved all he got, and Mr. CADDEN went free. Through him, therefore, has come the defining and judicial recognition of a new human right, and his will forever be a Leading Case. This is one of the few forms of immortality to which men can attain, and many a poet, philosopher, and statesman will envy the reluctantly fortunate muleteer.

CURRENT NOTES.

There are five women in the Maine State prison at Thomaston, and all are serving life sentences for murder in the first degree.

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The valuable law library of the late George W. Biddle of Philadelphia has been presented to the University of Pennsylvania.

* * *

Some liberal man in the East has given $25,000 to Beloit College, Wisconsin, and asked that his name shall not be made public.

* * *

Mr. William Endicott, Jr., has retired from the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston after a service of twenty-two years.

* * *

The New England Historic-Genealogical Society, at its late meeting in Boston, admitted a large number of women to membership, for the first time since its organization, a half century or more ago.

* * *

A citizen of Chicago, who has been a United States Commissioner for nearly thirty-five years, has just been removed from that office by Judge Grosscup, of the United States District Court for incompetency.

* * *

J. C. Pickard of Burlingame, Kan., went back to Madison, Wis., the other day, and tried to hunt up some of the old friends he left there forty years ago. He could find only one surviving, Dr. J. D. Butler.

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The next Republican State Convention in Wisconsin will contain more than 1,000 delegates, because of the big Republican vote at the last Presidential election. Each Assembly District is entitled to one delegate for every 250 votes then cast.

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Henry Arens and G. W. Gall, having been members of the Germania Club, Baltimore, for fifty years, have been elected honorary members and complimented with a banquet, at which was present also Mr. Claus Vocke, the only surviving charter member.

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Any one who can suggest an economical and easy way of substituting electric motors for the present locomotive and cogwheel arrangement on the railroad to the summit of Mount Washington of the New Hampshire White Hills will win the gratitude of the stockholders, as well as pecuniary reward.

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Probably no better printed and illustrated paper ever came out of Florida than the special eighty-page issue of The Jacksonville Times-Union and Citizen, devoted to the industrial attainments of the eastern, western, and middle sections of the State. And the contents are worthy of the fine setting.

* * *

Ex-Gov. Goodell has been re-elected President of the New Hampshire Law and Order League, whose members protest that from this time forth they will not support any man for any office, from Governor down, who does not openly pledge himself before election to maintain and impartially enforce the prohibitory liquor laws of the State.

* * *

Mrs. Elizabeth Gilkeson has presented to Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis, her three-story residence, fully furnished, for the use of its Dean forever. It is easy of access, in a quiet street, and, The Globe-Democrat says, large enough to permit the Dean to entertain visiting Church dignitaries, which has been almost impossible in his present quarters, at the Schuyler Memorial House. The Very Rev. Carroll M. Davis is now the Dean.

THE FREAK "EXTRA" NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just finished reading your editorial in this morning's paper on the extras published yesterday by The Journal regarding Mr. Long. Surely something should be done to suppress these "extras." If they were read by intelligent people the harm done would be small indeed, but from my observation they are only read by the element which thrives and grows fat upon sensation, be it what it may. The tough class—men, women, and children—buy these penny papers, go to the nearest public house, and cry war.

Surely it is not always an unalloyed blessing to live in a "free country," and if the bill now before the Legislature at Albany is passed, let us hope even the power of millions may be restricted and decent papers be the outcome.

A WOMAN READER.

New York, March 4, 1898.

OLIVES AND APHORISMS.

Taste for Maxims Needs to be Acquired—Some of These Literary Sweetmeats Discussed.

From The London News.

Maxims are the wit of the few and the weariness of the many. But just as there are two things which cannot be gazed on steadily, death and the sun, so there are many things of which a little goes a long way. Such things are olives and aphorisms. Maxims are not like Mme. de Sévigné's cherries; you do not begin by choosing the best and end by eating the basketful. An aphorism is like a sonnet, though, luckily, there is not nearly so much of it. Both begin in a happy thought, and both are worked up with what literary skill the thinker possesses. Both are like puns—the habit of making them grows upon a man. Puns can be fired off anywhere; sonnets can only be exploded in "The Athenaeum." In sonnets the original happy thought needs to be padded out—there is seldom enough of it to go round. In aphorisms the thought needs to be cut like a diamond, if it is to sparkle. Mankind has forgotten all but a very few aphorisms of known and individual authorship, whereas proverbs abound by the thousand. Nobody knows who made proverbs, but in every country he seems to have made the same. Proverbs are natural wild flowers of human reflection everywhere, but aphorisms demand the labor of individual thought. After Rochefoucauld published his Maxims in 1665, making maxims became a fashionable intellectual amusement, like "pencil games," the most fatiguing of entertainments. The cheapest way to make maxims is to invert truisms, (once very popular) or to alter proverbs. Thus it seems for a moment rather amusing to say, "A little widow is a dangerous thing," but the line parodied is "A little knowledge," not "A little wisdom," "is a dangerous thing."

Though proverbs are made by nobody knows who, Pope and others of his school made, after all, things very like proverbs:

Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest,
Man never is, but always to be blest.

This very well expresses the hopes and disappointments of hospitality. In politics, take:

What oft was thought, but ne'er so well expressed,
Whate'er is best administered is best.

The reader of our classics will perceive that, in the way illustrated by these quotations, the poets may be made to say something much in their manner, but which they never dreamed of saying. Thus, of the great Swedish Queen's abdication,

She left a name at which the world grew pale,
To puckle fools and chronicle small ale.

By such expedients even the feeblest minds (as one of them remarked) may fire off aphorisms like a Maxim gun. Pascal's things are "pensées," not aphorisms, to be used as occasion arose; in fact, deeply serious happy thoughts. "The last thing we decide when writing a book is what we shall put first." So also said Thomas Innes, who may not have been remembering Pascal. The aphorism does not apply probably to novels. "We are easily consoled, because we are easily afflicted." But people who are not easily afflicted are not easily consoled. "Continued eloquence is wearisome," a thing forgotten by S. T. Coleridge. "If all men knew what each said of the other, there would not be four friends in the world." This seems equivalent to saying that mankind, as observed by Pascal, had no sense of humor. Pascal found that "the abstract sciences afforded little opportunity of social intercourse." How could he expect it? It is the same with golf, if earnestly pursued. "Atheism shows strength of mind, but only to a certain degree." It rather argues strength of conceit. "To commonplace people, all men are much alike." This is hardly true; commonplace people always pronounce everybody "an awfully queer fellow."

There are few Rochefoucauld maxims so good as "Hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue," or "Too great eagerness to repay a favor is a kind of ingratitude." It is not, perhaps, the most usual variety. "There are bad people who would be less dangerous if they were devoid of all goodness, and good people who would be more agreeable if they had "a redeeming vice." The reason why lovers never get tired of one another's society is because they always talk about themselves." And that is the reason why some married people do get tired of each other's society. Rochefoucauld is not always bitter. There is nobility in "We, in some measure, take part in good actions when we praise them sincerely." English does not lend itself to aphorisms, or Englishmen do not know how to use their language. The best modern examples are probably those in Mr. George Meredith's "Pilgrim's Scrip," which, we believe, have not been separately published.

Police Under Civil Service Rules.

From The Chicago Times-Herald, March 1.

Every member of the police force will be discharged within two days, at the mandate of the Civil Service Commission. Out of the 3,750 policemen on the force 3,500 will be immediately reinstated. Those who have bad records will be dropped. Chief Kipley is also to cut down the expenses, and the total of those to be discharged without hope will reach 250.

The general discharge is in consequence of the civil service examination held in December. The papers have all been examined. All that remains to be done is to cut out the men with bad records. The general discharge is a technicality. Every man subsequently appointed will be under civil service rules and cannot be removed for political cause. The police force will be absolutely under civil service when all formalities are observed.

Mayor Harrison is powerless to prevent the discharge of the 250 men. "Some of them have bad records," he said, "but the city will have to get along without the others, because the city cannot afford to pay their salaries. The city needs more policemen at the present time, but I see no way out of the trouble. We have no money and the men will have to go."

Lincoln's Gift to a Fire Brigade.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The Sons and Daughters of Illinois held a meeting in Boston Thursday night. Vice President Henry Haynie told this story of Lincoln:

"The Fire Hose Company of Springfield was very proud of its well-equipped fire apparatus, and, desiring to procure some extra supplies, subscription papers were sent around. The small boys, myself among the number, were given a share in the work. I went up to some dusty rooms over a grocery and entered the law office of Lincoln. He asked me numberless questions, and I had to tell him all I knew of this fire brigade and its members. Then he said: 'Well, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll go home to supper—Mrs. Lincoln is generally good-natured after supper—and then I'll tell her I've been thinking of giving $50 to the brigade, and she'll say: "Abe, will you never have any sense? Twenty dollars is quite enough." So to-morrow, my boy, you come around and get your $20.'"

Long and Roosevelt.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

The Washington correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES declares that Secretary of the Navy Long is the "most forceful man in the Cabinet," and gives it to be understood that he is the sort of man to be depended upon in an emergency. That being true, the navy is in good hands. Secretary Long's assistant, Theodore Roosevelt, is one of the best organizers and disciplinarians in the country.

NUGGETS.

One Exception.

It is very funny to watch a man with a toothache, unless you watch him in a mirror.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Unprofitable.

A woman's club in New York is discussing the "utilization of leisure." A number of people out of jobs are worrying about that, too.—Galveston News.

Those Perfect Eyes.

She—It is said that only one person in fifteen has perfect eyes.

He—It seems strange that every fifteenth should be a girl who is engaged to be married.—Yonkers Statesman.

An Imposing Appearance.

"Honesty is fairly written upon that man's countenance."

"I suppose that is the reason he has found it possible to get in debt to nearly everybody in this town."—Chicago News.

Not Yet.

Mr. Larimer—How is it that I don't hear you shouting for war, Ellsworth?

Mr. Ellsworth—Oh, my time will come when one of the war shouters hires me to go as his substitute.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

THE RAIN ON THE SEA.

Clarence Ousley in New Orleans Picayune.

The steeds of the sea rise up with the day,
All harnessed and groomed for the race;
The sunlight bejewels the dew on their mane
Like rich-wrought garments of grace;
The silvery sheen of their satiny skins
Is flecked with a spatter of gold;
The breath of the morning has scattered the mists,
And the racers are restless and bold.

At the lift of the signal they leap to the course
That stretches away to the west,
And gallop along in the face of the wind
Like cavalry charging abreast.
The thunder of running is under their hoofs,
The sweat of the race in their flanks,
And an echo comes out of a cloud in the east
Where the lightning is marshaling ranks.

The stronger the wind is, the fiercer the pace,
Till their nostrils are nozzles of spray;
The clatter of feet is the rattle of hail,
And the race is as swift as the day.
The cloud in the west, overspreading the sky,
Incloses and cushions the sound;
The lightning is stilled and the thunder is hushed,
And the rumble roars under the ground.

The foam of the bridle flies over their backs,
And their breathing is deep in the throat;
There's a lull in the wind and the noon is as close
As the air of the night in the moat.
Yet galloping onward the steeds of the sea
Come lumbering over the main,
And anon from the stifling distress of the storm
Comes the musical patter of rain.

It dimples and ripples their satiny skins
And washes the sweat from their flanks.
But, lo! as the host of the hurrying feet
Comes in, in unwavering ranks,
The lightning is rallying up in the clouds,
The thunder rolls down on the main,
And the elements join in a deafening din—
The lightning and thunder and rain.

The torrents are loosed and the racers dismayed,
For the deluge is blinding and chill;
But plunging ahead on the shadowy course
They leap to the race with a will.
The waters are churned by their furious feet
Till the ocean is seething with foam.
Still onward they plunge, and, behold, in the west
The sunset is lighting them home.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST

Opposition to the Anglo-German Loan to China Regarded as Inimical to Peace.

FRANCE BACKS HER DEMANDS

China, Pressed for Payment of the Indemnity to Japan, Urges Russia to Evacuate Port Arthur—Decision Deferred.

PEKIN, March 6.—Russia is negotiating to lease Port Arthur. On Friday last M. Yano Fumio, the Japanese Minister to China, demanded an official signed asurance of the payment of the indemnity due next May. The Chinese Government instructed Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, to urge Russia to evacuate Port Arthur. Russia deferred a decision, alleging that the presence of Russian warships at Port Arthur was beneficial to China and favorable to peace in the Orient.

Russia is now opposing the Anglo-German loan. M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, lodged a formal protest last Thursday and demanded a quid pro quo. The details of the Russian demand are not yet made public, but Russia's attitude is regarded as inimical to peace in the Far East.

On Friday M. Gerard, the French Minister to China, made a similar complaint, with corresponding demands for compensation in the South. England and Germany are now regarded as having obtained their legitimate aspirations, and Russia and France desire to secure theirs.

The Chinese acknowledge that the late British loan negotiations were disinterested and calculated to advance China's welfare and to maintain her independence.

RUSSIA'S LATEST DEMANDS.

China Asked to Surrender Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan.

LONDON, March 7.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"Russia has demanded that China surrender to her all sovereign rights over Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan for the same period and on the same conditions as in the case of Germany at Kiao-chau. Besides this, Russia demands the right to construct a railway, under the same conditions as the Trans-Manchurian Railway, from Petuna on that line (near the River Sungari) to Kwang-chung-Tzu, Mukden, and Port Arthur. Five days are given for reply, and the agreement must be signed within a month.

"In the event of non-compliance, Russia threatens to move her troops into Manchuria. China will perforce yield. By this agreement Russia will obtain the right to send soldiers into Liao-tung, ostensibly for the protection of the railway engineers.

"Russian assurances that the ports will be open to the world are deceptive, inasmuch as, while conforming to these assurances, Russia can convert either port into a second and stronger Vladivostock."

The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the foregoing dispatch and on Russia's opposition to the Anglo-German loan, says:

"Russia's protest is neither more nor less than a thinly veiled demand upon China to abandon the whole of Manchuria and the Province of Shing-King, which includes the Leao-tong Peninsula.

"If China yields these provinces will practically pass away forever, to be incorporated in the Czar's empire. While recognizing that Russia's desire for an ice-free terminaus for her Asiatic railway is reasonable and legitimate, England cannot assent to the practical absorption of two great and wealthy Chinese provinces."

WILL NOT FIGHT ESTERHAZY.

Col. Picquart Refuses to Answer His Challenge.

PARIS, March 6.—Col. Picquart refuses to answer Comte Esterhazy's challenge to a duel for causes growing out of the Dreyfus and Zola trials.

PRINCE OF WALES A DIPLOMAT.

LONDON, March 7.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail asserts that the Prince of Wales, during his recent visit to Paris, had a mission from Lord Salisbury to talk with President Faure and M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, with a view of facilitating a conciliatory agreement in West Africa.

French Officers at Khartoum.

LONDON, March 7.—The Cairo correspondent of The Daily Mail says he is informed on reliable authority that three French officers have been in Khartoum for three months.

THE ITALIAN ANNIVERSARY.

ROME, March 6.—At a banquet of 240 Italian Mayors this evening, in celebration of the anniversary of the promulgation of the Italian Constitution, the Marquis di Rudini, the Premier, referred to the "memorable day when Victor Emanuel climbed to the Capitol as King of Italy." He said: "It was then with that new people as with the American people after the War of Independence, in which they had their Cincinnati and Fabrichi, and who desired that in the metropolis named after their greatest son, Washington, they should see arise a Capitol."

AUSTRIAN CABINET CRISIS.

VIENNA, March 6.—The Cabinet crisis, which culminated yesterday in the resignation of Baron von Gautsch and his Ministry, was a complete surprise in its suddenness, though expected to occur ere long.

Count von Thun is a favorite of the Emperor and is believed to have been long marked by him for the Premiership. It is even alleged that Baron von Gautsch was compelled to resign by pressure from above. Count von Thun intends to form a concentration Cabinet, but there is considerable doubt whether he will succeed better than his predecessors in arranging the difficulty with Hungary.

Baron Holm Patrick Dead.

LONDON, March 6.—Ion Trent Hamilton, Baron Holm Patrick, of Holm Patrick, County Dublin, is dead. He was the Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of County Dublin. He was born in 1839, and married Victoria, daughter of Gen. Lord Charles Wellesley and sister of the third Duke of Wellington. From 1863 to 1885 he was Conservative Member of Parliament for County Dublin. Last year he was raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

The Easby Abbey at Fayal Disabled.

FAYAL, March 6.—The British steamer Easby Abbey, Capt. Prideaux, from Baltimore Feb. 12 for Hamburg, was towed in here to-day by the British steamer Picton, Capt. Payne, from Baltimore Feb. 12 for Rochefort. The Easby Abbey had lost her screw shaft.

In Memory of King George's Escape.

ATHENS, March 6.—The royal family attended to-day the laying of the foundation stone of an expiatory chapel at the scene of the recent attempt upon the life of King George. The King was the recipient of a great popular ovation.

American Warships for Hongkong.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Hongkong says that six additional American war vessels are expected there shortly.

Tatza Jews Killed by Arabs.

TANGIER, March 6.—A number of Ghiatz Arabs have pillaged the Jewish quarter at Tatza, killed several Jews, and abducted the Jewesses.

BULGARIAN EDITOR KILLED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—Yesterday a Bulgarian speaking man visited M. Makedonsky, First Secretary of the Bulgarian Exarchate, and editor of the Bulgarian newspaper Novini, the organ of the Exarchate, and after demanding the reason for the non-publication of a certain paragraph, drew a revolver and shot M. Makedonsky.

The wounded man lingered until to-day, when he died. His assailant escaped. The police have arrested fifty persons on suspicion.

M. Milutino Garachanin Dead.

BELGRADE, March 6.—M. Milutino Garachanin, the distinguished Servian statesman and former Prime Minister, is dead. He was born at Belgrade Feb. 22, 1843.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESSE DE DOUBEAUVILLE.—The Duchesse de Doubeauville, who died last Thursday in Paris, at the age of fifty-five, from meningitis, belonged to the princely Belgian house of de Ligne. She was a sister of the present Prince de Ligne, and became the second wife of the Duc de Doubeauville in 1862. The Duc lives in the Faubourg St. Germain, where the Duchesse's "Thursday afternoons" were crowded with the most prominent members of the old noblesse, of whom the Duc, who also bears the title of Comte de la Rochefoucauld, is one of the most conspicuous members. He has had a passive and respectable political career, and at present represents the Department of Sarthe in the Chamber of Deputies.

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OPENING FOR TRADE WITH CHINA.—The British Foreign Office recently published definite information concerning the lines on which Anglo-Chinese trade would, on and after June 1, 1898, be conducted. All waterways shall be open to British and other foreign shipping, which shall have the same rights as native vessels. Foreign craft need not necessarily be seagoing, and the smaller streams may be penetrated by small steamers and launches, which may or may not have been constructed in China. The Chinese Government, through the British Minister in Pekin, guarantees "not to mortgage, lease, or cede any of the territory embraced in the Valley of the Yangtsze-Kiang or its estuaries." The Foreign Office bulletin adds: "The post of Inspector General of Maritime Customs shall in the future, as in the past, be held by a British subject so long as British trade with China at regular ports of entry continues to exceed that of any other power."

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NEW CHANNEL FORTIFICATIONS.—The British Government has begun to execute an elaborate plan of fortification for Dover, making that port as strongly defensive as possible against modern artillery. Dover, with its heights and castle, has for centuries been considered one of the strongest naturally fortified ports of England; at the same time, for the past half century, it has been allowed to remain in a condition that would make it an easy matter for modern guns to knock the entire works into pieces in a few minutes. The plan includes the erection of a block of new barracks to the east of Dover Castle, and the construction of three modern forts on the cliffs. The work is let out by contract, which guarantees its completion within twelve months. The forts will be on the heights on each side of the town, so as to command the Channel and cover the Admiralty National Harbor. To the west of the town two additional forts will be erected. The forts are to be mounted with quick-firing guns of the largest calibre with the most approved automatic gear. The turret on the old Admiralty Pier is not to be dismantled until the forts are completed.

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RUSSIA HURRYING THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW WARSHIPS.—The Novosti of St. Petersburg reports that the new Russian cruisers, the Okjda and the Peresvjet, will be launched in April, and before the middle of May will be ready to join the Baltic fleet. Three first class battleships—the Diana, the Palada, and the Aurora—will be launched and placed in commission some time in the Summer. The keel to the giant battleship, the Gromoboj, has just been laid in the Imperial yard at St. Petersburg. It will be launched, it is expected, in the Spring or Summer of 1899. It will be the largest ship in the Russian Navy. All these warships will be armed with a new quick-firing gun, which for range, penetration, and rapidity of loading is said to be in advance of anything in the world.

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WILL THE AMERICAN RACE DIE OUT?—Le Journal Statistique of the French Society of Statistics has a series of articles on race mixtures. A recent number dealing with the outcome of pure American marriages comes to the alarming conclusion that the race cannot survive many centuries. It is pointed out that such marriages are resulting in a steady diminution of the birth rate. The writer offers the explanation that the American man is so selfish and engrossed in business that he does not care to be bothered with children in his home, and that another obvious explanation is "the ideal of consumptive beauty" that Americans in search of a wife have. But the base of the whole matter, the writer goes on to say, is the American form of government. Democracy produces individualism and the maximum of personal development, and that is bad for the race. The numerical increase of a race is in the inverse proportion to the development of individuals. America has this alternative, if she would survive: She must either give up the present democracy or re-establish it upon a scientific basis "which shall have been thought out by savants and not by sentimentalists."

AGAINST COMPANY STORES.

Evils of a System in New Jersey Which the McQuade Bill Is Designed to Remedy.

TRENTON March 6.—There will be a hearing next Wednesday on the McQuade bill to abolish company stores in New Jersey. This bill strikes at a system that the labor organizations and the operatives individually have denounced as against the material progress of the workingmen. These company stores exist all over the State, but principally in Middlesex and Cumberland Counties. The bill emanates from the workingmen of Middlesex County, and they expect to get the support of the operatives of Cumberland County, but in that they will be disappointed, because the operatives claim that the bill, if it becomes a law, will not be of any benefit to them, because it is aimed at corporation stores, and the concerns in the glass towns of South Jersey are not incorporated.

If the bill is amended so as to apply to the various glass companies, it will invite the opposition of the united glass operatives in South Jersey. These manufacturers have always opposed any legislation that would interfere with the company store system. Cumberland County alone threefifths of the earnings of the glass operatives is given back to the corporations that employ them for the necessities of life. In Bridgeton it is decreed by the corporations that their employes must buy all the necessaries of life from the company store, and these necessaries include clothing, coal, wood, and furniture. Many concerns also rent houses to their operatives, so that the working people do not get a chance to handle $100 a year in actual money. In Millville the order to purchase at the company's store is not absolute, but it is deemed prudent to do so, if the employes want steady work.

The companies claim in these days of sharp business competition that their only sure income is from their stores, and not a few of them earn from forty to sixty thousand dollars a year from the business done with their employes. The companies deny that they derive any more than a legitimate profit, but they admit that they do no jobbing and run no bargain counters. The operatives are thus deprived of the benefits of general competition.

The operatives claim that they handle no money, and in consequence cannot improve their condition morally or socially. They can only get the necessities of life at a high price. They say that they cannot improve their homes, educate their children, or give them any social privileges. It is as they describe it a species of thralldom. In a few company stores the amount of purchase is deducted from the pay envelope, in others the full amount is given, with a slip stating the indebtedness to the company. Immediate payment is expected, and unless the excuse is urgent the supplies are promptly shut off, and this is followed by a shutting down of work to that particular individual. One company in Bridgeton has a "punch book" system by which it limits families to so much credit a week. A book containing amounts ranging from 5 to 25 cents is printed, and the amount of each purchase is canceled with a punch. This is to prevent families getting into debt with the company when work is slack. Instances are known where operatives during a dull season, to secure the necessities of life, are obliged to give chattel mortgages on their property, and they have been foreclosed.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Delegates of Several Trades Have Grievances Against Harry Miner.

BOYCOTT SCHEME THAT FAILED

Union to Support the Movement for an Employers' Liability Law Similar to That in Operation in England.

Harry Miner, formerly the workingmen's pet, and who at one time was supposed to represent the labor element in Congress, is now cordially hated by union men, and he might have been roughly handled had he visited yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union.

Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union was the first to make a complaint against Mr. Miner, who he said refused to employ union stage hands.

"We have also a bone to pick with Mr. Miner," remarked Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan Musical Union; "for he employs non-union musicians in his theatres."

"We also have a grievance against him," joined in Delegate Prince of the Cigarpackers. "You can never get a union cigar in his place."

"Nor can you find a single union bartender there," affirmed Delegate Meisel of the Bartenders.

Then Delegate Lawrence of the Actors' Protective Union complained that Mr. Miner would not employ union actors, and that he paid low salaries to those that he did engage.

"He won't employ any union cornice and skylight makers when he needs them," said Delegate Schwabe, who represents the union men of that trade.

"We, too, have something against Mr. Miner," spoke Delegate Thimme, who represents the druggists' clerks. "He makes the clerks in his drug store work sixteen hours a day."

"I never knew him to employ any union painters or gilders," said the painters' delegate.

"Let us boycott him!" cried a delegate.

"It wouldn't be of any use," said another delegate. "A committee was once sent to boycott a certain theatre, and after the members had paraded in front of it, they went in, paid their admission fees, and enjoyed the play."

A letter was received from the iron molders asking the Central Labor Union to assist the unions in getting up an employers' liability law similar to those in operation in England and in Massachusetts. While the factory law of this State fines an employer for failing to put safe guards around machinery, an employe who may get injured through such negligence cannot get any remedy in court, on the ground of contributory negligence. The letter cited a case of a molder in Long Island City who was permanently injured and disabled by the explosion of some brass that had poured out of a broken crucible. The explosion was caused by water which had dripped under the grate pan of the furnaces that were sunk in low ground. The dangerous condition of the furnaces was due to the negligence of the employers, but the jury were told that the workman knew the danger, and had consequently assumed the risk, and so he lost his suit for damages. In England the employer is liable, whether the workman knows the danger he incurs or not, on the principle that hunger will drive him to take risks.

The meeting pledged itself to help the movement, and directed the Secretary to inform the affiliated unions and request their aid.

Delegate Farley of the tile layers' helpers said that a number of workmen were found at work in the morning on a building at 96 Liberty Street. Word was sent to the police station that the Sunday law was being violated, and thereupon several policemen went and made the workmen go home.

The following delegates were put in nomination for election to offices: Recording Secretary—John S. Henry, the present incumbent of that office; Corresponding Secretary—Edward C. Farrell; Financial Secretary—James P. Archibald and J. T. Lawrence; Treasurer—T. J. Daly.

LAUGHED AS SHE TOOK POISON.

Mary Burney's Parents at First Thought the Girl Was Joking.

When Mary Burney heard yesterday afternoon that the young man she loved had taken another girl to a dance Saturday night, she cried bitterly. Miss Burney is twenty years old, and lives with her parents at 345 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. For more than a year she has been engaged to be married, her parents say, to August Lux, who keeps a barber's shop at First Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Her mother tried to console the girl, but the latter was gloomy all the afternoon. Toward night her parents were in the sitting room, when the girl stood before them, and, taking a small bottle from her pocket, said with a laugh:

"What's the use of living? I'm tired of life. I guess I'll kill myself."

"You must not joke like that," remonstrated her father.

"Here goes!" said the girl, and she swallowed the contents of the bottle. Then she staggered toward another room.

"Doesn't she do that well," exclaimed the mother, "just as though she were committing suicide?" The father laughed, but just at that moment Mary fell to the floor unconscious. Mr. Burney ran to her and found that she had taken carbolic acid. A policeman called an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital, and for an hour the physician worked over the girl. He said there was but slight chance of her recovery. He took her to the hospital a prisoner.

Mr. and Mrs. Burney were prostrated. They have had twelve children, but all of them are dead except the girl who tried to kill herself last night.

BITTEN BY A ST. BERNARD.

Mrs. Mary Buckley Injured While Walking in Fourteenth Street.

Mrs. Mary Buckley of 348 East Fifteenth Street was severely bitten about the face and hands last night by a big St. Bernard dog led by Robert Schubo, a cook, of 47 Seventh Avenue, while walking up Fourteenth Street. The dog was running around behind its master when suddenly it sprang upon the woman and knocked her down.

Schub could not call it off, and a crowd immediately collected about the prostrate woman, but no one dared interfere. Policeman Brown of the West Thirtieth Street Station finally came up, and after a severe struggle succeeded in pulling off the dog. An ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital, and Mrs. Buckley was taken there in a serious condition. Her injuries are not thought to be fatal, but she was suffering considerable pain.

Schub was arrested and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station. At first Sergt. Daly was inclined to hold him on a criminal charge, but after learning that the woman was probably not fatally injured he held the prisoner for violating a city ordinance in allowing the dog to run loose. Should fatal results ensue from the bite Schub will be liable to a charge of manslaughter.

Accused of Burglary and Assault.

William Bush, aged nineteen years, of 308 Rodney Street, Williamsburg, was remanded in the Lee Avenue Police Court for a hearing on the charge of burglary and assault. Early in the morning he forced an entrance into the rooms of Mrs. Gussie Greenwald at 201 Kent Avenue. The noise he made awakened her and she screamed. Bush ran into her bedroom and tried to stifle her cries, and failing in this, struck her in the face with a glass tumbler. He was arrested by Policeman Maher of the Bedford Avenue Station while trying to escape.

Burglars Dug Through a Wall.

Detectives Leonard and Vell of the Eldridge Street Station House, who arrested Harris Feinberg of 90 Allen Street and Louis Levy of 106 Allen Street, on a charge of breaking into the store of Horowitz & Co., of 42 Hester Street, last Friday night, said in the Essex Market Court yesterday that the prisoners dug their way through a brick wall in order to get into an alleyway leading to the store they robbed. They were held in $2,000 bonds each.

AGAINST SUNDAY OPENING

The Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Denounces the Liquor Traffic.

DANGERS OF INTEMPERANCE

Art Galleries, Museums, and Public Libraries Should Be Thrown Open on the Day of Rest—The City's Administration.

The first of the public lectures to be given under the auspices of the Catholic University at Washington was delivered last night at St. Patrick's Cathedral by the Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy of St. John's Church, Altoona, Penn., before an audience that filled every pew, while many interested listeners stood in the rear as far as the doors.

Father Sheedy took for his subject "The Catholic Church and the Liquor Traffic," and announced in his introduction that he would try to clearly define the position of the Church on the liquor traffic and the saloon.

"The Catholic Church in this country," he said, "has put its seal of disapproval on the liquor traffic. At the second Plenary Council at Baltimore Catholic pastors were repeatedly called upon to warn their flocks against the evils arising from the saloon and to repel from the sacraments liquor dealers who encourage the abuses of drink, especially on Sundays. The third Plenary Council admonished Catholics engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors to consider the many and the grave dangers with which the business is surrounded. It distinctly warned the liquor dealers that if through their action or co-operation religion is dishonored and men are led to ruin, there is an avenger in heaven who will certainly demand of them a terrible retribution.

"Total abstinence is a truly efficacious remedy for the great evil of intemperance, which is the ruin of families and a great hindrance to true religion. The Holy Father appeals to pastors to do their utmost to drive the plague of intemperance from the fold of Christ. Catholics are therefore arrayed on the side of temperance and against the American saloon, because of its scandals and abuses.

Must Oppose Sunday Opening.

"Against Sunday opening we must stand firm, for those who want it are moved by a mere selfish desire to increase their sale of liquor by adding to their present license of six days one for the sacred day, utterly regardless of its effect upon the welfare of the consumers, their families, and the community. A Sunday not for worship, certainly not for rest to the weary workers, but purely for amusement and dissipation, is sure to bring in its train national infidelity and decadence.

"Let us not under any spurious pretext of personal rights, home rule, or liberty cast away the Sunday of the fathers, under which God has prospered us beyond all other nations of the earth, and put in its place the Continental Sunday, which has been productive of so little good and so much evil that the most thoughtful Europeans are at present trying to cast it away because it is demoralizing.

"Let us not be scared by the chimera of a Puritan Sunday. There is no danger of your ever getting back to that. Cosmopolitan New York never had and never can have any odious blue laws. Give the workingman what he is entitled to, the Lord's Day a day of rest; make it a day of joy and gladness. Throw open for him the art galleries, the museums, the public libraries, if you will—and you do well to do so—but keep the door of the saloon tightly shut."

Lessons of History.

Father Sheedy next quoted from Kinglake's "History of the Crimea," to show that drink had brought the British soldiers to a state of unprecedented degradation during the Crimean war. He referred also to Lecky, who, in "The History of European Morals," said that the year 1724 was the most prolific in calamity to the English nation, it being the year in which gin was first introduced in England, and to Gladstone's famous declaration that the evils wrought by drink were more deadly, because more continuous, than the three great historic scourges of war, pestilence, and famine combined.

"The administration of this proud City of New York," he concluded, "has been intrusted to a party largely composed of Catholic citizens. What will the record be? Will it help to make this city truly greater in moral and civic virtues, greater in art, in literature, in patriotism, and in religious observance? Let it prove to one people and to the country at large that the hopes of the coming century are safely centred in the conservative and healing influences of the Catholic Church. Stand firm and immovable against the Sunday saloon, against the abuses of the liquor traffic, against intemperance, the giant curse of the day."

In the audience were nearly 1,000 members of the Church Total Abstinence Unions of the Churches of the Paulist Fathers, St. Alphonsus, St. Veronica, Sacred Heart, St. John the Evangelist, St. Monica, St. James, and St. Paul's of Harlem.

Father Doyle of the Church of the Paulist Fathers, in speaking of Father Sheedy's lecture, said it was the official declaration of the diocese made from the cathedral pulpit against Sunday opening.

At the close of the lecture the benediction was bestowed by Archbishop Corrigan.

RAILROAD WATCHES EXAMINED.

Report of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe's Inspector for 1897.

H. S. Montgomery, General Watch Inspector of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, says The Railroad Gazette, has issued his annual report for the year 1897, giving a brief record of every watch examined. This record, giving the name of the owner and of the maker, the maker's numbers, and the behavior of the watch in three tests, fills about fifty pages. About one-third of this space is taken up with a list of watches condemned, though apparently these do not constitute a third of all the watches examined. All watches are tested for twenty-four hours in each one of three positions, pendant up, dial up, and dial down, and the permissible limit of errpr is six seconds. A watch losing three seconds in twenty-four hours in one position, gaining three in another, and losing three in the third, is accepted, the extreme variation being only six seconds. A watch gaining fifteen seconds in one position, twelve in the second, and nine in the third would be accepted; for the position rate being thus shown to be acceptable, it is merely a question of regulation to make the watch run with a maximum variation of thirty seconds a week, which is the standard of the American Railway Association.

The Atchison requires watches to be examined and certificates to be renewed on the first day of each month, and employes must carry their certificates with them when on duty. The standard watch of the Atchison must have seventeen jewels, and must be adjusted to temperature, position, and isochronism. Mr. Montgomery says in the report that several watches were found in the hands of employes which ran well in the pocket position, but varied over one minute a day when lying down. On the other hand, the proportion of good watches, even among those which have been used ten years, and even twenty years, was so large as to create surprise.

Policeman's Eye Cut.

Policeman James J. McKeon of the Oak Street Station received a severe cut over the left eye last night while patrolling his post at New Bowery, near Madison Street. The injury was caused by the head of a bronzed plaster of paris image, which fell on or was thrown at him from the upper window of one of the near-by tenements.

The missile cut a hole in the rim of McKeon's helmet, and this doubtless saved him from a fracture of the skull. Efforts to learn where the object came from were fruitless. The policeman was attended by a surgeon, and is laid up on the sick list.

Fell Dead in the Street.

John Hoffmann, sixty-six years old, of 61 New Bowery, who had been ill for a long time of dropsy, fell dead on the sidewalk four doors from his home last night. The Coroners' office was notified and a permit given the relatives, who took charge of the remains.

ROBERT EMMET'S BIRTHDAY.

Enthusiastic Celebration by the Clan-Na-Gael in the Academy of Music.

The Academy of Music was crowded last night with enthusiastic Irish men and women who had gathered to commemorate the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of Robert Emmet's birth. The theatre was brilliantly decorated with the American and Irish flags. The Irish Volunteers were there in fatigue uniform, and added to the brilliancy of the scene. William Temple Emmet, a grandnephew of Robert Emmet, presided. On the platform were Recorder Goff, Gen. O'Beirne, W. Bourke Cockran, Recorder Simon of Weehawken, N. J.; Congressman William Sulzer, Roderick J. Kennedy, Capt. Stephen McFarland, Col. Michael C. Murphy, Col. James Moran, Justice James A. O'Gorman, John Conway, Thomas Crimmins, John D. Crimmins, Mayor Hinchliffe of Paterson, Senator Vaughan of Scranton, Penn.; Sheriff Dunn, Justice Keogh, Justice Giegerich, and Col. Swords.

The orator of the evening was Congressman Rowland B. Mahany. In the course of his address he said:

"The extraordinary nature of this demonstration is the best testimony to the undying loyalty of the Irish race to the principles for which their ancestors fought. The crusade will not cease until Irish nationality is an actual accomplishment. A new and greater Ireland is in the Western Hemisphere to battle for the old and insist that Irish freedom shall be an accomplished fact."

Looking in the direction of the Irish Volunteers, who occupied a tier of seats in the orchestra circle, he exclaimed: "As I look at the troops I am reminded that were this country to be plunged into war to-morrow the Clan-Na-Gael could put 25,000 trained and experienced soldiers in the field in one day." This brought the enthusiasm to fever heat, and the cheering was deafening.

"The Irish have no need to testify to their devotion to the American flag," he continued. "Our devotion has been proved from Anthony Wayne to Phil Sheridan. As our record has been in the past so shall it be even unto the end."

"One of the criticisms of the Irish race is that they are incapable of self-government. Well, for a people incapable of governing themselves, they show remarkable capacity to rule everybody else. [A voice—"You forget Croker!" What the Irish people need most is a dignified sense of their own dignity. The Irish people are here, and here to stay, and it will be for friends to understand, and enemies to appreciate that."

The speaker expatiated on the great patriotic wisdom displayed by Irishmen in England, and even in Spain. The allusion to Spain started hissing, and the orator remarked: "The Irish in the United States will counteract the influence of the Irish in Spain." He closed his oration with a tribute to the memory of Robert Emmet.

The celebration was under the auspices of the local Clan-Na-Gael. In addition to the oratory, a musical programme was successfully carried out by Bayne's Orchestra, Mrs. William Flynn, and Mrs. D. D. Toal, sopranos; Alexander W. McGuire and John W. Donovan, tenors; Miss Maud Marden, and Mrs. Jennie Campbell-Keogh, contraltos; Frederick W. Latham, baritone, and Prof. M. Loesch, accompanist. At the close of the meeting the audience joined in singing "God Save Ireland" and "The Star Spangled Banner."

TEN EYCK TO ROW AT HENLEY.

Wachusett Boat Club of Worcester Votes to Send Him Over.

WORCESTER, March 6.—The Wachusett Boat Club to-day voted to enter Edward H. Ten Eyck for the second time in the Henley Royal Regatta, where he will compete for the diamond sculls, of which he is the present holder.

The club also voted to send James A. Ten Eyck, the young man's father, as coach and trainer.

THE NEW BEDFORD STRIKERS.

Weavers Authorize a Proposition to be Made to Manufacturers.

NEW BEDFORD, March 6.—The Conference Committee of the weavers to-day authorized Secretary Cunnane to prepare a proposition upon the fines question, which will be submitted to the State Board of Arbitration to-morrow, and if it meets its approval subsequently will be submitted to the manufacturers.

This action is in response to a request from the State Board of Arbitration, which in turn had been requested by the manufacturers to secure such a proposition.

BLAST FURNACE COMBINATION.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Bessemer Operators Forming a Trust.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—An effort is being made by the Bessemer blast-furnace operators of Cleveland, Pittsburg, and the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys to enter into a combination. Fourteen concerns, owning nineteen furnaces, are included in the proposed arrangement. A meeting was held last week in Cleveland, and another will be held in Pittsburg this week.

It is intended that the combination shall have an allotment feature, a price arrangement, and a selling Commissioner. The main difficulty encountered is that of obtaining a combination as effective as is desired without violating the anti-trust law.

Antwerp Ivory Sale.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Consul Lincoln of Antwerp, under date of Feb. 8, 1898, reports that the first-quarter auction of ivory for the present year was held in that city on the 1st inst. The sales covered 57,433 kilograms, (126,639 pounds,) against 59,700 kilograms (131,638 pounds) disposed of during the first-quarter sales of 1897. The following were the qualities of ivory disposed of: Congo, 41,000 kilograms, (90,409 pounds,) of which 1,000 kilograms (2,205 pounds) were "soft"; Angola, 15,600 kilograms, (34,398 pounds;) Ambriz, 700 kilograms, (1,543 pounds;) Senegal, 163 kilograms, (393 pounds.) The prices, as compared with those realized at the sale of last quarter, showed an advance of 1 franc (19.3 cents) per kilogram (2.2046 pounds) for heavy tusks and an advance of from 2 to 3 francs (38.6 to 57.9 cents) per kilogram for tusks of from 30 to 80 pounds. A decrease occurred in the price of tusks for bangies of 1 franc (19.3 cents) per kilogram for the heavy tusks and of 2 francs (38.6 cents) per kilogram for light tusks. Flat tusks were in less demand and showed a decrease of 3 francs (57.9 cents) per kilogram in certain cases. The prices of tusks for billiard balls were weaker, while the prices for serivailles of all weights and qualities showed an increase of from 50 centimes to 1 franc (9.7 to 19.3 cents) per kilogram, (2.2046 pounds.) The stock left on hand amounted to 37,000 kilograms, (81,585 pounds.)

TRAPS FOR "COTTON TAILS."

How the Kansas "Apple Kings" Dispose of the Pests of Their Orchards.

One of the incidents and expenses of orcharding on a large scale not likely to be thought of by the casual observer is the constant warfare which is necessary to wage on the rabbits so likely to work great destruction to young apple trees. This is illustrated by the operations of Wellhouse & Son of Topeka, Kan., who are recognized as the "Apple Kings," as reported by Secretary F. D. Coburn of the State Board of Agriculture. For their orchard in Osage County they used a carload of lumber in the construction of 1,700 rabbit traps; for their three orchards in Leavenworth County they have 1,600 traps, and in a Miami County orchard, 400 traps. These traps consist of a box 22 inches long, made of ordinary 6-inch lumber, 1 inch thick, closed at one end, and with an inward-swinging wire gate in the other end, which is shut by contact of the rabbit with a trigger after he has fairly entered. About four feet of lumber and four feet of No. 12 galvanized iron wire are consumed in the making of each trap, which costs, complete, from 12½ to 15 cents. This trap, as now constructed, is considered well-nigh perfect, cost and efficiency considered, and is the result of twenty years of experimentation in making traps and studying the nature and habits of the rabbits. In this connection the word rabbit applies only to the ordinary cotton-tail, and not to the larger jack-rabbit, which the Messrs. Wellhouse say is not especially troublesome to the apple trees.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Isaac A. Sheppard.

Isaac A. Sheppard, one of the most prominent citizens of Philadelphia, died yesterday after a lingering illness, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Sheppard was born in Cumberland County, New Jersey. At the age of eleven years he was thrown on his own resources. He went to Philadelphia and learned the foundry business, and in 1859 founded the Excelsior Stove and Hollowware Foundry under the firm name of Isaac A. Sheppard & Co. Soon afterward he founded a branch in Baltimore.

Mr. Sheppard was active in religious, educational, and benevolent work. In 1883 he was appointed a member of the Philadelphia Board of Education and for seven years he was President of the board. Failing health forced him to resign in 1896. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature for three terms, serving from 1859 to 1861 inclusive. He was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the lower house at the breaking out of the war, and drafted the bills under which the Pennsylvania Reserves were organized for the defense of the Union. He was one of the organizers of the National Security Bank, and at the time of his death was its President.

Mr. Sheppard was a member of the Union League and of a number of secret societies. He leaves two sons, both of whom have been associated with him in business for some time.

Hermann C. Schwab.

Hermann C. Schwab, a member of the firm of Oelrichs & Co., importers, and agents for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 34 East Thirty-seventh Street, after a brief illness. Mr. Schwab was forty-five years of age, and the second of seven sons of the late Gustav Schwab. The deceased was the head of the importing branch of Oelrichs & Co., having become a member of the firm in 1873. He was born in Brooklyn, and after leaving school in this city completed his education in Germany.

Mr. Schwab leaves a wife and two children. His wife was a Miss Baldwin of Philadelphia, the daughter of Henry Baldwin, a patent lawyer of that city. The funeral services will take place to-morrow morning at St. Bartholomew's Church, in Madison Avenue, corner of Forty-fourth Street, and the rector, the Rev. Dr. Greer, will officiate. The interment will be in Woodlawn.

James H. Carpenter.

James H. Carpenter, inventor of the Carpenter projectile, died last night at Reading, Penn., of pneumonia, aged fifty-one years. He was born in New York, entered the Naval Academy, and served with distinction in the navy during the civil war. In 1868 he established the Carpenter Steel Works at Reading, and became general manager. This enterprise met with great success. The company has filled large Government contracts for projectiles. Mr. Carpenter retired as manager a year ago, and since then had made experiments in steel improvement in New York. He was an authority on matters connected with iron and steel, and had written on scientific subjects.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS CARROLL, thirty-five years of age, ex-Town Clerk of Flushing since consolidation, died there yesterday. He had been ill a long time with consumption. He was elected Town Clerk in 1896.

Mrs. SUSAN FITZGERALD, mother of City Magistrate Thomas Fitzgerald of Richmond, died yesterday at her home in Lafayette Avenue, Tower Hill, Richmond. She was seventy years old. She had been ill two days with grip. Her funeral will take place to-morrow at St. Mary's Church, Port Richmond.

Mrs. BLANCHE E. SAYRE, widow of David L. Sayre, died Saturday at her home, 379 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in this city in 1825. Mrs. Sayre was an active member of the Church of the Incarnation, in Gates Avenue. Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Bacchus, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, officiating. The burial will be in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery. Mrs. Sayre leaves one son, David A., and three daughters, Mrs. C. R. Hayden, Miss Blanche Sayre, and Miss Adelle Sayre.

Mrs. HELEN W. BOUND, daughter of the late Edwin A. Johnson and wife of Charles Fiske Bound, died suddenly on Saturday at her home, 101 Park Avenue. She was forty-eight years of age, and was born in this city. She was married to Mr. Bound, a banker, on April 26, 1871, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, in St. Thomas's Church, in Fifth Avenue. Death was caused by pneumonia. Surviving her are Mr. Bound and two children. The funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration, at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and the remains will be buried in Trinity Cemetery.

FUNERAL OF JOHN WILD.

Over Fifteen Hundred Persons Viewed the Body at the Elks' Lodge Rooms—Dr. Houghton Officiated.

The funeral of John Wild, the actor, who died at his home in Troy on Wednesday last, took place yesterday. Services were held in the forenoon at the lodge rooms of the Elks, Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway, and later the body was escorted to the Little Church Around the Corner, where the Rev. Dr. Houghton, nephew of the late Dr. Houghton, read the Episcopal burial service.

At the lodge rooms and at the church were many members of the theatrical profession, most of whom were prominent on the variety stage when John Wild attained celebrity as a "burnt-cork" comedian years ago with the Harrigan and Hart company.

The remains of the dead actor arrived in the city on Saturday night, and from that time until the funeral over 1,500 persons visited the Elks' lodge rooms, where the body lay in a black cloth-covered casket. Many beautiful floral pieces were placed about the bier. At the head was a column of ivy surmounted by a floral clock, the face of which was white, and the hands and figures of violets. The hands pointed to the hour of XI., at which time the members of the Elks on meeting nights always drink a toast to their departed brethren.

The services at the lodge began with an organ voluntary by Emil Katzenstein of Keith's Theatre, followed by the reading of the Elks' ritual and prayer by the Chaplain. The Diamond Quartet sang "The Vacant Chair." Solos were rendered by J. H. Myers and Ada Roattina. The casket was then placed in a hearse and taken to the church, the pall bearers walking behind. They were F. F. Proct

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

American Express Co.
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000
65 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Issues TRAVELERS CHEQUES immediately available as funds everywhere.
Draws FOREIGN DRAFTS in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and Money Orders, on all parts of the Commercial World.
Makes CABLE TRANSFERS of money to England and the Continent.
These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

NORTON & TUNISALL
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
33 Wall Street, New York.
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
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MEMBERS NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
Apply for Market Letter.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,500,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

STERLING DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
TRAVELLERS LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock, Charles R. Henderson,
George F. Baker, Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin, Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont, James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette, Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet, Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven, Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman, H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Reves, Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON BRANCH.
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
F. NEVILL JACKSON, MANAGER AND SECRETARY.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers and merchants.

Bankers.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, Limited.

Solicitors.
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee.
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, CHAIRMAN.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the SECOND INSTALLMENT OF 25 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on March 7th, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1898.
F. P. Olcott, Chairman,
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y.
Counsel. 54 Wall St., N. Y.

LA FAYETTE GAS COMPANY.
FORT WAYNE GAS COMPANY.
OHIO AND INDIANA GAS COMPANY.
LOGANSPORT AND WABASH VALLEY GAS COMPANY.
INDIANA NATURAL AND ILLUMINATING GAS COMPANY.

At meetings of Directors of the first four Companies above mentioned, held on February 10th, 1898, the Treasurer was authorized to purchase in the open market, for redemption and cancellation, $10,000, par value, of the Mortgage Bonds of the La Fayette Gas Company, and $15,000, par value, of the Mortgage Bonds of each of the said other three Companies, at the lowest price at which the said Bonds might be offered for sale. Offers to sell the whole or any part of the said Bonds will accordingly be received by the undersigned, at 45 Broadway, New York City, Room 96, at any time prior to March 8th, 1898. In case of several offers at the same price, the right to apportion or reject the same is reserved.

Out of $180,000, par value, of Bonds of the Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company, held in its treasury for betterments, $100,000, par value, have been canceled, by order of the Board of Directors. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.
New York, Feb. 21st, 1898.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Again, throughout the past week, Wall Street's whole attention has been given to the talk of war. Although the scares have been fewer, the sensationalism milder, and the apprehensions less acute, there have been fears enough to make the diplomatic crisis the dominant Wall Street factor, and to produce a nervous and erratic market in the absence of any very definite news regarding the situation.

There is but little gossip to be heard regarding the majority of stocks, the Cuban matter having pushed aside everything else for the time being.

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Sugar Trust.

During the past week there have been further indications of inside selling of Sugar Trust—in fact, much comment has been occasioned by the appearance in the Street of certificates bearing the name of well-known insiders. Street gossip continues to tell of the warfare which the trust has planned against competitors, and there are also many rumors regarding the coming dividend. Many prophets are quite sure that the dividend is to be increased, while equally as many are sure it is to be reduced. Few, if any, count on the usual 3 per cent. Of course, these predictions are all mere guesswork. Mr. Havemeyer and his associates are not given to taking Wall Street into their confidence.

Local Traction Stocks.

Politicians who were financially strong enough to weather the recent storm in Manhattan and Metropolitan were credited with being sellers of the two stocks last week. They were understood to have taken advantage of the rally in the stocks and to be making sure of at least a part of their margins. It is also stated that there is still a political long interest in the traction stocks, from which there has gone up a cry to the insiders threatening vengeance in the way of legislation. Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests point with pride to the way in which their stock has stood up despite the crash in the other stocks of the group. They talk much higher prices for it "when the market settles."

Vanderbilts.

The passage of the Ellsworth bill, removing legal obstacles to the New York Central-Lake Shore merger, had but little effect upon either of the stocks, the rally in the former being quickly lost again. Gossip on the Vanderbilts seems to be confined to predictions of increased dividends on the Western lines before the Summer is over. Wall Street houses with which the name of Vanderbilt is usually connected have been doing practically nothing in the group for some time past, and people close to Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt state that he is doing nothing marketwise in his stocks.

Grangers.

The Granger stocks have been drifting with the general market, with the exception of St. Paul, none of them showing indications of much interest on the part of strong people. Chicago has been a persistent seller of both Rock Island and Burlington, and of the latter considerable selling has been done by Boston houses.

Coalers.

None of the anthracite shares have shown much activity lately, the Readings having been the only stocks of the group in which there has been much trading. Jersey Central's recent report for January received scant attention—a fate with which most railroad statements have met since Wall Street gave itself up to the war scare.

Union Pacifics.

Union Pacific preferred's weakness last week was ascribed to selling for a bull pool in the stock which became much frightened over the war rumors and the weakness of the market. Sales from this source are estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 shares. The suit brought by stockholders to prevent an increase in the bonded debt of the company and the report that there are to be issued an additional $17,000,000 bonds have been the bear arguments on the Union Pacific securities. Wall Street men close to reorganization interests, however, continue to talk most bullishly on the stocks.

Tobacco.

In the face of the general weakness, Tobacco remains firm. Last week it made a net gain of over two points. There is much uncertainty in Wall Street as to just what the insiders in the stock are doing, there being much positive, but conflicting, information regarding their attitude. The strength shown by the stock has frightened the shorts, and last week there was considerable covering.

Northern Pacifics.

Insiders are still great bulls on the Northern Pacific securities. They point to the continued increases in earnings and to the improving prospects for traffic, and ask why an assured 4 per cent. stock should be selling at 62. Much higher figures are talked for both common and preferred in the next upward movement.

People's Gas.

Chicago continues bearish on People's Gas, although there seems to be a dearth of reasons why the stock should go down. Wall Street interests identified with the property are credited with having been quiet purchasers of late, although they have shown no disposition to openly support it.

Baltimore and Ohio.

Much strength has been shown by Baltimore and Ohio, the stock gaining substantially last week. The talk of a movement by the Maryland Legislature to reorganize the road has cut some figure in the trading, but more important are the indications that the two committees are gradually drawing nearer to one another. One important banking house is understood to have bought 5,000 shares of Baltimore and Ohio last week.

Adams Express.

The decline in Adams Express last week was not unexpected nor was it unreasonable. Adams Express is now a 4 per cent. stock. It was a misunderstanding as to the future dividend rate that led to its advance after the 100 per cent. bond dividend was declared.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending March 5..	$904,747,377
Balances week ending March 5....	50,181,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26....	803,511,568
*Balances week ending Feb. 26.....	41,639,433
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19.....	998,900,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19.....	48,226,399
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12....	725,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12.....	37,429,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5.....	928,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5.....	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29.....	825,018,148
Balances week ending Jan. 29.....	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22.....	852,827,085
Balances week ending Jan. 22.....	46,661,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15.....	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15.....	46,965,003
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8.....	1,042,897,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8.....	62,870,869
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31....	739,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31.....	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24....	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24.....	36,611,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18.....	805,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18.....	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11.....	783,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11.....	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4.....	793,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4.....	43,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27....	652,151,030
*Balances week ending Nov. 27.....	41,889,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20.....	724,628,090
Balances week ending Nov. 20.....	44,443,031
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13.....	792,906,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13.....	38,472,103
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6....	725,052,553
*Balances week ending Nov. 6.....	43,290,182
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30.....	680,229,861
Balances week ending Oct. 30.....	41,278,452
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23.....	764,598,108
Balances week ending Oct. 23.....	47,110,718
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16.....	799,310,890
Balances week ending Oct. 16.....	42,786,840

*Five days.

FINANCIAL.

CENTS may make DOLLARS.

The most notable event on the Mining Exchange of New York the past week was the renewal of strength in Justine Mining Company stock. This stock has lately been depressed. Its par value is one dollar ($1) a share, but it was forced down under one cent per share. At that price there suddenly came in buying orders on a large scale, and recently there have been transactions of thousands of shares daily. Yesterday (Saturday) it sold between 4 and 6¼ cents a share. Only small lots are offered for sale.

Investigation shows that something out of the ordinary is developing in the Justine's affairs. I am credibly informed—and believe—that the control of the property has been acquired by interests strong financially, and hustlers. I am informed also—and I believe—that there is to be a prompt and comprehensive development of the property, pronounced by experts to rank in its prospects among those which make Cripple Creek famous.

The stock on its intrinsic worth ought to be selling now over 50 instead of around 5—and conservative authorities familiar with the tremendous possibilities in the development of rich gold properties believe such a quotation much inadequate.

The Justine is closely surrounded on every side by rich producing mines. Some of the best payers in Cripple Creek are directly across from it.

The stock sells now for a few cents per share because it has been kicked about in Wall Street through the misfortunes of some of its owners—not on account of any demerit of its own. So Welsbach Light stock used to be kicked about, but it rose from a few cents per share to what is equal to 1500 per cent. So Bell Telephone went begging at $2 a share, but is now about 300, after distributing many fat stock dividends.

To investors and speculators disposed to risk but limited sums I recommend the purchase of Justine mining shares. The risk is small. Not much can be lost; a great deal may be won.

At 5 cents per share 1,000 shares cost only $50. Should it sell at 50 cents per share the profit would be equal to 900 per cent. To be candid, however, I do not believe much stock can be acquired at exactly that figure. It will be wise for buyers to estimate on the probability of paying a few cents a share above the quotations of last week.

The Justine property is to be developed by the Ingot Development Company on a percentage basis. This guarantees results, ample capital, active, intelligent work, and no expense except out of an actual substantial yield of gold. Work will be pushed rapidly.

A. D. LAMBERTON,
MILLS BUILDING, WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.
Member Mining Exchange of New York.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,

35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of

$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.

Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

Northern Pacific Railway Company.
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Forth Worth, Texas, February 26, 1898.

On March 15, 1898, The State Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, will distribute two per cent. of the par value of stamped certificates of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company to holders of record thereof on March 10, 1898, being the amount of surplus earnings of the Railway Company for the six months ending December 31, 1897, applicable to the payment of interest on the Company's deferred coupon debt under the Agreement of October 12, 1895. Stock books of the Company will be closed on March 10, and will reopen on March 16, 1898.

G. M. DODGE, President.

Union Pacific Railroad Company Collateral Trust Six Per Cent. Bonds. CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

On and after March 11th, 1898, UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Depository of the undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated March 25th, 1897, will pay, at its office, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, upon surrender of the Certificates of Deposit for Union Pacific Railroad Company Collateral Trust Six Per Cent. bonds, the amount of the principal and interest to March 11th, 1898, of the bonds represented by such Certificates, less one-half of one per cent. of the par amount of the bonds, to be retained for the compensation and expenses of the Committee.

HOWLAND DAVIS,
SAMUEL CARR,
WILLIAM E. GLYN,
Committee.
March 5th, 1898.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have made a this day of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 337, 471, 177, 221, 650, 297, 375, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Richmond & Danville Railroad Company Equipment 5% Mortgage Bonds, dated September 3d, 1889.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell of the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Forty-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-three 35-100 dollars, ($48,233.35.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 28th day of March, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee. By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED Exchange would like to form a connection with another to do a commission business. Address F. G., Box 198 Times.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the 18th day of March, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ADjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nicaragua Company will be held on THURSDAY, March 10, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad Street, in the City of New York, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. By order of the Stockholders' Meeting.

FREDERICK F. THOMPSON, Chairman.
THOMAS B. ATKINS, Secretary.
Dated New York, February 21st, 1898.

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No 195 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 16th, 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the presentation of the annual report, and for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.
New York, March 1st, 1898.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the West End Realty Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, at the office of Julius H. Seymour, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated New York, March 7, 1898.

JOSEPH H. McGUIRE,
Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company,
No. 45 WALL STREET.
New York, Feb. 15, 1898.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting, will be held at the General Office of the company, in Parsons, Kansas, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock M.

The stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 5 until the morning of April 9 next.

S. HALLINE, Secretary.
H. C. ROUSE, President.

OFFICE OF
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company,
PARSONS, KANSAS.
Feb. 18, 1898.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will be held at the General Office of the company, in Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M. This meeting is called pursuant to law, to act upon a contract of proposed consolidation of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, under the name of the latter company, and, if at such meeting a contract of consolidation is duly ratified and approved, to authorize the exchange, conformably with law and the by-laws, of common stock of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for stock of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, and to duly authorize such other acts and the taking of such steps as may be deemed expedient to carry such consolidation into effect.

Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 5 until the morning of April 9 next. S. HALLINE, Secretary.

WM. DOWD, Vice President.
And by order of Board of Directors.

Second Avenue Railroad Company.
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the 18th day of March, 1898, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. E. DOREMUS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OLD Marion Street Maternity Hospital will be held on Thursday, March 10th, 1898, at No. 139 2d Av., New York City, at 5 P. M.

J. F. J. ROBISON, Secretary.
New York, March 1, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.

40 Wall St., New York, February 10, 1898.

The Directors have this declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable March 10, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 28th. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from March 1st to March 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Ry. Co.

On March 12, 1898, cheques for interest due on that date on the Guaranty Trust Co.'s certificates of deposit for non-preferred bonds of the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Ry. Co., will be mailed to the holders of record at closing of books March 8. Books for transfer of certificates will reopen on March 14. GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Northern Pacific Express Company has arranged with the Deutsche Bank of Berlin to pay its foreign money orders at the agencies of that bank in Europe.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.07⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.45
Cotton, middling	6 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.6¼
Sugar, granulated	.5¼
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.3⅝
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.5⅝
Lard, prime	5.40
Butter, Western creamery	.20½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Copper, lake ingot	11.95
Tin	14.25
Lead	3.85
Spelter	4.25

CHICAGO, March 5.—Flour steady; Winter patents, $4.80@$4.85; straights, $4.30@$4.60; Spring specials, $5.30@$5.40; Spring patents, $4.70@$5.10; straights, $4.40@$4.60; bakers', $3.60@$3.90; No. 2 Spring wheat, 91¾@93¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 93c@$1; No. 2 red, $1.04½@$1.05½; No. 2 corn, 20½@20¼c; No. 2 oats, 26½@26¾c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28½@29c; No. 2 rye, 49¼c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 32@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.21; Northwestern, $1.25; prime timothy seed, $2.95; mess pork, per bbl, $10.35@$10.40; lard, per 100 lb, $5.07½@$5.10; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.35@$5.55; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugars, cutloaf, $6.01; granulated, $5.51.

COTTON.

Caution was the feature of Saturday's market for cotton, which opened steady, with prices unchanged to 1 point higher on the first call, after which there was an advance of 1@3 points without much activity, traders on both sides of the account being conservatively disposed, pending more definite indications as to the outcome of the present difficulties between this country and Spain. The advance was checked by liquidation of long accounts. The market closed steady at net unchanged prices to a gain of 3 points, with total sales of 45,900 bales futures. Spot cotton closed quiet. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.13	6.13	6.13	6.13@6.14
April	6.16	6.16	6.16	6.15@6.16
May	6.16	6.19	6.16	6.18@6.19
June	6.18	6.20	6.18	6.20@ ..
July	6.20	6.22	6.19	6.21@6.22
August	6.22	6.25	6.22	6.24@6.25
September	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20@6.21
October	6.17	6.19	6.17	6.17@6.18
November	..	..	..	6.15@6.17
December	6.18	6.18	6.17	6.17@6.18
January	..	..	..	6.20@6.21

Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was as follows: Galveston firm at 6c; sales, 1,016 bales; New Orleans, firm at 5¾c, sales, 3,100 bales; Mobile, nominal at 5¾c; Savannah steady at 5¾c; sales, 1,065 bales; Charleston steady at 5¾c; Wilmington firm at 6c; Norfolk steady at 6c, sales, 58 bales; Baltimore nominal at 6¼c; Memphis firm at 5 13-16c, sales, 2,400 bales; Augusta steady at 6 1-16@6 ⅛c, sales, 206 bales; St. Louis steady at 5 13-16c, sales, 100 bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 7-16d. December-January, 323v; March, 324b; March-April, 324b; April-May, 324b; May-June, 324½s; June-July, 324@325; July-August, 324½b; August-September, 324½s; September-October, 324b; October-November, 323@324; November-December, 323b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	..	..	..	165⅞
May	101	101¼	100⅜	100⅝
July	91½	91⅝	91 1-16	91⅝
Corn—				
May	35⅛	35⅛	34⅞	35
July	..	..	..	36½
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	30⅜

BREADSTUFFS.

Saturday's wheat market was a fitting close to a dull, uninteresting week. Apart from the fact that the short interest, which was rather liberal again manifested a desire to even up the smaller accounts, the market was absolutely without feature throughout the morning. In detail, the market opened steady, sold off very sharply, and then had a recovery which reached its highest point on the curb, later closing at $1.00⅞. Foreign houses and the outside speculative element were alike indifferent to the market. News from abroad included a decline of ¾d at Liverpool, but advances of 5@20 points on Paris wheat and flour. The feature of home crop news was the Ohio State report, making condition 33 per cent. below an average, the result of drought last Autumn. Very much depends on March weather. Conditions over the entire wheat belt continue favorable, with no prospect of important changes before Monday. The Northwestern movement was 75 cars behind last year again, but this irregularity in the receipts has become rather an old story and attracts only passing notice. Export business for the day was reported at only two loads of wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 5.—No. 1 Northern, $1.01; No. 2 Spring, 93@94c; May, $1.02¾.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 5.—March, 98½c; May, 97¼c; July, 96c; No. 1 hard, $1.01; No. 1 Northern, 99c.

DULUTH, March 5.—No. 1 Northern, 99¼c; May, 99¼c; July, 97c.

Corn.

It was understood that a moderate export business was under negotiation, but details were withheld.

No. 2, 37c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31¾c; No. 2 white, 33¼c; No. 3 white, 33c; track mixed, 32@34c; track white, 33¼@39c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—Market quiet; No. 2 Western, 59@59¼c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—Market dull; feeding quoted at 40c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; 32½@33c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. Seeds—Market steady; clover seed, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; timothy seed, $3@$3.75.

Flour and Meal.

Prices were easy, with some tendency toward a further decline on Spring patents and demand barely sufficient to meet actual wants Spring patents, $5.25@$5.60; Winter straights, $4.65@$4.75; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.40@$4.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.30. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.20 as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 70@71c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, 75@85c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 82½@85c; hominy chop, 70c; oilmeal, $25@$25.50; screenings, 80@90c, in bulk; buckwheat, grain, 42c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 5.—Flour steady; first patents, $4.85@$5; second patents, $4.75@$4.85; first clears, $3.80@$4; second clears, $2.80@$3.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.75; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.75@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. BEEF HAMS, $22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¾c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; 140 lb, 5⅝c; 120 lb, 5⅞c; pigs, 5⅞@6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6¼c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 5⅝@5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c; pickled hams, 7¾c; Western green, 10 lb, 6⅛@7c; Western S. P., 7¼@7⅝c. TALLOW—City, 3⅜c; country, 3⅛@3¼c. LARD, 5.40c; city lard, 5.15c; South America, 6.15c; Continent, 5.80c; Brazil, kegs, 7.30c; compound, city, 4½@4½c; Western, 4¼@4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard stearine, 6c.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Close: Beef firm; extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork firm; prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 32s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, dull, 31s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, dull, 31s 6d; long clear, middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, steady, 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, steady, 29s; short clear backs, 1 6to 18 lb, steady, 29s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, dull, 33s. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, dull, 25s. Lard—Prime Western dull, 27s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored dull, 39s. Tallow—Prime city firm, 20s.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was exceptionally dull, after opening quiet at unchanged prices. Cable news was generally of indifferent purport. The European cables showed a loss that not more than made up for our decline of Friday, and failed to influence our market. The cables from Rio and Santos, while showing smaller receipts, failed to indicate any particular change in prices of the market tones. Local traders had the local market pretty much to themselves, but hesitated to trade on either side of the account in the absence of positive influences from any quarter. The steamer Roman Prince cleared from Santos Friday with 8,000 bags. Predictions point to a smaller movement from Brazilian ports; this, for one thing, checked selling. The market here closed dull at net unchanged prices. Total sales, 4,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
April	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
May	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
June	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.65
July	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
August	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
September	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
October	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
November	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
December	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
January	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
February	..	..	..	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKET.—Santos—Good average, 8$400. Hamburg—Coffee market ¼ pfennig lower. Havre—Steady, ¼f. lower; at 3 P. M. quiet and unchanged to ¼f. higher; sales, 10,000 bags; January, 37.75; March, 36.25; April, 36; May, 36.50; June, 36.50; July, 36.75; August, 37; September, 37.25; October, 37.25; November, 37.50; December, 37.75. Rio—Coffee market dull; Rio No. 7, 8$050; exchange, 6⅝d.; receipts, 6,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 16,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 4,000 bags; stock, 265,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 96 test, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 89 test, at 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 89 test, 3 7-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20@20¼c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23c; off Summer yellow, 22¼c, nominal; butter grades, 26@28c; prime white, 24½@25½c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 41@43c; American boiled, 45@46c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 44@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based upon Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows:

CARPET—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; do, fawns, 20@21c; do, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; do, whites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; do, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; do, combing, 23@25c; do, colors, 20@23c; do

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Odell, referee, 185 East Third Street, north side, 417 feet east of Avenue A, 24.9 by 92.6, leasehold, six-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $6,604.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale Thomas C. T. Crain, referee, Lafayette Avenue, northwest corner of Whittier Street, 150 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $12,419.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas C. T. Crain, referee, Hunt's Point Road, northeast corner of Lafayette Avenue, runs north 329.5 by east 143.7 by south 75 by east 150 to west side of Faile Street by south 250 to Lafayette Avenue by west 50 by north 100 by west 50 by south 100 by west 139.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $13,597.

G. W. WYLIE COMPANY FAILS.

Receiver for a Chicago Concern with a New York Branch.

CHICAGO, March 6.—"Marter J. Stevenson, Receiver," appeared on the door of the office of the G. W. Wylie Company, 315 Rialto Building, yesterday. The company was established in 1881, and incorporated in 1894. The firm traded in grain, provisions, cotton, stocks, and bonds. Its New York office is at 11 Wall Street. The company had a capital of $10,000. G. W. Wylie was President and Treasurer, and John D. Wylie Secretary.

O. F. Malcom, a speculator with a varied career, was the New York representative of Wylie. Wylie was in the firm of E. S. Murray & Co. at one time. Murray disappeared, and, it is said, Wylie had to settle for the firm. He was also assignee for the bucket-shop firm of Malcom & Walbury. The Wylie Company lately had been sending out some very alluring circulars concerning speculative chances. Creditors had been clamoring for profits, and the windup was for their benefit.

Died in a Restaurant.

John Jaeger, sixty years old, of 337 West Seventeenth Street, went into a restaurant at 211 Eighth Avenue last evening and complained of being ill. A policeman summoned an ambulance from the New York Hospital, but the man died before it reached the place. Heart trouble is supposed to have caused death. The man was a wood carver, and had worked for a long time for the Weber Piano Company. He leaves a wife and three grown sons.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN COUNTER
FOR SALE.

The following first-class private dwellings, perfect in location, construction, and finish, having failed to sell promptly, can be purchased at auction prices for cash or over 4½% mortgages:
NO. 223 WEST 72D ST., 21x64x102
NO. 241 WEST 72D ST., 25x90x102
NO. 59 WEST 70TH ST., 20x60x100
NO. 503 WEST END AVE., 30x40x46
N. W. COR. 84TH STREET.

Take your architect or broker, examine, and send offer to

CHARLES BUEK, architect and owner.
109 WEST 42D ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,

10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT,
123 WEST 55TH STREET.

17-foot house. Two-story extension. Unusually attractive. Moderate rent.
Apply JAS. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.
Or Janitor, 103 West 55th Street.

AT $2,250 PER ANNUM—The modernized dwelling 34 East 60th St. Apply to
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
5th Av., corner 52d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

AT $1,100 PER ANNUM.

Very desirable Apartment of 8 rooms and bath; newly decorated; open plumbing; Kenmore, 353 West 57th St.; two elevators; excellent service, &c. HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
5th Av., corner 52d St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

For Sale—Factory, with Power, 124, 126, and 128 Freeman St., Brooklyn; occupancy May 1; three-story brick building, occupied by Brooklyn Wire Nail Co., with boilers, engines, shafting, belting, electric light dynamo; owners will take in part payment mortgage to suit purchaser. A. R. WHITNEY & CO., 29 Broadway, New York City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT NEWBURG.—Handsome country place; six acres; modern brick dwelling; carriage house, &c.; running water; near station; will sell cheap; might exchange for lightly mortgaged Brooklyn property. POTTER & BRO., 128 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT.—Fully furnished, Miss Thompson's Cottage at Norfolk, Conn.; furnace, open fireplace, running water. Apply to EDWARD V. THORNALL, 56 Pine St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

POPULAR NUTLEY, N. J., offers several modern houses, with pleasant grounds, shade, &c., at rentals $450 to $600; quite near station. Apply to R. GUTHRIE, opposite Nutley Station, or J. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE A DESIRABLY LOCATED flat, well rented, fine condition, for lots in 12th, 23d, or 24th Wards. Particulars of POTTER & BROTHER, 128 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO RENT.

TWO OFFICES, WITH SOUTHERN EXPOSURE, joining or separate.

MUTUAL RESERVE BUILDING.

Apply to Superintendent on the premises or to JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
63 Liberty St. Tel. 1297 Cortlandt.

FOR RENT.

THE MENDELSSOHN ROOMS,

108 West 55th St., for a term of years; dancing hall, 48x33; small hall, 25x31; living apartment and ten music rooms on second floor. Apply JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CURTIS, ALEXANDER.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. John Low, Mary F. La Nauz, Alma La Nauz, Joseph J. Vocelle, William B. Lawrence, Hugh A. McTernan, on behalf of said William B. Lawrence and William M. Hoes as Public Administrator of the County of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Abel Easton should not be granted and letters of administration with the will annexed issue to said Abel Easton upon the goods, chattels, and credits of said ALEXANDER CURTIS, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, the ninth (9) day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

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DICKINSON, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN DICKINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of George W. Gallinger, her attorney, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of October, 1897. SARAH DICKINSON, Administratrix. GEORGE W. GALINGER, Att'y for Administratrix, No. 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City.
o11-law6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE FRANCIA, LORENZO CARRIO.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Joseph F. Francia, Isabel F. de Santos Suarez, John Francia, and Eugenie Lagarde, and to all persons interested in the estate of LORENZO CARRIO DE FRANCIA, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the eighteenth day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Pedro R. De Flores, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New York.
ja31-law6wM

FELDHAUS, JOHN H., or JOHAN H.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Catharine Feldhaus, Regina Glatzmayer, Mary Schafmeister, Rose Ramsen, John Henry Feldhaus, Lena Blanck, John Herman Feldhaus, John H. Peters, Elizabeth Rosenberg, Lena Aspenleiter, Henry Feldhaus, and John William Feldhaus, all of full age, the next of kin of JOHN H. FELDHAUS, or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, send greeting:

Whereas, Catharine Feldhaus, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN H. FELDHAUS or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at said county, the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HASTINGS, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the heirs and next of kin of JOHN HASTINGS, deceased, whose names and parts of names and whose residences are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Hugh A. Muirhead of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN HASTINGS, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja24-law6wM.

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT T. REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. n22-law6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 38th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.

ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
d27-law6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, this 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCLELAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-law6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. KATHERINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City.
ja10-law6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City.
ja31-law6mM

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, otherwise known as F. PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1897. PAUL FULLER, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New York City.
o25-law6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ja3-law6mM

STOREY, MARY ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Storey, Johnston Storey, Lucinda Richardson, John Charles Dunlop, Rebecca Smith, Anna Mc Moore, Sarah Campbell, Lizzie Laird, Johnston J. Dunlop, Johnston Machet, John W. Dugdale, Roy Cumming, Alfred Henry Cumming, Robert Storey, if living, and if dead, his heirs and next of kin, if any, and widow, if any, whose names and parts of names and places of residence are wholly unknown, and can not be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of MARY ANN STOREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, T. Gardner Ellsworth, of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 7th day of December, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY ANN STOREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 22d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at said county, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja31-law6wM

BUILDERS' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FREDERIC A. TANNER and MARY A. TANNER, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1898, and entered in the New York County Clerk's office on the 19th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street distant two hundred and sixty feet westerly from the Eighth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said Avenue a part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet; thence northerly and parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to said Fifty-first Street; thence easterly along said street twenty feet to the place of beginning. This mortgage is given to secure a part of the purchase money of said premises upon the conveyance thereof by the parties hereto of the second part to the said Louisa C. Friedline, one of the parties of the first part, by deed bearing even date herewith.—Dated February 19th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

FREDERIC A. TANNER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 95 Nassau Street, New York.

No. 320 West 51st Street.

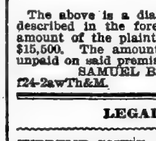

The above is a diagram showing the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. The amount of the plaintiffs' claim is approximately $15,500. The amount of taxes and assessments unpaid on said premises is approximately $550.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

f24-2awTh&M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Trial desired in New York County.—GRACE C. CUDLIPP, plaintiff, against WILLIAM C. CUDLIPP, Edward A. Cudlipp, all creditors, if any there be, of Harriet L. Cudlipp, deceased, late of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, the names of such creditors, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, and the next of kin, legatees, executors, administrators, and assigns, if any there be, of such creditors, the names of such persons, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 28, 1898.

WILLIAM R. PAGE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Edward A. Cudlipp, all creditors, if any there be, of Harriet L. Cudlipp, deceased, late of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, the names of such creditors, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, and the next of kin, legatees, executors, administrators, and assigns, if any there be, of such creditors, the names of such persons, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of March, 1898, and the 5th day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on said day, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 16th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1898.

ALBERT H. GLEASON, Assignee.
GEORGE S. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Assignee,
No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
f21-law6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. RODGERS, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the firm name of J. F. Rogers & Co., to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, J. Austin Fagan, who has been duly appointed assignee of said John F. Rogers, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 42 Cortlandt Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, fifth day of March, 1898. J. AUSTIN FAGAN, Assignee. EVERETT D. BARLOW, Attorney of Assignee, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.
mh7-law6wM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BOARDING WANTED.

42D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable second floor back room; also hall room, with board; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, and sewing; Protestant. Apply, for two days, at present employer's, 89 West 10th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, and desserts; good baker; private family; personal references. 113 West 53d St., Doyle's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman to do cooking and plain washing; private family; city reference. 134 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; excellent references. 404 West 55th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a good cook; in boarding house or private family; by day or week; would sleep home. 237 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman, Swede, as good cook in private family; good city reference. W., Box 341, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; good city references. A. F., Box 242, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—As first-class cook; understands best family cooking; no washing; wages, $30; city references. M. M., 149 West 31st St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to recommend highly her French nursery governess to family going to Europe; French, Spanish, and English languages. Juliette, 71 West 54th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper; widower's family preferred; best reference. Refinement, Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman; wishes any household duty in private family; to go out by the day; 2 years' reference. Call, for two days, 242 East 87th St.; ring Mrs. Murphy's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl as general housekeeper in a small family; is good plain cook; best city reference; no cards. 449 West 56th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and COMPANION.—By refined North German girl, Protestant, who understands the care of children thoroughly, as maid and companion to grown children; best city references. R. L., Box 374, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a useful maid to elderly lady; experienced in sickness and good traveler; good references. Lowe, 311 East 72d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; to go out Monday and Tuesday to private families; best city reference. 312 East 71st St.; Sheehan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress; to go out by the day, or take washing home; good reference; terms moderate. Mrs. Diamond, 451 West 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress in a private family; best city reference. 435 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman; in private family; will assist with other work; best city reference. E. S., 32 West 44th St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By an educated English girl as nurse or maid to children 3 to 10 years; neat sewer; excellent city references. M., Box 278, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; takes full charge of infant; good city references. 108 West 61st St., housekeeper's bell.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French person, with diploma, German and music, to take entire charge of children. Nursery Governess, 164 West 36th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By an A1 waitress; capable of taking the place if a butler; city or country; best city reference. 452 6th Av., ring third bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress; washing at home; good reference; open-air drying. Mrs. McGrath, 611 Columbus Av., top floor.

Miscellaneous.

CLEANING.—By a poor widow; work as office, bank, silver, or brass cleaner; excellent references from private families. Drury, 842 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, neat, and accurate; refers to former employer. Miss Dispatch, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his butler and valet as first-class in every respect. 63 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By a respectable man as butler in a private family; first-class city references; city or country. 147 East 29th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a competent Swede; age, 27; best city references. E. H., 1,152 3d Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly competent Frenchman; strictly sober and obliging; good city reference. Henry, 162 West 32d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Strictly first class; age, 34; married; two children; fourteen years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., 43 Greenwich Av.

GARDENER.—A gentleman breaking up a country place seeks a situation for his gardener, to whom he can give the highest six years' reference; Scotch Protestant, married; small family. J. M. Bruce, "Rockledge," Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Married; English; age, 30; American and European experience; thoroughly competent in all its branches; first-class references. Address, stating wages, &c., R. H., P. O. Box 2,541.

GARDENER.—By first-class florist and gardener; age, 35; life experience; single; German; with best reference; in gentleman's private place. C. H., care Franckel, 320 East 59th St.

GARDENER.—First class, German, small family, as head gardener on gentleman's country place; best references. Inquire O. Mauske, Germania Life Insurance Company, 20 Nassau St.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman, married, without children, large experience, where practical gardener is required; references H. T., Box 142 Times Office.

Valets.

VALET.—By an Englishman; excellent references; disengaged. E. T., 328 East 42d St.

Miscellaneous.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, 30 YEARS' REFERence, desires a position, city or country, to care for horse, cow, or kitchen garden. J. Horan, care of S. Matthews, 201 St. Ann's Av.

BY A YOUNG MAN, 23; INTELLIGENT, RESpectable; steady employment; no canvassing. Mosher, 635 East 156th St.

COLLECTOR SEEKS ENGAGEMENT WITH first-class firm; 24 years' reference; real estate preferred; will furnish security. Bolz, 1,874 3d Av.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paperhanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—Several faithful persons to manage our business from their own towns; salary, $900 and expenses; reference; inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Department N, Chicago.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 B'way, New York City. n22-law8tillmy23

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksbierg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d18-law6mM

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,

AMONG THE PINES.

Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazzas filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure), as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

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(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

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ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
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Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.

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The purest of water from our own artesian well.

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LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; cafe grille; orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet; American and European plan.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELDT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

EXCURSIONS.

WINTER RESORTS.

Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico, and ALL POINTS SOUTH.

WASHINGTON By Royal Blue Line. Three-day trip, including Hotel and Traveling expenses, $14.50, Thursday, March 10.

Programmes and Tickets, etc., free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

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NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., Mch.8, 9 AM Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch.22, 9 AM Kais.W.d.G.Apr.12,9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch.29,9 AM Lahn, Tu., Apl. 19, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen.....Thurs., Mch. 31, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra...Mch. 12, 10 AM Ems.....Apl. 2, 10 AM
Kai.Wm.II.Mh.19, 10 AM Aller....Apl. 16, 10 AM
Fulda..Mch. 26, 10 AM Werra....Apl. 23, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

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TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

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Normannia, Mch.24,9 AM Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
Auguste Victoria, Apr. 7,9 AM Normannia, May 19,9AM
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F. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM Columbia, June 2, 9 AM
First Cabin $75 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30
Twin Screw Pass'r Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Patria...Mch. 12, 3 PM Palatia....Apr. 9, 7 AM
Phoenicia..Mch. 19, 3 PM Pretoria...Apr. 16, 2 PM
Pennsylv'a, Mch.26,8 AM Patria.....Apr. 28, 7 AM
First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

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Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
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ST. LOUIS.....March 16 ST. LOUIS.....April 6
NEW YORK..March 23 PARIS.....April 15

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
FRIESLAND...March 9 ZEELAND..March 23
KENSINGTON..March 16 SOUTHWARK..Mar. 30
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14

TABERNACLE'S NEW PASTOR

The Rev. Charles E. Jefferson Preaches His First Sermon in the Broadway Church.

CONGRATULATED BY MEMBERS

Text Selected the Rarely Used One: "God So Loved the World that He Gave His Only-Begotten Son."

A large congregation gathered in the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday morning to hear the new pastor, the Rev. Charles Edward Jefferson, preach his first sermon. Mr. Jefferson comes from the Central Congregational Church at Chelsea, Mass., where his success in building up a large congregation attracted general attention. Expectancy shone in every face as the audience awaited the result of the ordeal of the first appearance of the young successor to the pulpit made famous by Dr. William M. Taylor.

Not less interested appeared the preacher himself. During the singing he was pale and motionless, save for the nervous twitching of his thin hands, that were closed over the New Testament. As he sat there in his black gown, his deep eyes half concealed by glasses and his beardless face graved by study and thought, he looked somewhat like an ascetic. The importance and significance of the moment seemed to weigh upon him.

When he offered the prayer before the sermon his voice faltered and wavered at first, but soon regained its natural tone and became strong and vibrant. Even at this early stage he gave evidence of the manner of his thought and phrasing. "We feel ourselves of the earth earthy," he said, "when we try to throw our wishes into speech." The sermon that followed fully justified the fancy that he would make free use of trope and metaphor.

Mr. Jefferson's voice is full of power and charm. It is not robust or sonorous, and yet it fills and seems to overflow the great church. He makes few gestures, and depends for effect upon a wide range of tone and modulation. His quietness impresses one as springing from intensity of conviction, and his reserve has the semblance of enthusiasm. When, at the close of his sermon, he recited a few lines of poetry, he spoke the deeply dramatic words untheatrically, letting them fall slowly into the sense of his audience with perfect rhythm and cadence.

He began his sermon by reading from the sixteenth verse of the third chapter of John: "God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten Son," and continued:

"It is very rare that this text is preached from. Possibly the oldest churchgoers in the congregation have not heard it preached from more than a half-dozen times in their lives. In looking through seventy volumes of sermons by the best preachers of the nineteenth century I did not see one sermon on this text. Of course, the essence of this thought was diffused through all these sermons. The atmosphere of it lay like a halo around every volume, but not once was it used as a text.

"This may seem strange, because it is one of the greatest of texts. Martin Luther used to say it was 'the little gospel,' because in it is condensed the essence of all the gospels. It is one of the most familiar sentences of the Scripture. In quoting from the Bible other verses elude us; but this good, old, faithful sentence never fails us, and we can always fall back upon its familiar and substantial declaration.

A Bible in Itself.

"If all the Bibles of the world were burned and went up in smoke, and there should fall whirling back to earth a single crisp piece of paper containing this sentence, the world would still possess a Bible, and around that Bible a church would be formed. As a text, it is so vast that it is almost impossible to do anything with it. It hampers a man into silence; it appalls him. There are some sentences that a man can walk around, and walk into, and take possession of the truth. This is not such a sentence. There are sentences that are easily explained, but this is not such a sentence. There are some sentences whose meaning we may measure—sentences along which we can lay our measuring lines, and take their length and breadth. No such sentence is this. It is immeasurable, infinite.

"Please explain to me the universe in a half hour. And yet that request would be reasonable compared to the request to explain the meaning of this sentence in a sermon. That is the reason that preachers seldom touch this sentence as a text. It is a reservoir from which have trickled other sentences that are better fitted for ordinary texts. A tin cup is big enough to bring to a congregation. It is only waste of time to attempt to bring the ocean.

"But there are rare occasions when it does a preacher and congregation good to stand and look upon the ocean. That is why I have taken this sentence for my text. I dont want to explain anything, to illustrate anything, to expound anything, but I want us to stand in the presence of this mountainlike sentence, and fall into silence before it.

"'God so loved the world.' The day begins with God. That is where every pastor and every church begins. That is where the universe begins. Some one has said: Let me define God. No! To define that word would be to spoil it. It is the greatest noun in the language. It is wider than the sky, deeper than space. You cannot crush it into the bounds of a definition. Let it remain vast and indefinite. My heart this morning loathes definitions.

"'God loved.' Love is the greatest verb in the language. Some one said, Let me analyze it. No! You cannot analyze love. You spoil it if you attempt it. Let the word stand in indescribable loveliness.

"'God so loved.' 'So.' That word was ordained of God. It is going to multiply that word love into infinity. Don't brush it aside.

"Now we come to a more familiar word. It is warmer—'world.' Don't try to define it. You might clip off the edges of it and make it a smaller word than Jesus made it. Let us keep it with Jesus' accent upon it. You might leave out some sinner, some Samaritan. Let it stay as Jesus spoke it. It stands there reaching out its arms, gathering nations, tribes, peoples, empires, into its embrace.

"'God.' That sounded rather cold at first. 'God' and 'love'—taken together they are like two stars that shine aloft; and when we add the 'world' it seems as if the stars had come down and touched us.

"'God so loved the world that He gave.' We knew that word was coming. It does not take us by surprise. We had anticipated it. Wherever you find love you will find 'give.' The two words go hand in hand throughout the universe. You know our word 'get.' That is the earth word. Let us rub out 'get' and write down 'give.'

The Chasm Between Jesus and Man.

"He 'gave His only-begotten Son.' Ah! There is the word that surprises—'Son.' That surprising word is reserved for the end. We could not have anticipated that. 'His only-begotten Son'—mark the adverb. See how the word cuts a chasm between us men and that Man! Look at Buddha, Confucius, Zoroaster, and Mohammed. They all wore crowns, but not a crown like His only-begotten Son. There is Plato; there stands Socrates; over there is Seneca; down there is Marcus Aurelius, and Epictetus. They are of one order, He of another. Savonarola; and Huss, and Tyndale were martyrs; He is the martyr.

"Books have been written explanatory of love. I know it; but I prefer to read this Book. I want to see the prodigal coming home, and see the harlot cast herself at Jesus' feet.

"'Son.' Man can explain the meaning of this word. I know it. There have always been men who could explain it; such are very frequently called 'advanced thinkers.' They are not advanced, but belated. I call no man advanced who has not got six inches beyond the reach of pagan thought two thousand years before we were born.

"When Moses led the people out of Egypt he took them around by the mountain of Sinai. They saw the mountain flame and smoke, while thunder reverberated from its crags, and the people looked up with imbruted faces, not understanding the full meaning; but they knew that from that mountain God was speaking to them. The Hebrew race has never escaped from the experience of that day. The flashing mountain figures in their poetry and oratory.

"We, too, look back to a mountain. It is Golgotha—Calvary. Its top is brilliant with excess of light. We cannot approach its summit; but stand off and veil our eyes. But we are sure that God speaks from Calvary. Historians may take up the crown of thorns and crush it down upon Jesus' head, but they must say that history changed its course when Jesus died. Skeptics and scoffers may shake their dice at the foot of the Cross, but they must say that those pierced hands lifted empires from their hinges, and elevated the world to new ideals.

"We know to-day that the thought, 'God is love,' has become a commonplace. Even skeptics and scoffers use it. It has become an axiom in our human thinking. But where did you learn that God is love? The world did not discover it until 2,000 years ago. Philosophers had climbed high into the celestial regions, but they did not bring back this message. It was not learned from nature. As Tennyson has said:

"'Nature, red in tooth and claw
With ravine, shrieked against the creed.'

"You will not learn this truth from history; for history is filled with so many confused and discordant voices. God commended His love to us in that, while we were yet sinners, He gave His only-begotten Son to die for us.

"'Into the woods my Master went,
Clear forespent—forespent.
Into the woods my Master came,
Forespent with love and shame.
But the leaves were not blind to Him,
And the little gray leaves were kind to Him,
The thorn tree had a mind to Him,
When into the woods He came.
Out of the woods my Master went,
And He was well content.
Out of the woods my Master came,
Content with death and shame.
When death and shame would woo Him last,
From under the trees they drew Him last,
'Twas on a tree they slew Him last,
When out of the woods He came.'"

After the services a large part of the congregation pressed around the pulpit to shake hands with the new pastor and to congratulate him upon the success of his first sermon. A reception will be tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson at 8 P. M. to-day.

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THE WARSZAWIAK CASE AGAIN.

Scotch Presbyterians Are Demanding a New Trial to Find Out Where $13,000 Has Gone.

There is a new development in the Warszawiak case. At present an appeal to the Synod of New York on the charge of gambling is pending, and the Synod may either affirm or order a new trial. Demands have just reached here from Scotland that a new trial be ordered, in order to give opportunity to show what has become of $13,000 collected in Scotland for the benefit of Warszawiak's mission to the Jews in this city. Questions were asked a year ago about this money, and Warszawiak promised to make a statement, which he has not yet done.

Some time ago the Rev. Dr. Patterson, his counsel, wrote to the Chairman of the Scottish Presbytery Committee that the money was in a bank in Edinburgh. About the same time a Mr. Lamant of this city, a friend of Warszawiak, wrote to the same man that the money was in a bank in this city, but so placed that the New York Presbytery could not get hold of it. Within a few weeks Warszawiak, who has been in England, but is expected to arrive in New York this week, told the Rev. John Wilkinson, a London editor, that the money was exhausted.

Upon these conflicting statements The Christian of London cautions its readers against Warszawiak, and members of the Scotch Presbytery, in which most of the money was collected, point out that this is a new charge, quite apart from the one of gambling, and urge a new trial. It is known that money in drafts bearing Warszawiak's receipt on the back have been received and cashed in this city.

CONGREGATIONS TO UNITE.

Temples Israel and Beth-Elohim Will Erect a New Synogogue.

At a meeting of the congregation of Temple Beth-Elohim held in the synagogue in Keap Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon it was unanimously decided to consolidate with the congregation of Temple Israel, at Bedford and Lafayette Avenues.

The matter had been under discussion for nearly two years, but not until recently was it strongly favored by both congregations. The first to give a favorable decision were the members of Temple Israel. A resolution was drawn up and passed by Beth-Elohim congregation that a committee of seven be appointed to sell the Keap Street property, which cost the society $90,000 when purchased many years ago. The society owns an adjoining house, which will also be sold.

The membership of Temple Beth-Elohim numbers 150 and the Temple Israel 140. As neither of the synagogues will accommodate the joint congregations, it is the intention to erect a new building in another section of the city. An offer may be made for the Aurora Grata Cathedral. Both congregations are composed of wealthy Hebrews.

LUTHERAN CHURCH DEDICATED.

Service in the Washington Heights Congregation's New Building.

The new building of the Washington Heights Evangelical Lutheran Church was dedicated yesterday. The church so far has been raised to the first story, and the service yesterday was held in what in the completed church will be the Sunday school room. The church is in West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, near the Boulevard, and is of graystone, of Gothic design, and is to be surmounted by a steeple. In the future a wing will be built on either side of the present structure.

The dedication service was simple, and was conducted in German. At 10:30 A. M. the congregation gathered outside the building, and, after a prayer by the pastor, the Rev. E. A. Tappert, and hymn singing, the builder handed the key of the church to the Rev. Mr. Tappert, and the congregation followed him into the building amid hallelujah exclamations. There were the usual Scripture reading, hymn singing, and dedication prayer. The Rev. Dr. Richard Mehler of Flushing, L. I., preached. There was a large attendance, and, in response to Mr. Tappert's appeal, a large collection was taken up, that the building work might go on.

NEW DEMOCRACY AND WORK.

Dr. Eaton's Address at the Church of the Divine Paternity.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton preached yesterday morning at the Church of the Divine Paternity, (Universalist,) in West Forty-sixth Street, on the question, "What Can You Do for the Church?" The address was an exhortation to good works.

The preacher urged his hearers to speak well of all denominations, as there are in all of them men and women who are striving with all their might to live godly lives. For the upbuilding of their own individual church Dr. Eaton urged two things—hard work and righteous living. As an illustration of hard work Dr. Eaton said:

"There is now a movement which extends to every part of this country. Disciples of what is called the 'New Democracy' are going two by two to every State, to every city and county, to every hamlet. They teach a doctrine which most of you regard as a financial heresy, but they are in earnest. Their leaders may not all be sincere, but there are enough of the people who are honest to give power to the work.

"This New Democracy is meeting with great success because it keeps at work, and you and I will not combat it successfully unless we do at least as much, perhaps more, work, on the other side. Otherwise we may wake up after some Presidential election and find that this New Democracy has captured the country, not because the cause is just, but because its advocates were willing to work. That always has been true, and it still remains true."

SEARCH FOR A LIVING GOD

Prof. Felix Adler, Before the Society for Ethical Culture, Compares Religious Theories.

IDEAL PROBLEMS UNSOLVED

Revelation and Metaphysical Deductions Insufficient Proof of the Existence of a Divine Being—Link Between the Ideal and Real.

After an absence of three weeks, during which he lectured in Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Chicago, Prof. Felix Adler yesterday again occupied the platform before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall, and delivered a discourse on "The Search for a Living God." As usual on the first Sunday of the month, a special musical programme was provided, and a large audience was present. The lecturer said in part:

"The notion of a double religion, one for the enlightened few and the other for the multitude, or of a purified philosophy without religion for the few and of mythological doctrines for the many, has been the prevailing one, and is still perhaps the accepted view among those who have not opened their eyes to the great change that has come to pass within the last few decades. This change is of decisive significance. It may be summed up in the statement that a considerable section of those who are called the common people no longer entertain the slightest belief in religious mythology; that not only among the wealthy or the well-to-do classes, but among the working class, especially in the cities, the foundations of religious belief have to a large extent been sapped.

"The things which philosophers declare to be fit for the people the people now reject. On the other hand, the speculations that have replaced religion for the philosophers are hardly within the comprehension of the average man of to-day. If, then, idealism is not wholly to perish, if the conviction that there is something higher to strive for in life than merely our daily bread or the creature comforts or the satisfaction of petty ambitions is to be maintained, there must be discovered to satisfy the needs of the average man a source of idealism different from the myth or the metaphysical system.

"Now, what manner of proof has been supplied by religions in the past? The proof may be called 'mythological proof.' A myth results whenever we represent what is impersonal as if it were personal or what is not human as if it were human. There arose the conception of a Being like man, the product of men's imaginations, who possesses in the highest degree all the mental and moral qualities that man would like to possess. It was the belief in the existence of such a Being that gave to the followers of the old faith the certainty that the right would ultimately prevail.

The Question of Proof.

"But, one may ask, what proof is there, from the standpoint of the old religions, that such a Being actually exists? There is but one sufficient proof from that standpoint, and that is revelation. One day the heavens opened and He was seen, or, if not seen, at least His voice was heard. But what proof is there, one may go on to ask, that God spake? It is so recorded in the Bible. And it is also recorded there that the men with whom He communicated performed miracles. But how, finally, do we know that what the Bible says is true? We must believe that it is true. And here we come upon the fundamental fact that underlies the traditional theory of religion. The moment we abandon the belief in the plenary inspiration of the Bible, the moment we no longer accept every word of it as true, that moment we lose the foundation not only of the orthodox doctrines, but of the belief in what is called a personal God.

"I do not say for a moment that with the overthrow of the inspirational theory religion is overthrown. A larger, broader, finer, more spiritual religion is possible inclusive of the Bible, but also extending beyond and above it. A profound change, however, comes over our view of life when we no longer think of the Godhead as an individual.

"Such is the orthodox solution of the problem. And what, then, is the solution of the professors of liberal religions? I confess their solution seems to me no solution at all. Often they fall back upon the metaphysical arguments to prove the existence of God, or they seek to press a confession of faith from the physical sciences, which are capable of yielding no such subtle an elixir. Or the liberal religious thinkers take great pains to prove to us that ideals exist in the human breast; that these ideals are beautiful, lovable, excellent; that we desire an assurance of their reality; that we are happier if we have that assurance than if we must do without it. All of which is entirely true, but also entirely beside the mark, for the fact that we desire a thing to be real does not prove that it is real, and what religion must convince us of, if it is to be of any use to us, is not that ideals exist in the guise of aspirations, but that there is a power in things that is friendly to these aspirations and will crown them with fulfillment.

"The main question is, How are you going to prove that there is such a thing as a spiritual reality apart from matter? How are you going to bridge the chasm between the ideal and the real? What link can you supply between the two? The teachers of liberal religions supply no link. The belief in revelation and miracles they have lost; the metaphysical, the pseudo-scientific arguments are inadequate, and the emotional outpourings in which they indulge prove, indeed, that the ideal is precious and excellent, but do not prove what we wish to know—that it is shot through and through with reality."

The Sense of Obligation.

Speaking, then, of the position taken by the Ethical Culture movement, Prof. Adler continued:

"In my opinion the sense of obligation is the link that connects the ideal with the real, is the medium through which the ideal reveals itself to us as real. Attempts have, indeed, been made to explain away the sense of obligation, to show that it is the product of self-interest, or that it reduced itself when analyzed down to the sentiment of pity, or that it is due to the obsession of the private consciousness by the social consciousness.

"But all these attempts, to my mind, are failures, futilities, and fall far short of explaining what they set out to explain, and disappear like chaff when the breath of moral spirit blows upon them. If, indeed, these explanations were true, then there would be no more ground anywhere in the world on which to rest the belief in a Divine power, and what we call the spiritual truths would be as unreal as the materialists believe them to be.

"And now let us consider what change of attitude an ethical religion leads to as its outcome. Religious worship in the old days—and it has remained essentially the same in all the theistic churches—was the commerce of the human soul with its King, its Father, and its Maker, and expressed itself in acts of adoration, in words of praise and petition. The ethical religion expresses itself hardly at all in speech. It is inward, and remains chiefly inward. It does not see the Divine power as a person outside itself. Its attitude is watchful, observant. It turns the eye inward to note what transpires within. And as to the possessions with which it dowers a man, these are some of them:

"First, self-possession; the sense that we are not drifting, but steering, through life; that we are controlling our course; that we are masters of ourselves. In the next place, we win from the ethical religion a certain moral good breeding, a sense of the absence of sordidness in life, even in its sordid surroundings, which is due to the constant presence in the soul of the thought of great issues of a great destiny. Next, flashes of keen bliss in those rare moments when we are aware that a duty has been perfectly done; that our relations to others are for the time being perfectly harmonized.

"But, above all, the sense of striving is characteristic of ethical religion, constant striving for things which we recognize as far above and beyond us—a striving, in the course of which we are often humiliated by our own backslidings and by the baffling effect of what seem unsurmountable obstacles, and which, yet, is accompanied by a deep, underlying sense of peace, due to the conviction that our face is set in the right direction and that the end we strive for is incapable of defeat."

THE CHURCH AND MEN'S RIGHTS

Dr. Silverman Discusses What It Has Done to Ameliorate the Condition of Humanity.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman spoke yesterday morning at the Temple Emanu-El, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, on the question "What Has the Church Done for the Rights of Men?" There are nowadays many rights, the doctor said, which seem to be simply a matter of course, which yet were not recognized a few centuries ago. Even in this country, which boasts so much of its freedom, human bondage existed until within a few years. That the Christian Church could cruelly persecute the Jews knew only too well, but he wished to consider how far the Church had helped in ameliorating the condition of men.

Dr. Silverman then called attention to the fact that the Church was not the first to persecute. The early Christians were themselves persecuted, but when the Church became a conqueror it became a persecutor in turn. It was the persecution conducted by the Church that staid its progress, too.

"Christianity has imitated Judaism in so many things," said Dr. Silverman, "that one wonders why it failed to grasp the Jewish principle of tolerance, which preserved to every man the right to think for himself, and also to speak, unless he used his liberty to incite men to evil deeds. The persecutions by the Christians were due to the false doctrine that creed was more important than deed, that theology was more important than conduct or righteousness. Men sincerely believed that it was right to punish those who taught a false theology."

Judaism was the first religion that condemned human slavery, the speaker said, but the Church paved the way for the destruction of the frightful form of slavery which prevailed in Rome. The early Christian Church even contributed directly to this result by buying slaves and setting them free.

Dr. Silverman also praised the Church for its opposition to war and its work for prison reform, and, finally, for arbitration. In connection with this he said:

"Religion cannot too loudly proclaim the doctrine of arbitration, which means the ascertainment of truth and justice. When truth and justice are substituted for force war will disappear. Our own Administration has sought to ascertain the cause of the recent great disaster. It has avoided precipitate action and is simply seeking the truth. We do not demand justice until we learn the truth, and until then we hold our peace, while we mourn for the brave men who were lost and weep for those who have been bereaved."

WHAT UNIVERSALISM MEANS.

Dr. Eaton Defines the Doctrine and Compliments Dr. John Hall.

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, in West Forty-sixth Street, preached on religion last night, and in the course of his sermon defined Universalism and gave his reasons for believing that that is the true religion. He also paid a high compliment to Dr. John Hall.

Dr. Eaton declared that the Universalist Church has saved from decay the theory of the fatherhood of God.

"The Universalist Church," said he, "has the highest interpretation of the Gospel. The original doctrine was not for an impartial fatherhood, but for a universal fatherhood—all the children of one Father. All the great teachings of the Master-Father point to the universal fatherhood. We are now in the pagan era that believes there is a hereafter. We are of the belief that there is a God but for a few. This is not true. The Universalists have said that God was a Father to all. Our doctrine means universal restoration and triumph of good over evil. Our Church has shown that it was the only Church that was altogether charged with hope. I consider that its doctrine was the foundation for the first democratic church. At the beginning of the century the Universalist Church affirmed that all had religious rights. The great intellectual proposition is that we are all brothers of one Father. All other Churches must be honest and say that the Universalist Church saved the history of the universal Father.

"Dr. Hall is the only minister in the city who believes in a hereafter that has the courage to stand by his convictions. He is honest and sincere in his belief."

FOUNDER OF THE W. C. T. U.

Cincinnati Woman Claims an Honor Ascribed to Miss Willard.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Many persons have been speaking of Miss Frances E. Willard as the founder of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The founder of the organization resides in this city. Mrs. McClellan Brown was instrumental in calling the convention which inaugurated the movement in Columbus, in February, 1874, and in August following she went to the Chautauqua Assembly with a full plan of organization, which was adopted by a committee representing various States. Through her efforts the first convention was held at Cleveland, in November, 1874, when Miss Willard first entered the work, and was made Secretary of the convention. Mrs. Brown at that time declined the nomination for the Presidency.

Mrs. Anna Wittenmeyer of Philadelphia was President of the organization for five years preceding Miss Willard's election to the office, in 1879. Mrs. Brown still holds the copyright of the original plan of work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, dated Jan. 12, 1875, and bearing the signature of Librarian Spofford and the official seal. Mrs. Brown formerly lived at Alliance, Ohio, and later at Pittsburg.

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DR. SHAW FAVORS LIBERALISM.

The Presbyterian Minister Objects to Formalism and Narrowness in Religion.

The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw of the West End Presbyterian Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, in his sermon yesterday morning surprised many of his hearers by making a sharp attack upon what he termed the spirit of illiberalism which, he said, prevailed among a large class of Presbyterians and members of most other churches. He declared that there was too much adherence to the letter of the law and too little attention paid to the true spirit of Christianity—too much formality and too little genuine devotion. His text was "He was a Galilean." The words of the text referred to Christ.

"I am thankful," Dr. Shaw said, "that Christ was a Galilean, for Galilee was a cosmopolitan section of country. It had among its inhabitants people who had migrated from different surrounding nations. This cosmopolitan population, bringing their different ideas with them, made Galilee a locality where liberalism flourished. The strict formalism of the Jewish religion found there an element of opposition. I am thankful that it was among this mixed population that Christ lived and received impressions which had so much to do with the coloring of His teaching. The founder of the Christian religion was intensely liberal. He believed in putting the true and honest spirit of religion ahead of the mere formalities which marked the Jewish thought of the time.

"The young man who worked with His father at the carpenter's bench had many so-called heathen about Him. His home was near a road which was traveled by persons engaged in commerce between distant countries. He met with people of different nationalities and learned much of their various modes of thinking. It was natural that He should become a keen judge of human nature, and that the impressions made upon Him should make Him well qualified to found a religion which should meet the requirements of people all over the globe. Christianity is a religion of sympathy. It is comprehensive. It is not narrow. I believe that God shapes the destinies of men and nations. We see men fitted by circumstances and environment for certain missions in life. It was a divine dispensation of Providence that Christ was a Galilean—for it is to Galilee that we owe so much of the initial spirit of liberalism which has made Christianity a religion that has taken such a firm hold upon the hearts of people in all parts of the world."

HEBREW HOME RECEPTION.

Many Guests Attended the Annual Purim Reception at the Institution for the Aged and Infirm.

The annual Purim reception of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews was held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the President and Board of Trustees. It is the custom every year to set apart two days when the doors of the home are thrown open and the patrons and members, with their friends, are conducted through the institution and an opportunity is given them of seeing what is done for the comfort and welfare of the inmates. The reception held yesterday will be followed by another one to-morrow.

Every possible arrangement had been made for the reception of the guests yesterday, and the thousand or more visitors who called at the home, which is situated on One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth Streets, near Columbus Avenue, were entertained by delightful music, contributed by the thirty members of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band, and feasted by the woman members of the Board of Trustees, who presided over an inviting collation. The Junior Association of the home, comprising some one hundred members of the younger set, and which was organized for the purpose of interesting the young people in the charitable work, was well represented and lent assistance to the Board of Trustees in receiving the guests. No attempt had been made at decoration, except in the east parlor, where the collation was spread, and which, with the lavish decorations on the long table, which fairly groaned under the weight of every conceivable relish, calculated to please the most fastidious, and the profuse scattering of smilax throughout the room, presented a most inviting place for an opportunity to rest after the tedious task of exploring the home, and for the refreshment of the inner man. The Orphan Asylum Band was stationed just across the hall, to the right of the main entrance, in the synagogue, and called forth the continued applause of the guests for the admirable manner in which was rendered the varied selections.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Helm, the Superintendents, were active in conducting the visitors through the home, and the excellent condition of the institution called forth many expressions of admiration.

The 218 inmates enjoyed the reception, perhaps more than the guests themselves, and their contented looks spoke well for the kindly treatment they receive. The oldest inmate, a man of ninety-nine years, whose only physical ailment is deafness, seemed fairly brimming over with happiness and contentment.

The reception was over at 5 o'clock, and the large number of guests who attended was a source of gratification to the Board of Trustees. Among those present were Simon Borg, the President; Mrs. Jacob Scholle, the Vice President; Charles Sternbach, Treasurer; Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Henry Sidenberg, G. A. Goldsmith, Isaac Bierman, I. Albert Englehart, Ignatz Boskowitz, Joel E. Hyams, Abraham Cohn, Max Martin, Morris Sternbach, I. N. Spiegelberg, Abraham Guttman, Mrs. Henry Gitterman, Mrs. L. Kohns, Mrs. J. Z. Coblens, Mrs. Jacob Rothschild, Mrs. L. Zeckendorf, F. Kuzman, Mrs. C. L. Friedman, Mrs. Frank Rothschild, Mrs. P. Banner, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lewisohn, Charles Minzesheimer, and Frederick Nathan.

Has Become an Anglican Curate.

Information has been received here to the effect that the Rev. Edward C. Houghton, nephew of the late Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, rector of the Little Church Around the Corner, and once well known in this city, has taken a curateship in a parish of the Church of England. Mr. Houghton was the first vicar of the Chapel of the Transfiguration, which was built twenty years ago, in West Sixty-ninth Street, near the Boulevard, as an up-town mission of the parish, having been placed there by his uncle, Dr. Houghton. After remaining in charge of the chapel a number of years, Mr. Houghton resigned and went to Europe. For several years he has been the minister in charge of the American Church at Munich, Bavaria. He has now taken up his residence in Dorchester, Oxfordshire, England, having accepted a position as curate to the Rev. N. S. Poynts, vicar of Dorchester Abbey.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 SHOE

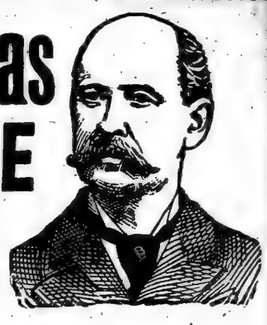

BEST IN THE WORLD

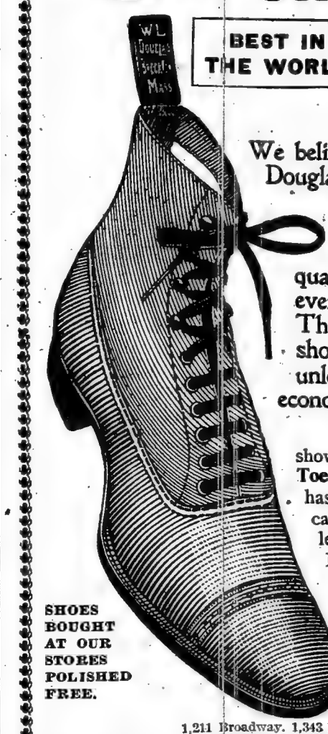

We believe that every wearer of the Douglas Shoes feels a sense of thorough satisfaction, which almost amounts to gratitude, for his money's worth of quality and style that goes into every pair of shoes we make. Those who have never worn our shoes cannot appreciate this fact unless they prove their worth and economy by giving them a trial.

OUR CALF SHOE

shown herewith is made on the Gem Toe of the best calf to be procured; has both medium and heavy soles; calf-lined, fast-color hooks and eyelets, and Australian kangaroo tops. It is an ideal street shoe, neat, dressy and comfortable.

We can show a full line of shoes made of different leathers, especially adapted for this season of the year.

Our stores are located at

NEW YORK:
1,211 Broadway. 1,343 Broadway. 43 Cortlandt St. 974 Third Ave.
2,210 Third Ave. 345 Eighth Ave. 284 West 125th St. 114 Fulton St.
BROOKLYN:
708-710 Broadway. 1,367 Broadway. 431 Fulton St. 494 Fifth Ave.
JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Ave.

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

CHRISTIANITY IN COLLEGES.

The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark Says the Proportion of Believers Is Increasing.

ITHACA, March 6.—The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, President of the World's Society of Christian Endeavor, who is one of the college preachers this year at Cornell University, delivered the sermon in the university chapel to-day. When asked his opinion of the moral and religious condition of American colleges, he said that it was distinctly favorable.

"While there is a hard set in every men's college, and a frivolous set in every women's college," said Dr. Clark, "my impression is that our boys' colleges, at least, were never in so good a condition from the religious standpoint as to-day. I believe there is less skepticism and more manly, outspoken Christian life among the young men than ever before. The proportion of church members in the college classes is far larger than in former days. In the State universities of the West the proportion of professing Christians has been found to be nearly 60 per cent. of the whole number of students. In the denominational colleges the proportion is doubtless larger still.

"Compare this with the condition of Yale in the last century, when scarcely one decidedly religious man could be found in the whole university. Now in the Young Men's Christian Association of Yale there are a thousand members. President Andrews's recent statement that there is not one unbeliever in Brown University is significant along this line.

"This improved state of affairs I attribute to the much greater attention paid in these days to Christian nurture. The young people's movement in our churches affect almost all of our boys and girls before they go to college. A large proportion of them enter as decided Christians, having been trained for years in the outspoken confession and methods of work of their young people's societies. The influence of the college Young Men's Christian Association and the Student Volunteer movement are most auspicious. Here in Cornell is a very flourishing Young Men's Christian Association, with a beautiful building, the centre of a warm, religious atmosphere and of much earnest Christian work. The outcome of such conventions as that recently held by the Student Volunteers in Cleveland, with delegations from colleges from all over the land, is most helpful."

Dr. Hall on the Peace of God.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall preached at the morning service yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of "Righteousness, Peace, and the Joy of the Holy Ghost." With reference to peace he said that any one who had the peace of God would no longer be at enmity with God, but would be a part of God's family. "Make sure you have this peace," continued Dr. Hall, "and petty troubles and difficulties will not annoy you. As for myself, I can say that I have not a vexatious feeling in reference to any human being. This is because I possess the peace of God."

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d, at 8:15; ends 11. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thurs. and Sat'y. 2.
SECOND MONTH.....of.....THE
Tree of Knowledge.
DAVID BISPHAM...as...BEETHOVEN
Adelaide Tomorrow, 2:30, Beethoven concert
Adelaide and the play of "Adelaide" with
Adelaide David Bispham, Julie Opp, etc.
Adelaide Marguerite Hall and Am. Orchestra.
LYCEUM—LENTEN—LECTURES.
LYCEUM—LENTEN—LECTURES.
.....G. P. SERVISS.....
Every morning this week at 11. Monday, "Spain"; Tues., "Peter the Great"; Wed., "Greece"; Thursday, "Napoleon"; Friday, "Paris"; Sat., "The Alps." All begin at 11. Seats, 50c. to $1.50. Same subjects next week.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
The gifted and charming actress,
Louise Thorndyke Boucicault,
and Max Figman "Mrs. Hilary Regrets."
Dainty one act play.
ANIMATED NOTE MUSIC SHEET, GARDNER & ELY, SAVILLE SLOAN, COMEDIANS, KITTY MITCHELL, BARRY AND FELIX, 40 OTHER STARS.

Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3.
EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX.
Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY
Afternoon at 3; Evening at 9.
New Programme Cinematograph Views.
Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3.

AMERICAN 42D & 8TH AV. TEL. 3147-38. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2.
4TH MONTH. GENEE'S TUNEFUL
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO., NANON
"ALL GOOD SINGERS."—World.
ENTIRE HOUSE 25c., 50c., 75c. WED. MAT. 25c. SAT. MAT. 25c., 50c.
Next Week—Spectacular Production, SINBAD.

MANHATTAN Broadway and 33d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WAY DOWN EAST.
Next Sunday—Great Vaudeville Bill.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat.
CHIRGWIN—CHARLTON.
RITCHIE—ROGERS BROS.
JULIE MACKEY, AND 10 OTHER BIG ACTS.

HOYT'S THEATRE, 24th St., near Broadway. Evenings, 8:30 OH! SUSANNAH! Mat. Sat.
Preceded nightly, 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL, IN DANGERFIELD '93.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2.
Last week of Wycherly's comedy,
THE COUNTRY GIRL.
MISS REHAN as PEGGY
Previous to which at every performance the Japanese operetta,
LILLI TSE.
LAST MATINEES of double bill WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Next week School for Scandal, MISS REHAN as Lady Teazle.

Daly's BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
OASES OF ALGERIAN SAHARA.
To-day at 11, To-m'w at 8, Wed. at 11.
Res. seats $1.50 & $1. Adm. 50c.
Thur., 11; Fri., 3; Sat., 11; "More About Japan."

DALY'S THEATRE.
Commencing Monday, March 14.
Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Sats., 11 A. M.
Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 P. M.
Famous moving pictures of the Passion Play, with descriptive lecture by Prof. Ernest Lacy.
Reserved seats $1. General admission 50c.
*** Sale begins To-morrow, (Tuesday.)

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
WEDNESDAY EVE., MCH. 9, AT 8:15,
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.
CONDUCTOR,
THEODORE THOMAS.
SOLOIST,
M. PLANCON.
SEATS 50c. to $2.00.
BOX OFFICE, SCHUBERTH'S, TYSON'S.

CARNEGIE HALL. To-day at 2:15 P. M. FRECH CONNCERT.
Given by
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
In honor of our distinguished visitors,
Alexander Guilmant and Raoul Pugno
Tickets, 50c. to $2.00, at box office and Schuberth's.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
4TH WEEK
MR. JOHN DREW.
ONE SUMMER'S DAY.
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES
THIS M

MARCH 1898

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1898. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks, week ending March 5.	2,062,837
Same week last year.....	990,501
Stocks to date this year.....	19,876,099
Corresponding date last year.	7,178,088
Bonds for the week.....$14,857,500	
Same week last year..... 9,194,500	
Bonds to date this year.....201,079,060	
Corresponding date last year. 86,766,390	

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 4; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

Phenomenal Dividends, Manifold Mysteries, Record-Breaking Ups and Downs.

It is an exceptional period when Wall Street is not exercised over Sugar Trust affairs. Just now there is agitation even somewhat beyond what the speculators in this dynamite specialty are used to. Dividend day is close at hand with conditions out of the ordinary confronting the property—or apparently confronting it. Sugar Trust speculation is old-fashioned three-card monte a little overgrown. "Operators" are not evenly divided as to whether finally Sugar Trust dividends are to be altogether dispensed with or whether an extra cash dividend of 10 or 20 per cent. is to be distributed. One gambling crowd has it that President Havemeyer is bent on a war to extinguish all the trust's rivals, and that incidentally he has let his stock holdings go, running no risk of losing control of the property, for Sugar Trust Directors are nowadays "classified"—elected for three years at a time. With equal emphasis there are announcements that Mr. Havemeyer and other millionaire insiders have simply been playing 'possum, and are chuckling over getting Wall Street short. Among the sensational suggestions in the present spirited game of manipulation is the bear rumor that the trust has issued something like $10,000,000 of bonds, long ago authorized.

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In the meantime, a glance at Sugar's record as a dividend payer and its fluctuations may not be amiss. A word about its history:

The original Sugar Trust was organized in 1887, but because of legal proceedings against it was reorganized early in 1891 and a charter taken out under the laws of the State of New Jersey. The capital stock was originally $50,000,000, but was increased in January, 1892, to $75,000,000 to acquire the stock of the four Philadelphia refineries and a controlling interest in the Baltimore refinery. Spreckels's California refinery is under a ten years' lease to the Western Sugar Refining Company, of whose stock the trust owns one-half. The capital stock is equally divided in common and preferred shares.

The trust has recently gone into the coffee business, having bought a considerable portion of the capital stock of the Woolson Spice Company. Arbuckle Brothers also acquired some of these shares and brought suit to have a receiver appointed for the Spice Company, but met with legal defeat. In May of last year it was announced that the trust had secured an interest in the beet sugar interests of Claus Spreckels in California. When the Lexow legislative committee was inquiring into the methods of the trust President Havemeyer testified that his company was refining 75 per cent. of the sugar output of the country, against 90 per cent. formerly.

***

The company issues no reports, and no recent figures of its financial condition are available. It gives out what is called "a balance sheet," and the last one of these was for the year ended Dec. 31, 1896. This compared as follows with 1895 and 1894:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Real estate and machinery	$43,140,770	$43,140,709	$43,119,986
Cash and debts receivable	21,778,447	24,674,293	19,428,000
Improvement account	*6,618,006	6,287,282	5,607,583
Investments in other companies	24,051,365	25,053,000	36,201,700
Sugar, raw and refined	13,861,207	12,462,777	10,742,456
T'l ass'ts	$113,652,862	$112,257,021	$105,099,484
Capital stock	$73,936,000	$73,936,000	$73,936,000
Debts	27,539,942	25,139,765	21,394,000
Reserves	12,135,920	13,181,256	9,769,484
Total liabilities	$113,652,862	$112,257,021	$105,099,484

*Chargeable to the "reserves," reducing them to $5,367,917 in 1896.

***

Sugar has paid annually, beginning with 1891, the following dividends: 1891, 4 per cent.; 1892, 10½ per cent.; 1893, 21½ per cent.; 1894, 12 per cent., and this amount in the following years up to the present time. One quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. has been paid this year. Seven per cent. has been paid annually on the preferred stock.

***

The shares of the company were first dealt in on the Stock Exchange in March, 1889, selling around 85. By June of that year they had reached 126, from which point there was a sharp decline to 55 in December. The stock was affected as were all the trust stocks by the decline in American Cotton Oil Trust shares, which fell from 61½ in May to 27 in December. There was great stringency in money during the latter month, which affected this group of stocks very seriously. In 1890 Sugar sold at 50 in January and gradually advanced until in May it was selling at 95.

There was a reaction from this price on the announcement of the reorganization into the present company, and in the panic of 1890 the price fell in November to 49 for the regular shares and to 48 for the trust receipts, the latter having previously sold at 79⅛ in September.

In 1891 Sugar shares were dealt in for the first time under the title of the present company, being quoted in January of that year at 57½, from which they advanced to 92¼ in April, reacting to 72⅞ in August, and recovering to 91¼ in December. Sugar began the year 1892 selling about 88½ and declined from this price to 78½ in the same month, but from that point there was an advance to 101¼ in March, with a reaction to 88⅜ in April. An upward movement, however, carried the price to 114¾ in August, which was the highest price of the year, there being a recession to 104⅛ in September.

A record price was made in February, 1893, when sales were made at 134¾, an advance from 111⅜ in January. This record remained unbroken until July of last year. From this high point one of the sharpest breaks in the history of the stock occurred, as three months later, in the panic of May, 1893, it was selling at 62. A recovery then carried the price to 93, but there was another drop to 61¾, and a further rally brought it up to 105½ in October, from which price it receded to 78⅝ in December. In January, 1894, Sugar sold at 75⅝, and advanced gradually to 109⅝ in May, reacting to 80½ in October. At the beginning of 1895 the price was 86½, advancing to 121⅜ in June, with a reaction to 92 in December. In 1896 Sugar sold at 97 in January, and at 118⅝ the next month, with a further advance to 126⅝ in April. From this point it reacted until in the August "Bryan panic" it was selling at 95, recovering again to 125 in November, after the Presidential election, and ending the year around par.

The first prices in 1897 were made around 110, and before January had closed it was selling at 118⅛, a price that was not passed until March, when sales were made at 118⅝. The following month it sold at 109¾, and advanced to 130 in June, making a new record in July at 146¼ and again in August and September, when it sold at 157⅝ and 159½, respectively. In the reaction of last November it fell to 126¾, but had rallied before the end of the year to 145½. So far in 1898 it has fluctuated considerably, selling at 145 in January, while on Feb. 24 it was quoted at 120⅝.

The highest and lowest prices since 1890 are given in the following table for reference, with the dates at which such sales were made:

	Highest.		Lowest.	
1890	95	May 21	48	Nov. 26
1891	98	Sept. 21	85⅝	Mar. 9
1892	115⅝	Aug. 25	78½	Jan. 19
1893	134¾	Feb. 6	61¾	July 31
1894	114⅞	Aug. 21	75⅝	Feb. 1
1895	121⅜	June 18	86½	Jan. 8
1896	126⅞	Apr. 21	95	Aug. 10
1897	159½	Sept. 2	109½	Mar. 22
1898	145	Jan. 7	120⅝	Feb. 24

Average high price, 123⅛; average low price, 86⅝.

***

There have been single days when more than the capital stock of the Sugar Company have been traded in, and while transactions in 100,000 of any other stock in a single day are very rare, with Sugar they are not an infrequent occurrence. The dealings for the past five years show just how much of the business on the Exchange was concentrated in this one property. For instance, Sugar's total dealings in 1893 were 10,877,217 shares out of a total in all stocks of 80,013,902. The stock for that year showed a net decline of 30⅛ points. In 1894 out of a total 49,271,694 Sugar figured for 8,745,835 shares, and made a net advance of 8⅝ points. The total of Sugar transactions in 1895 was 10,855,141 out of 66,315,426 shares, and the price showed a net gain of 13½ points. In 1896 Sugar figured for 10,427,402 out of a total of 54,436,165 shares, and there was a net advance of 7⅞. In 1897 the full total was 77,448,641 shares, of which 9,422,910 represented the dealings in Sugar. The gain for the year was 29⅝ points, almost equal to the decline scored in 1893. No better indication of how much broader the market was in 1897 than in the preceding years can be found than is shown by these Sugar figures.

The sharpest fluctuations in the price of Sugar stock have not been made on news that has directly concerned the property itself, but, like stocks of its character, it has suffered in time of depression, particularly during periods of scarcity of money, when banks scrutinize collaterals very carefully.

W. J. McCAHILL.

Pittsburg Confidence.

Pittsburg coal and coke operators are taking more confident views of the situation than has been the case for some time past. Some of the most important men in the trade are preparing for an unprecedented lake business, predicting that the trade this year will go beyond all past records. This cheerfulness is in pleasing contrast with doleful sentiments hitherto prevailing at and about Pittsburg.

Among controlling interests in the coke trade it is generally anticipated that before the end of this month there will be a revival which will lead to great activity. Pittsburg iron manufacturers are almost uniformly declaring themselves confident of vast business betterment from this time forward.

There is still a good supply of coal on hand. The stocks piled up in anticipation of a strike have not yet been exhausted. Strange to say, the accumulation of such a large output has not materially interfered with the prices. Many buyers held off, hoping that there would be a break and scramble to get rid of surplus coal. In this they were disappointed.

Europe Applauds Nebraska.

In the financial world amazement still continues over the record-breaking way in which debts were last year scaled down and wiped out in our Western States. In not a single State or Territory did the volume of farm and home mortgages increase; in every one there was a decrease. The record made by Nebraska is so notable that important journals at London and Berlin are making the exhibit texts for comment upon American thrift, much in contrast with the ordinary criticism of financial tendencies here.

The Nebraska figures, as they have been collated and enthusiastically commented upon abroad, show that during 1896 farm mortgages to the amount of $12,033,500 were filed in Nebraska, and similar mortgages to the amount of $11,398,000 were released. Nebraska farmers did not reduce their mortgage indebtedness much in that year.

But in 1897 the releases amounted to $14,767,000, while the new mortgages amounted to $11,844,000. The conditions had changed. The crops were better in 1897 than in 1896, and there was a greatly improved demand for those crops. The farmers got better prices, paid in gold standard money, and with that money, which was as good as that they had borrowed, they were able to clear off incumbrances and pay floating debts.

Nor has prosperity been confined to the farmers. The people in Nebraska cities and towns have enjoyed it also. In 1896 city mortgages were filed to the amount of $4,441,000 and released to the amount of $3,684,000. For the last six months of 1897 the figures are: Filed, $1,890,000; released, $4,245,000.

A BRITISH ESTIMATE.

Conservative Opinion Rates Our Currency More Threatening than War.

Investors or speculators willing to give attention to current British estimates of American security market conditions will find interest in, even if they cannot indorse, the following discussion by the conservative London Economist of "the war scare and American railroad shares." The Economist in its issue just received here says:

"It would, of course, be extremely unwise for investors to shut their eyes to the gravity of the situation and the uncertainty which undoubtedly prevails as to the maintenance of peace between the two countries. But is the war scare of itself sufficient to account not only for the arrest of the upward movement in the prices of American railroad shares, which we were assured a few weeks ago had only just begun, but for a considerable swing of the pendulum in the opposite direction?

***

"In the event of the United States determining to interpose forcibly in Cuban affairs, it is highly improbable that for some time, at least, the business of the American railroads as a whole would be reduced very much, while it is quite likely that in some directions the outbreak of hostilities would mean a considerable increase of traffic.

"Such a contingency as the Spanish troops carrying the war on to the American Continent is too remote to be taken into consideration, and, though the same remark does not apply to possible interference with the mercantile marine of the United States, it has to be borne in mind that of the vessels entering and clearing at ports in the United States in 1896, that being the last year for which the figures are available, barely one-fourth were American owned.

"Directly, then, it seems to us that the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain would not, for some time at all events, have the effect of reducing the gross earnings of the American railroads, but might indeed tend to increase them temporarily. As we have more than once pointed out, however, the advance in the prices of American railroad shares that has taken place since the return of Mr. McKinley, some sixteen months ago, has been almost entirely due to professional operations and to the manipulation of certain shares by the reorganization groups, who, having succeeded in carrying their schemes through, have been naturally desirous of unloading the new securities upon the public at the best prices to be obtained by steadily supporting the market while the process was going on. The general investing public has had a very small part in the business, and the market has had, therefore, to rely mainly upon its own resources.

***

"The banks are, of course, anxious to husband their resources while the situation is so uncertain, for they recognize that the outbreak of hostilities would necessitate the raising of a further loan, and that the long-promised reform of the currency might have to be abandoned or indefinitely postponed.

"Such a consummation would so well serve the interests of the silverites that their coalition with the ordinary jingoes and their mouthpieces in the 'Yellow Press' is rather regrettable than surprising; but it can scarcely be denied that the unsettled currency position in the United States is an influence for evil at a time like the present, when the temptation to interfere in the Cuban struggle seems to be so overwhelming among a large section of the American people."

Financial Faking No Mere Local Science.

Able financiers who stand so much in readiness to make other people rich by using other people's money in the stock market seem to be not at all exclusively American. Some unique examples there are here, but apparently British innocents are quite as well supplied as our own lambs are. Apropos is this published by Henry Labouchère in his London Truth:

I have ere this had occasion to refer to the touting circulars of J. Edwards & Co., who style themselves stock and share brokers of Talbot House, Arundel Street, W. C. They have boasted of many profits, but I have never come across any one who actually received the same. This kind of gentry generally distribute circulars in which they talk of enormous profits having been obtained for their clients in previous deals, and on the strength of these allurements they endeavor to obtain subscriptions to further operations. A reader of Truth who noticed my remarks with reference to this firm in last week's issue, has just given me his experience with J. Edwards & Co. In the beginning of January he sent them a five-pound subscription to an operation in Louisville and Nashville, and on the 8th inst. he received back £6 5s., or what they called a 25 per cent. profit. They at the same time forwarded a circular inviting participation in another operation, which was to take place in Caledonian deferred ordinary. Encouraged by the small profit which he had made in the Louisville deal, my correspondent forwarded £5 toward the Caledonian operation, and on the 17th inst. received the following communication:

Tudor House, Arundel Street,
London, W. C., Feb. 16, 1898.

We regret to have to inform you that the workings of the operation in Caledonian deferred stock opened on Feb. 9, 1898, have proved so unfortunate as to involve the total loss of the cover subscribed. With much regrets, yours faithfully,

J. EDWARDS & CO.

Is it necessary to again repeat that the syndicate touts sometimes allow their subscribers to win once only in order to fleece them more effectually in subsequent transactions.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 5, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat., March 5. Bid.	Closing Sat., March 5. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ind. March 5, 2,062,537.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending March 5. First.	Week Ending March 5. High.	Week Ending March 5. Low.	Week Ending March 5. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. Mar 5, 1898.
*167¼ Feb. 10.	100 Feb. 15.	101	103	—18	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	†Mch. 1, '98.	$2	115	115	102	102	150	2,513
*43 Mch 5.	*43 Mch 5.	...	...	—	American Bank Note Company		Mch. 1, '98.	1	43	43	43	43	...	30
22¾ Jan. 10.	17⅞ Feb. 26.	17⅞	18¾	+ ⅜	American Cotton Oil	20,387,100			17¼	20	17¼	18	12¼	8,310
77¼ Feb. 1.	70 Feb. 24.	71	72½	—	American Cotton Oil pf	10,196,600	Dec. 1, '97.	3	72	75	71¼	71¼	56	1,042
130 Feb. 14.	117⅛ Jan. 3.	126	130	+ 2½	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	$3	127	129¼	127	129¼	111¼	327
9¾ Jan. 26.	6¾ Jan. 20.	7⅞	8	+ ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing	28,000,000			7¾	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	12¼	5,335
*23⅝ Feb. 17.	18 Jan. 3.	18⅝	19	—	American Spirits Manufacturing pf	7,000,000			19	19	19	19	39⅝	106
145 Jan. 7.	120⅝ Feb. 24.	126¼	126¾	+ 3¼	American Sugar Refining Company	38,968,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3	123	128⅞	122¾	126¼	116⅝	384,502
116 Jan. 6.	110 Feb. 21.	112	113	+ ⅝	American Sugar Refining Company pf	38,968,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1¾	111¼	112⅞	111	112	104½	973
*93 Feb. 11.	*90 Jan. 5.	90	98	—	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1½	91	92	91	92	86	122
92¼ Mch 3.	83¾ Jan. 24.	90⅞	91¼	+ 2½	American Tobacco	17,900,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	89	92¼	88¼	90⅞	74⅝	46,325
118¼ Feb. 18.	*112 Jan. 26.	112	118	+ ⅝	American Tobacco pf	11,935,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	115¼	115⅞	115¼	115¼	106	150
15 Feb. 8.	*11⅝ Jan. 19.	12¾	13	— ⅛	Ann Arbor	3,250,000			12	13	13	13	6¼	100
10¼ Feb. 7.	3¼ Jan. 4.	36	36½	+ 1¼	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000			35	37	35	36	24¾	654
13⅝ Feb. 7.	10⅝ Feb. 24.	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000			11⅜	12¼	11¼	11¼	12	5,159
32⅝ Feb. 8.	26 Feb. 24.	26⅞	27	— ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf	119,657,300			27½	28⅞	26⅝	27	22⅝	26,410
19 Feb. 3.	12⅜ Jan. 25.	17⅛	17⅞	+ 1¼	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	15¼	18¼	15¼	17⅞	16	10,597
7⅛ Feb. 3.	5¼ Jan. 19.	6	6½	+ ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf	20,000,000			6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	...	1,800
6¼ Jan. 21.	2½ Feb. 24.	3	3¼	—	Bay State Gas	50,000,000			3¼	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	10⅝	6,470
43¾ Feb. 18.	36½ Jan. 6.	39½	39¾	+ ⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000			39	42¾	38	39½	21¼	73,510
125 Jan. 24.	114⅛ Feb. 24.	116½	117½	+ ½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	115¼	118	115¼	116½	96¾	1,779
6¼ Jan. 3.	3½ Feb. 23.	5¼	6	—	Brunswick Company, 3d in. pd	5,000,000			6	6	5	5⅝	...	1,400
30⅛ Jan. 6.	28 Jan. 20.	28	30½	—	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000			28	28	28	28	...	100
57⅝ Feb. 5.	46½ Feb. 24.	48	48½	— ½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	48¼	50¼	48¼	48¼	46¼	5,349
90¼ Jan. 20.	81½ Feb. 19.	84	85	+ 1½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1½	82¼	85¾	82¼	85	54½	5,025
*14¼ Jan. 4.	11⅝ Jan. 4.	12⅜	13½	—	Central Pacific	67,275,500	Jan. 3, '98.	½	12⅜	13¼	12⅜	13⅜	...	50
24⅞ Feb. 1.	19⅝ Feb. 24.	20¼	20½	— ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,497,500			20⅜	21⅞	20¼	20⅝	17¼	17,459
166¼ Jan. 5.	153½ Mch 3.	155	...	— 4¾	Chicago & Alton	18,751,100	Mch. 1, '98.	1¾	161½	161½	158½	158½	170	596
103¾ Feb. 11.	91½ Feb. 24.	93⅝	93⅞	— ⅛	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	62,902,800	Dec. 15, '97.	1	93½	97⅜	93¼	93⅝	76¾	132,608
16⅜ Jan. 8.	9¼ Feb. 24.	10⅝	10½	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western	20,880,245			10⅝	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	...	11,545
36½ Jan. 28.	30 Feb. 25.	...	33⅞	+ 2	Chicago Great Western pf. A	11,157,000			30	32	30	32	...	300
10¼ Jan. 14.	7 Feb. 24.	7	8	—	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			8	8¼	8	8	...	305
33¾ Jan. 22.	27 Feb. 24.	26½	27¼	+ ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	3,883,750			27¼	28¾	27	28	...	2,621
97⅞ Jan. 12.	91¼ Feb. 24.	92½	92¾	+ ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Oct. 21, '97.	3	91½	94⅞	91¼	92¼	76⅝	182,261
149¾ Feb. 16.	142¾ Jan. 3.	146⅛	148	+ 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	30,792,900	Oct. 21, '97.	3½	146¼	147⅞	146¼	147½	135	1,139
130¾ Feb. 11.	119¼ Jan. 4.	120½	120⅝	— ½	Chicago & Northwestern	29,086,333	Jan. 7, '98.	2½	121½	124⅝	120	120½	106¼	14,844
176 Mch 2.	163 Jan. 3.	175	...	—	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,386,600	Jan. 7, '98.	1¾	176	176	174¾	174⅝	154½	25
94½ Jan. 28.	81¼ Feb. 24.	85¼	85⅞	+ ⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	85	89¼	85	85⅝	67¼	67,065
9¾ Mch 3.	4½ Jan. 3.	8¼	9¼	+ ⅞	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	15,000,000			9¼	9⅝	9¼	9½	...	5,834
33 Feb. 5.	22¼ Jan. 3.	29¼	30⅜	+ 1¼	Chicago Terminal & Transfer pf	27,000,000			29¼	31	28¼	29⅞	...	4,239
35⅝ Jan. 31.	29½ Feb. 24.	30½	31½	— 1½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	27,987,835	Aug., '93.	1½	32	32⅞	30½	30½	23	3,235
19½ Jan. 12.	13¼ Feb. 24.	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			13⅝	14⅜	13¼	13⅜	...	8,884
50¼ Feb. 5.	47 Feb. 23.	...	49	+ 1	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1	48	48	48	48	40¾	100
25⅝ Jan. 11.	20 Feb. 24.	20	21	— ⅛	Colorado Fuel & Iron	11,000,000			20¼	21	20	20	21½	1,450
7⅜ Jan. 13.	5 Feb. 24.	5½	7	+ ¾	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. paid	47,000,000			5⅝	6½	5⅝	6½	4¼	1,000
8¼ Feb. 10.	5¼ Jan. 3.	6¼	7½	— ⅛	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,636,300			6¼	6⅞	6¼	6¼	4½	599
27½ Feb. 10.	17 Jan. 17.	19	25	—	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	20	20	20	20	...	100
*45 Feb. 14.	*35 Feb. 14.	41	...	—	Consolidated Coal	10,259,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	45	45	45	45	...	50
195¼ Jan. 25.	176 Jan. 3.	181	182	— ⅝	Consolidated Gas	36,230,000	Dec. 15, '97.	2	181½	186½	181¼	181¾	152	10,502
37⅜ Jan. 24.	30 Jan. 12.	30	32	— ½	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Feb. 10, '98.	1	32	32	30½	30½	...	610
91 Feb. 15.	83 Jan. 7.	87	90	— 1½	Consolidated Ice pf	3,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	87	87	87	87	...	120
111½ Feb. 3.	108¾ Feb. 24.	110	111	+ 1	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¼	109⅝	110½	109¼	110	107¾	3,080
159 Feb. 5.	150¼ Jan. 21.	150	...	—	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1¾	152	152	152	152	154	170
52⅜ Feb. 9.	46 Jan. 3.	46	47¼	— 1	Denver & Rio Grande pf	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	46¾	49¼	46¾	47	42¾	5,085
60⅝ Feb. 14.	53 Feb. 2.	...	...	+ 1	Detroit Gas	4,000,000			57	58	57	58	...	400
*135 Jan. 20.	127½ Jan. 8.	129	133	—	**Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.**	7,938,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	106	64
111 Feb. 8.	106⅜ Mch 5.	106¼	108	— 1¼	Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	107⅞	107⅞	106¾	106¾	100	310
16¼ Feb. 1.	13½ Mch 5.	13⅜	13¾	— ⅛	Erie	100,000,000			14¼	14¼	13½	13½	14½	1,571
43⅝ Feb. 11.	37 Jan. 4.	37⅞	38	— 1⅜	Erie 1st pf	30,000,000			38¼	39⅜	37	37⅞	35¾	5,334
21⅜ Feb. 11.	15¼ Jan. 22.	15½	19¼	— ⅞	Erie 2d pf	1,600,000			18¼	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	...	429
41 Jan. 11.	40 Jan. 18.	38	42	—	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '97.	1	40	40	40	40	...	100
28 Mch 5.	10¼ Jan. 24.	...	...	—	**Fort Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000			27½	28	27½	28	...	568
39¾ Feb. 7.	30½ Feb. 24.	32	32½	— ½	**General Electric**	30,460,000	Aug., '93.	2	32	35	31¾	31¾	34⅞	12,928
162 Feb. 4.	130 Jan. 12.	154	158	+ 1	Great Northern pf	25,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	155	156	155	156	...	675
36¾ Feb. 15.	28½ Jan. 13.	30⅝	30⅝	+ 1½	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000			29¾	33¼	29¾	30⅝	...	6,708
*47 Mch 2.	44 Feb. 1.	44	48	—	Homestake	18,650,600	Feb. 25, '98.	25c	47	47	47	47	35	3
108⅞ Jan. 31.	100 Feb. 24.	100	102	— 1½	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2½	101	103½	100	100¾	93½	6,393
55⅞ Jan. 29.	46 Feb. 25.	47	51	— 1½	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,635	July, '96.	1½	50	50	47	47	36¾	545
9½ Jan. 13.	7⅞ Feb. 25.	8	8¼	+ ⅛	Iowa Central	8,457,425			8	8	8	8	...	211
35 Jan. 8.	28 Feb. 24.	29	30	+ 2	Iowa Central pf	5,569,376	Apl. 1, '92.	1	29	30½	29	30½	25	530
24½ Feb. d0.	19½ Feb. 26.	19⅜	21¼	+ ½	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	19,863,000			21½	22¾	21	21	...	2,225
34½ Mch 1.	*33 Feb. 7.	32	34	+ ½	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1	34½	34½	34½	34½	...	100
48 Jan. 19.	39¼ Feb. 24.	41	42	+ 1	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	42	43¾	42	42	24	2,620
18⅝ Feb. 1.	14 Mch 5.	14	15	— 1¼	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			15½	15½	14	14	17½	980
76¼ Feb. 8.	69¼ Feb. 28.	69½	70½	— ⅞	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	69½	71½	69¼	69¾	68	719
194½ Jan. 20.	170⅜ Jan. 4.	190	191½	—	Lake Shore	49,486,500	Feb. 1, '98.	3	191	192	190¼	191½	168½	6,314
50 Feb. 5.	40 Jan. 20.	40	50	—	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	42½	42½	42½	42½	40	50
60¼ Jan. 31.	52 Feb. 24.	53	53⅞	— 1⅝	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	53⅞	56¼	53	53	48¾	33,031
120¼ Jan. 14.	98 Feb. 24.	102½	102⅝	+ ¾	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	101½	108⅞	101	102½	86⅜	135,870
171½ Feb. 14.	125½ Jan. 4.	145½	146½	+ 8¼	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	137	156	137	146	...	65,392
114⅞ Feb. 8.	100 Jan. 4.	107¼	108	+ 1	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	106½	109	106½	107	93	3,225
30⅞ Feb. 15.	25 Jan. 5.	27½	28¼	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			27	29¾	26¼	27	18	8,700
60⅜ Feb. 15.	53 Feb. 24.	54	55½	+ 1¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	55	55⅞	54¾	54¾	46¼	850
65 Feb. 4.	57 Jan. 20.	61	61¼	+ ½	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '96.	1½	60½	64	60½	60½	47	1,973
14¼ Jan. 26.	11¼ Feb. 24.	11½	12	— ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			12	12¾	11½	11¾	13	2,392
41 Jan. 28.	33½ Jan. 5.	35½	36	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	13,000,000			36	37⅝	35¼	35½	30¾	5,255
35⅝ Jan. 28.	24 Feb. 24.	26¼	26½	— ⅝	Missouri Pacific	47,442,375	July 1, '91.	1	26¾	29⅛	26	26½	21¾	21,152
32½ Feb. 7.	27 Feb. 24.	27½	28	—	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,800	Feb. 28, '98.	1	28	28	28	28	...	300
87⅞ Jan. 7.	30 Feb. 24.	30¼	31	+ ½	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	30⅞	33¾	30⅞	31	24	4,337
109½ Feb. 10.	103¼ Feb. 24.	103½	105⅞	+ 2½	National Lead Company pf	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¾	106¾	106¾	106½	106½	91½	695
19 Jan. 14.	*16⅜ Mch 2.	16½	17½	—	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sep. 16, '95.	1	16⅜	18	16⅜	18	13¼	60
*81 Jan. 24.	*70 Mch 5.	65	75	—	National Starch 1st pf	2,210,400	Nov. 1, '97.	2	72½	72¼	72½	72½	55	232
9¼ Feb. 7.	7 Jan. 5.	7	8	—	New Central Coal	5,000,000			8	8	8	8	...	30
98½ Jan. 8.	89 Feb. 24.	92¾	93½	+ ⅝	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	91¾	95	91¾	92¾	94	7,145
26 Jan. 24.	22 Mch 1.	...	24½	—	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	22	24	22	24	...	300
110¾ Jan. 26.	103⅞ Jan. 3.	113	113½	+ ⅝	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	112	116	111¾	113⅝	98	82,837
*195½ Feb. 2.	184 Jan. 4.	186½	188½	— 3	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,636,500	Dec. 3, '97.	2	188	188	187	187	175	355
40¼ Jan. 20.	33 Mch 5.	31½	33	— 2	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000			35	35	33	33	28½	300
*123¾ Feb. 16.	121 Jan. 4.	...	...	—	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000			123½	123½	123½	123½	122	12
18 Jan. 5.	8 Jan. 8.	12	14	—	New York, Susquehanna & Western	12,451,000			12	12	12	12	9	37
38 Feb. 11.	23 Jan. 10.	32	33	+ ½	New York, Susquehanna & Western pf	12,951,100	Nov. 1, '93.	1¼	33	34½	33	34½	25¾	310
17 Feb. 7.	*14 Mch 3.	14	15	—	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000			15¼	15¾	14	14	16	112
50¾ Feb. 7.	45½ Feb. 24.	47⅜	47½	— ¼	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Feb. 23, '98.	1	46¾	49¼	46¾	47½	28¾	16,231
6⅝ Feb. 17.	4¼ Jan. 15.	5½	5¾	—	North American	39,733,600			5½	5¾	5½	5½	4⅞	3,940
23⅝ Jan. 31.	19 Feb. 24.	22½	23⅝	+ ⅝	Northern Pacific	79,800,000			21⅝	24⅞	21⅝	22½	14	46,766
59 Jan. 31.	58 Jan. 5.	62	62⅞	+ ½	Northern Pacific pf	75,000,000	Mch. 3, '98.	1	60⅝	63⅞	60⅝	62⅛	37	69,949
7 Mch 5.	7 Mch 5.	...	...	—	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900			7	7	7	7	...	119
15⅝ Feb. 2.	15 Feb. 24.	15½	15⅝	—	Ontario & Western	58,118,382			15½	16	15¼	15¼	14½	5,970
30½ Jan. 22.	19 Jan. 3.	26½	28	+ ½	Oregon Improvement, 5th in. pd	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	27¾	27¾	26½	27	...	610
54¼ Feb. 1.	35½ Jan. 7.	47¾	50	+ 4	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000			50	50	50	50	...	100
72½ Jan. 20.	68 Jan. 3.	68½	71	—	Oregon Railroad & Navigation pf	11,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1	69	69	68	68	43	310
33⅜ Feb. 17.	19⅜ Jan. 3.	28	30	+ 1½	Oregon Short Line	24,778,600			29¼	30	29¼	30	...	850
32⅜ Feb. 4.	26¾ Feb. 24.	26¼	26½	+ 1⅛	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	...	27	28¾	26¼	26¾	25⅞	7,326
120⅜ Feb. 7.	111½ Feb. 24.	115¾	116½	+ 1⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 30, '97.	2½	114½	117⅜	114½	115⅝	...	13,483
90½ Feb. 11.	88⅜ Feb. 24.	91⅞	92	+ 1⅛	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '98.	1½	90½	94½	90	91⅜	...	55,868
5¼ Feb. 11.	*3 Jan. 26.	4	7	—	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000			4	4	4	4	...	100
46¼ Feb. 7.	38⅞ Jan. 5.	43¼	44	+ ⅝	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,354,827			44	45½	44	44	13	1,712
71 Feb. 7.	64½ Jan. 18.	65	66	+ ⅝	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	22,658,460	Jan. 27, '98.	2	66	68	66	67	49½	700
183⅜ Feb. 11.	173 Jan. 4.	175½	177	— 1	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	2	178	181	177	177	159½	4,260
23⅜ Jan. 6.	18 Feb. 24.	18⅜	18⅝	—	**Reading**	69,900,000			18⅝	19¾	18½	18½	...	12,063
54⅛ Feb. 3.	41¼ Feb. 24.	42	42⅝	— 2¼	Reading 1st pf	28,000,000			43¾	46	41¼	42	...	21,550
29 Jan. 6.	21¼ Feb. 24.	22½	23½	— ⅝	Reading 2d pf	42,000,000			22¾	24	22	22⅝	...	3,850
61¼ Jan. 8.	*56 Feb. 4.	...	...	—	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	Feb., '98.	1¾	57	57	57	57	...	100
*123 Jan. 4.	*120½ Feb. 14.	121	122½	—	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	122	122	122	122	118	125
8¾ Feb. 11.	5⅜ Feb. 24.	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,000,000			6⅞	7½	6⅜	6⅜	...	550
50 Feb. 10.	45 Feb. 24.	47½	49	+ 3	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	5,497,800	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	49½	50	48	48	...	777
22⅜ Feb. 10.	16 Feb. 23.	17	18	—	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	3,430,000			16⅝	16¾	16¾	16¾	...	25
7⅞ Jan. 8.	6⅜ Feb. 23.	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco	29,000,000			7	7⅛	6⅞	7	5	1,210
58½ Feb. 7.	53½ Jan. 24.	55½	56	+ 1¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	56	56¾	56	56	40¼	865
28 Feb. 8.	22½ Feb. 24.	25	25½	+ ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	16,000,000			26¼	26¼	25¼	25¼	14⅞	4,559
6 Feb. 2.	3¾ Jan. 24.	4¼	5	—	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000			4½	5	4½	4½	4	1,419
11 Jan. 27.	9 Jan. 24.	9	10	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern pf	20,000,000			10	10¼	10	10¼	10¾	820
138 Mch 5.	*121½ Jan. 6.	134	138	+ 3	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	137	138	137	138	118	1,305
73 Feb. 11.	67 Feb. 24.	70½	72	— ¼	St. Paul & Omaha	18,650,187	Feb. 21, '98.	2	70½	74½	70½	70½	55¼	9,020
155 Feb. 28.	*148 Jan. 5.	150	160	+ 4⅞	St. Paul & Omaha pf	11,259,912	Feb. 21, '98.	3½	155	155	155	155	140	100
22 Jan. 12.	17⅛ Mch 5.	17½	18¼	— 1⅝	Southern Pacific	70,006,100			19	19	17½	17½	14½	1,800
9⅞ Feb. 10.	8¼ Mch 5.	8⅝	8½	— ⅜	Southern Railway	120,000,000			8½	8⅞	8¼	8¾	8⅝	2,056
35¼ Feb. 11.	26 Feb. 24.	27½	27¾	+ ¾	Southern Railway pf	54,300,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1	28	29½	27⅝	27⅞	27¾	11,716
5⅞ Feb. 16.	3¼ Jan. 3.	3¾	4	— ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			4¼	4⅜	4	4	10	826
23½ Jan. 11.	19 Feb. 24.	20¼	20¾	+ ¼	**Tennessee Coal and Iron**	20,000 000	Jan., '87.	1	20	22¼	19⅞	20¾	27¾	11,680
12⅝ Feb. 15.	10 Feb. 24.	10¼	10½	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific	38,710,900			10⅝	11¼	10⅛	10⅛	9½	3,210
194½ Feb. 17.	164 Jan. 5.	182	183	— 3¾	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Feb. 28, '98.	$2	185	188	184	184¼	...	1,800
20 Feb. 14.	16½ Jan. 12.	20	24	—	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000			20	20	20	20	...	800
22½ Feb. 25.	20⅜ Mch 4.	20	20½	— 1½	**Union Pacific Railway**	...			22¼	22½	20⅜	20⅜	...	5,930
63⅜ Feb. 2.	51 Feb. 24.	51⅝	51⅞	— 2⅜	Union Pacific Railway pf	...			53½	57	51	51⅝	...	155,948
26⅝ Feb. 2.	25½ Jan. 3.	28	28½	— 2½	Union Pacific, all in. pd	60,868,500	Apl. 1, '84.	3½	29¾	31⅝	27⅞	28	...	47,118
8¼ Feb. 16.	6⅜ Jan. 5.	8½	8¾	— ⅞	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, t. r.	29,380,182			8¾	9⅜	8½	8½	...	14,550
46 Feb. 9.	40 Jan. 5.	42	45	— 1	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1½	42	42	42	42	38	126
7¾ Feb. 7.	6½ Feb. 25.	6½	6⅞	— ¼	United States Leather	61,509,900			6⅝	6⅞	6½	6½	8½	200
67 Jan. 31.	59⅞ Feb. 24.	60¾	61¼	— ½	United States Leather pf	60,969,900	Jan. 3, '98.	1	61½	63¾	60¾	61	50¼	5,308
21⅞ Feb. 15.	15 Jan. 8.	17	17½	+ 1	United States Rubber	20,166,500	Feb. 15, '97.	2	16	17¾	16	17	20½	3,420
74⅜ Feb. 15.	63½ Jan. 11.	67	68	+ ½	United States Rubber pf	19,400,500	Jan. 15, '98.	2	66	67½	65	67	72¾	3,051
7⅞ Jan. 12.	6½ Feb. 24.	6½	6⅝	—	**Wabash**	28,000,000			7	7	7	7	6¼	30
19⅞ Jan. 1.	15 Feb. 24.	15⅞	15¾	— ⅛	Wabash pf	24,000,000			16¼	16⅞	15½	15⅝	15⅞	5,065
*120 Feb. 14.	*113 Jan. 10.	115	120	—	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000 000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	115½	120	115½	120	99½	48
105 Jan. 8.	97¼ Mch 5.	...	...	— ¼	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	98	98¾	97¼	97¼	...	1

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 5, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending Mar. 5. $15,125,300

Week Ending March 5, 1898.

	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil 8s	107	107	107	107	2
American Dock & Improvement 6s	114¼	116	114¼	116	10
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	73	73	72	73	2
American Tobacco scrip	80	80	80	80	2
Ann Arbor 4s	84	84⅝	84	84⅝	42
Atchison, Col. & Pac. 1st, tr. r.	35	35	35	35	15
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	90	92⅝	90	90⅞	1,034½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	59½	62	58½	59½	2,060½
Austin & Northwest 1st 4s	85	85	85	85	1
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	98	98	98	98	4
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Park'sburg Branch	116½	117	115½	117	30
Broadway & Seventh Ave. consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	2
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, t. r.	85	85	83½	84½	11
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	94½	95⅞	94½	94⅞	234
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	14
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	98	98	98	98	3
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	107⅞	107⅞	106¾	106¾	9
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110⅝	110¾	110	110½	8
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106½	106½	106	106	10
Central of Georgia 1st income 5s	40	41	40	41	25
Central of Georgia 2d income 5s	12¾	13	12⅝	13	2
Central of Georgia 3d income 5s	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	90	90½	89⅞	89⅞	39
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113⅝	113¾	113⅝	113¾	10
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	112⅞	113½	112⅞	113½	40
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st 6s, Series A	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con 4s	104	105	104	105	16
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	82	82	79	79	174
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 6s	115	116	115	116½	40
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	5
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy conv. 5s	109	109	107¾	107¾	75
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	118	116¼	115⅞	116	25
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div., 5s	106½	106¾	105¾	106½	7
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	98	98⅛	98	98⅛	6
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	107½	107½	107¼	107½	4
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy debenture 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	2
Chi. & East Ill. 1st 6s	106	106	105	106	37
Chi. & East Ill. general 5s	111	112	111	112	11
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	8
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refunding 6s	103	103	102	103	21
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refunding 6s	102	102	102	102	3
Chi. & Milwaukee 1st 7s	85½	85¾	85	85	200½
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	75	75	75	75	7
Chi., St. Paul, Minneapolis & Om. con. 7s	135	135	135	135	1
Chi., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6s	132	132	132	132	1
Chi. & West Indiana general 6s	121	121	121	121	4
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Cleve. & Canton 1st 5s, t. r.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	1
Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. 1st, C. W. & M. 4s	89	89	89	89	2
Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div. 4s	97	97	97	97	19
Cleve., Cin., C. & Ind. 1st 7s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Cleve., Cin. C. & Ind. Con. 7s	137	137	137	137	2
Colorado Midland 4s, all in. paid	20½	20½	20½	20½	10
Colorado Midland 4s, all in. paid	65	65	64	64	58
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, t. r.	78	78	77	77	18
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r., $45 pd.	91½	91½	91½	91½	10
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	70	70	70	70	1
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 2½s	106½	107¼	106¾	107¼	16
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110½	5
East Tenn., Vir. & Georgia con. 5s	112½	114	112½	114	8
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	107	107	107	107	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	116	116	116	116	5
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	111½	111½	109¼	109¼	2
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y. 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	3
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	113	113	113	113	5
Erie 1st extended 4s	143	143	143	143	2
Erie Consolidated 7s	90¼	91½	89¾	89¾	154
Erie prior lien 4s	71	72½	70¼	70½	89
Erie general lien 3-4s	117	117	117	117	2
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st 6s	82½	82½	82½	82½	5
Evans. & Terre Haute gen. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	2
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	92	92½	92	92½	10
Flint & Pere Marq. Pt. Huron Div. 5s	69½	72¼	69½	71	55
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	90¼	92	90¼	92	3
Galveston, H. & Harrisburg 5s	105	105	105	105	2
Galveston & Harrisburg & San A. 2d 7s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	32
Gal., Harrisburg & San An., Mex. & P. 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
General Electric debenture 5s	120	120¼	120	120¼	51
Georgia Pacific 1st 5-6s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79½	22
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	110	110	110	110	11
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Illinois Central 3½s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Illinois Central 5s, 1952	103½	103½	103	103½	30
Illinois Central West Line 1st 4s	100	102	100	100	59
Iowa Central 1st 5s					
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	83	83	82	82	1
Kansas City P. & Gulf 1st 5s	79½	80⅛	78½	78½	73
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	73	74	73	74	15
Kansas Pacific consol. gold 6s, tr. rects.	107	107½	102	102	215
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	87½	88⅛	87½	88	38
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	80½	82	80½	80½	108
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	83	83	80½	80½	67
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	3
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	46	46	46	46	2
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	103	103	102¾	102¾	16
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	102	102¾	102	102½	6
Lake Shore 1st coupon 7s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	5
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	35
Lake Shore 3½s	105	105¼	105	105¼	16
Lehigh Valley of N. Y. 4½s	104¼	104½	104	104	4
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	18
Lehigh & Wilkes consol. 7s, assented	102½	103½	101¾	101¾	1
Long Island Ferry 4½s	88½	88½	88½	88½	1
Long Island general 4s	89	89	89	89	1
Louisville & Nashville consol. 7s	103	103	103	103	10
Louisville & Nashville gen. mtge. 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	1
Louisville & Nashville col. trust 5s	106	106	106	106	11
Louis. & Nash., So. & No. Ala. gtd. 5s	97	97	97	97	74
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s	88	88½	88	88	1
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & Atlantic 1st 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	4
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	95¾	96	95¾	96	7
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	118	118½	118	118	76
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	111⅞	111⅞	111¼	111¼	110
Mexican International consol. 4s	72½	73	71	71⅜	2
Michigan Central consol. 7s	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	11
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Wis. 1st 6s	136½	136½	136	136	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	107½	107½	107	107	71
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	96	96	96	96¼	18
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	77½	77½	76¾	76½	1
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	121	121	121	121	5
Morris & Essex 7s of '71	113½	113½	113½	113½	25
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	130⅝	131	130½	130¾	3
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis con. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	12
New York Central deb. 5s, registered	106¾	106¾	106	106	33
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116½	116¾	116¼	116¾	16
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	105	105½	105	105¼	1
New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s	108	108	108	108	5
New York, Ontario & Western rfdg. 4s	100	96	96	96	46
New York & Rockaway Beach 1st 6s	100	100	100	100	12
New York, Susquehanna & West. gen. 5s	91½	92	91½	92¼	46
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	108	108	107½	108	1
New York, Sus. & Western Terminal 5s	111	111	111	111	21
Norfolk & Western 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	3
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	80¾	81¾	80¾	81½	200½
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	60½	62	60½	60½	206
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, coupon	118	118	118	118	2
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	95½	96½	94¾	94¾	203
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	64
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	105½	105½	105½	105⅝	6
Northern Railway of California 5s	102¾	102¾	102	102	30
Northwest consol. 7s	141	141	141	141	12
Northwest sinking fund 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111½	1
Northwest gold 7s	116½	116½	116¼	116½	8
Northwest sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	117½	117½	117½	117½	5
Ohio & Mississippi 2d 7s	121	121	121	121	5
Ohio & Mississippi 1st, Springfield Div. 7s	107	107	105½	105½	9
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	70	70	70	70	9
Oregon Improvement con. 5s, 5th in. paid	56	59	56	57⅝	78
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, trust receipts	109	110	109	109	31
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	99½	100¼	99½	100⅛	109½
Oregon Short Line 6s	122½	123¾	122	123	24
Oregon Short Line In. B. and col. trust	45¼	49⅞	45¼	48¼	288
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	64½	66	64	65	123½
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	94½	95	94¼	95	104
Oregon Railway and Navigation 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	5
Ottumwa, Cedar Falls & St. Paul 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	5
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	112¾	112½	112¾	112¾	9
Peoria, Decatur & Evans. 1st, tr. rects	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis 1st 7s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	108	106½	106	108½	14
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	82½	84	82½	83½	16
Reading general 4s	82¾	84	82⅞	83	250
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	123	123	123	123	8
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	81¼	82¾	81¼	82¼	49
Rochester & Pittsburg 1st 6s	127	127	127	127	6
Rock Island 5s, coupon	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	96
Rock Island 5s, registered	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	38
Rock Island debenture 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	25
Roma, Watertown & Ogdens. con. 5s	122½	122½	122	122½	15
St. Joseph & G. I. 1st 5-2-4s	73	78	73	74	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	88	92	88	90	190
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 2d	105	105	104	104	5
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 6s	73¾	75¾	73¾	73¾	21
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class B	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¾	2
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class C	116	116	116	116	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	117½	118½	117½	118½	35
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwest Div. 5s	95½	95½	85½	95½	30
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	103½	103½	103	103	29
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	73¾	75	73¾	74½	33
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pacific & Western 5s	116¾	116¾	116	116	126
St. Paul 1st, Chi. & Lake Superior Div. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	141	141	141	141	2
St. Paul consol. 7s	141	141	141	141	2
St. Paul 1st Southern Minnesota 5s	119¾	119¾	119	119	2
St. Paul Terminal 1st 6s	115	116	115	115	5
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Mo. River 5s	114¾	114¾	114½	114½	26
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Pacific Div. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	6
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	105½	106	105½	105½	8
St. Paul, M. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	106	106	107½	107½	8
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	100½	100½	100¾	100½	3
San Antonio & Arausas Pass 4s	59¾	60¼	59¾	60	42
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	97	97	97	97	20
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	108	108¼	108	108¼	26
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	102½	103¼	102½	103¾	42
Southern Railway 5s	91	92⅜	90⅝	91	123
Standard Rope & Twine income 5s	13½	13¼	13	13	7
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	57	57½	57	57	8
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 1st 7s	125½	125¼	125¼	125½	10
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	20
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham 6s	84	84	84	84	10
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	100	101¼	100	100	116
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	33	34¾	33	34¼	2,058
Third Avenue 5s	124	124	124	124	7
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st, t. r.	86½	86⅜	86	86	7
Union Elevated 1st 5s, trust receipts	84	84	82⅝	84	26
Union Pacific collateral trust 4½s	51	51	51	51	10
Union Pacific new 4s	92¾	94½	92¾	93½	2,441½
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 8s, t. r.	56	59	55	55	711
United States Leather Company 6s	116	116	116	116	3
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	105	105½	105	105½	5
Wabash 1st 5s	107⅞	108	107½	107½	108
Wabash 2d 5s	77	78½	77	77	69
West Shore gtd. 4s	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	64
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	84
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5-4s	51½	52⅝	51	52	70
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
Western Pacific 6s	103	103	103	103	4
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s, t. r.	102	103	102	103	5
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	13
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	40½	43	39¾	39¾	284
Total sales					$14,857,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 5, 1898.

United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113	113	113	113	70
United States 4s, 1925, registered	125⅝	125⅝	123½	123½	70
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	123⅝	125¼	123⅝	125	126
United States 5s, coupon	112	112¾	112	112¼	34
United States currency 6s, 1899	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Total sales					$243,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 5, 1898.

Alabama, Class A	108	108	108	108	*5
Alabama, Class C	100	100	100	100	1
Louisiana consol 4s, small	98	98	98	98	*2
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	90	89½	89½	7
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	16
Total sales					$24,000
Grand total					$15,125,300

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	111⅞	Feb. 25	111⅞	Feb. 25
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅜	Feb. 8	113	Feb. 25	113	Mch. 2
United States 4s, 1925, registered	123½	Jan. 11	123½	Feb. 24	123½	Mch. 5
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	123¾	Jan. 12	123⅝	Feb. 28	125	Mch. 5
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	113½	Jan. 18	113½	Jan. 18
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	112	Mch. 1	112½	Mch. 3
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	103½	Feb. 28	103½	Feb. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	108	Mch. 4	108	Mch. 4	108	Mch. 4
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	101¾	Jan. 19	101¾	Jan. 19
Louisiana Consolidated 4s, small	98	Mch. 3	98	Mch. 3	98	Mch. 3
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	89½	Feb. 5	89½	Mch. 4
Tennessee Sett. 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5	88	Feb. 4
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	Jan. 31	69	Jan. 10	70¼	Mch. 3
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	4½	Feb. 15	4¾	Feb. 15

STATE AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last sales in 1897 of Government and State Bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107⅞	Oct. 9	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1
Alabama, Class B	104⅜	July 26	United States 2s reg	98¼	Sept. 19
North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4			

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	350	Jan. 25	350	Jan. 25	350	Jan. 25
American Exchange	174	Jan. 31	170	Jan. 6	174	Jan. 31
Chatham	295	Mch. 2	294	Mch. 2	295	Mch. 2
Commerce	210	Mch. 1	210	Mch. 1	210	Mch. 1
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 27
Corn Exchange	230	Feb. 4	230	Feb. 4	230	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mch. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mch. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	148½	Jan. 4	148½	Jan. 4
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	92½	Feb. 9	92½	Feb. 9
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15
Park	281	Mch. 4	263	Jan. 28	280	Mch. 4
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	90½	Jan. 20	95½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Metropolis	475	April 21
Central National	162	Nov. 23	New York	340	Dec. 6
Chemical	4900	Feb. 2	New York County	900	March 23
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
Columbia	170	May 10	Republic	159	Aug. 17
East River	140	Nov. 26	Seaboard	170	July 29
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	State of New York	114	Dec. 2
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	Third National	85	March 24
Importers & Traders'	535	March 23			

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. and upward for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. good names.

The Bank of England lost £194,761 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 44.10, became 43.02 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 11,825,000f. gold and gained 1,225,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market irregular. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¼@4.82 for sixty-day bills, $4.84½@4.85¼ for demand, $4.84½@4.86⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛@94 5-16 and 94⅝ and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-32c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—50@75c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending March 5, 1898.

MARCH

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	86⅝	Feb 14	82	Jan 5	84	Mar 5	84½	84½
Arch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	94	Feb 8	83½	Feb 24	90¾	Mar 5	90¾	91
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	64½	Feb 10	57⅝	Jan 5	58½	Mar 5	59	60¾
Atlantic & Pacific income	⅞	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	..	..	..	82¾	Feb., '96	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	98	Feb 18	95	Jan 5	98	Feb 19	..	100
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118½	Feb 11	112½	Jan 29	117	Mar 4	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	103	Feb 9	80	Jan 12	98	Mar 3	94½	96¼
Do., coupons off, registered	..	..	..	..	78	Dec 16,97	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	96½	Feb 15	90	Jan 25	96½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., do., registered	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	..	..	..	..	102	May 1, 97	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	94	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	94	Jan 11	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., '95	..	..
B. & O. S. W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	100	Jan 10	98½	Jan 17	99	Feb 7	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1935	..	..	..	..	60	Jne 5, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	..	..	..	..	47⅞	Nov., 95	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9½	Feb 8	9½	Feb 8	9½	Feb 8	..	..
Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	104¾	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	..	..	..	..	80	Nov 1, 97	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	..	..	..	90	Nov 1, 97	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	..	..	..	103½	Oct 8, 97	..	..
Ohio & Miss. con. sink. fund 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	103	No 18, 97	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1898	106⅝	Jan 8	104	Jan 20	105¼	Jan 31	..	..
Do., 2d con. 7s, 1911	..	..	..	..	121	Dec 13,97	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107⅞	Feb 10	105½	Mar 4	105½	Mar 4	..	106⅝
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	..	..	..	108	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	..	..	..	..	115	Sep 13,97	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. cfts., 1st g. 6s, 1924	87½	Feb 9	83	Jan 5	84½	Mar 4	83½	86
Do., Tr. Co. cfts., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	..	..	..	43	Jne 19,97	..	..
Sea. & B.B.Tr.Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	..	..	..	70½	Dec 14,97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	87½	Feb 8	82⅜	Mar 3	84	Mar 4	83	86
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	97	Feb 18	92	Feb 25	94½	Mar 5	..	..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	..	..	..	74	Sept., '98	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	106	Feb 25	104½	Jan 18	106	Feb 25	103	104
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	125	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	121	123
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	103	Apr 14,97	118	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	..	..	..	100	Feb., '98	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	106½	Mar 4	108¾	Mar 4	106	107½
Do., con. 1st and col. trust g. 5s, 1934	100	Jan 17	107⅞	Jan 6	109	Jan 24	..	..
Minn & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	140	Feb 14,97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	108	Dec 10,97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	106	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	109¾	Jan 6	110½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	108	Mar 3	108	Mar 4	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106	Jan 20,97	..	..
Cent. R.R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	91¼	Feb 28	91¼	Feb 23	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	116¾	Feb 21	116¾	Feb 21	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	88	Feb 25	89⅝	Mar 4	89	91
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44	Jan 6	39	Feb 28	41	Mar 3	..	41
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15½	Jan 6	12¼	Feb 24	13	Mar 2	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	7¼	Feb 5	7⅞	Mar 2	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅝	Jan 19	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb	2	104¾	Jan	4	104¾	Feb 17
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	..	..	..	..	..	113¾	Dec 3, 97
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114⅞	Feb 10	110	Jan 4	113½	Mar 5	113¼	113¾
Do., do., registered	114⅞	Feb 14	110	Jan 6	113½	Mar 3	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	100	Jan 3	101⅞	Mar 1	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	93	Feb 25	..	92
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	114	Feb 4	116	Mar 4	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	..	..	..	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103⅛	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cfts. deposit 5, 1900	..	..	..	..	100½	Dec 29,97	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	..	..	..	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	100½	Feb 25	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	103	Feb 28	101¼	Jan 3	103	Feb 28	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	98	Aug 6	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102¼	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	102	Mar 4	102	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. cfts., 1st g. 6s 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101¼	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120¼	Feb 14	119½	Mar 3	119½	Mar 3	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¼	Jan 21	120¼	Jan 21	120½	Jan 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	114	Jan 6	115½	Mar 5	115	116
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	84½	Feb 15	79	Mar 5	79	Mar 5	79	80
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	103⅞	Jan 7	105	Mar 5	..	105
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	93½	Jan 24	93⅞	Jan 24	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95½	Jan 13	99½	Feb 7	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	100	Mar 4	100	Mar 5	100	100½
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	112½	Feb 7	112¼	Feb 7	112½	Mar 1	112¼	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	110¾	Jan 7	111	Jan 7	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	107½	No 18, 97	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	104¾	Mar 26,97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	105¼	Oct., '95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan 5	109⅝	Feb 1	109¾	Feb 5	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	116¼	Feb 4	115¼	Jan 8	116	Mar 3	115⅜	116¼
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901-4	107	Feb 24	104¾	Feb 1	107	Feb 24	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	106	Jan 3	107½	Mar 2	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	107⅜	Mar 2	107½	Mar 2	105½	106
Do., Iowa Div. sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	102	Jan 7	103¾	Feb 17	..	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	99¾	Feb 28	99¼	Mar 4	98½	..
Do., 4s, 1921	..	..	..	..	93⅜	Dec 3, 97	93	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	..	..	..	107½	Jan., '96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	97½	Feb 25	98¾	Mar 2	97½	98½
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	91	Jly 10, 97	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	122¼	Jan 3	122¼	Feb 25	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	116¼	Jan 14	116½	Mar 2	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	129	Jan 14	129	Jan 14	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108	Feb 10	101¼	Jan 11	106	Mar 4	105½	107
Do., do., registered	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	109	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	113½	Feb 16	112	Feb 25	112	Feb 25	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. ref'dg. g. 5s, 1947	89	Feb 10	83	Jan 14	87¼	Mar 2	85	88
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb 10	97	Jan 7	103	Mar 2	100	103
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	143	Feb 10	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1898	137¼	Jan 3	137½	Jan 3	137½	Jan 3	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	144	Feb 16	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	142½	Feb 10	138	Jan 4	141	Mar 1	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	142⅝	Feb 9	139¼	Jan 5	141	Mar 1	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	118¼	Jan 19	119¾	Jan 19	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	111¼	Sep 15,97	..	..
Do., 1st So. Min. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	118¼	Jan 8	119	Mar 2	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¾	Jan 13	130	Feb 3	130	Feb 3	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	..	..	..	109	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	119	Jan 5	120¾	Mar 2	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	115¾	Jan 6	116	Mar 3	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Jan 10	114½	Jan 5	114½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	110	Jan 17	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	113½	Mar 2	113½	Mar 2	113¼	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅛	Feb 11	111½	Jan 5	115	Feb 24	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb	7	114	Jan	11	115	Mar 2
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¾	Jan 27	127¼	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do., cont. sink. fd. 5s, 1916	..	..	..	..	106½	July 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	113¼	Jan 17	112½	Feb 14	112¾	Feb 14	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb	4	104⅜	Jan	10	105½	Mar 5
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb 19	104⅜	Feb	1	105½	Feb 19	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	122½	Jan 19	122½	Jan 24	120	123
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb	7	123	Feb	7	123	Feb 7
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	141	Mar	3	141	Mar 4	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	116¾	Jan	6	116⅞	Mar 2	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	116	Jan	22	116¼	Feb 15	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	117½	Jan 19	116¾	Jan	7	117¾	Feb 10	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	117¼	Jly 13, 97
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb	2	111¼	Jan	5	111½	Feb 28
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	109½	Dec 30,97
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb	2	117¾	Jan	5	117¾	Mar 4
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	118	Jan 18	119	Feb 21	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	110	Feb	7	110¼	Feb 23	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	108¾	Jly 13, 97
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	Dec 13,97
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb	7	117¾	Feb	7	117¾	Feb 7
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb	4	105	Feb	15	106	Feb 15
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	No 10, 97
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	107½	No 28, 96
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102	Jan 31	101¼	Jan	3	102	Mar 1	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	Au 17, 96
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar	3	109	Mar	3	109	Mar 3
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	Sep 30,97
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan	6	136	Mar	2	136	Mar 2
Do., con7. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	..	..	..	..	..	105½	Feb 24,97
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117½	Feb 24	116½	Feb	8	117½	Feb 24	..
Do., Michigan div. 1st g. 4s, 1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	131½	Au 30, 97
Do., Ashland div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	135	Feb 26	135	Feb 26	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	110¼	Jly 2, 97
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	134½	Dec 18,97
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	131	Feb	14	131	Feb 14	132
Do., ext. and col. 5s, 1934	106⅝	Jan 28	105¾	Jan	6	105⅞	Mar 4	105½
Do., do., registered	106	Jan 28	105½	Jan	8	105¾	Mar 2	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅞	Feb	2	105	Mar	1	105¾	Mar 4
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb	4	85	Jan	15	92	Feb 14
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb	11	69¼	Jan	10	70	Feb 28
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	Mar 15,97
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb	17	106¾	Jan	10	108¾	Feb 28
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	Apr 15,97
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	135	Mar	4	135	Mar 4	138
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133	Feb 18	131½	Jan 11		132	Mar 4	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132⅝	Jan 28	132	Jan	6	132⅝	Jan 28	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask.
Chi. & Wa. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	Jly 28, 97
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	123½	Feb 17	121	Jan 11	121	Mar 1	..	..
Chicago Term. & Transf. 4s	87	Feb 7	83½	Jan 4	85	Mar 1	84½	85½
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	95¼	Dec 9,97
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	Oct 26,97
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	..	..	103½	Mar 13,97
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111¼	Feb 11	110½	Jan 31	111¼	Mar 2	110	..
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	105¾	Apr., '96	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	73¼	Feb	4	70	Jan	25	73¼	Mar 2
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	Oct 14, 97
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 12	90	Jan 8	90	Jan 12	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	96¼	Feb 14	90½	Jan 13	97	Mar 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	93¾	Dec 16,97	..	..
Spring & Col. div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	87	Oct., '96	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88¼	Jan 13	87¼	Jan 11	88¼	Jan 13	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	89	Feb 28	89	Feb 28	89	Mar 4	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1938	102	Feb 11	101	Jan 20	102	Feb 11	..	..
Do., con 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., '94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	..	..	..	114	Oct 7, 97	110	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	107¼	Feb 19,97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	78⅛	Feb	2	73	Jan	28	78	Feb 18
Do., income 4s, 1990	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	Au 26, 97
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	106¼	Mar	5	105¾	Jan	25	105¼	Mar 5
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	135	Jan	5	137	Mar 3	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	No 26, 97
Cin. & Spfd 1st M.C.C.C.& I. 7s, 1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	107¾	Oct 16, 97
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	102½	Jan 11	102¼	Jan 11	102½	Jan 19	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	..	..	..	120¼	July, '98	..	..
Col. Mid Tr. Co. cts, 1st g. 6s, assd., 1936	68	Feb	15	64	Mar	5	64	Mar 5
Do., con. g. 4s, 1940, ass't'd, all in. paid.	21¼	Jan	7	19½	Jan	7	20½	Mar 4
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	68½	My 15, 97
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $45 paid.	82	Feb 10	74	Jan	7	77	Mar 5	77
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	64	Jan	11	61	Feb 14	57
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., '95
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N.Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 25	125¼	Jan 31	125¾	Mar 2	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan	4	141¼	Jan	31	141¾	Feb 11
Do., 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	No 23, 97
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113¾	Feb 28	113¼	Feb 28	113¾	Feb 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142	Feb 21	141	Jan 31	142	Feb 21	..	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	July, '92
N. Y., Lack & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅞	Jan 20	138	Feb 26	138	Feb 26	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	116¾	No 17, 97
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	May, 96
Del. & Hud. 1st, Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	147½	Au 31, 97
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	May 4, 97
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan	25	125¼	Feb	11	125¼	Feb 11
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	117	Feb 23	117	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	116½	Mar 22,97
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	145¾	Au 18, 97
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	144⅜	Feb	15	145	Feb 18	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	90⅜	Feb	2	89¼	Jan	4	91½	Mar 5
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110¼	Feb 11	110¼	Feb	1	110½	Feb 21	..
Do., Improvement g. 6s, 1928	95¼	Jan	3	85¼	Jan	3	92⅜	Feb 15
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	99	Feb 19	97	Jan	6	99	Feb 19	97
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gr. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	17¼	Jan 12	17¼	Jan 12	17¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¼	Mar	1	104	Jan	3	107¼	Mar 1
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	106¼	Feb 18	105	Jan 17	106¼	Feb 18	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb	2	112¾	Jan	4	113	Feb 28
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	116¼	Dec 8, 97
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	112⅜	No 12, 97
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	120¼	Oct 29, 97
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	104½	Feb	21	104⅛	Feb	21	104⅛	Feb 21
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147⅜	Feb 11	143	Mar	1	143	Mar 1	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	142¾	Jan 11	143	Jan 13	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	139	Feb 25	139	Feb 25	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	Sep 10,97
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10	111	Feb 26	112	Mar 3	..	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	Aug., '96
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	..	..	105¼	Oct 2, 97
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Feb	7	89¼	Feb	24	89¾	Mar 5
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	74½	Feb 11	70	Jan	24	70¾	Mar 5	70½
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	No 10, 97
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	117	Jan 11	116¼	Jan 19	117	Mar 2	..	..
Do., 1st gen. g

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	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Manhatten R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	95¼	Jan 8	96	Mar 3	95	96
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	118	Mar 1	118	Mar 4	117½	118
Do., 2d 6s, 1893	105	Jan 26	104¼	Jan 7	105	Feb 19	104¾	105¼
Metro. St. Ry. gen. cl. t. g. 5s, 1997	113¾	Jan 14	111	Feb 25	113¼	Mar 5	111	111½
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	120	Feb 25	120	Mar 2	120	121
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	121½	Jan 3	121¾	Feb 19	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	123¾	Jan 12	121	Feb 21	121	Feb 21	..	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	60	Feb 10	60	Mar 5	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	April, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11¼	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican International 1st g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	69	Mar 10,97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	73	Feb 28	70⅝	Feb 10	71¾	Mar 5	71	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	113⅞	Feb 26	113⅞	Feb 28	113⅞	115
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	106¼	Jan 10	106⅝	Feb 17	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125¼	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅜	No 12 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B. 1917	..	....	..	....	13	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30,97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	133	Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	106¼	Jan 7	107	Mar 4	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwestern ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121½	Au 31, 97	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91⅜	Feb 4	85⅞	Jan 4	88	Mar 5	87½	88½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	60¼	Feb 28	60¼	Mar 5	60½	61½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾	Jan 28	83⅝	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g.5s,1942	85⅝	Feb 18	80¼	Mar 1	80¾	Mar 4	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	74	Mar 1	71	Jan 4	74	Mar 4	..	74½
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84½	Feb 18	80	Jan 8	84½	Feb 18	..	..
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99¼	Feb 14	94	Jan 5	95⅝	Feb 26	96	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	100¼	Feb 15	94	Jan 3	96½	Mar 5	95½	96¾
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109	Jan 22	107¼	Jan 6	109	Jan 29	108	110
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	70½	Feb 8	60¾	Jan 19	79	Feb 23	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72	Feb 4	65	Jan 10	68	Feb 19	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	103	Feb 26	103	Feb 26	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	106½	Feb 3	106¼	Feb 3	106¼	Feb 3	106	108½
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st exc. 4½s, 1947	110¼	Jan 7	107¼	Feb 7	107¼	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 2d ext. gold 5s, 1946	105	Feb 23	104	Feb 28	104	Feb 28	..	..
Do., Arkans. Brch. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	106¾	Jan 3	108	Feb 8	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry. & l. grt. g. 5s,1931	94¾	Feb 9	88	Jan 3	90	Mar 5	89½	90
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	95¾	Feb 15	86	Feb 26	86	Feb 26	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	121	Jan 5	121	Mar 2	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 192.	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½	Feb 5	76¼	Mar 3	76¾	Mar 4	76	77
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131¼	Feb 3	130¾	Mar 1	131	Mar 2	129	131
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅝	Dec 17,97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	103	Jan 6	104¾	Feb 23	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM. & Al.1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108¼	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117¾	Feb 8	116	Jan 11	116¾	Mar 3	..	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 8	116½	Feb 23	116¾	Feb 23	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	110¼	Jan 11	112	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	111½	Feb 8	108	Mar 3	108	Mar 4	..	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1885-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108¾	Feb 21	108¾	Feb 21	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	103¾	Jan 19	105	Feb 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Do., deb. certfs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105	Feb 8	103¾	Jan 3	105	Feb 8	..	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	105	Feb 7	105	Feb 7	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110¼	Feb 17	109	Jan 3	110¼	Mar 4	110¾	110½
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	108¼	Jan 5	109¼	Feb 25	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd.g.4s,Ser.A,1040	..	....	..	....	86	No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	109¼	Feb 24	109¼	Feb 24	..	..
Do., do., registered	109¾	Jan 27	109¾	Jan 27	109¾	Jan 27	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7, 97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s,1922	123	Jan 24	121¾	Jan 10	122¾	Mar 4	121¾	122½
R., W. & Og. Ter.R.1st gtd.5s,1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107¼	Oct 14, 97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g.4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	128	....	Feb 14	128	Feb 14	128	Feb 14	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	105	Mar 1	105½	Mar 5	105	105½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	Nov 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H.1st registered 4s,1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certfs., $1,000	150	Jan 24	145	Jan 6	149¾	Jan 25	..	..
Do., do., small certfs., $100	146	Jan 6	145	Jan 6	146	Jan 14	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123	Jne 16, 97	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	114	My 27, 97	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108¾	Jan 6	107¼	Jan 25	108	Mar 4	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1902	102¼	Feb 11	97⅛	Jan 7	98	Mar 5	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s,1937	109⅝	Feb 11	103	Jan 6	108	Mar 4	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84¾	Jan 6	91	Feb 4	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98	Feb 7	87	Jan 6	92¼	Mar 4	92	..
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jan 28	110¾	Feb 2	111	Mar 2	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101½	Feb 8	93¼	Jan 3	98½	Mar 5	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 4	120	Jan 10	121	Feb 16	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119¼	Feb 9	116	Jan 3	118	Mar 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	116⅜	Jan 17	118¾	Feb 24	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	128	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	..	....	..	....	126	Nov 3, 97	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	97⅜	Feb 11	94⅜	Feb 25	94⅜	Mar 5	94½	95¼
Do., registered	97½	Feb 7	94¼	Mar 2	94¼	Mar 2	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63¼	Jan 31	59¾	Feb 24	60¼	Mar 5	60	61
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	107¾	Feb 16	104	Jan 5	105⅞	Feb 28	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	..	..
Norfolk & West. R.R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125¼	Jan 17	124½	Feb 7	125½	Feb 9	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	120¾	Dec 7, 97	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Feb 23,97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. R. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	87¼	Feb 8	83¼	Jan 7	87	Feb 19	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	79	Jan 4	81½	Mar 5	80	81
Ogden. & L. Chau. 1st con.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	92	Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 28	102	Jan 12	102¾	Jan 28	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	Dec 16,97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84⅞	Feb 21	80	Jan 13	84½	Feb 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10¾	Jan 7	14½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certfs.	14¾	Jan 20	14½	Jan 22	14½	Jan 22	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	78¼	Feb 1	79	Mar 3	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21, 97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. ctfs. of deposit	112¾	Feb 8	103¼	Jan 5	109	Mar 3	..	..
Do., cons. 5s. tr. r., 5th in. paid	62½	Feb 15	52¼	Jan 17	57⅝	Mar 3	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	120	Dec 13,97	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24, 97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	102	Feb 17	99¼	Jan 3	100¾	Mar 4	100	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	69	Feb 7	58	Jan 5	65	Mar 5	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	49⅝	Mar 4	39	Jan 4	48¾	Mar 5	47	49
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Feb 26	112⅜	Jan 3	114	Mar 4	..	..
Ore. R.R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	95¾	Jan 4	96	Mar 5	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	127½	Jan 29	122	Mar 1	123	Mar 5	122	..
Panama sink. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101¼	Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. g'd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	....	Jan 26	112½	Mar 3	112¾	Mar 4	112¾	113¼
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112¾	Dec 21,97	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Feb 8	111⅝	Jan 4	113	Feb 11	111	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	112	Jan 11	112¾	Feb 23	111	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 17, 97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	106⅜	Mar 1	106¼	Mar 1	106¾	Mar 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	108½	Apr 22,97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¾	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 3	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¼	July 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s,1900	..	....	..	....	110½	July 8, 97	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113¾	April, 96	..	..
St. L., Van. & T. H. 2d 7s, 1898	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	100	No 25, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jne 27 96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s,1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12, 97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115¼	Feb 14	115¼	Feb 14	115¼	Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	100½	Mar 3	99½	Jan 24	100¾	Mar 3	99¾	100½
Do., Evans. div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Dec 23,97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certfs.	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	..	..
Do., Trust Co. ctfs. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	14½	Dec 30,97	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s,1921	..	....	..	....	112½	Mar 8, 97	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½	Feb 23	86¼	Feb 23	86¼	Feb 23	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108¾	April, 93	..	..
Pitts., June. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s,Ser.A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95¾	April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	106¾	Jan 3	108¾	Mar 5	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jly 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	86	Feb 9	77	Jan 7	83¾	Mar 4	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1921-1941	..	....	..	....	85¾	Mar 1, 97	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87½	Feb 3	82¼	Feb 25	83	Mar 5	82¼	83½
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	85¾	Feb 5	81	Feb 26	82¾	Mar 4	81	82
Rio Grande June. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	92¾	Feb 2	94¾	Feb 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	76	Feb 18	70	Jan 5	74	Mar 4	..	..
St. L. A & T.H.1st & ter.g.5s,1914	..	....	..	....	105	Dec 28,97	..	..
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	115	Jan 22,96	..	..
C., St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917	..	....	..	....	106	Jly 1, 97	..	..
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	90	No 12, 97	..	..
Do., 2d income 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	73¾	Feb., 98	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	116	Feb 11	116¼	Feb 26	115⅝	116¼
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¾	Feb 17	115	Jan 6	116⅜	Mar 2	115⅝	116¼
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¾	Feb 28	115	Jan 6	116	Mar 4	115⅝	116¼

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¾	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	119½	Feb 5	116¼	Jan 25	118½	Mar 4	117¾	118¼
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	105¼	Feb 8	103	Mar 5	103	Mar 5	102½	103½
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1937	97¼	Feb 15	93	Jan 7	97¼	Feb 15	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	106	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R.R. g. 4s, 1996	77	Feb 7	72	Feb 24	73½	Mar 5	..	..
St. L. & San Fran., S.W. Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	94	Jan 28	95½	Mar 4	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝	Feb 16	72	Jan 4	74½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	30	Feb 3	27⅜	Jan 14	28	Feb 23	..	..
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g.5s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Nov 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	114	Aug., 94	117	120
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	100	Feb 16	107¾	Jan 4	109	Feb 21	108	109½
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	122¾	Jan 7	122¾	Jan 29	..	..
Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	121¾	Jan 10	122	Feb 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	Feb 24	128	Jan 5	128	Feb 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	110¾	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	106	Jan 4	107½	Mar 5	107	108
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106¼	Mar 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100¼	Mar 4	94½	Jan 10	100¼	Mar 4	99	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	130	Feb 4	127	Jan 21	127¼	Feb 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Apr 24,97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109	Feb 9	108	Jan 14	109	Feb 10	109¼	..
Eastern Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½	Jan 14	103¾	Jan 14	108¼	Jan 14	108	..
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Apr 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100¼	Oct 20, 97	..	..
Sav., Flor & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104¼	Oct 18, 97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass.pd	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	95	Jan 4	96	Feb 25	95	96
Southern Pacific Co.								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105	Mar 5	100	Jan 17	105	Mar 5	105	110
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	95½	Mar 1	92	Jan 4	95¾	Mar 5	95	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110⅝	Jan 22	105½	Jan 14	110	Mar 4	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	..	....	..	....	108	Dec 28,97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	80	Jan 11	78¼	Jan 4	79¼	Mar 5	..	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	120½	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 28	120½	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	62½	Jan 21	59⅜	Jan 5	60	Mar 2	59½	60
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	111	Mar 1, 97	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	108¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98¾	Feb 21	96½	Jan 3	98¼	Mar 4	98	..
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	104	Feb 15	100¼	Jan 4	103¾	Mar 5	103	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97	Feb 19	92¾	Jan 6	97	Mar 5	96	96¾
Austin & Northw'n 1st gtd. g. 5s,1941	87¼	Jan 15	85	Feb 26	85	Mar 2	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	106½	Feb 17	105½	Jan 5	105¾	Mar 4	103	..
Southern R'way 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	94½	Feb 10	90	Feb 24	91	Mar 5	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Jan 3	97	Jan 10	100	Feb 16	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 22,97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107	Jan 21	106½	Jan 10	107	Mar 2	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	114	Mar 3	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½	Feb 9	110¼	Jan 18	110¾	Mar 4	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	121	Feb 17	119½	Feb 14	120¾	Mar 2	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117¾	Feb 18	118	Mar 2	116	Mar 2	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125	Feb 14	122	Jan 4	123	Mar 5	..	..
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1900	..	....	..	....	101	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 10	105	Feb 10	105	Feb 19	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	105½	Feb 25	103¼	Jan 17	106¼	Mar 4	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	105½	Feb 21	104¾	Jan 24	105¼	Feb 21	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4s, 1924	..	....	..	....	84	Au 10, 97	..	..
West'n No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	112¾	Jan 3	115⅞	Jan 21	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110¾	Feb 19	110⅜	Jan 12	110¾	Feb 19	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¾	Jan 12	106½	Feb 3	107	Feb 24	107	..
St. L. Mkts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 27, 97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s,1905	110¼	Feb 14	109	Jan 18	110½	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	102¾	Feb 8	97⅜	Jan 3	100	Mar 5	..	..
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	35	Feb 19	23	Jan 4	34¼	Mar 5	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124	Feb 21	122	Jan 4	124	Mar 1	123

MARCH

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, March 7.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad—Second installment of assessment payable.
Commercial Cable Company—Annual meeting.
Composite Type Bar Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, March 8.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on commbn and preferred stocks.
Commercial Cable Company—Books open.
International Mortgage Bank, Mexico—Annual meeting.
Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, March 9.

American Encaustic Tiling Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, March 10.

Fort Worth and Denver City Railway—Books closed for dividend on stamped stock.
Little Miami Railroad—Dividend payable.
Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad—Books open.
Nicaragua Company—Adjourned meeting.
Welsbach Commercial Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.

Friday, March 11.

Welsbach Commercial Company—Books open.

Saturday, March 12.

Diamond Match Company—Dividend payable.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended March 4, 1898	$10,086,113
Week ended March 5, 1897	10,613,996
From Jan. 1, 1898	77,823,998
From Jan. 1, 1897	84,343,268

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended March 1, 1898	$9,577,983
Week ended March 2, 1897	6,936,407
From Jan. 1, 1898	71,057,728
From Jan. 1, 1897	61,155,084

Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 4, 1898	$25,498
Week ended March 5, 1897	225,021
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,098,698
From Jan. 1, 1897	713,662

Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 4, 1898	$790
Week ended March 5, 1897	229,980
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,419,475
From Jan. 1, 1897	774,771

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 4, 1898	$24,708
From Jan. 1, 1898	$79,223

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 5, 1897	$14,879
From Jan. 1, 1897	61,109

Imports of Silver.

Week ended March 4, 1898	$35,204
Week ended March 3, 1897	38,742
From Jan. 1, 1898	493,377
From Jan. 1, 1897	420,690

Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 4, 1898	$604,870
Week ended March 3, 1897	820,323
From Jan. 1, 1898	7,746,831
From Jan. 1, 1897	7,799,417

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 4, 1898	$569,666
Week ended March 5, 1897	781,581
From Jan. 1, 1898	7,251,274
From Jan. 1, 1897	7,378,727

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 4, 1898	$60,702
Week ended March 5, 1897	263,763
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,594,075
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,134,352

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 4, 1898	$605,660
Week ended March 5, 1897	1,060,223
From Jan. 1, 1898	11,166,126
From Jan. 1, 1897	8,574,188

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 4, 1898	$544,958
Week ended March 5, 1897	796,460
From Jan. 1, 1898	6,572,051
From Jan. 1, 1897	7,439,836

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $2,135,825. The banks now hold $20,823,500 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $13,622,000, an increase in specie of $939,400, and a decrease in legal tenders of $8,873,700, a decrease in deposits of $23,183,900, and an increase in circulation of $47,200.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Mar. 5,'98.	Feb. 26,'98.	Mar. 6,'97.
Loans	$628,254,400	$641,876,400	$502,061,800
Specie	120,125,900	119,186,500	85,061,700
Legal tenders	77,202,700		
Net deposits	706,020,400	86,076,400	114,880,500
Circulation	13,774,900	15,727,700	16,406,200

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Mar. 5,'98.	Feb. 26,'98.	Mar. 6,'97.
Specie	$120,125,900	$119,186,500	$85,061,700
Legal tenders	77,202,700	86,076,400	114,880,500
Total res've	$197,328,600	$205,262,900	$198,922,200
Reserve required ag'st deposits	176,505,100	182,303,575	144,365,275
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$20,823,500	$22,959,325	$55,556,925

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, with the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896 for comparison:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,264,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	28,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,300	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,340,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	25,487,050	51,630,225	36,818,575
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,655,950	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,959,325	57,530,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$20,823,500	1893	$6,508,125
1897	55,556,925	1892	21,392,228
1896	23,234,500	1891	10,880,975
1895	28,064,500	1890	211,350
1894	75,778,900	1889	12,270,850

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 6s	104	106
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 6s	105	...
Atlantic Avenue imp. 6s	95	...
Bleecker St. & F'tm'n Fy stock	81	82
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	104	107
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	208	212
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brooklyn City Railroad	301	303
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114½	116½
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	195	196
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	116
Brooklyn El., t. r., 1st ass't p'd	8½	9
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	105	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo St. Ry. stock	82	83
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	250	...
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	120	...
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Christopher & Tenth Street	157	...
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	102	106
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	77	80
Cleveland City Railway	59	61
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	50	53
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock	185	195
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	107
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. certs.	101	...
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	97	99
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	95	...
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	43	44
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	178	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115	118
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	103
Eighth Avenue	325	330
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	104	108
42d & Grand Street	325	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Louisville St. Ry. com.	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	95	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	51	52
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	100	103
New Orleans Traction com.	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
New Orleans Traction notes	...	75
North Shore Traction com.	10	14
North Shore Traction pf.	70	80
Ninth Avenue	192	194
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	106½	107
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	74	78
Rochester Ry.	15	19
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	98½	101
Second Avenue stock	165	175
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue debenture 5s	104	...
Scranton Traction	8	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	...
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	184	186
Twenty-third Street	300	...
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	107
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	14	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
West Chicago Street	96½	97½
West End, Boston	81	83
West End (Boston) pf.	102½	103½
Worcester Traction common	16	18
Worcester Traction pf.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	59	61
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	172½	180
Atlantic	137	...
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	...
Brooklyn	400	410
Central	1385	...
Colonial	198	203
Continental	185	...
Farmers' Loan & Trust	875	...
Fifth Avenue	340	...
Franklin	230	...
German-American R. E.	20	30
Guaranty	450	...
Hamilton	230	...
Kings County	280	...
Knickerbocker	225	...
Lawyers' Surety	100	110
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	...
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	...
Manhattan	150	...
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	...
Mercantile	425	...
Metropolitan	310	...
Nassau	152½	...
National Surety	200	208
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1225	...
N. Y. Surety & Trust	330	...
People's	250	...
Produce Exchange	200	207
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	...
State	202	...
Title Guarantee & Trust	290	300
Union	1025	...
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	280	...
United States	1175	...
Washington	225	...

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	107	111
Commonwealth	105	109
Continental	420	...
Eagle	240	250
Empire City	97	103
Farragut	90	100
German-American	430	...
Germania	255	260
Greenwich	100	...
Hamilton	110	113
Hanover	140	150
Home	195	205
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	160	165
New York	110	115

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Niagara	170	180
North River	127	131
Pacific	157	160
Peter Cooper	120	130
Phenix, Brooklyn	178	180
Rutgers	125	130
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	120	125
Westchester	221	...
Williamsburg City	280	...

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	350	365
American Exchange	170	171
Astor Place	226	...
Bowery	300	320
Broadway	225	...
Butchers & Drovers'	...	100
Central	165	175
Chase	400	...
Chatham	300	320
Chemical	4,000	...
Citizens'	120	130
City	350	...
Clinton	2½	95
Colonial	125	...
Columbia	150	...
Commerce	205	209
Continental	127½	...
Corn Exchange	280	285
East River	130	...
Eleventh Ward	225	...
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	...
First National	2900	3300
First National of Staten Island	120	160
Fourth National	180	190
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	...
Gansevoort	...	100
Garfield	150	...
German-American	115	120
Germania	225	...
German Exchange	250	...
Greenwich	165	...
Hamilton	120	130
Hanover	380	...
Hide & Leather	90	95
Home	...	155
Hudson River	155	...
Importers & Traders'	...	520
Irving	145	...
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	135	...
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	230	240
Market & Fulton	225	240
Mechanics'	180	185
Mechanics & Traders'	100	105
Mercantile	160	168
Merchants' Exchange	115	...
Merchants'	145	150
Metropolis	440	...
Mount Morris	100	...
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	...
National Union	225	245
New Amsterdam	245	...
New York	238	242
New York County	300	...
New York National Exchange	...	85
Nineteenth Ward	100	...
Ninth National	90	...
North America	135	...
Oriental	145	...
Pacific	175	185
Park	277½	282½
People's	205	...
Phenix	90	92
Plaza	190	...
Produce Exchange	115	120
Republic	155	165
Riverside	106	...
Seaboard	175	...
Second National	450	...
Seventh National	108	120
Shoe & Leather	95	100
Sixth National	250	...
State of New York	110	...
Third National	10	30
Tradesmen's	110	...
Twelfth Ward	130	140
Twenty-third Ward	100	...
Union Square	180	...
Western	150	...
West Side	275	...
Yorkville	175	...

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	194	200
Beech Creek	97	100
Boston & Providence	255	...
Cayuga & Sus.	137½	...
Columbus & Xenia	185	...
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	...
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	...
Erie & Pittsburg	129	...
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	126	...
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	108	...
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	...
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids	134	...
Little Miami	181	...
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	160	...
Mahoning Coal	100	...
Mahoning Coal pref.	106	...
Naugatuck	245½	...
New York & Harlem	316	...
N. Y., Lack. & West.	121½	123½
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	...
Old Colony	180	...
Oswego & Syracuse	202	...
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	...
Peoria & Bureau Valley	168	...
P., Ft. W. & Chi. Special	160	...
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	135	...
Providence & Worcester	249	...
Rome & Clinton	125	...
Troy & Greenbush	140	...
Utica & Black River	160	...
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	250	...
Valley of New York	107	...
Warren	166	...

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	99	102
American Bank Note Co.	42	44
American Brake	87½	92½
American Grocery 1st pf.	...	10
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain com.	10	15
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	55	65
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	30	40
Am. Type Founders, new stock	43	48
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	109	...
American Graphophone	15	15¼
American Graphophone 1st pf.	15	15¾
Anderson Tobacco	16	20
Automatic Vending	25	...
Barney & Smith Car common	16	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	67	72
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	80	100
Bliss, E. W. pf.	...	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	...	50
Celluloid Company	78	85
Central & South Amer. Tel.	104	107
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	55	60
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	102	105
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	300	350
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	98	...
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	98	...
Commercial Cable	176	178
Consolidated Car Heating	30	35
Consolidated Fireworks com.	...	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	27½	32
Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	60	75
Diamond Match Co.	127	140
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1¾
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	73
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	42	45
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	87	88
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	97½	98
Gorham Mfg. Co. common	...	80
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	112	115
Great Falls Ice	106	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	91	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	8
Hoboken Land & Imp.	102	104
Hoboken Land & Imp. 6s	105½	...
Hudson River Telephone	7½	7¾
Iron Steamboat	2½	3½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	65
J. B. Stetson com.	40	50
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	16	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	62	72
Lanston Monotype	15	16
Lorillard pf.	114	117
Madison Square Garden stock	...	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	40
Malt Trust com.	22	23½
Malt Trust pf.	72½	73½
Mechanical Rubber com.	8	12
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	30
Mergenthaler Linotype	143	144½
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	12
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	51	55
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	84	89
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	...	106
National Saw pf.	...	20
National Casket Co.	60	80
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock	45	55
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	...
National Biscuit	23	25
National Biscuit pf.	30	31
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	107	110
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	99	...
New York Air Brake	220	225
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	151
Nicaragua Construction	6	8
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Penn. Salt Mfg.	105	...
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	32	35
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pref.	55	59
Procter & Gamble	210	215
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	8	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pref.	40	50
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	92	96
Simmons Hardware com.	105	109
Simmons Hardware pf.	115	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	320	330
Standard Oil	375	376
Southern Cotton Oil	15	30
Swift & Co.	93	...
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	105	...
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	...
Texas & Pacific Coal	45	50
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	100	...
Terminal Warehouse stock	...	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	...	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	...	72½
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pref.	48	61
Trow Directory pref.	38	42
Union Switch & Signal	31	32
Union Switch & Signal pref.	53	58
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pref.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pref.	81	82½
U. S. Glass com.	30	33½
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	163	165
Westinghouse Air Brake	215	225
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	120
Worthington Pump	15	20
Worthington Pump pref.	87	90

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	55½	56¾
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	106¾	...
Bay State Gas inc.	60	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	95½	96
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	29	30
Central (N. Y.)	175	...
Central Union Gas bonds	102½	103¼
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	106	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	102	104
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	103	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	110	...
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	108	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	117½	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104	104¾
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	100	104
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	85	89
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	101	103
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	74	78
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	102½	104
Detroit income 5s	94	99
Equitable	217½	225
Equitable 1st 6s	102½	103½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115½	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	82	84
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	91
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	100	102
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	68	62
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	106	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	84	86
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st 6s	90	91
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	74	75
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison, (Wis.) 1st 6s	99	101
Minneapolis Gas 6s	98	102
Mutual of New York	320	330
New Amsterdam	30	32
New Amsterdam pf.	67½	69½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	100	102½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas com.	77½	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	115	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	69	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 5s	89	91
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	82	84
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	103¾	104½
Williamsburg 1st 6s	103	105

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, March 5, total transactions included 2,062,837 shares of stock, $14,857,500 bonds, with $243,000 Government and $24,800 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	March 6,'97.	March 5,'98.	Differences.
R. R. & Mis..	990,891	2,062,837 Inc.	1,072,246
Banks	27	267 Inc.	240
Mining	700	300 Dec.	400

BONDS.

R. R. & Mis.	$9,194,500	$14,857,500 Inc.	$5,663,000
State	27,000	24,800 Dec.	2,200
Government	537,000	243,000 Dec.	294,000

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express....4¼ Laclede Gas.....1
Am. Sug. Refs....3¼ Met. St. Railway...8¼
Am. Tobacco.....2¼ Mich. Central.....1
Ann Arbor pf.....1½ Minn. & St. Louis..1
Balt. & Ohio.....1½ M. & St. L. 2d pf..1¼
Canadian Pacific....1½ Nat. Lead pf....2½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.2 Ore. R. R. & Nav..4
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.2 Oregon Short Line...1½
Chi. Term. T. pf....1¼ Pensylvania R. R....1⅜
Cleve., L. & W. pf.1 People's Gas, Chi....1⅛
Del. & Hudson.....1 St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.3
Detroit Gas.....1 St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.1½
Great Northern pf....1 St. P. & Omaha pf..4⅞
Hawaiian Sugar....1½ St. P., Minn. & Man.3
Iowa Central pf....2

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express ....18 N. Y. N. H. & H....3
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.1 N.Y.C. & St. L. 2d pf.2
Chi. & Alton.....4⅝ Norf. & Western.....1
Consol. Ice pf.....1½ Pacific Mail 1⅛
Den. & R. G. pf....1 Pullman Car 1
Ed. El. Ill. of Brook.1¼ Reading 1st pf.....2¼
Erie 1st pf.....1⅝ Southern Pac. 1⅝
Ill. Central .....1¾ Third Av. 3⅝
Ill. Steel Co.....1½ Union Pacific.....1⅞
L. E. & Western....1¼ Union Pacific pf....2⅝
Louis. & Nash.....1⅝ U. P., all in. pd...2⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf....1 U. S. Express.....1

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Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp 5s.2 St.P., M. & M. ext.4s.3
At., C. & Pac 1st, t.r.3 Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..1
Brook. Un. Gas 5s....1 K. C. & Pac. 1st...2
Brook. W. & W. 5s..1 Or. Sh. L. con.....1½
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s..1⅞ Or. Sh. L. Inc. A....2¾
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc..2 Pitts. & W. 1st 4s...2⅞
Chi., Ind. & L. ref.6s.1 Rio G. W. 4s.....1¼
Flint & P. M. 6s....1½ St. J. & G. I. 1st....1
St. L. & I. M. 5s....2

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s...5 Mex. Int. con. 4s...1
Canada Southern 2d.2 Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.2½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s....3 Mob. & Ohio gen....1½
Chi. & Northw. con.2⅝ N.Y., O. & W. ref.4s.2½
C., St. M. & Om. con.2½ Nor. Pac. prior lien.1½
Col. Mid. 1st, t. r...1½ Ten. C. & I. 1st, Bir.2½
Erie 1st con.....3 Wabash 2d 1½
Kan. Pac. con. t. r...4 Wilkes. & East. 1st..1¼
Knox. & Ohio 1st...1 Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r...1⅝
L. & N. col. tr. 5s....2½

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Standard.	1.75	1.75	1.65	1.65	300

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo.	.03	.03	.03	.03	3,000
Argentum Jun.	.22	.22	.22	.22	500
Anaconda.	.38	.38	.38	.38	400
Brunswick.	.11	.13	.11	.11	4,600
Con.Cal.& Va.	.85	.85	.80	.80	325
Con. Imperial.	.01	.01	.01	.01	1,200
C. & C. C....	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,200
Crescent.	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Crip. C. Con..	.11	.11	.11	.11	1,000
Father de S..	.18	.18	.18	.18	50
Gould & C....	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Horn Silver...1.20		1.20	1.20	1.20	50
Iron Silver. ..	.43	.43	.43	.42	600
Isabella.	.25	.25	.25	.25	1,300
La Crosse	.16	.16	.16	.16	100
Mexican'	.30	.30	.30	.30	400
Mollie Gibson.	.23	.24	.23	.24	2,000
N. Am. Oil...5.50		5.62½	5.50	5.62½	100
Pharmacist ..	.06	.06	.06	.06	2,500
Portland.	.76	.76	.76	.76	200
Potosi.	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Standard. 1.75		1.75	1.75	1.75	300
Syndicate	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
Utah..	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,000

Total sales..... 23,825

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo..	.02¼	.03	.02⅛	.02⅛	47,000
Am. Flag....	.20	.20	.18	.18	3,900
Anaconda. ..	.35¾	.41	.35½	.38	4,500
Anch. Leland	.88	.93	.85	.92¾	2,000
Cannon Ball..006¼		.004½	.003¾	.004½	15,000
Crip. Cr. Con.	.11⅛	.11⅜	.10¼	.11	39,000
Elkton..	.76⅝	.83⅜	.76½	.83⅜	6,200
Garfield Gr...	.07⅜	.07¼	.05⅛	.05¼	44,000
Gold Magnet..006¼		.006¼	.005	.005½	57,000
Golden Fl'ce.	.47⅞	.47⅞	.43	.45	4,900
Isabella.	.25¾	.25¾	.24¼	.24¼	9,000
Jefferson... ..	.06¼	.06½	.06¼	.06⅜	38,500
Justine	.01⅜	.06¼	.01⅜	.04	189,000
Lillie	.75¼	.75½	.74¼	.74¼	3,900
Miami..	.39	.39	.39	.39	4,000
Mollie Gibson	.19⅜	.21	.19	.20	12,300
Mt. Rosa.	.13½	.14	.12½	.12½	24,500
Old Gold.. ...008		.006	.006	.005	26,000
Pilgrim. 005		.006	.004	.004½	1,300
Portland	.78	.78½	.75¼	.75½	2,900
R'ky M'n'n..	.10	.13	.10	.12	7,900
St.F. Cariboo2.62½		2.75	2.62½	2.62½	7,100
Sentinel 004		.01	.004	.004	1,174,000
Tamarack 005		.005	.005	.005	3,000
Union..	.13	.13⅜	.12¼	.12⅜	38,100
Waldorf	.09⅝	.08	.06	.06	38,200
Work	.04½	.04½	.02¼	.03	32,000
Yukon	.11	.11⅞	.11	.11⅛	3,000

Total sales.... 1,835,900

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 6.—The money market is practically unchanged. The tendency to ease off has been checked by the New York demand for gold, and the expected Greek and Indian loans will doubtless keep the market firm.

On the Stock Exchange there was little business. Consols receded slightly, and bank stock relapsed 3 points, making it 10 points below the highest this year.

Home railways were neglected and drooped. American railways were irregular, the changes, which were chiefly downward, including Union Pacific shares, that fell 1⅝ points; Erie firsts, 1/4; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼; Union Pacific preferred, 1¾; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, 1; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1, and Norfolk and Western preferred, 1. The chief increase was in Northern Pacific preferred shares, which rose 1½ points. Canadian Pacifics are 2⅝ points higher, and Grand Trunk Railway shares have also risen, the increase ranging from ⅝ to 1⅝ points. It is believed that the rate war will soon terminate.

South American railways showed general and substantial declines. Among international securities Spanish bonds are weak and ¼ point lower. Anglo-American Telegraph Company shares are ½ points higher.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

The following table gives the range of prices for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing March 5. Bid.	Asked.		Amount Outst'd'g.	Last Dividend.			Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		
180	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,520,000	Jan.,	1898	3½	*186	Feb. 3	*188	Jan. 4	*186	Feb.	3, 1898
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mch.	1, 1898	4	..	..	..	..	125	Sept.	16, 1897
..	23	American District Telegraph	3,344,700	Mch.	1, 1897	1	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan.	19, 1898
106	108	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	Oct.,	1897	2	..	..	..	..	*106	Oct.	13, 1897
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*74½	Dec.	28, 1897
61	64	Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb.	15, 1898	1	67¾	Jan. 8	65	Jan. 21	66¼	Feb.	1, 1898
..	..	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & N.	5,500,000	Feb.	1, 1898	2	*72	Jan. 10	*72	Jan. 10	*72	Jan.	10, 1898
..	75	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct.	1, 1897	65c	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan.	25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct.	13, 1897
168	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Mch.	1, 1898	1¾	..	..	..	..	170½	Oct.	2, 1897
54	58	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	..	..	..	60¼	Feb. 1	55	Jan. 8	56	Feb.	24, 1898
107	111	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	4,830,700	Jan.	3, 1898	1½	113½	Feb. 1	102	Jan. 7	*106½	Feb.	25, 1898
20	24¾	Chicago Gt. Western pf., B.	7,444,190	..	..	..	25⅞	Jan. 14	*20	Feb. 21	*20	Feb.	21, 1898
..	..	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	12,050,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*75	Dec.	27, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan.	3, 1898	4	..	..	..	..	103½	May	22, 1897
77½	82	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Jan.	20, 1898	1½	87	Feb. 1	80	Jan. 7	*82	Feb.	18, 1898
160	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,050	Mch.	1, 1898	1¾	..	..	..	..	*167	Dec.	23, 1897
⅛	1	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	6,000,000	..	..	..	⅞	Jan. 28	¾	Jan. 10	⅞	Jan.	28, 1898
1½	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	..	..	..	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7	2¾	Jan.	7, 1898
..	78	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	20,000	Feb.	20, 1897	4	..	..	..	..	*80	Dec.	14, 1897
175	..	Commercial Cable	1,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	2½	..	..	..	..	*162½	May	28, 1897
..	..	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	..	..	..	13	Jan. 12	12	Jan. 12	*12	Feb.	19, 1898
11½	14	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	4,283,000	..	..	..	15½	Feb. 2	11	Feb. 24	11	Feb.	24, 1898
75	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*70	Dec.	31, 1897
2	4	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½	Sept.	16, 1897
5	6¼	Duluth, South Shore & At. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	..	7⅛	Feb. 5	5⅝	Feb. 24	5⅝	Feb.	24, 1898
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct.	15, 1897	3	..	..	..	..	260	July	30, 1897
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	Feb.	15, 1898	1	..	..	..	..	75	Oct.	14, 1897
19	23	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,132,100	Aug.,	1893	7½	25	Jan. 7	*20	Feb. 17	*20	Feb.	17, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,398,200	..	..	..	14⅛	Feb. 14	12	Jan. 19	14	Feb.	18, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,342,000	Feb.	15, 1893	2	43	Jan. 28	40	Jan. 18	43	Jan.	28, 1898
14	18	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	..	..	..	16¾	Jan. 31	*14	Jan. 22	16½	Feb.	1, 1898
..	..	General Electric pf	4,252,000	July	1, 1893	3½	..	..	..	..	75	Mch.	22, 1897
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	1½	..	..	..	..	*108½	Dec.	14, 1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	..	..	..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*32½	Feb.	24, 1898
92	97	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Jan.	15, 1898	1¼	92½	Feb. 10	*91	Feb. 24	*91¾	Feb.	26, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb.	1, 1898	1½	..	..	..	..	*94½	Dec.	30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,576,300	Feb.	1, 1898	1½	..	..	..	..	*94	Dec.	11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Jan.	3, 1898	4	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan.	5, 1898
92	98	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,900	Jan.,	1898	2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb.	18, 1898
6	7½	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	..	..	..	*6¾	Jan. 12	6	Feb. 2	6¼	Feb.	2, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½	Mch.	9, 1897
3½	4½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000	..	..	..	4½	Feb. 8	*3½	Jan. 26	4½	Feb.	17, 1898
15	16½	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,534,800	Jan.	15, 1895	90c	18	Feb. 2	*16¼	Feb. 1	18	Feb.	2, 1898
1	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Aug.	30, 1897
89	91	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Feb.	15, 1898	3	94¼	Jan. 14	*90	Feb. 19	*90¼	Feb.	24, 1898
4	7	Manhattan Beach	350,000	..	..	..	5½	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	5¼	Jan.	24, 1898
42	53	Maryland Coal pf	1,885,000	Jan.	3, 1898	2	51	Feb. 2	*50	Feb. 18	*50	Feb.	18, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec.	31, 1897	5	145½	Feb. 10	145	Feb. 10	*145	Feb.	21, 1898
5⅝	6⅝	Mexican Central	47,000,100	..	..	..	6¼	Jan. 8	6	Jan. 8	6¼	Feb.	1, 1898
1	1¼	Mexican National certs	33,350,000	..	..	..	1½	Feb. 5	1	Feb. 10	1¼	Feb.	18, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct.	1, 1893	2	..	..	..	..	14	Sept.	9, 1897
85	89	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Feb.	7, 1898	1	*54	Jan. 20	*54	Jan. 20	*54	Jan.	29, 1897
7	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	2,500,000	Jan.	15, 1898	2½	8¼	Feb. 15	*85	Feb. 24	*85	Feb.	24, 1898
7	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	..	..	..	7	Jan. 5	7	Jan. 5	7	Jan.	5, 1898
17	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	Dec.	2, 1897
171	173	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	3½	*175	Jan. 14	*167½	Jan. 4	170¼	Feb.	24, 1898
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Feb.	1, 1898	1	..	..	..	..	75	Dec.	14, 1897
5¾	7	National Starch	4,450,700	..	..	..	9	Feb. 10	8¾	Feb. 10	9	Feb.	10, 1898
18	28	National Starch 2d pf	1,249,800	Jan.,	1898	6	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan.	27, 1898
12⅜	14	New York, Chic. & St. Louis	14,000,000	..	..	..	15⅜	Jan. 31	12½	Feb. 24	12⅜	Feb.	26, 1898
65	75	N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mch.	1, 1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*67	Jan. 22	73	Feb.	23, 1898
..	..	New York & East River Gas	5,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	Sept.	15, 1897
..	..	New York & East River Gas pf.	1,671,000	July	22, 1897	3	..	..	..	..	117¼	Sept.	10, 1897
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan.	10, 1898	4	..	..	..	..	*350	Nov.	16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan.	15, 1898	2½	..	..	..	..	*124	Jan.	28, 1897
3	4½	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec.	31, 1897	75c	*3¾	Feb. 10	3¼	Jan. 4	*3½	Feb.	24, 1898
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan.	3, 1896	2	..	..	..	..	*95	Sept.	22, 1897
340	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb.	1, 1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*350	Feb. 25	*350	Feb.	25, 1898
1	1¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	..	..	..	1½	Feb. 11	⅞	Jan. 7	1	Feb.	24, 1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	2	..	..	..	..	*115	Sept.	29, 1897
169	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Jan.	4, 1898	1¾	*171½	Feb. 11	*168	Feb. 25	*168	Feb.	25, 1898
6	8	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5½	Dec.	22, 1897
1¼	2	Quicksilver	5,708,700	..	..	..	2¼	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 26	2¼	Jan.	27, 1898
3	7	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	1891		4½	..	..	..	..	10	Sept.	24, 1897
180	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan.,	1898	4	*184	Feb. 15	*182	Jan. 26	183¾	Feb.	21, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	..	..	..	25	Feb. 11	*21½	Jan. 11	23	Feb.	24, 1898
20	25	St. Paul & Duluth	4,680,207	July	5, 1887	3	25	Jan. 8	20½	Jan. 26	24	Feb.	11, 1898
80	87	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,792,686	Mch.	1, 1898	2½	*88	Feb. 15	80½	Feb. 23	80½	Feb.	23, 1898
..	..	Silver bullion certfs.	..	..	..	..	57¾	Jan. 13	56½	Feb. 24	56¾	Feb.	24, 1898
195	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	3½	..	..	..	..	195	July	13, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Dec.	3, 1897	3½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan.	22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	Dec.	31, 1897	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan.	24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	550,525	Oct.,	1897	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb.	17, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	July	13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan.	15, 1898	3	..	..	..	..	*40½	Feb.	5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	9,284,636	..	..	..	6¼	Jan. 8	5⅜	Jan. 8	*6	Feb.	9, 1898
15	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov.	25, 1893	1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb.	10, 1898
38	45	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,708,000	July	25, 1896	1½	*41	Feb. 7	*38½	Feb. 8	*40	Feb.	10, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	Oct.,	1897	1¾	..	..	..	..	*95	Dec.	22, 1897
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	1	..	..	4	..	64	July	13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan.,	1898	2½	..	..	..	..	*215½	Mch.	15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept.	30, 1897	3½	..	..	..	..	165	Oct.	20, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	Oct.	15, 1897	3½	..	..	..	..	103	Aug.	24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan.	20, 1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan.	17, 1898
7½	9	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov.	25, 1897	2	9	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	*7⅝	Feb.	24, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	..	..	..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	5	Feb.	5, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
March 3, 1898	£33,842,454	.....
March 4, 1897	28,020,576	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

March 3, 1898	76,788,519	£48,563,704
March 4, 1897	76,589,553	49,224,612

BANK OF GERMANY.

March 3, 1898	30,392,000	15,656,000
March 4, 1897	30,224,000	15,570,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

March 3, 1898	35,859,000	12,489,000
March 4, 1897	30,961,000.	12,662,000

SPAIN.

March 2, 1898	9,543,000	10,380,000
March 4, 1897	8,638 000	10,820,000

NETHERLANDS.

March 3, 1898	2,714,000	6,329,000
March 4, 1897	2,653,000	6,929,000

BELGIUM.

March 3, 1898	3,123,000	1,906,000
March 4, 1897	2,750,000	1,375,000
Total for the week	£128,270,973	£96,074,704
Total preceding week	192,728,230	95,448,941
Corresponding week last year	190,715,129	96,080,612

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56⅛@56⅝. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 254,666.42 ounces of silver bullion.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 5	Apr. 1
Boston & Maine quarter	1½	Apr. 1	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Canadian Pacific	2¼	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 7
Canadian Pacific pf	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 7
Chic., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 28
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 15	Feb. 23	Mar. 16
Fort Worth & Denver City, stamped	2	Mar. 15	Mar. 16	Mar. 16
Little Miami (quarter)	2	Mar. 10	Feb. 28	Mar. 10
Piedmont & Cumberland	2	Mar. 15	.....	.....
Portland & Rumford Falls (quarter)	1	Mar. 15	.....	.....
Waynesburg & Washington	2½	Mar. 15	.....	.....
West Jersey & Seashore	2½	Mar. 15	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Buffalo Railway (quarter)	1	Mar. 15	Mar. 5	Mar. 16
Chicago City Railway (quarter)	3	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	Mar. 21
Philadelphia Traction	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amer. Waltham Watch (semi-an.)	3	Mar. 15	.....	.....
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	Apr. 1	Mar. 5	April 2
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 2	Apr. 2
Colsol. Gas Co. of N. Y. (quarter)	2	Mar. 15	Mar. 2	Mar. 16
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Mar. 12	Mar. 4	Mar. 13
Equitable Gas of Memphis	1	April 1	.....	.....
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 24	Mar. 10
Standard Oil	2	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	7	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 16
United Electric Securities (semi-an.)	$3.50	May 2	Apr. 20	May 2
United States Leather pf	1¼	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Apr. 2
United States Oil (quarter)	1½	Mar. 15	Mar. 5	Mar. 16
Welsbach Commercial pf. (quarter)	2	Mar. 15	Feb. 28	Mar. 11

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Encaustic Tiling Co	.....	.....	Mar. 9	Annual
Chicago & Alton Railroad	Mar. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Chicago Railway Term. Elevator Co.	.....	.....	Mar. 14	Annual
Commercial Cable	Feb. 24	Mar. 8	Mar. 7	Annual
Composite Type Bar Company	.....	.....	Mar. 7	Annual
Folmer, Clogg & Company	.....	.....	Mar. 10	Special
International Bank, Mexico	.....	.....	Mar. 8	General
Joliet & Chicago	Mar. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Metropolitan Street Railway	.....	.....	Mar. 15	Special
Mo., Pac. & St. L. & Iron Mt.	Feb. 1	Mar. 10	Mar. 9	Annual
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	Mar. 5	Apr. 9	Apr. 7	Annual
Missouri Company	.....	.....	Mar. 16	Adjourned
St. Paul & Duluth Railroad	.....	.....	Apr. 14	Annual
Second Avenue Railroad	.....	.....	Mar. 15	Special
Texas Pacific	.....	.....	Mar. 18	Annual

MARCH

1898

High Grade Investment Securities

Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors,

FOR SALE BY

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 5th day of March, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$151,468,684.49		
Gold bullion	53,388,826.81	$204,857,511.30	
Outstanding gold certificates	$38,015,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,582,050.00	36,433,099.00	*$168,424,412.30
Standard silver dollars	$394,504,380.00		
Silver bullion	906,937.00		
		$395,411,326.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$393,206,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	11,485,164.00		
		381,721,340.00	13,689,986.00
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,766,378.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	99,703,902.25		
		$104,470,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		104,470,280.00	.25
United States notes		$36,441,683.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$51,380,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,830,000.00		
		48,550,000.00	37,891,683.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$5,895,810.00		
National bank notes	3,347,244.03		
Fractional silver coin	11,954,742.02		
Fractional currency	166.11		
Minor coin	1,257,906.27		
Deposits in National banks	31,704,701.16		
Bonds and interest paid	144,180.62	$54,104,249.81	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,223,476.78		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,021,313.89		
Disbursing officers' balances	28,073,279.41		
Post Office Department account	3,449,469.53		
Miscellaneous items	3,833,471.01		
		49,601,010.62	4,503,239.19
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$224,509,320.74

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fis'l Y'r.
Customs	$556,790.67	$3,166,473.93	$95,218,189.67
Internal revenue	544,468.50	2,025,555.88	112,844,745.66
Miscellaneous	19,195.32	1,131,423.70	72,818,480.94
Total receipts	$1,120,454.49	$6,323,453.51	$280,881,416.27
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	232,000.00	906,000.00	70,422,555.85
War	190,000.00	395,000.00	44,132,312.12
Navy	60,000.00	200,000.00	22,651,535.24
Indians	.....	1,886,000.00	8,608,151.51
Pensions	900,000.00	3,977,000.00	104,815,938.40
Interest	.....	65,000.00	28,286,272.87
Total expenditures	$1,382,000.00	$7,429,000.00	$278,916,825.99
Excess of expenditures over receipts	261,545.51	1,105,546.49	†1,964,590.23
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	$200,235.00	$20,058,235.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$66,227.50	291,492.50	11,255,695.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$513,033,369.00	$91,564,362.00	$805,497,731.00
This fiscal year	19,426,341.00	1,668,561.00	21,094,902.00
This month	233,855.00	27,820.00	261,675.00
This day	51,112.00	8,515.00	59,627.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of receipts over expenditures.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. C. Reserve to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,867,400	N. Y. Nat. Exch. Ass.	$14,540,000	$3,290,000	$1,490,000	$15,670,000	30.4
3,000,000	2,100,800	Bank of Manh. Co.	15,650,000	2,579,000	2,143,000	17,413,000	27.1
2,000,000	1,031,900	Merchants' National	12,649,100	2,290,900	2,060,200	15,382,300	28.2
2,000,000	1,981,800	Mechanics' National	9,261,000	1,593,000	1,894,000	9,384,000	37.1
1,500,000	2,397,200	Bank of America	13,331,200	3,291,000	2,528,800	21,847,200	28.0
1,000,000	236,300	Phenix National	4,021,000	488,000	509,000	3,883,000	25.6
1,000,000	8,867,300	National City	65,289,000	19,910,200	5,279,900	$3,516,000	29.4
750,000	113,300	Tradesmen's Nat.	3,523,800	352,500	629,400	3,731,800	26.3
300,000	6,988,400	Chemical National	28,806,300	5,691,600	4,200,900	26,233,400	37.6
600,000	468,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,818,900	894,800	490,300	5,475,600	25.3
1,000,000	1,710,400	Gallatin National	7,078,600	801,600	1,257,700	8,168,700	33.3
300,000	165,700	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,179,300	219,100	177,600	1,319,800	30.0
400,000	228,500	Mech. & Traders'	2,060,000	210,000	235,000	2,140,000	23.6
200,000	163,400	Greenwich	886,000	108,300	178,700	828,000	34.6
500,000	477,900	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	3,294,400	437,300	645,700	3,262,700	33.1
300,000	99,100	Seventh National	1,941,500	346,200	362,600	3,371,000	40.0
1,200,000	495,700	State of New York	3,476,400	229,000	639,300	2,885,300	30.0
5,000,000	2,585,900	American Ex. Nat.	23,868,000	2,527,000	3,164,000	20,745,000	27.4
2,000,000	3,527,500	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce	20,053,200	2,317,400	1,921,400	20,472,700	23.6
1,000,000	1,563,500	National Broadway	6,277,000	890,000	356,400	5,489,600	21.7
1,000,000	1,095,800	Mercantile National	9,088,300	1,073,900	1,060,200	10,402,600	20.5
422,700	465,400	Pacific	3,449,500	431,400	638,600	2,989,300	35.7
1,500,000	836,000	Nat. Bk. of Republic	17,666,700	3,376,700	2,661,600	20,850,600	28.9
450,000	989,300	Chatham National	6,211,000	778,100	829,700	6,233,400	25.7
200,000	250,500	People's	1,853,600	132,000	394,600	2,314,000	22.7
700,000	551,500	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	11,400,600	1,876,700	1,091,700	12,976,700	22.8
1,000,000	2,219,600	Hanover National	28,063,900	6,013,700	4,453,600	36,492,800	28.6
500,000	348,800	Irving National	2,961,000	265,000	784,400	3,253,000	32.5
600,000	377,100	National Citizens'	2,434,200	409,800	194,700	2,593,600	23.2
500,000	294,200	Nassau	2,461,100	215,800	542,100	3,094,900	24.4
900,000	998,100	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	5,310,300	645,000	747,400	5,401,900	25.7
1,000,000	163,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,516,700	632,500	375,900	3,916,100	25.7
1,000,000	1,314,000	Corn Exchange	8,967,200	1,705,800	925,000	10,177,000	24.8
3,000,000	221,100	Continental National	5,475,500	1,066,000	669,800	6,475,700	27.1
300,000	406,200	Oriental	1,889,900	174,100	365,000	1,823,000	28.2
1,500,000	5,587,500	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	25,274,000	5,320,000	1,524,000	24,224,000	30.0
3,000,000	3,240,500	National Park	38,989,700	9,098,000	2,469,000	46,261,000	25.0
250,000	148,400	East River National	1,313,300	175,500	118,000	1,193,800	24.5
3,200,000	2,033,600	Fourth National	21,367,700	4,178,500	2,322,800	23,089,600	28.1
1,000,000	488,200	Central National	10,190,000	2,231,000	1,198,000	13,056,000	27.0
200,000	695,000	Second National	5,329,000	1,010,000	770,000	8,315,000	29.7
750,000	281,800	Ninth National	3,551,600	531,000	276,000	3,739,500	21.5
500,000	7,557,600	First National	31,231,800	4,720,800	2,230,500	29,739,900	23.3
200,000	93,500	N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,350,100	188,300	173,300	1,920,000	28.3
250,000	618,900	Bowery	3,029,000	428,000	522,000	3,552,000	25.6
500,000	429,600	N. Y. Co. Nat.	4,135,700	634,400	317,200	3,859,500	24.8
750,000	285,700	German-American	2,798,500	442,100	434,700	2,674,400	25.3
1,000,000	1,068,300	Chase National	22,376,600	6,887,300	4,767,500	31,819,500	36.6
100,000	1,113,500	Fifth Avenue	8,127,100	1,811,500	548,300	9,581,600	24.8
200,000	570,700	German Exchange	2,380,200	161,400	521,700	2,952,400	23.1
200,000	711,400	Germania	3,614,400	566,900	660,400	4,698,200	24.0
300,000	600,800	Lincoln National	6,576,100	1,110,800	884,900	7,389,300	27.0
200,000	827,100	Garfield National	5,272,600	930,400	565,300	6,287,000	24.2
200,000	307,900	Fifth National	1,807,700	407,500	194,900	2,157,800	27.8
300,000	816,800	B'k of the Metropolis	5,188,000	1,061,500	690,700	8,174,800	30.0
200,000	341,100	West Side	2,728,900	247,000	471,000	2,569,000	27.9
500,000	335,500	Seaboard National	9,170,000	1,797,000	1,541,000	11,700,000	28.5
200,000	342,200	Sixth National	1,760,000	232,000	226,000	1,553,000	30.1
2,100,000	648,700	Western National	26,144,200	3,232,000	4,283,200	30,366,600	24.7
300,000	946,900	First Nat., B'klyn	5,077,000	443,600	760,000	5,003,000	24.4
1,200,000	947,500	National Union	13,136,600	2,641,200	947,100	13,104,300	25.0
500,000	302,600	Liberty National	3,082,500	344,900	540,900	3,287,500	27.0
1,000,000	314,600	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,908,100	649,800	820,000	3,548,600	27.5
250,000	277,500	B'k of N. Amst'dam.	4,707,400	557,600	204,800	2,961,700	25.7
$48,000,000	$60,922,300	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,336,800	Total State Banks					
$59,022,700	$74,259,100		628,256,400	120,125,900	77,202,700	706,020,400	

*As per official reports.—Forty-five National banks, Feb. 18, 1898. Nineteen State banks, Dec. 10, 1897.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 6.—The market is strong and still hardening, though the volume of business last week was somewhat smaller because of the impossibility of giving delivery other than at a very distant date.

Calcutta paid 1s. 8d. advance for yarns. Cloth was very firm and fully under order. Some China makes have been sold up to August. The position generally is unchanged.

The German spinners sold freely, mostly at the old prices. More is doing in France, but there is no advance.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

State and James Sts., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

Broadway and 30th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, $250,000; SURPLUS, $250,000.

Frank Tilford, *President.*

R. R. Moore, *Vice-Pres.* G. J. Baumann, *Cash'r*

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.

OLIVER S. CARTER, Pres't.
E. H. PULLEN, Vice Pres't.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.
W. B. T. KEYSER, Ass't Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK,

COLUMBUS AV. AND 72D ST.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus and undivided profits	186,827
	$386,827

OFFICERS:

FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.
THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Vice President.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Government AND Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NEW YORK—CHICAGO—BOSTON.

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

52 EXCHANGE PLACE,

NEW YORK.

CURTIS & COMPANY,

Stocks, Grain, Cotton,

20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Two private wires to CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Private wire to N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.

BONDS,

18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Frank E. Wing. Henry A. Glassford.
Edward N. Gibbs, Special.

NEW YORK STATE 3½% PARK BONDS

FOR SALE BY

Farson, Leach & Co.

NO. 2 WALL STREET.

HATCH & FOOTE,

Bankers and Brokers,

Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds

Bought and Sold on Commission.

No. 3 Nassau & 18 Wall St., N. Y.

Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HAVEN & STOUT

1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.

Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.

Orders executed on above Exchanges in BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

The Mercantile Trust Co

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; light southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,025. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market excited.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.07⅜; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¼c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday passed the bill providing for two additional regiments of artillery. The Senate spent the day in consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill.—Pages 2 and 3.

FOREIGN.—A Pekin dispatch received in Berlin says China has agreed to lease Wei-Hai-Wei and Port Arthur to Russia for ninety-nine years. Russia's demands on China published in The London Times have not received confirmation through the British Foreign Office. Russia means to augment her Eastern fleet by thirty torpedo boats and eight cruisers. Lord Roberts urged a forward policy on the British Indian frontier in a speech in the House of Lords. Twenty-seven Persians were killed in a quarrel at Hamadan. A new Cabinet has been formed in Austria, and the Emperor will receive the members to-day.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A number of New England cotton mills reopened yesterday, and it is expected that the strike will soon be over.

Dr. A. A. Matthews, the physician of the village of Gladstone, Ohio, was called from his bed early yesterday morning and shot by an unknown man.

Every man employed in the canal work between Rome and Utica quit work yesterday. Their demand for more pay will be granted by the contractors, it is said.

Potter's Bridge, crossing the Erie Canal at Utica, fell yesterday while several workmen were upon it. One man was killed, another dangerously and others slightly injured.

Charles H. Cramp, head of the shipbuilding firm, said yesterday that the widespread talk about buying warships abroad was part of a plan instigated by a syndicate having a big commission in view.

The Cunard Line steamship Catalonia, bound from Liverpool to Boston, with eighty-six passengers, became disabled through an accident to her machinery. She was picked up by the steamer Delaware and towed to Halifax, where they arrived yesterday.

Joseph F. Loubat (the Duc de Loubat) has given property valued at $1,100,000 to Columbia University, to serve as a permanent endowment fund for the library, subject to an annuity of $60,000 to the donor throughout his life. The Trustees accepted the gift at their meeting yesterday.

Page 2.

Enlistment of men for the navy was begun yesterday in this city, Boston, and Philadelphia in anticipation of action by Congress.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles said yesterday that he regarded President McKinley's decision to send supplies to Cuba in war vessels the most serious feature of the crisis. It may mean, he said, the first step in armed intervention. He relates the history of the former proposition to buy Cuba.

Page 3.

The United States Supreme Court decided that the Nebraska statute, on which is based what is known as the Nebraska maximum freight case, is unconstitutional and invalid.

Page 4.

Counsel in the Lattimer murder trial began to sum up at Wilkesbarre.

Sixteen engineers who have formed a mining company started for the Klondike last night from Jersey City.

The Canadian Government, instead of increasing the mounted police force in the Yukon, proposes to send troops from the garrisoned cities.

Preliminary papers for the consolidation of three leading hard rubber companies have been signed. The headquarters of the new concern will be in this city.

A lively debate over the United States Alaskan Homestead and Right of Way bill took place in the House of Commons at Ottawa yesterday. The concessions asked by this country were opposed.

In the Assembly yesterday the members for Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs wrangled over the East River Bridge bill and the bill to increase the salaries of firemen in Brooklyn. Continual discrimination against their borough was charged by the Brooklyn Assemblymen.

Ex-Senator Hill's arraignment of the Ellsworth Newspaper bill is regarded as a tactical master stroke and as of great advantage to him in his plans to control the Democratic State Convention. It has had the effect of rallying waverers in the Legislature in opposition to the measure.

Page 5.

Warden Pilsbury of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island resigned yesterday.

Plans for proposed changes in the Democratic Clubhouse were submitted last night to the club's governors.

Two bureaus for the registration of applicants for places in Schedule G of the civil service lists will be opened to-day.

There was a lively contest at the election of the North Side Board of Trade. James L. Wells was elected President for the third time.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday approved the bill passed by the Legislature giving 5 per cent. of the excise moneys to the Teachers' Retirement Fund.

Gen. Sharpe's contemplated retirement from the Board of United States General Appraisers is not expected to lead to any other changes in the near future.

Gordon H. Delegan, said to be from New York, was assaulted by an alleged policeman in Chicago on Sunday night and robbed of his money and jewelry.

Seven students from Princeton got drunk in Trenton, N. J., on Saturday night and were arrested. Their escapade became known, and they will be called upon to face the Faculty.

President Andrew S. Draper of the University of Illinois was elected City Superintendent of Schools yesterday by the Board of Education. His salary was fixed at $8,000 a year.

The Association for the Advancement of the Interests of the Port of New York was formed yesterday by members of the Produce Exchange and others. Its object is to promote the commerce of the port in various ways.

Page 7.

John M. Ward, the Brooklyn lawyer, brought a test suit against the city yesterday involving $9,000,000 in taxes.

Henry Mader Pitt, a well-known actor, who had had a long career on the stage in England and America, committed suicide in a boarding house at 221 West Thirty-eighth Street yesterday by taking carbolic acid. He had been out of employment for some time.

Page 9.

Justice Chase, in an opinion on the Union Pacific reorganization case, says the committee has authority to use $90,000,000, or any other amount not exceeding $100,000,000, of the first mortgage bonds.

Page 12.

The Kings County Grand Jury has begun work on the alleged scandals in the department of ex-City Works Commissioner Willis.

The trial of ex-Coroner Coombs of Brooklyn, charged with grand larceny in making alleged false returns for inquests, was begun.

Three large hard rubber firms have taken preliminary steps to combine, their avowed object being to keep down expenses and prices.

In the trial of Capt. O. M. Carter, United States Army, yesterday, statements given to him by the Union Trust Company showing large deposits made by him on his private account were admitted in evidence after strenuous objections by his counsel.

Counsel for both sides examined William H. Huribut yesterday in the contest over the will of his father, Henry A. Huribut. The witness said that the valuation of property by his son-in-law had been done at his direction through ignorance. He also told of having his father's security box broken open the next morning after the death.

Louis Grauer was arrested in the District Attorney's office by Detective Sergeant Cuff yesterday morning on a charge of arson in the first degree. He is accused of setting fire to a store kept by Louis Weisberg at 178 Canal Street Oct. 28, 1894. Grauer's father is serving a term of thirty-six years in Sing Sing Prison for the same crime. Two other arrests are expected to be made soon.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
United Service.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.

PHILIPPINES REVOLT AGAIN.

Fifty-three Spanish Soldiers Were Killed in a Fresh Rebellion, Hongkong Advices Say.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Hongkong says a fresh rebellion has broken out in the Philippines and that fifty-three Spanish soldiers have been killed. No further details are known at Hongkong.

FALL OF A BRIDGE AT UTICA.

Workman Killed and Several Men Injured, One Dangerously—Accident Due to Carelessness.

UTICA, N. Y., March 7.—Potter's Bridge, crossing the Erie Canal in Whitesboro Street, this city, fell shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, and a party of carpenters and laborers who were at work upon it were thrown twenty feet to the bottom of the canal. Philip Yost, a laborer, was instantly killed. John Winengodorf was so dangerously injured that his recovery is doubtful. Several other men are slightly injured.

The bridge was being removed to make way for a new structure, and the accident was due to carelessness. There were no braces placed under the bridge to hold it when the trusses were removed, and the men stood upon the bridge floor while the carpenters unhooked the bolts and rods which sustained the structure. Finally, there was one bolt left to loosen, and when the foreman struck it the structure collapsed.

THE CATALONIA DISABLED.

Cunard Liner Towed to Halifax by the Delaware—Was Bound to Boston from Liverpool.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 7.—The steamer Delaware, which towed in the steamer Missouri last March, arrived here to-day with the Cunard liner Catalonia, which she picked up on Friday, 800 miles from Halifax, bound from Liverpool to Boston, with eleven intermediate and seventy-five steerage passengers and a general cargo. The Catalonia had been disabled by a break in the crank shaft between the low and intermediate shafts; slide-valve gear broken, and cylinder shifted. The accident occurred on Wednesday.

Although placed in an uncomfortable position for two days, the passengers manifested little anxiety. Capt. Stevens assured them that there was no danger and that the ship would probably be picked up by a passing steamer, as she was right in the lane of transatlantic traffic. From Wednesday until Friday no vessels passed, but on the latter day the Delaware hove in sight, and arrangements were quickly made to take the Catalonia in tow. Halifax was the nearest port, and it was decided to come here.

BOSTON, March 7.—As soon as the news of the Catalonia's arrival was received in Boston the agents of the Cunard Line telegraphed to make arrangements for the transportation of the passengers to this city. The steerage passengers will come by boat; the intermediate by train.

LILIPUTIANS TO WED.

Franz Ebert and Elsie Lau Expect to Marry in the Near Future.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Franz Ebert, the funny little man of the Liliputians, is to take a wife—not a big one, either, but one almost as small as himself. She is Elsie Lau, the prettiest of the female midgets in the company.

The exact time for the wedding has not been fixed, but the couple promise that it will be some time in the near future. Ebert and his prospective bride met for the first time just before the company started on the road this year. Since then they have been most devoted. Ebert is twenty-nine and Miss Lau is twenty-three. Both are under thirty inches in height.

RELIEF EXPEDITION IN SEATTLE.

All the Laplander Children Suffering from the Measles.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 7.—The Government's Alaska relief expedition, with the 537 reindeer and 113 Laplanders, which left New York last Tuesday, March 1, at 6 P. M., over the Pennsylvania Road to Chicago, where it took the St. Paul and Milwaukee to this city, here transferring to the Great Northern for the balance of the land journey, reached here at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, having made the unprecedented time for freight trains of six days from coast to coast.

The reindeer all stood the journey well. The Laplander children kept the measles with them all the way from New York, reaching Seattle with the whole twenty-six suffering from that disease.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure remains high over the Eastern and Southern districts. An extensive area of low pressure has advanced into the Northwest from British America, and is now central in Southeastern Montana.

The weather is nearly clear in New England, the lake regions, and the central valleys. An area of clouds lies along the South Atlantic Coast, and light showers have occurred on the coast from Hatteras to Southern Florida. Considerable cloudiness accompanies the northwestern low, but rain has fallen as yet only in Montana. The temperature has remained nearly stationary along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, but has risen somewhat in the interior. The weather will continue partly cloudy and threatening on the immediate Middle and South Atlantic Coast Tuesday, possibly with light showers. Apart from this fair weather is indicated in the districts east of the Mississippi. The weather will remain fair in the Southwest and become increasingly cloudy and threatening in the Northwest, probably followed by light rain or snow in the latter section.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	Weather Bureau. 1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	26	34	37
6 A. M.	23	34	36
9 A. M.	29	37	43
12 M.	25	38	50
4 P. M.	30	45	50
6 P. M.	31	41	46
9 P. M.	29	39	42
12 P. M.	26	39	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1897	37
Corresponding date for last twenty years	37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 46 degrees at 2:00 P. M.; the minimum was 34 degrees at 5:00 A. M. The humidity at 8:00 A. M. was 73, and at 8:00 P. M. 70.

MUSIC BOXES playing any tune and always ready. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av., bet. 22d & 23d Sts. —Adv.

JOSEPH F. LOUBAT'S GIFT

He Establishes a Library Endowment Fund of $1,100,000 at Columbia University.

IN MEMORY OF HIS PARENTS

The Donation Accepted by the Trustees, Subject to a $60,000 Annuity While Mr. Loubat Lives—Sketch of His Life.

The Trustees of Columbia University received at their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon by far the largest gift to a public institution made in this city by a living donor since J. Pierpont Morgan gave $1,000,000 for a new building to the Lying-in Hospital. The donation is a piece of real estate valued at $1,100,000, on a conservative estimate, and will be used to put the Columbia Library on a lasting foundation after the death of Joseph Florimond Loubat, Duc de Loubat, the giver. His act is contingent upon the granting to him of an annuity of $60,000 for the remainder of his life by the Trustees.

The real estate consists of the premises 503, 505, 509, and 511 Broadway, with a frontage of 125 feet on that thoroughfare, between Broome and Spring Streets, and extending through to Mercer Street, where the numbers are 74, 76, 78, 80, and 82. This gift was made a few days ago, but not formally accepted by the Trustees until yesterday, when they met in the Trustee Room at 3 P. M. The members of the board present were: William C. Schermerhorn, Chairman; John B. Pine, clerk; President Seth Low, the Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, professor in Union Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, pastor of Trinity Church; W. Bayard Cutting, Frederic R. Coudert, George L. Rives, John Crosby Brown, Dr. William H. Draper, Lenox Smith, Edward Mitchell, Bishop Abram Newkirk Littlejohn of Long Island, Stephen P. Nash, H. H. Cammann, Dr. George G. Wheelock, Frederic Bronson, the Rev. Dr. Edward E. Coe, and William B. Parsons.

The Trustees adopted resolutions accepting Mr. Loubat's donation, and expressing their appreciation of his generosity. In a subsequent statement the Trustees said:

"This splendid endowment, coupled with the gift of President Low of a building in memory of his father, will put the work of the library upon a sure foundation forever, enabling it to grow and be maintained upon a fitting scale, notwithstanding the possible pressure of demands from other sources. The gift is therefore regarded by the Trustees as one of the greatest importance and value."

The property deeded consists principally of shops, and its location insures a progressive increase in its rental and selling value that must not be left out of account in estimating the gift. Upon Mr. Loubat's death the property or its proceeds, less any excess of its income which the university may have had to advance to make up the $60,000 annuity to the donor, will constitute an endowment fund for the maintenance and support of the library, under the name of the Gaillard-Loubat Library Endowment Fund. It is named in memory of the parents of Mr. Loubat. His father was Joseph Alphnse Loubat and his mother's maiden name was Susan Elizabeth Gaillard.

The library of Columbia University now contains about 250,000 volumes, and the building in which it is stored, President Low's gift, is unequaled among the library buildings on any other American college campus.

Mr. Loubat has not only given a number of books and manuscripts to the library, but a few years ago established, in connection with the university, two notable prizes, a first one of $1,000, and a second prize of $400, with a permanent endowment sufficient to insure their being awarded at least every five years. They are given for the best works published in the English language on the history, geography, numismatics, archaeology, ethnology, and philology of North America. They may be competed for by any citizen of any country, whether connected with the university or not, but the university has power at will to direct the competition by calling for the investigation of certain questions as theses for the works to be entered in the contest.

The men who won the prizes in 1893 and their works were: First, Henry Adams, "History of the United States of America during the Administrations of Jefferson and Madison," published in nine volumes, 1889-1890; second, A. F. Bandelier, "Report of Investigations Among the Indians of the Southwestern States," published in two volumes, 1890-1892. The Committee of Award for 1898 consists of Prof. H. T. Peck of Columbia University, Chairman; Prof. Daniel G. Brinton of the University of Pennsylvania, and W. J. McGee of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C.

Sketch of the Donor's Life.

Joseph Florimond Loubat, who has borne for five years the title of the Duc de Loubat, bestowed by the Vatican, is a true cosmopolitan. He was born in this city on Jan. 21, 1831, and inherited a large amount of wealth, which has enabled him to travel extensively, study in various climes, and serve various governments. He is unmarried, and spends about half of his time now at Paris, where his address is 47 Rue Dumont d'Urville, and the remainder in this city, where his place of abode is the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He has received a large number of orders and decorations, and belongs to many scientific societies. His clubs in this city are the Knickerbocker, Union, Union League, New York Yacht, and University, and he also belongs to the Tuxedo Club, the American Geographical Society, the New York Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Loubat has given munificently to the Catholic Church, and his service was recognized in 1888 by Pope Leo XIII., who gave him the title of Comte on March 6 of that year. In 1893 the Pontiff gave him the title he now bears, Duc de Loubat. He is commonly addressed as Mr. Loubat, however.

Mr. Baker, the librarian of Columbia University, who knows him well, made it a practice of addressing him as "Count" after he received that title, and kept it up even after Comte Loubat became the Duc de Loubat. One day the Duc surprised the librarian by turning to him, after receiving the customary salutation, and remarking, "Now, I don't mind being called 'Mr. Loubat,' but if you will call me by my title, I insist on its being the correct one, 'Duc.'"

Duc de Loubat's Autobiography.

Mr. Loubat has published an elaborate autobiography, entitled, "Le Duc de Loubat, 1831-1894," which not only describes his own life, but goes in detail into his family history, and tells of honors, decorations, degrees of European universities, and distinctions conferred by South American Republics which fell to the lot of the Loubats. One decoration, the order of St. Stanislaus, came from the grandfather of the present Czar of Russia. In 1866 he was an attaché of the Wurtemberg Legation at Paris, and has since received the cross of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor for his services. He has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Vienna, and prizes have been awarded him by the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and the Academy of Sciences at Paris, all for researches in American history.

When this country in 1867 sent a special Embassy to St. Petersburg to thank the then Czar for the neutral attitude of Russia during the Rebellion, Mr. Loubat went as Secretary, and published a book on the work of the Embassy, upon its return, which was freely circulated. He gave 200 copies of it to Columbia, and about the same number of copies of his "Medallic History of the United States," which cost him $30,000 to publish. This is an elaborate compendium of the medals awarded for services by this Government, illustrated by etchings of the French artist Jacquemart. This last gift to Columbia was made in 1885. Mr. Loubat gave a statue of Leo XIII. to the Catholic University at Washington some time ago.

An incident that had much to do with Mr. Loubat's giving up his residence in this city was a dispute he had with Henry Turnbull, a fellow member of the Union Club. The affair occurred in November, 1881, and obtained considerable publicity in the newspapers some six months later.

According to the statement given out for publication by Mr. Turnbull on May 13, 1882, he, with Mr. Loubat, Arthur L. Willing, and Eben Kimball, were talking together at the Union Club on Nov. 28, 1881. Mr. Loubat made some reference to a woman known to Mr. Turnbull, and Turnbull told him that a man who would use such language was unfit to belong to a gentleman's club and unfit to enter a gentleman's house.

It appeared from the correspondence that Mr. Turnbull had spoken publicly of the affront he had offered Mr. Loubat, and Mr. Loubat took no notice of it until in April he wrote to Mr. Turnbull denying that such words had been used, and offering to submit written proof that Mr. Turnbull had not spoken the truth.

Mr. Turnbull challenged him to submit the proofs to a friend, and Mr. Loubat submitted a letter from Mr. Willing saying he had not heard the words Mr. Loubat quoted Mr. Turnbull as saying. Mr. Turnbull obtained letters from Mr. Willing and Mr. Kimball, practically declaring they heard Mr. Turnbull insult Mr. Loubat and gave out the entire correspondence for publication, including the two final letters.

The last but one was from Mr. Loubat to Mr. Turnbull. It was dated May 9, 1882, and said, among other things: "Such letters (Mr. Turnbull's reiterating the accusation of blackguardism) are only written in cases where the writer intends to maintain his position by other means than words." Mr. Turnbull promptly replied that, as Mr. Loubat had allowed five months to elapse without attempting to resent the affront, he must decline to do anything but "close the correspondence, retracting nothing of what I said."

The row became town talk, and the Governors of the Union Club were called upon by the members to take some action in the matter. On June 20, 1882, at a regular meeting, the matter was brought up for discussion, and it was decided by a vote of 14 to 4 to expel Mr. Loubat.

He appealed from the decision of the Governors to the courts. His appeal was heard by Justice Van Vorst in Special Term of the Supreme Court. Joseph H. Choate argued the case for him and took the grounds that the Governors had exceeded their powers, and that the expulsion was illegal.

The case was called April 18, 1884, and occupied the court more than a week. On Sept. 26 of that year Justice Van Vorst announced his decision, sustaining the Governors and declaring the expulsion legal. Mr. Loubat was not satisfied, and the Court of Appeals reversed the decision and ordered him reinstated. He is still a member of the club.

Even before the decision of the Governors expelling him was announced, Mr. Loubat went to Paris. He returned to this city to instruct his counsel to bring suit, but since that time his residence has been abroad. The part taken in the scandal by Mr. Turnbull was generally condemned by the members of the club who objected very strongly to what they deemed the unnecessary publicity given to the affair.

Vote of Thanks to Samuel Sloan.

An incident of the Trustees' meeting yesterday was a vote of thanks to Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for a recent gift of Pennsylvania fossil plants to the geological museum at Columbia.

Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, Ph. D., of Yale University was chosen director of the Department of Physiological Chemistry established last year in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which commences active operations this year, and will lecture on the subject here without resigning his Yale professorship. William J. Gies, Ph. D., will be an instructor, and Alfred Newton Richards and Henry Edwin McDermott assistants in the department.

1,000 MEN QUIT WORK ON CANAL.

Demand Higher Rate of Pay, Which It Is Said Contractors Will Grant.

UTICA, N. Y., March 7.—Every man employed in the canal work between Utica and Rome quit work this morning. There are about 1,000 in number, employed by Contractors O'Brien and Houlihan and the Warren Scharfe Company. They demand that the pay for laborers be increased from 12½ to 15 cents an hour. All the teamsters, masons, and stonecutters have gone out through sympathy.

The men marched from Rome to Utica on the towpath this morning, ordering their associates to quit. They used some violence. This afternoon a committee from their number waited upon O'Brien and Houlihan, and it is said that the increase will be granted.

CALLED FROM HIS BED AND SHOT

Mysterious Attempt to Kill a Doctor at Gladstone, Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 7.—An attack which will probably result in death, was made early this morning upon Dr. A. A. Matthews, the physician of the village of Gladstone, twelve miles south of this place.

About 2 o'clock Dr. Matthews was called out of bed by a knock at his door. When he opened it to see what was wanted, an unknown man fired at him, wounding him in the abdomen.

Great indignation prevails over the atrocious act, and the authorities are making every effort to solve the mystery and apprehend the doctor's assailant.

NEW ENGLAND MILLS REOPEN.

Indications that the Strike in the Cotton Industry Will Soon End.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 7.—Reports from several cotton mill districts in New England indicate that the strike of operatives will soon be over. A number of mills started this morning, after a shut-down of several weeks, and others took on additional hands. The King Philip Mill here opened with a full complement of help, which does away with the last trace of trouble in this town.

At New Bedford, this State, the prevailing opinion is that the cloth mills strike will end this week.

The White Rock Cotton Mill, at Westerly, R. I., started again this morning, but only fifty of the strikers have returned to work so far.

At Biddeford, Me., the Pepperell and Laconia Cotton Mills have begun work with a full staff in all departments, after being closed for seven weeks. Many employes of the York Mills, in Saco, where the strike is still on, applied for work at the Biddeford mills, but there was only room for a few of them.

WHEAT DECLINES IN CHICAGO.

Leiter's Buying of September and December Gives Them a Boom.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Near-by futures in wheat were affected to-day by the Cuban developments principally, and closed weak at ⅝c decline for July and a cent lower for March. Far-off futures, however, were strong, on Leiter's buying, and bad Illinois and Missouri crop reports. September and December wheat closed about 1⅝c higher than their former prices.

A good deal of nervousness was shown at the opening in wheat. The start was lower, July at 90¼@90⅝ showing an initial ¼@⅝c decline, while May was ½c lower at $1.05¼. For the moment traders fell under the influence of the grave condition of affairs between the United States and Spain and the big break in the London and New York stock markets. Prospects of war between two foreign nations almost invariably have a favorable effect on the local wheat market, and to-day was no exception to the rule. The selling pressure, stopped for the time being, however, was soon renewed. The news from Washington was of too grave a character to be overlooked, and besides this, nearly all the ordinary news of the day was of an exceptionally bearish nature.

July finally sold down to 90c and May to $1.04½. About midday a new feature developed in the buying by Leiter of the September and December futures. Shorts hardly understood this at first, but when buying orders of those deliveries were received from St. Louis, accompanied by reports of the very poor condition of the wheat plant in Illinois and Missouri, the crowd came into the market.

The Southwestern Limited.

A fast limited train to St. Louis and Cincinnati without an excess fare, via New York Central-Lake Shore and Big Four route. Most comfortable train; leaves Grand Central Station—centre of hotel district—every day at 1:00 P. M.—Adv.

$50,000,000 FOR DEFENSES

Congress About to Pass a Bill Giving the President Funds With Which to Prepare for War.

ALREADY BEFORE THE HOUSE

It Is a Response to the Desire of the Administration to Place Itself in Readiness for Any Emergency.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President McKinley will be supported by the Congress of the United States in his policy toward Spain.

Without asking many questions, and with so little reservation of consent as to make it accurate to say that its confidence in the Administration in this matter is unbounded, the House to-day passed the Senate bill to authorize the increase in the artillery by two regiments.

To-morrow the House probably will pass a National Defense bill, introduced to-day by Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee, and there is no doubt the bill will go through the Senate without delay. The bill provides:

"That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the National defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith to be expended at the discretion of the President and to remain available until June 30, 1899, $50,000,000."

The bill is now before the Committee on Appropriations, and it is understood it will be reported to-morrow for immediate action.

This is the most liberal measure of expenditure, to be made in the discretion of the President, that has ever been permitted by the American Congress. It is a direct response to the wishes of the President, made known to members of Congress.

Bound to Stop Cuban Atrocities.

The President is as strongly opposed to permitting war to afflict the country as he has been at any time since it has appeared that war might come out of the prolonged controversy with Spain on account of Cuba. He does not believe that war will come. Unless Spain shall decide that its trouble in Cuba cannot be settled to our satisfaction without a conflict, conflict will be avoided.

But the President is determined that Spain shall bring its savage war against the helpless Cubans to a close, either by vigorous military operations to restore peace or by the abandonment of the Cubans to undertake their own government. The time has not yet come—it may not come until something is to be done—for the President to make known his plan to bring about a cessation of the Cuban war.

There is no indication that the events of the last month have shaken the determination of the President in respect to Cuba. The excitement about the Maine disaster has not for more than a day distracted his thought or diverted it from the greater question—the pacification of Cuba.

The latest incident, the tardily discovered intimation of Spain that it would be pleased to have Gen. Lee withdrawn from Havana, did not interfere in the least with the President's purpose. The President did not choose to take the Cabinet into his confidence on that subject, but disposed of it after consultation with a few friends, none of whom let an inkling of it reach the public. It would be a secret yet if Madrid had not leaked.

Even the reports of many purchases by the Spanish Government of warships and other war material did not "rattle" the President. But he saw, more clearly than did some of his Cabinet officers, that it would not do to put off preparations until after Spain had concluded to provoke hostilities.

Without power to provide any unusual means of defense until after a declaration of war and the appropriation of money by Congress, the President is confined to the expenditure permitted by the appropriation granted for strictly peace conditions.

Practically a Peace Measure.

As there might be danger of assault at any moment from a Government not embarrassed by the Constitutional limitations that restrict the President, it was decided that, without expressing any hostile purpose, or any other purpose except to put the country in a condition to resist the assault of an enemy, the President should throw himself upon Congress in the hope that it would grant him temporary power to use funds and means in such amount and in such ways as to deter a possible foe by a slight illustration of the readiness of the United States to employ its abundant resources liberally to conduct a war if a war was unavoidable.

It was with knowledge of the President's hope and plans that a conference was held yesterday at the home of Senator Hoar, at which a dozen or more Senators were present, and where the proposition was brought up that in order to clothe the President with ample authority and means to uphold the dignity and authority of the United States, he should be authorized to expend money, and a good deal of it, in his discretion.

Conference at the White House.

This proposition was discussed again with the President this morning, at the White House, with Senator Allison, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee; Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee; Senator Davis, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Mr. Boutelle, Chairman of the House Naval Committee; Secretary Long of the Navy, Secretary Alger of the War Department, and Mr. Dingley. Mr. Alger's presence made it plain, although it has not been much talked about to-day, that whatever Congress was to be asked to do would not interest the navy alone.

Secretary Alger came almost direct from a conference with Speaker Reed at the latter's hotel. The Secretary of War called upon Mr. Reed about 9 o'clock and remained with him half an hour. They went over the existing situation thoroughly, and reached a perfect understanding.

The Speaker assured the Secretary that the House would promptly act upon any measure deemed necessary by the Administration in preparing for an emergency. He assured the Secretary that the House could be relied upon to support the Administration.

Before the conferrees had left the White House a half hour it was known what had been its decision. It was made known more definitely this afternoon when Mr. Cannon introduced his bill.

The House Ready to Act.

The introduction of this bill just as the House was passing the two artillery regiments bill created a profound impression. There is little doubt that if the bill had been pressed it could have been passed in an hour after it was introduced.

But there was to be no hurry. The President counseled careful work—enough deliberation to permit affairs to clarify if possible; an so the bill took the regular course.

At the War and Navy Departments the news that the bill had been introduced produced a new flutter of interest. Naval officers were delighted to know that it now would be possible, if the President considered it necessary, to buy as many ships as might be needed to bring the navy up to an equality of power with any probable antagonist.

USES FOR THE $50,000,000.

Large Torpedo Boat Destroyers and a Few First-Class Warships May Be Obtained.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Officials who will have the disposition of the $50,000,000 which Congress is about to appropriate say it by no means follows that because Congress places such a sum of money in the control of the President he will feel bound to spend all of it. Those who look for a wholesale purchase of warships from the bargain counters of European builders are likely to be disappointed.

A naval officer whose name is not obtainable to-night will leave here to-morrow on his way to Europe to inspect naval vessels that are building there.

The Navy Department at present is inclined to make but one purchase of this kind at first, at least in the shape of a substantial ironclad. It does desire to get possession of several of the larger class of torpedo boat destroyers, such as the Sokul of the Russian Navy, vessels of 300 tons, able to keep the sea in bad weather, a weak point with our own boats, and capable of enormous speed, such as thirty-two knots. But such craft are not for sale at all times; they are built to order generally, and could not be procured in this manner in less than six months from the date of contract, even in Europe, unless special prices were paid. There is no disposition on the part of the Navy Department to lumber the navy with a lot of unserviceable craft in a spasm of fear, but rather to get a few of the best vessels to be had.

The offers of ships to the Navy Department are now assuming definite and formal shape. During the day Secretary Long received a call from A. F. Lane, representing the Maxim-Nordenfeldt Company and the agent for several war vessels now nearing completion in large foreign shipyards. These include two cruisers of the type of the Cincinnati, which are designed to be twenty-knot vessels, and two ironclads of fourteen knots, which would be called third class battleships under our rating. These are now open to purchase, and it is understood that Mr. Lane's visit was in this connection.

Some of the Vessels Offered.

The two cruisers are 330 feet long, 43 feet beam, 16 feet draught. They carry six 8-inch and four 5-inch guns, and an auxiliary battery. The ironclads have a 13½-inch belt of Harveyized steel. Their armament is two 10-inch guns, four 5-inch, two 6-inch, six 6-pounders, and four 1-pounders. Mr. Lane regards these ships as first class in every particular, as they were designed on modern principles, and are being built by one of the leading shipbuilding firms of Europe. They are well along toward completion, and all four, it is said, could be in commission within a few months. They were originally designed for one of the South American republics, but there is said to be no obligation which would prevent their acquisition by the United States. Mr. Lane recently sold the Navy Department sixty of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt rapid-fire guns and his standing with officials is such as to give his representations as to ships much weight.

There are things that are wanted much more than warships in case of trouble, and the army shares these needs, so that a fair proportion of the $50,000,000 would have to go to the War Department. These are abundant supplies of shot and shell and powder. The army is as short as the navy of these essential stores. It has been found, greatly to the gratification of the army officers, that there will not be nearly as much difficulty in securing modern arms for the army, even on a war footing, as was anticipated. This is because certain private gun makers have just brought out a type of repeating rifle very similar in general features to the army rifle, using the same cartridge of .30 gauge, and with about as great rapidity of fire. The plants of these companies are so extensive that they could turn the arms out very rapidly, so that the Springfield in the hands of the militia could be replaced in short order.

Ammunition Can Be Supplied.

In connection with the subject of the purchasing of naval ammunition, it is said that no contracts have been closed, but the department has informed itself fully as to how speedily it could secure every kind of ammunition and supplies in case of emergency. This inquiry has shown, in a general way, that the facilities of this country are ample to meet any demand for powder, projectiles, cartridge cases, primers, fuses, &c. These supplies are not kept in stock, however, and in case of emergency they would have to be made on orders. It is said that the capacity of one firm for turning out the brown prismatic powder required by the navy is 5,000,000 pounds a month, which would more than meet the demands of a conflict.

While no exact estimate has been made of the share of the $50,000,000 appropriation to be allotted to ammunition, it is roughly estimated that at least $10,000,000 would be so assigned owing to the enormous cost of refilling the ammunition chests of the warships now in service. At present there is not enough ammunition on hand for one refilling beyond that now on board. A single refilling costs $3,000,000. Each first-class battleship carries 400 tons of ammunition. With the amounts on hand and the refills which are being calculated on, the navy would have an ample supply of ammunition, even if the ships were called into frequent action. Naval officers explain that a refill will last through several engagements owing to the limit of endurance of men while in action. If the guns could be worked constantly, a refill would be exhausted in one heavy engagement, but the guns as well as the men have their limit of endurance. These considerations have all been taken into account in the rought estimates that have been made as to the refills requisite for suitable equipment of the American fleet.

The appropriation of $50,000,000 for the National defense for which provision was made in the bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Cannon, will not involve the issue of bonds. This announcement was made by the Treasury officials, who stated that the Treasury was amply prepared to meet any demands that will likely be made upon it. On Feb. 1, the cash in the Treasury amounted to $856,571,766, of which $204,063,971 was gold; $511,858,834 silver, $107,564,958 in paper currency, and $33,084,002 in disbursing officers' balances, &c. The net available cash on hand above all liabilities amounts to $225,564,203.

C. H. CRAMP'S OPINION.

Talk About Buying Warships Part of a Syndicate Plan to Dispose of Unsaleable Vessels Here.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Charles H. Cramp, head of the shipbuilding firm, said to-day that the widespread talk of Spain buying warships abroad and the securing of options on these ships by the United States was part of a scheme instigated by a syndicate. Their purpose, he said, was to secure big commissions by helping English and German shipbuilders to unload on this Government a number of unsalable vessels, built either on speculation or by contract with various of the second-rate powers that are not able to pay for them.

"The total valuation of the ships involved in this deal," said Mr. Cramp, "is about $15,000,000. The commissions which the speculative syndicate would receive for disposing of them to the United States would be about 15 per cent. of the selling price, or, say, $2,225,000 on the whole lot."

Mr. Cramp declined to divulge the names of the members of this syndicate, but said it is composed of an Anglo-American combination embracing a large manufacturing establishment in England, one of the most noted contract brokers in New York City, and certain concerns engaged in the manufacture of ordnance materials, both in this country and abroad.

SPANISH STOCK DROPS IN PARIS.

France Would Like to See the United States Meet with a Check.

LONDON, March 8.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail comments upon the fact that the Bourse yesterday (Monday) for the first time was seriously affected by the situation of Spain and the United States and that Spanish stock fell heavily.

"French sympathies," says The Daily Mail's correspondent, "are undoubtedly with Spain. Furthermore, France desires to see a check put upon the growing political and commercial importance of the United States."

Spaniards in London for Ammunition.

LONDON, March 7.—Two separate commissions of Spanish officers arrived in London last week to purchase ammunition.

A Universal Favorite.

For richness of quality, dryness, and flavor, Moet & Ch

Americans are such guileless people that the real object of Spain's request has apparently not been appreciated. Had Spain been in earnest her demand would have been official, and, even though the United States should refuse to recall Lee, she would have made use of her right to revoke his exequatur. This semi-official notice and the agitation of the matter in the Spanish press, which is subject to Government censorship, is in the nature of a warning to the President to withhold the reports of our Consuls in Cuba from Congress, or at least to send to Congress an expurgated edition.

"During Mr. Cleveland's Administration, as well as during Mr. McKinley's, whenever the Committees on Foreign Affairs expressed a desire for the Consular reports, it was intimated by Spain that in such case she could hardly be held responsible for the safety of our Consuls. These reports have been again called for by the resolutions of Senator Morgan and Congressman Williams, and for two weeks it has been frequently suggested that they might be expected to be reported at any moment.

"In view of the Maine affair it would not do for Spain to review the old argument as to her not being responsible for the safety of our Consuls. They have therefore given a hint that Consul General Lee is persona non grata, leaving the American Government to infer that if it publishes the Consular reports the result would probably be the dismissal of our entire Consular corps. This probably has been hastened by the statement of Senator Morgan that he had prepared a resolution demanding immediate filing of the reports."

GEN. LEE WILL DO HIS DUTY.

He Says His Province in Havana Is to Guard American Interests.

HAVANA, March 7.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the United States Consul General, when questioned regarding Spain's demand for his recall, said:

"I shall continue to do my duty, which is to guard American interests.

"Fitzhugh Lee, my son, came to visit me during the short vacation granted him by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. He was here before, has many friends, and will return to the United States when his vacation is over, next week. Mrs. Lee is not ill, nor is she nervous. I have not written her anything to alarm her. I have no need to do so."

WHAT PROMPTED SPAIN'S REQUEST.

Misapprehension Due to a Newspaper Report About Gen. Lee.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—It is learned that Spain's request for the recall of Gen. Lee was made originally upon a misapprehension which was due to a newspaper report. This report was to the effect that Gen. Lee had expressed the opinion to a newspaper reporter that the Spanish officials were responsible for the disaster to the Maine.

Accepting this report as to Lee's expressions as accurate, the Spanish Prime Minister brought the matter to Minister Woodford's attention, making at the same time the suggestion that Gen. Lee's recall would be gratifying to Spain.

It did not require a great while for Spain to discover that Lee had been, according to the United States authorities, incorrectly represented. Before this discovery was made, however, the reply of President McKinley, refusing to heed the suggestion and expressing a determination to keep Lee at his post, was received.

Spain then retired from her position, basing her retirement upon the ground that the original suggestion had been founded upon a misapprehension of facts.

MADRID, March 8.—El Liberal says today: "Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, has informed the journalists that, Spain having protested to Washington on the subject of sending two men-of-war to Matanzas and Sagua to carry relief to the Cubans, the American Government decided that the vessels should not be men-of-war. Señor Gullon has sent a report of the matter to the Queen Regent."

El Nacional's Washington correspondent confirms the foregoing statement.

La Correspondencia de España regards the fact that America has renounced sending men-of-war as "indicating good official relations between Spain and America."

JEWELRY SENT TO GEN. LEE.

State Department Cautioned Against Private Consignments.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The following telegram was received to-day at the State Department from Consul General Lee:

"Havana, March 5.

"Assistant Secretary of State, Washington:

"Persons should be cautioned not to send consignments to private parties marked care Consul General. Box came recently so marked which was found to contain jewelry, bric-à-brac, &c. Custom house properly demands duties on such shipments, and the steamer should demand freight.

"LEE."

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Examination of the Divers' Plans—No Intimation as to How Long the Court Will Stay in Cuba.

HAVANA, March 7.—The Court of Inquiry held its usual sessions to-day, examining Ensingn Powelson and the divers' plans. The day was beautiful and the wreckers advanced steadily in clearing away the débris. Many articles of personal value to the officers of the Maine are recovered from time to time as the work progresses.

The wreckers and divers, when below, work hard. The Maine is exceptionally high between decks, and this makes the effort of getting out the bodies more difficult. They float to the ceilings and are mangled in the débris of all sorts.

Only surmises can be made as to how long the Court of Inquiry will remain here, but it does not seem likely that the court will remain here much longer. Its members profess ignorance as to the time of their departure for the United States.

The deck swab still hangs in the signal halliards of the Maine's mast, where it was thrown by the explosion.

On account of the attempted smuggling from New York the customs officers make a careful examination of all consignments of relief supplies. Except on the order of the military authorities the distribution of quinine has been prohibited for a time. It was found that much quinine made its way into the hands of the insurgents.

No official information is accessible concerning the reported deportation of several American correspondents. Several Americans were passengers on the Ward Line steamer Concho this morning.

As bearing on the state of public feeling here, it is worth noting that there were thirty-two balls and more or less elaborate parties in Havana last night.

The Ward Line steamer Concho arrived here this morning from New York, and the Spanish steamer Alfonso XIII, has reached this port from Spain, having on board 1,233 soldiers.

SIX MORE MAINE VICTIMS BURIED.

Brought to Key West on the Coast Survey Steamer Bache.

KEY WEST, March 7.—The Coast Survey steamer Bache arrived here to-day from Havana, having on board the remains of six more victims of the disaster to the Maine. One of the bodies is supposed to be that of Robert White, a mess attendant. Chaplain Chidwick writes that it is uncertain whether another body is that of First Sergt. Wagner of the marines or of Private Marine Lamiette.

The bodies were buried with the same ceremonies observed when the first body was buried, on Thursday last, and the funeral procession was also in the same order. One hearse and four ordinary wagons, covered with the Stars and Stripes, were used to convey the remains to the cemetery, where Chaplain Royce of the cruiser New York read the burial service. Commander McCalla and a gun division from the United States cruiser Marblehead paid the last honors.

There was no demonstration at the funeral, and at the cemetery about 400 persons witnessed the interment.

Ammunition Reaches Sicard's Fleet.

KEY WEST, March 7.—The Mallory Line steamer Alamo arrived here this morning from New York with a cargo of ammunition for the United States fleet. The Alamo went alongside the Montgomery and transferred fifteen tons of ammunition to that cruiser. Later in the day the Alamo left for the Tortugas Islands, and she will transfer the rest of her cargo of ammunition to the United States warships there.

The Marvex

A New Kid Glove, will be placed on sale shortly, of which due notice will be given.

B. Altman & Co.

ARTILLERY BILL PASSED

Two Democrats and a Fusionist Oppose Adding Two Regiments to the Army.

BAILEY IN A TILT WITH REED

He Filibusters Against District of Columbia Business Because He Is Not Permitted to Speak in Favor of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The spirit of patriotism was rampant in the House today, and by almost a unanimous vote the Hawley bill providing for two additional regiments of artillery was passed under suspension of the rules. No effort was made to obstruct action, but Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, pleaded for more time than the forty minutes allowed under the rule, and because it was refused after the bill had been passed he inaugurated a filibuster against District of Columbia legislation that continued all day. Mr. Bailey desired to speak in favor of the bill, but could not get time.

Mr. Cox of Tennessee and Mr. Jones of Virginia both antagonized the bill on the ground that it made a permanent increase of the standing army. Most of the time in favor of the bill was consumed in one-minute speeches. Mr. Hull and the Republicans refrained from referring to any emergency, but some of the Democrats who spoke did, and Mr. Williams of Mississippi referred directly to probable war with Spain. Every expression construed into a reference to the support of the Government in a possible crisis was received with applause.

Mr. Hull, in opening the debate, explained briefly the necessity for these men to man the coast defenses of the country. By July 1, he said, 244 big guns and 232 mortars would be mounted, 476 in all. These guns required 18 men each to handle them, and in time of war 60. There were but 4,025 artillerymen all told in the service. The guns emplaced July 1 would require 7,000 regardless of any exigency that might arise. Even if no exigency arose these men, he insisted, would be necessary to care for the fortifications and guns upon which we were expending millions of dollars. The charge that this bill was an attempt to increase the standing army, to be used possibly to oversawe the cities, he said he considered too frivolous to discuss.

Mr. Cox Opposes the Bill.

Mr. Cox, in opposing the bill, said he would vote as cheerfully as any man in the House for this bill if it were needed for the National defense, as a war measure, but he argued that the President, as Commander in Chief of the army, had authority to detail men from the other branches of the service, the cavalry and infantry, and that such details could man and care for the coast defenses without increasing permanently the standing army.

Mr. Belknap, (Rep., Ill.,) a son of ex-Secretary of War Belknap, and Mr. McClelland, (Dem., N. Y.,) a son of Gen. McClellan, both warmly advocated the passage of the bill in brief speeches, and Mr. Hay (Dem., Va.,) created the first open enthusiasm, by declaring himself in favor of taking every step necessary now to prepare for the emergency which confronts the country.

Mr. Jones, (Dem., Va.,) the other Democrat who opposed the bill, insisted that the bill was not a war measure, as it had been recommended for several years. He claimed that it made a radical change in the line of promotion. He thought if an emergency existed, the present artillery regiments should be recruited up to their full strength. Four thousand men could thus be added to that branch of the service without creating two additional regiments.

Mr. Shafroth (Col.) caused a round of applause when he expressed his regret that a single voice should be raised against such a bill at such a time. There was no denying the fact that our foreign relations with Spain were on the eve of a rupture. War ought to be averted if possible, but we ought to prepare at once, he said, for every emergency.

An Amendment Regarding Strikes.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) said that while his voice now as ever for peace it seemed absolutely certain that Spain was forcing us into war to extricate the reigning family from the desperate straits into which she was placed by her futile attempts to subjugate Cuba. He had been for Cuban belligerency and Cuban independence, and if war was to come as a result of our sympathy for those who were struggling for better freedom he would not refuse to give his vote to any measure designed to prepare us to meet the enemy.

The time for debate expired at this time, and Mr. Bailey, who had not been able to get the floor, asked for unanimous consent for three minutes. Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) objected.

Mr. Lewis (Dem., Washington,) attempted to offer an amendment prohibiting the use of these two regiments to suppress strikes.

The bill was then passed without division. The great chorus of ayes was offset by three voices on the minority side—Messrs. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) Jones, (Dem., Va.,) and Todd, (Fusionist, Mich.)

District of Columbia business was then taken up, and Mr. Bailey, as a method of resenting the refusal to accord him the privilege of addressing the House on the Artillery bill, inaugurated a filibuster. Roll call followed roll call for two hours.

A sharp tilt occurred between the Speaker and Mr. Bailey. Mr. Bailey had been trying to obtain recognition, but Mr. Babcock, Chairman of the District Committee, retained the floor with his bill. Finally when the confusion became such that order was called for the Speaker requested members to take their seats, Mr. Bailey retained his place on the floor. Again the Speaker requested members to take their seats.

"I take my seat," said Mr. Bailey when he finally sat down, "because the rules of the House require it." "The Speaker exercises no authority except that conferred by the rules," said the Speaker. "He has no authority and he expects none."

There were several exchanges after that, after one of which Mr. Bailey, to the accompaniment of Republican jeers and Democratic applause declared that he could not be "badgered" by the Speaker. Then, turning to the Republican side in response to their jeers, he added: "That demonstration either indicates a lack of decency or a lack of sense, and I suspect both."

At 5:40 P. M. the House adjourned.

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

Enlistment Going on in Boston, Philadelphia, and This City—Scenes in the Navy Yard Here.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The navy today began the recruiting of men for the Columbia, Minneapolis, and other warships about to be placed in commission. This action is taken notwithstanding the delay on the part of Congress in providing for the 1,300 additional men asked for by Secretary Long in his recent communication to the Naval Affairs Committee on the subject. The officials express no doubt that favorable action will be taken on the Secretary's request, and are simply taking time by the forelock, so they may be in readiness if trouble should come. About 650 men in all will be required for the two vessels, and the enlistments are in progress at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

An order was received by the Commandant of the navy yard in Brooklyn yesterday directing the enlistment of an indefinite number of men to fill certain grades in the service. The grades in which men are to be received are machinists, firemen, first class; firemen, second class; seamen, and ordinary seamen. The order was at once telephoned to the receiving ship Vermont, and word was sent to the Sands Street entrance of the yard to admit all applicants except boys. These are not wanted at present; nor are coal passers or landsmen required, but during the day more than 150 men were admitted through the gates.

There were all sorts of men, tall, short, fat, lean, young, and old, and men of every condition from those who had seen better days and had been caught crippled in the whirlpool of city life, to the clerk and mechanic and the man who had just come in from the country. They were examined rigidly, and out of the crowd of applicants only seven men were received. The crew for the Dolphin is almost complete, and henceforth all men shipped will be transferred in drafts to League Island and Norfolk to compose the crews of the vessels being placed in commission there.

Capt. Merrill Miller, commanding the Vermont, said yesterday that although the orders received were to enlist an unlimited number of men in the ratings designated, it did not necessarily mean that the Navy Department contemplated enlarging the personnel indefinitely. The Minneapolis and Columbia each require over 400 men, the Newark about 350, the Miantonomoh and Katahdin about 140 men each, and the Dolphin 110. To man these ships thoroughly will tax the various recruiting vessels for several weeks to come, but the orders may be countermanded at any time.

Three men who recently deserted from the service presented themselves on the Vermont yesterday, and said simply that they had grown tired of the service in time of peace, but that now that the country was in danger, they feared that their friends would accuse them of having run away because fighting seemed to be in sight, and they wanted to prove that they had not intended to desert the flag. They were placed in the ship's prison, and will probably be tried for desertion, but each man expressed himself as thoroughly contented. They wanted their friends informed that when Uncle Sam really needed them, they were present and accounted for.

The navy yard is extraordinarily quiet now, quieter than it has been for years, owing to the fact that there is only one vessel in the yard being prepared for duty. She is the Dolphin, and a double force is at work putting the finishing touches upon her. She will be put in commission next Monday, with Commander W. H. Lyons in command.

A little woman in faded black appeared at the navy yard gate late yesterday afternoon with her three sons, aged fourteen, sixteen, and eighteen years. The mother was timid and nervous, and her eyes bore traces of tears. She said she wanted to put her boys in the navy. They were all she had, she said, but her husband had been a Quartermaster in the service, and was drowned off the China coast three years ago, and he had told her that the navy would make manly men of his boys. Gatekeeper Fowler told her that boys were not being shipped now, and she said she would come again when there was a call for boy recruits.

Paul Vandervere, a former naval gunner and at present an electrical engineer, was in the yard yesterday visiting the various shops in an effort to induce the ex-gunners who are working there to form a company to offer their services to the Government in case of war. He stated that nearly fifty ex-gunners and electricians had agreed to serve the Government during a war with Spain. These men are all graduates of the Newport gunnery school. Their services would be invaluable to the Government, as any one of them is able to take charge of a torpedo boat if necessary. They will formally offer their services within a few days.

RECRUITING TO BEGIN AT ONCE.

One of the Regiments to Have Headquarters at Fort Slocum.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Without delay the officers of the Adjutant General's department to-day gave the necessary orders for the recruiting of the two new artillery regiments authorized by Congress. The purpose is to enlist such men as have had service in the artillery wherever possible, and no doubt is entertained that plenty of material of the right kind will offer.

The names of the officers of the new regiments are now being selected. As for the men, it is the plan to assign fifteen soldiers from existing artillery regiments as the nucleus of each new company, to take hold of and break in the new men who are enlisted, and it is expected that in a very short time the service will have two good regiments.

The headquarters of one of these regiments will be established at Fort Slocum, in Long Island Sound, commanding New York, as there are suitable quarters available there. The destination of the other regiment has not been decided upon.

FOUR AUXILIARY WARSHIPS.

To be Built for the American Mail Steamship Company.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—One of the legal representatives of the American Mail Steamship Company, which has just been awarded a ten-year contract for carrying the mails to Port Antonio, Jamaica, was at the Navy Department to-day in conversation with the Construction Bureau. This contract is let under the Subsidy act of Congress, and by its provisions the vessels are required to be constructed according to plans agreed on between the builders and the Navy Department, with a view to the conversion of the ships into auxiliary cruisers.

The company has promised to construct four vessels for the service, each of which is to be of 2,000 tons gross, and they are to be ready for service Oct. 1. The plans already have been agreed upon, and the keels of the vessels, which are to be built by the Cramps, will soon be laid. The official above referred to, in speaking of these ships to-day, said they would be constructed in such a manner as to be, if converted into auxiliary cruisers at any time, as formidable and capable of doing as good work as ships of equal tonnage in the navy. Four six-inch guns are to be their armament should the navy find it necessary to use them.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

Prospect of War Discussed and Some Suggestions Given as to What Would Be the Result of a Conflict.

LONDON, March 8.—The Times says editorially this morning:

"If Spain is placed in an awkward position respecting the Lee incident she must thank the indiscretion of her Foreign Office. She cannot blame President McKinley. Mr. Cannon's bill can hardly be explained by the Lee incident. It is probably due to the rumors that Spain is purchasing war vessels.

"We do not believe that Spain desires war; but, if she does, this evidence of America's alertness offers a most effectual check. President McKinley appears to be adhering loyally to the policy of firmness, caution, and pacific circumspection he has hitherto pursued. No doubt he has the support of the sober and conscientious mass of the American people; but he has had to face outbursts of popular clamor that a weaker man might have mistaken for the voice of the country.

"The complicity of the Spanish Government in the Maine disaster is a hypothesis too monstrous and irrational to be entertained; and, except that, there is nothing impossible of arrangement between Spain and America, while the intractable nature of Cuba's disorders cannot but inspire thoughtful Americans with a serious doubt as to the wisdom of annexation."

The Daily News, in its editorial on the Cuban situation, says:

"We cannot doubt as to the ultimate issue of a war between the United States and Spain, but America might have a bad quarter of an hour before victory.

"European alliances against the United States may be left out of the question, despite the tall talk of Spain's friends.

"The attitude of the Spanish-American republics, however, may give the Americans pause.

"The one thing needful, so far as England is concerned, is that those who have so often mismanaged our relations with the United States should not repeat their historic mistakes.

"It may be taken for granted that America wants nothing from us but sympathy, and that, with or without, she will come out on the right side. But the United States would never forget any momentary failure on our part to do prompt justice, on the detestable doctrine that America's difficulty is Great Britain's opportunity.

"That doctrine is sure to be preached in its own bad time by some of our jingoes, but we must take care that they do not speak for the nation."

Trying to Check Spain's Purchases.

LONDON, March 7.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says:

"The United States is not buying any warships as long as she does not feel the need for any outside reinforcements. It is understood that the efforts of the United States representatives in England are not directed toward the purchase of warships building, but to preventing Spain from purchasing them."

THE MAINE MEMORIAL ABROAD.

Americans in London and the Anglo-Saxon Club to Contribute.

LONDON, March 7.—At a meeting of the American Society here to-day steps were taken to contribute to a fund for the purpose of providing a memorial to the dead of the Maine. Messrs. Newton Crane, J. L. Taylor, and Hiram Maxim made feeling speeches, and a letter was read from the Anglo-Saxon Club requesting permission to contribute to the fund as an expression of sympathy upon the part of all English-speaking races.

A letter was also read from Lord Vernon, Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, proffering a contribution of $125.

It was decided, however, to limit the contributions to Americans, and a committee, including Messrs. Crane, Taylor, Maxim, and Consul General Osborne, was appointed to take charge of the matter.

CONGRESSMAN BOUTELLE TALKS.

He Says He Received Unmerited Criticism for His Course.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Congressman Boutelle, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, made the following statement to-night:

"At an interview with Secretary Long on Sunday, at which the subject of authorizing the President to provide for emergencies was discussed, I suggested the desirability of a conference of the executive officers with representative members of the House and Senate. As a result, conferences were held at the White House, in which the President, Secretaries Long and Alger, Senators Allison and Hale, Chairman of the Senate Committees on Appropriations and Naval Affairs, and Chairmen Cannon and Boutelle, Chairmen of those committees in the House; Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means, Congressman Grosvenor, and others participated.

"Some ten days ago I received word from the Navy Department concerning certain legislation in connection with naval affairs, but before action could be taken, the Secretary and President desired that the measures be temporarily withheld, as possibly liable at that time to inflame the public excitement, and because the objects immediately sought could be otherwise obtained.

"For maintaining silence in this regard I have been subjected to very serious criticisms in the public press, but that is what every faithful public servant must expect to endure from time to time. At the conference to-day it was deemed advisable to give the public the assurance that Congress would invest the President with a discretionary power to prepare for all emergencies, which should be as broad as the possibilities of events, and therefore, instead of passing various bills authorizing specific action under the several departments, a general credit of $50,000,000 should be reported by the Appropriations Committee of the two houses and placed at the disposal of the President to meet any exigency that may arise. Speaker Reed was in personal conference with the President during the day, and will prepare for prompt action upon the bill in the House.

This legislation should not be interpreted as indicating that war is expected, but as a precautionary provision, and an assurance to the world that the Government at Washington, in all its branches and without distinction of parties or persons, is, and will be solidly united in everything that pertains to supporting our President in the maintenance of just relations with our fellowmen and the upholding of the National dignity and honor.

TORPEDOES IN HAMPTON ROADS.

Bottom of the Harbor and All Shore Arrangements Are Ready.

NORFOLK, Va., March 7.—The fact that no steps have been taken to mine the entrance to Hampton Roads is provoking considerable criticism here. The operation is one requiring some time. In case of war it might be possible for a war vessel to reach Hampton Roads before the entrance to the harbor could be properly mined. If Havana was well blockaded, a Spanish fleet proceeding against New York would undoubtedly attempt to coal here. In view of this there is little doubt that the work of laying torpedoes in Hampton Roads will not be delayed much longer. The bottom of the harbor is planned for their reception, and all shore arrangements have been completed. The mortar barrels for the new batteries will be at Fort Monroe in a few days, and will be immediately mounted upon their carriages.

Organizing a Cavalry Troop.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 7.—Dr. Sinclair, Dr. Harvey, and George B. Dickerson of Westfield are organizing a cavalry troop to be known as the Union Troop, in honor of Union County. The organization is to be composed of men from Cranford and Westfield, and all have signified their intention to respond to any call made on them for active service. Gov. Voorhees has assured the men that he would accept the troop if a proper number of members are obtainable. There is no doubt that a sufficient number will be enrolled in a few days.

Lieut. Sobral Was at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 7.—According to the record of visitors kept at the navy yard, Lieut. Sobral of the Spanish Navy, whose interview last month on the discipline in the American Navy caused much comment, was here last Summer. His visit has just been recalled by the discovery of his name in the book. He called on the officers at this station and inspected the various forts and other defenses in this vicinity. He spent two days here and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the plans of defense.

Predicts the Freedom of Cuba.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 7.—The Rev. J. Howard Hand preached yesterday at the memorial exercises held by the Henry A. Barnum Post, and O. O. Howard Camp, Sons of Veterans. He declared that the destruction of the Maine and the deaths of the sailors were due to no accident, and predicted that the disaster to the ship would result in the freedom of Cuba.

Fort Constitution to be Manned.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 7.—It was learned here to-day that Sergt. Cahill, stationed at Fort Constitution, has received orders from Washington to proceed with all haste possible to prepare a building at the fort for immediate use. The order is interpreted to mean a company is to be detailed here at once for the purpose of manning the coast defenses. The utmost secrecy is being observed in connection with the work.

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ESSEX OFF TOMPKINSVILLE.

The Training Ship Sails for Portsmouth To-morrow.

The United States training ship Essex came up the Lower Bay yesterday morning and anchored near the monitor Terror, off Tompkinsville. Crowds viewed the vessel from the Staten Island shore. Capt. E. T. Strong of the Essex, as junior officer, paid a visit to Capt. Ludlow of the Terror, who later returned it.

The Essex recently finished a seven-months' cruise. Leaving Newport in August last, she visited Plymouth, England; Gibraltar, and the West Indies. Returning, she touched at Port Royal and then went to Hampton Roads, whence she was ordered here en route to Portsmouth, N. H., where she is to be overhauled. She has 175 apprentices aboard, who are now to be distributed among the warships to complete crews. To 130 of them will be given ten days' leave here, and they will then report at the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn for orders.

The officers of the Essex, besides her commander, are: Executive Officer, Lieut. John Hubbard; Navigator, Lieut. J. W. Steward; Watch Officers, Lieuts. John N. Jordan and W. C. Hulme; Ensigns, O. B. Jackson, G. W. Williams, and D. F. Sellers; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Lewis Morris; Paymaster, H. E. Briscoe, and Pay Clerk, R. H. Washington.

The Essex will proceed to-morrow to Portsmouth.

AMMUNITION FROM DOVER N. J.

Fifty Thousand Tons Put on Government Lighters at Hoboken.

During the last week the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad has shipped over 50,000 tons of gunpowder and ammunition from the Government storehouses at Dover, N. J. It is reported that secret orders have been received from the Government officials in Washington that the railroad company shall place a special train at the disposal of the Government to carry ammunition from the storehouses at Dover in the event of war, and that the company has completed arrangements for such a train.

The railroad officials in Hoboken refused yesterday to affirm or deny that they had received orders from the Government for a special train. The men employed in the railroad yard make no secret of the fact that they have received orders to have a special train in readiness in case of an emergency, and say that the train is to carry ammunition from the Government stores.

There are twelve storehouses on the reservation at Dover, which are all filled with gunpowder, dynamite, projectiles, and ammunition. During the last week a train load of ammunition has left Dover each night. On its arrival in Hoboken it was taken away in Government lighters.

Robert W. Hughes, the accountant at the reservation, refused yesterday to give any information as to where the powder which has been sent from there recently was being shipped, and admitted that he did so under orders. He said that the shipments were simply the result of the regular Spring orders from the forts. Although the powder station has been established here a number of years, the shipments of powder during the last few days have exceeded any shipments ever before made. The cars which have gone out in the last couple of days have been billed for Brooklyn, Baltimore, Wilmington, and Savannah.

NEW JERSEY NAVAL MILITIA.

The Members Had a Drill Last Night and Are Under Strict Orders.

Members of the Battalion of the East, Naval Militia of New Jersey, under Commander Washington Irving, held a battalion drill last night on board the United States ship Portsmouth, lying at the foot of Fourth Street, Hoboken. It was the first battalion drill held by the battalion for several months. Nearly all of the 250 members responded to the call. Divisional drills have been held from time to time. Commander Irving has issued orders forbidding members leaving the State without permission.

The reserve is composed of members from Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth, Orange, Hoboken, and other parts of the State. It was organized about four years ago, and is considered one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the United States. It has a sailing vessel, and will, in the event of war, ask for a steam warship.

Democrats for the Bill.

There will be little or no Democratic opposition to the passage of the Cannon bill. Mr. Bailey, who wrangled with Mr. Babcock this afternoon about a matter of business in the House, desires to have it distinctly understood that his filibustering had nothing to do with the proposition of Mr. Cannon. He says he is ready to vote not only to let the President use $50,000,000, but $100,000,000, if it shall be necessary, to enable the United States to be equipped to meet any foe that may assail it.

Mr. Dockery, who, on most occasions is reluctant to authorize the expenditure of large sums, except to carry out existing law, says he does not believe there will be any opposition to the passage of Mr. Cannon's bill.

The Holland's Trial Put Off.

The Holland submarine boat, named after the inventor, which is now at the Crescent Shipyard at Elizabethport, N. J., will not have another trial for the next few days. Alterations are to be made to the vessel which, when completed, it is expected will vastly improve the workings of the craft. Plans are being prepared for this work, and while it is not known when they will be completed, it was said by one of the officers of the company yesterday that it would take at least two days to make the necessary alterations.

Clothing for Cuban Women.

The International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons has begun relief work for the Cuban sufferers. It has started its work in response to the appeal of Clara Barton. Headquarters have been established at 17 Astor Place by the Executive Board of the Central Council of the order, and are in charge of the Chairman of the Committee, Miss Margaret P. Barker. The expenses of the office are borne by Dr. Louis Klopsch of The Christian Herald. Workers are now busy making Summer clothing for the destitute Cuban women and children, and are asking for contributions of material.

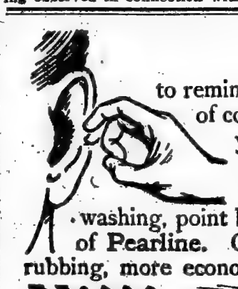

A fillip

to remind you that it's time to listen to the voice of common sense. It isn't reasonable to do your washing in the hardest way, when there's nothing to be gained by it. Compare soap-washing with Pearline-washing, point by point, and all the gain is on the side of Pearline. Greater ease and quickness, absence of rubbing, more economy. 585

Now use Pearline

GEN. SICKLES SEES WAR

Says the Sending of Warships to Cuba Is the Most Serious Step Yet.

MAY BE ARMED INTERVENTION

Spain, He Says, Could Consider It a Hostile Act—Proposition to Buy the Island from Prim.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles said yesterday that the official statement sent out by President McKinley in reference to supplies for the Cubans that "all arrangements have been made to carry a consignment this week by one of the naval vessels" is the most serious thing that has been said or done during the present crisis. Gen. Sickles was Minister at Madrid from 1869 to 1874, during the first years of the long revolution in Cuba, and at the time of the acute crisis arising out of the Virginius incident.

"I think that if the President insists upon sending the supplies in our war vessels and practically under our guns," said he, "and against Spain's objection, it might precipitate a conflict. Spain having consented that the supplies should come in free, it seems but reasonable that she should have the right to indicate the manner in which they should enter her ports. It is not customary to put ships of war under the jurisdiction of revenue officers, and to subject them to inspection to see that nothing is taken into the country except food and other supplies. Spain could not well exercise surveillance over ships of war. We might well accede to her request that we send our supplies on freight ships.

"I must confess, however, that the position taken by the President has a more hostile aspect than anything we have yet done. Spain may justly consider the sending of these supplies in war vessels as official intervention on our part. While she would not object to having come through ordinary channels such supplies as food, clothing, and medicine to relieve the suffering in Cuba, she doubtless would not countenance, at least publicly, the right of the United States to intervene. The time must come, and come soon, when this Government will be compelled to intervene for the pacification of Cuba and the relief of her starving people. President McKinley has intimated that that time is not far off. I recognize in this war the reasonableness of initiating his policy of intervention in the way of sending supplies by warships. In fact, the end is in sight.

"In the crisis precipitated by the capture of the Virginius in the Autumn of 1873, and the shooting of fifty-three American citizens who were part of her crew, the tension between the two countries was as intense as it is now. The situation was similar, and President Grant was sharply criticised for accepting any indemnity for the shooting of the sailors, and especially for considering such a paltry sum as $80,000. We assembled at Pensacola a bigger fleet than we now have at Key West, and war seemed imminent. We know how it was averted by the influence brought to bear from Wall Street."

Proposition to Purchase Cuba.

As to the suggestion that the Cubans purchase the island from Spain, or that the United States buy it, Gen. Sickles said:

"When I was Minister at Madrid there was considerable talk of the sale of Cuba to this country. Gen. Juan Prim, then Premier and Minister of War of the Provisional Government set up by the insurrectionists who had overthrown Isabella, was very well disposed toward the proposition to sell us Cuba. I think that if he had lived he might have created a sentiment in favor of some understanding with the United States about the independence of Cuba, because he thought that a lump sum of money would be more useful to Spain than the island would be, and that it would cost more to maintain Spanish control than it would be worth. It was because of this attitude of Gen. Prim, I believe, that he was assassinated.

"While no definite price was agreed upon at that time, it was generally understood that Spain would expect something like $200,000,000 or $300,000,000. There was then practically no Cuban debt. It was also understood that this country would not hear of any other nation getting a foothold in Cuba by a mortgage on the island as guarantee for loans. The discussion did not go far enough to develop the plan by which the United States would have guaranteed the payment of the purchase money. If the island had been sold to the insurgents.

"A strong point of difference between the present crisis and the crisis of 1873 is that we are better prepared for war now. The crisis of 1873 over the Virginius affair found us not yet recuperated from the losses of the civil war. We were four or five years away from specie payment, and our bonds were at 70 to 76 and bearing 6 per cent. interest. Now our bonds bearing only 3 per cent. are at a premium.

Wall Street's Fears.

"In 1873 business considerations put an end to all talk of war. How would it be now? The money power is twice as strong to-day as it was then. It does not talk through the newspapers, but through the Cabinet and through the President. It cries: 'For God's sake don't have war.' There is now afloat $10,000,000,000 to $12,000,000,000 of stock in the United States. Let that stock fall off 1 per cent. and we have an apparent loss of $100,000,000; let it fall off 3 per cent., and there is an apparent loss of $300,000,000. But this is an apparent, and not a real loss. The country would not lose a cent. Investors who held on to their bonds and stocks would not suffer any loss. The loss would be among the Wall Street speculators. But these are the men who wield the money power."

In speaking of Spain as a military power, Gen. Sickles said there was really no use of considering the country, as a military power. Any soldiers she might land here would be killed or captured as fast as they stepped on shore. As for Spain's naval force, Gen. Sickles said, in his opinion, ours, while not superior in numbers, was certainly of greater efficiency.

CROKER ON THE MAINE VICTIMS.

Mr. Croker has written this letter to Congressman George B. McClellan:

New York, March 7, 1898.

My Dear Congressman: It has seemed to me that the sentiment of the American people will not permit the remains of those who lost their lives in the service of the country to lie in foreign graves, while the opportunity exists to bring them back to their own country. I think a bill should be introduced in Congress making provision for the removal of the remains of all the victims of the Maine disaster and their burial at the places desired by their relatives. The unidentified dead should be buried in a National cemetery and their places of burial properly marked. I hope this suggestion will meet your approval and that you will have such a measure offered. Yours sincerely,

RICHARD CROKER.

RED CROSS WORK IN CUBA.

Dr. A. Monoe Lesser, Surgeon in Chief of the New York Red Cross Hospital, who recently went to Havana with his wife to assist in the relief work among the Cubans, in a letter to the Central Cuban Relief in this city, just received, says:

In looking through the different parts of the city one sees here and there a dying person in the street uncared for. Many people pass them by, and apparently take no notice of them. In fact, it seems so common that the passerby does not even look aside as he goes along the street.

Yesterday Miss Barton, the Sister in Chief, and myself visited the Mayor of this city. We were introduced through a letter I received from the Mexican Consul General in New York. The Marquis (Mayor) assured us of his friendship, and said the following in French: "Right Honorable Miss Barton, when the President of the United States had his wounded sailors from the unfortunate Maine in this city I promised to help them with all in my power. I am the same, at your service, at all times, and wish you success in your work."

He was very courteous, indeed, and urged us to call on him for anything wherein he could be of service. After we left there Miss Barton introduced us to Consul General Lee. He assured us of the great interest which he takes in the Red Cross work, and that he appreciates the work done.

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SENATOR CHANDLER'S VIEW.

CONCORD, N. H., March 7.—Senator William E. Chandler to-day gave out the following interview upon affairs in reply to the question as to his opinion of the Maine tragedy:

"As to the cause of the destruction of the Maine, I have no opinion as yet. Whatever may have caused it, the incident is not without an important effect upon public opinion all over the world. The natural suspicions aroused against Spain, or rather against Spaniards, have intensified American sentiment against Spanish rule in Cuba, and the calamity will hasten American action and quicken the advent of Cuban freedom, which, I think, cannot be much longer delayed.

"Spain will probably release her hold upon Cuba without a collision of war with the United States, which will last from fifteen minutes to three months; no longer. That the United States should run the risk of such a short war with Spain in order to make

NEBRASKA LAW INVALID

Justice Harlan of Supreme Court Renders a Decision in the Maximum Freight Case.

RAILROAD CONTENTION UPHELD

William J. Bryan Appeared for the State at a Former Hearing in the Supreme Court—Railroads Entitled to a Fair Return.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided that the Nebraska statute, on which is based what is known as the Nebraska maximum freight case, is unconstitutional and invalid, inasmuch as it is contrary to the fourteenth amendment which provides that property shall not be taken without due process of law.

The law in question was passed April 12, 1893 and provided that all freights should be classified in a certain form, and any different classification which would raise the rates on any class of freight was declared unlawful, and that no road shall charge for freight from any point in the State to any other point in the State a higher sum than that fixed in the act as the reasonable maximum rate for the distance hauled. Provision was made for the Supreme Court of Nebraska to decide whether the rate was reasonable or not, but no rate should be raised to a higher sum than that charged on Jan. 1, 1893.

The Railroad Commissioners of Nebraska were empowered to reduce any rate, in any class, whenever it seemed to a majority of the board just and reasonable to so do. But it was prohibited from changing classification so as to raise rates. Two weeks' notice to the railroads of reduced rates was to be given.

The penalty for the violation of the act was for the first offense a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000; for the second offense not less than $5,000 nor more than $10,000; for the third offense not less than $10,000 nor more than $20,000, and for every subsequent offense $25,000.

The law was contested by the Union Pacific, St. Joseph and Grand Island, Omaha and Republican Valley, and the Kansas City and Omaha. They claimed that the law was confiscation and unconstitutional, as it attempted to regulate rates on inter-State commerce. The railroads claimed that the reduction in local rates on freight was 29½ per cent., and that it would make a difference in the earnings of roads in Nebraska of about $2,250,000 annually.

When the case was heard in the United States Circuit Court Justice Brewer sustained the contention of the railroad companies and held against the validity of the law. His opinion was based largely upon the charge of unreasonableness.

William J. Bryan Appeared.

This case has been twice argued in the Supreme Court, William J. Bryan appearing as one of the counsel for the State at the last hearing. Much interest has been manifested in the decision ever since the case was docketed because of the probable influence a result favorable to the law would have upon legislation in other States.

The decision to-day was handed down by Justice Harlan.

In his opinion, Justice Harlan first detailed the facts relating to the passage of the act by the Nebraska Legislature in 1893, and then sketched briefly its provisions, saying that among others of its provisions was one to fix reasonable maximum freight rates on the railroads of the State and to classify freights. He then took up in order the points at issue between the State and the railroad companies, dealing first with the question of the propriety of considering the case as one of equity rather than of law. It was contended in the argument that the railroads had an adequate remedy at law before the State and Supreme Court, and that therefore the United States Circuit Court, sitting in equity, was without jurisdiction. On this point he said:

"We cannot accept this view of the equity jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States. The adequacy or inadequacy of a remedy at law for the protection of the rights of one entitled upon any ground to invoke the powers of a Federal court is not to be conclusively determined by the statutes of the particular State in which suit may be brought. One who is entitled to sue in the Federal Circuit Court may invoke its jurisdiction in equity whenever the established principles and rules of equity permit such a suit in that court; and he cannot be deprived of that right by reason of his being allowed to sue at law in a State court on the same cause of action. The transactions along the line of any of these railroads, out of which causes of action might arise under the statute, are so numerous and varied that the interference of equity could well be justified upon the ground that a general decree, according to the prayer of the bills, would avoid a multiplicity of suits, and give a remedy more certain and efficacious than could be given in any proceeding instituted against the company in a court of law; for a court of law could only deal with each separate transaction involving the rates to be charged for transportation."

Federal Courts Have Jurisdiction.

The contention that the State was the real party in interest and that, therefore, the Federal courts could not take cognizance of it under the eleventh amendment to the Constitution, was overruled, the Court saying that the Federal courts had jurisdiction, because both of the diverse citizenship or alienage of the parties and also on account of the fact that the act is attacked as contrary to provisions of the Federal Constitution.

It was also contended that the act could not be made applicable to the Union Pacific Railroad, because it has a Federal charter, and the act creating the corporation had reserved to Congress the right to fix the rates on this line in certain contingencies, but the court took the position that as Congress had not availed itself of this privilege the States through which the Union Pacific passed have the right to fix rates. Justice Harlan said on this point: "Until Congress, in the exercise either of the power specifically reserved by the eighteenth section of the act of 1862, or its power under the general reservation made of authority to add to, alter, amend, or repeal that act, prescribes rates to be charged by the railroad company, it remains with the States through which the road passes to fix rates for transportation beginning and ending with their respective limits."

Justice Harlan then quoted a number of opinions, and said that, in view of the adjudications, the following principles must be regarded as settled:

Rates Cannot Be Ruinous.

First—A railroad corporation is a person within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment, declaring that no State shall deprive any person of property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Second—A State enactment, or regulation made under the authority of a State enactment, establishing such rates for the transportation of persons or property by railroad as will not admit of the carrier earning such compensation as under all the circumstances is just to it and to the public, would deprive such carrier of its property without due process of law, and deny to it the equal protection of the laws, and would therefore be repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Third—While rates for the transportation of persons and property within the limits of a State are primarily for its determination, the question whether they are so unreasonably low as to deprive the carrier of its property without such compensation as the Constitution secures, and therefore without due process of law, cannot be so conclusively determined by the Legislature of the State or by regulations adopted under its authority, that the matter may not become the subject of judicial inquiry.

This last proposition, Justice Harlan said, covered the case in point. He then proceeded to make an exhaustive examination into the effect of the enforcement of the rates prescribed upon the business of the different Nebraska lines, showing the reduction to amount to 29.50 per cent. for the years 1891, 1892, and 1893. The result was to show that each of the roads involved would for this period have conducted their business at a loss with only one or two exceptions, and those for only a short while.

Discussing the question as to "what are the considerations to which weight must be given when we seek to ascertain the compensation which a railroad company is entitled to receive, and a prohibition upon the receiving of which may be fairly deemed a deprivation by legislative decree of property without due process of law," Justice Harlan said:

A Commission to Fix Rates.

"Undoubtedly that question could be more easily determined by a commission composed of persons whose special skill, observation, and experience qualifies them to so handle great problems of transportation as to do justice to the public as well as to those whose money has been used to construct and maintain highways for the convenience and benefit of the people. But despite the difficulties that confessedly attend the proper solution of such questions the Court cannot shrink from the duty to determine whether it be true, as alleged, that the Nebraska statute invades or destroys rights secured by the supreme law of the land. No one, we take it, will contend that a State enactment is in harmony with that law simply because the Legislature of the State has declared such to be the case; for that would make the State Legislature the final judge of the validity of its enactment, although the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The idea that any Legislature, State or Federal, can conclusively determine for the people and for the courts that what it enacts in the form of law, or what it authorizes its agents to do, is consistent with the fundamental law, is in opposition to the theory of our institutions. The duty rests upon all courts, Federal and State, when their jurisdiction is properly invoked, to see to it that no right should by the supreme law of the land be impaired or destroyed by legislation."

It had been contended on behalf of the law that the State of Nebraska could legally require local freight business to be conducted even at an actual loss, if the company earned on its inter-State business enough to give it just compensation in respect of its entire line and all its business, inter-State and domestic. The Court did not accept this view, Justice Harlan saying:

Inter-State versus State Business.

"We cannot concur in this view. In our judgment, it must be held that the reasonableness or unreasonableness of rates prescribed by a State for the transportation of persons and property wholly within its limits, must be determined without reference to the business of an inter-State character done by the carrier, or to the profits derived from that business. The State cannot justify unreasonably low rates for domestic transportation, considered upon the ground that the carriers are carning large profits on its inter-State business, over which, so far as rates are concerned, the State has no control. Nor can the carrier justify unreasonably high rates on domestic business, upon the ground that only in that way can it meet losses on its inter-State business. So far as rates of transportation are concerned, domestic business should not be made to bear the losses on inter-State business, nor the latter the losses on domestic business. It is only rates for the transportation of persons and property between points within the State which the State can prescribe, and when it undertakes to prescribe rates not to be exceeded by the carrier, it must do so with reference exclusively to what is just and reasonable, as between the carrier and the public in respect of domestic business."

Referring to the arguments on the two sides of the case as to what are reasonable charges, the opinion laid down the following: "We hold that the basis of all calculations as to reasonableness of rates to be charged by a corporation maintaining a highway under legislative sanction must be the fair value of the property being used by it for the convenience of the public. And in order to ascertain that value the original cost of construction, the amount expended in improvements, the amount and market value of its bonds and stock, the present as compared with the original cost of construction, the probable earning capacity of the property under any rates prescribed by statute, and the sum required to meet operating expenses, are all matters for consideration, and to be given such weight as may be just and right in the particular case.

The Right to a Fair Return.

"What the company is entitled to ask is a fair return upon the value of that which it employs for the public convenience. On the other hand, what the public is entitled to demand is that no more be exacted from it for the use of a public highway than the services rendered by it are reasonably worth. But, even upon this basis, we perceive no ground on the record for reversing the decree of the Circuit Court. On the contrary, we are of opinion that as to most of the companies in question there would have been under the rates established by the act of 1893 an actual loss in each of the years ending June 30, 1891, 1892, and 1893, and substantially no compensation earned for the services rendered, and that in the exceptional cases above stated the receipts or gains above operating expenses of some of the companies would have been too small to affect the general conclusion that the act, if enforced, would have deprived each of the railroad companies involved in these suits of the just compensation secured to them by the Constitution. Under the evidence there is no ground for saying that the operating expenses of any of them were greater than necessary."

In conclusion, Justice Harlan said if business improved the State could apply to the courts, his language being as follows: "But it may be added that the conditions of business, so far as railroad corporations are concerned, have probably changed for the better, and that the rates prescribed by the statute of 1893, may now afford all the compensation to which the railroad companies in Nebraska are entitled as between them and the public. In anticipation, perhaps, of such change of circumstances, the Circuit Court wisely provided in its final decree that the defendants, members of the Board of Transportation, might 'when the circumstances have changed so that the rates fixed in said act of 1893 shall yield to the said companies reasonable compensation for the services aforesaid,' apply to the court by bill or otherwise, as they might be advised, for a further order in that behalf. Of this provision of the final decree the State Board of Transportation, if so advised, can avail itself. In that event, if the Circuit Court finds that the present condition of business is such as to admit of the application of the statute to the railroad companies in question, without depriving them of just compensation, it will be its duty to discharge the injunction heretofore granted and to make whatever order is necessary to remove any obstruction placed by the decrees in these cases in the way of the enforcement of the statute."

Chief Justice Fuller and Justice McKenna did not participate in the hearing or in the decision.

EXTRA SESSION IN NEBRASKA.

Populists Demand that Another Freight Rate Law Be Passed.

OMAHA, Neb., March 7.—The multiform decision on the State maximum freight rate law by the United States Supreme Court has caused much discussion throughout Nebraska.

The leading Populists of the State are vigorously asserting that an extra session must be instantly called and another similar bill passed with the unconstitutional features eliminated. The law just nullified was a Populistic measure. It was passed in 1895, after a warm contest, and has been in the courts since. Since the Populists have entire control of the State Government, they can do as they will, and it is quite likely the extra session will be convened.

There was unfeigned satisfaction at local railroad circles. Some leaders expressed themselves as fearful that the decision may result in the calling of an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of enacting rate laws that would stand the test of the courts. Among attorneys and railroaders alike, the probability of an extra session of the Legislature was earnestly discussed. One prominent politician, a Republican attorney, said: "An extra session is bound to result from this decision. The State Government has fallen down in this fight against the railroads, but it must of necessity do something further to place itself in fighting trim for the Fall campaign."

DISTRICT BILL IN THE SENATE.

Discussion on Telephone Charges in Washington—Complaint Against the Gas Company.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate to-day took up the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. The bill as it passed the House carries $5,306,647. By the Senate committee the appropriations were increased $1,469,650, making the total amount of the bill as reported to the Senate $7,076,298.

As the bill came from the House it contained a provision that after the passage of the act no person or corporation should charge in this district more than $50 a year for the use of a telephone, and this provision was stricken out by the Senate committee.

Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.,) made a sharp attack upon the committee for striking out the House provision. He maintained the charges at present made by the local company of from $60 to $125 for telephone service were grossly excessive, and that the provision of the House bill was a moderate one.

Mr. Pettigrew pointed out that while the local company had a monopoly of telephone service in Washington no statement could be obtained from the company of its earnings and expenses.

"The telephone system of Washington," said Mr. Pettigrew, "ought to be owned by the city, and likewise the lighting system ought to be owned by the city. This city ought to set an example to other cities."

Mr. Pettigrew moved that the amendment striking out the House provision be not agreed to.

Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) a member of the Appropriation Committee spoke in favor of retaining the House provision. He gave the result of his observations in Honolulu, where, he said, there was a telephone in almost every business house and important residence. There the charge was $1 a month for residence telephones and $2 a month for telephones in business houses. These low rates were possible because the Hawaiian Government recognized no patents. Mr. Perkins believed the rates established by the House provision were entirely equitable.

Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) in charge of the bill, said he hoped the committee action in striking out the House provision would be agreed to, as the District Committee was conducting an investigation, the results of which would be laid before the conferees on the bill for their action.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.,) urged that the bill go over until to-morrow, as he desired to offer an amendment relating to the gas supply of Washington.

"A more infamous and audacious outrage was never perpetrated on an inoffensive public than is nightly perpetrated by the Washington Light Company," declared Mr. Carter, "and I desire to present an amendment that will afford the public of this city an opportunity to force the company to give them what they pay for."

At Mr. Carter's suggestion the bill was laid aside, and at 5:45 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Naval Officer at Philadelphia—JAMES B. HOLLAND.
Collector of Customs, San Diego, Cal.—WILLIAM W. BOWERS.
Post Chaplain—The Rev. HALSEY C. GAVITT of Illinois.
Chief Engineer—Passed Assistant Engineer FRANKLIN J. SCHELL.

Grant for Ellis Island Increased.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the Senate with favorable recommendation a communication from the Supervising Architect of the Treasury suggesting that the limit of cost of the immigration station at Ellis Island, New York, be increased from $600,000 to $1,000,000, and that $850,000 be appropriated for the station.

Cuban Independence Resolution.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Representative Norton of Ohio to-day introduced in the House a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules, setting aside next Thursday and Friday for the consideration of a joint resolution to recognize the independence of the Republic of Cuba.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows: New Jersey—West Milford, George W. Thompson. New York—East Durham, Omar Rockefeller; Kelly Corners, Samuel Jenkins; Troupsburg, Howard Sanford.

Ancient Prohibitory Laws.

Dr. W. L. Brown has contributed to the literature of the London Society for the Study of Inebriety a paper dealing with the subject of "Inebriety and Its Cures Among the Ancients." He mentions, among other things, that prohibition was first tried in Britain by the Saxon King, Edgar, (959-971,) who reduced the number of alehouses in the villages, and instituted the custom of pegging the huge drinking cups then in use. He made it a penal offense for any one to drink beyond the peg. This "drinking to the peg" was not, however, everything that could be desired by the rigid prohibitionists of that time, and was so unsuccessful in the case of the priests that St. Anselm, who died in 1079, took a stand and forbade priests either to go to "drinking bouts" or to "drink to pegs." Early closing was first tried in Edward I.'s reign to prevent excessive drinking and its noxious effects." Laws were passed to secure good ale for the public, and the punishment of those who sold inferior or adulterated liquors. Ale conners, or tasters, were appointed by many corporations to see that ale was good, and the brewer had to swear on the Blessed Evangelists to "brew good ale and wholesome, so far as ability and human frailty permits."

Progressive Oklahoma.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

In Oklahoma the Regents of the Territorial Normal School met recently to consider bids for the erection of the Northwest Normal School at Alva. The building and its equipment are expected to cost between $75,000 and $85,000. In making provision for public institutions needed by the people Oklahoma has walked clear away from any other Territory of the United States. Such provision has usually been left until after State organization, but Oklahoma, having the population and the necessity and the means, has not waited. The admission of Oklahoma as a State is a matter of future and uncertain time, and so, without taking chances on that event, Oklahoma has, as a Territory, established a system of public education with all the modern and requisite appliances, more complete than exists in some of the oldest States of the Union.

The Blue and the Gray.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

The reunion in Atlanta of the Confederate Veterans, the Grand Army Veterans, the Sons of Veterans, and Daughters of the Confederacy, was in many respects a remarkable affair. There have been other reunions of the survivors of both armies, but that which occurred Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the tenth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Georgia, possessed features both new and pleasing. The Sons of the Veterans and the Daughters of the Confederacy were representd, and this fact, together with the interchange of sentiments of friendship and respect, was an evidence that the younger generation is as forward as its forbears to contribute to the unity that should mark the American people of all sections of the country.

Southern Cotton Goods.

From The Raleigh (N. C.) Post.

The Asheville Gazette gives the pleasing information that "about 40,000 yards of cloth, the output of the Asheville cotton mills, were shipped yesterday to Minneapolis." Those Asheville mills are turning out a class of fine goods not surpassed in New England or elsewhere and, we are informed, equaled by few in the South. These goods, too, find ready sale not only in every section of this country, but in South American States. Fine goods can be, as they are, manufactured in the South. Let all our mills push for the best.

Lieut. Col. De Forest Resigns.

Lieut. Col. Ezra De Forest has resigned from the Twenty-third Regiment. He has served in the National Guard for twenty-five years, and recently received the State and regimental medals for long and faithful service.

Fire in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, March 7.—The establishment of Brownell, Field & Company, wholesale coffee and spice dealers, is on fire. It is believed the loss will be $150,000.

B. Altman & Co. are now displaying in their windows, examples of the prevailing fashions in Rich Laces, Draperies, etc.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

A DINNER TO HENRY ANGER

Newspaper Men at a Banquet Given by the Agents of Veuve Pommery, Fils & Cie.

MANY HANDSOME DECORATIONS

A Hearty Farewell Given to the Partner of the Wine House After His Tour Through This Country.

A dinner was given to Henry Anger, a partner of the champagne house of Veuve Pommery, Fils & Cie, of Rheims, France, at the Holland House, last night, by Charles Graef & Co., the general agents in this country for Pommery champagne. The guests were prominent newspaper men of the country, including editors and publishers from Manhattan, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Chicago. Covers were laid for ninety, and the dinner was one of the most successful that has been given in this city this Winter.

It was served in the Gilt Room, two tables being laid lengthwise. The guests were seated only on one side of these tables, and the space between was filled in with palms and ferns. There were also some beautiful samples of the confectioner's art appropriate to the occasion. In the centre was a mammoth representation of a loaded wagon returning from the vineyard.

It was done in white frosting and was executed with close attention to detail, showing the French peasants and horses. Midway between the centre of the tables and each end were miniature barrows, each with a facsimile of a case of Pommery Sec. The barrows were of French design, and were constructed of red confection, with white scroll work. Large white candy roses made an effective trimming for the border.

Bunches of Fine Roses.

Along the inside edge of the tables were large bunches of Gloire de Jeanne roses, with beautiful dark red leaf intermixed with the flowers. Large stands of azaleas in full bloom were also placed at intervals in the space between the two tables. The corners of the room held palms and there were garlands of green hung from the chandelier.

Harry C. Graef presided as host, having on the right Henry Anger, and on his left William Cullen Bryant, who acted as toastmaster. Opposite Mr. Graef sat Francis Draz of the firm of Charles Graef & Co., with Alexander Caldwell and Bradford Merrill on either side. Mr. Graef delivered his address of welcome through the graphophone, and the novelty made a decided hit. He said:

"It affords me much pleasure to extend a cordial welcome to the friends and distinguished gentlemen of the press who honor this occasion by their presence. It is our good fortune to have with us Mr. Henry Anger, partner in the house of Veuve Pommery Fils & Co. of Rheims, France, who is now about to take his departure, and it is in his honor that we are here assembled.

"We think it fit that a company composed of so much intelligence and enterprise should in some manner recognize the development and progress of the age, and bestow honor on the inventive genius of our own countrymen. To that end I have laid tribute upon science to the extent of making this welcome to you through the graphaphone. I again bid you welcome, yea, thrice welcome, and wish you all a most enjoyable time, and remember

Your various cares in one great point combine,
The business of your lives, that is to dine;
And may you now mingle with the friendly bowl,
The feast of reason and the flow of soul.

The Menu.

The first course of the dinner was served about 8 o'clock, and the others followed without any delay. The menu was as follows:

Les Huitres.
Le Consommé de Becasses a la Metternich.
La Bisque de crabs-huitres a la Chanoine.
Ruedesheimer Berg, 1893, Henkell & Co.
Céléri. Olives farcies. Amandes salées.
Les Cassolettes a la Lucullus.
Les Escalopes de Bass rayées a la Valois.
La Selle de Chevreuil a la Cumberland.
Pommery & Greno, 1889, "Sec" and Vin nature.
La Timbale de ris de veau a la Careme.
Le Terapène a la Baltimore.
Le punch Pommery-Greno.
Les Canards Canvasback.
La Salade de céléri et truffes.
Romanée, 1865, E Bouilay.
Les chaud-froids de pain de jambon de Smithfield.
Grand Vin Mouton Rothschild, 1875, Journu frere.
La Moscovite au Champagne.
Les Glaces de fantasies.
Les Gateaux Napolitaines Historiés.
Le Retour des Vignerons.
Pommery & Greno, 1884.
Café.

Fromages. Fruits.
Johannis. Apollinaris.
Liqueurs.

The sorbet was served in a correct imitation of a pint bottle of Pommery Sec, and the ice cream came in little boxes, the covers of which were medals representing a newsboy in the likeness of the guest of the evening. Mr. Anger. These medals the guests pinned on the lapels of their coats. Pretty souvenirs were given in the shape of solid silver paper knives.

Patriotic Enthusiasm Shown.

An orchestra played popular airs, and great enthusiasm was aroused when "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played. The guests arose and waved their napkins and sang the song to the close. At the end there was a spontaneous outburst of cheers, which only ceased as Mr. Anger was seen to hold a wineglass aloft, evidently signaling for silence. When he could be heard, he said, in a voice that was full of emotion and earnestness:

"A Health to Mr. McKinley, the President of the United States." Every one drank to this, and then there was another outburst of cheers.

Presently the orchestra played the "Marseillaise," and Mr. Anger's face beamed with pride as the guests again arose and waved their napkins and shouted.

When the cigars had been passed Mr. Bryant arose and said:

"I regret that some one better able to perform the duties of toastmaster was not selected. I cannot understand, when they had all New York to select from, why they should come to Brooklyn, but as Brooklyn is now a part of New York perhaps that explains it. If that is the reason I am moved to remark that it is the only benefit up to date that Brooklyn has achieved by consolidation." [Laughter.]

"What's the matter with Barney York?" called out some one.

"I appreciate the honor shown me," continued Mr. Bryant, "and shall endeavor to show my appreciation by brevity rather than wit. We are here to meet Mr. Anger. I trust you will notice my French pronunciation of that name." "That's a Williamsburg accent" called out some one. [Laughter and applause.]

"We are now vexed by rumors of war, but these only serve to carry our memories back to the time when we were at war and were helped in a time of extremity by those Frenchmen, Lafayette and de Grasse, and these memories intensify the welcome which, on behalf of the newspaper men of the country, I extend to M. Anger. He has been traveling through this country for some months and we are to have some pleasant souvenirs of his trip this evening."

At this point the lights in the room were extinguished and a stereopticon was turned on a sheet which was hung at one end of the room. A picture was thrown on the sheet, showing Mr. Anger standing at the door of his tent on the Caloosahatchee River in Florida. He wore a big sombrero and a flannel shirt, and looked supremely comfortable.

He did not know at the time that his picture was being taken, and neither did he know that the picture was to be sprung on him at the banquet. Another picture followed, showing Mr. Anger steering his boat on the river. The third and last picture showed Mr. Anger sitting on the front seat of a tent wagon driving. He still wore his camping outfit, and was evidently enjoying himself as much as the guests did the pictures.

When the lights had been turned on again Mr. Anger arose and said that he did not propose to make a speech because he could not. Nevertheless, he made a very successful one. He said:

"The first day I came to New York I had no idea of the bigness of this country, and I can give you no idea of the impression that it has made upon me. The six months that I have spent in this country are the happiest that I ever spent abroad. I had the very great honor of shaking hands with your President, Mr. McKinley, and I shall never forget the great impression that was made upon me when I went to the White House and saw the evidences of Republican simplicity. It impressed me more than any royal splendor." [Applause.]

Chester S. Lord was asked to speak on "Any Old Thing," and he told a number of good stories. A letter of regret was read from W. D. Mann. Frederick Perry Powers talked about wine and the best way to tell that which is good.

Burr McIntosh told some good stories, and wound up with an original poem after the style of Rudyard Kipling.

Other speeches were made by Alexander Caldwell of Kansas, W. J. Arkell, and Samuel Walter Taylor.

Those present besides those already mentioned were A. L. Lazarus, John T. Canterbury, F. I. Taylor, T. F. Sykes, H. C. Brown, J. Roland Mix, E. S. Watson, T. V. Johnson, Jr., Frank Presbrey, W. N. LeCato, Philip Ruxton, Beriah Wilkins.

A. F. Bowers, James Elverson, Morton W. Smith, W. S. Blitz, Edward P. Call, J. S. Seymour, Frank B. Noyes, Theodore D. Rich, J. A. McKay, F. T. Lawrence, John A. Sleicher, William Barnes, Jr., Charles F. Largelere, Mr. Dickenson, Arthur Jenkins, James C. Farrell, F. V. Chaney, William L. Miller, C. H. Eddy.

Charles M. Harwood, Charles Sherman, Charles McK. Loeser, Harry T. Eschwege, George B. Sadler, Charles Stevenson, Benjamin J. Worman, David S. Walker, R. H. Jackson, Henry Tholens, Hugo Sedlaczek, William C. McCloy, Henry Drisler, E. E. Marriott, George F. Fielder, William Berri, Andrew McLean, Clayton F. McMichael.

J. Seaver Page, R. E. A. Door, Frank Blanchard, Charles D. Price, Col. Jacob Ruppert, A. D. Seeley, Arthur Turnure, Pomeroy Burton, Harry W. Treat, Fred. Feigel, Pierre Purcell, Herman Ridder, W. J. Conners, George E. Gorham, Henry Bright, William Wallace Waugh, Carl Eglinger, Lee Agnew, W. A. Seymour, Edgar M. Hoopes, F. W. Doolittle, Robert Frothingham, Irving Colson.

HARLEM REGATTA OFFICERS.

Annual Election of the Association—An Oversight to be Corrected.

The annual meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association was held last night at the Hotel Marlborough. Delegates were present from the following clubs: Atalanta, Dauntless, Columbia University, Friendship, Harlem, First Bohemian, Lone Star, Metropolitan, New York Athletic Club, Nonpareil, Nassau, Union, and Wyanoke.

In the absence of President Julius D. Mahr, Vice President Frederick Vilmar presided. A communcation was received from Mr. Mahr, who said he was not a candidate for re-election and offered to give a handsome gold medal for the single-scull event or for any new event. The offer was accepted.

The question of the location of permanent sites for the Harlem clubs was brought up, but, on advice of Mr. Vilmar, who said he had received a "tip" not to agitate the question, the matter was allowed to go over. The old agitation over the eligibility of college oarsmen in junior races was brought up again, and, after some debate, the matter, on motion of James Pilkington, was referred to a committee of five, to be appointed, who are to report at the Spring meeting.

Decoration Day was chosen as the date for the annual regatta. The following officers were elected for the year: President—Frederick Vilmar; Vice President—Jeremiah Murphy; Secretary-Treasurer—Thomas F. Heffernan; Assistant Secretary—Thomas J. Quinn. After the meeting had adjourned and most of the delegates had gone it occurred to some of those still present that the main business of the annual meeting, arranging the list of events for the annual regatta, had been overlooked. At once there was confusion, which was finally subdued by the President announcing that he would appoint a Regatta Committee at once and call a special meeting for next week to arrange the events.

MURRAY HILL REPUBLICANS.

Sixty-five Club Members Ready to Fight if Necessary.

The Murray Hill Republican Club installed its newly elected officers at the club rooms, 1,481 Broadway, last night.

The officers elected are: President—Samuel Williamson; First Vice President—Robert Sweeney; Second Vice President—Samuel Johnston; Treasurer—F. C. Baker; Financial Secretary—C. B. Barney; Recording Secretary—David Prowler; Sergeant at Arms—John McManus.

There was to have been a debate on whether the United States should go to war with Spain, but it was postponed. It was announced, however, that the club had already enrolled sixty-five members of a company which would go to the front in the event of a war with Spain, and the statement was made that the number would be increased to 100 within a week.

Sol Berliner, the newly appointed Consul to the Canary Islands, is a member of this club.

Gen. Butt's Staff.

Brigadier Gen. McCoskry Butt, the new commander of the First Brigade, has established headquarters for the present at his residence, 8 West Fifty-second Street, and has designated Friday evening as "headquarters night." Gen. Butt announces the following appointments to his staff: Capt. Francis Townsend Underhill, Quartermaster, with rank of Major; Major Walter Eyre Lambert, Brigade Surgeon; Capt. Schuyler Schieffelin, Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank of Major, and Capt. James Watson Gerard, Jr., aide. All the appointees were officers in the Twelfth Regiment.

Manhattan, Alma and Burlington.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 7.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, owning all of the bonds of the Manhattan, Alma and Burlington Railroad, petitioned Judge Williams to-day for an order to sell the latter road. Judge Williams instructed Hiram P. Dillon, as special master, to advertise and sell the property. Mr. Dillon will fix the date of the sale. The Santa Fé operates the road, which is eighty-three miles in length, and doubtless will bid it in.

Fiske Held on a Libel Charge.

Harrison Grey Fiske, editor of The New York Dramatic Mirror, was held for examination at Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of criminal libel preferred by six members of the so-called theatrical trust, who claim that Fiske published an article which libels them. The complainants were Marks Klaw, Al Hayman, Charles Frohman; Samuel F. Neidlinger, J. Fred Zimmerman, and Abraham Erlanger.

The Forty-seventh Reviewed.

The Forty-seventh Regiment was reviewed in its armory in Marcy Avenue, Williamsburg, last night by Brig. Gen. James M. Kirby, General Inspector of Rifle Practice of the State of New York, and in the presence of 2,000 people. There were eight companies of twelve files, divided into two battalions.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

7:45 A. M.—75 Eldridge Street; Aaron Weiss; damage slight.

10 A. M.—1,215 Third Avenue; C. R. Monclirf; no damage.

11:55 A. M.—763 Columbus Avenue; John Ruhiman; damage, $25.

1:30 P. M.—2,244 Seventh Avenue; A. Wittholm; damage, $600.

6:20 P. M.—115 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street; W. J. Gardner; damage slight.

7:40 P. M.—Matilda Street and Bleecker Avenue; no damage.

10:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue; Second Avenue Railway Company; damage slight.

RICHMOND.

5 P. M.—Morningside Road; Mrs. Hume; damage, $10.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue.

Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

MURDER OUT AFTER SIX YEARS.

Alabama Women Confess Owing to a Revival and the Murderer Is Sentenced to Prison.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 7.—Will Allison was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary at Jasper to-day for killing Henry Maynos six years ago. Maynos had been away from here several years, and, returning to Jasper, ascertained that his wife was at a house on the outskirts of the town with Allison.

He went to the house, and was shot in a quarrel with Allison and killed. Mrs. Maynos and her mother witnessed the deed. Allison frightened them into silence, and compelled them to help him bury the body in the woods near the house. The women kept the secret until two months ago, when there was a religious revival in town. They attended this, and were so wrought up by a sermon on "Murder Will Out" that they sought the Sheriff, told him of the crime, and took him to the grave.

The body of Maynos was exhumed. Allison was arrested, and the result was as above stated. The lightness of the sentence was due to the fact that Maynos started the row which wound up in his death.

THE REUNITED AMERICA.

Dr. Stryker Makes Reference to the Cuban Trouble in an Address.

The Rev. Dr. Melancthon Woolsey Stryker, President of Hamilton College, delivered an address on "Alexander Hamilton" last night before the Plymouth League, an organization attached to Plymouth Church. The address was delivered in the church building. At one point in his remarks Dr. Stryker made a reference to the present trouble over the loss of the Maine. He was referring to the civil war, and said:

"An Englishman once said to a Union man during the progress of the conflict: 'Those Confederates fight well.' 'Yes,' was the reply, 'they are my countrymen.' They were, and they are. But I cannot justify their tragic error, though bravely maintained. Peace to all brave men! We sinned, we suffered together against the high calling of America.

"If the war bugles blow again across this redeemed and rededicated land and in the chastisement of outrage or in the cause of liberty the bayous answer the mountains, one unison of wrath shall speak from the steel throats alike of the Puritan and the Texas, and the Kentucky shall make good the Maine. May God forbid, but if he bids, let all the people say Amen!"

THREE OUTLAWS LYNCHED.

Captured in the Mountains on the Wyoming-Colorado Boundary.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, March 7.—Meagre details were received here to-night of the lynching in the Henry Mountains near the Wyoming-Colorado boundary of three members of the "Robbers' Roost" band of outlaws which has been terrorizing that region for several years. The men lynched are Louis P. Johnson, F. Bemret, and an unknown man.

Two weeks ago Johnson murdered a boy named William Strong at Valentine Hoy's ranch, Wyoming. Hoy headed a posse to pursue Johnson and was ambushed and killed Monday last. A posse of Hoy's friends headed by Sheriff's deputies continued the pursuit and caught three of the outlaws, who were promptly put to death.

Rioting Renewed in Prague.

PRAGUE, March 7.—There has been renewed rioting to-day between the German and Czech students. The police interfered, and in the conflicts several persons were injured.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:24	Sun sets...6:00	Moon rises..6:42

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:22	Gov. Isl'd...7:35	H. Gate....9:24
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:46	Gov. Isl'd...8:00	H. Gate....9:40

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*11:00 A. M.	
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Cevic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Havel, Southampton and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Manitoba, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saginaw, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
H. H. Meier, Bremen		12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana and Mexican ports	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Niagara, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P

The Wanamaker Store

Women's Ready-to-Wear Costumes

(As They Were, and as They Are)

WHEN the ready-to-wear Costume first appeared, it was greeted with enthusiasm by thousands and thousands of women, who saw in it, not only a saving of time, but a saving of money, and an emancipation from dressmakers, high charges, and mistaken judgments. But there were objections.

The chief objection was, a marked similarity of style. One costume was very like another costume, and the purchaser found herself duplicated at every street corner.

Things are different now, and we have done rather more than our share in bringing about the revolution. The objection of duplication has not been fully removed as a whole, but it has been eliminated from this store, utterly. There is no point in which we are so particular as in this matter of exclusiveness of style. The gowns you find here have no duplicates elsewhere. They are ours,—rigidly and jealously ours until they become yours; and then they're *yours* exclusively.

Besides this matter of exclusiveness, we'd like you to pass judgment on the matter of prices, and on the styles *as* styles,—that is, the taste displayed in selection. We claim precedence on all these points and we'd like to have your opinion on our right to do so. Here's a hint or two:—

At $85—An elegant costume of black iron grenadine over black taffeta; blouse front waist has revers of white silk, with black lace applique; vest of white chiffon; edges of revers, front of waist and epaulets edged; with black taffeta ruching; skirt with three rows of ruching forming apron effect; drop lining.

At $100—Of exquisite pearl gray taffeta over same material in robbin's egg blue; yoke embroidered with silver braid and steel spangles in bow-knot design; entire waist from yoke of mousseline de soie; with clusters of plaiting intervened with rows of silk edged heading; flaring flounce on skirt; 8 rows of cording; drop lining.

At $112—Of turquoise blue foulard silk in large block plaid, outlined with white; blouse front waist with yoke of white knife plaited chiffon, outlined with gathering of black velvet in foliage design; waist fastens to one side; sleeves with clusters of tiny ruffles; skirt with deep flaring flounce, outlined with velvet.

Women's Shoes Again

SOMETHING more than four thousand pairs of high-class shoes for women are put on sale this morning at

Two Dollars a Pair

There may be a dozen different styles in the lot, but mostly they are laced and buttoned shoes of the fine, bright chrome kidskin. All have welted and stitched soles.

The particular point of interest in this announcement is that the lowest *regular* price on any pair in this lot would be Three Dollars, while the bulk of the lot is of regular Four Dollar Shoes.

Ample quantity, great variety and complete lines of sizes.

More of That Silverware

THE Silverware selling on Saturday was very close to the sensational. We can no longer offer the assortment of that day, but there are still chances enough left to talk about.

Tea Sets, Waiters, Trinket Trays, Syrup and Cream Jugs, Napkin Rings, and hundreds of other articles, in the best kind of Quadruple Plate,

At Half, and Less.

Also, Knives, Forks, Spoons and Ladles, in "Rogers 1847" Plated Ware, at Prices almost equally removed from regular.

Lawn Aprons and Pillow Shams THE claim is made by persons claiming to know whereof they speak, that this stock is without an equal *anywhere*. However that may be, rest assured that it is as complete as we know how to make it. Some of the Pillow Shams shown are certainly in the prettiest patterns we've ever seen. The Aprons are worthy companions. Prices begin way down, and even for the finest they're not at all high.

LAWN APRONS
- At 25c.—With deep hem and nine small plaits; also 4 other styles.
- At 50c.—Bib front, straps over shoulders; yoke band, six plaits at bottom, with embroidery edge; bib also plaited and embroidery trimmed; 7 other styles.
- At 75c.—Bib front, straps over shoulders, deep hem with insertion above; bib also trimmed with insertion.
- At $1.25—Deep hem, with three wide plaits; bretelles over shoulders, with straps of embroidery across front; bretelles also embroidery trimmed. Several desirable sorts at between-prices and others up to $2.25.

LAWN PILLOW SHAMS, WITH RUFFLES
- At 85c.—Deep hem; fancy braided center. Also two other styles.
- At $1—With two large plaits at sides; deep lawn ruffle.
- At $1.50—With handsomely braided center; deep lawn ruffle.
- At $2.50—All-over embroidery center; with deep ruffle of embroidery.
- At $3—Very fine braided center; fluted ruffle of lawn; edged with lace.
- At $3.75—Lawn center with six fine plaits at intervals; handsome deep ruffle of embroidery.
- At $4.75—With six fine plaits, one row of insertion, and deep fluted ruffle of embroidery. Others at between-prices and up to $12.

Second floor.

Old Furniture Renewed. WE'LL make that shabby chair or sofa look almost as well as when new, and the charges will be most reasonable. We have a fully equipped factory with only skilled workmen. The new coverings are here,—some very handsome patterns among them. Notify us and we'll gladly send to your home to make estimates on re-upholstering and repairs generally.

Third floor.

Bed Spreads and Blankets. DOUBLY attractive, these bed spreads in new and very pretty designs, since their prices were reduced. Blankets, of medium weight are here in good supply and variety, as are also Comforts from our own factory. You'll find no fault with either quality or price.

BED SPREADS—Double bed size.
- At 75c.—Crocheted, in pretty designs; good value at 90c.
- At $1.85—Satin finish Marseilles; value $2.50.
- At $2.25—Satin finish Marseilles; choice patterns; value $3.

BLANKETS
- At $2.50 pair—Medium weight blankets for single beds.
- At $3.75 pair—Medium weight blankets for single beds.
- At $4.50 pair—Medium weight blankets for double beds.

COMFORTS
- At $1.25—Silkoline comforts; clean cotton; from our own factory. Very neat patterns.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Mattresses, Pillows and Bolsters. ONE sort of mattress here, of pure South American black or white curled hair, weighing forty pounds, that was considered good value at $25. We're selling them at $18. Another kind that sold for $18 is now $12.50. These are made in either one or two parts.

Pillows and Bolsters, of pure live geese feathers, have had prices cut a third.

PILLOWS
- At $1.50—20x30 in., 3 lbs.; were $2.25.
- At $1.88—20x30 in., 2 1-2 lbs.; were $2.50.

BOLSTERS
- At $2.50—20x56 in., 5 lbs.; were $3.75.
- At $3.75—20x56 in., 5 lbs.; were $5.

Fourth floor.

Novelties in Gilt Clocks. A second shipment just in. The first lot lasted but a day or two. Didn't take long for people to appreciate the opportunity of securing a beautiful time-piece for a little money. We bought them at a special price. They go that way to you.

With plain dials, $2.50 and $4.
With brilliants, $3.50, $4.25 and $4.75.

Broadway.

Spring Overcoats for Men. IT'S a wise provision of Nature and Fashion that causes the budding of the Spring Overcoat to occur at precisely the time that the Winter Overcoat is approaching its sere and yellow leaf.

At this time the latter begins to show traces of its heavy-weather experiences,—the lining tells of innumerable takings on and off,—the buttonholes speak sadly of infinite buttonings and unbuttonings.

All of this makes the showing in New Spring Overcoats on our second floor a matter of interest and profit. We have tried to excel in two features,—style and price-advantage. We'd like you to see how well we have succeeded in each.
- At $12—Of covert cloth, in the new shades; silk lined.
- At $12—Of black cheviot, rough faced; silk lined.
- At $15—Of Oxford mixed Vicuna; Italian cloth lining; sleeves satin lined.
- At $15—Of covert cloth, medium and light shades; lap seams; all silk lined.
- At $20—Of Oxford Vicuna; silk lined; very dressy; your tailor's price would be $30.
- At $20—A special covert cloth overcoat; length 31 in.; extremely full back; wide sleeves; lined throughout with pure silk; brimful of style.
- At $25 and $30—Of covert cloth and black Vicuna; silk lined; tailored as well as the best custom makes—only difference is in the price.

"Little Giant" Suits for Boys. THEY'RE well named. The boy is more likely to outgrow than outwear one of these. Of all-wool cassimeres and serges, of seasonable weight; all seams double-stitched and taped—can't tear them apart; trousers have double seats and knees; patent buttons that won't pull out; in fact, the ideal, serviceable and fashionable suits for boys, 7 to 16 years, and fully equal to those at $7 elsewhere.

Here at $5 a Suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Cutlery Chance. SOME of the sharpest knives in this lot have been turned on the prices. That they did their work well is shown in the surprising changes in figures in the examples below:
- At $1.25—Genuine stag handle carver and fork, silver plated ferrule; warranted best steel. Formerly $3.
- At $3 doz.—Celluloid handle fruit knives, silver plated ferrules. Excellent value at $5.
- At $3 doz.—Celluloid handle dinner knives, silver plated ferrules, Were $4.50.
- At 25c.—Cocobolo handle kitchen knives. Easily worth double.

Basement, Ninth street.

The "Queen Mary" Toilet Waters. These "Queen Mary" preparations really form a *collection*,—earnestly sought, carefully tested collection of years. Whenever we learned of anything extraordinarily good, here or abroad, we went after it. Perhaps we accepted one formula out of every thousand tested. If, after the severest tests, we found it worthy to bear the "Queen Mary" label, we secured it.

We think these Toilet Waters and Perfumes and Soaps are the best in existence. We speak to-day especially of the Toilet Waters, but the others are here.

Odors are White Rose, Heliotrope, Jockey Club, Violet, Crab Apple, Stephanotis, Ylang-Ylang, Lavender, Lilac, Lily of the Valley.

Prices, 3 oz., 25c.; 6 oz., 50c.; 8 oz., 75c.

Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE RUBBER COMBINATION.

Preliminary Papers Signed for the Consolidation of Three Leading Companies.

The preliminary papers in the consolidation of three leading hard rubber firms, which was outlined in THE NEW YORK TIMES on last Thursday, have been signed, and it is expected that the final details and arrangements will be completed by the 1st of April. The new corporation will have headquarters at 9, 11, and 13 Mercer Street, and will be known as the American Hard Rubber Company. The India Rubber Comb Company and the Butler Hard Rubber Company of this city and the Goodrich Hard Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, are the companies that are going to consolidate their interests, with a capital of about $2,500,000.

The Butler Hard Rubber Company will give up its quarters at 33 Mercer Street by April 1, and carpenters and painters are busy at work remodeling the interior of the building for the new company. Fritz Achelis, President of the India Rubber Comb Company, and Richard Butler, President of the Butler Hard Rubber Company, will probably be President and Vice President of the new company, respectively.

The organizers of the combination disclaim any intention of forming a trust, and say that their object is to cut down expenses and try to keep the price of rubber down as far as possible.

A Juror's Illness Stops a Trial.

Dr. Robert Safford Newton, the insanity expert, testified at the trial of William J. Koerner before Recorder Goff yesterday that in his opinion the defendant was sane. The trial was brought to a sudden close soon after recess by the illness of Livingston Mallory, one of the jurors, who collapsed in his seat. Mr. Mallory is an electrician in the employ of the Postal Telegraph Company. His illness is not considered serious, and there is little doubt that he will be well enough to continue his duties in the jury box to-day.

May M. Kellard Discharged.

May M. Kellard, who was recently acquitted of the charge of stealing a harp, but against whom two indictments for forgery are pending, was discharged on her own recognizance by Judge McMahon, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. Miss Kellard was greeted by several friends in the corridor as she hurried out of the court-room.

TO FIGHT THE LIBEL BILL

Ex-Senator Hill's Arraignment Encouraging Waverers to Make a Stand.

A TACTICAL MASTER STROKE

His Opposition of Great Advantage to Mr. Hill in His Plans to Control the Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, March 7.—Ex-Senator Hill's arraignment of the Ellsworth Newspaper bill, published this morning, has had the effect of rallying those members of the Legislature who are at heart opposed to the measure, but who have been hesitating to come out openly against it. His letter has supplied to these a platform to stand on and ammunition to fight with, and made it certain that the bill, if it is passed, will not be allowed to go through without a hard fight.

Politicians of both parties agree that, viewed purely as a tactical movement, Mr. Hill's vigorous and aggressive opposition to the bill is a master stroke. The country Democrats are with him to a man on the question. The Brooklyn Senators and members have never recovered from their disgust at the about-face Mr. Croker compelled them to execute on the biennial sessions matter, and they are in no mood to take an unpopular and untenable position on the Ellsworth bill in obedience to his orders. This put them in an attitude of willing receptivity toward the ex-Senator's arguments against it.

With the rural and Kings County Democrats in opposition, and only the Tammany men voting with the Republicans to pass the bill, because Croker made it a personal matter, the responsibility for the law will, it is pointed out, be laid to the Republicans. Hill's opposition will, it is conceded, be of great advantage to him in his plans to control the Democratic State Convention, and of great profit to his party in the campaign.

Contrary to expectation, Senator Ellsworth did not call up his bill for its third reading in the Senate to-night, although it was on the calendar awaiting final disposal. He says in explanation that he had promised Senator Pavey, who desires to speak against the bill, and who could not be present to-night, not to call it up in his absence. It may be called up to-morrow, Mr. Ellsworth added.

No action is expected to be taken on the duplicate of the Ellsworth bill, which Mr. Allds introduced in the Assembly, until after the original measure has passed the Senate. The opposition is rapidly coming into the open in the Lower House, and enough members have taken definite position against it to show that the bosses will not be able to hold the solid vote of either party in line for it.

James Breck Perkins, Speaker O'Grady's colleague from Monroe County, who is recognized as one of the ablest members of the majority, said to-day that he would under no circumstances vote for the bill. Assemblyman Wright of Kings, who is a regular Democrat, declared that he would vote against it, no matter what his colleagues do. It is practically certain that Messrs. Weeks, Laimbeer, and Sellysberg, the Citizens' Union representatives, will be united against the measure.

EDITORS ENTER A PROTEST.

Resolutions Condemning the Bill Passed at a Meeting in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—The editors and proprietors of newspapers from all parts of the State assembled in this city this afternoon to protest against the Ellsworth Newspaper Libel bill, and to confer as to the best means to defeat its passage.

Resolutions were adopted expressing the sentiment of those present, and it was determined that every paper represented should use its influence to secure the opposition of the representatives from their respective localities against the measure.

MR. DEPEW VISITS GOV. BLACK.

In Interest of the Stock Corporation Amendment Law, It Is Said.

ALBANY, March 7.—Some stir was created about the Capitol to-day by the appearance there of Chauncey M. Depew, who arrived shortly before noon, and went directly to the Executive office. The Governor and Mr. Depew were closeted together for an hour.

The object of Mr. Depew's visit is understood to have been to lay before Gov. Black the reasons why he should sign the bill now on his desk amending the stock corporation law so as to exempt railway corporations from the provision holding Directors responsible for unauthorized debts and overissue of bonds. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Ellsworth and has passed both houses. It is supposed to be in the interest of the New York Central and to have for its object the removing of legal obstacles to its absorption of the Lake Shore.

The effect of the measure would be to exempt railway companies from the operation of Section 24 of the stock corporation law, which says that "no stock corporation shall create any debt not secured by mortgage in excess of the amount of its paid-up capital stock" and holds Directors personally responsible for the creation of such debt, as well as for any overissue or illegal issue of bonds or other obligations.

Other bills now pending in the Legislature in which the New York Central is interested are:

The Marshall bill, which has passed the Assembly and is now in the Senate, reserving to railroads which elevate or depress their tracks the use of the original right of way. This applies to the Central's Park Avenue line.

The Page bill, abolishing the Park Avenue Improvement Board and devolving its duties on the Commissioner of Highways.

Half a dozen bills regarding mileage books, interchangeable and otherwise.

THE NEW PRIMARY BILL.

Mr. Quigg Has a Lengthy Conference Thereanent with the Governor.

ALBANY, March 7.—The appearance of Lemuel Ely Quigg at the Capitol to-day, and the fact that he held a lengthy conference with the Governor, gave rise to the theory that the Republican County Committee had undertaken to amend the new Primary bill. Mr. Quigg was with the Governor at his office for two hours. They went to luncheon together, and so absorbing was the conference that Gov. Black did not return until an hour and a half later than usual. Their talk is understood to have centred on the Primary bill.

If Mr. Quigg presented any protest against the measure or urged any changes, they do not seem to have influenced the Governor's attitude or ideas. When Assemblyman Laimbeer saw Gov. Black after Mr. Quigg's departure he found him of the same mind as when they were last in conference. The Governor had no changes to suggest in the measure as agreed on except that the declaration of the voter's party affiliation instead of being entered on an open register be signed and be filed in an envelope by itself.

Mr. Laimbeer reported to the Governor that, while there was division on the bill in the General Committee of the Fifty-three organization, he felt sure a large majority favored the measure. The committee will probably be called together this week to act on the matter.

A joint hearing on the bill will be given by the Judiciary Committee of both houses on Thursday.

State Civil Service Board's Position.

ALBANY, March 7.—The State Civil Service Board has taken no steps to enforce its authority over the New York City commission and contemplates none. If any test is made of the question it will be through a suit or suits brought by the New York Civil Service Reform Association. This is the statement of the board's position made by Secretary Angle, and it is accepted as correct and authoritative. The next meeting of the State board will be on Tuesday, March 15.

The Gorham Company,

SILVERSMITHS,

are showing in advance of the usual season of exhibition examples of their recent work in Household Silverware, indicating the styles which will prevail during the approaching Spring Wedding Season. Selections made at this time can be reserved for future delivery.

Gorham Mfg. Co.

Broadway and 19th Street.
23 Maiden Lane.

BANKING LAW AMENDMENT.

To Enable Savings Banks to Increase Investments in City Real Estate.

ALBANY, March 7.—An amendment to the banking law, offered in the Assembly to-night by Mr. Weekes, allows savings banks to invest deposits "in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered, improved real property situated in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, to an amount not exceeding 65 per centum of the value of such real property."

The present maximum limitation is 50 per cent. on property lying anywhere. By limiting the proposed extension to New York City proper Mr. Weekes thinks that a 65 per cent. limit will be perfectly safe. As a matter of fact, he says, the banks now habitually evade the law by means of overassessment of property on which loans are made, and the amendment suggested would, he urges, stop such evasion by making it unnecessary.

CANADA AND THE ALASKA BILL.

Lively Debate in the Commons at Ottawa—Concessions Asked for by This Country Opposed.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 7.—There was a lively debate in the House of Commons to-day on the provisions of the United States Alaskan Homestead and Right of Way bill. Mr. Russell, the member for Halifax, asked the Premier if the statements made by some of the United States Senators that Canada had given assurances that the concessions asked for would be granted were correct.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that no negotiations had taken place on the matter, and no assurances had been given.

Sir Charles Tupper suggested that the Dominion Government should withdraw the Yukon Railway bill now that the United States was going to obstruct the free navigation of the Stikeen.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that he did not believe the United States would do anything of the kind, and if it did attempt it Canada would stand by its treaty rights and the American courts would be compelled to declare in favor of the Canadian contention. However, if any obstruction should be put in the way by the United States, then the road would be carried through to a port in British Columbia.

Dr. Landerkin said that the Conservative leaders were paid agents of the American Government.

Mr. Foster called him to order.

Mr. Speaker—Order and withdraw.

Dr. Landerkin—I will withdraw. I do not think that they would do so much without pay.

Every reference to resisting the United States legislation was received with applause.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR YUKON.

Men from Garrisoned Cities to Rough It at Mounted Police Duty.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 7.—The report that the Dominion Government intends sending to the Yukon a military expedition 260 strong under the command of Major Evans of Winnipeg is not altogether accurate. What the Government is contemplating is to send out men and officers of the permanent corps to the Klondike in future instead of taking away more of the mounted police, which would necessitate engaging new policemen.

In this way a saving can be effected, and the permanent corps can have a little experience at roughing it in the West instead of lying in idleness in the garrisoned cities.

OFF FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

Sixteen Engineers Organize a Company to Go to the Klondike.

Two brothers who are well-known clubmen of Brooklyn, Sergt. Charles Joll of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, and Henry E. Joll, were members of the Alaska Co-operative Mining and Trading Company that started for the Klondike at 9 o'clock last evening. A large party of Brooklynites accompanied the young men to the Lehigh Valley station in Jersey City, and saw them off.

The gold seekers are both engineers, and live at the home of their sister, Mrs. Kinna, 46 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn. The Alaska Co-operative Mining and Trading Company was organized about two months ago by a number of engineers, who limited the membership to sixteen, and allowed none but engineers to join the company. It was only a short time ago that they secured the sixteen, which was the number that started last night. The company has purchased a sailing vessel, and will go by rail to San Francisco, where they will meet the boat and continue by water to Alaska. They expect to reach the gold fields not later than June 15. Charles Joll, who is an experienced seaman, has been selected for the Captaincy.

SOME ALASKAN LITERATURE.

Three Hundred Publications Relating to the Far Northwestern Territory.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Alaska is yet in part an undiscovered country, but there is a good deal of information about it in print. The "Catalogue of the United States Public Documents" for January, just issued by the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office, sustains this assertion, for in addition to the usual quantity of indexical matter, reporting additions to the liberal supply of documentary information that is being issued by the Government, this catalogue carries a reference list on Alaska, in which there are entries of some 300 Government publications touching Alaska.

These publications are old and new, but they include the latest reports of surveys and scientific observation. There is a wealth of information about the fisheries of Alaska, which attracted attention long before the mining prospector thought of pursuing his vocation with any expectation of finding profitable claims.

There does not seem to be much information collected as yet concerning the agricultural resources of the country, although part of one document is devoted to a report on the grasses of Alaska.

Waiting Miners Turn Lumber Carriers

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 7.—Capt. Blackburn and his crew of gold hunters from Gloucester, Mass., who came around the Horn in the schooner Hattie I. Phillips, are not going to patiently await the opening of the Yukon. They have chartered their vessel to carry lumber from Gray's Harbor, and are going to do all the work themselves. Lumber freights are now high, and the fishermen-miners will earn considerable money while awaiting the opening of the river.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; seven-sixteenths of a mile. Vloris won, Buena Ventura second, Toluca third. Time—0:43.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; mile and an eighth. Thelma won, Mamie Scott second, Serena third. Time—1:55.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Highland Ball won, Dr. Marks second, Tulare third. Time—1:29.

FOURTH RACE.—Cadmus Stakes; one mile. Eddie Jones won, Lord Marmion second, Prince Tyrant third. Time—1:42½.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; mile and a sixteenth. Orimar won, Senator Bland second, Marplot third. Time—1:48¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Sly won, Al second, Koenigen third. Time—1:16.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Brooklyn and Manhattan Members Wrangle Over Local Measures in the Assembly.

DISCRIMINATION IS CHARGED

East River Bridge Bill and the Bill to Increase the Salaries of the Firemen of Brooklyn Advanced.

ALBANY, March 7.—As soon as Speaker O'Grady called the Assembly to order to-night Mr. Marshall's bill to increase the salary of the firemen of Brooklyn Borough to an amount paid to members of the force in Manhattan and Bronx, which had been made a special order, was taken up, and started an argument between Brooklyn and Manhattan Assemblymen.

Mr. Finn moved to strike out the enacting clause for an explanation which Mr. Marshall furnished by contending that the firemen in Manhattan might be worth more money through their onerous duties, but not those of the Bronx, whose duties were no more onerous than those of Brooklyn firemen. Mr. Marshall further maintained that the discrimination between the boroughs in the charter was clearly a mistake, and that the salaries of all firemen should be equalized.

Mr. Finn declared that the finances of New York City were in such an uncertain state that it would be better to wait two or three years before an increase of salary was asked for Brooklyn firemen. The pay they receive now had been thought sufficient under their old City Government, and should be now.

Mr. McKeown stated that discrimination against Brooklyn seemed to be the order of things right along. Court clerks of Manhattan had had their salaries raised recently, and no protest had been made on the score of economy.

Messrs. Dale and Gallagher spoke in the same vein as Mr. McKeown.

The motion to strike out was put and lost—81 nays to 10 yeas—and the bill was then advanced to a third reading.

Mr. Brennan's East River Bridge bill was taken up and also brought forth a dispute between Manhattan and Brooklyn members.

Mr. Collins contended that bridge construction was proper, but not with a specially named commission, as the bill provided.

Mr. Donnelly denied that there was any feeling between the boroughs and thought that eventually a score of bridges would span the East River. At present, however, the bridge was not needed sufficiently to expend an unlimited amount of money, as its text permitted.

Messrs. Brennan and Marshall defended the bill, claiming that the bridge was needed and the commission named to supervise its construction was a fair and nonpartisan one.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause was defeated by 65 nays to 58 yeas. The bill was then advanced.

The bill provides that Benjamin F. Tracy, Frederick A. Schroeder, William Berri, Silas B. Dutcher, Hugh J. Grant, Seth L. Keeney, the Mayor and Controller of New York City and their successors, shall constitute a commission for the purpose of constructing a permanent suspension bridge over the East River. Said Commissioners shall appoint one of their number to be President, one to be Secretary, and one to be Treasurer of the commission, and they may employ counsel and appoint such subordinates as are necessary.

The plan is for a permanent suspension bridge adapted for the use of street surface and elevated railroad cars, bicycles, and foot passengers, to be constructed across the East River from the Borough of Brooklyn, between Fulton Ferry and the Navy Yard, to the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Some of the Measures Passed and Introduced in the Senate.

ALBANY, March 7.—The following bills of interest to New York City were among those passed in the Senate to-night:

Senator Cantor—Exempting the real estate of the Young Men's Hebrew Association from taxation, assessment, and water rates.

Senator Featherson—Releasing real estate of the German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, New York, from taxes for 1897.

Senator Guy—Incorporating the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company.

Senator Higgins—Amending the banking laws by permitting investment in railroad securities.

Senator Sullivan—Placing all dispensaries in New York City under the State Board of Charities.

Senator Page—Providing for an additional appropriation of $30,000 for the Museum of Natural History, New York City.

These bills were among those presented:

Senator Ford—Prohibiting any surface railroad from operating upon any tracks in Amsterdam Avenue, between Seventy-second and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in New York City, by any other motive power than that now in use, unless the tracks or rails shall be at all points twenty feet distant from the nearest curb.

Senator Wray—Providing for an additional court, not of record, for the trial of minor offenses in the County of Kings after indictment only. It is to be known as the Borough Court of Brooklyn. The Justices of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District are authorized to appoint, by a majority vote, a person as Justice of this court who shall have been admitted to practice for at least ten years. The person so appointed shall hold office until Dec. 31, 1901, and receive a salary of $7,000 per year, the clerk $2,500, and the stenographer $2,500.

Legislative Notes.

Senator Wieman's bill providing that street surface railroads shall equip their cars with automatic fenders was lost in the Senate last night by a vote of 25 to 12.

The bill introduced by Mr. Nixon providing for a change in the directory of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents of New York was advanced in the Assembly last night.

Col. C. Weill, member of the Assembly from the Nineteenth New York District, has been appointed to the vacancy on the Banking Committee caused by the death of Assemblyman T. Smith.

FREE CARRIAGE FOR CYCLES.

Hearing in Boston to Make Railroads Carry Them Without Pay.

BOSTON, March 7.—There was an interesting hearing before the Committee on Railroads at the State House to-day on the bill introduced by Senator Towle of Boston, providing for the free transportation of bicycles by railroads in the State.

Senator Towle addressed the committee briefly in favor of the bill, claiming that there were 200,000 wheelmen interested in the proposed legislation, as a right that had been granted by railroad companies in sixteen other States in the Union. Arthur K. Peck, the Secretary for the Massachusetts Division of the League of American Wheelmen, also spoke in favor of the bill, as did George Kane of Lynn, one of the members of the League of American Wheelmen Board. The hearing was continued in order to give the remonstrants an opportunity to be heard.

Man and Woman Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Mabel Keating, known from New York to San Francisco as the "Queen of Pickpockets," was shot and fatally wounded to-day by Jerry Sullivan, a City Hall janitor, in the saloon of her husband, who also received a bullet from the same pistol. Sullivan entered the saloon, and a quarrel arose over the payment of money alleged to be owing by Sullivan. The latter drew a revolver and shot Mabel Keating in the left breast. He then turned the weapon on Keating and slightly wounded him in the neck. Sullivan was immediately arrested and locked up in the City Prison.

An Immigrant's Small Fortune.

Jacob Krochel and seven children, who arrived in this city Sunday on the French steamship La Gascogne, passed through the Barge Office yesterday. He had with him enough money to change into $1,800 United States currency. This is an unusual amount for an immigrant to have. He said that he was going to Peoria, Ill.

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19th St. & 6th Ave.

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PARLOR.
1 5-piece Brocatelle Parlor Suit.
Pier Glass.
1 Cherry Parlor Table.
Tapestry Brussels Carpet.
1 Vase Lamp.
1 White and Gold Framed Picture.
2 pairs Lace Curtains.

BEDROOM.
1 3-piece Chamber Suit.
1 pair Feather Pillows.
1 Mattress.
1 Comfortable.
Ingrain Carpet.
1 Bedroom Chair.

DINING-ROOM.
1 6-foot square Extension Table, Oak.
4 Oak Chairs.
Ingrain Carpet.
1 58-piece China Tea Set.

KITCHEN.
No 6 Range, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Shovel, 1 Boiler, 1 Tea Kettle, 1 Strainer, 1 Bread Pan, 1 Coffee Pot, 1 Frying Pan, 2 Saucepans, 1 Range Kettle, 1 Colander, 1 Dishpan, 1 Broiler, 1 Pudding Pan, 1 Teapot, 1 Bucket, 1 3-foot Kitchen Table, 1 Kitchen Chair, Oilcloth.

Everything for Housekeeping on Our Liberal Credit System.

Catalogue Mailed Upon Application.

19TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.

LATTIMER TRIAL NEAR AN END.

Counsel for the Commonwealth and the Defense Begin to Sum Up in the Case at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 7.—The beginning of the end of the famous trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the shooting of the strikers at Lattimer on Sept. 10 to-day attracted the largest crowd to the Luzerne County Court House that has yet been present.

When court opened at 10 o'clock Attorney Scarlet of counsel for the Commonwealth opened the argument for the prosecution. He spoke for about two hours and commanded the closest attention. He held that the strikers had a perfect right to march on the public highway, and that Sheriff Martin and his deputies had no right to shoot down and kill the strikers. Of the defense's many witnesses, he said, the jury had to consider their testimony according to their credibility and standing.

He claimed that the strikers had committed no act of violence, and consequently declined to disperse when the Sheriff read his proclamation, even though the Sheriff and his deputies represented the Government, and that the strikers continued their march notwithstanding that the Sheriff told them: "If you are determined to go to Lattimer you will have to go over my dead body."

Mr. Scarlet went over the testimony of the defense very carefully and held that the deputies had no right to stop the strikers from marching on the highway, as they carried an American flag and, furthermore, that the strikers had been wronged and murdered with vengeance and malice by the richer class who formed the deputies. As he closed he classed the trial as the greatest in the history of the world, armed men being charged with shooting down ruthlessly and wantonly martyrs of labor on a public highway for merely making threats and who had done nothing that could be classed as an act of violence.

John T. Lenahan, chief counsel for the defense, followed Mr. Scarlet. He made a pathetic plea, and in an eloquent manner told how the prosecution's alleged crowd of 1,000 peaceable strikers were marching about the mining hamlets armed to the teeth, ferocious, and armed with deadly weapons, and driving the men from their labor.

Mr. Lenahan continued his address in the afternoon, speaking until 5 o'clock. He reviewed the case very fully and appealed particularly to the jury's love of law and order. When he concluded court was adjourned.

In the morning Mr. Palmer will make the closing plea for the defense and District Attorney Martin will finish for the Commonwealth. They will probably take all day to-morrow, and Judge Woodward will deliver his charge on Wednesday.

MRS. AYLWARD IMPROVING.

Her Physician Denies that Her Mind Was at All Affected.

Mrs. Emily Meredith Aylward, the musical critic who was taken to Bellevue Hospital Sunday night, but refused to stay there, was reported as much better last night by her physician, Dr. Wickes Washburn of 21 East Twenty-first Street, and he hopes with a few days' rest she will be able to resume her work. Mrs. Aylward is at the Hotel Jefferson, Fifteenth Street, near Union Square, where she has been living with her daughter for some months.

About ten days ago she was advised to take a rest as her arduous work for the last few months had told upon her, and being a woman of particularly high-strung temperament, absolute quiet and rest were prescribed for her. Not being able to procure the required attention at the hotel, her physician advised her to go to a private sanitarium for a while, but after being taken to one in East Thirty-second Street she was not satisfied to remain there, and accommodations could not be found at other hospitals. In regard to the report that the man accompanying Mrs. Aylward to Bellevue Hospital had stated that she was mentally afflicted, Dr. Washburn said: "There has not been the slightest intimation from me throughout the whole proceedings that Mrs. Aylward was not in full possession of her mental faculties, and I desire to deny absolutely all reports to the contrary."

ATLANTA EXCHANGE CLOSED.

Central Cotton Stock and Grain Board Forced to the Wall.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 7.—The Central Cotton Stock and Grain Exchange, at 12 Wall Street, was closed by three attachments this morning issued from Justice Foutes's Court. This exchange was opened less than a year ago by Swanson & Co., with a capital of $20,000.

The exchange has been the Atlanta agent of O'Dell & Co. of Cincinnati, and had also New York connections. The latter part of November last year the place changed hands and was operated by Charles Runnette and C. H. King. Differences arose a few days ago between those two gentlemen. These differences are said to have resulted in the closing of the exchange. King says he is the chief sufferer.

Several days ago Runnette and King agreed to separate and a bill of sale was signed. King was to retire and Runnette was to have the entire management of the business. Both claim that O'Dell & Co. owe them $750 and King was to be paid for his interest from this amount. King says that this has never been paid and that the attachments to-day were taken in order to freeze him out of the business.

Prof. Knight to Lecture.

At the Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Avenue, Prof. William Knight of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, will lecture this evening at 8:15, on "Wordsworth." On Saturday, at 3:30 P. M., he will speak on "Coleridge."

Price Reduced. A-B-C THE BEST OATMEAL Steam-cooked.

2-POUND PACKAGE, 10 CENTS.
Cereals M'f'g Co., New York.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

President A. S. Draper of the University of Illinois Elected City Superintendent.

SALARY TO BE $8,000 A YEAR

Some Doubt About His Accepting the Place—Mr. Maxwell's Friends Supported Him—Other Officers Chosen.

The election of a City Superintendent of Schools, which has been hanging fire in the Board of Education for some time, was made yesterday at the meeting of the board; but it is not at all certain that Dr. Andrew S. Draper, President of the University of Illinois, who was named, at a salary of $8,000 a year, will accept the place. While there have been a number of names mentioned for the place, those of Dr. Draper and W. H. Maxwell, the present Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn, have been the most prominent.

Dr. Draper did not seek the place, and he notified his friends in the Board of Education that he did not want his name placed in nomination. Commissioner J. Edward Swanstrom, who has been Mr. Maxwell's chief backer for the place, announced yesterday at the meeting of the board that Dr. Draper had written him, positively refusing to consider an acceptance of the place, but the board disregarded this information and proceeded to an election. Mr. Maxwell's friends agreed to support Dr. Draper's nomination, and of the total vote of 19 Dr. Draper got 14, Mr. Maxwell 1, and four ballots were blank. Dr. Draper was declared elected, and a salary of $8,000 a year was voted to him. A committee of three was appointed to visit him in Chicago, and urge him to accept.

The Committee on nominations submitted the names of Patrick Jones, supply clerk for the Manhattan board, and P. Parker Simmons, supply clerk for Brooklyn, for the vacant place of Superintendent of Supplies. Mr. Simmons received the support of the six members of the board from Brooklyn, the two from Richmond, and Queens, and three others not credited, and thereby secured the place. The board voted him a salary of $4,000. Henry R. M. Cook, Assistant Secretary to the Manhattan board, was elected Auditor at a salary of $3,500, and John Wallace, a clerk in the local board, was made Chief Clerk, at a salary of $2,500.

Mary P. Tiernan was appointed stenographer to the board at a salary of $720 a year.

Dr. Draper was born in Westford, Otsego County, in 1848, and with his parents moved to Albany seven years later. His education was received at the Albany Academy, from which he was graduated in 1866. He studied at the Albany Law School, and when he was graduated there in 1871, at once entered upon the active practice of his profession. From 1879 to 1881 he was a member of the Albany Board of Education, and during 1881 he was a member of the State Assembly.

From 1880 to 1882 he was Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Albany, and in 1883 and 1884 he was a member of the Republican State Committee, serving during the Presidential campaign of the latter year as Chairman of the Executive Committee. In 1884 he was appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the Albany Normal School, and in December of the same year he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, at a salary of $6,000 a year. He was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in March, 1886, and held the place for six years.

He was called upon by the Cleveland (Ohio) Board of Education to take the office of Superintendent of Instruction in that city. He held that place until he was offered the Presidency of the University of Illinois, which position he now fills. During the six years he acted as State Superintendent of Public Instruction he started many reforms in the school system. He originated and perfected a uniform examination for teachers, by which the preparatory standard for school work was raised. Under this system, of the 80,000 candidates examined in four years, 20,000 failed to get licenses to teach. He aimed also to interest the public in improving the condition of schoolhouses and their surroundings by offering prizes for the best plans for country schoolhouses. He encouraged the carrying out of the law establishing Arbor Day.

WARDEN PILSBURY RESIGNS.

He Will Have Completed Fifty Years' Service as a Prison Official on April 1.

Louis D. Pilsbury, Warden of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island since May, 1886, yesterday sent his resignation to Commissioner Lantry of the Department of Correction. It was accepted to take effect April 1. By that date Mr. Pilsbury will have completed a service of fifty years as a prison official. He was born in Wethersfield, Conn., in January, 1832, and on April 1, 1848, when he was sixteen years old, he was appointed a guard in the Albany Penitentiary, of which his father was Superintendent. His grandfather was Warden of the New Hampshire State Prison.

Mr. Pilsbury passed through every grade in the Albany institution, until on March 1, 1873, he was made Superintendent to succeed his father. He held the place for six years, when he resigned to accept from Gov. Robinson the nomination for Superintendent of State prisons. The nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Pilsbury was fortunate in some real estate transactions up the State, and is well-to-do. When he took charge of the Blackwell's Island institution Commissioners Porter and Simmons, who appointed him, announced that he took the place to try to set right some defects in the system, and that salary was no object to him.

It was said yesterday at the Department of Correction that Mr. Pilsbury's resignation was entirely voluntary.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LISTS.

Two Bureaus for the Registration of Applicants in Schedule G to be Opened To-day.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission announced yesterday that two bureaus for the registration of applicants for the eligible lists in Schedule G would be opened to-day. One bureau will be in the Brooklyn Borough Hall, Room 1, and the other in the Criminal Court Building, Manhattan. Schedule G includes laborers and similar employes. The civil service eligible lists wiped out by the adoption of the new rules contained nearly 20,000 names.

In all the departments the laboring force has been cut down to its lowest mark, and the Commissioners expect a great rush of applicants for the new lists. They have divided the city into districts, each borough being a district. Residents of Districts 1, 2, and 3, Manhattan, The Bronx, and Richmond, must apply for registration to the bureau in the Criminal Court Building. Those from 4 and 5, Brooklyn and Queens, will make their application to the bureau in the Brooklyn Borough Hall.

A like division, it is announced, will be made in the Tammany policy of dividing the patronage. Every man who registers in Schedule G must be a resident of the borough from which he registers, and he will be certified for employment only in that borough.

Those who register for employment as laborers and day workers will be classified as follows: Veterans of the army and navy, and of the volunteer forces of the civil war who have families dependent upon them in whole or part; veterans without families, other men with and without families. It is calculated that there will be work for about 5,000 laborers in the different departments.

The Civil Service Reform Association will meet at the Reform Club to-morrow night to consider the new rules. It is said that the association will contest the right of the local commission to adopt rules without the approval of the State Civil Service Board, and that certain other provisions of the new rules will be attacked at once.

THE MAYOR APPROVES A BILL.

It Gives Five Per Cent. of Excise Moneys to a Teachers' Fund.

A delegation from the different teachers' associations waited upon Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and urged him to approve the bill passed by the Senate and the Assembly for the annual appropriation of 5 per cent. of the excise moneys toward the Teachers' Retirement Fund. The delegation included Elijah D. Clark of the Teachers' Association, Miss Carrie Montfort, and Miss M. E. Tate of the Female Grammar Principals, Andrew J. Whiteside of the Male Principals' Association, Miss J. E. Rogers and Mrs. J. J. Hill of the Primary Principals' Association, Miss Alida Williams and Miss M. E. Thurber of the Female Grammar Assistants, and Miss M. A. McGovern of the Primary Teachers' Association.

The Mayor received the delegation graciously and promised to approve the bill. He redeemed his promise two hours later, when the bill was presented to him for approval.

Velcrema

Lundborg's—quickly allays the irritation of the skin from exposure.

POLICE OPPOSITE A CHURCH.

Objections to Their Choice of Headquarters in Long Island City.

There is some comment in Long Island City over the proposed leasing by the Police Commissioners of the Catholic Lyceum, opposite St. Mary's Church, in Fifth Street. It is said that the Commissioners want to establish there the police headquarters for the Borough of Queens. Two objections have been urged to the use of this building for police purposes; one is that it would deprive the Catholic young men of their hall, and the other is that a police headquarters building is not a desirable thing to have in front of a church.

Father McGuire, who is pastor of St. Mary's Church, said yesterday that there was no reason for either objection. He said he had put up the lyceum building at his own expense to provide a place of amusement for young men and take them off the street corners. The attendance in the lyceum was small, he said, and if the police want the building they can have it on his terms. He does not object to having the headquarters opposite his church. As to the young men, he said he would furnish them with a commodious place elsewhere for holding their meetings.

Devery Made Acting Chief.

When the Police Commissioners and Chief McCullagh went over to the Borough of Queens Friday to inspect the police force there, Chief McCullagh named Deputy Chief Cortright to act in his stead during his absence. At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Sexton introduced a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that hereafter, in the absence of the Chief, Deputy Chief Devery shall assume the duties of Chief. Mr. Sexton said, after the meeting: "It is no more than right that Devery, as Deputy Chief of the Borough of Manhattan, should be Acting Chief in the absence of the Chief."

To Call the Boulevard Broadway.

A joint meeting of the local improvement boards of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Districts was held yesterday in the office of President Peters of the Borough of Manhattan. The petition of the West End Association that the Boulevard above Fifty-ninth Street to the city line be hereafter known as Broadway was considered, and it was decided to report upon it favorably. The recommendation of the local boards will be sent to the Municipal Assembly for final action.

Changes in the Offices.

Col. E. P. North has resigned his place as engineer in the Department of Highways. He is a Republican and was appointed Water Purveyor in the old Department of Public Works by William Brookfield. Under Commissioner C. H. T. Collis he was engineer in charge of street paving. Walter L. Dusenberry was appointed Assistant Engineer in the Department yesterday, at a salary of $1,900. John F. Scully, who has been acting without salary as special messenger to the Mayor since Jan. 1, was yesterday formally appointed to the place under the new civil service rules, which exempt the place from competitive examination. The salary of the place is $1,800.

NORTH SIDE BOARD OF TRADE.

James L. Wells Is Elected President for the Third Time, After a Lively Contest.

There was a lively contest for the Presidency of the North Side Board of Trade at the annual meeting held last evening at its rooms, 278 Alexander Avenue. There were two tickets in the field, one headed by James L. Wells, who has held the office of President of the board for two years, and the other by Martin Lipps, contractor. There are many in the board who think that Mr. Wells, while an admirable President, has been in the office long enough.

The supporters of both tickets had made an extensive canvass among the 200 members of the board, and the consequence was a large attendance. When the meeting was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock by President Wells the rooms were crowded. After the reading of the minutes by Secretary Angle, Chairman Wells called for the report of the Nominating Committee, which was appointed at the February meeting of the board, and was composed of Henry A. Gumbleton, Chairman; F. V. S. Oliver, Albert E. Davis, Seward Baker, and J. H. Scardefield.

Although it has not been announced officially, it was generally understood among the members that Mr. Wells had refused to run except on a unanimous nomination. The nomination was not unanimous, however, Mr. Oliver and Mr. Davis voting against Mr. Wells. Later, Mr. Wells said he would run. Meantime an opposition ticket was placed in the field, headed by Martin Lipps, the balance of the officers being the same as those in the Wells, or regular ticket. Henry A. Gumbleton made the report for the Nominating Committee, naming James L. Wells for President. No minority report was handed in, but A. E. Davis placed Martin Lipps in nomination. When the names on the Lipps ticket were read, several of the members, including ex-Judge Ernest Hall, ex-Judge J. C. J. Langbein, John De Hart, Peter J. Stuyvesant, and several others, requested that their names be withdrawn on the ground that they had not been consulted.

The balloting was then proceeded with, and resulted in eighty-three votes being cast, fifty-four of which were for the regular ticket and twenty-nine for the Lipps ticket.

After the vote had been announced De Witt C. Overbaugh made a motion that the vote for the regular ticket be made unanimous, which was carried. These were the chief officers elected: President—James L. Wells; Vice Presidents—Fordham Morris, Ernest Hall, Louis F. Haffen, Seward Baker, Adolph Hupfel, Henry Lewis Morris, De Witt C. Overbaugh, John Claflin, Henry A. Gumbleton, and Albert E. Davis; Executive Committeemen for Three Years—Martin Walter, Fordham Morris, J. C. Julius Langbein, Louis A. Risse, Samuel MacMillan, De Witt C. Overbaugh, and Charles W. Bogart; Executive Committeemen for Two Years (in place of S. H. McClory, deceased, and Olin J. Stephens, resigned)—Dr. Emil Heuel and John Scardefield.

CHICAGO'S MUNICIPAL FIGHT.

Alderman Harlan and Two Big Football Men Overawe Toughs in a Hall.

CHICAGO, March 7.—No Aldermanic fight in years has been so full of spirit as that attending the campaign of Alderman John Powers for re-election in the Nineteenth Ward. The women of Hull House have been very active against the saloon-keeper Alderman. But the Nineteenth Ward is composed largely of bad people, and the political speakers who have held meetings against Powers have frequently met with rough treatment.

Last night Alderman John Maynard Harlan, Independent candidate for Mayor against Mayor Harrison, spoke in Haron's Hall, corner of Harrison and Halsted Streets. The place was packed, and not a few Powers men were present. But Harlan was allowed to enter the hall, speak for two hours, and leave in peace. He had a bodyguard of two strapping big football players, and had any trouble broken out they and Mr. Harlan, who is also an athlete, were prepared to give a good account of themselves. The size of the trio awed the crowd, and the speaker was treated with full respect.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS

General Appraiser Sharpe's Resignation Not to be Followed by Any Other Changes.

PRESENT BOARD HARMONIOUS

Rumors of Impending Changes Without Foundation—Treasury Department's Limited Powers—Gen. Sharpe's Reasons for Retiring—A Decision Yesterday.

The contemplated retirement of Gen. George H. Sharpe from the Board of United States General Appraisers has given rise to various rumors which have scant foundation in fact. It is true that Gen. Sharpe has offered his resignation, to take effect at an early date. It is not true, as has been alleged, that any other immediate changes in the board are imminent. The General Appraisers, of which there are nine, are appointees of the President, and under Section 12 of the Customs Administration act they hold office during good behavior.

One of the rumors in circulation is an intimation that one or more of the present members of the Board of General Appraisers may be removed shortly "in consequence of a lack of harmony in the deliberations of the board." The same section of the customs law that authorizes the President to appoint General Appraisers "with the advice and consent of the Senate" also empowers the President to remove any member of the board at any time "for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office." So far as is known no member of the existing board has rendered himself liable to removal for any of the causes enumerated. Furthermore, the report that there is "lack of harmony" among the General Appraisers is an error.

Since the reorganization of the working forces of the Board of General Appraisers by the Treasury Department last Fall, there has been no apparent friction in any branch of the work. The Board of Classification has been able to discharge its duties with its members in full accord, and no disturbing elements have interfered with the perpetual industry of the several boards of reappraisement. It is a fact that the General Appraisers have accomplished more effective work since the reorganization than during any corresponding period in the previous years of their existence. One important result of this reorganization has been the prevention of conflicting decisions. System and good order now characterize the proceedings of the different sub-boards of the General Appraisers.

Independent to a Certain Extent.

Although closely allied to the Treasury Department, the United States General Appraisers are to a certain extent independent of that department. The Secretary of the Treasury exercises a limited authority over them. He has power to designate the members of the boards of three from time to time, naming those members who are to act as a Board of Classification or as Boards of Appraisement. He also has power to authorize any General Appraiser to hold sessions in any particular port in the United States, and he can direct any General Appraiser to visit any port for the purpose of making reappraisements. The law gives both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of a Port the right to appeal to the courts from a decision of the Board of Classification, but there is no power of appeal from the finding of any market value of imported merchandise on reappraisement by any board of three. The United States courts can review any decision of the General Appraisers. They also have the power to review reappraisement cases, when it is shown that the General Appraisers acted outside of their powers, or where they proceeded to find market values in ways not provided by law.

Although there is no provision in the law so ordering, the Treasury Department has exercised the power of appointing a President of the Board of General Appraisers. This action was accepted without any protest on the part of the members of the board for the reason that all of them concurred in its wisdom and advantage.

The retirement of Gen. Sharpe from the Board of General Appraisers, although apparently determined upon by himself as a voluntary act, seems not to be in accordance with the wishes of some of his political friends. Influences are quietly at work in Washington to have Gen. Sharpe retained. He has been a member of the board since its creation in 1890, and he has done much work of an important character. Since the reorganization of the board by the Treasury Department Gen. Sharpe has been less conspicuous than formerly in the General Appraisers' proceedings.

Gen. Sharpe's Record.

Gen. Sharpe is nearly seventy years old, and he says that he is ready to lay down the burden of official duties and responsibilities. The recent death of his wife has saddened him greatly, and he desires absolute rest. He has been a very busy man all his life, having won, together with the rank of General, marked distinction in the army during the civil war. An ardent Republican, he was very active in New York State politics during the ascendancy of his friends, Roscoe Conkling and Chester A. Arthur. At one time he was the United States Surveyor of the Port, and subsequently Speaker of the Assembly. Supervising Special Treasury Agent Walter S. Chance is named as Gen. Sharpe's probable successor as General Appraiser.

A decision, written by ex-Judge Somerville, was handed down from the Board of Classification yesterday, sustaining the protest of A. Klipstein & Co. of New York against the customs authorities' classification of a quantity of refined carbonate of potash. The importation of the Messrs. Klipstein was assessed for duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem under a paragraph of the old Tariff act enumerating "all chemical compounds and salts not specially provided for." The importers claimed that the merchandise was entitled to free entry under Paragraph 595 of the same act.

In sustaining the contention of the importers ex-Judge Somerville called attention to the fact that in a previous case of similar nature the board had held that refined carbonate of potash was free of duty as carbonate of potash, and that the Circuit Court of Appeals had sustained that construction of the law.

GEORGE B. COOK'S BODY FOUND.

San Francisco Man Who Disappeared While Visiting in Indiana.

COLUMBUS, Ind., March 7.—The body of George B. Cook, a wealthy San Francisco bachelor, who came here to spend the holidays with his cousin, W. W. Newsom, and who disappeared a few days later, has been found at Carlisle, Ill., according to a letter just received by Mr. Newsom.

Cook had $500 in coin and bills in his pocket when last seen here. It was believed he had been robbed and killed.

The letter does not state whether the body bears evidence of murder, nor whether money was found in Cook's clothes.

BOSTON GAS COMPANIES SUED.

Removal of the Mercantile Trust Company as Trustee Asked.

BOSTON, March 7.—W. E. Dillaway and others filed a bill in the Supreme Court today in the interest of the Boston United Gas first and second series bondholders asking for the removal of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York as trustee under these bonds, and the appointment of a receiver for the Boston Gaslight Company, South Boston and Roxbury Companies, and Bay State Gas Company of Massachusetts, pending a decision of the Court and the appointment of a new trustee.

The bill alleges that the companies have increased their floating indebtedness, contrary to the deed of trust, also that the deed of trust requires that in the sale of any gas company real estate the proceeds divert to the redemption of the first and second series bonds, and that in the recent sale of its real estate to the Boston Terminal Company the proceeds should have gone to the sinking fund for the redemption of these bonds.

The bill also attacks certain contracts which have been made by the Boston gas companies with the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company and the New England Gas and Coke Company.

The Court has set March 15 as the date of hearing.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Grade Crossing Bill Reported in the Senate by Substitute—Bills Passed.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—Both houses of the Legislature held short sessions tonight, and adjourned until Wednesday morning to give the members an opportunity to take part in the township elections to-morrow.

The Railroad Grade Crossing bill was reported by the Senate Committee on Railroads and Canals by a substitute. It provides that when the governing body of any municipality decides that a railroad grade crossing needs the protection of gates, a flagman, &c., petition shall be made to the Court of Chancery, which shall investigate, and if satisfied that the petition is warranted, shall order such protection at the crossing as seems best. The Court may enforce its order by a mandatory injunction, which, however, shall be open to a review, like other injunctions. The Court may also decide how much, if any part, of the expense of the improvement shall be borne by the municipality. The bill was read a second time and ordered to be reprinted.

The following bills were passed by the Senate:

Giving typewriting the same legal force as handwriting.

Making valid tax raised for road purposes when the Township Committee has neglected to name the amount.

The House passed the following bills:

To exempt from taxation donations and legacies to religious societies.

To insure the prompt payment of school money to districts by the County Superintendents.

Annexing a portion of the Borough of Schraalenburg, Bergen County, to the Township of Palisades.

The Governor sent the name of Senator Vreeland of Morris County to the Senate to-night for Law Judge of Morris County. The communication arrived just after the Senate had adjourned, but will be sent in again on Wednesday morning.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB CHANGES.

An Additional Story to be Added and Interior Arrangements Altered.

Plans of the proposed improvements in the Democratic Clubhouse were submitted last night to a meeting of the Board of Governors. Final action was deferred until April 1, that the sense of the members may be obtained.

The plans were presented by Mr. Croker, Andrew Freedman, and Peter F. Meyer of the committee, and were explained by the architects. They propose radical changes in the interior, besides adding one full story to the present building. A new stoop and doorway of carved stone are the only exterior changes. In the rear an extension is to be built from the ground floor to the roof. The plans provide for the removal of the bar from the basement to the parlor floor, where there will be a smoking and lounging and grill room in the extension and what is now the dining room. On the floor above there are to be card rooms and private dining and meeting rooms. The next floor above will provide the main dining room, six bedrooms, and the kitchen in the extension. The new top story will be taken up by the laundry and the servants' quarters.

JOINING TAMMANY SOCIETY.

Forty Members Initiated into the Mysteries of the Organization.

At the meeting of the Tammany Society in Tammany Hall last night, forty new members were taken into the basement and put through the usual mysteries of initiation. Grand Sachem Thomas L. Feitner presided.

The members initiated were John V. McCloskey, George W. Miller, Bridge Commissioners Louis Nixon and J. D. Fairchild, Moses H. Grossman, William Seguine, Richmond, Va.; Conrad F. Harris, Paul O'Neil, Herman Josephs, Mayor John Hinchcliffe of Paterson, N. J.; George J. Kraus, Councilman Herman Suizer, Jules G. Kugelman, Louis Davidson, Warren W. Foster, John H. Rogan, Adrian T. Kiernan, T. Benningham, Magistrate Luke J. Connerton, Coroner Jacob E. Bausch, Francis R. Clair, William L. Cornell, T. J. Cagney, Thomas J. Connor, William H. Fitzpatrick, Henry C. Rath, H. L. Harvey, Charles A. Harkins, Ferdinand Koch, John Kuhler, Richard H. Williams, William Maher, John L. Keating, Edward D. W. Langley, Patrick J. Mare, Louis E. Maidhof, J. E. Prendeville, James H. Quinlan, and William Rosquin, Jr.

Citizens' Union Meeting.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union met in secret session at the headquarters in East Twenty-third Street last night to consider the new constitution and by-laws. Arthur von Briesen, the temporary Chairman, presided. It is expected that the permanent officers will be announced at the meeting to be held March 28. The names have been decided upon, but it was deemed wise not to make them public until the men named had agreed to accept office.

MUST NOW FACE THE FACULTY.

Princeton Students Get Drunk and Are Fined Six Dollars Each.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—Seven students from Princeton University were arrested in this city on Saturday night for being drunk and disorderly. A hearing was given them at 9:30 to-night. When arrested all gave fictitious names, and when these were called they answered to them. Each student was fined $6.

During the examination Proctor John Toffee of Princeton University sat close to the Judge's desk, and as each student answered to his fictitious name the Proctor jotted down the proper name. The seven appeared to think they will have a more serious hearing than the one here, as they expect to be called before the Faculty to explain.

A NEW YORK MAN ROBBED.

Felled with a Blow from a Pistol by an Alleged Policeman in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 7.—The Central Station police are investigating the case of Gordon H. Delegan of New York, who was assaulted last night at 481 Wabash Avenue and robbed of $1,200 worth of diamonds, a gold watch and chain, and $60 in currency. Alexander Nash, the proprietor of the resort, and Mollie Wood and Dora Smith are under arrest as accomplices, and the police expect to capture the man who committed the assault.

Mr. Delegan is a young business man of New York. In company with his sister, Mrs. W. B. Leavitt, he arrived in Chicago last Thursday, and registered at the Auditorium. They came to the city on a pleasure trip. Last night Mr. Delegan entered "The Social," a resort on State Street, where he was accosted by a man named Sullivan, who induced him to go to 481 Wabash Avenue, telling him it was one of the "show" places in Chicago.

Shortly after reaching the resort an alleged policeman entered and demanded that Delegan go with him. Delegan refused, and demanded to know by what authority the man acted.

As he did so the policeman struck him a heavy blow with the butt end of a revolver, rendering him unconscious. While in that condition Delegan was robbed of his money and jewelry.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

To Build a Line in Mexico.

President Almeric H. Paget of the Chihuahua and Pacific Railroad Company signed a contract yesterday with the Nassau Construction Company of this city for the construction of a steam railroad in Mexico to the silver mining regions. The total distance from Chihuahua to the Gulf of California is 350 miles, and under the terms of the contract 120 miles are to be completed before Nov. 1, 1898. The chief owners of the railroad company are Col. Oliver H. Payne, Moore & Schley, and Mr. Paget.

To Discuss Klondike Rates.

A meeting of the Joint Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association is to be held to-day at the Waldorf-Astoria. The passenger rate war on Klondike business, started by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, will be discussed, and the subcommittee which recently went to Montreal to adjust differences will submit a report.

The FEBRUARY number of

The Ladies' Home Journal

reached a Total Paid Circulation of 752,000 Copies

The MARCH edition WILL BE NOT LESS THAN

760,000 Copies

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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Edmond G. Fechet, Sixth Cavalry, at his own request, is relieved from duty with the National Guard of Nebraska. He will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Platte, for assignment to duty with the troops of the Sixth Cavalry serving at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, and will join that station.

Orders of Dec. 4, directing Major Allen Smith, First Cavalry, to remain on duty at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, until April 1 are amended so as to direct him to remain on duty at that post until July 1.

Capt. William D. Beach, Third Cavalry, is relieved from duty at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to take effect after the completion of the annual examination at the school in June, 1898. He then will join his troop.

Post Chaplain Bernard Kelly is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, and will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The following-named medical officers are relieved from duty at the Army Medical School in this city, to take effect upon the completion of the course at the school ending April 1, and will thereupon take station as hereinafter set forth:

First Lieut. Henry Page, Assistant Surgeon, Presidio of San Francisco.

First Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Lieut. Henry A. Webber, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory.

First Lieut. Vere L. Clayton, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Clark, Texas.

First Lieut. Brainard S. Higley, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, Fort Niobrara, Nebraska.

First Lieut. George Rauchfuss, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Apache, Arizona Territory.

First Lieut. Thomas S. Bratton, Assistant Surgeon, upon the arrival at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, of First Lieut. Brainard S. Higley, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at that station and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for duty at that post.

Transfers in the Ninth Infantry: Capt. John A. Baldwin, from Company D to Company K; Capt. George Palmer, from Company K to Company D.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk D. M. Addison is appointed at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, on the nomination of Passed Assistant Paymaster P. V. Mohun.

Assistant Surgeon C. P. Kindleberger is detached from the Olympia and ordered home. He has leave for two months.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. A. Hesler is detached from the Baltimore and ordered home. He has leave for two months.

Surgeon L. B. Baldwin is detached from the Puritan March 17 and ordered home. He has leave for two months.

Surgeon J. D. Gatewood is detached from the Naval Museum of Hygiene, Washington, March 15, and ordered to the Puritan, March 17.

Edwin B. Webster is discharged as Assistant Paymaster under act of Congress of Aug. 5, 1882.

Lieut. Commander C. H. Arnold is ordered to report at once to take charge of Sixth Lighthouse District; his unexpired leave of absence is revoked.

Commander S. M. Ackley is detached as Inspector in charge of Sixth Lighthouse District and ordered at once as Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board.

Lieut. C. M. Stone is ordered to the Naval Academy; his unexpired leave of absence is revoked.

Lieut. H. George is ordered to the Naval Academy; his unexpired leave of absence being revoked.

Boatswain J. McLaughlin is detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the Minneapolis.

Gunner J. C. Evans is detached from the Boston and ordered home. He has leave of absence for two months.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Mohican arrived at Mare Island March 5.

Porter sailed from Mobile for Key West March 6.

Castine sailed from Port of France for Barbados March 7.

Essex arrived at Tompkinsville March 7.

Winslow arrived at Charleston March 7.

Oregon sailed from Bremerton for San Francisco March 7.

Upper East Side Men Meet.

E. W. Bloomingdale presided last night at the monthly meeting of the Upper East Side Association at the Madison Avenue Hotel. Many complaints were received about the entrance to Central Park at One Hundred and Tenth Street. The association will make an effort to induce the Park Board to beautify the entrance. Five new names were added to the roll. Several amendments to the constitution were adopted to facilitate business.

Want to be After-Dinner Orators.

NEW HAVEN, March 7.—A new club, called "The Viveurs," has been formed by a number of Yale sophomores, to cultivate the art of after-dinner speaking. Several dinners will be given.

ASHES OF GEORGE W. G. FERRIS.

Report that a Pittsburg Undertaker is Holding Them for Payment of Funeral Expenses.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The Chicago friends of the late George W. G. Ferris are much perplexed over the news from Pittsburg that the ashes of the inventor of the Ferris Wheel are held by the undertaker pending the payment of the funeral expenses. They have written to people in Pittsburg asking for more definite information about the matter and are reserving all action until replies come to their inquiries. It is believed that they intend to pay the obligations.

The Western Society of Engineers, of which Mr. Ferris was a member, has taken up the investigation of the matter in a vigorous manner. Alfred Noble, President of the society, has written to Pittsburg, but he is absent from the city, and it is not known whether any reply has yet been received by him.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—"I am not holding the remains of Inventor George W. G. Ferris for debt," said Undertaker Hudson Sampson to-day. "My bill of $150 for funeral expenses has been approved by the Court, and I will get my money. I am simply holding the ashes until the administrator of the Ferris estate gives me orders for their disposition. The dead man's brothers have the first claim to his remains, and the administrator is waiting to hear from them. The request of Mrs. Ferris for the ashes was refused because the dead man left closer relatives. The estate will be settled up in another month or so."

An Enjoyable Trip Frowned Upon.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Telegram.

The nerviest junket ever proposed at the State House was a European trip at the State's expense to obtain data of the workings of industrial and labor insurance. The member who made the proposal was let down easy by having his bill referred to the next Legislature.

Chicago Resents It.

From The Chicago News.

Mr. J. W. Ellsworth is about to join the Chicago colony in New York, and he says he intends taking his art collection because "atmospheric conditions in the latter place are better for the preservation of the surfaces of paintings, delicate curios, ancient books, and the like." Bosh!

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Samuel K. Behrens, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman J. H. Walker, Worcester; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts; Marvin Hughitt, President Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

GRAND—R. L. Hamilton, United States Army; Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira; Lieut. A. S. Fleming, United States Army.

HOLLAND—W. G. Davis, Argentine Republic; Pierre Purcell, Rochester.

IMPERIAL—Col. James Elverson, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—Charles R. Lynde, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—Clement B. Smyth, Wilmington, Del.; W. Van Benthuysen, Chicago; Lieut. S. V. McOliver, United States Army; F. W. Kellogg, Boston.

NORMANDIE—Dr. B. R. Ward, United States ram Katahdin.

WALDORF—Count Lichtenwelde, Belgian Minister, Washington; Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven; W. F. Pulido, Venezuelan Legation; U. S. Judge, W. K. Townsend, New Haven.

WINDSOR—W. F. Stevenson, London; S. M. Felton, Cincinnati.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; G. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods, &c.; 106 Worth Street.

Burrows & Sanborn, Lynn, Mass.; C. S. Sanborn, notions, cloaks, and upholstery goods; Holland House.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger Co., Kansas City, Mo.; R. S. Jones, linens, white goods, laces, and fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; Gerlach Hotel.

Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. C. Scott, carpets and upholstery goods; Westminster Hotel.

Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Campbell, cloaks, suits, millinery, and ribbons; Westminster Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Judd, upholstery goods; 115 Worth Street; Holland House.

Cerf, E., & Co., Lincoln, Neb.; E. Cerf, clothing.

Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; C. E. Bailey, cloaks and dress goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Petersburg, Va.; C. Cohen, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Church, A. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; A. M. Church, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

David, J. L., & Brother, Charleston, S. C.; M. M. David, dry goods; Hoffman House.

De Steiger, Fallon & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. De Steiger, furnishing goods and furs; G. Josh, dry goods; Gerard House.

Frank Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; R. Frank, clothing; Grand Hotel.

Freimuth, L., Duluth, Minn., cloaks and laces; Miss Taylor, millinery; 35 West 4th Street; Hotel Albert.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Farber, H. J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. C. Farber, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Freidheim, A., & Co., Rock Hill, S. C.; A. Freidheim, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldschmidt, H., & Son, Hartford, Conn.; L. Goldschmidt, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Greif, L., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; L. Greif, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; M. Guggenheimer, Jr., dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Windsor Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassauer, cloaks and suits; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hartwell-Richards Company, The, Providence, R. I.; F. Spooner, small wares; 236 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Heyman, G. S., Carlisle, Ky., notions and clothing; Hotel Albert.

Harned & Von Maur, Davenport, Iowa; C. J. Von Maur, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Reid, house furnishing goods; Miss Walsh, cloaks; Miss House, art goods; 377 Broadway.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods and silks; J. B. Schwarzler, dry goods; C. A. Hengerer, carpets; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Herman Brothers, Landauer & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. Landauer, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Hord, J. G., & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; H. C. Long, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Brown, ribbons and dress trimmings; 34 Greene Street; Grand Union Hotel.

Holzman Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Herman, L., Danville, Va.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Irwin, W. M., Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. W. M. Irwin, millinery; Mrs. Heister, gloves; Westminster Hotel.

Jewett & Knapp, Lansing, Mich.; J. W. Knapp, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Katz & Co., Bellefonte, Penn.; A. Katz, dry goods; L. Herman, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Metropole.

Katz & Co., Martinsburg, West Va.; G.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Nanon—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
DALY'S—Lili! Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—3:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—In Gay New York—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Oliver Twist—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Ironmaster—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M. Concert—2:30.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Lecture—3:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

A GREAT PEACE MEASURE.

Mr. CANNON'S bill appropriating fifty million dollars for the National defense "to be expended at the discretion of the President" is a pacific measure of great merit and potency. When two nations are within a measurable distance of war there is no more effective check to passion and deterrent of recklessness than an exhibition of resources which reveals a painful disparity in the "fighting weight" of the pair. War is above all a question of cash, and we imagine there is no move we could make better calculated to impress impoverished and bankrupt Spain with the hopelessness and the terrible peril of going to war with the United States than the passage of this bill creating a defense fund of $50,000,000 by the simple process of setting apart that sum out of the $225,000,000 of cash in the Treasury.

We hear much of the ignorance and vainglory of the Spaniards and we are told that they actually believe themselves capable of whipping us in a month. They have their yellow journals in Madrid, too—all the plagues are not sent upon one country—and these sheets are filled with bravado and abuse of the Americans. But depend upon it, the advisers of the Queen Regent are not a pack of gasconading fools. With a public debt of a billion and a quarter of dollars, being five times as great per capita as that of the United States, with a population of 18,000,000 against our 73,000,000, with an army exhausted by its struggles in Cuba and the Philippines until the conscription yields nothing but boys and few of them, and with a navy visibly much inferior to our own, Spain is ill conditioned for war with anybody, and least of all for war with us. Her Ministers know the hard facts, and they will resist the war pressure of the ignorant mob just as long as they dare to or can stand up against it. Ruined countries have sometimes gone to war and fought desperately for honor or existence, but we put no such compulsion upon Spain. We do not threaten her existence, and we have given her no occasion to complain of slighted honor. If we should be compelled to interfere in Cuba to prevent further bloodshed and remove the menace of an endless warfare carried on at our very doors, Spain might be so ill advised as to attempt a serious resistance, but that time has not yet come. At present we have no cause of war with Spain and we do not want war with her.

The promptness with which Spain withdrew her request for the recall of Gen. LEE indicates that she is in no hurry to go to war with us. Nobody can dispute that she was within her rights in asking for the recall of our Consul General at Havana if he is displeasing to her. Nor can it be disputed that we should be within our rights in refusing to recall him without some very good reason stated. It would be a more dignified proceeding for us to force her to cancel his exequatur if she cared to go so far. Evidently she did not take the matter so seriously, or else, as seems more probable, the Government at Madrid realized that it would be exceedingly unwise to set up any new cause of irritation between the two countries.

In addition to her consciousness of her weakness and knowledge of our strength, Spain, or the responsible rulers of Spain, must have intelligence enough to understand that the United States has not the slightest desire to wage a war of aggression. We have no interest in the affairs of Spain save in respect to two matters. In certain contingencies we may have to ask her to make proper reparation for the loss of the Maine, destroyed in her harbor, without her connivance, we are assured, but possibly through her negligence. Also, if she cannot establish and maintain an orderly government in Cuba we shall have to detach Cuba from her possessions and give it a chance to govern itself. Our interest and our duty will end when the Maine is atoned for and Cuba is free. Spain has no occasion to fear a war of conquest and she knows it. She ought to know, though she may harbor some doubts on that point, that we do not want to annex Cuba, only to free it. However much she may cherish the Pearl of the Antilles, her Ministers must have sense enough to know that its retention would be pretty dearly paid for by a war sufficiently prolonged and bloody to make us desist from our purpose to free it, and that in no event could such an ending of the war be expected.

To their already necessarily deep conviction of our superior force, the Cannon bill, giving the President $50,000,000 for defense, will add new strength. Now that we have actually taken steps to put ourselves in fighting trim, Spain will be notably less keen for the encounter. That we are confident will be the effect of the measure, unless reason has altogether fled from Madrid. It is a peace measure. It is, also, a proper and commendable measure in time of peace. We have grossly neglected our National defenses. The sum now put in the President's hands will enable him promptly to repair some part of the neglect and to make effective by the installation of guns and the training of men some of the fortifications for which we have already spent large sums. It will provide for an immediate increase of our sea power, and in no way could money be more wisely expended.

It is not easy to make people who get their impressions of public policy from penny "extras" understand that these are all peace purposes. Yet they make for peace and make war less probable. There ought to be reassurance for every scared soul, however, in the calm and sensible behavior of the President. Every American citizen who has any powers of observation knows very well that Mr. MCKINLEY is not going to embark upon a war policy until the moment comes when a policy of peace would be a greater National calamity than a policy of war. Such a President is a rock of safety.

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR CUBA.

The Spanish suggestion that the American supplies for the starving people of Cuba shall not be sent to them in American men-of-war may be, from the Spanish point of view, a reasonable requirement. It is entirely possible that the appearance of an American man-of-war in any Cuban port, excepting Havana, which is not likely to be visited for some time to come by any American man-of-war bound on a peaceful and friendly mission, would be construed as an encouragement to sedition. Even if she brought provisions for starving reconcentrados, her visit would be taken as a token of political as well as human sympathy.

So there is an air of reason in the suggestion of the Spanish Government. But also there is an air of ungraciousness amounting to positive inhumanity. The needs of the starving Cubans have been known for many months, and for many weeks it has been known that the United States intended to make a contribution to their relief. Its purpose was made known to Marshal BLANCO, who assented without imposing any conditions. It was to be presumed, even if it was not specified, that any contribution to the relief of the Cuban sufferers made directly by the United States would be sent in men-of-war, because men-of-war are the only vessels owned by the United States which are available for such a purpose. If merchantmen were to be chartered for the purpose of carrying the contribution of the United States, the amount available for the purchase of actual supplies would be by so much diminished.

But even more important than the question of money is the question of time. It is agreed on all hands that the relief is very urgently needed, that Cubans are suffering for want of the sustenance which is awaiting transportation on our side of the water, and which the men-of-war have been detailed to carry to them with the least possible delay. A notification by the Spanish Government, when the intention of the United States was first made known to it, that the proposed relief of suffering should be made by means of private or at least of unarmed vessels would have enabled our Government to prepare such transportation so that the transmission of the needed relief should not be delayed. There was no reason why we should have anticipated the Spanish interdiction upon men-of-war, for in like cases men-of-war have always been employed, not merely as a matter of convenience but also to mark the public and National character of the occasion. Nor, on the other hand, was there any reason why Spain should not have given us timely notice of her wish that we should make use of private and unofficial means of transport, while there was an urgent reason for her doing so in the increasing urgency of the destitution in Cuba which we had undertaken to relieve.

The effect of the Spanish action, coupled with the Spanish delay, will doubtless be that many Cubans will perish of starvation whose lives might have been saved if Spain had either not made known her objection to the employment of men-of-war or had made it known more promptly.

THE FREIGHT-RATE CASE.

In the Nebraska maximum freight rate case the Supreme Court has fixed a bound beyond which the Populist legislator is forbidden to go in his raids upon corporate property. The court holds that the railroads must be allowed to charge such rates as will afford them proper and reasonable compensation.

The State cannot be permitted to fix a maximum rate under which the roads would lose money, because that would force them out of business and destroy their property. The roads are operated for public benefit as well as for private gain, and to compel their suspension would be a public injury. On the other hand, the roads should not be allowed to charge such rates as would enable them to reap a profit upon excessive capitalization. This latter remark, which occurs in the general discussion of the relation of common carriers to the public, is the natural corollary of prohibiting the State to take away all the road's possibility of profit.

The decision allows the State to try its hand at arranging another schedule of maximum rates. But they must be higher than the schedule in effect under the law of 1893. They must be high enough to enable the roads to make a living.

The general effect of the decision is to set limits to the rage of Populist legislatures and to the rapacity of stock-watering corporations. The public and the corporations must not rob each other.

BRITISH SLAVE TRADE.

Profitable wrong dies hard. It seems incredible that in the closing years of the nineteenth century the Government of Great Britain should be accused in the House of Commons of giving protection to slavery and encouragement to the slave trade in any part of its dominions. It is still more incredible that the Government should make so lame a defense against this hideous accusation that the press loyal to it should admit that it amounted to a plea of guilty.

But these are actual facts. In the debate on the Queen's speech—that fortunate and convenient round-up of all matters in which any number of Englishmen are interested—the accusation was presented that in Zanzibar the law for the abolition of slavery was so administered by the Government that former slave owners now had as complete control over their negroes as they had before the law was enacted, and that this condition of things made possible and profitable the maintenance of the slave trade across the border, the "raw material" of which is secured by the old-fashioned raids on the tribes of the interior. The explanation of this extraordinary and atrocious situation is that the slaves are now regarded as free men, with the civil rights of their status, which they must defend in the courts after the fashion of England, and any one infringing these rights must be held innocent until proved guilty. This would be bad enough, for the rights an ignorant, helpless, penniless negro could obtain by a civil suit in the courts are nil. But the charge went far beyond this, and was that the officials of the British Government give actual aid in catching and returning runaways, under some plea of violation of contract. Mr. CURZON, the Under Secretary of State, who replied to these charges, denied the accuracy of some of the minor statements, but admitted that the policy of the Government was rather negative than positive in the protection of the negroes. And it came out in the debate that the law of emancipation did not apply to women. Though the purchase or sale of women as slaves is forbidden, it can readily be seen that a slaveholder can add to or replenish his stock of female slaves without much danger of the new ones being distinguished from the old, or being rescued if so distinguished.

According to the English papers the secret of this matter is that the profitable trade of Zanzibar is largely with the Arab raiders of the interior and the resident planters, and in this trade slaves are regarded as the indispensable element. Of course, the evil will ultimately be abolished, but while it remains it is a black spot on the record of the Victorian reign, which ought not to be regarded with as much tolerance as it receives.

WHICH WAS FOOLED?

Upon that list of pensioners of the United States that should be a "roll of honor," there is the name of a prominent member of the House of Representatives from the State of Ohio. In the list of clients of two insurance companies, carried by each as a good risk for $10,000, this same pensioned veteran is found, and the insurance companies consider him a very good subject to do business with. Which was fooled?

Gen. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR served in the United States Army from 1861 to 1865. It appears that he served well, but he did not meet with any misfortune until October of 1865, when in a railroad accident he was thrown about a bit and was able, when he had reflected upon the matter some fifteen years, to discover that he had a stiff shoulder or elbow, attributable to this shaking-up received while "in the line of duty." Pension Examiners may have been less exacting then than they are now or the applicant may have brought superior influence to bear upon the Pension Office, for he obtained a decision that gave him accrued pension money, amounting to $8,975, being at the rate of $22.50 per month from Oct. 10, 1865, to July 1, 1880.

Gen. GROSVENOR may have had an anchylosed elbow in 1880, but his conscience had not yet becomed anchylosed, for it responded to a remonstrance by public opinion, and on March 25, 1884, the $3,975 was put back into the United States Treasury. But the General went on receiving the $22.50 per month until June 7, 1882, when he managed to have his rating increased to $30 per month. Up to June 7, 1897, he had been paid by the Government $5,923, which he had not returned to the Treasury.

We assume that this pension was given to Gen. GROSVENOR because of the extent of the damage inflicted upon him during his service under the Government. We cannot clearly see why if he was entitled to receive anything he should have returned that $3,975, but it is interesting to know that he did. It may not be at all to the point to suggest that his circumstances have never been such as to justify him in making himself a public charge, a burden upon his fellows in the name of patriotism. He is a lusty, active, and sometimes splenetic old gentleman, has been in Congress some half dozen terms, and manages to "keep his end up" very comfortably.

Some years after the Pension Office decided that Gen. GROSVENOR was so injured by accident "incurred in the line of duty" as to become entitled to be paid first $22.50 and then $30 monthly from the Treasury he applied to an insurance company to be insured for $10,000. The usual inquiries were made to ascertain the physical condition of the applicant, and it was decided that, notwithstanding his pensionable disability, his application should be granted. Within a few years he made a similar application to another insurance company, and was by that company insured for an amount equal to that for which he was first accepted.

Which was fooled? Was it the Pension Office, with its expert Examiners, accustomed to the detection of merely asserted disabilities, or was it the insurance companies, dealing not with greedy patriots hungering to have their love of country paid for, at so much the month, but with business men who are to be permitted to make an investment only after they have been proved to be in reasonably sound physical condition?

The United States, fortunately, has never committed itself to the opinion that the rebellion in Cuba has the support or sympathy of a majority of the bona-fide inhabitants of the island. The postulate that they are a majority is extremely dubious. Indeed, the evidence runs strongly to the contrary.—The Evening Post.

If a majority of the inhabitants of Cuba are loyal to Spain and that majority, with the help of 200,000 Spanish soldiers fighting for three years under three brave Generals, has been unable to whip the insurgent minority to a standstill, that fact, we think, must be accepted as "evidence" that the Cuban rebels are not only very great fighters, but that they are the men who ought to run the island.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Even in the temperate zone, the rapidity, and therefore the effectiveness, of military operations is much dependent on the weather, though to no such extent now, of course, as in the days when armies invariably moved on foot from place to place. Cuba, however, is a country where the most enterprising of Generals is still a slave of the almanac, for there, during a considerable part of the year, the marching of large bodies of men is practically impossible, and simply to remain in camp is to wage a campaign more dangerous than a series of daily battles. From the end of May until well into October the island is constantly drenched by torrential rains, which turn the miserable roads—those never absent products of Spanish rule—into fathomless quagmires through which neither guns nor baggage can be transported, and from the sodden ground rise the innumerable germs of malarial fevers little less fatal than the yellow plague which, originating on the coast, hurries into the interior at that season and helps forward the work of death among the unacclimated. These are considerations worth heeding by those who are talking so boldly of sending unnumbered thousands of American soldiers to seize and hold Cuba. The showers that precede the regular rains have already begun, and our troops would be in conflict before a month is over with a foe for which even the jingoes need not be ashamed to express fear. The crews of ships anchored in Cuban ports would be in peril almost as great as that of an army on land. It is only necessary to read up on the experiences of English troops in Jamaica to understand what a stay of any length in the West Indies this Summer would mean for our men.

—Everybody knows who get their dues when thieves fall out, but in the case of Theosophists there is no such certainty. Merely because of the alliteration which marks the names of these two classes, some might go so far as to say that honest folks are likely to profit from the existing schism among the mystics, but others, more cautious, will suspend judgment for a while and await the interesting revelations which each of the rival factions is sure to make about the other. Much can be learned in this way, and with fuller information a more intelligent verdict can be reached. Meanwhile, the safest plan will be to lament the existence of two Theosophical bodies, since their aggregate number of members is likely to be larger than the original society.

—As it is only through the Post Office that the vast majority of us are brought into direct relations with the Government and have a chance to acquire personal knowledge of its methods and characteristics, real harm may be done by such disregard for the ordinary proprieties of life and business as have long been observable in and around the big building to the south of City Hall Park. Architectural experts complain of the structure itself as an ill-proportioned mixture of styles, but unlearned folks find its mere size rather impressive, and would be content enough with it if other and more generally appreciated grievances were not constantly illustrated in and around it. The condition of the surrounding sidewalks, for instance, is never satisfactory and is often disgraceful, for, apparently, mud is never removed from it except by the rain, and snow only by the sun. Bootblacks are allowed to obstruct the principal entrance, to the great inconvenience of hurried patrons of the office, while the corridors, besides being unclean as well as gloomy, are a favorite resort for tramps with no errands at all, and for individuals whose errands it would be more easy than edifying to describe. The police, of course, have no power in these sacred precincts, and all the responsibility rests on the representatives of Uncle Sam. They, we know, have an immense amount of work to do in quarters badly adapted for the purpose, and the lack of neatness that marks their housekeeping should not be made, therefore, the excuse for really savage criticism, but it does seem that they might be a little more careful than they are.

PERSONAL.

—DANIEL KIRKWOOD WALLINGFORD, the Indianapolis boy who sent his entire fortune, 48 cents, to Washington as his contribution toward a ship to replace the Maine, and who thereby secured an amount of fame greater, perhaps, than the same amount of money ever purchased before, is a sturdy little fellow who looks and acts much like other Americans of his years—which are seven. His head has not been turned by the attention his patriotic impulse excited, a fact that may be due to the wisdom of his parents in not telling him much about the widespread comment of which he is the object, or about the numerous letters from more or less distinguished people that are arriving daily addressed to him. DAN is the only child of C. A. WALLINGFORD, an architect of considerable local repute. He comes of soldierly blood on both sides. His paternal grandfather served through the rebellion in the Thirty-third Indiana Regiment, rising to the grade of Adjutant, and dying, soon after peace was declared, of an illness contracted in Libby Prison. On his mother's side the boy is the tenth lineal descendant of RICHARD GARDNER, who came over in the Mayflower, and the ninth from TRISTRAM COFFIN, who reached this country in 1642, and was Chief Magistrate of Nantucket Island, where branches of the family still live. It is gravely asserted that during the late Presidential campaign DAN was such a thoroughgoing and convinced gold man that for several months he refused to eat with a silver fork. Here is another story about the boy, not quite so pleasant: When five years old he appeared in a public exhibition dressed as GEORGE WASHINGTON, and sang a song of "The Sword and the Gun." When taking off his suit after the entertainment was over, he said: "I wonder what great work I can do, so little boys will want to dress like me, when I get to be a man?" It is to be hoped that yarn isn't exactly true.

—When Gov. ATKINSON took the unprecedented step of appointing Miss LEWIS BUTT a member of his staff, and thereby gave her the right to join the innumerable multitude of Southern Colonels, he doubtless appreciated the gravity of his act and was prepared to accept all the consequences of it that he foresaw. This is far from saying that he anticipated the very delicate problem that now confronts him, or that he is ready with a solution that will enable him to satisfy everybody concerned and the much larger number of those who, though not concerned, are sure to talk as much as if they were. Gov. ATKINSON made Miss BUTT a Colonel because she won glory for Georgia by placing the State's arms and other gorgeous decorations on a house in Richmond at the time of the unveiling of the Davis Statue. She wore the title proudly and well, and performed all the mysterious duties of a staff officer most conscientiously, but, as The Richmond Times says, "her coloring is beautiful, she has large, lustrous eyes and lovely hair, her features are the most regular in, the world, and she dresses in soft fabrics." Naturally, in such circumstances, Col. BUTT was wooed and won, and now the question arises whether or not her title survives the marriage ceremony, and, if so, whether she or her husband, Mr. GEORGE M. CUNNINGHAM, is to own it.

—Here is a conundrum propounded by The Memphis Commercial-Appeal: "Can any one imagine Senator MORGAN, THOMAS NELSON PAGE, HENRY WATTERSON, THOMAS B. TURLEY, HARRY STILLWELL EDWARDS, E. C. WALTHALL, ROGER Q. MILLS, JOHN W. DANIEL, JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, WILLIAM B. BATE, or Gen. JOHN B. GORDON having anything to do with such an affair as that at Lake City, S. C.?" In The Commercial-Appeal's opinion, "such a thing is absolutely inconceivable," a decision with which nobody will quarrel, but our contemporary's next sentence is decidedly enigmatic. "Hence," it says, "the necessity for a strong condemnation and prompt punishment of the Lake City savages." The peculiarity of this lies, of course, in the use of the word "hence." The premises and the conclusion of the syllogism are strangely unrelated.

WE NEED A REST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are certainly a most hysterical people and this is the land of perpetual unrest. In these times one cannot but envy Peary in his long journeys to the Far North, away from "yellow" journals, stock tickers, jingoes, speeches in Congress, and all the daily horrors of our lives at home.

From the rush and excitement of this morning any one would have supposed that a victorious Spanish fleet was in the upper bay preparing to bombard the city. What reason is there for all this dismay, and why should our Exchanges give way to gloomy forebodings? Nothing has been damaged as yet and nothing is likely to be; business matters are proceeding as usual, and the experience of our last war tells us that the effect of another, if we are determined to have one, will only be to stimulate activity.

If a similar political situation existed in England to-day it is doubtful whether a visitor in London would perceive any change in the life of that city. The difference is in the people themselves. We Americans seem to revel in excitement, and rumors, and panics, while the English, who are accustomed to wars, calmly go on the even tenor of their way in circumstances that would throw us into convulsions at once. There seem to be two good reasons why we should never fight—one is the hysterical condition into which it precipitates us, and the other the unlimited pensions that necessarily result.

Let us hope that reason may resume its sway. After our recent death struggle with free silver we all need a rest and an opportunity to make a living. X.

New York, March 7, 1898.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent letter of mine to THE TIMES contained the assertion that a competent private teacher can take a boy at the age of six and easily prepare him for college by the time he is sixteen. In this morning's paper you allude to my remark as a "diabolical suggestion," since, at the rate of $500 a year, the schooling would cost $5,000. Permit me to say that in making the suggestion which you find "diabolical," I was very far from any thought of offering a practical solution of our problem. I only wished to bring out clearly the important fact that, even under existing conditions, it is easy enough to prepare boys for college by the time they are sixteen, if only the available time be economically used to that end.

The difficulty with which we are laboring is rightly explained by your correspondent "M. L. C." Taking the United States as a whole, and leaving out of account a very few private academies, we have a preparatory course of only four years. This course rests upon the work of the common schools, which is not "preparatory," but is designed to meet the supposed needs of the many who are not headed for college. Now, for the purpose of the praeperandus a good deal of effort is ill directed during these early years. For example: He spends upon arithmetic far more time than is necessary for one who is going to study algebra. He postpones geometry as an advanced study, although it is well known that the elementary concepts of geometry can be easily and delightfully learned by a child of ten. He postpones his foreign language study until he is fourteen or sixteen, though the rudiments of Latin or German, or French can be most advantageously learned at a much earlier age. Without conforme to the pace of the grade, but the pace is not set for him and his kind.

The result of it all is that our "preparatory course" of four years has become a little congested. Teachers very justly complain that they cannot do thoroughly in that time what they are expected to do, and begin where they have to begin. The fault is not theirs; for from some knowledge of foreign schools I dare affirm that the teaching in our better American high schools and academies is as good as it is anywhere. It is about as good as is possible under the conditions imposed. Nor are the colleges to be blamed for expecting the candidate for admission to know more than a healthy boy or girl may reasonably be expected to know at the age of sixteen. The experience of European schools proves this clearly. Our difficulty is that the candidate has not begun soon enough to "prepare." What we miss is the long, steady pull of the European schools. Instead of that we devote half our time to a zig-zag excursion, in which the young racer gets his pace from those who are not bound for his goal, and then we require a short, sharp spurt of four years.

The practical conclusion of the whole matter is that we must have an earlier bifurcation of the route for those who are going to college. How early must it come? As I remarked in my former letter, this is a hard question, owing to our peculiar social conditions and educational history. My own opinion is that if we had a generally recognized preparatory course of six years, (instead of four,) a course so ordered in its lower grades as to receive the pupil at the average age of ten, the schools would have no serious difficulty in meeting the college requirements as they now stand. I also believe in the possibility of drawing up such a course in such a way that, with a limited range of options, it would be better than any existing course for those who are not going to college. In other words, it is a baneful theory, for the long run at least, that there is any radical disparity between that which is best in preparation for life and that which is best in preparation for college. But this is another story.

CALVIN THOMAS.

Columbia University, New York, March 6, 1898.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is said that "even Jove sometimes nods." This may be the reason for the extraordinary part of my address of last evening on "The Contribution of Universalism to the Religious Thought of the Day." I am represented as entering a universal indictment of the ministry of New York and bestowing a dubious compliment upon Dr. John Hall in the words, "Dr. Hall is the only minister in the city who believes in a hereafter (!!) who has the courage to stand by his convictions. (!!)" Other words are attributed to me: "We are now in the pagan era that believes there is a hereafter. (!)" Surely, the reporter was caught napping, or the absolute absurdity of these sentences would have dawned upon him.

What I said was "that, so far as I know, Dr. Hall is the only minister in New York who accepts the old-time Calvinistic doctrine of endless punishment, and is brave and honest enough to stand by his convictions in the pulpit." Whatever our theological differences, who but honors a man who opposes the fashion of the hour at the call of conscience?

THE TIMES is so courteous, and, as a rule, so accurate, (its reports of sermons during the present season have been the best in the city,) that I hesitate to ask to be relieved even of the responsibility of such remarkable statements as have been put down as mine.

CHARLES H. EATON.

New York, March 7, 1898.

WANTS AN ABUSE CORRECTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seeing the wonderful result of your unceasing efforts to have better lighted cars on the Manhattan Elevated Railway, I write to ask you to use your influence to abolish an outrage that exists on the Fifty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue branch of that road. I live near there, and four or five times a week I go to Harlem. If I board a train at Fifty-eighth Street, I am taken to Fiftieth Street, where I must get off, go down to the street, cross over and up to the other platform, which I cannot enter unless I pay another fare. Why should I be charged 5 cents to ride eight blocks, when another person can ride from South Ferry (four or five miles) to Harlem for one fare. I would suggest to have a bridge over the track at Fiftieth Street, or issue transfer tickets to those who wish to take the Harlem trains. If the manager consults the gatemen at Fiftieth Street he will find how numerous the complaints are, and will remedy this at once. When I have time I take the horse car to Fifty-ninth Street, transfer to cable car, then by electric to Harlem, and lots of other people do the same who would go by the elevated if they could do so for the one fare. W. B.

New York, March 7, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Relationship.

Some poet writes: "We are our fathers' fathers' sons." This makes us brothers to our own daddies, doesn't it?—Galveston News.

Checked by the Sheriff.

"What's the reason your baggage isn't here? Wasn't it checked?"

"That's just the trouble. It was checked by an attachment."—Harlem Life.

New Coinage.

We like to see our brethren of the press turning out new words. It shows they are not hampered by any effete rules of grammar. The latest comes from The Florala Appeal, which fires "equilarity" at us.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

One Majority.

"When this town was organized," said the early settler of the little Western town, "I was elected Mayor by a majority of only one vote."

"Pretty close shave," said the newcomer.

"Oh, tollable. But there was only five votes in the town then."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Cost of a Cigar.

"What did you think of that cigar I gave you yesterday?"

"Not much. It cost me $4."

"How so?"

"Why, it gave my wife the idea that the gas was leaking somewhere, and she sent for a plumber."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GOING WITH THE CROWD.

S. E. Kiser, in Cleveland Leader.

Like a ship without a rudder
That goes drifting here and there,
Idly tossing, weather beaten,
Never getting anywhere,
Veering with the daily changes of the tide,
On the wave or in the trough, upon her side,
Is the man who merely shuffles
With the crowd along the way,
Bringing up to-morrow evening
Where he started yesterday.

Better far a wooden dory,
With a purpose that is plain,
Than a stately liner tossing,
Rudderless, upon the main!
Better far to toil obscurely for a time
On some rocky path no other dares to climb,
Than carelessly to shuffle
With the crowd along the way,
Bringing up to-morrow evening
Where you started yesterday.

I greet the man who bravely
Takes a course and fares along—
Turns his steps into some rugged
Path untrodden by the throng;
Fame is deftly interlacing laurels now
To be wreathed upon the lonely toiler's brow—
Leaves that never come through drifting
With the crowd along the way,
Bringing up to-morrow evening
Where you started yesterday.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

A Concert of French Music Given at Carnegie Hall Yesterday Afternoon.

GUILMANT AND PUGNO PLAY

Mr. Severn Gives a Concert of His Own Compositions — News of the Theatres — Few New Features.

For some reason quite incomprehensible to the ordinary mind some one conceived the project of giving a concert of French music yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The programme said that it was "in honor of our distinguished guests, M. Alexander Guilmant and M. Raoul Pugno." If that was true, then we were very inhospitable, for we made them do most of the work for our entertainment, and we did not turn out in large numbers to hear them do it. This seems somewhat like adding insult to injury. However, those of us who were there applauded most heartily the efforts of our distinguished guests to entertain us, and we were especially cordial in our testimony of pleasure at the labors of M. Guilmant, who, being in the age of silvered hair, was most to be considered.

The programme was as follows: Berlioz's "King Lear" overture, Cesar Franck's "Symphonic Variations" for orchestra and piano, (first time in America,) the same composer's symphonic poem, "Le Chasseur Maudit"; Guilmant's "Adoration" and allegro, Opus 81, for organ and orchestra; Saint-Saëns's symphonic poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale"; the same composer's fifth piano concerto, never before heard in this country; Lefebre's "Meditation," and Guilmant's "Finale à la Schumann" for organ and orchestra, and Massenet's suite, "Les Erinnyes."

The symphonic variations of Cesar Franck are interesting, chiefly by reason of their display of skill in music-making, but it cannot be said that the composition is especially grateful to the solo pianist or to the ear of the listener. It is in plain English dry and pedantic, and if written by a German would certainly be classed as "kapellmeister musik." The same composer's symphonic poem, which is not new, is a piece of bizarre orchestration, not without thematic ideas, but without definite purpose.

The fifth piano concerto of Saint-Saëns will not stand comparison with the C minor and G minor concertos of the same composer, but it is by no means a poor work. The principal theme of the first movement bears a close rhythmic resemblance to the principal subject of the last movement of the C minor, and this new movement as a whole seems somewhat strained in its search after effects. The second movement is a thoroughly original and pleasing piece of composition. It is not profound, nor is it altogether characteristic of the piano; but it has melodic substance, color, form, and atmosphere. The third movement has a good climax, but the movement as a whole seems undeveloped. M. Pugno played the piano part of this concerto excellently.

M. Guilmant's compositions for organ and orchestra are melodious and effective, and the famous organist showed the highest skill in registering so as to make the solo part blend with the general tone plan. The orchestra was heard to great advantage in the Saint-Saëns symphonic poem, which was played with consummate finish, and Mr. Thomas's accompaniments to the soloists were a source of joy.

MISS BURKHART AT KEITH'S.

She Presents Grant Stewart's "A Passing Fancy" and Scores a Pleasing Success.

Lillian Burkhart is again the leading feature at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week, and last night she presented for the first time in New York "A Passing Fancy," a dainty little twenty-five minute play by Grant Stewart. It met the instant approval of the audience, and Miss Burkhart, who was ably assisted by Caryl Wilbur, can be credited with the greatest success of her vaudeville career. Miss Burkhart's popularity seems to increase at each successive performance.

The plot of "A Passing Fancy" is not altogether new, but Mr. Stewart has so cleverly woven the story about it that what it lacks in originality is fully made up by the way it is presented by the author, and, perhaps, what is more necessary, by the players.

The story tells of the love of Lieut. Charles Gray for Mrs. Margaret Glider, a young widow, full of the life and vivaciousness that make a woman all that is charming and with none of the petty vices. She is about to accept Lieut. Gray as her promised husband, when she receives a letter from her dearest friend, telling of her engagement, and the subsequent breaking off of it, to the man to whose protestations of love she has nearly succumbed. She concludes that Lieut. Gray never really belonged to her, and she promptly adopts a plan to turn him from her and back to his first love. When the Lieutenant calls she betrays her seeming devotion to all those vices the lack of which had made her doubly dear to him, and bringing out cigarettes and cocktails, proceeds to give his delicate and refined nature a shock which it cannot stand. She brings matters to a climax by feigning intoxication and falling on the floor, seemingly helpless. The Lieutenant assists her to arise, and, with the remark that he will go back to his old love, leaves the room. Mrs. Glider then, womanlike, sits down, the picture of utter despair, and gives way to tears, but consoles herself with the knowledge of a noble sacrifice made.

Miss Burkhart, as Margaret Glider, in the scene where she feigns intoxication, presents a character utterly devoid of any objectionable features, an accomplishment fraught with much danger when the intoxication of one of the gentler sex is involved. She presented a most finished piece of acting throughout the sketch, and her work showed careful study and preparation, even to the minutest detail.

Mr. Wilbur played the part of Lieut. Gray in a pleasing manner, giving able support to Miss Burkhart.

MISS OTIS AS NANCY.

"Oliver Twist" Is This Week's Grand Opera House Play.

The Grand Opera House was crowded last night and a performance of the dramatization of "Oliver Twist," that was strikingly picturesque in many scenes, and was full of force, and of the extravagance inseparable from such a play, was well received. The old spell of the palmy days of the Wallack-Davenport combination, however, was not exerted on the boys in the gallery. The crowd there was restive, impatient over the "fine points," and too apt to laugh in the wrong place. But with the bloody murder and its other thrilling scenes the old, crude play went well enough.

Elita Proctor Otis clings to much of Nancy's old "business," for most of which, indeed, justification can be found in the pages of Dickens. Miss Otis's portrayal is bold, vigorous, grotesque, and theatrically effective. Her true forte, thought, is comedy; she has the comedian's face, and the power to express humor and the enjoyment of humor. But there is no gainsaying the striking qualities of her Nancy, though the tragic note in Nancy's character is struck more surely by Nance O'Neil. That indefinable, illusive, but ever present fear of impending fate is, of course, comprehended in Miss Otis's conception of the rôle; but her personality, rather than her art, perhaps, does not lend itself readily to the idealization of such a character, and it is by this idealization of Nancy that Miss O'Neil, in spite of her crude, badly directed art and the squalid surroundings amid which she has been seen, has made us feel that the revival of the character, at this late hour, is worth while. Miss Otis might better turn her attention to revivals of old comedy of manners, if she is in the mood for revivals, and leave the Lucille Western repertory to her younger, less lucky rival. Still, there is no doubt that money and

applause will be Miss Otis's portion all this week.

She is admirably supported by Charles Bowton, an actor with a large command of technique and an unerring sense of the picturesque, as Sikes, and by that droll impersonator of Cockney types, Charles Danby, as the Artful.

WALTER JONES AND THE BALLET.

"In Gay New York" on View Again at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

The sentimental atmosphere of antique but Irish romantic drama no longer pervades the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Walter Jones is there now, with Lee Harrison and some other funny fellows, and a multitude of reasonably good-looking but highly reprehensible girls. The play is "In Gay New York," and the distance from Schenectady to Troy is still fourteen miles.

Few changes have been made in this deplorable example of native dramatic literature. The jokes are all of the "reform" administration, Police Capt. Chapman's eccentricities, and the supposedly high prices of the Waldorf. Col. Waring appears in the course of the proceedings. Plays that are now old are travestied in the Casino scene. Mayor Van Wyck, the new Astoria, and a lot of other things have not yet been heard of in Schenectady or Troy. But "In Gay New York" is still lively and well performed.

Actors are scarce nowadays. Poetic insight, melodious speech, tragic fire, are rare. The passions of love, hate, and remorse are not often adequately depicted. But for clowning, acrobatic fun, mimicry, and high kicking the American theatre is unequaled; and the show at Mr. Rosenquest's theatre is representative.

"Nanon" at the American.

The eleventh week of the Castle Square Opera Company introduced Genee's popular opera-"Nanon" at the American Theatre last night. The opera was given in a very acceptable way, and although it is only scheduled to run one week, the scenes and costumes were far better than any of the preceding operas. There was plenty of enthusiasm and many encores were called for. Miss Grace Golden as Nanon did creditable work.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Two performances of vaudeville and burlesque are given daily.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—This week's play is "An Irish Gentleman," with the popular singing comedian, Andrew Mack, in the principal rôle.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Lillian Burkhart presented another one-act piece, called "A Passing Fancy," last night; Alice Atherton was warmly welcomed, and her laughing song was liked as much as ever.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Heart of Maryland," Belasco's powerful play, which is soon to be presented in London at the historic Adelphi, is this week's play, and Mrs. Leslie Carter, of course, retains the rôle of Maryland Calvert. Some actors of the original cast are associated with her, and the performance is all capable and effective.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Passion Play pictures and other interesting features caused the Musée to be completely filled last evening. The interest in the Passion Play has not abated. Capt. Sigsbee's wax counterpart receives as much attention as any figure in the Musée, while the Cuban groups are now objects of special interest. The concert last evening was well attended.

PLEASURE PALACE.—They are making a specialty of appealing to superficial and demonstrative patriotism at the Palace this week. The biograph shows pictures of the Maine and the Vizcaya. Hence howls and cheers. Robert Hilliard is back from his brief starring tour with "A New Yorker," and is appearing this week in "The Littlest Girl," a dramatization of one of Richard Harding Davis's Van Bibber tales.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—"Mrs. Hilary Regrets," a short one-act play by W. R. Walkes, is in this week's bill. A pretty, capricous widow and a love-smitten Irish physician are the personages, and the actors are Louise Thorndyke Boucicault and Max Figman. Georgia Gardner and Edgar Atchison Ely appear in a farce called "A Wife's Stratagem," and the "vaudeville" features are many and of all varieties.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Charmion, Delmore and Lee, De Bessel, Guille, and a host of others who have been in the bill at the big music hall a long while are still there and still attractive, it seems. The place is always crowded. The principal new-comer this week is Chirgwin, who makes up as a colored gentleman with a patch of white skin around one of his eyes. He is a droll and facile entertainer from the London music halls, and he calls himself "the White-Eyed Kafir."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Daniel Frohman's Lyceum company will give their fiftieth performance of "The Tree of Knowledge" to-night, and no souvenirs will be distributed on the occasion.

Mrs. Clara Bloodgood resumed her part of Elodie, one of the Parisian dancing girls, in "The Conquerors" last night. She has been out of the cast since the death of her husband.

Fred C. Whitney has purchased a new Japanese opera, which he will present at the Herald Square Theatre during his next engagement at that playhouse. The opera will be known as "Papa Chrysanthemum."

George H. Broadhurst, author of "What Happened to Jones," arrived in this city yesterday from Texas, and announced the fact that he will produce a new comedy drama, entitled "The Last Chapter," in the near future in this city.

The list of artists for the William Parry testimonial at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday afternoon has been increased by the addition of Miss Hilda Clark of the Broadway Opera Company, Charles Cowles, the Yankee delineator; Barney Reynolds, Kittie Mitchell, Gus York, and Nick Adams.

Augustin Daly, through his representative, Richard Dorney, confirmed the report yesterday that he has purchased for production in New York next season the Fifth Avenue Theatre "The Queen of the Ballet," which was recently presented by the Boston Cadets in Boston.

A call has been issued for a meeting of theatrical managers, to take place to-day at Weber and Fields's, for the purpose of formulating plans to protect their interests and enter a protest against any legislation now pending in Albany toward restraining theatres from selling standing room admissions.

E. Burton Holmes began the last week of his engagement at Daly's Theatre yesterday morning of illustrated Lenten lectures, his subject being "The Oases of the Algerian Sahara," and it was treated in a clever manner. The illustrations were beautifully colored. The lectures will be repeated today at 2 P. M. and to-morrow at 11 A. M.

Another series of illustrated Lenten lectures was inaugurated yesterday morning at the Lyceum Theatre under the auspices of Garrett P. Serviss, and he selected for his subject "Spain." To-day Mr. Serviss will lecture on "Peter the Great and the Making of Russia."

George W. Lederer, by his recent trip to Europe, has established at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, and a theatre in Australia, a permanent location for Casino successes. At the close of "The Belle of New York" in London, the company will proceed to Australia and return to America via San Francisco. George Musgrove of London and Australia, who is identified with Mr. Lederer in these productions, will arrive in New York on Saturday. George B. McLellan will direct the opening performance of the production in London, while Mr. Lederer will remain in New York to stage the Casino's new review for the approaching Summer season.

MILLIONS IN TAXES INVOLVED.

John M. Ward, the Brooklyn Lawyer, Brings a Test Suit.

Nine million dollars in taxes are involved in a test case brought by John M. Ward of Brooklyn against the city, and tried yesterday by Justice Van Wyck of the Supreme Court. The suit is to declare null and void an assessment for 1893-4 on Lot 1, Block 568, in the Twenty-sixth Ward. The lot is in Crescent Street, and one-half of it is owned by Mr. Ward, who is a lawyer. He alleges that on Oct. 13, 1897, the Registrar of Arrears, claiming to act under authority of Chapter 583 of the Laws of 1883, sold the lot at auction to David Michel.

Michel got a certificate that the lot had been sold for arrears of taxes for 1893, amounting to $451.96. And for 1894, amounting to $451.06. Mr. Ward declares that the tax for 1893 was void; that the assessment rolls for the Twenty-sixth Ward for 1893 and 1894 were not made in accordance with the law, and were not sworn to, as required by law. He asks that the roll be canceled and annulled, and that the city be restrained from delivering a deed to Michel. Justice Van Wyck reserved decision.

PORTS LEASED TO RUSSIA

A Berlin Report Says China Agrees to Turn Over Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan for 99 Years.

ENGLAND NOT YET ADVISED

Curzon Tells the Commons the Government Has Not Been Able to Confirm the Pekin Dispatch to The London Times.

BERLIN, March 7.—The Tageblatt to-day publishes a dispatch from Pekin saying China has agreed to lease Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan to Russia for ninety-nine years.

PEKIN, March 7.—Russia demands the settlement of the lease of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan by March 26.

The Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) has given full powers to Yang-Yu, the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, and the negotiations have been transferred there. The matter is practically settled.

China has given Japan a written undertaking to pay the indemnity in May.

LONDON, March 7.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day to Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, Conservative member for the Ecclesall Division of Sheffield, the Parliament Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, said the Government could not confirm the dispatch to The London Times from Pekin published to-day saying, among other things, that Russia has demanded that China surrender to her all sovereign rights over Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan for the same period and on the same conditions as in the case of Germany at Kiao-Chau Bay, besides demanding important railroad concessions, giving five days within which to receive a reply, and threatening to move troops into Manchuria in the event of non-compliance with her demands. Mr. Curzon also said the Government had no confirmation of the report that Russia had occupied Deer Island, Korea, nor could the Government confirm the reports setting forth that Russia was strengthening the forts at Port Arthur.

When marines from a German squadron took possession of Kiao-Chau, Nov. 15 last, it was the general impression that neither Russia nor England nor France would rest quietly while each had captured or had received similar strategic ports, and the Eastern crisis was rapidly developed. On Nov. 18 came the news that Russia had taken possession of Port Arthur and would hold it until Kiao-Chau should be evacuated by the Germans. From that date the European powers have been playing for vantage ground. Germany still holds Kiao-Chau; Japan, taking this as a serviceable precedent, has strengthened her hold on Wei-Hai-Wei; France has made a naval demonstration off Tonkin, with threates to occupy Hainan, and Great Britain has gained valuable concessions for the trade of the world in the valley of the Yangtse River. The advantage of Port Arthur over Vladivostok as the eastern terminus of the Trans-siberian Railway is through the fact that the former has an open harbor all the year round. Talienwan Bay is on the east side of the narrow isthmus connecting the peninsula on which Port Arthur is situated, with the main peninsula of Manchuria, between the Gulf of Liantung and the Yellow Sea. Here Russia has built a fine series of docks.

KOREAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Foreign Minister Min, Who Granted Deer Island to Russia, Stays.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch from Nagasaki, Japan, to The Daily Mail says that the Korean Cabinet, with the exception of the Foreign Minister, Min Chong Mouk, has resigned because Min granted the Deer Island concession to Russia without the consent of the Cabinet.

RUSSIA AUGMENTS HER NAVY.

Thirty New Torpedo Boats and Eight Cruisers for the East.

ODESSA, March 7.—The Russian Government has ordered thirty new torpedo boats to augment the Russian Pacific squadron at Vladivostok and Port Arthur.

Russia also proposes to keep eight cruisers of the volunteer fleet continually in Far Eastern waters, instead of the Black Sea, so as to avoid the possibility of being hampered by Great Britain closing the Suez Canal.

UNEASINESS FELT IN PEKIN.

Russian Demands Cause Alarm—Speculators in the City.

PEKIN, March 7.—Much uneasiness is felt in Chinese circles, in consequence of the Russian demands. The Russian Minister of Finance, moreover, is reported to have urged these demands peremptorily and to have complained that the Chinese loan was settled in spite of the disapproval of Russia.

All kinds of speculators are flocking here for the purpose of securing concessions for electric lighting, street railroads, and regular railroads. The Chinese merchants are showing eagerness to participate in the enterprises.

THE PARTITIONING OF CHINA.

The Daily Chronicle Says England Needs a Strong Man.

LONDON, March 8.—All the morning papers comment on the menacing aspect of affairs in the Far East.

The Daily Chronicle, in a strong editorial, says:

"As a rebuff to Lord Salisbury nothing could be clearer and more painful. Russia has simply begun the partition of China. If anybody asks what China will do, the answer is simple. There is no such thing as China. The real questions are, What will England do, and what Japan?

"If ever Great Britain needed a strong man, it is now; and the country will learn with dissatisfaction that again, at a moment of acute crisis, the Premier's health compels him to go abroad. Thus, both the Queen and the Prime Minister are to be absent when their presence is peculiarly needed."

The Ministerial Standard's editorial, milder, but to the same effect as The Daily Chronicle's, says:

"Years may pass in the execution of the design, but the moment the covenant is signed the partition of China is begun. The disguise is too thin to be meant to deceive.

"It is no wonder that the eyes of the nation are fixed in eager expectation upon Japan. The question remains whether England will resist Russia or proceed to restore the equilibrium by independent measures of her own."

ROBERTS ON THE INDIAN WAR.

He Speaks for a Forward Policy in the House of Lords.

LONDON, March 7.—The House of Lords was unusually crowded to-day, the Peeresses' gallery was full, and there were many Members of the House of Commons present when Lord Roberts of Candahar and Waterford, Commander of the forces in Ireland, made his expected speech in favor of a forward policy on the Indian frontier, putting forward the Russian peril and declaring the policy of non-interference with the frontier tribes had been a complete failure.

The speaker advocated the advance of British rule across the mountains, and traced the advance of Russia, saying that if she once crossed the Hindoo Koosh an attack upon India was only a matter of time.

The Earl of Onslow, Under Secretary for India, replied, pointing out the enormous cost of Lord Roberts's policy, which, he said, would impede the internal progress of India. He thought the dread Russian spectre hardly justified. The ultimate destiny of the tribes was civilization, but the moment was inopportune to hasten it.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, said the Government's policy was to keep the main passes open and to establish control over the tribes with a minimum interference in their domestic concerns.

After further discussion, the House of Lords adjourned.

NEW MINISTRY IN AUSTRIA.

Emperor Francis Joseph to Receive the Members of Count von Thun Hohenstein's Cabinet To-day.

VIENNA, March 7.—Privy Councilor Count von Thun Hohenstein has constructed a Cabinet, and Emperor Francis Joseph will receive the new Ministers to-morrow. The personnel of the Ministry is as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—Count von THUN HOHENSTEIN.

Minister of Public Instruction—Count von BYLANDT-RHEIDT.

Minister of Agriculture—Baron von KAST.

Minister of Finance—Dr. von KAIZL.

Minister of Commerce—Dr. von BAERENREITHER.

Minister Without Portfolio—Herr JANDREJEVICS.

Minister of Justice—Dr. J. von RUBER.

Minister of National Defense—Count von WELSERSHEIMB.

Minister of Railways—Dr. von WITTEK.

The Ministers of Justice, National Defense, and Railways are unchanged.

TWENTY-FIVE NEW STEAMERS.

Elder, Dempster & Co. to Develop the Service to Montreal and America.

LONDON, March 8.—The Daily Mail announces this morning that Elder, Dempster & Co., the Liverpool ship owners, will build twenty-five new steamers to develop the new service to Montreal and the United States.

POPE RECEIVES 400 PERSONS.

He Assists at Mass and Afterward Holds an Audience.

ROME, March 7.—The Pope, who was in excellent health, received 400 persons today, including 250 Swiss Pilgrims. His Holiness assisted at mass, and afterward the leaders of the Pilgrims were personally received in audience by the Pope, who was seated on the throne.

NATIVES IN BOMBAY INCENSED.

Trouble Feared on Account of the Measures to Suppress the Plague.

BOMBAY, March 7.—The situation here is grave. There is extreme unrest among the natives, who are incensed at the plague measures, which wound their religious susceptibilities. In addition, the plague authorities are at loggerheads with the City Corporation, which has stopped their supplies of money.

TWENTY-SEVEN PERSIANS SLAIN

The Insurgents Routed in Persian Baluchistan and Peace Expected.

TEHERAN, March 7.—The Governor of the Province of Kerman has routed the insurgents at several points in Persian Baluchistan, where it is expected order will shortly be restored.

There were serious riots at Hamadan, capital of the Persian province of that name, on Feb. 22, due to a quarrel between the partisans of rival priests, during which twenty-seven persons were killed.

BRITISH WEST INDIAN POLICY.

Waiting for the American Negotiations with Canada to be Ended.

LONDON, March 7.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, to-day, explaining the delay in the presentation of the Government's West Indian proposals, said that until the reciprocity negotiations between the United States and Canada were concluded the Government could not tell what the position of the West Indies would be.

PARNELL GETS AN OFFICE.

Nationalist Elected City Marshal of Dublin to Save His Estates.

DUBLIN, March 7.—John Howard Parnell, brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, and Nationalist member of Parliament for South Meath, has been elected City Marshal of Dublin. The post is worth £1,000 a year.

His election was due to his representations that unless he obtained such a remunerative post he would lose Avondale, the Parnell family residence and estate, at Rathdrum, County Wicklow.

AMERICAN COMMISSION IN PARIS

M. Hanotaux Will Receive the Members on Wednesday.

PARIS, March 7.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, has informed the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, that he will receive the United States Special Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900, consisting of Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, the Special Commissioner; Col. Louis M. Hamburger, the assistant Commissioner, and Lieut. A. C. Baker, United States Navy, who is attached to the commission, on Wednesday next.

The Commissioners this morning received a deputation from the American Chamber of Commerce, headed by Stephen H. Tyng, President of that organization.

COMMONS AND IRISH DISTRESS.

England Accused of Trying to Stop American Contributions.

LONDON, March 7.—There was a little scene in the House of Commons to-day during the discussion of the grant for the relief of distress in Ireland. John Swift Macneill, anti-Parnellite, member for South Donegal, charged the Government with having tried toward the end of last Summer to check American donations. He quoted a telegram from Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the correspondent of a New York newspaper in support of his statement.

Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, interposed: "No, no, nothing of the kind. The object of the telegram was to check exaggerated accounts of the distress."

Mr. Macneill repeated that the Government had tried to paralyze American assistance in order to increase the distress and bring the Irish people into the power of the landlords. He asserted that Peel promoted the Irish famine of 1847 in order to remove the surplus population, and he demanded a reply from the Chief Secretary.

Mr. Balfour declined to reply, saying that the speech of the Honorable Member for South Donegal answered itself.

SWEDES AND NORWEGIANS.

Reports on the Union of Scandinavia Submitted.

STOCKHOLM, March 7.—The Swedish and Norwegian Committees on the Union of Scandinavia submitted their reports to the Parliaments to-day. The Swedish Committee recommends a common Foreign Minister, who may be a Swede or a Norwegian, but not a member of Parliament. He is to reside in Stockholm. The Swedish Committee also proposes the creation of a Foreign Council of State, to be composed of ten Swedes and two Norwegians, that the Foreign Minister be impeachable before the Supreme Court of the United Kingdoms, and that, finally, the diplomatic and consular representation be common to both countries.

A majority of the Norwegian Committee recommends that each country contribute toward the expenditure of the Foreign Ministry, in proportion to the population of both countries, for fifteen years, and that then each country be entitled to demand a dissolution of the Consular Union.

The minority of the Norwegian Committee recommends a separate Foreign Minister and separate diplomatic and consular representations.

Sir George Russell Dead.

LONDON, March 7.—Sir George Russell, Bart., member of Parliament for the Wokingham Division of Berkshire, (Conservative,) died here to-day.

Sir George Russell, besides being a member of Parliament, was the Recorder of Wokingham, and had been Judge of the County Court from 1874 to 1885. He was born in 1828 and educated at Eton and Oxford. He succeeded his brother to the title in 1883; he married Lady Constance-Charlotte-Elisa, eldest daughter of Lord Arthur Lennox, in 1867. He was first elected to Parliament as a Conservative in 1885. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon. George Arthur Charles Russell.

A GENTLEMANLY BURGLAR.

He Told Mrs. Brant He Stole Because His Wife Was Starving, and She Relented.

A burglar decidedly different from the ordinary run of burglars was caught in the flat of John C. Brant, at 1,968 Seventh Avenue, yesterday afternoon. He was gentlemanly, had soft white hands, nice manners, and had such a sad story to tell of why he came to enter the burglary business that Mrs. Brant did not have the heart to have him arrested.

Mrs. Brant returned to the flat at 5 o'clock, after a walk, and found the burglar in one of her rooms. He was piling up silverware on a table. Mrs. Brant called up four truckmen from the ground floor. Two of the truckmen nabbed the burglar in the hall.

"Oh," said Mrs. Brant, "you're the burglar, are you?"

The burglar bowed. "Yes, madam," he said.

She asked him what he meant by being in the burglary business, anyway.

"Not from choice, madam," said he, with another bow. "I'm driven to it."

"By what?" inquired Mrs. Brant.

"My wife. I'm forced to live. My wife is starving. I can't sit and see her starve. I love her so. I'd like to have you meet her."

One of the truckmen interrupted by asking if he should "get a cop." But there were tears in Mrs. Brant's eyes, and she said no, she would give him another chance.

Then she asked the burglar why he did not remove his hat. He did so, and his act revealed, perched on the top of his head, Mrs. Brant's pet canary.

"I was going to take it to my wife," explained the burglar, as he handed over two rings and a diamond-studded bracelet.

Mrs. Brant wouldn't hear of the burglar's being arrested, but in the street the truckmen called a policeman. The officer chased him several block, and caught a man who at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station said he was George Murray, twenty-two years old, a coal passer on the steamship Aurie of the White Star Line. But the policemen didn't believe him; his hands were too white and his manners too elegant.

SOROSIS ANNUAL ELECTION.

Chairmen of Committees Named to Hold for Two Years.

Sorosis held its annual election of officers yesterday. Only half the number are elected each year, and they hold office for two years. The Chairmen of committees who were elected yesterday were:

Ways and Means—Miss Hannah Allen; Music—Mrs. Gertrude Hess; Reception—Mrs. Lydia R. Coffin; Literature—Miss Nellie L. Kingman; Art—Mrs. Emily Palmer Cape; Drama—Mrs. Mary M. Bergholz; Philanthropy—Mrs. Emily E. Williamson; Science—Mrs. Florence De Graff Shaw; Education—Mrs. Sarah Conant Ostrom; House and Home—Mrs. Margaret Hugh Dean; Current Events—Mrs. Minnie Douglass.

The officers who remain in office are President Mrs. Mary Dame Hall, Vice Presidents Mrs. M. A. Dennison, Mrs. E. L. Demorest, Secretaries Mrs. Malcom Townsend, Miss Evelyn Stump, Mrs. Miriam Mason Greeley, Treasurer Mrs. Katherine B. Foote.

The annual breakfast of Sorosis will be held on March 21, when the newly elected officers will be installed and Sorosis will celebrate her birthday.

Prince of Belgium Coming.

Prince Albert of Belgium and suite are passengers on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which is due here to-day from Bremen.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Henry J. Gielow gave the third in her course of Lenten readings, in the Astor dining room, at the Waldorf-Astoria, yesterday morning, the author selected being Thomas Nelson Page.

Marshall Darrach of Newark gave the third of his course of Shakespeare matinées at the Waldorf-Astoria, in the small ballroom, at 3:15 P. M. yesterday. "Twelfth Night" was his subject, and he will recite from "Julius Caesar" on March 11, "The Tempest" on March 14, and "Hamlet" on March 18.

Miss M. E. Ford gave the second of her Lenten Monday conferences on literary subjects at 11:15 A. M. yesterday, at Sherry's. Nearly fifty people were present. The subject of Miss Ford's talk and the ensuing discussion was on "The Primitive Woman as Seen in Myth Poetry Versus the Modern Woman as Seen in Fiction."

A notable dinner last night was that given by the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry M. Sanders, at their home, 433 Fifth Avenue, in honor of Prof. John M. Robertson, the English author, who is to leave this country on Saturday, March 19. The table decorations were chiefly in yellow. The guests were Prof. and Mrs. Robertson, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bartlett, formerly of Washington; Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe, Prof. Edward S. Holden, Locke Richardson, Mrs. L. G. Runkle, Dean Emily Smith of Barnard College, and John Graham Brooks.

Miss Jean Kissam Allen delivered the fourth and last of her Lenten lectures, on "Angels and Devils in Art," at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in the home of Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, 850 Madison Avenue. The lecture, which was beautifully illustrated with photographs of works by the old masters, treated of "The Devil of Byzantine and Early Christian Art," "Exorcisms," and "The Devil of the Last Judgments, from Cimbo to Michael Angelo." Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Charles B. Curtis, Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, Mrs. William H. Osborn, Mrs. Robert Huntington, and Mrs. Livingston were among the audience.

Miss Adelaide Clarkson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Clarkson, who is to be married to her cousin, Clermont L. Clarkson, in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, on Easter Monday, was the guest of honor yesterday at a luncheon given by one of her prospective bridesmaids, Miss Helen V. C. de Peyster, at her home, 7 East Forty-second Street. None of the other bridesmaids was present. The table decorations consisted of white carnations and ferns, and the old family silver was in use. The guests included Mrs. Pierre Jay, née Louisa Shaw Barlow, a bride of last Autumn; Mrs. George P. Cammann, Mrs. Ernest Adee, Miss Nesser, Miss Annie Stuyvesant, and Miss Louise Hollins.

TWELFTH REGIMENT REVIEW.

An Unusually Full Attendance in All the Companies.

The Twelfth Regiment was reviewed in heavy marching order last night in its armory at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street. Major General Charles F. Roe and Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, with staffs, conducted the review.

The attendance was unusually large, out of 688 enlisted only 33 being absent. Of the field, staff, and non-commissioned officers 26 were present and none absent. The Hospital Corps of 10 reported all present. The attendance by companies was as follows:

Company A, Capt. Ernest R. Tilton, 56 present, 3 absent; Company B, Capt. Charles A. Smylie, 80 present, 3 absent; Company C, Capt. J. J. Feiter, 71 present, 4 absent; Company D, Capt. Rene A. De Russey, 43 present, 1 absent; Company E, Capt. William S. Judson, 44 present, 3 absent; Company F, Capt. James W. Girard, Jr., 49 present, none absent; Company G, Capt. George R. Dyer, 91 present, none absent; Company H, Capt. David Banks, Jr., 67 present, 7 absent; Company D, Capt. Thomas Denny, Jr., 48 present, 4 absent, and Company K, Capt. John R. Blake, 70 present, none absent.

MOORE'S STRONG STATEMENTS.

His Assertion that School Children Become Intoxicated Denied.

Some utterances made on Sunday night by Henry Hoyt Moore, at a meeting of the Brooklyn Ethical Society, to the effect that school children became intoxicated during the lunch hour, provoked yesterday a number of absolute denials from persons interested in public school education.

Mr. Moore said that the question had been raised in some schools of requiring pupils to bring their luncheons, because when they went home they drank so much beer as to become intoxicated.

Superintendent Maxwell said the story was "absurd," and that in his fifteen years' connection with the Department of Education he had never heard of such a case or of such a proposed rule. President Swanstrom of the School Board said that no effort had been made to induce children to bring their luncheons, and that Mr. Moore's statement was not entitled to belief.

Commissioner Babbott pronounced the statement a bit of fiction, and said Mr. Moore was evidently seeking notoriety.

AN OLD ACTOR'S SUICIDE

Henry Mader Pitt, After a Long Career on the Stage, Takes Carbolic Acid.

WAS ONCE VERY SUCCESSFUL

He Had Played in Many Well-Known Parts, but at Last Managers Considered Him Unreliable on Account of His Habits.

Henry Mader Pitt, a well-known actor, who had had a long career on the stage in England and America, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by drinking carbolic acid. He left behind him no explanation for his act, and the only reason he could have had for it, so far as known, is that he had been out of employment for several months.

Since last December Pitt had been living with one of his sons, Charles Dibbin Pitt, a young man of twenty-one years, in a boarding house patronized mostly by theatrical people at 221 West Thirty-eighth Street. His wife, Fannie Addison Pitt, lived there with him for a short time, but recently she has been playing with Sol Smith Russell in "A Bachelor's Romance." She is now in Philadelphia with this company.

At breakfast yesterday morning Pitt was apparently in the best of spirits. A little before noon he left the house, and returned about 3:30 o'clock. Those who saw him on his return noticed nothing unusual about him. His manner was the same as ever, and to all appearances he was in as happy a frame of mind as in the morning.

It was about an hour after he came in that Miss Lucy Mackin, an actress living in the house, passed his room and heard groans coming from within. She pushed the door open and stepped in. On the bed lay Pitt in his night clothes tossing about as if in terrible pain. A revolver lay on a chair beside the bed, and on a table near by was a glass which had contained carbolic acid. The odor of the acid filled the room. She leaned over Pitt and spoke to him, but he was too far gone to reply.

Ambulance Surgeon Too Late.

Miss Mackin ran out of the room and told John R. Gearry, one of the boarders, of Pitt's condition. Gearry hurried to a physician living near by, but the latter, so it is claimed, sent word that he could not attend the case. A policeman from the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station sent for an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. By the time the ambulance and the hospital surgeon reached the house it was too late to save the actor's life. Pitt died a few minutes after the surgeon arrived.

On investigating the case, Coroner Zucca found that the bottle which had contained the acid was missing, and that nearly every drop had been drained from the glass. The revolver lying on the chair had six chambers and was of the English bulldog type. Five of the chambers were loaded, but there was no indication that Pitt had discharged the sixth. It was plainly his intention, however, to shoot himself if the acid failed to have its expected effect.

Pitt is survived by two sons and a daughter besides his widow. A year ago last Winter he played in Charles Frohman's "The Thoroughbred" company. That was his last engagement. Last year, after leaving the company, he made an effort to establish a dramatic school in Boston. It is supposed that he was in pecuniary difficulties at the time of his death, and he had been struggling for months to get a satisfactory engagement. The managers considered him unreliable on account of his habits, and he found no opening that he was willing to accept. But, in spite of the misfortunes that had come upon him, his friends say that he never betrayed the slightest feeling of despondency or despair.

The Public Career of H. M. Pitt.

Henry Mader Pitt was born in Newark, N. J., while his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dibdin Pitt, English actors, were on a professional tour of America, Sept. 16, 1850. The family had been in the theatrical calling three or four generations. The American-born infant of the traveling players was soon taken to England, and there Pitt dwelt (excepting for three years spent in India) until 1880. His father was for a long while manager of the Theatre Royal, Sheffield, and his mother took charge of that institution after her husband's death, in 1885, and directed its affairs for some years longer. In that provincial playhouse H. M. Pitt made his early efforts in the art of acting. At the age of eleven years he had a small part, during one of his school vacations, in a piece called "Under the Rose." He forgot what he had to say, and was hooted by the unsympathetic metal workers who had paid their shillings and were critical. This was one of the awful memories of his boyhood.

At the age of sixteen he made his formal first appearance as Simon Sweany in "Where There's a Will There's a Way." He remained on the stage, then, a year, but in 1867 received a commission as ensign in a regiment of the line, and went to India to help quell the Afghan uprising. He had little experience in battle, but was employed for three years in service which required energy, vigilance, and courage. He once carried dispatches through a dangerous territory from the mouth of the Peshwahr Valley to the headquarters of Gen. (now Lord) Roberts. He remained in Asia three years, and on returning to England retired from the army, and appeared again on the stage, at the Royalty Theatre, London. Soon afterward he was engaged as stage manager of the Queen's Theatre, Manchester, and in the following year he joined one of the traveling companies of Craven Robertson to act in the comedies of T. W. Robertson. Thereafter his fame was associated with the rôles of George d'Alroy, ("Caste,") Lord Beaufoy, ("School,") and Angus Macallister, ("Ours,") in the minds of the playgoers of the provincial cities. He also acted in Albery's comedies as Jack Wyatt in "Two Roses," Claude Renruth in "Forgiven," Tom Penryn in "Apple Blossoms," and Jones in "Two Thorns," and he acted Lord Arthur Chilton in "False Shame." He was married to Fanny Addison, elder daughter of E. P. Addison, a comedian, and together they came to this country in 1880.

Pitt was in the stock company at Wallack's (Broadway and Thirteenth Street) that year, associated with Osmond Tearle, William Elton, John Gilbert, Daniel Leeson, Adelaide Detchon, Rose Coghlan, and Mme. Ponisi. He made his first appearance here as Orlando in "As You Like It," and acted in "The Guv'nor" and other plays. He was afterward in Daly's company, acting the Colonel in "The Passing Regiment" and having important rôles in "Odette" and other plays. He was connected with the Madison Square Theatre, briefly, in the consulship of Daniel Frohman, and reappeared there in the Spring of 1885, under A. M. Palmer's management, as Capt. Lionel Haughton in "Sealed Instructions." Afterward he was stage manager and actor at the Boston Museum for a number of years, and more recently he has appeared before the public fitfully. A handsome man, of good stage presence and more than ordinary artistic intelligence, Mr. Pitt, in his latter years, was under the ban of untrustworthiness. Whatever he did was done well. Some years ago he helped to stage "Hamlet" for Mr. Willard, inexpensively but effectively and tastefully, and he acted in that production the small rôle of Bernardo, the soldier who most fears the Ghost. Bernardo was by far the best-acted rôle in the play; and many old stagers reflected that they had never seen the character acted before.

AN ACTOR A SUICIDE.

Walter Lamb Inhaled Gas After a Year's Ill Health.

Walter Lamb, aged forty years, who lived with his mother in Bay Thirteenth Street, between Bath and Cropsey Avenues, Bath Beach, committed suicide yesterday by attaching a tube to a gasjet and inhaling the gas.

He had previously locked himself in his room, and was discovered by a member of his family. Dr. Main was immediately called in, but he was unable to save Lamb's life.

Lamb had been an actor, and had played parts in several good companies, but ill health and nervous prostration had kept him out of employment for the past year. A brother, Frank E. Lamb, is now playing with John Drew's company in "One Summer's Day."

STRANGE LIGHT IN THE SKY.

It Looked Like the Aurora Borealis, but Was the Reflection from a Fire at Fort Lee.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last night, a strange light appeared in the northern sky. Many persons thought it was a comet, and many others thought it was the aurora borealis. Above the horizon there was a broad belt of light, and above that, but detached from it, was a long pencil of light, somewhat resembling the rays from a search light. There was much wild conjecture as to what it was.

Later it was learned that the strange light was caused by a fire in Fort Lee. The Octagon Hotel was destroyed, and a half dozen smaller buildings were damaged. The fire started in the east side of the big hotel building, which was three stories high and built entirely of wood. It was 150 by 75 feet, and was built in 1878 by the Fort Lee Park and Steamboat Company at a cost of $25,000. There was no insurance.

The skating rink, which is close to the hotel, caught fire several times but was saved. At one time the entire lower part of the village was threatened, but a change of wind turned the flames.

The fire appears to have started in a room in the east end of the hotel, which was used as a carpenter's room. There was no fire in this room or anywhere in that part of the building. This is thought to indicate that the building was set on fire. Michael Lang, the watchman and caretaker, and his wife and child were in the building when the fire broke out. They escaped with nothing but what they wore at the time.

The reflection of the fire on the clouds created a great deal of comment in the city, and groups formed in the streets, in the parks, and on the roofs to watch it and discuss it. At first the long line of light was of a very brilliant hue, which slowly faded, and the ends of the beam melted away until there was a mere streak on the dark clouds.

A street philosopher gathered a crowd about him in Union Square as he explained that the light was "the sword of war" and presaged conflict. He said it appeared before the Revolution, and again in 1861.

Another man ventured the information that it was a bad omen, and had been seen by many persons just before Garfield was assassinated. Most persons, however, thought it was a comet, "the northern lights," or a big forest fire up the river.

From the signal service station it was clearly seen to be a fire some distance away. The theory advanced by the night observer was that the position and grouping of the clouds was such as to produce this strange effect.

Prof. John K. Rees, the Columbia University astronomer, said it was caused by reflection from the river.

McCULLAGH TO STOP GAMBLING.

Chief McCullagh intends to suppress gambling in this city, and, as his orders for wiping out such places had not been carried out wholly to his satisfaction, he had the commanding officer of every precinct at headquarters yesterday, where he laid down the law to them in plain terms.

He gave each Captain to understand that the gambling places in his precinct would have to be shut up, and that if he did not do it in a reasonable time, some one would be sent to his precinct who could. The poolrooms which were being run by clubs which had charters would have to be suppressed also, the Chief said.

Death of Gen. Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Gen. Nelson B. Sweitzer, United States Army, retired, died at Washington yesterday. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from West Point in the same class as McPherson, Schofield, and Sheridan, in 1853.

During the war he served gallantly as a Colonel of New York cavalry regiments, and was breveted five times for meritorious services in the peninsula campaign in Virginia. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

The J. M. Blair Brick Co. Assigns.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 7.—The J. M. Blair Brick Company made an assignment to-night to the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company of this city. Assets consisting of the company's plant are nominally $100,000, to which may be added money due from its debtors. Liabilities are: Bonded debt, $25,000; other debts, $45,000; total, $70,000.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS REYNOLDS, Union County's first Sheriff, and the oldest citizen of Rahway, N. J., died at his home yesterday afternoon at the age of ninety years. He celebrated his birthday Sunday.

JESSE R. DUN

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Kountze Brothers,
Bankers,
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York,
Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.
Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.
New York and London, February 19, 1898.
Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Leland, Towle & Co
offer Tax Exempt bonds of
NEW YORK CITY
2½s. 3s. 3½s
86 Wall St., New York. 7 Congress St., Boston.

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF SHARES OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK is prepared to receive deposits of shares of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, and to issue receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company dated February 4th, 1898.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, by Walter G. Oakman, President.
New York, February 8th, 1898.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,
N. E. Cor. Toone and Second Sts.,
Canton, Baltimore Co., Md., March 2d, 1898.
By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that Forty Thousand Dollars will be expended in the purchase of shares of the capital stock of the CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE for cancellation, in accordance with its charter.
All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to sell stock."
All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 23d day of March, 1898, will be considered and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the Company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers. W. B. BROOKS, President.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED Exchange would like to form a connection with another to do a commission business. Address F. G., Box 198 Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market excited.

What virtually amounted to panic conditions ruled on the Stock Exchange at the start of business yesterday morning. Many stocks opened down two, three, and five points apiece. There was an average decline in conspicuous shares of two points or more. Strength was shown nowhere. War talk was the one theme.

London quotations for American securities received here before the opening of the New York market showed declines sharp enough to emphasize greatly the anxieties which at the close of last week were reflected in liquidating sales. There seemed to centre at London yesterday morning storm clouds in abundance; nervousness was not confined to possibilities involving the Cuban situation, but Russia and China were represented in a broil, with British possibilities not too cheerful, a fact reflected in a decline for consols.

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Opening sales on the New York Stock Exchange put prices below any touched on the London board. The Associated Press announcement of Spain's "intimation" that Gen. Lee should be recalled from Havana was popularly construed into seriousness beyond any phase of the situation hitherto disclosed, and avalanches of long stock were thrown upon the market. In many instances opening quotations were materially apart. Sugar Trust, for example, sold at 123½ and 121 at the same time, so great was the excitement under which trading began. People's Gas of Chicago sold at the same time at 91 and at 89½, and in other parts of the market there were similar instances, reflecting the extraordinary hurry of brokers competing to see who could sell fastest and sell most.

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During the first hour of business there was a much graver look to the market than showed in the panicky conditions of about ten days ago—on Thursday, Feb. 24—when of a sudden the conviction developed that the destruction of the Maine was due to the external agency of a torpedo or mine.

But yesterday's demoralization was of a sudden checked by the unexpected appearance of good news quite apart from international complications. Around 11 o'clock the report got circulation that the United States Supreme Court was finally ready to hand down its long-anticipated determination of the Nebraska maximum railway rate case, and the forecasts current did not hesitate to promise specifically that the court's decision would be unequivocally in favor of the railroads. The market's response was a sullen dullness; quotations did not rally; transactions simply lagged, prices staying practically at their lowest.

At noon the decision came, and the market's show of appreciation of what has been longed for through months and months, what has been looked forward to with superlative hopefulness, was reflected in a rise in stock market quotations of not more than one-half of 1 per cent.

Every bear trader in Wall Street chortled his glee—the long-anticipated victory for investment interests had fallen flat, had come to a public unprepared to welcome it.

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In a feverish way the market continued seesawing processes till the last hour of business, when Washington dispatches announced that the Spanish "intimation"—Wall Street all day called it the Spanish "demand"—had been officially withdrawn, disavowed. Again the market rallied somewhat, but not much more than fractionally.

Wherever any tendency to strength was shown, however slight, bear manipulators exerted themselves energetically against it. Upon the bull side there was no show anywhere of concerted effort to help prices upward, or, indeed, even to maintain a show of firmness.

What strength the market showed was shown on account of its own intrinsic qualities. And its record under all the circumstances is more than ordinarily encouraging.

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It is a matter of much uncertainty whether the short interest was or was not extended; there is a little probability that it could have been much diminished. In the harum-scarum proceedings of the first hour's business on 'Change there were indications that many important traders on the short side were freely covering; but before the day was over it looked as if short stocks bought in at the opening were being again resold to offset the importance of the Supreme Court decision, the disavowal of Spain's "intimation," and continuing importations of gold in large volume from Europe.

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Government bonds were weak. There was a sale of $10,000 5s, coupon, at 111¾, a decline of ¾. Declines of 1½ per cent. were made in the quotations for the 4 per cents., without transactions.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. pf....1 | St. Joe & G. I. 2d pf. ¾

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	2	Minnesota Iron	½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	M., K. & T.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	M., K. & T. pf.	1¾
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1½	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Tobacco	½	Mobile & Ohio	1
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Nat'l Lead pf.	4
A., T. & S. F.	½	Nat'l Linseed Oil	½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1¾	N. J. Central	1¾
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	N. Y. Central	2¼
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3
Brooklyn Uni. Gas	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	6¼
Brunswick, 3d in. pd.	¾	Norf. & West. pf.	2½
Canada Southern	1½	Northern Pacific	1½
Canadian Pacific	1¾	Northern Pacific pf.	2¼
Ches. & Ohio	1¾	Ontario & Western	¾
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1¾	Ore. Short Line	3
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	1½	Pacific Mail	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	¾	Penn. R. R.	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	3	Peo. Gas, Chicago	1⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Pullman Car	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	2⅜	Reading	¾
Chi. & Northwestern	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & P.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	Rome, W. & Og.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	St. Joe & G. I.	⅞
Colo. Fuel & I.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅞
Consol. Gas	2¼	St. Louis S. W. pf.	1
Consol. Ice	½	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Delaware & Had.	1	Southern Pacific	½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	3¼	Southern Ry pf.	⅞
Erie	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Erie 2d pf.	1⅝	Third Ave.	4¾
Gen. Electric	⅝	Union Pacific Ry.	3
Hawaiian Sugar	½	Union Pacific pf.	1⅝
Illinois Central	2¼	Un. Pac., all in. pd.	1⅝
Laclede Gas	1¾	Un. Pac., D. & G. tr.	½
Lake E. & W. pf.	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Lake Shore	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	3½	Wabash	½
Manhattan Cons.	1¾	Wabash pf.	¾
Met. Street Ry.	5	West Chi. St.	1½
Michigan Cen.	3	West. Union Tel.	¾
Minn. & St. Louis	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

A., T. & S. F. gen.	1⅝	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	1
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1½	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½
Brook. R. T. 5s	1⅞	Mo. Pac. con	2½
Cent. of Ga. con.	1⅞	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1	N. Y., O. & W. con.	2
Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s	2¼	Nort. & West. con.	1½
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. Div.	3	Nor. Pac. 1st	1
Chi. & Northwest 7s, registered	1	Nor. Pac. gen. lien	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1
C., O., C. & Ind. cons. 7s	5	Ore. Sh. L. inc. B.	2¾
Den. & R. G. 4s	1½	Reading 4s	1
Erie prior lien	1¾	Rio Gr. W. 4s	1¾
Flint & P. M. 6s	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	4
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2	St. L. & I. M. 5s	2
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1
Ind., D. & W. 1st	2½	St. L. S. W. 1st	1⅞
Kan. & Mich. 4s	2	St. L. S. W. 2d	2
Kan. Pac. con	2	San A. & A. Pass 4s	1½
Laclede Gas 5s	1⅞	South Car. & Ga. 1st	1
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s	2	Southern Ry. 5s	1
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	3	Texas Pac. 2d	1¼
L. & N. gen. 6s	2⅝	Union Pac. 4s	1⅝
Met. Street 5s	1¼	Wabash 1st	1½
		West. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
		Wheel. & L. E. 1st, t. r.	1¼

There were no advances.

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At the close of Stock Exchange business yesterday the market, as a rule, was not lower for conspicuous stocks than prices made on Thursday, Feb. 24, the date of the first serious break following the Maine disaster. In some notable instances prices even at the lowest yesterday were higher than on that first demoralized day, while closing figures in a majority of cases were distinctly higher. Here, in tabulated form, is the showing of the low point touched on Feb. 24, contrasted with low quotations made yesterday, and yesterday's final sales, as well:

	Low. Feb. 24.	Low. M'ch 7.	Last. M'ch 7.
Atchison pf.	26	24⅝	25⅝
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	37	37	38⅝
Burlington	91½	90½	92
Consolidated Gas	180	178⅝	179⅝
Louisville & Nashville	53	48⅞	49⅞
Manhattan	98	98	100¾
Met. Street Railway	132	138	141
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	34½	33	34⅛
Missouri Pacific	24	24¼	25½
New Jersey Central	89	90	91
New York Central	109½	110	111¼
Northern Pacific pf.	58½	58⅝	59⅞
Northwestern	119¾	117⅝	119¼
Omaha	67	69½	70
People's Gas	88⅜	89	90¼
Reading	18	17½	17¾
Rock Island	81¼	83	84½
St. Paul	91¼	89¼	90⅜
Southern pf.	26½	26	26¾
Sugar	120⅝	121	124
Tobacco	87¾	86	90
Union Pacific	26¾	25⅝	26¼
Western Union	86¼	84¼	86

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The following table shows where prices for the most conspicuous stocks were at the close on Feb. 15, date of the Maine's destruction, compared with yesterday's prices at their lowest and at the close:

	Close Feb. 15.	Lowest M'ch 7.	Close M'ch 7.
Atchison pf.	31¾	24⅝	25⅝
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	41¼	37	38⅝
Burlington	102½	90¼	92
Consolidated Gas	183½	178⅝	179⅝
Louis. & Nashville	60	48⅞	49⅞
Manhattan	117¼	98	100¾
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38⅞	33	34⅛
Missouri Pacific	33¼	24¼	25½
New Jersey Central	96⅜	90	91
New York Central	113⅜	110	111¼
Northern Pacific pf.	66⅞	58⅝	59⅞
Northwestern	125⅞	117⅜	119¼
Omaha	77⅞	69½	70
People's Gas	96⅜	89	90¼
Reading	21⅝	17½	17¾
Rock Island	91¼	83	84½
St. Paul	95⅝	89¼	90⅜
Southern pf.	32⅝	26	26¾
Sugar	138⅞	121	124
Tobacco	92	86	90
Union Pacific	34¼	25⅝	26¼
Western Union	92⅞	84¼	86

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How yesterday's market agitation was reflected in fluctuations is shown in the following exhibit, representing the declines at the opening of business, losses shown at the lowest prices of the day, and the net shrinkage of the day measured by the Stock Exchange's final quotations—the table also presenting the net declines at last night's closing from the final figures made on Feb. 15, the Maine disaster day:

	Decline at Opening.	Decline at Lowest.	Decline at Close.	Decline Since Feb. 15.
Atchison pf.	2⅜	1⅝	⅝	6⅜
Brooklyn R. T.	1	2½	⅞	2⅝
Burlington	2¾	3¼	1¾	10¼
Consol. Gas	2¾	5	2½	13½
Illinois Central	2¼	2¼	1¼	6¾
Louis. & Nash.	2½	4½	3½	10½
Manhattan	3½	4½	1⅜	16½
Met. Street	5¾	5	5	21
M., K. & T. pf.	2	2½	1⅜	4⅝
Mo. Pacific	1½	2¼	1	7⅜
N. J. Central	1¾	2¾	1¾	5⅞
N. Y. Central	3⅜	3⅜	2¼	7¼
Norfolk & West. pf.	3	3¼	2¼	9
Nor. Pacific pf.	2½	3½	2¼	7
Northwest	2½	2¾	1¼	9⅝
Omaha	1	½	½	7⅛
People's Gas	⅞@2⅜	2⅞	1⅝	6½
Reading 1st pf.	1	2	1⅞	11⅝
Rock Island	2¾	2⅞	1½	7½
St. Paul	1¾	2½	1½	4⅞
Southern pf.	⅝	1⅝	⅞	5⅞
Sugar	2⅝@5½	5½	2½	14⅜
Tobacco	4⅞	4⅞	⅞	2
Union Pacific	2	2⅜	1⅞	8⅜
Western Union	2½	2½	¾	6⅞

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From the permanent investment standpoint the record of the security market makes a much more inspiriting showing than is impressed upon the professional traders of Wall Street and reflected in their garrulous pessimism. An observer inclined to put confidence in comments, estimates, and theories just now fashionable under the eaves of the Stock Exchange might fairly conclude that market values are already down to a panic basis, to figures not hitherto approached. Better than any argument on that score is the record presented in the following table, where yesterday's final figures are compared with prices for the corresponding date a year ago, over a score of the foremost stocks being represented—only three declines to contrast with eighteen advances:

	March 8, '97.	March 7, '98.
Atchison pf.	22½	24⅝
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20½	37
Burlington	75½	90½
Consolidated Gas	152	178⅝
Louisville & Nashville	47¾	48⅞
Manhattan	84½	98
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	30¼	33
Missouri Pacific	19½	24¼
New Jersey Central	92½	90
New York Central	98⅞	110
Northern Pacific pf.	36½	58⅝
Northwestern	106⅝	117⅜
Omaha	51⅝	69½
People's Gas	75¾	89
Reading 1st pf.	49½	40
Rock Island	67	83
St. Paul	76⅛	89¼
Southern pf.	27½	26
Sugar	115¾	121
Tobacco	74⅞	86
Western Union	82⅝	84¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@3 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. and upward for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $81,718,165; balances, $5,111,721; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,430,917.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2 15-16 per cent. for short and 2⅞@2 15-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was irregular. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.81¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84⅛@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84⅝@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.81¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94 9-16@94⅝, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—par@15c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50@60c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were very weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison, ¼, to 11¾. Declined—Erie first preferred, 3⅜, to 35¾; Canadian Pacific, 3¼, to 84¼; Louisville and Nashville, 2¼, to 52; New York Central, 2⅛, to 114½; St. Paul, 2, to 93; Erie, 1, to 12⅞; Illinois Central, ¾, to 102½, and Reading, ½, to 94. British consols declined 7-16, to 11½ for money, and 15-16, to 11¾, for the account.

In Paris rentes declined 22½c., to 104f. 10c. Exchange on London was 25f. 29½c. In Berlin exchange on London was 20 marks 47½ pfennigs.

THE PACIFIC STOCKS.

The new Union Pacific stock made a new low price yesterday, selling down to 17¾, a decline of over three points from Saturday's close. Union Pacific preferred was also weak, selling below 49. The stock was very largely traded in, and was kept under heavy pressure all day by room traders, who were also aggressive sellers of the Northern Pacific stocks. Of both properties, however, the respective reorganization interests were buyers.

In bearish circles it has become fashionable to show that the Pacific roads are to suffer greatly in case of war. It is pointed out that Pacific Mail's business and that of other feeders of the Pacific roads will be estopped by actual hostilities.

GOVERNMENT BONDS WEAK.

United States Government bonds were inactive yesterday, but notably weak. The 5s sold at a decline of three-quarters of 1 per cent. from Saturday's close. In the new 4s there were no transactions, but their closing quotation was 122½ to 123, against 124 to 125, the closing on Saturday.

On the European Bourses, Spanish 4s were very weak on heavy sales, selling at 57 15-32, a drop of over 2 per cent. from Saturday. This weakness affected all of the other Government securities, particularly Russian, Brazilian, and Italian. French rentes also declined. British consols were no exception, dropping nearly one-half of 1 per cent. The Chinese news was, of course, a factor in this weakness of the foreign security markets.

AS TO GOLD IMPORTS.

Engagements of gold for importation, to the amount of $2,350,000, were announced yesterday. Several of the foreign houses were concerned in the engagements. This brings up the total of imports in the present movement to $9,800,000—all of which has been taken since Feb. 25. In banking and foreign exchange circles there is much difference of opinion as to how far the gold-importing movement will go. Many conservative authorities are hesitant about making predictions, because of the unusual state of affairs. It seems to be the unanimous opinion that under ordinary circumstances the importations could not long continue, particularly as the New York money market continues easy, while at London and on Continental Bourses rates show a disposition to tighten. It is thought, however, that any slight advance in New York money rate will bring about further large withdrawals of gold from abroad.

BUYERS AND SELLERS.

Representatives of many important financial interests were conspicuous as steady buyers of stocks yesterday. Flower & Co. were large purchasers, particularly of the Western railroad shares; Housman & Co. and other representatives of Standard Oil interests bought heavily of all the active issues; brokers usually representing W. K. Vanderbilt and J. P. Morgan were also active as buyers. Boston and Philadelphia houses took round lots of stocks.

On the other side, the outside operators and their room-trading followers sold aggressively. Chicago was also a seller. London houses, in the first two hours, threw over about 40,000 shares, and this selling led to talk of probable tighter money here. London's attitude yesterday was very different from that shown on the panicky Thursday about ten days ago, when the foreign houses were large buyers in the face of the weakness. The apparent change in London sentiment yesterday gave much encouragement to the bears.

MR. MORGAN GOING TO EGYPT.

A chilly report was discussed in important circles yesterday representing that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is about to start for a recreation trip to Egypt.

TRADING NOT DISTRIBUTED.

One notable fact about yesterday's market was that 60 per cent. of the stocks dealt in had less than 1,000 shares to their credit. In view of the great excitement and the sensational news, it was not an unusually active day. Total transactions fell short of 600,000 shares. On Feb. 24, the Thursday when Wall Street had its panic, the transactions were considerably more than 700,000 shares.

SUGAR DOGGEDLY STRONG.

Sugar Trust was conspicuous yesterday chiefly by reason of the dogged strength which it showed after a disastrous opening. The stock closed on Saturday at 126⅛. At the opening yesterday it sold at 121. That figure, however, was the lowest recorded. Thereafter, although the traders pounded it vigorously and aggressively, it showed great powers of resistance, closing at 124. Covering purchases were largely responsible for this strength. Sugar Trust was by far the most active stock on the list, over 82,000 shares changing hands—a total considerably greater than that of all the other industrials together.

NORTHERN PACIFIC EARNINGS.

Northern Pacific's estimated gross earnings for the fourth week of February were made public last night. They show encouraging increases. The total gross for the week is estimated at $449,326, an increase of $163,755, or more than 57 per cent., over the corresponding week of last year.

Including this estimate, Northern Pacific earned in the month of February nearly $1,485,000, an increase of $470,000, or more than 46 per cent., over February, 1897.

THE CAUSE OF ONE RALLY.

The news from Washington that the Hawley Artillery bill had passed the House and that a bill appropriating $50,000,000 for the National defense had been introduced was hailed as a bull argument yesterday by many hitherto bearish traders, on the theory that the measures were conducive to peace rather than to war. Much covering was done by these traders after the news came, and a rally in many stocks was brought about.

KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG AND GULF.

Jocular Wall Street people have for some time past being poking much fun at Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf stock. Yesterday, however, amid all the smashing, the stock showed much strength. With Northwest preferred it was one of the few issues to end the day with a net advance.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

The demand for Southern lumber, especially hard woods, is good, the market is strong, and every tendency is toward higher prices, says The Chattanooga Tradesman in its weekly review. Stocks at the lumber centres are getting low. Interior movement is improving; export demand is, on the average, better, though something must be done to stiffen foreign prices, particularly on pine.

On the whole, the situation is satisfactory. Southern ironmasters would rather see an increased demand at present prices than an advance in price. Pennsylvania would prefer an increase in price. Whatever change occurs at all soon is more likely to be one that would meet the Birmingham wishes.

Somewhat increased consumption may be looked for soon, under normal conditions, but as to prices, the furnaces probably will have to be content with a firmer rather than a higher market.

Mill construction goes merrily on, but in a cool-headed, conservative way that promises much for the future. Cotton mill men, who are new to the Southern country, are moving slowly and making no mistakes.

Movements in cotton are very heavy. The Southern mills show greatly increased takings over last year.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Favorable decision to railways by Supreme Court in Nebraska maximum freight rate case.

Application to Stock Exchange by Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis and Omaha to have listed $10,330,000 6 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds.

Meeting to-day of Joint Passenger Committee of the trunk lines, to consider Klondike passenger rate war.

Dismissal by Supreme Court of suit to restrain Union Pacific Reorganization Committee from issuing more than $75,000,000 first mortgage bonds.

Application to London Stock Exchange to list new Union Pacific bonds and preferred stock.

Opening of lake navigation from Cleveland.

Beginning of business by Produce Exchange Trust Company.

Increase of 31,000 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago, as compared with previous week, and increase of 62,000 tons, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Arrival of $700,000 in gold. Announcement of several new engagements of gold in Europe for shipment to this city.

Decrease of $315,475 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside security market yesterday the only feature was the decline in Standard Oil, which closed about 12 points below the final figures of Saturday. The balance of the stocks on the outside list were dull, without pressure.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	201	203
Brooklyn, Bath & W. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. rcts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	82	83
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con 5s	97	98
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	205	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	182	184
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Consolidation	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	59	61
Union Ferry bonds	106½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	29½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	103½	103½
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co con	107	109½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	38	74½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	39	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103¾	104½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders	43	48
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	37	38
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	21¼	22½
Malt preferred	72½	73½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com	23	24
National Biscuit pref	80	81
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	360	362
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	163	165
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, March 7, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	103	333	Adams Express	100	100	100	100	−2
16½	17	860	American Cotton Oil	16½	17	16½	17	−1
69½	70	167	Am. Cotton Oil pf	70	70½	70	70	
7½	7⅝	340	American Spirits Mfg.	7½	7¼	7½	7⅜	−⅛
124	124¾	88,211	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	123½	124⅞	121	124	−2½
110¾	111	535	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	111	111	110¼	110¼	−1¼
90	90	30	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	90	90	89¼	89⅞	
89⅞	90¼	11,225	American Tobacco	88	90¼	88	90	−⅛
112	117	20	American Tobacco pf	114⅛	116	114⅛	114⅝	
34½	35	400	Ann Arbor pf	35	35	34½	34½	−1½
10⅞	11	1,460	At., T. & S. F	11	11	10¾	11	−⅛
25⅜	25½	10,070	At., T. & S. F. pf	25	25½	24⅝	25⅜	−1⅛
16½	17	1,560	Baltimore & Ohio	17	17	15⅞	16½	−1¼
2⅞	3⅛	2,640	Bay State Gas	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
38½	38¾	14,862	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	38¼	38¾	37	38⅝	−⅛
114	115	440	Brooklyn Union Gas	115¼	115¼	114¾	114⅞	−1⅛
..	..	800	Bruns. Co., $5 in. pd.	5¼	5¼	5	5	−¾
..	24	50	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
47¼	48¾	1,575	Canada Southern	47	47	46½	47	−1⅛
82½	83⅛	1,050	Canadian Pacific	82½	83¼	82½	83¼	−1⅛
18¾	19	5,275	Chesapeake & Ohio	18¼	19	17⅞	18⅞	−1⅛
91⅞	92	55,993	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	91	92½	90½	92	−1⅝
106	110	160	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	107	107	107	107	−1½
10	10¼	1,845	Chi. Gr. West	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	−⅛
7	7⅞	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis	8	8	7¼	7¼	−⅝
25	27	400	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	28	26	25	25	−3
90⅝	90⅞	65,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	90½	91	89¼	90⅜	−⅛
145	148	862	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	145½	145½	145¼	145⅞	−2⅝
119	119¼	4,765	Chi. & Northw	118	119¼	117¾	119¼	−1¼
174	..	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	175	175	175	175	+1
84¼	84½	18,865	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	85	84½	83	84¼	−1½
8	8½	405	Chi. Term. Trans.	..	8¾	8½	8½	−⅛
28	28½	635	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28½	28½	28	28	−1½
29	29½	1,620	C., C., C. & St. L.	29⅞	29⅞	28¾	29	−⅛
77	82	25	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	80	
12¼	13⅜	1,000	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	13½	13⅜	13	13⅜	−⅜
19	19½	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	19½	19½	17⅜	17⅝	−2¼
6	6½	700	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
179	186	2,930	Consolidated Gas	179	180	178¾	179⅝	−2½
27¼	30	300	Consolidated Ice	30	30	30	30	−½
86	90	100	Consolidated Ice pf	87	87	87	87	
107¼	110	528	Delaware & Hudson	108½	109	108½	109	−1
43½	44	1,460	Denver & R. G. pf	44	44	43	43¾	−3¼
12¾	12⅞	850	Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	−⅛
34½	35¼	2,210	Erie 1st pf	35	35½	34¾	34⅝	−⅝
17	18	200	Erie 2d pf	17¾	17¾	17	17	−1⅜
31⅛	31½	2,830	General Electric	31	31½	30¼	31⅛	−⅝
29	30	860	Hawaiian Sugar	28½	29½	28½	29½	−½
45	48	10	Homestake	47	47	47	47	
99	99½	2,859	Illinois Central	98	99	98	99	−1¼
47	51	25	Illinois Steel Co.	45½	45½	45¼	45½	
8	8¾	200	Iowa Central	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−¼
20⅞	21¼	200	K., Pitts. & Gulf	21	21¼	21	21¼	−¼
40¼	41¼	695	Laclede Gas	40⅞	40⅞	40¼	40¼	−1¾
14	15½	400	Lake Erie & Western	14	14	14	14	
68	70½	100	L. E. & West. pf	68	68	68	68	−1¾
189	190	149	Lake Shore	190	190	190	190	−1½
49¾	50	18,470	Louisville & Nashville	50½	51	48⅝	49⅞	−3⅛
100¾	100⅞	27,868	Manhattan Con.	99	101	98	100⅝	−1¾
142	145	14,550	Metropolitan St. Ry.	141	138	138	141	−5
104	104½	602	Michigan Central	105	105	103½	104	−3
26¼	27	400	Minn. & St. L.	26⅜	26½	26	26½	−⅛
85	88	68	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	
59½	60	100	Minnesota Iron	60	60	60	60	−½
10⅜	11	725	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¼	11¼	10⅜	10⅜	−⅝
34	34½	4,470	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	33½	34½	33	34½	−1⅝
25¼	25½	6,425	Missouri Pacific	25	25½	24¼	25½	−1
26	27½	140	Mobile & Ohio	27	27	27	27	−1
30¾	31	1,280	National Lead Co.	29½	31	29¾	31	
102	103	640	National Lead Co. pf	103¼	103¾	102½	102½	−1
15	17	100	National Linseed Oil	16½	16½	15½	16½	−½
91	91¼	5,230	New Jersey Central	91	92	90	91	−1⅜
111⅜	111¾	21,440	New York Central	110	111⅞	110	111¼	−2¼
183	183¼	53	N. Y. N. H. & H.	187½	187½	186¾	186¾	
21	33	500	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	30	30	30	−3
28¾	30	500	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	28	28¼	28	28¼	−6¼
11¾	14	106	Norfolk & West	13½	14	13½	14	
45	45¾	7,725	Norfolk & West. pf.	44¼	45⅝	44¼	45¼	−2½
5⅜	5⅝	2,310	North American	5½	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	21⅝	14,754	Northern Pacific	20¾	21⅜	20½	21⅜	−1⅛
59⅜	59⅞	36,192	Northern Pacific pf.	60	60⅝	58⅝	59⅞	−2¼
1⅛	1¾	3,540	Ontario & Western	15	15	14½	14⅝	−⅛
28½	30	400	Oregon Short Line	27	27	27	27	−3
24⅜	25	2,582	Pacific Mail	26	26	24⅝	25¼	−1
114	114½	1,425	Pennsylvania R. R.	115	115	114	114¾	−1⅝
90¼	90⅝	21,737	People's Gas, Chicago	91	91	89	90¼	−1⅝
43	44	10	P., C., C. & St. L.	43¼	43⅞	43¼	43¾	
175	176	475	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	175	175	174¼	175	−2
17⅝	18	2,295	Reading	17⅞	19	17¾	17⅞	−¾
40¼	40¼	10,060	Reading 1st pf.	41	41	40	40⅞	−1⅞
21¼	22	788	Reading 2d pf.	21½	21¼	21¼	21½	−⅞
120	122	100	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	121½	121½	121½	121½	−½
5½	6	200	St. J. & G. I.	5½	5½	5½	5½	−⅞
47½	49	410	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	46½	48	46½	48	
16	16⅞	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	+ ¾
6⅜	6⅝	50	St. L. & S. F.	6¼	6½	6½	6½	
55¼	56	435	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	55¼	55½	55	55½	−⅛
24¾	25	325	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	24½	25	24½	25	−⅛
9	9½	530	St. Louis Southw. pf.	8⅝	9¼	8¼	9¼	−1
70¼	72	1,525	St. Paul & Omaha	70	70	69½	70	−½
16	17	500	Southern Pacific	17	17	17	17	−½
7⅜	8	1,570	Southern Railway	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	−⅛
26¾	27	4,044	Southern Railway pf.	27	27	26	26⅝	−⅛
3⅝	4	620	Standard R. & T.	3¼	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	−⅛
24⅝	25	2,420	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24¼	25	24¼	24¾	−⅛
9¾	10	2,620	Texas Pacific	9¾	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	−⅛
179	180	525	Third Avenue	175	180	175	179½	−4½
18	18¼	1,718	Union Pacific Ry.	17¼	18½	17¼	17⅝	−3
50	50¼	34,282	Union Pacific pf.	49	50½	48⅝	50	−1⅝
26	26¼	12,210	U. P., all in. pd.	26	27	25⅜	26⅛	−1⅞
8	8¼	4,720	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8¼	8⅜	8	8	−⅛
6½	7	200	United States Leather	6½	6½	6½	6½	
60½	61	2,174	U. S. Leather pf.	60½	60½	59⅜	60½	−⅛
16¾	17	310	United States Rubber	16½	17	16½	17	
65½	66	250	U. S. Rubber pf.	65½	65½	65¼	65½	−1½
6⅞	6⅝	150	Wabash	6¼	6½	6⅜	6½	−⅛
15	15¼	2,420	Wabash pf.	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	−⅝
115	120	18	Wells-Fargo Express	115	115	115	115	
..	..	400	West Chicago Street	96⅜	96⅜	95¾	95¾	−1½
86	86⅜	5,834	Western Union Tel.	85	86¾	84¼	86	−¾
2¼	2¼	120	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼	−⅛
9¼	11	300	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10⅝	
Sales		596,514						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	..	98¼	C., H. V. & T. pf.	18	25	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	30
4s, r., 1907	109½	110¼	Com. Cable	160	..	New Cent. C.	7	8
4s, c., 1907	111	112	Consol. Coal	41	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12½	13
4s, r., 1925	122½	123⅛	Del., L. & W.	150	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	..
4s, c., 1925	122½	123½	D. M. & Ft. D.	11	14½		65	78
5s, r., 1904	111	112	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	..	N. Y., S. & W.	11	13
5s, c., 1904	111	112	Dul., S. S. & A.	2	4	Norfolk So.	62	66
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	4¾	6½	Nor. & West.	11¾	14
Cherokee 4s, 1898,			Eighth Avenue	325	..	Ohio Southern	..	5
ex int.	100	..	Ev. & T. H.	18	20	Ont. Mining	3	4½
Cherokee 4s, 1899,			Ev. & T. H. pf.	36	40	Oregon Imp., 5th		
ex int.	100	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	14	16	in. paid	25	27
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	153	158	Ore. R. & N.	45	50
			Green Bay & W.	30	40	Ore. R. & N. pf.	67	70
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	H. B. Claflin	92	97	Penn. Coal	325	..
American Coal	118	140	Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	98	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅞	1¼
Am. Dist. Tel.	23	..	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	Peo. & Eastern	3	7
Am. Express	123	128	Iowa Central pf.	28	29	P., C., C. & St. L.		
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	17½	19½	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	pf.	..	97
Ann Arbor	12¼	13	Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½	P., Ft. W. & C.	169	..
B. & O. S. W. pf.,			Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
new	6	6½	K. & D. M. pf.	14	16½	Quicksilver	1¼	2
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108	Keokuk & West.	32	35	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	64	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Capital Traction	75	80	Laclede Gas pf.	85	90	St. L. S. W.	4	4½
Central Pacific	10	12½	Long Island	40	50	St. P. & Duluth	20	25
Chi. & Alton	155	160	Manhattan Beach	4	7	St. P. & D. pf.	80	86
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..	Md. Coal pf.	40	52	St. P., M. & M.	130	138
Chi. & E. Ill.	54	58	Mexican Central	5¾	6½	St. P. & O. pf.	150	160
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	33¾	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	Sil. bullion certfs.	54	55
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24¾	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	52½	55	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Clev., L. & W. pf.	45	49	Minn., St. P. & S.			Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	S. M.	7	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	35	45
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Minn., St. P. & S.			U. S. Express	40	45
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	S. M. pf.	17	..	West. Union Beef.	7½	9
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	78	Morris & Essex	171	173	Wis. Central	1¾	2½
Col. & H. Coal, all			National Starch	5	7	Wis. Central pf.	2	6
in. paid	5	6	Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	70			

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,464,500	$175,300	$34,800	$222,300	$160,000	$2,756,600
Clinton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colonial	100,000	563,100	7,500	59,800	249,700	..	818,400
Columbia	300,000	1,030,000	152,000	119,000	125,400	20,300	1,975,100
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,117,300	62,900	72,100	219,200	..	1,381,200
Fourteenth St.	100,000	756,400	13,500	152,000	108,000	..	945,000
Franklin	200,000	460,000	80,000	85,000	75,000	..	450,000
Gansevoort	200,000	650,400	8,300	51,100	61,100	4,900	501,100
Hamilton	500,000	1,155,100	52,100	65,600	152,900	..	1,245,900
Hide & L. Nat.	500,000	2,021,000	280,600	41,400	148,600	..	1,524,300
Home	100,000	408,800	94,600	48,200	54,200	9,100	550,400
Hudson River	200,000	1,079,000	41,000	80,000	196,000	..	1,135,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,295,500	79,600	106,800	99,900	171,700	1,638,600
Mutual	200,000	858,300	25,800	94,100	210,200	16,100	886,300
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	599,900	34,000	130,000	123,200	42,500	895,000
Pacific	100,000	1,188,400	14,000	64,400	271,400	..	1,172,300
Riverside	100,000	728,700	6,200	87,800	65,100	..	702,800
Standard Nat.	200,000	434,000	13,300	49,600	65,800	600	291,900
State	100,000	1,494,000	60,000	24,000	46,000	84,000	1,615,000
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,062,300	24,500	102,600	92,300	126,400	1,399,400
23d Ward	100,000	657,500	20,500	94,300	81,900	106,800	886,500
Union Square	200,000	2,070,100	42,400	194,700	159,800	..	2,324,700
Yorkville	100,000	1,151,700	87,000	74,700	95,300	..	1,187,000
Astor National	300,000	796,300	31,800	92,800	196,600	..	818,800
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	945,600	29,000	58,800	117,000	85,000	1,088,300
Broadway	100,000	1,270,000	30,100	113,300	55,100	..	1,321,500
Brooklyn	300,000	1,164,900	71,100	78,700	351,500	15,500	1,381,200
Eighth Ward	100,000	269,000	12,700	16,800	42,300	1,000	217,800
Fifth Avenue	100,000	462,700	28,700	20,500	61,800	33,100	438,200
Fulton	200,000	831,400	54,100	39,900	112,800	..	820,600
Kings County	150,000	581,300	9,700	39,100	101,900	..	596,400
Manufrs' Nat.	252,000	2,130,500	223,800	266,100	589,700	..	2,812,700
Mechanics'	500,000	2,366,600	99,200	117,100	178,600	..	2,386,100
Mech. & Traders'	100,000	859,200	51,600	39,800	69,400	22,400	838,400
Nassau National	300,000	3,521,000	211,000	151,000	633,000	57,000	3,851,000
National City	500,000	2,256,000	75,000	310,000	496,000	47,000	2,829,000
North Side	100,000	682,000	10,400	62,700	124,700	539,800	1,202,700
People's	100,000	773,700	37,800	81,200	56,000	58,400	834,200
Queens County,							
(Long Is. City)	100,000	1,581,100	122,300	148,300	382,700	129,100	2,184,400
Schermerhorn	100,000	456,200	31,100	15,200	111,900	..	466,300
17th Ward	100,000	354,200	7,000	46,800	52,600	..	332,100
Sprague National	200,000	1,053,000	89,400	13,000	300,000	10,700	1,040,000
28th Ward	100,000	352,100	6,700	28,200	54,600	2,900	354,400
Union	100,000	250,800	6,500	13,000	82,900	32,000	197,500
Wallabout	100,000	481,900	11,800	81,200	68,800	2,400	465,300
Other Cities:							
First Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,884,200	127,000	228,600	417,500	509,700	4,115,200
Hud. Co. Na., J. C.	250,000	1,803,900	94,300	61,700	283,800	559,800	2,192,100
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,474,600	56,900	56,100	485,500	..	1,473,200
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	706,800	30,900	62,200	286,100	198,800	959,300
1st Nat., Hoboken	110,000	1,498,300	93,300	27,200	125,700	250,500	1,469,200
2d Nat., Hoboken	125,000	691,400	40,900	30,900	71,800	129,700	789,800
Staten Island	25,000	387,700	14,400	13,400	73,200	800	449,700
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	548,700	18,500	21,500	65,400	..	502,500
Total	$9,212,000	$58,883,800	$3,086,100	$3,952,100	$8,882,200	$3,428,500	$64,307,700

*As per official reports—Fifteen National Banks, Dec. 15, 1897; thirty-seven State banks, Dec. 16, 1897, $315,475 decrease, reserve.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s		
8,000	106¼	
2,000	106	
3,000	106⅛	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		
26,000	83½	
At. T & S F gen 4s		
10,000	89	
40,000	89½	
25,000	89¼	
67,000	89¼	
10,000	89⅜	
10,000	89¼	
20,000	89⅜	
30,000	89½	
1,000	89½	
500	90	
1,000	90	
26,000	89⅞	
10,000	89⅝	
25,000	89⅝	
10,000	89½	
22,000	89⅜	
28,000	89¼	
Adjustment 4s		
30,000	57	
50,000	56¾	
50,000	57	
1,000	57⅝	
4,000	57½	
10,000	57¼	
3,000	57⅜	
12,000	57½	
10,000	57¼	
5,000	57⅜	
20,000	57⅜	
2,000	57¼	
500	58	
10,000	57½	
30,000	57⅝	
1,000	57½	
500	58½	
10,000	57½	
10,000	57⅝	
41,000	58	
1,000	57⅜	
9,000	57⅝	
20,000	57½	
7,000	57¼	
26,000	57⅝	
2,000	58	
7,000	57⅝	
2,000	57¾	
Brooklyn R T 5s		
6,000	94	
5,000	93½	
4,000	93	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		
20,000	90	
8,000	89	
12,000	88	
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		
11,000	39½	
16,000	38	
Cent of N J gen 5s reg		
2,000s8	118¼	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		
1,000	78⅝	
8,000	78	
1,000	77⅞	
18,000	77½	
4,000	78	
Ches & Ohio con 5s		
1,000	115½	
2,000	115	
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div,		
1st consol 4s		
5,000	104¾	
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		
5,000	99	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		
1,000	105¾	
5,000	105½	
Chi & E Ill 1st		
5,000	116½	
Chi, Ind & L refdg 5s		
10,000	85	
Chi & N W reg gold 7s		
4,000	115½	
Chi, R I & P ext 6s		
22,000	105¾	
16,000s20F	105¾	
58,000	105¾	
Registered		
30,000	105¾	
Chi, R I & P deb 5s		
28,000	105½	
Chi Term Trans 4s		
1,000	84½	
8,000	84	
4,000	83½	
C, C, C & Ind cons		
1,000	132	
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust		
Co certfs		
5,000	63½	
Den & Rio Grande 4s		
9,000	90	
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s		
1,000	100	
3,000	99⅞	
Erie 1st con 7s		
20,000	143	
Erie gen lien 3-4s		
5,000	70	
2,000	69½	
2,000	70	
Erie 4s prior bonds		
10,000	88	
Flint & P M 6s		
2,000	115½	
Ft W & D C 1st		
1,000	69	
Galv, H & H 5s		
2,000	90	
Gal, Har & San An, Mex		
& Pac Div 5s		
10,000	95¼	
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		
17,000	101¼	
Total sales		

Han & St Jo cons		
3,000	120½	
Ind, Dec & West 1st		
1,000	98	
Iowa Central 1st 5s		
10,000	100	
Kanawha & Mich 4s		
2,000	90	
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st		
1,000	78½	
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust		
Co certfs		
2,000	98	
20,000	100	
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		
2,000	102¾	
1,000	101	
L S & M So 1st reg		
1,000	109	
Louis & Nash, S & N		
Ala gtd 5s		
5,000	95	
5,000s20F	95	
5,000	95	
Unified gold 4s		
1,000	87	
19,000	85	
Louis & Nash cons		
1,000	109	
Louis & Nash G M 6s		
1,000	117	
Met St Ry gen 6s		
94,000	110	
Mexican Int cons		
5,000	71¼	
18,000	71	
2,000	71¼	
Mil & St Paul, Chi &		
Pac West 5s		
12,000	118	
C & M Div		
4,000	141	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		
14,000	87½	
11,000	87	
Mo, K & T 2d		
22,000	59½	
5,000s3	59½	
5,000	60	
5,000	59½	
16,000	59½	
Mo Pac 1st cons		
10,000	95	
5,000	94⅞	
2,000	94	
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s		
5,000	76½	
Nash, C & St L con		
2,000	104½	
N Y Cent 1st coup		
10,000	116½	
N Y, C & St L 4s		
3,000	105	
N Y, O & W refdg 4s		
1,000	98	
1,000	97	
N Y, O & W con 5s		
1,000	108	
Norf & W Ry con 4s		
14,000	80	
5,000	79⅞	
1,000	80	
Nor Pac 1st 6s		
1,000	117	
Nor Pac gen lien 3s		
8,000	59¾	
5,000	60	
4,000	59½	
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		
15,000	94⅝	
1,000	94	
10,000	94½	
3,000	94¼	
10,000	94	
Nor Pac Term 1st		
3,000	105¾	
Nor Ry of Cal 5s		
4,000	102	
Oregon Imp Co 1st, Tr		
Co certfs		
18,000	105	
5,000	108	
Oregon R & N 4s		
10,000	94½	
Oregon S L 6s		
5,000	123	
Oregon S L 1st con 5s		
11,000	100	
Inc B & col trust		
10,000	47¼	
2,000	45½	
Penn 4½s coup		
6,000	112½	
Reading Co gen 4s		
5,000	81½	
10,000	81⅞	
2,000	81½	
10,000	81¾	
35,000	81½	
25,000	82	
Rio Grande West 1st		
9,000	81	
2,000	80¾	
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s		
2,000	88	
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s		
6,000	70	
St L & S F gen 5s		
10,000	102	
St L & S F 4s		
4,000	73	
St L S W 1st		
10,000	72⅝	
St L S W 2d inc		
1,000	26	
St L, Van & T H 2d gtd		
1,000	102¾	
St P & Duluth 1st		
1,000	117	

San An & Ar Pass 4s		
50,000	58	
6,000	58½	
So Car & Ga 1st 5s		
6,000	95	
So Pac of N M 1st		
5,000	108¼	
6,000	108	
Southern Ry 1st 5s		
20,000	90	
2,000	89	
3,000	90	
1,000	90¼	
11,000	90	
9,000	89½	
10,000	90	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Riverside Drive Corner Sold—Good Dealing in Unimproved Property—Transactions at Auction.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Joseph Stickney, to Stewart & Smith, the plot northeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Sixth Street, fronting 100 feet on the Drive and 125 feet on the street. It is understood that the buyers will improve the plot by the erection of a number of fine residences.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for H. J. Erickson, for $33,000, the five-story American basement Indiana limestone dwelling 235 West Ninety-third Street, 18 by 80 by 100.

Jacob D. Butler has sold to William H. Lake of Yonkers, for $85,000, the Monteith property, at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 151.10 by 99.11 by 163.11 by 102.

N. Brigham Hall has sold for Katharine A. Kingsland, to Herman Wronkow, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 240 West Fourteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

Gustavus L. Lawrence has bought four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

It is reported that Henry I. Beers has sold the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 110 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100.11, together with the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 160 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 200 by 100.11.

William A. Soles has sold, through Alexander & Haskell, to Cornelius H. Tallman, for $30,000, the five-story flat 71 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25 by 89 by 100.11. The buyer gave in part payment, $7,000, a place at Elberon, N. J., which has been resold to Thomas T. Kinney of Newark, N. J. The flat was bought by Mr. Soles at foreclosure sale on Feb. 23 for $28,018.

David Stewart has sold to James Rodgers the two-story dwelling 536 West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, southeast corner of Audubon Avenue, 19 by 48 by 78.8, one of a row of seven just completed.

James Walsh has sold for George Berger, for about $41,000, the five-story double flat, with store, southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25 by 80.

Thomas Cahill has sold the three-story limestone-front dwelling 160 Convent Avenue, 17 by 52 by 75.

Frederick Southack & Co. have leased to Thomas A. Edison for five years the corner store and basement of the new St. James Building, at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, to be used as an exhibition and salesroom for the phonograph and other electrical inventions.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Frederick Kohlmann, for $8,100, the six-story brick tenement, 185 East Third Street, 24.9 by 96.2, leasehold.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Edward A. Rollins, for $2,000, the plot, northwest corner of Lafayette Avenue and Whittier Street, 150 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the same plaintiff, for $1,532, the plot, Hunt's Point Road, northeast corner of Lafayette Avenue, runs north 329.5 by east 143.7 by south 75 by east 150 to west side of Faile Street, by south 250 to Lafayette Avenue, by west 50 by north 100 by west 50 by south 100 by west 139.9.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, executor's sale, 352 and 354 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 99.6 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 16.11¼ and 16.6¾, respectively, by 74.1, two three-story brick and stone dwellings.

By George R. Read, executor's sale, 332 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 400 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 16.8 by 80, four-story English-basement brick dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, William J. Lardner, referee, Westchester Avenue, north side, extending through to the south side of Prospect Avenue, 112 feet east of the junction of these avenues, 25 by 77, vacant; plot adjoining the foregoing on the east, 25 by 113.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 1,177 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Sixty-second Street, 20.5 by 70, five-story brownstone-front flat, with store.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 113 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 98 feet east of Park Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,983.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Marx E. Harry, referee, 179 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 115 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,754.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, R. B. Archer, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Elton Avenue, 45 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,788; subject to another mortgage for $4,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 45 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 340 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 90.11, five-story brick flat; 260 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 193 feet east of West End Avenue, 16 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $5,105.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, Albany Avenue, northwest corner of Myrtle Street, East Chester, 100 by 100, vacant; Myrtle Street, north side, 100 feet east of Albany Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment on the former parcel, $368; on the latter, $371.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Suburban Street, southwest corner of Valentine Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 24 by 40; Mary A. Costello of 1,390 Stebbins Avenue, owner; S. A. Dennis, architect; cost, $3,500.

Quarry Road, south side, 56.3 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling 22 by 41.6; Mrs. Kate McGrath of 136 Cherry Street, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Crane Place, west side, 20.3 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling and a one story-and attic frame stable; William McNab, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $3,000.

Monroe Street, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Walter E. Andrews of 527 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $800.

No. 207 East Seventy-ninth Street, to a four-story brick public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $500.

No. 29 Horatio Street, to a three-story brick public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 139 and 141 Mulberry Street, to two five-story brick tenements; B. Saider of 44 Washington Square South, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $9,983.

No. 60 Pearl Street, to a five-story brick warehouse; Mrs. J. M. White of 15 East Twenty-fourth Street, owner; S. D. Kelley of 9 Fletcher Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, March 7.

AMSTERDAM AV, 410, 25x100; James Noble and others to George Schmitt... 38,000
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 141st St, 25x100; Simon Docter and wife to Hyman Sonn and another
AVENUE A, n w corner of 80th St, 20.5 to 90th St x259.5x301.4x483.11; William Tewes and others, Board of Managers, to St. Joseph's Asylum... 1
BLEECKER ST, 161, 21.8x84; Celia G. Fowler and another to Amos F. Eno... 15,000
COMMERCE ST, s e corner of Barrow St, 25x37.6, being 41 Barrow St; Sarah E. Westervelt and others to Albert B. Schuyler and others, executors... 1
COMMERCE ST, s e corner of Barrow St, 25x37.6, being 41 Barrow St; George Huyler, Jr., to Albert B. Schuyler and others, executors... 1
COMMERCE ST, s e corner of Barrow St, 25x37.6, being 41 Barrow St; William H. Palmer and wife and another to Albert B. Schuyler and others, executors. 1
EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 136th St, 20x90; Edward L. Patterson to the Equitable Life Assurance Society... 20,000
EDGECOMBE ROAD, e s, 1,176.10 ft s of High Bridge Road, 80x10; Francis Higgins to Thomas H. O'Connor... 800
ELLIOTT AV, s e corner of Julianna St, 100x125; Mary Hughes to Louisa Bodenberger... 1
LOTS 24 to 27, Block 35, map of Section C of Edenwald; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee, to John H. Eden, release of mortgage... 500
LOT 48, Block A, map of Mapes estate, West Farms; John Boyle to Dorothy Weber and another... 700
LOT 482, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Nickolaus Heth... 550
LOT 481, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Charles Ringelstein... 3,000
PARK ROW, 106, n s, 24.8x102.11x24.8x101.11; Robert Gardner to James K. Shaw... 1
RIVINGTON ST, 265, s s, 25x100; Celia Sturtz to Harris Sturtz... 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 145th St, 87.6x110; George Dasher to Mira Dasher... 1
WEST END AV, e s, 75.6 ft s of 93d St, 21x100; George A. Fisher to Bessie Jacobs... 100
3D AV, e s, 100 ft s of 171st St, 50x100; Charles Brogan and wife to Emil S. Levi... 100
3D AV, e s, 25 ft n of 171st St, 100x100x95x100; Emil S. Levi to Charles Brogan... 100
29TH ST, 123 West, 17x50x—x50; Emily Simonson to Sophia Browner... 15,000
31ST ST, 149 East, 23x98.9; 3d Av, 454, w s, 24.10 ft n of 31st St, 22.7x80; Thomas W. Jackson to Jennie R. J. Irving... 1
35TH ST, s w s, 250 ft n w of 1st Av, 25x100; Frank L. Warren to Laura Billings... 7,500
41ST ST, s s, 280 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Edwin B. Root, referee, to Elizabeth C. Brown... 6,600
57TH ST, 832 East; Henry H. Lawrence to Francis Gaywood... 10
58TH ST, 54 East, 20x100.5; Henrietta Heidelbach to Fritz Schwyzer... 33,000
74TH ST, n s, 91.8 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x102.2x irregular; Clara S. Dickerson to Henry G. Trevor... 1
93D ST, 118 and 120 East, 65x100.8; Albert Wagner to William H. Schaefer... 1
109TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100.11; David Marks to August Selttitz... 100
109TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100.11; August Selltitz to Max Freund... 1
110TH ST, n s, 226.9 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x100.11; William W. Watkins and others to Susan Combes... 100
124TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Morris Finn to William H. Schaefer... 15,000
131ST ST, 8 East, 18.2x99.11; Frances Gaywood to Henry H. Lawrence... Exchange
136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 21x99.11; Albert S. Farnam and wife to Alfred B. Perkins... 23,750
153D ST, n s, 345 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; Jacobina Kessler to Adam Kessler... 1
160TH ST, n s, 76.4 ft e of Trinity Av, 23.2x21.3; Henry Hoehm to Anna M. Siebeneichen... 500
161ST ST, n s, 99.11 ft e of Boulevard, 0.1¼x99.11; Jacob D. Butler to William Broadbelt... 1
162D ST, n e s, 74.6 ft s e of Brook Av, 58x100; Christina S. Pabst to Petty Soulard and Walker Realty Company... 1,512
180TH ST, s s, 61.9 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 16.9x95; Charles H. Thornton and another to Robert M. Skinner... 1

Recorded Leases.

DIMICK, Jere W., Jr., to John J. Cavanagh; 258 West 23d St, three years... $2,700
HUGHES, Henry, as executor, to Edwin L. Reynolds; 532 3d Av, 5 years... 1,400
KATZ, Bernard, and another, to Charlotte Krager; 67 Warren St, eight and one-sixth years... 2,500
MANN, Hermann, to August H. Reuss; 92 5th Av, eight years... 1,200
WALKER, Elizabeth, to Samuel Warwick and another; 511 to 515 West 35th St, five years... 2,167

Recorded Mortgages.

ABBOTT, Richard W., and wife to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 360 and 361, Block K, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 7 years... 800
APPELL, Jacob, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 187 10th Av, 1 year. 8,000
APPELL, Jacob, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 189 and 193 10th Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)... 16,000
ARTHUR, George W., to Charles H. Edgar, trustee, &c.; s e corner of Park Av and 98th St, 3 years... 20,000
ARTHUR, George W., to Charles H. Edgar, trustee, &c.; s s of 98th St, 75 ft e of Park Av, 3 years... 15,000
ARTHUR, George W., to William R. H. Martin and another, trustees; e s of Park Av, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 3 years.. 14,000
ARTHUR, George W., to William R. H. Martin and another, trustees; e s of Park Av, 25.11 ft s of 98th St, 3 years. 14,000
ARTHUR, George W., to William R. H. Martin and another, trustees; e s of Park Av, 75.11 ft s of 98th St, 3 years.. 14,000
ARTHUR, George W., to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s e corner of Park Avenue and 98th St, 1 year... 13,000
BAISLEY, George F., and others to Julia A. M. Massener; Halsey Place, s e s, 63.11 ft s w of Washington Av, 3 years.. 2,400
BLUNDELL, Elizabeth, to James G. Wentz; w s of Barretto (Fox) St, 479 ft s of 167th St, demand... 4,000
BOCK, Nicholas, to Edward M. Scudder; 540 East 134th St, ½ year... 500
BOGNER, Max and Joseph, to Edward J. Eckert; 779 10th Av, 3 years... 7,000
BROADBELT, William, to the New York Life Insurance Company; n s of 161st St, 246.9, 283.8, 301.7, and 337.7 ft e of Boulevard, (four mortgages,) 3 years... 48,000
BROADBELT, William, to the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; n s of 161st St, 99.11 ft e of Boulevard, and five adjoining lots, 5 years, (six mortgages)... 70,000
BROADBELT, William, to the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; n s of 161st St, 227.10, 264.9, and 355.7 ft e of Boulevard, 5 years, (three mortgages).. 36,000
DATTELBAUM, William, and another to Lillie Field; 113th St, n s, 50 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11, 3 years... 15,000
DE CAMP, Robert L., to Emma B. Atterbury and another; 100th St, n s, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years and 1 year, (two mortgages)... 16,000
FELDMAN, Rachel, to Margaret Baldwin; 129th St, 140 West, 1 year... 3,000
FELDMAN, Rachel, to Horace T. Rowley; 129th St, 140 West, 3 years... 22,500
FORAN, Thomas E., to John A. Baumann; 51st St, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years... 1,000
GEIS, Adam, to Parmelia A. Eustis; s s of 80th St, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year... 2,000
HETH, Nicolaus, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 482, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year.... 250
KRAMER, Charlotte, to Peterson Consolidated Brewing Company; 67 Warren St, leasehold, demand... 8,000
LAWRENCE, Henry H., to Laura A. Delano; 8 East 131st St, 5 years... 6,000
LEVI, Emil S., to Julia Jacobs, executrix, &c.; e s of 3d Av, 125 ft s of 171st St, 3 years... 13,000
LEVI, Emil S., to Julia Jacobs, executrix, &c.; e s of 3d Av, 100 ft s of 171st St, 3 years... 13,000
McFARLAND, Bernard, to Thomas D. O'Connor; 234 West 26th St, 1 year..... 1,000
MEEHAN, James, and John Shea to William Herz; s e s of Dawson St, 91.10 ft n e of Prospect Av, demand... 1,000
O'RORKE, Thomas, to Rose Flogans; Grant Av, w s, 131.3 ft n of 164th St, 2 years... 3,000
PETERSON, Christian W., to Cecilia R. Weber; s w s of 169th St, 65.7 ft n w of Home St, 1 year... 500
PETTY, Soulard, and Walker Realty Company to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 162d ST, 74.6 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year. 7,500
PRINCE, Adolf, to Morris Goldstein; 125 Suffolk St, installments... 6,500
RIBLET, Blandina S., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 75th St, 124 West, 3 years... 21,500
RINGELSTEIN, Charles, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 481, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year... 2,300
ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; 1488 St, s s, 16.11 ft e of Bergen Av, 6 months... 3,000
SCHMITT, George, to James Noble and another; Amsterdam Av, 402, w s, 77.2 ft s of 80th St... 3,500
SCHNUIGG, Francis J., to Louis P. Mahler, 57th St, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5, 1 year... 2,500
SELLTITZ, August, to David Marks; 109th St, n s, 100 w of 10th Av, 3 years. 15,000
SKINNER, Robert M., to Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton; s s of 180th St, 61.9 ft w of Vanderbilt Av West, 2 years. 800
STEINMETZ, Eva, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 146 and 147, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 years... 425
STEWART, Percy M., and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 91st St, 175 ft w of West End Av demand... 4,000
VAN BUREN, Catharine G., to Anna E. Cockburn; n s of 45th St, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year... 3,500
WAGNER, Peter, to David E. Oppenheimer and another; s s of 102d St, 100 ft e of West End Av, 1 year... 40,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Enoch C., to Frederic J. Middlebrook... $12,600
BALLENBERG, Samuel and Julius, to Hannah Radt... 1,700
BAULAND, Albertina, to Philip Wagner. 1,500
BEHRE, Greje, and others, executors, &c., to Emma A. Behre... 5,000
KING, Archibald G., and another, trustees, to Richard and Edward King, executors, &c... 4,000
KING, Archibald G., to Archibald G. and Richard King... 4,000
SCHWYGER, Fritz, to Henriette Heidelbach, (two mortgages)... 22,000
STEVENS, Henry E., Jr., to James K. Holmes and another... 2,000
STEWART, William C., to David Stewart, (three mortgages)... 3,000
STOKES, Mary K., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company... 2,500
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE COMPANY to Ann E. Mitchell and others, executors, &c... 18,000
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE COMPANY to Edwin C. Sturges and another, executors... 18,000

Mechanics' Liens.

GREAT JONES ST, 7; W. & W. H. Bradley against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor... $838
GREAT JONES ST, 7; William H. Schmohl against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor... 595
UNIVERSITY PLACE, 60, n w corner of 10th St; W. and W. H. Bradley against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor.. 1,159
UNIVERSITY PLACE, 60, n w corner of 10th St; W. H. Schmohl against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor... 967
TRINITY AV, e s, 100 ft s of 161st St, 25x100; John Clark against Winslow E. Buzby, owner; Robert Pickens, contractor... 68
3D AV, 2,886 to 2,894; the Henry Huber Company against Franklin A. Wilcox, owner; Charles A. O'Neill, contractor.. 439
97TH ST, 311 East; William Barrow against Mrs. Jeanette Mehrbach, owner and contractor... 164
159TH ST, 667 to 687, East; Arthur Wriedt against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor... 171

Lis Pendens.

ACADEMY ST, w s, 100 ft n of Vermilye Av, 37.8x100; 185th St, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 150 x79.11; 179th St, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x100; Prospect Av, n w corner of Fox St, 25x100; 178th St, n s, 175 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x100; 179th St, n s, 150 w of Audubon Av, 50 x100; Grand Av, n s, 252.6 ft w of 3d St, 50x115.9; Popham St, s s, 108.11 ft w of Anthony Av, 75x95; Anthony Av, e s, 80.7 ft n of 175th St, prolonged, 52x142; High Bridge Road, s w corner of 5th Av, 236.8x107.7x—x161.7; 5th Av, e s, at land of John Komanens, 35x87, being Lot 10, Block 3,199, Section 11, land map of City of New York; Audubon Av, e s, 21.11 ft s of 178th St, 60x95; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 180th St, 100x100; Elizabeth F. Stahlnecker against Benjamin F. Gerding and others, (action to obtain injunction, &c., restraining encumbrance, &c.;) attorney, J. A. Barratt.
LENOX AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 136th St, 25x75; Stephen F. Cox against Frederick Aldhous and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Koones.
PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING 15 72-100 acres, in Borough of Bronx; also, Lot 28, map of Classon Point, contains 50 acres; The Mutual Life Insurance Company against William M. Husson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.
PLEASANT AV, e s, 34.3 ft n of 121st St, 16.8x98; William J. Willett against Charles M. Eiler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Davidson.
108TH ST, 212 East; Margaret Ryan, individually and as administratrix, against Jeremiah J. Howe and others, (partition;) attorneys, Dunphy & Pearsall.
63D ST, n s, 187.6 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x100.5; Irving Grinnell and others, trustees, &c., against George B. Dunn, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harison.
106TH ST, n s, 342.6 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x100.11; M. Adele Smith and another, executrix, &c., against Sarah Rubenstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

38—Central National Bank of Boston, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Aaron R. Stevens et al.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Dissenting, Justice Peckham.

55—A. Backus, Jr., & Sons et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Fort Street Union Depot Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Dissenting, Justice Harlan. (Justice Brown took no part in the decision of this case.)

69—The Savings and Loan Society, appellant, vs. Multnoham County, State of Oregon, et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Gray. Dissenting, Justice Harlan and Justice White. (Justice McKenna, not having been a member of the court when this case was argued, took no part in the decision.)

42—C. J. Smyth, Attorney General, et al., appellants, vs. George Smith et al., and 51—C. J. Smith, Attorney General, et al., appellants, vs. Henry L. Higginson et al—Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska.—Decrees affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan. The Chief Justice took no part in the consideration and decision of these cases. Justice McKenna was not a member of the court when these cases were argued and submitted, and took no part in their decision.)

184—Herman Keck, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—In error to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—Judgment affirmed by a divided court.

580—Charles E. Pope, receiver, &c., petitioner, vs. the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railway Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

223—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Isaac W. Patrick et al.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Dismissed on motion of Solicitor General Richards, for the plaintiff in error.

302—The United States, appellant, vs. John Dobson.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Dismissed on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the appellant.

583—John Andersen, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the defendant in error.

591—Flint, Eddy & Co., appellant, vs. George Christall et al.—Motion to advance submitted by J. Langdon Ward in behalf of counsel for appellant.

151—Ambrose P. S. Stuart, appellant, vs. Kent K. Hayden, receiver, &c., et al., and 180—August T. Gruetter et al., appellants, vs. Ambrose P. S. Stuart et al.—Motion to reform decree submitted by Franklin W. Collins in behalf of G. M. Lambertson for the receiver.

553—Lars Thompson, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Utah.—Argument continued by John W. N. Whitecotton for the plaintiff in error, by L. T. Michener for the defendant in error, and concluded by J. W. N. Whitecotton for the plaintiff in error.

45—Josephine W. Wupperman, appellant, vs. the steamship Caribe Prince, &c.—Argument commenced by Harrington Putnam for the appellant, and continued by J. Parker Kirlin for the appellee.

Call for to-day: 45, 79, 83, 415, 514, (and 515,) 99, (and 116,) 397, 8, 27, (and 15 and 16,) and 297.

Calendar for Tuesday, March 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Government causes, (jury.)

7679—Herrman vs. Merritt.
7838—Downing vs. Merritt.
7884—Downing vs. Robertson.
7885—Downing vs. same.
7886—Same vs. same.
8025—Same vs. same.
8386—Same vs. same.
9267—Weilbacher vs. same.
9287—Steinhardt vs. same.
9381—Nesbith vs. same.
11060—Neuss vs. Hedden.
11165—Hecht vs. Robertson.
11273—Ferris vs. same.
11577—Wertheimer vs. same.
11417—Muser vs. same.
11479—Mills vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

52—Bee vs. Yacht Vif.
100—N. Y. & South Brooklyn Ferry Co. vs. Tug. W.H. Beard.
99—V. T. & Norwalk Steamboat Co. vs. ferryboat Columbia.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 362, 373, 377, 378, 381, 388, 389.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, J. J.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

7—People ex rel. McNamara vs. Moss.
8—People ex rel. O'Keefe vs. same.
13—Gall vs. Gall.
16—Hascall vs. King.
17—Gallagher vs. Minturn.
18—Braker vs. Com. Indemnity Assn.
19—Klein vs. Long.
20—Harris vs. Guggenheimer.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—People &c., vs. Devine.
2—Same vs. Duffy.
3—Glickman vs. Loew.
4—Gillies vs. Ellis.
5—O'Brien vs. Ottenberg.
6—In re Hanna.
7—Levi vs. Levi.
8—Lynch vs. Lynch.
9—Lupier vs. Lupier.
10—Middlebrook vs. Poucher.
11—Murray vs. Haskin.
12—Haasters vs. Gibson.
13—Kernochan vs. Hughes.
14—Linderstein vs. Eq. Life Assn. Society.
15—Hall vs. Bloch.
16—Stanfield vs. Stanfield.
17—Doherty vs. Dennett.
18—Lynch vs. Lynch.
19—Swenson vs. Frame.
20—Bachanan vs. Little.
21—Aaron vs. Oberle.
22—In re Stuker.
23—People &c. vs. Baker.
24—Green vs. Green.
25—Hall vs. Hall.
26—Boas vs. Miller Bros. & Co.
27—Todd vs. Hoeber.
28—Tappen vs. Nash.
29—Smith vs. Sexton.
30—Old Pardee Coal Co. vs. Hunt.
31—Kline vs. Kline.
32—In re Consolidated Trust.
33—People &c. vs. Madison Square Bank.
34—O'Brien vs. Grieff.
35—McFarlan vs. McFarlan.
36—In re Consolidated Am. Reduction Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn vs. Cudlipp.
2—Andreas vs. Broadway.
3—Powell vs. Powell. Demurrers.
671—Stanton vs. Freund.
678—Goldmark vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
680—Marvin vs. Shaw.
683—Sprigg vs. Savage.
687—Eastman Co. vs. Sayles.
688—Same vs. same.
689—Same vs. same.
37—Dugro vs. Vandewater.
38—Roberts vs. Vanhorne.
39—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Adler.
40—Sanders vs. Porter.
41—Higgins vs. Coler.
42—Goetz vs. Janda.
43—Van Brunt vs. Spencer.
44—Blank vs. Goerlitz.
45—Franklin vs. Tanner.
46—Wright vs. McFarland.
47—Steele vs. Eureka Safe & Lock Co.
48—Maggini vs. John Kress Brewing Co.
49—Knickerbocker Trust Co. vs. Suffolk Gas Co.
50—Suskind vs. Kropp.
51—In re Smith.
52—In re Goelet.
53—In re Shortland.
54—In re Hitchcock.
55—In re Longman.
56—In re Howell.
57—In re Boyd.
58—In re Egleston.
59—In re Wells.
60—In re Lister.
61—U. S. Glass Co. vs. Bretzfeld.
62—In re Grand Boulevard & Concourse.
63—In re Unterstuizangs Verein.
64—Marro vs. Goldner.
65—City Bank of Hartford vs. Corey.
66—Kranshaur vs. Kranshaur.
67—Hassett vs. Grand State Provident Assn.
68—Murray vs. Curley.
69—O'Brien vs. Ottenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Le Barbier, Herrmann, and Gray.

1—Frank Bailey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

13885—Stones vs. Stones.
14750—Bergman vs. Berheimer.
14783—Connaughton vs. Met. St. Ry.
14824—Manis vs. Met. St. Ry.
15340—Fabrig vs. Morse Oil & Pharmaceutical Co.
15066—Sabatar vs. Levine.
8615—Hayman vs. Hobbs.
15373—Boas vs. Chatfield.
15433—Cameron vs. N. Y. Elevated R.R. Co.
15257—Toner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8944—Williams vs. Tamsen.
14721—Hill vs. Seltz.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and VI. for trial.

8106—Lamb vs. Flanagan.
8526—Franciosa vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
8536—Kingsley vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Co.
354—Belin vs. Harris.
4400—Gandersdorf vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
4314—Kelly vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
4539—Rafter vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
5068—O'Shea vs. Haner.
9469—Valentine vs. Gibson.
6706—Lynch vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
301—Abbruzzese vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 9546.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J. Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Le Barbier, Herrmann, and Gray.

1—Frank Bailey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

13885—Stones vs. Stones.
14750—Bergman vs. Berheimer.
14783—Connaughton vs. Met. St. Ry.
14824—Manis vs. Met. St. Ry.
15340—Fabrig vs. Morse Oil & Pharmaceutical Co.
15066—Sabatar vs. Levine.
8615—Hayman vs. Hobbs.
15373—Boas vs. Chatfield.
15433—Cameron vs. N. Y. Elevated R.R. Co.
15257—Toner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8944—Williams vs. Tamsen.
14721—Hill vs. Seltz.
14591—Troost vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15247—Golia vs. Fisher.
15396—Claypool vs. Baker.
14470—Erickson vs. The Mayor, &c.
13825—Kelly vs. Baker.
14837—Wilson vs. Freeman.
15260—Heyman vs. Klingman.
14892—Noonan vs. Obermeyer & Liebman.
13912—Webb vs. Roosevelt.
13154—Coppola vs. Cosgrove.
15244—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Schindelman.
15252—B. Goetz Mfg. Co. vs. Conway.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and VI. for trial.

8106—Lamb vs. Flanagan.
8526—Franciosa vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
8536—Kingsley vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Co.
354—Belin vs. Harris.
4400—Gandersdorf vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
4314—Kelly vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
4539—Rafter vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
5068—O'Shea vs. Haner.
9469—Valentine vs. Gibson.
6706—Lynch vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
301—Abbruzzese vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 9546.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J. Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

8609—Stern vs. Stewart.
9046—Leland vs. Sun Printing and Pub. Co.
7492—Diggs vs. Metropolitan St. Ry. Co.
7663—French vs. Society of Select Guardians.
6195—McCauley vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8281—Volkening vs. Kilpatrick.
6356—Bean vs. Morrill.
8909—Chapman vs

WINTER RESORTS.

THE DE SOTO,

SAVANNAH, GA.,

One of the most elegantly-appointed hotels in the world. Accommodations for 500 guests.

Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a Winter resort.

WATSON & POWERS, PROPRIETORS.

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PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.

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The purest of water from our own artesian well.

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Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet; American and European plan.

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Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.

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HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.

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The Hotel Windsor,

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Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.

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HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Kentucky Av., 100 feet from beach; steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to street level; $2.00 per day; $9 to $14 per week. L. V. STICKNEY.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GENTLEMEN forming fine tailoring club desire additional members; results economy; liberal credits. PARTICULARS, Box 167 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to wait on lady; first-class city reference. 980 6th Av., Molloy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and laundress; American family preferred; city references; no cards. 235 East 75th St., O'Neil's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; best city and personal references. 643 Lexington Av.; ring O'Connor's bell. No cards.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; private family; willing and obliging. 1,064 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day as cook or laundress; will do housecleaning; sleep home; references from first-class families. 512 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a respectable Scotch woman; by day; good plain cook, and any other work in private family; city reference. P., 257 West 42d St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two respectable young girls; one as cook; the other as waitress; first-class references. M. M., 13 James St., Newark, N. J.

COOK.—By young woman; excellent cook; assist with washing; city or country; best city reference. 258 West 47th St., one flight.

COOK.—By experienced cook; five years' finest references; in private family; city or country. 174 East 127th St.

COOK, &c.—By young woman to cook and do plain washing in private family; best city references. D., Box 330, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent references. 404 West 55th St., 1st floor.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands all kinds of baking; best city reference, 320 East 34th St. Larson.

COOK.—By an experienced Swedish cook in small family; by day, week, or month; best city reference. 1,107 Park Av., care Mrs. Johnson.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference, 208 East 26th St.

COOK, &c.—By girl as competent cook and assist with washing; American family; best city references. A. C., Box 321, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman, Swede, as good cook in private family; good city reference. W., Box 341, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; best city reference. Malone, 204 East 65th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By an American Protestant to do work by day or do family washing in or out of house; best city references. E. D., 162 East 23d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class cutter and fitter; desires more engagements in private families; $2 per day; supplies imported models; best references. Louise, 1,242 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Educated, French, as governess to small children; takes entire charge, or useful companion to lady; good sewer; references. 360 Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to recommend highly her French nursery governess to family going to Europe; French, Spanish, and English languages. Juliette, 71 West 54th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper; widower's family preferred; best reference. Refinement, Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—A middle-aged woman wishes housework by the day or week. Kenny, 228 East 26th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman for general housework; good cook and laundress; city reference. 239 West 27th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent French maid; first-class mistress; understands dressmaking; hairdresser; thoroughly understands her duty as a maid; best references. A., Box 322, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young German girl; good seamstress; willing and obliging; as lady's maid or to children. Call or address Miss E. Kappes, 154 East 50th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent dressmaker; can cut and fit well, and is a good packer; first-class reference. M. S., 46 East 10th St.

MAID, &c.—By a competent maid; good dressmaker; city reference. 591 Park Av., care J. McCabe.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By the day or will take fine washing home; first-class reference. Webster, 463 West 35th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; first-class reference. 55 West 11th St., Green's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 302 West 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress in a private family; best city reference. 435 West 30th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse, engagement to care for invalid or feeble elderly person; physicians' references; trained attendant. 212 East 31st St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse, to take charge of infant from birth; good city references. 903 3d Av., second bell.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with other work; good reference. Murray, 355 West 50th St.

NURSE.—By young woman, stranger in city, educated, as child's nurse; good sewer; best Boston references. 448 6th Av., second bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By an educated English girl as nurse or maid to children 3 to 10 years; neat sewer; excellent city references. M., Box 278, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced nurse to take entire charge of infant from birth; doctors' and personal city references. 34 West 87th St., present employer's.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, PARLORMAID—MAID, SEAMSTRESS.—By two young Protestant girls; one as waitress or parlormaid; other as maid and seamstress; in good private family; together or separate; experienced; references. A. K., 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—In good private family; capable of taking butler's place; best private family city reference; willing and obliging; wages, $20. H., Box 302, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; private family; best city references. Call 345 West 55th St.

WAITRESS.—Fully competent; best city references; wages $25. M., 304 East 33d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his butler and valet as first-class in every respect. 63 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly English trained servant; best city references; last employers can be seen. M., Box 278, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; single; competent; reliable; tall; best Paris and city references. Butler, 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly competent; quick at table and obliging; best city references. Johnson, 430 4th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a first class French butler; throughly competent; best city references. Pierre, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a respectable man as butler in a private family; first-class city references; city or country. 147 East 29th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Married; no family; steady country place; willing, obliging; not afraid of work; moderate wages with rooms, has own furniture; first-class references. William, 217 West 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; personal reference from present employer. M., 430 West 18th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Protestant; married; one child of eight years; life experience in greenhouse; vegetables, fruits, lawns, care of stock; also care management of a gentleman's first class place; best five years' reference from last place. Gardner, 374 Mill Street Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Strictly first-class; age 34; married; two children; fourteen years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., 43 Greenwich Av.

GARDENER and GROWER.—By German; single, 39; life experience; conversant in all branches of horticulture; good manager; greenhouses, vegetable, fruit, graperies, lawn ornamentation and design being a specialty. Care of Frank Dawson, 232 West 33d St.

GARDENER.—By a married man; three young children; has a thorough knowledge of farming and management of a gentleman's place; fourteen years in present place. M. R., Box 109, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Scotch; single; age, 30; thoroughly experienced in all branches of gardening on private place; excellent references. William Davie, 234 East 25th St.

GARDENER.—By Dane; 36; single; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; fifteen years of first-class references. Gardener, Box 201 Times Office.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman, married, without children, large experience, where practical gardener is required; references. H. T., Box 142 Times Office.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND COACHMAN.—By groom or second coachman with private family; first-class, sober man; understands business thoroughly; height, 5 feet 8 inches; city, or country preferred. B., 208 West 77th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Lady going to Europe wishes to place her second man; highly recommended. Inquire 430 5th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede in private family; has knowledge of brasses, silver, windows, attend to furnace; also help wait on table; willing and obliging in any capacity; highest city references. Ernst Delad, 156 East 27th St., care Mrs. Keiner.

Valets.

VALET.—By young Swiss Frenchman as valet or companion; experienced; good land and sea traveler; four years' best city reference. E. C., 112 West 21st St.

VALET.—By an Englishman; excellent references; disengaged. E. T., 326 East 42d St.

Miscellaneous.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, 30 YEARS' REFERence, desires a position, city or country, to care for horses, garden, and kitchen garden. J. Horan, care of S. Matthews, 201 St. Ann's Av.

BOY.—Boy 18; make himself useful; city or country; reference. 235 East 26th St., Frank Travers, care Maher.

HOUSE BOY or USEFUL MAN.—A young man, 20, as house boy or useful man; willing and obliging; good reference. J. M., Box 323, 1,269 Broadway.

FARMER and GARDENER.—By a German-American to take charge of gentleman's place; understands farming and gardening in all its branches; also greenhouse and laying out and grading new place; married; no family; five years' best of reference from last employer. J. B., Box 176, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By a stenographer and Remington operator of nearly four years' experience; thorough knowledge of mimeograph and all routine office work; highest references furnished. Accuracy, Box 108 Times.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paperhanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

"Standard of Highest Merit."

FISCHER PIANOS.

Special attention is called to our superb stock of New Pianos—Grand and Upright, encased in rare and beautiful woods in Artistic and Chaste Designs.

104,000 Pianos sold and in use since 1820.

SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES

Cash or Easy Payments.

A Large Stock of Pianos for Rent.

33 UNION SQUARE—WEST.

Between 16th and 17th Streets, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

The New York School of Oratory and for the cure of STAMMERING. 1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and a surplus of One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as The Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto. —Dated New York, February 21, 1898.

EDWARD SCHMIDT,
HENRY R. STEELE,
ALBERT F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
HARRY D. KITTINGER,
CHARLES P. BLANEY,
WILLIAM H. THITCHENER,
JOSEPH F. DARLING,
WILLIAM P. DOUGHERTY,
RALPH KIRBY,
JOHN F. MEYER,
CARLOS V. SCHUMANN,
FREDERICK W. LANG,
ALBERT MACHOLD,
THOMAS CUSTY.

BREWSTER, JAMES B., & CO.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JAMES B. BREWSTER & CO., (Incorporated,) incorporated, lately doing business at 311 to 319 West 43d Street, in the City of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said James B. Brewster & Co., (Incorporated,) for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

SHERMAN EVARTS, Assignee.
WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Attorney for Assignee, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ELIAS KEMPNER, plaintiff, vs. WALTER B. ATTERBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 2nd day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street, distant eastwardly from the easterly line of the Third Avenue two hundred and ten feet, and running thence southerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the centre of the block; thence easterly parallel to the said southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the last mentioned line twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated March 4th, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

Centre of block.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Three thousand six hundred and seventy-seven and 12-100 dollars, with interest from the 18th day of February, 1898, and the costs of this action, amounting to $370.70, with interest thereon. Also unpaid taxes and assessments, and water rates, amounting approximately to Four hundred and fifty-seven and 80-100 ($457.80) dollars. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure the sum of Twenty-four Thousand Dollars, with interest thereon.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.
m8-2aw3wTu&F&m29

MRS. ROCHEPORT: I was speaking of Ripans Tabules the other day when our maid, who was in the room, said: "I know what those are and I have been after taking them myself and they have done me lots of good." Then she went on to tell us that she used to have "a horrid burning feeling" in her stomach after eating and some pain, and altogether felt so uncomfortable most of the time that it made it hard for her to do her work. She had heard us speaking of Ripans Tabules some time before and saying how good they were for indigestion and things like that, so she thought she would try them. She had been taking them for a month with so much benefit that now she tells other people about them every chance she gets, for she thinks they are "just splendid," and she never has any more of those horrid feelings any more and feels so glad she has found something to help her.

A new style packet containing THE RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (72 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

EXCURSIONS.

WASHINGTON By Royal Blue Line.

Three-day trip, including Hotel and Traveling expenses, $14.50, Thursday, March 10.

Programmes, time tables, etc., free from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1235 Broadway, New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable second floor back room; also hall room, with board; references.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against EDWARD E. BLACK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment duly appointed, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 23d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Solomon De Walltearss, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street with the westerly line or side of West End Avenue, said point being at the southwest corner of a plot of land heretofore conveyed by Julia A. Clark and Cyrus Clark to John O. Baker by deed bearing date May 11, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County May 13th, 1887, in Liber 2,068 of conveyances, page 51; running thence northwardly, along said last-mentioned land and parallel with West End Avenue, seventy-five feet eight and one-half inches; thence eastwardly, still along said land conveyed to John O. Baker and parallel with Eighty-ninth Street, one hundred and twelve feet; thence northwardly, still along said land conveyed to Baker, and parallel with West End Avenue, fifty-eight feet six and five-sixths inches, to the southeasterly corner of a lot of land heretofore conveyed by Cyrus Clark and Julia A. Clark to Edwin Parsons by deed bearing date June 2d, 1894, and recorded June 4th, 1894, in said Register's office in Section 4 of conveyances, Liber 33, page 490; thence westerly, along said last-mentioned land and parallel with Ninetieth Street, to Riverside Drive or Avenue; thence southwardly, along said Riverside Drive or Avenue, to the northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street; thence eastwardly, along said northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street, one hundred and seventy-four feet ten and three-fourths inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Subject, however, to and with the benefit of the covenants and restrictions set forth in a certain agreement made by and between Mary L. Parsons, Annie B. Phelps, and Cyrus Clark dated September 28, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 2d day of October, 1897.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff.
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

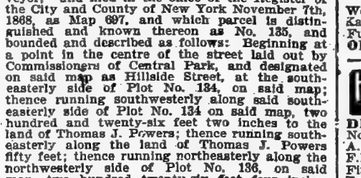

The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the property to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $108,689.58 and interest thereon from February 14, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $1,048.97, with interest thereon from February 24, 1898; and together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $1,442.16 and interest.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Referee.
mh1-2aw3w&mh22

FOURTH AVENUE, ALSO HILLSIDE STREET. —Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—IGNATZ BOSKOWITZ, as Trustee for the Mechanics & Traders' Bank, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date November 18th, 1897, and entered on the 10th day of December, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, County, and State, on the 17th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Strong & Kenelly, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant eighty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-fourth Street with said easterly side of Fourth Avenue; thence running easterly and parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches; thence running westerly and again parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches to said easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches to the point of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, by a certain map entitled "Map of One Hundred and Twenty-eight acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dykman, deceased, known as the Fort George property," dated September 15th, 1868, R. Ross, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York November 7th, 1868, as Map 697, and which parcel is distinguished and known thereon as No. 135, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the street laid out by Commissioners of Central Park, and designated on said map as Hillside Street, at the southeasterly side of Plot No. 134, on said map; thence running southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Plot No. 134 on said map, two hundred and twenty-six feet two inches to the land of Thomas J. Powers; thence running southeasterly along the land of Thomas J. Powers fifty feet; thence running northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Plot No. 136, on said map, two hundred twenty-six feet four inches to the centre of Hillside Street, and thence running northwesterly along the said centre line on Hillside Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 14th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1898.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 28th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1898.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to March 15th, 1898, same hour and place. Dated New York, February 28th, 1898.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LEWIS STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—HENRY STEERS, plaintiff, against JOHN E. HOFFMIRE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, commencing at a point on the westerly line of Lewis Street, distant ninety-seven feet eight inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lewis and Seventh Streets, thence running southerly along said westerly line of Lewis Street twenty-four feet six inches, thence westerly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to a point in the easterly line which bounds a lot (now or lately belonging to Samuel A. Fanshaw) in the rear of the lot hereby conveyed; thence northerly along said easterly line of said adjoining lot to a point distant ninety-seven feet six inches northerly from said northerly line of Seventh Street, thence easterly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to the westerly line of Lewis Street at the point or place of beginning, and known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-three (223) Lewis Street, said lot being twenty-four feet six inches in width in front, and twenty-five feet wide in the rear, and eighty-eight feet nine inches in depth on the northerly side, and ninety feet eleven inches in depth on the southerly side, and being the same premises described in a deed dated April 18, 1866, made by Joseph M. Price and James Rowe, executors, &c., to said John E. Hoffmire, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 964 of Conveyances, Page 510, on the 18th day of June, 1866.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.

G. S. P. STILLMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:

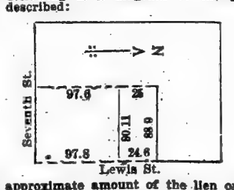

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is $6,308, with interest from February 5th, 1898. The unpaid taxes are approximately $476.

CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

ALCOTT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALCOTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOTT, Administrator, &c.

HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. fi-1aw6mTu

DE MIRANDA, LUCIANA GOVIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1897.—ANGELINA M. DE QUESADA, Executrix. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Executrix, 56 New Street, New York City. n9-1aw6mT

DUVAL, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE DUVAL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 97, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1897. MARGARET DUVAL, Administratrix. JOSEPH G. GAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. o28-1aw6mTu

GEHLERT, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD GEHLERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1897. SOPHIA GEHLERT, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, attorneys for executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. o19-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. BENTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

LEDGER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEDGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmot L. Moorehouse, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1897.—WILLIAM PERCY MILES, Executor. WILMOT L. MOOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor, No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. n9-1aw6mT

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. d7-1aw6mTu

RIDLEY, CARRIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE RIDLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of BOWERS & SANDS, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. LEOPOLD GUSTAL, FREDERIC K. MIDDLEBROOK, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. s28-1aw6mTu

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Glover, Sweesy & Glover, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Att'y's for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-1aw6mTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

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Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM | Kais. W. d. G. Apr. 12, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Apl. 19, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Bremen.....Thurs., Mch. 31, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Werra...Mch. 12, 10 AM | Ems.....Apl. 2, 10 AM
Kai. Wm. II. Mch. 19, 10 AM | Aller.....Apl. 16, 10 AM
Fulda...Mch. 26, 10 AM | Werra.....Apl. 23, 10AM

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First Cabin $75 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30

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First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

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NEW YORK..March 23 | PARIS.....April 13

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

FRIESLAND...March 9 | WESTERNLAND..Mar. 23
KENSINGTON.

THE HURLBUT WILL CASE

William H. Hurlbut Undergoes Examination by Counsel for Both Sides.

HIS MEMORY IS REFRESHED

The Son-in-Law's False Valuation of Property—The Witness Tells of Having His Father's Security Box Opened.

Surrogate Fitzgerald heard more testimony yesterday in the contest over the will of Henry A. Hurlbut, brought by his son, Henry A. Hurlbut, and his granddaughter, Mrs. Bolton Hall. William H. Hurlbut, the testator's other son and principal beneficiary, was on the stand through the greater part of the day, and his examination was only temporarily suspended when it was found that a check book demanded by Joseph H. Choate had not been produced. Mr. Choate is handling the contestants' case, and as usual he had a number of tilts with John E. Parsons, the opposing attorney.

Mr. Hurlbut's re-direct examination yesterday morning by Mr. Parsons disclosed the fact that he had informed himself on several matters, of which he professed himself totally ignorant when Mr. Choate was cross-examining him. This brought forth many sarcastic comments from the contestants' attorney.

Mr. Parsons drew from the witness the statement that he had found the amount of taxable personal property belonging to his father to be only $70,000, and the $200,000 valuation had been made because he did not think it would exceed that sum. He said he now knew that the total taxable and non-taxable personal property was at least $850,000. As to his valuation of the real estate at $5,000 instead of $13,000, he explained that he did not know the value of the tax title on the Laight Street property, which had been held under such title for thirty-five years, and was worth $8,000.

Destruction of Papers.

Mr. Parsons went over at great length the facts of the destruction of books and papers by the witness, which were the property of the decedent. He asked the nature of these papers, and the question being allowed, Mr. Hurlbut said the papers destroyed were mainly old invitations and a letter from an ex-policeman asking the testator to get him a position.

When Mr. Choate took the witness in hand again he asked: "Has your recollection been refreshed since the last hearing?"

Mr. Hurlbut said he had had time to think matters over, and spoke of the Laight Street house.

"Did you not know," asked Mr. Choate, "that you were submitting your son-in-law, L. Stewart Wing, to the pains and penalties of perjury by getting him, a young and unsophisticated man, to make a false valuation?"

Mr. Hurlbut said he knew there were penalties, and Mr. Choate said it was evident the witness did not know what they were. "All that was done through ignorance," said Mr. Hurlbut for the tenth time.

Mr. Choate brought the witness to the night of his father's death. He said his father died at 6:10 in the evening; that he (the witness) arrived at 10, that Mrs. Hall left at 10:15, and that shortly thereafter he found that the key to his father's security box was missing. It was at the suggestion of a maid, he said, that he had sent for a locksmith to open the box.

"Was there such urgent need of doing this that you could not wait until your father's body was cold?" asked Mr. Choate.

"It was not broken open that night, but the next morning. I knew what was in it and did not consider it safe where it was."

"You don't think any one else in the house would have broken it open, do you?"

"No."

"So you broke it open yourself?"

Demand for Checkbooks.

Mr. Choate demanded the production of certain checkbooks between the dates of Oct. 23, 1880, and March 1, 1887. He said that it had been proved that the testator had between these dates given large sums of money to the witness. Mr. Hurlbut promised to bring them if they were in existence.

Mr. Choate asked the witness about a great number of checks paid to his firm, ranging from $1,000 to $38,000, but he could remember nothing about them. The witness was finally allowed to go until the books were produced.

Mary Prendergast, a laundress in the Hurlbut house for eight years, testified that she saw William destroy a great lot of his father's papers on the three days following the death. Mrs. Bolton Hall, the witness said, was always treated as if she were Mr. Hurlbut's daughter.

The case will go on again to-morrow.

MORE GOLD ON THE WAY.

The Amount Now Due or Arrived Since Feb. 25, $9,900,000.

Further engagements yesterday of gold in Europe amounting to $2,350,000 increased the amount due here, or arrived since the western tide set in on Feb. 25, to $9,900,000. The consignees are: National City Bank, $2,600,000; Lazard Frères, $1,500,000; L. Von Hoffmann & Co., $1,050,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $2,000,000; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $500,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $1,650,000; Muller, Schall & Co., (Havana account,) $600,000; total, $9,900,000.

To this European gold may be added gold coin and bullion received from various sources, which increase the gold gain here by from $800,000 to $400,000. The Bank of New York, for instance, has received $100,000 by mail from San Francisco.

The first gold by this series of shipments arrived on Saturday by the Lucania. It was $280,000, divided equally between the National City Bank and L. Von Hoffmann & Co. This was yesterday sent to the Assay Office. The La Gascogne, which arrived yesterday, brought $90,000 for Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $790,000 for Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., and four cases, amount not made public, for L. Von Hoffmann & Co. The consignment for Heidelbach Ickelheimer & Co. went to the Fourth National Bank.

BROOKLYN'S ALLEGED SCANDALS

The Grand Jury Begins Its Work on Mr. Willis's Records.

The Kings County Grand Jury began yesterday to investigate the alleged scandals in the City Works Department of Brooklyn under Theodore B. Willis's administration as Commissioner. No witnesses appeared before them. The morning was spent in listening to Assistant District Attorney John F. Clarke, who presented the case to them and submitted the books of the department for their inspection and investigation. The Grand Jury will probably hear no witnesses until it has carefully examined the records and the evidence obtained by Controller Coler's experts, which will no doubt take several days.

James McKeen of the Brooklyn League yesterday defended the action of that organization in submitting the investigation of the City Works scandals to a committee headed by Mr. Willis's predecessor, and containing as members Mayor Wurster's predecessor and two of Mr. Willis's fellow-members in Mayor Wurster's Cabinet, Alfred T. White, City Works Commissioner under Mayor Schieren, refused to serve as Chairman of the committee, declaring it to be improper that he, as Mr. Willis's predecessor, should be asked to investigate his administration.

Mr. McKeen said he thought the league had acted rightly in referring the scandal to "a committee composed of gentlemen especially familiar with the functions of the Department of City Works." He regretted, he said, that Mr. White had refused to act, and explained that the league had no disposition to "enter rashly upon an investigation independent of the District Attorney."

New York University Commencement.

The regular monthly meeting of the Council of the New York University was held yesterday afternoon in the University Building, twenty-two members of the council being present. It was decided that instead of holding three commencements of the various departments, as heretofore, only two should be held, that of the Medical Department on May 18 at the Metropolitan Opera House, and that of all other departments on June 9.

A BIG CONSPIRACY CHARGED.

Accusations of George Lilli Against W. R. Bronk and Many Others Denied.

George Lilley, a wealthy business man of Waterbury, Conn., has begun suit against two residents of this city and a number of residents of Westchester County, alleging that they were all banded together to defraud him of some valuable property which he owned at Torrington, Conn., but which is now in the possession of William R. Bronk, a lawyer with offices at 30 Broad Street, who, with G. Harry Lester, who lives at the Buckingham Hotel, is described as the chief conspirator. With them as co-defendants are Samuel Watson, one of the leading lawyers of Peekskill, who has practiced law in that city for twenty-five years or more; J. P. Howland, one of the most prominent real estate dealers of Sing Sing, who has been in business in that place all of his life, and has unquestioned reputation for probity, and Henry J. Hume, a real estate dealer, with elaborately furnished offices in the Home Life Building, at 256 Broadway, whose sister is Mrs. Norman L. Munro. There are more named in the papers, and all are alleged to have been in the scheme to defraud Lilley out of his property, which he values at $200,000.

The suit has been begun in the Fairfield (Conn.) County Court. Lilley alleges that Lester introduced him to Bronk for the purpose of getting him to buy a tract of farm land overlooking the Hudson River in Westchester County, and arranged for seemingly accidental meetings between Lilley and the other defendants, all of whom exalted the value of the property which Lilley was to buy, so that he was finally induced to exchange his Torrington property for the Hudson River property, giving $15,000 cash besides. The Hudson River property is said in the complaint not to be worth more than the mortgages which cover it, which amount to $44,000. The complaint indicates Lester as the active man in the conspiracy, and Bronk is alleged to be the man who put up the necessary money to engineer the scheme.

Mr. Bronk was seen yesterday afternoon, and he characterized the whole proceeding as most farcical, saying that the suit would never be brought to trial. He exhibited a general release which Lilley gave him after they had completed their transaction, which he says will prove a sufficient defense to any suit. He says the first proposition to buy came from Lilley, and his solicitation he purchased an extra tract of land adjoining that which he already owned, because Lilley wanted 1,000 acres to cut up into villa sites, as he and Lester had a scheme to lay out a village and call it Oscawana Park.

Bronk says that Lilley repented of his bargain after a few months, the exchange having been completed about a year ago, and desired to call the transaction off. Bronk refused. He says that the absurdity of the whole affair lies in the fact that there are a lot of defendants with whom he is alleged to be in conspiracy whom he never saw, and that others are among the most respectable business men of Westchester County. He says that Lester, far from profiting by the transaction, is out of pocket.

JAPANESE MISSIONARY WEDS.

Yoshisuke Hirose of Brooklyn Wins a New Jersey Maiden.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., March 7.—Yoshisuke Hirose, a Japanse missionary, in charge of the Prospect Street Mission in Brooklyn, married this evening Miss Barbara Gebhardt. The wedding took place at the home of William Schneider, in Upper Montclair. The Rev. Dr. Steele of Brooklyn officiated. The couple met first at Wheaton College, near Chicago, where they were taking theological studies.

They will live in Brooklyn, where the bridegroom expects to conduct missions among his fellow-countrymen, especially the many who serve in the United States Navy. He also contemplates starting a school for the teaching of the children of Japanese residents in America who wish their children instructed in their native language in addition to the education of the public schools.

MISS WILLARD'S RECORD.

New York Temperance Workers Make No False Claims for Her.

The statement coming from Cincinnati denying that Miss Frances E. Willard was the founder of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is quite unnecessary, according to New York temperance workers. If it has been stated that Miss Willard was the founder of the union, they say, it was by people who were not familiar with the work.

"It is quite correct," said Mrs. E. Louise Demorest, who was an intimate friend of Miss Willard, "that Mrs. Anna Wittenmeyer was the first President of the union which Mrs. McClellan Brown was instrumental in forming. Miss Willard was elected President after Mrs. Wittenmeyer had served for five years, and she then served for nineteen years, being re-elected almost unanimously each time."

Miss Willard attended the first meeting of the National Convention as a delegate from the Chicago Union," said Mrs. Mary Towne Burt, President of the New York State W. C. T. U. "The temporary President, elected by the Committee on Permanent Organization, was Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing, who is living in New York now."

LEGAL NOTES.

NEGLIGENCE. CONTRACT TO LABOR ON THE SABBATH.—Anthony Solarz, a laborer employed by the Manhattan Railway Company, was ordered by its foreman to report at the company's blacksmith shop, on Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, Sunday morning, May 1, 1892. The plaintiff reported as requested, and, following the foreman's direction, ascended a scaffolding which the defendant had erected, some twenty feet or more in height. While working there one of the central boards broke, the end turned, and the plaintiff was precipitated to the ground, sustaining injuries which disabled him for life. The jury on the trial, which was had before Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court, in May, 1894, gave the plaintiff a verdict for $15,000. One of the points urged in defense was that the plaintiff was engaged in violating the Sunday law at the time of the accident, and, thus being a wrongdoer, could not recover. In denying the defendant's motion to set aside the verdict on this ground, the trial Judge wrote an opinion, (8 Misc., 656,) in which he said: "The Penal Code (Sections 263, 266,) prohibits manual labor and manufactures on the Sabbath; yet it is clear that the violation of these penal provisions had nothing whatever to do with the injury to the plaintiff, for it would have happened to him on any other day under similar conditions. It was not the day, but the neglect of the defendant, which caused the damage. A party violating the law is not on that account put at the mercy of others. He may not be able to recover for services rendered on the faith of the contract; but he is not for that reason to be physically disabled. In other words, the defendant, in order to escape from liability for its negligence, cannot plead a violation of the Sunday law which it invited." The General Term sustained the verdict of the opinion given, and the Court of Appeals, without writing any opinion, has affirmed the judgment on the law as laid down by the trial court.

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EFFECT OF A DETERMINATION OF AN ECCLESIASTICAL TRIBUNAL.—The Court of Appeals has decided in favor of Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, after reargument of his appeal from a decision of the Second Appellate Division, which affirmed an interlocutory judgment sustaining a demurrer interposed by the Rev. John F. Baxter to one of the defenses set up by the Bishop to his suit for about $4,000 balance of salary, claimed to be due him as pastor of the parish of Babylon for seven years, ending in 1892. The plaintiff claimed also about $2,500 for salary as chaplain of St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, for four years, ending August, 1896. The defense to which the demurrer was interposed was that all the matters in difference between the parties had been adjudicated by the Metropolitan Court of the Archdiocese of New York. Judge Vann, giving the opinion of the Court of Appeals, holds that the allegation in the complaint that by the rules and regulations of the Holy Roman Catholic Church a Bishop of the diocese holds all its property in his own name, as trustee, for its benefit, and that each priest assigned to duty is entitled to hold the Bishop individually liable for his salary, is not a sufficient allegation to sustain an action for salary brought by a priest against his Bishop. The Court held that as plaintiff claimed to recover for salary as a priest, not under an express contract, but by reason of some custom or law of the Church, and it appeared that the question in controversy had once been submitted by the parties to the ecclesiastical tribunal which the Church itself had organized for that purpose, the decision of the Church tribunal should be treated as a bar to the action and as a good defense in law.

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ARRESTED AS A FIREBUG

Louis Grauer, a Convict's Son, Charged with Arson in the First Degree.

OTHER ARRESTS MAY FOLLOW

The Prisoner's Father Now Serving a Term of Thirty-six Years in Sing Sing for the Same Crime of Which the Son Is Accused.

Louis Grauer, whose father, Max Grauer, is serving a term of thirty-six years in Sing Sing Prison for arson in the first degree, was arrested by Detective Sergeant Cuff in the District Attorney's office in the Criminal Court Building yesterday morning on the same charge on which his father was convicted in 1895.

It is alleged that young Grauer set fire to a store kept by Louis Weisberg at 178 Canal Street on the night of Oct. 28, 1894. Indictments were found against four persons accused of causing this fire. One of the accused was Grauer, who at the time was but twenty-three years old, and who fled after the indictments were found. The others were Grauer's father, Mrs. Sarah Silvermeister, who was sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment, and Louis Rothman, who received the comparatively light sentence of fifteen years because he pleaded guilty.

Young Grauer went West, and was finally located by the authorities in San Francisco in 1896, at the time of the trial of Adolph Hirshkopf. Hirshkopf set fire to a building at 129 Suffolk Street, in which a little girl was burned to death. He was charged with murder by arson. In July, 1896, he was sent to Sing Sing Prison for life. Vernon M. Davis, then an Assistant District Attorney, sent word to Grauer that if he would come on from San Francisco and testify against Hirshkopf, a ticket would be given him to this city and all his expenses would be paid. The fugitive returned, and his testimony at the trial had much to do with the conviction of the accused.

It was generally understood that because of the testimony he gave, he was to be granted immunity from prosecution on the charge against him, but District Attorney Gardiner said yesterday that this was not the case. At any rate, Grauer remained in this city, and from that time until yesterday the bench warrant against him, which, since 1894, had been lying in the District Attorney's office, was not served.

Detective Cuff had been looking for Grauer for several days. He went a number of times to a house at 478 Grand Street, where the young man was supposed to live, but was not successful in finding him. Finally Cuff left word at this house that Assistant District Attorney Grady wished to see Grauer at Grady's office. At 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning Grauer appeared there, and was immediately arrested. The prisoner was arraigned before Judge Cowing in the General Sessions Court, and, through his counsel, pleaded not guilty. He was remanded to the Tombs.

It is understood that two other arrests will follow in a few days. A short time ago John Nottman, of the firm of Stillman, Butler & Hubbard, who is one of the attorneys for the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company, went to Sing Sing Prison, and obtained valuable information from some of the firebugs serving terms there.

Grauer since he returned to this city has been engaged in the insurance business.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL SUITS.

Serious Outlook for Officers of the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx.

The officers of the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx were called up for examination yesterday morning in the Centre Street Police Court for wrecking the association, and the examination was adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

As the officers were leaving the court, Samuel I. Ferguson, a lawyer, served upon them papers in a civil action that he has brought against them and the association in equity proceedings in the Supreme Court, in behalf of the stockholders. This suit is to compel the officers to give an accounting of all the moneys, about $35,000, that should be in the Treasury, and pay it to the stockholders, and to have a receiver appointed to take charge of the concern for the purpose of paying the stockholders.

Mr. Ferguson said that Harris, the Secretary of the association, who is charged with having appropriated the missing money, is supposed to be somewhere near Paterson, N. J., as some of his relatives live in the neighborhood, although they all deny having seen him.

The value of the property of Harris and his wife, on which they gave a mortgage for $14,000 to cover the shortage, Mr. Ferguson said, was about $30,000, but there is already a previous mortgage of about $14,000 on it.

The complaint demands an answer within twenty days. Should judgment be rendered against them, the defendants must pay up or go to jail.

EX-CORONER COOMBS ON TRIAL.

The Brooklyn Official Faces a Jury on a Grand Larceny Charge.

Edward B. Coombs, ex-Coroner of Kings County, was placed on trial yesterday, in the Supreme Court, charged with grand larceny in holding "bogus inquests." Justice Keogh presided. The day was spent in securing a jury.

The indictment charges that on Aug. 8, 1897, Coroners Coombs and Nason presented to City Auditor Sutton a bill for 325 inquests, alleged to have been held by them in July. At $8.50 an inquest, the bill amounted to $2,762.50, and they certified that this was correct. The prosecution intends to prove that in thirty of these cases no inquest was held. District Attorney Marean said yesterday that when the evidence was in the presumption would be that no inquests had been held in a majority of the 325 cases. In most of the cases the names of six jurors were signed to the inquisitions, but they were all in the handwriting of two men.

Mr. Marean and Assistant District Attorney Isaac M. Kapper appeared for the prosecution, and Frederick E. Crane and ex-Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr for the defendant. Mr. Crane moved to set aside the indictment, on the ground that it charged more than one crime; that the issues were improperly joined, and that the defendant was twice indicted for the same offense. The motion was denied and an exception taken.

The March Grand Jury Sworn In.

The March Grand Jury was sworn in by Judge Cowing yesterday. In addressing the jurors the Judge said that while outside of New York there were rumors of war, this city was quiet and orderly, and its people had reason to congratulate themselves because of this condition of affairs. The foreman of the new Grand Jury is Edward J. King, Jr., a dealer in furs at 97 Greene Street.

Tuesday, March 8th.

Corsets.

Sample Line of C. P. Corsets,

$1.85,

value $2.50 to $3.00.

Z. Z. Corsets,

$1.85,

value $2.75.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

OLD BARNEY EVICTED.

While the War Veteran Slept His Castle in Cat Alley Was Unroofed.

Amid the steps of brick and the forests of dismantled frames in Cat Alley the enemy finished their warfare with Old Barney by his signal defeat early yesterday morning. Barney drew off his forces, to wit, himself, and his baggage train, consisting of an old trunk, in true military style, and acknowledged himself beaten. Michael Coleman was his real name, but this was known to few. Children called him Barney Bluebeard because he detested women with all the force of his crabbed nature.

Old Barney was the bogie man of Cat Alley, the three or four tottering tenements of which had access with the outer world through a three-foot lane from Mulberry Street, opposite Police Headquarters. He is a veteran, having smelled powder frequently while serving in the Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers. When workmen began tearing down for the Elm Street extension in November Old Barney refused to move or believe he must move. All around his attic in the building directly across from Headquarters on the alley the structures were demolished and heaps of bricks and stone and piles of splintered timber rose around his citadel. In supreme possession of the alley, after the workmen left nights, Old Barney kept his courage and held his works.

Concerted movements by several parties of workmen, Barney's enemies outgeneraled the old soldier. Before daybreak they mounted his roof, and ere old Barney realized the strategy, his home was unroofed. His few belongings were put in a dilapidated trunk, and Barney climbed out of his third-story window upon a pile of bricks that completely covered the front of the house. With dignity intact he scrambled down the treacherous path. In the front house he delivered his trunk into the keeping of a friendly janitor, and went out to seek lodgings. Such a smoke-begrimed, cobwebbed, dusty den as Barney's stronghold the house wreckers had never seen. Ruthlessly they dropped bricks on Barney's furniture, consisting merely of a broken stove, a bedstead, and two chairs, and in a few hours Barney was a dingy memory of a more dingy corner.

For years the old man has been feeble in mind. A notion that he was entitled to a pension that he would lose if he left Cat Alley in a measure accounts for his obstinacy. At times he would cross to Police Headquarters and tell in an incoherent manner of frauds he thought had been committed on him during the war.

When Col. Grant was Police Commissioner old Barney would wash himself once a week and start to confer with "the General's son" on his troubles. It is said as regularly as he approached the steps he was awe-stricken and backed away with a solemn salute. He had been on the rolls of the National Home for Disabled Volunteers at Hampton, Va., but he left there nine years ago. His friends will take steps to have him taken there.

FOR NEW YORK'S COMMERCE.

A Permanent Organization Formed to Advance It by Various Means.

The movement started last week under the auspices of the Produce Exchange and merchants not affiliated with it to form a permanent organization for the advancement of commerce out of the Port of New York was continued yesterday with hopeful results, a permanent organization having been formed in the rooms of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange.

Owing to the death of his brother, Gustav H. Schwab, who was Chairman of the first meeting, did not attend, and Frank Brainard, President of the Produce Exchange, presided. The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was accepted. This creates the Association for the Advancement of the Interests of the Port of New York with these officers: President—T. A. McIntyre; Vice Presidents—Alexander E. Orr, Frank Brainard, W. Bayard Cutting, W. L. Strong, Charles A. Schieren, William R. Grace, Charles S. Fairchild, Charles S. Smith, Hugh J. Grant, David McClure, A. S. Hewitt, Hugh Kelly, W. F. King, Darwin R. James, Gustavus C. Hopkins, Henry Hentz, Robert M. Thomson, Alfred E. Marling; Treasurer—Vincent Loeser; Secretary—Lewis H. Spence.

The objects of the association are "the preservation, extension, and development of the business interests of the Port of New York as affected by her avenues of communication and transportation from and to the West, by the condition of the harbor and its approaches, by the regulations governing the traffic of the port, and by other considerations directly connected with the City of New York as a commercial port." Any person actively interested in the welfare of the Port of New York may become a member of the association. Memberships shall be passed upon by the Executive Committee. These committees are created: On the Enlargements of Canals—Gen. E. C. O'Brien, Chairman; Henry Hentz, David Dows, Jr., Henry B. Hebert, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Frank Brainard, John P. Truesdell, David McClure, Charles Worthington, W. L. Strong, John Claflin, Alfred Romer, Evan Thomas. On the deepening and straightening of the approaches to the harbor and on the aids to navigation of the harbor—Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman; H. F. Dimock, William P. Clyde, H. A. Bourne, Charles H. Phelps, C. A. Griscom, Jr., Oswald Sanderson, A. Foster Higgins, John Jacob Astor. On Port and Terminal Charges—Edward R. Ladue, Chairman; David Bingham, Oscar S. Straus, Charles P. Armstrong, James D. Layng. The Executive Committee is to consist of the President, Treasurer, Secretary, Chairman of Canal Enlargement, Chairman of Deepening Channels, and Chairman of Port and Terminal Charges. This committee will have charge of the finances, and will have power to fill vacancies in the above committees and to add to them.

The meeting was addressed by State Senator Frank D. Pavey, who was introduced by Gen. E. C. O'Brien. The Senator is the author of the bill which would permit negotiations for the sale, lease, or other disposition of the State canals to the United States. He explained the constitutional obstacles to the prompt settlement of this question and the passage of the proposed seven-million-dollar canal appropriation. The bill to put the State in the position of a contracting party must pass this year to go before the Legislature next year, so that it can be voted on by the people in 1899. If it does not pass this year, it cannot go to the people before 1901.

Now, he said, is the time for the passage of the amendment to the Constitution. As to the seven-million-dollar bill, there was no evidence of intent on the part of the State Government and Legislature that the question should be submitted to the voters. It is not probable that this will occur before 1900, if at all.

Col. George S. Greene, Jr., formerly Engineer in Chief of the Department of Docks, indorsed the Government report on the project of a canal from the great lakes to the Hudson River made last July by Major Thomas W. Symons of the Corps of Engineers.

On motion of Mr. Brainard, the name of Senator Pavey was added to the Committee on Canals. The next meeting will be called by President McIntyre.

Buffon says that style is in the man himself.

Many a man with the reputation of buying from the highest-priced tailors, buys his clothing from us.

Why shouldn't he?

We can fit him in 10 minutes with what, at a tailor's, would take 10 days; and, in most cases, fit him without an alteration.

A larger stock to choose from, a saving of time, a saving of money.

Our $15 and $16 suits fit as well as the most expensive. So do our $16 and $18 overcoats.

We don't make to order but we make to fit.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. CARTER

Private Accounts of the Accused Officer Admitted in Evidence After Argument.

BIG SUMS DEPOSITED BY HIM

What Statements to Him from the Union Trust Company Show—Rights of Army and Navy Officers Discussed.

A large number of persons gathered in the board room of the Army Building, in Whitehall Street, yesterday, to hear the testimony in the case of Capt. O. M. Carter, United States Army, who is being tried by court-martial on charges involving the methods employed by him on work in Cumberland Sound, Ga., and other places in the South. Before the court convened Col. T. F. Barr, the Judge Advocate, announced that he had received a communication from Joseph T. Brown, Second Vice President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, requesting that he and the other members of the company have until Wednesday to answer the questions demanded by the court. The request was granted. Mr. Brown was one of the witnesses who, at the session of the court on Friday last, was adjudged in contempt for refusing to answer the questions of the court.

David N. Carvalho, the expert in handwriting, was the first witness called. Col. Barr offered in evidence a bill and voucher for $20,577.97 for work done in Cumberland Sound in 1895. The bill had been approved by Capt. Carter, and the voucher was signed by Anson M. Bangs. It was the check for this work that was returned by Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan to the American Exchange National Bank to have the indorsement guaranteed.

Mr. Carvalho said that he had examined the documents, and that the two signatures of Anson M. Bangs were in the handwriting of Michael A. Connolly.

Might Modify His Testimony.

Mr. Blair of counsel for Capt. Carter said to Mr. Carvalho:

"You identified the check, No. 289,473, for $29,659.82, drawn to the order of Anson M. Bangs by Capt. Carter, and dated April 5, 1895." A photograph of the check and its indorsement was shown to Mr. Carvalho, and he said the indorsement of the signature of Anson M. Bangs was in the handwriting of B. D. Greene.

"If we prove to you," said Mr. Blair, "that on the dates between the time the check was drawn, April 5, and the time it was paid at the Treasury, April 9, Mr. Greene was in London, would you still insist that the indorsement was in his handwriting or would you modify your testimony?"

"In that case," replied Mr. Carvalho, "I would have to modify my testimony, but I must insist now that the indorsement was written by Mr. Greene."

Col. Barr then suggested that the check might have been indorsed before it was filled out. Mr. Carvalho said that might be the case.

Major Henry M. Adams of the Engineer Corps was the next witness. He said that he was President of the Fortification Board of New York Harbor and was also a member of the Board of Officers which examined Capt. Carter at Savannah. A number of memoranda were then submitted to him for identification. They were from the Union Trust Company of New York, and contained some of the personal accounts of Capt. Carter. Major Adams identified them.

Mr. Blair objected to their being introduced as evidence, on the ground that they were signed by somebody unknown to the court. The papers in question were found among the personal effects of Capt. Carter in the Government letter files at Savannah.

Major Adams stated that he could not positively say that Capt. Carter was before the board when it examined the papers from the Union Trust Company.

One Objection Sustained.

The court retired to consider the matter, and when it returned to the room Gen. Otis said the court would sustain the objection, and the papers were not placed in evidence.

Col. Barr then offered in evidence nineteen statements made to Capt. Carter by the Union Trust Company, which showed his account with that concern from 1891 up to and including 1897. The amounts deposited and drawn from the company varied from $50 to $10,000. Major Adams testified that they were part of the documents found in the letter files at Savannah and identified them as such. Some of the statements showed various financial transactions which Capt. Carter had made for Robert F. Westcott, his father-in-law, and other persons.

Another objection was raised by Mr. Blair to allowing these papers to be introduced as evidence. Mr. Blair said that the papers were the private property of Capt. Carter, and that they had been seized by the United States Government and were therefore not admissible evidence. He also said the deposits had been made prior to October, 1896, when Capt. Carter was charged with embezzling large sums of money. He dwelt on the point that they were private papers, and according to the laws of the United States could not be placed in evidence without the consent of Capt. Carter.

Walter G. Charlton of Savannah, one of Capt. Carter's counsel, made an eloquent address in behalf of his client, and in favor of the objection to allowing the private property of the accused man to be placed in evidence against himself. Mr. Charlton said that the Government was illegally in possession of the papers, and it would be wrong to admit them. He maintained that there was no law by which the vested rights of a citizen of the United States were taken away from him when he became a member of the army or navy, no matter in what capacity he was employed, and that his private property was under the same protection as that of any other citizen.

Army Officers Not Slaves.

He spoke of Capt. Carter being called to Europe when his wife died and of how he had left his private property in the hands of his brother officers, who, he thought, were his friends. In speaking of the remarks made by Col. Barr that members of the army were different from other citizens and that they had fewer rights, Mr. Charlton said: "If that precedent is set, God knows where it will end. If the people of this country believed that the officers of the army and navy were slaves they would disband those bodies at once. No one would believe such a charge, however, and it is a disgrace to our country and our flag to mention such a thing."

Capt. Carter was visibly affected when Mr. Charlton spoke of his wife and his visit to Europe for the purpose of bringing her body home.

The court retired, and, after an hour's deliberation, returned. Gen. Otis stated that the objection was not sustained.

Col. Barr then read the statements from the Union Trust Company, and Capt. Carter will be called upon to explain how he came into possession of the large sums of money involved. Some of the accounts show that in a few months Capt. Carter deposited more than $25,000, while his salary is only $3,000 a year.

The stubbs of checks in a bankbook belonging, it is said, to R. F. Westcott, and showing that Capt. Carter used it, was next offered. In offering it Col. Barr said that he did so to show what Capt. Carter had been doing, and he added: "This is one of the means employed to cover up the work that was going on."

Major Adams was excused from testifying further, and Gen. Otis adjourned the court until to-day at 11 A. M.

The last session of the court here will be held on Wednesday. The court will then return to Savannah, when it is expected some interesting testimony will be given.

Guzman Indicted for Murder.

Emil Guzman, who a week ago yesterday shot and killed Nicholas W. Pontius in East Fifty-ninth Street, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday for murder in the first degree. His trial has been set down for next Friday in the General Sessions Court. This is the first example of District Attorney Gardiner's recently declared policy of bringing cases to trial more rapidly than ever before in this county. Guzman has made no explanation of why he killed Pontius.

Chapman Not Guilty of Slander.

Police Captain George S. Chapman has been sued by Louis Marquis for slander. Suit was begun yesterday before Justice Davy. Damages are placed at $8,000. Marquis charges that Chapman accused him of having been discharged from a hotel at Elberon and from two New York hotels for stealing towels and dishes. The jury, after one minute's consideration, brought in a verdict for the defendant.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Treasurer Boyer of the State Insurance Company of Pennsylvania has resigned.

Thomas Tiddgrace, Chicago agent of the Mutual Benefit Life, has been appointed Brooklyn manager of the Penn Mutual Life.

The New York State Insurance Department has begun an examination of the affairs and condition of the Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company.

The Attorney General of Illinois has instituted proceedings asking that the American Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Danville, Ill., be placed in the hands of a receiver.

A member of the Ohio Legislature has introduced a bill requiring that all life policies shall be given a paid-up cash value equal to the premiums paid, to be operative after the payment of two annual premiums.

Judge Barker of the Massachusetts Supreme Court has authorized Receiver Shattuck of the Mercantile Mutual Accident Association to dispose of its membership to the New England Mutual Accident Association.

The Western Union (Fire Underwriters) will convene its semi-annual meeting to-day at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis. A demand will be made for competitive rates on sprinkler business to meet the competition of the New England mutuals in Western States. The demand will be made through the Governing Committee by the companies which constitute the Factory Insurance Association. It may be decided to open the rates on all risks of this character. A large number of the more prominent members of the New York Tariff Association have gone to St. Louis to attend the meeting.

The insurance on the cotton bales destroyed by fire at a warehouse in Fountain Inn, Greenville County, S. C., on the 4th inst., has been classified as follows: On the Cotton—Hartford, $7,029; Georgia Home, $4,288; Hamburg-Bremen, $2,775; British America, $2,700; Home of New York, $2,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $2,000; Phoenix of London, $2,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,000; New York Underwriters' Agency, $2,000; Niagara, $1,800; Western, $1,750; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $1,500; Aetna, $1,394; Caledonian, $1,000; North British and Mercantile, $750; Lancashire, $400. On the Building—North British and Mercantile, $1,300. The total amount of insurance, $37,150, approximates the value of the cotton, of which 1,300 bales were destroyed.

The firm of Lissberger, Jacobs & Harris, fire insurance brokers, 621 Broadway, issued a circular to a large number of real estate firms, under date of the 3d inst., offering to allow real estate men 35 per cent. commission on risks placed through them. The circular further stated that they represented the London and Lancashire, Royal, Sun, Commercial Union, British America, Merchants' of Newark, and National of Hartford. Most of these companies are in no way represented by Lissberger, Jacobs & Harris, and have received a disclaimer of any intention of misrepresentation from the brokerage firm. As the 35 per cent. commission was outlawed by the Tariff Association on Tuesday, the 1st inst., a copy of the circular has been forwarded to the Executive Committee.

Tuesday, March 8th.

Ladies' Underwear.

Outing Flannel Underskirts, —with scalloped edge— 25 cts.

Cambric Drawers, —trimmed with embroidery— 50 cts.

Nainsook & Cambric Drawers —trimmed with fine embroidery or lace— 98c. & $1.25.

Cambric Gowns, —trimmed with lace or embroidery— 75c., 98c. & $1.25.

Nainsook Gowns, —in different designs, trimmed with lace or embroidery— $1.25 & $1.95.

Nainsook Chemises, 98c., $1.25 & $1.95.

Nainsook Corset Covers, —tucked and drawn in at waist— 50 cts.

Cambric Skirts, —trimmed with embroidery— 98c., $1.25, $1.95, 2.45

Cambric Skirts, —trimmed with torchon or Point de Paris lace— $1.95 & $2.95.

Silk Skirts,

—in black, also fancy stripe or check taffeta, with corded or tucked and dust ruffles— $6.75.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d, at 8:15; subs 11. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées, Thurs. and Sat. SECOND MONTH.....of.....THE
Tree of Knowledge.
TO-DAY 2:30.....DAVID BISPHAM.
Adelaide / Adelaide / Adelaide / Adelaide — To-day, 2:30, Beethoven concert and the play of "Adelaide" with David Bispham, Julie Opp, etc. Marguerite Hall and Am. Orchestra.
At 11—LYCEUM—LENTEN—LECTURES. At 11—LYCEUM—LENTEN—LECTURES.
.....G. P. SERVISS.....
Every morning this week at 11. This Tues., "Peter the Great"; Wed., "Greece"; Thurs., "Napoleon"; Friday, "Paris"; Sat., "The Alps." All begin at 11. Seats, 50c. to $1.50. Same subjects next week.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Last week of Wycherly's comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL. MISS REHAN as PEGGY. Previous to which at every performance the Japanese operetta, LILLI TSE. LAST MATINEES of double bill TO-MORROW and SATURDAY. Next Tues.: School for Scandal, MISS REHAN as Lady Teazle.

Daly's BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. OASES OF ALGERIA'N SAHARA. To-day at 3 and To-morrow at 11. Res. seats $1.50 & $1. Adm. 50c. Thur., 11; Fri., 3; Sat., 11; "More About Japan."

DALY'S THEATRE. Commencing Monday, March 14. Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Sats., 11 A. M. Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 P. M. Famous moving pictures of the Pass

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and slightly warmer; winds southerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,026. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.07; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¼c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—The Japanese Minister at Pekin is urging the Foreign Office to reject the Russian demands. It is said Japan will take vigorous action if the demands are conceded. Salviati, the Venetian glass and mosaic artist, committed suicide. Queen Victoria's departure for Nice was postponed for a day owing to a slight indisposition. The news that she was ill caused a semi-panic in the London consol market. The British naval estimates provide for three new battleships and other vessels. Signor Cavallotti's body was escorted to the railroad station in Rome by the troops and Garibaldians in their red shirts.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Dr. A. S. Draper has declined the place of City Superintendent of Schools.

As the result of a gasoline explosion in Monroeville, N. J., on Monday evening a woman and her three children were badly burned.

Eight persons were severely burned in a fire which started on Monday night while preparations were in progress for a masquerade ball at the Germania Hall, Hartford, Conn.

The Lattimer murder trial was closed last evening and the jury retired to consider its verdict, court adjourning until this morning. Judge Woodward in his charge defined the rights and authority of the Sheriff, the power of the posse comitatus, and the rights of citizens as regards refusing to work and inducing others to join them in the refusal.

Page 3.

At a meeting of the Kings County Republican Committee last night W. B. Atterbury openly charged Peter L. Meninger with dishonesty.

The Central Committee of the Citizens' Union elected officers on Monday night and appointed standing committees. The office of Secretary was left open, as the Union is seeking a particularly efficient man for the place.

The Post Office Appropriation bill, agreed on in the House Committee at Washington yesterday, provides for an expenditure of over $100,000,000, and emasculates the Postmaster General to consolidate the Brooklyn and New York City Post Offices.

In reply to a request by Spain for information concerning the nature of Capt. Crowninshield's recent trip to the West Indies, President McKinley promptly denied that the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation had been in communication with the insurgents.

Simon Sterne, Chauncey M. Depew, and Francis Lynde Stetson gave their views yesterday on the effect of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Nebraska minimum freight rate case. All praise the decision as timely and just, and say that it insures stability to investments and protection to property.

Page 4.

The Republican local "machines" in New York and Kings Counties are making a determined stand against certain features of the Primary bill, and notably against the Kentucky plan of enrollment.

The Ellsworth anti-newspaper bill has been dropped as the result of a conference of party leaders held in the Executive Chamber yesterday. The news was received with satisfaction by members of both parties.

Two painters at work on the cornice of a Twenty-third Street office building fell eight stories and were killed instantly by the breaking of the rope which had sustained the platform on which they were standing.

Three men were killed and another lies in a hospital in a critical condition as the result of an accident yesterday in a trench in Delancey Street, where excavations are being made for the foundations of the new East River bridge.

Prompt action upon the Anti-Trust bill was demanded by the Democrats in the Assembly yesterday, but a motion to discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the measure was lost by 76 votes to 61. Among the bills introduced in the Senate was one by Senator Ahearn to increase the salaries of all school teachers in New York City.

Page 5.

General Passenger Agents of trunk lines met and endeavored to make arrangements to stop the Northwestern rate war.

A good card of general athletics was presented last night at the Spring games under the auspices of the Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association, at the Twelfth Regiment Armory. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club won the banner in club competition on points.

The police on a case worked up under the direction of Chief McCullagh and Capt. Chapman yesterday raided the "West Side Club," at 80 Sixth Avenue, said to be a poolroom kept by "The" Allen, who has successfully defied the authorities for years. Allen was arrested, with 195 others. Chief McCullagh believes he has at last ample evidence to convict Allen.

Page 7.

Prince Albert Leopold, nephew of the King of Belgium and heir presumptive to the Belgian throne, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, accompanied by his suite. He intends to tour this country, and will go to-day to Washington, where he is to be entertained at dinner by President McKinley and Vice President Hobart.

Page 12.

Two referees reported yesterday that E. J. Ratcliffe was married to two women and recommended a divorce in each case.

The reports of disagreement between Chief McCullagh and President York of the Police Board were emphatically denied by both men yesterday.

Henry Southgate, son of a Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was sent to jail by Magistrate Flammer yesterday because he could not pay $6 a week for his wife's support.

District Attorney Marean of Brooklyn, in opening the case against ex-Coroner Coombs, said he would prove that many of the alleged jurymen in the inquests never existed.

At the continuation of the trial of Capt. O. M. Carter yesterday Chauncey M. Depew was a witness, testifying to the good character of R. F. Westcott and the accused officer.

The City Council received from Mayor Van Wyck yesterday a veto of the resolution adopted Feb. 15 authorizing the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies to defray the cost of a telephone for the Brooklyn Bureau. A resolution condemning the Ellsworth bill was referred to a committee, and the appointment was authorized of an Inspector of Weights and Measures in each Council district, and of an Assistant Sergeant at Arms, a doorkeeper, and two pages for the Council.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 8.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.

G. B. SHAW RESIGNS.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The Directors of the American Trust and Savings Bank to-day acted on the resignation of President G. B. Shaw. It was accepted at Mr. Shaw's urgent request, and Vice President E. A. Potter was elevated to the higher position. Mr. Shaw was in turn elected Vice President to succeed Mr. Potter.

This change is to allow Mr. Shaw to regain his health, and to devote more time to his outside interests. Mr. Potter has relinquished all his interests outside of the bank.

The North Shore Limited.
Morning train to Chicago in 24 hours. Up the Hudson River and through the beautiful Mohawk Valley in daylight. Finest one-day railroad ride in the world; leaves Grand Central Station 10:00 each morning, arrives Chicago 9:00 next morning. —Adv.

LATTIMER TRIAL CLOSED

Judge Woodward Delivers His Charge and the Jury Retires to Consider Its Verdict.

THE POWERS OF A SHERIFF

Right to Strike Upheld, but Coercion Declared Unlawful, and the Use of Force to Prevent It the Duty of Officers.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 8.—The case for murder against Sheriff Martin of Luzerne County, and his deputies, for the shooting of miners at Lattimer on Sept. 10, went to the jury this evening. The specific charge is the killing of Mike Cezlak.

Ex-Attorney General Palmer and District Attorney Martin made their arguments during the afternoon. At 4 o'clock Judge Woodward began his charge to the jury.

After defining the various degrees of murder, the Judge took up the question whether or not such conditions of disorder existed in the region prior to Sept. 10, the date of the shooting; as to justify the Sheriff's action in calling out the posse comitatus. In this connection he discussed the nature of the office of Sheriff, his powers and duties. "His power," said the Court, "is largely discretionary. In a time of great emergency or in a crisis of unusual danger the limits under which his discretion may be exercised have been held by the courts to be without fixed time. For this occasion the military arm of the Government is never raised to suppress civil disorder until the authority of the Sheriff has been exhausted in an unsuccessful effort to maintain the peace.

The Posse Comitatus.

"The Sheriff may avail himself of the services of military organizations. He may order them into his posse, not as soldiers, but as citizens trained and disciplined for effective service in critical emergencies. The posse comitatus signifies the whole power of the county, and all able-bodied male persons over the age of fifteen years may be summoned to act as members of it. To disobey the summons of the Sheriff is to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall subject the offender to the punishment of fine and imprisonment."

Continuing, the Judge said: "There is no law, either by statutory enactment or by any decision of our courts, to prevent laboring men from stopping work and going upon a strike whenever, in their own opinion, it is for their interest so to do. Nor is there any law which makes it a conspiracy for workingmen, in any department of human industry, to combine together and by mutual agreement to refuse employment until there has been brought about a satisfactory adjustment between them, their employers and themselves upon the points at issue. The liberty of contract is not to be infringed either by the employed or by the employer. As the employer has no right to compel a man to work who does not wish to work, so also is it true that the employe has no right to compel his fellow-workman to quit work if he wishes to work.

May Not Force Others to Strike.

"The distinction between the right to strike and the right to compel others to strike is a natural and palpable one, and is approved by the instinctive law of right and wrong, as well as by the statutes and the decisions of the courts. And the compulsion denounced by the law is not alone that which consists in actual physical force applied by one set of men upon another. It may consist in a course of action tending to overawe, or frighten, or stampede a body of men who are anxious to work, as well as in laying a violent hand upon individual workmen, and forcing them by main strength to abandon their employment and unite in a strike.

"It is certainly true that at both West Hazleton and at Lattimer the great bodies of the strikers failed to obey the Sheriff when he ordered them to disperse, and insisted on pushing on. Nor can it be doubted that the Sheriff had the right, in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by the law, to issue the order. And if it was the right of the Sheriff to command the crowd to disperse, then it was the duty of the crowd to obey his command. The right to give the order implies the duty of obedience to the order, and disobedience of it is evidence of a riotous purpose. If I push on when the Sheriff orders me to stop, I do so at my peril.

Obedience Required of All.

"Of course, this obligation of obedience to the authority of the peace officer of the county is not confined to laboring men. It extends to and embraces all the inhabitants of the county, rich or poor, high and low. If you are satisfied, gentlemen, from the evidence that the purpose of the Sheriff and of the posse was to preserve order and prevent riot, then it would follow that their intent and object was not a criminal or unlawful one, and the rule of the law which makes the act of one the act of all has no application to the facts of this case. If, on the contrary, you are convinced by the evidence that the Sheriff was not actuated by a desire and intention to preserve the peace, but that he summoned his posse with the idea of inflicting upon the body of men known in the case as strikers wanton and unnecessary outrage and injury, without reference to their action and conduct—if, in short, his purpose was a base, malicious, and wicked one, then, so far as he was concerned, and so far as the deputies were concerned, if they understood his motive and acted with the same intent, the fact of a criminal and unlawful combination would be established, and then all the defendants might be convicted, although the shot which took the life of the deceased was fired by a single one of the defendants. The act of any one would, in that event, be the act of all. If, under all the evidence in the case, you are not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the Sheriff and his posse were impelled by a criminal or unlawful purpose, then the doctrine of the law which the Commonwealth invokes, that where there are many defendants the criminal act of one of them is under certain circumstances to be regarded as the criminal act of all, has no place in this case.

Where Witnesses Differ.

"After a careful examination of all of the testimony, I am prepared to say that the most, if not the only, material questions in respect to which the witnesses differ in their statement as to the occurrence at Lattimer, are, first, as to the number of men who surrounded the Sheriff after his effort to arrest one of the strikers; second, as to the firing. Was it continued after the ranks of the strikers had broken and were in retreat, or did it cease when the volley was fired? It is alleged by the Commonwealth that those of the killed and wounded who were shot in the back received their wounds while in the act of running away, and from shots delivered after the main volley had been fired. It is claimed by the defendants that the evidence shows that the firing ended with the volley while the strikers, or some of them, at least, were still advancing toward the line of the deputies, and that those of the strikers who received wounds in the back were among those who surrounded the Sheriff when he made the arrest and was pushed from the main road to the ditch, one side of it. The orders of the Sheriff were not to fire unless he gave the word, or unless his own life was in danger—and he was so situated as not to be able to issue an order—or unless the deputies themselves were in danger of losing their own lives by an assault upon them. The settlement of these disputed points by the jury may be important upon the question whether the posse comitatus, originally a legally constituted body, did or did not become an unlawful assemblage by reason of any subsequent determination to disregard the law and commit crime."

The jury then retired to deliberate, and court was adjourned until to-morrow.

BURNED BY GASOLINE.

A New Jersey Woma and Her Children Injured as the Result of an Explosion.

WOODBURY, N. J., March 8.—As a result of a gasoline explosion in the house of D. L. Cheeseman, at Monroeville, last evening, Mrs. Cheeseman and her three children are suffering from serious burns and the house is partly wrecked.

Mrs. Cheeseman sent one of her children to purchase some gasoline. When the child returned he placed the gasoline near the stove. Mrs. Cheeseman was in the upper part of the house at the time. There was a boilerful of scalding water on the stove, and another child, knowing that the mother was washing and thinking to assist her, poured the gasoline into the boiler. In doing so, some of the gasoline went on the stove, and the next minute an explosion which shook the building occurred.

Mrs. Cheeseman ran down stairs, to find the three children's clothes in flames. In putting out the blaze she was badly burned about the hands and face. The children's bodies were badly burned. It is believed that one of them, a baby, which was lying on a couch, will die. The force of the explosion tore the plaster from the walls, demolished the kitchen, and tore out one part of the house.

MURDERED BY A BURGLAR.

William O. Hutchins, Prominent Citizen of Providence, R. I., Shot in Front of His Home.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8.—William O. Hutchins, one of the best-known manufacturing jewelers in the East and a prominent East Side resident, was shot and almost instantly killed by a burglar, who had entered his residence on Angell Street, about 7 o'clock this evening.

The tragedy occurred in front of the victim's own doorsteps. The burglar entered the house by means of the rear door and went to the servants' room, from which he stole $18. He then went into Mrs. Hutchins's room and was looking for valuables there when Mrs. Hutchins entered. She and her husband had just finished dinner. She, on seeing the intruder, ran down stairs and told her husband of his presence.

After advising his wife to go to his father's house next door, Mr. Hutchins took a cane from a rack and was ascending the stairs to his wife's room when he heard the burglar open a window and jump into the portico over the front entrance to the residence. Mr. Hutchins turned around, and, going down stairs, left the house by a side door, intending to head off the burglar. When he reached the sidewalk in front of the house he met B. W. Horton, a neighbor.

"There's a burglar in my house," said Hutchins. "Watch for him while I go to the drug store and 'phone for the police.

"No, you watch and I will 'phone," said Horton.

Hardly had the words left his lips when the burglar dropped from the portico to the grass embankment below. As his feet struck the earth, Hutchins dashed at him and struck him a heavy blow over the head with the cane he carried. The stick broke in two and Hutchins retreated to the sidewalk. As he did so the burglar drew a revolver and fired at him. Hutchins was hardly ten feet away, and the 32 or 38 calibre bullet struck him just over the heart.

Horton, who had hid behind a tree after the shot had been fired, heard Hutchins exclaim, "I'm shot!" and saw him stagger to Anthony's drug store, on the corner, a few feet distant. Hutchins reeled into the store, and, after saying, "I'm shot," fell to the floor. One of the clerks asked him who shot him, and he said, "A burglar." Those were the last words he spoke, and in fifteen minutes from the time he received the wound he was dead.

The police and detectives are baffled, and the only clue they can obtain is that the murderer and robber is 5 feet 9 inches in height and was dressed in a dark suit of clothes and a black derby or slouch hat.

SECRETARY HOSMER SHORT.

Spent $2,000 of the Western Traffic Association's Money.

CHICAGO, March 8.—An investigation into the accounts of the Western Joint Traffic Bureau, which has been going on for several days, has disclosed the fact that William H. Hosmer, Secretary of the bureau, was short to the amount of about $2,000. The disclosure incidentally may lead to the dissolution of the bureau and its reorganization. Mr. Hosmer made a confession. He said he had used the money in small amounts when he needed it for household expenses. He has not been arrested. There is no disposition to prosecute him.

He has given a check for $1,000 toward repayment. He was trusted implicitly, having been with the bureau fifteen years.

NEVER SPOKE FOR 12 YEARS.

Mrs. Eugene O'Reilly of Chicago Charges Her Husband with Cruelty.

CHICAGO, March 8.—For twelve years, according to the statements made before Judge Burke to-day, Eugene O'Reilly, living in the same home with his wife, Catherine, preserved complete silence toward her. Mrs. O'Reilly charges that her husband, whose wealth is over $1,000,000, has treated her with cruelty and deserted her. They are each over seventy years old. For twelve years he never uttered a word to her. Frequently, she swears, he would turn savagely upon her, beat her with tigerish ferocity, and yet utter not a word between the fast-falling blows.

For nearly forty years this strange pair dwelt together, and at last, Catherine O'Reilly says, the burden grew too great. The separation came, and the worn wife now asks Judge Burke to grant her freedom from her husband and support.

Mr. O'Reilly is a retired grocer, and will, it is said, file a cross-bill, alleging that the cruelty was on Mrs. O'Reilly's part, and that she made life intolerable for him throughout a period of many years. The case, it is said, will take at least two weeks for trial.

THE RED DISPLAY DISLIKED.

NEWARK, N. J., March 8.—The police were called upon to act this morning in one of the most peculiar cases yet recorded. The Naedles and Voight families live in Rose Street, near Woodlawn Cemetery. Mr. Voight keeps a flower store, which his greenhouses adjoin. The families have been at war for a long time, and have been in court a number of times.

Richard Naedle died on Saturday. His funeral was to-day. This morning a big red wreath, tied with a red ribbon, appeared on the greenhouse facing the Naedles house. To it was attached a card on which was written: "Regards to Friend Bart."

This aroused the ire of the Naedle family. They insisted the display was intended as a mark of disrespect to the dead. Later the Voight clothesline was ornamented with red skirts and red clothes. Then the police were called. When they arrived they found the Voights had placed wreaths of green and red on the side of the greenhouse with notices of a bargain sale. Mrs. Voight was remonstrated with, and she said she had a right to hang out her clothes when she wished. Mr. Voight said the red wreath was for a friend of his whose birthday it was. The police were powerless, of course, and the annoying display continued.

Southern Publishers' Association.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 8.—Twenty-two of the daily morning newspapers of the South, representing every State between the Potomac and the Rio Grande south of the Ohio River, met in this city to-day and organized the Southern Publishers' Association; an organization very much on the line of the National Publishers' Association. George W. Ochs of The Chattanooga Times was elected President.

A Moving Palace.
The Pennsylvania Limited with its magnificent new equipment is a realization of the ideal in railway travel. The business man takes it because he can trade as he goes; the rich man, because it affords the greatest luxury; the ladies, because it affords every convenience and comfort of a well-ordered home. Leaves New York daily for the West.—Adv.

DR. DRAPER WILL NOT ACCEPT.

He Telegraphs His Refusal of the Position of City Superintendent of Schools.

Dr. Andrew S. Draper, the President of the University of Illinois, who was elected City Superintendent of Schools at a meeting of the Board of Education held Monday, sent a telegram yesterday to Charles Buckley Hubbell, President of the board, in which he stated that he would have to decline the proffered office, and had so notified the Board of Trustees of the University. He has been strongly urged by prominent Illinois people to remain at the head of the University of Illinois, which is at Champaign, and he notified his friends in the Board of Education that he did not wish his name considered for the place, but, in spite of his positive denials to consider an acceptance, he was elected Superintendent, and a salary of $8,000 per year was voted to him.

President Hubbell, when seen last night at the Hotel Manhattan, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, said that the members of the board had not yet given up hopes of securing Dr. Draper's acceptance.

"I received a telegram from Dr. Draper to-day, in which he said he must refuse the Superintendency," said Mr. Hubbell, "but we shall make every effort to have him reconsider his decision. He will make an excellent Superintendent, and we mean to secure him if we can. We shall consider no other name until the matter is finally settled."

A committee of three, appointed at the meeting of the board, will wait upon Dr. Draper either in Champaign or Chicago, and will give him formal notice of his election as City Superintendent, and urge him to accept. It is generally conceded, however, that the trip will be fruitless, as Dr. Draper's declination was couched in the most positive terms, and only made after due and careful consideration of the matter.

Dr. Draper's salary as President of the University of Illinois is between $7,000 and $8,000 a year, so the question of money will have no weight whatever. W. H. Maxwell, the present Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn, whose name has been prominently mentioned for the position offered Dr. Draper, and whose supporters voted for the latter at the meeting of the board, it is thought by some, will be finally elected the City Superintendent.

FIRE STOPS MASQUERADE BALL.

Eight Persons Severely Burned at Germania Hall, Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 8.—At a fire in Germania Hall, corner of Main and Morgan Streets, last night, while the tableaux were being prepared to open the masquerade ball of the Hartford Maennerchor Society, a panic resulted, and eight persons were severely burned. Mrs. August Watersdorf is believed to have sustained fatal injuries.

The fire is thought to have been caused by two electric wires becoming crossed under the stage. There were many thrilling rescues by the Fire Department. The damage to the building is $10,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW PASTOR.

The Rev. Frank Bristol of Evanston Called to Washington.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The Rev. Frank Bristol of Evanston, who has been called to the pastorate of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington, said to-day that he had accepted. The Washington Conference will confirm the call to-day. A committee from the Washington Church recently visited Evanston and listened to a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Bristol. On its return to the capital, a call was sent. He cannot leave until May, and the Rev. Dr. Johnson may be selected to fill the pulpit until that time. The Metropolitan Church numbers among its members President and Mrs. McKinley.

CHURCH ALTAR NOT DUTIABLE.

Judge Townsend in New Haven Overrules New York Appraisers.

NEW HAVEN, March 8.—Judge Townsend of the United States Court rendered a decision to-day involving a novel point. The case was one of customs appeal in which a 30 per cent. duty had been charged at the New York Custom House for an altar for an Episcopal church at Binghamton, N. Y. The Collector and the Board of Appraisers decided that it was "dressed stone, not specifically provided for."

The importer took an appeal on the ground that it was a work of art intended to be presented to a religious society, and not dutiable. St. Gaudens and other well-known artists and sculptors testified before the Board of Appraisers that the fixture was not a work of art, but Judge Townsend decided that it was, and therefore reverses the decision of the Board of Appraisers.

Age Limit of Union Pacific Employes.

OMAHA, Neb., March 8.—The new management of the Union Pacific Road has a limit of sixty years as the age at which men must cease to work for it. This rule is now in force, and eighty-seven men were discharged last week because they had reached that age. The enforcement of this rule is causing a great deal of uneasiness among the 10,000 employes of the system in the West. At present it applies only to the shopmen, but it will be extended to the general office.

Newport News Bonds for $140,000 Sold.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 8.—Bonds of the City of Newport News, for $140,000, bearing 4½ per cent. interest and redeemable at the expiration of twenty years, were sold to-day to Messrs. Walter Stanton & Co. of New York. Their bid was $102.26.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The centre of low pressure has advanced eastward to the Central Missouri Valley, and is accompanied by a considerable extent of cloudiness and light snows in the Dakotas and showers in Colorado. The pressure remains high on the Atlantic Coast, but has fallen generally east of the Rocky Mountains. The weather is nearly clear throughout the eastern and southern districts. The temperature has continued to rise in the Central and Southern Mississippi Valley, in the districts lying to the eastward, and also in the Southwest. Fair weather will continue in the Atlantic and Gulf coast districts, and the Ohio Valley. An increasing cloudiness is indicated in the lake regions and the Upper Mississippi Valley and light snowfall in the Northwest. The temperature will rise slightly in the Middle and North Atlantic States, and will fall sharply in the Upper Mississippi and Central Missouri Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from, the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	23	37	38
6 A. M.	24	36	38
9 A. M.	28	41	44
12 M.	32	46	50
4 P. M.	32	46	51
6 P. M.	33	43	46
9 P. M.	32	41	43
12 P. M.	31	41	41

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43⅞
Weather Bureau	41½
Corresponding date 1897	29⅝
Corresponding date for last 25 years	36

The maximum temperature yesterday was 47 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; the minimum was 36 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .77, and at 8 P. M. .76.

As Society Finds It.
Society finds Moet & Chandon Champagne a positive requisite to suit the palates of connoisseurs and bon-vivеurs, as evidenced by the menus served at prominent banquets and fashionable gatherings.—Adv.

THE HOUSE ACTS PROMPTLY

It Decides Unanimously to Give the President $50,000,000 for the National Defenses.

311 VOTES CAST FOR THE BILL.

Fifty-nine Speeches in Its Favor Full of Patriotic Sentiments—Declarations that the Measure Is One of Peace and Not of War.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In a spirit of patriotism, with eloquent words ringing in their ears, every member of the House of Representatives to-day responded to the President's first call to meet the Spanish situation by casting his vote for a bill placing in President McKinley's hands $50,000,000, to be expended at his discretion for the National defense. Party lines were swept away, and with a unanimous voice Congress voted its confidence in the Administration.

Many members who were paired with absent colleagues took the responsibility of breaking their pairs, an unprecedented thing in legislative annals, in order that they might go on record in support of this vast appropriation to maintain the dignity and honor of their country. Speaker Reed, who, as the presiding officer, seldom votes except in case of a tie, had his name called and voted in his capacity as a Representative. The scene of enthusiasm which greeted the announcement of the vote—yeas 311, nays none—has seldom been paralleled in the House.

All day long the galleries were jammed with enthusiastic spectators applauding to the echo the patriotic sentiments expressed by the members on the floor. All the speeches were brief. Although four hours were allowed for debate, so great was the pressure for time that no one member had more than five minutes, and most of them had to content themselves with a beggarly fraction of a minute. In all, fifty-nine speeches were made.

With one acclaim, members from the North and the South, the East and the West, the States and the Territories, battle-scarred veterans of the Union and Confederate armies—all joined in proclaiming their support of the country's Chief Magistrate in the face of a possible foreign war.

There was only a slight discordant note caused by the speech of Gen. Bingham of Pennsylvania, who served with distinction under Hancock. He spoke too conservatively for the aroused temper of the House, and when he insisted that our relations with Spain were as friendly as they had been for years, many of the members hissed him.

While almost every member who spoke deprecated the possibility of war, a wide divergence of opinion as to how close are hostilities manifested itself in the debate.

The general contention by the majority, among them the leaders on both sides, was that this appropriation bill preparing for war would prove the sure guarantee of peace. Others insisted that war's alarums would soon be heard, and Mr. Mann of Illinois declared that war actually existed in all save name. The speeches which attracted most attention were those of Messrs. Cannon, Henderson, and Dolliver on the Republican side, and Messrs. Bailey and Sayers on the Democratic side.

The bill was sent to the Senate as soon as it had passed the House; the Senate referred it to the Committee on Appropriations, and it is expected the committee will report it to the Senate to-morrow, and that it will be passed by the Senate at once.

HOUSE DEBATE AND VOTE.

Republicans, Democrats, and Populists Join in a Demonstration of Patriotism—No Opposition.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The National Defense bill was reported to the House as soon as the Journal had been read. Technically, it was spoken of as a "deficiency" bill. Besides the $50,000,000 item, it included several other items, as follows:

Printing and binding for the Navy Department	$10,000
Printing and binding for the Department of Justice	4,000
Printing and binding for the Department of State	12,000
Printing and binding for the Department of the Interior	40,000
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Naval Establishment	10,000
Bureau of Equipment, Naval Establishment	100,000
Bureau of Ordnance, Naval Establishment	7,000

The total of the items was $50,183,000.

The Bill Received with Applause.

Gen. Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.,) the ex-Confederate cavalry leader, started a round of applause when the bill was presented, and when the reading of the bill was concluded another outburst of applause went up from the members and the galleries.

Mr. Cannon and Mr. Sayers, the minority member of the Appropriation Committee, then proposed the agreement they had made privately before the House met, for three hours' general debate on the bill, to be followed by one hour's debate under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.,) asked if opportunity would be allowed for amendment, and when Mr. Cannon answered that he did not know, Mr. Barrett objected. His objection was greeted with hisses and loud cries of "Vote! Vote!"

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) appealed to his colleague to withdraw his objection. The cries for a vote continued. Mr. Cannon stated that he would be glad to vote on the bill with sixty seconds' debate, but he felt bound by his agreement with Mr. Sayers.

Mr. Barrett then yielded to the appeals of the Republicans about him and withdrew his objection. The agreement as to time was then ratified.

Cannon Calls It a Peace Measure.

Mr. Cannon opened the debate on the bill. He spoke calmly and briefly, explaining that the items in the bill, save the last, were strictly deficiency items.

Coming to the all-absorbing item, he said that, in the present critical condition of affairs, the committee had deemed it wise to appropriate this sum, placing its expenditure in the complete discretion of the President. The committee, he said, had been unanimous in its action, and had changed the wording of the bill he introduced yesterday only by making the appropriation available until Jan. 1, 1899, instead of June 30, 1899. This would keep the Administration in funds through the time of the probable adjournment of Congress.

"We have got the money in the Treasury to meet this appropriation if it is expended," said Mr. Cannon, "and therefore there is not presented with this proposition one to borrow money or to increase taxation, to which almost any other nation on earth would have been obliged to resort." [Tremendous applause.]

The appropriation, Mr. Cannon conceded, was extraordinary. Its object was to empower the President in an orderly way to prepare for contingencies. The appropriation must not be construed into a threat. Nothing was further from the minds of those who reported it. It was to be placed in the hands of a wise and patriotic Executive to make proper preparations to maintain the National honor, nothing more.

"It is not a war appropriation," said Mr. Cannon emphatically. "I say that, in my judgment—measuring my words—it is a peace measure. [Great applause.] The Government of the United States would not if it could trench upon the rights of any nation on earth." [Renewed applause]

Wise and Patriotic Precaution.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) followed Mr. Cannon. His first statement, to the effect that in the presence of possible danger this appropriation had met with the hearty and unanimous indorsement of the Appropriation Committee, without regard to party, aroused the House to enthusiasm.

The appropriation, Mr. Sayers said, could not be construed as a threat. It was simply a wise and patriotic precaution—the arming of the Executive with power to maintain the Nation's dignity after Congress adjourned. Mr. Sayers expressed confidence that the money voted would be expended wisely and economically, and closed amid great applause by saying that he for one would be found giving honest and sincere support to the President in his efforts to support the honor and dignity of the American Nation.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) began by saying that the hour for action had arrived and the American people must face an important emergency—an emergency in which no American citizen could falter or hesitate as to his duty. At such a time party lines should fade away and the country should act as one man. The American people had inherited the priceless boon of freedom from their ancestors, and there would be heard no discordant voice in response to the present demand.

Mr. Livingstone (Dem., Ga.,) supported the measure in a vigorous speech. He said he took this position because he believed that an emergency existed, but he contended that if the Administration had acted as it should have done twelve months ago in declaring a state of belligerency, the present occasion for voting emergency money would have been avoided. However, the Democrats who had clamored for action in the past would not now put any obstacles in the way. They would vote fifty or five hundred millions if necessary, only asking that the President should move promptly and steadily in his efforts to protect American honor and dignity.

American People No Jingoes.

Mr. Allen (Dem., Miss.,) was next recognized amid general expectancy. He began by saying that on account of his well-known military fame, it was natural that the House should expect to hear from him at this time of emergency. He did not make a humorous speech, but a patriotic one.

"I desire," he began, "to say for the people I represent, and for the Southern section of the country—for the entire country—that there was never a time when all were so ready to give an Administration all the money it may need to preserve the honor, the dignity, and the general welfare of the country, to say nothing of fair play and justice."

The people asked for nothing more. They were not jingoes nor extremists; but they were facing the emergency calmly and quietly, only asking that the country's institutions and traditions should be protected and respected. They did not want to hurt anybody and were not urging any rash action, but they were ready to honor any draft, whether for men or money, to keep the flag afloat.

Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.,) followed in similar strain. He said the occasion was the most important that had confronted the people in the last half century. The bill could only be defended as an emergency measure, but as such it deserved the support of all, and there should be only one sentiment in the entire country. If necessary to protect dishonor or dignity, Mr. McRae said he was willing to increase the appropriation to any extent, for the flag which floated over the Capitol was his flag and the flag of his people, and it must be kept there.

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.,) spoke earnestly for the bill. There were, he said, now no Populists, no Republicans, and no Democrats, but all were American citizens. There was no time to dwell on what might have been, but it was enough to know that the time had come when the Government needed support. As for himself, he did not believe the passage of the bill meant war, but rather peace, but, be that as it may, the money might be necessary for the defense of the country, and in the face of such a call he knew neither party nor section. He hoped there would be no dissent in the House, and as for himself he was willing to give the President the widest discretion, believing he would use it wisely.

Mr. Northway (Rep., Ohio,) declared that he did not consider the bill a war measure, but rather as one calculated to preserve and secure peace. At the same time, he said, all knew full well that there was a spirit of war abroad, and our relations with other countries appeared to render this step necessary. The appropriation was advisable because it carried with it the idea of almighty power. This was a large sum to place in the President's hands, but there was no doubt of its wise and patriotic disposal. It was gratifying to see that the members were speaking, not as partisans, but as patriots, bringing to mind the familiar lines:

Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!

"My heart goes out to the struggling patriots in Cuba. I will hail the day when they achieve their independence, but the eyes of the world are upon us, and let us do nothing that may come home to plague us in the future. Let us not be hysterical. Let us show the world that moderation and firmness are more than bustle, and bravado; that a wise conservatism will do more than jingoism to obtain the independence of Cuba."

Mr. Cooper (Dem., Texas,) in a speech of two minutes recalled the eloquent words "millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute." Our coast was exposed, he said, from Maine to the Rio Grande, and in the face of war it was the duty of all without regard to party to support any measure for the National defense. "The aspirations of my soul," said Mr. Cooper, "are that war may be avoided, but should it come, I say to you in behalf of my beloved Texans that they will rush to the Nation's defense as cheerfully as ever maiden marched to the marriage altar, and will die as they died at the Alamo, with scars upon their fronts and their faces to the foe."

Bland Says Party Lines Are Wiped Out

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) said that, while no debate was essential to the passage of the bill, it was important to show the country and the world that the American people, through their representatives, without distinction of party, were ready to uphold the Administration in the present crisis. Mr. Bland had confidence in the President, he said, because he was an American. War should not be entered upon hastily. We knew our strength and could bide our time. But if it came a mighty people would bring it to a swift and victorious conclusion.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) declared that no unjust inference should be drawn from the objection of his colleague, (Mr. Barrett.) No people, he said, would be more loyal, if trouble came, than the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. Fitzgerald took occasion to refer to an alleged utterance of a Catholic priest some time ago, to the effect that if war came the sympathy and the support of the Catholic Church would be with Spain, because it was a Catholic country. While, he said, he did not believe the priest had uttered such a sentiment, it had attracted wide attention, and, as a Catholic, he desired to repel it. If war came, the people of no faith, he declared, would be more willing to shed their blood in defense of their country than those who had valiantly defended it in the War of the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the civil war.

Mr. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) while reiterating his firm belief in the doctrine of strictest economy in public expense, said he gave the bill his hearty support.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) also enthusiastically supported the bill, as did Mr. Driggs (Dem., N. Y.,) and Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio.)

Grosvenor Eulogizes the President.

Mr. Grosvenor aroused the House to cheers by his glowing eulogy of the President's patriotism. He began thus:

"Saxon and Norman and Dane are we all,
But we are all of us Danes in our welcome to thee."

"Thus spake the heart of the great British public when the daughter of the Sea King came to her shores. Democrat and Populist and Republican are we, but we are all true to the flag of our country to-day.

"Mr. Speaker, no more inspiring picture can be witnessed anywhere on earth than the demonstrations which we have seen during the last thirty, sixty, and ninety days of the power of a great people—a free Government—not only to stand for the flag of the country, the unity of the Government, the supremacy of the Constitution, but for their dignity and calm exhibit in the face of the world.

"The American people have had a great deal to stir the blood of enthusiasm, a great deal to carry them off the feet of their calm judgment. But the picture that

Wonderful

Was the Effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla in this Case.

"I was broken down by overwork and had no appetite. I read in the papers about Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking a few bottles I found I was growing stronger. The effect of the medicine has been simply wonderful, and I advise all who are weak and debilitated to take Hood's Sarsaparilla." JOSEPH SAMEK, 838 East 38th Street, New York, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. Easy to operate. 25 cents.

day's proceedings of the House as akin to the methods of "yellow dog journalism."

He had no sympathy, he said, with the apparent tendency of the House, and especially none with the evident disposition to seize the opportunity for a display of jingoism that was by no means edifying.

Still, he purposed to support the bill. He was pleased, he said, that such a bill had been reported, even though it provided only for a temporary appropriation. He thought the powers conferred upon the Chief Executive, only for a brief period of time, should be a permanent feature of our institutions. The President at all times should have the discretion and the money to protect the country.

But while this was true, Mr. Bingham said he disliked the tendency to use the occasion as it was being used, and he thought there was a smattering of nonsense in the talk of war. He did not take stock in the talk of the soldiers of Kentucky marching elbow to elbow with those of Massachusetts, for there was no danger that any call would be made for such an exhibition.

Interrupted by Hisses.

"I care nothing," he exclaimed, "for the bravery and courage of Mr. Lee, of which we hear so much on this floor," and he was proceeding to say that what we wanted in Gen. Lee at the present time was the exhibition of his best judgment and common sense, but the sentence was almost drowned in the shower of hisses with which the remarks were received.

This disapproval came principally from the Democratic side. It did not seem to disconcert Mr. Bingham, who continued his remarks by a general disparagement of the war spirit. The generation, he said, had seen one war, and it was enough until the obligations incurred by that conflict should be satisfied. There was no call now for expressions of a violent nature, when there had been no aggression either on the part of the United States or Spain.

"I favor this appropriation," Mr. Bingham said in conclusion, "but I condemn on this floor to-day the utterance of any declaration that the relations of this country with Spain are otherwise than they have been for years—friendly, reasonable international relations."

This utterance was received with hisses, which were only suppressed by a vigorous pounding of the Speaker's gavel.

Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) was pleased at the unanimity displayed, manifesting a love for liberty rather than a spirit of partisanship. The passage of the pending bill would be an assurance to the people that the American honor and manhood were to be maintained. If the measure should fail of its object in carrying consolation to the Cubans in their struggle for freedom, other steps should be taken.

Dolliver Arouses Enthusiasm.

In strong contrast with the reception given to Mr. Bingham was that given Mr. Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) who is rated one of the most eloquent members of the House.

"Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Dolliver, "with a thousand relations of direct National interest, not to speak of the larger and higher relations of humanity, the United States during the course of the Cuban insurrection have consistently acted within a strict interpretation of the law of neutrality. They have literally stood aloof while the Spanish Ministry has feebly and vainly labored to restore its authority in the Island of Cuba.

"In the midst of the noise and confusion of that situation the President of the United States has stood unmoved by clamor in Congress or out, steadily keeping the Nation within the accepted code of international duty in the great hope of peace—peace without the loss of liberty for Cuba and peace without the loss of respect for ourselves. [Applause.] In that attitude it is gratifying for every one of us to know that he has had the support of the American people, a support that has drawn all the closer to him in these days of patient waiting as we have under the shadow of a great National affliction been searching for the bodies of our dead in the Harbor of Havana.

"Great and in many respects permanent preparations have been made for the National defense, and it is altogether proper that the Congress of the United States at this time should have a share in these responsibilities. Let us this day, therefore, laying aside all the differences of party politics, come to the President of the United States, not in a bare and meagre way, but in the spirit of the broadest patriotism, this earnest of the National confidence.

"It cannot endanger the cause of peace to have the world understand that our solemn purpose of avoiding as far as possible the infernal horrors of war does not include any inclination to spare either blood or treasure in the protection of the National rights or in the discharge of National duties." [Applause.]

Mr. Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.) in the course of his remarks, said he had parted with Lee's army at Appomattox, and expressed his appreciation of the loyalty displayed by the Southern representatives on the floor as thirty years ago he appreciated their bravery on many a battlefield.

Mr. Davidson (Rep., Wis.,) paid a tribute to the "superb American who was doing his duty at Havana," which was loudly applauded.

Barrett Willing to Vote $100,000,000.

Mr. Barrett, (Rep., Mass.,) who created a scene at the opening of the session by objecting to an arrangement as to the debate, but who afterward withdrew his objection, said he was heartily in favor of the appropriation. But he would, if he had the power, make it $100,000,000, instead of $50,000,000, and make it available for two years, instead of ten months.

Mr. Elliott (Dem., S. C.,) said that if war came, South Carolina would be as swift to aid in the protection of the flag as she was 100 years ago to aid in making it.

Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) said if this appropriation would bring peace to suffering, bleeding Cuba, he would be willing to multiply it two or ten times.

Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.,) recalled the words of Douglas that in times of peace we might be partisans, but in time of war we must be patriots. It was said this was a peace measure, but as an old Confederate soldier he said he feared that at no distant day we should hear the booming of cannon.

Mr. Walker, (Rep., Va.,) who was a General in the Confederate Army, said his people were for peace if peace could be maintained with honor. They knew the horrors of war, and they shrank instinctively from its renewal, but they would do their duty if it came. He pointed with pride to the fact that his old comrade in arms, Gen. Lee, was upholding the dignity of the United States in a foreign land with a fidelity and courage that challenged the admiration of the country. He had been a gallant soldier and his name was honored and respected throughout the country.

Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.,) declared that this appropriation meant war, and was heartily indorsed by the people of the West. War was not coming; it already existed.

Mr. Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said the people of Pennsylvania were always for peace, but if war came, they would be found in the front of battle.

Mr. De Graffenreid (Dem., Texas,) expressed his pleasure that the South at last was able to dispel the lie, so often reiterated, that she was still disloyal. If war came, the red stripes of the flag would become redder in the blood of the Southern people who were ready to die in its defense.

Mr. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.,) said he would vote for the bill because he believed that eternal vigilance was the price of liberty. He was satisfied that all the people would support any measure designed to sustain the honor, the dignity, and the welfare of the country, and they would sustain any President in his efforts to that end.

Bailey Wins Hearty Applause.

Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, supported the bill in a five-minute speech. Mr. Bailey spoke as follows:

"This is an extraordinary power with which to clothe the President. It is a power which in ordinary times I would not commit to any man, however exalted his station or however high his character. But, Sir, these are not ordinary times, and the rules of safety and of prudence which govern us in days of peace will yield before the great emergency which now confronts the Nation.

"It ought to be understood in Spain and it ought to be understood in every country on the globe that while this great country sincerely desires to be at peace, it is prepared for war if war becomes inevitable. [Loud applause.]

"I hope the crisis may be reached and passed without a conflict of arms, but I confess that my judgment and hope are at variance in this respect. I fear that we have gone too far to escape the worst, and while I believe that we have gone further than would have been necessary if at the proper time we had granted the prayer of the Cuban patriots and had simply recognized their right to fight for the independence of their own country, [loud applause,] yet the time for that discussion has passed.

"We must deal with this question as it is, not as we would have it to be; and approaching it in this broader spirit, we stand ready to show to those who administer the Government that whatever may be needed for the National honor and the National defense we are ready to give, and give ungrudgingly. [Applause.]

"I hope wise counsels will prevail, and that if war shall come, it will come upon a great and sufficient cause. I have no sympathy with those rash and intemperate spirits who would provoke war simply for the sake of fighting, and yet I would rather follow them and suffer all the miseries and misfortunes their heedlessness would bring than to follow those other contemptible, mercenary creatures who are crying out for 'peace at any price.' [Great applause.]

"Peace is desirable, but not so desirable that it be purchased at the sacrifice of National honor. Let us in this day adopt the motto of our fathers in the older and better days of this Republic, and let us say to all the world now as then: 'We are ready to spend millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.' [Applause.] And let us add another and nobler motto: 'We are for peace as long as it can be maintained with honor, but we are for honor if war is necessary to defend our flag or protect the rights of American citizens anywhere throughout the world.' [Applause.]

"This war, if war it be, will have another compensation. It will forever efface from the memory of our countrymen those dreadful times of civil strife, and the men whose courage made the first Manassas one of the world's historic battle fields will join with those who immortalized Gettysburg, and together they will consecreate a new battle field combining the glories of both." [Great applause.]

Will Be No War, Henderson Says.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) said:

"I have read of the earlier days of the Republic. I live in the better days of the Republic. [Applause.] The lesson this afternoon is a beautiful one for our country. In the early days there were Tories. I fear a Tory would be thrown out of this hall this afternoon. [Applause.]

"But, Mr. Speaker, there will be no war. That is my judgment. I do not believe that war is hanging over the American people. In this Republic our great aim should be for peace. The truest patriot is he who secures and keeps peace for his people. It is easy to be an animal. It is easy to use claws and teeth and fight. He who can hold aloft in this country the white flag of peace—not of cowardice—rises nearest to his God. [Applause.]

"No country on earth would seek to avoid war as this country does. No country on earth need fear war less than America. [Applause.] With our boundless resources, with our great credit, with a people who, no matter what their posts, are absolutely united in standing as one man, I say that no country is so well armed for war as the United States of America. I do not speak for Iowa. I speak as a citizen of the United States, and I believe that to-day we are heart and hand together for what is best for this Republic.

"The young man who to-day pledges all the vigor of his early manhood for his country commands my respect, but I hope we do not have to use it.

"I have had letters from my people wanting us to take Cuba, to punish Spain. I simply write back that no international law makes the United States the regulator of the wrongs of earth. God has written no motto on the banner of our country that demands of us the regulating of the wrongs of other countries to their people. We all sympathize with the liberty-loving and fighting Cubans, but they are citizens of another Government. So long as that question is before us I follow the advice of Washington, recommending that we mind strictly our own business. [Applause.]

"But if they touch the rights of this country or dare to lay unholy hands upon our territory or our rights, then I become a fighting Quaker and will join the vigorous manhood of my young friend who spoke. [Applause.] But let us not lose our heads while our hearts are beating. He can fight best who keeps his blood the coolest. He can serve his people the best who thinks most before striking.

"This Administration, President and Cabinet, is as patriotic as any man on this floor, and I claim no more for it. [Applause.] This Administration will look before it leaps. This day's work and to-morrow's show that when the leap is taken this country will be back of it." [Applause.]

Shafroth's Three Reasons.

Mr. Shafroth (Silver Rep., Col.,) gave three reasons for his support of the measure, as follows: First, because it was a measure of defense; second, because it expressed confidence in the President, and was an assurance that Congress and the country would stand by him; third, because it was a declaration to the world that, although the people were divided on political matters, when it came to a question of the National honor and the National defense we were united.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa) refused to even consume the brief two minutes' time awarded him, saying he thought the most effective and eloquent action would have been to call the roll without any speech-making.

Mr. Howe (Rep., N. Y.,) said that the spirit that dominated at Bunker Hill and Chapultepec still dominated the people of New York, and they would stand shoulder to shoulder with the men of the East and the West in defending the old flag.

Mr. Mercer (Rep., Neb.,) opened with the remark, "God reigns, and the Republican Party at Washington still lives." This was greeted with laughter. Mr. Mercer said this was the greatest country on earth in time of peace, and he had no doubt it would prove the greatest country on earth in time of war, if called upon to display its spirit.

Mr. Brumm (Rep., Penn.,) congratulated the people upon the unanimous sentiment displayed, and said it showed to the world that we meant to have peace if we had to fight for it.

Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) announced himself as favorable to the bill, although he thought the belligerent rights of Cuba should have been recognized fourteen months ago.

Mr. Settle (Dem., Ky.,) spoke eulogistically of the private character of the President. He said he had told the Democrats of Kentucky that he would support Mr. McKinley in every good work he might inaugurate, and he was here now to redeem the pledge. His only regret was that the opportunity had not presented itself before, for he thought the curtain should be rung down on the horrible drama which was being enacted off the southern border of this country.

Mr. Warner (Rep., Ill.,) declared that everyone in the United States who could read or write knew that there was a war measure, and war, he insisted with great emphasis, was preferable to dishonorable peace.

Unanimous Vote for the Bill.

One-minute speeches were made by about twenty members of the House, and then at 4:20 o'clock the debate closed.

When the question was put on the passage of the bill the whole House rose en masse in its favor.

Mr. Cannon then asked for the yeas and and nays. He did so, he said, at the request of many members, who desired that every member should go on record.

Every member present voted for the bill, many of them assuming the responsibility of breaking their pairs in order to place themselves on record.

At the conclusion of the roll call the Speaker had his name called, an unusual proceeding, and amid great applause voted for the bill.

When he announced the vote, "311 yeas, nays 0," an enthusiastic demonstration occurred.

The House then adjourned.

LONDON NEWSPAPER VIEWS.

Adoption of the Cannon Resolution Meets with Approval.

LONDON, March 9.—The Morning Post editorially commends the adoption of the Cannon resolution by the House of Representatives, and says:

"It is an emphatic way of saying that American statesmen intend to stand by their declarations. People who talk about National honor and responsibility ought to be prepared to put their money down."

The Daily News says:

"Speaking generally, the United States never are prepared for war. Yet it cannot be said that their diplomacy has suffered from this palpable and notorious truth. Therefore the assertions of American statesmen that they are voting £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) as a peace measure are hardly a convincing explanation of this sudden change from tranquil inactivity to acute vigilance.

"Our Washington correspondent has obtained from a member of the Executive a positive assurance that the Maine disaster had nothing to do with the vote. This is a most important declaration, looking to the fact that President McKinley may not always be able to control public opinion. America and Spain would be wise to find some honorable way out of a hopeless and discreditable deadlock."

A Triumph of American Genius.

The Pennsylvania Limited with its new equipment is by far the handsomest passenger train in existence. It leaves New York every morning for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.—Adv.

WASHINGTON QUITE CALM

The President Feels No Exultation Over the Expression of Confidence Made in Congress.

HE MEANS TO ACT FOR CUBA

Apparently He Does Not Favor Guaranteeing Its Debt—Senor du Bosc Expresses Confidence in a Peaceful Issue of Events.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The influence of a calm example at the White House has had its effect. The whirl and bustle that have been observed at the Navy Department since the Maine disaster, and which was revived to a marked extent Sunday and Monday by disquieting reports, subsided suddenly with the prompt action of the House in passing the fifty-million-dollar appropriation to be used in the discretion of the President. A swarm of reporters for the sensational press had departed, there was no seeking for stray suggestions of hostile movements of the vessels of the navy, and Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt were left in comparative peace to consider with the chiefs of the department the best way to advance preparations to make peace more advisable than war.

The President manifests no exultation at the expression of confidence by the House. He expected it would respond as it has responded. He is sure that if greater demands are made upon it for discretionary authority it will be given with the same patriotic unanimity. From every source about the same information is obtained concerning the President's feeling in the emergency. While the willingness of Congress to uphold the Executive approves the past, the President is anxious that the course of the Administration shall be so correct and responsive to the wishes of reasonable people that in any attempts it shall make to solve serious problems, it shall deserve and obtain the approval and support of the whole Nation.

The tone of comment prevailing among the friends of the President leaves no room for doubting that while serious incidents have so far been disposed of without friction, the time may come when the assurances of support to-day given will be needed to sustain the President in carrying out the policy that he has intimated, but not yet defined, to bring to an end the horrible war in Cuba.

The disapproval with which the suggestion to guarantee the Cuban debt has been received and the fact that it meets with unquestioned acceptance only in a small circle, the centre of which is the suggestor of the plan, has led to the belief that it has only been mentioned to the President, and not accepted by him as a way to bring about the independence of Cuba.

Secretary Long is of the opinion that peace was won yesterday. The statements made to-day by Señor Du Bosc touching the attitude of Spain were so pacific that they might lead those who read them to believe that there had never been any possibility that Spain and the United States could suffer a rupture of peaceful relations.

Señor du Bosc was asked for his views on the present status of affairs. His answer was:

"Notwithstanding the apparent agitation, I am gratified to note that so far as actual occurrences are concerned, they are adjusting themselves naturally and in a manner most satisfactory to both Governments. The Lee incident is closed, if, indeed, it was ever open. At most it was a misapprehension of what actually occurred. I am directly authorized by Señor Gullon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to deny that any demand or request has ever been made for the recall of Consul Gen. Lee, and it is unfortunate and misleading for the reports to be printed that Spain has withdrawn a request or demand never, in fact, made. The entire matter appears to have arisen out of some suggestion as to the propriety of certain conduct, just as any official action relating to two Governments may be discussed in a friendly spirit and with no thought of eventualities on the subject. But in any event the incident is closed, and has no further bearing on the general condition of affairs.

"The matter of sending relief supplies to Cuba in warships is also satisfactorily adjusted, and so far as it ever amounted to an incident it also is closed. These are the two passing occurrences which have appeared to waken agitation, and, being closed, I cannot see any substantial reason for further agitation.

"So far as the Defense bill in Congress is concerned, diplomatic etiquette precludes my discussing it. But I may say, unofficially, that it seems to be a quite natural result from undue importance attached by the public to incidents now closed. In normal times these passing incidents of the day, which are inevitable to diplomatic intercourse between nations, could not be seized upon by the radical branch of the press to inflame public opinion.

"Back of these passing incidents is the vital Cuban problem, toward which Spain has resolutely set her face to adjust, by giving the Cuban people the most complete control of their international affairs. I know with what profound solicitude Premier Sagasta and his assistants are seeking to accomplish the peace and prosperity of Cuba on a basis alike honorable to the island and to the mother country, and through such heroic efforts I feel confident that an honorable settlement will result and peace be restored."

PEACE PRAYER IN THE SENATE.

Blind Chaplain Hopes the Crisis Will Be Passed Without War.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Senate's blind Chaplain, at the opening of to-day's session, fervently invoked peace. His prayer follows:

"We devoutly thank Thee for the wise and calm dignity of Thy servant, the President of the United States, and his advisers in the solemn and momentous time that has come upon the Nation, and for the warm and united support given to him and to his measures by the members of the two houses of Congress, and by the sentiment of the whole Nation.

"We pray that Thou wilt be the guide of our rulers at this time, and lead the Nation through the critical period; that we may serve and obey Thee and walk in Thy ordinances and commandments blameless; and gain the ends in justice and right and honor, without necessity to appeal to the direful extremity of war."

FOR A VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Gen. Flagler Finding Out What Can Be Done in that Direction.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A good deal is being accomplished in the way of preparation in the War Department as well as the Navy Department. Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, is very busy reaching out in every direction by means of the telegraph and the mail to learn just how far the resources of the big private manufacturing concerns can be relied on to come to the aid of the War Department in arming and equipping a volunteer army, should one be found necessary. He will not tell what he is doing in this direction, holding that it is not wise to make everybody acquainted with either our strong or weak points.

Major Gen. Miles is looking after the personnel closely, and to-day was trying hard to perfect the organizations of the two new regiments of artillery which Congress has granted. The officers must be nominated to Congress, and the commisssions are only waiting on the forms. Meanwhile, beyond the statement that the two senior Lieutenant Colonels of the existing artillery regiments will be made Colonels of the new regiments, the names of the officers are withheld.

MINISTER POLO DUE TO-DAY.

He Will Leave New York for Washington Without Delay.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The new Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y Bernabe, will arrive in New York to-morrow on the German Line steamer from Gibraltar. He is expected at the Legation the following day, and arrangements then will be made for the presentation of his credentials to President McKinley. There will be the usual exchange of felicitations, which will be of more than passing interest. Señor Polo left Madrid before the recent critical juncture was reached, and at the time of his departure the new commercial treaties were uppermost in the interest of the Madrid authorities.

The new Minister speaks English, having been in this country for several years. He is married, his wife being the daughter of one of the most influential men of Spain.

Working Night and Day on Big Guns.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Washington Navy Yard, where a large establishment is maintained by the Government for the manufacture of guns and ordnance material, has started work in three shifts, and men are now working there night and day on big guns.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON PERILS.

Capt. Hill of the Nictheroy Believes Spain Could Ruin Us.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 8.—New York and Boston are in danger, in the opinion of Capt. Charles B. Hill of this city, who was commander of the Nictheroy during the late insurrection in Brazil. Capt. Hill was an Ensign in the United States Navy, having received his commission under the Administration of President Arthur. He resigned at the time of his marriage, but his love of naval affairs did not desert him and he took command of the Nictheroy. This boat, he says, stands an equal chance with any battleship afloat, as its pneumatic gun makes it a terrible instrument of death. Capt. Hill says that there is no vessel in the world to-day that can match the Nictheroy as a transporter. On such a trip as one from Key West to Cuba would be, Capt. Hill says that the Nictheroy could easily handle 4,000 men. He says that it is capable of steaming almost entirely around the world without making a stop for coal. The pneumatic fifteen-inch gun of the Nictheroy, he says, could at one shot wreck any vessel without regard to its armor. A few shots from it would kill and stampede 20,000 men in an unfortified position.

Spain will, in his opinion, abandon Cuba if war is declared and attempt to bombard New York and probably Boston. This, he says, could be done in a night, while the navy of the United States is centred about the Southern coast towns. It could be done in twelve hours, and the Spanish Navy could put to sea and disappear before one of our vessels could reach New York, if things remain as they are now.

TO DROP BOMBS FROM BALLOONS.

Aeronaut's Plan, Sent to the President, Referred to War Department.

READING, Penn., March 8.—Jacob R. Phillippis, an experienced aeronaut, recently wrote to President McKinley in reference to destroying the Spanish Navy and Spanish cities by throwing explosives from balloons. To-day he received the following reply:

"The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of recent date, and to inform you that it has been referred for consideration to the Secretary of War. Very truly, John Addison Porter, Secretary to the President."

Mr. Phillippis's scheme is to build a number of large balloons, make ascensions at night over the enemy's warships and cities, and destroy them by dropping dynamite bombs by a system which he claims will be infallible and assure accuracy. The balloonist has submitted his plan to several war experts, and they say it is feasible.

THE STORY OF A DIVER.

He Says the Maine's Bow Lies Seventy Feet from the Rest of the Ship.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 8.—A special to The Star from Southport says that J. W. Bonner, one of the divers employed on the Maine in Havana Harbor, arrived there yesterday on the tug E. J. Jones, from Key West. Bonner says he went to Havana on the steamer Right Arm Feb. 23, and was employed at work on the Maine until the 28th. He states that the Maine was undoubtedly blown up through outside agency. He tells how the forward turret was thrown from the port side backward a distance of seventy feet on to the starboard superstructure, and the ship's bottom on the starboard side, with green paint, was thrown up and projects four feet out of the water.

The bow, he says, is detached from the main part of the ship by a breadth of water of seventy feet, which, by his soundings, proved to be thirty feet in depth.

ILLINOIS TROOPS ALL READY.

Gen. Reece Says 4,000 Springfield Rifles Have Been Received.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 8.—Adjutant General Reece of the Illinois National Guard said to-day: "We are but waiting for the 'boots and saddles' to board the cars for the East. Inside of twelve hours the greatest portion of the 7,500 men and officers of the Illinois National Guard could be en route to New York for embarkation for Cuba."

The General stated that 4,000 latest pattern 45-calibre Springfield rifles had just been received at the Illinois State Arsenal from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, ready for instant use.

AMMUNITION FROM CHELSEA.

To be Sent to Key West, Where It Will Be Used on a Warship.

BOSTON, March 8.—All the modern ammunition in the United States magazine in Chelsea has been taken from that receptacle and put aboard the Government tug Nina, which will take the ammunition to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, whence it will be transferred to Key West. It is not known at the magazine what ship is to finally receive the ammunition supply, but it is reported that it will go aboard the cruiser Cincinnati.

In all about twenty-six tons of ammunition were taken from the magazine. All that now remains there is some old-fashioned saluting powder.

CONGRESSMEN REACH KEY WEST.

Diver Everett Thinks the Maine's Big Guns May Not Be Saved.

KEY WEST, March 8.—The Montgomery sailed at 5:40 this afternoon for Havana.

The yacht Anita from Norfolk, bound for Havana, with Senator and Mrs. Thurston, Senator Money, and Congressmen Cummings and Smith on board, has arrived here. The American yacht Buccaneer, with Senator Gallinger on board, reached here late this afternoon. The tug Right Arm arrived here from Havana this morning and sailed to-night for Norfolk, Va. Capt. Everett, the diver, who was on board, expressed the opinion that it is now doubtful if the big guns can be saved, so fast is the wreck sinking in the mud of Havana Harbor.

CHOOSING NEW ARTILLERYMEN.

Fifty Men Apply, but Only Six Are Accepted.

About fifty men called at the recruiting office, at 25 Third Avenue, yesterday for enlistment as artillerymen, but only six were found to be physically and intellectually qualified to serve in the ranks of Uncle Sam's Army. These were sworn in, and sent to Fort Slocum, where they will at once go into training. The others were turned away, and not all their pleadings that they were aglow with patriotic ardor and were anxious to have a brush with the Spaniards succeeded in moving the hearts of the recruiting officers or of the examining physician. Not a few of them had their faces aglow with whisky, and the army does not want any recruits who are habitual topers.

Major Whitney, who is in charge of this recruiting station, said yesterday that the recruiting regulations of the War Department have been very strict, and no modifications have been made in the present call for men. Married men are not wanted, nor any man over thirty years old. The applicant's height must be not less than five feet four inches, and his weight not less than 128 pounds, and not more than 190 pounds. His measurement round the chest must not be less than thirty-two and a half inches at respiration, and the larger the measurement the better the man.

For thin-blooded people

Malt-Nutrine

is especially helpful. It purifies and enriches the blood. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

TO BUY WARSHIPS ABROAD

Commander Brownson Starts for Europe as Purchasing Agent of the Government.

LEGAL RIGHTS OF THE BUYERS

To Inspect the Vessels Building for Brazil in France—Effort to Get Japan's Two Cruisers—Conference in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Commander Willard H. Brownson started for Europe to-day under instructions from the Navy Department, to ascertain what ships of war are for sale on the other side of the Atlantic. He left Washington to-night and will sail for Southampton on the St. Paul to-morrow. He will report his arrival immediately at the United States Embassy in London, but further than that he declines to indicate the places he will visit in Europe. He has been furnished all of the information in the possession of the Navy Department respecting the shipping in course of construction in Europe, and had a talk to-day with Mr. Lane, who is said to have some of these ships for sale, though he does not at present have the right in the case of the two small Brazilian battleships now building at La Seinne, in France. As to these, or, indeed, any Brazilian or Chilean warships, it has been discovered that Brazil and Chile are parties to a treaty by the terms of which neither country can sell any of its warships unless the other also sells a ship. The reason for this peculiar provision is to be found in the alliance that is reported to have been entered into by these two countries for mutual protection against Argentina and other South American nations. Commander Brownson does not expect to stay abroad long, and goes only on condition that he may return immediately in case of an open rupture.

Rights of Belligerents to Buy.

As to the right to buy foreign warships, all authorities agree that such purchases may be made, even after hostilities have begun, if the neutral nation exercises strict impartiality between the belligerents, and the ships are not armed and outfitted ready for service. The trade of shipbuilding is recognized as a legitimate one, which may be carried on at all times. Mr. Clay, when Secretary of State, laid down the principle as follows:

"If it be forbidden by the law of nations to sell to a belligerent an armed vessel completely equipped, and ready for action, it is believed not to be contrary to the law to sell to a belligerent a vessel in any other state, although it may be convertible into a ship of war."

Mr. Clay specified a case in which Spain and one of the South American republics, then at war, each bought a ship from the same shipbuilding, which ships afterward met on the sea, and had an engagement. He also specified the case of Russia's selling a whole fleet of ships to Spain, including some of the Russian ships of the line, while Russia held a neutral attitude between Spain and the southern republic, with which she was at war.

The subject has been before the American courts, and in one case Justice Story held:

"While the sale of a vessel, armed or unarmed, to a belligerent, is not forbidden by international law, such a vessel, even on its way to the purchaser, is liable to seizure as contraband."

In a later case before the Supreme Court the distinction is made between the unlawful act of fitting out and arming a ship of war for a belligerent and the lawful act of selling such ships to be converted into men-of-war. The decision says that the distinction is the same as that between the lawful act of a gunsmith in selling a pistol, and the unlawful act of the same gunsmith in arranging that a pistol shall be used for a criminal act.

Conference with Secretary Long.

Secretary Long held a conference to-day. Senator Lodge was present, as well as Chairman Hale of the Senate Naval Committee, Chairman Boutelle of the House Naval Committee, Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau; Capt. Bradford, Chief of the Equipment Bureau; Commander Brownson, and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. Chief Constructor Hichborn and Admiral Matthews, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, were also called to the conference by the Secretary to deal with special phases of the question under consideration.

The conference had to do with the preparations for putting the navy at the highest state of efficiency and the fact that Secretary Long is consulting at every step with the representatives of the legislative branch of the Government shows the desire of the President to keep within the strict spirit of the Constitution. Secretary Long found time during the progress of the conference to talk a moment with Mr. Lane, who has submitted to the department proposals for the sale of certain warships now building in Europe at private shipyards. What passed between them is not known, but Mr. Lane at the conclusion of the conversation hastened to the cable office to communicate directly with his principals in Europe.

The Secretary made it plain to the legislators at the conference that the department is very much better prepared than has been supposed in the matter of accurate information of the shipbuilding in progress in European shipyards. But the point upon which the department now seeks to inform itself goes beyond this and looks to securing information as to which of these ships can be purchased immediately.

Legislation May Be Necessary.

It was shown that very many more difficulties exist than the public is aware of in the acquirement of such property as warships. Most of these craft under construction are being built under special orders for various Governments, and only a few, and those perhaps not of the most desirable type, are in the builders' hands in such shape that they can be at once disposed of. In the case of some of the European powers under a strong monarchical form of government, it is possible for permission to be given at once for the sale of a ship to another nation, but in the case of more complex forms of government, such as those existing in the South American republics, which have ordered ships now under construction in Europe, it is feared that grave constitutional and legal objections exist to the transfer of the rights of these countries in their ships to the United States, necessitating recourse to the legislative branches of their Governments for authorization. This will be a time-consuming process that could be scarcely entertained in our case.

It is particularly with a view to acquiring information on this point—that is, the possibility of buying ships immediately—that Commander Brownson has been selected to go to Europe. He is an officer of great discretion, and his experience on the board of inspection, which is charged with the duty of thoroughly examining all ships built for the navy, has thoroughly familiarized him with all of the details of the various types of warships, battleships, armored cruisers, protected cruisers, monitors, and torpedo boats. During the conference this morning he was fully acquainted with the views of the Secretary and his advisers as to the proper scope of his mission, and he will lose no time in starting for Europe. After the conference he had a long interview with Assistant Secretary Day of the State Department, and arranged to obtain letters to United States Ambassadors and Ministers abroad, instructing them to place every force at their disposal at work to help him.

Naval Attaches to Help.

Commander Brownson will prosecute his duties in England and France with the utmost diligence and dispatch. At Southampton, where he will arrive early next week, he will be joined by Lieut. J. C. Colwell, Naval Attaché of the American Embassy in London. Commander Brownson will next go to France with as little delay as possible, and will confer with Lieut. W. S. Simms, Naval Attaché of the American Embassy at Paris, and in his company inspect the two battleships, Marshal Floriano and Marshal Deodoro, now building for the Brazilian Navy, and which, it is understood, can be purchased. He is also charged with the important duty of investigating the practicability of the purchase from foreign manufacturers of ordnance material in case our own supply should prove inadequate.

It is known positively that negotiations are in progress toward having the United States acquire the two crack cruisers now building for Japan, one at Cramp's shipyard, at Philadelphia, and the other at the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. The negotiations are naturally circuitous, and there are three parties in interest, namely, the Japanese Government, the United States, and the ship builders. There is good reason to believe that terms could be made between the United States and the ship builders, and that so far as they are concerned the transaction could be concluded without much further negotiation. But there is no disposition to ignore the rights of Japan.

Right to Take Japan's Cruisers.

While suggestions have been made that the right of eminent domain would permit the United States to take the two cruisers, without reference to Japan's rights, there is no desire among officials here to resort to such radical steps. Moreover, it is said that such action would be an international offense directed against Japan, and an unfriendly act which this Government is not likely to commit at this moment toward a friendly power. The present negotiations contemplate Japan's full acquiescence, and how far they will succeed cannot be said at this time. It is known positively, however, that no overtures have been submitted thus far to the authorities at Tokio, and it would be for them to give the final decision. Pending this, a contract could not be made nor an option given. The negotiations took a marked step forward to-day, although, as stated, they have not yet reached the final stage.

The two cruisers are not only being built for Japan, but they have already become the actual property of Japan by the payment of a considerable portion of the purchase price, to wit, $1,350,000 each. They are within three months of completion on an emergency basis. They are designed to make 22 knots, which ranks them among the swiftest cruisers in the world. Their armament, primarily and secondarily, is according to Japanese naval standards, which proved so effective in her recent war with China. The Government officials here feel that there is not likely to be manifested any exhibition of a disposition on the part of the Japanese Government to stand upon technical objections to the sale of these ships to the United States in case the decision is reached to purchase them, basing this belief upon many kindly expressions that of late have come to their notice and to the past record of the Japanese nation.

THE BROOKLYN SAILS FOR HOME.

Armored Cruiser Ordered from La Guayra to Hampton Roads.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The armored cruiser Brooklyn started from La Guayra to-day under orders from the Navy Department directly for Hampton Roads. She has been making a flying cruise in the West Indies and around the eastern coast of Central America. The sending of the ship to Hampton Roads instead of returning her to Key West, whence she came, is taken as an evidence of a change in policy on the part of the naval strategists, who may have come to the conclusion that the gathering of the most and best of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron at Key West is putting too many of our eggs in one basket, and unduly exposing the Eastern coast. There has also been talk of organizing a flying squadron composed altogether of fleet cruisers, four in number, and having them ready to go to sea at a moment's notice in pursuit of an enemy's ships, relying on the big battleships for the home guard. This, however, has not been decided upon.

MAY ARM LIGHTHOUSE TENDERS.

They Can Carry Six-Inch Rifles and Serve as Gunboats.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A proposition that received instant attention and is expected to be approved in the end came to the Navy Department to-day. This was to turn over to the Navy Department ten of the best boats in the lighthouse service.

These boats are of from three to four hundred tons burden, good seaboats, manned by officers thoroughly familiar with every indentation of the Atlantic coast, and capable of being easily transformed into efficient gunboats. The Mangrove is a vessel of this character, new, stanch, and speedy. It is proposed to place a six-inch rifle on a pivot mount on each vessel forward, and to place a light armor around the boilers and machinery to protect them from small arms fire, at least. The attention of the department has also been called to the feasibility of recruiting the naval list from the revenue marine cutters, a number of which are fully equal with arms to the smaller type of gunboats now in the service. If these vessels were availed of, they would be assigned to duty along the southern coasts, maintaining blockades and relieving the larger vessels of much wearisome duty.

MR. FLINT'S FAST TORPEDO BOAT.

A Vessel Which Will Make 42 Land Miles an Hour Half Built.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Charles R. Flint of New York, the well-known exporter, was at the State Department to-day in conference with Special Commissioner Kasson concerning reciprocity matters.

Incidentally to his visit Mr. Flint called at the Navy Department and talked with the officers about a new torpedo boat which he has under contract to build for one of the South American countries. This boat could be turned over to the Government within ninety days should it be found desirable to acquire it. She is designed to make forty-two land miles an hour. She will be fitted with two engines, each of 1,200 horse power, and is to have twin screws. The actual construction of the ship's frame has not yet begun, though the forgings for the engines, the necessary rapid-fire guns, and the auto-mobile torpedoes are about completed, and these represent more than one-half the work to be done.

Mr. Flint feels satisfied that with the extraordinary speed to be attained the vessel would be of incalculable benefit to the navy in time of war. While he did not make a formal offer of the vessel to the department, he will sell the boat if it is desired.

UNDERWRITER STOPS FOR REPAIRS.

She Loses a Fireman by Pneumonia in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 8.—Fireman Charles Bellamy of the tug Underwriter, bound for Havana, died in the Marine Hospital this morning of pneumonia. The Underwriter will continue her voyage in a few days after repairs to her tow, the derrick Chief, have been made.

The torpedo boat Winslow coaled to-day, and her departure for Key West is momentarily expected.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

**Gen. Lee and a Diver Examined—A Buoy Near the Wreck for the Cru

SPAIN OBTAINS WARSHIPS

Three Cruisers Secured in England and Two Coast Defense Vessels in France.

A STRONG FLEET FOR HAVANA

Naval Attaches Witness a Submerged Torpedo Tube Test—Spain Said to Have Raised Money on Public Buildings.

LONDON, March 8.—The English newspapers to-day confirm the news of Spain's purchase of warships. The St. James's Gazette, which yesterday published the denials of the Spanish Embassy and Spanish Naval Commission, which has an office in London, says to-day:

"It is ascertained on very high authority, in spite of denials, that the Spanish Government has almost certainly succeeded in buying three nearly completed cruisers here and two coast defense vessels which are about to be launched in France. Experts are almost as much surprised at the success of Madrid in raising money as by the clever diplomacy which secured the Chilean and Brazilian cruisers of the Armstrongs, at a cost believed to be a million pounds sterling, almost before the move was suspected."

The article goes on to say that much competition between Spain and the United States for these various ships constructing was expected, "but America has come to the conclusion that its naval resources are strong enough to confront Spain, and is playing a waiting game."

Continuing, The St. James's Gazette says:

"An American naval authority now in this country takes a cynical view of the six torpedo boats building for Spain here, and of the three already delivered, 'which might just as well be paid for by Spain in the first instance, and make valuable additions to the United States Navy later on.'"

The article referred to also points out that the earliest time in which the Chilean cruiser, which cost £400,000, ($2,000,000,) can be finished is three months, and adds that the other vessels purchased will take longer to finish, so that in the event of war, "which will come soon, if at all," the ships will be useless, as international law will prevent their delivery.

Britain May Take the Ships.

In conclusion, The St. James's Gazette remarks:

"A feature of the warship market at present is the small number of vessels available. Three cruisers and two coast-defense vessels is the best Great Britain and France can do. It is true these are not the only warships building; but the others, twelve Japanese and two Chinese cruisers, and eight torpedo-boat destroyers for Japan, are so keenly and immediately desired by their respective Governments that no price would buy them."

It is said that even if the Amazonas should sail from here with a Brazilian crew she will appear in Cuban waters with a Spanish crew.

A factor which must be taken into consideration in the purchase of ships is, it is said, that any Government has the power to take ships building for foreign Governments for its own use at the last moment. Great Britain upon several occasions has done this.

The Standard to-day publishes a long article comparing the navies of the United States and of Spain, and says:

"Some indication of the extent Spain is prepared is afforded by the measures adopted to protect Havana Harbor against surprises. With the flotilla of torpedo boats which joins the Vizcaya and Almirante Oquedo there before the end of March, the squadron under Admiral Cervers, composed of the Alfonso XIII. and the Maria Teresa, with two second-class cruisers and torpedo boats, will be reinforced by the battleships Pelayo, Charles V., and Christopher Columbus, accompanied by three destroyers and three torpedo boats. The fleets thus brought together in the West Indies are described as representing all the available naval force for foreign service, and it will be entirely mobilized, some old iron-clads, which were recently refitted, being utilized in guarding the coasts of the peninsula."

The appropriation of $50,000,000 for National defense, to provide which Representative Cannon introduced a resolution in the House at Washington yesterday, has excited the utmost interest among English dealers in war munitions.

Submerged Torpedo Tube Tried.

Mr. Hiram Maxim of rapid-fire gun fame said, significantly, that "if the United States intended to make purchases in England she should have begun a week ago." He also admitted he was aware that Spain had placed large orders within a week; but he declined to say whether orders had been placed with his firm.

It is known, however, that if the United States needs eight-inch guns and powder she could secure a full stock at a fortnight's notice.

Norwegian papers just received here reveal the fact that three United States naval attachés, Lieut. John C. Colwell of the London Embassy, Lieut. William E. Simms, who is accredited to St. Petersburg and Paris, and Lieut. Albert P. Niblack, who is attached to the German Embassy, and also accredited to Vienna and Rome, were present at the Elsewick's submerged torpedo-tube trials in Norway on Feb. 22. Much importance is attached to this invention, with which the Norwegian ship Harold Haarfagre is fitted. The trials were pronounced most successful. Whitehead torpedoes were fired through the tubes at nine, twelve, and fifteen knots' speed with a remarkable accuracy.

Inquiry made here among financiers and diplomats who are most likely to know any facts in the case reveals general skepticism in connection with the reports that a Spanish loan has been floated in London. That it is true, has made repeated attempts to raise money, as previously cabled, the most recent attempt being made only a fortnight ago, when the Rothschilds and other financiers were approached, and emphatically and finally informed the Spanish agents that there was no more money to be had from them for Spain.

Diplomats here say Spain has endeavored to raise a loan among her wealthy citizens abroad, offering a lien on public buildings as security, and it is thought possible this may be the source of the present disbursements.

ENGLAND ADVISED TO HELP.

Sir George W. Des Voeux Would Have Her Fleet Protect Our Coasts.

LONDON, March 8.—Sir George William Des Voeux, formerly Governor of the Bahama Islands and more recently Governor of Hongkong, in an interview to-day on the Far Eastern crisis, said Great Britain ought to immediately seize the opportunity of expressing cordial sympathy with the United States in her efforts to secure autonomy for Cuba, and to express the determination of Great Britain to aid the United States with her fleet against any attack upon her coast. This, Sir George Des Voeux added, would prevent war with Spain and would make general American sympathy with Great Britain, which, he asserted, was now only partial. This, he concluded, would be enormously to the advantage of both nations, while also assisting in the solution of the Chinese question. He remarked, in conclusion, that such an opportunity of "annealing the two English-speaking nations may never recur."

TORPEDO FLEET NOT TO SAIL.

Spain Holds the Squadron at Cadiz, and the Pais Says It Will Not Go to Cuba at All.

LONDON, March 8.—A letter received here to-day from Madrid says the Spanish torpedo squadron at Cadiz will not sail for Cuba, "owing to information received from the United States and Capt. Gen. Blanco."

The Pais, in confirming the statement that the departure of the torpedo squadron has been indefinitely postponed, says:

"It would not be surprising were the event closely connected with the recent visits of Gen. Woodford to Señor Gullon and Señor Sagasta."

In conclusion, the Pais remarks:

"Every one may be assured that the squadron will neither sail now nor at any time in the future."

PEACE TALK FROM MADRID.

Gen. Lee's Conduct Approved by Gen. Blanco—A Belief in Spain that War Will Not Result.

MADRID, March 8.—A semi-official note just issued declares that the Spanish Government has not received any complaint regarding the attitude of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the United States Consul General at Havana, adding:

"On the contrary, Capt. Gen. Blanco affirms that Gen. Lee's behavior has always been correct. Nevertheless, the incident serves to explain the origin of the ill-will between the two countries. This is proved by the statements attributed to Secretary Sherman, by which the jingoes have created the belief in the United States that Spain is trying to provoke war, while at the same time engendering the feeling in Spain that it is the United States which demands the opening of hostilities. It is essential that this double game should be ended in order to prevent the two countries from going to war without motives and without either of them desiring it."

A semi-official news agency of this city issued to-day the following announcement:

"After brief uneasiness there is a general belief now that peace will not be broken, and that the relations between Spain and the United States will continue amicable.

"Political personages assert that the late sensational dispatches are completely wrong in attributing an aggressive tone to the diplomatic relations between the two Governments, which have not for a single moment lost their friendly character."

SPAIN'S COMING ELECTIONS.

Madrid Correspondent of The London Times Thinks the Government Is Likely to Win.

LONDON, March 9.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Owing to war rumors, bread riots, and other disquieting circumstances the Spanish provinces are in such a hysterical state as to distract attention from the coming elections and to make prediction as to the result a difficult matter.

"The Government ought to secure a fair majority. The Carlists will only contest the seats they are confident of gaining. The Republicans are undecided, and the Conservatives are so broken in doctrine, spirit, and numbers that they are powerless greatly to turn the scale either way."

ANOTHER REPLY TO SPAIN.

The President Denies a Report that Capt. Crowninshield Has Had Dealings with the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In conjunction with the intimations of the Spanish Government regarding Consul General Lee and the class of vessels in which the relief supplies should be sent to Cuba, an inquiry was made relating to Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department.

Spain requested information as to the nature of Capt. Crowninshield's recent trip to the West Indies. The Spanish Government had been informed that Capt. Crowninshield on this occasion had been in communication with the insurgents, and even went so far as to give them indirect aid through filibustering sources.

When the matter was brought to the attention of President McKinley an immediate denial in explicit terms was returned. Spain thereupon closed the incident with an acceptance of the President's statement, saying it had been misinformed.

EXTRA SESSION FOR MICHIGAN.

Gov. Pingree Calls It to Provide a Uniform Rule of Taxation.

LANSING, Mich., March 8.—Gov. Pingree this afternoon issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session March 22. The proclamation cites provisions of the State Constitution under which the Legislature is required to provide a uniform rule of taxation, all assessments to be on property at its cash value.

Continuing, the Governor charges that the spirit if not the letter of these constitutional provisions is being violated, laws having been passed by which railroad, express, telephone, and telegraph companies now owning at least a third of the property within the State are required to pay only about one twenty-sixth part of the taxes. Gov. Pingree urges that taxation in many parts of the State has become in the nature of confiscation; that the situation has become unbearable, and that under the oath of office, it is his duty to see that the Constitution's provisions are obeyed and that the extra session is called to that end.

Gen. Merritt's Trip Postponed.

Gen. Wesley Merritt was to have started South at noon yesterday to resume his inspection of Southern fortifications, recently interrupted by business which called him to New York. His departure was postponed, however, owing to the arrival of the Belgian Prince, Albert, to whom he was to extend welcome, and after the reception the General said: "My Southern trip is postponed indefinitely." As to the reasons, he refused to talk. Asked if the appropriations made by Congress affected his programme, he said they would doubtless affect the disposition of troops.

AN ADDRESS TO DEMOCRATS.

The Association of Democratic Clubs Calls for a General Observance of Jefferson's Birthday.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The National Association of Democratic Clubs has issued the following address:

The National Association of Democratic Clubs will celebrate the one hundred and fifty-fifth birthday anniversary of Thomas Jefferson at Washington, D. C., Wednesday, April 13, by a subscription dinner under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the association.

The reverential observance of Jefferson's Day has become a significant usage of the Democratic clubs and of the Democratic Party. It furnishes a fitting occasion for renewed declarations of devotion to the fundamental principles of human liberty which the party was originally formed to uphold and defend; for the revision of our party doctrines as applied to the conflicts of the hour, and for a timely review of the centralizing, corrupting, and oppressive measure of our Federalist opponents who, under one name or another, have from the foundation of the Republic sought to revolutionize the Constitution by false construction and false administration.

It is believed that never since the issues between these contending forces—class privilege and wealth on the one side and the people on the other—were first clearly joined in 1798 or in 1800, when the first great triumph of the people was achieved, has there been an hour when the bold reassertion of the sound traditional principles of the Democratic Party was more imperatively required than at this time.

We therefore earnestly advise the Democratic associations of the United States, whether large or small, to join with the National Association of Democratic Clubs on the 13th of April next at such hour and in such manner as may best serve the wishes of each separate organization, in a common homage to the memory of the great apostle of American liberty, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and the founder of the Democratic Party, and in a fresh expression of our unalterable determination to preserve the heritage of freedom as it came to us from our forefathers, and to resist by every lawful means in our power the encroachments of organized wealth and monopoly upon the constitutional rights of the people.

We need not particularize here in what practical forms these encroachments appear to-day. They are seen and known of all men. If they are not met and defeated before the dawn of the twentieth century we must be contented to see the Republic of Washington and Jefferson replaced by an oligarchy of wealth, trusts, and sordid conspiracies in many disguises; taxing for private purses, safe-guarding monopolies, devouring the profits of all our industries, 'taking from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned,' and shutting the door of opportunity to all but the favored classes.

The address is signed by Chauncey F. Black, President, and Lawrence Gardner, Secretary.

Fell from Truck, Broke His Neck.

James Travers, thirty-two years old, a driver, of 74 Bayard Street, was instantly killed last night at Pier 24, foot of Franklin Street. He was about to alight on the pavement, when he was seized with an epileptic fit and fell headlong to the street. His neck was broken by the fall.

The Great Consideration in Railway Travel

Is fully met in the New Pennsylvania Limited which combines all the comforts and conveniences of a home, a hotel, and an office. Leaves New York daily for the West.—Adv.

MAXIMUM RATE DECISION

Business Men Say It Will Insure Stability to Railway Investments.

A SAFEGUARD TO PROPERTY

Simon Sterne Says It Stops Confiscation—Chauncey M. Depew Thinks It Means Greater Development—Francis Lynde Stetson Expects Good Results.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court Monday in the Nebraska maximum freight rate case was received with satisfaction by many business men in this city. Some of them expressed the opinion that the decision will make railroad investments stable and secure, and that if it had been favorable to the Nebraska law it would have proved a disaster to the country.

Simon Sterne said: "It was announced as an important principle of law in the Granger decisions in the early seventies that every interest affected by the public takes the public into copartnership, and had to permit public regulation in consideration of the advantages it enjoyed through its franchise. An attempt was made to abuse that permission by some of the Northwestern and Southwestern States under the impression that that regulation might be carried to the point of confiscation.

"There is a provision in the Constitution reserving police powers to the States for the purpose of controlling their own creations, for restraining monopolistic tendencies, and also for conferring franchises on public highways for the performance of public duties, which involves the obligation that excessive charges shall not be made, and also the recognition of the public right to protect its individual members from oppression. There is, however, another provision in the Constitution, as important as the one that recognizes the power of the States, and that is that the States shall not take private property for public use without compensation. In the Minnesota cases, which were similar to the Nebraska case, the pleading substantially admitted that the exercise of the power in that State had prevented any return to the capital invested in railways and would amount to practical confiscation. The Supreme Court said the State had gone beyond its authority. But in that case the Justice did not define the principle as clearly or declare the rule as definitely as Justice Harlan has done in the present case.

"In the Nebraska case, Justice Harlan says that a great many elements enter into the determination of the question as to what is a reasonable return or profit to capital. First, there would be the question of the amount for which the railway could be duplicated, the amount of its capital stock, bonded indebtedness, &c.; the railways have the right to demand that this be considered and judicially passed upon before any attempt is made to establish for them maximum rates. In the consideration of that subject the question as to how much they earn on their traffic would arise. Justice Harlan puts the whole of this part of the question in a clear and unassailable position when he says:

"'It must be held that the reasonableness or unreasonableness of rates prescribed by a State for the transportation of persons and property wholly within its limits must be determined without reference to the business of an inter-State character done by the carrier or to the profits derived from that business. The State cannot justify unreasonably low rates for domestic transportation, considered upon the ground that the carriers are earning large profits on its inter-State business, over which, so far as rates are concerned, the State has no control. Nor can the carrier justify unreasonably high rates on domestic business upon the ground that only in that way can it meet losses on its inter-State business. So far as rates of transportation are concerned, domestic business should not be made to bear the losses on inter-State business, nor the latter the losses on domestic business.'

"To my mind the decision is not only eminently just and proper, but I believe that it will give stability to investments. It sets limits to unjust railway charges on the part of the railway companies, and to the power of the State Railway Commissions to distribute the results of property, which they have not created, among the citizens of the State without proper compensation to the railways and to others who have invested their capital.

"The decision is exceedingly timely, and will prove extremely valuable. It will work for the interests of both the railways and the public."

Chauncey M. Depew's Opinion.

Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central Railroad, said:

"The contention of the men who framed the Nebraska law, and of the people in other Western States who agree with them, has been for years that the Legislatures have the right to confiscate railroad property within the States by fixing rates so low as to leave no return to stock and bond holders. Some of them have gone so far as to say that when people with money build a railway, and after they have enjoyed interest on their investment for a few years, they are sufficiently rewarded, and the State should take the road and confiscate the capital.

"Of course, if the people who have money to build railways believed that this doctrine would prevail, no more railways would be built. If the doctrine had been sustained by the Supreme Court there would have been a panic in railway securities. Every investor would have understood that he held his stock subject to its being made worthless by an act of some Legislature. There is now in bonds and stocks of railways about $10,000,000,000, and most of the investments of the country are based on these. If that investment can be rendered worthless over night by a State hammed through Legislature and approved by a Governor in three hours, nobody would invest in such property. Such a doctrine, if carried out, would cause greater loss than our years of civil war.

"The decision of the Supreme Court is just what every sound lawyer and business man expected it would be. It gives stability to investment, and will help not only railway investments, but all other American business and securities. In other words, it is a declaration from the highest court that property is safe in this country, and that the accumulations of industry are not to be distributed by hostile Legislatures.

"The Legislature has the power to fix rates within lines where the railways can live and get a reasonable return. As to what are reasonable rates, the Supreme Court would decide finally. This is a new country, and railways are necessary to develop it. There are still immense areas yet undeveloped which can never be developed without railway lines.

"If that case had been decided in favor of the Nebraska law, not another mile of railroad would have been built in that State. The railways now within the borders would not have maintained their roadbed and equipment, and in five years Nebraska would have been far behind the rest of the country. There would have followed, inevitably, a cut in expenditures, and wages would have gone down 25 per cent."

Francis Lynde Stetson.

Francis Lynde Stetson said: "This sort of thing is becoming infectious. It is not confined to the West. Last month North Carolina reduced passenger fares to 2¼ cents a mile, despite the protest of the railways.

"Immediately after the passage of the McKinley bill in 1890, the Legislatures of the Southern and Western States went to work to throttle the 'monsters.' The Texas Railway Commission reduced rates so low that the matter was taken into the courts. The case is known as the Reagan case because Reagan was Chairman of the commission. Most of the questions involved were the same ones involved in the Nebraska case, which was decided Monday. The chief principle then established was that the owners of railway, as of other property, are entitled to reasonable recompense for its use, and that in its use it is entitled to earn a reasonable profit on the capital really and fairly invested in it. This last qualification is very important. The Supreme Court in the Gill case declined to interfere on the ground that the actual cost of the property was not shown with sufficient clearness to justify the court in deciding that the rates would not produce a reasonable return on the amount actually invested. The presumption of reasonableness will always be entertained in favor of the State, and any one undertaking to reverse or review the action of the State in reducing rates must make a clear case that the reduction was unreasonable.

"The result of this decision will be to make permanent and incontestable the points of decisions hitherto made, to the relief of the business of the country. If the decision had been the other way, the consequence would have been serious to all legitimate business interests of the country."

FEDERAL OFFICES FILLED.

William J. Calhoun of Illinois Inter-State Commerce Commissioner—Promotions in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Inter-State Commerce Commissioner—WILLIAM J. CALHOUN of Illinois.

Navy—Passed Assistant Paymaster GEORGE W. SIMPSON, to be a Paymaster; Passed Assistant Paymaster HARRY R. SULLIVAN, to be a Paymaster; SAMUEL BRYAN of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Paymaster.

William J. Calhoun, nominated for Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, lives in Danville, Ill., and has practiced law there. He served as Special Consul to Consul Gen. Lee in the investigation at Havana last year as to the causes of the death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, an American citizen, whose life ended in a Cuban prison.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

Bill Agreed on by Congressional Committee Allows Fusion of Brooklyn and New York Offices.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Post Office Appropriation bill was agreed on in the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day. It carries an aggregate expenditure of considerably over $100,000,000.

Two important provisions are that the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, consolidate the Post Office at Brooklyn with the New York City Post Office, and that third-class mail matter shall not be returned to sender or remailed until the postage has been fully prepaid.

For rural free delivery, $150,000 is appropriated, including the pay of carriers and horse hire allowance. There are also items of $171,238 for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans, and $25,000 from Kansas City, Mo., to Newton, Kan.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BILL.

Senate Passes the Appropriation Measure—Telephone Rates Fixed.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Senate to-day passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

When the bill came up for consideration the pending question was the telephone amendment, fixing $50 per annum as the limit which could be charged for a telephone in the District. Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) sharply criticised Mr. Faulkner, (Dem., W. Va.,) saying that a man who sent out tons of anti-monopoly literature in 1896 ought not to be supporting a monopoly now. Mr. Faulkner retorted that he did not believe the Democratic Party wanted action first and investigation afterward.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) advocated awaiting the action of the committee which was investigating the subject of telephone rates in the District. He vigorously denounced the charges made by Senator Berry against Senator Faulkner as "one of the most outrageous attacks in the history of the Senate."

After an extended debate the House provision fixing lower telephone rates was retained in the bill, 41 to 20, the Senate thus rejecting the committee amendment.

The bill was passed without further debate.

House Pacific Cable Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Pacific Cable bill was agreed on in the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to-day. It provides for the construction of a cable from San Francisco to Japan via the Hawaiian Islands, and grants an annuity of $100,000 for twenty years, in consideration of which the United States Government messages are to be thereafter and in perpetuity transmitted free. The Government is also to take full possession of the cable plant in case of war or other emergency.

Congressional Notes.

The bill for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South of Tennessee, appropriating $288,000, passed in the Senate yesterday without amendment.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) presented and secured the adoption of a resolution calling upon the Attorney General to inform the Senate how many writs of injunction have been granted since Jan. 1, 1897, by the United States courts against labor leaders and labor organizations, and to furnish certified copies of such writs, with the affidavits and other papers.

NEW LAWS IN COPPER CITY.

Death Penalty for Murder and the Larceny of Over $100.

SEATTLE, March 8.—The steamer Alliance arrived yesterday from Copper River, Alaska. Capt. Hardwick reports everything quiet when he left. Prospectors are now going over the Valdes Pass to the interior without any trouble. The trail is reported to be in good condition.

The citizens of Copper City, on Valdes Bay, have organized a court for the purpose of dealing with lawbreakers. A set of laws has been drawn up which provides that all offenses are to be tried by a jury of twelve. The accused person is to have the right of three peremptory challenges in the impaneling of the jury. In the case of murder the penalty is to be death. In all cases of larceny of over $100 the penalty is to be the same as that for murder. Under $100, complete restitution is to be made and the offender is to have ten days in which to get out of the country.

The Alliance came down the inside passage and nothing was seen or heard of the overdue schooner Bessie K.

PROSPECTORS LEAVING SKAGUAY.

Spinal Meningitis Often the Result of Exposure on the Trails.

NANAIMO, B. C., March 8.—The steamship North Pacific, from Skaguay, Juneau, and Wrangel, called at Departure Bay late last night, her supply of coal having run out. Her officers describe the situation at Skaguay as most favorable. They say that deaths from spinal mengitis are often the result of exposure on the trails, the men being brought into Skaguay in a dying condition.

The number of deaths, Capt. Carter says, has been greatly exaggerated. Fine weather prevailed when the North Pacific left Skaguay last Wednesday. White and Chilkoot Passes were fit for travel, and many had already begun the journey inland. Outside of the trouble that arose from the operations of confidence men there was no disorder in the town, although the troops had moved toward Sheep Camp.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 8.—Daniel Hovey's Summer residence near Greenfield Centre was destroyed by fire to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 8.—A fire, which originated in the large novelty store of Wolf & Co., Franklin and Vine Streets, to-day, did damage amounting to $25,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

3:15 A. M.—425 Seventh Avenue; M. Grasberg; damage, $1,000.

12:40 P. M.—779 Second Avenue; John Elder; damage slight.

1:10 P. M.—409 West Sixteenth Street; Thomas Dolan; damage, $50.

3:10 P. M.—9 New Street; Western Union Telegraph Company; damage, $75.

4 P. M.—325 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

5:30 P. M.—224 Centre Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—105 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; W. Mullen; damage, $1,000.

8:30 P. M.—232 East Eightieth Street; John Faizenkopf; damage, $5.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE WORK OF WORDSWORTH

Prof. William Knight of St. Andrews University, Scotland, Lectures at Union Seminary.

THE CHARACTER OF THE POET

His Close Communion with Nature and His Manner of Treating Commonplace Subjects—The Public's Inappreciation Due to a Lack of Perception.

Nearly 500 persons were attentive listeners last night to the lecture delivered at the Adams Chapel in the Union Theological Seminary by Prof. William Knight of St. Andrews University, Scotland, on "Wordsworth." It was the first of a series which the professor is to deliver during his stay in this country. He will remain about two months, and during that time will visit all the larger cities. Next Saturday at 3:30 P. M. he will again lecture at the seminary on "Coleridge." His address last night was, in part, as follows:

"So much has been said about the genius and poetic mission of Wordsworth that you may think the subject is exhausted. And yet there is no possibility of exhausting Wordsworth any more than of exhausting Plato. Plato, indeed, moves in a sphere and speaks in a dialect philosophically more profound, but he never soars into a more ethereal region. He does not interpret Nature or human life more adequately nor does the student of his works breathe a more untroubled air than that in which Wordsworth lived and had his being.

"Accurately to measure his genius, however, either as to its positive amount or special quality, Wordsworth must be compared both with his predecessors and his contemporaries. Comparing him with Pope, you find in Wordsworth a frankness and directness, the absence of all roundabout or artificial ways of dealing with and describing things. He spoke and he wrote because he felt and as he felt; therefore clearly, freshly, adequately. He did not describe what all men saw, but what the majority failed to see, only because their 'inward eye' had not been trained to see it.

Compared with Byron.

"Comparing him again with Byron, you find in Wordsworth a healthful radiance, the supreme note of naturalness. His serenity was due to a clear-eyed freshness of perception, and what is often denied to him—his objectivity of mind. He is never morbid or hollow or cynical; while to those who craved excitement he had nothing to offer. He could not have wailed out his own sorrow to the world in a misanthropic manner, even supposing him to have felt that 'vanity of vanities' was the last word of the wise in reference to earthly good; to carry, like Byron, through Europe,

"'The pageant of a bleeding heart'

was impossible to Wordsworth, first, because his heart never bled like Byron's, and, second, because he would have scorned to parade his misery.

"One element in his greatness was that with open soul he understood and responded to all that took him out of himself and sent him in the first instance to nature. He said that nature had a revelation to impart, which we ought in a "wise passiveness" to receive. This he perceived very early, and may be said to have absorbed the idea, within a spirit singularly pliant and open to such influence. It gradually consolidated and matured, its form changing, but the substantial part of the idea remaining unaltered; and it became the increasing purpose of his life to proclaim it to his contemporaries, carrying it out through a long literary career against all adverse criticism and the want of popular appreciation, and embodying the result in a series of immortal poetic creations.

"It was the ambition and aim of his life to construct a 'literary work that might live,' and he first wrote his own autobiography in verse. The result was such that he determined to compose a philosophical poem, containing the views of man, nature, and society, to be called 'The Recluse.' Of part of this only, 'The Excursion,' was written. This include, he tells us, was meant to have the same relation to 'The Recluse' as the ante-chapel has to the body of a Gothic church, and he hoped that his minor poems when properly arranged would be found to have such a connection with the main work as to give them claim to be likened to the little cells, oratories, or sepulchral recesses ordinarily included in these edifices.

Wordsworth's Great Ambition.

"In this ambition one sees the love of artistic symmetry and completion. He was not satisfied with occasional 'lyric cries' or short swallow flights of song. He wished to leave behind him a literary whole, gathered up into unity, and with a defined purpose from first to last, stately, with massive proportions, and manifold embellishments.

"No one can fail to be struck with the nobleness of these thoughts. The grandeur of dedicating life to work has been taught us by Carlyle in a very significant manner, but to consecrate it to thought and communion with nature, to prolonged, devoted, wistful, fellowship with her, in her ever changeful moods, while at the same time faithful to the moral idea, this is a still grander aim and yet a nobler achievement.

"Our inability to look on nature as Wordsworth did is as often due to our artificiality as to our shallowness. If nature is to continue to subdue, to teach, and to mold, as well as to fascinate us, we must retain the heart of childhood, with its natural wonder, delight, admiration, and reverence, let the intellect develop as it may. She will not yield up to us her scent when we are being whirled along on the surface of life's stream, absorbed and excited by artificial things or magnetized by any secondary interest.

"There is a most intimate relation between Wordsworth's moral elevation and his intellectual insight. The actificiality and mannerisms, the haste and distraction of our modern life, with its many profuse ceremonies, destroyed the simple harmony of the man with nature, in which all natural poetry is born. Furthermore the marriage of the soul and nature is a union of equals, and its result is a realization of that other or higher self, our alter ego, in nature, not as an idealization of the mind, but as a reality of mental vision.

Nature Will Have No Sadness.

"Too much stress cannot be laid on another important feature in the teaching of Wordsworth. It is nature's office to cure us of morbidity and melancholy, as well as of artificiality. its healing restoring function calming us, reanimating us, and reassuring us. He shows as few teachers have shown that while full of sympathy with us, nature will not abide our sadness. Our introspectiveness and self-consciousness are rebuked by nature, whenever we are alone with her and open to her influences, and it is as necessary that these be taken out of us as the conceit that we have fathomed her ways and processes of work."

In closing, the professor dwelt upon the bracing moral tonic which is supplied by the poetry of Wordsworth, upon the high ideal of life elevated above sordid caprices. He declared that no ennui, no tedium vitae attacks one when reading Wordsworth's sublime poetry, as in him the reader finds aspirations blended with contentment, placidity, and calm, efforts to be other than we are, with the belief in the endless possibilities of human nature.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, who presided, thanked Prof Knight at the end of the lecture in behalf of the seminary and expressed the hope that his address would stimulate a desire on the part of the audience to study the works of Wordsworth.

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

This trade-mark on Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., has been widely and closely imitated.

WHY?

Because the excellence of the goods bearing this mark has been attested by over

A HALF CENTURY'S USE.

And is marked by an ever-increasing demand for them.

If silverware is offered as "Rogers," ask **which Rogers.** The original and genuine goods will bear the stamp,

"1847" ROGERS BROS.

NEW YORK LOCAL ELECTIONS.

Republicans Defeated in Portland and Lyons and the Democrats in Geneseo and Saratoga Towns.

PORTLAND, N. Y., March 8.—The factional fight in the Republican Party, which began last Fall, appeared again to-day in the village election. The entire Republican ticket was defeated by a fusion ticket, composed of independent Republicans and Democrats, with the exception of the Trustee in the Fourth Ward, where the Republican candidate was elected by a majority of six.

LYONS, N. Y., March 8.—In the village election this afternoon the Democrats made a clean sweep, electing the President, three Trustees, the Assessor, Collector, and Treasurer. It makes the twenty-third successive year the Democrats have carried the place. Eleven hundred and twenty-six votes were polled. Clyde Village went Democratic in the election to-day, except in the selection of Collector.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 8.—Saratoga County town meetings to-day give Republicans a majority on the Board of Supervisors.

GENESEO, N. Y., March 8.—At the town meeting held to-day the entire Republican ticket was elected.

CITIZENS' UNION OFFICERS.

Men Elected at the Central Committee's Meeting Monday Night—Plans for the Future.

The Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union, which held a secret session at the headquarters, 42 East Twenty-third Street, lasting until a late hour on Monday night, elected the following officers: Arthur Von Briesen, Chairman; A. S. Haight, (of Brooklyn,) First Vice Chairman; John W. Weed, (of Queens,) Second Vice Chairman, and J. Kennedy Tod, Treasurer.

In addition to these officers, the following standing committees were appointed:

Finance—Edward D. Page, Percival Knauth, and S. Perry Sturges.

Nominations—John De Witt Warner, Fielding L. Marshall, (Bronx,) and F. C. Huntington.

A long report was made by the sub-committee appointed for the purpose, showing that there are a large number of affiliated clubs in existence and a still larger number in course of development. The Central Committee will endeavor to bring clubs of this character into a flourishing condition, and the Citizens' Union proposes to organize thoroughly each election district in New York City, so that with a perfect organization the Union may be prepared to do effective work at the proper time.

The Committee on Finance will co-operate with the Treasurer to bring about such a financial condition that the work of organization may thoroughly completed, and an annual expenditure of $50,000 will probably be necessary to accomplish this work. It is proposed to appoint as Secretary a man of well-known reputation, and in order to secure such a man a large salary will be offered him. The committee has several names under consideration, and the choice will probably be announced at the next meeting, to be held on March 23.

PUBLIC CHARGE OF DISHONESTY.

It Is Made at a Meeting of the Kings County Republican Committee.

The Kings County Republican Committee met last night in the Johnston Building, on Nevins Street, Brooklyn. The report of the Organization Committee on contests occupied most of the meeting. The dullness of the discussion was enlivened at one point by Walter B Atterbury, the new President of the committee who called one of his fellow-members dishonest.

The committee had submitted a report on the Eleventh Ward, showing irregular practices, and Mr. Atterbury, in speaking on it, referred to a state of things in which "a dishonest officer" was involved. John M. Ward, formerly Assistant District Attorney, immediately jumped up and exclaimed, "Will Mr. Atterbury say who that dishonest officer is? That is a most extraordinary statement."

"I have not the slightest hesitation," replied Mr. Atterbury, "in saying that I refer to Peter L. Meninger."

Mr. Meninger arose, much flushed and excited, and defended himself, but made no direct retort to Mr. Atterbury.

Resolutions approving the course of the President and Congress in regard to Spain, Cuba, and Consul General Lee were adopted.

Democratic Victory at Cedar Rapids.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, March 8.—Full returns from the election on Monday give the Democrats a sweeping victory. They have elected the Mayor and their entire ticket, with the exception of the Treasurer and three Aldermen. They will have complete control of the Council for the next two years.

Maverick Bank Dividend.

BOSTON, March 8.—Thomas P. Beal, receiver of the Maverick National Bank, has sent out to depositors notice that the final dividend of two-thirds of 1 per cent. is ready to be paid. This, added to the 89½ per cent. previously paid, makes a little over 90 per cent.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	6:22	Sun sets	6:01	Moon rises	7:51

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	8:04	Gov. Isl'd	8:15	H. Gate	10:04
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	8:26	Gov. Isl'd	8:41	H. Gate	10:30

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitoba, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
H. H. Meier, Bremen		12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana and Mexican ports	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Niagara, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pomeranian, Glasgow		
Wordsworth, Pernambuco, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

Colorado, Port Royal and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12.

Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alexandra, London		12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Campana, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Minnewaska, London		10:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patria,

The Wanamaker Store

The Register of New Arrivals.

IF we were to mention in detail the characteristics and qualifications of every one of the new arrivals in Dress Goods, we would have to take a whole page every time an Atlantic liner came into port. Some few of the latest ones are of such more than usual importance that they insist on the advertiser's recognition. What's a foreign notable unless his name is in the papers?

Here, for instance, is a Scotch fabric under a French name,—"Toile du Nord." You'd easily mistake it for silk, but it is a linen-cotton mixture, with a wonderful lustre and in some exceptionally pretty stripe, check and plaid patterns. The more you launder it, the more lustrous it becomes, and it certainly is cheap enough for such a pretty and rich looking fabric. **28c. and 45c. a yard.**

Then there are a hundred and odd patterns in Printed Cottons Cheviots, **at 25c.**, and they're the last-comers of the cotton family. The printed patterns are rather more effective than the woven ones, and these are to be greatly in demand for shirt waists.

Some new Printed Dotted Swiss Muslins,—new as the morning and fresh as a Spring dawn. In charming floral designs, graceful and dainty and summery, printed on a bias, and in some new plaid-fancies. **Only fifteen cents a yard.**

We told you Monday about the French Novelties. We've had some new ones since, and they are wonderfully beautiful things. That's all we can say about them,—they surpass description.

There are some splendid values in this Dress Goods section in wantable goods of domestic manufacture, of which we speak below.

52-inch Covert Cloths, 75c. A BIG value for a very little money, and the most popular of all the Covert family. We have a very good thing in this for you, and the only difficulty will be to keep pace with the demand. Manufacturing cost has advanced materially since last season, but this price is the lowest that the goods touched then.

Colorings are tones of green, brown, navy blue and reseda with white, navy blue and brown with light blue; brown and black, with olive. Fifty-two inches wide, and only 75c. a yard.

More of the 12½c. Ginghams at 8½c. a Yard. YOU probably remember the Gingham sale which occurred here a few weeks ago. If you got any of the goods, you'll recall it pleasantly;—if you were too late, here's another chance for you.

We have ten thousand yards more of them, in about one hundred different patterns. At the former rate of selling they will last only until noon,—we sold close to 20,000 yards a day before. That tells how the public appreciated them. Not long ago these were regular 20c. ginghams. Last year they sold 12 1-2c. a yard. Take them now at eight-and-half cents.

Custom Tailoring for Men. OUR Spring Cloths for custom tailoring are in, and will be on view here to-morrow morning. It is a collection worth inspecting for its own sake.

There is no room in New York for a tailoring business which has not *some reason* for its existence. We enter the field with a good excuse for asking your favor. The policy behind our custom-tailoring business is the same that prevails through the whole store, —to give *the best for the least.*

Please do not understand from this that we are cheap tailors. The word "least," referring to the prices, is so easily misunderstood. We think there may be lower prices than ours, *but not on our kind of work.*

Our kind of work is the really best kind,—the very best procurable. It is the careful, patient, earnest, honest kind of work that insists on perfection as much for its own satisfaction as for yours. Our cloths and styles will speak for themselves, as will these prices, after you learn the character of materials and workmanship.

There's a particularly strong line of Suitings which we will make up at $25, $30 and $35.

There's a splendid choice in Overcoatings, which we will make up at $30,—fully silk lined.

There's a tremendous assortment in English Trouserings,—cheviots mostly,—which we make up at $8, $9 and $10.

A Sale of Silver and Steel. IT may seem like a strange combination, but wait until you see the goods. They are really all of a family. Some are all sterling silver, some are all steel, some are silver and steel. It's somebody's loss, but that doesn't matter,—it's your gain. There's a selfish side to every bargain.

The prices are about half of those you'd ordinarily pay.

OF STERLING SILVER

At 20c.—Sterling silver Nail Files; value 50c.

At 25c.—Office Knives, with steel paper cutter and English steel blade; value 50c.

At 40c.—Hooks and Files, large size; value 75c.

At 50c.—An assorted lot of Buttonhole and Pocket Scissors, with sterling silver handles; values 75c. to $1.50.

At 50c.—Men's Pocket Knives, with two or three best English steel blades; values $1 to $1.50.

At $1.75—Men's Combination Knife, handles of sterling silver; two blades, button-hook, nail file, and pair of scissors; value $3.50.

OF STEEL

At 20c.—Scissors of German "Hard Cast Steel," full nickel plated, from 3 1-2 to 6 in.; value 50c.

At 20c.—Griffon's all-steel Nail File, in leather case.

At 25c.—Cuticle and Nail Scissors, of German "Forged Steel"; 2 3-4 to 4 1-2 in.; value 50c.

At 25c.—Three or four bladed Pocket Knives, with pearl, stag or ebony handles; value 50c.

At 40c.—Griffon Velvet Manicure Files; value 75c. Griffon 6 to 8 in. Shears, 40c.

At 65c.—Griffon Razors, 3-4 concaved; an excellent quality and fully worth $1.50.

All Griffon Scissors bought here will be resharpened at any time, without charge.

Spain and the Spaniards. HOW much do you know about Spain and the Spaniards? One of our club members came in to tell us that he had just spent one of the most entertaining and instructive evenings of his life reading about them in his Ridpath's History.

The whole life story of this one time vigorous and world compelling people is graphically told. The origin, development and decline of the varied governments and institutions that have reared and ruined this proud race, are brought within the compass of a single reading. No nation in history better points the way to national greatness or littleness than old Spain.

The lessons of history are of practical value. They teach the way to success or failure in individual as well as national life.

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Upon payment of One Dollar the complete set is delivered at once. There are eight massive volumes, 6,500 pages, 4,000 illustrations. Members agree to make fifteen monthly payments to complete the transaction—first payment in thirty days after joining—for the cloth-bound, $1.50 a month; for the half-Russia—by far the more durable and attractive—$2 a month; for sumptuous full morocco, $2.50 a month.

Members may resign within ten days, and their payments will be returned.

Specimen pages, illustrations, maps, charts, testimonials and full information, sent free.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

The Wanamaker Sewing Machine. GET ready for the spring-time sewing. If a sewing machine is a part of the preparation, come in and see the "Wanamaker."

We studied a long time over this machine before we put our name to it. We think it the best that money can buy, and the best of it is, that it takes only a little money to buy it. Some of its good points are,

Very light running.
Ease of control.
Noiselessness.
Self-adjusting working parts.
All positive-motion; no springs.
Rotary shaft-movement, smooth and silent.
Self-threading shuttle.
Self-setting needles.

Every one is warranted in strongest way. Prices run from $10 for the hand machine, to $35 for the automatic. Eighteen dollars buys a fine machine.

The New Broom. DOWN in the house-furnishing section, there's a young lady who will be glad to show you how a little modern science can lighten some time-worn troubles. She is demonstrating the value of a new kind of broom, called the "Nu-Broom," which makes sweeping easy. The secret lies in a flexible handle which has just the right amount of "give" to it. Until you try it, you've no idea of the way this lightens the labor and relieves the aching back and arms. Just try it for yourself. The "Nu-Broom" costs little more than one of the old stiff-handled kind.

25c., 30c., 35c., 40c.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Prompt Action Upon the Anti-Trust Bill Demanded by Democrats in the Assembly.

OPPOSED BY THE REPUBLICANS

Motion to Discharge the Judiciary Committee from Further Consideration of the Measure Lost by 76 Votes to 61.

ALBANY, March 8.—Leader Donnelly in the Assembly to-day moved that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of his Anti-Trust bill. Mr. Donnelly rehearsed the shortcomings of the Anti-Trust bill of last year as found by various decisions of the courts. He dwelt on the power of the trusts and the manner in which they had limited production and trampled upon small dealers. He declared the Attorney General powerless, and cited instances where Judge Chester had shown the shortcomings of the law of last year. Mr. Donnelly, in closing, declared that if the bill when taken from the Judiciary Committee was found not to cover the ground that the minority would agree to any amendment proposed by the majority.

Mr. Armstrong, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said that although the bill had been introduced in January no one had appeared before the committee to speak upon it until last week. A sub-committee had been appointed and a report might be expected this week. If the bill were taken out of committee and passed it would violate the proceedings against trusts on last year's bill, and as the Court of Appeals had not yet made the final decision, it would practically give the trusts a new lease of life by empowering them to start in a series of new appeals against a new law.

Mr. Collins deprecated waiting for a Court of Appeals decision, which would take the matter over the session. The passage of the bill and its signing by the Governor would take up an amount of time that would carry it over the time for a Court of Appeals decision. The action of the committee, Mr. Collins continued, showed that the majority were determined to delay the bill and beat it. The bill did not by any means repudiate last year's law, approved by Republicans, so that the argument about the courts had no strength.

Mr. Fish observed that it came with ill grace from the minority to accuse the majority of insincerity after having been instrumental in passing the bill of last year. He had an amendment to the present bill, and an altogether new bill which would meet all the objections of the old one, which he would present at the next meeting of the committee.

Mr. Redington charged that the course of the majority plainly showed a design to delay. At this stage of the session it was folly to wait for a decision of the courts. The bill should be taken from the committee that it might be discussed on the floor, where it might be amended to suit all.

Mr. Palmer maintained that the bill drawn this year was to remedy two defects of last year's measure, which had up to now been revealed by decisions of the courts. Now was the time to take advantage of these decisions, so as to have a bill perfect in these deficiencies, which would doubtless be all that the courts would find effective.

Mr. Oliver contended that the bill had been accorded too little discussion for a measure of its magnitude. It should be taken from committee and full debate had upon it. The majority should join with the minority in this, so that the Empire State could call a halt to trusts, that had grown so powerful, that the tragedies of Homestead and Wilkesbarre in the past might not occur in this State, through rebellion of the workman.

Mr. Green opined that the passage of the bill would not interfere with the Court of Appeals decision, and the Judiciary Committee should be discharged.

Mr. Griggs asserted that it was the duty of the Legislature to pass the bill and thereby assist the National Government in the attempt it had been making in past years to enact legislation restraining trusts.

Mr. Nixon stated that it would be bad form and poor judgment to pass such a bill until a decision of the Court of Appeals had been handed down.

A call of the House was then moved, and the motion to discharge the Judiciary Committee from consideration of the bill lost by a vote of 61 ayes to 76 nays.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Several Measures Passed and Introduced—Others to be Reported.

ALBANY, March 8.—The following measures were passed by the Senate to-day:

Senator Wray—Providing for the ventilation and protection from fire of schoolhouses and other public buildings.

Mr. Perkins—Taking the loaning of United States funds from the custody of the Controller and restoring it to the United States Loan Commissioners in the several counties.

Senator Page—Authorizing the Mayor of New York in making the first appointment of Justices of the inferior courts to appoint any Police Court Justice who may have served for two years.

Senator Raines—Amending the election laws to provide that an elector who shall have begun the act of voting shall be permitted to finish before the polls are closed, correcting some discrepancies in the language of the law, and making some slight changes in the method of canvassing the vote.

Senator Krum—Amending the tax laws to provide that tangible personal property shall be assessed in the place where it is located, though the power may reside elsewhere; that no person shall be relieved from assessment for personal property unless he shall show that he owns no personal property within the State, and providing that Boards of Supervisors in each county shall appoint an Equalization Committee.

The Assembly passed the following bills:

Mr. Tiffany—Facilitating the collection and recovery of assets of corporations for which receivers have been appointed.

Senator Krum—The Controller's bill providing for the taxation of transfers of property in cases of inheritance through adoption.

Mr. Allds—Appropriating $24,000 for the New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home.

Mr. Sears—Providing that the State Insurance Department shall have supervision of the notes deposited by mutual fire insurance companies.

These bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. De Graw—Providing for the establishment of not less than six small parks in the Borough of Brooklyn, to be used as playgrounds for children.

Mr. Chanler—Providing that the East River Bridge Commission, to build the proposed new East River bridge, shall take title to lands in the name of the City of New York and in conformity with the manner of construction laid out in the New York charter.

Mr. Seligsberg—Exempting from taxation the installments of principal payable upon a conveyance of a city or suburban home, sold on the twenty-installment plan, with life insurance, where such enforceable annual installment in any one year does not exceed $250.

Senator Grady, in the Senate, introduced a bill amending the law creating a State Racing Commission, to permit any citizen to make complaint against the Racing Association for violation of the act.

The Assembly Cities Committee will report these bills favorably to-morrow:

Mr. Adler—Fixing the salaries of East River Bridge employes.

Mr. Murray—Authorizing New York City to construct a recreation pier at West Ninety-eighth Street.

Mr. McKeown—Providing for the employment of an additional employe upon every street surface railroad car running over the Brooklyn Bridge.

Mr. De Graw—Providing that all surviving disabled volunteer firemen of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, in the City of New York, whose names shall appear on the original rolls of said boroughs shall be entitled to a pension of $200.

Mr. Lowenthal—Providing that any person who has served as a locomotive engineer or fireman to a locomotive engineer for a period of five years, and shall have been a resident of the City of New York as now constituted for a period of two years, shall be eligible to examination for appointment as engineer in New York City.

D. C. ROBINSON'S APPEAL DENIED.

Court Refuses to Reopen Judgments Obtained by the Mutual Life.

ALBANY, March 8.—In the Appellate Division here to-day the court denied the motion of David C. Robinson of Elmira to reopen and reargue five judgments obtained by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against him.

Robinson was at one time attorney for the company, and the judgments are foreclosures of mortgages, close to half a million of dollars, obtained by the company on property given by him as security for loans. Robinson is a son of the late Gov. Lucius Robinson.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Bill for a Higher Rate of Pay Introduced by Senator Ahearn.

ALBANY, March 8.—In the Senate this morning Senator Ahearn introduced a bill amending the greater city charter by increasing the salaries of all school teachers. The bill provides:

Each School Board shall have power to adopt by-laws fixing the salaries of the borough and associate Superintendents, of Principals and branch Principals, and of all other members of the supervising and teaching staff, and such salaries shall be regulated by merit, by the grade of class taught, by the length of service, or by the experience in teaching of the incumbent in charge, or by such a combination of these considerations as the School Board may deem proper. Said salaries need not be uniform throughout all the several boroughs, nor in any two of them, nor throughout any one borough.

The salaries fixed and established and duly payable in the different schools of the territory hereby consolidated, as these salaries were on the first day of January, 1898, shall be and remain the salaries in the schools of the several boroughs, hereby constituted, until the same shall be changed or modified, as provided for in this section.

No regular teacher in the public schools of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn shall be paid a sum less than $800 per year; nor shall any teacher, after ten years of service in said schools, receive less than $1,200 per annum; and no Vice Principal, head of department, or first assistant in said schools shall be paid less than $1,400 per annum; and no male teacher, after twelve years of service in said schools, shall receive less than $2,160 per annum; and the salaries of the women Principals in said schools shall be increased by the addition of $250 in each year until they shall receive the sum of $2,500 per annum, and the salaries of the male Principals in said schools shall be increased by the addition of $250 in each year until they shall receive the sum of $3,500 per annum; and no woman Principal of ten years' service as Principal in said schools shall receive less than $2,500 per annum.

Legislative Notes.

Several petitions were presented in the Senate yesterday asking for the passage of an anti-treating law.

Gov. Black yesterday signed the bill of Assemblyman Nixon providing that laundries in public institutions shall be situated in fire-proof buildings.

Senator Higbie's Good Roads bill, which is favored by the League of American Wheelmen, was advanced to a third reading in the Senate yesterday.

Senator Page, in the Senate, and Mr. Adler, in the Assembly, yesterday introduced bills increasing the salary of the Chief of Police of New York City from $6,000 to $10,000 per year.

Mayor Van Wyck's certificate of disapproval of Senator Ford's bill exempting St. Luke's Church, Washington Heights, from certain assessments, was read in the Senate yesterday and referred to the Senate Cities Committee.

Senator Ford's bill restricting the hours of drug clerks in New York City to eleven hours a day, which was reported by the Cities Committee, was advanced without amendment in the Senate yesterday.

A delegation representing 3,700 locomotive engineers and firemen of the greater city appeared before Gov. Black yesterday in behalf of the bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Ford, which provides that locomotive engineers and firemen who have served two years as such, may take the examination provided for stationary engineers in that city. The Governor said he would give the bill his earnest consideration if it came to him.

The Senate Committee on Insurance yesterday considered Senator Cantor's two insurance bills. One of these measures authorizes the Superintendent of Insurance to transfer and deliver to the receiver of the Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company of New York the funds deposited with the Superintendent of Insurance as security for the policy holders of the company. The other provides that no foreign insurance company transacting business within this State shall invest any portion of its capital, surplus, or other money or property in or make loans on its own stock or the stocks of any other insurance company, carrying on the same kind of business. The committee will consider the bills in executive session later in the week.

STABBED FOUNDER BARNUM.

Andrew Brazie, Recently in a Madhouse, Arrested at Lime Rock, Conn.

CANAAN, Conn., March 8.—Andrew Brazie, a molder, who had been employed by the Barnum-Richardson Company, iron manufacturers and founders, of Lime Rock, had a hearing before Magistrate Barton of Salisbury, this afternoon, on the charge of assaulting with intent to kill C. W. Barnum, Vice President of the company. The case was continued until the April term of the Superior Court at Litchfield; and in default of $5,000 bonds Brazie was taken to jail.

Mr. Barnum was attacked as he was reading a letter in the store of James H. Barnum of Lime Rock, last night. Brazie stepped up behind Mr. Barnum and without warning attacked him with a knife, inflicting several ugly wounds about the head and arms before he was overpowered. Mr. Barnum's injuries, though serious, will not prove fatal.

Brazie had been confined in an insane retreat some years ago. He has been very morose since he has been out of work, and it is supposed had an animus against Mr. Barnum for his lack of employment.

A Woman Charged with Burglary.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 8.—It is not often that a woman is arraigned to plead to an indictment in Westchester County, and especially for burglary in the first degree committed in the night time, but to-day Mrs. Ray Bird was so arraigned in the County Court, before County Judge Smith Lent. The burglary for which she is indicted was committed on the 20th of August last, at the home of Charles P. Nevills, in the town of Mamaroneck. She was attired in a handsome dark suit to-day and wore a sealskin cloak. Her appearance was stylish in the extreme. She pleaded not guilty, and was remanded to the Queens County Penitentiary to await trial. Her husband, who has a number of aliases, is also in custody and under several indictments for burglary in different parts of the county.

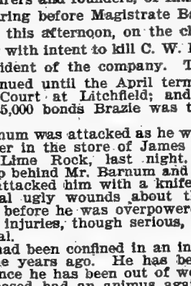

The Princess of Wales

ORDERS

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, S. W.
Please send for the use of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, six dozen of JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract as soon as possible. Kindly give two bottles to bearer for to-day's luncheon. Yours faithfully,
JOHN GWILLIM, Cellarman
For H. R. H.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract makes Flesh and Blood. One dozen bottles of the genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract will give more strength and contains more nutritive elements than one ca of ale or porter, without being intoxicating.

KISNER & MENDELSON CO.,
Sole Agents, New York.

NEWSPAPER BILL DROPPED

Result of a Conference of Party Leaders Held in the Executive Chamber.

MR. ELLSWORTH TALKED OVER

News of the Decision Received with Satisfaction by Members of Both Parties—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's Opinion of the Bill.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Ellsworth anti-newspaper bill has come to an early and unexpected end.

The bill, which was advanced to its third reading in the Senate without a dissenting voice, was on the calendar to-day, ready to be called up for final disposition. Mr. Ellsworth had it skipped when it was reached in order, however, and when the Senate adjourned it had not been disturbed. Before the session ended it became noised about the chamber that the bill had been permanently sidetracked as the result of a conference of party leaders in the Executive Chamber this morning.

Concerning the personnel of the conferees on this occasion there is a conflict of testimony. That the policy to be pursued in regard to the newspaper bill was discussed and that a decision practically to abandon it was reached is known. Gov. Black was, of course, the principal figure in the conclave. Speaker O'Grady was there, and so was Mr. Ellsworth. Senator Krum is understood to have been present. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Senator Stranahan were alleged to have participated in the council, but they both afterward denied the story. There is high authority for the statement that all those who were present, with the exception of the author of the measure, opposed its being pressed to passage. To this decision Mr. Ellsworth himself yielded. That is why the bill was not called up to-day and why it will not pass the Senate.

After adjournment to-day Senator Ellsworth talked at length with Senators Cantor and Grady, explaining to them the programme that had been decided upon and the reasons therefor.

News of the decision to abandon the bill was glad tidings to scores of Senators and members of both parties who have been looking forward with dread and many misgivings to the prospect of having to vote for the measure, obnoxious and unpopular as it was, under coercion from the powers that be in their respective parties.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, when seen in regard to the matter this evening, said:

"I was at the executive chamber this morning and saw Gov. Black, but not at his request, or with any other gentlemen. In regard to the anti-newspaper bill I will say that, so far as my opinion goes, I have always been antagonistic to the measure, and have been free to express these sentiments to my friends. Of course I have no vote in the Legislature, but had I a vote, it would be recorded in opposition to the bill.

"I cannot now see, and I never could ascertain, the insistence upon the passage of this bill with the disapproval of the press of the State, and I think they have certain rights that should not only be respected but protected. I hope that the Ellsworth bill will not pass, and I do not think it will."

PRIMARY BILL CONFLICT.

Republican Local "Machines" in New York and Kings Counties Fighting Certain Features.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Republican local machines in New York and Kings Counties are making a last and determined stand against certain features of the Primary bill.

The main point of attack is the Kentucky plan of enrollment. This plan consists of a simple and open declaration of party affiliation by the voter at the same time that he registers for the regular election. It was the main feature of the Pavey bill, and was incorporated in the measure reported by the Judiciary Committee. Senator Lexow was inclined to oppose it, on the ground that it destroyed the secrecy of the ballot, and forced the party to reveal its voting strength just before the election, and his first bill contained a provision for the filing of a written oath in place of the verbal declaration to the Election Inspector. In the draft agreed on by the conferees this was omitted and the Pavey plan retained.

Senator Lexow said to-day that the bill now in the hands of his committee would probably be changed so as to provide for a secret declaration.

"A number of alterations have been made and will be made in the bill as introduced," he said, "but most of them are simply verbal and technical corrections. The only modification of importance likely to be made is in the line of greater secrecy in the enrollment. It is probable that for an open statement of the party with which the elector desires to enroll we will substitute a blank oath, to be signed, placed in a sealed envelope by itself, and filed. We don't think it wise to make a party show its hand in advance of the election, as the present bill compels it to do."

This change is understood to have been urged by Mr. Quigg in his conference with the Governor yesterday. The independents view the suggestion with suspicion, because of its machine origin, and they resist it on the ground that it seeks to replace a perfectly easy and simple scheme of enrollment for a troublesome and complicated one. Everything that makes enrollment more difficult is, they contend, in the interest of the machine, and they regard this proposed change as a dangerous move in that direction.

The Kings County Republicans are split on the question of excepting that portion of the greater city from the special enrollment provided in the bill for the Spring of this year. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Walter B. Atterbury, President of the Kings County Committee, are urging that Kings be left out, and Senators Brush and Wray insist that it be kept in. Messrs. Woodruff and Atterbury contend that no reorganization is needed or demanded there now, but Senators Wray and Brush urge that the new enrollment is exactly what is wanted, and that it is for them the very meat of the measure.

A revised copy of the Primary bill was brought to the Capitol to-day by W. H. Hotchkiss of Buffalo, who has been at work, with Paul D. Cravath, in New York looking for errors, omissions, and duplications, and generally polishing the phraseology of the measure. This perfected draft will be used at the public hearing, to be held on the bill on Thursday, when representatives of the new Fifty-three organization, of the Allied Political Clubs, and of various Good Government Clubs in New York City are expected to suggest still other amendments.

F. G. AGENS, JR., ON TRIAL.

The Charge Against Him Is Causing the Death of C. N. Abeel.

NEWARK, N. J., March 8.—Frederick G. Agens, Jr., a well-known young society man of this city, was to-day put on trial for manslaughter before Judge Fort, in the Essex County Court of Quarter Sessions. It is charged that he caused the death of Cauldwell N. Abeel, another well-known young man of this place, by striking him in the face, on Dec. 22, without any provocation, in Simonson's restaurant. Abeel died on Jan. 22 following.

James H. Perry, Abeel's companion at the time of the altercation, told of the events which led up to the assault. Abeel, who had been in the restaurant, moved over to the table where Agens, Mrs. Carrie Hurd, and Miss Alice Guenther were sitting. Abeel had previously asked them to drink, but they declined. Abeel, he said, was talking to Miss Guenther, when Agens suddenly exclaimed, "What do you mean?" and then struck him. The row was stopped, and soon after, Perry said, he and Abeel went to Gerloch's, where Abeel became very ill.

Dr. Peter V. P. Howlett, who attended Abeel, was the leading witness. He testified that he found him suffering from concussion of the brain, bruises, and laceration. The autopsy showed that death had resulted from inflammation of the brain, produced by concussion, such as might have been caused by the blow he had received.

Several other witnesses testified, Frank E. Mason saying that Abeel and Perry seemed to be under the influence of liquor. The trial will be continued.

LOADED CAR KILLS THREE

An Engineer Said to be Responsible for an Accident at the New Bridge.

ITALIAN WORKMEN CHASE HIM

He Escapes, but a Detective Afterward Catches Him—Four Men Buried Under Two Tons of Dirt—One of Them Still Alive.

Three men were killed and one seriously injured yesterday morning, as the result of John Niddower, an engineer, having lost control of the machinery used in hoisting a car of dirt weighing two tons, and letting the car fall thirty-two feet into a trench at the foot of Delancey Street, where twenty Italians were excavating for the foundation work of the new East River bridge. The dead:

JOSEPH DRUMEL, thirty years old; 91 Mulberry Street.

DOMINICK DOTTORE, twenty-four years old; 61 Mulberry Street.

JOSEPH RUMMELS, thirty-one years old; 69 Bayard Street.

The injured:

VITO LENA, twenty-four years old; 91 Mulberry Street.

Niddower, who lives at 200 East Sixty-fifth Street, presented a third-class engineer's license to Edward Shanly of the firm of Shanly & Ryan, 26 Tompkins Street, the contractors, yesterday morning, and after John Ahearn, the foreman, had arranged the usual signals for raising and lowering the car, he started to work at 6 o'clock. The car, which is four feet square and is made of heavy timber, is filled with dirt in the trench, and then raised by a small donkey engine to the street level, where it is placed on tracks and, after being run to the pier, dumped into a scow.

Everything had worked smoothly until about 8 o'clock, when Ahearn gave the signal to Niddower to raise the car. Niddower, who stood in a little cabin, jerked the lever and the car ascended, hovering for an instant over the group of Italians beneath it, and then falling with startling rapidity, burying the four men under it and crushing them into the soft dirt. The car almost immediately ascended again and was dragged on to the street, but the men did not wait to put it on the tracks, for Niddower was seen to dash out of his shanty, and the mob of Italians shouting imprecations started in pursuit. When Niddower saw them following armed with picks, shovels, and stones, he redoubled his efforts and, dashing into the saloon at 56 Goerck Street, rushed up stairs to the roof, with the mob at his heels. He was too quick, however, for his pursuers, and jumping to the roof of the adjoining house, he ran down stairs and escaped through an alley. The Italians returned to the trench, where they found Father Sheehan of the Church of St. Rose of Lima administering the last sacraments to the injured men. Drumel and Dottore died a few moments later, and an ambulance took the other two men, in an unconscious condition, to Gouverneur Hospital, where Rumelo died an hour later. Lena is in a critical condition, and his recovery is doubtful.

The police of the Delancey Street Station arrested Contractor Edward Shanley and John Ahearn, the foreman. Ahearn said there was no confusion as to the signals and that Niddower had either pulled the wrong lever when he had raised the car to the street or pulled the lever he had his hand on the wrong way.

Shanley was released at the station house, and Ahearn was held at the Essex Market Court to await the action of the Coroner, who held him in $1,500 bail for the inquest.

Detective Murray last night captured Niddower at Prince Street and the Bowery, and locked him up in the Delancey Street Police Station.

TWO HURLED EIGHT STORIES.

Painters Killed While at Work on a Twenty-third Street Office Building.

Two men employed in painting the west side of the new office building at 121 West Twenty-third Street fell from a swinging platform, on which they were working, to the ground yesterday afternoon and were instantly killed. One of the ropes used in holding the platform to the cornice snapped without warning, precipitating the men to the pavement.

The men killed were Charles Reich, forty-four years old, of 605 East Eighty-third Street, and Thomas Flaherty, fifty-five years old, of Orange, N. J. Nearly every bone in their bodies was broken.

Charles P. Carroll, the contractor, of 1,510 Third Avenue, was arrested, and when taken to Jefferson Market Court on a charge of criminal negligence, told Magistrate Simms that the platform belonged to him, but that the ropes did not. He said the men improperly rigged the rope, and that they should have used two ropes instead of one. Carroll said that it was the first time in his twenty years' business as contractor that he had been charged with negligence, and Magistrate Simms paroled him until this morning, telling him to bring the rope into court and to secure such other evidence as would tend to show that the rope did not belong to him.

The mangled bodies of the dead painters were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station to await the action of the Coroner.

BRIDGE WORKMAN HURT.

Accident at the Brooklyn End of the New Structure.

Hugo Sello, an Italian, employed in the Brooklyn superstructure of the new bridge at the foot of South Sixth Street, Williamsburg, narrowly escaped being killed yesterday. He was accidentally struck by one of the trucks used in carrying material from the excavation to the scows.

The blow threw him into the excavation, a depth of twenty feet. He received a scalp wound and several contusions and bad bruises. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where it was said he would recover.

Died from Cutting a Corn.

Mrs. Ann Miller, wife of Hugh Miller of 10 Mercer Street, Jersey City, a retired coal dealer, died on Monday from blood poisoning consequent upon cutting a corn. She was seventy-two years old. She and her husband were making arrangements to celebrate their golden wedding, which would have occurred next week. The couple had no children.

Philadelphia Record Syndicate.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—A syndicate formed by George H. Earle, Jr., and Richard Y. Cook, to-day took up the loans of $500,000, secured by bonds and stock of the Record Publishing Company, and held by P. A. B. Widener, William L. Elkins, James McManes, and the Kemble estate. These securities, it is claimed, represent a control of The Record property.

The Only One Ever Found.

The New Dry Air Germicide for the Cure of Diseases in the Respiratory Organs.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

By Inhalation Alone Can Germs Be Reached and Destroyed.

It has often been said by scientific and medical men that nature has provided a cure for every disease, an antidote for every poison. This saying was never so clearly exemplified as in the discovery of HYOMEI, the first Dry Air Germicide ever found of sufficient power to kill the germs of all respiratory diseases, yet volatile enough to impregnate every particle of air breathed and leave it free from moisture. For years physicians have labored to find some cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, and statistics show how utterly they have failed in their efforts. This has not been for the lack of a remedy which would kill the bacilli of disease, but due to the fact that such remedies could be used in no other way than through sprays, douches, atomizers, and vapors, which precluded all possibility of their ever entering the bronchial tubes and lungs. What a contrast between these old methods and the new! Since HYOMEI was first discovered this new germicide, which can be carried in the air you breathe to the minutest air cells of the lungs, has been tested by over 381,000 people, and, although every bottle has been guaranteed, but eleven persons out of this vast number have reported no benefit received and asked for a return of their money.

FREE TREATMENT

by a local physician with "Hyomei" given daily at the office, 23 East 20th St., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

FREE SAMPLES.

Persons living out of the city can obtain a free sample of "HYOMEI" by sending a two-cent stamp for same.

"HYOMEI" CURES BY INHALATION

"Hyomei" Outfit $1. Extra Bottles, 50c. "Hyomei" Balm, (a wonderful healer,) 25c. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Send for the Story of "Hyomei." Mailed free.

R. T. BOOTH CO.,
23 East 20th St., N. Y.

FOR THE CHARTER CELEBRATION

Reports at the Meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee.

The Plan and Scope Committee of the Citizens' Committee on the Celebration of Charter Day met last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A. W. Peters presided. As Chairman of the sub-committee on legislation, he reported that Senator Cantor and Gen. Roe would meet Gov. Black in Albany to-day to confer as to what action the Legislature would be asked for in relation to the National Guard taking part in the celebration.

Mr. Weir reported negotiations with the trunk line officials to be in progress for excursion rates east of Pittsburg and Buffalo. Gen. Wilson, as Chairman of the Historical Committee, said it was proposed to have every surviving Major General, Federal and Confederate, of the civil war and the two or three surviving Lieutenant Generals of the Confederacy at the public meetings in Manhattan and Brooklyn on Monday evening, May 2. The Generals will also review the military parade. The committee will meet in the Fifth Avenue Hotel Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

OHIO'S DOG TAX VOID.

Supreme Court Follows a New York Decision in Its Opinion.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 8.—The act of the Legislature of 1898, authorizing the Humane Society to collect a license of $2 each on all dogs, was declared unconstitutional by Judge Samuel Smith, in the Court of Common Pleas to-day. He held that, although the act is of a general nature, it is not of uniform operation. He also held that the act is contrary to the Constitution, which prohibits confiscation of property without judicial hearing. In his opinion, Judge Smith said: "Dogs are property. The city cannot act as a collector for a corporation. The Supreme Court of New York, in the case of Fox against the Humane Society, is a parallel case to the local one. That tribunal held a similar law void." Hence, Judge Smith enjoins the society from taking possession of M. A. Fagin's dog. The Humane Society will appeal. The Court suggested police regulations to solve the dog question. As 2,000 people have for four years paid $2 apiece to the Humane Society, $16,000 is involved. Many suits may follow.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Col. William H. Nash, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Major Charles A. Booth, Quartermaster, and Capt. Owen J. Sweet, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will assemble at the Clothing Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, St. Louis, Mo., March 10, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for the loss of certain subsistence stores, the property of the United States, reported stolen from the depot wagon Feb. 25, 1898, while in transit to the railroad depot.

Capt. James B. Aleshire, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed from Chicago to Lathrop, Mo., on official business pertaining to the inspection of cavalry and artillery horses for the army.

Leave of absence for one month from the date of his relief from duty at the Arkansas Industrial University, Feb. 28, is granted First Lieut. Elias Chandler, Sixteenth Infantry.

Capt. George H. Roach, Seventeenth Infantry, at his own request, is relieved from duty with the National Guard of Missouri, to take effect April 15, and will then join his company.

Navy.

Paymaster L. C. Kerr's orders of March 3 to the Miantonomoh, are revoked, and he is ordered to be ready for orders to the Minneapolis.

The order of March 3 detaching Passed Assistant Paymaster M. M. Ramsay from the Montgomery is revoked.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Z. W. Reynolds's orders of March 3, to the Montgomery, are revoked, and he is ordered to the Miantonomoh, March 10.

Paymaster T. J. Cowie is ordered as Paymaster of the Torpedo Station when the present Paymaster is detached.

Paymaster L. G. Boggs is detached from the Torpedo Station, ordered home, and to settle accounts, and to be ready to go to the Columbia.

Capt. H. B. Robeson is detached from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, and is ordered home, and to await orders.

Commander S. Belden is detached as Inspector in charge of the Seventh Lighthouse District, April 8, and ordered home, to await orders, and settle accounts.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Alert arrived at Corinto, March 7.

Porter arrived at Key West, March 7.

Brooklyn sailed from La Guayra for Hampton Roads, March 8.

Louis Tanty

formerly Chef of Napoleon III and the Imperial family of Russia, says:

"I will never think of preparing for myself frying fat so long as I will be able to get Cottolene, and I firmly believe that there is no neutral frying material except the most expensive and pure olive oil, equal to Cottolene for frying purposes."

Cottolene

is pure vegetable oil combined with choice beef suet, and is healthful, appetizing, digestible. Endorsed by eminent physicians, and recommended by cooking experts as in every way preferable to lard or animal fat.

The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold

"THE" ALLEN'S CLUB RAIDED

Chief McCullagh and Capt. Chapman Believe the Worst Poolroom in Town Is Destroyed.

HAVE WORKED EIGHT WEEKS

They Arrest 196 Men and Think a Long Fight Between the Police and an Old Lawbreaker Has Ended in Victory.

There was another flank movement and apparent rout yesterday in the long war between the Police Department of this city and the famous Allen family. Whether it will end in the final and ignominious extinction of the last of the Allens is a question yet to be decided.

"The" Allen's place—or what was supposed to be his place, and also supposed to be a poolroom and gambling place, conducted under the name and charter of "The West Side Club," at 80 Sixth Avenue—was raided. "Tire" Allen was arrested, along with 195 other men, after a great gathering together of police in plain clothes and a battering down of doors with axes which once belonged to the Fire Department and "jimmies" which once belonged to burglars.

Chief of Police McCullagh took personal and active part in the operation. Some men who ought to be able to give important and convicting evidence "squealed"—which means that they told what they knew—and the sound of their squealing was taken down on white paper and resounded with dismal echoes through all the recesses of the Tenderloin and around the east side and the west side also.

Allen Gets Bail.

Police Magistrate Meade appeared and took bail for Allen, who went free after less than two hours of confinement, leaving 195 of the 196 behind him, including the men who had "squealed," and how the shrillness of the squealing may die out, what changes and lapses of memory may come, and how many holes the lawyers for the defense may drive through evidence, indictments, and the case generally, Chief McCullagh could not say last night.

He went over his facts with a face drawn with anxiety and careful thought, and said he could not find a flaw or an opening anywhere. He believed he had his man at last, but he could not be sure, for he was against "The" Allen, and no police officer anywhere has ever had a harder proposition than "The" Allen is. The Chief has expressive eyes which sparkled and nervous hands which trembled a little as he handled his papers and memoranda, trying to assure himself that his case was complete and invincible.

"The" Allen stood before him, hat off—an undersized man with a stoop, with lank, dark hair growing too thinly to cover the baldness of the top of his head, with a high, bold forehead, and small, humid, grayish eyes, a short mustache, which would be white if it was not dyed a dense black, and a face wrinkled and seamed. His voice was tremulous, and he inserted a deferential "Sir" in every sentence, whether he was speaking to the Chief or answering the reporters, who made a ring about him and hovered over him. His dress, manner, and appearance he is like an elderly and absolutely respectable clerk in a retail establishment, who feels that his job is precarious and is anxious to propitiate everybody.

Yet he is the last and most successful and powerful of a family which has been for more than thirty years known in the greatest city on this continent, as the James brothers were known in Missouri and the McCoys were known in West Virginia, as dangerous, desperate, and law-defying men who had "pulls" and influences radiating and reaching everywhere, whose enmity was to be dreaded and whose friendship was worth seeking and keeping.

At War with the Police for Years.

"The" Allen has been at war with the police for years and years. He has been accused of many crimes, the newspapers have printed so many columns about him that his reputation is world wide, his places have been raided, and there are indictments standing against him. He has defied his foes in blue coolly. He has escaped sometimes on technicalities, sometimes nobody knows how. He has always contrived to keep some shield of law between himself and harm.

Only a few weeks ago he bodily threw out of his place policemen who had gone there to watch it, and when he presented his case before a Police Magistrate that official was compelled under the law to instruct him that he had acted within his rights because he had a charter and license for a social club. Over a year ago he had a place at West Broadway and Houston Street, which was raided as a pool room, but he and the others who were arrested there escaped punishment.

When Chief McCullagh gave his Captains rigid instructions about breaking up gambling places and pool rooms two days ago, he doubtless had Allen in mind. He and Capt. Chapman of the Mercer Street Station had been working eight weeks to make a case, and had succeeded in getting two detectives, McMillan of the Eighteenth and Hahn of the Twenty-first, into Allen's. Both men reported that they had made bets and won and lost money on the races in the rooms of the "West Side Club," and they gave evidence which, in the judgment of the Chief, made conviction sure. Therefore a raid was arranged for yesterday afternoon.

Scene of the Raid.

No. 80 Sixth Avenue is a three-story brick building, painted terra cotta in front, and is four doors north of Waverley Place. There is a restaurant on the ground floor with a narrow opening into a hallway on the south side. On the transom over the hall door "West Side Club" is painted. By arrangement of the Chief and Capt. Chapman, the Captain left the Mercer Street Station at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with fifteen patrolmen, a Roundsman, and Sergeant, all in plain clothes.

They scattered and drifted along the streets unnoticed, arriving at 80 Sixth Avenue at 4:25 o'clock. Allen and "Ed" Hoppe were found standing at the hall door, which was closed. Part of the police force had been sent around through Waverley Place, and had made their way through yards and houses to the roofs around the rear of the building. Allen and Hoppe were immediately arrested and taken aside, and, with axes and "jimmies," the police attacked the hall door. It yielded after a while, as did the vestibule door inside, which was secured by bolt and chain.

On the second floor, the room looking on the street was found open, with twenty-one men standing and sitting about in it. Heavy folding doors shut off a rear room. These were chopped down, and in the room 173 men were found huddled together. The fire in the stove was burning high with papers that had been torn up and thrown into it. The wires had been cut, and the telegraphic instrument had been taken out.

The proceedings were all cool and businesslike. Nobody was excited or angry or flippant or hilarious. Capt. Chapman was doubtful about the men in the front room, and issued to each of them a check to insure his identity in case it should be decided that he was not subject to arrest. Everybody was told to stand fast and wait, and everybody stood and waited.

Crowd and Rooms in Harmony.

The rooms were poorly furnished and the crowd was generally appropriate to its surroundings. There were a few young and middle-aged men who were well dressed and looked like respectable business men. The others were in various stages of shabbiness and looked like a gathering of broken-down followers of the races and gamblers of the lower order. Reserves were called from the West Twentieth Street and Charles Street Stations, but they were needed, not to guard the prisoners, but to keep back the great crowd that gathered in the avenue before the house and blocked traffic.

Three patrol wagons were called, and the 196 men were carried away, 139 to the Mercer Street and fifty-seven to the MacDougal Street Station. The telegraph instrument was found where it had been hid in a little side room leading through a hallway from the back room. There were also the screens with loose strips of oilcloth hung beneath. According to the detectives men who wanted to bet put their money with slips containing their names, the amounts and the horses bet on under these strips. Those who won presented their duplicate slips and got their money the same way, seeing nobody.

At the Mercer Street Station Chief McCullagh took charge of the examination of the prisoners, who were arranged in a long file around the wall of the station, and were brought before the Sergeant's desk one by one. Most of them told the same story. They had been invited into the club by an unknown friend, had never been there before, and had seen no betting or evidence of it. The Chief usually dismissed them with the remark: "You are lying, and you know it."

Then they were searched, led back, and locked up. More than sixty pocket knives of various kinds were taken from them and piled on the desk. Only one of the crowd had a revolver, and he managed to drop it on the floor, where a policeman found it. The oldest prisoner was eighty-four and the youngest seventeen years old.

Four Men Make Statements.

Four men—two of them well-dressed foreigners and one the cashier of the rooms—beckoned the Chief at different times, and were led into the Captain's room. There their statements were taken, and they were afterward brought out, and they identified "Ed" Hoppe as the man who kept the door and "Ed" Mahon as the man who hung up the cards giving the names of horses and the odds on them. They gave other information, which the police would not disclose, but over which they were jubilant. The cashier is regarded as a star witness.

It was nearly 8 o'clock before the last of the prisoners was in the cells. Then Magistrate Meade arrived and took bail for Allen in $500, Adolph Flesser of 38 West Houston Street becoming his bondsman. In his deferential, halting way Allen pleaded strongly for George Waters, a portly, well-dressed man, who, having been apparently only one of the general crowd, was released on bail to the Sergeant as a disorderly person. Most of the other prisoners were held as "disorderly."

Fifty or seventy-five chairs, several settees and tables, a slate with a bulletin announcing a special meeting of the West Side Club for last night, and signed by "Ed Knox, President," the telegraph instrument and a few packs of cards, screens and strips of oilcloth constituting the furniture of the place, were hauled to the station and piled in the corners.

There was a great gathering later of men with protuberating abdomens, "loud" suits, silk hats, and massive diamonds to offer bail for the remaining captives. One or two cabs waited in front of the Mercer Street Station to take some of the better class of victims away. The Sergeant was busy until after midnight taking bonds.

All the prisoners will appear in the Jefferson Market Court this morning at 10 o'clock.

Allen made a statement to the reporters, in which he said that he managed the West Side Club, and that it was disconnected from the alleged poolroom at the rear. That will evidently be his line of defense. He said there were now two indictments against him, but that he feared neither of them, and added that he was a "sporting man," and as a sporting man despised gamblers as much as any preacher in town does. The two principles of a "sporting man" he defined as "Charity covers a multitude of sins" and "Mind your own business."

THE EATON FIRE LOSS CASES.

Bank of Toronto Sues for a Settlement of Loss Resisted on the Ground of Fraud.

The case of the Bank of Toronto against the Keystone Insurance Company of New Brunswick is expected to come up before Chief Justice Sir W. R. Meredith at Toronto on the 21st inst. The case is the second in the series of trials arising out of the celebrated Eaton loss, at Toronto, in the early part of the Summer of 1897, the settlement of which has been resisted by the companies interested on the contention that the proofs of loss contained fraudulent statements in regard to the value of the property destroyed. The claims were assigned to the bank by the John Eaton Company, Limited, shortly after the fire.

The first suit was brought against the Quebec Fire Insurance Company, before Justice Ferguson, who has not yet rendered his decision. As this case was not a test case it is expected that the Bank of Toronto will sue each company individually. The companies on the loss were the Quebec Fire, Keystone of New Brunswick, Manchester, Imperial, Scottish Union and National, London Mutual, London Assurance, Caledonian, and the Alliance of London. The Quebec Fire case was unnecessarily prolonged by the fact that the counsel for the companies had no previous knowledge that the Bank of Toronto was the only assignee of the policies. It was further developed during the first trial that the plaintiffs were confined mainly to the Baker explanation as to the alleged fraudulent and padded stock sheets of January, 1895, and August, 1896, in their efforts to disprove the demurrer of fraud set up by the insurance company.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Sun Mutual Fire of New Orleans and the Royal Exchange Assurance of London have applied for membership in the Western Union.

The firm of Ryan & Grace, composed of William H. Ryan and Thomas Pitt Grace, has been appointed General Agent of the Penn Mutual Life for Brooklyn and Long Island.

Insurance Commissioner Campbell of Michigan, following the policy of Superintendent Van Cleave of Illinois, has declared annexes unlawful and designated the 16th inst. for a hearing to be given to the interests affected by his opinion.

The Gregory Insurance Agency has applied for admission to the St. Louis board, in accordance with the instructions of the companies represented in that office. The agency of the Colonial and the Washington, held by Gregory, have been taken up. The Colonial has appointed W. H. Markham & Sons for St. Louis.

One of the large Bavarian reinsurance companies, whose home office is located at Munich, has completed all the necessary arrangements preliminary to the formal application for admission to the State of New York. It is reported that a former officer of the German-American Insurance Company of New York will be appointed United States Manager.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has received inquiries in regard to the new form of annual statement used this year from Insurance Superintendent Orear of Missouri and Attorney General Jackson of Alabama. The only examination of the association, however, which is now being made is that recently instituted by the New York Department, at the request of the management of the association.

The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association of Galesburg, Ill., and the Merchants' Life Association of St. Louis have notified Controller W. A. Wright of Georgia that they contemplate withdrawal from that State because of the new statute requiring assessment policies to be stamped across the face in red ink, "Issued on the assessment plan." It is likely that the National Accident Society of New York will take similar action.

The Executive Committee of the Tariff Association (fire underwriters) will meet to-day, jointly with the special committee recently appointed to consider the question of reinsurance. Many of the stronger members of the association are beginning to realize that they must offer their lines of reinsurance to the small companies much more liberally, if they sincerely desire to prevent the disruption of the association by the withdrawal of the latter.

The casualty companies composing the liability compact are discussing the defects of the present rate manual, which has failed to increase materially the income of the companies. The difficulty is thought by some to be due to the fact that a general casualty company can write steam boilers at an extremely low rate, and thus capture the liability line as well. The consequent friction is more noticable in Chicago than in New York.

Oscar Ising, United States Manager of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London, sails for England today on the St. Louis. The company is licensed to do a credit insurance business in this country. The fact that its London office has arranged to furnish the International Registry Company with accident policies, to accompany the latter's identification outfits, has given rise to an unfounded report that the Ocean Accident intends to compete for general liability business in the United States. The deposits of the company in various States, amounting to $530,000, were made for the purpose of doing a credit insurance business, but the company is not licensed to transact business in any other line of insurance—fire, life, or liability.

Seventy-first Regiment Review.

Large crowds of invited guests last evening witnessed the review of the Seventy-first Regiment, in its armory at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, by Major Gen. Hoffman. Seven hundred men were in line, with Col. F. V. Greene in command.

After the review there was the presentation of State and regimental long service medals, and the Sheridan recruiting trophy. Musician William H. Wetfall received the State medal for twenty-five years' service, Private Edward L. Gayton, the medal for twenty years, Color-Bearer Noah Bruford and Capt. John W. Whittle got the regimental long-service medal, and the Sheridan trophy was awarded to Company D for making forty-nine enlistments in two years.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

General Passenger Agents Take Steps to Stop the Northwestern Rate War.

PEACE COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Spirited Talk at a Large Meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Followed by an Agreement to Hold a General Conference.

An unusually well attended meeting of General Passenger Agents of the trunk line railroads and their connections was held in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday for the purpose of devising means of diverting a rate war in the Northwest and Klondike passenger business. The controversy between the Canadian Pacific on the one side and the Grand Trunk, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific on the other, has assumed an aspect threatening to the interests of all of the trunk line roads. About fifty passenger agents, general and local, attended the meeting, which was presided over by Trunk Line Commissioner L. P. Farmer. There were present General Passenger Agents George H. Daniels of the New York Central, D. I. Roberts of the Erie, J. R. Wood and E. A. Ford of the Pennsylvania lines, C. E. Lambert of the West Shore, W. F. Holwill of the Lackawanna, and A. J. Smith of the Lake Shore; also Passenger Traffic Manager D. B. Martin of the Baltimore and Ohio, Passenger Traffic Manager McNicoll of the Canadian Pacific, and General Passenger Agent Whitney of the Great Northern. All of the lines in the Central Passenger Association were represented, and many in the New England and the Southeastern Passenger Associations.

Much interest was manifested in the proceedings and there was a spirited discussion of the situation, in which the representatives of the leading roads took part. The Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk lines were practically on trial. The recent action of the Grand Trunk in establishing a ticket agency in the Barge Office in this city for the purpose of influencing through passenger traffic to the Northwest has aroused much feeling among the passenger agents of other lines. This step of the Grand Trunk is in open defiance of the rules of the Trunk Line Association. The standard rate of fare, second-class, from New York to St. Paul, as fixed by the Trunk Line Association, is $26.50. The Grand Trunk agent in the Barge Office, it is alleged, offered second-class tickets last Monday at $13.50. This cut, taken in connection with the reduced rates offered by the Canadian Pacific, has seriously disturbed the harmony that has prevailed in the matter of west-bound passenger traffic for some time. In the remarks made at yesterday's meeting there were plain intimations by representatives of the Eastern trunk lines that either the rate cutting would have to stop or each road would be compelled to take measures to protect its own interests.

Suggestions of the Report.

A report was submitted by General Passenger Agents Roberts of the Erie, and Daniels of the New York Central, who were appointed a committee a few days ago to go to Montreal and try to adjust the differences between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railroads. This report was substantially as follows:

We suggest and urge that after March 14 all lines restore rates to tariffs in effect prior to the present disturbances, and that all lines that are paying commissions on the traffic, return on March 14 to the normal, agreed commissions in effect prior to these disturbances. This would require the cancellation of tariffs recently issued by the Western lines, the New England lines, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, the transatlantic steamship and other lines both east and west bound, and foreign as well as domestic, and the restoration of all fares to regularly agreed and authorized tariffs recognized by lines in interest as properly in effect prior to these disturbances. We also suggest that a conference of the lines interested be held in New York not later than March 17 for the purpose of general discussion.

Another Conference.

Acting on the suggestion of the Messrs. Roberts and Daniels, that if the parties in interest could be brought together to discuss this proposition, a peaceful arrangement might be effected, the meeting appointed a conference committee consisting of one representative from each of the passenger associations, as follows: D. B. Martin of the Baltimore and Ohio, E. A. Ford of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, A. S. Hanson, General Passenger Agent of the Boston and Albany, and A. S. Thweatt of the Southern Railway. The members of this committee conferred informally with representatives of the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk lines, and recommended late in the afternoon that another joint committee meeting be held which representatives of all of the interested lines may attend. This recommendation was acted on favorably, and Chairman Farmer designated next Tuesday, the 15th inst., as the date and the rooms of the Trunk Line Association as the place for the said meeting.

A resolution was adopted yesterday providing that 150 pounds of personal baggage may be checked free over the lines represented by the Joint Passenger Committee on each full first or second class ticket sold at authorized regular or reduced fares, and seventy-five pounds of personal baggage on each half ticket; also that through baggage of first and second class passengers weighing in excess of the free allowance thus authorized shall be subject to a charge of not less than 12 per cent. of the standard first-class limited fare via the direct route, provided that no less charge than 25 cents shall be made in any case.

RAILROAD UNION OPPOSED.

Attempt to Stop an Alleged Gould Scheme in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 8.—An important suit was filed here to-day in Pulaski Chancery Court by the State of Arkansas against the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company to restrain the road from purchasing or leasing the Little Rock and Memphis Railway. Col. S. W. Fordyce, President of the Cotton Belt Road, is made defendant. Gov. Jones published an open communication to Col. Fordyce a few days ago, informing him that as Governor of the State of Arkansas, and by authority in him vested, he gave him notice that any steps looking to the purchase or lease of the Little Rock and Memphis must be declared off because the charters granted the road controlled by him and of the Little Rock and Memphis specifically provide that in no event should the two roads ever become property of either corporation.

The two are competing lines, and the Governor felt warranted in interposing his official objection. It is also the belief that the Gould interest instigates Fordyce's actions. The complaint calls on Col. Fordyce to show every detail of the transaction before a court of adjudication. There are seven counts in the complaint. J. M. Moore and W. B. Truitt are assisting the Attorney General in the management of the suit.

Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain Lines.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain Railways was held in this city to-day. The report for 1897 showed: Gross earnings, $24,805,451, an increase of $2,793,490; operating expenses, $17,454,111, increase of $962,787; net earnings, $7,351,339; total income, $8,177,611; charges against income, $7,682,490, increase of $367,601; surplus, $495,120. Directors were elected as follows: For the Missouri Pacific—George J. Gould, Russell Sage, Edwin Gould, Louis Fitzgerald, John P. Munn, John G. Moore, Howard Gould, Samuel Sloan, Thomas T. Eckert, D. D. Parmly, S. H. H. Clark, D. K. Ferguson, C. G. Warner. For the Iron Mountain—George J. Gould, Russell Sage, C. C. W. Lowrey, John T. Terry, Henry Whelen, A. L. Hopkins, D. D. Parmly, R. M. Gallaway, Howard Gould, Frank Jay Gould, R. J. Lackland, C. G. Warner, D. K. Ferguson.

Pennsylvania Road's Annual Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held to-day. The annual report, which showed gross earnings of $128,278,086, operating expenses of $87,641,031, and net earnings of $40,637,054, was approved and adopted, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the officers of the company for their efficient management of the company's affairs. A committee of seven stockholders was chosen to consult with President Thomson, in the selection of a Board of Directors to be placed in nomination and voted for by the stockholders on March 22. The present board will be re-elected.

Canadian Pacific's $15 Rate.

George L. Thayer, the agent of the Western Passenger Association, at the Barge Office, said yesterday that the Canadian Pacific had established a rate to St. Paul of $15 over the New York Central to Montreal, the Central receiving about $7. The trunk lines charge, including the commissions, $15 to Chicago, so that the Western lines, meet the Canadian Pacific, were compelled to carry from Chicago to St. Paul free. The Lehigh Valley has made a rate which enabled the Western lines to meet the Canadian Pacific cut without this free haul.

The Grand Trunk May Appeal.

LONDON, March 8.—The Privy Council has granted the Grand Trunk Railroad leave to appeal against the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of Washington vs. the Grand Trunk Railroad.

AGAINST INSURANCE BROKERS.

Bill Introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Adler.

ALBANY, March 8.—Mr. Adler has introduced in the Assembly a bill designed to remedy a situation, which he describes as follows:

"It has for some years been the custom for insurance brokers to charge insurers higher premiums than called for by the policies, and diverting the excess to their own use instead of benefiting the companies. The companies, besides assuming enormous risk for losses and expenses for management, have lost millions of dollars in this way. The continuance of this practice will surely drive a large number of the companies into bankruptcy, for, although the insurers are willing to pay adequate rates for their policies, the money paid by them to the brokers for insurance is never decided by the companies, as it is to the interest of the brokers to obtain policies written at low figures in order to make their profits large.

"A feeling of discontent has grown among the companies because of these continuous efforts of the brokers to bring rates down not for the benefit of the insurers, but for the brokers themselves."

TROTTERS AT LOW PRICES.

Foreign Buyers Kept from the Sales by Stringent Regulations in Europe Against American Horses.

Low prices ruled yesterday at the Kellogg combination sale of trotters and pacers, the highest price reached during the day or evening sales being $385. The poor market was declared by horsemen to be a result of the action taken by some of the European Governments raising the duty on American horses. At most of the previous speed sales in Madison Square Garden foreign buyers were among the best patrons of the auctioneer.

The stock offered yesterday was not, upon the whole, high class, but better prices were looked for. The best consignment of the lot, the property of the San Mateo Stock Farm of Burlingame, Cal., will be offered to-day, and many prominent breeders are expected to be bidders. The star of the lot is Oro Wilkes, 2:11, the eight-year-old son of Sable Wilkes-Ellen Mayhew, by Director. During his career on the turf Oro Wilkes trotted twenty-four races, winning a share of the purse in every race.

Among yesterday's sales were:

Brookline, b. g., 5 years, by Optimist-Flight, by Happy Medium; L. W. Boyton..... $220
Terresita, b. m., 6, by Abdallah Wilkes-Trusty Girl, by Alert; H. Cooper..... 200
Harry Thayer, ch. g., 6, by Joseph H. Thayer-Molly Sweepstakes, by Sweep; S. S. Hammond..... 200
Ralph, (pacer), ch. g., by Sprague Wilkesdam by Petoskey; A. Kelly..... 310
Cheltenham Prince, b. g., 7, by Cheltenham-Princess D., by Baird's Hambletonian Prince; M. McDonald..... 210
Bonnie Bi., (pacer,) b. g., 11, by Happy Travelles-Merrimac, by Wilder; Wilkeswood Stock Farm, Kingston Stock Farm..... 200
Etta, b. m., 5, by Overstreet Wilkes-Nelly Bly, by Spiltwood; C. A. Ashton, Tallytown, Penn..... 250
Minnie Russell, b. m., 4, by Happy Russell-Dovinda, by King Rene; T. L. Arthur, Brooklyn..... 270
J. A. Belmont, blk. g., 8, by Alexander's Belmont-Joy, by George Wilkes; W. Coffey. 275
Red Dare, b. g., 9, by Silver Dare-Maud, by Keene Georges; J. Lewey, Brooklyn.. 385
Little Daisy, (pacer,) b. m., 13, by Young Kirkwood-dam by Daniel Webster; E. Demarest, Paterson, N. J..... 150
Lucy Strong, blk. m., 5, by Patchen Wilkes-Juno Wilkes, by Ashland Wilkes; C. A. Barlew..... 190
Annie Thorn, b. m., 7, by Harold Thorne-Annie Tell, by William Tell; S. E. Dresser. 110
Hinderetts, b. m., 5, by Hinder Wilkes-Winsome, by Onward; D. E. Tower, Jr..... 160
Camelot, blk. s., 6, by Alcantara-Camille, by Hambletonian; Walter Strause..... 150
John F., g. g., 7, by Messenger Hambletonian-Fantone, by Lumberman; S. Davis, Utica, N. Y..... 180

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Judge Stouffer won, Lucky Star second, Sutton third. Time—1:15.

SECOND RACE.—Purse. Six furlongs. Glorian won, Elsmore second, Rio Frio third. Time—1:15¼.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Mile and an eighth. Parthemax won, Paul Pry second, Benemala third. Time—1:55¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile. Scarfpin won, Refugee second, Montalade third. Time—1:35.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Valencienne won, Good Friend second, Abina third. Time—1:01¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Chapple won, Major Cook second, Miss Ross third. Time—1:15½.

The Forty-Footer Gossoon Sold.

The noted forty-footer Gossoon was sold yesterday through a New York agent to W. Rosengarten of the Philadelphia Yacht Club. Her former owner, Philip T. Dodge, will devote his spare moments during the Summer to sailing one of the new design schooners.

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TWELFTH REGIMENT GAMES

National Guardsmen and Club Representatives Furnish an Interesting Athletic Card.

CLUB CONTEST FOR POINTS

The Knickerbocker Athletic Association Wins the Regiment's Banner for Club Competition—An Obstacle Race the Source of Much Amusement.

A good card of general athletic features was well received last night in the Spring regimental games under the auspices of the Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association, at the regiment's armory, by about 3,000 Guardsmen and their friends. Only a few events were closed, and in the open numbers representatives from nearly every athletic body in and around New York competed. For the best score by points, a silk banner, offered by the Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association, was won by the Knickerbocker Athletic Association, with the Xavier Athletic Association second.

An obstacle race was a most amusing event. A row of bottomless barrels, through which the runners wriggled, was the first impediment. A high fence, a ladder, and a set of swinging trapezes were other obstacles. Last of all, each man had to dive through a barrel suspended from a frame. Joseph Conlon, a St. Bartholomew bundle of nerve and muscle, won by a fat margin.

The summaries follow:

Sixty-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by Patrick J. Walsh, St. F. X. C. A. A., (7 feet;) second, A. W. Wallace, Xavier A. C., (7 feet 6 inches.) Time—0:06 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by H. V. Bedell, Riverside W., (15 yards;) second, A. S. Jungkind, Riverside W., (15 yards;) third, O. W. Babcock, Harlem W., (scratch.) Time—2:40 3-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap, for Members Only.—Final Heat—Won by T. H. Williamson, Company D., (scratch;) second, John Hamery, Company F, (12 yards) third, J. Dempsey, Company A, (10 yards.) Time—0:26 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice, Scratch.—Won by A. E. De Cortin, Y. M. C. A.; second, A. F. Dempewolff, St. Mary's A. C.; third, W. Berryman, Y. M. C. A. Time—2:13.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by Jerome Buck, K. A. C., (4 yards;) second, Martin J. Waters, K. A. C., (18 yards;) third, H. E. Manville, N. J. A. C., (2½ yards.) Time—0:50 4-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Handicap, (for members only.)—Won by J. Thompson, Company D, (15 yards;) second, W. Torrence, Company D, (25 yards;) third, W. More, Company A, (35 yards.) Time—2:45 4-5.

One-Mile Walk, (Handicap.)—Won by H. W. Ladd, K. A. C., (50 seconds;) second, F. Bennett, New York, (1 minute;) third, Charles Liebgold, P. A. C., (50 seconds.) Time—7:28 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, (Handicap.)—Won by J. Thompson, Twelfth Regiment, (50 yards;) second, A. S. Jungkind, Riverside Wheelmen, (40 yards;) third, O. W. Babcock, Harlem Wheelmen, (scratch.) Time—5:15 2-5.

Obstacle Race, Scratch, (two laps—one-eighth mile.)—First Heat—Won by Joseph G. Conlon, St. B. A. C.; second, Harry Sperling, Alliance A. C. Time—1:36. Second Heat—Won by W. T. Carroll, St. B. A. C.; second, H. G. Smith, P. A. C. Time—1:39 3-5. Final Heat—Won by Conlon, Carroll second, Sperling third. Time—1:36.

One-Mile Run, (Handicap.)—Won by George M. Trede, Trinity School, (85 yards;) second, R. L. Sanford, Polytechnic Prep., (95 yards;) third, William F. Ryan, X. A. C., (75 yards.) Time—4:28.

One-Mile Relay Race, (Handicap.)—Won by the Lobster Team—C. A. Lambert, (14 yards,) A. J. Mendes, (18 yards,) M. J. Waters, (16 yards,) and Jerome Buck, (4 yards.) Time—3:32.

Some of the principal officials were: Referee—J. E. Sullivan, N. J. A. C.; Referee of Cycling—Will R. Pitman; Judges—E. C. Carter, N. Y. A. C.; Col. R. G. Smith, Fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. J.; Lieut. G. F. Jacoby, Eighth Regiment, N. G.; H. S. Cornish, K. A. C.; Major C. Burns, Twelfth Regiment A. C., and Capt. F. Isherwood, Twenty-second Regiment A. C.; Starter—S. D. See.

POLO DATES ASSIGNED.

The Standard of the Ponies Not Raised—Changes in the Rules to Govern Games.

Most of the polo men of the East felt certain up to last night, when the annual meeting of the Polo Association was held at the Riding Club in East Fifty-eighth Street, that the standard for height of the polo pony would be raised. A resolution directing that the standard be raised from 14.1 to 14.2 hands was offered, and as the standard was raised in England recently, it was thought that there would be no opposition. It failed to pass, however.

Only a few minor changes in the rules of the American game were made. Formerly, teams of four played three periods of twenty minutes each. Under the amended rule the teams will play four periods of fifteen minutes each. Under another of the amended rules no player is eligible to play in the championship tournament, the date for which was fixed this year from Sept. 19 to Oct. 1, on the Prospect Park grounds, in Brooklyn, unless he shall have played the majority of his winning games on the team which he plays in the championship series.

The following dates for tournaments were assigned:

Meadow Brook Hunt Club, May 23 to June 4; Country Club of Westchester, June 6 to 11; Devon Country Club, Devon, Mass., June 13 to 18; Philadelphia Country Club, June 20 to 22; Rockaway Polo Club, July 4 to 16; Point Judith Country Club, July 18 to 30; Southampton Polo Club, Aug. 1 to 6; Newport Country Club, Aug. 8 to 20; Buffalo Country Club, Aug. 22 to 27; Myopia Hunt Club, Aug. 29 to Sept. 3; Country Club of Dedham, Penn., Sept. 5 to 10; Brookline Country Club, Brookline, Mass., Sept. 12 to 17; Staten Island Polo Club, Oct. 3 to 8.

The dates for the Western tournaments will be fixed in June.

H. L. Herbert was elected Chairman of the association for the ensuing year, and the following Polo Committee was appointed: Oliver W. Bird, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., W. A. Hazard, R. L. Agarzy, and John C. Groome.

The delegates present were John Van Ness Philips, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., George W. Kendrick, P. S. P. Randolph, Robert K. Root, W. C. Candee, F. Blackwood, Albert Franche, George H. Norman, Jr., Oliver W. Bird, W. W. Keith, Morton W. Smith, Benjamin Nicoll, Robert J. Collyer, Charles A. Munn, C. H. Foster, John C. Groome, E. C. Potter, and H. L. Herbert.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

Naval Field Artillery Drill to be One of the Features—Dinner to Officers.

One of the features of the second night of the carnival to be given at Madison Square Garden next week by the Military Athletic League will be a drill of naval field artillery by a detail from the First Naval Battalion, Naval Militia. Drills of this kind are unfamiliar to the general spectator, who seldom sees seamen at their work, even when they are ashore. All naval squadrons have landing brigades, composed of seamen equipped for the time being as a mixed force of infantry and artillery. Gatling guns, three-inch breech-loading rifles, and one-pounder rapid-fire guns are used for the artillery, and are drawn by drag ropes manned by the men of the crew. Each gun has a crew of twenty-four men, two-thirds of whom are armed with rifles and act as an infantry support to the piece when it is in action.

This combination of infantry and artillery makes the drill movements lively and varied. The detail which will appear at the Garden is to represent a battery of naval field artillery, acting independently. The principal movements will be the formation of a battery square, (a device not in the tactics, but introduced as a specialty of the First Naval Battalion,) changes of front by the battery in action, changes of front by echelon movements, firing from various positions, dismounting the piece, dispersing and assembling under cover of the rifle support. The detail consists of four crews. The chief of battery will be Lieut. W. De Wolf Dimock; the chiefs of platoon, Lieuts. (junior grade) Townsend and MacFarlane; chiefs of section, Ensigns Henderson, Andrews, Griffiths, and Hill; Adjutant, Lieut. (junior grade) Boyd.

Gen. Miles and two of his aides will arrive in this city on Sunday, and go to the Waldorf-Astoria. He will review the opening parade on Monday night. Officers of the Regular Army and National Guard will be present from Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago.

Among the officers who will be entertained at dinner at the Military Club next Sunday night will be Gen. Miles, Gen. Merritt, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, Col. Worth, Col. Sumner, Major Ramsey, Gen. Howard Carroll, Capt. Parker, and Col. Barber.

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KITCHEN.
No 6 Range, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Shovel, 1 Boiler, 1 Tea Kettle, 1 Basket, 1 Broad Pan, 1 Coffee Pot, 1 Frying Pan, 2 Saucepans, 1 Range Kettle, 1 Colander, 1 Dishpan, 1 Broiler, 1 Pudding Pan, 1 Teapot, 1 Bucket, 1 3-foot Kitchen Table, 1 Kitchen Chair, Oilcloth.

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AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Major A. C. Taylor, United States Army.

EVERETT—Bishop J. H. Johnson, Los Angeles.

FIFTH AVENUE—Duke de Arcos, Spanish Minister to Mexico, and Gov. J. A. Mount, Indiana.

IMPERIAL—Judge Severence, St. Paul.

MURRAY HILL—J. W. Burdick, Albany.

NETHERLAND—Mme. Sorma, Germany.

WALDORF—Henry Watterson, Louisville, and Prince Leopold and suite, Belgium.

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Bush & Bull Co., Williamsport, Penn.; N. B. Bull, furnishing and fancy goods; Westminster Hotel.

Block, W. H., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Block, notions and furnishing goods; Hot

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Nanon—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—An Irish Gentleman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—Lilli Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00. Illustrated Lecture—11:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—In Gay New York—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Oliver Twist—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wedding Day—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Red Wallet—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11:00 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Concert—8:15.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS POWERS.

It is only in some emergency, or in anticipation of one, that the American people are apt to see what great powers may be lodged in the hands of their Chief Executive, powers which exceed those of any single public officer in other lands and are only surpassed in the case of autocratic sovereigns.

To begin with, by the express terms of the Constitution, the President is the "Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the service of the United States." Although we have had four Presidents who had won distinction in war, only the first has at any time taken actual command of troops, as did WASHINGTON in the expedition for the suppression of the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania. But with the President, nevertheless, lies the power of the Commander in Chief, and it is for him to decide to what extent he will personally exercise it. In the next place, the President has very great power over the foreign affairs of the Government. He directs the course of our Ministers to foreign Governments, receives and confers with foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, determines the tone and largely fixes the course of our foreign policy, and negotiates treaties which, though they require the approval of two-thirds of the Senate, can reach that body only through the President, and can by him be recalled at any time before final action. The President also selects the heads of all the executive departments, and, though these also must be approved by the Senate, the choice is in practice untrammeled. With him and with these heads of departments which we have come to call, after the English fashion, his "Cabinet," rests the initiative in all important matters domestic or foreign, and in the latter case the power is very great.

Much of this power is not conferred explicitly by the Constitution or by legislation. It has grown as occasion has arisen for its exercise, and it has been lodged with the Executive because there was no other agency for its convenient and adequate exercise. The early Presidents did more than their successors to increase it because, in their day, the need of action was more urgent and frequent, and the possibility less of getting action from the Legislature. It was WASHINGTON who fixed by his negotiations with England and by his policy of neutrality in the troubled closing years of the eighteenth century the policy of the United States with reference to relations with transatlantic powers in any conflict among themselves. That policy bore rich fruit in the security it gave to the country and in the development of our early commerce. It was JEFFERSON who "set the pace" in that expansion of territory which has increased the area of the United States nearly tenfold. It was MONROE, aided and advised by JEFFERSON, who erected a barrier against European acquisition of territory on the American Continent that has never been, and in human probability never will be, broken down. And passing to our own day, it is GRANT and CLEVELAND and MCKINLEY who have defined ultimate intervention in Cuba as the inevitable policy of the United States should Spain fail to recover control of that island. To meet whatever exigencies may arise from the pursuit of this policy the Congress of the United States is on the point of appropriating the enormous sum of $50,000,000 to be expended within the discretion of the President. No such grant under like conditions could, we think, be made in any country of the present day enjoying a constitutional government.

As the power of the Executive has, in so large a degree, developed from the need for its exercise, so its use by successive Presidents has, on the whole, been guided by a strong sense of responsibility. Not only is this true, but it is so steadily true that the people of the Republic quietly take it as a matter of course. There are not to-day a half dozen sane persons in the country who doubt that the great sum put at the President's disposal will be expended—if needed—with the greatest possible care and judgment and with absolute integrity on his part. We trust our Presidents, not only because experience justifies it, but because of an instinctive feeling that an American citizen in that high office will not, as to great matters, go wrong. The very greatness of the office and its duties in times of severe trial forbid it. The present President is a striking example. It is no disrespect to Mr. MCKINLEY to say that a twelvemonth since no one credited him with the very high qualities he has shown. Nothing that he had done or had had a chance to do in public life warranted it. Much in his career justified the expectation that he might prove unequal to great tasks involving firmness, coolness, and soundness of judgment, and breadth of view. But the event has proved this expectation mistaken, and even had it not been so, had Mr. MCKINLEY not been tested as he has been during the last two months, there would be no hesitation in trusting him with all the power and all the resources required by the situation. The people would feel that they were trusting their own representative. They would have, and would need to have, no fear.

THE FALSE PROPHETS.

"The only possible outcome of this affair is war." These words stand at the beginning of a Washington dispatch to a newspaper that is trying to get up a war by dint of daily shrieking. They are not the words of the President or of the Secretary of the Navy. They were not spoken by an officer of the army or navy, nor even by a Congressman. They are attributed, on the testimony of "several witnesses" unnamed, to a stenographer!

Yet the journal which quotes this young person who has thus sharpened his pencil for war derives immense pleasure from his utterance. We have no doubt that the poor wretches who read its criminal perversions and a good many persons of greater intelligence, too, actually suppose that the very next thing now is war.

The assumption that two nations between which a difference arises must straightway fall upon each other with blows like two thieves in a barroom is largely responsible for that peculiar state of the public mind that is known as the "war feeling." If the public really appreciated the reluctance of civilized nations to go to war, the number of devices they have contrived to avert war, and the number of formal steps that would have to be taken by this country and Spain before either could decently go to war with the other, there would be no such thing as a war feeling. The prospect of war would be too remote to keep it alive.

Article I. of the treaty of 1795 between Spain and the United States reads as follows:

"There shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between his Catholic Majesty, his successors and subjects and the United States and their citizens, without exception of persons or places."

That is the declaration of amity that is found in every treaty of friendship. It falls with the rest of the treaty when war is declared, of course, but it binds the two nations to exhaust all friendly means of settling their differences before proceeding to hostile action, and that obligation is solemnly recognized at Madrid and at Washington to-day.

Before we fight, we must have something to fight about, and that we have not got as yet. There is the Maine, cries the jingo mob. But the affair of the Maine—except it be shown that the Spanish Government destroyed her, which only the wildest of the wild men believe—is one to be settled by correspondence, conference, or arbitration. It is chiefly a question of facts, and so is pre-eminently one for a court of arbitration to adjudicate, as is the form and degree of reparation to be made. Spain is not going to open fire on us because she failed to protect the Maine, is she? We certainly shall not open fire on her until we have offered her a far less disagreeable alternative. Our own reasonableness, assisted by the good advice she is pretty sure to receive from friendly nations in Europe, will make her part of the settlement easy and honorable.

There remains the more serious question of Cuba. How Cuba can be freed without a collision is a question which no statesman can answer now. But the chances of a peaceful adjustment are greater now than they were a year ago, and they increase with every passing week that impresses deeper on the Spanish mind the impossibility of things continuing as they are and the hopelessness of her attempt to govern the island. Spain has much pride, but she has reason, too. She will not go to war without some attempt to foresee what its ending will be, and the more she looks ahead the less will she be disposed to begin the fighting.

So there are many possible outcomes except that of war. That is only one of many, and it is the last of all.

THE CITY CIVIL SERVICE.

The rules for the city service framed by the Mayor's commission appear to have been framed to allow as much of the old patronage-mongering as the Tammany leaders think it is safe now to take. Very shrewdly, there is no material change in the character of examinations. It is probable that for the present at least the competitive tests applied for those places that are left subject to them will be much the same as under the former administration. The Mayor and his commission have simply taken out of the competitive class a very large number of places.

Have they exceeded their powers? That is a question for the courts to decide, and there are several important elements that will enter into the decision. The most obvious of these is the refusal of the commission to submit their rules to the State commission before putting them into practice. For this they have the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, but that, of course, is not controlling. The judgment of very competent lawyers familiar with the law of this matter is that they have erred. A more important, though less obvious, point is whether the new rules conform to the Constitutional requirement that examinations shall be competitive where practicable. Is the decision of that question by the Mayor and commission final? We think not.

These and other questions involved will promptly be submitted to the courts. Meanwhile Mr. COLER, the Controller, is fully aware of the fact that if the rules are declared invalid, he will be personally responsible for all salaries paid to persons appointed under them.

MR. LOUBAT'S GIFT TO COLUMBIA.

"Certainly," observes Lord BACON, "the greatest works and of most merit for the public have proceeded from unmarried or childless men." We need not have any hesitation in alluding to the fact that the latest and one of the greatest of the benefactions of Columbia illustrates BACON'S saying, because the condition attached to Mr. LOUBAT'S munificent gift sufficiently indicates that there is no possible survivor of himself whose rights or interests he is bound to consider. He gives Columbia a piece of property valued at $1,100,000 upon condition that Columbia pays him an annuity of $60,000 for his life.

The Trustees prudently and very properly took some days to consider this offer before accepting or announcing it. But that it is a very handsome benefaction must have been plain from the first. According to the experience of many generations, there is no investment more sure of increase in value, because more sure of an increasing income, than land upon Manhattan Island. New York real estate of the present value of a million and more is more available for the purposes of the institution not only than the securities from the fluctuations of which other institutions of learning than Columbia have lately suffered, but than actual cash in bank to the same amount. If Mr. LOUBAT had made his gift in money the Trustees would have been subjected to the temptation of using it for the immediate needs of the expansion of the university. Even if they had decided to invest it, and to use only the income of it, the investment would have taken time and trouble and cost money. Yet they are put into immediate possession of a piece of property of which the income immediately available is considerably beyond the amount of the annual payment with which it is charged, and of which the whole income will be available within a period short as measured by the lifetime of a great institution. The gift could not have been made in a more available form.

On the other hand, it could not have been made in a form less onerous to the donor. We say this, of course, not in the least to detract from the merit of Mr. LOUBAT'S unique benefaction, but "to encourage the others." There may be others who are as free from obligations of consanguinity as Mr. LOUBAT, and who have velleities in the direction of public benefactions which they are restraining for the time, with the intention of giving vent to them in their last wills and testaments. They may well be admonished not to "adjourn their benefactions till death," but to imitate the example of Mr. LOUBAT. He has absolutely secured himself a handsome income during his life, though an income less than the property he has alienated might return him. He has by the same act freed himself at the same time from all the worriments of taking charge of his property, and put the care of it upon the Trustees of Columbia. If he had been minded to buy himself an annuity of the same value as that which he has secured to himself, it would have cost him as nearly as possible half the value of the property he has transferred. He would have had the prospect to look forward to of the principal's going after his death to a commercial institution which could safely be left to take care of itself. As it is, he has the prospect of its going, in addition to another nearly equal sum, to increase the beneficent work of a public institution. And in the meanwhile he has the consciousness not of meaning to be but of actually being a public benefactor. This is an example that may well be commended to "unmarried or childless men" who have an ambition to "marry and endow the public."

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

The question where Spain got the money with which to buy gunboats is attracting for the moment even more attention than the chronic question of the origin of Mr. RICHARD CROKER'S private fortune, if it may be called so. There seems to be no doubt that Spain has money for the purpose of buying new warships, and especially for the purpose of redeeming the warships which have been held for security by the British builders. Of these she has hitherto been unable to get possession, by reason of her impecuniosity, and she is now taking possession of these one by one.

This change shows unmistakably that a change has occurred in the financial situation of Spain. Neither the late nor the present Premier of Spain has made any secret of the fact that she was at the end of her financial resources. In fact, her inability to go on much longer is one of the arguments which have been used to make the Sagasta scheme of autonomy for Cuba palatable to Spanish pride—the scheme apparently being, on its own merits, about equally distasteful to the inhabitants of the peninsula and to the inhabitants of the island. The other day, when the Cortes authorized a new loan of ten million pesetas, the announcement was matter for unfeeling mirth. The authorization to borrow more money seemed like an authorization to draw a check on a bank in which the drawer had no funds. But somebody has now come to Spain's rescue, and it is not very difficult to guess that the somebody was already a creditor of Spain. If Spain should get into a war with the United States and be beaten, the last state of the Spanish creditor would be much worse than the first. For the effect of such a "reorganization" as would follow in Spanish affairs would be very likely to be the wiping off of the existing Spanish debt "with a sponge," as Mr. BLAND once threatened would be done with the bonds of the United States. So that it may be the part of prudence for a creditor of Spain to "throw good money after bad," and if she seems likely to get into a war, to help her to the means of coming out of it victorious.

In spite of Mr. BLAND'S efforts the claims of the bondholders are not wiped out. The borrowing capacity of the United States is still good. No doubt it would be better if there were no question as to the medium in which any class of the obligations of the United States would be discharged. A "war scare" which should have the effect of making us put our house in order, in respect to the currency, as well as in respect to the National defense, would be by no means an unmitigated evil. But the element of uncertainty in respect to the currency, which would be at least an appreciable handicap in a controversy with a nation of unquestioned solvency, is not a handicap in respect to Spain. For some years "Spanish fours" have been quoted at not far from 60, and United States fours at not far from 120. That is to say, that the promise of the United States to repay a given sum, with interest at 4 per cent., is worth almost exactly twice what a similar promise is worth on the part of Spain. The difference constitutes an enormous handicap against the power which has to pay twice as much for money as the other, and which of course needs it twice as badly, or it would not have to be contented with terms so humiliating.

For actual war we may not need larger guns, but we could not get along without larger type.—The Tribune.

Poster type, good neighbor, is but a mechanical detail. The villainous human mind that invents monstrous lies all day long, prints incitements to murder by the million and then brags about it, that is the head criminal in the business. There is where the lash should fall.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We have no particular reason to worry over troubles in store for our sensational contemporaries, and yet it is impossible not to realize how really pitiable their position will be if the highly improbable comes to pass and this country finds itself at war with Spain. In that lamentable contingency, papers that have kept cool during the period of rumors and prophecies will be able easily to give due prominence and emphasis to the exciting news that will then load the wires and demand attention. If there is a great battle, for instance, they can use big type and doubled or tripled columns with effect, but what more than has already been done is within the typographical resources of the half-crazy, half-malevolent journals that have exhausted all the ingenuity of their press rooms in giving momentary weight to random guesses and the appearance of substantiality to the filmy bubbles of falsehood? The only suggestion that presents itself is that they send to the slaughter houses for barrels of blood, and print their hurrying "extras" with that as a substitute for prosaic ink. So doing, these sheets will have all the aspect and much of the odor of war, and the jaded nerves of their readers may be wakened for one more thrill. Of course, such papers would be offensive in—and to—every sense, but that would be no novelty, and the people who now denounce, then buy and read the organs of hysteria would probably be delighted with the innovation. It is just what they have been led by recent experience to expect.

—Buffalo has abandoned its ambitious plans for a "Pan-American Exposition" in 1899, or at any rate, it has carefully put them away on a shelf where they can remain in dusty safety until the times are more favorable than now for undertakings of this sort. The committee of Western New York bankers and merchants that undertook to raise the necessary funds met this week and made a report which began most encouragingly, and then grew mournful with great suddenness. "While the progress made," say the would-be promoters, "in the financial arrangements for the Pan-American Exposition has been of a very satisfactory character and the interest manifested by the citizens of the various communities on the Niagara frontier has been most encouraging, the immediate development of the enterprise has been arrested by the unsettled condition of the public mind because of the Spanish-Cuban complications and the consequent apprehension of war." Then the real difficulty is frankly confessed: "On account of this condition of public affairs it is believed by those best able to judge that at the present time it would be practically impossible to secure from Congress that recognition for the exposition which is considered eminently desirable to insure its success." There's a delightful euphemism for you! "Recognition which is considered eminently desirable" as a substitute for "an appropriation," is at once elegant and ingenious, and it will be of much use wherever enterprising gentlemen are in need of public money for use in pushing local interests.

—Nobody seems to know, or at least nobody seems willing to tell, why the Government, after abandoning its intention of sending a relief expedition to the Klondike, carried its invoice of reindeer and Laplanders all the way across the continent. They are all out in Seattle now, and no light on the mystery of their fate is vouchsafed. It must be that some one wants a few hundred cheap reindeer, and that the Laplanders will be thrown in to bind the bargain.

PERSONAL.

—Prince ALBERT of Belgium arrives at a time when the country is displaying the sign, "This is my busy day," and therefore he will be bothered with no great amount of attention from that part of the public to which a representative of European royalty is an object of interest, partly snobbish, partly derisive, and the rest mere idle curiosity. This is fortunate, both for the Prince, who, in consequence, will be the more free to occupy his time as inclination dictates, and for the repute of those among us whose republicanism does not always maintain the rigidity of its principles when confronted by the wearer of a really pretty title. Even if there were no war scares in the air—of Wall Street and a few newspaper offices—there would probably be, however, few very reprehensible exhibitions of excitement over the noble stranger. New York could nowadays preserve a fair approach to composure even if visited by a sure-enough King, and the nephew of one, though he is the heir presumptive to a throne, would not be likely to depress Manhattan Island more than an inch or two when he landed on it. Prince ALBERT, or, to give him his full name, Prince ALBERT-LEOPOLD-CLEMENT-MARIE-MEINRAD, is twenty-three years old, and as he has managed to live a comparatively quiet life, and to avoid exciting comment almost everywhere except in the Almanach de Gotha, he must be an entirely reputable youth, deserving of the theoretically cordial welcome accorded to all distinguished visitors. His father, Prince PHILIPPE, otherwise the Comte de FLANDRE, is the only brother of LEOPOLD II., King of the Belgians, and his mother is a Hohenzollern Princess. LEOPOLD'S children are both daughters, and as ALBERT is his father's only son, his road to the throne is short and clear.

—Rarely has an Englishman gained in a short visit to America a clearer insight into our sentiments and affairs than did the Rev. CHARLES BERRY, who was here recently in the interests of international arbitration. In letters to the London papers he has faithfully reported the views held in this country in regard to the defeat of the arbitration treaty, and he has earnestly deprecated the misinterpretations of that defeat in which the English advocates of the unlucky measure at first seemed disposed to indulge. Now, evidently, Mr. BERRY is endeavoring to make plain among his countrymen the real attitude of the United States toward Cuba. In a letter to a friend in Hartford, Mr. BERRY says that he has had no difficulty in eliciting from a majority of those with whom he has conversed on the subject expressions of complete sympathy with the motives and intentions of rational Americans. England, he declares, does not favor a continuance of the present state of affairs in Cuba. "It knows," to quote his words, "that the trouble has gone on long enough; that it is fomented by men who flout the authority of Spain while protesting against American interference; that this is kept up for the sake of a number of rotten interests; that Spain is not so much contumacious as powerless; that the United States Government is the only power which can restore order, and that, with due regard to its own Monroe doctrine and collateral obligations, the Washington Executive is justified in insisting upon order, even if, as a step toward making this insistence effective, it should become necessary to superintend the management of affairs. The one duty of Christian men in both countries is to turn a deaf ear to jingoistic fury, to rise above the little irritations of passing differences of opinion, and to believe in each other sufficiently to feel assured of mutual good faith and co-operative purpose. Meanwhile, the attitude of President McKinley is a noble example to other rulers and peoples."

—Mrs. REGINAL HARGREAVES, the original "Alice," has been telling about her first experiences in Lewis Carroll's "Wonderland." She said in a recent interview: "Most of Mr. DODGSON'S stories were told to us on river expeditions to Nuneham or Godstow, near Oxford. My eldest sister, now Mrs. SKENE, was Prima, mentioned in the poem at the beginning of 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.' I was Secunda, and Tertia was my sister EDITH. I believe the beginning of 'Alice' was told one Summer afternoon, when the sun was so burning that we had landed in the meadows down the river, deserting the boat to take refuge in the only bit of shade to be found, which was under a newly made hayrick. Here from all three came the old petition of 'Tell us a story'—and so began the ever-delightful tale. Sometimes to tease us—and perhaps being really tired—Mr. DODGSON would stop suddenly and say, 'And that's all till next time.' 'Ah, but it is next time,' would be the exclamation from all three, and after some persuasion the story would start afresh. Another day, perhaps, the story would begin in the boat, and Mr. DODGSON, in the middle of telling a thrilling adventure, would pretend to go fast asleep, to our great dismay. I have often thought, with gratitude and wonder, of the unvarying kindness and good nature shown to us. Alice's adventures were first written down in answer to my teasing wish to possess the story in book form."

Unreasoning Complaint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit a comment on your communication from "X," printed to-day. All may agree that rest is a good thing. Many will agree that, as a people, we often lack composure. Whether it is as desirable as some think who argue in the newspapers, may be doubted. I do not think it should be held to be so simply because comparative individual composure is so. The Nation which, as such, takes a stirring interest in matters of vital principle is not likely to fail in doing right; particularly if it is Anglo-Saxon, and the world ought to be the better for it ultimately. As to the "yellow papers"; one might dismiss the subject with a mere feeling of pity that there are any people who can be so deluded. But let us hope it is a passing disease. Last night, as I bought a paper, a boy rushed up with one of that stripe extended. I smiled at him and said I did not buy the "War Cry," and the little fellow replied, "Dere all down on de 'War Cry.'" "X" seems to overlook the fact that a large proportion of our people do not remember the civil war. If we had as many wars as Great Britain, we might go more calmly on our way at such a time. Again, a naval engagement under present novel conditions is something which the whole world is acutely interested in. There are other reasonable causes for being alert while waiting for the Maine verdict, and yet, withal, I fail to observe the unusual "rush and excitement" which our friend mentions. Unreasonable complaint is pessimistic and has little effect other than to give us more need of rest. "Y."

New York, March 8, 1898.

BUYING MUNITIONS ABROAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in this morning's TIMES is all wrong about the United States Government buying up arms in Europe, and thus preventing the Confederates from arming themselves until late in the war. I was the Ordnance Officer of the Confederate States, stationed in Europe with a carte blanche as to purchasing and forwarding supplies. I received my orders the morning Sumter was fired on, and made my way to Europe via New York, Canada, and Portland as promptly as possible. Immediately on arriving in London I began negotiations with the London Armory Company for arms, and found that they were under contract to supply a few rifles—I think 600—to the United States Government, and then they would be able to supply me, provided the United States agent did not engage them on a long contract. The United States agent, named McFarland, was in the office of the company when I entered. He had been the general manager of the company's works during the erection of the buildings and machinery, and for some time after. The company felt under peculiar obligations to him, and were desirous of making a long contract with him. He was afraid to assume the responsibility, and I secured the whole output of the company for a year, which was afterward extended to the end of the war.

Orders issued immediately after Bull Run were sent to me sewed into the sole of a boot, which was worn to London through New York by a German named Hotze, who went to London to establish a newspaper in the interest of the Confederate States. The name of the paper was The Index. These orders were, "Disregard all former instructions and act in accordance with your own judgment." And I acted under those orders all through the war. Under them I bought 100,000 new Austrian rifles of the same calibre as the Enfield and the Springfield, from the Austrian Government, notwithstanding Minister Motley's remonstrance and offer to take the arms at the price I was to pay. The reply of the Austrian Government was that the arms had been offered to the United States Government and declined. The Austrian Government would sell arms to the United States Government, but not those referred to. They were sold and would be delivered as per contract. They were shipped to Bermuda and Nassau from Hamburg. I bought out of the same arsenal ten batteries of field artillery, which were sent across Europe by rail and shipped from Hamburg. But by far the greater part of the arms, clothing, and hospital supplies, and all the ammunition for the Confederate States, came from England.

So far from being embarrassed by the buyers for the contractors that were supplying the United States Government, on several occasions I was asked to lower my standard of inspection in order to fill my orders more promptly. I always refused, and afterward was laughingly told that I was quite right—that the Yankee buyers would take anything; and they took my rejections many times.

I have often said since the war that had the United States Government sent to Europe a young West Point officer, hungry for responsibility, and given him unlimited authority, the Confederate States would have found it impossible to carry on the war after the first Summer. My orders distinctly forbade me to be governed by the "political emissaries of the Government," and on one occasion I found it necessary to refuse to obey positive orders given me by James M. Mason, the Confederate States Commissioner to England—to the astonishment and great annoyance of Mr. Mason. But I was sustained by my official superiors in my disobedience of the Commissioner's orders. What I have jotted down above will show you, I think, that you are misinformed as to the means employed by both the United States and the Confederate States Governments to supply their armies with arms and munitions.

If we are to have a war with Spain, do use your power ul influence to induce the Government to employ West Point and Annapolis men to transact the business of procuring ships and arms and supplies of all kinds, rather than commercial men, who are almost invariably slow and timid, and sometimes corrupt. The West Point and Annapolis men are taken young and trained to love responsibility. If left too long without exercising it, they become timid; but give them a heavy load of responsibility while young, and there is not one in a hundred of them that will disappoint the country.

CALEB HUSE,
West Point, Class of 1851.
Highland Falls, N. Y., March 7, 1898.

SHIP PLANT FOR NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Andrew Carnegie to The Iron Trade Review, and copied in your valued journal, issue of 5th inst., contains some suggestions which are very important for New York City—i. e., the restoration of her shipbuilding industry, lost to us many years ago. Therefore, I would suggest that Charter Day—May 4—would be a very appropriate time to celebrate that event by inaugurating a movement to have in or near this great mart of commerce a large shipbuilding yard, with a dry dock capable of accommodating the largest ships. The reasons for such a plant at this time are fully and ably set forth in Mr. Carnegie's letter, and it would be well for every loyal citizen of this great metropolis of trade and commerce to read and inwardly digest the letter referred to above.

New York, above all other localities on the Atlantic seaboard, should have, for obvious reasons, such a shipbuilding plant, and especially a dry dock, to make needed repairs, &c., to such vessels, which are now constantly coming to this port in great and increasing numbers. Now there are absolutely no accommodations here to dock and repair ships of any great size. Large vessels are frequently being sent down to Newport News for the purpose of being docked, repaired, cleaned, &c. Such a plant could build vessels of all sizes, classes, or kinds, from a battleship down to a private yacht, and in connection with this latter class of vessels, now assuming considerable importance in size and numbers, I would remind your readers that the large and magnificent steam yacht Niagara, recently built in this country, in competition with foreign builders, is an encouraging sign, showing that we can compete successfully with the great yards or plants on the other side and that yacht owners are beginning to see this.

Mr. Carnegie says we can now successfully compete with foreigners in building steel vessels—i. e., "difference in the prices of steel here and abroad sufficient to give New York the supremacy in shipbuilding." And why not try it right here and now in New York, where we have plenty of space, deep water fronts, harbor transportation, and railroad terminals for handling materials, &c. Having visited the Huntington works and dry docks at Newport News, I was greatly interested and instructed in going around and about this extensive and magnificent plant. They build steel and iron vessels of all kinds, and the engines and boilers for same; also dock and repair, &c., vessels up to the largest size, and they seem to have plenty of work on hand; in short, I imagine it to be a very prosperous concern, just now, at all events.

However that may be, this plant, together with the elevators, wharves, &c. for shipping the products of the country, has started a great industry down there and has built up Newport News from nothing to a small-sized, prosperous city. Now let New Yorkers do something for Greater New York, especially in promoting trade, commerce, and all industries, especially those relating to shipbuilding and shipping. It is a well-known fact that we get comparatively nothing from the National legislature to improve our harbor and the waters contiguous.

Therefore New Yorkers alone will have to wake up and look out for the best interests of Greater New York. Now let us have at least a big shipbuilding plant, with a dry dock, to be built and equipped by a stock company, with a liberal amount of capital, raised, if necessary, by popular subscription, and thus restore to a very considerable extent our shipbuilding industry. Schemers or promoters, so called, would not be wanted in this matter, so that no stock-jobbing and stock-watering tricks could obtain. Such a plant, managed by solid business men in a sound business way, fairly and squarely, giving the best work for the least possible price, and, in a few words, to run the works on sound business principles, and the stock would take care of itself.

Mr. Carnegie is a man of business, and in his letter he talks sound, practical, business common sense, giving good reasons and figures for that which he suggests as practicable. In conclusion, I feel sure that such a plant will pay. The dry docks would surely produce a very large revenue, in docking, repairing, cleaning, &c., ships' bottoms. Many large vessels at this port in the course of a year need docking, repairs, &c., and most of such would doubtless have the work done here, if there were facilities, rather than go (or perhaps be towed) down to Newport News or wait until the next arrival at the home port on the other side.

W. H.

New York, March 8, 1898.

THE TREATMENT OF SEWAGE.

Letter to the Editor of The London Standard.

Sir: The subject of sewage disposal has puzzled all sanitary authorities to a more or less degree ever since the public health acts came into force. Towns situated on the sea coast or on tidal rivers, &c., are fortunate in having a very simple method of disposing of their obnoxious streams of sewage by running them into the sea, but for towns situated as Oswestry is, the problem is one which cannot be dealt with so easily.

For the past ten years the Town Council of this borough (which, by the way, will this year be celebrating the quincentenary of its municipal charter) has been in search of a method of purifying its daily volume of sewage in an effectual and economical manner. About seven years ago I was elected a member of the council, and took a deep interest in the questions of water suply and sewage disposal. After numerous inquiries as to the various methods adopted in other towns to purify their sewage, an eminent firm of engineers were engaged to report on the matter. They recommended a scheme, which comprised a sewage farm and sludge works to cost about twenty thousand pounds. This was fully considered, and the council, who came to the decision that the scheme was far too expensive, entailing, as it would do, an annual expenditure equal to about a six-penny rate, directed the Borough Engineer, Mr. R. O. Wynne Roberts, to visit various works and report to the committee on same. He visited over fifty different works, which, I think, comprised all the methods in vogue to-day, and recommended the council to adopt the septic tank system.

The Council decided to await the result of the inquiry, which has only recently been held, but as the delay was so long and further trouble was in store, owing to the pollution of the stream, the Council directed that some experiments should be made on the lines developed by Mr. W. J. Dibdin, the late chemist to the London County Council, to whom undoubtedly is due the credit of having shown how the purification of sewage by means of bacteria can be effected. Mr. Wynne Roberts, our Surveyor, suggested that cinders screened out of the town refuse which has been tipped on to a ground close by could be utilized as the filtering media, and that simple earthen embankments, in place of the usual expensive walls, would suffice. The Council sanctioned this, and in July last the experient commenced. The filter beds are in two series, called, for convenience's sake, the primary and secondary beds. The primary beds are four in number, each measuring four yards square, 4 feet 6 inches deep, drained underneath, and worked automatically. The second bed is about 9 yards by 6 yards, and of the same depth as above. The sewage from the town gravitates to the sewage works, passes through settling tanks 75 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 4 feet deep, wherein the rough solids and part of the suspended matter mechanically settle. At top-water level a small quantity is tapped and conveyed to the primary beds. The average volume experimented on is about 10,000 gallons per day.

After filling one of the primary beds, by an automatic arrangement the flow is conveyed to another bed, and so on in rotation. While the second bed is filling the first remains full, during which period, it is stated, the bacteria perform their duties. When the third bed is brought into action the first commences to empty. This process goes on day by day. The effluent from these beds passes on to the secondary bed and is there further purified. The results have been very satisfactory. From 90 to 95 per cent. of the impurities have been eliminated, leaving a final effluent sparkling in appearance, green growth being prominent at the outlet. The experiments satisfied the Council. They directed large works to be constructed on similar lines, which we are now carrying out, at the cost of about £1,500, exclusive of land. The annual cost to the ratepayers will, after the completion of the works, be about a three-farthing rate.

This process is undoubtedly the most effectual, simple, and economical yet found, and will certainly revolutionize the whole question. The cost of dealing with the sewage will no longer be a terrible and appalling expenditure, but a mere bagatelle.

I think it is high time that the local Government Board should authorize a commission to be held as to the pros and cons of this subject. The requirements of the above board are based on the recommendation of the commission of 1876, which to-day are far too severe and antiquated. The importance of this subject is the only excuse for explaining the process adopted here.

W. A. AYLMER LEWIS, F. R. C. S. E. &c.,
Mayor of Oswestry.

Bellan House, Oswestry, Feb. 23.

The South in a National War.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

A sensational Atlanta publication reported Gen. Wade Hampton as saying that if war came the North should be allowed to do all the fighting. We doubt if Hampton ever said it. If he did it shows that his eighty-one years are telling on him. He was severely wounded during the civil war. He lost a leg since the war. He is probably a used-up man, who ought not to be quoted as representing the public feeling of to-day. As a matter of fact, the notion that the South would leave a National war to be fought by the North is not according to facts. The Sould would do more than her share. And not many years ago Gen. Hampton would have been among the first to offer his services to the Government in any emergency.

NUGGETS.

Not Discordant.

Have you notice how well "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle" harmonize nowadays?—Rochester Democrat.

An Art Failure.

True art is to conceal art, but the woman who paints a velvet lambrequin hangs it on her parlor mantle.—Chicago Record.

A Name.

"Why do you call your house The Blockhead?"

"Simply because it is the first in our row."—Boston Courier.

Deliberate.

Flo (proudly)—Our minister doesn't jump at conclusions.

Jack (sadly)—I should say he doesn't. I never knew him to reach a conclusion in less than an hour.—Philadelphia Call.

Overworked.

"I think I shall have to discharge my office boy."

"What's the matter with him?"

"All there is for him to do at the office is to tear off the sheets once a month from the various calendars hanging on the wall, and when he tore them off on the first day of March he kicked because February was such a short month."—Chicago Tribune.

THE ANGEL IN YOU.

Mary Norton Bradford in Boston Globe.

Doubt not your better self—believe
The better self the true one;
'Tis not the gray sky that's the sign
Of heaven; 'tis the blue one.

Quench not the spirit's light that comes,
Tho' rarely, to illumine
The house of life—the house Unfaith
Would build the spirit's tomb in.

Let not the grosser part of you—
Mere matter—make Faith falter
When in your heart she would uprear
Truth's high and holy altar.

Let not the senses' clamor drown
The small voice of the spirit;
Heed not the devil that bids you scorn
Heaven's message when you hear it.

Doubt not your better self—all else,
Sloughed off at last, shall perish;
Doubt not your better self, but O
God's angel in you cherish!

O, doubt your brain when it denies
That which is e'er most real—
Th' eternal element in things
That perish—the ideal!

Doubt not your better self—believe
It is life's very kernel—
The little spark of the divine
That tells of the eternal!

JAPAN MAY TAKE ACTION

Her Minister at Pekin Urges the Foreign Offices to Reject the Demands of Russia.

SEAPORTS DEFINITELY LEASED

Dispatch Received in Berlin Says Russia Is Determined to Extend Her Railroad to Port Arthur in Spite of China.

PEKIN, March 8.—The Russian demands upon China have caused the greatest excitement at the Japanese Legation, and the Japanese Minister has had several interviews with the officials of the Tsung-Li-Yamen, the Chinese Foreign Office, urging the rejection of the Russian demands. In addition, it is reported that Japan has threatened to take vigorous action if the demands of Russia are conceded.

BERLIN, March 8.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Pekin, published to-day, says Russia has definitely leased Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan for ninety-nine years, and adds that Russia is determined to carry the Siberian Railroad to Port Arthur, whether China consents or not.

It is ascertained that Russia had been negotiating for a lease of Port Arthur for some months, and that she lately pressed China to come to a decision.

LONDON, March 9.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says Russia has agreed to open Port Arthur and Talien-Wan to foreign trade, but under Russian laws and administration.

A dispatch to The Times from Odessa says:

"Troops and war material are going to the Far East with such haste that the Russian volunteer fleet will not suffice. The Government, therefore, has chartered some French steamers, the first of which will start a fortnight hence with 2,000 men."

The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"By an agreement just signed, Germany has obtained a concession to construct a railway connecting Tsi-nan-fu, Province of Shan-Tung, on the Hoang-Ho, and I-Chau-fu. Germany undertakes on the completion of certain details to withdraw her troops from Tsimo and Kiao-Chau Town."

Korean Minister to be Impeached.

YOKOHAMA, March 8.—The Korean Cabinet, it is understood here, will impeach the Foreign Minister of Korea for leasing Deer Island to Russia.

Prince Henry Reaches Hongkong.

HONGKONG, March 8.—Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived here from Singapore and a number of dinners and receptions have been arranged in his honor. The German warship Deutschland will go into dock here for the remainder of the week.

Kaiser Replies to Congratulations.

BERLIN, March 8.—Emperor William, replying to the Hamburg Senate's congratulations on the "brilliant success of your Majesty's far-seeing policy in China," telegraphed this answer:

"I rely upon the proved zeal of the Hamburg merchants to aid me in making the new acquisition profitable to the Fatherland."

SIGNOR CAVALLOTTI'S FUNERAL.

Garibaldians in Red Shirts Escort His Body to the Cars in Rome.

ROME, March 8.—There was an imposing demonstration to-day when the body of Signor Cavallotti, the poet and dramatist and well-known Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies, was conveyed to the railroad station, on the way to Milan, where he was born in 1842. About 20,000 people followed the funeral car, which was escorted by Municipal Guards and a battalion of infantry, with colors flying and band playing.

Cavallotti's red shirt lay across the hearse, and numbers of Garibaldans, in their red shirts, followed. Menotti Garibaldi, son of the deceased patriot Gen. Garibaldi, and Signor Biancheri, President of the Chamber of Deputies, were among the pall bearers. A number of Ministers, Senators, and Deputies joined in the funeral procession, which was witnessed practically by nearly all of the population of Rome. Several orations were delivered before the body was placed on the train.

Signor Cavallotti was killed in a duel with swords on Sunday afternoon, fought with Deputy Macola, editor of the Gazetta di Venezia.

QUEEN VICTORIA INDISPOSED.

Her Departure for Nice Postponed for a Day—Panic in London.

WINDSOR, England, March 8.—The departure of Queen Victoria for Nice to-morrow has been postponed, owing to her indisposition. Her Majesty did not take her usual drive yesterday, kept to her room, and dined in her room yesterday evening.

The private secretary of the Queen, Sir Arthur Bigge, telegraphed at noon to-day, in reply to inquiries on the subject, that the indisposition of her Majesty was not serious and that she felt better to-day.

In spite of her indisposition, the Queen was able to hold a Privy Council yesterday, and it is now understood that her departure for the South of France has only been postponed for one day.

All kinds of exaggerated rumors were in circulation to-day regarding Queen Victoria's health, but apparently she is only suffering from a slight cold.

The report on the Stock Exchange that international complications had caused the postponement of her Majesty's departure for the South of France caused a brief semi-panic in the consol market. The Queen was able to drive out this afternoon.

PARIS, March 8.—President Faure, it is said, will meet Queen Victoria on her way to Cimiez and will discuss with her Majesty the West African complications between France and Great Britain.

SALVIATI COMMITS SUICIDE.

Well-Known Venetian Glass and Mosaic Artist Ends His Life.

LONDON, March 8.—Salviati, the well-known Venetian glass and mosaic artist, who has branches of his business at New York and elsewhere, and who executed the mosaics in St. Paul's Cathedral, committed suicide on Friday evening.

Luigi Salviati was the best-known artist in mosaic and Venetian glassware in Italy. He was born about fifty years ago near Naples. As a boy he was apprenticed to the glass blowers' trade in Naples, and then went to Venice, where he started a small mosaic factory of his own. He became a designer of great skill, and conceived many inventions in glass making, particularly in glazing china and in the mosaic work of church windows. His process for producing various tints and shades in the same piece was invented in the early seventies. Later on he was able to employ different colors upon the same piece with wonderful skill and to mold definite designs while the glass was molten. For several years past he has been hard at work perfecting this process. He asserted that before long he would be able to produce upon a single sheet of glass figures and scenes in colors as well defined as is now done by piecing. Perfection in the process is deemed impossible by experts, and it is thought that Salviati's too close application to his hobby may have unsettled his mind. Salviati had branch houses in Naples, Paris, and London. In New York his correspondents were Errico Brothers and Nathan and Isidor Straus. His greatest work is the restoration of the mosaics of San Marco, in Venice.

German Naval Measure Passed.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day unanimously passed the entire shipbuilding programme included in the estimates for 1898.

SIR TATTON SYKES SETTLES.

He Pays the Alliance Assurance Company's Loan to His Wife.

LONDON, March 9.—The Daily Mail announces this morning that the action of the Alliance Assurance Company against Sir Tatton Sykes has been settled out of court by Sir Tatton paying the full amount advanced to Lady Sykes on the security of his signature.

The case was similar to the recent sensational Sykes-Jay case, in which Jay sought to recover from Lady Sykes the sum for £15,870 ($79,350) loaned her in 1895 on the security of notes apparently signed by Sir Tatton, which he repudiated on the ground that the signatures were forged. By paying the debt in the present litigation, Sir Tatton Sykes inferentially withdraws the allegation of forgery.

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

They Provide for Three New Battleships and Other Vessels.

LONDON, March 8.—The British naval estimates were issued to-night. They increase the expenditure by £1,440,400, ($7,202,000,) increase the personnel of the navy by 6,340 men, and provide for the building of three new battleships, four armored cruisers, and four sloops-of-war.

The total number of war vessels now in course of construction includes twelve battleships, sixteen first-class cruisers, six second-class cruisers, ten third-clas cruisers, six sloops-of-war, four twin-scrw gunboats, and forty-one torpedo boat destroyers. The estimates also provide for the building of a new royal yacht.

NEW JERSEY ELECTIONS.

According to the Latest Reports Last Night the Republicans Are Generally Victorious.

TRENTON, March 8.—Township and borough elections in this State to-day in most instances attracted only a light vote. The reformers won in Camden, and in many places the Democrats made gains and won victories, but the reports to-night indicate that the Republicans have been generally victorious.

The towns in this county, outside of Trenton, elected Freeholders and town officers. Every town in the county went solidly Republican.

CAMDEN, March 8.—After a fight running over three years this city has been captured by the reformers. Cooper B. Hatch was elected Mayor by a plurality of 1,532. The reformers also elect the Recorder and eight out of the ten Councilmen. This evening during a dispute over politics Daniel Hughes was shot and dangerously injured by a man named Day.

ATLANTIC CITY, March 8.—Mayor F. P. Stoy, candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket, was defeated by Judge Joseph Thompson, Democrat, by at least 500. The result on the balance of the ticket is in doubt.

LONG BRANCH, March 8.—Not one-seventh of the total vote was cast. The Republicans placed no ticket in the field. John Guire was elected Freeholder, George W. Brown Township Committeeman, and Eugene Britton Justice of the Peace. Ten thousand dollars was voted for roads.

HACKENSACK, March 8.—Incomplete returns late to-night indicate that the Republicans will control the County Board. In Palisade Township, Joseph Craig is believed to have beaten A. C. Demarest. Jacob Bauer was elected Village Commissioner here. His opponent, C. E. Eckerson, was reported to be unfavorable to the building of trolley roads. It is now thought franchises will be granted.

PLAINFIELD, March 8.—North Plainfield Township's election was very quiet. The Republicans met no opposition. In the Borough of Dunellen the only contest was for Councilman. Frank Wynkoop, Republican, was elected. All the other positions were filled by Republicans.

RUTHERFORD, March 8.—In Rutherford Borough the Republicans elected David Bossman and S. T. Davy Councilmen and Edwin C. Abbott Tax Collector. Jacob Rohrback, also Republican, was elected Assessor. George Ruckstuhl, supported by both Democrats and citizens, was elected Borough Recorder. In East Rutherford John Van Roden, Republican, was elected Freeholder by 9 majority. James Tolleson, the Independent candidate, claims to have evidence that workers for Van Roden paid $2 each to fourteen voters, and says he will apply for the arrest of the fourteen voters and their bribers.

BOUND BROOK, March 8.—The fight was warm between the Philadelphia and New York Traction Company and the Brunswick Traction Company. Both companies had avowed candidates in the field. Almost every vote in the borough was polled. The Philadelphia and New York company's candidates—William Taylor, Howard Moore, and William Smalley, were elected by two majority. When the result was announced the winners began to celebrate with a brass band, fireworks, and free drinks.

MORRISTOWN, March 8.—The Morris County Board of Freeholders may be a tie again. Chatham elects a Republican, Chester a Democrat, Jefferson a Republican, Roxbury a Democrat, Mendham a Democrat, and Randolph, Passaic, Washington, and Hanover, Democrats. Morristown, Dover, and some of the borough Freeholders hold over.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 8.—In Bradley Beach Borough William Larrabee, Republican, and Charles Bogart, Citizens, were elected Councilmen. Jerome R. Muddell, Citizen, was elected Justice of the Peace and A. L. Jones, Republican, Commissioner of Appeals.

FREEHOLD, March 8.—The vote was very light. The Republicans gained one in the Board of Freeholders. The new board will stand eleven Democrats and seven Republicans.

MOUNT HOLLY, March 8.—The Republicans will have their big majority in the board increased. In many townships the Democrats did not make nominations.

LIQUEFACTION OF AIR.

First Public Experiments Under a New Process Conducted at Adelphi College, Brooklyn.

Prof. W. C. Peckham of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, yesterday gave the first public exhibition of the phenomena of liquid air under a new process in his lecture room at the college. For several weeks the discovery had been known, but not until yesterday were the results made public.

The method of liquefaction is that of T. C. Tripler of Manhattan, and from him Prof. Peckham obtained his materials. The professor explained that the crystals came from the escaping carbon di-oxide coming in contact with the cold of the liquid air. He obtained several gallons of this air, which were brought into his class-room.

"The process by which this air is made," said Prof. Peckham, "is in the main like that used in the manufacture of ice in the skating rinks and other places where artificial cold must be developed. For years many scientists have searched for the absolute zero, but in vain. The announcement had been made that at 273 degrees Centigrade, below zero, equal to 460 degrees Fahrenheit, all heat would cease. Now about 330 degrees Centigrade in liquid oxygen has been reached.

"The first scientists to liquefy oxygen did so at the cost of $2,500 a quart. The present inventor has recently discovered a method to produce it at a nominal cost with a forty horse-power engine. He can make from two to three gallons an hour. The process he uses consists of compressing air three times in succession to 60, 300, and 2,000 pounds to the square inch, and cooling it each time by passing cold water over the pipes in which it is contained.

"Then the air is allowed to escape in a fine jet from the end of the pipe in which it is under pressure, and allowed to expand. It passes along back over and around the pipe through which it has come. This produces an intense cooling of the gas in the inner pipe. Repeated three times over, this expansion cools the air below the point of liquefaction, it ceases to be a gas and becomes a liquid. As soon as it comes out it begins to boil violently until the air about it is frozen and cool, when it, of course, ceases to boil.

A number of experiments were conducted, at the conclusion of which Prof. Peckham said he regarded the discovery as one of the most important of the age, and that it means a great deal in a practical way in the production of cold.

JOHN B. SCHOEFFEL'S OFFER.

A meeting of the old stockholders of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House for the purpose of discussing an offer made by John B. Schoeffel, representing a syndicate in Boston, to purchase the Tremont Theatre, one of the assets of the late firm.

There were present Edward Lauterbach, George L. Rives, Frank V. Strauss, and Fred Rullman.

Mr. Lauterbach informed those present that an offer had been received from Mr. Schoeffel, the only one thus far, and said that in his opinion he didn't think the stockholders desired to take the responsibility of disposing of the property.

A committee of three was appointed to consider the proposition and endeavor to secure other bids and report to the stockholders at some future time for definite action.

Mrs. Moore-Lawson's Song Recital.

Mrs. Corinne Moore-Lawson, who has for some time been favorably known as a singer, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf Hotel. Her programme consisted of Handel's "Oh, Had I Jubal's Lyre," a sixteenth century "Norwegian Shepherd's Song," Bishop's "Love Has Eyes," Purcell's "Nymphs and Shepherds," a group of five songs by Robert Franz, two folk-songs arranged by Bungert, Franz Ries's "Trennung" and "Die Blauen Frühlingsaugen," E. A. MacDowell's "Thy Beaming Eyes," "Midsummer Lullaby," and "The Robin Sings in the Apple Tree," Horatio W. Parker's "Love is a Rover," and "Song of the Three Little Birds," and Arthur Bird's "In the Merry Blossom Time."

The audience room was well filled, and the singer was heartily applauded. Mrs. Moore-Lawson's voice is one of good quality, but it was not always true to the pitch yesterday. Nevertheless, she sang with taste and played her own accompaniments neatly.

Agnes Sorma Arrives.

Agnes Sorma, the German actress who comes to this country to appear under the management of Heinrich Conreid at the Irving Place Theatre, arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, accompanied by her husband, Baron Minotto, and their child, a handsome boy, six years old. The party went to the Hotel Netherland. Mme. Sorma said that her return to this country seemed as if she was coming home to her native land. Her trip over was an exceedingly pleasant one.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Elizabeth Robins has postponed her production of "Hedda Gabler" from March 21 to March 28.

William Barry, the Irish comedian, is seriously ill in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn. His health broke down some time ago.

W. H. Crompton will not go to London with "The Heart of Maryland" company, but will remain in the cast of "The Conquerors," and John W. Jennings will go in his stead.

The next play at the Bijou will be "The Man from Mexico," with Willie Collier in the principal part. After Easter a new play called "An Old Coat" will be put on for a run.

Charles B. Dillingham received a letter yesterday from Sarah Bernhardt in which she says that the recent operation upon her proved successful, and she would begin acting again about April 1.

Major Pond announces two more appearances of Mr. Richard Le Gallienne at the Lyceum Theatre. Next Monday afternoon at 8:30 he will give his first lecture on "The Second Coming of the Ideal," and Tuesday afternoon, March 15, he will give another series of readings from his poems and "Prose Fancies."

Beginning with to-morrow, Mr. Burton Holmes will give the last three lectures of this year's Lenten matinées at Daly's Theatre. The subject will be "More about Japan." This will be the last appearance of Mr. Holmes in New York until next season, when he will again be at Daly's Theatre during the Lenten season with five lectures upon new subjects, the material for which he will go abroad to gather in April.

The body of Henry M. Pitt the actor, who committed suicide in his apartments, at 221 West Thirty-eighth Street on Monday, was removed to an undertaker's establishment yesterday. His widow, who was in Philadelphia at the time of his death, has arrived in the city. The funeral will take place this morning at the rooms of the Actors' Fund, and the Rev. Dr. Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration will officiate. The interment will be at Evergreens.

David Bispham, Julie Opp, Perry Averill, Yvonne de Treville, Mrs. Walcot, and Mrs. Whiffen appeared again at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon in "Adelaide," a one-act piece said to have been taken from the German by Br. Bispham. There was much merit of pictorial composition and some sort of dramatic force in Mr. Bispham's portrayal of the deaf composer, and Miss Opp was, as usual, beautiful in her plastic expression. The play is odd, and does not seem to get at the heart of its subject. In the preceding Beethoven concert the lovely voice of Marguerite Hall was heard in the Scotch songs. Sam Franko conducted a small orchestra bravely through the E flat major septet and the "Egmont" overture.

EXPRESSMAN AND $10,000 GONE.

Money Was Sent by a Cleveland (O.) Bank to a Bank at Akron.

ORRVILLE, Ohio, March 8.—The night agent of the Adams Express Company at this place is missing. It is alleged he took away with him an express package containing $10,000. This package of money was sent by a Cleveland bank to a bank in Akron, but as the train on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad on Saturday night is what is called the theatre train and runs three hours late, leaving Cleveland at 11:30 P. M., there was no express agent at the Akron office, and the package was carried through to this place.

On Monday the day agent here received a message asking information concerning this package of money, and what had become of it, and he immediately informed them that he knew nothing of it; also that the night agent, Charles Cutten was missing. The Adams Express Company offer a reward for Cutten's capture.

ALBERT STEINKE DISAPPEARS.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Albert Steinke, formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the John D. Zernitz Company, 210 Madison Street, is missing. His disappearance has precipitated the failure of the corporation, whose finances he has directed for years. Judgments by confession aggregating $17,512, were entered in the Circuit Court today by the company, which is a wholesale dealer in toys and druggists' sundries. The company has tried for some time to get Steinke's annual report, but without success. The books are in bad condition, and Steinke's house is mortgaged. His wife does not know his whereabouts.

GOLD BRICK MAN SENTENCED.

BOSTON, March 8.—John Reed of Plainfield, N. J., an individual who has been considered a successful "gold brick" worker, who was able to furnish such heavy bail a few months ago, only to default and be recaptured in Philadelphia, was to-day sentenced to not more than five nor less than four years in the State Prison.

Sentence was passed by Judge Bishop, in the Middlesex Superior Court, at East Cambridge, upon the conviction of Reed under an indictment charging him with the larceny of $1,200 from Selma D. Hardy, a Framingham farmer. There are five cases of alleged bunco against Reed, one other in Middlesex County, one in Plymouth, two in Worcester, and one in Franklin.

FLAMES AT A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Fred Murray, William Brindle, and James J. Darling of Engine No. 17, in Ludlow Street, were partially overcome while fighting a fire last night in the four-story brick building at 267 Grand Street, and had to be helped to the open air by their comrades. The building is occupied on the ground floor and the two lofts above by David Cohen, the owner, and a dealer in hats and wholesale millinery.

He lives with his family on the top floor. At the time of the discovery of the fire by Detectives Nell, Burke, and Byrnes of the Eldridge Street Station the Cohen family were celebrating the birthday of the younger daughter, Miss Bell Cohen.

The home was filled with friends, old and young. The three detectives carried down several children, and the older people took refuge on the roof. No one was injured. The fire was confined to the cellar, and the damage is said to be $2,000. The blaze started in some rubbish in the cellar, just how is not known.

BELGIAN PRINCE ARRIVES

Albert Leopold, Nephew of the King and Heir Presumptive, to Tour This Country.

WILL STUDY MANUFACTURES

He Will Go This Morning to Washington, and Will Be Entertained at Dinner by President McKinley and Vice President Hobart.

Prince Albert Leopold of Belgium arrived yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from Southampton, accompanied by his suite, consisting of Court Physician Dr. Charles Melis, Lieut. Col. Jungbluth of the Belgian Army, his aide de camp, and two servants.

At Quarantine the Prince was met by Comte de Lichterveide, Belgian Minister to the United States; Gen. Wesley Merritt and staff, and Consul General Henri W. T. Mali, on the revenue cutter Hudson.

The Belgian Minister was the first to greet him, and then Gen. Merritt came aboard to pay his respects. After exchange of compliments, the Prince said to Gen. Merritt: "Kindly convey my thanks to the President for having sent you here to meet me." Gen. Merritt looked embarrassed, and after a painful silence remarked: "With your kind permission, Prince, I will return by the same boat I came." Prince Albert bowed his permission, and Gen. Merritt withdrew.

It was quite plain that the Prince was a little uneasy and nervous. When he received Gen. Merritt, he was clad in a dark-blue serge suit, and held a steamer cap in his hand, which he twisted continually. He apologized to the officers, who were in full dress uniform, for his costume, but explained that he had not expected an official reception on board.

His Personal Characteristics.

The Prince is a well-built, handsome young man of twenty-two, fully six feet tall, and proportionately broad. He is clean-shaven, and has the features of his uncle, King Leopold II. His hair is ash blond, and he wears glasses. His knowledge of English is exceedingly limited, but he speaks almost perfect French.

One of his first remarks to Count Lichterveide was that he was struck by the entire absence in class distinction, which he noticed not only in the manner of the Americans he had met on board, but also in their dress and speech.

In an interview, in which the Belgian Minister took an active part, the Prince expressed his delight with the beauties of New York Harbor. He was particularly impressed with the tall buildings that form the background for the view, but remarked that they spoiled the sky line. He said that, though he had never been here before, he felt as if he knew the country very well, as he had made it a subject of special study. The Belgian Minister broke in with:

"Why, Prince, you have no idea of the magnificence and the wonders of this country. Just imagine, here they have such things as natural gas wells."

The Prince looked dubious, and his informant continued:

"Yes, indeed, you bore a hole in the ground to some little depth, and, presto! a volume of gas flows out, and that is the reason they are able to reduce their iron ore so cheaply, because that is the principal use they put the gas to." The Prince smiled several times while the Minister was dilating upon the wonderful achievements of American ingenuity, and then declared that his main object in coming here was to study the manufactures of this country and become familiar with the most recent improvements in electrical apparatus.

For that purpose he intends to visit the principal manufacturing centres, and will go as far west and south as he can between now and July, when he expects to return to his home. He goes to Washington this morning, and will be presented to President McKinley by the Minister. He will be entertained at dinner this week by the President and Vice President.

He refused to discuss the present situation of Spanish affairs, saying that he took no interest in politics at present. He preferred to speak of literature instead, and in that connection said that he was heartily in sympathy with the present movement on the part of Belgian writers to revise the old Flemish style of literature. He said he admired Lemonnier, Cohen, and Darzens, and hoped they would continue in their present efforts.

It was originally intended to place at the disposal of the Prince a United States Army officer to accompany him on the trip through this country, but he refused this courtesy on the ground that it would look too much like protection.

Some difficulty was experienced in docking the big ocean liner, and it was long after 2 o'clock before the passengers could get off. At the pier in Hoboken a large concourse of people assembled, and several countrymen of the Prince gave him a rousing cheer as he landed. As soon as he came on shore he entered with his suite an open barouche and was driven to the Waldorf-Astoria, where he occupies the handsome suite known as the State apartments. He registered under the name "Count de Rethy," his incognito while traveling.

Prince Albert Leopold Clement Marie Meinrod is a son of the Count of Flanders and a nephew of King Leopold, whom he is expected to succeed on the throne. His father is the heir to the throne, but is said to have announced his intention of abdicating in Prince Albert's favor in the event of King Leopold's death without male issue.

The Prince was born in Brussels April 5, 1875. His elder brother, Prince Baldwin, died in a mysterious manner in 1891. Some reports had it that he had been killed in a duel, others that he had committed suicide, and still others that he died of pneumonia.

Prince Albert is a Captain in the Belgian Grenadiers and an honorary member of the Second Regiment, Prussian Dragoons. He has the decoration of a Knight of the Order of the Golden Eagle, besides numerous other minor decorations. While finely educated, he is not a brilliant man, being rather slow of thought and much given to quiet study. He bears an excellent reputation in his native land, and is reported to be engaged to Princess Clementine of Orléans. He is an ardent bicyclist and all-around sportsman.

COLLEGES AND INTEMPERANCE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 8.—The General Assembly Temperance Committee, at a meeting here to-day, declared war against Princeton University. The committee has sent out 7,000 blanks to all home Presbyteries, and a circular letter to the Chairmen of the Presbyterian temperance committees relating to drinking in Princeton and another university, understood to be Yale. The circular reads in part as follows:

"It is most important to all our church courts to faithfully forewarn parents of the temptations that beset their sons as they enter upon college life. In view of the pronounced utterances in behalf of total abstinence and against the saloon, it has been generally regarded as a matter of course that colleges would be clearly found on the Christian side of this question, when their Faculties and management are made up of professed Christians, but recent developments have occasioned a rude disturbance of this fond dream.

"The fact has been brought to notice regarding one great university that the section of the city where its buildings are located is infested with many saloons, and yet no effort is made nor desire expressed to suppress them. In the immediate vicinity of another institution a liquor bar has been maintained for several years which could only have secured license by the aid of a number of the college professors who signed its petition. The university still numbers these men as members of its Faculty with no token of disapproval of their act. Wines are served at college banquets. It is reported that drunken orgies occur among the students.

"Some prominent representatives of one of these institutions seem disposed to welcome the saloon as a helper of educational work, developing the power of resistance in the tempted. The President of another deprecates prohibition as sure to promote vicious rather than virtuous habits."

E. V. W. Rossiter Returns.

Edward V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, returned yesterday from Europe on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mr. Rossiter had a conference in Egypt with Cornelius Vanderbilt, and the railroad and financial worlds are eager to note results in important action.

THE APOLLO CLUB MEETS.

Its Second Private Concert at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The large ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria was filled with some 1,200 people last night, at the second private concert of the Apollo Club, in its sixth season. The programme was under the direction of William R. Chapman, who fills the same office for this organization as for the Rubinstein Club. The attractions of the chorus of male voices were supplemented by the singing of Miss Lilian Butz, soprano, and the playing of Miss Bertha Bucklin, violinist. Emile Levy acted as accompanist.

The programme was opened with John Hyatt Brewer's "Cavalry Song." This chorus was followed by the Adagio and Perpetuum Mobile from Rice's Third Suite, by Miss Bucklin, who later played an air on the G string by Bach. Miss Butz sang the "Jewel Song" from Gounod's "Faust," and other selections. Heinrich Meyn was to have sung two solos, but his absence was enforced by illness. George Fleming, baritone, sang Massenet's "O casto fior," and Gwilyn Miles, a powerful bass, sang, with violin obligato, an ecstasy by Beach, arranged by George R. Ewan.

THE HEIGHTS CLUB OPENED.

A Reception at the New Home in St. Nicholas Avenue.

The Heights Club, composed of residents of Washington Heights, formally opened its spacious new home, at 721 St. Nicholas Avenue, last evening with a reception.

Several weeks ago the club decided to lease the four-story brick house, and it has been elaborately fitted up throughout. Last evening all the rooms, and especially the ladies' reception room, which is furnished and decorated in gold and blue, were artistically banked with palms and cut flowers.

The guests as they arrived were received by the officers and Directors of the club. One of the features of the reception was the exhibition of paintings loaned by Thomas B. Clarke, Chairman of the Art Committee of the Union League Club. Among the pictures were "The Harvest Moon," by George Inness; "Vera Cruz," by Thomas Moran; "Sunday Morning," by W. L. Picknell, and "Music," by Edwin H. Blashfield.

Supper was served at 11 o'clock.

THE JUNIOR BADMINTON CLUB.

One of the periodical tournaments of the Junior Badminton Club started at the Berkeley Armory, on West Forty-fourth Street, early yesterday evening, and lasted until about 11 P. M. Prizes were awarded to the winning team of two couples.

Seven nets were up in the armory and all the courts occupied. A light supper was served to the players. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. G. Neeser, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Trevor, Mrs. Henry, Miss Madge Clarkson, Miss Delafield, Miss Maizie Delafield, Miss Annie A. Sands, Miss Elizabeth Sands, Miss Edith Collins, Miss Sallie Smith, Miss Martha A. Coster, Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, R. Horace Gallatin, Schuyler Schieffelin, S. Schieffelin Stebbins, Spotswood D. Bowers, Walter Rutherfurd, and John T. Wainwright.

SOCIETY NOTES.

A. Pennington Whitehead entertained at dinner at his home, 29 East Seventy-fourth Street, last night.

Miss Ada Webster Ward lectured yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. James W. Pinchot, 2 Gramercy Park.

Some 300 people attended the song recital of Mrs. Corinne Moore Lawson, the soprano, in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop gave a dinner last night of about fourteen covers at their home, 881 Fifth Avenue, for young people. Meteor roses were set in six vases on the table.

Dr. Michael L. Rodkinson celebrated the sixty-second anniversary of his birth with a reception at his home, 24 East One Hundred and Second Street, last night. He received several birthday gifts.

Mrs. Edward M. Knox gave a dinner at her home, 26 East Eighty-third Street, last night, to about fourteen persons. The table centrepiece consisted of American Beauty roses and lilies of the valley.

The Daughters of the American Revolution will commemorate the battle of Lexington, the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of which is on April 19, by a reception in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Miss Sarah C. Very delivered the first of her course of lectures on the "History of Music" at the home of Miss Rosalie Zimmermann, 11 East Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday. The subject was "Survey of the Art," and the course is to benefit the fund started to establish a vacation school at Bloomfield, N. J.

Miss Elizabeth Bloren Duncan lectured on "The Philosophy of the Dance" yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. B. S. Sternberger, 18 West Seventy-second Street, under the patronage of the women of the Saturday Morning Dancing Class. Miss Isadora Duncan danced in illustration of her sister's lecture.

Over two hundred people met in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon to hear Allen G. Waterous, the baritone soloist of Dr. John Hall's church, the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian, and Miss Saidee Vere Milne, the reader. The audience was most appreciative.

The first of a series of four Tuesday evening organ recitals, given by Will G. MacFarlane, organist of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, took place at the church last night. Mme. Marie Gramm, Miss Eleanor Lienau, Miss Eleanor Stuart Patterson, George A. Chapman, and Theodor Bjorksten assisted.

The event of chief social interest yesterday afternoon was the Shakespeare recital given by Locke Richardson, the reader, in Sherry's large ballroom, before a fashionable audience of some four hundred people. This was the last chance of New York society to hear Mr. Richardson before the Fall, as he is to sail next Tuesday, and the opportunity was not let slip. Mr. Richardson will be the guest of Ambassador Andrew D. White on reaching Germany, his destination.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Koller—Simonson.

The wedding of Miss Lillian Virginia Simonson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Simonson of Port Richmond, and Winfield Ritter Koller of Brooklyn, took place at 8 o'clock last night in the Reformed Church at Port Richmond. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alfred H. Demarest, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. E. O. Keene of Wainsborough, Penn. Miss Ruth Tredwell was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Cornelia Davis, Miss Mollie Williams, Miss Katherine Brewster, and Miss Elizabeth Cunningham of Bayonne, N. J. The best man was Percy H. Martin of Brooklyn. The ushers were T. Irving Simonson, Charles Koller of Reading, Penn.; Dayton Belknap, E. J. Van Pelt, Edward Ammon, Charles Wallace, Washington Scott, Albert Gayan, Herbert Brooks, and Clarence Brewster. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Parsons—Whitehead.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 8.—The social event of the season was the marriage at noon to-day of Miss Mary Battle Whitehead to Edwin Parsons of New York, which took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Whitehead, on Jones Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert White, rector of Christ Church. The bride is the only daughter of George A. Whitehead, who was at one time General Passenger Agent of the Central Railway. The groom is prominent in railway circles, in which he holds large interests. He is the son of Charles Parsons of New York, who controls the street railway system of Savannah.

GLOBE IRON WORKS STRIKE OVER.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8.—After two months' hard fighting, the strike at the shipyards of the Globe Iron Works Company was settled this evening. The result was a complete victory for the company, and the men were compelled to acknowledge a defeat which may mean the complete disintegration of their local union. The surrender was wholely unconditional. The fight for privileges has now given way for a fight for place, and it is every man for himself, without a question of unionism.

The strike in the first place, was against the employment of non-union men on a piece of repair work, and involved several hundred men. The strikers held a very stormy meeting this afternoon, and decided by a narrow majority to give up the strike and return to work. Senator Hanna and his brothers are among the chief stockholders of the company.

PROPERTY OWNERS OBJECT.

A largely attended meeting of the Park Avenue Property Owners' Association was held last evening at 1,802 Park Avenue to protest against the passage of Assembly Bill No. 307, introduced by Assemblyman Marshall, which proposes to give the New York Central Railroad Company the exclusive use of Park Avenue from One Hundred and Tenth Street north to the Harlem River. Mr. Bushby, counsel to the association, made an address, in which he condemned the bill on the grounds that it gives to the New York Central Railroad for nothing what the city has paid this same corporation $800,000 for. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, and a committee will be appointed to go to Albany and oppose the bill.

Mr. Bushby also brought up the matter of the payment of $800,000, which is the city's share of the cost of the Park Avenue improvement. He stated that the law provided for the appointment of a commission of three disinterested property owners whose duty it would be to decide whether this $800,000 should be assessed upon the property adjacent to Park Avenue or upon the city at large. Mr. Bushby took the stand that Park Avenue and the adjacent streets and avenues had not been benefited by the improvement, and that it was unfair to levy this entire amount on the property owners of Harlem. He suggested that steps be taken, and that a mass meeting be held, when the matter could be explained to the interested public, and that an effort be made to have the assessment of $800,000 levied upon the city at large. A motion to this effect was carried.

JAMES DE T. BLACKSTONE DEAD.

On Monday night James de Trafford Blackstone, a Norwich (Conn.) manufacturer, died at his Winter home, in the Castleton, 110 West Fifty-seventh Street, at the age of about fifty years. He had been in ill health for some time.

Mr. Blackstone's death recalls his somewhat romantic reunion with his wife a year ago last February, and the second marriage of the couple after a period of separation lasting twenty years. In the early seventies Mr. Blackstone met and married, in this city, Miss Elizabeth A. Whitaker of Springfield, Mass., who was then attracting some attention on the stage. They lived for a short time in Norwich, and then a disagreement followed, culminating in 1877 in a decree of absolute divorce, which Mrs. Blackstone obtained, on the ground of incompatibility of temper. Two years afterward she married Samuel Sondheim, a merchant of this city, and they went to Yonkers to live. This second match did not prove congenial, and Mrs. Sondheim left her husband eventually and went abroad to devote herself to art. In 1882 Mr. Sondheim procured a divorce from her. Mr. Blackstone married, in London, Miss Annie Rich, who died some time later. Lorenzo Blackstone, J. de Trafford's son by his first wife, is credited with having conceived the idea, upon the death of the second Mrs. Blackstone, of reuniting his parents. Whatever the agency of reconciliation was, they were remarried on Feb. 24, 1897, in Philadelphia.

William Bedlow Beekman.

William Bedlow Beekman, who joined the Stock Exchange in 1865, and was senior partner of W. B. Beekman & Co. of 72 Broadway, died yesterday at Summerville, S. C., in his fifty-seventh year. Mr. Beekman was born in New York and was a son of William Fenwick Beekman. He received a common school education, and when a stripling started in business life as a clerk in a Wall Street stock broker's office. His first venture was with his brother, James H. Beekman, as a partner, his other brothers being John N. Beekman and Henry K. Beekman, the latter now a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State. James H. Beekman retired from the firm in 1870, and the surviving partner continued the prosperous stock brokery business alone until 1890, when he was joined by Bernard J. Hart, the firm being styled as at present. Mr. Beekman's home was at Perth Amboy. Last Autumn he was ailing and went to Europe to return but slightly improved in health. Shortly after he went south. He is survived by a widow and seven children, four of whom are boys. Mr. Beekman was wholly domestic in his habits, and his life outside his business was passed with his family. He had no club affiliations. He died a Governor of the Stock Exchange. The body will be brought north and buried in the family plot at Greenwood Cemetery.

Mrs. Julia A. Morrell.

Mrs. Julia A. Morrell, widow of Thomas Morrell, the well-known insurance man, died yesterday morning at her residence, 572 Fifth Avenue, after an illness lasting eight days. The deceased was born in this city in 1833. She was a Miss Iucho, and a descendant of the well-known Van Doren family of New Jersey. She was one of the founders of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, and previous to joining it was an active member of Trinity Church. She leaves one son and four daughters. Her eldest son, Francis L. Morrell, was a member of the Stock Exchange. He was killed in 1892

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

NORTON & TUNSTALL
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
NORTON & TUNSTALL
33 Wall Street, New York.
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
MEMBERS NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
Apply for Market Letter.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad Street, New York City.
Stocks, Bonds, Grains, Provisions, and Cotton bought for cash and carried on margin.
PRIVATE WIRE TO CHICAGO.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

H. K. BURRAS. BENNO KLOPPER.
H. K. BURRAS & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Mills Building, New York.
Telephone, 2171 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
95 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E. C.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS. $200,000
Authorized to act as Trustee, Guardian, Assignee and Fiscal Agent.
All conservative trust company business accepted.
W. L. TRENHOLM, President.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, Vice-President.
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President. E. J. CHAPPELL, London Treasurer.
S. R. HARBERT, London Secretary. S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary.

Texas Central Railroad Company

hereby gives notice that on April 1st, 1898, it will redeem all of its outstanding First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds at 105 per cent. and accrued interest at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York, in accordance with Subdivision Eighth of Article I. of its First Mortgage, and that interest on these bonds will cease on that date.

After March 1st, 1898, above-mentioned 6 per cent. bonds may be exchanged at the office of Moran Brothers, No. 68 William Street, New York, for First Mortgage Bonds of the same Company, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum. Coupons of $30 each, due April 1st, 1898, from bonds so exchanged, will be paid without rebate at the time of exchange.
This option will expire March 15th, 1898.
New York, 23d February, 1898.
HENRY K. McHARG, President.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world
ISSUED BY
Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C.

609 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C., March 8th, 1898.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of **SEAGER & BRAMLEY** for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business in this city. New York correspondents: Messrs. Moore & Schley.

JOHN SEAGER,
C. A. BRAMLEY,
(Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.)

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MINING INVESTMENTS.
H. W. THROCKMORTON,
Mining Investments,
44 Broadway.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Yesterday's net changes at the end of business were largely on the side of advances. Relatively few stocks made substantial losses, and in each case where quotations did drop a point or more, some exceptional circumstances seemed to cause it. The market was, however, hardly to be judged by the mere showing of final prices compared with the closing figures of the day before. Irregularity marked its course throughout most of the day. Feverishness was still a marked feature of transactions upon the Stock Exchange. But so sharp was the slump on Monday that yesterday a rally was easily brought about, for the short interest scattered through the whole market was in nervous evidence.

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Especially was the market helped sentimentally by an announcement—for a time getting much attention—representing that through the intervention of Great Britain's good offices there was to be, after all, an amicable settlement effected of the American-Spanish snarl.

Sensational news there was in plenty as to warship purchases, the transportation of ammunition, the enlistment of soldiers and sailors, and volcanic outbursts from statesmen at home and at Madrid. But the extraordinary abundance of such news on Monday seemed yesterday to render similar stuff ineffective in the market. News of the Congressional oratory attending the passage of the $50,000,000 appropriation bill was not heard in Wall Street until after the market had closed for the day.

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Such improvement as appeared in the market was pretty generally distributed through the general list. Where stocks gained the results seemed to be due to their own strength, to a natural tendency to rebound from overmuch pressure. There was yesterday no more than on other recent previous days disclosure anywhere of efforts upon the part of bull interests to help the market upward.

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One of the influences in the situation appears in the apparent tendency of some important interests suddenly to show anxieties they have not hitherto made public. Among those now extending ultra conservative counsel are some who have till now been inclined to dismiss talk of actual hostilities between the United States and Spain as ridiculous.

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More foreign gold comes this way. The ease in money does not disappear as bear traders have been predicting, though loans on time are at somewhat stiffer rates. In every business quarter the record continues encouraging.

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Government bonds were weak. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 109⅝, a decline of 2⅛; $200 do, at 100¼; $25,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 122⅛, a decline of 1⅜, and $30,000 do, coupon, at 122⅛@122, a decline of 3 per cent.

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In State bonds, $4,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991, sold at 69, a decline of 1¼; $1,000 Alabama, Class A, at 108½, and $1,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s at 89, the latter a decline of ½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	3	Michigan Central	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Mobile & Ohio	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅝	National Lead	⅝
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	½	National Lead pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	1⅜	N. J. Central	1
A., T. & S. F.	⅛	N. Y. Central	1
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅜	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	2¼
Balt. & Ohio	⅛	Norfolk & West. pf.	½
Canada Southern	1	North. Pacific	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	North. Pacific pf.	¾
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	Oreg. Short Line	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¾	Penn. R. R.	½
Consol. Gas	1⅜	Peop. Gas, Chicago	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	1	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	¾	St. Jo. & G. Island	½
Gen. Electric	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¼
Hawaiian Sugar	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1⅞
Illinois Central	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Illinois Steel Co.	1	Union Pacific Ry.	1½
Laclede Gas	½	Union Pacific pf.	¾
Louis. & Nash.	¾	U. Pac., all in. pd.	⅞
Manhattan Con	1¼	West. U. Tel.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Central Pacific	⅛	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2¼
Iowa Central pf.	2	Pullman Car	1
Missouri Pacific	½	St. P., M. & M.	6
Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	1⅞	Wabash pf	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Denver & R. G. 4s	2	M. Pacific con.	1
D. & I. Range 1st	2⅜	Rio G. W. 4s	1¼
Erie prior lien	1⅛	San A. & A. Pass 4s	1
M. & T. 1st 4s	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. U. Gas 5s	1¼	Des M. Union 1st	1
Brook. W. & W. 5s	2	Int. & G. N. 2d	4
Cen. of Ga. pf., inc.	2¾	Met. Ele. 1st	1½
C., B. & Q. con. 7s	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1¼
Col. Mid. con. 4s, all paid	3	Or. Imp. Con., 5th in. paid	2¼
C., H. V. & T. 5s	2	Or. Short Line 6s	2
$45 paid	2	South. C. & Ga. 1st	1
D. & R. G. Imp. 5s	2⅜		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on coal loans at 1½@2½ per cent., closing at 1@2 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $150,264,995; balances, $8,482,749; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $357,148.

Money on call in London, 2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 3 per cent. for short and 2 15-16@3 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were ½c. lower at $4.82½ for sixty days and unchanged at $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¼@$4.81¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84 for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94 9-16@94⅝, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount@par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were stronger in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, 1¾, to 59⅝; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅝, to 53; St. Paul, 1, to 94½; Atchison, ½, to 11⅞; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 102½; Reading, ¼, to 9¼, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 36. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ¾, to 84¾. British Consols declined 3-16, to 111 5-16 for money, and ¼, to 111⅜ for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 104f 25c, and exchange on London was 25f 30c. In Berlin, exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 169.80, in Lisbon at 48¼, and in Rome at 105.27.

R. V. HARNETT & CO.'S SALE.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 10 shares Chicago & Alton Railroad Company common, $100 each, at 150 per cent.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,957,497, against $9,577,968 in the preceding week, and $8,968,918 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $81,615,215, against $70,127,002 in the corresponding period last year.

GOVERNMENT BONDS DOWN.

Government bonds had another day of weakness yesterday. The new 4s, coupon, sold at 122, a decline of 3 points from the last previous sale, on March 3. This, however, was a decline of only ½ from the closing bid of Monday. The new 4s, registered, declined 1⅝ points from the last sale, on March 5, selling at 122½. The old 4s, registered, sold at 109½, a decline of 2⅛ points from the last sale, Feb. 25.

Government bond authorities state that there have been large blocks of the securities hanging over the market for some time past and that the weakness shown has been due largely to this. Most of these offerings are said to have now been absorbed.

THREE STANDARD STOCKS.

Many indications are to be found showing that the conservative and financially strong contingent of Wall Street's speculators are making ready for an early resumption of the interrupted bull movement. These preparations seem to centre chiefly in Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Northwest. Those commission houses whose clientele is made up largely of what Wall Street calls "solid people" have been buyers of the better class of stocks, and particularly of these three, and it is likely that in the bull market, which seems assured in the near future, that group will outrank in advances the majority of railroad stocks.

MORE GOLD FOR IMPORT.

The engagement of another $1,225,000 gold for importation was announced yesterday. This brings the total engaged since Feb. 25 up to $11,025,000. Exchange authorities are inclined to look for further engagements of small amounts until the war scare has died out to some extent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S DIVIDEND.

The Executive Committees of the various Vanderbilt lines will hold their meetings to-day, and New York Central's quarterly dividend will, in all probability, be acted upon. Although there has been considerable talk of late regarding an increase in the New York Central dividend rate, it was stated yesterday in Vanderbilt circles that there is no likelihood that such a step will be taken at the present time. If the New York Central management has decided upon an increase in the dividend, it shows wisdom in postponing such action, for, from the Wall Street standpoint, it is an unpropitious season for good news of any kind. The Nebraska maximum rate decision has had practically no effect upon the market.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR PROPHETS.

Sugar Trust Directors met yesterday and declared the usual 3 per cent. quarterly dividend on the common stock. This action was a bitter disappointment to Wall Street prophets, who of late have been persistently predicting that the rate was to be changed. For several weeks past Wall Street has been deluged with tips regarding the Sugar Trust dividend, some representing that it was to be reduced, while others told of an assured "extra." The character of these tips was shown yesterday by the action of the Directors of the company.

Sugar Trust stock showed strength yesterday, selling up to 126. The greater part of the buying apparently was for the short account.

OREGON SHORT LINE STRONG.

Oregon Short Line sold up close to 30 yesterday, making a net gain of 2 points for the day. Throughout the recent smashing times the stock has been notably firm, there having been a steady absorption by the same interests that bought the stock aggressively and ran its price up above 33 a few weeks ago. These buyers have not attempted to push Oregon Short Line up again, but they have been taking all the stock offered. It is understood that announcements regarding the property are being held back awaiting a more favorable time for presenting them to the public. Union Pacific reorganization interests are talking most bullishly on the stock.

TWO GOULD DIVIDENDS.

The declaration of the regular quarterly dividends on Manhattan and Western Union yesterday occasioned no comment on the Street. In both cases the action was as expected.

METROPOLITAN LOST ITS GAIN.

Brokers who have recently been active as purchasers of Metropolitan Street Railway bought and bid up the stock during the first three hours yesterday, running its price up to 145½. When this buying ceased the stock dropped back to 141, and closed there without change from its close on Monday. Selling by traders and by brokers supposed to be acting for politician speculators was responsible for the decline.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SELLING.

Illinois Central recovered to par yesterday, closing at that price. The weakness which the stock has shown of late is understood to have been caused by selling for foreign account, which has been going on for several weeks. Certificates in the names of London people have been delivered in Wall Street within the past few days.

THE PAN-HANDLE STOCKS.

Efforts were made yesterday to depress the Pan Handle stocks—efforts which were, to some extent, successful. The preferred on sales of only 300 shares declined 3 points, while the common, with transactions of about 1,100 shares, lost over a point. The bears have been very much exercised over the strength which the two stocks have been showing recently, despite the general weakness, and they thought they found reason for exultation yesterday in the first drop the stocks have had for some time.

BUSINESS NOT UPSET.

It may be observed that aside from the general expression of regret that trouble may be had with Spain there are no reports that the prospects thus far have injured general business. By this it is meant to speak merely of the material side. Railroad earnings are good, the iron and steel trade is booming, general merchandise business advances, the banks are full of money, the people generally seem to have liquidated much of their indebtedness, sentiment among all classes in the matter of trade is good.

The injury thus far done by the war talk has been for the time being to discourage expansion of capital in new enterprises. Before it is known what money is going to be worth, and while there is a chance for a wide change in this respect, it is but natural that promotions should be at a standstill. But speaking of the country as a whole it is gratifying to feel that if trouble must come commercial interests are in a satisfactory rather than an unsatisfactory condition.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Declaration of the regular Sugar dividends.

Meeting of Omaha Directors. Only routine business transacted.

Statement by John W. Gates, President Illinois Steel Company, that formation of the new steel and wire company is complete.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on Manhattan Elevated stock.

Increase of $400,000 in exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with previous week, and increase of $1,000,000, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Dividend of 1 per cent. declared on Oregon Railway and Navigation preferred stock.

St. Louis Southwestern, Illinois Central, and Louisville and Nashville likely bidders for Little Rock and Memphis at foreclosure sale of latter next month.

Transcontinental passenger rate war waging fiercely.

Application to Stock Exchange to list $684,000 additional Northern Pacific prior lien bonds.

Beginning of the fortnightly settlement in London. Some fears of failures, owing to unsettled condition of market.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rate for long sterling exchange.

Further engagements of gold in Europe for shipment to this city.

Annual meeting Pennsylvania Railroad. Yearly report unanimously adopted.

Regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. declared on Chicago and Northwest preferred stock.

George McLean Irwin, whose Wall Street experience and keenness are undoubted, has issued a book which is attracting Wall Street attention. "Speculation, a Science," is the title, and in entertaining fashion he discusses a wide range of topics related to security market operations.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	201	203
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. c'ts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	82	83
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	182	184
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	59	61
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	29½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s guaranteed	102½	103½
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	19	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st	99	101
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103¾	104½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	43	48
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	37	38
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	22½	23½
Malt preferred	72	73
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com.	21	22
National Biscuit pref.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	358	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	309	308
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	164	166
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week Feb.	$11,164	$5,400	.....
Month	35,742	20,136	.....
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
4th week Feb.	$28,534	$22,896	$27,157
From Jan. 1	261,203	208,494	206,604
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	687	687	687
Month Feb.	$347,600	$331,528	$289,510
From July 1	2,856,107	2,644,852	2,483,269
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	643
4th week Feb.	$51,000	$45,800	$62,300
Month	198,800	196,200	191,700
From July 1	2,272,581	2,073,331	2,211,415

MISSOURI PACIFIC for year ended Dec. 31—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	$24,805,451	$22,011,960	$22,672,004
Operating ex.	17,454,112	16,491,324	17,021,140
Net earnings	7,351,339	5,520,636	5,650,864
Prop. exp. to gross	70¼	74⅝	75
Total income	8,177,011	6,053,128	6,732,745
Charges	7,682,491	7,314,889	7,332,992
Surplus	495,120	*1,261,761	*590,247

Net in 1894, $5,317,170; in 1893, $5,761,171; in 1892, $4,927,148; in 1891, $6,267,749.
*Deficit.

MOBILE & OHIO for January—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	373,134	322,798	288,126
Operating ex.	248,694	207,561	182,409
Net earnings	124,440	115,237	106,017
Prop. exp. to gross	66⅝	64⅝	63⅝
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,508,507	2,313,326	2,198,759
Net earnings	942,214	879,346	904,930

MADISON GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY, (net)—

	1898.	1897.	Changes.	
January	$5,142	$6,012	Dec.	$870
For 10 months	43,568	36,444	Inc.	7,124

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Chatham	294	New York	235
City	850	New York County	800
German American	112	Ninth National	90
Hanover	390	Seaboard National	174
Mechan. & Traders'	100	Second National	450
Mercantile	168	Seventh National	108
New Amsterdam	245		

There were sales of 25 Merchants' at 146 and 25 Park at 282@284, a gain of 4 per cent. since Friday last and 13 per cent. since Feb. 28.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 54@55. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 54½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,627.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03, 100 Breece at .40, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 500 Pharmacist at .06, 100 Portland at .76, 500 Potosi at .21, 1,000 Utah at .10, seller 10.

On the Mining Exchange, 8,000 shares of Justine sold at .05½ buyer 30 @.04¼ cash, .05 buyer 3; 1,200 Alamo at .02½, 1,000 American Flag at .17, 400 Anaconda at .37, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09⅝, 300 Elkton at .79½, 5,000 Gold Magnet at .004¾ cash, 500 Golden Fleece at .45, 5,000 Jefferson at .04½, 1,500 Mount Rosa at .12½, 1,000 Old Gold at .004¾, 620 St. F. Cariboo at 2.75@2.62½, 94,000 Sentinel at .007@.008½ buyer 60 @.006@.006¼; 2,000 Union at .11⅛, 3,000 Work at .02⅝, 500 Yukon at 11½ buyer 30.

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The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.70	1.00	.70	1.00
Alta	.12	.18	.12	.18
Belcher	.20	.25	.20	.25
Best & Belcher	.30	.38	.30	.38
Breece	.35	.45	.35	.45
Brunswick	.10	.14	.10	.14
Challar	.30	..	.30	..
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.09	.12
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	.04	.03	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	.95	.80	.95
Crown Point	.12	.18	.12	.18
Deadwood	..	1.10	..	1.10
El Cristo	..	.06	..	.06
Enterprise Mining Co.	.15	..	.15	..
Father De Smet	.13	.22	.18	.22
Gould & Curry	.15	.25	.15	.23
Hale & Norcross	1.25	..	1.25	..
Horn Silver	1.30	1.45	1.30	1.45
Iron Silver	.40	.50	.40	.50
K'gston & Pemb'ke Iron	.17	.22	.17	.22
La Crosse	.12	..	.12	..
Leadville	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.14	..
Mexican	.30	..	.30	..
Ophir	.40	..	.40	..
Phoenix Gold	.07	.08	.07	.08
Potosi	.15	..	.15	..
Plymouth Consolidated	.08	..	.08	..
Savage	.20	.28	.20	.28
Sierra Nevada	.85	..	.85	..
Standard Consolidated	1.65	1.75	1.65	1.75
Union Consolidated	.25	..	.25	..
Utah	.08	..	.08	..
Yellow Jacket	.20	.28	.20	.29

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	..	..	.80	1.10
Adams Consolidated	..	..	.03	..
Albany G. M. Co.	..	.04	..	..
Belcher	.20	..	.20	..
Best & Belcher	.30	..	.25	..
Breece	.80	..	.85	..
Brunswick Consolidated	.10	..	.10	.14
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Challar	.26	..	.27	..
Crown Point	..	..	.15	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.09	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	..	.70	..
Comstock Tun. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock Tun. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock Tun. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	..	..	.90	..
Eureka Consolidated	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.15	..	.15	..
Hale & Norcross	1.30	..	1.30	..
Horn Silver	1.25	..	1.25	..
Iron Silver	.41	..	.41	.50
Julia Consolidated	..	..	.01	..
Kingston & Pembroke	..	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.16	.20	..	..
Leadville, Con	.08	..	..	.10
Little Chief	.15	..	.14	..
Mexican	.28	..	.28	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ophir	.40	..	.40	..
Occidental	1.35	..	1.25	..
Plymouth	.08	..	.08	..
Potosi	.15	..	.15	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf.	..	..	2.00	..
Savage	.20	..	.20	..
Sierra Nevada	.90	..	.90	..
Standard	1.55	..	1.[illegible]	..
Small Hopes	.90	..	.80	1.00
Utah Consolidated	.30	..	.30	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.20	..	.20	..
Argentum Juanita	.18	..	.18	..
Alamo	.02	..	.02	..
Anaconda	.35	..	.36	..
Cripple Creek Cons.	.10	..	.09	..
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	..	.03	..
Gold & Globe	..	..	.02	..
Golden Fleece	.40	..	.40	..
Isabella	.23	..	.20	..
Mollie Gibson	.20	..	.18	..
Mount Rosa	.11	..	.11	..
Pharmacist	.05	..	.05	..
Portland	.74	..	.74	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.10

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, March 8, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
101	104	160	Adams Express	103	103	103	103	+3
17	18	420	American Cotton Oil	17	17½	17	17⅞	+ ½
69½	71½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	70	70	70	70	−1½
123	128	25	American Express	127	127	127	127	
7⅜	8	100	American Spirits Mfg	7¾	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
124⅜	124⅞	47,660	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	125⅝	126	124⅛	124⅝	+ ⅝
111	112	425	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	111	111¼	111	111	+ ½
...	93	100	Am. Tel. Cable Co	89	89	89	89	
91¼	91⅞	7,800	American Tobacco	89	91⅞	89	91⅝	+1⅝
34	36	5	Ann Arbor pf	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
11⅝	11⅞	3,600	At., T. & S. F	11¼	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
26	26½	7,465	At., T. & S. F. pf	26	26½	26	26	+ ⅛
17¼	17½	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	17	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
6	6½	300	B. & O. Southw. pf	6	6¼	6	6¼	− ⅛
2⅞	2⅞	425	Bay State Gas	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
38⅞	39½	9,154	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	39	39½	38½	39	+ ⅜
114¾	116	270	Brooklyn Union Gas	114½	114½	114½	114½	− ¼
48	49¼	500	Canada Southern	48¼	48¾	48	48	+1
80⅜	80¾	1,650	Canadian Pac., ex div.	80½	80½	80½	80½	− ¼
12	13	150	Central Pacific	13	13	13	13	+ ½
19⅝	19¾	3,425	Chesapeake & Ohio	19¼	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
92⅛	92¼	25,807	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	92½	93½	91⅞	92¼	+ ⅛
10	10¼	1,570	Chi. Great Western	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
7	7¼	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
91⅜	91½	33,510	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	91½	92	91⅜	91½	+ ⅜
145¼	145⅝	327	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	145½	145¼	145¼	145½	+ ⅜
119¼	119½	1,850	Chicago & Northw	119¾	120⅜	119⅝	119½	+ ¼
175½		50	Chicago & Northw. pf	176	176	176	176	
84¼	84½	8,513	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	84⅞	85⅜	84	84½	+ ¼
84	85	300	Chi. Term. Trans	84	84	84	84	
29⅝	29¾	40	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	
28⅜	28¼	1,010	C., C., C. & St. L	29	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	13⅝	1,650	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	13½	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
19	19½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	19½	19½	19½	19½	+1⅜
6	6¾	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	− ¼
181¼	182	1,130	Consolidated Gas	180½	181¼	180	181	+1⅜
28	30	116	Consolidated Ice	30	30	30	30	
86	90	112	Consolidated Ice pf	87	87	87	87	
109½	111	875	Delaware & Hudson	110	110	110	110	+1
44¾	45	470	Denver & R. G. pf	45⅝	45¾	45¼	45¼	+1½
...	...	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y	130	130	130	130	
12⅞	13	300	Erie	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
35¼	35½	1,245	Erie 1st pf	35¼	35⅜	35¼	35½	+ ⅜
31½	32	1,010	General Electric	31⅞	32¼	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	30½	700	Hawaiian Sugar	29⅝	30½	29⅜	30	+ ⅛
100	101	1,171	Illinois Central	100	100¼	99	100	+1
46	49	100	Illinois Steel Co	48	48	48	48	+1
28	29	100	Iowa Central pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	−2
20⅝	21	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	21¼	21¼	21	21	− ¼
41	41½	800	Laclede Gas	41	41	40¾	40¾	+ ½
68	70	10	Lake Erie & West. pf	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	
188	190	272	Lake Shore	189	190	189	190	
48	50	10	Long Island	48	48	48	48	
50⅝	50⅞	8,160	Louisville & Nashville	51	51¼	50½	50⅝	+ ⅜
101⅞	102	25,145	Manhattan Con	102	103⅝	101½	102	+1⅛
141	142	8,904	Metropolitan St. Ry	144	145¼	141	141	
103½	104	855	Michigan Central	104¼	104½	103⅞	104¼	+ ½
26½	27¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis	26¼	26½	26½	26½	
60¼	61	400	Minnesota Iron	60	60	60	60	
10⅝	12	325	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11	11	11	+ ¼
34	34½	650	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	34½	35	34½	34½	+ ⅛
25⅜	26¼	4,240	Missouri Pacific	26⅜	26⅞	25⅝	26	+ ½
27⅜	28¼	100	Mobile & Ohio	28	28	28	28	+1
171	173	40	Morris & Essex	172½	172½	172½	172½	
30⅝	31¼	240	National Lead Co	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
103	105	240	National Lead Co. pf	102⅞	103	102⅞	103	+ ½
91½	92	1,240	New Jersey Central	91¾	92½	91⅝	92	+1
112¼	112¾	11,380	New York Central	112	112⅞	111½	112⅝	+1
29½	31	300	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	28½	30½	29½	30½	+2¼
45⅜	46	3,740	Norfolk & West. pf	40	46⅞	45⅝	47⅜	+ ½
5	5¾	900	North American	...	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
22½	22⅝	9,970	Northern Pacific	21¾	22⅝	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅛
60⅜	60¾	17,169	Northern Pacific pf	60¾	61⅝	60¼	60⅝	+ ¾
3	6	30	Ontario Mining	3	3	3	3	
14⅜	15	2,038	Ontario & Western	14¾	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
25½	27½	100	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd	25½	25½	25½	25½	−1⅞
28⅝	29	550	Oregon Short Line	28½	29¼	28½	29	+2
25¼	25½	1,205	Pacific Mail	24¾	25½	24¾	25¼	
114½	115	1,844	Pennsylvania R. R	115	115¼	114¾	114¾	+ ⅛
91¼	91⅜	5,865	People's Gas, Chicago	90⅞	91⅜	90⅝	90⅞	+ ⅛
42⅜	44	1,560	P., C., C. & St. L	43¼	43¼	42½	42½	−1⅞
64	66	800	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	64	64¾	64	64¼	−2¾
174	177	395	Pull. Pal. Car Co	176	176	174	174	−1
18⅛	18¼	1,490	Reading	17¾	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
40⅝	41	6,060	Reading 1st pf	40¾	41½	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	22⅞	200	Reading 2d pf	22¾	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
6	6½	150	St. J. & G. I	6	6	6	6	+ ¼
48½	49	500	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	49	49¼	49	49¼	+ ¼
6¾	7¼	405	St. L. & San Fran	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
56½	57¼	1,150	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	56½	57½	56½	57	+1⅛
24½	25½	1,500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	25	25	25	25½	+ ⅛
9	9½	100	St. Louis Southw. pf	9	9	9	9	+ ¼
130	135	200	St. Paul, Minn. & Man	132	132	132	132	−6
70	70½	1,400	St. Paul & Omaha	70	70½	70	70¼	+ ¼
7⅞	8	1,045	Southern Railway	8	8	7⅞	8	
27	27½	4,038	Southern Railway pf	26¾	27½	26¾	27	+ ¼
3⅝	4	245	Standard R. & T	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
20	20¼	650	Tenn. Coal & Iron	20	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
10¼	10¼	1,400	Texas Pacific	10	10½	10	10½	+ ¼
19	19¼	310	Union Pacific Ry	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+1½
50⅜	50⅝	27,010	Union Pacific pf	50⅜	52	50⅜	50⅝	+ ⅜
27	27⅛	7,205	U. P., all in. pd	26¾	27⅜	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
8	8¼	4,100	U. P., D. & G., t. r	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
41	45	40	United States Express	44	44	44	44	
6¼	6⅝	400	United States Leather	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	6½	
60	60½	595	U. S. Leather pf	60½	60¾	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
66	67	53	U. S. Rubber pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	
15⅜	15¼	1,200	Wabash pf	15¼	15½	15¼	15⅜	− ⅛
...	...	500	West Chicago Street	96¼	96¾	96¼	96⅝	+ ⅛
85⅞	86¼	4,385	Western Union Tel	86¾	87	85⅞	86	
1⅞	2⅜	2,850	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd	2	2⅜	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
9½	11	100	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. pd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
1½	3¼	150	Wisconsin Central	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
Sales		345,697						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	...	98¼	Com. Cable	160	..	New Cent. C	7	8
4s, r., 1907	...	109½	Consol. Coal	41	..	N. Y. & N. H	185	188
4s, c., 1907	...	111	Del., L. & W	150¼	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 12½	12	13
4s, r., 1925	...	122¼	D. M. & Ft. D	12	14	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	63	73
4s, r., 1925	...	122¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf	75	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	31½	32½
5s, r., 1904	...	111	Dul., S. S. & A	2	4	N. Y., S. & W	11	15
5s, c., 1904	...	111	D., S. S. & A. pf	5½	6	N. Y., S. & W. pf	29½	31
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	Eighth Avenue	325	..	Norfolk So	62	66
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..	Erie 2d pf	17¾	18¼	Norfolk & W. pf	12½	15
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	Ev. & T. H	18	21	Ohio Southern	...	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..	Ev. & T. H. pf	38	41	Nor. & West	45	50
			Gt. Nor. pf	154	158	Ore. R. & N	45	50
Alb. & Sus	180	..	Green Bay & W	30	40	Ore. R. & N. pf	67	70
American Coal	118	140	H. B. Claflin	...	99¾	Penn. Coal	330	..
Am. Dist. Tel	...	23	Homestake	45	48	Peo., Dec. & Ev	⅞	1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	18½	19	Ill. Cent. l.	92	98	Peo. & Eastern	3	7
Am. Tobacco pf	112	117	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	...	25	P., Ft. W. & C	169	..
Ann Arbor	12¼	13	Iowa Central	7⅜	8¼	Pitts. & West. pf	6	8
Boston A. L. pf	106	108	Keokuk & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver	1¼	2
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	5⅛	6	Kanawha & Mich	6	7½	Quicksilver pf	3	7
Buff., R. & P	27	28	Keokuk & D. M	3	4½	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Buff., R. & P. pf	60	64	K. & D. M. pf	14	16½	R., W. & O	120	122
Capital Traction	...	75	Keokuk & West	32	34	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl	...	..
Chi. & Alton	155	159½	Kingston & Pem	1	10	2d pf	16	17
Chi. & Alton pf	168	..	Laclede Gas pf	87	90	St. L. & S. W	4	5
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st pf	58	..	L. E. & W	13½	15	St. P. & Duluth	20	25
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	106	109	Manhattan Beach	5	7	St. P. & D. pf	80	86
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	...	33¾	Md. Coal pf	...	40	52	St. P. & O. pf	150	155
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	20	24¾	Mexican Central	5½	6¼	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	25	27¾	Mex. Nat. certfs	1	1¼	Southern Pacific	16	17
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	77	82	M. & St. L. 1st pf	85	88	Third Avenue	175	180
Clev., L. & W. pf	...	49	M. & St. L. 2d pf	53	55	Tol. & O. C	15	25
Cleve. & Pitts	169	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	7	..	Tol. & O. C. pf	35	45
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	...	...	Twin City R. T	20	..
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1½	3	Nat. Lib. Ofl	15½	17	U. S. Rubber	16¾	17
Col. F. & I. pf	—	78	National Starch	5¾	7	Wabash	6½	6⅝
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5¼	6	Nat. St. 1st pf	65	75	Wells-F. Express	115	120
C., H. V. & T. pf	16½	25	Nat. St. 2d pf	18	30	West. Union Beef	7½	9
						Wis. Central pf	2	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
37,070	Am. Sug. Refs.	125	126½	124⅜	124⅞
140	Am. Tobacco	90⅝	90⅝	90½	90½
40	A., T. & S. F. pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26	26
120	Bay State Gas	3	3	3	3
1,250	Brook. R. T.	39⅜	39⅝	38⅞	38⅞
12,360	Chi., B. & Q.	92⅛	93⅛	92	92¼
20	Chi. & Northw.	119¾	119¾	119⅝	119⅝
15,670	Chi., M. & St. P.	91⅝	92	91⅜	91⅜
90	Chi. Gt. West. p.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
4,980	Chi., R. I. & P.	85⅜	85⅞	84⅜	85¼
120	Cent. of N. J.	92	92	92	92
40	Ches. & Ohio	20	20	20	20
160	Gen. Electric	31¾	32¼	31⅝	32
1,090	Louis. & Nash.	50⅝	51¼	50⅝	51⅛
5,280	Manhattan	101⅝	102⅛	101⅜	101⅞
280	Mo. Pacific	26½	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞
100	Met. Street	144¼	144¼	144¼	144¼
910	N. Y. Central	111⅞	112⅜	111⅛	111⅝
230	North. Pacific	21¾	22½	21¾	22¼
2,210	North. Pac. pf.	60¼	61¼	59⅝	60⅝
20	Pacific Mail	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
1,830	People's Gas	90⅝	91⅝	90⅜	91
610	Reading	18	18⅜	18	18
600	Southern	8	8	8	8
20	Southern pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
260	Tenn. C. & I.	20⅛	20⅜	20	20½
100	Texas Pacific	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
370	Union Pacific	26⅞	27⅜	26⅞	27
330	Union Pacific pf.	50⅜	51⅜	50⅜	50⅜
120	West. Union	86⅝	87	86⅜	87
37,450					

BONDS.

$5,000	A. T. & S. F. gen.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
2,000	R. W. & W. fs	96	96	96	96
12,000	M., K. & T. 2d	60	60	59½	59½
10,000	North. Pac. 3s	60	60	60	60
5,000	Rock Isl. 5s, c	105⅞	105⅞	105½	105½
25,000	Texas Pac. 2d	34	34	32½	32⅝
22,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	54¾	55	54½	54½
$81,000					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 8.—West Chicago opened to-day buyer 10 at 95¾, 96¼ account, and 96 regular. The close was 95¾ regular. The 5 per cent. consolidated bonds sold at 98¼@98¾. North Chicago sold at 222, and Chicago City Railway at 238. National Biscuit common opened 21 sold to 22⅛, and closed 21⅝. The preferred opened at 78½ sold to 79, and closed 78.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	26½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	61
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	137
National Biscuit Co. com	21⅛
National Biscuit Co. pf	78
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co	5
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	30½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co	6¾
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf	30
Chicago Packing & Provision Co	35
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf	51
International Packing Co	17
International Packing Co. pf	44
Chicago City Railway	238
North Chicago Street Railroad	222
West Chicago Street Railroad	96
South Side Elevated Railroad	90½
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	10⅝
Street's West Stable Car Line	20¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—The local market opened strong, in sympathy with all other markets, and was materially helped by a fresh buying impetus, which made its appearance over night. This was particularly noticeable in Philadelphia Traction, where the character of the buying was almost entirely for the investment account, causing an advance of 2 per cent. from yesterday closing prices to 82½. Union Traction was dull, but was noticeably strong, and rallied ½, to 15¾, on a few odd-lot purchases. Electric and People's 4s sold at 81½, an advance of 1 per cent. In the specialties, United Gas Improvement was a strong feature, advancing on small sales to 110¼. Choctaw preferred gained ¾, to 29¾, and Marsden was in more active inquiry, selling up to 7⅞. In the last session there were some fractional concessions made by traders closing out contracts made earlier in the day, and Pennsylvania Steel common, on forced sales, sold down to 9, but seemed to receive good support on the way down. The Readings, St. Paul, and Northern Pacifics followed New York's lead.

Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania were very dull and steady. Insiders bought Metropolitan throughout the day on the decline as well as on the advance. It was based on the fact that since the opening of the Fourth Avenue line to the bridge earnings of that division have just doubled. Next month the Second Avenue and Amsterdam Avenue lines will be started, and a boom in the stock will accompany the opening. The closing here was steady, at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20½	21¼
Northern Pacific com	21½	22⅛
Northern Pacific pf	60¼	60⅞
Pennsylvania	57⅜	57¼
Reading	9 11-6	9⅛
Reading 1st pf	20¼	20½
Reading 2d pf	11⅜	11¼
St. Paul	91⅞	91¾
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3¼	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	140⅞	142
Philadelphia Traction	82	82¼
Baltimore Traction	23	23¼
Union Traction	15¼	15⅜
Penn. Heat, Light & Power	21	22½
Penn. Heat, Light & Power pf	58	59
United Gas Improvement	109⅜	109⅝
Electric Storage	18	19
Electric Storage pf	20	21
Welsbach Light	36	38
Marsden	7½	7⅞
American R. E. L	4½	5
Choctaw	9¼	9⅞
Choctaw pf	29	29¾
Reading general 4s	82¼	...
Electric & People's 4s	81	81½
Cons. T. Pitts	13⅜	13⅝
Cons. T. Pitts., pf	47	47¼

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	1,000	88½
At, T & S F gen 4s	10,000	89½
	20,000	89⅝
	25,000	89⅝
	1,000	89½
	39,000	89⅝
	1,000	90
	32,000	89⅝
	500	90
	20,000	90
	26,000	89⅝
	1,000	89⅞
	18,000	89⅜
Adjustment 4s	3,000	58¼
	87,000	58
	5,000	58⅛
	15,000	58¼
	100,000	58⅜
	20,000	58½
	5,000	58⅝
	12,000	58¼
	25,000	58⅜
	35,000	58½
	3,000	58⅜
	2,000	58¼
	2,000	58⅜
	52,000	58
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	3,000s6F	120
Brooklyn R T 5s	2,000	93⅜
	3,000	94
	1,000	93½
	3,000	93
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	5,000	112½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	2,000	96
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	5,000	38
	2,000	38¼
	4,000	38¼
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc	4,000	13
Cent of N J gen 5s	7,000	113
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	5,000	78
	8,000	77⅝
	25,000	78
	1,000	78¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s	10,000	115
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	1,000	115
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	3,000	105½
Chi, Ind & L refdg 5s	1,000	85
Chi & N W coup gold 7s	1,000	115½
S F deb 5s, 1933	10,000	117¼
Registered	10,000	117
Chi & N W ext 4s	5,000	104
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	50,000	105⅞
	1,000	105⅝
	124,000	105⅞
Registered	5,000	105½
Cin, W & M Div 4s	3,000s20F	90
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs	11,000	63
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid	20,000	17½
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $45 paid	3,000	75¼
	5,000	75
Den & Rio Grande 4s	9,000	92
Den & R G Imp 5s	2,000	90
Des Moines Un 1st	5,000	98
Dul & Iron Range 1st	5,000	110
Dul. S S & A 5s	6,000	107
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s	1,000	110¾
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	1,000	99⅞
Erie 4s prior bonds	2,000	89½
Erie gen lien 3-4s	5,000	70½
	5,000	70
Total sales		

H & Tex Cent G M 4s	10,000	79½
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	5,000	84
	5,000	83½
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	80,000	100½
	10,000	100⅝
	50,000	101
	20,000	101
	190,000	101½
	50,000	101½
	20,000	102
	60,000	101½
	20,000	101
	40,000	100½
Long Island con 5s	4,000	120
Louis & Nash, Pens & Atl 1st	1,000	104½
Met St Ry gen 5s	15,000	109⅝
	2,000	110
	50,000	109½
	3,000	109⅞
	24,000	110
	10,000	110⅛
	6,000	110
	5,000	109⅝
	5,000	110
Metropolitan Elev 1st	2,000	116½
Mexican Int cons	10,000	71¼
	5,000	71⅜
	5,000	71½
	8,000	71¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	7,000	88
	2,000	88¼
Mo, K & T 2d	2,000	59⅞
	10,000	59¾
Missouri Pacific cons	29,000	95
	1,000	95½
	1,000	95¾
	5,000	95
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	6,000	76½
Nash, C & St L con	1,000	104½
Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st	5,000	106
N Y Cent deb 5s reg	3,000	108
N Y & Harlem 1st coup	6,000	109½
N Y, O & W refdg 4s	4,000	97
N Y, O & W con 5s	3,000	106
N Y, S & W 2d	6,000	90
N Y, S & W G M	3,000b3	91
	10,000	91
Norf & W Ry con 4s	9,000	80
	500	80
	9,000	80
	5,000s20F	80
	6,000	80
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	50,000	59
	1,000	59⅜
	50,000	59½
	10,000	59⅝
	20,000	59⅞
	15,000	60
	4,000	59⅞
	13,000	59⅝
	10,000	59⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	31,000	94¼
	1,000	94⅜
	5,000	94¼
	25,000	94½
	9,000	94¾
Nor Pac Term 1st	25,000	105⅞
	6,000	106
Oregon Imp Co 1st, Tr Co certfs	10,000	108
Oregon Imp Con 5s, Tr Co certfs, 5th installment paid	5,000	55
	8,000	56
	9,000	55½
Oregon R & N 4s	5,000	94
	80,000	94¼
Oregon Short Line 6s	2,000	121
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	5,000	94
Total sales		$2,377,500

Oregon S L 1st con 5s	3,000	100
	3,000	100⅛
	12,000	100
	3,000	100⅜
	2,000	100⅜
	5,000	100⅝
	6,000	100⅝
Income A 5s	10,000	6¼
	1,000	6¼
Reading Co gen 4s	9,000	82⅛
	1,000	82⅜
	30,000	82½
	4,000	82½
	11,000	82⅝
	4,000	82½
	4,000	82¼
Rio Grande West 1st	1,000	80¼
	2,000	81¼
	1,000	82
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	4,000	89
	5,000	89½
	5,000	89¾
	2,000	89½
	2,000	89¼
St L & S F 4s	5,000	72½
St L & S F G M 5s	10,000	102
St P, M & M consld 6s, reduced to 4½s	1,000	107½
San An & Ar Pass 4s	2,000	59¼
	1,000	59½
So Pac of Ariz 1st	8,000	103
	12,000	103½
	7,000	103⅜
So Pac of Cal 5s consld	10,000	96½
Southern Ry 1st 5s	5,000	90
	5,000	90½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	7,000	99
Tex & Pac 2d inc	27,000	33½
	8,000b3	33½
	12,000	33½
	2,000	33⅝
	3,000	33⅞
	10,000b3	33½
	5,000	33⅝
	10,000	33⅝
	20,000	33¾
	28,000	33⅞
	20,000	33⅞
	60,000	33
	15,000	33¼
Union Pacific 4s	35,000	92
	5,000	91⅞
	22,000	91¾
	6,000b3	91¾
	61,000	91⅝
	1,000	91⅝
	108,000	91¾
	27,000	91⅞
	4,000	92
	10,000	91⅞
	110,000	92
	23,000	92⅛
	128,000	92
	54,000	92⅛
	30,000	92
	2,000	92⅛
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	20,000	55
	8,000	55¼
	10,000

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Sales of Valuable Vacant Property—Dealings Among the Brokers and at Auction.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Mary G. Pinkney and Charles Salter to Potter & Brother six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 225 feet west of Columbus Avenue.

It is reported that L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the Jay estate, for about $100,000, eight lots at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street and Central Park West. The brokers refused either to confirm or deny the report.

Henry Oppenheimer has purchased the plot Ninety-third Street, north side, 125 feet west of West End Avenue, 50 by 100.

Max Hart has purchased from Weil & Mayer the plot on the north side of Eighty-second Street, 216 feet east of First Avenue, 50 by 102.2. The buyer will erect a seven-story tenement on the plot, fitted throughout with every modern improvement.

J. Le Boutillier has sold to a Mr. Hendricks, for about $30,000, the property 138 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Percy M. Stewart has sold to George C. Miller the five-story dwelling 303 West Ninety-first Street, 25 by 100.

M. Bargebuhr & Son have sold to H. Sturt, for $32,000, the five-story flat 10 West Ninety-ninth Street. In part payment the buyer gives the plot southwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundredth Street, 50 by 105.

Nicholas F. Walsh has sold for A. Kaufman the five-story store and loft building 442 Pearl Street, 25 by 105.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have leased to Rogers, Peet & Co. 7 and 9 Warren Street.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Joseph Butterworth, to Gustave Miller, for $5,000, the two-story frame dwelling southwest corner of Prospect Terrace and Thirteenth Street, William's Bridge, 25 by 100. In exchange, Mr. Miller gives the lot One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 132 feet west of Hall Place, 25 by 165, and the plot of three lots on the east side of Kelly Street, 400 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, George R. Read sold, at executor's sale, to George F. Wilcoxson, a party in interest, for $11,400, the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling 352 West Twenty-first Street, 16.11 by 74.1; also, to George F. Wilcoxson, for $13,200, 354 West Twenty-first Street, similar to and adjoining the foregoing; also, to George F. Wilcoxson, for $7,400, the four-story English basement dwelling 332 West Fifteenth Street, 16.8 by 80.

Philip A. Smyth sold, in partition, to Morris Wilkins, for $4,125, the plot Prospect Avenue, east side, 112 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 38 by 50.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to Daniel Cunningham, for $24,500, the three-story stone-front dwelling 113 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 16 by 100.11; also, in partition, to the plaintiff, Robert Scott, for $9,000, the five-story stone-front tenement, with store, 1,177 Second Avenue, 25.5 by 70.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Abbott Brown, for $10,600, the three-story brick dwelling 179 East Seventy-third Street, 20 by 102.2.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Moses G. Wright, for $5,276, the plot One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Elton Avenue, 45 by 100.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to William J. Nicklas, for $15,423, the five-story brick flat 45 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to the same buyer, for $17,033, the four-story stone-front dwelling 269 West Eighty-ninth Street, 16 by 100.8.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Lewis Bach, for $415, the plot northwest corner of Albany Avenue and Myrtle Street, 100 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to Edward A. Biebermann, for $400, the plot Myrtle Street, north side, 100 feet east of Albany Avenue, 100 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 536 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick and stone front double tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 52.6 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,020.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, 52 Prospect Place, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-second Street, 16.8 by 54, four-story stone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,458.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John F. Rogan, referee, Morris Avenue, east side, 280 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,262.

By John Stiebling, foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 113 West Sixty-third Street, north side, 116.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,183.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 121 feet east of Riverside Drive, for three five-story brick dwellings, 22 by 60; J. A. Farley, owner; Janes & Leo of 967 Boulevard, architects; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 18 and 20 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 24x41 by 85.11; Harris Fordinsky of 64 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner; S. Sass of 25 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $44,000.

No. 336 East Fifth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 82.10; J. L. Buttenwieser of 233 Lenox Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $27,000.

No. 331 East Fourteenth Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with store, 25 by 84.6; J. L. Buttenwieser, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $27,000.

No. 1,818 Bathgate Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 13.11 by 24.4; M. J. Katz, owner; cost, $200.

Eagle Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a two-story brick pavilion, 23 by 26; Hebrew Infant Asylum, owners; O. Lowensen, architect; cost, $3,600.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 140 feet west of Melrose Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 82.8; William E. Ebling of 935 Prospect Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $20,000.

Eagle Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a three and four story brick asylum: Hebrew Infant Asylum, owner; cost, $12,000.

Morris Avenue, north side, 158 feet west of Anthony Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling; H. S. McGrath, owner; H. S. Baker, architect; cost, $500.

Judgment Against Baroness Blanc.

Judgment for $5,672 was entered yesterday against Elizabeth L. Blanc (Baroness Blanc) in favor of Burr & De Lacy, attorneys, for services since April, 1893.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 8.

ADAMS PLACE, w s, 205.8 ft s of 183d St, 15.50; James A. Lamb to Edward Dowling.....50

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 166th St, 25x100; John E. Darragh and wife to William Wetterer.....100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 99.11 ft n of 194th St, 39.11x197.4 to King's Bridge Road, 42.8x212.3; Louis K. and Louis Ungrich to Jacob D. Butler.....100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 99.11 ft n of 161st St, 32.6x36.6x irregular; also King's Bridge Road, s w corner of 162d St, 47.5x irregular; also Brook Av, n e corner of 159th St, 25x100x25x97.2, and other property; Marcus Nathan to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.....1

BLEECKER ST, 345, 26.2x36x25x39.6; Joseph Cohn and wife to Jacob Ruppert.....800

BROADWAY, 503 to 511, and Mercer St, 74 to 82; Joseph F. Laubat to trustees of Columbia College.....$1,100,000

BROOK AV, n w corner of North 3d Av, 88.3x173.3x irregular, x46.3; Albert V. Donnellan to Edgar Ketchum.....55,000

BROOK AV, e s, 168 ft s of 169th St, 22.2x100.5; Annie T. McCabe to Catharine Burns.....10

CHRYSTIE ST, 40, e s, 25x60; Daniel C. Briggs, referee, to Sophia Levy.....17,500

CHRYSTIE ST, 85, 25x100; Jonas Weil and others to Cassel Cohen.....1

COLUMBIA ST, 86, 25x100; Louis Lese and others to Davis Rosenkrantz.....34,000

CONVENT AV, s e corner of 150th St, 18x50; Jacob Hess and wife to August C. Hassey.....1

GRAND AV, e s, 25 ft s of North St, 50x100; Edwin J. Crandall and wife to Josephine A. Smith.....1

LEONARD ST, 154, s w s, 22x75; William A. Spencer and others, trustees, to Jacob B. Halk.....1,000

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 88th St, 100.8x41.8; Edward T. Spillane to Elizabeth Linneen, 2½-9 parts.....1

LOT 945, map of the Village of Wakefield; John E. Ryan to Joseph S. Wood.....25

MADISON AV, 2,106, 20x80; Edward H. Raynolds to James Jennings.....9,000

NAEGELE AV, centre line, 230 ft s w of centre line of Ellwood St, 100x312.7x130.5x396.4, except part taken to open avenue; J. F. Entz to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.....100

NAEGELE AV, centre line, 230 ft s w of centre line of Ellwood St, 100x312.7x130.5x396.4, except part taken for opening avenue; Elsie A. Herriot, individually and as executrix, &c., to J. Frederick Entz.....4,000

NORTH THIRD AV, s s, 25 ft w of Port Morris Branch of the Harlem Railroad, 25x130x24x144; Matthew W. Wilson and others to Frederick P. Forster.....1

PARCEL at Throgg's Neck, adjoining land of Israel Honeywell, contains four acres; Thomas Booth and wife to Patrick J. Sweeney.....2

READE ST, 1, and 25 Chambers St; Alice S. Bradley, by guardian, to John Munroe.....60,195

ROOSEVELT ST, e s, 20.3x40x irregular, adjoining lands of Mary Cruger and the estate of James Lowey; also 95 Roosevelt St; Ellen Tierney to Bernard Goldson.....10

SUFFOLK ST, 186, 19.4x74.10; Cassel Cohen and wife to Leopold Kaufmann.....1

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 204 ft n of 170th St, 25x irregular; James W. Mortimer to Isabel Mortimer.....1

WASHINGTON ST, n w corner of Horatio St, 20x70.4x19x69; Emma M. Colding to Frederick Meyer.....1

WATER ST, 144, 19.9x80.8x20x82.2; Edward Hilson and wife to Gustav Salomon and another.....32,250

WILLIS AV, n w corner of 139th St, 50x78; William Schmults and wife to Herman Apmann.....1

2D AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 88th St, 25x100; Edward D. Flannery to Dorothea Bauer.....1

2D AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 88th St, 25x100; George G. Bauer and wife to Edward D. Flannery.....1

3D AV, e s, 25 ft w of Port Morris Branch of the New York and Harlem Railroad, 51x49.10x57x77; Matthew W. Wilson and others to Mary G. Wilson..1

3D AV, or Boston Road, e s, 112 ft n of 140th St, 28x111x25x123.8; Christian Scherding and wife to the Harrisonville Co-operative Building Association.....48,000

8TH AV, e s, 810.8 ft n of 155th St, 319.4x —x—x—; Sarah Lynch to Harriet G. Coogan.....1

9TH AV, s e corner of 40th St, 32.8x61.9; Peter McGeough to Joseph J. McGowan..1

1ST ST, s w s, 350 ft n w of Avenue A, 25x85.6 to Houston St x 25.2x84; Louis Burgermeister to Mary Burgermeister..1

1ST ST, s w s, 350 ft n w of Avenue A, 25x83.6 to Houston St x 25.2x84; Amandus Fette to Caroline Fette.....1

4TH ST, s s, Lots 339 to 341, map of Laconia Park; Malinda G. Mace to John F. Reilly.....1,825

4TH ST, s s, Lot 338, map of Laconia Park; Malinda G. Mace to James F. Meehan.....600

12TH ST, n s, Lots 14 and 15, map of property of Joseph S. Wood at William's Bridge, 55x100; Joseph S. Wood to Salvator Lasperges.....1,500

13TH ST, s s, 130.3 ft w of Avenue B, 17.8x100.3; 15th St, 540 East; William R. Huntington to the rector, Church Wardens, &c.....1

13TH ST, s s, 296 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; John Becker and wife to Jacob Levy.....1

14TH ST, 240 West, 25x103.3; Herman Wronkow and wife to Fannie Hamlin..35,000

14TH ST, 240 West, 25x103.3; Katharine A. Kingsland to Herman Wronkow.....1

17TH ST, n s, 238 ft e of 2d Av, 19x106; Henry Reffel and wife to Philip Schen.7,100

52D ST, s s, 318.5 ft w of 8th Av, 100x201.6 to 51st St; John Le Foy Brower, executor, &c., to James A. Striker and another.....25

64TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; John T. Williams and wife to W. Bourke Cockran.....1

77TH ST, 337 East, 25x102.2; Robert Loeb to Joseph Loeb, ¼ part.....1

99TH ST, 100 West, 25.11x75; Hyman Sonn and others to John Branigan.....46,000

100TH ST, n e s, 90 ft s e of The Drive, or Boulevard, 60x51.10; William Wetterer and wife to John E. Darragh.....100

105TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 25x101.9; John T. Power to Ella F. Power..1

110TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Thorne, as trustee, to Louis Lese.....1

113TH ST, 68 East, 25x100.11; Charles E. Devender to Frederick Kirchhoff.....25,000

121ST ST, 80 East, 20x100.11; Kathinka M. Stadler to Mary Michael.....1

123D ST, n s, 40 ft w of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Ida Loewenberg to Edward Loewenberg.....1

125TH ST, 126 East, 18.9x½ block; Charles E. Collins and another, by guardian, to Susanna E. Clement, ½ part.....5,250

135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; William Jeffery to Annie Jeffery.....450

135TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100; William R. Brown, as executor to Martin Tully.....3,400

137TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100; same to Michael M. Rooney....3,400

135TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100; William R. Brown, as executor, to John Entwistle.....3,500

136TH ST, 146 West, 17x irregular; John H. Rogan, referee, to D. Stuart Dodge..14,000

136TH ST, 144 West, 17x99.11; John H. Rogan, referee, to D. Stuart Dodge.....14,000

145TH ST, 466 West, 17.4x99.11; Marcus Nathan and others to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.....1

161ST ST, n s, 118.11 ft e of Boulevard, 18x89.11; William Broadbelt to John B. Smith and another.....17,000

163D St, s s, Lot 21, map of North Melrose, 50x100; John Smith to Annie Smith.....1

166TH ST, s w corner of Nelson Av, 5.4x71.9x71.11; Francis W. Pollock to Alice F. MacMullen.....400

173D ST, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, 35x100.1, 11th Av, n e corner of 172d St, 94.6x175; 180th St, s s, 95 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Max Marx and others to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company..1

183RD ST, s s, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 25x70.11x irregular; also, Post Av, s w corner of Hawthorne St, 150x150x irregular; 184th St, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 90x99.11; 180th St, s e corner of King's Bridge Road, 82.4x25x87.6x25.6; King's Bridge Road, s e s, 125 ft s w of Hawthorne St, 50x298.6x irregular; Audubon Av, w s, 24.11 ft s of 189th St, 25x100; Wadsworth Av, e s, 259.11 ft n of 183d St, 25x100x irregular; Max Marx to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.....1

Recorded Leases.

ANDERSON, Elizabeth, to Michael B. Honan and another; 1,265 Westchester Av, 15 years.....$600 to $1,200

BELL, George S., to Hilda Popper; 163d St, 963, n w corner of Tinton Av, 3 years.....540

BENSON, Nicholas Y., to Francisco M. Rodriquez; 27½ and 29 Madison St, 2 years.....996

BUCHANAN, James, to Joseph Roth; 241 Monroe St, store, 7-12 years.....300

BUNKE, Ralph, to Michele Lasco; 107th St, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 50x75, 3 years.450

DANIEL, John, to William C. Eller; 185 Amsterdam Av, 5 years.....1,656

GOERLITZ, Lizzie, and another to John J. Drennen; 206 to 209 East 38th St, 10 years.....6,000

KAHN, Joseph, to James Cummings; 42 Market St, store, &c., 3 1-6 years....720 to 840

JACKSON, Sarah L., to William Tinte; 2,168 8th Av, 5 years.....2,000

LEVY, Celia, to Philip Lefkowitz; 88 Christie St, 2 4-12 years.....7,120

McLAUGHLIN, Ellen, to John E. Heins; s e corner of Brook Av and 134th St, 5 years.....780 to 1,020

MOUNT, Charlotte A., and another to Patrick J. Mellon; 858 3d Av, 5 1-6 years.....3,000 to 3,200

ROSE, Morris, to Aves Achim Anshe Usdl; 36 Orchard St, 2d floor, 3 years.....420

ROONIE, William J., to John J. Talley; 262 7th Av, n w corner of 25th St, 5 years.....4,000

SCHLAEPPI, Ulrich, to Frank C. Rack; 74 2d Av, store, &c., 5½ years....1,200 to 1,300

SCHMID, Josephine, to Frank A. Hildenstab; n w corner of 5th Av and 111th St, store, &c., 4 5-6 years.....1,500 to 1,800

THEES, John D., to Gottlob Brenzinger; 3,022 3d Av, 5 years.....52

VON LENGERKE, Justus, attorney, to Michael Rosenkranz; 14 Pitt St, 5 years. 1,950

WAGNER, Hulda, to Paulina Spero and another; 689 1st Av, 3 years.....1,500

WENTWORTH, Mitchell E., to John Kiernan; 8th Av, 771, n w corner of 47th St, 5 years.....2,250

WEYAND, Henry, to Louis C. Bock and another; 169, 171 East 87th St, 5 years.....$3,000 to 3,600

WOODBURY, Harriet A., to Ignatz Schnitzler; 19 West Houston St, 15 years.....5,750

YOUNGS, William P., and others to Moses Einhorn; 735 to 739 East 9th St, 5 years.....2,400

Recorded Mortgages.

BARR, John C., to Elihu Thomson; intersection of centre lines of Barker Av and Bleecker St, runs w 425.5 ft to Bronx Park x s 185 ft to Fulton St x414.7 ft to Barker Av, 3 years.....9,500

BIENENFELD, James, to William H. Williams and another, trustees; s s of 45th St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.....12,500

BRANIGAN, John, to Charles A. Stadler; s w corner of Columbus Av and 99th St, 5 years.....85,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Louis and Louis K. Ungrich; w s of Amsterdam Av, 99.11 ft s of 164th St, 212.8 ft to King's Bridge Road, ½ year.....9,100

CASS REALTY CORPORATION to Washington Life Insurance Company; 43 to 47 West 32d St, 1¼ years.....$60,000

CLEMENT, Susanna E., to Winston H. Hagen; 126 East 128th St, 3 years.....3,000

COHEN, Cagsel, to Jonas Weil and another; 85 Chrystie st, installments....5,000

DAILY, George, and John A. Carlson, to David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag; s w corner Boulevard and 103d St, 1½ years.....90,000

DARRAGH, John C., to Jacob D. Butler; n s of 100th St, 90 ft e of Public Drive or Boulevard, 1 year.....3,150

DARRAGH, John E., to Jacob D. Butler; n w corner Amsterdam Av and 166th St, 1 year.....3,000

DINNEEN, Elizabeth and Edward, to Edward T. Spillane; s w corner of 88th St and Lexington Av, demand.....10,000

ENTWISTLE, John, to William R. Brown; n s of 135th St, 300 ft w of Willow Av, 3 years.....2,500

GOLDEN, Bernard, to Laura A. Delano; 54 Roosevelt St, 5 years.....5,000

SAME to same; 95 Roosevelt St, 5 years.6,000

GUNNING, Ellen, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 17 St. Luke's Place, 3 years.....5,000

HALK, Jacob B., to William A. Spencer, trustee, &c.; 154 Leonard St, 2 years..9,350

HAMLIN, Fannie, to William F. Decker; 249 West 140th St, 3 years.....23,000

HURST, Thomas D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 265-267 Cherry St and 520-522 Water St, 3 years.....35,000

JENNINGS, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2,106 Madison Av, 3 years.....4,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Benjamin J. Weil; 186 Suffolk St, 1 month.....3,000

KETCHUM, Edgar, to Arthur Sandys; n w corner Brook Av and North 3d Av, 1 year.....37,000

KETCHUM, Edgar, Alice C. Donellan; n w corner of Brook Av and North 3d Av, 1 year.....3,000

LASPERGES, Salvator, to Joseph S. Wood; Lot 14, map of property of Joseph S. Wood, William's Bridge, 1 year.....$350

LASPERGES, Salvator, to Joseph S. Wood; Lot 15, map of property of Joseph S. Wood, William's Bridge, 1 year.....350

LESE, Louis, to Harris Kleinbaum and another; s s of 110th St, 95 ft w of 3d Av, demand.....2,500

LESE, Louis, to the Title Guarantee & Trust Company; s s of 110th St, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year.....6,000

LIVINGSTON, John, to Henry de F. Weekes, as Treasurer of Union Club; s e corner of 116th St and Park Av, 5 years.....30,000

LOEB, Robert, to Joseph Loeb; 337 East 77th St, and 250th St, n s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year.....575

MACMULLEN, Alice F., to Cornelius D. Du Bois; e s of Ogden Av, 100 ft s from centre line of 166th St, 3 years.....5,000

McGUIRE, Samuel K., to Charlotte Miller; 257 West 69th St, 3 years.....15,000

MEEHAN, James F., to Malinda G. Mace and others, executors, &c.; Lot 338, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge, 3 years.....345

MICHAEL, Mary, to Edith Lowenfels; 50 East 121st St, 1 year.....1,750

MICHAEL, Mary, to Samuel Greenbaum; 80 East 121st St, 1 year.....200

OPPENHEIMER, David, and Joseph Hamershlag to Henry Oppenheimer; e s s of West End Av, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 1 year.....25,000

PURRINGTON, George F., to Morris Steinhardt; n e corner of Lenox Av and 118th St, ½ year.....13,000

REILLY, John F., to Malinda G. Mace and others, executors, &c.; s w corner of 4th St and 6th Av, 24th Ward, 3 years..1,060

RICHARDS, Louisa L., to New York Security and Trust Company; 93 Riverside Drive, 5 years.....17,000

ROONEY, Michael E., to William Brown, executor, &c.; n s of 135th St, 250 ft w of Willow Av, 3 years.....2,550

ROSENKRANTZ, Davis, to Louis Lese and another; 86 Columbia St, installments.....8,000

SEAGRIST, Francis W., and wife, to Ambrose K. Ely; n e corner 13th Av and Bloomfield St, 39.1 ft to Little West 12th St, 110.7x226.2x100, instalments.....10,000

SCHEU, Philip, to Theodora and Louise M. Gordon; n s of 17th St, 238 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.....7,000

SHANNON, Annie C., to Hemina Dudley; n s of 149th St, 132.6 ft e of Railroad Av, 3 years.....2,500

SOFKA, Nicolaus and Valeska, to J. & M. Haffen; e s of Robbins Av, being n part of Lot 161, map of Wilton, Port Morris, &c., 1 year.....1,200

SMYTH, William J., and wife to Philip A. Smyth; Lot 274, map of Pelhamville, 1 year.....750

THE HARRISONVILLE CO-OPERATIVE Building Association to Margaret T. Martin; 3d Av, e s, 131.2 ft n of Grove St, 43.10x207.9 to Bergen Av, 2 years.....18,000

TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE to Joseph F. Loubat; 503 to 511 Broadway and 74 to 82 Mercer St, due Feb. 1, 1940, (see deeds).....1,100,000

TULLY, Martin, to William R. Brown, executor, &c.; n s of 135th St, 200 ft w of Willow Av, 3 years.....2,550

VAN INGEN, Edward H., and wife to Moses T. Pyne and another, trustees, &c.; n s of 40th St, 279.6 ft w of 6th Av, 203.10 to Broadway — to 41st St, &c., 4 years.....125,000

VAN RENSSELAER, Maunsell, to Alexander T. Mason; w s of Edgecombe Av, 225 ft n of 150th St, 1 year.....2,500

WATSON, Benjamin C., to the Manhattan Savings Institution; n s of 23d St, 264.2 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years.....38,000

WILSON, Catharine, to Kate B. Decker, executrix; e s of Forest Av, 51.2 ft s of 161st St, 1 year.....148

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALVORD, Alwyn A., to St. John the Baptist Foundation.....Nom.

BARNES, Carlton J., to William K. Everdell.....$50,000

CLOCKE, George De Witt, general guardian, &c., to Sadie B. Clocke.....700

COWDIN, Elliot C., to William H. Payne.8,000

HECKER, George F., and others, executors, &c., to Frederic R. Coudert, and others, executors, &c., (two assignments).45,000

HOFFMAN, George, to Daniel Allan.....2,500

KASMIRE, Mary W. to the Nassau Trust Company.....500

RAABE, Henry, Jr., to Welcome S. Jarvis.....2,676

SCHERBING, Christian, to James M. Geery.....2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Julia J. Duncan.....6,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to William R. H. and Frank B. Martin, trustees of.....50,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Josephine E. Thayer.....6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Louis E. Bomeisler, trustee....18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Laura M. Schuyler.....4,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to August Elmer.....7,500

TOMPKINS, Jenale M., to Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall.....Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 125th St, 50x175; the Ronalds & Johnson Co. against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor.....600

BROOK AV, w s, 88.3 ft n of 3d Av, 80x100; Hagan & Anderson against Louis H. Lambrecht, owner and contractor.....125

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 425 and 565 ft n of 141st St, six lots; the Middlesex Quarry Company against William H. Lake, owner; Mills & Strachan, contractors.....1,721

JACKSON AV, e s, 272.9 ft n of 165th St, 140x85; Martin & Feick against Louis A. Schneider, owner and contractor....550

WASHINGTON AV, 507 and 509; William H. H. and Emersley Childs against Joseph Naylor, owner and contractor....20

26TH ST, 128 West; the Phoenix Iron Company against Frances A. Lawrence, owner; Hernschein Architectural Iron Works and George W. Prodgers, contractors.....301

116TH ST, 66 and 64 West; Nathan Kosovsky against Harris Fordinsky, owner and contractor.....571

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, e s, 75.5 ft s of 56th St, 25x100; James S. Burtis against Ernst Lehmann and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Moss.

BAYARD ST, 2 and 4; Hyman Gruft against Leopold Heilinger and others, (specific performance;) attorneys, Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner.

MARIAN ST, n s, 317.4 ft n of Becker Av, 50x100; Thomas Mallinson against Emily Ringrose, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Wagner.

STANTON ST, 320; Irving Grinnell and others, trustees, &c., against John McKelvey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harlson.

VESEY ST, n s, Plt 133, map of Trinity Church Farm, Third Ward, 25x100; Richard H. Gatling against William Fair, (attachment;) attorney, I. B. Brennan.

5TH AV, w s, at division line of land of Benjamin S. Halsey and land of Valentine, 92x210; Eastchester, Abijall J. Purdy against Annie B. Russell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

7TH AV, 2,251; Frederick Sackett against Augustus Reimer, (specific performance;) attorney, A. Cohen.

50TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of 2d Av, 20x76.10; Amalie Krouse against Julius Friedlander and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Neumark.

80TH ST, n s, 61.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x100; Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustees, &c., against James F. Farrell and others; attorney, H. F. Miller.

146TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Addie A. Sullivan against Jeremiah P. Hogan, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

148TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; The J. Christopher G. Hupfel Brewing Company against Michael Kirchner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. G. Hupfel.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

219—Edward J. Delaney, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the City and County of San Francisco.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction per stipulation.

45—Josephine W. Wupperman, appellant, vs. the steamship Carib Prince, &c.—Argument continued by J. Parker Kirlin for the appellee, and concluded by Harrington Putnam for the appellant.

79—The Franklin Sugar Refining Company, appellant, vs. the steamship Slivia, &c.—Argued by C. C. Burlingham and Harrington Putnam for the appellant, and by J. Parker Kirlin for the appellee.

83—Climaco Calderon, appellant, vs. the Atlas Steamship Company, Limited.—Argument commenced by J. Langdon Ward, for the appellant.

Cases to-day: Nos. 85, 415, 514, (and 515,) 99, (and 116,) 397, 8, 27, (and 15 and 16,) 297, 28, and 30.

Calendar for Wednesday, March 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.: Government causes, (jury.)

7883—Downing vs. Merritt.	14196—Dennison vs. same.
7884—Downing vs. Robertson.	15698—Hussa vs. Erertson.
7885—Downing vs. same.	18627—Sylvester vs. Robertson.
7886—Same vs. same.	18628—Same vs. same.
8025—Same vs. same.	18629—Same vs. same.
9267—Weilbacher vs. same.	18630—Same vs. same.
10744—Silverberg vs. same.	18631—Same vs. same.
9381—Nesbith vs. same.	18632—Same vs. same.
11060—Neusa vs. Hedden.	18633—Same vs. same.
11165—Hecht vs. Robertson.	18634—Same vs. same.
11273—Ferris vs. same.	18635—Same vs. same.
11577—Werthelmer vs. same.	18636—Same vs. same.
11417—Muser vs. same.	18637—Same vs. same.
11470—Mills vs. same.	18638—Same vs. same.
11090—Robbins vs. same.	18639—Same vs. same.
11188—Toplitz vs. same.	18758—Same vs. same.
	18760—Same vs. same.
	8906—Robbins vs. Robertson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals, Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

101—Commercial Towboat Co. vs. S. S. George W. Clyde.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

13—Guinaracs vs. S. S. Wordsworth.	30—Coe vs. Tug R. J. Moran.
91—Hewlett vs. Burrill & Sons.	107—Taylor vs. Bark Agate.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

In reaccounting of L. R. Marshall, deceased; People, ex rel. Thomas Ryan vs. Board of Supervisors of Washington County, appellant; People ex rel. A. A. Burby vs. L. N. Howland, et al., Town Board, &c.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Divid McClure, receiver, appellant, vs. Wayland Trask; same vs. Law.—Motions to strike from returns denied, with $10 costs.

S. B. Salisbury vs. B. J. Slade, appellant; National Harrow Company, appellant, vs. E. Bement & Sons.—Motions to dismiss denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Bronx Gas Company vs. E. T. Barker et al., Tax Commissioners, appellants; same vs. Alonzo Rothschild and another.—Appeals dismissed, with costs.

People ex rel. George Steinson, appellant, vs. Board of Education of New York City.—Motion for leave to file undertaking, &c., granted on payment of $10 costs.

Anna B. Stewart, appellant, vs. Union Mutual Life Insurance Company; The Jewelers' Mercantile Agency, Limited, vs. The Jewelers' Weekly Publishing Company and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed and new trials granted, costs to abide events.

G. R. Taylor vs. Edward Smith, appellant.—Motion to amend denied, without costs.

City of Rochester, appellant, vs. Lewis E. Coe and another.—Motion to prefer denied, without costs.

Virginus Ballard and another, appellants, vs. Alvin Beveridge.—Motion to withdraw appeal granted, with costs of the appeal to the respondent and $10 costs for motion.

Frederick Bereubroick, appellant, vs. St. Luke's Hospital in New York City and another.—Motion to dismiss granted, with costs.

Hattie E. Buckie vs. Charles L. Buckie, appellant; Harriet A. Grinnell vs. William G. Taylor, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Hawley D. Clapp vs. E. G. Burns, appellant.—Motion to advance granted.

Jacob Corleis vs. Benedict Fischer and another, appellants; G. W. Gallinger vs. Oscar Hammerstein, appellant.—Motions to dismiss denied, with $10 costs.

Bella Geisse, appellant, vs. G. W. Bunce.—Motion to put on calendar and prefer denied, without costs.

Newboldt Lawrence vs. Hempstead, appellant. —Judgment affirmed, without costs.

In re appraisal of P. Emmet, deceased.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 362, 373, 378, 381, 388, 389.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J., Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

24—Genet vs. De Graaf.	40—Reckitts & Son vs. Kellogg.
25—Kellogg vs. Ogden.	42—Fernald vs. Providence & Washington Ins. Co.
27—Youngs vs. Stoddard.	45—Randall vs. Bank of America.
28—Flanigan vs. Smith.	46—Lyle vs. Little.
30—Abele vs. Falk.	47—Flanagan vs. Staples.
34—Merritt vs. Merritt.	48—Cullen vs. Gallagher.
35—Galasso vs. Nat. S. Co.	
37—Ellis vs. Thompson.	
38—Petrolia Mfg. Co. vs. Jenkins.	

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Dugro vs. Vandewater.	38—Meyer vs. Kampman.
2—O'Brien vs. Ottenburg.	39—Trahan vs. Trahan.
3—Lupier vs. Lupier.	40—Juskovitz vs. Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. Co.
4—In re Wilkens Place.	41—Steinfelder vs. Flurl.
5—Keller vs. Kleinbaum.	42—In re Dugro.
6—Klamper vs. Cushman.	43—Plasterstein vs. Hoes.
7—Hall vs. Hunter.	44—People, &c., vs. Waring.
8—Smith vs. Smith.	45—Wein vs. Wein.
9—Byrne vs. Smith.	46—Manne vs. Birdseye.
10—Finch vs. Thompson.	47—Beers vs. Dean Tire Co.
11—Boyle vs. Staten Isl. & So. Beach L. Co.	48—Costello vs. Costello.
12—Schussler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	49—

WINTER RESORTS.

AVERY'S INN, LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Located between Laurel House & Lakewood Hotel. Good service for moderate rates.
Summer Hotel, Arverne, L. I. F. W. AVERY, Prop'r.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.
GOLF LINKS in course of preparation.
The purest of water from our own artesian well.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 876; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. R. GOULD.

EXCURSIONS.

WINTER RESORTS.

Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including **Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico,** and **ALL POINTS SOUTH.**

WASHINGTON By Royal Blue Line. Three-day trip, including Hotel and Traveling expenses, $14.50, Thursday, March 10.
Programmes, time tables, etc., free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc., March 5, April 2, 16, May 14, June 11, 18, 22, 25, 29, July 2.
Holy Land departures March 5, May 7, July 2, Oct. 1.
Round the World departures Oct. 1 and Nov. 1.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WRITE for the new illustrated catalogue (post-paid) of the famous **HARDMAN PIANO.**
Prices and terms to suit the times.
HARDMAN, PECK & CO., Manfrs., 138 Fifth Ave.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GENTLEMEN forming fine tailoring club desire additional members; results economy; liberal credits. PARTICULARS, Box 167 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; willing to go to the country; best city references; no cards. 302 East 70th St., Young's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up house wants place for her chambermaid, also waitress, whom she can highly recommend. 56 East 58th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or care of child; best city reference. 210 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c. By a young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; can sew and wait on lady; best city references. S. D., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Young French girl; private family; reference. P. L., care of Mrs. Kahn, 152 West 31st St.

CHAMBERWORK and WAITING.—By a young girl, lately landed, chamberwork and waiting in private family. 325 West 43d St., Haggerty's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First class; assist growing children; highest reference. K. D., 156 East 29th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. A. F., Box 343, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a young Scotch woman; good cook and laundress; quick at work; meals on time; country preferred. 249 West 30th St., fourth floor.

COOK.—Protestant young woman; first-class; will go to first-class boarding house; four years' city reference. 121 West 30th St, two flights.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; experienced in all branches of cooking; excellent baker. L., care of Gardner, 238 East 55th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; city or country; very best reference. 608 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in private family; no washing. 124 West 49th St.

COOK.—Good, reliable young woman; reference. Call Wednesday, 27 Charles St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; best city reference; private family. 40 West 10th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced children's dressmaker; formerly with Mme. Thurn; would like a few more engagements by the day. M. Early, 789 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; can cut, fit, remodel; terms, $1.50; reference. 167 East 33d St.; ring four times.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a cultivated lady as governess to children not over 9 years of age; housekeeper in refined home, secretary and reader; visiting or resident; highest reference. A. S. H., 133 West 46th St.

LADY GOVERNESS.—Well educated; four languages; experienced dressmaker; with first-class family; city or country. Miss Lange, 322 East 18th St., basement.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, or MAID.—North German, from Hanover; take full charge of children four years or over; wages, $25; best references. S. M., 216 East 33d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper; widower's family preferred; best reference. Refinement. Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By an English Protestant girl to do housework; good reference from last place. 150 West 28th St., Room 6.

HOUSEWORK or COOK.—By a young woman to do housework or cooking; city or country; reference. 180 West 25th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly understands her duties; hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; willing to travel; high city references. P. C., Box 342, Times Up-town office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young German girl; good seamstress; willing and obliging; as lady's maid or to children. Call or address Miss E. Kappes, 154 East 50th St.

MAID.—By a thoroughly trustworthy person, with highest personal city reference, as maid to an elderly or invalid lady; thorough seamstress. M. V., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent dressmaker; can cut and fit well, and is a good packer; first-class reference. M. S., 46 East 10th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; experienced in shirts, collars, cuffs, and flannels; in a private family; city reference. 322 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class French laundress; to take home fine family washing. Corrado, 117 West 26th St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress; shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fine work; best city reference. 1,162 3d Av., care Craven.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; three days' work first of next week. Sullivan, 819 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A French person desires work doing up laces, misses' and children's dresses and caps. Lartet, 646 Columbus Av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress in a private family; best city reference. 453 West 50th St.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE.—Young woman; stranger in city; well educated; good sewer; best Boston references. 448 6th Av., second bell.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced, first-class, well trained New York servant as parlormaid or chambermaid; has been with best of families; work by the week or month; city or country; best city reference. Box 330, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS. — By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Very best private family reference; will go to country with city family; takes butler's place if willing; reliable; wages, $20. D 824, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a Christian family; is very willing and obliging; six years' reference from last place. 1,246 2d Av.

WAITRESS — PARLORMAID. — By two young girls, one as first-class waitress in private family, to take butler's place; other as parlormaid; first-class reference. 233 West 46th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; understands her business in all its branches; city or country; best city reference. 608 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—Protestant waitress wants first-class situation; wages, $25; no cards. Quinn, 20 West 120th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to take in washing; references. Mrs. Lynch, 113 West 60th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—VALET.—French Swiss; thirty; best references from well-known families. M., 306 West 22d St.

BUTLER.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his butler and valet as first-class in every respect. 63 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly English trained servant; best city references; last employers can be seen. M., Box 278, 1,269 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF—STEWARD.—Thoroughly reliable; competent; private family only; highest New York and London references. B., 484 4th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a competent young man, who thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses and carriages; has several years' first-class reference. M. F., care M. P. Norris, 13 South St., Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN. — Thoroughly experienced; single; temperate and reliable; careful city driver; understands care furnace; generally willing and obliging; personal references. P., Box 352, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; age, 36; married; 4½ years in last place; has got best written and city references for capability, honesty, and sobriety; city or country. Coach, 408 West 53d St.

COACHMAN, USEFULMAN.—Married; no family; wishes steady country place; willing obliging; not afraid of work; moderate wages, with rooms; has own furniture; first-class references. William, 217 West 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; personal reference from present employer. M., 430 West 18th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Strictly first-class; age, 34; married; two children; fourteen years' reference in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., 43 Greenwich Av.

GARDENER.—Scotch; single; age, 30; thoroughly experienced in all branches of gardening on private place; excellent references. W. D., Box 9, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman, married, without children, large experience, where practical gardener is required; references. H. T., Box 142 Times Office.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND COACHMAN.—By groom or second coachman with private family; first-class, sober man; understands business thoroughly; height, 5 feet 8 inches; city, or country preferred. B., 208 West 77th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Lady going to Europe wishes to place her second man; highly recommended. Inquire 430 5th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By young Swiss Frenchman as valet or companion; experienced; good land and sea traveler; four years' best city reference. E. C., 112 West 21st St.

VALET.—By an Englishman; excellent references; disengaged. E. T., 326 East 42d St.

Miscellaneous.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, 30 YEARS' REFERENCE, desires a position, city or country, to care for horse, cow, or kitchen garden. J. Horan, care of S. Matthews, 201 St. Ann's Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By a stenographer and Remington operator of nearly four years' experience; thorough knowledge of mimeograph and all routine office work; highest references furnished. Accuracy, Box 108 Times.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paperhanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—The County of New York is designated as the place of trial.
Silvie M. Warner and Marie Martinache, as the Committee of Eugenie Martinache, an incompetent person, plaintiffs, against Karl M. Wallach, Simon Canaan, and Esther Canaan, his wife; Maria A. Schmieder, Josie Cohn, Joseph Rosenberg, Hyman Sharff, Fanny Diamond, David Goodman, Jacob Cohn, Benjamin Greenberg, Selig Levi, Benny Dambowitz, Congregation Eitz Chaim Nusach Hoary, (otherwise known as Congregation Eitz Chaim Ansche Konotop,) which congregation is more particularly designated and described as the one occupying the second floor in No. 16 Ludlow Street, New York City, and Marcus Stern, President of said Congregation; Abraham Salkin, Charles C. Davis, Sigmund L. Weisi, Jefferson M. Levy, Henry F. Huntemann, Luke Boyle, Adelbert D. Cronk, Eleventh Ward Bank, Abraham Cooper, Joseph Newmark, and Meyer L. Levene, defendants.—Amended summons.
To the above-named defendants, and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1898.
EUGENE G. KREMER,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
To the defendants Maria A. Schmieder, Josie Cohn, Meyer L. Levene, and Charles C. Davis:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, the same day.—Dated New York, February 8th, 1898.
Yours, &c., EUGENE G. KREMER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York City, New York.
f9-law6wW

SPEAR, THEODORE A.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of THEODORE A. SPEAR, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part I., to be held in the County Court House in the County of New York on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a settlement of the accounts of William C. Figner, assignee of the above-named Theodore A. Spear, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of the assignee's account.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court of the County
[L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John J. Freedman, Justice of said Supreme Court, this 14th day of February, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
G. W. HOPKINS, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman Street, New York City, N. Y.
f16-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, made on the 9th day of February, 1898, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the said day, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FRANKLIN MILLER, lately carrying on the business of a dealer in tiles and plumbers' materials under the name of Miller & Coates, at No. 279 Pearl Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Franklin Miller for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 101 Beekman Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, February 16, 1898.
JOHN H. COMER, Assignee.
MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Assignee, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f16-law6wW&mh30

INSTRUCTION.

LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. Videra, 138 West 49th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee of Florence Bates and Edith Bates, under the last will and testament of Edwin Bates, deceased, vs. KATE T. WOOLSEY, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward J. Woolsey, deceased; and the said Kate T. Woolsey as administratrix, with the will annexed of the estate of Emily P. Woolsey, deceased, and others.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the first day of December, 1897, and duly entered and filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 2d day of December, 1897, I, Francis P. Lowrey, the Referee named in said judgment and decree to make sale of the premises hereinafter described, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the tenth day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises and property mentioned in said judgment and decree, and therein described as follows, viz.:
"All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Nineteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of property belonging to the heirs of Abraham K. and William Beekman, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, showing a division of the same into lots, New York, July 21, 1837, Samuel S. Doughty, City Surveyor, by the numbers one hundred and forty-eight, (148,) one hundred and forty-nine, (149,) and one hundred and fifty, (150,) and part of lot number one hundred and forty-seven, (147,) which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:
"Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Park Avenue, lately called Fourth Avenue, distant seventy-five (75) feet and three (3) inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Park Avenue and Sixty-third Street, which point is in the dividing line between the northerly wall of the building standing on the land hereby described, and the wall of the building next adjoining on the north, running thence easterly parallel with Sixty-third Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Park Avenue sixty (60) feet; thence westerly one hundred (100) feet and one and one-quarter inch to a point in the easterly side of said Park Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of said Park Avenue sixty-six (66) feet and five and three-quarters (5¾) inches to the point or place of beginning; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof."—Dated New York, February 26th, 1898.
FRANCIS P. LOWREY,
Referee.
STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Broad Street, New York City.
The premises above described, which are known as Numbers 565, 567, and 569 Park Avenue, and also as the "Lonsdale" Apartment House, are shown on the following diagram:

63d Street.

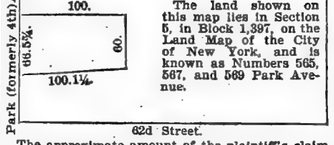

62d Street.

The land shown on this map lies in Section 5, in Block 1,397, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and is known as Numbers 565, 567, and 569 Park Avenue.

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim and of the lien and charge to satisfy which the said property is to be sold as aforesaid is the sum of one hundred and nine thousand three hundred and seven and 42-100 dollars, ($109,307.42,) with interest thereon from the 12th day of November, 1897, together with the costs of the above entitled action and the expenses of such sale. There are no unpaid taxes or assessments.
FRANCIS P. LOWREY,
Referee.
f16-2aw3tSaW&F&mh9

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, New York County.—JAMES EVERARD, plaintiff, vs. MALVINA HAMMERSTEIN and OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, Wednesday, the 16th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same thirty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along said One Hundred and Twentieth Street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 24th, 1898.
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOOL, Referee.
DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 291 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

120th Street.

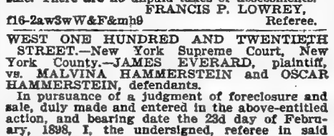

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the property to satisfy which the property is to be sold is fifteen thousand dollars with interest thereon from February first, 1897, at six per cent., together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $347.07, with interest from February 24th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rents, and other liens on said property is twenty-seven hundred dollars.
The property will be sold subject to a prior lien and mortgage thereon for the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars. The approximate amount of interest and charges due thereon being nineteen hundred and seventy-five dollars.
The mortgage of thirty-five thousand dollars will if desired by the purchaser, be permitted to remain at 5 per cent. upon payment of the interest from February 1st, 1897, at five per cent. and charges due thereon by the purchaser when taking title.—Dated N. Y., February 24th, 1898.
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOOL, Referee.
f26—2aw3wS&W&Mh19&21

EIGHTIETH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. EGAN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, Wednesday, the 16th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eightieth Street, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-six feet and one-half inch westerly from the southwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Eightieth Street, opposite the centre of a party wall; and running thence southerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, through the centre of said party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line and parallel with Eightieth Street, eighteen feet and eleven and one-half inches; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to Eightieth Street aforesaid; thence easterly, along the southerly side of Eightieth Street, eighteen feet eleven and one-half inches to the place of beginning; the said premises being located in Section 6, Block 1625, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, Feby. 21, 1898.
GEORGE GARDINER FRY, Referee.
WILLIAM C. ORR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 51 Chambers Street, N. Y. City.

E. 80th St.

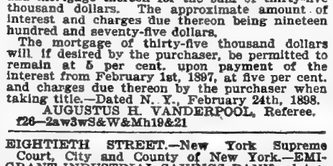

No. 226 E. 80th St.

Above is a diagram of the property to be sold.
Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the real property above described to satisfy which this sale is made is $3,467.55 with interest thereon from Feb. 16th, 1898.
Note.—The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens upon the said property which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee, is $894.—Dated New York, February 21st, 1898.
GEORGE GARDINER FRY, Referee.
f23-2aw3wW&S&mh16

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Pirson, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d15-law6mW

CALAHAN, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Theodore B. Bancock, Attorney General of the State of New York, and to all the heirs at law and next of kin of JOHN CALAHAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown to the petitioner, and to all persons interested in the estate of the said John Calahan, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown to the petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by her, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the first day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the last will and testament of the said John Calahan, deceased, admitted to probate on the 22d day of July, 1895, by the Surrogate of the City and County of New York should not have been admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surro-
[L. S.] gate of our said County of New York, at the City of New York, the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
f16-law6wW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator.
CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
f16-law6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City.
f2-law6mW

GOULD, JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY GOULD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Lyndhurst, in Tarrytown, Westchester Co., New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1897. GEORGE J. GOULD, EDWIN GOULD, HELEN M. GOULD, HOWARD GOULD, Executors. JOHN F. DILLON, Attorney for Executors, 195 Broadway, New York. o20-1aw6mW

GRAINGER, MARY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Bernard Westervelle, Heinrich Westervelle, and Fritz Westervelle, the only heirs and next of kin of MARY GRAINGER, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Charles M. Grainger, of the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of January, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY GRAINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past three o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit-
[L. S.] ness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the City of New York, the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
f16-law6wW&mh30

HAVEMEYER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, No. 41 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April, next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, JENNIE B. H. CAMPBELL, Administrators. EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Attorneys for Administrators, 41 Wall Street, New York City.
o13-law6mW

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897.
EDWARD N. BOND, Executor.
WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York.
d29-law6mW

MORGAN, EDMUND R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARTHA M. MORGAN, Alice Morgan, George A. Morgan, Jesse M. Morgan, Milton A. Morgan, John F. Morgan, Mary E. Morgan, Fannie E. Morgan, and Emma Melson, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of EDMUND R. MORGAN, deceased, should not be granted to Catharine Paull, the petitioner herein, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto
[L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the Fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Petitioner, 52 William Street, New York City.
f16-law6wW&mh30

MARQUIS, ROBERT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT M. MARQUIS, late of the City of New York, engineer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 42 West 20th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. HELEN M. MARQUIS, Administratrix. EDWARD B. MERRILL, Attorney for Administratrix.
o13-law6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-law6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. FLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. FLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City. d15-law6mW

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.
HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,

FALL AND WINTER RESORTS
and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
{ 23 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 96 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C...Battery Park Hotel, a. p., $4 up
Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do .....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (H. H. Borton)...Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
do .....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y...Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cambridge Springs, Pa. Htl. Rider, a. p. $2.50 up
Charleston, S. C...Charleston Htl., a.p., $3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Fla., Jacksonville, St. James Hotel, a. p., $4
Fla., Suwanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water
FLORIDA RESORTS. Plant System Hotels. OFFICES: 10 and 1143 Broadway, 22d St., N. Y. 261 Broadway, 23d St., N. Y. 290 Washington St., Boston
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, a. p.
Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole, a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Kissimmee, a. p.
Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House.....a. p.
Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Belleair, Belleview.....a. p.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. CARTER

Chauncey M. Depew Testifies to the Good Character of R. F. Westcott and the Accused Man.

MORE CHECKS ARE PRODUCED

Some of Them Admitted in Evidence and Others Rejected—Argument Over Copies of a Power of Attorney.

As the court-martial trial of Capt. O. M. Carter, Engineer Corps, United States Army, who is charged with embezzlement and fraud in connection with the work of improvements made in Savannah Harbor and Cumberland Sound, goes on, the testimony becomes more interesting, and the crowds, drawn by curiosity, increase. An unusually large number of persons was present in the Board Room of the Army Building in Whitehall Street at the session held yesterday. Chauncey M. Depew was a witness.

When the court was called to order by Gen. Otis, shortly after 11 A. M., the first business taken up was in relation to the stubs in the check book of Robert F. Westcott, which was used by Capt. Carter, acting on a power of attorney. The stubs were not allowed in evidence.

Major Henry M. Adams was the first witness called. He identified a number of papers that had been placed in evidence by the prosecution, and which were before the Board of Inquiry when that body met at Savannah. The papers consisted of bank statements and personal papers of Capt. Carter and Mr. Westcott. Mr. Rose, for the defense, maintained that the papers were of a personal nature and on that ground were inadmissible. Mr. Blair, also for the defense, stated that the prosecution had in its possession a copy of the power of attorney given to Capt. Carter by Mr. Westcott, and that the Judge Advocate refused to produce it.

The Prosecution Challenged.

Mr. Blair said:

"We have been unable to get a copy of this power of attorney, and I challenge the Judge Advocate to produce it. The Union Trust Company has a copy of the power of attorney on its books, but we cannot get a copy of it, although Capt. Carter has endeavored to do so."

In speaking of the check book, Col. Barr said that it showed not only a record of Capt. Carter's personal transactions with the Union Trust Company, but also that a partnership existed between Capt. Carter and Westcott.

"I was forced into this prosecution against my will," said Col. Barr, "and I am sorry that the defense is putting all doors that might avail us to reach the truth."

"Does Col. Barr accuse the defense," asked Mr. Blair, "of trying to conceal the truth? Why does he not produce the power of attorney given by Mr. Westcott to Capt. Carter, which he has in his possession? It would prove that Capt. Carter drew those checks for his father-in-law, and not for himself."

When the question was put directly to Col. Barr he said that he was not making any accusations.

The Court then retired to deliberate on the matter, and when it returned Gen. Otis said the Court had sustained the objections of the defense.

While the Court was deliberating, Chauncey M. Depew arrived, and talked with Capt. Carter and his attorneys. Mr. Depew took the stand, and in answer to questions, said that he had known Mr. Westcott for more than thirty years, and that Mr. Westcott was the founder of the express company which bears his name. Mr. Depew said that the New York Central Railroad Company had had a contract with Mr. Westcott to carry the baggage of that company, and that from conversations he had had with Mr. Westcott he believed him to be a wealthy man. "Mr. Westcott is about sixty-five years old, and has for the last ten years not been in good health," said Mr. Depew, "and I believe he is now in Italy."

Mr. Blair asked Mr. Depew if he knew anything in the private affairs of Mr. Westcott that he would disclose to the court.

Col. Barr objected, and the Court then retired, much to the amusement of Mr. Depew. Col. Barr's objection was sustained.

Mr. Depew's Opinion of the Men.

To another question Mr. Depew replied that he did not believe Mr. Westcott would enter into a conspiracy with anybody, and he did not believe that Mr. Westcott was ever interested in any Government contract.

"I met Capt. Carter through Mr. Westcott," said Mr. Depew. "He tried to get him a position with the New York Central Road, and also some contracts for the improvements that were being made to the system."

He said that he knew Capt. Carter to be a man of good character, and he heard he was an excellent engineer.

Col. Barr asked Mr. Depew if Mr. Westcott was not a very careful business man, and if he did not think a great deal of his dollars.

"Did you," asked Col. Barr, "ever see his name on any public subscription?"

"I can't remember that I ever did," said Mr. Depew. "Mr. Westcott was careful of his money, but was very generous to his children, and when he retired some years ago turned over his business to his son."

Mr. Depew then departed, and after a short recess Col. Barr offered in evidence thirty-three checks signed "Robert F. Westcott, by O. M. Carter, attorney." The checks were drawn on the Union Trust Company, and were taken from the check book which the Court refused to admit in evidence. Col. Barr said he would offer the checks one by one. The first was made payable to B. J. Greene, and was dated Dec. 10, 1895, and was for $910. Mr. Blair objected to the introduction of the checks, as he said they were the property of Mr. Westcott, and he was not before the court on any charges.

Col. Barr contended that B. D. Greene was one of the contractors at Savannah, and was clearly implicated with the accused officer in the alleged conspiracy, and that the checks should be admitted.

The Court overruled the objection of the defense, and the checks were admitted.

The Court refused to admit eleven checks that had been made to the order of Capt. Carter's mother and two brothers. Several of the checks admitted were those paid for groceries, club dues, and tailor bills. They caused considerable amusement to the visitors.

Many of the checks that were introduced were not objected to by the defense, and several for large amounts were withdrawn by Col. Barr, as they were shown to have been for money drawn from the trust company for investment for Mr. Westcott.

Another batch of checks on the personal account of Capt. Carter were admitted without objection from the defense.

Major Adams Recalled.

Major Adams was then recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Blair. He seemed to know little of the proceedings of the Board of Inquiry which first examined Capt. Carter, and of which board he was a member. He was asked if he knew how the papers placed in evidence had come into the possession of the board.

He said that, as far as he knew, they were taken from the Government letter files in the office occupied by the engineers at Savannah, and that Col. Gillespie had charge of most of them. The case, he said, had been opened by order of the board, and that Capt. Carter had given them the keys. He also said that Capt. Carter was present only a short time while the papers were being examined.

Major Adams admitted that the board had before it two copies of a power of attorney given to Capt. Carter by Mr. Westcott. He said they were, as far as he knew, in charge of Col. Gillespie, and that the copies of private letters of Capt. Carter were made in Col. Gillespie's office.

The copies of the power of attorney were then demanded by Mr. Blair from Col. Barr. They were produced and Major Adams identified them.

Col. Barr objected to admitting them, as they were typewritten copies, and, he said, had never been certified to as copies of the original ones.

Mr. Blair said that he was willing to go to the Union Trust Company and have them certified, if the Judge Advocate would accompany him.

"I have no time to go to the trust company," said Col. Barr, "but I will subpoena its officers."

"Which will amount to nothing," said Mr. Blair.

"Then I will accept a certified copy, if you can produce it, but I object to these copies being admitted," said Col. Barr.

The board retired to deliberate on the question of admitting the copies of the power of attorney, and also a letter written by Mr. Westcott to the Board of Inquiry. The court sustained the objection of the Judge Advocate, and then adjourned to meet to-day at 11 A. M.

It was expected that the sessions here would be ended to-morrow, but the court will probably sit until Monday, and then resume sessions at Savannah.

EX-CORONER COOMBS'S TRIAL.

Mr. Marean Says He Will Prove that Many of the Alleged Jurymen Never Existed.

The trial of Edward B. Coombs, ex-Coroner of Kings County, for grand larceny, was continued yesterday, before Justice Keogh, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. District Attorney Marean, in opening for the prosecution, said:

"The duty which you have entered upon and which you have sworn to discharge, is one of the most important that you have ever been called upon to do. The crime charged is no ordinary one and the defendant is no ordinary man. When a man raised to public office enriches himself by taking public moneys it is a serious matter. When a man does that he commits a crime, betraying the trust reposed in him and destroying the confidence of the people in government. Such a man commits a crime that is conducive to anarchy and the destruction of government, and is guilty of an offense compared with which all ordinary crimes fade into insignificance."

He then described the offenses of which Coroners Coombs and Nason are accused. The bill for $2,762.50, which was presented to City Auditor John R. Sutton on Aug. 3, 1897, was not presented by Coombs in person, Mr. Marean said, but by Jacob Mass his accredited clerk.

"The law," said the District Attorney, "holds the Coroner responsible because he signed the bill, and it was presented for audit with his approval, and if he never knew of it before it was presented, he certainly did after he had been credited at the bank with his share of the bill. We intend to prove to your satisfaction that this bill was false, and that many of these inquests were never held. In Dr. Coombs's case, I believe there were at least fifty bogus inquests in the 102 that he charged for. We therefore are simply going to prove that at least fifty or sixty of these inquests were never held. The intent to defraud is very simple in this case. If the defendant presented a false bill he certainly intended to defraud.

"We will show that many of these alleged jurymen, whose names appeared in the inquisitions, never existed. We will prove that some of these men are put down as living at 256 Remson Street, a thoroughfare which only number up to 187. The residence of another alleged juryman was given as 817 Sidney Place, a street less than two blocks in length. Others we will show you would live in Greenwood Cemetery if the addresses given were accepted as correct."

A few witnesses were examined, but none of them testified to anything of importance. They were employes of the City Auditor and Controller of the old City of Brooklyn, and testified simply as to the presentation of the bills for audit.

LEGAL NOTES.

JURISDICTION IN DIVORCE ACTIONS.—The alimony of $4 a week for her support which was awarded to Mrs. Frances S. Walker when she secured an absolute divorce from her husband, Frank B. Walker, in Brooklyn, seven years ago was subsequently increased, upon her petition showing the improved pecuniary condition of the defendant, to $8 a week. The order granting the increase was affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, but the Court of Appeals has now directed a reversal on the ground that the Special Term had no power to make the order. Judge Martin, who gives the opinion, holds that the courts of this State have no common law jurisdiction over the subject of divorce, their authority being confined to the exercise of such express and incidental power as is conferred upon them by statute. Prior to Chapter 728 of the Laws of 1894, the courts had no power to change the amount of allmony allowed by the final judgment in an action for divorce. That act and the amendments of the following year, which permit a judgment for divorce to be subsequently modified, are held not to be retroactive in their effect and not to apply to judgments entered previous to their enactment. "But it is urged," Judge Martin said, "that, as the statute was a remedial one, a different construction should obtain. While it has been held that remedial statutes may have a retroactive effect where it is clear that the Legislature so intended, still, as there is in these amendments nothing to indicate any intent upon the part of the Legislature that they should affect judgments already entered, they fall within the general rule and not within any exception. If the doctrine contended for was sustained it would apply to the reduction of alimony in judgments existing when the amendments were adopted as well as to its increase. If such an effect was given to them, their constitutionality might well be doubted, as they might affect the vested rights of a party and impair the obligation of contract."

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TRANSFERS AND JUDGMENTS DECLARED FRAUDULENT.—Although the firm of Leeser Brothers, in January, 1896, had a surplus of assets over liabilities of $153,866, the entire property of the partnership nine months later, after a receiver had been appointed, without any extraordinary losses having intervened, would not pay 40 cents on the dollar of their indebtedness. About the 1st of October, 1896, the firm planned to dispose of their partnership and individual property which would be liable to execution by some arrangement with creditors whose debts they wished to secure or pay in preference to all others, and leaving the remainder without any prospect of a share in the insolvent estate. In an action brought by Manton B. Metcalf and others against Morris Moses and others to set aside the fraudulent transfers and confession of judgment made by the debtors it appeared that five judgments were confessed in favor of some of the defendants, amounting to $20,206, and executions were immediately levied upon the personal property. Assignments of the best of the accounts for more than $20,000 were made to other defendants, and an omnibus assignment of all other accounts was made to secure any deficiency arising upon the collection of the confessed judgments. Then a friendly receivership suit was brought by two of the partners against the third, and a friendly receiver was appointed by order or the court, the order so taking effect that the levies under the executions, and the assignments, preceded any right of the receiver. Justice Russell, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, has given judgment in favor of the plaintiffs, holding that the whole arrangement was in direct violation of the theory of the law that no disposition of the entire property of the insolvent debtor shall be made which prefers some creditors in full to the exclusion of all others, and which was adopted to accomplish the result of a general assignment with preference in full, without being bound by the law in regard to such assignment.

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THE LIQUOR TAX LAW.—Charles Dedell, who was a saloon keeper in Lockport, N. Y., after having been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine for a violation of the liquor tax law, was released at the end of six months upon a writ of habeas corpus. On appeal by John F. Kinney, Sheriff of Niagara County, the Fourth Appellate Division has reversed the order, holding that as the commitment for six months was legal and regular, the proceedings were premature. Justice Ward gave an elaborate dissenting opinion, holding that while some of the cases seem to hold that the proceeding was premature, they cannot be regarded as holding that, where the question was not raised, the court had not jurisdiction to pass upon the whole sentence, and determine in advance what portion of the sentence, if any, was illegal. "Indeed, an excellent reason may be found for determining that question in advance," Justice Ward said, "because, after the legal portion of the sentence has expired, the prisoner may be subjected to illegal imprisonment during the time necessary to have his case disposed of upon habeas corpus."

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RIGHT TO EXCLUDE INTOXICATED PASSENGER.—A judgment for $880 awarded to James Freedon, in the Supreme Court in Oswego County, in his suit against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to recover damages for a personal injury, alleged to have been caused by the wrongful assault committed by defendant's conductor, while plaintiff was attempting to enter a passenger coach, has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division. The plaintiff claimed that as he was entering a passenger coach the conductor asked him if he had a ticket, and that when he replied that he had money with which to pay his fare, the conductor ordered him off the train and put his hand against his breast, so that he fell and sustained serious injuries. The plaintiff admitted that he had been drinking whisky and was drunk. The Court held, by Justice Follett, that a railroad company has a right to refuse to allow a person, who is not in possession of a ticket, and who is so far intoxicated as to be helpless and almost unconscious, to enter its passenger cars.

Stern Bros

will place on sale to-day a special purchase of

300 Doz. Ladies' 4-Button Pique Gloves

in the most desirable colors and sizes, at **95c**

Heretofore sold for $1.50 pr.

They will be found the best values ever offered

West 23d St.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Resolution Condemning the Ellsworth Bill Consigned to the Oblivion of a Committee.

VETO FROM MAYOR VAN WYCK

Heads of Departments Must Make Their Appropriations Suffice for Their Needs—Council Attendants and Inspectors of Weights and Measures Authorized.

At the opening of the meeting of the City Council yesterday a message was received from Mayor Van Wyck returning without his approval a resolution adopted Feb. 15 authorizing and directing the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies to place a telephone and switches for the use of the Department of Buildings in the Borough of Brooklyn.

In his message of veto the Mayor said:

If the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has made an appropriation sufficient to authorize the putting in of the telephone, then the proper department can and undoubtedly will put it in. If the failure to put in the instrument is due to lack of appropriation, or to insufficiency of appropriation, the remedy is by application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, where, under the charter, appropriations to be paid for out of taxes are, in the first instance, made.

Appropriations are intended to be expended by the department for which they are made. Resolutions directing specific work to be done at an expense to the city may impose a charge not contemplated by the department or the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and in that event the result will be an insufficiency of appropriation. It is in the interest of the city that heads of departments should not only be permitted, but should be required, to manage their departments strictly within the sums appropriated for their use.

To this end they should be permitted and required to act on their own responsibility, subject, however, to their keeping at all times within their appropriations and disbursing the same only in accordance with the resolutions making them.

A letter from Good Government Club F protesting against the proposed expenditure by the city of $50,000 toward the Charter Day celebration was read and referred to the Finance Committee without debate.

Councilman Leich offered this resolution against the Ellsworth bill:

Whereas, There is now before the Senate of the State of New York a bill known as the Ellsworth Cartoon bill, and commonly know and spoken of as the "Press Gag" bill, which is harsh and offensive in its provisions, tending to restrain the liberty of the press without any corresponding benefit to the community at large, and

Whereas, There are grave doubts as to the constitutionality of such bill if it should be enacted into law,

Resolved, That this Council, the Board of Aldermen concurring, do earnestly request the representatives of the City of New York in the Senate and Assembly to use all just and lawful means to defeat said measure.

Speaking to the resolution and asking a suspension of the rules for its adoption, Mr. Leich denounced the bill as a wicked and vicious attempt to gag the press. Vice Chairman Oakley objected to a suspension of the rules, and the resolution was consigned to the obscurity of the Committee on Legislation. Unless Mr. Croker changes his announced attitude on the bill, the resolution will not be heard of again.

The Mayor adopted a resolution asking the Mayor to appoint a committee of 100 to confer with other citizens on matters pertaining to the improvement of New York Harbor, and took like action on a resolution by Mr. Doyle of Brooklyn that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be asked to appropriate $100,000 toward furnishing more light for that borough. The actual cost of lighting Brooklyn, Mr. Doyle's preamble said, is $772,005.60, and this amount appropriated for the service was $732,653.11. Many streets are consequently unlighted, and the extra money is needed to make up the deficiency and to light some of the suburban roads used by cyclists.

On the report of the Committee on Public Buildings the Council "rescinded, canceled, revoked, and annulled" the resolution of the last Board of Aldermen, adopted Dec. 28, 1897, giving to the National Historical Museum the use of the old Hall of Records and Register's office.

It was decided to accept the report of the committee recommending the appointment of an Assistant Sergeant at Arms, a doorkeeper, and two pages to the Council. The places are authorized by the charter.

An ordinance was adopted making each of the Council districts an inspection district of weights and measures and authorizing the appointment of ten Inspectors. The Mayor will make the appointments under the civil service regulations.

The new rules, which have been under consideration by the committee since the Council organized, were presented and adopted. Beyond practically abolishing the standing of the Committee of the Whole and changing the reading of bills from three times to twice before action is taken on them few changes are made in the old Senate rules, under which the Council has been governed.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Velton of Brooklyn Wants Fire Insurance Rates Equalized.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday considered and referred for future action a resolution that the Committee on Schools investigate and report on the reasons for the delay in paying the school teachers their salaries. A communication from Good Government Club F, inclosing resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the club protesting against the expenditure of city money for the Charter Day celebration, was referred to the Finance Committee.

At the request of the Association for the Advancement of the Interests of the Port of New York, Alderman Goodman offered this resolution:

Resolved, That, inasmuch as it appears from reports made by the United States Government, and from statistics furnished by the New York Produce Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, and other commercial bodies of this city, that the export trade of New York City is being steadily diverted to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News, and other cities on the Atlantic seaboard; that the receipts of corn, wheat, and flour for export at the Port of New York fell from 61.4 per cent. of the whole in 1873 to 36.6 per cent. in 1896, while the exports from the other Atlantic ports referred to of these same commodities during the same period increased from 38.6 to 63.4 per cent. of the total, the Legislature of the State of New York be and it is hereby requested to take some measures during the present session to restore to the city and State some or all of that commerce which has been diverted to other ports.

Resolved, That as a means toward recovering our lost commerce the Legislature of this State be and it is hereby requested to pass Senate Bill No. 114, which removes the Constitutional prohibition against the sale of the canals by providing for an amendment to the Constitution of the State permitting their sale or lease to the United States Government.

Alderman Velton of Brooklyn, in a long preamble and resolutions, suggested that now that the different boroughs were consolidated in one city, and the intent of the charter was to equalize the burdens of all the taxpayers, the rate of fire insurance should be equalized. His resolution closed by declaring it the sense of the board that the Board of Underwriters and the Tariff Association be requested to take such measures as will equalize the rates of insurance in the different sections of the city.

Two or three Aldermen began to explain to Mr. Velton that insurance rates were based upon mathematical calculations of the risks to the companies, but the President declared them out of order and ruled that a motion to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee was adopted.

It is not enough that the goods we sell shall please you at the time of purchase. They must continue to please you so long as they last; else we shall not be satisfied.

We receive so many compliments on the merits of our clothing that it is wholesome sometimes to hear a complaint. It keeps us up to the mark.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CHIEF AND BOARD AGREE.

Reported Differences at Police Headquarters Emphatically Denied by Mr. McCullagh and Mr. York.

Chief McCullagh denied yesterday that there was any friction between himself and the Police Board, or that he had appeared before the board on Monday with his resignation in his hand. He issued the following statement:

I am in thorough accord with the Police Board. All this talk of my resignation and conflict between myself and the Police Commissioners is absolutely untrue. The board backs me in everything I do. I have the warmest support of the Commissioners. The talk that I had a stormy interview with President York at yesterday's board meeting is pure and unadulterated rot. While all the Commissioners support me warmly, it is particularly so with Mr. York. The statement relative to my appearance before the board with my resignation in an envelope in my hand is false. I do not intend to resign or retire, and the board does not wish me to get out, and I know what I am talking about.

As to the action of the board in making Deputy Chief Devery Acting Chief in the absence of Mr. McCullagh, the Chief said that the board had a perfect right to do this.

President York was angry over the publication of the stories alleging that there was trouble between the Commissioners and the Chief, and he made the following statement:

There is no truth whatever in the statement made to-day that there was a conflict between the Chief and the board yesterday. There was no stormy interview between myself and the Chief; there was no disagreement, and there was no tender of a resignation. Any one who says there is a disposition on the part of myself or the board to interfere with the Chief is simply lying. The imputation is made that there is a misunderstanding between the Chief and the board because of the gambling business. There has been no misunderstanding, and there is none. There has not been a word of difference between the Chief and myself. Our relations are most cordial. We understand each other fully, and the Chief has done for this city what no other Chief has ever done before, and I know what I am talking about.

Orders were given yesterday by Chief McCullagh forbidding ex-Alderman Charles Waite from entering Police Headquarters, as he is believed to have originated the story about the alleged stormy interview between Chief McCullagh and President York and the alleged resignation.

The last paragraph of Section 300 of the charter says: "The Police Board may by a unanimous vote of the board or by a vote of a majority of its members, with the approval of the Mayor, retire the Chief of Police or any Deputy Chief."

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

"Shiner" Simpson Rewarded for His Support of Tammany.

The Health Department yesterday announced the appointment of twenty minor offices at salaries ranging from $200 to $1,100, made Dr. Frank Wickham Assistant Register of Records of Queens at $3,000, Thomas E. Dempsey bookkeeper in Manhattan at $2,000, and dismissed nine employes of the Brooklyn Bureau.

Deputy Commissioner Campbell of the Department of Buildings for Queens and Richmond has made these appointments: James Nolan, chief clerk, salary $1,200; Timothy D. Sullivan, confidential inspector, salary $1,200; Daniel Campbell, Jr., confidential stenographer, salary $640; Thomas Willoe, Inspector, (mason,) salary $1,000; Andreus Andreoli, Inspector, (carpenter,) salary $1,000; Richard W. Sills, Jr., Inspector, (plumbing, lighting, and ventilation,) salary $1,000; John Duffy, messenger, salary $600.

Park Commissioner Moebus of the Borough of the Bronx has reappointed Gunther K. Ackerman chief clerk at $2,000, and M. K. Kahn private secretary at $2,300. Both appointments were made a month ago, but the Civil Service Reform Association protested that they were illegal. The reappointments were made under the new rules, which place both positions in the non-competitive Schedule A.

John J. Gallagher, for more than a year Deputy Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, was removed yesterday, and ex-Assemblyman D. W. F. McCoy appointed to succeed him. The place is in the non-competitive class.

John Simpson, better known as "Shiner" Simpson, was yesterday appointed Superintendent of Streets and Roads in the Department of Highways. He held the same office for a time under Gen. Collis. Until the last campaign Simpson was a Republican leader in the Ninth District. He ran for Congress in 1894, and after the election of Mayor Strong allied himself with the Brookfield forces. He subsequently joined Tammany.

The Mayor appointed Joel F. Gibson to be his confidential clerk in place of Ross F. Keogh, made bond and warrant clerk.

It is said that Anthony Clinchy, who was removed from his office as State Gas Meter Inspector by Gov. Morton, is to be appointed local Inspector of Meters at $4,000 a year.

QUEENS POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Father McGuire Changes His Mind About the Young Men's Lyceum.

Father McGuire, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, in Fifth Street, Long Island City, announced yesterday that the Police Department could not have the building occupied by the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum. The Police Commissioners inspected it on Friday last with a view of establishing borough headquarters in the building. The members of the lyceum were opposed to being ousted, but as Father McGuire owned the building they could do nothing if he wanted them to vacate it. Father McGuire, in view of the fact that the lyceum members did not look upon the step with favor, decided not to give the building to the police.

Borough Headquarters will undoubtedly be established in Long Island City. The old City Hall was inspected yesterday by the Deputy Chief and Inspector Rhodes.

THE DELAY IN TEACHERS' PAY.

Mr. Coler Cannot Tell When They Will Get Their February Money.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he could not say when the school teachers would receive their pay for February. The pay of the Brooklyn teachers is more than a week overdue, and there is no possibility of their getting it for at least ten days, and it will probably be considerably longer. After this month, however, the payments will be made as promptly as heretofore.

According to Mr. Coler the fault is with the Board of Education, and the borough school boards. The Board of Education has not yet presented a budget for the year from Jan. 31. As soon as that budget is received at the Controller's office Mr. Coler said the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will discuss it and make the necessary appropriations. Until the School Commissioners act the financial officers can do nothing.

Mayor Van Wyck and his colleagues on the board have declared themselves ready to expedite matters as far as possible, and are only waiting to hear from the school boards. The manual labor of drawing and signing the individual checks takes several days after the appropriation is allowed, so that the very earliest at which the teachers can be paid, with all things propitious, is the end of next week.

Claims of Teachers in Queens.

Former Corporation Counsel Thomas P. Burke has been retained by Superintendent Peter E. Demarest of the Long Island City schools to bring suit against the city for $30,000. The money represents claims of school teachers. They have not been paid since the middle of last year, and at a meeting last week decided to turn over to Superintendent Demarest all their unsettled warrants, and have him bring suit against the city. Controller Coler some time ago said he would pay the money if a judgment was obtained against the city for the bill.

THE FEAST OF PURIM.

The East Side in Gala Attire, and the Event Generally Observed.

Thousands of men, women, and children on the east side appeared yesterday in their holiday attire, for it was Purim, the day celebrated by the Jews all over the world as the anniversary of their salvation from the plot of Haman the Agagite, the Prime Minister of King Ahasuerus of Persia, to exterminate them.

The festival proper began on Monday evening, when the first star was visible, for in celebrating their holidays the Jews still adhere to the old Oriental custom of counting the day from evening to evening. It was the fourteenth day of the month of Adar, and the festival is called Purim, from Pur, meaning lots, because Haman had cast lots for the destruction of the Jews.

The synagogues were all open yesterday morning, and while the good housewives were busy cooking dinners of the best things that money could purchase, the men and boys repaired to the synagogues, where the cantor read the megillah, or book of Esther, which gives the story of how Mordecai and Queen Esther were the means of saving their people from destruction. The megillah is read from a parchment scroll, and many of the worshippers followed him from printed scrolls of paper. Whenever the name of Mordecai was read the men and boys exclaimed, "Blessed be Mordecai," and when the name of their arch enemy, Haman, was mentioned imprecations were hurled upon his memory, while the boys accompanied the imprecations by stamping with their feet, twirling rattles, and in the streets firing off crackers. Other enemies of the Jews received the same compliments, and the name of Esterhazy, it was said, was added to the list this year.

After services the men and boys hurried back to their homes, and heartily enjoyed their dinners, for eating and drinking are accepted as part of the duty of the day.

Much of the remainder of the day was given up to visiting and sending "shalakh munis," presents of cakes and confections, to each other. Many of these presents are carried about by the poorer Jews to their richer co-religionists, who reward the visitors with a money gratuity.

FIGHT IN A REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Two Brooklyn Men Punch Each Other During a Meeting.

The headquarters of the Excelsior Republican Social Club of the Thirteenth Ward of Brooklyn, at 410 Bedford Avenue, was the scene of a lively fist fight on Monday night between Charles Simpson and John Gibson. The fight began during a meeting of the club, and was occasioned by personalities.

Edward Roper, the President of the club, was Chairman of the meeting, and T. H. Carmody, Secretary. Under the head of new business, Simpson requested the Chairman to refer back to the report of the trolley excursion last Summer. Gibson was the Chairman of that committee, and Simpson's remarks caused him to get up and demand that the club reimburse him to the extent of $9, which he expended. A heated discussion followed, which became personal. The Chairman stopped further discussion, which caused Gibson to go into another room, where he was heard by Simpson to say something about Simpson conducting the business of the club in a loose manner. Simpson became angry and went into the room. The men struck each other half a dozen times before they were separated. Then Gibson left the building.

Suicide in a Refrigerator.

Moritz Kopka, a prosperous butcher of 115 East Third Street, committed suicide yesterday morning in a novel manner. He took all the meat out of the icebox, and, after connecting a rubber tube with a gas jet and shoving the other end through a hole in the top of the box, he turned on the gas and closed the door. He had forgotten about the ice in the box, and when his body was found a short time later it was frozen almost stiff.

Reform Club Dinner.

The Reform Club will give the third of its 1898 club dinners at the clubhouse, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, on Saturday evening at 6:30. The matter for discussion will be "Needed Reforms in Taxation," and Martin Heermance of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, Charlton T. Lewis, Edward Elsworth of Poughkeepsie, and Thomas G. Shearman are among those who will speak.

In the worst colds, where there is pain, constriction of the Bronchial tubes, and spasms of the muscles of the chest, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will afford almost immediate relief, and soon effect a permanent cure.—Adv.

SPRING MILLINERY.

French and American Models.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Twenty-third Street, Broadway and 11th St.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

SPECIAL SALE OF LACE

1200 yards of fine Net Top Laces in white, cream and butter shades,—4½ to 9 inches wide, 25, 35, 40 & 58c. per yard.

Also, Black Chantilly Laces, from 12 to 18 inches wide, 75 and 95 cts. per yard.
Half Regular Value.

JAMES McCREERY & CO. Broadway and 11th St.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 SHOE

HAND-SEWED PROCESS.

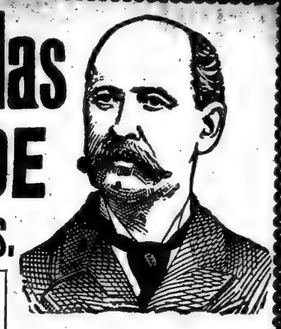

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Some men hesitate about paying $3.50 for their shoes, supposing they cannot be properly made for this price. They do not realize that, with our large business and modern methods, we can make and sell as fine a shoe for $3.50 as those usually sold from $5.00 to $7.00. A trial pair would be more convincing proof. Our

FRENCH ENAMEL

style shown in cut is made on the Gem Toe lasts, of imported leather, with heavy soles for street wear, and is as near waterproof as possible for leather to be. Fast-color hooks and eyelets and Australian Kangaroo tops. We make 155 styles and widths, from A to EE, in Vici Kid (kid-lined), Calf, Patent Calf, Russia Storm Calf, Box Calf, etc.

Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Our stores are located at NEW YORK—1211 B'way, 1343 B'way, 43 Cortlandt St., 974 3d Av., 2210 3d Av., 345 8th Av., 264 W. 125th St., 114 Fulton St. BROOKLYN—708-710 B'way, 1367 B'way, 431 Fulton St., 494 Fifth Av. JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Av.

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

FOR DESERTING HIS YOUNG WIFE

A Bishop's Son Sent to Jail Because He Couldn't Pay for Her Support.

Henry Southgate, twenty-seven years old, son of the late Bishop Southgate of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who lives with his mother at 65 East Eighty-ninth Street, was committed to jail by Magistrate Flammer yesterday afternoon because of his inability to pay his wife, Mrs. Ellen Southgate, $6 a week for her support.

Mrs. Southgate, who is twenty-three years old and lives at 126 East Eighty-fifth Street, told her story to Magistrate Flammer in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. She said that she was the daughter of Hugh Roddy, a prosperous cooper, who has an establishment in Old Slip. She went to school with her husband in Haddonfield, N. J. She met him afterward in London. He was then in the employ of his uncle, who was in the wholesale rubber business. They were married in England, and their troubles soon began. They separated and met again in this country and became reconciled. After living first with her family in Merrick, L. I., and then with his people, they rented a flat at 126 East Eighty-fifth Street. Six weeks ago he deserted her and went to live with his mother. Young Mrs. Southgate is about to be dispossessed for nonpayment of rent. Ezra Hutchinson, a wholesale liquor dealer of 232 Greenwich Street, testified that young Southgate had defrauded him in the way of bogus checks and notes. He corroborated Mrs. Southgate's story of cruel treatment. Magistrate Flammer ordered Southgate to pay $6 a week, and, being unable to do so, he was sent to jail.

REFEREES ON RATCLIFFE.

They Report that He Was Married Twice and Recommend Divorces.

The reports of Samuel B. Paul and Thomas C. Kinney in the divorce suits brought against E. J. Ratcliffe the actor, who is now in the penitentiary for assaulting Alice De Lacy Ratcliffe, one of his wives, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Mr. Paul, who heard the evidence in the case of Caroline Ratcliffe against the actor, finds that she was duly married to him in England on Aug. 19, 1883, and that he afterward married Alice De Lacy, without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff. He recommends a decree of divorce, but says that as the actor is without means the question of alimony should be left open.

Mr. Kinney, who heard the case of Alice De Lacy Ratcliffe against the actor, finds that at the time he married her he already had a wife who was living and from whom he had not been divorced. He recommends a divorce.

A Stay for Hannigan.

Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on motion of Louis J. Grant, counsel for the defendant, granted a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of Policeman John J. Hannigan, who was convicted of shooting a boy named Charles McNally, while the lad was running away to escape arrest. Mr. Grant alleged in his application for a stay pending appeal, that the Recorder's charge was unwarranted by the testimony given in the case, and that he had exceeded his duty as a Judge.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d, at 8:15; ends 11. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées, Thurs. and Sat'y, 2. SECOND MONTH.....of.....THE **Tree of Knowledge.** At 11—LYCEUM—LENTEN—LECTURES. At 11—LYCEUM—LENTEN—LECTURES. .....G. P. SERVISS..... Every morning this week at 11. This Wed., "Greece"; Thursday, "Napoleon"; Friday, "Paris"; Sat., "The Alps." All begin at 11. Seats, 50c. to $1.50. Same subjects next week. Two afternoons next week, Wed. & Fri., 3.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. The gifted and charming actress, **Louise Thorndyke Boucicault,** and **Max Figman** in Dainty one act play, "Mrs. Hilary Regrets." ANIMATED NOTE MUSIC SHEET. GARDNER & ELY, SAVILLE SLOAN COMEDIANS, KITTY MITCHELL, BARRY AND FELIX, 40 OTHER STARS.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. **MR. JOHN DREW.** ONE SUMMER'S DAY. FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES THIS MORNING AT 11—"SPAIN."

EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées To-day & Saturday. **The Conquerors** 100th Performance March 30, Souvenirs.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Matinées To-day & Saturday. **HENRY MILLER** THE MASTER. Evenings, 8:25. Matinée 2:15.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday. **MAUDE ADAMS** THE LITTLE MINISTER.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. **WM. H. Crane** Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. A Virginia Courtship. MATINEES TO-DAY & SAT. at 2:15.

Herald Sq. Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. **WHITNEY OPERA CO.** A Normandy Wedding.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 23d St. and 8th Av. Mat. To-day. ELITA PROCTOR OTIS in **OLIVER TWIST.**

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Last week of Wycherly's comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL. **MISS REHAN as PEGGY** Previous to which at every performance the Japanese operetta, LILLI TSE. LAST MATINEES of double bill TO-DAY and SATURDAY. Next Tues.: School for Scandal, MISS REHAN as Lady Teazle.

Daly's BURT

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer, winds southerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,027. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market quiet.

Cash wheat, No. 2, red, $1.08; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—The Spanish toreador Frascuelo died in Madrid. England's naval appropriation, $118,890,000, is the largest in her history. M. Hanotaux, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, received the American Special Commissioners to the Exposition of 1900. Telegraph wires in the Philippines have been cut. The report that another rebellion has broken out is denied in Madrid. The Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg will try to secure a withdrawal of Russia's demands on China through the Czar.—Page 7.

Page 1.

George Jackson, a motorman, was killed and William Gardner, a conductor, injured in a collision yesterday between a passenger trolley car and a construction car at Red Bank, N. J.

Plague riots occurred in Bombay, being aimed principally against Christians. Some soldiers and many natives were killed. The riots were the most serious in character that have taken place.

A bitter warfare is being waged between the several transportation companies operating tramways and toll-road wagons over the Chilkoot and White Passes. The existence of the smaller companies is involved.

The Cuban Junta yesterday received from Gen. Lope Recio his report of the four days' battle beginning on Feb. 21 near Najasa, which is to the effect that the insurgents won a brilliant victory. More cruelty by the Spaniards to the pacifico was told of.

Page 2.

Commander W. H. Brownson, who is to inspect, and select for purchase if necessary, the salable foreign warships, sailed yesterday on the St. Paul. In an interview he said: "The way to avoid war is to prepare for it. If we had twenty battleships war would be impossible, and if we had ten it would be improbable."

The steamship City of Washington, which was within two hundred yards of the Maine at the time of the explosion, arrived here yesterday, and her officers and men, some of whom were looking directly at the battleship at the time of the explosion, told of the awful spectable. Nearly all are of the opinion that it was a result of Spanish treachery.

Page 3.

Harbor traffic was demoralized by the fog yesterday morning, and several ferryboat collisions occurred.

Senator Pritchard, Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service, presented the report of the recent investigation of the classified service, embodying also its conclusions.

A bill has been introduced into the Assembly which is designed to benefit owners whose property has been appropriated by corporations without condemnation proceedings having been brought.

Page 4.

The State Senate yesterday, by a vote of 30 to 14, confirmed the nomination of Cornelius V. Collins of Troy to be State Superintendent of Prisons. Senator Tibbits, the Republican representative of the Troy district, declared that it was an unfit nomination, and voted with the Democrats against confirmation. The Primary Election Reform bill was introduced in an amended form by Senator Lexow, and there will be a hearing upon it to-day before the Judiciary Committees of both houses.

Page 5.

The Civil Service Reform Association has decided to contest the validity of the new civil service rules on the ground that they have not been approved by the State Board.

At the San Mateo Stock Farm sale at the Garden, Oro Wilkes was sold for $4,700 and Mary Best for $2,950. Gen. Tracy was an anxious bidder for both animals.

Señor Louis Polo y Bernabe, the new Spanish Minister to Washington, arrived here yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. He declared that he was glad to come back to the United States.

"Kid" McCoy has made a signed statement in Indianapolis, laying claim to the middleweight and heavyweight championships of the world, because his forfeit of $5,000 has never been covered.

At the Spring meeting of the Eastern Baseball League, held in this city yesterday, the schedule for the season's games was adopted, as were also provisions for the suppression of rowdyism at baseball games.

The jury in the case of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, indicted for the murder of a striking miner at Lattimer, Penn., returned a verdict of "not guilty" yesterday morning, having reached its conclusion on the first ballot. The defendants remain under bond, there being other indictments against them.

Page 7.

Jokichi Takamine, a Japanese chemist, lectured at the College of Pharmacy on a fungous ferment discovered by himself.

John Wanamaker yesterday announced his consent to be the candidate for Governor of the Business Men's Republican League of Pennsylvania.

Miss Sarah C. Very discussed "The Renaissance of Music" in the second lecture of the Haarlem Philharmonic Society's musical course at the home of Mrs. Higgins, 227 Lenox Avenue, yesterday.

Page 9.

South Town Collector Ernst, at Chicago, required Vice President Forgan of the First National Bank to pay instantly $5,273.12 disputed taxes, under a decision of the Supreme Court delivered yesterday morning, on penalty of having his doors closed. The money was paid under protest. Other banks were similarly dealt with.

Anna W. Corbin Borrowe, a daughter of the late Austin Corbin, has brought suit for an accounting of the estate left by him against Hannah M. Corbin, her mother; George S. Edgell, her brother-in-law, and Austin Corbin Jr., as executors and trustees, and against her sister, Isabella C. Edgell, and Austin André Champollion, her nephew.

Page 11.

Justice Dickey, in a decision, held that property purchased by veterans with pension money shall be exempt from taxation.

Fred M. Brockhaus has been arrested in Chicago for the murder of David S. R. Lambert in Connecticut last December. Bernard Willis, his alleged accomplice, is believed to be in New York.

At Millersville, Penn., Roy Gehrig of Milton yesterday shot and severely wounded his chum, Will B. Davis, of St. Clair, and then killed himself. Both were students of Pierce's Business College, Philadelphia, and each was about nineteen years old.

Page 12.

The Board of Health adopted free treatment by the Pasteur method for hydrophobia cases.

A hearing was given by the Board of Classification on the claim of lake fish dealers for the free entry of fresh fish caught in Canadian waters.

Joseph Connors, thirteen years old, fell down the elevator shaft from the second floor of the Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn, on Saturday and sustained fatal injuries.

Willie Dalton, twelve years old, of 139 West Sixty-second Street, slipped in front of a Columbus Avenue cable car while playing tag last night, and was crushed to death.

Witnesses for the defense testified at the court-martial of Capt. Carter yesterday. The final session in this city will be held to-day, when the court will adjourn to meet again in Savannah on Monday.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse brought the most prosperous lot of immigrants which have arrived here in recent years. They possessed a total of over $21,000. A colony of Mennonites was among them.

In the trial of ex-Coroner Coombs of Brooklyn, for making alleged fraudulent returns of inquests held, witnesses testified that neither Coroner nor jury called at the houses where deaths had been reported.

Daniel Doody, son of the Brooklyn contractor, refused to answer questions before the Grand Jury in the Brooklyn City Works investigation and was taken before Justice Aspinall, who ordered him to reply to questions.

T. C. Tripler of this city has invented a process of manufacturing liquid air at reasonable cost and in commercial quantity. Interesting experiments have been made by Prof. W. C. Peckham of Adelphi College, Brooklyn. Steam was instantly frozen by the liquid air.

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Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.

KLONDIKE FREIGHT RATES.

Bitter Fight Between Companies Operating Tramways Over the Chilkoot and White Passes.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 9.—A bitter warfare, practically involving the existence of the smaller concerns, is being waged between the companies operating tramways and toll wagon roads over the Chilkoot and White Passes.

A dozen companies for building cable basket trams, railroads, and wagon roads over the Skaguay and Dyea trails were organized last Fall. Prominent in one is Hugh C. Wallace of Tacoma, a son-in-law of Chief Justice Fuller. George Brackett, ex-Mayor of Minneapolis, is the head of the Skaguay road company, in which James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, is said to be financially interested. The companies are conducting a determined fight for business, maintaining offices here and at other ports of departure for Alaska. Rates are now down to 15 cents per pound. Last Fall they went up to 50.

Some of the companies organized are not yet ready to do business, and they are being attacked as being stock-jobbing schemes. In consequence of these complications a number of the stockholders of the Skaguay-Yukon Transportation Company went into court to-day to ask for an accounting from Brackett, and the appointment of a receiver for the company building a road over the White Pass on which $100,000 has already been expended.

DYEA'S POSTAL BUSINESS.

Postmistress Clara H. Richards Tells Her Troubles to the Department.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A letter showing a rather anomalous condition of affairs as regards postal matters has been received by First Assistant Postmaster General Heath from Clara H. Richards, the Postmistress at Dyea, Alaska. She transmits the complaint of the President of a trading company because she would not deliver the mails for more than two persons to any one individual who might be waiting in line at the office window.

Under date of Feb. 24 Miss Richards writes there is a line several hundred feet long in front of the office all day, and to stop the whole line to wait for any one person to call for a list of names, amounting sometimes to 100 and even 1,000, from the outlying camps would work a great hardship on the general public. She also limits the sale of stamps to 25 or 50 cents' worth to one person, as it is impossible otherwise to keep a supply on hand and prevent speculators from getting possession of them and charging as high as 25 cents each.

Miss Richards adds that the assistance she has received thus far in conducting the affairs of the office has been entirely voluntary, and that as a result of the enlarged business her bond has been increased from $500 to $7,000 without increase of pay.

HOTEL FIRE AT DYEA.

Five Persons Thought to Have Lost Their Lives.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 9.—Passengers on the steamer Humboldt, which arrived here early this morning from Dyea and Skaguay, Alaska, bring news that on the night of March 3 a fire occurred in Dyea in which it is thought five persons lost their lives. The fire started in the Every One's Home Hotel, completely destroying the hotel and adjoining saloon and dance hall. More than twenty persons were sleeping in the hotel.

The bodies of Bert Meek of Portland and a man named Russell of Juneau have been taken out. The body of an unknown woman has also been recovered. It was thought that the remains of two more men were in the building. The fire occurred a few hours before the Humboldt left the place and full particulars could not be obtained.

Round the Horn to Alaska.

BOSTON, March 9.—The schooner Mildred E. left to-day with a party of New Englanders for Alaska. Capt. Nickerson took out clearance papers for San Francisco, where the vessel will be joined by several more of the party who will come overland. It is expected the schooner will reach San Francisco in June.

Retaliation in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 9.—A bill read in the House of Commons to-day provides that to be a Director in a mining company or to do any mining in Canada one must have been a resident of her Majesty's realm for twelve months or come from a country which has no alien labor law against Canada.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The western area of low pressure has moved in a northeasterly direction, and now lies to the north of Lake Superior. The pressure has risen in the Northwest and in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. It continues to fall on the Atlantic Coast, but still remains high. A narrow belt of clouds extends from the lake regions southwestward to Texas; elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains the weather is nearly clear. Light showers have fallen in Illinois and Southern Wisconsin. The temperature is high in the Ohio and the Lower and Central Mississippi Valleys and the lake regions. Except for scattered showers in the lake regions, fair weather will prevail generally to-day. It will be slightly warmer in the Middle and North Atlantic States and cooler in the Central Mississippi Valley and Western lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	33	36	38
6 A. M.	33	35	38
9 A. M.	36	41	45
12 M.	39	50	51
4 P. M.	38	48	54
6 P. M.	38	48	50
9 P. M.	38	46	48
12 P. M.	39	44	46

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46¼
Weather Bureau	43½
Corresponding date 1897	36
Corresponding date for 25 years	37

The humidity at 8 A. M. was 91 and at 8 P. M., 70. The maximum temperature was 52 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum, 35 degrees at 6 A. M.

A Moving Palace.

The Pennsylvania Limited with its magnificent new equipment is a realization of the ideal in railway travel. The business man takes it because he can trade as he goes; the rich man, because it affords the greatest luxury; the ladies, because it affords every convenience and comfort of a well-ordered home. Leaves New York daily for the West.—Adv.

BLOODY RIOTING IN BOMBAY

Outbreak Against Christians Results in the Killing of Some Soldiers and Many Natives.

PLAGUE PARTY WAS ATTACKED

Hospital Stormed, Offices Burned, and a Doctor Killed—Europeans Mobbed on the Streets and Troops in Control.

BOMBAY, March 9.—Serious plague riots have occurred in the native quarter. Several persons have been killed or wounded. Troops and bluejackets have been dispatched to the scene of the disturbance. The trouble arose through a plague party inquiring into the cause of the sickness of a Mohammedan woman. An enormous crowd of caste men gathered and stoned and mobbed the party, which retired for an escort of armed police, and then returned and redemanded the surrender of the patient, which was refused. A Parsee magistrate who exhorted the populace not to resist the police was himself struck, whereupon he ordered the police to charge. They did so, and four Mohammedans were killed and several were wounded.

The disturbance spread with alarming rapidity, until the whole quarter around the Bhendi Bazaar presented a spectacle similar to that of the riots of 1893. The Mohammedans, who were joined by the Hindus, assaulted every European or Eurasian they met, and a hysterical mob attacked the European dwellings in the suburb of Bycaulla. The residents barricaded themselves in their homes, and fired blank cartridges from their windows, which drove the rioters on.

In the meanwhile, troops were hurried to the scene, and a battery of artillery is now patrolling the Bhendi Bazaar.

The outbreak was specially directed against Christians. It is reported that two European soldiers were nearly killed; but it is difficult, owing to the excitement, to obtain correct details.

The excitement has partially subsided this evening, but the situation is still regarded as serious. Cavalry has been ordered from Poonah to assist in patrolling the streets and the volunteers have been called out. The city is in the hands of the military.

The two members of the Shropshire Regiment who were killed were walking unarmed. The mob battered in their skulls.

Many European officers and many policemen were severely handled and seriously injured. In several instances Europeans who were traversing the native section of the town alone were beaten or stabbed. Some were dangerously injured.

In various parts of the city plague ambulances were seized and burned. Attempts were made to burn the hospitals, and the European nurses had narrow escapes. Finally they were escorted to a place of safety by the troops.

The mob attacked the Jamsetjee Hospital and badly wounded Mr. Gillespie, the house surgeon; but it was repulsed by rifle volleys and several of the rioters were killed.

The total losses of the rioters are as yet unknown; but the outbreak is regarded as the most alarming that has occurred in India in many years.

LONDON, March 9.—Special dispatches from Bombay say the riot broke out at noon among the low caste Hindus and Mohammedans against the Europeans. It had its origin in an attack upon a plague search party. Two soldiers, as these dispatches were sent, had already been killed and the police had fired on the mob, killing six persons and wounding many others.

The mob attacked the hospital, burned the offices and stores, and savagely assaulted the doctors, killing one of the latter. Detachments of police, of the Shropshire Regiment, and of artillery were hurried to the scene, a volley was fired into the mob, and seven persons were killed.

In the meantime, the dispatch adds, two soldiers of the Shropshire Regiment and one artilleryman were stoned to death.

The riot is described as causing a tremendous sensation, all the available troops and artillery have been called out, and business is suspended.

GEN. ROSECRANS DYING.

His Physician at Los Angeles Says He May Live Several Hours.

LOS ANGELES, March 9.—Gen. W. S. Rosecrans's physician reports that he is slowly passing away. He is conscious, and suffers no pain. His splendid vital force may keep him alive several hours, possibly until another day.

ELECTRIC LINE OF 201 MILES.

Cars to Run from Chicago to Green Bay for Half the Steam Car Fare.

CHICAGO, March 9.—With the passage of an ordinance bill by the City Council of Kenosha, Wis., Monday evening the last link in the most extensive interurban electric railroad line in American was welded. Within a few months it will be possible for a trolley car to travel uninterruptedly from Chicago to Green Bay, Wis., a distance of 201 miles.

The electric line parallels the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. The Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Company is now operating nine cars, one every hour, between Milwaukee and Kenosha. It charges half the fare charged by the Chicago and Northwestern, but the service is much slower.

SUIT FOR A $1,000,000 ESTATE.

Mrs. Semple of Greensburg, Penn., Remarries Contrary to the Will.

GREENSBURG, Penn., March 9.—Attorneys Speigel and McGeary of this place have begun action in partition on behalf of the children of the late William Semple, for many years a dry goods merchant of Allegheny County, to recover from the widow, Marion Semple, the large estate bequeathed to her by the will of Mr. Semple. Mr. Semple died in 1889, leaving a widow and seven children. A provision of the will gave to the widow the entire estate, "so long as she remains my widow, and no longer."

On the 28th of February of this year Mrs. Semple, who is now sixty-seven years of age, was married to George T. Stevens, a jeweler of Detroit, Mich. The entire estate is estimated at $1,000,000. A bill in partition was filed to-day.

Consecration of Archdeacon Brown.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 9.—Chancellor William C. Whipple of the Diocese of Arkansas said to-day that up to date eleven States had voted against the consecration of Archdeacon Brown of Ohio as Bishop Coadjutor of Arkansas. The Brown side of the controversy claim that twenty-four dioceses have voted in favor of consecration, but the opposition does not concede all of that number. Should the opponents of Archdeacon Brown be defeated before the standing committees, the case will be appealed to the House of Bishops.

$100,000 Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The three upper stories of the building at the southeast corner of Monroe and Market Streets were gutted by fire this evening. The damage was about $100,000 to the structure and to the stocks of tenants, who were a number of small manufacturers of clothing and manufacturers' agents.

A Universal Favorite.

For richness of quality, dryness, and flavor, Moet & Chandon Champagne is unequaled. The sale of this celebrated wine is larger than that of any other brand—thus proving its universal popularity.—Adv.

ALABAMA'S BROWN IRON ORE.

Southern Railway Lets a Contract for a Track to the Beds.

BIRMINGHAM, March 9.—Arrangements have been completed by the Sloss Iron and Steel Company to develop the extensive brown ore fields discovered last Summer at Leeds, Ala. To-day the Southern Railway let the contract for the construction of ten miles of track from Leeds to the ore beds, and the Sloss Company is putting in big washers to clean the ore, as it is mined.

The brown ore is richer in iron than the common ores, and it is believed will cheapen the cost of iron making.

ALABAMA'S COKE INDUSTRY.

Plant to Convert the Tar Products into Creosote and Pitch.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 9.—A deal has been closed for the erection at Ensley City, near the Semet-Solvay coke plant, in the course of construction, of a big plant to consume the tar products of the coke ovens and convert them into staple articles of trade, such as creosote and pitch.

O. A. Smith of Atlanta is at the head of the enterprise. The coke plant cost $500,000. Tar is one of the bi-products which are saved by this kind of oven.

PLYMOUTH SERMON AT AUCTION.

Robert Cushman's Rare Book Sells for $1,000 in Boston.

BOSTON, March 9.—One thousand dollars was realized for a copy of Robert Cushman's Plymouth Sermon at the auction sale to-day of the library of the late Charles Deane.

There was great interest in this particular work. It is a small quarto of nineteen pages, bound in crimson levant morocco extra by Bedford, printed in London in 1622. Only five copies are known to be in existence. The book contains an account of the Pilgrim settlement, but it is its extreme rarity that gives it its great value. The purchasers were Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York.

MRS. O'REILLY TO GET $200,000.

The Children Intervene in the Divorce Case in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 9.—To the surprise of the spectators in Judge Burke's court to-day the lawyers in the O'Reilly divorce case agreed upon a plan of settlement this morning whereby Mrs. Catherine O'Reilly is to receive one-third of the property—about $200,000.

Mrs. O'Reilly filed a bill against her husband, charging him with cruelty. She said he had not spoken to her for many years. He filed a cross bill, also alleging cruelty. Mr. O'Reilly is seventy years old, and his wife is a gray-headed woman. Both bills are to be dismissed. The children of the couple brought about the agreement.

BAR HARBOR COTTAGES LEASED.

New York, Boston, and Philadelphia Parties Looking Ahead to Summer.

BAR HARBOR, Me., March 9.—Prospects for the coming Summer are brighter than usual, and several New Yorkers have already rented cottages. John W. Auchincloss has taken the Teviot Cottage, Mrs. William P. Draper the Boulder Cottage, and Mrs. J. Reynal, Cornersmeet. Mrs. M. Leeds of Boston has rented Dickson Cottage. Philadelphia will be represented by Mrs. Thomas A. Scott at Devilstone, Mr. J. T. Woodward's cottage; S. Megargee Wright, at Clovercroft, Mrs. Place's cottage; Mrs. Nalbro Frazier, at the White Cottage, and Miss Hoy and the Misses Willing at Lookout Cottage.

TROLLEY CAR CRASH IN THE FOG.

Motorman Killed and Conductor Injured at Red Bank, N. J.

RED BANK, N. J., March 9.—Motorman George Jackson was fatally injured in a trolley accident here this morning. He was in charge of a passenger car which was coming here from Long Branch. He did not see a construction car ahead of him, owing to the fog, and crashed into it.

There were seven passengers in the car, but none of them was injured. Jackson had both legs broken and was crushed besides. He was removed to the Long Branch Hospital, where he died this afternoon. William Gardner, the conductor of the construction car, had one leg broken.

WABASH'S NEW LINE TO CHICAGO

Col. S. S. Reynolds Says Trains Will Be Running Within a Year.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 9.—Col. S. S. Reynolds, ex-President of the First National Bank here and a Director of the Wabash Railway Company, says Wabash trains will positively be running from Toledo to Chicago over the new line within a year. Active work will begin as soon as the route is definitely decided upon, the surveyors having already gone over the routes.

It will give Toledo and Chicago direct connection with several good towns not now on any line running into either city. The new line will be several miles shorter than the Lake Shore line between Toledo and Chicago, and is designed to make much better time.

CHICAGO DEEDS OF 1843 FILED.

They Involve the Transfer of 165 Acres in the Township of Elk Grove.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Three deeds of the date of 1843 were filed for record to-day. They involve the transfer of 165 acres of land in the Township of Elk Grove. The deeds are from William M. Church, School Commissioner, to Joseph A. Barnes, the consideration being $1.25 an acre. The instruments are acknowledged by Thomas Ford, then Governor of the State of Illinois; by Lyman Trumbull, then Secretary of State, and by Gen. James Shields, then Auditor of Public Accounts.

The instruments were first filed for record in Cook County Nov. 12, 1844, when W. B. Egan was Recorder.

Monmouth Traction Company Plan.

FREEHOLD, N. J., March 9.—It was expected that the Board of Freeholders would take up the application of the Monmouth Traction Company at its meeting this afternoon and perhaps act upon it finally. When the matter came up counsel for the company withdrew the application and introduced it in another form. The company asks the right to use the county roads from end to end of the county in the course of its cross-State route. The Freeholders have ordered a public hearing on the application on March 28.

Wealthy New York Chinaman Dead.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 9.—Chung Hee, a wealthy Chinaman from New York, was found dead in bed in a Chinese lodging house to-night. The cause of death was consumption. He had $1,800 in drafts and a small amount of cash on his person.

Suicide on Front Steps in Taunton.

TAUNTON, Mass., March 9.—Edward Price, an aged resident of this city, committed suicide by hanging on the front steps of the house where he resided at 6 o'clock this morning. Price, who was eighty years old, was a victim of paralysis, and was penniless. It is said he determined to commit suicide rather than become a public charge.

Mr. Cleveland to Speak in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Ex-President Cleveland has accepted an invitation of the Iroquois Club to deliver an address at the Auditorium, Chicago, the afternoon of April 23. He also will respond to a toast in the evening at the club's banquet, which is to be a "sound democracy and sound money demonstration." Other speeches will be made by Senator Caffery of Louisiana, ex-Senator Vilas of Wisconsin, John K. Cowen of Baltimore, James M. Beck of Philadelphia, and other men of national reputation.

MANDOLINS, $4, worth $6; $6, worth $9; $10, worth $15, &c. KRELL, 174 5th Av. (22d St.)

MAINE INQUIRY'S REPORT

A Statement in Washington that It May Reach the Navy Department Some Time Next Week.

SPANISH DIVERS WORK ALONE

Big Prices for Seats at the Entertainment for the Spanish Navy to be Held in Havana—Senator Proctor Leaves for Key West.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The statement was made at the Navy Department to-day that the report of the Maine court of inquiry probably would come to the department some time next week. It did not appear, however, that this statement was founded upon any direct report from the court, but was rather an estimate based upon the progress so far made as revealed by the change of methods on the part of the court. It is not expected that Lieut. Commander Marix, the Judge Advocate, will leave the court until it has completed its labors, as it is the custom for the Judge Advocate to assist in the preparation of the final report of the court.

KEY WEST, March 9.—A letter has been received by a naval officer from an officer in Havana, saying that the Maine officers now in that city will leave for Key West Saturday. If this information is correct, it possibly may be assumed that the court of inquiry will leave Havana on or before that date.

HAVANA, March 9.—Nobody outside of the court of inquiry professes to know how much longer the court will remain in this city.

The court held its usual sessions to-day examining divers. Only the Spanish divers were at work, and they were only occupied part of the day.

The wreckers are steadily removing the upper débris of the wreck, some of which will be dumped into the sea. Other portions of the wreck are worth saving.

The members of the court are strengthening the testimony daily by personal observation of the wreck and the carefully prepared plans made by Ensign Powelson from the almost hourly reports of the divers. The court now has photographs, drawings, and diagrams showing as near as possible the condition of things submarine.

The Fern left for Key West this evening.

Americans are greatly pleased at the prompt action of Congress in passing the defense bill, every one regarding the appropriation as a wise measure in time of peace.

Henri Laine, an American correspondent, has been expelled from the island. He left on the steamer Olivette at noon to-day. There have been further arrests on charge of conspiracy.

An entertainment and social function for the benefit of the Spanish Navy is being arranged to take place at the Theatre Tacon. Several boxes have been sold at $530 each and the loges have been disposed of at $53 each.

Senator Proctor left here to-day for Key West and will go to Miami by to-morrow's steamer. Just before leaving Mr. Proctor said:

"You may say that my visit—call it a mission of pleasure or business, or what you will—has been very successful. I cannot speak on political subjects pertaining to Cuba here and now."

Mr. Louis Klopsch, proprietor of The Christian Herald of New York City, arrived on the Ward Line steamer Seguranca to-day. He is one of three Commissioners appointed by President McKinley to supervise the collection of a relief fund, and is here to see Consul General Lee and Miss Clara Barton, and to observe the distribution of relief.

The yacht Anita, with the Congressional party on board, is expected to arrive to-morrow.

THE MONTGOMERY AT HAVANA.

Moored Near the Wreck in a Circle of Spanish Warships—Salutes Are Exchanged.

HAVANA, March 9.—The United States cruiser Montgomery arrived here at 9:35 this morning. The arrival of the Montgomery was very quiet, it being generally understood that she comes to replace the coast survey steamer Fern as quarters for Capt. Sigsbee and others.

Commander Converse of the Montgomery is a high authority on explosives, and his advice will be useful to the Court of Inquiry into the loss of the Maine.

After firing the usual salutes and being saluted in return, the Montgomery was moored in the principal harbor, near the wreck of the Maine, and in the centre of a circle of Spanish ships.

Later in the day Commander Converse received a correspondent on board the cruiser, though he had nothing to tell him beyond the facts already sent. He seemed satisfied to have a rest in Havana Harbor for a while, as the cruiser has been very busy, touching at many West Indian ports.

Capt. Sigsbee, Lieut. Commander Wainwright, and Ensign Powelson will occupy quarters on the Montgomery.

The Montgomery is as trim and neat as possible. Nobody is allowed on board without permission; but nobody is excluded if business or courtesy demands the admission of the visitor.

SENATE COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY.

Resolution to Provide for Expenses Introduced by Mr. Chandler.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) in the Senate to-day, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That in conducting the inquiry into the case of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor on Feb. 15, 1898, under resolution of the Senate of Feb. 21, the Committee on Naval Affairs is hereby authorized to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer, and to make the investigation by the full committee, or by sub-committees thereof; the expenses of such investigation to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

BID ON 12,000 PROJECTILES.

Carpenter Steel Works at Reading May Get a $1,500,000 Contract—The Tube Wire Gun.

READING, Penn., March 9.—Inquiry was received here to-day by the Carpenter Steel Works from the Navy Department at Washington, asking for prices and the shortest possible time required for the delivery of 12,000 armor-piercing projectiles of various sizes ranging from the four-inch to the thirteen-inch shell. The value of these shells will approximate $1,500,000, and it is the largest order for projectiles ever placed at one time by any Government in the world.

The New York office of the Carpenter Works has already been communicated with, and the management at Reading is busily engaged preparing orders to be sent to Washington as quickly as possible. Every arrangement is being made here to accept and fill the contract to the thorough satisfaction of the Government, and nothing will be left undone to push the work with all possible speed. The 5,000 shells ordered last week, and costing $600,000, are for coast defense, and are termed army shells. The 12,000 for which prices are asked to-day are navy projectiles for use on the ships. Five months ago 2,700 navy shells were ordered from the Carpenter Company, and of these all but 600 have been finished, while work is being pushed on the 5,000 ordered last week.

There is a difference between the two classes of projectiles in this particular: An eight-inch navy shell is 24 inches in length, and an eight-inch army 28 to 35 inches. The latter has a larger internal bore, and hence contains a larger quantity of explosive matter.

The Pennsylvania Diamond Drill Manufacturing Company, at Birdsborough, to-day received orders to execute work known as "reassembling" upon the five-inch segmental tube wire gun recently built by the company and accepted by the Government. The gun was tested at Sandy Hook and 216 shots were fired, 192 by the Government. It is 19 feet long and weighs 33¾ tons. It fires a shot weighing 60 pounds, and at the test attained a maximum battery pressure of 65,000 pounds per square inch. The muzzle velocity was 3,235 feet per second, and the maximum range 9 miles. The work will be completed in from thirty to sixty days, and it is said the gun may be mounted on one of the auxiliary cruisers.

The Reading Iron Company is building a ten-inch gun for the Government on the same segmental plan as the above, $35,000 having been appropriated for the purpose. It will be finished about the end of June.

SPANISH NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Alfonso XIII. Sails for Cuba and Two Torpedo Boat Destroyers About to Leave the Clyde.

MADRID, March 9.—It became known to-day that the Spanish steamer Alfonso XIII. sailed for Cuba, from Barcelona, on Saturday last, having on board 4 officers, 900 soldiers, and 4,000,000 Mauser cartridges.

GLASGOW, March 9.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyers Osado and Audaz left the Clydebank this afternoon, fully manned and with all their guns and other armaments on board. They will embark their ammunition to-morrow at Greenock, and will sail on Saturday. At their trials they developed a speed of thirty knots

THE BATTLE NEAR NAJASA.

The Cuban Junta Receives a Report of a Brilliant Insurgent Victory—More Spanish Cruelty.

The Cuban Junta yesterday received from Gen. Lope Recio, commander of the Cuban forces in the Province of Puerto Principe, an official report of the battle which took place near Najasa, beginning Feb. 21 and lasting four days, considered one of the fiercest and most important engagements since the beginning of the Cuban rebellion. The report, which differs in detail from all the published accounts of the battle, is in substance as follows:

On Feb. 18 the Spanish General Jiminez Castellanos, with 4,000 troops, left Puerto Principe, marching toward Najasa, which lies in the mountains and is one of the most important insurgent strongholds, containing as it does the storehouses of supplies. The city is in an almost impregnable position in the mountains, and is well fortified.

On Feb. 21, when the Spanish forces had reached the plantation Matilda, at the base of the mountains, about twenty miles from Najasa, the Cadiz Guerrillas, Lieut. Perojo acting as vanguard, was furiously attacked by a company of seventy Cuban cavalrymen under Brigadier Branllo Pena. The guerrillas were scattered and Lieut. Perojo was among the killed. A squadron of Spanish cavalry, commanded by Major Capez, following after, were charged so furiously that the men had not time to draw their sabres, and were forced to defend themselves for a few minutes with the butts of their revolvers. They finally broke in confusion, many men abandoning their horses. Eighty horses were captured by the Cubans. The Spanish lost forty-seven men and the Cubans fourteen in this charge.

Then the fighting became general. The Spanish forces were attacked by the insurgents with 500 cavalry and 500 infantry, under Gen. Recio. The battle continued until the evening of Feb. 24, when the Spanish General turned back toward Puerto Principe. The total Spanish loss was 293, left on the field. The Cubans lost 78 killed and wounded.

The Spaniards, on their return to Puerto Principe, according to the report, followed the same policy toward the pacificos as that pursued by Weyler. A column under Pedro Gonzales called at the home of Diego Betancourt and killed him as he lay on a sick bed. The soldiers then assaulted and killed his seventeen-year-old daughter. A daughter fifteen years old ran to the woods. She was captured and her legs cut off with a machete.

AUTONOMY IN PUERTO RICO.

Inauguration of the Plan Observed with Manifestations of Joy.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Official reports indicate that the autonomy scheme projected for Puerto Rico has been put into successful operation. This is interesting mainly because of resemblance between the project and the plan which it is now sought to put into play in Cuba. The news came in the shape of the following report given out at the State Department:

"A dispatch from the United States Consul at San Juan, Puerto Rico, states that the inauguration of the Cabinet and the ceremony of declaring autonomy in effect in that island occurred on the 11th ult. He says the whole day was one of great manifestation of joy and the whole population seemed to be happy over the thought that Spanish rule at last had been granted to Puerto Rico."

To Make Shells for Projectiles.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 9.—The New Era Metal Company, recently formed at Garwood, will begin soon to manufacture shells for projectiles for the Government. The news concerning the new industry has been kept very quiet. A large force of men will be put to work at an early date.

CUBAN RELIEF SUPPLIES.

Counsel for the Junta Explains Their Scope and Purpose.

The objections urged in some quarters against the sending of supplies by the United States to the suffering Cuban families on the ground that the insurgents were being encouraged and aided by the contributions, was yesterday commented upon by Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban Junta. Mr. Rubens said:

"It is not generally understood that the supplies sent from this country to Cuba are not distributed to the Cuban insurgents, but to the rural population, which by Weyler's edict were driven from the country and concentrated in the towns. They were left without any means to procure food, and when Weyler left over 200,000 of these people had already been starved to death.

"Blanco came, promising revocation of the decree, and stating that he would allow the reconcentrados liberty to go back to the fields, where they could easily and quickly raise sufficient food to save themselves and those dependent on them. He even went so far as to order $100,000 to be distributed for their relief, but this gift was coupled with the condition that, in case of necessities of Spanish troops, the latter were to receive relief in preference to the reconcentrados, an official acknowledgment of semi-starvation among the Spanish soldiery in certain districts.

"In reality Blanco has given no relief. He has refused to allow the people to return in peace to their homes, and little or no part of the $100,000 reached the reconcentrados. Thousands were dying daily.

"By accepting the proffered relief from this country Spain has acknowledged her utter inability to cope with the horrible state of affairs she herself has brought about, and by this acceptance she has virtually acknowledged a right of American intervention in Cuban affairs."

The Lake Shore Limited.

Afternoon 24-hour train to Chicago via New York Central-Lake Shore Route. Leaves New York 5:00 P. M. every day, arrives Chicago 4:00 P. M. next day. Most luxurious train in the world.—Adv.

DEFENSE MEASURE A LAW

Bill Providing $50,000,000 Passed Unanimously by the Senate and Signed by the President.

NOT A WORD OF OPPOSITION

The Extraordinary Appropriation Disposed of by the Senate Without Discussion, Seventy-six Senators Voting "Yea."

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President McKinley at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon signed the bill appropriating $50,000,000 for the National defense, and it became a law.

Mr. McKinney, the Enrolling Clerk of the House, in anticipation of the passage of the bill by the Senate to-day, had the bill printed on parchment yesterday ready for enrollment, but it was not anticipated that the bill would be passed by the Senate without debate. The parchment copy therefore was still at the Government Printing Office when the bill passed the Senate, and was returned to the House. Mr. McKinney, as soon as he learned of the action of the Senate, telephoned the Government Printing Office to hurry the bill to the House by special mounted messenger. The enrolled bill was signed by Speaker Reed and V

ward—that it cannot be regarded as worthy of purchase to meet an emergency.

For Argentine or Chilean Ships.

Señor Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister, said to-day that he had received no information as to the reported negotiations toward the purchase of Brazilian warships now in course of construction in foreign yards. In other official quarters the impression is growing that there is better prospect of securing ships now building for Argentina and Chile. Brazil has been active of late in building up her navy, and there is doubt as to her willingness to part with any of the ships building for her. These include two iron-clads, building at the Armstrong yards; two iron-clads at La Seine, France, and three torpedo boat catchers at Stettin, Germany. Considerable payments have been made on these, and they have become largely the property of Brazil. It is claimed, however, that the report of a treaty between Brazil and Chile which would prevent either from selling a ship unless the other sold at the same time is erroneous.

There is little difficulty experienced in securing tenders of war material, such as shot and shell and powder, and the Navy Department has almost assured itself of an abundant supply of certain kinds of smokeless powder abroad at short notice. The officials of the department are in daily correspondence by mail and telegraph with agents of ammunition houses, and besides are now fully acquainted with the plans of domestic powder makers for enlarging their plants to meet an emergency. The representatives of the armor-making firms are in consultation with the department steadily, generally relative to the supply of gun forgings and such material for use in the gunshops here and at Watervliet, but the question of armor is receiving little attention, as the armor makers report that they cannot undertake by any known agency to turn out such armor as would be required for a modern battleship in less than seven months, for the reason that tempering and face hardening cannot be hastened without destroying the value of the armor. This, it has been demonstrated to the Navy Department that it will not be possible to make the armor for the three battleships now building at Newport News, at Cramps' and at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco in time to render these ships available for any emergency that may arise this year.

Fitting Out the Big Cruisers.

In the Navy Department to-day the officials were devoting their attention largely to the fitting out of the triple-screw cruisers Minneapolis and Columbia. Thanks to the ability with which the officers of the Navigation Bureau have carried out the plans formed by Secretary Long last Fall for the creation of a reserve list of naval vessels, both of these fine ships are in excellent condition and can go into service in an incredibly short space of time compared with the period that would have been consumed had they been put out of commission, as was the practice whenever it was not found expedient to keep them in active service. While lying in reserve at League Island they have been in fresh water, and so have not accumulated a crop of barnacles or retarding marine vegetation. Both ships have been under command of one Captain, who, with a small force of engineers and machinists, has managed to keep their machinery in thorough order, and by working the engines at intervals has made it possible to get up steam at short notice and get away. As to the destination of the two flyers, it is said at the Navigation Bureau this morning that that point has not been settled. These ships were designed especially as commerce destroyers. The first one launched, the Columbia, was nicknamed "The Pied Piper" long before the Navy Department could formally attach a name to the ship. They are not calculated to fight warships, and owing to their light batteries would make a sorry showing against anything that carried guns heavier than six-inch calibre, provided they were cornered and prevented from flight, which would be their strong point in such a case. But for running down a fleet of merchantmen, and probably for looking after such merchant vessels as might be pressed into a navy from the auxiliary lists, they would be of inestimable value.

Nucleus of a Flying Squadron.

That is why there has been so much talk among the naval officers of using them as the nucleus of a flying squadron, but it is idle to suppose that such unprotected ships with light batteries could be used to bombard ports were there might be any guns mounted. It is likely that the two vessels will go to Hampton Roads as soon as they are fitted out and manned, which is expected to be about the 15th inst., according to the dates upon which the officers are ordered to report. It is desirable to get them down the Delaware safely without undue haste, and at Hampton Roads they would be ready for quick work. There they will meet the Brooklyn.

Admiral Sicard has been authorized to enlist suitable men for the navy at Key West if he can find the material. He reported that he had received some applications from machinists and seamen, and power was immediately given him to take the men. The department is still striving vigorously to secure machinists, especially men who know how to run stationary engines. These men can be quickly taught how to run marine engines, and require little other training to make them valuable aboard ship.

The War Department is arranging to secure a large supply of the most modern rifles, sufficient in time of emergency to arm a force of 500,000 men. The need of these modern guns has long been apparent, but Congress has not shown a disposition to supply any reserve of rifles for use by a volunteer force in time of emergency. Now, however, an adequate supply of the most effective rifles will be among the first uses to which the War Department will put its share of the defense fund.

American Rifle May Be Adopted.

It was stated by high officials of the department to-day that no board was necessary to inquire into the merits of the various guns on the market, but that the department would turn to the best sources of supply. These, it is said, are ample within the United States to turn out rifles of the most approved pattern as fast as the Government wants them. It is not unlikely, however, that the demand will require the army to turn from the Krag-Jorgensen rifle now in use and adopt in part at least one of the American-made guns. Gen. Miles strongly favors the "straight pull gun." It is of American make and has been adopted by the British Government as the standard arm, a million being now in the hands of British soldiers. Gen. Miles recommended its adoption eighteen years ago, when a member of a board for the choice of a rifle. He continues his advocacy of it, and in view of his ranking position in the army his view will have much weight.

This gun is used by the United States Navy, and this is being urged as another point in its favor, as the reserve supply would be available for either branch of the Government service. The Ordnance Bureau of the War Department has control of the letting of contracts for rifles, small arms, &c. The officials of the bureau observe great reticence, feeling that the publication of what they are doing would prejudice the interests of the Government. But the closing of contracts is at most a question of time, for the heads of the department are agreed that these supplies are the first to be secured.

Like attention is being given to supplies of powder, cartridges, &c., for the army. Those in authority say orders can be filled without delay, and that about the only branch of ordnance on which the facilities are not fully up to an emergency demand are those for heavy fortification guns.

COMMANDER BROWNSON TALKS.

The Government's Agent for the Inspection of Salable Foreign Warships Sails on the St. Paul.

Commander W. H. Brownson, who has been chosen by the Navy Department to act for the United States in the inspection and selection for purchase, if circumstances require, the warships of foreign powers now on the market, left for Europe yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Paul.

He had as fellow-passengers Charles H. Cramp, the head of the Philadelphia shipbuilding firm; George C. Thayer of the same firm, and Col. A. E. Bates, the Attaché of the United States Embassy in London. Commander Brownson insisted that he was going on his mission alone, and that he did not know what Mr. Cramp's plans were. Mr. Cramp refused to disclose the object of his visit abroad.

"I am going to England," said the naval officer, "under orders direct from the Navy Department, and not from the President. My mission is to prepare for the exigencies of the situation and to see what can be done in case of war, the possibilities of which, by the way, I consider very remote. I may be absent a month, and perhaps longer. I expect to remain two weeks in London.

"I can't tell where I shall go after leaving England. I may find it necessary to visit different cities both in England and on the Continent. I am going over with a definite purpose. I shall learn whatever is best in the shipbuilding line and report by cable."

"Are you empowered to secure options on whatever ships your judgment approves?" was asked.

"I certainly am not going over for my health," was the reply.

Commander Brownson would not answer directly whether he would visit the yards of Yarrow, the builder of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, but, continuing on the subject of war preparations, he said:

"The way to avoid war is to be prepared for it. If we had twenty battleships, war would be impossible, and if we had ten, it would be improbable."

The attention of Commander Brownson was called to the published interview with Charles H. Cramp, in which the latter is reported to have said that all the talk about the necessity of buying foreign warships had originated from a syndicate composed of Americans and an English shipbuilding concern desirous of taking advantage of the war scare to sell out-of-date ships at inflated prices. Commander Brownson said:

"You can rest assured that no old trash will be sold to me."

THE ELLIDE NOT OFFERED.

Designer Mosher, However, Wants to Sell a Torpedo Boat.

The report that the Navy Department has entered into negotiations with E. Burgess Warren, for the purchase of his fast steam yacht, Ellide, was denied yesterday afternoon, by Charles D. Mosher, the designer of the craft, whose trip to Washington and subsequent interview with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, was the cause of the rumor.

Designer Mosher, at the request of Mr. Roosevelt, filed sketches of what the Ellide might be as an armored craft, together with plans of her construction, at the Bureau of Naval Intelligence at Washington, on last Wednesday. He said it was possible that the Ellide might be bought by the Government, but fixed no price for her. Mr. Warren, owner of the Ellide, is in Southern Florida, and, up to the present time, has made no offer of his boat to the Government, nor is he aware that her plans are on file in Washington. The boat now is at Nyack, having new boilers put in.

The business which took Mr. Mosher to Washington was the sale of a torpedo boat, designed by himself for Charles R. Flint of this city, for a South American Government. The proposition to sell this boat to the Government was made on Thursday last. She is one hundred and thirty-five feet over all, thirteen and a half feet beam, four feet draught, seventy-five tons displacement, and a guaranteed speed of thirty-one knots. She has coal bunker capacity to cross the Atlantic. His offer is under consideration.

VIEWS OF LONDON PAPERS.

Warm Words of Sympathy from The Daily Chronicle—What Pauncefote Said to the President.

LONDON, March 10.—The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial this morning on the Cuban situation, describes President McKinley's action throughout the crisis as "a model of statesmanship." It declares that the action of the Washington Government in connection with the Maine disaster deserves the highest recognition.

"There is every indication," says The Daily Chronicle, "that the United States are preparing for the inevitable struggle. Soon it will be necessary for Great Britain to show on which side its sympathies lie."

Arguing at considerable length upon the "unselfishness of America's motives in desiring to put an end to the hell upon earth in Cuba" and insisting that "America has a better right to interfere than has been put forward as a justification in two out of every three wars in history," The Chronicle says:

"We hope Great Britain will not only go as far officially as the furthest limits of international law permit, but that public opinion will declare itself openly, unmistakably, and in the teeth of all Europe, if necessary, as sympathizing heartily with the motives impelling America at last to take a step so natural and yet one she has so long hesitated to take.

"At the same time we wish it were possible to persuade Spain, even at the eleventh hour, that her honor and Cuba might be saved by the recognition of inevitable facts. To bid Cuba be free would be a hard task; but it would be the safest and most dignified course."

The Daily News says editorially this morning:

"While crediting the United States with the generous error of giving the world a noble example of sacrifice for peace by unpreparedness for war, we are glad to see that they have shown themselves wise in time."

The Washington correspondent of The Daily Chronicle denies that Sir Julian Pauncefote, when calling on President McKinley on Tuesday, offered Great Britain's mediation in the Cuban affair, or asked the support of the United States for British policy in the Far East.

"Sir Julian," says the correspondent, "conveyed to President McKinley informally the Queen's personal satisfaction at his conservative course and an expression of her sympathy with the efforts to relieve starvation in Cuba and of her hope that the amelioration of the condition of Cuba would be achieved without war."

TO CONNECT FORTIFICATIONS.

Chief Signal Officer A. W. Greely Urges an Appropriation for Harbor Cables.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, has written the following letter to the Secretary of War, who has forwarded it to Chairman Cannon of the House Committee on Appropriations:

To the Honorable, the Secretary of War:

Sir: The estimate of $20,000 for cables to connect electrically the fortifications in the harbors of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia has been omitted in the Sundry Civil bill, as reported by the House of Representatives. The Chief Signal Officer would be derelict in his duty did he not call the attention of the Honorable, the Secretary of War, to the necessity of urging upon the Senate such an appropriation. For seven consecutive years the Chief Signal Officer has unavailingly recommended the importance of this matter, reciting the fact that some of our most important defenses can only be reached by messenger.

The destruction of the military cables between Alcatraz, Angel Islands, and the mainland long since left the fortifications in San Francisco Harbor isolated and entirely unconnected electrically, and Fort Warren in Boston Harbor is also without reach by telephone or telegraph. In New York Harbor it is true that several posts can communicate with each other over circuitous commercial routes, but such complicated methods, inadequate in peace even, would inevitably break down in case of actual hostilities.

These estimates have been recommended both by you and former Secretaries of War, have been repeatedly urged as military necessities by the commanding Generals of the departments affected, and have been heartily approved by the commanding Generals of the army.

Never more than to-day have time and co-operation been more potent elements of strength, whether in the industries of peace or the art of war. In the business world the most acute minds of the century are applying themselves to the development of speedy and increased communication, especially through electrical devices, and the failure of any country to utilize in this direction the highest inventive skill must materially lessen its chance of success in war. In every other country of the world, the entire system of harbor defense for each port is connected electrically, so that not only are intercommunication and the transmission of orders constantly maintained, but the fire control and the direction of the defense rest under one master mind.

It must seem hardly credible to either business men or to experts that Congress, after authorizing a system of coast defenses to cost million of dollars, should for years refuse to connect the military forts around the great cities of New York, Boston, and San Francisco, either electrically or telephonically. In critical emergencies, such as arise in all defenses, military operations at those points would, under existing conditions, be necessarily conducted without concert or unison, thus needlessly jeopardizing lives by the thousands and property to the value of hundreds of millions of dollars.

The present situation is parallel to that which would exist if our great cities, after spending tens of thousands of dollars in thoroughly establishing a fire department, should refuse to install therewith an electrical signal system, or insist that alarms of fire should be sent either by messengers or by the nearest commercial telegraph line.

A. W. GREELY,
Chief Signal Officer.

Proposed National Militia Law.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Marsh bill to promote the efficiency of the National Militia was reported to the House to-day with several minor amendments.

The bill is the product of a thorough study of the National Guard and its use in time of need by either State or Federal authority. It repeals all the obsolete provisions of the original enactment of 1792 still in force, and rids the general militia law of much verbiage.

For disobeying the call of the President the offender is made subject to a court-martial. Old and unserviceable material used by the militia is allowed to be turned in by the States and credited at their value.

Notice.

So many requests have been made for the privilege of seeing the memorial window, "River of the Water of Life," designed by Mr. Louis C. Tiffany, privately exhibited last Wednesday and Thursday, that we have secured permission to retain it until Saturday of this week. We will therefore be glad to show it to those interested on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week, from 9:30 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Tiffany Studios,
333 Fourth Ave., New York.

NEWPORT READY FOR ATTACK.

Three Ten-Inch Rifles Arrive and Naval Reserves Are Drilled for the Work of Defense.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 9.—The three ten-inch rifles for Dutch Island, which are intended to guard the west passage of Narragansett Bay as well as the approach to Newport Harbor, have arrived from the proving grounds at Sandy Hook and are now being mounted on the disappearing gun carriages there under the direction of Ordnance Bureau officers and men from Fort Adams.

Large lighters containing shell powder and fuses have also been landed there, and in a few days the guns will be ready for service.

At this island is also one of the new torpedo casemates, well stocked with submarine mines and fish torpedo apparatus, which is to be used with a sister torpedo casemate at Fort Adams in the defense of the harbor and bay.

The mortar gun battery at Fort Adams has had its magazines and shell compartments filled, and the arrival of the mortar guns and their carriages is hourly expected.

Additional ammunition of all kinds has been received by the ordnance officer at Fort Adams, and several more carloads are now on the way.

The forts and the approaches leading up to the entrance to the harbor, in case of trouble, would be held by the troops at Fort Adams, who number over 400 men, and by the State militia, numbering 1,700 men, which Gov. Elisha Dyer has in excellent condition and well equipped.

Three divisions of the Naval Reserves would be utilized for signal, construction, and torpedo work about the bay and harbor.

Commander William McCarty Little, who commands the Rhode Island Naval Reserves and who is himself a retired officer, has for some time devoted much time and thought to what the reserves would do in case of the harbor being attacked, and the reserves are being drilled for the work.

Newport within the next seven days will be well prepared for an attack, in fact much better than many other seaports.

It appears rather strange to the casual observers here who are watching the activity of the War and Navy Departments that ten skilled machinists should at this time be discharged from the torpedo station for the want of sufficient work to keep them employed, but such is the case, and the order was executed by Lieut. Commander T. C. McLean, in charge of the station.

It has taken some years to collect and educate these machinists in the special ordnance work that is done at the torpedo station, and the loss of the valuable services of these mechanics would be severely felt at the torpedo station should a rush order be sent here for fuzes and primers, although there is a large supply of these munitions of war on hand, as well as of guncotton. The gun factory, however, is running on regular time.

A CALL FOR NAVY RECRUITS.

Placards Posted in the Post Office Attract Much Attention.

Many persons gathered about the pillars in the Post Office yesterday to read the placards placed there calling for recruits for the navy. The placing of these calls in the Post Office is an unusual procedure, and an old employe of the department said it was the first time he had seen them displayed there since the war of the rebellion.

The notices ask men to enlist as first and second-class machinists. Candidates with no experience with marine engines will be entered as second-class machinists at $40 a month, and those with one year's experience as first-class machinists at $55 a month.

A call is also made for first-class firemen at $35 a month, and second-class firemen at $30 a month, as well as for seamen and ordinary seamen at $24 and $19 a month respectively.

WORK AT WILLETS POINT.

Torpedoes Said to Have Been Laid Near Fort Schuyler.

These are very busy times at Willets Point, on the Sound, where the United States Engineers are stationed. During the last few nights the little steamer Dine has been out in the Sound until late at night, and it is reported that torpedoes have been laid from Willets Point to Fort Schuyler.

Orders have been received at Willets Point to prepare for shipment material for torpedoes, including several tons of explosives, eleven drums of single conducting cable, four drums of multiple cable, five 1,000-pound anchors, wire cable for moorings, and shackles for attaching torpedoes to their moorings. On each drum there are five miles of single conducting cable, and the total weight of all the drums to be sent is nearly fifty tons. The shipment will be made by the steamer Gen. Meigs, which will bring them to Manhattan, where they will be transferred to Government boats and eventually, it is reported, will be sent South.

Willets Point in addition has supplied several forts in this vicinity with the necessary supplies for submarine mines.

COL. GREENE AS A BRIGADIER.

War Department Said to Have Selected Him in Event of War.

It was reported last night that the War Department had selected Col. Francis V. Greene, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, to command a brigade in the event of war with Spain. This announcement, while in one way creating much satisfaction over the honor shown, was received with considerable regret by the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, whose disappointment arises from the fact that they would like to serve under Col. Greene in case of hostilities. This announcement is of special interest because of the fact that only last week Col. Greene was defeated for the office of Brigadier General of the First Brigade.

It was also announced in National Guard circles last night that Lieut. W. L. Flanagan of the Second Battery, commanded by Capt. David Wilson, would probably organize a new battery. This does not imply a split in the Second Battery, but simply that it is held to be desirable to increase the artillery arm of the First Brigade in case of active service. Lieut. Flanagan is a member of the brewing firm of Flanagan & Nay.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MONUMENT.

Movement to Have Them Contribute for a Shaft Started in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—Pittsburg school children are to lead a monument movement for the sailors of the Maine who are buried in Havana. Pennies are to be contributed by every scholar, and in this way sufficient funds are to be collected for the erection of a shaft in the Havana cemetery where the dead lie.

The Central Board of Education in this city has taken the matter up, and will confer with the educational boards of other cities. It is proposed to have every child in the public schools of the country contribute one penny for this purpose. This money will be turned over to a commission to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, the said commission to have full power to carry into execution the erection of the monument.

A Triumph of American Genius.

The Pennsylvania Limited with its new equipment is by far the handsomest passenger train in existence. It leaves New York every morning for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY

He May Demand Indemnity for the Maine and Ask Spain to End the War at Once.

HIS INTENTIONS NOT KNOWN

Senators Close to the Administration Predict that It Will Settle the Whole Cuban Question at One Stroke.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Just when the President will take a new step in the direction of peace for the Cubans, and what that step will be, possibly no one besides himself and Assistant Secretary of State Day knows. Diligent and careful inquiry makes it plain that the Cabinet, excepting possibly Secretary Long, is not fully acquainted with the President's plans. Assistant Secretary Day's closest acquaintances get the impression, by putting together many of his very brief and guarded utterances, that the President has not developed his course fully. Desiring to keep it secret, he has not communicated it to the Cabinet; for while the members of that circle might be resolved to regard strictly the confidence reposed in them, the President knows that it is better for them to have nothing to tell than to be overburdened with information that might be allowed to slip out inadvertently.

Secretary Sherman does not know the President's policy. He does keep some sort of track of the affairs of the United States and Spain, and occasionally he learns something that he presently repeats, presumably without any intention to cause embarrassment. A few days ago, for instance, he declared that the Government would ask for indemnity for the loss of the Maine, if it was ascertained that the loss was caused by any lack of care on the part of the Spanish authorities in guarding the vessel. That is believed to be true only in part as representing the intentions of the Administration.

Opinions of Two Senators.

The opinions of two Senators who are warm friends of the Administration are interesting, although they are based upon conjecture as well as information. One of these Senators said to-day that he was convinced that the President would make known his policy toward Cuba at the same time that he took action upon the report of the naval board of inquiry. It was the conviction of this Senator that the board would report that the Maine was destroyed by an agency outside the vessel, and that the explosive that destroyed her was constructed as a Government work.

The ground for asking an indemnity, this Senator said, would be sufficient. He expected that the President would couple his request for indemnity with a complaint that the disaster, if it were to be described as an accident, perhaps committed by some miscreant having access to Government stores of explosives or Government mines, was but another illustration of the inability or unwillingness of the Spanish to control in Cuba, and additional proof of the hopelessness of Spanish effort to restore peace to the island.

"When the Spanish refuse or decline to entertain our request for immediate indemnity for the Maine," said the other Senator, "I believe the President will send the fleet now at Key West over to Havana to enforce the payment of the indemnity called for. And it must be assumed that it will be done soon, unless the long-deferred promise to stop the work of extermination in Cuba is to be deferred until the extermination of the Cubans is completed. Postponement beyond the next month will bring the rainy season, and with it an extension of time to the Spanish to continue their starvation programme, helped out by the yellow fever, which will scourge the island unless the methods of merciful and civilized nations are introduced at once to save the lives of thousands.

Necessary to Act Quickly.

"If our fleet and army are to be used in Cuba, to maintain any demand that may be contemplated to settle the question of responsibility for the loss of the Maine and the fate of the Cubans at one time, it is well known to the President that they must operate soon and quickly. My own impression about what we could accomplish in Cuba is only that formed after consultation with army and navy officers. The oldest men in those branches of the service believe that such a demonstration as the President is now empowered to make would bring the war in Cuba to a close without much fighting, if any.

"The area of territory held by the Spanish is small. The army of Spain is ill fed, poorly paid, the oldest and youngest of conscripts, without heart in the work they have been brought across the sea to do. My belief is that when tested the Government in Cuba by Spain would be found to be without strength and ready to collapse at a formidable menace or a blow.

"It is inconceivable to me that the President can contemplate a course that will subject the whole country to the disturbance that will be kept up all Summer if Spain is permitted to have another rainy season, which to starve out and discourage the oppressed people of the island. We who do not want war, but peace, believe that war may be averted and peace secured for Cuba, with independence, by the exercise of such powers as the President has without asking Congress for the authority to begin a war."

These views, given without the names of their authors, are held by many Senators and Representatives. At the departments the belief is strengthening that in some way the President will communicate his message to Spain about the finding in the Maine case, and his expectations touching the termination of the war and Spanish oppression of the helpless people at one time.

TO RAISE A DEFENSE FUND.

Francis C. Moore Offers President McKinley a Loan Without Interest, and Asks for Followers.

Francis C. Moore, President of the Continental Insurance Company, at 46 Cedar Street, sent a letter yesterday to President McKinley offering a suggestion on raising a fund for the National defense. Mr. Moore says he stands ready to send President McKinley his check for $1,000 as a loan, without interest, to be repaid at the Government's convenience, or not at all.

"Where are the 99,999?" he asks. If his suggestion is made known to these others, he believes one hundred millions will be forthcoming within a week. "Let us teach the nations of Europe," he says, "and its money lenders and usurers, that our Government can borrow of us in the hour of its need, without interest."

The letter sent to the President was as follows:

I stand ready to send you my check for one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) payable to your order, as a loan to the Government, without interest, to be repaid at its convenience, or not at all, to be used by you in your discretion for the National defense.

There are 100,000 men in the country richer than I am, and if each of them will do likewise, you will have $100,000,000 in cash to be used without restrictions or conditions; and Spain will have a significant object lesson of a united Nation of loyal and self-sacrificing citizens supporting a discreet and vigorous Executive, which will be more potential than battleships to admonish her that peace is desirable and that war would be a mistake.

We have only one life to live, and only one country to love, and I would rather have my name on your receipt for this fund, so far as my memory and posterity are concerned, than to have it carved on the proudest monument money could buy.

Volunteer Reserve Plan Favored.

Word was received in New York yesterday from William D'H. Washington that he discussed Tuesday with President McKinley, Secretary of War Alger, and Gen. Miles the formation of "The National Reserves," and that the plan was favorably received by the three officials, who requested Mr. Washington to remain in the capital for another conference. The proposition urges the formation of a volunteer organization for service when called out by the President or the Governor of a State or Territory in which they reside in case of foreign war or invasion.

Sympathy for Us at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, March 1.—The Hawaiian Legislature has adopted a joint resolution extending its deep and earnest sympathy to the United States in the great loss of life occasioned by the destruction of the cruiser Maine in the harbor of Havana on Feb. 15 last, and at the suggestion of Senator McCandless the flag over the Executive Building was placed at half-mast as a mark of sympathy.

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THEY SAW THE EXPLOSION

Officers on the City of Washington Arrive and Tell of the Maine Disaster.

MANY CALL IT TREACHERY

The Steamship Was Within Two Hundred Yards of the Maine, and Some of the Men Were Looking Directly at the Battleship.

The Ward Line steamship City of Washington, which was lying in Havana Harbor on the night of Feb. 15, when the battleship Maine was blown up, reached here yesterday afternoon. This is the first visit of the vessel to this port since the time of the disaster, when her officers and crew saved thirty-three of the crew of the Maine.

The City of Washington was lying within 200 yards of the ill-fated battleship when the explosion occurred, and was peppered with flying débris. Several of the crew were actually looking at the Maine when the first explosion came.

Capt. Frank Stevens of the City of Washington and First Officer Cornell have both been examined before the board of inquiry at Havana, and were chary about venturing any opinion as to the probable cause of the disaster, but all gave their experiences during that awful evening.

"The evening was fine, but dark," said Capt. Stevens, "and many of our passengers were up on deck. At a little after 9 o'clock there was the rumble of an explosion and the Maine seemed to leap into the air. The first report was instantly followed by a second and louder explosion, and the air became filled with missiles of all kinds, and bits of cement, iron and pipe rattled down on our decks, doing considerable damage.

The Lifeboats Sent Out.

"As soon as the nature of the disaster became known I ordered the starboard boats lowered away. Boats Nos. 2 and 6 had holes stove in them by the falling débris, but three lifeboats were found uninjured, and these were quickly got away. Our boats picked up thirty-three of the men, and the Captain and his officers came on board in the gig. Twelve of the men were very badly injured, and the saloon was at once turned into a hospital. All of us worked all night with them, and the passengers kindly gave of their clothing to dress the almost nude survivors.

"The Maine began to burn after the explosion, and up to midnight single explosions came from time to time from the wreck. We feared the fire would reach the vessel's after magazines, and we changed our position from within 200 yards of the Maine to a mile."

Capt. Stevens added, significantly, that it was well that there was one American vessel in the harbor when the disaster occurred.

The assistant purser of the City of Washington tells a graphic story of the explosion.

"I was sitting out on deck a little after 9 o'clock on that Tuesday evening," said he, "talking to one of my shipmates. We were sitting directly facing the Maine, which was about 200 yards away, just forward of our starboard beam. The men on the Maine had been singing and playing on musical instruments a few minutes before, and their bugles had just sounded the call to 'pipe down.'"

Describes the Explosion.

"We happened to be looking directly at the vessel, discussing her lines, when before I even heard a sound the forward part of the vessel rose bodily out of the water. As I heard the deep rumble of the first explosion I could see her keel for fully forty feet abaft her bow. At that instant followed the deafening sound of the second explosion, and the vessel seemed to settle back in pieces.

"For a fraction of a second there seemed a dead silence, then I heard the cries of the men, seemingly on every side, and at the same instant pieces of cement and iron began to rain on our decks. A piece of an unexploded shell tore a hole in one of our boats and a piece of three-inch pipe passed through the oiler's room. None of our people were hurt, however, and we immediately began the work of rescue.

"The boats of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. were quickly lowered, too, and rescued many of the sailors. When the work of rescue was finished we had thirty-three men on board, and all the officers. Many of these had been taken aboard the Spanish cruiser, but had absolutely refused to stay there. Only those who were unconscious or helpless were kept aboard her that night. I passed around among the injured that night with the ship's surgeon, and the men without exception denounced the Spanish as the perpetrators of the outrage. While the officers and men helped in the work of rescue, she did not half mast her flag until noon the following day. Some Spanish merchantmen waited until late in the afternoon, while vessels of every other nationality half masted at sunrise Wednesday morning."

The Second Officer's Story.

Second Officer Sullivan of the City of Washington said: "I was sitting on the forward skylight talking to the third officer. The night was dark, and we were just commenting on the fact that the American naval officers were not making friends with the Spaniards very fast, when there was the sound of an explosion. The third officer said, 'Hear that salute?' and then the second explosion came. I put my hands to my ears and stood fascinated for an instant as the flames and pieces of wood and iron shot up high into the air.

"The shock was so terrific that I thought at first our own vessel had blown up. Then I realized the situation and made for the boats. We lowered the first officer's boat into the water before we found that it had been disabled by a piece of falling cement. But we finally got to work, and my boat took twelve men from the deck of the battleship." When asked whether he thought the Maine had been blown up by the Spaniards, the voice of the officer hardened as he said:

"Well, I'm American enough to wish that I could go down there right now and get at them."

Chief Officer Cornell told about the same story as Sullivan, as did also several other members of the steamer's crew. The prevailing opinion among them is that the explosion was the result of treachery.

A passenger on the City of Washington, well known in this city, but who would not permit his name to be used, stated that from what he had learned in the Havana cafés the Spanish officials there, anticipating that the Board of Inquiry will find that the Maine was blown up from without, are ready with a plan of action. It has been argued that several Cubans are soon to be arrested and on perjured testimony convicted of blowing up the vessel. These men will be promptly shot or turned over to this Government for punishment.

MAINE SURVIVORS ARRIVE.

Five Men from the Ill-Fated Battleship Reach New York and Are Warmly Received.

Five survivors of the wrecked battleship Maine arrived yesterday from Key West on the Mallory Line steamer Lampasas. The men are John B. Load, Master at Arms, third class; George Schwartz, ship's cook; Daniel G. Toppin, wardroom cook; K. Kushido, junior officers' steward, and Fusiano Awo, junior officers' cook.

The men all had narrow escapes from death in the explosion, but beyond slight bruises and abrasions escaped injury. They have been drafted to the receiving ship Vermont for service on whatever vessel may need their services.

The men met an enthusiastic reception from the minute they were seen from Quarantine. A large crowd gathered at the vicinity of the steamship wharf, Pier 20, East River, long before the vessel had passed Quarantine, and when she was sighted coming up the river at 2:15 o'clock scores of men and some women ran down on the piers anxious to get a look at the survivors. The sailors were grouped on the forward deck, and while the vessel was being warped into the dock, hats and handkerchiefs by the score were waved at them.

The men showed no traces of worry brought about by the catastrophe which they had survived. They were bronzed by the tropical suns, but seemed in perfect health, and every man looked every inch a sailor, and with a sailor's modesty scurried around to the opposite side of the vessel when a bevy of women fluttered handkerchiefs in their direction.

As the sailors came out on South Street three rousing cheers went up, and the men were half smothered by those eager to congratulate them on their safe arrival. With Load, the Master at Arms, at their head, they fairly fought their way through the crowd, and into the Fulton Ferryhouse.

Even there they did not escape, for several hundred persons took passage on the ferryboat for no other reason than to hear what the quintette might have to say regarding the explosion. In this respect, however, they were entirely disappointed.

Load, the leader of the party, when pressed to tell the story of the disaster, said:

"We have been ordered here to the navy yard, and beyond this we do not know where we will go. We've come up to get another ship to go down in. I guess that's all. We are not under oath, but we have been ordered not to talk by Capt. Sigsbee, and I, for one, won't talk. You may as well talk to a dumb man."

Toppin was slightly more communicative, but said he really didn't know how the explosion happened.

"I was sleeping on the after part of the superstructure deck," said he, "at least, I suppose I was asleep, for the first thing I knew was that some one was pulling me into a boat from the water. Beyond a slight strain of the left shoulder I was unhurt.

"But I'll never forget what I saw and heard for a few minutes after I was saved. It was simply like hell with the yells and groans and heat. It's a lucky thing I was on the superstructure deck or I would not be here now. Not more than twelve men who were sleeping between decks ever got out."

Schwartz refused to open his mouth concerning the explosion, or any of his experiences. The two little Japs also kept perfectly mute when questioned. Awo, according to Toppin, was sleeping on the Maine's superstructure deck, almost directly over where the explosion occurred. He did not receive a scratch.

The men, of course, lost everything they owned, but had been supplied with uniforms at Key West. They looked clean and smart yesterday as they swung down Sands Street toward the Brooklyn Navy Yard, but their baggage was light.

Each man carried simply a blanket rolled up. Their arrival was not expected by the residents in the neighborhood of the navy yard, and there was therefore no demonstration, but several old friends ran out to greet them as they passed.

They went aboard the Vermont and lined up on the quarterdeck. When the officer of the deck appeared they saluted. "We report on board, Sir, from Key West," said Load in a matter-of-fact tone.

They were then sent forward and received billets and mess numbers by John Cross, the ship's waiter. Then they went out to the canteen and took a drink.

PROF. ARTHUR T. HADLEY'S VIEWS.

In a Lecture to a Yale Class He Advocates a Peaceful Policy.

NEW HAVEN, March 9.—Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, in his lecture to his class in political economy at Yale to-day, expressed his views on the present international difficulty between the United States and Spain. Prof. Hadley reviewed at length Spain's government of the Island of Cuba and the atrocities practiced by Gen. Weyler, and also discussed the relations of a business nature existing between Americans and the Island of Cuba. He called Consul General Lee "a very efficient man, at first somewhat indiscreet, especially under the Cleveland Administration, but now more cautious, and noted more for efficiency than sense of form."

"In the matter of international comity," said Prof. Hadley, "recognition of Cuban independence would be equivalent to a declaration of war. It is a principal of international law that so long as Spain has not ceased to wage war in Cuba, and so long as the insurgents are not in possession of a well-defined territory and preserving order there, the United States is not justified in recognizing Cuba's independence. We might, by stretching a point, recognize the Cubans as belligerents, as England recognized the Confederate States during the civil war. If such a recognition was accorded just now it would probably precipitate a war.

"I wish we could ask England to go in with us and offer joint mediation, but under the existence of the Monroe Doctrine we cannot very well do so. The impossibility of reaching the natural peaceful solution is due largely to the influence of the sensational press. What will become of the trouble it is impossible to say, but it is a great safeguard to this country that President McKinley fought in the civil war, and therefore knows the horrors and sufferings entailed by war. If, as citizens of the United States, we keep cool, we may trust our Government to keep cool.

"As Bismarck said of the Armenian question, so I may of this matter, drawing a parallel inference: 'The Armenian question is not worth the blood of a German soldier from the Fatherland.' When we consider how great the evils of war and how doubtful the chance of helping a people who have not established their own independence, the counsel of wise men should be for peace."

ENDEAVORER LOST ON THE MAINE.

Chaplain Chidwick Writes of Carlton Jencks, Who Was Killed.

BOSTON, March 9.—The United Society of Christian Endeavor has received from Chaplain John J. Chidwick of the battleship Maine a letter, saying that he knew very well and admired highly Carlton Jencks, an Endeavorer who was killed in the explosion. The Chaplain says:

"He was one of our best men, and, although not of my belief, was one of my greatest comforts. Every Sunday evening I was accustomed to hold services for our crew, irrespective of belief. He was one of my zealous promoters for this service. Frequently we conversed on spiritual matters, not controversially, but for edification. The evening of his last day on earth was spent with me in this manner. Our men admired him for his attention to religious duties, and I am positive his example gave great glory to God from the souls of his shipmates.

"It is the teaching of our Church that men like Carlton Jencks are undoubtedly saved. He was fond of his God, and God was undoubtedly drawn to him. The disaster occurred shortly after the hour for retiring, and I know the evening prayers of our good friends united him with his Maker. I have recognized his body, and it is buried with those of his shipmates who went down on the gallant Maine in the cemetery of Havana."

Plan for Burying the Maine's Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Representative McClellan of New York introduced in the House to-day a bill appropriating $100,000 for the return of the bodies of the Maine victims to the United States and their burial at public expense at such places as the relatives of the deceased may designate. The unknown dead, by the terms of the bill, are to be buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington and a suitable monument is to be erected to their memory.

Catholic Knights in Readiness.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 9.—Major General Lee J. Kadeski, commander in chief of the Uniform Rank, Catholic Knights of America, said to-day that of the 25,000 members of the organization, all well-drilled men, 10,000 could be put in the field in twenty-four hours in case of war.

Inscriptions on Monuments.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

There is good sense, as well as good taste, in the objection made by the family of the late Gov. Hartranft to having any eulogies on his monument. They urge several strong reasons why he should not be commemorated as the "hero" of any particular battle, and why none of his deeds should

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senator Bacon Asks for More Time to Prepare Himself for Speaking on the Hawaiian Treaty.

A VOTE NOT YET IN SIGHT

Senator Davis Says He Proposes to Move an Executive Session Day by Day When Possible to Advance the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Acting in accordance with the instructions of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Davis to-day moved an executive session of the Senate for the purpose of taking up the Hawaiian annexation treaty. After some nominations had been considered, he moved that the treaty be taken up, and that the Senate should proceed to the consideration of the amendment offered by Senator Bacon providing for the submission of the treaty to a vote of the electors of Hawaii. This amendment read as follows:

"That this act shall not be operative and of binding effect upon either the United States or the Republic of Hawaii until the same shall have been consented to and approved by the majority of the voters voting at an election to be held in the Hawaiian Islands, at which election all male natives of said islands of the age of twenty-one years and all naturalized male persons in said islands of the age of twenty-one years shall be duly qualified voters. The said election shall be held at a time and in the manner and under regulations to be prescribed to by the President of the United States."

Senator Bacon objected to immediate consideration of his amendment, saying he had received no notice of the intention of the committee to ask to have it taken up at this time, and that he desired some opportunity to prepare himself for the presentation of the reasons for submitting the treaty to a popular vote of the Hawaiian people. He proceeded to say in a general way that he thought the Hawaiians should be consulted in a matter which concerned them so deeply as the complete change of their government, and to show that they were opposed to annexation he referred to a petition protesting against annexation which had been signed by 30,000 natives of the islands, and which he said had been presented to the Senate by Senator Hoar. He referred to the Massachusetts Senator's attitude in reference to the treaty, and said that it must have changed since his presentation of this petition.

This remark brought Senator Hoar to his feet with a declaration that there was nothing inconsistent between the presentation of the petition and his support of the treaty.

Senator Bacon then asked for additional time, and also put the question to Senator Davis whether it was the intention of the Committee on Foreign Relations to press the treaty to a vote.

To this inquiry Mr. Davis replied that he was not prepared to say what course the committee would pursue with regard to a vote on the treaty beyond the fact that they did not want to deprive all Senators who might wish to speak of an opportunity of doing so. He also said that while he was willing to submit to what appeared to be the popular desire that the Senate should adjourn after the passage of the National defense bill, he would again to-morrow, if opportunity offered, move an executive session of the Senate for the purpose of going on with the treaty, and that he would pursue these tactics from day to day so far as the business of the Senate in other lines would permit.

INDIAN BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Uncompahgre Reservation and Free Homestead Amendments Considered In Committee of the Whole.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The House to-day, in Committee of the Whole, considered the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.,) Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, asked, upon behalf of his committee, that all amendments save three be non-concurred in. The three excepted amendments related to the opening of the Uncompahgre reservation, the amendment for the ratification of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache treaties and the free-homestead amendment.

With regard to the first of these, Mr. Sherman said the conferrees desired to propose as a substitute for the Senate amendment the provision in the last Indian bill, (which was vetoed,) permitting the leasing of the mineral lands in the Uncompahgre reservation. It was desired to concur in the amendment ratifying the treaties and to non-concur in the free-homestead amendment. Mr. Sherman's request as to all the amendments not excepted was agreed to.

When the amendment relating to the opening of the Uncompahgre reservation was reached with the amendment agreed upon by the conferrees to permit the leasing of the mineral lands, Mr. King (Dem., Utah,) made a point of order against the amendment offered by the conferrees to the Senate amendment.

After a long debate Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) who was in the chair, sustained Mr. King's point of order to the conferrees' substitute for the Senate amendment.

Mr. Shafroth (Rep., Cal.,) thereupon moved to concur in the Senate amendment. The motion was contested by Mr. Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) who thought the conferrees should be allowed to fix up a provision which would permit the Gilsonite lands on the reservation to be opened to leases. These valuable deposits should not be allowed to fall into the hands of speculators. The House had overwhelmingly indorsed this position at the extra session.

Mr. Shafroth's motion was defeated—34 to 72. The vote was equivalent to non-concurrence.

Free Homestead Amendment.

When the free homestead amendment was reached, Mr. Eddy (Rep., Minn.,) moved concurrence. As many members desired to debate this proposition, an arrangement was made by which four hours were to be given for debate.

Mr. Sherman, who led the opposition to the amendment, said it involved directly and indirectly an appropriation greater than Congress had just made for the National defense. It involved, he said, a direct appropriation of $12,000,000, an indirect appropriation of $25,000,000, and a future expenditure of probably $20,000,000. The lands which this amendment proposed to turn over to settlers under the homestead laws free of cost were of two classes. First, lands ceded to the Government by Indians to be disposed of by the Government. There were 14,000,000 acres of these lands upon which the Government still owed $12,259,000.

Second, lands purchased of the Indians were to be reimbursed upon the sale of the land to settlers. These lands aggregated 15,000,000 acres and cost $25,000,000. The amendment would compel the Government to pay the Indians for lands turned over free of cost to settlers, and thus commit the Government to a policy which in the future would cost the Government many millions more. There were nine other Indian reservations, with an acreage of 12,190,863, which might be opened to homestead settlement. Mr. Sherman read a letter from Secretary of the Interior Bliss setting forth these facts. While expressing sympathy with the poor and homeless of the country, the letter opposed the free home clause, saying it would in effect be the taxing of the entire people for the benefit of the few.

Free Home Clause Supported.

Mr. Eddy, (Rep., Minn.,) who championed the free-home clause, made a vigorous speech in support of it. He referred to the beneficent results of the general homestead act of 1863, under which a million happy homes had been built up in this country. When the Indian reservations were ceded to the Government they became part of the public domain, but when they were opened to settlement the settler was required to pay $1.25 per acre. This burden imposed upon the settler time has shown he was unable to bear, and year after year Congress has extended the time of payment, as it was proposed to do in the House provision, for which it was proposed to substitute this free-home provision. When he referred to the Oklahoma Free-Home bill, passed largely through the agency of Delegate Flynn, Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.,) asked him if Mr. Flynn had not been beaten after securing this great boon to the Oklahoma settlers.

"He was," replied Mr. Eddy, "but he ran 1,000 ahead of his ticket, and if you do not adopt this amendment and redeem the pledge made in the Republican platform many of you will be left at home at the next election." Mr. Eddy said that much opposition had been fomented against this proposition by the agricultural colleges of the country, who feared their trust funds would be threatened. He declared that those fears were groundless. These colleges were not dependent on the annual sales of public lands. At the conclusion of Mr. Eddy's remarks, the committee rose.

The House agreed to the conference report on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and the bill now goes to the President.

The House voted to non-concur in the Senate amendments to the District of Columbia Appropriation bill and took the same action as to the Alaskan Homestead and Right of Way bill.

WILLIAMS ANSWERS DINGLEY.

Says He May Have Wanted to Arouse Southern Mill Hands to Strike.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—In the House to-day Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) answered a speech made some time ago by Mr. Dingley contrasting the condition of the cotton industry in the North and South. Mr. Dingley, he said, had spoken of the possible necessity of a Constitutional amendment to regulate the hours of labor so as to remove the disadvantage under which Northern operatives with their shorter hours of labor suffered. The talk of such an amendment, Mr. Williams said, was absurd, and he was forced to the conclusion that the purpose of Mr. Dingley's speech was either to arouse the Southern operatives to strike as a compensation to the Northern manufacturers, or to create hatred in the North against the cotton operatives of the South. Mr. Williams read letters from many Southern cotton mills explaining the advantages they possessed over their Northern rivals.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) replied to Mr. Williams, recounting the condition of the New England mill operatives and the code of laws enacted for their protection. He did not believe the New England cotton factories would go down before their Southern competitors, but if they did the people of New England, taking inspiration from their granite rocks and the cold cruelty of their East winds, would find a way to work out their salvation. He commended the labor laws of Massachusetts to the people of the Southern States.

No River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors voted to-day not to report a river and harbor appropriation bill at this session.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations for Postmasters:

NEW YORK—J. Ogle, Greenport; W. Martin, Honeoye Falls; R. S. Leland, Clifton Springs; W. Holden, Portville; A. C. Brink, Wolcott; F. W. Hallock, Millbrook; F. A. Wright, Glen Cove; M. Harrington, Baldwinsville; W. J. Bright, Skaneateles.

CONNECTICUT—C. K. Hunt, Winsted; J. A. Howarth, New Haven.

NEW JERSEY—C. A. Skillman, Lambertville; E. P. Rodman, Beverly; J. Ketcham, Belvidere; M. C. Halsey, Summit.

Naval Cadet Appointed.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President to-day appointed Richard Wainwright, Jr., of the District of Columbia a cadet at large at the Naval Academy, and Rufus Saxton Thompson, also of the District, as his alternate. Mr. Wainwright is the son of Lieut. Commander Wainwright of the navy, who was executive officer of the battleship Maine at the time of her destruction in the Harbor of Havana. Mr. Thompson is the nephew of Gen. Rufus Saxton, an officer of the army on the retired list.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices have been appointed as follows: De Witt Centre, William Cowan; Mongaup, George E. West; Phillipsport, Edwin C. Russell.

ACCIDENTS IN THE FOG.

Several Ferryboat Collisions but No Serious Injury to Passengers—Harbor Traffic Demoralized.

A heavy fog descended early yesterday morning, and during the greater part of the forenoon rendered navigation of any kind in the harbor almost impossible. The fog bank was of the "Spring" variety, and of an unusual whiteness, but was opaque as the thickest fogs of Winter. As a result accidents, more or less serious, occurred in dozens of instances throughout the rivers and bay. Ferryboats collided, piers were smashed, and a number of persons were slightly injured. Such craft as could kept at anchor. Incoming steamers did not venture up to their docks before 10 o'clock, when the blanket of mist lifted a little. Ferry traffic was demoralized. All the boats ran from fifteen to thirty minutes behind schedule time.

The Staten Island ferryboat Middletown collided early in the morning off Castle Williams with the schooner Carrie S. Hicks, which was in tow of the tug Jessie D. Nichols. Many of the passengers were thrown from their feet and bruised. Several feet of the guard rail of the Middletown were torn away, and the lower deck was slightly damaged.

An hour later the same ferryboat on her return trip to New York, when nearly in the locality where the first collision occurred, smashed into an Erie Railroad car barge. The forward rudder of the Middletown was carried away and the forward bits and stanchions twisted and broken.

The Long Island ferryboat Garden City while approaching James Slip at 9 o'clock lost her bearings and crashed against a car flat which was tied up just above the slip. A hole was punched in the ferryboat's bow, and her passengers were badly shaken up.

The ferryboat Albany of the West Shore line collided with the ferryboat Newark of the Pennsylvania line in the North River. But little damage was done.

The ferryboats Alaska and Wyoming of the Roosevelt Street line collided shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The Alaska struck the Wyoming in the bows, tearing away a part of the guard rails and cabin walls, and breaking every window on that side of the boat. The passengers were wildly excited, and several women fainted.

The tugboat Atlantic on her 8 o'clock trip from Governors Island to the Battery was struck by an unknown boat, and her deck and cabin rails were smashed. She returned to Governors Island and was laid up for repairs.

VERPLANCK POINT'S FIRST MAN.

Through His Many Offices L. R. Blakely Quickly Traced a Theft.

Through the arrest of George A. Walters, Captain of the canalboat Servia, now lying in Newtown Creek, Borough of Queens, the importance of Louis R. Blakely of Verplanck Point, Westchester County, became known yesterday. Blakely is a Justice of the Peace, the Chief of Police, a detective, proprietor of the Verplanck Point Opera House, and, in fact, is interested in everything in the settlement.

On Saturday night last about $100 worth of stage properties belonging to his opera house were stolen. The barge Servia was lying at Verplanck Point, but shortly afterward disappeared. Blakely said that in his capacity as detective he investigated the robbery, as Chief of Police he decided to make a complaint, and as Justice issued a warrant accusing the Captain, George A. Walters, of the theft of the properties, which included a stuffed ham, stage scenery, some false whiskers, &c.

Blakely said he learned that the Servia was bound for Long Island City, and with the warrant he issued as Justice he visited Long Island City to serve it. In company with Detective Peter Kelly he went to the boat and arrested Walters. The properties were found on the boat and recovered by Blakely.

Blakely, in departing for his home, said that when Verplanck Point grew he would be the first Mayor, and soon would try to become Governor of the State.

Further Delay for Clifford.

Edward Clifford will not be hanged for the murder of William Watson, Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad, before next October. He would have been hanged on Feb. 16 last in the Hudson County Jail, in Jersey City, but for a respite granted by Gov. Voorhees. Yesterday afternoon Clifford's lawyers applied to Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States Circuit Court at Newark, for a habeas corpus for Clifford. The application was refused, and an appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court. The appeal cannot be argued before next October.

SENATE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Committee's Report Advises the President to Change the Rules, but Offers No Legislation.

MANY OFFICES FOR EXEMPTION

The Power of Removal Should Be So Broad that Inefficient Clerks May Be Discharged—The Government Printing Office.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Senator Pritchard, Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service, to-day presented the report of that committee on the recent investigation of the classified service, embodying the conclusions of the committee. These conclusions are divided under two heads, as follows:

"First—That the Executive has the power to make such modifications as may be found advisable, and therefore no legislation is needed.

"Second—The committee is agreed that the classification has been too extensive, and that certain places that have been classified should be excluded from classification, so that appointments may be made to them, not through legislation, but at the pleasure of the head of the department or bureau.

"The committee, therefore, is of the opinion that the President should make certain modifications in the existing civil service rules, and should restore to the heads of departments and the heads of bureaus the appointment of certain classes of officials. The committee, however, recognizes that its province in the matter is purely advisory, since it has no legislation to propose."

Among the offices which the committee recommend should be excluded from the classified service are the following: Deputy Commissioners and Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, agents who are employes of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, temporary storekeepers and gaugers, certain lighthouse employes, paymasters in the New York customs, Shipping Commissioner at the various ports, Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers, all positions in the custodian service, assistant attorneys and special agents in the Department of Justice, and Deputy United States Marshals.

It is recommended that a number of employes in the Interior Department, including the Chief Clerk of the Department and the Chief Clerks of the various bureaus, special agents, and law examiners be exempted.

The exemption recommended in this department is quite extended and includes generally the positions of individual responsibility, the temporary places, and the places of minor responsibility. It is also recommended that private secretaries be in all cases exempted.

The same recommendation is made as to the Chief Clerks in all departments, also as to Post Office Inspectors and special agents of the Agricultural Department. A competitive departmental examination for technical positions at the navy yards is recommended. The committee expresses the opinion that the classification of the Government Printing Office was not authorized by law, but that even if it was, many places in that office were included which should not have been. They think that if the office is to remain in the classified service the appointments should be apportioned among the various States. These exceptions, they say, do not in any way interfere with the principle of regulating the appointments to the classified service, but merely take from the classified lists those persons whose relations to their chiefs are either of a fiduciary or of an executive nature, the principle being that where an official has to impose peculiar confidence either in the honesty or the executive ability of an officer the selection of that officer should be with the person who is directly responsible for his acts.

The recent order of the President in regard to removals seems to have been interpreted more narrowly than in the opinion of the committee the order justifies. They say that, "while the power of appointment to the civil service may well be regulated so as to open the service impartially to all the people of the United States under suitable restrictions, the power of removal should be very broad. Where a clerk is deemed by his immediate superior to be inefficient, it is cleary in the line of public policy that that clerk should be discharged, and there should be no impediments placed in the way of such a discharge, except such as may be necessary to secure justice to the person removed.

The committee further recommends that the President be requested to change existing regulations, so that when a vacancy occurs, and, under the rule, three names are certified as eligible for such vacancy, the three names shall be forwarded to the local officer in charge of the office where such vacancy exists and such local officer shall designate the person to be selected for such vacancy, subject to approval by the head of the department having jurisdiction of such office.

Senator Lodge presented his views in a separate report, which, while it agrees in the main with the report submitted by Senator Pritchard, does not present so long a list of persons whom he would have exempted from the operations of the civil service law. His list included Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, Deputy Collectors of Customs, private secretaries to executive officials, Assistant District Attorneys, and Assistant United States Marshals. He thinks a complete revision of the system of local examining boards of the Pension Office is necessary and that the system should be so changed as to secure a uniformity of rating. He thinks the service ought to be extended to the Congressional Library and the clerical force in the District of Columbia.

Remarking generally upon the conclusions of the committee, Mr. Lodge says:

"If changes in rules or classifications are needed in any direction they can be made by the President, and they should be intrusted to him in conformity with the wise policy embodied in the law of 1883. Therefore, as the committee do not intend to propose any legislation, the suggestions which they desire to make are simply suggestions and nothing more, submitted to the President, to whom full power to make all regulations for the civil service under the system of competitive examination has already been wisely given by law."

Senators Chilton and Kenney also submitted a brief report saying that while they agree that no legislation is desirable they consider it inadvisable to make any suggestions to the President.

OUTPUT OF PRECIOUS STONES.

Value of the Product of the United States in 1897 Was $130,765.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The value of the precious stones produced in the United States during 1897, as shown by a preliminary report submitted to the division of mineral resources of the United States Geological Survey by Special Agent George F. Kunz, was $130,765, as compared with $97,850 in 1896. The principal items of this total are: Turquoises, $55,000; sapphires, $25,000; quartz crystal, $12,000; tourmaline, $9,025, and gold quartz, $5,000.

The principal features of interest to the trade during the year were the investments of English capital in and the increased output of the Fergus County (Montana) sapphire deposits, the further development of the turquois deposits in Santa Fé and Grant Counties, New Mexico; the development of tourmaline deposits at Mount Mica, Paris, Me., and the Haddam Neck, Conn., and the finding and sale of pale almandine garnets from Cowee Valley, N. C. The finding of large quantities of gigantic quartz crystals (rock crystal) at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County, Cal., was also of considerable importance.

The great increase in importations in diamonds caused by the decrease in the duty on these stones was important, though not unlooked for. The continued popularity of the Australian opal in the United States was evidenced by the increased sales of this gem.

First Battery's Annual Review.

The annual review of the First Battery, N. G. N. Y., Capt. Louis Wendel commanding, was held at the armory in West Forty-fourth Street last evening. Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, the reviewing officer and Chief of Artillery, was accompanied by Major Burbank, United States Army; Paymaster Healey, and Col. Royal E. Morse of the Governor's staff. A feature of the review was the athletic exercises, which included the formation of pyramids and scaling of imaginary wall defenses. Gen. Carroll closely inspected the command and expressed himself as much pleased. A reception and ball followed the review.

The Great Consideration in Railway Travel

Is fully met in the New Pennsylvania Limited which combines all the comforts and conveniences of a home, a hotel, and an office. Leaves New York daily for the West.—Adv.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS

Large Number of Promotions to be Made on Account of the Two Artillery Regiments Act.

OFFICERS TO BE EXAMINED

Boards to be Convened at Fort Monroe, Governors Island, and Fort Riley—Details to the Minneapolis and Columbia.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Acting upon the authority conferred by the bill known as the "Two Artillery Regiments" act, the War Department has ordered boards of officers to be convened at Fort Monroe, Governors Island, and Fort Riley, Kansas, to examine artillery officers to ascertain their fitness for promotion. The new regiments will be the Sixth and Seventh.

Lieut. Col. Edward B. Williston, now of the Third Artillery, is expected to be put in command of the Sixth Artillery, and Lieut. Col. William Sinclair, Fifth Artillery, will be Colonel of the Seventh Regiment. The Majors who will be advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel are, it is suggested at the War Department, Wallace F. Randolph, Third Artillery; Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery; Frank G. Smith, Second Artillery, and Joseph G. Ramsay, Fifth Artillery.

Following the advancement of these officers will come many promotions, the list including those whose names appear in the orders for the examinations, providing they be not found deficient.

It is understood at the War Department that Gen. Miles prefers to have the two new regiments located for the present at least at Forts Slocum and Wadsworth, New York. Some doubt is entertained about the suitableness of Fort Wadsworth for a regimental post.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Royal T. Frank, First Artillery, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, by special orders of Feb. 28, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion, and upon the conclusion of their examinations will return to their proper stations:

First Lieut. Henry A. Reed, Second Artillery.

First Lieut. Alexander B. Dyer, Fourth Artillery.

First Lieut. Leverett H. Walker, Fourth Artillery.

First Lieut. William P. Duvall, Fifth Artillery.

First Lieut. Henry M. Andrews, First Artillery.

First Lieut. Charles D. Parkhurst, Fourth Artillery.

First Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, First Artillery.

First Lieut. James L. Wilson, Fourth Artillery.

First Lieut. John P. Wisser, First Artillery.

First Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, Third Artillery.

First Lieut. William B. Homer, Fifth Artillery.

First Lieut. Albert Todd, First Artillery.

First Lieut. Edward T. Brown, Fifth Artillery.

First Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, Third Artillery.

First Lieut. Victor H. Bridgman, Second Artillery.

First Lieut. Clarence Deems, Fourth Artillery.

First Lieut. John V. White, First Artillery.

Second Lieut. William J. Snow, First Artillery.

Second Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Fourth Artillery.

Capt. William A. Kobbe, Third Artillery, and First Lieut. George E. Sage, Fifth Artillery, will report to Col. Marcus P. Miller, Third Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco by special orders of Oct. 2, 1897, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof, at Governors Island, New York City, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. John I. Rodgers, Fifth Artillery; Lieut. Col. William L. Haskin, Second Artillery; Major James E. Kimball, Surgeon; Major Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery; Major Louis M. Maus, Surgeon; First Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, First Artillery, Recorder.

The following named officers will report to Col. John I. Rodgers, Fifth Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, by special orders of March 8, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion:

Capt. James B. Burbank, Third Artillery.
Capt. William P. Vose, Second Artillery.
Capt. Frank C. Grugan, Second Artillery.
Capt. George Mitchell, Second Artillery.
Capt. Selden A. Day, Fifth Artillery.
First Lieut. Garland N. Whistler, Fifth Artillery.
First Lieut. John H. Gifford, Second Artillery.
First Lieut. Sebree Smith, Second Artillery.
First Lieut. Albert S. Cummins, Fourth Artillery.
First Lieut. George F. E. Harrison, Second Artillery.
First Lieut. Lotus Niles, Second Artillery.
First Lieut. William H. Coffin, Fifth Artillery.
First Lieut. Adam S. Laker, First Artillery.
First Lieut. James C. Bush, Fifth Artillery.
First Lieut. William A. Simpson, Second Artillery.
First Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, Third Artillery.
First Lieut. William R. Hamilton, Fifth Artillery.
First Lieut. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., Second Artillery.
First Lieut. Eli D. Hoyt, Second Artillery.
Second Lieut. Frank G. Mauldin, Third Artillery.
Second Lieut. Daniel W. Ketcham, Second Artillery.
Second Lieut. George G. Gatly, Fifth Artillery.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine the fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Royal T. Frank, First Artillery; Major Calvin Dewitt, Surgeon; Major James M. Lancaster, Fourth Artillery; Major James M. Ingalls, First Artillery; Major Charles Richard, Surgeon; First Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, Fourth Artillery, Recorder.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Royal T. Frank, First Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., by special orders of March 8, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion:

Capt. Samuel M. Mills, Fifth Artillery.
Capt. John P. Story, Fourth Artillery.
Capt. George G. Greenough, Fourth Artillery.
Capt. Edmund K. Russell, First Artillery.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Fort Riley, Kan., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major Wallace F. Randolph, Third Artillery; Major Junius L. Powell, Surgeon; Capt. Henry J. Reilly, Fifth Artillery; Capt. Ashton B. Heyl, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, Second Cavalry; First Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite, Fourth Artillery, Recorder.

The following named officers will report to Major Wallace F. Randolph, Third Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., by special orders of March 8, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion:

First Lieut. Montgomery M. Macomb, Fourth Artillery.
Second Lieut. William C. Davis, Fifth Artillery.

First Lieut. Le Roy S. Upton, Second Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D., and will report on or before April 1, for duty.

Order of Dec. 13, 1897, detailing First Lieut. John A. Lockwood, Fourth Cavalry, temporarily, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Va., and relieving Capt. Christian C. Hewitt, Nineteenth Infantry, temporarily, is amended to detail Lieut. Lockwood, for a full term of service at the institution named, and to relieve Capt. Hewitt from the detail.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General; Capt. Louis A. Craig, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. George D. De Shon, Assistant Surgeon, and First Lieut. Charles W. Penrose, Eleventh Infantry, is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum in this city March 11, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of inquiring into the methods and practical results of instruction in rendering first aid to the sick and wounded, and will recommend any modification of existing orders in the matter that may appear desirable. The board also will prepare a pamphlet on this subject, which can be issued to every officer and enlisted man in the army.

Navy.

Sailmaker T. B. White is detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Constellation.

Lieut. G. T. Emmons is detached from the American Museum of National History, New York, and ordered to the Minneapolis, March 15.

Lieut. E. E. Wright is detached from the Boston Navy Yard March 12 and ordered to the Minneapolis March 15.

Lieut. W. P. White is detached from the Vermont March 13 and ordered to the Minneapolis March 15.

Ensign C. D. Stearns is ordered to the Minneapolis as watch and division officer March 15; his unexpired leave revoked.

Ensign J. L. Sticht is detached from the Columbia March 15 and ordered same day to the Minneapolis as watch and division officer.

Paymaster L. C. Kerr is ordered to the Minneapolis March 15.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. Moritz is detached from the New York Navy Yard March 13 and ordered to the Minneapolis March 15.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. M. Nulton is detached from the Naval Academy March 13 and ordered to the Minneapolis March 15.

Acting Boatswain W. Brooks is detached from the Constellation March 12 and ordered to the Minneapolis March 15.

Chief Engineer W. H. Harris is ordered to the Bath Iron Works March 15; his unexpired leave of absence revoked.

Pay Director L. G. Billings is detached as General Inspector, Pay Corps, ordered for examination for retirement March 9 and to await orders. (Pay Director Billings recently was court-martialed, and this action is in mitigation of his sentence.)

Ensign H. V. Butler is detached from the Concord and ordered to the Olympia Feb. 10.

Capt. T. F. Jewell is detached as Inspector in charge of Tenth Lighthouse district and ordered to command the Minneapolis March 15.

Surgeon N. H. Drake is detached from the Minneapolis and Columbia and ordered to the Minneapolis March 15.

Surgeon C. G. Herndon is ordered to the Columbia March 15.

Capt. J. H. Sands is detached from command of the Minneapolis March 15 and ordered, same day, to command the Columbia.

Lieut. J. H. Moore is detached from the Washington Navy Yard March 13 and ordered to the Columbia as executive officer March 15.

Lieut. J. F. Parker is detached as Supervisor of New York Harbor March 13 and ordered to the Columbia March 15.

Lieut. G. H. Stafford is detached from charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, Cleveland, and ordered to the Columbia March 15.

Lieut. W. J. Maxwell is detached from the Saratoga March 15 and ordered to the Columbia same day.

Ensign G. W. Williams is detached from the Essex March 13 and ordered to the Columbia March 15 as watch and division officer.

Ensign J. R. P. Pringle is detached from the Enterprise March 12 and ordered to the Columbia as watch and division officer March 15.

Paymaster L. G. Boggs is ordered to the Columbia March 15.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. S. Smith is detached from Newport News March 12 and ordered to the Columbia March 15.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. McGrann is detached from the Bath Iron Works and ordered to the Columbia March 15.

Acting Boatswain A. Ohmsen is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard March 13 and ordered to the Columbia March 15.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Machias arrived at Norfolk March 9.

TO HELP PROPERTY OWNERS.

Bill Introduced to Remedy an Alleged Defect in the Condemnation Law.

A bill affecting the rights of owners of property which has been taken by railroads or other corporations entitled to do so under their charter, has been introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Crabtree and is now before the Judiciary Committee. It is entitled "An act to authorize the owners of property taken for a public use to institute proceedings for the assessment of damages in certain cases," and the text of it is as follows:

Section 1. Whenever any person or corporation, authorized to acquire title or real property for a public use, has, or shall have taken possession of such property without having acquired title thereto, it shall be lawful for the owner of said property to institute a special proceeding for the purpose of having the damages sustained by him ascertained and paid. Such a proceeding shall be regulated, as near as may be, by the provisions of Title 1 of Chapter 23 of the Code of Civil Procedure and shall not be deemed to impair or to be impaired by any other remedy which the owner has or may have by law.

Sec. 2. This act shall not affect any special laws now in force for the condemnation of real property by municipal corporations.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

The bill is designed to remedy what is considered to be a defect in the condemnation law of this State. As the law stands at present, a corporation may enter upon real property without instituting any proceedings to acquire title thereto, and may hold it for an indefinite period without paying damages to the owner, who must either acquiesce in this proceeding or institute an action at law or suit in equity, which it may take years to decide.

As an example is cited an instance where the elevated railroad takes possession in construction of certain easements belonging to abutting property owners, and where the railroad takes no steps to condemn and pay for the property used. The property owner begins an action under the practice in New York County, it is said; twelve years may elapse before the action comes up for trial owing to the pressure of cases. In the meantime the railroad continues in the possession of the property appropriated. Should the railroad at the last moment institute a condemnation proceeding the property owner is forced to litigate the question over again.

Where a corporation takes property without paying for it, advocates of this bill maintain, the owner should have the option of the cheap, simple, and speedy remedy now given by the condemnation law to the corporation alone. Under the present law he has only the right to continue such a proceeding, but not to begin it. A number of other States have the law so constructed as to give the owner as well as the corporation the initiative.

OUR RIGHTS IN ALASKA.

Instructions Intended to Prevent Canadian Aggressions.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 9.—J. W. Ivey, Collector of Customs for the District of Alaska, has arrived in Seattle from a conference with the authorities at Washington. He has specific instructions of a significant nature relative to the collection of duties and the location of his men for that purpose on the passes and trails leading to the Yukon.

Ivey says that his instructions are, first, to ascertain if the Canadian Mounted Police had hoisted the British flag on the White Pass; second, to locate customs officers with special reference to the international boundary line as the United States has ever contended, and to guarantee protection to American citizens in resisting any attempt on othe part of the Canadians to collect duties in the disputed territory.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue.

Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The "Equal Taxation" Law of Last Year Signed—Grade Crossing Bill Passes the Senate.

TRENTON, N. J., March 9.—The House this afternoon, under a suspension of the rules, passed Senate Bill No. 126, which went through the Senate this morning, and later in the day the bill was signed by Gov. Voorhees and became a law. The bill provides that the "equal taxation" law of last year shall be operative during the present fiscal year. The effect of this is that during this year and annually thereafter the State shall surrender to the several municipalities within its borders the one-half of 1 per cent. tax on second-class railroad property, which since 1884 has gone into the State Treasury. The State, by this "equal taxation" law, surrenders about $200,000 a year. The bulk of this will go to Jersey City and other municipalities in Hudson County.

The House passed the following bills: That a married man, living in separation from his wife by written agreement, may transfer property without her signature; requiring all non-residents to procure a license fom the Fish and Game Commissioners of the State before they can shoot in this State, the license fee to be $2; permitting Jersey City to set aside half the money received for licenses for repaving streets and building sewers; permitting scavengers in Jersey City to operate during daylight; authorizing Boards of Educations in townships divided into wards to purchase and condemn lands to erect school houses thereon; permitting Newark to appropriate extra money to extend its water mains; permitting Overseers of the Poor, in urgent cases, to grant relief without an order from the authorities over them; amending the act relative to the incorporation of religious societies; giving New Jersey pilots the same privileges enjoyed by New York pilots in Jersey waters; increasing the maximum annual State appropriation for public roads to $300,000; appropriating $500 to the Sixth Regiment, Second Brigade; extending the provisions of the Martin act to boroughs; incorporating the Borough of Garfield, in Bergen County; fixing the boundary line between West Hoboken and Weehawken.

The Senate this afternoon passed Senator William M. Johnson's bill providing for the protection of railroad grade crossings by the erection of gates or the employment of flagmen wherever in the judgment of the Court of Chancery such protection is necessary.

The Senate also passed bills incorporating Totown Borough, Passaic County; extending time for making street improvement payments in first-class cities for five years; providing that the property of idiots, drunkards, and lunatics may be utilized to pay for their care in public institutions; providing for the discipining of disobedient police officers in cities; to regulate the practice of dentistry; changing the name of Dr. Thomas Hanlon of Pennington Seminary to Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon; making a duplicate certificate of marriage and copy of marriage license legitimate evidence in lieu of original; supplement to the act to authorize towns and villages to construct sewers and drains; allowing the State Librarian an advance from $1,500 to $1,800 a year for clerical assistance; amending the act of March 22, 1895, for the protection of public health; prohibiting the taking of diamond-back terrapin for three years. (These terrapin now sell at $100 a dozen and are becoming extinct in New Jersey waters.)

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Senator John B. Freeland as Law Judge of Morris County.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:20	Sun sets...6:02	Moon rises..9:01

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:47	Gov. Isl'd...8:56	H. Gate...10:45
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:10	Gov. Isl'd...9:24	H. Gate...11:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Paso, New Orleans...	.....	3:00 P. M.
H. H. Meier, Bremen...	.....	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana and Mexican ports...	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Niagara, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba...	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pomeranian, Glasgow...	.....	.....
Wordsworth, Pernambuco, &c...	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

Colorado, Port Royal and Brunswick...	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12.

Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c...	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alexandra, London...	.....	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Havana and Mex

The Wanamaker Store

Of an Opportunity in Art Matters

Marbles and Bric-a-brac at Reductions

SUCH of you as are familiar with our Art Room in the basement, where are shown the marbles and the bric-a-brac, will have a keen and swift appreciation of what Half Prices mean when applied to the goods on exhibition there. You are already acquainted with the character of the goods, you know something of the art-training and experience which governed their selection, and you know that our prices have been controlled by mercantile rather than artistic reasoning.

Now here is a lot of Marbles, Ceramic Art Pieces, and Japanese Ivories of the very first class,—some of which are going at One Half the regular prices; others at two-thirds. One-half *our* regular prices means something like one-third the *usual* prices.

These pieces are now *cheap*, but not little-figured. On such matters, even half prices are not to be reckoned in pennies. Considering the indisputable value of these from an artistic standpoint, we think this an offer wholly without precedent.

Carrara Marbles

Prices were formerly $20 to $350. Now, $10 to $175.

Subjects include "Morning and Night," "Amor Pique," "The Bather," "Venus de Milo," "Harlequin," "Purity," "Mozart," and 31 others.

Ceramic Art Pieces

These are offered at two-thirds of the former very low figures. There are about seventy pieces in the lot, now $4 to $50.

Marble Busts and Figures

Now, $9 to $100.

Subjects include "Louis XIV.," "Amor et Psyche," "Marguerite," "Queen Louise," "Empire," "Contadina," and many others.

Japanese Ivories

A very pretty collection in these. Prices now range from $5 to $30. About seventy-five pieces in all.

Chiffonniers at Three-quarters

TWO hundred and fifty styles to look over and pick from. That should give you a chance to find one that pleases you. This furniture store is doing some very startling things in fixing furniture standards and prices, and this chiffonnier movement of to-day is an example.

The prices range from $5 to $115. Oak, ash, curly birch, bird's-eye maple, solid mahogany and white enamel. Almost all these prices are a plump quarter less than the regular. Here's mention of a few of the more popular styles. We'd like you to inspect them and make comparisons

At $5—Of ash, 4 ft. 6 in. high, 30 in. wide, 18 in. deep; 5 large drawers, round French bevel plate mirror; cast brass handles.

At $6.75—Of ash, 5 ft. high, 30 in. wide, 18 in. deep; 5 large drawers, bevel plate mirror, top 12x20; cast brass handles.

At $9—Of white enamel, 4 ft. 6 in. high, 36 in. wide, 18 in. deep; 3 large and 4 small drawers, 1 hat box, 2 top drawers, swell front; cast brass handles.

At $15—Of white enamel, 6 ft. high, 36 in. wide, 18 in. deep; 3 large and four small drawers, 1 hat box; oval French bevel plate mirror 14x22; cast brass handles.

At $19—Of curly birch, 4 ft. 6 in. high; 36 in. wide, 22 in. deep; 5 large drawers, swell front, fancy carved back; cast brass handles.

At $20—Of bird's-eye maple, 6 ft. 4 in. high, 35 in. wide, 20 in. deep; 4 large and 2 small drawers, 1 hat box, top drawers, swell front; oval French bevel plate mirror 18x24; cast brass handles.

At $22.50—Of birch, mahogany finish; 6 ft. 6 in. high, 38 in. wide, 22 in. deep; 3 large and 2 small drawers, 1 hat box; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 18x28; cast brass handles.

At $23—Of solid mahogany, 6 ft. 8 in. high, 38 in. wide, 20 in. deep; high serpentine front; 5 large drawers; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 18x24; cast brass handles.

At $27—Of bird's-eye maple, 6 ft. 4 in. high, 36 in. wide, 20 in. deep; high serpentine front; 5 large drawers; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 20x24; cast brass handles.

Fourth floor.

New Spring Jackets. NEW, and new and ever new, they keep coming in a steady stream, and faster with every day. You cannot fully know what jacket styles are, or what they're going to be, without learning here, for our styles are picked styles, and very few of them are shown anywhere else.

Here are prices, but you'd best see the garments also. Types can *spell* "style," but they can't describe it.

A $13.50—Of black cheviot; double-breasted box front, showing four smoked pearl buttons; wide revers; coat back; lined with black taffeta.

At $16—Of tan Venetian cloth; fly front, inlaid velvet collar; corded seams; plain slashed back; lined with colored taffeta.

At $24—Of covert cloth; double-breasted; fly-front; wide revers; coat collar and back; lined with fancy plaid taffeta.

Many at between-prices, and up to $30.

Second floor.

A Sale of Optical Goods. *Eye-savers*—the kind that fit and suit the eyes. The expert optician in charge of this Optical Goods Store is careful to sell you only the sort of glasses you need. An opportunity to get them here at little cost—some of them at about half value. All the following have fine periscopic lenses:

At 40c—Steel rimless Offset Glasses; were 75c.

At 55c—Gold filled Eye Glasses; were $1.

At 85c—Gold filled rimless Offset Eye Glasses; were $1.50.

At $1.85—10-karat rimless Eye Glasses; were $2.75.

At $2.25—10-karat riding bow Spectacles; were $3.50.

Also a lot of Lorgnettes, Telescopes and Clinical Thermometers at prices much smaller than formerly.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MR. LE GALLIENNE'S SPEECH.

A Maker of Books and the Sellers of Books Meet and Smoke Together Peacefully.

Richard Le Gallienne had last night the somewhat uncommon experience, for an author, of mingling and smoking with the men who sell his books. He was the only guest at the annual meeting of the Booksellers' League, which was held at 113 Sixth Avenue in the room of a Grand Army of the Republic post.

Mr. Le Gallienne had been invited in an informal way, and understood that it was an informal occasion. The book sellers were present, some forty strong, just as they had left their stores, wearing business suits. Many of them were pulling with evident enjoyment at corncob pipes, and when the guest arrived the room was one solid cloud. He immediately won the good will of the well-seasoned booksellers by not only refraining from coughing and watering at the eyes, but by selecting a particularly strong and long cigar and proceeding to contribute his full share to increasing the density of the cloud. A seat was given to him to the left of Vice President John A. Holden, and he looked thoroughly comfortable, although members of the league remarked that it would probably require a month of effort to relieve his mass of hair of the fumes of tobacco. He wore a long frock coat, white linen and a black tie.

When he had been on the platform only about five minutes, Mr. Holden introduced Mr. Le Gallienne, who looked up with a dramatically startled expression as his name was mentioned, and sat back and smoked during a long volley of hand clapping, as if he did not intend to speak at all. Then he rose slowly, his left hand in his trousers pocket, precisely like any material and non-ethereal citizen, who is a trifle embarrassed, and began to drawl that the summons had come upon him like a thunder clap.

"No public speech is ever made in public," he said. "If I had received notice I would have made a speech for you and brought it here to give you."

Then he expressed briefly his gratitude for the hospitality that had been bestowed upon him. It would, he said, be well if the men who make books and the men who sell them could get together more frequently. In introducing a quotation from Browning in this connection he said, with portentous distinctness: "As Browning says 'sommers.'"

The booksellers are almost unanimously purists in other people's English, and they shivered perceptibly. Too well they knew that the distinguished speaker meant "somewhere," and understood that, notwithstanding his careful drawl and elaborate accentuation, he had made what is known in American English as a "break."

Mr. Le Gallienne spoke of the makers, sellers, and readers of books as people who are all playing with the same thing, and seemed to think that if they could be gathered somehow in a general convention for mutual exchanges of grievances and opinions literature would be improved.

Then he sat down, parting the skirts of his long coat as he did so, and thereby sending another shiver among the booksellers, who know that very, very superior persons are not expected to part the skirts of their coats as they sit, being theoretically the possessors of coats "to burn," and therefore indifferent to the fate of any one coat. But he did not twitch up his trousers at the knees.

Later, he was elected an honorary member of the league, and said he would be glad to use his privileges when he learned what they were.

After the routine work was over he talked with a number of the members, pulling away at his cigar, and they unanimously voted him a good fellow and "level headed" in private life.

C. A. Burkhardt was elected President of the league for the coming year.

WHEELWOMAN'S ARM BROKEN.

After It Was Set She Mounted Her Wheel and Rode Home.

Among the bicyclists who were attracted to the Coney Island Cycle Path by the fine weather of yesterday was a bright-faced, brown-haired girl of nineteen years. While riding down the path she was forced to turn suddenly aside to avoid a carriage which wheeled across the road, and did it so sharply that she was thrown from her bicycle. She was riding at a pretty rapid gait when this occurred, and when she fell her arm was caught in the bicycle in such a way as to break it just below the elbow.

Policeman John J. Last of the park force was on his wheel at the time and saw the accident. He turned in an ambulance call, which was responded to by Surgeon Sherwood of the Seney Hospital. Dr. Sherwood set the injured limb.

To the amazement of both the policeman and the surgeon, the girl pluckily refused any further assistance, and declared that she would not get into the ambulance. She said she was going to ride home. Dr. Sherwood, after vainly endeavoring to dissuade her, bandaged her arm, and she mounted her wheel and rode off. She refused to give her name or address.

Ninth Regiment Inspection.

The annual review and inspection of the Ninth Regiment was held in its armory, on Fourteenth Street, last night. Not over a dozen men of the entire regiment failed to attend. The soldiers were equipped in heavy marching order and put through the complete field practice. Col. William Seward was in command. Major Gen. Roe and staff conducted the inspection. He was assisted by Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt of the First Brigade, Gen. Hoffman, and Col. Green and Major Lee.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Cornelius V. Collins Confirmed as State Superintendent of Prisons.

CHARGE OF UNFITNESS MADE

Senator Tibbits, the Republican Member from Troy, Condemns the Nomination and Votes with the Democrats.

ALBANY, March 9.—In the Senate to-day the Committee on Penal Institutions reported for confirmation the nomination of Cornelius V. Collins of Troy to be State Superintendent of Prisons, Senators Foley, Martin, and Pavey dissenting.

Senator Cantor said that there had been some criticism of Mr. Collins in relation to his official career as Sheriff of Rensselaer County, and he desired that the charges be investigated before confirmation.

Senator Ellsworth scouted the idea, saying that the fact that the nominee came from the county of the Governor was a guarantee of his personal fitness.

Senator Cantor replied that if confirmation by the Senate was to be a perfunctory matter the nomination might as well be confirmed at once. If it was to be a genuine confirmation, he believed that the repeated charges of one of the most reputable newspapers in Troy was worthy of consideration.

Senator Tibbits, the Republican representative of the Troy district, said that he conceded the Governor's right to make such nominations as he desired, but that he, as a Senator, claimed the right to exercise his judgment on confirmation. He declared that Mr. Collins's record as Sheriff of Rensselaer County was not one of economy and not such as to warrant his advancement. The Board of Supervisors of that county, he said, had held up the Sheriff's bill, and he believed that such action would not have been taken without some good reason. He mentioned a bill of $600 for whitewashing the jail. Mr. Collins, he said, had been a loyal friend of the Governor, but the latter was not elected to office for the purpose of rewarding his personal friends.

Senator Nussbaum replied that he was sorry that Senator Tibbits had not been consulted about the nomination, but that Mr. Collins was a man of high standing in his community. If his bills had been held up by the Supervisors, it was the same thing that had occurred to nearly every Sheriff. His record, he said, was good, and his bills had been no higher than those of his predecessors.

Senator Wilcox, Chairman of the Penal Institutions Committee, said that he had examined the bill of Mr. Collins as Sheriff, to which Senator Tibbits had referred, and that it was $1,000 less than that of his predecessor for the preceding year.

Senator Tibbits answered that the previous year's bill included the cost of the expensive trial of "Bat" Shea.

Senator Brackett said that the arguments advanced by Senator Tibbits against confirmation were insignificant. He regretted that the Governor had not seen fit to confer with Senator Tibbits regarding the nomination of a man from his own county, but the responsibility of the Governor in the matter was worthy of recognition, and his personal acquaintance with the nominee should be sufficient to satisfy the Senate.

Senator Raines reminded Senator Tibbits that the appointment was not a local one. All that could be said against the nominee, said Senator Raines, was that he did not agree politically with Senator Tibbits.

Senator Krum asked Senator Tibbits if Mr. Collins was not sufficiently respectable to help him secure nomination and election as Senator from the Thirtieth District. Senator Krum said that he was convinced that Senator Tibbits's opposition was purely personal.

Senator Carter moved that the nomination be tabled, which was lost by a vote of 39 to 13. The nomination was then confirmed by a vote of 30 to 14, Senator Tibbits voting with the minority on both roll calls.

ARGUMENTS OF CANAL MEN.

They Want the Canals Improved and Oppose the Plan to Sell Them.

ALBANY, March 9.—A committee representing the canal interests of the State appeared before Gov. Black to-day to advocate the submission to a vote of the people at the next general election of a proposition to issue an additional $7,000,000 worth of canal improvement bonds. The committee was composed of Erastus Wiman of New York, President of the Consolidated Canal and Lake Company; George Clinton of Buffalo, George H. Reynolds of Buffalo, William McConnell of New York, representing the Board of Trade and Transportation; William E. Cleary of New York, and A. R. Smith, Secretary of the Executive Canal Committee.

The same committee and several others appeared this afternoon before the Senate Judiciary Committee in opposition to Senator Pavey's proposed constitutional amendment to permit the sale of the State canals to the Federal Government. The committee took no action on the matter.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action of the Assembly on Various Measures.

ALBANY, March 9.—The following bills were passed to-day by the Assembly:

Mr. Tiffany's—Repealing the law providing for a Special Jury Commissioner in New York City.

Mr. Perkins's—Regulating the inheritance of personal property among collateral relations.

Mr. Wallace's—Regulating the punishment of tramps in Queens County.

Mr. Schmidt's—Making the salaries of teachers in Brooklyn the same as those of Manhattan.

Mr. Nixon's—Authorizing the auditing of the claim of William A. Deering against New York City for advertising the sale of bonds in the late City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Guider's—Incorporating the New York Mutual Title Insurance Company.

Mr. Weekes's—Prohibiting extra allowances for Commissioners of Street Opening by Justices of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Post's—Regulating the game laws relating to web-footed wild fowl in Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties.

Mr. T. Smith's—Enabling the New York City Fire Commissioner to rehear and determine charges against James P. Reilly.

Mr. Gallagher's—Authorizing New York City to expend $1,500,000 for improving streets in the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn.

Mr. Oliver's—Providing that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad shall issue family trip books to commuters traveling to and from New York at reduced rates.

Mr. Hill's—Providing that in cases where loans are asked of banks and appraisals of value are necessary, the bank and not the borrower shall pay for the appraisal.

Mr. Nixon's—Appropriating $200,000 for the deficiency for the year in the fund for the support and the maintenance of the State prison system.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 9.—The following bills of general interest were introduced to-day:

Senator Cantor—Providing that whenever any person or corporation authorized to acquire title to real property for public use has taken possession of such property without having acquired title thereto, it shall be lawful for the owner of the property to institute a special proceeding to have the damages sustained by him ascertained and paid.

Senator Humphrey—Amending the banking law so as to provide that any bank may purchase at any sale, public or private, any real estate on which it may have a mortgage.

Senator Grady—To permit any citizen to make a complaint to the State Racing Commission against a racing association without notice to The Jockey Club, and providing that after revocation of the license of an offending association no new license shall be issued to it for one year.

Mr. Wicks—Providing that no drug, mixture, or medicine shall be sold unless an

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Salaries of Coroner's Physicians—To Permit Sparring Exhibitions.

ALBANY, March 9.—These bills of interest to New York City were introduced to-day in the Senate:

Senator Grady—Increasing the salaries of the Coroner's Physicians from $3,000 to $5,000 a year in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn and fixing them at $3,000 for the Boroughs of the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond.

Senator Page—Amending the New York charter relative to Commissioners of Buildings by providing that whenever plans for a building shall have been rejected by a Commissioner an appeal may be taken to the full Board of Commissioners of Buildings instead of to the Board of Examiners, and making the decision of the Commissioners reviewable by the Supreme Court.

Also, giving to the Department of Street Cleaning in the City of New York exclusive charge of the removal of stable refuse.

Senator Grady—Providing that sparring exhibitions with gloves of not less than five ounces in weight may be held in a room which will hold at least 12,000 persons, in a building already erected, and which was erected for entertainment purposes only.

Also, permitting the Commissioners of the sinking fund of the City of New York to invest surplus moneys accruing to any of the sinking funds in the bonds or stock of the City of New York as now constituted.

Senator Ford—Amending the New York City charter by striking out the designation of certain piers for recreation purposes, and authorizing the Board of Docks to set apart such piers as the board shall consider necessary for recreation.

Also, amending the New York charter by providing that one of the three Commissioners of Street Opening shall be a practical builder, engaged in the building business.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Oliver—Providing for a new recreation pier at Pier 28, East River.

Mr. Adler—Authorizing the Dock Department of New York City to establish three more recreation pavilions on piers.

The Assembly Ways and Means Committee will report favorably to-morrow the bill of Mr. De Graw, appropriating $35,000 for the purpose of repairing and enlarging the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn.

RAILROADS IN THE PARKS.

Suspicion Cast on a Bill Introduced by Senator Ford.

ALBANY, March 9.—What several Senators believe to be an "African in the woodpile" was brought to light in the Senate to-day during the discussion by the Committee of the Whole of Mr. Ford's bill amending the act of 1892 relative to railways in and near public parks in New York City.

The object of the measure, as stated by Senator Ford, was simply and solely to allow the present surface car line crossing Central Park at Eighty-sixth Street to change its motive power from horse power to the underground electric trolley system. The bill was introduced, the Senator said, at the instance of the West Side Property Owners' Association, and had been drawn by the counsel for that organization.

Senator Raines pointed out that the second section of the bill went far beyond its professed purpose. It provides that no railroads shall be constructed, equipped, or operated "outside the boundaries of any such park" by virtue of this act, except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on, and the consent of the local authorities be obtained, with the usual condemnation proceedings as an alternative. This, Mr. Raines declared, took away the necessity of obtaining the consent of the abutting property owners to the building of such a railroad, removed the jurisdiction of the courts, and left the entire matter in the hands of the Park Board.

Senator Pavey declared that, whatever may have been the intent of the bill, it gave far-reaching and unprecedented powers, and ought not to be passed. It would, he said, clearly permit the construction of a surface railroad across any of the city's parks without the consent of the abutting property owners or of the court, and as there were a number of avenues and streets which compose a part of the park system—portions of Fifth Avenue, for example, and the Riverside Drive—it practically placed it in the power of the Park Board to permit the construction of surface roads on these thoroughfares.

Senator Ford protested that the bill aimed to create no such powers, and he consented to have it laid aside until he could communicate with the parties for whom he had introduced it as to their intent.

TO SIMPLIFY LAWYERS' WORK.

Important Reforms Proposed in a Bill Introduced by James Breck Perkins.

ALBANY, March 9.—There was reported from the Assembly Codes Committee to-day "for consideration" a bill of far-reaching importance to the legal profession and one which would, if passed, revolutionize the practice of the courts of the State. James Breck Perkins, member of the Assembly from Rochester and well known in historical and literary circles as the author of "France Under Louis XV.," "France Under Mazarin," and other works, is responsible for the measure, and in explanation of its provisions he makes the following statement:

"This bill is intended mainly to simplify the practice. In the first place, it provides that the Judge may have very large authority in his discretion to hear suits, and that no action shall abate by reason of the improper pendency of an action. In this respect the bill is modeled after the rules of the court now prevailing in England, which are more elastic than our own practice under the Code.

"The bill also allows counter claims of any sort, and does away with the old rule by which a cause of action in tort could not be used as a counter claim in an action on contract. By this rule, if a man sues on a note, but has himself committed some wrong on the property of the maker of the note, there can be no offset. By the change proposed no arbitrary rule will prevent the court's disposing of all controversy in one suit.

"Another provision does away with the rules requiring party suits to be brought before causes of action of a different character and allows any cause of action, legal or equitable, to be joined in one suit, the Court having the power, when they cannot conveniently be tried together, to make such disposition as shall seem best.

"By another provision demurrers are abolished. They have long been abolished in England, and they are one of the resorts by which the time and money of litigants are consumed, to the amusement of the lawyers and no one else.

"Another provision fixes the time for the serving of an answer or other pleading at ten days instead of twenty days. Now, when a complaint is served, the lawyer puts it aside for eighteen days before looking at it. By my bill this waste time would be lessened and the progress of litigation correspondingly quickened.

"Another provision gives the court the most extensive power and allows amendments to pleadings at any time. In this respect the bill substantially adopts the rules of the English courts.

"A further provision increases the power of the Appellate Courts to modify judgments before them, and seeks to restrict the frequency of new trials granted on cause of evidence, unless the court is convinced that substantial wrong was done."

The bill has received lengthy and careful consideration in the Codes Committee, but the changes in procedure which it proposes are so radical that the committee did not feel justified in recommending its passage, and contented itself with referring the measure back for the consideration of the whole House. Many lawyers in the Legislature, whose attention has been attracted to the bill, regard it as offering wise and needed reforms, which, while they may not be granted by the present body, are bound to come in time.

Sears Insurance Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Senate this morning passed the Sears Insurance bill, providing for the organization of life insurance companies upon what is styled the "stipulated premium plan." Its supporters claim that it will enable companies to furnish cheap insurance upon a safe basis, avoiding the uncertainty of the assessment system and the high rates of the leading companies. The bill provides for the reincorporation of existing companies which desire to take advantage of the new system. The measure has passed the Assembly, and now goes to the Governor.

Ellsworth Newspaper Bill Dead.

ALBANY, March 9.—It is learned that Senator Ellsworth will move to-morrow to recommit his newspaper bill. This means that the bill is dead, for it will not be reported again this session. It is said that this action is taken on the advice of Gov. Black, who had a long consultation with Senator Ellsworth this morning.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

PILES. It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.

Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c.

Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

Municipal Art Commissions.

ALBANY, March 9.—The bill to encourage the development of art in the cities of the State made a long stride forward to-day when it passed the Assembly and was sent to the Senate. The prospects are that the measure, which is indorsed by the artists of New York City, will become a law. It establishes bi-partisan art commissions in cities of the first and second class, and authorizes cities of the first class to spend $50,000 and cities of the second class $25,000 a year in the purchase of the works of American artists.

City Gas Company's Charter.

ALBANY, March 9.—The hearing which was to have been given by the Attorney General to-day in the matter of the application of F. L. Thurber and W. H. McCarroll for permission to commence an action to vacate the charter of the City Gas Company of New York City, which was incorporated in 1865, on the ground that it is not exercising its corporate rights, has been adjourned until Thursday of next week.

Legislative Notes.

The Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill was ordered to third reading yesterday in the Assembly.

The Ways and Means Committee will report to-day to the Assembly a bill appropriating $450,000 for work on the State Capitol.

In the Assembly to-morrow Assemblyman Donnelly will move to discharge the Committee on Gas, Electricity, and Water from consideration of his Dollar Gas bill.

The Senate Committee on Public Health yesterday decided to report favorably Assemblyman Bondy's bill prohibiting chiropodists from practicing surgery or prescribing medicines.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly will report favorably to-day Senator Ford's bill providing for the appointment of a commission to represent the State at the Paris Exposition.

C. C. Shayne, Richard M. Walters, Rupert A. Ryley, Charles Hauptner, and E. Twyeffort of New York will appear before the Senate Finance Committee this afternoon in support of the Brush bill to reduce telephone rates.

Senator Ford's bill restricting the hours of drug clerks in New York City was passed yesterday by the Senate by a vote of 27 to 3, Senators Humphrey, Stranahan, and Tibbits voting in the negative.

The Assembly Ways and Means Committee decided yesterday to report favorably the resolution of Mr. Delaney providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the relative advantages of contract work or days' labor on municipal and State works.

The bill of Assemblyman Perkins regulating the procuring of credit on signed statements, which is favored by the New York Credit Men's Association, has been amended by the Assembly Committee on Codes to meet the objections urged against it by Chairman Allds, and in its modified form was reported to the Assembly yesterday.

The Assembly Committee on Railroads will report favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Kelly directing the State Board of Railroad Commissioners to approve a fender to be used on electric and cable cars, and requiring companies operating such cars in all cities of over 60,000 inhabitants to equip their cars with such fenders not later than Jan. 1, 1899.

THE OSCEOLA LAUNCHED.

She Is Owned by Thomas L. Watt of the American Yacht Club.

The steam yacht Osceola, owned by Thomas L. Watt of the American Yacht Club, was launched yesterday morning from Pine's shipyard, foot of Twenty-fourth Street, South Brooklyn. The ceremony, which was most successful, was viewed by a number of yachting enthusiasts and friends of the owner. The six-year-old son of Capt. Charles Clausen, who will command the yacht, shattered the customary bottle of champagne across her sharp prow. She was launched without her machinery, and the boilers will be put in place at Tebo's Basin within a week. Her engines, which are by Sullivan, will be set in place later.

The Osceola will be enrolled in the American and Atlantic Yacht Clubs. Her guaranteed speed is fifteen miles an hour, and she may exceed that by two or three miles under natural draft. She is built of wood, is 120 feet over all, 116 feet on the water line, eighteen feet beam, ten feet depth of hold, and seven feet six inches draught. She is schooner rigged, with masts reaching fifty-five feet above the deck, they in turn being surmounted by topmasts.

The interior trimmings are of whits and quartered oak. The Osceola is expected to be in commission during the early part of April. She is one of the strongest and best built vessels that have been constructed in this vicinity for some years.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RATES CUT.

Further Reductions Announced in Both Directions.

MONTREAL, March 9.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has again made a five-dollar cut in rates West. This makes the second-class fare $25 to any place on the coast, and the first-class fare $31.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 9.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has made a further cut of 30 per cent. in east-bound passenger rates, taking effect to-day. One can now travel from Vancouver to St. Paul for $10. Travel East as well as West is very heavy.

Absorbed by the Union Pacific.

OMAHA, Neb., March 9.—It is announced here on excellent authority that the Union Pacific is now in control of the Oregon Short Line. The formal announcement of the absorption by the parent company of the great branch is looked for this week. The Oregon Short Line carries with it control of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. It is also announced that the Union Pacific will secure control of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf from Julesburg to Denver.

Kansas City and Atlantic.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 9.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kansas City and Atlantic Railway the following Directors were re-elected: Theodore C. Bates, Francis E. Morey, Stephen M. Crosby, S. W. Burdett, Horatio Adams, all of Boston; Stephen Salisbury, Worcester, Mass.; H. O. Bullard, Hillstock, Mass.; A. C. Palmer, Portland, Me.; John Haugh, Providence, R. I.; Webster Withers and Thomas Morrow, Kansas City.

Kansas Midland Foreclosed On.

WICHITA, Kan., March 9.—In the United States Court here to-day Judge Thayer of St. Louis heard the foreclosure case against the Kansas Midland Railroad, and granted the decree. The suit was brought by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York for $1,700,000, and covers 104 miles of track between Wichita and Ellsworth.

New Bonds of a Colorado Road.

DENVER, Col., March 9.—The stockholders of the Midland Terminal Railway have authorized the sale of $400,000 of 5 per cent. bonds to mature in 1925. This indebtedness covers the entire obligations of the company and reduces the yearly fixed charges to $30,000. The bonds are taken by E. W. Rollins & Sons of Boston.

The Koerner Jury Out.

The jury in the case of William J. Koerner, who has been on trial for the last three weeks before Recorder Goff in the General Sessions Court, for the murder of Rose Alice Redgate, retired at 4:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At an early hour this morning they had not been able to agree upon a verdict.

THE GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD AVOID SUBSTITUTES

PRIMARY BILL AMENDED

Hearing to be Held To-day on a Substitute Introduced by Senator Lexow.

ONE PROVISION CRITICISED

A Clause That Might Affect the Republicans Who Voted for Low Last Fall Likely to be Stricken Out.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Primary bill threatens to rival the chameleon in the character and frequency of its changes. Reported agreed upon last Friday, it made its appearance in the Senate again to-day in the form of a substitute from the hands of Senator Lexow.

The new form of the bill is the outcome of the joint labors of Elihu Root, Paul D. Cravath and W. H. Hotchkiss, revised and further amended by Mr. Lexow. What the Independent representatives in the Legislature regard as the most material change in the bill is one with whose preparation they had nothing to do, which they did not discover until to-day, and which was not inserted by the machine's representatives, as might have been suspected. This is an addition to the section on the basis of representation, as follows:

If the boundaries of such unit of representation (an election district) shall have been changed since a Governor was elected, then such basis shall depend upon the number of votes cast in such unit of representation at the last election of a State officer. If such boundaries shall have been changed since an election at which a State officer was elected, the general committees of the respective parties shall fix such basis of representation.

This, it is pointed out, would shut out from the Republican primaries in New York City all those Republicans who did not vote for Wallace last year. As thousands of Low Republicans did not vote for Wallace, the direct result of this provision, it is urged, would be to debar them from the primaries of the party this year. The suggestion is made also that the provision would make it possible for the Police Board to change the boundaries of the districts after an election for a State officer on the pretense of adjusting the inequalities of the apportionment, in which case under the new bill the General Committee would have the power to fix the basis of representation in all party conventions.

Objectionable Clause Explained.

Mr. Hotchkiss of Buffalo, who drew the section referred to, makes the following explanation:

"I am informed that some persons criticise a clause which was added to the Primary Election bill by Senator Lexow and myself late last night. The criticism is based upon a misunderstanding, both of the purpose and scope of the clause. As the bill stood when we revised it last evening no provision was made for fixing the basis of representation in a convention in case election districts are the units of representation and the boundaries thereof are changed. This is the case in Buffalo and in most of the cities of the second class.

"For that reason we thought it better to provide that if the boundaries were changed after an election for Governor, then representation should be based upon the last vote for a State officer, as, for instance, Court of Appeals Judge last year, and if the boundaries were changed after the last election for any State officer, that in that event, which would happen very rarely, the basis of representation could be left to the party committees.

"As I now read the bill it might be that this clause would apply to New York this year. If it does, it should be stricken from the bill and some better provision devised. If it does not, it probably is better to strike it from the bill in the interest of a perfect understanding. This movement is of too much importance to jeopardize it in any particular through a misunderstanding."

Provisions of the New Bill.

Senator Lexow said in regard to the substitute bill:

"The original bill has been amended in some important particulars, has been rephrased, and its various parts readjusted. It is in every way a more perfect and logical bill in its arrangement. The main amendment of substance is that relating to a more complete provision for secrecy of enrollment on days of registration. Under it the person desiring to enroll has the option either of answering questions as to his political affiliation orally or he may sign a declaration containing all the statements which he will be required to make if challenged, and from this declaration the Inspectors must make the appropriate entries in the enrollment books. His announcement is thus confined to the four Inspectors, upon whom secrecy is enjoined under penalty of the commission of a misdemeanor.

"The other amendments are of minor importance, except that the proceedings connected with the special enrollment for the year 1898 are assimilated to those governing the system for future years, and, while such special enrollment is mandatory on the City of New York, it is made optional in other cities covered by the act."

The most important hearing yet had on the Primary bill will take place to-morrow before the Judiciary Committees of the two houses in joint session. Elihu Root, Paul D. Cravath, Gen. Wager Swayne, and James S. Lehmaier are expected to be present, besides other members of the new Republican Organization of the County of New York, representing friendship for and opposition to the bill. No obstacle will be offered by the machine. In fact, the regular organization's declaration that it will pass any measure the independents agree on is now accepted here as genuine. The statement is made on unquestionable authority that Mr. Platt has so declared within the last few days.

Will Watch the Primary Bill.

A committee of twenty-five of the Committee of Fifty-three movement will go to Albany to-day to watch the progress of the Primary Reform bill in the Legislature and to render what assistance they can toward its passage. A meeting of the General Committee of Fifty-three has been called for to-morrow night, in Hardman Hall in Fifth Avenue, to consider the adoption of by-laws and to transact other business. They will decide, among other things, for a regular night for the monthly meeting of the General Committee.

TALKED ABOUT A SCANDAL.

Dr. Jones, However, Did Not Finish Reading His Resolution.

The Board of Supervisors for Queens County met yesterday. Dr. Oliver L. Jones of Long Island City was present and had a resolution which he wanted some Supervisor to introduce. He started to read it. As far as he got, this is what he read:

"Whereas, There is scandal concerning public improvements in Queens County affecting certain officials; and

"Whereas, It seems meet and proper that the innocent be relieved from any unjust suspicions; now be it

"Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of Queens County hereby authorize the County Treasurer to pay to the order of William J. Youngs, the District Attorney, the sum of $200—"

At this point Supervisor Bernel arose and wanted to know what it was all about. He wanted to know when a scandal was heard of, and asked definite information. He wanted to know if it was a revival of the old talk about the causeway between Flushing and Newtown. Dr. Jones replied that the causeway was a scandal; that it cost $21,000, and was not worth $10,000. He was surprised to hear the Supervisor say a word in defense of the causeway. The Supervisors then proceeded to other business, and Dr. Jones put on his coat and left in disgust. He claims there is cause for investigation of the county, and says he is willing to subscribe $1,000 toward the expense.

Painters Demand More Pay.

A largely attended meeting of the journeymen painters and decorators was held in the assembly hall of Cooper Union last night. Shorter hours and an increase of wages were demanded after the fourth day of April. Four dollars per day for decorative work and $3.50 per day for plain work are to be demanded of employers after the above date. Chairman R. P. Davis introduced the speakers, who were Herman Cellenburg, George McLeish, David Callanan, Howard Botkan, Patrick Kinsella, John Olin, W. E. Ferris, Albert P. Feller, and Victor Buher.

The Gorham Company,

SILVERSMITHS,

are showing in advance of the usual season of exhibition examples of their recent work in Household Silverware, indicating the styles which will prevail during the approaching Spring Wedding Season. Selections made at this time can be reserved for future delivery.

Gorham Mfg. Co.

Broadway and 19th Street.

23 Maiden Lane.

FOR HONEST ADVERTISING.

C. C. Shayne Argues in Support of the Bill to Prevent Misrepresentation.

ALBANY, March 9.—President C. C. Shayne of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly to-day in favor of the Guy bill to prevent misleading and dishonorable advertising. The committee agreed to report the bill favorably to the Assembly. The bill has passed the Senate, and Gov. Black is said to have announced that he will sign the measure when it reaches him. In addressing the committee in support of the bill Mr. Shayne said:

"We all know that it is a crime to make a false statement. Any person guilty of a crime should be punished. It is dishonest for a farmer to make a false statement in the deed which he gives to the purchaser when he sells his farm. He has a right to sell his farm worth $5,000 for $8,000, but when he gives the deed the farm must contain as many acres as described in the deed. He cannot sell 100 acres and have them recorded as 150 acres. You cannot legislate as to the price at which he will sell his farm, but you can legislate as to the statement he makes. You cannot prevent a merchant from selling an article at any price he may desire, providing the article offered for sale is as represented. If it is not as represented the merchant should be punished, and if there is no law on the statute books to punish a merchant for making false statements in the public print or in his store, there should be one.

"I claim that it is dishonest to advertise paste as genuine diamonds, electric-dyed rabbit as 'electric seal,' ash furniture as oak, brass as gold, or cloth as all wool when it is half cotton. I claim it to be dishonest and misleading to advertise any imitation article under the name of the genuine article. No one suffers as much by these misleading advertisements as those who can least afford it—the wage earners and their families. They are attracted by these seductive announcements and expect on account of the size of the concern from whom they buy that they will get the article advertised, and they should get it, but they frequently get a substitute which is an imitation of the genuine.

"Many reputable merchants who formerly advertised are discontinuing, because, as they say, when they advertise they give the correct name and the honest price of a genuine article, while in the next column of the newspaper there may be inserted an advertisement describing an imitation article under the same name as the genuine article, and quoted at a price at which it is impossible to furnish the genuine article. This is an injustice to the honest merchant who pays for his advertisements and expects results and it is a great injustice to the purchasing public. Misleading advertisements attract trade, and the customer, believing the advertisement, is deceived, and there appears to be no redress after the purchase made from the stores that resort to fraudulent advertising.

"A few years ago a New York newspaper severely criticised one of the New York department stores for making false statements in the newspapers. Every honorable business man respected the newspaper for the stand it took. No self-respecting newspaper or individual can afford to uphold wrong over right. I want it distinctly understood that I am not

LATTIMER MURDER TRIAL

Sheriff Martin and His Deputies, Charged with Unlawfully Killing Strikers, Declared Not Guilty.

JURY TOOK BUT ONE BALLOT

The Defendants Remain Under Bond and May Be Required to Answer to the Many Other Indictments Standing Against Them.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 9.—The jury in the case of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, charged with the killing of the strikers at Lattimer, on Sept. 10 last, this morning returned a verdict of not guilty.

Long before the time for court to convene there was a big crowd waiting to gain admission to the courtroom, and when the doors were thrown open there was a wild rush, but only a limited number was admitted. Judge Woodward did not take his seat on the bench until 10:05 o'clock, the jury coming in a few minutes later. When the jurors had taken their seats the roll was called, each man answering to his name. The clerk then asked: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

The foreman replied: "We have," at the same time handing the clerk the written verdict, which was promptly passed to Judge Woodward.

After reading the verdict, the Judge returned the paper to the clerk. The latter, addressing the jury, said: "Gentlemen, your verdict in the case of the Commonwealth versus James Martin and others is not guilty; so say you all?"

"We do," was the reply.

The jury was then polled, and each juror answered "Not guilty!" as his name was called. There was an attempt at applause, but it was quickly suppressed by the Judge.

When the jury retired last evening they took only one ballot, and it was unanimous for acquittal. It is said the jury was prepared to render a verdict before leaving the box. The ballot was taken only for form's sake.

After the jury had been thanked and discharged by Judge Woodward, District Attorney Martin asked that the defendants be required to continue their bail bond, as there are still seventeen indictments for murder hanging over them and thirty-eight for feloniously wounding. The bond was continued as requested. District Attorney Martin says he has not decided what to do with these other cases, but will confer with the prosecuting committee. This committee, it is said, will insist upon further prosecution.

The trial began Tuesday, Feb. 1, and continued for five weeks, about 150 witnesses being called by the Commonwealth and the defense. The case was bitterly fought by both sides and has excited more interest than any ever tried in this section of the State.

ADIRONDACK LEAGUE CLUB.

Annual Meeting Held at the Board of Trade and Transportation.

The annual meeting of the Adirondack League Club was held yesterday at the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, 203 Broadway, and was largely attended. The reports of the Board of Trustees and the Treasurer showed that during the past year the club sold to the State 14,000 acres of land, known as the Adgate tract, for which it received $56,000, enabling it to pay off a large block of its bonds. It still owns 91,000 acres of fine game preserves in the Adirondacks.

The report of the Game and Fish Committee showed that 157,000 trout were raised to yearlings in the club's hatchery at Comb's Brook last season and distributed among the waters on the club preserve. There are now in the hatchery trays 154,000 brook trout eggs, 185,000 salmon, 100,000 Atlantic salmon, and 250,000 frost fish.

The catch of trout last season amounted to 4,150; 42 deer were killed, 23 bucks and 19 does, 10 less than the year previous, the falling off being due to the enforcement of the State law against hunting with dogs.

The following officers were elected: President—William H. Boardman; Vice President—Warren Higley; Secretary—Frederick A. Booth; Treasurer—Spencer Aldrich. Five Trustees were also elected to take the place of those whose terms expired yesterday. The new Trustees are Robert F. Wilkinson of Poughkeepsie; William G. De Witt, Louis P. Jones, Gen. Samuel Thomas, and George H. Johnson of Bridgeport, Conn.

FIVE SEPARATE PENSIONS.

Surprising Charge Against a Mexican War Veteran.

From The Philadelphia Record, March 6.

Charged with swearing falsely in an application for a pension, George Watson, an inmate of the almshouse, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail for trial by United States Commissioner Craig. He is seventy-six years old, and is said to have been drawing pensions under five different names. He first became a pensioner on Sept. 24, 1847, as the result of injuries received on board the Savannah during the Mexican war. His other pensions are said to have been obtained under the names of comrades who served with him.

The charge on which he was committed yesterday was that on Dec. 8, 1896, in applying for a pension, he had sworn that he had not been in the naval or military service of the United States since his discharge from the Savannah, in 1847. Testimony was submitted, however, to show that he had served on several vessels during the rebellion, and also that he had in various other applications given his name as George Kelly, Henry Rodgers, James Smith, Charles Anderson, and Frederick Daggett. It was also testified that he had served a term of seven years in the State prison at Charlestown, Mass., for pension frauds to which he pleaded guilty.

Special Pension Examiner Jefferson testified that Watson had admitted to him having made fraudulent applications for pensions, one in the name of George Kelly for injuries received on the Savannah, and another in the name of Charles Watson, for injuries received on the Pawnee in the civil war.

The old man said he had no one to go his bail, and he was committed to Moyamensing.

No-License Gain in Massachusetts.

From The Boston Transcript, March 8.

Three hundred and twenty-one of the towns of the Commonwealth held their annual meetings yesterday. Aside from matters exclusively of local importance, the principal feature of interest in these meetings was the action of the different communities upon the liquor-license question. Several of the towns, including Ashland, where last year there was a tie, joined the license column, while six towns changed from yes to no. These are Natick, Athol, Medway, Holliston, Scituate, and Orange. The towns changing from no to yes are Rockland, Amesbury, Dracut, Ashland, Hardwick, Lakeville, and Belchertown. While the upholders of the license policy make a gain of one in the number of towns that declare for license, the no-license people have gained to their side the large towns of Natick, Athol, and Amesbury; so that, reckoning by population, the victory can fairly be claimed by the no-license workers.

Forger Sentenced in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 9.—Warren D. Merwin, charged with forging the name of C. W. Jacobson to two checks—one for $500 and the other for $350—was found guilty in the Superior Criminal Court this afternoon and sentenced by Judge Elmer to four years in State prison. The trial had been in progress nearly two weeks.

Died of Nose Bleeding.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 9.—Miss Lou May Fisher, aged sixteen, daughter of John Fisher, died at her home at Pamocha this afternoon from nose bleeding. The hemorrhages began about a week ago.

Philadelphia Firm Embarrassed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Executions aggregating $49,850 were issued to-day against George Deb Keim & Co., limited, harnessmakers, in favor of various creditors.

No War.

From The Philadelphia North American.

There will be no war if Spain can avoid it and we can avert it.

WAGE-EARNING CHILDREN.

Overwork Out of Compulsory School Hours Is a Terror to London Youth.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

It will probably astonish many people to learn that the employment, as wage earners, of children attending full time in our elementary schools is suspected of being carried to such excess that a petition for a departmental inquiry into the matter is being pressed for. The hours imposed by the schools and the standard set by the Educational Department are commonly supposed to be sufficiently exacting in their demands upon the energies of a child under twelve or thirteen years of age, but a summary of facts collected by a special committee composed of members of the Women's Industrial Council proves that grievous cases of overwork, out of school hours, exist, and that the amount of employment imposed makes it impossible that the best educational results should be attained.

This inquiry, which took place last year, and which embraced fifty-four board schools situated in various parts of London, showed that 5 per cent. of the children attending them were actually working for wages, the returns being made from the higher standards only. This does not include the far larger number working for their parents: a form of employment which is held by many to be one of the worst features of home industries.

Boy Labor.

Boys are chiefly employed by shops, serving, doing errands, carrying milk, or delivering coal; also as boot and knife cleaners in lodging houses or as street sellers and newspaper boys. Two hundred and forty-nine between the ages of ten and fourteen are returned as working over twelve hours on Saturday. Thirty-one of these work sixteen hours, thirty-eight till midnight, seven work over fourteen hours, and one for seventeen hours, while on ordinary week days from four to six hours of work is habitually added before and after school. A boy of fourteen works as handy boy in a wood and coal store for forty-five hours on the first five days of the week, sixteen and a half hours on Saturday, and six and a half hours on Sunday, receiving 2s. a week and his food. One of twelve is employed from 5 P. M. to 10 P. M. on Fridays and from 8:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. on Saturdays. A child of eleven works in a greengrocer's shop on Saturdays from 7 A. M. to 11:30 P. M. and from 4:30 to 8 on every other night, for the handsome remuneration of 1s. a week. The hours of a florist's boy, aged thirteen, are from 8 A. M. to 1:30, from 5:30 to 9:45, and on Saturdays from 6 A. M. to midnight; while a child of seven, described as "a wonderfully bright, intelligent boy," helps in a cheesecart from 7 to 10 every night for 1s. a week.

Girl Labor.

The employment of girls is less easy definitely to substantiate, so many being returned as uncertain, or as "minding baby" for a neighbor for a few pence a week, but numbers admittedly work for long hours at such trades as sack and brush making, trouser finishing, buttonholing, and matchbox making. One girl of ten works for seven and a half hours a day; two and a half before school, which means beginning about 6 A. M., the best part of an hour at midday, four hours after school, and all day on the Saturday "holiday." "All day" on Saturday is, indeed, a very common return, and this is no play-work, but hard, unremitting toil, such as wearies grown men and women. What can we expect of physical or intellectual development under such conditions? Small wonder that teachers on all hands testify that the little wage-earners come to school dull and sleepy; that their strength is too heavily taxed, and that "they have no real childhood." The system presses most heavily upon the brightest and most intelligent, who are able to pass the standards and leave school earliest, and in great measure nullifies the care that is being exercised to secure a good education to the children of the nation. Many small boys are employed late on Saturday night as shop-watchers; that is, to watch the open stalls upon which goods are exposed in the narrow streets; this strolling up and down for hours outside being a sufficiently ungenial pursuit for a cold or wet Winter's night.

The Trained Casual.

By the time they grow up, these children have imbibed a taste for casual occupation, and no attempt is made to secure adequate and specific training. This may account in part for the fact that out of all the boys who left the London elementary schools in 1895, under 1,000 were traced to skilled employment, while over 8,000 had drifted into the ranks of unskilled labor.

It is by no means always the poorest parents who thus exploit their children's powers; in some of the humblest homes the teachers find real sacrifices made and consideration evinced for the child's best good; while the fathers of many of those who are losing youth and health and the chance of rising in the future, for a miserable shilling or two a week, are constantly returned as "foreman" or "carman," or in other good positions.

Such parents have no scruple about taking their children from school as soon as the compulsory standard is passed. In some towns scarcely any children remain at school after the eleventh year, and in many districts children of ten, especially if above the average in intellect, are exempted from further attendance.

Gold in Oregon.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Mrs. A. Hacheney, who is visiting the family of City Treasurer Hacheney, has received a letter from a friend in Grant County, in which mention is made of the rich strike lately made near there by a Mr. Guker, who is now called a millionaire. From a pan of decomposed quartz he washed out gold valued at $700, and the letter states that he has bushels of such rock. City Treasurer Hacheney says that he and his brother had a claim forty years ago on a big landslide from the mountains where Guker has made his strike. Many thousands of dollars were taken out of this slide, and many have been looking ever since to find where the slide came from. After forty years, Guker has found the place, and has no need to go to Klondike.

Mrs. Stowe's Hartford Home Sold.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant, March 9.

The well-known homestead of the late Harriet Beecher Stowe, situated on the west side of Forest Street, was yesterday sold, through the agency of A. J. Glazier, to Miss Frances Z. Niles, daughter of the late Jonathan Niles, who will occupy it for her own home in April, after making some few changes to suit her taste. The place is one of the pleasantest on the street, aside from its historic recollections, its surroundings adding to its attractiveness. Mrs. Stowe's daughters have continued to occupy it since Mrs. Stowe's death.

Easter Hats Barred.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

"All hats off" is now the rule in one of the Presbyterian churches in Chicago. The minister said he was tired of preaching to a single row of faces before a forest of millinery, and he asked that the ladies keep their hats off during service. It is safe to predict that the Easter Sunday attendance of that church will be the smallest on record.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4 A. M.—719 Third Avenue; William Rosenbladt; damage, $600.

8:35 A. M.—699 Third Avenue; John Dilklord; damage, $25.

9:10 A. M.—172 Eldridge Street; Mason Levi; damage, $100.

2:15 P. M.—128 Allen Street; Otto Markowitz; no damage.

2:50 P. M.—157 East Nineteenth Street; Henry Wreckley; damage slight.

3:50 P. M.—543 West Sixty-fourth Street; A. Jacobs; damage, $5.

5 P. M.—242 East Fortieth Street; Mary Curry; damage slight.

5:10 P. M.—58 Ann Street; Standard Printing Company; damage slight.

5:50 P. M.—73 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; M. McKenna; damage, $5.

6:40 P. M.—942 East Thirty-ninth Street; Samuel Hardmeiger; damage, $5.

9:15 P. M.—1,860 Third Avenue; J. Johnson; damage, $25.

9:40 P. M.—110 East Broadway; A. Saliven; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 9.—The plant of the Trott Baking Company was destroyed by fire early this morning, entailing a loss estimated at about $45,000, with $23,000 insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—The big fur felt factory of the H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company, at Twenty-fourth and Hamilton Streets, was damaged by fire to the extent of $30,000 to-day. The loss is covered by insurance.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES

Their Validity to be Tested by the Civil Service Reform Association.

CORPORATION COUNSEL TO AID

Secretary McAneny Says Mr. Whalen Is Ready to Help in Having the Question Settled—Letter from Controller Coler.

The Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association met at the City Club last night to map out its plan of campaign for the maintenance of the civil service regulations in this city. William G. Low presided.

It was decided that the association will contest the validity of the new rules put into effect March 5 on the ground that their approval by the State board is necessary. This claim will be based upon the principle of law that the charter, as an act of the Legislature, does not repeal any existing laws that are not contrary to it. The old law of 1883 provides that the State board must approve the regulations adopted by the municipal board, and the association contends that there is nothing in this act that clashes with the civil service sections of the charter.

George McAneny, secretary, said that the association expects the co-operation of the Law Department in bringing this question to an early issue.

"We are quite friendly," he said, "and the Corporation Counsel has said that he was ready to aid us in having the question of the validity of the new regulations determined.

"We also expect to test the constitutionality of the rules themselves, whether the point that they must be approved by the State Board be sustained or not, if the exemptions continue. Some very important positions have been placed in the non-competitive or exempt class. Among them are Superintendents of hospitals and asylums, Wardens of prisons, Fire Marshals, Inspectors of Combustibles, &c. These places are of such importance that they require a rigid examination of prospective appointees.

"We shall also contest appointments when more than one is made under one exemption in 'conddential' places. I do not think that the business of a public office needs to be 'confidential.'"

Mr McAneny also said that the association will contest the action of the department in removing employes on the ground of "reduction of force," when there is no reduction, and when new men are appointed in place of the ones removed. The only protection the charter gives is to provide against removals for political reasons, and requiring that reasons for removal be filed in the department. While this protection is not much, it may be sufficient to prevent removals for political reasons."

After the meeting Mr. McAneny said he had received from the Controller a reply to the letter he sent him a few days ago. The letter, Mr. McAneny said, was courteous and satisfactory. It is as follows:

George McAneny, Esq., Secretary, Civil Service Association, New York.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 5th inst., in regard to the legality of certain appointments made in the municipal civil service since Jan. 1, 1898.

I have requested from the Corporation Counsel an opinion as to the necessity for the approval of the new rules by the State Civil Service Commission, this being the most important legal point raised in your communication. As to the details in regard to employes who, as you state, have been improperly appointed, I beg to thank you for the information obtained in your letter. Each instance cited by you will receive the most careful consideration by the Department of Finance before payments are made of the salaries of such appointees.

I beg to assure you that I will, at all times, appreciate such assistance of this character as you may be able to offer, with a view of protecting the city and the Department of Finance from the results of any violations of the civil service law, rules, and regulations. Very truly yours,

BIRD S. COLER,
Controller.

MR. CROKER AND MR. HILL.

The Tammany Leader Declares He Has No Quarrel with the ex-Senator—A Newspaper Attack.

The Morning Telegraph, which has been regarded as Mr. Croker's personal organ, yesterday made a bitter attack on David B. Hill and declared him an outcast from the Democratic Party because he did not publicly, or as far as is known privately, espouse the cause of the free silver candidate in the last Presidential campaign. The article accused him of having committed many meannesses in an attempt to hurt the Democratic organization in this city, and advises him to join "the farmers on the Hudson River if he wants to cut ice, because he will never again cut any ice in Democratic politics in this State."

Friends of Mr. Hill to whom the article was submitted laughed at it and quoted, "Let the galled jade wince." They said that after one blast from Mr. Hill, which had killed their pet press gag bill, it was natural that the "bosses" should feel sore.

Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the State Committee, said last night that he knew of no reason why Mr. Hill should be considered outside the Democratic Party. When Mr. Croker was asked about the article in The Telegraph, he said it was not an interview with him, and he knew of no quarrel between himself and Mr. Hill.

BUFFALO MERCHANTS' BANQUET.

Work of the Indianapolis Sound-Money Convention Approved.

BUFFALO, March 9.—A banquet was given at the Ellicott Club this evening by the Merchants' Exchange of Buffalo to 400 representative business men of this and other cities. In opening the proceedings, President Hefford of the Merchants' Exchange, who presided, said that the exchange felt that it was necessary and desirable that business men should come in closer contact with the work of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, and with that end in view the banquet was suggested.

The principal speeches of the evening were delivered by Judge Robert S. Taylor of Fort Wayne, Ind., and C. Stuart Patterson of Philadelphia. The assemblage was an intensely enthusiastic and patriotic one, every reference to National honor, President McKinley, and ex-President Cleveland being cheered vociferously.

THE GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Otto Steffen of the New York Turnverein the Winner.

About 1,500 persons witnessed the events for the gymnastic championship of the Amateur Athletic Union held under the auspices of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in the latter's theatre last night. Otto Steffen of the New York Turn Verein carried off the all-around championship medal after a close contest with John Bissinger. W. Haas of the Pastime Athletic Club received the largest number of points for tumbling, which was not included in the all-around championship events, the latter being decided on standing apparatus only. Following is the standing of the contestants in the all-around championship:

EVENTS.

Horizontal Bar.—Hess, 26½; Hanser, 23; Berndt, 40¼; Stebbin, 39; Bissinger, 42¾.

Parallel Bars.—Hess, 32; Manser, 29—; Berndt, 39¼; Steffen, 41; Bissinger, 34.

Side Horse.—Hess, 35½; Berndt, 25½; Stebben, 40¾; Bissinger, 40.

Long Horse.—Hess, 35¼; Berndt, 33½; Stebben, 34½; Bissinger, 35½.

Total—Hess, 127¾; Manser, 52¾; Berndt, 138½; Steffen, 156¼; Bissinger, 151¾.

Elkes and Taylor to Race.

The National Track Association yesterday offered to match Harry D. Elkes, winner of the six-day race at Pittsburg, against Major Taylor, the colored rider, for a race of thirty-five miles, each rider to be allowed unlimited pace. The manager of Taylor announces that the challenge will be accepted, and the event probably will be run on the Manhattan Beach cycle track. A side wager of $500 will probably be put up.

Velcrema

Lundborg's—quickly allays the irritation of the skin due to exposure. Excellent after shaving.

SPANISH MINISTER HERE

Senor Louis Polo y Bernabe, de Lome's Successor, Arrives on the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

HE WILL STRIVE FOR PEACE

Says He Is Glad to be Here Again, and Hopes to Find Matters as Pleasant as He Did During His Former Stay.

Señor Louis Polo y Bernabe, the successor to Señor Dupuy de Lome as Minister from Spain to the United States, arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. from Gibraltar. He was met at the Hoboken pier by Consul General Baldasano and son, First Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington P. Soter, Military Adjutant La Casa, Vice Consul Fabregas Sotelo, M. Castillo, President of the Spanish Benevolent Society, and a number of other distinguished Spaniards. He came accompanied only by two servants, his wife, who is the daughter of Señor Mendez y Vigo, present Ambassador of Spain at Berlin, being now on a visit to her parents. She will arrive in May.

Señor Polo himself attended to his baggage, which consists of twenty-four pieces of various descriptions, sixteen belonging to him personally and eight containing the property of his two valets.

Considerable delay was experienced in getting the baggage passed by the customs officials, but the Minister exhibited no impatience. He stood about, chatting with his new acquaintances and being constantly introduced to later arrivals. At first he positively declined to be interviewed on any subject, and when closely pressed for a word walked in among a group of newspaper men and, politely lifting his hat, said, with a smile, "Good-bye." Finally, however, through the good offices of D. Bonsanno, an Italian commission merchant of this city, who had been his constant companion on board the vessel, he decided to make a short informal speech. The new Minister speaks excellent English, though with a marked accent. He said:

"I am very glad indeed to come back to the United States. I like this country, and I like American ways. I lived here eight years, and was as sorry to leave as I am glad to come back. I have always received the most courteous treatment at the hands of the American citizens, and have no doubt I shall have the same experience henceforth."

He would under no circumstances discuss the present political situation in Spain or in this country, remarking: "I shall be sure to keep my mouth shut, just like Gen. Woodford in Madrid." This with a wink and significant smile.

Genial Democratic Ways.

From Mr. Bonanno, however, to whom the Minister had spoken freely during the trip across, it was learned that Señor Polo entertains the highest hopes for a peaceful solution of the present questions between Spain and the United States. Mr. Bonnano said:

"Señor Polo and I spent a great deal of time together on board the steamer, and I have never in my life met a more charming man. It was hard in fact for me to believe that he is a trained diplomat. He has none of the hauteur that diplomats usually have. All the time he was on board he laughed, joked, and even danced with the young ladies we had on board, conversed with anybody that would come along, and acted in a thoroughly democratic way.

"I told him that, while a born Italian, I was an American citizen and as much of a patriot as any born American. He seemed delighted, and said he hoped that the relations between the United States and his country would always be friendly. He said he would do all in his power to promote peace and good will between the two Governments, and as he knew Americans well and knew them to be a level headed people he had no doubt that whatever temporary difficulties might arise they would be amicably and wisely settled."

Mr. Bonanno also gave an account of a dinner which was given by Capt. Högemann on Tuesday night to six passengers, including Señor Polo, Judge Ignatius C. Grubb of Delaware, Mr. and Mrs. La Lanne of Philadelphia, and himself and Mrs. Bonanno. Judge Grubb presided and called upon Mr. La Lanne for a speech. The latter responded, and after the usual felicitations to the captain on the voyage along to the Minister's duties at his new post, expressing the hope that he would find a smooth path before him. The Minister replied briefly, thanking the speaker for his good wishes and remarking that he entertained the belief that nothing but cordial relations would exist between the United States and all other nations of Europe.

As soon as the formality of passing Señor Polo's baggage had been gone through, the entire party was driven to the Waldorf-Astoria, and, after a short rest, the Minister took dinner with Consul General Baldasano and the other officials. He left for Washington on the midnight train over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Señor Polo is a short, squat man, with iron gray hair and full Spanish beard. His face is broad, and his mouth firm and large, and seems to wear an almost perpetual smile. He is a fine linguist, and has many other accomplishments, being a prolific writer, especially on commercial matters, to which he has devoted careful study. He is forty-five years old, and a son of Admiral Polo, who served as the Spanish Minister at Washington from 1872 to 1875.

His Diplomatic Career.

When only twenty years old Señor Polo entered the Diplomatic Service as Attaché in Washington. At the retirement of his father, in 1875, he was promoted to the Third Secretaryship, and served in that capacity for six years, making himself thoroughly familiar with American institutions during his residence here. In 1882 he was appointed Second Secretary at The Hague, and three years later was called to the Foreign Office in Madrid. Shortly afterward he was made Minister, his first station in that capacity being at Cairo, after which he was sent to Brazil. Lately he has occupied the position of Chief of the Commercial Section of the Foreign Office at Madrid.

His appointment by the Sagasta Ministry to the important post at Washington created considerable comment in Spain, as he was promoted over the heads of several other diplomats, who thought themselves entitled to promotion by virtue of priority. Señor Sagasta, however, decided upon him as the best fitted to handle the present situation, relying upon his training under Admiral Polo, who was a most successful diplomat at Washington, and dealt with some delicate questions while in office, to the satisfaction of both Governments.

Princeton's Football Manager.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 9.—At a mass meeting of the student body to-day, D. S. Cook of Evanston, Ill., was elected manager of the university football team for next year. William McIlvaine Robinson of Buffalo, N. Y., was chosen assistant manager, and at the same meeting Tracy Harris of New York City and C. C. Cuyler of New York City were elected to succeed themselves as members of the Graduate Advisory Athletic Committee for a term of three years, beginning with the present month.

Chess with Cambridge and Oxford.

LONDON, March 9.—Mr. Cecil Tattersall, President of the Cambridge University Chess Club, says, with reference to the challenge of the American universities, that Cambridge will make every effort to arrange a match, eight players a side, to occur shortly after Easter, and he adds that Oxford will in all probability join Cambridge in the matter.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Why cough and have a dangerous affection attack the lungs, when Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure you? For sale everywhere. 25 cents.

THE GARDEN HORSE SALE

The Stallion Oro Wilkes Sold, After Lively Bidding, to J. W. Daly for $4,700.

HIGH PRICE FOR A BLACK COLT

Gen. Tracy Was an Interested Bidder for Two Animals, and Offered $4,000 for Wilkes and $2,900 for Mary Best.

The horsemen who gathered in Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon and evening to witness the closing-out sale of the horses of the San Mateo Stock Farm of California were not disappointed in their expectation that Oro Wilkes, 2:11, the eight-year old son of Sable Wilkes and Ellen Mayhew, would call forth spirited bidding and a big price. The attendance was large, and the bidding on the high-class lot offered was strong enough to suit the consignors. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and F. C. Sayles were both anxious to secure Oro Wilkes, but after a lively bidding bout, in which Gen. Tracy bid up to $4,000, J. W. Daly secured the stallion for $4,700.

The most spirited bidding of the day was brought out when Mary Best, 2:12¼, was offered. The same three bidders who sought to buy Oro Wilkes were after the mare, and for a while it looked as if Gen. Tracy would secure her. His final offer was $2,900, but an additional fifty-dollar bid from Mr. Sayles, who is a prominent horseman of Providence, R. I., secured her. The best-sold horse in the consignment was a black colt, a yearling, by Oro Wilkes-Mary Best, by Guy Wilkes, which brought $1,025. The colt was bought by I. E. Cochran of Chester, Penn., and it was a matter of surprise to many of the horsemen that a yearling, even though so well bred, should bring that sum.

The horses sold for $200 or over, with their breeding, the names of the purchasers, and the prices are as follows:

THE PROPERTY OF SAN MATEO STOCK FARM.

Bay gelding, 3 years, by Sable Wilkes-Menlo Belle, by Menlo; W. Gray, Fall River, Mass. $260

Brown gelding, 4, by Sable Wilkes-Mamie Kohl, by Steinway; C. T. Jackson, Paterson, N. J. 440

Black gelding, 4, by Sable Wilkes-Flora Grande, by Le Grande; H. E. Demarest, East Orange, N. J. 650

Bay colt, 2, by Sable Wilkes-Flora Grande, by Le Grande; I. E. Cochran, Chester, Penn. 280

Black filly, yearling, by Oro Wilkes-Flora Belle, by Alcona; I. L. Goff, Providence, R. I. 270

Black colt, yearling, by Oro Wilkes-Mary Best, by Guy Wilkes; I. E. Cochran, Chester, Penn. 1,025

Mary Best, (2:12¼,) ch. m., 4, by Guy Wilkes-Montrose, by Sultan; F. C. Sayles, Providence, R. I. 2,950

Oro Wilkes, (2:11,) blk. h., 8, by Sable Wilkes-Ellen Mayhew, by Director; J. W. Daly 4,700

Bay colt, 2, by Oro Wilkes-Roseate, by Guy Wilkes; John Dickerson, Goshen, N. Y. 235

Bay filly, 2, by Oro Wilkes-Blanche, by Arthurton; I. E. Cochran, Chester, Penn. 250

Bay colt, 2, by Guy Wilkes-Directress, by Director; John Dickerson 570

Annie C., br. m., 13, by Le Grande-Hannah Price, by Arthurton; F. C. Sayles 2,500

Brown filly, 2, by Sable Wilkes-Annie G., by Le Grande; Prospect Stock Farm, Portland, Oregon 800

Black filly, yearling, by Sable Wilkes-Hanna, by Le Grande; Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy 330

Signal Wilkes, ch. g., 7, by Guy Wilkes-Signal, by Del Sur; George Malcolm, Brooklyn 400

Clearwater Wins at Pool.

BOSTON, March 10.—The Clearwater-Keogh pool championship was won by Clearwater. The game ended at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, five furlongs. Miss Rowena won, Tewanda second, Mordecai third. Time—1:02¼.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, two-year-olds, half mile. Semicolon won, Oraibee second, Toluca third. Time—0:49¾.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Chihuahua won, Susiol second, Odds On third. Time—1:15.

FOURTH RACE.—Rancho Del Paso Handicap, one mile. Traverser won, Linstock second, Twinkler third. Time—1:40¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Paul Griggs won, Tea Rose III. second, Bellcose third. Time—1:14.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, one and one-eighth miles. Lincoln Ilf won, Red Glenn second, Paul Pry third. Time—1:55.

McCOY SAYS HE IS CHAMPION.

His Forfeit Has Not Been Covered and He Signs Articles for a Fight with Gus Ruhlin.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—"Kid" McCoy, in a signed statement to-night, lays claim to the middleweight and heavyweight championships of the world. He asserts that his forfeit of $5,000 has never been covered, and that under all laws of the prize ring he is entitled to both championships.

Personal notice had been served Fitzsimmons of the Kid's intentions. Closing his statement, McCoy says:

"Therefore, my challenge being unaccepted and my forfeit money uncovered, I claim the middleweight and heavyweight championships of the world, and will defend them according to the rules of the prize ring."

McCoy under his forfeit with Billy Madden to-night signed articles for a fight with Gus Ruhlin, another claimant for the championship. The articles call for a fight at catchweights to be held within three months before the club offering the largest purse or percentage. The gate receipts are to be divided, 65 per cent. to the winner and 35 per cent. to the loser. The match is to be for the world's championship.

LAKEWOOD GOLF CHANGES.

Officers Elected and Lease for the New Property Signed.

The members of the Lakewood Golf Club put the finishing touches to the plans for their new links at the club's annual meeting on Tuesday night. The meeting marked a new era in the club's history, for it is now an incorporated organization. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President—Robert B. Kerr; Vice President—John Miley; Secretary—Jasper Lynch; Treasurer—George W. Stockley; Board of Governors—The officers and Dr. Paul T. Kimball, W. A. Wheelock, Francis P. Freeman, the Rev. D. L. Schwartz, and Frank M. Freeman.

The lease of the new grounds, which was authorized two weeks ago, was signed, and the club is now in possession of Nathan Straus's dairy farm for five years. It was voted unanimously to begin work at once on the land for the new eighteen-hole course, and men started work yesterday. The land will be rolled, rough places leveled off, and a large plot which was devoted to corn-raising last year will be sown with grass seed. The farmhouse on the property will soon be vacated, and some alterations will be made preparatory to getting in proper shape for the future clubhouse.

The lease of the present links will expire July 1, and the club has applied for Thanksgiving week in which to give the opening tournament on its new grounds next Fall. Dr. Paul Kimball was elected Captain of the Golf Club for the coming year.

Oakland Golf Club Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Oakland Golf Club of Bayside, L. I., was held last night at Delmonico's. President W. B. Lawrence occupied the chair, and his annual address showed a prosperous club.

Five new members were then elected. They are S. Edson Gage, Edgar S. Turton, Newbald Leroy Edgar, J. H. Purdy, and Malcolm Montrose Graham. Among the amendments to the constitution was one adding an associate membership of twenty in addition to the regular limited membership of 150. Lawrence E. Emlee exhibited plans for an extension of the clubhouse, to cost $3,000, but the meeting adjourned without action on this proposition.

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EASTERN BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Schedule Adopted and Steps Taken to Suppress Rowdyism.

The Spring meeting of the Eastern Baseball League was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon, and a schedule for the season's games was adopted. The League also adopted the provisions for the suppression of rowdyism at baseball games which were promulgated at the meeting of the National League at St. Louis last week. President P. T. Powers was authorized to appoint three men to act as the Disciplinary Committee, and a number of names were suggested to him by the delegates present.

The Scranton (Penn.) and the Worcester (Mass.) Club were released from the League. It was decided that a club must be paid the fifty-dollar guarantee whether the game is postponed on account of rain or not. President Powers was given power to change the date or location of a game on request, but his decision can be overruled by a three-fourths vote of the Directors.

One Dumb-bell Record Broken.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Henry Leveson, of Chicago, has lifted two ten-pound dumb bells from his side to arms' length above his head 4,500 times in two hours and forty minutes, breaking the record, which was previously three hours.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. Elisha Dyer, Rhode Island; Judge Steverson Bourke, Cleveland.

HOLLAND—Oakes Ames, Boston.

IMPERIAL—Capt. S. H. Pearce, Seventeenth Madras Infantry, London.

MURRAY HILL—G. T. Emmons, United States Navy.

NETHERLAND—Baron Mihotto, Berlin.

WALDORF—A. Verner, Russian Vice Consul.

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Allan, T. T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. T. Allan, dry goods; Everett House.

Broughton, H. & W., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; S. W. Helm, millinery; Hoffman House.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss J. M. Manning, millinery, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; domestics and linens; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Bush & Bull Company, The, Williamsport, Penn.; A. F. Young, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.

Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; C. W. Fisher, silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Crosby & Ennist, Kingston, N. Y.; M. C. Crosby, notions and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Davis & Dozier, Dawson, Ga.; W. H. Davis, clothing; Sinclair House.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. B. Hartford, art goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dwyer Brothers, New Orleans, La.; E. G. Grau, notions, fancy goods, and laces; A. J. Dwyer, cloths, linens, and white goods; 48 Leonard Street.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. T. Edwards, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. W. Roggenbuck, notions and laces; 80 Franklin Street; Hotel

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Nanon—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
DALY'S—Lilli' Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—11:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—In Gay New York—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Oliver Twist—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Red Wallet—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11:00 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M. Matinée—2:00.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M to 11 P. M.
SAM T JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Lecture—3:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

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OF COURSE.

If we stop a moment to think of it it is very remarkable that the absolute obliteration of sectional lines in the vote in the House on the Defense bill excites no remark whatever. It is to-day as natural a thing that Gen. "JOE" WHEELER of Alabama, one of the most gallant of Confederate cavalry leaders, should greet Mr. CANNON'S report of the bill with a shout of applause as it was thirty years ago that Gen. WHEELER was barred from Congress by his Confederate commission. The men who fought each other in that fierce arbitration by the sword are now so completely American, their feelings, convictions, interests, are in such harmony on questions of National import, that their common action is no more doubted on one part than on the other.

Yet this fact, to which our familiarity blinds us, is not only of tremendous importance, but is wholly without precedent in the history of the world. Never was there so desperate and bloody a civil war, never so rapid and complete establishment of National unity. The historian of the next generation, sufficiently remote to catch the perspective of our rapidly moving National changes, will see this more plainly than we, and he will find more interesting than the great struggle the story of the recovery from it, of the new start on a broader and more fruitful career. When he strikes, in The Congressional Record, the vote on the Defense bill, "Yeas, 311; nays, 0," he will realize more keenly than we do how wonderful a thing it is that that little cipher expresses all there is remaining of disloyalty to that Union for which the war was fought.

LEAVE IT TO THE PRESIDENT.

The behavior of Congress during these unquiet days is surprising and exemplary. It compels praise and restores confidence in the fundamental stability of the American character. Under untroubled skies the wild colts will play and kick up their heels in defiance of good manners and the country's displeasure. The "rumble of the distant drum" sobers them instantly. There has been no unseemliness, no perverse use of a serious occasion for buncombe. Neither in the Senate nor in the House has there been any attempt to invade the domain or to force the hand of the Executive. Party spirit has been stilled. Republicans and Democrats, silver men and Populists, have united to show to the world a fine example of the truth of the old saying that domestic politics cease at the frontier.

The unanimous vote of the House in passing Mr. CANNON'S resolution to put fifty millions in the hands of the President for National defense, and the passage of the bill in the Senate without debate and without one opposing vote, will go upon the page of history. It stirs the pride and patriotism of the people. A united front is a tower of strength. It makes the "other fellow" think twice.

In the expected course of events Congress will be put to further, and it may be to much severer, tests during the next few days or weeks. The report of the Maine Court of Inquiry may be laid before it and the country at any moment. Whatever the finding may be we hope Senators and Members will steadily follow the path of wisdom they have hitherto pursued in trusting these grave international questions to the judgment and the initiative of the President. He is in close touch with both houses. He has the confidence of Congress and of the country, and he is worthy of it. We trust there will be no attempt to usurp his prerogatives or forestall his decisions.

There will be another occasion of grave anxiety for the country when the reports of Consuls upon the condition of the people of Cuba are laid before Congress. They have been called for by joint resolution. It is possible that they may be supplemented by a report of the more recent personal observations of Senator PROCTOR. Enough has transpired already to warn us that these chronicles of misrule and misery will stir men to pity and belike to anger. They will present at once the ultimate problem, the burning question, of our relations with Spain.

Then there will be supreme need of calmness and self-control. The matter will be too grave for froth and fury. It will be no time for the appeals of the speechmaker or for vexing the Administration with meddlesome resolutions. Then will be the hour for statesmanship. Better leave it to the President and his advisers.

Meanwhile, every man of reason and judgment must admit the distinctly pacific influence of the fifty-million-dollar appropriation. In the first place, the manner of it gives the impression, and a perfectly truthful impression, of great resources. How this amount of spare cash happened to be in the Treasury is not a question either pertinent or timely. The main thing is that this great sum is at once placed in the President's hands without the delay of raising it by borrowing or taxation. The lookers-on in the European capitals where the business of making ready for war is perfectly understood will appreciate what this means. It gives us such a start in the race that unless the contestant acts on prodigiously bad advice he will not start at all.

Then the absolute harmony of mind and action between Congress and the President, and the evident full confidence of the country in the President and its readiness to support him to any extent make a somewhat imposing spectacle to any outsider who may be taking the measure of the country. All these things make war appear a vanishing dream. It is admitted that Spain cannot wage war unless she can borrow money at once and in large sums. Any banker who should propose to lend her money to go to war with the United States would become an object of grave medico-legal interest to his partners. With a powerful Government to back up the loan with an alliance, an arrangement for advancing money for the enterprise might be made, especially by a financial house that was loaded up with Spanish bonds and was fond of throwing good money after bad. But the reports, apparently pretty well founded, of a remarkably friendly feeling between Great Britain and the United States just at this time make such a venture improbable to the point of absurdity.

The keeping of the peace and not the making of war is the unmistakable tendency of every step that has been taken at Washington.

CUBA AND THE FAR EAST.

The London dispatches are entirely credible which assure us that the sympathy of England is with us in respect to Cuba, and also that England would be very glad of our support in the contest she is carrying on, and has thus far, with the exception of Japan, carried on single-handed, in the Far East.

England was bound to sympathize with us in Cuba. The insurrection there has made it impossible for any trading nation to do business with Cuba on satisfactory and mutually profitable terms. We have felt the most inconvenience from the insurrection, because normally we do more business with Cuba than anybody else. Great Britain has felt it next, because her interests are second only to ours. Besides the loss of our trade, we have also suffered the expense and annoyance of patrolling our own coast for years in order to prevent the transmission of supplies to the Cuban insurgents. We have grown weary of this and have insisted that Spain shall pacify the island within a reasonable time, the date of which we have not fixed. How she shall pacify it we have not pretended to say, but we have said that the state in which she keeps it is not tolerable. Our position is also, and necessarily, the British position. The comments of the British press upon the Cuban question differ from the comments of the Continental press not so much because the British press is more friendly to us as because, in such a matter, as the representative of a trading nation, it knows better what it is talking about. It perceives what a serious nuisance the chronic condition of war in Cuba must be to the United States, and it refrains from imputing to us motives of "aggrandizement" and "conquest," since it knows our motive to be mere self-protection.

We are in fact fighting the British battle in Cuba. As we have often pointed out, Great Britain is fighting our battle in the East. This fact has not been as evident to our Government as it has been to our commercial classes. If it had been, we should before this have at least taken the trouble to express our sympathy with the British contention for open ports in China. That would have cost nothing and it might have meant a great deal. Now it is possible that Russia and France, in making acquisitions in China, may have kept the word of promise to the ear only to break it to the hope. Great Britain may be forced to take her compensations, as her declaration intimated that she might do, in acquisitions on her own account. In that case we shall be welcome to them on the same terms with herself. But it does not follow that we can continue to do business with China on as favorable terms as heretofore, if a Russian or a German tariff takes the place of the Chinese tariff. And our trading interests in China are second only to those of Great Britain, as her trading interests in Cuba are second only to ours.

A declaration of approval by the United States of the contention of Great Britain in respect to the Far East would be of great value to her. A declaration of approval by Great Britain of the contention of the United States in respect to Cuba would be of great value to us. And the declaration would, in each case, accurately represent the interest of the nation by which it was made.

THE WILKESBARRE TRIAL.

There has been a general feeling, since the testimony began for the defense in the trial of Sheriff MARTIN and his posse at Wilkesbarre, that the facts would not permit a verdict of guilty. The acquittal reached by the jury yesterday morning was inevitable on the evidence and on the clear and impartial statement of the law by Judge WOODWARD.

The spectacle of a Chief Officer of the law and a half hundred of his deputies undergoing a trial for their lives because they had performed their plain duty with judgment and courage is not a pleasing one. But, on the whole, it is well that the trial was had. The manner in which it has been conducted by the counsel provided by a special committee, the manifestation of angry passions that has attended every stage of the trial, the brutal and sordid manner in which these passions have been stirred and exploited by a portion of the press—New York furnishing the most extreme and degraded example—are all sufficiently shocking to fair-minded persons. But there now remains the fact that a trial has been had, that the truth has been brought out, and that a jury of the vicinage has found the monstrous charge of murder baseless. If we ask how it was, on the facts as they are now known, and as they must in great part have been known to the Grand Jury, that an indictment for murder could have been brought in, the only answer is that the Grand Jury must have felt that it was better to subject the wild stories told to them to the searchlight of a regular trial than to allow them to be spread without official disproof in the excitable community. If that was the motive of the Grand Jury it was a sound one.

The greatest praise is due to Judge WOODWARD for his conduct of the trial. He went to the verge of judicial discretion in admitting testimony for the prosecution and in deciding the law points raised by the strikers' counsel. When he was made the object of the vilest attacks by the sensational papers and received letters threatening his life, which were the logical outcome of the spirit aroused by these papers, his declaration of the course he should pursue was dignified and fearless. And in his charge to the jury he made it perfectly clear that if the evidence proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused were guilty of the acts and motives constantly ascribed to them in these papers, then they all were responsible for the act of that one who took the life of the man whose death was the basis of the trial. The acquittal was due to the fact that the evidence did not show guilt, but the contrary.

Judge WOODWARD'S statement of the rights and duties of the Sheriff and his deputies, and of the strikers involved in this case, was temperate, clear, and sound. His statement of what constituted intimidation, against which it is the duty of the State and its officers to protect its citizens, was as admirable as that of the entire freedom of workingmen, singly or in combination, to refuse employment on terms they chose to reject. It is a good thing that in Pennsylvania the workingmen should have so simple and intelligible a rule to go by as that laid down by Judge WOODWARD. If they will observe it there will be no danger of a renewal of the tragedy at Lattimer. But this affair brings out very plainly the terrible defects in the present American way of dealing with disturbances of this sort. Had the Sheriff had at his disposal a uniformed and trained force of police unquestionably there would have been no serious difficulty. A posse made up from the community in which such disorder prevails either must share the passions in which it originated or which it has aroused, or—what is nearly as bad—must be believed to share those passions. When it comes to the use of force these officers are at a grave disadvantage, because they excite animosity rather than respect, and because they are not in their organization and methods as formidable as policemen would be. Every State, and particularly such a State as Pennsylvania, ought to have a carefully trained State police, including a mounted force, capable of ready transportation wherever their services are needed. For such a force there is always plenty of useful work in ordinary duty in the rural regions now without a competent police, so that the added expense would be very slight. A score of mounted men of this sort could do more to prevent violence—which is far better than repressing it—than a hundred Deputy Sheriffs. The old method is as completely out of date as the system of village constables. It is useless at all times, and when serious need arises is sadly costly both in money and in human life.

"WAR FEELING."

There is no doubt at all that the authorization by Congress to spend fifty millions in the National defense is what it has been so often called, a peace measure. One remark was made in the debate by Mr. BROMWELL of Ohio which will greatly uplift the military and naval experts who have for years been crying aloud like wisdom and no Congressman regarding them. The time was, said Mr. BROMWELL, when mere numerical strength won or lost battles. "To-day a nation may be great in population, wealth, and natural resources and yet be absolutely at the mercy of a less powerful nation." That is what the soldiers and the sailors have been telling us all along and what Congress has suddenly discovered to be the fact. However peaceable we are we do not wish to be, nor mean to be, absolutely at the mercy of anybody.

There is absolutely no reason for war between Spain and the United States. Neither Government wants war. The Spanish Government, in the "semi-official note" it has just issued, not only gave proof of its own pacific disposition, but incidentally showed how "war scares" come about. The American jingoes, says the Spanish Government, made use of some declarations attributed to Secretary SHERMAN to prove that Spain was trying to provoke war, and the Spanish jingoes made use of them to prove that America was trying to provoke war. "It is essential that this double game should be ended," the note goes on, "in order to prevent the two countries from going to war without motive and without either of them desiring it."

This is an acknowledgment rather more explicit than we should have expected from a Spanish Government, that the destinies of the two nations are in the hands of their respective populations and that it is the feeling of the fifteen million Spaniards and the seventy million Americans, respectively, that is to determine the issues of peace or war between them. That is the fact, and it is a very important fact. The belief that war is inevitable tends to bring war. There have been wars, and great wars, for the bringing on of which the historians cannot account. The Crimean war was such a war. The incidents which led up to it were so inadequate to account for it that its English historian can explain the English share in it only by saying that England "drifted into war."

If we believe and the Spaniards believe that we are going to war, to war we shall undoubtedly go. But if there be no real cause for war we shall all be committing a tremendous crime or a colossal blunder in so doing. Whoever on either side tries to excite the "war feeling" or to bring about a belief that war is inevitable is a criminal. That has been the horrible industry of the jingo newspapers on each side. But there is no private individual who has not his share of responsibility. Whatever such an individual thinks tends to make up public opinion and whatever he says to make up the expression of it. Whenever he says that war is coming or that "it looks like war" he does something to bring war nearer. If he is properly sensible of the horrors of war he will do nothing to bring it on and his reason will assert her sway even in the presence of a new flood of extras. If everybody keeps his head and holds his tongue there can be no expression of war "feeling" when there is no real cause for war.

HOUSSAYE USES UP MAHAN.

"In the face of all the modern chorus about sea power and naval strategy, M. HENRY HOUSSAYE has had the audacity to show how small a part the navy has played in great wars of the last half century. In the Crimean war, neither the Russian nor the allied fleet was able to do much more than act as transports. In 1859, not an Austrian ship left port. Admiral TEGETTHOFF, it is true, beat the Italians at Lissa in 1866, but that naval battle had nothing to do with the fate of Venice, which was decided by the Prussian needle guns. In the Franco-German war the French fleet was practically of no account except as the marines went ashore to fight in the fortifications. At this time, when we all follow Capt. MAHAN so glibly, it is well to have such considerations as these of M. HOUSSAYE'S called to mind."—The Evening Post.

Yes, and there was SHAYS'S Rebellion, in Western Massachusetts. Every schoolboy knows that those bloody-minded outlaws were put down while the navy, without firing a shot, lay idle and impotent below Enfield Dam. In King PHILIP'S war the navy never struck a blow. The achievements of HULL and DECATUR and BAINBRIDGE and Commodore PERRY in the war of 1812 have been much overrated by writers like ROOSEVELT. It was the great battle of CHRYSLER'S Farm that did the business for the Britishers in that war.

In the battles of Gettysburg, Missionary Ridge, and Lookout Mountain the really decisive fighting was done by the land forces, not by the navy, as Capt. MAHAN has impudently represented. The three gunboats that GRANT sent to the lava beds against the Modocs were of very little assistance in avenging the death of the lamented CANBY.

The breadth and admirable candor of Monsieur HOUSSAYE'S method make it a pleasure to co-operate with him in the effort to make the glib MAHAN call in his trumpery books. We had quite forgotten the Chicago strike—that is another case in point, quite as good as HOUSSAYE'S illustration of the Franco-German war.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"We do not believe," declares The Electrical Review, "that the large majority of telephone users of the country favor the reduction of telephone rentals." This is the opinion of an expert, but of an expert in telephones, not in telephone users, and, therefore, we venture to assert the belief that not only do a very large majority of such users "favor" a reduction of the present rates, but that they are demanding it as a right, and will before long enforce their will upon the stupidly extortionate monopoly which is so grossly abusing privileges granted by a too generous public. The only evidence produced by the editorial Electrician in support of its position is a paragraph from a petition recently sent to the Ohio Legislature from Cincinnati, signed by 2,000 patrons of the local company. This document "respectfully represents" that "House Bill 130, purporting to reduce rates for telephone service, would, if enacted, impair or destroy that service, which is as delicate as it is valuable and dependent upon many conditions of good management, and that such legislation would be adverse to our interests as subscribers." Everybody knows how easy it is to get signatures to any petition whatever, and even if the Cincinnati people are content with the rates they pay, that proves nothing about the somewhat larger section of the Nation not included within Cincinnati's limits. One sentence from our valued contemporary's article, however, can be quoted with entire approval: "What the average telephone user desires is the best and most improved service at reasonable expense." The fiercest opponent of the telephone company does want exactly that, at exactly that price. The trouble is that, in New York, at any rate, we are paying an exorbitant amount for a service which is far from perfect. And it is hardly fair in The Electrical Review to say that only those New Yorkers—10 per cent. of all subscribers—who voluntarily contract for a special service, pay $240 a year for their telephones. The sum named is the regular charge for the sort of service which everybody wants and would have if he could afford it.

—Deep offense seems to have been taken by The Boston Transcript at recent comment in this column on the number of Boston "Professors" and "Reverends" who are expressing their belief in "faith-cure" methods, and who are protesting against any legislative action toward giving to sane men and women a monopoly for the treatment of disease. According to The Transcript, our remarks about the titles of these believers in the modern form of voodooism were simply "a thoughtless and gratuitous sneer." That is harsh language, and, coming from a paper for which we have long cherished a high regard, it cuts us to the heart, but conscious innocence of any intention to sneer at anything whatever will enable us to survive the wound. And The Transcript's rejoinder is not at all convincing. It says: "The character of the men who lead in the present resistance to the attack on freedom for 'mind-cure' treatment is such that their 'titles' are quite as impressive to people who know them at all as to those who so seldom see men of such disinterestedness and courage that they cannot conceive of them otherwise than as cranks." That is a good sentence on which to exercise a class in parsing, but it doesn't seem to prove much. Neither does the following: "By the way, the so-called 'Christian Science' Church in Chicago now attracts the largest congregations in that practical city. The Chicagoans will be sending missionaries to New York next, even as the Hindus send theirs to Boston." Chicago is one thing; Boston is—or was—another. What surprised and grieved us was the fact that Boston should supply a host of titled defenders for a sordid superstition, but if its old and once sober-minded newspapers have no hesitation in joining the ranks of the exorcists and necromancers, something else than grief or surprise is evidently what the case demands.

PERSONAL.

—Commander WILLARD H. BROWNSON, the officer who started for Europe yesterday to inspect the stock of warships now carried by English and other dealers in those expensive articles, is a man with a record. He is the only officer that ever ordered, in the way of real business, the firing of a gun on a vessel included in what is called our "new navy." It was in Rio Harbor, when Admiral BENHAM'S squadron was there to keep an eye on the rebels under MELLO, and to see that American interests did not suffer from the enthusiasm and energy with which that leader was attacking the supporters of the Brazilian Government. The Captain of an American sailing ship wanted to approach a wharf for the purpose of unloading his cargo. The commander of the insurgent iron-clad Guanabara desired to open fire in that direction, and ordered the American away. The latter, acting under advice from Admiral BENHAM, didn't go, and the Guanabara began to shoot, regardless of possible injury to the foreign craft. Instantly the Detroit, which was under BROWNSON'S command, sent a shot at the Brazilian vessel. It didn't hit her, but the hint was sufficient, and the Guanabara did no more bombarding until the American merchant vessel had completed unloading and was out of the line of fire. The episode was not a very thrilling or important one, but that was MELLO'S fault, not BROWNSON'S, and it illustrated the usual effect upon our so-called Latin neighbors of a little summary argument.

—People who read a recent interview with CHARLES H. CRAMP may have thought they perceived slightly interested motives underlying his remarks about a "syndicate of adventurers," which is trying to sell the Government a lot of second-rate warships. Such people should revise their views, for The Philadelphia Ledger says: "Grievous injustice might be done Mr. CRAMP by the publication of the report of this interview if it should not be understood by all readers of it that he is not only the builder of great ships, but the possessor of an infinite fund of wit and humor which he sometimes generously shares with the public." That makes the matter clear. It was not the shipbuilder who gave expression to a natural irritation at seeing a lot of "good money" going out of the country, but the possessor of an infinite fund of wit and humor, who was having fun with the public. The suggestion may not be out of order that Philadelphia jests should be accompanied with explanatory foot notes and a glossary. Their delicacy makes them rather puzzling in other parts of the country, and belated diagrams in The Ledger will not mitigate the humiliation of those of us who took it for granted that Mr. CRAMP, like other business men, discusses grave subjects gravely.

—At the recent sale in Chicago of Dr. P. H. CRONIN'S library there was no evidence whatever of a sentimental interest in the books that had been owned by the victim of a famous murder. Few except second-hand dealers were present, and most of the bidding was in cents instead of dollars. The highest price obtained, indeed, was $3, for a work on chess, and the doctor's collection of Irish histories and literature was sold with great difficulty. An amusing episode came when the auctioneer offered a copy of JOHN P. ALTGELD'S "Live Questions." Nobody would bid at all until two other books were added to increase the attractiveness of the "lot," and then it went for 15 cents. In explanation of the indifference shown by the Chicago public, the friends of Dr. CRONIN say it is by no means certain that these books were ever his. Some of the skeptics even assert that his library was scattered after the murder, and that the particular collection on sale belonged to Dr. JAMES A. PRINTY.

The Speeches in Congress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was altogether right and proper that the House should have been unanimous yesterday in voting the National Defenses bill. It was proper also that expression should have been given on the occasion to patriotic feeling and to the determination of our people to defend the honor of the country at any price. This was all as it should be. But neither right-minded Americans nor the world at large can approve of the speeches of Congressmen, several of which, in the excitement of the moment, were disgraceful. Take that of the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. ——, apparently with favor by the House, that "right or wrong, his was for his country"; not consider it to our credit that the deprecation by another honorable gentleman of the utterance on the occasion of hostile feeling toward Spain should be received with hisses.

JAMES HARNES.

New York, March 9, 1898.

SHIP PLANT FOR NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "W. H." contributes for THE TIMES of to-day a very interesting article on the possibility of remunerative shipbuilding in New York, citing Mr. Carnegie for his authority. I quite agree with him in his opinion that "we can compete successfully with the great yards or plants on the other side."

The shipbuilders know this as well as we do, and yet, with their superior advantages on the Delaware, they do not manifest any disposition to compete for ocean traffic. The reason is obvious. They have the monopoly of the coasting trade, in which their profits are enormous, and they would not be contented with the small profits of the Clyde shipbuilders. Should they come down to their level, their patrons in the coasting trade would demand the same prices they might accept for vessels in the transatlantic business; so they prefer to build, more profitably, for home use and leave the ocean traffic to foreigners.

Some years ago, before iron and steel had come down, as they now have, to European prices, Capt. George endeavored to carry out the scheme suggested by "W. H.," and established a shipyard in Philadelphia for this purpose. His motto was "Small profits and a large business." But he was boycotted and interfered with in every possible way by the old-established builders, and was forced to abandon his work. I apprehend that the coterie of shipbuilders on the Atlantic seaboard would pursue the same tactics now. Nothing will bring these gentlemen to their bearings but a repeal of our prohibitory law. That done, we should import very few ships from abroad, for we could get our own vessels, both for the foreign and domestic trade, for 25 per cent. less than we can get the latter now.

JOHN CODMAN.

New York, March 9, 1898.

FAITH CURE AND MEDICINE.

Attention was called in THE TIMES on Monday to some of the statements, made at a hearing in the Massachusetts State House, with regard to a proposed amendment of the law intended to put a stop to the "faith" and "mind" healers. The Legislative committee, having listened to sundry mind curers, faith healers, Christian Scientists, mesmerists, spiritualists, and druggists, and to William James, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard, reported against the amendment. The result is not well received by the medical profession. To-day's issue of The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal gives a long review of the proceeding. From its comments the following excerpts are taken:

In the name of liberty, Prof. William James of Harvard College appeared to protest in behalf of the Christian Scientists and mind healers. We quote his words, as reported:

"The mind curers and their public return the scorn of the regular profession with an equal scorn, and will never come up for the examinations. Their movement is a religious or quasi-religious movement; personality is one condition of success there, and impression and intuition seem to accomplish more than chemical, anatomical, or physiological information."

Prof. James's argument is based on three principal points:

(1) That the modes of treatment attacked are religious.

(2) That the Legislature, having no medical knowledge, has no right to legislate in medical matters.

(3) That the regular medical profession are trades unionists, influenced by their own methods and by a non-receptive conservatism.

The heart, once thought to be the seat of the emotions, is somewhat affected by the mental state, but not so far as to interfere with its purely mechanical functions. The heart is a pump which forces the blood from the ventricle through the lungs; if the lungs are obstructed, the blood regurgitates into the heart, its walls are overstretched and paralyzed, and it stops. In case, then, of any obstruction of the lungs, the heart can only continue to beat by being aided by rest and absence of effort; a quiet current may thus partially flow through the lung.

Near Boston, very recently, we are credibly informed, a man ill with pneumonia was under the sole care of a Christian Scientist. Here the will was called on by the reputed healer, and the patient told to will to be well, and all would be well. The sick man was directed to make an effort to get up and walk. He struggled to do so, but he walked to his death, for he never regained his bed alive.

Here the will failed; the pump was clogged, faith erred, the victim died.

Prof. James says: "The history of medicine is a really hideous history, comparable only with that of priestcraft."

Have we returned to mediæval superstitions, where ghosts walk and miracles abound? where cities rot and rivers stink? where the plague riots, where charms and prayers are the remedies, and where, if they avail not, all must die? A man has a right to poison himself, but not to poison others. "Science," says Mr. Buckle, "is the result of inquiry; theology is the result of faith. In the one the spirit of doubt, in the other the spirit of belief. In science originality is the parent of discovery, and is therefore a merit; in theology it is the parent of heresy, and therefore a crime."

Which will you take, blind credulity or open-eyed investigation? The royal touch, the water of Lourdes, the amulet, or vaccination, antitoxin, antisepsis?

Such cases as those narrated prove the faith cure valueless, unless based on anatomical and physiological knowledge. Faith may unhinge a hysterically contracted knee; it cannot control the eruption of scarlet fever, or remove the membrane of diphtheria.

Clairvoyance, the assumed Röntgen ray of faith, or spiritual insight, is useless to see with unless it knows what to look for and what to see. Goethe has somewhere said, "The eye sees only what it has the power to see," for special training and previous knowledge are requisite to understand or to utilize what one sees.

To pass to the second proposition. We quote from Prof. James:

"Were medicine a finished science, with all practictioners in agreement about methods of treatment, a bill to make it penal to treat a patient without having passed an examination would be unobjectionable, but the present condition of medical knowledge is widely different. * * * The hinge of my whole contention is that in strictly medical quarrels the State has no right to intervene."

To intervene between whom? With medical schools or systems the bill disclaimed interference. It claimed only the right to be satisfied that those who treat the sick by any method have some knowledge of the body they are to treat. Plumbing is a comparatively exact trade, but the State requires that the plumber shall be examined and licensed. Why? Because his calling affects human health. Electricity, on the other hand, is ill understood, employed with risk, subject to unexplained vagaries and accidents; it is notoriously an imperfect science. Yet the State has a right to regulate it because it endangers human life.

Steam power, gaslight, and other agencies come under the same category. Will you test your engineer and examine him? or call in the first fool who professes to know to sit on the safety valve of your boiler, instead of watching the steam gauge? We regulate such trades; shall we not enforce some method in the treatment and care of the sick?

As Dr. Harvey of the Board of Registration well says, "You cannot bury your sister or your daughter without medical opinion because the Commonwealth demands it; no one can be deprived of liberty and confined to an insane asylum without medical opinion; life insurance companies would become insolvent in a year without medical opinion; the City of Boston cannot have a Board of Health without medical opinion. Are we to be told that this State cannot have medical opinion of any kind? Contemplate what would be the results were the State to recognize the contention of these remonstrants. I say, with regret, that the chief remonstrants who have appeared here are opposed to every safeguard of the State pertaining to public health. They are opposed to all quarantine regulations, to Medical Examiners, to the compulsory law for vaccination, to the reporting of all contagious diseases."

To quote once more from Prof. James: "Now as to calling the Massachusetts Medical Society a trades union trying to legislate against scabs, I can hardly imagine any member of the society affirming that in the movement for the present bill trades-union motives are totally absent."

We had perhaps foolishly thought that ours was a profession and not a trade; that commercial motives, though indispensable to our living, were not the first in our minds. A trades union of self-denial, of charity of saving life at any cost—a Masonry of benevolence and of love—would more accurately describe most medical practitioners. They alone toil most without reward, and sacrifice themselves oftenest without fee. But let that pass. Doctors are men; some are selfish, all are human [illegible] after all to endeavor to [illegible] they are unwilling to receive new [illegible] Clustord and hypnotism; Brown-Sequard and epilepsy; the psychology of insanity; the growth of knowledge in neurology, with Horsley and McEwen. Are these signs of an insensible conservatism toward the great field of mental therapeutics? Have these men, or the ghosts of our fathers talking through mediums, and the revelations of Christian Scientists, done the most to clarify an obscure subject, to advance knowledge, to heal the mind and the body diseased? Physicians welcome, seek, try every new thing. If useful they adopt it; if not, they throw it aside. The educated mind, however, insists that the crucial test of experiment shall be applied by hands and eyes trained to see and observe, and familiar with the body in health and disease.

However, to quote once more from another speaker for Christian Science: "We claim that we derive our license to heal our fellow-men from a higher than human power." Hence we suppose they are not amenable to human laws. What more can be said? Only this: With the doctor, on his lonely calls and vigils, ride responsibility, anxiety, self-questioning, dimidence. Atra sedet cura. He tries all things; he seeks all things; he weighs all things; and with a single eye to his patient's recovery.

Would you prefer to trust yourself to the physician or to the metaphysician?

The Mocking Bird.

"Dreamer" in The Carrollton (Ala.) News.

Few persons in the South are aware of the fact that the mocking bird is found only in the South. Mason and Dixon's line is the north boundary line of its home, and it is seen in the North only in captivity. It is by far the sweetest singer of the feathered tribe. Switzerland may rejoice in the tuneful linnets; La Belle France glory in her soft-throated orioles; the Mediterranean isles exult in their liquid-voiced songsters; but our dear southland excels them all in the possession of the heaven-voiced mocking bird. I was told once of a young man who lost his mind because of the death of his betrothed a few months before their wedding day. The girls was not unlike dozens of other girls of the same community, except that she had a gloriously rich voice of peculiar sweetness. During the weeks of their betrothal the young man, an ardent lover of music, would insist at every visit on song after song. When she became ill and could sing no more for him he would wander out into the woods to listen to the birds. She died one day while he was away in the woods. It happened on that day he had been thrown into transports of delight with the sublime music of a mocking bird. When the bird had ceased he wandered back to the home of his betrothed, to learn that her spirit had departed during his absence. That was eleven years ago, yet that young man finds his love again whenever he hears the song of a mocking bird. He believes her spirit visited him that day in the woods in the form of the mocking bird that had sung so sweetly.

Ex-Confederates on War.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

We wish to put on record that the people of the South as represented by the inhabitants of this truly typical southern city are not anxious for war. We have felt the pulse of the people and are able to say with confidence that, whereas they would not hesitate to come to the defense of the Government, they deprecate war, especially one that has no good cause behind it and would confer no glory upon the Republic, though successful. This is the opinion of military men and civilians alike. All recognize further that a war with Spain would be very bad for our port interests. Commerce would be interfered with, if not stopped entirely for a time, and the present rapid development would receive a severe check. If we have to have war we will bear our part in it with bravery, but we do not want war. We know too well what war means.

Edwin Booth in Berlin.

From The Boston Journal.

Mr. Frederic, speaking of Forbes Robertson's undoubted success as Hamlet at Berlin, adds: "It is practically forty years since Phelps played there, and since then no English tragedian has challenged comparison with the great German exponents of Shakespeare." It is singular that Mr. Frederic does not allude to Edwin Booth's appearances at Berlin in January, 1883. His first appearance in Germany was at the Residenz Theater of that city as Hamlet, Jan. 11. The supporting company was German. The theatre was crowded. The applause was spontaneous, furious. Mr. Booth was called before the curtain over twenty times.

We are not quoting from the report of a press agent or from the account of a gushing biographer. We saw Mr. Booth at the Residenz Theater, and he then acted with a vigor and a fire that were often missed sadly in his performances in America in the early eighties.

Yellow Journalism at Its Worst.

From The Evening Journal—Extra No. 9.

To the jury who brought in the verdict, in the face of evidence overwhelming; to the Judge whose charge and general conduct have been as free from the judicial quality as the howling of a hyena, The Evening Journal extends the assurance of its most profound contempt.—Comment on the Lattimer trial.

NUGGETS.

His Limitations.

First Banker—What a breezy fellow your clerk is!

Second Banker—Yes; but he's not responsible for any of the drafts.—Boston Courier.

Not Sufficiently Explicit.

Timkins—Who is that solemn-looking man?

Simkins—Why, that's Crankleigh, the great society leader.

Timkins—Society for the suppression of what?—Chicago News.

Perplexed.

"I cawn't understand this blarsted country," said the English tourist. "Chap said to me: 'Golf makes me tired.' 'Ah,' said I, 'you play too much.' 'You're crazy,' said he, 'I don't play at all.' Now, how could he be tired?"—Philadelphia Record.

The Boss.

"What's your husband Mike doing now, Mrs. Murphy?"

"Runnin' one ave thim offis buildin's down town."

"What! Not Superintendent?"

"No, Sor. He's janitor."—Philadelphia North American.

PAST AND PRESENT.

"The lost and delicious leisure of the olden time."—Adam Bede.

Leisure is dead! ah, dear old Leisure!
Merciless Hurry reigns in his place,
Striving for gain is our only pleasure,
Gold is the prize of our life's mad race.

Sit and think!—at your peril you do it—
Scurry and bustle and bang and crash!
Wasting your time—that's the way they view it,
Everything's folly but gathering cash.

An hour at your dinner! 'tis shameful, shameful!
Twenty minutes is ample time—
Gobble it down, such dawdling is blameful,
You should be making an extra dime.

Oh, for the days of the sweet maid spinning,
Kettle humming on open hearth;
Ere all this artifice knew beginning,
Dear old days of our Nation's birth.

Days when the slow old coaches, crawling,
Gave us a chance to enjoy the scene.
(Now we fly with a speed appalling,
Nothing we see but a blur of green.)

Fine old inns by the road inviting,
Smoked and soaked with an honest cheer;
None of your rooms all paint and whiting,
Chill and cold with electric glare.

Sweet old games in the candle's glimmer,
Corners dim where we loved to sit—
Brighter our lights, but our joys are dimmer,
Romance! ah, little is left of it.

Ghost yarn telling was grandpa's glory—
Ugh! the ghost was there at your back!
Fancy telling that sort of story
To the tune of the radiator's crack!

Home delights one could revel deep in—
("Home!" 'twas the dearest word but one;)
Not just a skimpy box to sleep in,
After the daily task is done.

Good old parsons with good old sermons,
Slow, but sure in the narrow way—
None of your theological Herrmanns
Juggling the Word for a banker's pay.

What though the mail came but fortnightly,
Letters were letters in days of old;
Written lengthily, heartily, brightly,
None of your hasty scrawls and cold.

* * *

CHINA GOES TO THE CZAR

Her Minister Will Try to Get a Withdrawal of the Demand for Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan.

ULTIMATUM'S PERIOD EXPIRES

The Charge at Pekin Delays Action in Order that a Final Appeal May Be Made at St. Petersburg—Anxiety at Hongkong.

LONDON, March 10.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times, despite China's denial that the Russian demands as to Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan were in the nature of an ultimatum, maintains the correctness of his original dispatch of Sunday last to the effect that Russia had called upon China to surrender all sovereign rights over Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan for the same period and on the same conditions as in the case of Germany at Kiao-Chau, giving her five days for a reply, and insisting upon the signing of an agreement within a month. He now adds:

"Although the period of the ultimatum has expired, M Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin, explains that he has not taken action because China has instructed her Minister at St. Petersburg to seek an audience with Emperor Nicholas with a view of obtaining a withdrawal of the Russian demands."

A dispatch from Shanghai to The Daily Telegraph says:

"Diplomatic circles here ridicule the idea of war for Port Arthur. They consider that the English occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei when the Japanese are gone will be adequate compensation."

RUSSIANS DISLIKED IN KOREA.

The Charge d'Affaires Asks the King if He Wishes to Retain Them.

YOKOHAMA, March 9.—Dispatches from Seoul say that the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Schpeyer, has complained to the King of the disfavor the Korean officials have displayed toward M. Kurll Alexioff, the Russian representative in the customs, and the Russian military instructors. He has demanded an answer within twenty-four hours as to whether the King wishes to retain their services. The King is consulting with the English and American members of the Council of State.

LI HUNG CHANG AIDS RUSSIA.

The Dowager Empress Also Throws Her Influence in the Same Way.

LONDON, March 10.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that the influence of Li Hung Chang and the Dowager Empress has been exercised on behalf of Russia, whose demands, so far as China is concerned, will be granted.

According to the same dispatch, the Russian title to Deer Island has been confirmed.

TOREADOR FRASCUELO DEAD.

Queen Regent and High Officials Interested in His Illness.

MADRID, March 9.—The celebrated toreador Frascuelo died yesterday. The interest taken in his illness was so great that bulletins were displayed at the house where he expired, and the Queen Regent and high officials made repeated inquiries regarding his condition.

SIGNOR CAVALLOTTI'S FUNERAL.

Italian Poet Buried in Milan, the Mayor Delivering an Oration.

MILAN, March 9.—The body of Signor Felice Cavallotti, the poet, dramatist, and well-known Radical leader, who was killed in a duel with swords Sunday afternoon at Rome by Deputy Macola, editor of the Gazzetta di Venezia, was conveyed to the cemetery here to-day amid scenes resembling those witnessed during the funeral at Rome yesterday.

The Mayor of Milan delivered a funeral oration in front of the catafalque erected in the cemetery.

BARON CASTLEMAINE HONORED.

Elected an Irish Representative Peer in Baron Clarina's Place.

DUBLIN, March 9.—Baron Castlemaine has been elected a Representative Peer in place of Baron Clarina, deceased.

Albert Edward Handcock, Fifth Baron Castlemaine, was born in 1863 and succeeded to the title in 1892. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, was formerly a Lieutenant in the Inniskilling Fusiliers, is a Justice of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Westmeath County. There are twenty-eight Representative Peers for Ireland and sixteen for Scotland.

ENGLAND'S BIG NAVAL BUDGET.

The Appropriation, $118,890,000, Never Exceeded in Her History.

LONDON, March 9.—The presentation of the British naval estimates yesterday, (increasing the expenditure by £1,440,400, ($7,202,000,) adding to the personnel of the navy by 6,340 men, and providing for the building of three new battleships, four armored cruisers, and four sloops of war, has been received with much satisfaction by the press and public. The total appropriation for the year, £23,778,000, ($118,890,000,) has never been exceeded.

The nearest approach to that amount was in 1814, when £23,504,000 ($117,520,000) was appropriated for the uses of the navy. Adding this year's naval appropriation to the army estimates makes over £48,000,000 ($240,000,000) to be expended on British defenses for the year, exclusive of the amounts to be spent on the Indian army and the armies of the self-governing colonies.

The naval estimates include many for making great extensions of the docks at Gibraltar, Portland, and Dover, and show that surveys are in progress for works at Bermuda, Jamaica, the Island of Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope.

HANOTAUX SEES AMERICANS.

Special Commissioners to the Exposition of 1900 Presented.

PARIS, March 9.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, to-day received the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, and the First Secretary of the United States Embassy, Mr. Henry Vignaud, who presented the United States Special Commissioners to the exposition of 1900, Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, the Special Commissioner; Col. Louis M. Hamburger, the Assistant Commissioner, and Lieut. A. C. Baker, United States Navy, who is attached to the commission.

The Commissioners explained to M. Hanotaux the anxiety felt in the American business world to be fittingly represented at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and demonstrated to the Minister that it was necessary to increase the space allotted to the United States.

M. Hanotaux expressed himself as being gratified with the interest aroused in the United States on the subject, and informed his visitors that in future they will be received on the simple presentation of their names.

The Commissioners then called at the Ministry of Public Works, and in the absence of the Minister they were received by the Under Secretary in the most friendly manner. They will call to-morrow upon the managers of the exposition and will then make an official request for an increase in the space set apart for United States exhibits. Col. Hamburger says that the Commissioners have been assured that their request will be partially acceded to.

Russian Warships at HongKong.

HONGKONG, March 9.—The Russian warships Sissoi Veliky and Navarin, both belonging to the Black Sea fleet, have arrived here. The political situation in the Far East is causing uneasiness among the population of this port.

Dr. von Riecke Dead.

STUTTGART, Wurtemberg, March 9.—Dr. von Riecke, Minister of Finance, is dead.

WIRES IN THE PHILIPPINES CUT.

Spanish Advices Deny the Report that the Rebellion Has Broken Out There Afresh.

MADRID, March 9.—It is semi-officially announced here that the rumors in circulation of a recrudescence of the rebellion in the Philippine Islands are without foundation.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company of this city yesterday received the following dispatch from London:

LONDON, March 9.—The Anglo-American Telegraph Company is advised by the Eastern Telegraph Company that the land lines between the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable station at Bolinao (Cabo Bolinao, Philippine Islands,) and Manila have been cut, consequently all messages for places in the Philippines are sent by post from Bolinao.

RADICALS GAIN A SEAT.

W. C. Steadman Elected to Parliament in the Tower Hamlets, London.

LONDON, March 9.—A Parliamentary bye-election was held to-day in the Stepney Division of the Tower Hamlets (London) to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Conservative member for the borough, Frederick Wootton Isaacson. It resulted in a victory for the Liberal and Radical candidate, W. C. Steadman, who defeated his Unionist opponent, Major W. Evans Gordon, by twenty votes.

The voting was as follows:

W. C. Steadman, Liberal and Radical	2,492
W. Evans Gordon, Unionist	2,472
Liberal and Radical majority	20

Earl of Bradford Dead.

LONDON, March 9.—The Earl of Bradford (Orlando George Charles Bridgeman) is dead. He was born in 1819, and was formerly Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's household and Master of the Horse. In politics he was a Conservative.

May Close Mission Schools in Peru.

LIMA (via Galveston, Texas), March 9.—The Municipal Inspector of Schools at Callao asks for the closing by the Government of the American Methodist mission schools under Dr. Wood.

THE THOMAS CONCERT.

Second Performance of the Chicago Orchestra Last Night.

The second concert of the Chicago Orchestra, conducted by Theodore Thomas, took place last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. If Mr. Thomas ever had an idea that he was without admirers and friends in the only provincial city in the United States he must have rid himself of that idea last night. Such an audience as he faced when he made his bow at the conclusion of the first number has not been seen in the Metropolitan this season except on some of the opera nights. And it was an audience filled with enthusiasm. It applauded everything most heartily, even that war-worn battle horse of the concert stage, M. Pol Plançon, basso di grazia.

Mr. Thomas gave his hearers a taste of his old-time style of conducting in the opening number, which was Mozart's G minor symphony. We have had the distinguished honor of being permitted to hear Mr. Anton Seidl's interpretation of this work this season. Nevertheless, Mr. Thomas's reading seemed to be highly interesting. It was in the true classical spirit, and if the minuet was, perhaps, a trifle too animated, the slow movement was certainly dwelt upon with a loving tenderness long drawn out. The Chicago Orchestra, with its smooth and fluent style of performance, is admirably adapted to the presentation of Mozart's symphonies, and its playing of the G minor last night had many commendable features.

Beethoven's overture to "Coriolanus," a transcription by Weingartner, and a suite by Glazounow, whose name begins to figure frequently in local programmes, completed a series of orchestral numbers which provided entertainment of sufficient variety to please every taste. Mr. Thomas was, as usual, happy in his reading of the Beethoven number. All his life this conductor has been a Beethoven specialist, and he has not now forgotten his skill.

M. Plançon was in fairly good voice, and sang with excellent effect the air of Caspar from Weber's "Der Freischütz," and the serenade of Mephistopheles from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust." He was compelled to repeat the latter number.

Edna Wallace Hopper's New Contract.

Edna Wallace Hopper, who, it had been reported, was to star with Miss Russell, yesterday signed a contract for a number of years with the George W. Lederer Company. It had been known for some time that Mrs. Hopper was for professional reasons desirous of severing her business relations with her husband, and to leave the "El Capitan" company. She will make her first appearance in the Casino, when the annual Summer review is produced, and it is understood that she will under no circumstances be starred. In the latter part of September she will leave for Europe and assume a new part in the production destined for the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, under the management of the Lederer and McLellan Company.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Eleanor Moretti has been engaged to play the heavy part in Clyde Fitch's play, "The Moth and the Flame," which Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon, in connection with Mr. and Mrs. Le Moyne, will play at the Lyceum Theatre on Easter Monday.

At the Irving Place Theatre last night a testimonial performance was given for Mme. Julie Kopacsy, in which she appeared in "The Red Wallet." After the performance Mme. Kopacsy was presented with a handsome silver berry bowl from the Hungarian colony, and with floral and other gifts from many friends.

The management of the Harlem Opera House has decided to close its regular season with Nat Goodwin Saturday, May 21. It has arranged to open the opera season, which is to be under the direction of Paul Steindorf, on Monday, May 23, which is one week earlier than originally intended. Mr. Steindorf has engaged Hubert Wilke as tenor.

Miss May Irwin since she has left New York has enjoyed phenomenal success. Her week at the Montauk Theatre, in Brooklyn, was marked by full houses. She opened in Washington on Monday night to the largest advance sale produced by any attraction at this theatre during the past two years. She will fulfill a return engagement of one week, beginning next Monday, at the Harlem Opera House.

Andrew Freedman, the receiver of Olympia, yesterday made final arrangements for granting a lease of the building to Mrs. Hammerstein, the wife of Oscar Hammerstein, and to-day the lawyers will appear in the Supreme Court and have the lease sanctioned, after which Mr. Wise of Wise & Lichtenstein, counsel for Mr. Hammerstein, will make public the plans for the coming season.

Managers Brady and Zeigfeld of the Manhattan Theatre, have decided to postpone their souvenir night of "Way Down East" from March 21 to March 22, in order not to conflict with another souvenir night of a Broadway theatre. The souvenirs on this occasion will be the first of their kind ever distributed in New York, and will consist of lamps eight inches high, made of a silvered metal with handsome shades attached.

Arrangements have been completed between Charles Frohman and Gilmore and Tompkins for the continuance of "The White Heather" at the Academy of Music through the entire season. The melodrama was to have opened at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, at the end of March, and remain there for the rest of the season. Mr. Frohman yesterday succeeded in having the contract canceled, and next season the play will be seen only in Boston and Philadelphia.

"The Master" is still, it seems, Stuart Ogilvie's only successful play. "Hypatia" and "The Sin of St. Hulda," both carefully produced in England, were finely conceived, but heavy and dull in performance. "The White Knight," just brought out by Edward Terry, misses the mark. There is too much in it about stock transactions and too little about love and hate and other human passions. "The Master" is, perhaps, the least delicate, the least ambitious of all its author's plays. It is commonplace and theatrical. But its humor and pathos both get across the footlights, and its run at the Garden Theatre is profitable.

Manager Alfred Aarons of Koster & Bial's announced in typewritten form last night that the engagement of Chirgwin has been terminated in an unlooked-for and more or less tragic manner. Prior to his initial appearance on Monday night Chirgwin received a cable from London that his son was lying dangerously ill in that city, of pneumonia. Yesterday another cable was sent stating that the boy had died. The comedian thereupon asked Manager Aarons to release him from his contract, believing that he could neither do himself nor the house justice under the circumstances. Mr. Aarons granted the request, and Chirgwin will sail for England on the steamer Lucania on Saturday next.

Mr. Daly announces that Miss Rehan's season will extend only to Saturday evening, March 19, within which time she will give during Easter week four performances of "The Country Girl." The success of this comedy has caused Mr. Daly to defer the revival this season of "Much Ado About Nothing," "London Assurance," and "The Squire," and also to defer until next Autumn the production of "The Merchant of Venice." On Monday, March 21, a reproduction of "The Geisha" will be presented, with Miss Marguerite Leman in the part of Mimosa, Joseph Herbert as the Marquis Imari, and Frank Rushworth as Lieut. Reginald Fairfair. These will be the only changes in the cast. During the two weeks' run of the opera the stock company will take a much-needed rest, Mr. Daly said.

THE HAARLEM PHILHARMONIC.

Miss Very Discusses "The Renaissance of Music" in the Second Lecture of the Society's Course.

The event of chief interest to society in the upper part of Manhattan Borough yesterday was the second lecture in the course on "The Romantic and Classic in Music," being given this Lent under the auspices of the Haarlem Philharmonic Society, a musical organization of fashionable women. The meeting was at the home of Mrs. Hamilton Higgins, 227 Lenox Avenue, at 10:45 A. M., and the subject which the lecturer, Miss Sarah C. Very, considered was "The Renaissance of Music." The rooms were crowded.

Miss Very read an account of the celebration last September, at Bergamo, of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Italian composer Donizetti, and called attention to the interest that literary as well as musical minds expressed "in this record of a century's growth in art," mentioning Coppée, Alphonse Daudet, Massenet, Barrilli, Mascagni, Hanslick, Humperdinck, Eleanora Duse, Adelina Patti, and Giuseppina Verdi as among those who attended from various countries.

She then traced the evolution of the musical scale, from the first evidences of its use by savages to the formation of the tempered scale. She likened the renaissance in music to a "great drama upon which the curtain arose in 1700, showing four masters, each in different parts of Europe, like giant sentinels, welcoming Music as in new form she enters Christendom." These were Bach in Germany, Handel in England, Scarlatti in Italy, and Rameau in France.

Miss Very recounted the achievements of various composers whose works rank as classics, exhibited and explained the clarinet, and gave a brief discourse on resonance. The programme, with which she closed, consisted of "Fantacia," in C minor, Mozart; Bach's gavotte; "Troika," by Tschalkowsky, and a prelude by Dr. William Macon.

FOR THE MONTEFIORE HOME.

A Fete and Bal Champetre in Its Aid at Carnegie Hall.

To-night the annual fête and Bal Champêtre of the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home for Consumptives takes place at Carnegie Hall. Fully 15,000 tickets to it have been issued, and it is hoped that the affair will be the most notable in the league's history. The proceeds of the sale of tickets and of refreshments in the hall will be used to enlarge the Montefiore Home Country Sanitarium at Bedford Station, N. Y.

In the hall the seats and stage have been boarded over for dancing, and the floor thus formed is ornamented with palms and other plants, and a number of artistic booths, at which young women, dressed in the costumes of various European countries, will preside. The tiers of boxes, all of which have been sold, are ornamented with blue cheesecloth and the National colors, while at the south end of the hall the scenic artist of the Broadway Theatre has painted a picture of the cottages at Bedford Station and surrounding scenery.

At 2 P. M. children from the various orphan asylums of the city will entertain those at the hall with songs, and the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society's band will play. At the ball to-night Schwab's orchestra of fifty or sixty pieces will furnish music, and between dances the guests will be entertained by artists. Lillian Russell, Maude Adams, Louis Mann, and Clara Lipman are among those who have promised to be present and furnish entertainment. Lucien L. Bonheur, President of the league, has the affair in charge, and is being assisted by S. Eiseman, Jacob H. Schiff, Isidor Wormser, Lemuel E. Quigg, Leopold Stern, Sigmund Neustadt, Samuel Untermyer, Selmar Hess, S. Loeb, Louis Runkel, B. J. Ludwig, and Simon Borg are among the boxholders.

SOCIETY NOTES.

There was a small informal dinner at the home of Miss Gurnee, 626 Fifth Avenue, last night.

Mrs. William Douglas Sloane of 642 Fifth Avenue held an informal reception yesterday afternoon.

The Shovel Association met at 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Astor dining room of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. Woolman will lecture on "Textile Fabrics" in the Society of Decorative Art course, at Sherry's, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Neustadt of East Sixty-ninth Street, near Madison Avenue, entertained at dinner last night. The table was decorated with Bridesmaid roses.

Mrs. Alfred P. Hanan of 920 President Street, Borough of Brooklyn, gave a dinner of sixteen covers at her home last night. Pink roses were used in the table decorations.

Mrs. John J. Wysong gave a dinner of twenty covers at her home, 30 East Thirty-fourth Street, last night. Baroness de Rothschild roses were used in the table decorations, which Charley provided.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly gave a dinner last night in their home, at Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. Covers were laid for eighteen. The table was handsomely decorated with orchids.

Mrs. William H. Van Allen was prevented from giving the dinner she had planned for last night by an accident which injured her foot. It will take place on Wednesday night, at her home, 43 West Seventieth Street.

The Board of Managers of the Society of Decorative Art met at the society's headquarters, 14 East Thirty-fourth Street, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield presided, and plans for the society's coming benefit were discussed.

A notable concert on March 17 will take place in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria under the direction of Victor Harris. A short programme, rendered by Mme. de Vere-Sapio, soprano; Pol Plançon, the basso; Rafael Joseffy, the pianist, and Leo Stern, the violoncellist, will come first. Then Mrs. Seabury Ford, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto; MacKenzie Gordon, tenor, and Dr. Carl Dufft, basso, will sing.

The Sphinx Club, a social organization composed mainly of publishers and advertising men, held its monthly dinner and meeting in the banquet hall, at the Waldorf-Astoria, last night. M. M. Gillam, the President, was in the chair, and covers were laid for thirty-three. Among those present were Willard Everett of Lowell, Mass.; George H. Daniels, Artemus Ward, George R. White of Boston, D. C. Seitz, Mr. Deering, F. L. Perine, and W. W. Hallock, treasurer of the club.

Mrs. G. J. Wetzlar gave an unusually pretty luncheon and musicale at her home, 45 West Fifty-eighth Street, at 1:30 P. M. yesterday, in honor of Mrs. M. Heidelbach, who is shortly to sail for Europe. The floral decorations were yellow and white, and covers were laid for fifteen. Mrs. Wetzlar made a brief speech in compliment of Mrs. Heidelbach, and curtains at one end of the room were then drawn aside, disclosing a feminine vocalist, who sang some pretty and appropriate songs.

The engagement of Miss Mary Noxon Sanders, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Sanders of 53 East Fifty-third Street, and William Henry Hays, a graduate of Columbia University of the class of '96 and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hays of 13 East Fifty-fourth Street, is announced. Miss Sanders was graduated from Vassar College in 1896, having been President of her class in her senior year and half of her junior year. Her younger sister, Miss Ethel Blanche Sanders, is to be married to William S. Gould at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church some time next month.

Sudden Bath Caused Death.

James Quinn, sixty-five years of age, of 159 Perry Street, Paterson, N. J., died in the Roosevelt Street Hospital last night from the effects of a ducking he received Tuesday evening at the foot of West Fifty-second Street. He says he was pushed overboard by a man named Reilly because he refused to pay for a can of beer. He was pulled out of the water by a Captain of a coal barge, and taken to the hospital in an ambulance. His wife read of his accident in the newspapers and came to the city. She said her husband came here in search of work. The police are looking for the man who pushed him in the water.

WANAMAKER FOR GOVERNOR

He Consents to be the Candidate of the Business Men's Republican League of Pennsylvania.

A FIGHT AGAINST THE BOSSES

Issues of the Campaign Referred To in a Letter of Acceptance—An Uprising Against Misgovernment in the State.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—John Wanamaker will be the candidate of the Business Men's Republican League for Governor. He gave out his letter of acceptance to-night addressed to the notification committee appointed at the meeting of representatives from nearly all the counties of the State held in this city Feb. 7.

Mr. Wanamaker has been ill for some days, but he is recovering. He said to-night that he would begin active political work at once. It is intimated that Mr. Wanamaker will be his own campaign manager.

The letter of acceptance is as follows:

To the Committee of Notification of the Bourse Meeting:

Dear Sirs: I consent to be a candidate for Governor in pursuance of your request presented to me Feb. 7.

My reply to you has been necessarily delayed. These are the reasons:

I have not wanted to become a candidate and so to my labors the duties of personally conducting a campaign.

I have been endeavoring to persuade you to select any one of a dozen men of the State available for the place.

I ardently hoped that the leaders of the Republican Party would accept the notice served upon them by the Bourse meeting that the people intended to have something to say as to who should be their next Governor.

The developments of the past two weeks have been invaluable to your cause and conclusive upon me in determining my action.

A Crisis in the State.

The crisis upon us is serious in its bearing upon the future standing and prosperity of the State. Since the last three County Conventions I have had a clearer vision of the dangers of the situation—and now, after taking ample time to analyse existing conditions, and having carefully considered every phase of the situation from all political standpoints, I have arrived at this final decision with a comprehensive knowledge of what the contest involves personally and what the chances of success are.

I am neither deceived nor influenced by false hopes and know full well what my prospects of success are, with the delegate-electing machinery in the hands of the enemy; with the primaries and conventions so manipulated as to defeat instead of register the will of the voters; with the same high-handed methods that were employed to send an almost solid delegation to the last National Convention, instructed for Senator Quay when an overwhelming majority of voters of the State were for McKinley; with manufactured contests and bogus claims to be instituted by a State Committee than can be relied upon to seat enough contesting delegates to give the machine a cast-iron "a majority—as was done at last year's State Convention with the delegates of the Twenty-seventh District of Philadelphia—and with the contest that is now set up without a scintilla of regularity or legality in the Twenty-fourth District of Philadelphia, involving six delegates, and with a Chairman who gives timely warning that the State organization will be against me if nominated.

But I am no more moved by these conditions than by the rumored deals of politicians, the threats of character-assassins, the tongue of slander, or the fact that nearly one-third of all the delegates to the next State Convention have already been elected.

Accepts as a Matter of Duty.

I ignore all personal considerations. I accept your invitation as a call of duty, and, making the issue one of principle, not spoils, I am ready to go forward with you in your battle for political emancipation, convinced that the right will ultimately triumph and that the people desire to settle the question themselves, and settle it this very year.

If this action of yours in bringing me into the field creates discord within party ranks I take no blame therefor, as I have not solicited the nomination. Neither is it essential that I be elected Governor. It will cost me nothing to step aside at any time for such a man as you and your associates agree to who represents something more than a slate or the will of a perpetuating boss. I simply hold it to be imperative that some one shall be selected to whom the interests of the State can be safely intrusted, who shall represent the people, not the edict of any one man.

Time for the People to Act.

Therefore let there be no misunderstanding as to where the responsibility rests and let the Republican voter demand a strict accounting. With school funds long past due, and personal property taxes withheld from counties to allow the State Treasurer to farm out millions of dollars to favorite banks; with a Capitol Commission breaking down the restrictive barriers erected by popular sentiment and planning a building that will cost millions when completed; with the knowledge that indemnity bonds, padded pay rolls, Lexow bills, legislative junketings, and mileage grabbers will be paid out of the State Treasury if the machine elects its Governor I am convinced from proofs in my hands from all parts of the State that the people are ready to unite with you in driving back the bosses and re-entering upon their rightful inheritance.

The next Chief Executive of Pennsylvania must be a man possessing the fullest confidence of the people, without a Lexow collar and free from every stamp of the machine.

When the people rise they are all powerful to declare the end of misgovernment of cities and States. It may take time and toil, but there must be many true men and women in Pennsylvania ready to take a stand and remain standing until a new order of politics is an accomplished fact.

Somebody must begin. I am ready to do my part. The fight must be fought and fought to a finish, if it takes all Summer, with the Autumn and Winter thrown in.

My views in detail as to the live issues of the hour I may have the honor to give hereafter.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

JAPANESE CHEMIST LECTURES.

Jokichi Takamine Explains at the College of Pharmacy a Fungous Ferment Discovered by Himself.

Jokichi Takamine, the Japanese chemist, lectured last night before the alumni and students of the New York College of Pharmacy, 115 to 119 West Sixty-eighth Street, devoting part of the evening to an explanation of the production of diastase and an alcoholic ferment from fungi, a process discovered by himself after long research. Mr. Takamine has studied extensively at Glasgow University and at Tokio University, and employed the English language in a naive but easily intelligible fashion that pleased his hearers.

After speaking of the action of the diastase—the ferment converting starch into sugar in the human system—Mr. Takamine turned to discuss the generally used alcoholic ferment, malt. In ancient times, he said, nations, or rather peoples who later formed nations, used saliva as the fermentative principle in manufacturing alcoholic liquors. They first cooked the natural grain slightly and placed the crushed pulp in bowls or vats. All the tribe would then be called in and each contribute his maximum amount of saliva.

"The production of diastase by the germination of cereals," continued Mr. Takamine, "constitutes one of the largest chemical industries of many countries of Europe. For years the germination of grain was the only diastase known."

But in some Oriental lands malt was unknown. In Japan a microscopical plant, a fungous growth, resembling ordinary mold in appearance, had been used for 200 or 300 years. After exhaustive studies and experiments, Mr. Takamine found a mold growth that possessed the two qualities of converting the starch in cereals into sugars, and the sugars so obtained into alcoholic spirits. The plant is a fungus of the species Eurotium oryzae, a mycelium of the Aspergillus family, the nature and characteristics of which were almost unknown. When grown for commercial purposes, without being fertilized, it is known as taka koji. When fertilized with certain chemical salts it grows with great rapidity and matures in about five days.

Hydrolized wheat bran, Mr. Takamine said, is an excellent medium for the culture of the taka koji. When examined through a powerful microscope, a remarkable thing is seen. On the roots of the growth on the bran cake are minute crystals of the ferment, changing starch into sugar. At the top of the mycelium is a small head containing the seed and pollen, and the unripe seeds permeated with pollen is the ferment changing sugar into alcohol. By a mechanical process the diastase portion and ferment portion are separated for commercial use.

Mr. Takamine also explained a fungous growth he had discovered that would act on nitrogenous matter. Its general action is similar to pepsin, which is now obtained at slaughter houses from the stomachs of pigs. Mr. Takamine characterized his discovery as opening up a great field for many of his hearers. A vegetable ferment similar to pepsin would be gladly exchanged for it almost universally.

TWO SISTERS BECOME BRIDES.

A Double Wedding Takes Place in Somerville, N. J.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., March 9.—A double wedding took place this evening in the First Reformed Church of this place. The two brides were the daughters of William C. Hendrickson, a decorating potter of Trenton, and owner of the Belle Mead Stock Farm. Miss Helen Emeline Hendrickson was married to James Cowden Meyers of New York and Miss Etta Rebecca Hendrickson became the bride of John Butterworth Parmalee, who is connected with the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Both ceremonies were performed by the Rev. William Stockton Cranmer, pastor of the First Church. After the wedding a reception was held at the Hendrickson mansion. Alfred H. Meyers of Columbia, Penn., brother of James Cowden Meyers, was his best man, and Louis Charles Mack of Raritan performed the same service for Mr. Parmalee. Miss Helen Hendrickson was attended by Miss Suzanna C. Haas of Birmingham, Ala., and Miss Winifred M. Mattingly was maid of honor for Etta.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Elizabeth Burbridge of Washington, D. C.; Ethel R. Moser of New York City, Emma A. Gunning of Scarsdale, Penn., and Mabel M. Ogelsby of Philadelphia. The ushers were George Chinn and Montague Lessler of New York and George L. Loomis and George Hoffmer of Somerville.

Barry—Dawson.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Barry, whose marriage at Charleston, S. C., on Feb. 16, was one of the notable events of the season there, have returned from their wedding trip, and will live at 27 West Eleventh Street. Mrs. Barry was Miss Dawson, only daughter of the late Francis Warrington Dawson, founder and editor of The Charleston News and Courier. She is a granddaughter of Judge Thomas G. Morgan of Louisiana, and a niece of Philip H. Morgan, who served as Minister from this country to Mexico under Grant. The bridegroom is a son of Major R. P. Barry of Virginia, a grand-nephew of the late Hamilton Fish, Grant's Secretary of State, and belongs to the University and City Clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, and is an officer of Squadron A. He is a member of the law firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, in this city.

The bride wore in the corsage of her wedding dress a diamond cross that had been worn by six or seven successive generations of brides in her family. Miss Margaret Neilson Barry, the bridegroom's sister, was her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Julia Stuyvesant Barry, also a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Helen Trenholm of this city, and Miss Julia Courtney Conner, Miss Alice Huger Smith, Miss Lily Wells, and Miss Helen Ravenel of Charleston. The best man was Alfred Barnore Maclay. S. Rowe Bradley, Jr., Edward L. Patterson, E. Victor Loew, Jr., Julien T. Davies, Jr., Stowe Phelps, and Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, all Squadron A men, were the ushers. Among the New York people who attended were Mrs. Robert Maclay, Mrs. Wager Swayne, Miss Swayne, Col. William L. Trenholm, E. H. Floyd-Jones, Mrs. J. T. Davies, Jr., Miss May Riker, and R. A. Paddock.

CHARLES H. WINFIELD DEAD.

The ex-Prosecutor of Hudson County Passes Away Suddenly.

Charles Hardenbergh Winfield, ex-Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hudson County, died yesterday at his home, 29 Danforth Avenue, Jersey City. His illness had been prolonged and his death had been expected at different times during the last three months, yet the end came suddenly, when he was believed to be fairly well advanced on the road to recovery.

Practically Mr. Winfield's illness began with his first break-down two years ago, when he was obliged to go South. He finally resigned his office Feb. 4. The burial will be in the family plot, at Plainfield, N. J.

Charles Hardenbergh Winfield was born at Deer Park, near Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y. His parents were poor, and his early life was full of privations and hard work. He was full of energy, however, and early resolved to secure an education. His efforts in this direction attracted the attention of the Trustees of the Reformed Church, which his parents attended. Finding him bright, intelligent, and ambitious, the Trustees laid the matter before the Consistory. It was decided that the Consistory should charge itself with the cost of his education on condition that he should become a minister of the Reformed Church.

With this view he was sent to a preparatory school at Deckertown, N. J., and was admitted to Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, in 1849. He was graduated with high honors in 1852. Then came the turning point in his life. He decided that he was better fitted for the bar than the pulpit. He frankly laid the matter before the Consistory, and after a brief consultation the Consistory concluded that it would be best to allow Mr. Winfield to follow the bent of his mind. He was absolved from his promise and went at once to Jersey City, where he began the study of the law in the office of Abram O. Zabriskie, whom he afterward practically made Chancellor of New Jersey.

Mr. Winfield was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1855, and was made a counselor in 1860. From his first fees he repaid the Consistory the money that it had invested in his education. He soon became noted as a brilliant speaker at the bar and on the stump, and his services in the field of politics were in active demand. He was nominated for Senator by the Democrats in 1865. There was a tidal wave in the State that year, Marcus L. Ward, a Republican, being elected Governor. The upheaval extended to Hudson County, and, notwithstanding Mr. Winfield's strength, he only received 80 majority, while Jacob M. Merseles, Republican, was elected Sheriff by a majority of 71.

Mr. Winfield served as Senator from 1865 to 1868. During his term Gov. Ward nominated Abram O. Zabriskie for Chancellor. The Senate was Democratic, and there was great doubt of his confirmation. But Mr. Winfield threw politics aside. He said he was under obligations to Mr. Zabriskie that left him no choice as to his action. He gave his influence and his vote to his political opponent but personal friend and instructor, and Mr. Zabriskie became Chancellor. At the end of his term Mr. Winfield retired from politics, resolving to devote himself to his profession. The only time he departed from this resolution was in 1880, when he yielded to the request of the National Democratic Committee and spoke for Hancock and English in Indiana, Connecticut, and New York.

In his early professional life he was soon recognized as an able criminal lawyer. His successful defense of Mrs. Jennie Smith and Covert D. Bennett, after they had once been convicted of the murder of Policeman Richard Smith, and condemned to death by Judge Knapp, made his reputation in that direction.

In 1885 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hudson County. In 1888 he was reappointed, and again in 1893 he was named for a third term, to expire April 1, 1898. He became as noted for prosecuting criminals as before he had been for defending them, and his name was a terror to evil-doers in Hudson County.

Mr. Winfield also achieved fame in the literary field, his works being "History of Land Titles," (1872,) "History of Hudson County," (1874,) "Adjudged Words and Phrases," (1882,) and "Monograph of the Founding of Jersey City" (1892). All these are known as books of reference. Mr. Winfield was also known as an art connoisseur, and his collection of paintings and bric-a-brac is said to be the finest in the State.

Mr. Winfield was twice married. His second wife survives him; also one son, Henry W. Winfield, who is a member of the bar and counsel to the Hudson County Health Board.

Accident in a Court Building.

A young man who said his name was McKeon and that he was an assistant stenographer in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court fell over the staircase railing between the first floor and the basement in the Criminal Court Building at 7:30 o'clock last night. He landed heavily on his head and side on the basement floor, and was rendered unconscious. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said late last night that his condition was serious.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Jacob Sands.

Jacob Sands, formerly Principal of School No. 2, Brooklyn, and the oldest Principal in the borough in point of service, died on Tuesday at his home, 726 President Street. The funeral services will be held at 5 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Farrar of the First Reformed Church officiating. Mr. Sands was born in Berne, near Albany, in 1821. He was graduated at eighteen years of age from Hartwick Seminary, and afterward from a theological seminary near Gettysburg. He intended to become a minister, but a throat affection compelled him to give up this plan, and he became a teacher.

He first taught in the Pennsylvania State College, then in an academy on the Hudson, and afterward taught a private school in this borough. One of his pupils there was C. T. Cook, now a member of the firm of Tiffany & Co., who was then a friendless boy and offered to do work for his tuition. Last month Mr. Sands received a letter from Mr. Cook, in which the latter said: "It must be a satisfaction to you to look back at your well-directed labors that have resulted in a benefit to so many of your scholars and to feel that all remember you with affectionate regard."

Mr. Sands became Principal of School No. 2 in 1852. His teaching service covered a period of fifty-four years, forty-five of which were spent in School No. 2. In November last he retired. Among his pupils were Tunis G. Bergen, ex-Mayor Schieren, and School Commissioner James Weir. He leaves a grandson.

Mrs. A. N. Littlejohn.

Mrs. A. N. Littlejohn, wife of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Long Island, the Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, died at the Episcopal residence, Garden City, yesterday afternoon. She was in her seventy-third year. Grip, from which she suffered two weeks, was the cause. Her death had been expected, and the members of her family were present when she died. Mrs. Littlejohn was a daughter of Samuel T. Armstrong of New Haven, Conn. She was active in church work in Brooklyn while her husband was rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and also at other places with him. During later years, owing to advancing age, she had not taken an active part in affairs, but was always in touch with the women of the church.

Obituary Notes.

ABRAHAM P. KLINE, a pioneer thrashing machine manufacturer, is dead in Chicago. He was the father-in-law of Congressman George E. White of Chicago.

Capt. CLAYTON S. BURBANK, United States Army, died on Monday at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, of angina pectoris. He was a son of the late Gen. Sidney Burbank. He leaves a wife and six children.

ERSKINE L. WAIT, an artist, for many years a prominent member of the Brooklyn Art Club, and who had a studio in this city, died at his residence, "Engside," in Rahway, yesterday. He was a frequent contributor to the Academy exhibitions.

Miss LIZZIE ROY, sister of Assistant United States District Attorney Robert H. Roy of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday. She was a daughter of the late William Roy. Funeral services

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY,
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, March 1, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF
$2,600,000
St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
Second Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing May 1st, 1898,
AND
$2,109,000
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will, until April 1, purchase the above-described Bonds
on a 3% Basis

Holders desiring to dispose thereof can communicate with and forward the Bonds TO THIS OFFICE by Adams Express free of expense.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.
New York and London,
February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00

LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FREDK L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

54,	197,	1369,	1865,	2146,	2383,	2652, 2940,
64,	245,	1372,	1889,	2174,	2397,	2685, 2959,
72,	305,	1494,	1900,	2210,	2417,	2688, 2968,
112,	323,	1522,	1905,	2220,	2429,	2699, 3020,
125,	357,	1597,	2003,	2230,	2454,	2741, 3039,
128,	382,	1617,	2042,	2233,	2486,	2766, 3058,
133,	388,	1714,	2045,	2287,	2503,	2806, 3140,
160,	402,	1771,	2069,	2302,	2507,	2849, 3222,
166,	420,	1774,	2119,	2308,	2515,	2865, 3235,
171,	444,	1809,	2126,	2323,	2604,	2931, 3263,
185,	463,	1840,	2136,	2328,	2630,	2937, 3281,
194,	1865.					

as the numbers of the ninety bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Trustees.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED Exchange would like to form a connection with another to do a commission business. Address P. O., Box 198 Times.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market quiet.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday were in no sense excited or, indeed, to any very marked extent, even interesting. Fluctuations were few, and at times the tape stood still for minutes.

Professional traders seemed to be indisposed to make new contracts upon either side. Occasionally a piece of news which ordinarily might have been influential drifted into stock market circles, but it got little attention. There appeared generally to be agreement all round that the wisest possible course at the moment was to await developments in the Cuban affair.

***

Commission house transactions were practically undiscernible. Seventy-five per cent. of the day's business was for the account of room traders, who chiefly seemed to be intent upon "evening-up" processes; traders long of stocks seemed to be willing to let go; traders on the short side seemed equally inclined to get under cover.

***

The impression still obtains in important Wall Street circles that some day soon there may come an exciting crisis in the market, when market values will go one way or the other with a rush. Calculations as to when that day may be, or whether the sudden turn may be up or down, must be altogether a matter of guesswork. Prudent men can hardly be disposed to push unhesitatingly into a situation where there is only uncertainty.

***

Among Wall Street men who are willing to express unequivocal opinions at this juncture there is generally the belief that the $50,000,000 appropriation legislation is to be construed as not only a pronounced peace measure, but one which must exert influence in maintaining the stability of market values.

***

Government bonds were quiet. There were sales of $1,000 fours, 1907, registered, an advance of 1⅜, and $2,000 fives, coupon, at 111½, a decline of ¼. The new fours were quoted 1@1¼ per cent. higher, without sales.

***

In State bonds $2,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 89.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf...	½	Missouri Pacific.....	¾
Am. Sugar Refs.....	½	N. J. Central.....	½
Am. Tobacco.....	⅝	North Pacific.....	½
Canada Southern.....	¾	Oreg. Imp., 5th in. pd.	⅝
Canadian Pacific.....	1	Oreg. Short Line.....	1½
C., M. & St. P. pf....	½	Pacific Mail.....	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron.....	½	St. Louis S. W. pf....	½
Consol. Gas.....	1	Union Pacific pf.....	⅝
Met. Street Ry.....	2	U. S. Rubber pf.....	¾
Minn. & St. L.....	½	Western Union Tel...	½
Minnesota Iron.....	2		

Stocks Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	7½	Merganthaler Lin....	5½
Great North. pf.....	4	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	¾
Iowa Cent. pf.....	½	Third Avenue.....	4½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. R. T. 5s.....	1	Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	1½
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s..	1½	Laclede Gas 5s.....	1
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin. W. & M. 4s....	1	Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..	1	Ore. Imp. con., 5th in. pd.....	1¼
Gal., H. & H. 5s....	2	W. N. Y. & P. gen..	1

Bonds Declined.

C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s..	1¾	L. & N., N. F. & S.	
Han. & St. J. con....	1½	F. 1st.....	5
Cal. Coal & Iron 6s..	2	Minn. & St. L. 5s....	2
D., S. S. & A. 5s....	2	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s.....	1
Int. & G. N. 2d.....	2½	St. P., M. & M., Mont. 4s.....	1½
Kings Co. Elev. 1st..	1	S. A. & A. Pass 4s....	1
Lake Shore 3½s.....	1¼		
Lex. Av. & P. F. 1st.	2½		
L. & N. col. tr. 5s..	3½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $139,470,654; balances, $6,770,543; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $210,874.

Money on call in London, 2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were ½c lower at $4.82 for sixty days and at $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.84 for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅛@94 9-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—12½c discount to par. Boston—12½c @15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—12½c discount to par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville 1½, to 53½; Canadian Pacific ⅞, to 86¼; New York Central ⅞, to 116½; St. Paul ¾, to 95½; Illinois Central ½, to 103½; Atchison ¼, to 12⅝; Erie ¼, to 13½; Erie first preferred ¼, to 36¾; Pennsylvania ¼, to 59¼, and Reading ¼, to 9⅜. British consols advanced ⅜, to 111 11-16 for money and 111 13-16 for the account.

In Paris rentes closed at 104f. 30c. Exchange on London was 25f. 31c. In Berlin exchange on London 20 marks 48½ pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 169.10, in Lisbon at 48¼, and in Rome at 105.30.

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS.

The banking house of Spencer Trask & Co. has issued a circular which shows comparatively what the transcontinental lines have been doing in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1897. This comparative statement gives the gross earnings of the roads referred to, the percentage of operating expenses, net earnings after deducting taxes, the fixed charges, surplus above charges, percentage of surplus above charges, and the equivalent in percentage on preferred stock. Current quotations on the bonds and preferred stocks of the companies, with the yields on investments therein made at present prices, are also given. The circular states:

"The largest percentage of surplus above charges is shown by the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, but it must be borne in mind that the earnings of all the company's water lines are here included. This fact accounts for the extremely low operating percentage. The Northern Pacific makes the next best showing, but this result has been largely achieved by a low ratio of operating expenses. The cost of operating the Atchison system is far greater than that of any of the others, yet the earnings for this period have resulted in a surplus equivalent to 5.54 per cent. on its $51,000,000 adjustment bonds. Next in order is the Rio Grande Western with a surplus of 108 per cent. above its charges for the six months. This is more than enough to pay the full year's dividend of 5 per cent. on the preferred stock. The Union Pacific makes a showing of 105 per cent. above its new charges, leaving over 2½ per cent. to apply on the new preferred. The Denver and Rio Grande follows with a surplus of 65 per cent., equivalent to 2.56 per cent. on its preferred; St. Louis and San Francisco shows nearly 9½ per cent. on the first preferred, and Oregon Short Line 5.27 per cent. on the Income A bonds."

GOLD AND MONEY RATES.

Gold engaged for import to the amount of $1,050,000 was announced yesterday, bringing up the total since Feb. 25 to $12,475,000. There was a further decline of one-half cent in posted rates for sterling exchange, which was attributed to liquidation of sixty-day bills, which have been held by New York bankers for some time, and which are now maturing.

Exchange authorities look upon the New York money market as the factor most likely to influence the immediate movement of gold. Yesterday there was a further strengthening in money rates. Call money loaned as high as 2½ per cent., while in the time department the supply is much less liberal than heretofore, 5 per cent. being asked by the banks for four and six months' money. It is the general opinion of authorities that any further advance in the New York money rates will bring large importations of gold, and in banking circles it is thought that a temporary tightening of the money market in the near future is not improbable.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S QUARTER.

As was foreshadowed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, there was no increase in the New York Central dividend rate yesterday. Up to the time that the announcement was made that the Directors had declared the regular 1 per cent. quarterly, there were many people in Wall Street who clung to the hope that the delaration would be 1¼ per cent. In Vanderbilt circles, however, this hope was given up long ago.

New York Central's report for the quarter ending March 31 (partly estimated) was made public after the Directors' meeting. Gross earnings are put at $10,800,000, an increase of about $55,000 over the same period of 1897. Net earnings are $3,400,000, an increase of $155,000 for the quarter. After paying the dividend it is estimated that the deficit for the quarter will amount to $200,000, against $389,000 deficit in the same quarter of 1897. Including this estimate, New York Central's earnings for the nine months ending March 31 are $35,102,000 gross, and $11,580,000 net. The surplus for the period is estimated at $736,000, against a deficit in the nine months of the previous fiscal year of $209,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS STRONGER.

Government bonds were somewhat stronger yesterday, closing quotations for all classes being higher than at the close on Tuesday. The old 4s registered made an advance of 1⅜ per cent. The 5s coupon made a fractional decline, but this was as compared with Monday's figures, no sales of the bonds being made on Tuesday. Offerings of Government bonds were not as liberal yesterday as they have been, due probably to the liquidation of large blocks which have been hanging over the market for some time.

IRON TRADE ACTIVITY.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, a foremost authority on the iron trade, will say to-day:

"Between the conflicting statements relative to the consolidation of the wire interests, the truth lies midway. Far from having been accomplished, as announced, the negotiations have taken an adverse turn. The Pittsburg Wire Company has withdrawn altogether, but a final rupture has not yet taken place between the bankers and one very important concern, whose own estimate of the value of its property and business, as represented by the option given, differs widely from that placed upon it by the accountants, on the basis of which the bankers have made an offer.

"Whether these differences cannot be reconciled may develop at an early date. It would be going too far to say, however, that the whole plan has fallen through. If it does, interesting developments may be expected in the steel market, out of which the wire interests have kept, so far as covering for future delivery is concerned. From Pittsburg comes the report that that movement has already begun in a moderate way. Whether the wire trade generally would be adversely influenced is discussed with some interest, although it hardly seems reasonable that personal differences should tell.

"So far as current business is concerned, the most encouraging news comes from the West. Large orders are being placed for car material, for elevated and office structures, and for shipbuilding. In the East the Cramp order for four boats has been finally placed, Pittsburg taking the hull plates and shapes and Chicago the boiler plates.

"It may be of interest to note that an Eastern plate mill has sent to England a sample lot, and that there are inquiries for this line of material from the other side. Our Pittsburg correspondent reports the placing of ninety miles of line pipe, with orders in the market for an even larger quantity.

"There is only a moderate business doing in steel rails. A good many schemes for extension and new lines are on foot, but most of them lack the needed financial backing, and the latest developments are not such as to encourage permanent investments by moneyed men.

"A little better feeling is developing in the cast iron pipe trade, which is so influential a factor in shaping the destinies of foundry iron. Our monthly statistics show in increase in current make on March 1 over Feb. 1 of about 5,300 tons weekly. A partial stock report indicates an increase of 22,600 tons during February, which proves that while the demand is very heavy, it is not yet capable of absorbing our whole product."

ST. PAUL AND BURLINGTON.

Apropos of the St. Paul dividend which is to be declared to-day there is much discussion in Wall Street as to whether St. Paul and Burlington are not destined to cross one another to-day or to-morrow. St. Paul made a fractional gain yesterday on buying for both accounts, many of the traders covering their shorts in anticipation of to-day's action by the Directors on the dividend. Burlington, on the contrary, held only steady, losing in the latter part of the day the gain of about one point which it made earlier. Bets were made on the Stock Exchange yesterday that Burlington's price would cross that of St. Paul to-day. In this connection it will be worth while to consider that St. Paul has the advantage of an international market.

THE CANADIAN RATE WAR.

The rate war between the Canadian Pacific and the American roads is apparently of more consequence than is generally appreciated in Wall Street, where of late only Cuban matters have received any attention. The Canadian road evidently intends to push the fight aggressively, and with our Western lines it seems to be the policy to meet all cuts without taking any offensive action.

Evidently there is to be a sharp competition for the Klondike business this coming Spring and Summer, and if the Canadian roads intend fighting as aggressively as they have begun, it is possible that Wall Street's hopes of largely increased earnings for the American lines from this traffic may be disappointed.

COFFEE WAR STILL WAGING.

The talk of a settlement of the war between the Sugar Trust and the Arbuckles, so much of which has been heard in Wall Street of late, was discredited yesterday by the further cut in the price of coffee made by the Woolson Spice Company and promptly met by the Arbuckles. Wall Street people having close relations with Sugar Trust insiders are authorities for the statement that there is still war between the trust and its competitors, and that at the present time there is no prospect of peace. They state that there is no reason for considering the failure of the Sugar Trust Directors to reduce the dividend as indicating that the campaign is over.

LONDON A BUYER.

London bought sparingly in the New York market yesterday, the arbitrage houses taking about 10,000 shares in the first two hours. These purchases were largely of St. Paul and the Union Pacific. There were evidences of some foreign selling of Louisville and Nashville, which the London houses attributed to a story which has in some way gotten into circulation abroad, telling of a fight between Louisville and Nashville and Illinois Central over rates.

ST. PAUL'S FIRST WEEK.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the first week of March were made public last night. They amount to $638,851, an increase of nearly $115,000 over the corresponding week of last year. The earnings for the week are nearly $50,000 greater than those of the first week of March, 1896, and $135,000 in excess of those of that week of 1895.

SOME WIDE FLUCTUATIONS.

Several stocks of which only single 100-share lots were traded in yesterday made wide fluctuations. Third Avenue Railroad, with only 100 shares to its credit, lost 4½ points. Minnesota Iron, on the same volume of trading, gained 2 points. Merganthaler Linotype dropped 5 points on sales of 100 shares, and Three C's preferred, with no more activity, lost 7½ points.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

At the regular meeting of the Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday, the following securities were admitted to the list:

Northern Pacific Railway Company.—$684,000 additional prior lien railway and land grant 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds, Nos. M73,515 to M74,198, inclusive, for $1,000 each, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted, to be added to amount now on list, making total amount listed to date $84,198,500; Nos. M1 to M74,198, inclusive, for $1,000 each; D1 to D20,001, inclusive, for $500 each.

Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.—$398,000 additional 4 per cent. consolidated mortgage gold bonds of 1946, Nos. 18,153 to 18,550, inclusive, to be added to the amount now on the list, making the total amount listed to date $18,550,000, Nos. 1 to 18,550, inclusive.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company.—$33,000 additional consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of 1930, Nos. 4,971 to 5,003, inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $13,446,000, Nos. 1 to 5,003, inclusive; Nos. 15,301 to 23,743, inclusive. The committee is empowered to add to the list from time to time additional consolidated mortgage bonds to an aggregate amount of $967,000, when officially notified that said bonds have been issued in exchange for existing bonds of the company, as specified in the application.

Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company.—$603,000 additional 5 per cent. thirty-year consolidated mortgage gold coupon bonds of 1926, Nos. 7,001 to 7,603, inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $6,103,000, Nos. 1 to 5,500, inclusive, Nos. 7,001 to 7,603, inclusive.

Edison Electric Light Company.—The committee is empowered to add to the list from time to time additional capital stock to an aggregate amount of $1,262,000, as and when official notice shall be received that the same has been issued, making the total amount listed $9,200,000.

Eastern Elevator Company.—$1,000,000 capital stock.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.—$71,235,000 first mortgage railroad and land grant 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1947, Nos. M1 to M65,235, inclusive, for $1,000 each, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted; Nos. D1 to D12,000, inclusive, for $500 each, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted; $59,250,000 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, and $61,000,000 common stock.

People's Gas Light and Coke Company.—$2,500,000 refunding mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1947, Nos. 1 to 2,500, inclusive, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discused in Wall Street yesterday:

***

St. Paul meeting to-day to act on dividend.

Weakness of sterling exchange market. Reduction of half a cent in posted rates.

Gold being still bid for in London for importation here.

Reduction of half a cent in price of coffee by both Woolson Spice Company and Arbuckle Brothers.

Importation of $250,000 gold from Europe arranged for Union National Bank, Chicago.

Declaration of number of dividends at usual rates.

Movement of loaded cars at Indianapolis during February greater than for any same month in history of Indianapolis.

Condition of business over Rock Island Road satisfactory to officials of company.

Decision of Western Passenger Association to meet late cuts of Canadian Pacific Railroad.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,395	2,395	2,395
Month February	$3,422,304	$3,301,460	$3,206,641
From July 1	31,287,013	29,379,866	30,693,008
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,158
1st week March	$638,851	$524,472	$590,565
From July 1	23,157,396	21,038,432	22,576,171
NEW YORK CENTRAL for the quarter ended March 31, (partly estimated)—			
Gross earnings	10,800,000	10,133,424	10,283,910
Op. expenses	7,400,000	6,886,976	7,029,327
Net earnings	3,400,000	3,246,448	3,254,383
Charges	2,600,000	2,635,862	2,644,527
Profit	800,000	610,586	610,056
Dividend	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Deficit	200,000	389,414	389,944
For nine months—			
Gross earnings	35,102,000	33,071,888	34,292,312
Net earnings	11,580,000	10,690,825	11,073,825
Surplus	736,000	*209,271	150,796

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY for the quarter ended March 31, (March estimated) shows—

Net revenue	$1,200,000	$10,100,000	$1,250,000
Int. and skg. fd.	234,411	243,358	243,560
Surplus	965,589	856,642	1,006,440
Dividends	1,216,980	1,191,961	1,191,950
Deficit	251,391	335,319	185,510
Accrued surplus	7,771,848	7,570,721	7,837,023
For nine months of the fiscal year—			
Net earnings	4,550,000	4,232,987	4,696,064
Int. and skg. fd.	703,911	730,216	730,670
Balance	3,846,089	3,502,774	3,965,394
Dividends	3,650,930	3,575,881	3,575,835
Surplus	195,159	*73,110	389,559

*Deficit.

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY of Brooklyn for February

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$75,801	$69,817	$5,783
Op. expenses	33,975	37,814	1,160
Net earnings	36,625	32,003	4,622
Taxes	3,200	4,000	*800
Balance	33,425	28,003	5,422
Other sources	600	1,800	*1,200
Net result	34,025	29,803	4,222
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	164,982	153,566	11,416
Op. expenses	84,354	79,165	5,188
Net earnings	80,628	74,400	6,228
Taxes	6,400	5,200	*1,200
Balance	74,228	69,200	5,028
Other sources	1,200	2,400	*1,200
Net result	75,428	68,800	6,882

*Decrease.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 54⅝@55. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 54¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 Alice sold at .85, 800 Anaconda at .40, 300 Best and Belcher at .40, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04; 100 Gould and Curry at .15, 500 Pharmacist at .06, 300 Standard at 1.70 @1.75, 700 Yellow Jacket at .28.

On the Mining Exchange 4,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02½, 1,600 American Flag at .17@18¾, 600 Anaconda at .87, 500 Anaconda Leland at .86, 6,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.09¾, 700 Elkton at .78@.78¾, 5,000 Garfield Gr., at .08¾, seller 10, 1,500 Golden Fleece at .43, 45,000 Gold Magnet at .005@.006 buyer 30, 11,200 Isabella at .20 @20¼ seller 30@.19¾, 6,000 Jefferson at .04½ @.04¾, 600 Justine at .06 buyer 30@.041@.04½, 600 Lillie at .75 seller 5@.75½, 500 Mollie Gibson at .20½, 3,000 Mount Rosa at .18¼, 1,000 Old Gold at .004¼, 1,100 Pilgrim at .005, 218,000 Sentinel at .066@004¾ seller 30@.005, 1,200 Union at .10¾, 8,000 Work at .02¾@ .02½@.02@.02½, 1,100 Yukon at .11 buyer 30@.11¼ buyer 30.

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The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.70	1.00	....	1.00
Alta	.12	.18	.06	....
Belcher	.20	.26	.25	.30
Best & Belcher	.33	.35	.33	.40
Breece	.35	.45	.38	.47
Brunswick	.10	.14	.12	.15
Challar	.30	....	.35	....
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.09	.12
Comstock Tunnel Co	.03	.04	.03	.04
Con. Cal. & Va	.80	.95	.75	1.00
Crown Point	.12	.18	.10	....
Deadwood	....	1.10	....	1.10
El Cristo	....	.06	....	.06
Enterprise Mining Co	.15	....	.20	....
Father de Smet	.16	.22	.18	.23
Gould & Curry	.15	.23	.17	.25
Hale & Norcross	1.25	....	1.25	....
Horn Silver	1.30	1.45	1.35	1.40
Iron Silver	.40	.50	.40	.50
Kingston & Pem. Iron	.17	.22	.17	.21
La Crosse	.12	....	.13	....
Leadville	.08	....	.08	....
Little Chief	.14	....	.14	.18
Mexican	.30	....	.28	....
Ophir	.40	....	.43	....
Phoenix Gold	.07	.08	.06	.08
Potosi	.15	....	.34	....
Plymouth Consolidated	.08	....	.08	....
Savage	.20	.28	.21	.28
Sierra Nevada	.85	....	.90	1.10
Standard Consolidated	1.65	1.75	1.70	1.75
Union Consolidated	.25	....	.30	....
Utah	.08	....	.10	....
Yellow Jacket	.20	.29	.25	.33

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.80	1.10	.70	....
Adams Consolidated	.03	....	.05	....
Belcher	.20	....	.20	....
Best & Belcher	.28	....	.25	....
Breece	.35	....	.30	....
Brunswick Consolidated	.10	.14	.12	.14
Belmont	....	....	.10	....
Caledonia, B. H	.50	....	.50	....
Challar	.27	.22	.27	.22
Crown Point	.15	....	.15	....
Chrysolite	.09	....	.09	....
Con. Cal. & Va	.70	....	.70	....
Comstock Tun. Co. stock	.03	....	.03	.04
Comstock Tun. Co. bonds	.06	....	.05	....
Comstock Tun. Co. scrip	.08	....	.08	....
Crescent	.04	....	.04	....
Catalpa	.07	....	.07	....
Deadwood Terra	.90	....	.70	1.00
Eureka Consolidated	.10	....	.10	....
Father De Smet	.17	....	.17	....
Gould & Curry	.15	....	.15	....
Hale & Norcross	1.30	....	1.30	....
Horn Silver	1.25	....	1.30	....
Iron Silver	.41	.50	.40	....
Julia Consolidated	.01	....	....	....
Kingston & Pembroke	.10	....	....	.21
La Crosse	....	....	.17	.20
Leadville, Con	....	.10	.08	....
Little Chief	.14	....	.14	....
Mexican	.28	....	.25	....
Moulton	.20	....	.20	....
Ophir	.40	....	.45	....
Occidental	1.25	....	1.25	....
Plymouth	.08	....	....	....
Potosi	.15	....	.15	....
Savage	.20	....	....	....
Sierra Nevada	.90	....	.90	....
Standard	1.60	1.85	1.70	1.85
Small Hopes	.90	1.00	.85	1.00
Utah Consolidated	.30	....	.30	....
Victor	1.00	....	1.00	....
Yellow Jacket	.20	....	.20	....
Argentum Juanita	.18	....	.17	....
Alamo	.02	....	.02	....
Anaconda	.36	....	.35	....
Cripple Creek Cons	.09	....	.09	.12
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	....	....	1.05
Gold & Globe	.02	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	.40	....	.35	....
Isabella	.20	....	.19	....
Mollie Gibson	.18	....	.19	....
Mount Rosa	.11	....	....	....
Pharmacist	.05	....	.06	....
Portland	.74	....	....	....
Specimen	.02	....	....	....
Union	.11	....	.11	....
Work	.02	....	....	....

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Flag	....	....	....	.15
Annetta	....	.40	....	.40
Alamo	....	....	.02½	.02¾
Anaconda	....	....	.33	.40
Cripple Creek Con	....	....	.08¾	.10
Cannon Ball	.004¼	.004¾	.004¼	.004¾
Elkton	....	....	.76	.79¾
Gold Magnet	.004¼	.01	.005	.006
Gold Coin	....	....	1.00	....
Garfield Grounds	.06	....	.06¼	.07
Golden Fleece	....	....	.41	.47
Isabella	.21	....	.19¾	....
Japan	....	....	2.50	5.00
Jefferson	....	....	.04¾	....
Justine	.04	.05	.04	.04¾
Lillie	....	....	.75	.76
Miami	....	.39	....	.39
Mollie Gibson	....	....	.20	.22
Mount Rosa	....	....	.13	.14
Old Gold	.004¼	....	.004¾	.005¼
Pilgrim	....	....	.005	.005½
Portland	....	....	.76½	....
Rocky Mountain	....	....	.09	.10¼
Red Mountain	....	.10¼	....	....
St. F. Caribou	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Sentinel	.006	.006¼	.005	.005¾
Tamarack	.004	.008	.004¾	.006½
Union	....	....	.10¾	....
Work	....	....	.02¾	.03
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday by Henry Draper at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$50,000 Milwaukee and Northern Railroad Company first consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due June, 1913, coupons June and December, 120.

$20,000 Flint and Père Marquette Railroad Company consolidated first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1939, coupons May and November, 90.

$1,000 Flint and Père Marquette Railroad Company 6 per cent. mortgage gold bond, due 1920, coupons April and October, 115½.

$31,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company twenty-five-year debenture 5 per cent. bonds, due 1909, coupons May and November, 106¼.

$25,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company first mortgage extension and collateral 5 per cent. bonds, due 1934, coupons January and July, 105¾.

$1,000 Rio Grande and Western Railroad first trust mortgage 4 per cent. gold bond, due July, 1939, coupons January and July, 80⅝.

$6,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad first mortgage

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 9, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
98	104	103	Adams Express	101½	103	101½	103	.....
17	17¾	200	American Cotton Oil	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
70	72	223	Am. Cotton Oil pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
13	137	10	American Expreas	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	.....
7⅞	7¾	510	American Spirits Mfg.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
19	19½	120	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
125½	126¾	88,280	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	125¾	126¾	124⅝	125¼	+ ⅛
111¼	113	250	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112	112	111¼	111¾	+ ⅛
90	90	60	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	89½	89½	89	89	.....
92	92¼	13,000	American Tobacco	91¾	92¾	91¾	92	+ ⅛
34½	35	300	Ann Arbor pf	35	35	34½	34½	.....
11⅝	11¾	650	At., T. & S. F.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	26¾	3,964	At., T. & S. F. pf.	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
17	17⅛	610	Baltimore & Ohio	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
6	6¼	200	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	.....
2¾	3	960	Bay State Gas	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
105	107	35	Boston Air Line pf	105	105	105	105	.....
38⅞	39¼	7,425	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39¼	40	38⅝	39¾	+ ⅛
48	49	150	Canada Southern	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
81	81¼	700	Canadian Pacific	81½	81½	81½	81½	+1
12⅝	13½	110	Central Pacific	13	13	13	13	.....
19¾	19¾	4,620	Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅜	20⅝	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
156	159½	10	Chicago & Alton	158	158	158	158	.....
92¼	92⅝	23,066	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	92⅝	93¼	92½	92⅝	.....
10¼	10¾	550	Chi. Great Western	10½	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
91½	91¾	22,492	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	91⅝	92¼	91½	91⅝	+ ⅛
145½	147	775	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145¼	146	145¼	146	+ ½
119¼	119⅞	2,203	Chi. & Northw.	120	120¼	119½	119½	.....
84⅜	85	7,978	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	85¼	85¾	84⅝	84⅝	+ ⅜
28½	30	35	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29⅜	29⅜	28⅞	29⅛	.....
29	29¾	420	C., C., C. & St. L.	29¼	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
		100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	77½	77½	77¼	77¼	— ⅛
		900	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	13½	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20	20	20	20	+ ½
19½	20	100	Consolidated Gas	20½	20½	20½	20½	.....
181½	182¼	993	Consolidated Gas	181¾	182¼	181½	182	+1
85	89	50	Consolidated Ice pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	.....
45¾	45⅝	550	Denver & R. G. pf.	45½	45⅝	45½	45½	+ ⅛
12⅞	13	220	Erie	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
35⅜	35⅞	1,400	Erie 1st pf.	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
		25	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	28	28	28	28	.....
31	32	750	General Electric	32½	32¼	32	32	— ⅛
151	155	200	Great Northern pf.	152	152	152	152	— 4
30	30¾	200	Hawaiian Sugar	30¾	30¾	30	30	.....
99¾	100	100	Illinois Central	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
28	28¼	100	Iowa Central pf.	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
20½	21¼	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
87	92	10	Laclede Gas pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	.....
13½	15	85	Lake Erie & West.	13¼	14	13¼	14	.....
68½	70	10	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	.....
188	190	560	Lake Shore	190	190	190	190	.....
51	51½	5,965	Louisville & Nashville.	51¼	51⅝	50⅜	51	+ ⅜
101½	101⅝	14,995	Manhattan Con	100	103⅜	101¼	101⅜	— ⅛
		100	Mergenthaler Linotype	140	140	140	140	—5⅜
143	143¼	4,440	Metropolitan St. Ry.	144¼	144½	141⅜	143	+2
104¼	104⅝	1,125	Michigan Central	104½	105¼	104¼	104½	.....
26½	27½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	28½	26½	28½	26¾	+ ⅛
61½	63	100	Minnesota Iron	62	62	62	62	+2
34½	34¾	820	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	35¼	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	.....
26¼	26⅞	1,570	Missouri Pacific	27	27	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
31	31¼	840	National Lead Co.	31½	31½	31½	31⅛	— ⅛
103¼	105	40	National Lead Co. pf.	105½	105¼	105	105	.....
92¼	92⅝	860	New Jersey Central	92¾	93½	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
6,750	111¾	9,264	New York Central	112⅜	113	111½	111⅞	+ ¼
12	13	10	N. Y., Sus. & West.	12	12	12	12	.....
45¼	45⅜	1,310	Norfolk & West. pf.	46¼	46⅜	45⅜	46	+ ⅛
5⅝	5¾	980	North American	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	8,200	Northern Pacific	22⅞	23	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
60⅞	61	12,070	Northern Pacific pf.	61¼	61⅜	60⅜	61	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅞	430	Ontario & Western	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	.....
25⅜	26½	1,100	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	25⅝	25⅝	25	25⅜	+ ⅜
67	70	10	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	70	70	70	70	.....
29½	30⅝	220	Oregon Short Line	30½	30¼	30½	30⅝	+1½
26	26¼	1,010	Pacific Mail	26½	26⅞	25½	26	+ ⅛
114⅜	114⅝	705	Pennsylvania R. R.	115	115¼	114	114⅜	+ ⅛
91¼	91⅝	4,780	People's Gas, Chicago	91⅜	92¼	91¼	91½	+ ⅛
43	44	1,200	P., C., C. & St. L.	42⅝	43⅜	42⅝	43	+ ⅛
64	65	500	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	64½	64½	64	64	— ⅛
175	177	53	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	175	177	175	175	.....
18	18¼	815	Reading	18½	18¾	18	18	.....
40¼	41⅞	1,620	Reading 1st pf.	41	41¾	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅜
48	49	700	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50	50	48½	48½	.....
16¾	17	700	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	.....
25½	26	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	10¾	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
70	71	250	St. Paul & Omaha	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
7⅞	8	1,150	Southern Railway	8	8⅛	8	8	.....
27⅛	27¼	2,050	Southern Railway pf.	27¼	27⅝	27	27¼	+ ⅛
3½	4	25	Standard R. & T.	4	4	4	4	.....
20⅜	20¼	165	Tenn. Coal & Iron	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
10¼	10¾	310	Texas Pacific	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	.....
176	180	110	Third Avenue	175	175	175	175	—4½
19⅜	19¾	200	Union Pacific Ry.	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
51½	51⅞	18,427	Union Pacific pf.	51½	52	51	51⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	27⅜	8,435	U. P., all in. pd.	27⅜	27⅝	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
8	8¼	1,010	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
42	45	25	United States Express.	42	42	42	42	—2
60⅝	60¾	770	U. S. Leather pf.	60¾	60⅞	60⅜	60⅝	+ ⅜
16½	17½	100	United States Rubber.	17	17	17	17	.....
65½	67	300	U. S. Rubber pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ⅛
15½	15¼	690	Wabash pf.	15⅜	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅛
		100	West Chicago Street	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅛
86¾	86½	2,569	Western Union Tel.	86¼	87¼	86¼	86½	+ ⅛
1⅞	2¾	225	W. & L.E., $1 as. pd.	2	2¼	2	2¼	— ⅛
9½	11	25	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	10	10	10	10	.....
Sales.....		245,169						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s		H & Tex Cent 1st 5s		Omaha & St L 1st	
2,000.....	106	2,000b3.....	106⅞	2,000.....	78½
At, T & S F gen 4s		Ill Cent 4s, 1953		Oregon Imp Co con 5s,	
3,000.....	90	6,000.....	101½	Trust Co certfs, 5th	
12,000.....	90¼	Iowa Central 1st 5s		installment paid	
30,000.....	90	1,000.....	100	5,000.....	56
9,000.....	90¼	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust		5,000.....	56½
6,000.....	90	Co certfs		5,000.....	56¾
17,000.....	90¼	16,000.....	102	Oregon R & N 4s	
9,000s3.....	90	Kings Co Elev 1st		2,000s15F.....	94
Adjustment 4s		1,000.....	45	4,000.....	94½
68,000.....	58¾	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
6,000.....	58⅝	2,000.....	102	7,000.....	101
15,000.....	58½	Lake Erie & West 2d 5s		Income A 5s	
4,000.....	58⅝	6,000.....	102¼	1,000.....	65
25,000.....	58½	L S & M So 1st coup		1,000.....	64½
2,500.....	58⅝	2,000.....	110	Oregon S L 6s	
5,000.....	58¾	L S & Mich So 3½s		2,000.....	120
5,000.....	58½	3,000.....	104½	2,000.....	121
5,000.....	58⅝	17,000.....	103½	Penn 4½s coup	
Brooklyn R T 5s		10,000.....	104	3,000.....	112
3,000.....	94	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st		Reading Co gen 4s	
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		19,000.....	118½	3,000.....	82⅝
7,000.....	112½	6,000.....	118½	13,000.....	82½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		Louisville Ry 1st 5s		Rich & Danv con 6s	
2,000.....	96	10,000.....	103	1,000.....	123
Bur, C R & N 1st		Louis & Nash unified		Rio Grande West 1st	
2,000.....	106	gold 4s		1,000.....	81¾
Canada So 1st 5s		2,000.....	87	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
1,000.....	110	Louis & Nash col tr 5s		1,000.....	89½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		2,000.....	102⅞	12,000.....	90
5,000.....	89½	Nash, Fl & Shef 1st		St P, M & M con 6s, re-	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		3,000.....	90	duced to 4½s	
52,000.....	78	2,000s20F.....	90	1,000.....	107⅝
7,000.....	78¼	5,000.....	90	Montana ext 4s	
1,000.....	78	Met St Ry gen 5s		39,000.....	99
10,000.....	78⅛	3,000.....	110	San An & Ar Pass 4s	
Ches & Ohio con 5s		5,000.....	110⅛	17,000.....	59
5,000.....	114½	10,000.....	110	5,000.....	58
2,000.....	115	1,000.....	110½	11,000.....	58½
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		Mexican Int 1st 4s		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
1,000.....	115	10,000.....	71¾	1,000.....	94
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		3,000.....	71⅝	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
6,000.....	97	5,000.....	71¾	10,000.....	102¾
3,000.....	96½	9,000.....	71⅝	So Pac of N M 1st	
15,000.....	96¼	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac		10,000.....	108¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		Western 5s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
1,000.....	106	1,000.....	116	7,000.....	90¾
Chi G L & C Co 1st		Mil & St P G M 4s, Se-		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000.....	104½	ries A		13,000.....	99
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s		9,000.....	105	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
1,000.....	103	Mil & St P Term 5s		5,000.....	33½
Chi & N W coup gold 7s		10,000.....	115	5,000c.....	33½
1,000.....	115½	Minn & St L con 5s		2,000.....	33⅝
25-year deb 5s		1,000.....	105	25,000.....	33½
2,000b3.....	109¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		10,000.....	33⅜
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		4,000.....	87½	Union Pacific 4s	
19,000.....	105¾	4,000.....	87⅝	60,000.....	92¼
C, C, C & St L, Cin,		Mo, K & T 2d		2,000.....	92¾
Wab & M Div 4s		1,000.....	60	25,000s10F.....	92½
2,000.....	90	11,000.....	60¼	10,000.....	92⅜
Col Coal & Iron 6s		10,000.....	60⅜	56,000.....	92½
8,000.....	98	1,000.....	60⅝	38,000.....	92⅛
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M		9,000.....	60½	25,000.....	92½
& Co ctfs, $65 paid		5,000.....	60¼	14,000.....	92⅜
3,000.....	75¼	Mo, K & T of T 5s		2,000.....	92½
Dul & Iron Range 1st		1,000.....	81	10,000.....	92¼
4,000.....	108	Mo Pac 1st cons		50,000.....	92½
5,000.....	106¼	5,000.....	95½	1,000.....	92¾
3,000.....	107⅛	6,000.....	95¼	U P, D & G 1st, Trust	
5,000.....	106	5,000.....	95½	Co certfs	
5,000.....	107⅜	1,000.....	95¼	10,000.....	55¼
10,000.....	107¾	N Y, O & W refdg 4s		17,000.....	55
Dul, S S & A 5s		3,000.....	97	2,000.....	55½
1,000.....	105	1,000.....	97½	1,000.....	55¼
Erie 4s prior bonds		N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s		24,000.....	55
1,000.....	90	2,000.....	107	Wabash 1st 5s	
27,000.....	89¾	N Y, S & W Term 1st		9,000.....	106½
Erie Tel & Tel 5s		2,000.....	111½	Wabash 2d mtge 5s	
5,000.....	98¼	Norf & W Ry con 4s		3,000.....	77¼
Ft W & D C 1st		10,000s20F.....	80	1,000.....	77
1,000.....	70	500.....	81	West Shore gtd 4s	
Galv, H & H 5s		Nor Pac gen lien 3s		10,000.....	110
1,000.....	92	10,000.....	60	1,000.....	109½
Gal, Har'g & San An,		500.....	59½	2,000.....	109¼
Mex & Pac 1st 5s		4,000.....	60	W N Y & P gen	
10,000.....	95½	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		2,000.....	52¼
Han & St Jo cons		15,000.....	95	13,000.....	52
1,000.....	119	5,000.....	94¾	Wilm & S Falls 5s	
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge		9,000.....	95	1,000s20F.....	111
1,000.....	83	2,000.....	94¾	Wilkes & East 1st	
5,000.....	82½	Nor Pac Term 1st		2,000.....	97½
500.....	83	10,000.....	105⅞	Wis Central Co 1st, Tr	
37,000.....	81	1,000.....	108	Co certfs	
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st		Ohio & Miss 1st, Spring-		3,000.....	40
10,000.....	78½	field Div			
10,000.....	79	1,000.....	105		
Total sales.....				$1,465,000	

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chatham	290	New Amsterdam	245
City	900	New York	237
Corn Exchange	275	Ninth National	90
Garfield National	750	Park	280
Greenwich	165	Phenix	90
Hanover	390	Seaboard National	174
Lincoln National	750	Seventh National	108

There were sales of 4 shares of Ninth National at 90, 15 of America at 356, and 10 of Park at 284.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$224,541,637
Gold reserve	108,883,179
Net silver	13,177,398
United States notes in the Treasury	88,323,810
Treasury notes of 1890	5,318,970
Total receipts this day	1,088,607
Total receipts this month	9,920,786
Total receipts this year	284,478,699
Total expenditures this day	1,343,000
Total expenditures this month	11,082,000
Total expenditures this year	282,569,825
Deposits in National banks	31,551,357
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	245,723
Government receipts from internal revenue	285,933
Customs	761,445
Miscellaneous	21,228

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 9.—West Chicago did not show much buoyancy to-day. It opened at 96 and sold to ⅝, down to 96½ regular and 96½ account. Chicago City Railway went at 238 and North Chicago went down a point from the opening at 223. West Chicago consolidated 5s opened at 94 and dropped ½. National Biscuit fluttered from 22 to 22¼, dropped to 21⅝, and closed at 22. The preferred stock dropped from 79 to 78½ at the close.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	26½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	61
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	137
National Biscuit Co. com	21½
National Biscuit Co. pf	78
Brew. & Malt. Co.	6
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	30¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co	6½
Mt. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf	31
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co	36
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf	51
Int. Packing Co	17½
Int. Packing Co. pf	44
Chi. City Railway Co	238
N. Chi. St. R. R	222
W. Chi. St. R. R	96¼
South Side El. R. R	40½
Lake St. Elevated	12½
Lake St. Elevated 1, ctfs	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	20½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98¼	...	Del. & Hudson	109½	110½	Nat. St. 1st pf	65	75
4s, r., 1907	110½	111	Del., L. & W	150½	...	Nat. St. 2d pf	18	22
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	Den. & R. G	11	12	New Cent. Co	7	8
4s, r., 1925	123	123½	D. M. & Ft. D., 1st	11½	14	N. Y. & N. H	185½	188
4s, c., 1925	123	123½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf	76	...	N. Y., C. & St. L	12½	28
5s, r., 1904	111¼	112	Dul., S. S. & A	4	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	68	73
5s, c., 1904	111¼	112	D., L. & W. & A. pf	4½	6	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	80½	83
Currency 6s, 1899	103	...	Eighth Avenue	315	325	N. Y., S. & W. pf	30	61
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	...	Erie 2d pf	17½	18½	Norfolk So	62	66
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	...	Ev. & T. H	18	22	Nor. & West	15	15
			Ev. & T. H. pf	36	41	Ont. Mining	3	5
Alb. & Sus	185	200	Ft. W. & R. G	14	16	Ore. R. & N	45	50
American Coal	120	140	Green Bay & W	30	40	Penn. Coal	340	...
Am. Dist. Tel	...	23	H. B. Claflin	...	99	Peo., Dec. & Ev	⅞	1¼
Am. Tobacco pf	113	117	Homestake	45	48	Peo., Dec. & Ev. pf	7	10
Ann Arbor	12½	18	Ill. Cent. L.	92	98	Peo. & Eastern	4	7
B'klyn Union Gas	114½	116½	Ill. Steel Co	47	49	Pt. Ft. W. & C	169	175
Brunswick Co., 3d			Ind., Ill. & Iowa	...	25	Pitts. & West pf	6	7
in. paid	5	5¾	Iowa Central	7⅝	8¼	Quicksilver	1¼	2
Buff., R. & P	25	29	Joliet & Chicago	190	...	Quicksilver pf	3	7
Buff., R. & P. pf	60	64	Kanawha & Mich	6	7½	Reading 2d pf	22¼	23
Capital Traction	...	75	Keokuk & D. M	3	4½	Rens. & Saratoga	180	...
Chi. & Alton pf	168	...	K. & D. M. pf	1½	16	R. W. & O	120	122
Chi. & E. Ill	54	58	Keokuk & West	32	34	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl	6	7
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	106	110	Kingston & Pem	1	10	St. L. & S. F	6¼	7
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	7	33⅜	Laclede Gas	41	42	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	56½	57¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	20	24¾	Long Island	42	50	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5	25
Chi., Ind. & L	1	2	Manhattan Beach	4	7	St. P. & Duluth	20	25
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	25	27½	Md. Coal pf	42	53	St. P. & D. pf	80	86
Chi. & N. W. pf	175	...	Mexican Central	5½	6¼	St. P., M. & M	128	135
Chi. Term. Trans	8	9	Mex. Nat. certfs	1	1¼	St. P., M. & M. pf	150	155
Clev., L. & W. pf	...	49	M. & St. L. 1st pf	85	88	St. P. & O. pf	150	155
Cleve. & Pitts	169	...	M. & St. L. 2d pf	53½	55	Sil. bullion certfs	54¾	55
Col. C. & I. Dev	¼	1	Minn., St. P. & S.			Sixth Avenue	195	210
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1½	8	S. M	7	...	Southern Pacific	16	17
Col. F. & I. pf	...	78	Minn., St. P. & S.			Tol. & O. C	15	25
Col. & H. Coal, all			S. M. pf	17	...	Tol. & O. C. pf	35	50
in. paid	5½	5⅞	Mo., K. & T	11	12	Twin City R. T	20	24
Col., H. V. & T	6¼	6⅝	Mobile & Ohio	27¾	28½	U. S. Leather	6¼	6⅞
C., H. V. & T. pf	20	25	Morris & Essex	171	173	Wabash	6¼	6¾
Com. Cable	175	...	Nat. Lin. Oil	15	17	Wells-F. Express	115	120
Consol. Coal	40	...	National Starch	5¾	7	West. Union Beef	7¼	9
Consol. Ice	30	32						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
28,570	Am. Sugar Ref.	126¼	126¼	124⅝	125⅛
1,030	Am. Tobacco	92	92⅝	91⅞	92
840	Brook. R. T.	89¾	89¾	88⅞	89
8,090	C., B. & Q.	92⅞	93¼	92⅝	92¼
12,630	C., M. & St. P.	92	92⅜	91⅛	91⅛
5,000	C., R. I. & P.	85	85¾	84⅝	84⅝
20	Chi. & Northw.	120	120	120	120
15	Ches. & Ohio	20½	20½	20¼	20¼
60	Gen. Electric	32	32¼	32	32¼
690	Louis. & Nash.	51⅝	51⅝	50⅞	50⅞
6,750	Manhattan	103	103¼	101¼	101⅞
300	Mo. Pacific	26⅞	27	26⅝	26⅝
80	Met. Street	148¼	148¼	143¼	148¼
940	N. Y. Central	112⅝	113	111½	113⅜
20	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
110	Nor. Pacific	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
960	Nor. Pac. pf	61½	61¾	60⅞	60⅞
20	Pacific Mail	26	26⅛	26	26⅛
1,540	People's Gas	91¾	92¼	91½	91½
500	Pennsylvania	114¾	114¾	114¼	114⅜
780	Reading	18⅛	18⅛	18	18⅛
610	Union Pacific	27⅜	27⅜	27¼	27⅜
460	Union Pac. pf.	51½	51⅝	51	51
20	Wabash pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
100	West. Union	86⅝	87⅛	86⅝	86⅝

86,000

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	90¼	90¾	89¾	90
25,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	58½	58½	56½	58¼
8,000	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	70	70	70	70
5,000	Met. St. 1st	110¼	110¼	110	110
20,000	M., K. & T. 2d	60½	60½	60	60
9,000	Reading 4s	82⅝	83	82⅝	82⅝
2,000	Rock Isl. 4s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4,000	Southern Ry. 5s	90½	90½	90⅜	90⅜
17,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	55½	55½	55	55

$105,000

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

R. ROTHSCHILD'S SONS CO.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against the R. Rothschild's Sons Company, manufacturers of bar fixtures, formerly at 579 Broadway, and also against Lewis Rothschild for $15,529, in favor of the Market & Fulton National Bank, on three notes.

C. E. MONELL.—Richard H. Bruno has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles E. Monell, druggist at 2 First Avenue, by Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court on the application of C. P. Truslow as executor of the estate of Phebe P. Birch. He has been in business thirty years, but in October last he was succeeded by the Charles E. Monell Company, of which he became President.

T. P. TRIGG AND ASSOCIATES.—Judgment for $6,719 was entered yesterday against Thomas P. Trigg, George V. Litchfield, Oliver Barrett, and William J. Brown, survivors of James C. Greenway, who were engaged in business under the style of T. P. Trigg and Associates, in favor of Welcome S. Jarvis and Thomas W. Weeks, as administrators of the estate of James W. Smith, for the amount due on a note made on Oct. 25, 1894, payable in six months, and delivered to Mr. Smith. Execution was issued to the Sheriff and directed against Mr. Brown, who has an office at 11 Broadway.

F. H. LAWRENCE.—The affairs of Frederick H. Lawrence, publisher, of 178 Fulton Street, who was attached by Deputy Sheriff Roberts on Thursday last for $1,800 in favor of Charles M. Stoever & Co. of Philadelphia, are reported to be in much confusion. When the attachment was levied it was said that Mr. Lawrence was at home sick, and creditors were surprised to learn yesterday that he had died on Saturday at Sandy Hill, N. Y. Several have put in claims for the property at 178 Fulton Street. Rogers & Carlton of Sandy Hill claim to own the printing presses, folding machines, and office furniture, under a bill of sale for $6,000. H. N. Rogers of the same place claims the ownership of The Lawyer and Credit Man, and he, together with the Sunbeams Company, claim ownership of the Sunbeams magazine. He also stated in his claim that Mr. Lawrence had no interest in The Lawyer and Credit Man at the time of his death, and had not owned any stock in the Sunbeams Company since Dec. 1. Mr. Rogers is said to be a brother-in-law of Mr. Lawrence. The American Type Founders' Company claims a lot of type and other parties claim desks, &c. The claimants' title to the various properties will probably have to be settled before the Sheriff's jury. In

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little of Interest at Private Contract —Vacant Property Still the Feature—Auction Sales.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold to Oppenheimer & Hamershlag the block front on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets, 200 by 130. The price is reported at $120,000. The same firm has sold for Oppenheimer & Hamershlag the three five-story American basement dwellings 142, 146, and 148 West Seventy-seventh Street. Terms private.

S. F. Jayne & Co., together with S. B. Goodale & Son, have sold to Daniel R. Kendall the old buildings 30 and 32 East Twentieth Street, 40 by 98.9.

F. E. Mainhart has sold for John Welcker the two five-story flats 114 and 116 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 50 by 100.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has bought from Charles A. Chesebrough a plot of about three acres on the northerly side of the new Sherman's Creek Basin, extending along Amsterdam Avenue, from Two Hundred and First to Two Hundred and Fourth Streets. The same company has also bought Lot 107 on a map of the Dyckman estate, extending through from Post to Naagle Avenue, 100 by 262 by 135 by 346.

Oppenheimer & Veith were the buyers of the eight lots at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street and Central Park West, the sale of which, through L. J. Phillips & Co., was reported yesterday.

Mrs. Susan A. Austin has sold, for $7,500, the plot, Brook Avenue east side, seventy-two feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 87 by 100.

Frank S. Gerrish, formerly of Columbus, Ohio, is the buyer of 17 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Hall J. How & Co. were the brokers in the recent sale of twelve lots on One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets, east of Fifth Avenue, for Henry I. Beers.

Ten shares of the Real Estate Exchange sold at auction yesterday at 81.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Leo Hutter, for $3,150, the plot, Morris Avenue, east side, 280 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 50 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowery, referee, 565, 567, and 569 Park Avenue, east side, 75.3 feet south of Sixty-third Street, 86.5½ by 100.1¼ by 60 by 100, five-story brick flat on 565, five-story brick double flat on 567 and 569. Due on judgment, $109,870.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 1,229 and 1,231 Lexington Avenue, east side, 48.2 feet north of Eighty-third Street, 16 and 15.6, respectively, by 62.3, two three-story brownstone front dwellings; 1,615 and 1,617 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street, 52.1 by 101.8 and irregular, five-story brick factory; 1,601, 1,603, and 1,605 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-third Street, each 25 by 73.2, three four-story brick tenements, with stores; 245 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 73.2 feet west of Second Avenue, 28.6 by 102.3, five-story brick tenement; 1,609, 1,611, and 1,613 Second Avenue, west side, 76.7 feet north of Eighty-third Street, each 25.6 by 73.2, three four-story brick tenements, with stores.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 865 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 250 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 20 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,821.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 161 Elm Street, east side, new line, 111.5 feet north of Grand Street, 21.6 by 34.3 by 21.6 by 33.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 26.8 by 88 and 20 by 79.8; Emily L. Felt of 218 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $101,000.

No. 309 West Ninety-seventh Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 80; Frederick B. Osthoff of 305 West Ninety-seventh Street, owner; Frederick B. Osthoff, Jr., of 429 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, southeast corner of the Boulevard, for a two-story brick store and garden, 100 by 125 by 100; Peter C. Eckhardt of 573 West One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 1,728 Washington Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50; Peter Sexton of 59 East Sixty-first Street, owner; J. J. F. Gavigan of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 99 feet south of Woodlawn Road, for a one-story frame and glass greenhouse and office, 20 by 70; Charles A. Tier of Mount Vernon, owner; W. H. A. Horsfall, architect; cost, $1,100.

Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 340 feet east of Mile Square Road, for two two-story frame dwellings, 40 by 45; Charles Hill of 763 Second Avenue, owner; Joseph E. Dobbs, architect; cost, $5,000.

Taylor Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Columbine Avenue, for a two-story frame shed, 30 by 23; Emma Goldsmith, premises, owner; cost, $300.

Poplar Street, south side, 149.9 feet east of Main Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 32; Joseph O'Hara, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Forest Street, west side, 150 feet north of West Farms Road, for a three-story frame dwelling, 18 by 35; Rachel Greer of 385 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; G. A. Millner, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,349 Broadway, to a two-story brick office building, with store; C. E. Johnston of 1 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Pollard & Steinam of 19 Union Square, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 257 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; James Speyer, owner; De Lenios & Cordes, architects; cost, $800.

No. 663 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Albert Rothermel of 680 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner and architect; cost, $50.

Morris Avenue, north side, 158 feet west of Anthony Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; H. S. McGrath, owner; H. S. Baker, architect; cost, $500.

Plans for a New Court House.

Architect James B. Lord submitted to the Building Department yesterday, plans for the new Court House for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to be erected at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. The new building, which will be three stories in height, will be built of brick with marble façades, and will cost $638,000. The general style of architecture will be the Corinthian. The main courtroom will be in the easterly half of the structure, the Madison Avenue front being devoted to the Judges' private chambers and a number of smaller rooms. There will be entrances on the avenue and on the street.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 147th St, 74.11x100; James McClenahan, as President, and the Mutual Bank to Henry Hirsh and another 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 147th St, 74.11x100; Robert A. Greacen to Henry Hirsh 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, extends from 140th to 141st St, —x130x—x—; Charles F. Richards to Richard Stockton 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 20 ft s of 164th St, 79.11x— to King's Bridge Road x85.4 x—; Chauncey N. Brainerd to Jacob D. Butler ..... Nom.

BARKER AV, centre line, at centre line of Bleecker St, 188.7x irregular; John C. Barr to Bronx Investment Company 100

BERGEN AV, w s, 50 ft n of Rose St, old line, 50x98.8; Carsten H. Bohlen to Andrew Kitchen 100

BLOCK 39, map of Pelham Park; Perley S. Crosier to Allan G. Macdonell 2,000

CANAL ST, w s, 425 ft n of 135th St, old line, 56.7x100; Mary J. Steeves to John F. Steeves and others 1

CHERRY ST, 239 and 241, 49.11x irregular; Augustus H. Hall and others to Martha M. Hall, 4-5 part 1

CORLEARS PLACE, w s, 98.4 ft n of St. George's Crescent, 25x100; Albert Fraser to William J. Archer 50

GRAND ST, 353, s s, 22.9x50; Caroline Maillard to Henry Maillard 5

INTERIOR LOT, 74 ft w of Pleasant Av and 125.11 ft s of 116th St, runs w 20x50.11x e 20x n 0.11; William T. Washburn and another, executors and trustees, to Clarence M. Fowler 1

INTERIOR LOT, 74 ft w of Pleasant Av and 125.11 ft s of 116th St, runs w 20x50.11x e 20x n 0.11; Clarence H. Fowler to Caroline Blum 1

INTERIOR LOT, 100.11 ft s of 115th St and 74 ft w of Pleasant Av, runs s 0.11x w 20x n 0.11x e 20; Clarence M. Fowler to Caroline Blum 1

LOTS 198, 214, 231, 240, 531, map of Arden property; Charles D. Shirmer to Allan G. Macdonell 1

PARK AV, L 1,196 and 1,196; s w corner of 94th St, 50.8x80; Albert Wagner to William H. C. Jackson 1

PLEASANT AV, w s, 75.7 ft s of 115th St, 18.1x74; Robert R. Perkins to Michele Derosa 1

PYNE ST, e s, 550 ft n of Bayard St, 37.6x 107; Joseph D. Jennings to George E. Rumple 8,000

PYNE ST, e s, 587.6 ft n of Bayard St, 18.9x107; Joseph D. Jennings to Virginia L. Wilkinson 4,000

RIVER AV, or Gerard Av, at s w corner of Lot 77, map by Andrew Findlay, 285x 395x80x irregular; also part Lot 79, same map, 126.10x280; also Walton Av, e s, at n w corner of lot of Lewis Lewis, 62.6x irregular, contains 23 64-100 acres; Caroline Maillard to Henry Maillard, Jr. 1

VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of 186th St, 100x300; Lillie T. Yoran to Payson Merrill 1

WEST ST, s e corner of Vestry St, 75.9x 100.6x75.2x100.9; Frederick W. Carlin and another to Patrick J. Carlin 1

1ST AV, 1,881, n w corner of 97th St, 25.6x80; Solomon Mehrbach to John T. Wall 23,000

3D AV, w s, 128 ft n e of 148th St, 65x 67.1x53.3x80; David L. Phillips to Michael J. Naughton 1

3D AV, w s, 128 ft n of 148th St, 65x67.1x 53.3x80; Michael J. Naughton to David J. Phillips 1

7TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 132d St, 25x 75; August Reiner to Frederick Sackett.. 1

12TH AV, n e corner of 54th St, 100.5x 300; Ruth A. Wallace to Howard Carroll. 110,000

14TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 103.3; Henry D. Peyster, executor, to Eliza L. De P. Clarkson 25,000

56TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Simon P. Flannery to Isabella Dandridge and another 1

57TH ST, s s, 203 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; John S. Kennedy to Susan V. Baker.. 1

57TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; Kenneth K. Blauvelt to Michael Feeney 100

57TH ST, 425 West, 25x100.5; Chloe H. Bleckley to Kenneth K. Blauvelt 100

72D ST, n e corner of 4th Av, 20x102.2; Mutual Life Insurance Company to Eliza L. De P. Clarkson 88,000

76TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 50x102.2; Casimir Tag and another, executors and trustees, to James Carlew 56,000

79TH ST, 211 West, 17x102.2; John C. Platt to Maud A. Wilmot 28,500

102D ST, n s, 210.6 ft w of 3d Av, 27x 100.11; Laurance E. Prendergast, as administrator, to Israel Josefsohn 19,175

119TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Robert O'N. Ford to Clarence D. Ford 1

119TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Robert E. Ford to Clarence D. Ford 1

130TH ST, n s, 491.8 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Robert O'N. Ford to Robert E. Ford 1

130TH ST, n s, 491.8 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Clarence D. Ford and wife to Robert E. Ford 1

135TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100; William R. Brown, as executor, to Charles A. Ericsson 4,000

136TH ST, 106 West, 16.8x99.11; Joseph Young to Malcolm G. Broadbent 1

136TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100; William R. Brown, executor, to Annie Malcolm 3,800

141ST ST, s s, 50.8 ft w of Rider Av, 50.8 x102.1x50x110.1; Thomas B. Clark to Kate C. Clark 1

147TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; Edward L. Patterson to George C. Blanke 11,000

147TH ST, n s, 366.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; Edward L. Patterson to Joseph Roura 11,000

158TH ST, s s, 242 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50 x98.5; Enoch C. Bell to Ellen Mulholland. 100

Recorded Leases.

BETTS, Samuel R., executor, to John Vaght; 469 Columbus Av, 3 years $1,600

BALDWIN, George V. N., to Richard Notze; 408 West 35th St, 5 years 1,000

FORDINSKY, Harris, to John Shanley; 116th St, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, store, &c., 5 years 1,080

HARRIS, Joseph M., to Conrregation Dorshe Tow; 105 Division St, 5 years 1,400

MARTIN, Robert H., to Henry C. Meyer; 753 Columbus Av, 5 years 1,500-1,700

STRADE, Frederick, to John Meyer and another; 606 and 608 East 13th St, 2 years 600

YANDELL, Charles R., to Louis Washer; 140 5th Av, basement, 3 years 800

Recorded Mortgages.

AMONDOLARI, Joseph, Concete, and Giovanni, and James and Mary Nesto to Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Association; n s of Grant Av, 350 ft e of Garfield St, installments 2,400

BAKER, Susan V., to John S. Kennedy; s s of 57th St, 203 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year. 80,000

BROADBENT, Malcolm G., to Joseph Young; 106 West 136th St, secures notes. $500

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 265.10 ft s of 165th St, 20x258.11 to King's Bridge Road x21.4x249.6, 1 year.. 35,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Amsterdam Av, 265.10 ft s of 165th St, 99.11x100, 1 year 35,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of King's Bridge Road, 265.10 ft s of 165th St, 1 year.... 35,000

CARLEW, James, to Casimir Tag and another, executors, &c.; e s of 76th St, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 55,000

CHISOLM, Benjamin O., to Mary A. Chisolm; s s of 21st St, 169.9 ft e of 6th Av; 14th St, 50 West; 13th St, n s, 225 ft s of 6th Av; 13th St, s s, Lot 124, map No. 2, heirs of John Rogers, 9th Ward, demand 88,000

CLARKSON, Eliza L. de P., to North River Savings Bank; n s of 14th St, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x103.3, 1 year 17,000

CLARKSON, Eliza L. de P., to North River Saving Bank; n e corner of Park Av and 72d St, 3 years 19,000

CARROLL, Howard, to Charles A. Stadler; n e corner of 12th Av and 54th St, 3 years 70,000

DANTON, Alonzo P., to Rudolph Christensen; s s of 45th St, 365 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 1,510

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Sarah Friedlander; Naegle Av, centre line, 230 feet s w of Ellwood St, centre line, runs s w 130.55 x s e 512.7 to centre line of avenue x n e 100 to beginning, 3 years 3,500

ERICSSON, Charles A., to William R. Brown, executor, &c.; n s of 135th St, 350 ft w of Willow Av, 3 years 3,000

GREENHALGH, Martha, and others to William H. Greenhalgh; all title to land of Job Smith at Bronxdale, 24th Ward, 2 years 800

GILMAN, George F., to Knickerbocker Trust Company; s s of 26th St, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years 8,000

JONES, Dramin, to the Manhattan Savings Institution; e s of Lexington Av, 55.8 ft n of 94th St, 5 years 7,000

KING, Katherine R., to Phenix National Bank; 88th St, n s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 5,700

KITCHEN, Andrew, to Enoch C. Bell; Bergen Av, w s, 50 ft n of Rose St, demand 15,000

MALCOLM, Annie, to William R. Brown, executor, &c.; s s of 136th St, 300 ft w of Willow Av, 3 years 2,475

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Enoch C. Bell; 158th St, s s, 242 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x98.5, (two mortgages,) gold 20,700

MONNOTT, Louise E., to New York Security and Trust Company; 149 Mercer St, 5 years 18,000

McCORMACK, Michael, to Bradley & Currier Company; s e corner of Morningside Av East and 121st St, secures material, 1 year 13,690

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to Margaret A. Swan and another, trustees; 3d Av, w s, 128 ft n of 143th St, 5 years 14,000

OTTENHEIMER, John, to Charles F. Dean, executor, &c.; n w corner of 1st Av and 116th St, 10 years 10,000

PERKINS, Mary S., to Clara Bryce; n s of 52d St, 167.2 ft w of Park Av, 1 year. 4,000

ROURA, Joseph, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 147th St, 366.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 6,000

SHANLEY, John, to Jacob Ruppert; 116th St, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, demand.... 2,500

STOCKTON, Richard, to the United States Trust Company of New York; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 140th St, extends to 141st St, 1 year 27,000

STOCKTON, Richard, to the United States Trust Company of New York; n s of 140th St, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 14,000

STOCKTON, Richard, to the United States Trust Company of New York; s s of 141st St, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 14,000

SINGHI, Carrie L., to Sarah F. Fabbricotti; executrix, &c.; centre line of Davidson Av, 230 ft n of 184th St, centre line runs w 180x n 50, &c., 3 years 6,000

TAYLOR, Thomas, to the Garden City Company; n w corner of Melrose Av and 153d St, 3 months 361

TODD, David R., to Gottfried Griess; s s of 114th St, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 1 year 13,500

WALL, John T., to Enoch Mehrbach; 1st Av, 1,881, n w corner of 97th St, 3 years 6,000

WALL, John T., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 1,881 1st Av, 3 years 14,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BANKS, Isabella M., general guardian, to Lenox Banks 12,000

BANKS, Isabella M., to Lenox Banks 4,000

BERESFORD, Lily W., and others, trustees, &c., to David E. Oppenheimer and another 12,000

BERNHEIMER, Simon, to Lillie B. Lilienthal, (two assignments) ..... Nom.

BOETTNER, John C., and others, executors, &c., to Annie Best and others 10,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Frederic J. Middlebrook ..... Nom.

CAMERON, Roderick W., to Margaret S. E. Cameron 30,000

CARSON, Harriet H., to David K. Case.... 4,500

CASE, David K., to Theodore M. Huss.... 4,000

CLARK, James, to James D. Clark ..... Gift

CLARK, James, to Frank L. Clark ..... Gift

CLARK, James, to James E. Clark ..... Gift

CRUGER, S. V. R., executor, to Mabel Van Rensselaer ....

DE FOREST, Henry W., to Louise W. Tiffany and another, executors 35,000

JONES, James H., to Eleanor C. Morris and another 5,000

MAN, Albon P., executor, to Louisa Van Rensselaer, guardian, &c. 2,000

MARX, Max, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, (two mortgages) ..... Nom.

NATHAN, Marcus, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company ..... Nom.

NATHAN, Marcus, and Moritz L. Ernst to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company ..... Nom.

NEWKIRK, William F., to the Twenty-third Ward Bank 6,000

OWEN, Daniel, to Anna H. Owen 2,500

PURDY, Russellanna, administratrix, &c., to Mary C. Austin 3,000

SCHIFT, Jacob H., to Paul M. Warburg, (two assignments) ..... Nom.

SMITH, Andrew W., to Frederic J. Middlebrook 20,269

LORD, Franklin B., to Frances T. Lord.. 10,000

THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE Company to Edward Hilson 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Emmet M. Brown 10,000

TRAUTMAN, Minnie, to Josie C. Meyers. 319

VAN RENSSELAER, Louisa, guardian, &c., to Mabel Van Rensselaer ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 125th St, 50x175; Henry S. Northrup against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor 175

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 125th St, 50x175; Ronalds & Johnson Company against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor 600

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, extends from 144th to 145th St, 199.10x30; Adelbert A. Nichols against G. L. Harrell, owner and contractor 235

BROOK AV, n w s, 88.3 ft n of North 3d Av, 83.3x75.9x74.11x91.4; Church E. Gates & Co. against Louis H. Lambrecht, owner and contractor 186

EASTCHESTER ROAD, n s, 25.2 ft w of Blondell Av, 25x103.7; Ira M. DePuy against Payson S. Lane, owner and contractor 95

GREAT JONES ST, 7; Citizens' Electric Equipment Company against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor 747

LEXINGTON AV, 1,054; The United States Mortar Supply Company against Collins Building and Construction Company, owner; David Fitzgerald, contractor 119

LEXINGTON AV, 1,054; David Fitzgerald against Collins Building and Construction Company, owner and contractor 278

UNIVERSITY PLACE, n w corner of 10th St, 27.6x100; Citizens' Electric Equipment Company against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor 682

WILLOW AV, e s, extends from 135th to 136th St, 200x125; Stephen Hatten against Isaac Schneer, owner; Frank McSwegan and Frank McSwegan, Jr., contractors 687

5TH ST, n s, 103.11 ft e of Greene Av, 275x100; Clifford L. Miller against Earl S. Benham, owner; Earl S. Benham & Co., contractors 25

5TH ST, n s, 103.11 ft e of Greene Av, 275x100; Clifford L. Miller against Earl S. Benham, owner; John McBirney, contractor 567

138TH ST, n s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Berton L. Wright against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor 115

138TH ST, s s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Berton L. Wright against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor 86

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

158TH ST, s s, 242 ft e from new e line of Courtlandt Av, 50x98.9; Enoch C. Bell, with Ellen Mulholland, (fourteen payments) $15,000

Lis Pendens.

BEEKMAN ST, 33; 3d Av, 1,992 and 1,994; Elizabeth B. Colt and another against Jessie D. Bowne and others, (partition;) attorney, A. H. Wade.

BOND ST, n s, 106.6 ft w of Broadway, 25x75x 19.6x irregular; Dora B. Selker against Lillie B. Bambalino and others, (partition;) attorney, C. D. Ridgway.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, s s, Lots 29 to 32, map of estate of David Mann, 40x irregular; Broome St, 382 and 384; Emily Thorburn against Louis M. Cox and others, (partition;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

3D ST, n s, 100.10 ft e of Lewis St, runs e along projected n s of Lewis St 674.8 to East River x n 193.6 ft to 4th St, projected, x w 673.8x s 193.6 to beginning, with all title to land under water adjoining above, wharfage, &c.; William L. Phillips against John P. Dimon and others, (partition;) attorney, A. T. Mason.

7TH ST, 72 East; James C. Cooley and others against Marcus A. Adler and others, (action to establish ownership, &c.;) attorneys, Gruber & Bonynge.

47TH ST, 143 East; Michael Larkin & Co. against John Kehoe and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Thornton.

5TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Theodore Greentree against Dennis J. Menton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Gorman.

83D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x 102.2; Nathan Passman against Giacinto Graziadio and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. H. Bienenfeld.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

83—Climaco Calderon, appellant, vs. the Atlas Steamship Company, Limited.—Argument continued by J. Langdon Ward for the appellant, by Everett P. Wheeler for the appellee, and concluded by J. Langdon Ward for the appellant.

415—Benjamin Hawker, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of New York.—Argued by H. O. Pentecost for the plaintiff in error and by R. C. Taylor and Asa Bird Gardiner for the defendants in error.

514—S. W. Vance et al., appellants, vs. W. A. Vandercook Company, and

515—S. W. Vance et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. W. A. Vandercook Company.—Argument commenced by William A. Barker.

Call for to-day: 514, (and 515, 99, (and 116,) 397, 8, 27, (and 15 and 16,) 297, 28, 30, 119, and 581.

Calendar for Thursday, March 10.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Cox, J.—Opens in Room 48 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Government causes, (jury.)

7883—Downing vs. Merritt.
7884—Downing vs. Robertson.
7885—Downing vs. same.
7886—Same vs. same.
8025—Same vs. same.
9267—Weilbacher vs. same.
10744—Silverberg vs. same.
9381—Nesbith vs. same.
11060—Neuss vs. Hedden.
11138—Hecht vs. same.
11273—Ferris vs. same.
11577—Wertheimer vs. same.
11417—Muser vs. same.
11470—Mills vs. same.
11090—Robbins vs. same.
14196—Dennison vs. Magone.
15698—Hussa vs. Erhardt.
18627—Sylvester vs. Robertson.
18628—Same vs. same.
18629—Same vs. same.
18630—Same vs. same.
18631—Same vs. same.
18632—Same vs. same.
18633—Same vs. same.
18634—Same vs. same.
18635—Same vs. same.
18636—Same vs. same.
18637—Same vs. same.
18638—Same vs. same.
18639—Same vs. same.
18759—Same vs. same.
18760—Same vs. same.
8906—Robbins vs. Robertson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

100—N. Y. & So. B'k'n Ferry Co. vs. Tug W. H. Beard.
99—N. Y. & Norwalk Steamboat Co. vs. Ferryboat Columbia.
13—Guinaracs vs. S. S. Wordsworth.
91—Herbert vs. Burrill & Sons.
30—Coe vs. Tug R. J. Moran.
107—Taylor vs. Bark Agate.
83—U. S. vs. Derrick Monarch.
88—Same vs. Derrick Will.
101—Petterson vs. Lighter Gypsy Girl.
32—Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. vs. S. S. British Queen.
33—Manheim Ins. Co. vs. same.
34—Menantic S. S. Co. vs. Pierce.
75—Insurance Co. of No. America vs. Ship Whittleburn.
20—Bartram vs. Bark Nineolai.
108—Merritt & C. Wreck Co. vs. Schermerhorn.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 400, 402, 406, 340, 305, 407, 409, 411.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

38—Petrolia Mfg. Co. vs. Jenkins.
40—Reckitts & Son vs. Kellogg.
42—Fernald vs. Providence & Washington Ins. Co.
45—Randall vs. Bank of America.
46—Lyle vs. Little.
47—Flanagan vs. Staples.
48—Cullen vs. Gallagher.
15—McCann vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. Ry. Co.
32—Ledman vs. Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R. Co.
22—Starbuck vs. Farmers' Loan & Tr. Co.
23—Starbuck vs. same.
41—Lipp vs. Otis Bros.
49—Sire vs. Rosenquest.
50—Van Orden vs. Acken.
52—Schroeder vs. Met. El. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Miller.
2—Franklin Sav. Bank vs. Watson.
3—Sonneberg vs. Sonneberg.
4—Higgins vs. Coler.
5—Lehmann vs. Lehmann.
6—Vath vs. Vath.
7—Derby Lumber Co. vs. Hopkins.
8—Lowy vs. Rosenfeld.
9—In re Pettit.
10—Cray vs. Hanley.
11—Felix vs. Fox.
12—Same vs. Devlin.
13—People ex rel. Ruhle vs. Keating.
14—Strong vs. Donnelly.
15—Miller vs. Miller.
16—McEntyre vs. Tucker.
17—Stevens vs. Stanfield.
18—Hildebrandt vs. Avery.
19—Rossler vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
20—Todd vs. Treadwell.
21—Batchelor vs. Bacon.
22—Hamilton vs. Hamilton.
23—Thorn vs. Lock.
24—Katzman vs. Katzman.
25—In re Morris.
26—P. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Gessler.
27—Same vs. Dougherty.
28—Same vs. Higgins.
29—Same vs. Hughes.
30—Ferguson vs. Jaeger.
31—Ludwig vs. Ludwig.
32—Read vs. Suydam.
33—Gutwillig vs. Seward.
34—Emigrant Indus. Sav. Bank vs. Regan.
35—In re Nebewsahl.
36—Brettell vs. Brunjes.
37—Ivrlo vs. Ivrio.
38—Bradley vs. Reeves.
39—Chapel vs. same.
40—In re Archer & Pancoast.
41—Goetz vs. Janda.
42—In re Striker.
43—Lynch vs. Rhoads.
44—People, &c., vs. Sommers.
45—Solarg vs. Man. Ry. Co.
46—People ex rel. Carlisle Shoe Co. vs. Barker.
47—Levi vs. Kuhn.
48—Hollister vs. Simonson.
49—Hoag vs. Matheson.
50—O'Rourke vs. O'Rourke.
51—Am. Surety Co. vs. Crow.
52—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Hammerstein.
53—Ferguson vs. Noble.
54—In re Aeschliman.
55—In re Howard.
56—Piper vs. Piper.
57—Mirkin vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
58—Horton vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
59—In re John Macauley Co.
60—In re Original Boston-Wyman Lunch Co.
61—Schaber vs. Faderich
62—Hilton vs. Hilton.
63—Oakes vs. Oakes.
64—Ballard vs. Board of Police.
65—In re Nasgel Av.
66—Metal Co. vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
67—Claflin Co. vs. Adler.
68—Same vs. Block.
69—People, &c., vs. Kiefer.
70—In re Woods.
71—Hooper vs. Frank.
72—Siwitzky vs. Siwitzky.
73—In re Kearny.
74—Meldon vs. Devlin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
2—In re Adler.
3—Mardle vs. Saltman.
4—Thomas vs. Thomas.
5—Kingan Provision Co. vs. Gross.
6—Sanger vs. French.
7—Winans vs. Winans.
8—Societa di Muro Lucano, &c., vs. Navarro.
9—Ratcliffe vs. Ratcliffe.
10—Same vs. same.
11—Adams vs. Ball. Demurrers.
690—Smith vs. Paull.
691—Rose vs. Durant. Preferred Causes.
6537—Whitman vs. Cohen.
6541—De Speratl vs. Cohn.
6468—Willets vs. Cantor.
4307—Clason vs. Stewart.
6024—Lubin vs. Klinkowstein.
6088—Mattern vs. Manson.
5874—Erlwein vs. Erlwein.
5564—19th Ward Bank vs. Langenzen.
6236—Holliday vs. Holliday.
6075—Schelling vs. Herman.
5359—Mayforth vs. N. Y. Car Coupler Co.
6042—Sackett vs. Collins.
6062—Edwards vs. Carroll.
6170—Rosenthal vs. Osnowitz.
6185—B. Kreischner & Sons vs. Haas.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Gleprich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Le Barbier, Herrmann, and Gray.

1—Frank Bailey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

15433—Cameron vs. N. Y. Elevated R.R. Co.
15257—Toner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8944—Williams vs. Tamsen.
14721—Hill vs. Seitz.
14591—Troost vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15247—Golla vs. Fisher.
14470—Erickson vs. The Mayor, &c.
13825—Kelly vs. Baker.
15260—Heyman vs. Klingman.
14892—Coonan vs. Obermeyer & Liebman.
15244—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Schindelman.
15390—Heusser vs. Liebernecht.
15415—Reilly vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
15217—Gamaches vs. Sloan.
14935—Wallace vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
14515—Arthur vs. Webb.
14550—Petrie vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
14676—Pearce vs. Nashawanneck Mfg. Co.
15358—Colonial Brewery vs. Thawat.
14583—Edwards vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
15369—Schneider vs. Toseven.
12810—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
12811—Same vs. same.
14926—Cook vs. George F. Sargent Co.
15382—Lannecker vs. Kaufman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV., room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.

4981—Glennon vs. McGuire.
5377—Caruso vs. Caruso.
5420—Kurzman vs. Lowry.
5373—Ryan vs. Ryan.
5842—Hansen vs. Hansen.
4585—Lant vs. McDonald.
5640—Murphy vs. Hadden.
6041—Butler vs. Turbidy.
8449—Hosey vs. Lounsberry.
5467—Louis vs. Hilgers.
5837—Holmgren vs. Holmgren.
5853—Whyte vs. Builders' League.
5920—Boyd vs. Boyd.
5345—Rosson vs. Hallson.
5995—Haber vs. Haber.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6236.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases

GIRL HELD FOR PARRICIDE.

Sadie Storer, Her Mother, and Lover Accused of Murder in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 9.—Sixteen-year-old Sadie Storer is in jail at Huntsville, together with her lover and mother, charged with the murder of her father, A. J. Storer, a prosperous farmer, went to Huntsville with his daughter in a wagon. Storer drew some money from the bank and started home.

When ten miles from town, Storer was shot and killed and robbed of his money. The girl said her father was murdered by a highwayman, but an investigation resulted in evidence showing that the girl fired the shot, and that her mother and lover aided and abetted the crime.

KAIULANI READY TO RETIRE.

Her Guardian Offers Terms for Abandonment of Annexation.

HONOLULU, March 1.—T. H. Davies, guardian of the Princess Kaiulani, has addressed an open letter to the Hawaiians, in which he proposes to abandon all further hope of a monarchy for the islands and make a republic conditional upon the cessation of all further work for annexation on the part of the American residents of the islands. This proposition, however, does not meet with the approval of either the natives or Americans.

English Band to Visit America.

MONTREAL, March 9.—For the second time only since the American War of Independence an English military band will visit America. Lieut. Daniel Godfrey and his Grenadier Guards' Band will make a tour of Canada and the United States in May and June of this year.

Died at the Age of 103.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., March 9.—Mrs. Ellen Duquette is dead. She was 103 years old.

WINTER RESORTS.

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AMONG THE PINES.
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Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Kentucky Av., 100 feet from beach; steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to street level; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $10 to $15 per week. L. V. STICKNEY.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly.
F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor.
T. K. GOULD.

EXCURSIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.,
"SUNSET LIMITED"
(ATNEX).
FOR TEXAS—NEW and OLD MEXICO—ARIZONA—CALIFORNIA—HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—JAPAN—CHINA—AUSTRALIA—AROUND-THE-WORLD.
Unsurpassed through Sleeping and Dining Car Service to Pacific Coast, via New Orleans.
LEAVE NEW YORK MONDAYS and FRIDAYS.
For complete information apply to
Edwin Hawley, A. G. T. M. L. H. Nutting, E. P. A.
349 Broadway, or No. 1 Battery Place N. Y.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GENTLEMEN forming fine tailoring club desire additional members; results economy; liberal credits. PARTICULARS, Box 167 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WEINY PHILLIPS CO.

Notice is hereby given that THE WEINY PHILLIPS COMPANY, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Electric Novelty Company.—Dated, New York, February 23d, 1898.

THE WEINY PHILLIPS CO.
By PRESTON J. HURLBURT,
President.
F24-1aw6wTh

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—Experienced woman to take charge of private residence for Summer in city; best personal reference: M. M., 231 West 16th St., second bell, east.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; small family. 223 East 29th St.; ring four times.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid and seamstress; Scotch; good city references. Gowe, 311 East 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and laundress; city references. 232 East 52d St., basement bell.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By highly recommended English-woman as companion to lady going to Europe or otherwise; good dressmaker, hairdresser; experienced packer, traveler, sailor. Companion, 96 Madison Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, entrées; thorough baker; first-class city reference. 440 West 58th St., second floor, Hearn's bell.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good cook in private family of adults; willing and obliging; best city references; no cards. 440 West 47th St., Quinn's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook; North German; in large family; city references. 1,605 Broadway, first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; experienced in all branches of cooking; excellent baker. L., care of Gardner, 238 East 55th St.

COOK.—By a German; 25; speaks French and English; best references; long experience; for city or country. E., Box 220, Times Office.

COOK.—By a colored woman, in gentleman's house; cooking preferred. H. Gant, 116 Macdougal St., first floor.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. 206 East 26th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in a private family; excellent references. 404 West 55th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; good baker; private family; best city references. S. A. P., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent cook; best city reference; private family. 40 West 10th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper; widower's family preferred; best reference. Refinement, Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; thoroughly understands her duties as maid; first-class seamstress; traveling; good packer; never seasick; highest city reference. A., Box 335, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent dressmaker; can cut and fit well, and is a good packer; first-class reference. M. S., 46 East 10th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent cuff and collar ironer, and all fine work; best city references; present employer can be seen. Laundress, 1,152 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class Swedish laundress; private family; first-class references. Call, two days, 188 East 83d St. Heuman.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress in a private family; best city reference. 435 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman; good city reference. M., 258 West 35th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman to take entire charge of infant; thoroughly competent, trustworthy; best references; city or country. Room 10, 232 West 31st St.

NURSE, &c.—By an educated English girl as nurse or maid to children, 3 to 10 years; neat sewer; excellent city references. P., Box 278, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By French Swiss girl as nurse or chambermaid; lately landed. Lena, 217 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By competent, experienced baby's nurse; middle-aged German; good sewer; well recommended. 872 3d Av., second floor.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By neat young girl for sewing and assist with chamberwork. 314 West 51st St.; ring janitor's bell.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede in private family; has knowledge of brasses, silver, windows, attend to furnace; also help wait on table; willing and obliging in any capacity; highest city references. Ernst Delin, 156 East 27th St., care Mrs. Steiner.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as waitress or chambermaid. 327 East 33d St., care of Landin.

WAITRESS.—Protestant waitress wants first-class situation; wages, $25; no cards. Quinn, 20 West 120th St.

Miscellaneous.

MATRON.—As matron in the vicinity of New York; many years' experience; best of reference. Matron, 107 Hill St., New Haven, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By a stenographer and Remington operator of nearly four years' experience; thorough knowledge of mimeograph and all routine office work; highest references furnished. Accuracy, Box 108 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; six years' reference from last place; leaves on account of family going to Europe. E. A. S., Box 804, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a first-class French butler and valet; unmarried; tall; strictly sober; best city personal references. Eugène, 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly competent French butler; absolutely sober, neat, reliable; first-class city references. Pierre, 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly English trained servant; best city references; present and last employers can be seen. M., Box 278, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a respectable man as butler in a private family; first-class city references; city or country. 147 East 29th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a chef; management of kitchen; competent and highly recommended. Chef, 1,269 Broadway.

CHEF—STEWARD.—Thoroughly reliable; competent; private family only; highest New York and London references. B., 434 4th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By experienced man; age 36; is married; 4½ years in last place; has best written and personal city reference for capability, honesty, and sobriety; city or country. Coach, 408 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; personal reference from present employer. M., 420 West 18th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—Man as coachman and gardener; wife as cook and laundress; best of reference; country. W., 222 West 25th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By married man as gardener; understands care of gentleman's place, including greenhouse, grapery, and vegetable garden; has thorough knowledge of farming; thirteen years in present place. M. G. R., 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By a Protestant married man as gardener; thoroughly understands growing of all kinds of plants, shrubs, violets, hotbed, cold frame, cows, poultry; best American reference. Gardener, Box 208, Times Office.

GARDENER.—Scotch; single; age, 30; thoroughly experienced in all branches of gardening on private place; best of references. W. D., Box 9, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Married; one child; understands gardening thoroughly, out of doors or under glass; best references. Deitschman, 230 East 42d St.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman, married, without children, large experience, where practical gardener is required; references. H. T., Box 142 Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, 30 YEARS' REFERENCE, desires a position, city or country, to care for horse, cow, or kitchen garden. J. Horan, care of S. Matthews, 201 St. Ann's Av.

FARMER and GARDENER.—By a German-American to take charge of gentleman's place; understands farming and gardening in all its branches; also greenhouse and laying out and grading new place; married; no family; five years' best of reference from last employer. J. B., Box 176, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

FARMER, &c.—On gentleman's place as farmer or gardener; married; no children; wife good butter maker; good references. F. C., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.; seed store.

FLORIST, &c.—By a florist and gardener; to take charge of private place; understands all branches; twenty years' experience in England and States; English; married. George Norton, Post Office, Bridgeport, Conn.

JANITOR and ENGINEER.—By an American to care for large apartment house; understands all repairs; have got my own tools; first-class references. W. C., 132 West 67th St., 1st flat, east.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paperhanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Ladies with good voice to join opera club. Campanone's School of Singing, 48 East 59th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. B., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

BRIARLY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BRIARLY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ennever & Tyntuinas, No. 189 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. EDWARD WILLIS, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 189 Nassau St., New York City.
s23-1aw6mTh

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dyer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 30 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DYER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 30 Wall St., N. Y. City.
ja27-1aw6mTh

JONES, MARY J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Josephine Coxe, executrix under the last will and testament of MARY J. JONES, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why you should not render and judicially settle your account of your proceedings as executrix under the last will and testament of Mary J. Jones, deceased, as prayed for in the petition of Ida Fredricka Fraser, a legatee and heir at law of said deceased, bearing date December 30th, 1897 and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JAMES M. FISK, Atty. for the Petitioner, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. C.
127-1aw6wTh

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business; No. 3 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of November, 1897.
ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York.
n4-1aw6mTh

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898.
ALBERT FRANKE, Executor. JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
mh10-1aw6mTh

OFFERMAN, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA OFFERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. CARSTEN P. OFFERMAN, Administrator. HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for the Administrator, 61-65 Park Row, New York City.
s23-1aw6mTh

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City.
n25-1aw6mTh

PARKER, FORREST H., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORREST H. PARKER, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, The Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. FORREST H. PARKER, Administrator.
s30-1aw6mTh

RANDOLPH EDWARD F.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Wilson G. H. Randolph of full age, Harold S. Randolph, and Peter Randolph, infants over fourteen years of age, and Marion Randolph, an infant under fourteen years of age, the heirs and next of kin of Edward F. Randolph, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harry F. F. Randolph of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 21st day of October, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Edward F. Randolph, late of Newmarket, County of Middlesex, New Jersey, deceased.

Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said county at the County of New York, the ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
f17—1aw6wTh

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y.
f8-1aw6mTh

PLUNKETT, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PLUNKETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of her attorney, Francis T. Garrettson, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. MARY ANN LARKIN, Executrix. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney for Executrix, 26 Broad Street, New York City.
s30-1aw6mTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City.
ja6-1aw6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.
mh10-1aw6mTh

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y.
f8-1aw6mTh

PLUNKETT, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PLUNKETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of her attorney, Francis T. Garrettson, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. MARY ANN LARKIN, Executrix. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney for Executrix, 26 Broad Street, New York City.
s30-1aw6mTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City.
ja6-1aw6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.
mh10-1aw6mTh

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St.
mh10-1aw6mTh

SCHMITT, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SCHMITT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Werner, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1897. JOHN WEBER, JACOB E. McMICHAEL, Executors. SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y.
o21-1aw6mTh

SNOW, JULIET S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Florence W. A. Gouraud, Frances G. Pardee, Jackson Gouraud, Mrs. M. B. Horton, Mrs. Amos Tedney, Sophie J. Briggs, Caroline De Motte Briggs, Winthrop Parker, Tribune Association, George Fauvel Gouraud, Bayard Gouraud, Powers Gouraud, Florence Gouraud, Mary King, Mary King, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Mamie Horton, Florence Horton, T. S. Hall, Sanborn G. Tenney, Dr. Charles I. Pardee, Col. George E. Gouraud, William A. Tenney, George M. S. Horton, Mrs. George M. S. Horton, Mrs. Clarence L. Collins, Miss Agnes D. Abbatt, Miss Harriette Cady, Mrs. Caroline G. Parker, Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIET S. SNOW, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frances G. Pardee and George E. Horton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WINTHROP PARKER, Attorney for Executors, 181 Broadway, B. M., New York.
f24-1aw6wTh

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN S. NEWTON, Executors. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Attorney for Executors, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
n11-1aw6mTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate assigned by the STANDARD TIRE COMPANY to WILLIAM DALLAS GOODWIN, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to personally be and appear at Special Term of the said Supreme Court, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the County of New York, on the 6th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there and then to show cause why an attorney of the account of the proceedings of WILLIAM DALLAS GOODWIN as Assignee of said assigned estate of said STANDARD TIRE COMPANY, insolvent, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend a settlement of the said Assignee's account.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of said Supreme Court, this 16th day of February, 1898.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
WILMOT & GAGE, Attorneys for Assignee, 55 Broadway N. Y. City.
f17-1aw6wTh

E. J. Sultan, the New York druggist, whose place of business is at the northeast corner of 23rd Street and Third Avenue, recently said of Ripans Tabules: "If the sale increases as steadily as it has here, I shall have to order in larger quantities. They give universal satisfaction and I predict a great future for them."

A new style packet containing THE RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at most drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced form is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (12 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (one tabule) will be sent for five cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—Trial desired in New York County.—CHARLES WINTHROP HASTINE, plaintiff, against ANDREW J. HASTINE, Mary E. Hasting, Carl J. Stephani, as sole surviving executor and trustee under the last will of Agnes Lennig, deceased; Louise von Holbach and Adolf von Holbach, her husband; Kurt von Holbach, Agnes A. M. von Holbach, Emma G. von Glaubitz and Gallus Maria von Glaubitz, her husband; Agnes Oda von Glaubitz, Maria Ilse von Glaubitz, and Friedrich Lennig, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 18th, 1898. FERDINAND E. M. BULLOWA, Attorney for Plaintiff; office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Abraham Goldstein: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of February, 1898, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, February 16, 1898. FERDINAND E. M. BULLOWA, Attorney for Plaintiff; office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f17-1aw6wTh

FORSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the County of Orange, dated March 2d, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and others having claims against the FORSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 357 Canal Street and No. 149 Baxter Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Forster Manufacturing Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of Arthur Smith, No. 1 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, March 2d, 1898.

GUSTAVUS T. DONNELL, Assignee.
ARTHUR SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 1 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
m3-1aw6wTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Apl. 19, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Apl. 26, 9 AM
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SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON BREMEN.
Bremen.....Thurs., March 31, Noon
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GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra...Mch. 12, 10 AM | Ems.....Apl. 2, 10 AM
Kai. Wm. II. Mh. 19, 10 AM | Aller.....Apl. 16, 10 AM
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Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA, FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

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THE TRIAL OF CAPT. CARTER

Case for the Prosecution Closed and Witnesses Heard for the Defense.

BILLS FOR JEWELRY PRODUCED

Capt. Greene's Trips to Europe—Handwriting Expert Carvalho and the Checks—Last Session in This City To-day.

Testimony of witnesses for the defense was taken yesterday at the trial by court-martial of Capt. O. M. Carter, Engineer Corps, United States Army, in the board room in the Army Building, on Whitehall Street. The court was called to order shortly after 11 A. M. by Gen. Otis. A large number of persons, including several ladies, the wives and relatives of the officers of the court, were present.

Major Henry M. Adams was the first witness called. He was questioned as to how the private papers of Capt. Carter came into the possession of the prosecution.

"Did Capt. Carter have access to these papers while they were in possession of the board of inquiry, and after they were sent from Savannah?" asked Col. Barr.

"He did, for about six hours for three or four days after they arrived here, and whenever he asked permission he was allowed to examine them," replied Major Adams.

"Did he ask to be allowed to copy any of the papers?"

"No, Sir."

In reply to a question by Mr. Blair as to whether Capt. Carter was ever allowed to look at the papers alone, Major Adams said that some member of the court was always present.

Col. Gillespie requested permission to make some changes in his testimony. Referring to the packing of the cases when they were sent from Savannah to New York, he said that Capt. Gillett did most of that work. Continuing, he said that Capt. Carter had not asked to have the private papers returned to him. "There was no such understanding when the papers were received from Capt. Gillett," he said.

Bills for Jewelry Produced.

Col. Barr then produced a number of receipted bills of Capt. Carter from Tiffany & Co. They ranged from 50 cents to $400, and were for puff boxes, flasks, and jeweled ornaments for woman's wear.

Mr. Blair objected to the bills being placed in evidence, on the ground that they were of a personal nature.

Col. Barr said he offered them to show the lavish expenditures made by the accused.

The Court retired to consider the question, and declined to sustain the objection.

A number of further objections were made by the defense while Col. Barr was reading the items on the bills.

"Since there has been so much talk about Capt. Carter's papers," remarked Col. Barr, "I may as well say right here that I have been instructed by the Assistant Secretary of War to use my own judgment as to what shall and shall not be offered by the prosecution, and I will judge for myself."

Col. Barr then announced that Joseph T. Brown, second Vice President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, had informed him that he had been unable to get the permission of B. D. Greene to allow his account to be placed before the court, and that, acting under advice of counsel, he must decline to give the bank's business to the court. Col. Barr then said that the prosecution had completed its work and asked that the court adjourn to meet at Savannah on Monday next.

Mr. Blair requested that the court remain here to hear the evidence of some of the witnesses for the defense. He said "We know it is unusual and out of the order of procedure, but we ask that the court hear our witnesses, as it will be impossible for us to get them to Savannah, and, besides, it will be a saving to the Government."

Col. Barr objected, but after a conference with the counsel for the defense it was agreed that the witness should be heard.

The first witness for the defense was John D. Cronin, manager of the apartment house at 247 Fifth Avenue. He said that he had been manager of the house for eight years, and knew Capt. B. D. Greene, who had an apartment there. To a question of Mr. Blair, Mr. Cronin said that Capt. Greene made two trips to Europe in 1895. He received a letter from Capt. Greene when the latter was in London. He knew that Capt. Greene's family lived in Europe.

One of the checks put in evidence by the prosecution, and which was indorsed with the signature of Anson M. Bangs, was then produced. Mr. Carvalho, the expert in handwriting, testified that, in his opinion, the indorsement had been made in the handwriting of B. D. Greene. The check was drawn and paid while Mr. Greene was in Europe.

Sailed with Capt. Greene.

Simon R. Weil was the next witness. He swore that Capt. Greene and he sailed on the Gascogne for Havre, France, on April 20, 1895, and that he saw him both in France and London between the time they arrived there and May 21, when he returned home.

The defense then produced a copy of the check for $7,500, dated May 4, 1895, drawn by Capt. Carter to order of Anson M. Bangs, and which, in Mr. Carvalho's opinion, bore Anson M. Bangs' signature in Capt. Greene's handwriting. It was paid at the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street May 9, 1895. Mr. Weil said that he met Capt. Greene in London on that day.

Matthew Inman of 350 Broadway testified that he was a passenger on the steamer La Gascogne with Capt. Greene, and that they sailed from here on April 20, 1895. He said he saw Capt. Greene in London and also in France between that date and May 18.

F. N. B. Close, a clerk employed by the Cunard Steamship Company, was called. He produced the passenger list of the steamship Lucania, which sailed from Liverpool April 5, 1896. Capt. Greene's name was on that list.

A copy of a check dated April 5, 1895, for $29,650.82, payable to the order of Anson M. Bangs, was then produced. It was marked paid by the Sub-Treasury April 9, 1895.

At one of the previous sessions Mr. Carvalho said that the indorsements on the back, with the exception of that of W. H. Gaynor, were in the handwriting of B. D. Greene.

Col. Barr did not cross-examine any of the witnesses.

The following letter, from R. F. Westcott to Capt. Carter, was offered as evidence, but Col. Barr would not admit it, on the ground that it was only a typewritten copy. Mr. Blair said the original was in possession of the prosecution:

Richfield Springs, Oct. 18, 1897.

My Dear Oberlin: I have your telegram, also a telegram from Col. Gillespie, asking me, as you have done several times, to come before the board to testify. You know my disposition toward you, but do you see any reason—I do not—why I should submit my private affairs to the board, either by furnishing a copy of the account to which you refer or by being examined personally? I must decline to do so. The account referred to relates to many matters of a private character with which you have had nothing to do. As to matters with which you have to do, I have given you powers of attorney as to my moneys and property, under which you have acted for years, because of our close personal relations. For the same reason, I have given you money for your own use. I understand that these matters have been proved to the board. But I do not see that they are properly within this inquiry, or that I should testify about them.

As to my coming before the board personally, you know that my health is such as to make this hazardous—a consideration which I should put aside if I thought I ought to be examined. The telegram from Col. Gillespie is a very courteous one. Please explain to him, with like courtesy, my position. Affectionately,

R. F. WESTCOTT.

James E. Chandler of 50 Broadway testified that he prepared the articles of incorporation for the Empire Construction Company and the Atlanta Contracting Company, in both of which concerns B. D. Greene and John F. Gaynor were officers. Capt. Carter was not interested in either of the companies, he said.

The court then adjourned until this morning. After to-day's session the court will go to Savannah, where it will meet again on Monday.

Seven Horses Suffocated.

A fire started yesterday morning in August Reusch's livery stable at 425 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City. Seven horses were suffocated and another animal, in its efforts to escape, became wedged in a doorway and would have burned to death. A policeman shot it. The total loss was $1,000.

DOODY REFUSED TO ANSWER.

Son of the Brooklyn Contractor Taken Before Justice Aspinall in the City Works Investigation.

The Kings County Grand Jury's investigation into the City Works Department scandals was delayed yesterday by the refusal of one of the witnesses to be examined, and the matter had to be taken to the County Court to be straightened out. The refractory witness was Daniel F. Doody, a son of Daniel Doody, the contractor who is accused of being implicated in the alleged frauds. He refused to answer any questions on the ground that Jere A. Wernberg, his counsel, had so advised him.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke, accompanied by the Grand Jury and Doody, went before Judge Aspinall. Mr. Wernberg joined them, and Doody appeared at the bar. Mr. Clarke explained to the Judge that $72,000 of the public moneys appeared to have been unlawfully disposed of by the City Works Department.

"Under what is known as the emergency law," continued Mr. Clarke, "the Commissioner had the right to expend $2,000 by making an order to that effect. It became necessary to spend on three streets $2,000 or less, and for that the Commissioner made three orders. These orders were used as a means of obtaining from the city from $72,000 to $80,000. Vouchers came in at the rate of one, two, or three a week in sums of $19,000 or over. Doody, the father of this witness, employed certain persons, and under some arrangement the work was done without any contract or proposals. All the warrants were paid to these persons and indorsed over to Frazier & Co. It is believed that Frazier & Co. was Daniel Doody, the witness's father."

Mr. Clarke went on to show that he had asked young Doody if two men named Finkle and Haywood were employed by his father in September last and that the witness had refused to answer. Mr. Wernberg explained that the reason of the refusal was that the witness might be indicted, and that it was not right to take him before the Grand Jury and use him to make out a case against himself.

"This is a general investigation," said Mr. Clarke. "Ex-Commissioner Willis came before the Grand Jury and was astounded at the revelations made. Ex-Mayor Wurster is also astonished. Between these two peaks is the rottenness, and we are sounding the depths and shoals. If every witness can go to some attorney and that attorney advises him not to speak we may as well drop the investigation right here. There is no charge against this witness. He is not Contractor Doody, but his son."

Judge Aspinall said that the Grand Jury could examine any one, and that unless Mr. Wernberg could convince him to the contrary, the District Attorney need produce no further argument. "The public of this city," he added, "demands a thorough and rigid examination into this matter." He ordered the witness to answer the questions put to him and Doody returned to the Grand Jury room. R. M. Whiting, ex-Secretary of the department, was also a witness.

IN MEMORY OF EMMA WILLARD.

Carving of Her Head to be Placed in the Albany Capitol.

Emma Willard, founder of the Emma Willard School, is to be immortalized in stone at the Capitol in Albany. There is a vacant place which can be utilized for the purpose, and it is the feeling of Gov. Black and Melville Dewey that it should be filled by some prominent woman educator.

The proposed work has been announced to Mrs. Russell Sage, President of the Emma Willard Association, and was discussed at a meeting of that body yesterday. The head will be reproduced from a bust of Emma Willard in the possession of the family.

BOY KILLED BY A CABLE CAR.

Willie Dalton Slipped on the Tracks While Playing Tag.

Willie Dalton, twelve years old, of 139 West Sixty-second Street, was crushed to death last night under a Columbus Avenue cable car between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets. He was playing tag with a younger brother and two companions, and in running across the tracks slipped in front of a car, which dragged him twenty feet before it could be stopped.

The horrified passengers alighted and several men under the direction of Central Office Detective Murray and Policeman McCormack, lifted the car and recovered the body. It was conveyed to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and the boy's father notified. Gripman Charles Hauck of 218 West Fiftieth Street and Conductor George Corley, in charge of the car, were locked up in the same station to await the action of the authorities.

TO TREAT HYDROPHOBIA CASES.

Board of Health Adopts Free Treatment by Pasteur Method.

The Board of Health yesterday adopted free treatment by the Pasteur method for cases of hydrophobia. For the last six months experiments have been conducted in the bacteriological labratory at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, and it was after consideration of this report that free treatment was adopted.

This report was signed by Dr. Herman M. Biggs, pathologist and director of the bacteriological laboratory. Dr. Biggs, in the report, said that although few cases of hydrophobia occurred in this city, the prevention of these few was of great importance from a humanitarian standpoint. He said that during the past five years fourteen deaths from hydrophobia had been reported in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and that during 1896, 100 persons from the State of New York had been treated at the New York Pasteur Institute. He also said that 10 per cent. was a fair estimate of deaths among persons bitten by rabid animals, and that the Pasteur treatment had reduced this to less than 1 per cent.

MONEYED IMMIGRANTS ARRIVE.

Mennonites and Others Bring a Total of $21,460.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived here yesterday from Bremen, brought 605 steerage passengers, said by the officials at the Immigration Bureau to be by far the most desirable company of third-class passengers that has arrived here in recent years. The average age of the entire number is twenty-five years. Those under fifteen years of age numbered 121.

The total amount of money brought over was $21,460. The average amount of money possessed by each person was $52. Only seventy-five of the total number were citizens here. All were provided with railroad tickets to their destinations, and had a definite purpose in view upon their arrival. The majority were bound to become farmers. Three hundred and seven were bound to points beyond Chicago.

The number included 200 men, women, and children from Besarabia, in Southern Russia, and called Mennonites. They were the most picturesque colony that have arrived in many a day. Their forefathers, who were Germans, founded a colony in Russia many generations ago at the solicitation of the Russian Government. They were nearly all farmers, and the colony became very prosperous. Recently, however, the Russian laws have become irksome, and a drought last Summer caused the entire colony to conclude to emigrate. Many will arrive here during the Spring. Every man in the party had from $300 to $4,000. They are all well educated, and many of them speak English. They are bound for the Dakotas and Washington.

Commercial High Schools.

Commercial high schools will be discussed at the meeting of the Schoolmasters' Club at the St. Denis Hotel on Saturday evening. Dr. Edmund J. James, who has studied these institutions in Europe, will be the speaker of the evening. Schools of this kind are said to be specially adapted to this country. The influence such schools would have upon the commerce of the city, many expect, will cause an interest to be taken in the subject by representatives of large business enterprises.

A Conscience Contribution.

A letter, inclosing $5, received yesterday by Collector Bidwell reads as follows:

New York, March 8, 1898.

This five dollars belongs to Uncle Sam's Custom House, New York. I have given my heart to Christ, and He gave me power to do what is right.

MAKING OF LIQUID AIR

It Can Now Be Manufactured at Reasonable Cost in Commercial Quantity.

T. C. TRIPLER'S NEW PROCESS

Experiments by Prof. W. C. Peckham—Boiling Water and Steam Instantly Frozen—History of the Discovery—Use of the Substance in Commerce.

"The liquefaction of air," said Prof. W. C. Peckham of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, yesterday, "will have a tremendous effect in the scientific world, and in the world of commerce it will revolutionize a number of processes of refrigeration, and become an important article in manufacture. It is only recently, through the ingenuity of T. C. Tripler of New York City, that it has been found possible to produce liquid air in commercial quantity, and at a cost that makes it available for full experimentation and practical use.

"It was only five years ago, in 1893, that it was clearly demonstrated by Prof. Dewar that air could be liquefied. Before that, however, Prof. Olzewski of the University of Cracow, in Austria-Hungary, claimed to have produced liquid air. This was in 1884. Olzewski was a pupil of Prof. Wroblewski of the same university, who had succeeded in liquefying a number of gases. These gases were plainly liquefied, but they were confined in little glass tubes, and the moment they were released they disappeared. I have no intention of going into the controversy now being waged by Profs. Dewar and Olzewski as to which first liquefied air, but two points seem clear—Prof. Dewar studied in the laboratory of Prof. Olzewski, and the claim of the latter is based upon the fact that air became turbid in his glass tubes, which was due, he said, to the presence of solid particles. It may have been liquefaction, and it may not.

"Prof. Dewar produced liquid air by using a succession of substances; first, ammonia or carbonic acid. This gas was liquefied and used to cool ethylin by its evaporation. When the ethylin became liquefied, it, in turn, was used to cool and liquefy another gas, and so on unt.. lower and lower temperatures were obtained, and finally air itself was liquefied at a temperature of 312 degrees Fahrenheit below zero.

An Inexpensive Process.

"This liquid air was produced in minute quantity, and Prof. Dewar said that a quart of it would cost $2,500. Now Mr. Tripler has discovered a process so inexpensive that he has placed it within reach of scientists and experimenters who may want to test it as a refrigerating agent. He produces it through the expansion of air that has been subjected to great pressure. This expansion of the air itself produces liquid air. He uses a forty-horse-power steam engine, and has three pistons in a row, giving, respectively, 60, 300, and 2,000 pounds pressure to the square inch. I made use of two and a half gallons for my experiments Monday afternoon, and this quantity and probably as much more was produced by Mr. Tripler in the morning. It may be inferred from this that he can produce it in considerable quantity.

"The process of liquefaction is based upon the principle that all gases become liquid at certain temperatures. The temperature at which a gas liquefies under ordinary atmospheric pressure is called, in recent scientific works, its 'critical temperature.' With air this critical temperature is 312 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. Mr. Tripler subjects the air to a pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch, and then cools it by passing water over the pipe which contains it. It is then allowed to expand, by means of a peculiarly constructed valve, into the space surrounding the pipe. As it expands, it is cooled, and, in turn, cools the air in the inner pipe. This process is repeated three times, and the air is thus reduced to a temperature of 312 degrees below zero, and becomes a liquid. All the pressure has been taken up in the cooling process, and the liquid may be drawn off like water. It is colorless.

"As the nitrogen of the air boils at X2, a temperature 13 degrees lower than that at which oxygen boils, it evaporates sooner than the oxygen, and a peculiar transformation takes place. Ordinary air contains one part of oxygen to four parts of nitrogen, but liquid air, when exposed, has three parts of oxygen to one of nitrogen. The nitrogen evaporates almost immediately on the liquid air being exposed to ordinary or atmospheric air.

"The liquid air may be transported. A gallon of it has been sent as far as Washington. An ordinary tumblerful of it will last for half an hour. In this lies the possibility of experimenting. It is dangerous, because of its tremendous power of expansion. It is far more powerful than dynamite. Of course, it has no explosive effect, but if once exposed to the atmosphere and allowed to expand, its power would be terrible. Water expands to 1,728 times its bulk on being converted into steam, one cubic inch becoming a cubic foot; and the expansive power of liquid air is much greater. There is also considerable difficulty in confining it. Its effect on iron is to render it brittle as glass, and it would not be safe in any vessel. It has no such effect on copper, and can be securely kept in vessels of that metal.

Marvelous Experiments.

"The experiments I have conducted with the liquid air," said the professor, "were curious and marvelous. One of them consisted in dipping up the intensely cold liquid in the hand. It would seem that the inconceivably cold air would at once freeze your hand, but it does not. As your hand is so hot as compared with the boiling point of the liquid, which is 312 below zero, the moment it touches the air the latter becomes vaporized, and as you dip up some of the liquid a cushion of vapor forms all around your hand and protects it. In a short time, however, the temperature would be equalized, and your hand would be frozen as solidly as arctic ice.

"If liquid air is poured over ice, it boils furiously and becomes vapor. The ice, you see, is only about 32 degrees above zero, while the liquid air is 312 below. There is a difference, therefore, of 344 degrees; and the ice is terribly hot in comparison with the liquid air.

"Another curious experiment consists in the instantaneous reduction of steam into ice. The wonder of it lies in the fact that steam has a temperature of 212 above zero, and it is at once reduced 524 degrees, and becomes solid ice at that immeasurable temperature. I made the experiment by throwing a jet of steam into a dish of liquid air, and it became a cloud of ice crystals, while perfectly round particles of ice were seen floating in the liquid air.

"A beautiful experiment was made with a billiard ball. It was submerged in liquid air until it was at a temperature all through of 312 below zero, and was then placed in the centre of an electric arc lamp and subjected to intense heat. After this, it was taken into a dark room, where it emitted a beautiful greenish blue phosphorescence, glowing exactly like the moon. This phenomenon was known before, but it has never been satisfactorily explained.

"I tried the effect of the intense cold of the liquid air on mercury, and found that the mercury, which freezes at 39 below zero, became so hard I could use it as a hammer, and drove nails with it. A match placed in the liquid burns violently; and its effect on a number of substances is simply wonderful and seems due to magic. Fluorine, for instance, is considered one of the most refractory members of the chemical family. It acts so powerfully on other substances that it is used to etch glass. And yet when converted into a liquid by means of liquid air, it becomes harmless and loses all its chemical intensity.

"The most interesting experiment that I have made was the converting of boiling water into ice while it was directly over a tremendously hot fire. I put a kettle over a plumber's charcoal furnace, and when the water boiled I threw in some liquid air. Instantly the water became ice, and around the outside of the kettle was formed a coating of ice from precipitated air, as you see on a glass on frosty mornings. Even on the bottom of the kettle, directly above the fire, were formed ice crystals."

Prof. Peckham said that the new substance is certain to be made use of for refrigerating purposes. It could be used to cool houses, and by letting out the liquid air into the atmosphere of a room the temperature could be reduced to any desired degree. It will soon be as cheap, he thinks, as ammonia, which is now used for refrigeration. Ammonia requires as much care to keep it from escaping as the liquid air would demand, and the latter could be applied more easily and directly.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

Ex-Alderman Schilling's Services Rewarded—Warden Kerr Removed—Other Changes and Reductions.

Joseph Schilling, who was an Alderman in 1894, elected as a James O'Brienite, is to be rewarded for his services to Tammany by the Deputy Wardenship of the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island. The salary is $2,500. Schilling joined forces with the Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen in 1895 and enabled them to control the reapportionment of the Assembly districts.

Anthony Clinchy was sworn in yesterday as Chief Inspector of Meter Tests in the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies at a salary of $4,000. Clinchy has always been a Tammany man, and he asked the appointment as a vindication. He was removed from the office of State Inspector of Gas Meters by Gov. Morton.

Controller Coler announced sixteen appointments in the Brooklyn Bureau of the Finance Department, four in the Richmond Bureau, and six in the bureau of Queens. The salaries range from $3 a day to $1,500 a year. All the appointees will have to take the Civil Service examination.

Commissioner Lantry of the Department of Correction has removed John Kerr, Warden of district prisons during Mayor Strong's administration, and has reduced the pay of forty keepers in the Kings County Penitentiary from $1,000 to $900 a year. As Warden of the district prisons Kerr received $2,500 a year. Commissioner Lantry reduced the salary to $1,000 and assigned him to duty as Warden of the Workhouse on Riker's Island. Kerr did not report there for duty, and declared his transfer a violation of the civil service regulations. Corporation Counsel Whalen advised Mr. Lantry that he might remove him.

President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements has appointed W. T. Haggerty stenographer in his office, and has reduced the pay of eighteen assistant engineers and of twenty-seven computers and draughtsmen. More than fifty of the other smaller paid employes of the department have had their salaries reduced from $20 to $800 each.

The salary of N. J. Rose, landscape gardener in the Park Department, has been fixed at $2,500; that of C. H. Woodman, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, at $2,000, and that of P. W. St. John, General Foreman, at $2,000 a year.

Nine appointments of nurses, matrons, watchmen, &c., were made to the Richmond County Almshouse. Joseph B. Pearce, Jr., was made Superintendent at a salary of $1,200.

ROOM FOR CITY DEPARTMENTS.

President Guggenheimer Suggests the Addition of Several Stories to the New Hall of Records.

The special committee appointed to consider the question of securing accommodations for the offices of the different city departments held a meeting yesterday to receive suggestions from the owners of suitable premises. August Belmont proposed that the city lease the new building now in course of construction in Park Row, and a Mr. Jones offered the big new twelve-story building at Elm and Duane Streets, adjoining the site of the new Hall of Records.

President Guggenheimer suggested that if the new Hall of Records, which is to be an eight-story building, was made into a thirteen-story building it would be necessary to acquire only five stories in some other building. Alderman Muh thought that the building might be raised to an eighteen-story structure, and thus obviate the necessity of renting any more room.

It was decided to communicate with the architect chosen for the new building, John R. Thomas, and obtain his views on the subject. Mr. Guggenheimer said his scheme would result in a saving of from $175,000 to $250,000 a year for the city.

On Saturday the committee—Mr. Guggenheimer, Mr. Muh, and Controller Coler—will go to Staten Island to find a building suitable for department purposes. They have been offered the choice of the Pavilion Hotel at St. George, the Staten Island Savings Bank Building at Stapleton, and a big storehouse at New Brighton.

To-morrow the committee will consider the twenty-five leases now pending, with a view to the insertion in them of a clause for their prompt termination if other suitable quarters shall be found.

BOARD OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Heads of Departments and Local Improvements—Assessments for Paving.

The Board of Public Improvements was nearly divided yesterday by a resolution offered by President Grout of Brooklyn to compel the heads of the different departments to furnish to the Borough Presidents such information as they might need in the consideration of projects for local improvements. President Holahan opposed the resolution, but the Borough Presidents were solidly for it, as were Commissioner Kane of the Department of Sewers and Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges, and it was adopted without a division by a yea and nay vote. President Grout referred to the point he had raised at the previous meeting as to the assessments for paving in Brooklyn. Under the charter half the assessments for street paving fall on the taxpayers of the borough, while the paving in Manhattan and the Bronx is assessed on the entire city. Mr. Grout said he had asked Senator McCarren and Assemblyman McKeown to introduce a bill in the Legislature to remedy the inequality. It was decided to ask the Corporation Counsel to take cognizance of this section of the charter. A communication was received from the Ramapo Water Company offering to supply water to the City of New York in any quantity by a system that would furnish high pressure to the topmost stories of the highest buildings. The company offered to erect a special plant and to furnish water on terms to be agreed upon. The communication was referred to the Commissioner of Water Supply.

Anti-Ticket Scalping Ordinance.

There will be a public hearing in the Aldermanic Chamber at 2 o'clock to-morrow on Alderman Gaffney's proposed anti-ticket-scalping ordinance. The ordinance makes it a misdemeanor to sell tickets on the street in front of places of amusement and fixes the penalty for conviction at $50.

LIBRARY TRUSTEES MEET.

The Lenox and Astor Musical Collections to be United.

There was a meeting yesterday of the Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, in the Astor Library. J. Bigelow, who presided, made a report relative to the overcrowding in both the Lenox and Astor Libraries, and to remedy this the Trustees decided to bring together the two collections of musical works.

To do this the exhibition cases will be removed from the north room of the Lenox Library, and the centre of the room used for readers. At one end will be placed the Drexel music collection, to which will be added the Astor Library collection of books on the same subject. At the other end will be the Astor and Lenox works on local history and genealogy.

The average daily attendance at the Lenox Library for February was 99, and at the Astor Library, 325.

Mayor Will Not Review Irish Parade.

A delegation representing the United Irish Societies called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to ask him to review the parade of the Irish societies on St. Patrick's Day. The Mayor declined the invitation, declaring that he had made it a rule since taking office to refuse invitations to all public functions, and he could not make an exception in this case. "I had to make a rule of this kind for my own protection," he explained.

The First Signal Corps Drill.

The First Signal Corps, Capt. Homer W. Hedge, now attached to Division Headquarters, under Major Gen. Roe, will give its final cavalry drill of the season this evening, at the Central Park Riding Academy, Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. No tickets of admission will be necessary. The regular mounted cavalry drill will be given including sabre exercises, games, and rough riding.

Dropped Dead on Elevated Station.

Henry Kunzler, the son of Emil Kunzler, an interpreter in the Eleventh District Court, in Fifty-fourth Street, fell dead on the elevated station platform at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue early yesterday morning. He had just dropped his ticket in the box when he lurched forward and lay motionless on the floor. An ambulance was summoned, but he was dead when it arrived.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS

Men Engaged in Lake Fisheries Fear that the Tariff May Ruin Their Industry.

CLAIM RIGHT OF FREE ENTRY

Protests of Buffalo Fish Companies Against Ruling of Customs Authorities—Question of What Constitutes an American Fishery—Other Matters.

Testimony and arguments were heard by the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers yesterday relative to the importation into Buffalo and other lake ports of fresh fish caught in Canadian waters. The Buffalo Fish Company and the Ontario Fish Company were represented by counsel, and protested against the action of the customs authorities in assessing duties on fish which the importers contend should be admitted free. Congressman D. A. S. Alexander of Buffalo made an argument in behalf of the American fish industry.

Three special points came up for consideration. The first was whether the Buffalo Fish Company was an American citizen within the meaning of Paragraph 555 of the Tariff act, which puts on the free list fresh fish caught in the great lakes by citizens of the United States; the second was whether a corporation organized as is this particular one, with a majority of American stockholders, but employing Canadian help, constitutes an American fishery under Paragraph 626 of the Tariff act, which places on the free list "fresh fish and other products of American fisheries"; the third point was whether the paragraph of the Tariff act imposing a duty of 1¼ cents a pound on "fish skinned or boned" applied to fish so treated taken by American companies in the great lakes.

Mr. W. J. Gibson, special counsel for the Treasury Department in cases before the General Appraisers, construed the phraseology of the tariff act describing "a citizen of the United States" in its literal sense. He did not think that Canadian fishermen employed by an American company were properly citizens of the United States. He said the Government took the position that any fish caught by citizens of the United States in Canadian waters and imported into this country "fresh, frozen, or packed in ice" were entitled to come in free. If, however, any fish so imported were "skinned or boned or prepared for preservation" they were dutiable at 1¼ cents a pound, no matter how caught.

Col. Rogers's Arguments.

Col. Rogers of Watertown, this State, of counsel for the fish companies, argued that a corporation and its agent were identical in the eyes of the law. A corporation, being a creature of the law and vested with certain rights and responsibilities, was, he said, entitled to the protection of the law in the exercise of those rights. In the cases under consideration American corporations employed men and means to carry on the work for which they were organized. So far as the legal principle involved was concerned, it did not matter whether the men thus employed were natives or foreigners. They were simply the agents of regularly constituted American corporations.

Managing Agent Clark of the Buffalo Fish Company testified that that company was an American corporation and was carrying on the work of an American fishery. He expressed the belief that the American lake fisheries companies would not be able to continue in business if duties were imposed on their products as proposed. A decision will be rendered at some future time.

A decision in the case of the American Trading Company, relating to the classification of a peculiar kind of paper, was handed down by the Board of Classification yesterday. This particular importation consisted of a quantity of very light, soft paper, semi-transparent and absorbent, long-fibred, with dull finish, and much used by dentists. This same paper is used for making paper napkins, and in connection with a patent machine is used for duplicating impressions. The Board sustained the claim that the goods were "either dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 422 of the act of 1890, or at 20 per cent. under the act of August, 1894, as the case may be."

No Influence Will Prevail.

Word comes from Washington occasionally that delegations of importers or manufacturers visit the Treasury Department with the expectation of having questions of customs classification settled there. Such delegations evidently proceed in ignorance of the fact that the Board of General Appraisers constitutes a court specially designed to decide such questions. Investigation has satisfied some New York importers that no influence, mysterious or otherwise, can be brought to bear in Washington that will divert or change the natural and lawful course of procedure of the Board of General Appraisers.

President Hahn of the General Appraisers has received from Assistant Secretary Howell a letter calling attention to a recent decision on the tea law by the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of California. The court, in effect, holds that the Tea act of March 2, 1897, is constitutional and contains a valid delegation of power to the Secretary of the Treasury to fix standards to which imported teas must conform; furthermore, the court rules that "the decision of the Board of General Appraisers in such cases is final, and not ordinarily subject to review by a court of equity; also, that whether or not the failure to provide for standards of Canton teas and scented Canton teas in the original regulations prescribed under said act was the result of inadvertence, mistake, or otherwise, is not a question for the courts to consider."

The California court sustains the contention of the Government, as affirmed by the General Appraisers, throughout.

"THE" ALLEN IN COURT.

Of the 190 Prisoners Arrested in His Place Five Were Held.

One hundred and ninety men, who were arrested when "The" Allen's place in Sixth Avenue was raided on Tuesday, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, most of them on the charge of disorderly conduct. They were defended by Counselors Benjamin Steinhardt and Joseph Moss, counsel for "The" Allen.

One hundred and eighty-five men were discharged, nothing being proved against them, and five were held in $1,000 bail each, on the charge of keeping a gambling resort. They were Allen, Edward Hoppe, Edward Mann, William Cook, and William Raul.

Died from a Blow or Fall.

Nathan Katzenberg, twenty-four years of age, living at 979 Second Avenue, was found in an unconscious condition in the hall of 596 Broadway yesterday afternoon. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died a few minutes before 7 o'clock last night. He had recovered consciousness enough to say that he had gone into the building at the address where he was found, and had been kicked out of an office on the second floor. The base of his skull was fractured. The police made inquiries in the building, but no one seemed to know anything about the cause of the man's injuries. Jacob Katzenberg, the father of the dead man, is a real estate dealer, and the family is in comfortable circumstances. Katzenberg was a stationery salesman.

If we have ever sold an article that failed to earn its full cost in service, no matter when the transaction, the purchaser is bound in justice to give us a chance to redeem the pledge of satisfaction that goes with every sale.

No statute of limitation here. Tell us the facts about any clothes, hats, shoes, or furnishings you have bought of us that misbehaved.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TRIAL OF EX-CORONER COOMBS.

Many Witnesses Testify that Neither Coroner Nor Jury Called After Deaths Had Occurred.

The conduct of District Attorney Mareau in the trial of ex-Coroner Edward B. Coombs for grand larceny, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has given rise to the suspicion that he is not altogether satisfied with the jury. On the second day of the trial he asked permission to challenge a juror, which was refused on the ground that he had waived his right to challenge by saying that the jury was satisfactory. He afterward asked that the jury might be locked up, which request was also denied.

Simon E. Ostrom, one of the jurors, had a conference with Justice Keogh yesterday morning. It was afterward learned that Mr. Ostrom had requested that no demand for the locking up of the jury be granted, as his wife was sick, and he felt it his duty to be home every night. Mr. Ostrom, it is said, has asked to be excused, but without success.

Frank L. Sniffen, Secretary of the Manufacturers' Trust Company, testified yesterday that Coroner Coombs had opened an account with his company on March 3, 1896. He testified that the July warrant for 1897 was deposited and credited half to the account of Coroner Coombs and half to the account of Coroner Nason. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Herman H. Baker testified to having received the pay warrant and Coroner's bill for July from the Controller's office.

James J. Deegan, one of Coombs's employes in the Coroners' office, testified that the first six pages of the list of inquests were in the handwriting of his father. The seventh, eighth, and part of the ninth pages were in the handwriting of Jacob Maas, Coombs's clerk, but the rest of the pages he could not identify. The signature to the affidavit on the bill was that of Coombs, and the signature on the back of the warrant was in the handwriting of Maas.

The first witness of importance was Patrick Kelly of 93 Concord Street. One of the inquests for which Coombs charged the city $8.50 was alleged to have been held on his one-year-old daughter, Catherine Kelly. The witness testified that she died of cholera infantum; that no Coroner and no jury visited the house or held any inquest, and that the affidavit purported to be signed by Catherine Kelly, the mother, while Mrs. Kelly's name was Elizabeth. Mrs. Kelly took the stand and swore to the same effect. William Kelly, a liquor dealer, of 652 Classon Avenue, testified that no such person as Samuel Frost, whose name was given as a juror, lived at the address given, which was the witness's house.

Several other witnesses gave similar testimony. In some instances the addresses of the alleged Coroner's jurors were found to be in vacant lots, business places, or in houses where people other than the names given on the affidavits lived. The case will go on to-day.

FELL DOWN AN ELEVATOR SHAFT

Fatal Accident to a Boy in the Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn.

Joseph Connors, thirteen years old, who had been hired to run the elevator in the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, on Classon Avenue, near St. Mark's, Brooklyn, was killed by a fall down the elevator shaft last Saturday. He had been in the hospital only a week. On Saturday afternoon he was sent on an errand to the second floor by the engineer, George W. Brody, and left the car standing with the door open. While he was away one of the nurses took the elevator to the top of the building. When Connors returned it is supposed he thought the car was where he left it, and stepped into the shaft. He fell a distance of thirty feet or more to the cellar. His skull was fractured and he died a few hours later without recovering consciousness.

The Coroner did not see the body until Tuesday, on which day the funeral took place. Connors lived at 460 St. Mark's Avenue with his widowed mother, whom he helped to support.

VAN GIGCH ART SALE.

Pictures and a Number of Autographs to be Offered at Auction.

The collection of paintings owned by the late Henry S. Van Gigch, an art dealer well known in the West, whose home was in Milwaukee, will be sold at auction next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, by Henry Somerville, auctioneer.

The catalogue comprises pictures by Jan de Baan, Corot, Bouguereau, Cazin, F. Ziem, Sir Peter Lely, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Charles Jacque, N. Diaz, Israels, E. L. Garrido, J. B. Jongkind, Kratbe, F. Madrazo, A. Mauve, Meming, Millet fils, Taculow, Ferdinand Roybet, Salvator Rosa, and Raffaelle. A number of autographs of celebrated painters as well as seven autographs of other celebrities will also be disposed of.

SUPPOSED NEWS OF A WRECK.

Note in Bottle Found Off Italian Coast to be Sent to Cape Breton, N. S.

The Italian Consulate in this city yesterday received from the Italian Government for transmission to Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, a message which was found in a corked bottle, supposed to have been from the crew of a sinking vessel. The bottle was picked up by a fisherman off Castel Porsiano, an Italian town, and the message, which was scrawled in English with a lead pencil on a piece of note paper, read as follows:

"Disabled and going down, schooner Cribber, for Sierra Leone from Judique, Nova Scotia, now being near Cape St. Vincent, as supposed, Oct. 1, 1897. Seven of crew and five missionaries. Capt. Angus C. McInness. Notify Cape Breton papers whoever picks this up. God help us."

The schooner Cribber is not given in the available shipping lists, but the writing is not easily legible and the name may be spelled incorrectly. The message will be forwarded to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinée at 2. Last week of Wycherly

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, followed by increasing cloudiness; southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,028. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market heavy.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.07⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday, in its open session, transacted no important business. In the executive session three nominations were rejected, including that of a South Dakota man, named for a Postmastership, who in his newspaper had attacked Senator Pettigrew. The House voted non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill. In the course of the debate Mr. Johnson of North Dakota accused Secretary Bliss of plagiarism. The Senate adjourned until Monday.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—An imperial ukase in Russia orders the disbursement of 90,000,000 rubles for new warships without recourse to a loan. First Lord of the Admiralty Goschen explained the British naval estimates in the House of Commons. An increase in the enormous expenditure may be made on account of Russia's decision. Queen Victoria left Windsor for the South of France. A hill tribe in Burmah revolted against British rule and massacred five military policemen. The Prince of Wales laid the cornerstone of the new pier at Cannes. A British steamer has ascended the Yang-tse rapids to Chungking, thus opening the navigation of the valley. George Muller, the philanthropist; Sir George Lawson, and the Dowager Countess of Elgin are dead.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A fierce gale did $200,000 damage to the shipping and docks at San Francisco.

There is much agitation in Sing Sing over the excise question and local option. Merchants who signed a petition to have the matter voted on have been boycotted by liquor dealers and their friends.

A. W. Washburn, a juror at the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, was met by a mob on his return to Freeland, his home, after the trial, and was rescued from personal violence by his friends. His store has been boycotted.

The conference committees of Michigan Populists failed to reach an agreement. There will be a convention at Grand Rapids on June 21 to nominate Pingree for Governor on a straight ticket. Another convention also will be called.

The jury in the Koerner case was locked up until 10:30 A. M. to-day, and by remaining until that hour it will have broken a county record. The foreman of the jury, it is alleged, was allowed to telephone home yesterday morning, and in case of a conviction the verdict may be set aside.

Page 3.

The pneumatic tube service from the General Post Office in New York to the Grand Central Station was stopped for a time, owing to the collection of moisture in the tube.

The State Senate yesterday passed the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill by a vote of 38 to 9. The Primary Election Reform bill was approved by many speakers at a hearing before the Judiciary Committees of the two houses. It is announced that there will be no dollar-gas legislation this year.

Page 4.

A dense fog enveloped the lower bay yesterday, and only a few vessels were able to go in or out of the harbor.

The Jockey Club decided yesterday to amend the rules of racing, so that the starter's power at the post over the jockeys hereafter will be absolute.

A young man in Brooklyn stabbed his mother and brother because his mother refused to prepare supper for him. After his arrest he attempted suicide in his cell.

The closing drill of the First Signal Corps in the Central Park Riding Academy was witnessed by a large throng, and the mimic war of the riders caused much enthusiasm among the spectators.

A Brooklyn man poured kerosene over his wife's pet cat and she had him arrested. She thinks he is insane, but the doctors who examined him say he is of sound mind, one of the physicians recommending a few days in jail as a tonic.

Annie Drayton and Laura Moore, accused of stealing furs, and who have been out on bail, have disappeared, and their bail has been declared forfeited. Great efforts are being made to find them, as the case will be called again in General Sessions to-day.

Page 5.

The large wire nail companies are to form a commission with $24,000,000 capital.

J. P. Suffield was arrested yesterday on a charge of obtaining money on a forged draft.

"The Rev." James Jamieson, a well-known swindler, was arrested yesterday on a charge of defrauding Wall Street brokers.

The annual dinner of the North Side Board of Trade was held last night. President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council and others delivered addresses.

Gov. Leedy of Kansas has issued an address attacking the United States Supreme Court on account of its decision in the Nebraska maximum rate case.

The will of Amos R. Eno provides that his family shall receive the bulk of his estate. Many public institutions are remembered, among them Amherst College, which will get $50,000.

The remaining members of the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church met and accepted the resignations of eight of the nine elders who have resigned by the adoption of a resolution to that effect.

The will of Mrs. Ruby Tilden Paine, after having been missing a year, was found yesterday and offered for probate. Her husband, Willis S. Paine, discovered the document among some unsearched papers. There may be more litigation, growing out of the fact that all the subscribing witnesses are also legatees.

Page 7

Mrs. J. C. Wilmerding, Jr., a great-granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, has been adjudged insane and taken to Bloomingdale Asylum.

It was said yesterday that the representatives of the boroughs outside of Manhattan and the Bronx in the Municipal Assembly would defeat the resolution to appropriate $50,000 toward the Charter Day celebration, as a mark of their resentment at the excuse of necessary economy made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in shaving their department budgets.

Page 9.

John G. Zabriskie, assistant cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank, denied yesterday that he had loaned F. C. Grable any money.

Page 10.

The court-martial which is trying Capt. O. M. Carter held its last session here yesterday and adjourned to meet in Savannah.

A. H. Evans, a lawyer, created much confusion just outside of General Sessions, in trying to prevent the rearrest of a client who had just been acquitted on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

Page 12.

Two firemen were injured, one probably fatally, while fighting flames at 418 West Twenty-seventh Street yesterday morning.

The Commissioners of Accounts reported yesterday that they had discovered irregularities in the sale of ferry tickets to the city's islands.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday ordered the reinstatement of six policemen who had been dismissed from the force.

The Park Board yesterday decided to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a transfer of $20,000 to enable it to begin work on a system of greenhouses in Central Park.

The Treasury Department has issued orders enabling the Board of General Appraisers to enlarge the scope of its bureau of samples, and to make it a national centre of information on the classification of imported merchandise.

Controller Coler, on behalf of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, yesterday wrote to Chairman Kelly of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education, and suggested that, as delay was likely in the preparation of the yearly budget, a separate appropriation might be made for the payment of the teachers' salaries.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
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Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—12.

A GALE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Ships Drag Their Anchors and the Steamer Eureka Is Sunk—$200,000 Damage Done.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—A fierce gale swept over the bay last night. The wind blew steadily from the north until 3 o'clock this morning, causing ships in the stream to drag their anchors and those at the piers to wear their sides against piles, carrying away rails and not only damaging themselves, but water front property also.

The coasting steamer Eureka lies at the bottom of the harbor. Her main deck is awash, and it will cost several thousand dollars to raise her. Hundreds of people crowded about the Broadway bulkhead this afternoon and gazed at the strange sight of a wrecked passenger vessel within a stone's throw of Market Street.

The gale subsided into a brisk northwest breeze by 7 o'clock in the morning, but it left a pretty good sea running. The early ferryboats had a hard time stearing against the wind and tide, and many of the passengers suffered from sea sickness.

The bay was filed with wreckage of docks, scows, schooners, derricks, and rafts. Moorings were torn loose and iron mooring bits had about as much effect in holding ships at north end wharves as would tenpenny nails.

The damage along the front from Howard Street north will amount in round figures, including damage to shipping, to $200,000.

LATTIMER JUROR IN PERIL.

A. W. Washburn Attacked by a Mob and His Store Boycotted—Rescued by His Friends.

HAZLETON, Penn., March 10.—A. W. Washburn, a Freeland carriage maker who served on the jury which was empaneled to weigh evidence in the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, had a most exciting experience when he reached his home this morning. An immense mob met him at the train, and they at once attempted to close in on him.

Some of Washburn's friends, who had learned of the purpose of the mob, also gathered in the vicinity. They rushed to his rescue, and escorted him to his home. They were obliged to pass through the principal streets of the town, followed by a howling mob, who applied the most opprobious epithets. This exhibition indicates the feelings of certain elements over the verdict rendered in the case, and it portends bad blood.

Mr. Washburn, who has neglected his business while serving as a juror, finds himself boycotted now, and his business practically run down. While the feeling among these people runs high, the verdict is accepted by the more representative citizens as the conscientious conclusion of honest men, and they are standing by the deputies.

THE PRINCE AT THE CAPITAL.

Will See the President To-day and Will Be Entertained at Chicago in April.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Prince Albert of Belgium reached here from New York this afternoon shortly before 4 o'clock. He was accompanied by the Belgian Minister, Count Lichtervelde, who went to New York to meet him; Lieut. Col. Jungbluth of the Belgian Army, his aide de camp, and the Court physician, Dr. Charles Melis. The Prince is quartered at the Arlington Hotel. He dined informally to-night with the Belgian Minister at the Metropolitan Club.

To-morrow morning he will meet President McKinley and to-morrow night will be entertained at dinner by the President and Mrs. McKinley, for which occasion handsome decorations have been arranged. Saturday night he will be the guest at a dinner given by Vice President and Mrs. Hobart.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Mayor Harrison today received formal notice of an intended visit from Belgium's future King, and he has begun already to make preparations for the entertainment of his distinguished guest. Chicago will have the honor of receiving the Prince some time in April.

To-day Mayor Harrison received a letter from Mrs. Potter Palmer stating that she had given the Prince a letter of introduction through the Belgian Consul, and requesting the Mayor of Chicago to arrange for the proper entertainment of the Prince upon his arrival in this city.

TO FIGHT HANNA'S ELECTION.

Mayor McKisson of Cleveland to Make a Contest.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—Mayor Robert E. McKisson announced to-day that he would contest the election of Senator Hanna when the latter attempted to take his seat for the long term. McKisson was the candidate of the opposition for Senator at Columbus last January.

D. S. LAMONT IN WASHINGTON.

Seeking Milder Air and Again Viewing Familiar Scenes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Col. D. S. Lamont, Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who has been ill for a month in New York, and is just recovering, is in Washington for a few days to obtain the benefit of the early Spring weather and the rest that is needed to enable him to throw off the effects of the grip.

He has had many callers, and this afternoon drove about on the roads with which he was familiar while he lived here.

SING SING AND SALOONS.

That Town Is Much Excited Over Excise and Local Option.

SING SING, N. Y., March 10.—This village is agitated over the excise question and local option, and a petition has been in circulation for the last ten days for signatures to have local option voted on at the coming town election.

Those who signed it say they only attached their names on the representation that their names would not be made public. But they have been made public, and the result is that the liquor dealers and their friends are boycotting those merchants who signed the petition. Some have signified a desire to take their names off the petition, but the other signers say they will boycott all who withdraw.

There are about seventy liquor dealers here, and last year their tax certificates netted the town $12,600.

This afternoon the claim was made that the proceedings looking toward the election were not in compliance with the excise law, and the Town Clerk said he would not issue the call for the election. An effort to compel him to do so may be made.

As Society Finds It.

Society finds Moet & Chandon Champagne a positive requisite to suit the palates of connoisseurs and bon-vivaurs, as evidenced by the menus served at prominent banquets and fashionable gatherings.—Adv.

KOERNER'S FATE IN DOUBT

The Jury Breaks a County Record by Remaining Out Until This Morning.

ONE JUROR TELEPHONES HOME

The Prisoner's Lawyer Has Ten Affidavits to This Effect, and in Case of a Conviction the Verdict May Be Set Aside.

The verdict in the case of William J. Koerner, the newspaper artist, who shot and killed Rose Alice Redgate, still lies with the jury. At 11:40 o'clock last night the jury came into court, and, as they had no communication to make, were locked up until 10:30 this morning.

They will then have been out nearly forty-two and one-half hours, which breaks the record in this county. The jury in the case of Police Captain Devery broke the record by remaining out thirty-six hours before they announced that they could not agree, and were discharged. The case that broke the record for the whole country was one of murder in San Francisco, when the jury was out seventy-two hours.

Although Koerner has been tried twice and his case has cost the county over $35,000, his second trial may be declared a mistrial if the jury convicts. Yesterday morning a few minutes before court opened, Charles Shain, a janitor of 145 West Sixty-ninth Street, the foreman of the jury, was taken by two court officers to Recorder Goff's private chambers, it is alleged, and was there allowed to use the telephone.

He said he was telephoning to his wife, and that he had found it necessary to give her instructions about some plumbing. Abraham Levy, the counsel for the defendant, has secured ten affidavits to these facts, and said last evening that in case Koerner was convicted, he would use the fact that the juror was allowed to use the telephone as grounds for setting aside the verdict.

The court officers who took Shain to the telephone, may be fined or imprisoned for misdemeanor. The court officers who are placed in charge of a jury are obliged to take the following oath of office:

You do solemnly swear that you will keep this jury together in some private and convenient place without food or drink, except bread or water, unless otherwise ordered by the court; that you will not permit any person to speak to or communicate with them, nor do so yourself unless it be to ask them if they have agreed upon a verdict, and that you will return them into court when they have so agreed or when ordered by the court."

The jury retired at 4:10 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Many ballots were taken, but yesterday they were as far as ever, apparently, from coming to an agreement. They came into court at 6:50 o'clock last evening, and asked the Recorder what weight was to be given to testimony presented by the prosecution which was not controverted or impugned by the defense. The Recorder instructed them to give such testimony the weight they saw fit, and read the language of the statute on the point.

CARS GO THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Engineer Spencer Phillips Killed in a Wreck in Alabama.

ROME, Ga., March 10.—A mixed train on the East and West Railroad, running from Cartersville, Ga., into Alabama, went through a burning trestle near Rigland, Ala., at 10 o'clock this morning.

The engine and five cars went through the trestle. Engineer Spencer Phillips was instantly killed. He was buried under the debris, and his remains have not been found yet. The passenger cars did not go over the trestle.

SUED FOR $648,000 IN FINES.

Claim of an Illinois Village Against the Chicago and Alton.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., March 10.—The authorities of Upper Alton began suit in the Circuit Court to-day against the Chicago and Alton Railway Company for $648,000. The village ordinance provides that the speed of the freight trains shall not exceed six and that passenger trains shall not run to exceed ten miles an hour.

The company runs all its fast trains over what is known as the cut-off, which passes through a portion of Upper Alton. Every train passing over this section of the road during the past two years is charged with violating the ordinance, and the maximum penalty of $100 for each violation is the amount asked for.

CHICAGO WOMAN LOSES $1,000.

Inclined to Think She Burned the Money in Her Kitchen Stove.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Mrs. F. L. Guyot of 189 West Madison Street is worried over the mysterious disappearance of two five-hundred-dollar gold certificates.

They were the result of many years of saving, and Mrs. Guyot was about to deposit them in a bank, when she missed them. Thinking she was robbed, she immediately reported the matter to the police.

Mrs. Guyot is afraid, however, that the precious papers were dropped in the house and in sweeping were thrown into the kitchen stove and burned with the rubbish.

HER HUSBAND WILL NOT WORK.

Alleged Ground for a Divorce Mrs. Herget, a Chicago Woman, Asks For.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Mrs. Johanna Herget, in a bill for divorce, filed in the Circuit Court, says that Joseph Herget, the defendant, refuses to work, because such action is inconsistent with the theories and principles of international socialism, of which he is a declared supporter.

Owing to her husband's theories on the labor question, Mrs. Herget tells the court she is compelled to work to give her child the necessaries of life.

The bill also charges Herget with cruelty.

A BLIZZARD IN OMAHA.

Warm Weather, Followed by a Heavy Snow and Cold Wave.

OMAHA, Neb., March 10.—Nebraska today had a blizzard. Yesterday was a typical Summer day. This morning the weather was still pleasant and scarcely cold enough for an overcoat. Reports of the great snowstorm sweeping across the State had preceded the blizzard, however. Up to within an hour of the arrival of the storm the weather was Summerlike. Then the sky darkened, and a gale was accompanied by a snow so dense that one could scarcely see ten feet. The snow fell in great flakes, and, though wet and soft, piled in great profusion. To-night the weather is getting very cold.

A PIGEON FOSTERS CHICKENS.

She Covers an Abandoned Brood in Berks County, Penn.

READING, Penn., March 10.—An extraordinary case of foster mother is to be seen at Bernville, Berks County. John Shalter of that village has a hen that hatched nine chicks in the pigeon house on his place. Immediately succeeding the birth of the chicks the mother abandoned them. In the same building a pigeon was setting, and at about the time the hen was finishing her hatch the pigeon broke the eggs she was incubating. Observing the desertion of the chicks by their natural mother, the pigeon at once took charge of them, and now cares for them carefully, taking as many as she can cover under her wings at night and showing the greatest concern for their comfort and safety.

MICHIGAN POPULISTS SPLIT.

Anti-Fusionists Mean to Nominate Pingree on a Straight Ticket—Another Convention Probable.

LANSING, Mich., March 10.—The conference committees of Michigan Populists were unable to come to an agreement to-day. The straight-out faction finally issued an ultimatum to the fusionists to join with them in issuing a call for a convention to nominate a straight Populist ticket. This was rejected by the fusionists, and the anti-fusionists issued a call for a convention to be held at Grand Rapids June 21. The fusionists then appointed a committee of fifteen to meet with other committees to be appointed by other parties, who will meet in Detroit April 5, when it is expected a call will be issued for a State fusion convention.

The convention to be held in Grand Rapids will nominate Pingree for Governor in advance of the Republican State Convention. State Chairman Zabel says: "The Governor is thought mighty well of by the Populists generally. Harmony can be accomplished only by the fusionists coming to our terms and joining in a call for a convention to nominate a straight ticket. If any other party wants to indorse any of our candidates that's their affair."

Chairman Ewing of the Fusion Committee said: "If these Grand Rapids fellows think harmony means simply getting over on their plans to call an early convention to nominate Pingree, they'll find there won't be any getting together. The course of events will eventually drive Pingree to the reform forces, but he isn't there yet."

BRIBERY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Alleged Attempts of a Water Company to Corrupt Councilmen to be Investigated.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Rumors of lobbying in connection with the several bills before City Councils for the transfer of the city water works to private corporations culminated to-day in a direct charge of attempted bribery by a member of Common Council at a meeting of that body.

The meeting was a special session called for the consideration of the measure known as the Schuylkill Valley Water bill. Shortly after it had been taken up Walter N. Stevenson, member from the Thirty-second Ward, declared that he had been offered $5,000 to vote for the bill. He further said that he was informed that members who were voting for the bill were getting from $1,000 to $5,000 for their votes. He asked that an investigation be made. Other opponents of the bill followed with remarks corroborative of Stevenson's charges, and amid great excitement a motion was adopted by a vote of 67 to 61 to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the bill. The special session was then adjourned.

At the regular session later in the day a demand for an investigation of the bribery charges was discussed with considerable animation, and resulted in the adoption of a resolution providing for full investigation by a committee of seven. On this committee the President appointed Messrs. Costello, Davidson, McCurdy, Swain, Dixon, Hultz, and Thomas Wagner, all but one of whom are opponents of the bill. An amendment to the resolution was adopted directing the committee to make an investigation of charges of bribery in connection with the passage of the bill in November last, which leased the city's gas works to the United Gas Improvement Company for a period of thirty years.

The Schuylkill Valley Water bill recently passed Select Council, and, although Mayor Warwick had announced his intention to veto the bill if it should reach him, it was expected it would pass Common Council today. The bill provides for a transfer of the city's water works to the Schuylkill Valley Water Company for a period of fifty years, the city to pay the company an annual rental of $1,400,000 for its water supply.

THE RHODE ISLAND IN COLLISION.

Damaged in East River by the Central Vermont Boat Montauk.

STONINGTON, Conn., March 10.—The steamer Rhode Island of the Providence and Stonington Steamboat Company arrived here this morning, damaged to a considerable extent by a collision in the East River, New York, yesterday.

The steamer had anchored in the East River on account of the fog. The steamer Montauk of the Central Vermont Line drifted down upon her and crached into her just aft the wheel. The light work just above the bulwarks was broken through, and the force of the collision spent itself in the barroom.

The Rhode Island was repaired to-day, and made her usual trip to New York to-night

CHICAGO DOCTOR ON TRIAL.

Accused of Having Stolen Instruments Valued at $2,000 in His Possession.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The hearing of Dr. C. A. Simmons, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in Northwestern University and lecturer on anatomy and surgery at the Post Graduate Medical College, charged with having in his possession $2,000 worth of surgical instruments alleged to have been stolen from Chicago physicians, began today.

Drs. Brydon, Thurston, Hall, Stillman, and Whitfield identified some of the property as theirs. The stolen instruments were traced to Dr. Simmons's office by the arrest of a negro thief, James Kelley, who was caught while stealing clothes and jewelry.

Police Capt. Scheuttler says he had Kelley hypnotized, and while in that condition he confessed to robbing the offices of several doctors and to selling stolen instruments to Dr. Simmons. He began selling the instruments to Simmons, he said, last Christmas.

Dr. Simmons denied his guilt. His case was continued till March 18.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A centre of low pressure has developed in the Southwest. The pressure still remains high on the Atlantic Coast and has risen throughout the lake regions and in the Northwest. It is generally cloudy throughout the Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, and the West. Along the Atlantic Coast the weather is largely clear. Rain and snow have fallen in the Lower Missouri and Central Mississippi Valleys, and light showers in the Ohio Valley. The temperature has fallen in the lake regions, over the Central Rocky Mountain Slope, and on the Southern plateau, and remained stationary on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. For to-day threatening weather and showers are indicated in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and the central portion of the Mississippi Valley. Cloudiness will increase and possibly be followed by showers in the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature will fall in Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	Weather Bureau. 1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	41	41	42
6 A. M.	44	39	41
9 A. M.	46	46	48
12 M.	49	55	57
4 P. M.	58	51	57
6 P. M.	45	48	52
9 P. M.	42	48	50
12 P. M.	42	48	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49⅝
Weather Bureau	47
Corresponding date, 1897	45⅞
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	39

The maximum temperature yesterday was 56 degrees at 11:40 A. M.; the minimum was 38 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 84 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 88 per cent.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION

Administration Assured of Freedom of Action in Dealing with Spain.

NO EUROPEAN INTERFERENCE

The Attitude of England Regarded as Precluding the Intervention of Continental Powers—Talk of an Alliance.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—President McKinley and Ambassador Pauncefote are equally uncommunicative about the reported message of the Queen and the British Ministry to this Government. Sir Julian Pauncefote stops all attempts to draw denials or explanations from him with the assertion that the stories published are "largely conjecture," but the very language of his avoidance is interpreted here as in a measure corroborating the reports that were believed yesterday to be wild imaginings.

To-day's news from London, reporting the question that was to be asked in the Commons by the Hon. Hubert Valentine Duncombe, has convinced many persons that while Ambassador Pauncefote may not have carried a message from the Queen embodying an assurance of approval of the course of the Administration in its management of the Cuban question, he did convey a message of the very greatest importance in its bearing, but that it was unofficial and not to be now divulged.

At the State Department, where no one can be prevailed upon to speak and be quoted on this matter, the recent attitude of Great Britain toward the United States is regarded as assuring to the Administration the most complete freedom from concern about what is to be the course of European powers in case the United States Government shall be constrained to enforce peace in Cuba and reparation by Spain for the loss of the Maine.

It is not believed that at this time there will be an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Great Britain. That, it is believed, will not be necessary, if the British expressions of opinion mean anything; for it is assumed that the mere declaration of a national feeling of sympathy on the part of the British Government with the Administration of the United States will discourage effectually any purpose of interference that may have been cherished by any of the European Governments.

How far this will go, or whether it will go so far as to result in that alliance which ex-Secretary Olney has declared might be made between Great Britain and the United States with advantage to both, State Department people hesitate to say, although the suggestion of a British-American alliance, to conserve the interests of both powers in the East as well as the West, is admitted to be alluring. The old interpretation of the Washington precept against "entangling foreign alliances" is not to be abandoned without hesitation, say the conservative men who discuss the proposition as it is now discussed.

It can be said upon the best of authority that there is absolutely nothing of truth in the report that the British Government has intimated that a war with Spain and the blockading of New York Harbor by the Spanish fleet would be objected to by Great Britain as interfering too seriously with her commercial interests. Mr. Curson's denial that any message concerning Cuba had been sent to the Washington Government disposes of the report, but one diplomatic gentleman, who ought to know the feeling of the British people on such a subject, declared that it was inconceivable, in view of Spain's small navy, that the United States, with its very adequate navy and convenient base and the tolerably well-fortified harbor at New York, should have any concern about the interruption of commerce at that point as a result of hostilities between the United States and Spain.

The regard in which the reports about Great Britain are held by State Department officers is apparently too deep to be uttered hastily and with reference merely to the Cuban incident. The talk about interchanges of sentiment, idle and unauthized though some of them may be, has set men to reflecting on the prodigious power and authority to be obtained by such a combination for mutual protection. At all events, it looks to these thoughtful persons as though Great Britain was resolved that the United States should not be permitteed to falter because of doubt about the gratitude of Great Britain.

"Of course," said a cautious naval diplomat, "they expect us to do something. What is it that we are to do to return the compliment?"

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Statement of Secretary George N. Curson—English Sympathy with the United States.

LONDON, March 10.—The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, replying in the House of Commons to-day to Ronald Munro-Ferguson, Liberal, representing the District of Leith, said no communications on the Cuban question had been exchanged between the British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the Government of the United States.

The question which, it was announced, Hubert Valentine Duncombe, Conservative, member for the West Division of Cumberland, was to ask (whether, in view of recognizing the identity of the interests of all English-speaking peoples, the British Government will consider the advisability of placing the services of the British fleet at the disposal of the United States in the event of complications between the United States and any foreign power,) was not put.

In an interview after the session Mr. Duncombe said:

"After consultation with my friends, I decided that the exact form of the question made it inopportune to put it. It was framed owing to the widely held opinion in the House of Commons that it is high time the foreign powers should be told in unmistakable terms that any blow struck at either Great Britain or the United States was equally a blow at each other. I was profoundly convinced of this to-day. Many more members than I supposed would do so came to me in order to say they heartily indorsed my question. I am convinced the Government would have desired to answer my proposed question affirmatively, and would have done so had it not involved other considerations, besides expressing what I believe the present Government sincerely holds—that in the face of foreign complications the interests in the future of Great Britain and the United States are inseparably intertwined. To-day's expression and indorsement we will eventuate so soon as we can frame the question in the exact terms which clearly express the feeling of the House of Commons—that any trouble threatening the United States will be shared by Great Britain."

Other members of the House of Commons who were interviewed on the same subject all spoke in a similar strain.

Dream of a Triple Alliance.

LONDON, March 11.—The New York correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"I have it on the highest authority that a triple alliance between Great Britain, the United States, and Japan is pending."

ENGLAND'S ASSURANCE TO SPAIN.

Official Denial of the Report of an Offer of Mediation.

MADRID, March 10.—Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, the British Ambassador, visited Señor Guilon, the Foreign Minister, today in order to deny the report that Sir Julian Pauncefote's visit to President McKinley last Tuesday was made with the object of offering British mediation between Spain and the United States.

LONDONER PRAYS IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Rev. J. Manton Smith of Spurgeon's Tabernacle, London, delivered the invocation in the House to-day.

"Almighty God," he prayed, "we desire to thank Thee that Thou hast given us a new day out of the old casket of time. Now be pleased to give us grace and guidance that we may bring glory unto Thee and blessing unto others. Hear us when we pray that Thy richest blessings may rest upon the President and all associated with him in the making and enforcement of the law of this great Nation. We beseech, O God, that Heaven's divine benediction may rest upon the honorable Speaker and all the members of this great assemblage.

"We thank Thee for their past history, and we ask that all the future may be one of unbroken success. Give to those who make the laws clear insight, accompanied with boldness, charity, and love. May the flag of this country, so spotless, ever be unfurled and floated by the breeze of God. We ask these and all other blessings to rest upon this country and all connected with it in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen."

MAINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

HAVANA, March 10.—Capt. Sampson, President of the Maine court of inquiry, who has been exposed to the sun while on the wreck lately, was somewhat indisposed to-day, but his physician says he has no apprehension of a serious illness. The court of inquiry is continuing its work quietly, and its members are as secretive as ever. So far as can be learned there have been no important developments recently. Two divers were examined to-day as to their recent observations of the wreck.

The Spanish divers avoid the noonday heat, working in the morning and the evening. There is official authority for the statement that the Spanish court of inquiry will make its decision public as soon as reached.

The work of wreckage appears to progress very slowly. If any real progress is made, it scarcely is apparent from day to day. It is hoped that when the upper débris has been removed more bodies will be recovered. Chaplain Chidwick to-day, from descriptions in enlistment papers, identified two bodies that were buried at Colon Cemetery together some days ago as those of Joseph I. Gordon and Johnson, both colored.

The American yacht Anita, with a Congressional party on board, arrived here today. The party includes Senator Gallinger, Senator and Mrs. Thurston, Senator Money, with his father, mother, and sister; Representative Cummings, Representative Smith, Mrs. Eva Valesh, and Herbert Brown. The visitors breakfasted at the Hotel Passje, where Consul General Lee called upon them. The Congressional tourists are likely to remain ten days or a fortnight, as the health regulations would prevent an earlier departure, even if desired. At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning they will make a call of ceremony on Capt. Gen. Blanco.

Consul General Lee called to-day on Commander Converse of the Montgomery. The officers and men of the Montgomery are still refused shore leave. They devote much time to drill and setting up exercises, the latter exciting much interest, especially among the sailors on the Spanish ships, where the tactics are quite different. The officers of the Montgomery pay and receive the usual courtesies here, visiting the Spanish Admiral and other Spanish officers, who return the visits of the American officers. Capt. Converse of the Montgomery, in company with Consul General Lee, called on Captain General Blanco to-day and was received cordially and courteously.

As an indication of the estimate put upon the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, sister ships, by naval officers here, a remark of one of them made yesterday is worth reporting. The officer was standing on the quay watching the Vizcaya as she swung with the tide. "Yes," he observed, "she is a beautiful ship, but too big a mark. The Iowa, for instance, could not miss her with a single shot at reasonable fighting range, and would be likely to blow her boilers out in the first ten minutes." The same officer said: "The Pelayo is a really formidable battleship, but smaller and less dangerous than our Massachusetts."

There is some talk here to the effect that the American Government has arranged for laying a cable from Key West to the Tortugas, as the latter is the best rendezvous for the fleet, since the largest ships are able to coal there in all sorts of weather.

Henri Laine, the newspaper correspondent, was not compelled to leave the country because of newspaper work, but because of written charges, accompanied by alleged full proof furnished to the Autonomic Government by Señor Bruzon, Governor of Havana Province, that he and others were involved in the conspiracy responsible for locating twenty-five dynamite bombs at various points in Havana. Señor Bruzon demanded the expulsion of all newspaper correspondents on the ground that sensational stories sent to the United States were liable to create riots in Havana.

The Marquis de Montoro and Señor Govin opposed a wholesale deportation, saying that the matter was very serious and it was the duty of the Autonomist Government not only to preserve peace in Havana, but to promote good feeling with the United States. Furthermore, they contended that not all the correspondents should be under the ban, but that selections should be made of the guilty. They concluded their reply to Señor Bruzon by saying that it would be unwise to expel any correspondents while the court of inquiry was in session, lest it should seem that the Spaniards dreaded the publication of the truth about the Maine explosion. They demanded additional written charges, with proofs, from Señor Bruzon. This was five days ago, and nothing has been forthcoming. It is probable however, that certain correspondents will be asked to leave the island when the United States court of inquiry finishes its work.

SENATOR PROCTOR TALKS.

HAVANA, March 9.—Senator Proctor, before leaving for Key West by the Olivette to-day, after what he calls "a most profitable two weeks in Cuba," said:

"I have not had an easy time. I have seen all, from the highest General and the richest merchant to the neediest reconcentrado and the humblest pacifico, bankers, officers, officials, and others. I have visited the military prison, hospitals, relief depots, asylums, guard houses, trochas, farms, offices, and homes. I have been in four provinces—Havana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Santa Clara—and in principal cities of each. I am of an observant turn of mind and I kept my eyes open.

"I have found out what I could not possibly have learned without a personal visit, while I have not to my knowledge antagonized a single person on the island. My trips with Miss Barton have been of great service, because, when the minds of people are mellowed by gratitude, their hearts speak out the truth. As a business man I wish to say that Miss Barton's methods of receiving, caring for, and distributing the supplies, are all most admirable. I am surprised at her ability and delighted at the results attained. The American people may be fully confident that all money or supplies sent will be conscientiously applied. Could they see, as I have seen, the suffering, starvation and death, they would, as Whittier says, 'pour forth wine and oil.'"

Every one is much struck by the success of the American orphanage which the Red Cross Society has established in a handsome villa in the suburb Cerro under the charge of Dr. Lesser and of his wife as matron. It is for the orphan reconcentrados. Although open for a few days only, it now holds thirty-six happy youngsters, to whom the place seems heaven, so clean and comfortable is it. There is room for a hundred, but all the places will soon be taken up.

In connection with the orphanage a daily clinic is held. The Cuban doctors are much interested in Red Cross work, and forty patients were treated yesterday. Dr. Lesser has refused the demand of the Spanish Government that he should pay $400 for the privilege of practicing among the poor, saying that the Red Cross physicians are allowed to practice all the world over. Thus far his work has not been interfered with, nor is it likely to be.

Nothing to Equal It.

There is absolutely nothing to equal the luxury and solid comfort of a ride between New York and Chicago on the new "LAKE SHORE LIMITED" of the New York Central-Lake Shore Route. The greatest travelers attest its perfection.—Adv.

NO SHIPS PURCHASED YET

The Navy Department Determined Not to be Drawn Into Bad Bargains.

ONLY GOOD VESSELS WANTED

An Active Quest for Additions to the Navy in Progress in Europe—Old Ships in Preparation for Service.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The United States Government has not yet acquired a single additional ship for the navy. This is true, not because of a lack of offers of warships from abroad, but simply for the reason that the Navy Department is proceeding with all of the circumspection consistent with the needs of the case in looking after the qualities and prices of the craft. There is a strong disposition to refrain from being drawn into bad bargains and to insist on getting good vessels at prices not extortionate.

Secretary Long was in receipt of a large number of cablegrams to-day, almost all relating to offers of ships. Lieut. Niblack, the United States naval attaché at Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Vienna, is particularly active in the quest for vessels. There was a good deal of talk during the day about the assignment of officers to the command of auxiliary cruisers, the St. Paul and St. Louis being specially mentioned, but Secretary Long set these stories at rest by the statement that he had not made any such assignments, and had only progressed to the point of informing himself of the possibility of getting the ships officered and manned quickly.

While looking after new ships the officials of the Navy Department are not neglecting the old vessels, and arrangements have been made to make short repairs on several ships that in the ordinary course would not be treated in that fashion, but would receive a thorough and time-consuming overhauling. Thus, in the case of the Philadelphia, which has had five years' hard work and has never yet been done over as is the custom, orders have gone to Mare Island to put her in shape for sea within forty days. The Yorktown, at the same yard, is not to be touched at present, not only because she is in fair condition, but also because she is not so formidable a craft as to make it desirable to divert to her attention required elsewhere.

At Norfolk, the Newark

collectively complete by working night and day a fleet of ten such vessels within seven months.

"The representative of one firm assured me that it could send out the first vessel within six months. I am authorized by cable by the Thornycraft Company to offer to dispose of complete plans of the Thornycraft vessel to this Government at practically a moment's notice. The vessels are thirty-knotters, 210 feet long and 275 tons displacement, mounting four six-pounders and one thirteen-pounder.

"They are considered the most successful type of torpedo-boat destroyers ever constructed. England has already about sixty of them and others building, and Thornycraft & Co. are constructing a number of them for Germany and Japan. The plans of this type of vessel can be shipped from the Chiswick yards within three days, and I have every reason to believe that this Government will order them."

BALTIMORE, March 10.—The torpedo boats being built by the Columbian Iron Works are wanted by the Government at once. Mayor Malster, who is President of the company, received a telegram from the Navy Department to-day saying that the Rodgers must be turned over within a week; that the McKee must be ready within thirty days, and that work on the submarine boat Plunger should be pushed as rapidly as possible.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Navy Department finds itself in comparatively good condition as to the supply of automobile torpedoes, which constitute one of the most deadly engines of naval destruction. The Whitehead torpedo is now in general use, although a few of the Howell class are still on hand. Fifty of the Whitehead torpedoes were secured a short time ago, and with these there is a total of about 350 on hand. This gives not only a full outfit for vessels now in commission, but also the necessary reserve supply.

NAVAL SUPPLIES FREE OF DUTY.

Resolution to that Effect Introduced in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, to-day introduced in the Senate a joint resolution providing for the temporary admission free of duty of naval supplies procured abroad. Following is the text of the resolution:

"That such guns, ammunition, and other naval supplies as may be purchased abroad by the Government for the National defense prior to Jan. 1, 1899, shall be admitted at any port of the United States free of duty."

The resolution was introduced at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, who, in a letter to Senator Hale, says:

"Under existing law a varying but considerable ad valorem duty on articles falling within the category of naval supplies is imposed. The effect of the resolution, if adopted, will be to remit all duties on guns, ammunition, and other naval supplies which it may be found necessary to purchase abroad. The temporary remission of duty on these supplies is deemed important, inasmuch as without some special enactment of this nature such portion of the appropriation made by Congress for the purpose as may be expended abroad would be very materially reduced by the deduction therefrom duty, amounting in some cases to nearly one-half of the purchase price."

Mr. Allison of Iowa called Mr. Chandler's attention to the fact that resolutions and bills of the character of the one presented originate in the House.

Mr. Chandler admitted that that was true, but said that he had introduced it with the idea of having it referred to the Finance Committee. He was willing, he said, to trust to the wisdom of that committee to make a proper disposition of the resolution. At his suggestion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

NEW ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin Says They Will Be Fully Organized and Equipped by May 1.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin of the army returned to-day from New York, and resumed his duties at the War Department. Señor Polo, the new Spanish Minister, was a passenger on the same train, and the two gentlemen formed a pleasant acquaintance. Gen. Corbin stated in the most emphatic terms today that there was no truth in the reports that he had gone to New York on business connected with emergency military preparations.

Gen. Corbin said that good progress was being made in recruiting for the two new artillery regiments, and that they will be fully organized and equipped by the first of May at the latest. All the recruiting officers have been specially instructed to exercise the greatest care in enlistments, and only about five per cent. of the men examined are being accepted as soldiers. Orders were given recently to open all the recruiting rendezvous, including that at Washington Barracks. It is settled that the two new artillery regiments will be located at Fort Slocum and at Fort Wadsworth. The selection of these posts was mainly due to the fact that they are the only ones where there are buildings sufficient to quarter the men. The probabilities are, however, that the Fifth Artillery, now stationed at Fort Wadsworth, will have to be transferred to other points along the coast, where new fortifications have been established, in order to make room for the additional artillerymen.

The field officers for the two new artillery regiments will be as follows:

Sixth Regiment—E. B. Williston, Colonel, commanding; F. G. Smith, Lieutenant Colonel; S. M. Mills, W. P. Vose, and E. K. Russell, Majors.

Seventh Regiment—William Sinclair, Colonel, commanding; J. G. Ramsey, Lieutenant Colonel; J. P. Story, G. G. Greenough, and F. C. Grugan, Majors.

The junior officers will be announced as soon as the examinations for promotions now in progress are completed.

Other changes in artillery regiments that will occur as a result of the legislation authorizing the two new regiments are as follows:

W. F. Randolph, Major in the Third to Lieutenant Colonel in the Third; Charles Morris, Captain in the Fifth, to Major in the Third; Tully McCrea, Major in the Fifth, to Lieutenant Colonel in the Fifth; J. W. McMurray, Captain in the First, to Major in the Fifth; J. B. Burbank, Captain in the Third, to Major in the Fifth; J. W. Dillenbach, Captain in the First, to Major in the Second.

AUXILIARY CRUISERS.

Plans for the Equipment of Merchant Vessels Discussed by Naval Officials.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A conference was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the office of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, to map out plans for arming and equipping merchant vessels as auxiliary cruisers. Mr. Roosevelt presided, and others present were Capt. Crowninshield of the Bureau of Navigation, Capt. O'Neil of the Bureau of Ordnance, Chief Hichborn of the Bureau of Construction, and Commander Bradford of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. This meeting had been preceded by a call from President Griscom of the International Navigation Company, which owns the four ships St. Louis, St. Paul, Paris, and New York.

The board meeting brought out a general discussion of what the various bureaus would be called upon to do in making these and other vessels ready as auxiliary cruisers. About 95 per cent of this work would fall to the lot of the Bureau of Construction, which would have charge of installing magazines, gun mounts, and light protective armor for the guns and machinery on which the guns swing. This work, it is said, could be accomplished readily within two weeks, as all material except the guns are in hand. The Bureau of Ordnance could not supply all the guns required within that short time, although some seventy or more are now available. The supply would be adequate, however, for the most effective auxiliary cruisers, and the complete armament of the merchant ships could proceed as rapidly as possible thereafter.

On the question of manning the auxiliary fleet, the Navy Department feels that the most effective step would be to enlist in the United States Naval Service the present merchant crews of the several ships. These crews are thoroughly familiar with the vessels, and could handle them with far greater effect than green hands of blue jackets. The ships would be officered from the line of the regular navy. In the case of enlisting a merchant crew the pay and allowances would be about equivalent to the rates paid ordinary sailors and the time of enlistment doubtless would be limited to short periods.

The proposed batteries for the auxiliary cruisers consist in the case of the steamships St. Louis and St. Paul of 8 six-inch guns, 4 six-pounders, and 4 machine guns; the Paris and New York 12 six-inch, 6 six-pounders, and 6 machine guns. It is designed to give vessels of the Caracas and Seneca type a main battery of 8 four-inch guns and from 6 to 8 rapid-fire guns. Those of the Vigilancia class are designed to have a main battery of 6 five-inch and 4 four-inch guns, 4 one-pounders, and 8 machine guns. The batteries of the auxiliary cruisers on the Pacific Coast, if these should be called into use, are substantially similar, six-inch guns being the largest ones designed for use in that service.

EVIDENCE OF A "WAR SCARE."

The Public Excluded from the Bureau of Navigation.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A railing was erected overnight in the Navigation Bureau of the Navy Department, thus separating the public, including newspaper men, from the officers at their desks. Probably this precaution was very necessary in view of the crowded conditions of the offices at this time.

It is recalled that this particular railing had a history in that it has always made its appearance in the same place on all occasions of a "war scare" during recent years, such as the Chilean affair, the Italian imbroglio, and like incidents, only to be taken down as soon as conditions had resumed their normal quiet.

MESSAGE FROM THE PEACE SOCIETY

Wants Prayers in Churches Sunday that God May Deliver Us from War.

BOSTON, March 10.—In view of the strained relations between the United States and Spain and the possibility of a rupture between them, the American Peace Society, through its General Secretary, Dr. Trueblood, has asked the press to make known its request "that prayers be offered in all the churches throughout the Nation on next Sabbath that the God of Peace may deliver the Nation from the dire calamity of war, with all its present and future disastrous consequences to the people."

Coal to be Rushed to Key West.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—Kirk, Woods & Co. of this city to-day closed a contract with Government officials for 250,000 tons of coal to be rushed to Key West.

"The orders we received from Government representatives were to rush the coal forward with all possible speed," said Mr. Kirk to-day. "They allow us a very short time for the delivery of the coal, and offer a large bonus if we deliver it before the time agreed upon.

"Special arrangements have been made by the Government with the railroads to have this coal rushed through to Key West as fast as it is loaded. The trains conveying the coal will carry no other merchandise, thus avoiding the delay of stopping at intermediate points to leave cars."

May Utilize Lake Whalebacks.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—It is reported the Government is considering a plan whereby the big fleet of whaleback vessels on the lakes may be turned into fighting machines in case of war. These vessels can be submerged so that only one foot of the upper works appears above water. It is suggested that, with the addition of a couple of turrets to the whaleback and a ram forward, such a vessel would be of great service.

There are thirty-five of the whaleback steamers on the lakes. They are owned by the American Steam Barge Company, with headquarters in Cleveland.

Heavy Rifles for Coast Defense.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Secretary Alger spent some time to-day in consultation with President Linderman, Vice President Davenport, and Mr. Meigs of the Bethlehem Iron Company. This corporation has a contract for supplying 100 heavy rifles for coast defense. Many of these have been delivered already and the Secretary's purpose in inviting the representatives of the company to meet him was to ascertain the extent of their resources in case of emergency and to induce them to press the work in their hands with all diligence. In both of these undertakings the Secretary was successful.

Machinists for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Commander Hawley left Washington this evening for the South, with Chief Engineer Webster and Surgeon Parsons, to enlist machinists for the navy. The board started directly for New Orleans. It has been informed that there are a number of good men to be had on the Gulf Coast, and Commander Hawley will open temporary recruiting offices in the Gulf cities as he goes along. Machinists are pretty well paid, as naval salaries go, the lowest grade receiving $40 a month, while chief machinists in charge of engine room watches are paid $70. In both cases there are allowances of rations, clothing, and other supplies that, taken in connection with the salary, make the place rather desirable.

The Underwriter Starts for Havana.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 10.—The tug Underwriter with the big derrick Chief, left port this morning to continue her voyage to Havana. She put in here for repairs several days ago.

NEW JERSEY CORPORATIONS.

A Thread Company with a Big Capital and a Dustless Roadbed Company.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—Articles of incorporation of the American Thread Company, with an authorized capital stock of $12,000,000, were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. One-half of the stock is to be preferred, with 6 per cent. cumulative dividends. The shares will be valued at $5 each. The incorporators are Peter Lowe, Charles N. King, and Ernest F. Charles, all of Jersey City.

Articles were also filed yesterday incorporating the Dustless Roadbed Company, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. This company is formed to develop patent rights and to secure dustless roadbeds for railroads, race tracks, &c. The incorporators are A. J. Cassatt, W. B. Henry, and O. J. Derousse of Philadelphia, and James H. Nichol and H. M. Snyder, Jr., of Camden.

Articles of incorporation were filed of the corporating the Dustless Roadbed Company, Pegamoid Leather, Textile, and Paper Company, with an authorized and paid-up capital stock of $1,000,000. The company is formed to manufacture paper, textile, and imitation leather goods. The incorporators and the number of shares of stock taken by each are Theodore A. Dodge, Boston, 2,500 shares; Arthur W. Pope, Boston, 2,500 shares; Edward H. Haskell, Boston, 1,000 shares; Thomas Russell, Montclair, N. J., 1,000 shares; William G. Pierce, New York, 1,000 shares; Gilbert L. Herbert, New York, 1,000 shares, and Henry L. Herbert of Garden City, N. Y., 1,000 shares.

GUARDIANS CONFESS A WRONG.

Aged Man and Wife Ill Treated a Child, Now Dead.

WESTFIELD, N. J., March 10.—There was a rather unusual scene in the Westfield Baptist Church Sunday morning, when an aged man and his wife made public confession that they had not treated a boy committed to their care as they should have.

The affair has been a matter of talk for a year back. Three years ago John Bacon, a fish dealer of Westfield, obtained an orphan boy named Robert Richardson from an institution. He was to bring the boy up, in consideration for his services. The boy was then twelve years old. A year ago the boy died in the Elizabeth General Hospital, and at the time charges were made, but not in court, that the boy's death was the result of ill treatment and neglect on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Bacon.

After a year of talk the Board of Deacons of the church decided to take up the case and investigate. The Rev. Mr. Francis, rector of the church, was present when Mr. and Mrs. Bacon were summoned, and he conducted the case. Under his questioning and talk Bacon and his wife acknowledged the truth of some of the stories which had been circulated, and on Sunday last made full confession. The Rev. Mr. Francis this afternoon said there would be no further action in the case, so far as the church was concerned.

Farmer Murdered by a Tramp.

TAMAQUA, Penn., March 10.—Joseph Weaver, a farmer of Lisard, a village ten miles from here, was shot and killed today by an unknown tramp. Weaver found the man sleeping in his barn and ordered him to leave. The tramp fired two shots, one of which entered Weaver's heart. He died almost instantly. The tramp escaped, and a posse of farmers is searching for him.

SPAIN LOOKING TO FRANCE

Negotiations to Obtain the Support of Her Russian Ally Also Much in Favor at Madrid.

AMBASSADOR CASTILLO HOME

Spaniards Try to Win Military Success in Cuba in Order to Prevent Armed Intervention by the United States.

MADRID, March 10.—Political and financial circles here now fully realize that Spain is facing a grave problem. In view of the attitude of the United States, it is understood the Spanish Government has completely changed its policy toward Cuba, and is now courting the co-operation of the Cuban Constitutional Party, urging the maintenance of the volunteers and the pushing of the campaign against the insurgents, thus giving the military policy predominance over diplomacy. This change is due to the fear that, if the Radical Autonomists insisted upon the disarmament of the volunteers or incited the Constitutionalists to disaffection, a conflict would supervene, "affording the United States an opportunity for armed intervention."

The presence in Madrid of the Spanish Ambassador to France, Señor Leon Castillo, has started rumors to the effect that Señor Gullon, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, is about to resign, and that he will be replaced by Señor Castillo. But this is denied in official circles, where it is said that the visit of Señor Castillo is connected with the Government's negotiations to obtain the support of France and Russia, which is favored by all parties, including the Carlists and Republicans, as there is a general feeling that in the event of war the racial and commercial interests of Great Britain will impel her to side with the United States.

It is understood that the first effect of the understanding with France will be that Spain will receive financial assistance in order to avert her national bankruptcy.

Señor Sagasta, the Premier, denies the rumors of Ministerial changes. He says: "The responsibilities of power under present conditions are certainly not agreeable, but all the Ministers regard it as a question of honor to remain at their posts."

Señor Leon Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France, will soon return to Paris.

COASTING STEAMERS FOR SPAIN.

Conditional Purchases Made of Five Vessels at Adriatic Ports.

BERLIN, March 10.—Señor Sandoval, the Spanish Military Agent in Germany, Austria, and Scandinavia, who returned here yesterday evening from a trip, has made three conditional purchases of coasting steamers at Fiume and two at Pola. He starts to-day for Stettin and Hamburg to inspect a number of vessels offered.

The United States so far has made no purchases from among her options in Germany.

PHILIPPINE REBEL SUCCESS.

A Report that the United States Fleet Has Left Hongkong for the Islands.

HONGKONG, March 10.—The British first-class cruiser Edgar has been ordered to Manila. It is believed this is due to further activity upon the part of the insurgents in the Philippine Islands.

LONDON, March 11.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says it is reported there that the Philippine rebels have captured Bolinao, near Manila.

According to the same correspondent the British cruiser Edgar will sail for Manila this (Friday) morning.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Singapore says it is reported from Hongkong that the American squadron has sailed for Manila.

MADRID, March 10.—The report of a rising at Bolinao, near Manila, Philippine Islands, is confirmed officially. A portion of the garrison has been besieged, but there has been none killed.

SPAIN MAY DEFAULT.

A Report that She Will Not Pay the April Coupon of Her Debt—The New French Bourse Law.

LONDON, March 10.—Spanish fours on the Stock Exchange to-day again showed weakness, being quoted at 56⅝, against 57½, the closing price of yesterday.

There was an all-around weakness in stocks owing to the Russian imperial ukase ordering the disbursement of 90,000,000 rubles as extraordinary expenditure for the construction of warships, and also owing to the proposed reform of the French stockbrokerage system.

The market closed flat on continued liquidation for London and Paris account, and on renewed rumors that Spain will not pay the April coupon of the national debt.

PARIS, March 10.—The new French Bourse law prohibits outside brokers from dealing in securities officially listed, increases the number of official brokers, who are divided in groups, dealing with different securities; reduces brokerage charges, and constitutes a Committee of Control for foreign securities.

SENOR POLO IN WASHINGTON.

To Meet Secretary Sherman and Judge Day To-day.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The new Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y Bernabé, arrived here early to-day, and was met at the station by Señor Du Bosc, the Spanish Chargé, and other Spanish officials, who gave him a cordial welcome and escorted him to the legation. Later Señor Du Bosc called at the State Department and arranged to present Señor Polo at 11:15 o'clock to-morrow morning.

At that time the Minister will be introduced to Secretary Sherman and Judge Day, but it is not yet settled whether his presentation to the President will follow at once, as the Cabinet will be in session at that time. Pending his meeting the officials here, the new Minister asked to be excused from discussing the present status of Spanish affairs.

GEN. LEE'S ALLEGED REPLY.

Said to Have Incensed Congosto by Calling Autonomy a Failure.

HAVANA, March 10.—It is said that Dr. José Congosto, the Secretary General, recently asked Consul General Lee what he thought about autonomy. Gen. Lee is reported as replying: "Autonomy might be all right if it brought peace, but now it seems a failure, as the state of war continues. Autonomy is not acceptable to the insurgents, the emigrants, or to any Spaniards or Cubans not in office."

This reply is said to have greatly incensed Dr. Congosto and Señor Amblard, and it is alleged they since have tried all means through Madrid to get Gen. Lee removed. Many of the Spaniards, however, say that Congosto got a true answer to his question, and has no reason for disliking Gen. Lee.

There is a good deal of comment also about propositions to the insurgents by the Radical wing of the Autonomist party. The Spaniards say the Autonomists' programme promises nothing but sorrow and war, while Gen. Gomez himself has offered $150,000,000 and a favorable commercial treaty with Spain if independence is granted. Moreover, they say that the Autonomists' programme to disarm the volunteers would mean independence if carried out, since the insurgents would not be disarmed.

For a Warship Island of Cuba.

HAVANA, March 10.—Next Thursday there will be an influential gathering at the palace, under the Chairmanship of Gen. Blanco, to promote the purchase of a warship, to be called the Island of Cuba.

FOR CUBAN INSURGENTS

Louis Loiseaux, at Columbia University, Defends the Course of the Revolutionists.

SPANISH CRUELTY DENOUNCED

Present War the Result of Gross Oppression and Abuse—Blame Shifted on America to Shield Spain from Internal Disruption.

The Cuban question, from the point of view of an insurrectionist, was discussed at the weekly French lecture delivered at Schermerhorn Hall, in Columbia University, by Instructor Louis Loiseaux before about 250 alumni and students and their friends, and the frequent applause with which his remarks were greeted showed that he found many sympathizers in the audience. He fiercely attacked the Spanish policy of government and laid bare evidences of Spanish corruption, abuse, and villainy that made a profound impression.

Mr. Loiseaux began with the statement that if the American Revolution were justified, the Cuban insurrection is much more so, and in support related the history of Cuba during the last century, which he characterized as being fraught with oppression, abuse, and treachery toward the natives. The privileges and liberties granted the Cubans early in the century, he declared, had been cut off later, so as to enable the Spaniards to squeeze money out of the luckless inhabitants of the island.

He called the treaty made between Spain and Cuba at the end of the ten years' war a diplomatic cheat of the grossest kind, for it promised the Cubans suffrage, representation, and tariff reform on an equal basis with Puerto Rico, but immediately afterward the privileges enjoyed by the latter colony were abrogated, and Cuba got nothing. It was then Spain's main desire to get the money back that the war had cost, and the most dastardly means were employed to obtain it. Frauds were rampant; the people were taxed beyond endurance, and not a semblance of the reform promised was ever put into execution.

Venality of the Courts.

"Political liberty," he continued, "was a myth. Justice was simply unattainable, for the Cuban fears a tribunal worse than the devil, knowing as he does the venality of the courts. In the face of protestations, and peaceful protestations, too; in the face of the most urgent appeals for relief made by representative men of Cuba, many of whom even went to Spain to lay the matter before the Cortes, this state of affairs continued.

"Only one Minister (Maura) proposed a scheme of autonomy that was at all feasible, and he died before it came to an issue. His successor chopped out all the clauses favorable to Cuba, and left a mere worthless skeleton of meaningless phrases. Maura's proposition never could have been passed, but his successor's was, and, naturally, matters stood as before."

The lecturer then traced the history of the present war, and gave the results of the principal battles. He vehemently combatted the claim put forward that the insurgents were for the most part irresponsible bandits, and said he could name two pages full of representatives of leading families whose scions had embraced the cause of independence. He named nine or ten members of the Faculty of the University of Havana who are in the ranks of the revolutionists, and said that every profession—law, science, medicine, art—had contributed a large quota of the belligerents. The blacks about whom so much has been said comprised only one-fifth of the Cuban army, and they were by no means as black as they were painted.

"Spain has reproached the Cubans," he went on, "for conducting a guerrilla warfare. It little behooves Spain to condemn this method of fighting. They forget that during Napoleon's Peninsula campaign they did the same thing, and that of the 300,000 French troops that entered Spain only 60,000 returned, the rest nearly all slain from ambush or by treachery."

Spain's Unhappy Condition.

Mr. Loiseaux then told of the condition of Spain before the present war as he had found it while on a visit there. He spoke of the miserable state of industries, agriculture, and commerce, and declared that it were far better that Spain lose all her colonies and be thrown upon its own resources, for then it might awaken from its dreary lethargy and do something to maintain itself. Its land, he said, is fertile enough, but suffering from a lack of cultivation. Its people are too lazy and apathetic to shift for themselves, and naturally it now relies entirely upon its colonies.

"There would have been a revolution in Spain long ago," he said further, "especially as its condition at present is far worse than it was before the war broke out, but those in authority have been skillful enough to divert the people's anger. They blame it all upon the Americans. The insurgents, they tell the people, are fostered and nurtured by the Yankees, forgetting, of course, that there are active Cubans on American soil. Every soldier that comes home ruined in mind and body by disease contracted in Cuba blames the Americans for aiding the Cubans, and their brothers, fathers, uncles, cousins all cry: 'Death to the Americans.'"

In closing Mr. Loiseaux declared that autonomy in Cuba is a "gold brick." It shines on the outside, but when carefully investigated it is a failure. The representation accorded the Cubans is a farce, because it is entirely in the hands of the Spaniards. Elections are fraudulent, as usual, through the dishonest manipulations of Spanish officials.

Of annexation the speaker said it might prove a solution, but would be a political injustice unless positively demanded by the Cubans themselves. Absolute independence, he maintained, is the only true remedy, and as for the claim that the Cubans cannot govern themselves, he argued that they had never had the chance and would have to learn. Other countries had to learn. France, for instance, was a long time learning, but Cuba, if it had the opportunity, would acquit itself as honorably as any. He ended by saying:

"Any fair-minded man to whom the declarations of independence of France and the United States are not myths cannot help but be on the side of the republican idea of monarchial despotism, and in favor of liberty against oppression."

POSSIBLE ACTION ON CUBA.

Mr. Rubens's Views on Courses Open to President and Congress.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel of the Cuban Junta, said yesterday: "There are five ways in which Cuban independence may be recognized by the United States Government. The President may accept the credentials of the Cuban delegate, Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma; he may, with the consent of the Senate, make a treaty with the Cuban Republic; he may appoint a United States Minister to Cuba, the Senate confirming the appointment, or the House may incorporate in the appropriation bill a sum for the salary of a United States Minister to Cuba, or Congress as a body may directly recognize Cuban independence, and that is, perhaps, the most likely way. One thing is certain in the event of a declaration of war, the independence of Cuba will simultaneously be recognized. Recognition by the United States will mean recognition by England and nearly all of the European powers.

"This country has a case that must be accepted by all civilized nations. Her commerce demands a cessation of the Cuban war; the enormous interests of American citizens in Cuba, which Spain is unable to protect, warrant intervention, and, finally, humanity demands that she shall use her strength to stop the cruel system of extermination practiced by Spain.

"If Cuba becomes free she may some time ask to be admitted into the Union, but annexation is not a part of the present programme of either the Cuban or the American Government. Its consideration at this time would complicate matters, particularly in its bearing on the European relations of this Government."

There was a report at the Junta yesterday that President McKinley would on Monday next send to Congress a message on the Cuban situation. It was said to come from good authority in Washington.

THE FERN READY TO SAIL.

She Will Leave Key West for Matanzas To-day.

KEY WEST, March 10.—The dispatch steamer Fern has coaled and taken on the provisions for the suffering Cubans which were brought here from New York for transshipment. She is scheduled to sail for Matanzas to-day.

The Fern brought the Maine's silverware and sixty rifles recovered from the wreck. Mr. Bissell, stenographer of the court of inquiry, was also on board. Both the official stenographers have now left the court, and it has only a temporary clerk. This leads many here to think that its work is practically done, and that it will return to Key West by or before Saturday.

NO DETENTION OF SUPPLIES.

Entry of Provisions for the Reconcentrados to be Facilitated.

HAVANA, March 10.—In a letter to the United States Consul General, Dr. Congosto, the Secretary General of Cuba, assures General Lee that there will be no more delay in the passage of relief supplies through the Custom House. On account of the discovery of jewelry in such supplies, the authorities detained many consignments, and some perishable provisions were spoiled.

Louis Klopsch, proprietor of The Christian Herald, of New York, and one of the three commissioners appointed by President McKinley to supervise the collection of a fund for the relief of the reconcentrados, who arrived here yesterday, has explained that, so far as he knows, there was no intention to smuggle. He believes the jewelry was sent from interior parts of the United States as presents, and the quality and quantity discovered seems to prove this assumption to be correct.

Dr. Congosto explains that in future there will be no detention beyond the time necessary to pass the supplies through the Custom House.

CONSERVATIVES TO VOTE IN CUBA.

The Central Committee Agrees to Take Part in the Elections.

HAVANA, March 10.—The Central Committee of the Conservative Party, after a debate which lasted until 8 o'clock this morning, has agreed to take part in the forthcoming elections. The attitude of the Conservatives, however, does not mean that they accept the autonomous form of government, or that they will contribute to its establishment.

The Conservatives will only accept the positions to which they may be elected, so as to watch the proceedings of the Autonomists, defend their interests, and "enable them to protest in Parliament against the new régime, against the calumnies circulated by the Madrid press, and against their arbitrary exclusion from popular representation in the City Councils and Provincial Assemblies, &c.," although the Conservatives claim to represent 80 per cent. of the wealth of the island and assert that they are paying 70 per cent. of all the taxes.

CONSULS' LIFE IN CUBA HARD.

None Has Resigned and One Has Applied for Sick Leave.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—It is realized at the State Department that the lot of the American Consuls in Cuba is a very hard one; it has been difficult for many months, and is no better now. Still, the department is gratified at the manner in which these officers have discharged their duties and remained at their posts.

So far as can be learned at the State Department, none of them has resigned, and stories to the contrary probably found their origin in the fact that one Consul, whose health had broken down, has applied for a leave of absence, which will be granted to him.

Bread Riot in Spain.

MADRID, March 10.—There has been a bread riot at the village of Pobalderra del Valle, in the Province of Zamora. The gendarmes intervened and three of the latter and two rioters were wounded before the disturbance was suppressed.

Blanco on the Situation in Cuba.

MADRID, March 10.—At yesterday's meeting of the Spanish Cabinet Señor Moret, the Minister for the Colonies, read a dispatch from Capt. Gen. Blanco saying that the situation in Cuba had improved.

"BAL ET FETE CHAMPETRE."

Picturesque Entertainment in Carnegie Hall in Aid of the Montefiore Country Sanitarium.

The annual "Bal et Fete Champetre" of the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home for Consumptives, which took place last night in Carnegie Hall, was one of the most artistically successful affairs of the kind yet given by the league. The beneficiary was the Montefiore Home Country Sanitarium at Bedford Station, N. Y., and it was estimated that at least $10,000 was raised by the entertainment yesterday.

The stage and parquet were boarded over, and Schwab's orchestra, placed at the north end of the floor in the evening, furnished the music. Tasteful decorations were used about the hall. The ball itself was preceded in the afternoon by a visit from children of the city's orphan asylums, who were feted and treated to a Punch and Judy show. There were candy, chocolate, flowers, lemonade, champagne, and bric-à-brac booths, presided over by young women, and a fortune teller's establishment, at which Miss Benedict, Miss Fox, and Miss Jacobs held sway.

Dancing by the guests did not begin till very late, and was preceded by an entertainment by children, which was the "Dance of the Marionettes," arranged by Adolph Newberger. It showed a number of little girls, who imitated mechanical toys with striking effects, all of them being produced, when wanted, from booths, where they were concealed behind curtains. Then little Genevieve Pratt appeared as a "Scotch lassie," and danced the Highland fling to thunders of applause. One dancer—Dora Marks, a child of six or seven years—turned handsprings in the midst of her dances. Leon Marks played the violin, and other adult artists appeared.

All the boxes were taken, those in the first tier having sold for $150 each and those in the tier above for $75. Mrs. R. Sonneschein, the editor of The American Jewess, occupied one box, with Mrs. Joseph Keppler, Miss Olga Keppler, the Countess de Montague, and Miss Krombach as her guests. Other boxholders were Richard Croker, Lemuel E. Quigg, Isidor Wormser, Jacob H. Schiff, Solomon Loeb, Samuel Untermyer, and V. Henry Rothschild.

B. J. Ludwig was Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mortimer Heyman headed the Floor Committee, while Lucien L. Bonheur, President of the league, had the entire affair in charge.

LIVING WAGES FOR LABOR

Edward Atkinson and Samuel Gompers Discuss Them Before the Nineteenth Century Club.

IMPORTANCE OF THE PROBLEM

Mr. Atkinson Says Society Has Recognized the Claim in Part by Giving Paupers Living-Wages Almshouses—Mr. Gompers's Retort.

Edward Atkinson, the economist, and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, met in debate last night before the Nineteenth Century Club at Sherry's. There was a large and fashionable audience. The President of the club, John A. Taylor, presided. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, John Graham Brooks, Brander Matthews, Horace E. Deming, George Gunton, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Van Dusen, Alfred R. Conkling, John Lloyd Thomas, and Dr. and Mrs. E. R. L. Gould.

The discussion lasted nearly three hours. The subject was: "Ought Public Bodies to Recognize the Doctrine of the Living Wage?" Mr. Atkinson had the opening and closing speeches. He began by saying that he had tried in vain to get Mr. Gompers to say what, in terms of money, he considered the "living wage." As this could not be had, the debate would have to be along abstract lines. He said in part:

"Mr. Gompers defines a minimum wage as 'a wage which, when expended in the most economical manner, shall be sufficient to maintain an average-sized family in a manner consistent with whatever the contemporary local civilization recognizes as indispensable to physical and mental health, or as required by the rational self-respect of human beings.' He also says that the community owes this to every person de jure, and is bound to provide for the head of every ordinary family subsistence at that minimum standard.

Risk the Function of Capital.

"Capital takes its chances, and that is its true function. The greatest destroyer of capital is the pestilent inventor, who is always at work devising some better and less costly way of doing every kind of work under the sun. The only remedy or defense of the workman against the progress of science and invention is to cultivate versatility so as to render himself capable of earning better wages in operating improved machinery than he ever earned on the less perfect of old time. Such is, in fact, the rule.

"In one way the community has admitted this claim. All paupers are entitled to a 'living wage,' and they get it. [Laughter, in which Mr. Gompers joined.]

"We number at the present time about 5 per cent. of the population of the globe. We consume more than one-third of the commercial product of iron and copper of the world. This is the surest indication of our relative productive energy. Our National taxes are less than half those of Great Britain and Germany, and less than a third those of France. Had we a standing army in ratio to any population corresponding to those of France and Germany it would number nearly 900,000 men. That is about the number occupied in our railway service. At $225 a head the measure of our product will be $16,650,000,000, an incomprehensible sum.

"Put to yourselves the question, what would be your condition of mind if every one of you were forced to provide yourselves with shelter, food, and clothing at what that $225 a year will buy? I think your mental condition would be that of unrest. I think you would organize trades unions, Knights of Labor, and federations in order to work out the problem of improving your conditions by co-operation and mutual support.

A Peep into the Future.

"I foresee the not very distant day when a good subsistence, coupled with adequate shelter, will so surely be within the grasp of every man who keeps the control of his personal liberty that it will not pay to be rich or to spend the time which might constitute leisure and enjoyment in the urgent effort to attain and to maintain the great fortunes of the present day.

"A little over 100 years ago Immanuel Kant predicted eternal peace. He based this prophecy on the dominion of commerce. With equal certainty one may now predict industrial peace on the logic of passing events and the sure but slow development of a true science of humanity." [Long applause.]

Government Enactment Not Favored.

Mr. Gompers, in reply, spoke in part, as follows:

"At the suggestion of Mr. Atkinson, I have agreed that the question to be discussed by us ought not be limited to whether public bodies should recognize the principle of the 'living wage,' but, that its importance requires consideration at our hands as a broad, comprehensive rule of life, whether the workers are employed by public bodies or private employers. I trust no one misapprehends my position so far as to believe that I favor a government enactment of a 'living wage' for wage earners in private employ, for, as a matter of fact, I recognize the danger of such a proposition. The minimum would become a maximum from which we would soon find the necessity to depart.

"Mr. Atkinson complains that I have refused to reduce my general definition to terms of money. As well might one be asked to reduce the principles of law into decimals. He knows, or should know, as well as any of us, that what in 'terms of money' or the purchasing power of money constitutes a 'living wage' to-day may be denounced as a starvation wage in a decade.

Not Enough Room for All Paupers.

"'All paupers are entitled to a living wage, and they get it,' says Mr. Atkinson, 'in the poorhouse.' Yet there are not to-day sufficient pauper establishments in the country to shelter one-tenth of its paupers. The country roads are thronged with them; the purlieus of your great cities are crowded with them. Had these received or could receive employment and a fair proportion of the results of their toil, they would be self-supporting, wealth creators, instead of a burdensome menace to society.

"I insist that a living, a 'minimum wage'—a wage which, when expended in the most economical manner, shall be sufficient to maintain an average-sized family in a manner consistent with whatever the contemporary local civilization recognizes as indispensable to physical and mental health, or as required by the rational self-respect of human beings,' should be the first consideration in production and distribution. Upon its recognition and observance depends the welfare of society in our day and the progress and civilization of the future." [Applause.]

Before Mr. Atkinson replied, Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University spoke on the subject from the point of view of the teacher.

Mr. Atkinson said, in his closing speech, that when the factories were started in New England $150 a year for twelve and a half hours' work every day was sufficient to attract the farmers' daughters. They now get more than $300 in excess of those wages. He repeated that wages are better now than formerly in every branch of industry.

ELEVATED BONDS SEIZED.

It became known last night that $1,100,000 worth of stocks and bonds of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company had been seized by the Sheriffs of New York and Kings Counties. Sheriff Dunn seized $800,000 worth and Sheriff Creamer $300,000 worth. These securities were on deposit in various New York and Brooklyn trust companies, and were taken upon executions obtained by certain creditors.

Sheriff Creamer, when seen last night, acknowledged that he had seized $300,000 worth of the bonds, and would sell them at public auction at Kerrigan's auction rooms, 9 Willoughby Street, next Wednesday.

The receiver of the railroad company is its President, Frederick Uhlmann. His appointment as receiver was opposed by certain of the company's creditors and stockholders, and it is presumed that these men ascertained the securities mentioned had not yet been secured by the receiver and quietly secured the writs of attachment.

Beckwith to Pitch for Duluth.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 10.—Manager Sullivan to-day engaged Warren Beckwith, son-in-law of Robert T. Lincoln, to pitch for the Dubuque team of the Western Association.

Don't boggle

Boggle—To hesitate, as from doubt or difficulty; to hold back, etc. (Standard Dictionary.)

Boggling doesn't pay, in the matter of Pearline. Don't do your washing in a harder way that costs more, when Pearline has an easier way that's more economical. The longer you do without Pearline, the more loss to you. You can't have any good reason for not using it. If you think you have, let some woman talk to you who knows all about Pearline.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

ECONOMY MADE EASY.

When you have an invention which saves time, labor, and money, and when, in addition, the raw material

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

House Votes Non-Concurrence in All Senate Amendments to the Indian Appropriation Bill.

FREE-HOMES CLAUSE REJECTED

Republican Leaders Generally Oppose It—Mr. Johnson of North Dakota Accuses Secretary Bliss of Plagiarism.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—After a debate in the House which lasted more than five hours, the Senate amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill providing for the free entry of ceded Indian lands was nonconcurred in to-day by a vote of 99 to 136.

The friends of the free-homes clause made a gallant struggle, but they met the opposition of some of the prominent leaders on the Republican side—Messrs. Dingley, Grosvenor, Dalzell, and Payne—and they were weakened by the fact that many of the friends of the proposition were alienated by the belief that, as drawn, the amendment would work injury to the agricultural colleges of the country.

The Senate amendment for the ratification of the Seminole treaty also was nonconcurred in after the substitute proposition offered by the conferrees to ratify the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache treaty had fallen under a point of order. The action of the House to-day sends the bill back to conference with non-concurrence on all the Senate amendments.

The debate was spirited on both sides. Mr. Johnson (Rep., N. D.,) created something of a sensation by charging that Secretary Bliss, in his opposition to the free-homes clause, not only procured his argument, but actually plagiarized his language from the message of James Buchanan vetoing the Homestead bill before the war. He followed this statement with an attack upon Secretary Bliss, asserting that his interests, sympathies, and horizon were bounded by the Alleghany Mountains, and that as a matter of fact he had never been west of Buffalo.

Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, announced that he would vote for the Senate amendment, because he stood committed to it by the Chicago platform. As an original proposition he admitted he was against giving free homes to the people. He rated nothing more important than that the people should have homes, but they should have them by their industry and frugality. But every man who accomplished a nomination on a platform, he believed, bound himself to redeem its every promise, the smallest as well as the greatest, and so he should vote to-day to redeem a pledge in the Chicago platform.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio.) announced his opposition to the amendment. He thought that a free-homes bill should have strength enough to come into the house and stand or fall alone on its merits.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) also opposed the amendment. He denied the right of Congress to tax the farmers of Pennsylvania to give free farms to the farmers of Oklahoma, North and South Dakota, and Minnesota.

Mr. Grow, (Rep., Penn.,) whose name is associated with the original homestead law, warmly supported the amendment.

M. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) closed the debate with a brief speech in opposition to the amendment. He called attention to the fact that all treaties ceding Indian lands had been ratified by Congress with the understanding that the purchase money paid by settlers should be used to reimburse the United States. Never had a proposition been made to purchase Indian lands for the purpose of donating them to free homes.

CONSULAR SERVICE REFORM.

The Adams Bill for a Commission on Reorganization to be Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania providing for the creation of a commission for the reorganization of the Consular Service.

The commission, by the terms of the bill, is to be appointed by the President, and is to consist of two members of the Senate, three members of the House, and one officer of the State Department. The commission is to assist the President in the reorganization of the Consular Service. The reorganization is to be effected within two years from the date of the passage of the bill, and is to cover all offices of the service. In a general way the bill lays down the lines upon which the reorganization shall be made. All commercial agents are to transformed into Consuls of the second class. In the reorganized service Consuls shall all be citizens of the United States, and shall be classified as follows: Consuls General of the first class, salary, $6,000; Consuls General, second class, $5,000; Consuls of the first class, $4,000; Consuls of the second class, $2,500; Vice Consuls of the first class, $1,800; Vice Consuls of the second class, $1,500; Vice Consuls of the third class, $1,200, and twenty-five Consular clerks with salaries not exceeding $1,200, to be eligible for promotion. It provides that all fees, official and unofficial, shall go into the Treasury, and the sole compensation for Consular officers shall be their salaries.

The bill limits the age of admission to the service to persons from twenty-one to fifty years of age. It provides for the examination of two-thirds of the present incumbents of Consular offices within three years of the passage of the act, and provides for the creation of a Board of Examiners, consisting of five members, who are to be the Civil Service Commissioners, and two officials of the State Department.

Those having the requisite age may be readmitted to the same grade of the service they held, on passing the prescribed examination for such lower grade as they may qualify for. The bill provides that in the procedure for promotion no grade shall be overstepped, and candidates who successfully pass the examination for admission to the service shall become eligible for appointment to the lowest grade of the service, according to the standing of their examination.

Mr. Adams, the author of the bill, is a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and was Minister to Brazil during the Harrison Administration. He has given the subject of Consular reorganization much consideration, and has conferred frequently with officers of the State Department. The bill was first considered and favorably reported to the full committee by a sub-committee.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

Action of Senate in Respect to South Dakota, Arizona, and Oklahoma Cases.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate to-day in executive session rejected the nomination of Henry S. Williams to be Postmaster at Aberdeen, S. D.

Williams was opposed by the friends of Senator Pettigrew on the ground that in a newspaper of which he was the owner he had made a personal attack upon the Senator and had refused either to explain or retract. Senator Kyle supported the nomination, saying that Mr. Williams's partner was responsible for the newspaper attack. Senator Gear also made a brief speech in Mr. Williams's support.

Senator Cannon read the newspaper attack upon Senator Pettigrew, and the latter stated that he would not ask the Senate to reject the nomination if he did not feel that the attack was such that if it had been made upon any other Senator, whatever his personal relations to him, he would feel impelled to sustain him. A number of speeches were made, all against confirmation, some of the speakers being Senators Davis, Teller, Allison, and Cannon.

The vote in opposition to confirmation was almost unanimous.

Other nominations were taken up, including some of those of non-residents who were opposed on the ground that their appointments violated the home rule principle. There was a roll call upon the nomination of Charles D. Keyes of Texas, to be agent at the Fort Apache reservation in Arizona, which resulted in a vote of 17 for to 25 against. The result of this vote developed the want of a quorum, and the roll was called to secure the necessary number. These appearing, a viva voce vote was taken, which also resulted against Keyes. In the same way J. J. Power of Pennsylvania was defeated for Receiver of Public Moneys at Perry, Oklahoma.

Senator Hanna suggested that the matter should go over until another day, and a motion was entered to reconsider the votes of rejection. This motion was pending when the Senate adjourned. There are several other non-resident nominations. It was intimated after the adjournment that there might be an effort to have them withdrawn.

SENATE'S OPEN SESSION.

Lasted Only an Hour, and Resulted in Nothing of Importance.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—No business of real importance was transacted by the Senate in open session to-day. The session lasted only an hour, and the time was consumed largely in disposing of routine morning business.

A few bills of minor importance were passed, including a bill granting to the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company a right of way through the naval station at New London, Conn.; a bill changing the name of the United States port of collection at Niagara Falls from Port Suspension Bridge to Port Niagara Falls; bill extending for three years the time for the construction of the line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company through the Indian Territory; bill to authorize John R. Williams, First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, to accept the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor from the President of the French Republic.

When consideration of bills on the general calendar was begun the first to come up was a measure authorizing the President to take such steps as he may deem necessary to obtain an indemnity from the Spanish Government for injuries done to two Americans, August Bolter and Gustave Richelieu, by unlawful arrest and imprisonment. The reading of the bill created a stir in the Chamber. It was reported in the extraordinary session by Mr. Lodge from the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, objected to its consideration to-day, and it went over.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale of Boston delivered the invocation at the opening of the Senate to-day. Subsequently he enjoyed the unusual honor of an informal reception on the floor of the Senate.

At 3:05 o'clock the Senate adjourned until Monday.

FOR GEN. MILES'S PROMOTION.

Bill Supported by Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day decided to recommend the passage of the bill authorizing the revival of the grade of Lieutenant General of the army.

The bill authorizes the President to nominate an officer to this grade. The bill is in the interest of Gen. Miles.

Hawaiian Annexation Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In the executive session of the Senate to-day Mr. Davis made an effort to have the Hawaiian treaty considered, but Senator Bacon, who had been expected to speak, asked for further time. He said his thought recently had been directed in entirely different channels, and he felt he was entitled to some days for preparation. No other Senator desiring to speak, Senator Davis consented that the matter should be postponed until next week.

EXPORTS OF OUR PRODUCTS.

Figures Show an Increase of $63,842,000 in Eight Months.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The monthly statement of the exports of domestic products of the United States issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows the exports of five leading articles during February, 1898, as follows:

Breadstuffs, $21,898,172; increase, as compared with February, 1897, nearly $7,000,000; cotton, $21,753,274; increase about $4,500,000; mineral oils, $2,998,714; decrease about $1,500,000; cattle and hogs, $3,102,147; increase about $400,000; provisions, $11,881,784; increase about $2,161,000.

For the last eight months the increase over the exports for the same period last year was about $63,842,000.

CEREAL CROP REPORTS.

Proportion of Last Year's Crops Still in Farmers' Hands.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The consolidated returns of the different crop-reporting agencies of the Department of Agriculture, made up to March 1, show the wheat reserves in farmers' hands on that date to have been the equivalent of 22.9 per cent. of last year's crop, or about 121,000,000 bushels. This is 33,000,000 bushels in excess of the farm reserve reported one year ago, but the result of the special wheat investigation made by the department last Fall would indicate that the crop of 1896 was larger than the department had reason to believe at the time.

The corn in farmers' hands is estimated at 783,000,000 bushels, or 41.1 per cent. of last year's crop, as against 1,164,000,000 bushels, or 51 per cent., on hand on March 1, 1897, and 1,072,000,000 bushels, or 49.8 per cent., on March 1, 1896. The proportion of the total crop merchantable is estimated at 86.8 per cent

Of oats there are reported to be about 272,000,000 bushels, or 38.9 per cent., still in farmers' hands, as compared with 313,000,000 bushels, or 44.2 per cent., on March 1, 1897.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

United States District Judges—EDWARD R. MEEK, for the Northern District of Texas; EDMUND WADDILL, Jr., for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Marshal, for the District of South Carolina—LAWSON D. MELTON.

Secretary of Legation at Santiago, Chile—HENRY J. LENDERINK of Iowa.

War.—Lieutenant Colonels, to be Colonels—EDWARD B. WILLISTON, Third Artillery; WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Fifth Artillery.

Majors, to be Lieutenant Colonels—WALLACE F. RANDOLPH, Third Artillery; TULLY McCREA, Fifth Artillery; FRANK G. SMITH, Second Artillery; JOSEPH G. RAMSAY, Fifth Artillery.

First Lieut. MOSES G. ZALINSKI, Second Artillery, to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Navy.—Passed Assistant Engineer ROBERT S. GRIFFIN, to be Chief Engineer; Assistant Engineer GEORGE W. LAWS, to be Passed Assistant Engineer; Assistant Engineer ARMIN HARTRATH, to be Passed Assistant Engineer.

The Government Raises Wages.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn to-day made an order restoring the wages of the employes in the United States arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., to the rates existing Dec. 31, 1897. The reductions made in these wages caused a great commotion in labor circles, it being represented that the cut had a most depressing effect upon the entire labor market of the West. The Illinois Congressional Representatives intervened in the men's behalf, and Capt. Blunt, the ordnance officer in charge of the arsenal, came to Washington for consultation under order of the Secretary of War. This consultation resulted in the restoration of the wages.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of W. J. Calhoun of Illinois to be Inter-State Commerce Commissioner.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has decided to report adversely upon all proposed amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill providing for river and harbor improvements which do not provide for improvements under the continued contract system, and for which estimates have not been made.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has authorized Senator Quay to report as a separate bill the amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill proposed by Senator Penrose in aid of the Industrial Exposition proposed to be held in Philadelphia in 1899. The bill appropriates $300,000 for a Government exhibit and provides for the admission of foreign articles free of customs duties.

House Committee on Elections No. 3 has agreed by a strict party vote to make a report in favor of seating ex-Representative Josiah Patterson, who contested the seat of Mr. Carmack, from the Tenth Tennessee District. Mr. Patterson, who represented the district in the last Congress as a Democrat, ran against Mr. Carmack, the Democratic candidate, as a gold Democrat. He also was indorsed by the Republicans.

TUBE POSTAL SERVICE STOPS.

Two Ounces of Water Collects in the Circuit to the Grand Central Station and Is Sponged Out.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Post Office Department to-day was informed of the temporary cessation of use of the pneumatic tube service between the General Post Office and the Grand Central Station in New York. Speaking of the matter, Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger, under whose supervision the operation of the system comes, said:

"The dispatch company notified the department that the sending of mail through the tube between the central office and the Grand Central Station was stopped about 12 o'clock to-day for the reason that about thirty letters contained in one of the carriers became discolored from moisture, resulting from condensation occasioned by the change in the weather. The Postmaster directed that the transmission of mail be stopped, and he notified the company, which immediately sponged out the tube, and discovered that not exceeding two ounces of water had collected in a circuit of three and a half miles. The empty carriers were kept running without intermission, and the service was resumed under orders from the department. The trouble can easily be corrected in the future, and the injury to the mail was so slight that it is deemed unworthy of notice.

The Tubular Dispatch Company has offered a reward of $500 for information that will lead to the conviction of any person willfully destroying or injuring any of its tubes or interfering in any way with the operation of its system of mail delivery in this city.

POST OFFICE WORK ON SUNDAY.

First Assistant Postmaster General Answers an Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The following letter in regard to Sunday work at Post Offices has been sent to a citizen of Philadelphia by First Assistant Postmaster General Heath:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your inquiry of recent date in reference to employment on the Lord's Day in Post Offices in handling the mail, and on railroads in transporting the mails. You also inquire as to what ruling exists at the present time relative to Sunday work in the postal service.

"Replying to your letter, I have to advise you that this department has made no rule or regulation on this subject which did not exist during the past two Administrations. Then the ruling was, so far as I am advised, and now is, to the effect that each case must be considered by itself. No general rule can be adopted to be made to apply to all Post Offices without regard to surrounding conditions. There are cases where it would prove very inconvenient to the proper conduct of the business of the postal service to deprive it of any Sunday labor in Post Offices or to discontinue Sunday mail service on the railroads.

"So far as it is possible for me to do so, I favor the closing of Post Offices on Sunday when it is shown that the public convenience does not require them to be kept open on that day. When it is necessary to open an office on Sunday at other than the large cities the Postmaster is instructed not to open the office during the time of public worship and that he need keep it open for one hour only during the entire day."

ADVERSE CIVIL SERVICE REPORT.

Sub-Committee of the House Decides Against the Evans Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The sub-committee of the House Committee on Civil Service Reform to-day decided by a unanimous vote to report adversely the Evans bill, taking a large number of places out of the classified service. The report will be made to the full committee to-morrow.

The action has been generally expected, and it is probable that some of the leaders of the anti-civil service forces will now confer as to the advisability of taking action to bring the matter directly before the House.

Venezuelan Boundary Cases.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—It has been arranged that the cases prepared by counsel in the Venezuelan boundary arbitration shall be exchanged in this city the 16th of the present month. The exchange will take place between Sir Julian Pauncefote and Señor Andrade, and four months later the counter-cases will be exchanged.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed for New York offices as follows: Argyle, Charles A. Rouse; Centerville Station, Monroe Kniffin; Moores, Isaac L. Rock; Samsonville, James H. Kelder; Vienna, Earl Kinne.

TELEPHONE RATES UPHELD.

Representatives of the Companies Oppose the Brush Bill—The Rates in New York.

ALBANY, March 10.—Representatives of the telephone companies of the State appeared before the Senate Finance Committee to-day in opposition to the Brush bill to reduce telephone rates. They declared that the present rates were none too high and that the companies were making only a fair income on the capital invested. Senator Higgins, Chairman of the committee, said that, while he sympathized with Senator Brush's efforts to secure a reduction in telephone rates, he considered the bill imperfect in that it provided no remedy in case the proposed State Telephone Commission should fix rates too low to insure profit to the companies.

The New York Telephone Company was represented by U. N. Bethell, its General Manager, who spoke in opposition to the bill. Mr. Bethell criticised the bill itself as being defective and loosely prepared. He said that it was the same bill that had failed of approval several times before, and that it had not been amended to meet the objections raised, or even to meet the different conditions brought about by the creation of the new City of New York.

He said that no great body of telephone users had supported the bill in any way, or had sent representatives to speak in its favor. The only supporters of the bill were those who depended on such agitations for advertising themselves, and for occupation as officers of busybody associations. The rates in New York, Mr. Bethell said, were never correctly stated by those who spoke in favor of the bill. They always cited the $240 flat rate as if it were the only rate in existence. That rate, he said, was only paid by a relatively small number of people, who make large use of the telephone service. It was not paid and never had been paid by any of those who support the Telephone bill, as they are people who do business on a small scale, and get all the telephone service they need at a much lower rate.

The message rate system of charging for telephone service had been introduced in New York some four years ago, he said, and had been a success. During the first sixteen years of the New York Company's existence, up to the end of 1894, the system gained 10,396 stations under flat-rate charges. During the next three years the gain was 11,200, or 110 per cent., under message-rate charges. The gain still continued at the rate of over 500 per month. Such a rapid increase had been experienced by no other telephone system in the world, and it showed that the customers were satisfied. This growth had been rendered possible by the message-rate system, which enabled the company to supply service to many moderate users at rates far below those named in the Brush bill.

There were over 19,000 telephone stations in New York, he said, whose average rate was $96 a year. The Brush bill fixed the maximum rate at $125 a year, and this would mean going back to the old flat rate system, for it would be impossible to give the moderate users the benefit of the low rates if the large users did not pay in proportion to the service rendered. The bill would, therefore, benefit the relatively small class of large users at the expense of the large class—over 85 per cent. of the total subscribers—who make only a moderate use of the service.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OIL CITY, Penn., March 10.—The Oil City Opera House was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss $60,000, partly insured.

DEADWOOD, S. D., March 10.—Fire today destroyed the plant of the Deadwood and Delaware smelter. Several cars belonging to the Burlington and Elkhorn Roads were destroyed, as was also a bridge on the Burlington tracks. The loss to the smelter company is estimated at $230,000, with insurance of $100,000. The railroad losses will be about $16,000.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads Bill Passed by the Senate by a Vote of 38 to 9.

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION

Senator Krum Declares that the Farmers Are in No Position to Stand An Increased Tax for Highway Improvement.

ALBANY, March 10.—The Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill, which has the support of the League of American Wheelmen, was passed to-day by the Senate by a vote of 38 to 9. The negative votes were cast by Senators Chahoon, Ellsworth, Higgins, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Raines, Sheppard, and Stranahan.

When the bill was taken up, Senator Ellsworth moved to amend by making the act permissive instead of mandatory as to the initial step to be taken by Boards of Supervisors in their respective counties. This was lost.

Senator Krum, speaking against the bill, charged that it was the entering wedge to the greatest expenditure ever entailed upon the State. The combined expense of the canal and the building of the Capitol would, he said, be nothing as compared to it.

"This is but an experiment," he said, "and we are cited to no particular precedent in its favor. For four years the State of Massachusetts has been building good roads. In three years she has expended $1,300,000, and in return has received 125 miles of good roads. What will 2,000 miles of roads cost at the same rate? Then there will be 9 per cent. of the roads in the State absolutely untouched. At the speed Massachusetts has been building roads, with an appropriation of $800,000 a year, it will take 125 years to improve the roads of this State."

Senator Krum computed that the scheme would cost the State $4,000,000 a year and that the localities receiving the benefit would have to contribute an equal share. He asserted that the bill, in its practical working, would be compulsory. The people, he said, were agitated by reason of the canal and the Capitol expenditures. "I say," he said, "that the people outside of the cities are in no condition to endure this measure, particularly at this time. The farmers of this State are in a pitiable condition financially."

The act would not result, he said, in improving the roads that lead from the farms to the railroad stations. He charged that in New Jersey much money had been spent in building a road leading to Atlantic City and which was of little use to the farmers. It was traveled chiefly, he said, by tally-ho coaches and carriages with coachmen and footmen. There was never a time, he said, when the demand for good roads was less pressing than now, by reason of the improvements that had been accomplished by road-making machines, in which farmers had invested largely.

Senator Wray, arguing for the bill, said that New York and Buffalo would pay 75 per cent. of the State good roads tax and the other cities of the State would pay 15 per cent., leaving 10 per cent. for the people of the State outside of the cities to pay.

"Have you stopped to consider what this would cost the people of the State if the working of the bill should be carried to its logical conclusion?," asked Senator Krum.

"No," said Senator Wray, "and I don't care. Every cent spent will be an interest-bearing investment."

Senator Guy said that Senator Krum's argument was substantially the same that had been raised in opposition to every public improvement.

Senator Ellsworth moved to amend by striking out the provision permitting Boards of Supervisors to ask for a steel plate or other flat bed rail construction in petitioning for State aid. The amendment was lost and the bill was passed.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action on Various Measures in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 10.—The following bills were passed to-day by the Senate:

Senator White—Providing for a uniform charter for cities of the second class.

Senator Guy—Authorizing the determining of damages caused by changing street grades in the Borough of the Bronx.

Senator Page—Amending the act of incorporation of the American Museum of Natural History.

Senator Guy—Legalizing the acts of the Trustees of the Congregation Hand-in-Hand of Mott Haven.

Senator Ford—Making it a misdemeanor to stamp spurious silverware as sterling.

Senator Stranahan—Amending the public offices law by requiring that the Senate shall confirm recess appointments before the appointee shall take office.

Senator Cantor—Providing that half the fees collected from theatre licenses in New York City shall go to the Actors' Fund.

Senator Page—Repealing the act authorizing the operation of electrical conductors in the City of New York and the construction of subways.

These bills were passed by the Assembly:

Mr. Brennan—Authorizing the payment of claims for salaries of clerks temporarily employed in the Department of Collection of Brooklyn.

Mr. Cullen—Authorizing New York to spend $15,000 in supplying coal to the poor of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

Mr. E. Leo Smith—Extending for five years the time for the construction of the Little Falls, Van Hornesville and Otsego Lake Narrow Gauge Railroad.

Mr. Marshall—Equalizing the salaries of members of the Fire Department in the various Boroughs of New York City.

Mr. Oliver—Providing facilities for passengers upon ferryboats operating between the different parts of the territory of New York City.

NO DOLLAR GAS THIS YEAR.

Republicans Adhere to the Policy of Gradual Reduction.

ALBANY, March 10.—From an undisputed authority it is learned that the Republican leaders have decided that there shall be no gas legislation at this session. Senator Brown, the Chairman of the Senate committee in charge of the dollar gas bill, said to-night:

"After a careful investigation the Republicans believe that it would be eminently unfair to pass a dollar gas bill at this time. Last year, with the consent of the gas companies and evidently to the satisfaction of the consumers, we passed a bill providing for a yearly reduction of 5 cents a year until dollar gas was reached. The gas companies, believing they were being treated in good faith, agreed to the bill. Under the measure the first reductions have been made. For the same Legislature to break that contract would be unfair and almost illegal. If the new Legislature that comes in next year wants to abrogate our contract all well and good, but this Legislature cannot do it conscientiously."

In the Assembly to-day a motion to discharge the Committee on Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply from further consideration of Mr. Donnelly's dollar gas bill was lost by a vote of 66 to 76. Leader Donnelly explained that but for a series of misfortunes the minority would have been able to muster seventy-one votes for dollar gas. The death of Assemblyman Smith lost them one vote. Mr. Mohring is dangerously ill at his home with appendicitis. Mr. Boland is laid up in the hospital, Mr. Gibney has been confined to his bed for two weeks, and Mr. Kelly was absent on account of the death of his father two days ago.

Nominated by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 10.—Gov. Black this afternoon made the following nominations, which will be presented to the Senate for confirmation to-morrow:

Manager of the New York State Reformatory for Women—Jeremiah Lockwood of White Plains, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Berry.

Managers of the Binghamton State Hospital—George C. Bayless of Binghamton, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edmund O'Connor, and William Mason of Binghamton, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Kate Ely.

Agent of the Onondaga Indians residing on the Allegany, Cattaraugus, Tuscarora, and Tonawanda Reservations—George I. Lincoln of Erie County, to succeed William H. Bard, whose term of office has expired.

PRIMARY BILL DISCUSSED

Seth Low and Gen. Tracy Unite in Advocating the Reform Contemplated.

PRACTICALLY NO OPPOSITION

The Measure Objected To Only on the Ground that It Does Not Go Far Enough—Many Arguments Presented.

ALBANY, March 10.—A remarkable scene was presented at the hearing on the Primary bill before the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and Assembly this afternoon, when Seth Low and Benjamin F. Tracy united in commending the measure as a means of unifying the Republican Party. Mr. Low's indorsement was conveyed in a letter to Elihu Root, which that gentleman read to the committees. The late Citizens' Union candidate for Mayor wrote that he believed the bill would effect a great improvement in political conditions and would tend to unite the party for the campaigns of the future.

Gen. Tracy was present at the hearing, though only by accident. He was at the Capitol on legal business, when Mr. Root met him and asked him to come before the joint committee. He spoke briefly in approval of the general idea of the bill, while disclaiming knowledge of its details. The spectacle of these two heads of opposing Republican factions in the late municipal campaign standing together for a measure intended to harmonize these factions was considered by the leaders of the agitation for primary reform who were present as highly significant of the peacemaking possibilities of the proposed legislation.

The surprise of the occasion was the speech of ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, who chanced to appear at the Capitol while the hearing was in progress, and who was called on for his views, responding with an eloquent plea that the law be made to apply to the whole State. He told the committees that there was as much crookedness at primaries in the country as in the cities, and declared that any law that did not cover the whole State would be a failure.

John M. Chambers of Lancingburgh was the only Republican present opposing the bill, and his only objection was that it was not made applicable to cities of the third class and villages where personal registration was required. He thought it inadvisable that the matter should be left to any political committee to determine whether it should accept the benefit of the reforms proposed.

Daniel de Leon, representing the Socialist Labor Party, opposed the bill for the reason that it recognized only two parties, and that it violated the constitutional provision for the secret ballot.

A Representative Movement.

Elihu Root said that the measure had been called his bill, but he did not assume all the credit. It was the committee's bill, he said, and he believed that it represented the wishes of all persons interested. He referred to the great difficulty of agreeing upon all the points at issue, when each man was insisting upon some particular feature. It was not the bill of any one man, he said, but embodied the suggestions of a great many different persons. He had never known a movement in which so large a body of representative citizens had so earnestly and faithfully exercised their right of citizenship.

Mr. Root explained in detail the provisions of the bill, and when asked by Chairman Lexow to explain the necessity for the measure said that it was the popular demand for reformation of the primary system. He said that he did not mean to criticise the acts of any man or organization, but declared that in many parts of the State experience had shown that party rolls had been made up and kept in the possession of men who did not wish to have certain names added. In other cases the party rolls had been stuffed and padded with the names of thousands of persons who did not belong to the party, but who were brought in to control the primaries in the interest of certain persons.

Paul D. Cravath said that the bill represented the best sentiments of all concerned in its preparation. In answer to the argument of Mr. De Leon he said that if any man feared his employer or any political leader he was not obliged to enroll until after election, and a very possible provision had been made to secure the absolute secrecy of the enrollment.

Demand for the Reform.

Benjamin F. Blair of Brooklyn said that the Union League of Brooklyn had long been interested in such legislation as would secure to every man the right to vote at the primary of his party and have his vote counted. He admitted that the bill was not perfect, but thought it was the best that could be secured at present.

Gen. Wager Swayne spoke generally of the desirability of primary reform, and said that the great trouble in the last campaign in New York was not the accusations made, or the ability to prove them, but the inability to punish the abuses. He thought the bill before the committee was generally satisfactory, and nobody could doubt its honesty of purpose.

Gherardi Davis, representing the Twenty-seventh District Republican Association of New York, said that the last election had proved the necessity for such a bill. He said he was in thorough sympathy with its general principles and hoped it would be adopted.

Charles C. Beaman spoke of the constitutional provision for a secret ballot, and said it had received careful consideration in drafting the bill. He believed the measure to be constitutional. Senator McCarren suggested to him that under this bill a man might participate in a caucus for the nomination of city officers, even though he did not intend to support the ticket. Mr. Beaman admitted this to be true, and said that so far as he was concerned, he was willing to accept an amendment to this bill which would make it apply to primaries for city elections.

Kings County's Position.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff called attention to the provision requiring a reorganization of both parties in New York and Kings Counties this Spring. He said the Republican Party in Kings County had been reorganized recently, and he believed that the present organization was quite satisfactory. He understood, however, that the purpose of the bill was to bring all factions of the party together, and if there was a sentiment in Kings County for a reorganization of the party in June he would not object.

In spite of the Lieutenant Governor's declaration, a vigorous fight is being made by the Brooklyn Republican organization to have Kings County excepted from the provision for a new enrollment this Spring. Senator Lexow has received numerous telegrams from Chairman Atterbury's lieutenants asking that Kings County be excused from reorganizing. Senator Brush said to-day that he had been assured that this request would not be granted.

After the formal hearing Senator Ford pointed out to the framers of the bill that they had put in it some things which would make it unconstitutional. These were provisions that certain sections of the election law should apply to primaries in so far as they were applicable thereto. Mr. Ford showed, violated Section 17, Article 3, of the Constitution, which says that no act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law or any part thereof shall be applicable except by inserting it in such act. Mr. Root said that the bill would be corrected to meet this objection.

East River Bridge Commission.

ALBANY, March 10.—Attorney Gen. Hancock gave a hearing this afternoon on the application for permission to commence proceedings to oust from office the present members of the East River Bridge Commission, and to reinstate the members of the commission removed by Mayor Van Wyck. The deposed Commissioners were represented by H. C. M. Ingraham and the new Commissioners by Assistant Corporation Counsel George Hill. The decision of the Attorney General was reserved.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

City Gas Company's Charter.

ALBANY, March 10.—A hearing was given to-day by Attorney General Hancock in the matter of the application of F. B. Thurber and W. W. McCarroll of New York City for the forfeiture of the charter of the City Gas Company on the ground of non-use. Elihu Root and Bronson Winthrop appeared for the petitioners and Gen. B. F. Tracy, Charles Howland Russell, and Arthur B. Livermore for the company. The Attorney General reserved his decision.

Legislative Notes.

The annual appropriation bill was passed yesterday by the Senate.

The bill of Senator Guy to prevent dishonest advertising was reported favorably to the Assembly yesterday.

A bill providing for uniform textbooks in the public schools has been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Oliver.

The Nussbaum Bankruptcy bill was reported favorably to the Senate yesterday. The bill as reported includes the amendments suggested by the New York Credit Men's Association.

The bill of the New York Tax Reform Association providing for home rule in taxation was reported favorably to the Assembly yesterday from the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. The committee stood 7 to 6 in favor of the measure.

A bill submitting to the people the question whether $7,000,000 shall be expended for the completion of the improvement of the canals has been prepared and will be introduced to-day by Senator Cantor in the Senate and by Mr. Hill in the Assembly.

Gov. Black is giving close scrutiny to Senator Cantor's bill maturing the debts of insolvents. He returned the bill to the Senate for more time, and on Mr. Cantor's motion it was sent back to him. This gives the Governor another ten days in which to make up his mind whether or not he will sign the bill.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee has reported favorably the bill of Senator Guy incorporating David Bennett King, Henry Winans Jessup, Frederick Southack, Alwyn Ball, Jr., and Nathaniel A. Lowry under the name of the New York Realty Bond, Exchange and Trust Company, having its principal office in the City of New York.

The resolution of Senator Pavey proposing an amendment to the Constitution to permit the State to transfer the canals to the Federal Government was reported yesterday by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, amended so as to impose conditions on the sale and to provide that the Federal Government shall maintain the canals in perpetuity. It is provided that if the canals should be turned over to the control of the United States, and if the National Government should fail to make the necessary appropriations for their maintenance, they shall revert to the State. The bill will be reprinted and recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Steamship to be Called America.

DETROIT, Mich., March 10.—Dunbar & Miller, owners of a new steel passenger steamship which is shortly to be launched at Wyandotte, to-day decided to christen the boat America on account of the prevailing wave of patriotic public sentiment.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:45 A. M.—324 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; T. Brigand; damage slight.

2:40 A. M.—418 West Twenty-seventh Street; C. Ramsey; damage, $10,000.

4:55 A. M.—37 Whitehall Street; John Gerry; damage, slight.

2:30 P. M.—119 East Tenth Street; E. Lorenze; damage, $50.

3:45 P. M.—214 William Street; Luites Brothers; damage slight.

6:15 P. M.—665 Hudson Street; Tide Water Building Company; damage, $5.

6:20 P. M.—12 Downing Street; Joseph Young; damage, $5.

6:55 P. M.—310 West Forty-third Street; James Ward; damage slight.

8:25 P. M.—38 City Hall Place; S. Frama; damage, $300.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:18	Sun sets...6:03	Moon rises..10:16

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:31	Gov. Isl'd...9:30	H. Gate..11:19
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:55	Gov. Isl'd..10:09	H. Gate..11:58

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessel Sail.
Colorado, Port Royal and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12.

Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alexandra, London	.....	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Campana, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Minnewaska, London	.....	10:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patria, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werra, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Fluminense, Barbados	.....	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those via Vancouver,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawa

The Wanamaker Store

The Wigwam:—A Store Feature

THERE is ready for view this morning, the Indian collection and curios of Capt. C. W. Riggs, scout, explorer and archaeologist. These interesting things have been arranged in the basement, and will be found worth visiting.

A strong feature is the collection of Navajo Blankets, some of them of great antiquity, all of them of great worth.

They are remarkable specimens of the characteristic work of this strange tribe, and of a singular, fantastic barbaric beauty in color and design. As draperies and couch-covers they have features of desirability which surpass even the best Oriental work. These blankets and curios are now for sale at prices which are in most cases one-half; in some cases less than one-third the figures heretofore put on them.

A Hint of China Closets

THERE are a hundred and forty-eight styles in China Closets here, priced from $13 to $235. It's a very fine assortment,—good in other ways than mere bigness.

Most of the designs shown are new. Furniture has its modes and fashions as well as silks or costumes, and these styles are the new furniture styles for Spring of 1898.

Properly priced, too. Here are some hints of the medium-figured, fast sellers:

At $13—Of quarter sawed oak; 5 ft. high, 40 in. wide; 3 grooved wooden shelves; round ends; carved back.

At $17.50—Of quarter sawed oak; 6 ft. high, 40 in. wide; 3 grooved wooden shelves; round ends.

At $20—Of quarter sawed oak; 6 ft. high, 42 in. wide; 4 grooved wooden shelves; round front and ends; carved back.

At $28—Of quarter sawed oak; 4 ft. 6 in. high, 35 in. wide; 2 plate glass shelves; round ends, mirror back, mirror bottom; carved claw feet; carved top.

At $24—Of solid mahogany; 4 ft. 6 in. high, 26 in. wide; 15 in. deep; 2 glass shelves; mirror back.

At $25—Of quarter sawed oak; 5 ft. 10 in. high, 40 in. wide; 4 grooved wooden shelves; round front and ends.

At $28—Of quarter sawed oak; 5 ft. 6 in. high, 44 in. wide; 4 grooved wooden shelves; round front and ends; nicely carved.

At $36.50—Of quarter sawed oak; 5 ft. 4 in. high, 36 in. wide; 4 grooved wooden shelves; round front and ends.

Fourth floor.

Shoe Store Attractions

Two Important Sales

WE think it generally understood that when a shoe sale is announced in this store, it means something worth looking into. Here are two especially interesting offerings—one for men, the other for women—of very fine, high-grade shoes, the best we know how to make.

For Men—All the double soled shoes in stock, patent, enamel and tan leathers; shapes to suit all fancies; proper weight for this season; values up to $5; and they're

To Go at $2.90 a Pair.

For Women—A great gathering of high-class shoes, laced or buttoned; the sort that satisfies. All at the uniform price,

$2 a Pair.

Fourth avenue

Mexican Drawn Work

WE have just put on the counters a splendid lot of linen pieces, in the finest kind of Mexican Drawn Work. They are of great variety in character, and range from the simple, pretty, delicate doylie at 50c., to most elaborately worked bed-spreads at $38. The prices, whatever they are, are a full third less than those you have learned to expect as regular,—some of them are a full half less.

There's only one trouble,—there will not be enough of these pieces to supply everybody who will want them. We'd suggest an early call.

They're in the place of honor, Main Aisle, Broadway.

History-Study Without Effort. THERE'S a certain very well informed politician who is famous among his fellows for his grasp on history, yet who admits that he is a very bad student. Like many of you, perhaps, he finds it hard to actually concentrate his mind on hard reading after a busy day, and prefers lighter literature. His secret is to fully inform himself on every reference to historical events or persons in the novels he reads. Taking for instance Conan Doyle's last book, which speaks much of the Dervishes and El Mahdi, he would put the book down at the first reference and look up that subject before he went any further.

In the course of years of light reading he has absorbed a vast amount of general information, especially historical information.

Ridpath's History of the World is itself as interesting and readable as a novel, but if you prefer to read the novel, you will find the History invaluable as a work of reference. With Ridpath's History, used as suggested, every novel you read becomes a history-lesson learned without effort. And you will never look in vain for the information you are after. If the event occurred, Ridpath treats of it.

Upon payment of One Dollar the complete set is delivered at once. There are eight massive volumes, 6,500 pages, 4,000 illustrations. Members agree to make fifteen monthly payments to complete the transaction—first payment in thirty days after joining—for the cloth-bound, $1.50 a month; for the half Russia—by far the more durable and attractive—$2 a month; for sumptuous full morocco, $2.50 a month

Members may resign within ten days, and their payments will be returned.

Specimen pages, illustrations, maps, charts, testimonials and full information sent free.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Boys' Top Coats in Men's Styles. THE little fellows will be pleased to see these new Top-coats, made just like those for men, and of the same stylish materials. Those who have to pay for the coats will also be satisfied at the way they're marked. Some of all-wool covert, short and nobby, at $3.50 and $4. From that by easy jumps up to $10 for a splendid silk-lined garment.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

BROTHERHOOD TAILORS BEATEN.

A Note Exacted from a Contractor Declared to be Worthless.

The Brotherhood of Tailors yesterday received a set-back in the Fourth District Municipal Court before Justice Roesch and a jury. During the last strikes of the tailors, the union exacted from the manufacturers and contractors notes for $100 for the faithful performance of the agreement made with the union. Among these was Benjamin Driesen, the President of the Contractors' Association, who made out a note for $100 payable to Meyer Schoenfeld, the leader of the tailors. Schoenfeld indorsed the note to Lawyer Lerner, and when the latter presented it to the bank for payment he was told that Driesen had ordered payment on it to be stopped. Lerner brought suit against Driesen to recover, and Driesen also hired a lawyer, and claimed that the note was made out under duress, and therefore he did not have to pay. The jury returned a verdict in favor of Driesen. It is said that the contractors signed about $40,000 of such notes, and if the tailors had won this case the court would have been flooded with similar suits.

THE BIKUR CHOLIM RECEPTION.

Annual Purim Celebration at the Society's Industrial School.

The children who attend the industrial school of the Ladies' Bikur Cholim Society enjoyed a treat yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the school in the shape of an entertainment, to which about 700 invitations had been issued.

It was the annual Purim reception of the society, but the tone of the affair was social rather than religious, as the managers aimed to give the children a thoroughly good time. Queen Esther's conquest over Haman was recalled by the appearance of one little girl who was dressed to represent the Queen, in white gown and royal cape.

The programme was opened with a prayer by one of the pupils, after which the little girls of the school marched in, all wearing formidable masks and waving American flags, and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." A "welcome" was given by five pupils, assisted by the school, and Miss Stella Platz, one of the artists who volunteered their services, gave a piano solo after masks were removed. Mrs. Wertheim sang twice, and Joseph Knecht played on the violin. The Rev. Stephen S. Wise then delivered an address, and Felix Boucher, the violoncellist, played. Chide Berlot's trio for piano, violin, and violoncello was rendered by Mrs. Emma L. Toplitz, President of the society, and Mr. Knecht and Mr. Boucher. One of the pupils recited "Guten Purim ihr lieben Lent," and the school sang Froehlich's Purim Hymn, the words of which were written by Mrs. D. K. Janowitz.

The school is in charge of Mrs. Rebecca Pam, and Mrs. Nathaniel Brandon is Secretary of the Board of Directors.

Hospital Loses a Large Bequest.

A verdict was rendered in the Surrogate's Court in Brooklyn on Wednesday declaring void, on the ground of undue influence, the will of Jane Cunningham, the widow of John Cunningham, at one time Charities Commissioner of Kings County. Mrs. Cunningham died in St. Mary's Hospital after a year's illness, and in her will left almost her entire estate, valued at over $30,000, to that institution. Her relatives contested the will, and the decision will result in the hospital losing the money.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTERS VANISH.

The Bail of Annie Drayton and Laura Moore Is Forfeited.

Annie Drayton and Laura Moore, who were arrested on Nov. 30 last for stealing valuable furs, and who have been out on $1,500 bail each, have disappeared. Their case was called on Wednesday before Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, and as the women were not there to answer to their names their bail was forfeited. Their bondswoman was Mrs. Mary Bernstein of 183 Norfolk Street, who gave as security property worth $61,000, at 380 and 382 East Tenth Street. Mrs. Bernstein is the wife of a policeman.

The two accused women visited the fur stores of Asch & Jaeckel, at 20 Waverley Place, and Adolph Friemal, at 1,713 Broadway, on the day of their arrest. They are alleged to have stolen furs from both stores. They drove about in a cab, which had been followed by Detectives Aloncle and Carey. In front of Friemal's store, after the women had come out, Carey jumped into the cab with them, and had them driven to Police Headquarters. The Moore woman gave her name there as Flossie Maitland. The other woman is known as "Big May."

Great efforts are being made to find the women, as the case will be called again to-day.

MARINE BARRACKS INQUIRY.

Major Williams to Receive a Reprimand for Irregularities.

The findings of the court of inquiry which convened in the navy yard in January for the purpose of investigating alleged irregularities connected with the awarding of contracts at the marine barracks have been published.

Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelley, Judge Advocate of the court, announces the findings to be that bogus bids were accepted, owing to the neglect of duty and collusion of a clerk; that favored bidders appear to have gained contracts by fraud; that lax methods of business were followed, so that respectable business men would not bid, and that exorbitant prices were paid for goods.

The opinion of the court as to the charge that Major Charles S. Williams receipted for three stoves, valued at $15, when one grate was received in place of them, is that it is true, but that further proceedings cannot be had, because of the lapse of time. The court also announces that the answer received from Major Williams when the report of the findings was sent to him was not at all satisfactory. The writing of a reprimand against Major Williams will be the only action taken in his case.

Hungarians to Parade.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Hungary's great struggle for liberty will take place to-morrow in this city. There will be an afternoon parade and an evening concert in the Grand Central Palace. Fifteen Hungarian societies, with a membership of 4,000, are preparing the affair. The procession will form at 2 P. M. at East Houston and Norfolk Streets.

Malt-Nutrine

hastens the recovery of convalescents—builds flesh and blood—gives new nerve force. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

SET FIRE TO HIS WIFE'S CAT.

She Says He Is Insane, but Doctors Recommend a Jail Diet.

James H. Lee, who lives at 155 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, is under arrest for malicious mischief on complaint of his wife. She says that he cut and slashed their furniture, and she thought him insane. Two doctors who examined him have reported that he is of sound mind, and one of them has written to Magistrate Bristow to the effect that a few days in jail would do the man good.

Among the items Mrs. Lee alleges in her complaint is that her husband saturated her pet cat with kerosene oil and then set fire to it. She rolled the animal in a rug and extinguished the flames. He will be arraigned in the Butler Street Police Court this morning.

COUNTY CORONER AND BOROUGH.

The Corporation Counsel Says Dr. Clapp Has No Power in Queens.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has rendered a decision holding that Dr. Ira M. Clapp of Flushing has no right to hold investigations as a Coroner in the Borough of Queens. Dr. Clapp was elected a County Coroner, and had not the consolidation taken place his term would not have expired until Dec. 31 next. When the Borough Coroners assumed office he continued to perform duties devolving on a Coroner, and finally the matter was laid before the Corporation Counsel for a decision.

The Corporation Counsel holds that the office of County Coroner no longer exists in the Borough of Queens, that Dr. Clapp has no power to hold investigations, and that as County Coroner he will not be recognized in the Borough of Queens. Dr. Clapp is talking of appealing the case to the courts.

STABBED MOTHER AND BROTHER.

After His Arrest Van Riper Attempted Suicide in His Cell.

A policeman attached to the Eleventh Precinct, in Brooklyn, was called into the house of David Van Riper, 272 Hamilton Avenue, about 2:30 Wednesday night, and found Mr. Van Riper sitting on his son Francis, who is twenty-nine years old, to keep him quiet. The mother and brother of the son were both suffering from stab wounds which he had inflicted upon them. Francis, who has not worked for three years, came home drunk on Wednesday evening, and when his mother refused to get a special supper for him he became abusive. His brother John came to his mother's defense, and Francis, it is alleged, drew a pocketknife and stabbed his brother repeatedly about the arms and chest. His mother, who tried to interfere, received two stab wounds in the arm and leg. The brother had no less than fourteen wounds, which were dressed by an ambulance surgeon from the Brooklyn Hospital.

Before Van Riper was locked up he was searched, yet the police did not find the knife with which he had done the stabbing. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, however, he was found in his cell bleeding from two wounds he had inflicted on himself with the same knife, which the police then found concealed in the lining of his coat. His wounds are not serious.

Van Riper was arraigned in the Butler Street Police Court, but said that he did not remember anything about stabbing his mother and brother.

TROOPERS IN THE SADDLE

The First Signal Corps' Closing Drill of the Season Draws a Crowd.

THEY RIDE COSSACK FASHION

In the Melee Many of the Sabre Cuts Aimed at the Plumes Strike the Riders—The Head-Cutting Exercises.

The First Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., attached to Division Headquarters under Major Gen. Roe, demonstrated to the satisfaction of the friends of the members, who crowded the Central Park Riding Academy last night to witness the corps' closing drill for the season, that in the event of hostilities which would call it into the field it would be prepared for active service.

Gen. Roe was to have reviewed the drill last night, and the games which came after it, but he was unable to attend and was represented by Major Greer.

The exercises included the full course of the manual, the most interesting part of which to the spectators was the cavalry charge.

Capt. Homer W. Hedge, the commander of the corps, marshaled his men at the western end of the ring, and, with sabres drawn, the troopers at the word of command dashed down the ring. The charge was repeated several times, and was greeted with wild cheers.

Head-Cutting Exercises.

The troopers showed the good effects of their monthly drill when they were called upon for head-cutting exercises over the hurdles. They made a circuit of the ring in pairs, taking three-foot brush fences and slashing at wooden heads with their sabres between fences.

After the regular drill the troopers gave an interesting exhibition in rough riding. The stirrups were crossed over the saddle and at the word of command the men rose in them until they stood erect over the saddles. Then there was another dash through the ring, in single file, by twos, fours, and eights. The men rode in the style peculiar to the Cossacks of the Don and Dnelper in Russia, and their horsemanship was well applauded.

Two wrestling teams of five each were selected and sent to face each other in the centre of the ring. The horses were unsaddled and the riders had only a single rein to guide by. When the word was given the members of the opposing teams went for each other and the play was not over until all five on one team had been unhorsed.

A Severe Mimic Warfare.

Ten minutes at mimic warfare in the melee furnished the spectators amusement, and gave some of the troopers sore sides. The corps was divided, and the members, furnished with wooden sabres and basket masks, engaged in a battle royal. The opposing forces wore paper plumes of different colors, and when one side had succeeded in cutting the plumes of the other side, the battle ended. In the confusion many a well-aimed blow at the paper plumes was intercepted by a rider breaking through between a pair of combatants, and in such cases the offender usually got away only after he had received on the side the sabre cut aimed at a plume.

The Mexican vaquero, who prides himself on his ability to pick a small object from the ground while riding at full gallop, might have been interested in the low reach at gallop exercises. A handkerchief placed in the centre of the ring was the object of interest, and each trooper had three chances to pick it up while he galloped past. In most cases the handkerchief was picked up.

YACHTSMEN TO PLAY GOLF.

Members of the Seawanhaka Club to Lay Out a New Course.

Golf is going to be taken up in an enthusiastic manner this year by the members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. The Golf Association recently organized in the club is receiving general favor, and the first meeting of its members was held yesterday in the Johnston Building, 30 Broad Street. A set of by-laws was adopted for the management of the golf department of the yacht club, for the Golf Association is to be run in connection with the main organization. Members of the club become entitled to all the golf privileges by an extra payment of $15, the money to be used in improving the links and keeping them in good condition.

Plans have been drawn up for a ninehole course between 2,500 and 3,000 yards in circuit, to be laid out on Centre Island, Oyster Bay. A short course was laid out there last year, but there was no regular golf organization. The popularity of the knockabout boat class in the club will keep the Seawanhaka Club more active this year than last season, and as a change from boating the yachtsmen are going into golf with vigor. There are now thirty-six boats of the knockabout variety at the club, all of them new, and this shows how active the Summer months are going to be at Oyster Bay. An additional plot of twenty acres has been secured for the golf links. It is expected they will be ready for use by May 1, but the formal opening will be held May 28.

The number of golf members already secured shows that the season will open with at least one hundred on the rolls. The Golf Committee appointed by the Trustees of the club consists of George Bullock, Chairman; Nelson B. Burr, Secretary and Treasurer; Henry W. Hayden, Charles W. Wetmore, B. Watkins Leigh, and F. T. Underhill. Another meeting of the members will be held in a short time, when an Executive Committee of ten members and a Greens Committee of five members will be chosen.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Purse; for maidens; five furlongs. Ballister won, Loumont second, Rose Maid third. Time—1:02¾.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Mocorita won, Town Topics second, Lucky Star third. Time—1:15.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; for two-year-olds; half mile. Lobos won, E. Come second, Formero third. Time—0:47½.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Fonsavannah won, Montellade second, Flashlight third. Time—1:48.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Amelia Fonso won, Lost Girl second, Go To Bed third. Time—1:42.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; thirteenth-sixteenths of a mile. McLight won, Fortunate second, Sly third. Time—1:20½.

WOMAN ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY.

Mrs. Margaret P. Royce Held for the Grand Jury in Monticello.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., March 10.—Mrs. Margaret Philcox Royce is in jail here and will be held to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of bigamy. Ten years ago Mrs. Royce, whose maiden name was Coddington, was married to Henry R. Philcox, a man of good social connections of Wurtsborough.

Three years ago Mr. Philcox secured a divorce from his wife on statutory grounds, she by the decree not being permitted to marry again. On Feb. 13 last she married Lester Royce, a young man much her junior, and the affair caused so much gossip that her arrest for bigamy resulted.

VELCREMA SOOTHING TO THE SKIN

QUICKLY relieving roughness or irritation due to wind or sun. Cooling and healing, it is invaluable for chapped hands, lips, and tenderness of the face after shaving, rendering the skin soft and velvety.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Another Withdrawal from the Western Freight Traffic Bureau—Its Future Uncertain.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Another blow has been struck at the existence of the Western Freight Traffic Bureau. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas to-day gave notice of its intention to withdraw from the organization. The Milwaukee and St. Paul withdrew some time ago, and it is reported that other lines are intending to follow with the two roads that have pulled out.

A meeting of Presidents of roads members of the bureau has been called for next week, and the future of the organization will be determined at that time. It is probable that the scope of the bureau will be much limited; possibly it may become simply a medium for the issuing of tariff sheets.

No steps toward reorganization will be made until the Supreme Court has passed upon the Joint Traffic Association case.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES UNITE.

Firemen, Trainmen, Telegraphers, Conductors, All Now in One Big Federation.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 10.—An organization to be known as the Federation of American Railway Employes was perfected to-day. It seeks to bring all railway employes into one central body, which shall under certain conditions act with one accord, but without interfering with the individuality of each organization. The movement has been pending and formulating for the past two years. It culminated to-day in the meeting of F. P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; P. H. Morrissey, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; W. V. Powell, Grand Chief of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and E. E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors. They elected the following officers: Chairman—E. E. Clark; Vice Chairman—P. H. Morrissey; Secretary—W. V. Powell of Peoria.

The four organizations represented at the meeting are the only ones which will at present have any part in the federation. The object of the federation is when differences between an employe of one of the organizations and an employing railroad cannot be settled by the local body, the latter shall call to its assistance the federation which shall use all its influence to settle differences. If this cannot be done then the federation will have the power to call out all the members of the federation on strike if that extreme is resorted to.

NORTHWEST RATE WAR.

Attitude of Western Roads Gives Little Promise of a Pacific Agreement.

Eastern railroad men who are desirous of a speedy settlement of the Northwest passenger rate war are fearful of the aggressive attitude of the lines in the Western Passenger Association. General Passenger Agents Daniels of the New York Central and Roberts of the Erie, during their recent peace mission to Montreal, succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Canadian Pacific to a restoration of passenger rates to the Northwest on the basis that prevailed before the present trouble began. When this proposition was submitted to the Western Passenger Association, however, it was flatly refused. The large conference of railroad men held in this city last Tuesday resulted only in extracting a promise from the Western Association to send a representative to a general conference, to be held at the offices of the Trunk Line Association on next Tuesday. No assurance has yet been received from the Western lines of a disposition to stop the rate war.

B. D. Caldwell is the Chairman of the Western Passenger Association, and the principal lines embraced in that association are the Atchison, the St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern, Missouri Pacific, Wabash, Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Denver and Rio Grande, and Chicago and Alton. So long as these roads decline to join in an agreement to restore through passenger rates to the Northwest the fight is bound to go on.

Thus far the attitude of the Trunk Line Association has been that of a pacificator and mediator. The Canadian Pacific's aggressive cuts in rates have in each instance been followed by a protest from the New York Central Road, which has given notice that it will not be a party to such proceedings. Inasmuch as the Canadian Pacific gets in and out of New York over the New York Central, it can only ticket passengers to the Northwest from New York City by paying the full local rates to the New York Central up to the point of connection with its own line.

Chicago Railroad Station Sold.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company has transferred its easement to the right of way through the property on Franklin Street, 150 feet south of Jackson Boulevard, formerly occupied by the road as a terminal station of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. The consideration was $145,000. The leasehold and building are by this action placed entirely in the control of the Western Railway Construction Company, which owns them.

Illinois Central Earnings.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The net earnings of the Illinois Central for the month of January were $763,516, an increase of $40,864 over the same month of last year. From July 1 to Jan. 30 the gross earnings of the road were $13,541,788, an increase of $3,470,043. For the month of February the gross earnings are estimated at $2,177,767, an increase of $413,527.

Canadian Pacific Earnings.

MONTREAL, March 10.—The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ending March 7 were $454,000; for the same period last year $325,000; increase, $129,000.

TRIES TO DIE ON WEDDING DAY.

A Shoe Dealer Attempts Suicide When Marriage Hour Approaches.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., March 10.—Frederick Brotz, a shoe dealer, was to have married Margaret Sohnleim in the parsonage of the Methodist church this afternoon, but the ceremony did not take place because the bridegroom was lying at the point of death. He tried to kill himself, and the chances are that his efforts will result successfully. He cut his wrists and his throat, and almost bled to death before he was found in his room.

To Coroner Nugent Brotz admitted that he tried to kill himself. He said that, although he loved his sweetheart, he was too bashful to claim her, and that he decided to kill himself. The Rev. Fairbank Stockdale was to have performed the ceremony, and all the arrangements had been made.

Miss Sohnleim became hysterical when informed of what Brotz had done.

WHAT **MELBA** SAYS:

I highly commend the genuine **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract.** I use it with my daily diet. It improves my appetite and digestion wonderfully.

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Johann Hoff

Beware of Imitations. The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has the signature on neck label. ERNST & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agts., N.Y.

THE STARTING PROBLEM

An Amendment to the Jockey Club's Rules Makes the Starter's Power Absolute.

MR. FITZGERALD TO BENEFIT

Hereafter Fines on the Jockeys Will Be Imposed by the Official at the Post Instead of by Stewards.

The members of The Jockey Club at their monthly meeting yesterday decided to give Chris J. Fitzgerald, who was recently appointed official starter for the race tracks under the supervision of the club, absolute control over the jockeys at the post.

They changed the rule which has stood since "Jimmie" Rowe was starter, by which the powers of the starter were limited, and which the horsemen claim has been one of the chief reasons for the wretched starting seen on The Jockey Club race tracks for several seasons.

Under the old rule a jockey who attempted to take an advantage at the start, or who refused to obey the orders of the starter, could not be punished directly by that official. The starter was obliged to report the jockey to the Stewards and they meted out the punishment they saw fit. Very often the Stewards were directly interested in the jockey, and often the offense was committed by a jockey in the employ of some one of the men interested in the race track at which the Stewards acted.

Jockeys Took Advantage.

Many of the jockeys took advantage of this fact, trusting to influence to set matters right for them if they should be punished for making an effort to gain an advantage for their employers.

This state of affairs placed the starter at a disadvantage, for if he had absolute control over the jockeys, with power to fine them for disobedience, they would be less likely to take the chance of offending him.

When Mr. Fitzgerald was appointed, his friends argued that in spite of the fact that his record as a starter at New Orleans and other places, where he had the power to fine the jockeys for an infraction of the rules, was excellent, his work on the metropolitan tracks, where his wishes would be subservient to those of the Stewards, could not be so good. They urged that he should have absolute power, and their argument resulted yesterday in the adoption by The Jockey Club of the following amendment to the rules of racing:

Rule 105—To be stricken out and the following substituted therefor:

The starter shall have authority to fine or suspend a jockey for disobedience of his orders, or for attempting to take any unfair advantage, but the suspension of a jockey shall not take effect until after the last race of the day of his suspension, and the Stewards only may modify or remit penalties imposed by the starter.

The starter shall not impose any fine exceeding $200 for any offense, nor suspend beyond the last day of the meeting, and he shall report all fines and suspensions to the clerk of the scales in writing.

Stewards Also Meet.

A meeting of the Stewards of the Jockey Club was also held yesterday afternoon. There were present August Belmont, J. H. Bradford, James Galway, F. R. Hitchcock, James R. Keene, and Andrew Miller.

S. S. Howland was appointed Steward to represent the Jockey Club at the Washington Jockey Club Spring meeting, to begin Easter Monday, April 11. The following officials, appointed for the meeting, were approved: Stewards—Jesse Brown and Samuel Ross; Starter—Matt Byrnes; Judge—C. McDowell; Handicapper—W. S. Vosburgh; Clerk of the Scales—H. G. Crickmore; Paddock and Patrol Judge—J. L. Hall.

The following applications for licenses were granted:

Jockeys—Charles A. Ballard, John Coyle, Samuel J. Doggett, J. S. Hewitt, Harry Hewitt, Anthony Hamilton, Philip Neville, John P. Neumeyer, J. Willard Peck, J. Coley Thompson, and F. Littlefield.

Trainers—John Allen, John E. Cook, Lewis Elmore, Edward Feakes, James J. Haggerty, A. D. Hampton, James Hogan, William Jennings, William Lakeland, Eugene Landsberg, George W. Meehan, George T. Miller, and J. J. Sheridan.

WOMAN ATTACKED BY A NEGRO.

Badly Injured While on Her Way Home at Night Near Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., March 10.—Miss Lizzie Cousins, twenty-three years old, who lives in Belleville, was attacked and nearly killed last night by a negro. Miss Cousins was detained at her work in this city, and it was nearly 10 o'clock when she boarded a car for Belleville. She left the car at Academy Street, and started to walk down toward Ralph. At a spot where there is a high embankment the negro met her. He struck her in the mouth with his fist, knocking out several of her teeth and throwing her down the embankment. She fell upon a heap of rough stones. As she arose the negro struck her repeatedly in the face. When she fell again he kicked her into insensibility.

When she recovered consciousness her assailant had gone. She went to Squire Sandford's house, aroused the family, and told her story. Then she collapsed. The police were notified, and a physician was summoned. The young woman, after being cared for, was taken to her home. Several times during the night she lapsed into unconsciousness, but her condition was slightly improved to-day.

The police this afternoon arrested on suspicion in this city a negro, who gave his name as William Brown, thirty-eight years old, of 27 Lock Street. Before he knew why he was arrested he said he spent the night in Belleville, but afterward denied this.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for six months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. Norton Strong, Assistant Surgeon, to take effect upon the expiration of the ordinary leave of absence granted him Nov. 26, 1897.

The resignation by Capt. Barrington K. West, Commissary of Subsistence, of his commission as First Lieutenant of Cavalry (Sixth Regiment) only has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 28.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. S. Phillips is relieved as Paymaster of the Puritan March 31. He will continue duty on the Franklin.

Acting Boatswain J. J. Rochfort is detached from the navy yard at Pensacola and ordered to the naval station at Key West.

Acting Carpenter A. R. Mackie is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered at once to the naval station at Key West.

Paymaster's Clerk J. J. Cunningham is appointed to the Minneapolis on nomination of Paymaster L. C. Kerr, March 9.

Naval Cadets D. W. Wurtsbaugh, I. C. Wettengel, C. M. Tozer, T. A. Kearney, A. MacArthur, Jr., and C. P. Burt, are detached from the Baltimore March 21 and ordered home and to the Naval Academy for examination.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Jewett is ordered to the Puritan March 31.

Lieut. O. E. Lasher will be retired under date of March 9.

Paymaster G. H. Read is ordered before the examining board at New York March 11 and to await orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Oregon arrived at San Francisco March 9.

Montgomery arrived at Havana March 9.

Wilmington arrived at St. Lucia March 10.

Fern arrived at Key West March 10.

Castine arrived at Barbados March 10.

Alert arrived at San Juan del Sur March 10.

Marblehead sailed from Key West for Dry Tortugas March 10.

Porter sailed from Key West for Dry Tortugas March 10.

Vicksburg sailed from St. Kitt's for Martinique March 10.

Dupont sailed from Mobile for Key West March 10.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Concurrent Resolution by the House Fixing March 24 for Adjournment—Grade Crossing Bill Passed.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—The feature of the Senate this morning was a long discussion on the Senate bill appropriating an additional $6,000 for the completion of the furnishing of the Camden Armory. The bill was opposed by Senators Reed and Francis and President Skirm. The tenor of the opposition was that the original appropriation had been unjustifiably exceeded. An appropriation of $6,000 was made last year to meet a deficiency, and this year's appropriation is wanted to help meet a further deficiency of $7,200. It is understood that the remaining $1,200 is to be met by private subscription. The opposition to the appropriation was so strong that friends of the measure thought it wise to lay the matter over until some other time, and this was done.

Senator Martin moved that the Committee on Judiciary be relieved from further consideration of the Senate bill reducing the Governor's salary. Senator Johnson moved to table the motion, and this was carried by a party vote, the Republicans in the affirmative.

The Senate passed these bills: House bill authorizing third-class cities to construct and maintain sewers; Senate bill providing that the Burlington Common Council may elect its own presiding officer; Senate bill authorizing towns and townships owning water works to supply dwellings in adjoining places.

Senator William M. Johnson gave notice that the Appropriation Committee on next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock will sit to hear all persons interested in appropriations.

The afternoon session of the Senate was largely devoted to a discussion of the bill which provides that telegraph wires and poles shall be assessed as personal property in the district in which they may be located, and that in cases where the tax is not paid the poles may be cut down. Senator Reed championed the bill, which was introduced by himself. The Somerset Senator was inclined to consider "capacious" many of the objections to the bill advanced by some of his colleagues. The bill finally passed with these votes in the negative: Barber, Hoffman, H. W. Johnson, Miller, Stokes, Van Cleef, and Vreeland.

The Senate passed to second reading Senate bill No. 88, which prohibits the licensing of any new drinking place located within 200 feet of a church or school.

Chairman Engle of the Railroads and Canal Committee reported favorably Senator Vreeland's bill, No. 185, authorizing the lease of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad to the Erie Railroad.

The House this afternoon, by a vote of 40 to 1, passed Senator William M. Johnson's railroad grade crossing bill, which provides that railroads shall protect crossings with gates or flagmen when so directed by the Court of Chancery upon application of any municipality.

Other bills passed were: Increasing the salary of Paterson's City Physicians; authorizing payment for the soldiers' monument in Jersey City; authorizing the Justices of the Supreme Court in first class counties to appoint Sergeants at Arms and court criers.

Mr. Benny's bill, No. 192, compelling municipalities to provide proper school accommodations for 75 per cent. of the children of school age, was advocated on third reading by the introducer, who said New Jersey was behind other States in this respect. Messrs. Bruder and Porter criticised the bill, saying its enforcement would be a burden to many municipalities. The school authorities, Mr. Porter said, are making strenuous efforts to house every child of school age, but in many instances they were handicapped by lack of funds.

Mr. Benny made a fervent appeal for the 89,000 children of New Jersey who were kept out of school for want of accommodations. New Jersey, he said, stood twenty-third among the States as to illiteracy and thirty-fourth as to proper school accommodations. He said he proposed to place the blame where it belonged, and would keep up the fight until the evil was remedied. After a long debate, the bill was made the special order for next Wednesday morning.

A concurrent resolution by Leader Gledhill was adopted, fixing Thursday, March 24, at 3 P. M., as the date for sine die adjournment.

The House also passed these bills: House bill extending the time when Hudson County may vote on the question of establishing county parks; House bill providing that a married woman living apart from her husband by written agreement may transfer property without his signature; House bill requiring all property, excepting railroad and canal property, to be taxed in whatever district it may be located; Senate bill prohibiting any city from increasing its bonded indebtedness to more than 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of taxable property of such city; House bill creating the Borough of Stockton, in Hunterdon County.

FOG LAYS AN EMBARGO.

Few Vessels Able to Go In or Out Past Sandy Hook.

A heavy fog prevailed along the coast in this vicinity yesterday and hung over the channels out by Sandy Hook so heavy that hardly a vessel of any kind succeeded in getting in or out of the harbor. The Old Dominion liner Jamestown was the first vessel reported passing in by Quarantine, and she had crept by the Hook unseen. The Allen State Line steamship Corean was reported passing in at the Hook at 6:24 A. M., and after that the Hook made no reports till night. The Corean anchored inside the Hook and did not reach Quarantine till late last night.

Among the vessels which left their piers to sail and were not reported passing out to sea were the North German Lloyd Line steamer H. H. Meier, bound for Bremen; the Ward Line steamer Niagara, the Spanish Line steamer Mexico, and the Old Dominion boat Princess Anne. They were supposed to have anchored in the Narrows or lower bay. The Meier and the Niagara finally sailed between 8 and 9 P. M.

Vessels which arrived the night before or early in the morning reached Quarantine yesterday morning before the fog had settled over the Hook. Then, with the exceptions noticed, there was an embargo on shipping till 8 P. M. A few small craft were reported arriving after that hour.

Accidentally Shot His Wife.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., March 10.—Robert Ohnneis, City Treasurer, and President of the Egg Harbor City Commercial Bank, accidently shot his wife to-day. He was cleaning his revolver, when it exploded and the bullet entered Mrs. Ohnneis's thigh. Dr. Theodore S. Borsen attended her. The wound is not considered serious.

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A High Grade Bicycle must have—

Quality

"The Spalding" has that.

Reputation

"The Spalding" has that.

Then why pay more—or less—for a bicycle, when you can buy "The Spalding" for

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The Best Bicycle Built.

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TRIPLE FRONT FORK

INCREASED STRENGTH, INCREASED POWER.

McKEE & HARRINGTON

178 and 178 Grand St., near Centre St., N.Y.

MRS. PAINE'S WILL FOUND

Had Been Missing a Year and Is Discovered by Her Husband, Willis S. Paine.

ACCUSED OF SECRETING IT

All the Subscribing Witnesses Are Legatees, and Bequests to Them May Be Void—The Testatrix a Niece of Samuel J. Tilden.

The will of Ruby Tilden Paine, who was a niece of Samuel J. Tilden, over which there has been much litigation and mystery, has been found and was yesterday filed for probate with the Surrogate by Waldo Grant Morse, one of the executors, through his attorney, F. A. Acer.

Mrs. Paine, who was the wife of Willis S. Paine, formerly State Superintendent of Banking, and now President of the Merchants' Safe Deposit Company, died on Dec. 20, 1896, and her will bears date of March 16, 1894. It provides that her husband shall receive from the estate an income of $10,000 a year for life, and upon his death the principal reverts to the residuary estate.

To each of the nieces and nephews of the decedent is left the income on $5,000, the principal to go to them absolutely when they arrive of age. The Trustees of the Congregational Church of New Lebanon, N. Y., are to have $10,000 in trust, the income to be applied to the minister's salary as long as the church may exist. Ruby Tilden Carpenter of Troy, a niece of the testatrix, receives the income from $10,000, and $1,000 each is bequeathed to Lizzie Gould, Mary Nealon, Fannie King, and Annette Spalding of 1,232 W Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

To the Methodist Episcopal Society of Foreign Missions is left the income on $3,000 for the maintenance of a native missionary at Allahabad, India, now under the direction of the Rev. Rockwell Clancy, and the Atlanta University for Colored Students gets the income from $1,000, the same to be applied for educating a young man studying for the ministry. Mrs. Paine leaves her engagement ring to her husband, and her jewels go to her sister and nieces.

Her husband and Mr. Morse are made executors, provided the former serves without compensation, and Mr. Morse for one-half the statutory fees.

All the residue of the estate is to be divided equally between the testator's sisters and brothers, George H. Tilden, Samuel J Tilden, Henrietta T. Blatchford, Caroline E. Whittlesey, and Susan T. Sabin, in equal shares. The value of the estate is not given in the petition, but Mrs. Paine inherited $300,000 from her uncle, Samuel J. Tilden, and the estate is estimated at $400,000.

A Search and a Suit.

Some time after Mrs. Paine's death a search was made for her will, but it was not found. Mrs. Henrietta T. Blatchford, her sister, then, acting for herself and her brothers and sisters, brought a suit by summons in the Supreme Court against Willis S. Paine to establish a will, and obtained from Justice Truax an order for the examination before a referee of Mr. Paine, in order that she might be able from the information obtained from him to frame a complaint.

Mrs. Blatchford alleged at that time that a will was in existence and was being withheld by Mr. Paine, who knew its provisions, and she declared that drafts of the will were in existence, showing that Mrs. Paine had disposed of the estate in precisely the manner which the will proves she had. Richard H. Clarke was appointed referee in the proceedings, and Lawyer Acer obtained from Justice Beach an order setting aside the order of Justice Truax for Mr. Paine's examination.

In thus setting the order aside Justice Beach said that the plaintiff, by her own affidavit, showed that she knew as much of the contents as Paine did. The plaintiff appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which reversed the ruling of Justice Beach, but gave the defendant leave to move to limit the scope of the examination.

The referee then issued a subpoena calling on Mr. Paine to appear for examination, and on Jan. 13 last Mr. Paine, to evade the service of the subpoena, left his residence in the Plaza Hotel and went to Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City. On Jan. 24 Mr. Paine came to this city, and while he was in this jurisdiction the subpoena was served on him. He refused to obey it, and claimed that the referee had lost jurisdiction of the original proceedings. A motion was at once made to Justice Cohen to set aside the subpoena, and the Justice, while holding with Mr. Paine, nevertheless ordred him to appear and be examined, holding also that personal service was not necessary. Mr. Paine did not appear, however, and continued to live in New Jersey.

Mr. Paine's Discovery.

Matters were in this shape when Mr. Paine discovered the will on Monday last. According to Lawyer Acer, Mr. Paine found the will among some papers belonging to the testatrix which he had not previously examined. Mr. Acer claims that it would be nonsense to suppose that Mr. Paine was purposely withholding the will, as under its provisions he fares better than if it were proved that his wife had died intestate.

At all events, the discovery of the will was simultaneous with the entry of an order of Justice Bischoff obtained for Mr. Paine, and citing Mrs. Blatchford to show cause why the order for the examination of the defendant should not be set aside. In this Mr. Paine made affidavit that he had told Mrs. Blatchford all he knew of the will. Mr. Acer said yesterday that Mr. Paine would have submitted to an examination if the plaintiff's counsel, Elihu Root, had consented to stipulate as to the form of the examination. He said Mr. Paine was fearful that after his deposition was taken a case might be made out to fit it.

The will discloses the remarkable fact that the three subscribing witnesses to the instrument are all legatees under the will. They are Susie T. Sabin, a sister, who gets one-fifth of the residuary estate and other bequests; H. Tilden Swan, a nephew, who gets $5,000, and Emily R. Tilden, a sister-in-law, who gets some of the decedent's jewelry and effects. Section 2,544 of the Code of Civil Procedure says on the subject:

> If any person shall be a subscribing witness to the execution of any will wherein any beneficial devise, legacy, interest, or appointment of any real or personal estate shall be made to such witness, and such will cannot be proved without the testimony of such witness, the said devise, legacy, interest, or appointment shall be void so far only as concerns such witness or any claiming under him.

Mr. Acer was surprised when this peculiar state of affairs was pointed out to him yesterday. He had not drawn the bill, he said, and had not noticed that all the witnesses were legatees. He declined to give an opinion on the validity of the legacies, and whether more litigation would be the outcome. In the Surrogate's office no similar instance could be recalled, and it was the general opinion that the bequests to witnesses may be void.

AMOS R. ENO'S WILL.

His Family Receives the Bulk of the Estate—Amherst College Gets $50,000—Other Beneficiaries.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 10.—The will of Amos R. Eno, which was executed in Simsbury, Conn., in February, 1894, and which leaves the bulk of the estate to his family, was witnessed by Charles E. Curtis, the Rev. Charles E. Stowe, Jeffrey O. Pheips, and Alexander Pattison of that place These witnesses have been summoned to be in New York to-morrow, when the will will be offered for probate. It disposes of $20,000,000 of property.

The public bequests include $50,000 to Amherst College. The Congregational Church in Simsbury, Conn., receives $7,000. This church has been the frequent beneficiary oif Mr. Eno's generosity in the past. The American Home Missionary Society, the American Sunday School Union, the Colored Orphan Asylum, the De Milt Dispensary, the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Females, the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, the New York Cancer Hospital, the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, the Training School for Nurses, East Twenty-sixth Street; the Institute for the Blind, and the New England Society, all city institutions, receive $5,000 apiece. Three thousand dollars is given to the New York Juvenile Asylum. The sum of $150,000 is left to the corporation of the Chamber of Commerce of New York for aid and assistance to such members as may be reduced to poverty, and for aid to their families, provided that a like sum is raised by the corporation.

The sum of $1,250,000 is given to Amos F. Eno, out and out; to Henry C. Eno, $1,000,000; William P. Eno, $1,000,000; Mrs. Mary Eno Pitchot, $1,000,000; Mrs. Antoinette Eno Ward, $1,000,000; Florence C. and Mary P. Eno, daughters of Henry C. Eno, $500,000 apiece. The brother of the deceased in Connecticut receives $80,000, and the two sisters $40,000 apiece.

The rest of the estate, after payment of these bequests and some important personal remembrances, will go to the children and grandchildren. Nothing that Mr. Eno advanced in past years in favor of Henry C. Eno was counted against him in making the distribution of the property. Mr. Eno leaves $25,000 for his monument in Simsbury, Conn., his native town.

NINE ELDERS WHO RESIGNED.

Session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Accepts the Resignations and Does Nothing More.

Most of the remaining members of the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church attended the regular session meeting last night. No other resignations were offered and the feeling seemed to be that the recent flurry in the affairs of the congregation has practically ended.

The resignations of eight of the nine elders who have resigned were accepted by the adoption of a resolution that the resignations of all of them who are in this country be entered on the minutes. No further action was taken in the matter. The resignation of John Inglis was not accepted because he is on his way home, being now at sea, returning from a visit abroad. The resignations entered are those of John Sloan, J. J. McCook, E. Francis Hyde, James R. Jesup, Henry L. Smith, Malcom Graham, H. B. Bond, and Alexander Maitland.

It is likely that only elders enough to bring the total number to twelve will be chosen. There is a feeling that sixteen, the former number, is too many, and that the unwieldy membership of the session has been one cause of the trouble in the past. The five new men have not been chosen, and members of the session said last night that there is no reason for haste in choosing them. It is likely that some of them will be chosen by the regular meeting two weeks hence. It may be two or three months before the number is completed. The session will select men carefully, giving due heed to suggestions sent in by members of the congregation, all of whom will be invited to express their preferences.

IN DEFENSE OF F. G. AGENS, JR.

Two Doctors and Two Women Give Testimony in His Behalf.

NEWARK, N. J., March 10.—The trial of Frederick G. Agens, Jr., on the charge of manslaughter in causing the death of Caldwell H. Abeel, was continued to-day. The morning session was taken up with medical testimony for the defense, to show that Abeel died, not as the result of the blow struck by Agens, but from acute Bright's disease. Dr. J. Henry Clark, Police Surgeon, and Dr. L. S. Hinckley, Superintendent of the County Insane Asylum, testified to that effect.

The defense called to the stand Mrs. Charles Hurd of this city. She said that Agens, herself, and Miss Emma L. Guenther of Philadelphia were seated at a table in Simonson's restaurant when Abeel and Perry entered. After a while the newcomers sent a waiter to ask what Agens would drink. He refused several times to drink, after which Abeel came over and sat down beside Miss Guenther. She finally saw Abeel raise his hand, and then she fainted. When she recovered, Abeel and Perry were at their own table and Abeel was drinking beer. There was no mark on his face so far as she saw.

Miss Guenther was the next witness. She said that Abeel, after he sat down beside her, offered her an insult, and when Agens asked him what he meant, Abeel made a threatening gesture and Agens struck him on the upper lip.

Agens, on the stand, admitted that he struck Abeel, and said he did so because he had insulted Miss Guenther.

BURGLARS USE REVOLVERS.

Masked Thieves, When Discovered, Force Their Way to Freedom.

PATERSON, N. J., March 10.—Aaron Sonneborn, a clothing merchant, reached home to-night after he and his family had been absent all day, to find burglars had entered. Mr. Sonneborn went to the second story and found two masked men at work.

He rushed toward them, but halted when they covered him with revolvers. They obliged him to remain still while they opened a window, from which they dropped twenty feet to the ground and escaped.

CHICAGO TEACHERS WIN.

Grammar and Primary Grade Salaries to be $1,000 a Year.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 10.—Grade teachers in the public schools have won their fight for higher salaries. The Board of Education, by a vote of 19 to 1, to-day resolved that the salary of every grammar and primary grade teacher shall be increased $75 for the year 1898 and $50 per year thereafter until a maximum salary of $1,000 shall be reached.

Within three years all grammar and primary grade teachers will be receiving $1,000 per annum, or from $100 to $150 a year more than the maximum obtainable up to last night. In the same three years the present differences in salary between the grammar and primary grade teachers will be wiped out by the common maximum of $1,000.

SHAYNE KNOCKS A MAN DOWN.

Forces Peter Gabel to Pay Him $200 in Chicago and Leaves the City.

CHICAGO March 10.—At about 10:30 to-night John T. Shayne, the furrier, and a brother of C. C. Shayne of New York caught sight of Peter Gabel, for whom he had been looking since Christmas Eve to make good a worthless check for $200. Gabel ran into the Leland Hotel to escape, but Shayne followed and knocked him down and held him by the wrists.

The commotion was like a riot, and the entrance of two bluecoats and a pair of detectives upon the scene did not lessen the excitement. Upon the appearance of the officers more explanations were necessary, after which a truce was declared until Gabel could get together the $200, which Mr. Shayne demanded. This he succeeded in doing, and an hour afterward Mr. Shayne boarded a train for home.

Italian Murder Case in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The trial of Pasquale Tuddo for the murder of John Contori resulted to-nght in an acquittal, but it looked during the day as though the case might go against Tuddo, when it was brought out that his mother and the wife of the victim made up some doggerel which they sang. It ran like this: "John will go to the sag (cemetery) when he has a jag, and we'll see the swag and go to Italy."

Mrs. Contori and Tuddo are said to be lovers. Mrs. Contori did not repress her joy when the jury acquitted Tuddo this evening.

Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Sold.

BUFFALO, March 10.—The New York Mutual Life Insurance Company to-day bought in under foreclosure proceedings the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Building for $360,000. The insurance company was a holder of first mortgage bonds on the building to the extent of $350,000. Interest and unpaid taxes augmented the indebtedness to $382,000. The building was erected at a total expense of $690,000.

Two Women Shot in Ohio.

TORONTO, Ohio, March 10.—At Empire, three miles south of here, last night, Rose Miller and her daughter, Winnie Addington, aged ten, were shot through a window in Mrs. Miller's home. Both may die. David McCoy, aged thirty, is charged with doing the shooting, and the police are after him. He was filted by Mrs. Miller.

Fifteen Locomotives for Egypt.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works yesterday booked an order for fifteen locomotives for the Egyptian State Railway. They are to be heavy mogul freight engines, and will be shipped early in May. An order was also received from the National Dock Railway of New York for a switching engine.

NORTH SIDE BOARD OF TRADE

Addresses on Municipal Topics Delivered at Its Annual Dinner.

MR. GUGGENHEIMER'S SPEECH

He Responds for "The City of New York"—G. L. Rives Talks on "Rapid Transit"—Some of the Guests Present.

The fourth annual dinner of the North Side Board of Trade was held last night in the Schnorer Clubhouse at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, with 150 members and guests at the table. President James L. Wells of the board officiated as toastmaster. He introduced as the first speaker Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, whose subject was "The City of New York." Mr. Guggenheimer said in part:

The charter of the City of New York is probably the world's most conspicuous example of a high and generous measure of municipal home rule. You, gentlemen, have insisted, and the Democratic Party in this city will, I believe, sustain your position, that there shall not be even the slightest abrogation of the privileges that have been conferred upon us by the charter. In the light of the decisions of the highest court of this State, we submit that a charter right, once bestowed, becomes inalienable, and that under the constitutional guarantee that the obligation of a contract shall not be impaired, there is no power in the Legislature of the State to take away with its left hand what it has given us with its right. We contend unanimously that, in all the affairs which naturally belong to municipal administration, we shall be governed, not by the will of the State of New York, but by the will of the citizens of the City of New York proclaimed in the Municipal Assembly by their duly elected representatives.

The November Election.

Gentlemen: In November last the people of this city won a signal victory at the polls. An administration was elected to safeguard the interests of the whole community, but especially of the workingmen and business men of New York City. To a large extent the fruits of that victory have been snatched from us by restrictions which hamper and impede us in our administration of city affairs. But our position in this respect is only a trifling disadvantage in comparison with the danger flowing from the insidious attempts which are now being made by enemies of popular government to abridge many of the privileges and immunities which were granted to us by the charter. I believe that I am expressing the sentiments of all those whom I am addressing in this room to-night when I assert that, as citizens of New York, we are absolutely as one man in our resistence to any infraction or impairment of the liberties conferred upon us by the charter.

Gentlemen, the North Side Board of Trade deserves the gratitude of this community, because it has been incorporated for the purpose of protecting the interests and advancing the welfare of the large and increasing population that lies north of the Harlem River. The Borough of the Bronx is a child in years, but in its stature it is a strong man. In a very few years, if you will allow me to assume the rôle of a prophet, it will become one of the most important districts in our city. An increase in population and manufacturing activities means an increase in the values of property, and the North Side Board of Trade challenges the gratitude of the inhabitants of this borough, because it seeks to secure from the Municipal Assembly such improvements as will make the Borough of the Bronx not only beautiful in its parks and residences, but strong and prosperous in those business and manufacturing industries which create and diffuse wealth.

Growth of the City.

And now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, let me pass for a few minutes from the consideration of your local affairs to the toast of "Greater New York." The name itself implies a contrast. Only the historian can give an adequately graphic description of the swift and splendid transformation scene that has been displayed on this island of Manhattan and on the neighboring shores. No fairy tale is as enthralling to the imagination as the story of the birth and growth of New York City. Only a few years ago, as measured by the century marks of history—for a hundred years are only a breathing space in the life of nations—a Dutch colony established itself on the southern edge of Manhattan and called the settlement New Amsterdam. Those sedate conservative old burghers, with the same obdurate energy with which their countrymen had walled out the tumbling waves of the northern sea, soon reproduced on the fringe of the American forests the life and industries of the sturdy Hollanders; they built their quaint old houses; they fenced off their building lots and gardens; they cleared the island as far east as Broadway and as far north as Wall Street. They had confidence in their future. But as they met together in the Winter evenings to smoke their clay pipes and discuss the prospects of their little town, could it ever have entered even into their wildest dreams that, before many years had rolled into the past their settlement would become a new city with a new name, and that on the Island of Manhattan there would be reared a magnificent, a strong, majestic, cosmopolitan and humane, the expression in stone and mortar, in art and engineering, in intellectual development and business activities, of the strenuous spirit that is the product, not of the Anglo-Saxon mind alone, but of all the nations of the earth that have found in America a refuge from tyranny and intolerance. Greater New York! Yes, it is only a relative term. It implies that our greatness to-day surpasses that of yesterday, and, in that sense, it is a term that will be eternally applicable to our city.

No Limit to Its Expansion Set.

The genius and outlook of New York are an ever widening circle Destiny has set no limits to our democratic civilization or to the expansion of the democratic city which is the pulse of the American continent and the index of American liberties.

Gentlemen, I have contrasted New York with New Amsterdam; let me compare it with the New York of 1897. Last year we were a house divided against itself, on account of the dissociation of the various municipalities which have now been made one by the charter. We were proud, however, to call ourselves New Yorkers. For us it has always been the one city in America, first in art and culture, in spite of the pretensions of any other city; and first against all the world in its driving business energies. With how much greater reason are we proud of New York to-day? The municipalities, which were geographically one, have become one politically, and we have now a city which is the glory of America, because it represents the American spirit of unwearied progress; which is the pride of the State of New York, because it justifies and will justify the wisdom of the Legislature in granting us the right of local self-government, and which is the boast of its citizens because it is the living product of the energy of its working men, and of the merchants whose brains have directed the course of its capital, and whose recognition of the rights of labor has strengthened the brawn and sinew of the men who toil.

Material Greatness Not Enough.

But, gentlemen, we are not worthy of this title, simply because of our material prosperity. Greatness does not consist in mere magnitude. The city is made for men and not men for the city. Humanity is vaster in its importance than minarets or pinnacles as lofty as a mountain range. Humanity transcends all things, because humanity can suffer. At the bar of public opinion, therefore, we shall not dare to speak of our city as "Greater New York," merely because its houses of business are the palaces of merchant princes. To deserve such a title, we must make it our first object to promote the interests and ameliorate the condition of all the men and women and children whose homes are in this city. That should be our aim. The greatness of our city will consist not merely in the magnificence of its material accomplishments, in its trade and commerce, in the increased values of its real estate, in its intellectual and artistic pre-eminence, or in its civic pride as the future capital of the world, but in its practical insistence upon the grand democratic theory that the first duty of government is to secure the well being of the governed and especially of those classes in the community who are actually wealth producers. Then, and not until then, shall we be great, in the highest and best sense of the word, until we have thrown open the gates of free and unlimited opportunity for all our citizens; and, while protecting the fruitage of intellect and industry, shall suppress, with a heavy, merciless hand every attempt to stifle competition or restrain a diffusion of trade and prosperity among all classes of our people.

President Haffen's Address.

The next speaker was Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx. In his address he said that the home rule guaranteed by the charter was largely a fiction, and commented on the fact that the affairs of the boroughs were now often administered by men who neither resided in them nor cared about them. His criticisms were general, and not specific, and at the outset he disclaimed any intention of criticising the administration. He hoped the defects complained of would be remedied in time.

"Public Improvements" was the toast assigned to Maurice F. Holahan. He was followed by George L. Rives, who spoke about "Rapid Transit." He urged the necessity of aggressive work on the part of the north side citizens to make the companies enjoying valuable franchises live up to the terms of their contracts, and pointed out that the future of that part of the city depended largely on the service given by the rapid transit companies.

"Educational Advantages of the North Side" was responded to by Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken of the University of New York.

"Our Neighbor on the North," was the subject discussed by E. K. Martin, and "The North Side Bar," the address of the last speaker, was given by Henry A. Gumbleton.

The guests included Alderman Frank Gass, the Rev. T. J. Campbell, S. J.; the Rev. P. Pandy of St. Jerome's Church, E. S. Oliver, John De Hart, Albert E. Davis, William R. Deal, James F. McCartney, Commissioner of Street Cleaning; Ashbel P. Fitch, L. W. Redington, Samuel McMillan, D. C. Murray, Henry Geiger, and A. T. Hottenroth.

SUPREME COURT ATTACKED.

Gov. Leedy of Kansas Condemns Its Decision in the Nebraska Maximum Rate Case.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 10.—The Populist administration of the State of Kansas today gave out a public address severely criticising the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Nebraska maximum freight rate case. The address is significant, in view of the fact that Gov. Leedy has taken steps preliminary to the calling of the State Legislature in special session for the purpose of enacting a maximum freight rate law. While the address is given out over the signature of the Governor, it has been approved by Chief Justice Doster of the State Supreme Court and other prominent Populists.

The Governor begins his address with the statement that for a year the press dispatches have said that the opinion in the Nebraska case would be adverse to the State, and he insinuates that these forecasts were put out in advance by persons connected with the court, in order to feel the public pulse. Then he says:

"The opinion has been handed down, and the dispatches say that it is a clean victory for the railroads. On the contrary, it is an unclean victory in every aspect of the case, showing that no matter how carefully the robes of justice are folded about the personnel of the Supreme Court, these robes can no longer conceal the cloven hoof of official malfeasance and usurpation."

The Governor declares that the Constitution of Nebraska gives the Legislature power to establish maximum charges for transportation, and that the Supreme Court has tried to abrogate it. He challenges Justice Harlan's declaration that a corporation is a person under the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which he quotes, adding: "How can this apply to corporations? Corporations are not born; they are created—made by law. They cannot be naturalized; they can take no oath of allegiance; only human beings born elsewhere can do that.

"Who are the persons who shall not, according to the fourteenth amendment, be deprived of life, liberty or property, nor be denied equal legal protection? Everybody outside the asylum and off the Federal judicial bench knows them to be—and to only be—natural persons. They are those who, besides the capacity to hold property and enjoy legal protection, also have life and can enjoy legal protection—also have life and can enjoy liberty—and that means human beings.

"Nobody but a slave or a knave will yield assent to the hideous distortion of meaning which Judge Harlan gives to the word 'person' as used in the fourteenth amendment, and upon which he bottoms his infamous decision, and which shows to what depths of iniquity the Supreme Court of the United States has descended."

In conclusion, Gov. Leedy says that the maximum rate idea will be presented to the Kansas Legislature in such shape that, to declare against it, the Court must reverse its decision in the Nebraska case, and he says that "if the Court still pursues the corrupt and rotten practice that it has heretofore, by changing its decisions to suit the shifting interests of the railroad corporations," the remedy will be with the people in their dealings with the courts or in building railroads of their own.

WIRE NAIL MAKERS COMBINE.

A Combination of Some of the Larger Concerns to be Formed with $24,000,000 Capital.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The plan of the larger wire nail companies in the country to form a trust has been abandoned, and, instead of a great combination, several of the concerns which were the leaders in the movement to form a trust have decided to form a combination of their own and to leave the others on the outside. The companies which are to form the new combination are:

The Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, which controls several plants, one in St. Louis, two in Joliet, Ill.; one in Cleveland, one in Beaver Falls, Penn.; one in Pittsburg, and one in Allentown, Penn. I. L. Elwood of De Kalb, Ill., who controls the Elwood Wire and Nail Company and the I. L. Elwood Manufacturing Company, both of De Kalb; the American Wire Nail Company of Anderson, Ind.; the Salem Wire Nail Company, which controls one plant at Salem, Ohio, and one at Findlay, Ohio; the H. P. Nail Company of Cleveland, and the American Wire Company of Cleveland.

The failure of the plan to form a trust which should include all the large concerns of the country was due to the fact that several of the companies which were to have become members could not show a volume of business sufficient to justify the promoters in paying the price demanded. Some of them were not making money in quantities sufficiently large to make them desirable members of the combination, and after the expert accountants had gone over their books and reported to the promoters it was finally decided that the above-named companies would form a combination of their own.

The capital stock of the combination will be $24,000,000, of which $12,000,000 will be preferred and $12,000,000 common stock. The head offices of the combination, which has as yet not been given a name, will be in this city, and it is expected that all the companies which are to become members will be operating under one head by the 2d of April, which is the date set for the launching of the enterprise. It has not as yet been decided where the new company will be incorporated, but it probably will be in Illinois. No officers have been selected, and will not be for some days. One of the chief men in the enterprise said to-night that, so far nothing had been done except to agree to form a combination on the lines given above.

The estimated valuation of the plants made by experts in the employ of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York is $9,527,970. This amount has, however, been placed at $8,000,000 in estimating the assets, and the balance of the capital stock, $4,000,000, will be in cash working capital. The Illinois Steel Company of this city is a party to the agreement, although not an actual part of it. The wire mills have agreed to take the entire output of its rod mills, estimated at 190,000 tons annually.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—E. Thurnane, Paris; N. Dugald Stuart, London.

BUCKINGHAM.—George Warre, London; Mayor A. C. Houghton, North Adams.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft, Rhode Island; Prof. Goldwin Smith, Toronto.

HOFFMAN.—E. Martin White, Her Majesty's steamship Renown, Bermuda; Col. W. F. Cody, Wyoming.

IMPERIAL.—Col. Thomas R. Marshall, Richmond, Va.

MURRAY HILL.—The Rev. Dwight L. Moody, Northfield; C. W. May, London.

WALDORF.—Ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; Baron Meyer, London.

Mount Vernon
PURE RYE

Owing to its fine, full, mellow flavor, this whiskey commands the highest price in barrels (to wholesale dealers) of any brand now on the market, and is the basis of most of the bottled blended whiskies now so extensively advertised.

Bottled at the Distillery with an absolute Guaranty of Purity and Original Condition.

The consumer buying this—the only distillery bottling of MOUNT VERNON (in SQUARE Bottles, each bearing the Numbered Guaranty Label)—secures the highest grade of Pure Rye Whiskey in its natural condition, *entirely free from adulteration with cheap spirits and flavorings.*

FOR MEDICINAL USE

it has the endorsement of the most prominent physicians throughout the United States.

For Sale by All Reliable Dealers.

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., New York, Sole Agents for the United States.

AN OLD OFFENDER CAUGHT.

"The Rev." James Jamieson Arrested for Swindling Wall Street Brokers.

Detective Sergts. McCauley and Kelly yesterday arrested a well-known swindler, who this time gave his name as the Rev. James Jamieson, 64 years old, and said he was working in the missionary field. He was caught in Wall Street visiting brokers' offices. It was found that he had obtained $5 each from Beverly Chew, 37 Wall Street; Stanley W. Dexter, 71 Wall Street, and Hatch & Foote, and $10 from H. H. Cammann of 51 Liberty Street.

His stock in trade was a forged letter signed by Bishop Doane of Albany. The letter set forth that the Rev. Mr. Jamieson was the manager of the missionary field at Norwood, St. Lawrence County, and authorized him to solicit subscriptions to help defray the expenses of rebuilding St. Andrew's Church in that village. In the letter the earnest hope was expressed that churchmen of means would cheerfully further the efforts being made by the bearer.

Before being locked up at Police Headquarters Jamieson admitted his guilt to Capt. McClusky. His picture is in the Rogues' Gallery as a hotel beat and all-around swindler. He was arrested once for stealing a diamond ring and a watch from a guest at the Hotel Netherland. He was tried, but in some way escaped punishment. He was afterward arrested on the same charge in Brooklyn and served a term on the Island. He is variously known as Jones, Scott, and Ferguson. He has, according to the police, been playing the missionary game for years. He will be arraigned in the Centre Street Court this morning.

MAN AND WIFE DIE TOGETHER.

Mr. and Mrs. Driscoll Take Morphine at Nashville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 10.—Mrs. John L. Driscoll was found dead in her room at the Chamber of Commerce Building this afternoon, while her husband, in a dying condition, was seated in a chair near her.

The discovery was made by a physician, who received a note from Driscoll asking him to call at his room, stating that his wife was dead and that he would be dead when found. Morphine had been taken, probably on account of ill health. Driscoll was a shorthand teacher.

A BISHOP'S SON ELOPES.

Ran Away with a Policeman's Daughter at Middletown, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 10.—Police Officer John Inglis of this place is authority for the statement that Miss Effie Inglis, his eighteen-year-old daughter has eloped with R. H. Newton of Richmond, Va., a son of the late Bishop Newton of Virginia, and that the couple were married in Springfield, Mass., by the Rev. A. E. Fitch.

Mr. Inglis says his daughter left home Monday afternoon, and took the 1:27 train for Hartford, where she was joined by Newton. Young Newton last year was a student at Bishop Williams's Berkeley School, and it is stated that he severed his connection with that institution by request.

MEXICANS ASK INDEMNITY.

Attempt to Enforce Their Claim on Clipperton Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The Call to-day says the Mexican Government will attempt to compel the Oceanic Phosphate Company to pay an indemnity of $1,500,000 for unlawfully shipping guano from Clipperton Island in the Pacific Ocean. Although the Mexican Government claims the ownership of this island, the phosphate company is convinced that it has as much right to the island as the Mexicans.

The company took possession of the island in 1885, and since that time has been steadily shipping guano to San Francisco and to Honolulu, receiving from $10 to $20 a ton for it.

UNDERTAKER BADLY HURT.

His Horse Ran Away, and He Was Thrown to the Pavement.

Thomas J. Daly, an undertaker of 3 and 5 First Street, Manhattan Borough, was severely injured yesterday afternoon by being thrown from a wagon in Meeker Avenue, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn. Daly was on his way to Calvary Cemetery with a pine box which was intended for a casket. At Meeker Avenue and North Henry Street he was run into by a coach which came from the opposite direction.

The force of the collision caused Daly's wagon to tilt, which frightened the horse, and it ran away. The animal dashed along Meeker Avenue, and just grazed a trolley car of the Bushwick Avenue line. The horse, trying to clear the car, upset the wagon, and Daly and his box landed on the pavement. He struck on his head, and was rendered unconscious. Daly was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, and afterward home. He was seriously injured. The horse was stopped further on, after smashing the wagon.

J. P. SUFFIELD ARRESTED.

Accused of Obtaining Money on a Forged Draft for $50.

John P. Suffield, fifty years old, of 286 West Nineteenth Street, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station yesterday charged with grand larceny. He was arrested at Bensonhurst by Detectives Wund and Bernard, in the employ of the Seigel-Cooper Company. Suffield, it is alleged, went to the store about six weeks ago and bought goods worth $2. In payment he presented a draft for $50, drawn on the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at Washington, dated Jan. 26, and purporting to have been signed by Congressman William Sulzer. He received the balance in cash. The draft was returned from Washington stamped as a forgery. Detectives had been looking for Suffield until yesterday.

Detective Wund said that some time ago Suffield went into a Sixth Avenue furniture store and bought a $15 rug. He presented a draft for $50, bearing the forged signature of Congressman Amos J. Cummings. The draft was cashed and the rug was expressed to Congressman Cummings, who paid the charges. Suffield will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court to-day.

Woonsocket Cars to Shun Wheels.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 10.—Hereafter on the Woonsocket street railway no car is to be propelled within 100 feet of any bicycle preceding it in any part of the highway, and cars must be stopped until bicycles moving in the opposite direction have passed. The reason for this is a verdict against the company in the Supreme Court by which a man was awarded $8,688 for injuries received by being struck by a car while he was riding a bicycle

BOSTON FUGITIVE CAUGHT.

W. H. Orme Arrested on a Steamer for Embezzlement—He Was Engaged to Many Girls.

BOSTON, March 10.—William H. Orme, a Chelsea insurance collector, was taken off the steamer Cambroman at the instance of Stephen A. Roberts, a private detective of East Boston, and arraigned this morning upon several complaints and held in $1,100 bonds for appearance on Saturday to answer to a charge of embezzlement from Miss Minnie M. Gardiner of East Boston.

The defendant lived with his wife and family in Chelsea up to a month ago, when he sailed hurriedly for England, where he was born. He went on a cattle steamer Feb. 9, and returned on the Cambroman as assistant steward. Some women, it is alleged, were looking for him for various reasons before he sailed, and Detective Roberts had been waiting for his return to this country to bring him to account. Orme has demonstrated that he is a man of great persuasive eloquence, as investigation has shown that there were six unmarried women to whom he was paying attention, and to all of whom he was engaged to be married.

Orme was an organizer for the Sons of Temperance of Massachusetts, and he obtained a charter for a lodge in Chelsea, numbering nearly all of his fiancées in the list of charter members, although no one of the girls knew of the relations of any of the others. Orme gave each young woman his proper address in Chelsea, and when he was ill last September at least two of them called to see him, saw his wife and children, and went away without guessing that he was a married man. Mr. Orme was an active church member, being a teacher in the Sunday school of an East Boston Methodist church and an attendant and frequent speaker at the weekly meetings of a Baptist society in Chelsea.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adams & McMurray, Hawkinsville, Ga.; J. W. Adams, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Allman, K. E. & S. E., York, Penn.; Miss Allman, millinery and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Burka Brothers, Union Springs, Ala.; M. Burka, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Pitnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. W. Morton, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Quinlan, trimmings; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Crumley, J. L., Bristol, Tenn., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Dencker, J., Zanesville, Ohio, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Dague Brothers & Co., Akron, Ohio; W. J. Dague, notions and carpets; Grand Hotel.

Drake, M. C., Kingston, N. Y.; W. Dugan, dress goods; Hotel Metropole.

Dunstag, M., Houston, Texas, crockery; St. Denis Hotel.

Delaplain Dry Goods Company, Wheeling, West Va.; H. Quarrier, dress goods and woolens; 95 Franklin Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Grant & Holmes, Ellenville, Ohio; W. N. Grant, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, silks, velvets, dress goods, trimmings, cloaks, linings, and wash goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. O. Dyatt, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Everett House.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hartwell-Richards Company, The, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Chapman, furnishing goods; 236 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves and laces; 52 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; D. Horne, cloaks, suits, and clothing; 45 Lispenard Street.

Hartmeyer, G., Circleville, Ohio, carpets, clothing, and dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. F. Garrity, ruchings; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Jiedel, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; I. Jiedel, clothing; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Jones, L. M., & Co., Richmond, Ind.; G. H. Nolte, carpets and upholstery goods; D. W. Kemper, curtains; Hotel Albert.

Kenny, W. A., St. Albans, Vt., dry goods; New York Hotel.

Klee, J., Sons & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. J. Klee, overalls; Stuart House.

Long, Jonas, Sons,

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Nanon—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Recital—2:30.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
DALY'S—Lilli Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—In Gay New York—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Oliver Twist—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Die Goldne Eva—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11:00 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Lecture—3:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

MR. SHERMAN SHOULD RETIRE.

President McKINLEY is not an emotional man, fortunately, but he must have been deeply touched by the confidence in his wisdom and judgment which Congress and the country have so conspicuously exhibited during the past three weeks. The peace-loving people of the United States trust him because he is one of themselves, a man reared in simple surroundings to the plain life of a hard-working American citizen. Napoleonic ambitions and dreams of "glory" do not easily find lodgment in the mind of such a man. The country feels perfectly well assured that this sober-minded and sensible citizen of Ohio who sits in the President's chair is not going to war for the sake of war, and that he will exhaust all the resources of peace and amity in the endeavor to avert the evil of war. The assurance that President McKINLEY will do nothing that the sober judgment of the country will not approve is the basis of the popular trust in him.

There is one feature of the President's policy, however, which the people neither understand nor approve. We allude to his retention of Mr. JOHN SHERMAN in the high office of Secretary of State. Of that we have seen much criticism, but no defense, no dissent from the opinion that a man whose memory is gone and whose mind is breaking up ought not to be kept in an office that now if ever should be filled by a strong man in the fullness of his powers.

The President is not just to himself. The people have a right to criticise him for that, since it is in his own interest. He has urgent need of a Minister experienced in foreign affairs, whose knowledge and ability and ripe judgment would aid and re-enforce him in these times of emergency. If our relations with Spain are in a state sufficiently grave to warrant Congress in putting fifty millions in the hands of the President for National defense, there is justifying reason for his employing in the country's service and his own the full force of eminent advisers which the law authorizes him to appoint.

It is inconceivable that any President would allow the office of Secretary of State to remain vacant for eight months. In case of death or resignation the name of a successor would be sent to the Senate without delay. But the present situation is far more than a vacancy. A vacancy can't talk or forget or misremember or humiliate our Nation and offend others by weird and irresponsible observations. For the continuance of the unseemly condition created by Mr. SHERMAN'S presence in the Cabinet we can imagine no reason except the President's excessive kindness of heart. He shrinks from the very unpleasant duty of asking Mr. SHERMAN to resign. But it is a duty, even if it is disagreeable, and it is a pressing duty. If the proper administration of the affairs of the Department of State were not paramount to a merciful regard for Mr. SHERMAN'S feelings, the President would have an excuse for letting the Secretary stay, and we should have none for publicly urging his retirement.

The Republican Party is not so poor in statesmen who measure up to the requirements of this office that the President is forced to retain Mr. SHERMAN because he can do no better. Men of capacity and long experience in public life are within his call. The fiction that Mr. SHERMAN, with his fading mental powers and loosening grasp, is an adviser of the President and the head of a great executive department ought not to be kept up any longer. He is nothing in the Administration, a name, a shadow that wears a title. There should be a living mind in the office, a man to sit at the right hand of the President at the Cabinet table and help him with his great burdens and high duties.

EUROPE FOR PEACE.

The brazen inventions by which the war cry newspapers attempt to show that most of the European powers are prepared to give us aid and comfort in a war with Spain must offend even the rudimentary minds of the degraded beings who constitute the bulk of their readers. We should suppose the bookmakers and the burglars and the policy-slip writers and the divekeepers and the other classes in the community who like their newspapers yellow and screeching would have sense enough to know that no European country wants Spain and the United States to go to war.

War would impose upon all those nations friendly to both belligerents the obligation of neutrality, which is a great burden and a great nuisance. The duty must be performed, or explanations will be demanded and damages accrue, and the unceasing vigilance is wearying and expensive.

Commerce is interrupted and the busy and profitable trade of the seas is thrown into confusion. With commerce destroyers roving on the deep, with armed cruisers plunging about in quest of contraband, and with now and then a Virginius case of false registration papers and an unauthorized flag, the business of the merchantman is conducted under harassing conditions. Blockades are established and trade dwindles or is carried on at a serious risk. The whole neutral world of commercial nations suffers because of the hostilities.

England is pre-eminently a trading nation. Germany's manufacturers are pushing for recognition and custom in every market. Both these great nations want peace. France, the world's great producer of luxuries, knows well that the retrenchments of war would fall first and heaviest on her great export trade in silks, wines, finery, and elegant knick-knacks. Even the little countries have interests, very important for them, that war would put in jeopardy.

The friendship of the people of Europe we enjoy. We should hope and expect to have the sympathy of most of their Governments if we should become involved in a difficulty with Spain, for we should be able to show good cause of quarrel before we engaged in one. But it is preposterous to represent any European power as "egging on" the United States at this juncture by offers of assistance.

Offers of mediation we may reasonably expect from every important Government in Europe if things come to a serious pass. Good offices will be tendered on every hand, and a great deal of good advice will be forwarded to Madrid by Spain's larger and wiser neighbors. Europe will employ every honorable and proper means to avert war and would see with deep regret and genuine concern for its own interests the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Spain.

THE NEBRASKA RAILWAY DECISION.

Eminent railway officers and lawyers intimately acquainted with railway affairs unite in regarding the decision of the Supreme Court in the Nebraska case as of very great value to the owners of railway property, and this it undoubtedly is. In substance it declares that State Legislatures cannot fix the rates to be charged for transportation within State limits arbitrarily, and that such action is subject to review by the Federal courts in order to ascertain and decide whether the rates so fixed are really reasonable, or whether on the contrary they deprive the railway owners of property without due process of law. This is an explicit declaration of the power and duty of the Federal courts to pass upon all rates fixed by State Legislatures, and to determine, in their discretion and guided by such principles as they may adopt, whether such rates afford a fair return for services rendered. Although it is not so stated directly in the decision it is completely implied that the Federal courts can take like action with reference to rates on inter-State traffic, when they shall have been fixed by statute, and that they may so be fixed.

Now, whatever may be the immediate or permanent advantage to railway owners from this avowal of the authority and purpose of the Federal courts to check confiscation by act of State Legislatures, the doctrine proclaimed by the Supreme Court may have consequences of very great importance, the full scope of which it is not easy now to comprehend. That doctrine leads logically to the conception of the Federal courts, and especially the Supreme Court, as the tribunal of final resort, sitting in the capacity of a Railway Commission in permanence and passing upon subjects of the greatest technical difficulty and complexity. The general question which the court has announced its duty to decide is: "What are the considerations to which weight must be given when we seek to ascertain the compensation which a railroad company is entitled to receive?" Justice HARLAN fully appreciates the situation, as is shown by the remark: "Undoubtedly that question could be more easily determined by a commission composed of persons whose special skill, observation, and experience qualify them to so handle great problems of transportation as to do justice to the public as well as to those whose money has been used to construct and maintain highways for the convenience and benefit of the people." Nevertheless, the "Court cannot shrink from the duty" of determining, on the one hand, what "is a fair return upon the value of that which" a railway company "employs for the public convenience," and on the other hand, that "no more is exacted from" the public "for the use of a public highway than the services rendered are reasonably worth."

These are very knotty questions, and they are not made to appear less so by the manner in which the Supreme Court says that they must be determined. "We hold," says the decision, "that the basis of all calculations as to reasonableness of rates to be charged by a corporation maintaining a highway under legislative sanction must be the fair value of the property being used by it for the convenience of the public. And in order to ascertain that value the original cost of construction, the amount expended in improvements, the amount and market value of its bonds and stock, the present as compared with the original cost of construction, the probable earning capacity of the property under any rates prescribed by statute, and the sum required to meet operating expenses are all matters for consideration, and to be given such weight as may be just and right in the particular case."

To realize what such an inquiry implies we have only to imagine for a moment any great railway corporation required to submit to a court an accurate statement of the actual cost of its construction and improvements and a trustworthy calculation of "the present as compared with the original cost of construction." That would be a task that would puzzle the most accomplished and experienced experts. When it shall have been made, it would apparently, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, be the basis of the determination of a "fair return upon the value" of the property. Is the "value" to be measured by the amount actually expended in creating the property, or by what it would cost to replace the property, or upon the earning capacity of the property? And what weight is to be given in the case of any company to its relations, friendly or otherwise, to other companies capable of aiding it or competing with it? These are but examples of the puzzles to which the Supreme Court may be called upon to give reasonable and just solutions. And they suggest—with all respect to the court—that, since this is the actual law, it would be extremely wise to change the law and to provide an agency for such functions better fitted to discharge them.

"ENTANGLING ALLIANCES."

There are very few Americans who will not feel a thrill of gratitude and brotherhood in reading the report of yesterday's proceedings of the British House of Commons. The intrinsic significance of the question which was to be made by Mr. DUNCOMBE, and was withdrawn for reasons unrelated to its merits, was heightened by the position of Mr. DUNCOMBE. He is a Conservative and a supporter of the Salisbury Government. Of course this fact does not make his the Ministerial position, but it does show that it is possible for a thorough-going Tory to take such a position, and it seems from Mr. DUNCOMBE'S own account of the matter that many of his fellow-Tories share his views. We can well understand that the Government found awkward the form of a question which bluntly inquired whether it "would consider the advisableness of placing the British fleet at the disposal of the United States in the event of complications between the United States and any foreign power." A favorable response to this question would be going much beyond what any prudent Government would volunteer, or what any powerful and self-respecting Government would ask. The only foreign power with which we are in danger of complication is a power with something less than a quarter of our population, and possibly with a tithe of our resources. No matter what the disposition of Great Britain might be, we could not decently trouble her for any active assistance in such a war. But if the British Government should find it to its interest to prevent any other foreign power from joining in a war against the United States and should intimate that it would prevent such action, the intimation would be most gratefully received by us. Probably Mr. DUNCOMBE'S motion was not intended to have a greater scope than this.

We have already shown that British interests in Cuba are the same as ours in kind, and only less in degree. She must sympathize with our efforts to have Cuba converted from the horrible condition to which it has been reduced under Spanish rule, and under the futile efforts of Spain to restore that rule, to a peaceable and prosperous community, capable of buying and selling with foreign nations. And happily we are able to compensate Great Britain for the valuable moral support which it seems that she would be willing, and which we know that she would be able, to bring us. If it is her battle that we are fighting in Cuba, it is our battle that she is fighting in the Far East. There our interests are the same as hers in kind, and less only in degree. We ought to have paid her in advance, and she might well have resented our not paying her in advance, by expressing sympathy with her effort to prevent the partition of China among European nations of which each would have administered its own share in its own exclusive interest. Whether our interest in the matter, in sight of our present or prospective Chinese trade, would have justified us in coming to her assistance more actively than with our moral support may be questionable. But it is not questionable that we should have taken her part to that extent. That is undoubtedly what we would have done if our Department of State had not been in commission, if there had been a statesman at the head of it who knew what our interests were in the Far East and how they were endangered. The culpable indifference that has been shown at Washington to those interests emphasizes the demand that Mr. SHERMAN shall be withdrawn from a place which his presence prevents from being filled.

It is as natural that Great Britain should be with us in the Cuban business as it is that we should be with her in the Chinese business. In the pursuit by the two nations in common of the objects which they have in common there is no taint of the "entangling alliances" against which WASHINGTON warned us. There is simply the exercise of good sense. The two countries have more than these two interests in common. They have very many, and they are likely to have more. They have this great thing in common, that they are the two most modern nations of the world, the two in which, to adopt Mr. HERBERT SPENCER'S account of progress, the evolution from "the state of militarism" to "the state of industrialism" has been most complete. France ought to be in the same category. But we have lately had very depressing evidence that France has by no means thrown off the trammels of the "state of militarism." And, moreover, France, by the unhappy necessity of her position, is under a mortgage to one of the two powers in the government of which militarism is most rampant, and industrialism has least to say. The Franco-Russian alliance is as unnatural as an Anglo-American alliance is natural. So long and so far as British and American interests are the same, it can do neither nation harm, it must do both nations good, to pursue them in common. And certainly the interests of the two countries are the same in the two burning questions of the present.

THE SPOILSMEN QUIT.

When we remarked the other day on some symptoms of weariness on the part of the spoilsmen in Congress we hardly expected that the most aggressive of their movements would be so soon abandoned. Senator PRITCHARD'S committee, which unquestionably set out to secure a very radical restriction of the merit system as it has grown up by the exercise of the President's clear authority, has thrown up the job and submitted a report containing a few purely academic suggestions, but admitting that it is the business of the Executive and not of Congress to deal with the whole matter.

It is permitted, without too obvious contempt of the Senate, to remark that this is a fact which the committee would have done well to perceive and act upon at the start instead of at the end of its "inquiry." And it is admissible to infer that a hint has been given to this effect from the White House. Among the most grotesque features of Senator PRITCHARD'S committee work was the request to the heads of departments for their opinions as to how the President should perform his duty in making and modifying rules. One after another these subordinates of the President sent to the Senate replies that were saved from being impertinent only by the delightful ignorance of the authors as to their proper behavior to their superior. Secretary LONG alone, we believe, had the sense to say that he had no suggestions to make. It is quite probable that when the President perceived the ridiculousness of the situation he quietly took steps to check the further meddling of the committee. At any rate the committee has discharged itself from further consideration of the matter.

Meanwhile the President will doubtless be urged again to do on his own motion what the spoilsmen were eager to get Congress to require. He has, however, in all matters connected with the merit system, shown so much good sense and good faith that his action may be awaited without apprehension.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When a widow of sixty-seven—years, of course, not husbands—risks an inheritance of $1,000,000 in order to contract new matrimonial bonds, there can be no excuse for believing that this generation is too practical to be ruled by sentiment and emotion. Such a demonstration of disinterestedness is reported from Greensburg, Penn., in the very heart of the coal and iron district, and if the very mature women of that grimy region put affection at a higher value than a big woganload of gold pieces, it is easy to imagine the fervor with which the maidens in localities where nature is kinder would prefer love in a cottage to palaces and titles. But if the Greensburg widow proves this, what deduction is to be drawn from the fact that her late husband attempted to condemn her to lifelong solitude? He must have been a selfish old fellow to make a will under which his relict was forced to choose between wealth and companionship. It is to be hoped that the law will step in, break the wicked testament, and allow the widow to be both rich and happy.

—There may possibly be more of good intention than of wisdom in the efforts now making by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade to secure the passage of a bill singling out for special punishment the form of dishonesty which finds expression in the advertising of one thing and the selling of another of less value. That this sort of fraud exists, and that it differs from highway robbery only in the smaller amount of physical courage demanded of its practitioners, are facts well known to all, and nobody with a right to live out of jail would think of opposing any necessary steps toward suppressing the nefarious business and bringing to justice those who engage in it. Unless we are much mistaken, however, these ends can all be accomplished under existing laws, and there is no need of cumbering the already over-laden statute book with a new one, which, if passed, would only assert that theft is crime and the violation of contracts illegal. The cynical old maxim, "caveat emptor," covers only transactions in which the buyer asks and gets no guarantee, expressed or implied, from the seller, and certainly an explicit warranty covers all sales made on the result of advertising specified and described articles of merchandise. Every purchaser who is defrauded in this way can get redress if he is willing to take the trouble to apply for it, and a new law could do no more than simplify his course of action. It is doubtful if even this would be effected. As for the protection of honest merchants from dishonest competition, that, too, is provided by the present laws if the honest merchants will do, for the sake of getting it, exactly the sort of detective work that the proposed measure will require.

—Thanks to a convenient break in the cable, the Spanish officials are able to announce that the Philippine revolt has not broken out anew. This declaration will serve its purpose until some vessel makes its way from Manila to a China port, and then we shall hear again of massacre and devastation, the accustomed and inevitable news from those beautiful and most unhappy islands. Revolt is the normal condition of Spanish colonies, for they are ruled in a way that not only invites but commands it. For the natives of any country controlled by Spain, and for such of her own citizens as take up a permanent residence in one of her outlying territories, submission to the constituted authorities means acquiescence in deprivation first of property and then of life. The only alternative is armed resistance, and one after another her colonies have made it effective. The strongest naturally won freedom first, but the process went steadily on, until now, of half a world, she has only two little islands in the West Indies and in the East Indies this Philippine archipelago. The progress of events has already reached Cuba, and is in sight of the other remnant. An amazing feature of the situation as it now exists is the pretended horror of Spain at the suggestion of giving up any part of her possessions and the pretended determination of her people to stake their own existence and that of their nation on the maintenance of the kingdom's territorial integrity. Surely they have had experience enough in the loss of land to be accustomed to it by this time. Spain has been growing smaller for centuries, and the two more insignificant diminutions to which she is fated ought not to be unbearable after the philosophic endurance of so many greater amputations.

PERSONAL.

—FREDERICK TENNYSON, the brother of the Laureate, gets but short obituaries in the London papers, though he seems to have been a man of interesting as well as high character, and was doomed to obscurity only because he carried to almost morbid excess that dislike for publicity of the commoner sort which was so marked a trait in ALFRED TENNYSON. The brothers saw little of each other in recent years, and on the next to the last occasion when they met—it was at FREDERICK TENNYSON'S home, near St. Heliers, in 1887—the visitor lectured his host with fraternal frankness on the folly of his dalliance with the mysteries of Spiritualism. To make up for this, however, Lord TENNYSON told his brother that some of the latter's verses were "organ tones echoing among the mountains." For this lesser TENNYSON, too, was a poet. Some of the verses in that famous "Poems by Two Brothers" are said to be his, and he published in 1854 a collection of poems called "Days and Hours," which was favorably reviewed by CHARLES KINGSLEY. This was followed by "The Isles of Greece" and "Daphne," his last work being "Poems of the Day and Year," published in 1895. Mr. TENNYSON was of an old Lincolnshire family, and claimed to be one of the co-heirs of the ancient Earls of SCARSDALE. He inherited from his grandfather a large estate at Great Grimsby. He was devoted to music, and when at the age of thirty he was able to gratify his taste, he hired a villa near Florence in which, according to a family legend, he sat in the large hall in the midst of forty fiddlers. He bore enough resemblance in face and dress to the Laureate to make many a passer-by look hard at him as he walked in the neighborhood of the house in Holland-villas-road, where he has just died. Of the eight Tennyson brothers he ranked as the eldest, the real first-born, GEORGE, having died in earliest infancy.

—DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY is endeavoring to secure from English and American men of letters an expression of sympathy for ZOLA and detestation of the injustice to which he has been subjected. With this purpose in view, Mr. MURRAY has drawn up an appeal to the world at large, and is sending it for signature to the prominent writers of both countries. Those who affix their names will say: "We express our affection for France and our hope for her prosperity in all directions of peaceful enterprise. But we beg our brothers in arms, men of letters and journalists of France, to reconsider the verdict which has been passed upon a man of genius, who has justified his conscience in our eyes. We have watched the case now closed with a painful and anxious interest. The verdict of the civilized world beyond the borders of their own country is opposed to the verdict returned by the jury. We implore France to vindicate herself. We beseech her not to blot the last years of the century by the execution of a vindictive sentence upon a man of genius, a man of honor, and a patriot, who has, in our view, been moved solely by a compulsory sense of duty. We know that no nation is capable of a loftier sense of chivalry than France. We know that no nation is more sensitive to the point of honor. We make our appeal in all affection and in all respect. France in a moment of splendid enthusiasm can afford to defy the opinion of the world. But is this such a moment?" Signatures to this appeal should be addressed without delay to Mr. MURRAY, at Pensarn, North Wales.

CURRENT NOTES.

Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds has presented to Burlington, Vt., a valuable lot of land in that city as a site for a projected high school building.

* * *

The Springfield Republican opines that, while the town elections in Maine and New Hampshire show heavy Democratic gains, the cotton mill wage reductions had more to do with it than Cuba.

* * *

A Maryland man who killed a pet rat terrier was fined $1 by the police court, appealed, lost, and was compelled to pay the original fine and the costs, which were taxed at $50. He hates dogs.

* * *

The Wisconsin historical celebration in Madison in June is to include a commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of the first Governor and other executive officers of the State.

* * *

The Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle denies, as it says, on unquestionable authority that Commodore George C. Remey, at present commandant of the United States navy yard at that port, is now, or ever has been, an applicant for the position of Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Navy Department.

* * *

"Man's greatest distinction is his hospitality" was an incidental remark by the Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., in King's Chapel, Boston, Wednesday noon, religion being "simply the highest form of hospitality."

* * *

It is said that the police authorities of New Haven have intimated to the Yale students that if any of them are arrested hereafter they will be required to give their correct names, instead of fictitious ones, when arraigned. This would break up a time-dishonored custom.

GEN. WAYNE NOT IRISH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your account of the celebration of Robert Emmet's birthday, published the 7th inst., Congressman Rowland B. Mahany is reported as saying: "The Irish have no need to testify their devotion to the American flag. * * * Our devotion has been proved, from Anthony Wayne to Phil Sheridan." If the honorable Congressman thinks Gen. Anthony Wayne was of Irish blood he is very much misinformed. Gen. Anthony Wayne was an English-American, born in Waynesborough, Penn., in 1745. His grandfather, also named Anthony Wayne, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and went to Ireland while a young man, and at the battle of the Boyne commanded a squadron of horse in the army of King William. He afterward held civil offices, but in 1722 removed to Pennsylvania. His son Isaac, the father of Gen. Anthony Wayne, was a man of prominence in Pennsylvania, being a member of the Legislature and an officer in military service during the French and Indian wars.

TRUTH.

New York, March 10, 1898.

Good English.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Barrett Wendell, who for some time has been Assistant Professor of English at Harvard University, has just been chosen Professor of English. This being the case, I wish to call attention to a specimen of his English, and I should like to know what your readers think of it: "We believe that we are living on a planet which from gaseous incandescence has cooled to a point where it can sustain life. We believe, too, that it shall cool to a point where life can no longer be supported. * * * Animal life, then, from beginning to end, is so temporary an intervening phenomena that, considered in its relation to the lifetime of the planet, it may fairly be regarded as a single fact. * * * To understand, accordingly, its more complex aspects, we may well consider its simpler; for, so far as we can see, the one have almost certainly developed from something which resembled the other." This quotation is from volume xi., second series, of the "Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society" (a volume which has lately issued from the press,) being an extract from a single page (173) of a paper read by Mr. Wendell at a meeting of that society on Nov. 12, 1896.

OBSERVER.

March 10, 1898.

The Public Voice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The voice of the people of the United States is not for war, unless there can be no honorable peace. There is no questioning our delicate relations with Spain, and our representatives in Congress are patriotically forgetting all party differences for the good of our common country. It should be always so in meeting a common foe. In such an event they are ready to rise up as one man to redress a National wrong.

The dignity of our country will be maintained. There will be no inviting of a combat; on the contrary, war will be, if it must come, the last resort. But should it come it will be infinitely better than to have an ignominious peace, which would never be tolerated by a free people. If we must take up arms it will be to assert our rights in the great family of nations. We would have a solid front, with a united North, South, East, and West, and the glory would be a larger liberty and freedom. There would be triumphs on land and sea, and a new reign of patriotism.

J. HERVEY COOK.

Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, March 10.

NUGGETS.

Described If Not Defined.

Teacher—What is velocity?

Pupil—Velocity is what a man puts a hot plate down with.—Philadelphia Call.

Willing.

"Wildly, you're getting a very bad reputation. You'll lose it entirely if you keep on."

"I wish I could."—Detroit Free Press.

Naturally.

"Scribbler's plots are all so improbable."

"Yes; he belongs to the realistic school, you know."—Philadelphia North American.

A Really Good Road Movement.

One big club of wheelmen has decided not to let women or children participate in century runs. This is taking the right side in another good road movement.—Philadelphia Times.

Not to be a Back Number.

An agricultural publication prints an instructive article on "The Cow of the Future." This implies a joyous confidence that the oleomargerine industry does not leave the cow with no future worth mentioning to look forward to.—Washington Star.

TWO VOICES.

A Southern Volunteer.

Yes, Sir, I fought with Stonewall,
And faced the fight with Lee;
But if this here Union goes to war,
Make one more gun for me!
I didn't shrink from Sherman
As he galloped to the sea;
But if this here Union goes to war,
Make one more gun for me!

I was with 'em at Manassas—
The bully Boys in Gray;
I heard the thunderers roarin'
Round Stonewall Jackson's way,
And many a time this sword of mine
Has blazed the route for Lee;
But if this old Nation goes to war,
Make one more sword for me!

I'm not so full o' fightin',
Nor half so full o' fun,
As I was back in the sixties
When I shouldered my old gun;
It may be that my hair is white—
Sich things, you know, must be,
But if this old Union's in for war,
Make one more gun for me!

I hain't forgot my raisin'—
Nor how, in sixty-two,
Or thereabouts, with battle shouts
I charged the Boys in Blue;
And I say: I fought with Stonewall,
And blazed the way for Lee;
But if this old Union's in for war,
Make one more gun for me!

—Atlanta Constitution.

His Northern Brother.

Just make it two, old fellow,
I want to stand once more
Beneath the old flag with you
As in the days of yore
Our fathers stood together
And fought on land and sea
The battles fierce that made us
A nation of the free.

I whipped you down at Vicksburg,
You licked me at Bull Run;
On many a field we struggled,
When neither victory won.
You wore the gray of Southland,
I wore the Northern blue;
Like men we did our duty
When screaming bullets flew.

Four years we fought like devils,
But when the war was done
Your hand met mine in friendly clasp,
Our two hearts beat as one.
And now when danger threatens,
No North, no South, we know.
Once more we stand together
To fight the common foe.

My head, like yours, is frosty—
Old age is creeping on;
Life's sun is lower sinking,
My day will soon be gone.
But if our country's honor
Needs once again her son,
I'm ready, too, old fellow—
So get another gun.

—Minneapolis Journal.

THE MUSIC OF YESTERDAY.

Tenth Seidl Subscription Concert at the Astoria.

Lent undoubtedly had a serious effect on the tenth Seidl subscription concert, which took place at the Astoria Hotel last night. The audience was one of the smallest seen in the handsome ball room in the course of amount of social brilliancy which has characterized its predecessors. It may be, of course, that the programme was not one to attract the attention of those to whom music is of little account without the factitious attraction of some name sure to arouse curiosity, if not enthusiasm. The soloist of the evening was that substantial artist, Alwin Schroeder, the first violoncellist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and 'cellist of the Kneisel Quartet. This public ought to be well acquainted with his merits, but he has not frequently appeared here as a solo performer. This militated against him. Surely it ought not to require more than one hearing of his playing to convince music lovers that it is worth hearing at all times.

Mr. Schroeder was heard last night in the Saint-Saëns concerto for violoncello, with orchestra. The composition, as habitual concert goers know, is one most favorable to a display of the best qualities of the instrument, though perhaps one might wish for a little more extended cantabile part. Mr. Schroeder's performance was an exhibition of the highest achievements of the 'cello virtuoso. He played the involved passages with an intonation well-nigh faultless, and with bowing which left nothing to be desired. In the cantabile parts his tone was simply fascinating and his style full of grace and warmth. His treatment of the higher positions was sure in stopping and mellow in utterance, and his harmonics had the true flageolet quality. Altogether, it was as lovely a piece of 'cello playing as one could wish to hear, and it fully deserved the enthusiastic applause which followed it and which compelled the artist to play again.

The orchestra played the four purely instrumental numbers from Mendelssohn's lovely music to "Midsummer Night's Dream," the vorspiel to "Lohengrin," and the last movement of Tschaikowsky's third suite. It would be much more agreeable to write a few words of praise than those which must be written, but this is a place sacred to truth. Therefore it must be recorded that the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music was played in a manner hopelessly bad. Every requirement of good orchestral performance was lacking. There was no precision, no unanimity, no balance of tone, no perfection of intonation, and certainly no smoothness. The scherzo was as heavy as lead and the nocturne sleepy without being dreamy. This kind of orchestral playing is inexcusable, and is surely very tiresome.

THE HADDEN-ALEXANDER RECITAL.

A New Pianist Heard Yesterday at Mendelssohn Hall.

A small and meditative audience sat in the dim religious light of Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall yesterday afternoon and indulged in speculative thought. Some part of it undoubtedly wondered why it was there. The rest of it wondered why the performance took place. The occasion of all these wonderings was certain blows upon ivory keys which the programme said was a recital of piano forte music by Mrs. Hadden-Alexander. It was a performance on a piano forte without doubt, as the jangled wires proclaimed to the ear and the titles of some well-known compositions printed on the programme declared to the eye. But as a recital implies some fidelity to the spirit of the text, it could hardly be called that.

Mrs. Hadden-Alexander has not the technic, nor the temperament, nor the understanding necessary to an interpretation of such works as MacDowell's "Sonata Tragica" and Schumann's "Widmung," which were among her numbers yesterday, and a Bach jig as played by her must have been danced by peasants in wooden shoes. That the lady used the "loud pedal" incessantly was a mercy, as it caused her false notes to blend with the general muddle of sound. But it is hardly worth while to expatiate on piano playing which would not pass the examination board in some of our local music schools. Mrs. Hadden-Alexander has heretofore confined her efforts to salon recitals. Perhaps she will do so in the future.

ART AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

The Art Committee of the Union League Club has arranged for the closing exhibition of the season a display of twenty-five canvases by the lamented George Inness, and of a like number by Winslow Homer. Both in its individual examples and as a whole, this comparatively small "two men" display is not only the most notable and important that the club has held in many years, but is one of the most important and instructing, as it is certainly the most unique of its kind made in America in many a day.

The pictures shown are owned by that appreciative patron of and earnest and sincere believer in American art, Thomas B. Clarke. Many of them are known to Mr. Clarke's numerous friends and acquaintances who have had the prized opportunity of studying them in his cozy home, in West Forty-fourth Street, but several of the most important works are new, even to those favored persons, and well hung and displayed as they now are in the club's handsome gallery, come almost as a revelation of the ability of the two foremost masters of American art. Mr. Clarke has, with accustomed liberality, loaned these paintings to the club for the next eight months, and they will adorn the walls of the gallery until the regular Winter exhibitions are resumed next November. He has also proposed to the club that free access be given to the artists and art students of New York and other large cities to the gallery on certain days to be hereafter decided upon.

It is now nearly four years, or on Aug. 3, 1894, since George Inness, undoubtedly the greatest landscape painter that America has yet produced, died full of years and of honors in his New Jersey studio home. Born in 1825, at Newburg, N. Y., apprenticed to a steel engraver, and soon compelled to give up his work through illness, a few lessons from the old landscape painter, Regis Gignoux, and his own genius constituted his entire artistic capital. Poverty and continued illness beset his feeble steps. He fought his way upward and onward, and finally succeeded in visiting Europe in 1850. The education and experience gained in and by this visit and his study of the art of the Old World were soon evident in his work after his return, but unlike many, if not almost all, of his fellow-artists, who likewise had the opportunity and advantage of European study, his art did not become dominated by the influence of any one master or school, but "went from strength to strength," and became more original and more forceful through all his remaining years.

This is the keynote of Inness's genius and work. He was ever original. He saw with his own eyes, and he painted Nature in her varying moods as Nature, and especially Nature in America, appealed and manifested itself to him. His art, as has been well said, "is an art of revelations, because he finds in Nature a variety which is endless, and a new problem to succeed every problem already solved. The series of pictures which constitute his record of American landscape, and which form the crowning productions of his career, are part of our National chronicles as well as masterpieces of our National art."

Probably the first reflection of the average visitor to the Union League Gallery, when he sees the noble array of Inness's work, will be the marked evidence it affords of the artist's versatility. The pictures have been so hung as to impress this upon the observer. These superb landscapes, the first painted in 1849, "Rocky Dell," which in a certain hardness of form and line, and a coldness and thinness of color, reflecting Inness's then recent engraving work and the influence of Durand and other early painters, and the last painted in 1894, "A Summer Shower," with its delicate color, soft atmosphere, and tender sentiment and feeling, represent the alpha and omega of a series of landscapes which run the whole gamut of Nature's moods and seasons, and bring all the changes of storm and sunshine, of Spring's mild airs and tender greens, of Summer's luxuriant richness, of Autumn's glowing colors, and of Winter's solitude and cold. Each is in its own way great, and each appeals to memory, to sentiment, and to the love of nature planted in every true man's soul.

It is impossible, even were it necessary, to mention or describe the canvases in detail. Here is the "White Mountain Valley," rich in color quality, superb in distance, and with a sweep of air and sky that Constable seldom excelled. Near it hangs the "Gray Lowery Day," with its rain-saturated air and sky and its heavy foliage, from which one almost feels the moisture exude, and which was painted in eight hours. Then come, in order, the "Winter Evening," with its crimson sky reflected in an expanse of snow; the tender, delicate

"Sunny Autumn Day," the "Coming Storm," with its color notes of white against a sombre background of black clouds; the "Wood Gatherers," the foliage of whose trees in as delicate as if by Corot's brush; the "Nine O'Clock," a moonlit landscape which far outranks any Cazin ever painted, and in which a real moon hangs in a real heaven; the "Winter Morning," with its joyous, frost-laden atmosphere; the "Delaware Valley," with its distance, air, and light, and the "Mill Pond," that study of Autumn in America which tells truthfully and forcefully the story of our declining year. All these and their companion canvases are filled with the personality of their creator and emphasize the estimate now almost universally made of Inness—that he was America's greatest landscape painter.

Winslow Homer, whose canvases sharply contrast with, and yet well complement, those of his fellow-painter, Inness, in the Union League Gallery, is now living and painting pictures on the rock-bound coast of Maine. Born in Boston in the early fifties, Winslow Homer began his artistic life as a lithographer. He came to New York when twenty-one, and studied at the Academy of Design, and under the French painter, Rondel. When the civil war broke out he went to the front for Harper's Weekly, and his sketches of war scenes and incidents form part of the pictorial history of the rebellion. He began painting during the war, and his "Prisoners from the Front" established his reputation. He was made an associate of the National Academy in 1864, and an Academician in 1866. In this year he visited Europe and, like Inness, while he studied foreign art to good purpose, he retained his force and originality. He works now as he did at the beginning, in utter independence of schools and masters, and his method is entirely his own. He was always a realist—and a realist he remains. During recent years Mr. Homer has worked most of the time in his studio on the Maine Coast, where he has produced and is still painting a series of marine and coast pictures which place him at the head of American marine painters.

The art of Winslow Homer is a dramatic one. He best portrays ocean in its wildest moods and its sternest aspects. No painter has ever excelled him in his rendering of the resistless surge and heave of the sea as it lifts itself in giant waves to burst upon the rocky cliffs, and if his color seems hard and crude and cold, if his human figures have little grace and lack of refinement, they are truthful, and due to a drama that can be told of the artist makes even these seeming defects work for the greater strength of his paintings.

Mr. Clarke has given us, in his selection of his Homer canvases the same wide range as in those of Inness. Here is the well-known "The Bright Side," a camp scene painted in 1865, sunny and bright in color, and more smoothly painted than his later works; the "Two Guides," those typical Adirondack woodsmen, Harvey and Phelps, painted in 1870; "The Carnival" of 1877, an incident of negro life in the South, and then the series of powerful marine and coast scenes which were painted during the years from 1881 to 1896.

The more creditable among these are "The Gale" of 1893, with its woman bearing a child upon her back, battling against the storm, determined purpose in her sturdy figure and set face, and around her the war of the elements; the famous "Eight Bells" of 1888, that simply yet powerfully told story of a familiar scene on shipboard, the cold sunlight falling on an angry sea, and the two seamen clad in oilskins intent upon the sextant and the log; the "Life Line" of 1884, the dramatic "All's Well" of 1896, that superb study of a sailor's head, the midnight sky above him and the burst of moonlight on a breaking wave just seen over the bulwarks; the "West Wind" of 1891, with its gray, dun sky and angry breakers, and the "Maine Coast" of 1896, shown in last year's Society of American Artists Exhibition—the most truthful and forceful rendering of the rush and swirl of a receding wave's waters around impeding rocks ever made on canvas. "Moonlight—Wood's Island," painted in 1894, must also be mentioned. Note in this canvas—a dark night on the coast—the color note in the far-off red flashlight of the beacon and the two white lights on the distant shore.

Ten water colors, of which the most notable are the "Leaping Trout," "Watching the Tempest," a "Market Scene—The Bahamas," and "The Breakwater," show Homer's versatility and facility in the lighter medium.

And so one leaves reluctantly the contemplation of the truly remarkable exhibition, resolved to return to its study at the earliest possible moment, convinced that if American art had never produced another great painter besides Inness and Homer, its individuality and force would make its fame secure in all lands.

Hofmann and Thomas's Orchestra.

Josef Hofmann will make his second appearance with the Chicago Orchestra in the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow afternoon, when he will play the Saint-Saëns Concerto No. 4 in C. The programme in the main is made up of interesting numbers, including the symphonic suite by Rimsky-Korsakow and the tone poem by Richard Strauss. Hofmann will also include in his programme the nocturne in F sharp minor by Chopin and the Schubert-Tausig march militaire.

CHARTER DAY CELEBRATION.

A resolution recommending that the city appropriate $50,000 toward the Charter Day celebration was offered in the Municipal Council and in the Board of Aldermen nearly three weeks ago. Each body referred the resolution without debate to its Finance Committee. It was announced that Mayor Van Wyck and the other members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as well as Mr. Croker, who is on the Charter Day Committee, were in favor of the grant, and that an appropriation would be made as soon as the resolution was adopted by both houses.

Despite those favoring prospects the resolution has not been reported, and it was said yesterday that if it is not smothered in the Finance Committee it will be defeated when submitted to a vote in either house. Without the vote of both houses the Board of Estimate has no right to appropriate the money. Section 39 of the charter says: "No money shall be expended for any celebration, procession, funeral ceremony, reception, or entertainment of any kind or on any occasion unless by the votes of four-fifths of all the members elected to each house."

Under that section the votes of twenty-four Councilmen and forty-nine Aldermen would be needed to carry the resolution, and because it is said that that number cannot be obtained, New York City will make no contribution toward the $300,000 needed to carry out the Charter Day celebration programme. It is upon district and not party lines that the Municipal Assembly will be divided, and the purpose is to offer back to the Mayor and his advisers some of the lectures which they have been making upon the necessity for rigid economy.

The Aldermen and Councilmen of Manhattan and the Bronx, although a majority in the two houses, do not command a four-fifths vote. Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens send twenty-four Aldermen to the board and fourteen Councilmen to the Council, and those representatives, it is said, are not pleased with the treatment accorded their boroughs by the Finance Department of the city, and they have decided to oppose the appropriation.

If the resolution is debated it will be met with these objections:

From Brooklyn: Mayor Van Wyck, on the score of necessary economy, vetoed a resolution to supply t :: Brooklyn Bureau of Buildings with a telephone system; fifteen miles of Brooklyn's streets are unlighted because, on the score of necessary economy, the Mayor with the other members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment cut the appropriation $34,000 below the amount actually needed to keep the present system of lamps lighted and declined to make any allowance for the newly opened streets.

From Queens: Long Island City and the adjacent villages have no water, insufficient patrolmen and firemen, and the places created under the charter are not to be filled because, according to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, economy is necessary.

From Richmond: On the score of necessary economy the half dozen Deputy Commissioners provided for by the charter have been consolidated, and one man is compelled to do the work that should have supplied handsome incomes to half a dozen good partisan politicians.

It is not even certain that the full strength of Manhattan and the Bronx can be mustered for the resolution. It is not likely there would be any division on party lines, but Good Government Club F has publicly protested against the outlay, and the three Citizens' Union local members of the Assembly would probably voice that protest.

Princeton University Trustees.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 10.—The Board of Trustees of Princeton University met to-day, and elected Henry W. Green of Trenton, a member of the board, to succeed his father, the late Dr. Charles Ewing Green. Moses Taylor Pyne was elected Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and James W. Alexander, Chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. The Governor of the State is ex-officio President of the Board. The election of Henry W. Green to the board makes this the fifth generation of the Green family to be represented on the board.

RUSSIA TO BUILD WARSHIPS

Imperial Ukase Orders 90,000,000 Rubles to be Spent Without Recourse to a Loan.

NICHOLAS ISSUES A RESCRIPT

The Emperor Expresses His Satisfaction with the Condition of the Finances—A Large Surplus in the Treasury.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—An imperial ukase just issued orders the disbursement of 90,000,000 rubles as extraordinary expenditure for the construction of warships. It is added that no loan will be raised to provide the money.

In an imperial rescript to the Minister of Finance, M. S. J. de Witte, accompanying the ukase ordering the disbursement of 90,000,000 rubles as an extraordinary expenditure for the construction of warships, the Czar says:

"In considering the possibility of assigning so large a sum at one time without recourse to a loan, I am induced to point out that the disbursement now contemplated has been preceded by very considerable payments from unallocated cash in the Treasury for other items of extraordinary expenditure.

"During your administration the ordinary receipts have exceeded the ordinary expenditure by more than 600,000,000 rubles. Consequently, the greater part of the extraordinary expenditure is covered without an appeal to the imperial credit. This expenditure, including the great Siberian and other railways, as well as the payment of a considerable portion of the Crown debt by the Imperial Bank for the conversion of the credit notes, in connection with the currency reform, after the above expenditures of the unallocated funds of the Treasury, amounted on Jan. 1 to 200,000,000 rubles, of which 106,000,000 rubles are needed for the extraordinary expenditures of 1898. Therefore there remains sufficient to cover the aforesaid expenditure for naval construction.

"This state of affairs convinces me you follow both the instructions of my father, resting in God, and mine regarding the observances of the necessary thriftiness in the financial administration of the empire.

"While enjoining you to constantly exercise economy in the future for the complete preservation of the equilibrium of the budget, in which lie the props of the power and well-being of the empire, I remain your unalterably well-disposed and grateful, NICHOLAS."

In official calculations, according to the Statesman's Year Book, 6.40 rubles are considered equivalent to the British pound sterling, equal to about $5.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL STRENGTH.

The Outlay of £25,550,000 May Be Increased on Account of Russia's New Policy.

LONDON, March 10.—The First Lord of the Admiralty, the Hon. George J. Goschen, in presenting the naval estimates in the House of Commons to-day, pointed out that, with the outlay on naval works, the expenditure amounted to the colossal sum of £25,550,000, ($127,750,000,) which, he explained, was even considered inadequate in some quarters.

Continuing, Mr. Goschen explained that the navy was in a transitional state, to which many of the admitted deficiencies were due. Moreover, he added, the Government was introducing a series of improvements. The jubilee display had been great, but they had not reached the ideal standard.

Referring to the Channel squadron, the First Lord of the Admiralty said it was the most powerful ever gathered together, its duties being not only to parade the Channel, but to engage in offensive operations in time of war.

Continuing, Mr. Goschen dilated upon the quiet and unostentatious increase of the British fleet in China waters by four vessels from other foreign stations as being an instance of the naval preparedness.

Later, Mr. Goschen said, he hoped the Admiralty would not be too closely pressed to communicate its plans, but he assured the House that in the distribution of cruisers, for instance, the Admiralty had considered carefully the protection of every trade and every food supply route, and he trusted that, "if times darkened," the Admiralty would have the confidence of the House, and the Admiralty would be found doing its duty.

Touching upon the increase in the personnel of the navy, Mr. Goschen said there was no lack of recruits for the navy. In fact, he added, only one in eight boys was accepted, and the supply of stokers was also improving.

A Paucity of Officers.

Mr. Goschen also denied that the navy was undermanned, declaring that every vessel which took part in the jubilee review was as fully manned as it would be in war time. He admitted that there was a paucity of officers; but, he explained, that would be easily remedied.

Touching on the building programme, Mr. Goschen said he would defer furnishing particulars regarding the proposed new warships in order to keep foreigners in the dark concerning their plans; but he could say that the battleships and cruisers would be adapted to the special circumstances which the past year had revealed in various parts of the world.

Mr. Goschen then deplored the recent industrial struggles, and appealed for an increase of pay for the British seamen of the merchant marine, saying that if, from false economy or impossible conditions on either side, British sailors and ships were ousted by foreigners, then "God help us." He concluded: "If peace shall again reign in our centres of industry and maritime districts, and if the nation that calls herself mistress of the sea reasserts herself by an increase of merchant seamen, then the nation may look forward in confidence that if there be peace it will be peace with honor, but if war, which God forbid, it must be war crowned with victory." [Prolonged cheering.]

Mr. William Allen, Radical member for Newcastle-under-Lyme, advocated greater efforts and moved an amendment that greater provision be made for manning the fleet.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative member for York City, seconding the amendment, urged a larger reserve of men and suggested that Great Britain should buy all the vessels now building in England for other countries.

The House rejected Mr. Allen's amendment. Many members urged an increase in the naval reserve.

Estimates of Procrastination.

Sir Charles Dilke, Radical member for the Forest of Dean, said:

"Every one must feel that the circumstances are such that we might find ourselves at war with a European power and that there is some risk that two other European powers might be disposed to seize the opportunity to make demands we would be indisposed to comply with. Nevertheless, the present estimates are the estimates of procrastination and delay. The position of our navy, compared with those of other nations, is worse than it was two years ago."

Mr. Goschen, in a general defense of the estimates, said he thought it would be better in a time of crisis to complete and organize available vessels and resources than to devote their energies to building vessels that would not be ready for three years. The other powers, he argued, would meet with the same difficulties as themselves. Great Britain was still able to send more ships to sea at short notice than other nations. If there had been two or three first-class battleships for sale in England he would probably have asked for money to purchase them, but there was none such for sale.

"Russia had made great industrial progress, but the other powers were still compelled to have recourse to England, the United States, or Germany. Mr. Goschen said he did not think that even those who had denounced the estimates as the "estimates of procrastination" would suggest that England should give orders for armor to the United States at the present juncture. [Laughter.] With regard to the suggestion of the honorable member for the Forest of Dean [Sir Charles Dilke,] that the Government should raise recruits for the naval reserve in Newfoundland and the colonies, he must say that there were great administrative difficulties in the way.

The discussion then dropped.

It is reported in the lobbies this evening that the Russian imperial ukase ordering the disbursement of 90,000,000 rubles as an extraordinary expenditure for the construction of warships will cause the Government to make a considerable increase in the naval estimates.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA'S AIMS.

Mr. Curzon Explains Her Negotiations in the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 10.—Mr. Curzon announced in the House of Commons to-day that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg had confirmed the report that Russia was negotiating for the lease of Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan, for the same period and under the same conditions as granted to Germany in the case of Kiao-Chau, and that Russia was also negotiating for the right of construction of a railroad from Petuna, on the Trans-Manchurian line, to Kwang-Chung-Tzu, Mukden, and Port Arthur; but, Mr. Curzon explained, Russia did not demand sovereign rights, nor has she threatened to move troops into Manchuria in the event of China's non-compliance with her demands.

Mr. Curzon also denied that Russia and France had protested against the Anglo-German loan to China.

THE KIAO-CHAU TREATY.

Prince Henry's Cruiser to be in Dock at Hongkong for Three Weeks.

BERLIN, March 10.—The Kiao-Chau treaty, it is said, contains concessions for the construction of railways and the working of mines in the Shan-Tung Peninsula, together with grants to Germany of a preference in all public enterprises involving cooperation of foreigners in that province.

LONDON, March 11.—A dispatch from Hongkong to The Daily Mail says that the cruiser Deutschland has been docked for repairs, which are expected to take three weeks.

Meanwhile Prince Henry of Prussia will be the guest of the Government.

JAPAN'S WARNING TO RUSSIA.

She Will Retain Wei-Hai-Wei as an Offset to Port Arthur.

LONDON, March 11.—The Morning says it learns that Japan has warned Russia that if the latter retains Port Arthur Japan will retain Wei-Hai-Wei and the islands adjacent.

The same paper says the Japanese Admiralty has ordered the men-of-war building abroad to be hurried, and it denies the report that Japan will sell the cruisers now being built at Philadelphia and San Francisco.

The Yokohama correspondent of The Times says:

"Japan is calm, and the Government does not expect war."

KRUGER WATCHING ENGLAND.

Her Prospect of Trouble with Other Powers Discussed in Transvaal.

PRETORIA, March 10.—The prospect that England may become involved with European powers is eagerly discussed here.

During the debate in the Volkraad to-day over the scheme for the cold storage of meat President Krüger, supporting the project, said: "There are troublesome times ahead," and he pointed out that the Transvaal is now depending upon foreign countries for provisions.

YANG-TSE RAPIDS ASCENDED.

SHANGHAI, March 10.—An English steamer has successfully ascended the Yangtse rapids as far as Chung-king, Province of Se-Chuen, at the junction of the Kialin-kiang with the Yange-tse, thus opening to navigation the most fertile tract of the Yang-tse Valley.

The Chinese authorities have announced their intention to remove all obstacles with dynamite.

LONDON NEWSPAPER VIEWS.

The Times Hopes Goschen's Speech Will Be Understood Abroad.

LONDON, March 11.—The morning papers all urge the Government to keep pace with Russia, but no alarm is expressed, since it will take Russia years to build the new vessels.

The Standard says:

"Russia's action is probably directed as much against Germany and Japan as against England, and it might perhaps become necessary for the Government to assert its right of pre-emption over ships now building in England for foreign Governments, but only as a last resource. It would be prudent, however, to fit out the old battleships which are sound in hull."

The Times says:

"The speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Goschen) is not the sort of language British Ministers lightly use. We understand it at home, and hope it will be understood abroad." With reference to the Russian rescript, The Times says:

"The whole balance of free funds in the Treasury would not thus suddenly be appropriated, leaving the equilibrium of the budget to the chances of the uncertain future, without serious cause."

Sir Claude Macdonald Honored.

LONDON, March 10.—Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, K. C. M. G., British Minister at Pekin, has been created a Knight Companion of the Bath for recent services.

Sir Claude Macdonald, who was born in 1858, is a son of the late Major Gen. J. O. Macdonald. He was educated at Uppingham, Sandhurst, and entered the Seventy-fourth Highlanders in 1872. Ten years later he had attained the rank of Major. He served in the Egyptian war of 1882 and was mentioned in the dispatches. From 1883 to 1887 he was Military Attaché at Cairo, and while in that capacity took part in the Suakin expedition of 1884. In 1887 he was appointed acting Agent and Consul General at Zanzibar, and in the following year her Majesty's Commissioner on the West Coast of Africa. From 1891 to 1896, when he was appointed British Minister at Pekin, he was Commissioner and Consul General for the Niger Coast Protectorate and Consul for Fernando Pò and The Cameroons.

No Russian Ultimatum to China.

LONDON, March 10.—Answering a question in the House of Commons to-day on the subject, Mr. George N. Curzon, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said Russia had not sent an ultimatum to China with reference to Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan.

Russian Naval Credit in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 10.—The news of the Russian naval credit was received here with equanimity, as justifying the German Naval bill. The Boerse even rose on the expectations of the German iron trade.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DEPARTURE.

She Leaves for Portsmouth on Her Way to the South of France.

WINDSOR, England, March 10.—Queen Victoria started for Portsmouth at 4:30 this afternoon, on her way to the south of France. She will sleep on board the royal yacht at Portsmouth to-night.

ESTERHAZY TO DROP DREYFUS.

Abandons His Case Against Mathieu by Advice of Counsel.

PARIS, March 10.—A sensation has been caused by the announcement that Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, on the advice of counsel, has abandoned his prosecution of M. Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of the ill-fated prisoner of the Isle of Devils, for defamation in accusing him of having written the bordereau.

INDIA'S BIG WHEAT OUTPUT.

LONDON, March 11.—The Calcutta correspondent of The Times says:

"Experts estimate that a million tons of wheat will be exported from Cawnpore. Wheat for April delivery is selling at 3 rupees 6 annas per eighty pounds, against an average rate in past years of 2 rupees 14 annas. No such price was ever touched before and the cultivators will benefit greatly."

MASSACRE PLANNED IN BOMBAY

General Rising and Murder of Europeans Defeated—Twenty-five Plague Victims Found.

BOMBAY, March 10.—This city is quiet to-day. The only soldiers killed were two men of the Shropshire Regiment, who, as already cabled, were out walking without arms. Plague Inspector Dawes was accidentally shot.

In view of the many symptoms of dissatisfaction, the Plague Committee is much criticised for leaving the searchers defenseless, especially when it was known that the visitations were bitterly resented by the natives.

Search parties examined all the houses in the riot district to-day. They found twenty-five persons suffering from the plague and some rioters.

The authorities believe that the heads of the Jular community instigated the riot for other than plague reasons. It is understood that a general rising and murder of Europeans were originally projected for to-morrow.

The town is now quiet, but the patrolling continues.

BURMESE HILL TRIBE REVOLTS.

Five Military Police Killed and a Punitive Force Defeated.

LONDON, March 10.—A special dispatch from Allahabad says the Kachins, a Burmese hill tribe, have risen and have massacred five military policemen, capturing their guns. The Kachins, it appears, have also driven back a small force which was sent to punish them.

PHILANTHROPIST MULLER DEAD.

A Drunkard in Youth, He Devoted His Life to Evangelistic Work.

LONDON, March 10.—George Muller, the philanthropist, is dead.

George Muller, the founder of the Orphan Home, Ashleydown, Bristol, England, was born near Halberstadt, Prussia, Sept. 27, 1805.

At an early age he acquired dissipated habits, and at the age of sixteen was imprisoned for defrauding an inn-keeper. He went to Halle as a student of divinity, and a visit which he paid to a private meeting for praise and prayer to God proved to be the turning point in his career. At the age of twenty-three he took up his abode in free lodgings which were provided for poor divinity students, and began to preach and teach.

In 1829 he went to London, where he studied Hebrew and Chaldee, with the view to becoming a missionary to the Jews. Settling at Teignmouth he became the minister of Ezenezer Chapel, and in conducting it he abolished all collections and depended solely on voluntary gifts. In 1835 he printed proposals for the establishment of an orphan house, which took definite shape the following year at Bristol. As a result only of prayer to God he announced that he had received £84,441 up to 1856 on behalf of the orphans, who then numbered 297. By 1875 there were more than 2,000 children lodged, fed, and educated there. In 1889 it was announced that the Orphan Home and associated enterprises had cost about £36,000, which sum was the result of faith and prayer and voluntary subscriptions on the part of the public. Muller visited the East on an evangelistic tour in 1889. In 1837 he published "A Narrative of Some of the Lord's Dealings with George Miller," and from 1841 to 1856 three other portions of this work were published.

VICEROY ELGIN'S MOTHER DEAD.

LONDON March 10.—The Dowager Countess of Elgin, mother of the Viceroy of India, is dead. She was a daughter of the first Earl of Durham.

Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Durham, was married to James, eighth Earl of Elgin, in 1846, at the age of eighteen. The Earl died in 1863, and was succeeded by his son, Victor Alexander Bruce, the present Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and since 1893 Viceroy of India. His father was the second Indian Viceroy and his grandfather, the seventh Earl, brought from Athens the renowned "Elgin Marbles."

Sir George Lawson Dead.

LONDON, March 10.—Sir George Lawson, K. C. B., the Assistant Under Secretary of State for War, is dead. He was born in 1838, and entered the War Office in 1855. He was knighted last New Year's.

BRAZIL'S DISPUTED BOUNDARY.

LONDON, March 10.—An authorized denial has been issued of the report from Rio de Janeiro saying that Englishmen from British Guiana and invaded Brazilian territory on the Rio Branco for the purpose of instigating a revolution.

It is explained that the report arose from the fact that a British colonial official was sent into the disputed territory to investigate certain claims connected with the present boundary negotiations; but in order to prevent misapprehensions this official returned to British Guiana. It is added that an early settlement of the boundary question is expected.

WALES LAYS A CORNERSTONE.

CANNES, March 10.—The Prince of Wales to-day laid the foundation stone of the new pier, in the presence of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Duke of Cambridge, and the leading authorities, in addition to a brilliant gathering of the general public. Replying to the warm greetings of the Prefect and the Mayor of Cannes, the Prince of Wales said:

"I am touched by the sentiments which you have expressed, in the name of the Government of the republic. I sincerely hope France will long enjoy the benefits of the Government you represent, and that the cordial relations between France and Great Britain will continue, for the good of humanity."

Prussian Delegates to Fight.

BERLIN, March 10.—During to-day's session of the Diet Delegate Gerlich, Conservative, referred to the Polish agitation in Prussia as "the creeping poison of treason." As a consequence Delegate Heverad, a Pole, has challenged Delegate Gerlich to a duel. The latter has accepted.

$2,582,500 in Gold on the Majestic.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—The White Star Line steamer Majestic sailed to-day for New York, via Queenstown, having on board £516,500 ($2,582,500) in gold for the United States.

Ambassador White Ill.

BERLIN, March 10.—The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, has been suffering from influenza for several days past.

MRS. WILMERDING, JR., INSANE.

Great Granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt in Bloomingdale.

Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Jr., who was Miss Marie Vanderbilt Allen, a great-granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, has been declared insane by Drs. Allan McLane Hamilton and De Forest Smith, who examined her four weeks ago on the request of her father, Vanderbilt Allen, and she is now an inmate of the Bloomingdale Asylum at White Plains, N. Y.

Mrs. Wilmerding sold her household effects after breaking up her home on Staten Island last Autumn and sailed in November last to join her father in Italy. Four weeks ago her father sent her to New York under the care of a physician and a nurse. She was met by her uncle, Franklin Allen, on her arrival, and after the physicians' examination mentioned she was duly committed to the asylum. It is said that her eccentricities of conduct and manner so increased soon after she reached Italy that her father suspected insanity and sent her to New York.

Mrs. Wilmerding was married on March 24, 1892, in Grace Church, in this city, to John C. Wilmerding, Jr., whose mother was Miss Georgiana Heckscher, a sister of John G. Heckscher. The young couple went to New Brighton, S. I., to live, and rumors of discord between them soon became current. They took apartments last Spring in Clinton Place. Then Mr. Wilmerding returned to New Brighton and Mrs. Wilmerding went to a hotel. It was understood that they had agreed to live apart, but no public steps were taken toward a legal separation.

ENGLISH AT YALE.

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain's Rejoinder to Prof. Beers's Comments on the Worcester Speech.

ExGovernor D. H. Chamberlain has written another letter regarding the English Department at Yale. This letter is in reply to Prof. Beers of Yale, who reviewed Mr. Chamberlain's criticisms of the management of the English department, and is printed in the Yale Alumni Weekly.

Mr. Chamberlain asserts that he has not used an undignified or personally offensive expression or word in his part of the controversy, and maintains that he has the right to express his opinions. He argues that his declaration at Worcester that "one may bear the credentials of Yale and not know how to speak or write a sentence of his own tongue with decent accuracy" is sustained by Prof. Beers's avowal in his letter that there will not be any examinations in English for entrance to Yale.

He quotes from a letter, dated Feb 27, 1897, sent to him by President Dwight, in which he says the President undertook "in a covert and veiled way" to discredit his criticisms against Yale, and added: "As you seem to have regarded the field as richer in men than I have been able to discover it to be, I should be glad to know of any available and thoroughly competent person of whom you have thought."

In reply to this Mr. Chamberlain wrote a letter, from which he quotes. In this letter he told President Dwight that he had attended two lectures in Prof. Beers's class room, and had induced three better judges than himself to attend others, and that their verdicts were alike, "namely, that in all our experience we had never seen so great failure, so little hold on the attention of students, so little attempt to hold their attention, so little said worth attention."

In this letter to President Dwight Mr. Chamberlain spoke of Prof. Cook as failing "lamentably, grievously, to arouse or inspire or even to drill his classes," and said further of him that while he is a fine scholar and learned critic, he cannot and does not teach and does not even give the rather mechanical but valuable drill that Larned gave thirty-five or forty years ago.

Homer B. Sprague is indicated by Mr. Chamberlain to President Dwight as "the best man in the country for either of these chairs." Other names suggested are those of Moses Coit Tyler of Cornell, William L. Wilson, former Postmaster General; H. J. Phelps, Leander Chamberlain, the Governor's brother, and Ernest W. Huffcut of Cornell. Regarding his brother, Mr. Chamberlain said his name was mentioned with reluctance and without knowledge whether an offer to him would be accepted. This letter to President Dwight, Mr. Chamberlain says, is the basis for the allegation that he had "nominated" his own brother and Mr. Sprague, contained in Prof. Beers's letter.

In closing, Mr. Chamberlain challenges President Dwight and the corporation and Faculty to "come out into the open." "If the English department is all it should be," he says, "prove it to our satisfaction, as you easily can; I am eager to put all I have said to the test; appoint an able, fearless, impartial committee, who shall examine and inquire and report, a committee necessarily not of your number nor specially connected with those who are, not necessarily graduates of Yale, but fair-minded experts, like the Harvard committee—Adams, Godkin, Hitter. You can if you are right, and I and those I speak for are wrong, put us to silence and to shame almost as deep as is said to have been cast on you by Prof. Beers's letter which I have now noticed."

MRS. HOPPER SEEKS DIVORCE.

She Employs Lawyers to Bring Suit on the Ground of Abandonment.

The marital woes of De Wolf Hopper, the comedian, will probably soon be exploited in the courts, for his wife, Edna Wallace Hopper, has retained the firm of Howe & Hummel to bring suit for a limited divorce on the ground of abandonment against the hero of "El Capitan." The trouble dates back to last July, previous to the opening of Hopper's Summer season of comic opera at Manhattan Beach. There was an estrangement at that time, and Mrs. Hopper says that since then her husband has failed to contribute to her support.

The comedian is at present on the road with his company, and played last night in Utica, N. Y. He will be served with the papers in the case within a few days.

A MUSICALE FOR CHARITY.

Entertainment Given in Aid of the Rest for Convalescents.

The musicale in aid of the Rest for Convalescents, at White Plains, N. Y., a charitable institution in which a number of fashionable and wealthy New York women are interested, was the chief social event of yesterday afternoon. It took place at the Astor Gallery at 3 o'clock, and about 500 people met. Victor Harris played all the accompaniments.

The Rest for Convalescents is open all the year, and has been since June, 1893. It receives Protestant women who have been discharged from hospitals or who are worn out with overwork. Its beneficiaries pay a nominal sum for their food, and are lodged gratis. Miss Rachel L. Kennedy is First Directress of the Rest.

The programme yesterday was opened by a duet by Mrs. Ella Jocelyn-Horne, contralto, and Ross David, tenor. Miss Laura Sanford, the young pianist, then played.

Miss Marguerite Hall, soprano, later gave "Le Chevalier de Belle-Etoile," by Holmes, with good effect. Miss Janet Allen also played the violin, and Arthur Clayton Brown sang two baritone solos. The programme ended with Chaminade's "Barcarole," sung by Mrs. Horne and Miss Hall.

Miss Elliot Lectures for Charity.

Miss Alice May Elliot, the sister of Duncan Elliot, who was heard as a lecturer at fashionable private houses two years ago, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson's and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer's, among others, appeared in the field once more yesterday, in behalf of charity. She lectured on Joan of Arc at the home of Mrs. Henry Redmond, 114 East Nineteenth Street. Mrs. Redmond is in mourning, and simply lent her parlors for the occasion. The beneficiary was the country home at Graymere, N. Y., for the boys of Holy Cross Church in this city. About $250 was realized.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hardy—Bowen.

Grace Aspinwall Bowen of Brooklyn, a daughter of the late Henry C. Bowen, was married on Wednesday at Athens, Greece, to Arthur Sherburne Hardy, United States Minister to Persia. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Rufus Byam Richardson, whose husband is Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and Professor of Greek Language and Literature at Dartmouth. Arthur Sherburne Hardy is a graduate of West Point and Amherst College, and was at one time editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine.

Kennedy—Gerhardy.

ISLIP, L. I., March 10.—The marriage of Miss Katherine Gerhardy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerhardy of Islip, to Hugh Kennedy, took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon at St. Mark's Church, here, the Rev. Mr. Bridger officiating. The bride was given away by her brother, Henry J. Gerhardy of Lexington, Ky., and she was attended by Miss Christine Gerhardy, Miss Fannie Harwood, and Miss Clara Adeline Gerhardy. The bridegroom was attended by Harry McGarry of New York. The ushers were Oscar Conklin of King's Park, and C. H. Smith of New York.

Kissam—Keller.

Miss Mannette Josephine Keller and Joseph Kissam of Brooklyn were married at noon on Wednesday in the Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Bacchus, rector of the church. The bride was given away by her brother, T. Hazlewood Keller of Plainfield, N. J. Francis K. Brown was best man. The ceremony was witnessed only by the members of the two families, and was followed by a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Kissam left at 3 o'clock for a bridal trip South.

Suydam—Rapelje.

Miss Anna Rapelje, daughter of N. V. A. Rapelje, and a cousin of Supreme Court Justice Garretson, was married on Wednesday evening to Alfred Suydam at the home of the bride's father, Elmhurst, L. I. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles K. Clearwater, rector of the Newtown Dutch Reformed Church.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Davis Ryder.

The death of William Davis Ryder, who was for nearly twenty years the proprietor of the Hotel St. Stephen, in Eleventh Street near University Place, occurred at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening at his home, 16 East Twelfth Street. A few years ago his health broke down, but he managed to recuperate. Last October an attack of kidney trouble forced him again to take to his bed, which he never afterward left.

Mr. Ryder was born in January, 1837, at Yarmouth Port, Mass., and not long afterward he went with his parents to New Bedford, Mass., where he was reared and educated. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion Mr. Ryder, with J. L. Jones, then both in business in Boston, joined the Army of the Potomac, in partnership as sutlers, remaining with the army through the war. They then came to this city together and opened, at Broadway and Howard Street, a restaurant under the firm name of Jones & Ryder. This restaurant, which was at that time the largest in the city, and much patronized by prominent New Yorkers, lasted till 1876, when the partners left it and purchased the Hotel St. Stephen. A year or two later Mr. Ryder bought out Mr. Jones's interest in the hostelry and continued to run it alone until about three years ago, when he sold it and retired from business. He also opened the Hotel Albert and managed that for its owner. The Pacific Bank is another institution in which Mr. Ryder was interested financially. He married Miss Albertine Burt of New Bedford, Mass. She survives him, as does a daughter, Miss Gertrude H. Ryder. Mr. Ryder belonged to the Hotel Men's Association. He will be buried at New Bedford, Mass., to-morrow.

Capt. Alexander H. Doty.

Capt. Alexander H. Doty sixty-three years old, died at the home of his niece, Mrs. F. E. Kirby, on Washington Avenue, Glen Ridge, near Bloomfield, N. J., early yesterday morning. He had been ill since last Decoration Day, when he went to Glen Ridge on a visit, and was stricken with paralysis, and remained there until he died.

Capt. Doty was a well-known resident of Brooklyn, and a prominent Republican politician for many years. He was born at New Bedford, Mass., where he engaged in the oil business, and later in New York. At the beginning of the war he raised a company known as the "British Volunteers," which was transferred to the Sixty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, which was also known as Henry Ward Beecher's Regiment, because it was recruited largely through the efforts of the congregation of Plymouth Church.

Capt. Doty was for six years a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in Brooklyn, and was for a long period connected with the Board of Health of that city. He was a member of the Union League Club, Rankin Post, G. A. R., Crescent Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Masonic Veterans' Association, all of Brooklyn.

Patrick H. Macgill.

Patrick H. Macgill, President of the C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Company, exporters of flour, died at Baltimore suddenly yesterday morning from apoplexy. He was born in 1832 in Howard County, Md. He went to Baltimore in 1849 and engaged in the commission business, and in 1863 was admitted as a partner in the Gambrill Company, the largest flour dealers in that city. He was a widower, his wife having been the daughter of the late Charles A. Gambrill. He was a member of the Millers' National Association and belonged to a number of clubs, including the Union League of New York.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. GEORGE PIERSON, wife of the Mayor of Dover, N. J., died at her home yesterday. She had been ailing for some time. Mrs. Pierson was well known and popular in Dover, and was interested in church work.

Mrs. JEPTHA R. SIMMS, aged ninety-four, known as the "Historian of New York," and author of "The Frontiersmen of New York," died at her home in Fort Plain last evening. Her maiden name was Lawyer, and she was a native of Schoharie County.

Sergt. HENRY LEWIS of the Newark, N. J., police force died yesterday. He was fifty-seven years old and had been a policeman for about twenty-five years. Fourteen months ago, while cleaning a revolver, he shot himself in the hand. This injury caused him to be laid up for several months. He resumed duty, but soon his health began to fail, and he was again compelled to give up.

EDWARD PFARRÉ, a member of the firm of George Tiemann & Co., manufacturers of surgical instruments at 107 Park Row, Manhattan, died on Tuesday afternoon at his home, 196 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Pfarré was born in Carlshoven, Hesse, Germany, July 7, 1824, and came to this country in 1837. He entered the firm of George Tiemann & Co. in 1847, and was connected with that concern up to the time of his death. He was identified with a number of German charitable organizations in Brooklyn. He was an active member of St. Luke's German Lutheran Church, in Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. The funeral services were held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the house. The Rev. William Ludwig, rector of St. Luke's German Lutheran Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Kroker, officiated. Mr. P

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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Kountze Brothers,
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Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.
Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, February 5, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.
Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

Union Pacific Railroad Company
Collateral Trust Six Per Cent. Bonds.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.
On and after March 11th, 1898, UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Depository of the undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated March 25th, 1897, will pay, at its office, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, upon surrender of the Certificates of Deposit for Union Pacific Railroad Company Collateral Trust Six Per Cent. bonds, the amount of the principal and interest to March 11th, 1898, of the bonds represented by such Certificates, less one-half of one per cent. of the par amount of the bonds, to be retained for the compensation and expenses of the Committee.
HOWLAND DAVIS, SAMUEL CARR, WILLIAM E. GLYN, } Committee.
March 5th, 1898.

Leland, Towle & Co
offer Tax Exempt bonds of
NEW YORK CITY
2½s. 3s. 3½s
36 Wall St., New York. 7 Congress St., Boston.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1898.
The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Friday, April 1, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1898. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1898, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.
The Mercantile Trust Company,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED Exchange would like to form a connection with another to do a commission business. Address F. G., Box 198 Times.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market heavy.

Almost without exception stocks active in yesterday's market went down. Few conspicuous ones escaped without a decline of a full point or more. Tobacco Trust quotations were advanced substantially, but so altogether flagrant has been the manipulation in that quarter that no sensible person heeds what may or may not develop there. The Tobacco Trust's strength served yesterday, however, to emphasize how very different is the market course where there is manipulation and where there is naturalness.

Bear traders on the Stock Exchange have during the last two or three days been relatively inactive. It is beyond dispute that an extended short interest already exists and that in some parts of the market short contracts have become unwieldy; but in yesterday's market there appeared practically nowhere any aggressive efforts to put prices down. There was nowhere anything which looked like raiding, except it were in Pan Handle common, where some of the room traders made a sudden drive without bringing out long stock.

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Quotations generally went down yesterday on transactions which seemed largely to represent liquidation. For the most part the market was dull all day long, considerably less than 300,000 shares making up the day's total transactions.

***

Professional Wall Street seems to have reached the point where no other topic than that of Cuban affairs gets attention. Dispatches from Washington and elsewhere relating to the progress of naval preparations are followed with a nervousness which day by day becomes less disguised. Practically every commission broker on Wall Street is urging customers to keep wholly out of the market. Nine out of ten such advisers are earnest in their declaration that as soon as war possibilities are disposed of the stock market must have a tremendous rebound and make quotations higher than any seen even in the buoyancy of last Summer.

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With hardly an exception the railroads of the country are making reports of continuing increases in earnings far beyond what their managers have expected.

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Relatively little attention is being given to the rate war fight in the Northwest—less, indeed, than the seriousness of the contest really deserves. But Wall Street is indisposed to heed bad news as much as it is indisposed to heed good news—indisposed to heed any news save that which has to do with the Cuban snarl.

***

Government bonds were firmer. There was a sale of $24,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123¾. The closing quotations were ½ per cent. better than those of Wednesday for nearly all the issues.

***

In State bonds $1,000 Alabama, Class A, sold at 108½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf...	¾	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Tobacco	1¾	National Lead pf....	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf....	½	Pullman Car	1
L. E. & W. pf.....	1¼	Third Av.....	½
Minnesota Iron	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref.....	1½	N. J. Central.....	1
A., T. & S. F. pf....	⅝	N. Y. Central.....	¾
Balt. & Ohio.....	½	N. Y., S. & W. pf...	½
Brook. Rapid Transit.	⅝	Norf. & West. pf....	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Northern Pacific	¾
C., B. & Q.....	1¼	Nor. Pacific pf.....	1
C., M. & St. P.....	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. & Northwest....	1¼	People's Gas, Chi....	1
C., R. I. & P.....	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
C., C., C. & St. L...	½	Reading 1st pf.....	⅞
Consol. Gas	½	Reading 2d pf.....	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf...	1	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Detroit Gas	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Erie 1st pf	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha...	1½
Flint & P. M.....	2	South. Pacific	1
Great Northern pf...	1	South. Ry. pf.....	1
Ill. Steel Co.....	2	Tenn. Coal & I.....	⅞
Iowa Central pf.....	½	Texas Pacific	½
Lake Shore	2	Union Pacific	½
Louis. & Nash.....	⅝	Union Pacific pf....	1¼
Manhattan Cons.	½	U. P., all in. pd....	1¼
Met. Street Ry.....	2½	U. S. Rubber	½
Michigan Central	1	U. S. Rubber pf....	2¼
Mo., K. & T. pf....	1⅜	West. Un. Beef.....	½
Missouri Pacific.....	1	West. Un. Tel.....	½
Nat. Lead Co.....	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., C. & N. 1st.....	1	Or. Short Line 6s:...	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951....	1¼	So. Pac., Ariz. 1st...	1¼
Louis. & N. gen. 6s..	2	St. L. Southwest. 2d.	1

Bonds Declined.

Brook. El. 1st.....	2	Or. Imp. con. 5s, 5th paid	1¼
Cent. of Ga. con....	1	Pitts. & West. 1st...	2½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s.	1
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s..	1¼	Union El. 1st t. r....	1½
Col. & 9th Av. 5s....	3⅜	Wabash 2d	1
Int. & G. N. 3d.....	9½	W. N. Y. & P. inc...	1⅝
Lehigh & W. B. 4s...	3	Wis. Cent. 1st t. r..	1
Nor. Pac. 1st 6s.....	1½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@2½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $129,964,357; balances, $6,605,496; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $294,317.

Money on call in London, 2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.82 for sixty days and at $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¾@$4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅜ for long and 5.21⅞@5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 94½, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—10c@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis —12½c discount to par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 95½; New York Central, ⅝, to 116; Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 59½; Reading, ¼, to 9⅜, and Atchison, ¼, to 12⅛. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 36½. Canadian Pacific sold at 86, Illinois Central at 103, and Erie at 13⅝. British consols edclined ⅛, to 111 9-16 for money and 111 11-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged, at 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows: Total reserve increased £74,000, circulation decreased £290,000, bullion decreased £216,460, other securities decreased £320,000, other deposits decreased £126,000, public deposits decreased £119,000, notes reserve increased £19,000, Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability which last week was 43.02 per cent., is now 43.35 per cent., against an advance from 52.96 per cent. to 54.85 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 61,225,000f., Treasury accounts current decreased 15,275,000f., gold in hand decreased 27,750,000f., bills discounted decreased 113,350,000f, and silver in hand decreased 2,025,000f. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand decreased 8,340,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 460,000 marks, other securities increased 13,300,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 680,000 marks.

In Paris, rentes closed at 104f 10c, and exchange on London was 25f 3½c.

GOVERNMENT BONDS FIRMER.

Government bonds were stronger yesterday, although actual sales were confined to the new, 4s, coupon, of which $24,000 changed hands at 128¾, an advance of 1¾ points from the last previous sale on Tuesday. Closing quotations on all of the Government securities were about one-half of 1 per cent. higher than Wednesday's final figures. Offerings of the bonds were lighter than heretofore.

Just to what extent the Maine disaster and the resulting war rumors have changed, for the time being, investment sentiment upon Government securities is shown by the following table, giving the prices of bonds at the beginning of the year, on Feb. 15, the day before the news of the Maine disaster reached Wall Street; on March 7, when the lowest prices were made, and the closing bids yesterday:

	Jan. 3.	Feb. 15.	Mch. 7.	Mch. 10.
2s, registered.....	99½	100	98½	98½
4s, 1925, registered..	128	128⅝	121¾	123½
4s, 1925, coupon.....	128	128⅞	122	123½
4s, 1907, registered..	113¼	113¾	109¼	110½
4s, 1907, coupon.....	113½	114½	111	112
5s, registered.....	114	113¾	111	111½
5s, coupon.....	114	113¾	111	111½
Currency 6s, 1899...	103¼	104½	103	103

ST. PAUL AND BURLINGTON.

St. Paul and Burlington yesterday sold at the same price, crossing one another frequently during the day. The two stocks have not crossed since in the reaction last October, when they were both between 91 and 92. Both stocks were weak yesterday, but Burlington's decline was greatest, the stock overtaking St. Paul on the decline. The latter was given firmness by foreign buying and by the disposition among the traders to wait for the announcement of the Directors' action on the dividend rate before doing much in the stock.

St. Paul's Directors met at 2 o'clock, and failed to increase the fixed dividend rate, as had been expected. The regular 2 per cent. semi-annual dividend, with an "extra" one-half of 1 per cent., was declared, which is in line with the last dividend of 2 per cent. regular and 1 per cent. "extra," making 5 per cent. in all for the fiscal year then ended. The Street was disappointed yesterday over the Directors' action, it having been expected that St. Paul would be made a regular 5 per cent. stock.

SUGAR TRUST DISSENSIONS.

In Sugar Trust stock, sales were made on rather a large scale yesterday for Boston account. Reports are current in Wall Street suggesting that there have developed some rather uncomfortable disagreements among Sugar Trust managers, and that Boston interests identified with two of the Trustees are not only very much dissatisfied, bnt have been threatening to let go their holdings.

HANGING ON WAR NEWS.

The Stock Exchange house of Hollister & Babcock has wired Chicago correspondents as follows:

"It is evident that the Government is making every effort to place the country in a better position for defense, and as this has become an open secret its influence is to restrict all Wall Street operations for higher prices. There still continues an absorption of stocks on these declines by those who desire to support their specialties and others who believe with us that securities are cheap enough to buy in any event, and who believe that profits will come, even should lower prices prevail temporarily. The general commission broker, however, is not so active as usual after such a decline. Although stronger, the market this afternoon has lacked that aggressive buying which accompanies a strong rally. It is evident that Wall Street for the moment is hanging on war news, and it is therefore difficult to predict the immediate course of prices. At the present moment we are inclined to think that a rally will come from this last decline."

MONEY MARKET EASIER.

The call money market was softer yesterday, loans being made freely in the afternoon at 1 per cent. Just before the close, when every one had been supplied, $500,000 was offered on call at one-half of 1 per cent. Earlier in the day loans commanded 2 per cent., and small amounts were taken at 2½ per cent.

In the time department there was also an easier tone. Fairly large offerings for four and six months were made at 4½ per cent.

Despite the ease shown yesterday, many bankers are predicting a tightening of the market in the near future.

MORE GOLD COMING.

Further gold engagements to the amount of $850,000 were announced yesterday, making the total since Feb. 25 $13,325,000. The engagements were $300,000 by J. & W. Seligman & Co., $250,000 by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and $100,000 by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The decline in money rates yesterday was a matter of much discussion in Exchange circles, many brokers predicting that it will be followed by an advance in sterling.

TOBACCO ACTIVE AND STRONG.

Tobacco Trust attracted much attention yesterday, being the most active stock on the list and also the strongest. The stock advanced sharply to 95, a gain of 3 points over its closing price on Wednesday. A subsequent reaction closed it at 93¾, with a net advance of 1¾ points.

Wall Street attributed the strength of the stock to covering by shorts, but in well-informed circles a very different explanation was given. Officers of the trust are quoted by confidential friends as stating that there have just been completed arrangements for control of the Leggett & Myers Company. In this connection it may be significant that Chicago plants of the Leggett & Myers concern have recently been advertised for sale.

Insiders have all along been predicting developments in the affairs of the trust, but so flagrant has been the recent manipulation of the stock that it has come to be looked upon with even more suspicion than usual.

RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON.

Houses with Washington connections were heavy sellers of stocks yesterday morning, and this selling was followed by dispatches from that city full of bearish reports. One story promised that the report of the court of inquiry will be made public within the next day or two, and this was responsible for much of the weakness shown by the market. Another Washington rumor had it that the fleet now at Key West would leave this morning, to rendezvous near Havana.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

The pamphlet report of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for 1897 was issued yesterday, making a showing much more favorable than conditions at the beginning of the twelve months seemed to make possible. Over $1,200,000 was during the year charged off to profit and loss, without reducing the property's earning capacity, and 6,374 tons of steel rails were paid for out of earnings, while final net earnings equaled over 6.11 per cent. on the company's capital stock.

SPANISH SECURITIES DOWN.

Spanish securities were decidedly weak on all the foreign bourses yesterday. Spanish 4s closed at 58¾, against 57¾ at the close on Wednesday. Their weakness was due largely to the renewed rumors that the Government will not pay the April coupons of the bonds. At Paris and London there was heavy selling of all Spanish stocks.

GLUCOSE TRUST HAPPINESS.

C. H. Matthiessen, President of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, has just returned from a four weeks' trip to California. Speaking of the business of the glucose company, he said, among other things:

"I have never returned from a trip before and found the company in such excellent condition. The business of February was the best of any corresponding month in our history. There has developed an increased consumptive demand, and our February business was in excess of our output. We had to draw on our surplus stock.

"We shall start up the Rockford plant, with a capacity of 16,000 bushels per day, to-morrow night. Since all the plants were purchased and put under one management we have expended about $250,000 on the several works, and the Rockford was one which was thoroughly overhauled. We will need our total capacity to meet the demand for glucose. Our surplus stock would not last a fortnight. Along with the increase in the domestic demand there has been an increase in the product for export. Altogether the business of the company is in a highly satisfactory condition. The more the character of the corn products we are manufacturing is understood and their wholesomeness appreciated, the greater our business grows.

"I presume, too, that our splendid record for February is probably not unlike in some proportion other lines of business. General trade conditions are good."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Refusal of Assembly to discharge committee from consideration of the bill for dollar gas.

Decision of steel and wire companies not to form a trust, but to effect a consolidation.

Election of Messrs. John Muir and William B. Spader to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Continued weakness in sterling exchange. Further imports of gold.

Incerase of $41,000 in Illinois Central net earnings for January.

Gold on the way from London to the First National Bank of Chicago.

Demand for gold bars in London and reported advance in price of American eagles by Bank of France.

Denial by St. Paul officials of report that management is considering building a small line to connect Denver and St. Paul.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Nearly every holder of Brooklyn Elevated securities reported to have paid second assessment on Tuesday.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday the market for outside securities continued dull and narrow. With the exception of Standard Oil, Glucose, and Malt, there was practically no trading during the day. The bond market has been seriously affected by existing uncertainty regarding the Spanish question.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st...	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d...	111	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d.....	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	200	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.....	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd..	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s..	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.....	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway cons.....	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s....	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock.....	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s.....	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	315	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av...	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st..	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	90	91½
Kings County Elevated.....	1½	2½
Kings County Traction.....	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)..	100	103
New Orleans Traction common.....	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.....	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.....	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.....	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.....	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.....	175	178
Union Railw'y 1st 5s, (Huckleberry).	112	114
Union Railway stock.....	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex div..	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock.....	90	91½
Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.....	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.....	73	76
Union Ferry	59	61
Union Ferry bonds.....	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s.....	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock.....	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds.....	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.....	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock.....	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock..	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s.....	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock.....	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.....	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.....	27	29½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest..	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed.....	102½	103½
Columbus Gas.....	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds).	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.....	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York..	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock.....	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.....	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock.....	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st.....	100	104
Peoples' Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on).	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.).....	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock.....	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	75	80
Standard Gas, New York.....	135	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.....	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.....	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock.....	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds.....	89	91
Western Gas Company.....	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds.....	102½	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note.....	42	44
American Typefounders'.....	40	44
Barney & Smith common.....	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock.....	60	67
Glucose common.....	39½	40
Glucose preferred, ex dividend.....	92	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin.....	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred.....	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds..	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.....	114	117
Malt common.....	22½	23½
Malt preferred.....	73	73½
Michigan-Peninsular Car.....	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds..	84	89
National Biscuit com.....	21	22
National Biscuit pf.....	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new.....	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal.....	356	360
Pratt & Whitney.....	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.....	55	59
Standard Oil Trust.....	363	364
Trenton Potteries.....	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.....	48	51
Union Typewriter.....	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	81	82½
Wagner Car Company.....	163	164½
Worthington Pump pf.....	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds.....	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company.....	16	20
Central & South American Tel.....	104	107
Commercial Cable stock.....	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock.....	72	75
Iron Steamboat.....	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s.....	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.....	1½	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d.....	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s....	51	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div....	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company...	112	117
Trow Directory pf.....	35	40
Wool Exchange.....	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 54¼@55. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 54⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Anaconda sold at .40, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at .80, 500 Portland at .81, 500 Potosi at .32@.37, 500 Small Hopes at .90, 1,000 Utah at .10 seller 10, and 300 Yellow Jacket at .30.

On the Mining Exchange, 500 shares of American Flag sold at .16⅝, 6,000 Alamo at .02½@.02⅝, 300 Anaconda at .36, 1,000 Anchoria Leland at .89, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09⅝, 5,000 Cannon Ball at .004½@.004, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .46, 63,000 Gold Magnet at .005½@.007 buyer 30, 6,000 Jefferson at .05¼@.05⅝@.05¼, 14,000 Justine at .04¾@.04½@.04, 100 Lillie at .75, 1,800 Mollie Gibson at .20⅜@.20½@.20⅝, 500 Portland at .77¼, 307,000 Sentinel at .005⅛@.006 buyer 30, 10,000 Union at .10⅜@.11, 7,000 Work at .02⅝@.02⅛, and 1,800 Yukon at .11⅜ buyer 60.

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The closing quotations for mining stocks on the vadious Exchanges yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	..	1.00	..	1.00
Alta	.06	..	.08	..
Belcher	.25	.30	.25	.30
Best & Belcher.....	.33	.40	.33	.40
Breece	.33	.47	.38	.47
Brunswick	.12	.15	.12	.15
Challar	.35	..	.35	..
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.09	.12
Comstock Tunnel Co...	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.....	.75	1.00	.75	1.00
Crown Point	.10	..	.10	..
Deadwood	..	1.10	..	1.10
El Cristo	..	.06	..	.06
Enterprise Mining Co...	.20	..	.20	..
Father De Smet.....	.18	.23	.18	.23
Gould & Curry	.17	.25	.17	.25
Hale & Norcross	1.25	..	1.25	..
Horn Silver	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40
Iron Silver	.40	.50	.40	.50
Kingston & Pem. Iron..	.17	.21	.17	.21
La Crosse	.13	..	.13	..
Leadville	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	.18	.14	.18
Mexican	.28	..	.28	..
Ophir	.43	..	.43	..
Phoenix Gold	.06	.06	.06	.06
Potosi	.34	..	.34	..
Plymouth Consolidated..	.08	..	.08	..
Savage	.21	.28	.21	.28
Sierra Nevada	.90	1.10	.90	1.10
Standard Consolidated ..	1.70	1.75	1.70	1.75
Union Consolidated	.30	..	.30	..
Utah	.10	..	.10	..
Yellow Jacket	.25	.33	.25	.33

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.70	..	..	..
American Coal.....	1.18	..	1.18	..
Adams Consolidated ..	.06	..	..	..
Belcher	.20	..	.27	..
Best & Belcher.....	.25	..	.28	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick Consolidated.	.12	.14	.11	.14
Belmont	.10	..	..	..
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Challar	.22	..	.30	..
Crown Point	.15	..	.10	..
Chrysolite	.06	..	.06	..
Con. Cal. & Va.....	.70	..	.70	..
Comstock T. Co. stock.	.03	.04	.03	.04
Comstock T. Co. bonds..	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip..	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.70	1.00	.75	..
Eureka Consolidated ..	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.15	..	.14	..
Hale & Norcross	1.30	..	1.35	..
Horn Silver	1.30	..	1.35	..
Iron Silver	.40	..	.41	.45
Kingston & Pembroke..	.21	..	.15	..
La Crosse	.17	.20	.16	..
Leadville Con.	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.14	..
Mexican	.25	..	.23	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ophir	.45	..	.40	..
Occidental	1.25	..	1.30	..
Plymouth	..	..	.08	..
Potosi	.15	..	.30	..
Sierra Nevada	.90	..	.90	..
Standard	1.70	1.80	1.70	1.85
Small Hopes	.85	95	.85	1.00
Union Consolidated	.20	..	.30	..
Utah	.07	..	..	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.25	..	.29	..
Argentum Juanita.....	..	..	.17	..
Alamo	.02	..	.02	..
Anaconda	.34	..	.35	..
Cripple Creek Cons.....	.09	..	.09	.12
Creede & Cripple Creek..	.03	..	..	.05
Golden Fleece	.40	..	.35	..
Isabella	.17	..	.19	..
Mollie Gibson	.18	..	.19	..
Mount Rosa	.10	..	..	..
Pharmacist	.05	..	.06	..
Portland	.74	..	..	..
Specimen ..

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, March 10, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
102	104	113	Adams Express	104	104	101½	101½	.....
17	17½	400	American Cotton Oil	17¼	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
70⅝	72	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	71	71½	71	71¼	+ ¾
123¾	124	84,310	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	125⅜	125⅝	123¾	124	—1⅛
111¼	113	33	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	113	113	113	113	.....
....	90	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	89½	89½	89½	89½	.....
93¼	93¾	37,195	American Tobacco	92⅛	95	92⅛	93¾	+1¾
113	117	10	American Tobacco pf	113½	113¾	113½	113¾	.....
11¼	11¼	541	At., T. & S. F.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	— ¼
25⅞	25⅞	2,838	At., T. & S. F. pf	26¼	26¼	25⅞	25½	— ⅜
16⅝	17¼	100	Baltimore & Ohio	17	17	17	17	— ½
2⅞	2⅞	1,210	Bay State Gas	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	.....
38¼	38¾	4,997	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	38⅞	39½	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
114	116	285	Brooklyn Union Gas	114½	114½	114½	114½	.....
....	....	7	Bur., C. R. & Nor	65	65	65	65	.....
47⅜	48	50	Canada Southern	47	47	47	47	.....
80½	81½	400	Canadian Pacific	81	81	81	81	— ½
19	19¼	1,210	Chesapeake & Ohio	20	20	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
91	91¼	26,810	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	92	92¼	91	91¼	—1¼
10	10⅛	1,800	Chicago Great West	10¼	10⅜	10	10⅛	— ⅛
7¾	7⅞	200	Chi., Ind. & Louisv	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
90⅝	90⅞	25,455	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	91⅝	92	90⅜	90⅞	— ⅛
145¾	146¼	1	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	146½	146½	146½	146½	.....
118½	118¾	8,165	Chi. & Northw.	119⅝	119⅝	118¼	118¼	—1¼
174½	....	20	Chi. & Northw. pf	174½	174½	174½	174½	.....
83⅜	84	6,735	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	84⅝	85⅞	83⅞	83⅞	—1
28	28¾	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
28	28	150	C., C., C. & St. L	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
13¾	13½	300	Cleve., Lor. & W	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	.....
6	6½	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
181	181¼	1,139	Consolidated Gas	182	182	181	181½	.....
29½	32	250	Consolidated Ice	30	30	29¾	30	— ¼
109	110	903	Delaware & Hudson	110	110	109¾	109¾	— ¼
44⅓	45	800	Denver & R. G. pf	45½	45½	44½	44½	—1
....	....	400	Detroit Gas	56¼	56½	56¼	56⅜	—1⅝
12¼	13	365	Erie	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
34½	35½	200	Erie 1st pf	35¼	35¾	35	35	— ½
11	12	300	Flint & P. M.	11¾	12	11¾	12	—2
31¾	32½	8,185	General Electric	32⅞	33¼	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
151	155	100	Great Northern pf	151	151	151	151	—1
29½	30	1,700	Hawaiian Sugar	30½	30½	30	30	.....
96½	100	821	Illinois Central	100	100	100	100	.....
47	48	100	Illinois Steel Co	46	46	46	46	—2
7½	8	150	Iowa Central	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	.....
27	29	100	Iowa Central pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ½
20	21	200	K. C., Ptts. & Gulf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½	— ⅛
68¼	70	120	Lake Erie & West. pf	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+1¼
188	190	614	Lake Shore	189	189	188	188	—2
50¼	50¾	4,025	Louisville & Nashville	50⅜	51½	50⅛	50¼	— ⅜
100⅝	101	13,488	Manhattan Con	102	102⅜	100½	101¼	— ½
140¾	140⅞	4,720	Metropolitan St. Ry	142	143¼	140¼	140⅞	—2⅛
103¼	103⅝	410	Michigan Central	104	104	103½	103½	—1
61¾	63	916	Minnesota Iron	62	63	62	62½	+ ⅛
10⅜	11¼	350	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
33¼	33½	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	34⅜	34⅝	33¼	33¼	—1⅛
25¼	25½	4,243	Missouri Pacific	28¼	28⅝	25¼	25½	—1
27½	29	100	Mobile & Ohio	28½	28½	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
31	33	450	National Lead Co	31	31	30¼	30¼	—1¼
103¾	104¼	140	National Lead Co. pf	104	104	104	104	+1
91¾	91⅝	1,010	New Jersey Central	92¼	92¼	91¼	91½	—1
111	111¾	6,857	New York Central	112¼	112¾	111	111⅛	— ⅝
188¼	188	50	N. Y., N. H. & H	186	186	186	186	.....
29	31	100	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	30	30	30	30	— ½
12⅜	14½	15	Norfolk & West	13½	13½	13½	13½	.....
45¼	45⅜	700	Norfolk & West. pf	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
5⅝	5⅞	310	North American	5¾	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	22	8,865	Northern Pacific	22⅜	22⅜	22	22	— ¼
60	60¼	15,098	Northern Pacific pf	61	61	59¾	60	—1
14⅝	14¾	1,325	Ontario & Western	15	15	14¾	14¾	.....
29	29¾	700	Oregon Short Line	30¼	30½	30¼	30¼	— ¼
25½	25⅝	900	Pacific Mail	26⅜	26⅜	25½	25½	— ½
113½	114½	1,477	Pennsylvania R. R.	114⅞	114½	114	114	— ⅝
90	90¼	8,875	People's Gas, Chicago	90½	91¼	89⅞	90⅛	—1
43	43¼	4,590	P., C., C. & St. L	42½	44	41¼	43	.....
61	65	320	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	62	62	62	62	—2
174	176	200	Pull. Pal. Car Co	175½	175½	175	175	+1
17⅜	18	1,502	Reading	18	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
40	40⅛	1,074	Reading 1st pf	40¾	40¾	40	40	— ⅞
21⅜	21⅝	380	Reading 2d pf	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
47½	48¼	75	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	49	49	48	48	.....
14	16	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	16	16	16	16	—1
6½	6¾	300	St. L. & San Fran	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
56	56⅜	700	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	56½	56½	56	56½	— ½
68¾	69	1,710	St. Paul & Omaha	69⅝	70	68⅜	68¾	—1½
16	16½	400	Southern Pacific	16	16	16	16	—1
7⅞	7⅞	140	Southern Railway	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
26¾	26⅞	1,370	Southern Railway pf	27½	27½	26⅞	26¾	—1
3½	3¾	200	Standard R. & T.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	.....
19½	19¾	798	Tenn. Coal & Iron	20⅛	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
9¾	10	700	Texas Pacific	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
175	180	100	Third Avenue	175½	175½	175½	175½	+ ½
18¾	19	220	Union Pacific	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
50	50¼	15,610	Union Pacific pf	51¼	51⅝	50⅜	50½	—1¼
26	26¼	4,610	U. P., all in. pd	27¼	27¼	26	26	—1¼
7⅞	8	2,500	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8¼	8¼	8	8	.....
61	63	161	United States Leather	64½	64½	64½	64½	.....
60½	60¾	1,066	U. S. Leather pf	60¾	60¾	60½	60½	— ⅛
16½	17	500	United States Rubber	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
64	64¾	1,065	U. S. Rubber pf	65¼	65¼	64	64	—2¼
15¾	15¼	610	Wabash pf	15¼	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
....	26	200	West Chicago Street	96	96	96	96	— ½
7¼	9	300	Western Union Beef	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ½
85¾	86¼	2,885	Western Union Tel	86⅝	86⅝	86	86	— ½
1⅞	2¾	600	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd	2	2¼	2	2¼	.....
1½	2	210	Wisconsin Central	1¾	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
Sales.		279,687						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
2,000 106
Am Tobacco Co Scrip
10,000 80
400 81
5,000 82
5,000 ..... 82½
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s
8,000 ..... 90⅝
2,000 ..... 90¼
27,000 90
3,000 ..... 89⅝
3,000 ..... 89⅝
10,000 ..... 89⅝
6,000 ..... 89⅝
2,500s3 ..... 89⅝
13,000 ..... 89½
Adjustment 4s
5,000 ..... 58⅜
5,000 ..... 58½
5,000 ..... 58⅜
5,000 ..... 58¼
10,000 ..... 58¼
10,000 ..... 58⅛
27,000 ..... 57⅝
110,000 ..... 57⅝
4,000 ..... 57⅝
10,000 ..... 57⅝
10,000 ..... 57⅝
2,000 ..... 57⅝
36,000 ..... 57⅝
5,000 ..... 57⅝
9,000 ..... 57½
60,000 ..... 57½
5,000 ..... 57⅜
5,000 ..... 57⅜
20,000 ..... 57⅜
25,000 ..... 57⅛
2,000 ..... 57¼
5,000 ..... 57⅛
5,000 ..... 57⅛
1,000 ..... 57⅛
4,000 ..... 57⅝
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, Trust Co Certfs
3,000c 82
10,000 ..... 82½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr 5s
3,000 94
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
3,000 ..... 112½
2,000 112
Bur, C Rap & N 1st
14,000 ..... 107¼
7,000 107
500 106
Canada So 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 109½
3,000 ..... 109¾
Canada Southern 2d
1,000 ..... 107½
2,000 ..... 107⅜
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
10,000 ..... 88½
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc
2,000 ..... 37½
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc
10,000 12
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
19,000 78
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
1,000 115
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s
25,000 ..... 95¾
5,000 96
5,000 ..... 95¾
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
5,000 ..... 104¾
Chic & N W S F 6s
1,000 ..... 118½
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s
10,000 ..... 105¾
2,000s3 ..... 105¾
60,000 ..... 105¾
Registered
5,000 ..... 106¾
Chic Term & Tr 4s
1,000 ..... 83½
Clev C, Chic & St L, Cin, Wab & M Div 4s
1,000 90
Colorado Midland 4s
Trust Co Certfs, All 1nstlmts Paid
3,000 18
Col & Ninth Av 1st
5,000 118
Denver & Rio Grande 4s
1,000s10f 91
3,000s20f 91¼
Erie 4s, Prior Bds
5,000 ..... 89¾
1,000 ..... 89⅞
2,000 ..... 89¾
Total sales ..... $1,672,900.

East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s
2,000s20f 109⅞
Divisional 5s
1,000s10f 112½
1,000 ..... 113¼
1,000 ..... 113½
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s
2,000c 70
2,000 ..... 69½
Ft Wth & D C 1st
2,000 70
Ft Wth & R Gde 1st 3-4s
5,000 58
Fulton Elevated 1st
1,000 37
Ill Cent 4s, 1951
2,000 115
Int & Gt Northern 2d
3,000 81
Int & Gt Northern 3d
1,000 50
Kan Pac 1st Cons, Trust Co Certfs
3,000 ..... 101⅞
32,000 ..... 101½
Kings Co Elev 1st
1,000 45
L Erie & W 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 116½
L Erie & W 2d 5s
2,000 102
L S & M So 1st Reg
2,000 109
Lehigh & W-B M 5s
10,000 90
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
5,000 118
Louisville & Nashville General Mtge 6s
5,000 119
Unified Gold 4s
5,000s20f 86⅛
1,000 ..... 86¾
Louisville & Nashville, S & N Ala Gtd 5s
5,000 95
Metropolitan Elevated 1st
2,000 ..... 116½
Met St Ry Gen 5s
25,000, mar 3 trans 110
6,000 ..... 110¼
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
4,000 ..... 71⅝
11,000 ..... 71¾
8,000 72
Mich Cent Cons 7s
2,000 ..... 114⅜
Milwaukee & St Paul Terminal 5s
1,000 115
Mo, Kan & East 1st
3,000 ..... 96⅜
5,000 ..... 96½
5,000 ..... 96⅜
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
10,000 87
4,000s20f 87
14,000 ..... 87½
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
10,000 ..... 60¼
12,000 60
5,000 ..... 59⅞
3,000 ..... 59¾
Mo Pac 1st Cons
11,000 ..... 95¼
Mob & Ohio Gen 4s
8,000 ..... 75⅞
N Y Central Deb 5s, Registered
2,000 108
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s
3,000 ..... 97½
3,000 98
Norfolk & Wn Ry Con 4s
10,000 80
8,000 ..... 79⅝
5,000 80
Nor Pac 1st 6s
4,000 ..... 115½
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
5,000 ..... 59⅜
1,000 ..... 59½
1,000 ..... 59¼
85,000 59
12,000 ..... 59¼
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
10,000 ..... 94⅜
6,000s5f 94½
3,000c 94¾
2,000 ..... 94½
Nor Pac Term 1st
5,000 ..... 105⅞
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000 ..... 102¼
Oregon Imp Co Con 5s, Trust Co Certfs, 5th Instlmt Paid
1,000 ..... 55½
Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000 122
8,000 121
1,000 122
Pittsbh & Wn 1st
15,000 81
Reading Co Gen 4s
6,000 ..... 82½
13,000 ..... 82¼
5,000 82
2,000s3 82
Rio Grande Wn 1st
3,000 81
1,000 ..... 81½
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
2,000 ..... 89¼
15,000 89
St L & San Fran 4s
5,000 73
St L & S F G M 5s
4,000s3 ..... 102½
5,000 102
St Paul, Min & Man, Montana Ext 4s
5,000 99
St L Southwn 1st
3,000 ..... 73½
St L Southwn 2d Inc
5,000 27
San An & Ar Pass 4s
10,000 59
So Pac of Ariz 1st
7,000 104
South Pacific of Cal 5s, Consolidated
10,000 ..... 96¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 90⅜
7,000 ..... 90⅞
6,000 ..... 90⅜
10,000 ..... 90½
4,000 ..... 90⅜
Texas & Pac 1st 6s
7,000 ..... 98¼
1,000 99
2,000 ..... 98½
Union Elevated 1st 6s, Trust Co Certfs
3,000 ..... 62⅞
Union Pacific 4s
26,000 ..... 92½
3,000 ..... 92⅜
2,000s3 ..... 92¼
24,000 ..... 92⅜
6,000 ..... 92½
34,000 ..... 92⅜
9,000 ..... 92¼
20,000 ..... 92¼
20,000 ..... 92¼
2,000 ..... 92⅜
5,000 ..... 92¼
27,000 ..... 92¼
18,000 ..... 92⅛
32,000 92
19,000 ..... 91⅞
15,000 92
1,000 ..... 92½
31,000 92
Un Pac, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
12,000 55
5,000 ..... 54⅜
14,000 ..... 54½
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 106¾
1,000 ..... 106¾
1,000 ..... 106¼
3,000 ..... 105⅞
8,000 106
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000c 77
1,000 77
8,000 76
West Shore Gtd 4s
7,000 ..... 109½
2,500 ..... 108½
Registered
1,000 ..... 108⅜
Wn N Y & Penn Inc
10,000 ..... 131½
Wn N Y & Penn Gen
11,000 ..... 52½
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
2,000 39
5,000 ..... 39⅜
2,000 39

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$225,257,269
Gold reserve	169,087,286
Net silver	13,013,709
United States notes in the Treasury	88,839,293
Treasury notes of 1890	4,880,859
Total receipts this day	1,205,364
Total receipts this month	11,136,101
Total receipts this year	285,084,063
Total expenditures this day	1,370,000
Total expenditures this month	12,452,000
Total expenditures this year	283,039,325
Deposits in National banks	31,946,693
National bank notes received for redemption	284,173
Government receipts from customs	482,738
Government receipts from internal revenue	703,678
Miscellaneous	18,946

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Diamond Match sold at 137 to-day, and North Chicago brought 221, account, and 220, regular. West Chicago was lower. It opened at 96⅛ and went down to 95½. Its consolidated 5 per cent. bonds closed at 93. National Biscuit common opened at 21½ and closed at 21. The preferred opened at 78⅜, sold to 77⅞, went back to 78½ and then down to 77.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	26½
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co	61
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	136½
National Biscuit Co. common	21
National Biscuit Co. preferred	78
Brewing & Malting	6
Brewing & Malting preferred	30¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co	7
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. preferred	31
Chicago Packing & Provision Co	35
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. preferred	51
International Packing Co	17½
International Packing Co. preferred	44
Chicago City Railway	238
North Chicago Street R. R	216
West Chicago Street R. R	95
South Side Elevated R. R	60½
Lake Street Elevated R. R	12½
Lake Street Elevated R. R. t. c	9½
Street's West Stable Car Line	20½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98⅛	..
4s, r., 1907	110½	111
4s, c., 1907	112	113
4s, r., 1925	123½	123⅝
4s, c., 1925	123½	124
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½
5s, c., 1904	111½	112½
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..
Albany & Sus	187½	200
American Coal	120	140
Am. Dist. Tel	....	23
Am. Express	122	127
Am. Spts. Mfg	7½	7⅝
Am. Spts. Mfg. pf.	18	19¼
Ann Arbor	12	13
Ann Arbor pf	34½	35
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	6½
Boston A. L. pf	105	107
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	5	5¼
Buff., R. & P	25	29
Buff., R. & P. pf	60	64
Capital Traction	....	75
Central Pacific	12	13
Chi. & Alton	155	159½
Chi. & Alton pf	168	..
Chi. & E. Ill	54½	58
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	106	110
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	38	38
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	20	24¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	26	28
Chi. Term. & Tr	7½	9
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	75	80
Clev., L. & W. pf	..	45
Cleve. & Ptts	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev	1	3
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1½	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	19	19¼
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5½	5⅞
Col. F. & I. pf	....	75
C., H. V. & T. pf	18	25
Com. Cable	170	..
Consol. Coal	41	..
Consol. Ice pf	85	89
Del., L. & W	150¼	..
Den. & R. G	11	12
Den. & R. G. pf	11	14
Dul. S. S. & A	2	4
Dul. S. S. & A. pf	4¼	6
Eighth Avenue	315	325
Erie 2d pf	17	18¼
Ev. & T. H	18	22
Ev. & T. H. pf	36	41
Ft. W. & R. G	14	16
Green Bay & W	30	40
H. B. Claflin	....	97
Homestake	45	48
Ill. Cent. 1. lease	92	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	....	25
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich	6	7½
Keokuk & D. M	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf	14	16
Keokuk & West	32	34
Kingston & Pem	1	10
Laclede Gas	42	43
Laclede Gas pf	87	91
L. E. & W	14	14½
Long Island	42	50
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Md. Coal pf	42	53
Mexican Central	5½	6½
Mex. Nat. certfs	1	1¼
Minn. & St. L	25½	27
M. & St. L. 1st pf	84	85
M. & St. L. 2d pf	52¾	54
Minn., St. P. & S. M	7	..
Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf	17	..
Morris & Essex	171	173
Nat. Lin. Oil	15½	17
National Starch	5¾	7
Nat. St. 1st pf	65	75
Nat. St. 2d pf	18	25
New Cent. Coal	7	8
N. Y., C. & St. L	19⅝	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	63	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	30½	33
N. Y. S. & W	11	13
Norfolk So	62	66
Ont. Mining	3	5
Oregon Imp., 5th in. paid	24½	26
Ore. R. & N	45	50
Ore. R. & N. pf	67	70
Penn. Coal	830	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev	⅛	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	4	7
P., Ft. W. & C	169	..
Pitts. & West. pf	6	8
Quicksilver	1¼	2
Quicksilver pf	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
R., W. & O	118	122
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl	6	7
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	25¼	28
St. L. S. W. pf	4	5
St. L. S. W. pf	8½	10
St. P. & Duluth	20	25
St. P. & D. pf	....	80
St. P., M. & M	128	135
St. P. & O. pf	150	155
Sil. bullion certfs.	54¼	55
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Tol. & O. C	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf	35	45
Twin City R. T	20	..
U. S. Express	41	45
Wabash	6½	7
Wells-Fargo Express	115	120
W. & E. pf., $1 as. paid	⅞	11
Wis. Cent. pf	2	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
25,040	Am. Sug. Refs. 125½	125¾	123⅝	123⅞
1,770	Am. Tobacco. 92½	94⅝	92½	93¾
220	Brook. R. T. 39	39⅜	38½	38½
13,950	Chi., Bur. & Q. 92¼	92⅝	90⅞	91
16,640	Chi., M. & St. P. 91¼	92	90⅜	90⅝
50	Ches. & Ohio 20½	20½	20½	20⅜
5,180	C., R. I. & Pac. 85	85¼	84	84
40	Central of N. J. 91	91	91	91
820	Gen. Electric. 31¾	33	31¾	32½
480	Louis. & Nash. 50⅞	51	50	50⅜
5,550	Manhattan. 102	102	101	101⅞
120	Met. Street. 140½	141	140½	141
900	Mo. Pacific. 26½	26½	25⅝	25⅝
10	Mo., K. & T. pf. 33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
1,810	N. Y. Central. 112	112	110¾	111
280	Nor. Pacific. 23	23¼	22	22
1,980	Nor. Pac. pf. 60¾	60¾	59¾	59¾
1,890	People's Gas. 90¾	91⅜	89⅞	90
200	Reading. 18	18	17¼	17⅜
20	Southern. 26¼	26¾	26¼	26⅜
10	Tenn. C. & I. 19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
410	Union Pacific. 26⅜	27⅛	26⅜	26¾
1,640	Union Pac. pf. 51¼	51¾	50⅜	50⅝
100	West. Union. 86⅜	86⅝	86	86
77,990				

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F. adj. 58	58	57⅝	57⅝	
3,000	B., C. R. & N. 1st	107¾	107¼	107¼	107¼
4,000	Int. & G. N. 2d	81¾	81¼	81	81
14,000	Nor. Pac. 4s	95	95	94	94
4,000	Rock Island 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
22,000	U. P., D & G. 1st	55	55	54½	54½
3,000	Wabash 1st	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
$70,000					

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Sutton & Suderley Brick Company of Coeymans; capital, $30,000. Directors—John H. Sutton, C. F. Suderley, and Alice B. Suderley, Coeymans.

Saratoga Victoria Springs, of Saratoga Spa; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. W. Blackmer, G. F. Blackmer, William T. Rockwood, and Nash Rockwood, Saratoga Spa.

McDonald Milling Company of North Tonawanda; capital, $10,000. Directors—George C. McDonald of North Tonawanda, William C. McDonald and Charles C. McDonald of Buffalo.

Borodino Creamer Company of Borodino; capital, $3,000. Directors—O. J. Hayford, Marcus Patterson, H. A. Colton, F. Ide, and E. J. Backes, Borodino; F. Harvey, Tornhill.

Minsi Pulp and Paper Company of New York City, to operate in Minsi, Penn.; capital, $75,000. Directors—W. J. Smith, Brooklyn; J. H. Deery and Abraham Chilcott, New York City.

Jefferson Baking Powder Company of Sidney; capital, $12,000. Directors—A. F. Phelps, J. H. Pride, C. R. Cosgrove, C. C. Phelps, and G. F. Cosgrove, Sidney; Louis Myers, Kingston.

S. M. Bixby & Co. of Manhattan, to manufacture polishes; capital, $1,000. Directors—S. M. Bixby and W. G. Bixby, Borough of Bronx; T. W. Rich, Brooklyn; Henry M. Bixby and Samuel A. Bixby, Salem, Mass.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

Following is a list of reappraisements of merchandise made by the United States General Appraisers and announced yesterday by President Charles H. Ham:

17,353.—All silk, piece dyed, from Albert Lehmann, Lyons, Jan. 20, 1898. 7,516 as 6,393, &c., Mousseline, 105 c-m, noir and colored, entered at 1.20, advanced to 1.30 francs per meter. Discount, 20 per cent. Packing included.

17,355.—Manufactures of silk and cotton, yarn dyed, from Charles Semon & Co., Bradford, Feb. 10, 1898. 22-inch colored Moirettes, entered at 14d., advanced to 15½d. per yard. 23-inch black Moirettes, 605, entered at 16¾d., advanced to 18d. per yard. 21-inch silk warp black Moirettes, 192, entered at 15½d., advanced to 18d. per yard. 21-inch silk warp stripe Moirettes, 191, entered at 15½d., advanced to 18d. per yard. Discount, 2½ per cent. Add packing.

17,336.—All silk, piece dyed, from Jarrosson & Laval, Lyons, Feb. 2, 1898. Ribbon gauze, 14 c-m, color black and white, entered at .28 franc per meter. No advance. Ombre and pleated brilliante, col. 40 c-m, entered at .74, advanced to .80 franc per meter. Pleated brilliante printed, 15 c-m, entered at .40, advanced to .43 franc per meter. Ribbon gauze, col. 12 c-m, yarn dyed, entered at .28 franc per meter. No advance. Crepe, low quality, col. 42 c-m, piece dyed, entered at .51, advanced to .55 franc per meter. Discounts, 20 per cent. and 1 per cent. Add cases.

17,305.—Manufactures of cotton and metal, from S. & S. Sednaoul, Paris, Jan. 19, 1898. Macassards, 52-54 or and argent, entered at 6.85 francs per dozen. No advance. Macassards, 52-68 or, entered at 8.40 francs per dozen. No advance. Macassards, 53-150 or, entered at 1.80 francs each. No advance. Macassards, 54-170 or, entered at 7.35 francs each. No advance. Similar goods, similar prices. Discount, 5 per cent. Add packing.

17,354.—Chemical salt, from E. de Haen, List, Feb. 5, 1898. Nitrate of Thorium, entered at .45 marks per kilo, and bottles at .50 mark each; add cases at 4. marks each. No advance.

17,303.—Embroidered and part lace bleached cotton handkerchiefs, from William

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Dwellings Make Up the Day's Business—Little Dealing in the Auction Room.

Pease & Elliman have sold for about $75,000 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 26 West Thirty-second Street, 25 by 100.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for the Comstock estate to Daniel B. Freedman the three-story brick dwelling, with extension, 264 Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100.

It is reported that the Mutual Life Insurance Company has sold to Henry de Peyster for $40,000 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling northeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-second Street, 20 by 102.2.

H. R. Drew & Co. have sold to Benjamin Perkins the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 49 East Sixtieth Street, 15 by 100.5.

Cyrille Carreau has sold to Mrs. R. Levy the four-story dwelling 131 West Ninety-seventh Street, 16 by 100.11.

Jackson & Stern have bought and resold to a builder 284 Madison Street, 23.3 by 100. The same operators have also purchased 739 and 741 Sixth Street, 45 by 91.

Charles S. Kohler & Brother have sold for John Paterno the new five-story brownstone-front flat 154 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 30 by 86 by 100.11; also, for James Denholm, the three-story brick and stone front dwelling 204 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100.11.

John Peters has sold to Martin L. Rickerson the two five-story tenements 235 and 237 Avenue B, each 25 by 100.

John D. Karst has bought 215 and 241 West Twenty-ninth Street, and will erect on each plot a five-story flat, with stores.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Arthur Gorsch to Martha Well, for $9,000, the three-story flat 1,516 Webster Avenue, 16.8 by 78 by 100. In part payment—$4,000—the buyer gives three lots on the west side of Marmion Avenue, 65 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

Jones & Bailey have sold for Thornton Brothers to May Johnson the two-story frame dwelling 662 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 18 by 55 by 113; also, for Thornton Brothers to Winslow E. Buzby, the two-story frame dwelling 668 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 16.8 by 45 by 95; also, for Frank P. Lockwood to Anthony H. Austin, the three-story frame dwelling 2,160 Washington Avenue, 18 by 113; also, for Henry Mehles to Winslow E. Buzby, the plot Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 174.10 feet north of East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 50 by 150.

Henry G. Cassidy has sold for L. & J. Brandt to Robert Loercher, 230 East Thirty-first Street, the three-story and basement brownstone residence, 18.9 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Adolph M. Bendheim, for $12,333; the three-story brick dwelling 883 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to William F. Christie, for $17,200, the lot 161 Elm Street, (as widened,) 21.6 by 34.3 by 21.8 by 33.11.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the State Trust Company, the five-story brick flats known as the "Lonsdale," 565, 567, and 569 Park Avenue, 66.5 by 100 by 60 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Robert Mazet, referee, 175 East Ninety-third Street, north side, 250.5 feet west of Third Avenue, 29.11 by 100.8, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $4,688; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Whalen, referee, 630 to 636 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 20 feet north of Forty-sixth Street, runs north 80.5 by east 100 by south 100.5 to Forty-sixth Street, by west 20 by north 20 by west 80, four-story brick brewery, stable, &c. Due on judgment, $26,802.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, 2,345 Broadway, west side, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 25 by 95.4 by 25 by 93.7, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,003.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, Avenue A, east side, 33.9 feet north of Fifty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 75, three-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Ernest A. Paur on Dec. 14, 1897.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 10 Beekman Place, west side, 76 feet south of Fiftieth Street, 18.10 by 90, five-story stone-front dwelling; 314 East Houston Street, north side, 100 feet east of Avenue B, 24.11 by 91.4 by 24.10 by 89.9, three-story brick building; all title and interest of Gustav Goldman in the foregoing parcels on Oct. 4, 1897.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for a five-story brick stable, 23.8 by 98.9; W. H. Nelson of Katonah, N. Y., owner; P. F. Higgs of 36 Union Square, architect; cost, $7,000.

Water Street, northwest corner of Rutgers Slip, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 69 by 56.4; Max Muller of 21 Centre Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

Hamilton Terrace, west side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for fourteen three-story brick dwellings, 16 and 17 by 52; G. L. Lawrence of 178 Franklin Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $210,000.

Ninety-seventh Street, southeast corner of the Boulevard, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 100.11 by 95; J. J. Wilson of 60 Liberty Street, owner; C. Steinmetz, architect; cost, $200,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, southeast corner of Lenox Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 64 by 70; R. J. Blake of 515 Lenox Avenue, owner; Gilbert Robinson of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $73,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 20 by 95 and 27 by 86; L. & J. Brandt, owners; John Brandt of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $79,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, southeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, with stores, 28.8 by 95 and 20 by 86; Schmuck & Montag, owners; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $84,000.

Locust Avenue, east side, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 22 by 150; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Jerome Avenue, for two two-story frame stores and dwellings, 34 by 50 and 33.8 by 50; Mrs. Carrie J. Slingbi, owner; H. Anderson, architect; cost, $8,500.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, to a four-story brick public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 2,114 and 2,118 Madison Avenue, to three four-story brick dwellings; John Schreyer of 53 West Eighty-third Street, owner; John Streiffer, architect; cost, $9,000.

No. 59 Chrystie Street, to a six-story brick tenement, with store; J. P. Slater of 545 Broadway, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 213 and 215 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to a four-story brick storage house; R. Webber of 208 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; B. & J. Walther, architects; cost, $2,000.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; James G. Patton, of 823 Forest Avenue, owner; J. Barnett of 47 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $350.

STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED (offices of the Commissioners are at 95 and 92 West Broadway.)—Elliott Place, from Jerome Avenue to the Concourse. Hearings for objectors for ten days after April 6. Report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., May 23.

College Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street to East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street. Hearings for objectors for ten days after April 13. Report to be made to the Supreme Court May 23.

Villa Place, from Southern Boulevard to Van Courtlandt Avenue. Hearings for objectors for ten days after April 6. Report to be made to the Supreme Court May 23.

ESTIMATES OF LOSS COMPLETED.—Northerly side of Sixty-fifth Street and southerly side of Sixty-sixth Street, between the Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue. Hearings for objectors March 21 and subsequent days. Report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., March 25.

SECOND PARTIAL AND SEPARATE ESTIMATES OF DAMAGES COMPLETED.—Certain pieces and parcels of land between East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and First Avenue, and the Harbor Commissioner's line of the Harlem River, and between the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Willis Avenue, and to a right of way between the United States pier-head line of the Harlem River and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street at Willis Avenue. Hearings for objectors for ten days after March 26. Report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., April 18.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 10.

AVENUE A, e s, 127.2 ft s of 73d St, 6.6x98; James Gallagher and wife to Charles Isselbacher $1

AVENUE A, e s, 81.5 ft n of 88th St, 20x75; John Staut and wife to Jules A. Collet ..... Exchange and 1

AVENUE A, e s, 102.2 ft s of 73d St, 25x98; James Gallagher and wife to Charles Isselbacher 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 131st St, 109.8x100; Maurice S. Wormser and others to Emanuel Heilner and another. 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 131st St, 109.8x100; Isidor Wormser, Sr., to Emanuel Heilner and another 40,000

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 149th St, 100.10 to 148th St x100; Union Real Estate Company to A. J. H. Meyer 1

BRADHURST AV, w s, 173.2 ft s of 145th St, 18.2x—x18x80.3; Sarah McLaughlin to Henry E. Janes 1

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 123.10 x109.5x irregular; John Deiahuntyl referee, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company 450

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 123.10x 109.5x irregular; Samuel H. Vanderbeek to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company 1

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 123.10x 109.5x irregular; John Dahnke to Samuel H. Vanderbeek 1

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 123.10x 109.5x irregular; Katharina Winkelmann to Samuel H. Vanderbeek 100

CENTRE MEADOW OF ISRAEL HONeywell's Salt Meadows, contain meadows, 5 acres, Westchester; Agnes A. Watson and another to Patrick J. Sweeney 1

CLINTON ST, 182 to 186; Lewis K. Albro and wife to Thomas H. Baskerville, 1-7 part 4,000

CLINTON ST, 182 to 186; Jenny A. Cornwell to Harris Mandelbaum and another, 1-7 part 4,143

CLINTON ST, 182 to 186; Charlotte A. Poor to Thomas H. Baskerville, 1-7 part. 4,000

EAST END AV, e s, 51.4 ft s of 83d St, 25.4x82; Emilie Colloseus to Anna Grahl.

GRAND ST, 384; Clinton St, 182 to 186; Attorney St, 15 and 15; Patrick H. Gilhooly and wife to Lewis K. Albro, 1-8 part of all 1

GRAND ST, 384; Clinton St, 182 to 186; Attorney St, 13 and 15; Patrick H. Gilhooly and wife to Jenny A. Cornwell, 1-56 part 1

LEONARD ST, 154, s w s, 22x15; Jacob B. Halk to Anna Halk 1

LEWIS ST, s w corner of 6th St; rel. dower, Harriet Wolbach to Ferdinand Kurzman 1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 79th St, 20.4 x 80th St x51.3; Jacob Pizer and wife to Arnold Kaiser and another, two-thirds part 1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 80th St, 102.2x31; Jacob Pizer and others to Isaac Heifer 100

LOT 295, map of Arden property; Charles F. Kelley to Matilda Fraser 1

LOT 138, Block C, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Josef Schallhart and wife 500

LOT 447, map of Gleason property, 24th Ward; Joseph J. Gleason to Catherine A. Gillingham 600

MADISON ST, 252, 20x90; Frank Weiber and wife to Isaac Goodstein 1

PARK AV, e s, 75 ft n of 80th St, 25x100; Albert Wagner to Ludwig Baumann 1

PARK AV, e s, 51.3 ft s of 119th St, 24.10x99; Mitchell A. C. Levy, referee, to Katie M. Sules 7,325

PROSPECT AV, e s, Lots 26 and 27, map by A. D. & M. Ewen, Sept. 10, 1870; Adam Wiener, referee, to Morris Franklin and another 975

RAILROAD AV, s e s, 150 ft n e of 8th St, 25x150; Elizabeth Price to Stephen Moser 3,500

TILDEN ST, e s, 25 ft s of 1st St, 25x100; Max Roberts to John H. Keegan 1

WASHINGTON AV, (widened,) n w s, 145.3 ft n e of 167th St, 90x irregular; Phoebe A. Parshall, executrix, to Newbury D. Lawton 12,500

WATER ST, 45, 30x85.7; Marion V. Butler to Robert McGill 40,000

WAVERLEY PLACE, w s, 38.10 ft s of Charles St, 18.10x75; Adelaide Lyon and others to Annie E. Grasmuk, ¾ part 7,031

WAVERLEY PLACE, w s, 38.10 ft s of Charles St, 18.10x75; Sarah A. Sleight, by committee, to Annie E. Grasmuk, ¼ part 2,344

WILLIS AV, w s, 39 ft s of 140th St, 18x 60; Mary E. Schroeder to William Schroeder 1

1ST AV, 1,134 and 1,136, e s, 60.5 ft n of 62d St, 50x81; Sarah Federgreen to Augusta Graber 1

1ST ST, Lot 679, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Jennie Rosenthal to John H. Keegan 550

2D ST, s s, 80 ft w of Avenue B, 72.4x 103.10; Irving Bachrach to Leopold Schweidler 29,750

5TH ST, (proposed,) n s, 103.11 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, 394.10x103.6x404.7x 103; Earl S. Benham and others to Edward Baer 1

11TH ST, n s, 123 ft w of 6th Av, 30x100.3 x irregular; Elizabeth Lyons to John Fallon 1,200

14TH ST, s s, 380.6 ft w of 2d Av, 24x 103.3; Margaretta Traitteur to Olga Schmeising 30,500

18TH ST, 142 West, 23x92; the Butterick Publishing Company, Limited, to Timothy Kisley 1

36TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 75x 98.9; George D. Bogert and wife to John Sinnott 25,750

52D ST, s s, 550 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100; Michael Ward and wife to Peter McBreen 7,000

56TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; Simon P. Flannery and another to Fannie L. Elliott 10

61ST ST, n s, 146 ft w of 10th Av, 27x 100.5; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Mary Hall 4,500

64TH ST, 178 East, 20.10x100.5; James W. Taylor and wife to Harry Schloss 15,750

68TH ST, s s, 137 ft e of Madison Av, 22x100.5; John B. Roach and others, executors, to Harris Rossin 49,000

83D ST, s s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 81.5x irregular; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Clarence F. True. 1

109TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Alice C. Peters, individually and as executrix, to August Selltitz 9,000

109TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; August Selltitz and wife to Max Freund 1

122D ST, n s, 312 ft w of 2d Av, 14x 71.10; Olga Furst to Heyman Kalman and another 1

132D ST, s s, 485 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Louis Friess and wife to John Eusner.. 24,500

135TH ST, 885 East, 25x100; Morris Tailor, referee, to Adolph M. Bendheim 500

162D ST, s w corner of Elton Av, 100.8x 25x90x37.8; Ann Roach to Enoch C. Bell 1

169TH ST, s w corner of Stebbins Av, 83.10x90.7x80.3x30.10; Henry D. Tiffany, as trustee, to Alfred Ericson 8,000

170TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, runs e 100 ft to 10th Av, x s 100 x w 100 x n 100; Matthew P. Hall and wife to Matilda Fraser 1

173D ST, n s, 66.8 ft w of Audubon Av, 16.6x50; John Eusner and wife to Louis Friess 12,500

179TH ST, s e corner of Webster Av, 81x100x101x101; Samuel H. Vanderbeck to Alpheus G. Goddard 1

Recorded Leases.

BAXTER, Mary A., to Thomas Y. Dunne; 1,814 Park Av, 10 years 1,200 $1,500

CALVOSA, Charles, to Allesandro Di Giacomo; 314 and 316 East 11th St, 3 years. 3,300

CONGER, Clarence R., to Samuel Fine & Co.; 70 East Broadway, 2 years 2,200

FRIEDRICH, James J., to George King; 131 East 52d St, 3 years 660

GENSCHER, Francis Mulgrew; 219 Columbus Av, corner 70th St, 5 years 4,000

HAMILTON, Erastus, to Solomon Wertheim and another; 697 Broadway, 2 years 2,000

HANCY, Edward J., to Frederick Behnken; 112 Greenwich St, 2 years 1,200

JOHNSTON, Frederick A., executor, to Vincenzo Marino; 212 East 111th St, 5 years 960

JOHNSTON, Frederick A., executor, to Vincenzo Marino; 214 East 111th St, 5 years 960

KOHRING, William H., to William Schmidt; 402 East 88th St, 8 years 2,300

KOFFER, Margaret G., individually and as trustee, to John F. McIntyre; 190 East 125th St, 2 years 2,300 2,400

SCHUSSLER, John P., to Philip Reilly; 514 2d Av, 2 years 1,300 1,400

SMITH, Sarah, to Jacob Weinstein; 44 Henry St, 1 year 400

WEBER, J. M., to Johanna Klein; 278 East Houston St, 2 years 480

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Clara, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 28th St, 185 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years $9,000

BOGERT, Peter J., to Frank W. Gilbert; e s of Bradhurst Av, 24.11 ft n of 148th St, and two adjoining lots, 1 year, (three mortgages) 18,500

BROWN, Charles H. S., to Susan M. C. Livingston; e s of Manhattan Av, 173 ft n of 105th St, 2 years 1,200

BROWNELL, Caroline F., to Continental Trust Company; n s of 150th St, 400 ft e of Boulevard, demand 10,000

CASSIDY, Henry H., and Charles O'C. Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 133d St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 15,000

CHAVE, Eliza, to George H. Purser, Jr., executrix; w s of Clinton Av, 150 ft n of Anderson Place, 3 years 2,000

CLEAVELAND, Susan F., to New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, as guardian, &c.; w s of Macdougal St, 82.6 ft n of 4th St, (rerecorded,) 2 years 16,000

DUFFY, Patrick C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 200 9th Av, 2 years. 6,000

EISELE, Theodore, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; e s of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft n of 68th St, 3 years 18,000

ELY, Emily L., to Mary L. Payson; a c corner of 8th Av and 43d St, 2 years 1,000

ELLIOTT, Fannie L. and Robert H. E., to Charles A. Moran, trustee; 414 West 56th St, 3 years 18,000

ERICSON, Alfred, to Ida M. Murphy; s s of 169th St, 42.6 ft e of Stebbins Av, ¼ year 3,750

ERICSON, Alfred, to Frederick W. Pitcher; s e corner of 169th St and Stebbins Av, ½ year 8,250

FRIEDLINE, Albina B., to John McMillan; 71 Barrow St, with lot adjoining on west, &c., demand 825

GEORGE, James H. and Richard Grant, to Florence A. Alker; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 11 ft n of 137th St, 1 year 12,000

GILLINGHAM, Catherine A., to Joseph J. Gleason; Lot 447, map of Gleason property, 24th Ward, 1 year 550

GOODSTEIN, Isaac, to Frank Werber; 252 Madison St, ½ year 9,500

GRASMUK, Annie E., to Title Guarantee & Trust Company; 200 Waverley Place, 3 years 6,500

HEILNER, Emanuel, and Moses J. Wolf to Isidor Wormser, Sr.; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 131st St, 3 years 82,000

HELFER, Isaac, to William D. Nichols; s e corner of 50th St and Lexington Av, 5 years 75,000

HOEBERMAN, Sophie, to Ferdinand Kurzman; s w corner of Lewis and 6th Sts, 2 months, (2 mortgages) 7,700

HOEBERMAN, Sophie, to Laura Oppenheimer and others, executors, &c.; s w corner of Lewis and 6th Sts, 5 years 13,500

HOFFMEYER, Anton W., and Hans C. Clausen to Margaret and John J. Radley, executors, &c.; s s of 74th St, 175 ft e of Avenue A, 2 years 2,000

HUBER, Herman, to Isabella Heimath; 373 West 126th St, 6 years 12,000

HUBER, Herman, to Isabella Heimath; 1,341 Columbus Av, 6 years 22,000

ISSELBACHER, Charles, to James Gallagher; e s of Avenue A, 102.2 ft s of 73d St, 1 year 5,500

JARVIS, Alice E., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 116th St, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years 5,000

KNAUP, Charles, to Mary A. Ferris; Lots 355 and 356, Block J, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years 1,800

KNOTH, Elizabeth, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 10th Av, 255 ft n of 61st St, 1 year 12,000

LAWTON, Newbury D., to Phoebe A. Parshall, executrix, &c.; n w s of Washington Av, widened, 145.3 ft n e of 167th St, 1 year 6,000

LAWTON, Newbury D., to Phoebe A. Parshall, executrix, &c.; n w s of Washington Av, widened, 209.8 ft n e of 167th St, 1 year 3,500

MACHEMER, Frederick, to William T. Van Winkle and another; Lot 301, map of Unionport, ½ year 1,000

MASSIMINO, John, to German Savings Bank; n w corner of Washington Av and 172d St, 1 year 16,000

McBREEN, Peter, to Michael Ward; s s of 52d St, 550 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years. 6,000

McBREEN, Peter, to Daniel Meenan; s s of 52d St, 850 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years. 1,000

MEYER, Adolph H., to the Union Real Estate Company; s w corner of Boulevard and 49th St; and n w corner of Boulevard and 48th St, 1 year 15,000

MITCHELL, Euphemia S., to Charles Frazier & Co.; s s of 113th St, 250 ft e of Boulevard, demand 10,000

MOSER, Stephen, to Elizabeth Price; s e s of Railroad Av, 150 ft n e of 6th St, 3 years 2,500

OBERWARTH, James, to Annie H. Bruce; Lot 123 and 125, map part of Benjamin Berrian farm, Fordham, 3 years 2,500

PAILLARD, Alfred E., to Augustus C. Fransioli; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 101.3 ft s of 141st St, demand 1,000

PATTERSON, Caldwell, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of Southern Boulevard, 220 ft w of Brown Place, 1 year 7,000

PECK, Lydia A. and Alonzo R., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of 48th St, 68 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year 20,000

RAU, Barbara, to the Washington Life Insurance Company; w s of Avenue A, 26.4 ft n of 9th St, 8 years 3,500

RUDE, Rebecca and Philip, to William J. Amend; 103-105 Goerck St, demand 2,050

SCHMEISING, Olga, to Margaretha Traitteur; 218 East 14th St, collateral 1,000

SCHMEISING, Olga, to Margaretha Traitteur; 218 East 14th St, 6 years 24,500

SCHMEISING, Olga, to Margaretha Traitteur; 218 East 14th St, collateral 2,000

SELLTITZ, August, to Alice C. Peters, executor; w s of Clinton Av, 150 ft n Amsterdam Av, 2 years 7,500

SOLES, Katie M. and William A., to Caroline Wendell; s of Park Av, 51.3 ft s of 119th St, 3 years 7,000

STOLTZENBERG, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 311 West 103d St, 3 years 18,000

SULLIVAN, Mary, to Augusta R. Roby; s s of Rivington St, 242 ft e of Goerck St, demand 12,000

TAYLOR, Charles H., to Marinus L. Vanderkloot; 43 East 19th St, demand 8,000

TRUE, Clarence F., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; s e corner of Riverside Av, or Drive, and 83d St, 1 year 118,000

TRUE, Clarence F., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; n s of 83d St, 375 ft w of West End Av, demand 22,000

WEINBERG, Philip, to Rosie Neaderthal; s s of 106th St, 33.4 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years 6,500

WHITE, Thomas R., to New York Realty Company; 96 and 97 Liberty St, demand 30,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARENDT, Simon, and others, executors, &c., to Rastus S. Ransom, (two assignments) ..... Nominal

BLUMENTHAL, Nathan, executor, &c., to Joseph Blumenthal $18,000

COCK, Elizabeth R. and William R., to Wolf Boroschek 2,000

COLLINS, Benjamin, and O. H. Olsen ..... Nominal

DEMOREST, Annie L., to Katharine V. Curtis 5,071

DE VEAU, Louisa C., to Simon Wolf 2,018

HOOKS, Susan J., to William N. Richie ..... Nom.

McMILLAN, John, and Josephine Korn 100

ORR, William C., executor, to Cecilia O. Murphy 4,048

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Edward Heyman 14,000

PHELAN, James J., to Philip Furlong ..... Nominal

RAUSCH, Rastus S., trustee, to Samuel Cromwell 5,000

RITCH, Thomas G., to Christian N. Bovee, Jr., and another, trustees 4,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Adam Happel.. 2,750

SCHMEISING, Olga, to Margaretha Traitteur ..... Nominal

THE HENRY ELIAS BREWING COMPany to William L. Flanagan 3,472

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the Bowery Savings Bank 9,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany 14,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Gilbert J. Strassburg and another, executors 4,000

WOODCOCK, Mary A. A., to Fannie K. Koss 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 149th St, 25x100; Patrick Conlon against Clara E. Bliss, owner and contractor $475

EAST CHESTER ROAD, e s, 25.2 ft w of Blondell Av, 25x103.7; John W. Hannan against Payson S. Lane, owner and contractor 95

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 425.4 ft n of 141st St, 194x100; Arlando Marine against William H. Lake, owner; Mills & Strachan, contractors 3,891

HENRY ST, 44; Goldberg & Smith against Sarah Smith, owner and contractor 305

HENRY ST, 44; William P. Youngs & Brothers against Sarah Smith, owner and contractor 504

LEXINGTON AV, s s, extends from 79th to 80th St, 204.11x51.3; Architectural Metal Works against Jacob Pizer and others, owners; J. Pizer & Brother, contractors 329

LEWIS ST, 199; Harris Bartelstone against Sophia Hoeberman, owner and contractor 227

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29 ft n of 111th St, 86x irregular; James Grainger against Frank W. Moore, owner and contractor. 500

TREASURER PLACE, n s, 175 ft e of Boston Av, 50x100; B. Flood against Louis Lambrecht, owner and contractor 120

35TH ST, 147 to 151 West; Henry Proctor against J. L. Mott, owner; William H. Houghton, contractor 141

104TH ST, 406 to 412 East; George Behsmann & Co. against Caroline W. C. Weinstock, owner; William Juch, contractor 107

179TH ST, s w corner of Webster Av, 87 x101; Charles Nylin against Samuel H. Vanderbeek, owner and contractor 44

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

WILLETT ST, 55 to 59; Morris Goldstein, with David Periman and Abraham J. Ronginsky, thirteen payments $36,000

83D ST, n e corner of Riverside Drive, 81.5 x164.1x irregular; the Metropolitan Improvement Company, with Clarence F. True, eleven payments 78,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE B, s w corner of 14th St, 23x95; Charles Kinkin against United States Trust Company of New York and another, executors, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Kelly.

BOLTON ROAD, or Av, centre line, at land formerly of Elisha Riggs, runs s 124.7x w 411 to centre line of 14th Av x n 115.7x e 442 to beginning; Johanna Cohlers and others, executors, &c., against Charles E. Runk and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

CORNELL AV, n s, 105 ft e of Old Road, 30x 100; Adolph Muehsam and others, trustees, against Hulda Haxe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Baker.

MORTON ST, 14; Julia A. Low against John Kehoe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Gartland.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 149th St, 20.6 x101.2x20x96.10; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 20.6 ft s of 149th St, 20.6x105.6x20x101.2; The Germania Life Insurance Company against William Broadbelt and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

THOMPSON ST, e s, 92 ft n of Broome St, 33.9x 90x irregular; Solomon Jacobs against Charles Edelson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parker & Aaron.

10TH ST, n e s, 250 ft n w of 3d Av, 23x77.5x irregular; J. Woodburn Miller against Martin H. Rogers and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. T. Goodwin.

7TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 132d St, 25x75; Ethelbert Wilson, executor, &c., against Augustus Reiner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Nelson.

34TH ST, 345 West; William P. Dixon against Esther Cochrane and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

84TH ST, 150 East; Gideon Fountain against Robert N. Disbrow and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. J. Lewis.

150TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 150x100; Charles Unangst against Thomas Williams and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, C. Unangst.

188TH ST, s e corner of Delancey Place, 100x183; William Man, as trustee, against Albert Bogert and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Man & Man.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

514—S. W. Vance et al., appellants, vs. W. A. Vandercook Company, and 515—S. W. Vance et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. W. A. Vandercook Company. Argument continued by William A. Barber for Vance et al., by J. P. Kennedy Bryan for W. A. Vandercook Company, and concluded by William A. Barber for Vance et al.

90—Boyden Power Brake Company et al., appellants, vs. George Westinghouse, Jr., et al., and 116—George Westinghouse, Jr., et al., appellants, vs. Boyden Power Brake Company et al.—Argument commenced by George H. Christy for Westinghouse et al.

Call for to-day: 99, (and 116,) 397, 8, 27, (and 15 and 16,) 297, 28, 30, 119, 531, 93.

Calendar for Friday, March 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Government causes; (jury.)

9267—Wellbacher vs. Robertson.
11090—Robbins vs. Hedden.
15698—Hussa vs. Erhardt.
18627—Sylvester vs. Robertson.
18628—Same vs. same.
18629—Same vs. same.
18630—Same vs. same.
18631—Same vs. same.
18632—Same vs. same.
18633—Same vs. same.
18634—Same vs. same.
18635—Same vs. same.
18636—Same vs. same.
18637—Same vs. same.
18638—Same vs. same.
18639—Same vs. same.
18759—Same vs. same.
18760—Same vs. same.
12800—Dongan vs. Magone.
13610—Same vs. same.
13068—Same vs. same.
17915—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases

1—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Great Northern Ry. Co.
2—Fuller vs. Underwood.
4—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
5—Cruikshank vs. Bidwell.
6—Pepper vs. Grasmuk.
7—Cruikshank vs. Bidwell.
8—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Walcott.
9—Stanton vs. Coffin.
10—Tuttle vs. Claflin.
12—Dandow vs. Pennsylvania Ry. Co.
13—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Walcott.
Cases Noticed.
14—Rummel vs. Guggenheim.
15—Huber vs. same.
16—Beyer vs. same.
17—Alder vs. same.
18—Reichenbach vs. same.
19—Goldy vs. same.
20—Prince vs. Chicago, M. & St. P. Ry. Co.
21—Loomis vs. same.
22—Fletcher vs. May.
23—McLaughlin vs. Tuck.
25—Greef vs. Miller.
26—Schweiterling vs. same.
27—Pfeltman vs. same.
28—Dieckerhoff vs. same.
29—Cochrane vs. Heddon.
30—Same vs. Magone.
31—Same vs. Erhardt.
32—Thomson-Houston El. Co. vs. Union Ry. Co.
33—Blythe, &c., vs. Corn Exchange Bank.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

13—Comacs vs. S. S. Wordsworth.
91—Hewlett vs. Burrill & Sons.
30—Coe vs. Tug R. J. Moran.
17—Taylor vs. Bark Agate.
83—U. S. vs. Derrick Monarch.
101—Petterson vs. Lighter Gypsy Girl.
32—Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. vs. S. S. British Queen.
33—Manheim Ins. Co. vs. same.
20—Bartram vs. Bark Nineola.
108—Merritt & C. Wreck Co. vs. Schermerhorn.
84—Morris & C. Dredging Co. vs. Tug Transfer No. 5.
93—Sutton vs. Propeller City of Norwalk.
71—Shovah vs. Steamboat McDonald.
47—Gibbons vs. Tugs E. C. Baker and E. L. Levy.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 412, 413, 416, 421, 423, 427, 432, 434.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—People ex rel. Commissioners, &c., vs. Oelschlanger.
2—Same vs. Lubitkin.
3—Same vs. Booker.
4—Lee vs. Dobson.
5—Lesher vs. Haas.
6—Bernstein vs. Crow.
7—King vs. Ross.
8—Altieri vs. Sakwiasen.
9—Meany Printing Co. vs. Duncan.
10—Schleissner vs. Schleissner.
11—Burton vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
12—Turpie vs. Tripault.
13—Sperling vs. Ball.
14—State Trust Co. vs. Casino Co.

Non-enumerated Motions.
2—Wetmore vs. Wetmore.
4—Westervelt vs

AUCTION SALES.

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES,

366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.

Free Exhibition Day and Evening

IMPORTANT COLLECTION

OF

VALUABLE PAINTINGS

BY THE

Great French and English Masters,

TO BE SOLD

By order of Arthur Furber, Esq., Attorney at Law, to settle the Estate of

THE LATE HENRY S. VAN GIGCH,

Tuesday and Wednesday Eves.,

March 15th and 16th, at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,

AMONG THE PINES.

Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed plazza filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.

The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.

J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

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Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.

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in course of preparation.

The purest of water from our own artesian well.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

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THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.

Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café open to with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet.

CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Suit water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.

A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. EKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Custome Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

The New York School of Oratory and for the cure of STAMMERING, 1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 50TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

DRY GOODS.

TO-DAY MEDICINE DAY.—LISTERINE, 49c.; Libert's incomparable Violets, 29c.; Pond's Extract, 19c.; Libert's delicious Colognes, 19c.; Hoods's Sarsaparilla, 49c. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GENTLEMEN forming fine tailoring club desire additional members; results economy; liberal credits. PARTICULARS, Box 167 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—As chambermaid or waitress in American family; best city references. "Carol," Box 871, 1,269 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent references. 404 West 55th St., first floor.

COOK.—By competent cook; good baker; soups, desserts; charge of kitchen; reference. B., 35 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; best city references. Mrs. Baler, 317 East 24th St.

COOK, &c.—By German girl as cook; wash, iron; city or country. 160 West 25th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; first-class reference. 220 West 16th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK or COOK.—By competent woman by day or as good cook; good reference. 211 East 26th St., one flight.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper; widower's family preferred; best reference. Refinement, Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day; private families; understands all fine clothes; references. 208 East 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress in a private family; best city reference. 435 West 30th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By middle-aged nurse; lady or gentleman; mental cases; seven years' personal references. M., 144 West 62d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable American girl as competent waitress or chambermaid; private family; city reference. H. C., 17 Scammel St.

Miscellaneous.

MATRON.—As matron in the vicinity of New York; many years' experience; best of reference. Matron, 107 Hill St., New Haven, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By a stenographer and Remington operator of nearly four years' experience; thorough knowledge of mimeograph and all routine office work; highest references furnished. Accuracy, Box 108 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; six years' reference from last place; leaves on account of family going to Europe. E. A. S., Box 304, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly English trained servant; best city references; present and last employers can be seen. M., Box 273, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a respectable man as butler in a private family; first-class city references; city or country. 147 East 29th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Dane, 35; thoroughly experienced in all branches of the business; first-class references from leading places in this country; private place in the country preferred; private places with some glass would be accepted. G. S., care of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—By strictly first-class gardener; age thirty-four; married; two children; fourteen years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., 43 Greenwich Av.

GARDENER.—By single Scotch gardener of thirty; thoroughly experienced in all branches of gardening; on private place; excellent references. W. D., Box 9, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By single Dane of thirty as gardener; knows his business thoroughly; twelve years' first-class references. Dane, Box 201, Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, 30 YEARS' REFERENCE, desires a position, city or country, to care for horse, cow, or kitchen garden. J. Horan, care of S. Matthews, 201 St. Ann's Av.

FARMER, &c.—On gentleman's place as farmer or gardener; married; no children; wife good butter maker; good references. F. C., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.; seed store.

FLORIST, &c.—By a florist and gardener; to take charge of private place; understands all branches; twenty years' experience in England and States; English; married. George Norton, Post Office, Bridgeport, Conn.

USEFUL BOY.—By boy of eighteen to make himself useful; city or country; references. Travers, 1,242 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paperhanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A young Swedish, French, or German woman as capable cook; personal reference required. Apply at 39 East 68th St., between 9 and 11 to-day.

WANTED—French nurse for Orange for two girls, four and six years. Apply 101 Park Av. between 11 and 1.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—In a woolen commission house, a bright, active boy, 16 years old, and must reside with his parents; salary first year, $100. Address, in own handwriting, Post Office Box 2,146.

WANTED.—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-law6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-law6mF

FOLSOM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID FOLSOM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of his attorneys, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the fourth day of November, 1897. DANIEL W. TOMLINSON, Executor. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New York City. n5-law6mF

HALLGARTEN, JULIUS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Central Trust Company of New York and Charles Wehrhane, as trustees of the trusts created by the fourth clause of the will of JULIUS HALLGARTEN, deceased, for the benefit of Albert Hallgarten and remaindermen, Albert Hallgarten, the President and Fellows of Yale College, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, the Trustees of Columbia College, the New York Free Circulating Library, the American Museum of Natural History, the Nursery and Child's Hospital, the Mount Sinai Hospital, the German Hospital, the New York Infirmary, the Lyceum, the President and Trustees of Williams College, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Cornell University, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Central Trust Company of New York and Charles Wehrhane, as trustees of the trusts created by the Fourth Clause of the will of Julius Hallgarten, deceased, for the benefit of Albert Hallgarten and remaindermen, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Central Trust Company of New York should not be discharged from all liability, responsibility, and accountability, as such trustee as aforesaid; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 50 Wall St., New York City.
mh11-law6wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. B. SMITH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Downing Street, distant one hundred and fifty-four feet (154 ft.) one and three-quarter inches (1¾ ins.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Downing Street with the westerly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches, (98 ft. 10 ins.;) thence westerly twenty-eight feet nine and one-half inches, (28 ft. 9½ ins.) thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-one feet one inch (91 ft. 1 in.) to the southerly side of Downing Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet ten and one-quarter inches (27 ft. 10¼ ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 9, 1898.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number is 44 Downing Street:

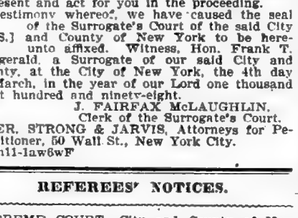

The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $27,653 74-100, and of taxes and assessments and water rents to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $875.00.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against EDWARD E. BLACK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment duly appointed, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 23d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Solomon De Valle Cairns, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street with the westerly line or side of West End Avenue, said point being at the southwest corner of a lot of land heretofore conveyed by Julia A. Clark and Cyrus Clark to John O. Baker by deed bearing date May 11, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County May 13th, 1887, in Liber 2,068 of conveyances, page 51; running thence northwardly, along said last-mentioned land and parallel with West End Avenue, seventy-five feet eight and one-half inches; thence eastwardly, still along said land conveyed to John O. Baker and parallel with Eighty-ninth Street, one hundred and twelve feet; thence northwardly, still along said land conveyed to Baker, and parallel with West End Avenue, fifty-eight feet six and five-sixths inches, to the southeasterly corner of a lot of land heretofore conveyed by Cyrus Clark and Julia A. Clark to Edward Payne by deed bearing date June 21, 1894, and recorded June 4th, 1894, in said Register's office in Section 4 of conveyances, Liber 33, page 460; thence westerly, along said last-mentioned land and parallel with Ninetieth Street, to Riverside Drive or Avenue; thence southwardly, along said Riverside Drive or Avenue, to the northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street; thence eastwardly, along said northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street, one hundred and seventy-four feet ten and three-fourths inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Subject, however, to and with the benefit of the covenants and restrictions set forth in a certain agreement made by and between Mary L. Parsons, Annie E. Phelps, and Cyrus Clark dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 2d day of October, 1897.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY,
Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

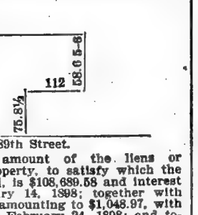

The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the property, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $108,689.58 and interest thereon from February 14, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $1,048.97, with interest thereon from February 24, 1898; and together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $1,442.16 and interest.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY,
Referee.

mh1-2aw3w&mh22

LEWIS STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—HENRY STEERS, plaintiff, against JOHN E. HOFFMIRE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, commencing at a point on the westerly line of Lewis Street, distant ninety-seven feet eight inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lewis and Seventh Streets, thence running southerly along said westerly line of Lewis Street twenty-four feet six inches, thence westerly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to a point in the easterly line which bounds a lot (now or lately belonging to Samuel A. Fanshaw) in the rear of the lot hereby conveyed; thence northerly along said easterly line of said adjoining lot to a point distant ninety-seven feet six inches northerly from said northerly line of Seventh Street, thence easterly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to the westerly line of Lewis Street at the point or place of beginning, and known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-three (223) Lewis Street, said lot being twenty-four feet six inches in width in front, and twenty-five feet wide in the rear, and eighty-eight feet nine inches in depth on the northerly side, and ninety feet eleven inches in depth on the southerly side, and being the same premises described in a deed dated April 18, 1866, made by Joseph M. Price and James Roberts, executors, &c., to said John E. Hoffmire, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 964 of Conveyances, Page 510, on the 18th day of June, 1866.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.

G. S. P. STILLMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is $6,303, with interest from February 5th, 1898. The unpaid taxes are approximately $475.

CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.

m1-2aw3wT&F&m24

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ELIAS KEMPNER, plaintiff, vs. WALTER B. ATTERBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 2nd day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street, distant eastwardly from the easterly line of the Third Avenue two hundred and ten feet, and running thence southerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue, ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the centre of the block; thence easterly parallel to the said southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the last mentioned line twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated March 4th, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE,
Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

Centre of block.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Three thousand six hundred and seventy-seven and 12-100 dollars, with interest from the 18th day of February, 1898, and the costs of this action, amounting to $370.70, with interest thereon. Also unpaid taxes and assessments, and water rates, amounting approximately to Four hundred and fifty-seven and 80-100 ($457.80) dollars. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure the sum of Twenty-four Thousand Dollars, with interest thereon.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE,
Referee.

m8-2aw3wTu&F&m29

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMERON, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMERON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Coleman, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of September, 1897. ALEXANDER CAMERON, JR., Executor. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executor, No. 100 Broadway, New York City. s10-law6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. jn21-law6mF

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, HAMILTON COUNTY.—Union Trust Company of New York against Hamilton Park Company et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made on the 27th day of December, 1897, entered in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on the 20th day of January, 1898, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at Morley's Lake Pleasant Inn, in the Village of Lake Pleasant, County of Hamilton, State of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1888, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises described in the complaint in this action, and in said decree hereinbefore referred to, and as hereinafter set forth, upon the following terms and conditions:

TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will include simply the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1888, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises hereinafter described.

The sale of the said property shall be subject to all liens prior to the lien of said mortgage, and the undersigned, the Referee, will not pay out of the proceeds of sale any taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens upon the property sold, nor redeem the property sold from any sales for unpaid taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens.

The undersigned, the Referee, will first, in the order as hereinafter described, offer for sale the property in separate lots. The bids received for the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall be received on condition that all the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel. The highest bids received for the separate lots so offered for sale will be noted by said Referee.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which shall be sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest on all the then outstanding and unpaid bonds secured by said mortgage, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sale, and all costs of this cause, and all proper allowances, compensation, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any parties or their counsel, or to the undersigned said Referee, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the trustee in the administration of the trust, then the undersigned, said Referee, will offer no more of such parcels for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the property offered for sale in separate lots the undersigned, said Referee, shall offer the same for sale together as a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bid for all such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the said highest bids received and noted for said property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such property shall be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid received for such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received and noted for such property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several separate lots as offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for parcels of land herein described as Tracts I., II., III., IV., and V., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $500 in money, or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid on parcel hereinafter described and known as Tract VI., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $1,000 in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the parcels offered as a whole, whichever parcels they may be, who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $2,000, in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The above deposits are required as a pledge that the respective bidders will make good his or their bids in case of acceptance.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for any parcels, respectively known as Tracts Nos. I., II., III., IV., and V., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter, deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $5,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for the parcels offered as a whole the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $7,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Any sale which may be previously been deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the undersigned, said Referee, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with the terms of sale as to the passing of title, the payment of the purchase price, or otherwise, or shall fail to comply with the terms of the said decree hereinbefore referred to, or with any order of the court relating to the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash deposited by such purchaser or purchasers, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon resale.

The purchaser shall pay to the undersigned, the said Referee, at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, within fifteen days after said sale, or when the said Referee shall be ready for delivery, such other payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid as the court may direct; the balance of the purchase price, not required to be paid in cash, may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning in at the same time and place, to be cancelled or credited as hereinafter provided, bonds and coupons, to be paid out of the proceeds of sale upon distribution thereof, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price all such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to resell the property, upon such notice as the court shall direct, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after proper demand made upon said purchaser therefor, or within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment.

The biddings will be kept open after the property is struck down, and in case any purchaser shall fail to comply with any of the above conditions of sale, the premises so struck down to him will be again put up for sale under the direction of the undersigned, said Referee, under the same terms of sale, without application to the court, unless the plaintiff's attorneys shall elect to make such application; and such purchaser will be held liable for any deficiency there may be between the sums for which said premises shall be struck down upon the sale and that for which they may be purchased on the resale, and also for any costs or expenses accruing on such resale.

Where reference is made herein to the sale of "tracts or parcels of land," it is understood that such term refers simply to the right, title, and interest which the defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, on the 1st day of May, 1889, the date of said mortgage foreclosed, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to such parcel or parcels of land.

The following is a description of said mortgaged premises hereinbefore mentioned:

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land and territory situated in the County of Hamilton, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

TRACT I.

All that certain tract or parcel of land and territory described as being four thousand nine hundred (4,900) acres, or thereabout, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, lying in a square (as near as may be) in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Cowyndl's Number thirty-five (35) of Totten & Crossfield's (or Jessup's) Purchase, lying in the County of Hamilton (formerly Montgomery County) in the State of New York; being the sale tract of land or premises conveyed to Margaret L. Woodruff by John D. Clute, by deed dated November 6th, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on March 24, 1880, in Book No. 13 of Deeds at pages 414 et seq., and being the same premises conveyed to the said Clute by James Robertson and others, Trustees of the Bank of the United States, as described and set forth in said deed of conveyance, dated November 28th, 1849, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton in Book No. 3 of Deeds at page 329.

And being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret L. Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 258, and thereafter conveyed by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT II.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the northwest quarter of Township Thirty-five (35) in Hamilton County, State of New York, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, being bounded in a deed dated October 14th, 1858, made by Abner Benedict and wife to John D. Clute, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County October 20th, 1858, in Book 5 of Deeds at page 604, as follows:

"All that piece of land situated on the north shore of Racquette Lake in Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, in Hamilton County, State of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly shore of said lake distant twenty (20) chains westerly in a straight line from the northerly end of the bridge crossing the outlet of said lake, and running thence north to the southerly boundary of lands now owned by said Clute; thence southwesterly along said southerly boundary of said Clute's lands to the westerly boundary of said Township thirty-five (35); thence southeasterly along said last-named boundary to the northerly shore of said lake, and thence along the shore to the place of beginning, be the quantity more or less contained therein."

Being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book of Deeds No. 20 at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 267.

This tract being the same tract described in and conveyed by two certain deeds of quit-claim as follows: One made by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey, dated 19th day of April, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 264; and the second made by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, dated the 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded on the 28th day of November, 1888, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book 20 of Deeds at page 272.

TRACT III.

All that certain undivided one-quarter interest of a lot of land known and described as lot No. ninety-seven (97) in Township twenty-one (21), in Hamilton County, New York State, said lot containing two hundred (200) acres or thereabout, and being a portion of the lands conveyed by Anne M. Van Benthuysen, as sole executrix, etc., to John D. Clute, by deed dated November 1, 1861, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County January 3, 1863, in Book No. 6 of Deeds at page 345, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging the same property conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT IV.

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situated in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Two thousand one hundred and forty (2,140) acres, more or less, being all that remains of that part of the Gospel and School lot, in the township not covered by water, after excepting therefrom three hundred and twenty (320) acres Literature lands therein. Two thousand eight hundred and forty (2,840) acres, more or less, being the undivided one-half of the remainder of said southwest one-quarter, on which taxes were paid by Mrs. Sarah T. Russell; and seven hundred and ten (710) acres more or less, being the undivided one-eighth of said remainder, on which taxes were paid by the Bank of Lansingburg, New York, or Alexander Walsh, Cashier.

Being the same tract of land conveyed by Edward Wemple, Comptroller of the State of New York, to Clara E. Durant, by deed dated 20th day of March, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton, and conveyed by the said Clara E. Durant and Frederick C. Durant, her husband, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 1889.

TRACT V.

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, situated in the County of Hamilton, known and described as follows, viz.:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Nine hundred and six and one-half (906½) acres, being the following described parcels:

Two hundred and fifty-one acres (651) acres east end of six hundred and fifty-one acres (651) south part of all that remains of the northwest one-quarter of the township after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein.

Two hundred and fifty-five and one-half (255½) acres undivided one-half of seven hundred and thirty-one acres east end of all that remains of said northwest quarter after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein, on which taxes were not paid by Sarah T. Russell.

TRACT VI.

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township thirty-six (36).

Twenty thousand nine hundred and forty-five acres (20,945), more or less, being all not under water of all that remains of the Township after excepting therefrom twelve hundred and eighty (1,280) acres Gospel, School and Literature lots, and one thousand (1,000) acres in the northwest one-quarter of the Township, bounded: Beginning at the northeast corner of a one thousand (1,000) acre tract of State land, in the northwest

Ladies' Gloves,

$1.00

per pair.

—Four Button Glacé, in the new spring shades,—

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

TO PAY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Funds Will Be Provided Until the Board of Education's Full Budget Is Prepared.

WILL BE NO DELAY IN FUTURE

With the Approval of His Colleagues, Controller Coler Shows the Education Board's Finance Committee a Way Out of the Difficulty.

Controller Coler, on behalf of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and Chairman Hugh Kelly of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education have reached an agreement under which money will be available almost immediately for the payment of the school teachers' salaries. Mayor Van Wyck some days ago said that the delay was not chargeable to the finance department, as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment could not appropriate the money until the Board of Education asked for it.

When Mr. Kelly was informed of the Mayor's statement he consulted his colleagues, and, with their approval, on Tuesday wrote this letter to Mr. Coler:

The Finance Committee of the Board of Education is now engaged in the preparation and revision of the financial requirements for the support of the school system during the current year. I desire to call your attention to the fact that the proper preparation of this matter requires time and consideration in order that the various borough estimates be reduced to uniformity. In the organization of such a large system as that of the Department of Education it is unavoidable that delays of certain kinds must ensue. In order to prevent inconvenience and hardship to the many employes of the school system, I would ask your co-operation in relation to the following proposition:

If it is within the pale of the law, I would suggest that appropriations be made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the purpose of paying the salaries of teachers, janitors, and other employes for the month of February. It is possible during the next few days to present the requirements for these particular items, but it is not possible to properly submit the entire budget.

The Controller's Reply.

The Controller referred the communication to the Mayor and to President Guggenheimer of the Council and yesterday sent this reply to Mr. Kelly:

I have received your communication of the 8th inst., in which you state that delay is likely to occur in properly preparing a departmental estimate of the Department of Education for the year 1898 for presentation to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Heretofore in making appropriations for the several departments of the City Government the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has, without exception, adhered to the policy of passing only on estimates of expenditure for the whole year. While it would be desirable for many reasons to adhere to this policy in the case of the Department of Education I appreciate the inconvenience and hardship which would result to the teachers and employes of the school system if their pay rolls should be long delayed.

I will gladly recommend to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, therefore, that an exception be made in this case, and I am confident, from a conversation which I have had with several members of the board, that favorable action will be taken upon any proper estimate of expenditure which may be submitted for the payment of salaries for the month of February. This estimate, however, should deal exclusively with salaries and not with supplies or other expenditures.

I respectfully suggest that an estimate of this character be submitted at the earliest possible date, so that the salaries and wages of the Department of Education may be paid with as little delay as possible.

On receipt of the Controller's letter Mr. Kelly said the statement required would be made out and forwarded at once. If the Board of Estimate and Apportionment acts as promptly as Mr. Coler intimated it was ready to act, all salaries for February should be paid within ten days. Mr. Kelly said there should be no delay in the matter of the March salaries, and that the Board of Education has decided, if it be feasible, in future to pay all salaries on the first day of the month after they are earned.

Many Appropriations Reported.

In accordance with the new regulations, Clerk McMillin of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx reported to the Municipal Council yesterday that the board has made these appropriations for school purposes:

Bonds amounting to $4,488.05 for supplying new furniture for addition to Public School 94; $4,700 bonds for heating and ventilating apparatus for Public School 94; $14,940.15 bonds for supplying new furniture for new Public School 1; $12,300 for supplying pianos for sundry school buildings; $6,498.30 bonds for site at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, between Courtlandt and Melrose Avenues; $30,947.60 bonds for site 157 and 159 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; $24,275.50 bonds for site One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Grant and Morris Avenues (proposed;) $72,984.85 bonds for site on Ninety-ninth Street and One Hundredth Street, between Second and Third Avenues; $285,000 bonds for erecting new building on One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues; $28,-618.45 bonds for site on Jerome and Mosholu Avenues, north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street; $25,732.65 bonds for a site on Sixth Street, between Avenues B and C; $61,307 bonds for erecting an addition to Public School 98; $6,700 bonds for improving new lots adjoining and premises of Public School 113; $15,500 bonds for improving new lots adjoining, and premises of Public School 3; $7,376 bonds for improving new lots adjoining, and premises of Public School 96; $840 bonds for gymnastic apparatus for Public School 96; $3,000 bonds to pay bill of Thomas Allison for services as special counsel; $3,456 bonds for making alterations, repairs, &c., at Public School 79; $23,548 bonds for supplying heating and ventilating apparatus and electric lighting plant for Public School 42; $296,444 bonds for erecting a new school building for Public School 168; $193,931 bonds for erecting new Public School 44; $4,160 bonds to pay bills of special counsel, expert witnesses, &c., on certain sites; $558 bonds for supplying slate blackboards for addition to Public School 93.

PARK BOARD MEETING.

It Asks for $20,000 to Begin the Erection of a System of Greenhouses.

At the meeting of the Park Board yesterday a resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to transfer $20,000 of an unexpended balance to an account of $30,000 for the purpose of beginning the erection of an elaborate system of greenhouses in Central Park. It is proposed to erect the greenhouses near One Hundred and Fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, on a plot of ground comprising 48,000 square feet. In the centre of the buildings will be the fern house and greenery for the tropical plants, with a dome forty-eight feet high. Grouped around this building will be orchid houses, warm and cool greenhouses, an aquatic house, and propagating greeneries. The erection will probably be begun as soon as the $20,000 can be obtained from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as the $30,000 the Department has is not sufficient.

It was decided to asphalt the streets contiguous to the East River Park. The Board fixed the following salaries: P. W. St. John, general foreman, $2,000; L. J. Rose, landscape gardener, $2,500; C. H. Woodman, Superintendent of Supplies and Repairs, $2,000.

Permission was given to U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., to hold services at Grant's Tomb on Decoration Day. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment was also asked to issue $25,000 bonds for improving Riverside Drive above One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Commissioner Brower was again absent.

To get out of a Spring overcoat all the good that's in it, buy now. It's warm enough, except for the once-in-a-while blowy day.

That advice is free.

The price of the overcoats is $15 to $35.

And the new stock is ready; full of newness—full of style; as handsome as it can be.

If not short enough, we'll make them shorter—at our expense.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DEPARTMENT FERRY FARES.

Commissioners of Accounts Find Irregularities in the Ticket Sales.

The Commissioners of Accounts, who are investigating the different city departments, yesterday submitted to Mayor Van Wyck their report on the system of selling ferry tickets to the islands controlled by the Department of Charities. The report shows that $47,352.90 was received from the sale of such tickets in 1897. Of that amount $277.70 is unaccounted for, $247.50 was embezzled by an employe no longer in the service, and the balance was turned in to the city Treasury.

The Commissioners recommend a radical change in the system of selling and collecting tickets, and say that the Treasurer's clerk, who is under bonds, should issue the tickets to the agent and check his sales and cash daily. Under the system now in operation the agent sells and collects the tickets and makes the collected coupons balance with the amount he has to turn in. In the report the Commissioners declare their employes paid for coupon tickets that had been used before.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

Ex-Alderman Gecks's Place in the Park Department Made Permanent.

Park Commissioner Moebus yesterday made permanent the appointment of ex-Alderman Peter Gecks as Superintendent of Parks in the Borough of the Bronx. Mr. Gecks was appointed temporarily a month ago. The new civil service rules put the place in the non-competitive Schedule A. Two Inspectors of Trees and seven laborers of the Department of Parks in Brooklyn were removed for lack of work for them to do.

The salary of John Simpson, Superintendent of Streets and Roads in the Department of Highways, has been fixed at $2,750. Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways has appointed ex-Alderman J. C. Wund Superintendent of Street Pavings at a salary of $3,000.

The Health Board has announced these appointments: Morris Hirschmann, analyst, at $1,200 a year, Borough of Bronx; James O'Connor, promoted to the position of complaint clerk, $1,000 a year, Borough of Bronx; Dr. W. Schlereth, temporary vaccinator, at $100 a month, Borough of Manhattan.

ALDERMEN TO EAT SPARERIB.

Menu of the Crescent Club's Annual Dinner in The City Record.

It was announced in The City Record yesterday that the Board of Aldermen has unanimously accepted this invitation:

1892. 1898.

Shin-Fane—Shin-Fane.

Annual Entertainment and Spareribb Dinner of the Crescent Democratic Club,

To be held on Thursday evening, March 17, 1898, at 9 o'clock sharp, at the Grip Hotel, No. 133 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan.

Crescent Democratic Club, Spareribb Dinner, on Thursday evening, March 17, 1898, the Grip Hotel, No. 133 Third Avenue.

Board of Aldermen, Greater New York,
Compliments of the Crescent Democratic Club.

Menu.

Soups—Soup a la Shamrock, Sligo chowder,
Fish—Dublin Bay herrings, Limerick lobsters, Galway shrimp.
Entrées—Vinegar Hill turnips, cabbage a la Mayo, corned beef and spinach, boiled bacon, fried bacon, and nix bacon. Corkonian spuds, pig's head, pig's ears, pig's knuckles, pig's feet, pig's tails, and pig iron tooth picks.
Piece de Resistance—Spareribs a la Mulligan.
Roast—Everybody.
Chasers—Garry Owen punch, a la grippe, Beamish and Crawford porter, rusty ale, musty ale and dusty ale, Willie Ryan's famous creme de menthe and orange bitters.

When the invitation was presented at Tuesday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen it was laid on the table without debate.

Park Avenue Commission Bill.

Mayor Van Wyck gave a public hearing yesterday on the bill passed by the Legislature to abolish the Park Avenue Improvement Commission, and to place the work in the charge of the Department of Highways. None of the Commissioners appeared to oppose the bill, and the Mayor signed it. President F. W. Sander of the Park Avenue Property Owners' Association headed a large delegation in favor of the commission. The commission is composed of Frank Bulkley, H. L. Stoddard, Walter Katte, Theodore L. Davis, and Ernest Harvier. They receive $10 a day, each, and they will remain in office until Gov. Black signs the bill.

To Make the Boulevard Broadway.

The Joint Committees on Streets and Highways of the Council and Board of Aldermen will meet in the City Hall at 10 o'clock next Monday, to consider the question of changing the name of the Boulevard to Broadway, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets, Boulevard Lafayette, from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth to One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; Eleventh Avenue or Boulevard, from One Hundred and Fifty-seventh to One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and King's Bridge Road, from the junction of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, Eleventh Avenue and Boulevard, to Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

Complaints Against Marshals.

Mayor Van Wyck heard evidence yesterday against City Marshals W. H. Merritt, accused of demanding and obtaining exorbitant fees, Max Grosse for abuse of his power, and William Klune, accused of taking a bribe. He dismissed all the complaints, but told the complainants in the case of Klune that they might renew the charges if the civil suit they had started against him is decided in their favor.

SIX POLICEMEN REINSTATED.

They Will Get Their Back Pay in Full with Interest.

On motion of Corporation Counsel Whalen, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has ordered the reinstatement of six policemen who had been discharged from the force. In five cases the reason given was the failure to have the witnesses sworn. These five policemen and the dates of their dismissal are: Patrick Smith, Jr., Dec. 6, 1895; William E. Cashman, Dec. 27, 1895; John McCrea, Oct. 21, 1896; Peter W. Connor, Dec. 21, 1896, and John F. Farrow, May 5, 1897. James F. McNamara, who was dismissed on May 12, 1897, was reinstated on the ground that the evidence against him was insufficient.

The first four named were dismissed while Mr. Roosevelt was President of the Police Board, and the last two during the Presidency of Frank Moss. The court directs that the men receive their back pay in full with interest.

Stern Bros

will place on sale To-day

An Importation of Scotch Madras **Suitings** and Printed **French Organdies** in new designs and effects

And in addition will offer

8500 Yds. Lace Striped Printed Batistes

30 inches wide, in exclusive patterns, 12c yd.

West 23d St.

CUSTOMS SAMPLE BUREAU

General Appraisers Will Collect and Classify Every Variety of Imported Merchandise.

ALL PORTS TO REPORT DAILY

The Treasury Department Issues Orders for the Creation of a National Centre of Information on the Classification of Imports.

Many thousands of samples, representing every class and variety of goods imported into this country, are packed away in a small section of the space now occupied by the United States General Appraisers in West Bleecker Street. When the board moves into the new Appraisers' Stores, at Christopher and Greenwich Streets, next month, these samples will form the nucleus of a great National Bureau of Samples, with properly classified divisions and cabinets. The Treasury Department has just authorized the establishment of a bureau of this kind in connection with the work of the boards of classification and reappraisement of the General Appraisers. This will be a unique institution and will be an important agent in securing uniformity in the appraisement of imported merchandise throughout this country.

The collection of samples of imported goods by the General Appraisers is not a new thing, but the systematic and imperative collection of samples of all imported goods on which duties are paid is a new thing. It is the development by definite authority of an idea which was embodied in the law creating the present Board of General Appraisers. President Charles H. Ham is really the father of the idea, having started the sample system while local United States Appraiser in Chicago about twenty-five years ago.

In the Customs Administration act of June 10, 1890, establishing the present system of General Appraisers, it was provided that there should be a bureau of samples, established under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury might from time to time prescribe. Unfortunately, the quarters provided for the use of the board were too limited to permit of the building up of a sample bureau on the lines originally contemplated. The bureau was begun, however, with a view to future enlargement.

Class Divisions.

This far the samples received from the different ports of entry have been divided into three general classes. Such articles as are the subject of protest on the part of importers constitute the first class; articles which are the subject of reappraisement constitute the second class, and samples which are required to be forwarded daily or monthly from local Appraisers constitute the third class. The samples last mentioned are forwarded to the General Appraisers, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, in order that they may be examined, to determine whether the values have been properly invoiced and entered and also whether the classification made at the port of entry was proper and in harmony with that existing at the other ports in the United States. In addition to these, sources of sample gathering, the Consuls of the United States at all European ports have been required to furnish the General Appraisers with samples of such merchandise as is found practicable to transmit through the mails. Hundreds of thousands of samples have already been received from the various Consuls. They have usually been of the character of textile fabrics, artificial flowers, silks, and trimmings.

The first class of samples, viz., those furnished in connection with protests, are kept separated and properly registered and divided into cabinets for the ready use of the Board of Classification, to be consulted whenever needed, and to be forwarded to the United States Circuit Courts when suits are returned involving the merchandise in question. The reappraisement samples are held for such periods as are deemed necessary for the use of the board. When their usefulness ceases they are destroyed, never being given away or sold. The daily and monthly samples are also retained for such time as they may prove useful to the board. The limited space at the disposal of the General Appraisers has naturally retarded the proper development of the various cabinets, but this difficulty, it is believed, will not exist in the new quarters. Prior to the establishment of this Bureau of Samples each Custom House in the United States had been in the habit of retaining samples for its own use and reference. Such samples were not forwarded to any one place for examination and comparison such as is found essential to uniformity in classification and appraisement.

Scope of the Bureau.

The near completion of the large Government building in this city, known as the new Appraisers' Stores, in which the General Appraisers have been assigned ample quarters, makes it practicable to carry into effect an enlargement of the Bureau of Samples, and to make it such a centre of information as was contemplated by the act authorizing its creation. As an illustration of the scope of this work in the future, it may be said that in the formation of a silk cabinet it is designed to accumulate samples of all manufactures of silks, from the cocoons to the various forms assumed by the most highly finished fabrics, showing as closely as possible the consecutive stages of silk manufacture. The same plan will be followed in making up cabinets for cottons, flax, jute, hemp, and the various other fibrous manufactures. In the cabinet of minerals it is proposed to associate, as far as samples can be obtained, the crude minerals and the various manufactures from the primitive to the best types. Earthenware and glassware will be associated in like manner, and drugs, paints, oils, &c., will be similarly grouped. The associations of the minerals in connection with the products thereof are to be divided into classes best calculated to illustrate their relationship to each other. Special pains will be taken in the grouping of such articles as are enumerated in the tariff under class heads, but about which there is at times an uncertainty as to which class they belong in the assessment of duties.

In connection with this Bureau of Samples the Board of General Appraisers will have the advantage of the use of the United States Laboratory, which also is to be located in the new Appraisers' Stores. To this laboratory all samples of a character not determinable from their appearance on superficial examinations may be sent for analytical report. With this valuable adjunct the Board of General Appraisers will be able to inform all customs, appraising, and classifying officers throughout the United States, both as to the character of imported goods, their values, and their proper classification. Even under the sample system as now in operation, it has been possible to correct thousands of erroneous classifications and appraisements. An enlarged system of daily reports coming to one great central bureau, where they are carefully reviewed, together with the submission of samples of all merchandise imported, is calculated to be of the greatest importance to importers as well as to the customs service.

In compliance with a request of President Ham of the General Appraisers, the Treasury Department has issued orders requiring eighty-one of the ports of the United States to make daily reports to this board of all goods entered for duty. Samples of the goods must accompany these reports. The Bureau of Samples has been placed in charge of Mr. O. D. Madge, an experienced officer of the customs service.

Registered Trade Mark.

Russian Crash.

Last season introduced many of our patrons to Russian Crash as a material for Coats and Skirts. There is no stronger or more satisfactory fabric made for Cycling or Golfing suits. Those which we show at 25 cents per yard are of very good value.

To those who prefer dress fabrics of greater variety in color we will be glad to show our almost endless assortment adapted to this purpose, both Linens and Cottons.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTES.

CLAUSE IN FIRE POLICY PROHIBITING OTHER INSURANCE.—A judgment rendered in favor of C. Crozier Gray and Henderson Crozier, in their suit upon a policy of fire insurance issued by the Germania Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York, which was affirmed by the General Term in the Second Department, has been reversed by the Court of Appeals. The policy, which was a New York standard policy, prohibiting other insurance unless the consent of the company was indorsed thereon, insured goods of plaintiffs in their store at Haverstraw, N. Y. The company's agent, who applied to insure the goods, was informed of the plaintiff's intention to procure insurance to the amount of $3,000, in three different companies, and he was permitted to write a policy for $1,000 in the defendant company. The agent had power to issue policies and indorse permission for other insurance, but no such indorsement was made on the policy in suit. The court below held that the knowledge of the defendant's agent that the plaintiffs intended to procure other insurance upon the property covered by the policy constituted a waiver of the provision about other insurance. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Martin, in which all the other Judges concurred, held that the fact that the plaintiffs informed the agent that they intended to place other insurance upon the property did not relieve them of the obligation of obtaining the consent of the company to the placing of other insurance, and that knowledge of the agent, at the time of writing the policy, that additional insurance was to be obtained was not a waiver of the provision of the policy in respect to notice to and consent of the company.

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A COMPROMISE FOUNDED UPON A MUTUAL MISTAKE OF FACT.—In September, 1886, Charles R. Baumgras, two months after he had become a member of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of the State of New York, and was entitled to participate in its beneficiary fund to the extent of $2,000, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. Mrs. Baumgras, to whom the insurance was payable, hearing nothing from her husband for several years, insisted that he was dead and that the amount should be paid to her. The company compromised an action brought by her upon the policy, by the terms of which agreement, which was entered into under the belief of both parties that the insured was dead, one-third of the amount of the policy was to be paid by the company "promptly," and was "not to be returned in any event," while the remainder was to be deposited with a trustee, and was to be paid by him to Mrs. Baumgras, unless the company within a specified time established the existence of the insured. Before payment of the one-third was made it was ascertained that Baumgras was alive. Mrs. Baumgras, insisting, nevertheless, that she was entitled to the money, transferred her claim to George H. Sears, who sued the company and recovered judgment. A reversal has been directed by the Fourth Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Adams, that, as the compromise was founded upon a mutual mistake of fact, it would not be upheld unless it was made to appear that it was speculative in its character and that the mistake was one of the chances assumed.

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ASSIGNMENT OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE.—George W. Sawyer, being indebted to the David Stevenson Brewing Company and to Caspar Iba, an agreement was made between the three that the company should loan Sawyer $900 more, and accept as security for the entire indebtedness a chattel mortgage which should be a first lien upon personal property of Sawyer, the latter to turn over the money to Iba, to whom he owed $1,925, and give him a second chattel mortgage on the same property to secure $1,025. Though Iba's mortgage was agreed to be and was in fact the second, he filed it first, and a few days later assigned it to Joseph D. and Henry Lewis, to whom he owed $1,013, they paying him the difference in cash. They knew nothing of Iba's agreement with Sawyer and the brewing company that the latter's mortgage should be the first lien on the property. In a suit by the company against Iba and the others, the late Superior Court, at trial term, determined that plaintiff's mortgage was the first lien on the property, and awarded a money judgment against the defendants, Lewis, for its value, they, under their mortgage, a few days after its date, having taken possession of it against the company's protest. This decision was affirmed by the General Term, and that judgment has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, which held, in an opinion by Chief Judge Parker, that an assignee of a non-negotiable chose in action, such as a chattel mortgage, takes it subject, not only to the equities existing between the parties to the instrument, but also to the equities which third persons could enforce against the assignor with respect to it.

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RIGHT TO ERECT POLES IN CITY STREETS.—An injunction secured by the City of Utica to restrain the action of the Utica Telephone Company in proceeding to erect and maintain poles and wires in the streets and public places of the city without the permission of its officers was recently affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division, by a divided court. The Court held, by Justice Ward, that the transportation corporations law of 1890 did not authorize a telephone corporation to erect poles upon the street without the city's consent, and in violation of an ordinance adopted to prevent the obstruction of its streets, and providing that all telegraph and telephone wires should be placed beneath the fire alarm telegraph of the city. The amendment of the laws of 1848 and 1853, regulating the use of streets of a city, by Section 102 of the Transportation Corporations act, by omitting the exception that the lines should not be so constructed as to incommode the public use of the roads or highways, did not, it was held, indicate an intention on the part of the Legislature to permit the company to incommode the public use of the roads or highways. Presiding Justice Hardin and Justice Adams dissented, holding that the municipality assuming to prohibit the erection of the defendant's poles in its street was an arbitrary and improper attempt to interfere with the rights of the company under the act.

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A COW CASE.—Victor A. Green has failed, upon her appeal to the Fourth Appellate Division from judgment given against her in the County Court in Steuben County, reversing her recovery before a Justice of the Peace, in her action to recover from the Hornellsville and Canisteo Railway Company the value of a cow which had broken through a wire fence and got upon the company's track, where it was struck and killed by an electric car. A few months before the accident the company had constructed a wire fence between its premises and those of the plaintiff, adjoining. Most of the wires of this fence were of large size, and twisted, but upon the side of a cattle pass, a single strand of wire was used. Much of the testimony given was upon the point whether this fence complied with the law of 1890, requiring every railroad corporation to "erect and thereafter maintain fences on the sides of its road, of height and strength sufficient to prevent cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs from going upon its road from the adjacent lands." The Court, by Justice Adams, held that as a complete description of the construction and condition of the fence had been given upon the trial, it was erroneous to permit experts to express opinions upon the question whether the fence was of sufficient strength to prevent cattle from going through it.

"THE" ALLEN PUT OUT OF COURT.

He Calls the Police Cutthroats and Robbers and Has to be Subdued.

"The" Allen, whose alleged poolroom at 80 Sixth Avenue was raided by the police on Tuesday, created such an uproar in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon, after he and four others had been held in $1,000 bail for trial, that Magistrate Simms ordered him removed from the courtroom. Allen denounced the police, calling them cutthroats and robbers, saying they had stolen $120 of his money and drank up his whisky and smoked his cigars. He asked Magistrate Simms to give him evenhanded justice, and when he refused to keep quiet, he was escorted from the room by two officers, and kept in the hallway until his explosive attack had passed away.

The four men held with Allen were Edward Mann, Edward Hoppe, William Cook, and William Roll, charged with abetting and assisting in the maintenance of a gambling house.

The Rockville Centre Mystery.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., March 10.—The murder of the little girl whose body was found on Tuesday morning hidden under a box in the rear of Dr. L. J. Elliot's home here is still a mystery. The body has been looked at by nearly all the residents of Rockville Centre and adjoining villages, but none is able to identify the it. The child was about three and one-half years old, and an autopsy showed that carbolic acid killed her. It is believed that the child was brought here from Brooklyn or New York.

An Offer to Major A. D. Andrews.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, Fifth Brigade, National Guard New York, has offered the position of Assistant Adjutant General to Major A. D. Andrews, the former Police Commissioner, who was a member of Gen. Fitzgerald's old staff. Major Andrews has taken the offer under advisement, as he is prominently mentioned to succeed Major Roe as commander of Squadron A. Gen. Smith yesterday announced the appointment of Regimental Quartermaster O'Donohue as temporary aid on the brigade staff.

BEST & CO

More Children Toe In

Than we had any idea of, before we advertised the little shoe which corrects that tendency—$2.00 to $2.75.

Have you noticed whether your child toes in?

Or it may have ankles that turn easily. We have shoes to remedy that also, $1.50.

And for ordinary wear there are definite reasons why our Children's Shoes are better than the general run: special lasts, special sizes—so that all can be correctly fitted—and special precautions against anything that may injure or deform the foot.

Take, for instance, our Dongola Top Shoe with calf foxing and a wide solid leather sole, made on an easy last—as sensible a shoe as boy or girl can wear to school. We guarantee not only perfect fit, but perfect satisfaction.

$2.10 to $3.50, according to size.

60-62 West 23d St.

AGAIN A CROWDED NUMBER

The Review of Books and Art

Published Every Saturday by THE NEW YORK TIMES

Some days ago at an eminent club of this city, composed mainly of literary men, I chanced one afternoon to speak with the Vice President, the Treasurer, and the former President of the club. It may interest you to know that all of the gentlemen spoke highly of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, the ex-President being especially enthusiastic in his words of praise. F. R.
New York, Nov. 1, 1897.

SOME OF THE ITEMS ARE THESE:

Fifty Best Books
Results of the State Library Vote Now Reported—Comparisons with Last Year's Books.

Some Forgotten Hawthorne Verses
Printed in 1845 in One of Griswold's Books—Their Authenticity—An Article by George Parsons Lathrop.

More Memories of Aix. I.
Mrs. Sherwood's Reminiscences. Aboni, Rousseau's House, and the Princess Louise.

Authors at Home. XXI.
Donald G. Mitchell at Edgewood.

Books of the Spring
A Selected List of New Volumes Outlined and Reviewed. A Two-Page Feature.

Irving's Ichabod Crane Again
Sleepy Hollow's Claim to the Original Asserted by Edgar Mayhew Bacon, Author of "The Chronicles of Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow."

London Literary Letter
Written by William L. Alden.

Rossetti
His Letters to William Allingham Again Considered.

Books Worth Reading Again. VII.
An Account of Dorothy Osborne's Letters to Sir William Temple.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

W. L. Douglas $3.50 SHOE

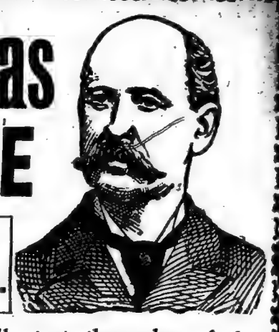

BEST IN THE WORLD.

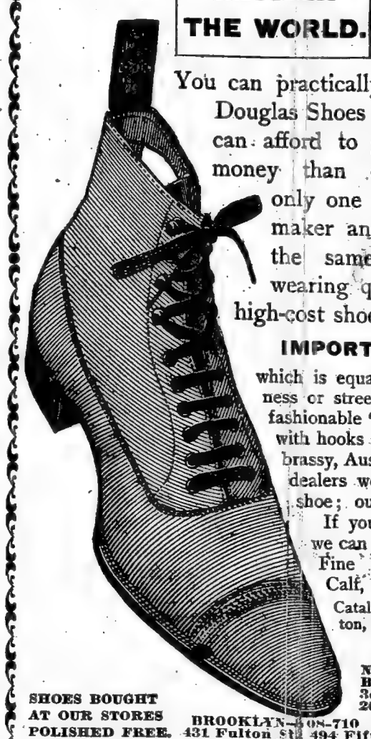

You can practically test the value of the Douglas Shoes at a cost of $3.50. We can afford to give you more for the money than other dealers, because only one profit is made between maker and wearer, and you get the same material, styles and wearing qualities to be found in high-cost shoes. We make a shoe of

IMPORTED PATENT CALF

which is equally desirable for dress, business or street wear. It is made on our fashionable "O. K." last, as shown in cut, with hooks and eyelets that will not wear brassy, Australian Kangaroo tops. Most dealers would ask you $7.00 for this shoe; our price is $3.50.

If you prefer some other leather, we can suit you with our Vici Kid, Fine Calf, French Enamel, Box Calf, or Russia Storm Calf.

Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Our stores are located at

NEW YORK—1211 B'way, 1343 B'way, 43 Cortlandt St., 974 3d Av., 2210 3d Av., 345 8th Av., 264 W. 125th St., 114 Fulton St.

BROOKLYN—508-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 431 Fulton St., 494 Fifth Av.

JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Av.

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

FIREMEN INJURED AT WORK

One of Them Falls Fifty Feet into a Trench, and His Recovery Is Doubtful.

Firemen Daniel F. Mullin of Engine Company No. 14 and Patrick McCullom of Engine Company No. 2 were injured, the former perhaps fatally, while engaged in fighting a fire early yesterday morning in the factory building at 418 and 420 West Twenty-seventh Street. Mullin, who was fighting the flames from the roof of the four-story structure at the rear of the burning building, fell over the edge of the roof into a trench fifty feet below. Firemen Conway and McCall, who were on the roof with Mullin, hearing the latter's body strike the ground, dropped the hose, and groping their way down through the blinding smoke to the areaway below, found Mullin, apparently lifeless, lying face downward in two feet of water. The unconscious man was picked up, and after being wrapped in a blanket, was laid on the sidewalk to await the arrival of an ambulance. While Mullin was being looked after, McCullom, who was passing through the areaway, did not notice the trench from which the injured man had been removed but a moment before, and, hose in hand, he fell over into it, fracturing his right ankle. Both men were taken to the New York Hospital in the same ambulance, where it was found that Mullin, in addition to having received severe internal injuries, had his right hipbone fractured in three places. There is little hope of his recovery.

The fire, which started from an unknown source on the first floor of the building, which is occupied by a number of firms, caused about $15,000 damage. The building is owned by Timothy Smith, and occupied by the following firms: Gottlieb Meyer, sausage manufacturer; William S. Thomson, tools; the Power Company Laundry, H. Grubenbecher, wood carver; the Palmer Machine Works, and the foundry of Charles Klause, a metal worker. The tenants in the tenement at 416, next door to the burning building, were aroused, and a panic followed, but they all reached the street in safety.

The insurance on the property damaged was distributed as follows: On William S. Thomson—Hartford, $2,500; National, $1,000; Agricultural, $1,000. On Charles Klause—North British and Mercantile, $500. On H. Grubenbecher—Caledonian, $2,000; Michigan Fire and Marine, $1,000. On N. W. Palmer—Buffalo German, $3,500. Miller & Malbie are the adjusters for Grubenbecher and Lyons, Stadholz & Co. for Palmer.

St. Mary's Lyceum Leased.

Father McGuire, the owner of St. Mary's Lyceum, in Fifth Street, Long Island City, has leased to Queens County the Lyceum, now the headquarters of the Young Men's Catholic Club. The Police Department tried to get the building for a borough headquarters, but because of opposition Father McGuire called off the proposed deal with the department. The building will be used as a headquarters for District Attorney Youngs, and the Supreme Court will also sit in the Lyceum while repairs are being made to the County Court House.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Last week of Wycherly's comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL. MISS REHAN as PEGGY. Previous to which at every performance the Japanese operetta, LILLI TSE. LAST MATINEE TO-MORROW. Next Tues., School for Scandal. MISS REHAN as Lady Teazle.

DALY'S BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. "MORE ABOUT JAPAN." To-day at 3 and To-morrow at 11. Res'd seats $1.50 & $1.00. Adm. 50c

DALY'S THEATRE. Commencing Monday, March 14. Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Sats., 12 A. M. Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 P. M. Famous moving pictures of the Passion Play, with descriptive lecture by Prof. Ernest Lacy. Reserved seats $1. General admission 50c. ***Seats now on sale at Box Office.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d, at 8:15; ends 11. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thurs. and Sats., 2. SECOND MONTH.....of.....THE **Tree of Knowledge.** To-day—LYCEUM—LENTEN—LECTURES at 11—LYCEUM—LENTEN—LECTURES ..... G. P. SEMPLESS..... This morning, 11, "Paris"; Sat., "The Alps"; Mon., "Spain"; Tues., "Peter the Great"; Wed., at 3, "The Rhine."

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. The gifted and charming actress, **Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, and Max Figman**, Dainty one act play, "Mrs. Hilary Regrets." ANIMATED NOTE MUSIC SHEET. GARDNER & ELY, SAVILLE SLOAN COMEDIANS, KITTY MITCHELL, BARRY AND FELIX, 40 OTHER STARS.

AMERICAN 42D & 8TH AV. TEL. 3147-38. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 4TH MONTH. **NANON.** "Characteristically excellent."—Herald. All Seats 25c., 50c., 75c. Sat. Mat., 25c., 50c. Next Week—Spectacular Production SINDBAD.

5TH AV. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager. Commencing NEXT MONDAY, March 14. **MODJESKA** and JOSEPH HAWORTH IN EVERY EVENING—MARY STUART. SAT. MATINEE (only time)—AS YOU LIKE IT. With MODJESKA as ROSALIND. Commencing Mar. 21—MODJESKA in MACBETH

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, "Goldne Eva." Sat. Mat. & Eve. farewell of Julie Kopacsy. The Bat by request.

AMUSEMENTS.

Madison Square Garden, March 14th to 19th. **MILITARY** BICYCLE AND ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT. Monday Night, Grand MILITARY PAGEANT. Reviewed by MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., 8 P. M. Championship in Bicycle and Athletic Events, 8 to 9 each night. Exhibition of daring feats of rough riding and musical ride by the 6th Cavalry and detachment from WEST POINT, LIGHT ARTILLERY DRILL by platoon of Battery "D," 5th U. S. Artillery. Battle Exercises by the 13th U. S. Infantry. Exhibition Drills by Troop "C," 2d Signal Corps, 1st and 2d Batteries N. G. N. Y. and the 1st Battalion Naval Militia, N. Y. GENERAL ADMISSION, 50c. RESERVED SEATS, $1 & $1.50. Tickets now on sale.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Saturday Afternoon, March 12, 2:15. CHICAGO ORCHESTRA. Conductor: **THEODORE THOMAS.** Soloist: JOSEF **HOFMANN.** Seats 50c. to $2. Box Office, Schuberth's, Tyson's. This Aft.—2d Hofmann Recital, Carnegie Hall.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M. LILLIAN BURKHART, JOS. HART, AND CARRIE DE MAR, G. FULLER GOLDEN, MAXWELL AND SIMPSON, DIXON, BOWERS AND DIXON, GEORGE EVANS, MARK MURPHY, LILLIE WESTERN, THE BLONDELLS, BENNETTO, AND MANY OTHERS.

Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3. **EDEN Musee** THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. **PASSION PLAY** Afternoon at 3; Evening at 9. New Programme Cinematograph Views. Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. **MR. JOHN DREW.** ONE SUMMER'S DAY. FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES This Afternoon at 3—FRENCH REVOLUTION.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat. **CHIRGWIN CHARMION** will positively make his last appearance TO-NIGHT. ROGERS BROS., AND JULIE MACKEY; OTHERS.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK 66TH STREET, NEAR COLUMBUS AVENU

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Threatening, probably showers, winds southerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,029. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market depressed.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.05⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday considered the bill relating to claims aggregating $1,200,000, reported by the Court of Claims under the provision of the Bowman act. Opponents of the bill resorted to a filibuster, the effect of which was to prevent action on the measure. The House in its evening session considered pension bills. The Senate was not in session. The House adjourned until Monday.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The British Minister at Pekin protested against the cession of Port Arthur to Russia, but the Chinese officials declared their inability to withstand the Russian demands. The present dynasty is said to be losing its hold, and it is predicted that a central power will be established with its capital at Nankin. Miss Louise Grace, daughter of ex-Mayor Grace of New York, was presented to the Princess of Wales at a drawing room. Prof. Horace Fenn, a former resident of the United States, committed suicide by drowning at Frankfort-on-the-Main. About 15,000 men have struck in Bombay, and the natives are closing their stores on account of the measures taken against the plague.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Mme. Melba is ill in Boston, but Manager Damrosch declares that her condition is not serious.

Judge Jesse Johnson, sitting in Suffolk County, imposed a penalty of ten years' imprisonment on a bicycle thief.

Frederick G. Agens, Jr., was acquitted of the charge of manslaughter in having, it was alleged, caused the death of Caldwell H. Abeel, in Newark.

Fire, which started in the house of Councilman Wise, at 301 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday, was discovered through the screams of a parrot.

Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, who is to be tried before a Naval Board of Inquiry, the board having been appointed in Washington yesterday, is suffering from paralysis at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The foot of Mrs. Elizabeth Stoney of Brooklyn was caught by a chain attached to a rapidly moving wagon, at Fourth Street and Broadway, yesterday, and she was dragged across the latter thoroughfare, narrowly escaping serious injury.

Señor Polo, the new Spanish Minister, expressed himself for peace, saying Spain will do all she can to avert a conflict. He will undertake to negotiate a trade treaty for Cuba. To-day he will present his credentials to President McKinley.

Page 2.

Isaac Townsend Smith, Consul General of Siam in New York, lectured last night before the Genealogical and Biographical Society upon "International Complications in the China Sea."

While a jury in the case of Walter Lamb, who had been on trial before Judge Cowing in General Sessions for assault, first degree, was trying to arrive at a verdict, Charles E. Fitschen, the third juror, fell in a fit. When he recovered it was found that he had no recollection of the case tried. The jury was discharged without reaching a verdict, and the defendant was allowed to plead guilty to assault, third degree.

Page 3.

The published report of an agreement disposing of the Alaska boundary dispute is denied by the authorities in Washington and Ottawa.

At the meeting of the Patria Club last night the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain delivered an address on "The Nature and Functions of Government."

Charles B. Morris, a member of the Harlem Club, was arrested yesterday in a suit for $10,000 damages, brought by Robert Bonynge, another member of the club, who charges him with assault.

Many vessels, including the American Line steamship St. Louis, were fog-bound off Sandy Hook all day yesterday, and in the morning the ferry and elevated train services were seriously disorganized.

A bill introduced yesterday in both houses of the New York Legislature, providing for the submission to the voters at the next election of a proposition to appropriate $7,000,000 to complete the improvement of the canals, is disapproved by the Republican leaders. A bill was introduced to increase the taxes paid by foreign corporations operating in this State.

Page 4.

Senator M. J. Coffey of Brooklyn has been proposed by Richard Croker for membership in the Democratic Club.

A special meeting of the General Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York was held last night.

Twenty-six insurance companies were debarred yesterday from doing business in Georgia because they had failed to apply for renewals of their licenses.

Sam Ping Lee, a prominent Chinaman, was married to a young Chinese woman according to Chinese custom at midnight last night, the ceremony being performed in the bridegroom's apartments, 32 Mott Street.

Loretta Miller, thirteen years old, who disappeared on March 1 with $200, her parents' savings, was found yesterday distributing silver among a gathering of wondering children. Nearly all the money was gone. She told many stories of the good time she had. Her father turned her over to the Gerry society.

The body of the little girl found murdered with carbolic acid at Rockville Centre, L. I., on Tuesday morning, was identified yesterday as Annie Petersen, daughter of Hilda Petersen, a Swedish servant, employed at 58 East Fifty-third Street, this city. The woman was arrested and confessed that the child was hers and was killed by her.

Page 5.

Miss Helen Gould has given $20,000 to Rutgers College as a memorial fund in honor of her parents.

The Gledhill Committee, appointed to investigate the administration of justice in Hudson County, N. J., continued taking testimony yesterday.

As a result of a report that a local music string factory is offering 15 cents apiece for cats, many pet pussies are missing from households in New Brunswick, and boys daily make their way to the factory with bags full of them.

Page 7.

Gen. W. S. Rosecrans died yesterday at his home near Los Angeles, Cal.

Page 9.

Delegates representing milk producers in five neighboring States met yesterday in this city to form a permanent organization.

Joseph Leiter yesterday frustrated an attempt to break the Chicago wheat market by buying 1,000,000 bushels at figures above the ruling price.

Execution has been issued upon $1,500,000 of bonds of the Seaside and Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. The proceeding was a friendly one. More than $1,000,000 of the bonds will be sold on Monday and $300,000 on Wednesday.

Page 10.

Levi Morton Pullerson, colored, was arrested for choking his white wife to death on Thursday night, and told how he came to commit the crime.

Ben R. Willis, who was arrested yesterday in Columbus, Ohio, confessed that he and Max Brockhaus, who is in custody in Chicago, murdered David S. R. Lambert at Wilton, Conn., on the night of Dec. 17.

Counsel for Mrs. Beach-Rogers, whose sanity is being inquired into, asked Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday for an allowance of $2,500 to enable her to employ expert witnesses. The hearing in the insanity proceedings was continued.

Page 12.

At the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday Mayor Van Wyck spoke against State interference in the city's affairs.

The body of Ung Mon Kai, a Chinese merchant of Mott Street, was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery yesterday with full Chinese ceremonies.

Ex-Police Justice W. H. Burke, a Tammany politician, was appointed Secretary of the Department of Docks and Ferries yesterday in place of George S. Terry, who had resigned.

Amos R. Eno's will, disposing of an estate estimated to be worth from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Fitzgerald. All the heirs waived all citation and there will be no contest. The testator cancelled many bequests which he had paid in cash several years ago.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday modified its order requiring a fifteen-million-dollar continuous bond for the construction, equipment, and operation of the proposed underground rapid transit railroad, reducing the amount of the bond for the construction period to $14,000,000 and making the continuous bond for equipment, &c., $1,000,000. President Orr and Secretary Delafield of the Rapid Transit Commission consider the decision a favorable one.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
United Service.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 10.

KOERNER FOUND GUILTY.

The Jury Says Murder in the Second Degree After Having Deliberated Over 57 Hours.

The jury in the case of William Koerner, charged with the murder of Rose Alice Redgate, his sweetheart, rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree at 1:40 o'clock this morning.

The counsel for Koerner took exception to the verdict on the ground that it was a forced one, the jury having been kept out so many hours. There was a sharp discussion between the lawyer and the Recorder, but the exception was not granted.

The jury had deliberated on the case for over fifty-seven and one-half hours. Never before in this county has a jury in a criminal case been out so long. The jury was nearly exhausted from lack of sleep.

The jury came in for the first time during the day at 1:10 o'clock in the afternoon. They came in again at 1:40 o'clock. At 4:10 o'clock they came in a third time, and the foreman asked the Recorder if a juror could consent to a verdict for a greater or lesser degree of a crime charged. The Recorder answered the question indirectly. He said that a juror's verdict should be in accordance with the evidence and his own conscience.

At 5:15 o'clock the jury came in for a fourth time. The foreman asked if an individual juror could send a communication to the Recorder without the consent of the whole jury. "If they can't agree," said the foreman, "can the foreman or any other juror inform the Court of that fact?"

The Recorder replied in the affirmative.

"Then," said the foreman, "can I make a communication now?"

"I would prefer that you retire," said the Recorder, with a smile.

Juror No. 2, Albert Creelman, arose and said: "Your Honor, I wish to state that the foreman is speaking as an individual and not for the whole jury."

The Recorder bowed and the jury retired again.

At 6:20 o'clock the jury filed into court, looking anything but in a harmonious frame of mind.

The foreman appeared to be fairly boiling over with rage. It was clear that he and his associates held very different opinions, and it seemed as if he were holding out against all the rest of the jury.

The foreman announced that the jury could not agree. The Recorder said he wished they would retire and deliberate further. He was very sorry to keep them out so long a time, but the case had been an expensive one for the county.

At this all the jurors except two, who seemed to have fallen asleep, hung their heads, and looked on the point of declaring a strike.

The foreman arose again, and asked to have that part of the statute read which defines the different degrees of murder and manslaughter.

This was read. The jury seemed to be puzzled over the fine line of difference between the degrees, and the Recorder read twice the part of the statute which states in substance that murder in the first degree is the deliberate killing of one person by another, with premeditation, and that murder in the second degree is without premeditation.

On the trial letters had been introduced in evidence written by Koerner to show that he had premeditated his crime.

The jurors are as follows: Charles Shain, foreman; Albert Creelman, William Thwaites, Sacharv I. Feinberg, Livingston Mallory, Irving Pleasants, Eli S. Shepherd, John L. Oberly, Henry W. Kurtz, Frederick Campbell, Solomon Silberstein, and Thomas P. Walsh.

Koerner shot and killed Rose Alice Redgate on Sept. 23, 1896, on Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

He was in love with the girl, and her father had not only objected to his marrying her, but had forbidden him to call upon her owing to his dissipated habits.

Before the shooting Koerner met Miss Redgate at the office where she was employed, in Pine Street, and accompanied her to Fourteenth Street.

They quarrelled, and Koerner pulled a revolver from his pocket and shot her in the breast. When she fell, he fell, too, either in an unconscious condition or feigning to be in such a condition.

Koerner was placed on trial Feb. 1, 1897. He was convicted of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to die during the week of April 16.

The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, which reversed the conviction and ordered a new trial on the ground that hearsay evidence had been submitted against the defendant.

ENGINEER MENOCAL STRICKEN.

Found to be Suffering from a Stroke of Paralysis on His Arrival at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn.

Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal of the navy arrived in New York from Nicaragua on Thursday, where he had been on duty in connection with the examination of the route of the Nicaragua Canal. He was taken sick on the vessel which brought him north, and when he reached his home in the navy yard on Flushing Avenue, Surgeon Hawks visited him, and said that he had been stricken with paralysis.

Engineer Menocal was ordered home to appear before a board of inquiry, which was to have convened last Monday, to inquire into the cause of the break in Dry Dock No. 3 in the navy yard last year. The holding of this court will be postponed until Engineer Menocal is well enough to appear before it. He is at present confined to his room.

THE BOARD OF INQUIRY NAMED.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day appointetd a board of inquiry for the trial of Civil Engineer Menocal on charges growing out of the bad work done on the New York dry dock.

The court is to meet at the New York Navy Yard on the 15th inst., and Lieut. Lauchheimer, United States Marine Corps, will act as Judge Advocate.

LAW CLASS LED BY A WOMAN.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 11.—Sixty-eight members of a class of 132 passed the law examinations to-day, and were sworn by the Supreme Court under the new rules requiring three years' study. Many of the unsuccessful ones received a grade of 60 per cent. which entitles them to admission to the June examination.

Miss Cornelia A. Warner of Jefferson led the class, with a percentage of 92.9. Miss Warner's preceptor was Charles H. Sargent of Jefferson, who was also the preceptor of the gentleman who took the highest grade in the last preceding class.

Nothing to Equal It.

There is absolutely nothing to equal the luxury and solid comfort of a ride between New York and Chicago on the new "LAKE SHORE LIMITED" of the New York Central-Lake Shore Route. The greatest travelers attest its perfection.—Adv.

PARIS THREE DAYS LATE

She Has Not Arrived at the Needles, and a Tug Has Been Sent to Look for Her.

RUMOR THAT SHE WAS SIGHTED

A Vessel Reported Off the Lizard in the Fog Not Now Believed to be the American Liner—Dense Fog on the English Coast.

LONDON, March 11.—There were many inquiries to-day at the office of the American Line Company for news of the American liner Paris, Capt. Watkins, which sailed from New York at 10 A. M. on March 2, which cleared Sandy Hook Bar at 11:50 A. M. the same day, and which was due to arrive at the Needles at 9:53 A. M. on Wednesday last, in order to equal her best record. A vessel supposed to be the Paris was sighted yesterday in a fog off the Lizard, but the American Line people are now convinced this steamer was not the Paris.

A tug has been sent to the Needles to await the arrival there of the Paris. The weather continues thick.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—The American Line steamer Waesland is detained from sailing for Philadelphia owing to the thick fog on the Mersey.

ANXIETY IN THIS CITY.

No Fear for the Passengers, but It Is Thought the Steamer's Machinery May Be Disabled.

Vice President Wright of the American Line said yesterday that he felt sure no accident had befallen the Paris, and that her delay was due to the heavy fogs prevailing on the English coast and in the English Channel. The Paris was thoroughly overhauled during the Winter, and after the recent discovery of a flaw in one of her shafts, a new section was inserted.

There is, nevertheless, a good deal of concern felt for the steamer; not that it is believed that she has met with serious accident such as would endanger her passengers, but there is fear that her machinery has been disabled.

The French Line steamship La Bretagne, which sailed from New York at the same time on Wednesday of last week, and is a day slower boat than the Paris, arrived at Havre on Thursday morning, when she was due. Her course would be the same to Scilly, where the Paris should have arrived almost twenty-four hours before her.

The Paris met with mishaps the day she sailed by coming into collision with the steamer Trinidad, bound for Bermuda. The Paris left her pier at 10 A. M., and was following the Trinidad down the channel when the Bermuda boat started to cross the channel to proceed out by the Swash Channel instead of continuing down and around the southwest spit, as the Paris's greater draught compelled her to do. Seeing that he was in danger of being run down by the following vessel, the pilot of the Trinidad changed his course again, but the Paris caught the smaller vessel on the quarter. So far as known the Paris was not injured. The Trinidad had her counter smashed in, but both vessels proceeded.

The Trinidad has since returned, but her officers refused to make any statement concerning the collision. A letter received in this city from one of her passengers now in Bermuda speaks of the collision and says that the passengers of the Trinidad were all thrown from their feet when the Paris struck her.

While the dispatch from London refers to her record time, which would have made her due at Southampton at 9:53 A. M. Wednesday, she was not really due, under her usual time, till Wednesday afternoon. That the vessel reported at the Lizard on Thursday morning proved not to be the Paris gave additional reason, it was thought yesterday, for believing that the Paris has been disabled and is perhaps working along, under one screw.

She has 67 first, 44 second, and 70 steerage passengers.

The following is a list of the saloon passengers:

FIRST CABIN.

Miss Helen Buell,	W. B. Owen,
Mrs. James Creelman, child, and infant,	L. C. Page,
	Auguste Pallet,
C. H. Govell,	Winthrop Rutherford,
J. Cohn,	Arthur Rayner,
Hugh Craig,	Mrs. Virginia Sands,
C. Dean,	A. Smith,
Albert De Lewi,	Frank W. Shultz,
Lewis Fagan,	Mrs. Shultz,
Mrs. Fagan,	Master Walter D. Shultz
Mrs. J. Falconer,	Master Robert L. Shultz,
Walter A. Frest,	Sam Sonenberg,
Robert M. Grinnell,	Dietrich Schindler,
Mrs. Grinnell,	L. Cavendish Taylor,
Miss Grinnell,	D. M. Thornton,
V. Geisler,	L. P. Twyeffort,
Mrs. R. R. Goodell,	Charles E. Tuthill,
Miss Goodell,	Theophilus Tunis,
F. A. Gualco,	J. D. L. Travlss,
L. Oscar Haenptner,	R. Van Swinderin,
Miss Haenptner,	Mrs. H. S. Van Gigch,
Julian Kennedy,	Miss H. Van Gigch,
Mrs. Kennedy,	John V. Veenhuysen,
W. M. Laffan,	Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster,
Mrs. Laffan,	
Alexander Myburgh,	D. Wolpe,
J. Maltwood,	James Wainman,
Emil M. Neufeld,	C. G. Wetzlar,
A. Smith,	Dr. Eugene Zelle.

SECOND CABIN.

Brick Bogren,	Miss Mary McNulty,
Mrs. W. A. Burgess and child,	E. A. Mahon,
	J. H. Miles,
William T. Caton,	Mrs. Miles,
Jerry Cotter,	Miss Gladys Miles,
Miss Augusta Erickson,	Master Robert Miles,
Charles Ensminger,	Master George Miles,
Mr. Freebody,	Dr. Pelton,
Jean Fonssadier,	Miss Margaret L. Paige,
Hazlett Gilmour,	George Richards,
J. J. Hamilton,	Mrs. Richards,
George H. Kemp,	Charles Retallack,
Mrs. Kemp,	Master Cyrus W. Retallack,
Miss Lizzie Kemp,	
The Rev. A. T. Leonard,	Mr. Reeve,
Mrs. Leonard,	Frederick F. Taylor,
Miss May Leonard,	William Taylor,
Miss Ivy Leonard,	Andrew Taylor,
Mrs. M. A. Luke,	Mrs. Anne Wybrow,
Miss Elizabeth J. Luke,	Mrs. A. A. Westeen,
Alfred Martin,	

FRANK PYLE KILLS HIMSELF.

Leather Manufacturer in Wilmington Grieved by Domestic Woes.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 11.—Frank Pyle, President of the C. & J. Pyle Company, large leather manufacturers, committed suicide late this afternoon by shooting himself in the temple. Mr. Pyle was alone in his smoking room on the third floor of his residence, at Tenth and Franklin Streets.

His wife and daughter were out driving, and on their return found him dead in a chair. He had been in good spirits at the works during the day, and drove home with his wife. She left him at the house. No reason is given for the suicide, except domestic troubles, two of his children having been divorced within two or three years.

Mr. Pyle was a member of the Municipal Commission that prepared the new city charter. He was about fifty-two years old, and a son of Cyrus Pyle, founder of the C. & J. Pyle Company.

Chicago Officials Acquitted.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Ex-President Adolf Kraus of the Civil Service Commission and Commissioners Winston and Washburn, who were indicted by the Grand Jury on the charge of not properly performing the duties of their offices, were tried to-day before Judges Dunne, Adams, and Waterman, and acquitted. The prosecution failed to prove a single count in any of the indictments. The decision of the Judges was received with cheers and hand-clapping.

Mr. Depew to Entertain at Albany.

ALBANY, March 11.—Chauncey M. Depew will give a reception for the Regents of the University at the Albany Club March 22, the twenty-first anniversary of his election as a regent.

DRAGGED ACROSS BROADWAY.

A Woman's Foot Caught in a Chain Attached to a Rapidly Moving Wagon.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stoney, twenty-eight years old, of 94 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, had a narrow escape from a serious accident yesterday afternoon while crossing East Fourth Street at Broadway. Mrs. Stoney and a woman companion, who is employed with her in a store near-by, while on their way home, stopped at Fourth Street and Broadway to let a heavy two-horse express wagon pass by from the east side of Broadway to the west side. It was moving rapidly, as the driver wished to cross Broadway between two on-coming cable cars. Dragging from the rear of the wagon was a heavy chain about eighteen feet long with a hook at the end.

Mrs. Stoney did not notice the chain and as the wagon passed she stepped out to resume her course. As she did so, her foot caught in the hook of the dragging chain and she was pulled to the ground and dragged fifteen feet beyond the west side of Broadway. Her friend clung on to her for a distance, but finally loosened her grasp just as she had come to a position directly in front of a loaded cable car. The gripman stopped the car within an inch of her form, as she, too, fell to the ground.

Bystanders picked Mrs. Stoney up and Patrolman Chambers arrested the driver, Isaac Schwab, twenty-eight years old, of 429 East Eighty-second Street. He was taken to the Mercer Street Station. Mrs. Stoney found that she was bruised about the body and was suffering from shock, but she refused to go to a hospital and declined to make a complaint against the prisoner. On that account Sergt. Walling let the prisoner go.

CYCLE THIEF GETS TEN YEARS.

A Severe Penalty Imposed by Judge Jesse Johnson.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 11.—William Seaman of Westhampton pleaded guilty in the Suffolk County Court at this place to stealing a bicycle, and as it was his second offense he was sentenced to the full penalty, ten years in Sing Sing at hard labor.

This is probably the heaviest sentence ever imposed on a bicycle thief in this State. The heavy sentence was pronounced by Judge Jesse Johnson of Brooklyn.

F. G. AGENS, JR., ACQUITTED.

He Is Not Held Responsible for the Death of Abeel.

NEWARK, N. J., March 11.—Frederick G. Agens, Jr., whose trial on the charge of manslaughter, has created much interest, was acquitted this afternoon.

Agens became involved in a quarrel with Caldwell H. Abeel some weeks ago and struck him. Abeel died a few hours later, and Agens was at once charged with having caused his death. Much expert testimony was submitted in the proceedings, the doctors differing as to whether Abeel died from congestion of the brain resulting from the blow or from Bright's disease.

The jury is said to have taken only one ballot.

BLIZZARD IN THE NORTHWEST.

An Epileptic Disappears in the Storm at Marinette, Wis.

MENOMINEE, Mich., March 11.—A terrific snowstorm is raging here. The wind is blowing a gale from the northeast, and the snow is drifting badly, rendering the streets almost impassable. The weather is gradually growing colder, and railway traffic will be greatly interfered with.

MARINETTE, Wis., March 11.—A blizzard has been raging for twelve hours and a foot of snow has fallen. Levi Moberg, a young man subject to epilepsy, disappeared last evening, and is supposed to be lost in the storm. Police and citizens are hunting for him to-day.

MME. MELBA ILL IN BOSTON.

Her Condition Not Serious, Manager Damrosch Declares.

BOSTON, March 11.—Walter Damrosch of the Damrosch Opera Company, which at present is singing in the Boston Theatre here, said to-night that Mme. Melba, whose illness had been reported, was progressing favorably. "She is much better," he said, "and unless an entirely unexpected relapse should occur she will appear in the Chicago season of grand opera next week."

Manager Damrosch insisted that Mme. Melba was not seriously indisposed, and hinted that she had given up her engagement to sing in Boston to-night in order not to risk her voice and make it impossible for her to sing in the Chicago season. Mme. Melba is confined to her apartments in the Hotel Touraine, and cannot be seen by friends or representatives of the press. Her physician, Dr. Langmaid, assures the reporters that her ailment is trifling. He is, however, in constant attendance upon the prima donna, and evidently he, she, and the management of the operatic company are not free from apprehension regarding her condition.

The announcement was made to-night by Messrs. Damrosch and Ellis that at the conclusion of the grand opera season in Chicago, at which place the company opens next Monday, Mme. Melba will head a specially selected company chosen from the ranks of the Damrosch-Ellis musical forces for a tour to the Pacific slope and the Northwest.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Three centres of low pressure are shown on the weather chart, one in the lake regions, a second in Texas, and a third in the far Northwest. A belt of high pressure extends from the North Pacific Coast to the Lower Missouri Valley, and the pressure still remains high on the Atlantic Coast. An extensive area of clouds covers the lake regions, the central valleys, and Gulf States. The weather is mostly clear along the Atlantic Coast and in the Rocky Mountain districts. Showers have fallen along a broad belt from Texas to the lakes. The temperature has fallen in the Southwest, has risen in the far Northwest, and remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Threatening weather, with showers, is indicated in Southern New England, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio, Central, and Lower Mississippi Valleys. The temperature will be lower in the West Gulf States and Lower Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	38	42	43
6 A. M.	36	40	44
9 A. M.	37	41	46
12 M.	48	47	53
4 P. M.	56	49	55
6 P. M.	54	45	50
9 P. M.	50	46	50
12 P. M.	45	45	49

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48⅜
Weather Bureau	44⅝
Corresponding date 1897	45½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	36

The maximum temperature yesterday was 52 degrees, at 2 P. M.; the minimum was 37 degrees, at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 1.00 and at 8 P. M. .92.

The Southwestern Limited.

A fast limited train to St. Louis and Cincinnati without an excess fare, via New York Central-Lake Shore and Big Four route. Most comfortable train; leaves Grand Central Station—centre of hotel district—every day at 1:00 P. M. Adv.

SENOR POLO IS FOR PEACE

Spain's New Minister Says She Does Not Want War and Will Try to Avert a Conflict.

TALK OF A TREATY WITH CUBA

Concessions Proposed on American Machinery and Flour—He Is Received by Secretary Sherman and Judge Day at the State Department.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Señor Louis Polo y Bernabe, the new Spanish Minister, was seen at the Spanish Legation to-day by a reporter and for the first time since his arrival consented to speak concerning Spanish affairs, observing as much reticence on certain phases as diplomatic propriety required.

He expressed himself as satisfied that neither the United States nor Spain wants war.

Since the Minister's arrival he has received a cablegram from Captain General Blanco, stating that the Cuban Cabinet had designated Señors Sevallios of New York and Barilla, Secretary of the Havana Chamber of Commerce, to act with Señor Angulo in negotiating a civil treaty between the United States and Cuba. The Minister referred incidentally to this fact, as he regarded it as another evidence of the complete autonomy which Spain has granted to Cuba. Although Señor Polo will be the plenipotentiary in arranging a Cuban treaty, the Cuban delegates above named, chosen by the Cuban Cabinet, will have entire control of the terms of such a treaty.

Speaking of the present policy of Spain in giving autonomy to Cuba, the Minister said:

"The Government has granted autonomy on the broadest and most liberal lines. It is designed to give to the Cuban people the complete direction of their internal affairs, thus gratifying the honorable ambition of the Cubans, while at the same time maintaining the historic allegiance of Cuba as a colony of Spain. The Government is not executing this plan grudgingly, or with any technical restrictions. On the contrary, it appreciates that the largest degree of prosperity for the island may be expected from such a measure of reform as will meet the cherished expectations of Cubans loyal to Spain.

Has Confidence in Autonomy.

"Already much has been accomplished, and there is the fullest confidence that the plan will be carried into full execution. Naturally, with an insurrection dragging toward its close, there are difficulties in the way of a complete realization of plans so comprehensive as to embrace the entire internal machinery of Cuba. The autonomist Cabinet is organized, and in its hands is the direction of the domestic affairs of the island, pending the meeting of the Cuban Parliament. The dates for the Parliamentary elections and of the assembling of the Senate and House have been fixed, as Señor Moret, Minister of the Colonies, told me just as I was about to sail that the decree fixing the date of the election in Cuba was about to be signed. With the elections held, Cuba will have for the first time a Parliament of her own, capable of dealing with all her domestic affairs.

"Thus a complete plan of local government will be in operation, with an executive branch and a legislative branch. The full meaning of this should be appreciated. The Governor General, who is the representative of Spain in Cuba, will no longer govern in the complete sense, but it would be more accurate to say that he will reign under the restrictions placed on a Constitutional Executive. The naming of Cuban delegates to come to Washingotn and arrange a commercial treaty shows how fully the plan of autonomy grants to the Cubans control of their own affairs. These delegates will have in their own hands the making of this tariff arrangement, and without them I could do nothing. In short, Spain has adopted this plan of autonomy, believing it to be the surest means of bringing peace and prosperity to the island, and it is putting the plan into operation with the utmost dispatch, confident that in the end it will accomplish the good purpose for which it was designed."

Commercial Treaty His First Work.

When Señor Polo's attention was drawn to recent critical phases of the Spanish situation, he spoke with much reserve. The Lee incident happened while he was on the ocean, and he knew nothing, he said, of the circumstances, although he felt confident a misunderstanding had grown out of some casual allusions to Gen. Lee not meant as any intimation that his recall was desired. The Minister was then asked if he viewed the present condition of affairs between the United States and Spain as indicating war. After a moment's hesitation he answered, gravely:

"I am sure that the United States does not want war, just as I am sure that the Spanish Government does not want war, and will do everything honorable in its power to avert such a calamity."

Señor Polo's first official business after his credentials are presented to the President will be in connection with the new commercial treaty between the United States, Spain, and Cuba. He comes fully instructed on this subject, and before leaving Madrid he talked over the general plans with the United States Minister, Gen. Woodford. It is not yet determined whether there shall be two treaties, with Spain and Cuba separately, or one with Spain which shall include Cuba. Until the Minister meets our reciprocity Commissioner, Mr. Kasson, he does not care to discuss the scheme of commercial exchange which is under consideration. From other sources, however, the general plans were learned.

Concessions to American Imports.

"So far as the proposed treaty will affect Spain, it is probable that the leading tariff concessions granted to American imports will be on machinery, electrical appliances of all kinds, and various woods, which are used largely in Spain. American petroleum and cotton are the principal imports in Spain, but it is not probable that duties will be reduced on these articles. They enjoy a monopoly in the Spanish market, and to this extent they receive all the benefit which Spain feels warranted in giving them. They are, moreover, among the leading revenue producing articles, and the present rates are said to be such that they could not be lowered without injuriously affecting the revenue. In this connection, it is said that American cotton is finding a large market in Spain, and that in the Catalinia district, particularly at Barcelona, mammoth cotton factories are building. In speaking of this to a friend, Señor Polo stated that Americans would be surprised to know that the output of Spanish manufactured cottons was now nearing if not exceeding the output in the United States. As to the concessions which Spain hopes to secure in the United States, it is understood that fruits will figure largely. The arrangement with Cuba will depend largely on the wishes of the Cuban delegates, whose views have not yet been made known to Señor Polo.

"In one respect, however, Spain will make a notable concession as between Cuba and the United States. Heretofore Spain has insisted on certain preferential duties by which in the case of flour she supplied flour to the entire Cuban market. Spain now recognizes the hardship of compelling Cubans to go across the oceans for their supplies of the chief staple of food, when that article can be secured in abundance at much lower rates from the wheat supplies of the United States. In view of this feeling the proposed treaties will do away with the Spanish preferential rate on flour and will leave the United States and Cuba to effect an arrangement by which this country will hereafter supply the Cubans with this first necessity of life. How far the United States can grant reciprocal concessions will depend upon the meetings with Commissioner Kasson.

Received at the State Department.

Señor Polo was formally received in his official capacity by Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day at the State Department at 11 o'clock this morning. He was accompanied by Señor Du Bosc, who has had charge of the Spanish Legation since the departure of Señor Dupuy de Lome, and was by him introduced to the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State. The two gentlemen came at the hour indicated by appointment, and were received immediately upon their arrival at the department. Their visit was comparatively brief, and the conversation was purely perfunctory, being devoted almost entirely to the consideration of the arrangements for the Minister's formal call upon the President for the presentation of his credentials. This ceremony would have been observed to-day but for the fact that the President was engaged with his Cabinet at the time usually allotted to such functions. It was, therefore, arranged that Minister Polo should have an audience with the President at the White House to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. He will meet the Secretary of State at the State Department, a few minutes before the hour fixed for the audience with the President, and will accompany him to the White House. In view of the strained relations now existing between the United States and Spain, more than usual interest attaches to the addresses which will be exchanged between the Chief Executive and the Spanish Minister on this occasion. These addresses will be prepared with unusual care, and will be watched with interest, inasmuch as they may be to some extent significant of the sentiments of the representatives of the two Governments on the vital questions now at issue between them.

DROP IN SPANISH FUNDS.

Madrid Alarmed at Our $50,000,000 Defense Fund and the Arrival of the Montgomery at Havana.

MADRID, March 11.—The anxiety as to the relations between Spain and the United States, which has alarmed financial and commercial circles for several days, culminated on Thursday in a heavy fall in funds, all securities of the exterior and interior debts declining 1 per cent., Treasury bonds declining 1 to 2 per cent., Cuban bonds going down 3 per cent., Bank of Spain shares dropping from 413 to 411, and tobacco shares going down from 255 to 240. Foreign exchanges have risen in an unprecedented degree, the prices on Paris being at a 38 premium and on London at a 39 premium.

All the newspapers call upon the Government to stop the panic by a prompt and clear statement as to the real conditions existing in Cuba, and also defining the international relations.

The newspapers re-echo the profound sensation and displeasure caused by the United States sending the Montgomery to Havana and by the appropriation of $50,000,000 for the National defense.

On the other hand, it is said in official circles and announced by the papers that nothing fresh has occurred in Cuba or in the relations between Spain and the United States to justify alarm, while it is said that Señor Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, has "brought favorable impressions of the disposition of the European press and Governments toward Spain."

Further reinforcements of troops have sailed from Santander for Cuba. There is no truth in the report that the King is ill.

SPANISH FOURS DECLINE.

They Close Lower in London and Paris—Brazilian Stocks Recover.

LONDON, March 11.—Spanish 4s, on the Stock Exchange to-day, were quoted at 55⅝, against 56¼, the closing price of yesterday. Business generally was better to-day. Brazilian securities recovered rapidly on Paris buying and the declaration that the payment of the next coupon is absolutely assured. American securities were easier on the Street.

PARIS, March 11.—On the Bourse to-day Spanish 4s were quoted at 55 5-16. They closed yesterday at 56⅜. The market was agitated early in the day, and ruled flat. Subsequently business became more favorable, and the day closed with a general improvement. International securities were unfavorably influenced by the renewed decline in Spanish and Brazilian stocks. The latter, however, recovered nearly 2 points on favorable reports, and rallied the former. Rio Tintos and De Beer mines rose sharply.

COUPON TO BE PAID IN GOLD.

Senor Moret Says Cuba Will Meet the Americans Half Way on a Treaty.

LONDON, March 12.—The Madrid correspondent of The Morning Post says he is authorized to announce that the next coupon will be paid in gold.

According to the same correspondent, Señor Moret, Secretary for the Colonies, says: "If the Americans take the Dingley measure as the basis of the commercial treaty, all will be well. If not, the Cuban Commissioners are prepared to meet the Americans half way."

GEN. WOODFORD GIVES ALMS.

The American Minister Witnesses the Interment of Frascuelo—Talk of Indemnity for Cuba.

MADRID, March 11.—United States Minister Woodford, while returning from his drive to-day, alighted at the cemetery at the moment of the interment of the body of the celebrated toreador, Frascuelo, who died last Tuesday. Gen. Woodford distributed numerous alms among the poor who surrounded his carriage.

There was a great crowd, but no demonstration of hostility toward the American Minister, and the incident is much commented upon.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Valladolid has published another long letter refuting some of the comments upon his recent pastoral, in which he blamed America for the prolongation of the Cuban war, and said that "the hypocritical friendship of the United States wastes Spain's resources in order the better to attack her when weakened."

He now affirms his attachment to the Queen Regent, and his obedience to the Pope.

El Heraldo's statement that America will indemnify Spain for giving independence to Cuba is regarded here as a ballon d'essai, but also as displaying a recognition of public sentiment in Spain, where it would be impossible for any Government to propose a sale of Cuba.

Señor Leon Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France, had a conference with the Queen Regent to-day, afterward lunching with her Majesty.

PASSP

TWO SHIPS FOR THE NAVY

Purchase of the Vessels Building in England for Brazil Almost Assured.

JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS OFF

Japan's Need of the Two Cruisers Nearing Completion in This Country as Urgent as That of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Navy Department has reason to believe that it has secured the warship Amazonas, and her sister ship, now building in England for Brazil. It was stated at the Cabinet meeting to-day by Secretary Long that the naval attaché at London, Lieut. Colwell, had almost completed the negotiations for the purchase. So far, however, the final notification from him that his offer has been accepted has not reached the Navy Department. One of the members of the Cabinet said after the meeting:

"It is now altogether probable that we will secure two vessels that are under construction for the Brazilian Government. It is not possible at this time to say just how many ships in all the Government will be able to secure. It has options on a number that have been offered, but nothing is likely to be definitely accomplished in the way of acquiring them until an examination is made into their condition, for which purpose a naval officer has been dispatched abroad.

"We do not want a lot of vessels that other nations have contracted for and now find are not up to expectations. I should not be surprised but what the President would be able to get about five or six vessels in all. The fact is notorious that there are not a great many really good vessels to be had, but I should not be surprised if we were able to get a half dozen formidable ones at least. The $50,000,000 appropriated for war preparations will be expended in this country, except such sums as may be used in the purchase of ships and in the acquisition of munitions of war that are not obtainable here."

The negotiations for the purchase of the two Japanese cruisers nearing completion in this country at Philadelphia and San Francisco are off, and the present indications are that no further steps will be taken toward acquiring these ships. The Japanese Government appears to be even more desirous of securing these ships than the United States, and owing to the delicate character of the aspect of affairs between Russia and Japan, it is felt that the needs of Japan are quite as urgent as those of this country.

TROUBLE OVER AMMUNITION.

Calibres of Foreign Guns Different from the American Standards.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The naval officers who are endeavoring to effect the purchase of ships abroad have encountered an obstacle that promises to give some trouble. This is found in the difference between the calibres of the guns mounted on foreign built ships and the United States Navy standards. Not only do these guns differ in calibre from our own in most cases, but as they are almost all designed for the use of smokeless powder, their combustion chambers are too small to use the ordinary brown powder with which the American Navy is still supplied.

This obstacle is serious, but not insurmountable. It will require the procurement in Europe of a large quantity of ammunition in special sizes for these ships, as it would require a good deal of time for domestic ammunition makers to change their plans and make the special sizes.

THREE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Provision for Them in the Naval Appropriation Bill—Armor Plate $400 a Ton—New Dry Docks.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Three new battleships of the stanchest type afloat were authorized by the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day, and a provision for their construction was inserted in the Naval Appropriation bill.

The committee was in session practically all day, and before the decision on the increase of ships was reached there was a long and interesting discussion. Representative Tate, (Dem., Ga.,) while favoring an increase, believed that two vessels would be ample, and that expenditure beyond the point of necessity should be avoided. Representative Loudenslager (Rep., N. J.,) protested that if the strength of the navy was to be increased at all, it should be to the extent of three new vessels, built and armed to meet any vessel afloat. Representative Hawley (Rep., Texas,) moved that a cruiser be substituted for one of the battleships, but subsequently withdrew the motion. When the vote was taken there was but one dissenting voice, Mr. Tate insisting that two battleships would be sufficient to meet present needs.

The new warships provided for will be of the finest pattern. It will be two years, doubtless, before they can be placed in commission. One of them, the committee decided, should bear the name of the ill-fated Maine. The appropriation for their construction was not fixed, being referred to the Sub-Committee on Appropriations, which will report to the full committee to-morrow. The cost, it is expected, will be about $5,000,000 each, though for the fiscal year covered by the bill the amount of expenditure may not exceed $2,000,000 each. An important question was raised as to whether the expenditure for the new battleships should be defrayed out of the $50,000,000 emergency appropriation, but this subject was passed over.

The committee also agreed on a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase armor plate by contract or otherwise, at a cost of not exceeding $400 per ton. This was agreed to, however, only on the express proviso that this item should include the nickel used in the armor, for which a large outside percentage has been paid heretofore by the Government. This limit of armor contract price has been generally expected, and with the exception of the insertion of the proviso as to nickel, met with little opposition in the discussion.

The question of the establishment of new dry docks went over for action to-morrow. It was discussed to-day, and the outlook is that four new docks will be authorized—two on the Atlantic Coast, one on the Pacific, and another on the Gulf. If the present expectations are realized to-morrow these docks will be authorized to be constructed at Boston, Mass.; Algiers, La.; Mare Island, Cal., and League Island, Philadelphia.

With the amounts to be paid for dry docks and for armor plate not yet determined, the bill as it stands carries in all something like $36,000,000, which, however, will be augmented largely by the other items. Rapid progress has been made with the bill, and it is likely that it will be in shape to report to the House Monday or Tuesday.

RETIRED OFFICERS READY.

Provisions of Law Permitting Them to Serve in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—In anticipation of a rupture between the United States and Spain, many naval officers on the retired list have notified the Secretary of the Navy of their willingness and readiness to perform any duty in the line of their profession that he may deem suitable for them. There seems to be considerable misapprehension on the part of the general public as to the availability of officers on the retired list for active duty in time of war. Section 1,462 of the Revised Statutes, bearing on this subject, provides as follows:

"No officer on the retired list of the navy shall be employed on active duty except in time of war."

Under this section it is apparent that if war should be declared, all officers on the retired list competent to serve would be subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy. Another statute bearing on this subject is contained in Sections 1,463 and 1,464, as follows:

"In time of war, the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may detail officers on the retired list for the command of squadrons and single ships, when he believes that the good of the service requires that they shall be so placed in command. In making said details, the President may select any officer not below the grade of Commander and assign him to the command of a squadron, with the rank and title of 'flag officer,' and any officer so assigned shall have the same authority and receive the same obedience from the commanders of ships of his squadron holding commissions of an older date that he would be entitled to receive if his commission was the oldest."

It thus appears that the President has power to assign any retired officer of the navy to duty during the progress of war, but that he can only assign him to the command of squadrons or ships by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. There are many officers on the retired list in the full enjoyment of health and mental vigor, despite the fact that they are over sixty-two years of age, whose ability and experience undoubtedly would be of great advantage to the Nation. Notable among these is Rear Admiral John G. Walker, recently retired for age, who is now engaged on special duty as President of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission.

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—
has the delicate
and natural fragrance
of Spring Violets.

ECONOMY IN THE NAVY.

All Emergency Expenditures to be Scrutinized by the Secretary.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Secretary of the Navy has determined that there shall be no wasteful extravagance in his department in the expenditure of the funds provided by Congress, and to this end he has addressed the following letter to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps, and to each of the bureau chiefs of the Navy Department.

Sir: Under the emergency appropriation of $50,000,000 made Wednesday you will incur no expense or liability except after written statements and estimate made by you and approved by the President and Secretary, all in writing. A special record must be kept of every such requisition. If any such liability of expense has been incurred by you by oral direction, make such written statement, and estimate and submit it at once for such approval. By order of the President. J. D. LONG, Secretary.

MARINE CORPS DEFICIENT.

Appropriation to Raise It to the Legal Limit of 3,000.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The House Naval Committee to-day placed in the Naval bill provision for an increase in the number of naval marines of 473. This increase had been especially asked for by the Secretary of the Navy, and was not included in the regular recommendations. This brings the total number of marines up to 3,073.

Commandant Haywood of the Marine Corps, in his report last Fall, asked for authorization to enlist marines up to the legal limit, 3,000, but the suggestion was not pressed by Secretary Long in his regular recommendations to Congress. Now that the Columbia, the Minneapolis, and other vessels are to be put in commission immediately, the necessity for increasing the Marine Corps became manifest, and Secretary Long recently recommended that the appropriation be increased in the Naval bill to an amount sufficient to bring the corps up to the legal limit.

EFFECT ON CHICAGO TRADE.

Business Houses Issue Orders to Buyers to Purchase Sparingly.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Marshall Field & Co. of this city have issued orders that their buyers shall refrain from purchasing and ordering goods in large quantities during the present National crisis, and that they shall buy only in such quantities as trade demands. Similar orders have been given in other mercantile houses in this city.

Col. Henry L. Turner, a prominent business man of the city, and commander of the First Infantry, Illinois National Guard, said to-day that the business interests of the city were becoming paralyzed because of the uncertainty of the situation.

He also is authority for the statement that many of the small interior banks throughout the Northwest are withdrawing their deposits from the city banks. Otherwise money is easy, the crisis being felt only in ordinary business.

A MONITOR BUILT BY BOYS.

William R. Good Proposes to Open Subscriptions in Every School.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—William Rankin Good, aged sixteen, spoke from the rostrum of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, and for ten minutes held the members of the Chamber spellbound. Frequently he was interrupted with rounds of applause. His plan for a popular subscription to build a monitor, to be known as The American Boy, received the indorsement of the Chamber.

In his speech Good said: "When Spain perpetrated her dastardly design I said: 'Let the American boys replace the Maine.' If Spain can be made to fear the youth of this country what can she expect from the men? Now, gentlemen, I propose, with the help of the American youth, to raise a fund to place upon the ocean a floating monument to the heroes of the Maine. It will be known as The American Boy. I ask the business men of Cincinnati if they do not concur with me? [Applause.] I propose to establish a committee in every schoolhouse in the United States."

Good has letters indorsing his project from Senator Foraker, Congressmen Shattuck, Bromwell, and C. H. Grosvenor, and Gov. Bushnell.

READY TO BUILD TORPEDO BOATS.

Eight Yards on the Lakes Fully Prepared to Turn Them Out.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Within ninety days from the date of the contract a fully armed and equipped torpedo boat can be turned out from the yards of the Chicago Shipbuilding Company on the Calumet. Manager W. I. Babcock makes this announcement.

There are eight shipyards on the lakes fully prepared to build torpedo boats. Mr. Yarrow, the shipbuilder of the Clyde, recently visited the yards of the Chicago Shipbuilding Company and pronounced them the most completely equipped of any in America. Their natural advantages especially impressed Mr. Yarrow and caused him to comment upon their value to the Nation in the event of war.

A Coal Barge for Key West.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The coal barge Edith Howes, which was purchased recently from Dempsey, Son & Co. by the Government, was taken from Cramps' shipyards yesterday after having been sheathed with iron plates. She will carry about 400 tons of coal to Key West, where she will be in readiness for an emergency. The barge is 162 feet long, 23 feet 10 inches wide, and has a depth of 12 feet. She has a maximum capacity of 1,000 tons.

Government Leases Yacht Vadette.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 11.—The yacht Vadette, property of M. C. D. Borden of Fall River, will go into commission at once, to be leased by the Government as a dispatch boat between Key West and Dry Tortugas. This announcement was given out to-day by Lee Thompson, a son of the Superintendent of the Raritan Dry Dock Company, at whose yard the Vadette wintered and is being overhauled. The yacht's speed is about twenty knots.

The Talbot and Gwin at Newport.

NEWPORT, March 11.—The torpedo boats Talbot and Gwin arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon and were turned over to Lieut. Commander McKean, commandant of the torpedo station, the boats having been accepted by the Government. They will receive their equipments and supplies at the station, and are to go into commission in a few days.

ARMY ON A WAR FOOTING

A New Military Department Created in the South, with Headquarters at Atlanta.

PLANS FOR COAST BATTERIES

Artillerymen Transferred So as to Protect Important Points — The Seventh Regiment to be Stationed at Fort McHenry.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Secretary of War will issue to-morrow morning an order creating a new military department, including in its confines that part of the country which would be in all likelihood nearest to the field of hostilities, in case it should come to that. The present Department of Texas is abolished, and the headquarters, which have been at San Antonio, Texas, for so many years, are abandoned. In place of the old department is created a new one, the Department of the South. Gen. Graham, at present commander of the Department of Texas, will command the new department.

This department will include the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. All of these States, save the last, are at present attached to the Department of the East, under command of Gen. Merritt of New York. It is said at the department that Gen. Merritt is fully compensated for the strength of the command which passes away from him by the addition to his forces of the two regiments of artillery now recruiting. Headquarters of the new Department of the South will be at Atlanta, Ga., chosen because of its fine strategical value, due to its excellent railroad connections. At present the Government has no accommodations in Atlanta for the headquarters of the department, so it will be obliged to hire the most available buildings.

For the first time, to-day the officials of the War Department admitted that they were straining every nerve to improve that part of the defenses of the country confided to their care.

ARTILLERY ALONG THE COAST.

Provision Made to Man the Batteries from Maine to Galveston—Troops to Move Promptly.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Orders were issued at the War Department to-day for manning the newly established fortifications on the Atlantic Coast from Boston down to Galveston, on the Gulf. They include the organization of the two new artillery regiments, Nos. 6 and 7, authorized by the recent act of Congress.

Fort McHenry, in Baltimore Harbor, will be selected as the headquarters of the Seventh Regiment of artillery instead of Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., as was originally proposed. This change, it is said, is due to representations that have been made to the Secretary of War that both the new regiments should not be located in New York, but one should go further South. The selection of Fort Slocum as the headquarters of the Sixth Regiment will not be altered.

Col. Williston, just promoted, will have command of the Sixth Regiment and Col. Sinclair, just promoted, has been assigned to the command of the Seventh. The location of these two regiments at the points indicated will necessitate the transfer of the artillerymen now occupying those garrisons to other places. Batteries B and C of the Fifth Artillery are at Fort Slocum, and Batteries C and D of the Fourth Artillery are at Fort McHenry. In organizing the new regiments, six men will be taken from each of the batteries now in service, so that each of the new batteries will have fifteen experienced artillerymen.

The orders for the manning of the new batteries demand the utmost promptness in their execution, and it is expected that the movements of the troops to the various places assigned them will begin within the next forty-eight hours. Inasmuch as the new fortifications are not provided with either quarters or barracks, it will be necessary for the troops ordered to them to go into camp and live just as they would in case of active military operations against an enemy.

The new fortifications on Long Island head, at the entrance to the harbor of Boston, will be guarded by a battery of the Second Artillery, now at Fort Adams, R. I. For the operation of the big guns on Sandy Hook, New York Harbor, two batteries now at Fort Slocum, one at Fort Hamilton, and another at Fort Wadsworth will be utilized. It is expected that the Sandy Hook garrison will be established at once. Fort Monroe, Virginia, is probably the strongest and best equipped station on the Atlantic Coast, and the garrison there will be called upon to man other fortifications, but not to an extent that would weaken its own efficiency. One battery of the First Artillery at Fort Monroe will be transferred to Fort Morgan, Alabama, which, in conjunction with Fort Gains, commands the entrance to Mobile Bay. Another battery of the First Artillery will be sent to Tybee Island, Ga., for the protection of the mouth of the Savannah River.

The garrison headquarters' band and one battery of the First Artillery, stationed at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., will be transferred to duty at Sullivan's Island, Charleston Harbor. The garrison at St. Francis Barracks will be abandoned. Battery I of the Second Artillery will be assigned to duty at Fort Caswell, opposite Smith Island, near Wilmington, N. C.

For the better protection of the National Capitol, one battery of the Fourth Artillery at Fort Monroe has been ordered to Sheridan Point, Va. This fort is nearly opposite Fort Washington, and in connection with it commands the approach to Washington by water. The batteries of the Fourth Artillery, stationed at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, will be distributed between Fort Delaware and Fort Mott, New Jersey, thus providing for the protection of Philadelphia, Trenton, Camden, and other cities in that vicinity.

Fort St. Philip, on the Mississippi River, just below New Orleans, will be garrisoned by a battery of the First Artillery, now at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans. The other battery at Jackson Barracks has been assigned to duty at Fort Point, Harbor of Galveston, Texas.

Ordered from Fort Hamilton.

Battery I of the Fifth Artillery, now stationed at Fort Hamilton, yesterday received orders to be in readiness for immediate departure. It is believed that it will soon be sent to Charleston, S. C., or some other point on the South Atlantic Coast which might be menaced in case of war. The battery is commanded by Capt. E. R. Hills, and the other batteries will probably receive similar orders when the two new artillery regiments are ready to take their place. Yesterday afternoon the battery was inspected in heavy marching order by Major Ramsey, who is in command. Major Ramsey and other officers afterward inspected the fortifications.

SEA COAST RAPID-FIRE GUNS.

War Department Wants All That Can Be Turned Out.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary Alger has authorized Gen. Flagler, the Chief of Ordnance, to make arrangements at once for procuring a large number of rapid-fire guns for seacoast defenses. This action is taken without waiting for the allotment among the various bureaus of the War and Navy Departments of the $50,000,000 voted for the National defense. The Secretary felt that there was no reason for further delaying the necessary steps for the procurement of these guns, as it was felt there would be no trouble in arriving at an equitable adjustment of the money available. Ever since the battleship Maine was wrecked in Havana Harbor the Ordnance Department has been hastening the delivery of guns already finished and making arrangements for the supply of such a number of additional ones as the officials felt warranted in ordering without the additional funds which have since been put at their disposal.

The Ordnance Bureau will take all the rapid-fire guns that can be procured within a reasonable time, and they will be shipped to the seacoast fortifications as rapidly as possible. They constitute what is known as the auxiliary defense for the fortifications and are a material assistance to the big guns, which necessarily are slower of movement and firing. They also would be of invaluable assistance in keeping the enemies' ships from the vicinity of submarine mines and other obscured works of defense by maintaining a constant fire over such places.

Contracts for the delivery of carriages for these rapid-fire guns have also been authorized, and will be shipped to the fortifications as soon as completed. The carriages can be made and delivered much quicker than the guns, so that expedition in the manufacture of the latter is what the officials of the Ordnance Bureau are urging. Quite a number of establishments throughout the United States have responded to the department's inquiries as to whether they can assist in making these guns. They include the Army Gun Factory, the Bethlehem Iron Works, the Driggs Ordnance Company, and the American Ordnance Company.

It is now admitted by the ordnance officials that directions have been given to the various arsenals and armories controlled by the Government to increase the working force to the fullest practicable extent, with a view to hurrying the completion of existing projects. Likewise, all firms having contracts to supply the Government with ordnance have been requested to work their men night and day in order to finish the work in hand, and to arrange their business with a view to increased orders.

Extra ammunition orders for small arms have been placed with the Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport, Conn., and the Winchester Arms Company of New Haven. The negotiations for the supply of large numbers of small arms, army equipments, and accoutrements are now in progress. The bureau officials have not yet indicated the exact number which will be ordered, but that the aggregate will be large is shown by the fact that manufacturers have been given the cue to make all they can.

ILLINOIS REGIMENT READY.

Officered by Experienced Men, and Its Roster on File.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Chicago has a regimental claimant for the honor of being called the First Illinois Volunteers in event of war with Spain. The full roster is in the hands of Gov. Tanner, with the assurance that the regiment is ready at one hour's notice.

Col. Thomas L. Hartigan heads the list of commissioned officers. A notable fact is that Col. Hartigan, Major John Ryan, Capt. Harry L. Beach, and every other officer of the regiment has been either in the service of the regular army at West Point or in the militia of Illinois or other States.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN THE FORTS.

Gen. Greely to Introduce an Efficient Service on the Coast.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, has received authority from the Secretary of War to proceed without regard to ordinary restrictions in establishing rapid telegraphic connections between the sea coast fortifications. It will not be necessary, therefore, to invite proposals for furnishing supplies and to follow the ordinary and slow methods of procuring the telegraphic material and doing the work.

This rather extraordinary authorization was conferred on Gen. Greely after a forcible presentation by him to the Secretary of War of the pressing demand for modern means of communicating between forts. He showed that even in New York Harbor, where the War Department has devoted its best energies to the perfection of the fortifications, it requires three quarters of an hour to pass a message from one battery to another. Fort McHenry, Baltimore, is worse off, while, strange as it may seem, the only method of communication between the national capital and its most important defensive works, Fort Washington, on the Potomac, is by means of a messenger.

FORGING GUNS AT WATERTOWN.

Work Begun on a 3.6 Inch Field Mortar for the Government.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 11.—The United States Arsenal here, which for many years has been exclusively a factory for the production of gun carriages and their equipment, and for gun implements and siege, field, and seacoast projectiles, has gone into gun manufacture. Work on the first forged gun ever ordered at Watertown was begun yesterday afternoon. The weapon is to be a three and six-tenths inch breech-loading field mortar of the type now in service, and when finished and mounted on its carriage, which also will be made at the arsenal, it will be the first equipped three and six-tenths-inch breech-loading field piece ever manufactured by the United States Government.

The new undertaking at Watertown results from the opinion of the Ordnance Department at Washington that the Government has been paying too much money for mortars manufactured by private establishments and the conviction that the weapons can be turned out more economically and more efficiently at the arsenal.

Making Ammunition at Lynn.

LYNN, Mass., March 11.—The American Ordnance Company's factory in this city is running night and day on orders for Government ammunition, and extra men have been put to work. The works here where projectiles are made will be enlarged, and the production will be expanded as much as possible.

The Fern Sails for Matanzas.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 11.—The Fern sailed for Matanzas to-night with a cargo of provisions for the starving Cubans. From Matanzas she will go to Sagua la Grande. Her departure was without incident.

MARRYING PARSON COMES EAST.

Rev. Wesley A. Hunsberger to Leave Milwaukee for Asbury Park.

MILWAUKEE, March 11.—After April 1 the eloping couples of Chicago and other places will not find the Rev. Wesley A. Hunsberger in this city to marry them, as he has accepted the call of the First Methodist Church at Asbury Park. He has married several hundred couples every year for several years and is known as the "marrying parson."

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SOLUTION REGARDING CUBA

A Suggestion that This Country Will Make the Island a Canada for Spain.

LAID BEFORE THE PRESIDENT

Way to Bring the War to a Close Without a Clash with Spain—Cuba Considered Unfit for Independence and Undesirable.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Projects for the settlement of the Cuban question are numerous, but most of them are regarded in official circles as unworthy of serious consideration. One plan, however, has been presented to the President which has received the approval in a general way of persons whose counsels have weight with the Administration, and there is reason to believe it is the subject of studious reflection in the Cabinet. The proposed plan gives to Cuba all of the rights, privileges, and immunities enjoyed by Canada, Spain reserving to herself only such rights as England exercises over her colonies. The statement of the plan, as presented to the Administration, is as follows:

"Constantly recurring untoward incidents in the relations of Spain and this country and the overwhelming evidence of a shocking condition of affairs in Cuba, which of themselves justify some interference, have brought the country to a state of feeling which, while most anxious for peace, demands such speedy action as will bring the whole matter to a close. Can we bring it to a close and avoid a clash with Spain? But one way seems to be open.

"If we insist upon immediate Cuban independence we must back the demand by force, for neither Spain nor any country with any self-respect could tolerate such interference in what we must recognise as her democratic quarrel without resentment and resistance. While we should doubtless succeed, it would involve terrible loss to us and still further suffering to Cuba, who would at this juncture be of questionable benefit to her. That she is unfit as a whole for self-government just yet is the opinion of many intelligent and impartial outside observers, who have studied her people and prevailing conditions; there exists, too, a very considerable party in the island composed of the most enlightened inhabitants who favor trying autonomy. This is evidenced by their being able to maintain in New York a newspaper of their own, which ably presents their views.

Forcing Concessions from Cubans.

"If we are to intervene as a compulsory arbitrator, are they to be left wholly out of the account, together with Spain, and only the insurgent party considered? Fair arbitrations are not conducted on so one-sided a basis. Suppose now we say to Spain that in the interest of humanity and peace, and for the preservation of our own commercial interests, we insist upon a cessation of hostilities, and that we will take advantage of it to inform the Cubans that, for the sake of the same compelling considerations, they must concede something. Spain's plight is unquestionably a critical one, and she could honorably listen to such a proposal. The Cubans, on the other hand, would certainly hear respectfully any views we present to them in regard to a settlement, and could not fail to follow them.

"The precise terms can be worked out later. But it is not unreasonable to expect that should Spain offer such self-government as the whole world would recognize as fair, putting Cuba in the same condition as an English colony, and withdrawing from the island as soon as quiet is restored all but a nominal military force, we might properly insist on its acceptance. This would be substantial victory for Cuba, would leave Spain to retire with self-respect, and would leave Cuba better off than though now made independent. Spain has vainly tried to put down the insurrection, the insurgents have violently tried to drive Spain out and establish a Government, and the only way to bring about speedy peace is to take into consideration the claims, rights, and feelings of both parties.

Cuba Might Become Ours.

"We are in a position to insist that the terms offered Cuba be fair and generous, such as would enable her to make her own laws, lay and collect her own taxes, and provide in every way, without let or hindrance, for her own prosperity and growth. It is objected that Spain will never carry out such an arrangement, but if we see it inaugurated it would be impossible for the old conditions ever to return. Inasmuch as Spain would retain at least a nominal sovereignty, such an arrangement would be much less humiliating to her than to be compelled to relinquish at once all right and claims upon the island. In time may possibly come when by the operation of the law of our political existence Cuba will fall to us peaceably. If this prove correct, the method suggested paves the way for that by giving her an opportunity to gain some experience in self-government first. If she is to be independent, as very possibly may turn out to be the case by and by, a preliminary stage of genuine autonomy would best prepare her for that. Nor is it desirable at this time for the United States to undertake the responsibility of governing her. It is unwise and unnecessary for the United States to assume political or financial responsibility in the case, either or both of which most of the plans so far advanced involve.

"If it should be shown that the Spanish Government and its officials are innocent of any complicity in the disaster to the Maine, and a prompt disavowal is made, with an expression of regret and an offer to arbitrate the question of responsibility and the amount of indemnity, if any was found due, the United States could hardly resist the principle of arbitration in settling the question. The Maine disaster, however, is a distinct incident, and should be considered by itself."

PHILIPPINE REBELS WINNING.

Revolt Ascribed to Spain's Strained Relations with America.

LONDON, March 11.—Special dispatches from Shanghai say there is little doubt that the prospect of trouble between the United States and Spain has caused the rebellion in the Philippine Islands to break out again, and has increased the fierceness of the insurgents, who, it is declared, have captured Atarri and Camarag, important towns connected by railroad with Manila.

It is further announced that the whole of the Northern provinces have revolted, the inhabitants have refused to pay taxes, and they have destroyed the telegraph lines. The insurgents appear to be well supplied with arms and ammunition.

BOLINAO, Isle of Luzon, Philippines, March 11.—The Spanish garrison, which had been under siege by the insurgents, was relieved to-day by a vessel with reinforcements after bravely resisting hundreds of rebels.

GOOD CATHOLICS PATRIOTS.

Archbishop Ireland Says His Church Repudiates Treason, and that the Pope Desires Peace.

CHICAGO, March 11.—"No true American Catholic will think of espousing the cause of Spain against that of this country because the former is a Catholic nation," said Archbishop Ireland in an interview here to-day. "To do that is to set one's self down as traitorously inclined to the teachings of his religion, as well as to the country which it is his bounden duty to defend against all enemies, both internal as well as external."

The words of the Archbishop were in reply to a question as to what he thought of the advice alleged to have been given by a Catholic priest in New York State to his parishioners. Archbishop Ireland, who was registered at the Great Northern, was on his way to his home in St. Paul from Washington, where he had been for several days.

"It is an infamous suggestion," he continued, "and it would seem as if it could only emanate from a bitter enemy of the faith, for it is directly opposed in every way to the spirit and teachings of Catholicism."

His attention was also called to a suggestion which has been the subject of some discussion to the effect that the Pope's sympathies in the present controversy with Spain were strongly enlisted on the side of that nation because of its religious affiliations.

"In so far as implying that the Pope will use his offices to aid Spain as against this country, the suggestion is as infamous as the one first mentioned. Whatever action he may take in this matter will be with the single idea of averting, if possible, war between two Christian nations. He looks upon the possibility of a war between this country and Spain with horror, and as the Vice Regent of God considers it his bounden duty to help bring about an adjustment of the pending difficulties between the two nations. That is the only way in which his influence is or will be exerted."

Referring to the situation in this country, the Archbishop said:

"President McKinley is proving himself pre-eminently the man for the hour and occasion. His course throughout the present painful and trying crisis has been marked by a loftiness of purpose, a serenity and dignity of conduct, which has commanded the respect and admiration of his most pronounced political enemies. This was abundantly shown by the remarkable and impressive action of Congress in unhesitatingly placing the sweeping powers it did in his hands. I think every one has come to place the utmost confidence in his wisdom and ability to meet whatever exigencies may arise in connection with the present unfortunate situation."

THE MAINE RELIEF FUND.

Amounts to $9,268, and Goes to the Families of Victims.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The battleship Maine relief fund, started by Mrs. Long and other ladies, amounts now to $9,268. Payments are being made from the fund as ordered from time to time by the committee to needy families of the sailors and marines lost in the Maine.

Contributions, in addition to those already published, have been received from President McKinley, Secretary Bliss, and other public men.

A LONDON FINANCIAL VIEW.

The Statist Discusses the Resources of the United States.

LONDON, March 11.—The Statist to-day discusses the financial side of a possible Spanish-American war. After pointing out the expense of hurriedly creating an American Army and strengthening the navy, it agrees that the United States will eventually obtain command of the sea, adding: "Then, if Spain submitted, the expenditure would rapidly end, and the war might not cost very much." Continuing, the Statist remarks:

"But, if Spain prolonged the contest, the United States would find itself in an embarrassing position. The creation of a large army to drive Spain out of Cuba would mean a very considerable expense, and, when accomplished, what would the United States do with Cuba?

"Lastly, if Spain then refused to submit, would America, after capturing the Spanish West Indies, extend the war to Europe? The collapse of Spanish credit might force her to peace, but if Spain simply defaulted her debt and devoted the money she could raise in any way to protracting the struggle, the cost to the United States would certainly be very great."

Dealing with Mr. Cannon's comparison of the condition of the United States Treasury with those of other countries, the Statist says:

"He forgot that Russia, a poorer country than the United States, has over $131,000,000 in gold devotable to war purposes. The large surplus in the United States Treasury is due to Mr. Cleveland's gold loans and the sale of the Union Pacific. Subtracting the gold reserve against the greenbacks, only £25,000,000 is available. Therefore, in view of the considerable annual deficit, it seems incredible that the Secretary of the Treasury will draw considerably on his cash balance without fresh taxation."

The Paris Temps Notes a Change.

PARIS, March 11.—The Temps says it thinks the reports in the American newspapers of the interview of the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, with President McKinley, "were intended to sound the feelings of England, to which country the Americans are now making advances, which strangely contrasts with their previous haughty attitude toward their British cousins."

AMERICA AND THE FAR EAST.

Lecture by L. T. Smith, Consul General of Siam in New York, Before the Genealogical Society.

The members of the Genealogical and Biographical Society listened last evening to a lecture on "The International Complications in the China Sea" by Isaac Townsend Smith, Consul General of Siam in New York.

Although representing Siam, Mr. Smith is nevertheless an ardent American, and it was as an American citizen that he was in favor of some kind of intervention in the present complications in that part of the world that threaten to parcel up the Chinese coast among European marauders, and thus close a very large portion of the markets of the world to our steadily increasing manufactures.

"A few years ago," he said, "I was in Siam, and I ventured to make predictions before the breaking out of hostilities between China and Japan that turned out correctly. Being a guest at a dinner given in honor of the Chinese Minister, I told him that the Oriental nations should not fight, but combine against European aggression, for should they fight the chances were that they would fall before Europe. The Chinese Minister smiled and said there was no fear, as they had too large a population. But when Japan pricked the bubble of conceit China learned that safety lies more in discipline than in vast numbers.

"When victorious Japan was ordering the terms of peace the Russian Admiral came forward, put his sword on the treaty and objected until Russia's interests were consulted. I mention this as an incident to show that since the time of Peter the Great Russia has been striving to get an open sea."

In speaking about the rivalry between the United States and England in the cotton goods trade in China, Mr. Smith referred to the English manufacturers' methods of sizing their unbleached cottons with clay to give them additional weight and apparent firmness, while the American cottons went on their own merits. The Chinese finally discovered that after washing the English cottons were reduced to the quality of gauze, while American honest cottons were as good after washing as before. Consequently great preference was shown for our goods and the demand for English fabrics fell off. Then the English resorted to the trick of stamping their goods as American.

"Mr. Olney," he continued, "recently gave his views in regard to the relations of the United States to the Orient, and deprecated the situation of the United States. I agree with him in the regret at our isolation in this emergency, not only because it is unfortunate to ourselves, but also as a member of the family of nations to stand aside and calmly watch the downfall of a people. England looks out only for herself all the time. She would like us to indorse her policy in the Orient, but we will best preserve our influence with the Chinese by acting alone. England has so many interests and treaties that we would not be on safe ground to follow her."

Consul Smith referred to the dispute between England and France over territory in Siam which resulted in England's offer to France to partition that territory between them, and then said: "We then missed our opportunity in Siam. Do we not yet know our position as a nation to enable us to take a moral stand and say to the marauders: 'We have rights here. You are cutting up our friends and customers.'

"The United States is growing as a manufacturing country and will need markets. Where should she find them if the Orient is all under the control of England, Russia, and other countries? England may change her policy when in possession and may set up restrictions. Where will you be then?"

New Jersey Prison Matrons Resign.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—Matron Eleanor Leeds and Deputy Matron Waters of the State prison resigned to-day at the request of the State Prison Inspectors. Both women say they do not know why their resignations were asked. Last week Deputy Matron Abbie Newell resigned on request. Mrs. Leeds is a daughter of Principal Keeper Moore. It is said here that lack of discipline in the women's department of the prison led to the resignations.

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This exhibition is preliminary to their Annual Easter Show, and is intended as an indication of the styles which will prevail at that time.

Some opportunities for exclusive selections are offered, and such goods may be reserved for future delivery.

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A JUROR FELL IN A FIT

When He Recovered He Could Remember Nothing About the Case on Trial.

THE JURY WAS DISCHARGED

Afterward the Prisoner, Who Was Tried for Assault, First Degree, Was Allowed to Plead Guilty to Assault, Third Degree.

The trial of a prisoner charged with assault in the first degree, before Judge Cowing in General Sessions, yesterday, resulted in the disagreement of the jury, and its discharge because one of the jurors fell in a fit and afterward could remember nothing about the case on trial.

The prisoner was Walter Lamb of 4 Morris Street. On Feb. 18 he went into George Muhldoefer's restaurant at 203 Chrystie Street to ask for alms. As he was going from one customer to another Muhldoefer ordered him to leave. After some words Lamb stabbed the proprietor in the groin with an ink eraser.

Lamb was put on the stand by his counsel, Emanuel M. Friend, as the last witness in the case. The prisoner testified that he was subject to trances; that he had no recollection of committing the assault; that he did not recollect ever having seen Muhldoefer, and that he did not know where the restaurant or Chrystie Street were.

While the prisoner was giving this testimony it was noticed that he kept his eyes fastened upon the third juror, Charles H. Fitschen of 331 West Fiftieth Street. When, after the strange termination of the case, hypnotism was suggested by the superstitious, it was remarked by persons who had witnessed the trial that there was something peculiar about the prisoner's eyes. They answered very well to the popular idea of hypnotic eyes. The prisoner himself, with the exception of his eyes, was very ordinary looking.

Fitschen Fell in a Fit.

The jury had been out ten minutes when Fitschen fell in a fit. His associates on the jury crowded around him, bathed his head with water, and finally brought him to himself. Then the foreman, Charles W. Girsch, asked him if he knew where he was.

"Yes," said Fitschen, "I'm in Part II." It happened to be Part I., where the case was tried.

"Are you ready to go on with getting to a verdict?" asked the foreman.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Proposition to Spend $7,000,000 More on Canal Improvements Makes Its Appearance.

DISAVOWED BY REPUBLICANS

The Majority Opposed to Anything Which Will Call the Attention of the Voters Next Fall to the Canal Scandal.

ALBANY, March 11.—The $7,000,000 canal appropriation scheme made its appearance in both houses of the Legislature to-day. A bill was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Hill of Buffalo and in the upper house by Senator Cantor, providing for the submission to a vote of the people at the election next Fall of the proposition to issue $7,000,000 additional bonds.

The bill was prepared by the Executive Canal Committee, and is said to have the indorsement of some of the principal commercial organizations of the State. In all the provisions as to the manner of awarding contracts and the supervision of the work, the bill is a duplicate of that under which the appropriation of $6,000,000 was made.

A hearing on the measure before the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly has been arranged for next Wednesday afternoon.

The Republican leaders in the Legislature disavow any responsibility for the bill. S. Fred Nixon, leader of the majority in the Assembly, said to-day that he would oppose the measure. He had had nothing to do with its introduction, he said, and he regarded the forcing of the issue at this time, before the investigation of the $9,000,000 expenditure has even been begun, as most unwise on the part of the friends of the canals.

Senator Lexow expressed the opinion that the bill would have no chance of passage. This view is shared very generally about the Capitol. It is recognized that the Republicans will never allow the question to go before the people next Fall to keep them reminded of the scandal over the spending of the $9,000,000 fund. Nothing would suit the Democrats better, it is conceded, and it is thought that it may have been with that idea in mind that Senator Cantor consented to introduce the bill in the Senate.

ADIRONDACK RESERVOIR SCHEME.

Criticism of a Bill Introduced by Senator Malby.

ALBANY, March 11.—A scheme which would involve the State in the construction of a series of storage reservoirs at vast cost and on the initiative of private parties, was brought to light to-day in a bill introduced by Mr. Malby, which came up in the Senate Committee of the Whole for advancement to third reading.

The bill was objected to by Senator Higgins, who called attention to some of its provisions, which he considered remarkable. It authorizes any village or city which draws its water supply from a stream originating in the forest preserve, or two-thirds of the owners of water rights on any such stream, to petition the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission to have storage reservoirs constructed and maintained in the forest preserve. If the commission deems it for the State's interest that such reservoirs shall be established, it is to file a certificate to that effect with the Secretary of State and notify the State Engineer and Surveyor, who must provide maps, plans, and estimates. The Attorney General is then to apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a commission to assess damages and report to the court for confirmation what portion of the cost should be borne by the State, county, town, village, corporation, person, or persons in proportion to the benefit each shall receive from the reservoirs.

On the approval of his plans by the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission, the State Engineer is authorized to let contracts for the construction of the reservoirs, issuing certificates therefor which the Controller must pay. In cases where the lands necessary for such reservoirs are now owned by the State, the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission shall direct that the same shall be used for the purposes of such reservoirs. Where lands necessary for such reservoirs are not owned by the State they shall be condemned by the Forest Preserve Board.

The funds necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act are to be provided by the Controller by the sale of bonds of the State as may be required from time to time, not more than $500,000 to be outstanding at any one time in excess of the sinking fund provided for their redemption.

When these reservoirs are completed they are to belong to the State, and the State is charged with their maintenance and control. Senator Higgins pointed out that this might permit private persons to band together and secure the construction of costly reservoirs largely at public expense, and the cost of whose maintenance would be a perpetual charge on the State.

The bill was laid aside by its author, and it undoubtedly will be scanned closely before it receives favorable action.

THE WEEKLY ADJOURNMENT.

Charter Holiday Measure Passed by the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 11.—Both houses of the Legislature adjourned to-day until next Monday evening. No business was transacted by the Senate. The Assembly passed the following bills:

Mr. C. J. Clark's—Specifying the amount of property that the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund may hold.

Mr. Eldridge's—Amending the benevolent orders law relative to the election of Trustees.

Mr. Hanna's—Dividing the County of Dutchess into two School Commissioner districts.

Mr. Adler's—Specifying the hours that Sheriff's offices shall be kept open for business throughout the State.

Mr. Vroman's—Amending the Revised Statutes relative to the lapse of a devise or legacy.

Senator Cantor's—Making May 4, 1898, a legal holiday in New York City, to be known as Charter Day.

Mr. Nixon's—Adding the Governor, Controller, and Attorney General to the Board of Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents of New York City.

Mr. Lowenthal's—Repealing Chapter 68, Laws of 1897, relating to the operation of electrical conductors in New York City.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 11.—These bills, of general interest were introduced to-day:

Senator Raines—Amending the transportation corporations law relative to the powers of water works corporations, so as to permit them to lay, relay, repair, and maintain their water pipes on any public street in a county in which any part of a city, town, or village is situated, when such permit has been obtained for the purpose of introducing water into or through such city, town, or village or any part thereof, such corporation to cause the surface of such street to be restored to its usual condition.

Senator Burns—Amending the insurance law so as to provide that in case of an examination into the condition of any mutual fire insurance corporation with capital stock notes, the value of such notes shall be ascertained and the responsibility of the makers thereof certified to in the same manner as is required by Section 111 of the insurance law.

Mr. E. Le G. Smith—Appropriating $25,000 to enable the State Engineer and Surveyor to continue co-operation with the Director of the United States Geological Survey in making a topographic map of New York State.

Col. Trevor Commissioned.

ALBANY, March 11.—A commission was issued at the Adjutant General's office to Henry G. Trevor of New York City as Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank of Colonel.

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TO TAX FOREIGN COMPANIES.

A Measure Affecting Corporations Incorporated in Other States and Operating Here.

ALBANY, March 11.—Corporations technically classed as foreign, but really domestic in character, are interested in a bill which appeared in both branches of the Legislature to-day, the aim of which is to make them pay the State more taxes than they do now.

The bill was prepared in the office of the Controller, and introduced in the Senate by Mr. Krum and in the Assembly by Mr. Brennan. It amends the tax law so as to provide that the annual corporation tax to be levied upon any corporation shall be computed upon the basis, not simply of the amount of its capital stock "employed" in this State, as the statute now provides, but of the amount of its capital stock "employed, invested, or held" within this State.

It also amends the section of the present law fixing the tax at 1½ mills, where the dividend of the corporation amounts to less than 6 per cent., or where no dividend is made or declared, by providing that this levy shall be laid upon "each dollar of the appraised capital stock employed, invested, or held within this State." Further, it provides that each foreign corporation carrying on its business "or investing or holding its capital" in this State, shall be taxed on the basis of "such portion of its authorized capital as its assets within this State bear to its entire assets."

The object of these amendments, it is stated at the Controller's office, is to compel corporations incorporated in other States, but doing their entire business here, to pay relatively the same amount of taxes as if they were domestic. Under the law as it stands, a company with $50,000 of actual, tangible property in New York, may go over into New Jersey and get itself incorporated with $200,000 capital stock. If it declares a 5 per cent. dividend, it is subject to the corporation tax on $50,000 only, which would be $75. Under the law as now proposed to be amended, it would be subject to a tax of $300.

A further effect of the proposed amendment would be to subject to the corporation tax the surpluses of foreign corporations held in the State. An illustration of how it would work in this respect is supplied by a large manufacturing company incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, which has something like $1,200,000 invested in property in the City of New York. The courts have decided that this investment is not capital "employed" in this State, and hence that it is not subject to the corporation tax. Had the company been incorporated under the laws of New York, it would have been subject to taxation upon the full amount of its investments, the capital stock of a domestic corporation being subject to appraisal, whereas that of a foreign corporation is not. The pending bill would compel this company to pay exactly the same corporation tax as if it were a domestic corporation.

The bill amends the section of the corporation tax law referring to exemptions so as to provide that the personal property of a corporation shall be exempted only "to the extent of the valuation of the personal property included in the capital taxed under this article." This is intended to remedy abuses which have grown up under the present law, under which corporations secure exemption from State taxation for all purposes for all their personal property, regardless of the amount of corporation tax they may pay.

It is the belief of the tax officials that the amendments proposed would stop the practice of New York corporations going to other States for their charters, simply to avoid the corporation tax, and that it would increase the State's revenue from that source fully $30,000 a year.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS DEFINED.

A Bill to Make the Laws Uniform in New York City.

ALBANY, March 11.—Senator McCarren introduced to-day a bill which is intended, he says, to make the laws regarding local improvements the same in the annexed boroughs as in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The charter construes a "local improvement" to mean, with respect to each borough, any work the payment of which was, prior to its passage, provided for by the laws in force in such borough, in whole or in part, by assessment upon the property benefited thereby. Mr. McCarren's bill amends this section (422) so as to read as follows:

> The words "local improvement" as used in this section shall be construed to mean any work the payment of which, prior to the passage of this act, was provided for by the laws in force in the territory of the corporation known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and commonalty of the City of New York, in whole or in part, by assessment upon the property deemed to be benefited thereby or the owners thereof, other than assessments which are confirmed by a court of record.

The bill also makes applicable to all the boroughs Section 948 of the charter, which forbids the levying in the territory of the former city of any assessment for repaving unless petitioned for by a majority of the property owners, who shall be also the owners of a majority of the front feet along the line of the proposed improvement.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 11.—Gov. Black to-day signed the following bills:

Senator Page—Relative to the leasing of land in New York City devised by Michael Flood, deceased.

Senator Page—Validating a deed of land by the City of New York to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Senator Wilcox—Authorizing cities of the third class to expend $200 annually for a Memorial Day observance.

Senator Brackett—Amending Section 3,253 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relative to allowances for costs in mortgage foreclosure proceedings.

United States Deposit Fund.

ALBANY, March 11.—Deputy Controller W. J. Morgan has sent to Gov. Black a communication asking him to veto the bill of Assemblyman Perkins, which has passed both branches of the Legislature, providing that County Loan Commissioners instead of the Controller shall have charge of the investment of the United States deposit fund. Mr. Morgan says that under the former system, which the bill seeks to re-establish, there was lost through defalcations of Loan Commissioners $40,150.

Another Trolley Line in Brooklyn.

ALBANY, March 11.—The State Railroad Commission to-day granted the application of the Van Brunt Street and Erie Basin Railroad Company of Brooklyn to change its motive power from horses to the overhead electrical trolley system.

Superintendent of Collins Hospital.

ALBANY, March 11.—Daniel H. Arthur of Middletown has been appointed Superintendent of the Collins State Homeopathic Hospital, at a salary of $3,500.

TO OPPOSE CRABTREE'S BILL.

Hundreds of New York Property Owners Unite to Defeat the Measure in the Assembly.

Several hundred property owners have united in an effort to oppose the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Crabtree entitled "An act to authorize the owners of property taken for a public use to institute proceedings for the assessment of damages in certain cases." Among those who are opposing this bill are Rutherford Stuyvesant, Hamilton Fish, and the representatives of the Goelet estate. They have engaged counsel, and have arranged for a hearing in Albany on Wednesday at 3 P. M. before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, which now has the bill under consideration.

These property owners base their opposition to the bill on several grounds. They assert that the measure was prepared by an attorney who was recently employed by the elevated railway, and that instead of being drawn to help property owners whose property has been seized by a corporation, it will be a serious blow at their rights. In the language of the bill, "whenever any person or corporation authorized to acquire title or real property for a public use, has, or shall have taken possession of such property without having acquired title thereto, it shall be lawful for the owner of said property to institute a special proceeding for the purpose of having the damages sustained by him ascertained and paid," but it is claimed by the property owners that the bill provides that the person instituting such action becomes the plaintiff and has to pay all costs, including Commissioners' fees. This, they say, would prevent any poor man from instituting such proceedings, as the result is problematical, and he could not afford to pay the heavy costs. The bill is not, therefore, they say, in favor of property owners, but of the corporations.

Another objection they make to the bill is that it recognizes that corporations have violated the National and State Constitutions. Both of these instruments, they say, contain the provision, enforced the other day by the Supreme Court in the Nebraska maximum freight rate case, that private property cannot be condemned without due compensation. The bill, according to them, distinctly recognizes the violation of this principle of the Constitution, and to that extent, countenances the offense.

Some of these persons have had cases against the elevated road for twelve years and they say they have never been able to get them on the calendar, and they say that this bill will entirely deprive the courts of jurisdiction in their cases, and so prevent them from bringing the cases to an issue.

They have still another objection to the bill, which, they say, is still stronger, but they do not wish to give it out now, as they want it to come before the Judiciary Committee and the friends of the bill as a surprise so that preparation cannot be made to lessen its effect. They will endeavor to convince the committee on Wednesday that the bill is introduced to promote the seizure of property by corporations and is antagonistic to the interests of all property owners.

CITY BLOCKADED BY FOG.

Many Vessels Anchor Off the Hook—Delay in Ferry and Train Services—Ferryboat Collision.

Fog blockaded New York again yesterday, in the morning being more dense than on the preceding day and covering a wider area, invading the upper bay and both of the rivers. The blockade on shipping was complete.

Nothing whatever was visible to the marine observers at Quarantine and Sandy Hook. The sugar steamer Kennet, which had managed to pick its way through the fog the night before, was forced to remain all day at Quarantine. A number of vessels, including the American Line steamship St. Louis, which has just finished overhauling at Newport News, were fog-bound off the Hook all day. The St. Louis left Newport News Wednesday morning and should have been here Thursday morning. It was 8:41 o'clock last night when she finally passed in at the Hook.

The White Star steamer Britannic got in last night also, and reported passing when south of Nantucket on Thursday a quantity of wreckage, including pieces of deckhouses.

It was learned yesterday that the steamer Critic, which sailed for Leith and Dundee, grounded on the tail of the West Bank in the lower bay at 9:15 P. M. Thursday night. She was towed off an hour later by the tug E. S. Atwood and proceeded.

There was the customary fog jams on the East River Bridge, delays in ferry service, and blocks on the elevated roads. One collision occurred in the North River. The ferryboat Hudson City of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the ferryboat Bergen of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Line came together at about 8 o'clock in the morning near the Desbrosses Street Ferry slip. Both boats were slightly damaged, and several young women among the 800 passengers on the Hudson City fainted. No one was injured, however. The fog was so dense that the pilots could not see each other till it was too late to avert a collision. The Hudson City struck the Bergen at the afterdeck, smashing four braces and carrying away part of the rail. The Hudson City's rail was also damaged and several posts were toppled over. There was a good deal of excitement, during which life preservers were seized, but as the boats drifted apart and nothing more happened quiet was restored before the fright could become a panic.

The Brooklyn ferries in some cases ran only one boat during the morning. The Roosevelt and Twenty-third Street lines stopped running entirely, and Eastern District residents quite generally went to the bridge, crowding the trolley lines and Brooklyn elevated roads. Despite the jam at the bridge, the crowds were handled in good order.

The greatest delay on the elevated roads of Manhattan Borough occurred early in the morning, the trains becoming congested in the lower part of the city. Tremendous crowds waited on the platforms up town, compelled to see load after load pass by before any trains arrived on which there was room for one more passenger. On the Ninth and Sixth Avenue lines express train service was abandoned early. One express that left One Hundred and Fourth Street at 8:15 o'clock, and was due at Franklin Street in twenty-five minutes, took 1 hour and 3 minutes. At times trains were running under only fifteen minutes' headway.

The greatest caution was necessary to avoid accidents, but the management received a good deal of harsh criticism. Delay on the east side was much less than on the west.

Weather Forecaster Dunn said that the fog was due to easterly winds, with a temperature here less by 3 or 4 degrees than in the surrounding country.

The rivers cleared of fog in the afternoon, and though the mist hung heavy down the harbor, the day became a charmingly fine one in the city. It cleared at the Hook during the evening so that a number of delayed vessels were able to come in, but late last night the city and the rivers were again mantled in the vapory stuff. To-day is the tenth anniversary of the great blizzard.

CITIZENS AND THE STATE.

Address by the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain at the Patria Club Meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Leander T. Chamberlain addressed the Patria Club at their meeting last night at Delmonico's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, choosing for his subject "The Nature and Functions of Government." Dr. Chamberlain defined the duties of the State to man and of man to the State.

"The State exists implicitly in man's own nature as that nature has been created by God," he said. "Man can no more live a rational, civilized, moral life apart from the State than apart from society. The State is above the people, at the same time it is through and for the people. Next to God, the State deserves and claims the people's homage. Government that misrepresents the State may be overthrown, but those who assail the State are suicides, as well as traitors to God and man. The duty we owe to the State demands that we be good and true, for no man personally unworthy can be patriotic in the highest degree. In this country the political system suffers its severest strain in the big cities. Save our cities and you save our National Commonwealth. If the cities are given over to political corruption, the State must soon give way."

The meeting was well attended, and Dr. Chamberlain's remarks called forth frequent applause.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SARATOGA, March 11.—Thomas Gerner's tannery at Stony Creek, Warren County, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is covered by insurance.

CAIRO, Ill., March 11.—The railroad transfer boat S. D. Barlow, plying between this place and Bird's Point, Mo., burned to the water's edge to-day at Bird's Point. Loss, $30,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 11.—Monticello, the county seat of Wayne County, was nearly destroyed to-day by fire. The Court House, jail, two hotels, half a dozen store houses, and many dwellings were burned. But four buildings remain. Loss, over $75,000.

Tires, $3.50 pr.; warranted. Best tires made, year's warranty, $5. Mineralized Rubber Co., 18 Cliff St.—Adv.

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ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Report of an Agreement Denied by the Authorities in Washington and Ottawa.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—In the House to-day Mr. Lewis (Dem., Washington) commented upon a dispatch from Ottawa in to-day's papers giving the details of an alleged agreement between Canada and the United States regarding the Alaska boundary line.

Mr. Lewis said that if the reported agreement had been made it was a complete surrender on the part of the United States, and would give to Canada Dyea, White Pass, Summit Lake, and territory and property worth a billion dollars.

It is said at the State Department that Ottawa reports to the effect that the United States and Great Britain have signed a treaty for the settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute are incorrect, no treaty having been signed as yet, and the matter still being a subject of negotiation. The department will say nothing regarding the reports from Ottawa as to an agreement that the boundary line shall be computed from the shore line, following it in all its sinuosities, and that the tops of mountain peaks shall mark the limits of American territory; but it is intimated that the reports are inaccurate.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, through his secretary, Mr. O'Beirne, also authorized a complete and special denial of the reported perfection of a treaty. No convention of any character, he said, had been made, and the details given, he said, therefore were erroneous as a whole and in detail.

OTTAWA, March 11.—In the House to-day Sir Charles Tupper read a copy of a dispatch telegraphed from here to a New York paper and transmitted back to Ottawa, saying that the Canadian Ministry had been notified that a conclusion had been arranged whereby the Alaska boundary dispute had been settled. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, said that there was not a word of truth in the story. Sir Charles Tupper suggested that the House should take action to prevent the sending out of false reports to newspapers.

COPPER RIVER-YUKON ROUTE.

Ohio and Chicago Capital Invested in an Alaskan Railroad Scheme.

TACOMA, Washington, March 11.—The mystery surrounding the movements of George G. Rennacks, and the object of the two expeditions which he dispatched secretly to the Copper River country last Winter, is explained by W. R. Byers of Columbus, Ohio, who left to-day for Chicago. The scheme is the establishment of a Copper River route to the Yukon. Behind it are Ohio and Chicago capitalists. Byers spent several weeks on Puget Sound as their representative, in furtherance of the scheme, which involves the construction of a railroad from Disenchantment Bay, 200 miles northwest of Sitka, to the Yukon, striking the head waters of the Copper River, where Rennacks took out a large amount of gold dust last Summer. Fifty men whom he sent north during the Winter are now making surveys.

It is proposed to have the Yukon terminus of the road about fifty miles below Fort Selkirk. Of the total distance of 200 miles, there are only twenty miles of mountains to be traversed, and this portion of the route extends from the sea inland for that distance. The rest of the route, it is said, lies through a practically level country, much of it being prairie. Rennacks came out over this route last Fall and saw its practicability as a combined Copper River and Yukon railroad line. He at once organized the company, which has aimed to obtain possession of the route before others discovered its value.

SWIFTWATER BILL'S WIFE.

She Makes Large Demands on the Lucky Klondiker's Fortune.

CHICAGO, March 11.—"Swiftwater Bill" is in the city. His right name is W. N. Gates, and he is the man who has created such a large number of sensations since he came out of the Klondike last Fall with $500,000 in gold. His main trouble has been in finding a sufficient number of ways of spending his money, so that it would go fast enough.

On the boat, while coming out of the land of gold, he fell in love with Gussie La Moore, and the two were married.

"We went over into Oakland," said Gates, "and picked out one of the finest residences there, for which I paid $25,000 in cash. Just as I was about to close a contract to have the house furnished for $29,000 my wife left me, because I refused to allow her $25,000 a month for pin money. She now wants $250,000 to quit, but she will never get another cent out of me."

A HARLEM CLUB MAN ARRESTED

Charged by a Fellow-Member with Striking Him in a Dispute Over Cards.

Charles B. Morris, a member of the Harlem Club, was arrested yesterday in a suit brought against him by Robert Bonynge, a fellow-member of the club, and a Supreme Court stenographer, to recover $10,000 damages for an assault. Morris was taken to the Sheriff's office, where he gave bail in $1,000. Bonynge, in his complaint, alleged that while engaged in a game of euchre at the club, on Dec. 28, last, he saw Morris revoke, and charged him with doing so. Morris denied that he had revoked, and a quarrel followed, when Morris, according to Bonynge, called him a liar. Morris followed this up, Bonynge says, by striking him a violent blow over the region of the heart, which inflicted a bruise 7½ inches long by 2½ inches wide. The blow, Bonynge says, has had serious results, and the injury can only be assuaged by the payment of substantial damages.

Morris denies that he struck Bonynge over the heart, or caused him any such injury as that of which he complains. He says that he was running for the position of Trustee in the club, in opposition to the regular ticket, and asked Bonynge to vote for him, but was told by Bonynge that he would not do so, as he considered the regular ticket good enough for him. This refusal caused a disagreement between them which was accentuated by a dispute between them over a bet on the Presidential election. They had a row over the game of cards, he says, and, after he had been called a liar by Bonynge, he struck him a slap in the face with the back of his hand. Bonynge lives at 146 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Cork to Welcome Irish Pilgrims.

W. Bourke Cockran was present at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the '98 Centennial Association of America at the Hotel Netherland, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last night. Edward J. O'Flaherty presided. A cablegram was read from Patrick H. Reade, Mayor of Cork, Ireland, announcing that £1,000 had been voted by the corporation to defray the expenses of the visitors from America. As now arranged, the New York contingent to the celebration will leave this city on the Berlin on July 2.

Frank Bailey Acquitted.

The second trial of Frank Bailey, the lumber barge Captain charged with manslaughter, first degree, which has been going on in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for several days, resulted last evening in the acquittal of the defendant. The jury was out only three minutes. Bailey was alleged to have set his dog on Fannie Gallagher, eleven years old, in June, 1893. The dog chased the child into the water, and she was drowned.

The Sixty-ninth Inspected.

The annual inspection of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guards, was held last evening at the armory. Third Avenue and Sixth Street, under the personal supervision of Major Gen. Rowe and Inspector Gen. Hoffman. The eight companies, mustering 560 men, were under command of Lieut. Col. Duffy.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Filibuster in the House Against a Bill Relating to Claims Aggregating $1,200,000.

840 ITEMS IN ONE BUNCH

All of Them Relate to Stores and Supplies Furnished the Army—Dilatory Tactics Prevent Action on the Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The House in Committee of the Whole to-day considered the bill containing provision for claims aggregating $1,200,000 reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the Bowman act. Dilatory tactics were resorted to by some of those opposing the bill.

Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) demanded the reading of the bill, which covers eighty pages.

Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) before the debate began, made the point of order against the bill that it was not competent for the War Claims Committee to report a bill containing 840 claims, each of which should be the subject of a separate bill.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Payne of New York, ruled that the point came too late.

The general debate then began under an agreement that it should be limited to two hours. Mr. Gibson, (Rep., Tenn.,) in opening the debate, explained the nature of the claims, all of which were for stores and supplies furnished to the army by local organizations. The loyalty of the claimants, he said, had been proved affirmatively. The claims were distributed as follows, by States: Alabama, 60; Arkansas, 56; Georgia, 42; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 3; Kentucky, 56; Louisiana, 22; Maryland, 70; Mississippi, 109; Missouri, 61; New York, 1; North Carolina, 13; Ohio, 2; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 4; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 180; Virginia, 66, and West Virginia, 46.

Mr. Dingley, the Republican floor leader, opposed the bill in an earnest speech. He insisted that members who imagined that the findings of the Court of Claims in these cases constituted a liability against the Government were mistaken. The Court simply found certain facts. Mr. Dingley said he was perfectly willing to take up the claims separately and pass upon their merits.

Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) in advocating the passage of the bill, called attention to the fact that 92 per cent. of the claims submitted to the Court of Claims were rejected. That was sufficient evidence of the vigorous character of the examination made by the court. Of the original claimants relieved by this bill, he said, 85 per cent. were dead.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) warmly supported the bill. He said the Government should pay its honest debts, and he was tired of seeing certain members filibustering every Friday against the payment of the honest obligations of the Government.

Mr. Evans, (Rep., Ky.,) in advocating the bill, said that the Republican leader (Mr. Dingley) set up a scarecrow to frighten members when he alleged that the passage of this bill would establish a precedent which would permit Southern claimants to loot the Treasury. He pointed out that one of the first war claims passed by the House at this session was one to pay a citizen of Maine (William S. Grant) $78,000. Mr. Dingley's one had not been raised against that claim, although, unlike this claim, it had been rejected by the Court of Claims, and the rejection had been approved by the Supreme Court of the United States. It was only when Southern claims were brought in that the distinguished Republican leader cried out against imaginary raids upon the Treasury.

After some further debate by Messrs. Dalzell and Grosvenor against the bill and by Mr. Otjen (Rep., Wis.,) in favor of it, the reading of the bill for amendment began.

Mr. Moody, (Rep., Mass.,) as soon as the enacting clause had been read, offered as an amendment a bill containing the French spoliation claims. The reading of the bill was then ended as a filibustering move. It contained forty-seven pages.

Mr. Mahon, (Rep., Penn.,) Chairman of the Committee on War Claims, warned Mr. Moody, who, he said, was interested deeply in the French spoliation claims, that if an attempt was made to force the reading of this amendment as a filibustering move, the bill eventually would pass, but he would take good care that the French spoliation claims did not pass.

Mr. Moody denied that he had offered the amendment for purposes of delay. He asked that the reading be dispensed with, but Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) objected. Thereupon Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) made the point that the reading was dilatory. He also made the point that the amendment was out of order.

The Chair ruled out the amendment.

Without making any progress with the bill the committee rose.

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock. The evening session was devoted to pension bills. The House adjourned until Monday.

SMUGGLING FROM MEXICO.

Resolution Regarding the Free Zone on the Border May Be Repealed.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Ways and Means Committee reported favorably to-day the Cooper bill repealing the joint resolution enacted three years ago to prevent a large smuggling trade back into the United States of goods admitted into the free zone along the Mexican border.

The free zone was created by Mexico along its entire frontier bordering on this country. It is a stretch of about thirteen miles wide, in which goods and merchandise are admitted free of duty. This Government extended certain rights in connection with this privileged territory, but the rights were suspended by the joint resolution now proposed to be repealed.

The committee report that in the three years that have passed since the resolution went into effect it has failed of its purpose and has driven from our own transportation lines to foreign lines a large profitable business without any return whatever. Goods and merchandise that would be shipped in bond over our lines into Mexican territory, the committee reports, are now shipped by vessels to Mexican points in foreign bottoms and over Mexican railroads into the free zone, thus depriving our railroads of their legitimate business.

GAIN IN POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Brooklyn Among Those Showing the Largest Increases.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A statement prepared at the Post Office Department shows that the net increase of receipts at fifty of the largest Post Offices for February was 8.2 per cent. over that of the corresponding month of last year. The money increase amounted to $241,341.

Offices whose receipts show an increase of 12 per cent. or more were: Chicago, 12 per cent.; Brooklyn, 24; Pittsburg, 14; Cleveland, 17; Kansas City, Mo., 23; St. Paul, 12; Jersey City, 13; Syracuse, 15; Des Moines, 14; Grand Rapids, Mich., 12; Portland, Oregon, 29; Dallas, Texas, 13, and Troy, N. Y., 12.

OPPOSITION TO POWDERLY.

Committee Against His Nomination as Immigrant Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Committee on Immigration has reported adversely upon the nomination of T. V. Powderly to be Commissioner of Immigration.

The nomination was held in committee for several weeks, on account of the absence of Senator Chandler. He having returned to Washington, the matter was brought up, and, the vote being taken, Mr. Chandler united with the Democratic Senators to secure an adverse report.

It is believed that the report will be made the basis of an animated controversy in the Senate.

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Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

CONNECTICUT—Glasgow, James T. Wilbur; Voluntown, James H. Whitman.

NEW JERSEY—Picton, John M. Taylor.

NEW YORK—Belfast, William B. Kenwick; Brookmere, Mary B. Johnston; Glenham, John V. Walsh; Ghent, Milford E. Teator; Mill Point, W. A. Faulkner; Sterling Valley, James C. Hunter; Windham, Frank W. Riggs.

Congressional Notes.

The conferees on the Army Appropriation bill have reached a complete agreement and the House has agreed to the report presented by its committee.

The House Committee on the election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress favorably reported to the House yesterday the joint resolution amending the Constitution by providing for the election of the members of the House of Representatives for terms of four years.

By a vote of 7 to 2, the House Committee on Public Lands yesterday agreed to report favorably the Sharroth bill for the cession of all arid lands to the States in which they are located. The Carey act provided for the cession of 1,000,000 acres of arid lands, but only Wyoming has taken advantage of the act.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary yesterday completed its consideration of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the succession to the Presidency in case of the death of the President-elect before his inauguration. The amendment was modified so as to empower Congress to legislate on the subject.

The President has signed the bill appropriating $288,000 to be paid to the book agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South as full compensation for the property of that corporation used, taken away, injured, consumed, and destroyed by the United States or its army at Nashville, Tenn., during the war.

A GIANT WOULD BE A MARINE.

Olaf Peterson of Blair, Wis., Would Like to Take Part in a War.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Olaf Peterson lives in Blair, Wis., and has never sniffed the ocean air. He is 7 feet 6 inches tall and claims a chest measurement of 50 inches. He can open the transom above the door without raising on his tip toes, and says he has tumbled cows about on his father's farm in much the same fashion as an ordinary youth would a leather football.

Olaf wrote to Lieut. Wilson of the Chicago Naval Reserve to-day and told him he was tired of his playthings, had heard of the great game of war, and would like to take a hand in it. Peterson wants to be a marine.

CAMDEN'S COUNCIL IN A ROW.

An Attempt to Serve a Writ Is Prevented by Reformers.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 11.—When the reform Common Council organized to-day there was a lively scene which bordered upon riot. The Republicans instituted proceedings before Justice Garrison to prevent the Council from taking action in certain matters. Through these proceedings it was expected City Clerk Varney would be kept in office.

When the attempt to serve the writ was made it was prevented by the crowd. Mr. Varney was forcibly removed from his desk and Harry Kramer, the choice of the reformers for City Clerk, was forced into the chair. During the disturbance the writ was destroyed. An effort will be made to ascertain who did this, and if the guilty man is found an action for contempt will be begun.

East River Bridge Work Stopped.

The East River Bridge Commission met yesterday, but could transact no business owing to the failure of the Sinking Fund Commission, of which the Mayor is Chairman, to comply with the Commissioners' request for the issue of $4,000,000 bonds to continue the work, which is now at a standstill. Secretary Nixon said that over $100,000 was already due to the contractors building the foundations on both sides of the river, which the commission could not pay until it obtained the money from the Sinking Fund Commission.

Man and Two Horses Killed by Train.

RED BANK, N. J., March 11.—James Robertson, a well-known farmer, drove in front of a railroad train to-night and was killed. The engine struck the team and wagon, and both horses were killed and the wagon demolished. Mr. Robertson was hurled a considerable distance, and was dead when picked up.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:10 A. M.—47 South Washington Square; J. Barnard & Son; damage, $500.

4:20 A. M.—10 and 12 John Street; John Jones; damage, slight.

6:35 A. M.—139 Spring Street; Otto Bahling; damage, $1,500.

8:40 A. M.—564 Eighth Avenue; S. Rosenweig; damage, slight.

2:45 P. M.—73 Cherry Street; occupant unknown; damage, slight.

3:45 P. M.—301 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; E. Weis; damage, $100.

7 P. M.—54 Amsterdam Avenue; S. Reynolds; damage, slight.

7:30 P. M.—136 Allen Street; John W. Brehsky; damage, slight.

7:35 P. M.—46 Great Jones Street; Max Jones & Co.; damage, $3,000.

9 P. M.—2,249 Second Avenue; John McGuire; damage, $5.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	6:16	Sun sets	6:04
Moon rises	11:30		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	10:19	Gov. Isl'd.	10:24
H. Gate			
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	10:46	Gov. Isl'd.	10:56
H. Gate	12:13		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alexandra, London		12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Minnewaska, London		10:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patria, Hamburg		8:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

The Wanamaker Store

The Greatest Bicycle Combination

OUR bicycle experience is not of last year alone,—it is of many years. In all the time the principle back of it,—the policy which controlled and put it where it is to-day,—has been *to reduce cost but not quality*.

It began long back. When the standard price was $135, we scored our first success hy wringing a reluctant concession of a few dollars from a manufacturer. But it was not until the Continental came that the first signs of ultimate and tremendous victory were apparent. We opened the bicycle store in New York fresh from a successful campaign in the interests of lower prices, having sold rather more than eighteen thousand high-grade wheels at about one-half the fixed high-grade price.

Every one knows what happened next. Fifty dollar wheels have become the rule, rather than the exception. But our campaign is not yet over.

In whatever branch of the market we may be, it is our intention to excel in it, and we shall excel in the bicycle market. It is no longer possible to cut the ruling prices in half and maintain highest excellence, but it is possible to lead in value-giving in a lesser degree.

We present to our public this season a combination of bicycles which we think have the strongest claims upon your favor, and which covers the entire field from the very lowest priced to the very highest. We have selected these wheels from others for reasons of *merit*, and for no other reasons under the sky.

We have precisely the wheels which we think give the most for the least, and we have the Humber, which is the world's acknowledged best and costliest.

Here is the full list. It is a string of wheels such as never before came under one control. All are sold under the Wanamaker guarantee, which you'll find satisfactory.

Humber Roadsters, $100	**Duquesnes. $50**	**Rodmans, Men's, $35**
Humber Tourists, $102	**Continents, Men's, $45**	**Rodmans, Women's, $36.50**
Lady Humbers, $106	**Continents, Women's, $46.50**	**Coronets, Men's, $25**
Cygnets, $75	**Continentals, Men's, $40**	**Coronets, Women's, $27.50**
Monarchs, $60	**Continentals, Women's, $41.50**	**Keystone Juveniles, $23 & $25**

Tandems,—Monarch, $100; Humber, diamond, $162; Humber combination, $171.
Rodman Juveniles, 20-inch, $20; 24-inch, $22.50; 26-inch, $25.

The riding-track on the fifth floor has been banked and high speed is now possible. Expert riding here, by both men and women, all day.

$100,000 in Princess May Gloves

OUR orders for Princess May Gloves this season will aggregate more than $100,000. That may give you some idea of the way the public appreciates them.

We are assured that the Princess May is now the *only* real kidskin glove sold at $1 in this country. But if there were a thousand others, the Princess May would lead on its own merits.

We have just used twelve thousand pairs to dress one of our Broadway windows. Take a look.

All the new shades are in. You can choose between two, three and four buttons, and two and three clasps.

One Dollar a Pair.

Shoes for the Family

THREE special offers for three different classes of people.

The youngsters first:—285 little boys can be shod here to-day with two dollar shoes for

A Dollar and a Quarter.

The shoes are of tan and black calfskins, welted soles, and they're the kind that will make some long-suffering parents conclude that after all *some* children's shoes are good.

Next, Women's Shoes at $2—A really high-class shoe, buttoned or laced, in a great variety of shapes. Made from choice brands of kidskin, soles of selected oak-tanned leather. Foot-gear that will satisfy both the eye and the purse.

Finally, Men's Shoes at One-Ninety a pair. All sizes from 5 to 11, but only D and E widths. They are every-day $3 and $3.50 shoes.

Take your pick from the entire stock of double-soled shoes, at

Two-Ninety a Pair.

Enamel, patent, calf, kid and tan leathers. They are shoes that fastidious men seek and little-moneyed men avoid, for they're ordinarily pretty high-priced. $2.90 now, whatever the winter price may have been.

Hosiery for Men, Women, Children. FOUR lots of worthy goods at the prices of shoddy sorts. They have just arrived from Germany. Some very attractive new styles among them.

FOR MEN

3 pairs for 50c. Of fine gauge cotton; double soles and high spliced heels; unbleached, solid black, and black with unbleached feet. Easily worth 25c a pair.

At 25c. a pair—Of fine cotton; in black, navy blue and tan; four styles of silk embroidery.

FOR WOMEN

3 pairs for 50c. Sold only this way.—Of regular made cotton; fast black, full width and length; plain and ribbed; some with unbleached soles; others with unbleached feet.

FOR CHILDREN

Of fast black cotton; ribbed, with unbleached feet; double knees and spliced heels and toes; well made, durable, elastic. Sizes, 5 to 10. Prices, 15c. to 25c.

Broadway.

A New Feature—The Flower Store WE have become Florists, and you will hereafter find a flower store here filled with the freshest and finest cut blossoms. They'll never be *dear*, though. For instance, to-day we'll sell Bride roses at 3c. each, or 35c. a dozen. Cheap enough, surely. Another offering of to-day will be violets at 25c. for a bunch of fifty. All the other sorts proportionately low-priced.

Broadway.

Men's Bicycle Suits. A GREAT sale of these has been arranged for to-day. Two lots are offered at very little prices—much less than regular market value. One sort—good-looking, well made suits, in the late patterns—will go at $3.75. The other, an exceedingly good value, at $5.

Ninth street.

Clothing Store News. IN the Boy's Clothing Store there's a surprise. It's a new Spring suit made from a fancy cheviot, double-breasted, and it has an extra pair of trousers. The extra trousers have golf cuffs. We sell the whole suit for $5, and fit boys up to 16 in it.

There's a great deal of stir about our Oversacks for Men. We *are* giving some stirring values. That $15 overcoat, of which we told you yesterday is one of them. There's another at $12,—a silk-lined Covert; and another at $25, which is in a fancy dark-blue Vicuna, with a silk facing to match.

Another costs $30, made from the very best Covert cloth, lined with silk merveilleux. A very short, baggy coat, with all the custom-tailor's earmarks.

There is only one kind of coat which you cannot find here. That is the kind which *shouldn't* be here. You are certain of two things if the garment is on our counters;—it is correct in style, and in material and manufacture such as will make you glad you bought it. We do not sell "cheap" clothing, but we do sell the fine and reliable kind at fair and reasonable prices.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Chain of Knowledge. ENCYCLOPEDIAS give you *links* of knowledge,—disconnected, isolated. You can study history in an encyclopedia if you have time enough to find the different links and put them together in their proper sequence without missing one. But very few people have the time for this, and fewer still have the power.

Ridpath's History of the world is a forged chain. The links are not only brought together, they are cunningly welded together, so that each one is a part of all the others, and the whole is smooth, coherent, attractive. And the facts thus presented stay in your memory. Haven't you often looked up the same fact in an encyclopedia *twice*? You'd remember it, if it were a historical fact, and you saw it in Ridpath, because there'd be so many other facts deftly associated with it. All that came before it, and all that followed it would act to fix it in your mind.

Upon payment of One Dollar the complete set is delivered at once. There are eight massive volumes, 6,500 pages, 4,000 illustrations. Members agree to make fifteen monthly payments to complete the transaction—first payment in thirty days after joining—for the cloth-bound, $1.50 a month; for the half Russia—by far the more durable and attractive—$2 a month; for sumptuous full-morocco, $2.50 a month.

Specimen pages, illustrations, maps, charts, testimonials and full information, sent free.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

LOST GIRL FOUND; MONEY GONE

Loretta Miller, Who Disappeared with Her Parents' Savings, Tells Remarkable Stories.

Loretta Miller, thirteen years old, of 227 East Sixty-fourth Street, who on March 1 took the savings of her parents, some $200, and disappeared, was found yesterday afternoon. She must have had a good time if her story, or rather stories, are believed—for, according to her father, she "lies faster'n a hoss trots." Only a little of the $200 was found with her.

In the midst of a group of awe-struck children, telling them stories which made the Klondike seem small in comparison, and occasionally handing one of the more favored ones a twenty-five-cent piece, Loretta was found in Tompkins Square. She was like Cinderella or some other fairy favored good little girl to the children, and when her cousin, William Henn of 409 Tenth Avenue, rushed up and dragged Loretta off to the East Fifth Street Station there was an angry chorus from them.

The children, not knowing the truth, and caring less, declared Henn a monster, and followed at his heels, expressing their opinions in the choicest of gamin English.

When the girl took her parents' little fortune and disappeared eleven days ago, her mother was half distracted, and the poor woman has had only sleepless nights since, visiting the morgue and calling at hospitals and police stations. When the joyful news came to her of the girl's recovery, she never thought about the money. Her only girl, her Loretta, was found, and since she was safe her only thought was a prayer of thanksgiving.

Her father's feelings were different. He is a stable hand in Sixty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, and his income is small. When told that the girl was found all right, but that she had spent all the money, he exclaimed angrily:

"That's it. Just like girls. I knew she'd turn up after blowin' in all that stuff. Take her away. Don't want anything more to do with her."

Mr. Miller then sent to the Gerry Society and asked to have the girl sent to some institution. "She's a liar and a thief, and God knows what she'll come to," said he. "Take her and if you can save her, for God's sake do so."

Where the girl has been since her disappearance is hard to say. She tells stories enough to fill a book of adventures, but the police are inclined to agree with the father when he says "she lies faster'n a hoss can trot." They are investigating some of the claims, however, and an interesting sequel may be disclosed.

PARROT GAVE FIRE ALARM.

Had it not been for "King Richard" fire would have caused more than the few hundred dollars damage that was done yesterday afternoon to the house of Eugene A. Wise, Councilman, at 301 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. "King Richard" is a parrot, noted all over Harlem. Wise and his wife were out, and a relative of Mrs. Wise, Miss Mamie Calahart, was in the flat with four-year-old Frank Wise. The parrot was in the kitchen, and suddenly began to scream: "Oh! oh! Help King Richard; something is going to happen to King Richard!"

But as the bird had often said just such words, Miss Calahart paid no attention to him for five minutes. Then he was screaming louder than ever, so she went to see what ailed him. She found the room filled with a thick smoke, while a tongue of flame had just burst through the bathroom door. A fire had started in some unknown way.

Miss Calahart grabbed up little Frank and ran to the street. The janitor of the house carried out "King Richard," before he started in on the flames. An alarm was sent to the nearest fire engine house, but before the firemen arrived the janitor had extinguished the blaze.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

THREE MEN FATALLY SHOT.

Mayor Halfhill of Higginsport, Ohio, Takes Part in a Tragedy.

HIGGINSPORT, Ohio, March 11.—A three-handed encounter occurred here on the street at 10 o'clock last night, in which Mayor Charles Halfhill, John Donald, and the latter's son were the principals.

The fight was the outcome of an old quarrel, and fifteen shots were exchanged. Mayor Halfhill and Donald, who is a wealthy liveryman, were fatally wounded, and Donald's son was shot in the head. He may die.

FOREMAN MENACED WITH DEATH

Two Men Accused of Sending Threatening Letter Held in Jersey City.

John Vassil and Edward Sincurral, both of 348 Henderson Street, Jersey City, were arrested yesterday charged with sending a letter to Frank Moore, a department foreman at the Erie grain elevator, in which he was threatened with death.

When Moore received this letter a week ago he went to the Seventh Street Police Station and handed it to Capt. Kelly. He was told to keep quiet about it and ask all the new men working at the elevator to write their names in a book. None of them objected, but Sincurral asked: "What for? Trying to find out who wrote those letters?"

As his writing did not compare with that of the letter, he was not arrested, but a watch was kept on his movements. When Varsil signed his name in the book, experts said he wrote the letter, and he and Sincarral were taken into custody. On Varsil were found three other threatening letters addressed to Frank Hopkins, D. H. Allerton, and Frank King, officials of the company.

Varsil admitted that he wrote the letters with the aid of two friends, who had since returned to Poland. He said he wrote them because a foreman named Tuttle had compelled all the men at the elevator to pay him from $10 to $25 for giving them work. This Tuttle denied. He thought the letters were inspired by the fact that he had discouraged some of Varsil's friends. Both prisoners were held without bail, and will be arraigned to-day before United States Commissioner Romaine.

MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED

Hilda Petersen Mother and Slayer of the Child That Was Found Dead at Rockville Centre.

MAKES A FULL CONFESSION

A Swedish Servant Employed in This City—Carried the Little Girl Away and Poured Carbolic Acid Down Her Throat.

Hilda Petersen yesterday confessed that the little girl found dead at Rockville Centre, Long Island, was Annie Petersen, her child, and was killed by her with carbolic acid. The woman is a Swede, unmarried, twenty-four years old, and comely, and was employed as a servant by Mrs. Alden of 58 East Fifty-third Street, this city.

Rockville Centre is one of the several villages along the Montauk Division of the Long Island Railroad, and is nineteen miles out of Brooklyn. Last Friday night and Saturday morning people there were mystified by finding several garments which had evidently been worn by a child, scattered at various points in the village. There was a light snow Friday night, and some of it was on these garments, showing that they had been dropped while the snow was falling.

On Tuesday morning Dr. Lewis J. Elliott, who lives in the village on the Merrick Road, found in a chicken run in his back yard the body of a girl apparently three years old, dressed only in a knitted undershirt and black stockings, which were fastened with elastics. The child was well developed, and well nourished, beautifully formed and handsome, having large gray eyes and long, waving blonde hair. The chicken run is a square box made of slats, five feet long by two and a half square, and is used to allow young chickens air and exercise.

The discovery aroused general interest throughout Greater New York and Long Island, and a number of local and outside detectives and newspaper men followed many clues. It was evident that the child had been killed by a heavy dose of carbolic acid. The lips and chin were burned, and the odor of the poison about the body was unmistakable.

Yesterday afternoon A. Olsen and William Pierson, both of 527 Barbey Avenue, East New York, went to Pearsall's undertaking rooms, at Rockville Centre, and said they believed they could identify the body. They were taken where it lay in a barn and immediately said it was Annie Petersen, daughter of Hilda Petersen. They also recognized the garments as those of Annie Petersen, and gave the mother's address in New York as 58 East Fifty-third Street.

Capt. McClusky Acts.

Chief of Detectives McClusky of this city was notified, and sent two detectives to the address given. They found Hilda Petersen there, and she at once acknowledged, without apparent fear or other emotion, that she had a daughter named Annie. 'The child, she said, was safe in an institution, but when she was asked to name it or tell where it was she could not. Instead, she told an apparently straightforward and detailed but confused story of having taken the child from Brooklyn on Friday night, of attempting to put it in an institution in Brooklyn and being turned away, and of then returning to New York at haphazard late at night and of finding an unknown house, where the people said they would take good care of Annie and had received her. The woman is fairly intelligent, but when cross-questioned contradicted herself in important matters.

She was arrested and taken to headquarters, where, after a course of skillful questioning, she seemed to realize that she was hopelessly trapped, and made full confession. She told what seems to be the true story more coherently and calmly than the false one, and gave no indication of distress or remorse. Her confession, in substance, is as follows:

"I have been working with Mrs. Alden as a servant at 58 East Fifty-third Street three weeks. I came from Sweden to this country four years ago last September. Charles Johnson, whom I met soon after I came, is the father of my child. After her birth I put her to board with a lady in De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, while I did housework. Johnson was required to pay the Charity Commissioners $200, and they gave me $8 a month, to which I added a dollar, and paid Annie's board. In October, 1896, Johnson stopped paying, and I took Annie to A. Osen, 527 Barbey Street, East New York. His wife is my cousin. I paid them $9 a month to take care of the child from the $16 a month I made.

"Last Friday I got excused from Mrs. Alden's. I took a bottle of carbolic acid which I kept in my trunk and put it in a pocket of my cape. In the afternoon I went over to Osen's and got the child, telling them I would put it in an institution in Brooklyn. I took Annie to a home at Ninth Avenue and Sterling Place, arriving there at 7 o'clock, while it was snowing. It was too late. Then I went to the Flatbush Avenue Station and bought a ticket to Rockville Centre. I changed cars at Jamaica. The baby was awake then. At Rockville Centre I took Annie out. It was still snowing a little. There were some houses near the station, so I took Annie up a couple of blocks into some place and gave her the carbolic acid. I don't remember whether she swallowed it or not, but she lived only a few minutes. When she was dead I pulled off her clothes and threw them along the ground. I took her shoes and brought them home and put them in my trunk.

"Then I went back to 321 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, where a friend of mine named Rosborg lives, and I slept there, coming home in the morning. I did not tell anybody what I had done. I don't know what I killed my baby for. I never thought of it before that afternoon."

No Signs of Insanity.

Hilda did not give any indication of insanity, but she told Chief McClusky, in talking of her family, that when she was three years old her father strangled her mother to death in the woods in Sweden.

Her story fits exactly with the facts. She did not explain how or why she thrust the child's body into the chicken run, how she found the rua in the darkness, nor why she scattered the clothes along the streets of the village. The shoes, the absence of which had puzzled the detectives, were found in the woman's trunk.

Hilda will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court this morning, and will be turned over to the authorities of Queens County.

Coroner Smith will probably complete his inquest in a day or two, and the body of the little girl will be buried in the Rockville Centre Cemetery. Dr. James Hutcheson, the Coroner's physician who made the autopsy, says enough carbolic acid to kill a dozen people was forced down her throat.

Charles Johnson, who was said by Hilda Petersen to be the child's father, is a watchmaker. He is employed by H. J. Bridger of 476 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, lives at 66 Fourth Avenue, is married, and has five children. He said yesterday that he met Hilda three or four years ago when she was a waitress in a restaurant on Atlantic Avenue, between Hoyt and Bond Streets. He denied that her story regarding him was true, but acknowledged that she had had him arrested and that he had made an arrangement with the Charities Commissioners. Since then, he said, he had seen her only three or four times on the street, and had never spoken to her.

ANTI-CIGARETTE BILL IN OHIO.

It Goes Over for Three Weeks After the Amendments Are Lost.

COLUMBUS, March 11.—Representative Cramer, Populist member for Paulding County, has introduced a bill to prohibit under heavy penalty the sale of cigarettes in Ohio. The Cramer measure subjects to a fine of $500 to $1,000 and one to three years in the penitentiary for any person selling or giving away cigarettes.

An effort to pass the bill under a suspension of the rules gave the facetious members a chance to propose ridiculous amendments, one of which extended its provision to clay pipes of uncertain age. The amendments were voted down and the bill went over for three weeks.

Chinaman Hanged for Murder.

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., March 11.—Wing Tung was hanged here to-day for the murder of his uncle, Yu Lick Chung, at the Globe Hotel, in San Francisco, last September.

ANTI-PLATT REPUBLICANS.

Routine Business at a Special Meeting of Their General Committee.

The General Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York (Committee of Fifty-three movement) held a special meeting last night in Hardman Hall. Only 124 of the total of 318 answered the roll call, and the smallness of the attendance prevented the transaction of any but routine business. It was not until a resolution with two or three amendments to discipline delegates who had not qualified had been offered and adopted by a yea and nay vote that a reference to the constitution showed that an attendance of a majority of the total delegates elected was necessary before any such action could be taken.

President Swayne had anything but an easy task in presiding over the meeting. Nearly all the delegates desired to be heard, and many of them expressed that desire while some one else was speaking. The first wrangle was on the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting. Committeemen in the rear of the hall were unable to hear Secretary French, and several times demanded that changes be made, when as a matter of fact the change they asked would have made no difference. James S. Lehmaier complained that a resolution which he had offered at last Saturday's meeting had been entered only in part on the minutes. Mr. French produced the copy furnished to him by Mr. Lehmaier, and it was shown that the mistake was Mr. Lehmaier's.

After more than an hour had been expended in the work, the minutes were approved as amended. Vice President W. H. Kenyon got the floor and told of the organization of the movement and the work of the men responsible for its successful inception.

Nearly 100 of the delegates to the General Committee have neglected to qualify with the $10 called for by the constitution, and there was a long discussion as to how they should be disciplined. The constitution provides that vacancies shall be filled by the district delegations. A resolution, which, with its amendments, proposed that a delinquent delegate be notified at once of his delinquency, and that if he had not qualified within thirty days his seat should be declared vacant, was acceptable to all present but two.

A motion that the last Monday in each month, at 8:30 P. M., be fixed as the regular meeting time of the committee was adopted, as was a motion that the Chair appoint a committee of three on by-laws and a committee of five on amendments to the constitution.

Gen. Swayne appointed on by-laws, W. F. Daly, W. C. Wilson, and Robert N. Kenyon, and on amendments to the constitution, Chase Mellen, F. J. Goodnow, H. C. Piercy, Dr. W. E. Andrews, and H. B. Smith. The General Committee then adjourned to meet on March 28. Gen. Swayne announced that he would name the standing committees of the organization early next week.

COFFEY AS A CROKER ALLY.

The Brooklyn Senator Proposed by Tammany's Leader for Membership in the Democratic Club.

Among the men proposed for membership in the Democratic Club yesterday was Michael J. Coffey of Brooklyn, State Senator from the Fifth District. Mr. Coffey spent a couple of hours at the club last night as the guest of Mr. Croker, and Mr. Croker appears as his sponsor on the club bulletin board.

Mr. Coffey is, and has been for years, one of the most powerful men in the Democratic Party in Kings County. His affiliations until recently have been with the regular organization, and he served five terms in the Assembly, and is now serving his second term in the Senate. He took umbrage at Tammany's usurpation of all the patronage after the last election, and objected strongly to the assumption of leadership by Police Commissioner Croker. Within the last few months he has disagreed with Hugh McLaughlin on certain lines of policy, but his loyalty to the old leader was not doubted.

His application for membership in the Democratic Club is taken to mean that Mr. Croker has obtained a valuable ally in his struggle for control of the State Convention, and that he has still further weakened Mr. McLaughlin's chances of sending at least a majority of the Brooklyn delegates to support David B. Hill. Ex-Judge Delmar is one of the new members of the Board of Assessors, and if he and Senator Coffey should combine forces, which is among the possibilities, they would be able to speak for a very large proportion of South Brooklyn.

Ferdinand Ward Runs for Office.

An old Wall Street friend of Ferdinand Ward of Grant & Ward memory, received a letter from that once conspicuous person a few days ago, relating how Ward had just been elected an Inspector of Election in the village of Geneseo, Livingston County, "by over 300 majority."

SAM PING LEE'S MARRIAGE.

The Ceremony Performed at Midnight and Chinatown Is Disappointed.

Chinatown will awaken this morning to general disappointment, because very few people there enjoyed the opportunity that all desired to see the wedding of Sam Ping Lee, President of the Chinese Equal Rights League, and Chin Ah Qui, who was the belle of the Chinese colony.

Sam Ping Lee seems to have been determined that his marriage should be as quiet as a Chinese marriage can be. It was announced for yesterday evening, but in the afternoon word went around that there had been a postponement. Sam Ping Lee himself kept carefully out of the way. The ceremony was performed at midnight, in the rear apartment of the third floor of 32 Mott Street, which will be the home of the couple. The bride left her home, 43 Mott Street, at 11:30, wearing blue and red silk trousers, skirt, and blouse. She was placed in a carriage and her two big trunks were put on the footboard. The bridegroom met her at the hallway on the ground floor, and with a few of his friends firing crackers by the yard preceding him, led her up stairs. An altar had been placed in his room and candles of many colors and about half a cord of joss sticks were burning.

Mrs. Toi was the sponsor for the bride, after the Chinese fashion, and an unknown Chinaman acted for Lee. Only about a dozen people were present. After bride and groom had made what are supposed to have been vows, the bride retired to an adjoining room, and Sam Ping Lee played a solo part, bowing, kneeling, and reciting Chinese.

There will be another ceremony in a Presbyterian church to-day, as Sam Ping Lee fears that the Chinese form may not be regarded as legally binding in this country.

COAL MINING WAGE SCALE.

Pittsburg and Hocking Valley Operators and Miners Agree.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 11.—An agreement, by the terms of which the Pittsburg operators accept Hocking Valley conditions and the Hocking Valley operators sign the Chicago scale, has been reached by the coal operators and miners.

The 9-cent differential was to have been abolished at Chicago, but President Robbins of the Pittsburg miners left before the agreement was formulated. It is now claimed that several conditions of the agreement were not satisfactory to Pittsburg and were not accepted. The price per day for tipple men and bottom cagers will be $1.75; drivers, $1.75; road men, $1.90; track helpers, $1.75; timber men, $1.90.

Attempted Suicide in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Mrs. John S. Boyd, daughter-in-law of millionaire Francis Boyd of Milwaukee, attempted suicide to-day with a revolver because she thought her husband had been taken from her. Mrs. Boyd and her husband were arrested on Tuesday charged with attempting to pick pockets, but were discharged. On Thursday Boyd disappeared and his wife declares that her husband's parents have taken him away from her because of their opposition to the marriage. Mrs. Boyd's wound may result fatally.

Colonial Mansion Destroyed.

WICKFORD, R. I., March 11.—The colonial mansion on the Tafft estate, near Saunderstown, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with its contents. A large number of relics of the seventeenth century, and a quantity of jewelry and money were lost. The loss is estimated at $4,000; insurance, $2,500.

Bicycle for Nothing.

LADIES' or GENTLEMEN'S, 1898 model, any make, any tire, GIVEN to any one who will furnish confidential information that will lead to parties getting their lives insured. Address E. D. S., Box 191 Times, New York.

Hog and Hominy BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Nerve Tonic, Anti-Dyspeptic and Restorative.

A Miserable Dyspeptic Using No. 1 Spring Gains One Hundred and Fourteen Pounds. Another Using No. 2, Eats "Hog and Hominy."

Case of Mr. W. H. GREGORY, *of Stovall, N. C., stated by Dr. R. R. Gregory, of Stovall, N. C.:*

"Mr. W. H. Gregory, a sufferer from **Chronic Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Disease,** almost resulting in **Granular Degeneration;** Chronic Diarrhoea, with Kidney complications, fits of **Renal Colic,** passages of **Calculi,** and all the worst and most distressing forms of **Gastro-Intestinal** Disorders, **after having exhausted** the catalogue of Dietetics and Materia Medica and Therapeutics, under the advice and treatment of a number of the most skillful and experienced physicians, **without benefit,** and having the meanwhile declined from a normal weight of two hundred and twenty to one hundred and six pounds, **has been completely restored to vigorous health** by a visit of three months to the **BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS** and the free use of the water of Spring No. 1 to the exclusion of all other remedies, **gaining while at the Springs seventy-two pounds** in weight, and **six months thereafter forty-two pounds** additional.

"The transition from a state of cadaveric emaciation **to a new life of robust health and strength in so short a time, seems little short of miraculous."**

Case of Mrs.——*stated by Dr. L. M. Wood, of Wyandotte, Kan.:*

"I first saw Mrs. S.——, a woman of large frame, but greatly emaciated, laboring under **Hysterical Coma, from which she had not been sufficiently aroused to take nourishment for four days.** From her husband I obtained the following history of her case:—

"She had been previously in robust **health** and led an active, laborious life, doing all the work of the household. For several years, however, she had been a sufferer from a severe form of **Dyspepsia,** her stomach **often rejected the lightest articles of diet.** For some time she had been subject to occasional attacks of **Coma, increasing in frequency and duration.** Under appropriate treatment there was a return of sensibility and consciousness, and she took nourishment, but there was no permanent improvement of the general health; and a recurrence of the **Coma.** Recalling the opinion expressed by Dr. Hunter McGuire, that

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

was a 'Powerful Nervous Tonic,' I put her upon it. The result was a gradual, **decided improvement in the digestive trouble, and in a few months she was able to eat heartily of and digest readily almost any article of diet.** At the same time the nervous symptoms were relieved and she **is now in robust health, doing as much hard work and eating as much 'Hog and Hominy' as any woman in the West."**

The "Old Buffalo," **the Original Lithia Water,** presents a record of healing which is not surpassed if indeed it is equaled by any other mineral water of the world.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Druggists and Grocers generally. Pamphlets on application.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

Springs open for guests from June 15th to October 1st.

INSURANCE IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, March 11.—Twenty-six insurance companies were debarred to-day from doing business in the State of Georgia. The notice issued by Controller General Wright is as follows:

The following insurance companies which have heretofore been doing business in this State having failed to apply for a renewal of the licenses, are not authorized to solicit or write insurance in Georgia for the year 1898:

Equitable Fire, Charleston, S. C.; Girard Fire, Philadelphia; Mechanics and Traders', New Orleans; Mutual Fire, New York; Great Western Lloyds, New York; New York Fire Lloyds, New York; Mutual Lloyds, New York; Covenant Mutual Life, St. Louis; Kansas Mutual Life, Topeka; Life Insurance Clearing Company, St. Paul; Netherland Life, United States Office, New York; Atlanta Accident, Atlanta; Bankers' Alliance, Los Angeles, Cal.; Bankers and Merchants' Life Association, Chicago; Covenant Mutual Life Association, Galesburg, Ill.; Equity Life, Staunton, Va.; Guarantee Safety Fund, Macon, Ga.; Massachusetts Benefit Association, Boston; Merchants and Travelers' Accident, Syracuse, N. Y.; National Accident Society, New York; National Life and Maturity, Washington; Railway Officials and Conductors' Accident, Indianapolis; United Life Association, New York; Guarantors' Financial Company, Philadelphia; Interstate Casualty, New York; Mercantile Credit and Guarantee Company, New York.

CHARTER DAY CELEBRATION.

The Plan and Scope Committee of the Charter Day Celebration met last night in the Fifth Avenue Hotel In the absence of Chairman A. A. Alling, Augustus W. Peters presided. Col. John A. Garnett acted as Secretary.

Aaron Vanderbilt, representing Gen. Tracy, Chairman of the Naval Committee, reported the selection of F. G. Osborne as Rear Admiral of the maritime parade, to be held on the night of the celebration. It is thought $25,000 will be required for this feature. There is some apprehension that the international complications may interfere with this part of the programme.

Chairman Peters, in response to a question from Postmaster Van Cott, relative to the mobilization of the National Guard, said Senator Cantor had talked over the matter with Gov. Black, but could not say how much progress had been made.

Col. Grant of the Invitation Committee said his committee would require $4,385, $1,000 of which will be for postage, &c.

John P. Faure of the Public Comfort Committee reported the negotiation of arrangements with the police, charities departments, and the hospitals, and thought $500 will be ample for the requirements of his committee.

Gen. Butterfield, Chairman of the Industrial Parade Committee, reported progress, with every prospect of a fine parade. Gen. Butterfield said Grand Marshal Charles F. Homer of the industrial parade had sent in his resignation owing to the great press of personal business. The Industrial Parade Committee will hold a meeting this afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LAWN TENNIS SCHEDULE.

Tournaments for This Year Listed by the National Association—Season Opens March 14.

BOSTON, March 11.—The Executive Committee of the National Lawn Tennis Association announces the following dates for tournaments during the coming season:

March 14—The Winter Tennis Club of Newton, covered court championship.

April 30—Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Harvard interscholastic championship.

April 30—Yale University, New Haven, Conn., Yale interscholastic championship.

April 30—Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., Princeton interscholastic championship.

April 30—Columbia University, N. Y., Columbia interscholastic championship.

April 30—University of Chicago, Chicago interscholastic championship.

April 30—University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia interscholastic championship.

May 17—Bachelors' Club, Washington, Southern championship.

May 24—New Haven L. T. C., New Haven, Conn., New England championship.

May 28—California L. T. C., San Francisco. (open.)

June 6—Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., Bowdoin interscholastic championship.

June 14—Philadelphia C. C., Wissahickon Heights, Philadelphia, ladies' single championship, ladies' double championship, mixed double championship.

June 17—Longwood C. C., Boston, Mass., Massachusetts State championship.

June 18—Brooklawn Country Club, Bridgeport, Conn., Connecticut State championship.

June 16—Seattle L. T. C., Seattle, Washington, Washington State championship.

June 20—Merion C. C., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania State championship.

June 21—West Side L. T. C., New York, metropolitan championship, (open.)

June 27—Neighborhood Club, West Newton, Mass., (invitation.)

July 1—Pacific States L. T. A., San Rafael, Cal., Pacific Coast championship, singles, seventh annual.

July 4—Orange L. T. C., Orange, N. J., Middle States championship.

July 11—Essex County Club, Massachusetts.

July 12—Niagara L. T. C., Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada, Canadian championship, (open.)

July 12—West Superior L. T. C., West Superior, Wis., (invitation.)

July 18—United States N. L. T. A., Chicago, Western championship doubles.

July 18—Sedgwick Farm Club, Syracuse, N. Y., New York State championship.

July 25—Longwood C. C., Boston, Mass., Eastern championship doubles; open singles, cup.

July 25—Minneapolis L. T. C., Lake Minnetonka, Minn., championship of the Northwest.

Aug. 2—New Castle, N. H., Outing and Tennis Club, (open,) courts of the Wentworth.

Aug. 9—Sorrento L. T. C., Sorrento, Me. Maine State championship.

Aug. 9—Magnolia L. T. C., Magnolia, Mass.

Aug. 9—Mount Anthony L. and G. C., Bennington Centre, Vt., Vermont State championship.

Aug. 10—Tacoma L. T. C., Tacoma, Washington, championship Pacific Northwest, eighth annual.

Aug. 16—United States N. L. T. A., Newport, championship singles; East versus West, doubles; championship doubles; interscholastic championship.

Aug. 16—Omaha L. T. C., Omaha, Neb., Inter-State tournament, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri.

Aug. 28—Niagara L. T. C., Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada, international championship tournament.

Aug. 29—Western Ladies' championship at Chicago.

Sept. 1—South Orange F. C., South Orange, N. J., (open.)

Sept. 6—Western Pennsylvania L. T. A., Pittsburg, Penn.; single championship of Western Pennsylvania.

Sept. 7—Pacific States L. T. A. A., Del Monte, Monterey, Cal., double championship; ninth-tenth annual ladies' championship singles.

Sept. 7—Hudson River L. T. A., tournament.

Sept. 15—Elmwood L. T. A., Providence, R. I., Rhode Island State championship.

Oct. 4—Intercollegiate championship, New Haven, Conn.

New York Bowlers Win in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Picked Chicago bowlers were defeated badly this afternoon by the New Yorkers. They were out-classed at all stages of the contests. They employed sides and straight strokes indiscriminately, whereas the Easterners used the side stroke alone. MacLellan of New York made the high score of the day, his total being 217. Schultz made 188, and Boerermann 186. Summaries:

Average—Boerermann, 179 1-8; Haase, 166 1-3; Schultz, 164; Meinninger, 160 1-8; MacLellan, 196. The Chicago average was only about 145.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Results at Oakland:

First Race.—Purse; maidens; five furlongs. P. A. Finnegan won, Los Poses second, Sleepy Jane third. Time—1:02¼.

Second Race.—Purse; maidens; five furlongs. Moringa won, Aprona second, Cipriano third. Time—1:02¼.

Third Race.—Maidens two years old; selling; seven-sixteenths of a mile. Maud J. Ferguson won, Ojai second, Mister Buck third. Time—0:42½.

Fourth Race.—Selling; one mile. Hohonzollern won, Odds On second, Chappie third. Time—1:42½.

Fifth Race.—Selling; mile and an eighth. Ace won, Parthamax second, Argentina third. Time—1:55.

Sixth Race.—Selling; six furlongs. Blarneystone won, Duke of York II. second, Little Alarm third. Time—1:15.

"Jake" Schaefer Loses a $50,000 Suit.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The damage suit of Jacob Schaefer, the billiard champion, against the North Chicago Street Railway Company for injuries alleged to have been received in being thrown from a car three years ago, was decided in favor of the street car company to-day. Schaefer sued for $50,000 damages, claiming his left wrist had been so injured as to interfere seriously with his playing.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Congressman Richard Barthold, Missouri.

FIFTH AVENUE—George W. Dunn, Binghamton.

GRAND—C. E. Dentler, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Ashley W. Cole, Albany; ex-Congressman Carlos French, Connecticut; Speaker James M. E. O'Grady, Rochester, and State Senator T. E. Ellsworth, Freeport.

ST. DENIS—Quartermaster W. H. Hughes of Gov. Black's Staff.

NORMANDIE—M. L. Henry, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Buillergon, J. A., & Co., Seattle, Washington; W. Russell, domestics and upholstery goods, 531 Broadway; Sturtevant House.

Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, silks and velevts; Hotel Vendome.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, silks and velvets, 5 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg,

HUDSON COUNTY INQUIRY

Testimony Before the Committee Investigating the Administration of Justice.

PROTECTION OF POOLROOMS

Experience of One Witness Before the Grand Jury — Treatment of Prisoners in the County Jail.

The Gledhill Committee, appointed by the New Jersey Assembly to inquire into the administration of justice in Hudson County, met yesterday in Chancery Chambers, Jersey City, to continue its investigation. Among those in attendance were Allan L. McDermott, foreman of the Grand Jury, and ex-Sheriff Robert Davis.

The first witness called was Benjamin Murphy, Chief of Police of Jersey City. He was merely asked to name the police Captains and the precincts they commanded.

Joseph Henry, a Constable at Harrison, was next called. He testified that he was one of the officers on duty at the Court House. He was at Bauer's poolroom in Harrison last July, and saw pool tickets sold. In August he applied to Sheriff Heller to be appointed Court Constable for Harrison. He did not get the place, however, Jerolomon, a Republican, who held the place, being retained, though witness was a Democrat. Sheriff Heller told him that Jerolomon could not be removed, lest he should interfere with the poolroom.

Owen Sheehan of Union Hill testified that he was employed in 1897 by the Rev. Wilfrid Ackert and the Rev. Isaac W. Gowen to get evidence against Little Monte Carlo. He went there on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 and saw gambling going on, pool selling, roulette, and faro. He was called before the Grand Jury, but was not allowed to tell his story. He was so beset with questions that he could not answer any of them. He knew that the place was running for four or five years.

"Where is the proprietor of the place now?" asked Assemblyman Lawshe.

"He is in the penitentiary at Snake Hill," was the reply.

"How long has Mr. Heller been Sheriff?"

"A little over a year."

"That place was in existence before he was elected, then?" pursued the Assemblyman.

"I believe so," said the witness.

"The place was raided under Sheriff Toffey, was it not?" asked Mr. McCarter.

"I have read so in the newspapers," said the witness.

"It was raided several times, in fact?"

"I have read so."

"What member of the Grand Jury questioned you most when you were before the Grand Jury?" asked Speaker Watkins.

"Justice Mayes," replied the witness. "He lives on the Heights."

"Do you know how long it is since Bindernagel was convicted?" continued Speaker Watkins.

"He was convicted during Sheriff Toffey's term."

Jay Hill of Jersey City testified that he had visited the poolrooms at Baldwin Park, Jersey City, and Bauer's poolroom, in Harrison. At Baldwin Park George Heller and Eugene Sullivan were in charge. After that place was closed he saw George Heller at Bauer's place, but could not say he was in charge.

Henry E. Smith of Jersey City testified that he was at Baldwin Park on Jan. 16, 1897. He made no bets. George Heller was pointed out to him as the proprietor. He was warned that a raid was expected, and that if made a bell would ring. Shortly after the bell rang and he hid in the basement. When the all was over the place was opened again and business was resumed.

John O'Donnell was called to prove that prisoners in the county jail were not properly treated. He was there two weeks on a charge of perjury, but was released because the Grand Jury refused to indict him. He found the food bad and the cells dirty on the first day. The next day he was put in the detention room with Solomon, the convicted policy backer, and Clifford, the condemned murderer. After that he fared better. Solomon, he said, practically ran the place, and prisoners who had money to pay Solomon could get anything they wanted. He had seen Keeper Entwistle, one of Clifford's death watch, drunk while on duty.

Capt. John Graham, Sergeant at Arms, testified that he was employed in 1897 to get evidence against pooisellers. He first went to Little Monte Carlo, where he saw all kinds of gambling. He next went to Baldwin Park. He did not get in, but saw enough to convince him that gambling was carried on there.

He met Detective Larkins and Police Captain Farrier of the First Precinct on the ground. He told them he was not authorized to make a raid and asked them to do so. They declined, because they could find no wires running into the building. He showed them wires running down a tree and into the ground. Capt. Farrier said that did not prove that the wires went into the building, and he would not make the raid. The next day they went there armed with authority and the place was wide open. No gambling was going on.

The committee then adjourned until next Friday.

PLATT AND TELEPHONE RATES.

C. C. Shayne Heard Things in Albany Which Lead Him to Use Strong Language About Boss Power.

President C. C. Shayne of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Board of Trade returned from Albany yesterday, where he went to advocate the passage of the Telephone bill and the bill for honest advertising. He thinks the latter will pass, but is not so sure about the measure for lower telephone rates. In speaking of this bill, President Shayne said:

"I do not want to do any man an injustice, but if the information I have received is correct some action should be taken by citizens to do away with the present autocratic dictation in public affairs. I have been told that Senator Platt ordered that there should not be any telephone legislation at this session. If that is the case, it seems to me that matters are getting into a condition where public safety is endangered. It begins to look as though Senator Platt desired legislation for corporations only. There is no longer any use to go to Albany to obtain legislation. One had better pay 5 cents and go down to 49 Broadway than to pay $6 and waste a lot of time in going to the State Capitol. The question of the future is as to whether or not the Czars of politics are going to be allowed to rule the country, or are the people going to rule? This is a matter that should be decided at the coming election. There is no nation in the world where the one-man power is so great as it is in this country. I think the people are gradually becoming tired of this state of affairs, and I predict the fall of the Republican Party in this State if a change is not made in these tactics."

Members of the Board of Trade intend to organize a new telephone company if the bill pending fails to pass, and are taking steps in that direction now.

Hudson River Night Boats.

Clear skies and a bright sun have made short work of the ice in the upper Hudson, and navigation between this city and Albany is again open. The People's Line steamers will begin trips for the season of 1898 next Monday. The steamers Adirondack and Dean Richmond during the past Winter have been handsomely renovated, and all comforts have been provided for the traveling public. The boats leave the company's wharf, foot of Canal Street, every evening at 6 o'clock, except Sunday, and make close connections at Albany with trains for all points north, east, and west.

An Appeal for a Widow.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $250 toward the support of a widow of seventy-three years, who, after living long in ease and even luxury, was reduced to want, and has had scarcely more than a bare existence. She is now so feeble and so burdened by sorrow that she appeals strongly to one's pity. She clings tenaciously to her present freedom, and is reluctant to enter a home. Any money sent for this case to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

TO BEAUTIFY FORT GREENE PARK

Mrs. S. V. White's Plan for a Fountain Favored by Brooklyn Women.

The regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Women's Health Protective Association was held yesterday morning in the rooms of the association, 204 Livingston Street, Brooklyn. After routine business was disposed of an executive session was held in which there was discussion of a plan proposed by Mrs. S. V. White regarding the Fort Greene Monument, the proposed change of the association's quarters, and the date of their annual outdoor meeting.

Mrs. White's scheme is to beautify the asphalted section of Fort Greene Park, in which the monument to the prison-ship martyrs is to be erected, and proposes that the association supply the necessary funds for a fountain to be placed in the middle of this section. A favorable decision was reached, and a committee was appointed to confer on Thursday next with Park Commissioner George V. Brower.

MONUMENT AT LAKE GEORGE.

To be Dedicated at Caldwell on Sept. 8 in Memory of the Battle.

BENNINGTON, Vt., March 11.—The Society of Colonial Wars has completed plans for the erection and dedication of a monument at Caldwell in commemoration of the battle of Lake George.

Sept. 8, the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the battle, has been selected as the date for the unveiling of the monument. President McKinley and other high officials will be invited to attend. The monument is to cost $10,000, and is nearly completed.

BOYS STEAL CATS FOR SALE.

False Report Leads to the Loss of Many Pets in New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 11.—A report became freely circulated among the boys of this town that the National Music String Company of George's Road would pay 15 cents for every cat brought to its factory. The result is that pet cats are missing from many households, and boys with bags full of cats have been making pilgrimages to the factory ever since the rumor was circulated, only to be told that the company is not buying cats and never did buy any.

The report probably originated from the fact that the company makes musical instrument strings from cat guts. These, however, are purchased already cured.

ICE FROM DELAWARE COUNTY.

The Consolidated Company Contracts for 400 Car Loads.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 11.—The Consolidated Ice Company of New York has made a contract with the Ulster and Delaware Railroad for some 400 carloads of ice, delivered in New York City. A large force of men is harvesting at South Gilboa, Delaware County, where excellent ice is being cut. It is shipped to this city by rail, where it is loaded on barges and taken down the Hudson.

The failure of the Consolidated to secure even a scant half crop of ice on the Hudson this year has caused the company to make every effort to get good ice nearer home than Maine.

MISS HELEN GOULD'S GIFT.

A General Endowment of $20,000 for Rutgers College.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 11.—President Austin Scott announded to the students of Rutgers College this morning that he had received a check for $20,000 for the college from Miss Helen Gould. This is to be known as the Gould Memorial Fund, and is in the nature of a general endowment. It is established in honor of Miss Gould's parents.

Miss Gould has recently shown a great interest in Rutgers, and has visited it on several occasions. She was present this year at the junior ball as a patroness, and for several years her name has been identified with the college affairs. Her interest in Rutgers has undoubtedly been augmented by her acquaintanceship with Miss Louise Fischer of this city.

CONVICTS MAKE BAD MONEY.

A Counterfeiting Plant in California's State Prison.

FOLSOM, Cal., March 11.—A counterfeiting plant has been discovered within the walls of the State Prison. The work was done in the engine room by Convicts L. H. Coyne and James Brown. So far as known, only nickels were coined, presumably because no silver could be obtained. When the officers rushed in, Coyne and Brown leaped through a window and threw their dies and crucibles into a canal leading to the American River.

A large number of well-executed five-cent pieces were found. They were made from Babbit metal taken from the engines which run through the prison grounds for the purpose of hauling rock from the quarries. It is thought that the dies or molds were made by some of the expert counterfeiters in the prison. Several of the bogus coins have been found in circulation in the town of Folsom.

SUDDEN RUSH OF MAPLE SAP.

Spring Weather Catches the Vermont Sugarmakers Napping.

NEWPORT, Vt., March 11.—Sugarmakers of this section have been caught unprepared by an unusually early and copius flow of maple sap. During the severe storms of February more snow fell in this vicinity than has been seen in thirty years or more, yet during the past week regular Spring weather has prevailed and the snow has shrunk wonderfully. Then the sap began to run, and the farmers at once began to hurry preparations for gathering what promises to be a very large yield.

It is expected that an unprecedented quantity of maple sugar will be made. The few makers who were in position to catch the very first of the flow already have new syrup and sugar on the market. About 1,000 pounds have been made in the county.

A LONG ISLAND FISH STORY.

A Tale from Great Neck of an Animal Caught There.

GREAT NECK, L. I., March 11.—Old salts were viewing to-day a curious kind of fish, which was captured last evening by John Furlong and Samuel Dunlap. They were fishing for flounders when Dunlap's line became caught, and he was unable to lossen it. The tide was high, and Dunlap decided to tie it, and then get it when the tide went down.

When the two men returned at low water they were greatly surprised to find what they at first thought was a seal. The water had gone from the fish, and the two men started to secure it. Dunlap had a potato fork in his hand, and he stuck it into the back of the fish. The fish struggled furiously to get away, and broke the fork. Then the fish snapped at Dunlap's leg. He avoided it, and then jabbed the handle of the fork into the fish's mouth. The fish took hold of the handle, and clung to it until the two men dragged it up about 200 yards from the shore.

It is about four feet six inches long, and about two feet wide. Its skin is about a fourth on an inch thick, and dark brown. The body is flat, and tapers down to a thick stub of a tail. It resembles a seal somewhat, having a large foot on either side of its body. On its belly there is what looks like two baby's hands. Almost in the middle of the back are two eyes. Just in front of these is the mouth. It extends almost across the middle of the back, and when open measures eleven inches wide. It has four distinct rows of teeth, and weighs forty-five pounds.

Bryn Mawr Fellowships.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The Bryn Mawr College fellowships for 1898 and 1899 have been awarded as follows: Bryn Mawr European Fellowship, Miss Marion Edward Park, Gloversville, N. Y.; President's Fellowship, Miss Lizzie R. Laird, Owen Sound, Ontario; Mary E. Garrett European Fellowship, Miss Florence Peebles, Lutherville, Md. The fellowships are valued at $500 each.

McKisson Wins in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 10.—The bitterest Republican municipal fight waged in Cleveland for years terminated last night at the primary election in a sweeping victory for the McKisson administration and defeat of the alleged street railroad candidates for places on the Councilmanic tickets. The McKissonites captured ten out of the eleven Councilmanic districts.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

New York Clergymen Indorse the Rev. Gilbert Reid's Plan to Start an Institute in China.

WORK OF LASTING INFLUENCE

Bishops Potter and Littlejohn Say that There Is Distinct Value in Rev. Mr. Reid's Scheme — Presbyterian General Assembly—Other Religious Matters.

The Rev. Gilbert Reid of this State, who has resided in China for some fifteen years, and has been engaged in special work among the higher classes of that country, has returned to New York for the purpose of promoting a plan to establish in Pekin an international institute. This institute, it is asserted, includes features different from anything previously adopted in the educational development of China. It is proposed to erect a library and reading room, a museum or exhibit hall, an auditorium, classrooms for instructing the grown-up men who are in authority, and reception rooms for bringing together in a social and friendly way leading Chinese and foreigners. The plan has received the formal sanction of the Chinese Government, and $15,000 has been subscribed by both the Chinese and foreigners who reside in China. Persons of every nationality and of different creeds have already favored the enterprise. Having been brought to the attention of the clergymen of New York, a statement has been issued signed by more than thirty of them, representing the different denominations of the city.

This statement declares that, "We, the undersigned clergymen, resident in the City of New York, have no hesitation in commending the aim and scope of the proposed International Institute to be established in Pekin, China. The institute seeks to reach the leading men of China, so as to effect through them an improved condition of the Chinese people and the development of the whole empire. It will carry on a work which will help at this opportune time in directing principles and movements destined in themselves to exert a lasting influence. It should therefore command attention from all thinking men interested in practical measures of philanthropy. Tending to the educational development and opening up of commercial conditions in China to Western nations, it especially deserves the indorsement and support of business men seeking to extend American commerce and Christian civilization in other lands. The work planned is outside of the usual sphere of missionary societies, and is on so broad a basis that any, without regard to creed, can help. Though international and cosmopolitan, the plan, already formally sanctioned by the Chinese Government, affords to Americans new opportunities for influence and usefulness in the Far East."

Included among the signers of this indorsement are the Rev. Dr. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church, Bishop Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Dean Hoffman of the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. David James Burrell, Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Archdeacon C. C. Tiffany, and the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field.

Bishop Henry C. Potter, in a letter to the Rev. Mr. Reid, says: "There is distinct value in your plan, and one advantage of it is that it ought to claim the sympathy and co-operation of all friends of a higher civilization, whether they are interested in what we ordinarily understand by 'foreign missions' or not. It seems to me a timely and statesmanlike move, and one likely to be of great benefit to the Chinese people, and, incidentally, of advantage to ourselves."

Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island writes: "Your plan for the enlightenment of the upper classes in China, with a view to preparing the way more speedily and surely for its evangelization, has commanded my serious attention. Without going into details of the plan (of nearly all of which I am ignorant) I cordially approve of the purpose that runs through it, and shall be ready to commend it, as opportunity may be given, to the favorable attention of others. I am glad, moreover, to know that a movement so characteristic in itself and so full of promise, and yet so difficult of execution, will have as its chief guide and director one whom the training and labors of many years have so abundantly qualified for the task."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for March 13.

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SUBJECT—The wheat and the tares. Matthew, xiii., 24-30, 36-43.

GOLDEN TEXT—He that soweth the good seed is the Son of Man. Matthew, xiii., 37.

The elements involved in the problems of grace are often exceedingly perplexing to the objects of grace. In our recent lessons, for instance, our attention has been directed to the "rest" which is offered to man by the Gospel. The invitation of our Lord is to come unto Him, and He promises to "give" it to "all who labor and are heavy laden." From this it would seem that it is a free gift; a perfect release from toil and burdens; and that all that a man has to do is to accept it and rejoice. This is a very common thought and teaching, and in a certain sense it is true. But there is immediately added to the invitation a perplexing condition: "Take My yoke upon you and learn of Me, and ye shall find rest unto your souls." According to this, there is something to be learned, involving study; a searching, which shall result in finding, and a labor, which must bear a yoke. Although the yoke may be easy and the burden light, yet to the natural man, and sometimes even to the spiritual man, it seems a strange commingling of terms to put "give" and "find," "yoke" and "rest," together. But as we saw last week, all experience shows that, even in physical things, and much more in spiritual things, "labor" and "rest" cannot be separated without destroying one or the other.

Our lesson to-day, however, brings before us some of the facts which must be met by those who seek rest in Christ, and it may help us to better understand this matter. It shows that "rest" and "peace" are not to be procured by being taken out of the world so full of temptation, sin, sorrow, and burdens. The believer is neither taken out of "the world," nor "the world" out of him. "The wheat" must grow, but it must grow in the midst of "tares."

Teaching by Parables.

In this lesson our Lord is speaking by a "parable" of one of the features of the upbuilding of His kingdom; and what is true of the kingdom is equally true of every individual member of that kingdom. By this form of instruction He takes some object in nature, or incident in daily life, and shows that, in some respects, it is like or illustrates some great spiritual truth. Not that it is like it or illustrates it in every particular, but only in some important aspects; in those there is a general parallelism between them.

Now the words "parable" and "parallel" are from the same root. But we all know that two things may be parallel to each other in some positions or in some points, and yet not be so in any other position or in every point. For instance, a hoop may be so placed that every part of its circumference will be at the same distance from a straight wall. Then it is parallel to the wall, as it is looked at from one direction. But if it be turned so that only one point of the circumference is toward the wall, there is no parallelism at all between them.

So it is with the parable. It was never intended to, neither is it capable of, illustrating every phase of truth. But so far as it goes, it is always intended to make the truth clearer to our apprehensions. Hence, when it is said that our Lord "spake in parables, and without a parable spake He not unto them." (v., 34,) it is not meant to say that He spoke enigmatically, as some have supposed, to make the truth more difficult to understand. He did it to make the truth clearer, for "in Him is no darkness at all." (First John, i., 5.) It was, He Himself said, "because they seeing, see not"; with all the illustrations of God's grace so abundant on every side, yet they did not see them until He pointed out their meaning. Even His own disciples needed that He should explain and illustrate His own illustrations, so perverse and blinded are men through sin. It is no wonder that He asked them with surprise: "Know ye not this parable, and how, then, will ye know all parables?" (Mark, iv., 13.) Or that on another occasion He asked, with the same surprise: "Are ye also yet without understanding?" (Matthew, xv., 16.)

When Jesus spoke in parables, and He used this form of instruction from the very beginning of His ministry, He spoke as every teacher who desired to be understood always spoke. He spoke as King David did when he used the history of his people as a parable to teach them to "set their hope in God." (Psalms, lxxviii., 1-8.) In the same manner all the prophets of old delivered their messages.

The Sermon on the Sea.

In the chapter from which our lesson is taken there are seven parables. They form part of a discourse as connected and as important as "The Sermon on the Mount." As that sermon has received its name from the circumstances of its delivery, so this, with equal propriety, might be called "The Sermon on the Sea." It was probably preached on the day which ended with the storm on Genesareth, and the healing of the demoniac of Gadara. Early on that day the crowd pressed upon Him in such numbers that He was obliged to withdraw to the open plain of Capernaum, or some other city on the shore of the sea, and even there He found it necessary to enter into a little boat. From this He addressed them as they stood upon the shore. From the illustrations He employs it is evident that the subject of His address was the nature and characteristics of His kingdom. The address was divided into two or more parts by interruptions and explanations, and it is not all reported by St. Matthew. The argument of the discourse must be learned from the illustrations. The order of these illustrations or parables apparently were as follows:

1. The sower and the seed. (Matthew, xiii., 1-23; Mark, iv., 1-20; Luke, viii., 4-15.)
2. The candle and the candlestick. (Mark, iv., 21-25; Luke, viii., 16-18.)
3. The seed growing. (Mark, iv., 26-29.)
4. The wheat and tares. (Matthew, xiii., 24-30.)
5. The mustard seed. (Matthew, xiii., 31-32; Mark, iv., 30-32; Luke, xiii., 18, 19.)
6. The leaven. (Matthew, xiii., 33-43; Luke, xiii., 20-31.)
7. The hid treasure. (Matthew, xiii., 44.)
8. The goodly pearl. (Matthew, xiii., 45, 46.)
9. The drawnet. (Matthew, xiii., 47-50.)
10. The householder. (Matthew, xiii., 51-53.)

By these parables Jesus showed how the seed of his kingdom was to be planted, and how it would be received; how it would grow; where it would grow; what would be the effect of its growth; how it would be valued, and what would be the final outcome. Each parable set forth some one particular phase of the great truths connected with the upbuilding of that kingdom.

Features of the Parable.

The essential feature of the parable of "the wheat and tares" is that in the growth of this kingdom in the world there will be found the good and the bad—the true and the false—mixed together, until the final separation. The meaning of each of its details is made very clear by our Lord's own explanation. He says (v. 37-39) that:

The sower is the Son of Man.
The field is the world.
The good seed are the children of the Kingdom.
The tares are the children of the wicked one.
The enemy is the devil.
The harvest is the end of the world.
The reapers are the angels.

In the parable of "The Sower," which immediately precedes this in St. Matthew's account, our Lord tells us that the word of His grace, like the wheat seed, falls, sometimes into one kind of soil, sometimes into another. The seed is the same, but the soil is very different, and the growth is largely determined by the character of the soil. Now He turns our attention to this growth, and the illustration is changed accordingly. "The good seed" is not now "The Word of the Kingdom," (v. 19,) but those "which, in an honest and good heart, having heard the Word, keep it, and bring forth fruit with patience" (Luke viii. 15); "the children of the Kingdom." The growth of this "seed," of these "children of the Kingdom," is attended with as many difficulties and dangers as was the sowing of the Word in their hearts.

The great enemy with which these "children of the Kingdom" have to contend with is "the devil." He sowed his "tares" into man's nature even in the Garden of Eden, and he has been sowing them everywhere ever since. "The children of the Kingdom" have thus themselves become "the children of the wicked one"; the field of wheat has itself become a field of tares. Thus God's children must "grow in grace," not only in the midst of evil, but with evil in their own midst, and the apothegm is as true as it is humbling:

If you would see a great deal of evil,
Look around you.
If you would see a great deal more,
Look within you.

Now both—"the wheat and the tares"—must grow. There is no standing still for either. The seeds of both are planted in the same soil, and the Lord "maketh His sun to rise on the evil, and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." (Matt. v: 45.) So both grow, and whichever grows the stronger will tend to root out and destroy the other. But this growth of both—"the wheat and the tares"—for the present must go on as they stand side by side in the field, which is "the world."

Growth of Wheat and Tares.

As in the natural world the material wheat and tares are very much alike, so is it in the spiritual world; it is impossible for men to always distinguish between God's "wheat," and the devil's "tares." But "the Lord knoweth them that are His," (Second Tim., ii., 19,) and the devil knoweth them that are his. Man, however, cannot separate them, and God will not. By the very nature of their constitution they are so linked and rooted together, that if the "tares" were plucked up much "wheat" would be destroyed. So for the protection of His own "wheat," God permits the "tares" to grow and even to flourish.

Besides, such is the graciousness of God's grace, as long as they stand together, those who spiritually are the "tares," may become the finest of the "wheat." Physically this can never be; material tares (or darnell) can never be so cultivated and improved as to become anything but tares. Spiritually, however, Divine grace can accomplish what is impossible to nature. In fact it has accomplished it, for all the "wheat" were once "tares." So "the goodness of God leadeth to repentance," and He Himself uses His "wheat" as instruments to bring the "tares" to Himself, that they also may bring forth "fruit, some a hundredfold, some sixtyfold, some thirtyfold," to His glory.

Moreover, if the tares do not, through the influence of Divine grace, become "wheat," "they will increase unto more ungodliness," (Second Tim. ii: 16;) and in the end the sentence will be forever. "He that is unjust, let him be unjust still; and he which is filthy, let him be filthy still," (Rev. xxii: 11,) ever going on through all eternity, in the direction begun in time. But as the wicked grow, so do the righteous. Drawing closer and closer to Jesus Christ, "we all with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord." (Second Cor. viii: 18.)

But in the end there will be a separation, and that will be final. God will send forth His angels as reapers. They shall "gather the Wheat," St. Luke says. (iii: 17.) "His Wheat," St. Matthew says, "into the garner," (iii: 12;) but St. Luke says again, it will be "into His garner." There will be everlasting joy. But the reapers shall "sever the wicked from among the just, and shall cast them into the furnace of fire; there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth." (vv. 49-50.) "And these shall go away into everlasting punishment; but the righteous into life eternal." (Matt. xxv: 46.)

Questions on the Lesson.

What perplexing problem is connected with the invitation of Divine grace?

How does this lesson meet this problem?

What form of instruction does our Lord use in this lesson and what is said of it?

Why did He speak in parables?

What is said of the sermon in which this parable is found and by what other parables was it illustrated?

What is the essential feature of this parable and how was it explained by our Lord?

What is the relation of this parable to that of "The Sower"?

What is said of the sowing of "the tares" and of its results?

What is said of the growth of both "the wheat" and "the tares"?

Are the "tares" easily distinguished from the "wheat" and why are they not rooted out?

What gracious purpose may be accomplished spiritually by their growing together?

What will take place in the end and what will be the issue?

SABBATH AND SINAI.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the notes on the last International Sunday School lesson (TIMES, March 5,) the writer quotes Young to the effect that "Sabbath" is derived from the Hebrew "Shabbath," (cessation,) and adds that some of the traditions regarding Sabbath observance date as far back as the time of Nehemiah.

Both the word and its traditions are of far greater antiquity. Prof. Sayce tells us ("The Higher Criticism and the Verdict of the Monuments," P. 74,) that it is of Babylonian origin; and in the cuneiform tablets "Sabattes" is described as "a day of rest for the soul," being derived by the Assyrian scribes from two Sumerian or pre-Semitic words, "sa" and "bat," which meant, respectively, "heart" and "ceasing." The word was also a synonym of "gamaru," ("to complete," "to finish"; see Prof. Boscawen's "The Bible and the Monuments," P. 67.) Centuries before the time of Moses the Sabbath was a "dies nefastus," a day on which certain work was forbidden to be done. On the seventh, fourteenth, nineteenth, twenty-first, and twenty-eighth days of each month the Sabbath rest had to be observed. The nineteenth, it will be seen, was the forty-ninth (or seven times seventh) day from the first day of the preceding month, and, according to Jensen, Boscawen, and others, corresponded to and anticipated the Hebrew "Feast of Weeks," (Deut., xvi., 9-16.)

In connection with this, another remarkable analogy will be found in the word "Sinai." In Babylonian mythology this peninsula was the abode of the moon god Sin, who was known as the "Lord of Laws," and is called in the Hymn from Ur "he who created law and justice" and "the ordainer of the laws of heaven and earth."

Though the ancient Babylonians were polytheists, they were a highly moral and religious people. In the preface to Craig's "Assyrian and Babylonian Religious Texts" (Hinrichs, Leipsic,) occurs the following very interesting passage: "The supreme and all-sustaining power of the gods, belief in the efficacy of prayer and of sacrifice that is well pleasing, stern doctrines of sin and guilt, redeeming doctrines of grace and pardon, belief in the abiding presence of the god with kings' armies and individuals, belief in divine communications through dreams, visions, and oracles, by which direction was given in times of doubt—these were all prominent doctrines in Babylonian religion." G.

New York, March 10, 1898.

HOME MISSION WORK.

Close of the Presbyterian General Assembly Meeting—An Appeal for Support.

The Committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly on Methods of Home Mission Work closed a harmonious three days' meeting in the Presbyterian Building in this city yesterday. Their work has been the adjustment of differences as to methods of conducting home missionary work. Some Presbyterian Synods have been conducting their own home mission work, and some have been working through the Board of Home Missions. The committee decided unanimously to make the following statement of their work public, and to join with it an appeal in behalf of the home board.

"The committee appointed by the General Assembly to consider the relations of the Board of Home Missions to the Synods are happy to state that they have reached such conclusions as we hope will remove all misapprehensions and friction in the future and secure united and harmonious action. But no plan can be effective so long as the present debt remains upon the board. The sum of $376,000 is required to meet all the obligations of the board for the year closing March 31. Large as this sum is, we believe the Church can, if it will, raise it. The administration of the board is worthy of the confidence of the Church. It is energetically and faithfully struggling to meet the heavy responsibilities laid upon it. We have seen nothing in its administration that would in any way justify the Church in withholding its contributions. On the contrary, its work and its necessities demand and are worthy of enlarged liberality. We therefore earnestly appeal to all our churches to join in the effort to remove the present indebtedness. We must act promptly if this work is to be done. The interests of our Church and of the whole country urgently demand it."

This statement is signed by John L. Withrow, Chicago, Ill.; John Dixon, Trenton, N. J.; W. P. Kane, Bloomington, Ill.; John S. McIntosh, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. J. Nicolls, St. Louis, Mo.; J. M. Balyney, Frankfort, Ky.; R. M. Hayes, La Grande, Oregon; J. R. Davies, New York City; D. S. Tappan, Portsmouth, Ohio; William H. Logan, Princess Anne, Md.; George L. Spining, Orange, N. J.; John Eaton, Washington, D. C.; James A. Mount, Indianapolis, Ind., and Victor H. Lane, Ann Arbor, Mich.

CHURCH EXTENSION WORK.

An Uncommonly Large Conference of Congregational Churches.

More than 2,500 Congregationalists attended the annual public meeting of the Congregational Church Extension Society of Greater New York, held in the Tompkins Avenue Church, Brooklyn, last evening. The meeting was important in that it determined the policy of church extension in Greater New York. It was a very enthusiastic meeting of the denomination, and was the largest gathering of the kind in the history of Congregationalism in New York.

The Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn presided and opened with a spirited address, in which he showed the importance of building more Congregational churches in New York, not only for the sake of the denomination, but for the welfare of the city. He called attention to the unchurched localities, especially in the suburbs, which are constantly increasing in population. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman of the South Church of Brooklyn, who pointed out the relation of the church to civic life.

The next speaker was the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Kent of the Lewis Avenue Church of Brooklyn, the former Superintendent of the society, and he was followed by the Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson of the Manhattan Congregational Church, who brought out the practical workings of the society, saying that its success depended on the hearty co-operation of all the churches in the city. Dr. Meredith closed with practical suggestions to each church in the work.

On next Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock ground will be broken for the new Immanuel Church in Decatur Street, near Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn. The lot on which the new edifice is to be built was bought through the efforts of the Church Extension Society.

THE MOODY MEETINGS.

They Will Begin To-morrow in the Grand Central Palace.

Three choirs of 500 voices each have been provided for the Moody meetings in the Grand Central Palace in this city next week. Mr. Moody arrived in the city yesterday. He says that it will be difficult for him to remain here longer than for one week, since he has promised to go to Evanston, Ill., in the succeeding week. Soon after that he goes to Pittsburg, where his first series of meetings this season was interrupted by lack of heating facilities in the only available auditorium. Mr. Moody says that the evening meetings here next week are expressly for laboring men who are unable to attend during the daytime.

No tickets are required for any of the meetings at the Grand Central Palace. The musical feature of to-morrow will be the visit of the Yale University Glee Club, with Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore is to be one of the principal speakers. These meetings will open to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, and will continue in the evening at 8, with addresses by Mr. Moody and the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, and music by the Yale Club and the chorus of 500 voices, made up from church choirs of the city.

During the week, except on Thursday, Mr. Moody will lead a praise service mornings at 10 and preach daily at 3 and at 8. There will be supplementary meetings at 4 and at 9. These will not be held in the great hall, but in a room on the second floor, in order to draw to them only those who really desire to attend.

BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Women's Society.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of this city was held yesterday afternoon in Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street. There were delegates present from most of the Baptist churches in the city. There were morning and afternoon sessions, with an intermediate luncheon served by the ladies of Calvary Church.

Mrs. James B. Colgate, who has been President of the society for twenty-five years—ever since it has been in existence—presided, and she was again elected for another year. The other officers, who were both re-elected, were the Vice President, Mrs. William Kemp, and the Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Winant.

Reports were read from the different branch societies in the churches of the city, showing the general organization to be in a flourishing condition. A history of the society was read by Mrs. Francis Newton. It will be printed and distributed to the branch societies. Addresses were made by Mrs. William Bainbridge, Miss Converse, and Mr. Taft, all missionaries to Japan.

The Rev. William Lloyd's Flock.

When the Central Congregational Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, sold its building to the Church of the Strangers, it realized, above the mortgage, $35,000. A meeting was held by the congregation last Thursday to determine what to do with this money, and also to see whether the church organization would go out of existence or not. A strong feeling of loyalty to the pastor, the Rev. Dr. William Lloyd, who is now in Europe for the benefit of his health, developed, and the proposition was made to present the entire sum to him. To this plan opposition developed, and it was defeated after heated debate. The feeling seemed to be general that the pastor ought somehow to be taken care of. Failing a decision a committee was appointed to take the matter in hand. It was decided to maintain throughout the Summer the Sunday school and the Christian Endeavor Society, holding the meetings in the Church of the Strangers, for which permission has been granted. In the Fall, when the pastor is expected back, a hall will be found, if possible, and services resumed.

Rev. Kenneth F. Junor's Resignation.

After preaching for three years to a congregation in which, so far as pastoral relations were concerned, the element of harmony was lacking, the Rev. Kenneth F. Junor recently resigned his pastorate of the Collegiate Reformed Church, in West Thirty-fourth Street. He preached his last sermon there last Sunday. No permanent pastor has been secured as yet, and there is a likelihood that for some time to come various city pastors will supply the pulpit. To-morrow morning and evening the Rev. A. H. Bradshaw, pastor's assistant at the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, will preach, and the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Reformed Church, Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, will preach morning and evening the week following. Further supplies have not been secured.

New York East Conference.

The unusual features of the New York East Methodist Conference, which meets in James Church, Reid Avenue and Monroe Street, Brooklyn, this year, and this programme for which will be issued early next week, are the consecration of Deaconesses, the celebration of the semi-centennial of the conference, and the discussion of the matter of boundaries. The latter will not, however, be given much prominence, since the question is wholly tentative until the next quadrennial conference in 1900, and there is the 1899 annual conference in which to prepare and present it. The conference opens on the evening of March 29 with a reception and rally by the Epworth Leagues of Brooklyn, in charge of the Presidents of the various districts. Addresses will be made by Bishop Mallalieu and the General Secretary of the league, the Rev. Dr. Edwin A. Schell.

March Meetings in Harlem.

The meetings now under way in St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, have greatly increased in attendance and interest during the past week. Beginning to-morrow the Rev. W. M. Leftwich, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., an evangelist of large experience and success, will assist Dr. Tipple for two weeks. Dr. Leftwich is spoken of as a man of rare judgment and taste, having a deep knowledge of the Scriptures, and of great spiritual power. The singing, under the direction of Mr. W. C. Weeden, will be a feature. Services will be held Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons at 4 o'clock, and every evening, except Saturday, at 8 o'clock. To all these services a very cordial invitation is given.

Purim Social Reunion.

A Purim social reunion of the Jewish Religious School Union of New York will be held at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, to-morrow evening at 8:15 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Jastrow of Philadelphia will speak on "The Book of Esther."

Christian Education South.

A conference of persons actively engaged, or interested, in the work of Christian education at the South, both among the whites and blacks, especially in the lower grades and along industrial lines, is to be held at Capon Springs, West Va., during several days in the latter part of June and early in July. The arrangements are in the hands of a number of gentlemen representing different religious bodies. The object is to bring some of the workers together for mutual counsel and encouragement by means of the discussion of practical questions growing out of the work, and the consideration of ways and means.

Church News and Notes.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine will preach at the special

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Nanon—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
COLUMBUS—An Irish Gentleman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—Lili Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00. Illustrated Lecture—11:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—In Gay New York—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Oliver Twist—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Bat—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00. Illustrated Lecture—11:00.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Concert—2:15.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening. Hockey Match.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

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A LIVE FORCE.

The politicians at Albany are learning that public opinion is not nearly so dead as they clearly thought it to be when they came together in January. It is a lesson which those of each party have from time to time to be taught.

The Republicans have had their instruction on the question of the regulation of primary elections. When Mr. PLATT surveyed the field after the disastrous contest of November, he flattered himself, as he has so often done on previous occasions, that though his party had suffered a crushing defeat, his control was unshaken. The very fact that he had led the party to defeat with a ticket forced upon it by the extremest use of corrupt and despotic machine methods, when for weeks before the election it was plain that defeat was coming, made him believe that there was nothing the party would not stand from him. And when some of the disgusted Republicans declared their intention to seek from the Legislature a law that would make such despotism difficult, if not impossible, he thought of the Governor's unwavering loyalty, of the aid he might summon if needed from the Democratic machine, and of the long record of reformers cheated or cajoled or defied by him, and he had no fear. Yet it has come to pass that a primary reform bill, approved by the most exacting reformers, insisted upon by the Governor, and consented to by Mr. CROKER, is now on its way through the Legislature. It is not a perfect bill. Its provision for this year's reorganization of parties is liable, in our judgment, to result in grave injury to the independent movement. But it is a bill that will in time make a very decided reduction of the power of the bosses over party machinery, and make it possible, on occasions when public opinion is thoroughly aroused, to baffle them, if not to overthrow them. It is a measure openly and irreconcilably hostile to Mr. PLATT and his methods, and he cannot permit its passage without acknowledging defeat. It has been forced upon him and upon his Legislature by honest and vigorous public opinion.

The Ellsworth bill is a matter on which both the bosses have been compelled to learn a lesson. It was devised for their benefit alone. It was intended not to purify but to persecute the press. It gave to the men who have most to fear from liberty of the press powers and opportunities for vexatious and costly legal proceedings against their critics such as have never been even suggested in this country for three-quarters of a century. Both bosses were directly involved in it. It originated with Mr. PLATT'S personal following, and Mr. CROKER went out of his way, not only to declare it "a good bill," but to point out that it was framed to protect "public men" of the class to which he belongs. The bill slid along the ways of the Senate to its third reading with no appreciable opposition in that body, and the Assembly was known simply to be waiting. Then public opinion, which had been indifferent, because it was thought impossible that so monstrous an outrage would be perpetrated, found voice from one end of the State to the other. The bill was killed. Its author acknowledged as much by moving to recommit, and it will be allowed to go its way to dusty death in the pigeonholes of the committee.

The bosses are being taught that there is a point at which public opinion, pressed too hard, explodes, and explodes destructively.

JUSTICE HARLAN'S "INTERVIEW."

Justice HARLAN of the United States Supreme Court is reported to deny that he has given any advice to the President on the subject of Cuba, and certainly the denial was entirely proper. But the Justice took occasion to add: "But I am free to say that, in my opinion, there are two additions which the United States must make to its territory for its protection and safety—Cuba and the Hawaiian Islands. It would be folly, almost criminal, to neglect the opportunity now presented of acquiring possession of Hawaii."

We sincerely trust that this is not a correct statement of Justice HARLAN'S remarks. With his private views, or any private expression of them, we have no concern, and no desire to comment on them. But a voluntary public expression of the opinion above described is calculated to subject him to severe criticism. The Government of the United States is involved in a situation of great delicacy and of possible serious difficulty on account of the condition of affairs in Cuba, and this situation may be greatly aggravated when the facts as to the destruction of the Maine shall be officially made known. In meeting it, the Government needs and has shown much discretion and calmness on the part of every responsible official. The President and his Cabinet have properly avoided the slightest intimation of any intention or design of making Cuba "an addition to our territory." Any reasonable suspicion that such a purpose lay behind the course which the Government is pursuing must be embarrassing because it would cast doubt upon the disinterestedness and good faith of the Government. The words attributed to Justice HARLAN, coming from a man holding a position very high indeed in the judicial branch of the Government, and naturally supposed to be a person of proper reserve and deliberation, justifies such a suspicion. They are most unfortunate. We hope that the Justice can and will repudiate them.

The reported reference to Hawaii is not of much public importance, because it is now plain that the healthy influence of sound public opinion has killed the outrageous scheme of Hawaiian annexation. It would, however, be unpleasant to have to believe that Justice HARLAN made the reference, because we do not like to think of a member of the Supreme Court expressing foolish views on any subject, and particularly on one the real nature of which has so lately and so completely been exposed. Nor do we like to contemplate a member of that court taking public part in the discussion of a matter which has been so distinctly political and is so very far from the field in which the judicial mind is supposed to be engaged. It would, therefore, be gratifying to know that the eminent Justice has been misreported.

THE MODIFIED BOND.

The Appellate Division, while denying to the Rapid Transit Commission all the relief it asked for from the onerous conditions of the fifteen-million-dollar bond, has modified the requirement as to the bond in an important particular, insomuch that it is not now a fatal obstacle to the construction of the underground road. If there were no other lions in their path the Rapid Transit Commissioners would be warranted in feeling that the decision rendered yesterday brought them near to the actual beginning of the work of construction.

The unconvincing part of the opinion is that in which the court defends its privilege to fix the amount of the bond. There is not in the whole range of English writing since the language took shape as an instrument of expression a more perspicuous and positive declaration than that of Section 34 of the Rapid Transit act, which says that the contractor who undertakes to build, equip, and operate the road "shall give a bond to said city in such amount as said Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners shall require." Counsel to the commission, with becoming humility, argued the question of the court's authority to take this function out of the hands of the commission, where it had been placed by express provision of the statute. In its opinion the Appellate Division attempts to justify itself against the statute and the commission by sheer force of reasoning and the citation of a precedent that appears to be wholly irrelevant. If the court has power to refuse to confirm the report, says the opinion, it must have the power to impose conditions precedent to confirmation. This reasoning holds good against everything save Section 34. In effect, the opinion informs the public that the Legislature may lodge powers where it thinks proper, but the court will assume and exercise them whenever it pleases, under the doctrine that as the greater contains the less, the power to say that a thing may or may not be done carries with it the power to say how it shall be done, the statute to the contrary notwithstanding. Under this ruling if the authority of the Mayor or the Governor to fill a certain office by appointment should come up for adjudication the court might affirm the right to make the appointment on condition that the executive would bind itself to name somebody designated by the court.

However, as the court has consented to modify the bond in such wise that the impossible requirement of obtaining bondsmen in the amount of $15,000,000 upon an obligation continuing for fifty years is done away with, gratitude and approval rather than censorious criticism will be its reward from a deeply interested and suffering public. The reasons in detail for exacting a bond in this amount, which were lacking in the former opinion of the court, are presented by Judge VAN BRUNT with a force and clearness that will go far to satisfy the public mind that the bond is not excessive. The opinion points out that if the contractor abandons the work after the city has already embarked millions in the enterprise it will be for the reason that the cost promises to be much greater than the contract price, which the city is required to advance. If the city then takes up the work itself it will necessarily have to spend more money than the thirty millions or whatever the sum named in the contract may be, and for this excess it will be reimbursed by the bond of $14,000,000. Viewed in this light the bond requirement becomes an expression of the court's opinion that the city may safely trust the contractor not to be more than $14,000,000 out of the way in his figures. We think the margin of safety is sufficient to allay any public uneasiness that might otherwise have been aroused.

The court's assumption that in the event of the abandonment of the work by the contractor the city, in addition to completing the tunnel, would also have to furnish the equipment of the road, costing some $8,000,000, is unwarranted, unless the writer of the opinion had in view the operation of the line by the city, which is nowhere suggested. No one who knows the facts as to the enormous passenger traffic of this city will reject as improbable the proposition that after the city had completed the road there would be many bidders for the profitable privilege of equipping and running it. The doubtful part is the construction. After that is done, say in five years, or in 1903, there would be no lack of corporations willing to invest eight millions in rolling stock and other equipment and to mortgage the same to the city as security for faithful performance of the contract to maintain and operate the road and pay the annual rental demanded.

A bond of $14,000,000 to run during the period of construction, and one of $1,000,000 to continue during the term of the contract to operate, do not constitute an impossible requirement. If there are intending bidders for the contract still in the field we presume some of them will be in a position to authorize the Rapid Transit Commission to stipulate that it will require such a bond, and on the filing of that stipulation the Appellate Division will formally approve the favorable report of its three Commissioners. It would then be in order for the commission to advertise for bids for the contract to construct and operate if, since the former opinion was handed down, several chapters had not been added to the history of the city and of rapid transit. A City Government has come in that is avowedly hostile to the present Rapid Transit Commission and to the underground road. It asserts that the debt margin is now too narrow to permit the issue of bonds for the enterprise. It apparently favors an attempt to attain rapid transit by extending and improving the present elevated railroads, and with a view to exhausting the possibilities in that direction the commission has had some correspondence with the officers of the Manhattan Railway Company, and is still in negotiation with them over propositions that, so far as they have been made public, promise no adequate relief.

Meanwhile the elevated railway trains are packed and jammed night and morning to a degree that makes travel a torment, and every surface road is used to its full capacity and beyond through the greater part of the day and much of the night by the foolishly patient people who have by their votes commanded that provision be made for actual rapid transit, and permit it to be put off year after year by their disobedient servants.

THE PARK AND THE GREENHOUSE.

The proposal to erect a huge greenhouse near McGown's Pass Tavern in Central Park is inconsiderate, superfluous, and absurd. There is no room in Central Park for anything more than the inconspicuous forcing houses, now maintained for the uses of the Park. Anything in the nature of a show place for plants in the Park could not be erected without injuring the appearance and the use of the Park for park purposes to an extent far beyond what could be compensated by its own attractiveness. The charm of rural scenery, of greensward and wooded hillside, which it is proposed to destroy, is the charm which the Park exists to furnish. There is no room anywhere in the Park for a greenhouse 250 feet one way and 270 the other by 50 feet high. The most skillful and sensitive architect could not put such a structure anywhere in Central Park without making it an eyesore. And we have no assurance that any intelligent pains have been taken to mitigate the essential barbarism of the proposal. In fact, no architect's name is mentioned in connection with the proposition. One of the most offensive and injurious erections now in the Park is the towering Summer hotel which occupies a commanding site in the immediate neighborhood of the proposed greenhouses. A proposition for removing that would be much more to the purpose than a proposition to add to it what, in its place and with its surroundings, would necessarily be another monstrosity.

Moreover, for its own purposes, the proposition is entirely superfluous. Provision has already been made for a Botanical Garden in Bronx Park, where there is room for it and where private citizens will aid the city in establishing it. Even if there were room for a botanical garden in Central Park, even if great greenhouses could be established in it anywhere without disfiguring the Park and injuring it for its proper uses, it would be wasteful and ridiculous excess for the city to establish another botanical garden on this side of the Harlem River.

Nobody who is of any authority upon parkmaking or parkkeeping can possibly have recommended this scheme. The united array of authority is on the other side. Mr. VAUX, as the representative of the men who made Central Park, always opposed the scheme of devoting any of its area to greenhouses. The late Commissioner STILES held the same view. We have no doubt that Mr. PARSONS would take the same view, as would anybody whom the Park Commissioners might ask who was of any authority on the subject.

But, as has happened so often before, the Park Commissioners have preferred their own inexpert opinion to any expert opinion, and, as has also happened before, they have joined in an effort to vandalize the Park. An appeal lies from them to the Board of Estimate. That body has made demonstrations of a desire to economize, and here is a chance for economy. Anybody who knows will tell them that $20,000 spent upon a monstrous greenhouse in Central Park would be worse than wasted, and that if it cost $20,000, instead of nothing, not to disfigure the Park as proposed, the money would be well spent.

THE TURNING OF THE YELLOW WORM.

We observe with interest that our esteemed yellow contemporary The Journal has been "touched and grieved" by some remarks of our other esteemed but not yellow contemporary, Harper's Weekly. It seems that Harper's Weekly declared that "one of the sensational newspapers of New York City which have been exciting the warlike passions of the people" "had deliberately and purposely engaged in the effort to bring about war." On the face of it, this comment might have referred to The Voice, The Morning Telegraph, The Baptist Herald, or The Tammany Times. But The Journal alone, so far as we are aware, found the cap to be just its size and put it on. It vindicates its character for circumspection and moderation and dignity by describing the editor of Harper's Weekly as "a liar and a coward," and promising him "a one-hundred-thousand-dollar libel suit" if he will name The Journal as the paper which he had in mind.

Without doubt The Journal has reason to feel aggrieved. To have exercised the remarkable self-restraint which our esteemed yellow contemporary has exhibited for the last month—a self-restraint which no pack of ignited firecrackers could have excelled—and then to suspect itself of being suspected of being "sensational" is calculated to exasperate a conservative journal and to make it believe that there is no reward to be expected from virtuous behavior. The Journal, like CLIVE in the Rajah's Treasury, stands astonished at its own moderation. It continues to display this moderation even when unjustly reviled. It contents itself with austerely describing the reviler as "a liar and a coward," and thus doing great injustice to its own vituperative vocabulary. And in the same issue in which appears this expression of its dissatisfaction at being misunderstood appears the evidence of a stern determination to pursue its course of studied understatement and tranquilizing comment. In the same issue which contains the dignified rebuke to Harper's Weekly appears in large black-faced type, on the first page, the announcement "Court of Inquiry Finds that Spanish Government Officials Blew Up the Maine." Could there be a more "conservative estimate" than this of the conclusions that will be reached by the tribunal in question?

But although the grievance of The Journal is thus manifest, the sensibility it shows is unexpected. The notion that our esteemed yellow contemporary minds what anybody says about it, and is not entirely content with the approval of its own conscience, is entirely novel. The notion of a libel suit by our esteemed yellow contemporary against anybody on any ground is not only novel, but calculated to provoke hilarity. It might almost be wished that Harper's Weekly would make its charge specific, if perchance it was The Journal that it had in mind, so as to afford an amusement-loving public the spectacle of The Journal appealing to a jury to award it damages for the defamation of its character.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Late is better than later, and, therefore, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Education are to be commended for having arranged to pay the salaries of the public school teachers at once, and to leave for subsequent settlement the comparatively unimportant question as to which one of the boards was responsible for the cruel embarrassments recently inflicted upon these most deserving of public servitors. This course might and should have been taken over a month ago, and doubtless it would have been if the teachers, as a class, had possessed a larger share of political influence or had resorted to more vigorous methods of calling attention to their wrongs. Delay or irregularity in the payment of wages makes endless trouble for those dependent on incomes thus received, and is excusable only in cases where a prompt meeting of the employer's obligation is an impossibility. New York is not bankrupt, and there was no uncertainty as to the exact sum due to each of the teachers. Yet, because of a tangle in red tape, serious and direct pecuniary losses were inflicted on many persons at best but ill-rewarded for hard and conscientious work, while almost every member of the teaching force was driven into debt and subjected to debt's invariably humiliating and often demoralizing consequences. The officials whose carelessness or incompetency brought about this condition of affairs have done well to provide against a repetition of the difficulty; but in so doing they have promised reformation, not given reparation or expressed repentance. To make up for the losses of the teachers is probably impracticable, but surely there should be a stern reckoning with somebody, at the polls or elsewhere.

—"Insulting, indecent, an affront to intelligence and Americanism, vulgar, and, above all, deadly dull." Such is the verdict passed by The Binghamton Republican upon "The Curse of Gold," the play by means of which some of the free-silver statesmen expect to do much in the way of educating the people of this country up to appreciation of the merits of a depreciated currency. It may be that The Republican's critic did not give an entirely impartial and unprejudiced hearing to the play, but he tells enough about it to make easy his acquittal of any great injustice, and Binghamton may be excused for not exulting over the fact that it was selected to be the scene of the economic drama's first performance on any stage. "The Curse of Gold" has a plot somewhat more simple than credible. The hero begins operations as the Treasurer of a steel and iron company at "Killman, Ill." He resigns this comfortable position in order that he may lead a strike among the company's employes. Gratitude for his noble conduct pushes him into Congress, where he gets a free silver bill passed, and when the final curtain falls he is in the White House, and its chief occupant at that. The actor who played this part made up, of course, in exact imitation of a once famous Nebraskan, and the other characters included as heavy villain an easily recognizable Ohio Senator, besides a well-known Justice of the Supreme Court, and other persons of National prominence. The President was spared this duplication, but he was made the subject of a gross insult in the course of one of the harangues that for the most part supplied the place of dramatic dialogue. A more hopeless undertaking could not be conceived than an attempt to influence opinion in this way. People do not take their politics from the stage, for they can get a sufficiency of exhortation in places where no admission fee is charged.

—Pennsylvania's prison officials have been driven by the passage of a law prohibiting convict labor to advise the introduction of the English treadmill system as the only available means of saving the prisoners from the insanity that results from the combination of close confinement and idleness. The authorities recognize the economic wastefulness of making men perform useless labor, and they dread the charge of brutality which resort to a long-discredited device will bring upon them, but they say that in the circumstances no other course is open. It is strange that this ancient problem still vainly seeks for solution. If there is not work enough for all, convicts certainly should not be allowed to decrease the opportunities of honest men for getting employment; but there is difficulty in seeing any real competition in letting the criminals earn enough to pay for their own maintenance, and so decrease the heavy burden of general taxation.

PERSONAL.

—One of the best Superintendents of Schools that New York City ever had was HENRY KIDDLE. Raised to this important and honorable position in 1870, he soon demonstrated the possession of high character, adequate learning, and great executive ability. For nine years he commanded universal respect here, and fully justified the wisdom of those who, after examination of his record as an educator elsewhere, had intrusted to him the control of our schools, and of those who had identified the city's interests with his retention in office. Then, to its grief, no less than to its amazement, the city suddenly learned that Mr. KIDDLE had fallen, or had allowed himself to be led, from the firm ground on which he had moved so long, off into the miasmatic quagmire called Spiritualism; it learned from his own lips and pen a thing still more terrible—that he was content with his new surroundings and gloried in what enlightened opinion deemed a pitiable calamity. Instantly it was recognized by the public that Mr. KIDDLE'S period of usefulness as a guardian and instructor of youth was at an end. So emphatic was the expression of this feeling that the Superintendent was soon forced to relieve a painful situation by resigning. An emergency similar in all important respects to that which New York met in 1879 now confronts Harvard University. Prof. WILLIAM JAMES, an eminent member of the Harvard Faculty, has announced, openly and vehemently, that he holds and inculcates doctrines not less but more dangerous to public safety than those of the self-styled Spiritualists. He talks of religious freedom and the liberty of opinion in connection with those homicidal manias known as "faith cure" and "Christian science"; he uses the weight of his name and of his position to defend and serve a squalid superstition; he has pleaded with the Massachusetts Legislature not to restrain the activities of men and women who, with no pretense to medical or anatomical knowledge, thrust themselves into the places of doctors and surgeons, and scatter contagion and death far beyond the circle of their deluded followers. What does Harvard purpose to do about this? Is Prof. JAMES, simply on account of a well-earned reputation as metaphysician, psychologist, and philosopher, to retain his place in one of America's greatest institutions of learning, and, by preaching wild and perilous follies, to bring deserved reproach and ridicule upon our civilization? The public will await a reply with anxious impatience.

—A pathetic letter has been received by Mrs. M. J. TAMS of Philadelphia from her son WILLIAM, a young man who went to Cuba last Summer with a filibustering expedition. The boy was captured by the Spaniards soon after landing, and he was soon on his way to Ceuta with other members of the band he had joined, and who were taken at the same time. In some unexplained manner he managed to get this letter to his mother mailed at Lisbon, and in it he makes a brave effort to inspire her with hopes which he is evidently far from feeling himself. "I am going to a Spanish prison," he writes, "with a wound leg and arm. I do not know whether I will ever come back, but I guess I will come out all right. There are several of us, and we have a plan to escape in Europe. The man who takes this letter is to help us as much as possible, and I may be back in the States some time within the year if I have luck, which I hope I will. We are in bad shape and were caught with arms in our hands. There is no mercy shown us, and probably will not be unless we have war, which I hope to see come. We are treated worse than slaves ever were. Mother, dear, I have gone through hell since Aug. 12, and if ever I live to see the States again, I will never leave. Again, I bid you all good-bye, probably for the last time. I send love to all. Good-bye."

—Royalty in the pulpit is an unusual, perhaps unprecedented spectacle, but it can be seen in Copenhagen. Prince OSCAR BERNADOTTE, the second son of the King of Sweden, renounced his succession to the throne on his marriage. He made his appearance recently in the city named in the character of a mission preacher in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association of Stockholm. He was accompanied by his wife, formerly Miss EBBA MUNCK, who will also deliver a series of addresses. At least 2,000 persons assembled to hear his first effort, many of them, no doubt, moved by no deeper feeling than curiosity, though he was heard with what seemed to be genuine respect. The Prince is tall of stature, and his features bear a striking resemblance to those of his father. He speaks fluently and simply, without being exactly eloquent.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Troy Times has placed at the head of its editorial columns the inscription: "Founded in 1851 by John M. Francis," and says that it will stay there surely as long as the present management has control.

* * *

An emigrant from the blue grass region to the Klondike gold fields has written home that a man can live better and save money by working for $1 a day in old Kentucky than he can by digging for the precious metal in Alaska.

* * *

Newington, N. H., was carried by the Republicans at the town elections on Tuesday, March 8, for the first time in the history of the party. And the adjoining City of Portsmouth chose a Republican Mayor for the first time in seventeen years.

* * *

The eighty-eighth birthday of the Rev. L. C. Browne of Honeoye Falls was celebrated by a meeting in the Universalist Church in North Bloomfield, Ontario County, on Tuesday last, and he was made a Doctor of Divinity by the Canton Theological School.

* * *

Adjt. Gen. Cowles of North Carolina has received with great pleasure from Adjt. Gen. Ayling of New Hampshire the flag of the North Carolina Fourth Regiment of Confederate Volunteers, which was captured at Sharpsburg in 1862 by the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment.

* * *

Surely, if there ever was foundation for the old-time superstition, there ought to be just now, in view of our war cloud, not to mention the almost world-wide commotion, a big comet blazing in the heavens. Perhaps the lack of the comet will allay the apprehensions of the timid.

* * *

Major John Adams of Bristol, R. I., celebrated his ninety-second birthday on Wednesday, and drove his horse over a four-mile stretch in twenty minutes. The horse is twenty-six years old, and the venerable Major claims he is the fastest horse of his age in New England. The wagon in which Mr. Adams rode is twenty years old, and the harness eighteen years old.

* * *

There is a great deal of talk about the suffrage in the Louisiana Constitutional Convention, but one of the State papers tells the delegates that the man who will devote his energies to measures for the relief of the maimed Confederate soldiers and the other man who will labor to further the cause of education will be the true heroes, and will be largest and most gratefully remembered by the people of the Pelican State.

The Position of England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are this morning in receipt of the following cable from our London correspondent, the Hon. J. Scott Montagu, M. P.: "Spanish 4s, 55⅝; market steady. We think public sympathy is entirely with you and the Government here will do their best, short of embarking in open hostilities with the rest of the Continental powers. Much, however, depends upon your support of our policy of free ports in China. Tell your papers this."

We send you this item, because, in the first place, we are requested to do so by the Hon. Scott Montagu, and, secondly, because we have entire confidence in his reliability and his opportunity as a member of Parliament to be able to correctly voice the sentiments of the best people in England. We shall be glad if you will give his views the widest possible publicity.

PRICE, McCORMICK & CO.
New York, March 11, 1898.

THE OLD KIP HOUSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article entitled "Murray Hill and the Reservoir," which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE of March 5, it is stated that the Murrays and Kips had passed away before the old Croton Reservoir on Murray Hill was built. This is not in accordance with actual facts—at least, as regards the Kips, for the old Kip house was still standing when the reservoir was erected. In fact, it was not demolished until 1850, on the opening of East Thirty-fifth Street.

I was able to determine, by the testimony of an old man, (who was alive in 1893, and may be so still,) who had known the neighborhood for fifty years, and remembered the old house well, that it stood on the south side of the street on what is now about the site of 308 and 310 East Thirty-fifth Street, and it was not until 1853 that the portion of the original "Kip's Bay Farm," belonging to a first cousin of mine, and of my name, who is still living, which she inherited from her mother, who was born in the old house, was sold.

It may be of interest in this connection to give the description of the property as contained in the will of Jacobus Kip, who was its first owner, having received the land as a grant. "All that certain part or parcel of my farm at Kip's Bay, lying and being to the northward and eastward of a certain line which is to begin at the East River and opposite to the bridge, and is to run from thence across the easternmost door of the said bridge to the King's Highway, keeping a parallel line with the boundary line that divides my said farm from the land called Turtle Bay Farm." In fact, the boundaries of the Kip property were so irregular that it is said that one end of it reached to what is now Twenty-second Street, while the other end extended to where Forty-second Street has been cut through.

This Jacobus Kip was born in Holland in 1631, came with his father, Hendrick Kip, or de Kype, to New Amsterdam in 1638, was appointed Secretary of the City Council, and in 1659 became a Schepan, or Alderman, of New Amsterdam, which office he also filled in 1662-3, 1665-73, and 1674. It may be worthy of note that the Aldermen of those days had to be "of the best and most respectable citizens of the reformed Christian religion only." Among the other Aldermen appear the still well-known names of de Peyster, Bayard, Van Brugh, Beeckman, Verplanck, Van Cortlandt, Ten Eyck, and others.

The old Kip house was built of bricks imported from Holland, and the Kip coat of arms was carved in stone over the main entrance. Sad to say, this stone was probably destroyed when the house, said to be the oldest in the city at the time, was demolished. The late Bishop Kip had in his collection a representation of the house. Bishop Kip was descended from Isaac, (who was the third son of Hendrick,) whose wife was Catalina de Snyers, whom he married Feb. 8, 1653. Jacobus, the second son of Hendrick, and the first owner of "Kip's Bay Farm," married Maria de la Montagnie Feb. 4, 1654; while Hendrick, who was the first son, and married Anna, daughter of Nicasius de Sille, assisted Gov. Stuyvesant in his administration, on his arrival in New Amsterdam. The Kips of Rhinebeck and that neighborhood are descended from him.

As is stated in the article, it was at Kip's Bay Farm, and almost in front of the old house, that the British Army landed, while in pursuit of the Americans, after the battle of Long Island. In treating of this memorable event in the life of the Kip house, Stone, in his "History of New York," says:

"Sir Henry Clinton crossed from Long Island and landed at Kip's Bay with such celerity that the Americans fled in disorder. Indeed, the evacuation resembled rather a flight than a retreat, all the heavy artillery, military stores, baggage, and provisions falling into the hands of the enemy. A large portion of the American forces at that time consisted of militia, the conduct of which was scandalous beyond endurance. They deserted, not only in small numbers, but in companies and squadrons, whenever they could, and their conduct in the face of the enemy, or, rather, when running from the faces of the enemy, was most cowardly. So disorderly was their demeanor and so like poltroons did they behave when flying from Sir Henry Clinton that even Washington himself lost his patience and was excited to a degree of exasperation."

In regard to this subject, Dunlap says:

"The General, [Washington,] finding that they [the British] were attempting to land at Kip's Bay, where two brigades were posted, rode thither, and found his soldiers flying in every direction, even before a boat of the enemy had approached the shore. The appearance alone of an advance guard caused the brigades of Fellows and Parsons, notwithstanding the efforts of these officers to keep them in their redoubts, to fly in the most scandalous confusion. About fifty men of the enemy were landed, and Washington was left by his countrymen alone, exposed to their fire, and for a moment wishing for death rather than the power to witness such dastardly conduct. It is said that he threatened the cowards with death by his pistols; but they feared the English more than their commander, who was in a manner forced from the spot by those around him. He soon recovered his equanimity, issued orders for covering the retreat, and securing the heights of Harlem; and the enemy gained a foothold on the island without further advantage than the capture of part of the baggage of the American army."

The article also speaks of the hospitality extended to the British officers by Mrs. Murray, to delay them, in order to assist the American troops in their retreat to Harlem. In this connection it may be of interest to state that some of the old Murray silver used on that memorable occasion is owned by Mrs. L. W. Ledyard of Canandaigua, N. Y., the adopted daughter of the late John Rodgers Murray, from whom she inherited it.

I have often heard my mother tell of her visits to the Kip house when a child; of its large kitchen, with its immense fireplace, whose back log was drawn in, if I remember, by a horse, and that the kitchen was filled with blacks—for slavery still existed in the State of New York; its gardens, with their fine fruit, beautiful flowers, &c. It is, if my memory serves me, the late Dr. John W. Francis, who tells of Washington's being taken out to the old house, which had been his headquarters, and presented with some new and rare species of rose, (for the Kips were famous for their roses.)

It was in the Kip house, too, that Major André was entertained previous to his visit to Arnold, on which occasion he was toasted as "he who goes as plain John André, but will return as Sir John André," thus showing what was to have been his reward had he been successful in his mission.

It will thus be seen that, while the old Kip house during the 200 years of its existence, was the scene of many important and interesting events in our history, it has, so far, failed to have, as it richly deserves, its site marked by one of the many tablets erected by the Dutch and patriotic societies. And I trust that before long steps will be taken to this end.

MANDEVILLE MOWER.
New York, March 10, 1898.

Massachusetts' Aged Men.

From The Boston Transcript.

Another of Massachusetts' ex-Governors has reached the age of eighty years. We therefore have with us two living exponents of the fact that to be Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth does not necessarily shorten life. On the 28th of January George S. Boutwell entered the ranks of octogenarians, whither Sunday he was followed thirty-six days later by William Claflin. Mr. Claflin, though throughout the greater part of his active life intimately connected with political affairs, has always been more of a business man than a politician. In the three years that he occupied the executive chair at the State House it was his rule to look upon the affairs of the State very much as a business man looks upon the matters which come under his observation and direction. It will be remembered that the bill to render State aid in the construction of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad was vetoed by Gov. Claflin, in the face of earnest and influential pressure, and who shall say that subsequent years have not vindicated his action in this matter? Mr. Claflin is one of four of our former Governors who still survive. The others are Mr. Boutwell, already mentioned; John D. Long, and John Q. A. Brackett.

National Caricatures.

From The Boston Transcript.

Practically no other people caricature themselves in just the way that the English and the American people do. Frenchmen, indeed, picture a great many kinds of ridiculous Frenchmen, and Germans make absurd Germans in large variety, and so on. Frenchmen not infrequently depict the Gallic cook, and give us representations of the idealized France in female guise, as we also have Columbia and Britannia. But Frenchmen do not readily adopt our Johnny Crapaud as the type of their race, nor do Germans take kindly to our modernized Gambrinus as their proper representative. The Anglo-Saxon race appears to have a sort of mocking self-consciousness all its own. John Bull and Brother Jonathan are admirable developments of this consciousness, and are not likely to die soon.

Name and Address Desired.

Will "W. H." who wrote to THE NEW YORK TIMES on the subject of a ship plant in New York, kindly send his name and address to this office?

NUGGETS.

Soothing Suggestion.

Johnny had been playing around the piano and had had a fall.

"What are you bawling about?" asked Willie, contemptuously. "It was the soft pedal your head hit."—Chicago Tribune.

Welcome.

Mistress (severely)—If such a thing occurs again, Norah, I shall have to get another servant.

Norah—I wish yez wud—there's easily enough worruk for two av us.—Boston Traveler.

Warring Sentiments.

"Faith, Ol'm in a quandary," said Foley, the grocer. "Bein' a good American citizen, Ol don't want teh sell Spanish olives; but bein' an Irishman, too, Ol can't turn thim down, fur they're green."—Philadelphia Record.

Seemed Incomprehensible.

Mrs. Somer—What delicately constructed things these big steamships are!

Mr. Somer—Why do you say that?

Mrs. Somer—Just think of the breaking of a screw disabling the whole ship.—Philadelphia North American.

Insult Added.

Yabsley—You know that blind beggar I gave the dime to this morning? Well, I found him ten minutes after in a saloon, buying a drink.

Wickwire—What did he say?

Yabsley—He grinned and said: "Here's looking at you."—Indianapolis Journal.

PREMONITORY.

From The Boston Courier.

Spring is coming, Spring is coming!
I can feel the lum-te-tumming
Of that metric ebullition that the season inundates—
Feel the lyrical vibrations
That in limitless creations
Every editorial sanctum and the balsam bag o'errefreights.

By the generating sonnets,
By the talk of Easter bonnets
And the resurrected seeds that pose in every market stall,
By my overcoat's oppression,
By the growing bike procession,
I can certify the Spring's about to make its annual call.

And in full appreciation
Of old Nature's propagation
Of the programme that doth year on year her normal labor's sum,
I've concluded, notwithstanding
My convictions so commanding,
That I'd best resign my whims and let the thing proceed to come.

CHINA CANNOT DENY RUSSIA

British Minister at Pekin Protests Without Avail Against the Cession of Port Arthur.

DYNASTY APPEARS TO TOTTER

Another Power May Be Established in the Central Part, with Nankin for Its Capital—Trying to Oust British Engineers.

PEKIN, March 11.—The British Minister, Sir Claude M. Macdonald, visited the Chinese Foreign Office on Tuesday and lodged a strong protest against the cession of Port Arthur to Russia, saying it would destroy the balance of power in China. The Chinese officials, however, declared their inability to withstand the Russian demands.

M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, wished the cession to take place within five days, in order to forestall the arrival of his successor, M. Speyer; but China required a longer time to consider the matter, and therefore the negotiations were transferred to St. Petersburg.

Russia is still exerting pressure to bring about the dismissal of the British railroad engineers. The Tsung-Li-Yamen referred the matter to the Director of Railroads, who declared their services to be indispensable, regardless of their nationality.

TRYING TO CURB JAPAN.

Dr. Markoff Says Russia May Have Manchuria a Century Hence.

LONDON, March 12.—The Daily News publishes this morning a suggestive interview on the Chinese question with Dr. Markoff, the Russian expert.

Dr. Markoff repudiated the idea that Russia intended to annex Manchuria, although he thought there was no doubt this would come about a century hence. "Russia's present aims," he said, "are merely to obtain an ice-free port to serve as the terminus of her railway system, to isolate Japan, and to develop the vast commercial wealth of China. It is absolutely necessary to curb Japanese ambition. It is a question of predominance between the white and yellow races. If Japan is allowed to join forces with China, the white races are doomed. Russians regard war with Japan as inevitable."

NEW DYNASTY FOR CHINA.

A Central Power May Be Established with Nankin as Capital.

LONDON, March 12.—The Daily Chronicle attaches importance to the following dispatch from its correspondent at Hongkong:

"The Manchus are hopeless as a governing dynasty and the imperial Court is likely to migrate to Shan-Si Province. The increasing imperial demands upon the provincial Governments cannot continue and it is possible the result will be a new Chinese dynasty in Central China, with a capital at Nankin. If British protection is refused to this arrangement other powers are willing to accord theirs."

MINERS' ESCAPE CUT OFF.

Nineteen Men Still in a Flooded Mine at Muirkirk, Ayrshire.

EDINBURGH, March 11.—A colliery at Muirkirk, Ayrshire, was flooded to-day. Nineteen persons failed to reach the bank and are still in the mine.

DUELIST SHOT IN THE KNEE.

Deputy Ivanka Wounds Privy Councilor Szalavszky at Budapest.

BUDAPEST, March 11.—In a duel just fought Deputy Ivanka shot Privy Councilor Szalavszky, the Governor of Presburg, in the knee.

HORSEWHIPPING FOR PICQUART.

Major Esterhazy Accuses Him of Cowardice for Refusing to Fight.

PARIS, March 11.—Col. Picquart, declining to notice Comte Ferdinand Esterhazy's challenge to a duel, the latter has written a letter accusing him of cowardice and threatening to horsewhip him.

BRAZIL FEARS AN UPRISING.

An Extraordinary Session Called to Consider the Situation.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 11.—Tranquillity prevails here, but the Government has called an extraordinary session to consider the financial situation, caused by the fall in exchange and the reports, originating in the military clubs, of a coming revolution.

PARIS BOMB EXPLOSIONS.

Three Persons Arrested for the Attempts Made Last June.

PARIS, March 11.—The police arrested three persons to-day on charges of complicity in the bomb explosion in the Bois de Boulogne last June, when M. Faure was on his way to Longchamps to witness the Grand Prix, and in the explosion a few days afterward in front of the Strasbourg statue, in the Place de la Concorde.

PRINCESS OF WALES RECEIVES.

Miss Louise Grace, Daughter of ex-Mayor Grace, Presented.

LONDON, March 11.—The Princess of Wales to-day held the second drawing room of the season. The only American presented was Miss Louise Grace, daughter of ex-Mayor Grace of New York, who was presented by the Countess Lewenhaupt, wife of the Swedish Minister, owing to Mrs. White, wife of the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Henry White, being indisposed.

MEAT INSPECTION IN GERMANY.

A Resolution in the Prussian Diet Calling for Stricter Measures.

BERLIN, March 11.—In the lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day, Herren Ring and Mendelsteinfels submitted a resolution calling upon the Government to urge the Imperial Government to impose more strict regulations upon the import of cattle from countries suspected of having cattle disease, and also establishing a system of compulsory inspection of meats, as well as more efficacious frontier regulations.

PREMIERS MEET AT MELBOURNE.

Australasia Asked to Pay a Third of the Pacific Cable.

MELBOURNE, March 11.—At the conference of the colonial Premiers to-day it was resolved that if Great Britain and Canada contribute two-thirds of the cost of the proposed Pacific cable, Australasia should contribute the remainder.

It was resolved also that the proposed Federal tariff should give preference to British products, and, in default of an early Federal tariff, that the individual colonies should be recommended to give a substantial preference.

Universal Suffrage in Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, March 11.—The committee of the Storthing appointed to revise the Constitution has decided, by a vote of 5 to 2, to recommend that universal suffrage be granted to all men above twenty-five years of age.

Canada's Next Governor General.

LONDON, March 11.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says it understands that Lord George Hamilton, now Secretary of State for India, will succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor General of Canada.

15,000 MEN STRIKE IN BOMBAY.

Hindus and Mohammedans Close Their Shops as a Protest Against the Plague Measures.

BOMBAY, March 11.—The total casualties resulting from the plague riots are two soldiers of the Shropshire Regiment killed, a Municipal Inspector, who accidentally shot himself; four Europeans, and four native policemen, with seventeen civilians, injured; nine rioters killed, and twenty-two injured. One hundred and nine arrests were made.

The Hindus and Mohammedans began closing their shops yesterday, as a protest against the plague measures, and the movement is spreading.

About 15,000 dockers, railway laborers, and others have struck work. The city is guarded by infantry, cavalry, marines, and armed police.

PROF. HORACE FENN A SUICIDE.

BERLIN, March 11.—A dispatch from Frankfort-on-Main says Prof. Horace Fenn, who formerly resided in the United States, has committed suicide by drowning.

New Cabinet in Venezuela.

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 11.—President Andrade has formed a Cabinet, with Señor M. A. Matos as Minister of the Treasury. Señor Matos held the same portfolio in the second Cabinet of President Crespo.

THE HOFMANN RECITALS.

A Great Audience Hears the Young Rubinstein Play.

Josef Hofmann, the young pianist, has undoubtedly achieved a success with the public almost, if not quite, as great as that of his famous countryman, Ignace Paderewski. Hofmann's second recital, at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, was attended by a very large and brilliant audience. Nearly all the seats in the orchestra and most of the boxes were filled. The audience listened to him with intense attention, broken only by several of those amazing outbreaks of coughing which are characteristic of the most catarrhal nation on earth. The applause yesterday was perhaps not so loud or so long as the player deserved, but that was because his programme gave little opportunity for the display of those tremendous bursts of power which have already caused him to be called the young Rubinstein.

Most of the numbers chosen by Hofmann for yesterday's recital made deeper demands upon his poetry of conception, his beauty of color, his singing tone, and his artistic repose than on his enormous force. It was not till he reached the final movement of Chopin's B minor sonata, half way down the programme, that he let loose the torrent of his tone and technic and swept away judgment in a flood of enthusiasm. Meanwhile, he had begun his recital with a really noble performance of Schumann's F sharp minor sonata, a work not often brought forward by pianists at present. Hofmann in the slow movement showed the highest beauty of conception and a mastery of the most delicate gradations of touch and coloring. It was the best exhibition he has yet given of the art of singing on the piano, and if he had done nothing else this would have convinced any skilled hearer that he was listening to a great pianist.

The other numbers on the programme were the Chopin-Liszt "Deux Chants-Polonaise," Chopin's G flat major étude, a berceuse and a legend-study for the left hand by the pianist, Tschaikowsky's romance in C sharp minor, a transcription of the magic fire music from "Die Walküre," and Rubinstein's "Contredanse." In the Wagner music Hofmann again showed high skill in the simulation of the vocal style and produced a bewitching effect with the composition, which, however, makes a demand for the aid of memory in its enjoyment. The original compositions of Hofmann produced thus far show solid musicianship, taste, and melodic talent; but there are no evidences of genius in them.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

It was rumored yesterday that Gustav Amberg had secured the lease from the agents of the Goelet estate for the Murray Hill Theatre.

From present indications, E. E. Rice is likely to have considerable trouble before he can adopt the name "Monte Carlo" for his new production, which he intends to produce at the Herald Square Theatre shortly. The claim is made by Primrose & West that the title was copyrighted by them many years ago. Mr. Rice referred the matter to his attorney, who has informed him that he has a perfect right to its use.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, a case will soon be tried in which Manager Edwin Knowles of the Fifth Avenue Theatre brings suit against Paul Lichtenstein to recover $9,963.25. Mr. Knowles alleges that on Aug. 12, 1897, he and Mme. Viarda, the Polish actress, made a contract for her engagement at the theatre from Nov. 27 to Dec. 25. Mme. Viarda was to furnish the company, and each party was to receive 50 per cent. of the gross receipts. She guaranteed that the receipts of Mr. Knowles should not be less than $3,000 a week. The receipts for the week ending Dec. 4, Mr. Knowles alleges, were $420.50; for the week ending Dec. 11, $158.75, and for the week ending Dec. 18, $223.75. None of the amounts due have been paid, and Mr. Knowles sues Mr. Lichtenstein, who guaranteed the contract. The defendant charges that the plaintiff failed to advertise the performance properly.

Charles Frohman is rapidly booking his attractions for next season, as he is desirous of completing this work before his departure for Europe, which will be the latter part of this month or early in April. Yesterday he arranged with E. S. Willard to open the Madison Square Theatre, now Hoyt's, on Sept. 26, on which night the theatre will be rechristened under its old name. Mr. Willard will present his dramatization of "Tom Pinch," and also "David Garrick." Mr. Frohman's regular company will follow Mr. Willard's engagement. A contract was also entered into yesterday between A. M. Palmer and Mr. Frohman for the appearance of Richard Mansfield and his company at the Garden Theatre next season, commencing Oct. 3, for an engagement of not less than two months. Mr. Mansfield proposes making an elaborate production of "Cyrano de Bergerac" on this occasion.

BUYING GOLD FOR AMERICA.

Bank of France Raises the Premium, Checking the Operations.

LONDON, March 12.—The Times, in its financial article this morning, says:

"Buyers of gold for New York failed in the attempt yesterday to procure more from the Bank of France, which raised the premium from 5½ to 6 per mille. This apparently convinced the houses concerned that it was useless to make further attempts, and their operations, therefore, have been transferred to London."

The Daily Telegraph's financial article this morning says the Bank of France has arranged to sell about £1,000,000 in gold, at the rate of 5 per mille, for shipment to the United States.

The Inflow of Gold.

With $2,150,000 gold engagements made yesterday, the total of coin and bullion taken for this city, Havana, and Chicago since Feb. 25 last is, on a revised summary, $16,510,000. The new engagements are: Lazard Frères, $500,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $300,000; L. Von Hoffmann & Co., $150,000; Guaranty Trust Company, $250,000; Produce Exchange Bank, $200,000; National City Bank, $250,000; Blair & Co., $250,000; Haligarten & Co., $250,000.

An Art Photograph Display.

James L. Breese and R. Eickmeyer threw open their Carbon Studio, at 5 West Sixteenth Street, yesterday for a well arranged and interesting exhibition of their photographic work, consisting of studies from living subjects, and also reproductions of well-known pictures and portraits. Among the most attractive of the portraits shown were those of Mrs. Benjamin Welles, in which the details of the dress are especially good; Miss Nellson, Mrs. Gerhard, Mrs. Reginald Coxe, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mrs. Charles Dodge, and Mrs. Archie Pell.

The Van Gigch Painting Sale.

The collection of paintings of the late Henry S. Van Gigch, which is now on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, consists of many old and modern paintings of the French, Dutch, and English schools. The sale will take place on March 15 and 16, as it is necessary to settle Mr. Van Gigch's estate.

GEN. W. S. ROSECRANS DEAD

A Career of Activity and Strife Ended in Retirement on a California Ranch.

FIGHTER AND FRUIT GROWER

The Closing Years of an Eventful and Tempestuous Life Spent in Peace and Plenty Near Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 11.—Gen. W. S. Rosecrans died this morning at 7 o'clock at his home near here. For several days he had been between life and death. At the bedside when the end came were a son and daughter of the General, Carl and Anna Rosecrans, and a number of immediate friends of the family. His other daughter, Mrs. O'Toole, is at Helena, Mon., where she and her husband reside.

The place where the General died is called Rosecrans, in honor of him, and is near a station on the Redondo Railway and about twelve miles from this city. The General had made his home there on a large ranch and devoted his attention to fruit raising for several years. Gen. Rosecrans was possessed of a fine property, and his last days were spent in peace and plenty.

ROSECRANS AS A GENERAL.

His Merits a Subject of Controversy—His Hatred of Gen. Grant.

Gen. Rosecrans is one of the prominent men of history whose merits will be in dispute among historians, as they already are among his contemporaries. There is no question that he did good service for his country in several ways and at critical times. How great those services were, how he compared as a General with Grant and Thomas, are questions over which writers, military critics, politicians, and partisans have debated with much angry argument.

All the evidence now available indicates that Rosecrans and Grant in their relations to each other illustrated how great minds are warped and shrunk and judgments which are usually clear are clouded by prejudice. The final verdict will probably be that each of the two grossly underestimated and belittled the other. Grant in his book and otherwise criticised Rosecrans mercilessly, and Rosecrans was equally savage against Grant. Their mutual dislike was continued until long after the war. Gen. Rosecrans, while in Congress, opposed by every method in his power the bill to place Grant on the retired list. As was bitterly said at the time, he "hit Grant when he was down." On the other hand, Grant never spared him, and as late as 1889, when the bill to put Rosecrans on the retired list as Brigadier General was pending, Grant's friends fought it bitterly, but unsuccessfully.

Gen. Rosecrans's full name was William Starke Rosecrans. He was born in Delaware County, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1819. His parents were both born in the Wyoming Valley, in Pennsylvania, his father being of Dutch ancestry long settled in the country, and his mother of Revolutionary stock, related to Timothy Hopkins, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

His Early Career.

Gen. Rosecrans was a diligent student of the Bible and a religious enthusiast. He entered West Point in 1838, having prepared himself without assistance or even the knowledge of his parents. He was graduated in 1842, third in mathematics and fifth in general merit, in a class which included Longstreet, Van Dorn, McLaws, Lovell, R. H. Anderson, and Gustavus Smith, afterward of the Confederate Army, and Pope, Doubleday, and Newton, of the Union Army. He entered the service as Brevet Second Lieutenant of Engineers, and after a year as Assistant Engineer building fortifications at Hampton Roads, Va., he returned to West Point in 1843 as Assistant Professor of Engineering. He had, meanwhile, become an ardent member of the Roman Catholic Church, and persuaded his brother Silvester, who afterward became a priest and Bishop of Columbus, to follow him. He had also married, his wife being Miss Hegeman, daughter of a distinguished New York lawyer.

In 1847 he was again put on active service. On April 1, 1854, he resigned, being then First Lieutenant of Engineers. He began business as consulting engineer and architect in Cincinnati, but while he acquired an enviable reputation in his profession, his earnings were scanty. He engaged in cannel coal mining and the kerosene oil business without much success. As soon as the war was begun he offered his services. His first work was drilling the Cincinnati Home Guards. His powerful family and Church connections were vigorously used to keep the wavering people of the city, among whom Southern feeling was very strong, on the side of the Union. In June, 1861, he was put in command of Camp Chase, Ohio, as Colonel. He was made Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers one day later, and in a very short time was appointed Brigadier General in the regular army, and given command of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Ohio and the Eighth and Tenth Indiana Regiments. He was second in command to Gen. McClellan in the operations in West Virginia, and fought and won the action of Rich Mountain, in that State, July 11, 1861. Gen. McClellan having been called to Washington after the battle of Bull Run, Gen. Rosecrans was made commander of the Departments of Ohio and Virginia. He commanded the Union forces successfully in the fight at Carnifex Ferry, West Va., Sept. 10, 1861, and when he went into Winter quarters at Wheeling announced that he had cleared West Virginia of organized Confederate forces. He received the thanks of the Legislatures of that State and Ohio for his management of the campaign.

Rivalry of Grant and Rosecrans.

It is notable that during this time Grant, whose commission as Brigadier General was only a day younger than Rosecrans's, was steadily climbing alongside of him, having by Sept. 1 been given command of the District of Southwestern Kentucky, with headquarters at Cairo.

One of the queerest experiences of military history was the work of Gen. Rosecrans in the Spring of 1862, when he found and extricated Gen. Blenker, who had actually lost himself and his command in the mountains of West Virginia, and whose whereabouts were unknown to his superior officers.

During the Winter of 1861-2 Gen. Rosecrans was much in Washington. He had opinions and plans of his own for the prosecution of the war, and, backed by a brilliant record as an officer of engineers in the old army and by his success in West Virginia succeeded in obtaining hearings both from President Lincoln and Gen. McClellan. His suggestions were not acted upon, however. He always believed that some secret political power worked against him at this time. So far from having his plans acted upon, he endured the mortification of seeing other plans adopted and result unsuccessfully. Many of his troops were taken from him, and he was given the comparatively unimportant work of reorganizing the demoralized discovered command of Blenker. In May, however, he was sent to Gen. Halleck, who gave him command of the right wing of the Army of the Mississippi during the siege of Corinth. He had been promoted to Major General under date of March 21, 1862. On June 11, 1862, he was put in command of the Army of the Mississippi. On Sept. 19, 1862, he fought the battle of Iuka with the Confederate General, Sterling Price. He always claimed that he was deprived of complete victory in this fight by the failure of Grant to co-operate with him, according to agreement. On Oct. 3, 1862, he successfully defended Corinth, defeated the Confederates, under his old classmate, Van Dorn, and repulsed them with heavy loss after two days of hard fighting.

On Oct. 26 Rosecrans relieved Gen. Buell in command of the Army of the Cumberland. The trouble between Grant and himself had already become acute, and the controversy that has raged at intervals ever since was in active progress. McClellan, too, had come in for some outspoken criticism from Rosecrans, which he resented bitterly. In the midst of so much discord and tension, however, Rosecrans, as he used to say, "discovered Sheridan." He was much impressed by Sheridan's fight against the Confederate cavalry under Chalmers, at Corinth, and persistently and successfully urged the authorities at Washington to give him a command in which his ability and qualities would be more widely useful.

Washington's Favor Won and Lost.

As Buell's successor, Rosecrans did an enormous quantity of work, the advantages of which were enjoyed by the Federal forces to the end of the war. He established bases and lines of communication, established Inspector General's and topographical departments and engineer and pioneer corps, which he developed to a high state of efficiency. On Oct. 30 he began his march to Nashville, and on Nov. 5 he defeated a Confederate attack on that city. On Dec. 31 the fight at Stone River began. It continued three days, and resulted in a virtual defeat for the Confederates, under Gen. Braxton Bragg, although the right wing of Rosecrans's army, under Gen. McCook, had suffered a severe disaster on the first day. A joint resolution of Congress, adopted a few weeks after this battle, officially tendered to Gen. Rosecrans and his army the thanks of the public for their magnificent conduct. By this time Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Clarksville had been added to Gen. Rosecrans's department, and he was in command of three army corps, the Fourteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first, commanded by Gens. Thomas, McCook, and Crittenden, respectively. During the Spring of 1863 the army was busy with the advance on Tullahoma, which consisted of a series of intricate flank movements and feints to dislodge the Confederates from the mountain passes, which they occupied in strong force. The capture of Tullahoma resulted from these operations, the Union troops occupying the town on July 1.

During the delay at Nashville and the subsequent movements, Gen. Rosecrans had been steadily losing favor at Washington. Letters and telegrams, official and personal, urging him forward reached him almost daily. He protested that he was acting for the best, stoutly defended his course, and defied the threat of early removal sent to him by Halleck. The finishing stroke was given his military career in September, eight months after he had received the thanks of Congress. Justly or unjustly, his officers had begun to lose confidence in him. On Sept. 19 and 20 the right wing of the army, which he commanded, was beaten at Chickamauga, and forced back to Chattanooga. The left wing, commanded by Gen. Thomas, held its ground. Rosecrans asserted that he supposed Thomas to be also in retreat. He ended a series of successes with a demoralized army shut in Chattanooga and besieged by Bragg. Reports adverse to his conduct poured into Washington. He was superseded early in October by Gen. Thomas, who accepted the promotion with reluctance, which was evidently sincere, declaring his personal and professional confidence in his former commander.

Might Have Been President.

After three months in Cincinnati awaiting orders, he was assigned to the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis, where he remained, always active in his duties and working in comparative obscurity as zealously and earnestly as he had done while the eyes of the country were on him, and he had reason to hope that he might rise above Grant. He was brevetted Major General of the Regular Army on March 13, 1865, for gallant and distinguished services at Stone River. Feeling once more turned toward him, and there was a widespread sentiment in and out of the army that he had been harshly dealt with, and was the victim of ill fortune.

So powerful was this sentiment that well-informed and practical politicians believed he would add strength to the Republican ticket, and on June 1, 1864, James A. Garfield telegraphed him from Baltimore asking if he would accept the Republican nomination for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln. The same hesitation that was said to have marred him as a soldier spoiled an opportunity which later events proved would have resulted in making him President of the United States. Gen. Rosecrans had always been a strong Democrat. While he was intensely loyal and favored with all his power the prosecution of the war, yet he was doubtful whether he could accept all the principles of the Republican Party. He consulted friends and waited and finally sent Gen. Garfield a reply, which was virtually consent. Garfield said he never received the message. Certainly it was too late to be effective.

In 1865 Gen. Rosecrans was offered and refused the Union nomination for Governor of Ohio. He resigned from the army March 28, 1867. During the years immediately following the war he was outspoken in discussing public matters. In declining a nomination for Governor of Ohio offered to him by the Democrats in 1869, he expounded views antagonistic to the high rates of interest on Government bonds and to the National banks. He wanted to have the bank notes made payable in coin on demand. He favored an early return to the specie basis, and took decided ground for free trade, civil service reform, and State regulation of the franchise.

He was appointed Minister to Mexico in 1868, and immediately took an active interest in the affairs of that country. He succeeded not only in arousing a spirit of enterprise among the leading Mexicans, but in establishing American influence and trade in that country on a firm basis.

His Life in Politics and Business.

In 1876 he was offered and declined nomination for Congressman from Nevada and for Mayor of San Francisco, as the workingman's candidate. From 1869 to 1881 he devoted his attention entirely to railway and industrial enterprises, most of them in Mexico. He undertook, with little success, to establish a vast system of narrow-gauge railways there, and secured a charter for an interoceanic railway from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific.

In 1871 he was made President of the San José Mining Company, and in 1878 he became President of the Safety Powder Company of San Francisco. His life was one of ceaseless activity. He was nearly sixty years old, but had all the vim, fire, and energy of twenty-five. He always seemed to be just a few years ahead of his time, and labored with untiring but usually futile zeal to bring the public to his position.

In 1880 he was elected as a Democrat to the lower house of Congress, carrying a strong Republican district. He was as energetic in politics as in business. It was in a great measure due to his personal strength and leadership that California was kept in the list of debatable States. In the House he was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, having been re-elected in 1882.

On June 8, 1885, he was appointed by Mr. Cleveland, whose warm friend and admirer he had been, Register of the Treasury. On March 2, 1889, he was, by act of Congress, put on the retired list of the United States Army, with the rank of Brigadier General. Since then he had taken no very prominent part in public affairs.

A DRAMATIC TEA.

Society Attends Lenten Theatricals at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel for the Orthopedic Hospital.

The large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel was crowded with society people yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the first of the two dramatic teas for the benefit of the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital. The patronesses of the teas alone number about 300.

Burr McIntosh was stage manager. The curtain rose at 3 o'clock on the first number, which was Robert Hilliard's dramatization of Richard Harding Davis's story, "Her First Appearance," called "The Littlest Girl." Mr. Hilliard was Van Bibber, with Earle Ryder as Mr. Carruthers, and John Wolfe as Davenport.

The second play was W. De Wagstaffe's historical comedy, "Washington's Surrender." In the cast were George Irving, Charles Halton, Roy Pigeon, Joseph Maylon, Harry Lewis, Edgar Hart, and Miss Margaret Kenmare.

The final play was "Dangerfield '95." Frank Mills assumed the title rôle with Miss Annie Russell as Madge Primrose, his sweetheart. Sylvester Maguire played the third part, Benson.

After the performance tea was served to every one in the Astor Gallery.

Next Friday afternoon the second dramatic tea will be given. Mme. Modjeska and her company will appear in an act from "Adrienne Lecouvreur." W. H. Crane and his company will present for the first time on any stage, "His Last Appearance." Julie Opp and Marie Burroughs will give "Le Passant," and "The Overcoat" will be played by Caroline Miskel Hoyt and William Courtleigh.

Those on the Board of Supervisors of these teas, who were present yesterday, were Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. E. L. Bayliss, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Miss C. De Forest, Mrs. Charles De Rham, Miss E. S. Hamilton, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Roland Redmond, Mrs. D. Robinson, Jr., Mrs. William Robison, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Marion Story, Mrs. John Hobart Warren, and Miss Whitney.

Miss Marie L. Stokes Engaged.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Marie L. Stokes, youngest daughter of Henry B. Stokes, to Albert C. Bostwick, son of the late Jabez A. Bostwick.

DINNER TO PRINCE ALBERT.

Extensive Entertainment at the White House in Honor of the Belgian Visitor.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A dinner in honor of Prince Albert of Belgium was given by the President at the Executive Mansion to-night. The dinner began at 8 o'clock, and was served in the main corridor, the State dining room being too small to accommodate those who were invited to meet the heir presumptive to the Belgian throne. The corridor was adorned for the occasion with orchids and La France roses, the prevailing colors being red and white. Music was furnished by the Marine Band, which was stationed in the conservatory. Draperies, in which vari-colored incandescent electric lights had been set by the White House electriciar, added greatly to the beautiful effect. The Prince escorted Mrs. McKinley into the dining hall, while the President took the arm of Mrs. Hobart, wife of the Vice President. Before the dinner the President met the invited guests in the East Room, which was handsomely decorated with rare plants. A musicale was given in the East Room after the dinner was over.

Those present were the President and Mrs. McKinley, M. le Comte de Rethy, the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Alger, the Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs, the Postmaster General and Miss Gary, the Secretary of the Navy and Miss Long, the Secretary of the Interior and Miss Bliss, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, the Minister of Belgium and Countess de Lichtervelde, Col. Jungbluth, Dr. Mellis, Maurice Joostous.

The Ambassadors of Great Britain, Germany, and France, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, Secretary Porter, Levi P. Morton, Senator Allison, Senator Burrows and Mrs. Burrows, Senator Hanna and Mrs. Hanna, Representative Hitt and Mrs. Hitt, Representative Bennett, Representative Bingham, Representative Adams, Admiral and Mrs. Matthews, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Commander and Mrs. Glover, Dr. and Mrs. John C. Boyd, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley.

Miss Pauncefote, Miss Boardman, Miss Leiter, Miss Daisy Leiter, Miss McKenna, Miss Marie McKenna, Miss Wetmore, Miss Reed, Mrs. Beale, Miss Miles, Miss Barber, Miss Bates, Miss Horstmann, Miss Ethel Horstmann, Mrs. Sartoris, Miss Evans, Miss Anita Evans, Col. Bingham, Assistant Secretary Adee, J. B. Foraker, Jr., and Assistant Secretary Pruden.

Court-martial on Capt. Withrell.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Gen. Brooke, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has ordered a court-martial in the case of Capt. Charles T. Withrell, stationed at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich. Capt. Withrell is charged with duplicating part of his company's pay rolls. The charges are preferred by Col. Simon Snyder. The court-martial will meet at Fort Wayne next Tuesday.

Daniel L. Boone Dead.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Daniel L. Boone, great-grandson of the Indian fighter, died here to-day aged sixty-four.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Peter H. Bell.

Peter Hansbrough Bell, who was Governor of Texas from 1849 to 1853, died yesterday at Littleton, N. C. He was one of the survivors of the early days of Texas, and a fine specimen of the adventurous, dashing, hard riding, hard fighting, and ambitious young Americans who gave the short-lived young republic so much of its character and added an empire to the Union.

He was born in Virginia, but while yet a very young man went to Texas, in 1836, arriving there just in time to join Sam Houston's army and fight against Santa Ana in the battle of San Jacinto, as a volunteer private. Three years later he was made Inspector General of Texas, and after that he distinguished himself as Captain of a company of rangers, which was famous in its time for reckless and successful fights with Indians. After annexation he was made a Colonel of volunteers.

Mr. Bell had the qualities that made men great in those stirring days—indomitable courage, chivalric instincts, the manners of a gentleman, and an unblemished character. He had no skill in political intrigue, and was never a deep scholar or a careful thinker.

As Governor, Mr. Bell bitterly opposed the attempts of the United States Government to curtail the territory claimed by Texas, bluntly threatening armed resistance, and receiving the enthusiastic support of his people, who were flushed with conquest and arrogant with the consciousness of strength and courage. Trouble was averted by compromise in 1850. Mr. Bell, after giving up the Gubernatorial office, was Judge of the Supreme Court of Texas, and later was elected to Congress for two terms. In his second term he married, and after its expiration in 1857 he went to North Carolina, where he lived until his death, in peaceful retirement.

Col. Vanderbilt Allen.

News has been received by his relatives in this city of the death on March 6, at Capri, Italy, from cirrhosis of the liver, of Col. Vanderbilt Allen, a grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt, and until within the last five years a resident of New York. By a strange coincidence, these tidings of Col. Allen's death came simultaneously with the announcement that his daughter, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Jr., whom he recently sent back from Italy, whither she went to visit him, under the care of a physician, had been adjudged insane and committed to Bloomingdale Asylum at White Plains, N. Y. Col. Vanderbilt Allen was born in New York in 1839. He was the son of Daniel B. Allen and Ethelinda Vanderbilt, Commodore Vanderbilt's eldest and favorite daughter. He was graduated at West Point, served through the war, and then resigned his commission, went to Egypt, fought in the Khedive's army, and was made a Pasha and decorated with the order of the Medjidie. Col. Allen married three times—first Miss Helen Mount, who died soon after the birth of a daughter, Mrs. Jack Wilmerding; second, Miss Edith de Silvier of Philadelphia, in 1880, who secured a separation and then a divorce from him in 1887, naming Edith de Belleville, the actress, as co-respondent, and finally, in 1890, Miss Edith Mott of Milford, Penn., who was many years his junior. He lived abroad during recent years, chiefly, it was said, to avoid the annoyance of legal summonses in alimony suits brought by his second wife. The body was buried at Capri.

Jason B. Brown.

Jason Brevoort Brown, who represented the Third District of Indiana in the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses, died yesterday at Seymour, Ind. He was born at Dillsborough, in that State, Feb. 26, 1839. He earned his own living as a boy, and his education was chiefly in the common schools. He studied law in Indianapolis, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He practiced in Jackson County, Ind., from that time until his death. He began to take an active part in politics in 1862, and was elected to the Indiana House of Representatives in that year and again in 1864. He was sent to the State Senate in 1870 and 1890. He was elected to Congress as a Democrat.

John C. Parsons.

John C. Parsons, one of the most prominent citizens of Hartford, died yesterday afternoon after a short attack of Bright's disease. He was sixty-six years old, and was graduated at Yale in 1855. He was President of the Society for Savings, the largest savings bank in the State, and Director in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, the Phoenix, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Security Company, the Connecticut River Banking Company, and other institutions of business and benevolence. He also held many large trusts, and he was respected and trusted universally. He leaves one son. Francis Parsons, who was graduated from Yale in 1893.

Col. Charles Maples.

Col. Charles Maples, a bachelor, residing at the Cumberland, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, died yesterday at the age of seventy-four. He had lived in this city for the last forty years, having come here from Cannonsville, Delaware County, N. Y., where he was engaged in early life in the lumber business with his father, under the name of Darius Maples & Son, in which they acquired a fortune. The funeral services will be held to-morrow at Cannonsville, where the interment will take place.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. JOHN H. MEASE, for fifty years a practicing physician, died yesterday at Oswego, aged seventy-one years. He amassed a fortune during the California gold fever, and during the war was engaged in the purchase and sale of horses for the Government.

Ex-Mayor JASPER E. LAMBIE, of Northampton, Mass., died yesterday aged fifty-five years. He was born in Hammond, N. Y., and served through the war, after which he engaged in mercantile business. In 1878 he married Henrietta E. Bryan, daughter of Dr. Bryan of this city.

Ex-County Treasurer JAMES P. ARGENSINGER of Fulton County, died yesterday at his home in Johnstown, aged sixty-two years. He was Vice President of the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad, and an officer in many large corporations. He was prominent in Republican politics.

PETER C. TOMSON of Philadelphia, an importer and manufacturer of spices, died yesterday at Rock Lodge, Fla., aged seventy-eight years. It is said that he was the only American since Stephen Girard who imported full cargoes of spices from the East Indies. He supplied spice grinders in Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities.

WILLIAM CATHRON, one of the best-known lawyers of Western Connecticut, died yesterday at Woodbury, aged seventy-eight years. He was a native of Maine and a graduate of Bowdoin College, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He was a member of many historical and genealogical societies, and frequently contributed in prose and verse to newspapers and magazines.

JAMES R. HAVILAND died on Thursday night at his home, 467 Henry Street, Brooklyn. The funeral services will be held at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and the interment will be in Athens, N. Y., where Mr. Haviland was born in 1842. He was a grain inspector in the employ of the Produce Exchange. He was a member of De Witt Clinton Council, No. 419, R. A., and of Court Republic, No. 5,738, A. O. of F.

JAMES N. PAULDING, son of James Kirke Paulding, died on Thursday at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson, aged sixty-five years. He was a member of the firm of Kemble, Paulding & Co. of West Point, who made the "Parrott" gun used in the civil war, and also what is known as the dynamite pneumatic gun. Funeral services will be held to-morrow in the Church of St. Mary-in-the-Highlands, at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson.

Charles H. Winfield's Funeral.

The funeral of Charles H. Winfield, formerly Public Prosecutor of Hudson County, was held last evening at the family residence, on Danforth and Garfield Avenues, Greenville, Jersey City. Among those present were Supreme Court Justices Dixon and Lippincott, Judge Robert S. Hudspeth of the Hudson County Common Pleas, ex-Gov. George T. Werts, Prosecutor James J. Erwin, Supreme Court Justice Collins, Senator W. D. Daly, Mayor Hoos of Jersey City, and the members of the Board of Aldermen and other municipal bodies. The services were conducted by the Rev. P. T. Pockman of New Brunswick, the former pastor of the Greenville Reformed Church; the Rev. Charles J. Allen, the pastor of the Greenville Reformed Church, and the Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef, pastor emeritus of the Wayne Street Reformed Church. The Greenville Reformed Church choir sang. The interment will be private at Plainfield to-day.

DIED.

APPLETON.—At "The Elms," New Windsor, N. Y., March 10, 1898, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late John Appleton, Esq., of Essex, England.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, "The Elms," New Windsor, Monday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, and at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, New Windsor, at 4 o'clock. England papers please copy.

CARHART.—In Peekskill, N. Y., on Friday, March 11, 1898, Annie T. W. Carhart, wife of Dr. William M. Carhart and daughter of the late George B. Wendell.

FULD.—On March 9, infant daughter of Ludwig and Hennie Fuld.

HAYWARD.—On Thursday

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, March 1, 1898.
TO HOLDERS OF
$2,600,000
St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
Second Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing May 1st, 1898,
AND
$2,109,000
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1898.
The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will, until April 1, purchase the above-described Bonds
on a 3% Basis
Holders desiring to dispose thereof can communicate with and forward the Bonds TO THIS OFFICE by Adams Express free of expense.
ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.
New York and London,
February 19, 1898.
Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.
NEW YORK, } March 12, 1898.
BOSTON, }
To Depositors of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and Preferred and Common stock of the Oregon Improvement Company under the Agreement of Reorganization.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sixth installment of the payment required by said agreement, to wit: twenty-five dollars on each Consolidated Mortgage Bond, two dollars and fifty cents on each share of Preferred Stock, and two dollars on each share of Common Stock, has been called, payable at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Wall Street corner Nassau, New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before March 22, 1898.
Certificates must be presented at the time of payment that the same may be noted thereon.
JOHN L. WATERBURY, Chairman.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE.
N. E. Cor. Toone and Second Sts.,
Canton, Baltimore Co., Md., March 2d, 1898.
By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that Forty Thousand Dollars will be expended in the purchase of shares of the capital stock of the CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE for cancellation, in accordance with its charter.
All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to sell stock."
All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 23d day of March, 1898, will be considered and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the Company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers. W. B. BROOKS, Jr., President.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED Exchange would like to form a connection with another to do a commission business. Address F. G., Box 198 Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market depressed.

Liquidation in volume beyond recent records was disclosed on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and at the end of the day practically every stock on the list showed a decline. In very few cases were the losses less than a whole point. In many instances shrinkage was much more severe.

During the day a number of things came to pass which in an ordinary market would have exerted favorable market effects. But yesterday they fell flat. Announcements of continuing gold importations got no attention. Reports of large increases in earnings of important railroads passed unheeded. The decision for which Wall Street friends of the Manhattan Elevated have been anxiously waiting—the decision that the bond for underground rapid transit must stay at its tremendous figures—exerted no influence. For five or ten minutes after the announcement of the court's determination not a single quotation of Manhattan was recorded on the tape, and the final utmost show of the market's appreciation of it was a feeble fractional rally which was promptly lost.

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It was hard anywhere to find evidences of market support for even the stocks which most are under the manipulation of pools and cliques. The riggers of quotations for Tobacco Trust shares let down their price only fractionally, but elsewhere in the market manipulative work to sustain prices was not much attempted. Such buying as appeared seemed largely to come from the short interest. The sturdy determination of commission houses to keep customers out of the market continues. It has been many months since so small an amount of money against stock holdings has been represented in commission house loan accounts. To-day's bank statement is likely to reflect the heavy liquidation which has been under way. The average commission broker's house is by this time pretty well cleaned out of stocks, and call loans have been liquidated by wholesale. This provides a substantial offset to some of the more important weak factors in the situation.

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When finally the stock market does turn, its pace is likely to have a velocity unprecedented in all recent Wall Street history.

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In the following table is shown the course of the market in its recent uneasiness, quotations being given at the close on Feb. 15, Maine disaster day, compared with low figures touched yesterday, and yesterday's closing prices, put aside the record for over a score of conspicuous stocks a year ago yesterday:

	March 11, '97.	Feb. 15, '98.	Low. March. 11, '98.	Last March 11, '98.
Atchison pf.	24	31¾	24⅝	24⅝
Brook., Rapid Tran.	20½	41¼	37	37¼
Burlington	75½	102½	89⅛	89½
Consol., Gas	155	193½	179	179
Louis. & Nash.	47¾	60	48¾	48⅞
Manhattan	83	117¼	98⅝	99
Mo., K. & T. pf.	30¼	38⅞	30	30⅝
Missouri Pacific	19½	33¼	24½	24⅝
N. J. Central	92⅜	96⅞	90	90½
N. Y. Central	98½	118⅝	110¼	110¼
Nor. Pac. pf.	36½	66⅞	58¼	59
Northwest	108	128¾	117½	117⅝
Omaha	57¼	77⅞	67⅛	67¼
People's Gas	75⅜	96¾	89	89¼
Reading 1st pf.	30¼	51½	35¾	38⅜
Rock Island	67	91¼	82	82⅜
St. Paul	77	95⅝	89½	89⅞
Southern pf.	27½	32⅜	25⅝	25⅝
Sugar	115¼	138⅛	122½	122⅞
Tobacco	92	92	92¾	93
Western Union	82⅜	92⅞	85	85

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Government bonds were weaker, with closing bid prices ½ to 1 per cent. lower than on Thursday. There were sales of $2,000 currency sixes of 1899 at 103; $10,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 110½; $1,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 123, and $10,000 fives, coupon, at 111¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Ill. Steel Co.....1
Laclede Gas..... ⅝
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. ½

Stocks Declined.

Amer. Cotton Oil.... ½	Minn., St. P. & S.
Amer. Cotton Oil pf. 2¼	S. M.....½
Amer. Spirits Mfg.... ¾	Minnesota Iron
Amer. Spirits Mfg. pf. 1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf....2⅝
Amer. Sugar Refs. 1½	Missouri Pacific.... ⅝
American Tobacco.... ⅝	National Lead..... ¾
Amer. Tobacco pf. .3	National Lead pf.....1½
Ann Arbor..... ½	New Jersey Central. 1½
Ann Arbor pf..... ½	N. Y. Central..... ⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf.. ¾	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf. 1
Balt. & Ohio..... 1	Norf. & West. pf.... ¾
Brooklyn Rapid Tr. .1	Northern Pacific.... 1⅞
Brooklyn Union Gas. 1¾	Northern Pac. pf.... 1
Canada Southern.... 1¾	Ore. R. & Nav.. 4½
Ches. & Ohio..... ½	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.. ½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.... 1½	Oregon Short Line.. 1¼
Chi. & East. Ill.... 2	Pacific Mail..... 2
Chi. & East. Ill. pf. 2	Penn. R..... ¾
Chi., M. & St. P.... 1¾	People's Gas, Chi.... ⅞
Chi., M. & St. P. pf. 1	Pullman Car..... 3½
Chicago & N. W.... ⅝	Reading..... 1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.... 1½	Reading 1st pf..... 1¼
Chi. Term Tr. pf... 1½	Reading 2d pf..... 1⅜
Co., C. & St. L.... ½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. 1¼
Cleve., Lor. & W.... ½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf. 1
Col. & H. C., all in. paid..... ⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.... ½
Consolidated Gas.... 2½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. ¾
Del. & Hudson..... ¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. 1
Del., L. & W. pf.... 2	Southern Railway pf. ⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf.... ¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron.. ¾
Erie..... 1	Third Avenue..... 1½
General Electric.... ⅞	Union Pacific pf.... 1½
Great Northern pf... 1	Union Pac., all in pd. ½
Illinois Central.... 1⅞	U. P., D. & G., t. r. ¾
Lake Erie & W. pf.. 1½	U. S. Leather..... ¾
Louis. & Nash..... 1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.... 1½
Manhattan Cons.... 2½	U. S. Rubber..... 1
Mkt. Street Ry.... 2⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.... 1½
Michigan Central.... 1	Western Union Tel. .1
Minn. & St. Louis... 2½	

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

St. Louis Southwestern 2d.....1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s....3	Mobile & O. new 6s..1
At., T. & S. F. gen. 4s 1	Ore. Imp. con. 5s, 5th in. paid.....1⅞
B'klyn El. 1st, t. r..1	Ore. Short Line 6s..1½
Cent. of N. J. 5s....1	Ore. Short L. con. 5s.1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s....1½	Ore. S. Line, Inc. A.3
Ches. & O. con. 5s.1½	P., D. & E. 1st, t. r.1
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. 6s.....2½	Rio G. W. 4s.....1
Col. & 9th Av. 5s....1	St. L. & S. F., Class B.....1¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con.....1	San A. & A. P. 4s..1
Erie prior lien.....1¾	Southern Ry. 5s....1¾
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..1	Standard R. & T. 6s.1
Fulton El. 1st.....2	Stand. R. & T., inc.1
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.1½	Texas Pac. 1st.....1½
Kent. Cent. 4s.....2	Texas Pacific 2d....1⅞
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s.1	Tol., Peo. & W. 4s..2
Mo., K. & T. 1st....1	Union Pacific 4s....1⅝
N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s 2	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r..2½
	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r..2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $108,857,557; balances, $4,988,431; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $372,720.

Money on call in London, 2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 3 per cent. for short, and 3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.82 for sixty days and at $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¾@$4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.81⅝@$4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.81¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾@5.24⅜ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94@94 1-16 and 94⅞@94¾, and guilders at 39 11-16@39⅝ and 39 15-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—12½c discount to par.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,564,886, against $1,694,525 last week and $4,783,458 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,311,346, against $1,767,618 last week and $4,887,080 in the same week of last year.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of March to-day will cover thirty-four roads, and will show 18.25 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ann Arbor	$30,536	$6,622	....
Bal. & O. Southw.	188,876	7,858	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	64,981	7,877	....
Canadian Pacific	454,000	129,000	....
Ches. & Ohio	206,750	....	$28,873
Chi. & East. Illinois	86,700	15,700	....
Chi. Great Western	111,029	15,441	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	638,851	117,378	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	28,088	8,066	....
Den. & Rio Grande	136,500	28,700	....
Evans. & Indianapolis	5,611	1,963	....
Evans. & Terre Haute	21,574	5,040	....
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	7,444	3,349	....
Inter. & Great North.	67,603	1,548	....
Kan. & Michigan	9,600	2,338	....
K. C., P. & G.	63,155	32,984	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	8,839	2,187	....
Lake Erie & Western	63,434	6,398	....
Mexican Central	240,202	1,525	....
Minn. & St. Louis	38,149	1,730	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	211,564	31,089	....
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	462,000	69,000	....
Central Branch	23,000	4,000	....
N. Y., O. & W.	59,049	4,777	....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	16,398	....	1,526
Pitts. & Western	49,375	4,646	....
Rio Grande Southern	7,381	1,715	....
St. Joseph & G. I.	32,435	6,801	....
Texas & Pacific	134,439	23,597	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	31,894	4,600	....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	41,158	227	....
Wabash	270,789	57,521	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie	30,931	14,069	....
Wisconsin Central	87,992	8,196	....
Total, (34 roads)	$3,891,827	$626,027	$25,399
Net increase (18.25 p.c.)	.....	600,628	....

MORE GOLD FOR IMPORT.

Further gold engagements to the amount of $1,950,000 were announced yesterday, made up of $500,000 for Lazard Freres, $300,000 for Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $250,000 for the City Bank, $250,000 for Blair & Co., $250,000 for Hallgarten & Co., $250,000 for the Guaranty Trust Company, and $150,000 for Von Hoffman & Co. This brings the total gold engaged for import to New York since Feb. 25 up to $15,275,000.

The exchange market was weak in tone yesterday, although rates showed no change. In the call money market rates were better, loans being made as high as 2½ per cent., and not lower than 1¼ per cent. In banking circles, authorities are inclined to look for higher rates within the next week or fortnight.

GOVERNMENT BONDS WEAKER.

Government bonds dropped back again yesterday, practically all of the issues showing weakness. The currency 6s and the old 4s, registered, both lost one-half of 1 per cent. The new 4s, registered, gained nearly 1 point over the last previous sale, but their closing quotation was 1 point lower than that of Thursday night. There were no sales of the new 4s, coupon, but their quotation at the close was also 1 point lower.

A SUGAR TRUST DECREASE.

Commission houses as well as traders were sellers of Sugar Trust yesterday, and there were many evidences of liquidation of speculative accounts in the stock. The company's statement for the year ended Dec. 31, filed in Massachusetts, was taken as bearish, there being shown a decrease of over $1,160,000 in reserve balance. The stock had no sharp breaks, except at the opening, but showed a sagging tendency all day, selling down to 122½, and closing near that price. Covering in the stock was large.

ANTHRACITE PRICES.

The March letter of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association says:

"March has opened without any improvement in the demand for coal, though prices are firmer. There is a considerable quantity of coal going forward on earlier orders, and some extensions of these have been made, though how long this will continue is a matter of doubt. A strong effort is being made to maintain the circular, and, unless the amount of coal coming to market during the month proves greater than the consumption warrants, the present prices will stand.

"There is some talk of naming a Spring circular slightly below the present one, but this is opposed by many, who consider the price current as sufficiently low to be held until the advance Summer circular appears. So far as can be seen, it is probable that, if the production does not overstock the market, there will be no change, and it is open to doubt whether, in such event, any Spring concessions from the circular will be granted."

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

In it review of the current iron trade situation The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

The iron trade is in the same condition. Production continues on a very large scale and sales are heavy, but prices do not increase materially. Buyers are not to be frightened into paying higher prices while the furnaces are turning out pig iron at the rate of over 12,000,000 tons a year. The war talk rather stimulates the trade, with the hope of heavy orders for new ships, guns, and the like.

A large order for ship plates from Philadelphia has gone West, having been divided between the Carnegie and Illinois Steel Companies.

The railroad business is increasing. While orders for rails have not been large, there has been a heavy business in car material, and the locomotive builders are also in the market.

Still further negotiations are going on among the Alabama iron men. They have reached a practical agreement to maintain prices, though the plan of a central selling agency has not been adopted. Another meeting is to be held in New York next week.

Some talk has been going on over a proposed combination of the furnaces in the Pittsburg district, the Mahoning and the Shenango Valleys, to maintain the price and regulate the output of Bessemer pig. It is understood that some conferences have been held, but a definite result is still very doubtful.

The formation of the Wire Trust is still incomplete. The difficult matter of adjustment of valuation has been productive of dissensions which may result in giving up the plan, though it is quite possible that it will be carried through.

The proposed tin-plate combination has fallen through, there being serious differences between the Eastern and the Western mills, which it seems impossible to harmonize.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Denial of motion for a reargument of the rapid-transit matter by Appellate Division, Supreme Court.

Application to Stock Exchange to list $287,000 additional Union Elevated of Chicago first mortgage bonds and $5,000,000 capital stock.

Statement that the gold withdrawals from the Bank of France during the week have amounted to $5,500,000, mostly for this city.

Increase of $570,000 in imports of dry goods for the week and increase of $544,000 in amount marketed.

Further gold engagements in London for New York.

Small failure reported in London and likelihood of still another.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $24,685 additional Iowa Central common stock and $102,330 preferred stock.

Decline in West Chicago Street Railway in Chicago market from 94¾ to 91½.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"It is most gratifying that no industry or branch of business shows any restriction or hindrance, but some have been rapidly gaining for the past week and month. The railways are gaining, even while speculators are selling their stocks, and the demand for products of all the great industries is increasing. More gold is coming from Europe than is needed, $10,868,000 having been ordered during the past week, and money markets are nowhere alarmed or stringent, though reasonably more cautious. The country rests assured that its industries, almost all its business, the foreign demand for its products, and practically all its resources, are beyond the reach of any foreign power, and that its honor and foreign interests are in safe hands.

"The weekly output of pig iron was 228,338 tons Feb. 1, but 234,430 tons March 1, and the increase of unsold stocks in February was only 5,852 tons weekly, leaving 225,532 tons weekly for export or consumption, against 218,457 tons in January and 215,249 tons in November, 1895, the month of greatest consumption before this year. For four months production has gained a little, but consumption still more, and if preparations for war last only a few weeks they will add much to the demand. Other consumption for railroad cars, of which two roads have ordered 2,300; for vessels on the lakes and for elevators and for oil pipe lines, for agricultural implement works, and for sheets, is beyond precedent, and structural and rail works are crowded with orders, though now receiving few.

"Iron bar works are depressing prices because some are not fully employed, while the steel bar mills at Milwaukee have to put on three eight-hour turns daily to keep up with orders. Prices are very strong except for wire nails, which dropped because the great wire combination fell through, though a smaller agreement is now expected, and in some Western dispatches is said to have been formed.

"The minor metals are generally in stronger demand, a sale of 4,000,000 pounds of copper being reported at 12 cents, though the usual quotation is 11.87 cents, and the product last year was 305,021 tons, against 219,970 tons consumed in this country. Tin is strong, at 14.25 cents, and spelter at 4.2 cents, but lead is weaker, at 3.77½ cents, and the plates at $2.85 for the best, against $4 for foreign.

"Shipments of boots and shoes from the East have been for two weeks 18 per cent. and for the year 14.5 per cent. larger than last year, much the largest heretofore for this month, and purchases have been the largest ever known, in several branches covering five to six months' production, prices being generally conceded below original demands. Open quotations for boots and shoes are more than 1 per cent. lower than a year ago, with leather 4 per cent. higher, notwithstanding some decline this week, but it is not unlikely that concessions to large buyers have made up the difference. Hides are a shade lower at Chicago, and Western slaughtering in two months has been 12.46 per cent. greater than last year, which does not support expectations of scarcity.

"Sales of wool for the week have been the smallest since the week of greatest alarm, in August, 1896, but not because any mills have stopped work. Cancellations are frequent, and jobbers have evidently failed to sell as much as they expected at the advanced prices asked, but even those would not be possible had wool cost the millers current market prices. Little wool can be moved, with a new clip near and heavy stocks still in mills, without further reduction. Goods are now lower in qualities less well known, though unchanged on standard grades. Cotton goods have a large distribution, and prices are generally steady, though in outside dealings print cloths are a shade lower. Prints are in better demand."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Continued activity in nearly all lines of distributive trade, but more particularly at the larger cities of the West, South, and the far Northwest, continues to be the most favorable feature coming under notice. That the demand for dry goods, groceries, hardware, iron, and steel, and its various forms and building material is relatively most active at the West seems evident from the slight tone of disappointment in reports from leading Eastern markets, where business is reported moving less rapidly than at the interior. Other favorable features include the heavier foreign demand for wheat and flour, as indicated by increased exports over last week and last year, and bank clearings heavily exceeding corresponding periods of previous years, though smaller than in recent weeks. Less favorable features are few, numbering chiefly a weaker tone in prices of a few staples hitherto marked by extreme firmness, but chiefly perceptible in quotations for some makes of coarse cotton goods, print cloths, raw wool, the demand for which is reported slower than at any previous time this year, wheat, which has been affected by war rumors and the growth of the impression that the world's wheat supplies at present prices will suffice, coffee, and sugar. The volume of business in the iron and steel trade is reported very large, with relatively best reports coming from the West.

"Business failures in the United States this week number 247, against 232 last week; 227 in the corresponding week of 1897, 282 in 1896, 262 in 1895, and 231 in 1894. Bank clearings in the United States this week aggregate $1,282,000, 17 per cent. smaller than last week, but 39 per cent. larger than the like week last year, 86 per cent. larger than in 1896, and 50 per cent. larger than in 1894.

"February railroad earnings reflect a larger movement of grain and cotton to market and considerably increased activity in the Northwest and on the Pacific railroads as a result of the Klondike excitement. The shortness of the month and the further curtailment of it by means of holidays is sufficient, however, to reduce the percentage of gain shown, as compared with one year ago, below that reported for the preceding month. The total earnings of 106 railroad companies for the month aggregate $38,806,000, an increase of 13.2 per cent. over February a year ago, and compare with a gain in January, on a considerably larger total of earnings, of 15 per cent. The Pacific railroads make relatively the best showing, with a gain of 33 per cent., the Southwestern and the Granger roads coming next in the order named. A feature of the exhibit is the gain of 11 per cent. reported by the Southern railroads, as against only 5.8 per cent. in January. Only thirteen of the 106 roads reporting show decreases from a year ago, and the number of large gains is fully up to recent records. The total earnings of 106 roads for the two months' period of the year aggregate $80,853,000, a gain over last year of 18.4 per cent.

"Larger wheat and flour, but smaller corn shipments are a feature of export trade this week. The total exports of wheat, flour included, from the United States and Canada this week aggregated 4,484,761 bushels, against 3,252,003 bushels last week; 1,595,432 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 2,401,209 bushels in 1896, 2,791,160 bushels in 1895, and 3,258,050 bushels in 1894. Corn exports are smaller, amounting to only 3,285,056 bushels, against 5,054,000 bushels last week, 5,310,514 bushels in this week of 1897, 1,708,000 bushels in 1896, and 882,000 bushels in 1895."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principals changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅝, to 115¼; Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 59; Erie, ⅛, to 13¼, and Reading, ⅛, to 9¼. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 35½; St. Paul, ¼, to 93⅝; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 84½, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 51⅝. Illinois Central sold at 103.

British consuls advanced ⅛, to 111 11-16 for money, and 3-16, to 111⅞ for the account. Bar gold was quoted at 77s 10½d, and American eagles at 76s 7½d. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 168.40, in Lisbon at 48⅜, and in Rome at 105.40.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Chatham .....290|Greenwich 165
City .....900|Hanover 390
Garfield National....800|Lincoln National.....750

There were sales of 5 American Exchange at 175 and 25 Park at 290.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends will be paid as follows:

By Western Union Telegraph Company, quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the capital stock, April 15.

On April 1 a dividend of three-quarters of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of the United Traction and Electric Company.

A dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company, payable April 1, 1898, for the quarter ending March 31 next.

At 30 Broad Street, New York, April 19, a dividend by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company of 2 per cent. and an extra one-half of 1 per cent. on the common stock, and of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock.

The Oregon Improvement Reorganization Committee gives notice to depositors of consolidated mortgage bonds and preferred and common stock, under the agreement of reorganization, that the sixth installment required by the agreement has been called, payable at the Manhattan Trust Company of New York or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston on or before March 22.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	200	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	315	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	43	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway & Ft. L. R. R. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	173	176
Union Railw'y 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	112	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf. ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	105	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	59	61
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	28
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102½	103½
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	78	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
Peoples' Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	134	138
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	102½	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	40	44
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	88	89
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92½	92¾
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	22¼	23
Malt preferred	72	73
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com.	21	22
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	359	360
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6¼	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	31	32½
Wagner Car Company	163	164½
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	18	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅛	⅜
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, March, 11, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
102	104	18	Adams Express	102	102	102	102	
13	17	275	American Cotton Oil..	17	17	16¾	16¾	-¾
68	71	675	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	70¼	70½	69	69	-2¼
120	127	10	American Express	125	125	125	125	
7	7½	480	American Spirits Mfg.	7	7	7	7	-¼
18	18¾	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	18	18	18	18	-1¼
122¾	122¾	46,810	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	123¾	124¼	122¼	122¾	-1
93	93¼	16,429	American Tobacco....	94	94¾	92¾	93	-¾
113	114	305	American Tobacco pf..	113	114	112¾	112¾	-3
12	13	300	Ann Arbor	12	12	12	12	-1
34	34½	400	Ann Arbor pf.	34½	34½	34	34	-½
10¾	10¾	1,212	At., T. & S. F.	11¼	11¾	10¾	10¾	-½
24¾	24¾	7,020	At., T. & S. F. pf....	25½	25¾	24¾	24¾	-¾
16	16½	1,425	Baltimore & Ohio	17¼	17½	16	16	-1
2¾	2¾	400	Bay State Gas	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾	
37	37¾	11,385	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	38¾	38¾	37	37¼	-1
113	115	525	Brooklyn Union Gas..	114¾	114¾	113½	113¾	-1¾
4¾	5¼	150	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	-½
46½	47	1,030	Canada Southern	47½	47½	47	47	-1¼
188½	19	2,390	Chesapeake & Ohio....	19¾	19¾	18¾	18¾	-½
150	157	133	Chicago & Alton	155	155	155	155	
89½	89¾	39,120	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	90⅞	91	89½	89½	-1½
52	53	500	Chi. & Eastern Ill....	54½	54½	52½	53	-2
104	105	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	106½	106½	105	105	-2
9¾	10	735	Chicago Great West....	10¼	10¼	9¾	9¾	-¼
89¾	89¾	42,285	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	91	91	89¾	89¾	-1½
144½	145½	623	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	145	145	145	145	-1
117½	117⅝	3,297	Chicago & Northw....	118	118	117½	117⅝	-½
82¼	82½	15,364	Chi., Rock. Isl. & Pac.	84	84	82	82⅜	-1½
7⅞	8¼	4	Chi. Term. Trans.....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	-¼
27¼	28¾	655	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	28½	28½	27½	28	-½
27¼	27¾	850	C., C., C. & St. L....	28½	28½	27¾	27¾	-½
13	13⅝	630	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	13¾	13¾	13	13	-¼
5¼	5⅝	400	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	-¼
6	6¼	400	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	
179½	180	1,986	Consolidated Gas.....	180⅝	180½	179	179	-2½
107½	109½	100	Del. & Hudson.....	109	109	109	109	-¾
150	150½	500	Del., Lack. & West....	150¼	150¼	150	150	-2
43⅜	43¾	860	Denver & R. G. pf....	44½	44½	43¾	43¾	-¾
10½	14	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	11	11	11	11	
		200	Eastern Elevator	66	66	66	66	
12⅜	12⅞	950	Erie	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	-1
34⅝	34⅞	1,040	Erie 1st pf.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	-¼
17	18	150	Erie 2d pf.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	-¼
31¼	31½	1,051	General Electric	32	32	31	31	-1
150	155	200	Great Northern pf....	150	150	150	150	-1
29½	30	200	Hawaiian Sugar	30	30	30	30	
98¾	99¼	1,767	Illinois Central	99¾	99¾	98	98⅛	-1⅞
45	46½	800	Illinois Steel Co.....	47	47	47	47	+1
19½	20¼	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	20½	20½	20½	20½	
41	41½	1,045	Laclede Gas	42	42	41	41⅜	+⅜
13¾	14½	100	Lake Erie & West....	14	14	14	14	
66	68	220	Lake Erie & West. pf.	68	68	68	68	-1¼
187	188	317	Lake Shore	188	188	188	188	
36	50	50	Long Island	45	45	45	45	-1⅝
48¾	49	8,875	Louisville & Nashville.	50¼	50¼	48¾	48¾	-2½
99¾	99¾	20,527	Manhattan Con	100½	100½	98¾	99	-2½
135⅝	136	6,525	Metropolitan St. Ry...	140¼	140½	138¾	138¾	-3
101¾	103	335	Michigan Central	103	103¼	102½	102½	-1
		200	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	7	7	6½	6½	-½
		200	Minn. & St. Louis.....	24	24	24	24	-2½
23½	25	200	Minnesota Iron	62	62¼	61½	61½	-1
61	62	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	10¾	-⅛
10¾	11	305	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	33	33	30	30⅝	-2⅜
30⅜	31	4,521	Missouri Pacific	25⅞	25⅞	24½	24½	-⅞
24½	25	3,855	National Lead Co....	29	30	29	29	-¾
29	29¾	631	National Lead Co. pf..	103¾	103¾	102⅞	102⅞	-1¼
102¾	103¼	700	National Lead Co. pf..	90¾	91	90	90¼	-1½
91	91½	2,320	New Jersey Central....	111⅞	111¼	110¼	110¼	-⅞
110¼	110½	8,358	N. Y. Central	186	186	186	186	
186¾	188	7	N. Y., N. H. & H....	12	12	12	12	
12⅜	12¾	50	N. Y., C. & St. Louis.	29	29	29	29	-1
29	30	100	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
12	15	25	Norfolk & Western...	45½	45½	44¼	44¼	-¾
44½	44¾	890	Norfolk & West. pf....	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	-¼
5¼	5⅝	3,640	North American	21¾	21⅝	20¾	20¾	-1⅜
20⅝	21	7,645	Northern Pacific	60¼	60¼	58¾	59	-1
58⅞	59	19,707	Northern Pacific pf....	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14½	-½
14½	14¾	360	Ontario & Western....	45½	45½	45½	45½	-1½
44	49	200	Oregon R. & Nav.....	67½	67½	67½	67½	-½
66	70	100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf..	29	29	29	29	-1¼
28¼	29½	100	Oregon Short Line	10¼	10¼	9¾	9¾	-2
23	23¾	1,880	Pacific Mail	25½	25½	23½	23½	
113	113¾	3,580	Pennsylvania R. R....	113½	113⅞	112¾	113¼	-¾
89¼	89⅝	13,985	People's Gas, Chicago.	90	90⅛	89	89¼	-⅞
43½	43¾	1,200	P., C., C. & St. L....	43	43½	43	43½	+½
62	100		P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	62	62	62	62	
171	172½	846	Pullman Pal. Car Co..	175	175	171½	171¾	-3½
14¾	17	3,698	Reading	17½	17¾	16¾	16⅞	-1
38¾	39	3,810	Reading 1st pf.....	40	40	38¾	38¾	-1½
20¾	21	1,100	Reading 2d pf.....	21	21⅛	20½	20½	-1⅜
6	7	400	St. J. & G. I. 1st....	6	6	6	6	
47	48	221	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	48	48	47¼	47¼	-1¼
14¾	16½	207	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	16	16	15	15	-1
6¾	6¾	100	St. L. & San Fran.....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	-¼
55¾	56½	905	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf....	56⅜	56⅜	55¼	55¾	-¼
24¾	25¼	625	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	25	25	24½	24¾	-1
8½	9½	100	St. Louis Southw. pf..	9	9	9	9	-½
67¼	67¾	690	St. Paul & Omaha.....	68	68	67¼	67¼	-1½
15¾	16¼	400	Southern Pacific	16	16	15¾	15¾	-¼
7½	7¾	450	Southern Railway	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	-¼
25⅞	27⅜	2,595	Southern Railway pf..	26½	26½	25⅝	25⅝	-⅝
3¾	4	170	Standard R. & T.....	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
18¾	19	1,548	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	19½	19½	18⅞	18⅞	-¾
9¾	9½	2,240	Texas Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	-⅜
174	176	645	Third Avenue	175½	175½	172½	174	-1½
18	18¼	100	Union Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	
49	49⅝	19,775	Union Pacific pf.....	50½	50½	48⅝	49	-½
25½	25⅝	7,745	U. P., all 1st lien....	26¼	26¼	25¼	25½	-¼
7	7¼	6:5	U. P. D. & G. t. r....	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	-⅛
5¾	6	1,310	United States Leather.	6¼	6¼	5¾	5¾	-¼
59	59½	8,590	U. S. Leather pf.....	60⅜	60⅜	59	59	-1½
15½	16⅜	890	United States Rubber.	16½	16½	15½	15½	-1
62½	63	1,712	U. S. Rubber pf.....	63	63¼	62½	62½	-1½
6¼	7	100	Wabash	6½	6½	6½	6½	
15¼	15¼	2,530	Wabash pf.....	15	15⅞	15	15⅞	
115	120	18	Wells-Fargo Express...	119	119	119	119	
85	85¼	6,023	Western Union Tel...	86	86	85	85	-1
Sales.....		385,266						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		Kanawha & Mich 4s		Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Trust Co certfs	
1,000	69	1,000	90	5,000	90½
At, T & S F gen 4s		Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs		Reading Co gen 4s	
6,000	89½	2,000	100⅞	1,000	81⅞
1,000	89⅝	13,000	100½	2,000	81⅜
2,000	89¼	7,000	100	4,000	81⅝
1,000	89⅜	Kentucky Cent 1st 4s		1,000	81
4,000	89¼	10,000	89	10,000	81½
2,000c	89	Lake Erie & West 1st 5s		35,000	81¼
11,000	89	1,000	115½	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
23,000	88⅞	L S & Mich So 3½s		8,000	88¾
300	88⅝	1,000	104	5,000	88⅝
78,000	88⅜	L S & Mich So 2d coup		10,000	89
6,000	88⅛	1,000	119	St L & S F 2d, Class B	
10,000	88½	L S & Mich So 2d reg		1,000	115
Adjustment 4s		5,000	119	St L S W 1st	
5,000	57⅝	Long Dock 6s		3,000	73
10,000	57⅝	4,000	137	St L S W 2d inc	
20,000	57⅝	Louis & Nash cons		15,000	28
30,000	57½	1,000	103	St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s	
5,000	57⅝	Louis, N A & C 1st		3,000	107
50,000	57½	1,000	113	San An & Ar Pass 4s	
5,000	57⅝	4,000	112	3,000	58½
10,000	57½	Metropolitan Elev 1st		10,000	58
33,000	57⅝	2,000	116	Scioto Val & N E 4s	
10,000	57⅞	Met St Ry gen 5s		2,000	87
2,000	57½	7,000	110	So Pac of N M 1st	
17,000	57⅞	2,000	109⅜	10,000	108
60,000	57½	1,000	110	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
10,000	57⅝	Mexican Inter 1st 4s		6,000	90⅜
50,000	57½	5,000	72	11,000	90
30,000	57	5,000	71⅝	3,000	89¾
500	57	10,000	71½	2,000	90
10,000	56⅞	Mil & N 1st, 1913, consld		4,000	89½
50,000	56¾	2,000	122	5,000	89
5,000	56⅝	Mil & St Paul cons		Standard R & T 6s	
7,000	57	10,000	141	10,000	56
20,000	57½	Mil & St P, Chi & Pac Div 6s		Standard R & T inc	
40,000	56⅞	1,000	118	6,000	12
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs		Chi & Pac West 5s		Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st	
5,000	82	1,000	115¼	1,000	84
1,000	81½	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Brooklyn R T 5s		1,000	105	3,000	93½
2,000	93¾	Minn & St L con 5s		8,000	97½
3,000	93½	5,000	105	6,000	97
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s		Tex & Pac 2d inc	
3,000	112¼	17,000	87	15,000	33¼
Bur, C R & N 1st		3,000	86¾	5,000	32½
500	106⅛	5,000	86¼	5,000	32
Canada So 1st 5s		10,000	86½	5,000	31½
1,000	109¾	Mo, K & T 2d		Third Avenue 1st 5s	
4,000	109½	5,000	50½	5,000	123½
3,000	109	4,000	59¼	Tol, Peo & West 4s	
1,000	109¼	17,000	59	9,000	70
Cent of N J gen 5s		1,000	59¼	Union Pacific 4s	
2,000	112¾	13,000	59	20,000	92
2,000	112	Mo Pac 1st cons		1,000	91⅞
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		15,000	95¼	2,000	92
6,000	77¼	23,000	95	1,000	91⅞
21,000	77	1,000	94½	10,000	92
2,000	76⅞	Mobile & Ohio new 6s		500	92¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s		4,000	120	6,000	91⅝
15,000	113½	Mobile & Ohio gen 4s		25,000	91⅝
Chi, B & Q con 7s		5,000	76½	1,000	91⅜
10,000	115	Nash, C & St L con		10,000	91⅜
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		1,000	104¼	3,000	91⅜
1,000	104¾	Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st		1,000	91⅝
2,000	104	4,000	108	44,000	91½
Chi G L & C Co 1st		N Y Cent 1st coup		6,000	91⅝
1,000	104½	1,000	116⅝	25,000	91½
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s		N Y Cent deb 5s		1,000	91⅝
6,000	109	1,000	108	96,000	91½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		N Y, O & W refdg 4s		1,000	91⅝
1,000	130	2,000	97½	24,000	91½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		2,000	97¼	8,000	91¼
21,000	105¾	N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s		15,000	91
76,000c	105¼	5,000	105	1,000	91⅛
19,000	105⅜	Norf & W Ry con 4s		59,000	91
Chi Term Trans 4s		2,000	79½	25,000	90⅞
2,000	83	Nor Pac 1st reg		1,000	91
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s		5,000	114½	20,000	90⅞
4,000	96½	Nor Pac 1st 6s		10,000	90¾
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $65 paid		1,000	115½	10,000	90⅝
1,000c	75⅛	Nor Pac gen lien 3s		20,000	90½
Col, Ninth Av 1st		10,000	59½	10,000	90⅜
5,000	117	11,000	59⅜	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
Dul, S S & A 5s		5,000	59¾	15,000	54
3,000	105	20,000	59½	12,000	53
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		10,000	59⅜	Wabash 1st 5s	
3,000	110	5,000	59	1,000	105½
2,000	109½	10,000	58⅝	Wabash 2d mtge 5s	
10,000	110	25,000	59	11,000	76
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s		Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		5,000	75½
5,000	115	1,000	94¼	8,000	75¼
Erie gen lien 3-4s		10,000	94½	Wabash Deb, Series B	
2,000	69½	11,000	94¼	3,000	22½
1,000	69¼	4,000	94	West Shore gtd 4s	
5,000	69⅝	5,000	93⅞	1,000	109¾
Erie 4s prior bonds		Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 5th installment paid		Registered	
1,000	89	10,000	53⅝	1,000	108
1,000	89⅛	Oregon R & N 4s		500	107½
1,000	88	9,000	94	W N Y & P gen	
Fort St Un Dep 1st		Oregon Short Line 6s		4,000	52
2,000	105	1,000	120	West Union col tr 5s	
Ft W & D C 1st		5,000	120⅞	1,000	110
8,000	89	Oregon S L 1st con 5s		West Union deb 7s, '75, registered	
Fulton Elevated 1st		6,000	100	5,000	105
5,000	35	Income A 5s		Wheeling & L E imp	
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s		32,000	62	8,000	92½
5,000	95¼	5,000	61½	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
6,000	95½	500	60	5,000	39
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s		5,000	61¼	5,000	38⅛
1,000	119½	Rio Grande West 1st		6,000	38
H & Tex Cent gen 4s		2,000	81¾	1,000	38¼
10,000	79½	1,000	81	11,000	38
3,000	79	5,000	80⅝	1,000	38¼
		6,000	81	5,000	38
		7,000	80⅝	10,000	37
		5,000	80		
Total sales.....					$2,248,550

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98¼	...
4s, r., 1907	110⅞	111
4s, c., 1907	111⅞	112½
4s, r., 1925	122½	123½
4s, c., 1925	122½	123½
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½
5s, c., 1904	111½	112½
Currency 6s, 1899	103	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	...
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	...
Albany & Sus.	180	...
American Coal	119	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	...	23
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	111	113
Am. T. & C.	...	90
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5½	6½
Boston A. L. pf.	105	107
Buff., R. & P.	25	29
Buff., R. & P. pf.	80	84
Canadian Pacific	80½	81¼
Capital Traction	...	75
Central Pacific	11½	12½
Chi. & Alton pf.	167	...
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	...	83
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B. 20	...	24½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7¼	8
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	25	28
Chi. & N. W. pf., ex dividend	173¼	...
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	...	75
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	45
Cleve. & Ptts.	169	...
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	...
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3
Col. Fuel & Iron	18	20
Col. F. & I. pf.	...	78
C., H. V. & T. pf.	19	25
Com. Cable	160	...
Consol. Coal	41	50
Consol. Ice	29½	30
Consol. Ice pf.	84	87½
Den. & R. G.	11	12
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	...
Dul., S. S. & A.	2	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	4¼	6
Eighth Avenue	315	325
Ev. & T. H.	18	22
Ev. & T. H. pf.	36	41
Flint & P. M.	10¼	11⅝
Flint & P. M. pf.	80	87
Ft. W. & R. G.	14	16
Green Bay & W.	30	40
H. B. Claflin	...	99¾
Homestake	45	48
Ill. Cent. 1.	90	96
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	...	25
Iowa Central	7⅛	8
Iowa Central pf.	27	29
Joliet & Chicago	160	...
Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	14	16
Keokuk & West	32	34
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	87	90
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Mid. Coal pf.	40	50
Mexican Central	5½	6¼
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	85
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	51	53
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	...	17
Mobile & Ohio.	26	28½
Morris & Essex	171	173
Nat. Lin. Oil	15	16¼
National Starch.	5¾	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	75
Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	25
New Cent. Co.	6	9
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	63	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	...	29½
N. Y., S. & W.	11½	13
Norfolk So.	62	66
Ohio Southern	...	5
Ont. Mining	...	3
Ore. R. & N. pf.	66	70
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅞	1¼
Peo. & Eastern.	3	6
Pitt., Ft. W. & C., ex dividend	166	...
Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Quicksilver	1¼	2
Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	...
R., W. & O.	118	121
St. L. & S. W.	4	5
St. P. & Duluth	20	25
St. P. & D. pf.	77	90
St. P., M. & M.	128	139
St. P. & O. pf.	150	155
Sil. bullion certfs.	54¼	55
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	35	45
Twin City R. T.	20	25
U. S. Express	40	45
West. Union Beef.	7½	9
W. & L. E., $1 ass. paid	1⅞	2⅝
W. & L. E. pf., $1 ass. paid	9½	10¼
Wis. Central	1½	2½
Wis. Central pf.	3	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
29,740	Am. Sug. Refs.	123⅞	124⅝	122½	122⅝
20	A., T. & S. F.	11¼	11¼	11	11¼
90	A., T. & S.F. pf.	25¼	25¼	24¾	24¾
1,780	Am. Tobacco	93½	94½	92⅞	93½
590	Brook. R. T.	38¼	38½	37¾	37¾
20	Bay State Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
30	Cen. of N. J.	91	91	90½	90½
8,970	C., B. & Q.	91	91	89¼	89¾
19,210	C., M. & St. P.	90⅞	90⅞	89¾	90
4,830	C., R. I. & P.	83⅞	83⅞	82¼	82½
60	Chi. & Northw.	118	118	117½	117⅝
250	Gen. Electric	31⅝	31⅝	31	31
1,070	Louis. & Nash.	49⅞	50	48⅝	48⅝
8,500	Manhattan	100¼	100¼	98⅝	99½
1,000	Mo. Pacific	25¼	25¼	24¾	24¾
10	Met. Street	139	139	139	139
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
1,200	N. Y. Central	111¼	111¼	110¼	110¼
20	North. American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
50	North Amer. Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
70	North. Pacific	21⅝	21½	20⅝	21
2,250	North. Pac. pf.	60¼	60¼	58⅝	58⅝
140	Pacific Mail	25¼	25½	23⅞	24
2,420	People's Gas	90	90¾	89	89½
1,260	Reading	17¾	17¾	17	17
60	Southern pf.	26	26	26	26
280	Tenn. C. & I.	19¼	19½	19	19
10	Texas Pac.	9½	9½	9½	9½
580	Union Pacific	26	26⅝	25½	25⅝
2,120	Union Pac. pf.	50	50¾	48¾	48¾
70	U. S. Leather pf.	58⅝	59	58⅝	58⅝
110	Wabash pf.	14⅞	15	14⅞	15
170	West. Union	86	86	85¾	85¾

$1,940

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	57½	57¾	57	57
2,000	Can. South. 1st.	109	109	109	109
5,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	77	77	77	77
18,000	North. Pac. 4s	94	94¾	94	94¼
11,000	Southern 5s	90	90	89¾	89¾

$58,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.15	.15
Alpha Con.	.08	.08
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.25	.24
Best & Belcher	.32	.31
Bullion	.10	.09
Caledonia	.28	.28
Challenge Con.	.26	.26
Chollar	.36	.36
Confidence	.68	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	.77	.77
Con. New York	...	.02
Crown Point	.13	.14
Exchequer	.00	.05
Gould & Curry	.18	.18
Hale & Norcross	1.40	1.40
Julia	...	.02
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.29	.29
Occidental Con.	1.85	1.55
Ophir	.45	.45
Overman	.11	.11
Potosi	.35	.35
Savage	.22	.23
Scorpion	.05	...
Sierra Nevada	1.05	1.05
Standard	1.75	1.75
Union Con.	.33	.35
Utah Con.	.11	.12
Yellow Jacket	.25	.25

Silver bars, 54¼; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts—sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Alamo	2	2⅝	2	2½
Anaconda	35	40	37	40
Anchoria	90	93	88	90
Argentine	19	20¼	17	20
Consolidated	9	9⅜	9

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Assertion that the Oregon Short Line Has Not Passed to the Union Pacific Denied.

OTHER REPORTS CONTRADICTED

Corvallis and Eastern Railway Mortgage—Representative of a French Railroad Inspecting Electric Motors at Baltimore.

Officials laughed yesterday at a story that the control of the Oregon Short Line had not passed to the Union Pacific, that there is "trouble ahead" for the management of the Reorganization Committee of the latter, and that their plans of developing the system are likely to be thwarted; that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern are in harmony, and back of the fight against Union Pacific, and that the hand of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern is in the fight.

One of those who criticised the story as untrue and without basis was Alvin W. Krech, Secretary of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee. "It's all poppycock," he said, "and not worth considering." Mr. Krech characterized as "wholly untrue" a story printed in Chicago to the effect that a consolidation of the Northwestern and Union Pacific had been proposed, and that the latter's office would be moved to Chicago.

A Wall Street comment on the Oregon Short Line story was:

"We understand that there **is no basis** whatever for the story regarding the Oregon Short Line and its relations to Union Pacific. As a rule these stories have some basis, but on this occasion there is none. Union Pacific now controls the property by virtue of ownership, and the settlements that yet remain to be made between the two companies are only ordinary settlements, such as have to be made between the Union Pacific and other of its branch lines. These settlements will be made without the least trouble. The absurdity of the supposition that the Great Northern is fighting the Union Pacific committee is obvious to every one who knows anything of the interests involved."

CORVALLIS AND EASTERN.

Mortgage in Favor of the Central Trust Company Filed in Oregon.

CORVALLIS, Oregon, March 11.—The mortgage for the issue of first mortgage bonds of the Corvallis and Eastern Railway Company has been filed for record in Benton County in favor of the Central Trust Company of New York.

It covers the 141 miles of road between Yaquina Bay and Detroit, and also all railroad lines to be constructed or acquired until such railway shall amount in the aggregate to 500 miles. The aggregate amount to be issued, it is stipulated, shall not exceed $11,250,000 in first mortgage bonds.

FRENCHMAN INSPECTING MOTORS.

Paris May Have a Road Equipped Like the Baltimore and Ohio.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—M. Soulecroup, Assistant Superintendent of Motive Power of the Paris and Orleans Railroad and a corps of five assistants have been inspecting very closely the electrical plant of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Baltimore. The satisfactory work being done by the electric motors in the Belt Line tunnel has attracted attention all through Europe, and M. Soulecroup's visit to this country was for the express purpose of investigating the ways and means of operation.

The Paris and Orleans Railroad is to run an underground line from one of the suburbs of Paris to the centre of the city, and it is quite probable that it will be equipped with electric motors similar to those used on the Baltimore line, except that they will be much smaller.

TROLLEY ROAD TO NEWPORT.

Construction of the Line from Fall River Will Begin Monday.

NEWPORT, March 11.—The Fall River and Stone Bridge Street Railway and the Newport and Middletown Street Railway have consolidated, and the Legislature of Rhode Island has granted the consolidated company a franchise for an electric line from the State line to Newport.

By Monday 100 men will begin the work of laying a track from Fall River to Newport. The material has been assembled all along the route and the power station is in course of erection in Portsmouth.

The election of officers of the new company, known as the Newport and Fall River Railway Company, took place yesterday and resulted as follows: President—Stillman F. Kelley, Boston; Treasurer—Philip L. Saltonstall, Boston; Secretary—A. C. Landers, Newport; Directors—William A. Tucker, Boston; Melville Bull, Portsmouth; Lorenzo Tallman, Tiverton; Edward P. Shaw, Jr., Boston; A. L. Hambly, Portsmouth, and R. S. Groff of Fall River.

The line will be completed and ready for passenger service not later than June 1.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CHANGES.

James H. Alger Superintendent of the Western Division.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—James H. Alger of Ogden has been selected to be the successor of the late A. D. Wilder, as Superintendent of the western division of the Southern Pacific.

Mr. Alger's place as Superintendent of the Salt Lake Division will be taken by John W. Noble, Superintendent of the Shasta division, which will be merged into the Sacramento and Oregon divisions, under the charge of J. B. Wright and Robert Keihler, respectively. Superintendent Alger began his railroad careeer as a telegraph operator on the Chicago and Northwestern in Iowa, in 1871, and once served as a brakeman on the Rock Island Line.

RAISING CHICAGO'S TRACKS.

Twenty Miles of Road to be Elevated at a Cost of $8,000,000.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Twenty miles of railroad tracks in this city will be elevated this Summer. The cost will be in the neighborhood of $8,000,000, and will give employment to 25,000 men. By the elevation of the tracks some of the most dangerous grade crossings in the city will be done away with.

The railroads raising their tracks are the Pennsylvania, Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern, St. Charles Air Line (Illinois Central), and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

NEW RAILWAY INTO MEXICO.

New Yorkers Help to Build a Route to a Rich Mining District.

DENVER, Col., March 11.—W. C. Bradbury & Co. of Denver, in connection with the Nassau Construction Company of New York, have closed a contract for the construction of 125 miles of railway from Chihuahua to Guerrero, Mexico, at a cost of $2,500,000.

The road will be built by a syndicate, including Col. Payne, ex-Secretary of the Navy W. C. Whitney, and Moore & Schley of New York. The object is to reach the rich mining district in the vicinity of Guerrero.

Cut Rates to Puget Sound.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 11.—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad has announced a rate of $20 first-class and $10 second-class on all passenger business from Kansas City to either Seattle or Tacoma. It is made to meet the cut in force on northern lines. The rates here had been $25 and $20 respectively.

The Trial of ex-Coroner Coombs.

The trial of ex-Coroner Edward B. Coombs was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. A long procession of witnesses was introduced to testify that the alleged inquests on their dead relatives and friends for which Coombs charged the county at the rate of $8.50 an inquest never took place. There was also a great array of witnesses to show that the addresses given as those of the alleged jurymen at these inquests were fictitious. In most cases no effort was made to break the force of the witnesses' testimony.

MRS. ROGERS'S SANITY.

Her Counsel Asks for an Allowance of $2,500—Testimony on Her Mental Condition.

W. W. Niles, counsel for Mrs. Harriet E. Beach-Rogers, widow of Alfred Beach, and wife of H. R. Rogers, a spiritualistic "medium," to whom she conveyed all her property, applied to Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday to grant him an allowance of $2,500 to enable the plaintiff to secure expert and other witnesses in the trial, which is in progress before a commission and a Sheriff's jury, under an order from the Supreme Court, to inquire into the question of her sanity. Mr. Niles said that Mrs. Rogers had been left without the means of defending herself against the charge of insanity, although her share of Beach's estate was nearly $350,000.

W. H. Hamilton, counsel for the children, who are bringing the insanity proceeding, opposed the motion, saying that Mrs. Rogers was in the power of "spiritualistic frauds," and any allowance more than sufficient to maintain her in comfort would speedily be dissipated by them.

Surrogate Fitzgerald thought that the application should have been made to the Supreme Court, but finally took the papers and reserved his decision.

The hearing before the Commission in Lunacy and the Sheriff's jury was continued yesterday. Mrs. Rogers was present, accompanied by a woman companion. She listened attentively to the testimony given on behalf of her son and daughter to prove her insane. Mrs. Jennie Beach Casper and her husband, and Frederick C. Beach, who are trying to prove their mother is insane, were also present, and saw that the "spook pictures of Amarona, Zamphor, Cassandra, and Mrs. Rogers's spirit mother were again produced and placed so that the jury could have a good view of them. The pictures are cheap prints, which Mrs. Rogers is said to believe are the portraits of her spiritualistic guides.

Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee of 8 West Eighteenth Street was the first witness. He said that he examined Mrs. Beach in 1890. She appeared to be very much excited, and told him some very peculiar things, one of which was that she intended to cause the death of her husband. This hallucination, the witness said, was one of the reasons why her husband had her examined, as he did not know what she might do. Dr. Satterlee said that Mrs. Beach had showed him the pictures of Amarona, her mother, and her other "guides," and had told him that she had regular conversations with them, and was led by them in all her actions. She also talked about Daniel Webster and Henry Ward Beecher, and said they constantly advised her as to what to do. The witness said that Mrs. Rogers was afflicted with paranoia, an incurable mental malady.

W. W. Niles cross-examined Dr. Satterlee, but was unsuccessful in shaking his testimony.

Mr. Hamilton then put in evidence certified copies of deeds executed by Mrs. Beach prior to her marriage to Rogers, giving him power of attorney over her estate, and deeds executed after the marriage conveying to him all her property, in trust for her during her life, and to revert to him on her death. The deeds gave Rogers the power of alienation of the property, and bequeathed to Mrs. Rogers's children $100 each.

Detective Sergeant William Brown testified to being present in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court on Dec. 16 last, when Rogers failed to appear to answer to an indictment against him, and his bail was forfeited and a bench warrant issued for his arrest. Rogers was indicted for an assault upon a reporter who had attended one of his "spiritualistic" seances. Mr. Niles objected to the reception of this testimony, but was overruled. The inquiry was then adjourned until Monday afternoon.

LAMBERT MURDER CONFESSED.

Ben R. Wills, Arrested in Columbus, Ohio, Says He and Max Brockhaus Committed the Crime.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 11.—Ben R. Wills, alias Charles Jerome Sharp, twenty-three years old, was arrested here to-day. He is wanted by the authorities of Wilton, Conn., for the murder of David S. R. Lambert on the night of Dec. 17. Mrs. Lambert was bound, gagged, and chloroformed at the same time. Wills at first denied his identity, but finally confessed that his name was Wills, and that he, together with Max Brockhaus, under arrest at Chicago, shot Lambert.

Wills was discovered in an attempt at suicide after his arrest. Detectives started East with him this afternoon.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Sheriff Harzley of Bridgeport, Conn., arrived in Chicago today with requisition papers for the extradition of Max Brockhaus, one of the alleged Lambert murderers, who is in jail here.

KAELAGER DIES FROM WOUNDS.

A Man Arrested on Suspicion of Being Concerned in the Attack.

Joseph Kaelager, thirty-eight years old, of 445 East Thirteenth Street, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning from the wounds inflicted on him last Tuesday.

Kaelager had been selling fruit from a pushcart, and was putting the cart away for the night at Avenue B and Thirteenth Street, when a crowd of men stole some of his fruit. He remonstrated, and they threw bottles at him.

Last night, after hearing of Kaelager's death, the police arrested Frank Dunn of 409 East Thirteenth Street on suspicion of being concerned in the affair. He was committed to the Tombs by Coroner Fitzpatrick.

PULLERSON ADMITS HIS CRIME.

Negro Tells How He Came to Kill His White Wife.

Levi Morton Pullerson, the negro, who on Thursday night killed Kate Smith, the white woman with whom he had lived for four years, was captured early yesterday morning at Macdougal and West Third Streets by Policeman Cunningham and Detective Armstrong. At Police Headquarters he confessed the crime and told the details of the killing.

Pullerson said that he had lived with the woman four years. She was a waitress in a restaurant at 57 West Twenty-first Street. Thursday morning, he said, she told him that she was going out in the afternoon, and that she was going to the theatre.

"About 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon," said Pullerson, "I saw her at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. She didn't see me, and I followed her. She went to a house at 424 West Twentieth Street, where she met a man at the door. I saw him embrace her, and she then went into the house with him. I waited on the other side of the street until about 7 o'clock, when she came out alone. I followed her home. I told her I had followed her, and we had some words. We fought and I choked her.

"I didn't know I killed her, but I left her lying on the floor. I told Mrs. Lee, down stairs, that I had killed Kate, and then I left. I walked down to the bridge and across. I had a few drinks. I came right back again and went up to Macdougal Street to see some friends, when I was arrested.

CRIES FOR MURDERED MOTHER.

Little Frances Braun, Ill from Weeping, Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Through the gate at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon a tall man walked, and a little child clutched at his coat sleeve. She was poorly dressed. Her eyes were red with tears. In the reception room the man, who was Agent Stocking of the Gerry Society, whispered a few words to the clerk, and while the child looked on, weeping, the clerk wrote on a card: "Frances Braun, seven years; no home; no friends."

Then a physician looked at the child's eyes before he said a few words to Agent Stocking and the clerk. The child stopped crying for a moment, rubbed her eyes with the sleeve of her soiled waist, and looked interested while the clerk added to the record card the one word "conjunctivitis." The girl could not have understood the word, but the physician had said that the scalding tears she had shed during the last few days had brought about an inflammation of the eyes.

The child is the daughter of Kate Braun, who was murdered by her husband in Sing Sing Prison last Saturday. With the two other children, little Frances had been taken to the society's rooms. The others, one younger and one older, had been easily comforted. But Frances cried night and day, calling continually for the mother she would never see again, and refusing to be interested in all the children's games that were set before her. It was feared that she would become seriously ill, so she was taken to the hospital, in the hope that a change of scene would make her forget her homelessness and friendlessness.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Grenoble Apartment House Traded for a Tract at Ardsley—Other Sales and Auction Dealings.

William Noble has traded the seven-story apartment house "Grenoble," on a plot 100.5 by 115, at the southwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, with J. Pierpont Morgan, taking in payment the latter's holdings at Ardsley, a tract of about 600 acres. The amount involved in the deal is about $1,300,000. These facts were given yesterday by a representative of Mr. Noble as the correct version of a report that the entire "Grenoble" property, occupying the block front on the west side of Seventh Avenue from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-seventh Street, had been sold. The hotel of that name on the Fifty-sixth Street corner, it is said, is not at present involved in negotiation.

Miller & Leech have sold for John Rollman, to an investor, for $37,000, the five-story flat, with stores, 766 Columbus Avenue, 25.3 by 90 by 100.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for S. Rothschild the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 104 East Fifty-seventh Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

The same broker has sold for Builder J. C. Lyons the new four-story American basement dwelling 56 East Seventy-third Street, 17 by 65 by 100.5.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have sold for Mrs. Mary Mulqueen, to a Mrs. Goldman, the three-story brownstone front dwelling 51 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 18 by 100.

E. G. Gollner has purchased, for about $50,000, the four-story building 57 Warren Street, 25.2 by 87.9, and will erect an eight-story business structure on the plot.

T. Scott has sold for S. Cohen, the three-story brownstone front dwelling northeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, 18.10 by 70.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold, for Charles Leafenfeld, to George Coburn, the five-story flat, with store, 2,494 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 80 by 100.

The plot 75 by 100 on the south side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, near Madison Avenue, recently sold by the Rudd estate to Ottinger & Brother, has been resold for the latter by Hall J. How & Co. to a builder for improvement.

Potter & Brother have purchased from William Boggs the four-story tenement, with stores, 541 Hudson Street, 19.6 by 73.7 by 20 by 68.

Miles & Helfer have sold for the estate of Nicholas Martin, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, the old building 37 Gouverneur Street, 24.6 by 63.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold, to M. L. Cohen the old buildings 181 to 187 Second Street, 84 by 100; also, to Friedman & Feinberg, 133 Henry Street, 24.1 by 87.6; also, to Friedman & Feinberg, 11 Pike Street, 24 by 85.

Jones & Bailey have sold for Thornton Brothers, to Winslow E. Buzby, the two-story dwelling 664 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 18.6 by 58 by 95.

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One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 86.9, John Davis, owner; Henri Auchaux of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

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Friday, March 11.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,802, 25x100; Rosa Doctor to Jacob Drucker..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 140th St, 200 ft to 141st St, x 130; Richard Stockton to David E. Oppenheimer and another..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 140th St, 199.10 ft to 141st St x100; Joseph Guinet to Richard Stockton..... 1

BOWERY, e s, 125.2 ft n of Canal St, 24x108.1x—x109.9; Joseph P. Moody to Julia H. Moody..... 1

CALDWELL AV, w s, 127 ft n of Clifton St, 18x100; Anna T. Ross to Thomas Molloy..... 7,800

CALDWELL AV, w s, 127 ft n of Clifton St, 18x100; Thomas Molloy to George J. Ross..... 7,800

CHERRY ST, n w corner of Oliver St, 24.9x98.6x25.6x98.6; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Pepi Wertheim..... 1

CHERRY ST, 239 to 236, n e corner of Pelham St, 102x irregular; Max Horn to Pepi Wertheim..... 1

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 50 ft n e of 141st St, 25x100; Hugh Smallen and wife to Frank Faulhaber..... 7,000

DECATUR AV, n w s, 125 ft n e of Ozark St, 50x100; Nicholas Hickman and wife to Michael A. Downs..... 1,600

EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 136th St, 20x90; Edward L. Patterson to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States..... 20,000

HOE ST, w s, 221.3 ft s of 167th St, 18x100; Henry D. Tiffany and wife to Eleanor F. O'Connell..... 10

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 100 ft e of Hawthorne St, 50x143; also Post Av, n w corner of Academy St, 200x irregular; also 9th Av, n w corner of 203d St, 99.11x irregular; also 9th Av, s w corner of 202d St, 99.11x—x301.6; also 10th Av, s e corner of 205th St, 99.11x irregular to 204th St; Joseph H. Godwin to Daniel E. Seybel..... 100

JEFFERSON ST, n s, 109.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 40x120; United States Trust Company of New York, as executor, to Eugene M. Bowman..... 3,000

JEFFERSON ST, n s, 149.5 ft e of Clinton Av, 40x80.4x45.8x16x120; United States Trust Company of New York, as executor, to Henry White..... 2,900

LEXINGTON AV, 1,728, 16.8x65; Rose Friedlander to Bernhard Freund..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 55.11 ft n of 116th St, 18x50; Virginia T. Seggermann and another to H. Wheeler Powell..... 100

MELROSE AV, w s, 73.4 ft s of 158th St, 25x99; Robert B. Seiffert and wife to Konrad Kromer..... 1

ORCHARD ST, e corner of High Bridge St, 16.11x70.8x10x62.5; Bridget Lennon to City of New York, (release mortgage)..... 1

ORCHARD ST, e corner of High Bridge St, 16.11x70.8x10x62.5; Isabel S. Kemp to City of New York..... 398

PELHAM ROAD, s e corner of Lee St, 100x90; Frank Faulhaber and wife to Hugh Smallen..... 4,000

SETON AV, e s, 275 ft s of Randall Av, 50x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to August Heil..... 800

WATER ST, 299 and 301, s e; Water St, 303; Water St, 305; Wilhelmina Harris to James S. Harris..... 1

WILLETT ST, 86, e s, 26x100; Harris Kaplan and wife to Samuel Jaskovitz..... —

7TH AV, 376 and 378, s w corner of 31st St, 49x75; Henry Kahl to Frederick Kessler..... 1

11TH AV, Lot 1,221, Trinity Church Cemetery, 10x20, 12th Ward; Charles Parsons, Jr., to Harry C. Humphrey..... 1

11TH AV, s e corner of 60th St, 25.11x100; Caroline Keegan to John McKelvey. 12,000

1ST ST, n s, at w s of Mill Brook, runs e — n e s of Railroad Av x w x n — to 2d St x w — x w 97 to property of branch railroad and s 40.5x e — x s to first beginning; also Lot 5, 6, 7, and 8, map of Village of North Melrose; also lots in Westchester County; also n ½ of Lot 122, map of Mount Hope, 50x100; Hannah F. Smith, widow, to Sarah W. Downes, Harriet A. Purdy, and W. S. Smith, rel. dower..... 1

3D ST, s s, Lot 74, map of Edgar Winthrop, 24.9x96.2; Thomas B. Odell, referee, to Frederick Kohlmann..... 8,100

13TH ST, 520 East, 25x103.3; Elizabeth Culligan to Jacob Levy..... 1

38TH ST, 230 and 232 West, 38.11x98.9; Thomas R. Pooley and wife to the New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital..... 1

47TH ST, s s, 606.3 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; William S. Wormser and wife to Maria E. Van Houten..... 19,500

51ST ST, n s, 74.9 ft e of 2d Av, 16.9x85x13.6x85; Samuel Rosenbaum and wife to Nathan Morris..... 1

72D ST, n s, 20 ft e of Park Av, 20x102.2; Mutual Life Insurance Company to Emma Goldsmith..... 28,000

73D ST, s s, 299.6 ft e of Madison Av, 0.6x102.2; Richard Buckley and wife to Jeremiah C. Lyons..... 10

77TH ST, 142 West, 17.6x102.2; 77th St, 146 and 148 West, 35x102.2; David E. Oppenheimer and another to C. Frederick Richards..... 1

79TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 51x204.4 ft to 80th St x irregular; Jacob Pizer to Arnold Kaise and another..... 100

80TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 31x102.2; Isaac Heifer to Arnold Kaise and another..... 100

82D ST, s s, 206.6 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Jonas Well and another to Charles Naarden..... 1

92D ST, 106, s s, 55 ft e of 4th Av, 17x80; Lena Greenberger to Samuel Feldman..... 1

92D ST, 106, s s, 55 ft e of 4th Av, 17x80; Samuel Feldman to William H. Reed. 93D ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.8; Mary L. Collins to Ella C. Collins..... Gift

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AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 140th St, 199.10 ft to 141st St x100; Joseph Guinet to Richard Stockton..... 1

BOWERY, e s, 125.2 ft n of Canal St, 24x108.1x—x109.9; Joseph P. Moody to Julia H. Moody..... 1

CALDWELL AV, w s, 127 ft n of Clifton St, 18x100; Anna T. Ross to Thomas Molloy..... 7,800

CALDWELL AV, w s, 127 ft n of Clifton St, 18x100; Thomas Molloy to George J. Ross..... 7,800

CHERRY ST, n w corner of Oliver St, 24.9x98.6x25.6x98.6; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Pepi Wertheim..... 1

CHERRY ST, 239 to 236, n e corner of Pelham St, 102x irregular; Max Horn to Pepi Wertheim..... 1

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 50 ft n e of 141st St, 25x100; Hugh Smallen and wife to Frank Faulhaber..... 7,000

DECATUR AV, n w s, 125 ft n e of Ozark St, 50x100; Nicholas Hickman and wife to Michael A. Downs..... 1,600

EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 136th St, 20x90; Edward L. Patterson to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States..... 20,000

HOE ST, w s, 221.3 ft s of 167th St, 18x100; Henry D. Tiffany and wife to Eleanor F. O'Connell..... 10

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 100 ft e of Hawthorne St, 50x143; also Post Av, n w corner of Academy St, 200x irregular; also 9th Av, n w corner of 203d St, 99.11x irregular; also 9th Av, s w corner of 202d St, 99.11x—x301.6; also 10th Av, s e corner of 205th St, 99.11x irregular to 204th St; Joseph H. Godwin to Daniel E. Seybel..... 100

JEFFERSON ST, n s, 109.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 40x120; United States Trust Company of New York, as executor, to Eugene M. Bowman..... 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, Elizabeth and Charles J., to the Harlem Savings Bank; n w corner of Franklin Av and 168th St, 1 year..... 3,000

AMES, John S., to the New York Life Insurance Company; 584 and 586 Broadway, 5 years..... 450,000

AMES, John S., to Jones Well and another; 584 and 586 Broadway, 1 month.... 4,000

BIEBER, Carl, and wife to Katie Funk; n e corner of 12th Av and 5th St, Wakefield, 2 years..... 500

BOWMAN, Eugene H., to United States Trust Company, executors, &c.; n s of Jefferson St, 109.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 1 year..... 2,000

BRITSCH, Ferdinand, to Abraham Goldsmith; n s of 181st St, 75 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years..... 6,000

BROWN, Harry, to John P. Everett; n s of 18th Av, 219 ft w of White Plains Road, demand..... 825

BURRALL, Frederick A., executor, &c., to United States Trust Company of New York; s w corner of Union Square and 16th St, 2 years..... 3,500

CAMPBELL, Joseph N., to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; s s of 116th St, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 1 year, (2 mortgages)..... 34,000

CASEY, John, to Germania Life Insurance Company; e s of 7th Av, 41 ft n of 117th St, 1½ years..... 46,000

CASEY, John, to Germania Life Insurance Company; e s of 7th Av, 80.10 ft s of 117th St, 1½ years..... 46,000

CASEY, John, to Germania Life Insurance Company; 7th Av, s e corner of 118th St, 1½ years..... 61,000

CASEY, John, to Germania Life Insurance Company; 7th Av, e s, 40.10 ft s of 118th St, 1½ years..... 46,000

CASEY, John, to Germania Life Insurance Company; n e corner of 7th Av and 117th St, 1½ years..... 61,000

CHAUNCEY, Henry, Jr., to Frank A. Otis and another, trustees; s s of 118th St, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 20,000

CHESEBROUGH, Robert A., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 93d St, 250 ft w of West End Av, 192.3 ft to Riverside Drive, 3 years..... 90,000

CLARK, Emma F., and another to Samuel L. Terhune; n s of 121st St, 203.8 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years..... 3,000

CUNNINGHAM, James, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 116 Waverley Place, 1 year..... 5,000

CUNNINGHAM, James, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of Waverley Place, 203.3 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

CUNNINGHAM, James, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 16th St, 263.1 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

DARRAGH, John E., to Louis A. Wagner; n s of 100th St, 90 ft e of the Boulevard, 1 year..... 2,373

DAVIS, Josephine, to Julia Davis; n s of 26th St, 162.6 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year.. 10,000

DOOLEY, Katie and Michael, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of 143d St, 300 ft w of 7th Av, old line, 1 year.. 2,000

EGLER, Frederick, to New York Produce Exchange (Gratuity Fund;) n e corner of West End Av and 62d St, 2 months... 30,000

ELLIOTT, Fannie L., to Simon P. Flannery; s s of 56th St, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years..... 500

FAULHABER, Frank, to

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Insurance Brokers' Association will hold a meeting on Wednesday of next week.

The firm of Charles D. Cox & Co. of Chicago will hereafter be known as O'Brien & Meeker. The change was desired by the New York companies which are represented in that office.

The American Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore has been licensed to do business in the State of Illinois. C. M. Nichols & Co. will be sole agents of the company for Cook County.

James A. Silvey, formerly of the German-American, is to be connected with Albert Willcox & Co., in the management of the Bavarian Bank, which is preparing to enter the United States to do a reinsurance business.

Wall & Whittemore have been appointed agents of the Washington Assurance Company of New York for St. Louis, to succeed the Gregory Insurance Agency. The new agents are strongly identified with the local board.

President S. Y. Tupper of the Southeastern Tariff Association will retire from office at the expiration of his present term, because of his heavy duties as Southern manager of the Queen Insurance Company of America.

The banquet of the Life Underwriters' Association at Chicago will be held on St. Patrick's Day, and will be made a distinctively Hibernian affair. Father E. J. Kelly, W. J. Hynes, and other locally prominent men of Irish descent will speak.

The regular meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held on the 16th inst. The Executive Committee met yesterday, and found nothing to report, so that the board meeting next week is likely to be entirely devoted to routine matters.

The Milwaukee Fire, recently organized among the officers and Directors of the Milwaukee Mechanics', has elected Christian Preusser temporary President and A. J. Cramer temporary Secretary. The company will finally perfect its organization on the 22d inst.

George G. Brown, who was formerly manager of the Guarantors' Liability Indemnity Company of Philadelphia for the northern part of Ohio, has been appointed manager of the liability department of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford for the western section of Pennsylvania.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis has decided the suit brought by Mrs. Charles J. Langholz against the Travelers' Protective Association in favor of the association, on the ground that murder is not an accident. Langholz was killed in Texas in June, 1895, and carried an accident policy of $5,000.

The Tariff Association Committee meeting held yesterday, to consider branch office regulations, formulated a report, to be presented at the meeting of the association on the 17th inst. It will recommend an alteration of the district boundaries of Brooklyn, and permssion for managers of branch offices to receive commissions, as well as dealing with several other mooted points.

The announcement, published yesterday, that, at a recent meeting of the present underwriters at Mutual Lloyds, it was decided to make an assessment on each underwriter, is misleading. The present underwriters at Mutual Lloyds formerly composed the Protective Fire Association and are in a prosperous condition. The old underwriters at Mutual Lloyds, who reinsured their liabilities, recently voted an assessment, to meet obligations connected with the reinsurance of their liabilities.

The insurance on the property of Michael Cooper, 139 and 141 Spring Street, which was damaged by fire, was distributed as follows: On Stock—Rochester German, $1,000; Orient, $1,500; County of Philadelphia, $1,500; Helvetia, $4,500; Baloise, $2,500; New York Underwriters, $2,500; Norwood, $1,500; North River, $3,000; Milwaukee Mechanics', $2,000; American of Philadelphia, $4,000; Western of Toronto, $2,500; National of Hartford, $2,000; Merchants' of Newark, $2,500; American of New York, $2,000, and Washington, $1,250. On Fixtures—Rochester German, $1,000, and Svea, $3,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss for the insured.

Life Saving Medals Presented.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 11.—Samuel D. Hoadley of Glens Falls was last night publicly presented with a State Volunteer Life-Saving Association medal for having saved from drowning Prof. Willard Humphrey of Yale University two years ago at Lake George. Parry D. Saylor of Glens Falls was also presented with an association medal for saving the lives of three men at Glen Lake last Summer.

AUCTION SALES.

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES,

366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.

Free Exhibition Day and Evening

IMPORTANT COLLECTION

OF

VALUABLE PAINTINGS

BY THE

Great French and English Masters,

TO BE SOLD

By order of Arthur Furber, Esq., Attorney at Law, to settle the Estate of

THE LATE HENRY S. VAN GIGCH,

Tuesday and Wednesday Eves.,

March 15th and 16th, at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

JAMES A. FREEMAN'S SONS, Auctioneers, 422 Walnut and 14 S. Broad St., Phila., Penn. SALE WEDNESDAY, MAR. 23, '98 AT 12 M., by the Exchange, 3d and Walnut Sts., Phila., Penn., TUGBOAT Geo. W. Smith; 34.85 gross tons, 17.42 net tons; engine, 16x18; boiler, 6x12; peremptory sale.

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL

ON THE BEACH.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.

GOLF LINKS

in course of preparation.

The purest of water from our own artesian well.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.

A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Kentucky Av., 100 feet from beach; steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to street level; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $10 to $15 per week. L. V. STICKNEY.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS DESIROUS OF PURchasing a private collection of ivories or art objects for cash. Address X. Y., Box 198 Times Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

LOAN OFFICE

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The above, established 1825; all fixtures and 3 large safes. Inquire M. SINGER, 426 Grand St., N. Y.

GENTLEMEN forming fine tailoring club desire additional members; results economy; liberal credits. PARTICULARS, Box 167 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.

A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent cook; good baker; soups, desserts; charge of kitchen; reference. B., 85 Columbus Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—For Summer months, by lady who thoroughly understands catering for refined people, as housekeeper, or will take entire charge of dining room and kitchen; highest credentials given. B. W. B., Box 128, Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper; widower's family preferred; best reference. Refinement, Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress in a private family; best city reference. 435 West 30th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; physician's reference. H. Kent, 330 West 59th St.

Miscellaneous.

MATRON.—As matron in the vicinity of New York; many years' experience; best of reference. Matron, 107 Hill St., New Haven, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a French Swiss; thirty years old; where parlormaid or second man is kept; highest city references. H. G., care Mr. Matthey, 188 West 33d St.

Chefs.

CHEF, STEWARD.—Just disengaged; thoroughly experienced; reliable; private only; New York and London excellent references. Brooke, 424 4th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Dane, 38; thoroughly experienced in all branches of the business; first-class references from leading places in this country; private place in the country preferred; only places with some glass would be accepted. W. S., care of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—By married Scotch gardener, without children; large experience; where practical gardener is required; reliable; references. H. T., Box 142, Times Office.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Understands all duties of his position; obliging; best city references. L., Box 274, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, 30 YEARS' REFERence, desires a position, city or country, to care for horse, cow, or kitchen garden. J. Horan, care of S. Matthews, 201 St. Ann's Av.

FARMER and GARDENER.—By a German-American to take charge of gentleman's place; understands farming and gardening in all its branches; also greenhouse and laying out and grading new place; married; no family; five years' best of reference from last employer. J. B., Box 176, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

FARMER, &c.—On gentleman's place as farmer or gardener; married; no children; wife good butter maker; good references. F. C., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.; seed store.

GERMAN, MARRIED, 28, with good education, pretty fair in English, and best references, is looking for position. Julius Buchhold, 63 Sands St., Brooklyn.

MANAGER.—To profitably manage large estate; best results from fruit or vegetables; grown naturally or forced; all farm crops and stock, dairy, and poultry; general improving and profitable management in every direction; can improve stock, handle labor, apply business methods, and produce best market stock or hotel supplies. Box 41, Jersey City, N. J.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paperhanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,834 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th.

UPHOLSTERER.—Artistic upholsterer, late with Allard, would work at residences, city, country, on fine furniture, &c. Address, for ten days, Upholsterer, Box 377, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A young woman as pupil nurse in a small hospital. Apply to Superintendent, Ossining Hospital, Sing Sing, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—An auctioneer, with some experience. Address Post Office Box 2,440.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM AUSTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1897. HIRAM VAN DUSEN, Executor. THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City. s25-law6mS

CATLIN, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT. —In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones, No. 51 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of October, 1897. CORA V. R. CATLIN, LYNDE CATLIN, Executors. o16-law6mS

BENDINER, SAMUEL J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henrietta Feigelstock, Bella Feigelstock, William A. Feigelstock, Leopold Bendiner, Silas M. Bretzfield, Mortimer Kaufman, Maurice F. Schlesinger, and George Samuel Mittendorf, and to all persons interested in the estate of SAMUEL J. BENDINER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William F. Mittendorf, Frederic Haas, and Ulrich W. Becker, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BLAIR & RUDD, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Liberty Street, New York. fe5-law6wS

GOODYEAR, EIRENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EIRENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of Denver, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1897. MARY McNEALE, Administratrix. GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Atty. for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City. n20-law6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FENTON, MARY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thomas Fenton, Mary Fenton, Hanora Ginn, Edward Delaney, Margaret Trimlett, Edward F. O'Sullivan, and Ellen O'Sullivan, the heirs and next of kin of Mary Fenton, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Hanora Ginn of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY FENTON, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attys. for Petits., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. fe5-law6wS

HENESSEY, DAVID.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emanuel T. Goldberg, 234 E. 69th St., N. Y. City; Othman Klingler of Holland House, N. Y. City; Charles E. Buckley of Wappinger's Falls, New York, and the Comptroller of the City of New York, and all creditors generally, or persons claiming to be creditors of DAVID HENESSEY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Clara A. Henesey of Newark, New Jersey, has lately applied to our Surrogate's Court of the County of New York for Ancillary Letters Testamentary under the last will and testament of David Henesey, deceased, an exemplified copy of which has been filed in this office, therefore you and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate at the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of May, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Ancillary Letters Testamentary under the will of David Henesey, deceased, should not be granted to said petitioner, Clara A. Henesey; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BLAIR & RUDD, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Liberty Street, New York. fe5-law6wS

HAUSER, REGULA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julius Hauser, Adolf Hauser, Edith (Hauser) Bogwarth, also called Bertha Bogwarth; Lisi (Hauser) Roland, also called Lillian Rowland; Verona Huber, Maria Borgstedt, Marie Wolfer, Jean or Leonhard Pfister, Adolf Pfister, Caroline Pfister, Lisi Pfister, and to all persons interested in the estate of REGULA HAUSER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1897. LILLIE T. YORAN, BENJAMIN F. GERDING, Executors. JAS. B. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Executors, Temple Court, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. o16-law6mS

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART 2, OF THE SUpreme Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on March 4th, 1898, present, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—In the matter of the application of RICHARD H. SOUTHGATE, Francis Kinsler, and Rebecca B. Mitchell for a final order dissolving the HOTEL BRUNSWICK COMPANY, a corporation.—Order of publication.

On reading and filing the affidavit of Josiah H. Baker, duly appointed the permanent receiver herein, duly sworn to March 3d, 1898, and on motion of Ira Leo Bamberger, the receiver's attorney, it is

Ordered that the said receiver publish the following notice appended to this order for three weeks in The New York Law Journal, published in the County of New York, and in The New York Times, published in the County of New York.

Enter, ROGER A. PRYOR, Justice Supreme Court.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed receiver of HOTEL BRUNSWICK COMPANY and of the property and effects of said corporation, and have qualified as such, and do require:

1. All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me, at the office of Ira Leo Bamberger, Esq., No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, my attorney, on or before June 20th, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation to deliver the same to me on or before said June 20th, 1898.

3. All the creditors of the said corporation to deliver to me their respective accounts and demands, with the proper vouchers therefor, on or before the 20th day of June, 1898.

4. Any persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same, in writing and in detail, to me, at the place aforesaid, on or before said June 20th, 1898.

5. All creditors to become parties to the above-entitled suit within three months of the first publication of the above order and of this notice.

Dated New York City, Manhattan Borough, March 4th, 1898. JOSIAH H. BAKER, Receiver.

IRA LEO BAMBERGER, Attorney for Receiver, 256 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough. mh5-law3wS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau, as copartners in business under the firm name of ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU, and to all persons interested in the private or individual estates of said Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part 2, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York at the New York County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Arnold A. Rand and Luis James Phelps, as assignees for the benefit of the creditors of the above-named insolvent debtors Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau, as copartners in business under the firm name of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, and as individuals, should not be had; and if no cause be shown, then to settle the final judicial settlement of the said assignees' accounts.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Henry Bischoff, Junior, Justice of the Supreme Court, this 16th day of February, 1898.

Seal of Court. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

OLIN & RIVES, Attorneys for Assignees, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. f19-law6wS

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—WAKEFIELD INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, complainant, against THE FAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that, by decree duly made and filed herein, on the 8th day of February, 1898, the undersigned were duly appointed receivers of all the assets of the FAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, within the Southern District of New York, and that we have duly qualified as such and do require:

First—All persons indebted to said corporation, within said district, to render an account to us of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to us at our office, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April, 1898.

Second—All persons in said district having in their possession any property and effects of said corporation, to deliver the same to us at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Third—All creditors of the said corporation who may be entitled to payment out of the assets thereof, within the Southern District of New York, to present a statement of their respective claims, with proper vouchers in support thereof, at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Dated New York, March 1st, 1898.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, CLARENCE A. COOK, Receivers.

MASTEN & NICHOLS, Solicitors for Receivers, 49 Wall Street, New York. mh2-2aw6w

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—CONCETTA B. RUOCCO, plaintiff, vs. ALFONSO DI NOLA, Cristina Ruocco, and Raffaele Ruocco, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial in New York County.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 21st, 1898.

HOBBS & GIFFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office Address and Office, No. 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, Alfonso di Nola: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 1st day of March, 1898, and this day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.—Dated March 3d, 1898.

HOBBS & GIFFORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y. m3-law6wS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested as creditors or otherwise in the estate assigned by Belt, Butler & Co. to William H. Hamilton for the benefit of creditors:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the Supreme Court at Special Term, Part 2, thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 19th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of William H. Hamilton, as assignee of the said assigned estate should not be had, and if no cause be shown to attend the settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, and the seal of said court, the 24th day of February, 1898.

[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

LOUIS V. BOORAEM, Atty. for Assignee, No. 100 Broadway, New York City. f26-law6wSa

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated the 25th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HENRY P. ROSS AND COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 93 White Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Henry P. Ross and Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his office or place of transacting business, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 16th day of May, 1898. MARTIN SAXE, Assignee. HASTINGS & GLEASON, Assignee's Attorneys, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. f26-law6wS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-law6mS

HIGBEE, ELIZA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA W. HIGBEE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dows, Murray & Hartridge, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1897. HENRY A. CLARK, Administrator with the will annexed. DOWS, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. n6-law6mS

JONES, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James P. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1897. WALTER G. JONES, Administrator. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Administrator, 291 Broadway, New York City. o9-law6mSat

KENEBEL, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thomas Siegrist, Cirque D'Hiver, Paris, France, an heir and next of kin of Marietta Zanfretta Kenebel, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank Victor Kenebel and Anella L. Edwards of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARIETTA ZANFRETTA KENEBEL, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. f26-law6wSa

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-law6mSat

MACAULAY, JOHN L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Grace Macaulay, the widow of JOHN L. MACAULAY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henrietta M. Parker of the City of New Brunswick, N. J., has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John L. Macaulay, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. f26-law6wSa

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. f4-law6mS

VAN BUREN, SUSANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA M. VAN BUREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 77 West 45th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. CATHARINE G. VAN BUREN, Executrix. s18-law6mS

YORAN, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK YORAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 50 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1897. LILLIE T. YORAN, BENJAMIN F. GERDING, Executors. JAS. B. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Executors, Temple Court, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. o16-law6mS

LEGAL NOTICES.

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-law6mS&s

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

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GRATIS.

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Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, a. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J.Hotel St.Charles, ap., $4 up
do .....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)...Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md..Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
do .....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y..Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cambridge Springs, Pa. Htl. Rider, a.p. $2.50 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Fla., Jacksonville, St. James Hotel, a. p., $4
Fla., Sawanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel....a. p.
Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole..a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Kissimmee..a. p.
Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House.....a. p.
Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Bellesair, Belleview.....a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda Htl.
ap. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Ft. Meyers Htl., a.p.
Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1 up, ap, $3up
Lakewood, N. J..Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap, $3 to $5; ep, $1up
Memphis, Tenn..Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala. Battle House, rooms, bath, ap, $2.50up
Naples, Italy. (Splendid view south.) Parker's Htl
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
N. York (N. B. Barry). The St. Cloud Htl, ep, $1.50up
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (a. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (Chambers & W

RAPID TRANSIT DECISION

Appellate Division Modifies Its Order Requiring a Continuous Bond of $15,000,000.

BOND REDUCED TO $14,000,000

Its Duration to be Limited to the Period of Construction—$1,000,000 Bond to Remain Continuous for Equipment, &c.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday handed down a decision on the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, modifying its previous decision requiring a continuous bond of $15,000,000 to be given by the contractors for a term of fifty years by stipulating that $14,000,000 of that bond be conditioned upon the construction and equipment of the underground railway, and that $1,000,000 should be a continuous security applicable to construction, equipment, rents, maintenance, and operation. It denies the application on the part of the Rapid Transit Commissioners for reargument upon the decision heretofore rendered.

The decision, rendered by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and concurred in by Justices Rumsey and Patterson, Justice Ingraham dissenting, follows in full:

"It is claimed upon the part of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners that the court had no power to require that certain conditions should be complied with prior to its giving its consent to the construction of the road by confirming the report of the Supreme Court Commissioners.

Precedent for Its Authority.

"As the court has the authority absolutely to refuse to confirm that report for any reasons which might seem to it to justify such action, it is difficult to see why it has not the power to require that certain things shall be done which in its judgment are a necessary prerequisite to its confirmation of such report. It was the exercise of precisely this power by the Common Council and the General Term in 1884, when consents were given for the construction of the Broadway Surface Railroad below Fifteenth Street, which resulted in the present receipt by the city of a sum annually exceeding in amount the interest (at the rate at which the city borrows money) upon three or four times the then claimed value of the franchise; and the imposition upon the company of the obligation in respect to repairing the street and keeping the same free from snow and ice.

"Prior to the confirmation of the report of its Commissioners in that case the General Term exacted the execution of an agreement upon the part of the corporation to conform to these requirements, and after the execution of such agreement the report of its Commissioners was confirmed. There would seem, therefore, to be no doubt in regard to the power of the court, and the only question remaining to be considered is as to whether there should be any modification in reference to the amount of the bond required by the original decision.

"It is apparent upon an inspection of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners that the security proposed to be taken by them is clearly inadequate to protect the city from the loss of a large part of the money it might advance toward the construction of the road in the event of the failure of the contractor to complete and equip the same.

Suggestions of the Board.

"It is suggested by the board that the deposit by the contractor of $1,000,000 in cash or its equivalent pursuant to the statute, which is to be returned to the contractor upon the construction and equipment of the road; the withholding of a reasonable percentage of the price of construction, to be paid to the contractor only upon completion and equipment; a bond or several bonds to secure construction and equipment, but not rental, the total amount of such bonds not to exceed $7,500,000; a lien upon the equipment to be furnished by the contractor pursuant to the statute, and lastly, a bond under Section 34 of the Rapid Transit act in an amount which, with the cash value of the equipment, shall be equal to the estimated rental for seven years—would be the proper security to be given by the contractor to the board.

"It is apparent that the bond last mentioned, upon the basis suggested, would be a mere nominal bond. Assuming that the road could be constructed for $30,000,000, as estimated by the board, the aggregate rental would not much exceed $7,000,000, and, as the cost of equipment would be from $7,500,000 to $12,000,000, there would be no excess of rental over the cost of equipment to make up the penalty of the bond.

"In respect to the withholding of a reasonable percentage of the price of construction until completion and equipment, we are in no way informed as to what the Commissioners think would be such reasonable percentage, and it will be apparent upon a moment's reflection that such a system of security is the most onerous to the contractor and of the least benefit to the city that can well be devised, because it is requiring the contractor to put up security in cash, when, by the giving of a proper bond, he might attain the same object by credit. In respect to the city, the security would increase in proportion as the work progressed, and would be the greatest when it would be least needed—namely, when the construction and equipment were completed; whereas the city needs the greatest protection from the failure of the contractor to carry out his contract of construction in its earlier stages.

The Amount of the Bond.

"The only other question that it is necessary to consider is as to whether the amount of the bond required by the Appellate Division is excessive. I think that it will be seen, when we consider the obligations of the contractor, that if he, after entering upon the work, abandons the contract, $15,000,000 would be insufficient to put the city in the same position which it would have occupied had he completed the contract. The cause of such abandonment will only be for the reason that the cost of construction is much greater than the contract price which the city is required to advance, and the only way in which the city can receive any benefit from the millions of money which it will have embarked in this enterprise will be by the completing of the work itself—which will necessarily be at a cost to it largely exceeding the contract price, and this difference the sureties upon the bond should apply.

"Furthermore, the only money which the contractor is to put into the enterprise at his own risk is that required for the equipment of the work after construction, upon which the city is to hold a lien to secure the provisions of the contract—which will then be those as to rent, maintenance, and operation. It is estimated that this equipment will cost at least $8,000,000. In the event of the failure of the contractor, and of the city being compelled to complete the construction, this equipment will also have to be furnished by the city, and the amount expended therefor will be chargeable against the bond. It is thus at once seen that the indemnity exacted is not only not excessive, but would not in reality save the city from loss in case of the failure of the contractor to complete, if it occurred in the early stages of construction. The seven millions of the bond remaining after providing for equipment would undoubtedly be more than swallowed up by the increased cost of construction, if the city were compelled to complete.

"It is undoubtedly true that the city will be largely protected as to rents, maintenance, and operation, by the lien which is given to it by statute upon the equipment to be furnished by the contractor. But it is imperatively necessary that it should have adequate protection by way of security in the matter of construction and equipment.

"There is no difficulty in the giving of a bond with several conditions and limited obligations. We are of opinion that the conditions of the bond should provide that $14,000,000 of the bond should be conditioned upon construction and equipment, and that $1,000,000 should be a continuing security, applicable to construction, equipment, rents, maintenance, and operation, and that such bond may be executed by two or several persons or corporations, each bound for at least $500,000 of the penalty, and justifying according to the statute.

"We do not see how any adequate protection can be furnished to the city without the execution of security such as above required."

Judge Ingraham dissents on the ground that the report should not be confirmed.

OPINIONS ON THE DECISION.

President Orr and Secretary Delafield Think It Is Favorable.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, when seen in reference to the decision, said:

"This decision has the effect of virtually removing one of the greatest stumbling blocks in the way of carrying out the underground railway scheme. As I interpret it, it does away with the necessity of procuring a fifteen-million-dollar bond to continue for fifty years, and substitutes a fourteen-million-dollar bond, to be in force only during the period that it will take to construct the road, while the continuous bond will only amount to $1,000,000.

"It is my opinion that the fourteen-million-dollar bond, although excessive, is by no means prohibitory, and it is likely to be obtained. I cannot say what the plans of the Rapid Transit Board will be now, but the committee will consider it as soon as other matters now before it are disposed of. Yes, I regard it as a decided victory in the cause of rapid transit."

Lewis L. Delafield's Views.

Lewis L. Delafield seemed pleased with the outcome of the application. Said he:

"I have not as yet seen the text of the opinion of the Appellate Division, but I am told that the substance of the decision is that the continuing bond, that is to say, the bond for the entire period of the lease, need only be $1,000,000, but that the Rapid Transit Board must exact a bond of $14,000,000 to cover the period of construction and equipment of the railroad. Of course the amount of this latter bond is very large, but I do not think that it is so large as to be necessarily prohibitory.

"Take it all in all, it seems to me that, while there may possibly be a difference of opinion upon the question of policy between the Rapid Transit Board and the Appellate Division, it at least appears that the court intends to deal with the question in a perfectly fair-minded way. It is certain that the Rapid Transit Board is most anxious to protect the interests of the city to the fullest possible extent, and in that desire it is in full accord with the court."

Later Mr. Delafield read the decision in full, but said he had nothing to add to his previous statement. As for the plans of the board, he said that it was at present considering the application of the Manhattan Elevated road. "We have been doing a good deal of hard work lately, although we have not had much to say. Within the next ten days at most the Manhattan matter will be settled, and then we shall take up the question of the underground railway."

A. B. Boardman of counsel to the Rapid Transit Commissioners regarded the decision as a decided step toward an eventual consummation of the board's scheme of rapid transit. He said:

"The only objection I have to make in the decision is to the amount of the bond required, which I considered too high. However, I am quite pleased with the order. It is true we did not get all we asked for, but we got a decided modification. I have no doubt that the bond can be raised, now that it will only have to be given for a comparatively short period. Under the former decision, it would have been absolutely impossible to get the required bond.

"It is my opinion that the board will take the matter up in a short time, and after complying with the stipulations will probably advertise for bids. I have strong hopes now that the underground railway will eventually materialize."

THE OPPOSITION RETICENT.

George Zabriskie and Cephas Brainerd, Jr., Will Await Developments.

George Zabriskie, who, with Cephas Brainerd, Jr., opposed the confirmation of the report by the Supreme Court, did not regard the decision as a modification of the order previously rendered.

"If the Commissioners," he said, "regard it as favorable, I have nothing to say against it. It seems to me that the situation remains unchanged, except that the bond has been reduced from $15,000,000 to $14,000,000. We shall await developments and see what the board will do before we take any further action. Until then we can do nothing."

Mr. Brainerd said: "The decision just rendered simply makes the other decision clearer in that it only requires a $14,000,000 bond for the period of construction of the road. The hitch, in my opinion, however, is that the contractors cannot bid for the construction on the estimates prepared by the commission. If they think they can let them go ahead. They will see their mistake soon enough.

"I do not think the decision appealable because it is simply an advisory document and we cannot appeal from advice given to the Commissioners. It is their turn to move next, and we shall await it. I suppose that we shall be able to find some way of making a countermove when the time comes. I have not yet looked into the matter carefully, and therefore cannot say what we shall do." He smiled significantly as he added: "There are always some ways in law by which actions can be brought, and, no doubt we shall find them."

Franklin Bartlett, who fought the Rapid Transit Commissioners' report on Constitutional grounds, said that he was opposed to the whole scheme, but had not lately taken any interest in the rapid transit situation, and therefore had no comment to make.

NEEDS FUNDS FOR FREE COAL.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor Appeals to the Public.

No provision having been made in the new charter of the city for the usual supply of free coal to the poor, the applicants were, by arrangement, transferred by the Department of Public Charities to the Charity Organization Society and the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The association agreed to supply coal to all of those whom the Charity Organization Society should, after investigation, report as worthy.

Under this arrangement the association received during the first month favorable reports of 465 cases and distributed 206¼ tons of coal. The association relies on receiving the support of the public, and appeals for a fund necessary to meet the required outlay. The association is laboring under a very heavy strain. Demands are very numerous, and the funds are coming in unusually slow, probably owing to the disturbed condition of the times. Checks should be made payable to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau Street, and may be sent to him, or to William H. Tolman, General Agent, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

AN OLD COUPLE NEEDS HELP.

Another Appeal from the Charity Organization Society.

The Charity Organization Society renews its recent appeal for $150 in support of a couple of seventy-five years old and entirely dependent, who are waiting admission into a home. They are old residents of this city, and of excellent character.

The society acknowledges with many thanks the contributions for this case from "Friends," $10; "C. S. F.," "J. E. B.," and "Mrs. S. L. M.," $5 each; "H. C. F.," $3; "J. R." and "Cash," $2; K. Otani and "G. C. J.," $1 each. Any further sums for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

SOUVENIRS FROM MAINE METAL.

Siegel-Cooper Co.'s Plan to Raise Money for Relief Fund.

Henry Siegel, President of the Siegel-Cooper Company, has written a letter to Secretary Long of the Navy, saying that if the Government will hand over some of the metal formerly forming a part of the Maine, the Siegel-Cooper Company will have it cast into souvenir buttons, watch charms, medallions, &c., which they will place on sale in their stores in New York and Chicago.

After deducting the cost of production and selling, they would turn over the net proceeds, which would be large, to the Navy Department to be used for the benefit of the people who may be in want as the result of the Maine disaster.

In its incipiency, nearly every case of Lung and Throat disease is curable if promptly treated with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

A. R. ENO'S WILL PROBATED

It Disposes of an Estate Estimated at from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000.

SMALL SHARE FOR SON JOHN C.

All the Heirs Waive Citation and There Will Be No Contest—Many Bequests Paid During the Testator's Lifetime Are Canceled.

The will of Amos R. Eno was filed for probate with the Surrogate yesterday. Mrs. Antoinette E. Wood, a daughter of the testator, was the proponent, and in her petition she says that the value of the real estate and personalty is "not definitely known." The combined values are estimated to be between $20,000,000 and $40,000,000.

Sullivan & Cromwell, the attorneys for the proponent, had the matter in complete shape when they appeared before Probate Clerk Washburne. All the heirs and next of kin had waived all citation, and the witnesses to the testament and the two codicils were on hand. Mr. Washburne took the formal testimony, and within half an hour this and the waivers were submitted to Surrogate Fitzgerald, who admitted the will to probate. This disposes of any rumor as to a possible contest.

The only change in the distribution of the estate as told exclusively in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday is made by a codicil which revokes certain charitable bequests set out in the will, as well as the bequests to brothers, sisters, nieces, and nephews, for the reason, as the codicil states, that these bequests were paid in cash to the beneficiaries by the testator in his lifetime. The exception to this is the bequest of $50,000 to Amherst College, which stands, as well as the bequest to the Chamber of Commerce. The latter bequest is $150,000, the income to be devoted to help such members or their families as may become reduced in circumstances. The further provision is also made that if the Chamber of Commerce shall raise $100,000 for a like purpose, then it is to receive another $100,000 from the estate, making the bequest $250,000 in all.

Other Charitable Bequests.

The institutions which have already become the recipients of Mr. Eno's bounty are the Simsbury (Conn.) Cemetery Association, $6,000; the Congregational Society of Simsbury, $7,000; the American Home Missionary Society, the American Sunday School Union, the Colored Orphan Asylum, the De Milt Dispensary, the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, the Association for the Relief of Respectable and Aged Females, the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, the New York Cancer Hospital, the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, the Training School for Nurses, the New York Institute for the Blind, the New England Society, $5,000 each, and the New York Juvenile Asylum, $3,000.

The legacies to relatives and friends revoked in the codicil as already paid are: To Salmon C. Eno, a brother, $80,000; to two sisters, Emeline E. Bassett and Mary E. Humphrey, $40,000 each; to Emma B. Hinton and Louisa B. Howe, nieces, $20,000 and $15,000, respectively, to Charles E. Barber, a nephew, $15,000, and to Mrs. Frederick V. Hamlin and Louis G. Eno, $5,000 each. It is said that the payment of these bequests by the testator before his death was what gave rise to the rumor that Mr. Eno had distributed his personal estate to evade the inheritance tax. That Mr. Eno has done so in regard to his children is denied by the attorneys.

Bequests to Descendants.

The bequests to children and grandchildren provided for in the will, which is dated Feb. 16, 1895, are as follows:

To the son, Amos F. Eno, $1,250,000 and two-twelfths of the residuary estate; to the sons and daughters, Henry C. Eno, William P. Eno, Mary Eno Pinchot, and Antoinette Eno Wood, each $1,000,000 and each one-twelfth of the residuary estate; to the grandchildren, Florence C. Eno and Mary P. Eno, daughters of John C. Eno, each $500,000 and each one-twenty-fourth of the residuary estate, the income to be paid to them until they reach the age of twenty-five years, when they get the principal. John C. Eno, the other son, gets no specific bequest, but is to have one-twelfth of the residuary estate. In this connection the testator also says:

I direct that all claims against John C. Eno be canceled, and that no payment heretofore made by me to or for my son John C. Eno for his account, or in his behalf, shall be considered as an advance by me to him, and shall not abate any legacies to him.

The testator also directs that should any one oppose the probate of the will or try in court to annul any of its provisions or not assent to the probate, then the legacy to such person shall become null and void.

Of the residue of the estate one-twelfth is left to each of the grandsons—Gifford Pinchot, Amos R. Eno Pinchot, and Henry Lane Eno—and a portion to the granddaughter, Antoinette Eno Johnstone.

The first codicil, dated March 30, 1896, says:

I declare that any payments made by me from and after the execution of this codicil to any of my friends or relatives other than my children or grandchildren, or to any charitable societies who are named as legatees, are intended to be in lieu of the legacies given to or in trust for them respectively, and I revoke the legacies to them respectively to the extent of any sums which I shall hereafter pay to them.

In the other codicil the sons, Amos F., Henry C., and William P. Eno; the daughter, Antoinette Eno Wood; the son-in-law, James W. Pinchot, and John A. Stewart are named as executors.

UNG MON KAI LAID AT REST.

Chinese Merchant's Body Buried with Appropriate Ceremonies.

The body of Ung Mon Kai, or, as he was better known, Ung Sic, was buried yesterday with full Chinese rites, and the major part of Chinatown turned out to pay their respects to the dead. The body, which rested in a black cloth, silver-mounted casket, was removed from Ung Sic's home, 13 Mott Street, to a stable at 37 Mott Street, where it lay in state for an hour. The friends and relatives who viewed the body carried in their right hands cups of rice, some of which they scattered on the floor in front of the casket, muttering prayers for the dead.

The body was then taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment, a squad of six policement, followed by an American band and a Chinese band, escorting the funeral procession to Grand Street Ferry. On the hearse, which immediately followed the Chinese band, sat a Chinaman who, at intervals, cast in the air small squares of white paper for the purpose of propitiating the spirits. The ceremonies at the burial consisted of the laying of roast pork, chickens, rice, and other edibles on the grave and the burning of joss sticks and paper funeral money.

The funeral ceremonies were in charge of Ah Fun, a Harvard graduate.

The Woman's Hotel Project.

Much interest is being taken in the project to erect a woman's hotel and subscriptions are being received daily, one-third of the stock necessary for incorporation having been already taken. Among those who have sent their names as subscribers to the office of the Woman's Hotel Company, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, are Miss C. A. Bliss, Miss Matilda W. Bruce, Miss Catherine W. Bruce, Mrs. Fred Delano Hitch, Mrs. Esther Herrmann, Miss L. L. Kane, Mrs. William H. Osborn, Miss Annie Stone, and Mrs. Lionel Sutro.

Wood for Sale at Wayfarers' Lodge.

There is a large amount of wood remaining on hand at the yard of the Wayfarers' Lodge of the Charity Organization Society, 516 West Twenty-eighth Street, which is of the best quality and is offered at the regular market rates. The cutting of the wood, which is entirely handwork, has given employment to many thousand men during the past Winter.

Salviati's Agents in America.

The report that the correspondents in this city of Signor Salviati, the Venetian glass artist who committed suicide the other day, were Errico Brothers and Nathan and Isidor Straus, is said to be incorrect, so far as the Errico Brothers are concerned. R. H. Macy & Co., to which firm the Messrs. Straus belong, is Salviati's sole representative for all America.

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT REPORT SHOWS

Royal Baking Powder

TO BE PURER AND STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER

SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

Mayor Van Wyck Disapproves State Interference in City Affairs.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners held a long session yesterday, which was mainly devoted to executing new leases and renewing old ones for offices for the city departments. About fifty leases, including stores and stations for the Street Cleaning Department, were made or renewed.

Mayor Van Wyck objected to a suggestion from President Guggenheimer that a certain lease be referred to the City Council.

"I have no doubt," he said, "that the Council thinks it has more power than it possesses."

"I do not think so," replied Mr. Guggenheimer. "We only want to be right."

Later the Mayor modified his remark to Mr. Guggenheimer by saying: "I did not mean any reflection on the Council by that remark. What I meant was that the Council of itself did not have much power; but the Municipal Assembly, the Boards of Local Improvements, the Board of Public Improvements, and the Mayor have great authority, in my opinion as much power in regard to legislation for the city as the Legislature has for the rest of the State. The powers conferred on them by the charter are apparently not appreciated above the city line. Hence we have the Legislature interfering in the affairs of the city. We don't propose to let them, and we do not propose to relinquish any of the powers conferred on us by the charter."

The Law Department got another room in the Stewart Building. The Finance Department got four additional rooms. The Commissioner of Bridges got three rooms in the same building; Major Gen. Roe, one room; the Department of Taxes and Assessments, three rooms; the Departments of Public Improvements, Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, and Highways, got rooms in the New York Life Building. The leases were all for short terms, most of them expiring a year from next May.

There were several applications for additional office room from Brooklyn, but the Mayor had them referred back, as he thought there ought to be sufficient room in public building to accommodate the Brooklyn officials.

NEW DOCK BOARD SECRETARY.

Ex-Police Justice W. H. Burke, a Tammany Man, Succeeds George S. Terry.

An important change in the new Department of Docks and Ferries was made yesterday, when the Commissioners accepted the resignation of the Secretary, George S. Terry, a holdover from the last administration, and appointed in his place ex-Police Justice William H. Burke. The salary of the office is $4,800 a year.

Mr. Burke is a well-known Tammany man and a close friend of ex-Mayor Gilroy. Formerly in the coal business in Harlem, he was active in the politics of the old Twenty-third District as President of the Stuyvesant Democratic Club, at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue. When Thomas F. Gilroy was Commissioner of Public Works he made Mr. Burke Water Purveyor, and when Mr. Gilroy became Mayor Mr. Burke became a police Justice, holding the place till the Justices were legislated out of office by the bill creating the City Magistrates. He was for a time leader of the Thirty-third District. He was defeated for Congress on the silver ticket in 1896. He lives now at 38 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, which is in the Thirty-first District, of which ex-Police Justice Welde is leader. Mr. Burke is forty-four years old. He was born in New York, and attended the public schools.

George S. Terry succeeded Augustus T. Docharty as Secretary of the Dock Board on April 8, 1895. He offered his resignation at the first meeting of the present board, but he was requested to continue in office. He again offered his resignation on March 8, and requested that it be accepted March 15. Mr. Terry has been appointed Treasurer of the Alaska and British Northwest Mining Company of 11 Broadway, of which he was a Director.

THEATRE TICKET ORDINANCES.

Managers and Speculators at a Hearing in the City Hall.

Nearly every theatre ticket speculator in the city and five theatrical managers were in the Aldermen's Chamber yesterday to attend the public hearing on the ticket speculator ordinances. The speculators were attended by David Newburger as counsel, and the managers asked and obtained an adjournment until March 25 that they, too, might retain a lawyer.

The discussion was upon two ordinances, one in line with a bill now before the Legislature, and prepared by the managers, and the other prepared by the speculators. The first makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $50, to sell tickets on the streets or sidewalks; the other authorizes the sale of tickets anywhere by payment of a yearly license fee of $150, and provides that the speculator may sell in the lobbies of theatres, &c., with the written consent of the manager of the house.

The managers were Cols. Sinn and Holmes of Brooklyn, Harry Mann of the Knickerbocker, Charles Burnham, representing Theodore Moss, and Mr. Hayman, representing Charles Frohman.

Mr. Newburger made a long statement in support of the second ordinance, and declared that the managers were attempting to organize a trust and prevent honorable men from earning an honorable living. His eloquence was shut off by Mr. Burnham and Col. Sinn, who declared that the managers had received no formal notice of the meeting, and were not prepared to meet the arguments of so learned a counsel.

Reinstated in Building Department.

Thomas McCabe has been reinstated as a clerk in the Department of Buildings by a decision handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. McCabe was dismissed by Superintendent Stevenson Constable without a hearing because he had directed a stenographer in the office to make a copy of certain objections to a plan which had been disapproved in order that he might give the copy to the architect. This was pronounced a violation of the rules of the office, but Justice O'Brien, who wrote the opinion of the court, says the architect was entitled to a copy of a public record, and that McCabe should have had a hearing, which was not given to him.

Teachers to Sue for Salaries.

The 156 school teachers in the Borough of Richmond who have been unable to get their salaries for the month of January held a meeting yesterday and engaged Lawyer Ryan of New Brighton as their counsel to institute a suit against the City of New York to compel payment. Fifty of the teachers have not received any salary for the month of December, and many have been obliged to secure loans to pay their living expenses.

Water Supply Statistics.

The Croton Aqueduct Commission issued a statement yesterday of its expenditures to Dec. 31 last. It shows that from the beginning of the work of building the new aqueduct and storage reservoirs $36,629,117.19 had been expended. The total receipts from bond sales and all other sources for the same period was $36,965,096.38, leaving a balance on hand of $435,979.19.

B. Altman & Co.

MEN'S GLOVES.

TO-DAY—SATURDAY.

1-Clasp Men's Mocha Gloves, Tans and Slates, . 95c.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

LEGAL NOTES.

MIRIAM OSBORN'S ESTATE.—An action brought by Leila O. Henriques and another, to partition real estate of which their sister, Miriam A. Osborn, died seized, was dismissed on the trial on account of the frivolousness of the reply. That judgment was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey. The defendant, Henriette Olive Trowbridge, is the daughter of a deceased brother, and the complaint alleged in substance that the three were the only heirs and next of kin of Mrs. Osborn; that, although she died leaving a son, Howell Osborn, yet that he did not become entitled to any of his mother's real estate. The answer set up substantially that Howell Osborn was his mother's only child and heir at law, and that defendant, Trowbridge, was, by Howell Osborn's will, entitled to succeed to all his interest in his mother's real estate. The reply of plaintiffs, which was held to be frivolous, was interposed by order of the court. The appellate tribunal holds that this is not a case where a defendant could be entitled to judgment for the frivolousness of a reply. Justice Rumsey said in part: "The defendant asks for no affirmative judgment. If no reply had been interposed the facts set up in the answer would be deemed to be controverted, and the defendant would have been put to his proof. The reply, therefore, was not interposed to prevent a judgment to the defendant of affirmative relief which he demanded, but simply that the court might ascertain how far the allegations in the answer were admitted by the plaintiff, and to what extent it would be necessary for the defendant to prove them upon the trial. It was simply for the purpose of simplifying the issue. Even had the plaintiff declined to interpose after an order for that purpose, the question would still remain whether upon the facts alleged in the complaint and those admitted or qualified by the answer, the plaintiff was entitled to any relief. Judgment is to be ordered on account of the frivolousness of the pleading only where the insufficiency of it is so clear that it appears upon the statement, without any further argument."

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RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRUST FUNDS.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the judgment recovered by Stella A. Marshall, as executrix of the will of Sarah Drake, in her suit against Alfred De Cordova and others for $5,000 and interest, which it was claimed Robert P. Noah, temporary administrator of Mrs. Drake's estate, had misappropriated, and which Alfred De Cordova & Co. had received with notice that it was a trust fund improperly applied. On the 10th of October, 1881, Noah, in his own name as trustee, opened a speculative account with the firm of Alfred De Cordova & Co., stock brokers, and deposited with them a check for $5,000, drawn by him as trustee, to the firm's order. Noah made a considerable profit on a venture in New York Elevated Railroad Company stock, but subsequent speculations by him in Denver and Rio Grande stock proved disastrous, and he was sold out and all the money was lost. The defenses interposed were technical, among others that there was no allegation in the complaint that Noah had failed to account for the money which he had received; that the complaint was defective because no demand was alleged; that the proof was defective in that there was no legal evidence that the defendants received any money from the Drake estate; that the addition of the word "trustee" to the check was not such a notice of a trust as to put defendants upon inquiry, and that plaintiff was guilty of laches in waiting six years before suing. The court holds, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, that as long as the action was brought within the period allowed by the statute of limitations, the right to maintain it was not lost by mere lapse of time. As to the claim of defendants to a trial by jury, the Presiding Justice says: "It seems to be apparent that the action in question was equitable in its nature. The defendants had wrongfully received trust funds, and the estate to which they belonged had a right to receive the principal and all the increase which had resulted from their use. The plaintiff, therefore, had a right to an accounting in respect to this money. If a profit had been made, she would have been entitled to such profit. If the result of the speculation was a loss, she was entitled to recover the principal and interest—clearly a cause of action of an equitable nature. Therefore, there was no right to a trial by jury. And even if the action be deemed an action at law, the defendants lost their right to a trial by jury by not making their demand in time."

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RISKS OF EMPLOYMENT.—In Mary Garety's suit, as administratrix, against David H. King, Jr., to recover damages resulting from the death of Francis Garety, a judgment rendered in her favor on the first trial was reversed because the Court's charge "virtually eliminated from the case the entire question of the assumption of the risk, and made that issue identical with the one relating to contributory negligence." The intestate met his death by plunging through a skylight on the roof of a building at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, while in the employ of defendant, shoveling snow. A judgment for $3,500, awarded to plaintiff on the second trial, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissenting. The present reversal is put upon the ground that the trial Justice inadvertently committed the same error that was committed on the first trial. The Judge, instead of charging, as requested, that "if Garety knew that this place was there, or should have known it, then the defendant was not liable," modified it by adding, "and in any way through any negligence on his own part went through the skylight." It is too well settled to require the citation of authorities to sustain the proposition," Justice McLaughlin said, "that a servant, when he enters the employment of the master, assumes the apparent and obvious risks which he may discover by ordinary care and observation. Thus Garety, when he accepted from, or while he continued in, the employment of the defendant, if he knew of the existence of the skylight and the danger of working on the roof by reason of it, assumed the risk of falling through it. This was the risk he assumed nothing more and nothing less, and it in no way depended upon the question of whether he was negligent or not. His assumption of the risk existed, if at all, irrespective of the question of his own negligence. The risk assumed by and the contributory negligence of an employe are two separate and distinct subjects."

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THE CITY'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR ITS SERVANTS' ACTS.—William Scott, about twelve years old, suing by guardian, failed in his suit brought against the city for damages for injuries inflicted upon him by two persons in the employ of the Department of Public Works, in the Bureau of Incumbrances, but the dismissal granted at the trial upon the opening of counsel was yesterday reversed and a new trial ordered by the Appellate Division. The boy was in the employ of one Doyle at 2 Vesey Street, in front of which were traveling bags and trunks, incumbering the sidewalk, and the two men had been sent to remove them. While they were so engaged young Scott was directed by his employer to take a leather traveling bag from his store to the factory to be repaired. Under the belief that this bag was one which they had removed from in front of the store, the men called to the boy to put it back, and in undertaking to take the bag from him by force when he refused, inflicted the injuries complained of. These men, the Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Ramsey, were performing a duty for the Corporation, in its nature private, and for their act while so engaged, the Corporation was liable precisely to the extent that any other master is liable for the acts of his servants while engaged in his business. The liability of the city for their acts continued during all the time they were engaged in this business; and while they were so engaged the city was responsible, civiliter, for such acts if they were done within the scope of their employment, although as matter of fact the men were mistaken in their judgment. Justice Barrett gave a concurring opinion, holding that the city was clearly liable civilly for the acts of these agents, done by them within the scope of their authority.

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RIGHTS OF SALESGIRLS.—A reversal has been directed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the dismissal of the complaint of Catherine J. Cavanagh, who was a salesgirl employed by Hugh O'Neill in his store, in her suit to recover for personal injuries she received from the falling upon her of a dress form or figure from a showcase. The reversal is based mainly upon the ground that the trial Judge erred in assuming that the plaintiff's cause of action was based entirely upon the defective model, and did not give sufficient weight to allegations in the complaint, and to the facts proved, which tended to show that the defective condition of the case, coupled with the other facts, rendered the place dangerous. Justice O'Brien, who gave the opinion, held that a like error was committed by the Judge in refusing to permit proof that other models, irrespective of their construction or condition of repair, had previously fallen under like circumstances from this showcase at the same place. Such evidence was held to be competent as tending to show that a figure so placed would be liable to overturn and fall, no matter what its condition; and it would follow that one defectively constructed would be equally liable to fall when exposed to like conditions.

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PROPER RULES FOR PROTECTION OF EMPLOYES.—Robert W. Sheridan had a verdict on the trial of his action against the Long Island Railroad Company for damages for injuries he received while in the company's employ at Long Island City. He was under a car on one of the repair tracks when an engine ran against it and drove the car back so that a bar which he was using was pressed down upon the rail, catching his wrist between the rail and the bar and cutting off his hand. The plaintiff based his cause of action upon a claim that the company failed to make and enforce proper rules for his protection while so engaged. A rule had been made by the company to apply to such cases, but it was insisted that the rule was not sufficient for the purpose, and was so systematically violated by the employes, with the knowledge of the company's officers, that it had practically been allowed to become a dead letter. The Court charged the jury that if they found that the accident was due solely through the negligence of the defendant's servant, and that the plaintiff himself was free from negligence, the plaintiff would be entitled to recover. This direction, it is held by Judge Rumsey, who gives the court's unanimous opinion, was a serious error, and was not cured by the Judge's answer according to the plaintiff's request to charge to the contrary, without a statement of the law, containing a retraction of the former statement.

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MAJOR THROCKMORTON AND THE EVENING POST.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed the judgment and order appealed from and granted a new trial, with costs to the appellant, in the case of Charles B. Throckmorton, respondent, versus The Evening Post Publishing Company, appellant. The action was brought to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by the publication of two articles in The Evening Post relating to Major Throckmorton's army experiences. The court finds fault with the admission as evidence of a letter in which appeared laudatory opinions of the plaintiff from such well-known men as C. P. Huntington, F. R. Coudert, S. B. Elkins, Gen. Tracy, and Senator Proctor, which did not bear upon the question at issue.

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THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO GEN. EWING.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision in the case of Maria Ewing Martin, as administratrix of Thomas Ewing, deceased, against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, reversing the judgment and ordering a new trial. Gen. Ewing was injured by a cable car at Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue on Jan. 20, 1896, and died the following day. His administratrix secured a verdict of $5,000 damages against the company, but Justice O'Brien, in writing the opinion of the court, says that negligence by the defendant is not clearly shown, but, on the other hand, there is no proof whatever that the decedent did anything to avoid the accident himself. Justice Ingraham dissented from the opinion.

FOR THE VEENDAM RESCUES.

Dutch Gratitude to be Shown to Capt. Randle and His Men.

William H. Vandentoorn, agent of the Holland-America Line, and officers of the company's vessels in this port will on Monday board the American Line steamship St. Louis to confer upon the officers and crew of the American liner tokens of the company's appreciation for the service rendered by the St. Louis in rescuing the crew and passengers of the steamship Veendam. The Queen of Holland has knighted Capt. Randle of the St. Louis, and the company will present to the officers silver cups and engrossed resolutions, and to the men of the crew gifts of money. The presentation addresses will be made by the Dutch Consul. The officers of the American Line will be on hand to welcome the party from the Holland-America Line.

Mr. Vandentoorn said he thought that the South Holland Life Boat Association would present medals to the officers, and it is believed that the Government of the Netherlands will also reward the officers and crew.

"Con" Donovan Critically Ill.

Cornelius J. Donovan, brother of Chief of Police Donovan of Hoboken, and well-known by sporting men as "Con" Donovan, was attacked with heart failure on Thursday and is lying in a critical condition at his home on the Hoboken Boulevard, near the Guttenberg race track, North Bergen. In 1878 he was elected as Sergeant at Arms of the House of Assembly by a Democratic caucus, and served one term. While the Guttenberg and Clifton race tracks were in operation he owned a stable and race horses.

B. Altman & Co.

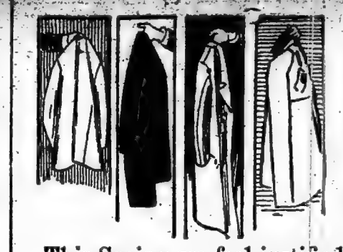

This Spring we feel justified in saying that, quality for quality; style for style; work for work; no custom tailor can offer you more in overcoats.

As to variety, he's out of the race; as to price, he's left at the starting-post.

$15 to $35 are our prices.

They fit you without an alteration—most of them; that's the charm of them.

If they don't fit, we make to fit.

1898 Spring hats are ready.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinee at 2. Last week of Wycherly's comedy. THE COUNTRY GIRL. MISS REHAN as PEGGY. Previous to which at every performance the Japanese operetta. LILLI TSE. LAST MATINEE TO-DAY. Next Tues.: School for Scandal. MISS REHAN as Lady Teazle.

DALY'S BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. "MORE ABOUT JAPAN." TO-DAY AT 11. Res'd seats $1.50 & $1.00. Adm. 50c.

DALY'S THEATRE. Commencing Monday, March 14, at 11 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Sats., 11 A. M. Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 P. M. Famous moving pictures of the Passion Play, with descriptive lecture by Prof. Ernest Lacy. Reserved seats $1. General admission 50c. **Seats now on sale at Box Office.

Chickering & Sons' Gr

MARCH 1898

The New York Times

Saturday Review of Books and Art.

Copyrighted. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1898. *Sixteen Pages.*

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The New York Times.
Saturday Edition With
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Public Art Bequests.

It is notable, if not extraordinary, that the jubilee year which has passed away has been marked by two of the most splendid gifts which Great Britain has ever received, and that both have been in the realm of art. Lady Wallace has bequeathed to the nation the superb collection of old masters which was the pride of Hertford House, and Henry Tate has built and presented to his countrymen a National Gallery of British Art, and has given his own collection of modern English masters to form the gallery's nucleus. Add to these great gifts the donation to the Tate Gallery by George Frederic Watts of seventeen of his finest paintings, and there can be no question that a recent writer is correct in saying that "such magnificent generosity on the part of private individuals would alone suffice to make the year 1897 famous in the annals of English art."

But what could we more naturally expect after fifty years of a reign so prosperous and peaceful as that which the jubilee celebrated? The Quarterly Review, taking the noble gifts as a text, passes on to a dissertation on English art in the Victorian age. That is well enough, and it must be important, since it has been done so often; but the striking and the significant thing is rather the art impulse, or, we might say, the art opportunity to the impulses which pre-exist in us all, that such a reign gives to the nation at large.

There are few artists, but many art lovers. In the dreary period before "the Victorian age" began, the list of British artists lacked some of the glory which late names have added to it, but more important than even such lengthening of the honor roll are the picture galleries and the schools of art which to-day one finds not only in London, but in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and other large provincial centres. In them lies the confident hope of more names for the honor roll.

A sense of security and permanence is needful for the best development of the higher side of the nation's life. We Anglo-Saxons are such active, nervous fellows that we cannot sit down and dream and paint and write while there are wars to wage; or, if we do, it is not without a distraction ruinous to art. The public spirit that gave to the nation a Tate Gallery might under other conditions have led her armies to battle. It is a common remark that fine galleries do not grow in a day. The nation may receive one in a day, but it must first have made possible the gallery's collection through a considerable term of years. And so a country may win precious treasure for itself other than commercial, though its armies be quiet and its guns unused.

New York, individually rich, in regarding these splendid gifts of art, may look almost with envy on London, which as a community is richer. But we have had so much to do in our relatively short life that we must remind ourselves how slow-growing is the plant whose blossoms seem to be falling so easily into England's flower-heaped lap. Our turn would come if only the winds for a long enough time would blow soft and mild. And the turn will come. There was hopeful promise in the sending for sale of the Stewart pictures from Paris to New York.

That High-priced Burns.

A Mr. Millar of Dundee has been good enough to trace the history of the copy of the first edition of Burns, in the original paper covers an uncut, measuring 9 by 6 inches, that brought 545 guineas (or £572 5s.) at Dowell's auction rooms, in Edinburgh, on Monday, Feb. 7.

About 1820, it seems, the book belonged to a family named Drummond of Glasgow, and later of Rochester, (Scotland,) and when their library was sold, in 1850, was put in a lot with several odd volumes and purchased by William Burns, LL. D. On June 23, 1870, he advertised it for sale in The Dundee Advertiser, disposed of it later for £6 6s. to G. B. Simpson, a collector, and gave the proceeds to a free library in Forfar.

Mr. Simpson had a morocco case made for his precious rarity at a cost of 2 guineas, thus proving that he was wiser than the late Mr. Kalbfleisch, who is reported to have sent his uncut Burns to the binder as soon as it came into his possession; or the other American collector who had his uncut "Tamerlane" bound, the book bringing $1,850 in its original paper wrapper and $1,450 when in a Lortic binding it was resold. In 1879 Mr. Simpson sold the Burns, with four other books, to the late A. C. Lamb for £124 19s., and Mr. Lamb retained it until his death.

The edition of the Kilmarnock Burns is said to have consisted of 612 copies. One of the earliest recorded auction sales of the book is that of a copy that brought in London in 1832 only 1s. 6d. Among other sales not noted in the recent article in The Times's Saturday Review are these: 1858, £3 10s.; 1859, £8; 1869, £10, £14; 1871, £17; 1874, £19; 1876, £33; 1879, £90, (David Laing's copy;) 1881, £49; 1882, £67, £73. Gaisford's copy brought £120 in 1889, and another copy £121 last year, and up to Feb. 7 these were the "top" auction prices, though, privately of course, the book has sold higher. As nearly all bibliographical treasures nowadays come to this country, it is not probable that the Lamb Burns will stay in England.

Fitzgerald's Omar.

Recently at a London book sale Bernard Quaritch, the original publisher of Fitzgerald's version of the "Rubaiyat," paid 20 guineas for a copy, with the covers bound in, of the first edition. Yet, in 1859, when Quaritch had 250 copies printed for Fitzgerald, he had great difficulty in getting rid of, at 1d. each, the 200 copies which the poet presented to him. What a necromancer is time!

As Mr. Gosse has noted, the "Rubaiyat" appeared late in 1859 in the most casual way, and fell absolutely dead upon the market. In 1861 Dante Gabriel Rossetti rescued a copy of "the little pamphlet of immortal music" from a four-penny book stall, but ten years later the poem had a distinct auction value, and to-day, in the original brown-paper wrapper, or, indeed, in any shape at all, it is difficult to procure, and the original publisher, who once wanted 1d. for it, pays 20 guineas for a copy. Ah, the necromancy of time!

Frederick the Great, and very great was he, had his own particular way of looking at the caricatures made of him. The fact is that he seemed rather to enjoy them. It is told of him that once at Potsdam he saw a crowd of subjects, straining their necks, so as to look at a funny picture of him raised high up on a wall. It had been put there so as to be out of reach. "Take down that placard," was the command Fritz gave his orderly, "and put it lower down so that these people can make it out more easily." Then turning to his orderly, the old hero said: "They say what they want to, but I do what I like," and away went Fritz with a chuckle. Kaiser Wilhelm has different ideas, so he puts in prison Herr Trojan, because in Kladderadatsch there was a cartoon which, in a pictorial way, expressed doubts as to whether "only a good Christian could be a good soldier." Well, the piety of Charles XII. of Sweden and of Napoleon may be questioned. If only the present Kaiser had had his own way in the Garden of Eden, then poor man would not have fallen, for the War Lord with a drawn sabre would have certainly stood between the serpent who offered that apple and the primitive woman.

Some Forgotten Hawthorne Verses

Printed in 1845 in one of Griswold's Books—Their Authenticity.

Written for The New York Times by
George Parsons Lathrop.
Author of "A Study of Hawthorne."

The question used formerly to be asked—although it probably is not asked now—why Nathaniel Hawthorne, with his essentially poetic mind, and having that wonderful command over the music of language which gives to his prose its deep harmonies and delicate cadences, did not express himself in verse.

In such matters theorizing is of little use. But it may do no harm to suggest that, although Hawthorne well deserved the title of "New England's poet," which Lowell gave him long after his death, there were two reasons why he was not moved to work in the distinctive forms of poetry. First, the problems which most engaged his mind called for a medium suited to clear, translucent analysis—since his was not the rushing thought-torrent of Browning—which analyzes in verse, it is true, but does so by sweeping all the complex elements along in a turbulent flood—and needed the introduction of every-day, commonplace details, which could serve both as a foil to his larger and more ethereal imaginings and as a groundwork of outward realities leading up step by step to the higher plane of spiritual history. Second, while he was fond of simple ballad melodies and sensitive to a fine or sympathetic voice in singing, Hawthorne had but little capacity for accurately judging or even thoroughly enjoying music in general, as music; and some greater degree of this faculty than his must nearly always be present in the mind of one who tends by nature to rhythm and metre or genuine song in his writing.

That Hawthorne had nevertheless experimented with verse, as most young authors do, in his boyhood and young manhood, we know. Certain brief rhymed fragments or attempts at poems survived that period, and one of them called "Moonlight" was published in my "Study of Hawthorne" more than twenty years ago, not for its intrinsic worth, but because of its association with him. It had been preserved in a manuscript (though not an autographic) copy by a relative, and was said to date from somewhere about the time of his college days. But there are two other pieces attributed to him which exist in print, in a copy of an old volume now very seldom met with—a compilation bearing the title, "Scenes from the Life of Our Saviour. By the Poets and Painters. Edited by Rufus W. Griswold."

This volume was published by Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia, in 1845, (copyrighted at least in that year,) and is made up of sixty-four poems bearing on the subject to which it is devoted, and illustrated with tasteless, rudely executed woodcuts. Dean Milman's "Hymn to the Saviour" is used as a proem. Among the other contents of these now forgotten pages are Milton's "The Nativity," "The Baptism of Christ," by N. P. Willis; Keble's "The Good Centurion," "Pentecost," and several other poems from the same hand; Longfellow's "Blind Bartimeus," selections from Mrs. Hemans, Miss Landon, and Frances S. Osgood, Klopstock, James Montgomery, and a number more, and two compositions attributed simply to "Hawthorne," without further specification. The list closes with Whittier's "Blest Land of Judea."

The two Hawthorne contributions are entitled, "Walking on the Sea" and "The Star of Calvary." Like most of the pieces in this anthology, they are preceded by a passage of Holy Scripture—the first from St. John, vi., 16, 21, and second from St. Luke, xiii., 44, "And it was about the sixth hour, and there was a darkness over all the earth." As I have never come upon any trace of them or allusion to them elsewhere, it seems worth while to reproduce them. And here the point may be emphasized that I do not do so with any reference to their being worthy or unworthy of his reputation, which is a thing quite apart and not to be affected by short bits of writing entirely unlike those on which the reputation rests. The first of these metrical pieces, indeed, seems to me valueless as literature, nor does it at all suggest the characteristics of Hawthorne.

Neither would any of his stray verses hitherto known recall his identifying traits of minds and his touch as an artist, if they were read without knowledge of the fact that he wrote them. What appears to me interesting is that he should have written in this kind at all. It is another proof of the fact that even a great artist must feel his way in various directions at the beginning, and that genius is not genius until the author crystallizes it into its fitting form, that which its inherent qualities demand by nature. This form, with Hawthorne, certainly was not verse, but the richly diapasoned prose which won him fame; and he did not attain to that until after he had outgrown the

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manikure prose of "Fanshawe." Here is the first of the two pieces in the Griswold collection:

WALKING ON THE SEA.

When the storm of the mountains of Galilee fell,
And lifted its waters on high;
And the faithless disciples were bound in the spell
Of mysterious alarm—their terrors to quell,
Jesus whispered, "Fear not, it is I."

The storm could not bury that bird in the wave,
For 'twas taught through the tempest to fly;
It shall reach His disciples in every clime,
And His voice shall be near in each troublous time,
Saying, "Be not afraid, it is I."

When the spirit is broken with sickness or sorrow,
And comfort is ready to die,
The darkness shall pass, and in gladness to-morrow
The wounded complete consolation shall borrow
From the life-giving word, "It is I."

When death is at hand, and the cottage of clay
Is left with a tremulous sigh,
The gracious forerunner is smoothing the way
For its tenant to pass to unchangeable day,
Saying, "Be not afraid, it is I."

When the waters are passed, and the glories unknown
Burst forth on the wondering eye,
The compassionate "Lamb in the midst of the throne"
Shall welcome, encourage, and comfort His own,
And say, "Be not afraid, it is I."

The second is a stronger and more original production, which shows imagination, and at least conveys a sentiment of awe, impressing it upon the mind by vivid descriptive strokes:

THE STAR OF CALVARY.

It is the same infrequent star—
The all-mysterious light,
That like a watcher gazing on
The changes of the night,
Toward the hill of Bethlehem took
Its solitary flight.

It is the same infrequent star;
Its sameness startleth me:
Although the disk is red as blood,
And downward, silently,
It looketh on another hill—
The hill of Calvary.

Nor noon nor night, for to the west
The heavy sun doth glow;
And, like a ship, the lazy mist
Is sailing on below;
Between the broad sun and the earth
It tacketh to and fro.

There is no living wind astir;
The bat's unholy wing
Threads through the noiseless olive trees,
Like some unquiet thing
Which playeth in the darkness, when
The leaves are whispering.

Mount Calvary! Mount Calvary!
All sorrowfully still;
That mournful tread, it rends the heart
With an unwelcome thrill;
The mournful tread of them that crowd
Thy melancholy hill.

There is a cross, not one alone;
'Tis even three I count,
Like columns on the mossy marge
Of some old Grecian fount;
So pale they stand, so dreadly,
On that mysterious Mount.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

To God! To God! How eloquent
The cry, as if it grew,
By those cold lips unuttered, yet
All heartfelt rising through—
"Father in heaven, forgive them, for
They know not what they do!"

The rhythmic fashioning here, the graphic style of picturing the scene and imparting the feeling of it by short touches of line and color, suggest, of course, Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" as the model of form and effect which the author had in mind. Yet the conception is original, there is strong and genuine emotion in the stanzas, and the "atmosphere" has something of the Hawthorne tinge, whether the production was his or not.

It cannot be said that there is positive proof of these compositions having come from the hand of Nathaniel Hawthorne; yet it does not seem likely that they were written by any one else, in view of the fact that in Mr. Griswold's volume very little appears which is not the work of authors well established and favorably regarded at the time. The editor evidently had no fixed rule as to the "style" of naming the writers. For instance, he thought it necessary to make it clear that "John" Milton was the author of "The Nativity," whereas Hawthorne is introduced without his Christian name, and so is Longfellow. "Keble" is sometimes used alone, and sometimes with "John" prefixed. The circumstance that "Nathaniel" is omitted before the "Hawthorne" would go to show that it was not necessary, since every one would understand, without it, that the one distinguished Hawthorne was meant.

At the time of the publication (1845) Hawthorne was still in the Old Manse, but about to return to Salem. His reputation from the "Twice-Told Tales" was high, and had been made more secure, by the "Mosses," widely known and admired as detached contributions to periodicals, though not then gathered into volumes. There is nothing to show at what time the two religious poems here given were written or first published, but it is altogether improbable that at such a point in his career Hawthorne should have returned to verse forms or produced anything so crude. It seems more likely that Griswold knew of their existence somewhere in the obscurity of an old newspaper or periodical, and, wishing to add the prestige of Hawthorne's name to his collection, obtained the use of them for it.

GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP.

Irving's Ichabod Crane Again.

Kinderhook's Claim Stoutly Denied and That of Sleepy Hollow Asserted.

Letter to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES by

Edgar Mayhew Bacon,

Author of "Chronicles of Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow," &c.

The author of "Half Holidays," in a clever and entertaining letter published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 26, reminds one of the late Mr. Kingsland and his milestone. Half way up the hill from the old Sleepy Hollow Church a venerable milestone pushed its red sandstone shoulder out of the encroaching sod by the roadside. It was a pertinacious landmark, that took no account of the fact that a straightened road had abbreviated its mile. One day Mr. Kingsland observed to himself that the old milestone would look well by his entrance gate, at the foot of the hill; so he rooted it up and put it there. The fact that it did not belong there, that its significance was lost by the transplanting, that the gate opened upon the new section of the road, that people were inclined to think him a vandal, did not trouble Mr. Kingsland in the least.

Now, Mr. Van Santvoord has made up his mind that Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow" would look well at Kinderhook. Whether this is an attempt to foster a boom for Kinderhook or merely the amusement of an idle hour, are not questions which can be discussed without additional data; but it is proposed to stay the pickaxe and crowbar of Mr. Van Santvoord long enough to give him an opportunity to establish a better right to the property than he has yet shown.

He claims, broadly, that Washington Irving spent some time at Kinderhook; that he was there as a youth; that he wrote part of "Knickerbocker" and part of the "Sketch Book" there; that he was tutor to the nieces of Judge Van Ness, and an intimate of Jesse Merwin, the school teacher. Let us see.

Authorities seem to agree that Mr. Irving never visited Kinderhook until after he had reached man's estate; that he was there once, as the guest of Judge Van Ness, during his early manhood; that the duration of that visit was about sixty days, and that the "Sketch Book" was written ten or twelve years later, in London.

He himself relates that in the year 1800, when seventeen years of age, he made his first trip up the Hudson. The definite account of that trip makes no mention of Kinderhook. In 1802 and 1803 he made two more voyages in the same direction, but did not include Kinderhook in his itinerary. In 1803 he embarked for Bordeaux, in France. This seems to dispose of the theory that he recalled "youthful pranks" in his letter to Merwin—a letter which Mr. Van Santvoord refers to, (but does not quote,) in connection with this matter.

According to his letters and his biographers, Mr. Irving spent two months of his early manhood in Kinderhook. On how slight a foundation this whole mighty fabric has been built! Those two months were the ones immediately succeeding the death of Miss Matilda Hoffman, and were deeply clouded. Mr. Van Santvoord says:

"Amid the pastoral scenes along the bank of Kinderhook Creek Irving and the whimsical pedagogue (Jesse Merwin) whiled away many an hour, fishing the stream that flowed through the verdant meadows, shooting partridges and squirrels in the woods, gathering nuts and apples in the Fall, and, when the pumpkins were ripe, making raids on the farmers' cornfields; and then, during the long Winter evenings, cracking jokes and spinning yarns with Katrina Van Tassel and Brom Bones in the quaint old Dutch kitchen of a neighboring farmhouse, before a roaring log fire."

Let us contrast with this a quotation from Pierre Irving's "Life and Letters of Washington Irving," as follows:

"The two months succeeding the death of Matilda were spent in the retirement of the country, at the house of his friend, Judge William P. Van Ness, at Kinderhook."

In those two months we are to believe Mr. Irving "fished the stream that flowed through the verdant meadows," from which any angler will infer that it was Spring or early Summer; he "gathered nuts and apples in the Fall," and he lingered through the Winter, swapping yarns with the pedagogue. That appears to be a good deal of activity to crowd into two months, even in a busy place like Kinderhook. The author of "Half Holidays" has provided a poetic quotation, which we gladly repeat:

"Time, that on all things lays a lenient hand,
Yet tames not this."

Mr. Van Santvoord states that part of the "Sketch Book" was written at Kinderhook, but Mr. Irving's letters and his biographers agree that it was written in London, ten or twelve years after the two months' visit to Judge Van Ness, just referred to. Until the new claim is substantiated by some evidence, we have a right to suspect that some one in Kinderhook has been misled. That neither the above-mentioned letters nor the biographers have disclosed the fact that the author of the "Sketch Book" was the private tutor of Judge Van Ness's nieces does not disprove the statement that he did serve in that capacity—it only makes us cautious about accepting it till we have better evidence. It is possible that the Judge's guest may at some time have helped one of the Judge's nieces over a hard place in a lesson—nothing could be more natural—and that a tradition to that effect has been magnified into undue proportions. We know, indeed, that the young author was courteous and helpful, but as he was engaged in revising and polishing "Knickerbocker" during those eventful sixty days, it is probable that interruptions of that nature were not frequent.

The author of "Half Holidays" claims the relation of the legend to Kinderhook on the ground that Kinderhook used to possess a church with a bell-rope coming down in the middle aisle and basket-shaped collection boxes, in which he has since picked apples, and is also rich in the possession of a stream and bridge exactly like those which Irving describes. As any gentle reader can see, this is confirmation strong as holy writ.

That the geography of the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow" belongs to Tarrytown, and only to Tarrytown, no one who is familiar with the locality and the story can for a moment doubt—no one, that is, who is unencumbered with a Kinderhook boom. The farmhouse where the dance took place, the old church, Wiley's Swamp, Andre's Tree, the bridge, the Pocantico, and Sleepy Hollow are all accurately named and particularly described. The house stood until 1896; the church is standing:

"Pocantico still rolls its stream,
Beneath the bridge of Irving's dream,"

and Wiley's Swamp and Andre's Tree are not myths. From one end to the other the tale runs smoothly in its grooves, because, and only because, the stage setting fits it perfectly; fits as nothing else possibly could. No doubt there was once a church at Kinderhook. Mr. Van Santvoord has our sympathy that it no longer exists. But what has the charming description given of the church that used to be got to do with the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow"? Of course, there is a stream—we do not doubt that it has real water in it, and a real bridge, unless people are content to stay one side of it; but these things are common to a thousand hamlets. What has that to do with the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow"?

If the characters from the courtship really lived near Lindenwald it might be possible to divide honors on the legend. But let us see. Katrina Van Tassel—by the way, forty years ago you could not throw a stone in Tarrytown without hitting a Van Tassel, and they are still rather numerous—Katrina Van Tassel is a good type of a country belle. She might exist almost anywhere. She filled her role, was pretty, an heiress, a flirt, and married the better man. Either Tarrytown or Kinderhook could find, not one, but a score, of prototypes, and so could Nyack or Danbury or Wilkesbarre, or any other place. The Katrina Van Tassel of the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow" had only one great advantage—she fell in with two interesting and rather unique characters and gave them something to do.

Brom Bones lived in Sleepy Hollow till he died there, and he did not die till after the legend which made him immortal was published and he had heard about it. He did not covet immortality of that sort, and (though somewhat decrepit from age when the news reached him) bestirred himself to hunt up the author to the intent that he might thrash him. The real name of Brom Bones was Abraham (or Abram) Van Tassel. Where Ichabod Crane went after he left the scene of his labors and misadventures in Sleepy Hollow we do not know. To quote Mr. Irving again:

"An old farmer * * * brought home the intelligence that Ichabod Crane was still alive; that he had left the neighborhood; that he had changed his quarters to a distant part of the country; had kept school and studied law at the same time," &c.

The Jesse Merwin version is not new, only a little distorted by Mr. Van Santvoord's Kinderhook proclivities. The firm belief of the people of Tarrytown, where the affair occurred, is to the effect that when the unfortunate pedagogue escaped with his life from the pumpkin of his rival he took refuge in Kinderhook, and under the name of Merwin set himself to overcome those eccentricities of manner which were his only title to immortality.

EDGAR MAYHEW BACON.

Tarrytown, N. Y., March 7, 1898.

The nineteenth annual issue of "The Year's Art, 1898," or a concise epitome of all matters relating to the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture, and to schools of design, compiled by A. C. R. Carter, has just been issued by J. S. Virtue & Co. of London. This work is of the most comprehensive character, with a full directory of all leading English artists. It gives, too, in brief the sales of pictures of 1897, and in addition is illustrated with many portraits. A vast subject has been here thoroughly covered.

The Courier-Journal Printing Company of Louisville, Ky., publishes a handsome volume, the title of which is "The Union Regiments of Kentucky." The joint authors are Capt. Thomas Speed, Col R. M. Kelly, and Major Alfred Pirtle. Political conditions at the breaking out of the war are fully described, and in the work will be found biographical sketches of the officers, with the history of each regiment and the full names of the men in the various companies.

"Garden Making, Suggestions for the Utilizing of Home Grounds," by Prof. L. H. Bailey of the College of Michigan, is a work adapted to the present season. The author treats of general plans of ornamental grounds, the fruit plantation, and the vegetable garden. The work is a thorough one, replete with valuable information. "Garden Making" is published by the Macmillan Company.

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Servia.

Mr. Vivian's Account of the Country as a Poor Man's Paradise.*

Of all the countries of Europe that collection of States on the northern boundary of Turkey and the southern [illegible] tria, which are generally known as the Danubian principalities, and which have formed the battle ground time and again for some of the fiercest conflicts of history, are the least known to Americans. Even the average American tourist and traveler rarely finds his or her way beyond Budapest on the north of the Balkans and Constantinople on the south, and Servia, Bosnia, Albania, Herzegovina, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Montenegro are either little more than names or are mistily known to even the cultivated reader.

Almost the same amount of ignorance, comparatively speaking, prevails in England as to these Danubian principalities, and although even the modern schoolboy can tell us something of Belgrade and the wars of the Turks, Slavs, and Cossacks, and the modern schoolgirl can recite some of the verses of Carmen Sylva, Roumania's Queen, and knows something of the sad story of Prince Milan and Queen Nathalie, their elders, it is to be feared, in any country could not pass even a common school examination in the history of the Balkan provinces.

As Mr. Herbert Vivian, an Englishman who has recently published a book entitled "Servia, the Poor Man's Paradise," sums it up in his preface: "An intelligent child in a board school may rattle off facts or fancies about Montezuma, Leonidas, or Rienzi, while the very elect of our historians may be nonplused by a reference to Dushan, or Czar Lazar, or Marko Kraljavic, or even Kara George. We waste," he says, "serious thought upon the sordid squabbles of corrupt republics across the Channel and the ocean. We shed mawkish tears over the punishment of financial intrigues in Armenia and the Transvaal, and we compass seas and land to gather a precarious interest for plethoric capital amid fever swamps, wild beasts, and wilder men. Meanwhile, we do not seem to suspect that within little more than two days' rail from London there lies an undeveloped country of extraordinary fertility and potential wealth, possessing a history more wonderful than any fairy tale, and a race of heroes and patriots who may one day set Europe by the ears."

The author further states that nothing serious has been written about Servia for over thirty years, and that he has made a careful study of Servia and the Servians. He went to Belgrade in the course of aimless travels intending to spend a few hours, and became so interested that he spent many months in going to and fro in the land. It is certainly complimentary to Servia and the Servians that the land and its people so impressed an evidently intelligent observer like Mr. Vivian that he not only spent a large amount of time not purposed there, but felt himself impelled, after a study of the country, to make an earnest effort, which should be a successful one, to call the attention of the English people to Servia. He may be a little optimistic in his statements that "as an ally in the solution of the perennial Eastern question Servia's loyalty, sturdy common sense, and jealousy of Russia may be invaluable to England," and that "as a market for English cottons, iron, steel, and machinery, and also as a granary, more trustworthy and more accessible than those of the new world, she may easily affect England's commercial destiny." One can pardon this possible optimism and the rose-colored picture which Mr. Vivian draws of Servia after a perusal of the delightful book which he has written. Certainly one can entirely agree, after reading the book, with another of the author's conclusions, that "Servia in any case is a dainty miniature, and cannot fail to please the eye of every artist."

The Servians were originally a Slav tribe from beyond the Carpathians, who took possession of the country in the sixth or seventh century, and then, favored by the Byzantine Emperors, extended their dominion to the frontier of Macedonia and the Adriatic. They were always antagonistic to their nearest neighbors, the Bulgarians, who are of a pronounced Tartar type, and the early history of Servia is a somewhat monotonous record of a seesaw between Servian and Bulgarian supremacy. The first great man of Servia was Stefan Nemanja, in the middle of the twelfth century, who, after annexing Bosnia in 1160, warred against the Byzantine Emperors with varying success. From Stefan a succession of Servian monarchs continued his wars until 1330. Stefan Urosh then broke up the Bulgarian Empire at the battle of Velbuzhd, and then came his son Stefan, surnamed Dushan, a great conqueror, law giver, and the creator of a national Church. He extended the Servian dominions to the Gulf of Volo and virtually ruled over Bulgaria, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Albania, and Macedonia. He even advanced to the gates of Constantinople when he suddenly died, either by fever or poison, at the close of 1356. After his death the great kingdom which he had reared began to crumble like a house of cards.

Lazar, the last of the Servian Czars, once again consolidated the Balkan States in union against a common foe, but was defeated at Kasovo, one of the few decisive battles in the world's history, on June 15, 1398. Crushed by the Turks, the Servian despots for the next seventeen years exercised only a nominal power, until in 1440 the country acknowledged the Government of a Pasha. John Hunyad raised the siege of Belgrade in 1442, and in 1444 the Turks evacuated Servia. In 1449, after one more heroic struggle, Servia finally succumbed, and was definitely annexed to the Turkish Empire in 1459. This Turkish rule of Servia lasted nearly 400 years, or until 1804. Mr. Vivian takes the ground that it was not an unmitigated curse to the country, and that had it not been for the Turks Servia might now be a Transylvania with an alien tyranny struggling to stamp out her religion and her language.

The Servians who for the most part had migrated to Hungary, joined the army of Prince Eugene and helped to take Belgrade. They had overrun their own country, but by the treaty of Sistova it passed once more under Turkish rule. The hour now found its man, and the man his hour. The Janizaries had cruelly oppressed Servia, and although the Sultan heard the prayers of the oppressed people and proclaimed against the Janizaries, it was in vain. Then came a general massacre in Servia in 1804, and the appearance of the pig herder, Kara George. This remarkable man roused his countrymen to enthusiasm and to the greatest deeds of bravery. He defeated the Janizaries, took Belgrade, captured Smederovo from the Turks, carried on a guerrilla warfare with the Bosnians, and secured a settled Servian Government in 1807. In 1811 Kara George was Prince of the Servians, with practically unlimited power—two years later, by a remarkable act of weakness, he was a fugitive and an exile, and the Turks were again in control.

Milosh, also a pig herder, now came to the front, raised the standard of insurrection at Takovo on Palm Sunday, 1815, and fought the Turks desperately for some years. He put down Kara George, who had reappeared from exile, and who was beheaded by a mistaken order, to the great grief of Milosh, and finally became Prince of the Servians with the power of handing down the title to his family. This was confirmed by the Sultan in 1830. Then began the long series of Russian intrigues, which have been continued to the present day. Through Milosh, his son Milan, his second son, Michael, and the Provisional Government of Vuchic, the sovereignty of Servia came to Alexander, the son of Kara George, who was elected in 1842. He was deposed in 1858 and Milosh was recalled Sept. 26, 1860. Then came his son Michael, who was murdered probably by the adherents of Kara Georgevic in 1868, and the accession of Michael's nearest relative, Prince Milan, who in 1882 assumed the title of King. He abdicated in March, 1889, in favor of his son, Alexander, the present King of Servia. The story of Queen Nathalie, who is at present virtually the Queen Regent, is too recent and too well known to be repeated.

This brief sketch of the history of Servia, which has been condensed from Mr. Vivian's long historical introduction, will give an idea of the dramatic and storied atmosphere which invests that country. Mr. Vivian, after his introduction, treats of the Servian Court, the Servian foreign policy, the army, the Church, the country's finances, its industry, commerce and communications, its agriculture, administration, literature, and education, and finally devotes two chapters respectively to "Beautiful Belgrade," its metropolis, and to a description of life in the Servian towns and in the country districts. He pays a high tribute not only to King Alexander and Queen Nathalie, but to the Servian character in general, and seems to have been greatly impressed by the good humor and kindness of the people, their general thriftiness, and the opportunities for the employment of foreign capital and labor in the Balkan State.

*SERVIA, THE POOR MAN'S PARADISE. By Herbert Vivian. 8vo. New York and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

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MARCH

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden,
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, March 1.—In the first week of February Mr. George Meredith celebrated his seventieth birthday. I have no memory for dates, but it must have been fully forty years ago that Meredith published "Evan Harrington"—originally called, "He Would Be a Gentleman"—and it is only within the last ten years that he can be said to have received from the public anything like the recognition which his first book deserved. During those long years of neglect, when only a few novel readers had so much as heard his name, Meredith ought to have been known wherever the English language was spoken. They must have been dreary and discouraging years for him, but he never once sacrificed his own convictions and methods in hope of gaining popularity. He has at last reaped his reward, but it has come at an age when most men fancy that they are nearly done with life. No one to-day disputes Meredith's place at the head of living English novel writers, but it seems hard that he should have been neglected for so many years.

The reason of this neglect lay doubtless in Meredith's peculiar style. While no man can write clearer, more forcible, and more beautiful English than Meredith, his usual and distinctive style is involved—obscure and cacophonous. The reader has to labor to understand many of his sentences, and his warmest admirers must regret that the great novelist should wrap his brilliant ideas in the folds of Meredithian obscurity. Why should a man deliberately write in a style so inverted and topsyturvy that in order to comprehend it the reader should stand on his head before a mirror and hold the book upside down? I always admired Meredith, and read him in the days when he was practically unknown; but I always admitted to myself that I admired him in spite of his style, which, in its most pronounced aspects, is simply detestable. The one thing that can be said in its defense is that to a great extent it has saved us from imitators of Meredith. To write in anything resembling Meredith's style is to advertise the fact with every sentence; and even the conscious imitator of another man's style is never willing to confess to the fact of imitation.

Mr. Meredith's new book, the date of the publication of which is not yet fixed, will be the literary event of the year. It is to be hoped that it will be written in the comparatively clear style of "Lord Ormont and His Aminta," and not in the cryptic obscurity of "One of Our Conquerors." By the bye, I have yet to meet the first man who has read the latter book through from beginning to end. I tried my best to read it through, but I had to give it up, and divert my wearied brain with a few pages of the "Differential Calculus." It is certainly strange that a book like "One of Our Conquerors" should have been sandwiched in between two such delightful books as "Diana of the Crossways" and "Lord Ormont."

No one seems ever to have pointed out that the old Buccaneer in the "Amazing Marriage" is a study of the Earl of Dundonald. Of course it was not a servile portrait, but that Meredith had Lord Dundonald in his mind when he painted his old Buccaneer it is impossible to doubt.

Another well-known writer had his eighty-sixth birthday in the same week with Mr. Meredith's birthday. This was the author of "Self Help," and other books that aim to build up the character of the reader by feeding him with anecdotes. In certain dissenting Sunday school libraries there still survives a little volume called the "Encyclopedia of Christian Anecdotes," in which anecdotes are classified under the various headings of "Anecdotes of Intemperance," "Anecdotes of Immorality," and so forth. It is to be hoped that this volume has made virtuous boys and girls of its readers, but I strongly doubt it, and I never had much faith in Mr. Smiles's system of character building by anecdote. However, there are thousands of people who like his books, and believe that they have been benefited by reading them. Certainly they are blameless books of their kind, and if there are people who like that kind of book there is no reason why they should not be gratified.

Mr. H. G. Wells, the clever author of the "War of the Worlds," is indignant at the "enterprise" of one New York and one Boston newspaper. He is informed that when the former published the "War of the Worlds" it transferred the scene of the book from London to New York, and that the Boston paper in its turn made the "War of the Worlds" take place in the neighborhood of Boston. It does seem rather hard that an author should be subjected to this sort of "enterprise." If it can be permitted in the case of Mr. Wells, no author will be safe. We shall have editions of Shakespeare with a Yankee Merchant of Venice crossing Charlestown Bridge, and editions of Milton, with the scene of the great debate in the first book laid in Chicago. This would be worse than Bowdlerizing a book; and if Mr. Wells can inflict any penalty on the enterprising publishers who have Americanized his story he will have the hearty sympathy of every writer.

Tolstoi has recently written a criticism—or, at least, a series of remarks, intended to be to that effect—of the late Guy de Maupassant. Tolstoi shows a certain degree of appreciation of the merits of Maupassant's stories, but in most respects he woefully misunderstands them. He reads into stories that were written the author never dreamed of. He fancies that in his later years Maupassant was struggling upward toward the light, and would, had he lived a little longer, become a virtuous and improving writer. To those who knew Maupassant, and were familiar with the wild pace of his later days, which fairly surpassed the most reckless excesses of his earlier years, this sounds rather incredible. However, it would be hopeless to expect Tolstoi to understand Maupassant. We might as well expect Ruskin to understand Whistler. It is not so very long ago that Ruskin characterized Whistler's work as a bladder of paint thrown across the room at a canvas. Ruskin and Tolstoi are both great in their way, but the one cannot comprehend Whistler and the other does not even see Maupassant.

Mr. Christie Murray is in Paris as the special correspondent of one of the great London dailies during the Zola trial. Mr. Murray fully shares Zola's conviction of the innocence of Dreyfus, and is doing his best to induce Englishmen to share Zola's noble indignation. Two more determined men it would be difficult to find, and, in spite of the whole French Government and the whole Paris mob, I have supreme faith that Zola will win in the long run. In view of the popular and eminently shallow Anglo-Saxon belief that Zola is an immoral writer, it is odd that he should stand almost alone in France on the side of justice and humanity, and in so doing should cheerfully peril life and liberty. The day will come when it will be universally acknowledged that Zola's novels are magnificent arguments on the side of morality. They may not be pleasant, but they will yet shame Paris into comparative cleanliness of living.

Fault is found with the English translation of D'Annunzio's "Trionfo della Morte," which was published here the other day. The criticisms almost unanimously blame the translator for Bowdlerizing the book. The simple truth is that, given the prudishness of the English public, the translator of D'Annunzio is placed in an impossible position. If the "Trionfo della Morte" was to be made admissible in any English family, it had to be Bowdlerized; and if it is Bowdlerized, it becomes something so widely different from the book as written by the author that it gives no just idea of his abilities. If a medical man were to write a book on cancer, and it was to be published with all reference to cancer carefully expurgated, on the ground that cancer is an unpleasant disease, the result would hardly be satisfactory. D'Annunzio is undoubtedly a man of genius, but after an English translator is through with him he is scarcely recognizable. Personally, I detest the "Trionfo della Morte"—not because I am in the least squeamish, but because the book is an eminently unhealthy one, being little more than the study of a disease which needs to be discussed only in medical books. There is genius in it, and when D'Annunzio abandons his present methods and writes books that are something better than studies of obscure nervous diseases, he will probably justify the reputation that the Parisian press has made for him. Meanwhile, it is to be hoped that no further attempts to translate him into decorous English will be made. They cannot succeed, and they can only injure him by giving the English public a totally false idea of his capabilities.

In Mr. Bret Harte's new volume of short stories, "Peter Atherly's Ancestors," I came across one of the most delightful little stories he has ever written. It is called "The Mother of Five," and in its way it is surpassed by nothing that Mr. Harte has previously published. It is a remarkable fact that Mr. Harte has been able to write in one vein for so many years without in the slightest degree exhausting it. Year after year he gives us the same delightful and impossible miners, and if we did not meet "Jack Hamlin" at least half a dozen times yearly we should feel defrauded. I cannot see any falling off in Mr. Harte's stories, and those who find fault with them on the ground that they are so many repetitions of the same theme might as well find fault with anything else that is good and also abundant. Mr. Harte has grown old in appearance since he became a confirmed Londoner, but with his silvery hair and the slight stoop of age he is a very marked and attractive figure. His genius has received full recognition here, and there is no man to whom all doors are opened more cordially than they are to Mr. Harte. There is a true story to the effect that Toole once went to dine with Bret Harte, and when he met the three other guests, one of them was introduced as a Field Marshal, another as a Duke, and the third as a Marquis. Thinking this to be a joke, Toole announced that he was the Prince of Wales, and therefore ranked all the other guests. But one can fancy his embarrassment when he found that the Duke, the Marquis, and the Field Marshal were really entitled to their several titles.

Literature is, I am told, a financial success. It has certainly improved since its first number, and it is evident from the number of its advertisements that the book publishers believe that it has a large circulation. It fills its own place, and does not conflict with the other critical weeklies. Neither has it had the effect of diminishing the number or the quality of the reviews in The Times, as it was supposed that it would do. Opinions differ as to the value of the two signed articles which appear each week in Literature, but there is no difference of opinion as to the merit of the critical articles.

Miss Marie Corelli is said to be nearly recovered from her recent severe illness. She will be unable to work for some time to come, but she will have the satisfaction of knowing that her dangerous illness called forth expressions of sympathy from people whom she has hitherto known only as the revilers of her multitudinous and popular books.

W. L. ALDEN.

More Memories of Paris.

Alboni, Rousseau's House, and Princess Louise.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Mrs. Sherwood,
Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

I.

I shall always regard it as a great piece of good fortune that at Aix in 1886 I heard Alboni, one of the Queens of Song. She was the Alsace of "Semiramide," the Rosina of the "Barber," the Anna Bolena, the Fides of the "Prophete," the Page Urbino of the "Huguenots," for whose glorious voice Meyerbeer wrote his immortal cavatina; the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini was written for her; Verdi's Mass as well. The theatre of the Cercle was filled to overflowing as the great elephantine woman came slowly down the principal entrance. She had not been heard for a dozen years, and every one was on tiptoe. It was a kind of solemnity.

She sent in an apology, regretting that she must sing sitting in a chair. She weighed nearly 400 pounds, and was very lame. I sat near her in the salle a manger, and can testify to her having had an immense appetite. Nevertheless, she gave up her dinner for the concert. But the illustrious cantatrice had but to open her mouth to cease to be a woman. She became a great church organ. Her first song was from "Romeo and Juliet." Her second the well-known "O mio Fernando," and her encore was something of Meyerbeer's. Of course her voice had lost its freshness, but the style was incomparable. Alas! a sudden breathlessness overcame her at the end. She was, however, the last of the giantesses of a great school. This admirable cantatrice, one of the most remarkable artists of our day, lent her fine talent to the cause of charity on this occasion. The concert was in favor of the employes of the baths. Although Mme. Alboni retired definitely from the stage long ago, she could not refuse to sing occasionally for a good cause, and I can testify that she sang to herself much of the time, for I have had the pleasure of hearing her. She said that her remarkable organ is not a contralto or a soprano, but a mixture of both—a sort of alto; but certainly for perfection in purity of tone, for extraordinary richness, it was quite unparalleled. Jules Janin said that "she was an elephant who had swallowed a nightingale," a very witty, correct description. The enthusiasm of the public was something wonderful. "Brava! Rava! Rava!" rang through the house, flowers bearing her monogram, all sorts of plaudits followed her. Her physician told me that she cried all night after this triumph, saying: "Is it not too bad that I have had to give up all these years of triumph!" It is a shame that a superabundant deposit of adipose has kept such a wonder from the operatic stage. It is a marvelous souvenir to add to the many reasons which I have for loving Aix-les-Bains that there I heard Alboni. In private life Alboni was the wife of a humble-looking Swiss gentleman, who was devoted to her. She was never handsome, and she was enormous.

We were destined to hear at this famous place of the death of Wagner. It dispersed the German crowd. The Crown Princess of Germany and the Princess Victoria went to Baireuth to attend his funeral.

What a singular history! The French papers were full of the scene at Baireuth as the master lay dead in his modest house, Mme. Wagner at his feet, as Princes and Grand Dukes bring flowers to lay on his coffin—a noble tribute to genius.

His face has been copied by several sculptors, and it will be a noteworthy one to preserve—large, fine features, a superb brow, and the mouth of a genius, retiring and small, sensitive, with the underlip somewhat protuberant. He was born in 1811 at Raidix, in Hungary. His father was a friend of Haydn, of Cherubini, and of Mozart's pupil Hammel; so he was, as to music, born in the purple.

We had other celebrities, and we added the great names of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, and so on, with the Duc de Montpensier, the Count and Countess de la Perouse, the Baron d'Ariseos, Minister of Brazil; the Count and Countess Causacchi, the Chevalier Pacchiotti, Gen. Mezecappo of Naples, and old Mancini, the first Minister of King Humbert, dying, poor old man, of cancer of the lungs. Numerically speaking, the Italian nobility were at Aix in greatest force; to be sure, some of them do not date quite back to Philip V., who, when he mounted the throne of Spain, made a little journey of popularity in Sicily, and, to attach the title-loving to his throne, created a hundred Dukes and Princes. Charles III. made three hundred and Francis I. made two hundred Sicilian Dukes. It is true that Dukes and Princes are less rare in Italy than Barons and Counts. Many have been added on by the Popes, who have titles to sell. They are very much incumbered by this aristocratic merchandise.

There is even a story told apropos of this of a Monsieur Godet in 1814, who was formally presented at one of the receptions of Louis XVIII. to a very magnificent Sicilian Prince loaded with orders and embroideries, who took airs with Monsieur Godet, of whom he wished later to purchase some stuffs. "Please to remember, Majesty," said the latter, "that I am a Bourgeois of Paris," which he thought an older and less disputable title than that of the Prince.

Our prettiest visitor in 1887 was the Queen's third daughter, the Princess Louise, who went to the theatre every evening with her attendant, Miss Harvey, an Italian Count, Massa, another Italian named Fontana, and I learn not who else—Lady Mandeville, Lord and

Lady Latham, and every day came some new English nobility. All this shows that "Perfide Albion" is still well represented at the baths.

Meantime Aix was beginning to put on its Autumnal livery, the grape leaves were turning red and the grapes purple. It is more lovely than words can express as the purple shadows flit over the high, needle-shaped peaks. The vineyard owners fear that the frequent rains will injure the wine. It is a very important industry here—the wine.

We were very fond of making our picnics at the beautiful chateau of Chatillon, which had the honor of giving a Pope to the Church. Celestin IV. was Lord of Chatillon, so this chateau, now on a par with the other chateaus around the Lake of Bourget, had once the honor in the Middle Ages of giving its name to the surrounding waters. It was called the Lake of Chatillon. But because a chateau owns a Pope is no reason that it should not also own a beautiful young lady. So, after hearing the story of the Pope, one is treated to the legend of the lovely chatelaine. Without referring to classic history, it is breathed that she had the power of bringing many adorers to her feet. Noble lords sued in vain. She loved a humble fisherman of the Rhone. It is not an unusual circumstance that a great belle loves the least worthy of her adorers, and the worst part of this is that the unworthy adorer is often not in love with her. The great lovers came frequently to Chatillon, but the handsome fisherman only appeared at long intervals. She determined to go after him and arouse his insensible heart. But how to reach him! The Lake of Bourget was then separated from the Rhone by an impassable morass. There were no canals, no steamships, no railroads in the eleventh century, so how to get to her fisherman of the Rhone was a problem.

It is said she conceived the idea of making a canal through the morass, and that she and her maid cut the first passage with her scissors, which sounds improbable. She, however, still has the credit of making the Canal of Savieres, which now unites the Lac du Bourget and the Rhone. It is said she and her maid improvised a raft and made the first voyage through. The fisherman was captured by such indomitable energy. I dare say he turned out to be a lord in disguise. I hope so.

The father of this enteprising engineer-chatelaine forgave her, as the canal became a source of infinite profit to him, and he allowed her to marry her love.

Then we made excursions to historical houses and tried to go back to Julius Caesar, and later on to Napoleon, both of whom figured here: we followed up Time and surprised some of his secrets—old coins, old caskets, and many other curious things from the four lacustrine villages found in the lake, ancient refuges of the inhabitants from wild beasts and savage tribes, of whom there were so many.

Then we went to see "Les Charmettes," rendered famous by Jean Jacques Rousseau and Mme. de Warens. This is in a delightful valley, approached through shady groves. It is a very old place (1660) and certain rusty bits of armor remain to antedate Jean Jacques. In the wall is a white stone, incrusted with mold, which does not, however, prevent the following lines from being deciphered:

> "Reduit par Jean Jacques habite,
> Tu me rappelles son genie,
> Sa solitude, sa fierte,
> Eet ses malheurs et sa folie.
> A la gloire, a la verite,
> Il osa consacrer sa vie,
> Et fut toujours persecute
> Ou par lui meme, ou par l'envie."

These epigrammatic lines are attributed to Mme. d'Epinay. The last is striking. The flower garden he cultivated is still in existence. There are also relics of Mme. de Warens. But Byron has given so much better an idea of all this than I can that I hold my pen. Wildly lonely, grand, and beautiful, the place puts me out of conceit with myself and the present. Very strange, and not altogether agreeable, is the change from the sombre and poetical shades back to the little town of Aix, with its casinos, its bright flowers, its music, and its noisy inhabitants. Every one shouts aloud. The coachman is the noisiest fellow; he cracks his whip like the Postillon Longjumeau and howls to every child, sheep, goat, donkey, old bathwoman and baby to get out of his way. The doctor shouts to his patients, the patients to their doctor; all is loud and entirely meridional. There is no northern calm here. Russian Princesses, with high heels, short dresses, gay, tall bonnets, and red parasols, step daintily over the sulphurous canals; the Italian Marquis goes out shooting pigeons with the French Duke and German Count. It is cosmopolitan to a degree. The English nobility are always here in force, although they come more generally in Spring and Fall. How they did rain imprecations on the House of Lords at that moment! Indeed, they all abuse the peers about as we do the Senators. "Agitation; we must agitate," they say. And their talk reminds one of our early Abolitionists: "Who is to govern this country—the Lords or the Commons? Are the Lords to have an absolute right to render impossible all government except that of which they deign to approve?" This in 1866.

They say there has been nothing like the present situation since Mr. Gladstone roused the country with the war cry, "Down with Beaconsfield." "The House of Lords is useless and dangerous," says my opposite neighbor at table. It is evident from this remark that he is not a member of that learned body. They all seem to abuse Mr. Gladstone. However, our drives lead us on to see snow-clad peaks, revealing and preparing one for the greater views which shall come presently. Not the least charm of these drives—through smiling groves of sycamore and fir, walnut and ash—is to see the rows upon rows of Lombardy poplars, standing like grim old soldiers no longer fit for duty, but carrying into their retirement their soldierly stiffness and mounting guard over the sacred plains of Savoy. I look up at the strangely shaped "Dent du Chat" on the one side, over whose lowest outline Hannibal marched securely with his legions, 215 B. C., and at the queer, green mountains which gird in Aix, all seamed as they are by the water courses down their sides, all again patched with green gra and low shrubs, and then gladly turn my eye to the thatched cottages of the comfortable peasantry, and look in as I drive by at the humble comfort of some auberge, where the Savoyards are drinking and eating; floors and tables strewn with bottles and glasses. The sour but pure wine of the country, bread, butter, and cheese, and something which looks like huge sausage, seem to be the usual bill of fare. Many a gentleman on a walking tour casts in his fortune with this humble company and eats and drinks cheaply with them. I drove through long lines of stone houses, the houses of small proprietors, clustering around some church or castle; the vines heavy with the coming vintage.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

A New Book on China.*

Attention will long be directed toward China. Mr. John Thomson's volume furnishes us with additional materials. The author holds photography as a means of presenting us with object lessons, but he has known how to write his text in a singularly interesting manner. Mr. Thomson has tried his best to understand the Chinese, of all sorts and conditions, but it cannot be said that he likes any of them. He singles out the want of cohesion that exists in that vast country, and the prevalence of individualism. Every man in China is looking after his own particular interests, and is utterly indifferent to the claims of his brother-man. One might say that China was pre-eminently the country to be bettered by Socialism. There would be the best field for such improvement as Socialism may bring about.

Mr. Thomson is satisfied that between the mass of people and the administration there is no cohesion. In China patriotism is an unknown quantity. He blames the Government for "arrested civilization." The Chinaman would improve had he only the chance. The author tells us, too, how the Chinaman is always dissatisfied at home; hence his migrations and that dull kind of resistance brought about by secret societies; but the secret societies, Chinese Carbonari, when they do take the law into their own hands, are cruel and vindictive, and when they have the chance they stand at nothing. There are in China guilds of thieves and assassins. An acquaintance told Mr. Thomson the following story of a Chinese burglar:

"He [Mr. Thomson's friend] lay motionless till the intruder, believing all to be safe, had reached the centre of the room, and then sprang out of bed and seized him. Both were powerful men, and a furious struggle ensued, but the robber had the advantage, for his only covering was a coat of oil, so that at last, slipping like an eel from the grasp of his antagonist, he made a plunge for the window and was about to drop over, when his pursuer caught him by the cue. The tail, stuck full of needles, and, alas! a false one, too, came away, and was left a worthless trophy in the hands of the European."

The Chinese detective, the Ma-qui, is really a thief set to catch a thief. The Ma-qui may be described as "the robber's sleeping partner." It is not the purpose of the regulation Ma-qui to capture the thief. If there were no burglars, the Ma-qui would go out of existence. Mr. Thomson is not in the tea business, but he tells of the numerous adulterations of tea:

"There is the manufacturer, who sets himself to collect from the servants of foreigners or natives, and from restaurants and tea saloons, the leaves that have already been used, and to dry them, cook them, and mix them with imitations of the genuine leaf. This process completed, he next adds pickings, dust, and sweepings from the tea factory, and mixes the whole with foreign materials, so as to lend it a healthy surface hue. Lastly, he perfumes the lot with some sweet-smelling flower—the chloranthus, olea, aglaia, and others; and thus provides a cheap, fragrant, and polluted cup for the humble consumer abroad."

The want of confidence, the entire absence of trust, shown by the Chinaman to his fellow-countrymen are seen in this way. The customer buys nothing from the seller without taking the weight or measure, carrying his scales or measures with him while shopping. We know how efficient and honest have been Sir Robert Hart's measures in collecting customs, but imperial taxes do not yield anything like as much as they should. Two-thirds, Mr. Thomson believes, are stolen or diverted by native officials.

That China has vast mineral resources, and above all, abundance of coal, we all know, but in a land where activity of brain is at a discount, the realization of this natural wealth may only come about in many hundreds of years. As to the coal, Mr. Thomson writes:

"Baron von Richthofen has assured us that there is plenty of coal in Hunan and Hupeh, and that the coal fields of Szechuan are also of enormous area. He adds that at the present rate of consumption the world could draw its supplies from Southern Shensi alone for over a thousand years; and yet, in the very places referred to, it is not uncommon to find the Chinese storing up wood and millet stalks for their firing in Winter, while coal in untold quantities lies ready for use beneath their feet. These vast coal fields will constitute the basis of China's future greatness when science shall have been called in to aid in the development of her enormous mineral wealth."

China, of course, lies open to be swallowed up, but the bite to be taken is so prodigious that choking may come about to the greedy ones who try to gulp it. Hence the nibbling process which has just set in. Ignorance is rife in China, and on craftiness is ingrafted a large modicum of stupidity. Mr. Thomson tells of a Government document of recent promulgation in which readers are told that in the 100 pounds of native lead there are always to be found eight pounds of silver. The Chinese metallurgist says that Europeans, notably Frenchmen, "have devilish arts by which they can transform men into beasts." Taken in a symbolic sense, such a change in humanity is not singular to France, but this wise Chinaman, referring to lead, has his own original ideas as to the transmutation of metals. He says that Chinese lead may be converted into silver "only by compounding lead with the eyes of Chinamen." An Englishman's or a Russian's or a Frenchman's eyes are not good. It is only the native eye which will turn lead into silver, and as China is a paternal Government, it is reluctant to take out the eyes of its own people—even for such a much-desired object.

*THROUGH CHINA WITH A CAMERA. By John Thomson. F. R. G. S. Constable & Co.

Dickens.

Charles Dickens occupied chambers at 15 Furnivall's Inn, Holborn, and on the walls of the building the Society of Arts had fastened a tablet recording the fact. Furnivall's Inn is now being torn down and the tablet has been removed. It was in these chambers that Dickens wrote "Pickwick," and the immortal Sam Weller was created.

On the 7th of February, eighty-six years ago, Dickens was born. This event was duly celebrated in London last month. The entertainment consisted of readings, recitations, and representations of characters taken from Dickens's works. During the day the tomb of the novelist in Poets' Corner at Westminster Abbey was not forgotten. On it were placed many wreaths of laurel and lilies.

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, in a recent lecture on "Pickwick," told how Dickens's phrases now formed a part of English speech. Nobody could get along, he said, without quoting Dickens, as "in the Pickwickian sense," "the fat boy," "chops and tomato sauce," "it wasn't the wine, it was the salmon," "The 'Eatanswill Gazette,'" "he's a swellin' wisibly," "I wants to make yer flesh creep." "No other books," Mr. Fitzgerald added, "have engendered so many other books, or have had such a varied and extraordinary influence on every department of social life." "Pickwick" has been produced in a volume of shorthand and in raised characters for the blind.

The Oglethorpe Women.

In his great romance, "Henry Esmond," Thackeray writes: "Her Oglethorpean Majesty was kind, acute, resolute, and of good counsel; she gave the Prince much good advice that he was too weak to follow, and loved him with a fidelity which he returned with an ingratitude quite royal."

The question arises, then, who was "Her Oglethorpean Majesty," for the interest in the name Oglethorpe is as rife in Georgia as is that of Penn in Pennsylvania. A writer in Blackwood's, commenting on Thackeray and impressed with his acquaintance with the period he describes, asserts, and with good proof, that "Her Oglethorpean Majesty" is a mistake of the romance writer, and that Col. Henry Esmond never could have known the lady. He might have been acquainted with Fanny Oglethorpe, but never with Anne, to whom was given the queenly title. There is no evidence, the writer says, that Fanny ever was at Bar-le-Duc, where Thackeray places her.

There were three Oglethorpe sisters—Anne Henriette, born about 1680-83; Eleanor, born in 1684, and Frances Charlotte, who was Bolingbroke's "Fanny Oglethorpe." All the sisters of James Edward Oglethorpe, the founder of Savannah, were apparently intrigantes, deep in Jacobite plottings, and the suspicion remains that they were not precisely what we call honest women.

Eleanor married the Marquis of Mezieres, and Fanny took for husband another Frenchman, the Marquis des Marches. Both these sisters were "plungers," and made a great deal of money when John Law floated his Mississippi scheme. Both of these Oglethorpe girls had been penniless exiles in France, and Law made their fortunes. Mme. de Mezieres was a born plotter, and never gave up her intrigues before the third quarter of the last century.

When she was only eighteen, Fanny was an active politician. The writers in Blackwood's say: "She came to France, but Fanny could not have been Thackeray's 'Queen Oglethorpe at Bar-le-Duc.' In the first place she was not there; in the second a Lady of Lorraine was reigning monarch." There were then few resemblances between James Edward Oglethorpe and his sisters, and the marked differences are to be noted. The article in Blackwood's is a collaborated one, and one of the signatures is "A. L.," and that stands for "Andrew Lang."

We note with much pleasure the growing excellence of The Outlook. The success of this publication shows that there are hosts of people in this country who, dissatisfied with flippancy, exaggeration, and sensationalism, gladly accept such a publication, finding in its pages sound instruction and honest recreation.

Books of the Spring.

Works of Fiction, Biography, Criticism, History, and Science.

The Woman Who Wrote the Odyssey.*

Here is a knight couching his lance and rushing upon the scholars who, much to his misliking, receive him but feebly. Knowing a little Greek, he feels impelled to publish his views upon the Odyssey—views so revolutionary that they would make him forever illustrious should they chance to be accepted by the learned world. And the learned world is too busy or too idle to listen! Mr. Butler himself is all alive with interest. He is so convincing in manner that the reader, genuinely amused, forgets the character of the matter and sees the literary Nausicae bending over her papyrus. There is a jubilant fluency in the arguments poured forth that would be captivating in romance—if this is not indeed romance. But apparently Prof. Jebb and the other Homerists are not captivated. Mr. Butler scornfully assures us:

"It is idle to suppose that the leading Iliadic and Odyssean scholars in England and the Continent do not know what I have said. I have taken ample care that they should be informed concerning it. It is equally idle to suppose that not one of them should have brought forward a serious argument against me if there were any such argument to bring."

A new edition of Prof. Jebb's "Introduction to Homer" was published six weeks after the more important of the views contained in Mr. Butler's book had appeared in the form of a letter to The Athenaeum. Here was Prof. Jebb's opportunity. In neglecting it he showed himself "more eloquent" in Mr. Butler's behalf "than any words would have been which he is at all likely to have written."

This inference is plain. There is obviously no argument against the theory that the Olyssey was written by a young woman, self-willed and unmarried. Now let us glance at the testimony that leads gently up to Mr. Butler's conclusion. We cannot reproduce the masterly style, but here are a few of the bald facts, which are, after all, the skeleton upon which the whole depends.

The interest in the Odyssey is all on the side of woman. Ulysses is minimized. Calypso is the master mind, and neither Calypso nor Circe seem to have a manservant on their premises. When Ulysses makes his farewell speech to the Phaecians she "hopes they may continue to give satisfaction to their wives and children, instead of hoping that their wives and children will continue to give satisfaction to them." This is very indicative, but much more so is the fact that no woman throughout the Odyssey is ever laughed at, and still more convincing is the harangue delivered to Telemachus by Minerva, disguised as Mentor. This harangue reminds Mr. Butler of a very dear, kind, old aunt who, when he was a boy, used to talk to him in just the same way. "Unstable as water," she warned him, "thou shalt not excel," but his uncles never preached to him.

Possibly the average reader will get most satisfaction out of the argument drawn from the invitation given by Menelaus to his guests, and to do this argument full justice we quote it in the writer's own words:

"When Telemachus has informed Menelaus that he must go home at once, Menelaus presses his guests to stay and have something to eat before they start. This, he tells them, will be not only more proper and more comfortable for them, but also cheaper. We know from Il. VII., 470-475, that Menelaus used to sell wine when he was before Troy, as also did Agamemnon, but there is a frank bourgeoisie (sic!) about this invitation which a male writer would have avoided. Still franker, however, is the offer of Menelaus to take them on a personally conducted tour round the Peloponesus. It will be very profitable, for no one will send them away empty-handed; every one will give them either a bronze tripod or a cauldron, or two mules, or a gold chalice, (xv., 75-85.) As for the refreshments which they are to have immediately, the King explains that they will have to take pot luck, but says he will tell the women to see that there is enough for them of what there might happen to be in the house. That is just like Menelaus's usual fussiness. Why could he not have left it all to Helen? Surely the fact that two young bachelors were going to stay and dine was not such a frightful discord but that it might have been taken unprepared, or at any rate without the monarch's personal interference."

If one cannot see in this testimony the sign of woman's work there is nothing to be said. To the more scientific reader who likes to pile evidence upon evidence and follow a tortuous clue, we recommend the passage concerning the ewes and their lambs. The close, careful, brilliant logic of the reasoning could hardly be surpassed in a whist club or by the modern reconstructionist in art criticism. Indeed, Mr. Butler has maintained throughout an attitude of deep respect toward details apparently the most trivial. We suspect that he has dipped into archaeology and we are certain that he has read Conan Doyle.

In the latter part of his book Mr. Butler attempts to verify the course of the voyage, arriving at the statement that they were "mainly a sail around Sicily, beginning and ending with Mount Eryx and Trapani." So much pains has been taken in collecting the data for this opinion that one begins to wish Mr. Butler had had with him a capable Greek scholar, instead of what apparently was a very incapable camera.

We deeply regret that we ourselves can neither uphold nor attack Mr. Butler from the scientific standpoint, an experience which he frankly craves, and we hasten to assure him that we are restrained only by ignorance—that we have no "commercial interests vested in well-known school books and so-called education" and that our "reputation for sagacity" concerning Homeric questions is not worth considering. In the interests of literary courtesy, however, we are sorry that Mr. Butler has permitted himself to impute motives. It was hardly wise to let himself go as follows:

"What becomes, for example, of a great part of Prof. Jebb's well-known 'Introduction to Homer'—to quote his shorter title—if the Odyssey was written all of it at Trapini, all of it by one hand, and that hand a woman's? Either my own work is rubbish, in which case it should not be hard to prove it so without using discourteous language, or not a little of theirs, is not worth the paper on which it is written. They (the scholars) will be more than human, therefore, if they do not handle me somewhat roughly."

We are relieved to hear that Mr. Andrew Lang, the ever-ready champion, is buckling on his armor for a knightly tilt with Mr. Butler—it will be a pleasant sport, and Mr. Lang will doubtless know whether his opponent is descended from the author of Hudibras and whether he has to fear the pointed lance of satire in place of the blunted weapon of a fair joust.

*THE AUTHORESS OF THE ODYSSEY. Where and when she wrote, who she was, the use she made of the Iliad, and how the power grew under her hands. By Samuel Butler. London, New York, Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1897. Price, $3.50.

Charlemagne.*

During the age of Charlemagne many important changes took place. The great and haughty Roman Empire itself, its law, language, civilization, and ideals, passed to the German tribes under the leadership of the Franks. There was developed and built up a Latin Christianity, a Latin Church, and the foundations of the Middle Ages and of modern times were laid.

Charles the Great (originally "Carolus Magnus," from which is derived the later and misleading French corruption of "Charlemagne") was born April 2, 742. He received the anointing by the Pope in 754, was crowned in 768, became sole King in 771, and reigned until his death in 814. For more than forty years he showed great powers of command, alert judgment and foresight, prudence and tact in management, and much force in execution. He reorganized the army with which he was engaged in fifty-five campaigns, eighteen of them being against the Saxons. The one great blot on his memory was the causing of the death of 4,500 of the Saxons because of their treachery. Preaching and baptism were, under his patronage, carried to all parts of the Saxon land, and with Christianity went an enlarged and extended civilization that attracted followers who settled near the established monasteries that promised safety and protection. Markets were created, roads of communication built, trade relations opened and maintained, and under the benign influence of Charlemagne the victories of war were succeeded by the peaceful extension of Christianity and the establishment of the Church.

Whether Charles was greater as a General in war or as a ruler in administration is debatable and finds opposing support. A modern historian (Andrews) says that he was greater as a conqueror than as a lawgiver, while Gibbon estimates his military power lightly, but places high value upon the laws he formulated and promulgated. Great and glorious as was the empire he founded, it could not, in the nature of things, remain permanent, and when the creator of its power and coherency was no more, the form in which he left it speedily disappeared. Under Charlemagne the Church and State relations were quite close, and made the ecclesiastical officers of great political importance. The general influence of Bishops in cities and districts, while not as significant as in earlier times, nevertheless grew by increase of property holdings and by the acquisition of important rights. Nor was it diminished by their adroit and astute participation in State affairs. The Church of Rome was regarded by Charles with the highest veneration not only on account of his intimate personal relations with the Pope, but also because of the strength and completeness of its order and tradition; royal authority was exerted to maintain the position, as well as to increase the rights and privileges of the clergy. The payment of Church tithes was rigidly enforced, even in newly acquired territory, and as a result large estates passed under the control of Bishops and Abbots, who kept advocates to properly transact the purely secular affairs that constantly arose, which enables us to catch here a glimpse of the origin of the great Papal power.

The closing years of his reign were largely occupied with the consolidation of the empire and the administration of its affairs, during which he was brought into the closest relations with the great Mohammedan power. The schools he established, even after his death, on Jan. 28, 814, continued to exert a mighty influence, and in them some writers have traced the origin of the University of Paris. The survey of the life and times of Charlemagne that Mr. Wells gives in the 472 pages of which his book consists, while perhaps not quite as clear to the ordinary reader as might be wished, is yet not an uninteresting presentation and study of the epoch. The paper is poor and the binding an imitation leather.

*THE AGE OF CHARLEMAGNE. (CHARLES THE GREAT.) By Charles L. Wells, Ph. D., Professor of History, University of Minnesota. Ten Epochs of Church History Series. Crown, 8vo. New York: The Christian Literature Company.

Andree's Expedition.*

Arctic exploration seems to carry with it a fascination that is entirely inexplicable to the ordinary mind. All the early Dutch and English voyagers were subject to its influence, and Sir John Franklin, Scoresby, Wrangell, Parry, Dr. Kane, Dr. Hayes, De Long, Lieut. Peary, and Nansen are names of enthusiastic workers in this field that will occur at once to those who have even a rudimentary knowledge of the subject. In one respect all these men were alike; they all made their journeys in ships and vessels, they carried a number of companions, stores, supplies, and relied, in part at least, upon their ships as a shelter from the arctic Winters. The striking difference appears in the matter of arctic transportation. Custom and tradition both placed reliance on dogs and reindeer or similar means, but Salomon-Auguste Andrée is presented to us in the present book as one who discards all that has gone before—old theories, experiences, and conventionalities—and boldly pinning his faith to that which some still regard as hardly past the experimental stage, resolves to overcome the arctic problem with a balloon!

For his task Andrée was by birth, education, and training admirably fitted. His father was a chemist, and while somewhat rigorous in his ideas, contrived to imbue his son with obedience and punctuality. He was a good student and in due time received the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Swedish Patent Office. Early in youth the idea of scientific aërostation took hold of him and in this project he afterward enlisted the Swedish Academy of Sciences, to which body he finally presented a carefully matured plan for reaching and exploring the north pole with balloon aid. The cost was estimated at 130,000 kroner, (about $36,000.)

His first expedition with this novel transportation idea was undertaken in 1896, but after reaching Spitzbergen, the land of the midnight sun, by means of the Virgo, and landing the balloon, spending two months there, and having all the preparations made for the polar journey, the winds continuing unfavorable, after an interesting meeting with Nansen's returning expedition, Andrée was forced home without accomplishing his cherished project. His first non-success did not, however, prevent him from undertaking a second voyage in 1897. He sailed this time on the Svensksund, a Swedish gunboat of 300 tons, which the King of Sweden placed at his disposal. After rearrival at Spitzbergen he inflated and loaded his balloon, which could remain in suspense about fifty days, and taking with him a number of carrier pigeons, upon which, however, great reliance was not placed even by Andrée himself, because of the extreme distance that would have to be covered by them in case of successful return flight, he departed on Sunday, July 11, when the flight of the balloon (Ornen) took place, and a message, dated two days later and stating that all was well on board, was subsequently received. The balloon, with Andrée, Strindberg, and Fraenkel in the car, rose after the fashion of such ascensions, grew smaller and smaller in the distance, until it disappeared as a gray speck into the unknown. There is perhaps a faint hope that these men have not perished, and that before the year passes we may have them return to us. No one wishes otherwise; but, all things considered, is it not a question if the scientific value of arctic research that may be derived from success is not more than counterbalanced by the chances of failure?

*ANDREE'S BALLOON EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF THE NORTH POLE. By Henry Lachambre and Alexis Machuron. (Andrée's Assistants in the Preparation, Equipment, and Departure of the Balloon.) With over fifty illustrations. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Bookbinding and Other Crafts.*

Mr. Frederick Miller has, in the present volume, made up of contributions to various London magazines, produced a very dainty little hand book that will do much to instruct the student and be helpful to the patron into whose hands it may chance to fall. The dividing line between the artist and the artisan is not always easy to draw. From Mr. Miller's point of view the craftsman passes into the artist class when he throws away the conventional and, holding to nature, produces a distinctly original and finished work, no matter whether it be carving a pew end, beating a finger plate, binding a book, or painting a picture. A rather wide subject range has been given to the book, and there are departments relating to metal work, jewellery (?) enameling on metal, potters and painters, glass painters, woodcarvers, bookbinders, surface decoration, decoration in relief, wall paper, and textiles.

As a matter of fact, the field for the artistic craftsman of to-day is so much enlarged over any previous period that the wealth of opportunity is sometimes quite bewildering. Perhaps one of the most interesting departments considered by this writer (and illustrator) is that of bookbinding. This craft appeals to every one who loves books, and if it be true that a good book is a good friend, then a good friend deserves a good dress, and we are obliged to look to the bookbinder to supply this. There is a delight that beggars description in handling a finely bound book such as comes from any master hand. The design, finish, fine leather, and characteristic wideness of margin add ten times tenfold to the enjoyment of the book in reading it, and no one who confines his acquaintance to paper-covered or even to machine-bound books can ever rise to the fullest obtainable delight in his books. Mr. Miller points out the fact that in bookbinding there is a place for the amateur, even when the amateur is a woman, and that the craft has rewards for those who can bring to it individuality and new and skillful motif treatment.

A French War Romance.*

M. Zola's "La Débâcle" may be roughly translated into English as "The Smash-Up." "Le Désastre," by the MM. Marguerite, means about the same thing, both books describing the disaster to the French in the Franco-Prussian war. The only difference is that Zola tells of the struggle from a soldier's standpoint, while Paul and Victor Marguerite describe it as an officer, Pierre du Breuil, sees it. In the introduction the translator, Mr. Frederick Lees, gives the family history of the Marguerittes. The father of the MM. Marguerite was a General in the French service who was killed in 1870, when charging at the head of his regiments. Both his sons adopted the career of arms, and were participants in the war with Prussia, and so are familiar with the scenes they describe.

Pierre du Breuil is a gallant young officer, and his promotion has been rapid. His first action of éclat occurred in Italy as an artillery officer, and for bravery he received the cross. Pierre is the type of the chivalric French officer. Attached to the War Department, his opportunities of understanding the situation were excellent. Pierre leads, too, an elegant life, and forms a part of the military staff attached to the palace. The great ladies of the Empire are introduced at the beginning of the story, with those love episodes which seem to be de rigueur in all French romances. Here is that embodiment of loveliness, the Comtesse de Limal: "Her beautiful bare shoulders were like those church steps which have become polished by the lips of the faithful. She was a charitable woman; long prayers on the part of those who desired were never necessary." Mme. de Guionic has fascinated Pierre, and just before he leaves her for the war he has secured an opal which the lady wore on her bracelet, and, as everybody knows, the opal is a stone which brings bad luck.

The authors are peculiarly happy in describing the French officers and their peculiarities. There is Lacoste, who says: "War, blessed war, which rejuvenates the nerves, the muscles, the blood." Poor Lacoste! He was sabred by his own men, who mistook him for a hated Prussian. The departure of the troops from Paris, the emotions of that turbulent city, are graphically described. There is the coachman who whips up his cab horse and howls at him, "Geeho, Bismarck!"

Pierre goes to Metz, and at once disaster sets in. The reader understands that

*THE TRAINING OF A CRAFTSMAN. Written by Frederick Miller. Illustrated by many workers in the art crafts. With over 150 illustrations. Post 8vo. Special designs by the author for binding, end papers, and title page. New York: Trusiove & Combs.

*THE DISASTER. By Paul and Victor Marguerite. Translated with introductory notes, by Frederick Lees. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

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the preparation for the war was defective. The strength of the Prussians had been underrated. Pierre takes part in the actions of Forbach and Woerth. The military aperçu of the campaign is cleverly presented. One by one Pierre's comrades are killed. Some of them have been the elegants of the Boulevards, and, though they may be mangled in their well-cut regimentals and glazed leather boots, they die game. The surrender of Metz follows. That unfortunate trait of the French, who, when worsted, always cry, "We have traitors among us," is presented. There is a final touch in this most interesting volume worthy of repetition. As Pierre, with the other captives, is slowly marching away from Metz under Prussian guard, a shrill voice is heard, which cries, "We are sold!" Du Breuil felt humiliated and irritable. It was a French soldier's parrot. Then the bird called out, "To Berlin! To Berlin!" * * * "Silence, Bazaine!" muttered an old Corporal covered with medals. * * * "Rub-a-dub! Shoulder arms!" retorted the bird. That was more than the old Corporal could stand. Just as the bird was repeating once more "To Berr—" some one wrung the taunting parrot's neck. The conclusion is Pierre's happiness. When freed from Mme. de Guionic he loves the simple-minded Anine. The final sentence in "The Disaster" reads:

"In the awful crucible where the disaster had heaped, along with the trophies of the Empire, arms, filth, ruined fortunes, illusions destroyed, all the despair of a nation—the future boiled like metal in fusion. Out of it a new France would arise."

An Australian Story.*

"A Fiery Ordeal" is a story of Australia and takes its title from a bush fire to be found at the conclusion of the romance. Tasma describes an unfortunate couple, Jem Fenton and his wife, Ruth. Jem is a gambler, a drunkard, and a brute. Ruth has married him because she was an orphan and unhappy at school. Jem, who works an unproductive piece of land, L head over heels in debt, and Brewer, a millionaire and a rather hard man, holds a mortgage. Jem fears foreclosure, and induces Ruth to visit Brewer so that she may put off the fatal day when the farm is to be sold. Ruth has no inclination for the task. She has long ago lost all respect for her husband. With a heavy heart she goes to the station where the rich Brewer lives.

In the train she meets a fine-looking young man, and there is what Tasma calls "a psycho-physiological interest" between the two. The young man is Brewer's son. Somehow Ruth tells the reason of her errand, and young Brewer is interested and assumes the debt. He differs from his father. He understands business, but is a student and devoted to scientific research. Ruth returns to her husband and misery. Jem wants her to inveigle young Brewer so as to make money out of him. Then Ruth tells Brewer how vile is her husband. The conclusion is the insanity of Jem, his setting the Brewer house on fire, and Ruth's escape. Then Jem comes to a dreadful end and young Brewer marries Ruth. The story has the Australian mise en couleur.

Two Cornish Stories.*

The romance of Cornwall always must have in it a Trelawney, and Mr. Hocking brings to the front these lines:

"And shall they scorn Tre, Pol, and Pen,
And shall Trelawney die?"

Hugh leaves the Union, where he has been nursed during an illness, and finds a master in Jacob Polyphant. There is a mystery about Hugh. The lad is hard-working, obliging, honest, and gains his master's respect. Hugh's mission is to find out all he can about the Trelawney family. There is an old house in the neighborhood which Squire Magor declares to be his property. How he came into possession of it is not well known. Hugh becomes acquainted with an old man apparently insane, whose name is Granfer Crowle. Granfer Crowle is cared for by a wild girl, Issy. Hugh thinks that Granfer Crowle has the key which will unlock the Trelawney secrets, for Hugh is the last of the Trelawneys and heir to the property. Hugh Trelawney marries Issy and becomes in time the owner of the home of his fathers. "The Mist on the Moors" is another short romance in the volume and written in the same spirit as "And Shall Trelawney Die?"

Jokai's Capable Ruffian.*

In the preface Mr. R. Nisbit Bain, the translator of Maurus Jokai, tells us that this romance was written forty-five years ago. Originally the story was called "Janicsarok Vegnapjai," to be translated "The Last Days of the Janissaris," but as it refers to the acts of Ali Pasha the name given to the work in English is "The Lion of Janina."

In all history there probably never was a bloodier miscreant than was Ali Tepelenti, the Lord of Janina. Taking Ali as his hero, Maurus Jokai, with his fervid imagination, gives his lion all the characteristics of the tiger. It requires uncommon powers of narration to have a reader understand how a man of past seventy, or approaching to eighty, was still a Hercules, or how Eminah, the special beauty of his harem, could dote on such an antiquated personage—and Eminah knew not that there were such beings as youths in the world. Excepting her father and her husband "she had never seen a man, and therefore fancied that other men also had just such white beards and silvery eyelashes as they." The fair Eminah was, however, quickly disillusioned. All had a sort of Blue Beard chamber, and Eminah secured the key of it one day, and there saw her old beloved torture men and women so as to get their money, and then, naturally, the flower of the harem was disgusted.

The Hungarian bravura is peculiar to Maurus Jokai, and his most dramatic openings have a kind of verbal orchestral introduction, as "Ah ha! 'Tis not so easy to capture Tepelenti as you thought." Nobody says that or talks it. It is Maurus Jokai who writes it. No one can dispute the author's dramatic ability, but it is of a character not suited to present tastes, even giving Ali Pasha full credit for being "one of the most brilliant, picturesque," and "capable ruffians that even Turkish history can produce."

A Book for Boys.*

Mr. William Drysdale's "The Beach Patrol" is the third volume of his "Brain and Brawn Series." The author's idea is to present clean-minded, honest lads, who, actuated by a strong sense of duty, achieve success. Mr. Drysdale knows exactly how to describe a lad's surroundings, and the many adventures his heroes pass through are naturally introduced. Take, for instance, the career of Tom Perry, who, living on the sea coast, is a natural sailor. He enters as a lad the United States Life-Saving Service. Without unnecessary verbiage the main points of the service are described. Knowing how to write and to pick out the main points, readers, young or old, become well informed as to the duties and responsibilities of the United States Life-Saving Service. It is only natural that Tom should see some hard service, and then he acquits himself gallantly. The advantages of education Mr. Drysdale never forgets, for though "brawn" plays its part, the brain is master. This volume, with Mr. Drysdale's "The Young Reporter" and "The Fast Mail," may be recommended. The style of narrative is excellent, the lesson inculcated of the best, and above all the boys and girls are real.

*A FIERY ORDEAL. By Tasma. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

*AND SHALL TRELAWNEY DIE? By Joseph Hocking. New York: M. F. Mansfield.

*A LION OF JANINA; OR, THE LAST DAYS OF THE JANISSARIS. By Maurus Jokai; Translated by R. Nisbit Bain. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*THE BEACH PATROL. A Story of the Life-Saving Service. By William Drysdale. Illustrated. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co.

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"Garden Making, Suggestions for the Utilising of Home Grounds," by Prof. L. H. Bailey of the College of Michigan, is a work adapted to the present season. The author treats of general plans of ornamental grounds, the fruit plantation, and the vegetable garden. The work is a thorough one, replete with valuable information. "Garden Making" is published by the Macmillan Company.

In white duck, with gray facings, Amelie L'Oiseau, in proper military style, presents "Original Rhymes and Illustrations of the Seventh Regiment in Camp." There are many excellent photogravures of camp life, with a poetical text, and "Love and War" is an appropriate topic. The book is a pretty one, well adapted for a souvenir. Amelia S. Byrd holds the copyright.

The German Liederkranz of New York has issued a complete history of the first half century of its existence. The Liederkranz, with its present world-wide reputation, began in a modest way. Always bearing in mind its purpose, and that was the cultivation of music, especially of chorus singing, its success has been great. The volume is a handsome one, with many illustrations. The publisher is the F. A. Riegler Company.

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MARCH

Authors at Home.

XXI.

Donald G. Mitchell at Edgewood.

Mr. Mitchell has himself entertainingly informed us of the circumstances of his settlement at Edgewood, and the public has probably gained, through the medium of his various books, an intimate acquaintance with his country home. It is the Edgewood of 1863, however, at that time one of the most flourishing of our New England farms—the Edgewood of Mr. Mitchell's charming books, with its beehives, its lilac bushes, its evergreen coppices, its indispensable eastern slope, its sunny frontage, its strip of sea, and its twinkling lighthouse barely discernible from the library window—with which all lovers of literature have been familiarized during the past thirty years. "My Farm at Edgewood" appeared in 1863, formed one of the chief literary delights of the older generation, and still makes innumerable friends among the new. It bids fair, indeed, to take permanent rank with those works of the ancient farmers—such as Xenophon and Horace and Cato and Pliny, and later Pietro di Crescenzi, Izaak Walton, Lord Bacon, and Lord Kames—in whom Mr. Mitchell himself years ago recognized a kindred spirit. It seems a rather melancholy turn of fate, however, that, though Mr. Mitchell's book itself is likely to have a perennial youth, its subject seems hardly destined to so pleasant a fortune. The Edgewood farm, or at least its environs, already begins to evidence that oncoming old age of which Mr. Mitchell's other works have not given the slightest indication.

It must not be assumed from this that there are any signs of dilapidation about the Edgewood farm, for everything still possesses that trimness and neatness which its proprietor has taught us to regard as the prime requisite of successful farming. The principal point, however, is that it is almost impossible now to regard Mr. Mitchell's home as a country place. It is every day losing its rural aspect, and beginning to assume the doubtful characteristic of the suburban. "Suburban" is a terrible word to the artistic soul, suggestive of the keen-eyed real estate broker, imaginary corner lots, skeleton thoroughfares, a smattering of frame houses of cheap architectural splendor, an occasional electric light, and a solitary, thinly populated trolley car. The house, said Mr. Mitchell nearly forty years ago, "lay on the edge of the wood, and it seemed to me that if it should be mine it should wear the name of Edgewood." It still lies on the edge of the wood, and it lies on the edge of the city, too. New Haven is slowly creeping about Mr. Mitchell's farm, and from his library window, in addition to the many delightful things he saw thirty years ago, he can now watch the "development" of urban real estate, under the smart manipulation of city financiers. Land in that region is still, we believe, sold and assessed by the acre, but it cannot be many years before it will be reckoned by the front foot.

The scattered farmhouses in which the old Edgewood found a congenial companionship have almost disappeared in the numerous citified tenements that have sprung up in the past few years. These are in every respect modern affairs, are frequently of flaring architecture, with no end of gables and bow windows; kept constantly crisp and fresh painted, with a vigilant eye to the prospective tenant. There are many other attractions that Mr. Mitchell did not include in his famous advertisement for a country place; the all penetrative trolley car, for example, now stops almost at that genial philosopher's door. He can take a short stroll to the east and catch a glimpse of the snowy asphalt, and the turbulent stream which was one of the delights of the early landscape has, by some strange and not too irreproachable freak of municipal enterprise, been straightened into a long, lank, utterly useless canal. The meadows surrounding the stream have, largely through Mr. Mitchell's own promptings, been transformed into a park, designed by Mr. Mitchell himself and named in honor of Edgewood by the city authorities.

Perhaps the greatest change of all, however, is in the house itself. The "grayish-white" farmhouse, in which the author of the "Reveries" lived for several years, and which he describes in "My Farm of Edgewood," has long since disappeared. It has been replaced by a low, two-story building, in whose construction its architect evidently utilized much of the experience gained in the erection of the little farm cottage at the foot of the hill about a quarter of a mile from the main dwelling. We remember the ridicule which this "milkmaid's" domicile received at the hands of the country "Squires"—by the way, Mr. Mitchell's neighbors do not refer to each other now as "Squires"—and the persistence with which he maintained that he had hit upon a happy idea. The scheme worked so well, indeed, that it proved serviceable in the construction of the present farmhouse. The first story is built of rough stones, picked up on Mr. Mitchell's own fields. These have not been smoothed or chipped in any way, but cemented together in their original state. A concession has been made on the corners, where Mr. Mitchell has consented to use plain red bricks. The second story is of conventional clapboard, painted a dull yellow, and is surmounted by a slate roof, from which projects an occasional dormer window. On the east end is the indispensable porch, at the rear of a large, sunny living room. The artificial fountain, to which Mr. Mitchell's book refers, has disappeared, but the well-kempt English hedge, following the rise and fall of the roadway; the snug coppices of evergreen, the silent and evershimmering willows, still remain. From his windows, too, the view is still as unparalleled as on the brilliant June morning when Mr. Mitchell paid his first visit to his future home. To the north the range of blue hills begins and ends in the two headlong cliffs, East and West Rock, both of which, largely under Mr. Mitchell's superintendence, have been transformed into city parks. In front of the house the eastern slope of farm country, though occasionally disturbed by one of the modern houses referred to, has lost little of its early beauty, and Mr. Mitchell's immediate property is still under zealous cultivation. The white church spires of the surrounding villages and city still project above the elm trees, and to the south the harbor of New Haven, with its several breakwaters and lighthouse, furnishes that glimpse of the sea which Mr. Mitchell regards as indispensable to a country home. On clear days he can plainly distinguish the sailing craft and steamers, and on a few especially favored occasions the white beach of Long Island. The road in front of the house leads to the north to the quiet hamlet of Westville, which has undergone few changes during the past forty years, and to the south to West Haven, a more progressive and thriving village. The whole landscape, a not incongruous mixture of country and town, is closed in by purple hills, the broad stretch of the sea overcoming any sense of confinement or oppression.

Mr. Mitchell purchased Edgewood in 1855, and it has therefore been his home for over forty years. Before his settlement he had spent a somewhat rambling life, had crossed the ocean several times, had been present at Paris during the outbreaks in 1848, had a brief political career as United States Consul at Venice, and had written one or two volumes of sketches now not included in his collected works. He had always had a leaning toward farming—he came, indeed, of old Connecticut farming stock. He spent a few years after his graduation from Yale in work of this kind, and when the time came for him to make a permanent settlement in life there was no hesitation as to his course. It will be remembered, however, that he did not take up the farm from the purely romantic point of view. He would have found it impossible to settle in an unattractive place, whatever might have been its agricultural advantages; but, for all that, he proposed to take up farming as a serious vocation. Does farming pay? was not so serious a question in Connecticut in 1855 as it has since become; there are now many snug fortunes in the State accumulated by the industry of her old-time farmers. When Mr. Mitchell took hold of Edgewood, Connecticut farming had not become a lost art, and he had every hope of a satisfactory return.

He worked at his property for several years with some success. He never became a money-making farmer, indeed, but still he did not run behind. He provided for his own table, had many little landscape luxuries unknown to his neighbors, and a modest profit at the end of each year. But in the general collapse of New England agriculture, the great economic and social phenomenon of the past thirty years, Mr. Mitchell and his Edgewood farm have not been exempt. He long ago, therefore, solved the problem what to do with the farm by deciding to have nothing to do with it at all. He is no longer annoyed by his Irish "milkmaids," by his scientific agriculturists from the town, by his quietly sarcastic country neighbors, or his commercially minded city friends, with their ever iterated query, "Do you get your money back?" For several years Mr. Mitchell has leased his farm lands, and has thus had the pleasure of watching their development without sharing any of the anxieties as to the financial outcome. The change has not been unwelcome to the public, for it has given him more time to cultivate the books of a carefully stocked library and to write. Mr. Mitchell, in his book on Edgewood, deplores the fact that farming is too exacting a vocation to give sufficient opportunity for personal culture, but during the past few years he has found ample time to devote to literature. His connection with his Alma Mater—Yale—has been pleasantly maintained through his forty-two years' residence in New Haven. He has lectured several times before the university, and in 1878 his position in American literature was recognized by the degree of LL. D.

Mr. Mitchell is now in his seventy-sixth year. He has naturally reached the age of well-earned leisure, and when he may regard the most important part of his life work as complete. During the past few years, indeed, he has written little, most all of his recent publications being revisions of work done many years ago. He is as regular in his habits to-day, however, as when he first engaged in the serious business of farming at Edgewood. He rises at a seasonable hour and devotes most of his morning to work. At this time he writes, attends to his correspondence, and religiously denies himself to all callers, and even to his own family. In the early part of the afternoon he takes a nap, followed by a stroll about his farm and the surrounding country. He is a great advocate of walking as a method of healthful exercise, and vigorously practices his own doctrine. From 4:30 to 6 o'clock are his only free hours, and these he devotes to his friends and an occasional caller. Mr. Mitchell, however, sees few visitors these days, preferring to spend what time he has with his old friends.

When it is remembered that the most enduring part of Mr. Mitchell's work was done before he came to New Haven, in 1855, and that the sales of his two most famous books, the "Reveries" and the "Dream Life," are still unremitting, it would hardly seem extravagant to assume that one of the permanent figures of American literature is spending his final years in the comfortable retirement of Edgewood. Mr. Mitchell was in early life a friend of Irving and a visitor at Sunnyside, and he is to-day the representative of the Irving literary tradition. A mere glance at his books shows that he belongs to a generation of literature with which the modern authors have little to do. It seems assured, however, that his books will survive, in spite of their highly colored romance and unreality, for the same reason that the works of Irving find thousands of readers in an age of realism and literary finesse—for the wholesome human feeling by which they are inspired, and the dulcet, mellow English in which they are written. Mr. Mitchell's quiet life at Edgewood among his books and his recollections are suggestive reminders of the fact that the world has not yet entirely lost all its romance and has not yet outgrown its early love for old-fashioned books and old-fashioned authors.

For a Rounded Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your very valuable and interesting periodical, THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, I have carefully preserved for many weeks, and now desire from you or from others through the columns of THE REVIEW a bit of advice. I have read thoroughly almost the entire works of Lytton, Dumas, Hugo, Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, and Reade. Now I want to know what authors are best for me to pursue that I may become familiar with the best literature that will tend to give me a rounded education, and that I may have pleasure and profit thereby. Tendering you my grateful appreciation, I am,

A STUDENT.

Norwalk, Conn., March 7, 1898.

If our correspondent wishes to enter upon a "course" of reading, we know of none better than is given in the chapter on "Reading and Courses of Reading" in a book called "The Best Reading," by Frederick B. Perkins, (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1881.)

To start from the works of Lytton, Dumas, Hugo, Dickens, in order to proceed toward a "rounded education," is perhaps a little like starting a dinner with the salad, very delightful, but not as yet an academic method. Before the line of novels is left Hawthorne, George Eliot, and Goldsmith should certainly be included, even though the comparatively untrodden ways of Sterne and Fielding be avoided, and the novel of manners under the rule of Jane Austen and Trollope be ignored.

Should a royal road to history be desired, biography is invaluable. It is not always so essentially different from fiction as those who wish the "truth that careless angels know" might like, but it leads one very kindly out of an imaginary world into the real one. To read the work of an author and then to read the author's life is frequently an enlightening process. Nothing could be more interesting than to watch the play of romance on the prosaic surface of Hawthorne's experience after reading "The Scarlet Letter" and "The Marble Faun"; the "Life of Charlotte Bronte" as Mrs. Gaskell painted it in full colors lends zest to "Jane Eyre," and who has gained what glimpses he may of Thackeray's benign personality will see his "Vanity Fair" in a mellowed light. To follow up historical novels with the biographies of the leading characters is another way of quickening one's appetite for facts. First Romolo, then Savonarola, is the backward course of many a modern reader.

And if essays are wanted—the essay lover is born, not made—Macaulay is an excellent bridge on which to cross from narrative to contemplation and reflection. Then there are the diaries and journals that show history in the making and swiftly broaden the circle of interest. This sort of interconnected reading, surrounding one's subject with an atmosphere and following its natural development, seems to the writer quite as valuable as the more orderly method built on a scaffolding of dates, but many excellent authorities think otherwise. Almost any intelligent process of reading brings one in time to Shakespeare, who shows life more vital than it is; to Chaucer, who lets us see the world before its wrinkles revealed themselves in literature, and to Homer, who is the everlasting proof that the great lord man was once a child. When one reaches these three one will realize that "a rounded education" is the "Great Sea Serpent" of modern pedagogy—a fabulous monster that serves only to rouse curiosity in the multitude.

E. L. C.

In one compact volume called "Select Documents Illustrative of the History of the United States, 1776-1861," Prof. William Macdonald of Bowdoin College presents no new or rare documents, but many which have not been hitherto accessible. All students have not the advantage of consulting libraries. To each important public paper Prof. Macdonald has added an introduction and a select bibliography. The publisher of this important work is the Macmillan Company of New York.

Mr. Henry S. Pancoast, whose "An Introduction to English Literature" was found so useful, has now rounded up his work with "An Introduction of American Literature." Realizing that a large part of the deepest life of America is recorded in its literature, the author shows the origin of it in this country and its relationship to England. An appendix in the volume is chronological and gives names of distinguished authors, with their books, from the Colonial era up to date. The publishers are Henry Holt & Co. of New York.

1898

Fifty Best Books.

Results of the Library Vote as Reported by the State University.

About a month ago the public libraries division of the University of the State of New York, following recent precedent, issued a list of "500 leading books," their titles selected from the 4,928 published in 1897. This list was submitted to the librarians of the State, to "obtain an expression of opinion respecting the best fifty books of 1897 for a village library."

Up to March 7 157 replies had been received, and as it was expressly requested that all answers should be sent in by March 1, the compilation of results was immediately undertaken. This is shortly to be published by the university, but through the courtesy of an official it is possible for THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW to present to its readers at once a record of the vote. As recording the verdict of trained judges regarding the literary output which was most important in 1897, and as measuring to some extent relative values as well as positive, by the degree of unanimity with which each volume is voted for, the list is likely to attract wide attention and comment. It will be observed that it contains fifty-two, instead of the requested fifty, titles, but this is inevitable owing to the identity of the vote recorded for four volumes at the end of the list. The list follows, with the vote given to each book:

	Votes.
1. MITCHELL, "Hugh Wynne"	129
2. ALLEN, "Choir Invisible"	121
3. KIPLING, "Captains Courageous"	116
4. NANSEN, "Farthest North"	111
5. DAVIS, "Soldiers of Fortune"	104
6. FISKE, "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors"	94
7. BROOKS, "Century Book of American Revolution"	88
8. WILKINS, "Jerome"	88
9. HARRISON, "This Country of Ours"	84
10. STEVENSON, "St. Ives"	82
11. SPEEL, "On the Face of the Waters"	78
12. ADAMS, "Dictionary of American Authors"	75
13. MAHAN, "Interest of America in Sea Power"	74
14. TENNYSON, "Alfred, Lord Tennyson"	74
15. McCARTHY, "History of Our Own Times"	73
16. MITCHELL, "American Lands and Letters"	70
17. McCARTHY, "Story of Gladstone's Life"	68
18. WYCKOFF, "The Workers"	67
19. MAHAN, "Life of Nelson"	61
20. STOWE, "Life and Letters"	59
21. CLEMENS, "Following the Equator"	57
22. CRAWFORD, "Corleone"	56
23. BIGELOW, "White Man's Africa"	55
24. CAMPBELL, "Household Economics"	54
25. LANG, "Pink Fairy Book"	54
26. WRIGHT, "Citizen Bird"	53
27. GIBSON, "Eye Spy"	52
28. CHAPMAN, "Bird Life"	51
29. HOWELLS, "Landlord at Lion's Head"	49
30. CAINE, "The Christian"	47
31. SCOTT, "In Kedar's Tents"	47
32. GUERBER, "Stories of Famous Operas"	46
33. BRYCE, "Impressions of South Africa"	44
34. PALGRAVE, "Golden Treasury of Modern Poetry"	44
35. TYLER, "Literary History of the American Revolution"	44
36. WINSOR, "Westward Movement"	44
37. ABBOTT, "Theology of an Evolutionist"	43
38. BATES, "Talks on the Study of Literature"	43
39. BELLAMY, "Equality"	42
40. BROWNING, (Mrs.,) "Letters"	42
41. PHELPS, "Story of Jesus Christ"	41
42. STOCKTON, "Great Stone of Sardis"	41
43. CROCKETT, "Lochinvar"	39
44. HAWKINS, "Phroso"	39
45. BLACKMORE, "Dariel"	38
46. COMSTOCK, "Insect Life"	38
47. DAVIS, "Cuba in War Time"	38
48. STEDMAN, "Poems Now First Collected"	38
49. ADAMS, "Sunlight and Shadow"	37
50. BALDWIN, "School Management and School Methods"	37
51. FORD, "Story of an Untold Love"	37
52. MATHEWS, "Familiar Features of the Roadside"	37

On the whole, it is a commendable list. It contains some titles which the village library would be quite as well without; but generally they have only a low vote, and no very important publication of the year is omitted, though it is a surprise not to find Horace Porter's "Campaigning with Grant." Readers will note the absence from the list of the most popular book of the year—"Quo Vadis."

In scanning the list one has to remember that it is made up for library, not individual, use. Actual, and especially proportionate, values are not, therefore, precisely such as any individual might believe most applicable to his own case. The books have a somewhat larger, if less personal, claim to attention as reflecting what experts adjudge to be the public taste and need. It is improbable that the 157 librarians replying had read all of the volumes on which they voted.

Rearranged into groups of subjects, the list gains in value. Then one sees at a glance which of the year's volumes of fiction the librarians deem most valuable, which of the books of travel, which of biography and religion. Naturally enough, the largest group is fiction, with seventeen volumes selected. More than a quarter of all the titles submitted to the librarians for choice are in that group, and they take from it just under a third of their list. The proportion is considerably greater than a year ago. Three groups—biography, description and travel, and natural science—are tied for second place, with five titles each. Last year the second group was juvenile, and no books on natural science were selected. Three groups compete again for third place, history, social science, and "other literature," with three volumes each.

If we redivide the list into groups, which will be its most convenient form, arranging the titles in each group in their order of importance as indicated by the vote they received, it appears as follows:

Fiction.

WEIR MITCHELL, "Hugh Wynne."
J. L. ALLEN, "Choir Invisible."
KIPLING, "Captains Courageous."
R. H. DAVIS, "Soldiers of Fortune."
MISS WILKINS, "Jerome."
R. L. STEVENSON, "St. Ives."
MRS. SPEEL, "On the Face of the Waters."
CRAWFORD, "Corleone."
HOWELLS, "Landlord at Lion's Head."
HALL CAINE, "The Christian."
H. S. SCOTT, "In Kedar's Tents."
EDWARD BELLAMY, "Equality."
F. R. STOCKTON, "Great Stone of Sardis."
S. R. CROCKETT, "Lochinvar."
ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS, "Phroso."
R. D. BLACKMORE, "Dariel."
P. L. FORD, "Story of an Untold Love."

Biography.

HALLAM TENNYSON, "Alfred, Lord Tennyson."
JUSTIN McCARTHY, "Story of Gladstone's Life."
CAPT. A. T. MAHAN, "Life of Nelson."
MRS. H. B. STOWE, "Life and Letters."
MRS. E. B. BROWNING, "Letters."

Description and Travel.

NANSEN, "Farthest North."
S. L. CLEMENS, "Following the Equator."
POULTNEY BIGELOW, "White Man's Africa."
A. G. BRADLEY, "Sketches from Old Virginia."
R. H. DAVIS, "Cuba in War Time."

Natural Science.

M. O. WRIGHT and ELLIOTT COUES, "Citizen Bird."
W. H. GIBSON, "Eye Spy."
F. M. CHAPMAN, "Bird Life."
J. H. COMSTOCK, "Insect Life."
F. S. MATTHEWS, "Familiar Features of the Roadside."

History.

JOHN FISKE, "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors."
JUSTIN McCARTHY, "History of Our Own Times, Volume III."
JUSTIN WINSOR, "Westward Movement."

Social Science.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, "This Country of Ours."
W. A. WYCKOFF, "The Workers."
A. T. MAHAN, "Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future."

Other Literature.

D. G. MITCHELL, "American Lands and Letters."
M. C. TYLER, "Literary History of the American Revolution."
ARLO BATES, "Talks on the Study of Literature."

Juvenile.

E. S. BROOKS, "Century Book of the American Revolution."
ANDREW LANG, "Pink Fairy Book."

Poetry.

F. T. PALGRAVE, "Golden Treasury."
E. C. STEDMAN, "Poems Now First Collected."

Religion.

LYMAN ABBOTT, "Theology of an Evolutionist."
E. S. PHELPS, "Story of Jesus Christ."

Reference.

O. F. ADAMS, "Dictionary of American Authors."

Education.

JOSEPH BALDWIN, "School Management and School Methods."

Fine Arts.

W. I. L. ADAMS, "Sunlight and Shadow."

Music.

H. A. GUERBER, "Stories of Famous Operas."

From the above list it is possible to see at a glance where, in the opinion of the librarians of the State of New York, the best literary work of last year was done, who did it, and in what book. Perhaps it is worth while to note that in the fiction list, long as it is, George Du Maurier, Thomas Hardy, Beatrice Harraden, John Oliver Hobbes, Henry James, Gilbert Parker, Molly E. Seawell, and Henryk Sienkiewicz have no place, though they all are represented in last year's books. Also that from the poetry Sir Edwin Arnold, Alfred Austin, and George Meredith are omitted. It is obvious that, however it may be with a hurried public, the librarians do not select many books merely by the prominence of the name of the author.

THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for several weeks has been giving notices of "Books Worth Reading Again." On the same principle—that the good books are not necessarily new books; that there were heroes before Agamemnon—it here seems worth while to reprint the corresponding list for 1896, when 200 votes were recorded. The list is as follows:

1. BARRIE, "Sentimental Tommy."
2. MRS. WARD, "Sir George Tressady."
3. PARKER, "The Seats of the Mighty."
4. MORSE, "The Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes."
5. F. H. SMITH, "Tom Grogan."
6. SKINNER, "Myths and Legends of Our Own Land."
7. BARRIE, "Margaret Ogilvie."
8. KIPLING, "The Seven Seas."
9. KREHBIEL, "How to Listen to Music."
10. WIGGINS, "Mamm Lisa."
11. EGGLESTON, "The Beginnings of a Nation."
12. SHALER, "American Highways."
13. BROOKS, "The Century Book of Famous Americans."
14. ANDREWS, "History of the Last Quarter of the United States."
15. LANG, "The Animal Story Book."
16. WATSON, "Kate Carnegie."
17. BEARD, "Outdoor Games."
18. JEWETT, "Country of the Pointed Firs."
19. STEMSON, "King Noanett."
20. CLEMENS, "Joan of Arc."
21. SAINTSBURY, "Nineteenth Century Literature."
22. GRAS, "Reds of the Midi."
23. STEVENSON, "Weir of Hermiston."
24. FIELD, "Songs and Other Verses."
25. STOCKTON, "Mrs. Cliff's Yacht."
26. PERRY, "Three Little Daughters of the Revolution."
27. WALKER, "International Bimetallism."
28. HARPER'S "Dictionary of Classical Literature, &c."
29. WHITE, "The Warfare of Science."
30. DANA, "Plants and Their Children."
31. STEVENSON, "In the South Seas."
32. ABBOTT, "Christianity and Social Problems."
33. F. C. LOWELL, "Joan of Arc."
34. WILSON, "George Washington."
35. EARLE, "Colonial Days in Old New York."
36. DAVIS, "Three Gringoes in Venezuela."
37. ROLFE, "Shakespeare as a Boy."
38. WATSON, "Mind of the Master."
39. SPENCER, "Principles of Sociology."
40. HEARN, "Kokoro."
41. MABIE, "Books and Culture."
42. WHITE, "Little Girl of Long Ago."
43. BOURINOT, "Story of Canada."
44. FORD, "The Three George Washingtons."
45. MARTIN, "Story of a Piece of Coal."
46. GODKIN, "Problems of Modern Democracy."
47. CROCKETT, "Sweetheart Travelers."
48. POLLETT, "Speaker of the House of Representatives."
49. BIGELOW, "The German Struggle for Liberty."
50. HENTY, "At Agincourt."

Mural Decorations.

Customs of the Romans at Pompeii —Lessons for To-day.

In The American Journal of Archaeology Mr. Minton Warren, Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome, describes the work done there during 1896-7. In the researches made of the catacombs Mr. Warren writes of the services rendered by "the learned Prof. Marucchi, a scholar of great versatility and a recognized authority in Christian archaeology." The catacombs visited were those of Saints Calixtus, Domitilla, Priscilla, Agnese, and the Cimitero Ostriano. Last year the students went to Pompeii and attended there and at Naples a course of lectures on Pompeii given by that famous authority Prof. Mau. Apropos of Pompeii, attention is to be called to an article by Mr. E. Neville Rolfe to be found in the March Scribner's. The title of the paper is "A Pompeian Gentleman's Home Life. The Recently Excavated House of A. Vettius." The illustrations of this article are singularly instructive. A living figure, classically dressed, having been introduced, this enables the archaeologist and art student to appreciate what are the proportions of the buildings and the size of the mural decorations.

In the Vettius house there is a wall decoration of surprising excellence, which might be called "Goldsmiths at Work," or it may be that the little figures were painted by the artist to depict the way coins were fashioned, or that the winged cherubs were "moneyers." Mr. Neville Rolfe presents an ingenicus theory, advanced by Mr. Talfourd Ely, which suggests that the owner of the house had the decorations made as illustrating his business, or the industries which had enriched the Vetti.

After Pompeii was covered with ashes strenuous attempts must have been made by the citizens to secure some of their buried wealth. Mr. Neville Rolfe writes:

"There is ample evidence that this house, (Vettius's,) like so many others, was burrowed into after it had been covered up by the eruption, (A. D. 79,) and many articles of value removed from it. Holes large enough for a man to crawl through occur, in places piercing the party walls between the rooms." Vettius may then have made explorations into his own house.

Attention has been directed to the fact that the destruction of Pompeii and the surrounding country must have been more sudden and consequently more fatal to life than has been generally supposed, for the reason that in the latest discoveries the remains of many human beings and animals have been exhumed. If it is conceded that the mural decorations of Pompeii, with the statues and minor objects, were excellent in an art sense, how much better must have been the work carried out in Rome? Pompeii could never have been anything more than a provincial town, and scarcely presumed to vie with imperial Rome. Artists in Pompeii were not on an equality with those who exercised their calling in the greater centre.

Nevertheless, the cleverness of the provincial painter or sculptor must show on what high ground stood general Roman art. As we know, the Roman artist had studied his lesson with the Greek, but he had lost the purity, the spirituality, of his Hellenic master. The argument then holds good, no links being broken, that, intelligent as may have been this Roman or Pompeian art, how very much more supreme were the inspirations of a Phidias or an Apelles. The numismatist knows this perfectly, for a tyro at once distinguishes the difference between a Greek and a Roman coin, deterioration of the true artistic quality being at once appreciable in the latter.

Taking mural decoration as a topic, and one much discussed to-day, the present way is to cover vast spaces with allegories. We see that the Roman, and possibly the Greek, ornamented very much smaller spaces with colored designs, and there is no reason why within such modest limits mural decorations should not be attempted to-day. The article in Scribner's, as Mr. Neville Rolfe has written it, apart from its archaeological side, has an important artistic bearing. It suggests a great many possibilities as to house ornamentation to-day. In this direction it was Raphael who took the initiative step.

MARK TWAIN'S DEBTS AS PAID.

From The London Daily News.

Mark Twain has paid all the debts that led to the bankruptcy of the publishing firm with which he was connected. It is a fine example of the very chivalry of probity, and, in the circumstances, as an admirer has pointed out, it deserves to rank with the historic case of Sir Walter Scott. The firm came to grief; Mark Twain might, if he had pleased, have confined his share of the loss to the amount of his liability under the partnership. He preferred to make good the entire loss, and to this end he had to make a fresh start in life at the age of sixty. He accomplished it, and with this and the profits of his latest book, he has carried out his high-minded and generous purpose.

His own account of the matter, published soon after his setting out, is as follows:

It has been reported that I sacrificed, for the benefit of the creditors, the property of the publishing firm whose financial backer I was, and that I am now lecturing for my own benefit. This is an error. I intend the lectures, as well as the property, for the creditors. The law recognizes no mortgage on a man's brain, and a merchant, who has given up all he has, may take advantage of the laws of insolvency and start free again for himself. But I am not a business man, and honor is a harder master than the law. It cannot compromise for less than a hundred cents on the dollar, and its debts never outlaw. I had a two-thirds interest in the publishing firm, whose capital I furnished. If the firm had prospered I should have expected to collect two-thirds of the profits. As it is, I expect to pay all the debts. My partner has no resources, and I do not look for assistance from him. By far the largest single creditor of this firm is my wife, whose contributions in cash, from her private means, have nearly equaled the claims of all the others combined. She has taken nothing. On the contrary, she has helped, and intends to help, me to satisfy the obligations due to the rest. It is my intention to ask my creditors to accept that as a legal discharge, and trust to my honor to pay the other 50 per cent. as fast as I can earn it. From my reception thus far on my lecturing tour, I am confident that if I live I can pay off the last debt within four years, after which, at the age of sixty-four, I can make a fresh and unincumbered start in life. I am going to Australia, India, and South Africa, and next year I hope to make a tour of the great cities of the United States. I meant, when I began, to give my creditors all the benefit of this, but I begin to feel that I am gaining something from it too, and that my dividends, if not available for banking purposes, may be even more satisfactory than theirs.

The last touch is very fine, both as literature and as feeling. He has gained something, and that is the esteem of all men of honor throughout the world. This act is the best of all critical commentaries on the high moral teaching of his books. He needs all the encouragement of sympathy. He has paid his debts, but he has still to make another fortune, and he is sixty-three!

Intended to be Modern.*

We have an idea that this story is intended to be supremely modern, and it is so in the sense that the cinematograph is modern. It brings before us the different phases of the life of two unmarried women thrown upon their own resources and living together in the City of New York. They are sisters, both beautiful, and one mathematical. The latter turns her capacity for business to good account by studying Poor's Manuals, and financial papers, and setting up a miniature broker's office in their apartment. She becomes a successful speculator, having the gift of second sight, and always doing the right thing at the right time against the advice of the Wall Street brokers. The author has evidently a certain amount of conscience, as he impresses upon his readers the fact that her success was founded upon hard labor and study and a genius for analyzing existing conditions. He probably counts upon this statement to discourage his feminine public from hastily taking their investments into their own hands. But he has not withheld his pen from elaborating the enticing sequel. The sisters grow space in wealth, and are soon in sufficiently comfortable circumstances to venture upon rebuilding their native town, maintaining an architect in Paradise by "giving him free rein," and establishing a new line of steamships wholly superior in capacity and equipment to any vessels before built.

Then they begin to enjoy life and cruise off to find themselves suddenly aiding the insurgent cause in Cuba in what would once have been called a particularly feminine fashion. The adventures are wound up with an appropriate wedding.

If light needs to be cast upon the question of books for children, what shall we say of the twilight in which most of the books for the "new woman" are written? We can only hope it is the twilight of dawn and not that preceding deeper night.

* THE LADY OF THE VIOLETS. By Frank West Rollins. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.

London Weekly Circular of Rare Books
Issued every Saturday. Sent gratis by
H. W. HAGEMANN, 160 5th Ave., N. Y.

MARCH

The Week in the Art World.

Chartran's Portrait of Miss Katherine Duer—Duran to Paint Miss Morton—Gossip of Studio and Gallery.

Edmund Chartran, the French portrait painter, is at present painting the portrait in his Astor Court studio of Miss Katherine Duer, who is to be married to Clarence Mackay about the middle of May. In Miss Duer, whose beauty has made her a leading belle both in London and New York, Chartran has found an admirable subject, and, although he has had but three sittings, the portrait, even though little more than an ebauche now, promises to be the most notable that he has yet painted in this country. Miss Duer is sitting in the corner of a high-backed stone bench in a Summer landscape. The picture is full length, and the pose, an extremely easy and graceful one, is such that Miss Duer, sitting a little sideways, resting her head upon her left hand, so turns as to present her full face to the spectator. The head is thrown slightly back with a dignified and splendid carriage. The color scheme is light and delicate. She wears a rich Summer gown of delicate white satin, studded with clusters of brilliants. The bodice is decollete, and around the top of the corsage is a row of light purple orchids—a flower which Miss Duer much affects. A single orchid of the same shade nestles in her dark hair. The background is a forest glade, whose trees come near to the bench, and through whose leaves sunlight plays upon the green sward. There is a joyous atmosphere and a feeling of youth and Summer in the canvas, with which the brunette beauty and tall graceful figure of the fair sitter seem to naturally accord. The canvas bids fair to be a more brilliant and successful one than Carolus Duran's famous portrait of the young Duchess of Marlborough and Madrazo's more recent portrait of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, whom, it will be remembered, that artist depicted seated on a bench on a Summer day amid sylvan surroundings.

There is now little doubt of Carolus Duran's coming to New York. When his coming was first announced, the news was received with some questioning, as Duran has several times announced his intention of visiting America during the past few years, only to abandon his trip at the last moment, it is said, through fear of seasickness. He will leave Havre on the steamship Navarre to-day. He has this time, however, contracted to paint the portrait of Miss Morton, eldest daughter of ex-Gov. Morton, at her home in this city, and has agreed to execute several other portraits. There is some talk of a reception for M. Duran to be given by one of the leading clubs.

There are to be sold on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries some one hundred and thirty-one foreign canvases, together with an interesting and excellent collection of miniatures on ivory by celebrated French artists, and a number of photographs of noted painters and famous men and women. The canvases, which are to be sold to settle the estate of Henry S. Van Gigch, comprise several excellent examples of the French, Dutch, and English schools, and have been for the most part collected during the past few years by Edward Brandus, the well-known dealer and connoisseur. The collection is a somewhat uneven one, but will repay careful and close study, and is far superior, both in individual examples and as a whole, to the ordinary run of collections exhibited in New York prior to their falling under the hammer. There are four Ziems, all more than ordinarily good, and one, No. 11, a superior example. That painter of the Orient, Georges Washington, who, had he not been overshadowed by his master, Fromentin, and unfortunate in his business affairs, would have ranked according to his deserts, which are great, has three examples, all warm and rich in color and filled with the sunlight of the East. Fritz Thaulow, "the painter of running water," and whose remarkable canvases are beginning to attract the deserved attention of American collectors, is represented by four examples, all interesting and strong, and two in particular, "A View Near Abbeville" and the "Cathedral at Dieppe," extremely good. There is a good Jongkind, "River Scene in Holland"; a splendid single figure example of Roybet, very rich in color and virile in drawing; a fair Madrazo, "A Couquette Under the Directory"; an unfinished but strong Jacque, and a curious and interesting Corot, "Panorama of Rouen," from the Corot sale. Mention must also be made of an excellent little Cazin, a little landscape with cattle by Mme. Marie Dieterle, the daughter and pupil of Van Marcke, which is better than one-half of the Van Marckes generally seen here, and to which it is to be strongly suspected the master's brush put at least the finishing touches; a good Clays, and excellent examples of Pasini, Vollon, Vibert, Garrido, Desgoffe, Roble, Memling, Delpy; a fine and important Monticelli, Renouf's well-known "Man at the Wheel," a delicate and tender landscape by Karl Daubigny, a good little landscape by Salvador Mege, and Kratke's the etcher's "Battle of Wagram," which, although hard and thin in color, is interesting historically and has some good painting of details. Of the early English and Dutch pictures the most notable are a fair Sir Joshua Reynolds, "Duchess of Rutland"; Sir Peter Lely's richly colored and interesting portraits of "Miss Musgrove" and of the "Duchess of Richmond"; a large, fine, and extremely interesting portrait of Henrietta of England by Jan de Bann, a characteristic artificial "Portrait of Mme. de Bourbon Conti," by Carlo Van Loo; a charmingly colored and well preserved example of Abraham Janssens, "The Prodigal Son"; a fair little Van Ostade, and two interesting if not attractive examples of Wouverman's. The pictures, miniatures, and autograph letters are now on exhibition at the galleries and should be seen by all art lovers.

The pictures which formed the large heterogeneous collection of American canvases owned by Pincus Chock, and which were on exhibition at the American Art Galleries during the early part of the week, were sold at auction there on Thursday and last evening. While there were a few good and representative pictures in the large display, they were so overshadowed by the numerous mediocre and in some cases poor canvases that the collection as was predicted in THE NEW YORK TIMES last week did not effect any sensation, while the prices thus far obtained at the sale have been markedly low. If Mr. Chock purposes forming another collection for the purpose of sale, or simply for his own pleasure, he should buy with more discrimination. An exhibition of oil and water color paintings and sketches and black and whites by the lamented William Hamilton Gibson will be made next week at the American Art Galleries.

At the Avery Galleries, 358 Fifth Avenue, there are now on exhibition thirty-three water colors by William T. Richards and nineteen by his daughter, Miss Anna M. Richards. Mr. Richards some years ago made his reputation as a painter of marines and coast scenes. He has found the subjects for his present display on the west coast of Scotland and on the rocky cliffs of Skye, the Orkneys, and the Hebrides, as well as in the Channel Islands. Mr. Richards loves best to paint the ocean beating on massive cliffs wet with spray, under stormy skies, or now and again the same ocean heaving its calm surface against the same cliffs under the rosy flush of dawn or sunset.

These last pictures of the west coast of Scotland make him worthy of the title of the art interpreter of that region as William Black is its literary interpreter. Despite his characteristic thin and cold color and a certain hardness of atmosphere, there is always a charm in Mr. Richards's marines and coast scenes, and he has never done better in the lighter medium than in the present display. Miss Richards seems to be more devoted to architectural subjects, and some of her pictures, notably those of "St. John College, Cambridge," "South Square, Boston," "Lincoln," and "Trinity College, Cambridge," are remarkably good in detail, well composed, and decorative in effect. Miss Richards shows a tendency to use a richer and warmer color scheme than her father—a tendency which is to be encouraged. There are also to be seen in the Avery Gallery two canvases, one by W. L. Picknell, "A Normandy Sea Coast," much softer in color and atmosphere than is usual with Picknell, and full of sunlight and air, and a landscape by Samuel Coleman, "An Old Dutch Farm," which has very solid color and fine feeling, and which is a combination, as it were, of Dupre and the modern Dutch landscapists.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Bush-Browne have now on exhibition in the gallery of the Salmagundi Club, 14 West Twelfth Street, several sculptures and paintings which are attracting much deserved attention. Mr. Browne is the author of the sculptures and Mrs. Browne of the paintings, but the work of the artistic couple seems to combine well. Among the best of the sculptures are the bust portraits of Gens. Gregg and Sickles, two statuettes of Abdul Hamid, and the model for the equestrian figure of Gen. John F. Reynolds at Gettysburg. Mr. Browne models well and secures good likenesses in his portrait busts, and while his work is not great, it is good and artistic. Mrs. Browne shows several pastels and oil portraits, among others of Robert Collyer, Prof. Lesley, the Rev. C. T. Williams, and Dr. Mary Jacobi, and several landscape and animal pictures, together with some decorative drawings for interior furnishings. Her portraits are fair and attractive in color, but her decorative work is her best.

Bruce Horsfall has on exhibition at the Keppel Gallery, 20 East Sixteenth Street, a number of monotypes, which are attracting the attention of many artists and art lovers. Monotypes are, as their name implies, single prints and are made by taking a polished piece of zinc of any desired size and painting upon it, either with oil or printer's ink any subject, wiping out the lights, and when finished transferring the painting from the zinc plate to a dampened piece of paper with the aid of strong pressure, generally an etching press. The paper being wet keeps the oil from spreading, as it would on dry paper and the color from sticking, while the technique obtained by painting on a hard, polished surface remains. Monotypes can be made in colors or in monochrome. While this process seems to be an extremely simple one, let not the amateur imagine that he can produce the monotype with ease. The hand, eye, and brain of the artist must be behind the brush or pencil. Mr. Horsfall appears to be unusually successful in his monotype work, and some of his plates, and particularly his moonlight effects, have much atmosphere and sentiment.

Theodore Wores has half a dozen water-color panels and twenty small oils of Japanese subjects at the Knoedler Galleries. Mr. Wores has won reputation for his artistic rendering of the life and scenery of Japan. He has a sense of delicate color, a facile brush, and draws the figure fairly well. Best of all, he is in entire sympathy with his subjects, and so is a good interpreter of Japanese life and landscape.

The first exhibition of the group of American artists who recently seceded from the Society of American Artists will be held at the Durand-Ruel Galleries from April 1 to 21. The number of pictures to be shown has not yet been decided upon, but probably at least fifty canvases will be sent in by the members of the group. The press and varnishing day for the Annual Society of American Artists' Exhibition at the Fine Arts Galleries will be next Friday. The exhibition will open to the public a week from Monday morning. The collection of water colors of Canadian scenery by Winslow Homer, which has been recently shown at the Carnegie Galleries, in Pittsburg, will be exhibited here at the Knoedler Galleries in April.

Books Worth Reading Again.

"When a new book comes out, I read an old one."—Emerson.

VII.

Dorothy Osborne's Letters.*

Dorothy Osborne, whose life is so charmingly made known to us in letters addressed to William Temple, whom she afterward married, was the daughter of Sir Peter Osborne of Chicksands Priory.

William, the eldest son of Sir John Temple, was born in London in 1628. He went to school at Bishop-Stortford, thence going up to Emmanuel College, Cambridge. After a residence there of about two years he departed without taking a degree and set out upon his travels. On his road to France he fell in with the son and daughter of Sir Peter Osborne, who held Guernsey for Charles I., the young people, like their father, being warm royalists. At an inn in the Isle of Wight young Osborne amused himself by inscribing on the window his opinion of the ruling powers. For this the whole party were arrested and taken before the Governor. Dorothy, trusting to the courtesy shown women by gentlemen of both parties in those troubled days, took the crime upon herself, and was immediately set at liberty with her fellow-travelers.

This incident made a great impression upon Temple, who was only twenty at the time, Dorothy being a year older. She is said to have been handsome, while her letters show her to have had her full share of vivacity and personal charm. Her portrait by Sir Peter Lely, which faces the title page, is certainly a charming one.

The acquaintance between Temple and Dorothy soon ripened into love, but all sorts of difficulties opposed their wishes. Macaulay, in his essay on Sir William Temple, does full justice to the situation: In his words, "When the courtship commenced, the father of the hero was sitting in the Long Parliament; the father of the heroine was commanding in Guernsey for King Charles." Even when the war was ended, and Sir Peter Osborne returned to his home at Chicksands Priory, broken in purse and health, the little remnant of his fortune only assured him through the good offices of relatives on the Roundhead side, the lovers' prospects were still most gloomy. To quote Macaulay once more:

"Sir John Temple had a more advantageous alliance in view for his son. Dorothy Osborne was in the meantime besieged by as many suitors as were drawn to Belmont by the fame of Portia."

One of the most distinguished of these suitors was Henry Cromwell, whose father was then only Lord General and not yet Protector.

Besides want of fortune on both sides, and the dread of his numerous rivals, Temple had to fight against the personal dislike of Dorothy's people, who regarded him as an unprincipled adventurer, without honor or religion, ready to render service to any party for the sake of preferment.

Their arduous wooing continued for nearly seven years, Temple in the meantime leading a wandering life—sometimes in London, again in Ireland, and sometimes on the Continent. During this time Temple thoroughly mastered French and Spanish, and amused himself by writing essays and romances, which at least had the merit of perfecting his style. The lovers kept up an active correspondence, but, unfortunately, Temple's letters were all destroyed. In his essay on the latter Macaulay says:

"Surely it is as useful to know how the young ladies of England employed themselves a hundred and eighty years ago, how far their minds were cultivated, what were their favorite studies, what degree of liberty was allowed them, what use they made of that liberty, what accomplishments they most valued in men, and what proofs of tenderness and delicacy permitted them to give to favored suitors, as to know all about the seizure of Franche-Comte, and the Treaty of Nimeguen. * * * A series of letters written by a virtuous, amiable, and sensible girl, and intended for the eye of her lover alone, can scarcely fail to throw some light on the relations of the sexes."

Dorothy seems to have been a very charming young woman, generous, affectionate, intelligent, and sprightly. Connected with many of the most prominent families in England, she was a royalist, as was to be expected from her birth, but without political asperity. Good, but not too much so to take advantage of all pleasures offered her; she loved reading, but could never be called a blue-stocking. She read the poetry of Cowley and Lord Braghill, French memoirs, travels, but above all French romances—ponderous tomes which she read in the original. Her own style is charming, a fascinating mixture of raillery and tenderness; and her letters are filled, too, with the social gossip of her day and time.

But Dorothy's story and strong, sweet character are, after all, best shown by extracts from her own letters. In an early letter, after speaking of her escapes from one or two lovers her family had been urging upon her, she goes on to tell of another suitor, who seems more than any other to have been pleasing to her people—because we find this marriage being urged at intervals all through the letters. Dorothy writes Temple that her family had assured her:

"He had a fine estate, was as fine a gentleman as ever England held, and the very pattern of wisdom. I, that knew how much I wanted it, thought this the safest place to engage in, and was mightily pleased to think I had met with one at last that had wit enough for himself and me, too. But shall I tell you what I thought of him when I knew him? 'twas the vainest, impertinent, self-conceited, learned coxcomb that ever I saw."

Another drawback to this lover in Dorothy's eyes,

*LETTERS FROM DOROTHY OSBORNE TO SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE, 1652-54. Edited by Edward Abbott Parry, Barrister-at-Law. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1888.

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though apparently no obstacle to her family, was the fact that this man was a widower with four daughters quite her own age.

In a later letter Dorothy, after telling Temple of the arguments brought to bear upon her to make her give up all thoughts of him, (Sir John Temple also at this time trying to force his son into a very advantageous marriage,) she adds:

"My own judgment would preserve me from doing anything that might be prejudicial to you or unjustifiable to the world; but if these be secured, nothing can alter the resolution I have taken of settling my whole stock of happiness upon the affection of a person that is dear to me, whose kindness I shall infinitely prefer before any other consideration whatsoever, and I shall not blush to tell you that you have made the whole world besides so indifferent to me that, if I cannot be yours, they may dispose of me how they please. Henry Cromwell will be as acceptable to me as any one else."

In the next letter she writes that she cannot go contrary to duty:

"But if ever that (consent) may be obtained, or I left free, and you in the same condition, all the advantages of fortune or persons imaginable, met together in one man, should not be preferred before you."

In a letter written immediately after the dissolution of the Long Parliament, Dorothy writes:

"If I had been so wise as to have taken hold of the offer made me by Henry Cromwell, I might have been in a fair way of preferment, for, sure, they will be greater now than ever. Is it true that Algernon Sidney was so unwilling to leave the house that the General was fain to take the pains to turn him out himself? If Mr. Pim were alive again, I wonder what he would think of these proceedings, and whether this would appear as great a breach of the privilege of Parliament as the demanding the five members? But I shall talk treason by and by if I do not look to myself."

In the same letter she says:

"You ought in charity to write as often as you can, for, in earnest, my life here since my father's sickness is so sad that to another humor than mine it would be unsupportable, but I have been so used to misfortunes that I cannot be much surprised with them, though perhaps I am as sensible of them as another."

Later Dorothy writes:

"I agree with you, too, that I do not see any great likelihood of the change in our fortunes, and that we have much more to wish than to hope for. * * * I can give no reason why (almost) all are denied the satisfaction of disposing of themselves to their own desire, but that it is a happiness too great for this world, and might endanger one's forgetting the next; whereas, if we are crossed in that which only can make the world pleasing to us, we are quickly tired with the length of our journey and the disquiet of our inns, and long to be at home. One would think it were I who had heard the three sermons, and were trying to make a fourth. These are truths that might become a pulpit."

Temple evidently wished to be assured that Dorothy would never alter, for we find her writing:

"I shall always be the same I am. My heart tells me so, and I believe it, for, were it otherwise, Fortune would not persecute me thus. Oh, me! She's cruel, and how far her power may reach I know not, only I am sure she cannot call back time that is past, and it is long since we resolved to be forever most faithful friends."

In another letter Dorothy tells Temple her idea of a well-written letter, in which description I think we must all concur:

"In my opinion, great scholars are not the best writers, (of letters, I mean,) of books, perhaps they are. I never had, I think, but one letter from Sir Justinian, but it was worth twenty of anybody else's to make me sport. It was the most sublime nonsense that in my life I ever read, and yet I believe he descended as low as he could to come near my weak understanding. 'Twill be no compliment after this to say I like your letters in themselves; not as they come from one that is not indifferent to me, but, seriously, I do. All letters, methinks, should be free and easy as one's discourse, not studied as an oration, nor made up of hard words like a charm."

Describing her daily life, Dorothy writes in answer to a query of Temple as to how her days were passed:

"I rise in the morning reasonably early, and before I am ready I go round the house until I am weary of that, and then into the garden until it grows too hot for me. About ten I think of making me ready, and when that's done I go into my father's chamber, from whence to dinner, where my cousin Mollie and I sit in great state in a room and at a table that would hold a great many more. The heat of the day is spent in reading or working, and about six or seven I walk out into a common that lies hard by the house, where a great many young wenches keep sheep and cows, and sit in the shade, singing of ballads. * * * I talk to them and find they want nothing to make them the happiest people in the world but the knowledge that they are so. * * * When I have supped, I go into the garden, and so to the side of a small river that runs by it, where I sit down and wish you were with me. * * * In earnest, 'tis a pleasant place, and would be much more so to me if I had your company."

In the following extract Dorothy describes some husbands she could not marry. What a charming way to let Temple know the good qualities she sees in him:

"There are a great many ingredients must go to making me happy in a husband. First, as my cousin Franklin says, our humours must agree, and to do that he must have that kind of breeding that I have had, and used to that kind of company. That is, he must not be so much a country gentleman as to understand nothing but hawks and dogs, and be fonder of either than his wife; nor of the next sort of them whose aim reaches no further than to be Justice of the Peace and once in his life High Sheriff, who reads no books but statutes and studies nothing but how to make a speech interlarded with Latin that may amaze his disagreeing poor neighbors and fright them rather than persuade them into quietness. He must not be a thing that began the world in a free school, was sent from thence to the university, and is at his furthest when he reaches the Inns of Court; has no acquaintance but those of his form in these places; speaks the French he has picked up out of old laws, and admires nothing but the stories he has heard of the revels that were kept there before his time. He must not be a town gallant, either, that lives in a tavern and an ordinary; that cannot imagine how an hour can be spent without company, unless it be in sleeping; that makes court to all the women he sees, thinks they believe him, and laughs and is laughed at equally. Nor a traveled Monsieur, whose head is all feathers inside and outside; that can talk of nothing but dances and duets, and has courage enough to wear slashes when every one else dies with cold to see him. He must not be a fool of no sort, nor peevish, nor ill natured, nor proud, nor covetous; and to all this must be added that he must love me, and I him, as much as we are capable of loving. Without all this, his fortune, though never so great, would not satisfy me; and with it a very moderate one would keep me from ever repenting my disposal."

Temple evidently was not quite satisfied with this negative description, for we find Dorothy writing later:

"You are not the first that has tried me. I know better what quality I would not have in a husband than what I would. * * * I thought you had understood better what kind of a person I liked than any one else could possibly have done, and so did not think it necessary to make you that description, too. Those that I reckoned up were only such as I could not be persuaded to have, though I had never seen such a person in my life as Mr. Temple."

All through the Winter of 1653 the letters are unusually sad. The marriage seemed to be more and more an impossibility. Dorothy's youngest brother is dead, her companion sick, and her father, to whom she was devotedly attached, slowly dying. She loses faith in any possible good fortune, and writes so despondently to Temple, urging him to give her up, although at the same time acknowledging her own feelings quite unchanged, that Temple replies impatiently, and a misunderstanding is the result, with the greatest unhappiness on either side. Dorothy's letters at this time are too sad to quote. At last Temple comes down to Chicksands, and definite arrangements are made for the marriage as soon as an appointment can be found for Temple. This plan is not to be known to Dorothy's people, her brother being Temple's bitterest opponent. Through Dorothy's urging, Temple finally joins his father in Ireland, who has once more taken possession of his office of Master of the Rolls.

But now, in March, 1654, new troubles come to Dorothy. Her lover in Ireland, her brother more bitterly opposed to Temple than ever, and her father lately dead, she was forced to leave Chicksands, and, as she writes to Temple: "Go into Northamptonshire to my Lady Ruthin, and so to London, where I shall find my aunt and my brother Peyton," (brother-in-law,) "betwixt whom I think to divide this Summer."

At last the constancy of the lovers is rewarded, they are formally betrothed, and the wedding about to take place, when Dorothy is taken dangerously ill with smallpox. She recovered, however, and in the words of the editor:

"She rises from her bed her beauty of face destroyed, her fair looks living only on the painter's canvas, unless we may believe that they were etched in deeply bitten lines on Temple's heart. But this skin beauty is not the firmest hold she has on Temple's affections; this was not the beauty that had attracted her lover and held him enchained in her service for seven years of waiting and suspense; this was not the only light leading him through dark days of doubt, almost of despair, constant, unwavering in his truth—to her. Other beauty not outward, of which we, too, may have seen something mirrored darkly in these letters; which we, too, as well as Temple, may know existed in Dorothy. For it is not beauty of face and form, but of what men call the soul, that made Dorothy to Temple, in fact as she was in name, the gift of God."

Of Lady Temple very little is known to us. But as we read of the Triple Alliance, of the wisdom and statesmanship of the Ambassador to the States General, and other events in the later life of Sir William Temple; as we read of him in Macaulay, or in Courtenay's life, we can only hope that Dorothy's trials are all ended and her happiness at last assured.

DOROTHY FURMAN.

Flushing, L. I., March 8, 1898.

Gerard de Nerval.

In the broadest sense the life of any one who may have contributed to the literature of a country is worthy of discussion or analysis, but in the case of Gerard de Nerval we see no reason for any extended treatment. He was a subject only fit for study by some Lombroso.

We must enter the wide domain of human credulity to find people who can believe that insane men can write good books. To maintain the contrary would be to undermine the whole sequence of deliberate thought. It would be, in fact, nothing else than a return to the inconceivable notion that the frenzied jabber of the epileptic is the inspiration of the gods.

The writings of a crazy man have of course their interesting psychological side—that is, to the alienist, but to no one else.

Gerard de Nerval, with brief intervals of reason, was for the greater part of his life absolutely crazy. The wonder then arises why, in a leading English review, a capable critic should dwell on Gerard de Nerval in an extended paper. It seems that for want of more interesting topics, or because material nearer home is not thought available, English reviews seek subjects out of the way—Frenchmen, Germans, and Poles—and bring them into their pages. With most British readers topics of this character must be passed over, or designated as "rubbish."

Americans who may have lived in France during that period of intense popular turmoil embracing the ten years before and after the revolution of 1848, and who were some little in touch with the literature of the time, knew something about Gerard de Nerval. They can remember the commotion caused by his death. It was one of the horrors of the times. In 1855 de Nerval was busy, or as preoccupied as a madman can be, in writing up himself, and this he did in "Le Reve et la Vie," a sensational series printed in the Revue de Paris, some time in January. A year or two before Gerard de Nerval had been the occupant of various insane asylums. In 1855 he showed an apron string to Theophile Gautier and Maxime du Camps, declaring it to be the girdle which Mme. de Maintenon once wore, or if not that it was the garter of the Queen of Sheba. One terrible night the unfortunate man hanged himself with that apron string, and was found dead in the filthiest alley in Paris.

In his criticism on Gerard de Nerval, or Gerard Labrunie—for that was his real name—why should Mr. Arthur Symons promulgate the idea that a man is at his best when bereft of reason? A comparison is drawn between "Le Reve et la Vie" and "Sylvie," his prose and his poetry, and this is what the English critic writes: "We have thus the case of a writer, graceful and elegant when he is sane, but only inspired, only really wise, passionate, collected, only really master of himself, when he is insane." Poetry, and even French poetry, one can understand, is not written for the crowd, nor to be comprehended by it, nor is "perfect explicitness" always a necessary virtue.

France to-day, as far as its literature goes, is in an uninspiring condition, but if it follows as the critic intimates or does, the method of the de Nerval sonnets and "feels their influence," one should look for a decided change for the worse.

Gerard de Nerval's mental condition was a pitiable one. His madness accounted for his degradation, for he was a social outcast and nothing else. Of that school which Gerard and Mallarme supposedly founded it had been better had it never been founded as it was—in a miasmatic morass.

The remembrances of M. Octave Uzanne, who paid us a visit some years ago, are of the happiest. His naturalness, his want of pedantry, his delightful conversational powers, made for him a host of friends in the United States. M. Uzanne was one of the founders of the well-known Societe des Bibliophiles Contemporains some five years ago. There were 200 members, and the society, like our own Grolier Club, published occasional books, superb in type, paper, and illustrations. Alas! A society may have only an ephemeral existence. So the associated "Bibliophiles Contemporains" has had its days numbered. We all know how in France after the Revolution, there was a "Victims' Ball." So the society, having been decided to be defunct, the death of it has been celebrated by its members in a jolly manner. The funeral took place at the Restaurant Marguerey, Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, Paris. The probability is that all the documents of the society are to be given to one of the public libraries of Paris.

The Spectator takes Mr. Edmund Gosse to task for some of his English. The Spectator objects to "orotund," which, as a conglomerate thing, is kneaded up from ore rotundo," and to be translated as "big mouthed." The word may be found in the Century Dictionary and in Stormonth, the latter calling it a "corrupted form." Mr. Gosse declares that "orotund" is barbarous and horrid, and promises to be a good boy and that he "will never use it again," though he finds it printed as far back as the close of the last century. He intimates that, although "orotund" is a "monster," it is a useful one. But Mr. Gosse sticks up for "styptic," which, serving as an adjective, The Spectator objects to. Mr. Gosse thereupon quotes Pope: "The wound he washed, the styptic juice infus'd."

There are two ways the Russian censor has of blotting out the living printed word. One is to "black out" the page or the paragraph which does not meet his views; the other is simpler and more efficacious; the page is torn out. This month's issue of a perfectly harmless English magazine, The Windsor Magazine, was severely handled by the Russian censor. Mr. Max Pemberton had a story in the magazine entitled "Kronstadt." The Russian censor treated "Kronstadt" as if it were boots to be "shined," and blackened it all over. There was some account about Nihilism in the magazine, and all the pages about Nihilism were torn out.

A London paper, that often lays down the law about English, and is severe on Americanese, has a musical critic, and he writes this: "Nellie Oldene has an artistry of method, technique," &c. Just as certain as can be, somebody on this side of the water will flutter that "artistry" before us. But then the critic throws in another word. He describes a singer as having "robustness of vocalization and energeticness of expression." Certainly the common run of musical critics may be occasionally hampered for words, but we can manage, at least for the present, without "artistry" and "energeticness."

How may we best teach children of foreign birth what is true republicanism, how give them an insight into our principles of government? Such an education the common school system does not and cannot impart. The Patria Club undertakes this task, and had already begun its useful work. The sessions are held every Monday evening at 112 University Place, and are well attended. The cost of instruction is a trifle, and subscriptions for this good work are asked for. Such contributions may be sent to Mr. G. H. Bishop, the Chairman, No. 10 Broad Street, New York.

MARCH

Books at Auction.

Sale of Cushman's "Sermon" for $1,000—Another Book for $450.

The sale of the collection of valuable books relating to America formed by the late Charles Deane was begun on Tuesday morning by C. F. Libbie & Co. of Boston at their library salesroom, in Washington Street. It continued until Thursday afternoon, 1,988 lots being disposed of, comprising the first part of the collection. Naturally the great interest of the sale centred in Robert Cushman's "Sermon," London, 1622, and "A Brief Relation of the Discovery and Plantation of New England," published in London in the same year, for, besides works of extraordinary rarity, the Deane copies were the first ever offered at public sale in this country. Dodd, Mead & Co. obtained the "Sermon" for $1,000, the "Brief Relation" going to George E. Littlefield of Boston for $450. Mr. Deane's copy of the "Sermon" is known to have been that once owned by Edward A. Crowninshield, the American collector, whose library, advertised to be sold at auction in Boston Nov. 1-4, 1859, was disposed of privately to Henry Stevens. Some of the books were sold later in London, but a number of them, including the "Sermon," came into Mr. Deane's possession at private sale. Thus, curiously enough, a book announced for sale in 1859, but withdrawn, turns up again in the auction room nearly forty years later in the same city. The "Sermon," as is well known, was the earliest printed sermon preached in New England, Cushman having delivered it at Plymouth on Dec. 9, 1621, "in an assemblie of his Majesties faithfull subjects." He took his text from Romans, xii., 10: "Be affectioned to love one another with brotherly love." Only five copies are known to bibliographers—those in the Deane, Church, Ayer, Yale, and Bodleian (Oxford) Libraries. When a piece of Americana is so scarce that Brinley could not obtain a copy, it may justly be described as "one of the rarest of books." There is no copy of it in the Lenox Library.

The Deane copy of the "Brief Relation" was probably the one sold on Nov. 26, 1872, for £12 15s. in Henry Stevens's "Bibliotheca Geographica and Historica." It is in excellent condition, with the exception of the fact that a few leaves have been mended in the upper corners. Though of great rarity, the "Brief Relation" is not so scarce as the "Sermon." The Lenox copy was formerly Crowninshield's. Mr. Deane had two copies. The second, with a mended title page and seven leaves in fac simile, will be sold in part two of the collection. His first copy sold for just the sum Dodd, Mead & Co. priced a copy at in November, 1889, in their catalogue No. 23. The latter was described as a "very fine, clean copy, with the blank leaf before the title and the one at the end."

On Monday, Feb. 21, Bangs & Co. sold a number of books consigned by Bernard Quaritch of London, among them four of the Kelmscott Press publications. Some of the prices were as follows:

"Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis." Manuscript on vellum, of the fifteenth century, of Flemish execution; written on 138 leaves; $42.50. Bought by G. H. Richmond & Co.

Kelmscott Press—"The Golden Legend," as printed by Caxton, 1484; Hammersmith, 1892; edited by Morris and Ellis; three volumes; $52.50. Bought by Mr. Lord. Foote's, $31.50; Adee's, $30.

Kelmscott Press—"Reynard the Foxe," as printed by Caxton in 1481; Hammersmith, 1893; $17. Bought by "Self." Foote's, $18.

Kelmscott Press: "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," from Caxton's edition. Hammersmith, 1892. Two volumes. $52. Bought by Mr. Lord. Foote's, $30.

Kelmscott Press: "Book of Wisdom and Lies." Hammersmith, 1894. $15.50. Bought by W. J. Casey. Foote's, $13.

Gilray's "Caricatures," &c. London, 1849-51. Three volumes. $37.50. Bought by W. J. Casey.

Elliot's "Birds of North America." New York, 1869. Two volumes. $72. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Elliot's "Birds of Paradise." New York, 1872. $37. Bought by Mr. Major.

Hogarth's "Works." 153 plates, with the "suppressed plates." 1822. $33. Bought by W. J. Casey.

Ptolemy. "Geographica Universalis," Basel, 1545. Bound in brown calf in the Groller style, apparently for "Jacques Bret." $17. Bought by "Self."

Zarlino. "Institutions's Harmoniche." Venice, 1562. Bound in brown morocco, apparently for Jean Groller, but "a very delicate specimen of recent womanmanship." $17. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure. This book was, (as the catalogue stated plainly,) in the matter of bindings, a mere imitation, more or less cleverly done, of certain bindings executed for Groller, Henry II., &c. Recently, in London, there was a whole sale made up of such imitations, there being, of course, no attempt to deceive; but one may certainly question seriously the wisdom and, indeed, in the end, the honesty of those who, in Paris and London, superintend the production of work that is obviously imitative and which serves no good purpose. Imitations and fac similes are dangerous things, for there are too many gudgeons in the world of bibliomania.

"Sextus et Clementinae de Tortis," &c., Venice, 1494. Bound in one volume, with "Constitutiones Clementis Papae V.," &c., 1491. Bound elaborately in brown calf. "A very remarkable specimen of binding. Recently at Sotheby's this volume fetched £38." $50. Bought by "Self."

On Feb. 22 and 23 Stan. V. Henkels conducted at the book auction rooms of Davis & Harvey of Philadelphia, the sale of a valuable collection of autograph letters and historical papers, including eight letters written by Washington. The highest price of the sale was $225, paid by George D. Smith, for what has been called one of the most remarkable political letters ever written by Washington. This was a letter of eight pages, dated Philadelphia, May 8, 1796, and addressed to Alexander Hamilton in reference to the treaty with France and Great Britain, but referring especially to young Lafayette and Bollman, who were desirous of Washington's assistance in the rescuing of Gen. Lafayette from the prison at Olmutz. It had belonged to Mrs. Sherwood. Mr. Willis paid $105 for the original draft of the remarkable letter, which the Rev. Jacob Duché, for a brief space Chaplain of the Continental Congress, sent to Washington from Philadelphia on Oct. 8, 1777, urging him to desert the patriots, as he himself had cowardly done when the British took possession of Philadelphia. The fate of the letter sent to Washington is unknown, but this, the original, is entirely in Duché's handwriting, and is signed by him. It is not easy, perhaps, to overestimate the historical importance and literary value of original unpublished papers of this kind. Other prices were as follows:

A. L. S. of Washington, dated New York, July 21, 1776, two pages, folio, $35; bought by Joseph Sabin.

A. L. S. of Washington, dated Headquarters, Nov. 15, 1777, addressed to Brig. Gen. Woodford, two pages, quarto, $60; bought by Grenville Kane.

A. L. S. of Washington, dated Philadelphia, March 2, 1795. Addressed to the Hon. Jonathan Williams. Quarto. Pasted on cardboard. $77.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

L. S. of Washington, dated Headquarters, Sept. 23, 1782. Addressed to Brig. Gen. Glover. Folio. $62.50. Bought by Joseph Sabin.

L. S. of Washington, dated Mount Vernon, April 3, 1788. Addressed to Gen. Richard Butler. Two pages. Quarto. $37.50. Bought by Joseph Sabin.

Autograph letter of Washington in third person, dated Jan. 23, 1797. Addressed to John Henry. Two pages. Quarto. $19. Bought by Joseph Sabin.

A. L. of Washington, dated West Point, Sept. 14, 1799. Addressed to Lord Washington. Four pages, incomplete and unsigned, quarto. $23. Bought by Joseph Sabin.

Letter, franked, of Martha Washington, dated Mount Vernon, Dec. 15, 1801. Addressed to Col. Richard Varick. Two pages, quarto. $36. Bought by W. H. Campion & Co.

A. L. S. of Baron de Kalb, dated Philadelphia, May 12, 1780. Addressed to Washington. Two pages, quarto. $37.50. Bought by Grenville Kane.

L. S. of Count de Grasse, dated Paris, Jan. 28, 1783. Addressed to Washington. Three pages, quarto. $12.50. Bought by W. E. Benjamin.

A. L. S. of Elizabeth Lewis, (Washington's sister, Betty.) Addressed to her brother and indorsed on the back in his familiar hand: "From Mrs. Betty Lewis, 24th July, 1796." Quarto. $45. Bought by Joseph Sabin.

A. D. S. of Washington, dated Oct. 10, 1750, being a survey of a tract of land in Frederick County, Va., made for John Cusgine in Washington's eighteenth year. Folio. $51. Bought by Simon Gratz.

A. D. S. of Washington, dated Nov. 24, 1750. Another survey, made for himself, under the direction of George Byrne. Folio. $20. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

D. S. of Washington, signed three times, dated April 17, 1793. Two pages, large folio. Lease of land. $26. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co. A similar document, signed, dated 1798. $18. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

Printed document signed by Washington, dated Headquarters, June 8, 1783. Folio. Discharge of Moses Stiles from the Revolutionary Army. $14. Bought by N. E. Benjamin.

D. S. of Washington, dated 1791. His copy of two orders on him for payment of taxes on land owned by him. Folio. $18. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

Broadside. Verses composed and sung at Trenton in honor of Washington's memory. Folio. January, 1800. $16. Bought by Joseph Sabin.

Letters of signers of the Declaration of Independence. A. L. S. of Samuel Chase, dated Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1777. Addressed to Thomas Johnson. Two pages. Folio. $15. A. L. S. of Josiah Bartlett, dated Kingston, Dec. 6, 1776. Addressed to Levi Bartlett. Quarto. $25. A. L. S. of William Whipple, dated Philadelphia, June 11, 1776. Signed also by Bartlett. Quarto. Addressed to Col. Weare. $45. Bought by W. E. Benjamin.

L. S. of Washington, dated Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1782. Addressed to Gov. Harrison. Folio. $47. Bought by Mr. Benson.

L. S. of Israel Putnam, dated Headquarters, North Street, Nov. 11, 1777, addressed to Gov. Clinton, folio, $35. Bought by W. E. Benjamin.

A. L. S. of Joseph Warren, dated Boston, Sept. 17, 1774; quarto, $47.50. Bought by Joseph Sabin. "The threatening aspect of our affairs has made the demand for firearms incredibly great."

A. L. S. of Addison, dated St. James, Aug. 4, 1714, addressed to the Duke of Ormond; quarto, $24. Bought by W. E. Benjamin.

A collection of twenty-nine autographic specimens of Byron, including two letters written by him, $50. Bought by Mr. Willis.

Mss. Poem of Burke, letter dated May 23, 1797, and copies of three of his letters, $23. Bought by W. E. Benjamin.

Mss. of Coleridge's "Love's Apparition"; two pages, quarto, $30. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

A. L. S. of Scott, dated Edinburgh, March 7, 1827; three pages, quarto, $60. Bought by W. E. Benjamin.

A. L. S. of Tennyson, dated March, 1885; octavo, $27. Bought by George D. Smith.

A. L. S. of Isaac Watts, dated London, Jan. 9, 1730; three pages, quarto, $23. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

A. L. S. of Gen. Grant, dated City Point, July 14, 1864. Five pages, octavo. $34. Bought by Mr. Penny packer; another, dated July 27, 1864. $26. Bought by W. E. Benjamin.—Another, same date. $14. Bought by Mr. Willis.—Another, same date. $18. Bought by W. E. Benjamin.—Another, dated July 28, 1864. $15. Bought by Grenville Kane. All the letters were written to Major General Meade, and each referred to battles, &c.

L. S. of Napoleon, dated Jan. 1, 1796. Two pages, quarto. $16. Bought by Mr. Willis. Signed "Bounaparte."

Broadsides.—The Boston Port Bill, issued in 1774. $27.50. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.—The Original Copyright Law, approved May 31, 1790. Signed in ink by Jefferson. $19. Bought by W. R. Benjamin.—"The Seventeen Rescinders," with a copperplate engraving of the rescinders, by Paul Revere. 1769. $45. Bought by W. E. Benjamin.—Thanksgiving Proclamation, Dec. 18, 1777. $31. Bought by George D. Smith.—Proclamation of Peace, April, 11, 1783. $88. Bought by George D. Smith.

Washington's copy of "The Bee; or, The Literary Weekly Intelligencer." Edinburgh, 1733. $127.50. Bought by Joseph Sabin. Washington's signature on title page.

Recently at Bangs & Co.'s a remarkable extra-illustrated copy of Knight's "Shakespeare" was sold. There were forty-four volumes in all, including a collection of the vocal music in the plays, in three volumes, and they contained over 3,700 plates, comprising portraits of historical personages mentioned by Shakespeare, of editors and commentators of the text, and of actors and actresses in Shakespearean rôles; various portraits of Shakespeare, typographical and picturesque views, plans, &c. But the volumes were curiously rather than judiciously illustrated, and in them was very much of the irrelevant matter that was too often forced into similar works twenty-five years ago—the period when this particular book was made unique. They brought $5.35 a volume—a total of $235—and were sold to J. O. Wright & Co. When the collection of a "prominent American playwright" (Augustin Daly) was sold in this city in October, 1873, it fetched $672. But though the volumes were mere scrapbooks, they contained an exceedingly large number of valuable plates, among them many of the rarest dramatic portraits, which probably could not be brought together at a cost of less than three or four times $221, for the material is scarce and not easily obtainable. The difference between the price of 1873 and of twenty years later reminds one of the extra-illustrated Dibdin that brought $1,920 at the Rice sale in March, 1870, at Bangs's, and $630 when it was resold by the same auction house on Feb. 6, 1896. This was a copy of the "Tour in France and Germany," extended to six volumes, with 242 plates, 130 drawings, &c. But it was a magnificent example of extra illustration and a decided bargain at its most recent price, whereas the "Shakespeare" was extended in a slovenly manner and was not so much of a bargain. Other recent prices are:

Harrington's "Orlando Furioso," London, 1834, calf, by Nutt, $16. Bought by Mr. Fletcher. This was the third edition. The first was 1591, the second, 1607.

Grolier Club publication, Conway's "Barons of the Potomack and the Rappahannock." $19. Bought by S. B. Luyster.

Nuremberg Chronicle, Nuremberg, (Koberger,) 1493, calf, gilt edges, (first edition, but very small copy,) $18. Bought by Mr. North. Several lower margins wormed and a number repaired.

A remarkable collection of books, printed in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, has been disposed of in London. A thirteenth century MS. of the Latin Bible, with numerous initial letters illuminated in gold and colors, brought £39 10s.; another, of the fourteenth century, with initials illuminated in colors, £25 10s.; another, of the fifteenth century, the initial letter to each book containing a miniature, £65; a very fine copy of the German Bible, printed at Augsburg by Zainer, 1473-5, with fifty-seven of the initial letters adorned with miniatures, £40 10s.; another, of the same, printed at Nuremberg by Koburger, 1483, with the large woodcuts colored by hand, £22; "The Bible in Englyshe," with a "prologe" by Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, printed by R. Grafton, 1540, collated by Francis Fry, and said to be perfect, the last leaf in fac simile, £62; Bidpay, "Directorium Humane Vite," &c., in Gothic letter, without name of printer or place, £10 15s.; an extra-illustrated copy of Bryan's "Dictionary of Painters and Engravers," 1816, extended from two to ten volumes by the addition of nearly 1,500 portraits of artists, &c., £14 10s.; Sir R. Burton, "Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night," with the "Supplemental Nights," 1885-8, £28 10s.; I. Cragrave, "Nova Legenda Angliae," 1516, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, £8 5s.; D. Carey, "Life in Paris," 1822, with colored plates by Cruikshank, and the original covers preserved, £10 7s.; W. Caxton, "The Chronycles of England," 1520, printed by W. de Worde, £24 10s., and a copy of the Kelmscott Press edition of Chaucer, 1896, £27 10s.

At a sale of decorative porcelain and old furniture, held in London, the following pieces were disposed of: An octagonal-shaped dish, richly enameled with figures, flowering plants in panels and ornamental borders, in famille verte and other colors, thirteen-inch diameter—£18 10s.; a tall Persian cup, painted with flowers, and four Persian shallow bowls, the centres touched with brown and yellow ornament—£35 10s.; a pair of Bow figures, sportsman and lady with dogs, seven and a half inches high—£13 10s.; an early Staffordshire slip ware cradle, yellow ground, by Joseph Glass, 1703, nine and three-quarter inches long, a very rare specimen—£16 10s.; an early Lambeth-Delft ware wine jug, white ground, dated 1650, six inches high—£14, and two others, dated 1649 and 1663, respectively—£26; a tall Severes cup with twisted handles, and deep saucer, finely painted, with pastoral figure subjects, &c., on blue ground—£37; an old German brown ware tankard, with raised figures of Christ and the Apostles, 1630—£14; a fine dish of Florentine porcelain, sixteenth century, blue and white—£30 10s.; a bureau with dome-shaped top, of inlaid wood, forty-eight inches high, from the Duke of Sussex's collection—£31; a large oak chest, fifteenth century, carved with panels of Gothic ornament, twenty-seven inches high—£38 10s., and an early Italian picture of the Virgin and Child enthroned—£40.

Among the books forming the collection made by the late A. C. Lamb, the following were disposed of: G. Cruikshank, "The Humourist," 1819-22, four volumes, £17; M. Drayton, "Poly-Albion; or, a Chorographicall Description of Tracts, Rivers," &c., 1613, £14, R. Fabyan, "Chronicle, whiche he Hymselfe nameth the Concordaunce of Hystoryes," &c., 1542, £13 10s.; John Ruskin, "Modern Painters," 1848-60, first editions of the third, fourth, and fifth volumes, and fourth editions of the first and second volumes, £18; J. Ruskin, "Stones of Venice," 1851-3, £14 10s.; Sir Walter Scott, "Novels and Tales," 1822-30, fifty-eight volumes extended to sixty-seven and illustrated with upward of 15,000 engravings, portraits, maps, and other prints, £130; W. Shakespeare, "Poems," 1640, £23; a fine copy of the third folio Shakespeare, 1664, £60; a fine copy of the fourth folio, 1685, £40; "The Two Noble Kinsmen," 1634, £24 10s.; "The Life and Death of King Richard the Second," 1634, £40; "The Merry Wives of Windsor," 1630, £51, and "Romeo and Juliet," 1637, £43.

Some very rare stamps have been sold at auction in London. Among them were the following: Great Britain—2d. blue, no lines, a block of 84 unused, £210; 2d. blue, perf. 14 small crown, an unused pair, £7; 6d. lilac octagonal, unused, £4; 1s. green octagonal, unused, £5 5s.; Naples—Half-tornese "Arms," £14; Moldavia—81 paras blue, £65; Saxony—3 pfennig red, £3 10s.; Spain—1851 2 reals red, £15 5s.; 1854 1 real light blue, £6; 1865 12c., with inverted centre, £5 10s.; Basel—2½ rappen, £3 10s.; Ceylon—4d. rose imperforate, £11; 8d. yellow-brown perforate, unused, £9 10s.; 32c. compound perf., £4 15s.; Natal—3d. blue, wmk. star imperforate, £5 5s.; Old Rivers—8s. on 9d., unused, £3; 10s. on 5d., unused, £5. Sierra Leone—4d. blue C. A., unused, £5 12s. 6d.; Antioquia—First issue 2½c. blue, £10 5s.; first issue 5c. green, a pair, £10; 10c. lilac, £18; 1 peso red, £4 10s.; Peru—Medio peso rose, £11 10s.; British Guiana—First issue, 12c. blue, £11 10s.; 1852 4c. blue, £7 12s. 6d.; Nevis—Lithographed 6d. gray, unused, £7; 6d. gray used, £6 17s. 6d.; St. Vincent—Compound perf. 1d. rose, £7 10s. British Columbia—2½d. purp. imperf., £21. New Brunswick—1s. mauve, £16 10s.; Newfoundland—4d. carmine-vermilion, £7 7s. 6d.; Nova Scotia—1s. violet, £9 12s. 6d.; New South Wales—8d. imperf., unused, £17 10s.; New Zealand—2d., no watermark, perf., unused, £13; 2d. vermilion wmk. lozenge, £7.

Rossetti.

His Letters to William Allingham Edited by Dr. Hill.*

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

There is yet so much more to be told of Dante Gabriel Rossetti as becomes evident in his letters to William Allingham that a second and more extended notice becomes necessary. (See letters of D. G. Rossetti in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 25, 1897.)

Dr. George Birkbeck-Hill, who edits the volume of letters, is already known to us as having published in The Atlantic Monthly, the year before last, a series of Rossetti's letters, but these were only selections. Space was wanting. Mr. Hill says that in the present work he has only excluded such of the letters as might give pain either to those "criticised by Rossetti or to their surviving friends." For the better comprehension of the correspondence, Mr. Hill has added copious notes, which follow each letter, and these comments add immensely to the understanding of the work.

The recipient of the Rossetti letters, William Allingham, was an Irishman, born at Ballyshannon in 1824. His father was a bank manager, and his son was to have been a bank clerk, but the lad became, as he writes it, "heart sick of more than seven years of bank clerking." A place was found for him in the customs, "as it was found for another and greater dreamer on the other side of the water." Strangely enough, that other "dreamer," Nathaniel Hawthorne, has kept the record of a visit from Allingham. That happened at Liverpool on Feb. 23, 1854.

"There came to see me the other day a young gentleman with a mustache and a blue cloak, who announced himself as William Allingham. His face was intelligent, dark, pleasing, and not at all John-Bullish. He said that he had been employed in the Customs in Ireland, and was now going to London to live by literature. His manners are good, and he appears to possess independence of mind."

Having gone through his apprenticeship in the customs, Allingham was stationed at Donegal. Here he worked hard, devoting himself to the study of the old songs of the country people. "He sought for sympathy outside of the narrow limits of this secluded spot," writes his wife, and so there was correspondence with Leigh Hunt, George Gilfillan, and Samuel Ferguson. It was to Ferguson that Allingham dedicated his "Laurence Bloomfield." In 1847 Allingham went to London. In time he became well acquainted with the leading literary people, and in 1870, having retired from the customs, was, under Froude, sub-editor of Fraser's Magazine. When exactly his friendship began with Dante Gabriel Rossetti is not precisely stated.

The letters addressed to Allingham begin in 1854. In April of that year he writes: "I took Miss S. to Hastings, and Bessie P. behaved like a brick. I have told Ruskin of my pupil, and he yearneth." Miss S. was Miss Siddal, and Mr. Hill says the painter-poet fell in love with her in 1850 and married her ten years afterward. The young lady of nigh on to half a century ago had "a striking face and coppery golden hair." She sat for Rossetti, Holman Hunt, and to Millais. Arthur Hughes writes that Miss Siddal was employed by a milliner.

"Millais painted her as Ophelia—wonderfully like her. She was tall and slender, with red, coppery hair, and bright, consumptive complexion. * * * She was exceedingly quiet, speaking but little. She had read Tennyson, having first come to know something about him by finding one or two of his poems on a piece of paper which she brought home to her mother wrapped around a pot of butter.

This butter story must be taken cum grano salis. Rossetti taught her how to draw. Mr. Hughes writes that her drawings "were beautiful, without force." Such fac similes as are presented of the drawings of the lady fully substantiate Mr. Arthur Hughes's comments. Rossetti's pet name for his wife was not poetical. He called her "Guggum." All the Rossetti family loved her, and they were rather eccentric people. John Ruskin named her "Ida."

Mr. Hill draws a strong picture of the father of the Rossettis, who must have been a noble man. He worked hard and was thrifty, and kept his family in comfort. He was an incessant reader, loving best the books of the past.

It becomes somewhat difficult to separate Dante Gabriel Rossetti's artistic and literary life, for they run side by side. In 1854 he writes a long letter to his friend about some literary work he wants to publish. The Macmillans he believed "expressed every good disposition to publish," and there was the proposition that with Hunt he should illustrate a life of Christ. Writes the editor of the volume under notice:

"Rossetti was obliged to wait seven years longer before he could find a publisher for his poems. John Stirling, writing to Emerson on Dec. 28, 1841, mentions 'the singular

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*LETTERS OF DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI TO WILLIAM ALLINGHAM. 1854-1870. By George Birkbeck-Hill. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

fact, I believe quite unexampled in England for 300 years, that there is no man living among us—literally, I believe not one—under the age of fifty whose verses will pay the expense of publication.' Browning, when Stirling wrote, was twenty-nine years old, Tennyson thirty-two, and Henry Taylor forty-two.

In January, 1850, was produced the first number of The Germ, with the sub-title "Thoughts Toward Nature, in Poetry, Literature, and Art." It was to be the organ of the pre-Raphaelites. Patmore describes its staff as "a few artists, young and for the most part illustrious, who though as yet obscure, [Hunt, Millais, G. Rossetti, &c.,] have set agoing a small magazine upon a sound system." Holman Hunt contributed to the first number an etching for which he wanted 100 guineas. He never was paid a penny. Rossetti was an uncertain contributor, and in a short time The Germ died, and with a deficit of £39. The pre-Raphaelite school was not popular at the time, for in 1854 Mr. Ruskin, in his lectures on architecture and painting, says: "Their fellow-students hiss them when they enter the room." Nevertheless, the seeds of a new school in English art were planted. Discussion as to the real merits of Dante Gabriel Rossetti need not be presented here, but that he, with others, was among the leaders of an art reform in England need not be questioned.

In an art sense, to tackle the realistic and to paint it must have always been difficult, well-nigh impossible, to a man of Rossetti's temperament. "The modern subject" he had no heart for. Swan-like Ledas, with long and impossible throats, he delighted in. Rossetti conceived the idea of painting a picture the subject to be called "Found." It was to represent "a rustic lover, a drover, who finds his old sweetheart at a low depth of degradation, both from vice and penury, in the streets of London." Certainly a touching subject. There was a calf to be introduced.

Rossetti writes Allingham most amusingly about this picture, the calf, and his troubles with his subject, for Rossetti was not a Rosa Bonheur:

"At present I am hard at work out here (Finchley, 1854,) on my picture, painting the calf and cart. * * * The rain has set in (for good, I fear) and driven me to my wits' end, as even when I am inclined to paint, notwithstanding, the calf would be like a hearth rug after half an hour's rain, but I suppose I must turn out to-morrow and try. * * * As for the calf, he kicks and fights all the time he remains tied up, which is five or six hours daily, and the view of life induced at his early age by experience in art appears to be so melancholy that he punctually attempts suicide by hanging himself at 3:30 daily P. M. At these times I have to cut him down and then shake him up, and lick him like blazes."

In 1855 Rossetti was asked to "do some blocks for the new Tennyson." He writes to Allingham:

"The artists already engaged are Millais, Hunt, Landseer, Stanfield, Maclise, Creswick, Muiready, and Horsley. The right names would have been Millais, Hunt, Maddox Brown, Hughes, a certain lady, and myself. No others. What do you think? Stanfield is to do Break-break, because there is the sea in it, and Ulysses, too, because there are ships. Landseer has Lady Godiva and all in that way. Each artist, it seems, is to do about half a dozen, but I hardly expect to manage so many, as I find the work of drawing on wood particularly trying to my eyes. I have not begun even designing for them yet, but fancy I shall try the 'Vision of Sin' and 'Palace of Art,' &c.—those where one can allegorize on one's own hook on the subject of the poem, without killing for one's self and every one a distinct idea of the poet's. This, I fancy, is always the upshot of illustrated editions."

The "certain lady" was of course Miss Siddal. As to the illustrations Rossetti made, his brother wrote: "He drew just as he chose, taking from his author's text nothing more than a hint and an opportunity." Mr. William M. Rossetti has always seemed to us to be the severest of Dante Gabriel's critics, for he adds: "The illustration of St. Cecilia puzzled Tennyson not a little, and he had to give up the problem of what it had to do with his verses. In an autograph letter of Rossetti's in my collection he says: 'T. loathes mine, (my designs.)'" Mr. W. M. Rossetti, in his "D. G. Rossetti as Designer and Writer," shows how difficult it was for his brother to work as a collaborator: "He assumed the easy attitude of one born to dominate, to know his own place, and to set others in theirs. * * * He was a genial despot, good-naturedly hearty and unassuming in manner, and only tenacious upon the question at issue." And that describes precisely a very difficult man to work with.

Perhaps differences of an artistic or literary kind brought about this misfortune that Dante Gabriel did not keep his friends. Ruskin certainly had a great admiration for Dante Gabriel, but the mistake the latter fell into was to fancy that he had made Ruskin, when in reality ninety-nine one-hundredths of Dante Gabriel's reputation was of Ruskin's manufacture. We may live to-day and admire but not reverence all the books on art John Ruskin has written, but in every way Ruskin will be read when Dante Gabriel Rossetti's existence will be nigh on to forgotten. It was then unfortunate that the painter-poet had a row—row, that is the word—with Ruskin. Perhaps there is nothing in this world more disagreeable than for any man of mature age to have a mentor.

Many columns might be devoted, not so much to the letters as to the running commentary Mr. Hill presents. Here is Dante Gabriel's criticism of Patmore: "I liked 'The Angel in the House.' Of course it is very good indeed, yet will one ever want to read it again?" The editor gives Hawthorne's appreciation of this beautiful poem. He said: "I doubt whether the generality of English people are capable of appreciating it." Hawthorne told Patmore that he thought "his [Patmore's] popularity in America would be greater than at home, and he said it was already so." Patmore was an exceedingly slow worker, for he wrote to Allingham, "I am working hard at my poem, and average six lines or so a day, which will bring the affair about in six years or so."

Some time ago there was a query addressed to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW relative to a portrait of Mrs. Browning painted by Buchanan Read, and an interesting correspondence followed. There is to be found in this volume a valuable record of this artist, who wrote "Rural Poems, Lays, and Ballads." Read at one time was living in the same house where Dante Gabriel had lodgings. The landlord did not pay the rent, and the lodgers' baggage was seized. According to the oppressive system of those days the goods of the sub-tenants were seized to make good the default. Rossetti was a great admirer of Read's poetry, and once, when Mrs. Howitt, not knowing who he was, spoke in admiration of Read's poetry, and how highly Rossetti esteemed it, Read's face became crimson and his entire form agitated. "I am the writer of those poems," he replied, with tears in his eyes.

Here are remembrances of Morris, of Aubrey de Vere, of Carlyle, of Walt Whitman, and many others. There is but little relative to Christine Rossetti. It would be difficult even for a Gosse to draw the exact picture of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, but you may approach near it by the reading of these letters.

Excavations at Delphi.

M. Paul Perdrizet, the distinguished French archaeologist, gave at the Passmore Edwards Settlement, in London recently, an address on excavations by his countrymen at Delphi. The Warden, in introducing the eminent French excavator, said they owed a double debt to France, first to M. Homolle for his munificent gift of unpublished photographs to illustrate the lecture, and next to M. Perdrizet for the ready courtesy with which he had acceded to Miss Harrison's request that he would speak in person on the work of excavation. M. Perdrizet then gave his address in French, which lasted long over the accustomed hour, but which by its simplicity, directness, and the charm of personal and intimate knowledge, completely held the attention of his hearers. M. Perdrizet made the tour of the precincts, starting from the Treasury of the Athenians and ending with the Stadium.

He dwelt especially on the interest of the ancient precinct of Gaia, the Earth Goddess, the primitive mistress of the oracle displaced by Apollo. The rock of the Sibyl, the traditional seat of the first priestess, was shown, and M. Perdrizet hazarded the very interesting conjecture that the unfilleted omphalos found in the Treasury of the Athenians was the original altar of Gaia herself. The beautiful, though badly mutilated, metopes of the Athenian Treasury were also exhibited. The temple of Apollo was discussed, and in the course of its history the lecturer made clear how again and again it had suffered destruction from earthquakes. The temple, of which the foundation has been laid bare by the French, is of the fourth century B. C., but built into its foundations at the west end are portions of the earlier temple of the Alkmaeonidae; fragments, too, of the sculptures of this earlier temple remain in the mass of débris heaped up when the ground was cleared for the new structure. Below the foundations of the west portion of the temple are clearly traceable the rocks that once formed the prophetic chasm noted by Aristotle as within the temple.

While the French excavations were in process Delphi was visited by an earthquake, which M. Perdrizet vividly described. At the close of the lecture Dr. A. S. Murray, who had visited the site himself, moved a hearty vote of thanks; the excavations at Delphi, he said, in point of scientific importance, stood second to none. In her next lecture Miss Harrison will resume the history of the religion of Delphi as shown in the worship of Gaia and Themis.

The Oxford University Press (Henry Frowde) will publish immediately a volume containing translations from hymns of the Greek Church, original hymns, and a Eucharistic by Bishop Ken, all with appropriate tunes. The book is entitled "Hymns for Holy Week," and is edited by the Rev. W. H. Draper, vicar of the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, and by Dr. J. Varley Roberts, of Magdalen College, Oxford. The same publisher also announces "The Manifestations of the Risen Jesus: Their Methods and Their Meanings," by Dr. Doane, Bishop of Albany. The volume is made up of the "Charlotte Wood Slocum Lectures," delivered by the Bishop in the University of Michigan.

Thorold's Wisdom.

Money Matters, Marriage, Friendship, Old Ties, Obligations.*

The author of the preface to this volume has twice succeeded Thorold in an Episcopal See in England. What he says therefore of the value of selections from Thorold's writings may be taken as coming from his own observations of the work Thorold had done by his written and spoken words. "What he did preeminently well," we are assured, "was to express simple thoughts on sacred things in pithy, telling words. To quote his own phrase, 'a man's style is himself,' and the strength of his remarkable personality lay, I think, in his power, whether in conversation, in the pulpit, or with his pen, of giving forth from the deep storehouses of his spiritual thought and experience things new and old in words which, as Luther said of St. Paul's, 'have hands and feet.' They cling and stay. They have already helped thousands whom he never saw. Reproduced as this book reproduces them, they will help many more." Thorold's reputation has not been great in this country. But it was extensive in his own. The following passages are worth reading:

Nothing tries a man more than the sudden loss or gain of money.

A noble nature is noble with money.

Perhaps there is hardly any sin to which religious people are more prone than covetousness.

The secret of being well off is to know how to do without things.

It is almost always those who have least money who indulge themselves most, and those who have most money who indulge themselves least.

Wasteful people are often stingy; for this is their only way of recouping themselves for their improvidence; but stingy people are often wasteful, just because they are stingy.

A stitch in time saves nine.

As a rule, it is sometimes much better, where there is a claim of blood or friendship on you, to give half rather than lend all.

But be there beauty or no, it is still reasonable and natural to wish to make the best of ourselves. For we should dress, not only for own fancy, but to please those we live with. A true wife likes to please her husband's eye; and a father is gratified by seeing his daughters dress as suits him. But clothes cost money; and while extremes on both sides should be carefully avoided, quite the most wasteful plan is to give it no thought at all. "Can a maid forget her ornaments?" is an inspired question, which has its root in the intrinsic reasonableness of some kind of care being given to them; and the elevated temperament that treats clothes and their cognate subjects with a lofty negligence is certain to be extravagant and likely to be shabby.

To be always worrying about small expenses, or regretting past losses, or talking about prices, or even comparing too closely and anxiously one year's accounts with another's, will secretly, but inevitably, mildew the spirit with a kind of sordid earthliness. To give away will become harder, for we shall soon fancy we cannot afford it; and what at first was but a just carefulness about daily spending, if not watched against, will presently change even a liberal man into a miser. Then your punishment will come in the shape God sees you to need, and in the shape you will most dread. For the wealth itself will be taken from you, and the idol of gold will be shattered before your eyes; or some child or heir for whom you were destroying your very soul is taken from you, to the incorruptible treasure of the better country; and so the psalmist's sentence comes home to you as with the thrust of a sword point—"He heapeth up riches, and knoweth not who shall gather them."

We can hardly help agreeing as to the conditions of a felicitous marriage. One is that the fancy be seized; that you marry, not only because prudence assents, but because the heart likes; and remember, fancy does not in the least insist on what is called physical beauty. You make your beauty for yourself by seeing it and admiring it with your own sense of the beautiful; and if others don't agree with you, so much the better for you; there will be fewer rivals. Yet, it is almost everything that you not only fancy, but respect. In fact, true love, perhaps without knowing it, begins with respect. Where there is no respect, it is not love at all, but a physical instinct. Nevertheless, the respect must speedily warm into love, for too much veneration treats one like a grandfather. Then there should be social equality, intellectual sympathy, and sufficient means.

Almost the one thing an active man wants most from his wife is an intelligent and entire sympathy with his professional employment. For the happiness of life consists far more in its interests than in its possessions; and who can care for a wax doll at the other end of the table, whose only object in life is to put on clothes and then put them off? He wants another double to himself, who can enter into his pursuits, share his disappointments, divide his burdens, and exult in his success. And coupled with sympathy should be encouragement. For if a man's own wife does not believe in him, and look up to him, and admire him, and like him better than any one else, poor man, who else will? If he is not king at home, where is he king? Nevertheless, her encouragement must be delicate, and judicious, and perfectly sincere and discriminating, and in rather sparse measure. Praise is always sweet, from no lips so sweet as a wife's. But unless a man has turned into a bluebottle fly that can't get honey enough, he won't care for it unless it is perfectly natural; he will be vexed by it if it is overdone. In fact, he will only feel ridiculous if she praises him publicly for the very thing which his friends and relations happen to be aware he has never possessed; and though he likes her to admire his speeches, if she likes all alike or picks out the inferior passages for special remark—it is flat.

As for unmarried women, what a dreary wilderness this earth would be without them! In thousands of homes the maiden sister or aunt is the very angel of the family, the children's idol, the secret wonder and delight even of those who too unscrupulously use her; by sickbeds and deathbeds a divine consoler; the depository of the tender secrets of blushing hearts; the unwearied friend of the old, and the poor, and the lonely. Old maids, indeed! With certain obvious exceptions, they are the very salt of the earth, the calm and clear light of the household that is so blessed as to own them; their distinction, to be wanted by everybody; their reward, to be useful to everybody; their home—the snuggest, warmest place in the hearts that can love. And if they have a niche to fill on earth as none can fill like them, many of them shall have a crown of surpassing brightness in heaven.

No doubt it would be a grievous injury to society at large were the edge of the delicacy usually and properly felt in the matter of asking or receiving money to become seriously blunted; and if, with persons of ordinary self-respect, it became as easy to ask for fifty pounds as for a pinch of snuff. But society is very well able to protect itself in this matter. There is a conscience which bids us say "no" in such questions, quite as much as say "yes." If a friend, whom you really care for, and who really cares for you, who has done you kindnesses in past years, and would do you a hundred more if he had the chance of doing them, has a boy to send to college, or a daughter to fit out for her wedding, or a heavy doctor's bill to pay, or a sick wife to send for a month to the seaside, and has no money to do it with, why should you shrink from offering him the help which Providence puts in your power, and affection should suggest to you? Why should he be tempted to feel the weight of an intolerable obligation, because your help happens to take the shape of money, when his could be only—nursing you through a fever, or soothing your heart when sorrow had well-nigh broken it, or advising you with a ripe wisdom that blessed you all your life? Was Erasmus lowered by sitting at Warham's table? Was not there an equal dignity for the primate who entertained the scholar; and for the scholar, who at once delighted and honored him by his company? What does it really matter what I do for my friend, or my friend for me, if it is what he wants and I have? It is a mean mind that is slow to do this service, and a vulgar one that declines it.

What most people like to talk about is each other; but this is exactly the topic that is so full of peril and so empty of good. If we talked of things instead of persons and pleasantly discussed daily events, art and books, and especially politics, which need not be fought over in a bitter and controversial spirit, but which ought to be full of interest to those who love their country, in the place of clothes and entertainments and novels, our daily life would be education instead of dissipation, and we should insensibly acquire what Lord Beaconsfield described as the highest wisdom in the best way—not from books, but from the lips of men.

Have you a sick sister, whose lonely life has but few bright clouds in it? Now and then make her feel that she is not utterly forgotten by the friend and companion of her happy childhood. Is there an old acquaintance whom you seldom see, but whom you ought not to forget; who knew and loved you when you were both children together, and who still prizes your friendship, though it is of little use to him? Now and then write to him. "Thine own friend, and thy father's friend, forsake not." Is there a servant, retired from your service, who has nursed your children, been a kind and true friend to you in sad and dark hours, who is growing old, as you yourself some day will grow old, with few changes in a dull life, and few pleasures in a poor one? Occasionally send a message to that dear though humble friend, if not always in your own hand, at any rate, by your wife or child. It will stir thoughts of slumbering happiness in a kind heart that has loved you with a love as good as a rich man's love, and served you with a service that no mere wages could repay. Or have you aged parents, living far away, it may be, in some remote home, whose monotonous and ever-shortening life is never so pleasantly broken as by news of you; whose midnight thoughts and noonday musings are ever full of you; who grow young and brave in the thought of your success, and whose constant prayers have much more to do with it than you know of? Never let them feel that you are too busy to think of them, or too important to care for them. Visit them when you can; you will not have them much longer; but regularly make time to write.

Half our mistakes in life come from being in a hurry.

Every human soul has something of the nature of God left in it.

Try to learn the hard lesson of concentration without absorption.

The end of life is not personal happiness; it is the image and glory of God.

Assuredly a sore and subtle temptation of middle age is to nurse wrongs.

If it is a reproach not to have friends, it may be even a greater not to have enemies.

No man can do another's work for him. If it is not done by each one for himself, it is not done at all.

It is not greatness, but littleness, that can easily dispense with human love, and coldly prefers to suffer alone.

A gentleman's first instinct is to put every one at his ease, and especially to avoid giving unnecessary pain.

*SELECTIONS FROM THE WORKS OF BISHOP THOROLD. With preface by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

MARCH

Points from Readers.

Their Comments on Recent Topics Taken Up in "The Times's Saturday Review."

A Word for D'Annunzio.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article on D'Annunzio in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of March 5 was submitted in such a fine, high sense of the moral needs of your public, I hesitate to intrude a point of view which might tend to modify the impression you would bring to bear upon your readers. My point of view is influenced by this moral sense and so I have no hesitation in submitting it.

I have just finished reading the criticism and find my judgment as to the moral influence of the book at variance with your own and with that you would have me form. I am aware that I am forming an impression from an impression, two removes from the original spirit of the author, and to this extent my criticism may not seem of value, but I feel a strong desire to tell you what I see in the introspective storm and stress of this story as your critic outlines it for us.

I put aside such questions as to what subjects are fit for art purposes, or by whom, and at what age certain books should be read. In a general way I should say if life as it is, as reality, is legitimate matter for a novel, then D'Annunzio, Zola, and other realists are justified in using what material they choose, provided their intention is sincere, and the scope makes for moral health, as nature does, in the end.

The shadowy form I trace in the paragraphs you quote from the book is not Tullio, the mere sensualist, but Tullio as love—not that form of it which the poet represents by Damon and Chloe, nor the ideal, as instanced in Marcella, and the men and women arrived at her spiritual plane of feeling and conduct. The love struggling toward a possible higher fulfillment in this story is love with bandages still on, blindly, yet instinctively, driven ever and anon toward what it dimly apprehends is for it an ideal neighborhood. Again, the untamed, inconsequent, animal side of the passion asserts its sway. The description attending this departure is not for polite, for pleasant reading, for the unprofaned moral sense, but to the patient, trained, hopefully expectant, spiritual sense the ideal form of love, even in this digression, is not lost to view.

The beast in Tullio sends him off on impure errands; the ideal love, slight as its materialization is in Tullio, keeps staggering back to the neighborhood of his wife, Juliano, and the thing she stands for, (and perhaps this may be something larger and finer than any mere wife and a mutual life of "seven" years could represent.) "Then comes a time, however, when his mistress proves false to him, and he again returns to his wife—'truly repentant,' we are told, but, strange to say, (not in the light in which we construe it,) filled with a foolish dread lest he may have lost her love—still he says 'A hope shone in the depth of my soul, but I dared not look straight at it.'"

To me this attitude of the man's soul seems sincere, and springs from a longing for a higher form of love, even if "he lacks," as your critic says, "all conception of pure love, of duty, or unselfishness." Your critic says again: "Tullio's love for his wife does not differ from his love for his mistress." I think it does—he would become her brother. This might be construed as a mere concession to Juliano. I think it has a more logical connection with the ideal forming in the man.

"The moods of Tullio succeed each other in such tumultuous, disconnected manner that the mind is simply wearied, not stirred to sympathy." Unfortunately this may be true. No one but a mother could be expected to stop with a ready smile for the seventy times seven times and restore to its inconsequent footing a stumbling child, especially if the poor object bears little likeness to ourselves, and besides has a form of suspicious ailment, as morbid egotism, for instance.

But Tullio as a reality, not a mere fictional character, as part of humanity through which the ideal man has seen fit to make its way, are we not bound to respect—to respect the type? Should a novelist depict such characters? Should D'Annunzio live at all, and express the type in life and art?

The character lives as a type to-day, and its characteristics, if not in dominant possession of every delicate, highly wrought nature, exist to some degree in it. If the reader asks for beacon lights to apprise him of dangerous neighborhoods he finds them in the characters of D'Annunzio's heroes. Then "the pity of it, Iago," that the soul of Tullio must be smothering in its own atmosphere of overwrought egotism and morbid introspection, when it might be basking in the sunny air of our own beneficent activity!

"Mental correlation is absolutely lacking in the central figures, and we long for a spirit to move over the face of the waters." These, then, are the "waters"; the unhealthy morbid conditions of such souls as D'Annunzio presents in himself, and in the leading characters of his books. What shall we do with them? Drain them off from all exhibition of themselves, from all chance of purification incident to light and air, burn the books, ignore their plea, or see in them struggling souls that cry out for the mature interpretation of a brother and his love? Because children and young girls can not, should not, grasp the outstretched hands, must a larger and more intelligent sympathy be denied? C. M. P.

New York, March 8, 1898.

Nero and the Christians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The story of the treatment of Christians by Nero in A. D. 64, throwing them to wild beasts and burning their smeared bodies as torches, has been used not only by the author of "Quo Vadis," of whose treatment of it Prof. Henry Thurston Peck in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 29 thus spoke:

"And no less forceful and true is the account of the scene in the amphitheatre where the Christians were destroyed after shameful tortures, torn apart by horses, hurled from a height to fall in bloody pulp upon the arena, crucified, or rent by savage beasts";

but by Renan, also, who repeats it in his "Anti-Christ," an English translation of which has lately appeared in Boston. The Pole calls his book a narrative; the Frenchman's has more the look of history, but is really, like Sienkiewicz's, also a "narrative." What are the original sources to which this story may be traced?

Your correspondent F. R. Halsey in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW writes: "The only original authorities are, practically, Tacitus, 'Anals.' Book XIII. to XVI., inclusive, and Suetonius, 'Lives of the Twelve Caesars; Nero.'" But Suetonius in his chapter on Nero says nothing of the atrocities we are considering, and only once uses the word Christians, or any other word indicating them. In Nero XV. he is made to say, (Bohn's edition:) "He likewise inflicted punishments on the Christians, a sort of people who held a new and impious superstition." So that, even if that sentence is genuine, he is no authority. It is true that the story appears here and there in the notes to Bohn's edition of Suetonius. The oldest of these notes were published in 1796, and the Roman historian of the first century is in no way answerable for notes on his work made at the end of the eighteenth or the beginning of the nineteenth. Renan refers by note also to Dion Cassius and to Clem. Rom. But neither reference bears out the text. The Clem. Rom. is about an entirely different matter; and as to Dion Cassius, Gibbon has a note in his Chapter XVI.:

"In the various compilations of the Augustan History, (a part of which was composed under the reign of Constantine,) there are not six lines which relate to the Christians; nor has the diligence of Xiphilin discovered their name in the large history of Dion Cassius."

If one calls "Josephus" and "Eusebius" original sources, there is in them no hint of our story. The latter in his Ecclesiastical History takes up the reign of Nero, 'and chronicles the martyrdoms of Peter and Paul, but his pages are vacant even of the great fire. As far as I have been able to learn, the only authority for our story is Tacitus XV., 44. Here is the passage, as translated in the Bohn edition:

"But not all the relief that could come from man, not all the bounties that the prince could bestow, nor all the atonements which could be presented to the gods, availed to relieve Nero from the infamy of being believed to have ordered the conflagration. Hence, to suppress the rumor, he falsely charged with the guilt, and punished with the most exquisite tortures, the persons commonly called Christians, who were hated for their enormities. Christus, the founder of that name, was put to death as a criminal by Pontius Pilate, procurator of Judea, in the reign of Tiberius; but the pernicious superstition, repressed for a time, broke out again, not only through Judea, where the mischief originated, but through the City of Rome also, whither all things horrible and disgraceful flow, from all quarters, as to a common receptacle, and where they are encouraged. Accordingly, first those were seized who confessed they were Christians; next, on their information, a vast multitude were convicted, not so much on the charge of burning the city, as of hating the human race. And in their deaths they were also made the subjects of sport, for they were covered with the hides of wild beasts, and worried to death by dogs, or nailed to crosses, or set fire to, and when day declined, burned to serve for nocturnal lights. Nero offered his own gardens for that spectacle, and exhibited a Circensian game, indiscriminately mingling with the common people in the habit of a charioteer, or else standing in his chariot. Whence a feeling of compassion arose toward the sufferers, though guilty and deserving to be made examples of by capital punishment, because they seemed not to be cut off for the public good, but victims to the ferocity of one man."

Is this genuine, and really the work of the old Roman? Gibbon says yes. But J. H. (afterward Cardinal) Newman reminds us in his "Grammar of Assent," discussing the theory of Father Hardouin, a seventeenth century monk, that a large part of the classics and all the works of the fathers were forgeries of mediaeval monks: "For let it be observed, first, that all knowledge of the Latin classics comes to us from the mediaeval copies of them, and they who transcribed them had the opportunity of forging or garbling them. We are simply at their mercy." Gibbon does not leave the matter resting on his authority alone, but adduces four considerations: "The consent of the most ancient manuscripts." But we have no manuscripts that have not run the exposures Newman indicates. "By the inimitable character of the style of Tacitus." Is there anything in the extracts above too hard for the "transcribers"? And the reverence to Rome in the passage quoted does not sound as if it came from Tacitus. Gibbon translates, "Rome, the common asylum which receives and protects whatever is impure, whatever is atrocious." "By his reputation, which guarded his text from the interpolations of pious fraud." In the edition before me is a note at the foot of the same page: "The passage concerning Jesus Christ, which was inserted into the text of Josephus, between the time of Origen and that of Eusebius, may furnish an example of no vulgar forgery." Why should they who forged Josephus hesitate at Tacitus? "And by the purport of his narration, which accused the first Christians of the most atrocious crimes." Does not the passage read exactly as if the transcriber had forged it for a purpose? If Gibbon had rested the case simply on his own authority, one might be inclined to submit. But his reasons do not justify his conclusion.

So I come back to the statement that this "Quo Vadis" story rests on the sole authority of Tacitus XV., 44; and to that I add that Tacitus XV., 44, is a monkish forgery, sheer and simple. If you, Mr. Editor, or Prof. Peck, or any correspondents can point me to any so-called original source other than that, I wish you or he or they would. I don't want any references to modern writers who have embellished and "improved" the legend: I want first-century authority. Until such new sources develop I shall go on believing the whole story to be a myth, a yarn, a fable, with no scintilla of evidence to bolster it up. If we could get hold of a copy of Tacitus belonging anywhere in the first thousand years of this era, we should find XV., 44, conspicuous by its absence.

G. W. GREEN.

Brooklyn, Feb. 7, 1898.

From Experience in Libraries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have taken much interest lately in the discussion in your columns of the question of literature for children, which, as a lover of children and a student of child-psychology, I naturally consider a very important one.

We older people are apt to have an idea that children cannot understand the books which we read, and flatter ourselves we comprehend, and hence an enormous amount of "pap" literature has come into existence, designedly for the edification and entertainment of the young. The imagination of a normal child, say from six to twelve, is very active, far more so than in later life, and a child of that age can obtain a vast fund of enjoyment out of the literature, (poetry especially,) commonly supposed to be intelligible to "grown ups" alone. Their imaginations are appealed to, and if they do not comprehend the philosophical kernel to a bit of Browning or Shelley, who will cast the first stone? The following anecdote from "Children's Ways," by James Sully, well illustrates my meaning:

"A mother, when reading a poem to her boy of six, ventured to remark, 'I'm afraid you can't understand it, dear,' for which she got rather roughly snubbed by her little master in this fashion: 'Oh, yes, I can very well, if only you would not explain.' The explaining is resented because it interrupts the child's own secret art of 'making something' out of our words."

Descriptions of nature and natural objects especially appeal to children. It might seem to those unused to children's ways that "Hiawatha," with its long descriptions, its repetitions, and its sesquipedalian words, would scarcely form a child's epic, yet recently a group of about ten little girls, from eight to eleven years old, enjoyed it immensely, talked about it among themselves, illustrated it, and, of their own desire, learned many lines by heart. Their delight in the musical flow of the rhythm, in the odd soft-sounding names, and their appreciation of the descriptions and of the humor of certain parts, was genuine and unfeigned.

In my service as a librarian in a Sunday school library, I have had an opportunity to study children's taste with regard to books, and I find that in the younger children this taste inclines to books of adventure, especially of the imaginative type, as Jules Verne. A little later stories of the home seem to hold sway, and Miss Alcott's books are most called for, and of those, "Rose in Bloom" and "Little Women." In all ages (to my genuine delight) I find the young minds revolt against so-called "moral" books, in which some mundane cherub undertakes the reformation of a drunken father or an older brother with burglarizing tendencies.

It seems to me that much should be done, while still young, to form the child's taste for the best literature, not the hackwork of the magazines. Of course, as Miss May Mackintosh has said in your columns, this should not be the sole diet of the child, nonsense rhymes have their place, too. But so much of the magazine work now is so palpably hackwork, so devoid of taste, of literary style, and even of scientific accuracy, as in a recent story in our popular magazines for children, in which a party of boys float down the Amazon on a raft of mahogany logs, a raft which, owing to the specific gravity of mahogany, would have gone to the bottom ere one of the heroes could have embarked upon it! On the other hand, however, there never was a time when children's books have been so healthful and so charming as they are to-day. The works of Miss Richards, Miss Wiggin, and many more form most delightful light reading for the youngsters. In verse I have found the poems of Field and Stevenson universally acceptable, a little lady of four listening with open-mouthed delight to "Little Boy Blue."

I have already usurped much space, but in conclusion let me say one word for that dear old classic "Alice in Wonderland."

JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS.

Brooklyn, Feb. 28, 1898.

Life in Colonial Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call the attention of your readers to a book published within the last few months—"Men, Women, and Manners of Colonial Times," by Sidney George Fisher, (Lippincott, two volumes.) It may have been reviewed in your columns. I have not been where I was fortunate enough to see THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW until recently. The book is so good, and condenses so much interesting information within its limits, that all who are interested in the early history of our country—and the number is increasing daily—should enjoy reading it. Mr. Fisher devotes a separate chapter to each of the Colonies, giving a sketch of the history, detailed descriptions of the customs and manners, and notes on the men who helped to make the history of the province.

The title given to the book is very comprehensive, and leads one to expect a good deal. In some ways this expectation is satisfied, although there are times when one is made to feel that Mr. Fisher was getting rather tired, as the quality is not perfectly sustained from beginning to end. However, the work, as a whole, is full of interest. What faults there are lie in the manner, not in the matter, and even then it is an exceptionally readable book. The romance that lies in our Colonial history is made very evident, and we leave the book with an increased desire to read others on the same subject, both the sources and the results of research. The author's arrangement is a good one and serves to leave a very complete picture of each Colony in the mind of the reader. Mr. Fisher has succeeded, more especially in the earlier chapters, in making us feel that he is a native of each Colony in turn—in Virginia a Virginian, in Massachusetts a Massachusetts man, &c.—so completely has he absorbed the life and history of each one, and become, for the time being, its advocate and admirer. This gives him a hold upon the reader's sympathy at once. His chief fault is a lack of real dignity in his language at times, his style being apt to lapse into the familiar at inopportune moments.

Two suggestions might be made. In case Mr. Fisher should wish to bring out a second edition of a book that is of so much value and interest, if he were to add a closing chapter, giving a summary of what has gone before, thus making the ending less abrupt; and if he were to provide the book with a set of accurate Colonial maps, the value would be greatly enhanced.

I may also add that a book of this kind is one of the very best to put into the hands of the young—in whose reading your correspondents are at present taking so great an interest. EDITH GRANGER.

New York, Feb. 23, 1898.

[An extended notice of this work—rather more than three columns long—was printed on Page 20 of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 8.—ED.]

Four Lists for Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit still another letter on the subject "What Books Children Should Read"? However tiresome the subject may be to those who have no interest in children, it still remains true that a large proportion of the readers of THE TIMES'S admirable SATURDAY REVIEW are fathers and mothers, and that many of them do not object to giving an opportunity to aunts, uncles, and cousins to learn a lesson in regard to the giving of books to children which must inevitably come to them if they read some of these letters.

I was much interested in Edison T. Fillmore's letter because his experience somewhat resembles my own. I give credit to my parents, however, for providing their children with good books and not many of them, so that my taste was already formed in a measure when at twelve years of age I began to choose books for myself in a small free library. One of the first of these was a prose translation of Homer's Iliad, which made a deep impression upon me. I think, however, that it is dangerous to judge of children's reading of to-day by such experiences of the past. From my own observation, which has been quite extensive, I can state that I do find the majority of girls and boys given over to the reading of story books pure and simple, and also of the ephemeral novels of the day. I think almost any librarian, except in communities where there is active co-operation between parents and teachers in behalf of good literature, will give the same testimony.

It has given me great pleasure to find that there are so many who think as I do on this deeply important subject. It must be a great benefit to all friends of children to read the excellent lists of books sent in by your correspondents, especially the admirable one given by J. S. Alexander in your issue of Feb. 12.

May I suggest to those who like to give books to children to keep this list and make use of it and the children will bless you if the parents do not. I was glad to hear of a little girl of eight who has such good taste in literature, for my own daughter of seven has the same taste, and I am told it is unnatural. But when I see her pleasure in good literature and her neglect of poor books I am encouraged to go on with the task of keeping a careful oversight of her reading. It is not necessary to prohibit any books. If better ones are provided the child naturally turns to these.

My children began with Mother Goose and the other nursery classics. These seem important not only to develop the imagination, but also to enable children to enjoy more fully the maturer classics which abound in allusions to fairy tale and fable. I subjoin a list of books contained in my daughter's little bookcase. The first list of six books or sets of books are those which belonged to my own childhood, nearly all of which have needed rebinding in her service: "Holiday House," "Tales from Shakespeare," "Rollo Books," Peter Parley's "Wonder Book," "The Fairy Book," (Miss Mulock,) and "Legends of Charlemange," (Bulfinch.)

The second list is of those books which I have bought for her: Grimm's "Fairy Tales," Andersen's "Tales," Lang's "Blue

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Fairy Book," "Alice in Wonderland," Kingsley's "Water Babies," "Aesop's Fables," "Swiss Family Robinson," "Pilgrim's Progress," "Heart of Oak" books, (in five volumes,) "Jean Belin," (French Family Robinson,) "Parables from Nature," by Mrs. Gatty; "Heidi" and "Swiss Stories," by Mme. Spyri; "Tanglewood Tales" and "Snow Image," by Hawthorne; "Malleville" (of the Franconia stories) and "The Age of Chivalry," (Bulfinch,) the last by her own request.

The third list consists of books given to her at Christmas by other people. In reading these her taste has exactly coincided with her mother's. I have starred those which we both approved: "When Molly Was Six,"* Hawthorne's "Wonder Book"* and "Grandfather's Chair,"* "Beautiful Joe,"* (stories of animals,) Mrs. Ewing's "Story of a Short Life," Mrs. Molesworth's "Tapestry Room," "The Birds' Christmas Carol," Mrs. Richards's "Captain January," "Fairy Tales of Science"* and "Through Magic Glasses,"* by Mrs. Buckley; "Tales of American Life and Adventure,"* by Eggleston. Nearly all the story books pure and simple were rejected after a casual reading.

The fourth list is of poetry: Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses," Agnes Repplier's "Book of Famous Verse," "Tennyson's Poems," "Longfellow's Poems," Holmes's "Dorothy Q., and Other Poems," "One-Horse Shay, and Other Poems," Aytoun's "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers." All but the first two of these were taken from my own shelves by the child, and she was allowed to keep them. The younger children of four and five enjoy all these poems, and will listen as long as any one will read to them. "Hiawatha" is an especial favorite.

Let me say in conclusion that I take more pleasure in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW than in any other literary journal. May I also ask one question? Does any one now publish the series "Rollo in Europe," by Abbott? I have sought in vain for a copy of the first volume. ONE MOTHER.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 15, 1898.

[An edition of the Rollo books was published by T. Y. Crowell & Co. of Boston some years ago, and we should suppose it included the volume our correspondent refers to.—ED.]

Indian Head and "The Intruder."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have to-day read THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW criticism of D'Annunzio's "Intruder." Delicious seems to me the only adjective to apply to the article. Yesterday Indian Head was a prominent feature of the Palisades, but a few tons of dynamite and lo! it disappears! Yesterday D'Annunzio, in the minds of many who speak with some authority on the subject of literature and art, was recognized as a man of eminence in the profession of literature, but you concluded "to break a silence," (an elegant expression, by the way,) and what is the result? Exit of D'Annunzio. After breaking "a silence" came the awful announcement that you were going "to print something which should have behind it the authority of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, the aforesaid REVIEW which speaks with such authority being yet in its swaddling clothes. It is consoling to feel that no one who reads the REVIEW can deny that if he reads "The Intruder" he does it with his eyes open, and if he happens to read any book without first reading THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW he does it at his peril.

With my compliments to your reviewer, who, I imagine, comes under the late Lord Beaconsfield's definition of a critic as "a man who has failed in literature and art," I am yours faithfully,

GEORGE H. RICHMOND.

New York, March 5, 1898.

[The writer of the article, (his first contribution to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW,) it is proper to say, has not failed in literature and art. He is still too young and "in the bright lexicon of youth," &c.—Ed.]

Guy Carleton and the Abbe Jerusalem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I enjoy reading THE TIMES'S excellent SATURDAY REVIEW. It keeps one well posted in current literature.

Recently I looked into Gen. Riedesel's letters to his wife. In one of his early letters from Canada he refers to Gen. Carleton, then Governor of Quebec, and tells his wife that Carleton is, in appearance, manners, voice, &c., the double of the Abbé Jerusalem. Can you or any of your readers give any particulars of the personal characteristics of the Abbé Jerusalem or of Carleton, Lord Dorchester?

GEORGE JOHNSON,
Government Statistician.

Ottawa, Canada, March 3, 1898.

[Guy Carleton, besides being Governor of Quebec, at one time during the Revolution commanded the British forces in Canada, and near the close of the war succeeded Sir Henry Clinton as commander in chief in America, arriving in New York in May, 1782. The writer of the sketch of him in the "Dictionary of National Biography" says he announced in New York his desire that "all hostilities should be stayed" and "by a consistent policy of clemency did much to conciliate the Americans." He remained in New York until Nov. 25, 1783, when the British evacuated the city. He was created Baron Dorchester in 1786, after having again been made Governor of Quebec. The writer of the sketch already quoted adds: "Dorchester, though a severe disciplinarian, was a man of humane conduct and sound common sense. His kind treatment of the Canadian people and of the American prisoners during the war did him infinite credit, as well as his attempts to check the excesses of the Indians employed by the Government against the colonists." A word should be added to this statement about the excesses of the Indians. Guy Carleton was not serving in America during the period of the worst of their excesses, (1778-81.) He was then across the water. And it is a familiar fact in our history that the Indians were less responsible for these than the English whom they served—Lord George Germane of the British Cabinet, who had charge of the war in America, and the American Tories, among whom were Col. John Butler and his son, Capt. Walter N. Butler.

Of the Abbé Jerusalem the editor is unable to give the information asked for.—ED.]

Reviews of Kipling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a subscriber to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW since its initial number appeared, I have much pleasure in adding to the information of your correspondent who desires further news of Mr. Kipling, and to say that in addition to the two highly interesting notices quoted by you, as appearing in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 16 and Dec. 11, there have been many others, notably one by Andrew Lang, exhaustive and critical, forming an introduction to one of Kipling's books, I forget which; another, by James M. Barrie, in that author's charming collection of stories and essays "Two of Them"; another by E. Kay Robinson, editor of the Lahore newspaper on which Kipling worked; this article can be found in McClure's Magazine for July, 1896, and yet another, far more trenchant and illuminating than all others, of the sometimes blatantly vulgar, yet always constrainedly interesting Rudyard, may be found in "Mine Own People," as an introduction by Mr. Henry James. In McClure's of March, 1897, that brilliant social philosopher, Mr. W. D. Howells, pays loving tribute to Kipling and anticipates for him the English Laureateship. The same magazine in May, 1897, also praises him unstintedly for the accuracy of detail in "Captains Courageous,". The London Times also eulogized him at some length when publishing his jubilee poem, "Recessional," and, if only one knew, no doubt "there are others."

IRA WILTON.

New York, March 3, 1898.

The City of Cold Liars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When next the tale of the proofreader's misdeeds is told please reckon his substitution of "Kaa in the City of Cold Liars" for "Kaa in the City of Cold Lairs," in a letter of mine published March 5. It is not a very bad blunder, and natural enough for any one who has not read the "Jungle Book"; but, if it were really serious, one could forgive it for the sake of the pleasure of imagining Kaa, the greatest of all pythons, really at work in a city of Cold "Liars," and swallowing journalists of a certain color in platoons. Really, one might make a decent allegory out of the scene in which Kaa dances, and the monkeys bend and bow and sway toward him, fascinated by his gambols. Kaa is war, drawing all the worthless, idle, vicious, and selfish to watch it and chatter about it. When they come near enough it will swallow and suppress them, and as they disappear they will perceive that war is only agreeable from the exterior. Once within it, crushed in the grip of martial law, cold liars and all others repent. CON.

Cambridge, Mass., March 7.

One Letter from Four Girls—Printed as Written.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read the article in the Literary Supplement of THE TIMES, we girls thought we would like to give our ideas about children's books, which we have nearly outgrown, but still have fond affection for the majority of them.

The following list is our unanimous opinion for good books for little folk: The Dotty Dimple, Prudy and Flaxie Frizzle series; Alice in Wonderful; Little Lame Prince; Water Babies; Birds Christmas Carol; Helen's Babies; Toby Tyler; Miss Olcott's Scrap-book; Little Lord Fauntleroy.

For those older; Little Women; Little Men; Jo's Boys; Eight Cousins; Jack and Jill; Under the Lilacs; The Katy Books; A Guernsey Lily; Hope Benham; Nimpo's Trouble; Story of Babette; Little Red Book; At the Camerons; Swiss Family Robinson, and Marjorie's Quest.

A great many people may expect to find the "Elsie Books" on this list, but, while in a certain sense we had a fascination for them, we think children should not have them, for the great desire to find out "what Elsie did next." We think a cruel father or mother exists in almost every book, and when Elsie bursts into "a flood of tears," quite affecting. As for the religion, while we have the greatest reverence for it, we think it hardly natural for a child of Elsie's tender years to quote the Bible so familiarly. "FOUR GIRLS."

New York, March 4, 1898.

Twenty Best Novels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the following thirty titles may not twenty of the best novels of the world be selected?

Scott's "The Antiquary," Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," Thackeray's "Henry Esmond," Bulwer's "My Novel," Mrs. Mulock's "John Halifax, Gentleman," Ouida's "Under Two Flags," Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," Baroness Tautphin's "The Initials," Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," "Toilers of the Sea," and "Ninety-three," Dumas's "Three Guardsmen," Stevenson's "St. Ives" (omitting Quiller-Couch) or "Kidnapped," Dumas's "Monte Cristo," Tolstoi's "Anna Karenina," Scott's "Woodstock," Sue's "Wandering Jew," Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" or "Sense and Sensibility," Maria Edgworth's "Castle Rockmart, and Other Irish Tales," Marion Crawford's "Saracinesca," Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," Wilkie Collins's "Moonstone" and "The Woman in White," Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda," Tutlett's "Silence of Dean Maitland," Black's "Princess of Thule," Lever's "A Day's Ride" and a "Life's Romance," and "The Betrothed."

Towson, Md., Feb. 14, 1898. J. B.

"Michael Field" and Her Works.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly inform me as to the identity of Michael Field and where I can find a poem by that author entitled "Long Ago"? E. C. L.

Brooklyn, Feb. 6, 1898.

["Michael Field" is the pseudonym of an English female writer. All her productions, as far as known, are dramas in blank verse. They are entitled "Callirrhoë," "Fair Rosamond," "The Father's Tragedy," "William Rufus," "Loyalty or Love?" "Brutus Ultor," "Canute the Great," and "A Cup of Water." Henry Holt & Co. have published the first six named dramas in three volumes. "Long Ago" was published in London in 1889, and without doubt can be ordered through "Michael Field's" American publishers.—Ed.]

Poems and Poems.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask you to correct a misprint in my letter in THE TIMES'S last (Feb. 26) SATURDAY REVIEW which makes me say that "The Heavenly Twins" is a prose poem, instead of "The proem to 'The Heavenly Twins' is a prose poem," &c.? The proem, giving, as it does, Mendelssohn's setting of the words, "He, watching over Israel, slumbers not nor sleeps," as the leit motif of the book, is highly poetical and imaginative.

A lesser misprint, due, I fear, to my careless writing, was "The Nürnberg Stone" instead of "The Nürnberg Stove." Your constant reader,

MAY MACKINTOSH, Pd. M.

Weehawken, N. J., Feb. 26, 1897.

"King Washington" and the West Point Chain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a complimentary letter in a recent issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW concerning "King Washington," a correspondent questions the correctness of the statement on Page 31 concerning the chain thrown across the Hudson. Permit me to say "Eager's History of Orange County," Pages 595 and 596, makes the difficulty clear. There were four chains thrown across the Hudson. The one which reached from Plum Point, at the mouth of Murderer's Creek, to Pallopel's Island, was made at the forge in Cornwall. Beach, in his history of Cornwall, designates this forge as Brewster's, Page 136. Jonas Williams married Brewster's daughter, and later owned the forge. ADELAIDE SKEEL.

Newburg, N. Y., March 3, 1898.

W. F. Shapleigh.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have received by bequest an old painting by W. F. Shapleigh, (Mont Blanc, from St. Martin, Savoy.) Can you tell me anything about the artist? F. A. W.

Framingham, Mass., March 5, 1898.

[The only artist of this name known to us is Frank Henry Shapleigh, who was born in Boston in 1842, and was a pupil in Paris of Lambinet. He had a studio in Boston and a Summer studio in the White Mountains.—Ed.]

"Remember Me."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you, or any reader of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, tell me where I can find a poem written by Edward Everett, addressed to his sister, and, I think, called "Remember Me"? The following lines are a portion of the poem, and I have long looked for it in vain:

"Yes, dear one, to the envied train
Of those around thine homage pay;
But will thou never kindly deign
To think of one that's far away?
* * * * * * *
"Remember me, but not as I
On thee forever fondly dwell,
With anxious heart and drooping eye
And doubts 'twould grieve thee should I tell.
* * * * * * *
"But, dearest, on the bended knee,
When thou for those thou lov'st dost pray,
Sweet spirit, then remember me."

HARRIET S. TERRY.

Thomasville, Ga., Feb. 28, 1898.

"The Coral Island."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to "M. G. P. R." in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, I may state that "The Coral Island," by Ballantine, can be had of Messrs. T. Nelson & Sons, New York. I loved the book myself when a boy, and so bought it for my own boys two weeks ago. I take pleasure in saying that THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best paper in the United States for reading in the family. GLASGOW.

New York, Feb. 8, 1898.

The Mouse or the Idea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"No human being is afraid of a mouse," says THE TIMES. This is true, notwithstanding shrieks, screams, and panics. "It isn't the mouse; it's the idea," says Mr. Howells, and he knows. Now, will THE TIMES explain why, although boys will cheerfully play with mice, at least half of them, when grown, become as silly as women in regard to the "wee beastie" and fling anything, from the family Bible to a Sevres statuette, at him if he dare show his nose in their presence. Is it "the idea"?

Boston, March 5, 1898. B.

In Search of an Admired Short Poem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being an appreciative reader of your delightful paper, THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, every Saturday, I venture to ask you for information about a poem printed in Longman's Magazine more than ten years ago. It was written by Nesmith, or Nesbit, and was called "The Singing of the Magnificat." The singing was represented as taking place in a remote monastery in Europe, and the singers were a choir of monks. To my thinking it was one of the finest short poems in our language—beautiful and uplifting. Much to my regret, I find it is fading from my memory so that I can hardly recall a single line. If you know of the poem or of such a writer, will you kindly tell me in the issue of your next paper? J. F. FISHER.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 7, 1898.

A Book by Julius Chambers.*

Why should Mr. Chambers call his book "The Rascal Club"? He explains his title. The lad who tells his own story lost his mother in his babyhood, and his grandfather, who doted on him, would toss him up as a child in his arms, calling him "You darling little rascal." So when Cecil was ten years old the necessity of a club becoming apparent, such an association was founded, and to it was given the most precious name Cecil could suggest, and that was "The Rascal Club."

Mr. Chambers's story is amusing and full of naturalness. Cecil has nothing to do with that offensive juvenile, the bad boy. Was there ever a lad who gained the respect of the community who did not play pranks? What fun it must have been for the club to manufacture homemade mineral water with vinegar and soda, and so dose their thirsty comrades. Cecil was beloved by the village doctors, who had many juvenile patients the next day. Then there is the story of an oil well on Possum Creek, which turned Giraffe quite crazy for ten days. The boys had a hand in that, and the creek ran oil because the fellows had poured some gallons of kerosene into the stream. The townspeople of Giraffe saw an era of prosperity, and the promoter came to the front. But the "red-letter day for Giraffe" was of the briefest duration. The club was mischievous, but it never went beyond a practical joke.

*THE RASCAL CLUB. By Julius Chambers. Illustrated. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

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MARCH

1898

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have decided to change the title of their translation of Alphonse Daudet's posthumous novel, "Le Soutien de Famille," from "The Wage Earner" to "The Head of the Family," it being thought that the former title conveyed an idea of a labor-socialistic study, which is certainly not the theme of the book. It is not known by what name the English edition will be called.

"The Trial of Emile Zola," being, it is said, a full report of the famous sessions which began at the Seine Assizes Feb. 7, will be published some time next week by Benjamin R. Tucker. The volume, which will contain about 300 pages, will also include M. Zola's letters, first published in Le Figaro and L'Aurore.

Charles Scribner's Sons publish to-day "Novels and Stories," by "Q," (A. T. Quiller-Couch;) "Napoleon III. and His Court," by Imbert de Saint-Amand, and "Tales of the City Room," by Elizabeth G. Jordan.

"Tales Told in a Coffee House," being a number of Turkish stories collected and translated by Cyrus Adler and Allen Ramsay, is published to-day by the Macmillan Company.

D. Appleton & Co. publish to-day "A French Volunteer of the War of Independence," by Chevalier de Pontgibaud; "This Little World," by D. Christie Murray, and "Eastern Journeys," by the late Charles A. Dana.

"Marching with Gomes; a War Correspondent's Field Notebook Kept During Four Months with the Cuban Army," by Grover Flint, was published March 5 by Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

Henry George's posthumous book, "The Science of Political Economy," will be published in London by Messrs. Kegan Paul.

A volume of essays entitled "Wisdom and Destiny," from the French of Maurice Maeterlinck, is announced by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Charles de Kay has a new book, which will be published in the late Spring by A. S. Barnes & Co., entitled "Bird Gods in Ancient Europe." The volume is apropos of the study of bird lore. Striking analogies are shown between the characteristics of birds and the traits attributed by various nations to their gods.

A bi-monthly magazine devoted to "bibliophiles interested in Americana" has just made its appearance in Milwaukee under the title of "American Book Lore." The editor is Henry E. Legler.

The Bachelor of Arts, a monthly magazine devoted to university interests and general literature, contains matter of varied interest. It was The Bachelor of Arts which first suggested the plan of an American Henley at New London. In the number under notice this idea is elaborated. Mr. E. M. Harland, in "The New South," writes an interesting story. In the same magazine is to be found Mr. Wilbur Larremore's incisive poem in praise of Grover Cleveland.

Ainslee's Magazine for March, the second number of this new monthly, makes a good showing. Here are stories by Anthony Hope, Wilfrid Galt, and Stanley J. Weyman, and other well-known writers. The illustrations are commendable. Among the contributors for the forthcoming numbers are Conan Doyle and Bret Harte. Perhaps of all pictorial magazines, Ainslee's is the most moderate in price, the yearly subscription being only 50 cents. Mr. T. Dreiser's "Historic Tarrytown," in the March number, thoroughly covers an interesting topic and is fully illustrated.

"A Book of Verse for Children," compiled by Edward Verrall Lucas, and published by Henry Holt & Co., has not been mentioned in any of the chat that has been going on about books for children to read. But it should have been.

In the May Harper's Julian Ralph will begin a series of articles on Russia and Russian power. The May story will be entitled "Awakened Russia," the succeeding one will deal with the empire as a militant power. Mr. Remington, the artist, will have a bit of Western fiction. "How Order No. 6 Went Through." It will deal with the adventures of Sundown Leflase, a half-breed Indian scout, and will be one of a series of stories on the same theme. E. S. Martin, in his "East Side Considerations," will take a cheerful view of that part of Greater New York. In an article entitled "Varallo of the Valesesia," Edward Lord Weeks will have a good deal to say about the forgotten sculptor-painter Gaudenzio, whom the author places above Raphael. The above articles will be appropriately illustrated. The same number will also contain an article from the pen of Prof. Andrew Wilson, M. D., of Edinburgh, entitled "Some Byways of the Brain."

J. Hambridger, the artist, has contributed one of the number of articles on Pennsylvania coal mining that will appear in the April Century; it is entitled "An Artist's Impressions of the Colliery Region."

A new edition of several of the novels of Gilbert Parker is announced by the Macmillan Company. The publication will include "An Adventurer of the North," "A Lover's Diary," "A Romany of the Snows," "Pierre and His People," and "When Valmond Came to Pontiac."

Dr. Weir Mitchell's novel "Hugh Wynne," published by The Century Company, has sold at the rate of 300 copies a day since issue.

Frank R. Stockton's new romance, "The Girl at Cobhurst," will be published April 2 by Charles Scribner's Sons. On the same date will also be presented "Worldly Ways and By-Ways," by Eliot Gregory, ("An Idler";) "How to Name the Birds," by H. E. Parkhurst; "The Dull Miss Achinard," by Anne Douglas Sedgwick; "Seven Months a Prisoner," by J. V. Hadley; "The Discharge of Electricity in Gases," by J. J. Thomson, M. A., F. R. S., professor of physics in the University of Cambridge; "English Essayes" in the Warwick Library of English Literature, and "The Eugene Field I Knew," by Francis Wilson.

The ninth and final volume of the Macmillan Company's edition of "The Diary of Samuel Pepys, M. A., F. R. S., Clerk of the Acts and Secretary to the Admiralty," will shortly be published. This volume will contain an introduction in which some matters connected with the Diary will be discussed; a paper on the London of Pepys's time, with a map in illustration of the Diarist's wanderings from East to West, together with an elaborate Index and appendices.

Brentano's will shortly publish an English translation of Standhal's "Le Rouge et le Noir," (Red and Black.) It is said that this work, although written about 1831, has never before been put into English.

The Brothers of the Book, a club of literary men of Gouverneur, N. Y., of which Laurence C. Woodworth is scrivener, got out a valentine this year the significance of which may shock sensitive adorers of the conservative Saint of Love. It is a leaflet on which is printed "The Vampire," written by Rudyard Kipling, for Philip Burne-Jones's painting in the New Gallery.

The birthday of William Morris occurs March 24, and several literary-socialistic clubs in and around London are preparing to observe the day with appropriate ceremony. On that day the Kelmscott Press will appropriately issue two small volumes, "Love Is Enough" and "A Note by William Morris." The former will have two illustrations by Sir Edward Burne-Jones.

Chief among the books in the Bonaventure Library, West Thirty-third Street, is a superb copy of Champlin's great work on music and musicians. Besides the engraved portraits of the great composers and musical celebrities, the volumes contain autograph letters and original scores of great rarity, thus building the original three volumes up into six; all are richly bound by one of the most eminent French artist binders. Another work is a beautiful copy of Masson's "Cavaliers de Napoléon," in which have been inserted thirty-three rare autograph letters of Napoleon's Marshals, with their portraits. The binding is by Chambolle and Duru.

"The Story of the Malakand Field Force, 1897: An Episode of the Frontier War," will be brought out probably before the end of the month by Longmans, Green & Co. The author is Winston L. Spencer Churchill, (not the Winston Churchill of "Celebrity" fame,) eldest son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill. He is a Lieutenant in the Fourth (Queen's Own) Hussars, and got leave to accompany the Malakand expedition. Mr. Churchill had before seen something of warfare in Cuba. The volume will have six maps and several plans, together with an excellent portrait of Major Gen. Sir Bindon Blood, K. C. B.

The library of the late Alfred T. Baxter, containing a varied and valuable collection of books in nearly all branches of literature, will be sold by auction at Bangs & Co.'s March 16, 17, and 18. The sale of etchings and engravings belonging to a well-known collector will be held by the same firm March 14 and 15.

"The Sundering Flood," the last romance by the late William Morris, has been published by Longmans, Green & Co.

The new poet laureate, Alfred Austin, has dedicated his volume of selections, "Songs of England," to Lord Wolseley. The book will be published in England by Messrs. Macmillan.

M. F. Mansfield will publish immediately "The Builders," by J. S. Fletcher; Mrs. Oliphant's "The Lady's Walk," "The Beetle: A Mystery," by Richard Marsh; "The Story of the Potter," by Charles F. Binns, and John Leyland's "The Picturesque Thames: From London to Oxford."

A new volume has just been added to Longmans, Green & Co.'s Library of Historical Novels. It is Charles Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" edited with an introduction and notes by George Laurence Gomme.

A new story by Marguerite Bouvet, a young Frenchwoman who writes in English, is announced by A. C. McClurg & Co. It is entitled "A Little House in Pimlico," and is a tale of child life in London.

"All the World's Fighting Ships," by F. C. Jane, will shortly be issued by Little, Brown & Co., in conjunction with Sampson, Low, Marston & Co. of London. The volume will be illustrated with portrait details of over 1,000 warships, with notes and other useful statistics. By the same houses will also be published the second volume of the "History of the Royal Navy from the Earliest Times to the Present Day," edited by William Laird Clowes; also a new edition of "Ironclads in Action," in two volumes, by H. W. Wilson, with a preface by Capt. A. T. Mahan.

Boston Announcements.

BOSTON, March 10.—Yiddish being a tongue not generally understanded of the people, a book of poems written in it and soon to be issued by Messrs. Copeland & Day will be printed with an English translation on alternate pages. Its author, Mr. Maurice Rosenfeld, is a tailor, and until within a year worked in a sweat shop unsuspected as a poet, but good Hebrew judges have pronounced his verse excellent. Prof. Wiener of Harvard, who is translating it, is enthusiastic in its praise, and Mr. Zangwill and Mr. Cahan have prepared the way for it by their stories of modern Jewish life, so that Gentiles may well be curious about it, especially at this moment.

In Mrs. Helen Choate Prince's "At the Sign of the Silver Crescent," to be published next week, by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the heroine is married to a Hebrew who, determined to make his way in the world, has renounced Judaism, allowed himself to be baptized, and purchased a title from the Pope. As might be expected, the bold Jew makes a bad Catholic, and when his wife turns frivolous and coquettish, instead of bringing her to reason in the infallible orthodox fashion of his fathers, he allows himself to be led into a flirtation by a mercenary widow, and buys an ecclesiastical annulment of his marriage, alleging that his wife was not a free agent, but was compelled by her family to espouse him. The whole story, which is full of cleverness, is really a glorification of the American man, a subject upon which American women become more and more enthusiastic in direct proportion to the growth of their acquaintance with Europeans.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. announce for early publication a Revolutionary novel to be entitled "The Continental Dragoon." The author, Mr. R. N. Stephens, has laid the scene of his story in the neighborhood of the Phillipse Manor House, Yonkers, and the time is 1777, when the mansion was in neutral territory.

Col. Higginson's "Cheerful Yesterdays" will appear with Mrs. Prince's novel. It is familiar to Atlantic readers, but only Bostonians are expelled from good society if they do not read The Atlantic, and this amazing picture of the Brook Farmers may be new to some of rs:

"Among these were George and Burrill Curtis, and Larned, with Charles Dana, late editor of the New York Sun; all presentable and agreeable, but the first three peculiarly costumed. It was then very common for young men in college and elsewhere to wear what were called blouses—a kind of hunter's frock made at first of brown holland belted at the waist—these being gradually developed into garments of gay-colored chintz, sometimes, it was said, an economical transformation of their sisters' skirts or petticoats. All the young men of this party except Dana wore these gay garments and bore on their heads little round and visorless caps with tassels."

Man no more than a volcano needs encouragement to smoke, but during the last two or three years more than one small volume of verses in honor of tobacco has been collected from various sources, and he is now only too well supplied with answers when his pet vice is assailed. As if the old authors were not sufficient for this purpose, it has pleased Mr. William L. Shoemaker to write a small volume of glorifying verse to which he gives the title "La Santa Yerba," quoting Howell on the title page as accusing the Spaniard of calling the "Indian perfume" the "Holy Herb in regard to the various virtues which it hath." Mr. Shoemaker dedicates his work to every smoker and to everybody who can endure the smoking of others. The volume is divided into three sections, "The Pipe Lighted," "Smoke Wreaths," and "The Pipe Goes Out." The book is made to look like a survival of the last century, its sides marbled in an old fashion, and a back of morocco, and its yellow tinted paper. Its headlines are elaborately crooked except on the title page, which is made to suggest the hand of the engrossing clerk, and there is some quaint typographical device on almost every page.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers will soon publish "The Isles and Shrines of Greece," by the Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, announced originally as a Winter book, but delayed by various accidents. "Belle," by the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission;" "Stars and Telescopes," by Mr. David P. Todd, and a third series of "The World Beautiful," will also appear this month.

A WORD TO OUR READERS.

LISTS OF BOOK CLUBS, SOCIETIES, AND LIBRARIES WANTED.

The growth of the reading habit in this country has of late years been very great. Not only large towns, but small ones, villages and often mere hamlets, now have their literary societies. They extend not only over New England and the Middle States, but throughout the South and West. Nothing has been more striking in the growing circulation of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW than the number of persons in these distant places who have subscribed for the paper. Georgia, Texas, Kansas, Indiana, Nebraska, Utah, and California have been well represented in the flood of subscriptions and postal cards that has been pouring in.

THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW desires to extend its list among this class of readers. It is a paper they ought to have, and at $1 per year it is within the reach of them all.

Will persons who are already readers oblige THE TIMES by sending to the Publisher lists of members of book clubs, libraries, and literary societies in their neighborhood?

Where these organizations have issued printed lists of their members, will these same friends send those lists to THE TIMES?

THE TIMES wishes to send to every member of such clubs, societies or libraries in the United States a sample copy free of its SATURDAY REVIEW.

Vol. I. of the new Dictionary of the Bible is now ready from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. The English publishers are T. & T. Clark of Edinburgh. The dictionary when completed will consist of four imperial octavo volumes of about 900 pages each, with maps and illustrations. It is edited by Dr. James Hastings, M. A., D. D., editor of The Expository Times, with the assistance of John A. Selbie, M. A.; all proofs are read and revised by Prof. A. B. Davidson, Canon Driver, and Prof. H. B. Swete. The work covers the language, literature, and contents, with the Biblical theology of the Old and New Testaments and the Old Testament Apocrypha, together with a list and record of the best-known Biblical scholars of the age.

R. H. Russell will on March 15 remove his publishing house from 33 Rose Street to quarters in the Bancroft Building, West Twenty-ninth Street. Among Mr. Russell's forthcoming books, to be published before Easter, are "Two Prisoners," by Thomas Nelson Page, with a frontispiece in photogravure by E. W. Kemble; "Poems," by Robert Burns Wilson, with illustrations from nature by C. Grant La Farge; "The Pinero Birthday Book," with quotations for each day in the year from the plays of Arthur Pinero; "Shapes and Shadows," a book of poems by Madison Cawein; "An Awful Alphabet," with curious illustrations by Oliver P. Tunk; "How the Buffalo Lost His Crown," by John H. Beacom, illustrated by Charles Russell; an Easter gift book entitled "Thanksgivings after Communion," compiled by a Layman; F. Hopkinson Smith's "Venice of To-day," and Augustus Thomas's popular drama, "Alabama."

The New York Times

Illustrated Weekly Magazine

SUNDAY, March 13, 1898

FEATURES:

General Fitzhugh Lee

Full-page portrait of the Consul General of the United States at Havana, Cuba.

In the Art World

The Institute for Artist Artisans, with pictures of the various classes. Portrait and sketch of John W. Alexander, a famous American portrait painter.

United States Monitor Terror

Twelve pictures taken on board this great battleship, now guarding the harbor of New York. The pictures include a portrait of Capt. Ludlow in his cabin; the big guns of the Terror; fore and aft views of the ship; the ship's mascot; the crew at its various stations, and the crew at mess.

New East River Bridge

The great structure as it will appear when completed, with portraits of the new Commissioners:—Lewis Nixon, President; James W. Boyle, Vice President; Smith E. Lane, Secretary; Julian D. Fairchild, Treasurer, and Commissioners John W. Weber and Thomas S. Moore.

Little Church Around the Corner

The Church of the Transfiguration, with portrait of the Rev. George C. Houghton, M.A., D.D., the new rector.

Men of the Hour

Portrait of Eugenio Faria Teixeira, the Brazilian millionaire who purposes building a church in memory of the victims of the Maine disaster; portrait of Col. McCoskry Butt, recently appointed Brigadier General of the First Brigade.

Music

Portraits of Mildred Meade, with the Castle Square Opera Company, and De Wolf Hopper.

At the Theatres

Portraits of Minnie Seligman, Walter Jones of the "In Gay New York" company, Charles Kent as the Bishop in "What Happened to Jones," Ida Conquest as Babiole in "The Conquerors," Cora Urquhart Potter as Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons," Herbert Beerbohm Tree as Marc Antony in "Julius Caesar," Irene Vanbrugh as Rose in "Trelawny of the Wells," Elizabeth Robins as Hilda in "The Master Builder," Rose Coghlan as Lady Janet in "The White Heather," Annie Russell in "Esmeralda," her first appearance on the stage in 1882; Rhoda Cameron-Ayres of the Lyceum Theatre Company, and two scenes from "Trelawny of the Wells," and one scene from "The Master."

Court of General Sessions

Concise history of the oldest court of criminal procedure in the County of New York, with portraits of Recorder John W. Goff, Judges Rufus B. Cowing, Joseph E. Newburger, Martin T. McMahon, James Fitzgerald, and Chief Clerk John F. Carroll.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUTOGRAPHS AND BOOK PLATES.—WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN, 1,123 B'way, N. Y. City, buys and sells original autograph letters of famous people; also bookplates. Send for price list.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Cloudy, followed by rain, winds southerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,029. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1898.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market decidedly weak.

FOREIGN.—The English Conservatives are dissatisfied with Lord Salisbury and attribute their recent defeats at the polls to his foreign policy. The Premier is said to be suffering from Bright's disease. The Queen's departure for France has had a reassuring effect in England. A pig-iron famine in England is threatened, and this country may be called on to meet the demand. Gen Sung, the Chinese commander at Port Arthur, has determined not to surrender the post to Russia even at the command of the Emperor.—Pages 7 and 19.

Page 1.

Leiter surprised the Chicago wheat market yesterday by disposing of 2,000,000 bushels of his contract wheat to Counselman & Day.

A committee of the Board of Education waited upon Dr. Draper, President of the University of Illinois, and vainly urged him to reconsider his decision declining the position of Superintendent of New York City schools.

Gen. Fuentes, a Guatemalan refugee in San Francisco, has received word that a general amnesty has been granted. He will return to Guatemala, where his name has been presented as a candidate for the Presidency, it is said.

The proposition to appropriate $100,000 annually for Johns Hopkins University is likely to encounter opposition when it comes before the Maryland Legislature, although the general opinion in that State is that something ought to be done to help the institution.

Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland was held in $5,000 bail for trial in the West Fifty-fourth Street Police Court yesterday on the charge of manslaughter in causing the death of six weeks old Violet Irene Carhart by the careless administration of drugs.

Page 2.

The Holland submarine boat was tried successfully at Perth Amboy, N. J., yesterday. She staid under water for nearly half an hour, and then rose to the surface again.

Gen. Merritt issued orders yesterday to send several batteries of artillery to Fort Hancock at Sandy Hook. Two batteries will go there to-morrow. He said that with 25,000 or 30,000 men he could do the business which might call him to Cuba "with dispatch."

A story that the cruiser Montgomery had been blown up in Havana harbor circulated mysteriously and simultaneously yesterday forenoon through every part of this city and in all the large cities of the country. It affected the stock market here. Official dispatches from Havana promptly contradicted it.

Page 3.

Señor Polo y Bernabé, the new Spanish Minister, presented his credentials to President McKinley at the White House

Yesterday was a busy day in Wall Street, as 325,000 shares were sold in the two hours of business on the Stock Exchange. Prices fell sharply in nearly all active stocks.

H. S. Rubens, counsel to the Cuban Junta here, said yesterday that the Cubans would not accept any form of autonomy. They would insist on absolute freedom.

Page 4.

The St. Louis Union Stock Yards are to be sold to satisfy a deed of trust for $150,000.

Good amateur cycling was provided at the Ninth Regiment Armory last night. As the result of a controversy among the officials, Lieut. Jacoby says he will prefer charges against Capt. Morris for ungentlemanly conduct.

Page 5.

Pension Commissioner Evans has promulgated rules intended to prevent Congressmen from pushing pension claims.

House Committee on Elections No. 3, by a party vote yesterday, decided to report in favor of seating R. A. Wise, Rep., in place of William A. Young, Dem., from the Second Virginia District.

A party of gold hunters is to leave Sioux Falls, S. D., in quest of a gold country near the Copper River, Alaska. William Rogers returned some years ago with $10,000, having gone there in 1889 with three companions, all of whom perished. He says they buried a barrelful of gold which they could not bring away, and told of fabulous gold deposits. The reindeer for the relief expedition will sail for Pyramid Harbor from Seattle on Tuesday on the bark Seminole.

Page 7.

The steamship Paris arrived at Southampton this morning. Her delay was caused by the breaking of her starboard shaft.

Oscar Hammerstein has made arrangements with his creditors, and will reopen Olympia as managing Director of the Olympia Amusement Company.

John C. Sheehan has been absolutely and finally turned down by Tammany Hall, and the Ninth Assembly District will get no places while he is the leader there. This "freezing out" process is a result of Mr. Croker's fight against David B. Hill.

The annual dinner of the Brown University Club of New York was given last evening at Delmonico's. Speeches were made by President E. B. Andrews, the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Prof. G. G. Wilson, James H. Hoyt of Cleveland, Ohio; Francis Lawton, and F. E. Partington.

Page 8.

Controller Coler reported yesterday additional irregularities discovered in the old City Works Department of Brooklyn.

All but one member of a Brooklyn family who have been subsisting on charity were poisoned by eating stale buns.

A Brooklyn firebug has made three attempts within a week to destroy a Sixth Street tenement.

Charges of corruption and extravagance were made in the Legislative Assembly at St. John's on Friday against the late Liberal Government of Newfoundland.

Prof. William Knight of St. Andrews University, Scotland, delivered his second lecture at the Union Theological Seminary. His subject was Coleridge. He gave a vivid sketch of the poet's life and compared him with Wordsworth.

Hilda Petersen of this city, who confessed having killed her three-year-old daughter, Annie, with carbolic acid at Rockville Centre, L. I., was arraigned in court and turned over to the Queens County authorities.

Page 9.

The Committee on Decoration, Illumination, and Grand Stand of the Charter Day celebration discussed plans, and, among other things, decided to distribute 10,000 kites, designed in shield form as American flags, and to have boys keep them up all the day of the celebration, if possible.

Page 11.

William McAdoo, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, addressed the Cosmos Club of Jersey City at its annual dinner last night on the navy. He said that good was sure to come from the present war talk, no matter what the result, for Americans need to awake to the fact that we must have more warships and naval equipments to insure peace and honor for the Nation.

Page 12.

J. Edward Addicks, who practically owns the Staten Island Terra Cotta Lumber Company, appeared before Chancellor McGill, and during the hearing a controversy arose in which hints of irregularities were thrown out by him.

Page 15.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore lectured at the American Museum of Natural History on British Columbia and Alberta. He described the beautiful scenery of the Selkirk Mountains and the Mirror Lakes, England's great power in peace and war as illustrated by her naval station at Esquimalt, and the vast commerce of the Pacific Coast.

Page 19.

Harold Frederic, in his weekly cable letter, points out the panicky condition of the British public, which shows that too important thought is apt to be given to trivial events; and yet England, for many years has not been so surrounded in all quarters by more threatening questions. The transformation of Sir Thomas J. Lipton's mercantile business into a stock company has locked up $20,000,000 in cash, forcing the issue of the Chinese loan to be postponed until March 21. It is believed that in the event of a war between Russia and Japan that the British Government would be forced by the public will to stand by Japan, with which an alliance would now be regarded with favor in England. The Far Eastern question is in statu quo, and the Chinese are sorry now that the Kaiser wished them to pay Japan with money instead of territory. The Queen's visit to France is not favorably regarded in London, and when Lord Salisbury seeks to make his sojourn in the same country, he is likely to hear a lot of criticism from the British press. The bitterness toward France is increasing, and the recall of the Channel squadron to Gibraltar is deemed significant. History has ceased to be made in the House of Commons, which now does little else than carry out its settled routine of work. It is reported that the Czar has settled the Cretan question for the time by telling the islanders of both creeds to shut up. The rumors of trouble with the Transvaal are considered of doubtful importance, since President Krüger has succeeded in deeply offending the Germans. Queen Victoria's imperial relatives are said to be planning who shall succeed to the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

Page 22.

Several decisions of commercial significance were handed down by the Customs Board of Classification yesterday, and special hearings were arranged to dispose of the large number of pressing tariff protest cases.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
National Guard Notes.—Page 16.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 21.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 5.

WHALER OFF TO POINT BARROW.

Will Take Supplies for Vessels Imprisoned in the Ice.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The whaling steamer Karlruk sails for Point Barrow next Tuesday. Capt. McGregor is taking extra supplies, as he thinks she will reach the imprisoned whalers in time to be of great assistance. The Karlruk is also taking up supplies for the steamers Orca, Jessie H., Freeman, Belvidere, Jennie, and Newport, the schooner Rosario, and bark Wanderer.

Capt. McGregor expects to find all the men of the fleet well and the vessels that wintered at Herschel Island safe, but he has very little hope for the steamers that were caught in the ice off Point Barrow.

TAUNTON COTTON STRIKE OVER.

TAUNTON, Mass., March 12.—Notices were posted at the Whittenton Cotton Mills this noon announcing that every department will be opened on Monday morning with the exception of the weave room No. 1. This will give employment to 1,100 hands.

This announcement is in accordance with the agreement of the striking loom fixers that they would return on Monday.

Hallowell Granite Works Reopen.

HALLOWELL, Me., March 12.—The several hundred granite cutters and quarrymen at the Hallowell Granite Works, who have been idle since March 1, owing to a disagreement with the manufacturers over the price list, will return to work next Monday morning. A new contract which covers two years has been signed by the union and the company.

APPETITE OF A CHICAGOAN.

CHICAGO, March 12.—August Kempner of 21 Boulevard Way ate thirty-two meals in one day, according to the evidence in Justice Dooley's court at the Maxwell Street Station to-day, and then, it is said, he upbraided his wife and family because they allowed him to starve.

Kempner, the evidence showed, spends considerable of his time in a saloon near his home, but frequently he takes time to rush to his home and call for his meals. This happened so frequently during the day that his wife has time to do nothing else but prepare meals for her husband. While others sleep Kempner still eats, and then he complained that his wife and his son and daughter were slowly starving him to death. Yesterday Kempner again proceeded to eat everything in the house, and when all was gone he grew angry, and, it is charged, attacked his wife, smashed half a dozen windows, hurled a lighted lamp across the room, and did other things. Justice Dooley ordered him placed in a cell to remain there one week.

DR. DRAPER'S DECISION FINAL.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 12.—A committee from the Board of Education of New York waited on Dr. A. S. Draper, President of the University of Illinois, to-day, and endeavored to induce him to reconsider his decision declining the position of Superintendent of the New York City schools. The committee consisted of Charles Bulkley Hubbell, President of the New York Board of Education, and School Commissioner John M. Agar.

Dr. Draper declined to reconsider his former decision in the matter. The committee assured him that if it was a matter of salary his wishes would be met, but they were advised that it was not a question of salary, at least within the limits which they were bound to regard.

Mr. Hubbell declined to say who would probably be the next person to whom the position would be tendered.

J. M. PULLMAN IN POVERTY.

NILES Mich., March 12.—In this city Joseph M. Pullman, uncle of the late palace-car magnate George M. Pullman, lives alone and in povery in his frame cottage, calmly awaiting the end. Mr. Pullman, who is a carpenter by trade, has been a familiar figure in Niles for years. A few weeks ago he buried his wife, who for fifty-seven years had shared his joys and sorrows.

Mr. Pullman never was a wealthy man, and when old age came upon the couple it found them in great distress. In the dark hours of sickness and sadness occasionally assistance came to them from their wealthy nephew, but when death entered the modest home even this assistance was denied.

Joseph Pullman was born Oct. 16, 1815, in Onondaga County, N. Y. George M. Pullman was Joseph's favorite nephew, but the intimacy that in early years existed between them was, unfortunately, not continued in after years, when the multi-millionaire almost forgot the existence of his aged uncle.

AMNESTY IN GUATEMALA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Gen. Fuentes, one of the most prominent members of the local colony of Guatemalan refugees, has received information that acting President Cabriara has issued a general decree of amnesty to all persons who were driven out of the southern republic during the late President Barrios's régime. Further than this, so far as is possible under the existing conditions all property that has been confiscated will be restored.

Gen. Fuentes, who is stopping at the Occidental Hotel, is making preparations for his return to Guatemala. His Secretary, Mr. Apae, stated to-day that the name of Gen. Fuentes had been regularly presented as a candidate for the Presidency of Guatemala. The three other candidates are Acting President Gabriara, Herra, and Yerena. The election will be held next August.

As Society Finds It.

Society finds Moet & Chandon Champagne a positive requisite to suit the palates of connoisseurs and bon-viveurs, as evidenced by the menus served at prominent banquets and fashionable gatherings.—Adv.

DR. CLEAVELAND ARRESTED

He Is Charged with Having Caused the Death of a Baby by Culpable Carelessness.

HELD IN $5,000 BAIL FOR TRIAL

Mrs. James L. Carhart, the Child's Mother, Makes an Affidavit Embodying the Charges—The Accused Man Refuses to Talk.

Trumbull W. Cleaveland, a practicing physician of 45 West Fiftieth Street, was arrested yesterday morning, and later had a hearing in the West Fifty-fourth Street Court before Magistrate Olmstead, on a charge of manslaughter in the second degree in causing, by culpable negligence, the death of Violet Irene Carhart, the six weeks old child of James L. and Irene Carhart of 365 Lexington Avenue, by the administration to the child of certain doses of medicine. The child died on April 13, 1897, and so firmly convinced was Mrs. Carhart that the physician's negligence was responsible for its death that she has since then collected evidence which was finally submitted some weeks ago to the District Attorney.

In court yesterday Assistant District Attorney Townsend appeared for the people, and Dr. Cleaveland, waiving examination, was held in $5,000 bail for the Grand Jury, in default of which he was locked up in the prison connected with the court. He was released at 10 o'clock last night, a bond being furnished.

James L. Carhart, the complainant, is an actor, and is at present playing in Philadelphia; so Mrs. Carhart appeared with the prosecutor. She made a voluminous affidavit, on which the warrant was granted, and which recites the history of the case in substance as follows:

Dr. Cleaveland had previously attended Mrs. Carhart at the birth of her baby, which was, according to the doctor, a healthy child. He called at the house professionally at frequent intervals, and on April 10 asked after the health of the child. Mrs. Carhart replied that the baby was quite well except for a slight bowel trouble, and the physician at once said that he would write a prescription for it. Mrs. Carhart replied that she did not think the case warranted an administration of medicine, but the physician insisted that it would be better not to let the trouble run on, and gave the following prescription:

Salol, grs., 48.
Bismuth, sab. carb., dr. 2.
Tr. opii camph., fld. dr. 1.
Aq. camph. qs. to make oz. 3.

The Mother Alarmed.

A teaspoonful of this was to be given in water every two hours. The first dose was administered on the evening of April 10 and continued for the two days following, in all about twenty doses being given. On the second day the mother noticed that the child was breathing heavily, and there were stains on he. clothing of a pinkish lavender color. The child seemed very ill, and Dr. Cleaveland was again sent for. He examined the child and said the case was not serious, but wrote another prescription as follows:

Resorcin.....dr. 1½
Aqua.....oz. iii

A teaspoonful of this was to be given every two hours in conjunction with the former medicine. Both prescriptions were filled at the pharmacy of Swartz & Schweinfurth, Forty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue. The first dose of this new medicine was given to the baby on April 12. In ten minutes there were symptoms of an alarming character. The child seemed to go into convulsions. She was cold, and in a profuse perspiration. A stupor followed. The father insisted that the doctor's orders be followed, and another dose was administered as directed. At once the child began to froth at the mouth; its temples were black. The doctor was called again, and on looking at the baby said: "She is gone—no, there is a spark of life. The druggist must have made a mistake. Are you sure she was given nothing but the medicine?"

Mrs. Carhart replied that she was sure, as she had not left the child for an instant. The doctor then gave the baby hypodermic injections of brandy in the arms and thighs. Mrs. Carhart says the baby suffered horribly, and she demanded that other doctors be called. She suggested Dr. A. Jacobi or Dr. St. Clair Smith, but Dr. Cleaveland said he did not know them and Dr. Thompson, who, Dr. Cleaveland said, was associated with him, was called in. At once the latter said, when told the treatment, so Mrs. Carhart swears:

"You've made a mistake here," but would not repeat the remark."

The doctors worked over the child until the next morning, when she died. Mrs. Carhart says that when she inquired about Dr. Thompson's capabilities Dr. Cleaveland said he was all right, adding: "I want a man whose word can be taken in court." Mrs. Carhart asked for an explanation of this, but the physician gave none.

Mrs. Carhart further swears that she wanted an autopsy held, but to this Dr. Cleaveland would not assent unless he was to perform it. She says also that the doctor dissuaded her from a post morten by picturing to her how terrible it would be to think of the baby being under the knife.

Opinions of Physicians Gathered.

Mrs. Carhart brooded over the matter and finally consulted many eminent authorities, whose written opinions she annexes to her affidavit. Dr. MacDonald, twenty years a physician in this city, said:

"In my opinion, forty grains of salol, given in thirty-six hours to an infant six weeks old, would be a fatal administration of that drug, and if followed by resorcin in three-and-three-quarter-grain doses, given every two hours, no other result than the death of the child could be expected."

Dr. T. Morgan Rotch, Professor of Children's Diseases in Harvard University, wrote:

"If your child took those drugs in those doses she has been poisoned to death. One such dose of resorcin is enough to kill a child of her age."

Drs. Jacobi and Judson C. Smith, Profs. J. L. Northrop, Allan McLane Hamilton, and Witthaus gave similar opinions. An affidavit of Dr. Edward N. Cox of this city was also filed, and in it he says that such doses of such drugs would surely kill a six weeks' old infant.

Armed with these opinions, Mrs. Carhart consulted District Attorney Gardiner, who assigned Col. Townsend to the case. The latter said yesterday:

"This is in my opinion one of the most flagrant cases of negligence I ever encountered. We know that the medicines were properly prepared by the druggist, for they have been analyzed. The medicines prescribed would be sufficient to kill a child. Resorcin is a coal tar product closely allied to carbolic acid. Authorities say that the dose for an adult man should be between two and five grains, and then great care should be taken. Yet here was a baby being given three and three-quarter grain doses every two hours. Mrs. Carhart tells me that her only desire in this case is to aid in preventing other mothers from suffering as she has done, and to save the lives of other babies. In my opinion, our case is full and complete."

Dr. W. H. Thompson lives at 7 West Fifty-sixth Street. He said yesterday that he recalled the case, and that he had been called in the day before the child died. "I am sure," he said, "that the medicines prescribed by Dr. Cleveland did not cause the baby's death. I made no such statement about a mistake as is attributed to me, and I am sure there is nothing in the case."

Druggist Schweinfurth said that the prescriptions had been carefully and correctly compounded. He did not know, he said, to what use the medicines were to be put, and declined to give any opinion as to their effect on a baby of six weeks.

Dr. Cleaveland declined to see a reporter in the jail. When a note was sent to him asking for his side of the affair, he wrote out and sent the following reply:

"By advice of counsel I must respectfully decline to be interviewed.

"T. W. CLEAVELAND."

BIG DOG KEPT RESCUERS BACK.

Aged Colored Woman Burned to Death in Her Home at Fishkill.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., March 12.—Aunt Sally Dickson, an aged colored woman, was burned to death at her home yesterday, where she lived alone.

Her clothing caught fire while she was burning weeds. She rushed into the house, and neighbors who saw the flames went to her assistance. Her big Newfoundland dog, however, prevented them from entering for fully fifteen minutes, by which time the woman was burned to a crisp.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Leiter Surprises the Trade by Disposing of 2,000,000 Bushels.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Allen, Grier, Zeller & Co., the chief brokers for Joseph Leiter, to-day made formal application to the Board of Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade for the fixing of a marginal price on May wheat contracts. This action, it is believed, arises from the requests for margins which were made yesterday on Leiter by the bear contingent, amounting in some instances, according to Mr. Leiter, to 25 cents a bushel.

The biggest sale of cash wheat that has yet been made by Leiter took place today. Counselman & Day purchased an even 2,000,000 bushels. What the price for this enormous lot was could not be learned, Mr. Leiter merely stating that the sale was made at "market price." This makes a total of 6,000,000 bushels of the Leiter contract grade wheat disposed of. The trade had no intimation of the sale until after the close of the session.

The slump in Wall Street made another "bad quarter of an hour" in wheat today, causing July to break about 2 cents. There was another struggle in May between the Leiter and Armour interests, but Leiter managed to maintain the former price of $1.04. The day's decline in July was 1⅛, the close being at 87⅛@87¼.

DR. WHITNEY'S SANITY IN DOUBT

Granddaughter Wants Him Declared Insane, but the Son Opposes It.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 12.—A Supreme Court Commission consisting of County Judge Harrison B. Moore and a Sheriff's jury is investigating the sanity of Dr. Darling B. Whitney of East Norwich, who is eighty-nine years old and worth $90,000. Some time ago Dr. Whitney left all his property to his grandchild, Mrs. Lizzie Carll, but the will subsequently disappeared, and Edward D. Whitney, a son of the doctor, was accused of having destroyed it, as he had not been mentioned as a beneficiary.

Mrs. Carll then made application for the Lunacy Commission. Several doctors testified to-day that Dr. Whitney was mentally weak, and Mrs. Carll said that, in her opinion, he did not know what he was saying of doing half the time. Lawyer Stoddard, counsel for Edward D. Whitney, who is fighting the attempt to have his father declared insane, presented a paper to Mrs. Carll, she recognizing the signature of Dr. Whitney on it. The affidavit stated that the will bequeathing all the property to Mrs. Carll had been destroyed by the son, Edward D. Whitney, at the request of the father. The taking of further testimony was then postponed until Wednesday.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

Bill for State Aid May Be Opposed in Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—The plan to extend State aid to Johns Hopkins University by appropriating $100,000 annually to the funds of the institution is now the paramount question before the Maryland Legislature. Few propositions involving the appropriation of so large a sum of public money ever received such spontaneous and generous approval from the people of the State. The feeling is practically universal that the usefulness of the great seat of learning should not be diminished in the crisis which has fallen upon it.

The subject, however, is being discussed from various standpoints, and it is not unlikely that the bill to appropriate the money will encounter some opposition when it comes before the Legislature. For instance, it is pointed out that it will not be easy to set apart so large a sum without increasing taxation. As it is, shrewd financiering is required to make both ends meet without incurring a floating debt. Several charitable institutions, and at least two colleges —St. John's and Washington—are regularly assisted from the State Treasury. Both of them are old seats of learning, and each cherishes an ambition to be known as the State University. Every institution now helped has requested increased appropriations this year, and the situation is still further complicated by proposed loans to finish the penitentiary; to erect the buildings for the Springfield Insane Asylum, and to provide a new armory for the Fifth Regiment.

Under these circumstances, the legislative committee having the matter in charge do not clearly see where the money asked for is to come from. It is suggested that the rich men of Maryland ought to come to the assistance of the university.

A British-Carnegie Contract Canard.

PITTSBURG, March 12.—The reported contract by the British Government with the Carnegie Company for 5,000 tons of armor plate proves to be incorrect. It is known that a short time ago the Carnegie Company contracted to furnish a large ship builder of England with 5,000 tons of plate for use in the construction of merchant vessels, and it is supposed this contract was the basis of the armor-plate story.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of low pressure has advanced from Texas to the Central Mississippi Valley, and the same persistent area of high pressure lies along the Atlantic coast. Rain has fallen in New England, the lower lake region, the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys. It is partly cloudy along the Middle and South Atlantic coasts and nearly clear on the Rocky Mountain slopes. The temperature changes of the last twenty-four hours have been slight. Rain is indicated in the North and Middle Atlantic States, the lake regions, and the Upper Ohio Valley. Rain, followed by clearing weather in the afternoon or at night, in the lower Ohio Valley and Tennessee. Fair weather will probably continue on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Fair and colder weather is indicated in the Southwest, and generally fair weather in the Northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	45	47	50
6 A. M.	40	47	51
9 A. M.	42	51	55
12 M.	43	56	62
3 P. M.	48	60	64
6 P. M.	46	57	62
9 P. M.	44	55	57
12 P. M.	48	55	56

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....57½
Weather Bureau.....53½
Corresponding date 1897.....44½
Corresponding date for last 25 years...37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 60 degrees, at 3 P. M.; the minimum was 46 degrees, at 12:05 A. M. The humidity, at 8 A. M., was .93, and at 8 P. M., .85.

The North Shore Limited.

Morning train to Chicago in 24 hours. Up the Hudson River and through the beautiful Mohawk Valley in daylight. Finest one-day railroad ride in the world; leaves Grand Central Station 10:00 each morning, arrives Chicago 9:00 next morning. —Adv.

REPORTS ABOUT THE MAINE

No Official Information Has Yet Reached Government Concerning the Board's Decision.

MR. LONG INVARIABLY FRANK

Says He Has Received No Information Suggesting the Finding in the Case—Report May Not Be Made Public at Once.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The disquieting reports originating here yesterday, based upon the assumption that the Administration had received unofficial information that the decision of the naval board of inquiry into the loss of the Maine would attribute the disaster to Spanish plot or negligence, have given the President and some members of his Cabinet a busy day to-day. Both at the White House and the Navy Department it is still denied that the President or Secretary Long has been officially informed that the court will find a verdict against Spain. The only unofficial information on the subject that has been obtained by the President or the Secretary of the Navy is that which has been printed in many of the newspapers, appearing as having been conveyed in private letters; upon it the President and Secretary Long do not form a judgment.

When the report comes it will come through Secretary Long to the President, as the members of the board of inquiry are subordinates of the Secretary of the Navy, and must report to him. Secretary Long has been so invariably frank and truthful in giving information, and so frank also in declining to talk about matters he is not free to discuss, that there can be no justification for doubting his word when he says, as he does to-day, just as he said yesterday and the day before, that he has received no intimation of any kind from the board of inquiry to suggest the character of the report that is to be made.

There is reason to believe that when the board has reached a conclusion the public will not at once learn its decision. It is quite safe to assert, and the assertion is supported by well-informed persons, that the decision of the court will come to the Secretary of the Navy by telegraph. It will not be communicated at once to the public if the decision is such as to indicate the necessity of action, but will be held until the Administration has decided what course it must pursue to meet the just expectations of the people of the United States. The military necessity of gaining time is believed to be so palpable to all intelligent persons that it is assumed that there will be no objection to official secrecy for a time.

SAYS A TORPEDO DID IT.

American Naval Expert at Havana Refutes Capt. Peral's Theory of an Internal Explosion.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., March 12.—It is impossible to send direct from Havana anything in refutation of Capt. Peral's exclusive statement of yesterday relating to the views of the Spanish court of inquiry regarding the Maine disaster. However, an American officer, who is an expert says in effect, and his words are worthy of all weight, as he knows absolutely of what he is talking:

"I am a graduate of the Torpedo School, and have studied the effects of torpedoes or mines from observation and experiments. A torpedo exploded at a depth of six feet would throw a column of water 100 feet into the air; at twelve feet deep, 10 feet in the air, and at 30 feet deep would barely raise a small wave. A detonator of gun cotton in the open air makes a mark its own size in steel or blows stone to fragments. In the water a torpedo itself would not be felt at any great distance. It requires the resistance of a solid body, and would be dissipated in water or mud. This disposes of the wave theory and the affecting of the shore or boats in the harbor."

As to the hole in the Maine, the expert in question makes the most important statement that the Maine drew 28 to 30 feet at the time of the explosion, and had about 10 feet of water below her bottom to the surface of the harbor mud. On the port side, where the United States divers are now at work, there are at present 47 feet of water. May not this be the hole which Capt. Peral says could not be found? If it is, the hole was more than 7 feet deep when the explosion took place, and has greatly filled with mud since. As to the finding of dead fish, the United States court of inquiry has made careful investigation. Not a single diver has seen a solitary fish since he began work on the wreck. The bodies recovered from the Maine have not been touched by fishes. Some of the fishermen in Havana testified that there were no fish inside the harbor, the waters being too foul for them, though sometimes they come part way in during the day, but all go out at night.

Further, as to the alleged discoveries of Spanish divers reported to Capt. Peral, five American divers have been working on the port side of the wreck an average of seven hours each per day for nearly three weeks in a space fifty feet long and twenty feet wide. The Spanish divers have never been inside the wreck at all, neither have they ever been on the port side, devoting the short hours which they have spent under water to the starboard side forward and outside the hull. Recently, to their own surprise, they brought up two cans of ammunition for the six-inch guns, not exploded. They dropped them back when the light of the surface showed they were unexploded and what their nature was.

They could not have found the ram of the Maine since they have not been down in the locality of that part of the wreck. They have not located the turret with the ten-inch guns, though the spot has been pointed out by Capt. Sharp, in charge of the wreckers, where there is only sixteen feet, and should be twenty-six feet. This spot is outside the hull on the starboard side. All of these facts are known by the United States court of inquiry, having been elicited in the examination of those in a position to know. The expert interviewed by the correspondent expresses the belief that the Maine was blown up by what is known as a Newport Torpedo Station torpedo, or something of the same nature.

The Newport torpedo can be planted from a small boat, and the expert believes that this one was exploded by being struck by the port side of the Maine forward of midships as she swung to her moorings. He thinks this more likely than that wires were laid from the shore, as the wires, if laid for any length of time, would sink deep in the loose harbor mud.

The expert further believes that the destroying mine was made up of four torpedoes of 36 pounds each of wet and dry gun-cotton, or 144 pounds in all. This amount is ample to blow the entire forward part of the Maine clear over to starboard, as has undoubtedly been done.

NETWORK OF MINES AT HAVANA.

Capt. Gronmeyer Could Not Enter the Port When They Were Planted.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 12.—According to Capt. Gronmeyer of the steamship Castilla, from New Orleans to Hamburg, which is now coaling here, there is a network of mines in Havana Harbor. Three years ago, he says, his vessel was about to steam into the harbor when he was signaled not to enter. A pilot boarded the ship and explained that engineers were planting mines, and that it would be necessary for him to wait several hours before proceeding into port.

Capt. Gronmeyer was then master of the steamer Albano. He was at one time in the German Navy.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Wreckers Work Slowly—Visitors on the Montgomery—Havana Social Life.

HAVANA, March 12.—Capt. Sampson, President of the United States court of inquiry, appears to have recovered his usual health. The court of inquiry did little work to-day. The members examined two divers, went over drawings, plans, and photographs in the cabin of the Mangrove, and read over the stenographers' copy of some past testimony.

The water was very rought, making the work of the divers difficult. The wrecking tug Merritt is anchored a cable length from the port side of the Maine, sending down divers. It is hard to see any marked advance in the work of the wreckers.

The members of the court of inquiry are deeply interested in the account given by this correspondent of the interview had by him with Capt. Peral, President of the Spanish court of inquiry. Each member asked questions in order to make the points of Capt. Peral clear, but of course made no comment whatever.

The Montgomery was visited to-day by several Spanish army officers, accompanied by two ladies, all coming on the Governor General's barge. The usual naval and official courtesies were extended by everybody to the officers and cadets of the Austrian training ship Donau.

The date for the function to be held at the Tacon Theatre for the benefit of the Spanish Navy has not yet been fixed. It is believed that the entertainment will produce $80,000 in gold. Boxes continue selling at $530 each and small loges from $50 to $200 each.

A grand ball was given to-night at the Casino Espagnol in honor of the officers of the Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo. Next Wednesday the officers of the same ships will have a banquet at the palace by Capt. Gen. Blanco.

Consul General Lee and Dr. Bruner, the United States Sanitary Physician, request a denial of the rumor that they are on bad terms. The story is declared, on the authority of both, to be without color of truth.

HURRYING ARMY CHANGES.

Efficiency and Centralization Are Gained by the Readjustment of Military Departments.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The War Department to-day promulgated its order creating the Departments of the Gulf and of the Lakes and abolishing the Departments of the Missouri and of Texas. The Department of the East will embrace the States on the Atlantic Coast to and including North Carolina, the Department of the Lakes will include Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, with headquarters at Chicago, and the Department of the Gulf will comprise the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, with headquarters at Atlanta. Major Gen. John R. Brooke will command the Department of the Lakes, and Brig. Gen. William Graham the Department of the Gulf.

The War Department is making every effort to execute the changes in the great military departments announced in the order to which reference was made yesterday. The important change made by the order was the creation of the new Department of the Gulf by the combination of the old Department of Texas with the southern portion of the Department of the East. The other changes made were in the direction of rectifying the lines of the Central Western Departments so as to make them more symmetrical and easily accessible in all portions from their respective central headquarters. For this reason the State of Ohio, for many years attached to the Department of the East, has been thrown into the Department of the Missouri, which now has the new name of the Department of the Lakes, a change of name made, it is said, at the War Department for purely sentimental reasons. The Southwestern States included in the Department of the Dakota have been transferred to the Department of the Platte, while to maintain the present proportions of this department the northern section has been thrown into the Department of Dakota. No changes have been made in the Departments of the Columbia, the Department of California, or the Department of Colorado.

Gen. Graham telegraphed the War Department to-day that he would go at Atlanta on Monday next to establish his headquarters there.

Senator Bacon of Georgia was at the War Department to-day and expressed his gratification that Georgia had been made the centre of the new department, with headquarters at Atlanta. This step, Mr. Bacon said, was due entirely to military considerations, and no personal or political motives had figured in the transaction. Heretofore there had been only one military centre along the Atlantic—namely, that at New York, but the present change of affairs made it apparent from a military standpoint that it was desirable to have another centre on the South Atlantic. As a result the interior military centre heretofore known as the Department of Texas had been moved eastward and centred at Atlanta. The same commander, Brig. Gen. Graham, would be in command at Atlanta, as he had previously been in command of the Department of Texas.

MOVING TROOPS TO THE SEA.

Trains of Fifteen Cars to Carry Each Battery of Artillery—Men at Fort Riley Ordered Away.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Quartermaster-General Lee of the Army Department of the Lakes is making arrangements to transport batteries of artillery now at forts in the West to the Atlantic seaboard and Gulf of Mexico. To-day the Western railroads having headquarters in Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western cities were invited to telegraph by noon of the 15th inst. proposals for transporting a battery of artillery from Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Monroe, Va.; another from Fort Riley, Kan., to New Orleans, and a third from Fort Riley to Savannah.

Each battery consists of 5 officers, 65 men, 55 horses, 4 guns with caissons, battery forges, and camp equipage, and will require 1 Pullman car, 2 tourist sleepers, 3 palace stock cars, 3 flat cars, and 6 freight cars. Each battery is to be run through, men, horses, guns, and property, in one train of one or more sections. The equipment must go through from the initial point without change, and will be ready to leave Fort Riley by noon of the 16th inst.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., March 12.—Orders received at Fort Riley, near here, this afternoon directed the sending of three batteries of artillery to the South. The orders are such that it will compel the movement of these batteries to their new station not later than Wednesday next. Battery B of the Fourth Artillery, Capt. Anderson commanding, will go to Fort Monroe, Va.; Battery F, also of the Fourth, Capt. Taylor, goes to Savannah, Ga., and Battery F of the Fifth, Capt. Riley, to New Orleans.

Major Randolph, in command of the artillery post at Fort Riley, has not been ordered elsewhere. The receipt of the order has caused great excitement in this city. Reports that the troops are already en route to the South are erroneous.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 12.—Up to this time no orders have been received at Fort Leavenworth for the moving of troops. However, the Sixth Cavalry is daily expecting orders to start for the Florida coast. Col. Hawkins received a telegram from the War Department this week asking how long it would take to move the Twentieth Infantry, and his reply was "Four days."

Krell Pianos Have No Equal.

174 Fifth Av., (22d St.,) cash or installments.—Adv.

FOR A BRITISH ENTENTE

The St. James's Gazette Out Strongly for an Alliance with the United States.

BOTH NEED MORAL SUPPORT

America's Interests in China Identical with Those of England—The Two Anglo-Saxon Communities Should Be Ready to Act Together.

LONDON, March 12.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon in an editorial article headed "Together with America," says:

"The Cuban situation cannot be allowed to go on much longer. If the Maine's destruction is proved to have been due to an external explosion, it will then be shown that Spain cannot ..s much as keep order in the harbor of the Cuban capital, and the United States will be justified in refusing to tolerate such a condition of things any longer, and in asking our moral support to bring it to an end. In China, no doubt

POISONED BLOOD

Limbs and Body Were Covered With Sores.

"While in the country some time ago I was poisoned, and my arms, limbs, and body were covered with sores. I was not relieved by the physician and began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After I had taken part of a bottle of this medicine I found relief. I continued its use and was perfectly cured." L. M. DREHER, 2,312 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

the pretender. If this be true, the news is very important, but the Spanish Government professes to have no fear of a Carlist outbreak.

MADRID NEWSPAPER VIEWS.

The Globo Thinks the Maine Affair Has Been Abandoned for the Trouble in Cuba.

MADRID, March 12.—Referring to the international relations, the Globo, a Government organ, remarks that "even the jingoes appear to be discouraged, and are losing all hope that McKinley and his Government will lend themselves to a dangerous game."

"It appears," says the Globo, "that the Maine affair has been abandoned, but only in order to make way for fresh causes of alarm. It now appears to be the turn of expected friction likely to arise when the North American Consular reports on the state of rebellion are made public by that Government.

"We do not think, however, that even in this choice of a subject a good selection has been made, for both that Government and our own, knowing full well the influence the jingoes bring to bear on these officials, will have to make considerable deductions from their reports, as have indeed to be done by both Governments in the case of the jingo-inspired reports of the Consul General, Mr. Lee. But, so far as the Maine is concerned, it may be said that as a contentious matter it has ceased to exist."

The Globe takes an optimistic view of the situation in Cuba, congratulating Gen. Castellanos on "his recent successful operations in the island."

The Imparcial, Liberal, devotes an article to reproducing once more the grievances Spain has against the United States for alleged interference in Cuban affairs. After recapitulating all the incidents on which it relies it says:

"Is the singular phenomenon that every time Spain makes a renewed effort to maintain her sovereignty in Cuba a fresh and threatening proposal against our nation is made Congress a mere fancy of ours? Is it merely an illusion of ours that during the last two years, namely, in 1896 and 1897, three shifts of workmen, by toiling night and day, have turned out for service the battleships Iowa of 11,500 tons, the Massachusetts, the Indiana, and the Oregon of 10,200 tons, the Texas of 6,500 tons, and the cruisers Brooklyn, Maine, and several others, being the best ships that Republic possesses?

"In all that we have mentioned, which is every word true, and capable of proof at any hour, is there reason for confidence or suspicion? Is there in it cause enough to ask the Spanish Government to be forewarned and prepared or to go quietly to sleep? For our part, we believe we have fulfilled a sacred duty, and if Señor Sagasta pays attention to our reasoned judgment, sooner or later we shall see the result."

Commenting on President McKinley's pacific utterances, the Correo says:

"The President's attitude, his declarations in favor of peace, and his temporizing with Spain arise not alone from the necessity of demonstrating before Europe that the United States are not the provokers, but that they have done all in their power to maintain peace.

"Most of all do they arise also from McKinley's knowledge that until now the United States have not been a warlike nation, and are unprepared for a war with Spain, whose naval and military resources and whose dash are perfectly well known there. This is the real reason why McKinley offers opposition to the rupture of hostilities. He foresees war, but wishes to give his country time to prepare for it."

The Correo recently reviewed the three years the war has gone on in Cuba, and remarked that it is now "as far from ending as it was when it first broke out."

In another article it said the key of the situation is in Washington, and not in Cuba, as stated by the Liberal, adding:

"It is useless to send fresh troops to Cuba. They are being sent merely to swell the number of those who have fallen martyrs, slain in this bloody war treacherously and cowardly by the homicidal lead of the United States."

The Pais, Revolutionary, says:

"The Government, replying on recent dispatches from Gen. Blanco, accentuates their optimistic view as to the situation in Cuba. Señor Sagasta stated his belief that the late operations in the East will have considerable force in producing peace. Other Ministers confirmed this view, stating that not only did Gen. Blanco's dispatches speak satisfactorily of the military, but also of the political situation."

GERMANY WILL NOT AID SPAIN.

BERLIN, March 12.—The Berlin Foreign Office has instructed the inspired press to deny emphatically that Germany will aid Spain in case of war with the United States, and has instructed these newspapers to point out that the United States is an excellent customer of Germany, and that Spain since the Carolinas squabble has repeatedly shown unfriendliness to Germany.

The German press this week has given utterance to the unanimous conviction that war between the United States and Spain is probable, although it is believed here that the latter country will do everything to avoid it.

In diplomatic circles it is said that Spain, during the past week, sent a circular note to the Cabinets of Europe to the effect that the Spanish Government hopes that the rebellion in Cuba will be completely suppressed by April 1, adding that if foreign influences had not stimulated the insurgents and supported them with arms, men, money, and ammunition there would at the present moment be no insurgents left.

So far as the correspondent has been able to ascertain the document has not elicited any replies.

The opinion that the United States is not honestly attempting to preserve peace and keep the war party in control is widely disseminated in Germany, and finds ready credence, not only in the newspapers, but in official and diplomatic circles. One newspaper interviewed the United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, and printed his opinion that the majority of Americans are anxious to maintain peace. But the newspaper added that Mr. White's opinion was not supported by facts, saying that the vote of Congress was unanimously regarded as a clear indication that war is coming and that the Americans want it.

Several papers predict that, in the event of hostilities, Spain will disappear from the map of the European powers after a fierce "war of piracy," both countries not being signers of the Anti-Privateer Convention of Paris.

It is well known in diplomatic circles that Señor Sandoval, the Spanish Military Agent in Germany, Austria, and Scandinavia, who returned to Berlin on Wednesday evening from a trip, after having made three conditional purchases of coasting steamers at Fiume and two at Pola, with other Spanish representatives, has been purchasing outright or conditionally munitions and vessels for use against American trade. Señor Sandoval, in addition to the purchases referred to, which are intended for the privateer service, has placed large orders with the Krupp Gun Company during the last six weeks, and has also appointed a sub-agent at Trieste, to see what he can buy up. The Spanish Agent is now at Hamburg or Stettin, negotiating for several cannon and torpedo boats built partly for China and partly on speculation by the Vulcan Yards. He intends to visit the Schichau Yards and the yards at Elbing for the same purpose.

During the course of an interview on Thursday Col. Reinstein de Sequera, the Spanish Military Attaché here, the latter said he was confident the "misunderstandings" would disappear, adding:

"It might, however, be well for Americans to know that Spain is not defenseless, and that it will cost much blood and more money to conquer or defeat us.

"So soon as war is declared a large and well-equipped fleet of privateers will immediately begin hostilities against the great American commerce. Spain has not remained idle since the first misunderstandings. Ninety good steamers lie in the harbors of Barcelona and Valencia, ready to sail and do execution, and we have friends, powerful ones, who will assist us, if not with men, with money; but I, in common with the Spanish Government, trust peace will be preserved."

MAKING THE SHIPS READY

The Oregon to Sail Down the Pacific Coast to Valparaiso and Perhaps Around the Horn.

WORK HURRIED AT ALL YARDS

Facilities for Coaling and the Supply of Ammunition Looked After—Auxiliary Ships Offered Will Be Inspected.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Preparations go on at the Navy Department that indicate the determination to put the service in the best possible condition to meet any emergency that may arise. The vessels and men of the navy are being brought together at the points where they are likely to be most useful to the Nation.

In making preparations for the possibilities of the future the Navy Department has by no means overlooked the strategic defense of the Pacific Coast. To guard properly this important seabord it has been found necessary to send an advance guard some distance down the Southern Pacific Ocean. The battleship Oregon, the sister of the Indiana, and one of the most powerful vessels in the navy, has been selected for this work. Secretary Long to-day telegraphed orders to her commander through the commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard to leave San Francisco and cruise down the Southern coast. The vessel will report from time to time by cable to the Navy Department and receive such instructions as changes in conditions may warrant. At present she is taking on her ammunition, about fifty tons in all, which was unloaded at the powder station when the ship went North last Fall to have her bilge keels put in place at the Bremerton naval station. As soon as this work is done she is expected to sail southward.

The vessel's orders are to cruise down the Pacific Coast, touching in from time to time at various ports where cable connections exist, to receive any orders that the department may have to give. In this way it is expected that she will work as far south as Valparaiso, Chile, where she will await orders. Valparaiso is very much nearer to Cuba and to Admiral Sicard's fleet than Mare Island, while, if it should be desired to send the ship to the Asiatic station, this can be done almost as conveniently from Valparaiso as from San Francisco. At Valparaiso, therefore, the Oregon will be where she can be most usefully manipulated in case of an emergency.

It is expected that, instead of returning to San Francisco she will come around Cape Horn or through the Straits of Magellan and join the North Atlantic squadron. The Monterey would also be ordered to the Atlantic if she could be brought to this side without coaling eight times on the trip, a proceeding that would be made necessary by her small coal capacity. She is like all vessels of the monitor type, restricted in her field of operations by a low steaming radius.

The Bancroft and Helena are now at Lisbon. The Bancroft is part of the European squadron, and the Helena is supposedly on her way to join the Asiatic station. Instead of keeping to the work set for them to do some months ago, they will be brought back to the United States to be ready for such service as may arise for them. They are not powerful vessels, but the Helena is a gunboat of very light draft, and might be made good use of if it were necessary to employ an armed vessel to carry bodies of men into shallow harbors.

The Navy Department has discovered that the market is full of political salesmen. The anxiety to get some of the fifty-million-dollar appropriation has whetted the appetite of a host of persons who wish to unload upon the navy stuff that is worthless. The Navy Department officers desire that it shall be understood that political influence will not increase appreciation of unseaworthy vessels or blind the department to its determination that the money to be expended is to put out with prudence—for coal that will burn and make steam, for vessels that are needed and found to be likely to respond to needs—and that no purchases are to be made upon political recommendation. Instead of being welcomed, it is safe to say that merely political bargain or contract hunters will be offended at the reception they will meet at the Navy Department.

INSPECTION OF THE MACHIAS.

Little to be Done at Norfolk Owing to the Present Emergency.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Naval Inspection Board has gone down to Norfolk to examine the Machias, which has just returned from the Asiatic station by way of Suez. These inspections are always made on the return of a vessel from a tour of duty on a foreign station with a purpose of ascertaining the exact condition of the ship and what she needs generally in the way of repairs.

In the case of the Machias it is probable that rather extensive overhauling will be necessary to put the vessel in prime condition, but in view of the large amount of emergency work on hand and the desire of the department not to be deprived of the use of the ship for any considerable time, it is probable that the board will reduce repairs to be ordered to the lowest possible dimensions.

READY TO ARM MERCHANTMEN.

Quick Work Could Be Done at League Island and Other Points.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Bureau of Construction of the navy finds itself exceptionally well prepared for any emergency work that it may be called upon to perform in connection with the auxiliary cruisers.

It is due to an organization which in ordinary times is so arranged that the force can be made speedily available for emergency demands. It is said that less than an hour's work would be required in the bureau office here to complete all the plans for the transformation of two of the best ships on the Atlantic into auxiliary cruisers. The detailed work of reconstruction could be accomplished with like dispatch at the League Island Navy Yard. At that point there is a Naval Constructor and an ample force of draughtsmen.

Work on the battleship Alabama is now in progress at Cramps' yard, but as there is no present prospects of completing her the large force of men could be withdrawn from the Alabama and set at work on the auxiliary cruisers. It is not doubted that the Cramps' yard would give the Government every facility in the way of workmen at their disposal. The same readiness for quick work of construction exists at Newport News and at Norfolk.

At Newport News there is a Naval Constructor, three assistants, and thirty draughtsmen ready to begin work of this character at any time. The large dock at that point gives an additional facility. At Norfolk the construction department has an effective force ready to begin work at once. Thus far the work on the auxiliary fleet has not begun, but it is a source of satisfaction at the Navy Department to know that ample facilities are ready on short notice whenever this branch of work is required.

NEW FACILITIES FOR KEY WEST.

Chief Engineer Menocal Ordered There by the Department.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Civil Engineer A. J. Menocal has been detached from the League Island Navy Yard and ordered to Key West. This is regarded as significant and as indicating a purpose on the part of the Navy Department to make immediate and considerable improvements at the naval station in Key West.

For several years past Engineer in Chief Melville has been urging upon the department the advisability of erecting a good machinery repair shop at the naval station, pointing out that the great volume of shipping passing from the Gulf to Europe and the Eastern States at present had no place in which to effect even temporary repairs on their voyages without going a considerable distance out of the way.

His proposition was that the shop should be originally devoted to naval uses, but that it might easily be arranged that merchant vessels should avail of its facilities in case of need upon easy terms. At present the North Atlantic squadron is obliged to defer repairs that cannot be done aboard ship, a state of affairs that could not be permitted to exist in time of trouble.

F. A. O.
SCHWARZ
Announces the Opening
OF
Easter Novelties,
and invites inspection of the many
Original Designs,
now displayed.
39 & 41 West 23d St.
Opposite Stern Bros.

OBSTACLES TO NEW DRY DOCKS

Channels at Boston, League Island, and Mare Island Not Enough for Battleships.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Naval Committee of the House did not reach any conclusion to-day relative to the number and location of the dry docks to be authorized in the Naval Appropriation bill, which is the main question left open. The general opinion in the committee seems to favor three or four new docks. The Bunce board recommended new docks at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Algiers, La., and Mare Island, Cal., and an enlargement of the dock at League Island, Penn., so that it will accommodate the largest battleships. The Pennsylvania delegation is straining every nerve to secure an entirely new dock at League Island.

Docks capable of accommodating battleships would have to have a depth of channel leading to them of thirty feet, and Commodore Matthews of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, who was summoned before the committee to-day, rather startled the committee by his statements as to the depth of the channel to at least one of the proposed docks, that at Mare Island, Cal. He said the channel was not over twenty feet for two miles, and that it would require $200,000 to dredge it to the requisite depth of thirty feet.

The channel at Boston is only twenty-seven feet, and the channel at League Island is about the same depth. This complicates matters considerably, and when the committee adjourned to-day little progress toward a conclusion had been made. The committee has decided that one of the three battleships they decided to authorize yesterday shall be built on the Pacific Coast.

These great war vessels, which are to be the peers of any afloat, are to cost $6,000,000 each instead of $5,000,000 as reported yesterday. Chief Engineer Melville appeared before the committee to-day and urgently recommended an increase of 100 in the engineer officers of the navy. He said such an increase was imperatively necessary in view of the number of ships about to go into commission. These additional engineers, if authorized, would have to be appointed from civil life.

Representatives Russell, Hill, and Sperry of Connecticut were before the committee to oppose the recommendation of the Ordnance Bureau for the establishment of a Government cartridge factory. The bureau recommended an appropriation of $50,000 for this purpose. The business of manufacturing cartridges is a large industry in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and the representatives from those States opposed the proposition for a Government cartridge factory as a menace to their own industries.

BOARD ON AUXILIARY SHIPS.

Its Members to Inspect the Vessels Offered to the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs finds it impossible to pass judgment in Washington upon the fitness for naval service of vessels that may be offered for the auxiliary branch of the navy at the various seaports, so they have been aided in their work by the creation of a special board, which will undertake to visit each of the ports where ships may be offered, and make a careful personal inspection of the various craft.

The board will consist of Capt. Rodgers, Lieut. Commander Kelley, Chief Engineer Dixon, Naval Constructor Tawresey, and Lieut. Sargent. Lieut. Commander Kelley, having been specially charged with the inspection of merchant vessels suitable for naval service, will be of great service as a member of the board.

PORTSMOUTH'S COALING FACILITIES.

Four Battleships and Seven Cruisers Could Be Handled at One Time.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 12.—Orders have been received at the Portsmouth Navy Yard from Washington to ascertain how many warships could be coaled here and the quickest possible time which would be required to supply a vessel. The other information sought concerned the facilities for handling coal, the amount that can be received from colliers per hour, the amount that can be supplied the ships per hour, the average amount, and the kind of coal kept on hand for sale by coal dealers in Portsmouth and near-by places. The Government also desired to know the cost per ton of 2,240 pounds and information regarding the lines of transportation which would not be subject to interruption by a hostile naval force.

The desired information has been made up as far as possible, and the Washington authorities have been informed that four battleships and seven cruisers could be coaled at the navy yard here at one time, and that 20,000 tons could be supplied at once. The Navy Department was also informed that in all nineteen warships could be handled here in case of an emergency.

The work of equipping the fortifications is proceeding steadily.

NO $60,000,000 FOR SPAIN.

American Embassy Officials in London Deny the Report.

LONDON, March 12.—The officials of the United States Embassy here say it is absolutely untrue that they have been informed that Spain has raised $60,000,000 for the purchase of warships, &c., and has deposited that amount in a London bank.

No Warships in Italy Available.

LONDON, March 12.—A special dispatch from Rome says agents of the United States Navy Department have been visiting the shipyards at Genoa and Leghorn to buy warships, but have found none available.

Deserter Claimed After Years.

FISHKILL LANDING, March 12.—Edgar Tompkins, who deserted from the ship New Hampshire, came back to his home here six years ago and secured a good position as telegraph operator. He was married recently to a handsome young woman. A few days ago two Government officers appeared at the house and told him he must present himself for duty within a stated time or they would arrest him.

Russians Want to Fight.

Five Russians, a delegation from a local organization, waited on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and volunteered to fight against Spain. They said they were all citizens and had all served in the Russian Army. The Mayor said their patriotism did them credit, and expressed the hope that the United States would not need their services in the field.

New Buildings Go Up at Reading.

READING, Penn., March 12.—With day and night forces at work, three large new buildings will be rushed to completion at the Carpenter steel plant, to facilitate the quick delivery of United States orders for steel army and navy shells. The work began to-day.

Tugs and Coal Barges Wanted.

TAUNTON, Mass., March 12.—The Staples Coal Company of this city has received requests from the United States Government to name the selling price of the two large and powerful ocean-going steam tugs owned by the company. The Government is also endeavoring to purchase eight coal barges belonging to the company, which are now being built at Bath, Me.

Order for 5,000 Coaling Baskets.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 12.—The Williams Basket Manufacturing Company of Northampton received a rush order for 5,000 baskets for the naval coaling station at Brooklyn.

FOR DEFENSE OF THE CITY

Gen. Merritt Orders Artillerymen to the New Post at Sandy Hook.

TWO BATTERIES TO-MORROW

Others Will Follow Soon—The General Says He Could Finish Business in Cuba with Dispatch with 25,000 or 30,000 Men.

The batteries of heavy artillery at Forts Slocum, Hamilton, and Wadsworth, which are to man the fortifications at Sandy Hook, were not transported yesterday, as had been expected.

Gen. Wesley Merritt said that the order had been given, but there was no occasion for rush. The matter of transportation was in the hands of the Quartermaster's Department.

It was learned at the office of the Quartermaster that the General Meigs, which is to transfer the troops, was engaged in transporting to the Hook supplies and the paraphernalia of a military camp, including tents and the utensils of the commissary. One of the batteries at Fort Hamilton and one at Fort Wadsworth will be moved at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Two batteries from Fort Slocum, on Davids Island, opposite New Rochelle, in Long Island Sound, will be moved later.

Gen. Merritt said yesterday that there was absolutely no truth in a report that 12,000 troops from the West would rendezvous at Governor's Island and encamp there.

"Any troops ordered from elsewhere to fortifications in this vicinity might be temporarily quartered here," said he.

The batteries ordered to Fort Hancock will be in command of Lieut. Col. McCrea, formerly Major, stationed at Fort Slocum, who was promoted as a result of the creation of two additional regiments of artillery. These batteries, with the men now at Fort Hancock, will make a force of about 425 men, Gen. Merritt said. As the buildings for the new post called Fort Hancock, on Sandy Hook, will not be completed until July 1, these batteries will go into camp, which necessitates the transportation to the Hook of all the equipment of a military camp.

Good Gunners in the Army.

Regarding the statement that the batteries ordered to the Hook include some of the best gunners in the world, Gen. Merritt said: "That is quite true, because, so far as anybody can prove a statement of that kind, the American artillerymen have been proved to be the most expert gunners in the world. There are many other men in the artillery regiments of the United States Army quite as expert as are these men."

Gen. Merritt was asked if the report was true that, in the event of hostilities, he would be designated to command the army invading Cuba. He replied: "I suppose that report is true. I am the ranking officer of those in the active list of the army who might be called upon, and I presume that the detail would be offered to me, and I should certainly accept it."

"How many men would be necessary for a successful invasion?" was asked.

"Oh, I should say about 25,000 or 30,000."

He was told that a naval officer had said that, owing to the climatic conditions, an army of invasion should number 200,000, if not more.

"I should be perfectly willing to go there," he replied, "with 25,000 or 30,000 men."

It Could Be Done with Dispatch.

As to the time it might take to transact the business he would be sent there to accomplish, he expressed the opinion that it could be accomplished with dispatch.

"I think that the insurgents," said he, "if accorded belligerent rights, would settle the matter, unaided, in three months."

"What do you think of the present outlook, General?" he was next asked.

"I do not think that Spain wants to fight," he replied, "though she may be forced by internal conditions to do so."

Gen. Merritt said that work would begin this week on making the telegraphic communications between the various fortifications of this harbor and headquarters on Governors Island. There will be a cable between Sandy Hook and Governors Island, with connections from Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton, and land wires from Fort Schuyler and Willets Point.

The Commercial Cable Company has a cable from the Hook used in its marine report service, and this cable may be used also for the military connections.

Gen. Merritt was also asked regarding a possible scheme of reorganizing the heavy artillery of the army, so that the raw recruits enlisted under the law authorizing two additional artillery regiments—the Sixth and the Seventh—might be distributed among all the regiments, and a sufficient number of seasoned men assigned to the batteries of the new regiments. There were already five regiments of heavy artillery, consisting each of 10 batteries of 63 men. The two new regiments, therefore, add 20 batteries of 63 men each. It is said that 45 experienced gunners to a battery would be a sufficient force, and it is therefore suggested that the balance of 18 men from every one of the old 50 batteries, or 900 in all, should be distributed among the 20 new batteries, giving 45 seasoned men to each of them. In turn, 45 men from each of the 20 new batteries, or 900 in all, should be distributed to the 50 old batteries, filling out the depletion of 18 in each.

Gen. Merritt said he thought that this might be done.

WORKING HARD AT MARE ISLAND.

The Charleston and Philadelphia to be Prepared for Sea at Once.

VALLEJO, Cal., March 12.—Everything is astir at the navy yard. Hundreds of workmen are being added to the usual force to rush the work of preparing the Charleston, Philadelphia, Hartford, Pensacola, and Adams for service. The Yorktown is awaiting repairs, but no orders have been received from the Navy Department regarding the work to be done on her.

The Charleston and Philadelphia are ordered to be completed at once, and it is chiefly on this account that so many extra employes have been added to the pay roll, though the other departments at the yard are also swelling their working lists. The regular work of the yard is proceeding as usual, but night and day shifts will be employed on the Charleston and Philadelphia.

The yard is amply prepared to turn out fast work, new machinery having been put in and more is under course of construction, which, when completed will double the capacity of the shops. The only trouble likely to be experienced in case of emergency is the securing of a sufficient force of workmen.

The work originally planned to be done on the Philadelphia will require six months, but under the present urgent call only absolutely necessary work will be performed, and the vessel will be ready for sea in about four months. The Charleston will be partially tested next week.

ENLISTING MEN AT WASHINGTON.

New Guns Sent to the Proving Grounds Every Day.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—There is general activity at the Washington Navy Yard, three shifts of men working twenty-four hours continuously. The completion of the big guns there is being pushed ahead with all possible haste, and the rush has led to a large demand for machinists of all kinds, which up to now has not been met.

An enlistment office for bluejackets was opened at the yard to-day. Thirty marines have been detailed from the yard to go with the Columbia or the Minneapolis. They are held in readiness to start at a moment's notice. Some of the four-inch guns have been completed this week, and were shipped to Indian Head to be tested. Not a day passes but guns of some calibre are finished and are taken down by the tug Triton to the proving grounds to be tested.

Two or three of the thirteen-inch guns with the exception of a few finishing touches to be put to the breech mechanism are ready to be tested.

If any one tells you that he has a better wagon than our
PNEUMATIC,
just settle the question by giving him a chance to send one to your stable, we having the same privilege. Give both a fair trial, keep and pay for the one you like best. Come on, you speculators.
G. W. & H. D. CRAWFORD,
49th St. and Broadway.

MONTGOMERY IS NOT HURT.

A Wild and Mysterious Lie Which Seems to Have Simultaneously Run Over This Continent.

A rumor that the United States cruiser Montgomery had been blown up in Havana harbor came upon this continent yesterday and spread faster than wind or lightning or any other force of nature.

It fell upon New York, as if from the air, early in the forenoon, and was running from house to house and street to street in Harlem and in the money district simultaneously. Every one of hundreds of men in Wall Street seemed to get it at the same instant, and the stock market staggered, sagged, and broke more sharply than ever under its mysterious, terrifying influence. Thousands of men urged by many motives tried to trace it. The best financial and reportorial talent in the city picked it up and patiently and laboriously endeavored to follow it back to a source. Every such effort failed. The story always ended in the air, was always run back to some vanishing point of authority, to some unknown informant.

Inquiries began to pour in from every part of the country. Nobody seemed to know how the story reached Chicago, San Francisco, or New Orleans, but it was everywhere.

There was not a shadow or a breath of foundation for it. People whose breathing could be heard all the way from Yonkers jingled telephone bells wildly, and Park Row, the Bowery, and the water fronts sent surging crowds of men into Printing House Square to watch the bulletin boards. All of them asked the same question: "How does the story come?" and all received the same answer—"Nobody knows."

This dispatch from Havana disposed of the matter so far as it could be disposed of:

HAVANA, March 12.—In an interview had by the correspondent of The Associated Press with Commander Converse of the cruiser Montgomery regarding the report circulated in the United States that the cruiser had been injured, that officer dictated the following:

"The report is absolutely false. No damage of any kind to the hull or machinery has been done to the Montgomery during the nine months she has been under my command. Would it not be well for sensation mongers to give some thought to the feelings of the wives and other relatives of the officers and crew at home before causing deep alarm by such baseless stories?"

There is general indignation here over the story.

GEN. WILSON'S INSPECTION TOUR.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers of the War Department, returned to-day after a trip of over 3,000 miles, which he accomplished inside of one week. Naturally, his visit to Southern coast points, where extensive fortification work is in progress, has excited much comment. Gen. Wilson declined, however, to discuss in any way this phase of his trip. It is understood that he visited Cumberland River, St. John's River, and the works at Tampa and Key West, Fla. The inspection of the Cumberland and the St. John's Rivers was in connection with river and harbor improvements, the former being the point where Capt. Carter's alleged irregularities occurred.

Gen. Wilson spent a day at Key West and another day at Tampa, but the nature of his inspections there was not disclosed. He did not go to Tortugas, notwithstanding the reports current while he was in the South that he was examining this strategic point with a view to having hurried plans for its fortification put into effect.

BIG ORDER FOR SHOT AND SHELL.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The War Department on Monday will open bids for one of the largest orders of shot and shell for heavy-calibre guns ever given, including armor-piercing projectiles and deck-piercing and torpedo shells.

The number and character of these are as follows: Nine hundred and thirty-five twelve-inch deck-piercing shells, weighing 1,000 pounds each; 1,241 twelve-inch deck-piercing shells, weighing 800 pounds each; 481 ten-inch armor-piercing shells, 482 ten-inch armor-piercing shot, capped, 149 eight-inch armor-piercing shells, and 150 eight-inch armor-piercing shot, capped.

These projectiles are for the heavy fortification guns now mounted along the sea coast. The purchase is not to be made under the fifty-million-dollar defense appropriation bill, but is in anticipation of the fortification bill which grants $940,000 for a reserve supply of projectiles and powder. As the making of the heavy projectiles will take considerable time, the contract will be let ahead of the passage of the bill, assurances having been given from men in Congress that no question would be raised as to the regularity of this proceeding. The entire amount is designed to give all the heavy guns now installed and those to be put in place during the coming year a full quota of projectiles and powder.

The twelve-inch shot are among the largest made. The cost of a single round of this class of projectiles is $513. Aside from the large order to be placed Monday, the emergency bill will permit additional orders to meet the requirements of such fortification guns as may be mounted for emergency. The present order is for the actual needs of the guns now mounted, without reference to any exising emergency, although it has been made all the more imperative by the Spanish crisis.

BIDDERS ASKED TO ADVERTISE.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The War Department officials are annoyed at communications sent to bidders for furnishing supplies of various kinds by persons representing themselves to be managers of commercial newspapers and offering material assistance before the department if an advertisement is inserted in their paper.

One of these communications, addressed to a New York bidder, suggests to him that the writer could help him in future contract business because he is a Washington newspaper man acquainted with the chiefs of the bureaus and with Senators and Representatives, and could ask, with good grace, certain favors that might be desired, all of which he would do if an advertisement were given for the newspaper.

The officials think that contractors should be warned against the offers of all such persons as their claims are absolutely ridiculous and without the least foundation, in fact, to which no attention whatever should be paid.

Flooded with Inventions for War.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The war talk has had the usual result of bringing before the War and Navy Departments a perfect flood of suggestions and inventions. Many of these are most remarkable—balloons, flying machines, kites, and the like, centipede-like steamers with manifold propellers, and torpedoes of fearful and wonderful construction. All of them receive attention, and are referred to the proper authorities for investigation, but not much is expected from them.

Spanish 4s in European Marts.

MADRID, March 12.—On the Bourse here yesterday Spanish fours were quoted at 77, against 78.10.

FRANKFORT, March 12.—A brisker and calmer view of the situation was taken on the Boerse to-day. Spanish securities continued to go down and Americans declined.

PARIS, March 12.—On the Bourse to-day Spanish fours, at the opening, were 55½, against 55 5-16, the closing price of yesterday. Spanish fours closed at 54¾, a net loss of 11-16 from yesterday's closing price. Spanish fours were especially affected by the utterances of the Imparcial, and were further depressed in response to London advices. The closing was weak all round.

LONDON, March 12.—Spanish fours on the Stock Exchange to-day opened ¾ lower, at 54⅞; but later reacted to 55.

PUSHING WORK ON FORTS

What Has Been Accomplished at the Narrows and at the Sound Entrances.

MODERN GUNS AND MORTARS

Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth Rapidly Getting Into Shape—New Armament Described—Torpedoes at Willets Point.

The officers and men stationed at the various forts in the harbor and on the Sound, which guard the approaches to the city, are actively engaged in preparing the batteries under their care for active service. Behind the old gray walls of Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, at the Narrows, and also at Fort Schuyler and Willets Point, work has been steadily going on for some time, and while there seems to be no activity from the outside all is hurry within.

Of the defenses about the harbor, with the exception of Fort Hancock, on Sandy Hook, the batteries of large guns at Fort Hamilton are the nearest completed. The old guns have been dismounted and casemates for the ten-inch guns have been constructed in their place. There are now five of them completed, and the guns have been mounted on disappearing carriages. Four of the five guns mounted are now ready for service, and it is expected that the other one will be mounted and completed within the next few weeks. The contractors who had charge of the work have turned the casemates with their mounts over to the Government officials. The work just completed has been going on for several years, but it was not until recently that it was rushed.

The ten-inch guns mounted at Fort Hamilton are placed at the south end of the reservation overlooking the bay. They have command of nearly all of the lower portions of the bay and the guns can be trained so that a shot fired from them would land at the upper end of Staten Island.

Preparing for 12-Inch Mortars.

The battery is only one of the many improvements that are being made at Fort Hamilton for the defense of the city. Within the last few years the War Department has purchased a large tract of land adjoining the old reservation, and plans have been prepared to construct a battery of twelve-inch mortars on it. This battery will consist of sixteen steel mortars, mounted in sets of four in sunken casemates. They will fire a larger projectile than any of the twelve-inch rifled cannon, and will be so arranged that the sets of four can be fired simultaneously.

The mortars are now being constructed at the army foundry at Watervliet, N. Y. Some of them have been completed and are now at the proving grounds at Sandy Hook being tested. They are of the latest type of rapid-fire mortars, and while one set is being aimed and discharged the other in that section of the casemente can be loaded. Each of the sets will be fitted with new telescopic sights recently adopted by the War Department.

On the hill back of the casemates in the fort proper will be mounted a battery of siege guns that are to be used for the purpose of repelling torpedo boat attacks and destroying the smaller craft of an enemy's fleet.

A new signaling station, in which have been placed the range finders and other instruments used in locating vessels beside the telephones for communicating to the batteries has been installed. The station has been built on top of the old fort, and has a complete view of both the Upper and Lower Bay.

Across the Narrows from Fort Hamilton the work of placing the battery of eight-inch rapid-fire guns for use at Fort Wadsworth has been rapidly going on, and nearly all the guns have been placed. Like those at Fort Hamilton, these guns are mounted on the hill south of the old fort and are placed in sunken casemates and mounted on disappearing carriages. All of the guns have been fitted with an electrical attachment by which they can be fired. The battery at Fort Wadsworth has complete command of the channels leading up to the city, and the raking fire that they can maintain would make it impossible for a ship of the enemy to pass through them.

Back of the battery of eight-inch guns men are at work on a sunken casemate in which a battery of mortars similar to that now building at Fort Hamilton will be placed. While this work is being hurried, it will be some time before it can be completed. Yet there are enough guns mounted in both the forts to do untold damage to any vessels that might make an attack on them.

The magazines for the batteries at both the forts have been filled with ammunition and projectiles, while a large quantity of higher explosives for use in manufacturing torpedoes and mines to be placed in the harbor has been stowed in the larger magazines at Fort Wadsworth.

A signal station for the purpose of sending messages to vessels in the upper bay and to Sandy Hook is to be erected at Fort Wadsworth.

All the old smooth-bore cannon that have been mounted at both forts for many years are being removed to the foundry at Watervliet.

At the Sound Fortifications.

The work at Forts Schuyler and Slocum, and also at Willets Point, on Long Island Sound, has been until recently going on slowly. There are only two of the new ten-inch guns mounted at Willets Point. The work was begun early last year, but up to a few months ago little of it had been completed. Orders were sent from Washington some time ago to rush the work, and since they were received the officers and men attached to the Engineer Corps have been kept at work day and night. Many derricks and other tools were shipped to the fort. The work of excavating for the construction of the casemate at Willets Point has been of a dangerous nature, and more than one man has lost his life there during the last few months.

Most of the work that has been done there has been in the manufacture of torpedoes and mines. Many of the devices for submarine mines and torpedoes that have been sent there are new and are now being thoroughly tested, both as to the mechanism and the explosives used.

A set of five submarine torpedoes charged with gun cotton and other high explosives was recently tested with satisfactory results. They were placed in the Sound about three miles from the fort and fired separately by means of electricity. The new electric torpedoes recently adopted by the Government after repeated tests of a most severe character have been sent to Willets Point and the other forts on the Sound to be used in case an emergency arises.

The fortifications that the War Department started to construct on Plum Island, at the eastern entrance to the Sound, are being rapidly completed. Considerable difficulty has been met by the commission that was appointed by the President to condemn Fisher's Island and other property for fortification purposes at the end of Long Island.

For some time the War Department has been anxious to get control of the small islands between New London Harbor on the Connecticut side, and Gardiner's Bay on the Long Island shore for defense purposes. There are several of these islands, and they command the eastern entrance to the Sound. Some of this property has been sold to the Government, and forts are now being constructed on them. Yet the work is seriously delayed as some of the larger and more important of the islands are held by their owners for high prices.

The commission appointed has been at work on condemning the lands for several months, but it is not known how much longer it will take to have the property turned over to the Government. When this has been completed and the fortifications have been constructed, New York will be as safe from an invading fleet as any city so situated can be.

THE HOLLAND DIVES AGAIN.

For Nearly Half an Hour the Boat Stays Under Water and Rises Again.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 12.—The submarine boat Holland, which is lying at the Raritan Dry Docks here, had another preliminary trial last evening. She moved out a short distance from the pier, and with John P. Holland, the inventor; the engineer, and another man on board, disappeared beneath the water. She remained at a depth of about fourteen feet for nearly half an hour, and then reappeared at the surface. The object of the test was to determine the amount of metal ballast necessary for her operation under water, as well as to test her diving tanks and compressed air apparatus. As a precautionary measure, in case the boat should not work when under water, Mr. Holland and his two companions carried three diving helmets with them, but there was no occasion to use them.

When the Holland came to the surface after the trial, the inventor said that the boat worked satisfactorily, and that he was ready to give her an open trial in deep water. It has been decided to exhibit her in the lower bay next week, but on what day the trial will take place has not yet been determined.

The President of the Holland Submarine Company, Capt. Jacques; Capt. C. A. Morris, Superintendent Thompson of the dry docks, and about half a dozen others witnessed the test. The boat lay to-day under the closed dock, where she has been since her arrival here.

In the Field of Tailoring
We are Original and Distinctive.
Monday, March 14, we will open our
Regular Spring Season
(for advance orders)
of high grade foreign fabrics, very many of which are exclusive designs (single patterns, no duplicates), and all of the very latest finish and coloring. Our entire energy is put forward in producing high class custom work at reasonable prices. We have no other departments, but confine our work to made-to-measure

FORT HANCOCK'S STRENGTH

The Powerful Batteries and Sand-Protected Works at Sandy Hook Ready for Action.

ARTILLERYMEN GOING THERE

Big Guns on Disappearing Carriages and the Latest Appliances for Repelling an Enemy's Attack Are at Hand for Instant Use.

One of the most important fortifications for the defense of New York Harbor will be made available for service in a few days. Orders have been issued by Major Gen. Wesley Merritt to send artillerymen to man the guns at Fort Hancock, on Sandy Hook. The men will be taken from the batteries at Fort Slocum, on Davids Island, and from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth. They will be transported to their new quarters on the army boat General Meigs. They will be the first artillerymen to be sent to Fort Hancock. The men who have been stationed there were sent from the Engineer and Ordnance Corps.

Fort Hancock is not only one of the most important defenses for the harbor, but is the strongest and best equipped fort on the Atlantic Coast. Every type of modern gun is mounted there, and, although the Government has had the property only a few years, almost from the first day it came into possession work has been steadily going on, and the fort mounts more and finer guns than can be found anywhere else on either coast of the country.

The fort is situated on the most northern point of Sandy Hook. It is a quiet and forsaken-looking place, and is so arranged that little can be seen of it from either the land or the ocean. When in repose none of the large guns can be seen, and when they are in a firing position they are only visible for a few minutes. The fort is surrounded by scrub pine and sand dunes, and only the dome of the centre building is visible from a distance.

All Army Guns Tested There.

Besides being one of the harbor defenses, Fort Hancock is the official army station for testing the guns made for coast-defense purposes, and also for testing the powders and high explosives that are used, both for the guns and torpedo service. Every gun that is used in the army is tested at the proving grounds at the fort before it is accepted by the War Department. This is also true of the powder and other explosives, and, although the fort is a quiet-looking place from the outside, it is one of the busiest plants in the possession of the Government. Work of the most important kind is being carried on continually, and some of the shops and testing rooms are never closed.

Unlike Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, at the entrance to the Narrows, and Fort Schuyler and Willets Point, on Long Island Sound, there are no massive buildings to show what Fort Hancock is. The casemates in which the large guns are mounted are made of granite and concrete, backed up with sand to such an extent that it would be impossible for the shot from an enemy's guns to do them any damage from the outside.

All the guns, with the exception of the dynamite guns, are mounted on disappearing carriages of the most improved pattern, and are placed in sunken casemates, as are the mortar batteries, which completely line the shores and control not only the channels, but every portion of the lower bay from Sandy Hook to Staten Island. The guns can be trained on any object that either enters the harbor or is in the lower bay.

The magazines are placed below the guns and are filled with great quantities of high explosives. They consist of the brown powder used in the larger guns and the explosives for mines and torpedoes.

Tests of the new guns that have been received at the proving grounds attached to the fort have been going on every day that the weather would permit for several months. The proving grounds are supplied with every known device with which to test the guns. Finely adjusted instruments operated by electricity are fitted to the guns to register the pressures and the speed of the projectiles when they leave the mouths of the guns, and other instruments record speed and force at the impact point. Electricity is used to discharge the guns, torpedoes, and mines, and is also used for signaling purposes and to operate the machinery and other apparatus used for loading shells and other machines of destruction.

Semi-Submerged Torpedoes.

A new system of semi-submerged torpedoes for use in harbor defense has been undergoing tests for some time, and has proved satisfactory. These torpedoes are entirely new, and can be operated by means of electricity from shore. They are floated out into the channel and are sunk to any required depth. When they come in contact with the bottom of a vessel they explode. Similar ones have been undergoing tests at Willets Point and Fort Schuyler during the last two weeks. The officers and men at Fort Hancock are constantly at work constructing new devices of destruction.

Ammunition for use in the fortifications throughout the country is prepared there. A new plant has recently been installed, which has greatly increased the facilities of the loading rooms, all of which are fitted with the most modern appliances for charging shells and cartridges.

New range finders for use in fixing the distance of vessels and ascertaining their speed have recently been installed, and they are wonderful pieces of mechanism. They are operated by electricity and by means of two wires placed on a frame over a chart, the course of a vessel is determined and followed. The wires when they come in contact with each other emit a spark that burns a small hole in the chart, and the succession of these holes marks the course of a moving vessel. The chart is arranged in squares, covering the water within range of the gun, and as a ship approaches each square the gun can be trained on it.

Visitors are not allowed to enter the fort or land on the Government property. The place is continually under a strong guard, the men in which warn off people from both the land and water side. Persons having business at the place are kept at a distance until they have satisfied the sentries that they are entitled to enter it. The Government has many plans and machines that are of a secret nature stowed away in the big stone vaults there, and only the officers in charge of them are allowed in those vaults.

The officers and men are now engaged in arranging electric signals, to be used in sending messages to vessels at sea. The officers also have an electric connection with the light buoys in the channels leading up to the city, and by means of switches can light or put out the buoys, making it dangerous for an enemy's ship to undertake to come up to the city at night.

THE POLICY TOWARD CUBA.

Mr. McKinley, His Friends Say, May Delay to Make His Plans Public.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Although nothing definite is learned about the policy that the President will pursue when he moves toward a settlement of the Cuban question, some conjectures indulged in by his friends are interesting. One of these friends said to-day:

"The President does not, and should not, tell what he intends to do. That would be unwise, and if he has a plan it might be defeated by untimely publicity. He has asked Congress to turn over to him the whole responsibility for acting. That Congress has done, and he has been provided with means specifically offered to him to pursue them for the public defense and at his discretion. It is to be assumed that he has done what he intended to do when he asked Congress to trust him to do the best thing. I have no idea that the President will now, after such a magnificent expression of solicited confidence, and while Congress and the country are patiently waiting for him to justify it, return the responsibility to Congress, and, after a loss of time and opportunity, leave to the Senate and the House to declare a way by which the country shall determine a long standing and vexatious question. Considerations of humanity may lead him to take a course of severity that may prove very expensive and distressing. Political considerations will restrain him from adopting a weak and hesitating course, for every Republican knows that the slightest faltering when the duty of the Administration has become plain to the United States, will mean a loss in elections in the Fall, and a loss of the Presidency in 1900."

The President held a long conference at the White House about noon to-day with Secretaries Alger, Long, and Gage. It is presumed that their subject of discussion was the finances of the situation, a subject which could not be fully treated at the Cabinet meeting yesterday owing to the short session.

NO AUTONOMY WANTED.

H. S. Rubens, Counsel of the Junta Here, Says the Cubans Will Accept Nothing but Freedom.

Cubans who were gathered at the Junta headquarters yesterday showed no little exasperation over the Washington dispatch discussing a new system of autonomy patterned after the relations between Great Britain and Canada. Horatio S. Rubens, the Junta's counsel, said:

"The Cubans from the first have announced that their programme is to procure the absolute independence of Cuba. After three years of successful resistance to the evident policy of autonomy, and its rejection by the Spaniards and Cubans alike, they are not likely to enter into a truce, as suggested in the dispatches, as a preliminary to the acceptance of the most ample autonomy.

"The argument that the Cubans are not capable of governing themselves as an independent nation involves the proposition that they are incapable of governing themselves under a system of real autonomy. The Cubans will refuse to be content with anything less than complete liberation from Spanish rule. Even if a proposition should be made on the basis of independence there will be no truce or armistice, and the Cubans will fight as did the Americans in the war of 1812, until after the treaty of peace is signed, if it should be necessary.

"Spain has to pose to gain time and to save money. A truce would fulfill both of these requirements for her. In no hostile spirit to the American Government, be it said, the Cubans will resist by all means in their power the imposition of autonomy. The suggestion, however, will certainly not be considered by the authorities at Washington. It is not so much the form of autonomy which must be considered. It is the spirit in which it would undoubtedly be carried out. A nation like Spain, incapable of liberality or justice at home, is certainly incapable of giving satisfaction to a colony. This country could not guarantee a satisfactory administration to Cuba under the Spanish flag without continually getting into hot water.

"The authors of the scheme deprecate force, but it may as well be known that in order that the Cubans accept the continuance of the Spanish flag force will have to be used."

Regarding the possibility of war between Spain and the United States, Mr. Rubens said:

"We should be sorry to see war between Spain and the United States, but, in case of hostilities, the Cubans would be the natural allies of this country. After the opening of hostilities would undoubtedly come the recognition of the Government of the Cuban Republic. President McKinley in his message emphatically stated that under no consideration would there be a forcible annexation of Cuba. This recognition would have for its most apparent motive, however, the disarming of European suspicion that the United States sought territorial aggrandizement.

"With the American fleet blockading Cuba, and the acclimated Cuban Army, both of which would be amply supplied with the elements of war, the Spanish Army in Cuba would be speedily overcome. It is doubtful if a single regiment of United States regulars would have to be landed in Cuba, but unquestionably, judging from the multitudinous offers which we have had in the past three years from American citizens anxious to join the Cuban forces, there would be an immense volunteer army ready to co-operate with the Cubans.

"With the Cubans holding the interior, as they even now do, and food and supplies cut off entirely from the Spanish army by the American blockade, the resistance of the Spanish forces would soon be overcome. The hostilities between Spain and the United States would be mainly naval, and judging from the experience which Cuban supply expeditions have had with the Spanish navy, and the character of Spanish gun practice, and the difficulty Spain would have in establishing a safe base of naval supplies, there would be a speedy termination of Spanish naval operations. It would be more in the nature of modern duels—one shot for honor, and the affair would be over.

"The Spanish supplies would not last more than two weeks, unless they carried an immense amount. For the past two years their naval vessels have not had more than two weeks' supplies. However, this seems to be no reason why both the Maine and Cuban questions cannot be solved with honor to the American Government and the independence of Cuba without hostilities between Spain and the United States."

Capt. Sigsbee Not Ill.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Navy Department to-night received a cablegram from Capt. Sigsbee denying the reports of the illness of himself and Lieut. Commander Wainwright. It was in response to an inquiry wired by Secretary Long to him in Havana, and was prompted by repeated rumors that the two officials were ill. Capt. Sigsbee said the stories were unfounded.

Senator Proctor Returns from Cuba.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 12.—Senator Proctor, who is on his way to Washington from Cuba, passed through the city to-night, accompanied by Col. Parker.

The Senator refused to make a statement as to what he saw in Cuba or as to the prospects of trouble with Spain.

Col. Parker stated that the suffering in Cuba had by no means been exaggerated.

TORPEDO BOATS STILL AT CADIZ.

The Imparcial Proposes a War of Privateers on American Commerce.

MADRID, March 12.—The Spanish torpedo flotilla has not yet left Cadiz. The vessels will sail for the Canary Islands so soon as the weather moderates.

The Imparcial to-day says:

"There is still time to prepare a few men-of-war, and it is perhaps possible to buy a few vessels abroad, but, in any case, we have some merchant ships which could do a lot of harm to American commerce, and we have still time to arrange to carry on a privateering war, from which as much renown may accrue as from the guerrilla warfare which vanquished Napoleon."

Continuing the Imparcial exhorts the Government to allow the present crisis to pass over, and to turn the time gained to good use, concluding with remarking:

"If our flag goes into mourning, let us at least be able to put some pieces of crape on the Americans' obnoxious flag."

The Liberal gives the following as the present strength of the Spanish Navy: Protected ships, 17; unprotected, 20; gunboats, 80; torpedo boat destroyers, 14; torpedo boats, 14; transports, 25.

A WARSHIP SYNDICATE.

LONDON, March 12.—The sentiment favoring war with somebody, which prevails with the "Man-in-the-Street," has attracted the attention of the Stock Exchange speculators, and The Bradford Observer reports the formation of a syndicate to build and speculate in warships. At present the members of the syndicate will confine their operations to cruisers, gunboats, and torpedo boats.

The sum of £500,000 ($2,500,000) has already been subscribed, and an order has been placed on the Thames for a cruiser. The enterprise really amounts to the intervention of the middleman between the foreign powers and British shipbuilders.

Recruiting Goes on Slowly.

The selection of men at the United States recruiting station at 25 Third Avenue for the two new artillery regiments is going on slowly, and only fifteen were enlisted during the last week out of hundreds who have applied. About 100 men applied yesterday, but only eight were taken. Of these one had served in the army before, two were dry goods clerks, two laborers, one a teamster, one an electrician, and one a plumber. One of the essential qualifications for service in the artillery is a knowledge of common and decimal fractions, and most of the applicants failed in this. Others were rejected on account of physical disabilities.

Tents Given Out at Fort Logan.

DENVER, March 12.—Acting under special orders received from the officials in the War Department at Washington, the commanding officer at Fort Logan has distributed among the various companies stationed there tents and the regulation equipments sufficient to provide them shelter should they be called to move. The same preparations are being made at all the posts in the Department of the Colorado.

BUSY DAY IN WALL STREET

Prices Slump and 325,000 Shares Change Hands in the Two Hours of Business.

A FEEBLE RALLY AT THE CLOSE

Present Fears and Future Possibilities Discounted—What Happened to Individual Stocks.

The stock market yesterday ended a week begun by general liquidation here and abroad in slumping to almost a panic point. The break was general and sharp. The keynote of the decline was the possibilities of the interval between closing and the opening of the Exchange to-morrow.

The war cloud hung over the brokers, and all tranquilizing news pointing to a pacific settlement of the Maine disaster—or crime—and the Cuban situation was overshadowed by the old features of the preparations to be in readiness for a brush with Spain. The apprehensions of the present and the possibilities of the immediate future were fully discounted. Just before the close of the market there was a feeble rally on a denial that Spain had not, as reported, failed to obtain a Rothschild loan of $60,000,000 or any such financial aid.

The results of yesterday can be told briefly. Out of the 110 active stocks dealt in, the sales were over 325,000 shares, a large business for a half holiday—two hours of trading. On March 5 the dealings were about 231,000 shares, and on Feb. 26, 176,000. In the 110 classes only two stocks advanced, American Tobacco preferred, to 113, a gain of ¾, and Morris and Essex, to 171, a little net advance. Nine stocks neither advanced nor declined. They were American Cotton Oil, American Spirits, Chicago Great Western, Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, Eastern Elevated, National Lead preferred, St. Joseph and Grand Island, Southern Railway, and Wabash. The 99 stocks involved in the break lost collectively 164 points, or an average for each of 1.6565.

Declines of More Than Three Points.

The breaks of more than three points were in the following stocks: Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 4 points, to 85¾, closing; Consolidated Gas, 4½, to 174½; Hawaiian Sugar, 3½, to 26½; Laclede Gas preferred, 7, to 85; Manhattan, 3¾, to 95¼; Pullman's, 6¼, to 165¼; St. Paul and Omaha preferred, 5, to 150. The net declines over one point were: Adams Express, 3 points; American Cotton Oil preferred, 1½; American Sugar, 1¼; American Tobacco, 2; Atchison preferred, 1¾; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 2½; Union Gas, 2½; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 2½; Canada Southern, 2¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 2⅝; Rock Island, 1⅝; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 1½; same, preferred, 2; Northwestern, 3½; Colorado Fuel and Iron, 3; Delaware and Hudson, 3; Erie first preferred, 1¾; Pere Marquette, 2; Illinois Steel, 2; Iowa Central preferred, 1½; Laclede Gas, 2⅜; Lake Shore, 3; Louisville and Nashville, 2⅛; Metropolitan Street Railway, 3; Michigan Central, 3; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 1⅛; Missouri Pacific, 2⅛; Lead, 2½; New York Central, 2⅝; Nor folk and Western preferred, 2; Northern Pacific preferred, 1¼; Pacific Mail, 1⅜; People's Gas, 1¼; Pennsylvania, 2; Reading first preferred, 2⅜; St. Louis Southwestern preferred, 1¼; St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred, 2¼; same, second preferred, 1¼; Omaha, 2¼; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1⅞; Union Pacific, 2; same, preferred, 1½; same, new, 1¾; Rubber, 1¼; same, preferred, 2½; Leather preferred, 2½; West Chicago Railway, 3; Wheeling and Lake Erie, 1½.

Had investors parted with the thirty-odd million par value, of shares sold, the situation, because of the shrinkage in values, would be of moment. But each share sold was bought and the professional and speculative element able to "protect" their ventures with their brokers' figures, largely in the transactions for the week, and the bear side has made huge profits. The comparatively small daily dealings, so far as the volume of the market goes, have been the absence of the "shoestring" gamblers, speculators with small capital, who as often "put up" three per cent. with their brokers, or five per cent., the smallest amount accepted by important margin houses.

"Shoestrings" Already Wiped Out.

The "shoestrings" were wiped out by the decline of Feb. 21, 23, and 24. These speculators are estimated by some to represent 200,000 shares in a day's trading, and the decrease in volume of Exchange transactions since Feb. 19, appears to be about that amount. The class now speculating are those who, on the average, deposit, at least $500 for every hundred shares they deal in. The rate recently has been 10 per cent. and even higher, with a distinct understanding that on notices the margins are to be increased or a price is named at which the customer is sold out when it is reached. In such crises as yesterday the broker takes no risks except with customers whose dealings are always safe, and the selling brings sharp breaks on a descending scale.

For the investing public and corporations it was bargain day. The out-and-out purchasers of stocks during the past fortnight have been unprecedentedly large, the prominent life insurance companies leading as acquirers of choice stocks at low prices, and, with the immense sums of money lying idle, all the offerings of the present week are likely to be absorbed if quotations continue to decline, as many predict will be the case.

Comparisons in Fifty-four Stocks.

The slump yesterday was the culmination of two weeks of uncertainty and nervousness over the Maine affair and our relations with Spain. The decline in quotations was well enough marked yesterday, but it is better illustrated, both as to yesterday and the declines of a fortnight in the following comparison of prices at the highest this year and the lowest yesterday in fifty-four active stocks:

	Highest, 1898.	Lowest Yesterday.
Sugar common	145	120½
Sugar pf	116	110½
Adams Express	187½	100
Tobacco common	92½	91
Tobacco pf	118½	113
Atchison	13⅝	10½
Atchison pf	32⅝	22⅞
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43¼	35
Union Gas	125	111
Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅞	17½
Burlington	103¼	86⅝
St. Paul	97½	83¾
Rock Island	94½	80¾
Northwestern	130½	113¾
Consolidated Gas	195¼	174½
Delaware & Hudson	114½	106
Denver & Rio Grande pf	52⅝	42¾
General Electric	39¾	29¼
Kansas City, F. & G.	24½	19½
Laclede Gas	48	39
Lake Shore	194¾	185
Louisville & Nashville	60½	45¼
Manhattan	120¼	94⅝
Metropolitan S. R.	171½	135
Michigan Central	114⅞	99¼
Missouri, K. & T.	14½	10½
Missouri, K. & T. pf	41	28¾
Missouri Pacific	25⅝	22
Lead	37⅞	27¼
Lead pf	109½	102⅞
Central of New Jersey	98½	89¼
New York Central	119¾	107⅞
Susquehanna pf	38	28¼
Norfolk & Western pf	56¼	42¼
Northern Pacific	28⅝	20¼
Northern Pacific pf	69	56¾
Ontario & Western	18⅞	14
Pullman's	189¾	165
Pacific Mail	32⅜	22¼
People's Gas	99½	87⅞
Pennsylvania	120⅜	112¾
Reading	28⅝	15⅞
Reading 1st pf	54⅞	36
Reading 2d pf	29	19¼
St. Louis & S. F. 1st pf	59½	52½
St. Paul & Omaha	70	65
St. Paul & Omaha pf	155	150
Southern Pacific	22	15⅝
Southern pf	33¾	24⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron	58⅛	17
Rubber	21⅞	14¼
Rubber pf	74⅝	60
Leather pf	67	56¼
Western Union	93⅜	83½

The decline in these 54 stocks since Jan. 1, in which the last fortnight has had the major share, is 686¾ points, or an average of 12.87 for each stock.

The curb market yesterday did little business. The transactions were at prices in sympathy with the Exchange dealings.

Weakness and Liquidation in Bonds.

In the bond market there was weakness and liquidation. Railroads reflected the weakness of stocks. Governments declined, fours going off 1 point and fives half a point.

There was pronounced excitement at all times during the two hours of trading at the Stock Exchange, but it was kept under control by the necessity of keeping keyed up to business acuteness. The public in the gallery saw much activity and heard continually sharp, quick dealing cries, but no one battling on the floor lost his wits, and, oddly enough, rumor mongers appeared to have omitted the usual talk of such stirring times of business trouble coming to certain houses.

The busiest places of the Exchange were the telephone recesses and the bars, outside of which clerks wait to bring orders or receive instructions. There was certainly no horse play on the floor yesterday. The false report that the Montgomery had been blown up at Havana was about the only startling rumor that reached the brokers on the floor. It was speedily relegated to "fake" origin.

In the brokers' offices no one was idle, from pantopals to messenger boys, and many places were open late last night, so that business to-morrow could be resumed without left-over legacies from the last week.

The professional and speculative element had abundant explanations of the declines yesterday and during the week, and nearly all the circulars issued last night to guide patrons for this week's campaign were in a "didn't-I-tell-you-so" spirit. The main prediction was that the market would go lower, and the advice was to sell short but watch for the bulge when confidence would be restored.

MORE MAINE MEN AT KEY WEST.

Two Carloads of Torpedoes and Torpedo Buoys Arrive for the Harbor.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 12.—The United States gunboat Nashville has returned from the Tortugas Islands, and the coast survey steamer Bache arrived here this morning from Havana, via the Tortugas, with five of the Maine's wounded from the latter place.

An officer who returned on the Nashville from the Tortugas said the fleet there remains the same as before. Day drills are being carried out, and life at the Tortugas is not varied, apparently, from the routine of peaceful times.

The torpedo boat Ericsson will sail to-morrow morning for the Tortugas with mail and dispatches for the fleet.

The steamer City of Key West, from Miami to-day, brought two carloads of torpedoes and torpedo buoys. These will be laid in this harbor.

MAINE SURVIVOR A CONVICT.

His Father Appeals to the Governor of Nebraska for His Pardon.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 12.—Patrick Ford, an ex-member of the Omaha City Council, visited Gov. Holcomb to plead for a pardon for his son, Patrick Ford, Jr., one of the survivors of the Maine disaster.

Young Ford two years ago was convicted of burglary and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. He escaped from the Omaha Jail, made his way to Boston, enlisted in the navy under an assumed name, and was assigned to the Maine some months ago. A letter from him to his parents details his experience in the wreck in which he was wounded. Letters from other sources tend to confirm his story. Gov. Holcomb has not indicated what his course will be.

A Spanish Paper on Alleged Demands.

MADRID, March 12.—The semi-official Correspondencia to-day, referring to statements that the United States, although acquitting the Spanish authorities of guilt in connection with the loss of the Maine, intends to declare Spain responsible by imposing upon her two punishments, indemnity and independence for Cuba, says:

"And all this for an event with which we had nothing to do. What would happen to us if, by negligence, we had really incurred this responsibility?"

Italians to Have a Requiem Mass.

At St. Anthony's Catholic Church, in Sullivan Street, a requiem mass for the repose of the souls of the victims of the Maine will be celebrated next Tuesday. This service will give the Italians of the city an opportunity to show their sorrow over the disaster and their patriotism.

A Mass for Maine Victims.

A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, March 15, the month's mind for the officers and men who lost their lives in the destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbor.

Order for Powder and Dynamite.

VALPARAISO, Ind., March 12.—The Aetna Powder Company, at Miller Station, has received an order for 100 tons of powder and 200 tons of dynamite cartridges from the War Department. The works will be run day and night.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Charles W. Foster, Third Artillery, will report to Col. Marcus P. Miller, Third Artillery, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., at such time as he may be required by the board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles L. Steele, Eighteenth Infantry, Jan. 19, Department of Texas, is extended for ten days.

First Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, Third Infantry, is detailed as Acting Indian Agent at the Fort Peck Agency, Mon.

Capt. George H. Evans, Tenth Cavalry, having been found by an army retiring board incapable for active service, on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service.

Navy.

Pay Director F. C. Cosby is detached from the Board of Inspection and Survey March 16, and ordered as General Inspector of the Pay Corps.

Lieut. Commander T. S. Phelps is ordered to the navy yard, Mare Island.

Acting Boatswain E. J. Norcott is appointed Acting Boatswain, detached from the Raleigh, and ordered at once to the Olympia.

Civil Engineer A. J. Menocal is detached from the League Island Navy Yard and ordered without delay to the Key West Naval Station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Dupont arrived at Key West March 11.

The Wilmington arrived at Barbados March 11.

The Iowa arrived at Tortugas March 11.

The Fern arrived at Matanzas March 12.

The Nashville arrived at Key West March 12.

BEST & CO.

Invite attention to their

Spring Opening

Of Imported and Domestic

Millinery,

Also, everything required for Children's Complete Outfits.

Tuesday and Wednesday, March 15th & 16th.

60-62 West 23d St.

SENOR POLO IS PRESENTED

Spain's New Minister Exchanges Expressions of Good Will with President McKinley.

CALLS ON OTHER DIPLOMATS

Secretary Sherman Introduced the New Envoy to the President—Col. Bingham and Levi P. Morton the Other Americans Present.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Señor Luis Polo y Barnabé, the new Spanish Minister, who succeeds Señor Dupuy de Lome as the representative of Spain at this capital, was formally presented to President McKinley at 11 o'clock to-day. About 10:30 o'clock the Minister, accompanied by Señor du Bosc, the Chargé d'Affaires, the two Secretaries of Legation, and the War and Naval Secretaries, attired in full Court dress, resplendent in gold lace, called at the State Department, where they were received by Secretary Sherman, who soon afterward escorted the party to the White House. The reception took place in the Blue Parlor, the same room in which Prince Albert was received yesterday. It presented a very beautiful appearance, the decorations which had been arranged for the dinner to the Belgian Prince last night having been allowed to remain. The introductions to the President were made by Secretary Sherman. The exchanges of greetings were most cordial and occupied about twenty minutes. In addition to the President and Spanish Minister and his party the only persons present were former Vice President Levi P. Morton and Col. Bingham, the military attaché to the President. The ceremony was such as is usual on such occasions and passed off without incident.

The Spanish Minister on being presented said:

"Mr. President: I have the honor to present to your Excellency the credential letters which accredit me in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Spain in the United States of America. The principal object of my honorable mission is to endeavor, so far as possible, to maintain and draw closer between our two countries the most friendly relations. In order to attain this end, so much in harmony with my own feelings, I am ready to omit no effort whatsoever on my part, and I doubt not I shall succeed if, as I hope, I shall be fortunate in gaining the benevolence of your Excellency and your effective co-operation.

"In obedience to the special charge of her Majesty the Queen Regent of the kingdom, I have the honor to express to your Excellency the wishes of my august sovereign for your personal happiness and for the prosperity of the people of the United States of America."

The President's reply was as follows:

"Mr. Minister: I am happy to receive from your hands the royal letters whereby her Majesty the Queen Regent, in the name of his Majesty the King of Spain, accredits you in the capacity of his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States of America.

"It is very gratifying to me to receive the assurances you have just made of your purpose to endeavor to maintain and draw closer in all possible ways the most friendly relations between the two countries, and in response I assure you that my own efforts and those of this Government will no less earnestly be directed toward the same high end.

"You come hither, Mr. Minister, with the prestige of a distinguished name, borne by your honored father, whose services in promoting good-will between Spain and the United States have already passed into the domain of history. To this you add the qualification of a personal acquaintance with this country and its people, derived from your previous official sojourn at this capital, so that you have a double title to our confidence and sympathy. In receiving your wishes, and I would have you convey to her Majesty the Queen Regent my sincere appreciation of her Majesty's friendly greeting and my own desire that happiness may be her portion, and that Spain and the Spanish people may enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity."

Señor Polo has not opened business negotiations with the State Department, except in the formalities of presenting his credentials. He is first attending to the social duties incumbent on a new Minister. After calling on the President, he spent the rest of the calling on Ambassadors and Ministers.

Weylerist Candidates Commended.

MADRID, March 12.—Placards have been posted throughout the city, setting forth that the National candidates, whom all good Spaniards should support, are Gens. Borrero and Sigura. The placards end with "Long Live the Fatherland!" "Long Live the Army!" These candidates are nominated by the Weylerists. The Republican and Carlists newspapers announce that they will not support them.

THE FERN AT MATANZAS.

Capt. Gen. Blanco Says that the Condition of the Reconcentrados Is Greatly Improved.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Fern, laden with supplies for the suffering Cubans, arrived at Matanzas, Cuba, from Key West to-day. Capt. Cowles merely reported his arrival to the Navy Department without making any mention of the condition of affairs at Matanzas. After discharging the stores there Capt. Cowles will proceed with his vessel to Sagua and leave the remainder.

The Spanish Minister Señor Polo received a dispatch to-day from Capt. Gen. Blanco saying that the condition of the Cuban reconcentrados was greatly improved. Gen. Blanco stated also that he had prepared full data on this subject to be forwarded to Washington. It will be a timely contribution to the official material on the condition of these unfortunate people, and is doubtless drawn out by the harrowing stories of distress and starvation which have induced the sending of large relief supplies to Cuba by Americans.

HAVANA, March 12.—Advices received from Matanzas show that the 1,500 pounds of quinine on the Fern and Bergen cannot be distributed without orders from the Government, and fears are felt that the work of distribution will be delayed because the Red Cross Society did not make proper arrangements beforehand.

However, all have confidence in Consul Brice, who will have the food and other supplies packed in storehouses in different localities and distributed direct from them, the Governor of Matanzas concurring.

The great damage done by the attempt to smuggle jewelry into Havana is shown now in the delay in transit caused by the strict examinations. The officials say they will act as quickly as possible.

The Fern, as soon as the slow work of unloading in boats is finished, will take the same amount of stores—thirty-five tons of the same kind to Sagua la Grande. The Fern hopes to reach Sagua to-morrow. She must unload there, as at Matanzas, to lighters.

At Matanzas she had to use her own small crew to transfer the freight, no adequate provision of stevedores having been made by the Red Cross Society.

The news that there was food in Matanzas spread rapidly through the town, and hundreds of poor people crowded to the wharves with sacks and boxes, only to be disappointed and told that they must wait. A report, which has not been verified, is in circulation that the stores sent to Matanzas by the Red Cross ten days ago are still in the railroad warehouse, and that none has been distributed.

The visiting Senators and Congressmen and other guests who went to Matanzas by sea this morning with Miss Clara Barton, Mr. Elwell, and others, spent much time in visiting the Governor of the Province. The party was photographed, and after dining paid visits to the hospitals.

The fine of $500, imposed upon the American yacht Anita, which brought the Congressional party here, because her papers were alleged to be out of order, has not been remitted. The Anita was not allowed to go to Matanzas last night, a pilot being refused her on account of the fine.

DISTRIBUTING THE SUPPLIES.

J. K. Elwell Says the Stories of Misery in Cuba Are Not Exaggerated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 12.—J. K. Elwell of Chilcot is in Cuba assisting in furnishing relief to starving reconcentrados. A letter just received from him says that on Feb. 5 he was selected to oversee the distribution of the relief fund which had been appropriated for distribution in Cuba and that since that time he has been at Havana attending to this work. This brought him into close communication not only with Consul General Lee, but also with Capt. Gen. Blanco, and he has been treated with the greatest courtesy by Spaniards and Cubans alike.

Since Miss Clara Barton began her Red Cross work in Cuba she and Mr. Elwell have worked together, as their work was necessarily along the same lines. Naturally Mr. Elwell's position has given him unequaled opportunities to observe the real situation, and his letter home says that it has not been one whit exaggerated. Not long ago he and Miss Barton and their assistants drove out five or six miles from Havana for the purpose of establishing a hospital. They found disease, starvation, and filth everywhere. In one house a man had died from starvation five or six days previously. No one knew that he had died, and it was not until a few hours before their arrival that the body had been discovered. He was simply dragged out of the house and left by the roadside. The village was given a thorough cleaning by the visitors, bedding and clothing being burned and new supplies dealt out. The hospital was also established, and the sick at that point will hereafter be properly cared for. The gratitude of the sufferers, Mr. Elwell says, is most touching.

He was on board the Maine only a few hours before the explosion took place. He had been invited to dine with the officers, and had accepted the invitation. He dined about 6 o'clock, and left the ship about an hour later, or about two hours and a half before the explosion occurred.

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SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:15	Sun sets	6:06	Moon rises

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	11:12	Gov. Isl'd	11:12	H. Gate
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	11:43	Gov. Isl'd	11:48	H. Gate

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Fluminense, Barbados	.....	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New York, Cape Haiti, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

Corean, Glasgow	.....	.....
Venezuela, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 18 at 7 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 13.

Benedict, Para, March 4
Grenada, Port Spain, March 5.
Lacroma, Gibraltar, Feb. 24.
La Normandie, Havre, March 5.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 27.
Seminole, Jacksonville, March 10.
Tallahassee, Savannah, March 9.
Turanian, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Winifreda, London, March 3.
Yarrowdale, Algiers, Feb. 22.

MONDA

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

The Century Wheelmen's Action in Debarring Women from Centuries Viewed with Approval.

CHILDREN ALSO EXCLUDED

Other Clubs May Follow Suit—Evidences of Fresh Interest in Cycling in Dark Streets at Evening —With the Racers.

It was with great pleasure that the members of the more prominent cycle clubs, to judge from their comments, heard of the action of the Century Wheelmen of New York, debarring women from participating in their century runs, and it is viewed as likely that the position taken by the largest cycle club in New York, and one of the most active wheeling bodies in the country in promoting long runs, will be the precursor of a general movement in the same direction. Incidentally, the Century Wheelmen decided to forbid children in their hundred-mile rides.

This important conclusion was reached Monday night, when a member presented a resolution that it was the sentiment of the Century Wheelmen to allow women to participate in the club's centuries. After a debate, in which several physicians who are members of the club took part on the side of the opposition, the resolutions were defeated by a substantial majority. It is said that, among other clubs, the Manhattan Bicycle Club and the Triumph Wheelmen, both of which have instituted many long cycle runs, will lead the movement in the Century Wheelmen's footsteps.

In nearly all the big clubs last year most of the members were opposed to the idea of allowing women to accompany them on their centuries, but each club seemed reluctant to start the reform. A step forward was the course of the Century Wheelmen in their late Autumn runs, in placing women in a separate division, with women pacemakers, but this half-way measure was not deemed a satisfactory solution. Few men may be found who will pay to women accompanying them on centuries the attention and acts of courtesy that good breeding demands. After completing half or more of the feat, the masculine rider finds that his whole attention is absorbed in looking after his own welfare if he would be successful in finishing. Once having determined this, the wheelmen believe it would show a finer courtesy not to ask women to ride with them, when they realize what little consideration they can show en route.

Not to speak of the handicap which wheelmen suffer when riding with women on century runs, a stronger objection is the disreputable appearance most lady riders present at the conclusion of this test of physical endurance. A modest woman, it is urged, loses none of the finer points of femininity by wheeling under the proper conditions, but few men will be found who respect the dusty, perspiring, disheveled woman seen at the finish of the 100 miles of continuous exertion.

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Among the Racers.

Frank Dreher is a promising Ohio amateur who intends to try to better Earl Peabody's record of 112 first prizes in a season's racing. Last season was his first upon the track, and he won twenty firsts, ten seconds and three thirds. One afternoon he even captured six events. On account of a misunderstanding over the exchanging of prizes, he was transferred to the professional class late in the season, but was reinstated at the National Assembly. He is hard at work training.

It is reported that seven of the leading riders of this country have been enrolled to ride for the National Cycle Track Association on its grand circuit. The men mentioned in this connection are Harry Elkes of Saratoga for long distances; Tom Linton of England and Eddie McDuffie of Boston for middle distances, Tom Cooper of Detroit and Tom Butler of Cambridgeport in sprints. Clinton Coulter of Mansfield, Ohio, unpaced rider, and Nat Butler of Cambridgeport as handicap rider. Nat Butler, according to report, will also captain the pacing crews.

It seems likely that Major Taylor, the plucky colored rider, will meet with worse treatment from the white racers this year than he received last season, if he persists in trying the trying circuit. He arrived here last week after a short stay in Savannah, and he seemed dis ouraged over the reception he met there. Accompanied by a trainer and several racing wheels, he went to Savannah to train for the preliminary meets. The wheelmen refused to allow him to ride on the track. Taylor also received a letter purporting to be from the white riders, advising him to leave the city for his health, and suggesting twenty-four hours as sufficient time to pack. Taylor, who is known for his pacific disposition, rather than cause trouble took the advice.

August Lehr, the German champion, who has been at Bellair, Fla., since December, has returned to Berlin to bring back his wife and family to America. He is thinking of making this country his permanent home.

Arrangements are reported to have been made for a one-hundred-mile paced race between Harry Elkes and Tom Barnaby at Charles River Park, Boston, April 19. Pacing will be by tandems.

Horace B. Hills, the well-known Rhode Island amateur of last season, recently put in the professional class, has signed a contract to ride middle-distance races this season. He has a good record as a road racer.

An effort is being made to arrange a race for Tom Linton with either Edward Taylor, the French racer, or Major Taylor, the colored rider. The American Cycle Racing Association has offered to match either man against Linton for a good purse.

Liermi, a well-known French racer, it is reported, has recently gone mad, and has been placed in an asylum, where his chances of recovery are not considered bright. His condition is attributed to overexertion in racing.

The National Cycle Track Association has filed with the L. A. W. Racing Board contracts for the season of 1898 with Tom Linton and Eddie McDuffie, the holder of the world's mile record of 1:35 2-5. The Racing Board has decided that all contracts made during the season with racing men, managers, promoters, and clubs shall be sent to them for inspection and a duplicate filed with the board. These are the first contracts that have been filed this year under the new law. Linton and McDuffie will be matched against all comers by the track association, and they have gone into training at the Charles River Park track at Boston.

Foreign racers are fond of high gears, while as a rule Americans prefer smaller combinations. Ninety to 94 is a common gear with the French and English riders, and 77 to 85 are the favorites in this country. Some reason for this is seen in the difference in racing. Europeans race about once a week, while most American riders appear two or three times each seven days. Such continuous racing would force the foreign racers to lower their gear, the American riders who have tried it declare.

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Cycle Inventions.

A quaint device by an English inventor places the rider directly over the rear wheel. A large chain wheel is mounted on one side just below the saddle, and connected to it is a crank that is driven by levers connected with the pedals, which have only an up and down motion. A chain transmits power from the chain wheel to the hub. Two other English inventors have put out a peculiar frame designed to take up all the shock passing the tires. The head of the front forks and the mast post are joined by a split ring of tubing. The inserted end of the ring of tubing rests against a spring cushion.

A baby carriage attachment for bicycles is a unique design of some merit. It transforms the bicycle into a tricycle, but, it is claimed, may be attached with a minute's work. Upon a bar that serves at one end for the axle of the third wheel a wicker basket for the baby is fastened, and the bar is attached by other bars to the rear fork and rear stay of the bicycle by clamps operated by thumbscrews. As several cities have forbidden the transportation of children on the ordinary bicycle, this device may be of some use in those localities.

Several styles of toe clips that clamp to the sole of the shoe have been put out. They are neat in appearance, and it is claimed that the foot may be easily extricated in case of a tumble. Another style of clip automatically clasps the foot when the pedal is touched. When not in use it hangs below the pedal, keeping it on a level with the surface. A little plunger rises slightly above the pedal, and as soon as this is touched, the clip springs up. Back pedaling automatic brakes are being quite extensively introduced. Most of these are put in operation simply by back pedaling. In some of these devices the application of the brake detaches the cranks from the sprocket, and the rider may retain his feet on the pedals while coasting.

A novel device that many will appreciate is a clamp with lever attachment for regulating the seat post. By this arrangement, which is attached to the wheel, one may raise or lower the saddle without using a wrench, and in a few seconds. It is especially adapted for use on wheels kept for rental. A new device for repairing punctures is of metal entirely. It consists of two brass washers, the rims of which flare in to form a flange. One washer is placed within and one without the tube at the puncture, and by a special tool the two are clamped together.

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The Consulate on Racing.

The local Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen has issued a statement upon its position in regard to cycle racing. It is as follows:

"For some time it has been reported that the local Consulate has in some manner taken action condemnatory of cycle racing. The fact is that at no time or place did the Consulate pass any measure or attempt to pass any in that direction, or even criticise cycle racing. The only questions which were ever acted upon or discussed were in connection with the six days' race at Madison Square Garden, upon which the Consulate took no action, believing that the race was a matter with which it should not concern itself, and of the offer of certain parties to hold a race meet in connection with the coming State meet under the auspices of the Consulate. In this matter it was again decided that our body was not organized for this purpose, and should not concern itself with races in any form. The Consulate is not opposed to racing. It simply takes the stand that it will leave the sport to those who are organized with a view to take an active part in it, which the Consulate is not."

***

Cycle Pathway Committee.

The committee of cycle club delegates to arrange for a cycle pathway over Brooklyn Bridge held a meeting Wednesday at the League of American Wheelmen State Headquarters. Eugene Crow resigned as Secretary, and Dr. L. C. Le Roy was appointed in his stead. Thursday the committee called upon Bridge Commissioner Shea. They were advised that a resolution providing for some sort of a path across the bridge had been forwarded to the Board of Public Improvements. President Holahan informed the committee that Commissioner Shea's resolution had been received, but it had not yet been reached in the order of official business. Mr. Holahan assured the committee that just as soon as a report that it had been requested from the bridge engineers had been received a public hearing would be granted them.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Clubmen Devote Themselves to Club Politics and Spring Road Events.

The following fixtures have been arranged by the Century Wheelmen for the remainder of March:

March 14—Monday, "stag."
March 15—Tuesday, billiard and pool tournaments.
March 16—Wednesday, ladies' night, informal; bowling Team No. 2.
March 18—Friday, billiard and pool tournaments; bowling, Team No. 1.
March 19—Saturday, card competitions and informal smoker.
March 21—Monday, club meeting.
March 22—Tuesday, billiard and pool tournaments.
March 23—Wednesday, ladies' reception, and euchre party; bowling, Team No. 2.
March 25—Friday, billiard and pool tournaments; bowling, Team No. 1.
March 26—Saturday, card tournaments and informal smoker.
March 28—Monday, "stag."
March 29—Tuesday, billiard and pool tournaments.
March 30—Wednesday, ladies' night; informal; bowling, Team No. 2.

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A. C. C. of Long Island.

The effort of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York to extend their membership to include all clubs in the enlarged city has proved very distasteful to the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. Secretary Benjamin Anchell of the Long Island association has issued the following communication to clubs:

"The Associated Cycling Clubs of New York have instituted a movement looking toward increasing membership by soliciting Brooklyn and Long Island clubs to enroll. As this field is regarded as the domain of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, the present attempt at invasion of territory is viewed with disfavor by this association. The Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island do not purpose to be absorbed by any other association. The attention of your club is called to the fact that this association may be depended upon to safeguard and advance the interests of the twenty-eight clubs comprising its membership, and that membership in other organizations of cycling clubs is superfluous."

The Nameless Wheelmen of Brooklyn have also taken up the agitation. Their position upon the invitation to join the New York Association is expressed in the following resolution passed by them:

Resolved, That the Nameless Wheelmen of Brooklyn disapprove such action, (of the New York Association,) and recommend to all cycle clubs on Long Island the advisability of joining the Long Island Association in preference to that of New York, as better results are generally obtained by home rule."

***

Pierce Wheelmen.

The Pierce Wheelmen is the successor to the New York County Wheelmen. Temporary quarters have been taken at 1,434 Broadway, where Secretary P. A. Hogle will receive applications for membership. All the plans entertained for Summer work on track and road have been continued by the Pierce Wheelmen, and as the New York County Wheelmen had charge of the first organized century run last year, the Pierce Wheelmen intend to attend to the first this year.

At the meeting for reorganization the following officers were elected: President—E. B. Ryder; Vice President—F. Hildebrandt, Jr.; Recording Secretary—Charles Novotny; Financial Secretary—P. A. Hogle; Corresponding Secretary—E. Cochran; Treasurer—R. H. Burton; Captain—Charles Hildebrandt; First Lieutenant—E. J. Duddenhausen; Second Lieutenant—Lee B. Biehl. A uniform, club emblem, racing suit and colors were chosen, and it was decided that the dues should be $1 a month, with no initiation fee for the present.

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Morris Wheelmen.

At the annual meeting of the Morris Wheelmen Wednesday the following officers were elected: President—John Frick; Vice President—Dr. Wheeler K. Doty: Secretary—Herman F. Lampe; Treasurer—George W. Varian; Road Committee, for three months, from April 1 to July 1—Captain, Horace A. German; Lieutenants, George W. Elliott, Elmer D. Hallett, George C. Wheeler, John A. Campbell, and Emil Brill; Buglers—A. J. Ripley and Augustus G. Miller; Delegates to Associated Cycling Clubs—Judge Charles E. Simms, Jr., Dr. Wheeler K. Doty, Lewis Hardin; alternates—Horace A. German, Elmer D. Hallett, and John Frick.

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Clio Wheelmen.

Owing to rapidly increasing membership, the Clio Wheelmen of Jersey City have decided to secure a larger and more commodious clubhouse than their present one at Fairmount Avenue and Hudson Boulevard. The matter is in the hands of the Board of Trustees, who have options on three different houses, and if no unforseen obstacles present, the club will shortly be in possession of a fine clubhouse.

By winning two games from the North Hudson County Cyclers, Tuesday night, the Clio Wheelmen are placed on equal terms with the Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson in the A. C. C. of New Jersey bowling tournament. A deciding game will soon be arranged, to be played on neutral alleys, and the result is awaited with considerable interest, as both teams are evenly matched.

CYCLE CLUB NOTES.

The Prospect Wheelmen of North New York, with quarters at 811 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, will hold their annual entertainment and reception at Ebling's Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, to-morrow night. Plans have been arranged for an early century run.

The Queens County Wheelmen will celebrate their tenth anniversary April 23. The club has adopted a new uniform consisting of a brown mixed covert cloth.

The Provident Life Wheelmen have elected officers as follows: President—Ernest C. Millar; Vice President—William A. Lyon; Secretary and Treasurer—J. W. Erhardt; Captain—Fred B. Westcott; Lieutenant—David Higgins.

Officers have been elected by the Clinton Cycle Club as follows: President—C. Le Grande Kerr; Vice President—George C. Shettle; Secretary—G. Rome; Treasurer—Charles Nostrand; Chairman of Road Committee—Fred Verity.

The new bicycle club recently organized by the attaches of the leading theatres in Manhattan and Brooklyn has adopted the name "Theatrical Wheelmen." At a meeting of the Membership Committee last week it was decided to discourage applications for membership from the feminine sex.

At the annual meeting of the Apothecaries' Bicycle Club at the Hotel Flouret the following officers were elected: President and Captain—C. F. Hatterman; First Lieutenant—May Bodkin; Second Lieutenant—Sidney Faber; Secretary and Treasurer—George F. Leinecker; Bugler—F. W. Steohmann.

Capt. William A. Norris of the Logan Wheelmen has arranged the following road fixtures for April: April 3, random ride about Manhattan; April 10, Coney Island; April 17, Valley Stream; April 24, Prospect Park. The Mileage Committee offers three prizes, a gold, a silver, and a bronze medal, for the best mileage between March 5 and Nov. 30.

Walter S. Jenkins, Chief Consul of the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, has announced the award of the annual State meet to the Harlem Wheelmen. The Harlem's priority of application is given as the reason for the award against the application of the Riverside Wheelmen. It is expected to hold the meet June 18 on the Berkeley Oval track.

The Hackensack Wheelmen have now a membership of 250. At the annual meeting the following officers were chosen: President—Frank Banta; Vice President—T. B. Morgan; Recording Secretary—Lester B. Coyte; Corresponding Secretary—W. D. Newman; Treasurer—G. G. Ackerson; Captain—Edgar Vreeland, Jr.; First Lieutenant—A. D. B. Vreeland; Second Lieutenant—C. A. Wells; Color Bearer—Herbert Engel; Bugler—E. E. Banta.

The proposition to unite the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark with neighboring athletic organizations has been abandoned, as the Atalantas refused to entertain it. At the annual meeting of the Atalanta Wheelmen the following officers were elected: President—Charles H. Budd; Vice President—W. Halsey Smith; Recording Secretary—J. C. Reiss; Treasurer—W. Halsey; Board of Trustees—L. N. Thorne, William A. Drabble, Horace P. Cook, A. Archibald, J. N. Otter, and H. N. Allsopp.

At a meeting Tuesday night fifty-nine members of the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn enrolled themselves to form the National Athletic Club Wheelmen. It was decided to hold weekly club runs and Spring and Fall race meets. The following officers were chosen: Captain—James W. Weed; First Lieutenant—Robert Martin; Second Lieutenant—Edward Stegeman, Jr.; Color Bearer—Arthur Jaggers; Bugler—Henry Rope; Committee on Cycling—James W. Weed, Frank L. Fisher, A. Harry French, and J. Edward Ralyea.

The Indian Cycle Club of Brooklyn last week elected the following officers: President—P. H. Lustig; Vice President—S. L. Getz; Recording Secretary—Joseph Rubens; Financial Secretary—Henry Hamburgher; Treasurer—Harry M. Schwab; Captain—David Bernstein; First Lieutenant—Abraham Sonnesthral; Second Lieutenant—I. Meyer; Color Bearers—William H. Miller and Benjamin Blume; Bugler—Charles Wicke; Board of Governors—Aaron Rosenberk, William I. Schwab, William H. Israel, David H. Lustig, D. Hagenbacher, Henry P. Rees, and Herman S. Bachrach.

TOURNAMENT AT THE GARDEN.

Grand Military and Athletic Carnival Opens To-morrow—Details of Regulars Will Be a Feature.

The second annual military, athletic, and cycling tournament, held under the auspices of the Military Athletic League, will open in Madison Square Garden to-morrow night and continue every evening during the week. The proceeds of this year's tournament will be used for the construction of a monument in memory of the late Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter, which will probably be erected in the Capitol grounds at Albany.

An elaborate programme has been arranged, a feature of which will be the participation of two bands and a number of details of officers and men from United States cavalry, artillery, and infantry regiments, the Secretary of War having given the desired permission. There will also be a detail from the West Point Cavalry Troop.

The exhibitions by the cavalry bodies will consist of mounted athletics, team wrestling, and tent pegging. The artillery batteries will give exhibitions in drilling and driving between stakes and a number of other competitions of a spirited character, while the infantry from Governors Island, in addition to gymnastic exercises with rifles, exhibitions at wall scaling, and battle exercises, will offer a number of other features never before seen in public. Other exhibitions of a military and athletic character will also be given by the different organizations of the National Guard, and on the opening night a novel parade, under command of Col. Charles Luscomb, President of the League, consisting of sixteen files from each of the organizations in the league and a detachment of the regular army, will be reviewed by Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

The Garden will present the appearance of a military camp, with over 200 horses stabled in the horse show stalls, down stairs, officers and men quartered in the building, and the ring given over to the exercise of cavalry, drills by infantry, and battery evolutions during the day.

Thirty athletic and bicycle events will be given in addition to the military programme, consisting of both championship and handicap competitions, which will occupy an hour's time during each evening. The bands from Fort Hamilton and Governors Island will furnish the music, and American flags will be used in decorating the Garden.

The programme for to-morrow evening will include the grand military review by Gen. Miles, followed by battle exercises by the Thirteenth United States Infantry, light artillery drill by platoons of Battery D, Fifth United States Artillery; feats of rough riding, and musical ride by the Sixth United States Cavalry, and the Gatling Drill by the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., in addition to a number of athletic events.

Bicycle Prices for 1898.

In the matter of prices for the product of 1898, bicycle manufacturers have been slow in announcing their policy. Several of the more prominent makers have made decided cuts from the price list of last year, but only recently have they given the figures to the public. Doubt exists, therefore, as to the stand to be taken by such as have made no definite announcements. It has been intimated in many directions that there will be no stability to the price lists in the bicycle industry generally. That such inference is wrong in the cases of reliable houses is beyond question. The Pope Manufacturing Company of Hartford makes announcement that its prices for Columbia, Hartford, and Vedette bicycles as quoted in the 1898 catalogue will be maintained throughout the business year which ends Oct. 1.

The Black List Measure.

Now that President Freedman of the New York Baseball Club has affixed his signature to the black list measure and forwarded it to President Young every club owner has agreed to a strict and unequivocal enforcement of the rule to prohibit rowdyism. "I have been heartily in favor of the suppression of rowdy kicking methods right along," said Mr. Freedman. "The new rule will not affect our team, because it always wins games on its merits. And now that a rule has been passed which does away with the bulldozing of umpires we will be able to win more games away from home."

Brooklyn Baseball Team's Games.

The Brooklyn baseball team will not play any exhibition games on their home grounds prior to the opening of the regular League season. The team will leave Allaire, N. J., on April 8 and will play at Hartford or Paterson on that date. Other games arranged are: April 9, at Waterbury, Conn.; April 10, at Newark; April 11, at Paterson; April 12, at Reading or Lancaster; April 13, at Lancaster. The team will rest on April 14, and will open the season at Philadelphia on the following day.

ENGLISH SPORTING EVENTS.

Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race and the Lincolnshire Handicap Booked for This Month.

WORK OF CAMBRIDGE CREW

Several American Horses Likely to be Among the Winners This Year—Voter and St. Cloud Severely Handicapped—Pierre Lorillard's Big Stable.

LONDON, March 11.—Two important sporting events are scheduled for this month, the Oxford and Cambridge boat race and the Lincolnshire Handicap. The boat race will be rowed as usual from Putney to Mortlake on Saturday, March 26, and is the most important aquatic event of the year. The Lincolnshire Handicap marks the opening of the horse-racing season, and it will be run on Tuesday, March 22.

The university crews have been hard at work for several weeks and will soon be seen on the Thames, where they will practice for the two weeks preceding the race. The "Cantabs," as the Cambridge men are called, are now at Bourne End visiting M. C. Lehmann for ten days, and that famous coach is doing all he can to get the crew into shape. W. L. Fletcher is the chief coach, and he and Mr. Lehmann have done wonders with the oarsmen.

When the Cambridge crew began to train there was some trouble in the 'Varsity boat club, and from all accounts it was a trouble that very often bothers the athletes at Harvard, and wealth and family seemed to have more to do with the selection of the oarsmen than their ability to row. Messrs. Fletcher and Lehmann managed to smooth this trouble over fairly well, but not without the loss of some of the best oarsmen in the university. During the last few days the crew have made so much improvement that all the experts are agreeably surprised and there is no longer talk of long odds against them. The race will be no procession, and if the Cambridge men keep on improving and the Oxonians show no better form than they have so far, the long list of Cambridge defeats will be broken.

Oxford has not done at all well yet, and considering that there are five old blues in the boat and several experienced men to draw from, their work has been very disappointing. There is lack of life and dash about their rowing, and some of the old blues are listless and slack in their recovery.

The method of training an English college crew is very different from the methods adopted by the American coaches. The oarsmen are taught to use all their weight in their stroke, and to lengthen it as far as possible. Form in the boat is not noticed at all, and in the practice so far the stroke has rarely been faster than 28, except for very short distances. The Cambridge crew this week rowed a mile and a half at 33, going the distance in 7 minutes 40 seconds.

The Lincolnshire Handicap has two American horses entered. They are James R. Keene's Voter and St. Cloud II. Both horses have been handicapped rather severely, Voter's impost being 124 pounds and St. Cloud's 119 pounds. These two are four-year-olds, and the topweight, Knight of the Thistle, a five-year-old, has to carry 128 pounds. St. Cloud has been backed in the Winter books at 100 to 6, and Voter has received a little support at about the same price. St. Cloud, on his prominent running in the St. Leger, and running second in the Cambridgeshire last year, is very well thought of. Another horse well thought of and rather leniently treated by the handicapper is Mr. David II., at 102 pounds, and a four-year-old, too. This horse ran in England last year, but not very prominently. The Lincolnshire is worth $10,000, and the distance is a mile.

Americans are likely to win several of the rich English prizes this year, as several stables of American horses are here, among them being those of James R. Keene, Pierre Lorillard, and August Belmont. The Lorillard stable is very strong in numbers, there being thirty-six horses in training. They are at Newmarket and are in charge of John Huggins. The list of the Lorillard horses is as follows:

Boomer, c., 2 years, by Sensation-Equality.
Dominie II., c., 2 years, by Sensation-Dolores.
Myakka, f., 2 years, by Sensation-Magnetic.
Ramee, f., 2 years, by Sensation-Rizpah.
Allegory, f., 2 years, by Sensation-Alacrity.
Astral, f., 2 years, by Sensation-Aster.
Solano, g., 2 years, by Sensation-Breeze.
Jolly Tar, g., 2 years, by The Sailor Prince-Joy.
Illogic, g., 2 years, by The Sailor Prince-Ilago.
Sibola, f., 2 years, by The Sailor Prince-Saluda.
Violence, f., 2 years, by The Sailor Prince-Vestal.
Tarolinta, f., 2 years, by Pontiac-Tarbouche.
Lakota, f., 2 years, by Pontiac-Luella B.
Troya, f., 2 years, by Pontiac-Troyana.
Yeoide, f., 2 years, by Pontiac-Yvonda.
Catman, c., 2 years, by Lochatchee-Happy Day.
Pascola, f., 2 years, by Simon Magus-Perception.
Sardonic, c., 2 years, by Sir Modred-Sweetbriar.
Manatee, g., 2 years, by Sir Modred-Miss Motley.
Geurra, g., 2 years, by Prestonpans-Gazalia.

These are entered in the principal two-year-old races this year and the three-year-old events of next year.

Doric II., c., 3 years, by The Sailor Prince-Darya.
Jiff II., c., 3 years, by The Sailor Prince-Joy.
Elfin, c., 3 years, by Sensation-Equality.
Blazen, c., 3 years, by Sensation-Blush.
Chinook, c., 3 years, by Sensation-Breeze.
Meta II., f., 3 years, by Sensation-Magnetic.
Libra II., f., 3 years, by Sensation-Limas.
Day Star, c., 3 years, by Sensation-Dolinka.
Blondin II., c., 3 years, by The Bard-Equipoise.
Bayard II., c., 3 years, by The Bard-Maumee.
Evos, f., 3 years, by Stratford-Dawn.

These are engaged in the principal and minor three-year-old races.

Diakka, 5 years, by The Sailor Prince-Rizpah.
Draco, 4 years, by The Sailor Prince-Darya.
Sandia, 4 years, by The Sailor Prince-Saluda.
Berzak, 4 years, by Sensation-Belphoebe.
Belisama, 4 years, by Sensation-Blush.

These are engaged in many of the big handicaps.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ATHLETICS.

LONDON, March 12.—The university papers continue to discuss the inter-athletic challenge. The Oxford Review, the university mouthpiece, commenting upon J. Astley Cooper's letter to The Sportsman, on March 2, protesting against the Oxford University Athletic Club's rejection of the American challenge as hasty and ungenerous toward Americans, and as savoring of a reflection upon the honesty of the American proposal, says:

"Athletes have accepted from American colleges reduced rates home, and there have been cases when the authorities who seek promising performers undertake to supply their wants without remuneration of any kind, and also, if a change of air is necessary, it may be managed without pecuniary disbursement upon their part.

"How conditions such as these can be proved to resemble the condition of the Oxfordian it is hard to see. It is an open secret that the competition of American universities for supremacy in the annual contests is so keen that they are somewhat careless as to the means they employ to obtain the coveted position. With American athletics in this exceedingly peculiar state it is extremely improbable that the universities would have accepted the proposition."

NEW HAVEN, March 12.—The Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Track Athletic Association met here this evening to take action on the letter received from the English universities regarding an international athletic meet. The delegates present were: President I. N. Swift, Yale; Capt. Perkins, Yale, Oliver Shiras, Cornell; J. D. Windsow, Jr., Pennsylvania; J. C. Baring Jr., University of New York; B. Q. McVitty, Princeton; J. T. Williams, Columbia, and B. H. Hayes, Harvard.

President Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union was present to consult with the committee concerning the registration question. He was heard, and the committee decided to appoint a sub-committee of three to draw up a new resolution to be presented to the A. A. U. Another sub-committee was appointed to inquire into the charges made by Capt. Brown of the University of California, charging professionalism in Eastern college athletics. The committee will dispose of the matter.

Oliver Shiras of Cornell was appointed manager of the next intercollegiate athletic meet.

President Sullivan said regarding the registration difficulty that he was anxious to avoid difficulty with the colleges, but that some sort of registration for amateurs was absolutely necessary, and nobody had proposed a better arrangement than the one now in effect. When asked what the Amateur Athletic Union would do if the Intercollegiate Association should refuse to accede to the requirement of a fee, he said he would prefer to take up that point only when it should become necessary, and he could not say what the Executive Board of the Amateur Athletic Union would do.

President Swift announced the appointment of the following committee to draw up the reply to the letter of the English universities: G. L. Kirby, Columbia; Ellis, Pennsylvania; Howe, Harvard; Swift, Yale. He said the reply would request that the Cambridge and Oxford athletic authorities state what, in their opinion, constitutes eligibility for amateurs. The committee would also ask for an exchange of ideas on several topics, and an exchange of rules governing contests would be requested. The committee would work toward an understanding such as would be likely to bring about an annual international meet.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT.

The matches decided by the members of the Seventh Regiment at the armory last night were productive of some excellent scores. The handicap match brought out a large number of members. First prize in this match was won by Private J. F. O'Ryan, with a net score of 64, his aggregate being 66. The conditions of the match are seven shots standing and seven shots prone. There are four classes, the handicaps ranging from 6 to 1 point. The prize winners were:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	H'd'p.	Net Tl.
Private J. F. O'Ryan, Co. G.	31	35	2	64
Private J. D. Thees, Jr., Co. B.	33	33	4	62
Private C. E. Dutton, Co. F.	33	34	4	62
Private G. Reith, Co. F.	31	34	3	62
Private B. W. Wenman, Co. F.	32	30	...	62
Other scores:				
Corp. E. P. Fowler, Co. B.	32	35	6	61
Corp. G. H. Clark, Co. B.	31	34	6	61
Private B. Dominick, Co. K.	30	34	3	61

First prize in the prone class match was won by Corp. E. P. Fowler. All scores having the same numerical value constituted a class. The conditions were seven shots standing and seven shots prone. All ties were decided by the best score prone. The prize winners were:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Corp. E. P. Fowler, Co. B.	33	34	67
Sergt. R. M. Kalloch, N. C. S.	32	34	66
Private A. E. Wells, Co. E.	31	34	65
Private E. M. Leask, Co. D.	30	34	64
Private F. Kahrs, Co. F.	29	34	63
Other scores:			
Private F. C. Robinson, Co. G.	32	34	66
Private William Croxton, Co. G.	32	33	65
Private William Bavier, Co. C.	32	34	66

The match for the Mail Trophy, which is open only to members of the Veteran Association, was also decided. Corp. A. Stevens won the cup for the third time. The scores:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. A. Stevens, Co. F.	30	32	62
F. H. Clark	29	33	62
Private H. Everdell, Co. D.	29	26	55
Corp. G. H. Clark, Co. B.	31	34	65
Sergt. L. J. Joscelyn, Co. H.	31	34	65

The following qualified as sharpshooters:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private F. C. Robinson, Co. G.	32	34	66
Private J. F. O'Ryan, Co. G.	31	35	66
Private G. Reith, Co. F.	31	34	65
Corp. G. H. Clark, Co. B.	31	34	65
Sergt. L. J. Joscelyn, Co. H.	31	34	65

TEN EYCK TO ROW AT HENLEY.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 12.—The entry of Edward H. Ten Eyck of this city for the Diamond Sculls at the Henley Regatta was drawn up to-day, and will be forwarded in time to catch the Wednesday mail from New York. He will row under the colors of the Wachusett Boat Club, as he did last year.

The formal entry is accompanied by a set of affidavits as to his eligibility under the rigorous restrictions of the Henley Stewards, over the signatures of the Mayor of the city and the officers of the club.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—To-day's races at Oakland resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Recreation won, St. Cataline second, California third. Time—1:15.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Robair won, Mamie G. second, Santa Paula third. Time—1:16.

THIRD RACE.—The Racing Stake, for two-year-olds; selling. Half a mile. Semicolon won, Buena Ventura second, Toluca third. Time—0:49½.

FOURTH RACE.—The Baldwin Hotel Handicap. One mile. Traverser won, Ostler Joe second, Flashlight third. Time—1:40¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Mile and an eighth. Lincoln II. won, Rey Del Tierra second, Zerna third. Time—1:54¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Bellicoso won, Mamie Scott second, Felxette third. Time—1:15.

A New Bicycle Company.

The Frazar Sun and Planet Company, with a capital of $100,000, has been incorporated in the Somerset County Clerk's office, at Somerville, N. J. The incorporators are John A. Frech of Somerville, David A. Frazar and J. Davis of New Market, George M. Frech of Annadale, and Edward L. Clark of Dunellen. The plant of the company will be at Plainfield. It will manufacture bicycles and bicycle sundries.

Shooting for Zabriskie Trophy.

The first of the three competitions to decide the winner of the Zabriskie Trophy for 1898 took place at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory Friday evening. Company B leads with 12 points. Following are the company scores:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Company B.	212	225	437
Company H.	201	224	425
Company E.	191	205	396
Company G.	197	189	386
Company D.	177	209	386
Company C.	148	170	318

A "Henley" Race at Cornwall.

FISHKILL LANDING, March 12.—An aquatic event will take place over a "Henley course" at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson June 3 between the New York Military Academy and the Cascatilla Academy of Choca. It will be the first race of its kind between crews of two schools in this country. "Dan" Ward, one of the Ward brothers, is training the Cornwall crew.

A Newark Woman's Sudden Death.

NEWARK, March 12.—Mrs. Martha Christian, mother of the Rev. Dr. George M. Christian, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, was found dead in her room at the rectory by her son this morning. She appeared to be in her usual good health a short time before retiring last night. Yesterday afternoon she attended a meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society. Heart disease is the cause ascribed for the death.

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NINTH REGIMENT CYCLING

Amateurs and Local Professionals Ride at the Regiment Armory in Good Form.

FALLING OUT OF OFFICIALS

Lieut. Jacoby Says He Will Prefer Charges Against Capt. Morris for Ungentlemanly Conduct Because of the Captain's Language.

Amateur cycling of a very good description and one event in which most of the professional racers of this vicinity rode were received with considerable enthusiasm by about 2,000 spectators at the Ninth Regi

TALE OF GOLDEN BOULDERS

Party to Leave Sioux Falls in Quest of the Alaskan Fields Told of by William Rogers.

BURIED A BARREL OF NUGGETS

Four Men Went North in 1889 and Only One Returned—The Fields Said to be in Alaska and 1,000 Miles Nearer Than the Klondike.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 12.—A party of gold hunters numbering fourteen, among whom are bankers and substantial business men, have organized at Yankton to search for a lost discovery of gold somewhere in the vicinity of the Copper River, in Alaska.

A few years ago a party of four men went to Alaska, where they remained a few years, and where all but one of the party died. The survivor brought home considerable gold, and reported that he and his companions had found immense quantities of the precious metal. Rogers, the surviving member, is now dead, but at least two members of the company declare that they have proved beyond doubt that much of the account given by him is true. The most convincing argument is the knowledge that he brought home with him something like $10,000, which he could not have obtained anywhere except in Alaska. That he went into that country with a party of four men and returned alone has been proved beyond doubt.

In commencing his narrative, Rogers said: "It was my intention to have my boy, when he came of age, go in search of this gold that we found, but it has pleased God to remove him, and, as I will not long survive him, I will tell my story, and whoever cares to follow my directions may become immensely wealthy." His story was not believed. His mind was supposed to be weak from the exposures and hardships that he had undergone. Still, there was the incontestable evidence that Rogers had found gold, for he had brought home with him about $10,000 in nuggets. Now that the old man's stories have found believers, it is not unlikely that thousands of gold hunters will go in search of the treasure, which, according to him, is easy of access. The deposits are on the American side of the boundary line, and are nearer the United States by a thousand miles than the Dawson Creek discoveries.

Four Men Set Out in 1889.

In 1889 a party of four men living in the Black Hills, all of whom were more or less experienced in placer mining, formed a company to prospect for placer locations in Alaska, the supposition being that somewhere in that country gold would be found.

The men engaged in this enterprise were William Rogers, Louis Cavanaugh, Harry Stokes, and John Campbell. Instead of making the trip overland directly northwest, as was at first contemplated, they went south to the Union Pacific, thence to San Francisco, where they remained until Fall, finally getting away by sea, bound for Juneau, where they finally determined to outfit for their trip of exploration. On the journey north they disagreed as to this determination, two of the party still adhering to the original route overland. This dispute led to a compromise, and a landing was effected at Seattle. Here they met with discouragement and gave up their Alaska project for the present, and all of the party went east to Spokane, where they found employment and where they remained until Spring. When Spring came it found them more anxious than ever to carry out their original intentions, and, with a team of mules, a wagon, provisions, and tools, they set out to prospect in the unexplored Northwest.

After the first three months gold in small quantities was found quite frequently, and this led them on and on in their quest for more of the precious metal. Their mules died, and they plodded on day after day until they had been gone from Spokane more than a year. From this point Rogers graphically describes his journey:

"Our food ran short. In fact, we had no food except that which we obtained in hunting and fishing, but we soon became accustomed to this diet, and felt little inconvenience on that account.

Buried a Barrel of Gold Nuggets.

"We prospected up and down the Tanana River and its tributaries and found gold in great quantities. We camped at one place about three weeks after we had been unusually successful in killing moose and caribou, and during that time we panned out gold nuggets enough to fill a full-sized whisky barrel. We could not carry the gold, so we dug a pit and buried it on the side of a hill where some prospector may possibly find it and scientists will wonder how the deposit came to be made so far from its natural location.

"Our food requirements kept us moving constantly, and it was more a source of concern with us whether we would get something to eat than to find gold. On one occasion, when considerably off our prospecting line, we fell in with some Hudson Bay Company's men, and for two buckets of gold nuggets we obtained all the ammunition and flour they had. It was not long after this that we found not only a gold mine, but a veritable gold quarry—gold actually in lumps that we could not lift. It was at the edge of an old creek bed, and the monstrous nuggets or boulders of gold had been uncovered by the elements and were exposed to view. It was here that poor Cavanaugh was taken sick and died. He was sick for nearly two weeks with fever, and finally died in a fit of delirium. We buried him on a high mound, placing at his head one of the golden boulders weighing about 200 pounds. Under the headstone we left a note between pieces of tin from an old oyster can to preserve it. In this note we described the big find of gold, and requested that the discoverer place a lasting monument of some kind in place of the golden headstone, which we knew would be removed as soon as found. I should say that there were exposed at this one place more than fifty wagonloads of gold, very few pieces being smaller than a water bucket and many of them being larger than a water barrel.

Other Rich Deposits and Death.

"I brought all that I could carry, but I brought it in small nuggets because it was easier to carry. You must remember that my companions and myself were in a country a thousand miles from civilization, and that while it was our original intention to dig gold, when we reached the deposits of precious metal we were obliged to keep on the jump to prevent starvation. We might have gone back, but we thought we might fall in with some Alaska Indians, and then we could take our time at getting out gold.

"With these thoughts in mind, and the ever-pressing necessity for moving on in search of food, we found ourselves drifting on until Cavanaugh was taken sick; then, as if in mockery of our situation, we discovered this immense deposit of gold. To make matters worse, it was with extreme hardship that we managed to remain here three weeks, doing our best to care for the sick man. Game was particularly scarce, and by this time none of the party was equal to the task of making long and tedious marches in search of it.

"We found gold in great quantities for a distance of about 100 miles on this creek, but again our numbers were decreased by the sickness and death of Campbell. Only Stokes and I remained, and it now began to be a question with us as to who would be called next, when we decided to try and get out of the country as best we could. There were rivers and mountains, snow and mud, and, cold and hungry and weary of our continual hardships, we turned our steps homeward, keeping steadily in this direction for two months, passing copper and silver deposits, amber beds, and finding any number of precious stones.

Rogers Buries the Third Man.

"Within 200 miles of the first settlement Stokes gave out, and after a brief illness of three days he succumbed to the grip. I buried him as best I could, and then started on the most lonesome journey that ever a white man performed. I trudged along night and day, taking only a little sleep, keeping nearly south, wading in ice-cold water and traveling through slush and mud, stopping now and then to drive off the wolves, and subsisting on raw fish, birds, and berries, for I had no way of cooking them. At last I reached a settlement of Indians, where I remained nearly a month. Here I learned that the Indians knew of great deposits of gold, such as I had seen, but at a point much nearer than we had found it. They seemed to care but little for the gold, but placed considerable value on copper, quite a quantity of which I found among them.

"From this point I was accompanied a long distance by the Indians, and finally fell in with some Englishmen who had been hunting in the Northwest Territory."

By a strange coincidence, very little is known of the members of this party. Rogers was a widower, and his three companions were thought to be unmarried. They were all supposed to be of Irish descent, with the possible exception of Campbell. They came to Dakota from the coal-mining regions of Pennsylvania or Illinois.

The reports received from Alaska during the past week indicate that miners who have been prospecting on the American side of the boundary have made some rich discoveries.

PIRACY NEAR PYRAMID HARBOR.

Bark Canada's Captain Takes Her from the Tug Coleman, Which Claimed Her as a Derelict.

TACOMA, March 12.—The steamer Australia to-day brings news from Dyea of a case of alleged piracy and armed attack on a United States mail boat.

The bark Canada, loaded with lumber and merchandise, was blown on the shore of Lynn Canal ten days ago, and, it is claimed, her Captain and crew abandoned her. Two days later the wind changed and she was blown down Lynn Canal. While thus drifting the little tug Coleman, carrying the mails between Juneau and Dyea, passed the Canada. Seeing she was without a crew, Capt. Piper of the Coleman ordered his craft alongside, and, throwing a hawser aboard, towed the Canada to Pyramid Harbor and beached her.

Capt. Piper left Engineer Daniels and two others in charge of his prize, and, crowding on full steam, hurried the Coleman to Juneau, where the Canada was libelled and the necessary papers were sent to Sitka. Returning, Capt. Piper found a dozen men on the Canada's deck instead of three. At their head was the Canada's former Captain, flashing a big revolver over her bows. Inquiry revealed that the Canada's Captain had hired a crew and captured her from Piper's men. A short battle took place, in which guns were freely used, and one man was injured before Engineer Daniels and his men retired.

Piper, being ordered to keep off at a pistol's point, twice threw a line on the Canada to tow her off, and each time the Canada's crew cut it with an axe. Piper attempted to board her, when the Canada's Captain opened his guns on the Coleman, which retreated.

At Dyea Piper swore out complaints, charging the Canada's Captain and crew with piracy on the high seas, and attempted manslaughter. Marshal Cudyhee served the warrants, and Piper recovered the Canada, which he claims as a derelict.

KLONDIKERS LOOTED AT SKAGUAY.

Thugs Attack the Passengers of the Burned Steamer Whitelaw.

TACOMA, March 12.—By the burning of the steamer Whitelaw at Skaguay a week ago 110 Klondikers lost their outfits. Skaguay's entire gang of thugs and freebooters surrounded her while the passengers were escaping over her side and looted much of her cargo. The passengers, who were crazed by their misfortune, turned and battled with the looters for their property.

Knives and guns were freely used and many were wounded. The weaker passengers lost everything, while the stronger ones saved partial outfits. The looters being fresh, secured still more and hustled their booty out of sight.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS DUTIES.

An American Inspector Sent Back by a Party He Was to Convoy.

SKAGUAY, March 6, via Seattle, Washington, March 12.—Rumors were rife a day or two ago that serious complications were threatened between prospectors bound for the Yukon and Canadian officials situated at the new Custom House, fourteen miles from Skaguay. It was reported that 300 men had banded themselves together for the purpose of resisting payment of duty. Investigation, however, proved that the story was unfounded. Duties are being collected with the greatest regularity, and there has been no refusal to pay them. Those who have paid duties say that the Canadian customs officials have not shown an arbitrary or exacting spirit.

On Feb. 27, a Montreal party, with Customs Inspector Cates acting as convoy, reached the Canadian Custom House at White Pass. Deputy United States Collector Floyd of this port had issued instructions to Inspector Cates to accompany the party through to Lake Bennett. Arriving at the Canadian Custom House, however, the chief of the party conferred with Capt. Strickland, the Canadian Collector, as to whether he was compelled to take the American Inspector to Lake Bennett.

"No," replied Capt. Strickland. "You're on British soil, and you can tell your convoy to get."

Inspector Cates returned to Skaguay and reported the occurrence to Deputy Collector Floyd. Mr. Floyd will continue to instruct the convoys to accompany any goods to Lake Bennett, even if they are turned back by the Canadians, until he hears from Washington.

Between Skaguay and White Pass there are estimated to be 6,500 people lining the route, but beyond the pass an equal number are making their way toward the lakes.

ALLEGED TICKET SWINDLER.

George W. McCoy Arrested in Portland for Illegal Use of the Mails.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 12.—George W. McCoy of this city has been arrested on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. Several months ago McCoy organized the Alaska-Klondike Mining and Transportation Company and announced through circulars which he sent through the mails that his company would carry passengers, together with 1,000 pounds of baggage, from Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle to Dawson City for the sum of $300 each.

It is alleged that McCoy fraudulently entered into correspondence with various persons to induce them to buy tickets, knowing that neither he nor his company had any means of transporting them to Dawson.

REINDEER TO EMBARK TUESDAY.

They Will Be Taken to Pyramid Harbor on the Bark Seminole.

SEATTLE, March 12.—The Government reindeer expedition, which will go into the interior of Alaska from Pyramid Harbor, will leave here next Tuesday, on the bark Seminole, in tow of the tug Rescue. Barneson and Chilcoot have agreed to deliver 341 reindeer, 40 Laplanders, and about 100 tons of supplies at Pyramid Harbor for $6,500.

The deer left behind will go from here about March 20 by steamer to Prince William Sound. The Lapland women and children and such men as are not going to Alaska will be sent next Monday to Old Fort Townsend, to remain until they are shipped to St. Michael, to join the heads of the families.

Steamers from Seattle to Dawson.

SEATTLE, March 12.—George H. Higbee, general manager of the Empire Transportation Company, announces that his company will operate a line of steamers this Summer between Seattle and Dawson, via St. Michael. Four steamers will be placed on the ocean run and ten steel river boats will be placed on the Yukon.

Pack Train Arrives at Dyea.

SEATTLE, March 12.—The steamer Australia has arrived from Alaska. Her officers report that the ship Lucille, with the Government pack train which was to have been used in the Government relief expedition, has arrived at Dyea.

Hungarian Societies Parade.

The members of eighteen Hungarian societies in and about New York held a parade yesterday afternoon in the lower east side streets to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Hungarian revolution of 1848. Three thousand people took part in the parade. The procession marched to the Grand Central Palace, where there was a concert and ball in the evening, at which about 1,000 persons were present.

J. G. Schrieber Ill in This City.

J. G. Schrieber, General Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Company, with offices in New Orleans, is ill at the Holland House, Thirtieth Street and Fifth Avenue. A close friend of Mr. Schrieber, H. T. Scott of San Francisco, stated last night that Mr. Schrieber's illness was serious and that his family had been notified to come on from New Orleans. Mr. Schrieber came to New York a week or so ago, stopping over in Florida on his way to this city.

THE WISE-YOUNG CONTEST.

Committee Votes to Unseat a Democratic Congressman from Virginia.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—House Committee on Elections No. 3, by a party vote, to-day decided to report in favor of unseating William A. Young, representing the Second Virginia District, and seating in his stead Dr. R. A. Wise, the Republican contestant. The Democratic members will present a minority report.

Mr. Young had 2,499 plurality on the face of the returns. Frauds are alleged throughout the district, especially in Norfolk. It is claimed that most of the election officials were Democrats, and that in many precincts the votes of illiterate persons were not correctly marked by them. It is charged also that colored voters were prevented from voting in many precincts, not by force, but by keeping them at the rear of the lines until after the polls closed. The returns from twenty-five precincts were thrown out.

NEW PENSION OFFICE RULES.

Intended to Prevent Congressmen from Pushing Claims.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Commissioner Evans of the Pension Office has promulgated rules prohibiting any agent or attorney or other person entitled to recognition before the bureau from directly or indirectly requesting the aid or assistance in the prosecution of a pension claim of any United States Government official or representative other than those whose duty it is under the law to supervise and administer the laws, rules, and regulations governing the granting of army and navy pensions, or from requesting or advising a claimant to seek such aid in the prosecution of a pension claim. The rules further provide that any person so offending shall be held to have abandoned his claim as attorney, and that he shall, by such violation, subject himself to suspension or exclusion from practice before the Pension Office.

These rules, it is explained at the Pension Office, are the outgrowth of the large number of Congressional calls for status of cases, &c., which retard the legitimate work of the office. The calls are made at the instance of the claimants, at the suggestion of attorneys or others interested, and even at the request of attorneys themselves, a practice which the Commissioner thinks should be broken up.

PRINCE ALBERT SIGHTSEEING.

Escorted About Washington by Vice President Hobart.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Prince Albert, in company with Vice President Hobart, visited the Capitol, the Congressional Library, and the Smithsonian Institution today. He was accompanied also by the Belgian Minister and the members of his suite. The Prince showed an unexpected familiarity with many of the objects seen, and commented freely upon them as he passed along. He manifested especial interest in the weather chart showing the prevailing conditions throughout the country, and asked many questions in regard to the rainfall in various sections, the origin and intensity of storms, and other weather phenomena.

The Prince manifestly was struck with the beauty and elegance of the Library Building. He apparently was much pleased with the mechanical appliances for transmitting books and the arrangement of the book shelves. He asked about the number of books that could be accommodated and the number now in the building. An interpreter joined the party at the library, but the Prince did not avail himself of her services to any great extent, apparently preferring to speak English.

To-night the Belgian Minister and Countess De Lichtervelde gave a dinner in honor of Prince Albert. The affair was given at a fashionable café, and the decorations were the Belgian orders in tulips and ribbons. The company consisted of Prince Albert, the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, the British Ambassador, the Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmuller, the Portuguese Minister and Viscountess Santo-Thryso, Col. Jungbluth, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Adam, formerly of the British Embassy in Belgium; Mrs. Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. Townshend, Mrs. Wallack, Miss Patten, and Dr. Melis.

At a reception following the dinner the guests included all the officers of the Cabinet, except Secretary Sherman, and their wives and daughters, most of the diplomatic corps, Gen. and Mrs. Miles and Miss Miles, Senators Elkins, Hale, and Hanna and their wives, Senator Allison, Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne McVeagh, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, Representative and Miss Simpkins, and Representative and the Misses Lovering.

NAVY YARD DOCK SCANDAL.

Court-martial Appointed to Try Engineer A. G. Menocal.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day appointed the following court-martial for the trial of Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, on charges growing out of the defective construction of the timber dry dock at the navy yard, New York:

Commodore H. L. Howison, Capts. H. F. Picking, C. S. Cotton, W. C. Wise, and W. M. Folger; Commanders Horace Elmer, A. S. Snow, M. R. S. Mackenzie, and H. N. Manney, with First Lieut. C. H. Lauchheimer, U. S. M. C., as Judge Advocate. The court will meet at the navy yard, New York, on the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

The officer will be tried on two charges—one of culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty and the other of neglect of duty. Each charge is supported by twenty-three specifications, reciting in detail the manner in which the officer was negligent or inefficient in the construction of the dry dock.

Col. Barr at the War Department.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Col. T. F. Barr of the Army, Judge Advocate of the court-martial engaged in the trial of Capt. Carter of the Engineer Corps, was at the War Department to-day in consultation with Acting Secretary Meiklejohn, presumably in reference to the work of the court. Col. Barr is on his way from New York to Savannah, where the court will resume its sessions Tuesday morning.

Lieut. Watson to be Re-examined.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The President has disapproved the action of an examining board in the case of First Lieut. Watson of the Tenth Cavalry and ordered the officer to be re-examined. He came up for promotion to the grade of Captain, and his refusal to undergo certain medical treatment, which the board reported would put him in condition, has resulted in stopping all promotions in the cavalry arm for the past two months.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

CONNECTICUT.—Sangatuck, Hiram Jelliffe.
NEW JERSEY.—Manalapin, Uriah L. Stillwell.
NEW YORK.—East Elmira, Laura T. Emans; Fay, John Jones; Great Neck, John H. Baxter; Green Ridge, Thomas Kieran; Hensonville, William V. Newcomb; Oinchiota, Edward Wilson; Pine Island, Samuel H. Christie; South Berne, Chester A. Skinner; West Somers, Cornelia F. Lyon.

Secretary Alger's Sister Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Secretary Alger to-day received a dispatch informing him of the death of his sister, Mrs. A. P. Platt, at New London, Conn., this morning. Mrs. Alger will leave at once for New London, but the Secretary is unable to accompany her on account of the state of his health. Mrs. Platt had been ill for a long time.

THE VEENDAM RESCUES.

Resolutions Given to the Officers of the Steamship St. Louis.

The resolutions adopted by the passengers of the American Line steamship St. Louis on the rescue of the crew and passengers of the steamship Veendam Feb. 7 were yesterday formally presented to the officers at the rooms of the Wool Club, West Broadway and Beach Street.

The committee of passengers appointed to present the resolutions was composed of J. Z. Batten, Thomas Adams, Jr., the Rev. James S. Duffy, and Henry L. Underwood. The officers of the St. Louis present were Capt. W. G. Randle, First Officer T. G. Segrave, Second Officer George E. Beckwith, Extra Second Officer H. B. Campbell, and Purser Thomas Kinsey. Vice President James A. Wright was present on behalf of the company. The framed resolutions are to be placed in the saloon of the St. Louis, while each officer receives a copy.

Mr. Batten made the presentation address, and Capt. Randle spoke in reply.

STATE LEGISLATIVE WORK

The Session to End in Three Weeks According to the Programme of the Republicans.

PRIMARY BILL NO OBSTACLE

The Governor Sure that It Can Be Passed Before April 1—Machine Legislative Methods—The Good Roads Bill.

ALBANY, March 12.—According to the Republican programme, just three weeks remain of the legislative session of 1898. Already signs of the coming of the end are seen in the lengthy calendars and protracted sittings of the two houses.

The Senate had a nineteen-page calendar before it yesterday, while the Assembly docket filled thirty-four pages. Of the 108 bills on the Senate calendar, 43 were local or private measures. Of the 155 bills before the Assembly, 89 were local or private. There was a marked decrease of the number of bills introduced during the week, members realizing that measures presented now have slender chance of working through the legislative mill in time, unless they are especially pressing and important.

Gov. Black has signed sixty-five acts so far, mostly of a local nature. The bills of general interest which have become law could be told on the fingers of one hand. The Governor complained at the beginning of the session of the number of acts the preceding Legislature had left on his hands—783 in all. At the present rate of progress the number of these thirty-day bills is sure to be large this year, though possibly not so large as last.

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Night sessions will soon have to be resorted to if the session is to end with the month. Already there is talk that the Primary bill may delay the adjournment until after the 1st of April. The Governor takes no stock in such reports; if he has his way the legislators will not linger in Albany beyond All Fools' Day.

An effective illustration of machine legislation was supplied in the Assembly on Thursday when two of Assemblyman Brennan's bills were forced through by the counting of votes, which, it was charged, were not cast. Mr. Brennan has become conspicuous by his activity in the introduction of bills, many of which have been of such a character as not wholly to disarm suspicion. His two measures under consideration on this occasion provided for the payment of claims for salaries of clerks temporarily employed in the Department of Collection of the late City of Brooklyn. These clerks, it is charged, on good authority, were workers for the Willis faction, given places in the Collection Department as a reward for their help in "downing" Jacob Worth.

The vote on the bills to require the City of New York to pay these political debts was uncomfortably close, the fact that the Independents voted "No" leaving the Republican majority short. Mr. Davis and Mr. Kavanaugh did not answer to their names, but Mr. Brennan called to the clerk to record them in the affirmative. They were so recorded and the bills were declared to have been passed. There are men who were in the chamber at the time who testify that Davis was absent and that Kavanaugh did not vote.

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Fifty counties in the State have so far held their town meetings for the election of Supervisors and other local officers. The story of Democratic gains the returns tell is almost interrupted. Saratoga, Livingston, and Orleans acted last Tuesday. The Democrats gained 6 Supervisors in Saratoga, 4 in Livingston, and 2 in Orleans, a total gain of 12. This makes the grand total of Supervisors gained by the Democrats to date 100, an average of 2 to the county, while the Republicans have gained but 9 in all.

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The effect of this Democratic tide on the spirits of the Democratic leaders here is very manifest. They do not believe that the results can be meaningless where they are so uniformly in one direction. These elections cannot be explained away, they contend, on the ground that their results are based on local issues only. Local issues, they declare, would not give the Democrats the victory almost everywhere unless there was general dissatisfaction with the Republican administration of affairs. The leaders realize the value of going into a campaign with the prestige of success, and that is what the town elections of this Spring will give them.

With Judge Parker's splendid plurality of last year and the town meeting tidal wave of this Spring behind them, the Democratic managers look forward with cheerfulness to the fight this Fall.

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Gov. Black evidently is determined that his sins shall be those of commission rather than omission. He has asked the Legislature for authority to appoint three important commissions so far—one to investigate the canals, another to study the tax question, and the third to inquire into the causes of the decline of New York's commerce. The authority to name seven Commissioners to probe the canal scandal has been granted, but the Governor has not yet named the men. The bill creating the tax commission has passed the Senate and is awaiting its third reading in the Assembly. The bill providing for a commission to examine into the commerce of the metropolis was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Laimbeer on Monday night.

The latter measure is a trifle belated. The Governor recommended it in his message, but until very recently he was inclined to think that the job was too big a one to be undertaken this session, when he had so many other matters already on his hands. Having finally decided to undertake the investigation, he asked Assemblyman Laimbeer to introduce the bill.

Gov. Black believes that the trouble with New York's commerce is her high terminal charges, and he can be depended on to name an investigating committee which will work along that line.

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One of the instructive features of the legislative week was the marked change of opinion on the question of good roads as shown by the progress of the Higbie bill in the Senate and the companion Armstrong bill in the Assembly. In the Senate last year but a mere Corporal's guard of Senators could be mustered on the side of good roads legislation. The men who were active in the agitation were regarded as impracticable theorists engaged in a hopeless crusade. This year the conditions were exactly reversed. The opposition was the Corporal's guard, thirty-eight Senators voting for the bill and only nine against it.

The friends of the bill claim 110 votes pledged to it in the Assembly, and there practically is no doubt of its passing that body during the coming week. The measure already has received the Governor's approval, so that his signature will be promptly forthcoming to make it law.

The value of the measure as a Republican campaign document is marred by the fact that the two leaders of the majority in the Senate and the Assembly are against it. Mr. Ellsworth led the opposition in the upper house, doing all he could to defeat the bill directly, and then by amending it into ineffectiveness. In the lower house Mr. Brown is fighting the bill with determination, and he will be able to marshal many rural Republican votes against it.

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One of the few real reform measures which the present Legislature is likely to put on the statute books is the uniform charter for cities of the second class. The bill, which passed both houses last year but was allowed to die on the Governor's desk is distinctly on the line of the municipal reform, and in execution of the idea of the framers of the new Constitution, it is non-partisan in character, the leaders of both parties were consulted in its preparation, and the cities to which it will apply, Albany, Troy, Rochester, and Syracuse, are understood to be in favor of it. The features of last year's bill, to which Gov. Black objected, have been removed so that his approval is assured. The bill has passed the Senate and has been reported favorably to the Assembly, through which it is expected to go without serious delay.

One result looked for from the enactment of this law is a wholesale reduction in the number of bills before future Legislatures affecting these cities. Because of this tendency it will be an appropriate companion measure to the biennial sessions law.

T. E. H.

Brooklyn German Liederkranz.

ALBANY, March 12.—The German Liederkranz of Brooklyn was incorporated to-day. The Directors are: John Hummel, Wenzel Allmann, A. H. Tiemann, Maritz Boetcher, Louis Kroder, Christian Siegmann, F. L. Mayer, W. F. Grotz, and J. H. Fleischmann.

COLDREDGE A. HART'S CLAIM.

Second Judicial District Contest Argued at Albany.

ALBANY, March 12.—Justice Chester, at Special Term, in this city to-day heard arguments in the matter of the application of Coldredge A. Hart of Westchester County for a writ of mandamus to compel the State Board of Canvassers to declare him elected as a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Second District. The court reserved its decision. Hart received at the late election five votes for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court. He claims that he successor was legally elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Pratt in 1896, and that a vacancy existed at the late election, which he was elected to fill, no votes having been cast for any other candidate.

THE OMAHA EXPOSITION.

New York State Requested to Provide for Representation.

ALBANY, March 12.—Major W. M. Wheeler of Buffalo has called upon Gov. Black relative to securing his approval of a State representation at the Trans-Mississippi International Exposition, which opens at Omaha in June. Major Wheeler desires that the New York exhibit that was displayed at the World's Fair and the sectional map of the Erie Canal be exhibited. He says that this can be accomplished at an expense of $10,000 or less. While the Governor is opposed to large appropriations for State exhibits, he said that he would take the request under consideration.

Major Wheeler, speaking for the Omaha management, says that the people of the West feel entitled to as much consideration from New York as the Nashville Exposition received. The people of the West, he says, are interested in water transportation to tidewater, and for that reason he desires the canal map exhibited.

Catholic Missionary Society.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Society for the Propagation of the Faith of New York City was incorporated to-day to do missionary work for the Roman Catholic Church. The Trustees are Archbishop M. A. Corrigan, Bishop John M. Farley, the Right Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, the Rev. Joseph J. Flood, the Rev. N. B. Hughes, the Rev. Theophile Wucher, the Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, and Joseph E. Dougherty.

Yale Alumni Banquet.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Yale Alumni Association of Eastern New York will hold its annual banquet at the Fort Orange Club, Albany, next Tuesday evening. The speakers expected are Judge Henry E. Howland of New York, Prof. Arthur Hadley of Yale University, and Julia H. Curtis of New York.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Coming Conference Regarding the Alaska Rate Troubles—Canadian Pacific's Proposal.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The Chicago delegation to the conference to be held on Tuesday of next week in New York regarding the Alaskan rate troubles will be composed of Passenger Traffic Manager White of the Atchison, General Passenger Agent Sebastian of the Rock Island, and Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association. General Passenger Agent Fee of the Northern Pacific and General Passenger Agent Whitney of the Great Northern will also attend the meeting.

The Canadian Pacific has signified its willingness to submit the matters in dispute to arbitration, but insists that before the Board of Arbitrators is selected rates shall be restored on the differential basis claimed by the Canadian Pacific from which basis the points in dispute are to be argued. The Western roads say that by acceding to the request of the Canadian Pacific in this particular they will be giving up all they have been fighting for, and the proposal of the Canadian Pacific will be declined.

Joint notice has been served by the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern to all of their connections that no more party tickets at flat rates must be sold over their line to North Pacific Coast points. Hereafter tickets of this kind must be sold on the rebate plan only. It is claimed that the flat rate tickets are being used for the purpose of scalping intermediate rates.

INTER-STATE TROLLEY LINE.

An Electric Car May Soon Run from Chicago to La Porte, Ind.

CHICAGO, March 12.—A trolley car from the heart of Chicago's business district to La Porte, Ind., will be a possibility in the near future. The Valparaiso, Flint Lake and Chicago Electric Railway has a franchise granted by the Board of County Commissioners at Valparaiso.

The company, which has a capital stock of $50,000, will build a line which will connect with Hobart, Whiting, East Chicago, and Hammond cars.

When the West line to Valparaiso is completed an extension will be built to Porter, Chesterton, Michigan City, and La Porte. It is said Eastern capitalists are the backers of the new project.

WABASH MAY JOIN WHEELING.

A Combination of Railroads Which Is Said to be Sure to Come.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 12.—Officials of the Wabash and Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Companies have been consulting recently, and a conservative railway authority says there is a strong sentiment in favor of a consolidation of interests. It is a matter of general suspicion that the proposed new Toledo and Ottawa Beach Road is not to be an electric road, but really a connecting link between the two systems. Said an official to-day:

"The combination is bound to come in time. It will not only give the Wabash an entrance into the coal fields of Ohio and West Virginia, but furnish a Southeastern seaboard line, as well as give the road an entrance to Cleveland. The two systems have for a long time been on friendly relations, and when the Wabash opens up its new Toledo-Chicago line the amalgamation will be all the more to be desired. Another strong point is the fact that as soon as the new line is completed the Wabash will be ousted from the Union Depot, in which event it would be obliged to use the Wheeling Depot or build one of its own. Besides, the Wheeling terminals are almost a necessity to the Wabash."

THE CHARGES OF UNDERBILLING.

Hearing in Case of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road.

BOSTON, March 12.—Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Prouty gave a hearing to-day on the charge against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad of underbilling shipments made by the Standard Oil Company, so that the company paid for a less weight than that actually shipped.

It appeared from the evidence that there had been several cases of underbilling about which nothing had been done until the oil company learned that the Commissioners had taken up the case, and that in a short time after that corrections were made in all instances. Howard Page, the manager of the transportation department of the Standard Oil Company, explained this by saying that he first learned of the errors through the notification of the Commissioners, and that steps were at once taken to rectify them.

Several employes of the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Boston and Albany Roads testified as to the methods employed in getting the weight of the oil company's tank cars.

CHICAGO METROPOLITAN'S DEAL.

Advantageous Arrangement Made with the Construction Company.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The Economist learns that a trade has been made between the Metropolitan Railroad organization and the Construction Company which disposes of the real estate accounts between the two corporations and wipes out 4,328 of the past due coupons held by the Construction Company on terms that appear to be quite an advantage to the Metropolitan stockholders. The railroad company had a right of perpetual use in the terminal property at Franklin Street, while the Construction Company owned the property subject to this right. The railroad company's right was appraised at $72,500.

The construction company held certain surplus real estate bought in acquiring the right of way, and valuable for railroad purposes, which real estate was appraised at $39,050. The railroad company released to the construction company its rights in the Franklin Street property, and the construction company conveys to the railroad company the surplus real estate mentioned. The balance on the trade in favor of the railroad company being $33,450.

THE HARTFORD LIFE.

Report that New Yorkers Own a Controlling Interest Discredited.

A report was received from Hartford yesterday to the effect that a controlling interest in the stock of the Hartford Life Insurance Company had been sold to a representative of certain men prominent in New York politics. George D. Harrison, the New York manager of the company, said last night that he did not believe the report to be accurate, as the control of the stock was in the hands of President Parker and Mrs. Snow, who was the widow of Henry P. Duclos, who placed the company on its present basis.

Messrs. Harrison and Duclos in 1878 founded the safety fund system of the Mutual Benefit, which was sold to the Hartford Life in 1880. Previous to that time the latter company had been operated as a "straight life" company. Up to 1897 the company was known as the Hartford Life and Annuity Company.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago has been admitted to Maryland.

The name of the Saginaw Valley Mutual has just been changed to Michigan Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Insurance Commissioner Dearth of Minnesota has refused to allow the Travelers of Hartford to write employers' liability insurance in that State.

Thomas F. Barrett, Chief of the Indianapolis Fire Department, and John Rall, engineer for the Indianapolis Water Company, have invented an electric fire engine.

The insurance on the property of Max Isaacs, 46 Great Jones Street, damaged by fire yesterday, was distributed as follows: Pacific, $2,000; Caledonian, $1,200, and Commercial Union, $1,200.

The Executive Committee of the Southeastern Tariff Association has declared a 10 per cent. increase in the fire insurance rates for Savannah, because of its poor water supply and defective Fire Department.

Owners of vessels on the great lakes are anticipating higher insurance rates from the marine companies, as it is believed that the loss ratio of the companies for 1897 will, to an extent, prevent a repetition of the severe rate cutting.

The Davis-Sperry bill, introduced into Congress to repeal the deposit law of the Territory of New Mexico relating to fire insurance companies, has been shelved, the House Committee on Territories having decided not to report it.

A hearing will be given at Albany Tuesday on the bill of Senator Cantor, which was drawn to prevent foreign insurance companies from investing their moneys in the stock of other companies writing the same kind of insurance.

The annual meeting of the Insurance Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association was held yesterday, and a Nominating Committee was chosen to prepare a regular ticket for the election of four Directors, to succeed Frederick H. Way, Harold Herrick, W. D. Gleason, and F. S. Little. The election will be held on the 19th inst.

The March meeting of the Tariff Association, (fire underwriters,) which has been called for the 17th inst., will receive an extended report on branch offices. The brokers' question may not come up, as the special committee will probably not be ready to report. Should the field of reinsurance be restricted to the tariff companies, except in regard to railroad lines and such risks as are exempted by statute, the attitude of the Bavarian Bank toward the association would immediately come up.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Mayor A. C. Bertram, North Sydney, C. B.; J. K. Boyesen, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; C. W. Hackett, Chairman Republican State Committee, Utica.

HOFFMAN—S. F. Parrott, Atlanta.

MANHATTAN—H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—Alexander Graham Bell, Washington.

PLAZA—Senator Frank J. Cannon, Utah.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bright, J. L., Columbus, Ohio; millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Burhaus, Field & Co., Hagerstown, Md.; F. G. Burhaus, notions; St. George Hotel.
Baker & Le Fevre, Troy, Ohio; W. H. Baker, carpets and cloaks; Astor House.
Collins, J. D., Charlotte, N. C.; clothing and shoes; St. George Hotel.
Dirsken, Misses T. & G., Evansville, Ind.; Miss T. Dirsken, millinery; Miss G. Dirsken, millinery; Continental Hotel.
Eskind, J., & Brother, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Eskind, notions and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fisher & Eaton Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. L. Reath, domestics; Grand Union Hotel.
Flory, L. E., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; L. E. Flory, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fox, Conn., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. Stern, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street; Stuart House.
Fecheimer, Kiifer & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Fecheimer, clothing; 57 Leonard Street; Continental Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; D. Gimbel, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Hartw

CHAT FOR THE SPORTSMEN

New York Athletic Club Will Move to Its New Quarters March 26.

MANY NEW MEMBERS ELECTED

Gymnastic Championship Events of the Amateur Athletic Union Well Attended for the First Time in Several Years—The Boston Tournament.

The new clubhouse of the New York Athletic Club, at Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, will be ready for occupancy March 26. This announcement was made by President James Whitely at the last club smoker held in the old clubhouse, which was attended by many members. In his address President Whitely acquainted the members with the condition of affairs at the close of the enterprise the result of which will shortly be enjoyed. A statement which he read showed that during the past five years, when the movement to build a new clubhouse was started, the club made a profit of more than $155,000. He was of the opinion that the annual profits would be even larger after the new clubhouse was occupied. The resident membership, which for several years numbered about 2,000, has increased to 2,311, within 189 of the limit allowed by the constitution. If the present rate of applications continues, a waiting list will be established in about two months.

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Among the new members admitted at the last meeting of the Board of Governors are the names of several prominent New Yorkers. The following is the full list:

Life—Edward S. Clark, James Cruikshank, Donald Mackay, Jacob Siegel, and R. T. Wilson, Jr.

Resident—Oliver H. P. Belmont, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Adolph Aspegren, Alphonse H. Alker, R. I. Brewster, Theodore Baetenhaussen, James W. Clark, Thomas J. Duff, George Fearons, William M. Harriman, Frank J. Hayes, Charles E. Horner, Emerson Howe, Lewis C. Johnson, W. F. Lynch, J. C. A. Mestern, Julius A. May, Mathew Murray, Edwin W. Orvis, William B. Powell, J. C. Rosnecht, J. C. Sargeant, H. B. Scharmann, Mason A. Stone, W. L. Thompson, Manfred Uhl, Charles M. Wales, Curtis P. Brady, E. G. Broenniman, Albert B. Boardman, Philip J. Britt, Henry Birrell, José M. Diaz, John A. Duffy, James M. Edwards, W. P. Eager, Bernardo F. Fischer, Frederick Gebhard, Frederick W. Gunther, Richard C. Hart, James A. Hart, Patrick A. Hart, Charles F. Haa, C. Frederick Hofferberth, C. L. Horton, Anton C. G. Hüpfel, C. E. Lambert, Frederick F. Lockwood, G. E. Montanye, N. T. M. Melliss, William Percy Miles, Thomas J. McCahill, Jr., Stuart G. Nelson, George H. Norden, Charles E. Orvis, M. Bernard Phillipp, Walter W. Price, Haywood Prince, Edward A. Reilly, Theodore Starrett, George F. Shaver, Sydney J. Smith, George H. Wicks, E. D. Morgan Waterman, W. Storrs Wells, and D. Frederick L. Reumann. Non-Resident—Richard Blechynden, David H. Gaines, A. G. Spalding, George C. Tidden, George Van Dyke, Charles A. Birkie, James M. Crosby, Herbert Heroy, John T. Mather, R. W. Penkins, Welling G. Sickel, and Frank G. Scofield.

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For the first time in several years there was a good attendance at the gymnastic championship events of the Amateur Athletic Union, which were decided under the auspices of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last Wednesday night. The revival of interest in gymnastic sport is very gratifying to the several athletic clubs, who have tried for several years to bring this style of sport on a par with other athletic events. The success of the annual competition is largely due to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, which consented to hold the event at its own expense. In previous years the annual gymnastic championships have resulted in a big financial loss for the A. A. U.

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One of the most important athletic meetings to be held during the coming season is that between the New York Athletic Club and Chicago Athletic Association. Last year's struggle on the cinder path between the two leading athletic organizations in the country resulted in a rather easy victory for the local club, it having at that time the best amateur team in the country. Four prominent Western colleges will contribute to the Chicago Association's athletic department before this year's meet, which will greatly strengthen the Western club's team. In exchange for the offer of the colleges to help strengthen the athletic team, the Chicago Athletic Association has consented to hold the annual athletic meeting of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic Association under its auspices. Among the athletes who have been secured by the Chicago club is R. C. Ewry, one of the best broad and high jumpers. It is also reported that J. H. Rush of Princeton will represent the Chicago Athletic Association this year.

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A feature of the Sportsmen's Exposition which will be held in Boston the week beginning March 21 will be a water polo tournament. Invitations for the event have been issued to the New York Athletic Club, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Boston Athletic Association, Chicago Athletic Association, and University of Pennsylvania.

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At a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club it was decided to accept the invitation to play in the Boston tournament. It was also decided to hold the next "ladies' day" on April 7. The programme will consist of several specialties, concluding with a farce, which will be given by members. Handball has become quite popular with the members recently. Messrs. Carbonell, Keown, Keresey, and Lembcke are among the best players, and they, with other promising players, will begin practice for the regular competitions with the Polytechnic Institute team of Brooklyn, which will be held at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club next month.

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The Fourth Regiment Athletic Association of Jersey City will not be represented in the cross-country championship in April, owing to the fact that the men who compose the cross-country team are members of athletic clubs, and, in accordance with rules of alliance in the Military Athletic League, of which the regiment is a member, an athlete cannot represent a military athletic organization in an event held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union if he is a member of an athletic club. He must represent the latter if he wishes to compete. This rule will prove valuable to the New Jersey Athletic Club, whose best athletes are members of the Fourth Regiment, and, would prefer to represent the latter in the cross-country championship.

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Until the Victoria Hockey Club of Montreal visited this city last week the devotees of the game in this vicinity looked upon the New York Athletic Club team as well-nigh invincible. They based their observation on the fact that the members of the team were tried Canadian players. When they met the Victorias last Friday night all was different. The Canadian team handled the local clubmen as though the members were beginners. This, however, does not cast any discredit on the ability of the New York A. C. team, who did remarkably well against the best hockey players in the world. The visit of the Victorias has helped to boom the game more than ever. Now the public know what hockey is and how it must be played by a team to be successful. The Canadians proved conclusively that nothing but team work is essential to success. They also form combination plays such as are resorted to in football games, and the fact that every member of the team is a fast skater enabled them to score goals almost as they pleased. Another noticeable feature of the Canadian's games is that they do not tire themselves in the early stages of the game; in fact their play seems to be mechanical, every player knows what to do with the puck at the proper time, and they do but little fumbling. Just how well they are versed in the game was shown when they met the St. Nicholas team last Saturday night, and during the entire play they were only guilty of off-side play once.

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The final bouts for the amateur fencing championship this year will be held in Boston on April 29 and 30. This is a new departure to encourage the sport in other districts. The preliminaries will be held in New York under the auspices of the Fencers' Club, on March 25 and 26.

CURRENT BASEBALL NEWS.

In about five weeks the race for the much-coveted pennant will be under way. All the clubs have made changes since last year, with the hope of strengthening their teams. With the exception of the New York and Boston Clubs, changes have been made on a large scale. The New Yorks will be the same as last year with the exception of Hartman on third base and Joyce at first. An addition will be Sperlein, who is an unknown quantity. The outfield will remain unchanged, and Tiernan will not go back to right field, as many persons expect. The pitching force will be the strongest in the league, and now that third base is well occupied, there is no reason why the team should not make a good showing. Neither President Freedman nor Manager Joyce has come out with the announcement that the New Yorks will win the pennant, but both say that the team as it is at present will be a most dangerous factor.

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The champion Boston team will present practically the same team that won the pennant last season, and they expect to be very much in the race this season, even if they do not win the championship. The Baltimores have been somewhat strengthened through their exchange of players with the Washingtons, and they, too, will make a bid for victory. Cincinnati is expected to make a good showing, as the team has been strengthened materially since last year. The acquisition of Pitcher Hawley, who was secured from the Pittsburgs, will be a big help to the Reds. Cleveland and Chicago will have better teams, but it is unreasonable to expect that they will fight it out with either New York, Boston, or Baltimore. The Philadelphia team should make a prominent showing since they have disposed of several disgruntled players who did more harm than good last year.

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The Brooklyns have made several good exchanges, and if the pitching staff will show up well the team from across the bridge will get into the first division. With Hallman at second base, and Tucker on first, the club is well represented. The club made an excellent move when it secured Tucker. He is an aggressive player, and his efforts will place confidence in the team.

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With the exception of the New York and Brooklyn players all the league teams have begun their Spring practice. The two local teams will begin training this week. The New Yorks will train at Lakewood, where an excellent field has been laid out. The Brooklyns also have secured a good place at Allaire, which is about eight miles from Lakewood. The Cincinnati and Chicago teams have been hard at work during the past week, the former at San Antonio, Texas, and the latter at West Baden Springs, Ind. The Pittsburgs are training near Little Rock, Ark. The Clevelands are being boiled out at Hot Springs. The Bostons and Baltimores, as usual, will train in the South, and the Philadelphians are at Cape May. The Washingtons will train at home. The weather in Washington is generally fine, and the Spring and exhibition games draw fair-sized crowds, so that the expense of the Spring training is practically covered.

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Several errors were made in the schedule promulgated at the Spring meeting. The changes as announced by President Young are: Washington in Chicago on July 29, 30, and 31, instead of July 28, 29, and 31. Another error of the same kind is made in Louisville's final visit to St. Louis, which is scheduled for Sept. 24, 25, and 26. Louisville plays in New York on Sept. 23, and, as it takes nearly thirty-seven hours to travel to St. Louis, they will travel on Sept. 24 and begin their series at St. Louis on Sept. 25. Boston will play in Brooklyn July 6 instead of July 1.

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Frederick K. Stearns of Detroit, who has been appointed on the newly created Board of Discipline of the National League, when interviewed on the 'black-list rule which was passed at the recent league meeting, said: "The time has come when the rowdy element in baseball must be dispensed with. We are not interested in the game as owners or stockholders, and can therefore render impartial decisions. I am not in favor of life suspension, but believe that the punishment should be commensurate with the crime. The more heinous the offense the heavier the punishment. I am of the opinion that the appointment of the board will itself have a salutary effect upon what the public are pleased to term the use of profanity and 'scrappy ball.' If cases are promptly reported they will be promptly acted upon, and in three months' time I think the game will be purified. When the ball players once know that rowdyism will not be tolerated in any sense they will quietly submit to the inevitable, and I honestly think that the services of the Board of Discipline will not be needed next year."

ATHLETICS AT HARVARD.

Crews Will Be Using the Light Shells To-morrow—'Varsity Baseball Candidates.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 12.—The week just closing has been an active one in rowing circles at Harvard. So far the crews have been working daily in the heavy barges, but by Monday they will all be using the light shells, with the exception of the two Freshmen eights, which have not yet acquired sufficient steadiness. During the first two weeks on the water all the class crews have shaken well together. Numerous trial changes have been made, but the order now may be considered almost final.

The '98 crew is rowing at present in the following order: Stroke, Dobyns; 7, Du Bois, 6, Perkins; 5, Goodrich; 4, Cabot; 3, Wadsworth; 2, Moulton; bow, Adams. Bancroft had been rowing 7 regularly until Wednesday, and is still likely to make a place in the boat. Du Bois was moved from bow to 7, and Marvin and Riggs have been tried at 2 and 3, respectively. The crew as a whole rows long and evenly, with a smooth recover. Its greatest fault is a tendency to hang at the full reach. Mr. Mumford coaches every day, rowing in the boat, occupying the coxswain's seat or using the launch.

Only two changes have been made in the '99 boat since the crew first went on the river. J. F. Perkins, who was unable to row last week, has gone in at 7, and Marvin, who had been rowing there, went to bow, supplanting Swift, who is rowing 3 on the second crew. This crew is the heaviest on the river, averaging 175 pounds. They have shown a good deal of hurry in their work thus far, rushing their recover badly. Nelson Perkins is coaching the crew. The order at present is as follows: Stroke, Boardman; 7, Perkins; 6, Thomson; 5, Coleman; 4, Donald; 3, Whitbeck; 2, Blake; bow, Marvin.

The sophomore crew is rowing in the following order: Stroke, Higginson; 7, Biddle; 6, Byrd; 5, Heath; 4, Lee; 3, Glidden; 2, Harding; bow, Bedford. The stern six in this crew are the same as those in the freshman boat last year. The other two men, Harding and Bedford, rowed in the freshman crew last year.

The two freshman eights are being continually changed about, but under the coaching of E. C. Storrow and R. M. Townsend, '96, are making good progress.

The 'Varsity baseball candidates took their first outdoor practice on Wednesday. After three weeks of hard work in the cage in the Carey Building considerable progress has been made in getting the men into practice. The squad has been reduced to about thirty men, and this number will be further cut down after a week or two of outdoor work.

The indoor work of the 'Varsity candidates this Spring has been a little more severe than usual on account of the Southern trip, which will be taken during the Easter recess. The Southern trip will undoubtedly make the work of selecting the final team for the Yale, Pennsylvania, and Princeton games much easier than usual. For on this trip all of the best men will be tested and those who really deserve permanent positions on the nine will be given a good opportunity to show their fitness for them.

The outfield will probably be the same as last year, and Rand, Burgess, and Lynch easily hold their own against all the new candidates for outfield positions. Next to these men Sears is the most promising candidate. In the infield Foster, Haughton, and Lewis are all doing good work at first base. The other promising candidates for infield positions are: For second base—Vincent, Haskell, Magure, Farrington, Chandler, Hoit, and Davis; for third base—Bergen, Clark, Litchfield and Ewer; for shortstop—Loughlin, Pote, and Galbraith.

The battery candidates have been cut down considerably. With the exception of Cozzens and Fitz, the squad is for the most part raw material. There seems to be no one as yet who gives promise of filling the places of Paine and Scannell, Harvard's crack battery for three years past. The most promising candidates for catcher are Reid, Pote, Davis, and Buckman.

GETTING READY FOR GOLF

St. Andrew's Club to Give an Invitation Tournament Instead of an Open Event.

CHANGE FAVORABLY REGARDED

Shinnecock Hills Club to Adopt the Same Policy—Yachtsmen Interested in the Game—College Boys Show Marked Activity.

A radical change is likely to be noticeable this season in golf circles from the customary method of open tournaments in favor of the invitation tournament. There is no probability that open tournaments will suffer materially, but the invitation tournament idea, once well started, it is thought, will undoubtedly commend itself to many clubs. The change in favor of the latter system has already been adopted by the St. Andrew's and Shinnecock Hills Golf Clubs.

It will be news to golfers to learn that the Board of Governors of the St. Andrew's Club, at a meeting last week, decided to give no open tournament this year, but instead will make their big annual event an invitation one. The Shinnecock Hills Club, at Southampton, L. I., whose annual tournament will probably come as last year, in July, has also decided upon the same policy. Whatever these clubs do always has more or less influence upon the golfing world, and so, from this small beginning of the invitation tournament idea, its growth will be watched with considerable interest.

The difference between the systems is that the open event permits any golfer to enter, the only limit generally being in confining the contestants to those who are members of clubs in the United States Golf Association, although this is not always rigidly adhered to. In the invitation tournament only those players can compete who receive an invitation from the club to do so. The plan is not due to any desire on the part of the club for exclusiveness, but is simply adopted as a necessity for the club itself and the contestants.

Rapid Increase in Players.

Two years ago a club wanted all the players it could get in its big events, and even then from twenty to forty was often the limit. Last year, however, witnessed many contests in which over seventy competitors started, in two or three cases nearly a hundred. The result was that the links were overcrowded, tedious waiting being occasioned before the players could start, while some couples could not finish until so late in the day that their grumbles against the management and the slowness of other players became too frequent.

The St. Andrew's Club had one of the most marked illustrations of this fact last October, when it opened its new eighteen-hole course at Mount Hope, Westchester County. The popularity of the club and the desire to see the new links brought out a swarm of golfers, and as the first day's round was a thirty-six-hole match it was impossible for the last starters to finish before dark, and those unfortunates bewailed their luck in forcible language. Another cause of complaint in these overcrowded tournaments is that a good player often draws a poor player, almost a beginner, a duffer in golfing parlance, and instead of acting as a spur to bring out his finest play, the poor partner retards the supposedly able golfer and thereby creates more unhappiness.

Benefits of Invitation Tournaments.

The invitation idea, it is believed, will obviate many of these annoyances. In the first place, the club can limit the number of players to such as it can conveniently accommodate. Then by inviting all or nearly all who are golfers worthy of the name the standard of play will be kept much higher, the good players urged on to do their best, and the field will be devoid of a mass of competitors who know they have not the ghost of a chance to win anything, but who enter just to see what they can do. The invitation tournament will put a premium on good golf, and if the clubs adopting this plan adhere to the principle of inviting the best players, and do not make personalities the chief point, invitation tournaments ought to prove interesting and helpful to golf. The St. Andrew's event will probably come about the same time as last year.

The selection of a club for the open championship, which is really the professional event, is still a subject of considerable speculation. When the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association meets, as it will in a few days, the club and time will be selected. It is by no means settled that the contest will take place in June, as has been suggested in many quarters, but if not played about that time it would have to wait until December, in accordance with the clause requiring three months to intervene between the open and amateur tournaments.

Notwithstanding the defeat of the St. Andrew's Club for the amateur event, it is quite probable that it would take the open contest if offered. The statement of a prominent member of the club last week when asked if St. Andrew's would take the open tournament is significant. "We have not been asked yet," he replied. "Work on the clubhouse, which is being enlarged, is now being pushed forward rapidly, as the contract requires it to be finished by May 1. The golf course will be lengthened several hundred yards, and the club will be able to furnish better facilities than it did last season.

A committee is now preparing the list of club matches for the year, and the first contest will be held about the middle of April. W. H. Sands, the new Captain of the club, can be relied upon to keep the game active throughout the season.

Golf Active in Yacht Clubs.

The growth of golf in yachting circles will be more noticeable this year. In this locality it will be particularly prominent in the Larchmont and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs. Both of these clubs had courses last year, and their popularity has led to extensive improvements this season. At Larchmont the shooting grounds are to be abandoned for the purpose of enlarging the links, and a series of interesting golf matches will be inaugurated early in the season.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club had a very short and ordinary course last year on Centre Island, Oyster Bay. This year the Trustees have decided to make a bigger feature of golf and are fitting up a room in the main clubhouse with lockers and other golf conveniences. The old course is to be lengthened to over 2,500 yards, and a golf association of the club has been organized. It is expected that there will be 100 golf members by May 1, when the links will be ready for use. In the Seawanhaka Club it is the increased activity in boating that has led to extra enthusiasm for the Scotch game. Over thirty of the popular knockabout boats are to be delivered at the club early in April, and the presence of this large fleet of small craft in Oyster Bay will necessarily keep the club members busy on the water, and for a change they will turn to golf.

In marked distinction to this club is the case of the Hull Yacht Club at Hull, Mass., where, it seems, instead of activity in yachting leading to golf, it is exactly the reverse. The recent number of Land and Water says: "There is something very amusing in a golf course for that club, in view of the fact that for the last two or three years most of its yacht racing has been done in the shade of the piazza.

Another Trophy for Fenn.

Arthur H. Fenn continues to demonstrate his golfing ability on the Palmetto Club links at Aiken, S. C. He has just won the new Highland Park Cup, presented to the club by H. H. Peck of Waterbury, Conn., in a handicap match play contest. In the semi-final round he defeated Foxhall Keene, and his opponent in the final round was W. W. Edgerton. The latter had nine strokes handicap and Fenn played from scratch. To-morrow, on the Palmetto links, the most important Southern tournament will begin—the Southern Cross championship. The contest will continue through Friday, and many of the Northern golfers have gone down to take part.

Work on the new eighteen-hole course of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, near Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, is going on rapidly. In May the course will be opened, and players who used the small nine-hole course last year will hardly believe they are playing over the same grounds. The club will not build a new house, but is making arrangements for better quarters. The Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island has also secured an extra plot of land, and will start at once laying out nine extra holes. The present course has been in constant use during the Winter, and the wisdom of the club's move to new quarters last year has been clearly demonstrated.

During the past two weeks renewed interest in golf has been apparent in all the colleges and universities where golf clubs have been organized. At Harvard there have been over twenty-five applicants for the golf team which will compete in the intercollegiate championship tournament at the Ardsley Club early in May. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Joseph H. Choate, Jr., and R. B. Stone, who played last year, are still at Harvard, and there are a number of other excellent players. Yale is also becoming more enthusiastic over golf, and with W. Rossiter Betts, Roderick Terry, Jr., John Reid, Jr., and others, the club team is expected to be able to defend its championship in a worthy manner.

GOSSIP FOR HORSEMEN.

A. A. Bonner, for Many Years Prominent in Harness Racing, to Retire from the Turf.

A. A. Bonner, well known throughout the country, and for many years actively connected with harness racing, horse shows, and the government of the harness turf, has decided to sell all his harness stock, with the exception of the handsome stallion King Rene, Jr., 2:17, and two mares. The others will be brought to the hammer March 21 to 24, and will include Alcantara, (2:23,) by George Wilkes, one of the foremost sires of trotting and pacing speed of the day, out of Alma Mater. Mr. Bonner paid $10,000 for this horse about four years ago, when prices had reached the lowest level. There is much curiosity expressed as to the price that will be paid for the great stallion. Every one in any way connected with the harness horse breeding industry, and especially those resident in the East, are sorry to see Mr. Bonner's name erased from the list of breeders.

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The Executive Committee of the Parkway Driving Club met last week and discussed the programme for the coming season. It was decided to leave it to the Track Committee, which consists of F. G. Lemmerman, John F. Hayn, John Schlieman, William C. Allen, and C. F. Lutz. This committee will consider several offers and report shortly. The club has a splendid opportunity of catering to the admirers of trotting sport in New York, as it is still an open question whether the Driving Club of New York will have a track this year, and it will certainly have no meeting until late in the Fall.

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The American Hackney Horse Society is apparently in a flourishing financial condition. The Treasurer's report, issued recently, shows the total receipts for 1897 to have been $1,448.25, derived from payments for annual and life memberships, registration of stallions and mares, transfers, inspection, sale of stud books, and sundry accounts due from 1896. The disbursements amount to more than the receipts, but the comfortable surplus on hand took care of the excess. For salaries, $1,050 was paid; for expenses, $174.25, and the remainder of the expenditures were for contingencies, printing and stationery, postage, and telephone and messenger accounts, the total being $1,579.86. Sundry open accounts due to the society Jan. 1, 1898, amount to $231.25, and the surplus cash on hand is $1,192.81. These open accounts are the same as cash, so it may be figured that the total surplus amounts to $1,424.06, or $131.61 less than it was Jan. 1, 1897. During the year 1897 five life members were added to the roll. The officers of the society are: President—F. J. Kimball; First Vice President—Robert Cheney; Second Vice President—A. J. Cassatt; Secretary and Treasurer—William Seward Webb. Six English and as many Canadian hackney breeders are members of the society.

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The horse to which ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant pins his faith at Delford Farm is Richard McGregor, a chestnut of 15.3 hands, by Robert McGregor-Hildegarde, (dam of Winship, 2:34½,) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam by Plato, son of Black Hawk. Robert McGregor trotted to a record of 2:17½, and is the sire of seventy-one trotters and three pacers, among them Cresceus, three-year-old record 2:11¼, and Bonnie McGregor, 2:13½. He carries the stout blood of Hambletonian and Star, his sire being Major Edsall, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Hambletonian, and his dam Nancy Whitman, the producing daughter of American Star. Mr. Grant's friends say he should now turn out trotters at Delford.

***

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture has made a final statement showing that the total deficit of the recent horse show was $30,705. The Board has brought suit against the Chicago Exhibition Company for $9,413.87, which the board contends was unjustly held out of the receipts of the show to pay for fitting up the Coliseum on that occasion. If the guaranteed $15,000 could be collected and the $9,413.87 got out of the Exhibition Company there would still be a deficit of $6,291.14. The board disclaims any legal liability for the payment of the latter sum, but adds that it has borrowed that much money, and can pay all its debts as soon as the guarantee fund is paid over and the Coliseum claim adjusted.

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At the Detroit Riding Club's coming horse show, which will be held some time about April 10, a new feature will be tandem driving, as it was originally planned. In England in the early days of the tandems the traces on the leaders were rarely taut, the wheel horse doing all the work, except in hill climbing. The leader was a hunter, and after the drive he was unhooked, saddled, and used in following the hounds. At the April show there will be a class for such turnouts. The tandem team will count a certain percentage, and then the leader will be saddled and ridden over the hurdles, this also counting. Many of the Detroit are schooling their hunters to lead tandems, and the management anticipates much contention in this class.

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The last Wednesday evening music ride of the season at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club is scheduled for Wednesday night. The following Wednesday night the ring will be given to Col. Partridge's Friday night class, the members having invited ladies to ride with them on that occasion. This is an innovation, and should attract a large attendance of participants. The class is famous for its skilled horsemanship, riding like a well-drilled cavalry troop. It will have its closing ride Friday night, April 1, when a special programme will be arranged. Later the class will have a ride on the road and a dinner.

***

Sphinx, the Michigan stallion, is back again in his old town, the property of W. T. Campbell, for whom he was bought at the Fasig sale, in this city, last month. Mr. Campbell's time is taken up by the Saginaw coal mines, and he has engaged Dr. D. G. Sutherland to look after Sphinx for the present. The horse will make the season near his old stamping ground in Michigan, and will undoubtedly continue to do a good business. Messrs. Sutherland & Benjamin will sell all of their young stock about May 1, and will then dissolve partnership.

***

Another draft of James R. Keene's horses has arrived in England. They reached Newmarket on Saturday, Feb. 19, after a good journey across the Atlantic, and are at present situated at E. H. Leach's stables. They number half a dozen in all, as follows: Easter Gift, (three years,) by Imp. Candlemas-Ella T.; Cock Robin, (three years,) by Tea Tray-imp. Cushat; Nautch Girl, (three years,) by Pepper and Salt-imp. Cerito; Blushing Beauty, (two years,) by Fitzsimon-Princess Caroline; Maid of Erin, (three years,) by Amphion-imp. Mavourneen, and a yearling by Chorister-Brown Beauty.

***

The Lake Erie Trotting Circuit was one of the most successful of the minor circuits of 1897. It is again in the field, and announces the schedule for a series of meetings which will command the attention of horsemen. E. P. Whitcomb, Bradford, Penn., is Secretary of the circuit, which opens at Salamanca, N. Y., June 21 to 23, and continues at Bradford, Penn., June 28 to July 1; Wellsville, N. Y., July 4 to 7; Hornellsville, N. Y., July 12 to 15; Meadville, Penn., July 19 to 22, and closes at Erie, Penn., July 26 to 29.

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August Belmont has booked his two driving mares, Augusta and Euphemia, to Island Wilkes. He could readily buy a pair of trotters for road work, but, as he said, there is a charm in driving homebred horses. Mr. Belmont will have to wait a good while for the realization of his hopes, but he expects his enjoyment will be all the keener for this period of waiting.

***

J. P. Dawes of Montreal, Canada, has what he considers a very promising stable of jumpers for the coming season. In the lot are Sleepy Belle, by Salvator-Sleepy, and Lady Stella, by Tyrant-Stella. It is said that Mr. Dawes will bring some good jumpers East to race on the metropolitan tracks. The sport would benefit by such additions, as last season one stable seemed to have a lien on cross-country racing.

***

It is reported that James A. Murphy of Chicago, owner of Star Pointer, 1:59¼, and Emily, 2:11, has offered to match the latter for $5,000, and George H. Ketcham of Toledo has promptly responded, and names his champion colt Cresceus, who last year, as a three-year-old, captured a race of six heats and a record of 2:11¼ against aged horses. Mr. Ketcham will have a strong stable out this year.

***

The Phoenix Riding Club, which rides at Dickel's Riding Academy, 124 to 130 West Fifty-sixth Street, Wednesday nights, has changed its name to the Metropolitan Riding Club. The club has had a successful season and is one of the most flourishing of the many equestrian clubs that ride at Dickel's.

***

An effort is being made to arrange a series of intercity wagon races between the clubs of Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Bridgeport, Conn., and Medford, Mass., owners to drive. Those who remember the intercity race of two or three years ago between New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore agree that such contests excite greater interest than do professional races.

***

Prince Poniatowski, who a few years ago was one of the crack gentlemen jockeys in France, has bought and will shortly ship to France a fine collection of American thoroughbred mares, which he intends to mate with French stallions, believing that they will produce better steeplechasers than native-bred French mares.

***

At last it is known what two horses Ed Geers will handle this year outside of the regular string from the Village Farm Stable. They are Tommy Britton and a two-year-old colt owned by C. D. Creig of Paris, Texas, which is entered in $70,000 worth of stakes. The impression is that Geers has a world beater in the Texas colt.

***

William Martin, who was one of the heaviest stockholders in the old Garfield Park Club of Chicago, and later one of the three partners who built and equipped the splendid Harlem race track, died suddenly at his home in Chicago on March 1. He was thirty-seven years old. He died worth at least $100,000.

***

The Riding Club in East Fifty-eighth Street inaugurated its annual series of Lenten entertainments on Friday evening. A varied programme of horsemanship delighted a fashionable throng of spectators. The next entertainment is scheduled for Friday night, March 25.

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The chestnut mare Almater, 2:28, by Hambrino, dam Alma Mater, (dam of Alcantara and Alcyone,) died at Patchen Wilkes Farm a few days ago. She was purchased from John B. Dutcher & Son one year ago, and was in foal by Onward. She belonged to a great family.

***

Edward Tipton says that Marcus Daly and E. H. Harriman have made no matches for the coming season, which means that notwithstanding statements to the contrary there will be no renewal, in 1898, at least, of the private sweepstakes trotted last year at Goshen, N. Y.

***

W. M. Roberts, proprietor of the Newport House, Bar Harbor, Me., has sold the Robin Hood Trotting Park, at the base of Newport Mountain, to Col. Edward Morrell, the well-known whip of Philadelphia. The lot contains about sixty acres, with an excellent half-mile track.

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G. H. Huber has sold a choice team of geldings by Aristotle, 2:22½, raised on his Ti Point stock farm, to C. Robitzek. They will be seen frequently on the driveways. Their owner is very proud of the pair.

***

Little Gem, 2:15¼, the smallest pacer of this record, is wintering at Huber's Jerome Avenue stable. His dam, Buttercup, is by Daniel Lambert.

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EMPRESS OF JAPAN.April 13, June 20, Aug. 22
EMPRESS OF CHINA..May 9, July 11, Sept. 12
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LIVE TOPICS FROM BERLIN

Home and Foreign Affairs That Are Interesting the Law-makers of Germany.

EXTENSION OF AMERICAN TRADE

Marked Success of American Musical Students in Berlin—Germany Does Not Fancy the Bigelow Plan of Retaliation — Apple Scare Nearly Over.

BERLIN, March 1.—The past week has been one of comparative quiet in political circles. Most of the interest manifested has been paid to foreign affairs, the Zola case naturally coming in for the lion's share. The German press offers no new theories on the subject, and confines itself to wonderment at the manner in which Generals in full uniform appear on the witness stand and the other "enormities" of which German procedure and tradition know nothing. There is a general pharisaic thankfulness that "we are not as others are," the very same feeling which was manifested by the French during the sensational trial of Police Commissioner von Tausch. Just now the Germans are rubbing their hands over the Anglo-French Sokoto imbroglio and indulging unctiously in that "schadenfreude" which is one of the less lovely characteristics of the Teutonic nation. In specially German politics a very acrimonious debate on the military estimates is now on in the Reichstag between the Government and the Social Democrats, who are, as usual, against the existence of the army, anyhow, and delight to occasion their enemies all the embarrassment they can. It is curious to find Herr Bebel complaining, not of the extravagance of the Government, but of the miserably low prices paid for military accoutrements, claiming that this is an unfair reduction of wages, for it is clear, says Bebel, that if the army pays only 2½ marks for knapsacks and but 50 pfennigs for a cartridge box, the workmen who make these things cannot be paid decent wages.

Not long ago I sat in the American Congress and listened to several very animated debates, which, though they were personal enough in all conscience, invariably ended in a laugh at some well-timed witticism. There is little of this spirit in the German Diet. Here there are political parties that hate each other with a hate that is real, and so many of them that organization and combination are a far more difficult task than with us. In Berlin no words are minced. Yesterday Herr von Kardorff remarked that the Socialist Singer had best keep quiet in regard to wealthy people, as he was sitting in a glass house. Upon this Singer declared that whatever he possessed had been honestly earned and not by means of fraudulent manipulations, a hard hit at certain transactions of his political enemies. This was too much for Kardorff, who jumped up and shouted: "The remark of Representative Singer is nothing but Jewish insolence!" Whereupon Singer: "I repeat to Herr von Kardorff that the founder of the 'Laura Works,' [a very questionable business enterprise] is not in a position to insult me, and I see nothing in his words but the impudence of the nobility!" The President called both gentlemen to order and the debate proceeded, the Government eventually carrying the day, as usual.

William Will Get His Navy.

At this writing the Naval bill is being discussed by the Budget Committee of the Diet, and all signs point to an acceptance of the measure which lies so near the Emperor's heart. It is significant that even Bebel, instead of opposing the bill outright, merely makes certain conditions in case of its adoption. The Finance Minister, Baron Thielmann, late German Ambassador in Washington, dutifully announces that the expenses of the new bill are guaranteed by the normal savings of the past year, and that the Government is not thinking of introducing a new rifle or of rebuilding the coast defenses. The decision of the Centre to allow the Kaiser his ships makes the passage of the Naval bill pretty certain.

To an observer it would almost seem that the snail-like voyage of Prince Henry with his two ships to China was undertaken to demonstrate to the nation the immediate necessity for a few ships that will be able to steam at least fifteen knots without taking in coal or breaking down every week or so. Prince Henry's official explanation of the causes of his frequent prolonged visits at the different ports is on its way to Berlin. It will contain in all probability merely a long story of repeated breakdown in the machinery of the merchant hand of the German little fleet has already been over seventy days on its way, though the whole journey was to have been accomplished in fifty-eight days.

Maine Disaster Stopped Festivities.

Berlin has no real carnival season, but Shrove Tuesday nevertheless forms the limit of the festivities at Court, the last ball of the Winter being given on that evening. The dance of this year was a particularly gay affair and very crowded, as everybody who has any claim whatever to the hospitality of the Court receives an invitation to the annual "Fastnachtsball." In the American colony a ball on the evening of Washington's Birthday had been planned, but the terrible loss of the Maine threw such a gloom over the spirits of our countrymen that the affair was abandoned. In its place a memorial service was held by Dr. Dickie at the American Church, and Ambassador and Mrs. White received the members of the colony at their residence in the Lenné Strasse. The Ambassador has also a series of small dinners, which are most delightful, to which the more prominent members of the American colony as well as German officers and officials are invited.

Success of American Musicians.

I had a chance lately to appreciate what Berlin is getting to signify in American musical life. This was at a musicale given by the well-known teacher of composition, Otis Boise, at his residence. A good proportion of the many American students of musical composition who come to Berlin (and more come here than to any other city in Europe) place themselves in Mr. Boise's hands, which is certainly a great compliment to musical America, for Mr. Boise I, recognized by the first authorities in Germany as one of the best teachers of composition and orchestration on the Continent. It is a pleasure to record the success scored the other evening by his pupils in the field of song and chamber music composition, every one of whom showed a smoothness of style and often a possession of really musical ideas that was most promising. Among the youthful composers may be mentioned Misses Visanska and Melville and Messrs. Bassett, Williams, Brockway, and Schneider. Miss Margaret Melville of New York, however, was the particular star of the entertainment, and gave evidence in her sonata for violin and piano of a talent that may without exaggeration be described as extraordinary. The work breathes an inventive talent, a mastery of the technique of composition, a sense of effect, and a warmth of feeling that give the greatest promise for the young girl's future. This may be said in all seriousness and with no wish to "boom" the young lady, whom I met last week for the first time.

American Agencies Increasing.

American enterprise is making itself more and more felt in the German capital, new concerns every month following the example of the National Cash Register Company, the Cheseborough Company, the Worthington Pump Company, and others. Among the latest American firms to establish agencies here is the Garvin Manufacturing Company of New York. A new commercial house called the "American Commercial Agency," which is said to be a protégé of the Consulate General, has been opened by two American gentlemen in the Equitable Building. It is understood that this firm is to become the German representative of the "National Manufacturers' Association," though I have no final authority for this statement. Certain it is, however, that the National Manufacturers' are to open a warehouse and show rooms in Germany soon. American manufacturers are rapidly coming to the correct conclusion that direct representation is absolutely necessary in order to do anywhere near the amount of business the quality of their products deserves.

The American Apple Scare.

The apple scare is nearly over here. The authorities will merely exercise an inspection of imported fresh fruit, which they have a perfect right to do, and which should have little influence on the importation of American apples. Consul General Goldschmidt lately called my attention to an evidence of prophetic talent on the part of his predecessor, Mr. Charles de Kay, that is worth mentioning if only to show to what good effect our Consuls study the commercial situation of their districts. More than a year ago Mr. de Kay hasarded the shrewd guess that it would not be long before some enterprising microscopist would discover, to the great joy of the Agrarian party, that some insect inimical to German orchards was being brought into the country with the rosy-cheeked American apples. This conjecture of the American Consul General was picked up by the semi-official North German Gazette, which asked in scorn and ridicule how it was possible that an official who had resided so long in Germany could give expression to such nonsense. It would be interesting to hear what the editor of The Gazette thinks now.

Retaliation Not Relished.

Just at present the German press is much wrought up about Poultney Bigelow's late suggestion in a New York contemporary, that German liners belonging to the imperial reserve navy should be shut out of New York Harbor in retaliation for the discrimination against American fruit. There is probably no living man whose remarks stir up the German public as do those of Mr. Bigelow. The Berlin press finds it very bad taste in a man who has ever enjoyed the most cordial hospitality here to vent his spleen on a nation merely because his mission in the cause of the American insurance companies came to naught. Now it is by no means true that Mr. Bigelow enjoyed cordial hospitality in Germany. On the contrary, even in the olden days, when the more private position of the present Emperor as Prince William allowed a more constant personal intercourse between the two friends, the German press seldom missed an opportunity to vent its sense of envy on the American. It could not bear the thought that a foreigner should be selected by the future monarch as his personal friend. So much the greater is the joy of the press that Mr. Bigelow's abovementioned mission produced no favorable results. It must, indeed, be acknowledged that his suggestion in regard to German liners is extraordinary and bizarre in the extreme.

Ambassador White's Backbone.

As to Mr. Bigelow's statement that American Ministers and Consuls are treated with less courtesy than those of other great nations because they fail to stand upon their rights, I cannot for a moment admit this to be true. Cases can undoubtedly be quoted in which our representatives have failed to exhibit the requisite "backbone," but in general no foreign service looks better after the rights of its citizens than does that of the United States. To mention the latest case in this country, the manner in which Mr. White intervened in favor of those interested in the apple trade has won for him the admiration of America and Germany alike.

EDWARD BRECK.

VICTORIA'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

The Queen's Departure at This Juncture Has a Reassuring Effect in England.

LONDON, March 12.—The departure of Queen Victoria for the South of France has had a good effect upon the political and commercial world, as it is reasonably assumed that she would not leave the country unless the horizon was clearer, which is commonly supposed to be the case. Club gossip has it that when her Majesty saw the French Ambassador, Baron de Courcel, at Windsor on Monday last she expressed the hope that nothing would interfere with her visit to the Riviera, to which the Ambassador is said to have replied:

"It would be a misfortune for France, Madame."

At Portsmouth the Queen was looking well, but extra precautions were taken to secure her from disturbance. The royal yacht on which she slept was guarded by a chain of picket boats, and at Cherbourg on Friday night, where her Majesty also slept on board the yacht, all hammering work in the shipyards was forbidden for the time being. In addition, the royal train was ordered to run at a speed of only twenty miles an hour.

PRINCESS OF WALES'S APPEAL.

Children Urged in a Letter to Help the Hospital Fund.

LONDON, March 12.—The Princess of Wales, in a picturesque letter, which is published in fac simile, in support of the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund, appealing to every child in the United Kingdom to assist, concludes:

"I need hardly say what real pleasure it would give both my husband and myself to know that all the children are taking equally a share in the great and good work. I feel sure, too, that the blessing of God will rest upon each little child which now stretches a willing hand to bring help and healing to the sick beds of poor afflicted brothers and sisters."

GERMAN NAVAL BILL HITCH.

It May Not Pass the Reichstag in a Form to Satisfy the Government.

BERLIN, March 12.—The latest developments show that it is now uncertain whether the Naval bill will pass the Reichstag in a shape which will satisfy the Government. The difficulty lies in the fact that the Centrists insist upon incorporating in it a provision to the effect that, in case a new tax is necessary to carry out the scheme, it will all be levied upon only the wealthier portion of the population. The Government is unwilling to bind itself to such a bargain, as it might cost many votes at the coming election.

THE WILLIAM I. DECENNIAL.

General Commemoration in Berlin—Celebration by Veterans.

BERLIN, March 12.—The decennial of William I. was generally commemorated in Berlin on Wednesday. The National Monument was innumerably wreathed, many ladies and children depositing floral offerings. The room in which the Emperor died and the door leading to it were draped in mourning, and the imperial mausoleum at Charlottenburg was decorated with wreaths, one of which was sent by the officials of the United States Embassy.

Emperor William visited the mausoleum on Wednesday, and prayed both there and at the bedside of the deceased, at William I.'s palace. The military veterans held a memorial celebration at the Emperor William Memorial Church, which was attended by the Emperor and 120 general officers. There were 110 flags around the altar. Pastor Koehler delivered the funeral oration, and most of the German Princes and rulers sent wreaths both to the monument and to the grave.

A bouquet of violets was also placed in the corner window of the palace on Unter den Linden, where William I. appeared daily at noon.

German Customs and American Fruit.

BERLIN, March 12.—The protests of the United States Embassy against the unfair enforcement of the Bundesrath decree against American fruit has resulted in special instructions being issued to the customs officers, so that no further complaints are arriving.

Munich Builders Punished.

BERLIN, March 12.—An architect named Klinger, Herr Henke, a contractor, and two builders, Maximilian and Keller, of Munich, have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for negligent work by which a building collapsed and a number of people were killed.

Darmstadt School Bars Foreigners.

BERLIN, March 12.—The Darmstadt Technical High School has decreed the exclusion of foreign-born students.

FOREIGN PERSONAL NOTES.

An interesting public exhibition at Copenhagen of 230 water colors, the work of Princess Waldemar of Denmark, is to be sold for charity.

Messrs. Hedges, Ferris, and Lewis of the Boston Honorable Artillery Company will be present at the banquet on Tuesday next of the Honourable Artillery Company of London. The Earl of Denbigh, the Lieutenant Colonel commanding, will preside.

Lady Francis Hope (May Yohe, the American actress,) has for some time past been helping her mother-in-law, the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle, among the Whitechapel poor. They are now arranging a concert at the Public Baths Hall of the Aldgate District in aid of the rebuilding of the Whitechapel School.

THE PARIS IS IN PORT.

She Arrives at Southampton This Morning—Her Starboard Shaft Broken.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 13.—The American Line steamer Paris, which sailed from New York on March 2 for this port, and was due here on the morning of March 9, arrived this morning, reaching her dock at 2:45 o'clock. She reports that her delay was due to the breaking of the starboard shaft, rendering the starboard propeller useless.

The shaft broke in the stern tube at 11:45 o'clock on the morning of March 4, when 375 miles from Sandy Hook. The steamer was stopped for three hours to secure the disabled propeller, after which she proceeded with the port propeller. Splendid weather was experienced during the whole of the passage. All on board are well.

A little more than a month ago the Paris abandoned a trip from this side because of the discovery of a flaw in her port propeller shaft. A new section was inserted. Spare sections of the shaft were carried on her, but it appears that Capt. Watkins believed he would lose less time proceeding under one screw than stopping to make repairs.

She carried on this trip 67 first, 44 second, and 70 steerage passengers.

The Paris was formerly the ocean champion, and she carried her laurels from the Queenstown to the Southampton course, but she has been rather unfortunate. Her most serious accident was that of March, 1890, when the crank shaft of her starboard engine broke, demolishing one of the cylinders and beating a hole in the vessel's bottom. The bulkheads and pumps kept her afloat, and she was towed 150 miles into Queenstown.

Her name was changed from City of Paris, given her by the Inman Line, for which she was built, to the Paris, when the American Line, in 1893, secured for her American registry.

LORD SALISBURY'S POSITION.

Conservatives Are Dissatisfied and Attribute a Defeat at the Polls to His Foreign Policy.

LONDON, March 12.—Although the general impression made upon the country by the statement of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, on Thursday in the House of Commons that Russia had not sent an ultimatum to China is regarded as reassuring, and the speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty, George J. Goschen, in the House of Commons the same day, when the naval estimates were presented, helped, on the whole, to create a hopeful feeling, the Marquis of Salisbury continues to be the scapegoat of Conservative dissatisfaction, and were his Lordship to resign to-morrow many of his Parliamentary followers would hear the news without regret. It is this which occasions much political gossip as to impending Cabinet changes.

The result of the Parliamentary bye-election on Wednesday in the Stepney Division of the Tower Hamlets, (London,) when the Liberals gained a seat and wiped out a strong Conservative majority, is charged by the Conservatives to the Marquis of Salisbury's foreign policy, while the interference of Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the recent London County Council elections has intensified the Cabinet dissensions. Mr. Chamberlain's newspaper organs declaring that he was induced to speak during the campaign owing to assertions that the Government would proceed with the Premier's bill for the reform of the London County Council, which has now been abandoned.

The domestic situation, therefore, is distinctly uncomfortable.

WATER-TUBE BOILERS ATTACKED

William Allan, M. P., Declares that the British Navy Is Being Ruined.

LONDON, March 12.—During the course of the debate on the naval estimates in the House of Commons William Allan, Liberal, member for Gateshead and proprietor of the Scotia Engine Works, a builder of marine engines, made a bitter attack upon the new water-tube boiler in use in the British Navy.

He called attention to the break-down of the first-class cruiser Powerful, which, he asserted, had not traveled to China as fast as many sail ships. Continuing, Mr. Allan accused the Admiralty of rapidly ruining the navy, adding that they did not dare to run the ships at full speed, and invited the First Lord of the Admiralty, George J. Goschen, to send the first-class cruiser Terrible, when commissioned, across the Atlantic at full speed, in order to test the Belleville boilers.

Mr. Goschen said it was as impossible to return to cylindrical boilers as it would be to return to muzzle-loaders. The water-tube boilers, he further pointed out, had been adopted by Russia, France, Germany, and Austria; in short, he added, all naval authorities indorse them.

WILL NOT GIVE UP PORT ARTHUR

TACOMA, Washington, March 12.—The North China Herald says that a prominent Chinese officer attached to the staff of Gen. Sung at Port Arthur, in writing to a brother officer at Shanghai, stated that after a council of war the venerable General decided to hold the forts at all hazards and without orders from Pekin, in case any foreign power attempted to seize them. His staff heartily concurred in the position taken by Gen. Sung, and all married officers sent their families home, anticipating a conflict.

Gen. Sung says he will not surrender the forts to any power, not even Russia, notwithstanding special orders from Pekin not to be too rash and thereby precipitate war. Gen. Sung quoted to his staff the adage, "The General confronting the enemy is to be guided by circumstances, and need not, on occasion, listen to the commands of even the Emperor."

Russians Losing in Korea.

YOKOHAMA, March 12.—A dispatch received here from Seoul, the capital of Korea, says the leader of the Russophile Party has been deprived of his post as Privy Councilor, adding that the police have dispersed a public meeting held to discuss the situation.

J. H. Wilson Acts in Sailors' Interest.

LONDON, March 12.—Joseph Havelock Wilson, Member of Parliament for Middlesborough, Secretary of the National Seaman's Union, as the result of his recent trip to the United States intends urging immediate action upon the part of the Board of Trade to stop the practice of shipping seamen to New York, by which they must pay £1 to £3 ($5 to $15) for the privilege of getting a ship.

Scotch Miners Rescued.

EDINBURGH, March 12.—The miners who were imprisoned by the flood at the colliery at Muirkirk, Ayrshire, yesterday have been rescued.

FLAMES IN GRAND STREET.

Fire broke out shortly before 6 o'clock last evening in the hat store kept by Max Marcus at 294½ Grand Street, and was put out with difficulty after damage estimated at $6,000 was done. Grand Street was crowded at the time with shoppers, and the police had difficulty in making room for the firemen.

Marcus, who has recently been married, was shaping a hat for a customer in the rear of the store, and allowed the gasoline or naphtha lamp to burn when he had finished, thus igniting some waste. Nearly all of his wedding presents in his apartments on the floor above were ruined, and the flames spread to the adjoining building, at 294, damaging it to the extent of $1,200, and causing a loss of $2,500 to Maas Larner, who keeps a restaurant on the ground floor. The loss sustained by Marcus, the police say, will bring the total up to $6,000.

Shot His Companion at Play.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 12.—Herbert Briscoe, aged fourteen years, and Andrew Richards, two years his junior, played "Wild West" in a vacant lot here this afternoon. Briscoe was "Buffalo Bill," while Richards was an Indian. Briscoe had a revolver, and he blazed away at Richards. One bullet struck Richards in the brain. He is in a dying condition. Briscoe was locked up. He says he forgot the revolver was loaded. The revolver, the boy says, he found in the lot.

MR. SHEEHAN MUST GET OUT

The Ninth Assembly District Will Receive No Places While He Is Leader.

CROKER'S FIGHT WITH HILL

None of the ex-Senator's Friends Are Wanted Where They Can Influence Delegates to the State Convention—Candidates for Mr. Sheehan's Place.

John C. Sheehan has been absolutely and finally turned down by Tammany Hall. Less than a year ago the head and leader of the organization, to-day there is now no member of it with less power. Although still a member of the Tammany Executive Committee as the regularly delegated leader of the Ninth Assembly District, it is not likely that his voice will be heard again in its councils.

It is no secret to his friends that, recognizing his impotency, Mr. Sheehan has been for some time anxious to give up the place to some man more in touch with the powers that be. Since his last election to the Executive Committee, the district has obtained no patronage, and there has been more or less dissatisfaction among those who did the actual work in the district during the last campaign. While still loyal personally to Mr. Sheehan, they feel and say that they should not be represented by a leader who cannot "get at" the Mayor or the heads of departments.

Mr. Sheehan in Florida.

Mr. Sheehan went to Florida last Monday to remain away until the end of the month. It is expected that before he returns, at the regular meeting of the District General Committee on March 29, another leader will have been chosen in his place. Friends of Mr. Sheehan say he mapped out that programme before he went away, 'Just now the entire district is discussing the situation and every man who has a few friends is working for election.

At the Pequod Club, the headquarters of the Democrats of the district, it was said last night that the choice would fall on one of three men unless some tip was received from Mr. Croker that some other man would be better received. It is a matter of business and not sentiment with the office seekers. They want a man who can get them their fair share of patronage.

The leading candidates for Mr. Sheehan's place at this time are George W. Gibbons, a lawyer in the Stewart Building; Thomas P. McAvoy, a boss truckman, and Charles A. Beardsley, a brother of Samuel Beardsley, Chairman of the Oneida County Democracy and a former State Railroad Commissioner. Mr. Gibbons is said to be the favorite in the race, but Mr. Croker has not yet been heard from.

State Senator Munzinger's Visit.

State Senator Munzinger, who sat in Mr. Sheehan's place at yesterday's meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, went to the Democratic Club last night to confer with the leader, but obtained little satisfaction. Mr. Croker told him, it is said, that the districts must settle their own affairs, and that he was not aware that Mr. Sheehan was to be deposed.

Nobody who has watched the course of events since Mayor Van Wyck took office and Mr. Croker resumed the open leadership of the organization has failed to see that the "freezing out" process was being adopted toward Mr. Sheehan. No matter what claims his friends had, the fact that they were his friends was sufficient. Their claims were overlooked.

John B. McGoldrick is a case in point. He was for many years a Secretary to the Executive Committee, and was a well-backed candidate for the City Clerkship. He did not get the office, and was turned out of the Executive Committee, because it was openly said he was a Sheehan, and not a Croker, man.

Taken altogether the Ninth District politicians say the action taken toward Mr. Sheehan is the first actual move Mr. Croker has made in the city to fight Mr. Hill in the State Convention. Mr. Sheehan is brother to W. F. Sheehan, Lieutenant Governor when Mr. Hill was Governor, and still his intimate friend socially and politically.

His Regard for Mr. Hill.

John C. Sheehan has publicly expressed his regard for Mr. Hill, and Mr. Croker decided that he should not have the naming of the delegates from the Ninth Assembly District to the State Convention. The designation of delegates to the Democratic State Convention is not based on the actual vote, but on the territorial division, and consequently one district has as much weight as another.

Mr. Croker has determined that Manhattan and the Bronx at least shall send a solid anti-Hill delegation to the convention, and declined to take any chances in the Ninth. The same tactics, it is said, are being pursued in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond in the matter of patronage, and that is the real reason why the McLaughlin leaders who are favorable to Hill can get no places for their followers.

When Mr. Croker was asked about the matter last night he said he did not know anything about it, and did not believe the story that Mr. Sheehan was to be deposed from his place in the Executive Committee.

TAMMANY'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

An Adverse Report on Mr. Hyland's Complaint Against Mulligan.

The Tammany Hall Executive Committee held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon in the Wigwam. Daniel F. McMahon presided. All the members but two were present, and they were represented by proxies. Senator Louis Munzinger sat for John C. Sheehan and John E. Donnelly represented Mr. Oakley.

Chairman Peters of the committee appointed to investigate the complaint of Councilman W. J. Hyland of the annexed district against the leadership of Thomas J. Mulligan, reported that all the evidence had been sifted, that protracted sessions had been held, and the committee had decided that the complaint should be dismissed.

A set of resolutions, handsomely bound in book form with covers of Russia leather and gold, was received from the Cook County Democracy, expressing appreciation of the royal reception their delegates enjoyed when visiting this city last Fall.

TAX QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

Some Points Made by Speakers at the Reform Club Monthly Dinner.

The Reform Club, at its third monthly dinner last night, discussed the subject of "Needed Reforms in Taxation." President John De Witt Warner presided. The Committee on Local Taxation, which was in charge of the programme, brought together a number of speakers who debated the question from various points of view.

Martin Heermance of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, who was the first speaker, said that the present system of tax laws in this State is, so far as the assessment of personal property is concerned, an absolute failure. He said that it might be well to have a convention of the Tax Commissioners of the several States to discuss the problem and arrive at some effective and consistent system.

Edward Elsworth, ex-Mayor of Poughkeepsie, said that the proper place to begin a reform of the tax question was not among the thoughtful men of this city, but among the farmers. Nothing could be done until they were educated up to an understanding of the question.

Thomas G. Shearman of Brooklyn said that in the effort to force Assessors to make full returns "Commissioner Heermance, with the aid of Judge Keogh, had had seventy-five Assessors indicted; but I am waiting to see the first conviction, or the first trial. No jury will touch them. They will recognize that the question comes too closely home."

Charlton T. Lewis and Mr. Joseph S. Wood of Mount Vernon also spoke.

Walt Whitman Fellowship Dinner.

The Walt Whitman Fellowship had a dinner last night at Cabassud's Café, in Broadway, and eulogized the memory of the poet. J. H. Johnston presided, and thirty-seven men and women answered his call to order. Richard Le Gallienne, with his wife, was among the guests, and Mr. Le Gallienne made a speech. The affair was entirely informal. The other speakers were D. Talmage, Dr. S. Close, and Mrs. Johnston.

BROWN ALUMNI DINNER.

The Annual Gathering of the University Club of New York Takes Place at Delmonico's.

The annual dinner of the Brown University Club of New York was given last evening in the red room at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Between sixty and seventy members and guests were present. Charles E. Hughes, President of the club, was in the chair, and at the table with him sat President E. B. Andrews, Francis Lawton, ex-President of the club; James H. Hoyt, Cleveland, Ohio; F. E. Partington, the Rev. William H. P. Faunce, Prof. R. H. Thurston of Cornell University, James W. Perry, William H. Williams, and Austin B. Fletcher.

Mr. Hughes, in his address of welcome, paid a tribute to the Brown of the past, and spoke of its recent rapid growth, much of which he attributed to President Andrews, whom he introduced as the first speaker.

President Andrews, who was received with cheers, said he had recently been impressed with the power of the old university in one direction. While he was proud of her distinguished alumni, during the Christmas holidays he had met men in the South and West from Brown who are unknown to general fame, but who each in his own community stands for all that is best and who represent Brown magnificently. President Andrews quoted and approved a recent utterance of President Eliot that the proportion of university men who have turned out altogether bad is infinitesimally small, and added: "I cannot recall a college man whom I have known who has not come tolerably well up to the standard of a decent man."

President Andrews also spoke of the movement for raising funds for Brown.

The Rev. Mr. Faunce spoke on "The Future of the New England College," his conclusion being that though the course of empire may westward go, wherever in the land the theatre of twentieth century events is to be, the shaping power will largely remain in the East.

The New England college will stand for quality of spirit, rather than quantity of knowledge. He said the Eastern college must beware of the commercial spirit, such as prevails in the West, and of the modern scientific spirit, which is exemplified in the Chicago University, where he found six magnificent laboratories and a neglected library.

Prof. G. G. Wilson explained the status of the movement to raise an endowment fund of $2,000,000 for the university. He said that $250,000 had been promised in a portion of New England, that New York men had been thoroughly interested, and that the prospect of success was most encouraging.

Speeches were also made by James H. Hoyt, Francis Lawton, and F. E. Partington.

Case—Clarke.

Miss Mary Clarke, daughter of Dumont Clarke, President of the American Exchange Bank, and George Bowen Case were so quietly married on Friday afternoon that their many friends will be surprised to read the announcement made to-day. Miss Clarke has been in poor health, and it was deemed necessary, following medical advice, that she take a sea trip and travel. Rather than defer the wedding, Mr. Case and his fiancée agreed to a very informal ceremony.

Accompanied by a few relatives and friends, they went to the Church of the Incarnation at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. The Rev. John R. Davies officiated. The bride was in traveling costume. Yesterday morning they left on the Lucania for Liverpool, to begin a trip through Southern Europe, that will last six or nine months, according to the bride's health. Mr. Case is well known in New York, although residing at Schraalenburg, N. J., where the bride's parents live. He is a graduate of Yale, and a member of the University Club and the Yale Alumni Association of this city.

OLYMPIA TO BE REOPENED.

Mr. Hammerstein Is at the Head of a New Company—Changes to be Made.

The differences of opinion between Oscar Hammerstein, the proprietor of the Olympia, on Broadway, at Forty-fourth Street, and Andrew Friedman, the receiver who has had charge since Mr. Hammerstein's financial troubles last November, have been settled, and the big amusement place will be opened the early part of next month. Mr. Hammerstein last night said: "I am in possession here again, and all is now peace and quiet where before there was nothing but trouble. Our troubles are over, and the outlook is now very pleasant."

Mr. Hammerstein then gave out the following statement:

The negotiations which have been pending between the New York Life Insurance Company, which holds a mortgage of $900,000 on the Olympia, and Oscar Hammerstein and Andrew Freedman, the receiver of the place, have been concluded, and arrangements made by which Mr. Hammerstein again takes charge of the entire place, which he started two years ago. A corporation known as the Olympia Amusement Company, with a capital stock of $25,000, has been formed, at the head of which Mr. Hammerstein will stand as Managing Director. The incorporation papers will go to Albany on Tuesday.

Mr. Hammerstein will immediately make extensive alterations and repairs. The new café, which was nearly finished when the place was closed, will be completed on the lines originally determined upon. The grand concert hall will be transformed into a promenade for the patrons of the auditorium and theatre. The twenty-five boxes in the auditorium will be removed and replaced with seats. The name of Music Hall will be abolished entirely, and that of Opera House substituted. The Opera House will be devoted to grand and comic opera in English at popular prices.

The theatre known as Lyric Theatre will either be leased or run on the basis of a dramatic stock company. Vaudeville performances will be given in the roof garden in Winter and Summer. All three places of amusement will be thrown open on April 4, and popular prices will prevail.

In answer to questions, Mr. Hammerstein said that the negotiations between Mr. Freedman and himself had been settled, and the papers signed only last night. He refused to give the names of the men who compose the Olympic Amusement Company besides himself and Mr. Freedman.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Innes and his band will give their second Sunday night concert to-night at the Manhattan Theatre. The soloists will be Chevalier Maurice de Vries, and Emil Keneke, cornetist.

Smyth & Rice's company, presenting "The Man from Mexico," which will begin an engagement of two weeks on March 21 at the Bijou Theatre, will have in the cast Willie Collier, Miss Louise Allen, Maclyn Arbuckle, Dan Mason, Miss Caroline Elberts, and M. L. Heckert.

Chirgwin, "the white-eyed musical Kaffir" sailed yesterday for England, after bringing his engagement to a most abrupt ending, owing to the death of his son in London. Before his departure Chirgwin said he hoped some day to visit America again under happier conditions.

George H. Broadhurst's new play "The Last Chapter," which will doubtless be produced this season, is somewhat different from anything he has ever produced. It is in four acts, and the scenes are laid in California. The time of action is last Decoration Day and the day following. The first act will be set as a California rose garden, and the picture will be a most beautiful one. There will be thirteen characters in the play.

The managers of the Bijou Theatre are slowly gathering their company to support Sam Bernard, the comedian, who will star next season in the new play entitled "The Marquis of Michigan," which will begin the season at this theatre in August. This attraction will divide the time during the year with Miss Irwin and another comedy company which is also to be formed to support a well-known comedienne. Who this will be Mr. Sire is not prepared at present to make public.

The German Poliklinik of 78 and 80 Seventh Street will give its annual benefit on Tuesday evening, March 15, at the Metropolitan Opera House. Augustin Daly has assumed the management of the programme, and announces that it will consist of one act from one of his plays rendered by the Daly company, Miss Clementine de Vere, Miss Cummings, Miss Preston, Victor Herbert, Forest D. Carr, Cuita, the Gypsy violinist, and the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra.

George Musgrove of the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, and of the Australian firm of Williamson & Musgrove, arrived yesterday on the American Line steamer New York. He came over to secure attractions for Australia, and incidentally to have a look at "The Belle of New York," which will be produced at his theatre in London. Mr. Musgrove said last night that there was a great dearth of attractions in London and Australia, and the enormous success obtained through the American plays taken to Australia from his last visit here prompted him to secure other attractions for that territory. Mr. Musgrove will remain in this country about ten days.

FOR COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Prof. James Speaks to the Schoolmasters' Club on the Need of a High School.

Prof. Edmund J. James of the University of Chicago, and formerly Director of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy in the University of Pennsylvania, spoke on "Higher Commercial Education" at last night's dinner of the Schoolmasters' Club, at the St. Denis Hotel. A general discussion followed the address. Among those who spoke were A. P. Ketchum and Hugh Kelly of the Board of Education, Henry W. Smith, and Silas S. Packard. They generally disagreed with Prof. James, and argued that the true higher commercial education could be best obtained in a business house.

Prof. James said in part, after referring to the progress made in recent years in matters educational:

"The typical high school of to-day in its best examples is what may be called, for lack of a better term, a literary institution, and that in two senses; its curriculum is based primarily upon the study of humanities, and its inevitable tendency is to produce a bias among its students toward literary careers.

"On this occasion we plead for another class of our youth, who find neither in the literary high school, on the one hand, nor in the manual training school, on the other, that opportunity for a higher education in connection with subjects of interest to them in their future calling which is at present offered to other classes. We refer to that large and ever-increasing class of our boys and girls looking forward to enter one or another of the great departments of business and commerce, and plead that we should have a commercial high school whose curriculum should be based upon the study of man in society, his industry, government, politics, commerce, business, &c., in the same way as the curriculum of the literary high school is based on the study of the so-called humanities.

"The commercial high school would base its work upon subjects of more or less value to the future merchant, banker, railroad and insurance agent, journalist, and business man in general, and would thus prepare for these callings in the same sense as our present high school prepares for literary pursuits. It would be a liberal institution with a practical aim."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Guido F. Verbeck.

A cablegram received in New Brunswick, N. J., Friday, announced the death of the Rev. Dr. Guido F. Verbeck in Tokio on March 9. The cause of his death was not mentioned.

Dr. Verbeck was the pioneer of the Japan missions of the Reformed Church of America. He had held an important and unique place as an aid and adviser in the wonderful development of modern Japan. He was born at Zeist, Holland, in 1830, and received his early education at the Moravian Seminary there. He learned to speak and write German, French, Dutch, and English with equal facility. These acquisitions, together with an unusual mastery of the Japanese language, enabled him to render great services to the Japanese Government.

In 1852 he came to America and was graduated from the Theological Seminary at Auburn in 1859. He was sent to Nagasaki, Japan, as a missionary. He remained at Nagasaki until 1868, when he removed to Tokio. There he spent eleven years of laborious and important work for the Japanese Government in connection with education and as a translator of important judicial works. He rejoined the mission in 1879 and took an important part in the translation of the Bible into the Japanese language. He preached and lectured constantly, and taught in the theological department of the Meiji Gakuin, and performed much literary work, both in the preparation of tracts and in the revision of matter published by the Tract Society's Committee for Japan.

The Japanese Government showed its appreciation of him in 1877 by bestowing upon him the decoration of the Rising Sun, and again in 1891 by granting him a special passport, which gave to him and his family privileges that are enjoyed by no other foreigners in Japan.

Mrs. Lucy Stebbins Gallagher.

Mrs. Lucy Stebbins Gallagher, widow of the Rev. Mason Gallagher, died suddenly yesterday morning of apoplexy at her home, 170 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. She survived her husband, who was one of the founders of the Reformed Episcopal Church in this country, only a few months. She was a daughter of the late Charles Stebbins of Cazenovia, N. Y., who was a State Senator and Bank Commissioner in Van Buren's time. Mr. Stebbins was a friend and adviser of Van Buren and Samuel J. Tilden.

Mrs. Gallagher was born in Cazenovia on Jan. 8, 1821. On June 23, 1845, she married Mr. Gallagher, then rector of the church in Cazenovia. They went to Brooklyn in 1878, and their golden wedding was celebrated three years ago. Her husband served through the civil war, and was Chaplain of Grant Post, G. A. R., and died on July 4, 1897.

The funeral will be held at Mrs. Gallagher's late home at 4:30 P. M. to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. George W. Huntington of Newburg, who officiated at Dr. Gallagher's funeral, will conduct the services, assisted by Bishop Campbell and the Rev. Dr. Sabine of Manhattan. The burial will be in Cazenovia on Tuesday. Mrs. Gallagher leaves a brother, Charles Stebbins of Cazenovia.

John T. Bray.

John T. Bray, one of the oldest and best-known residents of the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn, and active in Democratic politics for many years, died early yesterday morning at his home, 244 Wyckoff Street. He was born in Brooklyn forty-nine years ago, and worked up from an humble position in the building trade to the position of a prominent contractor. He was for many years a partner of John Y. McKane and one of his closest friends.

In politics he was a follower of the McGarrys, and was several times a candidate for the Assembly nomination. One of his noted contracts was for the Flatbush sewer, and he finished this three months before the contract expired, and received an award from the city. For the last seven years he had been a well-known figure at Albany during every legislative session. The funeral will be held at 2:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and the burial will be in Holy Cross Cemetery.

William E. Spencer.

William E. Spencer, Journal Clerk of the United States Senate, died yesterday at Washington. Mr. Spencer was one of the oldest employes of the Senate, having entered the service in 1862. He was regarded as one of the ablest parliamentarians in the United States. He was consulted on parliamentary questions by all recent occupants of the Vice Presidential chair, and not infrequently by Speakers of the House. He was a native of Wisconsin, and was about fifty-eight years old.

Obituary Notes.

M. J. Walter Blandford, private secretary to Attorney General Griggs, died yesterday at Wash

COLERIDGE AND HIS WORK

Prof. William Knight at Union Theological Seminary Compares Him with Wordsworth.

HIS DEFINITION OF NATURE

Lessons Taught by Coleridge Are that When Communing with Nature We Commune with the Infinite and that in Our Life Nature Lives.

Prof. William Knight of St. Andrews University, Scotland, delivered his second lecture yesterday in the Adams Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary before a large audience, which included many of the students and nearly all of the Faculty of that institution. His subject was the life and work of Coleridge, "the brother poet" of Wordsworth, whom he discussed in his address last Tuesday.

The first part of the lecture was devoted to a sketch of the poet's and philosopher's life, the speaker dwelling more particularly on personal traits and interlacing with his narrative a psychological disquisition of the mental and moral attributes of Coleridge. He traced Coleridge's career from the time of his admission to Christ's Hospital, in London, where he remained for years, a half-starved, bluecoat boy, through the different stages of early manhood and middle age until the gifted man became a virtually aimless wanderer, a victim of illness and drugs taken to kill pain. The recital elicited many a sigh of sympathy from the hearers. Reverting to the main purpose of his lecture, Prof. Knight said:

"It is as a poet, however, that I have chiefly to consider him, but it must be remembered that it was the same creative imagination which dominated and inspired his philosophy, that produced 'Christabel' and 'The Ancient Mariner.' His juvenile poems are juvenile in many ways. Here and there is a flash, a little hint, of what might come afterward; but, on the whole, they are wordy and commonplace. You see an original mind at work, but it is struggling and striving to free itself from conventional trammels, and not succeeding altogether. As so many others have done, he embodied his original thoughts in the unoriginal manner of his predecessors. You see that the hand is the hand of Gray, although the voice is the voice of Coleridge.

His Political Work.

"In estimating Coleridge's poetical work, it as above all things necessary to mark the influence of the French Revolution upon it. The doctrine of the universal brotherhood of man had seized and almost magnetized him at Cambridge. It produced and developed in him a belief that the regeneration of the world—political and otherwise—was at hand, that a millennium might set in, even during his own lifetime, and it suggested to him all sorts of schemes for helping forward the regeneration of society. It was a fine outburst of true English enthusiasm, right noble and most healthy in its root. But events soon taught him another lesson, and the delirious joy with which he welcomed what he thought was the dawn of universal liberty led to a decided conservative reaction.

"And now, to see the effect of this on his poetry. In his 'Ode to the Departing Year' he starts in an optimistic strain. He denounces England, because England would not identify herself with the new insurgent spirit of the French revolution. His patriotism altogether gave way before his new sympathy with man as man, and before what he rashly judged to be England's indifference to the liberties of the race. But by and by, when the revolutionary movement became headstrong and tyrannous, and still more, when it arrayed itself against that sanctuary of freedom in Europe, (Switzerland,) Coleridge awoke as from a dream, and abandoned his faith in the French programme of liberty, equality, fraternity, and then, when France went further, and attempted, through the empire, to assail England herself, the old spirit of patriotic fire burst forth again, and Coleridge denounced France, and all his sympathy with the revolution ended.

Tyrannical Liberty Apostles.

"It has often been so in the history of other minds and other movements. The apostles of liberty have repeatedly become tyrants toward all who would not go with them in their schemes, which have sometimes been visionary fads; and alike in Cabinets, in Parliaments, in Churches, in municipalities, in trades unions, and in many a private coterie a worse kind of tyranny has been developed than that against which the champion of liberty first lifted his voice in protest. King Demos can be as tyrannous as a Czar; and the hydra-headed despot more arrogant than the solitary potentate.

"In Coleridge's case the reaction was intense. The overthrow of his hopes for mankind at large crushed him. He said that he had been the victim of an illusion as to the advent of the period of peace, liberty, and amity for all mankind. Now, this reaction might have made both Coleridge and Wordsworth blind conservative partisans. They were saved from both by their poetry and their philosophy. They became conservative, but they reached that wide conservatism which is liberal at heart and which shuns 'the falsehood of extremes,' which is called by no party name and allies itself with none.

"Coleridge swung back more quietly than Wordsworth did because his nature was more impulsive. Temperamentally he was much less calm than Wordsworth was throughout his whole career. But with his political disappointments and failures in other directions, dejection of spirit set in; and with dejection, illness; and with illness his recourse to opiates and anodynes. Then as the natural consequence—by inevitable law—disease set in and his intellectual balance was lost. His imaginative strength gave way as if struck with intellectual and moral paralysis. Of this he was himself profoundly conscious, it comes out most significantly in his poem entitled "Dejection—An Ode."

Main Features of His Genius.

"I now may put before you some of the distinctive or central features of his poetic genius. We find in him, first of all, a keen sensitiveness to and an imaginative seizure or the aspects of external nature, a characteristic which linked him very close with Wordsworth. There is no subtle divination of the meaning of Nature in Coleridge, human or spiritual, or of the significance of its symbols, such as we find in Wordsworth; but there is a most delicate responsiveness to its varied notes, an apprehension of its mysterious language, without any attempt to interpret that language articulately.

"But we must go further than this, and must try to find out Coleridge's fundamental conception of nature, both in itself and in its relation to man. If it can be summed up in a sentence—always a very difficult, often a deceptive, thing—it was this: Nature has no substantive life of its own, but is an emanation or effluence from the infinite. Coleridge would have been at home had he lived among the Neo-Platonists of Alexandria. There are passages in his poems which warrant the belief that he regarded each form which nature takes, each aspect it assumes, as a revelation or manifestation of the infinite.

"In Coleridge's line 'The Aeolian Harp' his first idea of animated nature is embodied and very wonderfully expressed; but from it he advanced to a second idea, which he conjoined with it—that nature also lives in us. It is, in a sense, because we live that it lives, and therefore what we receive from it is but ourselves given back to us—not our ordinary selves, but our deeper, higher selves. This is the metaphysic idealism of Bishop Berkeley in poetry. Coleridge said:

> That outward forms, the loftiest, still receive
> Their finer influence from the life within.

"So, not only were all natural forms to him but a series of harps, played upon by an unseen and almighty harpist, but in another sense he held that nature lives in us, just as we are susceptible to inspiration or Divine influence, and as that influence permeates us.

Nature Within Ourselves.

"Now, according to this idea, what we see in nature, when we see into its secrets, is at the same time the deepest element that exists within ourselves. It is thence that what Wordsworth called 'the finer breath and spirit of all knowledge' proceeds; it is by this that we interpret nature. But nature is antecedently clothed for us with a robe of luminous glory, and becomes what it is to us by virtue of its kindredness to ourselves. It is not only that we receive from without, when we are in a wise passiveness, the sweet influences of the external world, which reach us from woods and mountains, from flowers, rivers, and lakes; but it is that, when we do so, we receive back into our inmost nature what was and remains deepest, highest, and most central within ourselves. Our own essential life—thus contemplated as outside of us—returns upon us and reawakens within us.

"The ordinary mind does not see this, the worldly, self-engrossed spirit cannot see it; but when, in our weariness and dejection, we go to nature in the right attitude of mind, we hear a voice within it which is after all our own deepest self, and God within and behind it, revealing Himself to us in the glory of nature. Of course, there are a multitude of moods in which we never recognize this. It is only now and then, and rarely on the whole, that it is possible, none the less it is the deepest lesson which nature has to teach us, and, when nature does not soothe us, it is because we fail to see the deepest thing in it.

Two Lessons to be Learned.

"Here you see Coleridge teaches us two things. The first is that when we are truly communing with nature we are in reality communing with the Infinite; and the second is that it is in our own life that nature lives, because what is deepest in us is also deepest in nature. Thus the life of nature influences us, and is meant to influence us, just as humon personality does.

"It may be perhaps said that there is just the faintest dash of egoism in this teaching; and it is for this reason that I put Wordsworth's teaching as to nature on a higher level than that of Coleridge's. And the curious thing is that in none of his poems does Coleridge ever carry us straight out into the realm of nature as Wordsworth does—that great objective realm of life beyond us—and leave us there with no reflex thought of self. His philosophy and poetry were both based upon the idea that man and nature were radically one; that we human beings and the real objective realm beyond us are fundamentally kindred; in other words, that when nature is understood not as dead, inert, mechanical matter, or even matter in motion, but as living spiritual force, it may be a continuous revelation of the infinite and the eternal.

"But, then, if we are to receive the soothing influences of nature, and be taught by it, from root to branch, that thought should not be obtruded upon us. It should be an unconscious, or half-conscious, idea, a sort of sub-thought, if, indeed, it be a thought at all. Perhaps it was the influence of Spinoza, or it may have been his own idiosyncrasy, that led Coleridge to obtrude the other idea as he did, but, whatever the cause, he unequestionably did obtrude it; and as a consequence he blended man and nature in a way in which Wordsworth never did."

William G. Wood in the Tombs.

On a writ of habeas corpus, William G. Wood, the millionaire whose name figured in the case of May Kellard, was brought before Justice Dickey yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. He has been in the insane asylum at Middletown. Justice Dickey granted the writ, and Wood was taken to the Tombs to answer a charge of forgery made by his wife. When the case comes up an attempt will be made to show that he was insane when he committed the forgery.

Church Society Anniversary.

Elaborate preparations have been made for a fitting celebration to-day of the ninety-second anniversary of the founding of the Society of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in South Second Street, near Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn. During the last four weeks evangelistic meetings have been going on under the direction of the Wesley Evangelists, of which Mr. J. H. Cannon is the leader. To-day's service will be in the nature of a memorial jubilee, and there will be present ministers of other Methodist churches.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H-Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Aves., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL SPRING OPENING
—OF—
Foreign and Domestic Trimmed Millinery,
MONDAY, MARCH 14,

when we will Display Models from the famous Paris Milliners, Linn Faulkner, Josse, Heitz, Boyer, Pouyanne and Virot, together with the Creations of New York's Best Milliners and Our Own Workrooms.

This Exhibit will far surpass anything we have ever attempted in the Millinery line, and we know the effort will be appreciated by you.

Boys' Clothing!

We'll fit your boy so that he will stay well dressed and for less money than any other store!

Grand Spring Opening Monday! We are Ready for the Boys!

Monday, Main Floor Tables!

See those Beautiful Spring Suits, for now or Easter, admire the tasty styles and good wearing suits we are placing on sale on our Clothing Table, Main floor, to fit Boys, 4 to 16 years, at **$2.98.**

Visit Our Boys' Dept.—2d Floor.

What a beautiful variety in Dress Suits we do show to fit the little boys, 3 to 8 years! There is nothing prettier than the Vestee, Middy, or Eton Suit, 3 pieces, see our immense selections, every style, color and combination you may think of and cheap at that, suit your limit, if $4.50 or $3.98 too much, see them at **$3.50**, or **$2.98**, or **$1.98.**

No need of spending much money for clothes, while we sell the best possible manufactured Suit for **$2.98**; we also take great pride to introduce our cheaper School Suits, this is about the best article we can produce for the money, Blue Suits, Checked Suits, Striped, Mixed, and all sorts, but strictly ALL WOOL, perfect fitting and durable, made 4 to 16 years, at **$1.98.**

Men's Covert Cloth (TAN) SPRING Overcoats, 33 to 42 chest, worth $10.00; special sale at **$5.95.**

A good opportunity in Young Men's Pants, 13 to 20 years; Monday, **$1.50** a pair.

Also, Men's Pants, fine worsted quality, special, **$2.50** a pair.

A Knee Pants' Sensation, fully worth 75c.; Monday, **39c.** a pair.

Young Men's Covert Cloth (TAN) SPRING Overcoats, 14 to 20 years, worth $7.50; sale at **$4.95.**

Opening Sale at very low prices in Boys' Reefers, Covert Top Coats, Confirmation Suits, Long Pants Suits, Boys' Fine Dress Suits in coverts and serges; also, Boys' Blouses and Boys' Shirt Waists! Boys' HATS and CAPS in a complete Spring variety!

Clothing Department—2d floor, front.

1,500 PAIRS

Ladies' $2.00 Shoes, Monday, **$1.29.** These shoes are of bright Dongola kid and cloth tops, coin and globe toes, patent leather tips, button and lace, widths C to E, sizes 2½ to 7, Monday only, **$1.29.**

500 PAIRS

Misses' and Children's Kid and Russet Goat Button Shoes, $1.25 quality, Monday, **98c.**

China Specials for Monday.

Bohemian Glass Vases, the entire sample line of a large importing house marked at such low prices that we cannot hope to duplicate them, upward from **19c.**

Carlsbad China Cuspidors, in assorted decorations and gold lines, **19c.**

VERY SPECIAL, Our Brooklyn Incandescent Gas Lamp, complete with shade and chimney, **39c.**

Mantles, for the above lamps, guaranteed strictly perfect, **19c.**

Initial Tumblers, your choice of any letter, per dozen, **39c.**

Toilet Sets, assorted colors, complete with covered slop jar, **$2.63.**

Carlsbad China Tea Sets, from our regular $7.00 stock, **$4.49.**

English Porcelain Dinner Sets, in refined underglaze decorations, gold traced, a complete service for twelve persons, special **$7.98.**

Parlor Table Lamps, solid brass oil tank, neat decorations on shade and lamp, regular $1.74; special for Monday, **98c.**

Go-carts and Baby Carriages.

Our assortment is by far the most extensive we have ever shown, includes many exclusive designs not to be found elsewhere. We guarantee a saving of from $1.50 to $6.00 on each one.

See our stock before purchasing.

Refrigerators.

FIVE distinct varieties in stock, in all sizes, at prices that are guaranteed lower than anywhere.

Soaps, etc.

PURE LAUNDRY SOAP, large Cakes, **23** for **25c.**

OLD-FASHIONED SOAP, the best quality made, long bars, **2** for **15c.**

THICK CAKE SOAP, very fine grade, **15** for **25c.**

GERMAN FAMILY SOAP, full size cakes, superior to any, **10** for **25c.**

WARD'S BORAX SOAP, **2** for **7c.**

JUMBO AMMONIA, ½-gallon jug, extra strength, **10c.**

BORSUM'S LIQUID Metal Polish, large can, **10c.**

BIRD GRAVEL, 2½ pound box, **3c.**

CHLORIDE OF LIME, large can, **7c.**

ENAMELINE Stove Polish, 10c. size, **5c.**

PUTZ POMAD, large box, **3c.**

BIRD SEED, very best, **4c.**

FURNITURE OIL, large bottle, **18c.**

HOUSEHOLD PAINTS, large can, **9c.**

LEGGETT'S VARNISH STAINS, **10c.**

PETERMAN'S ROACH FOOD, **6c.**

Housefurnishings

At Genuine Bargain Prices.

CLOTHES WRINGERS, 11-inch rolls, extra quality, warranted, worth $2.50; special, **$1.48.**

PAIL MOP WRINGERS, hard wood rollers, best make, worth $1.00; special at **65c.**

CLOTHES HORSES, 4 feet high, 8 folds, strongly made, worth 45c.; special at **23c.**

NURSERY BARS, 2 folds, strongly made, worth 25c.; special at **19c.**

CEDAR WASH TUBS, 3 sizes, worth 50c., 70c., 90c.; special at **29c., 35c., and 39c.**

WASHING MACHINES, with best 1898 improvements, worth $5.00; special, **$2.75.**

NESTED BOXES, five in set, worth 45c.; special at **25c.**

WASH BOARDS, solid zinc, worth 30c.; special at **15c.**

WASH BOARDS, large laundry size, Saginaw, worth 50c.; special, **29c.**

SILVER'S POTATO PRESSES, special at **19c.**

FOOT BENCHES, strongly made, worth 12c.; special at **5c.**

SELF-WRINGING MOPS, with 1898 improvements, worth 30c.; special at **19c.**

COFFEE MILLS, the "Favorite" steel grinders, worth 25c.; special at **15c.**

COAT HANGERS, best hard wood, worth 6c.; special at **3c.**

SIDEWALK ROLLER SKATES, with extension; special, **34c.**

KNIFE BOXES, hard wood, solid ash, well made, worth 15c.; special, **8c.**

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Happenings in and About Brooklyn.

THE CITY WORKS SCANDAL.

Controller Coler Discovers More Irregularities in the Old Brooklyn Department.

Controller Coler made public yesterday a further report of his investigation of the City Works Department of the old City of Brooklyn. His experts found that $5,382.50 was paid to Frazier & Co. and Thomas Frazier, contractor, for earth filling at Coney Island in 1897 without proper authority. The experts further say that one account shows orders given for work to be done on April 5, 1897, and that a bill for the completed work and the voucher paying for it all bear the same date.

Engineer Lewis said yesterday that he had contended from the beginning that the Kent Avenue contract should have been let after advertising and not by private bidding. He was directed to prepare specifications, and figured that the work would cost about $41,000. Later he was called upon to submit a list of representative contractors, and understood that the department wanted the best work obtainable, and that this was the reason why the bidding was to be by invitation and not by public competition.

"On June 27," he continued, "I received from Mr. Fielding four proposals for the work, and was instructed to canvass them. Only two of them were from the contractors on my list. Michael J. Dady and Thomas Frazier were new to me."

"Why did you object to Frazier, who was the lowest bidder?"

"Because I knew nothing of him. He had never done any work for the city, and it seemed ridiculous to have bids submitted by reputable contractors for the express purpose of getting high class work, and then let the work to a man who was absolutely unknown."

Mr. Lewis stated that City Works Commissioner Willis told him that he knew Daniel Doody as a responsible man, and one able to carry out a contract upon which he entered. Mr. Lewis understood that Doody was associated with Frazier in bidding for the work.

Mr. Willis was asked why he allowed Frazier to have the contract in spite of Lewis's report. He replied that Frazier was the lowest bidder. He was asked if he knew Frazier as a trustworthy contractor in granite pavement, and replied: "I knew nothing about him personally." He said he did not know who Frazier's bondsmen were, that matter being attended to by the Secretary, Mr. Whiting.

Rumors were floating around Brooklyn yesterday that two of the men concerned in the transactions which are the subject of investigation have offered to turn State's evidence on condition of immunity. District Attorney Marean, it is freely stated, has such an offer under consideration.

According to the story told, a well-known lawyer visited Mr Marean on Friday afternoon and introduced himself as the representative of one of the most prominent men involved in the scandal. He told the District Attorney that his client was ready to make a clean breast of the affair and furnish proof on which a number of men may be indicted. Mr. Marean asked for a few days' time in which to consider the proposition. He has since held several consultations with Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Kapper on the subject. Mr. Clarke, when asked yesterday concerning the truth of the story, replied:

"I shall neither affirm nor deny the truth of the story. I positively refuse to speak about the matter at all."

DANGER LURKS IN STALE BUNS.

A Family Poisoned by the Generation of Ptomaines.

Six persons were poisoned yesterday by eating stale buns. They are all members of the family of George Siveson of 92 Fourth Street, Brooklyn. Siveson has been out of work for several months, and the family has been subsisting upon charity. Among those who have assisted them is Mrs. J. Swanson, who keeps a bakery at 88 Fourth Avenue.

On Friday evening she gave them a quantity of stale Vienna bread and buns, and this furnished the supper for the family. Siveson himself did not take part in the repast.

Early yesterday morning Sylvesta, a child of two years, was taken violently ill. The mother, Mrs. Christina Siveson, was the next to become sick, and in a short time the whole family, except the father, were in a serious condition. A neighbor, Mrs. Ellen Peters, summoned an ambulance from the City Hospital. Besides Sylvesta and the mother, those who were ill were Edward, aged fourteen; Jennie, nine; Walter, five, and Mrs. Siveson's sister, Engebart Serebold.

Surgeon Love succeeded in bringing them all around except Walter, whose condition is serious. He thinks, however, that the boy will recover. The poison, he says, was due to a generation of ptomaine in the grease used in the preparation of the buns.

A FAMILY'S MISFORTUNE.

Mother in Prison, Father and Children Beg for Shelter.

A pathetic story came to light yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, when Andrew Smith, a homeless middle-aged man tearfully asked Magistrate Kramer to temporarily provide for his four small children, Andrew, Rose, Charles, and May, respectively, eleven, nine, seven, and three years old.

Smith said his wife was at present confined in Snake Hill Penitentiary under what he called strange circumstances. He said he had been out of work for a long time. Up to two months ago the family lived in Bleecker Street, Manhattan, and all the support they had was earned by his wife, who did laundry work. He said that in January his wife visited friends in Jersey City. She drank some liquor, and later was arrested for walking along the street with an unsteady gait, and a three months' sentence was given her. Since that time, Smith said, he and his children had had a hard struggle for food and shelter.

Magistrate Kramer accepted the man's story and placed the children temporarily in the care of the Children's Society.

J. J. McCabe Now a Principal.

James J. McCabe has been selected as the new Principal of School No. 23, Conselyea and Humboldt Streets, Brooklyn. He will succeed William L. Fitzgibbons, who died two weeks ago. Mr. McCabe is now Principal of School No. 24, at Wall Street and Bushwick Avenue. Miss Augusta D. Moore, a head of department, will succeed Mr. McCabe.

THIS FIREBUG PERSISTENT.

Three Attempts Within a Week to Destroy a Flathouse.

Some one is determined to burn the four-story flathouse at 246 Sixth Street, Brooklyn. Within a week three attempts have been made to fire it, the last at an early hour yesterday morning. There were eight families in the building until the discovery was made that some one was trying to burn it, and then three of the families moved out. The first fire was discovered on March 5 in a small closet adjoining the elevator shaft. Damage amounting to $500 was done. On March 10 another fire was discovered in the same place, and there was a smell of kerosene.

Evidently the failure of his previous attempts moved the firebug to more elaborate preparations, and the fire of yesterday was better arranged. The fire was started in the hallway on the second floor. Scraps of paper saturated with kerosene were scattered around, and kerosene was also poured over the floor.

It was discovered by Mrs. Mary McNamara, who had remained up until late to attend to the wants of a sick child. She saw the reflection of fire under the door of her room, which is on the second floor. She called to her husband, who rushed out and found the fire spreading rapidly. It had not been burning long, however, and he succeeded in extinguishing it. Patrick Murphy, who lives on the same floor, says he heard footsteps on the stairway leading to the lower hall just as he opened his door in response to McNamara's shouts. There was no light and he could not see any one.

A Wallabout Market Bill.

The Brooklyn League has prepared a bill to be submitted to the Legislature providing for the completion of the Wallabout Market improvements. Alfred T. White said yesterday that the bill was rendered necessary by the silence of the charter on the subject. The control of the property, under the Brooklyn charter, was vested in the City Works Department. The new charter provides that the Controller may lease lands and grant permits for market lands, but he cannot grant leases on conditions similar to the leases in accordance with which one-half of the market property has already been let. The bill makes it possible for the Board of Docks to push the improvements to completion.

The Brooklyn Institute Lectures.

The programme for the lecture course at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences is an interesting one. To-morrow there will be a conference on current literature, and in the evening Duncan S. Johnson will lecture on the use of the microscope in the study of plants. The literature of ancient India will be Prof. A. W. W. Jackson's subject on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday afternoon Prof. George S. Fullerton will lecture on "The Reasoning Faculty." In the Department of Philology, on Saturday evening, S. H. Clark of the Chicago University will read the "Merchant of Venice."

Small Parks Organization.

An organization which has for its object the laying out of small parks in Brooklyn was organized on Friday by several business men in the lower part of the borough. The organization has been named the Eastern District Improvement Association, and a committee of seven was appointed to call on Assemblyman De Graw of the Fifth Assembly District and inform him of the wishes of the new organization.

HILDA PETERSON IN COURT.

The Confessed Murderess of Her Daughter Is Turned Over to the Queens County Authorities.

Hilda Petersen, employed by Mrs. Alden of 58 East Fifty-third Street, this city, who confessed having killed her three-year-old daughter, Annie, with carbolic acid, at Rockville Centre, L. I., a week ago Friday, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning on a charge of homicide, and, after the necessary formalities, was turned over to Chief of Police Shelley of Rockville Centre on a warrant issued by Judge Connell of Queens County.

The Petersen woman passed a restless night in the Macdougal Street Station, where she was detained Friday night, speaking little to any one, and sobbing at times. She said nothing further in explanation of her crime when taken to Police Headquarters before her arraignment in Jefferson Market Court, but asked Capt. McClusky how many years she would have to remain in prison.

During the night the woman wrote a letter to A. Dahlquist, 175 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, which was handed to Capt. McClusky yesterday morning, and which will be used as evidence against her. The translation of the letter, which was written in Swedish, is as follows:

My Dear Dahlquist—Now you cannot come to see me more, as I can think that you heard about my trouble, in which I am sitting here crying so my heart will burst. You know, dearest, that I have got to ride to jail to-day, for I have done harm to my little girl, and now I don't expect to see you any more; as much as I would like. Help me out or else I will lie next week. Don't let Forsell see this. Answer me good. From your naughty, HILDA PETERSEN.

P. S.—Dear Dahlquist, help me in my trouble.

While waiting at Police Headquarters to be taken to court she seemed to be the most unconcerned person in the room, and read the story of her arrest and crime in the newspapers without moving a muscle of her face, and appeared to take little interest in it.

After she had been turned over to the Long Island authorities she was taken to Rockville Centre and formally arraigned before Judge Connell on the charge of murder. She made no statement, saying she had decided to accept the advice of Capt. McClusky and say nothing further.

She was then taken back to Long Island City and put in the cell that August Nack had occupied. She said that her cousins, Whitney Pierson and Olen Olsen, both of Brooklyn, would call on her this morning, and that her relatives would take charge of her case.

The personal effects that were seized by the police in Manhattan are now in the custody of Queens County officials. The authorities are now busy seeking evidence to corroborate the confession. Matilda Robbins, twelve years old, of Rockville Centre, saw a woman and a little girl in the village on the night of the murder, and thinks it was the Petersen woman. She will try and identify her at the inquest, which will be held Thursday. The case will go before the Grand Jury in April.

Funeral services were held yesterday over the body of the little girl in Rockville Centre, the Rev. Mr. Nels officiating.

Dahlquist, the man to whom Hilda Peterson wrote, lives at 381 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, with Thorsell, who in the letter was called "Forsell." Thorsell is a tailor and a married man, and employs Dahlquist, who is unmarried. Thorsell has known the woman since she was fourteen years old, and says that when she was discharged, about nine weeks ago, by Samuel Unger of 80A Fourth Avenue, by whom she had been employed, she came to Mrs. Thorsell and asked permission to stay there until she got another position.

She was in the house about five weeks, and met Dahlquist there. The latter said he had never spoken of love to the woman, but that she was fickle and could learn to love any man in a short time. She frequently went out with him, and also received calls from a German named Lincoln Wilson, whom Thorsell says lives somewhere in Henry Street. Hilda often said she loved Wilson and would die for him. Since she left Thorsell's house he and Dahlquist say they have heard nothing from her.

SCANDAL IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Late Liberal Government Accused in the Legislature of Corruption and Extravagance.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 12.—Some startling revelations were made last night in the Legislative Assembly, showing alleged corruption and extravagance on the part of the late Liberal Government. It was asserted that thousands of dollars had not been accounted for, that the army is useless, and that heelers had been paid from the contingency votes in several departments.

The most glaring case is one where a customs official is said to have been maintained along the west coast of the island at a salary of $2,000, who collected only $31 in duties during the year.

The new tariff meets with general approval, and is expected to prove very beneficial to the colony in the creation and enlargement of local industries.

Shot Himself Through the Heart.

Frank Johnson, twenty-three years old, shot himself through the heart last night because May Harris, the woman with whom he had been living at 109 West Thirty-third Street, was going to leave him. The woman told him that she was going to Boston, where her mother was dying, and then Johnson drew a revolver and placed it at her throat, but it failed to go off when he pulled the trigger. He then put her out in the hall, and, locking himself in, killed himself. She says he had been a milk cart driver in a Boston suburb.

Mrs. L. K. Spaulding Gets a Divorce.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Mrs. Lizzie K. Spaulding, wife of former Bank President Charles W. Spaulding, now under sentence for embezzlement, was granted a divorce to-day in less than five minutes after she had filed a cross bill to her husband's application for divorce. The divorce was granted on the charge that Spaulding had been convicted of a felony. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Spaulding were present in court, and it is said the proceedings were by agreement.

Cadet G. W. Lee Breaks His Arm.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 12.—Cadet George Washington Lee, son of Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, had his arm broken while drilling in the gymnasium this morning. He was taken to the hospital, where Chief Surgeon Torney set the broken bones.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

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References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert," 195 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1413.

THE WEEK AT THEATRES

Not Lent, surely—though that is the reason the press agents are so fond of giving for any theatrical condition or happening in the month before Easter—but because so many of the city theatres have successful pieces on view, there have been lately very few new incidents of importance in the dramatic field. One does not feel compelled to deliberately and formally review a "week stand" of "Oliver Twist" in a combination theatre, though there is a great deal of merit in Miss Elita Otis's showy and rather grotesque portrayal of Bill Sikes's faithful but deplorably dirty Nancy—merit of a positive, easily appreciated kind. By which I mean to say that Miss Otis, though she began her artistic career entirely too near the head of the ladder to receive the benefit of thorough dramatic training, is an actress of very good powers. She has an interesting personality, keen intelligence, a fair share of executive facility, and enough vocal power for any rôle she is likely to undertake. Her point of view with this rôle of poor Nancy is not quite as fine or reasonable, it seems to me, as that of that crude but imaginative actress Nance O'Neil, who makes the fun less broad in the lighter scenes, and keeps the impending tragedy ever in the sensitive spectator's mind. "Oliver Twist," as a play, is pretty poor stuff, perhaps, to be treated with fine critical distinctions. People who discover entertainment in the whining and snarling of the stage Fagin (who is a creature even less possible than Cruikshank's) and can sit contentedly while the events concatenate to the restoration of his rights to Oliver and the discomfiture of the gentleman in black are not likely to appreciate any of the better and subtler qualities of the art of the actors. But it seems to me that the true forte of Miss Otis is comedy of the Mrs. John Wood kind. She has the sense of humor, the power to express humor, the face of a comedian; and in this era of horseplay, acrobatism, and "musical comedy" there is no surplus of comedians or comic talent.

But enough of this, and as I cannot possibly say more of last week's "Oliver Twist," and the india rubber talents of Mr. Walter Jones are quite out of the question, too, as subjects of review, let us look to the future and talk about what is going to be—a way of proceeding which, when theatricals is the subject, is only a little less agreeable than talking about things that happened long, long ago, before any of us were born.

Well, to begin with, this will be the last week of the regular season at Daly's. Because of the public demand for seats to see "The Country Girl," with Miss Rehan as Peggy Thrift, some of the other promised revivals of ancient comedy were "postponed"—which has always been a favorite theatrical euphemism. Mention has been made in print frequently of Mr. Daly's avowed plan to present "The Merchant of Venice," with Miss Rehan as Portia, but with some actor of merely ordinary ability as Shylock. This plan could only have resulted disastrously, if carried out, and its abandonment was wise. "The Merchant" is to well known and there are too great exponents of Shylock in the public eye at the present time to make such a treatment of the comedy safe.

"The School for Scandal" will be brought forward Tuesday night, with the handsome and tasteful pictorial accessories always associated with Sheridan's comedy in this theatre, and a distribution of good promise, including Miss Rehan as Lady Teazle, Mrs. Gilbert as Mrs. Candour, Varrey as Sir Peter, Owen as Sir Oliver, Gresham as Backbite, Herbert as Crabtree, and Wilfred Clarke as Moses. The present term at Daly's has been unusually short, and in it no new play of importance has been produced. "Number Nine; or, The Lady of Ostend," was a trifling yet rather tedious farce from the German, scarcely worth producing and surely not worth remembering. A sketch or dialogue, said to have been derived from an original by Pailleron, who seems to defy translation, and called "Subtleties of Jealousy," and a one-act Japanesque operetta from the German, called "Lilli Tse," were the only other novelties. The plays revived have been "The Taming of the Shrew," "As You Like It," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "Twelfth Night," and "The Country Girl"; and Sheridan's play will complete a good-looking list. All of these have been successful and interesting excepting "The Merry Wives," which, unless an actor of rare genius should appear to recreate Falstaff in the flesh, might better be left on the shelf along with "Bartholomew Fair" and "The Gentleman Dancing Master."

It may seem unkind, in the circumstances, to put into words again one's feeling that Mr. Daly's company needs good new plays. But the fact is patent. This theatre is still held in great respect by large numbers of cultivated playgoers, and with an infusion of young blood, especially among the men of the company, which is still a splendidly disciplined dramatic organization and in some respects second to no other permanently established troupe in the world, and a valuable new play or two every year it would easily hold its own in esteem and pecuniary receipts in the face of all possible rivalry.

As for Miss Rehan, though there have been depressing stories extant about her ill health, and she has actually been "out of the bill" one or two nights, which is rare for her, she has looked remarkably well lately, and has acted with no abatement of zeal and vivacity. Her artistic facility is as strong and remarkable as ever, and she has never surpassed her recent portrayals of Rosalind and Peggy Thrift. Nor is it likely that any other English-speaking actress of this hour could fairly equal those widely differing portrayals of character. This artist deserves well of the public. She has done much for the development of good taste in the drama here, and much for the reputation of our theatre abroad. But there, alas, is the rub. The reputation of our stage abroad does not matter at all, and to increase it at the expense of, in some measure, alienating Miss Rehan from American audiences was a pity. It is a pity, too, that her repertory should have fairly stopped growing so soon, and that her development should have kept her out of the current of modern drama; that her admirers should have been deprived of the pleasure of seeing her in such suitable new rôles of positive value as, for instance, Catherine in "Mme. Sans Gene" and Theo in "The Benefit of the Doubt."

It is not necessary to use many words in announcing the performances of Frau Agnes Sorma at the German playhouse on Irving Place. Her second engagement begins to-morrow night, when she will act Nora Helmer, in "A Doll's House," by Ibsen, and Thursday night she will appear as Leonora of Aragon in "A Maiden's Dream," by Max Bernstein. Of the last-named play nothing is known here.

Frau Sorma's place is among the foremost dramatic artists of this day. She has sympathy and eloquence, authority and charm. We may hope to see her this Spring in Sudermann's new play, "Johannes," and also in "The Children of the King."

Few words are needed, also, to announce the return for another fortnight of Helena Modjeska, who will act in "Mary Stuart" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre all this week, except Saturday afternoon, when she will appear as Rosalind. To many of us Modjeska's Rosalind was long the Rosalind of Rosalinds; in charm of manner, in nobility of bearing, in womanly feeling, in its playful humor, its implied pathos, its humanity and rich variety this satisfied a high ideal as nearly as any stage creation ever could. In Schiller's tragedy of the downfall of the Scottish Queen Modjeska now has no rival.

Julia Arthur, in her travels in the guise of the fair, unfortunate, but brave Clorinda of "A Lady of Quality," has reached Chicago, and the batch of "clippings" her manager has kindly sent me (so that I may not be wholly ignorant of what is going on in the world) are full of glowing praise. No mere Easterner or coast-savage could wholly comprehend all these prose-poets say or parse all their sentences; but all they say is well meant, and their enthusiasm has been aroused in a good cause. For Miss Arthur is an actress of growing powers and in this play she keeps her rôle, in every scene after the first, far away from the commonplace, expressing all the poetry of it, making its passion felt and its unreality seem real.

This has been a good year for the women of our own stage. For instance, we have seen a new phase of Julia Marlowe's talent, for if she was not quite at her best in "Countess Valeska," she was always sincere and interesting in that new-old rôle with its large complement of technical difficulties. Annie Russell, by the exercise of her facile art and the influence of her personal charm in plays of no great moment, has kept herself prominently in the minds of people who know the theatre well, and Katharine Grey, though compelled by severe illness to retire from the stage temporarily, yet had time early in the season to show that no computation of our dramatic resources could be deemed fair which left her out of the reckoning. Maude Adams certainly needs no trumpeter at this time to proclaim her merit—though I fancy a second view of "The Little Minister" and her acting in it might be worth while. In contrast with these three last named young women, who represent so well what may be called the fragile school of American dramatic art and its large possibilities, we have had Julie Opp, who is after the classical models and might sit to a sculptor for Megara or Iphigenia, and has already breadth of style if no great variety, though her improvement in freedom of expression has been noticeable within a few months.

Perhaps some other women of the American stage would deserve mention here if this were merely a catalogue; Mrs. Mansfield's acting of the parson's wife in "The Devil's Disciple," for instance, ought not to be forgotten, and will not be. Yes, this has been a woman's season. Even the best of the native plays were written by women.

It occurs to me now, at the finish, (when it is too late,) that some of the foregoing remarks may be unduly polite and generous. But signs of Spring are at hand, the trees are beginning to bud, and one cannot always be severe.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

ACADEMY.—"The White Heather" is continuously successful.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"The Conquerors" continues its successful run.

CASINO.—The one hundredth performance of "The Telephone Girl" will be given March 23.

GARDEN THEATRE.—"The Master," with Henry Miller as Faber, is one of the hits of the season.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—John Drew's engagement continues, profitably, and "One Summer's Day" serves its purpose very well.

GARRICK THEATRE.—"The Little Minister" is as popular as ever. The two hundredth performance will be given next Saturday afternoon.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The one hundred and fiftieth performance of "The Highwayman" will be given March 21, when solid silver souvenirs will be distributed.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—This will be the last week of "A Normany Wedding." Mr. E. E. Rice will produce the new English musical comedy, "Monte Carlo," a week from to-morrow night.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—May Irwin, who has been very prosperous on "the road," will appear here this week in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell," supported by the actors lately associated with her at the Bijou.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. — Mr. Crane's engagement continues with signs of abundant prosperity. "A Virginia Courtship" turns out to be a popular play. At the fiftieth performance, March 28, souvenirs will be distributed.

BIJOU THEATRE.—The last week of "What Happened to Jones" begins to-morrow night. This will be called "Smith night," and sofa cushions in the National colors will be given away. Next week Willie Collier will appear in "The Man from Mexico."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Chauncey Olcott, the successor of William Scanlan as a singing comedian, and the accredited representative on the contemporary stage of the melodious Irish hero of romantic drama, will be this week's star; "Sweet Inniscarra" will be the play.

HOYT'S THEATRE.—Annie Russell's delicate, graphic skill, and her charming personality, have rarely been exhibited to better advantage than in "Dangerfield '95." "Oh, Susannah!" is also performed nightly by Josephine Hall, Fritz Williams, and other capable comedians.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—It is said that the rustic drama, "Way Down East," will soon be transferred to another city theatre. It draws very well. Innes and his band will give another concert to-night. The soloists will be Rosa Linde, Bertha Webb, Lillian Butz, Emil Kericke, and Innes himself.

WEBER AND FIELDS'S.—The new burlesque called "The Concurers" will be produced next Thursday night. Lewis Fields, Joseph Weber, and Samuel Bernard will appear as Prussians, and John T. Kelly will be Prussian too. The ladies will all be French. The piece, it is said, will be handsomely staged.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The afterpiece this week is neatly entitled "The Harem of the Effendi." James Richmond Glenroy is retained for another week. The Arab acrobats, "The Sons of the Desert"; Sherman and Morrissey, Arthur Rigby, Husted and Guyer, Collins and Wills, and the Everett trio are all in the bill.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"A Milk White Flag," that one of Charles H. Hoyt's plays in which the New Hampshire Sheridan ridicules expensive funerals and the State militia, will be presented this week with some new trimmings of song and dance. This piece retains a large measure of vitality. Its fun is all of an easily comprehended sort.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Thomas J. Ryan, who portrays a comic Irish girl; Willis P. Sweatnam, Waldo Whipple, Fannie Fields, Rose Sutherland, the Althea sisters, and many others, will appear this week in a farce called "The Hired Girl," by Charles E. Blaney. Next week a play by the same author called "The Electrician" will be produced.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The new star performer at the big music hall this week will be "Yusouf, the Turkish wrestler," who will nightly offer to wrestle with any four men, amateurs or professionals, and in the event of his failing to throw any one of them, will forfeit to his antagonist $200. Charmion, the trapeze woman; the Rogers brothers, Dutch comedians; Irma Orbassany and her trained cockatoos; Langalow, the crack shot; the Picchianis, Delmore and Lee, Guille, the tenor, and many others, are in the bill.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"The Tree of Knowledge" will hold the stage three weeks more, and then the regular season of the Lyceum will be closed. Mr. Carton's play is one of those valuable theatrical properties managers are always looking for. It is all theatrical, but it is well made, smart, and interesting. Stupid people do not call it "dull," as they did that immeasaurably superior play, "The Princess and the Butterfly." On the other hand, alert, intelligent folks find "The Tree of Knowledge" well worth seeing.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE.—Another notable addition to the vaudeville ranks will be seen the current week at Keith's Union Square Theatre, when Edwin Milton Royle and Selina Fetter will begin a brief engagement in "Captain Impudence." The piece has been condensed for vaudeville purposes. Al Leech and the Three Rosebuds return in the musical sketch. The Brothers Damm present an acrobatic act. Others who will contribute are Eckert and Berg, T. Nelson Downs, the coin manipulator; the Lawrences, the three Angela sisters, Carl Grill, 'cello soloist; Eldora and Norine, jugglers, and Croley and Foley.

EDEN MUSEE.—There are a number of wax groups of prominent Generals and scenes connected with the Cuban war. The unusual interest in our present relations with Spain has attracted general attention to these. The Generals, Marti, Maceo, and Gomez, are much admired. There is always a crowd around Capt. Sigsbee. The Passion Play pictures continue to attract many visitors, and each afternoon and evening exhibition is to a crowded house. The concerts continue as popular as ever, and at hours other than those in which the Passion Play is given the cinematograph exhibits interesting moving pictures, including a view of the Maine at Havana, Morro Castle, and the fortifications at Havana.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Robert Hilliard, assisted by several capable players, will be seen in his comedietta, "The Littlest Girl." The Russell brothers, whose appearance always inspires merriment, offer their highly amusing portrayals of two stage-struck Irish servant girls, which have made them famous. O'Brien and Havel will appear in their popular acrobatic and dancing sketch entitled "The Newsboy's Courtship," and Montgomery and Stone in their dancing specialty. Lizzie B. Raymond's original songs will be heard again. Letto and Minni are hand balancers and equilibrists of the first rank. Some of the other acts in the long and varied bill are those of Mary Norman, the drawing room entertainer; the Dillon brothers, parodists and instrumentalists; H. M. Parker's trained dogs; Foy and Clark, and the Two Dons.

ENTERTAINMENTS NOT DRAMATIC.

The Illustrated Lectures at Daly's and the Lyceum—Richard Le Gallienne.

Richard Le Gallienne, who made a most favorable impression as a public reader a fortnight or so ago, will deliver a lecture at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow afternoon on "The Second Coming of the Ideal." Tuesday afternoon he will read from his "Prose Fancies" and his poems. Mr. Le Gallienne has borne more than his share of abuse patiently, and even cheerfully. His droll motto is that the enemies a man makes make him. But it requires a great deal of philosophy for any man to live up to that motto. As a matter of fact Mr. Le Gallienne is as modest as most men of letters, (and that means fairly timid,) is a gentleman, a man of learning, a writer of melodious verse and of some charming prose studies after the manner of Charles Lamb. He has written much else, too, and perhaps some of the cargoes he has launched have been "for Cowes and a market." He is certainly an original, interesting man, and a good, not a bad, reader.

Prof. Ernest Lacy will begin a series of lectures at Daly's Theatre to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock on the "Pashion Play," repeating the lecture every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 11 A. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M. The lecture will be illustrated by moving pictures taken by Lumiere's cinematograph last Summer under the direction of Dr. W. W. Freeman, who went to the Horitz Mountains for this purpose. Dr. Freemen last Summer obtained the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese of Horitz and the consent of the German Bohemian League of Budweis to take these pictures, and special performances were given for the purpose. A yearly royalty is paid to the peasants of Horitz for this privilege. The tableaus are about forty in number, including all the episodes from the Incarnation to the Resurrection. The exhibition also includes some pictures showing the peasants of Horitz who take part in the Passion Play in their daily vocations, and with some stationary pictures of the principal characters in the play.

The last of the series of Lenten lectures by G. P. Serviss at the Lyceum Theatre begins to-morrow. There will be two afternoon lectures this week. Wednesday, at 3 P. M., will be devoted to the Rhine, and Friday, at the same hour, to Paris. To-morrow morning, at 11, Mr. Serviss will again illustrate Spain; Tuesday, Peter the Great; Thursday morning, Napoleon, and Saturday morning, William Tell and the Alps.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

A Large Audience at Yesterday's Matinee at the Metropolitan.

The Metropolitan Opera House was crowded yesterday afternoon. The occasion was a matinée concert by the Chicago Orchestra, conducted by Theodore Thomas, with young Josef Hofmann, the pianist, as the solo performer. It was evident that the audience contained a large number of those stanch admirers of Theodore Thomas, to whom his name is significant of all that is admirable in orchestral music. But to that number was added a small army of those who have become excited by the praises of Josef Hofmann. Added together all these made an audience such as is seldom seen in the house in the afternoon except in the course of the opera season.

The programme consisted of Rimsky-Korsakoff's suite, entitled "Scheherazade"; Saint-Saëns's C minor piano concerto, Weingartner's arrangement of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," two solos by Hofmann; and Richard Strauss's symphonic poem, "Thus Spake Zarathustra." This made a concert which was pretty long for an afternoon entertainment, not to speak of the fact that it put the tonal riddle of Strauss at the end, when people were hardly fresh enough mentally to confront such a serious problem. As it was, the matinée girls grew faint before the various states of Zarathustra's thought and feeling had been chortled for them by the bizarre instrumentation of Strauss, and some of them departed in great haste with an appearance of dismay. For this they must not be blamed. Not every one cares for metaphysical problems in music. And that is a good thing for music.

Young Hofmann was in fine form yesterday, and his performance of the Saint-Saëns concerto was admirable. Perhaps some of those who expected him to do something more than human with this brilliant piano composition were disappointed, for he played it with more clarity and less reckless dash than some other pianists have exhibited. But it was a thoroughly artistic performance, notably strong in its rhythm and color, and altogether sane in conception. As one of his two solos Mr. Hofmann played the Schubert-Tausig "Marche Militaire," and in it gave a splendid exhibition of piano virtuosity.

The orchestra covered itself with glory in all of its work yesterday. The brilliant Weingartner arrangement of Weber's composition brought out the technical finish of its work to admirable advantage, and aroused the enthusiasm of the audience. Mr. Thomas conducted with his customary mastership.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

MONDAY.—Chicago Orchestra, Theodore Thomas, conductor, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.
Chamber Music Concert, Franz Rummel and Arnold Sextet, Chickering Hall, 3 P. M.

TUESDAY.—Richard Burmeister's piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Chicago Orchestra, Metropolitan Opera House, 2:30 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Musical Art Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY.—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.—Chicago Orchestra, Metropolitan Opera House, 2:30 P. M.
Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

Richard Burmeister, a pianist of high artistic ability, will give a recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday at 2:30 P. M.

Mr. Alfred Renny will deliver a lecture on "Instrumental Music" at the New York College of Music on Tuesday afternoon, March 15.

Franz Rummel, the pianist, and the Richard Arnold String Sextet will give a chamber music concert at Chickering Hall to-morrow at 3 P. M.

Clarence Eddy, the distinguished organist, will give a free organ recital at the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, at 3 P. M. to-morrow.

The first of Anton Hegner's three 'cello-sonata recitals will take place on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Corinne Moore-Lawson, soprano, and Mr. Xaver Scharwenka, pianist, will assist.

Ffrangcon Davies, the Welsh baritone, arrived last Wednesday to fill a number of concert and festival engagements during March, April, and May. He will also give a series of song and "Cantillation" recitals.

Mrs. Katharine Fisk, an American contralto, who for the last two years has appeared at the leading festivals and concerts in London and the Provinces, has returned to this city, and will shortly make her re-entrée in New York.

The programme for the seventh Philharmonic concert, which is to take place at Carnegie Hall next Saturday night, consists of selections from "Parsifal," the Schubert-Liszt "Wanderer Fantasia," with Alexander Siloti as pianist, and Tschaikowsky's third suite, for orchestra.

The concerto will be given for the first time in this country. It was written by Handel, for four violins, and arranged for a large string orchestra by Bachrich. It is very beautiful, graceful, and melodious. Four concert masters, Messrs. Mannes, Schmidt, Kaltenborn, and Marus, will play in the orchestra.

The new oratorio, "St. Christopher," makes especially heavy demands on the male voices, even the choruses allotted to them being as difficult as they are effective. In the coming performance of the work by the Oratorio Society, the part of Satan will be sung by Ffrangcon Davies. Ericsson Bushnell has the bass rôle of Offerus, and Evan Williams takes the solos of King and Hermit. That every detail may be as perfect as possible the music assigned to "A Child's Voice" will be rendered by Harry Smith, boy soprano of Grace Church choir. Mme. Juch is the only woman soloist.

The fourth of the Lenten series of orchestral concerts by the Chicago Orchestra, under the baton of Theodore Thomas, will be given to-morrow evening. Bach's Suite No. 3 in D major will be given in addition to compositions by Brahms and Wagner. Mme. Nordica will make her last appearance in New York this season as soloist at this concert. The complete programme is as follows:

Suite No. 3, D major.....Bach
Symphony No. 2, D major, op. 73.....Brahms
Scene and Aria, "Ah, Perfido".....Beethoven
Mme. Nordica.
Introduction and Closing Scene,
"Tristan and Isolde".....Wagner
Kaisermarsch.....Wagner

The Musical Art Society will give the second concert of this, its fifth season, next Thursday evening in Carnegie Hall. The programme is unusually interesting:

Penitential Psalm.....Orlando di Lasso
("The Prodigal.")
"Alla Trinita".....Harmonized by C. Burney
(Melody from the fifteenth century.)
"O Vos Omnes".....T. L. da Vittoria
"Tenebrae Factae Sunt".
"Cherubim Song".....D. S. Bortnyansky
(Russian Church Song.)
"Abend Auf Golgotha".....A. von Othegraven
(For eight voices and orchestra.)
Concerto for four violins.....Handel
(Arranged for string orchestra by Bachrich.)
"Ich Will Dich Lieben, Meine Krone".....
Peter Cornelius
Two Russian Sings.....César Cui
("The Two Roses," "Spring Delight.")
Four Gypsy Songs.....Brahms

The Castle Square Opera Company will appear in a new vein at the American Theatre to-morrow night. It forsakes for the nonce grand and comic opera, and will give a spectacular presentation of that well-known extravaganza, "Sinbad, the Sailor; or, the Maid of Balsora." In a spectacular way "Sinbad" will take rank as a production. Entire new and elaborate scenery has been painted, representing such varied incidental features as "The Court of Balsora," "The Valley of Diamonds," "The Cannibal Islands," "The Columbus Caravels," "The Palace of Gold," "The Depths of the Ocean," and a famous marine panorama brought strictly up to the present time, showing in effective fashion our own magnificent White Squadron. The cast of "Sinbad" will enlist from the Castle Square forces Oscar Girard, Joseph F. Sheehan, Raymond Hitchcock, Bessie Fairbairn, and Gertrude Quinlan. Mr. Girard will appear in the leading comedy rôle. Louise Royce has been especially engaged for the part of Sinbad, and Marie Celesta for that of Ninetta. Other parts will be portrayed by A. W. Maflin, E. N. Knight, Ali and Bani, the well-known pantomime acrobats; the McDonough trio, eccentric gymnasts, and Miss Marion Berg.

Provide yourself with a Spring suit. Don't neglect your personal appearance!

Our special line of imported black and silver gray vicuna thibets, with a neat medium shade striped trousering, suit to order $20.00, is just the thing for present wear. Top coats of covert cloth, silk lined throughout, $18.00.

YOUR MONEY BACK OR A YEAR'S GUARANTEE! THAT'S THE PROTECTION WE GIVE!
SPRING SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, FREE ON APPLICATION.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.
WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

PLANS FOR CHARTER DAY.

The Committee on Decoration, &c., Discusses the Details for the Great Celebration.

The Committee on Decoration, Illumination, and Grand Stand of the Charter Day celebration met in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon, with Thomas W. Pittman in the chair.

The committee decided to purchase 10,000 kites, designed in shield form as American flags, with additional flags of Japanese paper attached to the tails, and to distribute them among the boys of New York, with instructions to keep them up all day, if possible. Alderman Goodman, the father of the idea, replied to a question by Police Commissioner Hamilton, that he felt certain the Board of Aldermen will for that day suspend the operation of the ordinance forbidding kite flying.

Police Commissioner Hamilton then moved that an order be placed at once for 100,000 of the official copyrighted Charter Day buttons, and the idea was unanimously acted upon, and a special messenger dispatched with the order.

On motion of Chairman "Tim" Campbell of the Committee on Fireworks, the committee unanimously voted to spend not less than one-fourth of the funds at their disposal for fireworks, and in any event not less than $25,000.

Chairman Dougherty of the Committee on Gas and Electricity, said his committee had conferred with the men in charge of the Columbian Exposition electrical effects and reported some of the suggestions they had made. These include the illumination of Broadway from the Battery to Twenty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to Central Park; plans to induce competition from householders along the line in the illumination of offices, stores, and dwellings; and a proposition to secure possession of the manholes of the electrical subway and aperate searchlights from them.

The Finance Committees of both branches of the Municipal Assembly will meet at 1 P. M. to-morrow to hear the requests of the various Charter Day committees for the appropriation of $50,000 by the city. The General Committee will meet at the same hour, and as there are 1,200 members of this committee, it is expected the large number which will undoubtedly assemble will make a good impression on the municipal legislators.

Knit Goods Men to Dine.

The National Association of Knit-Goods Manufacturers of the United States will give a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on March 30. Among those who have promised to attend and make speeches are Senator William E. Mason of Illinois, Congressman Charles E. Russell of Connecticut, W. P. Brownlow of Tennessee, William Harper of Philadelphia, and W. F. Wakeman of this city. A. B. Valentine is President of the association, George H. Sutton, Treasurer, and Howard W. Bible, Secretary.

The Merchants' Convention.

The second series of conventions or meetings by the Merchants' Association will be held in this city beginning to-morrow, and continuing throughout the week. To-morrow Alvah Trowbridge of the National Bank of North America will deliver an address on "Collections." "Advertising as a Business Force" will be discussed by Robert C. Ogden on Wednesday, and on Saturday Francis B. Thurber will speak on "Our Transportation System."

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN THEATRE. 42d St., 7th and 8th Avs. Tel. 3147 38th St.
100th Time March 21. Souvenirs.
12th Week, Fourth Month.
OPERA IN ENGLISH.
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, March 16,
8 TIMES OF THE OPERATIC SPECTACLE
SINBAD;
OR, THE MAID OF BALSORA.
80 ARTISTS, GREAT SINGING CHORUS.
Wed. Mat. at 2. 25c. Boxes, $2, $3, $4.
Evenings at 8:15. Entire House. 75c 50c 25c
Sat. Mat. at 2. 25c., 50c. Boxes $2, $3, $4.
25c.—General Admission—25c.
In Preparation, Maritana in English.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Prop'rs & Mg'rs
5TH MONTH.
SURPASSING ALL PREVIOUS RECORD-BREAKING PRODUCTIONS,
THE WHITE HEATHER
Management Charles Frohman.
IN THE COMPANY ARE
Amelia Bingham, Olive May, Annie Adams, Alice Arnold, Madeline Bouton, Francis Carlyle, Harry Harwood, Miller Kent, Charles Bowser, Richard Bennett, Lewis Baker, and Rose Coghlan.
SILVER SOUVENIRS.
150th Performance April 5.
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2. EVG. 8:15.

BIJOU. TO-MORROW. SMITH NIGHT.
All the Smiths will be there to see
Broadhurst's Farcial Hilarity,
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES. AMERICAN FLAG SOFA
Cushion Souvenirs.
Saturday night, Jones Farewell.
Next Attraction | Willie Collier in The Man from Mexico.

DALY'S EVENINGS, 8:15. MATINEES, 2.
Prices, 50c., $1., $1.50, and $2.
Monday ev'g Last Time of THE COUNTRY GIRL.
MISS REHAN AS PEGGY.
And last Time: LILLI-TSE.
Tuesday and Every Evening, (for this week only,) Sheridan's SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Miss Rehan-Lady Teazle
Only Matinées, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Next Monday, special revival of THE GEISHA, with an extraordinary cast.

DALY'S THEATRE.
THE PASSION PLAY! THE PASSION PLAY!
EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.
Monday, Wed., Thurs., and Saturday at 11 A. M.
Tuesday and Friday Afternoons, at 3 P. M.
Famous moving pictures of the Passion Play, with descriptive lecture by Prof. Ernest Lacy.
Reserved Seats, $1. General Admission, 50c.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Begins, 8:15.
Daniel Frohman, Manager.
Matinées Thursday and Saturday.
....LAST 3 WEEKS....Every Evening, 8:15....
THE TREE of KNOWLEDGE
SECOND MONTH.
LENTEN LECTURES....ILLUSTRATED
LENTEN LECTURES....ILLUSTRATED
G. P. Serviss's Series.
4 mornings at 11 and Two Afternoons at 3.
Mon. at 11, "Spain"; Tues. (11,) "Peter the Great"; Thurs., (11,) "Napoleon"; Sat. 11, "The Alps"; Wed. aft. at 3, "The Rhine"; Friday aft. at 3, "Paris."
April 11, "The Moth and the Flame," by C. Fitch.

MANHATTAN BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Wm. A. Brady & F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Mgrs. & Propr's.
"FAR BETTER THAN 'THE OLD HOMESTEAD.'"—N. Y. SUN.
WAY DOWN EAST
SOUVENIRS TUESDAY, MARCH 22.
50th Performance to Crowded Houses. 3 Matinées This Week: Wednesday, Thursday, (Professional,) Saturday. Seats 4 Weeks in Advance.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING
INNES AND HIS BAND.
POPULAR PRICES.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. AGNES SORMA
Mon., Tues., Wed., "Doll's House," (Nora.) Thurs., Fri., Sat., "Maiden's Dream." (New.) SAT. SPECIAL MAT., "DOLL'S HOUSE."

AMUSEMENTS.

PLEASURE PALACE 58th Street & 3d Ave.
HOME OF REFINED VAUDEVILLE.
1:30 TO 11 P. M.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE | POPULAR PRICES.
Afternoons, 25c. and 15c.
Evenings 25c. and 50c.
MONSTER BILLS AT BARGAIN PRICES.
Uptown Début in Vaudeville of
LOUISE Thorndyke - Boucicault
AND
MAX FIGMAN
in "Mrs. Hilary Regrets."
Continued and Splendid Success of the
BIOGRAPH
ALEXANDER HEINDL, Pat Reilly, Evelyn Britton, Frank D. Bryan, The Eldredges; 20 Others.
TO-DAY—Great Concert, Continuous, 2:30 to 11 P. M. HENRY BAGGE & CO., EDNA COLLINS, Other Stars.

Proctor's 23D ST.
Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M.
REFINED VAUDEVILLE.
POPULAR PRICES, 25c., 50c.
ROBERT HILLIARD
IN "THE LITTLEST GIRL."
"A playlet for all classes, strong, picturesque, and clever."
RUSSELL BROTHERS,
The famous "Irish servant girls."
MARY NORMAN
The favorite of the hour, whose delightful drawing room monologue has fairly captivated blase Gothamites.
MONTGOMERY & STONE, The Howling Coon Swells.
LETTA & MINNI, European hand-balancers and equilibrists.
O'BRIEN & HAVEL, Acrobatic and Dancing Sketch.
40 OTHER BIG STARS.
TO-DAY'S CONCERT Continuous from 2:30 to 10:30 P. M.
SPLENDID SUNDAY BILL!

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ.
25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
EDWIN MILTON ROYLE,
SELINA FETTER,
AL LEECH and THREE ROSEBUDS,
CONROY AND McDONALD,
ECKERT AND BERG.
Carlotta Stubenrauch, Brothers Damm, Miriam Lawrence and Company, 3 Angela Sisters, Caroline Hull, Al Grant and others.

KNICKERBOCKER B'WAY & 38TH ST.
Eve's at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
2D CROWDED MONTH.
WM. H. CRANE in the new comedy A Virginia Courtship.
SOUVENIRS. 50TH NIGHT, MONDAY, MARCH 28TH
SEATS BOOKED ONE MONTH AHEAD.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées at 2.
The Management regrets to announce the LAST 3 WEEKS OF THE ENGAGEMENT IN NEW YORK, THIS SEASON, OF
JOHN DREW,
management Charles Frohman, in the highly successful comedy,
ONE SUMMER'S DAY,
By H. V. Esmond.
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES.
Monday at 11—"French Revolution."

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX.
Capt. Sigsbee of the MAINE. | New To-Day. | BEFORE the OPERATION.
Cinematograph at 2:30 To-day.
New Views, including Battleship Maine, Hungarian Band Concerts Aft. and Eve.
Admission 25c. Sundays.
TO-MORROW AND ALL THE WEEK
PASSION PLAY
Afternoon at 3; Evening at 9.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat.
First Appearance, Monday, March 14th.
YOUSOUF The Famous Turkish Wrestler.
16th Week---CHARMION
ROGERS BROS., Mlle. Barbe. Chanteuse, Mlle. Bartho, Danseuse, ALBERT A. GUILLE, CARLETTA, RITCHIE, and 15 Other European Vaudeville Acts, 15.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'WAY AND 40TH ST. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY,
Presenting Paul Potter's Great Play,
THE CONQUERORS.
100TH PERF. Wed. Evg., March 30, SOUVENIRS.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near Broadway. Evs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. | Charles Frohman, Mangr.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Saturday Afternoon, 200th Performance.
MISS MAUDE ADAMS,
DIRECTION OF CHARLES FROHMAN.
In J. M. Barrie's Great Comedy.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Corner 41st St. Mat. Sat., 2. Evg., 8:15.
THE HIGHWAYMAN.
MARCH 21, 150TH PERFORMANCE.
Solid Silver Souvenirs designed and manufd. by Gorham Silversmiths.

CASINO Last 2 Wks! Big Beauty Show! Last 2 Wks! Big Beauty Show!
100TH TIME! MCH. 23D Silver Double SOUVENIRS! in Louis Mann & Clara Lipman THE TELEPHONE GIRL!
MCH. 28 | Superb Revival of the Casino's 3d Annual Review with WALTER JONES and tremendous cast! | IN GAY N. Y.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LAST WEEK.
THE WHITNEY OPERA COMPANY,
A NORMANDY WEDDING.
March 21—RICE'S NEW "MONTE CARLO."

LYCEUM THEATRE. To-morrow & Tues. Afternoons at 3:30.
Major J. B. Pond announces two more appearances in New York of RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.
Monday: A Lecture, "The Second Coming of the Ideal." Tuesday: Readings from his poems and prose fancies. Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 75c., at box office.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday.
2D CROWDED MONTH. OH! SUSANNAH!
Preceded Nightly, 8:30, Matinées, 2:15, Annie Russell, in Dangerfield '95.
Dangerfield '95 at 8:30. Oh! Susannah! at 9.

Huber's Pavilion & Hotel, Jerome Av. & 162

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Transactions Involving Nearly $2,000,000 Go Far Toward Sustaining the Market.

FIFTH AVENUE CORNER SOLD

Latest Sales by Brokers—Dull Week at Auction—Voluntary Offerings Lacking—Attractive Parcels in Foreclosure—Mortgages Filed.

Except for a fair activity in unimproved property, the reports of brokers during the early part of last week bore a marked resemblance, both in volume and general tone, to those heard about the middle of July. Few sales, and those of most ordinary character, made it look as though the Spring market, which had started off with so much promise, was really in conflict with some circumstances aside from three weeks of uncertain war talk. The war talk, however, was still held responsible, but inquiry among brokers elicited the same reply so generally that it is still a matter of conjecture just how much effect the possibility of war is having on realty dealings. No broker would admit that any negotiations in which he was involved had been effected, but all were ready to add as indefinitely as possible that they had heard of several big deals being declared off.

The last two days, however, have in a large measure supplied the deficiencies of the early part of the week. The trade of the "Grenoble" apartment for property at Ardsley Heights, involving considerably over $1,000,000 worth of property, was of sufficient proportions to be important under any conditions, but particularly so coming at the present time, when the closing of a few substantial transactions will have such a desirable effect upon the market.

The feature of the week came yesterday with the announcement that Henry Corn had sold to the Welling estate the new twelve-story building on a plot 29 by 120, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, for $700,000. In part payment, about $265,000, Mr. Corn takes the entire block, comprising 28 lots, bounded by Amsterdam and Convent Avenues, One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second Streets. Holdridge & Ward and Hoffman Brothers represented the Welling estate and Mr. Corn, respectively, in the deal. It is interesting to note that negotiations in this trade were commenced last December by Messrs. Hoffman Brothers, before their retirement from the brokerage business, and that the transaction should have been brought to a close at this time is, perhaps, the best possible indication of the exact relation between the war scare and the realty market. It is stated that the Welling estate will hold the Fifth Avenue property as a permanent investment.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for William and James Bradley to E. W. Scott, for $85,000, the five-story limestone and brick dwelling 145 Riverside Drive, 32 by 72 by 100.

Valentine Haas has sold the four-story brick building, on the east side of Second Avenue, 100 feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 90.

Joseph L. Buttenweiser has purchased from Emma Arnold the old building 214 East Tenth Street, 25 by 92.

H. C. Lytton is the seller and Henriette K. White the buyer of the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Eightieth Street, 51.2 by 100, the sale of which was rumored some time ago. According to report, a ten-story apartment will be erected on the plot.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the old three-story building 42 East Third Street, 20 by 50.

Mrs. S. M. Wallach has sold to George Dealing the four-story brick factory 527 West Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

L. Tanenbaum & Brother have sold for the estate of Dr. E. Gutman the three-story building 25 East Fourth Street, 21.6 by 127.

Morris Goldstein has sold to Perlmann & Roginsky the old buildings 55 to 59 Willett Street, 75 by 100.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Charles Reeklin the plot One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 275 feet west of the Boulevard.

The Auction Room.

With a schedule of only ordinary character, the salesroom dealings of the week passed off without incident. In most cases plaintiffs took care of the properties sold in foreclosure and owners and interested parties showed themselves equally watchful in the voluntary and executors' offerings. A small parcel, 21 by 34, on the line of the new Elm Street, near Grand Street, brought forth from the owners of adjoining property the only lively bidding of the week, and was finally knocked down for $17,200, or about $24 per square foot.

Voluntary offerings are lacking for the coming week, and prospective buyers will have to make their selections from a list of legal sales. There are, however, a number of partitions which may succeed in maintaining interest. Of these none is more attractive than the block front of four-story tenements on the west side of Second Avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets, the sale of which has already been adjourned twice, and which will again be put up by Auctioneer Smyth on Wednesday. Among other parcels to be sold in partition will be noticed the northeast corner of West Broadway and Bleecker Street, the brewery property on Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, near First Avenue, and 160 East Fifty-second Street, running through to Fifty-first Street, just west of Third Avenue.

Aside from the ordinary run of flats and dwellings, several of the foreclosure offerings are well located, and it will be surprising if the bidding for the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-first Street and for the east side tenement properties 294 and 296 Grand Street, 10 and 12 Delancey Street, and 45 Henry Street, does not enliven the auction room during the week.

There were recorded last week 315 mortgages, for $4,521,963, of which 141, for $2,069,850, were at 5 per cent.; 133, for $1,481,613, were at more, and 41, for $970,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 280 mortgages, for $3,370,775, of which 118, for $1,333,883, were at 5 per cent.; 125, for $1,176,192, were at more, and 37, for $860,700, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 45 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 220.10 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat, with store. Due on judgment, $5,248.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edwin B. Root, referee, 372 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-first Street, 19.9 by 68, four-story brown-stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,715.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 792 Third Avenue, west side, 40 feet south of Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 60, four-story brick building, with stores; 167 and 169 East Fifty-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 31.10 by 100.5 by 25.6¼ by 100.5, extending through to 160 East Fifty-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20.1 by 100.5, three-story brick stable; 130 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 325 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 52.6 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,020.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 581 Hudson Street, west side, 25 feet south of Bank Street, 24.10 by 73.4 by 25.2 by 72.6, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 583 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Bank Street, 75 by 72.6 by 26 by 71.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 1 and 3 Morton Street, northwest corner of Bleecker Street, 50 by 86 by 50 by 81, four-story brick building, with store; 267 West Eleventh Street, north side, 120 feet west of Fourth Street, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of Christopher Gwyer in the foregoing on June 28, 1897.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William E. Horton, referee, 461 to 467 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 105.10, four five-story brick and stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $4,526; subject to other mortgages for $74,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 422 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 260.8 feet east of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $6,533.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 55 Lenox Avenue, west side, 25.2 feet south of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25.2 by 75, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,280.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 118 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 185.9 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $14,487.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, C. W. West, referee, 294, 294½, and 296 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet east of Eldridge Street, 50 by 87.6, two two-story brick and frame stores on 294 and 294½; five-story stone-front tenement, with store, on 296. Due on judgment, $34,355.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Robert E. L. Lewis, referee, 591 Park Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of Sixty-fourth Street, 20.5 by 97.6, five-story brick flat; Hillside Street, south side, 252.2 feet east of King's Bridge Road, 50 by 226.2, vacant. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $23,511.

By John T. Boyd, executor's sale, 251 West Twenty-first Street, north side, 183.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joshua M. Fiero, referee, 45 Henry Street, north side, 290.3½ feet west of Market Street, 24.11½ by 99.6¼ by 25.2 by 39.2¾, five-story brick tenement, with store, and four-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $16,061.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 1,229 and 1,231 Lexington Avenue, east side, 48.2 feet north of Eighty-third Street, 16 and 15.5, respectively, by 62.3, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings; 1,615 and 1,617 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street, 52.1 by 101.8 and irregular, five-story brick factory; 1,601, 1,603, and 1,605 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-third Street, each 25 by 73.2, three four-story brick tenements, with stores; 245 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 73.2 feet west of Second Avenue, 28.6 by 102.3, five-story brick tenement; 1,609, 1,611, and 1,613 Second Avenue, west side, 76.7 feet north of Eighty-third Street, each 25.6 by 73.2, three four-story brick tenements, with stores.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Alexander T. Mason, referee, 10 and 12 Delancey Street, north side, 132.10 feet east of the Bowery, 40 by 75.9 by 40 by 75.10, two six-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,646; subject to other mortgages for $44,587.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James Ridgway, referee, 420 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 244 feet east of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $6,533.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George G. Fry, referee, 226 East Eightieth Street, south side, 266 feet west of Second Avenue, 18.11 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,468.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 108 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 140 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, 52 Prospect Place, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-second Street, 16.8 by 54, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,458.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, James M. Ward, referee, 195 East Third Street, north side, 103 feet west of Avenue B, 24 by 96.2, four-story brick tenement, with store, and four-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $2,616; subject to other mortgages for $12,500.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reuben Mapelsden, referee, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 210 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $13,274; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, Prescott Avenue, west side, 104.11 feet north of Emerson Street, 100 by 134.5 by 100 by 137.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,498.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.—By Solomon de Walltearss, partition sale, Fernando Solinger, referee, 139 Bleecker Street and 527 to 531 West Broadway, being at the northeast corner of the streets named, 25.1 by 100 by 25.2 by 100.1, four-story brick building on Bleecker Street and a one-story brick store on West Broadway.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 325 to 337 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 141 feet west of First Avenue, 159 by 100.5, five-story brewery, malt house, two-story stable, &c.; Forty-fifth Street, south side, extending through to the north side of Forty-fourth Street, 175 feet west of First Avenue, 150 by 200.10, six-story brick brewery, four-story brick cigar factory, and two-story brick buildings; Forty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 125 by 100.5, two-story brick building and wagon sheds. The foregoing will be sold as one parcel.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 329 West Eighty-second Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 92.2; John H. Duncan of 21 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner and architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 88 Mangin Street, for a three-story brick stable, 60 by 28; George F. Etzel, premises, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $5,000.

First Avenue, Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth Streets and East River, for three one-story frame sheds; Crane estate, owner; John Magee of 182 Ninth Avenue, lessee; cost, $1,050.

West Broadway, northwest corner of Spring Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 45.5 by 100.3; John Walker of 60 Liberty Street, owner; Franklin Baylies of 51 Bible House, architect; cost, $125,000.

No. 28 Scammel Street, 59 East Third Street, 118 and 120 Cannon Street, and 424 East Eighty-second Street, for five six-story brick flats, with stores, various dimensions; Weil & Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owners; Schneider & Herter of 48 Bible House, architects; cost, $125,000.

No. 532 Grand Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 66.6; Tessy Greenberg of 262 Henry Street, owner; S. Sass, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 216 and 218 West Sixteenth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 49.9 by 93; John F. Hopkins of 821 Forest Avenue, owner; Bornig & Tilton of 57 Broadway, architects; cost, $40,000.

Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for eight two-story frame dwellings, 18.9 by 52; Jonas Weil of 36 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $22,400.

Hoe Street, west side, 55 feet north of Home Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, with store, 24 by 25; James O'Hara, owner; A. Ericson of 1,486 Minford Place, architect; cost, $2,000.

Jerome Avenue, west side, 365 feet south of High Bridge Road, for two three-story frame dwellings, 40 by 55; Mrs. Elizabeth Schweppenhauser of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Jerome Avenue, owner; G. H. Griebel of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of Wendover Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 34.4 by 95 by 90; Jerry Altieri, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $28,000.

Willow Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for a one-story frame shop, 20 by 30; George Schneider, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $500.

Washington Avenue, west side, 300 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 17.8 by 64; Frank Lockwood of 1,126 Vanderbilt Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,500.

Alterations.

No. 439 East Ninety-third Street, to a one-story frame dwelling and stable, Joseph Burke, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 316 and 318 West Sixteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store, D. O. Haaren of 217 West Thirteenth Street, owner; Franklin Baylies, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 118 Nassau Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts, N. Espenscheid, owner; T. H. Minuth of Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 419 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a one-story brick factory, Busch Brothers of 69 West Ninety-sixth Street, owners; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Ryer Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, Ann Mullaney, owner; W. Goggatz, architect; cost, $1,000.

Willis Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick flat, S. Feust of 718 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; C. Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $1,750.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 180 feet east of Morris Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement, with stores, William Shuls of 539 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, March 12.

AVENUE A, 1,380, e s, 102.2 ft s of 73d St, 25x98; Charles Isselbacher to Emil Green 1

AVENUE A, e s, 127.2 ft s of 73d St, 25x98x0.6x98; Charles Isselbacher to Emil Green 1

CROTONA AV, n e corner of 170th St, 189.10x100x222.8x108.8; United States Trust Company, executor, to William Crockett 11,250

LENOX AV, n w corner of 131st St, 24.11x75; Morris Mayer to Robert F. Elias and another 1

LENOX AV, n w corner of 131st St, 24.11x75; Rachel Mayer and others to Robert F. Elias and another 1

LENOX AV, n w corner of 131st St, 24.11x75; Julia Newhouse to Robert F. Elias and another 1

LENOX AV, n w corner of 131st St, 24.11x75; Ida Riegelman to Robert F. Elias and another 1

LEWIS ST, 55, w s, 25x100; Herman Friedman to George I. Miller 22,300

LOTS 40, 41, 42, and 43, map of the Gleason property; Allan G. Macdonell to Rachel Greer 3,200

TOWNSEND AV, e s, 105 ft n of 174th St, 50x100; Fannie E. Lawrence to F. M. Johns 1

WATER ST, 184, n w s, 54.10 ft n e of Burling Slip, 19.5x irregular; Samuel Riker and another, executors of Silvanus S. Riker, to Julius Lichtenstein and another 22,200

WEST FARMS to Westchester Road, 50 ft w of Forest St, runs n 100 x w 25 x s 100 x e 25; Forest St, w s, 150 ft n of West Farms Road, 100x125; Forest St, Lot 51, map of the property of Joseph Gleason; Joseph Gleason to A. G. Macdonell 4,000

3D AV, w s, 49.4 ft n of 41st St, 24.8x100; Thomas F. Tierney to Emma T. Griffen 1

11TH ST, 148, s s, 207.3 ft e of Greenwich Av; James H. Dick to Mabel R. Moore .. 1

11TH ST, 148, s s, 207.3 ft e of Greenwich Av; William C. Dick to J. H. Dick 1

14TH ST, s w s, 294 ft s e of 1st Av, 25x137.1 to Stuyvesant St, x 29.10 x 158.5, s part, 1st Av, s e corner of 30th St, 25x96, 1-6 part; 8th Av, s e corner of 47th St, —x100x50.5x100, 1-6 part; 60th St, s s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5, 1-6 part; 57th St, n s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5, 1-6 part; Macomb Av, w s, Lots 351 and 362, map of Mott Haven, 80x213.5 to Walton Av, x80 x217.8; Anna W. O'Mara to Katherine G. Farrell 1

51ST ST, s s, 55 ft e of 1st Av, 18x100.5; Amelie Bender to Daniel W. Burtis .. 6,250

51ST ST, s s, 55 ft e of 1st Av, 18x 100.5; Lina Stephanie to Emilie Bender. 1

67TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 20x100.5; Emmons Clark to Emilie B. Grigsby .. 35,000

132D ST, n s, 235 ft e of 6th Av, 25x 99.11; John Jephson to Emma J. Jephson and another 1

Recorded Leases.

MAPELSDEN, Ann, to Eva Millheiser; 2d St, n s, Lot 47, map of Augustus Wynkoop, 26x106, 10 years 900

O'CONNELL, James, to William P. Cashman; 435 East 149th St, 5 years $480, 600

PRICE, Joseph, to Samuel Feltenstein and another; 322 Henry St, 5 years 2,500

SCHUCK, George, to Daniel Hannon; 1st Av, s e corner of 120th St, 5 1-12 years $680, 780

SCHULTER, John, to Herman F. Siemers; 70 Murray St, 5 years 800

STURM, Simon, and another to Simon Feltenstein and another; 179 Orchard St, 3 years 2,752

Recorded Mortgages.

CROCKETT, William, to United States Trust Company, as executor; n e corner of Crotona Av and 170th St, 2 years 15,750

DIEDERICK, Theodore, to Universal Trust Company, n s of 123d St, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av; installments 27,000

FROELICH, Fanny, to Simon N. Strauss; s s of 80th St, 175 ft w of Avenue A, demand 2,500

GREER, Rachel, to James I. Corsa; Lot 43, map of the Gleason property, Twenty-fourth Ward, 3 years 2,300

GREER, Rachel, to Allan G. Macdonell; Lots 41, 42, and 43, map of the Gleason property, Twenty-fourth Ward, 1 year .. 1,600

GREER, Rachel, to Silvanus Purdy; Lot 41, map of the Gleason property, Twenty-fourth Ward, 3 years 2,300

GREER, Rachel, to James I. Corsa; Lot 42, map of the Gleason property, Twenty-fourth Ward, 3 years 2,300

GREER, Rachel, to James I. Corsa; Lot 40, map of the Gleason property, Twenty-fourth Ward, 3 years 2,300

HIRSCHBERG, Mathilda, to Lillie B. Lilienthal; 2,117 5th Av, 5 years 24,000

JOHNS, Frances M., to Fannie E. Lawrence; e s of Townsend Av, 105 ft n of 174th St, 3 years 888

LICHTENSTEIN, Julius and Bernhard, to Samuel and William J. Riker, executors; 184 Water St, 3 years 13,500

MACDONELL, Allan G., to Joseph J. Gleason; Lots 35, 44, and 45, map of the Gleason property, Twenty-fourth Ward, 1 year 1,236

SKUSE, Thomas G., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,199 5th Av, saloon lease, demand 8,500

SKUSE, Thomas G., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,219 5th Av, saloon lease, demand 8,500

UNGER, Henrietta, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 155 East 105th St, 1 year 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

GILL, Frank N., to R. Gill & Son, (three assignments) $8,500

LAWRENCE, Fannie E., to Walter S. Sheafer, executor, &c. 888

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Jette Dittman ..... Nom.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York 90,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Edward H. Swan, trustee, (two assignments) 50,000

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, City of New York, to Emily O. Butler 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME ST, 508-510; Citizens' Electric Equipment Company against Mutual Building Company $150

NORFOLK ST, 147 to 153; Frederick Brandt against John Kehoe, owner and contractor 1,232

115TH ST, 12 and 14 East; William Kerby against Muhlker & Askey, owners and contractors 302

179TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Washington Av, 25x125; Willson, Adams & Co. against Paul and Clara Happel, owners; Frank A. Schulz, contractor 247

Lis Pendens.

DUANE ST, 42; Virginia D. H. Furman against Meyer Greenberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stickney, Spencer & Ordway.

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 80 ft w of Eldridge St, 20x75; James Buchanan and another against Frederick W. Schmidt and another. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Leavitt, Wood & Keith.

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, 104.1x 90x103.6x90; German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee and Trust Company against John McGavock and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst.

WEST BROADWAY, 175; Albert R. Palser against J. Berri King and others, (partition;) attorney, T. F. Hascall.

1ST AV, w s, 123.5 ft s of 40th St, 24.8x75; Amelia Robison against Isaac Loewenberg and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

18TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Lydia M. Brown against Lydia S. Cutting and others, (partition;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

40TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x96.9; William McShane Company against Catherine Cooney, (attachment;) attorney, C. DeH. Brower.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FREDERICK RATHJEN.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received executions against Frederick Rathjen, grocer at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Manhattan Avenue, in favor of the John T. Huner Company for $838, and J. H. Holstein for $208. When the Sheriff went to make a levy it was claimed that the place was owned by a Mr. Fitzsimmons. Mr. Rathjen began there about March 1, having previously had a store for several years in Eighth Avenue.

ALBERT EDWARDS.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received an attachment against Albert Edwards, who has a trucking and stables business at 354 Washington Street, for $4,273, which was obtained by Henry Huffman Browne for Martin L. Rickerson, on the ground that Mr. Edwards is a non-resident, his home being at Arlington, N. J. The claim is on a note given by Mr. Edwards to Mr. Rickerson on Feb. 19, payable one day after date, for feed. About the same time Mr. Edwards gave Mr. Rickerson two chattel mortgages aggregating $5,500. Mr. Edwards has been in business twenty-five years, and had, it is said, about forty horses in his work. His son now claims to own the business.

Out of Town.

THOMAS H. McGRAW.—Pennington Whitehead has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Thomas H. McGraw, formerly a lumber merchant of Albany, N. Y., and Bay City, Mich., on the application of the Nassau Bank. Mr. McGraw is not in the lumber business now, and for some time past has been looking up mining property in British Columbia, Washington, and Idaho. He is interested in a salt business in Windsor, Ontario; Detroit, and other places, under contracts. He was associate owner with Thomas Craney of Bay City, Mich., in patents for the economical production of salt. The contracts were assigned by Mr. McGraw to Mr. Craney in trust for the creditors of Mr. McGraw in 1895. Mr. McGraw preferred various relatives to whom he owed $400,000 to $500,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, Samuel, or Harris—S. Hyman $610

BOLTAN, Abraham—A. U. Todd and another 939

BARBAR, Florence G.—C. A. Spaulding .. 168

BEAUDET, Homer J.—I. A. Steindler 249

CARROLL, James W.—J. Berry 35

CARY, John T.—G. E. Tytler 96

CORNWELL, Jacob S., and Herman Wilkens—C. F. Emery 289

DORRANCE, George M., Jr.—H. E. Russell 73

EGAN, William C., and Edward Morrissey—John P. Kane Company 1,534

FRANSCOLLA, Alexander—J. Haase and another 38

FRIEDE, Ernst—E. Becker and another .. 77

FREY, Fred—F. Jarvis 304

GRADY, Chris F., and De Witt Querean—A. E. Thomson 177

GALWAY, Thomas F.—W. C. M. . yke and others 111

GONSALVES, William B.—G. F. Brown .. 30

GORDON, George—E. Ryan, administratrix, &c., costs 128

HILLIARD, George, as Commissioner, &c. —A. Giese 155

HERNSHEIM, Emily—J. King 125

HISCOX, A. Kingsland—F. V. Strauss 325

INNENBERG, Simon—L. Balsam 988

ISAACS, Phil—H. Baehr and another 74

JEFFRAY, William—G. A. Adamo 403

KAMPMANN, Matilda E.—B. Kaskell 171

KAMSLER, Julius, Minna, and Celia—G. S. Nicholas 1,400

KAMPMANN, Matilda C.—A. Lannecker, administrator 455

KIRKPATRICK, John, Allan O'Hea, John McCullough, and Charles Lindskog—J. Batton 87

KING, Lewis C., and George E. D. Todd—The National Broadway Bank of New York 2,317

LEWINE, Asher—Albert U. Todd and another 1,179

LEVY, Abraham and Jacob—E. Werner ... 1,527

LEVY, Israel N.—E. Werner 1,110

LEVY, Louis P.—Lucy C. Gayler 249

MEYER, Matilde A.—D. S. Atterbury 132

MATIAS, Anna—J. Matias, (costs) 23

NICHOLSON, Robert—G. Benda 168

NATKIN, Nathan—Davidson & Blankford. 132

PALMER, Frank B.—J. D. Smith and another 52

QUIGLEY, David—C. C. Hill 519

RYDER, Frank—E. D. Depew and another, executrix 131

ROTTKAMP, Rosa—A. J. Bates & Co. 262

ROGERS, Richard—W. D. Lynch 514

ROBERGE, Franklin P.—J. E. Faitonte 914

RUTHRAUFF, Eleanor M.—H. Flint 180

RUBANO, Felice—M. Colucci 488

SIMMONS, Jacob—H. O'Neill 83

SANBORN, Thomas L.—T. C. Aldrich 139

SIMS, Harry M.—Acker, Merrall & Condit. 148

SPRATT, George B.—I. Hoffman, assignee 225

TURNBULL, James—G. E. Tytler 85

THE AMERICAN FORCITE POWDER Manufacturing Company—J. Hanna and others 125

WITHROW, Charles L.—H. O'Neill 62

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1898,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City,

TRUSTEES' SALE,
BY ORDER OF CHARLES C. GOODRICH AND WILLIAM H. LANGLEY, TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM C. LANGLEY, DECEASED,

591 BUILDING LOTS
ON
3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Avenues, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Streets, 30th Ward,
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

70 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE AT 4½ PER CENT., OR 60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN AT 4 PER CENT. FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, WITH PRIVILEGE OF PAYING OFF. TITLES GUARANTEED BY THE TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO. FREE OF CHARGE TO EACH PURCHASER.

For book-maps, terms, and particulars apply to ABRAHAMS & SONS, Esqs., cor. 3d Av. and 49th St., Brooklyn, or to DUNNING & FOWLER, Esqs., Attorneys, 67 Wall St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
TRUSTEE'S SALE
of Property at
HIGHLAND ON HUDSON, N. Y.,
(opposite Poughkeepsie.)

By order of Trustee of Estate of PHILIP HERRMAN, deceased,
Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. will sell at auction,

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1898,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
handsome country seat of the late Philip Herrman, deceased, at Highland on Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie, N. Y., consisting of 50 acres of land overlooking Hudson River, with handsome frame residence, containing 15 rooms, bath, running water, and gas; in perfect repair; also fine stone stable and carriage house, farmhouse, granary, hennery, icehouses, and other outhouses. This property is situated within 1½ miles of depot on West Shore R. R. and Poughkeepsie boats from New York City. Time from New York City, two hours.

Books, maps, photographs, and full particulars with JAMES S. HERRMAN, Esq., Trustee, 227 West 13th St., or Auctioneer's, 66 Liberty St., New York City. (Telephone 3943 Cortlandt.)

ADJOURNED SALE.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, March 15, 1898,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the NEW YORK REAL-ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 Broadway, New York, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under direction of ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Esq., Referee,
NO. 591 PARK AVE.,
near 64th St., the valuable five-story brick single Flat, size of lot 20.5x97.6.
Also 2 lots containing about
41-2 LOTS ON HILLSIDE ST.,
near Kingsbridge Road,
situated on south side of Hillside St., 252.2 east of Kingsbridge Road; choice Plot, containing about 4½ lots; plot 50x226.4x50x226.2.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway.
Maps and further particulars with attorney, or at Auctioneer's, 66 Liberty St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
sells at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., on
TUESDAY, MARCH 22,
Absolutely Without Reserve,
BY ORDER EXECUTORS OF ROSE WARSZAUR, (DECEASED),
22 CHATHAM SQUARE, close to Oliver St. and New Bowery, four-story brick Building; lot, 17.0¾x62.8.
SAME DAY,
337½ EAST 122D ST., near 2d Av., brick and frame Dwelling; lot, 21x100.11.
JESSE S. NELSON, Att'y, 11 Pine St.
Maps from AUCTIONEER, 11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
sells at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 M., on
TUESDAY, MARCH 22,
SUPERB BUSINESS PROPERTY,
208 AND 210 WOOSTER ST.,
near Bleecker St., modern six-story Store and Loft, lot, 43.3x100; well rented; liberal terms.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys.
Maps from AUCTIONEER, 11 Pine.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., on
TUESDAY, MARCH 15,
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE,
461, 463, 465, AND 467 WEST 164TH ST., near Amsterdam Av., four very fine five-story brick and stone Apartment Houses, 25 feet wide, lots, 105.10 deep.
WILLIAM E. HORTON, Referee.
LAMONT McLAUGHLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
J. HARRY HULL, Defendant's Attorney.
Maps from Auctioneer, 11 Pine St.

S. DE WALLTEARSS, Auctioneer,
will sell at public auction
THE VERY DESIRABLE FLATS
227 & 229 WEST 15TH ST.,
and
226 & 228 WEST 25TH ST.,
AND DESIRABLE TENEMENTS
708 & 710 ELEVENTH AVE.
on
TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1898,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 BROADWAY.
These are first-class investment properties, all being in first-class condition and well rented. The 25th Street flats being on lots 117.6 deep.
For book, maps, terms, &c., apply to DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, Esqrs., Attorneys, 27 Pine St., or Auctioneer, 171 Broadway. (Telephone 355 Cortlandt.)

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEES' SALE, Estate Wm. Harden, dec'd, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, noon,
PARK HOUSE HOTEL AND CAFE,
SHARON SPRINGS,
SCHOHARIE CO., N. Y.

Long established, best location, Main St., directly opposite sulphur and magnesia springs and baths. Hotel 2-story frame, 24 rooms; separate café, with bar and store room; icehouse; plot must be sold to close estate.

Particulars with John J. McKinley, Trustee, and Donald McMartin, Johnstown, N. Y., and James L. Wells, 59 Liberty Street, N. Y. City.

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FOR SALE.

36 East 61st St.—4-story, high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 25x60x100.5, in good order throughout.

422 Madison Avenue—Near 49th St.—4-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 28x irregular. Built by Duggin & Crossman.

25 East 44th St.—Between Madison and Fifth

MR. McADOO ON THE NAVY.

The ex-Assistant Secretary Addresses the Cosmos Club in Jersey City.

William McAdoo, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy and ex-member of Congress from New Jersey, told a Jersey City audience last night that he could see many blessings sure to come for this Republic from the present troubles with Spain, whether continued peace or war results.

He believes that the conviction that the United States has a place at the council board of the nations of the world and must assert it, will be forced upon every citizen; and that with that conviction must come the knowledge that our safety, our dignity, and our responsibilities alike require that our contentions and opinions must be supported by force which can maintain them against the power of any other nation on land or sea. A nation which would be at peace, he urged, must be strong, and to be strong it must be ready to meet emergencies, to resist aggressions, to make itself feared.

The occasion was the annual meeting and dinner of the Cosmos Club of Jersey City, given at the Washington Hotel. The club includes many of the leading citizens of Jersey City, and one of its purposes is unrestrained discussion of current topics. Mr. McAdoo was invited to speak on "The Navy of the United States."

Among the more distinguished guests were Justices Dickson and Collins of the Supreme Court, Judge Hudspeth, the Rev. W. S. Crowe of New York, Judge Abel S. Smith, and Mayor Hoos. Major Z. K. Pangborn, editor of The Jersey City Journal, presided, and introduced the speakers. Before Mr. McAdoo began the memory of the men who died on the Maine was drunk standing, and in solemn silence.

History of the Navy.

Mr. McAdoo sketched with broad outline the history of the American navy. It was painful to remember, he said, how long the public had taken to learn that the defense of the United States is a serious and a business matter. For years any man who spoke in Congress for the development of the navy spoke to empty benches.

"Facing a crisis as the country now is, with the possible dangers impending over us, it was painful to reflect that what we have in the way of aggressive and defensive force on the seas has been won almost by physical force, ship by ship and gun by gun, from reluctant Congresses. There had been persistent jealousy and fear of the navy despite the fact that the framers of the Constitution, while they reflected the dread of a standing army natural for their time and surroundings, by requiring that army appropriations should not be for more than two years had left the navy unrestricted.

"It is a striking fact," he said, "that the navy exists only by the virtue and patriotism and exalted merit of American sailors, for there never has been in this country a naval party nor any prevailing influence or diplomacy to win consideration for it."

Paul Jones and his fellow sailors had won respect for American seamanship. In the war of 1812 the American Navy on sea and lakes had won victories, while the armies ashore were suffering defeats. Yet the civil war found the Nation's navy again in a condition of decadence, with Captains in the sixties and Lieutenants in the fifties, because of a vicious system, or lack of system of promotion, which has not yet been reformed. That was one of the reforms, he remarked incidentally, that he hoped to see result from the present trouble.

An Expensive Triumph.

Despite all the disadvantages, however, the navy had made a wooden wall of fire around the Confederate States and starved them in the end. But millions of dollars and thousands of lives would have been saved if the Nation had possessed at the beginning of the war a navy adequate to cope with the rebellion. Annapolis and West Point had given the Nation men, but Congress had not provided them the material or machinery, and while those were being invented and made the country suffered frightful losses and was in deadly peril of its life.

"The result of the struggle between the inventive and creative powers and the valor of the people of the North and the South was the creation of the modern armored battleship. Every nation on earth learned from us, but we refused to learn from ourselves, and sent our officers into foreign ports to anchor their old, obsolete, wooden house-boats alongside the formidable iron and steel fighting machines of other nations and to tread in shame and bitterness the decks of vessels over which they were mortified to see the flag of their country flying."

Mr. McAdoo then recited the struggles of the Secretaries of the Navy and the Congressmen who supported them to secure modern ships and plants. They had to fight the power of two classes—the provincial, easy-going American who believes on general principles that his country can whip the world whenever there is need, without special preparation, and the over-civilized element, who have lost their virile instincts or become so thoroughly un-Americanized that they believe nothing good or effective can or will be done by or in America.

Necessity of Force.

"Force is to-day," he declared, "the most potent factor of civilization. We hear much said of the intrinsic power of justice, and the world's public sentiment, but justice and mercy do not prevail in Armenia, nor in some islands of the sea near us. [Applause.] Physical force is as holy as intellectual force to make right might and more efficient. [Applause.] I wish the time had come when a magnificent plea uttered in Congress would turn aside incursions against our borders and bring peace and good government to the islands near our Continent, but it does not seem to have arrived. [Laughter and applause.]

"We have the virility that gives us what they call in Europe 'shirt-sleeve' diplomacy, and causes our Congressmen to regularly insult every power on earth. Then we trust to that untrained, awkward diplomacy as the only power to keep us out of trouble, and I tell you we are overmatched in that game and will lose at it always, unless we have something else to make us respected and that you business men must pay the losses. We ought not to seek trouble with anybody, but our duty requires and our interest demands that we be ready for trouble if it comes, and that all men should know us to be ready. Wall Street ought to know that the best possible pledge of our continued peace is that we are able and willing to fight. [Long applause.]

"I have heard a Senator stand in his place and say that we would send 10,000,000 of armed men to resent a certain thing. We had then 200,000 rifles in the country. [Laughter.] That same man would not vote for a monitor to increase our naval force. Too much money was wanted to improve the Yellowbush Creek and get water enough in it for the cattle to drink and to clear out the Tombigbee." [Laughter.]

Credit for What We Have.

Mr. McAdoo paid eloquent tributes to Secretaries Chandler, Whitney, and Tracy, who had, he said, by tact and labor and persistence slowly drawn from Congress appropriations which have brought the navy to its present condition of reasonable efficiency. It was due to Secretary Whitney that this country is now able to make armor and guns—the finest guns in the world. The Texas, ordered by him from Newcastle-on-Tyne in the face of storms of criticism, had educated the country in naval architecture. It was due to Admiral Sicard's slow, sure, careful work that we have a magnificent plant for reproducing cannon.

Continuing, he said: "The personnel of the navy is at its best. I have never known more honorable, proficient, or able men than our naval officers. [Applause.] They have magnificent executive and scholastic ability, and are progressive, patriotic, conservative, and self poised. We ought to go down on our knees and thank God for what navy we have, and learn lessons for the future.

"I hope that from this trouble the thinking people of America will learn that we must have a foreign policy and must consider it as we do our internal policies, if we are to hold our place in the world. They should comprehend the truth that we can not be an isolated people from the diplomacy and affairs of the world while we send our merchant ships and people to do business in every part of the world. Where we send merchant ships and merchants we must send warships and men to protect them.

"Our business interests have suffered heavily the last few weeks. They would not have suffered if we had had a navy strong enough to insure peace. We have responsibilities, moral and commercial, which we must meet. The business of other nations is our business. We can not hold aloof. We must take our place in the world and must have the force to keep it."

British Ship Ashore on Horn Island.

MOBILE, Ala., March 12.—The British ship W. H. Corsair, from Ship Island, Miss., to Belfast, with a timber cargo, is ashore on Horn Island, Miss., and will prove a total loss. She is a 1,300-ton vessel, and went ashore last night in the fog.

SUICIDE ON ELEVATED ROAD.

A Man Throws Himself in Front of a Train at Eighty-ninth Street and Third Avenue.

A man supposed to be Georges Camal jumped in front of an approaching train at the up-town station of the Third Avenue Elevated Road at Eighty-ninth Street at midnight last night, and was crushed to death, his body being taken from under the second car. He was well dressed, and about fifty years old, with a gray mustache and hair.

He walked up and down on the platform muttering to himself and apparently laboring under great excitement. When the train was within ten feet he hesitated a moment, and then with a spring, before any one could grab him, he threw himself in front of the approaching train. The engineer tried to stop, but was unable to do so. Two women who were on the platform fainted, and the passengers in the train were greatly excited. The papers found in his pockets bore no address, only the name of Georges Camal. The body was taken to the Harlem Morgue.

James Halligan, the engineer of Engine 4, which ran over the man, and his fireman were arrested and locked up in the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station.

FOR INTERNATIONAL PATENTS.

Report of the Brussels Conference for the Protection of Industrial Property.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The full report of the conference of the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, which met at Brussels in December last, has been received from the delegates representing the United States, Bellamy Storer, United States Minister to Belgium, and Mr. Francis Forbes, and is of marked interest. There were present at the conference not only delegates from fifteen of the States of the Union, but also from seven countries which have not yet adhered to it, among them Germany and Japan.

The propositions for amendment of the convention, submitted by the United States, looking toward reciprocity in the matter of fees and the requirements of working and the matter of invention belonging to certain classes, which are patentable in the United States but not in certain other countries, were held by the conference to be contrary to the general spirit of the convention, but several solutions of the difficulties complained of were suggested which would not be obnoxious to it.

The United States delegates took an active interest in the discussion of changes proposed in the agreement respecting the international registration of trade marks, though this country is not at present a party to it. The purpose of this agreement is to make the international bureau at Berne the centre of a cheap registration which shall be efficient over the territory of the adhering States. Such a registration is regarded as extremely desirable, and is practically a necessity if our manufacturers are to be protected in their foreign trade.

Annexed to the report are a number of papers of great interest. Among these is a statement made by the German delegates, in which they urge the extension of the delay of priority to one year instead of seven months, and the abolition of forfeiture of patents for non-working.

Among the other papers is a statement showing the requirements as to working the invention made in certain countries. In some failure to manufacture the invention in the country within one year invalidates a patent. In others two years, or even three years, are allowed, and importation of goods made under the patent is prohibited. This means that the manufacturer of an American invention must establish factories in each of these countries, or give up patent protection in those countries, and is a very onerous requirement.

AUSTRIA MAY ASK INDEMNITY.

Editor Uffalessary Says She Will Not Heed the Lattimer Verdict.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 12.—Edward Uffalessary, editor of a Lithuanian weekly paper, published here, is responsible for the statement that the Austrian Government, despite the acquittal of Sheriff Martin and his Deputies, will demand indemnity for its subjects killed at Lattimer.

Mr. Uffalessary says he got his information from a letter received from the Austrian Consulate at Washington yesterday.

FOR PASSING WORTHLESS CHECK.

Supposed Son of a Railroad President Locked Up.

Frederick W. Blair, twenty-nine years old, of Ravenna, Ohio, is a prisoner at Police Headquarters, having been arrested on a warrant charging him with having uttered a worthless check for $50. Young Blair is said to be the son of A. G. Blair, the President of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company, who lives in Toledo, Ohio. Young Blair is said to be the private secretary of his father.

For some weeks young Blair has been staying at the Hotel Lincoln, at Broadway and Fifty-second Street. He is alleged to have passed a worthless check for $50 on Arthur W. Eccleston, a dealer in railway supplies at 353 Broadway. The check was drawn on the Second National Bank of this city, was made payable to bearer, and was signed by Blair in his own name. The check was protested for want of funds, and Eccleston secured a warrant for the arrest of Blair.

Yesterday afternoon, Eccleston saw Blair on a Broadway car at Twenty-fourth Street, and seized him and called for a policeman. Detectives Carlin and Dorrian of the West Thirtieth Street Station happened to be on the car, and placed Blair under arrest after the circumstance was explained to them by Eccleston. He was kept in the station a short time and removed to Police Headquarters. Great secrecy is maintained about the affair at Headquarters.

The warrant for Blair's arrest is in the hands of Detective Samuel Price, at Headquarters.

DARING ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.

Another Prisoner at New Castle (Del.) Jail Was Overpowered by Guards.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 12.—John Dougherty, a life prisoner in the New Castle Jail, at New Castle, who murdered a Swede in this city four years ago, escaped at 6 o'clock to-night, and is still at large.

Dougherty and James Mitchell, the latter serving a five years' sentence for robbery, were exercising in the corridor, when Deputy Sheriff Gould opened the door to allow the wife of one of the prisoners to leave the jail. Dougherty and Mitchell rushed at Gould, and, pointing revolvers at him, ordered him to throw up his hands.

Dougherty kept Gould covered with his revolver, backed out of the jail, and jumping into a carriage, was driven rapidly away. Several bicycle riders pursued the escaping prisoner. They gained rapidly on the carriage, and Dougherty, fearing that he would be captured, jumped from the vehicle and ran across the fields toward this city. Mitchell was overpowered by the guards.

It is not known how the prisoners obtained the revolvers.

Isaac G. Reed in Bellevue.

Isaac G. Reed, a member of a rich Philadelphia family, and a newspaper man, was removed last night from 235 East Twenty-second Street, where he had been under the care of a trained nurse and a friend since Friday night, to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital suffering from dementia. Reed is forty-five years old, and was employed by Mrs. Cummings of 127 Sixth Avenue, the proprietor of "The Protector." He was once a Resident United States Consul in France. His mind has been affected before.

Catholic Missionary Society.

A certificate incorporating the Society for the Propagation of the Faith was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The object of the society is to do missionary work for the Roman Catholic Church, and to maintain missions and houses for that purpose. The Trustees are Archbishop Corrigan, the Right Rev. John M. Farley, the Right Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, the Rev. James J. Flood, the Rev. Michael J. Flood, the Rev. Theophile Wucher, the Rev. Michael C. O'Farrell, and James E. Dougherty.

Blanche K. Bruce Seriously Ill.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Blanche K. Bruce, ex-Register of the Treasury, ex-Senator from Mississippi, and well known throughout the country as a leader of the negro race, is critically ill. This morning his condition was regarded as hopeless, but to-night his physicians hold out some hope for his recovery. He is suffering from stomach trouble.

BOROUGH LAND IN DISPUTE.

Measures Will Be Taken to Decide the Hall Purchase in Queens.

President Bowley of the Borough of Queens received a letter yesterday from William Hall, Jr., the purchaser of the Union College property in Long Island City, notifying him that the plot of ground at Nott, Jackson, and Hunter Avenues was included in Hall's contract with the Union College. This is the lot deeded to Long Island City a number of years ago by the college authorities for a City Hall. The hall was never built, but now the borough authorities think they would like to build a new Borough Hall in order to get out of the building now occupied by them.

The borough authorities before going on with their plans decided to write to Mr. Hall to see whether he considered that the lot was part of his purchase. President Bowley says that measures will be at once begun to decide who is the rightful owner of the ground in question. The President thinks that the City of New York is, as the successor of Long Island City.

Long Island City Claims.

Ex-Corporation Counsel Thomas P. Burke of Long Island City will bring action against the city of New York to recover the sum of $68,070.40, being the amount of the unpaid claims against the old city of Long Island City which have been placed in his hands for collection. This makes a total of $79,690 in claims which Burke has for collection. Of the total amount $28,660.49 represents unpaid teachers' salaries, $30,000 the policemen's salaries, and the firemen about $5,600. Mr. Coler has thirty days in which to decide whether he will pay the claims or not.

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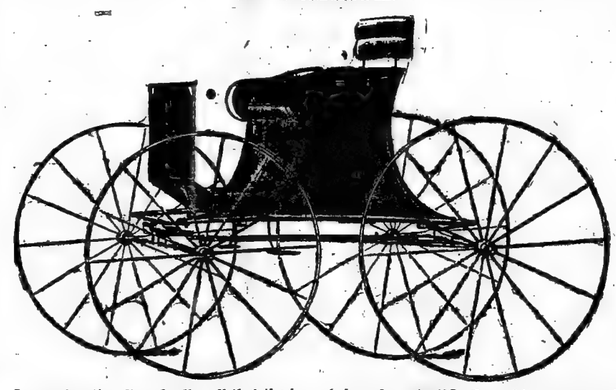

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 8. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, March 13, 1898, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Professor Felix Adler at Carnegie Musical Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "A Philosopher On the Throne." All interested are invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Morning prayer and sermon by the rector at 11 A. M. Bishop Potter preaches and administers confirmation in the evening at 8 o'clock.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. & 43D ST.—On Sunday, Rev. Dr. Gotthell will lecture on "The Fatherhood of God." Service begins at eleven o'clock. All are invited.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.

Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

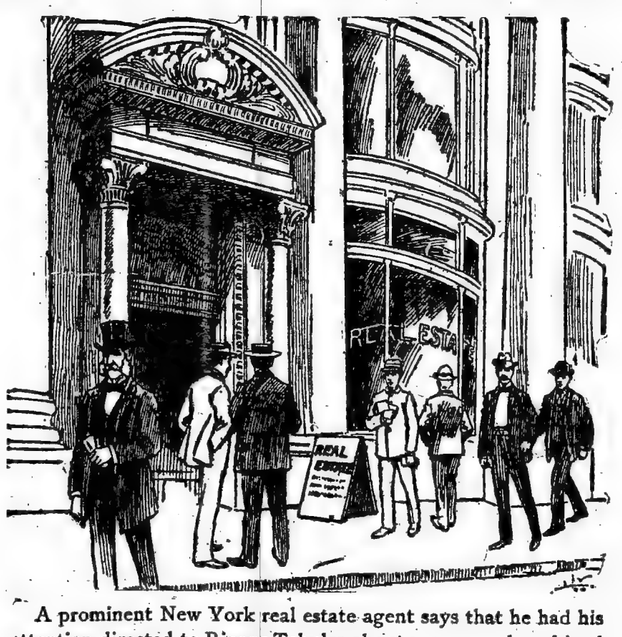

A prominent New York real estate agent says that he had his attention directed to Ripans Tabules about a year ago by a friend who gave him a box. He had suffered from dyspepsia more or less, the effect upon him causing sleeplessness. He tried the Tabules and, perhaps, more to his surprise than otherwise, found they did him a great deal of good. Since then he says he has at no time allowed himself to be without a supply, and in speaking about it he was recently overheard to say: "I think within the past year I have made a great many customers for Ripans Tabules. They really are a first-rate thing."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

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FOR SALE—Handsome Kentucky horse, property of a lady gone South. Call at 11 West 47th St., or 828 7th Av.; ask for Michael O'Halloran.

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A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses supplied to universities, colleges, schools, and families; musical department; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE AGENCY, Book Building, 150 5th Av., corner 20th St.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. Vidère, 138 West 49th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Back parlor and extension; light rooms; large room up stairs; superior board; no moving.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

121 WEST 11TH ST.—Steam-heated, large room, nicely furnished; all conveniences; private family; gentlemen; references.

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Cooks.

COOK.—By French artist cook; very best references from Paris and personally recommended from her last New York employer; high wages expected. Mme. Boulard, 394 7th Av.

COOK.—By young woman; capable and reliable; references accordingly from last place; willing to go to the country. 240 East 37th St.

COOK.—French; in private family; help in house; city or country; waitress, kitchenmaid; moderate wages; best references. E., 985 8th Av.

COOK.—By good cook; thoroughly understands her work; good reference. M., 224 West 19th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a reliable dressmaker, accustomed to strictly first-class work, to meet with persons who require properly fitted and choicely designed dresses and waists; remodeling done; terms moderate; go out by day; out of town, weekly. Choice References, Madison Av. and 42d St., paper store.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; stylish; cutter, fitter, and draper; out by day. Miss Powers, 109 East 89th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker desires a few more engagements; $1.50 a day. M. Marie, 157 East 56th St.

DRESSMAKER—On misses' dresses; out by the day or home; no cards. 370 3d Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—As governess, companion, and nurse; North German diploma; teaches kindergarten school branches, elementary music, object drawing, painting, and artistic embroidery; highest testimonials. Fraulein, Box 300, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced, well recommended French Protestant governess; graduate; good pianist; fluent French, English, German. Governess, 204 West 25th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German as governess; takes full charge; teaches German, French, kindergarten; best of references. W. 601 Lexington Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to recommend highly her French nursery governess to family going to Europe; present employer's. Juliette, 71 West 54th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French Protestant as nursery governess; good seamstress; willing to travel; best references. M. M. B., 253 West 20th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By economical housekeeper; experienced in management of servants, marketing, shopping, catering for first-class family in city or country residences, desires similar responsible position, or in gentlemen's club, or as matron of sanitarium. "Unexceptionable References," 2 Court Street, Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper; widower's family preferred; best reference. Refinement, Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser; thoroughly understands her duties; wages, $25; first-class references. French, Box 325, Times Up-town Office, 1,239 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a well recommended lady's maid. C. C. C., Box 338, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S COMPANION.—By refined French Swiss Protestant; speaks French, English, and German. Z. A., 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By a French maid; first-class seamstress; good hairdresser; accustomed to travel; light chamberwork; country preferred; best reference. Olgatha, 217 West 33d St.

MAID.—By first-class French maid; very competent; speaking English and Italian; traveling preferred; reference from last employer. V. Montaine, 3 East 56th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By girl as maid and seamstress, or chamberwork; 5 years' reference. Clark, 208 East 76th St.

MAID.—By French maid; $25; good city references. Francaise, 126 West 31st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; understands shirts, cuffs, collars, flannels, &c.; also good chambermaid; personal references. Mary, 753 6th Av., near 43d St.

LAUNDRESS or COOK.—By competent woman as laundress or cook or would care for lady's or gentlemen's apartments; good reference. Call, Sunday or Monday, at 328 West 17th St.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as laundress and chambermaid; private family; best city reference. 209 East 56th St., Cowley's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By very competent laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; best city references; present employer can be seen. Laundress, 1,152 3d Av., Advertisement Office.

LAUNDRESS.—A French person desires work doing up laces, misses' and children's dresses and caps. Lartet, 646 Columbus Av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS—Who has long reference and experience, wishes to work for first-class private family, 1,015 3d Av., between 60th and 61st Sts.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress in a private family; best city reference. 435 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; good reference. Annie, care of Mrs. Scott, 314 East 62d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; best city references. 155 East 27th St., no cards.

Nurses.

NURSE and COMPANION.—As nurse and companion to aged or invalid lady; can take all care in illness where no surgical nursing is required; fully competent to see to all housekeeping duties. L. M. L., Box 340, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—As superior nurse by capable, experienced, and refined French Protestant young woman; children over four; in or out of town; best references. Address, Monday, B., French Evangelical Home, 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By refined German Protestant nurse; speaks English, German, French; take full charge of child from 3 years up; good references; traveling preferred. A. K., 148 West 14th St.

NURSE, &c.—By an educated English girl as nurse or maid to children, 3 to 10 years; neat sewer; excellent city references. F., Box 278, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE and MAID.—By a refined North German, from Hanover; take full charge of children from four years, and teaches German; wages, $25; best references. S. M., 216 East 33d St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced French Protestant as nurse for young children; good seamstress; best reference; speaks English. Robins, 590 3d Av.

NURSE.—By competent French woman, 30, as nurse to growing children; good references. M. K., 257 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; good references. Baker, 321 West 47th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable young girl. 15 Clinton Place.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; physician's reference. H. Kent, 330 West 59th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; fine hand or machine work; ladies and children's wear, silk, flannel, house linen; willing and trustworthy; in house or care of invalid; personal reference. 884 Lexington Av., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses; also repairing, alterations, and all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By American Protestant as seamstress and assist with chamberwork. Seamstress, 162 East 23d St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to do gentlemen's or family washing at home. 206 West 19th St., top floor.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Best private family; personal reference; will go to the country with city family; thoroughly competent; butler's place; wages, $20. 390 4th Av., Farrel's bell, first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; takes charge of dining room, silver; can fill butler's place; city reference. 434 4th Av.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By competent waitress or parlormaid in private family; will go to the country; best city references. Call, for two days, 186 East 50th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, USED TO all kinds of stenographic work; unexceptionable references. Address Dispatch, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By French Swiss; thoroughly competent; understands every branch in duties; honest, obliging; first-class city references. Butler, 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER and FIRST-CLASS COOK.—By French couple; thoroughly competent in all branches; five years' references. French Couple, 310 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—Who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; personal reference. Butler, 455 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; understands his business; best city references. Butler, Box 376, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; tall; good valet; first-class city references; just left position. West, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly trained English servant as butler; holds excellent references; last employer seen. J., 660 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By expert Englishman; long experience; excellent reference; abstainer. Scott, 314 East 62d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

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Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Frenchman having first-class city and Paris references; tall; strictly sober. D. E., 204 West 39th St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By a man and wife; age 32; Protestants; want care of bachelor's apartment house or home; wife first-class cook and housekeeper; man understands all kinds of inside work; ten years' city references. W. B., 358 West 15th St.

CARETAKERS.—By respectable married couple to take charge of gentleman's house during summer months; ten years' best reference. A. Francis, 112 East 32d St.

CARETAKER.—By middle-aged Swedish couple to care for gentleman's place or houses; best reference. Sudelin, 571 Amsterdam Av.

Chefs.

CHEF, STEWARD.—Just disengaged; thoroughly experienced; reliable; private only; New York and London excellent references. Brooke, 484 4th Av.

CHEF—With best references, wishes to take charge of kitchen. Leon, 168 8th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As coachman and useful man; married; no family; steady country place; not afraid of work; wife French chambermaid and seamstress if required; moderate wages; with rooms; has furniture; good references. L., 217 West 38d St.

COACHMAN.—By competent young man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; has several years' reference from first-class families, who can be seen. M. F., care M. P. Voories, 18 South St., Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN.—English; thirty-three; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, harness; good city driver; excellent references; generally useful; city or country. Charles, 261 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By experienced man, aged 36, married; five years in last place; has got best written and personal city references for capability, honesty, and sobriety; city or country. Coach, 405 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; 32; no family; long experience; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; six years' best personal references from last employer; city or country. Rodgers, 218 East 74th St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man as coachman; no family; good city driver; five years with present employer, who will highly recommend him, Timothy, 157 East 35th St., private stable.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, USEFUL, CARE OF gentleman's place, by young married Englishman; A1 references. W. Kelvington, 2,272 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—By Swede, 22; knows the care of trotting horses; good references. Larson, 213 East 56th St.

COACHMAN.—English; middle-age; good references; city or country. Staddon, 245 West 37th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Dane, 38; thoroughly experienced in all branches of the business; first-class references from leading places in this country; private place in the country preferred; only places with some glass would be accepted. G. S., care of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—Strictly first-class; age, 34; married; two children; fourteen years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., 43 Greenwich Av.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS TO HIRE.—Parties desiring gardeners and farmers should consult us; we always have reliable men on our lists; no charge made either to employers or employe. Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37

B. Altman & Co.

Black Silk Dep't.

Have now on sale the new "Satin Altesse," a pure dye hand-made Satin, manufactured in Lyons; also complete assortments of pure dye hand-made Silks and Satins now being revived by Paris Modistes. These silks are notable for their soft fine texture, and are similar to the silk fabrics of about half a century ago, then favorably known for their excellent wearing qualities.

MONDAY, MARCH 14th.

THIRD FLOOR, 18th STREET SIDE.

8,000 yards French Black Figured Taffetas (21 inch) per yard, 85c.

Heretofore $1.10 a yard.

4,000 yards Black Taffetas (19 inch), per yard, 58c.

Take Elevators, 18th Street Side.

B. Altman & Co.

Direct attention to the selection of LADIES' DRESSES, now shown on Second Floor, comprising, Tailor-made Street Gowns and Visiting Costumes of Cloth and Silk.

FOR MONDAY, MARCH 14th.

LADIES' COSTUME SKIRTS, of Black Peau de Soie, made on a Silk drop skirt in yellow, turquoise, nile green, watermelon pink, violet, lavender or black taffetas, *made with lining selected, delivered in Six days,* . . . $33.50

Value $45.00

LADIES' COSTUME SKIRTS, Laferriere Flounce model, Black Taffetas Silk, made on a silk drop skirt, trimmed with ribbon velvet, . $26.50

Value $38.00

B. Altman & Co.

Upholstery Dep't

Are showing early importations of Upholstery Fabrics, English and French Cretonnes, Glazed Chintzes, Art Muslins and many novelties in light cotton materials for Spring and Summer Decorations.

Indian Embroideries and Prints for Hangings, Lounging Cushions, etc.

Ruffled Muslin and Ruffled Net Curtains and Bed Sets, also varied assortments of materials for Sash Curtains.

Brass and White Enamelled Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses and Feather Pillows.

Window Shades and Furniture Slip Covers at lowest prices for best workmanship.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES'

Linen Handkerchiefs

on the *THIRD FLOOR*, tomorrow (Monday) March 14.

Plain Hemstitched, all width hems, . . . 11c.

Embroidered, Scalloped 12½c.

Initialed, laundered and boxed, . . . 9c. and 15c.

Regular prices are 50 % higher.

Take Elevators, 18th Street Side.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Stern Brothers

direct attention to their extensive

Spring Importations of

Ladies' Wraps, Capes, Coats and Blouses

And will offer to-morrow Special Values in

Coats of Cheviots, Kerseys, Vicuna or Covert Cloths, lined with taffetas or satin, from $6.75 to $24.50

Driving and Golf Capes of Kerseys, English Reversible Plaids or Scotch Shawls, from $6.85 to $18.50

Imported Capes of Taffeta, Chiffon or Lace, trimmed with jets, spangles and ribbon, from $14.75 to $29.50

Blouse Coats of Moire, Taffeta, Lace or Net, trimmed with chiffon, ribbon, jets or spangles, from $22.50 to $55.00

West Twenty-Third Street

Stern Bros

are now showing

Later Importations of

Black Dress Fabrics

comprising

Fleur d'Ete,
Chiffon Laine,
Travers Plisse,
Grenadines and
French Crepons

And in addition

To-morrow

2300 Yds.

Covert Cloths

in the most desirable colorings, at 48c

Actual Value 85c yd.

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

To-morrow, in their

Upholstery Dep't

Net Curtains

with lace insertion and edge, at $1.60 pr.

Usual price $2.25

Muslin Curtains

choice chintz colors, at $1.25 pr.

Denims

54 inches wide, for floors or hangings, at 30c yd.

Imported Cretonnes

at 15c, 18c & 25c yd.

One-half regular prices

Furniture Slip Covers and Window Shades Made to Order

Lace Curtains Cleaned Equal to New at Lowest Prices

West 23d St.

GOSSIP IN SAN FRANCISCO

Beet Sugar Industry Threatened with Paralysis Through Lack of Rain.

REPUBLICANS AGAIN UNITE

Paulist Father's Sensational Mission—New Opera a Failure—Latest from and About the Yukon—Financial and Other News.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The continual dryness in California is becoming a serious matter, at least as far as the southern part of the State is concerned, and present meteorological conditions hold out little hope of a sufficient rainfall. The reports from districts where big beet-sugar factories are situated are discouraging. Here and there enough beets will be grown to supply neighboring factories, but many factories, among them the largest, which anticipated an enormous output, will be idle this season for want of material.

The greatest setback, however, will be to the mammoth beet sugar concern of Claus Spreckels, at Salinas, in which $1,500,000 has been invested. Unless unusually abundant rains should fall within the next few weeks, no beets will be available, and the great refinery will remain practically idle during the entire season. In spite of this the work of preparation is being actively pushed, and machinery is being placed in the buildings. Excavations are being made for a reservoir capable of holding 1,200,000 gallons of water for the town of Spreckelsville. Sewers and water mains are being laid, and forty cottages built. A large hotel will be finished by May 1.

The town is gradually settling down to the normal state of quietude from which it was aroused by the Maine disaster and the sensational reports of the jingo papers. Thoughtful people of all shades of political opinion are content to leave the honor of the Nation and the solution of the question in the hands of the Administration.

Admiral Kirkland, at Mare Island, is reported to have expressed an opinion against the acquisition of battleships as a means of defense. He believes, it is said, that vessels of the monitor type and a liberal supply of fast torpedo boats would be more effective. A large force of mechanics is working day and night to get the cruisers Charleston and Philadelphia ready for sea, while the managers of the Union Iron Works say that the battleship Wisconsin could be ready in two months if her armor were supplied. The general opinion among military and naval men here is that there is little danger of the Pacific Coast being attacked, it being too far from the base of supplies of any nation likely to assume a bellicose attitude, with the exception of England.

The proposal for a monument to the victims of the Maine is meeting with a good deal of enthusiasm, though not a few persons deem that the erection of a hospital for soldiers and sailors would be a more desirable memorial.

New Head of the Lick Observatory.

The action of the Board of Regents of the State University in electing Keeler as head of the Lick Observatory is everywhere condemned. They had an opportunity of placing the observatory in charge of one of the foremost scientists in America, yet he was passed over for a young man who is beginning a career which a quarter of a century hence may possibly make him distinguished as a savant. His election is considered to be the result of intrigue and wirepulling.

It was understood that the contest lay between Davidson and Schaeberle. Of the latter's capacity to fill the post no one entertained a doubt, but among patriotic citizens it was felt that the opportunity should not be lost of attaching to the service of the State a man of science whose eminence has reflected lustre upon the whole country. In Europe Davidson is known as one of the greatest masters of applied science in America. We owe to him the measurements of this coast and our information upon the shiftings of ocean levels. It was under his direction that the first surveys for the boundary line between Alaska and Canada were conducted. He practically established the Academy of Sciences, and for many years published its transactions at his own expense.

The Rev. Father Zouman, a Paulist, has been holding a mission at St. Mary's Cathedral, and has caused quite a sensation. He was born in India and is a very picturesque young man, with coal-black hair and piercing eyes. Several enthusiastic young ladies who have been attending his services declare that he would make a splendid Othello. The reception rooms of the old cathedral are daily thronged with admiring crowds, mostly of ladies, eager to make his acquaintance. He is a fine speaker, and his sermons are interwoven with gorgeous Oriental imagery which renders them very interesting.

It seems incredible that a company of such experience as the Bostonians should have exhibited such poor judgment in producing such an opera as Dr. Jordan's "Rip Van Winkle," in which they appeared last Monday evening at the Baldwin. As far as San Francisco is concerned, it has died a well-merited death. There was absolutely nothing to commend it, either from a musical or literary standpoint.

After a struggle, lasting two years, that threatened to disrupt the Republican Party in this city and to effect its defeat in the State, the leaders of the two local factions have come together, and harmony reigns once more. Whether the fusion will last beyond the coming election remains to be seen. The leaders among whom the power is divided are extremely jealous of each other, but they realize that the factional fights that have divided the party are suicidal, and, if continued, will result in defeat.

The powers of the Southern Pacific Railroad are casting about for a candidate in the northern part of the State to fill Senator White's office. They fear, it is said, that the selection of a man from the southern section might be inimical to their interests.

Safe All-American Route to Yukon.

There is now not the least doubt that an all-American route to the Yukon country exists, far better and shorter than the Dyea and Dalton trails, and the other trails through British territory. Reliable data show that the route by sea to Prince William's Sound, landing at Orca, and thence by Valdes Pass over the Copper River to Circle City is not only feasible, but easy.

The steamer Alliance, which recently arrived here brought the news that a party of thirty made their way there by this route.

Speaking of the dangers existing on the trails leading to the Yukon which are now gorged with freight and passengers, returned miners say that when the Spring thaw comes along there will be told a story of terror and death that will create a sensation. There can be no doubt that hundreds of lives have been lost in the rivers and lakes along the trails, of which no sign has thus far been given, the whole country being covered with snow and streams locked in ice. Hundreds of men, they say, must have sacrificed their lives in a vain attempt to reach the gold regions. When the snow melts many ghastly finds will be made along these desolate passes, but in most cases all means of identification will have been destroyed. A serious epidemic, it is predicted, will also follow the Spring break-up. More than 2,000 dead horses are known to be strewn along the routes.

San Francisco merchants are chagrined by the failure of their efforts to divert to this city the tide of Alaska travel that has set in to Sound ports. They also view in anything but a pleasant light the action of the Canadian Pacific in cutting rates, and its intention to transport passengers from Vancouver to St. Michael in early June on large 3,000-ton steamers. While local companies like the Alaska Commercial and Alaska Exploration have room for all who have engaged passage on their large steamers, the charterers of small steam schooners whereon passengers will be packed like sardines, are now fearful of losing money.

The Financial Week.

The events which precipitated a panic on the Eastern Exchanges did not make themselves felt here to any great extent. While the feeling has been one of anxiety, prices did not decline much. In fact, a strong feeling prevailed occasionally.

Spring Valley Water declined one-half point, but quickly recovered, closing at 101½. San Francisco Gas and Electric remained stationary at former figures, the quotation being 91 under rather heavy sales. Other lighting stocks remained at old figures.

There were no transactions in bank stocks.

As regards street railway shares, Market Street sold at 54.

Powder stocks were rather strong, it being believed that in case of war or even preparation for such, the powder companies will receive large orders from the Government.

The war scare, which had affected sugar stocks, was more than counterbalanced by the favorable news as to the condition of the crops. Hutchinson, which had closed the week before at about 44½, closed 44¾ this week under heavy purchases. This company has declared its usual monthly dividend of 40 cents, which undoubtedly will be increased to 50 cents inside of sixty days. Hawaiian, which at the opening of the week sold at 30, and advanced to 31, to-day closed at about 30½, with large transactions, a dividend being confidently expected upon the return of President R. Spreckels to-morrow from Hawaii. Values in sugar stocks, it is thought, will materially advance before the end of the month, should no rainfall occur in the beet sugar districts, as in that case the price of raw cane would go up.

The bond market shaded off lightly, but all offerings were readily responded to by bidders. Market Street 5s sold at 113½. San Francisco and North Pacific Railway fetched 106½. Spring Valley Water 3 per cent. bonds sold at 118 and 4s at 102¾.

Money remains easy, banks loaning liberally.

Real estate dealings were very dull, despite big balances of disposable cash. The banks are not encouraging country borrowers, while in San Francisco the dearth of applications is indicative of a dull real estate market, with an indisposition to expend money on improvements.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE TO OPEN.

The People's Institute, will begin the first of its two courses this week, the first course opening in the great hall at Cooper Union Thursday evening, and continuing every Thursday up to June 16, inclusive. The general subject of this course is "Democracy," and every third week one of the important problems before our democracy will be discussed by speakers who will present all sides. The general subject for the opening night is "The Watchword of Democracy," which will be discussed by the Rev. R. Heber Newton, Samuel Gompers, John S. Crosby, and Charles Sprague-Smith. This course is intended for the people, and there will be no charge for admission.

The second course will be given at the Carnegie Lyceum, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, beginning Friday evening, and continuing the three successive Fridays. The general subject is: "Labor Problems Interpreted by Men and Women in the Ranks of Labor," and at the opening meeting, "Labor's Demands" will be presented from different standpoints by Edward McHugh, President of the Longshoremen's Union, and delegate of the International Federation of Dock, Ship, and River Workers; Samuel B. Donnelly, President of Typographical Union No. 6, and by Leonora O'Reilly, and a speaker to be announced. For this course an admission fee of 50 cents will be charged each meeting, or for a course ticket, taking in the four meetings, $1.50.

A Hoboken Pastor's Resignation.

It was announced in Hoboken yesterday that the Rev. John Heck of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church would leave his charge on April 30. The trouble originated in the fact that Pastor Heck is a member of the Missouri Synod, one of the rules of which is that no person who is a member of a secret society shall be an officer of the church. Pastor Heck once undertook to enforce this rule in the Hoboken church, and as a result the relations between him and his congregation have been strained, some of the members being Chosen Friends and others Masons. The pastor refused to discuss the matter and said yesterday simply that he had accepted a call to another church.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson.

Dresses, Top Coats, Dress Skirts.

The Dresses and Top Coats specified herewith are man-tailored—which means that they are perfect from the artistic standpoint. A further claim in their favor is the surprisingly small prices at which they are marked—which applies likewise to the two lines of Dress Skirts selected for mention.

DRESSES of Paquin and Two-Toned Serges, also mixed clay, worsteds, fly-front reefer; dress lined with heavy black or changeable Taffeta silk . . . 16.50

DRESS SKIRTS of Black Taffeta silk, with graduated ruffles edged with velvet ribbon; lined with changeable Taffeta . . 19.50

DRESS SKIRTS of cheviot-finished serge, seven rows of tucking (apron shape), lined throughout with changeable Taffeta silk 8.25

TOP COATS made fly front of Whipcord, Clay Diagonals and Cheviots, lined with Taffeta and Surah silks . . . 9.98

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson

Are Showing in

High-Class Dress Materials

Silk-and-wool Bayadere Cords,
Silk-and-wool Grenadine Epingaline,
Silk-and-wool Serpentine Travers,
Ripple Crepons,
Plisse Voiles and
Armure Travers.

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY.

1,250 yards 42-inch All-wool FRENCH POPLIN, in all the latest tints of gray, blue, tan, castor, willow green, mode, brown, bluet and black,

59c. yard; actual value 85c.

5,000 yards extra fine quality SCOTCH MADRAS CLOTHS (a recent importation), 32 inches wide, plain and corded effects, representing the most desirable styles in checks, stripes and plaids, in all the popular and newest colorings, especially adapted to shirtings, shirt waists, and misses' and children's dresses, at

25c. per yard.

The regular 35c. and 40c. qualities.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

JOSIAH A. HYLAND'S ESTATE.

Contention Over the Appointment of an Administrator Comes Up Before Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Edward F. Sullivan made application yesterday to Surrogate Fitzgerald through his counsel, Scott & Treadwell, that letters of administration be granted him on the estate of his uncle, Josiah A. Hyland, a well-known lawyer of this city, who died in Oneida County in November, 1897.

The motion was opposed by Nelson Zabriskie of the firm of Hyland & Zabriskie, in which Mr. Hyland had been a partner, who contended that the decedent was a resident of Oneida County at the time of his death, and therefore Surrogate Fitzgerald had no jurisdiction in the matter. Mr. Zabriskie said that Mr. Hyland had suddenly become mentally deranged in October, 1894, when he was living in this city, and was sent to a sanitarium in Orange County, where he remained for over six months, but as no improvement had taken place in his condition he was sent to a sanitarium in Connecticut. Finally, when he was found to be incurable, he was taken to the home of his brother Michael, where he died. Some time prior to his death Michael was appointed by the Supreme Court in Oneida County a committee of the person and estate of the decedent, and filed a bond for $70,000. Subsequent to the death of his brother he filed his accounts and was discharged, and Mr. Zabriskie held that Michael H. Hyland was the proper person to be appointed as administrator of the estate.

Mr. Treadwell held that, as the decedent had been practically declared insane when he was sent from here to a sanitarium, and was only taken from the second asylum to his brother's home when it was found that he was incurable, it could not be held that he made his domicile in Oneida County of his own accord. If the Surrogate here so held, he would have jurisdiction in the matter. Counsel representing other nephews of the decedent who claim a share in the estate also appeared. Surrogate Fitzgerald took the papers and reserved his decision.

Mr. Treadwell subsequently said that whenever the question came up on its merits he would object to Michael H. Hyland receiving letters of administration, as he was not a fit person to be so appointed, and was disqualified on account of having been committee of his brother's property. He stated that the estate was believed to be worth $700,000, although Michael Hyland placed its value at only $136,000.

"Big Six's" Secretary Resigns.

John F. Weber, Secretary of Typographical Union No. 6, has sent in his resignation on account of prolonged illness. Some time ago the union gave him a vacation, and he went to Washington, where his mother lives. He returned to this city several weeks ago, but his health was not much improved.

Rutgers Alumnae to Meet.

The regular monthly meeting of the Alumnae Association of Rutgers Institute and College will be held at 52 West Twenty-seventh Street to-morrow at 3 P. M. The subject for discussion is "Books of 1897."

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

New Spring & Summer Goods IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Our Millinery Department is now replete with every conceivable novelty in Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Toques, and Bonnets in unlimited variety, together with a gorgeous assortment of French Flowers and Feathers, surpassing in extent anything of the kind ever exhibited in any previous season by this house. In addition, our patrons may be sure of finding every new thing connected with a Millinery Department.

We shall also make a specialty of Children's Goods, including Bicycle Hats and Caps, and every other article adapted to children's wear.

At the VERY LOWEST of LOW PRICES.

Vantine's | Vantine's

Bayadere stripes and other dress silks.

12,000 yards of Oriental dress silks go on sale to-morrow in our silk department.

In this lot is a large line of blacks, whites, and colors, as well as the most varied assortment in the city of PRINTED DRESS SILKS, including the new Bayadere stripes in blue and white, green and white, brown and white, and plum and white.

40 PIECES OF NEW WEAVES IN JAPAN AND CHINA CREPES, ALL COLORS AND BLACK, 85c. to $1.75 A YARD.

A SPECIAL SALE OF VANTINE'S MIDZUAME OR BARLEY HONEY. VERY VALUABLE TO DYSPEPTICS. REDUCED EXACTLY ONE-HALF. 1¼ LB. JARS 50c. 3 LB. JARS 75c.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,

Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world,
877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.
Between 18th and 19th Sts.

MR. ADDICKS WAS WRATHFUL.

In the Staten Island Terra Cotta Lumber Company Hearing He Charged Illegal Proceedings.

The officers of the Staten Island Terra Cotta Lumber Company were again before Chancellor McGill at Jersey City yesterday, and a stormy scene was the consequence. The company, in which J. Edward Addicks was one of the principal owners, became insolvent in 1895. John V. Bacot of Jersey City was appointed receiver. Shortly after, upon the suggestion of the Chancellor, the affairs of the old company were wound up and a new corporation was formed. This was called the Staten Island Terra Cotta Clay Company. Mr. Addicks put in $12,000 to pay outstanding claims and took 4,980 of the 5,000 shares of stock issued. The remaining ten shares were distributed among enough persons to constitute the corporation and provide it with officers. The company was to be run by the Directors for three years; then it was to be turned over to Mr. Addicks, who was to pay all claims outstanding.

In August last, the company's factory and plant at Woodbridge, N. J., were partly destroyed by fire, one building having been entirely consumed. The company received insurance amounting to $58,000, and the erection of a new building was ordered. Mr. Addicks and the Dicectors became involved in a dispute as to what kind of a building should be erected. As a result, the Directors transferred the assets of the new company to the receiver of the old organization. Yesterday's proceedings were taken to secure a compromise, Mr. Addicks claiming that the transfer was illegal.

Mr. Addicks was represented by William H. Corbin and Charles D. Thompson, Otto Crouse and George L. Record appearing for the Directors. After the Chancellor had listened to the arguments of counsel, he suggested that Mr. Addicks should deposit $30,000 worth of first mortgage bonds of the company, subject to the order of the court, to meet just claims, and that the receiver should then surrender to him the assets in his possession.

"Why, your Honor," said Mr. Addicks, "thousands of dollars have been paid by Mr. Bacot out of the assets of this company for counsel fees."

"Your Honor," replied Mr. Record, "we want that subject inquired into. Mr. Bacot and myself have lived in this community for years, and have built up a reputation for honesty and fair dealing, and I don't propose to have it assailed here. I demand"—

Here the Chancellor rapped sharply with his gavel on the desk.

"I did not allow Mr. Thompson to go into that matter when he hinted at it, Mr. Record," said the Chancellor, "and I cannot permit you to go on. There has been altogether too much feeling displayed in this matter."

This acted as oil on troubled waters, and the Chancellor's suggestion that Mr. Addicks should deposit the bonds and take the assets was agreed to. Chancellor McGill said he would make a formal order in the case on Tuesday next.

ROSCOMMON ASSOCIATION WAR.

Members Discover that Their President Is a Freemason.

War is brewing in the Roscommon Men's Association, following the discovery that a Freemason is actually the President of that organization. It is said that the association is split in half over the discovery, and at the next meeting it is probable that a good many hard words will be uttered.

Alderman John S. Roddy was elected President of the association two weeks ago. He is an old member, having joined about ten years ago, and had the honor of being the President in 1893, 1894, and 1895. But his fellow members never knew that he was a Freemason. Protestant Irishmen are not excluded from membership, but a Mason, the Alderman's opponents hold, should never be admitted.

The leader of the opposition to Alderman Roddy is Jeffrey M. French of 248 East Thirty-ninth Street, an old member of the association. He has just sent a circular to the members, protesting against Alderman Roddy's election. Among other things, he says:

"I hold that a man cannot be a good Irishman and a good Catholic and at the same time a good loyal Freemason. I do not think the members knew that Alderman Roddy was a Freemason, otherwise the result of the election would have been different. If the Alderman is willing to renounce his allegiance to the order of Masonry, I am willing to withdraw my objections, but if not I, for one, most emphatically protest against his retention of the office."

The circular, however, does not give the main reason of the opposition to Masons as officers and members, but Mr. French told it yesterday. "The Prince of Wales," he said, "is Grand Master of the Masons, and the time may come when Irishmen will be called upon to strike a blow for Ireland's liberty. In that event what would Alderman Roddy do? He is sworn to obey the Grand Master, and certainly he could not fight for Ireland's liberty so long as he is the Prince of Wales's slave."

The Chinese Laundry Bill.

Assemblyman Egan, who introduced into the Assembly the bill requiring Chinese laundrymen to make out their checks and accounts in the English language, came to town yesterday, and said that the bill came up for a hearing before the Assembly Committee on Cities on Thursday, and that no one appeared to oppose it. So the committee decided to report it favorably on Tuesday. Only one change has been made in the bill, and that is that when it becomes a law it shall not take effect until July 4.

WATERS PIANOS

(Established Fifty Years.)

are strictly high grade and excel in **fine tone and solidity of construction.** Warranted six years.

A GREAT OFFER!!

A beautiful new style 7 1-3 octave, 3-stringed **Waters Upright Piano** with full iron frame, 3 pedals, ivory keys, repeating action and all improvements for

$225

cash, or **$250** on installments, only **$10** down and

$7 Monthly.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free. Also **50** good second-hand pianos from **$100** upward, on payments of only **$5** per month. **Bargains.** Don't fail to examine our pianos, prices, terms and inducements before buying elsewhere.

SEND POSTAL FOR CATALOGUE.

HORACE WATERS & CO.

134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

N. B. Pianos rented, stored, carted, exchanged, tuned, polished or repaired.

CAPITAL AND LABOR IN UNITY.

John Graham Brooks Lectures on Profit Sharing Before the League for Political Education.

John Graham Brooks in his lecture yesterday morning at Mendelssohn Hall before the League for Political Education took up the subject of "Capital and Labor Uniting." This is to be followed next Saturday by a lecture on "Democratizing Industry," and the following Saturday by one on "Gambling in Industry." He spoke yesterday especially of the progress that has been made in France in the working out of the principle of profit sharing as between labor and capital. Le Clerc was the first to put into practice this idea of profit sharing. He tried to get his workmen to take a common interest in their work, to use their tools and their material as carefully and as economically as if they owned them. At first he failed, but did not despair, and finally worked out the problem to a successful issue. This first experiment was made in 1843.

"At the end of the first year," said Mr. Brooks, "Le Clerc assembled his workmen, and put upon the table a bag containing 12,000f., which he said was their share of the profits. He said: 'It belongs rightly to you. I have made as much as I ought, and because of your better methods of work and better economies, larger profits have been made. The excess belongs to you.' In 1889 between 100,000f. and 200,000f. were distributed among the workmen of the group. There are about 1,080 laborers in the association.

"There are now in France 125 of these profit-sharing associations and something like 500 in the world. They take on different characteristics in different countries. While in England, France, and Belgium they are generally industrial and productive, in Germany they devote themselves mostly to co-operative banking."

The lecturer described, also, the great establishment at Guise, in the north of France, organized by Godin. This is conducted more on Socialist lines than the association started by Le Clerc. In this group, the lecturer said, the Socialist idea is carried so far that children are taken care of by the community instead of by their parents. Godin, he said, lives with the workmen, but he stirred up considerable ill-feeling by selecting a special seat in the theatre. The workmen thought it a partial retreat from the communal and Socialist ideal.

In closing, Mr. Brooks called attention to the great progress that is being made along industrial lines. He said that the example of Germany, which, because of its superior industrial education, is crowding England desperately throughout the world, illustrates the kind of progress that is to be expected. Such institutions as Pratt's and Drexel's, he said, are preparing this country for the democratizing of industry and the future co-operative commonwealth.

A Portrait of Shepherd Knapp.

A portrait of the late Shepherd Knapp by President Thomas W. Wood of the National Academy of Design is to be added to the gallery of the Bank Clearing House. Mr. Knapp was President of the Clearing House in 1860, and of the Mechanics' Bank. The donors of the portrait are his grandchildren.

More Gold Imported.

Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. announced yesterday an additional importation of $300,000 in gold, making the total of the western movement of the metal and engagements since Feb. 25 $16,810,000.

In its incipiency, nearly every case of Lung and Throat disease is curable if promptly treated with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

LEGAL NOTES.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BANK OFFICERS.—A judgment recovered by Martin Cassidy as assignee of four depositors of the Madison Square Bank, in his suit against Frederick Uhlman and others, being the bank's President and two of its Directors, for damages for the fraud perpetrated by them in connection with the receipt of deposits from these depositors shortly before the bank's failure, was affirmed on Friday by the First Appellate Division. The deposits were made on Aug. 7 and 8, and the bank, which it is claimed was known by defendants to be absolutely insolvent, was closed on Aug. 9, 1893, by the Bank Examiner. Justice O'Brien, who gave the opinion, said: "The theory upon which the defendants' liability was predicated was the fact that if a bank remains open for business it constitutes a continual representation of solvency, and that those Directors who, knowing that the bank is insolvent, participate in keeping it open, take part in the making of a false and fraudulent representation to the depositors, and in the fraudulent suppression of information which they are in duty bound to make known; and that if injury comes from such unlawful acts, the law surely affords a remedy. This was also the theory adopted by the learned trial Judge, and it will be noticed from the statement of the five grounds upon which the defendant in the case at bar based his motion to dismiss, that it was not contended below that there was no evidence that the defendants, knowing the bank was solvent, actively participated in keeping it open. Neither did the appellant take the broad ground which is now urged upon this appeal, that he could not be held personally liable by a depositor for his conduct as Director of the bank, or that the fraud committed was a fraud of the corporation for which he could not be held personally answerable.

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LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Mary Wynne, whose husband hired four rooms from Catherine Haight on the second floor of 337 East Fifty-ninth Street recovered judgment against her landlord for injuries she received because of failure to repair the premises. The allegation was that defendant had agreed to make repairs, and that she made alleged repairs, but they were so carelessly and negligently made that the ceiling in the kitchen fell, causing the injuries for which the action was brought. In an opinion by Justice Barrett, the Appellate Division on Friday ordered a reversal and new trial. Justice Barrett said, in part: "The defendant was under no legal obligation to repair the premises, nor was she liable for damages caused by a defect in the ceiling, even though she promised to repair it and failed to do so. This the plaintiff concedes, as indeed she was bound to, upon well settled principles. She seeks, however, to sustain the ruling, upon the doctrine that, where a landlord undertakes to and does repair, he is liable for injuries resulting from his negligent acts while so engaged. The plaintiff's difficulty here is in the application of this doctrine. There was absolutely no evidence that it was the defendant's negligence, or that of her servant, which caused the ceiling to fall. Calcimining the ceiling certainly did not cause it to fall, nor did the man's pounding on the ceiling in January while doing the calcimining cause it to fall in the following June. At all events, there is not a particle of evidence connecting this man's act with the subsequent fall. The ceiling fell because the cracks had not been taken out, and because it was not properly supported. The defendant, however, was not responsible for these omissions. Even if she had promised to make repairs, she would not have been liable for her failure to keep that promise—it being without consideration."

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STAY OF APPEAL IN DIVORCE ACTIONS.—Mrs. Margaret J. Van Orden secured a judgment of separation from her husband, John M. Van Orden, which required him to pay alimony and counsel fees. Mr. Van Orden having appealed from this judgment, the plaintiff was granted an order at Special Term staying the appeal, upon the ground that defendant had since removed himself and property from this State, and was in contempt for refusal to comply with the judgment as to the payment of alimony and counsel fees. The Appellate Division, Justice Ingraham giving the opinion, has reversed the order staying defeadnt's appeal upon the ground that the application for the stay should have been made to the court in which the appeal was pending. The motion for a stay of proceedings was denied, without prejudice to an application to the Appellate Division to postpone the hearing of the appeal until the defendant subjects himself to the jurisdiction of the Court.

Sunday
March 13-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-22

Stern Brothers

will offer to-morrow, Monday, the following

Exceptional Values in

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

lined throughout with taffeta silks, all sizes, including 44 bust

of Cheviot Serges, single-breasted fly-front coat; skirt with stitched folds, at $22.50

Real value $28.00

of Whipcords in a variety of shades, single-breasted fly-front coat; coat and skirt with strapped seams, at $28.50

Real value $37.00

West Twenty-Third Street

Stern Brothers

will exhibit Monday
a new collection of fine

Parasols

including their exclusive novelties

"The Eclipse" and "Aspasia"

West Twenty-Third Street

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON

What, It Is Said, the President Hopes to Accomplish by Liberal War Preparations.

THE ENTENTE WITH ENGLAND

Borrowing Money on Pension Certificates—Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific Rivalry in the Capital—Data About Cheap Street Car Fares.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—President McKinley has had a busy week, and a good one. Beginning with the revelation on Sunday of the correspondence between Spain and the United States touching the desire of Spain to have Gen. Lee recalled from Havana, and the immediate declination of the Administration to comply with the "intimation," as it was politely called, this stirring incident was followed by the conference that led to the passage, by the unanimous vote of the two houses of Congress, of the appropriation of $50,000,000 to be used at the discretion of the President for the public defense. While the press was still teeming with notices of approval of this patriotic action of Congress, the President did not forget the respect that was due to a foreign Prince, the heir presumptive to the throne of a kingdom with which the United States has long maintained the most cordial relations. He exchanged calls with the Prince of Belgium, gave a dinner in his honor at the White House, and drove with him about the city in his carriage. On Saturday, the day after all these attentions were bestowed upon the Prince, he found time to receive the new Spanish Minister, Señor Luis Polo y Bernabe, the successor of Señor de Lome. Yet the President, with all these exacting social duties to perform, and with much of his time taken up in listening to the advice of members of Congress and of his Cabinet officers, has borne himself with great composure. He reads such newspapers as he chooses to select himself, not relying upon an official editor to clip and send to him such things as it is believed he would prefer to read. And he does not avoid those newspapers that freely criticise him. The circle of self-seekers about every President cannot be depended upon to direct his attention to criticisms of his actions. Courtiers never criticise. None of the reckless men who have watched him have been able to extract from him one word that could be distorted into a menace of war. The President does not seek a conflict; indeed, he is confident that all that is sought to be accomplished by the United States can be obtained by such liberality of preparation for war that none but a very superior foe will regard it as advisable to force controversy to a bloody determination.

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Sir Julian's Visit to the President.

No event of the week has provoked more talk in the Embassies and Legations than the visit of Ambassador Pauncefote, early in the week, to the President. Sir Julian has very positively denied the most sensational of the reports concerning the object of his visit. To one gentleman who spoke of his mission as one of high importance, assuming that Sir Julian had in fact carried a message from Queen Victoria assuring the President of the approval by her Majesty of the course of the American Administration in the conduct of the Cuban business, the Ambassador declared that it was absurd to insist that he carried such a message, and directed attention to the fact that when he called upon the President he introduced a gentleman who accompanied him, the inference being invited that he would scarcely take along a third party to hear a communication intended for the ear of the President alone. But that some sort of assurance had been conveyed, then or before, or later, was believed to be the truth not only among statesmen and politicians, but also among Ambassadors and Ministers representing other countries besides Great Britain. The press dispatches from London strengthened the belief that Great Britain had conveyed in some form a friendly assurance, not necessarily nor yet impossibly a suggestion that there appeared to be an opportunity to prove whether there is anything in the old sentiment about blood being thicker than water. At all events, all the Legation people talk about the report as having a basis of truth. If it were only smoke, they say, it would have blown off at once. The talk in Parliament, they admit, minimizes the impressiveness of Sir Julian Pauncefote's denials. With some of the Legation folk the view is held that the British communication was one merely of protest against inviting a war that would result in interference with British commerce. The impression that there is a British desire to be on friendly terms with the United States was fortified when the news came from Ottawa, to be at once denied, indicating that the Alaska boundary contention, which it was considered might be prolonged and cause some friction, was to be settled by British acknowledgment of the American boundary at three marine leagues from the mainland shore. Canada did not like this report, as it took away from the Dominion advanced positions which had been put down on some of their maps. It was chiefly important as an indication.

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New Sort of Pension Scamp at Work.

A new sort of pension scamp has been unearthed here and in other parts of the country, and there is no telling at this time what will come of the discovery of the species. Commissioner Evans, getting an inkling of the practice of robbing pensioners, and possibly the Government, put a skillful officer at work. He found that two men—Gitt and Staley—who were so-called pension claim attorneys, had gone into the business of sequestering pension certificates, lending to those from whom they obtained them sums of money, charging from 25 to 50 per cent. a month for the advances, and keeping the pensioners in a condition of involuntary servitude. This practice is believed to exist in other cities, and to an extent not yet fully learned in this city. The pensioners from whom the certificates are obtained are of the poorest sort, mostly blacks, and being without work or the inclination or ability to work, and hearing of the accommodating pension attorneys who have money to lend for a consideration, they have placed their pension certificates in the hands of the money lenders as pledges for the payment of principal and interest. Commissioner Evans is not sure that the men to whom the certificates were issued are all alive. He knows that it is unlawful for any one but the pensioner to have the certificate, and he will do his best to punish those who have them in their possession for nefarious purposes. By and by it may be discovered that the pension appropriations are and have been expended for pensioners long dead and for widows who are dead or remarried, while their names are used to collect money as long as the deceit can be kept up. It scarcely needs to be said that all the sharks and bunko steerers in the pension business cordially detest the Commissioner. They and their papers describe him as "the enemy of the old soldier." But he is only the enemy of the old fraud who does not care how he gets money from the Treasury as long as he can get it.

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Railroad Men Visit Washington.

Two prominent railroad men have been in Washington this week. Sir William Van Horne, a knighted Yankee, the President of the Canadian Pacific, feeling the effects of a trying Montreal Winter, left Canada upon the advice of his medical man and started for Fort Monroe. When he reached Washington he found that he needed rest, and also that some matters of legislation affecting the business of the Canadian Pacific might be attended to without interfering with his convalescence. The robust-looking railroad manager, unable to repress his natural activity, found time to meet many Senators and Representatives, and to remonstrate with them against the tendency to oppress the Canadian Pacific which it seemed to him was controlling the Congress. Just after the arrival of Sir William Van Horne was announced another prominent railroad man—Vice President Lamont of the Northern Pacific, one of the great rivals of the Canadian Pacific—reached Washington with the effects of an attack of New York grip still clinging to him. He, too, came for rest, and he took it at the Arlington, where his resting moments were beguiled by the frequent visits of leading members of the two houses, who have been interested in restraining, to some extent, the possible determination of the Canadian road to take away from the American railroads the bulk of the transcontinental business. In the Senate the side of the Canadian road was upheld by Senator Hoar and others in opposition to Senator Elkins upon the ground that the Canadian Pacific is a check upon the American roads in forcing lower rates of freight to a large section of the country. The New England Senators made little of the argument that the Canadian Pacific is a military road, insisting that if occasion ever arose for its use for military purposes against the United States it would be rendered useless in twenty-four hours. The subject is still alive and promises to become more interesting later on.

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The Six-for-a-Quarter Carfare.

Washington has long enjoyed the advantage of buying its street car tickets, good on all lines, for 4 1-6 cents each, or six for a quarter of a dollar. It is enough, if one may judge from the reports of dividends enjoyed by the stockholders of most of the lines, none of which is long as compared with the lines in New York. As there is a very good arrangement for transfers, (and there should be a more complete one,) there is much travel. Baltimore, which is not a city of such "magnificent distances" as Washington, but a more careful town in business matters, has awakened to the opinion that it should have a six-for-a-quarter ticket fare. In order to get information about the operation of the low rate and the issue of tickets here, reporters were sent to the railroad offices in this city. They obtained some statistical information about the possibility of maintaining street cars at a profit at the low rate of fare, and some other facts were thrown in concerning the use of tickets. It was many years ago that Washington adopted the six-for-a-quarter fare. Railroads and herdics adopted it, and whenever passengers offered a quarter of a dollar the conductor or driver always asked, as he continues to ask, "Tickets?" Now and then a transient visitor, allured by the cheapness of the offer, takes a strip of tickets, fails to use them, carries them away, and they never come back for redemption. One officer admitted that his company had issued $48,000 of tickets that had never been used for rides. Another told that at inauguration times, and even during the best visiting seasons, many old tickets, of patterns long out of use, were presented and taken up. As all tickets are punched when taken up, and only new tickets, in strips, are sold, there was no idea that these old tickets had been stolen. They had been carried to far-away places, laid by, and economically brought back by persons who believed that there would be no repudiation at the Capital of the Nation, even of promises to redeem car tickets. And beggars here are very apt to ask for a car ticket if they cannot get cash.

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Signs of Spring in the Capital.

Crocuses are blooming on the slopes that have a southern exposure in the White House grounds, and dandelion puff balls are cropping up all over the lawns. Trees are in full bud, and unless the Winter, that has forgotten to visit this place, shall rush in and make up for prior absence by late severity, the town will soon be enjoying that brief period of mild weather that is commonly vouchsafed to it between the calendar months of Winter and Summer. The grass is not forward, but it is taking up color. There are some signs of Spring work in the parks, where the gardeners are at work, and in Lafayette Square, a day or two ago, there were some symptoms of Spring fever to be observed by the strollers across the square. The pedestal of the Mills equestrian statue of Jackson probably, in the estimation of Col. Bingham, needed scouring. The stains of time had softened its color and taken away the glitter of the granite. Two laborers, or men accustomed to feebly imitate laborers, had been assigned to do the cleaning. With soap and sand and brushes they had begun early in the morning on the north side. Toward 3 in the afternoon they had worked their way to the south side. The sun was shining in a cloudless sky. The two men would scrub a minute, possibly, and then rest, while they commented upon the nurses and children in the park, or looked contentedly up at the sun or asked the time of day from the passing man or boy. In fifteen minutes they had scrubbed three minutes by the watch. It was evident that they liked their job and did not wish to get rid of it. Since the scrubbing the pedestal of the statue glitters in the sun, so that it is painful to look at in its washed whiteness. The cleaning was fortunately not extended to the four bronze guns at the corners of the statue. They have a beautiful coat of green, the accumulated oxidation of years. It would not be at all surprising, although it would be a shame, to find them one day glittering as if brand new from the foundry.

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Forgetfulness of a Cabinet Officer.

Here is the latest story about the forgetfulness of a very prominent member of the Cabinet. A representative of a foreign Government, who wished to be complimentary to the Secretary, sent him a polite invitation to dinner. In due time came a declination, couched in proper terms, but expressing regret that a prior engagement would prevent acceptance. This excited no surprise, as such accidents happen here. Soon after, as the foreign representative was calling upon the Secretary, the latter referred to the fact that he had been invited to dine with him. Much to the embarrassment of the gentleman who had received the declination, the Cabinet officer added: "And I don't know but I'll accept your invitation." Luckily this intention was forgotten or overruled by some one not known to the gentleman who had issued the invitation.

E. G. D.

Buy China and Glass Right.

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

Sale of Import Samples.

We will sell, commencing to-morrow, the import samples of one of the largest importing houses in this city. In all about 2,000 pieces, consisting of Bon-Bon Dishes, Fancy Trays, Covered Boxes, Vases, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Hair Receivers, Match Boxes, Toothpick Holders, and a thousand and one odd, pretty, and useful pieces of china. It was our good fortune to purchase this lot at mere fraction of cost, and we shall pass them along to you at a very slight advance.

Special Tables, 50c. to $3.00

For convenience of purchasing we have arranged in our store, No. 54, a series of tables upon which these goods are shown, and from which you can make selections at 50c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00.

These tables will be found of special interest and convenience to those wishing to make selections for Whist or Euchre Prizes, Favors, etc.

Covered Vegetable Dishes.

In this purchase were about 75 odd handsomely decorated Covered Vegetable Dishes, which were used by the importers as samples. No two alike. Their value ranges from $2.50 to $5.00 each. We have assorted them in two lots, from which you can make your selection at

$1.00 and $1.50 each.

Cottage Furnishings.

Our different lines of Dinner Sets, Glassware, Toilet Sets, Jardinieres, etc., particularly suitable for furnishing Country Cottages, are unusually complete at this time. Several inexpensive, yet very neat and durable patterns of Glass have been added. Also in our Dinner Ware Department, one set in particular, to which we ask your attention, is English Porcelain. It has a border decoration in delicate green, illuminated throughout with gold. The border extends about 1½ to 2 inches from the edge of the different articles. The shapes are entirely new, altogether different from those you would expect in an inexpensive set. We sell this pattern in any quantity desired. 127-piece set, costing..... $24.45

Odd pieces at corresponding prices.

In our Toilet Ware Department we are selling a full-size, nicely decorated set, choice of several colors and patterns, complete with large-size jar, at..... $3.45

You are in the habit of paying about $5.00 for these sets elsewhere. From this price they range upward to $50.00. No such display of Toilet Sets is to be found in this city. Goods purchased now can be packed and held for future delivery.

50-54 West 22d St.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

MILK PRODUCERS ADJOURN.

Organization Formed to Secure Better Prices for Milk.

The Five States Milk Producers' Association finished its work at the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday and adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. The rest of the officers elected yesterday were: Vice President—J. D. Strong of Yorktown; Secretary—H. T. Coon of Little York; Treasurer—C. H. Manwaring of Gilford, and an Executive Committee consisting of J. C. Lattimer of Tioga Centre, Ira Snell of Kenwood, and F. B. Aiken of Trumansburg. On the Executive Committee will devolve most of the work relative to regulating the price of milk.

Resolutions were passed urging the organization of local unions along the roads carrying milk into this city, on the ground that this was the only means by which the farmers could hope to get a fair price for their milk.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Millinery Exhibit.

MONDAY, March 14, and thereafter,
We Shall Exhibit Our
Spring Importations of
Round Hats, Bonnets and Toques,

embracing the most select models of all the leading houses in Paris.

Also rich and exclusive styles of Dress and Suit Hats from our own workrooms.

On ground floor we shall display a large and interesting collection of TRIMMED WALKING HATS, SAILORS, TURBANS, CYCLING HATS, &c., suitable for present wear.

Also complete assortment of
all the new and desirable styles in
Untrimmed Straw Goods

(the latest ideas of French, English and American manufacturers).

Flowers and Foliage, exact copies of the natural; also Wreaths, Montures, new Wings, Quills, Aigrettes, Novelties in Ostrich goods, &c.

Millinery Ornaments; Straw Braids and Trimmings; Gold, Silver and Paillette Embroideries; Chiffons, Malines—in fact everything new and desirable for the making of the latest styles of hats can be found in our Millinery Department on ground floor.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

SPRING SALE OF

Silk Waists and Tea Gowns

Latest productions of the European and home markets' Newest models—newest colors and combinations—at prices based on our extensive importations and large manufacturing capacity.

SILK WAISTS

Imported Silk Waists, models from Paquin, Doucet and Raudnitz..... 19.50

And from our own workrooms

Glace, Plaid Taffeta and Satin Waists, tucked and corded fronts, silk stock collars, in violet, turquoise, mauve, nile, maize, cerise, with full assortment of street shades and black..... 5.75

Silk Shirts and Costume Waists, in checks, plaids, and plain taffeta..... 4.69

WASH WAISTS

Ladies' Pique Shirts in navy, black and white..... 1.25

Ladies' Shirts in Madras, Pique and Chambray..... 98c

5,000 Ladies' Shirts in Percale, Linen and Gingham..... 39c

TEA GOWNS

In Crepon and India Silk..... 9.75

In Henrietta, Empire and Directoire styles..... 7.50

In Cashmere, with trimmings of laces, velvets and ribbons..... 3.98

WRAPPERS

Of India Linen, with lace and embroidered collars, white, pink, blue and lavender..... 2.75

India Linen Hubbards..... 1.98

And 1,000 Wrappers of Percale, Fancy Lawns and Scotch Flannels, at..... 98c

3,000 Cambric Wrappers..... 39c

Steamer Wrappers..... 2.69

Bath Wrappers..... 1.98

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

TRIBULATIONS OF CHICAGO

Blessings in Disguise May Follow the Indictments of the Civil Service Commissioners.

POLITICIANS WIN POINTS

Another Attempt to Reap the Fruits of the Allen Bill—John M. Harlan's Fight in Ward Politics—School Teachers Made Happy.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The men to whom civil service in Chicago is largely indebted for its existence are supposed to be, in the main, responsible for the indictments found by the Grand Jury against ex-President Kraus, President Winston, and Commissioner Washburne of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners. It has been dwelt upon in these columns how ex-President Kraus and his associates, in spite of the most strenuous opposition, have succeeded in placing the merit system upon a much firmer foundation than it has ever before occupied, and, also, how generally they have been applauded for their good work, notwithstanding a few errors of omission and commission of which they have been guilty. However much the public might have been inclined to overlook an occasional lapse in consideration of the general good results accomplished, no such forbearance was indulged in by the more devout disciples of civil service. These gentlemen saw, or thought they saw, deliberate violations of the spirit and letter of the law, and were at once struck with a great fear that such precedents of illegality might lead to the eventual subversion of the entire system of civil service. And thus it happened that Chicago was called upon to witness an attack upon civil service in the house of its best friends—much to the delight of its enemies.

While it is considered rather hard on the Commissioners to be subjected to such treatment after doing their best to establish the merit system and undergoing in its behalf more than the customary abuse and annoyances which are heaped upon unpopular reformers, yet many look upon the prosecution of the Commissioners as the best thing which could have happened in the interests of civil service in Chicago. Whatever the final outcome of the case, the courts will have decided for the benefit of future Commissioners just what the law means and the dangers involved in its violation. There will also be less political interference after the certainty of being prosecuted for violating the law is made manifest. Even the most highly placed will feel there is no safety except in obeying the law in all of its provisions. However much Mr. Kraus and his associates may have done for civil service, and however well meant may have been their departure in emergencies from a rigid construction of the law, it is the general conviction of the champions of the merit system that only by the most stringent enforcement of both the letter and spirit of the law can it be made to accomplish the purposes for which it was created. It is pretty safe to assume that future Commissioners will understand their business much better than if there had been no indictments.

Recent Civil Service Law Decisions.

The courts have once more taken a turn at the civil service law, and it has come out second best and somewhat disfigured. This time it is the Appellate Court which has decided that inasmuch as certain officials are financially responsible for the acts of subordinates the Legislature did not contemplate depriving said officials of the power to appoint said subordinates. Then the court goes on to cite a whole lot of reasons to show that the Legislature, as usual, did one thing while it was trying to do another, and the upshot is that the employes in the offices of the City Clerk, Controller, Treasurer, and Collector are exempt from the operation of the civil service law. As there is no appeal from the decision of the court, which is a court of arbitration, it must stand until such a time as the Legislature shall decide to change it or another case is brought which can be appealed. Of course the politicians are delighted, and the reformers are correspondingly cast down. The ruling takes a large number of the most important positions and throws them open to the competition of the spoilsmen as rewards for political services. After awhile the old law may be tinkered up so as to make it hold water, that is, if the courts ever get through punching holes into it.

Mr. Yerkes and the Allen Bill Again.

The coming meeting of the City Council is looked forward to with much interest, as there is a widespread suspicion that Mr. Charles Y. Yerkes, having been driven to desperation, will make the occasion a fight in his last ditch. The Mayor and honest minority of the Council having by their united efforts thus far prevented Mr. Yerkes from reaping the fruits of the Allen bill, which he is accused of having had passed by the Legislature, it was generally supposed that no attempt would be made by him to secure new franchises under its provisions during the life of the present Council. Such, however, has been the activity displayed by the friends of good government that even thus early in the Aldermanic campaign it is becoming evident that many of his tools will not be returned to the new Council, and his chances for controlling that body will not be even as good as they are in the present one, which has still four weeks of existence.

Therefore it is freely predicted that he will make one more desperate effort Monday night to secure votes enough to pass over the Mayor's veto an ordinance giving his street car corporations fifty years of renewed life. Unless he succeeds in detaching several votes which have until now been with the honest minority in supporting the Mayor's veto of similar bills, he will again meet with defeat, and will be forced to face the probability of a new and antagonistic Council. As the Mayor has had not a little difficulty in keeping some of his shaky supporters in line, it is feared enough of them may be seduced to the side of the majority, which is eager to do the bidding of Mr. Yerkes. On the whole, however, any such defections would be so evidently due to ulterior motives that not enough Aldermen are likely to backslide to do Mr. Yerkes's cause any good. Any such betrayal of the Mayor and honest minority would be likely to raise a terrific howl of execration from the entire city, and not many of the weak-kneed are bold enough to face that prospect, even if the fear of political extinction does not restrain them.

Mr. Harlan Invades the Enemy's Camp.

There is no let up in Alderman John Maynard Harlan's terrific fight on John Powers and the other candidates that have been marked for defeat by the decent voters. Last Sunday Harlan again went into Powers's ward in spite of the latter's threat that there was danger of personal violence in so doing. Harlan is an athlete, and in his hours of relaxation foregathers with a crowd of young men, all of whom take pleasure in keeping up their training. He was accompanied by a number of these ex-college foot and base ball players, champion oarsmen, and the like, when he went to face the horde of toughs which had assembled to do the bidding of Johnnie Powers. Although Mr. Harlan fairly played the patron saint of the Nineteenth Ward, there was no free fight, and not more than the usual need of police interference.

There is something quite exhilarating in the way Harlan dashes from ward to ward and from one meeting to another, and everywhere makes the welkin ring with his unsparing denunciations of Powers, Coughlin, Cullerton, McInnery, Colvin, and other of the notorious candidates. Besides Harlan, there are a score of able and eloquent speakers keeping up the fray all along the line, and the cohorts of evil are given but small breathing space. The Citizens' Reform League, under President Cole, are of the most relentless and irresistible of the leaders that are harassing the life out of the boodlers, and all the other reform organizations are making such a campaign as has but seldom been called forth by simple ward politics. So hot is it being made for the gangsters that but few of them have any hopes of victory, and in this desperate plight are anxious for one last chance to gorge themselves—and that's why there may be some reckless attempts to dispose of rich franchises during the last days of the present City Council.

The School Salary Question Settled.

The salary question in the public schools has at last been definitely settled by resolving that the pay of every grammar and primary grade teacher be increased to $75 per month for the year 1898, and $50 per year thereafter until a maximum salary of $1,000 per annum shall be reached. In effect, this will give all the teachers in these grades the desired $1,000 within three years, thus placing the two grades on the same footing. As near as can be estimated, the increase to $75 a month for the year 1898 will cost the School Board an additional $145,000, and $205,000 extra will be needed in 1899, so that for the two years which will not be affected by the new school tax law of 2½ per cent. the total will cost the board $350,000, to meet which extra expense some nice financiering will be required. The taxpayers, however, are well pleased to have the teachers receive better pay—in the hope that they will grow up to the salary.

School Reform Committee at Work.

The committee appointed by Mayor Harrison, with President Harper of the Chicago University at its head, for the purpose of investigating the condition of the public schools and suggesting needed reforms, has begun its work by resolving to meet once a month and discuss the subject over a good dinner. Whether President Harper or Rabbi Stolz is to be toastmaster has not been announced. Between the sherry and the champagne it is expected that many brilliant suggestions will be made, and if the digestion of the members holds out some valuable recommendations may be looked for, eventually—most of the committeemen being still in the prime of life.

J. W.

Paintings to be Reappraised.

Instructions from Secretary Gage have been received by the customs authorities in New York for a reappraisement of three of the Boldini pictures which were seized here by Customs Inspectors some weeks ago on allegations of fraud. James A. Jewell of the Board of United States General Appraisers will conduct the reappraisement to-morrow. The paintings to be reappraised are a portrait of Verdi, the great composer; a portrait of Mlle. Concha, a famous Spanish beauty, and a portrait of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

HORNER'S FURNITURE.

Our Furniture is known for its high quality, its rich finish and appearance, its moderate cost.

Our assortments are unequaled in both plain and artistic goods.

Latest productions in Dining Room, Bedroom, Parlor, Drawing Room, Library, and Hall Furniture——Venetian Carved Furniture——Exclusive Novelties in Imported Furniture——White and Gold Enameled Furniture——English Brass Bedsteads, in single, double, and twin, $18.50 to $500.00——White Enameled Iron Bedsteads——Restful Easy Chairs and Settees——Smoking and Billiard Room Furniture——Writing Desks in over 200 styles.

Send for our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE—full of useful information to all contemplating furnishing in whole or part.

R. J. HORNER & CO.
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

THE MAINE! FREE!
Everybody Wears One.
Our new pin, a miniature of the famous battle-ship Maine, sunk in Havana Harbor; made of fine silver or gold plate, with white enamelled hull and black guns—an exact imitation. We will give this ABSOLUTELY
FREE! FREE!
FREE to anyone sending us 10 cents in stamps to pay postage, etc., on the pin and our elegant catalogue of jewelry. Number is limited. Send to-day.
CURTIN JEWELRY CO., - Attleboro, Mass.

23d Street
LeBoutillier Bros.

PRINTED INDIA SILKS

49c.
and
69c.

Worth nearly double, and the best value in the market.

West 23d Street.

Ladies' Tailoring

Perfect fit of course—you expect that from any good Tailor. And those distinguishing touches that every woman loves. The touches which suit the fashion to the wearer—which emphasize the beauties of the figure and hide even the semblance of defect if there be any—the touches that print the stamp of style all over it. So few do this well that it commands high cost. Many women know that we are doing it—**at popular prices.** We want every woman to know it. And so

Special To-morrow and a few following days. $35

Customers' choice from more new Venetian Cloths, Cheviots, and Broadcloths. MADE TO ORDER, lined throughout with excellent Taffeta Silk—Watermelon, Cerise, Turquois Blue, Burnt Orange, etc., for

Every woman who orders will be pleased. She will receive a Suit possessing individuality of style, fit, finish—heretofore unexpected at such a price.

NOTE.—The Suits that we make at $45 to $75 cannot be equaled except in a very few exclusive houses. And, as may well be expected, their prices are VERY MUCH HIGHER.
EARLY ORDERS recommended. Assortments larger—selection easier—care greater.

J. J. OESTREICHER,

Ladies' Tailor and Importer, 6th Ave., cor. 28th St.

Daniell & Sons

CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Short, Jaunty Whip-cord Jackets, new tan shade, tailor finished, with brown Velvet Collar, fancy check taffeta, silk lined, worth $15.00, at..... $11.50

Ladies' Tan Covert Cloth Jackets, half satin lined, stitched seams, worth $8.50, at $6.25

Ladies' Tailor made, fly front Reefer Suits of English Cheviot Serge in Black and Navy, Jacket taffeta silk lined, Skirt percaline, Velveteen bound, worth $15.00, at $10.00

A few special numbers in Ladies' Silk Dress Skirts, at $4.98, 5.75, 12.75.

BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH STS

DRUG IMPORTERS PROTEST.

The Customs Classification of Bark, Roots, Leaves, Berries, Beans, &c., Levies Too Heavy Duties.

A large number of protests have been filed by New York drug importers against the uniform classification methods adopted by the Federal drug examiners at their recent conference at Appraiser Wakeman's office in this city. These protests are accumulating daily, and the importers hope to get a test case before the Board of General Appraisers within the next few days. The questions in controversy relate chiefly to importations of bark, roots, leaves, berries, beans, &c., which, "if advanced in condition by process of manufacture" are subject to heavy duties. If brought into the country in their natural state and not "advanced in condition" such goods are exempt from duty.

The conference of drug examiners decided that whenever imported vegetable drugs were obviously increased in markt value by any process whatever they should be held as dutiable. This decision was reported to the Treasury Department, but no action has been taken upon it up to the present time. Assuming that the silence of the Secretary of the Treasury meant approval, the local Appraiser has continued to classify all imported drugs on the lines laid down by the conference. In a large proportion of cases the importers have filed protests with the General Appraisers and are anxiously awaiting a judicial decision of the points at issue.

Importations aggregating in value many thousands of dollars are involved.

Goods in Transit from Canada.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell has decided that a consular invoice is required of all transit goods on their entry for warehouse at the first port of importation, when interrupted or delayed in such transit by the absence of transporting vehicles. He explains as follows: "Where, on the arrival at the first port of importation of goods from Canada intended for immediate transportation and exportation, no transporting vehicle can be obtained for transshipment of the merchandise from the importing vessel to the exterior port for exportation, the goods should be sent to a bonded warehouse in accordance with the provisions of Article 604 of the above regulations, and the importer, consignee, or agent required to make a regular entry for warehouse transportation and exportation, as prescribed by the regulations, accompanied by a consular invoice." This order applies especially to importations of grain at Oswego designed for shipment abroad from the port of New York.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

It was one afternoon when descending to the lower regions to look after some household affair that she discovered a pretty, dusky little maiden who was evidently making a call. The maids in the house were all white, and as Thomas, the man, was entertaining this young woman, it was evident that she was his visitor.

"Is that the way you do in Virginia, Thomas?" asked Thomas's mistress. "Do the young women go to call upon the young men? The young men go to call upon the young women here."

"Well, down in Virginia we mostly does both ways," answered Thomas.

And evidently love affairs are somewhat accelerated by this return of visits, for that was only a short time ago, and now there is to be a wedding, and Thomas will appear in the rôle of bridegroom.

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There is an opening for a woman's club which no one as yet seems to have appreciated. Women have learned the value of organization. If a woman nowadays wants to do something a little different from some one else she says to her sister women, "Come, let us organize. One woman could not do this, but if a number of us do it together, we shall convert the world." There is not the same element of originality in this wholesale method that there would be if one woman started out by herself to proselyte the world, but there is the one great advantage that badges can be worn. The lone woman worker can't wear a badge. The badge means a unity with some one, and the lone woman would be only antagonistic to every one, so it would not do at all; and then one badge costs more than a number bought at wholesale.

The club that ought to be is a shoeblacking club. Men are continually saying that the average woman is very shabby as to shoes. How can she help it, when she has no one to blacken her shoes for her? The new club would have for its motto, "To have our shoes blackened whenever and wherever we wish to." A lone woman has her shoes blackened by the professional bootblack now occasionally. The ferryboat, when she is a ferrywoman, she finds a convenient shoeblacking parlor. Usually she goes outside for the purpose. The other day a woman more progressive than usual called the bootblack in and had her boots polished in the cabin. The woman's cabin being, as usual, full of men, of course they looked at her. It was embarrassing, but if she had worn a badge of a club she would have felt the moral support of all the members, and then undoubtedly half of the women in the cabin would have been having their shoes blackened, too.

The badge for such an organization would be attractive—a pretty little foot in gold or colored enamel. The only trouble with the design would be that ignorant people, not accustomed to reflection, might think that the wearers belonged to a Band of Perennial Kickers.

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Trains or trailing street gowns are coming in, in spite of increasing knowledge of germs and the virtues—or vices—of a long gown as a germ catcher. It is a ball dress that The Detroit Journal describes as "perfectly killing," but it might as well be a street gown.

"A narrow waist, a neck cut low,
A heavy dragging train wears she,
Dressed to kill? Well, I don't know,
Dressed to kill herself, maybe."

The long dresses will be a trial to the Rainy Day Club, as they will make their proscribed inches appear more minus than ever.

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He was a very clever man, but he did not shine in general society. She was a clever hostess, and she believed that her guests who would not shine must be made to shine, and she knew the man very well. He had come in answer to her invitation under protest, but one must be agreeable to one's wife and oblige a friend occasionally. But it was not as bad as he had thought it would be. He found a congenial spirit almost immediately, and settled down for a good talk. The congenial spirit was another bright man. The hostess saw the two together and was shocked. She flew to them. "The idea," she said, "of you two men wasting yourselves on each other," and she took them to opposite corners of the room, where they would be more useful to the company at large. But there was a force of gravitation which gradually drew them together again, and they were soon lost to everything around them. But again the hostess discovered them and again they were separated. Then the man went to his wife.

"I am not going to stay any longer," he said. If he had been a boy he would have said: "I'm mad, and I'm going home." And he would not have been treated with more consideration if he had been a small boy. His wife was a woman of tact. "Very well," she said, "I am not ready to go yet, but you go and don't say anything about it and no one will know it." And he did go and no one did know it, and the hostess does not know even now that if she had not been such a good hostess one of her guests might have enjoyed himself more thoroughly.

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The most interesting point in the meeting of the nurses held in the Industrial Building last week, to consider the exhibition they are to give in the coming Health Exposition, was the bad air in the room. The nurses had come out in large numbers, and they nearly filled the room, which was on one of the upper floors and entirely unventilated. The foul, warm blast that was met on stepping from the hall into the room was sickening. Visitors who did not belong to the army of health renovators hesitated to trust their lungs in such an atmosphere. Yet for an hour or more doctors spoke and nurses listened regardless. It was not until the very latter part of the meeting, when the air was becoming so heavy with impurity that it might almost have been cut, that a nurse rose to say:

"Madame President, we represent hygiene; can't we have the air in this room regulated?"

Another thing which was interesting was the hat of one of the women present, and presumably a nurse, as the women present were, almost without exception, nurses. This hat, which was a large one, was almost covered with aigrettes. There were a number of them, large white ones in the centre of the hat and branching out in all directions, veiling the rest of the trimming. Perhaps that nurse did not know that each aigrette on a hat is the funeral plume of a number of birds brutally slaughtered. The Audubon Society has not finished its work yet. Nurses represent humanity as well as hygiene, and when they wear ornaments so cruelly obtained there is an appearance of inconsistency.

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There is nothing that cannot be obtained in the way of prayer books for Easter gifts this year. There is the bright ecclesiastical red book, with plain little silver corners, and from that everything to the most elaborate designs where the leather cover proper of the book is almost hidden by the mass of silver all elaborately worked and enameled. Large prayer books suitable for Easter memorial gifts for altar use have the figures or the crucifix enameled in color in the centre, and the metal work is set with jewels, white and red.

***

For prayer book markers there are now round pieces of gold or silver with the design of the anchor, cross and heart cut out. This is not quite as pretty as the three little emblems made of the metal in the ordinary way, but it is much more satisfactory, as the points, particularly of the anchor, have a most uncomfortable way of catching into everything with which they come in contact. A pretty Easter gift would be a set of prayer book markers in the appropriate colors for the different ecclesiastical seasons. Each marker would be made of three pieces of ribbon fastened together at the top, where a little Maltese cross could be embroidered with gold or in the color of the ribbon. The various colors, red, green, violet, &c., can be obtained at the places where ecclesiastical goods are kept, and they would then be of the churchly shades. They would be in quite as good taste as the markers with the emblems attached.

***

"What very pretty rings!" exclaimed the practical girl.

"Yes, they are pretty, aren't they?" said the artist girl, holding up a little white hand upon which there was a goodly display of small round circlets of various kinds, and not a diamond among them.

"Do you see that ring?" taking one off. "Well, I paid only $2 for that; it is silver and in such a pretty design. Then there is that simpler one, also of silver, and very pretty, too. I paid 75 cents for that. I don't care anything about diamonds unless they are the old-fashioned rose diamonds. I wouldn't wear them if I had them. What I look for is the design.

"Where did I get them? Why, at the pawnshop, of course. Didn't you ever go there? It is great fun. There is one where they always have the jolliest rings. This plainest silver ring was broken when I bought it, but it was easy to have it soldered together. But you have to know just how to manage when you go to a pawnshop.

"Bessie Buyer is the jolliest girl, and she knows just how to do it. One afternoon we had nothing to do, and we commenced at the beginning and went to every pawnshop on the Bowery. It was great fun. You should just hear Bessie. You would think she had been in the business all her life. She never thinks of paying what they ask for things. They would be scared to death if you did. Then you don't want to seem very much interested in the ring you want. You look at all the others, and then incidentally you ask how much the ring is that you do want. That is the way I got all these rings, and I bought the jolliest watch fob for brother Dick last Christmas that you ever saw."

***

Mrs. Louise E. Hogan, the author of "How to Feed Children," is making an effort to start a public health library in some accessible part of New York. It will contain all the books to be found which will help the seeker after hygienic living to go about it in the right way, and Mrs. Hogan believes that its usefulness will be appreciated.

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The auction mania is a dangerous thing. It attacks its victims without regard to conditions, age, or sex. Women have it, but they are not more led astray than men. The woman, however, may have one bad phase owing to her lack of business knowledge and practice, for she sometimes, beguiled by the auctioneer's oily words, bids against herself. But she is not more bent upon having a special treasure that she has set her heart upon than is a man. Two bidding for a rug only the other day ran the price up to four times the value of the Oriental treasure, and a third man, who knew rugs, stood by and watched their folly with delight.

There is a strange similarity between an auction on Canal Street and an auction on Fifth Avenue. The difference is that on Canal Street the sale will be very likely a pawnbroker's sale, and the highest prices brought will be two or three dollars, and a large proportion of the goods will be clothes. The bidders are quite as well behaved in a way as the Fifth Avenue bidders, because they are business women who buy goods for little shops on Baxter Street and thereabouts. But they fairly pull the pieces from the auctioneer's hands sometimes until he calls out, in despair, "Woman, woman, lovely woman, will you take this now or wait until I sell it?" And they laugh and desist.

This auctioneer is much the same person, a little lower in the social scale than the Fifth Avenue man. He has to amuse his audience and keep them in good humor, and he makes facetious remarks. So does the Fifth Avenue auctioneer, not at all abashed by the fact that the bidders wear sealskins and diamonds.

"Will you give $9.50?" calls the Fifth Avenue auctioneer. "Going, going, going up, going, nine on the bid, will you give—Madam, are you bidding there with your catalogue in the air or are you pointing at the lamp? Going, going—ladies, will you please sit down. That whole centre aisle is filled; I can't see the people and the people can't see me. Plenty of seats in the back. Will you give a half? Going, going, going, gone—take it to that lady back there with the diamonds in her bonnet." It is not a dignified position for the woman who finds herself the victim of such remarks, but she knows what she has to expect, and it does not prevent her from being a frequent visitor.

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"It is beautiful," said the artist to the woman with the teapot soul. "What can I ever do for you in return?"

"Do for me?" exclaimed the woman with the teapot soul, excitedly. "Why, I made 45 cents clear on that lovely green teapot I have given you. Do you know I paid only 15 cents for it, and since then I have been in a high art store, and there they had one exactly like it for which they ask sixty?"

THE VISIBLE SIGNS OF LENT.

There's a hurry and a skurry and a pattering of feet,
There's a rustle and a bustle of a garment rich and neat;
There's a red morocco prayer-book with a tiny golden clasp
That is held with gentle safety in a maiden's dainty grasp.

There's a waver and a quaver in a soft and sensuous voice,
There's a teary and a dreary prayer that comes in accents choice;
There's a solemn Lenten season with its forty days of fast,
While society in sackcloth bows its head until the last.

There's an olden and a golden song from mystic Hindu lore
That is chanted and descanted on the Ganges' sacred shore,
And it says the holy Yogi, who shaves the head and not the heart,
By the ritual of the Vedas is ascetic but in part.

—FREDERICK BOYD STEVENSON in Woman's Home Companion.

IN THE CLUBS.

Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and ex-President of Sorosis, is one of the best-dressed of New York club women. All her gowns are made in Vienna.

Mrs. George F. Shrady, Jr., will be at home to the members of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Harlem Dispensary, Thursday, March 17, at 54 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, from 3 until 6 o'clock.

The New York Ladies' Health Protective Association is treated with great respect by city officials. It has the reputation of doing good and sincere work. Col. Waring, former Commissioner of Street Cleaning, said, in the course of a lecture recently delivered in Cleveland: "The women of the Health Protective Association in New York have done a great work and have given material aid to the Department of Street Cleaning, and by their untiring energy in bringing about health reforms have decreased the death rate in New York."

The federated clubs of Brooklyn, including the Brooklyn Woman's Club, the Civitas, the Cosmos, the Brooklyn Heights Seminary Association, the Adelphi Academy, and other organizations, have made arrangements with John M. Robertson to deliver a lecture upon "The Amplification of War and Peace Ideals" in Brooklyn on Thursday evening of this week. The lecture will be practically free, though admission will be by card in the early part of the evening. Plymouth Church has opened its doors for the occasion, and there will be space for the accommodation of a large audience.

The Brooklyn Woman's Health Protective organization had a grand inaugural tea on March 4. It was a great occasion, and one which the organization means to celebrate annually. These social features mark one of the differences between the Brooklyn association and the mother club in New York. That is one of the few organizations which never puts the premium of a luncheon on its meetings. It never eats now, though that has not always been its record, for when for a long time it met at the house of Mrs. Esther Hermann she always had a delicious little spread of some kind ready to refresh the weary workers after business was over.

The leaven of short gowns and sanitary attire is soon to begin its work in the State Federation of Women's Clubs—the Rainy Day Club of New York held a special business meeting last Tuesday and decided to join the Federation. The club is also financially ambitious, and is to hold a progressive euchre party at that aristocratic club resort, the Waldorf-Astoria, on March 30, where it expects to coin money, for what purpose it does not state. It will probably not be for the benefit of foreign missionary work in the line of short skirts, for there is much for it to do in the way of domestic missions. There has never yet been a day so rainy, in the more than a year's history of the club, that all its members have been out in regulation costume. The constitution, which all members are obliged to sign, makes abbreviated garments obligatory in bad weather, but heretofore there have been more excuses than proper gowns. It may be now that the club intends to bribe its erring ones by means of new tailor-made suits into the strait and narrow path of hygienic dress. There is some talk of a new club pin, but that is a matter of so much importance that it will require further consideration.

WE ARE SEVEN.

A Modern Complication.

From The Chicago News.

I met a little girl, one day,
She was eight years old, she said;
A hat that was made in a wonderful way
Rose high above her head.

She had a fin de siècle air,
And she was richly clad;
Her eyes were black, her face was fair,
Her beauty made me glad.

"Sisters and brothers, little maid,
How many may you be?"
"How many? Seven in all," she said,
And, wondering, looked at me.

"And where are they? I pray you tell."
She answered: "Seven are we,
And two of us with mother dwell,
And two with pa and me.

"And two came into the family
Along with my second mother;
A boy and girl, so they, you see,
Are my sister and my brother."

"You say that two with your mother dwell
And two with your pa and you;
So far it's all as clear as a bell,
But what of the other two?"

Then did the little maid reply:
"Seven boys and girls are we;
Four and two are six, and I
Make the seventh, don't you see?"

"You've got it wrong, my little maid,
As sure as you're alive;
Subtract your new stepmother's two,
And ye are only five."

"My ma and pa live far apart,
Each married to another;
My ma has two to cheer her heart,
My sister and my brother.

"My father took my sister Jane,
My brother John and me;
If you can count, it must be plain
Enough that he has three.

"Three and two are five, you know,
And then those other two
Make seven in all; now I must go,
Since I've made it plain to you."

"Those two your step-ma brought will not
Have seats with you in heaven."
'Twas throwing words away, for she
With pitying looks regarded me,
And answered: "We are seven!"

LOVE WITHOUT SIGHT.

How Several Happy Marriages Were Made and Love Came Before the Lovers' Eyes Had Met.

"Love at first sight!" exclaimed the artist as she dusted a two-thousand-year-old vase with a picturesque-looking apron that she was wearing, "that is nothing. What do you think of love without sight? That is something to talk about.

"That is what happened to a charming little German woman, a relative of mine, the woman to whom this vase was given by one of the high Chinese officials in China, where she lived a life that was one long romance.

"She was a little creature, very bright and charming, and with a mind fully made up to the fact that something unusual was in store for her in the way of fate—something more than happens to the ordinary girl. So when lovers began to arrive in plenty she would have none of them.

"But finally, being about to make a long visit to a relative, after the fashion of German girls, she was told that a treat was in store for her, for, visiting at the house to which she was going, was a delightful young man, a clerk of the German Legation in China.

"The young woman was delighted. This was something out of the ordinary of young men, and she was anxious to meet him. But, alas! the young man was not in a like frame of mind. He was diffident, perhaps, and he did not wish to meet any young woman, and he made his arrangements to leave so that he would just avoid seeing the arriving guest. But man proposes and trains go on time; the young man didn't.

"The young woman had arrived, found the youth of the legation departed, and was consoling herself as best she could for her disappointment at the piano. Suddenly a most peculiar sensation, like an electric thrill, passed through her. She turned quickly. Standing at the door, gazing at her with an enraptured expression, was the young man. He had missed his train and returned.

"And he was in love and she was in love. She had been in love with that first electric thrill before she had seen the cause of it.

"That is the end of the story of the love without sight, but the history which followed showed that it was a very real love.

"The young man found that he was not actually obliged to leave so soon, and for about two weeks the young people saw each other and managed to condense a great deal of love-making into that short period. When the youth finally tore himself away it was decided that the two should be married as soon as possible and the young wife should go to her husband.

"That was accomplished in due season. The bridegroom had been obliged to return immediately to China, and by a special permit from the Emperor of Germany the marriage was consummated by proxy, and the bride started on a journey, which would take three long months, to meet her husband. She had proceeded as far as Persia when her luggage, thirty trunks, mysteriously disappeared. She was to take a steamer immediately and there seemed to be no prospect of the trunks being found, for there was no doubt that they had been stolen.

"The little bride was a woman of resources. Her husband had one fault to find with his name. It was the family name of one of the most powerful and distinguished families in Germany. He felt that he must always shine by a reflected light. In this case the name was valuable. The young woman made her way to the palace of the monarch of the country and sent up her card. The name had due weight. She was received and in something like half an hour the trunks were found and she went on her way rejoicing.

"But after she had embarked on the steamer for the last part of her long journey, her courage forsook her. During her travels she had not been able to hear from her husband. What if something had happened to him, what if he had been called away and she should find herself a stranger in a strange land? She had broken down at last. There was a knock at the door of her cabin. She opened the door.

"Her husband had arrived.

"He had come out to meet her on another vessel, had come alongside, boarded the vessel she was on, and now was to take her off with him. Upon landing she was taken to the house of the British Legation, where another marriage ceremony was performed under the German flag, and the young wife's troubles were over.

"The husband showed himself to have distinguished qualities, and attained eminence despite his name. He became Ambassador, received marked honors at the Chinese Court, where, from his knowledge of the Chinese, as well as many European languages, he acted as interpreter upon important occasions.

"The life of the couple was one of great happiness. Their domestic affairs were conducted with little less than royal magnificence. The wife, as well as the husband, was clever, and the number of languages with which she was conversant was marvelous when not compared with the superior attainments of her husband. They had children and everything their hearts could wish.

"But after a time they began to long for a taste of home life once more, and the husband applied to the Government for a change. Important matters of state were then under consideration, and he was requested to remain for two years longer; then any post at the Government's command could be his.

"Grand arrangements for a homecoming were made, a visit to America, American friends to be taken home to Germany, and then there would be a grand christening ceremony over the last child.

"But now comes the sad part of the story. The husband was taken ill. Everything was done for him that was possible. The wife conducted the work of the legation, and when not otherwise engaged sat at her husband's bedside. She was almost heartbroken. A big German war vessel took the sick man out to sea, with the hope that the change might benefit him, but it was of no avail.

"Three months after the father's death the baby which was to have had such a joyous christening came, but it was received with tears now. The mother could not care for it as she had cared for her other children. How could she with such a weight of woe? Yes, the baby lived, but the mother died. There were natural causes, but those who knew her best said that she died of a broken heart. She never smiled after her husband's death, and her face was like the beautiful pathetic face of the Mother of Sorrows."

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"My stories are only ordinary, everyday stories of 'they lived happily ever after,'" said Artist No. 2, "and they do not come in well after such a pathetic story; but they are really cases of love without sight, undoubtedly love matches, and the lovers did not have a glimpse of each other until after the engagements.

"The first bride was a Jersey girl who was introduced by letter to a very delightful man in the West by a mutual friend, and of course, as there was no chance for acquaintance without conversation, they talked, and again, of course, they had to talk by letter. There was a long correspondence, with a growing acquaintance and interest which ripened in a natural way into friendship, and then love, and they became engaged.

"I will admit that the engaged girl became somewhat nervous when the time for the marriage approached, and she had not once seen the man to whom she was betrothed. She would not go on to him, and he came to her and remained for a short time before the ceremony took place that they might become acquainted, and she would feel sure that she had not made a mistake.

"But he was a delightful fellow; they were married, and, as I said, lived happily ever after, as far as the after has gone.

"The other case was somewhat similar, though there was an approach to an acquaintance before the correspondence was begun, for the two young people came from old Philadelphia families which had an old-time acquaintance. The Philadelphia girl was introduced and corresponded with the unseen man in San Francisco. Each knowing the other's family, there was one bond of sympathy. But the real acquaintance was begun and the engagement formed 'without sight,' and now the two are happily married and living in California."

HER CLUB.

"It is so long, dear, since I saw you—
We have missed you from soirée and ball;
And as for our clubs and receptions,
Why, we never see you at all.
You used to delight in the opera,
At a dance be the gayest one there,
And trampled o'er masculine heartstrings—
A queen in our vanity fair.

"But now, like some nun in her cloister,
The paths of our world know you not,
And the follies we've referred to
You doubtless long since have forgot.
Not so? Ah, then, Dora, do tell me
What made you drop out of our set,
And own that you think of past pleasures
With something akin to regret."

A clear, ringing laugh was the answer,
"And do you not really know
Why I've given up the balls and parties,
And the other attractions forego?
Why, I've given up flirting and dancing
And the other joys of our sex,
Cannot even be called a 'new woman,'
With her aspirations complex?

"Because I am fully engrossed, dear,
In a club that numbers just four;
And, though it claims quite all my service,
'Tis not, I assure you, a bore.
The members? Myself and three others,
All masculine? Billiards? Oh, no!
Nor golf, nor tennis, nor euchre—
Why, do you not really know?

"'Tis a home club, where love is the umpire,
Equal suffrage? You might call it so.
And the members—my boys and their father.
And I'll tell you—but whisper it low—
That the best woman's club in existence
Is the one that includes our man, too.
Do I vote? No, Jack does that for me,
And the boys wear my colors—'true blue.'"

—CALLIE BONNEY MARBLE in Chicago Times-Herald.

A CABINET FOR THE BICYCLE.

A Combination Bookcase—Bicycle Arrangement with a Strip of Carpet to Wheel Over.

It has every mark of Yankee ingenuity, but there isn't a bit of it in it. It is a bicycle cabinet warranted not to reveal its secret nature to the closest observer, and it is an English invention. The cabinet part of it is ingenious, but the should-be Yankee part is a strip of carpet which can be pulled out at one side and then wound up again with a crank, and when the carpet is out full length the bicycle can be rolled into the room—best parlor, if need be—upon it without injury to the most delicate floor covering.

The cabinet is a bookcase as long and as high as the bicycle. The three lower shelves are bona fide and books can be placed upon them, though they are narrow, but the upper, with the exception of one end where the carpet crank is, is a sham. Back of it the handlebars go when the bicycle is rolled in at the end, through a door which opens at the side of the cabinet and behind the book shelves.

Where the upper shelf would be in the bookcase there is a long piece of beveled glass mirror set in with two short curtains hanging as if over books on either side. At the right side, the end where the wheel goes into the cabinet, the curtain hides a sham shelf, but there is a genuine one at the other end, and in the compartment is the carpet winding crank.

The cabinet is a good thing for the bicycle, which is kept out of the dust, but as for appearances the ordinary bicyclist has usually no objection to having a wheel in plain sight, whether it is in parlor, dining room, or hall.

JUST LIKE PAPA'S.

"Please cut my hair," said Lyndon,
To the man in the barber's shop;
"And I want it cut just like papa's,
With a nice little round hole on top!"

—EMMA C. DOWD in the Abigail.

DELFSHAVEN PILGRIM CHURCH.

Records of the Fathers Still Preserved—Consul Listoe Suggests that Funds Be Sent.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Consul Listoe sends from Rotterdam, under date of Feb. 12, 1898, a description of the town whence the Pilgrim Fathers sailed from Holland to America. Consular reports, it should be noted, are usually limited to commercial and industrial subjects; but, in view of the general interest of this subject, the Consul says he has received several requests from America for copies of the church records herein given, and an exception is made in this case. The report is as follows:

One of the points within this consular district possessing most interest for citizens of the United States is undoubtedly the ancient town of Delfshaven, situated on the River Maas, (Meuse,) a couple of miles below Rotterdam, and, in fact, now a part of this city. The town derives its name (havens—harbor) from the fact that it formerly was the seaport for the city of Delft, once an important city, where William the Silent—the liberator of the Netherlands—and most of his descendants lie buried, and in later years famous for its manufacture of the decorated porcelain known as delftware. Delft is located eight miles inland from its "haven," on the River Schie, which empties into the Maas.

Delfshaven is the place where the Pilgrim Fathers originally started for America, and here stands yet the old "Herformde Kerk," (Reformed Church,) in which they worshipped and in which the last sermon was preached to them prior to their departure for the New World. The old pier where they embarked is also still in existence.

In the records of the old church is found an interesting description of the departure of the Pilgrims, of which I am able, through the courtesy of the church authorities here, to present a copy translated into English:

On the 22d of July of the year 1620 the pier of Delfshaven was crowded with people. A vessel was riding at anchor—the Speedwell—waiting for a large number of passengers. A severe act of Parliament which had been passed in 1592 in England caused a cruel presecution of the so-called Puritans. Many of them fled to the hospitable Netherlands, and having settled at Leyden, they chose for their minister the Rev. Robinson, belonging to their own Church and residing in this country since 1607. They gloried in bearing the name of "Pilgrims." Their stay at Leyden lasted twelve years. As for religious freedom and toleration, they rejoiced in favorable circumstances, the Municipal Government having not the slightest reason to complain of their conduct; but they had hard work in providing for their subsistence.

The fear of being pressed into the military service on account of the war with Spain and the painful feeling of exile made them resolve to found a colony in America. A vessel was bought and lay ready to sail on the above-mentioned date. The whole congregation, those who were to leave for America and the rest, who were to stay behind waiting for a subsequent opportunity was assembled on the quay.

The inhabitants of Delfshaven beheld a scene which should never be forgotten. This scene of parting was touching; but first the John Robinson, kneeling down, sent up a fervent prayer, intrusting to the Lord and His Grace all the members of his church, as well those now departing as those who hoped to follow their brethren before long.

Once more embracing each other, they bade farewell—for many of them the last farewell on earth—and the Speedwell weighed anchor, steering to Southampton, where another ship, the Mayflower, was waiting to take them to America. They arrived there safe and sound and founded New Plymouth.

It is only of late years that the attention of the American traveling public has been directed to these interesting mementos of the Pilgrim Fathers, but now Delfshaven and the old church is annually visited by many tourists. The church is well worth a visit. It is a very plain building, but the interior has undergone few changes since 1621, and the pulpit, the altar, and even some of the Bibles in the pews are the same as were in use in those days. In the so-called "Consistorie Kamer" (consistory chamber) are to be seen portraits of many of the leading Pilgrims.

Last Summer a wealthy and influential gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. L. C. Vanuxem, visited Delfshaven and secured from the church authorities two old gravestones and an old contribution, or alms, box for the New England Society of Pennsylvania, and he has since interested himself in getting support in the United States for the old "Herformde Kerk." The church is poor, as but few wealthy persons now reside at Delfshaven, they having gradually changed their residence to Rotterdam, and fears have been entertained that the present congregation might not be able to retain possession of the old church and that it might be sold and torn down.

At the annual meeting of the New England Society, held in Philadelphia on Dec. 22 last, the above-mentioned alms box was presented to the society by Mr. Vanuxem. The society voted to give $250 to the old Reformed Church of Delfshaven, and at the subsequent banquet the alms box was passed around, and the sum of $75 was further collected for the church.

It would be desirable if other patriotic people in the United States would follow this example. The people in the Netherlands have, of course, not the interest in and veneration for the Pilgrim Fathers that we have, and could hardly be expected to make any great effort requiring a pecuniary outlay to preserve this old church for future generations, and it would indeed be a pity if this interesting edifice should be destroyed for want of a little timely support.

Union Theological Seminary.

Union Theological Seminary catalogue, just issued, shows an unusual number of new features and plans. Twenty-six States and six foreign countries are represented in the student body of 158. The number of graduates is nine, of seniors forty. Of plans, the one contemplating courses of instruction for lay workers is the newest. It contemplates giving, for nominal fee, a course of lectures similar to those given to men studying for a degree, but given evenings, to enable laymen who are employed during the day to take them. They are intended, not for those who will become ordained ministers, but for men who wish to give of their spare time to Sunday school, pastor's help, and other forms of unpaid Christian effort. The aim is to make a better educated and better experienced laity, and the plan is yet in a formative stage.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PRETTY COOKING UTENSILS

Miss Both-Hendriksen in Favor of Them and Attractive Pottery for General Use.

NOT AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY

A Search for Good Pieces of Foreign Ware at Low Prices Necessary —Cheap American Goods Are Inartistic.

It might be called "How to be Useful Though Beautiful," or "High Art in the Kitchen," but it isn't. It is merely the idea of one woman who likes pretty dishes and does not see why every one should not have them, and at all times and in all places where dishes are used. So, almost incidentally, she does missionary work in that line, and if her ideas are generally adopted there will be a revolution in kitchens in a small way, and certainly a revolution in American pottery eventually.

It is Miss Both-Hendriksen of Brooklyn who has the ideas. Miss Both-Hendriksen is an artist, a lecturer upon art for the Brooklyn Institute, and upon costume and the development of the household at Pratt Institute. She has no revolutionary ideas, and her liking for and study of all sorts of ceramics came to her through her art studies.

"Do you believe in pretty dishes?" someone asked Miss Both-Hendriksen once.

"No," she answered, "I don't believe in anything but my religion; but I like them."

It was while she was studying in France that the special liking developed. There the artist does not take one line of art alone. If she is studying painting, she takes sculpture; if she studies sculpture, she also takes architecture, and if she studies architecture, that naturally brings in something about ceramics, for they enter into the decorations. The artist delights in form and color, and it is an easy step to become thoroughly interested in glazes. Then if one travels it is impossible not to buy, and the fate of the enthusiast is sealed.

And the ceramic germ is a powerful one. Probably no one will ever know how many people Miss Both-Hendriksen has inoculated with it. It does not appear on the surface at Pratt, for the members of her classes there take their ideas home to work out, but it is very certain that there are a good many pretty dishes, French, German, Dutch, and particularly Japanese, that are serving ordinary domestic purposes on the cook stove, and for uses for which the ordinary purchasers of such ware have no appreciation. It is the production of pretty dishes which appeals to many people who would not be specially interested in glazes or colors alone.

"A Japanese dish," says Miss Both-Hendriksen, "is fired at a heat of 1,000 degrees. There is no reason why almost everything cannot be cooked in such ware. You cannot put it directly on a red-hot stove when it is cold without its cracking, but you cannot do that with anything. But if the dish is heated first with warm water, there is no reason why it cannot be used for poaching eggs, scrambling eggs, sautéeing, and almost any kind of cooking. Even potatoes could be boiled in one, I suppose.

"It is more pleasant to use something that is pretty than something that is not, and in using a pretty dish it can be carried directly to the table with a saving of work and much to the advantage of the viand served. Prunes can be cooked and puddings baked in the dish in which they are to be served, and the dishes can be bought at very reasonable prices.

"Take a little alcohol stove or lamp and think how much may be done in this way with it. The girl student can live very comfortably and much more satisfactorily than if she went to an inexpensive restaurant, and the saving in dishes by her cooking her meals in the dish in which she serves them means a great saving of time to her.

"Here is a little cup that cost only 15 cents in which an egg could be poached."

It is a charming little cup, long and pointed, a genuine Japanese shape, of fine ware and most attractive decoration. It has a design something like those to be found in carved ivory, and the flesh tints of the figures suggest the coloring to be found in the same carvings. The principal design is in black and white, having the effect of sketching, and the flesh tints, where a face or part of the body is shown, give it warmth.

"Poach your egg in that, turn of the water, and serve it, and what could be better?" Miss Both-Hendriksen goes on. "If you wish to poach two eggs, there is a cup a size larger. There is another Japanese dish that can be used for cooking. I gave a number of those to a friend for a wedding present, and she says she could not keep house without them. They only cost 10 cents a piece when they were bought, but now they are not to be found; they have become curios and are valuable. That is the way it is if you pick up pretty odd things of this kind. They cease to be made or cannot be found, and you have something that has a more intrinsic value than its beauty alone gives it."

The ten-cent Japanese plate, or large saucer, is beautiful. It is not describable; it must be seen to be appreciated. It is in brilliant colors, and suggests more than anything else in effect, perhaps, a mass of Autumn flowers, the colors of purple asters and cardinal flowers, though it has nothing of that kind in its design in its thoroughly national characteristics.

"People in this country try to make too much money on their pottery, and they do not turn their efforts to making it beautiful as is done abroad. There great artists have not thought it was beneath them to turn in designs for pottery. Millais has done it, and others. Then pottery making is one of the village industries in England, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Italy, as well as in Japan.

"Take this pretty little green dish; it would be excellent for a small pudding dish. See those ridges on the side and on the bottom? Those are made by the thumb. The Japanese do their work in their homes in the villages, and every year there the kiln is set to work and the pieces they have made are fired.

"They say that country people crowd to the cities for work here. They are obliged to, for there is nothing for them to do at home. Abroad they have manual training schools, where the people are taught to do this work; kilns are started in the villages, and the people are inveigled into pottery making. The women and children, as well as the men, work at it. Some of it is done at the shops and sheds and some in the homes. The finer ware is always made at the manufactories, but with the cheaper ware the materials are sometimes given out, the work is brought back to be fired, and the workers are paid when the pieces come from the kiln. The women can model, turn, paint, and even print. The ordinary Minton ware can be made in the homes.

"Pretty designs of inexpensive ware from different countries can be found around here by any one who looks for it. I bought some pretty French plates from a dealer who was selling out at a very reasonable price; there is a department store in Brooklyn where they evidently have a buyer who knows good things, and I have found many good pieces of pottery which were inexpensive. Here is a Spanish pitcher which came from a dealer in various Spanish goods; there is a little match safe of Rouen ware for which I paid only 25 cents. It shows what can be found here. That Cholsy le Roi plate, with the peacock design, was only 10 cents; that is a village industry plate; this little cup and saucer from Holland is village industry work. There is a man who deals in English goods in New York where a whole dinner set of over 100 pieces can be had in very attractive English designs for from $22 and up, and at one crockery and china place I find Italian ware. The Japanese is more easy to find. If you look for good pieces that are inexpensive you can find them.

"I found some Wardle black ware at one of the shops. That preceded the Rookwood, and people to whom I showed it would not believe that it was not the Rookwood until they had seen the mark. Doulton ironware plates can sometimes be picked up."

These pieces that Miss Both-Hendriksen has picked up around the city are charming. The peacock plate is beautiful. The bird fills the whole centre of the plate, which is of one color, a soft dull shade, with a fine glaze. There are other plates with other varieties of birds in other colors, and all are charming. The little Spanish pitcher was of a beautiful shade of soft orange, with a few splashes of green upon it. It is crude work, but with the shape and color effect that is so attractive. There were pretty plates from England, and the French plate, in pink, one of a series bearing the portraits of the Kings, was effective and attractive.

The greater part of Miss Both-Hendriksen's collection she brought from abroad, each piece from the country where it was made, and some in tiny pieces, samples of form, shape, and color, made for her convenience when it was impossible to carry the larger models. The Devon and Cornwall pitchers are beautiful. It is a pity Cornwall that so much of the best pottery clay comes. The Devon ware is to be found in New York, but it is comparatively expensive. The pieces are beautiful, with the combination of soft blues, greens, and browns in graceful shapes. They are in common use in England, and a large, serviceable pitcher can be bought for 25 cents. Here a small piece costs half a dollar.

There is the same difference to be found in a Toby jug. One made in America, while neither the work nor very fine quality, costs twice as much as a smaller Toby of finer quality and with better work, which is more difficult to do on the smaller piece bought abroad. There is also Flemish ware, a combination of beautiful, soft, rich colors and interesting designs, incised, in common use in Flanders. Each country has its own characteristic and artistic designs. There is no low-priced artistic work in America.

A little brown jug filled with cream was bought for a song in England. It is not of fine ware, but it has a certain quaintness and charm. It is the same with a little Scotch jar which has its purpose inscribed on the outside. It cost 12 cents when it was full of cream, the jar 2 cents and cream 8 cents.

There are many other things in Miss Both-Hendriksen's collection that are interesting, but they are not at once inexpensive, beautiful, and utilitarian. There is a delightful old Toby teapot, of Staffordshire ware; that queer old piece, the Vicar and Moses, dated 1794, and marked R. Wood, and a collection of tiny little Goss cups, a variety of the Beleek ware, showing famous coats of arms and sometimes used in place of liqueur glasses.

"Do you think, Miss Both-Hendriksen," comes the question, "that there is a development of taste in using these pretty things in every-day life?"

"Why not?" she answers.

A WOMAN UMBRELLA MAKER.

She Tells How She Came to Enter the Business—Some of Her Experiences.

"How is business?" asked one woman of another, a pretty "homey" looking little woman at a gathering of women recently.

"Oh, very good," answered the little woman cheerfully. "It is a very good season for umbrellas."

The second speaker, who looked as if her most serious business in life might be that of making bonnets for her own pretty head, was a New York umbrella manufacturer.

"How did you ever come to go into business?" asked a surprised woman who overheard the question and answer.

"Well, you see," answered little Miss Umbrellamaker, "I had charge for some time of the work room of one of the oldest and most reliable umbrella manufacturers in New York. But reverses came to him, he failed and went out of business. His employes were, of course, thrown out of employment.

"I had no knowledge of the business outside of my own department, but I concluded to carry it on. I was quite ignorant of methods, where or how to purchase materials. I looked up suitable rooms in the lower part of New York, had them arranged for work, and by making inquiries here and there learned where to get the best materials, and on what terms. A number of men encouraged me in my endeavors, and willingly gave me all the information they could.

"After getting my samples ready I concluded to be my own salesman. I visited the large stores, as I intended making only a first-class article. I found, sometimes, ready access to the buyers in these establishments, and received some orders upon my first call.

"Sometimes I found it very difficult to see the buyers. At one of the large New York shops I called many times, but my card was always returned with the word that 'Mr. L. was much engaged, and could not see me.'

"Being detrmined to persevere until I

PAST WEEK IN SOCIETY.

The Lenten days are passing swiftly, and are still devoted by the members of the gay world who have not been able to get away from town to the mental dissipation afforded by lectures, recitations, talks, and classes for the study of literary and artistic subjects. The list of men and women who are holding weekly, semi-weekly, and daily talks and classes on this or that supposed subject of interest is a phenomenally long one, and it will not be their fault if New York society does not emerge at Easter from the gloom of Lent much better mentally equipped on the topics of the day at least, than when the forty days of the penitential period began.

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It is needless to rehearse this morning the list of lectures and talks which have been the chief diversions of the week past. Beyond these, there has not been much of incident, nor have there been many events to hold the attention, even temporarily, of the gossips. There has been much discussion of the Easter weddings, of the recent engagements, and of the news which comes in letters from Aiken, Florida, Nassau, Bermuda, London, Paris, the Riviera, Rome, and even Egypt. So many prominent New Yorkers are now spending the early spring weeks either in some one of these places or in comparative retirement that the interest of the society world is scattered over a wide field. With the continuance of the balmy weather of the past week, country houses on the Upper Hudson and in the nearer suburbs will soon be opened, and, except for the Easter weddings, there would be no chance of even a week of an after Easter or Spring season in New York this year.

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Aiken continues to be gay, having recovered from the double shock of the burning of the Highland Park Hotel and Mrs. Whitney's serious accident. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp are entertaining Mrs. Frederic Neilson and Miss Virginia Fair at their Aiken cottage, and with the presence there of Mr. and Mrs. James Clinch Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Mrs. Augustus Jay, Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, and Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, it may be well imagined that there is no lack of dinners, luncheons, and other gayeties, while golf, cycling, riding, and driving occupy all the daylight hours. Mrs. Whitney is slowly improving, but is still a very ill woman. There is considerable going on at Jekyll Island, where there is quite a colony of New Yorkers assembled, and where cycling on the fine, hard beach and shooting and fishing occupy the attention of men and women alike.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish are at Cairo, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler are in Rome, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Benedict, who have been traveling in Italy and Southern France, will return home in April. Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe and Miss Julia Hunt and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rutherfurd are in Paris. Winthrop Rutherfurd sailed last week to join them. Dr. and Mrs. John C. Jay and Miss Edith Jay sailed last week to join Mrs. Peter Jay and her daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Sedgwick and Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri also sailed last week. Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge Gerry and the Misses Gerry will go abroad, following their usual custom, early in May for a two months' stay.

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The wedding of Count von Moltke Huitfeldt, a son of the former Danish Minister to France, and Miss Edith Garner, daughter of William Garner of New York and a younger sister of Lady Gordon Cumming and the Marquise de Breteuil, was celebrated at Christ Church, in Pau, on Tuesday. Frank C. Lawrence, an uncle of the bride, gave her away, and Messrs. Frank Lawrence, Jr., Eustace Barron, Alfred de Lassence, and F. Morris were the ushers. The bride is said to have looked very charming in a white satin dress trimmed with point lace and a long lace veil fastened with a wreath of orange blossoms. She wore no jewels. The bridegroom wore his Danish naval officer's uniform. The marriage was celebrated by a special dispensation from the Pope, as Count von Moltke is a Roman Catholic. Clarence W. Mackay and Miss Katherine Duer will be married about the middle of May. The wedding will be a very quiet one, and will be celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents by Archbishop Corrigan, as Mr. Mackay is a Roman Catholic. The bridegroom's mother, Mrs. John W. Mackay, and possibly his stepsister, the Princess Colonna, will come over for the wedding. Miss Duer, who grew very thin after her recent long illness, is beginning to look as she did before she was ill, and was never handsomer. She is now sitting for a full-length portrait to M. Chartran, the French artist, which is said by those who have seen it to be an exceptionally fine piece of work. M. Chartran has certainly an admirable subject in Miss Duer, and his more enthusiastic admirers assert that his rendering of her beauty of form and face will be like a modern Sir Joshua Reynolds. The weddings of Jules Vatable and Miss Bessie Stokes is to be celebrated on Easter Tuesday, April 12, and it is said will take place at the residence of the bride's father, Thomas Stokes. William S. Gould and Miss Ethel Blanche Sanders will be married about the middle of April, and it is not unlikely that Miss Sanders's sister, Miss Mary Noxon Sanders, who has just become engaged to William Henry Hays, will be married on the same day. The engagement is announced of Waldron Phoenix Belknap, son of Robert Lenox Belknap, and Miss Ray Hutchings, daughter of John Henry Hutchings. The young couple are soon to be married in Galveston, Texas, where Mr. Hutchings now resides. The engagement is announced of James Boorman Strong, son of Thomas Shepherd Strong of this city, and Miss Anna Williams, daughter of Dr. Williams of Philadelphia.

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To-morrow evening will bring the third meeting of the Midwinter Club for the present season, at Sherry's, and the anniversary of the opening of the Waldorf, which is to be commemorated by an entertainment at the hotel for the benefit of the Society of Decorative Art. The Midwinter Club committee has arranged a programme for to-morrow evening's entertainment which should be very attractive, and in which Miss Beatrice Herford will give her famous monologues, Miss Duncan her classic dances, and Miss Feilding Roselle will sing. The club will hold its fourth and last meeting at Sherry's on Thursday evening, March 24, and not on Monday, March 21, as has been stated. It is rumored that the club may give an extra meeting, out of compliment to its members, during Easter week, and will then produce a musical novelty which is said to be exceptionally interesting and beautiful. At its last regular meeting there will be a dramatic performance.

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There will be a bazaar for the sale of fancy articles in the small ballroom of the Waldorf to-morrow afternoon, and in the evening a series of tableaux, pictures of famous illustrators posed by eminent artists, will be given in the larger Waldorf ballroom which will be followed in turn by a puppet show, in which the actors will personate noted political characters. The entertainment for the benefit of the Lying-in Hospital will take place at the Astoria on Saturday afternoon and evening next under the direction of Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield and Miss Eagar. The afternoon entertainment will consist of a children's fête called the "Birdies' Ball," and the evening one of a Marie Antoinette fête, in which a number of well-known young society men and women will participate. The entertainment is in charge of Committee No. 9 of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Lyin-in Hospital, of which Mrs. Frederic Bronson is Chairman.

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The first of the two dramatic teas at the Astoria, which have been arranged for the benefit of the Orthopaedic Hospital, took place on Friday afternoon last, and was even more successful than its projectors had anticipated. Miss Annie Russell, Miss Marie Borroughs, Miss Caroline Hoyt, William H. Crane, and other well-known actors and actresses rendered an attractive programme, which was greatly enjoyed by the large feminine audience. After the performance several of the ladies who were patronesses, and who comprise the Board of Supervisors, were assisted by the actresses present in pouring tea. The second of the teas will take place next Friday afternoon, also in the Astoria ballroom, at 3 P. M., and promises to be even more largely attended than the first. Victor Harris has arranged for a performance on Thursday afternoon at the Astor Gallery of the Astoria of the Song-Cycles, "In a Persian Garden," which made such a furore when produced at Thomas Kelly's musicale a month ago from the beauty of its music, illustrating Fitzgerald's immortal rendering of the "Rubaiyat." The Cyclus will be sung by Mrs. Seabury Ford, Miss Marguerite Hall, McKenzie Gordon, and Dr. Carl Dufft, and will be preceded by a concert, in which will appear Mme. de Vere Sapio, Leo Stern, Raphael Joseffy, and Pol Plançon. Tickets, which are limited to 500 at $3, can be obtained at Schubert's, Tyson's, or from Mr. Harris, at the Alpine.

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John Jacob Astor and his party arrived last Sunday night in the City of Mexico from Vera Cruz. They left on Monday for Tampico, where they boarded Mr. Astor's steam yacht, Nourmahal, on Tuesday, and sailed for New Orleans. They were expected there on Friday, and should reach home by rail to-day.

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Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren have been receiving many congratulations on the recent birth of a son. There is much speculation as to the identity of the two young women living on the east side of Central Park who recently received a number of beautiful flowers sent them by the Prince of Wales through an order to a New York florist.

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Mi-Carême, which falls on St. Patrick's Day, on Thursday, March 17, will bring W. K. Vanderbilt's dance for his niece, Miss Lila Sloane, and the fancy dress dance and vaudeville entertainment of the "One Hundred" Club in the studio of the Messrs. Constable, in East Sixteenth Street. This last event promises to be the cleverest and most amusing of its kind ever given in New York. The guests have been notified that "the intelligence office will open for employers and employes at 9 P. M."

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Apropos of Quees Victoria's annual visit to Cimiez, on which she has just started, a London letter says: "When hotel proprietors selected Cimiez as a site for their vast establishments, it was thought by many that they had undertaken a foolish enterprise, but this season has proved more than ever the wisdom of their choice. Not only has royalty—led by the Queen's example—shown its appreciation of the bracing air and healthy atmosphere of the district, but increasing numbers of the English aristocracy and wealthy Americans have settled there this Winter.

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"Black has become a vagary of fashion in London," says a correspondent. "I met on a recent afternoon Lady Jane Coombe, looking handsome in black, with a large bunch of lilies of the valley, and Mrs. Harry Higgins, who was driving, was dressed in dark colors, while Mrs. George Alexander, looking smarter than ever, was driving in Piccadilly, where also was the Duc d'Orléans, while Lady Dorothy Fitz-Clarence was walking in the park with her brother, and looking pretty in a heather purple suit, with light brown hat."

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The season in Vienna is said to have been very brilliant. A ball was recently given in the building of the Musical Society, called the Industrial Ball. It was a mixed assemblage, and the wealthy Viennese merchant class was largely represented. A large number of the "première classe" also were present, as the Emperor had announced his intention to attend. Soon after 10 he arrived, and entered the ballroom with the Archduchess Maria Josepha on his arm. The Emperor wore his uniform, and the Archduchess had a lovely dress of pale blue, embroidered with marguerites, the hearts of the flowers being diamonds. She had in her hair a coronet of diamonds arranged loosely, so that with each motion of her head they scintillated. The Emperor and the immediate members of the royal family took their seats under a canopy of white satin, embroidered with the Austrian eagle in gold; the back was a fine old piece of tapestry. The Duke of Cumberland was present (but not the Duchess) and a large number of the nobility. Princess Montenuovo had a lovely pink moire dress, garlanded around the corsage with black velvet roses with green leaves, and she wore magnificent emeralds. Another striking costume was of pale blue tulle, with sleeves arranged as butterflies.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The first of Anton Hegner's three cello sonata recitals will take place at the residence of Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, 78 Irving Place, next Thursday afternoon.

On Thursday night Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Harly gave an informal dance to unmarried friends at their home, 313 West Seventieth Street. Thirty-two people were present.

Commissioner of Municipal Statistics Julius G. Kugelman and Mrs. Kugelman gave a dinner last night to about forty young people at their home, 23 West Fifty-second Street.

William T. Hornaday gave an "Illustrated Talk on Birds" under the auspices of the New York Zoological Society at the home of Mrs. William Kingsland, 116 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday afternoon.

On Tuesday afternoon the third and last of the series of readings and song recitals given by Miss Saidee Vere Milne, elocutionist, and Allen G. Waterous, baritone, will take place in the Waldorf-Astoria.

The National Society of New England Women met at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon and played whist. There were twenty-two tables, and the women with the eight highest scores received prizes.

Alfred M. Collett's lecture on the "Old and New St. Paul's Cathedral," which will take place at 3 P. M. on Wednesday at Sherry's in aid of the Manhattan East Side Mission, will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

Leslie Weston will give a piano recital, assisted by Miss Agnes Everett and McKenzie Gordon, at Sherry's to-morrow afternoon. The tickets, at $2, can be obtained at the door. The programme of the concert is an exceptionally good one.

The Society for Ethical Culture held a woman's conference yesterday afternoon at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. A musical programme was given, and Mrs. E. R. Hewitt made an address on "Public Education."

Miss Sarah C. Very has had such admirable success with her first course of lectures on music, which she illustrates by piano playing, that she has been called upon to give it at Bridgeport, Conn., under the auspices of the Pilgrim Club of that city.

Miss Georgina Roberts has been so successful with her course of illustrated lectures for children on Thursday afternoons in Lent, which is going on at Sherry's, that she has been asked to repeat it. She will discuss the situation in the East for adults at Sherry's on Tuesday.

Mrs. Woolman lectured on "Textile Fabrics" last Thursday afternoon in the Lenten course of the Society of Decorative Art at Sherry's, taking Prof. Grenville Snelling's place. Next Thursday Miss Evelyn Hunter Nordhoff will discuss "Bookbinding" there in the large ballroom at 5 P. M.

"The Tempest" is the subject of Marshall Darrach's Shakespeare matinée tomorrow afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. It begins at 3:15 P. M., and will go on simultaneously with the sale for the benefit of the Society for Decorative Art, which takes place in the small ballroom.

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings will lecture on "The Origin of Man's Moral Nature," in the Lenten course of the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College, for the Emma Weed Memorial Fund, at 3:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, at 50 East Fifty-seventh Street, the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. Colgate.

The Badminton Club met yesterday afternoon at the Berkeley Armory, in Forty-fourth Street, and all the courts were full of players. Mrs. Alexander Webb poured tea, and was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Fred. D. Grant and Mrs. William Rhinelander. About April 1 the first tournament for the Ladies' Challenge Cup will be held.

The Kit Kat Club, an organization of artists and illustrators, gave an afternoon tea yesterday and in the evening entertained friends with a "smoker." The members had contributed sketches and cartoons as souvenirs, and these were auctioned off. The rooms of the club are at 16 East Fifteenth Street.

Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton gives the third of her Lenten sketches of New York in the Assembly Room of the Waldorf-Astoria at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. Julien G. Davies, Miss Gould, Miss Furniss, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson are among her patronesses.

The Misses Di Cesnola, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Di Cesnola, have organized a Lenten sewing class for young society women, which meets on alternate Thursday evenings at their home, 109 East Fifty-seventh Street. It is due to meet this Thursday, which is also the day on which Anton Hegner's recitals begin, the house at which Mr. Hegner plays being that of Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, 78 Irving Place.

Francis Fischer Powers and David Mannes are now giving a series of subscription Lenten musicales on alternate Wednesday mornings in Carnegie Lyceum. Their first musicale took place on Wednesday, March 2; the second will take place on Wednesday next, and the third on Wednesday, March 30. Tickets for the series are $6, and may be secured from Mr. Powers at his studio in Carnegie Hall.

Among the boxholders for the Birdie's Reception and Marie Antoinette Fête, which will take place on Saturday afternoon and evening, in the Waldorf-Astoria, in aid of the Lying-In Hospital, are many society women. The list includes Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Miss Gurnee, Miss Furniss Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. William Earl Dodge, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. W. Starr Miller, and Mrs. Frederic Bronson.

A feature of the benefit performance for the Maine fund, given at the National Theatre in Washington on Tuesday afternoon, and which drew a large and brilliant audience, including President and Mrs. McKinley and the members of the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps, with their families, was the playing of the Woman's String Orchestra of this city under the leadership of Carl V. Lachmund. Franklin Gaetner assisted in the concert and gave several 'cello solos.

"The History of English Music" will be the subject of Bertram Lincoln Shapleigh's lecture on Tuesday evening at the Royal Asiatic Academy, 316 East Fifteenth Street. Mr. Shapleigh, who is a Bostonian, will cover the three periods, from the Aryan migration to the Saxon invasion, from the coming of the Saxons to the Norman conquest, and from the reign of William I. to that of Charles II. Miss Gertrude Hoey will sing and Miss Hall, a graduate of the London Conservatory of Music, will play the piano, in illustration of the lecture. Prof. J. R. Guelph Norman, director of the Academy, will preside.

The third annual model Doll Show, held under the auspices of Vogue, in furtherance of the establishment of an apartment house for women, will be opened at the Astoria on Monday afternoon, March 21, with a private view from 3:30 to 7 P. M., tickets for which will be obtainable only by patronesses and their friends. The Doll Show last year realized $1,000 for the Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Hospital. The committee to receive the proceeds of the show this year is composed of Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. John W. Minturn, and Mrs. William C. Whitney, and $400 in prizes of $100 each are offered by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. William C. Whitney, and by Vogue. The show draws attention to the ability of American dressmakers to produce original gowns that are equal or superior to any obtainable in Paris or Vienna.

The Trio Club was entertained by Mrs. Richard Ewart on Friday afternoon at the Metropolitan Club. Miss Josephine Bates and Miss Honey, assisted by Miss Geraldine Morgan and Mr. Schenck, played trios, and Miss Gertrude Miller gave a selection of songs. Miss Katherine Linn, a pupil of Moszkowski, who has lately been playing with great success in Washington, gave a piano solo. Mrs. William Perry received the club at her residence, 7 East Fifty-sixth Street, last evening, and the same programme, except that Mrs. Corinne Moore-Lawson furnished the vocal numbers, was repeated. The Trio Club numbers among its members some of the most accomplished pianists in the city, including the composer, Mrs. Mary Knight Wood, some of whose songs have had their first hearing before the club; Mrs. Charles Cooper, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Miss Clarke, Mrs. Robert Fuller, Mrs. Vernon-Brown, Mrs. Du Bois Gibson, Mrs. Newton Perkins, Miss Julia Chester Wells, Mrs. G. F. S. Seward, Mrs. Purrington, Mrs. William Bloodgood, Miss Milnor, and Miss di Zerega.

A reading for the benefit of the Prison Guild by the Rev. C. W. de Lyon Nichols from the advance sheets of his novel of "Blackwell's Island," will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Wednesday, March 23, at 11 o'clock. The officers of the Prison Guild are Mrs. Beekman de Peyster, President; Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Vice President; Mrs. Frederick K. Porter, Secretary, and Mrs. Montgomery Gibson, Treasurer. The reading will be given under the following patronage: Mrs. Beekman de Peyster, Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Vanderpoel, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Harry L. Horton, Mrs. John Russell Crane, Mrs. Frederick K. Porter, Mrs. William F. Hull, Mrs. J. V. Singleton, Miss Fair, Mrs. Clement C. Guion, Mrs. M. L. Brodnax, Mrs. M. W. Outhout, Mrs. W. B. Hill, Mrs. Philip J. Sands, Mrs. Angus Cameron, Mrs. Duer Robinson, Mrs. Montgomery Gibson, Mrs. John S. Wise, Mrs. J. Studwell, Miss Evelyn Johnston, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Mrs. Samuel Mitchell, Mrs. Charles Fosdick, Mrs. John Chamberlain, Miss Helen D. Nelson, Miss Mary Cecilia Ryan, Mrs. W. Glenney, Miss Clara Haight, and Mrs. William Rhinelander.

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THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

The opening reception of the new Heights Club on upper St. Nicholas Avenue, on Wednesday evening, the regular monthly meeting of the Union League Club, which was marked by the opening of a remarkable exhibition of the works of the two great American painters, George Inness and Winslow Homer, on Thursday evening, and the annual meeting of the Calumet Club, also on Thursday evening, were the chief features of the week in the New York club world.

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The new Heights Club, notwithstanding its not overfelicitous name, starts off with every prospect of success. The club has been in process of formation for three or four months, and grew out of a general feeling on the part of the residents on the upper west side that there was room for a large social club in their locality. With the exception of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club on the Boulevard Lafayette, whose membership is largely drawn from New Yorkers living in the middle section of the city, the nearest club for the upper west side residents until now has been the Colonial, at the Boulevard and Seventy-second Street. The latter club is, of course, too far off for the upper west siders, and so the men who recently decided to incorporate the Heights Club appear to have had good ground for their opinion that such a club would succeed. It starts off with a membership of 125, and its handsome large corner house, convenient of access from any part of the heights district, has been fitted up in a tasteful and handsome manner. There is a restaurant with grillroom attached on the first floor, and the second floor is devoted to a parlor and library, with a smoking room in the rear extension and a separate parlor for ladies. The upper floors of the house are given up to card and billiard rooms and bath and sleeping rooms, and the sleeping rooms, it is said, are already all engaged in advance.

The restaurant and grillroom will draw a patronage which should make them more than self-sustaining, for the upper west side is almost entirely devoid of good restaurant facilities, and the new Heights Club bids fair to supply to its district the same facilities that the Metropolitan Club is now giving to the locality in which it is situated. At the reception on Wednesday night the officers of the club, who are, William Travers Jerome, President; Henry B. Bates, Vice President; Robert J. Hoguet, Treasurer, and Franklin C. Elder, Secretary, together with the members of the Executive Committee, were present to receive the numerous guests who had been invited to the club's opening. A small collection of American paintings, loaned by Thomas B. Clarke, was also a feature of the opening reception.

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The regular monthly meeting of the Union League Club on Thursday evening was not largely attended, and as there was no particular business to be discussed, the meeting was a brief one, and the members had all the more time to enjoy the remarkable collection of pictures by George Inness and Winslow Homer, which now occupies the club gallery. This collection, through the liberality of the owner of the pictures, Thomas B. Clarke, will remain in the gallery until next Autumn, and an arrangement is to be made by which the artists and art students of the city and perhaps the public will be allowed to view it. Among the new members elected at the Union League meeting were Richard C. Kerens, Jr., of St. Louis, Gherardi Davis, and Frederick Southack of this city.

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The annual meeting of the Calumet Club on Thursday evening, as was predicted in this column last Sunday, was an unusually successful and harmonious one. There was no opposition to the regular or Governors' ticket, and very little, if any, difference of opinion on the amendments to the constitution which were offered, and which were all adopted. One of these amendments provides for the raising of the club's limit of membership from 500, which it has now almost reached, to 600, and another for the moving forward of the annual meeting from the second to the first Thursday in March. The report of the retiring Treasurer, Frederick G. Eldridge, showed that the club has retired $14,000 of its $21,000 of bonded indebtedness of last year by exchanging that amount of bonds held by members for life membership, and has reduced its remaining deficit of $22,000, at its last annual meeting, to $12,000. This deficit, with the club now showing a monthly profit on its business, will, with the election of a few more members, counting in their dues and the new business they will bring, soon be wiped out. It is certainly an admirable showing for a club that only a year ago had a resident membership of less than 300, a debt of $43,000, and a loss on its business of over $1,000 a month, and the members on Thursday evening exchanged many felicitations on the result of the year's work. The subscription of over $13,000, made by the members a year ago, was reported as about paid up. With its admirable location, comfortable and well-appointed house, excellent cuisine, and good and rapidly growing membership the future of the Calumet Club seems to be assured.

It is not as yet known who the officers of the Calumet Club, to succeed George Brown, Newbold Edgar, and Frederick Eldridge, who now retire from the posts of President, Secretary, and Treasurer, respectively, will be, but it is reported that Vice President James Brown Lord will succeed to the Presidency, and that Osborn W. Bright will take Mr. Eldridge's place as Treasurer.

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The annual Spring parade of the New York Coaching Club will take place on Saturday, May 7. The parade was omitted last year owing to the death of Theodore A. Havemeyer. The club has decided to return to its old custom of holding its meet, preceding the annual parade, downtown instead of in Central Park, as it has done during the past few years. The meet this year, therefore, will be at the Holland House, at Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, and the route will be up Fifth Avenue, through Central Park to Claremont, and back to the starting point. The annual dinner will be held at the Metropolitan Club on the evening of the same day. The club will make its annual excursion this year to New Hamburg-on-the-Hudson, where its members will be entertained by Reginald W. Rives. The old road coach Pioneer will be put on the road between the Holland House and the Ardsley Casino on Easter Monday, April 11. There is to be another daily coach during the Spring season, which is to start every morning from the Astoria Hotel and traverse the west side of the city to the Woodmanston Inn, at William's Bridge, returning by the east side of the city and Central Park. This coach is to be driven by Aurel Batonyi, but it is not as yet known who the men are that are backing the enterprise.

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The Triton Fish and Game Club, whose magnificent preserve is in the heart of the Laurentian Mountains, 100 miles north of Quebec, Canada, and half way between that city and Lake St. John, will hold its annual dinner at the Yates House, Syracuse, N. Y., next Monday evening, and many of the New York members of the club will go on for the occasion. President Thomas Gregory and Secretary William Seaton will be in New York next Friday, March 18, at the Imperial Hotel, and it is not improbable that the New York Tritons will arrange for a luncheon on that day, where they can meet and discuss the affairs of the club. The club recently completed a handsome clubhouse on Lac à la Croix. It has a membership of 150, which is rapidly increasing. CLUBMAN.

NEWPORT'S IMPROVEMENTS.

More Fire Protection, Municipal Reform League, and the Horse and Flower Shows.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 12.—The important matter of building a fire station and supplying it with fire-fighting apparatus in the Summer residence district will be soon the subject of a debate in the City Council. Nearly two years ago the taxpayers voted for such a station, allowing $10,000 for it, but how this money is to be raised is an entirely different matter. There were no stipulations, the purpose being to have the money taken from the city taxes, but as these taxes have been insufficient to carry the various city departments over year after year, it looks now as if the fire station will be in the air unless the money is raised by a bond issue.

The Summer residence district is now protected for fire purposes with a practically worn-out reel and a company of members who receive no pay from the city, but are always ready and on time to answer calls in their district. These members are chiefly the gardeners of the various cottages. At an alarm of fire there the apparatus from other parts of the city responds, but the distance to the Summer colony, for example Ochre Point, is so great that the responses are practically useless. Many of the cottage owners have supplied their estates with hose, reels, buckets, axes, &c.

Municipal Reform League.

There is a movement here to organize a municipal reform league, for the purpose of purifying municipal affairs, and it is the intention of its members to avoid seeking political office themselves, but to give their moral support in aiding good and honest citizens. Unfortunately, however, some of those enlisted in the proposed groundwork are known to have been in the past active politicians, despite the fact that the call of organization stated that members shall be free from prominent connection with the management in any political body.

The present City Council has begun to give Newport an administration different from the kind she has had for some decades, and it now really looks as if we are to have that clean and businesslike administration that the Summer residents, who take so much interest in our affairs, hoped to see before they departed from this world. Dark-lantern methods have been discarded.

The September Horse Show.

During three days of the first week in September next, the Newport Horse Show will give its second exhibition on the Casino grounds. It is reported here that entries have already begun to come to the committee, as well as offers of special prizes, and the members of the Executive Committee are said to feel very much gratified at the results thus far. There will be very little expense attached to the exhibition, as there would be if the show was given elsewhere, as extraordinary decorations will be taken to have the handsome lawns protected by the abundant use of tan bark, which will be spread all over the inclosure.

The special committee of the City Council appointed to look into the matter of purchasing a crematory for use in disposing of the swill and garbage, has decided not to recommend its purchase, but before another year passes an entire new system will be introduced for the proper collection and disposal of such waste.

A Floral Exhibition.

The Newport Horticultural Society, composed of the gardeners and florists of Newport, has decided to hold a chrysanthemum and floral show for three days next November, and has offered some very tempting prizes to exhibitors. The gardeners of Newport, especially those who have charge of valuable estates here, rank among the best citizens of the city.

Messrs. De Blois & Eldridge have announced the rental of the cottage on Rugles Avenue and The Cliffs, the property of Miss C. Ogden Jones, to Mr. Arthur T. Kemp of New York for next season.

Visitors here this week included Messrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Henry A. C. Taylor, F. S. G. d'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, and Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay.

Col. Samuel R. Honey has returned from New York.

Kinzler's Hotel is being renovated for the coming season's business.

Mrs. William R. Hunter entertained at whist last Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Grant of Toronto are registered at Kinzler's.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs is spending a few days here.

"TEACHERS FOR THE TIMES."

Mr. Hill of Massachusetts Makes This the Subject of His Address to Schoolmasters.

Frank A. Hill, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, delivered the address at the eighty-third regular monthly meeting of the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and Vicinity, held yesterday morning in the lecture room of the Brearley School, 17 West Forty-fourth Street.

Mr. Hill, in the course of his address, the subject of which was "Teachers for the Times," dwelt at length on the qualifications a good teacher should possess and the duties of the teacher to his scholar.

"Among the necessary attributes of an efficient teacher method should have consideration above everything else," said Mr. Hill. "Without method no teacher can hope to succeed. There is nothing more pitiful than to see a young teacher, possessing all the qualifications necessary, but lacking method, attempting to instruct a class of pupils, and not knowing how to begin with his work." Mr. Hill then referred to the failure of Ralph Waldo Emerson to make a successful teacher, because he lacked that all-important acquirement—method. "The teacher, however, should not sacrifice the pupil to method," he said, "but should carefully study his pupil's temperament and natural characteristics and adapt his method to the child." Mr. Hill then referred to manual training, saying that it was of much benefit, and meant more than the mere exercising of the mind. He said learning by doing was of great importance, and showed, for example, what meagre results would be obtained by trying to teach boys to play baseball and ride bicycles by means of text books.

In speaking of the tendency of the times to demand a higher scholarship for teachers he said: "The day is past when it is satisfactory to the pupil for the teacher to be only one step ahead in any study. According to my ideas, the teacher of the primary school should be at least a high school graduate, and the teacher of the high school a college graduate."

A nominating committee, consisting of Arthur H. Cutler, Henry E. Hard, and Wilson Farrand, was appointed by President H. F. Towle to select officers for the association for the coming year and report at the next meeting.

IN CANADIAN MOUNTAINS

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore Lectures at the Museum on British Columbia and Alberta.

ENGLAND IN THE NORTHWEST

Her Powers of War and Commerce—Beautiful Scenery in the Rocky and Selkirk Ranges—Mirror Lakes and Glaciers—The "Hoodoos."

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore lectured yesterday morning at the American Museum of Natural History on "British Columbia and Alberta." It was the last lecture of the Spring series on North America, which has been given under the auspices of the State Department of Public Instruction. The same lecture will be repeated next Saturday at the same place and time. Within the last few days the professor addressed four different audiences, comprising 3,700 persons. The President and the Professor of Natural History of Girard College, who lately called to see Prof. Bickmore, will make application for the privilege of using the sytem of illustration in Philadelphia and elsewhere in Pennsylvania.

In opening his lecture Prof. Bickmore said that the name Canada was first applied to that region by Jacques Cartier, the French explorer, who entered the St. Lawrence River in 1534, and who later founded Montreal. The Indians living at the place where Quebec now stands, in a village called Stadacona, were asked by Cartier the name of the country. They replied, "Canada," meaning, it is thought, "a village"; but Cartier took it to mean the entire region. It was afterward applied to all the French settlements along the St. Lawrence, and later, to the whole of British America, except Newfoundland, when all the provinces were united March 29, 1867. Newfoundland still remains a separate colony.

Canada is a little larger in area than the United States, including Alaska, and a little smaller than Europe.

Dr. George M. Dawson, the geologist, who has charge of the Geological Survey of the Dominion of Canada, divides the country into three regions: the Eastern, extending from the Atlantic to Lake Superior and the chain of lakes running from Superior to the Arctic near the mouth of the Mackenzie River; the Central, embracing the great plain that stretches from these lakes to the Rocky Mountains, and the Western region, extending from the Rockies to the Pacific. This last is called the Cordilleran belt. In the East the rock formation of the Appalachian Mountains is continued south of the St. Lawrence up to the promontory of Gaspé, and extends into Newfoundland. The Central Division, or great plain, is 800 miles wide and has an altitude of 3,000 to 4,000 feet. It is broken by escarpments known as steppes, or prairie levels.

The Shoulder of the Continent.

The third, or Cordilleran region, was illustrated by a number of maps and scenes. It was explained by the lecturer that the cascade range of Oregon and Washington is called the coast range when it reaches Canada, and that the real coast range after passing through Vancouver Island has been submerged, but reappears in the Alaskan islands and ends in Mount St. Elias.

The most peculiar feature of the region is the abruptness of the coast line, or the continental bulwark which shuts out the Pacific Ocean. Only the mountain crests are seen, and although these are of great height, they are merely the pinnacles of a range, the bulk of which lies below the level of the sea. These mountains, which may be called the shoulder of the continent, are thrust against the Pacific as if to check its course. They seem to plunge into the ocean, so precipitate are their sides. For 2,000 fathoms, or 12,000 feet, they descend into the ocean. The gigantic contour of the continent is thus robbed of much of its grandeur.

British Columbia lies on the mountainous plateaus west of the Rockies. It is as extensive in area as France, Belgium, Bavaria, and Prussia combined, and has a population of only 100,000 souls. Its capital, Victoria, is the principal seaport in British America. It has a fine, safe, and commodious harbor. The waters about it afford abundant anchorage and facilities for navigation.

Power of War and Commerce.

England's powers of war and commerce are illustrated in the waters of British Columbia. Three miles from Victoria, to the south, stands the great naval station of Esquimalt, which was established especially to protect that city and the waters of Puget Sound and its inlets. It is one of the three sea fortresses, Halifax and Jamaica being the others, with which England guards her own possessions and menaces those of other nations in America.

Thirty miles from Victoria is the harbor and City of Nanaimo. It is one of the most important places in Canada. Here, the professor said, is a magnificent deposit of coal, which is the chief source of supply for the entire Pacific Coast. The output at present is 1,500,000 tons a year.

Vancouver, another important young city, is on the mainland, and is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1886 it had a population of only 600. Eight years later it had a population of 20,000. It is built on Burrard Inlet. The most attractive feature of the city is the famous Stanley Park, where there is preserved a part of the virgin forest. Here the trees lie as they fall, and there is a tangled mass of wilderness as wild as any that Indians ever hunted in. The ground is covered by a thick mat of ferns and native wood flowers flame in great masses of color on every side.

The lecturer then described and illustrated his trip up the Fraser River and into the region of mountains and lakes. It was along this river that the old Caribou stage road was built in 1856 during the gold fever. It led to the Caribou country, 400 miles away, and its construction cost $500,000.

The Fraser has its Hell Gate also. At the rapids at this point the Indians congregate in Summer to take their catch of salmon for the following Winter. The fish pause in the caves at the foot of the rapids to rest before attempting the difficult ascent. While they are thus almost stationary and massed in great numbers in the caves, the Indians dip them up in hand nets, and soon take enough to last them through the Winter, and smoke them for keeping. The professor pronounced the smoked fish very palatable, when eaten with a little salt, which the Indians get from the seaweed on the coast.

Amid Glaciers and Lakes.

From the cañons and rapids of the Fraser the route led up the Thompson River, to Great Shuswap Lake, and the Columbia River at Trail. Trail is one of the most prosperous of the mining towns, and is the centre of a rapidly developing country.

The first sight of the glaciers was caught from the train at Loop Valley, where also could be seen the sharp peak of Mount St. Donald, the King of the Selkirks. A close view of the glacier was had by ascending Illecillewalt Valley to Glacier station. This is the only glacier in the world, said the lecturer, which can be reached by railway and to which one may travel in all the luxury of palace cars. It is within a half hour's walk from the station. None of the Alpine glaciers are nearly so accessible.

The railway in the Selkirks is provided with snow sheds, under which the trains run in the Winter. In the Summer they use a track outside the sheds, so that tourists can get unobstructed views of the scenery.

The mountains that are most noteworthy are Mount St. Donald and Cheops. St. Donald is a sharp crest, from whatever point it is seen. Its height is 11,000 feet. Cheops, as might be inferred, is so called because it looks like a vast pyramid. It rises 10,000 feet above the sea level, and would have made a dozen Pharaohs mad with envy if they could have seen its magnificent proportions, rising, like some carefully planned pyramid, above the combined height of all the pyramids of the Nile Valley.

Emerald Lake was the first of that famous series of crystal, mirror-like bodies of water in the Western Canad

MONTE CARLO AND MONACO

Scenes Around the Gamblers' Palace That Attract the Traveler by Their Beauty.

HUGE PROFITS AT THE TABLES

Business Tact of the Scion of the Grimaldi—Monaco, the Ancient City—A Boy from Kentucky—France in Sight—Pigeon Shooting.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 14.—It is bad to have an appointment here calling you to any given place at a given time, for you are sure to meet fresh attractions on the way. The Casino Company have the wisdom of the serpent, and leave nothing undone to please and dazzle their visitors. It seemed an easy matter for my young English friend and myself to step out of the Hôtel de Paris and walk over the smooth pavement past the big fountain to the café, about a hundred yards, to meet a third person; but that simple thing took us nearly half an hour. We had first to admire the beautiful scene, brilliant with artificial lights and the softer light of the moon, and the careful tending of the flower beds, every fragrant bed being sheltered from the chill night air by a canvas-covered screen, and then to wonder at the enormous number of uniformed policemen on duty. Their uniform is very plain, but it is enough to show what they are. Four of them stood in the doorway of the Casino, where every one who passed must undergo their scrutiny; three or four more at the foot of the steps, two in front of the fountain, several on the almost deserted plazza of the café, policemen patrolling the walks, standing in every shadow, watching the hotel, the terraces, the summer houses, every imaginable place. From the hotel steps we might easily have counted fifty of them—silent, alert, and representing the combined authorities of the Casino Company and the Prince of Monaco. It is curious to see so many in such a quiet, dignified place. One would as soon look for any disorder in the parlors of the Waldorf as in the Place du Casino. Clearly it is not for what is likely to happen, but for what possibly might happen, that so many are employed. If ruined men are constantly rushing out of the gambling rooms to blow out their brains, (and I have not seen any of those interesting persons yet,) they must move quickly to avoid the hundred watchful eyes and preventive arms. Suicides are looked upon with disfavor here not only on account of the damage to furniture and mosaic floors, but for the name of the thing. And with all these policemen ready to remove the bodies and other evidences, and so few visitors outdoors on these frosty Riviera nights, there might be such an incident every evening and nobody be any the wiser, for when it comes to the inquest, that is under the thumb of the Prince, and he is under the thumb of the company.

Music Among the Palms.

Then there came strains of what the Englishman called "most delicious music" from somewhere beyond the Casino, in the shrubbery, and nothing would do but we must go nearer to hear it, and we went and found the band in a little fairy bower of a summer house, playing delightfully but shivering between notes, and I shivering and everybody in sight shivering. Everybody but Jack. The English being born cold, never shiver. And in wandering about listening we made a discovery that overshadowed even the music. We were standing at the moment in a cluster of young palms and thick cactus plants and bamboos such as you may look for in the Botanical Gardens of Martinique or in some mountain ravine of Jamaica, but hardly elsewhere, even in the West Indies, when suddenly we found that we were on the edge of the hill, and that the Mediterranean, lying at our feet, was silvered by the almost full moon, which lighted up the cliffs and castles of ancient Monaco, and the white-topped mountains behind us, and the harbor where the yachts lay. To enjoy such a sight once in a lifetime, with music to help digest it, is as much as a man can ask. The only thing lacking, the sole thing wanting in all this Riviera region, was warmth. We had the scenery of the tropics with a frosty temperature.

In the café, when we reached it, we found very few people. The acre of empty chairs and polished tables made it look almost dreary compared with the brilliant scene outside. The hotel corridors were empty, the Place du Casino was empty; it was past the hour for the evening concert, and here was the café deserted, though we knew there were thousands of people on the Casino hill. The only explanation was that they were in the gambling rooms, full of suppressed excitement, within a stone's throw of us, though all was tranquil as a Summer day without. It was entirely logical that the crowd should be there, for everybody who comes here comes either to gamble or to see the gambling.

The Story of the Principality.

Our friend began his tale with the general information about Monaco that everybody is familiar with, so that part I shall touch upon as lightly as possible. That it is the smallest kingdom in the world, a pocket-monarchy, in fact, to be compared not with an American county, but with an American township. That it contains eight and a half square miles of territory and about 8,000 inhabitants, or nearly 1,000 to the square mile, who produce nothing to speak of, but barter and sell among themselves in a small way and get what they can out of the wealthy visitors. That its ruler is the Prince of Monaco, who keeps an army of seventy men and lives on the profits of the gaming tables. That he exists politically by the sufferance of France need hardly be mentioned. He manages somehow to keep on good terms with his neighbors, and it must be that the British have overlooked this little spot in their studies of the map of the world, for a rich little kingdom with seventy soldiers and no navy would be a delicious morsel for them. This Prince of Monaco is a scion of the Grimaldi family, and the Grimaldis have ruled over Monaco for a great many generations. Probably you are more familiar with the Grimaldi family than I, but I must confess that the name is always associated in my mind not with Kings, but with a little book that Dickens wrote in his earlier days which he called, I think, "Memoirs of Grimaldi." It is long since I have seen the book, but that Grimaldi, if I am not mistaken, was a rope walker or a circus clown or something of the sort, and doubtless much too respectable a person to be related to the present disgraceful head of the family.

Monaco and Monte Carlo were always more or less confused in my mind until I came here, and possibly they may be in yours. Monaco is the name of the kingdom as well as of the capital and chief town, and Monte Carlo is a separate town, lying also on the coast of the Mediterranean. The two places were originally about a mile apart, but the single street along the shore which connects them has been so built up that now they are practically one, and it is hard to tell when you are in Monte Carlo and when you cross the line into Monaco. Monaco is the old town, with dwellings and shops and castles and dirt and a market place like any other small European city, but Monte Carlo is new, and lives entirely upon the Casino. There are few dwelling houses in it, few shops, few permanent residents beyond the hotel people and Casino employes, and even the Casino men live mostly in Monaco, where rents are cheaper. Monte Carlo consists chiefly of the Casino and its appurtenances, a group of hotels, a railway station, and a very handsome arched stone railway bridge.

Fruits of the Gaming Tables.

Here are the Maritime Alps, rising almost out of the back yards of both places, the sea in front, no bits of arable land bigger than flower beds, no manufactures, no chance for any industries beyond fishing and retailing groceries, if you take away the gaming tables. It was a strong temptation, no doubt, to their little majesties of Monaco to go in for anything that promised to bring money into the country. And the Winter climate was the best in Europe, and therefore suitable for a great Winter resort. Let us give the devil his due, and say that the Prince was not without reasons for making himself the chief gambling pimp of the world. The gambling industry was begun here in 1856, but only in a small way. Then, four years later, a person named Blanc, who had been expelled from Hamburg, came here and developed it. At present the gaming tables support everything. The Casino Company pays the Prince $250,000 a year for the concession, though that is only a small part of what they really pay, as I shall show in a moment. This is a stock company of the ordinary kind, like any mining or insurance company, with shares that can be bought in the market and that pay such handsome dividends that they command always a high premium. So, if you are a millionaire, as I hope you are, and would like to be in a position to dictate to a real Prince, you need only come over to Monaco and buy enough shares in this company. They are one-hundred-dollar shares, and sell at present at about $300, I believe.

"Dey has to bring in all dere hotel waiters, Sah," my Kentucky boy tells me; "dese native dagoes don't know nothing." But even "these native dagoes" have to be kept quiet, and to be kept quiet they must be made happy. So the company pays out of their immense revenues all the bills that the people would otherwise have to pay in the form of taxes. There are no taxes of any kind in Monaco. The company pays for the police, the courts, the roads, and all public works; lights and water, the Bishop and clergy, and all the schools, (how eloquently these Monaco clergy must pray that the tables may not have a run of bad luck!) all the charities, expenses of all the carnivals, regattas, and shooting matches; for all public printing, for the State washhouse and baths, and for the yearly deficit in the Post Office. All this not because they are so fond of paying out money, but because even in a little monarchy in these days public opinion is of some account. When we consider how high taxes are in most European countries, it is easy to see how very pacifying these payments must be.

How the Plunder Is Divided.

These things cost the company $650,000 a year, including the quarter of a million that buys the Prince's bread and butter. They pay $100,000 a year for police and courts, $40,000 for roads and public works, $95,000 for lighting and water, $45,000 for clergy and schools, $30,000 for charities, $55,000 for carnivals and prizes, $10,000 for printing, $15,000 for washhouse and baths, and $10,000 for postal deficit. But what are these trifles to the Casino Company? They spend over $4,000,000 a year in the maintenance of the Casino, of which $3,450,000 a year goes to the management and the 1,600 employes, $125,000 to the firemen and for keeping the gardens, $110,000 for repairs and depreciation, $50,000 for lighting and heating, $45,000 to private agents, pensioners, and invalids; $60,000 for the viaticum, $125,000 for "press subventions," and $205,000 for the theatre and orchestras—a total of $4,170,000, which, added to the $650,000 given the Prince and principality, swells to $4,820,000 a year for expenses. These are all official figures, published by the company. And after paying this nearly five millions for expenses, they divided $2,880,000 profits last year among the shareholders, making the year's total receipts $7,700,000.

The question is asked here a thousand times a day, as it is on the outskirts of every big gambling shop, "Do you think that is a square game?" The answer can be found in the figures above. What professional gamblers call a "square game" is one in which there is 5 per cent. in favor of "the house," for maintaining the establishment and for profits. Any gambler will tell you so. They consider that a legitimate return for their arduous labors. The hotel here, the theatre, the café, are all conducted at an annual loss, to attract visitors, the sole profit coming from the gambling rooms, so, if it is a "square" game, to give the $7,700,000 gross receipts, there must have been $160,000,000 risked upon the tables last year, and no sane man can imagine that to be the case. All the immaculate croupiers employed about the tables could not count that much in a year, nor the half of it.

New Conditions of the Exacting Prince.

I must apologize for going into these figures about a gambling house. But I have not received any of that "subvention of the press" fund, and it is a pleasure to show by his own figures that this despicable little Prince is not only a gambler, but a skin gambler. You need not look for an honest gambling house anywhere in the world; and last of all look for it here at Monte Carlo.

But, degraded as he is, his Serene Highness of Monaco evidently has his eyes open. He knows what immense sums the Casino Company makes out of a gullible public, and he wants a bigger share of it. His latest proposal is to give the company a new lease, dating from 1897, to run for fifty years, his own share to remain at $250,000 a year for the first ten years, then to be $350,000 for the second ten, $400,000 for the third ten, $450,000 for the fourth ten, and $500,000 a year for the last ten. This the company would agree to without hesitation, but he wants them in addition to build a new harbor for Monaco at a cost of not less than $1,600,000, a new Opera House for $400,000, $400,000 to be spent on theatrical and operatic performances, as well as a controlling voice for himself in the election of members of the Casino Council, with the power of dismissing them at will, and the nomination of the manager of the theatre and the selection of the artists. These things would cost the company about $1,000,000 a year more, and they cry out loudly; for their mission in life is to squeeze, not to be squeezed.

All Roads Lead to France.

Every road out of Monaco leads into France, and you cannot cross the line anywhere without being stopped by a French customs officer, except in the railway trains; I have seen no custom house interference on the trains, for it is necessary that in such a place entry should be made as easy as possible. You can stand on the Casino hill and almost throw a stone into France; but if you try to follow the stone you are searched by French officers on the lookout for tobacco and matches, and some other things, which are Government monopolies in France. They do not bother with such trifles in Monaco, where they have a more profitable industry. The Kentucky boy tells me that he has some friends who live just over the line, and that when he goes to visit them he has to leave tobacco and matches behind, for if he carries them they are taken away from him.

The chief outdoor amusement here is that most unsportsmanlike and cruel thing called pigeon-shooting. We refined Americans rail at bull-fighting, but it is not half as mean a thing as putting a pigeon in a box over a spring and shooting at it as it is sprung out. The bull is a vicious brute to begin with, and big enough to make a fight for his life, but shooting helpless pigeons for amusement is more worthy a Spaniard than a civilized American. They have a beautiful ground for it here at the foot of the hill, between the hill and the water, smooth as a floor and green as a suburban lawn in May. And I must admit that the pigeons run less risk here than at most such places, for out of every six sent up five fly away unharmed, their tormentors being wonderfully poor marksmen. I have watched them on several occasions, and found that to be about the average. Yesterday morning there was rare sport while I was standing on the hill looking down. Somebody wounded a pigeon, and it fell on the grass and sputtered about, and a hunting dog ran up and shook it and laid it down and watched it, and sprang at it again, and carried it around in its mouth, and enjoyed its poor little struggle for life almost as much as the twenty sportsmen who stood by, and who perhaps had conscientious scruples about interfering, because it was a Sunday morning.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

In the event of hostilities between Spain and the United States the President would undoubtedly call upon the several Governors of States for a certain number of volunteers, and it would then remain with such National Guard organizations as desired to volunteer their services; but until a draft was ordered no man would be required to enter the service of the United States against his will. There is a general misconception, however, with reference to the powers of the President over the National Guard, or militia, as many still term it, and not a few are of opinion that he could not order them out of the State or have any control of them unless they had first been mustered into the army.

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This is a mistaken impression, for the National Guard organizations, as they exist to-day, are as absolutely under the orders of the President of the United States as the organizations of the Regular Army, whenever in his judgment their services are needed. He can, in case their services are called for, order them from one State into another; he can send them across the borders into Canada, or anywhere else, in case of war, and he can load them upon transports and send them out of the country, if, in his judgment, that step becomes necessary to protect the country against invasion. Judge Story, an authority upon the interpretation of the Constitution, says: "The militia may be called out either by requisitions upon or orders to the State Executive, or by orders direct to any subordinate officer of militia." The President's authority arises whenever the United States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, and whenever a State shall call upon him to suppress an insurrection.

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In the event of National Guard troops from this State taking the field in the service of the United States, the general officers would be appointed by the President, as in this case the Governor only has the power to appoint officers up to and including the rank of Colonel. It is certain that Col. F. V. Greene of the Seventy-first Regiment would be appointed by the President to command a brigade, and it is understood that the Colonel has already received assurance to this effect.

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Brigadier General McCoskry Butt of the First Brigade is senior commander of the troops in this city by one day, his commission being dated March 3. The commission of Gen. George Moore Smith is dated a day later. Gen. Butt has established temporary headquarters at 8 West Fifty-second Street, and he has appointed Major N. B. Thurston, Twenty-second Regiment; Major S. E. Japha, Ninth Regiment, and Major W. Content, Twelfth Regiment, the Brigade Examining Board. Lieut. Newbold Morris has also been detailed to assist the General at brigade headquarters.

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Gen. Smith has established headquarters at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, where the old First Brigade Headquarters are situated, and has appointed Quartermaster Thomas J. O'Donohue as an aide. The General has also appointed a Brigade Examining Board, consisting of Lieut. Col. W. A. Downs, Seventy-first Regiment; Major H. G. Ridabock, Eighth Regiment, and Capt. George B. Rhoads, Seventh Regiment. It is understood that Commissary David P. Arnold, one of the old members of the Eighth Regiment, is to be on the staff of Gen. Smith as Commissary.

***

Ex-Assistant Paymaster General Robert Taylor Varnum it is said has accepted a position on the staff of Gen. Butt.

***

Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment, in ordering a series of battalion drills in his command, has determined upon an innovation which will be instructive as well as interesting. Each drill of the several battalions will be preceded by a review by the commanding officer of the regiment, and also by a parade. A portion of the regimental band will also be present each evening. The dates of the drills are as follows: Companies B and I, Thursday, March 17; Companies A and H, Friday, March 18; Companies D and G, Monday, March 21; Companies E and F, Tuesday, March 22; Companies C and K, Wednesday, March 23. Each battalion of two companies will be divided into four commands. The regiment will parade for divine service at St. Bartholomew's Church in full uniform on Sunday, April 3, at 2:15 o'clock P. M. The following non-commissioned officers have passed the Board of Examination and received their warrants: Sergt. Band Leader Ernst Neyer, Corps. Charles L. Riker, Company K; Alfred E. Drake, Company H, and John K. Green, Company A. Company H has elected Second Lieut. James Wotherspoon a First Lieutenant.

***

An election for a Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment in place of Gen. Butt will be held at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment next Tuesday night. The presiding officer will be Col. Seward of the Ninth Regiment, and it is understood Lieut. Col. R. W. Leonard will be unanimously elected.

***

The anniversary dinner of Squadron A will be held at Delmonico's on Saturday, April 2, and Major Gen. Charles F. Roe will be the guest of honor. The committee in charge are Lieut. Hurry, Corp. Jenney, and Privates Whitehead and Iselin.

***

Brig. Gen. James McLeer will review the Twenty-third Regiment at its armory next Saturday night. Col. Smith has appointed Assistant Surgeon H. L. Cochran Surgeon, with rank of Major, in place of Spencer, resigned.

***

Capt. William H. Schwalbe, the Secretary of the Twelfth Regiment Veterans, announces that the annual banquet will be held on the evening of April 21, and the price of the banquet tickets will be the same as heretofore, $3. All soldiers who have served in the Twelfth Volunteers or Twelfth Regiment, National Guard of New York, and have or are entitled to an honorable discharge, may join the association, and to such a cordial invitation is extended. Application blanks and full particulars will be furnished by the Secretary, whose address is 362 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn. The initiation fee is $2, and the annual dues $1.

***

Major Gen. Roe in selecting Lieut. John B. Holland of Company H, Seventh Regiment, as an aide de camp on his staff, with the rank of Major, appreciated long and faithful service. Major Holland had been a member of the Seventh Regiment since 1865, and had served in successive grades up to First Lieutenant.

***

The Twenty-second Regiment has now taken up armory rifle practice with a vim, and with one of the most complete and inviting rifle ranges in the State some big records can be looked for. Sergt. J. F. Hearne of Company C has been promoted to First Sergeant, and Private J. J. Corcoran of the same company Corporal. The members of the regiment have been measured for the new dress coats, and it is hoped to have a sufficient number ready for a regimental parade on Easter Monday. Company B held one of the most successful receptions yet given in the armory last Monday night.

***

Harold B. Thorne, who served as Brigade Secretary for some seven years to Gen. Fitzgerald, although requested by several commanders to fill a similar position, has decided to retire from the military in order to devote his full time to his business.

***

Corporal F. W. Esper of the First Battery has been unanimously elected Second Lieutenant. Gen. Howard Carroll, who reviewed the battery last Wednesday, complimented Capt. Wendel highly on its splendid condition. The General also said that if Uncle Sam needed any light artillery, the First Battery would surely be at the head of the list for service at the front.

***

The members, both active and veteran, of Company D, Twenty-third Regiment, will hold their anniversary dinner at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, next Thursday night. Suitable talent has been engaged for the occasion.

***

The inspection of the Eighth Regiment, a few nights since, was satisfactory, not only as to numbers present, but in the general appearance of the eight companies comprising the regiment. The following are the figures in detail for this year and last:

	1898. Present.	Absent.	Total.	1897. Present.	Absent.	Total.
F. & S.	13	2	15	15	1	16
N.-C. S.	13	0	13	14	0	14
Field music	22	1	23	..	..	..
Hospital Corps	11	1	12	9	0	9
Company A	40	0	40	43	0	43
Company B	62	0	62	65	0	65
Company C	56	1	57	51	0	51
Company D	56	7	63	68	2	70
Company E	55	1	56	55	1	56
Company F	53	1	59	74	0	74
Company G	54	1	55	50	7	57
Company H	79	4	83	66	0	66
Total	519	19	588	510	11	521

***

"The Twelfth Regiment evidently improves with age," said one of the inspecting officers at the annual inspection and muster of the command, held last Monday night, and Major Gen. Roe, who was also present, declared the Twelfth was as good a body of men as he had yet seen. He was particularly pleased with the general bearing and physique of the men. Companies G and K each paraded 100 per cent. The figures in detail and a comparison with last year's muster follow:

	1898. Present.	Absent.	Total.	1897. Present.	Absent.	Total.
F. & S.	15	0	15	17	0	17
N. C. S.	11	0	11	11	0	11
Hospital Corps	10	0	10	8	0	8
Company A	57	2	59	49	0	49
Company B	80	2	82	77	0	77
Company C	70	4	74	78	3	76
Company D	43	1	44	51	0	51
Company E	44	3	47	44	0	44
Company F	48	8	56	62	0	62
Company G	91	0	91	86	0	86
Company H	67	7	74	83	0	83
Company I	48	4	52	45	0	45
Company K	70	0	70	87	0	87
Total	654	32	686	693	3	696

***

The annual inspection and muster of the Ninth Regiment, made last Wednesday, showed the regiment to great advantage and marked improvement was noticeable over last year's record. The figures for this year and last are:

	1898. Present.	Absent.	Total.	1897. Present.	Absent.	Total.
F. S. & N. C. S.	32	0	32	39	1	40
Field music	40	0	40	..	..	..
Hospital Corps	9	1	10	8	0	8
Company A	64	0	64	69	0	69
Company B	47	0	47	53	0	53
Company C	56	0	56	46	0	46
Company D	48	3	51	52	1	53
Company E	40	0	40	44	3	47
Company F	50	3	53	62	0	62
Company G	68	1	69	56	4	60
Company H	50	3	53	54	6	60
Company I	42	3	45	40	5	45
Company K	43	5	48	60	0	60
Total	590	18	608	583	20	603

New Church at Bellport.

The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, Thirty-first Street and Madison Avenue, has recently donated to a new church at Bellport, near Patchogue, L. I., a handsome quartered oak pulpit. This church, just finished, has been built by the Summer residents of the locality, the majority of whom are New York people. The required amount, $2,500, has been accumulating for ten years. During all this time the Summer congregation has worshipped in a small room, the service being read by various lay readers, the most well-known of whom has been the aged Gen. N. S. McLean of this city. There has always been a very small Winter congregation, and later on it is expected that the church will be the centre of a regularly organized parish.

World's Sunday School Convention.

The next World's Sunday School Convention will meet in London on July 11, and will be attended by delegates from all parts of the world, including a large contingent from America. Many prominent workers in the Sunday-school world have signified their intention of attending, and a special excursion has been arranged for the delegates and their friends, which will leave Boston by the steamship Canada on June 30 under the arrangements of Thomas Cook & Son. Special accommodation has been provided for the delegates on the Canada, it being expected that they will occupy the whole of the steamer.

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CURRENT LITERATURE

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A Foggy Morning on the Farm.

The mist hung heavy on the barn, it looked
a-kinder low'rin',
An' the fish above the ridge-pole said the
day would sure be showerin'.
We'd hay down in the upper field, corn
needed second hoein',
An' the new ground in pertaters into weeds
an' tops was growin'.

Uncle on the door-stone raised his hand up,
silent, thinkin',
Fog fussy on his coat-sleeve, as it darkened,
heart a-sinkin';
"Wind's to east'ard, Jake," he said to our
man Jacob Gough;
Jake he turned an' twisted, said he thought
it might burn off.

But uncle he thought different, still he
didn't feel quite sartin,
He said, about that auction grass he'd
bought of Ezra Martin.
Barefooted, twelve years old, a boy, I earnestly was prayin'
A day had come, a day to rest two tired
legs in hayin'.

I listened to them talkin', all the time in
silence wishin';
An' at last I just suggested that 'twould be
good day for fishin'.
Two eyes above the door-stone, an' two
above the path,
Looked down on me in scorn to see the
subject of their wrath.

"Fishin'!" snarled out uncle, shakin' raindrops from his collar,
"If ye live's old's Methuselah, ye'll not be
wuth a dollar!
Work all behind, an' fishin'! Don't ye know
there's hay a-spilin',
An' that ye got ter work, an' work, to keep
the pot a-bilin'?"

He turned from me to Jacob; as he did
there came a sprinkle;
It pattered on my old straw hat and gave
my eyes a twinkle.
But they lost some of their brightness,
when uncle now said, "Well,
If 'taint a day for hayin', I s'spose there's
corn to shell."

—JAMES RILEY in the Youth's Companion.

In Havana.

Julian Hawthorne in Collier's Weekly.

None of the streets was crowded, and many of them were nearly empty. There were two-wheeled carts, very wide between the wheels, drawn by small horses or large mules, the latter as fine as any I ever saw, and decorated with headstalls and harness studded with brass nails and festooned with red tassels. Most of the horses, besides being small, were in wretched condition. The people on foot were of the wizened Spanish type, slim-waisted and meagre-jawed, though occasionally one saw good, well-filled-out figures; they were dressed in dark colors, with black derby or slouch hats. Few women were to be seen; they usually wore black skirts and mantillas, and their faces were pallid and heavily powdered. They walked in pairs. There was a considerable intersprinkling of negroes, and a black robed and hatted priest now and then. Altogether, the human effect was anything but brilliant. Handsome men were rare; some of the women had a heavy, dull comeliness, their eyes being their best feature. Once in a while there tottered slowly by a ghastly figure, ravaged by famine or disease, a relic of the Spanish policy against the insurgents. But no one paid any attention to them.

The windows of both stories of the private houses were heavily barred; there were verandas or balconies above the ground floor; between the bars or from the balconies occasionally looked women's faces, the owners of which were always ready to exchange ogings with the male passers-by in the street. The bars were derived from the Moorish conquerors of Spain a thousand years ago; and the eye flirtations are probably of as old a date, and are not considered compromising. I saw no damsel for whose sake I could imagine any sensible cavalier climbing a silken ladder; but something of the sort must be prevalent, for Havana is reputed to be one of the most dissolute towns in the world.

The Hat in Parliament.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The hat plays an important part in Parliamentary customs. It also contributes occasionally to the gayety of life in the House of Commons. No incident is greeted with more hearty laughter than that of a member, after a magnificent peroration, plumping down on his silk hat on the bench behind him. The bashful and awkward member generally figures in these accidents. Most members have sufficient self-possession, while speaking, to remember to remove their hats from their seats before sitting down; but the misfortune of forgetfulness has befallen even old and cool Parliamentary hands, and the result—a misshapen hat—has completely spoiled the effect of some of their most eloquent speeches.

A few years ago a London member sat down, after his maiden speech, on a new silk hat which he had provided in honor of the auspicious occasion, and as he was ruefully surveying his battered headgear, to the amusement of the unfeeling spectators, an Irish representative rose and gravely said: "Mr. Speaker, permit me to congratulate the honorable member on the happy circumstance that when he sat on his hat his head was not in it." The call of "Order, order!" from the Speaker was drowned in roars of laughter. This London representative enjoyed the unenviable distinction of being known as "the member who sat on his hat," until some other absent minded legislator unintentionally established his claim to the title by crushing his headgear in a similarly awkward fashion.

How the Japanese Sleep.

From The Atlantic Monthly.

When night comes, beds are prepared. Bedding is brought out from the closets, where it has been put away during the day. One or two large thick futons, or cushions, are spread directly on the mats of bedrooms, and coverings which look like enormous kimono or clothes are spread over them. Every traveler has told of the pillow made of a wooden box with a little cylindrical cushion on the top, but this kind of pillow is going out of fashion. Softer cylindrical pillows, made by stuffing a cloth bag with husks of buckwheat, are now more commonly used. In the Summer it is necessary to have mosquito nets, which generally inclose the whole room.

As a rule Japanese families retire early. Ten o'clock is about the average time. Eleven is considered late. A function that begins at nine or ten and lasts till the small hours of the morning fairly staggers the Japanese. "Why," they say, "even ghosts, who are comme il faut, retire by that hour."

Interior Heat of the Earth.

Prof. Shaler in The Youth's Companion.

It is pretty certain that the heat of the inner earth came to it when the ancient dust or vapor of which it was made was gathered from the cloudlike to the fluid state—fluid by heat. For a time this mass was throughout glowing with heat, after the manner of the sun, but in time the outer part yielded up its caloric to the cold spaces of the sky and became frozen. Under these conditions we should confidently expect that in going downward the amount of the increase would grow less for each mile in depth until, beyond a hundred or so miles, the gain in temperature would be very slow all the way to the centre.

Thus the central part of this sphere, though probably at a higher temperature than we can produce by our arts, may not be anything like as hot as would be the case if the gain noted in our mines were continued down to the middle point.

The quantity of the earth's heat is a matter of great importance, for on the continuance of the outflow of the heat depends that shrinking of the sphere which uplifts the continents and the mountains, and so keeps the land from disappearing before the action of the rain and the waves which are ever wearing them away. If the heat should cease to go forth from the hot central parts of the globe, these agents of destruction would soon reduce its surface to the state of a universal ocean.

Long ago, when the evidence that the earth was excessively hot within was understood, it came to be generally believed that the greater part of the mass was molten; a thin crust, perhaps less than one hundred miles in thickness, floating as a frozen coating on a fiery sea. Of late evidence has accumulated to show that the interior of the globe must be as rigid as ordinary hard rock, and may be as rigid as steel.

On the Education of Cats.

From The Spectator.

There is only one piece of evidence that in ancient times the cat was trained—an Egyptian painting showing a cat bringing wild fowl to its master from a papyrus bed—and very few instances are on record even of its being trained to retrieve in our day. A visitor to one of the monasteries on Mount Carmel states that when several monks went out, gun on shoulder, to shoot game for the pot, he saw their cats marching out after them, to aid as retrievers; but he did not witness the sport. There is no doubt that cats can be trained to follow, like dogs. A workingman in the North Midlands recently owned a small cat which followed him all day, and when tired was carried in a large pocket in its master's coat. So also a navvy some years ago owned a cat which had followed or accompanied him to work in most parts of North and Western England, sometimes following him on foot and sometimes carried in the white washable bag in which navvies keep their Sunday clothes. But as a rule it is much easier to teach them not to do things than to do them.

Recently in a large London engineering works there was some regret that the "best foundry cat" was dead. The cat used for making casts in the foundry is mixed with flour. Mice come to eat the flour, and spoil the "molds." It is not desirable that rats and mice should be about in this loft, so cats are kept there. The cats have to be taught not to walk about on the molds or scratch them up, and this "best foundry cat" was absolutely perfect in this respect.

Salmon for London.

From The Cornhill.

In the list of big salmon contributed annually to The Times one sees a record of numbers of fish running from forty pounds to over fifty pounds. These big fish are usually bought by the most fashionable fishmongers, for they are rather difficult to sell to ordinary customers. Even at the best shops one wonders how three magnificent salmon, weighing from forty pounds to forty-five pounds each, will be disposed of in the course of twenty-four hours. Now that every course at dinner is served out of sight of the table, there is no particular credit in having a very magnificent fish, even at a city banquet. That, however, is the destination of most of the monster fish.

Some of the best hotels, too, always have salmon one day in the week at the table d'hôte, and there a twenty-five-pound fish may often be seen lying ready for subdivision among the guests. Smoked salmon, mainly cured in Norway, is always ridiculously dear. No reason can be given for this, for the fish costs little to cure, and there is no risk of its turning bad as in the case of the fresh fish.

Wherefore He Sent Not Roses.

Adaptation from Greek Prose of Philostratus.

Thou blamest me because I sent
No roses unto thee;
But never slight to thee was meant,
Nor lack of love in me.

Nay, but I thought thine auburn hair
A garland more divine;
And crowned with thy roses fair,
Thou hadst no need of mine.

In Homer Meleager claims
No wreath but tresses bright;
Roses were flame upon the flames,
Or light adorning light.

The Rose is jealous, know it well,
And soon it falls and dies;
And legend saith its birth befell
In melancholy wise;

For Cypris, hasting on her way,
Was pierced by a thorn;
And from her blood, the Cyprians say,
The cruel Rose was born.

Wouldst thou be crowned? oh, beware
Those blossoms pitiless;
They spared not Cypris; would they spare
Thy fragrant loveliness?

Then blame me not because I sent
No roses unto thee;
For never slight to thee was meant,
Nor lack of love in me!

—PERCY OSBORN in The Fortnightly Review.

What May Be the Industrial Changes?

Andrew Carnegie in The Nineteenth Century.

The development of the industrial world is taking a different line from that predicted, but the great work accomplished by the Manchester school is neither to be belittled nor forgotten. Villiers, Cobden, Bright, and their compeers, in the repeal of the taxes upon food imports, did their country a service for which it can never be too grateful. Their devotion to the cause of peace and to all that tended, as they thought, to create the brotherhood of nations, gives the leaders of the movement a secure place in the history of beneficent deeds, and as advocates of noble ends. That some of their predictions are nullified or reversed by forces which have come into play since their day neither reflects upon their sagacity nor detracts from their services.

The "free trade" which Manchester saw, and for which it predicted universal acceptance, was the exchange of different and non-competing articles, and of raw materials for manufactured goods; for nations had not then begun to compete seriously with each other in the same manufactured articles. If this is not to be realized, since the principal nations are to-day becoming manufacturers of their raw material, and supplying their own needs, and competing with each other in the world's market for similar things, yet we may congratulate ourselves that something better even than the Manchester ideal for the progress of the world is rapidly being evolved.

What the effect of this change is to be upon the relative positions of nations in the future it were useless to consider, since conditions might be transformed in a day; a chemical discovery, an electrical invention, the properties of a plant utilized—any one of such, or of other not improbable surprises upon which we seem to be sometimes on the very threshold, might work an entire change. The substitution of beet for cane sugar has just blighted the West Indies, which seemed to possess almost a monopoly. The discovery of the Mesaba Iron Mines, improved transport, and a few other minor causes have just made America the cheapest manufacturer of steel, while until recently she was the dearest. The basic process has made Germany a leading steel producer, when otherwise she seemed destined to be excluded, and promises to tell scarcely less heavily for Britain. The discovery of mines and the extension of its railway system are, soon to make Russia an important manufacturing country, in which she has hitherto failed. The utilization of waterfalls for electricity, displacing coal, is already changing some centres of manufacture. All these changes are of yesterday.

It is not wise, therefore, for any nation to plume itself unduly upon present resources or prospects, neither for any to despond. "We know not what a day may bring forth."

The Debutante.

Not yet have the dark years touched her
With the edge of their clinging shade;
She has grown like a flower in the sunlight,
This slender slip of a maid,
Who stands in the wing of her mother,
And smiles as we greet her, dear
As the bud half blown, as the dawning ray,
Our pride in this latest year.

We wish her joys unnumbered,
We hope for her all things bright,
That only the best may reach her,
And never the worst affright;
That her own may swiftly find her
And her life be brimmed with cheer,
As she stands to face her future
In the morn of this latest year.

But only One above us
May cast the horoscope
Of this sweet daughter waiting
For the doors of fate to ope.
Her steps may lead through deserts,
Through pathways steep and drear,
Or over desolate mountains,
Through many a lonesome year.

Yet, as we watch her standing,
Pure as a vestal's dream,
Her eyes are as an angel's,
And we may safely deem
The sweet maid sure of finding
A life of bliss and cheer,
And wistfully we greet her,
Our pride, this latest year.

—Harper's Bazar.

Later Religious Martyrdom of Poland.

From The American Catholic Quarterly Review.

Mary Denisow, a girl, born of Catholic parents in the Department of Grodno in 1848, and baptized in the Catholic Church, was forcibly "rebaptized" by an "Orthodox" priest when she was six months old, during the absence of her mother, and in spite of the protests of her dying father. According to the Russian law, therefore, the baby Mary had "embraced Orthodoxy," and the Catholic mother was bound by the same law to train her as a schismatic. However, Mme. Denisow succeeded in sending her child to a convent in Nice, where she remained until she reached womanhood. Returning to her native land, Mary married a Catholic named Kleczewski, in June, 1867. A child was born of this marriage in February, 1868, and was duly baptized by a Catholic priest.

On the day after this baptism Kleczewski was summoned to the office of the Chief of Police and questioned as to how he had dared to espouse an "Orthodox" woman, and as to how he had dared to have the offspring of that "Orthodox" woman baptized according to the Catholic rite. The trembling man was told to choose between Siberia on the one hand and on the other a remarriage to Mary in an "Orthodox" church, accompanied by the obligation to educate his present child and all future offspring in the religion of Holy Russia. If he refused to comply with the law, not only would he be sent to Siberia, but he would also know that his babe had been taken from its mother and was being raised in the asylum for illegitimate children. Kleczewski succeeded in having the case carried to the courts, but the decision was that "the said Mary Denisow, cohabiting with Kleczewski, should be confined in a Russian convent, the child to be rebaptized, with new name and surname, and to be consigned to a House of Refuge." Before the sentence could be executed the little family had crossed the frontier.

Appreciation of American Swells.

From Collier's Weekly.

And the Englishman said "our aristocracy, with their airs and assumptions, were inherited by us. They are, in the main, about a thousand years old. Yours are the manufacture of yesterday. You have women over there in New York and Boston and Philadelphia, and even Chicago, who strike us as mightily droll. Why not? Because, in plain terms, we can't help considering them brummagem imitations of our own duchesses, marchionesses, countesses. Why should you resent our judgment? Would you purchase a Sèvres cup or a Dresden plate if you thought it spurious? And is not your attempt at playing patricians the most spurious one conceivable? We don't specially respect our own 'lords and ladies', but we permit them to exist and often to make geese of themselves (or something a good deal worse) because they are plantés la—because feudalism and superstition brought them upon us—because to do away with them would entail a revolution, shaking our country to its roots.

It is a fact that we jeer at the men of our own land who gain new titles; we are in spirit far more democratic than you. Our society, as it exists to-day, is a vast concourse of gentlefolk. You have no society, so far as we can learn; you have only a collection of plutocratic strugglers; and these, if we are not mistaken, have pushed to the wall even those who had some vague claim to birth—this feature being especially noticeable in your New York, where the families descended from your early Dutch immigrants, (plain and ordinary enough persons even as late as sixty years ago,) have been superseded by rich upstarts, the bold and saucy human products of your railroad and mining gamesters."

Faith.

An early robin sang and swayed
On leafless branch, all undismayed,
Though fast the snowflakes fell.
He sang, "I know full well
These flying snowflakes fall to bring
White violets forth to greet the Spring."

—GRACE F. PENNYPACKER in March Lippincott's.

The Root Beer Habit.

From Harper's Weekly.

It is pleasant to be assured by a circular and a collection of handbills that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has taken up the fight against root beer, and intends to track that enemy of mankind to its lair and smoke it out. The State committee furnishes convincing attestations of the presence of true alcohol in root beer, and proclaims that this fluid, when introduced into the person, produces alcoholic sensations, among others the "craving for itself," which is specified as a true alcoholic property.

Readers of this paragraph may not have noticed that root beer has this peculiarity, but they may be able to detect it if they continue to experiment. The same thing, however, has been observed of many other beverages. Drink some tea, and after a while you will find that you want more tea. So with water; after an interval you will want more water. Cases have been known where individuals have drunk one bottle of root beer and had no recurrence of that particular form of thirst until the following Spring, but such cases are doubtless the exceptions which prove the rule.

England's Chances Against Russia.

Lieut. Col. Bieberstein in the March North American Review.

It would, in our opinion, be a cardinal mistake on the part of Russia, or of any other nation, to underrate England's capacity to meet the demands which would be made upon her fighting strength when her position as the leading power in Asia is at stake. At the same time, if Russia made commensurate efforts she might still be able, in the long run, in consequence of the vast masses of men she possesses trained for war, to appear on the Indus with numerically superior forces, and she would further enjoy the indisputable advantage of having leaders better trained for war on a large scale, and troops better drilled through great manoeuvres and perhaps capable of greater endurance. The military position of England in India, where some 74,000 English troops maintain Great Britain's supremacy over 290,000,000 inhabitants, is in itself by no means a strong one. On the outbreak of a war a general insurrection against the foreign supremacy might arise, and the English Army in India is numerically but weak. True, the native army is reliable, but, like the British-Indian troops, not sufficiently trained in the European fashion against such an adversary as the Russian Army would be. Besides, it still possesses many defects of organization. The armies of the independent States are no match for the Indo-British troops, but they might prove effectual in interrupting communications in the interior of the Indian Empire, and form the nucleus for such a general insurrection as has been alluded to.

The Protean Kaiser.

From Self Culture.

The Emperor of Germany receives and congratulates officers and functionaries just promoted, Foreign Ambassadors, German Princes, and members of the aristocracy, chatting with each a minute or two. Frequently he changes his uniform six or seven times, having enough uniforms of all nations, grades, and arms to clothe a small army. Suppose the son of an artillery General comes to announce the death of his father. The Kaiser, to honor the memory of a valued officer, dons the uniform of a General of artillery. He makes the costume fit the compliment. For foreign Ambassadors or attachés he wears some uniform or decoration conferred on him by the sovereign of the dignitary in question.

Longings.

"* * * Nessun maggin dolore
Che ricordarsi del tempo felice
Nella miseria."—Dante.

Far from the sea-girt city that I love,
My wandering ways by cares attended lie,
Strange is the azure of this foreign sky,
And strange the clustered stars that burn above.

Out from this loveless land would I remove
To seek thy spring Pierian, never-dry
O thrice-crowned City! Hear my fainting cry!
Let not my passionate longing fruitless prove!

Would I once more might see the dome of gold
Burning aloft beneath my native sky!
The river, winding near my home of old—

And once again to breathe, before I die,
The evening breeze, may it be granted me,
In the fair City by the distant sea.

—ALLAN ENGLAND in The Literary Review.

In Mammoth Cave.

From the March Century.

We note the peculiar musical effect of the human voice. Years ago it was my good fortune to hear a celebrated German musical society sing in this rotunda. I went far away in one of the great avenues leading from here, blew out my light, and sat alone in the darkness, and listened while the grand anthems rolled and reverberated through the lofty corridors in majestic waves of melody. I could then appreciate the inestimable privilege of the few who heard Jenny Lind sing here, and who in the Star Chamber heard a member of her party render on his violin the prayer from "Der Freischütz."

When the Rotunda is illuminated we note the perfect clearness of the atmosphere, the freedom from dust particles of any kind; and we soon learn that nowhere in the cave will even dust rise upon our shoes. We note also the exhilarating effect of the air upon the members of our party. It is believed that the air has become oxygenated by chemical process; certainly, from its purity and dryness, it enables one to undergo exercise for hours without a sense of fatigue. Here before us is evidence of the wonderful dryness of the air. The saltpeter vats erected in 1812 and the timbers which have remained in their present position since then show no evidences of decay. In these vats the saltpeter was leached from the nitrous earth abounding in the upper and middle dry avenues, and used for the manufacture of gunpowder. The war of 1812 was fought, on the American side, with gunpowder made from saltpeter taken from caves, and Mammoth Cave supplied the greater part. One wonders how, in the absence of germs and of decay, the earth becomes charged with nitrogen. It has been claimed that nitric acid in the atmosphere, combining with the limestone, forms nitrate of calcium, and the disintegrated waste from the walls and ceiling yields the great supply of nitrogen abounding in the cave.

It requires a day and a half to make the regulation journeys through the cave; one-half day to what is known as the Short Route, and an entire day to the Long or River Route. But that by no means exhausts the objects of interest, and one may spend days in visiting avenues and chambers and domes not included in the regular routes.

Charms to Catch Thieves.

Sir Richard Burton in The Humanitarian.

The most curious and complicated charms are those used in the recovery of stolen property and the detection of thieves. Strange to say, the Egyptian practice of seeing figures shifting over the ink poured into a boy's hand is, with certain minor differences, known in Sindh. The Vinyane Waro, or finder of lost goods, rubs some dark substance over the thumbnails of a youth not arrived at the age of puberty, or directs him to look at a black spot painted on the bottom of a bright brass pot. The soothsayer during this period recites the Azimah (charm) three different times, after which the seeing commences. The boy first sees a Bhaugi, or sweeper, appear in the ink and clean the floor, after which Farrash (ten pitchers) approach and prepare a pavilion. They are followed by a train of servants, who spread carpets and erect a kind of throne for the King of the Jinn, who presently appears in state, accompanied by his suite. Before him the loser of the article appears, to advance as a complainant, and the monarch sends his Chobdais (mace bearer) for the thief. The latter being violently dragged into the presence, is bastinadoed till he shows the spot where the goods are concealed, and is then dismissed. When the charm is concluded the boy accurately describes the person of the guilty man and the place where he deposited his plunder.

The natives of Sindh aver that this incantation is not a diabolical one, as it is only to be mastered by the forty days' fast and the other ceremonies usually gone through during the study of the tas khir, (or acquisition of power over angels and demons.) Consequently few practice it, and the knowledge is confined to certain families. I never saw the operation, but have heard of it sufficiently often to be assured that my informants were not deceiving me; moreover, traces of it are to be found in Southern Persia and other parts of the Eastern world. It probably originated in India, that poisonous source of three parts of the superstitions which have inundated Europe and Asia, and traveled westward to Egypt and the Maghrib. As a support to my conjecture, it may be mentioned that in Sindh it is practiced by some Hindus as well as Moslems.

A Summer's Eve.

Clear had the day been from the dawn.
All chequered was the sky,
Thin clouds, like scarfs of cobweb lawn,
Veiled heaven's most glorious eye.

The wind had no more strength than this,
That leisurely it blew,
To make one leaf the next to kiss,
That closely by it grew.

The rills, that on the pebbles played,
Might now be heard at will;
This world they only music made,
Else everything was still.

The flowers, like brave embroidered girls,
Looked as they most desired
To see whose head with orient pearls
Most curiously was tired.

And to itself the subtle air
Such sovereignty assumes,
That it received too large a share
From nature's rich perfumes.

—MICHAEL DAYTON.

Hunting in Bygone Days.

W. A. Baillie-Grohman in the March Pall Mall Magazine.

What long apprenticeship the would-be huntsmen had to serve in bygone days! Gaston de Foix considered a beginning should be made when a child has reached the age of seven, when it should be placed in the kennels. King Charles says that to become a perfect huntsman the young gentilhomme who is intended for the post of veneur should be taken at the age of twelve; he must be healthy and well built, he must have good sense, and especially a quick and prompt judgment. One of the principal things required is that he should be painstaking. Alas! a hundred and fifty years later we have D'Yauville telling us that a man needs two years' tuition to qualify as a huntsman!

It was not only the paid gentlemen of the hunting establishments, however, who became real connoisseurs, for their royal masters took such personal interest in everything connected with the chase that most of them knew all their hounds by name, and on the eve of a day's hunting would name each hound that was to be taken out. They also prided themselves on being able to faire le bois themselves—that is, go out with their lymers in the morning and quest for and harbor the stag.

A Japanese Ship Launch.

From Chambers's Journal.

The Japanese use neither wine nor flowers. A pasteboard cage, containing several birds, is suspended over the ship's stern, and immediately the vessel is afloat a man pulls a string which opens the cage door, and the birds fly away. Not infrequently the large number of feathered songsters make the air alive with music and the whir of wings. It is said that underlying this curious custom is the belief of the Japanese that the singing birds welcome the ship as she commences her career, a thing endowed with motion.

Cod on Ash Wednesday.

From The Cornhill.

One a year, on Ash Wednesday, the Anglicans of all the middle class eat salt fish, and this salt fish is always cod. Shrove Tuesday is a kind of London fish shop festival, in which the whole of the "decoration" is salt cod and half lemons. The cod are salted in the shops, being split and very lightly but sufficiently salted, with a view to imparting flavor rather than to preserving the fish. They are then rolled loosely and elegantly, and a lemon laid upon each. The origin of the lemon is difficult to trace. Egg sauce, and not lemons, is the traditional "relish" with salt cod, the eggs being also a survival of the old Lenten list of fare. Possibly the lemons were originally part of the surplus stock laid in for the previous feast of pancakes on Shrove Tuesday.

Homesick.

Write to me very often,
And I greatly long to hear;
For alien hearts are round me,
And alien faces near.

Write when the sun is sinking,
And the firelight flecks the gloom,
And the mist dims all the window,
And the shadows shroud the room.

Write when the songs that we sang
From other voices come,
When the old, old strains awaken
The thoughts that have long been dumb.

Write to me very often;
For, in times of thoughtful pain,
I dream that I do what we did
Over and over again.

Write from the cheerless city
In Autumn's evening damps,
When the splashing pavements glimmer
With the rain-bespattered lamps.

Write from the happy country,
With its grass-grown hills and sun,
Where under the moss-hung boulders
The musical rivulets run.

Write to me very often,
For I often think of you;
And the life I lead is lonely,
And the friends I find are few.

—Chambers's Home Journal.

Our New Departments:—Carpets—Wall Paper—Custom Tailoring.

Opening of Spring Millinery and A Sensation in Paris Models.

To-morrow our great Millinery Store holds its Annual Spring Opening, which we are led to believe is an event looked forward to by very many of New York's fashion-loving women. To adequately describe the new and beautiful hats, trimmings, feathers, flowers, ribbons, is a task beyond the power of mere words. It is an interesting exhibit of the world's most glorious productions in the milliner's art, gathered from foreign and domestic markets. A day worth remembering, whether you buy or simply look.

Each season it is our habit to secure from Paris a large line of Model Hats from which to pattern the styles of the productions of our own work-rooms. These are now on exhibition for your purchase, as they have already served their purpose with our milliners. Here are the best efforts of such Parisian designers as Caroline Reboux, Felix, Paul Virot & Berthe, Mme. Pouyanne, Mme. Carlier, Mme. Josse, and Others. Many of them cost to import $30, $40 and $50. Now to do the unprecedented in a millinery way, we offer you the choice of any of these imported models for $14.97. Choice not of a selection, but of any that we have. We cannot deliver those sold until the day following, as we do not wish to disarrange the exhibit until every lady has had a chance Monday to see it. None of these will be sold to dealers, as we want to reserve them for the benefit of our retail customers. It is needless to say that this sale will produce a positive sensation in the millinery world. 14.97

(2D FLOOR, MAIN B'LD'G.)

Ladies' Spring Suits, Jackets and Skirts.

The great interest manifested last week at the season's opening of these departments ought to continue with renewed energy, in view of the special prices we quote now. Three items in Suits, three items in Jackets, one in Skirts, are samples of many others in a great stock. But these seven alone, if there were no others, should make a very special sale.

COVERT CLOTH JACKETS, fly-front effect, double stitched seams, with velvet collar, taffeta silk lined throughout, 4.99

WHIPCORD JACKETS, tailor finish, corded seams, with velvet collar, lined throughout with changeable taffeta silk, 7.49

TAILOR-MADE JACKETS, of black cheviot cloth, silk revers, corded seams, lined throughout with black taffeta silk, 12.49

WALKING SUITS, fly front reefer, of all-wool cheviot, tailor finished, jacket lined with silk, skirt with percaline and velvet bound, colors black, blue, green and brown 8.99

REEFER SUITS, fly front, strictly tailored, of superior quality all-wool cheviot serge, lined throughout with striped taffeta silk, 19.99

VENETIAN CLOTH SUITS, tight fitting, coat lined throughout with fancy striped silk and trimmed with bands of black satin, velvet collar, front seams of skirt trimmed with bands of satin, percaline lined and velvet bound, 12.99

SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS, of fine French Serge, tailor finished seams, perfect hanging skirt, lined with extra good quality percaline and velvet bound, color navy, worth $8.00, 5.49

Fine Costumes.

COSTUMES—We have a large assortment of high-grade costumes, including fancy and tailor-made gowns, in which prices run from $59 all the way to $113, in all new materials and styles.

(2D FLOOR, REAR ELEVATORS.)

Temptations in Dress Goods.

Monday in the Dress Goods stock is predestined to be a very busy day indeed. Circumstance presented to us temptations that we could not resist buying; know that you in turn, when you see them, cannot resist the temptation to possess them. These items are reading that you will be pleased with.

MOHAIR AT 29C.—Last week we offered for sale 2,500 yards of black figured Mohair at 29c. which a competitor had previously sold at 37c., declaring it to be worth 65c. Naturally, our small quantity did not last many hours, and we feared we would not have any more of it. Now we find another lot, consisting of black and colors, 38 inches wide. The blacks are in about 8 patterns and the colors are in about 18 shades—blues, greens, browns, grays and reds. Here is a great chance. Your choice, per yard 29

FRENCH POPLIN AT 79C.—French Poplin, 44 inch, in a large range of colors, 79

CHEVIOTS AT 39C.—An assorted lot of Cheviots and fancy weaves in Scotch mixtures, the last of a large lot of domestic and imported goods which we bought a short time ago, much under value, per yd. 39

COVERT VIGOREUX AT 49C.—All-wool 40 inch, of which we have sold a great deal recently. It is justly popular because it is the best medium priced wearable cloth for tailor made, bicycle and golf suits, at 49

CHEVIOT SERGE AT 69C.—Cheviot Serge, 54 inch, in black and tan of this Spring's desirable colors, per yd., 69

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

A Silk Surprise.

We have just closed a very large and important deal with a prominent manufacturer, whose silks are noted throughout the United States for their artistic designs, the excellent taste and judgment displayed in the combination and blending of colors, the brilliancy and solidity of the fabric and the fact that the silks are woven with a special view to durability. The texture is a fine close woven Louisine, full 21 inches wide, will neither crush nor pull in the seams, has a beautiful brilliant taffeta finish and embraces a most magnificent collection of neat and pretty checks, stripes and broken plaids. These beautiful goods are entirely new and there is nothing in the silk market more desirable to-day. The lowest retail price of such goods even here is 99c., elsewhere not under $1.25. We offer you the surprise of choice of the entire collection at 68

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN B'LD'G.)

Successful Shoe Sales

Continue here from day to day. Our aim is to have sufficient quantities to serve everybody, but do not make this a reason for delay. It is safest and best to come as quickly as the items are announced:

LADIES' OXFORDS, fine black and colored kid, good flexible soles on opera toe; they are with patent leather tips or tips of the same as body of shoe; usually retailed at $1.25; our price, 94

LADIES' SHOES—Continuation of our successful sale of ladies' fine $3.50 shoes at $2.19, with the addition of a new lot of several hundred pairs of ladies' kid and cloth top shoes, also all kid button and lace shoes with patent leather tips, hand sewed, on two styles of lasts; regular $3.50 line, at 2.19

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN B'LD'G.)

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SENOR POLO'S OPTIMISM.

The Spanish Minister who succeeds DE LOME commends himself to the people of this country by his sensible observations about the relations of Spain and the United States. Asked by a reporter if he considered that the present situation was warlike, the Minister replied: "I am sure that the United States does not want war, just as I am sure that the Spanish Government does not want war, and will do everything honorable in its power to avert such a calamity."

That is the spirit that prevents war. It is the spirit of the American people. We hope that not only the Spanish Government but the Spanish people regard war as a calamity to be averted, and that the Government will have the support of the people in any wise policy it may adopt for a peaceful way out of the present troubles.

But it seems to us that Señor POLO takes a more complacent view of the situation in Cuba than the facts will warrant. He has confidence in the success of the plan of autonomy which his Government has attempted to put in operation in the island. "Already much has been accomplished," he says, "and there is the fullest confidence that the plan will be carried into full execution." The obstacle is "an insurrection dragging toward its close."

Perhaps those words are ominous. There is more than one way to close an insurrection.

But who is it that has the "fullest confidence" in the success of autonomy? The Cubans reject it with scorn and great unanimity. Autonomy means self-government. You can't very well force a people to govern themselves your way when they insist on governing themselves their way and are "contrary" enough about it to prevent any kind of governing in anybody's way.

When Spain was first compelled to take serious notice of the insurrection three years ago we were informed that there were 14,000 insurgents, but that Spain had sent 40,000 troops to the island who would soon crush them. It was not so very long after that, now some two years ago, that Spain admitted having sent 200,000 soldiers to Cuba, and there were then reported to be 40,000 insurgents. Spain is still sending soldiers, and the insurgents, as we are informed on good authority, are stronger and better equipped and more resolute than ever, while the Spanish forces are feeble and demoralized.

Señor POLO assures us that Spain is willing to "do everything honorable in its power" to avert the calamity of war. The most honorable, the wisest, and the safest thing she can do is to recognize the inevitable in Cuba.

OUR CHRONIC DANGER FROM CUBA.

It would be well for the people of the United States to remember that Cuba, and especially Havana, sustains at all seasons a foe which in the long run may claim the lives of more American citizens than any war which could well result from international complications yet in sight, even to the eager belligerents upon Congressional outlooks. Havana is one of the two great centres of distribution of the germs of yellow fever in America, and it is not unlikely that this sinister disease may before long, as the season advances, play an important part in the relationships between the United States and Spain. But whatever the outcome of the present disturbance, it is probable that unusually favorable conditions will prevail during the coming Summer for the transmission of yellow fever germs from the hotbed in Havana to the congenial soil of the Southern States. It is none too early for every city and town in the South to get ready to deal with this disease in the only way in which it can be dealt with successfully, namely, by the maintenance of good sanitary conditions and the support of enlightened and efficient local health organizations. Quarantine will no doubt be maintained with a reasonable degree of rigor, and abundant organization for this purpose already exists. This will be of unquestionable value, but to rely largely upon quarantine for protection to the neglect of local measures is folly little short of crime.

Herein lies the essential viciousness of the scheme for increasing the quarantine power of the Marine Hospital Service which the Caffery bill in the Senate and another of like tenor in the House exploit. If the Caffery bill were to pass, giving great quarantine powers, which certainly are not needed, to the Marine Hospital Service, the establishment of a National health bureau would doubtless be indefinitely postponed, and with it the encouragement and stimulus and direct aid to local sanitation which such a bureau would be able to furnish. England has practically abandoned rigid quarantine in the belief that it is usually ineffective; that it tends to establish a false sense of security in communities where salvation from infectious disease really rests and must always rest largely upon themselves and the effectiveness of local sanitary administration. It will be a sorry day for the South if the opposition of the Marine Hospital Service to the establishment of a National health bureau shall result in the postponement of an organization which practically the entire medical profession of the country urges and has not ceased to urge for many years.

The situation is really very simple. The Marine Hospital Service wants to have practically absolute control of the quarantine system of every State in the Union. Without other counsel than that of his subordinates the head of this service wants to be able to hold sway, subject only to the concurrence of the President, over vast commercial interests and over the personal welfare and liberty of multitudes of citizens. This demand is made in the name of a service which is no longer a commanding feature in the protection of public health among people who claim the privilege of sharing in the best which science has secured in the domain of preventive medicine.

The organization which is provided by the Spooner bill, now before the Senate, secures, on the other hand, through a National health commission, or bureau, in whose deliberations every State may share, all the virtue which quarantine, both maritime and internal, can afford under all circumstances. But it does this as a part of a public health system which takes account of and profits by the sanitary advancements of the age and looks to the speedy securing of such local conditions as will make the restrictions and annoyances of quarantines less and less a necessity.

It is not in the name of State's rights that our legislators will find their strongest ground of opposition to the Caffery bill, but in the name of sanitary enlightenment.

THE CHOKED BRIDGE.

Undoubtedly the running of the trolley cars across the Brooklyn Bridge is a great convenience to a large number of people, but it has its drawbacks; it has simply transferred to the level of the ground the tiresome and often dangerous crush which in the busy hours used to prevail on the bridge platforms. The nuisance has its mitigation in the fact that any one who can and will take the time can now always get a safe and convenient passage by the bridge cars, whereas in former days the choice was between the crush and a walk across.

The difficulty at the entrance to the trolley cars is, in some regards, more complicated and risky than on the platforms. The passengers for the inner lines have to cross the outer tracks and stand huddled struggling in a narrow space between the tracks. As the cars are emptied at the front end and loaded usually at the rear only, the process is more bothersome, tedious, and dangerous, and any feeble or old person is liable to serious strain if not to other injury. The movement of the cars is also very jerky, partly due to the nature of the mechanism and motive power, but more to the lack of skill and the surplus of rudeness in the motormen, and passengers are often tossed about violently before the car reaches the roadway. Their safety depends chiefly on the fact that they are packed like cattle in a box car and have not room to fall far, but unquestionably real hurt is often inflicted, especially upon the women, who are very slightly favored, and often have to endure, literally, the fate of the weaker vessel. The inspectors and guards employed by the roads and the bridge are as a rule active, expert, and helpful, and it is to their alertness and quick judgment that the relative safety of the crowd is due.

It is not easy to see how any radical and permanent improvement can be made, though better discipline and training of the motormen would do some good. When their trips were confined to the Brooklyn side they used to have some care of their human freight, and complaints of bad handling received attention from their superiors. At present they are only slightly above the employés of the cable roads in their haughty and brutal disregard of passengers. With time and some kicking from the public this may be mended. When the elevated cars also cross the bridge, if access to them is made at all convenient, there will be a temporary improvement, but the essential fact in the situation is that there is not room at the New York end of the bridge to handle the traffic and the trouble will increase as the traffic is bound to increase unless more room is provided. That should be done, and on a large scale.

Up to the present time we have had nothing but makeshifts. When the bridge was planned thirty years ago it was an extraordinary engineering triumph, so far as spanning the East River is concerned, and it still claims the admiration of engineers. But the approaches, by which the traffic was to be gathered and distributed at either end, and especially at the New York end, were conceived on a scale that has been continually more and more outgrown. Various changes have been made, and have bettered things for a time, but for a time only. What ought now to be done is to face the fact that the bridge proper can carry very much more traffic than can be handled well on the approaches. How much it can carry is a matter that can be pretty accurately calculated. This should be done, and then the space needed for the approaches should be provided. It should be provided, of course, at as low cost as possible, but there should be no hesitation in securing all that is needed. Until this is done we shall find matters steadily becoming worse, relieved for a while by some expedient, but only for a while and then taking the old course.

A SAILOR'S BEQUEST.

CARLTON JENCKS was an ordinary seaman on board the battleship Maine when she went down in the waters of Havana Harbor. His body was recovered and was buried with those of his shipmates who perished with him. Of the hapless 250 men whose lives were ended so tragically on that fatal night we know very little. Naturally, what little we do know redounds to the honor of the dead. But, according to the testimony of the Chaplain of the ship, CARLTON JENCKS has unwittingly left a bequest to his fellows which should not be overlooked. The Chaplain, who is a Roman Catholic priest, says that CARLTON JENCKS was a member of the association known as the Society of Christian Endeavor. That organization, we understand, is made up of members of churches and congregations worshipping and believing in the manner popularly known as Calvinistic. Perhaps, so far as creeds represent men, two Christians could not be further apart than CARLTON JENCKS, the sailor man, and Mr. CHIDWICK, the Roman Catholic Chaplain of his ship. Yet the Boston organization of which JENCKS was a member has received from the Chaplain a tender and loving letter concerning the sailor, and in this epistle Mr. CHIDWICK takes occasion to say of JENCKS: "He was one of our best men, and, although not of my belief, was one of my greatest comforts." It appears that the sailor was a zealous and active Christian, and that he manfully seconded the Chaplain's efforts to promote the religious welfare of the crew. He was "a zealous promoter" of the evening services on the ship, and it was not long after one of these vespers that the hour of death struck for the doomed crew, among whom the sailor Christian Endeavorer was numbered.

"And in the wreck of noble lives
Something immortal still survives,"

says LONGFELLOW, and the part of JENCKS's life that survives him would never have been widely known if its thread had not been cut short as it was by the tragedy of the Maine. It is the duty of every Christian man to live as a faithful exponent of the religion which he professes. Preacher and layman, believer and unbeliever, alike recognize this simple truth. This was apparently all that Sailor JENCKS did, and doubtless he would have been very much astonished if he could have been told this was in him such a virtue that after his death the Chaplain should cite his example as one worthy of all imitation. A Protestant sailor, thrown into the society of rough men whose general bearing and conversation were not specially conducive to the growth of the Christian graces, might have let the Roman Catholic Chaplain go his ways without having his own conscience pricked for shirking duty. Sailor JENCKS does not appear to have been that kind of a Christian. He "pitched in" and helped get his messmates together when the Chaplain was on hand to give them religious instruction. And the men—they might have chaffed and jeered him, but the Chaplain says: "Our men admired him for his attention to religious duties." The power of a consistent Christian example does count for something, after all. The testimony of the good Chaplain, alien though he is to the faith of the Christian Endeavorer, is eloquent with this truth.

The lesson of this sailor's humble and obscure career, so suddenly illuminated by the flames of a tragedy, is sufficiently obvious. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." As this was the harmony of JENCKS's life it is fortunate that there has survived one who knew him and who testifies of him for the benefit of timorous and doubting souls who are tolerably well assured of their duty but are not exactly ready to do it. To wavering humanity everywhere the lesson of such a life is a bequest of immeasurable value.

PODSNAPPERY AND PROHIBITION.

What the late CHARLES DICKENS described as Podsnappery has evidently taken complete possession of the Temperance Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The essence of Podsnappery is the willful ignoring of anything which is calculated, in the words of Podsnap himself, to bring a blush to the cheek of the young person. Such things may be, there is no help for that, but they must not be recognized. This position is a form of Pharisaism, and it is a peculiarly British form. It has been satirized by British as well as by foreign writers. A French critic has observed, with justice, that the English are "no better than other people, but they have a singular desire to appear so." Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING, describing the British population, in the character of a visiting Mohammedan from India, observes: "If they desire a thing, they declare that it is true. If they desire it not, they declare that it has never been."

This is evidently the spirit of the Temperance Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. An acknowledgment of the fact that undergraduates, if left to their own devices, are apt to drink intoxicating liquors, and if formally prohibited from drinking, are sure to drink by way of defiance, is to the interesting members of this committee a proof of the deepest depravity, not upon the part of those who do the drinking, but upon the part of those who make the acknowledgment. The question whether or not the acknowledgment is the acknowledgment of a fact does not affect or concern the Podsnaps of the committee. It is not the drinking that horrifies them. It is the confession that there is drinking and the taking order that the mischief of it may be minimized.

Now this is a position which a committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union might be pardoned for taking, because the members of that estimable organization do not in the least know what they are talking about. They do not for a moment doubt that the life of an undergraduate at Yale or Princeton may be as completely "sheltered" as the life of an undergraduate at Wellesley or Vassar. But the members of the Temperance Committee of the General Assembly know better. It is a stretch of charity to describe them as old women, for they are in fact of the male sex and they know what the temptations of undergraduate life are. They know that the way in which these temptations can be overcome is not the impracticable removal of the temptations, but the arming of the student to resist them. They know, in fact, that the true method of dealing with the question is the wise method employed by President PATTON, and not the proclamation of a prohibition which cannot be enforced. And therefore there is an ingredient of hypocrisy and false pretenses in their denunciation of Princeton, and of "another university, understood to be Yale."

The complaint against the "other university" for failing to suppress saloons in its own neighborhood is "understood," as we have already set forth, to be founded upon a hoax perpetrated upon the organ of prohibition by a humorous undergraduate of Harvard, who must have remained ever since astonished at his own success and at the gullibility of prohibitionists. As to the Princeton grill-room, whoever has visited it and seen the "orgies" carried on in it, and who knows the manners and customs of undergraduates, must regard it as one of the most wholesome and moralizing influences in American college life. That a glass of beer does not necessarily involve either a demoralizing stealth or an atmosphere of blackguardism and vice is the proposition which this institution makes to the undergraduates of Princeton. To insist that a glass of beer shall involve these accompaniments is a proposition which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union may be pardoned for maintaining. But the maintenance of this proposition, we repeat, is highly discreditable to adult males and graduates of colleges, even though they be the members of the Temperance Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

It is not to be supposed that the social duties of the President would be wholly neglected, even if he were in that determined and sanguinary mood attributed to him by the yellow journals, but he must be a man of extraordinary nerve if he believes war to be imminent and goes about those duties with the zest that he clearly shows. He was bound to show courtesy to the heir apparent of the throne of Belgium, for the actual King is a most friendly and delightful sovereign, whose feelings toward the United States have always been kind and cordial. But Mr. MCKINLEY was not called upon—supposing the situation as big with peril as some of our contemporaries represent it—to break up a Cabinet meeting in order to drive with Prince ALBERT. Nor was it his duty to provide for his entertainment a company so brave and fascinating as that of Saturday evening, in which the array of American maidens was far more impressive—in its way—than that of American statesmen. These things he may be supposed to have done because he likes them, and because his mind is quite free to enjoy them. There may have been a "plan of campaign" in his mind, but it was one of peaceful pleasure which he saw no occasion to forego.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Let us talk about the weather." What is to be said of such weather as we had in the middle of the week? How is it that the weather experts do not give us some good, or at least plausible, excuse for it? Every year we have a few days of exceptionally warm weather early in the season. Usually it comes in April. It is altogether unusual for it to come in March. Some persons remember very distinctly that the days of the warm weather just past were the anniversary of the great blizzard. Why is weather so inexplicable?

—Lovers of horse racing will be much pleased with the action of The Jockey Club in giving its starter absolute control over the jockeys at the post. The business of starting horses was conducted very badly indeed a dozen or fifteen years ago, and it has been steadily improving ever since. But it has never been satisfactory, owing to the fact that immediate punishment could not be meted out to any jockey attempting to get an undue advantage at the start. It was necessary that his case should go before the Stewards, and there, of course, the decision was subjected to the production of contradictory evidence. The starter is the best judge of the start, and that he should be clothed with power to force tricky riders to keep their mounts in line is plainly a logical proceeding. No doubt the starting this season will furnish much fewer false breaks to weary the patience of the spectators and to accomplish the purpose of some jockey who is trying to shake the nerves or spoil the temper of some rival's green mount.

—One of the dispatches from Havana a day or two ago said the seamen of the United States cruiser Montgomery "devote much time to drill and setting-up exercises, the latter exciting much interest, especially among the sailors on the Spanish ships, where the tactics are quite different." They are, indeed they are. When the old-fashioned war vessel with her towering spars and sky-scraping canvas began to retire into oblivion before the development of the modern fighting machine with its naked signal mast, it dawned upon the officers of the American Navy that something was needed to take the place of the good old spar drill, which did so much toward making the American bluejacket strong, active, wiry, tireless, and alert. No more could be heard the familiar order, "Topgallant and royal yardmen in the tops!" and the other sharp commands that led to crossing or sending down topgallant and royal yards. There are hundreds of seamen in the service to-day who would not know the meaning of such orders. Setting-up exercises had to be devised to keep Jack's muscles from becoming flabby, and spar drill has been superseded by double time around the deck and calisthenics. No wonder the Spanish sailors look on in amazement. No one ever thought of making them do such gymnastics. The time which the Spanish seaman formerly employed in spar work he now utilizes in lying down with his eyes closed. Catch him doing any unnecessary work!

—Some of our Chicago brethren have their own ideas as to the success of the Chicago Orchestra in this city. They think that it is due to the fact that New York is gradually learning how to appreciate good things from other places, even when those good things are better than the home article. Here is an extract from a Chicago editorial article: "Considered from the standpoint of its merit it could not have less than high praise without an absurd violation of the canons of criticism that would indicate crass prejudice. Again, the New Yorkers have now, in a measure, become accustomed to visitations of this kind. Having no permanent orchestra of their own, and their Philharmonic Orchestra being in its decadence, they have come to recognize that they must look to outside cities for their orchestra programmes. There are but two cities which can furnish them—Boston and Chicago. As they welcomed the former there is no reason why they should not also welcome the latter. That they have come to this conclusion is evident by the largely increased patronage at the recent concerts and the musical success which attended them. The general criticism also is in a high degree flattering, and shows that the orchestra has made a place for itself on its merits in the esteem of the New York concert goers." And yet most of the people in this town have been laboring under the delusion that they have always enjoyed good things, no matter whence they came, and that they have frequently been criticised on that account as lacking in civic pride.

PERSONAL.

—It is one of the most encouraging traits of humanity that it rises, as a rule, to the demands of great occasions. Most of us are conceited and have high opinions of our abilities in the ordinary affairs of life. But equally most of us have misgivings as to how we should turn out in the face of heavy draughts upon our courage and energy. The examples of such men as Chaplain CHIDWICK of the destroyed battleship Maine must surely give strength to all who are fainthearted. This good priest was pursuing his Christian work in the most humble way among a congregation of seamen shut up within the steel walls of a war vessel. What he did or said there never reached the outer world, and there was no reason to suppose that there were qualities in him to differentiate him from the thousands of other priests and ministers who do their Master's work in this world and are taken to their reward in the next without a single breathing of their names through the trump of fame. Yet in the hour of need Father CHIDWICK has made himself beloved by the entire American people and has gained honor the world over for the Church of which he is a priest. And he has done it by whole-souled devotion, by tireless vigor, by immense human sympathy, and by a splendid breadth of view, which is of the highest order of charity. When the Maine incident has passed into history, the American people will not forget the Roman Catholic priest who was indeed a father to the survivors of his shattered flock.

—Capt. PERAL of the Spanish board which is inquiring into the cause of the destruction of the Maine has conducted himself courteously, and appears to be a good man and true. There does not seem to be any reason to doubt that Capt. W. E. VANAMAN, commanding the American schooner Annie Stevens, is any less good or true. Yet these two gentlemen are widely at odds in regard to a certain important fact. Capt. PERAL, in summing up his reasons why he does not believe that the Maine was destroyed by an outside explosion, says that the discharge of a heavy mine would have caused a big wave, and that no one in Havana Harbor saw or felt the effects of any such disturbance of the waters. Capt. VANAMAN says he was asleep in his bunk aboard his schooner, which was lying at anchor in Havana Harbor at the time of the explosion, and that he was awakened by the sudden and heavy rolling of his vessel. The statements of these two gentlemen appeared in print on the same day, so one of them could not have prepared his remarks as an answer to those of the other. Both of them having stated the facts in diametrically opposite manners and expressed their opinions, the matter stands precisely where it did before. This adds something to the enormous amount of useless discussion of a question which cannot be settled till the naval board makes its report, and may not be even then.

—One of our most esteemed evening contemporaries printed a few days ago a most interesting comparison of the arms and legs of the young pianist, JOSEF HOFMANN. The writer eloquently described the powerful arms of the young thunderer of the pianoforte and then pointed out the palpable weakness of his legs, as shown by his loose and shambling walk and apparent weakness at the knees. Thus were we shown that piano playing, regarded as an athletic exercise, was open to criticism as producing a most unsatisfactory development. The writer of the article labored under disadvantages which frequently trouble theorists. He was not in possession of all the facts. Young HOFMANN is a bicycle and lawn-tennis champion. He holds valuable prizes won in open competition in Berlin. Boys with weak legs do not usually win bicycle races or lawn tennis games.

—Ouida, the novelist, who in spite of the falseness of her stories has written many brilliant things, says: "Life is a comedy to those who think, a tragedy to those who feel." The force of this saying will often come home to one who tries to put himself in another's place. Bashfulness, for instance, is always funny to those who do not suffer from it, but can stand calmly aside and see others writhing with its tortures. But it is a serious matter to the victim, and it was demonstrated one day last week that it could be even tragic. FREDERICK BOTZ, a shoemaker of Southampton, tried to commit suicide on his wedding day, and when the Coroner went to take his ante-mortem statement he said he had done it through bashfulness. He declared that, although he loved the young woman whom he was to marry, he was too bashful to claim her. This poor fellow suffered such tortures from consciousness of the gaze of human eyes directed at him that he could not bear the thought of standing up in a church to marry the girl whom he had chosen as the partner of his life. Realizing that he could not do that, in despair he sought death. Of course, he was a very foolish fellow. He had only to tell the girl that he was too bashful to endure a church wedding. He might have been sure that she would consent to a marriage as private as possible. But think what he must have suffered! And all from bashfulness!

CURRENT NOTES.

The Governors of the six New England States are to dine together in Boston on Tuesday, March 22, and may have more exciting after-dinner topics for speaking than has been customary in recent years.

* * *

Franz Joseph Dohmen, who outranks all his fellow-students in the senior class of the University of Texas and will be graduated with the highest honors at the coming commencement, has been totally blind since his tenth year.

* * *

There seem to be two Carter H. Harrison Memorial Associations in Chicago, the object of one being to erect a monument to the memory of the assassinated Mayor, and the other to build a Harrison Memorial Home for sick and infirm artists and actors.

* * *

Because of the calls of his private business, Lieut. Gov. Aaron J. Pothier of Rhode Island declines to be a candidate for re-election this year, and it is thought that Senator William Gregory of North Kingston will be placed upon the Republican State ticket in his stead.

* * *

Dr. G. Lane Taneyhill of Baltimore refuses to give up his private practice to accept the office of Quarantine Physician at that port with $3,000 annual salary. He says his present income is more than that, and his practice could not be readily regained in the event of a change of Administration.

* * *

The Rev. W. C. Bitting says in his correspondence to The Chicago Standard: "One of the most practical questions which confronts all moral agencies is the elevation of the taste of the people with reference to newspapers. This is a fit work for the Church and all organizations in sympathy with it."

* * *

A suit is to be brought before the Connecticut courts shortly to decide whether the inheritance tax on a specific bequest shall be paid from the bequest or from the residuary estate of the testator. Beneficiaries usually have very clear ideas on this subject which custom has not sanctioned.

* * *

Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker is to open his canvass for the nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania by speaking in Lancaster City on Wednesday evening next. He will speak at other places in Lancaster County, which is regarded as one of his strongholds, prior to the holding of the Republican primaries on Saturday.

* * *

The birthday of Edwin Forrest was commemorated by the customary dinner at the Edwin Forrest Home on Wednesday, and by the placing of flowers by the home's inmates under the tablet of the vault in St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, where rest the great actor and his father, mother, three daughters, and two sons.

* * *

A brakeman on a Kansas railroad, disturbed by the loud quacking of a lot of ducks being transported to market, neatly muzzled every one of them by slipping rubber bands over their bills, to the great astonishment of the ducks, and not less of the marketmen, when they received their hitherto vociferous birds and found them thus fettered.

GEN. ROSECRANS AND CALIFORNIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to correct an error in your review of Gen. Rosecrans's career, published in to-day's TIMES, which does injustice to his memory, as it reads, and injustice to the memory of a multitude of others, read it as you may:

You are made to say: "It was in a great measure due to his personal strength and leadership that California was kept in the line of debatable States." Were this to read, "kept out of line of debatable States," it would say what I suppose you intended, but still it would be wrong, because, in the first place, at the time referred to the General was not in California; and, secondly, it cannot be truthfully said that there ever was any danger of California seceding from the Union, as the above quotation implies.

It was during the first Gubernatorial canvass in California, after the election of President Lincoln, that the scare was worked up about the danger of the State seceding, and the Administration, Congress, and the people of the loyal Atlantic States were made to believe it for a time. The truth is that no newspaper in California ever dared advocate secession, nor did any man ever dare to defend it in any public assemblage.

To say nothing of patriotism, in the National sense, the people generally from the Southern, Western, and Middle line of States had sense enough to know that they were in the same basket with those from the North, and that in case of a division the destiny of California was with the Northern States.

The history which teaches that there was danger of California seceding from the Union is false, and does injustice to the memory of men from every State in existence at the time who were living in California and to the record of many who are still alive.

RODMOND GIBBONS,
19 Park Place.

New York, March 12, 1898.

GEN. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the account of Gen. John Armstrong (who married Alida Livingston) in the article entitled "The Descendants of John Jacob Astor," printed in your ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE of March 6, no mention is made of his being Secretary of War in the war of 1812. As I write I have before me an official letter, dated July 1, 1814, with his signature as Secretary of War, informing my father of his appointment as an officer of the regular army.

It was Gen. Armstrong who once said that "he could not marry whom he would and would not marry whom he could," but his subsequent marriage only proved that he was mistaken in his conclusions. He had a son, Robert, who killed himself for love of a cousin. How the genealogical societies and these researches revive not only the facts, but the incidents of the past!

MANDEVILLE MOWER.

New York, March 11, 1898.

In Approval of The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot help commending your editorial of yesterday on our "Secretary of State," and I think you have previously condemned in unmeasured terms the reasons for putting this honored statesman in that office. It is a disgrace to my party that John Sherman should be set aside to make room for such a man as Mark Hanna. Your editorial this morning, "The Turning of the Yellow Worm," is to be heartily commended, and it is very gratifying to feel that there is one newspaper in New York—a paper that a man with children is not afraid to carry into his house. "All the News That's Fit to Print," surely it is a pleasure to read THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GEORGE W. EASTMAN.

New Haven, March 12, 1898.

THE EYESIGHT OF CHILDREN.

From The London Standard.

At a meeting in the hall of the Society of Arts, Mr. R. Brudenell Carter gave an address on "Children's Sight." The chair was taken by Sir George Kekewich, secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Mr. Brudenell Carter said that the eyes of children must be ranked as the most precious of their possessions, and as possessions which both in the individual, and probably in successive generations, were capable of being improved by cultivation, and of being injured by exposure to unfavorable conditions. In 1895 he instituted an examination of the sight of a large number of children in the London board schools, and, as a preliminary measure, 8,125 of these children, in 25 schools, or 16,250 eyes, were tested as to acuteness of vision by their teachers. Out of the 8,125 children, there were only 3,181, or 39.15 per cent., who had normal vision with both eyes, and the cases of normal vision with one eye and subnormal with the other were an insignificant minority; so that, roughly, of London school children between the ages of eight and thirteen, nearly 60 per cent. did not see as acutely—that is, as well and as sharply—as they ought to do. He was able, with the assistance of his friend Mr. Hickman, to examine only 1,448 children. Of these they found flat eyes in 61 per cent., and short sight of both eyes in 14.3 per cent. It must be conceded that flat eye probably exists in a considerable proportion of the children whose sight was returned by the teachers as normal; and to this condition he did not attach great importance, except in so far as it might be an evidence of general underdevelopment.

When cat eye was extreme in degree, or when it occurred in feeble children, the effort of correcting it became fatiguing, and, after a short period of reading or of other close work, the effort was relaxed, with the result that the vision became misty and obscure. The little sufferers then rubbed their eyes, often with dirty fingers, and thus irritated them still more, while the efforts called for an additional blood supply, and rendered them flushed and angry. Faulty positions were hurtful in three ways, first, by interfering with the circulation—that is, with the proper passage of the blood between the heart and the brain; secondly, by promoting contraction of the chest and spinal curvature, and thirdly, by calling upon the eyes for undue convergence and for positions in which their combined action is rendered difficult. The first two were obvious evils, upon which they need not dwell; but the third, the undue approximation of the eyes to their work, was apt to cause the fair eye to pass over into the short-sighted one.

Having discussed the various conditions whereby sight in children might be weakened or improved, Mr. Carter went on to say that it was obvious that the educational arrangements of a great community must be mainly governed by the requirements of the majority of the scholars, and that the responsibility of claiming provision for exceptional requirements must rest mainly with the parents of the children. Very few people had any exact or useful knowledge as to what their children ought to be able to see. Not one in a thousand could say what the child ought to be able to see, or what sized letters he ought to be able to read at a given distance. He thought it should form part of the business of schools, in this respect, to educate parents as well as children. The vision of every child brought to school should be tested on admission, and entered in a register. At the numerous ophthalmic hospitals open to the poor, or from private practitioners in the case of those who were better off, parents would learn under what conditions the education of their undersighted children could most profitably and most safely be conducted. In conclusion, he said the training of the eyes was, he thought, quite as important as any form of physical drill, to which much time was already devoted, and the two things might, without much difficulty, be combined. Moreover, he should like to lay stress upon the desirableness of giving a place to excellence of vision among the various physical qualifications which were habitually tested by competition, and for which prizes were awarded. A seeing contest would seem strange while the idea was new, but it would be just as reasonable as any other, and probably more useful than some.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer.

NUGGETS.

Gross Neglect.

One physician says the tramp instinct is a disease. And its victims don't do anything for it.—Philadelphia Times.

In the Ball Season.

"There is certainly more sickness among children than there used to be when there were no schools."

"Especially among boys."—Detroit Journal.

Vain Effort.

She—It seems so funny to-day to see young men in overcoats taking young ladies in to treat them to ice cream."

He—Ye-yes. Too bad, I left my overcoat at home.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hopelessly Infatuated.

The Cautious One—I wouldn't go to the Klondike. Already more money has gone in there than has been taken out.

The Sanguine One—You don't say! If the place is getting richer like that, I think I'll go as soon as I can.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Wrong Trade.

"I wish you please, Suh," said an old darky yesterday, "write a letter ter de President en ax him ter gimme a job at buildin' dem battleships. I'm a first-class carpenter, en knows my business."

"But you forget—they're built of steel and iron."

"Oh, dear!" he exclaimed. "How I wish I had larned de blacksmith trade!"—Atlanta Constitution.

BACK IN '61.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

This talk of war we're havin' now reminds
me of the fun
Some of us thought that war would be,
back there in '61;
The woods were full of fellows then who
hollered day and night,
And tried to make the folks believe they
fairly ached to fight,
But when good Father Abraham sent out
his call for men
The fellows that had screeched before were
mighty quiet then.

I never heard of Grant or Meade or Sheridan before
The time arrived for men to act—till streams were red with gore;
I never heard of any of the men who rose to fame
Through gallant fightin' then, until the time for action came!—
I guess the Shermans and the Grants had nothin' much to say
Before the day had come for men to plunge into the fray!

Now, there was Ebenezer Webb, who lived in our town:
I tell you he knew how to put the worst rebellion down!
For months and months before the time to shoulder muskets came
He fairly howled for war and swore his soul was all aflame;
But when that dismal day arrived that men were called to go
The folks were shocked to hear that Eb had lost his little toe.

My cousin Cyrus, too, was fierce before the war began;
He ripped and tore and carried on just like a crazy man;
He'd hang around the grocery store and tell what he would do
If he was in Abe Lincoln's place—and folks believed him, too,
And cheered the things he said, until the time for fightin' came—
Then, by the great Jerusha, Cy pretended he was lame!

The only man from our town who won a pair of stars
Was Henry Gray, who never claimed to be a Son of Mars;
He'd merely stood around, without a warlike word to say,
But when they wanted men to fight, he boldly marched away!
I have to smile when I recall some howlin' that was done
Before the guns began to belch, back there in '61!

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE

Unreasonable Fits and Starts Betray the State of Unrest in London.

HOW LIPTON'S RIVALED THE CHINESE LOAN.

An Anglo-Japanese Treaty Would Be Welcome Now—Comment on Lord Salisbury's Trip to France.

Ominous Recall of the Channel Squadron—France Wants Ceuta—Sincere British Sympathy for the United States—Passing of the Cretan Question.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, March 12.—London at the end of the week is rather disposed to be ashamed at its nerveless abandonment to panic shown at the beginning of the week, and, under the influence of this reaction, pretends to itself that there is really nothing to be scared about. Some frightened rush or something worse may happen, however, again next week as well as not, for the many troubles that are darkening the horizon in every quarter have shaken British equanimity so that when a new cry of danger is raised now people no longer consider it on its merits, but let it lash them into fresh excitement and flurry. There was, for example, no valid reason in Monday's news for Monday's frantic convulsions on the market. Everybody knew before Christmas time that the Russians had taken Port Arthur; everybody had known long before that that Manchuria was doomed to be Russian. The tidings, however, that Russia had made a formal demand for what she had in fact long ago taken, was treated as startling, sensational intelligence by the press, the public, the Stock Exchange, and everybody, and prices tumbled as if war were a mere matter of hours. The popular common sense recognizes now the folly of such behavior, but popular nerves are in such a state that, as already said, the same thing may easily happen again next week.

Nothing could better illustrate the panicky condition of the public pulse than the paralyzing effect of the announcement that the Queen was ill. She has been ill dozens of times in these past few years, and sometimes rather seriously so, whereas this was nothing but a slight evanescent cold; no one ever cared a button about those other illnesses, but this time the whole nation was ready to go off its head.

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Lipton's Stocks and the Chinese Loan.

Nothing could be more curious as illustrating the strange new conditions of finance than that a great statesmanlike measure like the Chinese loan could be embarrassed by the transformation of a tea and bacon merchant's business into a stock company. The rush for the shares in Sir Thomas J. Lipton's concern, although greatly exaggerated in the newspapers, has had the effect of locking up nearly $20,000,000 in check deposits, accompanying the stock applications, at the bank. These applications, numbering some 200,000, can hardly be dealt with in less than a fortnight, during which time a huge surplus cash is unavailable for other investments. This interferes greatly with all kinds of business, and had the effect of postponing the issue of the Chinese loan till March 21. It is understood in the City, too, that some Berlin financiers have been frightened by Russian hostility to the loan, but nothing as yet has happened to suggest that it will be a failure.

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The Eastern Question in Statu Quo.

Time's whirligig has really brought the Far Eastern question round again to where it was when the commotion began in the middle of December; it is once more pre-eminently a question of what Japan will do. On that point the English have very high hopes but extremely little information. Three months ago there were a good many reservations in the English mind about the possibility of an alliance with what, from the English point of view, is a heathen power. I don't think there would be many now; in fact if Japan stood up to Russia for a real fight there would be plenty of popular pressure here to throw England's weight into the contest, which would come very near being irresistible. Except for this possible outbreak on the part of the Japanese, however, there is not much danger of blows being struck on the Pacific for a long time. Yet the diplomatic conflict at Pekin threatens to be as long-winded as that which began at Constantinople shortly after the Sassoun massacres, and which is not ended yet. In this obscure struggle for influence it can be seen that England and Japan are pulling together in one direction while Russia and France are tugging in the other, and what seems to be the case, as in the matter of the loan, when Germany intervenes on one side or the other, that side wins.

Germany, however, is doing nothing for sentimental reasons, but cuts into the game only when she sees clear gain for herself. To this extent the triple alliance of the Pacific, which William formed to put Japan back into her place, may be said to exist no longer. The Chinese, in whose ostensible interest it was formed, must regret bitterly now that it ever existed at all. They were saved from territorial spoliation by the Japanese, it is true, and to them was given the privilege of paying a big war indemnity instead. By the time, however, they have paid this huge ransom to Japan, the territory in question will all have been absorbed by their nominal protectors. They might infinitely better have let Japan take it at the close of the war and saved their many millions of indemnity. As it is, the Russian Forward Asiatic party got under such headway that the Czar sanctions taking money out of the war chest for big and new naval expenditures, and all the fleets of the world are gathered in Chinese waters for the further partition of China.

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The Queen's Trip to France.

The Queen's going to France is privately not liked at all by her subjects, but, save for a few guarded remarks here, there is no public expression given of this feeling; but it is as strong as it is universal. If Salisbury pursues his present intention also of going to France a week or so hence, he will hear enough about it in the papers, however, to make up for the silence on the subject of the royal visit. So plain is it that the British public take violent umbrage at his crossing the Channel that the report of his plans for a convalescent holiday at Beaulieu revives automatically the rumors that he is about to retire from the Foreign Office. If he does not do this there will be a general and outspoken criticism of his leaving the country at such a critical time with the added and legitimate indignation at his choice of France for a sojourn.

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Bitterness Toward France.

The bitterness toward France, which I spoke of months ago as the dominant note of British temper, only increases as time passes. Although there are long intervals of silence between the budgets of news from West Africa—so long that the subject itself seems every now and again lost to view—the English are thinking about it all the time. The development of the fact that, since France and Russia formed partnership they have shown no hostility to anybody but England, has reached a point now in the British mind where it sticks. War with Russia is a hazy and remote sort of thing to the imagination, but war with France defines itself without vagueness. Everybody can picture to himself what it might mean, and Englishmen, as they draw this picture, see Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Madagascar, all French-Africa and French-China emerging into the daylight of the civilization of intelligent colonization for commerce under the union jack. It is worthy of particular attention, I suspect, that the Channel squadron, which has been cruising round the Mediterranean and the coast of Spain, and which was not expected at Gibraltar again till May 2, has suddenly been ordered back to the Rock. There may be eminently good reasons for this.

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Price of French Aid to Spain.

I have mentioned Morocco above, and, though it nominally is aloof from the world's affairs, it is really an important pawn in the confused diplomatic game now being played. Spain is receiving substantial help from France in her present desperate emergency at the price of turning over her claims upon, and connections throughout, Morocco to the French. This is perfectly well understood here, and all Winter reports have been received at the Foreign Office from Tangier of Franco-Spanish doings in the Riff country and on the Algerian frontier, where French military parties, using the Spanish post of Melilla as a base of operations, are enlisting natives as soldiers. It is quite expected here that some fine morning it will be announced that France has taken over by friendly arrangement the other Spanish post of Ceuta, which, in French hands, could be made to command the Straits of Gibraltar and render Gibraltar itself practically useless. England would not for a moment assent to this, and is indeed far more likely to take Ceuta itself at the slightest sign of a French movement toward it. All this, which is sedulously kept out of the papers, but well known to men of affairs, gives England practical interest in Spain's performances. Beyond that, however, it is increasingly true that the English sympathize with Americans in every phase of their anti-Spanish attitude. I should hesitate to describe the surprised, beaming delight with which they learn nowadays from all cable correspondents that Americans like them in turn. It seems to them almost too good to be true.

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The Passive Attitude of Parliament.

There is grave cause for reflection in the part Parliament is content, perforce, to play at this momentous period in the nation's history. England in our time has not faced anything like the number of menacing and imminent complications now confronting her, and, certainly not since the Crimea, has the country been so profoundly aroused. But Parliament somehow doesn't get into the picture at all. Individual members ask sporadic questions about foreign crises, and sometimes Curzon answers them, sometimes he does not; but, as for exerting any influence on them or illuminating them with great debates, the House of Commons doesn't dream of it. English history used to be written in Parliament's debates, but, even in Gladstone's latter days, this was ceasing to be true, and now it is entirely so. Actually the question now is, How the House is going to occupy its time after the Easter recess, the assumption being that neither the Army Reform nor the Irish Local Government measures will be delayed very long in passage; that the Government does now not dare to pursue its scheme of legislating against the London County Council, and that thus, by the process of exhaustion, the Ministerial programme is in collapse?

In May it may be that the Irish business will eat up more time than is expected. The Orangemen are making a spirited hubbub throughout Ulster declaring that this bill will really do more harm to the loyal minority than home rule would, and The Times is characteristically egging them on. Though there are no signs yet of a mutiny in the Tory rank and file against the Balfourian plan of campaign, it is quite on the cards that another unreasoning storm of anti-Irish passion may be stirred up before the bill gets through. William O'Brien, weary with prolonged obscurity, is doing his best to bring this about by inciting the Mayo peasants to squabble with the police.

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Oratory in the House of Lords.

The House of Lords keeps up its historic tradition of Parliamentary oratory as conspicuously as the House of Commons has dropped it. On a field day, over a big subject, I suppose the peers can produce a debate superior in form and weight to anything of the kind in Europe. The discussion initiated by Lord Roberts on India, and shared in by eight ex-Viceroys or ex-Governors of provinces, is an admirable case in point. Its practical value even is more marked than its decorative art, for when it was finished there was nothing left of the Forward policy. England has learned her lesson, and there is to be no more promotion hunting in wanton frontier wars.

There is not so much nervousness over the Bombay riots as outside observers seem to imagine. The public here were extremely anxious about the whole Indian outlook a few weeks ago, but Parliamentary discussion has reassured them. Lord Elgin's term expires almost immediately, and it is taken for granted that his successor must in any event be an improvement on him, for he ranks in Indian history as the very weakest and least fortunate of the two dozen Viceroys.

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The Nearer Eastern Question.

Much more placid reports come from the Near East. It is said now that the Macedonians have been called down and that Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been quieted in some underhand manner, and that nobody is going to lift a finger in the Spring; it is said also that Crete will have a vague kind of provisional government patched up, and that, what is more to the purpose, the islanders of both creeds will be told to shut up and behave themselves by people to whom they will listen. All this may be interpreted as meaning that Russia wants no European troubles on hand this year. The evacuation of Thessaly presents more difficulties than anything else, largely, I am told, because the Sultan is afraid of what Edhem Pasha with 80,000 troops might do when he comes home; but a sanguine view is now taken even of this in circles in touch with the Foreign Office here, and the view deserves to be reported as reflecting the current drift of diplomacy, but I should not like to predict that it will be the view in April or in June.

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Krueger Displeases the Germans.

Although the public hears continued rumors of impending trouble with the Transvaal, it is only in the City, where such a great proportion of speculative enterprises are tied up with South African interests, that you find a serious view taken of the subject. Even here there is a silver ring to the cloud, for it is now regarded as certain that Germany has ceased sympathizing with the Boers or wishing to make difficulties for England in that quarter. President Krueger has a quaint kind of cunning all his own, but it played him sadly false in this matter, for, instead of allowing the Germans on the Rand to think they were being better treated than the English were after the Jameson collapse, he let his burghers proclaim German patronage to be even more intolerable than the idea of British suzerainty and to oppose German business schemes as sharply as others. The result has been to infuriate the Germans in the Transvaal and to fill the German home papers with their complaint and protests till the Boer now thinks of a new Reichfreund to whom the Kaiser will certainly send no more telegrams.

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German Domestic Strife Subsiding.

German internal politics, which a few months ago promised to loom so large in 1898, have quite dropped out of notice. The old Reichstag is taking its naval medicine with scarcely even a wry face, and apparently little popular interest is shown about the elections in June for the new one.

The Kaiser has had Count Herbert Bismarck and his wife to dinner, thus closing the last open quarrel surviving from the coup d'état of 1890; and this is the basis for supposition that Count Herbert is coming back into diplomatic service in some high capacity or another.

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The Hesse Succession.

One of those interminable dynastic scuffles between Windsor and Potsdam is understood to be on foot over the succession to the Grand Duchy of Hesse. The present young Grand Duke, who never got on very well with his wife, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, finally left her altogether, he going to Italy and she returning to her father at Coburg. They have one three-year-old daughter, and the Grand Duke is in such bad health that it is not supposed that he will live long. All his immediate family are morganatically married, and so are barred from succession, and females are not eligible. Queen Victoria is said to be urging forward Prince Louis of Battenberg, whose claims, though left-handed, have been bolstered up by numerous good marriages; and the Czarina and Empress Frederick also take this side, while the Kaiser prefers the succession to revert to the remotely connected Electoral line of Hesse-Cassel.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

FUN OVER CONSUL PITCAIRN.

United States Agent at Hamburg Refuses Official Work on Sundays.

BERLIN, March 12.—United States Consul Pitcairn of Hamburg is the butt of the German press because of his refusal to sign bills of lading and other documents needed for the departure of the Hamburg-American Line steamers on Sundays on the ground of his religious scruples. The Hamburg-American officials and the newspapers allege it is due to disinclination for work.

PIG IRON FAMINE THREATENED.

England May Have to Buy in This Country, Says the Statist.

LONDON, March 12.—The iron trade has been considerably stirred by an article in The Statist, pointing out that the exports and home consumption of iron have exceeded the whole output of the United Kingdom by nearly half a million tons, and predicting a pig-iron famine before the end of the year. The Statist concludes:

"There is quite a large probability that we may have to fall back upon America at no distant future to make good our deficient supply—on America, once our largest buyer of both pigs and finished material."

THE PULPIT ON THE ZOLA TRIAL.

Mgr. Mathieu Denounces the Attempt "to Rehabilitate a Traitor."

PARIS, March 12.—The Archbishop of Toulouse, Mgr. Mathieu, in his Lenten pastoral, refers to the Zola trial in the following words:

"You have all no doubt been moved by this fatal campaign which has been carried on against our military leaders by this insurrection against justice, by this attempt to rehabilitate a traitor, and this disparate and dishonest effort to accuse an innocent man. You have doubtless protested against this crime of treachery to country (lèse-patrie) and shared in the indignation it has aroused throughout the land."

L'Aurore regrets that Mgr. Mathieu was not present the other day at the Palace of Justice with Henry of Orleans to "add his kiss on the cheek of the writer of the charming letters to Mme. de Boulancey."

GOSSIP FROM GAY PARIS

How and Where Emile Zola Will Pass the Probably Short Term of His Imprisonment.

TRIAL OF COMTESSE HUGO

Recent Illness of Sarah Bernhardt and Mirabeau's Prophecy as to Her Future—Reminiscences of the Late Prince de Valori.

PARIS, March 1.—The utmost calm has now come over the spirits of Paris, which the Zola case had so profoundly disturbed, and beyond the sound of a few stray shots from lingering duelists not even an echo of the great controversy is to be heard. Poor M. Zola receives the utmost sympathy from all his friends and admirers, (and they are legion,) even from those among them who did not approve of his attitude. It is satisfactory to think that his sojourn in prison will not be made more disagreeable than is absolutely necessary. He will be treated as a first-class political misdemeanant, and confined, not at the Central Prison of Etampes, where M. Belhaut, the ex-Minister, gathered his "cellular impressions," but at Ste. Pélagie. Life at Ste. Pélagie, with which, by the way, most of the prominent political men in France of the present day have at some period of their career been made familiar, is a sort of penitential Bohemianism. The prisoners each have their own room, and may furnish it to their taste. They are free to receive their friends, and are only locked in at 9 o'clock, which by the amiability of the most genial of wardens generally becomes 9:30. During the day, if there are no visitors, the prisoners either work in their rooms or chat with one another.

The interior walls of this curious institution are adorned, as are also its windows, with all kinds of inscriptions and autographs written or scratched upon them by former eminent inmates. The names of Yves Guyot, of Charles Floquet, of Raoul Rigault, of Henri Rochefort, of Drumont, of the Marquis de Morès are proudly shown to the open-eyed public who are being taken around. The prisoners are very hospitable, and I have lunched excellently with them on more than one occasion when calling on an incarcerated friend. There is a restaurant opposite the prison in the little Rue de la Clef, (appropriately named,) kept by the Père Goujon, who is a great character in his way. He supplies excellent food at a most moderate price, and possesses mementos and friendly souvenirs from numbers of the most eminent men in France. For, I repeat, no politician, no journalist or man of letters is quite complete unless he has spent at least a couple of days at Ste. Pélagie.

Chance for Romantic Flirtations.

The rooms have each a particular nickname. There is the Salon de la Grande Gomme, on the second floor, which is the most convenient of all, and it was here that M. Henri Rochefort was recently confined. Then there is La Grande Sibérie, on the fifth floor, so called on account of its glacial temperature in Winter which no amount of warming can conquer, and its numberless draughts. But in spite of the further disadvantage of a very low ceiling it is much sought after in Summer, for, from its widely barred windows a magnificent view is obtained over the housetops to the upper stories of the Hôpital de la Pitré, to the right and left of which spreads the green horizon of sub-rural Paris. From these windows the prisoner, who sighs for more communication with the outdoor world than his daily visitors provide, can talk in the language of signs with the hospital nurses, who are also prisoners of a sort, and have always been on the friendliest terms with the inmates of Ste. Pélagie. These damsels are really unremitting in their attentions, and it is rare indeed for the hospital windows to be ungarnished by a couple of white-bonneted faces, at the least. Indeed, it is said that one serious romance, followed by marriage, has been the outcome of these flirtings. But this is too suggestive of "Fréderic et Berneretta" not to be taken with a grain of salt.

Zola's Imprisonment Will Be Short.

M. Zola will probably not "do" more than six months, as it is usual to release well-behaved prisoners when half the term of their sentence has expired, and at St. Pélagie all prisoners are well behaved. What is even more probable still is that the President of the republic will pardon the eminent author on the 14th of July, the great national republican fête. This would be rather an ironical proceeding; but, though M. Zola has made up his mind not to petition for a pardon, he could hardly remain even in hospitable Ste. Pélagie if his freedom were frankly granted.

Trial of Comtesse Hugo.

The Zola case lasted so long that it was found necessary to establish a second edition of the Seine Assize Court for the hearing of current cases under the Presidency of that amiable Judge, M. Poupardin, the Judge who sent Aubert, the murderer of the Stamp Collector Delahaeff, to penal servitude for life with such hilarious bonhomie some twelve months ago. Owing to the superior attractions of M. Delegorgue's court, M. Poupardin had no audience whatsoever, though he was trying a really sensational case—that of the divorced Comtesse Hugo on the charge of forging a will which she attributed to her late husband, Comte Léopold Hugo. These Hugos are the elder branch of the family to which the great poet, Victor Hugo, belonged, and it is now many years since Comte Léopold Hugo settled on his divorced wife an annuity subject to her reassuming her maiden name; a condition which she declined to accept. He then attempted to compromise the matter with her, and offered her the annuity in perpetuo if she would yield to his request. She has always continued, however, to call herself Comtesse Hugo. (The title of Comte Hugo, by the way, is now the property of M. Georges Hugo, grandson of the poet, who, through his relative's death, became the head of both branches of the family,) and under this name she carried on an artistic and literary salon in Brussels and London, which was not without its picturesque side, for Mme. Hugo is a woman of great energy and considerable intellect.

Nearly two years ago she produced a will said to be in the hand of the deceased Count, leaving half his property unconditionally to her, in remembrance of their deceased daughter. On the denunciation of the deceased Count's heirs, Comtesse Hugo was at once arrested for forgery, and has been in prison ever since. She is a morphiomaniac, and was so agitated on the first day of her trial that her examination had to be postponed. Aubert, the hero of M. Poupardin's last cause célèbre, was also a confirmed morphinist; and his Judge's colossal reply to one of his excited outbursts, "Vous ne voulez donc pas que je vous pique moi-même," will long linger in the memory of the junior bar. M. Poupardin has quite a specialty of dealing with the morphinist prisoner, and was most considerate toward the "Comtesse Hugo," but quite failed to calm her. Owing to the many months she has spent in "preventive" prison, her incarceration, even if she is condemned, cannot be a long one.

Baron Harden-Hickey's Witty Paper.

The news that Baron Harden-Hickey, the former editor of Le Triboulet has committed suicide in Texas, has produced a painful impression among the numerous friends whom he still retained in the literary and political salons of Paris. I remember the Baron leaving Paris, in an atmosphere of Theosophy, for he was a confirmed spiritualist, to take possession of the Island of Trinidad, of which he had constituted himself Prince. He was accompanied by Count de la Boissière, who was to assist him in the capacity of Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chancellor of the Department of Decoration. Des rêves—des rêves!

A real claim to glory which cannot be denied to the late Baron is the fact that he founded in the Triboulet by far the wittiest and most successful satirical paper that France has ever known. It was too witty to please the Government, and Baron Harden-Hickey was expelled. But his co-workers were among the first pens in France, and included Barbey d'Aurévilly, whose contributions as dramatic critic are models of literature. After Baron Harden-Hickey's departure the paper fell into the hands of M. de Bonnefon, the author of "Le Pape de Demain," and finally snuffed out altogether.

Sarah Bernhardt's Illness.

The only incident that has recently interested the theatrical world related to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's illness, which necessitated a dangerous operation at the hands of Dr. Pozzi, the famous French surgeon, who is the successor of the late Dr. Péan, and is particularly well known and esteemed in the American colony. Mme. Bernhardt suffered from a large tumor, as big, so the surgeons say, as a cocoanut, in her stomach, and this had been caused by her violent failings on the stage in the death scene of M. Octave Mirbeau's "Mauvais Bergers." Doubtless other failings in previous death scenes had contributed to her malady.

From what I hear, she bears a grudge against the brilliant author of "Les Mauvais Bergers" for making her fall down in his last act quite so flatly and with such disastrous results to her health. Mirbeau and Sarah are no longer friends, and the author of "Le Journal d'une Femme de Chambre" freely declares to his friends that Sarah is a woman without heart, whose talent is on the wane, and who will end by playing at a few francs a night on some suburban stage. M. Mirbeau is a great writer, but allowance must be made for his irritation at the reception given to his really fine piece by the majority of the Parisian critics, who hate Socialist subjects; and his prophecy must be taken with a grain of salt. Mme. Bernhardt is recovering wonderfully from her operation, has never been in much pain, and was never for a moment in danger. All her friends in Paris hope that she may yet live to die dramatically many times over to her own advantage and their infinite pleasure.

A Prince of the Old Regime.

Great regret is felt in political and social circles at the recent death of the Prince de Valori, at Nice. Prince de Valori was a representative of the oldest French nobility—the noblesse du Roi Réné—at whose annual dinner he presided, and he was also connected, as his name indicated, with one of the most ancient and illustrious Florentine houses. For some years he was the representative in France of Don Carlos, the Legitimist Pretender to the French and Spanish thrones. Not so long ago, Don Carlo quarreled with his ancient henchman and summarily dismissed him from his service. I never knew exactly why, but the Prince used to hint mysteriously that it was a case of "Cherchez la femme." There was also a rupture at this time in the relations between the Prince and Comte d'Andigné, who had formerly been Sectary to the Comte de Chambord (Henri V.,) and who represented the Legitimist aspirations of the Angevin nobility. All this ended in the failure of the last Legitimist daily paper published, and in Prince de Valori's unearthing a mysterious Spanish General on whom he conferred the title of the Due d'Anjou, and whom he presented to an astonished French and Spanish public as the real King of France. The Duc d'Anjou's father, Don Enrique de Bourbon, had been shot in a duel by the Duc de Montpensier, brother of the Duc d'Aumale, and the new scheme had no success whatever, the new Pretender being as poor as a church mouse. This was also, I am sorry to say, the normal condition of the Prince de Valori, who was, however, a perfect galant homme. He lived in a wretched little room in a hotel in the Rue Vignon, surrounded by Royalist and Papal souvenirs, for he had been a valued friend of Pio Nono.

His one ambition, apart from his political conceptions, was to marry an American heiress, and from time to time there appeared in the advertisement columns of the Paris edition of a New York paper an offer on the part of "an authentic Prince for the hand of an American lady with a corresponding fortune." I have more than once chaffed the Prince gently on this somewhat delicate subject. He would invariably reply: "It appears that I am too old. It is true that I am a little bald; but still I am the Prince de Valori."

As a man of letters, Prince de Valori enjoyed considerable reputation. His poems showed real talent. He recently published an edition of them, consisting of only twenty-five copies, at 50 francs the volume, of which he sold one copy. He wrote in the Figaro, and had special ideas about European alliances which, if they had been possible of realization, would have brought about the reconquest of Alsace-Lorraine. They had the merit of ingenuity. He will be sincerely regretted.

ROWLAND STRONG.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

SPAIN'S TORTURED PRISONERS.—The latest Madrid papers say that the inquiry which the Government is conducting into the stories of tortured prisoners that come from Montjuich is likely to last for some time. Over 123 alleged Anarchists who were held without trial at the Montjuich fortress have been released. Many of the tortured prisoners have been examined, and it is semi-officially announced that officials high in authority who have countenanced the shameful miscarriage of justice will be punished. There remain twenty prisoners to be examined by the Minister of Justice and the two physicians; one is serving a life sentence at hard labor and the remainder are in for eighteen or twenty years. On those prisoners already examined traces of the most horrible maltreatment have been found. All were condemned almost entirely on the evidence of Tomas Ascheri, who before he was shot wrote a statement that he was compelled to do by the agony of his tortures. This statement many of the Madrid and Barcelona journals have printed, and almost the entire press speak about the affair as the "reasonless result of the panic of anarchism," and urge a retrial of the prisoners. This sentiment was seconded by a meeting of representatives of the College of Physicians, the Bar, and the National Union of Commerce held in Barcelona the other day.

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PRINCESS CLEMENTINE OF COBURG AND HER SON'S DUEL.—Princess Clémentine of Coburg, who is dying in Vienna, is eighty-one years old. She is suffering from inflammation of the lungs and from pleuritis; her illness has been aggravated by the duel that her son Philip fought the other day with First Lieut. von Mattachich Keglinch of the Thirteenth Uhlans, a young Hungarian officer who became acquainted with the Prince's family through the latter's Adjutant. The encounter took place in the officers' riding school, where Count Badeni, ex-Austrian Premier, fought Herr Wolf. The conditions of the duel demanded the use of both pistols and swords. Prince Philip, who was in General's uniform, aimed twice and missed. It is reported that his opponent fired in the air. In the subsequent combat with swords Prince Philip had the sinew of his right thumb severed and was wounded in his sword arm in three places as well. This put a stop to the duel. The principals separated without shaking hands. Although the Princess had been aware since the new year that the duel was inevitable, the sight of Philip with his arm in a sling was too much for her and she suffered a collapse. The true story of the cause of the duel has not become public property, but everything points to the fact that Princess Louise, the wife of Prince Philip, was mixed up in it. Early last Winter the woman received attentions from von Mattachich Keglinch which her husband did not approve. When something happened at the palace which precipitated the duel, Emperor Francis Joseph abruptly ordered Princess Louise to return to her father, Leopold II. of Belgium. She, however, ignored the imperial command and went to her villa in the Riviera.

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THE PROCES-VERBAL OF THE CLEMENCEAU-DRUMONT DUEL.—Georges Clemenceau, in whose paper, L'Aurore, Emile Zola published his famous letter, "J'Accuse," and Edouard Drumont, editor of La Libre Parole and leader of the anti-Semitic faction in Paris, fought a duel the other day. Here is the procès-verbal, drawn up and signed by the seconds: "M. Georges Clemenceau deemed himself gravely offended by an article signed by M. Edouard Drumont which appeared in La Libre Parole Feb. 23, and begged MM. Georges Perin and Ménard-Dorian to demand reparation for it from M. Drumont. The latter placed these gentlemen in communication with MM. Albert Moniot, secretary of the editorial staff, and Commandant Biot, editorial writer of La Libre Parole. A combat was deemed inevitable. The seconds of M. Georges Clemenceau claimed for their principal the quality of the offended party, which was not denied. They then proposed to regulate the encounter according to the following conditions: The arm chosen was the hair-trigger pistol; to fire at word of command; three shots to be exchanged at a distance of twenty paces. MM. Albert Moniot et Biot subscribed to the conditions. The encounter was to take place Feb. 26 at 3 o'clock P. M., in the neighborhood of Paris. In conformity with the conditions set forth in the above procès-verbal, the encounter between MM. Georges Clemenceau and Edouard Drumont took place in the neighborhood of Paris. Three shots were exchanged without result. Done in double copy in Paris this 26th day of February, 1898."

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SALISBURY AND CHAMBERLAIN AS THE FRENCH SEE THEM.—A recent number of Le Figaro contains two pen portraits by "Whist," one of Lord Salisbury, the other of Mr. Chamberlain. The British Prime Minister is, according to "Whist," "a statesman to whom even Frenchmen should render the highest homage for the prudence, tact, and spirit of conciliation he has shown in the present difficulties between France and England. * * * He allows people to talk as they please around him, but when the time comes he breaks silence, calming excited spirits, and restraining the undisciplined. In a few words he upsets the manœuvres of those who wish to force his hand. At his age, and with his position, he scorns to run after tinsel and ephemeral successes." "Whist" touches up the Secretary of State for the Colonies as follows: "Behold him! the enemy in person, who seizes every pretext to trouble the existing harmony between France and England. I proclaim it aloud; he must be watched! We are not in the presence of an ambitious nobody. He is the embodiment par excellence of that England which is greedy of the universal and sole domination of the seas—above all upon the ruins of our influence. With Germany he shows himself humble and obsequious; with France imperious and brutal."

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ANOTHER GREAT CASE AT THE SEINE ASSIZES.—Parisians have not yet recovered from the shock of the Zola trial of their journals would have more to say about a case that is now occupying the Seine Assizes, in which the divorced wife of the late Comte Léopold Hugo is on trial for forgery. The ex-Countess was married to Comte Léopold Hugo in 1855; in 1865 she abandoned her husband, and soon after a child was born which the Count would never acknowledge. Comte Hugo, who was anxious that his name should not be borne by the child, applied for and obtained a divorce. The woman still continued to call herself the Countess Hugo; the Comte Léopold then made a proposition according to the terms of which she was never to use his name; if she married she was to receive an income of 4,000f., and only half otherwise. Comte Hugo died in 1896. After his death the ex-Countess, who was living in London, produced an envelope addressed to her. On one side was written, 'To be opened by Mr. R. Todd, solicitor, in London," and on the other side, "To be opened six weeks after my death." The envelope was opened according to directions, and, in addition to a 500f. note contained a will purporting to be signed by Comte Hugo, to the effect that he left half his property to his former wife, according to the testimony of experts this document is a forgery.

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A SEQUEL TO THE ENGINEERS' GREAT STRIKE.—As a means of fortifying their late victory over the English engineers, the employers are said to be promoting legislation dealing with the trade unions. A sub-committee of the Free Labor Protection Association, consisting of Col. Dyer, G. A. Laws, H. D. Greene, Q. C., M. P., and Francis Miller, has lately held several meetings in London, where bills have been drafted which are intended to put an end to picketing, and to prevent the funds of the trades unions which have friendly society benefits from being used for strike purposes. In short, they attempt the same legislation that Baron Stumm was instrumental to a certain degree in carrying out in Germany. The bills, it is said, will come up in the House of Commons after Easter.

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THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMERS TO CALL AT ANTWERP.—A few months ago the German Reichstag appointed a special commission to report upon the respective merits of Rotterdam and Antwerp as ports of call for the North German Lloyd steamers. The commission has lately rendered its decision in favor of Antwerp. The result, the Antwerp journals assert, is due to the foresight of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, which invited over one hundred German burgomasters and leading commercial Germans to visit Antwerp last Autumn. It is added that the North German Lloyd Company is particularly pleased with the report, as they never relished the idea of being compelled to call at Rotterdam. It is most probable that the Reichstag will vote in conformity with the report of its commission.

LONDON THEATRICAL EVENTS.

Sir Henry Irving to Appear in a New Play in Modern Clothes.

LONDON, March 12.—Sir Henry Irving will shortly appear on the stage in modern clothes, for the first time in years, in a new play, "The Medicine Man," the joint production of H. D. Traill, the editor of Literature, and Robert Hichens, the author of "The Green Carnation," which is now under rehearsal for the Lyceum. Hypnotism furnishes the motive for the play, Sir Henry hypnotically detecting a murderer. There are two Americans in the cast, Ray Rockman and Susanette Sheldon.

The only new play this week is a conventional, homely comedy, "The Seaflower," by Arthur Law, at the Comedy Theatre.

Sadie Jerome, an American actress, has been married at Manchester to Alfred Herzberg, said to be a wealthy citizen of Johannesburg.

Clement Scott has resumed work as dramatic critic of The Daily Telegraph.

THE EARL OF ROSSLYN'S DINNER.

Elaborate Celebration of His Fiftieth Night on the Stage Criticised.

LONDON, March 12.—A flutter in society has been caused by the Earl of Rosslyn's big dinner, at a fashionable restaurant on Sunday last, to celebrate his fiftieth night on the stage. There were fifty guests at small tables, each having different colored lights and flowers.

Those present included the Countess of Essex, (formerly Miss Adèle Grant of New York,) Lady De Trafford, Lady Stuart, Letty Lind, Marie Tempest, Ethel Barrymore, Cissie Loftus, and the entire Court Theatre Company.

The newspapers comment severely upon the dinner in view of the Earl's bankruptcy.

In an interview on the subject, Lord Rosslyn explained that he did not pay for the dinner. He added:

"The proprietors of the restaurant, doubtless to draw attention, invited me to act as host. Lady Rosslyn and myself received the guests and entertained them to the best of our ability. That was all."

SHAKE-UP AT THE SAVOY HOTEL.

Managers Were Retired, and Escoffier Left with His French Staff.

LONDON, March 12.—All the fashionable people who dine or sup at the Savoy Hotel are greatly agitated at a full-fledged revolution which has taken place there during the past week.

The Savoy's restaurant has long been pre-eminent in London, and so crowded that it has been necessary to order tables a day ahead. But, in spite of this, the Directors have long been puzzled at the diminution of the profits, and the result was that at a special meeting of the Directors on Monday, Ritz and Enchenard, the managers, were retired, and, at the same time, Escoffier, the famous chef, resigned, taking with him a host of his French subordinates and waiters, who assembled in such numbers in the vincinity of the hotel that a strong force of police was necessary nightly to maintain order.

MONEY LENDERS ATTACKED.

Sir George Lewis Scores Such Men Before a House Committee.

LONDON, March 12.—Sir George Lewis, the well-known lawyer, before the House of Commons committee inquiring into the evils of money lending on Thursday, condemned the business in the strongest terms, saying it frequently costs the victims 2,000 per cent. He complained particularly of the transactions of such men as "Sam" Lewis. He said the bulk of them were Jews, "and, being a Jew," he could say of his own knowledge that "the Jewish community loathed and despised them, refused to allow them to hold any position in the Jewish ranks, and the Jewish rabbis preached against them and their practices."

Referring to the Lord Nevill-Spender Clay scandal, Sir George Lewis said "Sam" Lewis had discounted £100,000 ($500,000) at 40 per cent. He added that the laws of England all favored the money lenders, said that in Germany the usury laws worked well, and added that in America there was no usury at all.

Berlin Must Not Celebrate March 18.

BERLIN, March 12.—The Minister of the Interior has prohibited public demonstrations on March 18, the anniversary of the Revolution of Berlin, including the demonstrations which were projected at the graves of the victims in the Cemetery of Friedrichshain. All demonstrations will be forcibly suppressed and offenders will be arrested.

SIMPLE ROYALTY IN ITALY

Visit There of the Princess of Montenegro with Several of Her Children.

A POPULAR MOTHER-IN-LAW

She Came to See the Princess of Naples, Her Daughter, and Brought Her Nimrod of a Son with Her—Cause of the Bread Riots at Ancona and Florence.

FLORENCE, Italy, Feb. 19.—Since the heir-apparent to the throne of Italy wedded Elena of Montenegro many even of the haute noblesse on this side of the Adriatic have condescended to remember that the reigning Montenegrin family is numerous and exceptionally endowed. This Winter we are again reminded that the Prince of Naples has a mother-in-law, as that august lady has visited Southern Italy, accompanied by Prince Danilo, her eldest son, with the little nine-year-old Prince Pietro and the two younger daughters Xenia and Vera. When it was known that the party had sailed from Montenegro to Brindisi and was on the way to Naples, all loyal Neapolitans, with anybody who had nothing else to do and happened to be in the neighborhood, thronged to the station to assist in welcoming "our Princess's relations," as they said. When the train finally arrived, Prince Danilo was the first to alight and was greeted with loud cheers from the crowd, who viewed him with an eye of favor as the hero of innumerable exploits, and as a modern Nimrod. Once in his own Montenegrin forests he was suddenly attacked and embraced by a bear, and though in so close a clutch that he with difficulty obtained the use of his hands, he finally succeeded in seizing the animal by the throat and strangling it before help arrived. Danilo's palace at Cettinje is filled with trophies of the chase, and the famous bear is one of the most conspicuous of the stuffed inmates.

In the meantime, while many were talking of Danilo and his hunting adventures, renewed shouts greeted the appearance of his mother, the Princess Milena, a dignified matron, dressed in Montenegrin costume; a white silk blouse with a gold girdle, a mantle of brilliant red cloth, embroidered in gold, and in lieu of ordinary Occidental headgear, a scarf of black lace, hanging in long folds over her head and shoulders. Her finely cut features and erect bearing still suggest the statuesque beauty which inspired so many Servian poets and made her the coveted model of the Slavic artist, Cernak. Though fifty years old, the mother of eleven children, and long a victim of ill health, she has still been spared the early decrepitude which has been the proverbial lot of her countrywomen, and her career marks a epoch in the history of Montenegrin civilization. She is the first Montenegrin wife who was ever accorded the position of help-meet and mistress in her home, and the first raised from the place of an overtaxed drudge and unheeded inferior. Her husband, the sovereign of Montenegro, defying the Oriental attitude of his subjects toward women, once appointed her Regent during his absence in St. Petersburg, a proceeding which her force of character and attractive personality so amply justified that public opinion in the little principality was distinctly liberalized and modernized. Her daughter, the Princess of Naples, sat beside her in the carriage on the way to the palace, and the two made a striking picture of different types, equally regular in feature, but the elder cast in more heroic mold than the young Elena, with

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Many developments disclosed in the business world during the week past which in ordinary times must have exerted favorable influence have been wholly ignored. Professional Wall Street has had eye and ear bent toward just one object—the Cuban snarl—and only the Cuban snarl has had consideration.

Securities fell sharply at the beginning of the week and uneasiness ruled in the market to the very end of yesterday's business, the two hours' session of the Stock Exchange being marked almost by panic conditions. Liquidation ruled. Declines were no longer the forced result of bear raids and short sales; the throwing overboard of investment stocks was in volume ample enough to account for weakness extending throughout the whole market list. Many conspicuous stocks fell more than a full point in their opening prices. Recessions were not confined to any special groups; the entire list sunk—everything (except one or two cliqued stocks) went downward. Nor was there later in the day any substantial rally. Closing quotations were as a rule materially lower than the figures made at the day's beginning.

Little, if any, effort to sustain prices was discernible. Some of the "strong interests" upon which Wall Street has been much depending seemed finally to be joining in the general making of sacrifices. One fact unpleasantly disclosed before the day ended was that there has not been such a thorough cleaning out of stocks held in commission brokerage offices as the Street was inclined to believe. At the end of business it was shown indisputably that a tremendous short interest extends throughout most of the market, but bears found it easier to borrow stocks than would have been the case had there been good faith in the statements recently given currency, representing that commission houses were really bare of stocks. The truth is that so phenomenally favorable are most factors in the business situation that the average commission broker has been more considerate of customers' confidence than ordinarily would have been the case in view of the widespread public disquietude over Cuban sensationalism. Even among the veterans of Wall Street (and it is the veteran who is most conservative) there has been small apprehension of any such security market losses as are now of record. While four out of five such authorities have been outspoken counselors against the purchase of stocks till uncertainties were disposed of, it has in few high quarters been considered rash to advise strong holders of stocks to keep what they already had. Even when the destruction of the Maine startled the country it was, even in prudent circles, considered not unreasonable to advise investors that while the market might be feverish it would hardly suffer serious shrinkage. Unfortunately, the conservative forecast has not been borne out. Railroad stocks like St. Paul and Burlington and Northwest and Rock Island and New York Central are down an average of a dozen points and more; and in the industrial list the declining range has not been generally narrower. Here in terse form is tabulated the record of conspicuous representative shares from Feb. 15, Maine disaster day, to the low and last points of yesterday, with comparative prices a year ago:

	Close, March 12, '97.	Close. Feb. 15, '98.	Low, March 12, '98.	Last, March 12, '98.
Atchison pf.....	23	31⅜	22⅞	23
Brook. R. T....	20½	41¼	35	35½
Burlington	77½	102½	86⅞	86⅞
Consol. Gas.....	157	193⅞	174½	174½
Louis. & Nash..	49¼	69	45½	46
Manhattan	84⅞	117¼	94⅝	95¼
Mo., K. & T. pf.	31½	38⅝	28¾	28¾
Mo. Pacific....	20½	33¼	22	22½
N. J. Central...	95½	96⅞	89¼	89¼
N. Y. Central...	98⅞	118⅜	107½	108
Nor. Pac. pf....	37⅝	66⅞	56⅞	57⅜
Northwestern ..108½		128⅞	113¼	114½
Omaha	60¼	77⅛	65	65
People's Gas...	77⅜	96¾	87⅜	88
Reading 1st pf..	49½	51½	36	36
Rock Island....	68⅜	91¾	80½	80⅜
St. Paul.....	77⅝	95⅜	85⅞	85⅝
Southern pf....	28½	32⅜	24⅜	24⅜
Sugar	112½	128⅞	120½	121¼
Tobacco	78⅝	92	91	91
Western Union..	85	92⅞	83½	84¼

Equal interest attaches to the low points touched yesterday, contrasted not only with the bottom prices of last year, but also with what were low records made in the panic times of 1893:

	Low, 1893.	Low, 1897.	March 12, 1898.
Burlington	63¼	60⅜	86⅞
Consol. Gas.....	108	138½	174½
Louisville & Nashville..	39¾	40¼	45¼
Manhattan	100	81⅝	94⅝
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	13⅜	24⅝	28¾
Misouri Pacific.....	16½	10	22
New Jersey Central....	84	68¼	89
New York Central....	92	92½	105⅜
Northern Pacific pf....	15¼	32½	56⅞
Northwest	84⅞	101¾	113¼
Omaha	24	47	65
People's Gas.....	39	69⅜	87⅜
Rock Island.....	51½	60¼	80⅞
St. Paul.....	46⅜	69¼	85⅜
Sugar	61¾	109½	120½
Tobacco	43	67½	83⅜
Western Union.....	67⅛	75⅝	83½

Students of security market activity do not ignore exhibits like the foregoing.

One suggestive fact not to be disregarded was disclosed in yesterday's market—the fact that some of the most important speculative interests on the bear side were largely buying. They professed to believe that quotations are yet far from having reached bottom, but while predicting further declines they still bought, and bought heavily. Thus, in some conspicuous quarters, the stronger bears made way for weaker ones, for no fair estimate could figure out any material reduction of the short interest anywhere.

How irrational is a market stampede which results in declines as severe for safe securities as for blind pool games, which is as hurtful to the market credit of the best properties as it is to the worst, is exemplified in some market results currently shown—a standard stock like Chicago and Northwestern down over 15 points and Tobacco Trust down 1. It is not more difficult to comprehend where anything has happened which can be represented by this enormous loss in Northwest's market value, than it is difficult to understand how it is that stocks like Tobacco Trust have fallen so slightly. Upon the other hand, however, the market's course may to some extent be justified by the not surprising breaks in stocks like Manhattan Elevated, where, even at the end of yesterday's liquidating transactions, insiders were openly averring that there are official reasons for the shrinkage that has taken place there, and more. It is to Wall Street's credit that few of its stocks are so recklessly cliqued as is Tobacco Trust, few properties having "insiders" who openly vaunt that they have been able to unload upon outsiders, even if those outsiders are troublesome politicians.

Throughout the whole week (and at the end of business on Saturday more devotedly than ever) given up to "war," professional Wall Street has refused utterly to pay even passing attention to business developments of immediate and far-reaching consequence. The Supreme Court's disposal of the Nebraska attack on investments received not one-half the consideration given by the average "operator" to semi-hourly penny dreadful Spanish "extras." The Street has shown only contempt for railway earnings increases, however great, and has refused to listen to any business record apart from the commissioning of battleships or the making and transporting of war munitions.

But facts ignored are not facts extinguished.

The current war scare may go further; stock market values may be knocked down still lower; but let war apprehensions for only a moment subside, and prices made yesterday will figure merely as a recollection to be wondered at.

SATURDAY.

Wall Street had another semi-panic yesterday. Much excitement attended the two hours session, and throughout all stocks were decidedly weak. In many instances notable declines were made, and at the close of the day practically all the changes were of that kind. In the market there were many evidences of liquidation, and although during the day there were no confirmed news developments of a serious character, yet it was generally believed that the war situation appeared more alarming than at any time since the Maine disaster. Fears of trouble possibly developing before Monday led to much selling of long stock.

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What happened in the market is best shown by the following table showing the decline made by stocks at the opening as compared with their closing prices on Friday night, the decline at their lowest points, the decline at the close, and the decline at the lowest as compared with the closing prices on Feb. 15, the day before the news of the Maine disaster reached Wall Street:

	Decline at Opening.	Decline at Lowest.	Decline at Close.	Decline at Lowest compared with Feb. 15.
Atchison pf	⅜	1⅛	1⅛	8⅞
Brook. Rap. Tran..	¾	2⅛	2⅛	6¾
Burlington	1	3⅛	2⅝	16¼
Consol. Gas		4½	4½	18½
Louis. & Nash...	½	3⅝	2⅞	14½
Manhattan	2⅛	4⅜	3¾	22⅝
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	⅛	1⅞	1⅞	10
Missouri Pacific...	⅜	2⅝	2⅛	11¼
N. J. Central.....	½	1	1	7⅝
N. Y. Central.....	1½	2⅜	2¼	10½
Nor. Pacific pf....	¾	2⅛	1¾	10
Northwest	1½	4⅜	3½	15⅝
Omaha		2¼	2¼	12⅞
People's Gas.....	¾	1½	1¼	9
Reading	¾	¾	¾	5¾
Rock Island.....	¾	⅞	⅞	11⅝
St. Paul	1½	4½	4	10½
Southern Ry. pf...	¾	⅞	⅞	7⅞
Sugar	1⅜	2⅜	1¼	18⅜
Tobacco	1	2	2	1
Union Pacific.....	¾	2½	2	11½

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The loan crowd on the Stock Exchange yesterday showed unmistakably that the short interest in some important parts of the market is extended. Many conspicuous stocks loaned at a premium. But another fact which the loan transactions yesterday disclosed was that commission houses had plenty of stock to loan, although of late Wall Street has been full of statements that these firms had sold out and were carrying no stocks.

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The weekly bank statement was considered a good one. Deposits decreased over $10,500,000. Loans decreased nearly $10,400,000. Surplus reserve increased nearly $1,900,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of over $196,500,000, or nearly $23,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating more than $695,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of nearly $618,000,000.

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Government bonds declined ½@1 per cent. in the closing bid prices, as compared with Friday's figures. There were sales of $20,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 122@121¾, a decline of 1¼ per cent.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco pf..... ⅝ | Morris & Essex..... ⅝

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express 3
Am. Cot. Oil pf.....1½
Am. Sugar Ref.....1¼
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.. ¾
Am. Tobacco 2
A., T. & S. F. pf.. ¾
Brook. Rap. Tran...2⅛
Brook. Union Gas...2⅛
Buf., Roch. & Pitts.3
Canada Southern ...2¼
Canadian Pacific ...1
Ches. & Ohio 1
Chi., Bur. & Quin..2⅝
Chi. & East Ill.....1½
Chi. & East Ill. pf..2
Chi., Mil. & St. P...4
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.1
Chi. & Northw.....1⅝
Chicago Term. T... ¾
Chicago Term. T. pf. ¾
C., C., C. & St. L...2½
Col. Fuel & Iron....3
C. & H.C., all in. pd. ¾
Consol. Gas 4½
Delaware & Hud....3
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.. ¾
Erie 1st pf.....1¾
Flint & P. M.....2
General Electric 1
Hawaiian Sugar.....3½
Illinois Central.... ⅝
Illinois Steel Co....2
Iowa Cent. pf.....1½
Kan. City, F. & G...1
Laclede Gas 2⅝
Laclede Gas pf.....7
Lake Erie & West...1
Lake Shore 3
Louis. & Nash.....2⅞
Manhattan Con 3⅝
Met. Street Railway.3
Mexican Central .... ⅝
Michigan Central ...3
Minnesota Iron ..... ½
Mo., K. & Texas. pf.1⅞
Missouri Pacific 2⅜
National Lead 2⅛
N. J. Central 1
N. Y. Central 2¼
N. Y., C. & St. L... ⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.. ⅞
Norf. & West. pf....2
Northern Pacific .... ⅝
North. Pacific pf....1¼
Ontario & Western .. ½
Pacific Mail 1⅜
Penn. R. R.....2
Peo. Gas, Chicago..1¼
P., C., C. & St. L... ⅝
Pullman Car 6½
Reading 2
Reading 1st pf.....2¼
Reading 2d pf.....2
St. J. & G. Is. 1st pf.1
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.1¾
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.1¼
St. Louis S. W. pf...1¼
St. Paul & Omaha...2¼
St. Paul & Om. pf...5
Southern Ry. pf..... ⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron...1½
Union Pacific 1
Union Pac. pf.....1½
U. P., all in. pd.....2
U. S. Leather pf....2½
U. S. Rubber 1½
U. S. Rubber pf.....2¼
West. Chi. St.....3
West. Union Tel.... ⅝
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid.....1¼

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s....2
A., T. & S. F. gen...2
A., T. & S. F. adj.2⅝
Brook. El. 1st, t. r...1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.1
C. of N. J. 5s, R....1¼
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.2¼
Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s.5
C., I. & L. ref. 6s..8
C. & W. I. gen. 6s..3
Erie 1st 7s.....1
Erie prior 4s 1½
Lake Shore 3½s.....1
L. & N. unif. 4s....1¼
Manhattan 4s 2
Mo., K. & Tex. 2d.1
M., K. & T. of T. 5s.1
Mo. Pacific coll. 5s...4
Norf. & West. con...1
Northern Pacific 3s..1
Or. Im. con. 5s, t. r.2½
Or. Sh. Lu. Inc., A...1½
Reading gen. 4s....1¼
Rio Gr. West. 4s....1
St. P. & Duluth 1st.2
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.1
Southern Ry. 5s.....1
Stand. R. & T. 6s..5
Texas Pacific 2d....2
U. P., D. & G. 1st r. 2
Wabash 1st 2
Wis. Central 1st l. r.1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for all periods.

Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $129,945,587; balances, $7,585,606; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $476,248.

Money on call in London, 3 per cent. Discount in open market, 3⅛ per cent. for short, and 3 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¾@$4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.84⅛@$4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅝@5.24⅜ for long and 5.23½ for short, reichsmarks at 94@94 1-16 and 94⅝@94¾, and guilders at 39 11-16@39⅝ and 39 15-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—12½c discount to par.

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During the greater part of last week the local money market was easy. At the opening of the week rates were somewhat higher than they had been, but up till Friday there was a steady softening tendency to the market. Just at the close of business on Thursday money on call was offered in large volume at one-half of 1 per cent. Earlier in the week it had loaned at 3 per cent. On Friday and Saturday, however, rates were stronger, money on call loaning at 1½ and 2 per cent. Time money has been offered less liberally than heretofore, and rates early in the week were higher than for some time, many of the banks demanding as high as 5 per cent. for six months money. The market worked easier toward the end of the week. Commercial paper was inactive, the slightly higher rates tending to keep much of the good paper out of the market. There has been a decided decrease in the supply of choice bills in the last fortnight.

Weakness has characterized the exchange market during the week just ended, there having been considerable liquidation of sixty-day bills held by New York banks for investment, and whose maturity has drawn near.

In both exchange and banking circles it seems to be the opinion that New York money rates will work higher within the next week or two, and the sterling brokers are inclined to predict further gold imports, which they say will become large should there be any important advance in money rates.

TIME FOR BUSINESS SANITY.

"Wall Street may have reason to be apprehensive, but reason does not warrant demoralization in Stock Exchange tumult and reckless security market sacrifices."

This expression of opinion came yesterday from J. Edward Simmons, who as President of the New York Clearing House occupies an exceptionally representative capacity in the financial world. Cool, sagacious, and experienced, President Simmons has virtually incomparable opportunities for knowing what facts are dominating in financial circles, and as a sane leader, he has over and over again shown to Wall Street the safety of conservative leadership.

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"It is idle," says this ex-President of the New York Stock Exchange, "for any of us to try to belittle the crisis confronting our Nation. There is gravity in the situation, and they make serious mistakes who affect flippantly to dismiss consideration of conditions which, as every one of us can see, are commanding anxious Governmental attention.

"It is difficult for business men of consequence to believe that, with both Spain and the United States desiring peace, there can be an international war. However much we may have sympathies with the cause of Cuba and the heroic fight made there for nationality and liberty, we have become so much used to the cheap ferocity of professional politicians and the gallery god applause which such outbursts invite that most of us long ago came to look upon Cuban war scares as merely the by-plays of tawdry politics. But even those of us who are most devoted to an honorable peace are finally, perforce, obliged to recognize that some elements have come into the situation graver than any hitherto disclosed. And so it is that finally in our security markets holders and owners of stocks and bonds have come almost to the expectation of an immediate outbreak of hostilities. The uneasiness which has prevailed on the Stock Exchange since the Maine disaster, accentuated by to-day's panicky movements, is not to be dismissed as inconsequential and insignificant. Yet, personally, I am hopeful that, though our security markets are already discounting actual war, we shall escape that distress.

"To me it seems that what has come to pass recently at Washington ought to safeguard us against war. We have had at our National capital a spectacle surpassing every record in the world's history. Perils have been recognized, and are provided against. Partisanship has been wiped out, every trace of factionalism obliterated. We have a President devoted sturdily to the maintenance of peace, if peace be possible with honor, and every leader in the President's party is rallied enthusiastically beside him. And not this only, the situation is not merely that the Administration's own official household supports it, but the splendid record is that the party friends of the President are not more stanchly and outspokenly committed to his National policy than are the leaders in every other party quarter, however much on lesser issues they may have stood apart.

"Fifty millions of dollars is in enthusiastic unanimity voted into the President's hands to be used for National defense at his own discretion, when he sees fit, as he sees fit; and both branches of Congress say to him unhesitatingly: 'To the very furthest degree we follow you, in the maintenance of the Union's honor.'

"As representative of National unanimity this record goes beyond all precedent. Andrew Jackson, appealing to Congress for $10,000,000 to uphold National dignity, was confronted by the protests of the leader in opposition, who declared that it were better unprotected to face a foreign enemy's bayonets than to plase the power of such resources in a President's hands.

"How magnificent the contrast in our own times with the record of former partisanship. Not $10,000,000, but $50,000,000, is recommended for the President's unrestrained use; and in the House of Representatives the Populist and the silverite cheer lustily their approval of what Republicans and Democrats, shoulder to shoulder, advocate and vote for; and the record in the National Senate is no whit less impressive—no oratory there, nor there one jot of partisanship, but simply the prompt, decisive vote of unanimous approval; leaders of every State in the Nation, representing the strongest elements in every faction of every party, voting in sublime unison.

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"Preparations for war—such careful, far-reaching preparations as are now disclosed—are the best of all preventives.

"This is essentially a time to keep cool. Sensible men act prudently. It is always foolish for business interests to be influenced by any popular excitement.

"In our country's commercial and financial conditions are warrants for the utmost confidence. We have in our favor conditions such as not only never before ruled here, but were never before known anywhere in the world's history. After years of enforced economies, after withstanding an epoch of liquidation beyond all parallel, we have come into a revivified business situation cheerful in every one of its aspects.

"The bounties of nature have made us rich, and the forceful lessons of recent financial and commercial experience have fitted us to make much of our transcendant opportunities. During five years of virtual panic we were obliged to stand in the breach and buy back from Europe almost every line of American securities that hitherto had gone abroad. This we not only did, but at the end we found ourselves so situated that we had become the foremost creditor nation of the world. Never before have so many American securities been owned by Americans as now; and it is the universal testimony of every investment house in Wall Street that—barring the current temporary uneasiness—we have had this year from home investors a demand for safe securities beyond anything ever before known. Suddenly we have become a Nation tremendously richer than we have ourselves appreciated, and these riches have been earned—so earned as to be worthily maintained, not dissipated by any rash, ill-considered rush into international hostilities.

"A historical spectacle is this of our Government able to devote $50,000,000 for National defense, having not to resort to bonds or any other borrowing method for that vast volume of money, but able to take it out of a National Treasury, wholly undisturbed by the draft.

"Nature's generosity and the thrift of our people distinguish us, and in resources the United States must be the envy of the world.

"Clear-headed business men will bear in mind that our resources are not hampered, that our railroads are prosperous beyond precedent, that merchant, manufacturer, and workman are all enjoying vast good fortune. Profitable activity shows on every hand, and to make reckless sacrifices in or out of the security market is indefensible. It is wise, of course, to be prudent, now as always. There is no excuse for either overloaded investors or speculators. It is wise to be cautious and watchful, but such qualities do not involve hysteria.

"This is pre-eminently a time for business sanity. The Nation's honor must be maintained at all hazard, but as the 'pen is mightier than the sword,' let us hope that the horrors of war may be averted by the skill of the diplomat."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st...	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d...	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d.....	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	200	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.....	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. c'cts, 1st asst. pd..	3½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s..	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.....	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway cons.....	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.....	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock.....	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s.....	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	315	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st..	114	117
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	90	91¼
Kings County Elevated.....	1½	2½
Kings County Traction.....	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)..	100	103
New Orleans Traction common.....	3	4
New Orleans Traction pf.....	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.....	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.....	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.....	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.....	173	176
Union Railw'y 1st 5s, (Huckleberry).	112	114
Union Railway stock.....	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex div..	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock.....	90	91½
Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.....	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.....	73	76
Union Ferry	59	61
Union Ferry bonds.....	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s.....	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock.....	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds.....	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.....	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock.....	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock..	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s.....	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock.....	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.....	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.....	27	28
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest..	95½	98
Central Union 5s, guaranteed.....	102½	103½
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds (N. Y.).....	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds).	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div....	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York..	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock.....	60	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.....	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock.....	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st.....	100	104
Peoples' Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on).	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.).....	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock.....	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	75	80
Standard Gas, New York.....	134	138
Standard Gas, New York, pf.....	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.....	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock.....	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds....	89	91
Western Gas Company.....	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds.....	102½	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note.....	42	44
American Typefounders'.....	40	44
Barney & Smith common.....	16	18
Barney & Smith pf.....	60	67
Brunswick Shipyard stock.....	38	38
Glucose common.....	37½	38
Glucose preferred, ex dividend.....	92	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin.....	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred.....	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds..	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.....	114	117
Malt common.....	20½	22
Malt preferred.....	71	72½
Michigan-Peninsular Car.....	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds..	84	89
National Biscuit com.....	21	22
National Biscuit pf.....	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new.....	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal.....	358	390
Pratt & Whitney.....	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.....	55	59
Standard Oil Trust.....	354	355
Trenton Potteries.....	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.....	48	51
Union Typewriter.....	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	81	82½
Wagner Car Company.....	163	164½
Worthington Pump pf.....	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds.....	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company.....	16	20
Central & South American Tel.....	104	107
Commercial Cable stock.....	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock.....	72	75
Iron Steamboat.....	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s.....	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.....	1⅛	1⅜
Madison Square Garden 2d.....	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s...	51	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div....	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company....	112	117
Trow Directory pf.....	35	40
Wool Exchange.....	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 54¼@55. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25 3-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 54¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 600 shares of Anaconda sold at .38, 900 Consolidated California and Virginia at .70, 200 Isabella at .21, 400 Potosi at .38, 500 Savage at .25, 200 Small Hopes at .90.

On the Mining Exchange, 1,000 shares of American Flag sold at .16½@.16¼, 200 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¼, 2,300 Cannon Ball at .008½ seller 10 @.008⅜, 700 Elkton at .78½@.78¼, 1,000 Garfield Gr. at .06@.06¼, 200 Golden Fleece at .42@.43, 173,000 Gold Magnet at .008½ buyer 30 @.006@.007; 1,000 Isabella at .21¼@.21⅜, 300 Lillie at .75, 500 Miami at .39, 500 Portland at .76, 160 St. F. Cariboo at 2.75@2.87½, 52,000 Sentinel at .007 cash @.000 buyer 30; 800 Yukon at .12½ buyer 30.

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compare as follows with those of Friday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	..	1.00	..	1.00
Alta	.06	..	.06	..
Belcher	.25	.30	.25	.30
Best & Belcher.....	.33	.40	.33	.40
Breece	.38	.47	.38	.47
Brunswick	.12	.15	.12	.15
Chollar ..

EVEN IF THERE WERE WAR.

Wall Street, insisting on devoting its speculations to what should, would, or could come to pass if war really started, is much divided as to what results might show in the markets for the country's conspicuous staple products, wheat and cotton. Here are representative views:

Effects Would Be Small.

Evan Thomas of the Produce Exchange firm of Evan Thomas & Co. says:

"There does not appear to be any reason why an increased demand for our breadstuffs should take place if war comes, and if a condition of war had any effect at all it would be in the direction of lowering prices through an unsettling of commerce generally, the consequence of which is always a tendency toward lower prices for all commodities.

"It is a physical impossibility for Spain to put an effectual blockade on this port or any other port. Ocean navigation would be as free during a war as it is to-day, and as seven-eighths of the exports of our grain is sent in foreign bottoms anyhow, it would not be necessary that war risks should be incurred. Deliveries would be effected the same as now, and the present conditions would be so slightly changed that I am unable to see any reason why the existence of a state of war should have any other effect than that I have already mentioned.

"When England goes to war the price of breadstuffs is always put up, because they accumulate great quantities for emergencies. With Spain the case would be entirely different. The effect of a war with Spain on American commerce would not amount to a row of pins."

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Anxiety Would Cause Depression.

Manager C. F. Shirk of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company said:

"It seems to me that for the first few weeks after war indications made their appearance there would be anxiety on the part of foreign countries to send as many ships as possible here and load them with large cargoes of grain before the actual commencement of hostilities. This movement would be followed by recessions in value. If there was any possibility of our ports being blockaded and a blockade should come to pass, we should have reduced prices. The creation of a feeling of unrest in all countries would have a tendency to result in the leaving here of large quantities of grain, and this would serve to bring about a depression in price.

"Foreign demand for wheat and commerce uninterfered with would result in higher prices in war time. The reason for this is that there would be reduced acreage in this country, as there also would be in Spain. Contract supplies of wheat are so small at present, and are controlled by so few people, that it is in their power to become arbiters of the situation and do whatever they please. Even the unwillingness or inability of the consumer to go beyond a certain figure would be more likely to reduce the transportation rates of wheat than affect the wheat itself, and the holders of the crop would be paid the full value.

"Quite a number of things enter into the calculation of what the effect on wheat prices would be. When matters a few days ago presented a warlike appearance there was no advance in wheat. The demand and the ability to supply it will decide what will happen in any crisis."

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Could Ship Through Canada.

C. E. Wilmot of the Produce Exchange says:

"In the event of a war with Spain or any other country which would be able to establish a blockade of our ports, there would certainly come lower prices for wheat. The tendency would be to depress the value of all agricultural products. But I do not see how a power like Spain could effect a blockade of that sort.

"I do not think that a condition of war between Spain and the United States would seriously interfere with the grain business of this country. It would, in all probability, lead to the sending of large quantities of our produce through Canada, were there any chance of interference by the other belligerent. Supplies could as readily be forwarded from Chicago to European points via Halifax, St. Johns, or Montreal as from the Atlantic seaboard of this country. It would prove a very profitable thing for the shippers who obtained the benefit of such a diverting of our commercial business, but really it could make no great alteration from what is now taking place, so far as effect on price or ability to deliver is concerned. I cannot see how the demand for American grain would be improved, and I regard it as extremely doubtful that a blockade could be established."

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Eventually Prices Would Go Up.

I. S. Winslow, representative on the Produce Exchange of the Consolidated Milling Company, says:

"If Leiter is carrying his immense quantities of wheat on the money of the banks, it seems to me that the first effect of a war would be to make money tight. If it became necessary to throw the wheat, I think the effect would be a disastrous one.

"The result of a condition of war on the wheat market and on breadstuffs generally would undoubtedly be to increase the value of them. Hostilities between nations take a great many men out of the field of production, while at the same time increasing the demand. Governments at such a time become purchasers of large quantities of flour and oats, and the value of breadstuffs becomes enhanced.

"If there was a blockade, larger supplies of all commodities would be thrown on the home market and reduced prices would be made. But there could not be any successful blockade of our ports. In previous war times New York was about the only exporting port, but now we have Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Newport News, Charleston, Galveston, and several others. I doubt if Spain would be able to blockade even one of our ports. How could New York, with its two outlets, be blockaded? I remember when the Great Eastern used to be loaded at Trogg's Neck and we would load every vessel at our docks now that it is possible to come through Hell Gate. Any one of our ports could do all our grain business if required, and the foreign consumer would have to take at whatever might be added to the price on account of special conditions.

"I do not anticipate that any material alteration of the present mode of transportation would occur in case of war. A depressing effect on price might be found to follow immediately a declaration of war, but prices would afterward go higher. I think we would be afforded a larger foreign market for breadstuffs. War talk, however, does not affect the grain market one iota."

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Foreigners Would Have to Pay.

F. R. Pettit, New York manager of the Chicago grain house of P. B. Weare & Co., says:

"If war were declared between this country and Spain at an early date, I am of the opinion that the immediate effect of that would be a decline in the price of wheat, as well as most other commodities. Lower prices, however, for wheat would be only temporary. North America is at present furnishing wheat importing countries with about half of their supplies. Owing to the small amount of surplus wheat which is now in the United States I think it very likely that foreign buyers would have to pay the higher freight and insurance rates resulting from war conditions.

"Gold would probably go to a premium at an early date in this country in the event of war, and this also would be in favor of higher prices for our wheat. Should war continue a few months the new American wheat crop would be ready for the market, and this, of course, must be reckoned with, as it will be a most important factor in making prices."

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Depression Would Not Last Long.

Frederick H. Cohn of the Stock Exchange house of Charles Minzesheimer & Co. says:

"The first effect of a war with Spain would be to bring about a depression in our wheat market, but this could not last long. Unsettling rumors as to such an international complication as war have always the result of depressing the value of cereals. Later on when this first effect would be overcome—for I cannot consider as possible any blockade of our ports—the regular course of supply and demand would rule. The European nations largely depend upon this country for their breadstuffs, and I am disposed to think that they would hasten to provide themselves with our wheat. It must be taken into account that Argentine Winter wheat can be shipped now, and that other countries will soon begin to ship also—depending on the condition of the crops. Prices would be regulated, of course, by the competition from such wheat-producing nations.

"In time of war as in peace, the great factor would be supply and demand. Spain at hostilities with us would mean more or less disturbance of our commerce, while she is but a small consumer of our wheat. If there was a war between two foreign countries, as England and Russia, the effect on our wheat would be immense. Prices would go up. A lessened production abroad would help our market in such a case. But the effect at the start of a conflict between Spain and the United States would be to cause a decline."

Spot Crops Would Benefit.

J. L. Rappaport, representing on the floor of the Produce Exchange the foreign house of L. Dreyfus & Co., says:

"I think that Europe would become a larger purchaser of American wheat in case of war between this country and Spain, and that spot wheat would go up in price. As to wheat in Chicago, the matter is more complicated. If railroads were busy with war transports there might come a disturbance in values on the down side. Spot wheat, available for immediate export, must certainly go higher in time of war, owing to European anxiety to secure it.

"It will be a simple matter to carry on deliveries abroad, as foreign bottoms can be engaged. In the blockade of the Dardanelles in the recent Greco-Turkish war Greek merchandise passed through in foreign vessels without molestation. I cannot see where ocean navigation would be interfered with."

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How Wheat and Cotton Differ.

Theodore H. Price of the Stock Exchange house of Price, McCormick & Co. says:

"In regard to the effect of possible war with Spain upon cotton, the theory of the cotton market is that prior to the actual declaration of war prices would advance. The basis of this theory is that a war with Spain would lead to a very complete interruption of commercial traffic between the Southern ports of the United States and Europe, either through an attempt on Spain's part to blockade the ports, or through the timidity of mariners to take the risk of being overhauled by the warships of a hostile power. This apprehension would probably lead to an immediate rush on the part of foreign consumers to supply themselves with cotton before hostilities actually commenced, and this precipitated buying would, it is expected, result in an advance. After this the natural collapse of commerce, following a condition of war, might possibly result in lower prices.

"As to wheat, the reverse theory obtains. It is expected to advance in the event of war, because industrial activity in America at least, and in Spain also, would give place to military activity. Production would be thereby decreased; while, on the other hand, the necessity for provisioning the armies would increase the demand and lead to an immediate absorption of all the remnant of supply now remaining from last year's small production."

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Cotton Mills Would Prosper.

William V. King, Vice President of the New York Cotton Exchange, says:

"It is my opinion that war would lead to increased demand for cotton upon the part of manufacturers, both in the United States and abroad. Europe is the largest consumer of our cotton, being a customer to the extent of five-eighths of the entire crop. There would be a disturbance to business at the first stage after a declaration of war, but a condition of war could not fail ultimately to bring an advance in the price of cotton. There would be an increase, rather than an abatement, in the European demand for the staple, and prices would be improved in consequence of the peculiar conditions under which that demand would have to be supplied. War, besides, would undoubtedly stimulate activity among the mills and manufacturers.

"During the civil war here the mills were all actively engaged in the manufacture of blankets, clothing, and woolens. Home demand for cotton would experience a very great improvement. In the event of war, I believe our mill business would be very sharply toned up.

"A mere declaration of blockade along such an extensive coast line as ours would be ineffectual to prevent steamers flying a foreign flag from coming into our ports and taking away their cargoes, and, beyond the incurring of war risks by American vessels, it does not seem likely that cotton exports would be prevented from reaching those for whom they were intended.

"Temporary demoralization might be caused by a declaration of war, but ultimately a stimulus would be given to the cotton industry, while extraordinary activity must certainly prevail in other departments and in the providing of munitions of war."

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No Blockade to be Feared.

R. H. Rountree of the Cotton Exchange firm of R. H. Rountree & Co., said:

"It is my belief that prices for cotton are likely for some time to follow the advances and declines that are registered by the markets of Europe. The effect of war upon the cotton situation is not easily to be forecasted. England, it is the general opinion, has not by any means bought all the cotton which she will be in need of, and yet when the idea prevailed a few days ago that war with Spain could not be averted, the prices for cotton went down in England. One day the market seems to be affected favorably on news just the same as will provoke a decline the day after, rendering it difficult to attribute to any such cause the change that may take place.

"Should war actually come, I am convinced that Spain would be unable to establish a blockade. The Northern blockade of the Southern ports was not entirely successful during the civil war; running the blockade was quite a common undertaking. If there were hostilities with Spain, I cannot see where we would be very much interfered with in getting our supplies of cotton to their destination. At the present time our ocean carrying trade is to a very large extent conducted by ships under foreign flags—mainly in English vessels.

"While I regard as uncertain what the effect on the price of cotton would be in the event of a war breaking out, I am unhesitatingly of the opinion that the cotton situation will show a very marked improvement this Spring if war does not take place."

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Could Not Keep Prices Down.

Mr. Max Guggenheimer, Jr., of Lynchburg, Va., President of the Lynchburg Cotton Mills, says:

"Immediately after a declaration of war there would be a depressing effect on prices of cotton, but when the market had a chance to recover from the decline thus caused values would go up much higher than they were before the war. Cotton is needed in England and on the Continent of Europe, and these countries would do their level best to procure whatever quantity of it they require. No blockade could be made by Spain that would interfere with the cotton trade of this country to any appreciable extent.

"In the vicinity of our mills three-quarters of a cent more is being paid for spot cotton at the present time than the price of six weeks ago. Our product is sold ahead to July, and the mills are doing an exceedingly active business. As far as I learn of business generally in the Southern section, it is better now than has been the case for some time past.

"When the new crop of cotton came in few mills in the United States had any cotton on hand. If it could be found out what the amount of cotton in the mills was on Oct. 1, 1896, compared with Oct. 1, 1897, there would be considerable astonishment expressed by many cotton speculators. This is a factor in the cotton situation the importance of which is not taken into account by even cotton people themselves. Compared to their purchases in 1895, the Southern cotton spinners have taken more of the staple, while Eastern spinners have not added greatly to their supplies.

"At the present prices I think cotton a speculation. In a great many localities there is talk of a scarcity. Of course, in centres like New Orleans and the coast ports there are good quantities of cotton, but it is by no means as plentiful in the interior as many are inclined to think. Cotton has gone out of the hands of the farmers into those of speculators. As it is being held by stronger hands, it is natural to expect that prices will be better."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ¼, to 101½; Reading, ¼, to 8⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 11⅜. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 35½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 49⅛; St. Paul, ⅛, to 92½, and New York Central, ⅛, to 113½. Canadian Pacific sold at 82⅞, and Erie at 13. British consols declined ⅛, to 111 9-16 for money and ⅛, to 111⅜, for the account. In Paris, rentes declined 7½c to 104f 10c. Exchange on London, 25f 31c.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were valued at $11,729,980, of which $2,504,886 was in dry goods and the remainder general merchandise. The imports of specie were $3,622,587, and the exports of specie $676,265.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $1,897,925. The banks now hold $22,721,425 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	March 5.	March 12.	Differences.
Loans	$628,256,400	$617,864,000	*$10,392,400
Specie	120,125,900	124,084,600	†3,988,700
Legal tenders	77,202,700	72,527,300	*4,675,400
Net deposits	706,020,400	695,481,900	*10,538,500
Circulation	13,774,900	13,795,700	†20,800

*Decrease. †Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,600,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,865,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,325

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$22,721,425	1893	$4,643,275
1897	52,863,550	1892	16,196,450
1896	21,448,325	1891	9,793,575
1895	22,728,625	1890	1,050,800
1894	75,633,375	1889	8,548,300

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week March	$31,000	$27,526	$28,475
From July 1	1,241,770	1,149,162	1,212,664

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,524
1st week March	$118,858	$110,020	.....
From July 1	4,177,704	3,993,789	.....

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

Mileage	537	537	537
1st week March	$58,378	$46,818	.....
From July 1	2,282,495	1,930,666	.....

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

Mileage	2,985	2,975	2,956
1st week March	$421,005	$381,350	$369,200
From July 1	15,033,768	14,144,611	14,394,389

MEXICAN NATIONAL—

Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
1st week March	$103,829	$108,923	$84,087
From Jan. 1	1,031,097	934,569	846,535

NORFOLK & WESTERN—

Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
1st week March	$241,378	$230,960	$212,304
From July 1	7,750,178	7,238,390	.....

OHIO RIVER—

Mileage	224	224	224
1st week March	$16,028	$18,944	$19,639
From Jan. 1	147,095	143,505	164,951

OHIO SOUTHERN—

Mileage	266	266	266
Month Feb.	$55,922	.....	.....
From Jan. 1	123,812	101,055	.....

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—

Mileage	1,162	1,162	1,328
1st week March	$131,378	$118,778	.....
From July 1	4,774,660	4,124,929	.....

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
1st week March	$100,200	$86,900	$89,355
From July 1	4,198,282	3,801,290	3,671,075

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

Mileage	4,827	4,826	4,752
1st week March	$432,115	$392,747	$356,162
From July 1	14,304,909	13,368,217	13,926,979
Memphis Division—			
1st week March	23,150	26,991	.....
From July 1	1,135,563	978,687	.....

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENN.—

Mileage	651	651	648
1st week March	$51,500	$50,500	$52,100
From July 1	2,324,081	2,123,831	2,265,515

CENTRAL PACIFIC for January—

Gross earnings	1,061,818	858,913	856,490
Oper. expenses	698,157	584,486	628,194
Net earnings	353,661	274,427	228,296

CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH for the year ending June 30—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	571,109	536,229	551,766
Oper. expenses	416,856	423,530	*439,283
Net earnings	154,253	106,699	112,483
Total income	165,411	114,452	122,395
Charges	126,498	123,427	164,646
Surplus	38,913	*8,975	*42,261

*Deficit

CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF for January—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	150,710	112,906	129,484
Oper. expenses	88,810	77,277	104,194
Net earnings	61,900	35,626	25,290
Charges	20,000	19,000	.....
Surplus	41,900	16,626	.....
From Nov. 1—			
Gross earnings	468,914	375,124	846,409
Oper. expenses	269,006	247,025	273,832
Net earnings	199,908	128,099	72,587
Charges	58,000	57,000	.....
Surplus	141,908	71,099	.....

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for January—

Gross earnings	253,127	254,857	298,095
Oper. expenses	244,723	219,644	247,374
Net earnings	8,404	35,213	41,721

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE for October—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	79,178	79,246	88,649
Oper. expenses	59,613	47,164	57,876
Net earnings	19,565	32,082	30,773
For ten months—			
Gross earnings	752,768	715,727	756,197
Net earnings	145,497	207,378	238,484

TEXAS CENTRAL for the year ending Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	344,531	293,415	317,162
Oper. expenses	211,092	209,127	205,876
Net earnings	133,439	84,288	111,786
Charges	128,347	84,228	84,197
Surplus	7,092	60	27,589

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for January—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	147,712	145,045	144,450
Oper. expenses	104,511	98,941	99,630
Net earnings	43,201	46,104	44,820
Surplus	4,885	5,179	6,535
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,054,141	1,069,934	1,216,241
Oper. expenses	781,812	862,451	812,269
Net earnings	322,329	207,483	403,972
Surplus	52,929	11,177	182,476

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, March 12, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	228	Adams Express	100	100	100	100	—3
16	16½	400	American Cotton Oil	16	16¼	16	16½	.....
66	67	120	Am. Cotton Oil pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	—1½
6¾	7	810	Am. Spirits Mfg	7	7	6¾	7	.....
17⅜	18¼	210	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	17⅜	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
121½	121⅝	45,137	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	121½	122¼	120⅝	121⅝	—1⅝
110	111	300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	—¾
91	91¼	7,999	American Tobacco	92	92	91	91	—2
112	115	250	Am. Tobacco pf	113	113	113	113	+ ⅜
10⅝	10⅝	1,720	At., T. & S. F.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
23	23¼	6,850	At., T. & S. F. pf	24	24	22⅞	23	—1⅛
15½	16¼	190	Baltimore & Ohio	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅞
2½	2⅝	4,370	Bay State Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
35	35⅞	8,845	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	36⅛	36⅝	35	35⅞	—2⅛
111	112⅞	825	Brooklyn Union Gas	111½	111½	111	111	—2⅞
20	30	800	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	25	25	25	25	—3
44⅜	45½	1,682	Canada Southern	45⅞	46	44½	44⅜	—2¼
78½	79⅝	100	Canadian Pacific	80	80	80	80	—1
17⅞	17⅞	3,820	Chesapeake & Ohio	18¼	18¼	17⅛	17⅜	—1
86⅜	87	20,185	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	88½	88¾	86⅜	86⅞	—2⅛
50½	52	300	Chi. & Eastern Ill	52	52	51½	51½	—1½
102	105	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	103	103	103	103	—2
9¾	10	897	Chicago Great West	10	10	9¾	9¾	.....
25	27	5	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	23	23	23	23	.....
85⅝	86¼	22,950	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	88¼	88⅝	85⅝	85⅝	—4
143½	145	415	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	144	144	144	144	—1
114	114⅜	2,790	Chi. & Northw	116½	116½	113¼	114½	—3½
80⅜	80⅞	12,445	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	81⅝	81⅝	80½	80⅝	—1⅝
7⅞	7⅞	315	Chi. Term. Trans	7½	7½	7½	7½	—⅜
26½	27¼	680	Chi. Term. Tran. pf	27¼	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	.....
25½	25⅝	370	C., C., C. & St. L	25	25½	25	25⅛	—2½
12⅞	13	200	Cleve., Cin. & Wheel	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
17½	19	1,210	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17⅝	17⅝	17	17	—3
5	6	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—¾
5½	6	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol	6	6	6	6	.....
16½	25	50	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf	20	20	20	20	.....
175	177	2,240	Consolidated Gas	178½	178½	174½	174½	—4½
106½	108	820	Del. & Hudson	108½	108½	106	106	—3
43	43½	1,550	Denver & R. G. pf	42⅜	44	42⅜	43	—⅝
..	..	100	Eastern Elevator	66	66	66	66	.....
12	12½	100	Erie	12½	12½	12½	12½	—⅛
33½	33⅝	540	Erie 1st pf	33½	33½	33	33	—1⅝
16½	16⅝	300	Erie 2d pf	17	17	17	17	—⅞
9¼	11½	100	Flint & P. M	10	10	10	10	—2
..	..	8	Ft. W. & D. C., st	21	21	21	21	.....
29⅝	30	4,165	General Electric	30½	30⅝	29½	30	—1
25	29	800	Hawaiian Sugar	29⅝	29⅝	26½	26⅝	—3½
97¼	98	774	Illinois Central	98	98	97½	97½	—⅝
..	45	400	Illinois Steel Co	46	46	45	45	—2
7	7½	300	Iowa Central	7½	7½	7½	7½	—¼
26	27	300	Iowa Central pf	27	27	26	26	—1½
19	20½	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	19½	19½	19½	19½	—1
40	40½	580	Laclede Gas	40	40	39	39	—2⅝
80	87	105	Laclede Gas pf	85	85	85	85	—7
12½	13	305	Lake Erie & West	14	14	13	13	—1
65	66	15	Lake Erie & West. pf	67¼	67⅝	67¼	67⅝	.....
180	185	1,067	Lake Shore	187	187	185	185	—3
45⅝	46¼	7,060	Louisville & Nashville	47½	47½	45½	46	—2⅝
95	95⅛	17,323	Manhattan Con	97	97	94⅝	95¼	—3⅝
135½	136	7,020	Metropolitan St. Ry	136½	138	135	135¾	—3
5	6¼	200	Michigan Central	5½	5½	5½	5½	—⅝
99½	100½	734	Michigan Central	101	101	99½	99½	—3
60	64	200	Minnesota Iron	60	61	60	61	—½
10¼	10¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10½	10¾	10¼	10¼	—½
28⅝	29	2,440	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	30	30	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅞
22⅝	23¼	6,175	Missouri Pacific	24¼	24½	22	22½	—2½
161	168	120	Morris & Essex	171	171	171	171	+ ⅝
27¼	27½	1,290	National Lead Co	28½	28½	27¼	27⅝	—2⅛
101½	102½	100	National Lead Co. pf	102⅞	102⅞	102⅛	102⅞	.....
89¼	89½	3,800	New Jersey Central	90	90	89¼	89¼	—1
108	108½	10,825	New York Central	109	109	107⅞	108	—2¼
11½	11⅝	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	12	12	11½	11⅝	—⅛
28	28⅜	110	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	—¾
42⅜	43	1,525	Norfolk & West. pf	43¼	44	42½	42⅝	—2
5	5¼	1,750	North American	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—¼
20½	20½	5,840	Northern Pacific	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	—⅝
57⅝	57⅞	10,866	Northern Pacific pf	58¼	58½	56⅞	57⅜	—1½
13⅞	14⅛	4,060	Ontario & Western	14¼	14¼	14	14	—½
65	70	28	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	67	67	67	67	.....
22¼	22½	1,880	Pacific Mail	22¾	23	22½	22½	—1⅝
111	111½	2,595	Pennsylvania R. R	113	113	110¾	111¼	—2
88¼	88½	11,875	People's Gas, Chi	88¼	88¾	87¾	88	—1¼
42⅝	43	300	P. C. C. & St. Louis	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	—¾
165	166	1,306	Pull. Pal. Car Co	170	170	165	165½	—6½
15⅝	15⅞	4,140	Reading	16⅛	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	—⅞
36½	36⅝	5,600	Reading 1st pf	37	37	36	36	—2¾
19½	19½	910	Reading 2d pf	20	20	19½	19½	—1
5¼	6¼	100	St. J. & G. I	6	6	6	6	.....
46	48	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	46½	46½	46¼	46¼	—1
6½	7	100	St. L. & San Fran	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	—⅛
54	54½	1,277	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	55¼	55¼	52½	54	—1½
23½	24	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	23⅝	24	23½	23½	—1½
7⅝	8¼	600	St. Louis Southw. pf	8½	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	—1½
65	66	2,130	St. Paul & Omaha	66½	66½	65	65	—2¼
150	155	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf	150	150	150	150	—5
15	16	300	Southern Pacific	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅝
7½	7⅝	720	Southern Railway	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	.....
24⅝	25	3,328	Southern Railway pf	25	25¼	24⅜	24⅜	—⅛
3½	..	248	Standard R. & T	3½	3½	3½	3½	—¼
16¾	17¼	3,962	Tenn. Coal & Iron	18¼	18¼	17	17	—1⅞
8⅞	9	710	Texas Pacific	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅝
174	175	50	Third Avenue	174	174	174	174	.....
18½	17	500	Union Pacific	17	17	17	17	—1½
47¾	47½	11,842	Union Pacific pf	47⅝	47⅝	45⅞	47½	—1½
23½	24	5,685	U. P., all in. pd	24¾	25	23	23½	—2
6¾	7	1,908	U. P., D. & G., t. r	7	7¼	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅝
38	42	85	United States Express	42	42	40	40	.....
5½	6	450	United States Leather	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	—¼
56½	57	2,725	U. S. Leather pf	59	59	56½	56½	—2½
14	15	700	United States Rubber	15¼	15¼	14¼	14¼	—1¼
59½	60	600	U. S. Rubber pf	61	61	60	60	—2½
6⅞	6¼	200	Wabash	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
15⅞	15¼	1,340	Wabash pf	15	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
..	..	200	West Chicago Street	93	93	93	93	—3
84	84¼	7,175	Western Union Tel	85½	85⅝	83½	84¼	— ⅜
1⅞	2¼	250	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	—½
9¼	11	215	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. pd	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	—1½
Sales		316,990						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
2,000 67
At, T & S F gen 4s
10,000 88
20,000 ..... 87½
4,000 ..... 87⅛
3,000 ..... 87⅝
2,000 ..... 87⅞
8,000 87
10,000 ..... 87⅛
2,000 87
10,000 ..... 87⅛
500 ..... 87⅛
2,000 ..... 87⅝
10,000 87
30,000 ..... 86½
20,000 ..... 86⅜
18,000 ..... 86⅝
10,000 ..... 86⅜
30,000 ..... 86½
Adjustment 4s
20,000 ..... 56¼
20,000 ..... 56½
29,000 56
5,000 ..... 56⅛
2,000 ..... 55⅞
10,000 ..... 55⅝
1,000 ..... 55⅛
1,000 ..... 55¼
16,000 ..... 55⅛
1,000 ..... 55½
50,000 55
5,000 ..... 55¼
5,000

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS

A Series of Special Hearjngs on Classification of Imports to Begin This Week.

KNOTTY POINTS DISPOSED OF

Several Decisions Handed Down Yesterday—Antitoxin, Jute Canvas, Oranges, Chinese Bean Cake, and Wood Flour—Worsteds Are Manufactures of Wool.

In consequence of the large number of customs classification cases which demand prompt attention, the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers has arranged for a series of special hearings, which will begin next Wednesday forenoon. On that date testimony and arguments will be heard relative to importers' protests against official classifications of drugs, tea sweepings, and horn strips. The hearing on Thursday will have a unique interest, involving importations of pearls and imitation pearls; also beaded cord and jade articles.

Other customs hearings that are to follow in quick succession are: Friday—Musical instruments, harmonicons, gut strings, and jew's-harps; Tuesday, March 22—Bird skins and duck or bed feathers; Wednesday, March 23—Jewelry, millinery, and jet ornaments; Thursday, March 24—Alizarine colors and diamond black; Tuesday, March 29—Watch movements; Thursday, March 31—Carbons; Tuesday, April 5—Celluloid and similar articles, and brown sheathing for vessels; Thursday, April 7—Braids and trimmings, India rubber. These special hearings will conclude at about the time set for the removal of the local Appraiser's department and the General Appraisers into the new Government building at Christopher and Greenwich Streets.

Many decisions of commercial importance were handed down by the Board of Classification yesterday. Schulze, Berge & Koechl of New York imported antitoxine, which was assessed for duty as a medicinal preparation. The importers claimed that it should be exempt from duty as vaccine virus, or if not so treated it was only dutiable at lower rates of duty under various provisions of the tariff, which were quoted. On a previous occasion the General Appraisers held that antitoxine was exempt from duty as vaccine virus, but their decision was reversed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. In consequence of this ruling of the court the board in the present instance overruled the protests.

The Collector Overruled.

The Board of Classification sustained the protest of Franklin MacVeagh & Co. of Chicago in the matter of an importation of bitter oranges. These oranges were peeled, sliced, and put up in tins in their own juice. They were assessed at 1 cent a pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 263, act of July, 1897, and were claimed by the importers to be dutiable at 1 cent a pound under Paragraph 266, which provides for "oranges, lemons, juices, limes, &c." The paragraph under which the Collector assessed the duty provided for "comfits, sweetmeats, and fruits preserved in sugar, &c." The board found that the merchandise was oranges and overruled the Collector. Col. Tichenor wrote a dissenting opinion in this case.

In an opinion written by ex-Judge Somerville the board also sustained the protest of Lamb, Finlay & Co. of New York in the matter of double warp jute canvas. These goods were assessed for duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem and were claimed to be dutiable at seven-eighths of 1 cent per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem. The Collector made the classification and assessment apparently in accordance with the suggestion of the local Appraiser that the fabric in question was not a "plain woven fabric." Judge Somerville says: "The goods in question are manifestly plain woven, although the warp of the fabrib is double, consisting as it does of two single threads or yarns running parallel."

Guen Wah & Co. of Portland, Oregon, imported a Chinese edible invoiced as bean cake. It was assessed for duty as prepared beans at 2½ cents a pound under Paragraph 241 of the act of 1897. The importers allege that it is not made from beans, but from a root called "taro," and they claim that it is dutiable at 20 per cent. under Section 6, or at 40 per cent. under Paragraph 241. Official samples of the cake and of the "taro" root were submitted to the United States Laboratory at this port for analysis. The chemist reported that the two substances contain the same kind of starch granules, and that, in his opinion, the allegation of the importers is well founded. In an opinion written by General Appraiser Wilkinson the Board of Classification decided that the merchandise was not prepared beans, and that it was a prepared vegetable. The contention that it was dutiable at 40 per cent. was sustained.

S. Goldman of New York imported wood, ground into a dry powder, and called commercially wood flour. It was assessed for duty as such at 35 per cent. ad valorem, and the importer claimed that it should be admitted at a lower duty as wood pulp. The board sustained the Collector.

Worsteds Are Wool Manufactures.

Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department, writing to President Ham of the General Appraisers, under date of March 9, cites the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the worsted dress goods case of Alexander Murphy & Co. The merchandise in this suit consisted of certain fabrics commercially known as women's and children's dress goods, composed of worsted weighing less than four ounces to the square yard imported at the port of New York on Aug. 29, 1894. Duty was assessed thereon at 12 cents per square yard and 50 per cent. ad valorem, under the provisions of Paragraph 395 of the act of Oct. 1, 1890. The importers protested that the goods were dutiable at 40 per cent., or 50 per cent. ad valorem, according to value per pound, under Paragraph 283 of the tariff act of Aug. 28, 1894.

The point at issue was the interpretation to be given to the term "manufactures of wool" as it appeared in the following paragraph of the wool schedule of the tariff act of Aug. 28, 1894: "The reduction of the rates of duty herein provided for manufactures of wool shall take effect Jan. 1, 1895." The General Appraisers held that these particular worsted dress goods were in fact manufactures of wool, and had been properly assessed for duty by the Collector. On appeal by the importers, this decision of the General Appraisers was reversed in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, and the reversal was subsequently sustained by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The case was thereupon carried to the Supreme Court upon writ of certiorari applied for in behalf of the Government. After an exhaustive review of the question the Supreme Court reversed the two lower courts and decided that as "worsted is but wool, spun and twisted in a particular manner, the words 'manufactures of wool' in Paragraph 297 had relation to the raw material out of which the articles were made, and that as the material of worsted dress goods was wool, such goods fell within the paragraph." This decision finally settles a knotty question which has a wide application.

AN EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

The Central Labor Union Will Be Asked to Indorse It.

An employers' liability bill, which the various trades unions and labor organizations of the city hope to have passed by the Legislature, will be presented to the Central Labor Union for indorsement to-day, and introduced in the Senate and Assembly at the earliest possible moment. The bill, which has been drafted by George W. Alger, calls for the modification of the common law rules in cases litigated between employer and employe, so as to give the workman more ample redress for personal injuries caused by his employer's negligence.

The bill also attacks the doctrine of assumed risk by providing that the continuance of an employe at his work after knowledge of the danger to which his employer's negligence exposes him, shall not alone or as a matter of law constitute an assumption of the risk or a waiver of damages. Mr. Alger says that it is in no sense radical or oppressive to the employer, but that it gives to the employe increased legal protection against the negligence of his employer, which the existing law fails to provide.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Infants' Wear.

Hand-made Dresses, Piqué Coats, Robes de Baptême, Long Cloaks.

Children's Frocks.

Children's Top Coats and Underwear. Gingham and Wash Dresses.

Broadway & 19th Street.

THE WESTERN UNION MEETING.

Fire Underwriters Fail to Agree Upon Important Problems.

The Western Union, (fire underwriters,) which had been in session since last Tuesday in St. Louis, adjourned on Friday to meet at Niagara Falls on Sept. 13, without taking decisive action in regard to the rule relating to excepted cities or the multiple agency problem.

The commission of insurance agents was reduced to 15 per cent. on regular business and 25 per cent. on preferred classes. All companies are restricted to three agents in the congested districts of the five cities, but the question as to whether an annex was a company was left open.

Manager Case of the London Assurance, seconded by J. J. Purcell of the Sun Insurance office, made a strong plea for the absolute exemption of the five cities from the rules of the union, and Manager Magill of the Phoenix of Hartford opposed the proposition. Vice President J. H. Washburne of the Home of New York defended the failure of certain union companies to observe rules and practices in anti-compact States by declaring that in such States the statutes must be given precedence over the union rules. The failure of the meeting to accomplish necessary legislation was due to the old-time obstructionists, and not to the new members.

Much dissatisfaction was caused by the inaction regarding the cities of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Louisville, and several resignations are threatened.

THREE ALTARS CONSECRATED.

Service at the Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist.

The three new and beautiful altars in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, First Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, were consecrated yesterday morning, Archbishop Corrigan conducting the service, and being assisted by Fathers Ward, Meehan, and Jackson. The Archbishop celebrated low mass at the close of the consecration ceremony. The preliminary services were held the night before, when the Rev. Thomas Myhen placed on the altars the relics, surrounded by candles, over which a vigil was kept during the night.

The altars were given to the church by Mrs. John Early, G. P. Galligan, and Joseph Work. They are of African marble, relieved by Carrara marble and onyx. They cost over $30,000.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Spring Millinery.

HATS, BONNETS AND TURBANS.

Untrimmed straw hats, bonnets, and turbans, every shape and braid, 48 cts. to $4.50 each.

Cloth hats, caps, and Tams, in plain and stitched effects, from 48 cts. to $2.98 each.

Turbans and walking hats, ready for early Spring wear, from $1.98 to $4.50 each.

Untrimmed jet and spangled hats and bonnets, now the vogue in Paris, $2.25 to $5.50 each.

French felt straw Alpines and sailors, made by Knox the hatter, and not to be found elsewhere in Brooklyn.

FRENCH FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE.

Artificial flowers were never so beautiful. Will be much used the coming season. These are imported by us from the makers in Paris—the French rival nature in their silks, velvet, and muslin blossoms—exceptional values in almost every kind of flower and foliage at 38 cts. and 48 cts. a bunch, all less than wholesale prices.

SPANGLES, TRIMMINGS AND CROWNS.

Another new arrival from Paris, all the latest designs; an assortment not to be found elsewhere, fifty different patterns in brilliant black spangled trimmings, from 24 cts. to $4.50 per yard, crowns and plateaux from 98 cts. to $4.00 each. Wings and quills made of straw and spangles, from $1.25 to $2.25 per pair.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

49CTS. INSTEAD OF 75CTS.

A well assorted lot of ladies' waists in assorted checks, percale, also stripes and black and white effects, self detachable collar and covered seams.

69CTS. INSTEAD OF 98CTS.

A choice lot of good percale and gingham waists in assorted stripes and checks, some with linen, other self detachable collars.

We are showing an exquisite line of waists in Derby, Geisha and West End makes, exclusive styles in dainty effects at $1.25, $1.69, $1.98 and $2.90.

Silk Waists.

Black China silk waists made with a cluster of tucking across front, yoke back, linen collars, special at $2.79.

150 new silk waists in taffeta silk, black, changeable and plaids, moire velour in black, black satin, all made shirt waist style, $4.98, instead of $6.75.

White Goods.

Fine quality white India lawn, 10cts., instead of 15cts. yard.

42 inches wide white organdie, 20cts. yard.

52 inches wide white organdie, 25cts. yard.

62 inches wide white organdie, 30cts. yard.

69 inches wide white organdie, 35cts. yard.

Turkish Towels.

Good size and quality white Turkish towels, 12 1-2cts., instead of 25cts.

Hemstitched, hemmed and knotted fringe huck towels, 25c. each, instead of 35cts.

Linings.

20-CT. PERCALINE FOR 14 CTS.

2,000 yards fast black moire percaline, looks like silk, suitable for skirt and waist lining, 36 inches wide, 14cts. yard instead of 20cts.

OPALESCENT RAYE.

The new Spring skirting, in fancy colored stripes, can be used for skirt lining or underskirts, 36 inches wide, 25cts. yard.

A Rug Episode.

500 Japanese reversible cotton warp matting rugs, 2x1 yards, at 25cts., worth $1.00.

Kairlo rugs, quadruple quality, 26x54 inches, $1.15.

Wilton rugs, beautiful colorings, $1.50, worth $2.25.

Lowell Daghestan, 18x36 inches, $2.00, former prices $3.00.

36x63, at $5.00, instead of $7.50.

100 antique Turkish and Persian rugs, large sizes, at one-half price, $4.75, $7.50, and $10.00.

Parlor, sitting, and chamber room rugs, 8.3x10.6 Wilton rugs, $16.50; 9x12 Wilton rugs, $20.00; 9x15 Wilton rugs, $37.50.

Cotton Dress Goods. 12 1-2cts. quality for 7cts.

150 pieces Standard percales, 36 inches wide, good patterns, and reliable colors, at 7cts. yard.

SECTION C, EXTREME REAR.

Black Dress Goods. 75cts. quality for 49cts.

English mohair brilliantine, 53 inches wide, at 49cts. yard.

Colored Dress Goods. 59cts. quality for 49cts.

"Vigomeaux Bege," 42 inches wide, all the new mixtures, at 49cts. yard.

Upholstery.

FRENCH SWORDS, 50 CTS.

These are not what you call antique, but they are historical and very decorative. They went through the French and Prussian war; every one has seen service and has a romance. The French army has adopted something more modern, has no use for these, and we got some of them which we can sell to you at 50 cts. each. They cannot be manufactured for $5.00 each, which makes this quite an opportunity.

Six stripe Bagdad Tapestry, by the yard, 50 inches wide, at 50 cts. yard.

Bobbinet frilled curtains, with lace insertions and edge, at $1.45.

White Irish point curtains, 3 yards long, at $1.98 pair; regular $2.75.

New styles and colors in printed silk velour and velvets, at $1.25, $2.00 yard.

Natural palms, treated chemically; always remain flexible and bright, all sizes, from 75 cts. to $12.50 each.

An Unusual Art Embroidery Chance.

Newness in beautiful things every day, chaste linens, delicate centre pieces, side table covers, drapery silks and touches of picturesqueness throughout the department; but here is a sale of a rare and new lot of Renaissance and Battenburg patterns, linen braids and linen rings at prices so low that the practical side will interest you even more than the artistic. Patterns such as doilies, centre pieces, tea cloths, scarfs, corners and strips to match.

Doilies, 7 cts. to 10 cts. each.

Centre pieces, 15 cts. to 25 cts. each.

Tea cloths, 25 cts. to 39 cts. each.

Scarfs, 3 sizes, 35 cts. to 49 cts. each.

Strips, and strips and corners to match, from 15 cts. to 49 cts. each.

Also a full line of handkerchief patterns 24 cts. each.

Linen braid, all widths, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10, 33 cts. a piece of 36 yards.

Linen rings, 8 different sizes, from 4 cts. to 7 cts. per dozen.

Also some ecru rings and braids at special prices.

Fancy silk stitched stamped linens, extra fine quality, with embroidered scollop at half price.

Doilies, 9x9, 25 cts., instead of 50 cts.

Doilies, 14x14, 39 cts., instead of 75 cts.

Centre pieces, 20x20, 63 cts., instead of $1.25.

Centre pieces, 26x26, 99 cts., instead of $1.98.

Embroideries. 22,000 yards 1-2 Price.

Just received two cases of manufacturers' sample strips, blind and open work patterns, Guipure, Carrick-macross and Irish Pointed effects, scolloped, and lopp edges, wide margins, cut out ready for use, at 3cts., 5cts., 7cts., 10cts., 12½cts., 15cts., 19cts., and 25cts. per yard.

SECTION B, REAR.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

The To-days That Outshine the Yesterdays.

It was Emerson who said, "Every ultimate fact is only the first of a new series. Every several result is threatened and judged by that which follows. Every one seems to be contradicted by the new; it is only limited by the new." It is with great enterprises as with men; they cease to interest us when we find their limitations. This store's newness of yesterday is threatened and judged by its increased newness of to-day. There are no limitations here, there is always progress; the candle, the lamp, the gas of yesterday cast shadows in the path of the electric light of to-day, and so does the character of this store in its many interests and benefits for you outshine its yesterday.

More Timeliness in Women's Tailor-Made Suits and Separate Skirts.

We overheard the remark, "of course many may be easily fitted with ready-to-wear Tailor-made Suits, but in my case it is quite different. I'm difficult to fit, and am always obliged to have my costumes made to order." That same person was persuaded to try one of our suits and was delightfully surprised with the result; so quickly suited, time saved, such convenience, and withal a modern and fashionable gown in every particular. No figure is difficult for us to fit. It's a mistake to think so. Here are 370 most fashionable costumes interesting as regards price and quality:

50 suits, fly front jacket or blouse effect, serge and plain cloth, $7.90 and $9.85, instead of $9.50 and $12.50.

75 suits in rough cheviot, black, blue or green, handsomely tailored, jacket lined with Roman striped taffeta and faced with satin, skirt with percaline lining, $14.75.

40 suits in grey and brown cheviot, with stylish top coat, all seams lapped, entirely silk lined, $17.75.

50 suits in meltonette cloth, navy, cadet, black and brown, elaborately braided, and blouse coat lined with changeable taffeta, $19.75.

30 suits, same style, with top coat effect, $21.00.

125 suits, entirely lined with plain and fancy taffeta, including serges, cheviots and English mixtures, three different styles, with fly front jacket or blouse effect.

Lot No. 1, $17.50.
Lot No. 2, $18.50,
Lot No. 3, $24.00.

Separate Skirts.

3-PRICE INDUCEMENTS.

$5.90, WORTH $8.25.

Gros De Lyon skirts with satin figures, lined with percaline.

$6.95, WORTH $9.50.

Imported cheviot skirt in black, lined with either turquoise or cerise taffeta.

$16.75, WORTH $24.00.

Fine satin Duchesse skirts, perfectly styled and lined with best grade taffeta silk.

Another Men's Unlaundered Shirt Sale. March Shirts at January Prices.

Here's another case of doing better for you to-day than yesterday, a successful striving to give you some best benefits. No detail overlooked in these unlaundered shirts, latest improvements, little conveniences that are big to the wearer, pure linen bosoms, reinforced back and front, all seams felled, split neck band and continuous facings. Here are up-to-date improvements in shirts to fit men and boys for the little price of 28 cts.

AT 28 CTS.

There are in sizes for boys and men, the best 45 cts. unlaundered white shirt, good honest muslin, pure linen bosom, carefully made, and contains all shirt improvements.

AT 48 CTS.

This is a regular 75 cts. shirt in sizes for men and boys, Utica Nonparell muslin, 1,700 pure Irish linen bosoms, open back and front, and open back only.

AT 67 CTS.

A regular $1.00 shirt, New York Mills Muslin, 1900 pure Irish Linen bosom and up-to-date in every way, sizes 13 1-2 to 18 inch neck.

Section C, extreme rear.

Corsets you want and at nearly 1-2 Price

Here's a case of more than ordinary moment, one in which you cannot help but be interested; a sale of the celebrated C. P. a la Sirene Corset at nearly half regular prices. Everyone knows the high quality of these beautifully made French Corsets, and to be able to buy them at these prices is really a lucky opportunity for our customers. The quantity you notice is limited; we wish there were more.

$1.59 INSTEAD OF $2.98.

175 pairs of bias C. P. a la Sirene corsets in white French Coutille, well boned, full hip, handsomely flossed and trimmed, sizes 18 to 30.

$1.89 INSTEAD OF $3.25.

150 pairs of C. P. corsets, made of black Italian cloth, same model and finish, sizes 18 to 30.

Housefurnishing Opportunities.

The basement is an interesting and profitable place for the shopper, particularly now under new progressive management.

TRUNKS AT ½.

Here are four sizes, 30, 32, 34, and 36 inch, new, well made, canvas cover, heavy corners, Taylor bolts, heavy hinges, sheet iron bottom and closely riveted, nicely painted, muslin lined throughout, two trays, excellent lock, quantity limited, reduced from $5.00 to $6.50 to $4.00 to $5.25.

REFRIGERATORS.

Three sizes of the celebrated Jewett refrigerators, charcoal lined, remarkable ice chamber, heavy zinc inside, solid ash, finished with three coats of coach varnish, all fittings can be removed and easily cleaned, reduced for a quick sale from $10.75, $12.50, and $14.50, to $8.98, $9.98, and $11.25.

Card tables, covered with green felt, folding legs, $1.50; regular price, $1.80.

Mrs. Pott's irons, 3 irons, handle and stand, 59 cts. set.

3,000 feet garden hose, wire bound, a good substantial hose for all-around purpose, regular price 10 cts. and 12 cts., reduced to 6 cts. foot.

A number of Heywood baby carriages which we will close out at 25 per cent. off regular marked prices. The carriages are all this season's goods.

Folding table mats, 6 in set, 19 cts. instead of 44 cts.

Toilet paper, extra large rolls, 7 cts. instead of 9 cts.

Whisk brooms, 12 cts. instead of 16 cts.

Sink brooms, 1 ct. instead of 3 cts.

Papier mache crumb trays, 5 cts. instead of 15 cts.

3-piece Japanese toilet set, $1.25, instead of $1.87.

Cake turners, 5 cts. instead of 8 cts., 10 cts., and 12 cts.

Foot dust pans, 5 cts. instead of 12 cts.

Glass oil-cans, 15 cts. instead of 30 cts.

Heavy copper wash boilers, $1.50 instead of $2.00.

Blue and white enameled dippers, 10 cts., instead of 25 cts.

Dinner Sets and Dinner Dishes. 33 to 40% Less Than Regular.

Two lots—84 dinner sets in all. These sets are the best makes, but we bought them at a quick-selling price. Attractive shapes and decorations, just such china as you want and for which you willingly pay our regular prices and think them low. The wares are of two kinds. Austrian china and English semi-porcelain. Furnival's best English semi-porcelain ware, a stylish rococo pattern in flow blue, that soft, rich blue that cannot be put on cheap wares, and to obtain which it is necessary to put the color on the body of the ware. The heat from the kiln causes the blue enamel to flow, hence the name "flow blue." The glaze is put on afterward, and this insures its lasting qualities.

ENGLISH DINNER SETS.

112 pieces $10.00, instead of $15.00. 130 pieces $12.00, instead of $17.00.

THE AUSTRIAN CHINA DINNER SETS

are composed of 113 pieces, including the soup tureen, two pretty decorations in pink and blue. There are only twenty-four sets in all. Six of the pink and 18 of the blue, $15.00; regular prices $25.00.

50.00 Bicycle Trade-Marks. 50.00

Starting with the fact that we sell the Spalding Bicycle at $50.00 it follows conclusively that no other Bicycle made is worth more than that price. Trade-marks and names have exactly the same value they always have had because they mean something. The difference between our method and others is we charge only for the Bicycle. If, however, you can secure a name and reputation that, to say the least, stands as high as any and a wheel that is as good as any made, is it not worth looking into and thinking over? What does the rider want if not the security that comes from a reputation like Spalding, built on years of manufacturing, coupled with a price which makes the Spalding the best wheel to buy and to ride? Behind all this you have our judgment, formed after a most careful and scientific investigation of the cost, that no bicycle made (except a Spalding Racer) is worth more than $50.00.

1898 BANNER LAMPS, $1.25.

MEYERS HOME TRAINER AND STAND COMBINED, 89c.

Spalding's special golf club, $1.00.

The Spalding golf club, $1.50.

Caddie bags, from $1.50 to $5.00.

We carry a full line of golf clubs, balls and caddie bags.

A Sensation in Foster Hook Real Kid Gloves. 98cts., instead of $1.75.

How we were able to buy this lot of gloves is not the part you're interested in; we got them, and here they are, beautifully made, real kid gloves, seasonable weights, full pique sewn, Paris point embroidery, Foster Hooks, well-assorted sizes, perfect fitting, and regularly sold at $1.75—never less. The colors are Tan, Slate, White, Modes, Reds, Browns, Blacks; all perfect, fresh, new up-to-date gloves at the sensational price of 98 cts. pair.

At less than Cost to make. Hosiery for Men, Women and Children.

These are manufacturers' samples and broken lots. We can give them to you at ridiculously low prices just because they are such; all are imported goods. Every pair is cheap, but you can understand that in a lot like this there must be some that would be more than an ordinary snap to be able to buy at even our regular prices.

Lot 1—Women's fine gauge colored cotton hose, tan, two tone and double sole stainless black, also men's double sole tan and black, half hose and children's ribbed, regular price 19 cts. to 25 cts., at 12 1-2 cts. pair.

Lot 2—Women's extra quality colored cotton and lisle thread hose, high spliced heels and toes, tan, black, and fancy colored uppers, with black boots; also men's tan and black half hose and children's medium weight ribbed cotton, regular prices 25 to 29 cts., at 19 cts. pair.

Lot 3—Women's extra fine Ingrain lisle thread hose, high spliced heels and double toes, tan, black, and fancy uppers, with black boots, plain Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed; also men's half hose, tan, black, and blue, with split feet and double soles, regular prices 35 cts. to 39 cts., at 25 cts. pair.

Lot 4—Women's superior quality Ingrain lisle thread hose, tan, striped, two tone and stainless black, plain and Richelieu ribbed, regular price 50 cts., at 3 pairs for $1.00.

SECTION B.

The Best Time to Buy Silks.

In the time of Tiberius silk was valued at its weight in gold, and the magnificence of the articles of dress was increased by being interwoven with gold. Not so high priced to-day, though the magnificence and almost the interwoven gold is there; but the market is rapidly advancing, the present is a good time to buy, particularly at such prices. Only our foresight has put us in a position to be able to sell you such luxurious fabrics for so little money.

AT 59 CTS.

1,000 yards 36 inch black Japanese silk, bright, strong and durable, quality, the correct for waists and dresses for Summer wear.

AT 89 CTS.

500 yards 23 inch black Satin Duchesse, strong and serviceable quality, suitable for skirts.

AT 85 CTS. AND $1.19.

44 inch black silk grenadine, in stripes, checks and figured effects.

AT $1.25.

45 inch Lyons, black silk grenadine in checks, plaids and fancy stripes, new and exclusive designs.

AT $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 AND $2.00.

45 inch plain black silk Grenadine, iron frame and Armure weaves, this season's popular fabric.

AT 49 CTS.

2,000 yards 23 inch printed Japanese silks, in a great variety of new and desirable patterns on black, navy and colored ground.

AT 75 CTS.

800 yards fancy stripe Habutai silks, new, dainty and stylish effects, especially adapted for Misses' dresses.

Made-to-order Suits for Men, $16.00.

Wearing out Clothes! Surely no one lives just for that; yet clothes will wear out, some much quicker than others. Fit has very much to do with the life of a suit; it's not only the cloth. Our Merchant Tailoring department appeals to the business instinct of every man, for there is just as much character, fashion, fit, comfort, and quality about our made-to-order suits as in those of the fashionable tailor, and the economy of it all is a saving of nearly 50 per cent. Here is an instance: Two suits—one lined with serge or Italian cloth for $16.00, the other silk lined for $19.50. They are made of a beautiful quality of dark blue serge, warranted fast color, single or double breasted, sack or cutaway frock. Other suits, of course, lower and higher prices. Newest Spring clothes now in.

Silver Toilet Articles. 1-3 to 1-2 Less than the Regular Prices of To-day.

Never in the history of the trade in this or any other country have new and in every way desirable Silver Articles been sold at such a tremendous sacrifice. Every piece 1-3 to 1-2 less than the same goods are offered to-day everywhere else.

All articles are heavy sterling silver, styles new, variety almost endless and very desirable.

430 pieces hair brushes, $2.75, were $3.98.
210 pieces hair brushes, $2.25, were $2.98.
129 hair brushes, $3.50, were $5.00.
60 military brushes, $2.00, were $3.25.
770 dressing combs, assorted designs, 50 cts., were 79 cts.; 470, 63 cts., were 89 cts.
64 cloth brushes, $3.00, were $4.48.
45 cloth brushes, $2.75, were $3.98.
125 cloth brushes, assorted, $1.25, were $1.98.
116 hat brushes, assorted, $1.25, were $1.98.
50 nail scrubs, 89 cts., were $1.25.
19 nail scrubs, 75 cts., were 98 cts.
82 whisk brooms, $1.25, were $1.89.
40 tooth powder bottles, 75 cts., were $1.25.
125 gold lined pocket match boxes, 89 cts., were $1.19.
28 ink erasers, 75 cts., were $1.10.
48 cuticle knives, 35 cts., were 59 cts.
28 seals, 35 cts., were 59 cts.
125 teaspoons, 49 cts., were 89 cts.
110 pickle forks, 49 cts., were 89 cts.
388 pocket knives, 35 cts., were 59 cts.
90 pocket knives, 29 cts., were 40 cts.
65 pocket knives, 19 cts., were 25 cts.

RICH CUT GLASS.

All mounted with heavy sterling silver, gold lined.

20 cracker jars, $8.50, were $14.48.
10 cracker jars, $9.50, were $15.48.
13 cigar jars, $4.50, were $6.98.
14 cigar jars, $6.00, were $8.98.
8 vinaigrettes, assorted, $2.98, were $4.48.
18 vinaigrettes, assorted, $1.75, were $2.98.
4 trays, assorted, $2.25, were $4.25.
6 trays, assorted, $1.69, were $3.25.
5 trays, assorted, $1.49, were $2.98.
5 trays, assorted, $1.25, were $2.48.
12 trays, assorted, 98 cts., were $1.75.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Sterling silver, mounted on real ivory.

13 at 89 cts. each, were $1.69.
5 at $1.39 each, were $2.75.
5 at 98 cts. each, were $1.98.
6 at 75 cts. each, were $1.48.
3 at $1.75 each, were $3.39.

MARCH

The New York Times

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

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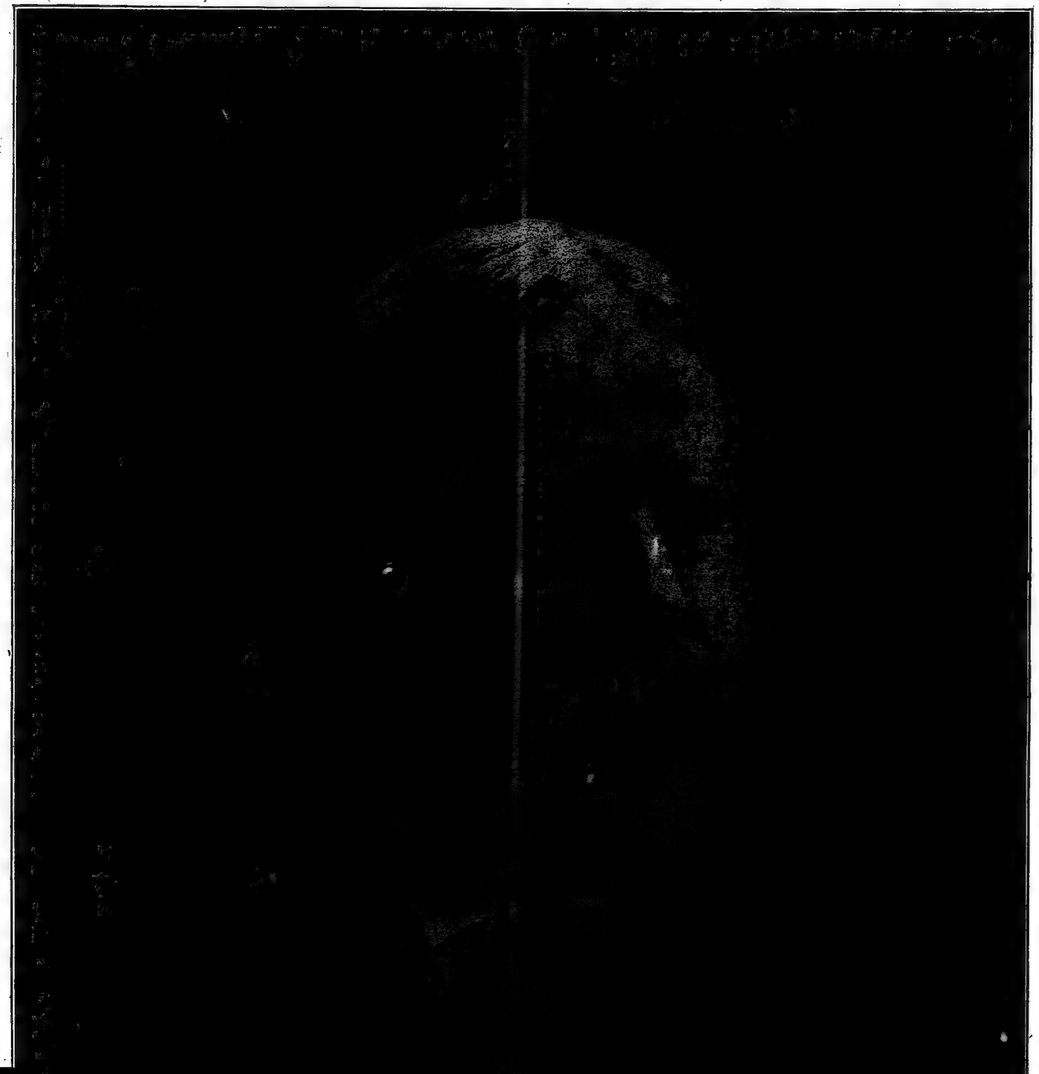

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WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

The Italian papers are bemoaning the death of King Carnival. Two things worked in unison to dampen the usual enthusiasms of the Mardi Gras festivals among the Romance nations: Rain and the Dreyfus affair. At Nice the fêtes were postponed until the following Saturday, and the ball at the Opéra was a flat failure. Rome was not much better off, and Venice seemed to be in mourning, for few people decorated their gondolas, which retained all their funereal trappings. If the Pope should ever wish to win back his temporal power in Italy, it could be accomplished through the Mardi Gras. Italians have not forgotten the joyful times of Pius IX. and the beautiful carnivals to which the Church gave its hearty approval and benediction.

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In the towns of Kiu Kiang, on the Yang-tse River, China, there is a little house which bears the sign, both in English and in Chinese, "Ida Kahn, M. D." Below is a legend which conveys the information that the inmate of the dwelling is a graduate of "Ann Arbor, in the United States of America." Miss Kahn is said to be doing a rushing practice, and has quite driven the native mystic cure-alls out of the business. But in spite of her drugs and shining instruments, in spite of her electrical apparatus and patent operating chair, her benighted neighbors insist that she deals with the powers of darkness. It is to be hoped that Miss Kahn will stick it out and that the ancient fakirs will not be able to collect a mob to oust her, as they have so many well-meaning missionaries. As long as China possesses women of her stamp, the empire of the Celestials cannot continue to remain in the depths of ignorance and superstition.

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The crusade of the Audubon Society has met with a severe and crushing blow in Boston, the city of its birth, and all on account of the "theatre hat law." Just now the opera season is on there at the Boston Theatre, and the women, in order to get around the prohibitory statute, wear things that are not "coverings for the head to obstruct the view of any person in any such place." They wear aigrettes sprouting from ribbon bows. A well-known and respectable 'evening journal' of that city mournfully remarks, after quoting the success of the crusade in New York: "Here in the Hub aigrettes, worn with insouciance, prove a lack of interest in the principles of the Audubon Society, and attest elegant sociological indifference." That is very neatly put; there is a suggestion of apprehension in the phrase which we fear is only too well founded in fact. The time is past when the Boston woman loved to boast of her superiority in being the only woman in a New York theatre box that wore a high-neck dress.

***

Although, when standing behind the lens of a camera, we see images presented upside down, we do not stop to think that images are in reality presented in that position to the retina of the eye. A thoughtless person may imagine that the eye possesses reversing lenses; but such is not the case. The rays cross in passing through the lens and stamp a reversed image on the retina, and it is only our experience that enables us to place our vision right side up. This is the reason why young children, who lack the necessary experience, sometimes try to draw objects upside down. If one has the patience an interesting experiment may be performed. One may wear glasses fitted with reversing lenses for a short time, when it will be found that the brain soon accustoms itself to receiving the vision in that manner, and will end by placing the images right side up. On removing the glasses the eye will, at first, experience much difficulty in making the images assume their natural position again.

***

Balzac has written somewhere: "In France, a witticism is to be heard on the scaffold as well as at the barricades, and some Frenchman or other will, I am sure, joke at the Assizes of the Last Judgment." On reading the cable dispatch accounts of the Zola trial we had begun to believe that Balzac's phrase had lost its significance in these fin-de-siècle days; but we were mistaken. M. Labori, who conducted the defense for Emile Zola, not only possesses eloquence, but ready wit, as is shown by an account of the trial published in Paris. One day he pointed out that, although eye witnesses, if honest, usually agree on points of testimony, expert witnesses rarely do. There was a case once, he said, wherein an expert in handwriting was called upon to give evidence as to the handwriting in a certain forged document. "The handwriting is not," the learned witness affirmed, "that of the prisoner, but there is a marginal annotation that undoubtedly is." "That is unfortunate," said the Judge, "for the annotation is mine." "And in the present case," continued M. Labori, "is there not evidence to show that—" but the President of the Assizes would allow him to go no further, and thus saved the honor of the army at the sacrifice of a fine bit of French wit.

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE.

Of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, ex-Governor of Virginia, and now United States Consul General at Havana, these words were uttered only a few days ago by authority of President McKinley: "He has borne himself throughout this crisis with judgment, fidelity, and courage, to the President's entire satisfaction."

For a Government officer, intrusted with duties and responsibilities of a peculiarly trying character, to so comport himself in the bright glare of publicity and amid exciting circumstances as to receive such unstinted praise from an Administration not of his own political party, is very unusual, and the distinction gains in significance and honor from the fact that the President's words fairly express the sentiments of the people of the United States, irrespective of party.

Fitzhugh Lee's career has thus far reflected credit upon a name and a family famous in American history. He is the nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee and the grandson of Gen. Henry Lee, the noted "Light Horse Harry" of the Revolutionary War. It was this same "Light Horse Harry" who first gave voice to the ever-living Washingtonian eulogy: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen!" Virginians in their pardonable pride over the achievements of the Lee family have on more than one occasion remarked that "whenever opportunity sought the man," no Lee has yet been found wanting in readiness, courage, or ability. This feeling prevails to an enthusiastic extent among the present generation of Virginians in their estimate of the qualities of Fitzhugh Lee.

Special attention has lately been invited to the fact that Consul General Lee is one of the few appointees of President Cleveland whose retention in office was deliberately determined upon by the present Administration without evoking any partisan opposition. Ex-Gov. Lee was appointed Consul General to Havana by President Cleveland in April, 1896, and he succeeded Ramon O. Williams, who had held the office through four successive Administrations. Mr. Cleveland knew Lee well and had faith in his diplomatic ability as well as in his courage. The time had come for the exercise by the United States representative in Cuba of a larger diplomatic discretion than is usually vested in a Consul General, and Fitzhugh Lee's selection for this delicate official duty was generally regarded as a happy instance of "putting the right man in the right place." Soon after President McKinley's inauguration Gen. Lee forwarded his resignation to the State Department at Washington, and, presuming that the usual course would be pursued and that the office would be filled by the appointment of a member of the President's political party, he asked for leave, and returned to this country. The resignation was duly filed, but not accepted. Gen. Lee's course in Havana had impressed President McKinley and his advisers favorably, and they urged him to return to his post and continue to serve the Government as he had been doing. Reluctantly—for he fully appreciated the trying situation—Gen. Lee acceded to the President's request, and it is but the simple truth to say that ever since his return to Cuba he has been in perfect accord with his official superiors in Washington. In a certain sense Consul General Lee has exercised the functions of a Minister, and as much reliance has been placed by the Government upon his reports concerning affairs in Cuba as if he were a regularly accredited Ambassador.

Fitzhugh Lee is a trifle older than one would think from a glance at his latest portraits. If he lives until next November will be sixty-three years old, having been born on Nov. 19, 1835, in Clermont, Fairfax County, Va. Inspired, doubtless, by the traditions of his family, his youthful ambition was to become a soldier. After obtaining a rudimentary education in local schools, he entered the West Point Military Academy, where he speedily developed the sterling and popular traits which have marked his conduct in all phases of life. He was a favorite among his classmates and a noted athlete, leading his class in expert horsemanship. He was graduated from West Point in 1856, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Second Cavalry. His first detail was to drill recruits at the Carlisle Barracks, in Pennsylvania. Within a year he was permitted to join his regiment in the Southwest, where he engaged in some spirited combats with the Indians. In one of these fights he was severely wounded, an Indian arrow having lodged in his side. A fellow-soldier endeavored to extract the arrow, but he succeeded only in pulling out the shaft, leaving the arrowhead buried in the flesh, and there it still remains. In one of his Indian fights Lee met a big red man hand to hand. The Indian, who was a chief, was more than six feet in height. He attacked Lee and tried to stab him. The latter had a revolver in his hand and fired, but the Indian grabbed the barrel and diverted the bullet. The revolver then dropped to the ground. The Indian still retained his bowie knife and again tried to stab his adversary. Lee rushed in upon the Indian and hugged him for dear life. The two men wrestled fiercely for a while, and Lee, remembering the "Old Virginia back-heel trip," which he had learned at school, put it into execution, and the redskin went down. Lee then quickly grabbed his revolver from the ground and shot the Indian dead.

The arrow wound took the young soldier out of the field for a while. When he recovered sufficiently to resume active service he was ordered to West Point as an instructor in cavalry tactics. The outbreak of the war of the rebellion found him serving in that capacity, but, imbued with a sense of loyalty to his native State, he resigned his commission and offered his services to the Confederacy. He was assigned to staff duty, and speedily became Adjutant General of Ewell's Brigade. Subsequently he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the First Virginia Cavalry, and later was made Colonel, participating in all of the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia. On the 25th of July, 1862, Lee was made a Brigadier General, and about a year later he became a Major General. He was a conspicuous figure in the battle of Winchester, on which occasion three horses were shot under him and he was severely wounded. After several months spent in the hospital he returned to the field, and in March, 1865, he was placed in command of the entire cavalry corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. Lee displayed skill as well as courage as a cavalry leader. At Farmville, near Appomattox, he led a brilliant charge which drove back Gen. Crook's cavalry division, and held the key to the situation until Sheridan and Ord arrived with Federal reinforcements and put an end to the struggle. On the following day Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. Grant settled the terms of the surrender of the Confederate forces.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee witnessed this memorable meeting between his uncle and Grant, and he has frequently expressed his appreciation of the magnanimity displayed by the victorious commander on that occasion. The fact that Grant refrained from asking for Gen. Robert E. Lee's sword made a lasting impression on Fitzhugh Lee, who subsequently said: "Gen. Grant not only refrained from demanding my uncle's sword, as is customary, but he actually apologized to Gen. Lee for not having his own sword on at the time. The surrender occurred about noon in a room in William McLean's house, near Appomattox. Gen. Grant sat at a marble top table in the middle of the room and Gen. Lee was seated at a small oval table near the window. Grant was dressed in a very ordinary uniform, including a dark-blue flannel blouse and high-top boots, with his trousers tucked in the boot legs. He wore no marks of rank except his shoulder straps, having neither sword nor spurs. Gen. Lee, on the other hand, wore a handsome uniform of Confederate gray, with fine top boots, glittering spurs, neatly fitting gloves, and a splendid sword. The handle of the sword, I remember, was white, with a lion's head for the top, and the scabbard was of blue steel with gilt trimmings. This sword is now in the possession of Gen. Lee's son, who succeeded his father as President of the Washington and Lee University."

After the close of the war Fitzhugh Lee retired to his home in Stafford County, Virginia, and prepared to devote himself to peaceful pursuits. Like a true soldier, he accepted the result philosophically and counseled his neighbors to return to their several industries and make the best of the situation. He applied himself diligently to farming, and the next few years found him deeply interested in the question of crops. Following is an extract from a letter written by him to his old comrades in response to an invitation to attend a reunion of his cavalry brigade in December, 1874:

"You must accept my thanks for the kind invitation to be present at the reunion of the First Cavalry Brigade of the Army of Northern Virginia in Augusta, Ga., upon the 16th inst. The Cavalry Quartermasters, owing to a slight mishap to our armies in 1865, having failed to issue corn to me up here on the Potomac, I am trying to make it. I have always regretted the unavoidableness of the former, and now I am sad about the indispensableness of the latter, because it keeps me from being with you and your people, and you know and I know that 'if you want to have a good time you must jine the cavalry.' Permit me to offer you this sentiment: 'The cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia—the eyes and ears of the army—they yet always had their place in the picture near the flashing of the guns.'"

One of the first of the recognized leaders of the defeated Confederacy to preach the doctrine: "The war is over, let bygones be bygones," was Fitzhugh Lee. As the guest of the Artillery Blues of Norfolk, Va., he attended the Bunker Hill centennial celebration in Boston in June, 1875, and on his return to Norfolk he made a public address in which he said: "How I wish that I could stop with you long enough to give you some of the many interesting incidents of our trip. To tell you how a sightless Northern soldier said to me, 'General, your boys put my eyes out, but I am glad to know that you are with us to-day'; how an aged man grasped both of my hands and said, 'General, I lost two sons in the war—the only two I had—but for public considerations and for the Nation's good, I am glad to see you and your people here at this time'; how my hand was shaken by people whose overflowing hearts prevented the utterance of a single word. Do you know what all of this means? It means at that end of the line precisely what the outpouring of your people to meet us, at this end of the line, means, viz.: That the people of this country have taken this matter of reconstruction out of the hands of the politicians; that the crust which separated them has been broken at last, and the men of the North and South are at last allowed to see each other face to face. You people of Norfolk have no right to be ashamed of your delegation to Boston. Their bearing on and off duty deserves the highest praise. This splendid welcome of yours shows most conclusively that Virginia responds to the hospitality shown her sons in Massachusetts, and that we are indeed upon the threshold of a new century."

From that time on Gen. Fitzhugh Lee spoke frequently in public, and always in the strain of conciliation. In the Winter and Spring of 1882-3 he made a tour of investigation through the Southern States in the interest of the Southern Historical Society. About the same time he attended a reunion of Confederate veterans in this city and aroused much enthusiasm by reminding his hearers that the Blue and the Gray were reunited in loyal allegiance to one flag and one country. Gen. Lee was elected Governor of Virginia in 1885, and his campaign was a succession of personal ovations ending in a gratifying majority. After he had served his term as Governor his friends undertook to secure his election as United States Senator, but existing political combinations were too powerful to be overcome. A Richmond newspaper remarked during the canvass that if the selection of a United States Senator could be made by a popular vote Gen. Lee would get the office by 80,000 majority. He was then and is now the popular hero of young Virginia.

During President Cleveland's first term he appointed Gen. Lee one of the members of the Board of Visitors at West Point. A mutual regard sprang up between President Cleveland and Gen. Lee, which ripened into a strong friendship. When in April, 1896, it became necessary to have a strong, fearless, cool-headed, and discreet representative of this Government in Havana, President Cleveland sent for Fitzhugh Lee and induced him to accept the place. Under the peculiar and exacting responsibilities of his office Consul General Lee has displayed even greater diplomatic capacity than even his best friends supposed that he possessed. A man of culture, sagacity, and tact, he has subordinated the ardor of the soldier to the judicial dignity of the diplomat without any sacrifice of patriotic character. He has from time to time been active, even urgent, in insisting upon the proper observance of the rights of American citizens in Cuba, and in that way has apparently incurred the displeasure of certain of the Spanish authorities on that distressed island. He manifested such firmness in conducting an investigation into the case of the ill-fated Dr. Ruiz that he aroused a scarcely concealed antagonism on the part of Gen. Weyler and some of his officers. Gen. Lee's persistence in obtaining the release from prison of Americans who had been confined in Havana on the charge of rebellion also apparently irritated the Spanish authorities, and this irritation has been aggravated, it is presumed, by the plucky Consul General's friendly policy toward American newspaper correspondents who for various reasons are not liked by Spaniards in Cuba.

Gen. Lee was retained as Consul General to Havana by President McKinley because the President and his Cabinet convinced themselves that under the circumstances they could not get as well equipped a man to take his place. Gen. Lee, they ascertained, was thoroughly familiar with the situation on the island of Cuba, and the Administration had no hesitancy in trusting him implicitly. Upon his official superiors, as upon his friends and associates, Fitzhugh Lee has impressed himself as a man of pure character, the highest type of manhood, and with a courage capable of discerning the right and incapable of faltering.

EARL D. BERRY.

HOW BUCK DEER FIGHT.

Although it is generally known how the buck deer fight, and how sometimes in consequence their antlers become inextricably entangled, there are few persons who have seen them when so interlocked.

At certain seasons of the year when the does are breeding their young the bucks are both very fierce and courageous in their protection of them, and the approach of another buck is a signal for battle. In these conflicts it frequently happens that one or the other is killed, and there are occasional instances in the course of these struggles of the antlers becoming interlocked within each other, which results in the

Deer with Interlocked Antlers.

death of both animals. One instance is on record where three pairs of horns were found thus entangled together, the skulls and skeletons lying as proof of the deadly outcome of the battle.

It is in October and November that the buck becomes so combative, and in a few weeks thereafter he loses his sleek condition, sheds his horns, and retreats to the denser forest. The specimens from which the accompanying cut was made were found in the Sierra Nevada Mountains two years ago by a trapper, who sold them to a dealer in curios in Denver, Col., where they were procured by Mr. F. D. Berthet of this city in the course of his search for curios. They are excellent specimens, and are in a perfect state of preservation, which makes them the more valuable as a curio.

And to Think He Missed It.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"How was the score?" asked Tommy, who was sick, of his father, who had been to see the hockey game.

"Seven black eyes, half a score of bloody noses, a broken arm, and a missing ear for the high school boys, two broken shins, eight scalp wounds, and five teeth knocked out for the Athletics."

"Great game!" sighed Tommy, faintly.

1898

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR ARTISANS.

OUR great cities are no longer backward in providing schools for the training of painters on canvas and bristol board, and some of them offer facilities for architects and sculptors. But for the instruction of the artisan comparatively little has been done. The result is the preparation for the career of artist of more painters, architects, and sculptors than employment can be found for, while the artisan, for whom there is work in plenty, struggles on with such schooling as he can pick up. Just the opposite might have been expected. It might have been supposed that long ago manufacturers and public-spirited merchants would have founded institutions for the instruction of artisans, and museums for objects suited to their needs, leaving to a later day the establishment of Academies of Design, Institutes of Architects, and societies of artists with their special schools.

Things have evolved in just the other direction. The Academy of Design struck at the highest kind of sphere, and, like the succeeding organizations, was a guild movement on the part of painters, who sought by combination to further their own interests and at the same time educate the public to admire paintings. The Society of American Artists followed suit; its sphere has been even more restricted than that of the Academy. The National Sculpture Society is based on more liberal lines, but has not yet been enabled to carry out its design so far as to do much for the applied arts into which sculpture enters. Whether from a desire to cultivate pure art or because lack of capital prevents them, these organizations and the schools that depend from some of them do little or nothing for artisans.

It is not necessary to say much concerning the importance of schools for the artisan. Probably there are few people unaware that a great deal of public and private money is spent in Germany, France, and England on schools and museums planned to aid manufactures which are to compete with those of the United States in the markets of the world and in our own land. The city in this country which seems to have been least indifferent to this momentous fact is Philadelphia, where a movement is afoot to secure a representative museum of manufactures, and certain schools exist for the special behoof of artisans. But the efforts even there are very inadequate when one considers the size of the problem.

CLASS IN CLAY MODELING—INSTITUTE FOR ARTIST ARTISANS.

The necessity of schools for artisans was very clearly seen some ten years ago by Mr. John Ward Stimson, when he founded the Institute for Artist Artisans of New York. He was the voice crying in the wilderness, but the voice was not strong enough to enlist the aid of capital, and his Institute remained until last year pretty much what it was when it started, namely, a very nice school for young people who had to make their living, and turned naturally to illustration for the press, designing for wall paper and carpet makers, and manufacturers of Christmas cards. The work done was good so far as it went; the trouble was—and perhaps Mr. Stimson lacked the necessary business instinct to make it flourish—that the funds necessary to equip such a school with teachers, models, studies, and apparatus on the scale it required were not forthcoming.

Last Autumn Mr. Stimson transferred the school to a number of art lovers and artists, who have proceeded to incorporate it, transfer the school premises from 140 to 244 West Twenty-third Street, and engage a set of teachers. The scope has been greatly widened, and in its roomier quarters pupils in much larger number have found place. The attendance has passed the century mark; if it continues to increase at the same rate, another floor of the building will have to be hired to accommodate the classes.

The reorganization of the Institute places it on a certain plane. Pupils must submit specimens of work acceptable to the instructors before they can join the antique, still-life, costume, and life classes, and those who absent themselves at the hours when criticism is made on their current work are dropped from the rolls unless a satisfactory excuse can be given. The rooms are open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Visitors can see the classrooms on Tuesdays and Fridays between 2 and 4 P. M. The term is of eight months, for which the charge is $50 for the day class and $25 for night classes, but provision is made for monthly payments in the separate classes, so that a pupil can take a special course for one or more months; these monthly payments range from $8 to $4 in the day classes and from $6 to $4 in the night classes. It is plain that young workmen and workwomen who have to support themselves have a chance to study here at small cost outside their hours of labor. In case they have some special work in hand, for which a month or more of study is necessary, they can use the Institute to prepare themselves for that particular thing, surrounded by objects of art and criticised by the artists who serve as teachers.

The list of these teachers is at present a fair one, and will be enlarged as the school augments. It includes Messrs. Walter Shirlaw and Charles C. Curran for the life classes, which are held in the afternoons and evenings; Messrs. George Wharton Edwards and E. M. Ashe, for the illustration and costume classes; Mr. Frederick Lamb, for designing in mosaic and glass; Mr. George W. Maynard for decorative design and mural painting; Dr. James Parton Haney, for artistic anatomy; Mr. Frederick S. Benedict of Babb, Cook & Willard, for architecture, and Mr. Paul de Longpré, for flower painting. Decorative design in silks, wall paper, book covers, &c., is taught by Miss Amy Hicks. Drawing from the plaster cast is superintended by Mr. George H. Shorey, and the classes in modeling with clay by Mr. C. E. Tefft, while perspective drawing is taught by Mr. Frederick Dielman. The services of these teachers have been drawn upon as soon as the classes in question were formed. As the school increases and other classes shall be called for, it is proposed to add to the staff of instructors.

The new quarters are at the top of an office building on West Twenty-third Street

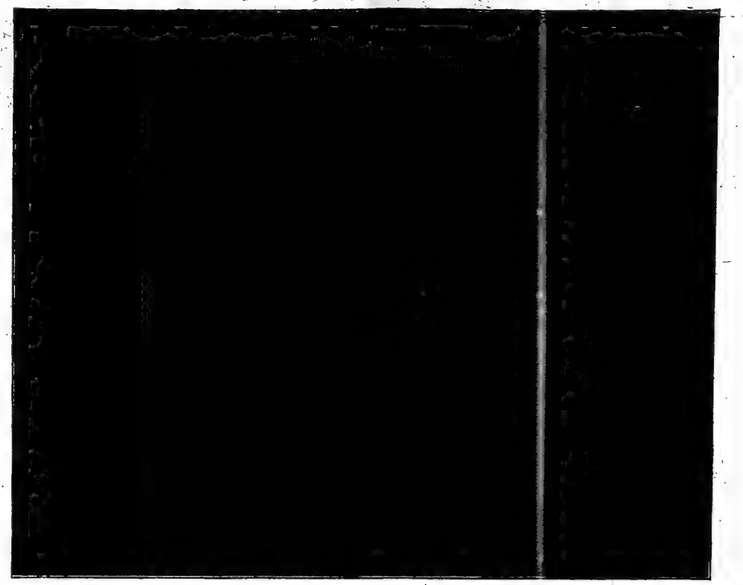

DESIGNING CLASS—INSTITUTE FOR ARTIST ARTISANS.

and occupy the entire floor. They have north and south windows and skylights, so that on the darkest days of Winter there can be no lack of light to work with. As one may see from the illustrations, the classes are sometimes crowded. Even with the present distribution of hours over the day and evening, there is bound to be a class here and there in which space is at a premium; but with art students a crowd is not an unmixed evil, for the more the students the more the emulation and chance for self-criticism, provided the pupils keep their animal spirits within bounds and avoid carrying fun to the point of annoying and molesting their comrades.

The young women visit the classes of the Artist Artisan Institute in greater number than the young men; the sexes are in the proportion of three to one, as might be inferred from the views of the life class under Mr. George W. Edwards and the class of clay modeling under Mr. Tefft. That of the antique class under Mr. Shorey shows a larger percentage of men than women. These views were taken one morning without previous notification to the instructors, and represent exactly the present appearance of the new quarters. Everything is plain to severity, practical, and direct. The public are not in search of a liberal education in surroundings of luxury, but of the best way to raise themselves above their competitors in the field of applied arts.

To Mr. Stimson, who founded this school, as well as to the gentlemen who have taken it over, there has been an ideal toward which they have always hoped the institute would tend, namely, that it should become a place in which hard-working artisans might perfect themselves in drawing, modeling, or designing, and thus become more efficient on the artistic side. Such instances are, however, comparatively rare. Labor in workshops is too exhausting, and they are for the most part too far away from the school. The pupils are apt to be young women with comfortable homes, who hope in time to support themselves by work in some line of applied art, or young men preparing themselves to be supervisors of labor rather than artisans. Indeed, there are not a few who in the New York Institute see a good preliminary school on the way to a career as painter or sculptor. The direct object of the institute, is, therefore, far less often attained than at first it was hoped. Whether it can ever reach its ideal depends a good deal on the chance that some one, or some group of persons, shall decide that it should be made broader and more directly helpful of the artisan class, and that he or they propose to endow the institute sufficiently to carry out the plan in full.

The Advisory Board includes the artists Messrs. Walter Shirlaw, Carroll Beckwith, Frederick Crowninshield, George M. Maynard, and G. W. Edwards, together with the Rev. and Mrs. Henry Mottet, Mrs. Candace Wheeler, and Messrs. W. T. Evans and Hamilton W. Mable. The officers are Dr. Henry Mottet, President; Mr. Horace J. Fairchild, Vice President; Mr. Henry R. Elliott, Secretary, and Mr. Latham G. Reed, Treasurer. The Director in charge of the classes is Mr. Shorey. The motto printed on the title page of the prospectus is as follows:

"In this school is taught the art basis of the practical art industries."

The endeavor to find a market for much of the work of the students and so aid them to pay their way has been reasonably successful, especially in the lines of illustrating for the press, designing for wall paper makers, &c. One of the graduates who has done well is Mr. Lester W. Mable, who some four or five years ago took THE NEW YORK TIMES's scholarship; another pupil who meets with high approval from his instructors is Mr. Power O'Malley, whose portrait is seen in the illustration. On its record of the past ten years the institute looks back with some pardonable complacency as it reviews the number of pupils from all parts of the country who have made use of its facilities and learned from its teachers how to use their fingers, eyes, and brains in the struggle for a competence. In accordance with its motto the aim of the school is to furnish men and women with the practical, not the theoretical, instruction necessary for any profession or trade requiring a knowledge of artistic handicraftsmanship and designing. This instruction is mainly given through the higher branches of art, as they are termed, namely, drawing, painting, sculpture, and architecture.

There are other schools which do a work somewhat similar to that of the institute; such are the Cooper and the Decorative Art School for Women. And in Philadelphia there are more-frequented establishments directly aiming at a better education for workmen and workwomen in the industrial line. None, however, seems to be founded with a better possibility for expansion than one sees in the Artist-Artisan Institute of New York. The question is, When and whence is that expansion to proceed? Surely there is no land more in need of schools of the sort than ours.

The training of artisans in France and Germany is not left to the efforts of single artists or groups of artists and amateurs, but is managed by Chambers of Commerce and municipalities. Germany has taken that lead in commerce which has lately surprised England by reason of her schools and museums for the artisan class where designing and the practical use of machines are taught. Graduates of special schools like those for weavers and ironworkers travel to England and America to work in the shops and pick up any new ideas that are going, which they then apply to home industries on their return. They are taught, for instance, to chart new machinery with accuracy, so that a very short examination of a complicated piece will be enough to put them in possession of its working. Berlin has a splendid museum of industrial art which contains furniture, hangings, bronze and metal work, porcelain and pottery, mosaic and stonework of past centuries, but also of the present. Under its talented director, Dr. Julius Lessing, it is constantly acquiring new objects. A school for industrial art under Dr. Jessen keeps abreast of the times, especially in the matter of designing for the press, placard and poster designing, and other specialties. There is also an Industrial Art Society in Berlin which gives lectures and brings the chiefs and foremen of industrial concerns in contact with public-spirited citizens. It publishes an illustrated periodical that keeps its large membership informed as to what is going on in matters relating to the applied arts, and exerts in that way incalculable good on the industries of Prussia. Dr. Lessing of the Industrial Museum came to Chicago at the time of the World's Fair and made some very liberal and complimentary reports on many things he saw in the United States, things in which Germans usually consider Americans little better than barbarians. The museum contains specimens of modern American furniture and stained glass. It will be seen that Germans do not let the grass grow under their feet, but, while offering all these facilities to their artisans, look abroad for any novelties in which other peoples may excel and place them before their workmen as examples.

Power O'Malley,
A Promising Student at the Institute for Artist Artisans.

These advantages to the artisan and the youth preparing to be an artisan are aided by a very thorough Consular system which plays into the hands of employers of labor, more particularly manufacturers and makers of machinery, factory and mill builders, &c. Reports of a certain kind are not published by the Foreign Office, but are privately printed and distributed to such firms as are likely to make use of the information. Thus, suppose there is a district in Spain or Brazil where there is fine water power for factories and little or no competition. The Consul who sees the advantage of the locality notifies his Government very explicitly, stating the power to be obtained, distance from cities, railway, and tidewater, banking facilities, cost of materials, labor, and so forth. The report is printed and copies are sent to the Chambers of Commerce throughout the empire. As these Chambers of Commerce are manned by the most responsible merchants of the place, the latter know what firms might make use of the information. If there is in all Germany a firm that can take advantage of the report, that firm has the benefit of a careful estimate of the costs and possible gains of the venture. Thus, while the laborer, the artisan, is cared for by school and museum, the labor giver, the manufacturer or merchant or promoter, is posted through his efficient Consular service.

It is not necessary to compare with this our little efforts to encourage industrial art and the childish appointments of citizens at large, without regard to their fitness for office, which we dignify with the title of the Consular system of the United States.

What we need in our great cities are industrial schools and museums to prepare men and women, so that American manufactures shall rule the markets of the world, not merely by reason of thoroughness of work, but because of the artistic superiority of the goods, which will compel attention as soon as the buyer sets eyes on them.

CHARLES DE KAY.

DRAWING FROM LIFE—INSTITUTE FOR ARTIST ARTISANS.

MARCH

1898

THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER.

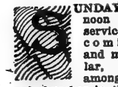

SUNDAY afternoon choral services are becoming more and more popular, especially among Episcopal churches in the city as well as smaller towns. This is not entirely owing to the fact that musicians from all over the country come here to study and criticise church music and choirs, but because many to whom the regular routine service does not altogether appeal find full vent to their religious temperament in these hearty, stirring choral services.

One of the latest to have noticed this and profited by the successful experience of other churches which have adopted them is the Church of the Transfiguration, 5 East Twenty-ninth Street, popularly known as "The Little Church Around the Corner." The Sunday afternoon services, with an elaborate musical programme, were so successful that they have now become fully choral, with no preaching whatever.

The rector is the Rev. George Clarke Houghton, M. A., D. D., who has succeeded his uncle, the late Rev. Dr. G. H. Houghton, and whose portrait is herewith presented. He was born in this city in 1852, and was graduated from St. Stephen's College, Annandale, and from the General Theological Seminary, this city. He was first made assistant in Trinity Church, and later was transferred to St. Chrysostom's in the same parish. In 1878 he accepted a call to Trinity Church, Hoboken, where he carried on mission and parochial work with 1,300 souls under his care, until the death of his uncle.

The photograph of the church in Twenty-ninth Street, herewith presented, is probably the finest extant, and is doubly valuable as less than a half dozen have been made from the plate.

THE CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.
Popularly Known as "The Little Church Around the Corner."

A SANDY HOOK WATER CART.

Just below the line where the United States Reservation of Sandy Hook is separated from Highland Beach there was recently a collection of huts occupied by squatters. The occupation of these men was that of sending clams and sand worms to New York and Asbury markets, and the entertainment of all amateur fishermen and boatmen who could be prevailed upon to visit the squatters' camp.

At least two or three of the squatters were occupied as above; the others, however, could never be prevailed upon to work unless there was nothing to eat in the camp. Fishing was the great pastime of the squatter population, for once in a boat with bait and lines, they could be as lazy as possible and depend upon the tide to carry them home again, with or without fish, as the case might be.

When anybody got very hungry in camp there was always a meal of clams to be had for the digging, and right across the Shrewsbury River, at Parkerstown, were hundreds of bushels of clams stored in beds and in boxes at low-water mark. Why should anybody go hungry in camp, or work hard, either, when there were such dark nights and such piles of ready-dug clams within reach?

All the fresh water consumed in the camp had to be brought from Highland Beach, either by boat or by "shanks' mare"—the latter too much like work to suit a Sandy Hook squatter. The water works from Long Branch reach to the reservation line, and it is very easy to tap the faucets and draw what water is needed.

But sometimes the tide runs wrong, and no squatter would demean himself by pulling a boatload of water against a Shrewsbury River tide—that is really work. But Harry Hildreth, who is well known from Albany to Philadelphia for his fish dinners and clam fritters, finally solved the water-transportation problem. "Bobbie Burns," a carpenter, temporarily stranded on the beach, helped him to build the cart seen in the engraving. It was constructed entirely of wreckage, even to the axle.

SANDY HOOK WATER CART.

The broad wheels will not sink in the sand, and forty or fifty gallons of water can easily be transported by the builders of the vehicle, both of whom are in evidence in the engraving. A boat can also be loaded upon the cart and carried across from river to ocean when required, and as there is two hours' difference in the tide between the river and the ocean, the circumstance is frequently taken advantage of when traveling up or down the river, and the tide is not favorable.

But one day serious trouble arose for the squatters of Sandy Hook. An officer and a file of men landed from the Government steamer General Meigs, and warned all hands to vacate the reservation, under penalty of having their shanties burned over their heads. All were notified but one man, the pioneer of the camp—Capt. Cypher—who kept out of the way, and missed the serving of the notice.

Many times that month the steamer appeared, coming up the river, whereupon the Captain would at once push off in his skiff, and hide himself in the river jungle. But one day Uncle Sam came out ahead. While the Captain was watching for the steamer, with his skiff ready provisioned for a sudden start, a locomotive came down the track from "the Hook," and as it stopped opposite the Captain's house, off jumped the officer and his squad.

The Captain was outgeneraled at last, and the "Neck" knows him no more. Neither does the water cart trundle over the sand. It is now running over in plebeian Parkerstown, and carries more beer than water.

THE MARQUIS DE AGUIA BRANCA.

The Brazilian exile, Eugenio Faria de Teixeira, Marquis de Aguia Branca, who has offered to erect a church to the memory of the men who perished in the Maine disaster, and to start a fund to care for the families of the dead sailors and marines, is a noteworthy figure in the social and artistic life of this city. He is a painter who has won distinction with his brush, an advocate of recognized ability, a writer on many subjects, a multi-millionaire, the possessor of one of the handsomest residences in the metropolis—which qualities and possessions serve to give him rank in many circles.

He becomes still more interesting in the light of his romantic past. Before his enforced departure from Brazil he was a Royalist, the friend of the Emperor Dom Pedro, and his loyalty to the Crown remained steadfast even after the crown had been stricken from the brows of the last sovereign of the two Americas. He took an active part in the revolutions for the restoration of the monarchy, holding to the belief that Brazil under then existing conditions could be best governed by a strong centralized Government. These movements to supplant the republic failed, and de Teixeira, with numbers of his Royalist compatriots, was banished.

This career is sufficiently romantic for these prosaic times; but, coupled with his zeal for the old empire, the Marquis has always cherished a love for liberty under whatever form of government it may be found or achieved. As a member of the Brazilian Senate he offered a resolution recognizing the belligerent rights of Cuba, then as now fighting for independence. When banished from Brazil he sought an asylum and home in the United States, because this country became endeared to him through his love for freedom. He has never forgotten Cuba since he first took an ardent interest in her destiny, and when the Maine went down in Havana Harbor he put the Cuban and American flags side by side at half-mast over his residence and sent to President McKinley a telegram of condolence.

According to the reports of friends, the Marquis is the richest man in the world. They say that he has $200,000,000 worth of personal property, besides undeveloped gold mines, which, according to the same authorities, are of exhaustless wealth, and boundless landed estates. These estates are situated in the States of Sao Paulo, Maranhao, and Bahia. They extend, it is said, six hundred miles in one direction.

The Marquis is a member of the old Portuguese nobility of Brazil. He has been decorated with numerous orders, among them that of Isabella Catolico and the Legion of Cristo. His artistic gifts are inherited from his mother. His present residence is at 918 West End Avenue, but he is building another home of still greater magnificence on the same avenue.

MARCH

Music

De Wolf Hopper.

THE Chicago Orchestra is much improved since it visited this city last season. Its personnel may or may not be the same. That is a matter into which the present writer has not made any special inquiry. It seems probable that some changes have been made, but they have not apparently caused any large alteration in the general appearance of the organization. The playing of the orchestra, however, has gained somewhat in precision and unanimity, though it was in these respects that is was most satisfactory when it came here last Winter. In solidity of tone there appears also to be some improvement. This may be due to better work by the strings, which certainly produce a larger tone than they did last year. Then they appeared to be quite feeble, and now, although they certainly do not rejoice, as the young man should, in strength, they do at least sound fairly full and mellow.

The wood wind is of an average quality and plays with judgment, if not with distinction. The brass is fair. The horns are the best part of it, but they lack nobility of tone. The judgment pronounced upon the orchestra last year, that it was composed of performers of respectable mediocrity, drilled into form by a competent conductor, need not be greatly modified. The material of the orchestra as a whole may now fairly be called something better than mediocre. It is certainly better than that of our own Philharmonic, but the wood and brass are not so good as those of the Damrosch orchestra. Of course, the Chicago Orchestra is far and away ahead of Mr. Seidl's instrumental menagerie, which is without a doubt the poorest of all orchestras to which this public has the patience to listen.

The main trouble with the Chicago Orchestra is that its work is characterized by a deadly smoothness—not smoothness of technic, but smoothness of interpretation. That, of course, is due to the work of the conductor.

Mr. Thomas's besetting sin as an orchestral conductor has always been his fondness for the cold and polished style. He persists in reading his Wagner and his Tschaikowsky after the manner of Mozart. Of course polish is absolutely necessary to good orchestral work. But when it becomes the polish of ice it is distinctly a misfortune.

The Chicago Orchestra does not give us that largeness of rhythm, that breadth and depth of accentuation to which we are accustomed, and which we have a right to expect. In the "Lohengrin" prelude, played at the first concert, the climax, in which the brass and instruments of percussion speak with so much eloquence, quite missed fire, because Mr. Thomas refused to give the familiar ritardando. There is no ritardando in the score, but I presume that Wagner thought the character of the passage sufficiently suggested one. Certainly no solo singer or instrumental virtuoso would dream of taking such a passage without a slight decrease in tempo. As far as I was able to hear, Mr. Thomas did not make any, and the result was that the powerful accentuation of that climax, which Mr. Seidl brings out with such convincing results, was wholly missing.

Now this is a single example of one of Mr. Thomas's peculiarities. There is not now and never was any tempo rubato in his conducting. Everything flows on as steadily and as peacefully as a mill stream. It is altogether too bucolic to suit the modern taste, which requires music pretty highly spiced. In symphonies by Haydn and Mozart and the early works of Beethoven this sort of playing is quite correct; but it is not in keeping with the spirit of the romantic school of music. But Mr. Thomas has taught his orchestra to play that way, and there's an end of the matter.

It must have been Rubinstein who taught Josef Hofmann that unpleasant way which he has of batting out the first two or three notes of a cantabile melody as if they were shots from a pistol. It was certainly not a special feature of his playing when a child. Then, indeed, he occasionally used the hard tone, as all pianists do, for the sake of contrast, but his command of the softer and more mellifluous accents of his instrument was great. For example, although it was quite out of the question that a pianist at the age of ten should reveal profound feeling or depth of conception, nevertheless, by his purely musical and instinctive employment of the subdued singing tone, Hofmann produced surprising effects, almost convincing his hearers that in some way he had penetrated the secrets of some of Beethoven's slow movements. He used to play Chopin's nocturnes with a better cantabile style then than he does now, although he plays them now far more sensibly.

But he has acquired a trick of beginning his cantabile themes with what I can only call a straight punch with a stiff finger. The result is that he brings out into the fullest glare the percussive nature of the instrument upon which he is playing. He produces a hard, glassy tone, and a generally rasping effect.

This, be it remembered, is only at the beginning. He can make the piano sing very softly, and he almost always does after he has passed his glacial period. Nevertheless, Hofmann seems to me to be yet in the epoch of storm and stress, so far as his technical development goes. I cannot say of him as I have said of the Chicago Orchestra, that he does not rejoice as a young man in his strength. On the contrary, that seems to him to be his glory. He revels in thundering successions of octavos and plays them as only Rubinstein did before him. He is at his best in compositions demanding brilliancy, power, incisive rhythm, and impetuous feeling. That is as it should be, and it must not be supposed that Hofmann has failed to fulfill the promise of his childhood because he is not now a finished interpreter of the highest class of piano music. He will be in due time. He is at present what he ought to be, and he has so far borne out the prophecies of those who ten years ago predicted for him a great future. Thank fortune, I was one of them. It is always pleasant to find out that you were right.

A little historical reminiscence may not be out of place here. Many persons have asked me how long ago it is since Hofmann first appeared in America. He made his début on Nov. 29, 1887. Here are a few lines from my report of the concert in THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Josef Hofmann made his first appearance in this country last night at the Metropolitan Opera House before an audience which was large, brilliant, and representative. In company with an orchestra of 100 musicians, directed by Herr Adolf Neuendorff, he played Beethoven's first concerto, introducing the Moscheles cadenza, and a polacca of Weber's arranged by Liszt. Without the orchestra he played a set of variations by Rameau, a berceuse and a waltz of his own composition, and a nocturne by Chopin.

"Josef Hofmann is a little over ten years of age. He appeared on the stage last evening in a blue and gray striped sailor shirt, knee breeches, and stockings, and looked, if anything, younger than he is. The audience was plainly surprised at his appearance, and a general exclamation resulted. The little fellow surprised many in another way. He had none of the attenuated physical appearance which often accompanies early development of the brain. He was in looks a bright, healthy, strong, normal boy, with sturdy legs and arms.

"When he conducted the Beethoven concerto a thunder of applause swept through the house. Many people leaped to their feet. Men shouted 'Bravo!' and women waved their handkerchiefs. Pianists of repute were moved almost to tears. Some wiped the moisture from their eyes. The child had astonished the assembly. He was a marvel."

I do not intend to take any of that back—not even the part about the pianists, which is, indeed, hard to believe. But I can remember the name of one pianist who wiped away his tears. It was Camile Guricx, who had played the Litolf D minor concerto with the Symphony Society on Nov. 4, and achieved a failure. He was crying because a little boy had made such a success.

But to return to Hofmann. The young man is a genius. I said ten years ago that he was certainly born to be a pianist, and he has justified that assertion in every way. Just now he is a reflex in many ways of the methods of Rubinstein, some of which were confessedly imperfect, but were carried by the tremendous personality of the artist. When Josef Hofmann begins to develop himself according to his own ideas with clear and farsighted self-examination he will undoubtedly abandon some of his present idiosyncrasies. He should, if he goes on studying, be the legitimate successor of Liszt and Rubinstein. He has all the natural endowments, and his development up to the present stage has been perfectly normal. There is no reason why he should not become one of the great pianists of musical history. One thing is sure. He is a genius of the piano and every one should go to hear him play.

MILDRED MEADE,
With Castle Square Opera Company.

Says Dr. Joseph Bennett in The Daily Telegraph of London: "A curious document has been put forward by the composer of a pianoforte concerto which, when performed for the first time at a recent orchestral concert, was greeted by the critics with a unanimous chorus of disapproval. The parent of the luckless bantling prints a string of his unfavorable 'notices,' and adds thereto a 'reply,' the purport of which is to crush the aforesaid critics. Some of his remarks have a subtlety that is all their own. For instance, one of his critics who ventured to advise the casting of the worthless concerto into the flames, is annihilated in this fashion:

"'Surely the arrogance of assuming that any work, musical or otherwise, is written for the fastidious ear of a paid journalist is too absurd. Learn, then, my foolish friend, that I compose no work for a "critic to be asked to listen to," but for the ear of a musical public; and by their decision alone will I abide.'

"Of course the critics were not invited to hear the work in question. They went to St. James's Hall, as usual, unbidden, and they conspired, according to their custom, to blast the budding reputation of a heaven-born genius. 'Twas ever thus."

The composer was right just the same. He wrote his concerto for the public, and if the public liked it, it made no difference to him whether the critics praised it or condemned it. The artist who takes this position is wise, and if they would all take it, the relations between composers and performers on the one hand and the critics on the other would be much more amicable. The deuce of it is that the composers and performers persist in believing that public opinion may be affected by the writings of the critics—what nonsense!

As a specimen of enlightened comment on what must have been a pretty bad piece of programme making by M. Lamoureux in London, let me offer this from The Daily Telegraph:

"The great symphony might well have had the programme to itself, since it contents any man who listens, as he should, with all his might. There is this to be said, moreover—it is hard to find proper companions for the 'Choral' when variety and contrast are desired. Mr. Lamoureux began well with Mozart's glorious overture to 'Die Zauberflöte,' which, by the way, was exquisitely played, but we fail to see that Saint-Saëns's grotesque 'Danse Macabre' was in its right place between the prelude to the 'Magic Flute' and the colossal 'D minor.' The work is enormously clever, and a very good thing of its peculiar kind, but in the position it filled last evening it reminded us of Rowlandson in a picture gallery devoted to Raphael and Michael Angelo. Who would think of hanging the caricaturist's illustrations to the 'Dance of Death' between paintings by sublime masters? Saint-Saëns's work had better be kept for more suitable occasions; the dinners of the Thirteen Club, for example. We say this under a depressing conviction that the public are not with us. The 'Danse Macabre' was persistently applauded, and even encored, carrying off the honors of the evening against both Mozart and Beethoven. To such a complexion have we come at the end of the nineteenth century! Wagner's Prelude to the third act of 'Lohengrin' stood last in the programme."

Those who are observant of musical doings abroad will recall a story of a quarrel between George Liebling, the pianist, and a critic who wrote harshly of him. In regard to this matter The London Daily Telegraph prints the following:

"We have received from Mr. George Liebling, the well-known pianist, a letter, called forth by peculiar circumstances. The writer understands that rumors are in circulation here respecting his behavior toward a Berlin critic not long ago. This being the case, Mr. Liebling prefers to tell the story himself, rather than permit garbled accounts to be circulated. The circumstances do not concern our English public, but when an artist desires to set himself right on a matter which might injuriously affect his relations with those to whom he appeals, it is difficult to refuse an opportunity.

"The main facts of the case are these: In January, 1897, Mr. Max Löwengard wrote an article concerning Mr. Liebling, which that gentleman regarded as 'an insulting personal attack.' The aggrieved pianist sought out the critic, and eventually found him. At once did Mr. Liebling approach Mr. Löwengard, raise his hat, and ask gently as to his identity. Mr. Löwengard admitted his identity with what seems to have been an aggravating smile. Indeed, the critic's manner so annoyed the pianist that, after a few more words, Mr. Liebling administered a blow in the face. This strong argument was not followed, as the striker expected, by a challenge, Mr. Löwengard preferring the prosaic course of an appeal to the law, which condemned Mr. Liebling to a fortnight's imprisonment. But before the sentence could be carried out the critic consented to petition the Emperor for his antagonist's pardon, himself drawing up the appeal. Many musicians and critics added their names; the Emperor was gracious, and the affair ended happily. 'I have repented my momentary act of violence long since,' writes Mr. Liebling, while, on his part, Mr. Löwengard admits that he 'went too far' in his remarks upon the pianist. The whole matter may now well be forgotten. Of course, the obvious moral is that critics should keep to legitimate criticism, and that artists should not let their angry passions rise."

Death has been busy of late in the ranks of musical professors in London. The sudden departure of Mr. H. C. Banister was shortly followed by the passing of Mr. Edward Howell, the well-known 'cellist, professor at the Royal Academy and Royal College, and a member of the Queen's private band. Mr. Howell had held the post of principal violoncello at the Royal Italian Opera, (where his father, James Howell, was principal contra-basso,) at the Philharmonic Concerts, the Leeds Festivals, and the meetings of the Three Choirs. He was admirable in chamber music, and at one time did good service at the "Pops." Now Mr. Frederick Westlake has been called away. Mr. Westlake, who was born at Romsey in 1840, received his artistic education at the Royal Academy of Music, with which institution he remained connected as associate, fellow, and professor until his death. He composed masses and other works for the services of the Roman Church; also songs, part-songs, and instrumental pieces.

W. J. HENDERSON.

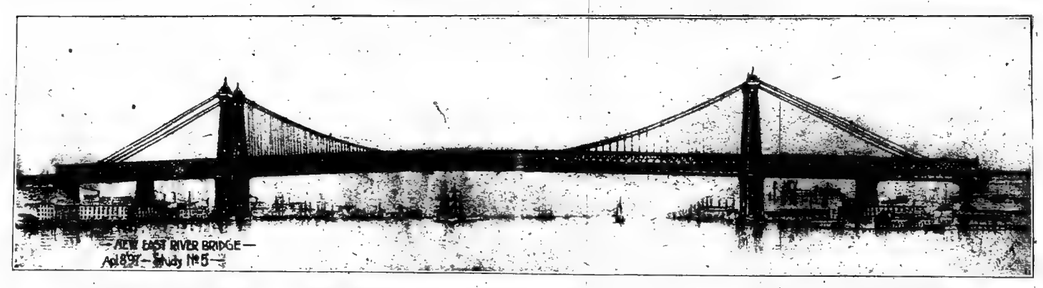

NEW BRIDGE IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION FROM CLINTON STREET, NEW YORK, TO BEDFORD AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

THE new East River Bridge is now sufficiently under way to arouse general interest, which until recently has been so slight that comparatively few know more than the most meagre details of its appearance or construction.

With the exception of its width and approaches the bridge will not differ materially in size from the older structure, so well and widely known. Its piers of steel, however, will form an interesting contrast to the stone piers of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Although it is planned to cross the river at almost the furthest easterly point of New York, the approach is so long that the

Lewis Nixon,
President New East River Bridge Commission.

entrance will be brought within easy reach. Following the south side of Delancey Street, it will cross thirteen blocks before it comes to the street level at Clinton Street. This will exceed the Brooklyn Bridge's approach by over 600 feet. At Williamsburgh, too, following a line parallel with South Sixth Street to Berry Street, thence diagonally across South Fifth Street to Bedford Avenue, comprehending an approach extending from Broadway to South Fourth Street, the bridge will have an approach of 2,450 feet, also over 600 feet in excess of the old bridge's approach on that side. The span between the two towers is almost the same as that of the Brooklyn Bridge, the difference being less than five feet in favor of the new structure. Thus it will be seen that the new bridge will be over 1,200 feet longer than the Brooklyn Bridge. Its width will be 118 feet, a comparatively enormous distance, the old bridge being considered of large dimensions with a width of 85 feet.

The towers of the two bridges will be of very nearly the same height, and the clear height of the river span will be, at the centre, 135 feet. The cost of the new bridge, including the approaches, will be only $12,000,000, three millions less than that of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Work has necessarily progressed slowly so far, owing to innumerable difficulties and delays. Difficulty in the purchase of property along the line of the bridge has repeatedly stopped operations, but it is now thought that all obstacles have been effectually overcome.

The building of the bridge first took shape in 1895, when the Legislature passed a bill, which went into effect May 27 of that year, requiring the Mayors of the two cities to each appoint three persons, who, with themselves, should constitute a commission to build a bridge over the East River from Broadway in Brooklyn to Grand Street in New York, the cost to be divided equally between the two cities.

Mayor Strong appointed Salem H. Wales, Richard Deeves, and Francis B. Thurber. Mayor Schieren appointed Andrew D. Baird, James T. Sperry, and Henry Batterman. This committee organized on June 26 with Andrew D. Baird as President, S. H. Wales Vice President, Richard Deeves Treasurer, and F. B. Thurber Secretary. Leffert L. Buck was appointed chief engineer and prepared the plans for the big structure.

At the outset the laying out of a suitable location within limits provided by the act was obstructed by the owners of a charter for building a bridge, granted by the Legislature of 1894, who had located a place calculated to be most in the way of the proposed public enterprise. To avoid a waste of time and money the charter was bought, after considerable opposition on the part of the public, for $200,000, and the way cleared for active preparations.

The bridge decided on was one not exceeding 118 feet in width, and providing for

James W. Boyle,
Vice President New East River Bridge Commission.

six tracks, two for an elevated railway and four for surface railroad cars, with all necessary approaches, switches, and terminals. All tracks were to be on the same level at the centre of the bridge, and a promenade was to be built over the tracks. At each end of the bridge it was decided to have an open plaza, comprising at least one block. The course of the approaches have undergone repeated modifications, the terminal at Clinton Street, New York, and at Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, being the ones finally decided upon.

Early in 1896 the general plans were completed, and the contract was let for the foundation of the New York pier to Patrick H. Flynn of Brooklyn. An estimate of $500,000 was made for this part of the work, but the bid fell even below that figure, it being $383,150. The other estimates of Chief Engineer Buck under the chief heads were: New York tower foundations, $500,000; Brooklyn tower foundations, $860,000; New York anchorage, $820,090; Brooklyn anchorage, $820,000; New York tower, steel, $188,000; New York tower, erection, $124,000; Brooklyn tower, steel, $186,000; Brooklyn tower, erection, $124,000; cable, strands, $450,000; cable, erection, $300,000; suspended superstructure, steel, $966,000; suspended superstructure, erection, $644,000; approaches, steel, $520,000; approaches, erection, $780,000; flooring, painting, &c., $230,000. This made a total of $7,510,000, which has been adhered to as the cost of the bridge, without the approaches. It was at one time hoped to complete the bridge by

Julian D. Fairchild,
Treasurer New East River Bridge Commission.

1900, so that it could be dedicated in that year. Several additional years will be consumed, however in its completion.

The first of the four great caissons which will support each tower of the new East River Bridge was launched in May of last year. Fortunately solid rock was found at an easy depth, and the work was thus greatly facilitated. The pier it is finally to make will be 77 feet in length, 20 feet of masonry above high water, 38 feet of masonry below, and 19 feet of the caisson itself, in one solid, firm column.

Before the Summer is over it is expected the caisson work will be entirely finished, when the steel superstructure will be begun. Other parts of the bridge, including the anchorage, will be started at the same time.

A marked contrast in the building of the new East River Bridge and of the Brooklyn Bridge has been noticeable since its beginning. When the Brooklyn Bridge was projected the scheme seemed almost visionary. The longest span then in existence was that of the suspension bridge at Cincinnati of 1,010 feet, which had just been completed by Roebling. A light bridge of 1,400 feet span had been built at Niagara, but had been destroyed, and with the exception of the Cincinnati bridge the longest spans in the world were the Freiberg Bridge, Switzerland, of 870 feet span, and the Niagara International, of 821 feet span.

Since the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge, with its span of 1,595½ feet, the Forth Bridge in Scotland, having three cantilever spans of 1,750 feet, has been built, and two bridges are proposed over the North River of about 3,000 feet spans each. The second bridging of the East River is not now, therefore, as serious a problem as it would have been in 1880.

What its effect will be on the congested conditions of the east side has been a subject for wide conjecture. Whether its residents will migrate to the suburbs of Williamsburgh and their houses be torn down to make way for manufactories and business houses has become a matter of no little concern to interested people on both sides of the river. That such an event would be a benefit to New York is fully evident, whereas the removal of the people of that region would render a simple solution of the much discussed and perplexing east side problem.

In the event of such an exodus from this section, which it is generally expected will occur, the families would be scattered over the large territory adjoining Williamsburgh, and should many of them become operatives in the factories, &c., here, the bridge would afford an easy and rapid means of transit across and back.

The recent change in the city's administration resulted in the removal of all of the Commissioners of the new East River Bridge. Previous to that time there had been no change in the board.

The new Commissioners recently appointed by Mayor Van Wyck are: Lewis Nixon, President, an ex-Naval Constructor of the United States Navy; Smith E. Lane, a member of prominence in the Democratic Club; Julian D. Fairchild, President of the Kings County Trust Company; James W. Boyle, Democratic leader in the Seventh Assembly District; John W. Weber, a brewer, of Brooklyn, and Thomas S. Moore, a lawyer, of Brooklyn. The Commissioners are appointed to serve four years.

Smith E. Lane,
Secretary New East River Bridge Commission.

THE LARGEST NUGGET OF SILVER

Probably the largest nugget of silver ever mined was a piece weighing 1,840 pounds, which was taken from the Smuggler Mine at Aspen, Col., in 1894. In regard to this nugget, a gentleman who is connected with that mine, says: "The nugget formed part of a consignment of 15,061 pounds of ore which with silver at 58 cents netted us free and clear of all expenses very close to

John W. Weber,
New East River Bridge Commissioner.

$82,000. This particular nugget was gotten out by itself and seemed to be extremely pure. It was impossible to assay it in the ordinary acceptation of the word, and it was put directly into crucibles, and the crucible returns given to us by the company. This streak of silver occurred as a core in some very rich ore, averaging about 1,000 ounces per ton. At times it would be a half an inch in thickness, and then widen out to two or two and one-half feet. It was a little purer than a silver dollar and almost as bright. We were obliged to mine by the side of it, allowing it to hang down into the stope until we had reached a natural crack or very thin place when we could break it off. It extended along the stope for twenty or thirty feet in height, was three or four feet in length, with the width as given."

Proof Positive.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"Do you believe there is really anything in phrenology?"

"I do. I had my head examined by a phrenologist once, and the moment he came to my first bump he told me that my wife used an old-fashioned rolling pin."

Thomas S. Moore,
New East River Bridge Commissioner.

MARCH

From Photographs Made Exclusively for The New York Times.

1.—The Terror at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. 2.—Another View of the Terror, Showing the Forward Deck. 3.—Capt. Nicoll Ludlow, the Commander of the Terror, First and Second Divisions of the Crew at Mess. 6.—Sending an Official Message. 7.—"Billy Terror," the Ship's Mascot, and His Trainers. 8.—"Pip 11.—The Ship's Tailor. 12.—Standing By to Let Go the Starboard Anchor.

THE UNITED STATES MONITOR TE

1898

in His Cabin. 4.—A View of the Forward Deck of the Terror, Taken from the Bridge of the Vessel While at Anchor off Tompkinsville, Staten Island. 5.—The e Down Scrubbing Wash Clothes." 9.—Lieut H. O. Dunn on the Quarter Deck of the Terror. 10.—Looking Forward from the Landing Platform of the Terror.

RROR, NOW IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

THE DRAMA

Minnie Seligman.

BENEFITS are now up for discussion. The theatrical "benefit" with an untheatrical object is fast becoming a nuisance in New York. The overworked actors, and the managers who have to give much and get nothing in return, and whose profits are measurably curtailed by this kind of irresponsible competition, are getting tired of it. It is not the practice of the charitably fashionable or fashionably charitable women to ask shopkeepers to give up a day's receipts now and then to aid their pet institutions, throwing in the wages of their clerks. Why don't they begin that?

The "benefit" is a relic of the palmy days, when it was often a dishonest subterfuge. Actors in the old stock companies were employed at so much a week and an annual benefit. You remember Miss Snevellicci's "bespeak" in "Nicholas Nickleby." Sometimes the actor received all the net receipts of his "benefit," but not often. A third was generally a good share for him. In those days the occasional "grand testimonial benefit" came into existence, and this has frequently been an honest expression of the good will and esteem of the actors as a body for a distinguished member of their calling come to grief. Such were the famous Simpson benefit at Castle Garden, the big benefit to "Gentleman" George Barrett in his old age, of which your grandfather, if he was a playgoer in his youth, may still talk; the Brougham benefit at Niblo's, the John Gilbert testimonial, the Wallack benefit at the Metropolitan Opera House, (the net receipts of which were over $25,000,) the Couldock benefit, and others noteworthy, but on a smaller scale. Of equal importance and interest with these will be the performances in Drury Lane Theatre, London, this week

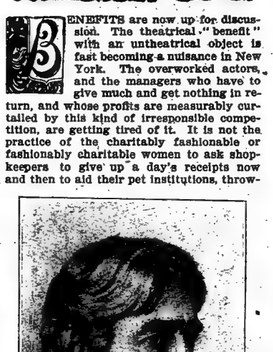

Walter Jones as the Tragedian, "In Gay New York."

Charles Kent.
The Bishop in "What Happened to Jones."

(March 17) in behalf of Nelly Farren, the famous actress of burlesque and comedy, a member of the esteemed Farren family, and the "Our Nelly" of a generation of Englishmen.

The receipts for this will be very large, for enormous prices have been paid for seats and boxes. The programme will include an act of "Money," with Beerbohm Tree, John Hare, and other noted actors; the mad scene from "Hamlet," with Ellen Terry and Genevieve Ward; Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury," with famous actors, actresses, and dramatists in speaking rôles, and as jurors, bridesmaids, and visitors, and a harlequinade with popular actors as the clown's victims, policemen, tradesmen, servants, &c.

Elizabeth Robins, who is going to try, once again, the effect of an Ibsen play, acted by the elect, upon a New York audience, has been one of the foremost interpreters of the Norwegian dramatist in England. She has produced in London "Hedda Gabler," "Rosmersholm," "The Master Builder," and "Little Eyolf." Her acting in the first and third of these has been declared wonderful for its interpretative quality.

Miss Robins is, however, an American, and was on our stage some years before she went to London. She is well remembered as a slight, pretty girl who was with the Boston Museum Company in support of Edwin Booth at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in 1885.

"Trelawny of the Wells," Mr. Pinero's fragile, satirical comedy, continues to draw crowds at the Court Theatre, in London. In spite of the sneers of the "conservative" old critics, and the fears of the youngsters, its humor is appreciated, its wit crosses the footlights, its verity is comprehended. Pictorially it is odd, and appeals quaintly to the eye. Some idea of the queer effects of the costumes and furniture of the "sixties" in its tableaus may be derived from the illustrations presented herewith.

The Crown is the new name of the theatre in London which hitherto has been called the Novelty. One of the newspapers, commenting upon the name, says "it will have at least the advantages of being short, easily pronounced, and English. It is time that the absurd practice of giving to English theatres French names should cease. Why should Mr. Mulholland's elegant and popular little playhouse at Camberwell Green be known as 'the Théâtre Métropole'? and to what good end are people, when they refer to our 'Opéra Comique,' compelled for clearness to add the words 'in the Strand'? Since the latter not too prosperous house opened, more than twenty-five years ago, there has rarely been a moment when the character of its entertainments has not been entirely at variance with its name. No less may be said of the 'Vaudeville,' which unlettered cabmen at first knew as 'the War Devil.' 'The Gaiety' we have now become reconciled to by virtue of the associations it has gathered about it; but the name was originally an unhappy attempt to translate the name of the well-known Parisian theatre 'La Gaîté.' Considered as a sample of English speech, it might as well have been called 'The Mirth' or 'The Merriment.'"

New York's theatres, in this particular era, are frequently well enough named, but no special imaginative faculty or sense of fitness seems to have been employed in naming them. Daly's is, sure enough, managed by Daly, and Wallack's used to be managed by Wallack. The American is certainly in America and the Manhattan on Manhattan Island, and, by the same token, the Fourteenth Street is in Fourteenth Street. The Bijou is small, and therefore satisfies one of the definitions of its name; and the Academy of Music was originally a theatre for opera. The Gar-

THE LATEST NUMBER OF "PICCADILLY."
Mabel Bert and Henry Miller in "The Master."

MARCH

1898

CORA URQUHART POTTER,
As Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons."

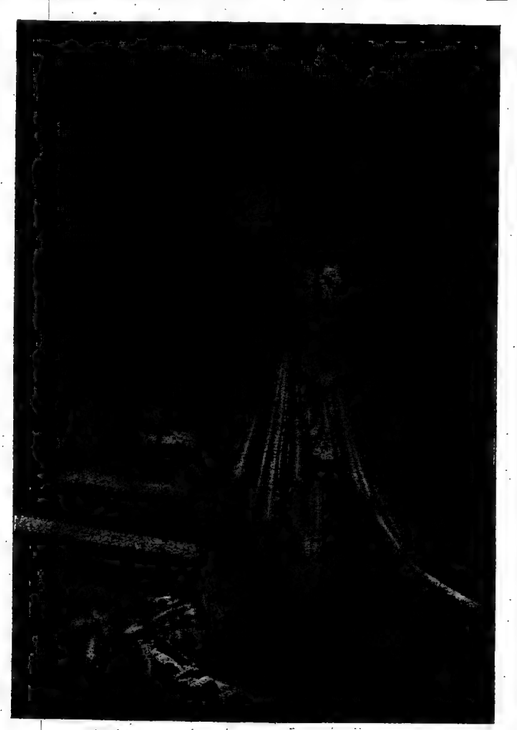

HERBERT BEERBOHM TREE,
As Marc Antony in "Julius Caesar."

rick Theatre is named in honor of a great actor of whom five-sixths of its frequenters never heard, and never will hear, and the Lyceum perpetuates a name associated with many pleasant memories in English theatricals since the days of Mme. Vestris.

The threatened invasion of the English theatre by scions of the nobility leads The London Daily News to fear the realization of George Grossmith's "vision of the future," in one of his musical sketches—the time when all the nobility and gentry of England will have taken to the stage, and driven away the earlier and humbler race of players. The latest rumor is that of "another nobleman, with a lineage that runs well nigh back to the days of William the Conqueror," who is about "to face the glare of the footlights." The distinguished recruit has lost heavily of late upon the turf and in business transactions among City men. It is to be hoped that this is not a necessary preliminary to the adoption by a nobleman of the dramatic profession.

The forthcoming publication of "A Dramatic Dictionary" is announced in London. This work will fill a long-felt want if it will only teach brilliant young writers for the newspaper press the difference between the "flies" and the "wings." Two promising volumes of theatrical reminiscences are also shortly to be published. The first is by Lionel Brough, the most conspicuous living representative of the famous Brough family of artists and writers, and a comedian of skill and distinction. American playgoers know Mr. Brough well. He was last here with Beerbohm Tree, and his acting in "A Bunch of Violets," as the Yorkshire manufacturer, and in "Hamlet," as the gravedigger, was particularly liked. The other book will contain the recolections of Mr. and Mrs. John Billington, who have also acted here, and have long been favorites of the English public. Mrs. Billington was the Martha in Irving's "Faust."

We know, from Pepys, and from passages in the plays of contemporary dramatists, that the manners of theatre audiences in the Restoration epoch were not nice, but there is no reason to believe that even the fops habitually arrived at the theatre late. Mr. Sparkish, Mr. Novel, and their fellows would talk loudly while the play was going on to show the superiority of their wit to the poet's; but they, likely, were on hand early to lose none of the fun. In later epochs of English theatrical history theatre-going was a serious undertaking, not a mere pastime. One can tell from the beginnings of old plays that the authors counted on audiences closely attentive from the first. Lady Randolph is the first speaker in "Douglas," Orestes in "The Distressed Mother," Almeira in "The Mourning Bride." The custom of "playing the audience in" with a short piece was of still later origin. Perhaps about that time the habit of going late to the theatre became common. "Half price" for late comers was a custom of Thackeray's time. So, perhaps, the ordinary New York playgoer of this era, who nearly ruins the enjoyment of a few by going late to the theatre, talking as loudly as he pleases, as he enters and selfishly fussing over his wraps before he settles in his seat, has some sort of historical precedent for his behavior. It has nothing else to recommend it.

E. A. D.

Of the Same Family, That's All.

The new play called "The Dovecote," an adaptation of the French "Jalouse," has been found to resemble the well-remembered one-act piece by Tom Taylor, called "To Oblige Benson," which was, in its turn, taken from a French piece called "Un Service à Blanchard." Just as the elderly pair in "Jalouse" find their pretended squabble developing into something like a serious rupture, so does Mr. Trotter South-down, in "To Oblige Benson," proceed from pretended jealousy to a real attack of the green-eyed monster.

Horses on the Stage.

Horses were first introduced on the English stage Feb. 18, 1811, at Covent Garden Theatre, in "Blue Beard." This was a bold act on the part of Kemble, and his new departure drew upon him not a little satire, pictorial and otherwise. The storming of the palace was a collection of everything which could be crowded into one scene. As the Spahis rushed forward to attack the gate the drawbridge was let down, and a detachment of horsemen were seen fording the moat. In turn they jumped upon the stage. An enthusiastic spectator wrote that "the passing of the cavalry under the arches of the rampart and their charge up the drawbridge might almost be taken for the subject of a painting. Some of the horses were wounded, and they fell on the

MARCH

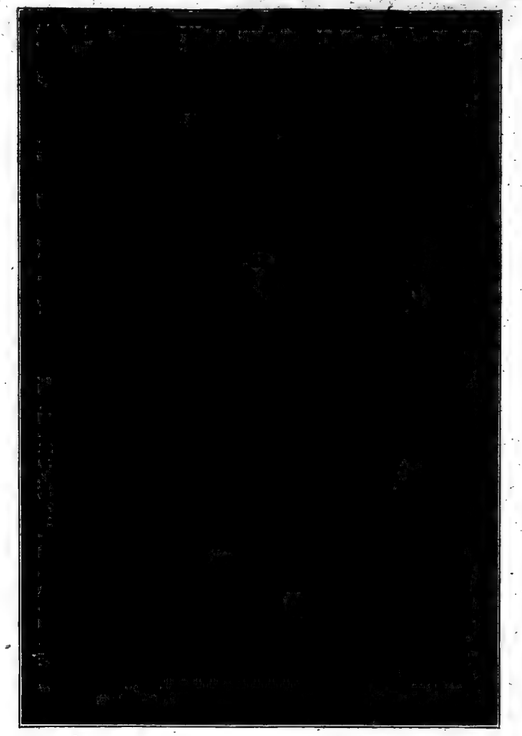

ROSE COGHLAN,
As Lady Janet in "The White Heather."

stage, sinking under their wounds. One horse which was dying, on hearing the report of a pistol, sprang up to join the battle once more, and then, after a single effort, fell as though entirely exhausted."

Not a Churchwarden, Though.

Edward Terry, the comedian, who is now acting in "The White Knight," by the author of "The Master," at his theatre in London, has been denying an untrustworthy rumor. He declares he is not a churchwarden. He said to a newspaper reporter: "People are always telling me that I am a churchwarden; but I am not, and never have been. I played the part once, but that is another story. If you like, though, I will tell you a few of the things that I do happen to be. I am the President of the Barnes Cycling Club, although I never rode a bicycle in my life; I am a Vestryman of St. Clement Danes, a member of the Strand District Board of Works, and the Treasurer of the Royal General Theatrical Fund.

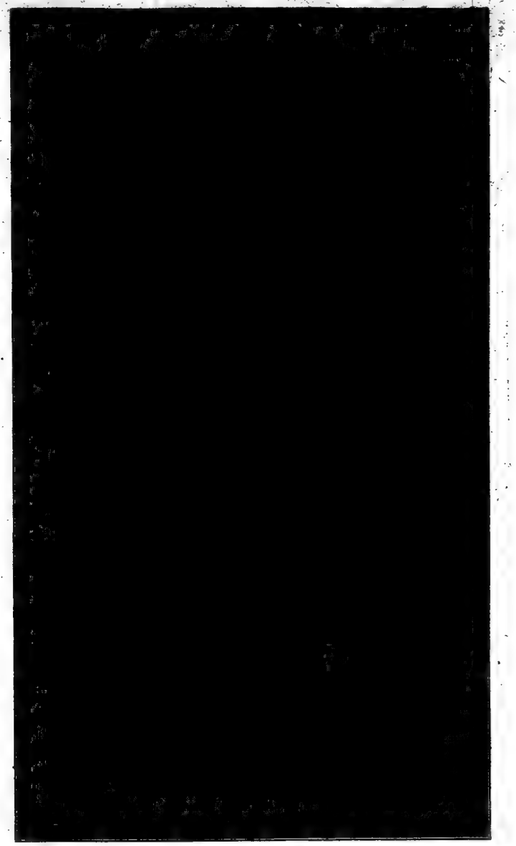

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ELIZABETH ROBINS,
As Hilda in "The Master Builder."

Then I am Trustee of the Dramatic Sick Fund, and President of the Theatres Fire Fund. I sit in the councils of the Foundling Hospital and Charing Cross Hospital; I am on the committee of two important Masonic charities, and I believe I am a Governor of Guy's, so that you see I have a few odd things to do to fill up my spare time, although I do not happen to be a churchwarden."

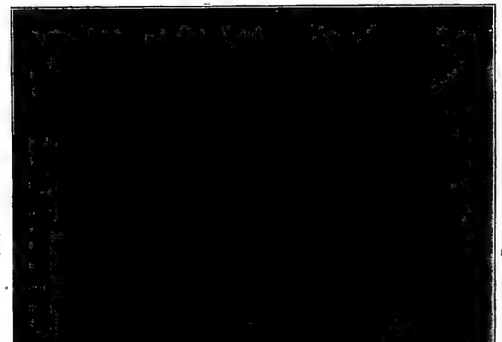

1898

JOHN W. ALEXANDER.

THE six lunettes in the new Congressional Library Building at Washington, entitled the "Evolution of the Book," are generally admitted to be among the most original, artistic, and appropriate decorations in that splendidly decorated architectural monument. The artist has not aimed to attract the eye by schemes of vivid color, but has recognized that the office of the decorator is to harmonize his work with the work of the architect and with the idea of the structure. One needs no aid from handbooks to follow the historic sequence in the representation given, and the critic can find no fault with the modesty shown in the blending of the neutral coloring with the surrounding stone which constitutes the setting. The lover of art who has observed the contrast in this respect between the masterpiece of Puvis de Chavannes in the Panthéon at Paris, and the more startling but less appropriate decorations by other great painters in that building, will acquiesce in this view.

The success of these mural paintings in Washington naturally directs attention to the painter who executed them, John W. Alexander, formerly of New York, but for some years a resident of Paris, where he has won honors in competition with the artist-painters of the world.

John W. Alexander was born in Allegheny City, Penn. He came to New York when he was seventeen years of age and worked for three years in the art department of Harper & Brothers, where he devoted himself entirely to illustration. He then went abroad, where he studied for three months in the Munich Royal Academy, receiving the medal for drawing. From Munich he went with a band of young Americans to Polling, an upper Bavarian village, where he remained eighteen months, painting. He then followed Duveneck and his little band of pupils to Venice, and afterward to Florence, where he remained two years, teaching and continuing his studies, after which he returned to America. One of his first successes in his native country was the exhibition at the National Academy of Design of his portrait of Thurlow Weed, the first of a series of strong portraits of distinguished men that he painted. Mr. Alexander was particularly fortunate in his sitters, numbering among them such prominent people as Walt Whitman, Joseph Jefferson, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mr. Parke Godwin, Mr. John Burroughs, John Gilbert, Alphonse Daudet, Robert Louis Stevenson, and others. The portrait of Walt Whitman hangs on the walls of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in Central Park, New York.

In 1891 Mr. Alexander broke down in health and again went abroad. He had made several trips since his first student days, visiting Spain and Morocco, Holland and Germany, and had spent one Summer in England, making portraits of distinguished writers and statesmen for The Century Magazine. This time he was forced to take a rest to regain strength, but in the Spring of 1893 he sent three portraits of women to the exhibition of the Champ de Mars, in Paris. This was the first time Mr. Alexander had exhibited in the French capital. His pictures were not only received, but all three of them marked number one, a distinction given to a very restricted number of those received, usually to not more than five or six out of several hundred. Before the exhibition was formally opened Mr. Alexander's name was noticed by the painters. Roll, President of the jury, speaks of Mr. Alexander's portraits as the most remarkable work of the year. "His pictures were received by the jury with acclamation, and we are already thinking of making him a member of our society." Mr. Alexander's pictures were allotted a panel to themselves, a privilege usually granted only to work by "Sociétaires." Mr. Alexander was noticed prominently in all reviews of this exhibition. Arsène Alexandre, critic for Le Paris and L'Eclair, says:

"Mr. Alexander's name, which will strike many people for the first time, has carried off a resounding success. His paintings are remarkable for their happy enthusiasm, the sobriety of their technique, and their true elegance of line." The Independence Belge says: "It will not be contested, I think, that the newest thing offered us by the Champ de Mars are the portraits of Mr. Alexander. He has expressed the life of an attitude while preserving pictorial dignity and reserve." The London Star says: "But the chief triumph of the year is had in the three portraits by John Alexander, a young American." Immediately after this exhibition at the June meeting Mr. Alexander was elected "Associate of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts." He next exhibited in the following December two portraits at the Grafton Gallery in London, where he was given the place of honor and achieved a new success. During the Spring of 1894 he again exhibited with the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, at the Salon of the Champ de Mars. This time his exhibition consisted of five portraits and two compositions. Yriarte, the critic of the Paris Figaro, says of this exhibit: "One must stop before the remarkable work of an American, John Alexander. His portrait of Mr. Thaulow comes very near being a masterpiece, and his painter in a fes and interior are the work of a very fine artist."

Arsène Alexandre also says in Le Paris and L'Eclair: "There are some painters who always manage to be really personal. You can study this in the strong portraits of John Alexander." The Revue des Deux Mondes speaks of Mr. Alexander's work also: "The portraits of Thaulow and Pranishnikoff have a homely truth, familiar and male, really interesting in expression. There is also a profile of a young woman which shows how félicitous this style of painting can be made. The drawing is firm and distinguished, the brush stroke rapid and supple, the coloring delicate, a little that of subdued tapestry."

At the June meeting following this exhibition Mr. Alexander was elected "Sociétaire," the highest honor bestowed by the Champ de Mars Salon, which gives no medals. This conferred on him the privilege of exhibitions without having his work examined by the jury, allowed him to vote with the society and serve on its juries. Mr. Alexander spent the Summer of 1893 in America, where he painted a number of portraits, among which were those of Mosenthal, late musical director of the Mendelssohn Glee Club; Chief Justice Beasely of New Jersey, and Marcellus Hartley. After this Mr. Alexander was invited to take part in all the prominent American and European exhibitions, and exhibited at Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Berlin, Stockholm, London, Munich, Venice, &c. In Philadelphia in 1895 his portrait of the Norwegian painter Thaulow was purchased by the Trustees for the Wilstach Gallery, in Fairmount Park, and he also sold a composition picture to Mr. Elkins, whose collection is known to all connoisseurs. He also at that time sold several other canvases in Philadelphia. Mr. Alexander was at this time again in America, where he painted a number of portraits, including one of Henry G. Marquand, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and which is in the possession of the Marquand family. He remained in America about a year in all. The year following his large picture entitled "The Mirror" took the Temple gold medal at the Academy of Fine Arts, in Philadelphia. Since his first successes Mr. Alexander has exhibited in almost every prominent city in Europe and America. His latest picture, suggested by Keats's "Isabella and the Pot of Basil," was purchased when still on the walls of the Champ de Mars by Mr. Ernest Longfellow for the Boston Museum. This painting, with two others, entitled "The Yellow Girl" and "Peonies," will be seen in the forthcoming annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists in New York.

Mr. Alexander occupies a leading position not only among American painters, but among those of foreign countries. He is a member of many foreign societies, among them the Société Nationale de Paris, the Secession National Exhibition of Munich, and the Society of Austrian Painters. Mr. Alexander divides his time between Paris and New York.

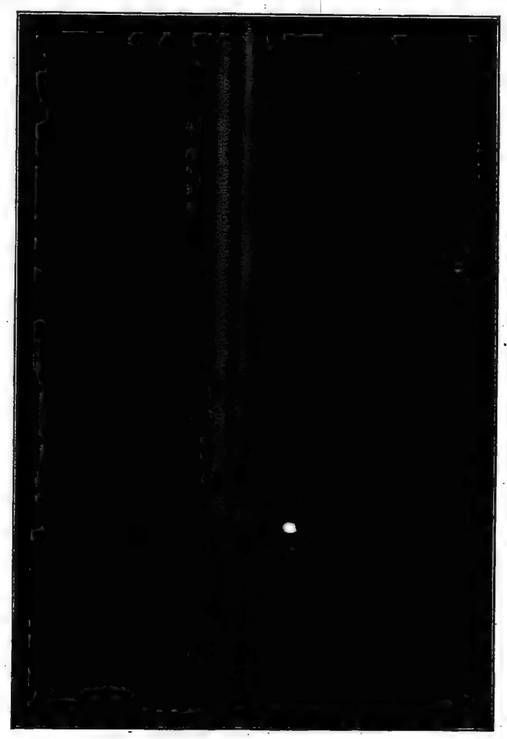

JOHN W. ALEXANDER.

THE GENEALOGICAL CHART OF THE ASTOR FAMILY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have done an excellent thing in commencing the pedigrees of our New York families, and I hope you may be encouraged to continue the work, which is one greatly needed and of great value. These articles will be preserved and sedulously cared for by many readers, and I believe more or them will be preserved than of any others of your interesting supplements. These numbers will be considered essential in every public library, where they will be often consulted.

I could possibly suggest some improvement in the model, but this will come with experience. A compositor who is familiar with setting up tabular pedigrees would probably make some changes to conform to the methods with which genealogists are accustomed, but the work is on the whole well done, and I have no disposition to complain.

I hope you will pardon a hint or two. I have not yet been able to find out what the big "Os" mean.

At bottom of first column you have omitted the name of the person whom Eliza Astor married.

Borell should be Boreel. I think his name was Francis Robert Boreel. His children married, I believe, Adolph Jans Charles, Baron de Pollandt, and Otto Frederick, Baron Groenince.

I take the liberty of writing these corrections because you have invited them.

Wishing you the greatest success, I am, respectfully, yours, C. B. CURTIS.

New York, March 7, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you request correction of errors in your Astor genealogy, in THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE of March 6, I note these:

First Column—John Jacob Astor, 1st, was born July 17, 1763.

Second Column—John Jacob Astor, 2d, you state, was born 1755, that is, eight or nine years before the birth of his father, and six years before his mother's birth, and thirty years before the marriage of his parents. I presume it is a typographical error and should be 1795. John Jacob Astor was feeble minded and died in a sanitarium.

Third Column—Henry Astor married Miss Dinehart. I don't know her first name. She was the daughter of the farmer in charge of an Astor farm near Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y. Henry was partially disinherited for this marriage, and has lived in retirement ever since at West Copake, Columbia County, N. Y. They never had any children. Henry Astor must be about my own age—sixty-seven; for I recollect that when I was about thirteen, a student at the Academy at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., Henry came there and seemed about my age. He was accompanied by a cousin named Armstrong. They did not remain long as students at the academy.

A good deal of stuff has been published in the "yellow" journals from time to time about the so-called "romance" of Henry Astor's marriage and disinheritance. Two of Mrs. Astor's brothers have in succession been Directors in the National Hudson River Bank, Hudson, N. Y. One is dead, the other is still in the board. Both were gentlemen, and capable officers. Henry Astor is, as far as I can learn, a quiet, intelligent old gentleman, a great reader, and one who has done a great deal of good in the community in which he lives. Stories of his mental incapacity are false. A. B. C.

New York, March 7, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As to the Astor family, John Jacob, Jr., son of the original Jacob, was not born in 1755, eleven years before his father, and did not die in 1834, fourteen years before him.

2. William Astor, son of William Backhouse Astor, had no B in his name.

VERITAS.

New York, March 6, 1898.

MODEREEN RUE.

(I. e., The Little Red Rogue—the Fox.)

Och, Modereen Rue, you little red rover,
By the glint of the moon you stole out of your cover,
And now there is never an egg to be got,
Nor a handsome fat chicken to put in the pot.

Och, Modereen Rue!

With your nose to the earth and your ear on the listen,
You slunk through the stubble with frost drops a-glisten,
With my lovely fat drake in your teeth as you went,
That your red roguish children should breakfast content.

Och, Modereen Rue!

Och, Modereen Rue, hear the horn for a warning,
They are looking for red roguish foxes this morning;
But let them come my way, you little red rogue,
'Tis I will betray you to huntsman and dog.

Och, Modereen Rue!

The little red rogue, he's the color of bracken.
O'er mountains, o'er valleys, his pace will not slacken.
Tantara! tantara! he is off, and, my faith,
'Tis a race 'twixt the little red rogue and his death.

Och, Modereen Rue!

Och, Modereen Rue, I've no cause to be grieving
For little red rogues with their tricks and their thieving.
The hounds they give tongue, and the quarry's in sight,
The hens on the roost may sleep easy tonight.

Och, Modereen Rue!

But my blessing be on him. He made the hounds follow
Through the woods, through the dales, over hill, over hollow,
It was Modereen Rue led them fast, led them far
From the glint of the morning till eve's silver star.

Och, Modereen Rue!

And he saved his red brush for his own future wearing,
He slipped into a drain, and he left the hounds swearing.
Good luck, my fine fellow, and long may you show
Such a clean pair of heels to the hounds as they go.

Och, Modereen Rue!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.

In a recent comparison between American and English railroads, a writer in The London Times concedes, as the result of personal investigation, that the quality of the fastest American trains is such that the British cannot pretend to equal. He also practically admits the superiority of the American locomotives of the best type. This superiority in the matter of locomotives has existed ever since the skill of American builders was applied to the improvement of the few steam locomotives of English build which were brought to this country in 1830-34. Subsequent to the year 1834, few, if any, locomotives were imported into the United States. William Norris of Philadelphia was one of the first American manufacturers to attain prominence in the building of locomotives, and so great was his success in that direction that in 1839 and 1840 sixteen locomotives of the Norris make were exported to England. Orders for more of the same kind speedily followed, and within the next few years Mr. Norris sent 170 locomotives from his shops to various parts of Europe.

John Mulligan, the venerable President of the Connecticut River Railroad, who died a few days ago, regarded the fact that he had worked under William Norris as one of the proudest events of his long railroad career. A Norris locomotive, in 1840, drew a load of 241 tons, including the weight of tender and cars, over thirty grades of thirty feet per mile on the Boston and Worcester Railroad. In January, 1840, the announcement was made by another locomotive manufacturing company of Philadelphia that nearly 150 of its locomotives had been delivered to various railroad companies far and wide. The first "Rocket" engine in England weighed four and a quarter tons. After a few years, locomotives were made that weighed fifteen and twenty tons, and from that time on the weight and strength of the locomotives were gradually increased. The express passenger engines on the Midland Railroad of England, up to about ten years ago, weighed forty-two tons. Now the American railroads are using locomotives which weigh in the neighborhood of 200,000 pounds, or 100 tons. It is of these giant motors that the English writer says: "The American locomotives are so enormously powerful that moderate gradients produce no apparent slackening of speed."

Not Really to Blame.

"Why does Jagley tell such awful fish stories?"

"He can't help it. He was born under the sign of Pisces."

MARCH

Recorder John W. Goff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

A NEW YORK lawyer who had attained some prominence in his profession spoke apologetically to a jury in the Court of General Sessions a few years ago for his appearance in that court. The Hon. Frederick Smyth, then Recorder, in addressing the same jury a few minutes later remarked with quiet dignity that no lawyer need apologize for practicing in the Court of General Sessions, the oldest and in many respects the most useful court that New York had ever known. The Recorder said that as a boy he had often listened with edification and delight to the words of the most distinguished lawyers in the country in this same court. All of the great names that adorn the roster of the bar of this State were entered, he said, on the minutes of this court as counsel for defendants. No young lawyer need feel ashamed to follow in the footsteps of such men as Robert R. Livingston, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, James T. Brady, and Joseph H. Choate.

Two well-preserved old volumes in warped calfskin covers contain minutes which show that the Court of General Sessions of the Peace was in existence in this city and county as early as 1683. These ancient records are kept carefully locked in the safe of the New York Historical Society. They are written in ink, and the writing is still perfectly legible, showing that a very superior quality of ink was used by the Dutch founders of this town. The smaller of the two books contains entries of proceedings in the Court of General Quarter Sessions on various dates from 1683 to 1694. The larger book is labeled "Volume Two," and its records embrace the period 1694 to 1731. All subsequent records are systematically filed in the spacious Record Hall in the new Criminal Court Building.

On the first page of the little old book, dated Feb. 5, 1683, is the following introductory paragraph:

"At the Gen'll Quarter Sessions of Our lord the King, held in Citty Hall, in citty of New York, for our seyd lord the King, and the body of the seyd citty and county of New York; that is to say, on Tuesday, the 5th day of February, in the six and thirtieth year of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King Defender of the faith, before Cornelis Steewyck, Esq., Mayor of seyd citty, and James Graham, Recorder, etc."

There has always been a Grand Jury in connection with this court, and the following oath, administered to a grand juror in February, 1683, is the same in substance and almost the same in phraseology as the oath now administered: "You shall diligently Enquire and true Presentment make of all such things and matters as shall be given you in charge or shall come to your Knowledge this present Service—the Kings, his Royal Highness, Lord Proprietor and this Citty Council, your fellows and your own. You shall well and Truly keep secret. You shall Present nothing for malace or evill-will that you Bare to any Person; Neither shall you Leave anything unpresented for love, favor, affection, Reward, or any hopes thereof, but in all things you shall conserve this present Service. You shall Present the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, according to your best skill and knowledge. Soe help you God."

In its early days the Court of General Sessions had a unique and sweeping jurisdiction. It tried both civil and criminal cases, partitioned estates, laid out highways, and kept a registry of churches and other institutions. Now the Court of General Sessions of the Peace is a criminal court having the same jurisdiction in criminal actions as the Supreme Court. It has jurisdiction to try any felony but treason. The misdemeanor of libel has to be tried by a jury, consequently it must be tried in this court. The Court of General Sessions must also try any misdemeanor whenever one of its Judges shall certify that it is reasonable that such charge shall be prosecuted by indictment. The Grand Jury is the right arm of this court; and a new Grand Jury is required for each term of the court, there being twelve terms each year. By express provision of law the Court of General Sessions must begin a new term on the first Monday of each month, no matter whether that Monday happens to be a legal holiday or not. All criminal actions brought before this court must be prosecuted by indictment, which can only be found after investigation by the Grand Jury. Under the code the Grand Jury, among other things, has jurisdiction to inquire into the willful and corrupt misconduct in office of public officers of every description in the county.

The Grand Jury being the highest power in the county, a Judge of the Court of General Sessions always stands in their presence when charging them. The jurors also stand. On such occasions the court crier of to-day uses the same language that was used in the time of Queen Anne: "Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye! All persons are commanded to keep silence while the Court charges the Grand Inquest, under pain of imprisonment."

More than 4,000 cases are disposed of each year in the Court of General Sessions. All of these are criminal cases, and occasionally there will be one of great importance which will take two or three weeks—and even more—in the trying. One of the oldest attaches of this court is responsible for the statement that it is the busiest court in the world, surpassing the Old Bailey in London. Outside of New York County the Supreme Court in this State does the work of the General Sessions. Here four parts of the General Sessions, and often one part of the Supreme Court, are required to dispatch the criminal business. At present the work of General Sessions is progressing with remarkable celerity and thoroughness. There are five Judges in the Court of General Sessions, as follows:

Judge Rufus B. Cowing, who still bears the title of City Judge, has been chosen by his associates as the Chief Justice. After serving the city efficiently as an Alderman, Mr. Cowing was elected City Judge in 1878 for a term of fourteen years. In 1892 he was unanimously re-elected, the length of his term not being changed when he was made Judge of the Court of General Sessions.

Judge James Fitzgerald has performed much public service. He was a member of the Assembly and the State Senate successively before his six years of effective work as Assistant District Attorney. In 1889 he was elected Judge of the General Sessions for fourteen years.

Recorder John W. Goff served as Assistant District Attorney for three years under Col. John R. Fellows. After he retired from that office he resumed his private practice. He accepted the arduous post of counsel for the Lexow legislative committee during the famous investigation of the Police Department of this city, and so deported himself that he was elected Recorder in the Fall of 1894 for a term of fourteen years.

Judge Joseph E. Newburger was for six years a City Court Judge, having previously served in the Assembly of this State. He was a very successful practitioner at the bar, and as a Judge he has acquired a unique fame for his scrupulous promptness. He invariably opens his court exactly on the hour stated, and lawyers practicing there have been known to regulate their watches by Judge Newburger's entry into court. While serving with much credit on the bench of the City Court, Judge Newburger was elected a Judge of the Court of General Sessions for fourteen years in the Fall of 1895.

Judge Martin T. McMahon was elected a Judge of General Sessions at the same time as Judge Newburger and for a similar period. He had been a distinguished public man for many years. Since he retired from the army at the close of the war with the rank of Major General he has served the people of New York as Receiver of Taxes, United States Marshal, and State Senator.

The clerical force of the Court of General Sessions consists of a Chief Clerk and ten deputies. John F. Carroll is now the Chief Clerk, having succeeded John Sparks, who died in harness after a continuous service of forty-three years. The present deputy clerks, in the order of their terms of service, are as follows: Edward J. Hall, Henry Welsh, William N. Penny, Albert Etterich, John P. Brophy, Michael D. Gallagher, Samuel Wolf, Edward K. Cowing, Carl L. Lewenstein, and John F. McDermott.

Innumerable traditions season the quaint old records of the Court of General Sessions. One of the traditions is that Queen Anne presented this court with a silver service of plate which was frequently used by the Judges at state dinners. It was the custom in those days for the Judges and the barristers to dine together occasionally. The silver plate disappeared after the Revolutionary period, and the belief prevails that it was carried away, together with certain records, by the British when they evacuated New York in 1783. Some of the early records show an extraordinary dispatch in the mode of dispensing law and justice. The court would open at 9 o'clock A. M., four or five cases on the calendar would be disposed of, and an adjournment would be taken at 9:30. In some cases but little evidence was needed, apparently, to convict. Short work was made of petty larceny cases. Public castigations were the usual punishment for such offenses. There is recorded one case where it was proved that a slave had stolen a pound of sugar for his master. The slave was publicly whipped at the tail of a cart. Shrews and scolds were summarily dealt with in the olden times. One entry on the minutes of 1694 is of "One Susan, an incorrigible shrew," sentenced to the public ducking stool in the North River for talking too much.

In the little book covering the period from 1683 to 1694 the certifications of a new Quaker meeting house and a Methodist church are entered under the following head note:

"In obedience to an act of Parliament made in the first year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, entitled an act for exempting their Majesties' Protestant subjects dissenting from the Church of England from the penalty of certain laws, it is required that all meetings of Protestant dissenters for the worship of God should be certified by the said People to the General or Quarterly Sessions for said county."

In another part of the old book is this entry: "Upon application made to this court by Mr. Thomas Grant, it is Ordered that a new House, lately erected and built on the East side of Smith's Street, in the East ward of the city of New York, for a meeting House for the Publick Worship of Almighty God be and is hereby recorded a publick meeting House for the Congregation of Dissenting Protestants called English Presbyterians, for the Public Worship of Almighty God."

The first Recorder of whom there is any record was James Graham, who held the office from 1683 to 1688. There was a vacancy in the office throughout 1689 and 1690, and in 1691 William Pinorn became Recorder. He served two years, after which James Graham resumed the office and retained it for eight years. His successors, in their order, up to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War were: Abram Gouverneur, Sampson Shelton Boughton, John Tudor, May Bickley, David Jamieson, Francis Harrison, Daniel Horsemanden, Simeon Johnson, Thomas Jones, Robert R. Livingston, and John Watts, Jr. There being no records for the Revolutionary period, it is presumed that the functions of the Court of General Sessions were in whole or in part usurped by military tribunals during the occupancy of New York by the British troops. In 1783 Richard Varick became Recorder and remained in office until 1789, being succeeded by Samuel Jones, James Kent, Richard Harrison, James P. Provost, Maturin Livingston, Pierre C. Van Wyck, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Richard Riker, Peter A. Jay, Samuel Jones again, Robert H. Morris, Frederick A. Tallmadge, Francis R. Tillou, James M. Smith, George G. Barnard, John T. Hoffman, John K. Hackett, Frederick Smyth, and John W. Goff. Of all the Recorders, the only term of office that exceeded the sixteen years of Recorder Smyth was that of Simeon Johnson, who was Recorder from 1787 to 1799, a period of thirty-two years.

Following are the names of the men elected as City Judges from 1851 to 1880: Welcome R. Beebe, Sidney H. Stuart, Elisha L. Capron, Abram D. Russell, John H. McCunn, Gunning S. Bedford, Josiah Sutherland, and Rufus B. Cowing. The "Judges of General Sessions" thus far elected have been Henry A. Gildersleeve, James Fitzgerald, Randolph B. Martine, Thomas Allison, Joseph E. Newburger, and Martin T. McMahon.

A visit to the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions is as interesting as a visit to an old library or museum. An admirable system of filing and preserving records prevails here, and persons having business with Clerk Carroll or any of his deputies are pretty certain to taste the sweets of an agreeable official courtesy. In the large fire-proof record hall, which of itself is a unique institution, are the records of the Court of General Sessions from 1794 to the present time. All indictments upon presentation in court are filed with the Clerk, and he becomes the custodian of them. The District Attorney is permitted to take copies of them, and such copies are certified by the Clerk. Should an original indictment be lost, a trial can be had on the certified copy. There is little chance of an original indictment being lost, however, as all such documents are filed away in metallic fire-proof and dust-proof cases. The record hall is a large, high-ceiling room with gallery. All of the interior work is iron, steel, and masonry. In this hall there are thirty steel cases, each case containing about 300 close-fitting and convenient file boxes. These boxes are so systematically placed that Clerk Carroll or any of his deputies can find any desired record within two minutes. All of the records of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which went out of existence on Dec. 31, 1895, are kept in this hall. Some of these old Oyer and Terminer records are of peculiar interest. Turning over the pages of a volume of minutes for 1784, the veteran deputy clerk, Henry Welsh, came across an entry which indicated how the commercial value of negro slaves occasionally stood in the way of their punishment for crime. In March, 1784, "Sylvio, a negro slave," was convicted of stealing from Alexander Johnson and was arraigned for sentence. When asked by the Judge why the sentence of death, as provided by law, should not be pronounced upon him, the negro produced a pardon which his influential master had procured from the Governor.

EARL D. BERRY.

Judge Joseph E. Newburger.

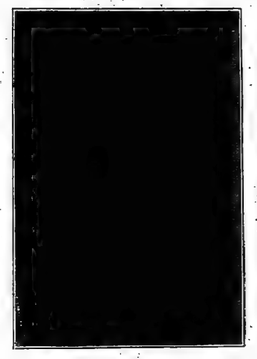

Judge Rufus B. Cowing.

Judge Martin T. McMahon.

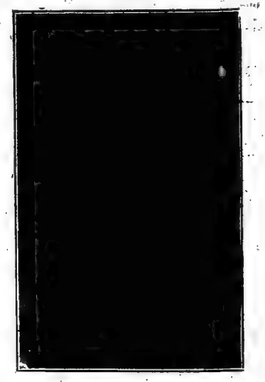

Judge James Fitzgerald.

John F. Carroll,
Chief Clerk Court of General Sessions.

1898

LOVE AND DUTY.

BY VICTOR HEWETT.

It was a military ball, the farewell ball of the officers of the ——shire Buffs, previous to their starting for the Soudan. The room was, of course, splendidly decorated; the wine, like the band, was beyond reproach; the scarlet uniforms contrasted bravely with the less showy silks and muslins. All Aldershot was there, for the ——shire Buffs were deservedly popular with men and women alike.

Still, in this brightly lighted ballroom there crept, somehow, a vague, mysterious feeling of depression; for it was the farewell ball of the officers, and "farewell" is ever a nasty word to say. Not that the men seemed at all put out by the prospect before them. Not at all. The order to prepare for service in Egypt had been greeted with uproarious cheers and many jokes. Young subalterns indulged forthwith in visions of companies, and medals, and Victoria Crosses. Grim old Sergeants grew suddenly pleasant and affable; the recruits cleaned and recleaned their rifles till the long barrels glittered like serpents, and every bayonet in the regiment was ground as sharp as a razor. Many tales of past, and many promises of future, prowess went the rounds of the messrooms and canteens. No; the ——shire Buffs were clearly enchanted at the prospect.

But under the gayety of the scene there ran an undefined but unmistakable current of something very much akin to anxiety. Here the eyes of a sister followed the form of an only brother round the room—other girls' brothers had but little charm for her to-night! This was the "farewell" ball of her brother. Farewell! Perhaps—who could say—? And a tiny lace handkerchief was hastily daubed over the top of the nose, a little to either side, and the fair face tried pluckily to smile once more. There, in the corner, sat an old white-haired lady. Her dancing days had long since passed by—except for the "Sir Roger," which she could still go through with the best of them; but she was here to-night because her son had brought her, and it was his "farewell" ball. And, to-night of all nights, she could not help remembering that the Soudan was a fearful place, where the bravest of men could do nothing against heat, and drought, and disease, and where the strongest fainted and fell dead under the pitiless sun, to say nothing of those fierce black creatures whose fanaticism made them welcome death, and whose one idea of doing "God-service" was to put an infidel to death. And, unknown almost to herself, a silent prayer escaped her that Heaven would especially guard and protect her boy—the others did not matter so much. Even the old Colonel seemed absurdly grave and solemn every now and then—but only every now and then, for was he not M. C., and did it not behoove him to keep things lively?

"Billy"—his real name was William St. George Gilbert-Fortescue, Lieutenant in her Majesty's ——shire Buffs—was, at any rate, supremely satisfied with himself and with the world. No wonder. He was engaged to be married—since last Tuesday. To him Miss Violet Cheriton was perfection enveloped in beauty. Men in general, however, looked upon Miss Cheriton as a "desperate flirt" who was—she certainly was—bewilderingly beautiful. So when Billy, blushing very red, told his brother subalterns of his success, they congratulated him warmly, and afterward shook their worldly-wise heads and assured one another that "it couldn't last."

Billy had just finished his sixth waltz with Vi. (It was shocking bad form, of course, but these things do happen at farewell balls, and, besides, Billy had skillfully disguised the fact on both their programmes with the aid of mysterious dots and dashes.) He led her through the conservatory, right through into the grounds, where the moonbeams fell upon the tall poplars and struggled to pierce dense little bowers and thickets where they had no business and were not wanted. Billy led her a long way—they could just hear the next waltz commencing. (This was also Billy's, as a circle with a dot in it clearly showed.)

"Sit down," said Billy, with authority, as became the lord and master of a new possession.

The New Possession sat down, as she was told to. Two chairs had unaccountably got there before, just out of the glare of the Chinese lanterns.

Billy wrapped her cloak round the white shoulders, a duty that occupied him for nearly five minutes.

"What a jolly time we've had, dear, haven't we? even if it is to be our last evening together—for a month or two," he added, quickly.

"Yes. I—I have enjoyed it immensely," and the smaller hand sought the protection of the larger. "Only I—"

"Oh, don't be down over it, Vi. I told you not to, you know, in my letter. It's silly. I shall simply go away for a time, and come back a full-blown Captain. Everybody does. And then—"

What a rogue Billy could look when he liked!

"Ah, but, dear old boy, men never know what women feel! With you it will be different; you will always have something to do—camp life, the excitement, and all that. I must sit at home waiting—reading the papers—and thinking."

"I won't flirt, honor bright," interrupted Billy, very earnestly. And if ever a man has said these words sincerely, Billy did at that time.

"N—no. I'm not afraid of that. I might forgive even that—if you told me all about it. All, mind. Ah, but Will, dear, men do sometimes forget, don't they?"

"Never!" said Billy emphatically.

"And the months will pass wearily by, and I shall dream—and dream—and I know those dreams will be nightmares. A twelve months' nightmare—think of it!—with nothing but idiotic garden parties and tea fights and things, where I shall have to appear gay to all the nincompoops who come bothering me with their silly compliments—"

Billy wriggled uneasily.

"Huh! I don't quite see why you have to appear gay, you know."

"Well, I can't go moping, can I? Oh, don't—you are crushing my flowers!"

"Sorry," said the unrepentant William.

She continued in a different voice:

"And then—suppose—suppose anything happened out there?"

"Why, what can happen, you little goose?"

"Oh, n—nothing. But if it did! Oh, I tell you, Will, I believe I should die." The soft voice was very pleading now. "Remember, Will, your first duty is to take care of yourself and to come back. For my sake. Your duty!"

"Rather. Of course I will, darling. Oh, don't—don't cry, Vi. It makes me feel such a—brute. Come. After all, it's only a short separation, and every fellow in the regiment is separating from some one or another—every blessed one."

The handkerchief dropped from the eyes it had been vainly pretending to cover. There was a pause. Billy might have called it an "interval for refreshment." But the blue eyes would not behave themselves as if they belonged to a soldier's bride. They refused to dry.

"Will."

"Yes?"

"At any rate, Will, you—you'll write every day, won't you?"

"Oh, come now! How can I? The Soudan postal arrangements are not yet controlled by St. Martin's-le-Grand, you know. You mustn't expect miracles, though we shall improve that before we've finished. But look here! There's nothing to prevent you from dropping me a line every day, just to tell me how you are getting on, even if I do get them in batches of twenty-five or so."

For Billy was badly in love—and lovers, as everybody knows, are full of brilliant ideas.

The strains of the last waltz came humming through the trees.

They knew it well. The wailing music brought home to each the words of the old song—

> If in your heart a corner lies
> That has no place for me,
> You do not love me as I deem
> Our love must ever be.
> Is there a single joy or pain
> That I may never know?
> Take back your love—it is in vain!
> Bid me good-bye, and go!

And somehow — somehow — it sounded strange to Vi.

"Come, let's dance it," suggested Billy.

They rose. Billy looked down on the upturned face. It was pale as the face of a dead maiden.

"Why—?" And he took it between his hands, and an obtrusive Chinese lantern very thoughtfully went out.

"Will, tell me—tell me once more—before we go in," and her voice was nothing but a whisper. "Tell me—once more—"

The rest of the sentence was stifled—by one, or the other, or both. But Billy heard it.

"Vi, darling! Vi, darling! I will remember to-night as long as I live. Never, never will I forget this tearful little face, dear one! It will stay before my eyes, never fear, little lady, until I come back to you again, and will keep me from all harm, wherever I am. My own, own Vi!"

So they entered the ballroom, and all traces of tears had vanished from her face; but the fair neck was bent, as though it refused to bear the weight of so much beauty. And they danced the last waltz together—but the flowers had gone from her breast. Nothing looks so bad in a ballroom as crushed flowers.

* * * * * * *

Four months later the little British force in the Soudan was forming square, for the enemy was about to charge. On every side turbaned forms were gesticulating and howling out their war cries. "Allah!" "Allah il Allah!" "Mahdi, Mahdi!" The gibbering Maxims in the corners of the square kept pounding away merrily, spitting out death like the snakes they were, whenever the blacks showed signs of coming too near; and at every volley dusky forms leaped into the air, and, with a last yell, fell headlong and poured their life-blood into the thirsty sand, while their souls fled swiftly away to "Paradise." In the middle of the square rode the old Colonel, watching every man and every movement, giving his orders clearly and quietly—orders which were obeyed as quietly as they were given. And so the handful of her Majesty's troops moved slowly across the desert—forward to the group of palms in the distance, where alone they could hope for rest after the burning day and for fresh water not rendered stale and tepid by the sun's rays.

Two days ago Billy had received a letter from England which contained some shriveled flowers. What the letter said is not my business, or yours; but the poor brown dead things were most undoubtedly violets.

It was Sunday in England. Out here it didn't matter—in fact, the men had forgotten what day of the week it was. All except Billy, and he carefully ticked off each day on a calendar he always carried with him, in close proximity to the rather soiled photograph of a woman—a woman with a beautiful face, but men said it was the face of a flirt.

And as no man is master of his own thoughts, and the mind will wander of its own sweet will into the remotest corners of the earth even when deadly danger is at hand, so Billy found himself peacefully thinking not so much of the battle that was going on as of Miss Cheriton. He did not feel the glaring sun that shot down upon them—only to be mercilessly reflected up from the shining sand. He did not remember that he held his sword drawn in his hand, that his revolver lay fully charged in his belt. The square, the Dervishes, the upright old Colonel, all seemed to him like dream people. It was only a dream, this African business. He himself was in a quiet country church in England, kneeling by her side. The congregation were all kneeling, and her head was bent very low. He peeped surreptitiously into her face—surely, surely that was not a tear that tried to escape the custody of the long lashes? He heard the clear voice of the clergyman—dear old Bennett it was—in the Litany:

"From lightning and tempest, from plague, pestilence, and famine, from battle and murder, and from sudden death, Good Lord, deliver us."

And earnestly, breakingly, she responded, "Good Lord, deliver us."

Mechanically, Billy felt in his pocket. The calendar was there—and the photograph.

* * * * * * *

"Halt! Face about! Prepare to repel charge!"

At once the little square made ready. Billy was back in the Soudan.

Now, on every side, as far as the eye could reach, came on the Arabs, dancing, shrieking, howling. This was their one great endeavor to wipe out the accursed infidels. To every man that fell the Mahdi—great is his name!—had promised eternal Paradise. Allah himself had assured them of victory. What, then, mattered death when the reward would be great and eternal?

On they came. The Maxims spoke out, and a lane appeared through the rushing horde. On they came in any order, in no order—on they came to devour the little force that was daring to stand up for the White Queen against the divine will of the Mahdi. Tens dropped. Hundreds fell. The rush continued, and now the bright, maddened eyes were clearly visible to the little British band.

"Fire!"

On all four sides the rifles rang out. For a moment a dead silence ensued. Then on once more charged the fanatics, trampling down their dying, trampling on their dead, straight on to victory or to Paradise!

Another volley at forty paces, and the black forms seemed to have vanished from off the face of the earth in a cloud of smoke. Then what was left of them appeared right up to the bayonet points, cursing, yelling; fresh forms rushed up behind them. Now, weary, sun-stricken soldiers, look to it—look well to it—in the name of Queen and country!

Bayonet, sword, spear—scarlet, white, black—all seemed blended together in one fearful hurly-burly. The square stood firm; the fanatics poured themselves upon the hedge of bayonets. In no time Billy's revolver had emptied; once it brought to earth a huge Arab whose sword was whirling over a wounded private's head. The square stood firm—Soudanese negroes and whites, side by side, in the name of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Suddenly one of the Maxims became jammed. Before it was again in order the savages had swarmed round the weakened corner, speared the gunners, and cut their way into the square. The officers hurried to the spot; the rear rank of the men faced about; for a short time it was touch-and-go. A spear whizzed past Billy's head; a brother officer behind him fell, pierced through the neck. Billy's sword came down in a slanting direction upon the head of a bearded, muscular Arab, who was quite inside the square. A thrill of exultation and nausea as the man dropped, the gash fixing his features in the appearance of a ghastly grin. Gradually, slowly, the little square rallied. The Arabs were cut down and beaten back; the bayonet points formed once more around the crippled gun.

But in the rush and confusion and smoke a small party of British troops had been forced outside the square. Among them was Billy.

"Back—back into the square, for your lives!" he ordered. The passage was clear, except for wounded Arabs, and with a rush the men turned. The bayonets opened. Billy, last of all, was on the point of entering safely.

At this moment he heard, above all the din, the cry of a voice he knew. He turned. Some forty paces away a comrade, a messmate, was surrounded by a dozen of the enemy. Billy saw him fight, cutting and thrusting on every side, then fall. "Buffs to the rescue!" he shrieked, and again galloped back. Two troopers managed to accompany him. Slash, cut, thrust once more, and Billy reached his friend's side.

"Hold up, Ross, old boy! Why, what's the matter? You're all right now. What's up?"

Ross tried to answer, but a fearful gash across his eyes, and the unnatural twist of one leg, told his story pretty plainly.

"Never mind—poor old Jimmy!" and Billy tried to get under his dying friend, in order to carry him back into the square. The square was still hard pressed, but the worst was over now. A body of Arab horsemen, decimated by the rifle fire, were on the point of retreating when they caught sight of two hated white men well outside the safe shelter of the square, one wounded, the other trying to lift him—an easy prey. With "Mahdi! Mahdi!" they galloped toward them.

Ross saw their approach over Billy's shoulder.

"Look out, old man," he murmured. "Get back—leave me. I'm done—no good. Get back—there's—just—time."

Poor Billy looked up. The horsemen were sixty yards away or more—he might escape them if no unlucky spear got home on him. Then, in a moment, he was back in England, Vi at his side. They were at a ball together—the lights, the decorations were there—the band was playing, faintly but distinctly, "Bid Me Good-Bye."

"I'll come back, darling, never fear," he whispered.

"Go—there's just time, Kortescue. Run—for your life. God bless you—leave me—quick!"

These words brought Billy back to the battle. He looked down on his dying friend, who was clearly at his last breath. He looked on the wild horsemen coming on at a gallop. He thought of a lonely, loving girl waiting for him at home—of his plighted troth—of his bride. And the world seemed a lovely place, and he felt so young and strong—and Violet—his own, own Vi—

"Save yourself—there's—just—time—good-bye."

It is no discredit to Billy to say that there was a second's pause before he threw away his useless revolver, and gripped his sword more tightly, and said, through his clenched teeth—

"No, old chap! I'm damned if I do!"

* * * * * * *

A rescue was soon effected from the square, but not before Billy was lying with his face upward to the African sun, a spear through his lungs, and each beat of his brave heart increasing the crimson stain upon the sand.

They brought him into the square and did what they could. But he only spoke once more; and the poor, dying whisper was heard only by one or two who bent over him.

"Tell her—I did mean—to come—but poor—old Jimmy—was down. Tell her—"

The last words were whispered to some one who was also near him, who was standing over him and holding the hot, curly head upon her knees, though only Billy saw her.

"I—I'm—coming, dearest. I'm—coming—to you—Vi. Don't cry, darling—I'm—com—ing—home."

* * * * * * *

Miss Cheriton, the "desperate flirt," the belle of the county, is still unmarried. Into her golden hair have crept threads of silver; the fair face has lost a little of its smooth radiance. She seldom goes anywhere. People wonder "how on earth she spends her time." They forget to ask the poor around her, the sick, the despairing, those whose husbands are far away; widows, whose husbands are—dead. She seems contented now—even happy; her eyes are as bright and as blue as ever, except, perhaps—who knows? when she opens a treasure box and takes from it a soiled photograph of herself and an old calendar, both dyed, in places, a dull red brown.—The Sketch.

Velvet Toque with Brim of Gold and Jet Violets.

Parisian Costume.
In Heliotrope Vicuna Cloth, Trimmed with Black and Gold Braid and Mink.

MARCH 1898

HAD HAD EXPERIENCE.

Butler—Do you believe in Prof. Chloride's cure?
Cutler—Do I! How can I do otherwise. He's cured me three times already.

The Same Old Story.

From The Chicago News.

"Grandfather," said the young humorist, "can you spend the afternoon with me to-morrow?"

"I think so," replied the old man, "but what's the object?"

"You are no doubt aware," answered the young man, "that I occasionally write humorous articles for the newspapers."

"Yes, I know," said the old man, with a sigh, "and I have always hoped that you would some day see the error of your ways and reform. But what has that got to do with my spending the afternoon with you?"

"I received a letter from a magazine publisher this morning," replied the alleged funny man, "requesting me to contribute to the humorous department of his publication matter similar to that to which his readers have been accustomed, and in order that I may meet the requirements I want you to tell me some of the jokes current during your boyhood days."

Out in Jersey.

From The Philadelphia Call.

"Organized any military organizations over in your town?"

"Yep," replied the Jerseyite. "We elected a Major, three Captains, seven Lieutenants, eleven Sergeants, and thirteen Corporals. Only got one private yet, though we'll try and enlist some."

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Sticking to the Main Question.

From The Chicago Tribune.

(Interruption by Impatient Auditor)—"But how about our shattered battleship that lies in the mud at Havana harbor?"

(Impassioned reply of orator)—"Ay! what of the battleship? My countrymen, I challenge any living soul to contradict me when I assert that not a scintilla of proof has turned up in investigating the causes of that disaster to show that the free coinage of silver at the uniform ratio of 16 to 1 had anything whatever, directly or remotely, to do with it! Not a scintilla! Let us get back to the main question. The crime of 1873, as I shall show you presently," &c.

The Taste of Time.

From The Detroit Free Press.

She complied with a special request to sing popular songs of the day, with such selections as "Hot Time" and one or two others of equal literary merit.

Then a sweet-faced old lady in the centre of the audience stood up and blushingly asked if the lady would be kind enough to give them some of the unpopular songs of the day.

And All Equal.

From The New York Weekly.

Lady (in employment office)—As there is only my husband and myself in the family, I think you ought to be willing to come for less than you ask. There are only two persons to cook for.

Domestic—But, mum, when I'm wid you there 'ud be three.

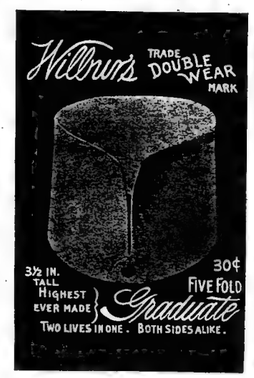

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THE WEATHER.

Fair and colder, winds northwesterly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,030. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.05; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¼c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

Page 1.

Eleven men were burned to death and suffocated early yesterday morning in a fire in the Bowery Mission and Young Men's Home, which is run by The Christian Herald. Only three of the bodies were identified.

Page 2.

The monitor Terror, lying off Tompkinsville, S. I., was visited by about 1,000 men, women, and children yesterday. The Essex started for Portsmouth, but anchored in the lower bay.

Several clergymen in this city preached yesterday on the possibility of war. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in Plymouth Church, said the time had come to end Spain's inhumanity in Cuba.

Page 3.

State Historian Hugh Hastings has completed his annual report. In it he announces a forthcoming volume of papers relating to the war of 1812.

The announcement has just been made of the marriage of Miss Mattie Valentine and Charles Standfast of Fordham, which was contracted secretly two years ago.

The contract for the erection of the Chesebrough Building, at State and Pearl Streets, at a cost of $500,000, has been awarded to the George A. Fuller Company of Chicago.

President Dole of the Hawaiian Republic arrived home March 4. He expressed his belief that annexation would come to pass eventually; it was doubtful, however, that the pending treaty would be ratified.

Patrolman J. J. McAuliffe of the Eldridge Street Station was held on seven charges of assault yesterday, made by four men and three women, who had pursued him in cabs through the streets in the Tenderloin district.

The State Senate is behind the Assembly in its work, and while the latter desires to end the session March 25, the date of final adjournment probably will be March 31. Senator Cantor is criticised by his Democratic colleagues for introducing the bill to submit to the voters the question of appropriating $7,000,000 to complete the canal improvements.

Page 4.

Twelve Scotch golf professionals are on their way to this country to take positions in the West.

Page 5.

The various boat clubs are making preparations for the coming season, and several crews were out on the Harlem River for practice or pleasure yesterday.

Mass meetings organized by master barbers were held yesterday in Manhattan and Brooklyn to arouse public opinion in favor of their bill to prevent any one starting in business as a barber until he has first served an apprenticeship of three years and passed an examination.

Page 8.

Philip Kearny, Jr., who was confined at the Brookside Sanitarium under legal proceedings, escaped from the institution.

In an address on the Raines law, Assemblyman Harburger scored the "hayseeds," and said the measure would be repealed within a year.

The father, mother, wife, and son of J. C. Price, a South River (N. J.) merchant, have died within the past few months. His wife died Saturday, and a daughter is critically ill.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday resolutions were adopted condemning the verdict of the jury in the Lattimer shooting case. The semi-annual election of officers of the union was held.

A number of manufacturers and business men will leave here on the Red D Line steamer Venezuela for Caracas, Venezuela, to attend the opening of the sample warehouse established there by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Assemblyman Crabtree of the Thirty-first District yesterday defended his bill authorizing owners of property to begin proceedings for assessment of damages when their property had been taken for public use, and declared that it was introduced at the request of property owners of his and the adjoining districts.

Page 10.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in his St. Paul series of sermons, tok occasion to attack the work of Buddhist missionaries in America.

Joseph Badmore, a negro, born in Africa, who speaks a remarkable number of languages, is detained at the Barge Office for deportation because he has no money.

On the information given by a fifteen-year-old boy, Thomas Cash was arrested on the charge of having caused the death of the boy's mother by striking her during a quarrel.

Dr. T. W. Cleaveland, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Mrs. J. L. Corbart's child, was allowed to withdraw his waiver of examination yesterday and the hearing was set for Wednesday morning.

Prof. Felix Adler lectured before the Society of Ethical Culture on the subject, "A Philosopher on the Throne," the philosopher being Marcus Aurelius. He gave a sketch of the great Emperor's career and analyzed his philosophical works.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, has come back to the city for a week of revival services at the Grand Central Palace. He opened the meetings yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and held another service at night. Each audience, it was estimated, numbered 8,000. He said the world needs, while it denounces, enthusiasm, and that there was more excitement in the saloons Saturday night than in the pulpit all last year.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.

BIG LOAD OF KLONDIKERS.

The Ning Chow Sails for Alaska With 600 Passengers.

VANCOUVER, March 13.—The steamer Ning Chow sailed to-day for Alaska with 600 passengers and 1,000 tons of freight.

Among her passengers were 21 members of the mounted police, 90 Australians, and the Hon. Alex Boyle, brother of the Earl of Glasgow, with a party of Englishmen.

This is the Ning Chow's first voyage to Alaska.

A Klondiker Loses His Feet.

SEATTLE, March 13.—The steamer Noyo, from Alaska, brought down several of the crew of the steamer Whitelaw, which was destroyed by fire at Skaguay. Among her passengers was E. J. Robinson, who came from Fort Wrangle. His feet were so badly frostbitten that it was found on his arrival to be necessary to amputate both above the ankle.

Gift to the Yerkes Observatory.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The Yerkes Observatory will soon receive another instrument with which Prof. E. E. Barnard hopes to accomplish great results—a photographic telescope. It is the gift of Miss Catherine W. Bruce of New York City, who recently subscribed $7,000 to erect a building and equip it with the instrument. The building will be known as the Bruce Astro-Photographic Observatory. It will contain a sixty-inch instrument with a ten-inch aperature. The glass will be cast by Mantois of Paris.

Mississippi Steamer Burned.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—From a fire, the origin of which is unknown, the well-known Mississippi River excursion steamer Grand Republic burned to the water's edge to-day, at the mouth of the River Des Peres, near South St. Louis. Nothing was saved, and Capt. W. H. Thorwegen, his wife, and two children and the watchman narrowly escaped death. The loss amounts to $50,000. The Grand Republic was tied up for the Winter, and those on board were making it their home.

ELEVEN KILLED IN A FIRE

Burned and Suffocated on the Upper Floors of the Bowery Mission Lodging House.

A DESPERATE FIGHT FOR LIFE

Firemen Do Heroic Work in Saving the Panic-Stricken Men—The Place Was Run by The Christian Herald—Only Three Bodies Identified.

Eleven lives were lost within the brief space of one hour early yesterday morning during a fierce fire, which swept through the three upper floors of the five-story brick building at 105 Bowery, near Hester Street, occupied by the Bowery Mission and Young Men's Home. When the flames were discovered at 1:40 o'clock more than 150 men were asleep in the building. So quickly did the flimsy partitions and bed clothing burn that some men were caught in their beds and killed.

A terrific stampede occurred on the upper floors. Men, dazed by the smoke and flames, fought their way forward they knew not whither. Some fell, overcome by the smoke, or were trampled under foot; others were caught by the flames and killed in the wild panic about the windows. At the front and rear many of those who escaped were burned and bruised, and made their way to the street in nakedness. Only three of the victims have been identified. They are:

FORAN, JOHN, twenty-eight years old, a machinist of Stapleton, S. I.

McDERMOTT, WILLIAM, twenty-six years old, a painter of Brooklyn.

SODAN, WILLIAM, thirty-eight years old, a farmer of Spottwood, N. J.

It is probable that all the dead will never be identified, for they belong to a class whose friends are few, and many of the bodies are now only charred and blackened masses.

How the Building Was Arranged.

The building was used by the mission and home under the auspices of The Christian Herald. The first floor was used as a meeting hall, where mission services were conducted. The remainder of the building was fitted up as a cheap lodging house. The second floor contained the reading room and office, with rooms in the rear fitted up with thirty-four beds. The third floor contained rooms arranged similarly. These rooms were formed by wooden partitions about 8 feet in height, inclosing a space about 4 by 8 feet, and containing one or two beds. There were thirty-eight beds on the third floor.

The fourth and fifth floors were called "dormitories" and contained each thirty-eight beds, placed side by side in two long rows, the rows separated by a longitudinal partition running the length of the building. There were besides accommodations for forty men in the basement. At the rear of each floor were the lavatories and bathrooms.

At 7 o'clock Saturday evening, according to Superintendent John H. Wyburn, the sleeping places were well occupied. On the fifth floor, seventeen beds were taken. Thirty beds each were occupied on the third and fourth floors, and sixty-seven men occupied bunks on the second floor and in the basement. Other lodgers came in before the fire was discovered, but those in charge do not know how many.

Precisely how and where the fire originated may never be definitely known. Policeman Joseph Kirsch of the Eldridge Street Station, standing at the Bowery and Hester Street at 1:40 o'clock, saw a tongue of flame burst from a third-story window of the building. He sent in an alarm from a fire box almost at his hand and ran toward the building, followed closely by Officer Devine. The two rushed up to the fifth floor and down again, yelling "Fire!" as they went.

The fire had been discovered a few minutes before by John Sullivan and Harry Keegan, two lodgers who slept near each other at the rear end of the fourth floor. Keegan was awakened at 1:30 o'clock by a cloud of smoke, which drifted up the stairway from the floor below in little puffs. He gave his companion a rousing kick and dashed for the fire escape. Sullivan ran through the smoke down the stairs to the office and told Night Clerk William Moore that the building was on fire somewhere.

The Fire Found at Last.

The two then ran up to the fifth floor searching for the fire, but did not locate it at once. Coming down, they found the lavatories in the rear of the third floor in flames, which were eating their way to the stairway. Moore went on to the second floor arousing the inmates, while Sullivan confined his attention to the upper floors. His cries started the pandemonium that ensued.

The entire upper portion of the building became filled with smoke, followed so closely by flames that the occupants of the beds when aroused had not even time to snatch their scanty clothing, but fled, many without any covering whatever. The front and rear of the building are covered with fire escapes, but the deadly, blinding smoke shut out all the light, resulting in fatal confusion. Men groped and fought their way blindly from one end of the building to the other, often misled by a glare of light through the smoke, made by a tongue of flame, which they thought was the glare of the street lights without.

Groups that reached the windows beat out the glass with their hands and arms, and then there were fighting and crushing, shrieking and howling, among the terrified men to get to the fire escapes.

These were the scenes at every upper window when the first fire engines arrived a few minutes after the alarm had been sounded. Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 6 and 9 and Engines Nos. 9, 55, and 17 responded to the first alarm, but their arrival was quickly followed by a second and third alarms, which brought nine additional engines.

With the firemen arrived an immense number of spectators, who, fascinated by the awful sights at the windows, swept away the platoon of police of the Eldridge Street Station. Inspector Cross summoned the reserves from all the stations below Fourteenth Street, 200 men in all, and these were scarcely able to hold the great crowd in check. Meanwhile the firemen were deluging the building with water and devoting themselves to rescuing the frantic inmates.

Splendid Work of the Firemen.

Firemen ran up ladders to almost all the windows and quickly sprang to their tops. There the frenzied men were jammed usually in a hair circle, pushing and pulling, but not one able to move an inch. In vain the firemen implored them to fall back and come out one at a time. They were nearly all naked and the flames were almost near enough to blister their backs, and the firemen had actually to fight them back in order that one man at a time could emerge.

Fireman Alexander E. Sweet of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9 at one window on the fourth after successfully guiding a number of inmates to the fire escapes and safety, found George Wilson, twenty-four years old, almost exhausted. He pulled the man out upon the ladder. At that moment a burst of flame from the window almost threw both men to the street. Wilson was helpless, but Sweet held on to him, and passed him down to Fireman O'Connor on the floor below, and he, himself badly burned, made his way to the street. A great roar of approval from the crowds below greeted his heroic act.

At a front window on the fourth floor, where the fire was burning fiercest, there appeared a stockily built young fellow, stark naked, fighting like a madman to gain the fire escape. He was half leading and half carrying an older man, and shouting wildly. Suddenly the crowd about him seemed to heed for a second what he was saying, and let him through, and he pushed his charge safely out upon the fire escape. The young man was Martin Stevenson, no home, and the man whom he had risked his life to save was William Fitzpatrick, a blind man.

A few minutes later Fireman Joseph Quinn emerged from a window with Robert Ashman, forty-eight years old, who was badly burned about the feet. Ashman was treated by ambulance surgeons and went away. In the rear of the building the same scenes were being enacted, and firemen were at every window fighting back the terrified inmates and allowing one at a time to emerge.

As the night had been warm nearly every man had taken off all of his clothes in order to endure his stuffy quarters, and few who reached the street by way of the fire escapes wore anything. Naked men invaded the various restaurants and lodging houses and crouched behind counters until clothing or blankets were obtained for them.

In a short time the flames had worked through wall and ceiling and burst through the roof. Here, however, the fire was met by tons of water directed upon it from adjoining housetops, and at 3 o'clock it was under control. It had been altogether confined to the three upper floors, no damage whatever being done to the contents of the lower floors, except by water.

Searching for the Bodies.

As the firemen became able to work their way into the burned portion of the building a search was begun for dead bodies, although it was believed by nearly all that all the inmates had been rescued. At 3:10 o'clock, however, a black object was lowered in a netting from the fourth floor, and with a murmur of horror the great crowd began to press forward with almost irresistible force against the line of police that had been formed for just such an emergency.

One after another bodies were lowered, nearly all burned beyond recognition and some into shapeless, blackened masses. One body was found on the third floor. The man had fought his way to the front window, and had died at the last moment, with his head actually resting on the window sill.

On the fourth floor nine bodies were found. Two were near the front window, as though they had made a last effort to climb out. One had fallen a little further back. Two were found near the head of the stairs, which they had evidently attempted to descend. Toward the front of the building the blackened bodies of two men were found lying composedly in their beds, as if they had passed quickly from the sleep of life to the sleep of death. Nearer the rear windows were two other bodies. They lay partly on their beds, as if, in the act of arising, they had been overcome by the smoke and flames and fallen back dead.

Only one body was found on the fifth floor. On the south side of the building at the rear of this floor is a window in addition to the one at the end. This window opens out upon the roof of an adjoining building, and the victim had only to step from the window to safety. But evidently his strength was spent at the moment he reached the window, and he was found lying with his feet burned off and his face outside in the cool air.

The eleven bodies were taken in patrol wagons to the Eldridge Street Station, where they lay until 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the hope that some one might identify them. No one came who knew them or cared for them, however, and at 9 o'clock the last of the number had been taken to the Morgue.

Three Identifications Made.

During the afternoon William Sodan was identified by James Bogan of Spottswood, N. J. They had come to the city together to see the town and were sleeping near each other.

Foran was identified by his brothers Michael and Thomas of Stapleton, S. I.

The man who identified McDermott refused to give his name, but said he knew McDermott had a sister living on Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn.

There is a maze of testimony, conflicting in many respects, concerning the happenings inside the building, the origin of the fire, and the terrible scenes among the inmates while the fire was burning. The time was so short and the excitement so great that the stories of those who were there are short and disconnected.

The Night Clerk's Story.

William Moore, the night clerk, had hardly recovered from the excitement yesterday. "I was counting up my cash about 1:30 o'clock or a little later," he said, "when a lodger, John Sullivan, came running down stairs shouting that there was a fire somewhere in the building. My first impulse was to turn in an alarm, but I did not know whether to believe Sullivan's story or not. So cautioning him to be quiet, I ran up to the top floor, where there is a stove for heating water for the bathrooms. I saw there was no fire there, but the smoke was becoming thicker, and I shouted 'Fire!' as I retraced my steps.

"On the third floor I noticed clouds of smoke pouring out from under the door of the lavatories in a rear corner of the building. I opened the door and was met by a burst of flame. The entire upper portion of the structure was ablaze. I saw it was beyond my control, and ran through that floor arousing the inmates, and then descended to the floor below to awaken the lodgers. By that time an alarm had been sent in.

"It is my duty to go through the building once every night, and it happened that I went through to the top floor not fifteen minutes before Sullivan came to me. Night Watchman Holzapfel, whose duty calls for a visit to every floor every half hour, also went through, and neither of us smelled smoke. I heard a fearful noise above after the fire began, but could not get above the second floor. I do not know exactly how many men were in the building at the time, for the lodgers come in and go out at all hours of the night."

Thomas Gilbert, a lodger who occupied Room 40, on the third floor, near the rear of the building, is positive that the fire started in the lavatory on that floor. "I retired early," said he, "but got up at 12 o'clock, and in the toilet rooms I noticed a great pile of papers of the kind in which sandwiches and pies are usually wrapped. The men had thrown it there after having eaten the food. After that I believe some fellow lighted his pipe there and threw the match among this paper. When I was aroused later by the cry of fire I remembered the paper at once, and, looking, saw that corner of the building in a mass of flames."

Thomas P. Donnel's Fight for Life.

Thomas P. Donnel, who slept on the third floor, gives a graphic description of the terrible panic that occurred there after the cry of fire. "The smoke was so thick when I awoke," said he, "that I could not see my hands before me, except in the direction of the northeast corner, where I could see the glow of fire as through a blanket. I rushed into the narrow passage, and as I did so some one knocked me down. I struggled to my feet and pushed forward with the crowd. There wasn't much noise, for every one was too full of smoke to speak. Sometimes I heard a groan, and now and then a man fall and struggle up again. I stepped on two or three prostrate men, but I couldn't help it, for I had to push on or die soon.

"At last we reached the windows and knocked them out, sash and all, and got the air. But the heat behind was getting awful, and we got out, none too quickly. I felt sure that several men were killed on that floor, but I suppose they got to the window with their very last breath and were pulled out."

Joseph Earl, bookkeeper for all three of the mission establishments run by The Christian Herald in the neighborhood, lived on the fourth floor in a little room at the front. He was awakened by a rush of men through his room to get to the fire escape. "I got out on the fire escape," said he, "and was almost pushed off by the men behind me. I was in such a position that I had to hang on for life, and dared not attempt to descend. I stood there until my feet were blistered and was on the point of succumbing to the blasts of hot air coming up from the windows below when a fireman who had come up a ladder grasped me by the collar and swung me down to another fireman and to safety."

Robert Twiss, a machinist who works at 158 South Street, was sleeping on the third floor. "The fire was all in the northeast corner when I awoke," said he, "and I rushed over to the wall where I knew the hand grenades were kept, but they were all gone. I then groped my way out to the stairs, and ran down to the floor below. I was walking across the Bowery when I remembered that I had not a stitch of clothes on. I rushed back to one of the lower floors and got a blanket. My idea is that a match or a spark from a lighted pipe in the toilet rooms on the third floor did the business."

The Crippled and Helpless Saved.

A remarkable illustration of the innate chivalry implanted in every man's breast is the fact that in the wild stampede of frenzied men the crippled and helpless escaped. Besides Fitzpatrick, the blind man, who was carried to safety, there were several other men in the building who were scarcely able to walk.

Theodore Ruden, an old man, partly paralyzed in the legs, got out unscathed.

James Butterworth, seventy-one years old, a war veteran, was mixed up in that horrible battle for life on the third floor of the building. He is feeble, but is safe and sound, yet stronger and younger men died.

John H. Wyburn, the Superintendent of the mission, stated yesterday morning that he was satisfied that the fire had originated in the rear of the third floor and was caused by a match or lighted cigarette being thrown among loose papers in the lavatory. He denied as absurd a rumor that the lodgers in the basement of the building were locked in at night and had become frenzied in their prisons during the fire. He said that every precaution was taken against fire, and maintained that the smoke and resulting confusion divested the victims of their ordinary senses.

Clothing Given to Survivors.

He and other officers of the mission visited the building early yesterday morning and gave out clothing to all of the lodgers who had lost their effects during the fire.

Forty of these outcasts had previously applied at the Eldridge Street Station, where the policemen fitted them out with cast-off uniforms and old citizens' clothes.

Manager Sanderson of The Christian Herald said yesterday that all the victims of the fire would be buried at the mission's expense. The bodies will be taken care of by Stephen Merritt, and a public funeral will be held either at his establishment or at some church within a few days. Coroner Zucca visited the Morgue and viewed the bodies yesterday morning.

The burned building was erected about five years ago. It is owned by the Chesebrough estate and has been leased to Louis Klopsch, the President of the mission and proprietor of The Christian Herald. The damage to the building is $5,000, and the police estimate of the loss on the contents is $7,000. There was $5,000 insurance on the latter.

LATTIMER WITNESS BEATEN.

Suffers Violence Because He Gave Testimony at the Wilkesbarre Trial for the Defense.

HAZLETON, Penn., March 13.—The illfeeling which a certain element in this district harbors over the acquittal of Sheriff Martin and his Deputies, who were charged with murdering strikers at Lattimer, was illustrated again at McAdoo last night, when Paul Dindorfer was expelled from the foreign branch of the Miners' Union and afterward beaten by unknown men.

Dindorfer testified for the defense in the trial at Wilkebarre regarding his experiences in the numerous marching raids. At the meeting of the miners last night he was expelled from the union and a committee was appointed to bring him to the hall to apprise him of the action. The man accompanied the committee ignorant of the purpose for which he had been summoned. When announcement had been made of his expulsion he retired at once from the meeting.

He no sooner was outside the door than two men sprang upon him, felled him to the earth, and beat him. Some persons passing, answered his cry for help, and his assailants fled. Dindorfer is still suffering from the effects of the heavy blows rained upon his head.

LETTERS TO JUDGE WOODWARD.

Anonymous Communications Containing Threats Against His Life.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 13.—Some of the anonymous letters sent to Judge Woodward during the Lattimer murder trial are being made public. Following are samples of the letters received:

To Judge Woodward.

Sir: I am ordered to interview or communicate with you. I have chosen the latter method. My purpose is to warn you of the fate that awaits you. I am a member of a secret organization sworn to end your life, and it will carry out its purpose even though its last member dies in the act.

I have been chosen to follow you to the ends of the earth. My fate is as nothing to me. Should I fail, another will be chosen.

JUSTICE.

Elmira, Feb. 20, 1898.

To Judge Woodward.

Dear Sir: Information reaches the public that you receive royalties on every ton of coal mined, and that you are in sympathy with mine owners, as well as with Sheriff Martin and his deputies. The public is deeply interested in the proceedings of this trial and wish the murderous wretches, if guilty, severely punished.

You are accused of being biased in favor of the defense. Your life is in jeopardy if you are not impartial and absolutely free from bias. Do your duty and there can be no complaint.

Threats are being made. Beware!

FROM A FRIEND.

Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 27.

Judge Woodward: I have traveled much and my sympathy has been aroused in favor of the much-abused foreigner. See that justice is done.

This letter was written by a woman.

Another woman, writing from Mahanoy City, Penn., makes a plea for Sheriff Martin and his deputies and says the men at Lattimer were on the same footing as the "Molly Maguires."

A crank at Rome, N. Y., writes:

"The trial was a farce from beginning to end."

Yours, EZRA, THE KING,
United States, Heaven.

Several of the more threatening letters are withheld in the hope that their authors may fall into the hands of detectives.

WIDOW GETS $50,000 DAMAGES.

Verdict Against a Railroad for Lieut. Arthur Tomlinson's Death.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 13.—A jury in the Aline County Circuit Court at Benton yesterday brought in a verdict of $50,000 damages against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway in favor of Mrs. Arthur Tomlinson of Washington, widow of Lieut. Arthur Tomlinson of the National Fencibles.

Lieut. Tomlinson was run over and killed by an Iron Mountain locomotive at Little Rock on July 8, 1894, at the conclusion of an inter-State drill.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm which appeared Saturday morning in Texas has moved northeastward across the lower lake region and down the St. Lawrence Valley. Rain fell in the twenty-four hours previous to yesterday morning in the Lower and Central Mississippi Valleys, the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and in Northern New England, and light snow in the upper lake region. During yesterday the rain extended to the Middle Atlantic Coast and Southern New England. By night the weather had cleared as far eastward as New York, and northward to the lake regions. An extensive barometic depression has developed on the Southern Rocky Mountain plateau, but it is as yet accompanied only by a light snow on the northern plateau. The temperature has fallen sharply in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee. It is warmer over most of the regions west of the Mississippi. Clearing weather is indicated today in New England, fair weather on the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and in the lake regions and central valleys. Fair weather, perhaps followed by an increasing cloudiness in more western districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, as taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	33	53	54
6 A. M.	33	52	58
9 A. M.	30	55	60
12 M.	33	57	68
3 P. M.	36	56	62
6 P. M.	34	55	59
9 P. M.	32	57	56
12 P. M.	31	55	52

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....55½
Weather Bureau.....55
Corresponding date 1897.....33½
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....38

The maximum temperature yesterday was 59 degrees, at 7 P. M.; the minimum was 48 degrees, at 7 A. M. The humidity, at 8 A. M., was .91, and at 8 P. M., .68.

As Society Finds It.

Society finds Moet & Chandon Champagne a positive requisite to suit the palates of connoisseurs and bon-viveurs, as evidenced by the menus served at prominent banquets and fashionable gatherings.—Adv.

A SCHEME TO AVERT WAR

Plan Submitted to the President by an American Citizen of Spanish Birth.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR CUBA

Minister Bernabe Receives the Suggestion in a Friendly Way, and Says Spain Will Yield All But Its Sovereignty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Minister Bernabe's assurances of the desire to maintain unbroken the traditional friendship existing between the United States and Spain are not confined to his official utterances in the presence of the President. An account of a visit made yesterday to the President and a subsequent talk about that visit by the Spanish Minister support the very friendly declarations made in his speech of introduction, and indicate Spain's inclination to cultivate peace.

President McKinley yesterday had a call from a gentleman from New York who represents a large steamship company doing business between Spanish and West Indian ports. He represented himself as a Spanish-born American citizen, but said that he had many relatives and friends in Spain, and also many friends and acquaintances among the insurgents. He did not speak as a representative of Spain, but said that it was his desire, as he believed it was Spain's desire, that war, which seemed imminent, might be avoided.

From information he was receiving from Madrid he was justified, he declared, in asserting that the anxiety to avert war was as great in Spain as it was with the Administration. He told the President that he believed that no effort should be neglected to prevent a hostile conclusion of the controversy that had been agitating the public, and he believed that if a proposition could be made to Spain which he had in mind peace could be maintained with honor to all concerned.

Plan Outlined to the President.

The President's visitor went on to say that he thought that if the proposition could be made to the insurgents, with the consent of Spain, that Spain should grant the demands of the insurgents to the extent of withdrawing the armed forces of Spain, permitting the Cubans to take control of the island and its revenues, insisting that half the Colonial Cabinet should be composed of men who have advocated independence, and trusting to the assistance of the advocates of independence to restore and maintain order. Spain to demand nothing except that the island shall continue its allegiance to Spain, the insurgents would listen and consent. The visitor to the President said that he was willing to carry a proposition of this sort himself. If this offer were rejected and war should come his property and services would be at the disposal of the United States.

The President is said to have listened attentively to the very enthusiastic statement made to him, but asked what was to become of the Cuban debt. The caller answered that he supposed that Cuba would be expected, if it controlled the revenues, to assume the debt. The President asked if the representatives of Cuba in this country had been consulted to learn what they thought of the proposition, and the visitor answered that those representatives had not yet been talked with about it.

The Spanish Minister met a gentleman last night who had learned of this call upon the President, Señor Bernabe had not heard previously of the offer made to the President. After he had talked very frankly about the desire of Spain that there should be no interruption of the friendship between the two nations, and said that Spain would do almost anything to assure the United States of the desire that there should be peace rather than war, which was to be deplored and avoided, the nature of the suggestions made to the President was referred to by the other gentleman.

No Resentment Shown by Bernabe.

The Minister did not resent the proposition. It is understood he admitted that in the interest of peace and to assure the United States that it desired to treat the Cubans in a manner that would be regarded by them as for their own interests, Spain would consent to any measure of settlement that would not involve the surrender of sovereignty. This surprised the gentleman with whom he was talking, who asked if Spain would be willing that the United States should guarantee the autonomy to be extended to the Cubans as the price of peace. The Minister is reported to have answered that he had not received any communication from his Government upon this particular proposition on this point, but he could say that no effort would be neglected that would assure peace with the retention of sovereignty of the colony.

"What about the debt of Cuba?" was asked by the gentleman with whom he was conversing.

"Oh," answered the Minister, "that is a delicate question. "But I suppose Cuba would be expected to pay the debt if it was to have control of the revenues of the island."

It seems that the proposition is not a new one, except in its presentation before President McKinley. It was heard of some time ago from Cuba, when a similar offer was put forth tentatively in Cuba, but not taken up by Gomez.

Ridiculed by Mr. Quesada.

Mr. Quesada, the agent of the Cuban insurgents in this city, has not been accessible to-night, but it is ascertained that he was approached yesterday by a visitor who desired to talk with him about Cuban affairs. Mr. Quesada replied that he could talk with him only if he came with a proposition for Cuban independence. He ridiculed the proposition reported to have been submitted to the President, and declared that it was merely the personal suggestion of a man who was observing the increasing anxiety of Spain to bring the trouble in Cuba to some sort of an end.

When Spain had a plan to offer that was approved by the Madrid Government, he said, it probably would be presented by the Spanish Minister, and not by an American citizen.

FOR AUXILIARY CRUISERS.

A Special Bureau of the Navy Department to Begin Work in This City To-day.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Board on Auxiliary Cruisers met in Assistant Secretary Roosevelt's room, at the Navy Department, this morning. There were present, in addition to the Assistant Secretary, Chief Constructor Hichborn of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Capt. Frederick Rodgers of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey, Capt. O'Neill, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau; Lieut. Sargeant, Recorder of the Board of Inspection, and Lieut. Peters of the Naval Intelligence Bureau. Lieut. Commander J. D. Kelly and Naval Constructor Tawresey, the latter now on duty at Cramps' shipyards, were expected, but their orders to attend had evidently arrived too late to permit them to do so.

Each of the bureau chiefs present was able to give the board some information incident to work that may be required to fit out any ships that might be obtained. Several of the members of the board, originally appointed to look into the matter, are unable to leave the city at the present time, so it was determined that a special board, of which Capt. Rodgers will be President, should be designated to proceed to New York to-night to undertake the work in hand. An office will be opened at 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, to-morrow, at which owners and agents for ships will be invited to make their proposals for turning over to the navy such vessels as are of value for conversion into war purposes.

The naval officials say there will be no difficulty experienced in obtaining all the vessels that are desired, as there are hundreds available. Thanks to the careful work of the Naval Intelligence Office, the department keeps in close touch with the construction of all craft that could be utilized in the event of hostilities, and just now it has a record of forty such ships of all sizes and classes which will be inspected and examined if their owners desire to part with them. Several of these are vessels which have been constructed under the Subsidy act of Congress and are engaged in carrying the mails.

The vessels to be examined will include all classes, from liners to ocean-going tugs which can be of very material service for a number of purposes. Tonnage, draught, speed, conditions of boilers and machinery, and other attributes will figure in the thorough inspection which will be undertaken by the board before any chartering or purchasing is recommended. Both the Ordnance Bureau and that engaged in the work of construction and repair are ready to take their part in fitting out and equipping such vessels as may be acquired.

At the Washington gun factory there are now in various stages of construction no less than 150 guns of formidable character on which work is being pushed night and day, with a view to their early completion. No new guns are being started, but the entire efforts of the factory are devoted to finishing those now under way. A naval officer said there would be enough of them when finished to constitute a fair armament for probably thirty or more auxiliary cruisers, should such a large fleet be found necessary to supplement the regular war ships.

ASSEMBLING THE WARSHIPS.

The Machias in Good Condition—The Helena and Bancroft Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The gunboat Machias, which has just arrived at Norfolk from the Asiatic station by way of the Suez Canal, has been found to be in fair shape as a result of the examination by the Naval Inspection Board. A thorough overhauling will be unnecessary in the present circumstances, and she will be sent to Boston, where all necessary repairs can be made to her in about twelve days.

The ordering of the Helena and the Bancroft, now on the European station, to the United States, will leave Admiral Howell commanding that station, with but one vessel—the San Francisco. No explanation of the action is vouchsafed by the officials of the Navy Department, and Secretary Long, when asked to-day, declined to say anything about this step further than that the two ships had been ordered home.

DEAL WITH BRAZIL NOT CLOSED.

Purchase of the Two Warships Not Yet Concluded.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary Long to-night made the statement that the matter of the purchase of the two Brazilian ships had not been settled.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

The Transfers to the Coast Defenses to be Made Early This Week.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Government is perfecting its plans to make the movements of troops to the coast defenses under orders for which were issued by the War Department Friday and published at that time.

A conference was held here to-day between representatives of the Atlantic Coast Line, Southern Railroad, Seaboard Air Line, and Chesapeake and Ohio to arrange for the transportation of light artillerymen and their accoutrements.

It was stated that companies of artillerymen, consisting of about sixty men each, would be transferred from Fort Monroe to the following points: To Fort Caswell on the Cape Fear River, Ga.; to Fort Pulaski, near Savannah; to Fort Morgan, near Mobile, and to Sheridan's Point, on the Potomac. It also was stated that a company would be moved from Fort McHenry, Baltimore, to some point on the Delaware River near Philadelphia. The Government wanted the arrangements perfected by to-morrow, or Tuesday at the latest.

POWDER FOR THE BIG GUNS.

A Delaware Plant, Working Day and Night, Makes Ten Tons a Day.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 13.—The powder works of the E. I. Dupont-De Nemours Company are working day and night on a Government order for hexagonal powder for the big guns. Until a day or two ago only the day force was at work, but it is said that orders from Washington necessitated the employment of a night force. In addition some of the buildings are being enlarged, and additional machinery is being put in.

There are twenty-six grinding mills on the place, and all these are running. The daily capacity of the works is said to be ten tons of hexagonal powder. Work is also said to have been hurried at the company's plant in New Jersey, near Gibbstown.

DRY DOCK AT NEWPORT NEWS.

Collis P. Huntington to Build the Largest One in the World.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 13.—The work of building at the local shipyard the largest dry dock in the world is to begin at once. Collis P. Huntington, the principal owner of the plant, has informed the Navy Department that the immense basin will be completed as soon as possible. Plans are now being prepared.

The dock will be over 800 feet long and will have ample room for two first-class battleships at one time. It is understood that Mr. Huntington has received the assurance of Government officials that a sufficient number of warships will be docked here each year to pay him for the undertaking, which will cost at least $1,000,000.

MUNITIONS AT NEWPORT.

Making Torpedoes, Gun Cotton, and Smokeless Powder.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 13.—There has been the greatest activity to-day at the torpedo station in preparing charges for torpedo outfits and also in perfecting the defenses at the entrance of Narragansett Bay. In the machine shops at the station the lathes cutting the shell for fuses and primers were run to their full capacity, while extra hands were in the fuse room loading and packing. Hands have also been taken on in the gun cotton and smokeless powder plants, which are being pushed to their full capacity.

In the magazine at Rose Island there are several thousand pounds of Dupont cotton purchased at the time of the burning of the factory here. This is used for loading torpedo war heads. To-morrow another consignment of Whitehead torpedoes will come from the Bliss Company Works, in Brooklyn. The torpedo boats Gwyn and Talbot have steam up ready to be turned over to the officers and crews, who are expected to-morrow.

The new type of torpedoes, which will be issued in a few days, will require double the charge of those heretofore served to the navy. Early this evening the torpedo boat Stiletto returned quite unexpectedly from New York, where she has been all Winter for tests of her oil-burning furnaces. She came up under this sort of fire and her stacks flamed considerably. It is assumed that she will be used for carrying smokeless powder to New York as soon as it is produced here.

To-day the naval reserves were engaged along shore locating signal stations between the Government telegraph stations. These will be at West Island, Fort Adams, Dutch Island, Narragansett Pier, Point Judith, and Watch Hill on the Rhode Island coast.

May Test the Big Dry Dock To-day.

The final testing of Dry Dock No. 3 at the navy yard may take place to-day. The only work done yesterday was the filling of the dry dock with water and the changing of the caisson from the inner to the outer groove. To-day it is possible that the dock will be pumped out.

SPAIN SEEKING SYMPATHY

European Aid Expected If America Gives the Provocation for War.

SPANISH PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

**A War of

NO NEWS FROM THE MAINE

The Court of Inquiry Is Still Busy at Havana, and Does Not Fix a Date for Leaving Cuba.

WRECKING DIVERS DISMISSED

All Further Submarine Investigations to be Made by Naval Men—No Word from the Court Reaches Washington.

HAVANA, March 13.—The court of inquiry did a good deal of work to-day, examining Ensign Powelson and such divers of the wrecking company as have been investigating the wreck. It is said to-day that these divers have been released from further work of this kind and instructed to pursue their labors under the wrecking contract.

The court will have the services of the naval divers as heretofore, and, if necessary, can call again upon the civilian divers.

It is thought the court will close its labors here some day this week and then go to Key West to re-examine some of the survivors of the Maine there. This programme, however, is not verified officially, the members of the court insisting they can fix no date for the conclusion of its sessions here and its departure from Havana.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary Long said to-day, in response to a specific inquiry, that nothing had been received from the court of inquiry.

UNTIL MAY 1 TO CONQUER CUBA.

Minister Woodford's Note Not Considered an Ultimatum.

LONDON, March 14.—The Madrid correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"'I am able to assert on the best authority that United States Minister Woodford originally intimated that the United States hoped and expected that Spain would re-establish peace in Cuba before March 1 of this year. Recently, in response to Spanish representations, the United States extended the time to May 1. Both Governments refuse to describe this intimation as an ultimatum to Spain."

SPAIN LOOKING TOWARD BERLIN.

Emperor William's Pledge of Support Not Confirmed.

LONDON, March 14.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says the statement of the Berlin correspondent of La Correspondencia de España that Emperor William at a private dinner party last week declared that "so long as William II. is the German Emperor the United States shall not possess themselves of Cuba," is not confirmed. The correspondent adds:

"The report has stimulated speculation in Madrid as to the support Spain is likely to receive at Berlin. This speculation, however, is marked by an inability to distinguish properly between moral sympathy and material assistance; so that the slightest hint of good will thrown out by a foreign newspaper or diplomatist is promptly clutched at as an earnest of an impending alliance.

"But the prevailing conjectures are very wild and appear to be based on no concrete information."

IS NO "NEWPORT" TORPEDO.

Lieut. Commander McLean Discusses a Suggestion as to the Maine.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 13.—Lieut. Commander McLean, stationed at the torpedo station was asked this morning what he thought about the suggestion, said to have been made by a naval officer at Havana, that the Maine might have been blown up by a "Newport" torpedo. He replied that there is no such thing as a "Newport" torpedo. The station here, he said, was largely for experimental purposes in the way of trying and testing torpedoes, and it had experimented with the Whitehead, Howell, and Cunningham torpedoes.

According to the Lieutenant Commander the Whitehead torpedo, which is the projectile in general use in the United States Navy, although the Howell is used to some extent, is an auto-mobile affair. In the centre of the projectile, which is made in sizes of 16 and 18 feet in length, is a cylinder for the reception of compressed air, which feeds the mechanism in the tail of the torpedo. In front of the cylinder for compressed air is placed the warhead, which usually contains in the neighborhood of 220 pounds of gun cotton.

When the torpedo is prepared for action it is placed in a firing tube. When the firing tube is discharged it throws the projectile a distance of 15 or 20 feet, and the compressed air in the tank is released and supplies the motive power for the mechanism in the tail. Enough compressed air is stored to carry the torpedo 1,600 or 1,800 yards. The distance which the torpedo is intended to travel may be gauged by an adjustment of the mechanism in the tail of the projectile.

When the projectile strikes an object the gun cotton is exploded by detonation by means of a charge of fulminate of mercury in the form of a cap.

The force of the discharge of 220 pounds of gun cotton is sufficient, if properly placed, to sink a warship, as was demonstrated in the Brazilian insurrection, when a single torpedo destroyed four compartments in the battleship Aquidaban, sinking that vessel, although she was able, under her own steam, to get from her moorings to a dock a few hundred yards away.

The Howell torpedo differs from the Whitehead only in the mechanism, while the Cunningham torpedo is powerful, swift, and destructive, but uncontrollable.

THE DESOLATION IN CUBA.

Col. Parker, Who Went with Senator Proctor, Tells of Reconcentrados, Miss Barton, and Gen. Lee.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Proctor and his traveling companion returned to Washington to-day from their visit to Cuba. Col. Parker, in describing their trip, said: "We went to Sagua la Grande, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Artemisa, Province of Pinar del Rio. I was with Senator Proctor most of the time. The stories of the amount of suffering in the Island of Cuba have not been exaggerated. It is intense over every portion of the Island. The reconcentrados are gathered into the villages, where they can be seen in all their pitiable aspects. It is perhaps greater in Matanzas than elsewhere. What impressed me most, and would doubtless impress any visitor to Cuba, is the utter desolation of the island.

"Miss Barton is doing great work among the reconcentrados, and is to be praised for her heroic efforts in that direction. We were well treated by the Spaniards." In answer to the question as to what he thought should be done to put an end to the awful suffering, Col. Parker would not commit himself, but he said, significantly, that he had no doubt this Government would take the best course. He commended most highly the course of Consul General Lee, who, he said, is a man fitted for his place in every respect, from what he had seen of his administration of affairs there. "The matter of his recall reached there just a little before the contradiction, and was not credited. It was denied that his return to this country was wanted," he said.

In regard to the question as to whether the impression prevailed in Havana that the Maine was destroyed by external influence, Col. Parker spoke guardedly. He said, however, that the same impression prevailed there as here. There was little or no war talk, and the de Lome incident was not mentioned there during his visit. He left Washington Feb. 18.

THE SOUTH'S SPLENDID LOYALTY.

Senator Proctor Greatly Impressed by It in His Recent Journey.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 13.—Senator Proctor, just back from Cuba, passed through Charlotte this morning. While at breakfast he talked freely except on the subjects of Spain and the probability of war.

He said the most gratifying thing he observed on his trip was the "splendid" attitude of the Southern people. He felt it was worth the total cost of all preparation for war to demonstrate what a sterling, loyal spirit was cherished throughout the South.

He said he had gathered some facts in Cuba, but did not know just what bearing they might have on the present situation. He would have to find out the situation at home before he could judge fairly of the knowledge he had gained on the trip.

Tires, $3.50 pr.; warranted. Best tires made, year's warranty, $5. Mineralized Rubber Co., 15 Cliff St.—Adv.

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Factories:—Meriden, Conn.,—Hamilton, Ont.

SUNDAY WORK AT READING.

Rushing the New Buildings of the Carpenter Steel Company.

READING, Penn., March 13.—Extraordinary activity for Sunday was witnessed today at the plant of the Carpenter Steel Company by many persons who went there to see the progress of work on the erection of the three large buildings which the contractor agrees to complete in twenty days, and which are necessary for the fulfillment of the contract with the Government for projectiles to the value of more than $1,000,000. A condition of this contract with the Government is that the Carpenter Company shall double its present capacity, and to meet this the three buildings are being rushed to completion by day and night work, and there was no cessation in the operations to-day.

The ten crucible furnaces in the plant of the Diamond Steel Works, leased yesterday by the shell manufacturers, are being put in thorough order and will be run in full blast beginning next Tuesday. With the completion of the new buildings of the Carpenter plant 350 additional men will be employed.

Mines in Portsmouth Harbor.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 13.—Plans for the placing of submarine mines for Portsmouth Harbor have been mapped out, and a large force of men has been at work near the fortifications all day. Some persons doubt, however, that these mines will be of much use, owing to the great depth of water in the river, there being over ten fathoms in the channel from the entrance at Newcastle to within a short distance of the navy yard.

Hundreds of men visited the navy yard last week to enlist, and learned to their surprise there was no enlistment Bureau here. The Navy Department will be asked to establish here a station for the enlistment of men from Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Ships at League Island.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—The Miantonomoh, Katahdin, Minneapolis, and Columbia will be ready to sail within a day or two if so ordered, and whatever additional repairs may be necessary can be attended to en route. A few more men are needed for the Katahdin and Minneapolis, and a detachment of marines under Lieut. Fuller is expected soon to complete the Columbia's complement. All the warships are coaled and have most of their stores aboard, and about all that remains to be done now is to replenish their stocks of ammunition. This will be done at the Government magazine a short distance below the navy yard.

Fortifying Fort Pickens.

PENSACOLA, March 13.—Fort Pickens, which guards the entrance to the harbor on the east side, is the scene of great activity. It is considered one of the strongest of the old forts. New six and eight inch rifle guns will be mounted on it. The big disappearing guns are now in position, and it is learned that the troops at Fort Barrancas are under orders to prepare for practice with them, which is expected to begin within the next ten days. Large quantities of ammunition have been received at the fort and more is on the way. The Pensacola division of the naval militia has just received from the Government a Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun and a full outfit of cutlasses, ammunition, &c.

Pushing Work on Plum Island.

GREENPORT, L. I., March 13.—Work is going forward rapidly upon the fortifications on Plum Island, which not long ago became a Government reservation. The fortifications are intended to protect the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound. One hundred men have been at work steadily for some time, and it is said an extra one hundred will arrive within a few days. Thomas A. Scott of New London is constructing a dock at the northeast corner of the island. The fort on Gull Island is nearing completion and the emplacements for the guns are well under way.

Cuban Regulations as to Yachts.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—With the view of avoiding difficulties in the future, the Spanish Legation wishes it made public that custom legislation in Cuba does not contain any special regulations concerning yachts. The Captain simply has to provide himself with a regular manifest, certifying that the vessel is in ballast. If these regulations are not complied with the Captain is liable to a fine.

AN ARMY REORGANIZATION PLAN.

Gen. Merritt's Views on the Bill Now Before Congress.

Gen. Wesley Merritt was asked yesterday concerning the bill for the reorganization of the United States Infantry which is now before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House. There are at present two battalions in each regiment of infantry. The bill, which, it is understood, will shortly be favorably reported back to the House, provides for the organization in each regiment of a skeleton third battalion, consisting only of officers, the idea being that in case of trouble, if it became necessary, these officers would be the nucleus for the formation of new bodies of troops made up, besides the officers, of volunteers, thus increasing the army one-half.

Gen. Merritt said in case of war, his idea would be to take the three battalions thus formed, and so distribute the raw recruits and trained men that there should be one-third of the former and two-thirds of the latter in each battalion, while again in turn each of these battalions could be made the nucleus of a regiment. The plan thus provides for an organization of the army with three times its present number of men, while the bill does not itself increase the army by one man.

There are at the present time, Gen. Merritt said, a great many officers attached to schools, the Diplomatic Service, and other special details, leaving many companies of infantry with, perhaps, a single officer in direct command. These officers on special details, he thinks, might be the ones selected for the skeleton battalions. This applies, of course, only to the infantry.

South Norwalk's Alms for Cuba.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., March 13.—An undenominational mass meeting in behalf of the relief fund for the sufferers in Cuba was held in Music Hall to-night, and the audience, which packed the hall, responded in such a generous manner that a gratifying sum was received. The meeting was presided over by Brig. Gen. Russell Frost, Connecticut National Guard, and there were brief addresses by the pastors of several of the city churches. The money received will be forwarded to the New England Relief Committee.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THRONGS SEE THE TERROR

The Monitor Lying Off Tompkinsville Visited by a Thousand Persons.

SAILORS HAVE A BUSY DAY

Tugs and Rowboats Do a Rushing Business—The Essex Starts for Portsmouth, but Anchors Inside the Hook.

The interest which war talk centres on things naval and military was evidenced again yesterday by the crowds that flocked to see the double-turreted monitor Terror, at anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I. The presence of the entire white squadron in other times never proved such an attraction.

The vessel was thrown open to visitors, as is usual on Sunday, and 1,000 American sovereigns went aboard, to inspect each his own property, for there was an air of personal possession and pride evinced by every mother's son and daughter of them, and there were men, women, and children—even babes in arms, who made the trip from shore in small boats. Three tugs, three launches, and fifty rowboats did a profitable business, the tugs taking sightseers from the Battery and St. George, and the small boats going out from St. George and Tompkinsville. Those who went in the tugs were not able to board the Terror, however, as the tugs were not permitted alongside.

The sailors are not allowed shore leave on Sunday. They stay aboard to receive visitors, and a great many were called upon by their mothers, sisters, and sweethearts, and those who were not taken up with their own friends took evident satisfaction in showing and describing to other visitors all the complicated mechanisms that go to make up the modern fighting machine.

The turrets were manned most of the day by fair ones, who invaded also every part of the ship save the officers' quarters.

It was a busy day for Jack Tar. All hands were on deck at 5:30 A. M., and at 6:30 A. M., four divisions, each under a boatswain's mate, began to scrub the decks and woodwork. This continued till about 7:30 o'clock, when the bugle call to breakfast was heard. After breakfast the men were called to clean up "bright work," and this duty was completed at 9 o'clock, when everything was as clean and bright as soap and water and brisk polishing could make it. At 9:30 o'clock, Capt. Ludlow made his tour of inspection, and at 10 o'clock he went ashore in his gig, presumably to see his family.

Fifteen minutes later the boats began to arrive with visitors, and there was no let-up in the stream of visitors from then until 5 o'clock. The boats wore the paint off the side of the Terror a long stretch either way from the gang ladder. At 5 o'clock all visitors were ordered ashore.

With all this visiting and small boating not a mishap occurred, and no incident out of the ordinary happened aboard the Terror, save that one young woman uttered a little scream when she found that "Billy," the goat, the ship's mascot, was trying to feed himself on one of the flounces or something like that of her skirt.

Up at the Battery "Billy" Quigley's barkers afforded a repetition of the preceding Sunday amusement. Boatman Quigley had chartered two of the Dalzell tugs, the Fred B. Dalzell and C. P. Raymond, and was shrewd enough to prevent all competition at the Battery by engaging all of the licensed barkers. "Jack" Brennan and "Paddy Biff" were the star attractions, and they cheerfully took no end of good-natured guying from the crowds, who were now sufficiently informed to know that the Terror was not "the greatest battleship in the world"; that she was anchored his side of the Narrows and not "in the lower bay ready to proceed to Cuba," and that the tugs were not going "to Hampton Roads to see the White Squadron," and that the White Squadron was no. at Hampton Roads, anyway. But all this did not disturb the serenity of the barkers, who made announcements of this sort as cheerfully as though they were true, and the cost of all these attractions was "only 25 cents, ladies and gentlemen, and a very cheap trip at that."

The tugs, nevertheless, did a good business during the afternoon hours, carrying 345 passengers. There was music by an Italian string quartet on each boat, and the excursionists had a good time, and the last got back before the shower came to dampen a day's outing.

Besides those who viewed the Terror from the tugs, hundreds went to Staten Island by ferry, and, besides those who went off to the war vessel to board her, crowds thronged the shore all day.

The training ship Essex, which was anchored near by, also attracted interest, but she got up her anchor at noon and proceeded to sea on her way to Portsmouth, where she is to undergo an overhauling. She went out past the Hook at 2:15 P. M., but returned and anchored in the bay at 4 o'clock. The reason for the return is not known.

A great many persons who went to Staten Island, after viewing the war vessels, went on down to Fort Wadsworth, with the evident expectation that they might be able to see something of the fortifications there, but in this they were disappointed, for no one was permitted to enter the Government reservation, and the forts and guns cannot be seen from the roads.

IN MEMORY OF MAINE SAILORS.

A Solemn Requiem Mass in St. Francis Xavier's Church To-morrow.

The Rev. John J. Wynne, General Director of the Apostleship of Prayer, League of the Sacred Heart, in this country, has arranged to have a solemn requiem mass celebrated to-morrow for the seamen who were lost on the Maine. All of the Catholic sailors on the battleship were enrolled in the league, and many of them were faithful promoters of the order. The requiem to-morrow will be known as a month's mind. Ten days previous to the disaster all the Catholic seamen had received holy communion.

The service will be held in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth Street, at 10 A. M. The beautiful chapel and altar of the Sacred Heart in the church will be draped in black in memory of the dead by members of the league in St. Francis Xavier's. The Rev. W. H. I. Reany, Chaplain of the receiving ship Vermont, will be the celebrant of the mass. Father Wynne has invited the promoters of the league in this borough and neighboring cities to attend the mass. A number of officials from the Brooklyn Navy Yard will be present.

Catholics Advised to Volunteer.

Father James M. Galligan of the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, in his sermon yesterday morning, spoke of the probability of war with Spain. He said that if war should occur he hoped that Catholics would be the first to volunteer for service. As citizens of the United States, he said, their first duty, in the event of war, would be to offer their services to their native or adopted country.

Probable Murder at Joliet, Ill.

JOLIET, Ill., March 13.—The body of Thomas Walsh of the large wholesale grocery house of Walsh & Sons, was found in a ditch near this city to-day. Marks on the head indicated that the man had been murdered.

Eastern Party Starts for Alaska.

PORTLAND, Me., March 13.—A party of gold seekers left this city to-night for Alaska. The party is well equipped for the venture. It is made up of men and women from Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Mr. Schrieber Much Better.

Inquiry was made at 1:30 o'clock this morning at the Holland House as to the condition of J. S. G. Schrieber, an official of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, sick in that hotel. He was reported much better and out of all danger.

London Newspaper Man Frozen.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 13.—Confirmation has been received here of the report that W. C. Hayward, the correspondent of The London Daily Mail, has been badly frozen on Chilkoot trail.

A Private Killing in Georgia.

TALBOTTON, Ga., March 13.—W. S. Brown, a prominent planter, shot and killed J. H. Miller near here last night. Brown is held by the Coroner for murder. The cause of the tragedy is kept a secret.

Tiffany & Co.
Silver Wedding Presents
Our reduced scale of prices, under which we are selling sterling silver forks and spoons at
$1.00 per Ounce
still continues in force.
This method of marking prices furnishes patrons with exact information as to weights, and enables them to more readily compare values with articles for similar uses sold by other dealers.
Tiffany & Co.'s products can be purchased only direct from their own establishment.
UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

RELIEF WORK WISELY DONE.

Improving Methods, Spaniards Giving Energetic Help, and American Women Working.

HAVANA, March 13.—Everything indicates that the distribution of relief stores sent from the United States will go forward hereafter more speedily and effectively, attaining better results than ever before. While much good has been done, and no questions have been raised as to the honesty of intention, there is no doubt room for improvement.

Matters appear to have reached a crisis in Matanzas yesterday, where there was a want of proper preparation on the part of certain relief agents appointed from Havana, and where, in view of the large daily average of deaths, it was felt that greater dispatch should have been used in delivering supplies and in arranging to have them properly cooked. But the meeting of these needs is now assured.

United States Consul General Lee and Mr. Klopsch of President McKinley's special committee, will not only exercise a close and intelligent supervision, but will insist that the work of to-day shall not be put off until to-morrow. Every one is gratified to learn that a famous Catholic priest, who will not allow his name to be published, will give all the aid in his power to Consul General Lee and Mr. Klopsch not only in Havana, where the suffering is much alleviated, but outside, where relief, is most urgently needed.

The United States Consuls at Matanzas and Sagua and the Consular Agents in other cities can be relied upon, it is believed, with the help of the local Spanish committees, to push forward the good work with all due speed. The need of relief supplies is practically undiminished, and there is no fear that the contributions already here or to come will not be properly used.

A correspondent at Matanzas says the Governor, Señor Francisco de Armas, has appointed a distribution committee consisting of Drs. Diez Mendoza, Cabarroca, Garcia, Maidan, Cuni, Romero, and Ulmo, the last named as President of the committee. They get the Governor's signature to orders for food, which is then delivered by United States Consul Brice from the warehouse on presentation of the order. The local firemen see that food is delivered to the needy. They have been active in relief work hitherto, and have made a careful canvass of the city from house to house.

Dr. Hubbell of the Red Cross Society sent supplies enough to the hospitals to last over to-day, and more will be delivered, when needed, from the one and a half tons sent by the Red Cross Society several days ago, but held at the railway station because not directed to United States Consul Brice, who had not been advised of its coming.

Mr. Brice has appointed three American women with power to give aid, independent of the Governor's signature, to those who are called "silent sufferers," the class who have sold or pawned everything, but are too proud to let their wants be known.

Mr. Brice is satisfied with the arrangements, and much encouraged. He says great good will be accomplished in the course of a week. Condensed milk, of which too much has been sent to Havana, is badly needed at Matanzas and Sagua. One woman in the Matanzas Hospital, on hearing the word, went frantic, shrieking "Milk!" for hours.

Mr. Brice has supervision of the entire relief work, with ample power to give help personally in cases he knows to be deserving. Señor de Armas, the Governor, is said to be a humane and good man.

SOUGHT FAME, FOUND DEATH.

German Army Officer Played on His Piccolo and Then Hanged Himself in the Woods.

A strange suicide, surrounded by pathetic circumstances, was discovered yesterday morning in Brooklyn. It took place at some time on Saturday night and ended a life which had been embittered by unrealized hopes.

Charles Dahl, who had been an officer in the German Army, came to this country about two weeks ago. He had no friends here, but came here to seek his fortune, having failed to win it in his native land. He was a victim of the delusion that prevails in some parts of Europe, that America is a country where gold can be almost picked up in the streets. He believed that he had only to come here to be received with open arms, to obtain lucrative employment, and in a short time to become fairly prosperous.

His awakening was of the usual sort. He made the acquaintance of John Gertler of 224 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, and staid at his house. The little money he had brought with him was rapidly spent for board and lodging, and Dahl tramped the streets without finding any work to do. Gertler says that Dahl's only consolation was in his piccolo, and every night when he came home, more tired and despondent than ever, he would dejectedly seek his room and play for an hour or two before going to bed.

Dahl left the house on Saturday, taking his piccolo with him. He seemed more weary and dejected than at any time since his arrival. His hopes were blasted and his money was gone. Late that night Park Policeman Gillahan was passing through the woods in Ridgewood Park, near the reservoir, and heard the sound of a piccolo, playing a melancholy air. It was Dahl's swan song.

At 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman Andrew Flather found the body of a man hanging to a tree in the Ridgewood Park Woods, with a piccolo tightly clutched in his lifeless hand. It was Dahl.

Prepared for Accidents.

From The Boston Post.

It is not generally known that there is an "emergency room" in the subway. I understand that ex-President Samuel Little was the instigator of it. Appreciating the fact that accidents might happen in the big "cut," and the long distance injured persons would be from relief, he caused a room adjacent to the Boylston Street entrance to be fitted with a couch and other suitable appliances. I understand that necessity has never arisen for its use.

Malt-Nutrine
—the Food Drink. Prescribed by the best physicians as the most helpful tonic obtainable. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

SERMONS ON POSSIBLE WAR

Dr. Lyman Abbott Says the Time to Stop Spanish Inhumanity in Cuba Has Come.

HE STILL HOPES FOR PEACE

"When God Puts the Sword in Our Hands," He Says, "Let Us Use It, and Then Throw It Into the Sea."

In Plymouth Church yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached a sermon from the text, "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men." He laid particular emphasis on the first three words of the text, and made it clear that he believes the time has come for intervention in Cuba.

"There are times," he said, "when combat is necessary, and such is the case when it will bring peace to a suffering and distressed people. The history of the world would have been much poorer than it is if there had been no wars, no Cromwell, no Washington. War has produced Christian heroes.

"In the past week Congress has unanimously voted $50,000,000 for the President to use in putting the country in a condition for defense. There is, in my belief, less chance of war to-day than two weeks ago, but it is nevertheless right that the country should be prepared. War is a terrible thing. I am not pleading for war; I pray that it may be avoided. I am arguing for peace and order in the whole world; but I believe now that the whole Nation demands that there shall be an end to Spanish inhumanity in Cuba.

"When God puts the sword in our hands let us use it, and when we have used it throw it into the sea. There is civil war in Cuba. It has been going on for years, and thousands of peaceful citizens and innocent women and children have suffered. President Cleveland said that the time had come for Spain to stop, and his successor seems to take a similar view of the situation. The Cuban atrocities have been going on long enough, and it is time for the United States to tell Spain that they must stop.

"Thus far the United States has maintained her equipoise and has shown remarkable moderation, but if I mistake not, the patience of the people is nearing its limit. Other nations which have not the responsibility for Cuba that weighs on the United States are beginning to say that it is time for the desolation of the Island to cease, and when that is the case the United States certainly must not hold back."

"PEACE WITH POWER."

The Rev. C. L. Wells Says the Nation Must Be Ready to Speak with Authority.

The Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Wells preached yesterday in the Flatbush Reformed Church on the subject "Peace with Power." He said in part:

"This is a combination by which the strongest character is proved. It is not often so much army against army, navy against navy, as thought against thought, brains against brains. Noble natures trace to noble deeds in the right place, at the right time. The events of the last few weeks in our own National affairs afford a clear illustration of this principle. We have as yet heard no news of war. We are spared thus far the horror of bloodshed and of conflict because of the wise statesmanship and true patriotism and high moral principle of those at the helm of this great Nation. This American people ought to rejoice that such a man as President McKinley has come to them with authority at such a time as this.

"The present is not a time for thoughtless speech. That we are at a most momentous crisis in National affairs must be evident to the most superficial observer. War is to be avoided if possible. The one question is, How? Is it not true that peace can be best assured by power? The sword resting in its scabbard, the cannon silent, armies disbanded, battleships transformed into merchantmen, the energy and force of military display directed in arts and made to minister to the highest interests of mankind, despotisms overthrown, and the true brotherhood of man acknowledged, is the ideal, but, alas! this ideal has not yet been attained.

"I believe it to be the one great evident duty of the Anglo-Saxon race to preach the gospel of peace. Meanwhile we are in a world where armies gather. Arbitration has not taken the place of the cannon and the sword. What can this Nation do? How best stand in safety among the other nations of the earth? Clearly, taking the world as we find it, this Nation can only maintain its honor and true position among the nations of the earth by the manifestation of power and the greatness of resources that are ours. The United States must be able to speak with authority. America is the apostle of the highest form of civil liberty. The history of the world presents no parallel to the establishment of this Republic of the western continent. Greater to-day than ever, our country claims from every patriot more than ever. Never have we been able to say with loftier pride, 'I am an American citizen.'

"Will there be war with Spain? I cannot say. We trust not; but who in the present state of affairs shall dare to prophesy? I am sure of this, if war does come, it will not be through the fault of those who are in authority. The scene in Congress during the last week, when $50,000,000 was appropriated for our defenses and for the maintenance of National honor, I regard as one of the most remarkable in our history, and full of hope for the future. If you ask me why, I answer promptly because it showed that the spirit of '76, when our fathers rallied for freedom, and of '61, when for the sake of the Union great sacrifices were cheerfully made and the United States became a Nation, has not died out.

"In that hour partisanship was forgotten; there were no Democrats or Republicans or Populists, and even the Mugwump forgot he was the embodiment of all the political wisdom of the ages—all were only Americans. Is that $50,000,000 a menace? Is it a gantlet of war thrown into the arena for Spain to pick up? I don't so regard it. It is rather a message of peace."

DR. PETERS FOR ARBITRATION.

But Cuba Must Be Free and We Must Stand for the Right, He Says.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters preached last night at the Bloomingdale Church from the text Samuel viii., 10-12: "Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God."

"We are one country now, and brothers all," he said. "I have just returned from the South, and I found the Southern people all patriots. While not urging any rash action, they stand ready to honor any draft the Government at Washington may make upon their resources, and they are ready, not only with their money, but, if needs be, with their lives, to uphold the honor of the Stars and Stripes.

"The $50,000,000 unanimously voted for defense is a wise, safe, and most patriotic peace measure. A modern navy for the purpose of embroilment with foreign nations is organized savagery, but a navy that will give protection to the American flag in every breeze, uphold the American honor, and protect the American citizen the world over, is a power whose offspring is peace.

"Cuba must be free. The atrocities there which shock the conscience of mankind must stop. A compromise with injustice and wrong would only postpone the day of armed conflict. But I believe with Gen. Grant that there never was a time when some way could not have been found to prevent the drawing of the sword. Let us have a court of arbitration, but let us be determined for the right."

PICTURES IN THE PULPIT.

The Rev. W. E. Needham Illustrates His Talk on Cuba.

The Rev. W. E. Needham, the artist preacher of the Calvary Baptist Church, at Sumner Avenue and Decatur Street, Brooklyn, who illustrates his sermons by sketches, spoke on the Cuban question last night to a large congregation. His first sketch was that of a pitiful, tearful female face, which represented Cuba appealing for help to the civilized world. In speaking of this sketch, Mr. Needham said:

"The suffering in the stricken island cannot be exaggerated. Consul Barker, writing home, says: 'I counted this morning three dead bodies on the street. God help these poor, wretched creatures. When the veil is removed and the matter given to the light of heaven, it will show a scene no Christian people can face. I fear my reason is departing.'"

The second sketch represented Uncle Sam looking down upon the suffering people and upon a small figure representing Spain. He represented Uncle Sam as saying to Spain: "You leave these suffering people alone or by the memories of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln I will whip you within an inch of your life. I don't want war. I don't want to shed your blood, but forbearance cannot be everlasting."

The third picture was one of the bluffs of Cuba, overlooking the ocean, and the American flag floating over it.

SERMON TO THE PRESIDENT.

His Pastor Praises His Calmness and Hopes for Peace.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—President McKinley occupied his pew at the Metropolitan Church this morning and listened to a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Hugh Johnson, his pastor, which dealt at some length and quite directly with the problem which most thoroughly engrosses the President's mind. He took the Spanish situation for his text, and during his discourse said:

"One thing is certain—we shall not have war unless there is absolute justification of it. The dignity and honor of the Nation shall be upheld and American loyalty and bravery remain untarnished as ever, but the calm and firm attitude of the Chief Executive assures us that neither by prejudice, passion, popular clamor, hysteria, or ambition will this Nation be involved in a deadly strife.

"Secure from invasion, with inexhaustible wealth and resources, with a people full of the martial spirit and able to put ten millions of soldiers into the field and cover the sea with battleships, what have we to fear from a bankrupt nation that cannot even subdue twenty or thirty thousand ragged, ill-fed, and poorly equipped Cuban insurgents, or from an alliance of France and all the Latin nations against us? Come all three corners of the world in arms, and we shall shock them.'

"But this power is controlled by intelligence, patriotism, and Christian principle, and only stern duty to humanity and civilization, just relations with our fellow-men, and National honor will lead us to let loose the dogs of war. Desiring and praying for peace, let us hope that the extent and vigor of these war preparations will avert the conflict and assist the cause of peace."

Memorial for New Brunswick Boys.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 13.—A public fund has been started here for a tablet or other suitable emblem to be erected in the memory of three New Brunswick boys, Frederick Jernee, John Ziegler, and William Robinson, who met their death by the blowing up of the Maine. The fund is growing rapidly, and among the subscriptions received yesterday was one of $3 from Chin Guee, a Chinese laundryman, of 88 Church Street. Chin smiles when approached for his sentiments on the disaster, but remarks sententiously, "Money talkee." Company D of the National Guard of New Jersey will give a ball, the proceeds of which will go to the memorial fund.

The National Air Sung Twice.

A memorial service for the dead of the Maine was held last night in Penn-Fulton Hall, at Pennsylvania and Fulton Avenues, Brooklyn. The Rev. A. Stewart Walsh presided. A letter was read from Congressman Israel F. Fischer, and speeches were made by the Rev. W. H. Bowlsby and Prof. P. D. Truax, both veterans of the civil war. Great enthusiasm was shown by the audience, which rose during the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and when the song was finished sang it over again. The music was furnished by Prof. Truax and twenty young women.

Japanese Memorial Service.

A memorial service was held last night by the Japanese Club of Brooklyn for the Japanese who went down with the Maine. The services were held at the clubhouse, 164 Sands Street. Seven Japanese, who are among the missing were members of the club. K. Kuschida and F. Awa, who were on the Maine, were present and told the story of the disaster. The Rev. Y. Hirose, pastor of the Japanese Mission at 34 Prospect Place, preached a sermon, and an address was made by A. Ishida. About eighty persons were present, and the tenor of the speeches was strongly in favor of a triple alliance between England, Japan, and the United States, and war against Spain.

PENNSYLVANIA MILLS BUSY.

Return of Prosperity a Memorable Event in the Eastern Section.

READING, Penn., March 13.—The interior of Eastern Pennsylvania is now experiencing an epoch of industrial resumption that will mark it as a memorable period in the business history of the State. Many of the large iron industries and other factories are not only running full time and full-handed, but double forces and hours are necessary, frequently, to meet the increased demand for quick delivery of goods. A number of furnaces, idle for long periods, have again resumed operations, while others, notably the large plants of the Reading Iron Company, at Reading, and the Robesonia Furnace, Berks County, will be greatly changed and improved and placed in shape to meet the needs of modern methods of separating the metal from the worthless ingredients of the ore and thus overcome what has really been the primary cause of their idleness—inferior equipment and the consequent inability to compete with the recently built, modernly equipped concerns.

The Temple (Berks County) furnace, which has a capacity of nearly a thousand tons a week, will resume Monday, March 14; a force of men is now engaged repairing the large furnaces at Sheridan, also in Berks County, and these plants will be put in operation early next month. The Blandon Rolling Mills resumed this week, giving employment to over two hundred men. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company increased the working hours in the various shops of their system. The factories at Molussville, Penn., a great centre for hat making, are all busier than they have been in years, while the recently placed Government orders for $1,500,000 worth of steel projectiles for army and navy use with the Carpenter Steel Works in North Reading, have created a veritable boom in that section and given work to many men.

The present condition of things in the industries of a great manufacturing section of the State is, indeed, bright, and the prospects for an unusually prosperous Spring and Summer season most encouraging.

Britons Vainly Seek Treasure.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 13.—A letter received here from a sailor on Her Majesty's ship Amphion says that the ship's search for the Cocos Island treasure, which C. Harford claimed to have located, was an unsuccessful as the search of Her Majesty's ship Imperieuse. The men dug for ten days under Harford's directions, but could locate nothing.

A DAY'S BILL OF FARE.

By actual experiment it has been shown that a breakfast consisting of beefsteak, French fried potatoes, coffee and rolls, can be cooked on a gas range in 20 minutes. Lunch, with mutton chops broiled, stewed potatoes and biscuits, took 25 minutes to prepare. For dinner the bill of fare was roast beef, baked potatoes, tomatoes, corn, peach pie, coffee and rolls, and the time required was one hour and a half. The fuel cost can be figured approximately as follows: Breakfast, 1½ cents; lunch, 2 cents; dinner, 7 cents. On a coal range the same three meals would have taken two hours more to cook, the fuel cost would have been more than twice the cost of gas, the roast beef would have lost 20 per cent. in weight, and the food would not have been brought to the table either as nourishing or as appetizing. From one day's bill of fare it is easy to infer what a saving might be made in a month.

A GIRL'S STRANGE STORY.

She Tells a Tale of Ill-Treatment With Impossible Details—Her Mind Thought to be Weak.

An innocent-looking girl of fifteen, wearing spectacles, told Policeman Pape of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station Saturday night, at Seventy-second Street and Third Avenue, that she had been deserted by her cousin and would like to be sent to some institution. She was taken to the station and sent thence to the Gerry society rooms.

The girl told Agent Dimond that she is Annie Whitney. She said she had lived for three years, or since the death of her parents, with her cousin and her husband, William and Mamie Shea, at 69 West Twenty-fourth Street. Dimond ascertained that the Sheas never lived there. The girl told a remarkable story, which is in some ways impossible, and Dimond thinks that her mind is weak.

Annie, who has an intelligent-looking face, says that she was kept by Mrs. Shea in the house for three years without once being allowed on the street. She had to keep her own room and one or two others clean. She was not allowed, she said, to hear the name of any other family in the house, and she does not know what kind of a house it is.

She said she was told that the house was between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, but 69 West Twenty-fourth Street is near Sixth Avenue. She said she attended St. James's School, taught by Sisters, for a little while, but had to remain away because of her weak eyes, after which she was not allowed out of the house. She said that the school was four blocks away from her home. St. James's School is in James Street, and though taught by Sisters, is more than a mile from Twenty-fourth Street.

The girl also said that her cousin told her on Sunday that her husband had died. She declared that she saw no body or coffin or funeral, or visitors on Sunday or on Monday, when, she was told, the funeral took place. The girl said that on Friday her cousin told her she was going to break up housekeeping and send her away. On Saturday, she said, she and her cousin rode south on a Second Avenue car and got off at Seventysecond Street. From this it was thought that she had lived in Harlem, but the

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Senate Behind in Its Work and Likely to Delay the Final Adjournment.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION BILL

Further Revision Necessary Before the Measure Will Be Ready for Passage—Important Bills to be Considered This Week.

ALBANY, March 13.—Speaker O'Grady of the Assembly continues to assert that the legislative session will close March 25, and it is understood that a concurrent resolution calling for adjournment on that date will be introduced and passed in the Assembly this week. The Senate, however, is so far behind in its work that it is doubtful if it will concur in that resolution. Several prominent Senators say that it will not be possible to adjourn before March 31. Should the Assembly pass the resolution mentioned, it undoubtedly will be amended in the Senate in accordance with the present ideas of the leaders of that body.

The Primary Election Reform bill is the most important measure now pending. The substitute for the original bill, which was agreed upon after a number of conferences with the representatives of all the political factions, has been recommitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee for reprinting. In spite of all the care exercised in its preparation, it is understood to be imperfect in some technical details. Under these circumstances it does not seem likely to get to the consideration of the Senate until toward the end of the week.

During the week Senator Brush will endeavor to secure action on his bill to repeal the act providing for special juries in New York and Kings Counties, and Senator Cantor will make another attempt to discharge the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations from further consideration of his Dollar Gas bill. Senator Brush's bill to restrict the rates charged for telegraph service is still in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee. At the conclusion of the lengthy hearing on the bill last Thursday it was decided to call a meeting of the committee early this week to take action on the measure, with a view of correcting what are claimed to be very serious defects.

The most important measures to be considered by the Assembly this week are the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill and the uniform charter for second class cities.

The most important Senate committee hearing of the week will be upon Senator Cantor's bill proposing the submission to the people of the question of issuing bonds for $7,000,000 for the completion of the improvements upon the Erie Canal, which will take place before the Finance Committee on Thursday. Hearings before Assembly committees are announced as follows:

Tuesday—Before the Commerce and Navigation Committee—Mr. Egan's bill making the rate of ferriage between all points in the vicinity of New York City 5 cents for a single passage; before the Cities Committee—Mr. Gale's bill to repeal the act incorporating the New York and Long Island Bridge Company, (Chapter 411 of the laws of 1892); Mr. Murray's prohibiting street surface railroads in Amsterdam Avenue between Seventy-second and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets.

Wednesday—Before the Committee on Judiciary—Mr. Crabtree's bill providing that licensed auctioneers shall be exempt from jury duty; before the Committee on Railroads—All bills providing for the issuance of mileage books; Mr. Egan's, compelling the display of signs on street surface cars giving the destination; Mr. McGuire's, providing for a single fare of 5 cents to any point in cities or villages; before the Ways and Means Committee—Mr. Hill's bill providing for the submission to the people of the question of issuing $7,000,000 canal bonds.

Thursday—Before the Cities Committee—Mr. Weekes's bill providing for the placing under ground of all telegraph, telephone, and electric light wires in cities of the first class.

STATE HISTORIAN'S REPORT.

Announcement of a Forthcoming Volume of Papers Relating to the War of 1812.

ALBANY, March 13.—In the annual report of State Historian Hugh Hastings it is announced that a volume of the military papers of Daniel D. Tompkins is in press, and that the volume contains a good deal of valuable information as to the part taken in the war of 1812 by New York State.

It also is announced that the work of compiling the Colonial muster rolls from 1664 down to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War has been concluded. Few rolls of troops between 1765 and 1775 have been found. Mr. Hastings explains this by saying that when Gov. Tryon retired to the British ship Asia, in May, 1775, he took with him all the Colonial records, and subsequently shipped many of them to London, including, probably, many of the Colonial muster rolls.

One of the most interesting parts of the report is the story of the lost colors of the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, which were captured at Petersburg the night of June 16, 1864, taken to Richmond, and only found by the survivors of the regiment last Fall, in the War Department at Washington.

Mr. Hastings has succeeded, by dint of considerable correspondence, in obtaining the list of names of New York State heroes who participated in the first infantry fight of the civil war; the names of the 100 men of the Eighty-ninth New York who volunteered to cross the Rappahannock at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 11, 1862, and drove out the Confederate sharpshooters who had prevented the construction of the pontoon bridges; a list of the members of Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, who were aboard the United States gunboat Sachem on the Sabine Pass expedition, and a list of the men of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York Infantry who specially distinguished themselves in the assault on Fort Fisher Jan. 15, 1865.

With a view for the better preservation of army records, the State Historian suggests the creation of a new officer for every regiment, who shall be known as the "Regimental Recorder." In this connection he says: "A careful examination of the official records of the rebellion discloses throughout a deplorable absence of detailed information necessary to the complete history of the various volunteer organizations that served throughout the War of the Rebellion." The "Regimental Recorder," according to Mr. Hastings's scheme, would be charged with the duty of keeping an accurate and complete record of his regiment.

THE CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Senator Cantor Criticised by Other Democrats for Introducing the $7,000,000 Bill.

ALBANY, March 13.—Senator Jacob A. Cantor's appearance as one of the sponsors of the bill to submit to the people next Fall the question of another $7,000,000 canal loan has occasioned considerable surprise here, especially among the interior Democratic politicians.

Senator Cantor was not present on Friday, when the $7,000,000 bill hearing his name was introduced, and he has made no public explanation of his reasons for advocating such an additional loan at this time, in view of his severe arraignment of the expenditure of the first $9,000,000, the investigation of which has not yet been begun. It is stated by Mr. Cantor's friends, however, that he has always been a strong supporter of the canals, that he believes the improvement on which so much has already been spent should not be allowed to go to waste on account of Republican mismanagement or extravagance in the past, and that he has introduced the new bill merely to let the people decide whether or not they wish to appropriate any more money for the purpose.

The up-State Democratic leaders pronounce Senator Cantor's action a political mistake, on a par with his opposition to biennial sessions and his advocacy of the Ellsworth anti-free-press bill. They assert that, in lending himself to the canalmen's plans, he is simply playing into Gov. Black's hands. The Republicans are in a bad hole over the canal scandals, they point out, and nothing would please them better than to have some prominent Democrat like Senator Cantor take up this question of more money for the canals, which is properly their own affair, so as to give a non-partisan air to the whole business. By introducing a bill for $7,000,000 additional, they insist that the Senator to a large degree spoils the effect of his criticism of the $9,000,000 expenditures already made. If all the Democrats were to take his position, it is contended, the effectiveness of the canal scandals as a campaign issue would be destroyed.

"We would be in a pretty fix, wouldn't we," exclaimed a well-known Democrat from very far above the Harlem, "going before the people with a criticism of the $9,000,000 expenditure in one hand and a petition for $7,000,000 more in the other?"

The leaders who train with ex-Senator Hill take the position that nothing should be done toward appropriating another dollar for deepening the canals until the scandal connected with the work already done is sifted thoroughly and it is ascertained whether it really is worth while to complete the improvement, and, if so, just how much it will cost. They purpose forcing the fighting on that issue. They have no idea of helping Gov. Black out of the hole Messrs. Aldridge and Adams have plunged him into by advocating a bill for another appropriation now. If more money is to be spent on the canals, they do not think the record of these officials shows that they ought to be intrusted with its expenditure.

If Senator Cantor's action represents the Tammany attitude, the incident simply will serve to emphasize the differing ideas of party policy entertained by the city Democrats, led by Richard Croker on the one hand, and the country Democrats, led by ex-Senator Hill, on the other.

ELLSWORTH NEWSPAPER BILL.

Dead, but the Manner of Its Interment Not Yet Decided Upon.

ALBANY, March 13.—The impression seems to have gotten abroad that the Ellsworth newspaper bill has already been recommitted in the Senate. This is a mistake. The bill still holds its place on the Senate calendar on the order of third reading. It has been there for a week, and may remain for the rest of the session if its author chooses so to dispose of it.

There is not the slightest doubt that the Republican leaders have decided that the bill shall not pass. The only uncertainty is as to the method that shall be adopted to kill it—whether it shall be allowed to remain on the calendar with the understanding that it is not to be called up, or be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee or withdrawn outright.

Senator Ellsworth is known to feel very bitter toward his associates for the awkward attitude they have left him in. He holds that since he introduced the bill for Mr. Platt, it was, in effect, a party measure, and that it is not fair that his colleagues, who are as much Platt's men as he, should throw all the odium of the measure on him. To have to get up in open Senate and move the recommittal of the bill will be the bitterest dose of all, and nobody who knows the Senator from Lockport wonders that he is putting it off as long as possible.

VOLUNTEER LIFE SAVERS.

Modest Reports Presented to the State Controller by Applicants for Medals.

ALBANY, March 13.—Stories of heroism would not be sought for ordinarily in the office of the State Controller, where stern facts and rigid figures abide. A series of such stories is now on file there, however, being the official papers in the matter of the award of medals for heroic rescues during the year 1897 provided by the last Legislature.

The "Volunteer Life Saving Corps of New York (Inland Waters)," of which J. Wesley Jones is President, has sought appropriations in aid of its work from several successive Legislatures with ill-success. Last year it achieved the passage of a bill appropriating the sum of $100 for the purchase of medals to be bestowed upon rescuers. The awarding of these medals was intrusted to the Controller, to be made upon reports submitted by the officers of the society, and the task has just been completed. Seven awards have been made—four of "first-class" silver medals, and three of "second-class" bronze medals.

The documents upon which these medals are awarded include in each case a statement of the act of heroism by the hero himself. The naiveness and simplicity of many of these make them worthy of reproduction.

Frank Herman, aged fourteen, of 517 East Seventieth Street, New York City, saved Josef Pesek of 321 East Seventy-first Street from drowning, at the foot of East Seventieth Street, on May 5, 1897, for which he gets a first-class medal. Here is how the youthful hero writes out his feat:

"We were playing ball in a lot near by when there came a man to where we were playing and told us that there was somebody overboard and we all ran down and while running took my coat and hat off and soon as I seen the boy I plunged into the water and went home."

A silver medal is awarded to Cornelius J. Murphy of East Fifty-first Street, who rescued Mrs. Ida Price from drowning, at the foot of West Forty-ninth Street, on June 4, 1897. This is Mr. Murphy's own version of the affair:

"I saw a lady and gentleman and small boy on the dock, when all of a sudden I heard a scream from the boy and I seen a lady falling off the dock and I thought it was my duty to save her and I jumped in and did it."

Charles Davis receives a silver medal as his reward for having saved the life of little May Walter, at Greenport, L. I., on May 26, 1897. The child was playing in the yard of her father's house, which borders on the harbor, when she fell into the water. The official record says, laconically:

"The child fell overboard about 7 o'clock P. M. Charles Davis and another by name David Hassett went to her rescue."

A first-class medal is bestowed on "Mickey" Donahue of Hudson, who, on April 8, 1897, jumped from a freight car to the deck of a boat in the A & B slip, and then plunged into the icy water to save Rutherford McElroy, who had fallen from a canalboat and was going down for the last time. The certificate has this statement, signed by R. N. Saunders, editor of The Hudson Register:

"This is one of a number of rescues, more or less daring, made by Donahue in the last few years, to my personal knowledge. His work in volunteer life-saving merits the recognition asked for in this certificate."

For the rescue of Charles Sears from drowning in the Erie Canal, at Syracuse, on July 8, 1897, a bronze medal is awarded to John F. Carroll of 617 Hickory Street, Syracuse. Carroll's affidavit reads thus:

"I was standing on the bank of the canal near the Catherine Bridge, undressed and ready to go into the canal, when I saw a pair of hands grasping above the water. Concluding that the boy was in danger of losing his life, I jumped in after him, and landed close to him. When I came to the surface, he had a firm hold under my arms, and it was with the greatest difficulty that I got him to the shore."

The award of a bronze medal to Parry Dorland Saylor of Glens Falls, for rescuing James and Robert Shaw and Leon Benedict from drowning in Glen Lake, July 23, 1897, is based on this affidavit of the rescuer himself:

"I went down to the hotel dock, and was looking out at the lanterns, when I saw them go out of sight suddenly and heard the men yell. I grabbed a pair of oars and jumped into a boat, when one of the men yelled that they could not hold on much longer. I pulled for all I was worth and got to Robert Shaw just as he was going down. I succeeded in pulling him into the boat, and was just getting ready to back the boat to the other two, when James Shaw, in his excitement, grabbed the side of the boat, and as I could not reach him to strike him, I climbed on the outer side of the boat as far as I could get, and in getting into the boat he nearly capsized it and filled it half full of water. After getting him in I backed the boat to Benedict, who managed to climb over the end and get into the boat, nearly exhausted."

Albert C. Carp fished eight-year-old Harry Chapin out of the Oswego Canal at Syracuse, on June 12, 1897, for which he received a bronze medal. This is Mr. Carp's brief recital of the incident:

"The boy was about eight years old and was playing on the bank of the canal and fell in."

A fair inference from the tone of these life-saving incidents, told in the first person, would seem to be that the latter-day New York hero is a modest and matter-of-fact personage.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Matters That Are Likely to Come Up for Consideration in the House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—There is no prepared programme for the Senate for the present week. If Senator Bacon is prepared to speak on the Hawaiian annexation treaty it will be taken up promptly, as indeed it will be if any Senator is prepared to go on with the debate. It is not expected, however, that there will be much further discussion of this subject in executive session, and it is the intention of Senator Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, at a very early day to move to lay Senator Bacon's plebescite amendment upon the table.

It is upon this motion that the managers of the treaty hope to secure a test vote. Senator Davis said to-day that he was hopeful that this vote might be reached during the present week.

Senator Pettigrew is anxious to get his 5 per cent. land bill before the Senate early in the week, and Senator Vest will make an effort to secure consideration of the Quarantine bill.

There also is a possibility that the Census bill may be pressed for consideration. An entirely new Census bill probably will be offered, providing for the immediate establishment of the census machinery instead of making preliminary arrangements for it as the bill first prepared did.

The Committee on Appropriations is hopeful of being able to report the Sundry Civil Service bill during the week, and if it should be successful this measure will be pressed upon the attention of the Senate to the exclusion of everything else.

The programme of the House includes simply the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill and the Virginia contested election case of Thorp vs. Eppes, with the possibility that the Naval Appropriation bill, which will be reported Monday or Tuesday, may be reached at the end of the week.

There will be a conflict for precedence between the election case and the Post Office bill. Chairman Walker of the Elections Committee and Chairman Loud of the Post Office Committee are contesting for the right of way. If Chairman Walker insists on his rights, the contested election case, being a question of the highest privilege, will take precedence under the rules, but the House by a vote could give the Post Office bill precedence. The Democrats intend to contest the election case bitterly, as upon the decision in this case they believe will depend the fate of the other two cases from Virginia. Of these two, one was reported yesterday against the sitting member, and it is expected the report of the committee will be against Mr. Swanson, from the Danville (Va.) district.

HUSBAND AND WIFE DEAD.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Eldredge of Portsmouth, N. H., End Their Lives in Boston Saturday Night.

BOSTON, March 13.—Marcellus Eldredge, a former Mayor of Portsmouth, N. H., died here last night after a two weeks' illness.

Six hours later, his wife, who had been suffering from an incurable disease for four months, also passed away. Mr. Eldredge's death probably was due to anxiety over his wife's condition, and on the other hand, her decease undoubtedly was hastened by grief.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Eldredge were born in Chatham, Mass., but for many years they resided in Portsmouth, where Mr. Eldredge was engaged in business. Mr. Eldredge was elected State Senator from the Portsmouth District in 1876 and 1877, and Mayor of Portsmouth in 1886 and 1887. A few years ago he presented the city a public library, and also a plot of land for a soldiers' monument.

TROLLEY COLLISION IN NEWARK

One Person Seriously and Two Slightly Injured.

NEWARK, N. J., March 13.—Car 135 of the West Orange line crashed into the rear of Car 313 of the New York line on Market Street, near Washington, this afternoon. Although both cars were filled, only one person was seriously hurt. There was a panic. Mrs. M. Leanhardt, sixty years old, employed in St. Michael's Hospital, was cut about the face by glass and was badly shaken up, as were the rest of the passengers.

When the cars came together Conductor Mark Coursen was leaning over the rear dashboard replacing the trolley wheel, which had jumped from the wire. He was thrown down and badly bruised. He was taken home. William Perry, the motorman of the West Orange car, was thrown down and rendered unconscious, but recovered.

It is not known just how the accident happened, but a policeman who witnessed it said it looked to him as though Perry had tried to shut off the current of his car, and that when he put the lever to stop, the mechanism did not work.

BRYAN MEMENTOS AT OMAHA.

To be Shown at the Exposition in a Reproduction of Mr. Bryan's Home.

OMAHA, March 13.—Senator John M. Thurston, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Expositions, recently suggested that the McKinley home at Canton be reproduced as the Ohio State building on the grounds of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. The Board of Managers approved the idea. The building when constructed will be used as a place of reception for Ohioans, and it is proposed to exhibit therein many memontos of the late campaign, avoiding as far as possible anything savoring of partisanship.

Noting the action of the Board of Managers, the friends of William Jennings Bryan lost no time in putting a proposition looking to the reproduction of the Bryan homestead at Lincoln. Citizens of Lincoln, Neb., Mr. Bryan's home, addressed a communication to the exposition authorities asking permission to place on the exposition grounds a duplicate of Mr. Bryan's home and to exhibit therein campaign and other relics, of which Mr. Bryan is said to have no less than a carload.

Yesterday the Board of Managers unanimously voted authority to the Buildings and Grounds Department to allow the space for such building, making a proviso, as was done in the case of the McKinley homestead, that the exhibits be non-competitive and not for sale.

BROOKLYN CITY WORKS SCANDAL

Daniel Doody May Have Offered to Turn State's Evidence.

It is now certain that some one concerned in the City Works scandal in Brooklyn has offered to turn State's evidence. The witness will probably go before the Grand Jury to-day, and from the fact that Daniel Doody, the contractor, was closeted with Assistant District Attorney Clarke, Deputy Corporation Counsel Jenks, and Jere A. Wernberg, the lawyer, on Saturday, he is thought to be the man.

Doody's son, Daniel F. Doody, was with him at the interview, which took place in Mr. Wernberg's office, and a stenographer was present. None of the persons present at the interview will talk, nor will District Attorney Marean. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Jenks went to Wernberg's office after a conference in the District Attorney's office and found the Doodys there.

A FORDHAM ROMANCE.

Marriage Contracted Secretly Two Years Ago Just Announced.

Religious and social circles in Fordham are discussing the announcement just made of a marriage which took place two years ago. The parties were Miss Mattie Valentine and Charles Standfast. Both are well known in Fordham. Wilbur H. Valentine, the father of the young lady, is a millionaire. The Standfast family is also well off.

The parents of both the young people objected to their engagement two years ago, young Standfast at the time being but eighteen years of age and his fiancée one year older. The two had a quarrel about this time, and for two months were estranged. When they became reconciled they determined to wait no longer, so the next day took a train for White Plains and were married. They took no one into their confidence, and two strangers acted as the witnesses.

After the ceremony they returned to the homes of their respective parents, where they remained until Mr. Standfast discovered that they had been married. He forgave the couple, and now they are residing together at the home of Mr. Valentine, on the King's Bridge Road, near the High Bridge Road.

DOLE BACK IN HONOLULU

Says He Believes the Hawaiian Republic Ultimately Will Be Annexed to This Country.

POSSIBLY NOT BY TREATY

Speaks Highly of President McKinley, Who, He Thinks, Is "Heart and Soul" for Annexation.

HONOLULU, March 6.—President Dole returned to Honolulu on the morning of March 4. After a Cabinet meeting held immediately upon his arrival he talked on matters pertaining to his mission to Washington.

"I shall be very glad, indeed," he said, "to tell the people anything I know relative to annexation.

"The Maine disaster absorbed the attention of the statesmen in Washington previous to my departure for Hawaii. When that has quieted down, I believe Hawaiian annexation will be paramount in Congress. When I was in Washington I met many friends of Hawaii. They feel confident that annexation will come.

"While there was a doubt whether the treaty would secure the required sixty votes in the Senate, still it was the consensus of opinion that a joint resolution would carry both houses. I place much reliance in what was told me by Senators and Congressmen who are fighting for Hawaii, for I know them to be working faithfully and earnestly."

"What is Speaker Reed's attitude?" the President was asked.

"When I was in the American capital I learned that he always opposed annexation, although he has made no demonstration against the treaty.

"My impression of President McKinley is extremely favorable. I found him to be an unassuming, frank, and sterling man. He seems to have heart and soul in the annexation treaty.

"Our reception was extremely cordial and hospitable. All along the line to and from Washington throngs of people came to see me. We shook hands, and in many instances I was obliged to speak briefly from the car platform. It was from these people that I gathered the impression that Uncle Sam's adoption of Hawaii was the popular sentiment throughout the land."

HAWAIIAN RAILWAY FIGHT.

Conflict Between the Kahului Company and a Spreckels Concern.

HONOLULU, March 6.—The natives on the Island of Maui are in a state of excitement caused by the rivalry between the Kahului Railroad Company and the native railroad line constructed in the interests of the Spreckelsville plantation. The employes of the latter, it is alleged, tore up the track of the Kahului company to cross its line. The work was performed on the night of March 1 by about 300 workmen, it is said, working under the direction of the plantation management.

It is believed the Government will act in the matter, as the rails of the newly laid track cross three Government roads, permission not having been obtained for the work. It is understood the object of the line is to obtain a seaport terminal where the output of the Spreckelsville plantation can be landed to connect with the new steamer line running in its interest. Hitherto, the sugar has been shipped over the Kahului line in order to reach the seaport. The plantation railroad will now run clear to the sea, where a steel wharf which was built in Scotland and is now en route here, will be placed in position in the Harbor of Kahului.

Capt. James A. King, Minister of the Interior, left on the Mariposa for a trip to the Australian colonies to benefit his health.

GOV. PINGREE'S PROCLAMATION.

Warns Michigan People that Acceptance of Railway Passes Is a Crime.

DETROIT, March 13.—Gov. Pingree has issued a proclamation in which he declares that the acceptance of railway passes is a crime under the State law.

He calls upon Justices of the Peace, prosecuting attorneys, and Judges of the higher courts to enforce the law, and prosecute all violators of it.

He also calls on the clergymen to stop accepting reduced rates on the railroads, arguing that such rates rob the school children of a certain amount of tax on railroad earnings.

THE LATE L. B. ROOT'S HOME.

Distribution of His Estate Depends on His Place of Residence.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 13.—Attorneys are here looking for evidence by which to establish the legal residence of the late L. B. Root, who owned large dry goods stores here and in Fort Wayne. He died several months ago in New York City. Afterward his widow died, and left all the property, amounting to $250,000, to her sisters.

Root died childless and left no will. If he was a resident of New York State his sister, Mrs. Lincoln of Stockbridge, Mass., inherits half of the estate. If he was a resident of Indiana his property belonged to his widow. Mr. Reot lived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York City for many years.

NEW CHESEBROUGH BUILDING.

Contract for Its Erection Awarded to a Chicago Firm.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Contracts for two large office buildings of strictly modern type and construction, to be built in New York and St. Louis, were awarded to the George A. Fuller Company of Chicago yesterday. The combined cost of the two buildings will be $1,000,000.

The more noted of the two will be the Chesebrough Building, which will be erected at State and Pearl Streets, New York. The offices of the foreign Consuls are for the most part in that locality, and many of the Consuls have signified their intention of taking offices in the new block. The building will become in time the centre of diplomatic circles in New York. It will cost $500,000.

LA CHAMPAGNE'S SAILORS.

A Benefit Was Given at Gramercy Lyceum to the Rescuing Party.

A benefit and reception were tendered last night, at Gramercy Lyceum, to the brave sailors of the French liner La Champagne, who, when the big steamer was disabled at sea, risked their lives by going in search of aid in an open boat. The affair was given under the auspices of the Lafayette Guards, which was at one time the Fifty-fifth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. The hall was tastefully decorated with French and American flags, and when the brave mariners marched into the place, headed by Lieut. Unsworth, who commanded the rescue party, the enthusiasm of the crowd knew no bounds.

Besides the sailors, M. Carpenter, representing the French Consul General, and M. A. De Bocande were the guests of honor. These men made speeches, in which they praised the heroic action of the men. Lieut. Unsworth spoke in behalf of the sailors. A musical programme was rendered, and after the formal reception there was dancing.

Mr. Delitt of Whitestone a Suicide.

WHITESTONE, L. I., March 13.—Adam Delitt, seventy-three years old, a wealthy resident of this place, to-night killed himself with a shotgun. He was a retired farmer, and lived with his son-in-law, Benjamin Hartell, at Eleventh Avenue and Thirteenth Street.

Gas Lamps to be Removed.

Commissioner Kearney of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies will remove the gas lamps set by Commissioner Collis along Broadway and Fifth Avenue and other thoroughfares with street names and house numbers on them. The move is made in the interest of economy.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

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BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR

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"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*

Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm*

Andreas Saxlehner.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY ARRIVES.

The Troopers Are Here to Take Part in the Military Tournament—Troop C Their Escort.

The first detachment of the troops of the United States Army that are going to take part in the military and athletic tournament which opens in Madison Square Garden this evening arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and took up their quarters in the Garden. The sixty-four men, under command of Capt. Cheever and Lieuts. Gallagher, Nissen, and Short, from the Sixth Cavalry, left their station, at Fort Myer, Virginia, at 6 o'clock in the morning. They marched to Washington and took a special train, consisting of four cars for the horses and three passenger coaches, which left at 8 o'clock, arriving in Jersey City at 1:30.

Two hours were consumed in unloading and saddling up, and the troopers arrived in this city, at the Twenty-third Street Ferry, where they were met by Troop C, under command of Capt. B. T. Clayton. At the ferry was a cheering crowd, which one of the men subsequently figured at 10,000 men and women and 60,000 "kids."

Capt. Clayton greeted the visiting officers, and then the start was made for the Garden. The procession was headed by a squad of mounted police, which was followed by Troop C, and finally the Sixth Cavalry, and the line of march was through Twenty-third Street, to Fifth Avenue, thence to Twenty-seventh Street and the Garden. Crowds of enthusiastic citizens thronged the line of march, and the regulars, who made an imposing display, called forth cheer after cheer, which were given with hearty enthusiasm.

The platoon of light artillery, Battery D, Fifth Artillery, at Fort Hamilton, and Capt. Parker's detail of Fourth Cavalry, now stationed at West Point, will arrive in the city to-day, as will, also, the seventy men from the Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army, at Governors Island, who will take part in the exercises three nights during the tournament.

The grand military parade which was to have been the feature of to-night's performance has been postponed until Wednesday evening, as Gen. Miles, who is to review it, has sent word that he would be detained in Washington until Wednesday.

The programme this evening will consist of a musical drill and calisthenics by the Thirteenth United States Infantry, in command of Lieuts. N. G. McAlexander, E. B. Case, and F. W. Fuger; Light Battery D, Fifth United States Artillery, in command of Lieut. H. C. Carbaigh, will follow, with exhibitions of peg driving, gate post driving, and drill manoeuvres; the Sixth United States Cavalry Troopers, in command of Capt. Cheever and Lieuts. Gallagher, Nissen, and Short, will give their troop drill, rough riding, and mounted athletics.

The military exhibitions will conclude with a gun drill by the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., Capt. David B. Wilson, Lieuts. Flanagan, and Sherry. The drill will be followed by mechanical manoeuvres and the famous diminishing number drill. Athletic events will follow the military exercises.

ARMY MEN DINED.

Visiting Officers Entertained at the Military Club.

The visiting officers of the army who are in the city to participate in the tournament at Madison Square Garden were entertained at dinner last evening by the Committee of the Military League at the Military Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. There were present Gen. Howard Carroll, Gen. George Moore Smith, Capt. James Parker, Fourth United States Cavalry; Capt. B. H. Cheever, Lieuts. Gallagher, Nisson, and Short, Sixth United States Cavalry; Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, Light Battery D, Fifth United States Artillery; Lieuts. N. G. McAlexander, E. B. Gase, and W. F. Fuger, Thirteenth United States Infantry; Lieut. Col. Charles H. Luscomb, President of the league; Capt. Charles J. Seiter, Vice President; Capt. David Wilson, Second Battery; Capt. Clayton, Lieuts. Smith and Tuttle, Troop C; Col. R. G. Burpee, Lieut. W. L. Flanagan, Second Battery; Lieut. D. W. Dimmock, Naval Reserve, and Lieut. Romaine, Twelfth Regiment.

Before the guests were seated each took from the chandelier in the centre of the room a small canteen filled with liquor and upon which was inscribed, "We drink from the same canteen," and drank each others' health standing.

The speechmaking was of an informal character and each speaker touched upon the crisis in our National affairs. The officers are all elated over the prospect of active service and say they expect to be called out at any moment.

Those who spoke were Col. Luscomb, Gen. Carroll, Gen. Smith, Capt. Parker, Capt. Cheever, Capt. Seiter, Capt. Wilson, and Lieut. Carbaugh. Col. Luscomb presided.

HOUSE OF THE ANNUNCIATION.

Report Showing the Work of the Charity Last Year.

The fifth annual report of the House of the Annunciation, for Crippled and Incurable Children, at 518 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, under the care of the Sisters of the Annunciation, has been issued. The growth of the charity, which was started in 1893, made it necessary to remove to the present commodious quarters. No deaths were reported among the twenty inmates during the year, and one patient was discharged as cured. Gifts for the year amounted to $8,292.75, and miscellaneous items brought the total amount received to $8,551.45, while the expenditures were $8,108.92.

Each Summer the children are taken to St. Elizabeth's House, in Connecticut, where they remain until the heated term is over. The President is the Rev. Dr. M. Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. J. C. Lawrance is Secretary.

Fire in a Lumber Yard at Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 13.—Fire tonight destroyed a section of the Mulford lumber yards, on East Grand Street, owned by the Mulford Coal and Lumber Company. It started in L. Newburger's barn, which adjoined one section of the yards. Ten piles of lumber were destroyed, and the flames caught the roofs of two houses belonging to the Mulford Company, which stood close to the yard. The roofs were burned off before the flames could be checked. A horse belonging to Newburger, which was in the barn where the fire started, was burned to death.

Struck by a Train on 11th Avenue.

Joseph Vetter, twenty-one years old, of 784 Columbus Avenue, was struck by a north-bound New York Central passenger train at Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street about 6 o'clock last night, and his injuries are believed to be fatal. The train was slowing up to stop at the Fifty-sixth Street station, and Vetter tried to cross in front of it. The engineer says he cleared the engine all right, and must have been struck by the steps of the first car. The injured man was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

. Finest Flavor. Fairest Price.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

CHASE AFTER A POLICEMAN.

Four Men and Three Women Pursue Him in Cabs, While He Flees in Another—Held for Assault.

The Tenderloin enjoyed yesterday morning a thing it very rarely knows—an entirely new sensation. This consisted of the energetic hunting and pursuit of a policeman by four newspaper men and three women, pursued and pursuers using rubber-tired cabs and tired horses, which apparently had no acquaintance with any rubber. The chase ended with the capture of the fugitive official, who was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning on seven complaints for assault made by seven complainants.

The officer is Patrolman Jeremiah J. McAuliffe of the Eldridge Street Station. The four men who appeared as complainants gave their names as William T. McCullagh, H. L. Mansfield, William C. Cook, and Arthur E. Foster, all "homeless." The women described themselves as Grace Moore, 250 West Forty-eighth Street; Grace Edwards, 43 West Twenty-seventh Street, and Dora Mortimer, 43 West Twenty-seventh Street. The four men said they were walking up Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Half-way between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets they saw two men in plain clothes wrangling with two women. As the four men approached the group they saw McAuliffe slap one of the women heavily on the face, and then swing his arm around and strike the other woman with the back of his hand. Two other women ran up, and one of them, who said something to McAuliffe, was promptly knocked down by him with a blow in her face.

The four newspaper men interfered, two of them seizing McAuliffe, whose companion promptly shouted: "We are both policemen. You'll get into trouble."

McAuliffe seems to be an energetic officer. As soon as he was released he began to pound all the countenances in reach. Three of the newspaper men say he struck them. The man who says he is Foster temporarily evaded his allotment of the common trouble by departing swiftly and seeking sanctuary in the Thirtieth Street Police Station. There he breathlessly informed Sergt. Daly that a policeman was making the Tenderloin desolate and disfiguring the general population of that enlivening neighborhood. He says that in response to his request for a man to make an arrest, the Sergeant growled:

"Oh, go and arrest him yourself."

The alleged Foster ran back to the scene of McAuliffe's labors, and arrived just in time to see that guardian of the peace jump into a cab with his companion.

There was a grand disappearing scene. Each of the four newspaper men and the three women dived into the nearest cab, giving orders to follow the first one. At Thirty-sixth Street McAuliffe jumped from his vehicle and ran for the door of a saloon. There he was turned back. This was unexpected to the alleged Foster, who was close on the fugitive's heels. He discovered at this point that he was rather too close and that his pursuit had been more ardent than discreet. With a short shout of joy McAuliffe recognized an undecorated physiognomy and proceeded to repair his omission. Foster from the sidewalk contemplated the clouds in the sky and a coruscation of stars which were not in the sky.

The nighthawk cabmen know thoroughly the principles of their business, one of which is when hired by the hour to consume as much time as possible in reaching any given point. The given point in this case was a policeman, and the cabmen drove carefully where they felt reasonably sure of not finding one. There was a tremendous clattering of hoofs and cracking of whips, and the nighthawks shouted jubilantly, but they did not go too fast for the crowd that had gathered at the beginning of the trouble and increased steadily.

The procession of cabs and crowd moved up Broadway a few blocks, amid much shouting back and forth between the pursued and pursuing vehicles, and then turned in to Fifth Avenue. At Forty-second Street the lookout of the pursuers saw a policeman, push d his way through the crowd of pedestrians of both sexes, and made his appeal. He was Patrolman Crowley of the West Thirtieth Street Station. One of the newspaper men took Crowley's number, and then the policeman consented to arrest his fellow-officer. At the West Thirtieth Street Station, to which the procession of cabs next wended its way, McAuliffe denied that he was a policeman. When he was searched, however, a tell-tale bunch of keys, including his fire keys, and police whistle with his number on it, was found. The newspaper men said they had seen him pass his badge to his companion, who had disappeared.

McAuliffe at last confessed his name and station, Sergt. Daly having threatened to telephone to Police Headquarters for his number. Then he was locked up.

Yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court Sergt. McDermott of the Eldridge Street Station appeared. He said McAuliffe was absent on vacation when the offense was committed, and could not be dealt with officially until his term of exemption had expired.

Samuel W. Smith appeared as counsel for the defendant, and at his request the hearing was postponed until 2 o'clock today. McAuliffe was held in $500 in each case of assault, a total of $3,500, and was committed to await the hearing. McAuliffe has been on the force two years.

HILDA PETERSEN IN PRISON.

Woman Accused of Murdering Her Child Will Be Committed To-day.

Hilda Petersen, who is confined in the Queens County Jail, at Long Island City, and who confessed that she carried her little girl baby to Rockville Centre, L. I., and murdered her with carbolic acid, shows a curious lack of appreciation of her position. During yesterday she asked several times to be let out, and showed emotion only when her request that she might have her trunk was refused. Then she whimpered that she was being held to be killed.

Nobody was allowed to see her. The two men who identified her daughter's body were refused admittance. Olsen, the husband of Hilda Petersen's cousin, who had charge of the child, cried bitterly when he was turned from the jail gate, and said the girl had no friends and no money. She will be taken to Rockville Centre for formal commitment to-day.

New Jersey State Prison Scandal.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—It is now said that Chief Matron Leeds and her assistants at the State prison were called upon to resign as the result of a tale of gross mismanagement told to the Board of Prison Inspectors. It is alleged that the woman's wing of the State prison was extremely lax, and that whisky, tobacco, and other things were allowed to be carried into the prison for the use of the inmates. It is said that the matrons quarreled among themselves, and each, in an effort to clear herself, testified against the others, with the result that the board, without waiting for the investigation to disclose who was directly responsible, asked for the resignations of all three.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6.13	Sun sets...6:06	Moon rises.12

The Wanamaker Store

To-day's Fashion News and Other News

IF you would know what is new while it is new, you must come here, and come frequently. The intricate wheels of our goods-gathering machinery are at their highest speed. At such a time, and in a mercantile sense, Paris, Berlin, London and New York are but parts of a nearly perfect whole, and the whole is,—a School of Style at Wanamaker's.

High-flown talk? Not a bit of it. If you knew the magnitude of our foreign organization, you'd know this as only a fair statement. When you come here, you'll think the matter understated.

We cannot get all the news into these four columns. The new Dress Goods alone deserve all the space,—so do the new Costumes and Infants' Wear, and besides fashions, there are important matters of lowered prices on staple goods which press for audience. Come and see. It would be a small store if this space could tell its whole story. It is not a small store, and just now it is at the best and fullest.

Spring Costumes for Women.

THERE is this about our costumes which is a part of their being here;—the styles are exclusively ours, and hence will be yours exclusively.

Newness, originality, novelty,—by whatever name you call the chic and dash and spirit which governs our selection of models,—is as delicate and evanescent as the bloom on a flower or the gloss of a butterfly's wing,—it must be guarded carefully. To enjoy it freely is to lose it forever.

Therefore, these costume models of ours are not only made for us alone,—they are made up very sparingly even for us. We guard you against material duplication, even as against ourselves. In many cases there is but one of a kind. That is why this showing on the second floor is so kaleidoscopic. The styles go as fast as they come, and seldom come a second time. Yet it is always a large showing,—beyond all question the largest ever seen in this city.

We speak to-day of some remarkable Tailor-made Suits. Note the

prices, remember the rigid exclusiveness of model, and then come in and see the garments.

At $12—Of cheviot serge; blue or black; fly-front walking jacket, lined with changeable silk; inlaid velvet collar; double-stitched seams; gracefully hanging skirt, percaline lined.

At $17.50—Of mixed cheviot; tan or gray; beautifully tailored fly-front walking jacket, lined with rich taffeta; percaline lined skirt.

At $30—Of broadcloth; gray, brown or blue: double-breasted Saddler jacket, which can be worn open effectively; trimmed at intervals with clusters of braid; correctly hanging skirt has three rows of braid trimming; all lined with handsome taffeta.

At $35—An extremely stylish suit of crepe covert; waist with tight-fitting back and blouse front, trimmed with nine successive rows of cording; velvet collar, satin faced revers; new bell shaped skirt with fifteen rows of cording, apron effect; all lined with rich changeable taffeta.

Second floor, Broadway.

Interesting Items in the Shoe Store. THREE especially attractive lots go on sale to-day. The first for girls and small boys. It's our "934" line. Shoes with uppers of good kid skin and soles of stout oak leather; stylish in appearance and well made. You'd hardly expect such shoes, even here, at these prices:

Sizes 6 to 8, 80c.	8 1-2 to 10 1-2, 90c.
11 to 2, $1	2 1-2 to 6 1-2, $1.25

Any width from A to E.

This is a good store in which to buy slippers. For instance, here's one sort for women. White kidskin with one strap; narrow toe and curved heel. A very neat and entirely satisfactory slipper that we sell at $1.25 a pair.

An arrival of Spring weight enamel leather shoes for men, that sell regularly for $5, we're going to sell at $3.90 a pair. A very stylish shoe.

Fourth avenue.

See To-day's China Offering. IT'S well worth your time. Here's a lot of fine china that comes to us at a saving of nearly a half. A prominent Limoges manufacturer found himself greatly overstocked with one sort—rich underglaze china of mazarine blue, with heavy gold decorations. Beautiful ware, that we intend to sell to-day at figures which will assure their quick departure.

There are 1,644 plates, all sizes, and 1,000 cups and saucers, teas and after-dinner coffees, worth from $30 to $40 a dozen. Our new price will be $18, or $1.50 each.

Bread and Butter Plates, good value at $1.50, will go at $1 each.

Chocolate Pots and Chop Dishes, at $3.50 and $4.

Quantities are not large, so be advised and come promptly.

Basement.

Paris Dress Novelties

THE *carte-du-jour* gives you as the last arrivals a charming lot of styles that are not only perfectly new but purely original. There are Lace run-around stripes on dark fluffy grounds, Plisse with Bayadere stripes and Bareges with satin cross lines. They are $3.50 and $3.75. Now, what do you know about them? Only this and nothing more—the latest and richest Paris Dress Stuffs are here. And the point is that you can as readily expect to know current news without reading the daily newspaper as to be posted on the richest Dress Goods without visiting our Rotunda.

Wool Grenadines

A FACT for the prudent. Only 25 pieces, among which are two weaves in black and one in dark blue. The straight market value is $1, but the price is 50c. Smallness of quantity makes the greatness of the bargain. And 'tis a pity that there is not enough for all comers; therefore come quickly.

Bicycles:—Wanamaker's Nine

NEVER before has there been such an organization for the retailing of Bicycles as that prepared by us for the season of 1898.

The combination includes the entire control for this market of Nine Bicycle Trade-marks, and each of them, from the lowest to the highest priced, represents a high-grade wheel that has by excellence won public approval. Here is the list:

Keystone	**Continental**	**Monarch**
Coronet	**Continent**	**Cygnet**
Rodman	**Duquesne**	**Humber**

$25 buys a Man's Coronet—and it is a wheel that will give satisfaction. Ten thousand and more Bicyclists own the Continentals at $50, and are fond of them—to-day the price is $40. Humber Roadsters have always been $125, but now they are $100, and they challenge the world for quality—peerless, they reign alone.

The low prices of Keystone, Coronet, Rodman, Continental, and Continent Bicycles have startled the makers and dealers. Hence the mad rush to meet our market. Last year New York appreciated and recognized our place in the Bicycle business. Offering as we now do the largest choice, at the least prices for quality, we shall command the first place by deserving it. Every intelligent bicyclist will, of course, become familiar with our wheels and their prices.

A New Carpet Season

AMONG carpet dealers and in the carpet trade generally, there runs a tradition that the season begins on St. Patrick's Day. Why on this day rather than a week before or later can only be explained on the same basis of reasoning which makes the bicycle season open on Washington's Birthday, the oyster season on Sept. 1st, the yachting season on Memorial Day;—you can quote a dozen examples. St. Patrick's Day, therefore, is traditionally the first day of the Carpet Season, but this year tradition and experience are forgotten. Our carpet season has already begun, and is already in very vigorous effect.

We like to be a little ahead of the demand, and we are fully prepared for this one. The carpet showing is entirely complete and is one which we think quite worthy of us and of you. It is not only complete,—it is immense. Moreover, it is broad, inclusive,—almost exhaustive. We are pledged to no make nor style nor specialty; we have tried to make this stock include all things for all customers.

Carpets from the lowest-priced Ingrains to the costliest Axminsters and Wiltons. There are nearly two thousand patterns shown. And, of course, Linoleums, Oil-Cloths and Straw Mattings. In Straw Mattings alone there is an extent and a variety which would itself require a very good-sized store to properly show.

You will like our Carpet Showing, and you'll be delighted with the prices. Will you come in?

Trunks at Exactly Half Prices

THESE trunks are of the better sort, and are especially adapted for room use,—they're good travelers, too, if you don't think them too handsome. They're called "Veneeroid" Trunks,—made wholly from wood, built up in cross-layers, the outer layer being of fancy hardwood with a "pianoforte" polish on it. This building up of the walls of the trunk from thin layers of hardwood makes it as nearly indestructible as anything made of wood can be;—if it were steel it wouldn't be as lasting,—but it's rather expensive. However, that trouble vanishes under the Half Prices now marked on these fifty-seven trunks.

$24.50, from $49	$18.75, from $37.50	$12.50, from $25
$21.50, from $43	$17.50, from $35	$12, from $24
$20, from $40	$13.50, from $27	$11.25, from $22.50
$19.75, from $39.50	$13, from $26	$10.50, from $21

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Two New Jackets for Women

A JACKET which can rise to prominence in such a stock as this must needs be remarkable. Yet here are two which get mention to themselves because both as styles and as values they are tall peaks in a mountain range.

One is of Covert Cloth, fully lined with fine changeable taffeta silk, fly-front, notch collar and coat back. If you guessed at the price, on seeing it, you'd guess dollars too high. It costs you $8.50.

The other is a Whipcord, double-breasted, reefer front, with four pearl buttons. It has wide revers and coat back, and it's lined with a high-grade stripe taffeta silk—$12.

A Quick Sale of Children's Coats. HALF Prices, almost exactly, on the prettiest lot of little coats you ever saw of their kinds. Half Prices on dainty little garments which you'd be perfectly willing

to buy at their regular figures. Half prices on new Spring coats for little children, at the very beginning of Spring.

They're not soiled, either, nor crumpled, nor old, nor anything but just as fresh and pretty and "sweet," as the little wearers they're intended for. Sizes are for ages from 6 months to 3 years,—toddlers' sizes.

It's a special lot, as you might know. Most of them are just half, some of them are only a third less than regular.

At $6—Cream colored coats of plain and figured China silks and handsome novelty materials. Some trimmed with chiffon and lace; others have large braided and embroidered collars.

At $4.50—Cream colored coats of cashmere and novelty materials, square and round capes, trimmed with fancy silk ruffles and braid.

At $3—Colored coats, light pinks, blues, browns or tans, large collars and trimmed with fancy silk ruffles.

Silk Waists Worth Buying. WE have had made for us two styles of silk waists which we present to you as leaders in the market. You may judge of their real value when you see them,—we sell them at

Five Dollars Each.

Please don't get the idea that they are the every-day sort of five dollar waists,—they are *specials*.

One is made of rich striped taffeta silk, in many patterns and shades, with bias front.

The other is of plain black taffeta, blouse front, tight back, the entire body made of small plaits.

Both have detachable collar and pointed cuffs.

Second floor.

Works of Standard Authors. LIBRARY making would be easy if such offers as this were frequent. But this is unusual, even for our book store. These editions brought double these prices only a short time ago. They would be higher priced now, if there were more of them. It is only a small lot which is to be closed out.

Excellent books,—excellent paper,—large type and plenty of pictures. Polished buckram bindings with gilt tops.

Bulwer Lytton, 13 vols., $7.
Dumas' Works, 12 vols., $6.50.
Hugo's Works, 10 vols., $5.50.
Cooper's Novels, 16 vols., $8.75.
Cooper's Sea Tales, 5 vols., $2.75.
Hume's "England," 6 vols., $3.25.
Irving's Works, 10 vols., $5.50.

Three other important books at prices which illustrate the place this book store holds as an aid to library filling.

The Great Streets of the World, (published at $4), for $1.25.

Schliemann's "Ancient Mycenae" and "Tiryns," accounts of this famous archaeologist's researches and excavations. Published respectively at $7.50 and $10. Our price for either, $2.

Ninth street.

SCOTCH GOLFERS COMING

Too Many Ordinary Players Have Spoiled the Professional Tournament.

CLUBS DO NOT CARE FOR IT

Twelve Foreign Golfers on Their Way to Take Positions in the West—Activity in Philadelphia Clubs—Notes from Other Quarters.

No clearer evidence of the constant growth of golf in this country could be wanted than is furnished by the steady immigration of English and Scotch professionals to the United States. Naturally, the best greenskeepers and clubmakers come from the land where golf has enjoyed the longest term of prosperity, for professionals, even if they do not attain to the top notch of playing excellence, are not made in a day. As the majority of professionals are simply graduated caddies, who have been brought up on the links from the time they were able to walk, it is obvious that several years must elapse before American professionals will be numerous enough to be generally recognized in the golfing world. So, for the present, it is necessary for our clubs to secure the services of those who have learned the care of the links and the intricacies of clubmaking abroad.

The recent announcement made by R. B. Wilson, who has just returned from a visit to his native home, has many points of interest. He states that twelve new professionals are now on their way to America, coming over with James Foulis, who for two years has been with the Chicago Golf Club, and in 1896 held the open championship. These new arrivals, it is said, are going to get places with Western clubs, which speaks well for the growth of the game in that part of our country. Still another evidence of the growth there has just been shown by the departure of W. H. Way from the Meadowbrook Hunt Club to take charge of the links of the Detroit Country Club. Way, Wilson, and Foulis are among the few really good professionals who have made America their home. Wilson will probably return this season to the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, where he has been for the last two years.

Professional Popularity Decreasing.

There is another side, however, to this professional question. While the increase in golf clubs has demanded more greenskeepers, the popularity of the professional within the last year or two has materially decreased. With the first furor of golf the few Scotch professionals who had come over early were regarded almost as prodigies of golfing excellence, and the fuss made over them by several clubs called forth ludicrous comments in the English and Scotch golfing papers. Every club of prominence felt that it was absolutely necessary to give a professional tournament, put up fat money purses, and tell all their members of the superior golf they would see. It was a good thing for the professionals while it lasted, but very soon some of their less fortunate brethren on the other side hastened to the American links, rashly imagining that they would pick up more gold than could be found even in the Klondike region.

The inevitable result at once followed. Professional tournaments lost their interest, for the clubs soon learned that a small army of ordinary professionals roaming over the links from one to three days did not possess any attractive features, and so last year the complaint was frequently heard that Americans did not appreciate professional golf.

In fact, throughout the entire district covered by the Metropolitan Golf Association not a single regular professional tournament was given. The previous year it was quite the custom ofr the large clubs to close their annual open tournaments with a professional match, and from $200 to $400 used to be divided among the four or five leading contestants. Next to the open championship event at Chicago last year, which is practically the professional championship, the best professional contest was given by the Newport Golf Club, which invited three of the leading players, Joseph Lloyd of the Essex County Club, Boston; W. H. Way, and Willie Davis of Newport, to compete. Lloyd won and later he won the open championship. This principle of inviting only first-class professional golfers will undoubtedly be the system chiefly employed hereafter in such tournaments.

The large number of second and third rate professionals who have come here has put the professional event in disfavor, and as such men cannot play as well as our best amateurs, there is little interest in watching their game. Willie Park, Jr., the former champion of Great Britain, who has made two visits to this country, can be truthfully called a gentlemanly professional, and he is also a finished player. With three or four men of his calibre in a match, the professional tournament would be well worth seeing. With perhaps one or two exceptions, the best element of the foreign professionals has not yet come to our shores.

Activity in golf for the coming season is by no means confined to the vicinity of New York. At the clubs around Philadelphia many improvements are being made. The Philadelphia Cricket Club, which is now as deeply interested in golf as it is in cricket, has leased another plot of ground and is going to add nine extra holes to its course. The work has been carefully planned, and it is intended to have the eighteen-hole course ready for use by Sept. 1. Its length is to be close on to 6,000 yards, and with a course of that size the club will undoubtedly be asking for some of the big championships in the near future. A special clubhouse for junior players is going to be erected and the main house enlarged. A long list of matches for both men and women has just been announced by the committee, and the links will be kept lively all Summer.

Queens County Golf Prizes.

Several competitions, with their various prizes, have recently been announced by the Greens Committee of the Queens County Golf Club of Glen Cove, L. I. Frederick B. Pratt has given two cups for Saturday handicaps, medal play, the first section beginning last Saturday and ending June 25, and the second section beginning Saturday, July 2, and ending Oct. 29. Each of the cups will go to the player scoring the greatest number of points during the four months, points counting three for first, two for second, and one for third place. C. O. Gates has given a silver cup for the best score against bogie during the season ending Oct. 29, and Harvey Murdock has presented a cup for the lowest medal-play score made during the same time. S. A. Jennings has given a silver cup for the best aggregate score for nine holes, the score to consist of the total of the lowest number of strokes with which the player has made each hole during the season, in regular medal-play competition. Mrs. L. J. Busby and Mrs. C. O. Gates have presented cups for women's competition, and the club offers two cups a month for handicap contests in Classes A and B. Several improvements have been made to the course since last season, particular attention having been given to the putting greens.

Joseph Lynch, the well-known Lakewood golfer, went to Aiken, S. C., last week, to compete in the tournament beginning there to-day on the links of the Palmetto Golf Club, for the Southern cross championship. The cup is now held by Arthur H. Fenn, who is in capital shape to defend his honors.

The Dutchess County Golf Club of Poughkeepsie has elected these officers for the year: President—John E. Adriance; Vice President—Robert M. Ferris; Secretary and Treasurer—George Seaman. The golf course will be enlarged before opening for the season's play, in May.

The annual meeting of the Rockaway Hunt Club will be held next Wednesday, and further action may be taken on the proposed changes to the club's golf course at Cedarhurst. Nine extra holes are to be laid out, giving the club a fine course of eighteen holes, and the new land is now being put into condition.

The Dyker Meadow Golf Club of Brooklyn is enlarging its clubhouse and giving more locker room for both men and women. The Marine and Field Club links, which are near those of the former club, are being lengthened. The removal of the little house belonging to the New Utrecht Gun Club has given 100 yards extra length to the third hole. The Golf Committee has already arranged for several members' matches during the season.

Chicago Wins at Whist.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 13.—In a contest for the American Whist League Challenge Trophy Chicago last evening defeated Minneapolis by 6 points. The total score for the first half was 156 for Chicago, 153 for Minneapolis; in the second half Chicago made 153 points and Minneapolis 150.

Relief at Last. With the great number of vessels crossing the ocean it seems as if no one could be lost. Yet scores of ships sink every year. There are remedies enough on the market, yet thousands suffer because they do not use the right one.

Allcock's Porous Plaster is the right remedy for all sorts of pains in the back, limbs, chest, or side, resulting from taking cold, over exertion, or strain. Old and young, strong and delicate, rich and poor, find it invaluable.

Insist on having the genuine Allcock's. No other plaster is nearly so good.

Allcock's Corn Shields and Allcock's Bunion Shields have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

A Pacing Class Will Be Opened at the Next National Horse Show.

NEWPORT DATES CLAIMED

Polo Men Favor the Arrangement of a Season of Matches in Washington Next Month—Miller a Crack Two-Year-Old.

The National Horse Show Committee, which is already making arrangements for the show to be held in Madison Square Garden next Fall, has recommended that a pacing class be added to the prize list, and has restored the class for yearling colts and fillies. A champion class for roadster teams has also been established. At a recent meeting of the association, the following officers were elected: Cornelius Fellowes, President; Lawrence Kip, Vice President; George Peabody Wetmore, Vice President; H. H. Hollister, Treasurer; John G. Heckscher, Secretary; J. T. Hyde, Assistant Secretary. Directors—Frederic Bronson, A. J. Cassatt, Cornelius Fellowes, John G. Heckscher, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., H. H. Hollister, Lawrence Kip, E. D. Morgan, A. Newbold Morris, F. A. Schermerhorn, F. K. Sturgis, George Peabody Wetmore, and W. C. Whitney. Honorary Vice Presidents—David Bonner, J. H. Bradford, Hamilton W. Cary, J. D. Cheever, W. B. Dickerman, J. Malcolm Forbes, William Edwards, H. L. Herbert, A. C. Hall, Charles H. Kerner, Prescott Lawrence, H. W. T. Mali, Alexander Taylor, Jr., Francis T. Underhill, W. K. Vanderbilt, and Rensselaer Weston.

Polo will probably be one of the leading features among the horsy set in Washington, D. C., this Spring, the advanced season there offering many advantages for early training. Many of the members of the Meadow Brook Club of Westbury, L. I., and of other Northern polo clubs have expressed a desire to co-operate with the Washington Polo Club, to inaugurate a season of matches and practice games in Washington during April. An effort will be made to secure permission to play on Government grounds in the heart of the city, where the field would need very little preparation, and where large crowds would witness the games.

Many of the physicians in this city who advise their patients to try equestrianism set a good example by taking the same sort of exercise. The list of physicians among the patrons of the riding academies shows that in this respect, at least, physicians follow the advice they charge their patients for. At the Central Park Academy the following physicians ride at least once a week, and some of them ride daily: Dr. Henry P. Loomis, Dr. A. Sturmdorf, Dr. J. Kucher, Dr. H. S. Stark, Dr. H. Goldenberg, Dr. Deas, Dr. Wilson, Dr. O. Ros, Dr. O. H. Parr, Dr. Fuerth, Dr. Johnson, Dr. J. A. Irwin, Dr. W. G. Eckstein, Dr. Winters, Dr. C. F. W. Boedecker, Dr. Buxbaum, and Dr. St. Hart.

When the completed Speedway is thrown open to the driving public, and more fast roadsters than were ever before seen on a road in this city are sent to speed over it, Frank Arden, 2:16¼, will be one of those in the van of the procession. The gelding is owned by Max F. Greenbaum of the Nassau Boarding Stables, on East Twenty-fifth Street, and, although some of the speed seekers have offered him tempting prices, Mr. Greenbaum has refused to part with his horse. Another of the fast ones over which Mr. Greenbaum handles the ribbons is May Belle, a handsome sorrel mare with a mark of 2:30.

Of the two-year-olds in the string of P. J. Dwyer, at the Gravesend track, a bay colt, by Hindoo-Bonnie Gal, named Miller, has been tried very highly, indeed. So well does Mr. Keene, his breeder, think of him that he lately bid Mr. Dwyer $15,000 for the colt. Seeing, however, that the Brooklyn turfman is as fond of owning the best as any man, it is needless to say that the offer was declined. Another strikingly good-looking colt is a chestnut, by Hanover-Pandora, (the dam of Box,) and with these it looks as if the stable held a strong hand in this year's game. Sanders and Lady Miriam, from both of which a great deal was expected last year, did not fulfill their yearling promises, and at present they are not with the string, but are turned out at William Jennings's farm, in Maryland.

The English turfmen and the turf writers as well have come to the conclusion that August Belmont's colt Bridegroom II. will be a dangerous horse in fair company on the English turf this year. London Truth says of him in one of its recent issues: "The American colt Bridegroom II. (Mr. August Belmont's) is as promising a Derby outsider as can be found either at Newmarket or anywhere else. He is a remarkably good-looking animal, by Rayon d'Or-St. Bridget, by St. Blaise, with very fine action, and the Epsom gradients will exactly suit him. Bridegroom II. has made a vast improvement since last November, and he is sure to win some good races this year."

The Horse Show Committee of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club decided at a recent meeting to hold the annual horse show April 28, 29, and 30. Col. J. N. Partridge was elected Secretary and H. H. Salmon, Robins Woodward, and J. H. Walbridge were appointed a committee to prepare the prize list, which will contain about thirty-four classes. This is a slight decrease in number, but there will not be as many sessions this year as were held last year. The show will be held in the evenings, with an afternoon session on the last day, Saturday.

The Horse Show Committee of Newport, R. I., has claimed as dates for the annual horse show, which will be held on the Casino grounds at Newport this year, Sept. 5 6, and 7. Henry F. Eldridge, the Secretary and Treasurer of the committee, says that New York will be more strongly represented than ever before at this year's show

Entries for the Kentucky Futurity, for foals of 1898, will close with Secretary H. W. Wilson. The Futurity is an event which every ambitious breeder is anxious to win, and as the nomination fee is light, a big list of entries is expected. The cost of nominating a mare is $5.

Robert C. Hooper, one of the strongest supporters of cross-country sport in this country, sailed on the St. Paul March 9 on a sporting pilgrimage, his object being to see the Liverpool Grand National and the Oxford-Cambridge boat race. Mr. Hoop-

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GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
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—26 Vesey St.—

er, who races under the name of "Mr. Chamblet," will return early in April, but his colors will not be seen until the Morris Park meeting.

***

The third dam of Red Wilkes, the most successful son of George Wilkes as a sire of speed, was thoroughbred. Queen Dido, the dam of Red Wilkes, was owned for several of the last years of her life by the late Gen. W. T. Withers. In Gen. Withers's twelfth annual catalogue she is described as bay in color and sixteen hands high. Her first dam is given as by Red Jacket, son of Comet; second dam the Robert Patterson mare, said to be a thoroughbred.

***

It may not be generally known, but it is given on the authority of some of the most extensive buyers of horses for the European trade, that the fact that a horse's foretop has been clipped off, as is customary with a great many campaigning men, will materially reduce his value for the foreign trade. It seems that the foreigners will not buy a horse with a clipped foretop, so the speculators have to buy that kind cheap enough to allow them for the expense of keeping the horse until the foretop has grown out again.

***

The polo players who have been abroad are coming home in order to prepare themselves for the opening tournaments of the season. William C. Eustis and George P. Eustis of the Meadow Brook Club and J. Stevens Ulman of the Staten Island Polo Club were the first of the players to return from Europe. They came back last week.

***

The roads in the upper portion of the city are in excellent condition now for light driving, and as a result applications for membership in the Suburban Riding and Driving Club are numerous. The work of improving the grounds is under full headway, and Col. Lawrence Kip, one of the founders, is confident that when the improvements are completed the club grounds will be the prettiest in the city.

***

Bayard Wilkes, one of the well-known sons of Alcantara, died last week from the effects of an injury received a year ago at Mystic Park, Mass. Bayard Wilkes was thirteen years old, and had a record of 2:11¼. He was the sire of five horses on the list, his best performer being Bismarck. He was owned by C. E. Drake of Lewiston, Me.

***

Firenzi and Fleurette, full sisters, and the former the best race mare on the American turf since Miss Woodford's time, have each a colt foal by imported Goldfinch at the Rancho del Paso Stud of James B. Haggin in California. Fleurette is the dam of the crack filly Fleur de Lis.

***

The lay of the land on the Gravesend end of the track has been somewhat disturbed this Spring. A new avenue is about to be opened from Bath Beach to the Coney Island Boulevard. This will pass through the extreme corner of the track, near to Green Morris's stable, and has involved the movement of the stables.

***

The following stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club are announced to close tomorrow: Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase, $750 added, handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, full steeplechase course, about two and one-half miles; Bay Hurdle Race, $750 added, handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, two miles over eight hurdles on turf; The Rosebuds, $750 added, for fillies two years old, four and a half furlongs.

Fight with Moonshiners.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., March 13.—A desperate battle was fought in the Ozark Mountains, northeast of this city, yesterday between United States Deputy Marshals and a band of moonshiners.

The deputies poured volley after volley into the cabin occupied by the moonshiners, and when Granville Phillips, the leader of the gang, started to run for the rocks he was shot dead. The others made their escape into the mountains.

One of the deputies was wounded severely and two others were grazed with bullets and had their horses shot from under them. The officers kept up the chase until their ammunition gave out. They confiscated 400 gallons of whisky.

Coytesville Church Troubles.

COYTESVILLE, N. J., March 13.—The congregation of the Congregational Church of the Palisades here is now thoroughly demoralized. A few months ago there was a bitter war between two factions. One favored the then pastor, and the other opposed him. The supporters of the minister had the upper hand, but the minister had to resign because he did not receive a salary. He has departed, and since he went his followers will not attend the church. The congregation this morning consisted of Deacon Morrison, his father-in-law, T. W. Black; and his brother-in-law, M. J. Danziger, and their wives. The Sunday school this afternoon consisted of Deacon Morrison's eight children. Deacon Morrison occupied the pulpit this morning and acted as Superintendent of the Sunday school this afternoon.

Want Palisade Destroyers Indicted.

COYTESVILLE, N. J., March 13.—Some of the residents of this place, which is near where Indian Head once stood, have resolved to appeal to the courts and endeavor to have the contractors who are destroying the Palisades indicated for maintaining a nuisance and endangering the lives of the people. A number of houses have been seriously damaged by the explosions, and it will be held that the blasting is dangerous to life and property. A once popular boarding school here is so badly damaged that the owner says he has a plain case upon which to sue for damages.

Man in a Burning Boston Building.

BOSTON, March 13.—Early this morning fire was discovered at 52 Devonshire Street, occupied by Paine, Webber & Co., bankers and brokers. Before a stream was turned on, a man appeared at a window in the third story, calling for help. He was taken down on a ladder suffering slightly from smoke inhaled. He refused to give his name, saying he had lost the train to his home, and did not wish his employers to know he had slept in the building. After half an hour's hard fighting, the flames were subdued. The loss is estimated at $5,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

San Francisco Broker's Double Crime.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—Andrew Schuller, a financial broker, shot his wife and killed himself in his office at 5 o'clock this evening. Mrs. Schuller was taken to the receiving hospital. She probably will die. Schuller's death was instantaneous.

A CAMPAIGN BY BARBERS

Masters Hold Mass Meetings to Arouse Public Opinion in Favor of Their Bill.

CLOSES "BARBERS' COLLEGES"

Provides for Three Years' Apprenticeship and Examination Before a Start in Business Can Be Made —Association Excludes Women.

The master barbers are making strenuous efforts to secure the passage by the Legislature of their bill to prevent any one from doing business as a barber unless he has first served an apprenticeship of three years and been examined before a board of examiners as to his right to the title of tonsorial artist.

The barbers held two mass meetings yesterday in Manhattan and Brooklyn, to arouse public opinion in favor of their bill. One meeting was in Arion Hall, Wall Street, Brooklyn, and the other in Teutonia Hall, at Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street, New York, and several of the speakers made addresses at both. They were Charles A. Prince, President of the State Barbers' Association; Mr. Hausweller, the Vice President; Joseph Miller, President of the Metropolitan Barbers' Association; Joseph Renk, the Treasurer, and Eduardo Guarente, the President of the Italian Barbers' Association.

Treasurer Renk said that the bill had already been favorably reported by the Assembly Committee on Cities and would come up for a hearing before the Senate committee to-day or to-morrow.

"I saw Senator Lexow a couple of days ago," he continued, "and he promised to do what he could for us, but he objected to what he thought was a clause that allowed the towels to be taken from the shop to another room and then returned. I told him he was thinking of the Massachusetts barbers' bill. In Boston the barbers were in the habit of taking used towels to another room, where they simply ironed them without washing and returned them to the shop. But they never played such tricks in New York, where every customer is given at least one clean towel, and sometimes two.

"We have not yet progressed as far as they have in Paris, where barbers are required to wash their razors and scissors every time they shave or cut a customer's hair, but we have our own way of keeping our tools clean.

"Our bill is very far reaching, although it does not appear so on the surface. It will succeed in breaking up those so-called barbers' colleges where they turn out barbers as fast as sausages in a factory. These colleges make their pupils practice on the jaws of bum longshoremen and tramps, who don't mind having their ears slashed when they are given a free shave. And in two months they give them diplomas as journeymen barbers."

"Why, such a man just begins to be as much of a butcher as a medical student does after two months' practice in a dissecting room," remarked another boss barber.

"The law," said Delegate Eduardo Quarente, "requires a plumber to serve a five-year apprenticeship to entitle him to stick two pieces of lead pipe together. Should not a man be made to serve a three-year apprenticeship to allow him to handle a delicate human face?"

The boss barbers will not admit any women to their association and will place every obstacle in the way of their becoming barbers.

"The girls have already driven many waiters out of work," said Delegate Quarente, "and we should not let them drive us out. Besides, it does not look well to see a girl shave a man."

"And it encourages flirtations," remarked another delegate.

"A girl could no more hone a razor than she could shy a brick at a mad hen," said a third master barber.

President Prince, in the course of his remarks, said: "I have often wondered whether the metropolitan barbers were aware of the danger that threatened to lower the standard and respectability of their profession. For the past five years the barbering business has become more and more demoralized. Barber colleges have been started, and in consequence the country has become overrun with a class of incompetent barbers, who are a disgrace to the profession, and a menace to the public safety."

NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY.

What Its Duties Are and the Extent of Its Authority.

From The Germantown (Penn.) Telegraph.

A court of inquiry is, under the naval regulations, merely an investigating committee—a sort of Grand Jury—to decide whether the conduct of an officer shall render a court-martial necessary—to see if a prima facie case has been made out against him. It is a purely naval court, having no jurisdiction over civil affairs or over civilians, and only authorized to ascertain facts and report them for the information of the Executive.

If any accident happens to a ship a court of inquiry is ordered to ascertain who was responsible, and its proceedings can be used as evidence in a court-martial. Winthrop's Digest defines a court of inquiry as: "A body of officers convened to inquire and report on the facts of the case. * * * a mere Board of Investigation." And De Hart says: "Action of courts is not a decision, but advice only for information of Executive."

It is really a court of limited jurisdiction, and that solely in naval matters, so that it is absurd to say that its "decision" will affect our status with Spain in any way, as it can make no decision. It is a military court of three officers, all of one branch of the military service, and qualified only to judge of facts as relating to the details of that service. It is also a one-sided investigation, particularly so in the present instance, for Article 59 of the law relating to court-martial provides that: "the party whose conduct shall be the subject of inquiry, or his attorney, shall have the right to cross-examine all the witnesses." If Spain is the "party" whose "conduct is under investigation," then she has been denied the guaranteed right to "cross-examine all witnesses."

Moreover, the Admiral commanding a fleet has no authority to appoint a court vested with the extraordinary power of deciding on the culpability or innocence of a great nation—and that court composed solely of military men. That is a power belonging to Congress or the supreme Legislative body. This court has only the right to decide whether the Captain and officers of the Maine were, by negligence or incapacity, responsible for the loss of the ship, and therefore amenable to a court-martial. It would certainly be an anomaly and entirely inconsistent with the reputation of a great nation for justice and consistency if the report of a committee of naval officers appointed to ascertain whether other members of their own profession had faithfully done their duty should be accepted as in any manner a decision as to the criminality or responsibility of another nation.

Lecturers Hard to Get.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison recently refused an offer of $5,000 for ten addresses or lectures to be delivered on ten successive days at ten Chautauquan assemblies, including the Monona Lake Assembly, in the Northwest next Summer. The ex-President would not consider the tempting offer, simply saying that he was not lecturing. Secretary Mosely of the Madison Assembly said that he would give a like sum for a lecture by Capt. Sigsbee of the ill-fated warship Maine or by any survivor of the crew.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—S. Dana Greene, Schenectady.

HOFFMAN—W. L. Walker, Richmond, Va.; Julian S. Carr, North Carolina.

HOLLAND—Leroy D. Thomas, Chicago; Porteus B. Weare, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—Congressman J. G. Belden, Syracuse; Daniel Boone, St. Louis.

WALDORF—F. C. Fabien, Milan, Italy; Dr. H. P. Towle, Boston; Capt. B. H. Cheever and Lieuts. A. C. Nissen and H. G. Gallegher, Sixth Cavalry, United States Army.

WINDSOR—President H. G. Burt, Union Pacific Railway, Omaha; Luther Drake, representing Standard Oil Company, Omaha; Col. Tom Ochiltree, Texas.

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Silber, L., Milwaukee, Wis.; dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.
Dey Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; Donald Dey, dry goods, &c.; 66 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Burnham, Hanna, Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; I. K. Burnham, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. C. Stoepel, domestics; A. E. Cadwell, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Cohn Brothers, Lee Post Office, Miss.; H. I. Singer, general merchandise; Continental Hotel.
Bancom, Miss Annie, Nashville, Tenn.; Hotel St. George.
Bendholm, D., & Sons, Alexandria, Va.; Samuel Bendholm, dry goods.
Stonell & Steinman, Ellensburg, Wash.; H. L. Stonell, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Solomon, B., Schenectady, N. Y.; dry goods.
Robert Sempson Company, The, Limited, Toronto, Canada; J. B. Campbell, dry goods.
Fisher-Baton Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; W. L. Roath, department store; Grand Union Hotel.
Bero, A. P., Massena, N. Y., dry goods; Bristol Hotel.
Nellis, E. S., Bronxville, N. Y.; millinery and dry goods; Bristol Hotel.
Lash Millinery Parlor, Washington, Penn.; Mrs. Ada Dunkle and Minnie Lash, millinery.
Shoemaker Brothers, Napoleon, Ohio; F. T. Shoemaker, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Anderson & Risanaus, Tecumseh, Mich.; John L. Anderson; dry goods; 350 West Fifty-first Street.
Greer, Mrs. A. J., Washington, Penn.; Fannie R. Greer, millinery; Margaret Louise Home.
Jacobs, L., agent, Louisville, Ky.; millinery.
Daggett, Miss C. E., Detroit, Mich; millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.
Goldman, L. H., Monroe, La.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Lion Dry Goods Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; W. D. Butler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Peters, P., Troy, N. Y.; groceries; Sinclair.
Lown Co., Penn Yan, N. Y.; George B. Lown, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
M. H. Monheimer, Mansfield, Ohio; dry goods.
C. R. Hawley & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Metropole.
W. E. Clark, Lexington, Ky.; millinery.
J. R. Coffin, Covington, Ky., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
A. H. Jackson, Fremont, Ohio; ladies' underwear; Morton House.
R. Hermon & Co., Fremont, Ohio; R. Hermon, dry goods and carpets; G. R. Hermon, dry goods and carpets; Morton House.
Tyroler & Bimerman, St. Louis, Mo.; A. R. Tyroler, dry goods, &c.; 23 East Ninth Street.
R. C. Martin, Hickory, N. C.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Mrs. Julia Hodgson, Clarksville, Tenn.; millinery; St. Stephen's.
Stoddard & Bateman, Lowville, N. Y.; R. E. Bateman, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.
S. Strausse, Georgetown, Col.; dry goods; 74 West Eighty-fifth Street.
Stillwater Brothers, Newcastle, Penn.; Eva F. Norris, dress goods.
Stillwater Brothers, Newcastle, Penn.; Elizabeth D. Gaston.
Valley Dry Goods Company, Vicksburg, Miss.; Julius Herner, dry goods; 41 East Eighth Street.
C. G. Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio; M. A. Hogan; millinery.
C. G. Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Bert Nichols; millinery.
C. G. Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. L. T. Peters; millinery.
Rosenbaum Brothers, Roanoke, Va.; E. Rosenbaum; dry goods, &c.; St. Denis.
E. Cohen, Cleveland, Ohio.; Mrs. E. Cohen; millinery and fancy goods.
E. Cohen, Cleveland, Ohio; Lotta Stein; millinery and furs.
T. C. O'Brien, Danville, Ky.; merchandise; Broadway Central.
Hoyt Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. B. Spencer; dry goods; Metropole.
Mrs. P. Wegart, Saginaw, Mich.; millinery; Sinclair.
R. H. Blennen, Grand Rapids, Mich.; millinery; Margaret Louise Home.
R. H. Blennen, Grand Rapids, Mich;; Mrs. G. L. Craig; millinery; Margaret Louise Home.
L. E. Flory & Co., Toledo, Ohio; L. E. Flory; dry goods; Broadway Central.
James Lazarus & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph Leopold; millinery; 46 East Ninth Street.
L. Zukoski Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph Derlinger; millinery; Hoffman House.
De Voy, N. E.; Camden, N. Y., millinery; Margaret Louise Home.
Davis & Brewer, Harrodsburg, Ky., dry goods; Brewer, L. O.; Hoffman House.
Gugler & Davis, Galion, Ohio, dry goods; Gugler, J.; City Real Amsterdam.
Robinson Brothers & Co., Macon, Mo., dry goods, &c.; Wilson, H. B.; Broadway Central.
Berry & Ault, Atkinson, Kan., department store; E. H. Berry.; Broadway Central.
Ford, M. E., Catlettsburg, Ky., millinery.
J. H. Hawkins & Co., Steubenville, Ohio, dry goods and millinery; G. S. Hawkins; Albert.
Towle & Spriter Company, Clinton, Iowa, dry goods and millinery; C. E. Obert; Hoffman House.
Selimings, C. E., Chillicothe, Ohio, millinery; Sinclair.
Cunningham, A. J., Martinsburg, West Va., millinery; Continental.
Rossbach's Millinery Store, Toledo, Ohio; Rossbach, Martha; 53 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn.
Kaiser Brothers, Bushnell, Ill., dry goods and millinery; Kaiser, H. A.; 184 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.
Hoyt Brothers, Lansingburg, N. Y., brush manufacturers; Hoyt, H. E.
Homes, H. L., South Egremont, Mass.; general merchandise; Continental.
Broadway Department Store Los Angeles, Cal.; Arthur Letts, general merchandise; Marlborough.
McKinney & Dils, Parkersburg, West Va.; J. M. McKinney dry goods and carpets; Albert.
McKinney & Dils, Parkersburg, West Va.; J. R. Reyer, dry goods and carpets; Albert.
Cox Company, D. F. & D., Overton, Ky.; James P. Cox, dry goods; St. Denis.
Cox Company, D. F. & D., Overton, Ky.; J. S. Roberts, dry goods; St. Denis.
New York Millinery Parlors, Ravenswood, Va.; Mrs. W. S. Mackay, millinery; Frances House.
Jones, E. R. C., Green Bay, Wis.; general merchandise; New York Hotel.
Nolte & Kempet, Richmond, Ind.; D. H. Nolte, carpets; Albert.
Simand, William, books and stationery.
Stanton, C. A., Centreville, Iowa; dry goods; Albert.
Brown, H. J., Watertown, N. Y.; millinery and fancy goods.
Irvin, Anna V., Toledo, Ohio; millinery; Westminster.
Gardner, A. W., Sturgis, Mich.; general notions, 663 Broadway.
Dawson, F. L., Corunna, Ind.; general notions, 663 Broadway.
Kohn & Son, John, Montgomery, Ala.; A. F. Kohn, boots and shoes, 515 Broadway.
Robert Simpson Company, The, Limited, Toronto, Canada; C. M. Campbell, dry goods.
Disney, Esther, Troy, N. Y.; millinery.
Stephens & Widler, Cleveland, Ohio; Francis Widler, teas and coffees; Addie Wentz, teas and coffees; Waldorf Hotel.
Roach, R. W., Clarksville, Tenn.; dry goods; 29 East Twenty-first Street.
Hawkins, J. H., & Co., Steubenville, Ohio; Miss E. B. Miller, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Albert.
Gilgan, John, & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; John Gilgan, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Flaherty, Margaret A., Louisville, Ky.; millinery.
Greenough, Elizabeth A., Louisville; Ky.; modiste.
Wallace & Son, Statesville, Ill.; D. Wallace, Jr., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Frank, H., Natchez, Miss.; dry goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Star, C., Louisville, Ky.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Richardson, Roberts & Byrnes Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Deach, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Goulding, J. W., & Co., Port Huron, Mich.; J. W. Goulding, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; G. Walker, dry goods; 57 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Miller, Daniel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Turner, dress goods and woolens; 64 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Whitmyre, J. L., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. L. Whitmyre, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hasselmeir & Seekman, Richmond, Ind.; H. Seekman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Stevens, C. A., & Co., Chicago Ill.; A. P. Miller, silks; C. A. Stevens, silks; J. P. Mortimer, silks; J. A. Stevens, silks; Hoffman House.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company Pittsburg, Penn.; F. H. Patton, silks and velvets; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Gunbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; N. Hamburger, white goods, linens, and laces; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass; H. M. Bixby, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; H. L. Tiffany, dry goods; J. Tiffany represents, 2 Walker Street; Holland House.
Bry & Singer Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Singer, cloaks and suits; A. Singer, cloaks and suits, 96 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Gilgan, J., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. Gilgan, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

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The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

ROWING SEASON PROSPECTS

Various Clubs Already Making Preparations to Take Part in Regattas.

LIVELY SCENE ON THE HARLEM

Crews Were Out for Practice or Pleasure Yesterday, Despite the Threatening Weather, and Engaged in Spirited Brushes.

Harlem River oarsmen were active yesterday, despite the threatening weather. During the morning, when the sun made its appearance several times, there were at least a dozen crews on the water, some training, others out for a pleasure spin. There were several spirited brushes among the crews, which were watched with much satisfaction by the occupants of the balconies of the various boathouses.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club had about seven crews on the water. During the morning Capt. Binzen of the Metropolitans, who is anxious to organize a four-oared shell crew, took for a four-mile spin a crew composed of P. Lynch, bow; Dr. Monohan, No. 2; J. Chicherio, No. 3, and W. Clark, stroke. They rowed fairly well for the first of the season, and their enthusiasm tempted several other members out. Capt. Binzen, when the club has had a little practice, will pick a four-oared gig crew, an eight-oared crew, and possibly a man to represent the club in the junior single events of both the Harlem and Middle States regattas.

The Atalanta eight were out during the afternoon for about an hour. They are rowing in excellent form, having kept in training all Winter, and the crew that captures an event from them will have to be an unusually fast one.

The Bohemians were represented by a four-oared barge, with a party of friends aboard, and a couple of single shells.

The members of the Harlem Rowing Club intend to do some racing this year, especially in the four-oared shell and gig events. There was a fast four-oared shell crew from this club on the river yesterday, composed of Amman, bow; Mahr, No. 2; Plaisted, No. 3, and Maes, stroke.

Nassau Club's New Barge.

The Nassau Boat Club men expect to launch their new eight-oared barge on Sunday, April 3, with appropriate ceremonies. No name has been chosen as yet for the craft, which is without a doubt the finest boat of her class on the river. She was built by Capt. Smith, who is in the employ of the club.

Capt. Farrelly of the Union Boat Club intends to keep his racing men busy this year, and promises great things if they will only train faithfully. He will put a strong junior four in training in a few days, and has the following entries in view for the Harlem River and the Middle States Regattas: Junior Double—Farrelly and Nonnenbacher; Intermediate Double—Wolf and Kemp; Intermediate Four—Farrelly, bow; Nonnenbacher, No. 2; Wolf, No. 3, and Brown, stroke. It is not likely that an eight-oared-shell crew will be organized.

Smith and Clearman of the Nassau Boat Club are training hard for the intermediate double event of the Harlem and Middle States Regattas. They are rowing in remarkably good form for so early in the season, and give promise of making a good showing.

Capt. Chrastil of the First Bohemian Boat Club is looking for a competent coach for the club's crews, particularly the eight, which will begin the season by entering the Harlem River Regatta.

The Hudson Boat Club of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and the Hudson River expects to make entries this year in the Harlem and Middle States Regattas.

Waverley Club's Preparations.

The members of the Waverley Boat Club, whose spacious boathouse is located on the Hudson River, near One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, are making great preparations for the coming season, and it is expected that entries will be made in one or two of the important events. This club, which has not been heard of in racing circles of late, has an enviable record, and is the second oldest boat club in the greater city, the Atalanta Boat Club being the oldest. The Waverley Boat Club was organized in 1859, and its first boathouse stood at the foot of Christopher Street, high up on spiles. In 1870 the Dock Department demanded the space where the boathouse stood, and the club moved up the river to the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street, where it built its first float. It was while the club remained at this point that it achieved its greatest fame, both in athletic and social circles.

When the Grand Duke Alexis came to this city, in 1872, the naval officers of his suite were handsomely entertained by the Waverley boys, who were entertained themselves in turn by the Duke and his officers. Among the well-known oarsmen who have either rowed from the clubhouse or coached the crews are George W. Lee, now a member of the Harlem Rowing Club, and the Ward brothers of Newburg.

In 1876, commerce again demanded the space occupied by the club, which then moved to the foot of West Seventy-fifth Street, where it remained until 1887. When for the third time notice was served upon the club to vacate, the members objected, but they could do nothing, and finally moved their house to the present site, the highest north of any club in the city, and here they expect to remain for a long time to come. The club has a membership of about 100, a fine fleet of boats, and a ball field, from which much enjoyment is derived.

The Crescent Boat Club's house, on the Harlem River, is being overhauled and refitted for the coming season. Several new members were elected at the last regular meeting.

An effort is being made by the Harlem River oarsmen to have the pivot pier and draw of the old McComb's Dam Bridge removed before the rowing season opens. It stands directly in the middle of the river, and is a constant menace to oarsmen and small craft.

AN ANDREE SEARCHING PARTY.

One May Sail with Wellman's Polar Expedition in June.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The State Department has received from the Government of Sweden and Norway King Oscar's conditional acceptance of the offer, made through the United States by Walter Wellman, to carry free upon his north polar expedition steamer Laura, which is to sail from Tromso, Norway, June 20, a party of Swedes to search for their countryman, Prof. Andrée, in Franz Josef Land.

"The Government of the King does not expect to send out a search expedition," says the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Stockholm, "but if no news of Andrée is received by July gratitude would be felt if Mr. Wellman were to permit several persons familiar with the arctic regions to accompany his expedition for that purpose. The Government of the King has learned with deep gratitude of the courteous and generous offer made by Mr. Wellman."

Misdirected.

From The Baltimore American.

A little fellow eight years of age was interrogated in the Criminal Court concerning his knowledge of the nature of an oath, which appeared quite vague. Finally, Deputy State's Attorney Smith put the question:

"Where do people who tell lies go to when they die?"

"They go to heaven," said the boy.

The boy's evidence was dispensed with.

GORGEOUS SUNSET AFTER RAIN.

Fairyland of Color Reflected in the Waters of the Bay.

The crowds which were driven from Battery Park early last evening by the shower were deprived of witnessing a most gorgeous sunset. After a day rather threatening, yet so mild that no one need have been kept within doors, the rain began to fall and the sky became very dark. For a few minutes there was the yellow aspect in the atmosphere so often seen in the squall that precedes a Summer thunderstorm. The rain commenced at 5:30 and lasted till 6:24 P. M. Only four one-hundredths of an inch fell, though for a time it seemed quite a hard rain.

When the sky was darkest overhead and the clouds hung heavy, a rift appeared in the west just as the sun was dipping behind the Jersey hills. The rift broadened, and the jagged edges of the cloud became a silver fringe that framed a very glory of crimson and purple and gold, and from out this fairy land of color resplendent there was thrown into the wet darkness and on to the shadowed waters of the bay a replica of the brilliant scene beyond the clouds. The effect was no less peculiar than magnificent because of the sharp contrasts.

A storm over the lakes, moving rapidly to the northwest and a southerly breeze brought about the atmospheric conditions that brought the rain. During the shower the wind hauled to the southwest, and at 7 P. M. it was blowing from the west. The temperature, which had reached its maximum, 59 degrees, at that hour, then began to fall, and at 10:30 the thermometer registered 53 degrees.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, March 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

80—Coe vs. Tug Monarch.
107—Taylor vs. Bark Agate.
83—U. S. vs. Derrick Monarch.
101—Petterson vs. Lighter Gypsy Girl.
82—Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. vs. S. S. British Queen.
83—Manheim Ins. Co. vs. same.
20—Bartram vs. Bark Nineolad.
108—Merritt & C. Wreck Co. vs. Schermerhorn.
84—Morris & C. Dredging Co. vs. Tug Transfer No. 5.
71—Shovah vs. Steamboat McDonald.
47—Gibbons vs. Tugs E. C. Baker and E. L. Levy.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, March 15, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Wilson.
2—Hawley vs. Rutan.
3—Nehrbas vs. Nehrbas.
4—Trahan vs. Trahan.
5—Rothschild vs. Schwab.
6—Hooper vs. Routt.
7—Lange vs. Hirsch.
8—Hudson vs. Hart.
9—Church vs. Cromwell S. S. Co.
10—Gott vs. Hogencamp.
11—Marrone vs. Sullivan.
12—Wertheim vs. Cierque.
13—Hageman vs. Burnstine.
14—New Home Sewing Machine Co. vs. Turner.
15—In re Hepe, Koven & Co.
16—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
17—In re Nutting.
18—O'Brien vs. Grieff.
19—In re Friend.
20—Sedgwick vs. Hayes.
21—Bell vs. Raymont.
22—Sargent vs. Bennett.
23—Sheehy vs. McMullin.
24—Williams vs. Guterding.
25—Jackson vs. Loucks.
26—Thorne Typesetting Machine Co. vs. Harlem Reporter Co.
27—Nassau Bank vs. Reid.
28—Sheller vs. Sheller.
29—Bowen vs. Bowen.
30—Wein vs. Wein.
31—In re Guerin.
32—Ash vs. Heine.
33—Ferguson vs. Noble.
34—Lassing vs. Sackett.
35—Batchelor vs. Bacon.
36—Smith vs. Bliss.
37—Waeber vs. Rosenstein.
38—Bell vs. Doane.
39—United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers vs. Forst.
40—Leahy vs. Woolverton.
41—People, &c., vs. Blick.
42—Same vs. Hertz.
43—First Nat. Bank of Saratoga Springs vs. Carroll.
44—Johnson vs. Johnson.
45—Schweim vs. Schweim.
46—City Real Estate Co. vs. Soulard.
47—Boyle vs. Staten Island & South Beach Land Co.
48—McEntyre vs. Tuckalo.
49—Coler vs. Bearne.
50—Gusthal vs. Hart.
51—Schussler vs. Mt. St. Ry.
52—Sonneburg vs. Sonneburg.
53—Smith vs. Fisher.
54—Marrone vs. Mayor, &c.
55—Blair vs. Newton.
56—Dixon vs. Dixon.
57—Todd vs. Hoeber.
58—Richardson vs. Richardson.
59—People ex rel. Cavanagh vs. Waring.
60—Alcorn vs. Morning Journal Assn.
61—Ober vs. Hamm.
62—In re Pettit.
63—Weber vs. Adler.
64—People, &c., vs. Fielding.
65—Dexter vs. Ferris.
66—O'Farrell vs. O'Farrell.
67—Hahn vs. Langenzen.
68—In re Nebinzahl.
69—Rickerson vs. Pollock.
70—Adams vs. Shaw.
71—Peck vs. Shaw.
72—Bjork vs. Bjork.
73—People &c., vs. Buchheister.
74—Costello vs. Costello.
75—Thurston vs. Klipatrick.
76—Jessuvan vs. Mass. Benefit Life Assn.
77—Spafford vs. McCone.
78—People, &c., vs. Bach.
79—People ex rel. Cash vs. Roosevelt.
80—Staats vs. Mulholland.
81—Hoffman vs. Man. Ry. Co.
82—Meyer vs. same.
83—Ohl vs. same.
84—Moroney vs. Equitable Gaslight Co.
85—Lawrence vs. Berham.
86—Willets vs. Gregory.
87—Bodine vs. Brown.
88—Hauner vs. Menzenhauer.
89—Collin, Weeks Co. vs. Stewart.
90—Same vs. Hutton.
91—People, &c., vs. Spitzer.
92—Cooley vs. Williams.
93—Piper vs. Piper.
94—Leahy vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
95—Crawford vs. Canary.
96—Potter vs. Brenenfeld.
97—Smith vs. Smith.
98—Walker vs. Walker.
99—Storm vs. Kretschmar.
100—Jordan vs. Jordan.
101—Rosenstreter vs. Husemeyer.
102—Taylor vs. Wright.
103—Koehler vs. Kessel.
104—Bauerdorf vs. Bayer.
105—MacDonald vs. Howard.
106—Jones vs. same.
107—Herberman vs. Judas.
108—Delaney vs. Potter.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Leursen vs. O'Brien.
2—Henderson vs. Manson.
3—Switter vs. Rosenheim.
4—Hough vs. Barker.
5—Erickson vs. Erickson.
6—Bogart vs. Bogart.
7—Horn vs. Belanger.
8—Alcot vs. Weller.
9—Kunze vs. Kunze. Demurrers.
672—Vereinigte Pinselfabrike vs. Rogers.
681—Logan vs. Moore.
697—Mercantile National Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.
702—Ash vs. Heime.
650—Doelger vs. McGinniss.
668—Empire Dairy Feed Co. vs. Chatham Nat. Bank. Preferred Causes.
6407—Goodwin vs. Coddington.
6353—Mead vs. Mead.
6480—Ostrander Fire Brick Co. vs. Vogel.
6492—O'Toole vs. Manhattan Real Estate & Building Association.
5655—Carlisle Shoe Co. vs. Barker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

5960—Russell vs. The Mayor, &c.
4981—Glennon vs. McGuire.
587—Caruso vs. Caruso.
5449—Hosey vs. Lounsberry.
5853—Whyte vs. Builders' League.
5020—Boyd vs. Boyd.
5345—Rosson vs. Hanson.
5995—Haber vs. Haber.
6038—Mattern vs. Manson.
6075—Schelling vs. Herman.
6042—Sackett vs. Collins.
6082—Edwards vs. Carroll.
6170—Rosenthal vs. Osnowitz.
6185—E. Kreischner & Sons vs. Haas.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6236.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned until March 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

8944—Williams vs. Tamsen.
14591—Troost vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15247—Golla vs. Fisher.
14470—Erickson vs. The Mayor, &c.
13825—Kelly vs. Baker.
15260—Heyman vs. Hirschfeld.
14892—Noonan vs. Obermeyer & Liebman.
15244—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Schindelman.
15390—Heusser vs. Liebrecht.
15415—Reilly vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
15217—Gamache vs. Sloan.
14935—Wallace vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
14550—Petrie vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15358—Colonial Brewery vs. Chawat.
13369—Schneider vs. Tostevan.
12310—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
12811—Same vs. same.
14553—Frost vs. Valente.
14464—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tamsen.
14522—Dickinson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14533—Nicholson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
13783—Ragalamonte vs. Mahler.
14915—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Hitchcock.
12419—Gray vs. U. S. Casualty Co.
12376—Green vs. Guest.
12377—Same vs. Garrison.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J. Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

3301—Abbruzzese vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
8291—Chrispell vs. Shoemaker.
4980—Kraemer vs. Bjerrum.
8467—Dickinson vs. N. Y. Press Pub. Co.
8468—Same vs. Morning Journal Assn.
8701—O'Kennedy vs. Press Pub. Co.
8240—Oldsheim vs. Harris.
8144—Lewis vs. Robinson.
4209—Gordon vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
7608—O'Donnell vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
350—Spero vs. West Side Bank.
351—Same vs. German Exchange Bank.
336—Same vs. Bowery Nat. Bank.
342—Same vs. Nassau Bank.
347—Spero vs. National Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
4331—Citron vs. Bayley.
7690—Rosenberg vs. Ash.
8258—Moran vs. Vreeland.
8682—Hillebrandt vs. Bloodgood.
8217—Hartman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8685—Stein, Bloch & Co. vs. Marks.
8610—Doblin vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
6172—Morris vs. Alvares.
8586—Koch vs. Cohen.

Highest number reached in regular call, 10023.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

7526—Connor vs. N. Y. Small Stock Co.
7610—Conyngham vs. McGrath.
5296—Lesster vs. The Mayor, &c.
7618—Lansing vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8514—Stern vs. Lipper.
3678—Raynor vs. Cunningham.
207—Wolf vs. Met. El. R. R. Co.
8169—Van Valkenburgh vs. The Mayor, &c.
8427—Stemmler vs. The Mayor, &c.
7921—Hauck vs. Metropolitan Traction Co.
6461—Canavan vs. O'Neill.
4187—Burns vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
3674—Huckfeld vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
7068—Mangene vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5887—Lesques vs. Harris.
831—Koenke vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
3303—Dann vs. Wormser.
3434—Emmerich vs. Thorley.
63—Ward vs. Mayor, &c.
9359—Heckok vs. Bailey.
9361—Summers vs. Colver.
9363—Wecklin vs. Greek Amer. Confectionery Co.
9397—Ware vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Co.
9409—Framan vs. Stephens.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Sinbad—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
CHICKERING HALL—Concert—3:00.
COLUMBUS—A Milk White Flag—8:15.
DALY'S—Lilli Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—11 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Mary Stuart—8:20.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Sweet Inniscarra—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Doll's House—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M. Lecture—3:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Military and Athletic Tournament—8:00.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Orchestral Concert—8:15.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Lecture—11 A. M.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

INTERVENTION.

The pacification of Cuba is now the leading object of the policy of the United States. Peaceably if we can, but at any rate effectively, we must re-establish orderly government in that island, primarily in our own interest and for our own peace and security, and for a second reason to put an end to a savage and useless war. We cannot enter upon such an undertaking in arrogance and wantonness, or without good cause. Respect for the world's opinion and regard for our own good name and for the high moral principles we have constantly professed in our relations with foreign Governments impose upon us the duty of justifying by an appeal to public law and to historical precedents, as well as by a recital of the immediate facts, any measures we may determine to employ.

It was under the guidance of WEBSTER, his Secretary of State, that FILLMORE in his second annual message in 1851 said that "in proclaiming and adhering to the doctrine of neutrality and non-intervention the United States have not followed the lead of other civilized nations; they have taken the lead themselves and have been followed by others." Our diplomatic correspondence and the page of history tell how unswervingly we have kept the early faith of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON resolutely upheld by MONROE and not forsaken by GRANT, by CLEVELAND, or by MCKINLEY. Our disinterested conduct during more than a century warrants the expectation that the civilized nations of the earth will give full credit to our professed reasons for interference in Cuba, acquit us of any unworthy designs, and respect the motives of our action. If we intervene between Spain and her revolted colony it will be under the compulsion of evils no longer endurable for which there is no other remedy. That is reason enough for our own conscience, it is reason enough for the world at large, whose good opinion we prize.

It is first of all to our own people that the necessity and the lawfulness of interference must be demonstrated. We have but to search the State papers of our Government to discover that the island of Cuba has been watched over by us with a peculiar anxiety from the foundation of the Union. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS felt it "scarcely possible to resist the conviction that the annexation of Cuba to our Federal Republic will be indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself." JEFFERSON, who was no jingo, wrote of Cuba as holding up a "speck of war to us," and as being "exactly what is wanted to round out our power as a nation to the point of its utmost interest." It was for defense, not for aggrandizement, that these far-seeing men counseled annexation. In the hands of a nation so weak as Spain, constantly embroiled with stronger neighbors and subject to the fluctuations of the European balance of power, Cuba was an ever-present source of disquiet and of danger. But there was a remedy short of annexation. We state a fact that may not be generally recognized as true but is perfectly demonstrable when we say that Spain has held Cuba under our guarantee for seventy-five years. Fully realizing that the possession of this island at our very doors by a powerful European nation would present a situation full of peril for us, we have repeatedly and vehemently protested that we should never allow it to be transferred to another power; we were content that Spain should hold it, for she would never be able to use it as a base against us, but if it passed from her control it must become an American State, either independent or as a part of our territory. At all times since 1825 Spain has known that she could rely upon "the whole naval and military resources of the United States to aid her in preserving or recovering" Cuba, so keen and vital has been our interest in preventing the creation of conditions dangerous to our peace and safety in that near-by island. EDWARD EVERETT, as Secretary of State in 1852, vividly pictured forth the reasons for our constant watchfulness over Cuba:

"The Island of Cuba lies at our doors. It commands the approach to the Gulf of Mexico, which washes the shores of five of our States. It bars the entrance of that great river which drains half the North American Continent and with its tributaries forms the largest system of internal water communication in the world. It keeps watch at the doorway of our intercourse with California by the Isthmus route."

While both EVERETT and President FILLMORE felt that the forcible acquisition of Cuba by us, "except in a just war with Spain," would be disgraceful, EVERETT at least regarded the time as near at hand when, "yielding to the mighty current in the fortunes of the New World," the island would be swept from the grasp of Spain and become a part of our territory. No considerable part of the American people and few of our public men any longer desire the annexation of Cuba. We shall be content with its independence. But the anxieties which filled the minds of our statesmen in earlier years have never been allayed, and now, augmented by new perils, disturb the tranquillity of our people and compel the serious attention of the Government. We cannot be at rest when Cuba is in convulsions. The struggle of her people to be free would at any time excite our ardent sympathy, but the barbarous cruelties with which they have been pursued arouse passions here which are difficult of control. Only by ceaseless vigilance and at great expense have we been able to prevent violations of neutrality. There is a constant peril that generously intended but unlawful expeditions may escape our patrol and give Spain warrant for claiming heavy damages. Congress has been the theatre of repeated outbreaks of unfriendliness to Spain that keep our relations with that country in a state of dangerous tension which only the greatest Executive tact has prevented from coming to the point of open rupture. The firing upon one of our merchant ships at Cape Mayst three years ago, the more recent escapade of DE LOME, and the unexampled horror of the fate of the Maine are both the direct result of Cuban disorder and the provoking cause of a still more alarming and ungovernable impatience with the policy of allowing Spain to continue her inhuman and hopeless warfare on the insurgents.

When a nation's tranquillity has been so deeply disturbed, quiet can be restored only by the removal of the cause of the disturbance. If the offending cause continues active, the popular unrest is aggravated and may at any moment pass the bounds of safety. The interruption of our trade and the loss to our merchants are an inevitable consequence of the conditions of warfare which we bear with patience, but it is unreasonable to ask us to bear it forever. Important mercantile interests have presented memorials asking the Government to use its influence to put a stop to the struggle. It is an intolerable hardship for us to submit to the loss of a hundred millions of trade annually with no prospect whatever that Spain will be able to put an end to the conditions which deprive us of it.

These considerations of our own peace and security which now press with such force upon the Government and the people are identical with those which brought intervention so prominently into view as a possible remedy during the second Administration of President GRANT. During his first Administration the President and Secretary FISH were compelled to resist great pressure for a precipitate recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans, then engaged in their ten years' revolt. But during his second Administration direct interference was contemplated. Secretary FISH sounded the European Governments on the subject. On the 25th of November, 1875, he sent the following instructions to Minister SCHENCK in London:

"You will explain that intervention is not contemplated as an immediate resort, but as a contingent necessity in case the contest be prosecuted and satisfactory adjustment of existing griefs be not reached."

In his seventh annual message sent to Congress in December, 1875, President GRANT, after dismissing recognition of belligerency as inadmissible, said:

"It remains to consider what course shall be adopted should the conflict not soon be brought to an end by acts of the parties themselves, and should the evils which result therefrom, affecting all nations, and particularly the United States, continue. In such an event I am of opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible, mediation and intervention."

Spain had already declined our offer of mediation, and three years later she ended the struggle by making promises of administrative reforms which she failed to keep. The next revolt broke out three years ago. Pursuing the patient and pacific policy of Gen. GRANT, President CLEVELAND bore with the futility and the atrocity of Spanish warfare in Cuba until he too was compelled to give warning to the Madrid Government in words of the gravest import that if the war were not ended within a reasonable time the United States would be forced to intervene. This solemn warning was repeated by President MCKINLEY in his message to Congress last December. By the declarations of two successive Administrations, heartily approved by Congress and the people, the Government is committed to a policy of intervention if Spain fails to restore order in Cuba within a reasonable time. Time is now the only question that can be said to be open, for there is no longer any probability that the Spanish forces, becoming steadily less effective, will be able to end the insurrection and the conditions of which we complain.

It has been our object to show the substantial nature of our griefs, the reasonableness of our complaint, and the justice of our demand that the unbearable conditions created by the turbulence in Cuba shall cease. The case as presented constitutes the proof of the directness and sufficiency of our interest and the necessity for our action when the time shall be ripe.

There is a further need that we demonstrate the propriety of our contemplated action, and convince the world that it is sanctioned by public law. A great historic precedent and close parallel is the intervention of Great Britain, France, and Russia in the affairs of Turkey and Greece by which means the Greeks achieved their independence. The war had been prolonged for six years, and the record was stained with the usual Turkish atrocities. Like Spain, Turkey was unable to quell the revolt, and a condition of lawlessness prevailed in the Levant which had become intolerable. The act of intervention rested on three grounds: (1) Compliance with the request of one of the parties; (2) to stay the shedding of blood; (3) and principally to afford protection to the subjects of the three powers who navigated the waters of the Levant where piracy prevailed, which neither Turkey nor Greece could suppress. PHILLIMORE declares that "the third ground unquestionably justifies such an interference as might redress the evil complained of." It was on the 20th of October, 1827, that the fleet of the allies entered the harbor of Navarino and destroyed the Turkish fleet. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT has said that the liberation of Greece was "a high act of policy above and beyond the domain of law." Lord CASTLEREAGH would not have considered it beyond the domain of law, for in the famous British Circular in which he set forth Great Britain's reasons for declining to join the Holy Alliance in its efforts to repress all movements having for their object the attainment of constitutional freedom, he directly set up the doctrine that intervention is permitted on the grounds stated by the allies. It was on Jan. 19, 1821, that he wrote to the British Ministers at foreign Courts the circular of instructions in which is found this passage:

"It should be clearly understood that no Government can be more prepared than the British Government is to uphold the right of any State or States to interfere where their own immediate security or essential interests are seriously endangered by the internal transactions of another State. But as they regard the assumption of such right as only to be justified by the strongest necessity and to be limited and regulated thereby, they cannot admit that this right can receive a general and indiscriminate application to all revolutionary movements without reference to their immediate bearing upon some particular State or States, or be made prospectively the basis of an alliance."

It cannot have been forgotten that we made active preparations to interfere in the affairs of Mexico soon after the close of our civil war. The professions of the French Emperor had been distrusted by us from the beginning. The presence of the French troops sent to Mexico to prop MAXIMILIAN on his throne was felt to be a menace to us, but previous to the Summer of 1865 we had quite enough to occupy us at home. Secretary SEWARD applied a steadily increasing pressure from the time of the close of the war, and finally the significant massing of United States troops on the Rio Grande hastened the conclusion of NAPOLEON to withdraw his forces. It was for our own peace and security that we threatened intervention, and the act would have been justifiable.

The high sanction of eminent writers on international law might be cited in justification of intervention for the redress of grievances. WHEATON says of the intervention that set Greece free:

"Still more justifiable was the interference of the Christian powers to rescue a whole nation not merely from religious persecution, but from the cruel alternative of being transported from their native land or exterminated by their merciless oppressors. The rights of human nature wantonly outraged by this cruel warfare, prosecuted for six years against a civilized and Christian people to whose ancestors mankind are so largely indebted for the blessings of arts and letters, were but tardily and imperfectly vindicated by this measure."

WOOLSEY holds that interference in the affairs of a sovereign State is an extreme measure only justified on one of these two grounds: "(1) That it is demanded by self-preservation; (2) that some extraordinary state of affairs is brought about by the crime of a Government against its subjects." We have already cited the opinion of PHILLIMORE in the concrete instance of the Greek intervention. Even the pacific SHELDON AMOS, whose "Political and Legal Remedies for War" shows him to be the most passionately devoted to peace of all the writers on international law, admits that "there are possibilities of tyrannical usage, barbarous practices, or persistent and hopeless anarchy out of which the friendly aid of a generous, impartial, and truly disinterested bystander may be the only way to a deliverance."

THE TIMES is here making no argument for war. It regards war as a disaster of which a State can justly take the risks only to escape greater disasters. It sincerely hopes that the difficulties which impend between Washington and Madrid may one and all be adjusted without the rupture of friendly relations. But it believes it to be its duty to point out with some attempt at precision the nature and gravity of the difficulties that exist, and to show that the remedies we have in contemplation and may be compelled to adopt are not such as to make us outlaws in the view of nations now friendly.

THE LODGING-HOUSE DISASTER.

The disastrous fire in the Bowery Lodging House yesterday morning seems to have been due to no lack of the ordinary precautions. The building was not managed for gain, but as an auxiliary to a religious and charitable work. It was constructed especially for its use, was heated by steam from a furnace in the cellar, was provided with fire escapes at every window, and with hand grenades for putting out a fire promptly, was well manned by attendants and subjected to regular and systematic inspection. Apparently the fire was caused by a spark from the pipe of some lodger who had gone to a water closet for a furtive smoke, smoking being forbidden in the main rooms. And there seems to have been an accumulation of greasy paper in the closet. The firemen were very prompt and efficient, both in reaching the building and in handling the fire and the rescue of the inmates.

The panic, the crush, and the loss of life under these conditions show the very great peril to which such places are at best exposed, and there are, of course, many of them which are not provided with the safeguards which, in this case, proved futile. It is probably impossible to furnish even the plainest and barest lodgings to a couple of hundred men within the walls of an ordinary four-story building and have that building constructed in an entirely fire-proof manner. Even in this case the wooden beams, floors, and stairways do not seem to have contributed to the flames. Possibly had the partitions between the "rooms" been of iron lath and plaster, or had there been none, the worst results might have been escaped. The disaster should lead to a prompt and careful inspection of all like buildings and vigilant enforcement of the regulations regarding them. Even this will not remove causes of the danger which, in great degree, is inseparable from such crowded sleeping places.

One gets a new idea to what a state of neglect our regular and ordinary military establishment had fallen from the refusal of Congress to provide money for its maintenance from the facts reported by Gen. GREELY, Chief of the Signal Service. When we read that it would take three-quarters of an hour to communicate between two of the defense works in the Harbor of New York, and that the sole means of reaching the chief defense of Washington from the capital is by a messenger, we can understand that those responsible for the military may well seek to make the most of the present mood of those who hold the purse-strings. This is but one of a thousand instances of the way in which the essential service of the Government is hampered by the haphazard action of Congress in ordinary times. It is profoundly to be wished that the patriotism which votes $50,000,000 in a lump would extend to a careful and intelligent attention to every-day requirements. It is not only when trouble is possibly near that it is the duty of Congress to provide for trouble.

If Gov. BLACK appoints the right kind of commission to inquire into the conditions attending commerce in the Port of New York it could do much good. There is always some benefit to be got from the study of so complex a question by competent persons. But if his commission shall be made up to give attention only to "terminal charges" or "port charges" its usefulness will be much more limited. So far as the loss of export business from this port to the ports south of us is concerned, it has been pretty clearly shown that terminal charges have very little to do with it. When we come to the expense of handling business generally in the port including the rent of docks we have an entirely different question, and not a simple one. By all means, let us have an inquiry, but let it be thorough, impartial, and comprehensive.

The unfortunate young woman who was dragged across Broadway on Friday by a hook and chain trailing after a truck may be excused for not making a complaint against the truckman, for she probably did not care to incur the annoyance and loss of time in appearing against him. But is it possible that there is no law under which a policeman can arrest a person guilty of such obviously dangerous carelessness, to the consequences of which he was an eye-witness? If there be none it is high time it was enacted. Drivers, whether of trucks, cabs, or other vehicles, are notoriously reckless of the safety of persons on foot, partly because they are themselves secure from harm from that source and partly from a semi-savage tendency to use the power that happens to be theirs. It would not be difficult to frame a statute making needless imperiling of foot passengers an offense for which an officer witnessing it can arrest the guilty person, and such a statute is certainly needed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—By abolishing the Department of Texas as a separate division of our military organization the authorities at Washington have given belated recognition to a somewhat notable change in National conditions and relations. Texas was thus set apart by itself in consequence of an apprehension that it was not firmly welded to the other States, and that possibly Mexico might some day aspire to the recovery of her lost territory. The precaution taken with this motive has been continued long after the danger disappeared, simply because it was easier to let things stay as they were than to change them. Now the incongruity of treating a single State as a military department, while one of the others included the whole Atlantic seaboard, has been emphasized by the appearance of danger in a new quarter, and a Department of the South, with Atlanta as its centre, has been carved out of the inconveniently large Department of the East. Army matters rarely excite much public interest, but this one, showing as it does the vanishing of what was once an important phase of policy, has historical significance, and marks a step in National development.

—Bombay, the city whose inhabitants prefer death from the plague to enduring the examinations and taking the drugs of Occidental doctors, hasn't the excuse of being a product of heathenism. It was founded by the Portuguese in 1530, and in 1661 was ceded to the British, who have ruled it ever since.

—There may be some truth in the report that all of Maine's sardine factories have been sold to an English syndicate. It has certainly been done if the shrewd inhabitants of the Passamaquoddy region were able to find an English syndicate willing to take the various plants at a price anywhere near to what they cost, for the business of making sardines out of young herring, though once highly profitable, has been steadily going from bad to worse of late, and last year, it is said, the enormous output was sold for less than the expense of production. The industry was founded at Eastport in 1875, and it was only too successful. Factory after factory was built in quick succession, and the market, which took the first 600 cases—60,000 quarter boxes—at $11 per case, gave only $2.41 for each of the 680,949 cases packed in 1895, and now is not eager to pay even that. Perhaps if the Maine men had put up fewer of little herring, and had put them up more carefully, they would not have fallen on evil days, and would not to-day be listening to propositions from English syndicates. According to the report of the Fish Commission, the herring are nearly or quite as good as the closely related fish caught on the French coast, but the methods of preparing them have in many cases been crude or careless, and the oil used, some folks assert, is not invariably the finest product of the olive tree. The men who catch the fish get $1 a hogshead for them, delivered at the factory.

—Maryland, too, is exercised over the good-roads problem. Different towns in the State spent in the aggregate the sum of $558,000 last year on the highways, and expert judges say that almost the whole of this money was wasted for lack of knowledge as to how a road should be built.

PERSONAL.

—After a believer in "faith cure" methods has been driven back from one to another line of defense until immediate and unconditional surrender seems to be the only course open to him, he invariably makes a last desperate stand behind the breastwork of a statement something like this: "What you say about our ignorance, our inconsistency, our superstition, and even about our tragical failures may be true; but you must admit that we do effect cures in not a few cases." Thereupon, too often, the engagement that ought to have been a complete victory for common sense ends in a draw. The proper method of continuing it is ably pointed out by Dr. ALBERT H. BURR of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago in The Journal of Medical Hypnotism. Dr. BURR says that the folly of those who deny any power at all to the mystical healers is only less than that of those who intrust to them the treatment of every disease. The claim that "there is something in it," he asserts, is best met by a cordial admission, for it is true, but the admission should be instantly followed up with a demonstration of the fact that doctors of the regular schools can and do duplicate daily the successes attained by those whose only implement is faith, and, in addition, cure numberless maladies over which faith has no influence whatever. The quack requires of his patients the exercise of a childlike confidence which comparatively few patients can give; the scientific practitioner of hypnotherapy can apply it to the skeptic as well as the unreasoning believer, and he knows, besides, in what cases to rely on it, and in what cases neglect of drugs or the knife is but a shade less criminal than willful murder. Here is the conclusion of Dr. BURR's article: "I contend that faith as a remedy for disease is ruled by suggestion and is one form of suggestive therapeutics; that its operation is purely subjective and dependent upon well-known psychical laws and not upon miraculous or supernatural intervention; that in its application it is much more limited and less available than another form of suggestive therapeutics termed hypnotherapy, and, lastly, that any authentic faith cure can be duplicated by hypnotic methods without any exercise of faith whatever."

—A special designation is given to the reign of each Chinese Emperor. That of TSAI-T'IEN, the present noble specimen of Oriental royalty, is Kouang-su, which means "the continuation of splendor." Such is the sarcasm of fate.

—While Senator PROCTOR was in Cuba he saw with his own eyes an engagement between some Spanish cavalrymen and a band of insurgents. Being a prejudiced American, the Senator says the affair was a petty skirmish by which nothing was accomplished for either side, but the gifted historian in the censor's office at Havana knew better than that, and proceeded to tell the world of "another important victory" won by the royal forces, while every one of the cavalrymen received a medal for gallantry. This is what happened, if Senator PROCTOR is to be trusted: As his train approached the station at Matanzas he noticed a dozen men on the crest of a neighboring hill, and in the valley below a troop of horsemen. The latter advanced till they were just out of range of the former. There they halted, formed a hollow square, with the officers behind convenient trees, and wasted a few cartridges. Then the retreat was sounded, and the troop galloped back to the station to meet the train and receive congratulations. A Confederate veteran, who was in the Senator's car, asked the Spanish commander why he had not given chase to the insurgents, as there were not more than a dozen of them. The reply was that there were more than a thousand behind the hills.

—MIRZA MAHMOUD KHAN represents the Shah of Persia at Constantinople. The salary of this lucky diplomat is $100,000—and he doesn't cost Persia a cent! The mystery is thus explained: There are in Constantinople 15,000 Persian subjects, and from these the Ambassador, with the help of half a dozen able-bodied collectors, extorts the sum named, and even more, according to current rumor. He suffers from one hardship, however. He is compelled to hand over $20,000 a year to his colleague in Vienna, a city where the Persian method cannot conveniently be enforced. The contributors, moreover insist that MAHMOUD KHAN must spend a certain amount on hospitality, and whenever he gives a dinner party, as he did recently, to the Corps Diplomatique, a committee of taxpayers is posted in an anteroom, whence they can satisfy themselves that their Ambassador does the thing in proper style, and keeps up the dignity of the nation.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mr. William Endicott of Beverly, Mass., entered upon the one hundredth year of his age on Friday last.

* * *

The silver people of Jackson, Miss., have sent to St. Louis for a tent to accommodate 10,000 persons, for use when William J. Bryan speaks there on Saturday next.

* * *

The silver Republicans of Arkansas seem to think they number enough to hold a State conference, and have issued a call for one to be held in Little Rock on Friday afternoon next.

* * *

Mayor Malster of Baltimore and all citizens, interested in the municipality's welfare are rejoicing at the sale last week of $100,000 in 3½ per cent. city bonds at 106¾, the highest price ever obtained there for city stock.

* * *

A week or so ago the people of Mobile, Ala., rejoiced in a series of white-frost nights, which assured them that the work of house-to-house fumigation, just renewed, had been supplemented by nature's deadliest foe to yellow fever germs.

* * *

Gen. Wade Hampton of South Carolina received special honors while on a visit to Lynchburg, Va., a few days ago, "in recognition of the services he rendered the city" during the war of the rebellion. The City Council called upon him in a body.

* * *

Lieut. Robert E. Peary travels far, whether he goes to the frozen regions of the North or seeks more salubrious fields for the delivery of profitable lectures. Last week he delighted the people of Seattle and other towns in Washington by his tales of daring adventure.

* * *

Gov. Dan W. Jones of Arkansas is a candidate for re-election, and in the frank Southern way he says so by brief "authorized" announcements in the newspapers. The Little Rock Gazette says that he has in his first term made Arkansas a humane, courageous, and model Governor.

* * *

Rhode Island is entering upon its annual Spring campaign preliminary to its State election on the first Wednesday in April. The Democrats will hold their convention to-day to select candidates for State officers, and the Republicans will follow on Wednesday. The Prohibitionists have already nominated their men.

* * *

In one of the lectures on "Some Poets of Our Grandfathers' Days," which Dr. William Everett is delivering at the Lowell Institute, Boston, he said that those who describe Sir Walter Scott as no poet should be forced to read the works of poets they say they prefer to him. At that thought, of course, a Boston audience shuddered.

* * *

The farmers of Fresno County, Cal., had their first rabbit hunt of the season on Saturday, March 5. They went forth with shotguns, shot at sight, and though there were fewer of the men than in other years, their line was five miles long, and they found at the end of the day that the number of the pests slain exceeded 10,000. It is claimed that not one rabbit in ten broke through the lines.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The death of Gen. Rosecrans reminds me of a letter written by him to my father all but fifty years ago, which not only gives an insight into the character of the man, who was as yet comparatively unknown, but also serves to illustrate the religious enthusiasm mentioned in the admirable and finished résumé in THE TIMES of the 12th inst., of his life and public services.

The General at the time was a Lieutenant, stationed at West Point, and I have been told that my father went—in the middle of a dinner party he was giving—in response to an urgent summons to attend, in consultation, Mrs. Rosecrans, who was dangerously ill, (the post surgeon at that time being the late Dr. Walter V. Wheaton, United States Army.) In those days the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad did not exist, and one could not wait on the order of his going, if he wished to catch the boat, which was the only means of public transportation for passengers between New York and West Point.

Gen. Rosecrans mentions, in his letter, that his wife reached home safely. I may state that she had been in New York at the house of her brother, the late William Hegeman, (who was the father of the late Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew,) who at that time lived in what had been Mrs. Hegeman's (who was a daughter of G. W. Niven) home before her marriage, on the north side of Harrison Street, just west of Hudson Street, where Mrs. Rosecrans had been under my father's professional care while in the city.

Gen. Rosecrans's letter is as follows:

Newport, R. I., June 6, 1848.

Dear Doctor: Your kindness in coming from New York to West Point on a stormy night and watching two successive nights with the family of a stranger having no other claims upon you than those of a common humanity, I can never forget or repay. You have greatly increased the debt of gratitude we owe you by your very great kindness in the care of my wife during the last few weeks while in the city. The warmest thanks we can offer you but poorly express our sense of your disinterested kindness, and had we not proof in the favors we acknowledge that in it you will find your best reward, we should the more deeply regret our inability to repay them.

We will pray with confidence that our Heavenly Father, who has ordained the laws of mutual dependence and freedom of volition regarding our poverty and your motives, will reward you for us.

Mrs. R. arrived safely home on Friday morning last. A slight cold, which she seemed to have taken in the cold northeast wind in coming ashore that morning, has entirely disappeared, and now she does not cough more than three or four times per day. The weather being damp and rainy, she does not go out. She continues to use the gargle you prescribed, and is, I think, doing very well. She desires me to present you her grateful remembrances with those of your obliged friend,

W. S. ROSECRANS.

Dr. Thomas G. Mower, Surgeon U. S. Army, New York.

MANDEVILLE MOWER.

New York, March 14, 1898.

A LATIN-AMERICAN UNION.

From The Mexican Financier.

The Spanish press is discussing the old question of a confederation of Latin-American republics as a counterpoise to the influence of the United States on this continent.

The discussion and the arguments advanced clearly prove a complete misunderstanding of the conditions prevailing in the Western Hemisphere. There is, indeed, no lack of sympathy among the Latin-American republics; yet it is purely theoretical. There is as little practical intercommunion of thought and reciprocity of trade and travel between them as if those republics were situated on different continents. There being little or no basis for the exchange of commodities between them, it necessarily follows that there are no direct lines of communication. There is, therefore, wanting that constant and close intercourse whereby natural ties are maintained and strengthened. A voyage to France is easier, shorter, and infinitely more convenient than a voyage to Peru. The only way to reach the Argentine is to go first to New York; the most convenient method of reaching the Central American republics, our next door neighbors, is via the United States.

There is something highly curious and instructive in this spectacle of a group of communities united geographically and by the ties of a common origin, language, and religion, yet dissociated by the lack of trade relations, which, in this utilitarian age, count for more in binding nations together than the sentimental claims of origin and ideals.

Then, too, the lack of intercourse, incidental to the lack of commercial relations, has somewhat cooled even the natural sympathy that might be expected to exist between kindred nations. As the nearest relatives, when divided by distance, inevitably become estranged in time by the absorbing influences of divergent interests, even in spite of frequent interchange of thought, so it happens with nations, the more so when intercourse of all kinds is lacking. Local interests, different in the case of each nation and springing from the peculiarities of its environment and independent history, have largely neutralized the influences of kinship. Even in colonial times there was something different in the treatment and government by the mother country of its several separate dependencies on this continent. Even then there was little intercourse between them; about the only occasions when the attention of the people of Mexico was turned to the people of Peru were those on which, as in the case of Don Antonio de Mendoza and Don Martin Enriquez, the Spanish Viceroy of Mexico was transferred to the great possession of Spain on the southern half of this continent. Since the rule of Spain was cast off, the process of dissimilation has been stimulated by new causes. Italian and other European immigration into the Argentine has produced a physical and moral race entirely differing widely from the more conservatively constituted inhabitant of Mexico. Again the influence of climate, in Peru and Venezuela, has produced a race of men, who (it may be said without disparagement) are inferior in hardiness and virility both to the rancher of the great tableland of Mexico and the gaucho of the South American pampa.

All these circumstances—the slowly operating divergencies of centuries, the differences wrought by climate and physical environment, the absolute lack of intercourse and means of communication—are insuperable obstacles to the formation of a strong and homogeneous Latin American confederation. Those who have considered the problem on the ground know that such a confederation is beyond the region of the practical. Its discussion can only find a place in such journals as El Pais of Madrid, which is the latest organ of the press to raise this wholly fanciful and futile question.

It may be said in conclusion that the motive which El Pais adduces as a reason for the formation of a confederation of this kind does not exist. None of the independent nations on this Continent apprehends aggression or wrong from the United States. The idea that the Latin American republics fear or distrust the United States is a figment of the European brain. If, then, as we have shown, the internal elements or factors for a Spanish-American confederation are lacking, still more conspicuous is the absence of external motives.

All this, however, furnishes no reason why the republics of this Continent, including the United States, should not seek to take common action as often as the solidarity of their commercial, financial, and political interests demands it. But the question of permanent political confederation is better left alone.

The signal failure of the attempt in Central America, where, owing to special circumstances, it might have been expected to succeed, affords no encouragement.

Tacoma Must Pay Its Bonds Again.

From The Portland Oregonian.

A special to The Tacoma (Washington) Ledger from Olympia, Washington, says the Supreme Court handed down a decision, denying a petition for rehearing in the case of Bardsley vs. Sternberg, Treasurer of the City of Tacoma. This is the Tacoma City warrant case, and the Supreme Court recently held that $600,000 worth of warrants once paid by the City Treasurer and resold to innocent purchasers must be paid again. The city applied for a rehearing on the ground that the opinion was based on the report of the Finance Committee of the city, which was excluded by the court below. This, the Supreme Court says, is not correct, as the decision was rendered on the record and evidence of the trial court. The warrants in dispute, with interest, now aggregate $800,000, and are held by Eastern parties. The city, it is understood, must now make provision for their payment.

NUGGETS.

A Belated Thought.

In Winter a man wants but little here below.—Chicago News.

Why.

"Golightly boasts that he never changes his mind."

"He can't. No one will swap with him."—Brooklyn Life.

Spiteful.

He—What is that Mrs. Fortyover is singing?

She—Something about the happy days when she was in her first childhood.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Desirable Acquisition.

"What makes you so anxious to get Mrs. Flighty into your church?"

"She has been married six times. She would probably give us six memorial windows."—Chicago Record.

Check to His Enthusiasm.

"I notice that you have stopped yelling for war," said Snaggs to Spiffins.

"Well, I didn't suppose it would be necessary to put an additional tax of $1 a barrel on beer."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

None to Work With.

"John," said a candidate to a colored veteran, "can you conscientiously vote for me this time?"

"Ef you put it dat way, Suh, I don't think I kin. I los' my conscience in de las' election."—Atlanta Constitution.

HOW IT GOT OUT.

Sara Abby Davis in Springfield Republican.

He told the story first himself—told it to his chum,
And made him promise he would keep the dumbest kind of mum,
For fear some bold reporter, beyond the reach of grace,
Would use a morsel of the joke to fatten up his "space";
Then all the other fellows would laugh aloud and shout,
No, he wouldn't, for a trip to Mars, have the papers let it out.
Now Chummie was a sober lad, but Chummie had a girl,
Around whose little finger he was often made to twirl;
And when ere long they chanced to meet within a quiet nook,
The tree of secrets in his heart the maiden gently shook,
And though the tale of which I speak fell softly on her ear,
I rolled off like the cannon boom, which all the town can hear.
Of all the many wonders, the greatest, I declare,
Is the vibratory power which gossip has on air!
The damsel said some other girl the story might repeat,
But she, of course, would never do a thing so indiscreet;
And then she lost but little time in telling it to ma,
And mamma lost no time at all in telling it to pa,
And papa told young Harry Jones, and Jones told Betsey Brooks,
And Betsey told her husband's niece, who soon told Reuben Snooks,
And Reuben told Miss Kate De Marr, and Kate told Mrs. Hodge,
Who straightway told her brother Bill, and Bill told Dr. Dodge.
Thus, on and on, the story went, nor stayed its fearful run,
So strange, when no one told the tale—except it may be one.
But, oh! the size and strength it gained, as hastily it tripped
From tongue to tongue, through teeth and lips which never snipped or clipped!
Distortion having done its work, the people rose in wrath
And vowed the monster guised as man should no more walk their path.
Meantime this man who feared the Press began to feel the chill
Which comes before a social storm and threatens ev'ry ill;
The darkness gathered overhead and made his cherished name
Far blacker than though printers' ink had lightly touched the same;
And, knowing that the cloud had grown from just a tiny fleck,
He felt that something must be done in time to save his neck;
So then, unto the editor he took a lively sprint,
And begged of him to put the facts—the simple truth—in print.

KOREA REJECTS RUSSIANS

M. Alexieff, the Customs Officer, and the Military Instruotors Are Not Wanted.

RUSSIA'S COMPLAINT IGNORED

The Demand for Better Treatment of Her Representatives by the Native Officials Met by Their Dismissal.

SEOUL, Korea, March 13.—The Cabinet yesterday notified the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Schpeyer, who had complained to the King of the disfavor the Korean officials had displayed toward M. Alexieff, the Russian representative in the customs, and the Russian military instructors, that the King had decided to dismiss M. Alexieff and the instructors.

JAPAN'S AUXILIARY CRUISERS.

Mercantile Fleet Assembling in the Sea of Japan.

BERLIN, March 13.—A dispatch to the Tagebiatt from Pekin says it is persistently reported there that a Japanese mercantile fleet is assembling in the Sea of Japan.

According to the same correspondent the Dowager Empress of China will shortly inspect the railway from Pekin to Tien-Tsin, (the port of Pekin,) and this step is considered important for the development of the Chinese railway system.

FRANCE TO OCCUPY LEI-CHAU.

Point on the Quang-Tung Peninsula for a Naval Base.

PEKIN, March 13.—France, it is said, intends to occupy Lei-Chau, in the Quang-Tung Peninsula, north of Hai-Nan, as a naval base.

Cartridges for British Volunteers.

LONDON, March 14.—The war office, The Daily Mail announces this morning, has issued a hundred rounds of ball cartridge to every volunteer in the kingdom, in addition to the ordinary provision.

NEWS OF JAPAN AND CHINA.

Internal Incidents, Accidents, Trade Statistics, and Foreign Relations in the Countries Beyond the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The steamer China, which sailed from Hongkong Feb. 12, and from Yokohama Feb. 24, arrived here to-day, bringing the following Oriental advices:

The Korean finances hereafter will be managed by Russian bankers residing at Seoul. All the monetary transactions of the Kingdom henceforth will be conducted by the Russian-Korean bank which was opened at Seoul Feb. 13 with a capital of $500,000. On the first day the bank was opened for business the Korean Treasury deposited $100,000 with the Russian financiers.

The building of a first-class cruiser is about to be begun at Yokosuka for the Mikado's Government.

The Japanese standing squadron held naval manoeuvres off the port of Shinidiu for a fortnight, from Feb. 15 to Feb. 29. The results were highly satisfactory to the Japanese Government.

The Japan Mail deprecates the idea of any disturbance of Oriental peace relations through the possible failure of China to pay the installment of the indemnity due in May and amounting to 17,560,000 taels.

No difficulty is anticipated in raising the indemnity by means of the Chinese "sincerity bonds," which are virtually compulsory to the nobility and to civil and military officials, all being expected to subscribe for these bonds in proportion to their rank and income. These bonds are to be guaranteed by the land taxes and salt duties.

Confirmation has been received on the great fire at Manila. The losses are estimated at $3,000,000, with $700,000 insurance.

In spite of the complaint of tightness of money and high rates of interest, the import market shows a healthier tone than for many months, so far as cotton is concerned.

The movement in gray shirtings and yarns has been active. Prices both for American and Russian kerosene have dropped to the lowest Summer quotations, and there is little business even at these low quotations.

Sales of brown sugar have been large. In exports silk is the only staple in which any large business has been done, the export of raw silk from Yokohama from July 1 to Jan. 31 having amounted to 45,113 bales, of which two-thirds went to Europe and one-third to America.

The city tax in Tokio has been increased to provide funds for the repair of the roads, which are generally in a wretched condition. Owing to unexpected and continuous demands from Hongkong and Shanghai for coal and naval requirements, the price of Japanese coal has risen enormously.

Since the adoption of gold monometallism in Japan on Oct. 1, 1897, up to and including Feb. 17, 1898, the amount of silver and notes exchanged for gold has aggregated 20,000,000 yen, of which one-seventh was silver. In order to facilitate the adjustment of coinage, the Government has resolved to shorten the period for exchanging the yen piece, which will be limited to June 30 next.

Owing to a rupture of the combination between the united steamship companies running from Japan to European ports, a rate war has been started, and freights have already been reduced from 32s. to 22s.

The British battleship Victorious, which recently left England for the China station, ran aground at Suez on Feb. 13, and to get off had to discharge her coal and her guns.

A dastardly attempt at wrecking between Ashi and Yokkaichi stations resulted in the derailment of the train, and the injury of five passengers. It was found that the rails had been tampered with, and the entire train was wrecked. None of the injured were fatally hurt.

By a fire at Hakedate on Feb. 13, 300 houses were destroyed and over 700 deaths from plague occurred in Bombay during the week ending Feb. 1.

It is reported that China has granted Great Britain the right to carry the Burmah railway into Yunnan. China has agreed to pay an indemnity for the kidnapping of a Frenchman in Tonking by Chinese brigands.

The Niygata Prefectural Assembly desires to undertake harbor improvements at a cost of 14,000,000 yen, to procure which a foreign loan is proposed.

A glass manufacturing company has begun operations in Yokohama.

The steamer Sydney carried from Kobe for London 1,000,000 yen gold, leaving on Feb. 4.

The marriage of Prince Komatsu Yorihi To and the Lady Laneko took place in Tokio on Feb. 5.

Snow fell in Nagasaki on Feb. 10, intensely cold weather prevailing.

Owing to a change in their pay day contrary to their wishes 500 Japanese female operatives are on a strike in Tomioka.

The Japanese railway company is preparing to run sleepers on its lines.

Change of Consuls at Managua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 13.—The reorganized Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America has just issued an exequatur to Chester Donaldson as United States Consul at Managua, after several days' unnecessary delay. Paul Wieske, who is succeeded at the Consulate by Mr. Donaldson, is said to have incurred the dislike of the Americans residing in his Consular district.

Austrian Anniversary Celebrated.

VIENNA, March 13.—The anniversary of the revolution of 1848, which culminated in the flight of Metternich and the accession of Emperor Francis Joseph, was celebrated today with unusual demonstrations owing to the political ferment. But there was no disorder.

Irish Patriots Celebrate.

DUBLIN, March 13.—Big demonstrations were held to-day in this city, at Limerick, and elsewhere in connection with the '98 movement and the celebration of the birth of Emmet. There were no disorders.

A French Steamer Ashore.

CETTE, March 13.—A French steamer is ashore off Pointe Jetée.

DERVISH FORCES ADVANCE.

Their Position Only Twenty Miles from the British Camp.

CAIRO, March 13.—A Dervish force has advanced to within ten miles south of the River Atbara, which enters the Nile at Ed-Damer.

The British camp is about the same distance north of the river.

PRESIDENT KRUGER ACCUSED.

Interference with a Court Alleged by a Deposed Judge.

PRETORIA, March 13.—Judge Kotze, who was removed recently from his office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the South African Republic by President Krüger, but who disputes the President's power of removal under existing law, has declared, while addressing a deputation that waited upon him, that while the case of the American engineer R. F. Brown, who sued the Transvaal Government with reference to certain claims at Witfonstein, was proceeding and before judgment had been given in his favor in the High Court, President Krüger, in an interview with him (Judge Kotze) threatened him with dismissal unless he obeyed the Volksraad resolution.

This statement has caused a sensation.

ZACHARIE TOPELIUS DEAD.

The Swedish Poet, Historian, and Litterateur.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 13.—Zacharie Topelius, the Swedish poet, historian, and litterateur, is dead.

M. Topelius, who was of Finnish origin, was born at Kuddnas January 14, 1818. He began his studies at Uueaborg, was subsequently a pupil of the poet Runeberg at Helsingsfors, and finally took the courses of history and natural sciences at the Helsingfors University. In 1854 he was appointed Professor of Russian and Scandinavian History at the university, holding the chair until 1878, when he retired to devote himself entirly to literature.

In addition to two collections of poems, "Ljungblommor" and "Nya Blad," M. Topelius published a series of short works, widely circulated throughout Sweden, Norway, and Finland, whose subjects were taken from the history of Finland, and a number of tales for children, marked by glowing religious and patriotic sentiments.

Sir Richard Quain Dead.

LONDON, March 13.—Sir Richard Quain, Bart., Physician Extraordinary to her Majesty, President of the General Medical Council, and editor of "The Dictionary of Medicine, is dead. He was born Oct. 30, 1816, was a Fellow of several learned societies, and the author of numerous medical and scientific works.

The Accident to the Paris.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 13.—It was learned to-day that the accident to the Paris occurred on March 3 instead of on the 4th, as before reported.

Mrs. Joseph Ballard Carter Dead.

LONDON, March 13.—Mrs. Joseph Ballard Carter, mother of Mrs. Ronalds, died here to-day at the residence of her daughter.

The Queen Arrives at Cimies.

LONDON, March 13.—Queen Victoria arrived at Cimiez to-day. Her Majesty is in her usual health.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

PRINCE PHILIP OF COBURG SEEKS A DIVORCE.—It is reported in Vienna that Prince Philip of Coburg, the story of whose duel with First Lieut. von Mattachich Keglinch was related in these columns yesterday, has taken the preliminary steps with a view to obtain a divorce from his wife, Princess Louise, daughter of the King of Belgium. The Princess is now at her villa on the Riviera, she having refused to return to her parents when ordered to do so by Emperor Francis Joseph. This gives some sort of confirmation to the rumors in Sofia, Vienna, and Budapest, that the Princess was the direct cause of the duel whose conditions were so savage. The divorce case will be treated according to the Coburg law, and come on only after the marriage of the daughter of Prince Philip and Princess Louise, who is affianced to a young Prince of the house of Schleswig-Holstein, younger brother of the German Empress.

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A DUEL FOUGHT OVER TINA DI LORENZO.—Tina di Lorenzo, the Italian actress, greater than whom, the Peninsula critics say, there is none save Duse, has just had an unpleasant experience in Budapest. "Either from malice or a malignant conception of advertising à la Américaine," says Il Secolo of Milan, "a man who calls himself a gentleman had propagated the scandal that the poor girl, who never leaves her father, was once an inmate of Sultan Abdul Hamid's harem." The insulter was at once challenged by the infuriated Italians of La Tina's company, including her father. One actor, however, learning that his challenge had been passed over in favor of another, could not contain himself, but, happening to meet the fellow in the street, administered a sound thrashing to him. When the duel finally took place, the victim of the beating, after the first encounter, deemed it best to retract his words and save his life; no less than ten Italians were present ready to take their turn at him, and new challenges were arriving by every mail from Italy. Since the duel, the man has written a letter of apology to the actress. Meanwhile his expulsion from his club has been demanded. He has challenged the member who filed the complaint against him, but the latter refused to meet him. This refusal has created a great sensation in Budapest, for it came from one of the best shots and one of the greatest duelists in Hungary. La Tina, Il Secolo says, is now made almost a goddess by the society women of Budapest. The first time she made her appearance after the incident she was received with so much enthusiasm that she could not speak.

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FIGHT FOR CHEAPER TELEPHONE RATES IN LONDON.—One of the important questions that will have to be dealt with at an early day by the newly elected London County Council is the demand of the Londoners for a cheaper telephone service. The National Telephone Company, which has a monopoly of the London district was appealed to, as far back as 1895, to reduce its tariff. It refused to comply under the conditions offered, and the matter was for the time shelved. Now new conditions have been drafted, which provide that the company should pay a rent, in consideration of its use of the public streets, and that the present charges to subscribers should be reduced to amounts which, in the opinion of the Council's engineer, would, in the event of the Council establishing an independent telephone service in London, amply repay expenses, and as the system extended might be reduced by 15 to 20 per cent. It seems to be the consensus of opinion in London that the Council will enforce these conditions. The proposed schedule of tariffs is as follows: On Five Years' Agreement—First connecting, £12 per annum; second and additional connections, £10; private houses, £8. On a Yearly Agreement—First connecting, £15 per annum; second and additional connections, £12 10s.; private houses, £10. These tariffs include the entire metropolitan district of 609 square miles.

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DISTRESSING STATE OF SARDINIA AND SICILY.—Under the heading, "If Sicily Cries, Sardinia Does Not Laugh," Il Corriere di Napoli has, in a recent number, an article on the state of misery that prevails in Sardinia. The writer proves that the wretched condition of the people is not due to Socialism, for such a policy is not known there. The island is becoming rapidly depopulated and most of the trade is in the hands of foreigners. The struggle for existence is most keen, and the islanders are leaving Sardinia daily. The reason of the distress, the writer says, is that, owing to the primitive forms of cultivation, no profitable market can be found for the grain, oil, wine, madder, and tobacco, and no one cares to work the lead, silver, and iron mines or the marble and alabaster quarries for the same reason. For the last half century the country has been steadily declining, and the people are little better than savages. Only enough ground is tilled and sowed to keep the owners from actual starvation. There is no ambition, no spirit, no education, no money—all is stagnation and decay. A few weeks ago Il Corriere had a similar article on Sicily, in which the writer said that in order to keep the wolf from the door even pious men were forced to join the banditti and prey upon tourists that visited the island. Here, too, a most dismal picture was painted.

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THE FESTE IN FLORENCE IN HONOR OF VESPUCCI'S CENTENARY.—The committee having in charge the arrangements of the proceedings to be held in Florence in honor of the centenary of Amerigo Vespucci has announced its programme. Vespucci was born in Florence, March 9, 1451. The programme is as follows: The Geographical Congress will meet April 12. April 17 Prof. Marinelli will lecture on Toscanelli and Vespucci in the Palazzo Vecchio; in the evening there will be a costume ball in the Salone dei Cinquecento. On the following day the ancient games of the Calcli will be played by sixty Italian and American youths. On two occasions the Artists' Club will give a series of tableaux vivants, reproducing historic episodes in relation to the fêtes. The ceremony of placing medallions of Toscanelli and Vespucci in the Church of Santa Croce will be held April 20, and will be very impressive. In the procession to the church, as on the occasion of the Dante centenary, the 337 flags of the communes will be carried. In the evening the Lung' Arno will be illuminated from the Santa Trinità Bridge to the iron bridge in the Cascine, and on the latter the portraits of Toscanelli and Vespucci will be formed by colored lamps arranged to represent immense mosaic medallions. The statues of Casimo Ridolfi, Bettino Ricasoli, and Ubaldino Peruzzi will be unveiled April 27, and in the evening the Piazza del' Independenza will be illuminated, as well as the neighboring avenues. There will also be a "gran festa campestre" in the gardens of the Fortezza, and later a display of fireworks on the Piazzale Michelangelo, which will end the feste.

ONE EFFECT OF WAR TALK.

Renting of Cottages on the New Jersey Coast Put Back—Some of Those Already Taken.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 13.—The general discussion of the possibility of war with Spain has caused considerable uneasiness among many of the seashore residents, especially those who have Summer cottages to let, as it has had a tendency to put somewhat of a damper on the leasing of them for the coming season. While several have already been rented, the demand up to the present time is far behind what it was at the same time last year, although the cottage owners and real estate agents assert that it is very early in the season to look for a boom in cottage renting, and do not fear getting their usual patronage between now and the opening of the season.

A number of the owners have written the tenants they had last season in regard to the hiring of their cottages again for this season, and in a majority of cases varying excuses are given in reply for not accepting the offer this year. Many think that the season along the shore will be a good one, and it is likely that if hot weather prevails during July and August such a season may be expected, otherwise there will be a poor one.

One of the most noticeable changes made during the Winter in Summer houses is in the one owned by Mrs. Pullman, widow of George M. Pullman, at Elberon. Mrs. Pullman has had a portion of the old cottage torn down, and has expended about $20,000 in new structures.

The handsome Goodspeed Cottage in Cedar Avenue, which was occupied by John C. Sheehan last Summer, has been leased for this season by Murray Guggenheimer of New York.

Both the Green and Lovell Cottages in Ocean Avenue will be in the possession of Mrs. Ashton this year.

Randolph Guggenheimer of New York has taken the Drexel Cottage in Ocean Avenue, West End, for the season.

The Sternberger Cottages at West End will be occupied next Summer by Maurice Wormser, William Goldsmith, L. Dreyfuss, C. B. Guggenheimer, and Meyer Guggenheimer, all of New York.

I. Rosenwald will spend the Summer in the Billings Cottage, near Lake Takanassee, Elberon.

The Green Cottages in Cedar Avenue have all been rented for the Summer, and will be occupied by L. Steiman, Daniel Guggenheimer, M. Cohn, and M. Freedman, all of New York.

K. Haas of New York will spend the Summer in the Dougherty Cottage, at Ocean and Cedar Avenues, West End.

M. Rossman, who recently purchased one of the Brown Cottages in Ocean Avenue, near the Elberon Hotel, is placing $3,000 improvements upon it, and will occupy it the coming season.

Goldman Sacks of New York has leased the Patton cottage in Cedar Avenue, near Ocean, for a term of five years, at $2,800 a year.

The Nunnally cottage in Brighton Avenue will be in charge of Mrs. M. S. Lustig of New York, who has taken it for two years.

L. Mintzenheimer of New York, who occupied the Zoble cottage in Cedar Avenue last season, will again be in possession of it this year.

Mrs. S. F. Bonnard has rented the Ryall cotage, next to the Brighton Hotel, for the coming season.

Among the New Yorkers who will spend this Summer at Norwood Park are John A. McCall, J. W. Pringle, and C. W. Luyster. Ten of the twenty-six cottages have been leased.

The Lyddy cottages at Elberon, which have always been in big demand, will be occupied next season by Henry Rosenwald, Eugene Meyers, S. Goldberger, Simon Borg, Leopold Wallack, A. J. Well, and A. Hockstadter, all of New York.

A. Astel, M. Fechheimer, and J. Frankenheimer of New York, all of whom have had handsome residences erected during the Winter at Elberon, will occupy them next Summer.

Mrs. H. Hahlo of New York, who has been in possession of the Tower cottage in Ocean Avenue for several years, has leased the cottage again for this year.

The congregation of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church at Elberon, composed of Summer residents, have purchased a cottage from Lewis B. Brown, opposite the Elberon Hotel, and it is to be used by their pastor as a parsonage. They are having improvements added to it which will cost about $4,000.

H. Lehman of New York will occupy one of the Brokaw cottages at Elberdon, and Mrs. Little will also occupy one.

M. L. Oppenheim has leased one of the Wertheimer cottages in Cedar Avenue for the Summer.

J. L. Reckendorfer of New York, who was in Park Avenue last year, will occupy the Blumenthal cottage in Ocean Avenue this Summer.

Senator James Smith of Newark, who purchased four cottages near the Elberon Hotel last Fall, is making improvements upon them, and his family will occupy one of the number during the Summer.

Hollywood cottages, seventeen in number, which have always been about the first ones to be taken by those in search of Summer homes, present a gloomy appearance now, as the Sheriff's sale, which has been carried on all through the Winter, has cleared them of all the furniture and household effects, leaving them unfurnished. The only two that have been rented for next season are No. 10, to T. P. Goldsmith, and No. 8, to E. Wasserman, both of New York.

Chauncey S. Truax of New York recently purchased the Pancoast cottage in Lincoln Avenue, Elberon. The price paid is said to be $28,000.

Niebelungen Lied and Wagner.

At Carnegie Lyceum, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, on Wednesday evening, the Rev. J. F. X. O'Conor, S. J., will deliver an illustrated lecture on "The Niebelungen Lied and the Wagner Operas." Not only will the lecture be illustrated by stereopticon views, but also by musical selections, and a prelude by the American Trio, Miss Bernardine Kieckhofer, piano; Miss Anna Kieckhofer, violin, and Miss Marie Kieckhoifer, violoncello. An interlude will consist of a recitation, "The Death of Siegfried," by Miss Irene Heyward, and a special arrangement of Wagner's operas for the piano by Adolph Glose, and played by himself and his daughter. Father O'Conor has delivered this lecture before, and it has been highly praised for its clearness, comprehensiveness, and scholarly depth. The proceeds of Wednesday evening's entertainment will be devoted to a religious object.

Woman Deserts Her Child.

A week ago last Saturday a woman representing herself to be Mrs. Carey of 140 West Twenty-fifth Street, called at the home of Mrs. Helen McShea, a nurse, in 409 East Twenty-ninth Street, and asked her to receive her one-month-old baby Mary until such time as the mother would be better able to care for it. She agreed to pay $5 a week for its board, and the first week's installment was handed over. She promised to make three calls a week to see her child. She then left, and has not since been heard from. Mrs. McShea advertised in the newspapers for the woman, and when she did not get a reply, last night gave the child to the East Thirty-fifth Street police. They turned the waif over to the Bellevue Hospital authorities.

BROOKLYN TREE PLANTERS.

Report of the Society to Promote Arboriculture, Fountains, and Other Urban Ornaments.

The annual report of the Tree Planting and Fountain Society of Brooklyn for the year 1897 has just been issued. The society was organized in October, 1882, for the purpose of promoting the planting and protection of trees and the erection of drinking fountains and otherwise to make Brooklyn more attractive, and has grown steadily during each successive year. The report just issued contains 137 pages, showing in detail the work done by the society during the year, and attractively presenting the subject of arboriculture and other means of civic embellishment.

Numbers of circulars were issued to the public schools, for distribution among the pupils, that interest in the work might be awakened among them, and their families. Eight circular letters were issued during the year, the one issued in July, regarding the injury to trees caused by horses gnawing at the bark having been sent to every one using a horse in his business. The present quarters of the society are at 177 Remsen Street, and the plan of outside work has been remodeled so that all directions are given from the office, at which all settlements for work are made. The clerical force has been increased, and every arrangement made to carry on the work of the society with more vigor during the present year.

The officers for 1898 are: President—A. A. Low; Vice President—P. L. Ford; Secretary—Lewis Collins; Treasurer—Arthur M. Hatch; Counsel—A. F. Britton; Board of Trustees (including the above-mentioned officers)—G. V. Brower, W. T. Lane, J. W. Hunter, El. J. Austin, William Taylor, C. B. Parker, A. Matthewson, H. B. Hubbard, Henry Hentz, and James R. Cowing.

FINE COLLECTIONS FOR SALEM.

George R. Curwin Presents His Art Objects to Essex Institute.

RUTLAND, March 13.—One of the greatest surprises of the day at the fiftieth anniversary of the Essex Institute of Salem, Mass., recently observed, was the reception of a letter from George R. Curwin, in which he announced that his entire collection of China, furniture, oil portraits, glass, and silverware was given to the institute. The collection is said to have no equal in this country.

Mr. Curwin, who is a descendant of Jonathan Corwin of witchcraft fame, has spent much of his life in making this collection, and it has been the Mecca to which all collectors have turned for years. Fabulous prices have been offered for certain pieces, but all to no avail. His dwelling is filled with it from top to bottom and its value is beyond computation.

THE RACE PROBLEM AGAIN.

Bishop Walters Wants His People to Protest Against Outrages.

The colored citizens of New York will soon hold a mass meeting for the purpose of ventilating grievances. Bishop Walters of the African Methodist Episcopal Church has just come out with a statement to his people in which he says that the outrages perpetrated against Postmasters Lofton of Hogansville, Ga., and Baker of Lake City, S. C., were for no other cause than their race and color, and, judging from past experience, he does not believe that the perpetrators will be brought to justice.

The Bishop goes on to say that there is a determined effort on the part of the white labor unions of the country to exclude the negro from the industrial avenues in which he can make an honest living, and, therefore the colored people must organize for self-protection. The Bishop suggests that T. Thomas Fortune, the President of the National Afro-American League, should call a meeting of the leaders of the race at an early date to consider the present condition of affairs and find a remedy. All who unite with him in the request are to communicate with Mr. Fortune.

Several efforts have been made in past years to get colored men into trades unions, and District Assembly 49 in its palmy days made special efforts in that direction. But only a few colored men comparatively were initiated into the order, as somehow or other white and colored men did not get on very well in any union.

Comparatively few of the skilled trades have unions of colored men. A colored waiters' union was once organized, and affiliation with white waiters' unions was promised, but the union met with very weak support.

Edward McHugh, the organizer of the American Longshoremen's Union, made it a special feature of his propaganda to try and abolish all race and national feeling among longshoremen, and to unite whites, blacks, and Italians in one body. He was obliged to organize separate unions for the Italians, on account of their ignorance of English, but it is said that the bonds of union between white and black longshoremen are not strong.

MANY BICYCLE ACCIDENTS.

A Wheelman Rides Into a Trench and Breaks His Nose.

Archibald Minster, nineteen years of age, living at 162 West Sixty-sixth Street, failed to see the excavation at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue last night, and rode into it with his bicycle. His nose was broken and he sustained other serious injuries. He was taken to the Manhattan Hospital. The street car company is putting in a switch at that point, and there is a five-foot hole.

The watchman employed to warn approaching vehicles was busy at the time signaling a fire engine to slow up. He did not see the wheelman approaching, and the bicyclist, thinking he had a clear road, went into the trench at full speed.

A Woman and a Cab in Collision.

Mrs. John Quinn of 408 West Thirty-third Street was thrown from her bicycle last night by collision with a hansom cab at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street. Her machine was wrecked and she was slightly bruised. On her complaint Policeman O'Donnell arrested the driver of the cab, William Caffrey, of 151 East Forty-second Street, and locked him up in the West Thirtieth Street Station. Mrs. Quinn was accompanied by her husband and a friend, both on wheels, but neither of them was injured.

Two Young Men Come Together.

Philip Cramer, twenty years old, of 120 Varet Street, Brooklyn, and John Burden of 310 East Thirty-sixth Street, both on wheels, came into collision at First Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon. Burden was removed, unconscious, to Bellevue Hospital, but later was able to go home. His chief injury is a scalp wound. Cramer was arrested by Bicycle Policeman McEntee and was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

McLaughlin's Skull Fractured.

Edward McLaughlin, forty-five years old, of Hudson and Christopher Streets, Manhattan, fell from his wheel yesterday while riding in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and fractured his skull. He was removed to Seney Hospital and is in a serious condition.

BOWLERS GOING TO GERMANY.

New York Clubs to Participate in the Festival at Bremen.

The United Bowling Clubs of New York will make their second grand excursion to Germany early in July, to take part in the Eighth German Union Bowling Festival that will be held in Bremen from July 16 to 22. The Committee of the Clubs, consisting of John Moje, President; Dr. Henry Timm, Henry Feldmann, Joseph Thum, William Himmelmann, and Louis Haimbach, has arranged with the Hamburg-American Steamship Company to have its steamer Palatia, that will sail on Saturday, July 2, take over the bowlers and their families.

On the arrival of the bowlers in Hamburg they will be welcomed by the bowling clubs of that city, and at Bremen the United Bowling Clubs of that city will give them a reception. Thirty-two bowling alleys are being built on the festival grounds for the tourney. According to the rules of the German Bowling Union, only members of regular bowling clubs can compete, and hence all American bowlers will have to furnish themselves with cards from the United Bowling Clubs of New York.

Bowlers who may start for Germany before or after the sailing of the Palatia, and may want to take part in the tourney, are advised to get a festival card, which they can get for $5 at the office of Henry Feldmann, at 103 Second Avenue. Those who join the excursion will get festival cards free.

McGOUGH'S HARD FIGHT.

An East Side Policeman Attacked by Roughs—Reserves Summoned, and Two Arrests Made.

Policeman McGough of the East Twenty-second Street Station was roughly handled yesterday afternoon at First Avenue and Twentieth Street by a crowd of ruffians known as "The Gashouse Twelve." This particular group of persons has been making that part of the city notorious of late. A number of citizens have complained at the East Twenty-second Street Station House of the depredations and assaults of the members of the gang and the police have been trying to catch them at some of their wrongdoings.

The men were disturbing nearly everybody who passed the corner of Twentieth Street and First Avenue yesterday, when Policeman McGough told them to move on. One of the members of the gang, James Torpey, twenty-five years of age, of 414 East Twentieth Street, made an insulting remark to the policeman, and another knocked off his helmet. The policeman drew his club, but he was immediately knocked down. The crowd of roughs then knocked him down every time he tried to rise, and the man would have fared badly if citizens had not notified Sergt. Cahill at the station house.

The Sergeant sent every policeman in the station house, and, led by a Roundsman, the men ran up the avenue to the scene of the fight, now almost a riot. McGough was in the gutter holding Torpey, who was being assisted by another of the gang, who had not run away at sight of the reserves.

Torpey and the other man, John Mooney, twenty-three years of age, of 334 East Twenty-first Street, were arrested. All three men had cuts and bruises, and an ambulance surgeon was sent for. McGough had three cuts in his head, which were sewed up and then the Sergeant sent him home. His uniform was torn beyond repair, and he was badly bruised about the body. The others had a number of cuts which McGough had succeeded in inflicting, and they were dressed by Dr. Nutt, who had attended McGough.

Policeman O'Neill of the same station said that Torpey is the roughest member of the gang. He says that Torpey waited a whole day on top of a house about three months ago to throw bricks at him. He was not hurt, and now he says he will testify against Torpey.

BROOKLYN TRADE SUFFERS.

Bridge Trolley Cars Injure Business Houses in Fulton, Liberty, and Washington Streets.

One serious result of the running of the Brooklyn trolley cars across the bridge is the decrease in the trade of the business houses in Fulton, Liberty, and Washington Streets, Brooklyn, between the bridge and the Court House. Fulton Street places are feeling the change more severely than those elsewhere.

A reporter who inquired into the subject yesterday found the complaints general. Fulton Street from the bridge up is occupied entirely by retail stores and restaurants. None of the proprietors cared to be quoted by name. They said they did not care to advertise their individual troubles. All of them, however, talked freely, and all told the same story.

Until the cars crossed the bridge the sidewalks were thronged every morning and afternoon of working days with people walking to and from the bridge. Thousands lived within walking distance of the bridge trains. Other thousands who lived at greater distances got off the trolleys in the morning or walked a few blocks before taking them in the afternoons and made purchases along the streets near the bridge, especially in Fulton Street. Now these people are carried by both ways on the cars. It is estimated that 20,000 of the men and women who used to walk through these streets twice a day and make profitable customers now ride.

"It is ruining Brooklyn," said one hat dealer. "And it is not only in the lower part of Fulton Street that the change is being felt. Men in my line far up the street in the best part of it, where the first-class places are, tell me they notice a change for the worse, and expect to suffer even more as the use of the bridge cars becomes more general."

"Anybody can stand at my front door and see the difference," said a grocer. There is comparatively nobody in the streets now at times when the sidewalks were thronged. Of course we feel it—not so much as others, because we do a large order and wagon business; but still the transient trade added a nice little total to each day's cash business, and now it is all gone."

The proprietor of a large restaurant near the bridge said his business had fallen off 60 per cent. since the general use of the bridge trolleys began. A barber in that same neighborhood said he intended to move away and follow his trade as soon as he could find where it had gone to. People in every line of business made similar complaints.

They think the bulk of the trade they have lost has come to New York.

"These streets leading to the bridge were the junction points and stopping places for Brooklyn people," one elderly merchant explained. "New Park Row and Broadway answer the same purpose for them. Of course they will not stop off here and pay an extra fare to traverse us."

Nobody seems to have suggested any remedy or way of repairing the loss. Everybody near the bridge believes that the patronage of the bridge cars will increase steadily.

TO SUBSTITUTE SALARIES.

Bill Changing County Clerks' and Surrogates' Remuneration Introduced in New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, March 13.—A question attracting a good deal of attention at the present time in New Jersey is a bill now pending in the Legislature which is intended to make a change in the compensation of the county officers by substituting salaries for fees for County Clerks and Surrogates. Sheriffs are excepted because their duties do not end when they go out of office.

The proposed change of absorbing all fees paid to county officers into the county Treasury will benefit at least one-half of the counties by giving them an additional income for current county uses, and by decreasing the amount of money that will have to be raised by taxation.

Senator Ketcham of Essex is to introduce the bill. He says on the subject: "I favor a change to a reasonable salary for the county officers. Any excess over fair compensation for brains and labor should go to the public Treasury. It may be difficult to adjust the matter in some of the counties, but when so adjusted the result must be salutary."

It is estimated that the change would be a saving in Hudson County of $40,000 a year, and of about $50,000 in Essex, $20,000 in Union, $30,000 in Passaic, $15,000 in Mercer, $10,000 in Burlington, but a loss in Cape May, Salem, Ocean, Sussex, Warren, and Hunterdon.

FOUND DAZED IN A HALLWAY.

Young Man Thought to be W. H. Manning of Elizabeth, N. J., Sent to Bellevue.

A rather well-dressed young man of twenty years was found last night in a Third Avenue hallway between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, in a dazed condition, by Policeman Burns of the East Twenty-second Street Station.

The policeman called an ambulance and had the man taken to Bellevue. Several letters addressed to "William H. Manning, 235 Inslee Place, Elizabeth, N. J." were found in his pockets, and this is believed to be his name. There was also a letter addressed to "Miss Sadie McCarty, 726 Pearl Street, New York City," a bank book with a four-dollar balance on the Union County Savings Bank of Elizabeth, in the same name, and a gold watch and chain.

He had two bottles of laudanum, one half empty, and the physicians suspect that he took the other part of the drug. He was unable to give an intelligent reply to their questions and was held in Ward No. 19 for observation.

Rice's Monte Carlo a Big Show.

"Monte Carlo," Rice's next Broadway production, is being staged by Frank Smithson, under the direction of Rice's associate in the new piece, Max Bileman, the promoter of "The Heart of Maryland," "A Southern Romance," and "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen." Mr. Bileman says: "It's the biggest Rice show ever seen. It's brimful of color and melody, and every one of the seventy people sings and dances."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Lieut. Oswin Welles Lowry.

Lieut. Oswin Welles Lowry, United States Navy, in charge of the Hydrographic Office in this city and at one time Superintendent of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, died yesterday at his residence, 34 Gramercy Park, after a short illness of pneumonia. He came of a prominent family in Ripley, Ohio, where he was born forty-six years ago. When sixteen years old he was appointed to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and was graduated after four years with the rank of Midshipman. A year later he was promoted to Ensign. He saw considerable service in the North and South Atlantic squadrons, and while on the Wyoming in 1878 received his master's certificate.

In February, 1891, he was placed in charge of the Hydrographic Office, but obtained leave of absence the following year and accepted the appointment of Superintendent of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. So well did he perform his duty there that at the expiration of his leave of absence after two years he was requested by the Board of Directors of the House of Refuge to resign his commission and remain the permanent Superintendent. This he refused to do, however, as he longed for sea duty once more. He was assigned to the cruiser Columbia, and subsequently to the monitor Amphitrite. One years ago his three years of sea duty expired, and he was again placed in charge of the Hydrographic Office.

Francis M. Harris.

Francis M. Harris, President of the Nassau Bank, died yesterday morning at his home, 8 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, after a brief illness. Mr. Harris was at his desk in the bank last Monday, but was indisposed during the rest of the week, and was stricken with apoplexy on Friday. He leaves a wife and one daughter, who is married. The funeral services will be held at his late home to-morrow evening, and the interment will be on Wednesday at Woodlawn.

Mr. Harris was born at Waterville, Oneida County, seventy years ago. He was educated at Andover, Mass. He came to New York about fifty years ago, and was first employed at the Ocean Bank, and later in the Merchants' Exchange Bank. In 1853 he entered the Nassau Bank, and remained with that institution until the day of his death. He was made cashier five years after first going to the bank, and eleven years later—in 1869—he was elected President, and was re-elected each year thereafter. He served at different times on many important committees of the New York Clearing House. He was a member of the Manhattan Club, the New York Athletic Club, and was one of the founders of the Harlem Library. He was very fond of books, and collected a large and valuable library, in which are many rare volumes.

Edmund Chase Bassic.

Edmund Chase Bassic, one of the wealthiest residents of Bridgeport, Conn., died yesterday in Denver, whither he had gone on a business trip in connection with his mining interests in the West. He was born in Waldo, Me., in 1833. When but a boy of eighteen he discovered the first gold ever found in Australia, which led to the rush to the Australian gold fields in the early fifties. In 1877 he discovered the Bassic mine, near Silver Cliff, Col., one of the richest producers in the country. Subsequently he acquired large interests in other mining property in Colorado.

He had been a resident of Bridgeport since 1880, and for a number of years he had occupied as his home Lyndencroft, built by P. T. Barnum. He was a large holder of real estate in Bridgeport, and one of the chief factors in the development of the city. He is survived by a wife, three sons, one daughter, and two step-daughters.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN B. MCDONALD of Baltimore, member of the firm of Ryan & McDonald, railroad contractors, died yesterday at Palm Beach, Fla.

HENRY C. MINER, one of the most successful sugar planters in Louisiana, and recently a prominent applicant for the Collectorship of New Orleans, died yesterday at his home, on South Down Plantation, Terrebone Parish.

Mrs. ANNIE HARRIS, the wife of Charles N. Harris, died yesterday at her home, 74 East Fifty-fourth Street, of pneumonia. She was the oldest daughter of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet. The funeral services will be held at St. Stephen's Church, East Twenty-eighth Street, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. WILLIAM SKINNER died yesterday, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Van Blarcom, on Essex Street, Hackensack, N. J. Mrs. Skinner and her husband went there to spend New Year's Day with her parents. While there Mrs. Skinner became ill and could not be moved. Her husband is a son of Judge Skinner of Hoboken.

HERMAN BENCKE, aged sixty-eight years, died Saturday night at his home, 107 West Eighty-eighth Street. Mr. Bencke was born in Germany, and early emigrated to this country, establishing himself in the lithographing

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

American Express Co.
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000.
65 BROADWAY.

Issues TRAVELERS CHEQUES immediately available as funds everywhere.

Draws FOREIGN DRAFTS in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and Money Orders, on all parts of the Commercial World.

Makes CABLE TRANSFERS of money to England and the Continent.

These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
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STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Members of the New York Cotton Exchange.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
Apply for Market Letter.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up.... $1,000,000
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Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.
Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

OFFICERS:
W. L. TRENHOLM.....President
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, ROLAND R. CONKLIN, } Vice-Presidents
S. L. CONKLIN.....Secretary
F. C. PREST.....Assistant Secretary
S. R. HARBERT.....London Secretary
E. J. CHAPPELL.....London Treasurer
DIRECTORS:
JOHN G. CARLISLE C. W. DRAKE
ROLAND R. CONKLIN SAMUEL M. JARVIS
E. E. CARLEY ADLAI E. STEVENSON
S. L. CONKLIN WAGER SWAYNE
W. L. TRENHOLM

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Richmond & Danville Railroad Company Equipment 5% Mortgage Bonds, dated September 3d, 1889.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Forty-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-three 35-100 dollars, ($48,233.35.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 25th day of March, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee. By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 337, 471, 177, 221, 650, 297, 375, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE LINE, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty St., New York: March 8th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 4th, 1898, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 19th and reopened on April 5th.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 16th, 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the presentation of the annual report, and for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.
New York, March 1st, 1898.

NEW YORK, March 7th, 1898.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held Wednesday, March 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad Street, in the City of New York.
J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

The Mutual Bank,
Cor. 34th Street and 8th Avenue.
New York, March 11, 1898.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the Mutual Bank will be held at the Bank, corner 8th Av. and 34th St., Saturday, March 26, 1898, from one until two P. M.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter. C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company,
No. 45 WALL STREET.
New York, Feb. 15, 1898.
The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting, will be held at the General Office of the company, in Parsons, Kansas, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock M.
The stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 5 until the morning of April 9 next.
S. HALLINE, Secretary.
H. C. ROUSE, President.

OFFICE OF
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company,
PARSONS, KANSAS.
Feb. 18, 1898.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will be held at the General Office of the company, in Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M. This meeting is called pursuant to law, to act upon a contract of proposed consolidation of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, under the name of the latter company, and, if at such meeting a contract of consolidation is duly ratified and approved, to authorize the exchange, conformably with law and the by-laws, of common stock of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for stock of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, and to duly authorize such other acts and the taking of such steps as may be deemed expedient to carry such consolidation into effect.
Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 5 until the morning of April 9 next.
S. HALLINE, Secretary.
WM. DOWD, Vice President.
And by order of Board of Directors.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 12th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of said company, Penn Avenue and Tenth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna., on
TUESDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1898,
at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1897, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 26th, and reopened on Wednesday, April 13th, 1898.
S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company.
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the 18th day of March, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.
Dated New York, February 9th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Second Avenue Railroad Company.
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the 18th day of March, 1898, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.
Dated New York, February 9th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. E. DOREMUS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, March 9th, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of April next to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 15th inst. For this purpose, and also for the annual election of the Directors of this company, which will be held on the 20th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 21st day of April next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared by this company of Two Per Cent. and an extra half per cent. on the common stock, and of three and a half per cent. on the preferred stock, payable at its office, 30 Broad Street, New York, on the 19th day of April next to stockholders of record on the 29th of March instant.
The transfer books will close for dividend on the 29th of March at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 12th of April next.
FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.
11th March, 1898.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
New York, March 9, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 118.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 16th day of April next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 18th day of March instant.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of March 18th inst., and reopened on the morning of April 1st next.
M. T. WILBUR,
Asst. Treasurer.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, March 9th, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable at the office of the company on the 1ST DAY OF APRIL next, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of March, 1898, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 2d day of April, 1898.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company, payable April 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 26, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on Friday, April 1, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on March 31, 1898.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, March 8, 1898.

United Traction and Electric Company,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 10, 1898.
A Dividend of THREE-QUARTERS OF ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of April, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 2d proximo, inclusive. F. P. OLCOTT,
Treasurer.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GENTLEMEN forming fine tailoring club desire additional members; results economy; liberal credits. PARTICULARS, Box 167 Times Office.

RULINGS ON CUSTOMS LAW.

Distribution of Tea Standards—Distinction Between Bay and Laurel Leaves.

In an official letter to the Collector of Customs at the Port of New York, Assistant Secretary Howell says that it is the desire of the Treasury Department that sets of the new tea standards be furnished to importers and dealers, who are entitled by law to receive them, whether such persons are located in New York or elsewhere. At some of the ports of entry the impression had obtained that such standards were intended for delivery only in New York, and not for shipment to other ports. Under date of March 5, Secretary Gage orders that "all teas arriving after May 1, 1898, shall be governed by the new standards adopted for the season beginning May 1, 1898, and ending April 30, 1899, excepting such teas as shall have been shipped prior to March 1, 1898, which shall be governed by the old standards."

For purposes of assessing import duties the following distinction is to be made at this port between bay and laurel leaves:

The bay tree, which is known botanically as the Myrcia acris, is indigenous to Jamaica and the West Indies, and from its leaves oil of myrcia or bay is distilled for use in the manufacture of bay rum. Laurel, on the other hand, is a name properly belonging to the Laurus nobilis, a sweet bay tree, of countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. Leaves of this tree are larger than those of the bay tree, and full of small veins, and are imported principally for cooking purposes. The former are free of duty, as crude leaves, under Paragraph 548 of the act of July 24, 1897, and the latter are subject to duty at the rate of 3 cents per pound as a spice not specially provided for in Paragraph 287 of the said act.

Assistant Secretary Howell has decided, revoking a previous order of the department, that seal waste may now be admitted to entry, provided it is composed of small clippings resulting from ordinary manufacture, and that the pieces are not large enough to be joined together and utilized as dressed furs.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street has passed through an exciting week—a week which began with a panic and ended with one. Many new low prices were made on Monday. From that time up to Saturday the markets were weak and dull. On Saturday there came another smash, and prices closed at a lower level than for some time past.

In the weakness the Cuban matter was practically the only factor. Other developments were passed by without notice. As has been the case for several weeks past, Wall Street gossip is all centred upon the probability of war and the situation at Washington, Havana, and Madrid. Those influences which ordinarily would direct the courses of the stocks to which they apply are not now effective—unless they should happen to be of a bearish character.

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Manhattan Elevated.

According to the current gossip of Wall Street, there is new trouble among the larger interests in the management of Manhattan. It is generally believed that Mr. Russell Sage has sold out the greater part of his holdings and that he has influenced other Manhattan interests to do the same. Mr. Sage is understood to have been very much dissatisfied with the way in which politicians were allowed to get mixed up with the stock, and he now points to the slump in it as the result of this political speculation, and claims that more harm than good has been done by buoying up the hopes of the Tammany people and making them speculative promises. It has been stated that, in addition to selling much of his own stock, Mr. Sage has brought about the liquidation of the Manhattan held by two estates with which he is more or less directly identified. One is represented in the Manhattan Board of Directors. It is also reported that Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage are not quite harmonious.

Sugar Trust.

The report filed by the Sugar Trust in Massachusetts has had the result of increasing largely the bearish sentiment on the stock. It is pointed out that in spite of the large earnings and the increasing business of the Trust, regarding which Wall Street has heard so much of late, its "reserve balance" in the year 1897 decreased $1,160,000. The company lost that much of its surplus in a year, when competition was far less aggressive than it will be in 1898. These Massachusetts figures may or may not be correct, but in either case they are taken as a bearish argument on the stock. If they are correct, so much worse off is the Sugar Trust. If they are not correct they indicate that the people who made the figures and filed them in Massachusetts are willing to facilitate bearish feeling on the property.

The Grangers.

Wall Street was very much disappointed by the failure of the St. Paul Directors to make the stock a regular 5 per cent. dividend payer. For some time previous to the meeting of the Directors Wall Street's tipsters were quite confident that the dividend would be 2½ per cent, regular, and this same information was repeated in quarters where the information on St. Paul matters is usually accurate. The hopes were disappointed, but Wall Street has a suspicion that the St. Paul Directors changed their plans at the last moment, believing that the time was unpropitious for a bullish action of any kind.

There is but little gossip on the Grangers, except what tells of the increasing earnings and the bright prospects for continued large business. The war talk is hurting the stocks just as it is hurting the whole market, and what is true of the group is practically true of every stock on the list—nothing but the war scare is putting them down.

The Vanderbilts.

All of the Vanderbilt stocks have suffered in the recent slump, and, although up to within a week or two there were indications of inside support, it now seems that inside interests are doing practically nothing in the stocks. Wall Street hears allusions now and then to a misunderstanding between Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt and Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the gossip going so far as to say that the latter gentleman has not strenuously objected to the financial plans of his brother. These reports have been steadily denied, however, and there has been absolutely no confirmation of them.

Tobacco.

Wall Street continues to wonder at the firmness shown by Tobacco Trust stock. Since Feb. 15 it has lost only 1 point, whereas the rest of the active stocks are down anywhere from 5 to 20 points. Last week Tobacco was the strongest stock on the list. The Street attributes the strength of the stock to the fact that the insiders have it all, and can do pretty much as they please with it. Insiders explain the strength by predicting developments in the affairs of the company soon to be made public.

Union Pacifics.

The selling of the Union Pacifics last week was too heavy for those reorganization interests which of late have been steady buyers and supporters of the stock. Liquidation of several large speculative accounts in both common and preferred was largely responsible for the declines.

Anthracite Coalers.

Jersey Central was one of the firmest of the coal stocks last week. Reading first preferred had a notable decline, and the other Readings also showed weakness. Apparently, those anthracite coal interests who are usually factors in their own stocks are doing nothing now, none of the group showing much activity.

Northern Pacifics.

In both Northern Pacific preferred and common there has been considerable liquidation by commission houses of late, and in several instances the sales have had the appearance of being forced. Northern Pacific insiders continue to talk most bullishly on their stocks. They are quite confident that the large earnings are to be kept up, and they are in no wise fearful that they will lose any of the Klondike business upon which they have counted.

People's Gas.

Insiders have been open buyers of People's Gas during the past week. The largest sellers have been Wall Street houses with Chicago connection. Chicago insists that there is reason for the stock going lower, and it sends East a lot of rumors designed to accomplish this end. On the other band, the inside interests declare there is nothing whatever the matter with the stock nor with the property. They persistently deny the Chicago rumors and buy the stock that Chicago sells.

Consolidated Gas.

The politicians who were so bearish on Consolidated Gas a few weeks ago, and who commenced to sell it short between 180 and 190 are flushed with success. On the way down they have been selling more—in fact, it has been their selling that has been largely responsible for the decline. These politicians intimate as yet Albany has not begun to cut the figure in Consolidated Gas affairs that they intend.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, March 12, total transactions included 2,169,343 shares of stock, $13,619,000 bonds, with $145,200 Government and $9,000 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	March 13,'97.	March 12,'98.	Differences.	
R. R. & Mis..	734,781	2,169,343	Inc.	1,435,062
Banks..	90	148	Inc.	58
Mining..	765	....	Dec.	765

BONDS.

R. R. & Mis..	$6,812,000	$13,619,000	Inc.	$6,807,000
State..	42,000	9,000	Dec.	33,000
Government .	256,900	145,200	Dec.	111,700

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express..	2	Minn. & St. L.	3
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¼	Mo. Pacific..	4
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Mo., K. & Texas	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	4	Mo., K. & T. pf.	6¾
Am. Sug. Ref.	4¼	National Lead	3½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1½	National Lead pf.	3½
Am. Tobacco pf.	2½	Nat. Lin. Oil	1½
Ann Arbor	1	N. J. Central	3½
Ann Arbor pf.	2	N. Y. Central	5⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf.	4	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3
Balt. & Ohio	2	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	6¼
Brook. R. T.	4⅝	Norf. & W. pf.	5
Brook. Union Gas	5½	Nor. Pacific..	2¼
Buff., R. & P.	3	Nor. Pacific pf.	4⅞
Can. Southern	3¾	N. Y., O. & W.	1½
Can. Pacific	5	Or. Imp., 5th in. pd.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	2⅝	Or. R. R. & Nav.	4½
Ch., I. & L. pf.	2	Or. Short Line	1
Ch. & Northwest	6¼	Pacific Mail..	4½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	6⅞	Penn. R. R.	4⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	4⅞	People's Gas..	3⅞
Ch., Mil. & St. P.	6¾	Pullman Car..	11¾
C., M. & St. P. pf.	3½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Ch., R. I. & Pac.	5	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	5
Chi. Term. Trans.	2	Reading..	2⅝
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	2⅝	Reading 1st pf.	6
Col. Fuel & Iron	3	Reading 2d pf.	2½
Col. & H., all in pd.	1	St. J. & G. Is. 1st pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	7½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1⅛
Del. & Hudson	4	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Del., Lack. & W.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	4	St. L. S. W. pf.	2½
Detroit Gas	1⅝	St. P. & Omaha	6½
Erie..	1	St. P. & Omaha pf.	5
Erie 1st pf.	4⅞	St. P., M. & M.	6
Erie 2d pf.	1⅝	Southern Pacific	2¼
Gen. Electric	1⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	2½
Gt. Northern pf.	6	Tenn. C. & I.	3½
Hawaiian Sug.	4½	Texas Pacific	2⅜
Ill. Central	2⅜	Third Avenue..	10½
Ill. Steel Co.	2	Union Pacific..	3⅝
Iowa Central pf.	4½	Union Pacific pf.	4½
K. C., Pitts. & G.	1½	Union Pa., all in. pd.	4½
Laclede Gas	3	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	1⅝
L. E. & W.	1	U. S. Leather	1
L. E. & W. pf.	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	4½
Lake Shore	6½	U. S. Rubber	2⅜
Louis. & Nash.	7	U. S. Rubber pf.	7
Manhattan.	7¼	West. Chi. St.	4¼
Met. Street Ry.	10¼	West. Union Tel.	2½
Mich. Central	7½		

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Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

C., C., C. & St. L., Cin. W. & M. 1st.....1

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. Adj.	4½	Mo., K. & T. 1st	2
At., T. & S. F. gen.	4⅝	Mo., K. & T. 2d	2¼
Am. Sp. Mfg.	3	Missouri Pacific con.	2
Am. Cotton Oil 8s.	1	Mob. & Ohio new 6s.	1
Brooklyn El. 1st, t. r.	4½	N. Y., Ont. & W. con.	2
Brooklyn Un. Gas 5s.	1¼	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s.	3
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s.	2	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1½
Brooklyn R. T. 5s.	1⅜	N. Y. Gas, 1st 6s.	2½
Can. Southern 1st.	1½	Norf. Pac. prior lien.	1½
Cent. of Ga. con.	1⅜	Nor. Pac. gen. lien.	2½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	4½	Norf. & West. con.	3
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1	Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1
C. of N. J. gen. 5s.	1½	Ore. Imp. con., 5th in. paid	6½
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	1½	Ore. S. L., Inc. A.	5
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	1½	Ore. S. L., Inc. B.	2⅜
Ches. & Ohio 4½s.	1	Ore. R. R. & N. con.	1
Chi., B. & Q., conv.	2½	Ore. S. L. 6s.	2½
Chi., Bur. & Q., con.	1	t. r.	1
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext., 4s.	2⅝	Pitts. & West. 1st.	2½
Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	2	Reading 4s.	3
C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s.	7¼	Rio Gr. West. 4s.	3½
C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s.	3	St. Jo. & Gr. Is. 1st.	4
Chi., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class B.	1¼
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. 6s.	2½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s.	1½
Chi. & W. Ind. 6s.	1	St. L. & S. W. 1st.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans. 1st.	2	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	1
C., C., C. & Ind. con.	5	St. P., M. & M., Montana ex. 4s.	1½
Col. Mid. 1st, t. r.	1	South Car. & Ga. 1st.	2
Col. Mid. 4s, t. r.	2½	San A. & A. P. 4s.	2
Erie 1st con. 7s.	1	Standard R. & T. 6s.	6
Erie prior 4s.	3½	Southern Ry. 5s.	3
Erie general lien.	1½	Texas Pacific 1st.	3½
Flint & P. M. 6s.	1	Texas Pacific 2d.	4¾
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	2	Third Avenue 5s.	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	1	Union Pacific 4s.	3⅜
Lake Shore 3½s.	2½	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	4
Louis. & Nash. unlif. 4s	2½	Union El. 1st, t. r.	1½
L. & N., coll. tr. 5s.	3½	Wabash 1st.	3
L. & N. S. & N. Ala. 5s	2	Wabash 2d.	2
Manhattan con.	2	West Shore 4s.	1¼
Met. Elevated 1st.	2	Wheel. & L. E. 1st, t. r.	1½
Metropolitan St. Ry.	1⅝	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	3⅝
		Wilkes. & East 1st.	1

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.05
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.35
Cotton, middling	.06½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅞
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	3 11-16
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05½
Butter, creamery, Western	.19
Lard, prime	5.40
Iron, Northern No. 1 Foundry	11.75
Lake copper, ingot	11.95
Tin	14.35
Lead	3.75
Spelter	4.20

CHICAGO, March 13.—Flour dull; Winter patents, $4.80@$5; straights, $4.30@$4.60; bakers', $3.60@$3.90; Spring specials, $5.40@$5.55; Spring patents, $4.70@$5.10; No. 2 Spring wheat, 92@94c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 92@96c; No. 2 red, $1.02@$1.02½; No. 2 corn, 29¼@29⅝c; No. 2 yellow corn, 29¼@31c; No. 2 oats, 26¼c; No. 2 white, free on board, 30¼@31c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28@29½c; No. 2 rye, 49c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 35@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18½@$1.22; prime timothy seed, $2.09; mess pork, per bbl, $9.95@$10; lard, per 100 lb, $5.02½@$5.10; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.95@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5.35@5.50c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18*; sugars, cutloaf, $6.01; granulated, $5.51; Standard A, $7.

COTTON.

With trading on an exceptionally liberal scale for a Saturday half-holiday, the market for cotton futures showed pronounced weakness, with the close at about the lowest point. Liquidation was a feature of transactions from start to finish, brought out by sensational news from Washington and abroad. The feeling was steady on the first call, with prices 1@4 points lower, in sympathy with a more liberal response by Liverpool to our decline of Friday than had been looked for, and under promise of heavy port receipts for the week. Shortly after the call rumors that Spain had deposited $16,000,000 in London, that the United States Government was sending its entire regular military force to the Atlantic seaboard, and that the Montgomery had been blown up started active liquidation, in which Wall Street took a conspicuous part. The bears were not slow to realize their opportunity, and vigorously hammered the whole list. About the only support the market had was scattered covering by the more timid shorts who feared to stay out over Sunday. The market closed easy at a net loss of 4@8 points, or about the lowest prices of the day. Total transactions reached 155,100 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.91	5.91	5.90	5.87@5.88
April	5.94	5.94	5.88	5.88@5.89
May	5.98	5.98	5.90	5.91@5.92
June	5.96	5.96	5.92	5.93@5.94
July	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.95@5.96
August	6.04	6.05	5.98	5.99@ ..
September	6.02	6.02	5.97	5.97@5.98
October	6.01	6.01	5.97	5.97@5.98
November	6.00	6.00	5.97	5.97@5.98
December	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.99@6.00
January	6.05	6.05	6.04	6.02@6.03

Southern spot cotton, middling: Galveston, 5 13-16c; New Orleans, 5 9-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5 9-16c; Norfolk, 5⅞c; Baltimore, 6⅛c; Memphis, 5 11-16c; Augusta, 5 15-16@6c; Wilmington, 5⅞c; St. Louis, 5 11-16c.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—Middling uplands, 3⅜d; December-January, 319b; March, 318½s; March-April, 318½s; April-May, 318½b; May-June, 319b; June-July, 319b; July-August, 319½b; August-September, 319½s; September-October, 319½s; October-November, 319½s; November-December, 319b.

FUTURES.
NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	103¾	103½	103	103
May	99¼	99⅝	98	98
July	90⅛	90¼	88⅝	88⅝
Corn—				
May	35½	35½	34⅞	34⅞
July	36⅛	36⅛	36	36
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	30

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	....	....	....	101⅞
May	104	104¼	103½	104⅛
July	88½	88⅝	86⅝	87⅛
Corn—				
March	....	....	....	29
May	30¼	30 5-16	30	30⅛
July	31½	31½	31⅛	31⅜
Oats—				
March	....	....	....	25⅝
May	26¾	26¾	26	26⅜
July	24½	24 9-16	24¼	24½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The severe attacks made upon the wheat market Friday were repeated Saturday, with decided success from a bear point of view, prices losing ⅞@1⅛c during the session, latter on distant deliveries. There was very little opposition to the heaviness here, but at Chicago a notable feature was the support given May by Leiter interests, which held that month on a firm basis throughout the entire forenoon's demoralization in later deliveries. The close here was at about the lowest point of the day, May at 98c, but on the curb a steadier feeling replaced the early depression, and quotations were marked up to 98½c, closing at that price asked at 1 o'clock. Rumors that the Montgomery had been destroyed at Havana although not generally believed nevertheless increased the unsettled feeling during the forenoon. Crop news was still favorable and Northwest receipts large again, at 386 cars, against only 109 cars last year. The situation abroad, however, was steadier than expected, and had some effect in giving local prices a slight elevation at the opening.

MILWAUKEE, March 12.—No. 1 Northern, 98c; May, $1.00⅝.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 12.—March, 96c; May, 94⅛@94¼c; July, 93⅛c; No. 1 hard, 98½c; No. 1 Northern, 96c.

DULUTH, Minn., March 12.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 96⅞c; May, 96⅞c bid; July, 94⅝c bid.

Corn.

No. 2, 37½c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31¼c; No. 3, 31c; No. 2 white, 33½c, nominal; No. 3 white, 33c; track, mixed, 31½@33c; track, white, 33@40c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 59@59¼c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 54@55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—Feeding, 41½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, and 34@34½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo opening navigation. Seeds—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.20@$5.45; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.40@$4.60; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.30@$1.40, nominal. Rye Flour—$2.85@$3.25. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 70@71c. Feed—40, 60, and 90 lb Winter in bulk, 75@85c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 70c;

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 45 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 220.10 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat, with store. Due on judgment, $5,248.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edwin B. Root, referee, 372 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-first Street, 19.9 by 68, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,715.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 792 Third Avenue, west side, 40 feet south of Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 60, four-story brick building, with stores; 167 and 169 East Fifty-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 31.10 by 100.5 by 25.6¾ by 100.5, extending through to 160 East Fifty-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20.1 by 100.5, three-story brick stable; 130 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 325 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 52.6 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,020.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 581 Hudson Street, west side, 25 feet south of Bank Street, 24.10 by 73.4 by 25.2 by 72.6, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 583 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Bank Street, 75 by 72.6 by 28 by 71.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 1 and 3 Morton Street, northwest corner of Bleecker Street, 50 by 86 by 50 by 81, four-story brick building, with store; 267 West Eleventh Street, north side, 120 feet west of Fourth Street, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of Christopher Gwyer in the foregoing on June 23, 1897.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE CHEAP TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Two well-paying tenements on 66th St., west of Amsterdam Av.; easy terms. F. G. POTTER, Executor, 128 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

FOR RENT,
123 WEST 55TH STREET.
17-foot house. Two-story extension. Unusually attractive. Moderate rent.
Apply JAS. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.
Or Janitor, 103 West 55th Street.

67TH ST., 310 EAST.—New three story; exposed plumbing; rent, $75. Watchman, or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

126 East 34th St.
A desirable; well-appointed, and handsomely decorated **APARTMENT,** containing **EIGHT ROOMS** and bath, servants' toilet, etc. Steam-heated, elevators run all night; electric light and hall service. Every **MODERN IMPROVEMENT.**
Superintendent on premises, or
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St.
Telephone 647 Harlem.

102 WEST 93D ST.,
overlooking Park; station street; marble halls, stairways; steam heat; hot water; bell boys, &c.; rents, $50 to $70. Janitor, or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

PALACIO APARTMENT HOUSE,
59 and 61 East 65th St., corner Park Av.
One choice apartment to rent; tenant going to Europe.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.
40 minutes via Erie Railroad; several very attractive, modern houses; well shaded lawns; stables; rent, $350 to $650; golf, tennis; good wheeling. JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES,
366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.

Free Exhibition Day and Evening
IMPORTANT COLLECTION
OF
VALUABLE PAINTINGS
BY THE
Great French and English Masters,
TO BE SOLD
By order of Arthur Furber, Esq., Attorney at Law, to settle the Estate of
THE LATE HENRY S. VAN GIGCH,
Tuesday and Wednesday Eves.,
March 15th and 16th, at 8 o'clock.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, ORTGIES & CO., Auctioneer. Managers.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT T. REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Att'y for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. n22-1aw6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.
ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.
KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. d27-1aw6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

EMPIRE BUILDING
BROADWAY & RECTOR STREET.
Ready for Occupancy May 1st, 1898.
Arcade from Broadway to Elevated R. R.
TEN ELEVATORS.
Finest Offices in the City. Low Rents.
Apply to owner at office of the building on 4th floor, or
JOHN N. GOLDING, Agent,
9 Pine Street.

FOR RENT.
THE MENDELSSOHN ROOMS,
108 West 55th St., for a term of years; dancing hall, 48x63; small hall, 25x31; living apartment and dressing rooms on second floor. Apply JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Trial desired in New York County.—JANE C. CUDLIPP, plaintiff, against WILLIAM C. CUDLIPP, Edward A. Cudlipp, all creditors, if any there be, of Harriet L. Cudlipp, deceased, late of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, the names of such creditors, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, and the next of kin, legatees, executors, administrators, and assigns, if any there be, of such creditors, the names of such persons, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 28, 1898. WILLIAM R. PAGE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Edward A. Cudlipp, all creditors, if any there be, of Harriet L. Cudlipp, deceased, late of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, the names of such creditors, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, and the next of kin, legatees, executors, administrators, and assigns, if any there be, of such creditors, the names of such persons, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fourth day of March, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on said day, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.
WILLIAM R. PAGE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh7-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—HARLAN P. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against CLARK W. BRYAN COMPANY, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feby. 3, 1898.
EDWARDS & BRYAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Notice.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of five hundred and four 14-100 dollars, ($504 14-100,) with interest from: On $100, from Jan. 17, 1897; on $100, from Dec. 17, 1897; on $50, from Dec. 20, 1897; on $35.98, from Dec. 19, 1897; on $37.50, from Jan. 23, 1898; on $37.50, from Dec. 23, 1897; on $50.92, from Dec. 24, 1897; on $50, from Jan. 17, 1898; on $35.80, from Nov. 19, 1897, and with costs of this action. EDWARDS & BRYAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
To Clark W. Bryan Co.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of March, 1898, and on the fifth day of March, 1898, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City of New York, in said State.—Dated, March 5th, 1898.
EDWARDS & BRYAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
31 Nassau Street, New York City.
m7-1aw7wM

J. LINCKS & COMPANY.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. LINCKS & COMPANY, to William Muth, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William Muth, as assignee of above-named John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. Lincks & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, this 25th day of February, 1898.
[L. S.] WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Att'y for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City. f28-1aw7wM&ap.14

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the 17th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the AMERICAN GAS CONTROL COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the Assignee of the said American Gas Control Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 16th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1898.
ALBERT H. GLEASON, Assignee.
GEORGE S. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Assignee,
No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. f21-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. ROGERS, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the firm name of J. F. Rogers & Co., to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, J. Austin Fagan, who has been duly appointed assignee of said John F. Rogers, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 42 Cortlandt Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, fifth day of March, 1898. J. AUSTIN FAGAN, Assignee.
WINSLETT D. BARLOW, Attorney of Assignee, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh7-1aw6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FELDHAUS, JOHN H., or JOHAN H.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Catharine Feldhaus, Regina Glatzmayer, Mary Schafmeister, Rose Ramsen, John Henry Feldhaus, Lena Blanck, John Herman Feldhaus, John H. Peters, Elizabeth Rosenberg, Lena Aspenleiter, Henry Feldhaus, and John William Feldhaus, all of full age, the next of kin of JOHN H. FELDHAUS, or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, send greeting:

Whereas, Catharine Feldhaus, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN H. FELDHAUS or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at said county, the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. MICHAEL C. GROSS, Attorney for Petitioner, 8 Chambers Street, New York. f6-1aw6wM&mch21

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

14TH ST., 124 EAST.—Half loft, $380; entire floor, $720; electric power. A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 5th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—GILBERT M. SPEIR, plaintiff, against CHARLES RUSSELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Downing Street, distant one hundred and fifty-four feet (154 ft.) one and three-quarter inches (1¾ ins.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Downing Street with the westerly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches, (98 ft. 10 ins.) thence westerly twenty-eight feet nine and one-half inches, (28 ft. 9½ ins.) thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-one feet one inch (91 ft. 1 in.) to the southerly side of Downing Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet ten and one-quarter inches (27 ft. 10¼ ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 9, 1898.
THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number is 44 Downing Street:

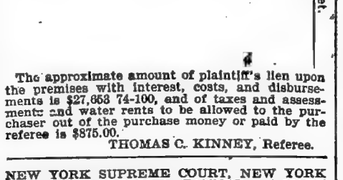

The approximate amount of the prior mortgage upon the premises, with interest, is $18,765.

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $2,266.69, and of taxes and assessments and water rates is $262.50.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
mh14-2aw3wM&Th&ap4

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. B. SMITH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Downing Street, distant one hundred and fifty-four feet (154 ft.) one and three-quarter inches (1¾ ins.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Downing Street with the westerly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches, (98 ft. 10 ins.) thence westerly twenty-eight feet nine and one-half inches, (28 ft. 9½ ins.) thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-one feet one inch (91 ft. 1 in.) to the southerly side of Downing Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet ten and one-quarter inches (27 ft. 10¼ ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 9, 1898.
THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number is 44 Downing Street:

The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $27,663 74-100, and of taxes and assessments and water rents to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $875.00.
THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FREDERIC A. TANNER and MARY A. TANNER, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1898, and entered in the New York County Clerk's office on the 19th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of William Kennedy, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, and the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street distant two hundred and sixty feet westerly from the Eighth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to said Fifty-first Street; thence easterly along said street twenty feet to the place of beginning. This mortgage is given to secure a part of the purchase money of said premises upon the conveyance thereof by the parties hereto of the second part to the said Louisa C. Friedline, one of the parties of the first part, by deed bearing even date herewith.—Dated February 19th, 1898.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
FREDERIC A. TANNER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 95 Nassau Street, New York.
No. 320 West 51st Street.

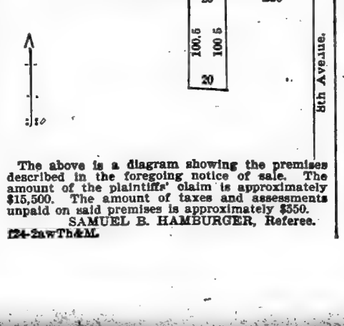

The above is a diagram showing the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. The amount of the plaintiffs' claim is approximately $15,500. The amount of taxes and assessments unpaid on said premises is approximately $550.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
f24-2awTh&M.

BOARDERS WANTED.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Back parlor and extension; light rooms; large room up stairs; superior board; no moving.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

39TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large furnished room; references.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED BY TWO LADIES.—Quiet neighborhood; connecting rooms; good size; second story; running water; meals served in room; references exchanged. Address Mrs. Sturgis Phillips, Brooklyn Post Office, general delivery, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By reliable young girl in private family; two years' city reference; no cards. Call, Monday, 334 East 66th St., Kennedy's.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands all kinds soups, meats, desserts; private family; good baker; personal references. Address J. C., 556 9th Av.

COOK.—By Scotchwoman as first-class cook; can take entire charge; good references. Gurrell, 885 8th Av.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman; first-class; will go to first-class boarding house; four years' city reference. 121 West 30th St., two flights.

COOK.—By young woman; capable and reliable; references accordingly from last place; willing to go to the country. 240 East 57th St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in private family; no washing. 137 West 51st St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, cooking or washing by the day; references. J., 804 East 28th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to recommend highly her French nursery governess to family going to Europe; present employer's. Juliette, 71 West 54th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper; widower's family preferred; best reference. Refinement, Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By first-class French maid; very competent; speaking English and Italian; traveling preferred; reference from last employer. V. Montaine, 2 East 56th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; understands shirts, cuffs, collars, flannels, &c.; also good chamber-maid; personal references. Mary, 758 6th Av., near 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant woman; first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. 226 West 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress to take home fine family washing; reference. 226 West 67th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—As superior nurse by capable, experienced, and refined French Protestant young woman; children over four; in or out of town; best references. Address, Monday, B., French Evangelical Home, 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of bottle baby from birth; best city and personal references. 205 West 76th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent nurse to take charge of infant; good city reference. 902 3d Av., second bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and all kinds of family sewing. Huth, 186 West 101st St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Best private family; personal reference; will go to the country with city family; thoroughly competent; butler's place; wages, $20. 390 4th Av., Farrel's bell, first floor.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, USED TO all kinds of stenographic work; unexceptionable references. Address Dispatch, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly competent; best city references; quick at table and obliging; disengaged now. Johnson, 430 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly trained English servant as butler; holds excellent references; last employer seen. J., 659 6th Av.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By middle-aged Swedish couple to care for gentleman's place or houses; best reference. Sudelin, 571 Amsterdam Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By competent young man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; has several years' reference from first-class families, who can be seen. M. F., care M. F. Voories, 18 South St., Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—German; single; Protestant; long experience in care horses, harness, carriages; careful driver; understands gardening if required; highest references. Coachman, Box 108, Times Office.

COACHMAN.—Married; 32; no family; long experience; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; six years' best personal references from last employer; city or country. Rodgers, 218 East 74th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; references from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Call or address Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—English; married; two children; age 38; 12 years' American references; four years last place. A. P. B., 641 10th Av.

COACHMAN.—By sober, reliable man; native of Scotland; thoroughly understands the care of horses; willing to be useful. Stewart, 416 West 31st St., grocery store.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Strictly first-class; age, 34; married; two children; fourteen years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., 43 Greenwich Av.

GARDENER.—Thoroughly versed in all branches of the profession; landscape work, flowers, fruit, and vegetables; competent to take entire charge of gentleman's private estate; exceptionable references as to character and ability. J. P., 334 Butler St., Brooklyn.

GARDENER and FLORIST—First-class at all its branches, single, German, with best references, in gentleman's place. C. H., care of Franckel, 320 East 59th St.

GARDENER.—By married Scotch gardener, without children; large experience; where practical gardener is required; reliable; references. H. T., Box 142, Times Office.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Understands all duties of his position; obliging; best city references. L., Box 274, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—French speaking; corresponding in French and German; best European and American references; will accompany tourist to Europe. 822 6th Av., Ergen's hair store.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—As cook; 25; long experience; best references; for hotel, club, or private family; city or country. E., Box 220, Times Office.

GERMAN, MARRIED, 28, with good education, pretty fair in English, and best references, is looking for position. Julius Buchhold, 68 Sands St., Brooklyn.

SUPERINTENDENT.—By an experienced man as Superintendent of large country estate; highest references. W. T., Box 146 Times Office.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE TO CARE FOR gentleman's country place; man as waiter; understands the care of lawns; would also care for and drive a horse; wife to do housework and plain cooking; reference. W. M., Box 370, 1,269 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,354 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—Competent Protestant cook; good reference required. Apply Monday, 25 East 69th St., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A young woman as pupil nurse in a small hospital. Apply to Superintendent, Ossining Hospital, Sing Sing, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Experienced cataloguer to prepare detailed and illustrated catalogues for manufacturers of electrical apparatus; state education, experience, age, salary expected, and give references. Cataloguer, P. O. Box 822, New York City.

WANTED—Trustworthy persons to travel; salary, $780 and expenses; reference; inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Chicago.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

Cook's Vacation Tours
TO EUROPE.

S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Mar. 19	54 days	$385
S. S. Ems	April 2	54 days	385
S. S. Werra	April 23	54 days	385
S. S. Ems	May 14	52 days	355
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.	June 4	52 days	350
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.	June 4	60 days	485
S. S. Ems	June 18	68 days	445
S. S. Maasdam	July 2	31 days	205
S. S. Mohawk	July 2	45 days	245
S. S. Berlin	July 2	84 days	250
S. S. Berlin	July 2	48 days	345
S. S. Werra	July 2	59 days	400
S. S. Mohawk	July 2	66 days	410
S. S. Servia	July 5	59 days	480

Independent tickets for individual travellers—railroad and steamship—everywhere—at lowest rates.

☞Excursion to World's Sunday School Convention leaves by S. S. Canada, June 30.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.
FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazza; filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors.
A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.
GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.
The purest of water from our own artesian well.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; cafe-cotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELDT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

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READ THE
REVIEW of BOOKS and ART
PUBLISHED BY
THE NEW YORK TIMES
EVERY SATURDAY.
3 cents per copy, the regular news pages of THE TIMES included.
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SIXTEEN PAGES devoted exclusively to Literature and Art.
Sample copy on application.

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DWIGHT L. MOODY RETURNS

He Comes Back to Hold a Week of Revival at the Grand Central Palace.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND HEAR HIM

He Says the World Needs Enthusiasm —Some Call Him a Mountebank and Others Ask His Secret of Success.

Dwight L. Moody began yesterday afternoon in the Grand Central Palace, in Lexington Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, a series of meetings that will continue daily until Sunday, March 20. He announced that these meetings are really a continuation of the ones held from Jan. 9 to 15 in Carnegie Hall.

The evangelist has arranged an entirely novel programme for these meetings. On week days they will be held without interruption from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., each hour having a new speaker and new singers. Mr. Moody himself will speak at 3 and 8 P. M. daily. Every morning at 10 there is to be a special "prayer and praise meeting." Among the speakers who will aid in the services are J. W. Chapman of Philadelphia, who will preach daily at 11 A. M.; H. M. Wharton of Baltimore, C. I. Scofield of Northfield, Mass., and Dr. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn. Thursday will be "Christian Endeavor Day," and the meetings will be in charge of John Willis Baer and Dr. F. E. Clarke.

The singing at this series of services is to be made a specially attractive feature. Mr. Moody has brought back with him Prof. J. H. Burke of Chicago, who conducted the singing at the last meetings, and who is traveling with the evangelist during the absence of Mr. Sankey. He has with him also Prof. D. B. Towner, Superintendent of the Musical Department of the Bible Institute of Chicago, and F. H. Jacobs, the singer and composer. The Mount Herman Quartet, from Mr. Moody's church, near Northfield, has come to the city with him and will sing at the services. It consists of C. Vines, John Best, H. S. Stare, and G. Conkling. Among local singers are Miss Marmier, the alto of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church; Miss Greenwood, who sang a duet yesterday afternoon with Prof. Burke, and many of the same singers from the choirs of the city who took part in the meetings in Carnegie Hall. Yesterday afternoon the Yale Quartet, composed of D. B. Eddy, L. G. Billings, E. Pouch, and D. L. Eddy, sang during the opening services. The organist is Victor Benke.

A Tremendous Gathering.

When the doors of Grand Central Palace were thrown open yesterday afternoon, the vast crowd that had formed in the street rushed in and almost filled the seats of the hall. By 3 o'clock, the hour for beginning the services, there was hardly a vacant chair, and in a few minutes more late comers, who could find no desirable seats, took their stand in the aisles and in the open spaces close to the walls. Seven thousand seats had been arranged in the hall and in the galleries, and it was estimated that there were between 7,000 and 8,000 persons present.

On the stage with Mr. Moody were William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, Dr. A. C. Dixon, Booker T. Washington of the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; the Rev. Daniel Toy of Staten Island, the Rev. J. A. Gutteridge, Financial Secretary of Syracuse University, and the Rev. S. V. Robinson. There were also in the audience Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, Stephen Baker, Miss Helen Gould, and Mr. Talcott.

There was, as usual, a great deal of singing before the speaking. The Mount Herman Quartet sang "I Was Wandering, Sad and Weary"; the choir and audience sang "I Will Sing the Wondrous Story"; Miss Greenwood and Prof. Burke sang "Though Your Sins Be as Scarlet," and the choir and audience sang "Saved by Grace."

Mr. Moody, after asking the audience to join in silent prayer, called on William E. Dodge to lead in prayer. Mr. Dodge pleaded especially for a change in the life of the city and that it might be made "sweet and pure."

Afterward Mr. Moody prayed that the week might be signalized by "streams of salvation set flowing through the city," and that it might be a week of "the right-hand power of God." He then began speaking, without text or subject, in a characteristic vein, and kept the audience laughing with story after story; all of which, however, had a keen moral at the end, which he brought out effectively after each explosion of laughter.

Smashes All Programmes.

"I haven't got a programme," he said. "I never made a programme in my life that I didn't smash it up. [Laughter.]

"There is no use in talking to this audidence about the way to get to heaven. The people who don't know the way ain't here. You ought to get them here. There is no way to tell them the way except through the press. Perhaps the press can tell them better than we can. [Laughter.] We ought to talk to these people other days than Sundays. I have heard a preacher stir his congregation on Sunday as if gales from heaven had swept through it, and the devil would come along and undo all the good before next Sunday.

"God needs men who will act. When Moses sent twelve spies into Canaan they brought back what we would now call a majority and a minority report. There may be a majority and a minority report on the Maine disaster. The ten spies did a lot of harm. Some one has said that a lie will go all around the world before truth can get its boots on. [Laughter.] But the whole world knows Caleb and Joshua. Who can give the name of a single one of the other ten? I can hear one of those spies say: 'Why, you just oughter seen one of those sons of Anak. I wasn't anything but a grasshopper to him.' But Joshua and Caleb said 'they looked like grasshoppers to us.' It makes all the difference in the world from what point of view you look at things.

"We need a sifting out of the doubters. Gideon sent back first 22,000 and then 9,700 to get the 300 true men who were to destroy the Midianites. And these 300 fought with nothing but lights in earthen jugs, and shouting, 'The sword of the Lord and of Gideon.' Gideon wasn't anything. They just tacked on his name at the tail. [Laughter.]

Excitement in Saloons and Pulpits.

"People are always saying that they don't want excitement. We need enthusiasm. I tell you there was more excitement in the saloons of New York last night than there was in all the pulpits last year. They denounce excitement, but see if there is no excitement in Wall Street when stocks go down. We don't want namby-pamby Christians; we want heroes. We need men who can stir others. We don't think of Sheridan as a common soldier. He was worth 10,000 common men. If you can't work yourself, stand off and cheer somebody else who can work. Charles Spurgeon said the grass grows peacefully over the grave of the grumbler. If it does, it is the only thing that ever grows peacefully near him. [Long laughter.] Now there was a man of enthusiasm. Charles Spurgeon could put to flight a thousand men.

"I am just tired out with these Christian people who come in and say, 'Well, we will drop in and see how he does it.' After you have worked and striven, they will come up to the platform and whisper, 'Will you please tell me what is the secret of your success?' [Laughter.] There are lots of people who can tell you just how to do things. I will have lots of preachers tell me what I ought to do. [Laughter.]

"I like to think of those four men who carried the palsied man to Jesus at Capernaum. It was not the faith of the palsied man, but the faith of the four men who bore him that saved him. I can see them as they try to take him in at the door and fail, and then carry him to the roof. I guess if those four men had been New Yorkers they would have given the thing up when they couldn't get in the door. They want things done regularly and in order here. [Laughter.] But these men took the palsied man to the roof and tore up the tiling and let the thing fall on the heads of the curious people and philosophers inside. [Laughter.] 'Why don't you come in through the door?' they shout.

"Charles Spurgeon said that Jesus introduced some new fashions on earth. This way of getting into the house was one of them, I guess. It caused some confusion; this way of coming down through the roof. There will be some confusion in the graveyards, I guess, when the day of resurrection comes. [Laughter.]

"Have you ever noticed that there was trouble in getting the man in, but none in getting him out? He came in irregular; but he went out regular enough. [Laughter.] Let's bring 'em in anyway, whether through the door or roof. Let's get 'em in first, and trust to getting 'em regular later. [Long laughter.]

"They Say I'm a Mountebank."

"Suppose four of you men should go out and get after one man you know, don't you know it would stir him up? One of you would go to him at 4 o'clock and say: 'Brown, let's go to that meeting at the Grand Central Palace to-night.' 'No, Sir,' says Brown; 'I don't believe in the Bible, and I don't like that man Moody. He is a mountebank.' They say I am a mountebank. [Laughter.]

"Then the second one goes, and Brown says, 'No, I am not going'; but he is a little softer than when you woke him up at 4. I had much rather talk to one of these men who are snappish when you arouse them than one of those fellows who yawns and says "Yes, yes," in a finicky way, to everything you say. [Laughter.] I had rather preach to such a man than to one of these old bald-headed fellows who have sat at the corner of a pew for twenty-five years and let the gospel roll off their heads like water from a duck's back. [Roars of laughter.]

"Then the third man goes to Brown, and he says, 'I have said twice to-day I wasn't going, and I don't intend going.' But when the fourth one comes Brown picks up his hat and comes along. We want men who will go after other men and bring them in."

Booker T. Washington Talks.

Booker T. Washington, the head of the Tuskegee, (Ala.,) Institute, one of the great negro schools of the South, entered while Mr. Moody was speaking, and the evangelist, at the close of his address, called upon him for a short talk. He said, in part:

"I well remember the first prayer I heard from my mother's lips. I was a slave. As I look back, now, I can see my mother bending over me as I lay on my pallet in the poor little cabin in which we lived. She is about to leave me for a day of hard labor, and she bends over me and her lips move in prayer. I hear her as she prays that Mr. Lincoln would succeed, and set us free. She prayed that at least her child might be free.

"I remember, also, the second prayer I heard from her lips. Mr. Lincoln had triumphed, and we were free American citizens. She prayed then that her child might be educated. Both prayers were answered.

"If there is one thing the negro race can teach the white race, it is simple faith. We believe in the Bible and in God. A white man once went into a negro church where the people were enthusiastic and began shouting. 'Why do you people do that way?' he asked one of the negroes. 'Well, boss,' the negro said, 'we ain't got no better sense.' We believe simply and devoutly. The Russian sometimes appeals to dynamite and the Irish to agitation, to right their wrongs, but the simple negro appeals to God in his midnight prayers.

"We were brought into this country as mere pieces of property. I believe that our prayers brought us the freedom and opportunity of American citizenship.

"That is what the negro race can give to the white race. It can teach to its white brothers simple belief and simple faith."

The audience started to applaud when Booker Washington finished, and there was a rustle and a few hand claps, but they were instantly checked. Another prayer and several hymns closed the afternoon service.

CROWDS COME IN THE EVENING.

Mr. Moody Preaches and Tells of a Gambler's Conversion.

At the evening meeting at 8 o'clock the crowd was almost as large as it had been in the morning. The Yale and Mount Hermon Quartets again sang several hymns, and Prof. J. H. Burke sang a solo.

Mr. Moody's address was more in the line of a sermon, as he read as a text a sentence from Ezekiel, "For thus saith the Lord God," and a supplementary text from Luke, "For the Son of Man has come to save that which was lost." He said that this last verse is the briefest but completest statement of the mission of Jesus on earth. "Let us keep it before us," he said, "as the keynote of this mission during the next eight days." He then drew an imaginative picture of the healing of blind Bartimeus.

"I fancy this old blind man, led through the streets of Jericho by his son, till he reaches his accustomed corner, where he crouches and pleads for alms all day. The boy tells him about Jesus healing people in Jerusalem and giving sight to the blind. He asks Bartimeus to go to Jesus. The blind man goes to the gate, and when Jesus passes he shouts: 'Thou Son of David, have mercy on me!' Never was there a better or a more perfect prayer. No Archbishop could have prayed better than that. I tire of hearing preachers tell God how great He is, and of the wonderful things He has done, instead of asking for something. Bartimeus's prayer had no preamble.

"When he had his sight given to him he was blessed more than any other man of the world; for the first person he ever saw was Jesus. After the crowd about him lessened a little, I can see him slipping away, down the little narrow dirty street in which beggars lived, and hear him say: 'I'll run down and see what sort of a woman I married, [laughter,] and I want to see my mother's gray hairs.'

"After he was healed, Bartimeus runs down the street past Zaccheus, who calls out: 'Is that you, Bartimeus?' And Bartimeus stops and tells him all about Jesus. Then Zaccheus hurries away in order to see Jesus. He asks Bartimeus where He is, and Bartimeus says, 'He has just left here, and is right up there on the Jerusalem turnpike.' [Laughter.] You know how Jesus saw Zaccheus in the sycamore and called him. Jesus saved a beggar on one side of Jericho and a rich man on the other side. It makes no difference to Him. With Him all are alike."

Mr. Moody recited his experiences in this city twenty-two years ago from last night, when he was preaching in the hippodrome in old Madison Square Garden, and how he converted a gambler, who had played cards all night, and came to hear him preach from curiosity by the simple text, "Who Art Thou?" the question that God put to Adam in Eden. The man, he said, was so disgusted by the text that he left the hall; "but the question stuck in his heart, and he was converted in twenty-four hours."

About 100 persons stood up when Mr. Moody asked those to stand who wished the prayers of the congregation.

The service was closed by singing the hymn, "Just as I Am Without One Plea."

Church Cornerstone Laid.

The cornerstone of the German Presbyterian Ebenezer Church, at St. Nicholas Avenue and Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. C. C. Jaeger is the pastor, was laid yesterday afternoon. The society was organized about four years ago, and since then it has worshipped in a hall at Wyckoff Avenue and Stanhope Street. The new edifice will have a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 80. It will cost $16,000. Pastor Jaeger made a brief address. There were addresses also by the Revs. L. Wolfertz, G. Schoerk, Carl Schwarzbach, John G. Hehr, and A. W. Fismer. The church has a membership of 100.

CASE OF DR. T. W. CLEAVELAND.

His Waiver of Examination Withdrawn, and He Will Have a Hearing on Wednesday.

Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland of 45 West Fiftieth Street again appeared in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning, and through counsel withdrew his waiver of examination on the charge of manslaughter, preferred by Mrs. James L. Carhart of 365 Lexington Avenue, who charged him with causing the death of her infant child, Violetta Irene, on April 10, 1897, through improper treatment, for which he was held in $5,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Olmsted on Saturday.

Former Assistant District Attorneys Bartow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle, who were retained as counsel late Saturday night, after Dr. Cleaveland had secured bonds and was released from the West Side Court Prison, asked Magistrate Olmsted to reopen the case.

"When Dr. Cleaveland was arraigned before you Saturday on the charge of manslaughter," said Mr. Weeks, "he was not represented by counsel, and did not understand his rights in the matter, being unacquainted with the methods of police courts, and waived examination to give him time to procure counsel. I am assured that the civil suit for $11,000, brought last July against Dr. Cleaveland by Mrs. Carhart, is still pending, and has not been withdrawn. I think it only fair for your Honor to reopen the case and give our client an examination, as he now requests."

Magistrate Olmsted consented to the motion and set the case down for a hearing in the examination room of the Centre Street Police Court on the morning of Wednesday, March 16.

Mrs. A. V. Bryan of 122 West Eighty-second Street, who went on Dr. Cleaveland's bond, was sent for. The bonds for trial were withdrawn and new bonds for examination were drawn up for the same amount, $5,000. Dr. Cleaveland left the court room in the company of William Ives Johnson, his counsel in the civil suit. He would say nothing concerning the charge.

AN IMPERIAL PHILOSOPHER

Prof. Felix Adler Lectures on Marcus Aurelius Before the Ethical Culture Society.

INTERPRETER OF PANTHEISM

The Emperor's Theory of the Universe Based on the Proposition that Reason Animates the World—Persecution of the Christians.

Prof. Felix Adler lectured before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall yesterday on the subject of "A Philosopher on the Throne," the philosopher being Marcus Antonius or Marcus Aurelius, as the great Roman Emperor is commonly styled. He first gave a sketch of his subject's life and dwelt upon the many commendable traits of his character. Coming then to the value which the history of the Emperor's life has for posterity and the interest which attaches to the work he left behind him, the lecturer said:

"'The Thoughts' which he has left us as a legacy were jotted down sometimes on the eve of battle and amid the press and urgency of public business. They are all the more interesting to us because it is probable that they were never intended to be seen by the eyes of strangers. The attitude of life which they reflect is the calm, tranquil attitude of a mind that remains in complete possession of itself despite the distractions and anxieties by which it was besieged.

"The first striking feature that characterizes his conception of the world is its vastness. There are no confining limits to his thought as it wanders freely through the fields of space. The world is not for him a narrow edifice, having the flat earth for its tessellated pavement, and the cope of heaven for its roof, lit by the lamps of his stars. His view of surrounding space implies, much like our own, infinite expansion on every hand. The sea, he says, is a drop in the universe, Mount Athos a clod, Europe and Asia mere nooks. Like his thought of space is that of time. The present time, he says, is a mere point. Before it lies the boundless abyss of the past. Beyond it the equally boundless abyss of the future.

"His theory of the Universe reposes on one main proposition—that reason animates and pervades the world and permeates every part of it, as the soul does the body. It passes through the world like a torrent ever flowing, like a wind ever blowing. It is to the world what the breath is to the lungs; the world lives by the inhalation and exhalation of it. The Stoical philosophy, of which Marcus is an interpreter, concentrates its force on the exhalation of the rational principle in man himself, and in the world outside of him. Assume for a moment, says the Emperor, that mere, aimless caprice decides the course of events, that the whole of Nature is a work of chance. Yet would there exist in Nature one sheltered territory, in which chance does not, need not, rule—the soul of man.

"Man, amid the pathless darkness surrounding him, might still claim the prerogative of bearing the torch of reason. The spot where he dwells would still be a point of light. The path on which he walks would still be a track of light amid the obscurities. But, in reality, this assumption is perfectly groundless. Can there be a rational principle in you, and not also in the Universe of which you are a part? Marcus Aurelius asks. The rational principle is the life in all things, the soul, as has been said, of all things.

The Rational Principle.

"But what is this rational principle? It is the principle of unity, and it expresses itself in the order of Nature and in the social order. Order and law, together with that adjustment of means to ends which makes order possible, are its manifestations. It is on the high value which he sets on the social order, and on the political activity which is designed to maintain it, that Marcus Aurelius differs from other teachers of the same school. He looks upon the whole of civilized mankind as the inhabitants of a single city—the city of Reason. He thinks that the rights of every man are to be respected, because, in every man there is contained the rational principle. We should establish order, not merely for the happy consequences of it, but should create order just for the sake of order, inasmuch as in so doing we are playing a divine part. And so Marcus Aurelius constantly impresses the duty of performing social acts, apart from their benefits, just because they are social.

"The theory of the Stoics was pantheistical, and Marcus was an interpreter of their theory. Pantheism implies that God is present in the world as the animating spirit in a living being. He does not live in any particular quarter of the world. Wherever matter is, there he is. The world could not exist without God, says Pantheism, nor could God exist without the world. Among the consequences to which this theory leads is this: That whatever is, is right; that whatever occurs, being directly worked by God's agency, is good; that there can be no real evil in the world. The apparent evils are called 'the products of the good'; they are likened to the 'cuttings and shavings in the shop of the carpenter.' But since the whole of God, so to speak, is present in the world just as it is, there can be no real increase in the good.

"From the pantheistic standpoint, then, the attitude prescribed to man is to conform his will to the course of events, to consent consciously to what happens of necessity, and to maintain intact the Divine content that has been poured into his individual life, and into the life of society, to which he belongs. The mot d'ordre of Stoicism, therefore, is 'Hold thine own.' To society collectively, the Stoic says: 'Hold thine own,' so far as the rational principle in thee—that is, the principle of order—is concerned. To the individual he says: 'Hold thine own,' rationally speaking; prevent the rational nature in thee from being submerged by the sense nature. This command applied to society collectively, corresponded exactly with the needs of the world in the days of Marcus Aurelius and to the policy which was forced upon him.

"The task devolving upon the Emperor, a task to which he devoted himself with unremitting assiduity, was to endeavor to preserve intact the empire intrusted to him, that is to say, to preserve civilization, to preserve social order; in this the precepts of his philosophy and his duty as a sovereign coincided perfectly.

Persecution of the Christians.

"And in this connection we may briefly consider what is commonly regarded as the gravest blemish in the life and character of Marcus. I allude to the persecution of the Christians that took place under his reign, in which Justin Martyr perished, and the aged Polycarp and Blandina and others at Lyons. How far these harsh measures were undertaken with the direct knowledge of the Emperor is uncertain. But they were carried out in his name and under cover of his authority. Considering that he was called the saintliest of pagans and the most benevolent of men, this seems inexplicable.

"It can be explained, however, if we bear in mind what has just been set forth, namely, the supreme importance which he attached to the preservation of the social order as a rational order for men, and of the State as the guardian of that order. Now, the Christians not only refused to recognize the religion of the Roman State, but they had no true regard for the State itself. They were confirmed individualists, each seeking the salvation of his own soul, little reckoning the collective interests of the Commonwealth. It was at this point that Marcus Aurelius felt himself repelled from them; yes, not only repelled personally, but he looked upon them as a disruptive force endangering the State from within, just as the barbarians endangered it from without.

"But that he should have gone to such extreme lengths in his dealings with them, that, I think, is due to a curious fact of which Marcus Aurelius is by no means the only example. So did Thomas More persecute the Lutherans. So did Plato pronounce the death penalty against atheists. So do we find in the New Testament, side by side with the sweet and tender precepts of the Gospel, the terrible doctrine of everlasting punishment. It is precisely the highest idealists of whom mention is made in history, who, when they were touched to the quick, when the things which they hold most precious and essential to the good of mankind were denied, were actually capable of passing the harshest judgments on those whom they regarded as the enemies of the human race, and sometimes of following up these judgments with the most relentless acts."

The lecturer then discussed the Stoic philosophy at some length, dwelling upon its merits and defects as viewed from the standpoint of modern thought.

"The value of Stoicism shines out preeminently," he said, "in the period of life and in the situations in which our watchword must be 'To bear and to forbear'; the period of young manhood, especially, or adolescence, when the blood runs hot and swift in the veins, when the passions are aroused, and the craving for the indulgence of natural instincts is intense. Then the Stoic maxim, 'Forbear,' comes home to us with kindly saving influence. For young men nothing can be better, in order to steel their wills than constant study of the Stoic writers.

"And the situations in which Stoicism helps us are those which call for fortitude. When bodily pain or suffering becomes so engrossing that we are in danger of becoming wholly occupied with it, or with the expectation of it, and find it more and more difficult to assert ourselves against it, we need to be put on our mettle to be made to realize that there is a fund of mental strength in us which enables us to set our face like flint against the pain."

In conclusion, Prof. Adler read a number of sayings of Marcus Aurelius, which he said had a particular value from the original and fresh way in which they arrived at the point of conclusion.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADES.

Father Malone Denounces Them, and Says the Altar Is the Place to Celebrate His Memory.

The parishioners of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Williamsburg, were surprised yesterday morning, when the venerable rector of the church, Father Sylvester Malone, announced to his congregation at the 9 o'clock service that he was greatly opposed, both as a Catholic and a native of Ireland, to the civic demonstrations, parades, and banquets which will be held in the various cities throughout the country on Thursday next, to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of St. Patrick, the patron saint of the Irish race. In speaking on the subject, Father Malone said, in part:

"The Catholic Church glories in the name of St. Patrick, who was one of the most remarkable saints in its history. To-day you will find the spirit of St. Patrick among the people of this country. The same may be said in Ireland, even in the districts where Protestant spirit leads. He was not the hero or martyr of any particular race, but a saint who converted a pagan isle into the folds of Christianity. He worked great miracles, but we must honor his memory in church, and not outside. At the altar of God you should perpetuate his memory. This is the proper place. The name of this illustrious saint of the Church should not be dragged in the dust of the streets of our cities or in banquet halls.

"This manner of honoring St. Patrick is not consistent with the life of the great saint and cannot add glory to his history. He was self-sacrificing, and devoted his time during life to the generous assistance of others. Therefore St. Patrick belongs to the Church and not to parading societies, a mistake which is unfortunately made. The promoters of these ideas are misleading and forget his true character. His name should be sacred. The more I reflect upon it the greater his memory becomes to me. His memory is not always kept up with the honor which belongs to him."

Father Malone's remarks were the subject of much comment in all parts of Brooklyn yesterday. While some of the Irish race were bitter in their denunciation of Father Malone, the more conservative praised the remarks of the priest.

AN OLD WILLIAMSBURG CHURCH.

Anniversary Celebration at South Second Street M. E. Church.

The congregation of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Williamsburg, of which the Rev. A. H. Wyatt is pastor, yesterday celebrated the ninety-second anniversary of its foundation with special services in the morning, afternoon, and evening.

At the morning service the Rev. L. Johnson preached, and the Wesleyan evangelists who have been holding evangelistic services in that church for five weeks took part in the services. At the afternoon service the Rev. Mr. Goff of the Willett Street Church addressed the Sunday school children, and at 6:30 the Epworth League meeting was led by Mr. B. S. Hutching of the First Methodist Episcopal Church Chapter. An hour later the members of neighboring churches took part in the night service.

The church society was organized in 1806 on the Jamaica Turnpike, which is now North Second Street, and the present church edifice was erected in 1836. All tae other Williamsburg Methodist churches sprung from the South Second Street Church, which, when it was organized, was known as the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Williamsburg.

TROUBLES OF THEOSOPHISTS.

The Tingley Faction Formally Declared to be in Rebellion.

The Theosophical Society of America last night repudiated Katherine A. Tingley. The meeting was held in the society's rooms, at 64 Madison Avenue, A. H. Spencer presiding. About seventy-five persons were present. Formal repudiations of Mrs. Tingley were recorded as coming from Houston, Texas; Yonkers, Providence, R. I.; Colorado Springs, Howell, Mass., and other sequestered municipalities.

Mr. Spencer triumphantly read extracts from a letter from Mme. Blavatsky, written in 1891, predicting "disturbances" in 1898, and Mrs. J. W. L. Keightley of London made an address urging theosophic autonomy. Mrs. J. H. Percy denounced the Tingley faction as rebels.

JEWISH SCHOOL UNION.

Purim Social Meeting Held at Tuxedo Hall—Address by Dr. Jastrow.

A Purim social reunion of the Jewish Religious School Union of New York was held last night at Tuxedo Hall. The event of the evening was an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. M. Jastrow of Philadelphia on the book of Esther.

At the conclusion of Dr. Jastrow's address a literary and musical programme was rendered. The musical section included songs by Miss Kaliska and Miss Witkowski, recitations by the Misses Hyman, and a piano solo by Miss Solomon, all of which were well received. Then followed an impromptu discussion, in which the officers and members of the school union took part, as to means and methods of perfecting the religious work of the school.

Lectures, model lessons, &c., are given regularly under the auspices of the union, which aims to raise the standard and increase the efficiency of the work of the Jewish religious schools in this city. The officers of the union are: President—Prof. Richard Gotthell of Columbia University; Vice Presidents—Dr. K. Kohler, rabbi of Temple Beth-El, and Miss Julia Richmond, editor of Helpful Thoughts, a Jewish Sunday school weekly published in this city; Secretary—The Rev. Stephen S. Wise.

WINIFREDA'S MAIDEN TRIP.

The New English Ship Arrives Here from London.

The new steamship Winifreda of the Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line arrived yesterday on her maiden trip from London. She will ply on the company's recently inaugurated passenger and freight service between New York and London.

The Winifreda is a sister ship to the Boadicea, Alexandria, and Victoria, which are already in the service, and she was built by Harlan & Wolf at Belfast. She is 6,835 tons gross, and registers 4,423 tons net. She is fitted with the latest improvements, and has accommodation for about 100 saloon passengers. She has great cargo-carrying capacity, and stalls for several hundred head of cattle, horses, and sheep.

THE ATTACK ON T. P. VARNEY.

Camden's Ex-City Clerk Seriously Hurt—Arrests May Follow.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 13.—T. P. Varney, the retiring City Clerk, who was beaten and thrown out of the Council Chamber on Friday afternoon by followers of the Committee of One Hundred, when the transfer of the Municipal Government occurred, is in a serious condition. His physicians say he has been injured internally, and they have grave fears as to the result.

No arrests have been made, but Mr. Varney's friends are busy gathering evidence for the prosecution of the ringleader of the assault.

Spring 1898.

Millinery Opening,

Monday & Tuesday, March 14th & 15th,

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway & 20th St.

LYMAN ABBOTT'S SERMON

The Preacher Attacks the Work of Buddhist Missionaries in America.

ORIENTALISM CAN ADD NOTHING

It Offers for Christ, He Says, a Nirvana, the Rest of a Grave, and an Endless Sleep.

Dr. Lyman Abbott continued last night in Plymouth Church his series of sermons on St. Paul. He spoke of the epistles to the Ephesians and Colossians, and took occasion to attack Buddhism and Mohammedanism, referring to the work of the Buddhist missionaries. He first showed that Oriental philosophy had entered the early Church, and that Paul combatted its growth in these epistles. Applying the argument of the epistles to the present day, he said:

"In our own time Oriental philosophy has again come to Christian lands. We have had missionaries preaching it among us, and there is something that we have to learn from them, for we must not forget, as we have often forgotten, that Christianity was born in the region midway between the Orient and the Occident. We must not forget that we are Occidentalists, and perhaps have seen Christianity only in part. We must remember that all our creeds and confessions represent in Christianity but certain Occidental phases of Christianity. The Apostles' creed, primitive Christianity; the creed of Pius IX., Roman Catholic Christianity; the Westminster Confession of Faith, Calvinistic Christianity; the Thirty-nine Articles, Anglican Christianity, and even the writings and sermons of Maurice, Bushnell, Brooks, and Beecher new theology Christianity.

"Mozoomdar has taught us that there is a conception of Christianity which we, with our definitions and sharp lines and our precise thinking, have not been able to comprehend, and if these missionaries from the Far East shall compel us to re-examine our Christianity, re-examine the character and life of Christ, not in the light of our creeds, but in the light of the larger knowledge of the nineteenth century, they will render us a service.

"But, on the other hand, if we meet this philosophy in the spirit of Paul, we shall not meet it as those who say, 'We can take something from Orientalism and something from Christianity and amalgamate them, and out of them get a universal religion.' Christianity is absolutely exclusive, because absolutely inclusive. There is but one God—not a Jehovah and a Jupiter and an Odin and a Thor—one God. And there is one Lord Jesus Christ—not a Confucius and a Socrates and a Siddartha and a Mohammed and a Joe Smith and a Jesus Christ. To accept Christianity is to accept Him as the one sole Messiah of the world. Jesus Christ is the world's Saviour, not the Saviour of the Hebrew race, not the Saviour of Christian people while other people are to be saved by their own religions in other ways.

"Christianity is exclusive because inclusive. I think it is Maurice who has said, 'Christianity has in it all that is best and true in other religions.' Religion has four questions to answer: First, what is God? Second, what is man? Third, what is the relation between God and man? Fourth, what is the life which man is to live when he understands that relation?

"Christianity answers, God is a righteous, loving, helpful Father to the whole human race. What is man? Man is in the image of God. If he is not, he fails of being a man. What is the relation between God and man? It is the relationship of the most intimate fellowship that the human soul can conceive, one life dwelling in the other life and filling the other life full of its own fullness. What life is man to live? Just such a life as Christ lived, with all the splendor of sacrifice, all the magnificent heroism, all the enduring patience.

"What has Orientalism to add to that? Its reincarnation is but a travesty on the life in a nobler and more spiritual scheme. And for the eternal life which the Lord Jesus Christ offers, and for the rest which comes from fullness of life, it offers a Nirvana, the rest of a grave, and an endless sleep."

CHARGED CASH WITH MURDER.

A Fifteen-Year-Old Boy Told the Police the Prisoner Struck His Mother.

On testimony given by a fifteen-year-old boy Brooklyn detectives last night arrested Thomas Cash on a charge of murdering the boy's mother. Cash is a machinist, and lived at 413 Warren Street, Brooklyn, with Mrs. Elizabeth Nening. He is twenty-five years old, and the woman, who had three children, was ten years his senior. Her husband left her four years ago, and she met Cash a year later.

A quarrel arose yesterday morning over the price of a pair of overalls. Cash remarked to Charles Kuhn, a nephew of Mrs. Nening, that he could get a good pair for 75 cents. Mrs. Nening said she could get a good pair for 50, whereupon Cash became angry and said that if she got any fifty-cent overalls he would tear them up. Hot words followed, and finally Cash, making a rush at the woman, struck her under the heart with his fist. She staggered into a closet and fell unconscious on the floor.

She never recovered consciousness. Dr. Louis Bishop of 338 Ninth Street was sent for, but the woman was dead when he arrived. At the time of the assault there were in the room besides Kuhn and Cash Mrs. Nening's three children, her sister, Mrs. Annie Steger, and the latter's son, Augustus. None of these people gave any information about the assault. Dr. Bishop found a mark under her heart. He could get no information about the circumstances until 7 o'clock, when Daniel Nening got a chance to see him privately and told him the story. Dr. Bishop notified the police, and Detectives Rorke and Roberts made the arrest.

Cash asserts that he rushed at the woman and caught hold of her hands to prevent her from scratching him. He denies that he struck her. The other witnesses say they saw him rush forward and seize her hands, but claim that they did not see him strike her, and do not know whether he did or not.

"Into the Woods My Master Went."

"Reader" and others who have inquired as to the author of the lines quoted by the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson in his first sermon at the Broadway Tabernacle March 6, beginning "Into the woods my Master went," are informed that they are to be found in a poem by Sidney Lanier, the Georgia poet.

Don't trust the pranky days of March.

Buy a Spring Overcoat.

Every day is short, but not so short that they look as if you'd outgrown them; large enough though to allow for growing—twice as big.

That's the style, and you always get style here; wear, too; and your money back, if you want it. Medium lengths, of course.

$15 to $35 are the prices.

1898 Spring hats are ready.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

A REMARKABLE STOWAWAY.

He Was Born in Barbados, Is Black, and Can Speak a Great Variety of Languages.

No one at the Barge Office doubts that Joseph Badmore would be able to scrape together a living in this country, but as he has no money and no friends, and came as a stowaway, he will have to go back to Barbados, whence he came on the good bark Mary C. Hale. Joseph's parents were born in Africa, as one can easily believe who beholds Joseph, for he is as black as the ace of spades. His hair is crinkly, his lips as thick as blubber, and his chin retreating. No one would take him to be a linguist and an individual of varied attainments, but he is. He has been a rover for twelve years. He thinks he is now forty-five years old, but he doesn't know just when he was born.

He went to sea twelve years ago, but he has not remained at sea all of the time since. When he first signed seaman's articles he could talk only Spanish. He rested a while in Germany, and while there picked up German and Russian. Then he went to Holland and got a good smattering of Dutch. A sojourn in Italy made him proficient in the language of that sunny land. His French is Parisian, he having learned it in the capital. To sea he went again, and at Singapore he learned to talk with the Malays in their own language, and at Madras he caught the language of the coolies, and he claims a smattering, too, of Chinese—enough to be understood. At Algiers he "studied" Turkish and Arabic, and in Japan, Japanese. He drifted back to Germany and found Polish easy, and then, in Copenhagen, he finished off his linguistic education by mastering the Scandivanian languages.

That he really had a smattering of all these tongues was attested by the corps of interpreters in the Immigration Bureau. He was able to talk to any of them, but they admitted that to get a really creditable account of himself from himself, the best results could only be obtained by the full corps of interpreters.

Of course, Joseph had to make a living while studying languages ashore. He secured a job from Hagenbeck in Copenhagen and became an assistant lion-tamer. In Berlin he was exhibited as a wild man from somewhere, and a big ring was inserted between the nostrils of his nose, which is about one and one-half inches wide. In London, where his travels also took him, he got a job again as a lion-tamer. Some months ago a vessel he had shipped in at a European port was wrecked off the coast of Brazil. He was blown up with the drift on to the beach, and, pursuing his drifting habit, he drifted back to his birthplace in Barbados.

Barbados was dull. He fell in with some of the crew of the American bark and they thought it would be fun to have him aboard. He could sing and put up a pretty good vaudeville entertainment all by himself, the entertainment including mimicry of the noises made by the various wild beasts with which he had become familiar in circus shows.

They helped him to hide away beneath the starboard boat, and after the bark was under way one of the crew announced his feigned surprise by calling out that there was "a new coon aboard."

He turned in and worked with the crew, but that doesn't help him with the immigration authorities.

QUARANTINE KEPT BUSY.

Forty-two Vessels In on Saturday Kept the Officers Moving.

Old hands at the Quarantine Station on Staten Island had not done talking yesterday over the unusual work of the day before. Saturday was the tenth anniversary of the great blizzard, when, owing to the terrific snowstorm, not a single vessel reached Quarantine for twenty-four hours. Saturday not less than forty-two vessels arrived between sunrise and sunset, and the Narrows were crowded with coastwise vessels entering and leaving port.

The enormous fleet subject to quarantine inspection kept the Health Officer and his staff hustling. From sunrise to sunset thirty-six vessels were inspected. The scene in the Upper Bay between Quarantine and Robbin's Reef was an animated one, and reminded ancient marines at Quarantine of former years, when such scenes were of daily occurrence, but in those days vessels were more numerous, for one reason, that they were smaller.

The fog which had laid an embargo on shipping was responsible for the arrival of so many vessels at once on Saturday. Of the incoming fleet, twelve were steamers, three were ships, sixteen were barks, one was a brig, and ten were schooners. They were from all quarters of the globe, most of them bringing full cargoes of general merchandise.

Accident to a Cyclist in Brooklyn.

William Anderson, twenty-four years old, of 913 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, while riding along Bushwick Avenue on a bicycle yesterday, ran into a milk wagon at Conway Street and received injuries which may cause death. When the driver saw what had happened he whipped up his horse and succeeded in getting away. In the meantime Anderson, who was unconscious, was carried into a store and an ambulance from St. Catharine's Hospital was summoned. It was found that besides concussion of the brain the bicyclist had received internal injuries. He was removed to his home.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S EVENINGS, 8:15. MATINEES, &. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. To

MARCH 14 1898

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1898. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks, week ending March 12.	2,169,843
Same week last year.....	734,781
Stocks to date this year.....	22,045,942
Corresponding date last year.	7,912,869

Bonds for the week.....	$13,619,450
Same week last year.....	6,812,948
Bonds to date this year.....	214,698,510
Corresponding date last year.	93,579,338

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1@3; at three months, 4½; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

WAR TIME PRICES.

How Stocks Fluctuated at the Time of the Great Rebellion—The Virginius Affair.

In view of current war predictions—however unwarranted they may be—interest attaches to the story of what the stock market did and how it acted at the time of the civil war.

The present generation in Wall Street knows nothing of war nor of its effects on security prices. Only a handful of the men now active in the Street can remember the exciting four years of the rebellion and the stock markets of that period. Only about seventeen of the present members of the Stock Exchange were members in 1861, and of these only eleven were in the board prior to the outbreak of the war. About forty more now holding seats joined during the war period. These men may recollect the prices and movements of those days, but the younger members know of them only by hearsay.

Business in the Fifties.

A glance back at the volume of business that was transacted on 'Change in the latter part of the fifties shows that the first board sales of a fairly active day comprised 11,939 shares of railroad stocks, 330 shares of miscellaneous stocks, 59 shares of bank stocks, 105 stock rights, $23,500 worth of railroad bonds and $14,000 of State bonds, a grand total of 12,433 shares of stocks and $37,500 in bonds. In the last board there were traded in 587 shares of railroad stocks, 10 shares of miscellaneous stocks, and $7,000 State bonds. Thus the total for the day was 13,030 shares of stocks and $44,500 bonds. There is no need to compare these totals with the dealings at the present time other than to say that as much is now done in a few seconds as was then considered a fair day's business.

In like manner the names of the stocks dealt in at the beginning of the war are unfamiliar to the present generation except where, through reorganizations, the roads have gone back to their old titles. New York and Erie, after becoming the New York, Lake Erie and Western, is now the Erie. There was a Hudson River Railroad then as well as a New York Central. Reading was on the list, just as at present, but it has had other titles since. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and Cleveland and Toledo have been absorbed by other systems. The Canton Company was then a prominent speculative property, but it is no longer on the list. Pennsylvania Coal was also active, but a sale of it now is a rarity. The Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien was a forerunner of the St. Paul. Toledo and Wabash is now the Wabash, but has also borne the title of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific. Burlington and Rock Island were not the important properties they have since become, but they were speculatively active.

Just Before the War.

The prices prevailing along at the end of the fifties show Pacific Mail selling at 66¾, Delaware and Hudson at 107, New York Central at 73¾, Erie at 17⅝, Harlem at 6, Reading at 54¾, Michigan Southern at 19¼, Panama at 94½, Illinois Central at 87, Cleveland and Toledo at 41½, Rock Island at 71½. These prices prevailed before the election of President Lincoln.

The markets at the beginning of 1860 were comparatively strong, but after the first few months there was a gradual drop, and when, in the latter part of the year, it was apparent that a struggle between the North and South was inevitable stocks showed marked weakness. Lackawanna was selling at 54 in January, 1860, and at 99 in June; December, however, saw its price down to 70.

In fact nearly all the low prices of the year were made at its close. New Jersey Central sold at 98 in January, rose to 120 in June, and fell back to 100 in November. Pennsylvania Coal, after selling at 88¾ in May, dropped to 73½ in December; Burlington rose from 40 in January to 92¾ in September, and fell off to 60 in December. Delaware and Hudson's highest price of the year was 101½, in May, an advance from 89¾ in January, yet before the end of 1860 it was selling at 80. Cumberland Coal preferred ended the year about 8, a decline from 17½ in August. Pacific Mail was at 107½ in April, but in November its price was 70. New York Central rose from 70⅛ in February to 92⅛ in September, but in December had fallen to 69. New York and Erie, from 8⅛ in January, advanced to 43 in October, and reacted to 24 in December. Harlem was quoted at 8 in March, 1860, and at 24 in September, but it was at just half this price in December. Reading rose from 36¾ in January to 49¼ in August, but declined to 29½ in December. Michigan Central, after selling at 35 in January, touched 73½ in August, and in December had fallen to 41. Michigan Southern, from 5 in February, rose to 25 in August, but the greater part of the gain was lost, as in December it sold at 10½. Rock Island advanced from 61 in January to 84¼ in August, with a decline to 42½ in December.

After the Fighting Began.

With the opening of the war there was a further decline in some stocks, but the tendency of the markets showed that the conflict had been to some extent discounted. Before the end of 1861 a recovery had come about which brought prices back to where they were at the end of 1860, and in many instances higher figures were made. The following table gives the prices at which stocks sold at the close of 1860, their highest and lowest in 1861, and the prevailing prices at the close of that year:

	Low, Dec. 1860.	High. 1861.	Low. 1861.	Close 1861.
Burlington	60	98½	51	51
Cleveland & Pittsburg	8½	17	6¼	17
Cleveland & Toledo	20	38⅝	20½	36¼
Cleve., Col. & Cin.	87	110⅞	90	102
Cumberland Coal pf.	8	9¼	4	4¾
Del. & Hudson	90	92	80	84
Harlem	12	17	6¼	13
Lackawanna	70	91½	65	65
Michigan Central	41	61½	40	50¼
Michigan Southern	10½	20⅞	10¾	19⅝
New York Central	69	81½	68	80¾
New York & Erie	24	40½	17	23¾
New Jersey Central	105	116	103	114
Pacific Mail	74¾	100	50	95½
Panama	107	121	97½	105
Reading	29½	47¾	29¾	30½
Rock Island	42½	62	34	54½

As a rule the highest prices in the year 1861 were made before the firing on Fort Sumter, and the lowest prices just after that event. There were some exceptions to this, but not many.

The Second Year of the War.

In the following year the market advanced, nearly all the lowest prices being made in its first two months and the highest prices at its end.

Delaware and Hudson rose from 84¼ in January, 1862, to 119 in December; Pacific Mail, from 92 in January to 137 in December; Erie, from 31⅝ in January to 65¼ in October; Harlem, from 11⅞ in February to 25½ in October; Reading, from 35 in January to 79 in October; Michigan Central, from 19 in January to 47 in October; Panama, from 110 in January to 170 in December; Rock Island, from 50 in January to 85½ in October; Burlington, from 61 in April to 119 in December, and Lackawanna, from 80 in April to 130 in December.

Prices in 1863.

The year 1863 saw a further boom in prices, but much of the speculation centred in the shares of the Harlem Railroad, which was given a franchise to lay tracks on Broadway. This privilege was not carried out, an injunction preventing the completion of the deal. The stock, however, previous to the latter development, rose from 27½ in January to 179 in August, dropping nearly 100 per cent. in the next two months to 80, and winding up the year but little higher.

New high prices were made by nearly all stocks during this excitement, and the war was lost sight of in the fever of speculation. Delaware and Hudson sold at 171 in December, 1863, rising from 118½ in January. Pacific Mail was at 248 in October, while in January it had been at 136¼. Reading sold at 128 in October, an advance from 77½ in January. Michigan Central rose from 91 in January to 128¾ in October, Cleveland and Pittsburg, from 56½ in January to 115 in October; Rock Island, from 82¼ in January to 123½ in December; Burlington, from 99 in January to 131 in October; Northwest, from 16 in January to 50½ in November; Lackawanna, from 130 in January to 198 in December.

The Harlem Corner.

The year 1864 was famous for the "Harlem corner," which took place in June.

During the sharp advance of the previous year there had been much selling of the stock "short," and in the slump that followed the high prices, fortunes were reaped by the bears. When, in the beginning of 1864, the stock again began to show strength, these selling tactics were resumed, but Commodore Vanderbilt had been quietly absorbing the floating supply, and the bears in their effort to obtain stock for deliveries had to go into the open market and bid against each other. The price, which in January was 86½, was run up to 285 in June. As a result of this occurrence the stock was left completely alone for the rest of the year, not a share of it being openly traded in on the Exchange. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago also advanced sharply from 82¾ in January to 152¾ in April.

The whole market indicated that the end of the war was believed to be near at hand. Even in those days Wall Street had a habit of discounting coming events, and just as the war itself had been speculated upon so the traders began now to advance prices on the belief that with the termination of the struggle a vast improvement would set in.

How far the advance would have been carried but for the Harlem corner can only be surmised. The latter had a most disastrous effect on prices, and as the gold excitement reached its highest point at this time, the two combined to unsettle prices. A decline began which carried prices far below what they had been for a long time previous.

Preceding the Harlem corner and during that time the general list reached phenomenal prices. Delaware and Hudson rose from 174 in January to 254 in April, Pacific Mail, from 219 in January to 302 in June; New York Central, from 130 in January to 145 in March; Michigan Central, from 118¾ in January to 157 in April; Panama, from 200 in January to 300 in July, and Illinois Central, from 112 in January to 138 in April. Rock Island early in January sold at 122⅞, and before the end of the month advanced to 149⅝. Burlington rose from 113 in January to 149 in April, Northwest, from 45½ in January to 77 in April, and Lackawanna, from 195 in January to 265 in September.

Lincoln's Assassination.

The natural effect of Gen. Lee's surrender in April, 1865, was nullified by the National calamity which almost immediately followed in the assassination of President Lincoln. Low prices were made about this time, and it was not until the last of the year that a better feeling obtained in the stock market. The course of prices is perhaps best shown in the following table, giving the highest prices reached in 1864, those of the reaction which followed, where stocks sold after the conclusion of the war, and where they were selling at the end of 1865:

	High. 1864.	Reaction. 1864-5.	High. 1865.	Last 1865.
Burlington	149	100	130	115
Del. & Hudson	254	133	151	145
Erie	126	44¼	98½	97
Hudson River	164	88	114½	103¼
Illinois Central	138	90	128¾	134
Lackawanna	265	265	175	175
Michigan Central	157	90½	117	117
Michigan Southern	119⅝	49⅝	94½	76½
Northwest	88	20	39⅝	37¼
Panama	300	200	270	240
Pacific Mail	325	215	240	220
Reading	165	88	118⅝	117¼
Rock Island	140⅝	85¼	118¼	106¾
Toledo & Wabash	75½	59	65	43

The Government Credit.

The Government debt before the beginning of the war was nominal, and there were only three issues of Government bonds in existence in 1860, the 6s of 1868, the 5s of 1865, and the 5s of 1874. The first named sold at 109½ in May, 1860, and the 5s of 1874 at 103¾ in June. In December, when the political excitement was at its height, and with a further issue of bonds expected, the 6s of 1868 fell to 96 and the 5s of 1874 to 89. In 1861 the 6s of 1881 were dealt in for the first time in February, selling at about 93¼, but with the outbreak of the war they fell to 83 in June and advanced to 95¾ in October. The other issues followed practically the same course.

Governments continued to show strength during 1862, the 6s of 1881 reaching 107¼ in June; in 1863 they sold at 110¼ in November; in 1864 at 118 in December, this latter being their highest price until long after the war was over.

State Bonds.

State securities were seriously affected in war times. Ohio 6s of 1886 fell from 106¾ in June, 1860, to 87 in December, 1861; Kentucky 6s from 106¾ in June, 1860, to 65 in April, 1861; Illinois 6s of 1879, from 106½ in September, 1860, to 75 in June, 1861; Michigan 6s from 106 in June, 1860, to 77 in December, 1861; Tennessee 6s from 93 in June, 1860, to 34½ in June, 1861; Virginia 6s from 95 in March, 1860, to 36 in April, 1861; North Carolina 6s from 100 in September, 1860, to 44 in June, 1861; Missouri 6s from 84⅞ in June, 1860, to 35 in May, 1861; Louisiana 6s from 99½ in October, 1860, to 45 in May, 1861.

From 1863 to 1865 the issues of a number of the States were practically unsalable.

The Speculation in Gold.

One of the greatest speculations during war times was in gold. It came about through the suspension of specie payments by the banks at the close of 1861. The first premium was paid on the precious metal in January, 1862, and the range for that month was from 101¾ to 103¾. On Feb. 25 an issue of legal tenders to the extent of $150,000,000 was authorized by Congress, and on July 11 a similar amount was again authorized. Postal and other United States stamps were legalized as currency. In February, 1862, the premium on gold rose to 104¾, but did not get above this until in June, when 109½ was paid. In July the premium had risen to 120¼, and by the end of the year was up to 134. In March, 1863, a further issue of $150,000,000 in United States legal tenders was authorized by Congress and an issue of $50,000 notes of a fractional character to replace postal and other stamps. The premium on gold rose in 1863 from 133⅝ in January to 172½ in February. The premium fell back to 139 in March, 1863, but rose to 154¾ in May, gradually dropping to 122½ in August, and again rising to 156¾ in October. In May, 1864, the premium was 190 and in July of that year the highest point of the gold speculation was reached, when the premium was 285.

This price was made in what was known as the gold boom, Congress having in June passed the Gold bill, and sales were no longer made on the Stock Exchange. The premium continued high during the remainder of 1864, but in 1865 it gradually receded.

This speculation continued well on into the seventies. On Nov. 6, 1873, the price of gold fell to 106⅛, which was the lowest price touched since 1862.

At the close of the war the United States notes outstanding were $428,160,569 and fractional currency, $26,057,469.

The Virginius Affair.

Of late considerable reference has been made to the Virginius incident in 1873, the talk of war with Spain at that time being as widespread and as aggressive as it is now.

It will be recalled that the steamer Virginius was used by the Cuban Junta in New York to carry supplies to the insurgents in the first Cuban war for independence. About Oct. 4, 1873, she cleared for the port of Curacao, carrying American papers and flying the American flag. She touched at several ports, among them being Kingston, Jamaica. Shortly after leaving this place she sprung a leak and was compelled to put into the port of Camiit for repairs.

She set sail again on Oct. 30, having on board 155 persons, including a crew of 55. While between the islands of Cuba and Jamaica she was given chase by the Spanish warship Tornado and captured after several shots had been fired over her. Her American colors were hauled down by the Spanish, the vessel taken to Cuba, and the passengers thrown into prison. Her Captain and crew were kept upon the Tornado, and after a drumhead court-martial four of them were shot in the back on Nov. 7, their heads

Continued on Page 6.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 12, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat. March 12. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ending March 12, 2,139,543	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ending March 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. Mar 12, 1898.
*37¼ Feb. 10.	100 Feb. 15.	100	102	— 2	Adams Express	$12,000,000	†Mch. 1, '98.	$2	100	103	100	100	150	1,000
25½ Jan. 10.	16 Mch 12.	16	16½	— 1½	American Cotton Oil	20,337,100			16¼	17¼	16	16½	19	2,055
67¾ Feb. 1.	67½ Mch 12.	66	67	— 4	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '97.	3	70	71¾	67½	67½	87	1,424
130 Feb. 14.	117¼ Jan. 5.	120	125	—	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	$3	127	127	125	125	118	47
9¼ Jan. 21.	6¾ Jan. 20.	6¾	7	— ⅞	American Spirits Manufacturing	23,000,000			7½	7¾	6¾	7	15¾	2,240
*22¾ Feb. 17.	17¾ Mch 12.	17½	19¼	— 1½	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	7,000,000			19½	19¾	17¾	17¾	34½	580
140 Jan. 7.	120½ Mch 12.	121½	121¾	— 4¾	American Sugar Refining Company	36,903,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	123½	126¾	120¾	121¾	116¾	295,258
118 Jan. 6.	110 Feb. 21.	110	113	— 1½	American Sugar Refining Company pf	36,903,900	Jan. 3, '98.	1¾	111	113	110¾	110¾	105¼	1,543
93 Feb. 11.	89 Mch 8.	...	90	—	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1¼	90	90	89	89	88	240
95 Mch 10.	83¾ Jan. 24.	91	91¼	+ ¾	American Tobacco	17,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	89	93	86	91¾	78¾	93,648
*118½ Feb. 18.	*112 Jan. 26.	112	115	— 2¼	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	113	113	112¾	113	107½	595
*15 Feb. 8.	*11¾ Jan. 19.	11¾	13	— 1	Ann Arbor	3,250,000			12	12	12	12	10	200
40¾ Feb. 7.	34 Jan. 4.	34	34½	— 2	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			35	35	34	34	24	1,105
13½ Feb. 7.	10½ Feb. 24.	10½	10¾	— ⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000			11	11¾	10¾	10¾	12	9,0 3
32½ Feb. 8.	22⅞ Mch 12.	23	23½	— 4	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	119,057,300			25	26¾	22¾	23	23¾	38,223
20 Feb. 3.	12¾ Jan. 25.	15¼	16¼	— 2	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	17	17¾	15⅝	15⅝	16¼	5,645
7¾ Feb. 3.	5¼ Jan. 10.	5⅞	6½	— ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			6	6¾	6	6½	...	500
3¼ Jan. 21.	2½ Mch 12.	2½	2¾	— ⅛	Bay State Gas	50,000,000			3	3	2½	2½	10¼	9,985
*105 Mch 9.	*105 Mch 9.	105	107	—	Boston Air Line preferred	1,425,000	Oct., '97.	3	105	105	105	105	...	25
43¼ Feb. 18.	35 Mch 12.	35	35½	— 4⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000			40	40	36	36½	21	57,000
125 Jan. 24.	113 Mch 12.	111	112½	— 6½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	115½	115¾	111	111	99½	2,345
6¼ Jan. 3.	3½ Feb. 26.	4½	5	— ⅞	Brunswick Company, third installment paid	5,000,000			5¾	5¾	4¾	4¾	...	450
30¾ Jan. 6.	25 Mch 12.	20	30	— 3	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000			25	25	25	25	...	350
*73 Jan. 10.	*68 Mch 10.	...	...	—	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	5,000,000	Feb. 1, '93.	2	65	65	65	65	...	7
57¾ Feb. 5.	44½ Mch 12.	44¾	45½	— 3¾	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	47	48¾	44½	44¾	45¾	5,007
90½ Jan. 20.	80 Mch 12.	79½	79¾	— 5	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1½	84¼	83¾	80	80	...	3,900
*14¼ Feb. 5.	11¾ Jan. 4.	11	12	— ⅝	Central Pacific	27,275,500	Jan. 3, '98.	⅜	13	13	13	13	10¼	260
24¾ Feb. 1.	17⅜ Mch 7.	17⅜	17⅞	— 2⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,497,500			18¾	20¾	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	21,140
168¼ Jan. 5.	*156 Mch 11.	150	157	—	Chicago & Alton	18,751,100	Mch. 1, '98.	1¾	158	158	155	155	166	143
103¾ Feb. 11.	86¾ Mch 12.	86¾	87	— 6⅞	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,062,300	Dec. 15, '97.	1	91	93¼	86¾	86¾	77¾	190,276
60¾ Feb. 1.	51½ Mch 12.	50½	...	—	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800			54½	54½	51½	51½	45	800
113¼ Feb. 1.	102 Jan. 7.	103	105	—	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	4,830,700	Jan. 3, '98.	1½	107	107	103	103	...	560
16¾ Jan. 8.	9½ Feb. 24.	9¾	10	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western	20,880,245			10¾	10¾	9¾	9¾	...	7,167
10¾ Jan. 14.	7 Feb. 24.	7	8	— ⅞	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			8	8	7¾	7¾	...	600
35½ Jan. 22.	25 Mch 7.	25	27	— 3	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	5,883,750			26	26	25	25	...	405
97¼ Jan. 12.	85¾ Mch 12.	85¾	86¼	— 6½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Oct. 21, '97.	3	90¼	92¼	85¾	85¾	78¼	211,872
149¾ Feb. 16.	142½ Jan. 3.	143½	145	— 6¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	20,732,900	Oct. 21, '97.	3½	145½	146	144	144	127	2,563
130¾ Feb. 11.	113¾ Mch 12.	114	114¾	— 6¾	Chicago & Northwestern	39,086,383	Jan. 7, '98.	2½	118	120½	113¾	114½	108¼	18,080
*176 Mch 2.	163 Jan. 3.	...	...	—	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,306,600	Jan. 7, '98.	1¾	175	175	175	176	...	170
94½ Jan. 28.	80¾ Mch 12.	80¾	80¾	— 5	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	83	85¾	80¼	80¾	68¾	69,900
9⅝ Mch 3.	4½ Jan. 3.	7¼	7⅞	— 2	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000			8½	8½	7¾	7½	...	1,027
33 Feb. 5.	22½ Jan. 3.	26¾	27¼	— 2¾	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000			28½	28½	27¼	27¼	...	2,163
33¾ Jan. 31.	25 Mch 12.	25¼	26¾	— 4¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	27,987,335	Aug., '93.	1½	27½	27½	25	25½	30½	4,440
87 Mch 1.	77½ Mch 9.	...	...	—	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1¼	77	77½	77	77½	...	125
13¼ Jan. 12.	12½ Mch 12.	12½	13	— ⅞	Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			13½	13¾	12¾	12¾	...	4,580
20¾ Jan. 11.	17 Mch 12.	17½	19	— 3	Colorado Fuel & Iron	11,000,000			19½	20	17	17	21	1,610
7½ Jan. 13.	5 Feb. 24.	5	6	— 1⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. paid	47,000,000			6¼	6¼	5¾	5¾	4¾	500
8¼ Feb. 10.	5¼ Jan. 3.	5¾	6	— ⅞	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,686,300			6¼	6¼	6	6	4½	1,500
27½ Feb. 10.	17 Jan. 17.	16½	*25	—	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	20	20	20	20	...	50
193¼ Jan. 25.	174½ Mch 12.	175	177	— 7¼	Consolidated Gas	36,230,000	Dec. 15, '97.	2	179	182¼	174¼	174½	157¾	10,418
37⅞ Jan. 24.	29¾ Mch 10.	...	30	— ½	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Feb. 10, '98.	1	30	30	29¾	30	...	668
91 Feb. 15.	85 Jan. 7.	...	89	—	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	87	87	87	87	...	202
114½ Feb. 3.	106 Mch 12.	106½	108	— 4	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¼	108¼	110	106	108	100¼	3,058
159 Feb. 5.	150 Mch 11.	...	150	— 2	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000			150½	150½	150	150	154½	500
52¾ Feb. 9.	42¾ Mch 12.	43	43½	— 4	Denver & Rio Grande pf	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	44	45¾	42¾	43	40	5,890
15½ Feb. 2.	11 Feb. 24.	16	13	—	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,000			11	11	11	11	...	100
69¾ Feb. 14.	53 Feb. 2.	...	...	— 1⅝	Detroit Gas	4,000,000			56¼	56½	56¼	56¾	...	400
66 Mch 11.	63¾ Mch 11.	...	...	—	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000			65¾	66	65¾	66	...	300
128 Jan. 20.	127½ Jan. 8.	...	...	—	Edison Electric Ill. of New York	7,468,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	130	130	130	130	106	10
16¾ Feb. 1.	12⅞ Mch 7.	12	12½	— 1	Erie	100,000,900			12¾	13	12¾	12¾	14½	2,785
43¾ Feb. 11.	33 Mch 12.	33½	33¾	— 4⅝	Erie first preferred	30,000,000			35	35⅞	33	33	32¾	6,535
21¾ Feb. 11.	17 Mch 7.	16¼	16¾	— 1⅞	Erie second preferred	1,600,000			17¾	17¾	17	17	18	650
14½ Feb. 14.	10 Mch 12.	9¾	11½	—	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,398,200			11¾	12	10	10	...	400
28 Mch 5.	19¼ Jan. 24.	...	...	—	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000			28	28	21	21	4½	29
89¾ Feb. 7.	29¼ Mch 12.	29¾	30	— 1¾	**General Electric**	30,460,000	Aug., '93.	2	31	33¼	29¼	30	35	13,001
122 Feb. 24.	130 Jan. 12.	146½	152	— 6	Great Northern preferred	25,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	152	152	150	150	...	500
36¼ Feb. 15.	26½ Mch 12.	25	29	— 4½	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000			28½	30¾	28½	28¾	...	3,760
*27 Mch 2.	44 Feb. 1.	44	48	—	Homestake	18,650,600	Feb. 25, '98.	25c	47	47	47	47	...	10
108¾ Jan. 31.	97½ Mch 12.	97¼	98	— 2¾	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2½	98	100¼	97¼	97½	93¼	6,763
55¾ Jan. 20.	45 Mch 12.	...	45	— 2	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,635	July, '06.	1½	45½	48	45	45	33½	925
9½ Jan. 13.	7½ Mch 12.	7	7½	— ½	Iowa Central	8,457,425			7¾	7¾	7½	7½	6½	650
35 Jan. 8.	26 Mch 12.	26	27	— 4½	Iowa Central preferred	5,563,376	Apl. 1, '92.	1	26½	28½	26	26	25	900
24½ Feb. 10.	19¼ Feb. 26.	19	20½	— 1½	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	19,383,000			21	21¼	19½	19½	...	1,000
43 Jan. 19.	39 Mch 12.	40	40½	— 3	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	40¾	42	39	39	24¼	2,630
94½ Jan. 14.	85 Mch 12.	90	87	—	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	3	85	85	85	85	78	115
18¾ Feb. 1.	13 Mch 12.	12½	13	— 1	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			14	14	13	13	17¼	340
76½ Feb. 8.	63 Mch 12.	63	66	— 1¾	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	68	69¼	68	68	68½	475
194¾ Jan. 29.	170¾ Jan. 4.	180	185	— 6½	Lake Shore	49,468,500	Feb. 1, '98.	3	190	190	185	185	170	2,979
50 Feb. 4.	40 Jan. 20.	36	50	—	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	48	48	45	45	45	60
60½ Jan. 31.	45½ Mch 12.	45¾	46¼	— 7	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	50½	51¾	45½	46	49¾	52,545
120¾ Jan. 14.	94¾ Mch 12.	95	95½	— 7¼	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	99	103¾	94¾	95¾	85½	119,639
145½ Feb. 10.	140 Mch 0.	...	...	—	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	5	140	140	140	140	...	100
171½ Feb. 14.	123½ Jan. 4.	135½	136	— 10¼	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	141	145½	135	135¾	...	46,064
6¾ Jan. 8.	5½ Mch 12.	6½	6¾	—	Mexican Central	47,909,100			6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...	200
114¾ Feb. 8.	99½ Mch 12.	99½	100½	— 7½	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	105	105½	99½	99½	97	4,061
30¾ Feb. 15.	24 Mch 11.	22	25	— 3	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			26¾	26½	24	24	...	800
88¾ Feb. 15.	*85 Feb. 24.	81	84	—	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000			90	90	86	86	77	68
7 Jan. 5.	6¼ Mch 11.	...	...	—	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Ste. Marie	14,000,000			7	7	6¾	6¾	...	200
65 Feb. 4.	57 Jan. 20.	60	64	+ ½	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '96.	1½	60	63	60	61	48	2,316
14¼ Jan. 26.	10½ Mch 12.	10¾	10¾	— 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,458,000			11¼	11½	10¾	10¾	13¼	1,805
41 Jan. 28.	28⅜ Mch 12.	28¾	29	— 6¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000			33½	35¼	28¾	29¾	31¼	14,401
35⅞ Jan. 28.	22 Mch 12.	23¾	23¾	— 4	Missouri Pacific	47,442,375	July 1, '91.	1	25	27	22	22½	20¾	26,496
82½ Feb. 7.	17 Feb. 24.	26½	28	+ ½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	27	28¼	27	28½	21	340
*175 Jan. 14.	*167½ Jan. 4.	161	163	—	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3½	171	171	171	171	165	160
37¾ Jan. 7.	27½ Mch 12.	27¼	27½	— 3⅝	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	29½	31⅝	27¼	27⅞	25¼	4,231
106½ Feb. 10.	102¾ Mch 8.	101½	102½	— 3⅝	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¾	103¼	104	102¾	102¾	91½	1,869
19 Jan. 14.	*16¾ Mch 2.	...	16	— 1½	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sep. 16, '95.	1	16½	16½	15½	16½	13	100
98¼ Jan. 8.	89 Feb. 24.	89¼	89½	— 3½	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	91	93¾	89¼	89¼	94¼	14,460
119¾ Jan. 28.	105¾ Jan. 3.	108	108½	— 5½	New York Central	100,000 000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	110	113	107¾	108	98¾	67,624
*195½ Feb. 2.	184 Jan. 4.	185	187	—	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,636,500	Dec. 3, '97.	2	187½	187½	186	186	174¾	110
15¾ Jan. 31.	11¾ Mch 12.	11½	11¾	—	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000			12	12	11¾	11¾	13¾	250
40¼ Jan. 29.	30 Mch 7.	30	30½	— 3	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d preferred	11,000,000			30	30	30	30	31	600
18 Jan. 5.	8 Jan. 8.	11	13	—	New York, Susquehanna & Western	12,451,000			12	12	12	12	9	10
38 Feb. 11.	23 Jan. 10.	28	28¾	— 6¼	New York, Susquehanna & Western pf	12,951,100	Nov. 1, '93.	1¼	28	30½	28	28¼	23¾	1,010
17 Feb. 7.	*13¾ Mch 7.	11	14	—	Norfolk & Western	68,000,000			13½	14	13¾	13¾	14¾	140
56¼ Feb. 7.	42½ Mch 12.	42¾	43	— 5	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 23, '98.	1	44½	46¾	42½	42½	26¼	15,885
6¾ Feb. 17.	4¼ Jan. 15.	5	5¼	— ⅜	North American	39,733,600			5½	5¾	5½	5½	4¾	9,890
29¾ Jan. 31.	19 Feb. 24.	20¼	20¾	— 2¼	Northern Pacific	79,800,000			20¾	23	20¾	20¾	13¾	58,273
69 Jan. 31.	56⅞ Mch 12.	57⅞	57¾	— 4⅞	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Mch. 3, '98.	1	60	61¾	56¾	57¾	37¾	111,027
*3¾ Feb. 10.	*3 Mch 8.	3	5	—	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	3	3	3	3	16	20
18¾ Feb. 2.	14 Mch 12.	13¾	14½	— 1¼	Ontario & Western	58,118,982			15	15	14	14	15	12,343
30½ Jan. 22.	19 Jan. 3.	23½	25	— 1½	Oregon Improvement, fifth installment paid	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	25½	25¾	25	25¾	...	1,200
54¼ Feb. 1.	35½ Jan. 7.	42½	48	— 4½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000			45½	45½	45½	45½	40½	200
72¾ Jan. 20.	67¼ Mch 11.	63	70	— ½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000			67½	67½	67½	67½	...	138
33¾ Feb. 17.	19½ Jan. 3.	26½	30	— 1	Oregon Short Line	24,778,600			29	30¾	27	29	...	1,970
82¾ Feb. 4.	22¼ Mch 12.	22¼	22½	— 4¼	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1	26	26¾	22¼	22½	26¾	9,457
120¾ Feb. 7.	110¾ Mch 12.	111	111½	— 4¾	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 30, '97.	2½	115	115¾	110¾	111¼	...	12,626
99½ Feb. 11.	87¾ Mch 12.	88¼	89¾	— 7½	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '98.	1½	91	92¾	87¾	88	77¾	67,117
46½ Feb. 7.	38⅞ Jan. 5.	42¾	43	— 1¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,354,827			43¾	44	41¾	42¾	13	8,850
71 Feb. 7.	62 Mch 10.	56	61	— 5	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,658,460	Jan. 27, '96.	2	64	64¼	62	62	...	1,220
189¾ Feb. 11.	165 Mch 12.	165	166	— 11¾	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	2	175	176	165	165¼	161	3,275
23⅞ Jan. 6.	18⅞ Mch 12.	15⅝	15⅞	— 2⅝	**Reading**	69,900,000			17⅞	19	15⅞	15⅞	...	14,940
54½ Feb. 3.	36 Mch 12.	36¼	36½	— 6	Reading first preferred	28,000,000			41	41½	36	36	...	28,224
29 Jan. 6.	19¼ Mch 12.	*19¼	19½	— 2⅞	Reading second preferred	42,000,000			21¼	22¾	19½	19½	...	3,378
*123 Jan. 4.	*120½ Feb. 14.	118	121	—	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	121½	121½	121½	121½	116	100
8¾ Feb. 11.	5½ Mch 7.	5½	6¼	— ⅝	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000			5½	6	5½	0	...	850
56 Feb. 10.	45 Feb. 24.	46	48	— 1¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,497,600	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	46½	50	46¼	46¼	...	1,398
22⅞ Feb. 10.	15 Mch 11.	14	16	— 1⅜	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,430,000			17	17	15	15	...	907
7¾ Jan. 8.	6⅜ Mch 12.	6½	7	— ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco	29,000,000			7	7	6⅜	6⅜	5	935
58½ Feb. 7.	52½ Mch 12.	54	54½	— 2	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	55¼	57¼	52½	54	40¼	4,467
28 Feb. 8.	22¼ Feb. 24.	23½	24	— 1¾	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	16,000,000			24½	26	23½	23½	14⅞	3,150
11 Jan. 27.	7¼ Mch 12.	7¾	8¼	— 2½	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			8¾	9½	7¾	7¾	10¾	1,063
138 Mch 5.	*121¼ Jan. 6.	128	135	— 6	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1¼	132	132	132	132	118	200
70 Feb. ...	65 Mch 12.	65	66	— 5½	St. Paul & Omaha	18,550,187	Feb. 21, '98.	2	70	70½	65	65	60¾	7,675
155 Feb. 28.	*148 Jan. 5.	150	155	— 5	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	11,559,912	Feb. 21, '98.	3½	150	150	150	150	140½	100
22 Jan. 12.	15⅜ Mch 12.	15	16	— 2½	Southern Pacific	70,006,100			17	17	15⅝	15⅝	14⅞	1,600
9⅞ Feb. 10.	7½ Mch 12.	7½	7⅞	— ⅝	Southern Railway	120,000,000			8¼	8½	7½	7⅝	9½	5,075
33¼ Feb. 11.	24¾ Mch 12.	24¾	25	— 2⅝	Southern Railway preferred	54,300,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1	27	27⅝	24¾	24¾	28¼	18,325
5⅞ Feb. 16.	3¼ Jan. 3.	3½	...	— ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			3½	3¾	3½	3½	9¾	1,508
28¼ Jan. 11.	17 Mch 12.	16¾	17¼	— 3¼	**Tennessee Coal and Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	19½	20½	17	17	28¾	9,543
12⅝ Feb. 15.	8⅝ Mch 12.	8⅞	9	— 1⅜	Texas Pacific	38,710,900			9¾	10¼	8⅝	8⅝	9¼	7,980
191½ Feb. 17.	164 Jan. 5.	174	175	— 10½	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Feb. 28, '98.	2½	175	180	172½	174	160	1,430
22½ Feb. 25.	17 Mch 12.	16½	17	— 3¾	**Union Pacific Railway**	61,000,000			17¼	19¾	17	17	...	3,048
63¾ Feb. 2.	45⅞ Mch 12.	47¼	47½	— 4½	Union Pacific Railway preferred	59,250,000			49	52	45⅞	47½	...	127,047
26½ Feb. 2.	23 Mch 12.	23½	24	— 4½	Union Pacific, all Instalments paid	60,868,500	Apl. 1, '84.	3½	26	27⅜	23	23½	...	40,880
10¾ Feb. 18.	6⅜ Mch 12.	6¾	7	— 1⅝	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts	29,380,182			8¾	8¾	6¾	6¾	...	14,913
*39 Feb. 9.	40 Jan. 5.	38	42	—	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1½	44	44	40	40	38	150
7¾ Feb. 5.	5½ Mch 12.	5¼	6	— 1	United States Leather	61,509,900			6¼	6¾	5¼	5¼	5¾	2,521
67 Jan. 31.	56½ Mch 12.	56½	57	— 4¼	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Jan. 3, '98.	1	60½	60¾	56½	56½	60¼	10,920
21⅞ Feb. 15.	14¼ Mch 12.	14	15	— 2⅜	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	16¼	17	14¼	14¼	16½	2,470
74⅜ Feb. 15.	60 Mch 12.	59½	60	— 7	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	Jan. 15, '98.	2	65½	66¾	60	60	65½	3,980
7⅜ Jan. 12.	6½ Feb. 24.	6¼	6¾	—	**Wabash**	28,000,000			6½	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼	430
19⅞ Jan. 13.	14¾ Mch 7.	15¼	15¾	— ⅝	Wabash preferred	24,000,000			14⅞	15¾	14¼	15	15¾	8,890
*120 Feb. 14.	*113 Jan. 10.	115	120	—	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000 000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	115	119	115	119	101	36
102 Jan. 8.	93 Mch 12.	...	...	— 4¼	West Chicago Street	13,139,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	96¾	96¾	93	93	...	1,400
8 Jan. 13.	7½ Jan. 5.	...	9	—	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, '97.	2	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	...	300
93¾ Jan. 10.	83½ Mch 12.	84	84¼	— 2½	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1¼	85	87½	83½	84¼	84¾	28,871
3¾

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 12, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'g March 12 $13,773,000

Week Ending March 12, 1898.

	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil 8s	106¾	106¼	106	106	17
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	69	69	67	67	3
American Tobacco scrip	80	82¾	80	81	65
Ann Arbor 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½	27
Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fé general 4s	89	90¼	86⅞	86½	1,003½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	57	55⅝	54⅜	54⅜	1,937½
Broadway & Seventh Av. consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	3
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, t. r.	82½	82½	80	80	22
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	94	94	93	93½	35
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	112¾	112½	112	112¼	20
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 6s	96	96	96	96	4
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	106	107¼	106	107	24
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110	110	109	109¼	15
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	3
Central of Georgia 1st income 5s	39½	39½	36½	36½	60
Central of Georgia 2d income 5s	13	13	12	12	14
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	90	90	88	88½	55
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113	113	112	112	11
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	113¼	113¼	112	112	4
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	119½	119½	119¼	119½	1
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con 4s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	5
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	78⅜	78⅜	76	76	194
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	115½	115½	113¾	114	87
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy conv. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115	115	115	115	12
Chic., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div., 5s	102	102	102	102	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	98	98	96⅝	96⅝	70
Chi. & East Ill. 1st 6s	116¼	116½	116¼	116½	5
Chi. & East Ill. general 5s	106⅜	106	104	104	18
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refunding 5s	85	85	80	80	21
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refunding 6s	103	103	100	100	11
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	84½	84½	83	83	16
Chi. & West Indiana general 6s	119	119	118	118	4
Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. 1st, C., W. & M. 4s	90	90	90	90	6
Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	4
Cleve., Cin., C. & Ind. Con. 7s	132	132	132	132	1
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	98	98	98	98	8
Colorado Midland 4s, all in. paid	17½	18	17½	18	22
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, t. r.	63¼	63½	63	63	16
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r., $65 pd.	75¼	75¼	74½	74½	14
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 1st 5s	118	118	117	117	10
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	90	92	90	90	22
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	90	90	90	90	2
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	110	110	110	110	10
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	5
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	106	106	106	107¾	2
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	107	107	105	105	11
East Tenn., Vir. & Georgia con. 5s	110¾	110¾	109½	110	16
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	3
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	115	115	115	115	5
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100	100	99½	99½	8
Erie Consolidated 7s	143	143	142	142	21
Erie prior lien 4s	98	90	85½	86½	73
Erie general lien 3-4s	70	70½	69	69	47
Erie Telegraph & Telephone 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	5
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
Fort. St. Union Depot 1st 4½s	106	106	106	106	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	69	70	69	69	12
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 3-4s	58	58	58	58	5
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 3-4s	37	37	35	35	9
Fulton Elevated 1st 5s	90	92	90	92	3
Galveston, H. & Harrisburg 5s	95¼	95½	95¼	95¼	31
Gal., Harrisburg & San An., M. x. & P. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	27
General Electric debenture 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Georgia Pacific 1st 6-6s	120½	120½	119	119	4
Hannibal & St. Jo consol. 7s	79½	79½	79	79	23
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	2
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	101½	101½	101½	101½	6
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	98	98	98	98	1
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	84	84	81	81	56½
International & Great Northern 2d 4½-5s	50	50	50	50	1
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	100	100	100	100	10
Iowa Central 1st 5s	80	80	80	80	3
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	78½	79	78½	79	24
Kansas City P. & Gulf 1st 5s	98	102	98	100	655
Kansas Pacific consol. gold 6s, tr. rects.	87½	88¼	86	86	94
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	59½	60⅝	58	58	175
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	81	81	80	80	2
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	89	89	89	89	10
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	45	45	45	45	2
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	102½	102½	101	102	5
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	116½	118½	115¼	115½	2
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102	102	8
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Lake Shore 1st coupon 7s	109	109	109	109	3
Lake Shore consol. 1s, registered	119	119	119	119	5
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	119	119	119	119	1
Lake Shore 2d 7s, coupon	104½	104½	103	103	33
Lake Shore 3½s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Lake Shore 3½s, registered	90	90	90	90	10
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre 5s	118½	118½	117	117	31
Lexington Av. & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	137	137	137	137	4
Long Dock 6s	120	120	120	120	4
Long Island consolidated 5s	103	103	103	103	10
Louisville & Nashville consol. 7s	103	103	103	103	2
Louisville & Nashville gen. mtge. 6s	117	119	117	119	6
Louisville & Nashville col. trust 5s	102⅝	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	2
Louis. & Nash., So. & No. Ala. gtd. 5s	96	95	95	95	20
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	87	87	85	85½	32
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & Atlantic 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 6s	90	90	90	90	70
Louis., New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	113	113	112	112	5
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	94	94	94	94	4
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116½	116½	116	116	6
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	11	110½	109½	109½	221
Mexican International consol. 4s	71¼	72	71¼	71¼	146
Michigan Central consol. 7s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2
Milwaukee & Northern 1st 6s, 1013, consol.	122	122	122	122	2
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136	136	136	136	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	105	105	105	105	6
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	95	95¾	94	94½	110
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	64	64	64	64	1
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	96¾	96¾	96¼	96⅝	15
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	76½	76½	75⅞	76½	24
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	120	120	120	120	4
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104¼	4
National Starch Manufacturing Co. 1st 6s	106	106	106	106	9
New York Central deb. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
New York Central deb. 5s, registered	108	108	108	108	5
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116½	116⅝	116½	116⅝	11
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	3
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, coupon	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	6
New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s	106	106	106	106	4
New York, Ontario & Western rfdg. 4s	98	98	97	97¼	15
New York, Susquehanna & West. gen. 5s	91	91	91	91	6
New York, Sus. & West. 2d, 4½s	90	90	90	90	5
New York, Sus. & Western rfdg. 5s	107	107	105	105	7
New York, Sus. & Western Terminal 5s	111½	111½	11	111	1
Norfolk & Western con. 6s	80	80	78¼	78¼	80
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	59⅝	60	57½	58	457
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, coupon	117	117	115½	115½	6
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
Northern Pacific prior lien, 4s	94⅝	95	93½	93½	112
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	105⅝	106	105⅜	105⅞	40
Northern Railway of California 5s	102	102½	102	102	20
Northwest sinking fund 6s	118½	118½	118¼	118¼	3
Northwest 25-year debentures	109½	109½	109	109	3
Northwest gold 7s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
Northwest sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	10
Northwest sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933, reg.	117	117	117	117	10
Northwest gold 7s, registered	115½	115½	115½	115½	6
Northwest extension 4s	104	104	104	104	5
Ohio & Miss. 1st, Springfield Div. 7s	105	105	105	105	1
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	78½	78½	78½	78½	2
Oregon Improvement con. 5s, 5th in. paid	55	56¾	51	51¾	58
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, trust receipts	106	108	106	108	32
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	100	101	100	100	68
Oregon Short Line 6s	123	123	120	120½	28
Oregon Short Line 1n. B. and col. trust	47⅛	47½	45½	45½	12
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	64	66	60	60	57
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	94½	94¾	94	94	60
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	112¾	113¼	112	112	9
Peoria, Decatur & Evans. 1st, t. r.	90½	96½	85½	90½	5
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	81	81	81	81	15
Reading general 4s	81¼	82⅝	79¾	80	21
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	81	82	79	79	52
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	136	133	133	133	1
Rock Island 6s, coupon	130	130	130	130	2
Rock Island 5s, coupon	105⅝	106⅞	105⅝	105⅝	49
Rock Island 5s, registered	105⅝	106⅝	105½	105⅝	40
Rock Island debenture 5s	105⅛	105⅞	105¼	105¼	33
St. Joseph & G. I. 1st 2-3-4s	70	70	70	70	6
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	88	90	88	89	70
St. L., K. & N. St. Charles Bridge 1st 6s	108½	108¼	108½	108¼	5
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 6s	73	73	72¾	73	14
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class B	115	115	115	115	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	102	102	101½	101½	27
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	72¾	73¼	72¾	73	10
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	25	25	25	25	21
St. L., Vandalia & Terre Haute 2d gtd. 7s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pacific & Western 5s	116	116	115	115	19
St. Paul consol. 7s	141	141	141	141	10
St. Paul 1st Chicago & Milwaukee 7s	141	141	141	141	4
St. Paul Terminal 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	17
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Pacific Div. 6s	118	118	118	118	1
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	105	105	105	105	13
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s	117	117	115	115	3
St. Paul, M. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	107½	107½	107	107	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	99	99	99	99	44
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	58	59⅜	58	58	120
Scioto Valley & N. E. 4s	87	87	86	86	4
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	95	95	94	94	12
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	96½	96¾	96¾	96¼	30
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	108¼	108¼	108	108	31
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	103	104	102¾	104	44
Southern Railway 5s	90	90⅞	88	88	153
Standard Rope & Twine income 5s	12	12	12	12	24
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	56	56	51	51	13
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s	98¼	98¼	98	98	32
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham 6s	84	84	84	84	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	99½	99¾	96½	96½	69
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	32	32½	29½	29½	464
Third Avenue 5s	123½	123½	123	123	6
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	72	72	70	70	10
Union Elevated 1st 5s, trust receipts	84	84	82⅞	82⅞	9
Union Pacific new 4s	91½	92¾	89½	89¾	3,138
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	53½	56	51	51	477
Virginia Midland gen. 5s, stpd., gtd	103½	103¼	103½	103½	1
Wabash 1st 5s	107½	107½	104½	104½	39
Wabash debenture series B	22½	23½	22½	22½	3
Wabash 2d 5s	77	77¼	75	75	84
West Shore gtd. 4s	109⅜	110	109	109	50½
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	106½	109¼	106	108	6½
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5-4s	51	52½	51	52	85
Western New York & Penn. income 5s	13½	13½	13½	13½	10
Western Union coll. trust 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Western Union debenture 7s, '75, regist'd	105	105	105	105	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie improvement 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	8
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s, trust rects	101¾	101¾	101	101	7
Willmar & Sioux Falls 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	18
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	39	40	36	36	142

Total sales $13,619,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 12, 1898.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	109¾	111	109¾	110½	21
United States 4s, 1925, registered	122½	123	122½	123	28
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	122½	123⅜	121⅞	121⅞	74
United States 5s, coupon	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	22
United States currency 6s, 1899	103	103	103	103	2

Total sales $145,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 12, 1898.

Alabama, Class A	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Tennessee Settlement 3s	89	89	89	89	3
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	69	69	69	69	4

Total sales $9,000

Grand total $13,773,000

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest		Last Sale.	
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	109⅝	Mc.	110¼	Mch. 11
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	113	Feb	113	Mch. 2
United States 4s, 1925, registered	123½	Jan. 11	122½	Mch	121¾	Mch. 12
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	123¾	Jan. 12	122	Mch. 8	123⅝	Mch. 10
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	113½	Jan. 18	113½	Jan. 18
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	111¼	Mch. 9	111½	Mch. 11
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	103	Mch. 11	103	Mch. 11

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	108½	Mch. 8	108½	Mch. 8	108½	Mch. 10
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	101¾	Jan. 19	101¾	Jan. 19
Louisiana Consolidated 4s, small	98	Mch. 3	98	Mch. 3	98	Mch. 3
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	89	Mch. 8	89	Mch. 9
Tennessee Sett. 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5	88	Feb. 5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	Jan. 31	69	Jan. 10	69	Mch. 8
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	4½	Feb. 15	4½	Feb. 15

STATE AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last sales in 1897 of Government and State Bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A (small)	107⅜	Oct. 9	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1
Alabama, Class B	104⅜	July 26	United States 2s reg	98¼	Sept. 10
North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4			

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	356	Mar. 9
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	170	Jan. 6	175	Mar. 11
Chatham	295	Mch. 2	294	Mch. 2	295	Mch. 2
Commerce	210	Mch. 1	210	Mch. 1	210	Mch. 1
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 27
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mch. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mch. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146	Mar. 8
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	Mar. 9
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	125¼	Feb. 15	125¼	Feb. 15
Park	290	Mar. 11	283	Jan. 28	290	Mar. 11
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Metropolis	475	April 21
Central National	162	Nov. 23	New York	240	Dec. 6
Chemical	4300	Feb.	New York County	800	March 23
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
Columbia	170	May 10	Republic	159	Aug. 17
East River	140	Nov. 26	Seaboard	170	July 19
Fourth National	195	Nov.	State of New York	114	Dec. 2
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	Third National	85	March 14
Importers & Traders'	535	March 23			

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.03	.03	.03	.03	2,000
Alice	.35	.35	.35	.35	200
Anaconda	.41	.41	.38	.38	2,900
Belcher	.28	.28	.28	.28	100
Best & Bel	.40	.40	.40	.40	300
Breece	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Brunswick	.10	.10	.10	.10	200
Con. C. & Va.	.65	.65	.70	.70	440
C. C. & C. Creek	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
C. Cr. Cons	.10	.10	.10	.10	2,000
Gould & Cur.	.15	.20	.15	.20	300
Hale & Nor.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	100
Isabella	.21	.21	.21	.21	200
Mollie Gibson	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Mt. Ross	.13	.13	.13	.13	1,000
Ophir	.50	.50	.50	.50	300
Pharmacist	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,500
Potosi	.22	.38	.21	.38	1,500
Portland	.77	.81	.76	.81	800
Savage	.27	.27	.25	.25	600
Small Hopes	.90	.90	.90	.90	700
Standard	1.70	1.75	1.70	1.75	300
Utah	.10	.10	.10	.10	2,000
Yel. Jacket	.24	.30	.24	.30	1,500

Total sales 19,540

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02¼	.02½	.02¼	.02⅜	18,200
Am. Flag	.17	.17	.16½	.18¼	5,100
Anaconda	.34⅜	.36	.33	.33	3,500
Anchoria	.93	.93½	.86	.89	3,000
Can. Bell	.004½	.004½	.003⅝	.003⅝	32,000
Cr. Cr. Con.	.10¾	.10¾	.09	.09½	15,500
Elkton	.83½	.84	.77	.75¾	5,400
Garfield Gr.	.06½	.06¾	.06	.06¼	3,900
Gold Magnet	.004	.008¾	.004	.007	352,000
Gold Fleece	.45	.46¾	.42	.43	8,100
Isabella	.23	.23	.19¾	.21¾	21,100
Jefferson	.05	.05¼	.04½	.05¼	26,000
Justine	.04¼	.05	.03¾	.03¾	84,750
Lillie	.74½	.75¾	.74	.75	3,100
Miami	.39	.39	.39	.39	500
Mol. Gibson	.21¼	.21½	.20½	.20¾	6,500
Mt. Ross	.12½	.13¼	.12½	.12½	10,500
Old Gold	.005	.005	.004½	.005	4,000
Pilgrim	.004½	.005	.004½	.005	4,000
Portland	.76½	.77¼	.75	.76	4,200
Red Mount	.06	.06	.06	.06	3,000
Rocky Mt	.10	.10	.10	.10	200
St. F. Car	2.75	2.87½	2.62½	2.87½	990
Sentinel	.008½	.009	.004½	.009	877,000
Tamarack	.005	.005	.004¾	.004¾	5,000
Union	.12½	.13	.10¾	.10¾	15,200
Work	.02½	.03⅝	.02	.02½	24,500
Yukon	.11¼	.12½	.11	.12½	5,900

Total sales 1,906,040

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending March 12, 1898.

MARCH

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	.. ..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	66⅜	Feb 14	52	Jan 5	63½	Mar 8	62 65½
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	94	Feb 8	85⅝	Mar 12	85½	Mar 12	87 88
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	64½	Feb 10	54⅜	Mar 12	54⅜	Mar 12	58 ..
Atlantic & Pacific income	⅞	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	.. ..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	..	..	..	82½	Feb., 98	.. ..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	98	Feb 16	95	Jan 6	98	Feb 19	.. ..
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118⅝	Feb 11	112¼	Jan 29	117	Mar 4	109 ..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	103	Feb 9	80	Jan 12	98	Mar 3	.. ..
Do., coupons off, registered	..	....	..	....	78	Dec 16,97	.. ..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	96¼	Feb 12	90	Jan 25	96¼	Feb 15	.. 97
Do., do., registered	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	..	....	..	....	102	May 1, 97	.. ..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd.,1990	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	.. ..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105¼	Oct., 95	.. ..
B. & O. S.W. R.R. 1st gtd. g. 4½s,1990	100	Jan 10	98½	Jan 17	99	Feb 7	.. ..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	60	Jne 9, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	..	....	..	....	47½	Nov., 95	.. ..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9¼	Feb 3	9½	Feb 8	8½	Feb 3	.. ..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104¼	July, 92	.. ..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s,1930	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	95 ..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s,1930	..	....	..	....	90	Nov 1, 97	.. ..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	90	Nov 1, 97	.. ..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	103¾	Oct 8, 97	.. ..
Ohio & Miss. con sink. fund 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	103	Nov 18, 97	.. ..
Do., con 7s, 1898	100⅝	Jan 8	104	Jan 20	105¾	Jan 31	.. ..
Do., 2d con. 7s, 1911	..	....	..	....	121	Dec 13,97	.. ..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107⅞	Feb 10	105	Mar 9	105	Mar 9	.. 106
Do., 1st gen. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108	April, 92	.. ..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	..	....	..	....	115	Sep 13, 97	.. ..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs.,1st g. 6s,1924	87½	Feb 9	80	Mar 12	80	Mar 12	80 83
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	93	Jne 19, 97	.. ..
Bea. & B.B.Tr.Co.ctfs.,1st gtd.g.5s,1942	..	....	..	....	70½	Dec 14,97	.. ..
Union El. Tr. Co.ctfs.,1st gtd.g.6s,1937	87½	Feb 8	82⅝	Mar 3	82½	Mar 10	80 83
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	97	Feb 18	92	Feb 25	93½	Mar 11	.. 94
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	.. ..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	106	Feb 25	104¼	Jan 18	106	Feb 25	.. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	.. ..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	121 ..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Apr 14,97	.. ..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	.. ..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	106	Mar 9	107	Mar 10	106 107
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	107⅜	Jan 6	109	Jan 24	.. ..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Feb 14,97	.. ..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	Dec 10,97	.. ..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	.. ..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	109	Mar 11	109¼	Mar 11	.. ..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	107⅛	Mar 10	107⅜	Mar 10	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30,97	.. ..
Cent.RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	93½	Feb 16	91½	Feb 23	91½	Feb 23	.. ..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119¼	Jan 13	116⅜	Feb 21	119⅜	Feb 21	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	88	Feb 25	89½	Mar 10	86 89
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	36¼	Mar 12	36½	Mar 12	.. ..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼	Jan 6	12	Mar 10	12	Mar 10	.. ..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7¾	Jan 21	7¼	Feb 24	7⅜	Mar 2	.. ..
Do., Macon & Nor.Div. 1st g.5s,1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	.. ..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95⅜	Jan 19	95⅜	Jan 19	95⅜	Jan 19	.. ..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104⅜	Feb 2	104⅜	Jan 4	104½	Feb 17	.. ..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113⅞	Dec 3, 97	.. ..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110¼	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114⅞	Feb 10	110	Jan 4	112	Mar 11	112 ..
Do., do., registered	114¾	Jan 6	110	Jan 6	112	Mar 12	.. ..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.ass.7s,1900	103½	Feb 18	100	Jan 3	101⅞	Mar 1	.. ..
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	90	Mar 10	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	114	Feb 1	116	Mar 4	.. ..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	.. ..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer ctfs.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103⅜	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	.. ..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	..	....	..	....	100½	Dec 29,97	.. ..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	.. ..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	100½	Feb 25	.. ..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	.. ..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	103	Feb 28	101¼	Jan 3	103	Feb 28	.. ..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6, 97	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	102	Mar 12	102 ..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs.,1st g.6s,1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	.. ..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101¼	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	119½	Mar 3	119½	Mar 3	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¼	Jan 21	119½	Mar 7	119½	Mar 7	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	113½	Mar 11	114	Mar 12	.. ..
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	84½	Feb 15	76	Mar 12	76	Mar 12	78 ..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g.4s,1989	105	Jan 21	103¾	Jan 7	104¾	Mar 7	.. ..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	93¾	Jan 24	93¾	Jan 24	.. ..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95½	Jan 13	99¼	Feb 7	.. ..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g.5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	99¼	Mar 12	99½	Mar 12	.. ..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	112¼	Feb 7	112½	Feb 7	112½	Mar 1	112½ ..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	110¾	Jan 3	111	Jan 7	.. ..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	No 18, 97	.. 110
St. L. Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾	Mar 25,97	.. ..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s,1912	..	....	..	....	103½	Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan 5	109¾	Feb 1	109¾	Feb 5	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	116¼	Feb 4	115	Mar 8	115	Mar 11	114½ 116
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	104¼	Feb 1	107	Feb 24	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	106	Jan 3	107½	Mar 2	.. ..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	105½	Mar 12	105½	Mar 12	105½ 106
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	103¾	Feb 17	103½	Feb 17	103¾	Feb 28	.. ..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	102	Jan 7	102	Mar 12	.. ..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	99¼	Feb 26	99½	Mar 4	98¼ ..
Do., 4s, 1921	..	....	..	....	93¾	Dec 3, 97	95 ..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 96	.. ..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	95¾	Mar 10	95¾	Mar 12	95½ 96¼
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	91	Jly 10, 97	.. ..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	119	Mar 9	.. ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink.fd.cur.6s,1907	105½	Feb 3	116¼	Jan 14	116½	Mar 7	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	129	Jan 14	120	Jan 14	.. ..
Do., gen. con 1st 5s, 1937	108	Feb 10	101¾	Jan 11	104	Mar 11	104 106
Do., do., registered	..	....	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	109	Feb 11	.. ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	113¼	Feb 16	112	Feb 25	112	Mar 11	112 ..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	89	Feb 10	90	Mar 12	86	Mar 12	.. 85
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb 10	97	Jan 7	100	Mar 12	.. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Mil. & St.Paul 1st 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	143	Feb 10	.. ..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1920	137½	Jan 3	137½	Jan 3	137½	Jan 3	.. ..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141	Mar 7	141 ..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	142½	Feb 10	138	Jan 4	141	Mar 11	.. ..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	142½	Feb 9	139¼	Jan 5	141	Mar 1	.. ..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	118¼	Jan 19	119¾	Jan 19	.. ..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	111¼	Sep 15,97	.. ..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	118¼	Jan 8	119	Mar 2	.. ..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¾	Jan 13	130	Feb 3	130	Feb 3	.. ..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Oct 5, 97	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118	Mar 11	.. ..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	115	Mar 12	115	Mar 12	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	114½	Jan 5	114½	Mar 4	.. ..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	110	Jan 17	.. ..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	113½	Mar 2	113½	Mar 2	.. ..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115¾	Feb 11	114½	Jan 5	115	Feb 24	.. ..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	114	Jan 11	115	Mar 10	.. ..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127½	Jan 5	127½	Jan 27	.. ..
Do., cont. sink. fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106¾	July 9, 97	.. ..
Do., Dak. & Sout. So. g. 5s, 1916	113¾	Jan 17	112½	Feb 14	112½	Feb 14	.. ..
Do. gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	104⅜	Jan 10	105	Mar 12	105 105⅞
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104⅜	Feb 1	105¼	Feb 19	.. ..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	122½	Jan 19	122½	Jan 19	120 123
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	122	Mar 11	122	Mar 11	.. ..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	141	Mar 3	141	Mar 4	.. ..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116¾	Feb 15	115¼	Mar 8	115¼	Mar 9	.. ..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	115¼	Mar 7	115½	Mar 7	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	118½	Mar 10	116¾	Jan 7	118¼	Mar 10	118 ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117½	Jly 13, 97	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111¼	Feb 2	111¼	Jan 5	111½	Feb 28	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	Dec 30,97	.. ..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	117⅛	Jan 5	117⅛	Mar 8	.. ..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117	Mar 9	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	109	Mar 11	109	Mar 11	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	108¾	Jly 13, 97	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	115	Dec 13,97	.. 116¼
Do., do., registered	117⅞	Feb 7	117⅞	Feb 7	117⅞	Feb 7	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	104	Mar 8	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100	No 10, 97	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	No 23, 96	.. ..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102	Jan 31	101¼	Jan 3	102	Mar 1	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	.. ..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	.. ..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	.. ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 30, 97	.. ..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	136	Mar 2	138	Mar 12	.. ..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	106½	Feb 24,97	.. ..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117½	Feb 24	116½	Feb 8	117½	Feb 24	.. ..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	....	..	....	131½	Au 30, 97	.. ..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	135	Feb 26	135	Feb 26	.. ..
Do., incomes, 1911	..	....	..	....	110¼	Jly 2, 97	.. ..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	130	Mar 11	130	Mar 11	130	Mar 11	.. ..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	131	Feb 14	131	Feb 14	13 ..
Do., ext. and col. 5s, 1934	106¾	Jan 28	105¼	Jan 6	105⅝	Mar 12	105½ 106⅝
Do., do., registered	106	Jan 28	106¼	Jan 8	106⅝	Mar 10	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅞	Feb 2	105	Mar 1	105¼	Mar 12	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92	Feb 14	.. ..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70	Feb 28	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	83	Mar 15,97	.. ..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	106½	Jan 10	108⅝	Feb 28	.. ..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Apr 15,97	.. ..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	135	Mar 4	135	Mar 4	.. ..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133	Feb 18	131¾	Jan 11	132	Mar 4	.. ..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan 28	132	Jan 6	132¾	Jan 28	.. ..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask.
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106	Jly 22, 97	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1932	122½	Feb 17	118	Mar 12	118	Mar 12	.. ..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s	87⅝	Feb 7	83	Mar 11	83	Mar 11	81 81⅞
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	96½	Nov., 96	.. ..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905	..	....	..	....	119	Oct 26, 97	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	106¾	Mar 13,97	.. ..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s,1941	113¼	Feb 11	110½	Jan 31	111½	Mar 2	106 ..
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105½	Apr., 95	.. ..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctfs. for 1st 5s,1917	73½	Feb 4	70	Jan 25	73¼	Mar 2	.. ..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L., gen. g. 4s,1993	..	....	..	....	84	Oct 14, 97	.. ..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 12	89	Jan 8	90	Jan 12	.. ..
St. Louis Div. 1st col trust g. 4s, 1990	98½	Feb 14	96½	Jan 18	96½	Mar 11	96⅝ ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	98¾	Dec 16,97	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 96	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88¼	Jan 13	87¼	Jan 11	88¼	Jan 13	.. ..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	90	Mar 9	89	Feb 28	90	Mar 10	.. ..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	101	Jan 20	102	Feb 11	.. ..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	.. ..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	.. ..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¾	Feb 19,97	.. ..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	75¾	Feb 2	73	Jan 28	78	Feb 18	.. ..
Do., income 4s, 1990	..	....	..	....	21	Au 26, 97	.. ..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105¼	Mar 5	105⅜	Jan 25	105½	Mar 5	.. ..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	132	Mar 7	132	Mar 7	.. ..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	128	No 26, 97	.. ..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s,1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16, 97	.. ..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s,1933	102¼	Jan 11	102½	Jan 11	102¼	Jan 19	.. ..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120¼	July, 96	.. ..
Col.Mid. Tr.Co. cts., 1st g.6s,assd.,1936	68	Feb 15	63	Mar 8	63	Mar 8	.. ..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1940, ast'd, all in pd.	21¼	Jan 7	17½	Mar 8	18	Mar 10	.. ..
Col., Hock. Val & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½	My 15, 97	.. ..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts.,$66 paid	77	Mar 5	74½	Mar 12	74½	Mar 12	73 75
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	57 62
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	.. ..
Syra., Bing. & N.Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Mar 2	.. ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	141½	Jan 31	141½	Feb 11	.. ..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	No 23, 97	.. ..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113¾	Feb 28	113½	Feb 28	113½	Feb 28	.. ..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142	Feb 21	141	Jan 31	142	Feb 21	.. ..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	July, 92	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅞	Jan 20	138	Feb 26	138	Feb 26	.. ..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	119½	No 17, 97	.. ..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112	May, 96	.. ..
Del. & Hud. 1st, Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	....	..	....	147½	Au 31, 97	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 25	125¼	Feb 11	125¼	Feb 11	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	117	Feb 23	117	Feb 23	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	Mar 22,97	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	148¾	Au 18, 97	.. ..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	144¾	Feb 15	145	Feb 18	.. ..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95⅝	Feb 2	89¼	Jan 4	92	Mar 8	.. 91
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110¼	Feb 11	110	Mar 8	110	Mar 12	.. ..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	93	Feb 2	85½	Jan 3	90	Mar 8	.. ..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	99	Feb 19	97	Jan 6	98	Mar 8	.. ..
Det.,Mack. & Mar. id.g.3½s,Ser.A,1911	17¼	Jan 12	17¼	Jan 12	17½	Feb 11	.. ..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	107¾	Mar 9	.. ..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	.. ..
Duluth. So. Shore & Atlantic g.5s,1937	107	Mar 8	105	Jan 17	105	Mar 12	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	113	Feb 28	110½ ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	116½	Dec 8, 97	.. ..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	..	....	..	....	112¾	No 12, 97	.. ..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	120½	Oct 29, 97	.. ..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	104¾	Feb 21	104½	Feb 21	104½	Feb 21	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147⅝	Feb 11	142	Mar 12	142	Mar 12	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	142½	Jan 11	143	Jan 13	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	137	Mar 11	137	Mar 11	.. ..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	..	....	..	....	141	Sep 10, 97	.. ..
Jefferson RR. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	.. ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10	111	Feb 26	112	Mar 3	109 ..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	.. ..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g.5s,1946	..	....	..	....	105¾	Oct 2, 97	.. ..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds.,1996	93	Feb 7	86½	Mar 12	86½	Mar 12	86 86¾
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	74½	Feb 11	69	Mar 12	69	Mar 12	68½ 69½
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	65	No 10, 97	.. ..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	117	Jan 11	116¼	Jan 19	117	Mar 2	.. ..
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	82½	Mar 4	82½	Mar 4	82½	Mar 4	.. ..
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	.. ..
Do., Sul. Co. Ech. Exch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	.. ..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	78	Feb 14	77½	Feb 16	77½	Feb 16	.. ..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	117	Feb 9	113½	Jan 4	115¼	Mar 7	114 116½
Do., 1st

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	94	Mar 12	94 Mar 12	95	96
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	116	Mar 11	116 Mar 11	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	104¼	Jan 7	104¼ Mar 12	104	104½
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	119¾	Jan 14	109½	Mar 8	109½ Mar 12	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	120	Feb 25	120 Mar 2	120	121
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123½	Jan 14	117	Mar 11	118 Mar 10	116	118
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	123¾	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	117 Mar 12	116½	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	96	Feb 10	90	Feb 10	90 Feb 10	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39 April, 96	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11¼ Sep 16, 96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	73	Feb 28	70¾	Feb 10	71¼ Mar 12	71	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	113⅞	Feb 28	114¾ Mar 10	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	106¼	Jan 10	106⅝ Feb 17	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122 Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	....	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106 Feb 25	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅜ No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	....	..	....	13 Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100 Jan 30,97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143 Jly 22,97	135	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	106¼	Feb 1	105	Mar 9	105 Mar 11	104	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129 May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼ Au 31, 97	116	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91¾	Feb 4	85⅞	Jan 4	86 Mar 12	86	86¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67¼	Jan 27	58	Mar 12	58 Mar 12	58	59
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	89¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	83¾ Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g.5s,1942	85½	Feb 18	80	Mar 12	80 Mar 12	..	80
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	74	Mar 1	71	Jan 4	74 Mar 4	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	80	Jan 8	84¼ Feb 18	..	..
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	93¾	Feb 14	94	Jan 3	90⅜ Mar 10	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 5s, 1920	100⅛	Feb 15	94	Jan 3	94½ Mar 11	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109	Jan 22	107¼	Jan 6	109 Jan 29	108	110
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65½	Jan 19	70 Feb 23	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72	Feb 4	64	Mar 12	64 Mar 12	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	103	Feb 26	103 Feb 26	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	106½	Feb 3	106½	Feb 3	106½ Feb 3	106	108½
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	107½ Feb 25	..	..
Do., 2d ext. gold 5s, 1946	105	Feb 23	104	Feb 28	104 Feb 28	..	..
Do., Arkans. Brch. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	106¾	Jan 3	108 Feb 8	..	107
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld.grt.g.5s,1931	94⅞	Feb 9	88	Jan 3	88 Mar 11	88	89
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	92¾	Feb 15	88	Feb 26	86 Feb 26	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	120	Mar 11	120 Mar 11	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119 Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	50½	Feb 5	75⅞	Mar 10	76¼ Mar 11	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84 April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131¼	Feb 3	130⅜	Mar 1	131 Mar 2	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅜ De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	103	Jan 6	104¾ Mar 11	104¼	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W.&Al.1917	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117¼	Feb 8	116	Jan 11	116¾ Mar 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	117¼	Feb 8	116½	Feb 23	116¼ Feb 23	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	108	Mar 11	108 Mar 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	108	Mar 3	108 Mar 10	..	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108⅜	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½ Feb 21	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	103¾	Jan 19	105 Feb 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105	Feb 8	103½	Jan 3	105 Feb 8	..	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	105	Feb 7	105 Feb 7	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110¼	Feb 17	109	Jan 4	109 Mar 12	109	109¾
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	108	Mar 11	108 Mar 11	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	106½ No 16, 97	..	..
Cleart. Blt. Coal gtd. g. 4s,Ser.A,1040	..	....	..	....	86 No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	109½	Feb 24	109½ Mar 8	108	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Jan 27	109½	Jan 27	109½ Jan 27	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103 May 7, 97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123	Jan 24	121¾	Jan 10	122½ Mar 4	121¾	122
Do., Ter. R. 1st 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	100 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110 Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½ Oct 14, 97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	125	Feb 14	128 Feb 14	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	105	Mar 1	105 Mar 7	103	104¼
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103 Nov 4, 97	..	..
N. Y. N. H. & H. 1st registered 4s,1903	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. ctrs., $1,000	150	Jan 24	145	Jan 6	149¾ Jan 25	..	..
Do., do., small ctrs., $100	146	Jan 6	145	Jan 6	146 Jan 14	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123 Jne 16, 97	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112½ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119 Feb 11	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	114 My 27, 97	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108¼	Jan 6	106	Mar 7	106 Mar 8	..	106
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	97	Mar 7	97¼ Mar 11	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s,1937	108⅝	Feb 11	103	Jan 6	105 Mar 11	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84⅜	Jan 6	90 Mar 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98	Feb 7	87	Jan 6	91 Mar 8	88	90
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jan 28	110¾	Feb 2	111 Mar 12	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101⅞	Feb 8	93¼	Jan 3	97½ Mar 9	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 4	120	Jan 10	121 Feb 16	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119¼	Feb 9	115½	Mar 11	115¼ Mar 11	110	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	114½	Mar 11	114½ Mar 11	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	128 Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., do. registered certificates	..	....	..	....	126 No 3, 97	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. pr. lien 4s, 1997	97¾	Feb 11	93½	Mar 12	93½ Mar 12	93½	94
Do., registered	97¼	Feb 7	94¼	Mar 2	94¼ Mar 2	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63½	Jan 31	57½	Mar 12	58 Mar 12	57½	58½
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	107¾	Feb 16	104	Jan 5	105⅞ Mar 10	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	105 Mar 5	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	124½	Feb 7	125½ Feb 9	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	120¾ Dec 7, 97	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117 Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	101 Feb 23,97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	87½	Feb 8	83½	Jan 7	86 Mar 12	84	85
Nor. & West. Ry. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	86	Feb 8	78½	Mar 12	78½ Mar 12	..	79½
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	94 April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82 Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼ Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85 De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	94⅞	Feb 21	90	Jan 13	94⅞ Feb 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10½	Jan 7	14½ Feb 11	..	..
Do., do. eng. Trust Co. certfs	14¾	Jan 20	14½	Jan 22	14½ Jan 22	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	78¾	Feb 1	78½ Mar 9	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s,1910	..	....	..	....	108 Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. ctfs. of deposit	112¾	Feb 8	103½	Jan 5	108 Mar 8	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., 5th in. paid	62½	Feb 15	51	Mar 12	51½ Mar 12	..	52
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	120 De 13, 97	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102 My 24, 97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	102	Feb 17	96½	Jan 3	100 Mar 11	99⅝	100
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	69	Feb 7	58	Jan 5	60 Mar 12	..	60
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	49⅝	Mar 4	39	Jan 4	45½ Mar 7	45	47
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115	Jan 26	112⅝	Jan 3	114 Mar 4	113	115
Ore. R.R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	93⅜	Jan 4	94 Mar 11	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	127½	Jan 28	120	Mar 9	120⅝ Mar 11	..	..
Panama sink. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101¼ Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	112	Mar 9	112 Mar 9	..	113
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112¾ Dec 21,97	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Feb 8	111⅜	Jan 4	113 Feb 11	111	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd. 1942	113	Jan 21	112	Jan 11	112½ Feb 23	111	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111 Jne 17, 97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd, 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102 Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	106⅜	Mar 1	106⅜	Mar 1	106⅜ Mar 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼ Apr 23,97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¼ Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140 Jan 4	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126 Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¼ July 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110¼ July 8, 97	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A. 1942	..	....	..	....	113½ April, 96	..	..
St. L., Van. & T. H. 2d 7s, 1898	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	102 Jan 24	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	102¾	Mar 7	102¾	Mar 7	102¾ Mar 7	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110 Jne 27, 96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. R.R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108 My 12, 97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½ Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	100½	Mar 3	90½	Jan 24	99¼ Mar 11	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 Dec 23,97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs.	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96 Feb 15	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	14½ Dec 30,97	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	112½ Mar 8, 97	120	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½	Feb 23	86½	Feb 23	86½ Feb 23	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108¼ April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124 Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s,Ser.A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. &Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95¼ April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	106⅜	Jan 3	108½ Mar 5	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1945	..	....	..	....	98 Jly 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	86	Feb 9	77	Jan 7	81 Mar 10	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	..	....	..	....	83½ Mar 1, 97	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87½	Feb 3	79¾	Mar 12	80 Mar 12	79½	81
R. Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	85¾	Feb 5	79	Mar 12	79 Mar 12	79	80
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	92½	Feb 2	94¾ Feb 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	54 Feb 2	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	76	Feb 18	70	Jan 5	70 Mar 7	..	..
St. L.,A.& T.H.1st& ter.g.5s,1914	..	....	..	....	105 Dec 28,97	..	..
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	115 Jan 22,96	..	..
C., St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917	..	....	..	....	106 Jly 1, 97	..	..
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	90 No 12, 97	..	..
Do., 2d income 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	72¼ Feb., 93	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	116	Feb 11	116¼ Feb 23	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	115	Jan 6	116 Mar 11	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 28	115	Jan 6	116 Mar 4	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¾ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	119¾	Feb 5	116¼	Jan 25	118¾ Mar 4	117¾	118¾
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	105¾	Feb 8	101½	Mar 12	101½ Mar 12	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	97¾	Feb 15	93	Jan 7	97¼ Feb 15	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran., R.R. g. 4s, 1996	77	Feb 7	72	Feb 24	73 Mar 10	..	72
St. L. & San Fran., S.W. Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	94	Jan 28	95½ Mar 4	89	95
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, ctfs., 1989	76⅜	Feb 8	72	Jan 4	73 Mar 11	..	74
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts, 1989	30	Feb 3	26	Mar 7	28 Mar 11	..	31
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g.6s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90 Nov 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	115 Mar 12	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	107¾	Jan 4	109 Feb 21	108	109½
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	122¾	Jan 7	122¾ Jan 29	..	..
Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	121¾	Jan 10	122 Feb 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	Feb 24	128	Jan 5	128 Feb 26	120	128
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾ Sept., 96	123½	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	106	Jan 4	107 Mar 11	..	107¾
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½ My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100½	Mar 4	94½	Jan 10	99 Mar 10	97	99
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96 Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122¼	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	130	Feb 4	127	Jan 21	127¼ Feb 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Apl 24,97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109	Feb 9	108	Jan 14	109 Feb 10	109	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½	Jan 14	105½	Jan 14	108½ Jan 14	108	..
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111 No 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Apr 24,96	..	..
San. F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 3s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½ Oct 20, 97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114 Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104½	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	90	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80 Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	94	Mar 8	94 Mar 9	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107 Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105	Mar 5	100	Jan 7	105 Mar 5	103	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	95¼	Mar 1	92	Jan 4	95¼ Mar 11	95	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110¾	Jan 22	109¼	Jan 14	110 Mar 4	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	..	....	..	....	108 Dec 28,97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	80	Jan 11	78¾	Jan 4	79 Mar 11	..	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114 No 17, 97	120½	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127 Feb 26	129½	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75 Jan 6	..	..
San. An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	62½	Jan 21	58	Mar 7	58 Mar 12	57½	59
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	111 Mar 1, 97	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¾ No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98¾	Feb 21	96½	Jan 3	98 Mar 12	98	..
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	104	Feb 15	100¼	Jan 4	104 Mar 10	103	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	110 Jan 24	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97	Feb 19	92½	Jan 6	96¼ Mar 12	96	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87½	Jan 15	85	Feb 26	85 Mar 2	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	108½	Feb 17	105¼	Jan 5	108 Mar 11	108	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	94¼	Feb 10	88	Mar 12	88 Mar 12	..	88
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100 Feb 16	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼ Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	110 Dec 22,97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107	Jan 31	106¾	Jan 10	107 Mar 2	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112¼	Feb 28	113½ Mar 10	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111⅜	Feb 9	109½	Mar 11	110 Mar 11	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	121	Feb 17	119¼	Feb 14	119¾ Mar 11	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117¾	Feb 18	116	Mar 2	116 Mar 2	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125	Feb 14	122	Jan 4	123 Mar 9	..	..
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	105	Feb 19	105 Feb 19	95	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	105¼	Feb 25	103½	Jan 17	105¼ Mar 4	..	105
Do., do., gtd. stamped, 1936	105½	Feb 21	103½	Mar 7	103½ Mar 7	..	105
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd.4s,1924	..	....	..	....	84 Au 10, 97	..	..
West'n No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	112¾	Jan 3	115¾ Jan 21	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110¼	Feb 19	110⅜	Jan 12	110¼ Feb 19	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	108¼	Jan 12	106¾	Feb 3	107 Feb 24	107	..
St. L. Mtns.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s,1939	..	....	..	....	103 Oct 27, 97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110¼	Feb 14	109	Jan 18	110½ Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	102⅜	Feb 8	98¼	Mar 12	98½ Mar 12	96	97
Do., 2d g. Income 5s, 2000	35	Feb 19	28	Jan 4	29¼ Mar 12	29	30
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124	Feb 21	122	Jan 5	123 Mar 12	..	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	104¾	Feb 18	102¼	Jan 3	104¼ Feb 26	..	..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	103¼	Jan 7	102¾	Jan 3	103¾ Jan 21	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	82½	Feb 23	79	Jan 4	80 Mar 11	..	..
To

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, March 14.

Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, March 15.

American Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.
American Waltham Watch Company—Dividend payable.
Buffalo Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago City Railway—Books close.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Dividend payable.
Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad—Dividend payable.
National Lead Company—Dividend on preferred.
New York Central Railroad—Books close for dividend and annual meeting.
Philadelphia Traction Company—Books close.
Piedmont and Cumberland Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Portland and Rumford Falls Railroad—Dividend payable.
Spirits Distributing Company—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Standard Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Sunbury and Lewiston Railroad—Books close.
United States Oil Company—Dividend payable.
United States Leather Company—Books close.
Waynesburg and Washington Railroad—Dividend payable.
Welsbach Light Company—Books close.
West Jersey and Seashore Railroad—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, March 16.

Buffalo Street Railway—Books open.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Consolidated Gas Company—Books open.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Books open.
Folmer, Clogg & Company—Special meeting.
Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad—Books open.
National Lead Company—Books open after dividend on preferred stocks.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Books close.
Standard Oil Company—Books open.
Texas Pacific Railway—Annual meeting.
United States Oil Company—Books open.

Thursday, March 17.

Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stocks.

Friday, March 18.

Manhattan Elevated Railway Company—Books close.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Special meeting.
Second Avenue Railroad—Special meeting.

Saturday, March 19.

Chicago Junction Railway and Union Stock Yards Company—Books close.
Colonial Brewery—Books close for annual meeting.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company—Books close.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 54¼@55. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25 3-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 54¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
March 10, 1898	£33,625,394	.....
March 11, 1897	30,308,054	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
March 10, 1898	75,678,787	£46,482,300
March 11, 1897	76,556,078	49,085,452
BANK OF GERMANY.		
March 10, 1898	33,635,000	17,250,000
March 11 1897	30,200,000	15,558,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
March 10, 1898	36,906,000	12,483,000
March 11, 1897	30,904,000	12,663,000
SPAIN.		
March 10, 1898	9,560,000	10,870,000
March 11, 1897	8,525,000	10,650,000
NETHERLANDS.		
March 10, 1898	2,738,000	6,891,000
March 11, 1897	2,633,000	6,921,000
BELGIUM.		
March 10, 1898	2,863,000	1,447,000
March 11, 1897	2,868,000	1,434,000
Total for the week	£196,036,781	£97,423,300
Total preceding week	195,270,973	96,074,704
Corresponding week last year	191,087,132	96,311,452

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5½ per cent. for first-class four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good names.

The Bank of England lost £216,460 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 43.02, became 43.35 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 27,750,000f. gold and 2,025,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.80¾@$4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.84⅛@$4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅞@5.23¾ for long and 5.23¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94@94 1-16 and 94⅛@94⅛, and guilders at 39 11-16@39¾ and 39 15-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—12½c discount@par.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	104	107
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	105	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 6s	95	..
Bleecker St. & F'ton F'y stock	30	33
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	208	213
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	95	99
Brooklyn City Railroad	200	201
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114	116
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	195	196
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	116
Brooklyn El., t. r., 1st ass't p'd.	8½	9
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	108	109
Buffalo Consolidated 5s	107	109
Buffalo St. Ry. stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	250	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	121	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	113	115
Christopher & Tenth Street	155	..
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	102	105
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	77	80
Cleveland City Railway	59	61
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	50	53
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock	185	195
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. cfts.	103	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	97	99
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	95	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	42½	43½
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	175	..
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100½	..
Eighth Avenue	315	330
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	103	107
42d & Grand Street	325	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Louisville St. Ry. com	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pref	95	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	51	52
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	100	103
New Orleans Traction com	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf	13	15
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com	10	13
North Shore Traction pf	75	78
Ninth Avenue	192	194
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	106½	107
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	73	77
Rochester Ry.	16	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	98½	101
Second Avenue stock	165	175
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue debenture 5s	102	..
Scranton Traction	8	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	111
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	173	176
Twenty-third Street	300	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	102	..
Twin City R. Transit. Co. com.	..	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	112	114
West Chicago Street	92½	93½
West End, Boston	81	82
West End (Boston) pf.	102½	103½
Worcester Traction common	16	18
Worcester Traction pf.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	59	61
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	175	180
Atlantic	135	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	..
Brooklyn	400	405
Central	..	1400
Colonial	197½	202½
Continental	185	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	875	..
Fifth Avenue	..	365
Franklin	232	236
German-American R. E.	20	30
Guaranty	400	..
Hamilton	235	240
Kings County	282½	..
Knickerbocker	225	..
Lawyers' Surety	102	110
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	..
Manhattan	152½	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	237½	..
Mercantile	425	..
Metropolitan	310	..
Nassau	155	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1225	..
N. Y. Surety & Trust	375	..
People's	255	260
Produce Exchange	200	207
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	200	205
Title Guarantee & Trust	290	295
Union	1025	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	285	295
United States	1175	..
Washington	227½	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	105	111
Commonwealth	105	109
Continental	420	..
Eagle	240	250
Empire City	97	103
Farragut	90	100
German-American	430	..
Germania	255	265
Greenwich	160	..
Hamilton	110	115
Hanover	143	150
Home	195	205
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	110	115

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Niagara	170	180
North River	125	..
Pacific	150	160
Peter Cooper	120	130
Phenix, Brooklyn	173	180
Rutgers	..	120
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	118	125
Westchester	225	..
Williamsburg City	370	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	355	360
American Exchange	170	172
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	300	320
Broadway	225	230
Butchers & Drovers'	..	100
Central	165	175
Chase	600	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	..	4000
Citizens'	125	135
City	900	..
Clinton	..	95
Colonial	125	..
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	204	207
Continental	127½	..
Corn Exchange	280	290
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First National of Staten Island	120	160
Fourth National	180	184
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	300	..
German-American	115	120
Germania	300	..
German Exchange	250	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	120	130
Hanover	390	..
Hide & Leather	90	95
Home	..	155
Hudson River	155	..
Importers & Traders'	..	515
Irving	145	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	135	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	230	240
Market & Fulton	..	231
Mechanics'	180	185
Mechanics & Traders'	..	112
Mercantile	..	168
Merchants' Exchange	115	..
Merchants'	140	146
Metropolis	440	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	230	..
New Amsterdam	245	..
New York	238	242
New York County	800	..
New York National Exchange	..	90
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	..
North America	135	..
Oriental	145	..
Pacific	175	185
Park	287½	292½
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	96
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	115	120
Republic	155	165
Riverside	160	..
Seaboard	175	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	108	120
Shoe & Leather	95	100
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	110	113
Third National	10	30
Tradesmen's	110	..
Twelfth Ward	130	140
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	180	..
Western	150	160
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	194	200
Beech Creek	97	100
Boston & Providence	255	..
Cayuga & Sus.	137½	..
Columbus & Xenia	185	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	129	..
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	126	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	108	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	140
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids	134	..
Little Miami	181	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	160	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	316	..
N. Y., Lack. & West.	121½	123½
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	180	..
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	168	..
P. Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	135	..
Providence & Worcester	249	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	250	..
Valley of New York	107	..
Warren	166	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	99	102
American Bank Note Co.	42	44
American Brake	87½	92½
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	10
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain com.	10	15
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	55	65
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	25	40
Am. Typefounders, new stock	40	44
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	109	..
American Graphophone	15¼	15½
American Graphophone 1st pf.	15¼	16
Anderson Tobacco	16	20
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	16	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	65	70
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	100	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	..	50
Celluloid Company	78	82¼
Central & South Amer. Tel.	104	107
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	48	58
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	102	105

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	365	380
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	93	..
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	78	..
Commercial Cable	170	174
Consolidated Car Heating	30	35
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	37½	..
Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	60	67
Diamond Match Company	136	138
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1¾
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	42	45
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	88	89
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	92	93
Gorham Mfg. Co. common	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	112	115
Great Falls Ice	107	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	91	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	103½	..
Hudson River Telephone	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	40	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	16	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	62	72
Lanston Monotype	15	16
Lorillard pf.	114	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	30	40
Malt Trust com.	22¼	23
Malt Trust pf.	72	73
Mechanical Rubber com.	6	12
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	30
Mergenthaler Linotype	141	142½
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	12
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	..	53
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	84	88
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock	..	55
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
National Biscuit	21	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	107	110
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	190	..
New York Air Brake	20	25
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	153
Nicaragua Construction	6	8
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Penn. Salt Mfg.	105	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	50	55
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pref.	55	59
Procter & Gamble	210	215
Proctor & Gamble pf.	157½	..
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pref.	40	56
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	92	95
Simmons Hardware com.	105	109
Simmons Hardware pf.	115	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	320	360
Standard Oil.	359	360
Southern Cotton Oil	15	30
Swift & Co.	93	96
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	45	50
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	100	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	72½
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pref.	48	51
Trow Directory pref.	35	40
Union Switch & Signal	30	32
Union Switch & Signal pref.	50	59
Union Typewriter com.	6¼	8
Union Typewriter 1st pref.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pref.	81	82½
U. S. Glass com.	..	31½
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	163	164½
Westinghouse Air Brake	215	259
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	120
Worthington Pump	15	20
Worthington Pump pref.	87	90

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	55	55½
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	..	100
Bay State Gas Inc.	60	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	95½	96
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	28
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	102½	103½
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	102	104
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	103	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	109¼	..
Chi. P. Gas & Co. 2d 6s	107	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	..	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104	104¾
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	100	104
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	85	89
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	101	103
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	74	78
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	102½	104
Detroit income 5s	94	99
Equitable	215	225
Equitable 1st 6s	102	103½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115½	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	78	81
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	91
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	100	102
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	58	62
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	106	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	78	83
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st 6s	90	91
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	74	75
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	99	101
Minneapolis Gas 6s	98	102
Mutual of New York	320	330
New Amsterdam	30	32
New Amsterdam pf.	66	68
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	100	102½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas com.	72	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	114	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	69	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	134	138
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 5s	89	91
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	82	84
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102½	103½
Williamsburg 1st 6s	103	105

MARCH

WAR TIME PRICES.

Continued from Page 1.

cut off, displayed on spikes, and their bodies trampled by horses.

These executions were made with so much indecent haste that the news of the capture of the Virginius had not yet reached Havana or Madrid. The cable was cut by order of the Provincial General, so that no word of the outrage should reach this country. He also for two days refused to respond to the letters of the American representative.

There was much talk of war, but in the end the matter was adjusted by the return of the vessel to the United States and the payment of an indemnity of $80,000 for the lives of the fifty-three persons so ruthlessly put to death.

The Effect on Prices.

Just how much Stock Exchange prices were affected by the Virginius incident it would be impossible to say, as the market had been in a panicky condition since early in the year, due to stringency in the money market. In fact, there had been almost a panic in April, and at that time rates for carrying stocks were quoted as high as ⅝ to 1 per cent. a day. Through the Summer a number of firms failed, and so precarious was the condition of financial institutions that the Stock Exchange was ordered closed on the 20th of September and remained with shut doors for ten days. Jay Cooke & Co. had previously failed on the 18th, and it was because of the involved condition of affairs that the Governors of the Exchange took this unprecedented action.

It proved a wise move and doubtless gave many firms a chance to tide over the trying times, but when the Exchange again opened for business the decline in prices was continued. The sharp break in the gold premium, as previously stated, accentuated the critical condition of affairs.

There were many events in this trying year in addition to the monetary stringency and the decline in gold. The New York Central in March secured the Harlem through a lease at 8 per cent. on the stock. In the light of present dividend rates this amount seems great, but the speculators of those days had looked for even more advantageous terms, and after the deal was announced the price fell from 140 to 115. Pacific Mail dropped from 76⅞ in February to 25 in October, the decline being attributed to mismanagement of its affairs. Congress was at the same time investigating the Crédit Mobilier, and Union Pacific's connection with it resulted in a decline in that stock from 39½ in January to 14¾ in November.

Prices were so depressed that the Virginius affair added but a little more fuel to the flames. However, the prices of this never-to-be-forgotten period are worth citing, if only to show just how great were the losses scored. The following table shows where the principal stocks were at the beginning of the year 1873, their highest made in all cases in the first few months, their lowest made generally in October or November, and their prices in December:

	Jan.	High.	Low.	Dec.
Burlington	138½	138½	78	94¼
Northwest	84	88	51¼	57½
Rock Island	114¾	117⅜	80¼	100⅞
Lackawanna	101½	106	70½	104½
Erie	66⅜	69¼	35⅜	47⅜
Harlem	122½	140	90	122½
Hannibal and St. Jo.	50¼	52¼	15	28½
Illinois Central	126¼	126½	90	100½
Lake Shore	97	97¾	57¼	77¼
Milwaukee & St. P.	54⅛	62¼	21½	42⅜
New Jersey Central	105¼	106½	85	102
New York Central	106⅜	106½	77⅞	93⅜
Pacific of Missouri	60⅛	60½	27½	31¾
Panama	130	130	77½	111
Union Pacific	39½	39½	14¾	32⅞
Toledo and Wabash	75¾	75¾	29¾	55
Pacific Mail	75¼	76⅞	25	42
Del. and Hudson	119½	123	99	116

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In Case of War with Spain.

What effect a declaration of war upon Spain would have on the stock market is a question for argument. There are not a few who believe that in such an event the market would rally, as the worst would then be known and the present suspense ended. They hold that the semi-panicky days which have occurred since the Maine disaster have to some extent discounted a possible outbreak. In opposition to this it is argued that many holders of securities would be frightened into selling, that there would be monetary stringency and forced liquidation.

Hardly a fair comparison can be made between the position of financial affairs during the civil war and at the present time. There were then but 250 members in the Exchange to 1,100 now. Holdings of securities were more concentrated, and there were fewer interests to be protected. Then, too, it was a period of inflation of the currency. Stocks and bonds were at prices low enough to tempt investors and traders to speculate and a few Stock Exchange leaders practically controlled the market. Now, however, the interests are diversified, securities are held not only by individuals, but by banks, private and public corporations, trust companies, and financial institutions of every character. Active brokerage houses now have clients all over the country, many of them trading on margin, and in a rush to sell, good judgment is often thrown to the winds, and a graver aspect given to affairs than the situation might warrant.

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing March 12. Bid.	Asked.		Amount Outst'd'g.	Last Dividend.			Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,520,000	Jan.,	1898	3½	*186	Feb. 8	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 8, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	Mar.	1, 1898	..	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
100	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar.	1, 1898	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	Sept. 16, 1897
..	23	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	Mar.	1, 1897	1	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*71½	Dec. 24, 1897
..	64	Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb.	15, 1898	1	67¾	Jan. 8	55	Jan. 21	60½	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct.	1, 1897	65c	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
166	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Mar.	1, 1898	1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	170½	Oct. 2, 1897
..	33	Chicago Gt. Western pf., A	11,177,000	.....	.....	..	36¼	Jan. 28	30	Feb. 25	32	Mar. 1, 1898
20	24½	Chicago Gt. Western pf., B	7,444,100	.....	.....	..	25⅞	Jan. 14	*20	Feb. 21	*20	Feb. 21, 1898
..	..	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	12,050,500	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*75	Dec. 27, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan.	3, 1898	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	102¾	May 22, 1897
..	65	Cleveland, Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct.	1, 1896	1	50¼	Feb. 5	47	Feb. 23	48	Mar. 16, 1898
105	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,225,050	Mar.	1, 1898	1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*167	Dec. 23, 1897
..	1	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	6,000,000	.....	.....	..	⅞	Jan. 28	⅝	Jan. 10	⅞	Jan. 28, 1898
1	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	.....	.....	..	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7, 1898
..	78	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	50,000	Feb.	20, 1897	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*80	Dec. 14, 1897
150	..	Commercial Cable	1,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	2¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*162½	May 28, 1897
41	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb.	1, 1898	2	*45	Feb. 14	*45	Feb. 14	*45	Mar. 4, 1898
..	..	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	.....	..	13	Jan. 12	12	Jan. 12	*12	Feb. 19, 1898
75	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	753,500	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
2	4	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	Sept. 16, 1897
4½	6	Duluth, South Shore & At. pf.	16,000,000	.....	.....	..	7⅛	Feb. 3	5⅝	Feb. 24	5⅝	Feb. 24, 1898
..	..	Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Jan.	15, 1898	1½	111	Feb. 8	106¾	Mar. 5	106¾	Mar. 5, 1898
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct.	15, 1897	3	..	.....	.....	.....	260	July 30, 1897
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	Feb.	15, 1898	1	..	.....	.....	.....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
18	22	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,172,100	Aug.,	1893	7½	25	Jan. 7	*20	Feb. 17	*20	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	6,342,000	Feb.	15, 1893	2	43	Jan. 28	40	Jan. 18	43	Jan. 28, 1898
12	16	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,168,100	.....	.....	..	16⅞	Jan. 31	*14	Jan. 22	16½	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	General Electric pf.	4,252,000	July	1, 1893	3½	..	.....	.....	.....	75	Mar. 22, 1897
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*106½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....	.....	..	*33½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*32½	Feb. 24, 1898
..	99⅝	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,823,100	Jan.	15, 1898	1½	92½	Feb. 10	*91	Feb. 24	*91¾	Feb. 25, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,000,000	Feb.	1, 1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,500,000	Feb.	1, 1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	4	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5, 1898
90	93	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan.,	1898	2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 18, 1898
6	7½	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	.....	.....	..	*6½	Jan. 12	6	Feb. 28	6½	Feb. 28, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	Mar. 9, 1897
3	4½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000	.....	.....	..	4½	Feb. 8	*2½	Jan. 26	4½	Feb. 17, 1898
13	16	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,500,000	Jan.	15, 1895	90c	18	Feb. 2	*14¼	Feb. 7	18	Feb. 2, 1898
30	34	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Oct.	1, 1897	1	34½	Mar. 1	*33	Feb. 7	34½	Mar. 1, 1898
1	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Aug. 30, 1897
4	7	Manhattan Beach	3,000,000	.....	.....	..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	5¼	Jan. 24, 1898
40	50	Maryland Coal pf.	1,500,000	Jan.	3, 1898	2	51	Feb. 2	*50	Feb. 18	*50	Feb. 18, 1898
1	1¼	Mexican National certs.	33,320,000	.....	.....	..	.....	Feb. 5	1	Feb. 10	1¼	Feb. 18, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct.	1, 1893	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	5,000,000	Feb.	7, 1893	1	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
50	53	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	4,000,000	Jan.	15, 1893	1½	50¾	Feb. 15	53	Feb. 24	53¾	Mar. 5, 1898
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Dec. 2, 1897
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Feb.	1, 1898	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	Dec. 14, 1897
5¾	8	National Starch	4,450,700	.....	.....	..	9	Feb. 10	8¾	Feb. 10	9	Feb. 10, 1898
65	75	National Starch 1st pf.	2,229,400	Nov.	1, 1897	2	*81	Jan. 24	*70	Mar. 5	*70½	Mar. 5, 1898
18	25	National Starch 2d pf.	1,826,800	Jan.,	1893	6	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27, 1898
5	7½	New Central Coal	5,000,000	.....	.....	..	8¼	Feb. 7	7	Jan. 5	8	Mar. 3, 1898
..	..	N. Y. Air Brake	5,000,000	.....	1896	6	26	Jan. 24	22	Mar. 1	24	Mar. 3, 1898
63	73	N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar.	1, 1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*67	Jan. 22	73	Feb. 23, 1898
..	..	New York & East River Gas	5,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	Sept. 13, 1897
..	..	New York & East River Gas pf.	1,851,000	July	22, 1897	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	117¼	Sept. 10, 1897
..	..	N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	10,000,000	.....	.....	..	1¼	Feb. 16	121	Jan. 4	*122½	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan.	10, 1898	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan.	15, 1898	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,300	.....	.....	..	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
300	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb.	1, 1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*380	Feb. 25	*350	Feb. 25, 1898
..	¾	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3,400,000	.....	.....	..	1¼	Feb. 11	⅞	Jan. 7	1	Feb. 24, 1898
3	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	.....	..	5¼	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 26	4	Feb. 28, 1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*115	Sept. 29, 1897
166	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	10,774,300	Jan.	4, 1898	1¾	*171½	Feb. 11	*168	Feb. 25	*168	Feb. 25, 1898
..	..	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	5½	Dec. 22, 1897
1¼	2	Quicksilver	5,768,700	.....	.....	..	2¼	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 26	2¼	Jan. 27, 1898
3	7	Quicksilver pf.	4,221,300	.....	1891	4¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Sept. 24, 1897
190	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan.,	1898	4	*181	Feb. 15	*182	Jan. 26	183¾	Feb. 24, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	.....	.....	..	25	Feb. 11	*21½	Jan. 11	23	Feb. 24, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf.	6,500,000	Feb.,	1898	1¾	61¼	Jan. 8	*56	Feb. 4	57	Mar. 2, 1898
4	5	St. Louis & Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	.....	..	5	Feb. 7	3¾	Jan. 24	4½	Mar. 4, 1898
15	25	St. Paul & Duluth	4,000,207	July	5, 1897	3	25	Jan. 8	20½	Jan. 28	24	Feb. 11, 1898
77	80	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,712,086	Mar.	1, 1898	2½	*83	Feb. 15	80½	Feb. 23	80¼	Feb. 23, 1898
..	..	Silver bullion certfs.	.....	.....	.....	..	57⅜	Jan. 13	56½	Feb. 24	56½	Feb. 24, 1898
195	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Dec.	3, 1897	3½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,771,100	Dec.	31, 1897	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	5,000,000	Oct.,	1897	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,321,500	Jan.	15, 1898	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	9,254,696	.....	.....	..	6¼	Jan. 8	5⅝	Jan. 8	*6	Feb. 9, 1898
15	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov.	25, 1893	1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10, 1898
33	45	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,750,000	July	25, 1896	1¼	*41	Feb. 7	*33½	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10, 1898
20	25	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,000,000	.....	.....	..	22½	Feb. 25	20¾	Mar. 4	20	Mar. 4, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	1,107,200	Oct.,	1897	1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,200,000	Jan.	1898	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept.	30, 1897	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	Oct.	15, 1897	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan.	20, 1898	3	88	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
3	6	Wisconsin Central pf.	3,000,000	.....	.....	..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	5	Feb. 5, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $1,897,925. The banks now hold $22,721,425 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $10,392,400, an increase in specie of $3,938,700, and a decrease in legal tenders of $4,673,400, a decrease in deposits of $10,538,500, and an increase in circulation of $20,800.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Mar. 12, '98.	Mar. 5, '98.	Mar. 13, '97.
Loans	$617,864,000	$628,256,400	$505,912,500
Specie	124,094,300	120,125,900	85,274,100
Legal tenders	72,527,300	77,202,700	112,262,900
Net deposits	605,481,900	706,020,400	578,633,800
Circulation	13,795,700	13,774,900	16,211,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Mar. 12, '98.	Mar. 5, '98.	Mar. 13, '97.
Specie	$124,094,300	$120,125,900	$85,274,100
Legal tenders	72,527,300	77,202,700	112,262,900
Total res've.	$196,591,900	$197,328,600	$197,537,000
Reserve required ag'st deposits	173,870,475	176,505,100	144,673,450
Excess of reserve above legal req're ments	$22,721,425	$20,823,500	$52,863,550

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, with the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896 for comparison:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,264,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,988,775	53,172,525	32,940,550
Jan. 22	21,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,009,450	59,145,250	39,023,400
Feb. 5	24,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,437,650	51,638,225	38,818,875
Feb. 19	29,893,450	52,985,350	32,927,050
Feb. 26	25,959,225	57,529,975	34,422,150
March 5	20,825,500	55,556,925	32,294,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,385,150	31,448,825

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$22,721,425	1893	$4,942,275
1897	52,863,550	1892	16,198,450
1896	31,448,825	1891	9,798,575
1895	32,726,625	1890	1,050,000
1894	12,653,575	1889	6,846,800

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 5	Apr. 1
Boston & Maine quarter	1½	Apr. 1	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Canadian Pacific	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 7
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 7
Chic., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	Mar. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 28
Chi. & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Mar. 21
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul	2½	Apr. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 12
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	3½	Apr. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 12
Chi. & Northwestern pf., (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 6	Mar. 12	Mar. 23
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	1¼	Apr. 20	Mar. 31	Apr. 11
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 15	Feb. 23	Mar. 16
Fort Worth & Denver City, stamped	2	Mar. 15	Mar. 10	Mar. 16
Manhattan Elevated (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 18	Apr. 2
New York Central (quarter)	1	Apr. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 21
N. Y. & Harlem (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Apr. 2
N. Y. & Harlem pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Apr. 2
Nor. of New Hampshire (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Oregon R'way & Nav. pf. (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 17	Apr. 2
Piedmont & Cumberland	2	Mar. 15	.....	.....
Pitts., Youngstown & Ash.	3	Mar. 25	Mar. 15	Mar. 26
Pitts., Youngstown & Ash. pf.	3½	Mar. 25	Mar. 15	Mar. 26
Portland & Rumford Falls (quar.)	1	Mar. 15	.....	.....
Sunbury & Lewiston (semi-annual)	4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 2
Waynesburg & Washington	2½	Mar. 15	.....	.....
West Jersey & Seashore	2½	Mar. 15	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Buffalo Railway (quarter)	1	Mar. 15	Mar. 5	Mar. 16
Chicago City Railway (quarter)	3	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	Mar. 21
Philadelphia Traction	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 1
United Traction & Electric of N. J.	¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 21	Apr. 3

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Sugar Ref. (quarter)	3	Apr. 2	Mar. 15	Apr. 4
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mar. 15	Apr. 4
Amer. Waltham Watch (semi-an.)	3	Mar. 15	.....	.....
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	Apr. 1	Mar. 5	April 2
Chi. J. R. & U. S. Y. pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 19	Apr. 2
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 22	Apr. 2
Consol. Gas Co. of N. Y. (quarter)	2	Mar. 15	Mar. 2	Mar. 16
Equitable Gas of Memphis	1	April 1	.....	.....
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 24	Mar. 16
North American Oil	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 2
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 1
Spirits Distributing Co. 1st pf.	$1.75	Mar. 15	Mar. 15	Mar. 17
Standard Oil	3	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	7	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 16
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 4	Mar. 20	Apr. 5
United Electric Securities (semi-an.)	$3.50	May 2	Apr. 20	May 3
United States Leather pf.	1¼	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 2
United States Oil (quarter)	1½	Mar. 15	Mar. 5	Mar. 16
Weisbach Light	$1	Mar. 25	Mar. 15	Mar. 25

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Chicago & Alton Railroad	Mar. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Chicago Railway Term. Elevator Co.	.....	.....	Mar. 14	Annual
Colonial Brewery	Mar. 19	Mar. 26	Mar. 25	Annual
Folsom, Clogg & Company	.....	.....	Mar. 16	Special
German Alliance Insurance	.....	.....	Mar. 22	Election
Joliet & Chicago	Mar. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Lawyers' Title Insurance	Mar. 19	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Metropolitan Street Railway	.....	.....	Mar. 18	Special
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	Mar. 5	Apr. 9	Apr. 7	Annual
New York Central	Mar. 15	Apr. 21	Apr. 15	Annual
Nicaragua Company	.....	.....	Mar. 23	Election
Panama Railroad	Apr. 2	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
St. Paul & Duluth Railroad	.....	.....	Apr. 14	Special
Second Avenue Railroad	.....	.....	Mar. 18	Special
Texas Pacific	.....	.....	Mar. 16	Annual
West End Realty Company	.....	.....	Mar. 25	Annual
Western Gas Company	Mar. 10	Mar. 22	Mar. 21	Annual

MARCH 1898

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Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors,

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BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 12th day of March, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$151,998,278.29		
Gold bullion	54,246,751.04	$206,213,029.33	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,969,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,570,540.00	36,398,609.00	*$169,814,420.33
Standard silver dollars	$305,000,853.00		
Silver bullion	909,131.30	$305,909,984.30	
Outstanding silver certificates	$398,466,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	16,525,953.00	382,940,551.00	12,969,433.30
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,546,378.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	99,639,902.25	$104,186,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		104,186,280.00	.25
United States notes		$96,603,276.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$51,840,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	5,130,000.00	46,710,000.00	39,803,276.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$4,708,440.00		
National bank notes	3,279,884.13		
Fractional silver coin	11,909,178.03		
Fractional currency	40.24		
Minor coin	1,265,020.04		
Deposits in National banks	31,560,231.59		
Bonds and interest paid	309,947.39	$53,027,750.42	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,355,354.03		
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,355,582.22		
Disbursing officers' balances	31,330,848.87		
Post Office Department account	4,170,182.62		
Miscellaneous items	2,153,774.56	50,365,742.30	2,662,008.12
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$225,330,138.00

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fis'l Y'r.
Customs	$445,746.20	$6,422,442.82	$98,474,158.56
Internal revenue	478,369.62	5,225,187.06	116,044,376.84
Miscellaneous	183,650.94	1,513,628.76	73,200,686.00
Total receipts	$1,107,763.76	$13,161,258.64	$287,719,221.40
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	331,000.00	2,709,000.00	72,225,555.85
War	220,000.00	1,540,000.00	45,277,312.12
Navy	225,000.00	1,180,000.00	23,631,535.24
Indians	10,000.00	2,083,000.00	8,805,151.51
Pensions	400,000.00	7,387,000.00	103,225,988.40
Interest	....	131,000.00	28,352,272.87
Total expenditures	$1,186,000.00	$15,030,000.00	$288,517,825.99
Excess of expenditures over receipts	78,236.24	1,868,741.36	†1,201,395.41
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	5,000.00	382,875.00	20,240,875.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	59,850.00	616,074.50	11,580,277.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$514,206,854.00	$91,600,537.00	$605,807,391.00
This fiscal year	19,690,320.00	1,704,736.00	21,404,562.00
This month	507,340.00	63,995.00	571,335.00
This day	40,375.00	2,440.00	43,315.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of receipts over expenditures.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended March 11, 1898	$11,729,980
Week ended March 12, 1897	9,411,463
From Jan. 1, 1898	89,553,906
From Jan. 1, 1897	93,754,731

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended March 8, 1898	$9,967,487
Week ended March 9, 1897	8,968,918
From Jan. 1, 1898	$1,615,215
From Jan. 1, 1897	70,127,002

Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 11, 1898	$3,586,479
Week ended March 12, 1897	145,254
From Jan. 1, 1898	7,685,177
From Jan. 1, 1897	858,916

Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 11, 1898	$100,250
Week ended March 12, 1897	127,000
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,519,725
From Jan. 1, 1897	901,700

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 11, 1898	$2,486,229
Week ended March 12, 1897	18,254
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,165,452

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$42,784

Imports of Silver.

Week ended March 11, 1898	$36,108
Week ended March 12, 1897	12,760
From Jan. 1, 1898	631,485
From Jan. 1, 1897	433,390

Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 11, 1898	$576,015
Week ended March 12, 1897	1,038,783
From Jan. 1, 1898	8,310,876
From Jan. 1, 1897	8,538,200

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 11, 1898	$539,905
Week ended March 12, 1897	1,026,083
From Jan. 1, 1898	7,779,391
From Jan. 1, 1897	8,404,810

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 11, 1898	$3,622,587
Week ended March 12, 1897	157,954
From Jan. 1, 1898	8,316,662
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,292,306

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 11, 1898	$676,265
Week ended March 12, 1897	1,165,783
From Jan. 1, 1898	11,841,601
From Jan. 1, 1897	9,230,971

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 11, 1898	$2,946,322

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 12, 1897	$1,007,829
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,524,939
From Jan. 1, 1897	7,947,585

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 13.—The money market has tightened considerably, and an advance in the bank rate is mooted. The American demand for gold has exceeded all expectations, and in addition to all the bar gold, about £400,000 in Japanese yen has been bought for New York. This, with the withdrawal of eagles, has induced the Bank of England to raise the price of Japanese, French, and German gold coins to 76s 5d per ounce.

The Stock Exchange is unsettled. Settlement was only got over with considerable assistance for the "lame ducks." Political uncertainties help to keep the market very nervous.

The sharp advance in Madrid exchange is interpreted as foreboding an imminent collapse in Spain, unless Paris assists her. The situation in Brazil is also making holders very uncomfortable. Foreigners generally are depressed. Argentines and Chileans range from 1⅛ to 3 points lower, and Brazilians 4 points; Chinese and Japanese show substantial decreases, while Portuguese and Turkish are leading the European declines.

Home railways are distinctly lower, and Americans have lost heavily, mainly on Wall Street selling. Louisville and Nashville Railway shares fell 5⅝ points; Union Pacific preferred, 5 points; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 4 points; Erie firsts, 3⅜ points; Northern Pacific preferred, 3⅜ points; Union Pacific, 3⅜ points; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, 3¼; New York Central and Hudson, 3¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 3¼; Illinois Central, 3; Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds, 3; Wabash income, 3; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, 2⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 2⅜; Northern Pacific ordinary, 2⅜; Southern preferred, 2⅜; Denver and Rio Grande common, Erie common, Missouri, Kansas and Texas common, Norfolk and Western ordinary, and Wabash preferred shares, from 1 point to 1½ points. Canadian railway shares suffered small decreases, and Argentine and Mexican railways went from ⅜ to 2½ points lower.

The Saturday Review, referring to the flotation of the joint stock company that will take over the business of Sir Thomas Johnstone Lipton, says: "The quotations on shares represent nothing more than a gamble, and a calm examination of the prospectus compels the conclusion that the company is overcapitalized. The actual dividend, on the basis of the profits of 1897, will be only a little over 4 per cent. Shares bought in the market at the present premium show, therefore, a yield of only 2½ per cent."

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 13.—The market is much quieter. Last week was less than an average week, not because there were no buyers, but because of efforts to obtain concessions, and also because of the long delivery required. India has taken fair lines, but the troubles at Bombay prevent much business that would otherwise be done. American political possibilities assist in the same direction.

Yarns, while quiet, keep firm and are well engaged. Speaking generally, the bias of the market is slightly downward, though not with a uniform decline. Cotton has plenty of buyers still, if price and delivery suit.

The German market is pausing. France, however, has done more business in yarns, which are slightly higher.

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NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $3,000,000.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK,

COLUMBUS AV. AND 72D ST.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus and undivided profits	186,627
	$386,627

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BONDS,

18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Frank E. Wing, Henry A. Glassford, Edward N. Gibbs, Special.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending March 12	$732,221,310
Balances week ending March 12	39,548,544
Exchanges week ending March 5	904,747,377
Balances week ending March 5	50,181,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	905,511,568
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,639,433
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	996,600,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19	48,226,389
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,429,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	928,210,038
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	925,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,827,085
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,981,562
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	881,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,965,003
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,897,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,969
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	733,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	885,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	783,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	783,350,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	852,151,030
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,889,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	725,626,000
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,031
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	792,006,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,103
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	725,052,553
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	43,200,182
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30	680,229,861
Balances week ending Oct. 30	41,276,452
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23	704,586,108
Balances week ending Oct. 23	47,110,718
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16	799,310,890
Balances week ending Oct. 16	42,786,940

*Five days.

The Mercantile Trust Co

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

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Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair and slightly colder, winds northerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,031. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market improved.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.04½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¼c.; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to have constructed eight vessels for the revenue cutter service. A large number of bills of minor importance also were passed. The House spent most of the day considering District of Columbia business.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Lord Salisbury's health is such that he will take a fortnight's vacation at Beaulieu, France, while Mr. A. J. Balfour will conduct the affairs of the Foreign Office. An agreement will be reached between Peru and Chile, it is expected, in regard to the important provinces of Tacna and Arica. Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons declined to answer the questions of Michael Davitt regarding England's position toward this country and Spain in view of their strained relations. Two peasants were killed and forty wounded in the Agrarian revolt in Hungary.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Edward Garrity, an engineer on the New York Central, was killed near Montrose by his head striking a bridge.

The Marquis de Alta Villa, editor of the Spanish newspaper El Cardo, has sent a challenge to Senator Mason to fight him at swords' points.

Floods are reported from all over the Province of Quebec, Canada. At Mansonville a driver, hotel bus, and team of horses were swept away and lost.

Mrs. Thurston, wife of Senator Thurston of Nebraska, died on the yacht Anita off Sagua La Grande, Cuba. She had a presentiment of death before she sailed.

Senator Ellsworth introduced in the Senate at Albany last night a bill to abolish the present Rapid Transit Commission in this city, and put in its place a bi-partisan commission. It is thought in Albany that Platt and Croker are in harmony behind this scheme.

The cruisers Amazonas and Admiral Abrouall, built in England for Brazil, have been purchased by the United States, and the Amazonas, which is ready to be manned, will be brought over at once. Chile, it is said, has refused to sell the armored cruiser O'Higgins to Spain.

Page 2.

Batteries of artillerymen were sent to Fort Hancock, at Sandy Hook, yesterday, to man the big guns there. Twenty twelve-inch mortars arrived.

The examination of artillery officers for promotions made necessary by the addition of two regiments to the army was begun on Governors Island yesterday.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers met and organized for the work of acquiring merchant vessels for use in case of war. The American liners St. Louis and New York were the first ships to be inspected. Many owners have been quick to offer their vessels for the use of the Government.

Page 3.

Ex-President John Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, at a dinner, made farewell to politics. He expressed his disgust with it, and said it was an unprofitable and thankless task.

The twenty-nine patients suffering from variola (smallpox) in the pesthouse at Middlesboro, Ky., have been without food since Saturday, owing to lack of money, and threaten to break out.

J. L. Buck of Pennsylvania, who went to the Klondike country with 110 trained dogs, has written back that many people are living like tramps and starving, and few miners are getting any gold.

Mr. J. M. Ceballos, who was credited with having tried to conduct peace negotiations in Washington with Sagasta's knowledge, made a denial of this statement. T. Estrada Palma says he will treat with no Spanish agent except on the basis of Cuba's independence.

The Board of Education will meet this afternoon to elect a City Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Draper of the University of Illinois, who was chosen for the place at the last meeting of the board, having declined to serve. A canvass of the Commissioners shows Mr. Maxwell of Brooklyn as the most likely candidate for the office, with Seth T. Stewart of Manhattan second.

Page 4.

A West Philadelphia woman, found unconscious by the Camden police, tells a strange story of abduction by two young men, which is being investigated.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade may be obliged to take some action to-day in regard to a marginal price for May wheat.

An Italian was arrested at Springfield, Mass., yesterday for attempting to wreck the Boston and Albany accommodation train by placing a coupling pin on the track.

In a report to the State Board of Charities yesterday President Stewart declared the condition of the cellars at Bellevue Hospital to be disgraceful and a danger to patients.

Hilda Petersen was charged with the murder of her child at Rockville Centre, L. I., yesterday. She pleaded not guilty, and was remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the Assembly last night Mr. Oliver, who misunderstood a word used by Mr. Brennan, waxed wrath and caused a scene. An anti-Department Store bill drawn by a Merchants' Association in the State, is to be introduced in the Assembly. The primary election bill is undergoing considerable alteration in committee.

Democrats at Albany are suspicious of the delay in the appointment of the Canal Investigation Commission. They intimate that Gov. Black is waiting to get the Legislature out of the way. At the Executive office yesterday it was said that he had not yet received replies from certain gentlemen who had been invited to serve on the commission.

Page 5.

E. O. Chamberlin, managing editor of The Evening World, is suffering from brain fever as a result of overwork.

The foreigners residing in Costa Rica have offered large sums to the Government in the event of war with Nicaragua.

Dwight L. Moody held a twelve-hours' service at Grand Central Palace yesterday. The hall was crowded the entire time.

Presents of cups and money were given to Capt. Randle of the St. Louis, his officers and crew for saving the crew and passengers of the wrecked Veendam.

Page 7.

Mr. Woolf Joel, trustee of the estate of Barney Barnato and his nephew, was assassinated by a man at Johannesburg who demanded £2,500.

Felix Adler spoke at the Mothers' Congress, telling how to judge what children should read and outlining a course of mental training for the young.

The Midwinter Club met last night at Sherry's. Miss Isadora Duncan expressed several poems in dancing. Beatrice Herford recited, and Miss Feilding Roselle sang.

Much patriotism was shown on the opening evening of the military tournament in Madison Square Garden when the band played National airs, when Sixth Cavalry riders gave exhibitions, and when blank cartridges were fired from Gatling guns.

Page 10.

The Bank of Abbeville, Ga., made an assignment yesterday.

The Merchants' Association opened its second Spring convention, and Alvah H. Trowbridge delivered an address on "Collections."

An examination of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company was begun yesterday by the Insurance Department at the request of the general manager of the company.

Page 12.

Daniel Doody, Daniel F. Doody, and Michael J. Dady were before the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday in its investigation of the old City Works Department scandal.

The Finance Committee of the City Council gave a public hearing yesterday on the proposed appropriation of $50,000 from the City Treasury for the Charter Day celebration.

At a largely attended meeting of the New York Presbytery it was decided to give more authority to the Session in certain church affairs, and several minor matters were taken up.

Louis Grauer, the alleged firebug, was closeted with Assistant District Attorney Grady for two hours yesterday, and is supposed to have given valuable information on the arson cases.

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday warned ten new men whom he had sworn in not to join the Firemen's Benevolent Association, and said he intended to break up that organization.

The Bowery Mission fire may result in a change of the building and fire laws. Commissioner Scannell announced the appointment of Edward F. Croker, a nephew of Richard Croker, to be Acting Deputy Chief for bravery at the fire, and mentioned other firemen for the roll of honor.

The case of Dr. T. W. Cleaveland, the physician accused of causing the death of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Carhart's infant daughter, was considered by the Grand Jury yesterday. Dr. Cleaveland was not called before the Grand Jury, but at the request of his counsel it was decided to hear his side of the case to-morrow.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
United Service.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
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Railroads.—Page 5.

CHALLENGE TO SENATOR MASON

Marquis de Alta Villa, an Editor, Wants to Fight Him at Swords' Points.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Mason to-day received the challenge sent him by the editor of the Spanish illustrated paper El Cardo.

The document is printed and is signed by the editor, the Marquis de Alta Villa. The challenge is to be a combat at swords' points, and is preceded by a short column of personal abuse, in which Mr. Mason is described as "an ignoble Yankee Senator, who scolds like a woman, and who has not the valor to fight like a man, and who would take a slap in the face without resenting it."

The American people are referred to as a "people who deal in pigs and whose flag is the almighty dollar."

The Senator accepts the challenge in a jocose spirit. He says he will have to see the Marquis before he decides whether he will accept, but that it scarcely accords with Spanish modesty for the challenging party to name the weapons, as is done in this instance.

FLOODS IN QUEBEC.

Driver, Hotel Bus, and Team of Horses Lost at Mansonville.

MONTREAL, Quebec, March 14.—Floods are reported from all over the province. At Mansonville the hotel bus was turned over this morning. Three commercial travelers who were in it going to the train managed to get out and were fortunately stopped by a big tree as they were being swept down the Missisquoi River, but the driver was lost, together with the team of horses and the bus.

REGENTS ENLARGE THEIR SCOPE.

A Conference With Medical, Dental, and Veterinary School Committees.

ALBANY, March 14.—The executive officers of the State University Department today concluded a conference with committees representing the State medical, dental, and veterinary schools.

The outcome of the conference was the adoption of a plan by which there will be appointed advisory boards representing these three classes of institutions to confer with the Board of Regents on matters pertaining to the examination of students for entrance to those schools and other questions which may arise.

BANK CASHIER STRICKEN.

Andrew E. Colson, of the Sixth National, Seriously Ill.

Andrew E. Colson, cashier of the Sixth National Bank, at Thirty-third Street and Broadway, had an attack of cerebral hemorrhage while at work in the bank at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and became unconscious. He was taken to the New York Hospital, where he was still unconscious and in a precarious condition early this morning.

Mr. Colson is sixty-two years old, and lives in Brooklyn.

CHURCH BARS WOMEN'S HATS.

High Street Methodist at Muncie Decrees Their Removal at Service.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.—The Official Board of the High Street Methodist Church at Muncie yesterday demanded that every woman wearing a hat should remove it during services. The order almost occasioned a panic. Very few hats came off at the beginning of early service. Then the pastor read the order. A few more hats disappeared.

About 100, however, paid not the slightest heed to the resolution, and during the entire service the plumes and feathers on their hats waved defiantly in the air. One or two women displayed some indignation at the "tyrannical" ruling of the men, and left the sanctuary in anger. At afternoon and night all hats were off. The women are mad; the men delighted.

HAWAIIANS ON ANNEXATION.

Half the Intelligent Natives Said to be Eager for it.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Ben Cluff, Jr., President of the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, Utah, has returned from a visit to the Hawaiian Islands, where he went, at the solicitation of United States Senator Frank J. Cannon, to determine the strength of the annexation sentiment. He made a thorough canvass among the natives on the Islands of Oahu, Maui, and Hilo. He said:

"Probably one-half of the intelligent natives of the islands are pronounced advocates of annexation. Of the remaining half the great majority are, primarily, in favor of the restoration of the monarchy, and, secondly, they much prefer annexation to the United States to a continuation of the present Government."

SALOONS IN POLICE STATIONS.

CHICAGO, Merch 14.—A proposition to establish buffets for the sale of intoxicating liquors at reduced prices in the principal police stations was submitted to the Mayor to-day. Noyes Thompson, former secretary to ex-County Clerk Henry Wulff, and a Republican politician in the Twenty-seventh Ward, stands as sponsor for the novel idea. The names of W. H. Ferrell and Robert Moore are given as being interested in the scheme.

These gentlemen are willing to pay the city $20,000 for the privilege of running saloons in the police stations. In addition to the revenue which the city would get by granting the concession, the argument is made that the plan, if put into effect, would be a great convenience to police officers and habitués of Police Courts.

Mayor Harrison refused to consider the proposition seriously.

Seventh Wife and Fourth Husband.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.—Edward Dorsey was married to-night to Mrs. Harriet Jefferson. He is eighty-four years old, and has had six wives. The bride has been married three times.

Nothing to Equal It.

There is absolutely nothing to equal the luxury and solid comfort of a ride between New York and Chicago on the new "LAKE SHORE LIMITED" of the New York Central-Lake Shore Route. The greatest travelers attest its perfection.—Adv.

A RAPID TRANSIT BILL

Senator Ellsworth Introduces a Measure to Abolish the Present Commission.

BI-PARTISAN BOARD PROVIDED

Platt and Croker Believed to be Behind the Scheme—It Would Furnish Places for Their Followers—In Line with Mayor Van Wyck's Expressed Desire.

ALBANY, March 14.—The introduction to-night by Senator Ellsworth, the Republican leader in the Senate, of a bill destroying the New York Rapid Transit Commission and creating a new bi-partisan commission in its stead, taken in connection with the well-known hostility of the present Democratic Municipal Administration to the commission as now constituted, is interpreted here as indisputable evidence of an agreement between Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker.

Mr. Ellsworth saw Senator Platt yesterday, and when he returned here to-night he had the bill in his pocket. Its bi-partisan provision, which would make places for two Platt and two Croker men, and the fact that it carries out perfectly the desire publicly expressed by Mayor Van Wyck that the present Rapid Transit Commissioners should be gotten out of the way, are pointed to as evidences of its dual machine origin.

That it has Mr. Platt's approval is evidenced by its coming through Mr. Ellsworth, his recognized personal representative. The text of the bill is as follows:

The bill authorizes the Mayor to appoint a new commission, to consist of four capable, experienced, and disinterested citizens of New York, not more than two of whom shall when appointed belong to the same political party, nor be of the same political opinion on State and National politics. The Commissioners thus appointed are not to be removed except for cause.

Upon the organization of the new board, the old board is required to deliver all furniture, books, maps, and other property in its possession to the custody of the new board.

RAPID TRANSIT CONFERENCES.

President Orr and His Associates Feel Encouraged by the Improved Conditions.

Members of the Rapid Transit Commission feel that the recent decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, modifying the conditions of the bond required in connection with the proposed tunnel scheme, may lead to a practical revival of that project. At a conference yesterday, which was participated in by President Orr and some of his associates of the Rapid Transit Board and representatives of the Manhattan Railway Company, some progress was made toward definite action. This conference was private, and Secretary Delafield subsequently explained that nothing of new interest took place therein. The fact that rapid transit conditions had improved was, however, frankly conceded by all parties interested.

Edward M. Shepard, counsel to the Rapid Transit Commission, said that he regarded the action of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court as very favorable, and he was inclined to the belief that something of practical value would now speedily develop.

President Orr was averse to talking about the character or result of recent conferences, but he said that the amount and conditions of the bond as fixed by the Court were entirely practicable from the business point of view. Although a fourteen-million-dollar bond was very large he thought that under the modified conditions it would easily come within the resources of such contractors as were likely to bid on the work.

As a result of recent conferences there is an intimation that the Rapid Transit Commission will endeavor to co-operate in a friendly way with the Manhattan Railway Company independently of the main question of the underground plan. The fact that better transit facilities are needed on this island at once is fully recognized by all of the members of the Rapid Transit Board.

FAITHFUL ENGINEER KILLED.

Edward Garrity, an engineer on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, was instantly killed at Montrose, three miles south of Peekskill, yesterday afternoon, by striking his head on a bridge. He had been running the engine drawing Train No. 11, the Southwestern Limited, which leaves the Grand Central Station at 1 P. M., for the last four years.

He left on his usual run yesterday, with Engine 935. He was to run as far as Albany, from where he was to bring the Empire State Express back to New York, arriving here at 10 P. M. On the up trip, when approaching Montrose, he put the fireman, Smitten, at the throttle, and went back on the tender to examine the water tank.

The train was at full speed, and, having his back toward the cab, he failed to notice the bridge at that point. Before his fireman could give him warning, his head was struck and his skull crushed.

Smitten brought the train to a stop at Peekskill, where the engineer's body was taken off and placed in Croft's Morgue. Another engineer took charge of the locomotive there, and after a short delay the train proceeded to Albany.

When the Empire State Express pulled into the Grand Central Station last night Smitten, the fireman, would say nothing at all about the accident.

Garrity has been in the employ of the New York Central for thirty years, and was considered a most careful and trustworthy engineer.

One night recently he ran into a sleighing party at King's Bridge, killing the two horses drawing the sleigh, the occupants escaping. The accident was not his fault, but he seemed to think it was a bad omen.

He leaves a wife and seven children, the youngest five years old, at his home, 533 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street. His son-in-law, John McGinnis, also employed by the New York Central Railroad, went up to Peekskill last night and arranged for bringing his body home this morning. He had four brothers, three of whom are engineers.

OLD STOCKINGS FOR RUSSIA.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Health Department officials were called upon to perform a novel duty to-day. B. Shapiro, a jeweler at 731 West North Avenue, has purchased 5,000 pounds of second-hand cotton stockings for shipment for Russia. There is a scarcity of cotton in Russia, it is said, and the stockings are to be unraveled and used in making cotton goods.

The Russian Consul in Chicago called upon Dr. Reynolds to fumigate the bales of cotton material before shipment. Four men were sent to a West Side warehouse to thoroughly disinfect the material before its shipment.

CHICAGO COLISEUM'S END.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Chicago's great amusement and convention building, the Coliseum, will not be rebuilt. This was the decision reached to-day by the stockholders of the Chicago Exhibition Company after a careful consideration of the plans and specifications for a new structure.

The stockholders were of the opinion that with the possibility of the Lake Front Exposition Building as a competitor for conventions and amusement and athletic enterprises there would be no profit in the investment, and that the better policy would be to abandon the idea of rebuilding. Accordingly, it was voted to wind up the affairs of the company.

MRS. JOHN M. THURSTON DEAD.

Wife of the Nebraska Senator Expires on the Yacht Anita at Sagua La Grande, Cuba.

HAVANA, March 14.—Consul General Lee received the following telegram this afternoon from Walter B. Barker, United States Consul at Sagua la Grande:

"The wife of Senator Thurston died on the Anita to-day. Shall give every attention and wire you from Boca."

Meagre advices say that Mrs. Thurston died of apoplexy about 8 o'clock this morning, when the yacht was in sight of port.

The Anita left Matanzas last night with all the Congressional party except Congressman Smith and Congressman Cummings, who went to Sagua by rail.

The passage from Havana to Matanzas was very rough, and that to Sagua even worse. It is thought that this, together with the rough passage down the coast, may have hastened the fatal end, but nothing definite is known here as to the circumstances of Mrs. Thurston's death or as to the time and place of the funeral.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Consul General Lee has notified the State Department of the death to-day at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, of the wife of Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska. She died on board the yacht Anita.

Senator and Mrs. Thurston were members of a Congressional party which left Fort Monroe March 2 for a trip to Cuba on the yacht Anita. The party had a stormy night off Hatteras, and put into Charleston. The trip was continued after a few days' rest. The Anita first touched Cuba at Havana, and afterward went on to Matanzas and Sagua la Grande. The brief announcement of Mrs. Thurston's death was quite unsatisfactory to her many acquaintances in this city, and every effort was made to secure details, as the demise was most unexpected.

Mrs. Thurston was in excellent health when she left the city, having taken an active part in the annual convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which met here the week before her departure.

Mrs. Senator Gallinger, who was one of the party which left here for Cuba, but who abandoned the trip when the yacht reached Charleston, was greatly shocked at the announcement of the death. When Mrs. Gallinger left Charleston Mrs. Thurston was in perfect health, and had best withstood the storm off Hatteras, being the only one who was not made sick. She confided to Mrs. Gallinger a strange presentment, saying she had written her son, now at Harvard, certain desires to be carried out in case of accident, and added: "I do not expect to return alive." Little was thought of the remark, and Mrs. Thurston did not explain whether she feared a natural death or some accident to the vessel.

OMAHA, Neb., March 14.—Mrs. John M. Thurston was the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Luther Poland and a niece of Luke P. Poland, one of Vermont's greatest statesmen. Her maiden name was Martha L. Poland. She was born in Vermont a few years less than fifty years ago, and removed to this city with her parents nearly thirty years ago. She was married to Senator Thurston, who was then a struggling lawyer, on Christmas Day, 1872. Three children are living, a seventeen-year-old son who is now a student at Harvard college, and two girls, fourteen and twelve years old, who are now in this city. Three children also died. Mrs. Thurston took a great interest in her husband's public welfare, and assisted him materially in his political preferment.

During his campaign for the Senatorship she was present at seventy-four of the seventy-six appointments he made. She was his counselor as a lawyer, appearing in court even with him as an assistant in several important cases.

She was a brilliant woman. She was literary and also painted very well. She did not have much time to devote to social duties, as she directed the education of her children until they were of an age to enter the high school. She was a member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was recently elected Vice President of the National body.

COAL MINERS GET AN ADVANCE.

Dayton Coal and Iron Company Carries Out Its Agreement.

CHATTANOOGA, March 14.—The Dayton Coal and Iron Company, at Dayton, Tenn., has announced an advance of 10 per cent. in the wages of its miners, 1,100 in number, to take effect April 1.

Other laborers had their wages advanced to-day from 12 to 15 per cent. This is the carrying out of the agreement between the operators and miners entered into in January, just after the strike was settled.

WIDE AREA OF FOREST FIRES.

Much Damage to Woodland in Long Island and New Jersey.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., March 14.—A big forest fire started near Holbrook, seven miles northwest of Patchogue, this morning. It is still burning. The flames can be seen from here. The smoke has filled the village streets. The farmers are working to stop the flames. Several houses were in danger, but were saved. The damage to the woodland will be very heavy, especially to woodcutters.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., March 14.—The forest fires which rage here every Spring and Fall have begun. Fire broke out near Weekstown to-day, and has burned over considerable timber and bog land. The bog was used for cranberry raising. The smoke along the Tuckerton Pike was so thick this afternoon that travel was almost impossible.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A barometric depression of great depth and accompanied by violent winds is central in South Dakota. Its movement Monday was nearly north. It will probably pass northeastward into Canada. The pressure is high over the lake regions and the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

Showers have fallen in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and scattered thunderstorms have occurred in the Central Mississippi and the Missouri Valleys. The weather remains clear in the North Atlantic States, the lake regions, and the Ohio Valley. The temperature has risen in the Mississippi Valley, fallen on the Atlantic Coast and in the Rocky Mountain district.

Fair weather will continue Tuesday in New England, the lower lake region, and the Middle States. Partly cloudy weather with scattered showers is indicated for the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers, in the Lower Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the upper lake region. The weather will be fair and cooler in the Southwest and clearing and colder weather is indicated for the Lower Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	29	45	48
6 A. M.	28	42	46
9 A. M.	29	45	50
12 M.	33	50	53
4 P. M.	34	54	55
6 P. M.	37	52	52
9 P. M.	36	45	48
12 P. M.	38	41	42

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49¼
Weather Bureau	47
Corresponding date 1897	33
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 54 degrees, at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 40 degrees, at 7:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .74, and at 8 P. M., .46.

An Orchestra at Your Disposal.

Its equal in a music box, playing any tune. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av., (22d St.) Pianos, &c.—Adv.

TWO WARSHIPS PURCHASED

The Amazonas and Admiral Abrouall, Built for Brazil, Secured by This Country.

SPAIN CAN'T GET THE O'HIGGINS

Chile, It Is Said, Refused to Part with the Big Cruiser—The Amazonas to be Brought Over at Once.

LONDON, March 14.—The Brazilian Minister confirms the report that the warships Amazonas and Admiral Abrouall have been sold to the United States Government. The contract is to be signed to-day, and the Brazilian officers and crew now on board the Amazonas will return to Brazil by the next mail steamer sailing for that country.

Spain is reported to have purchased the armored cruiser O'Higgins, built by the Armstrongs for Chile, but the Chilean Chargé d'Affaires does not confirm the report. He says a Chilean crew for the vessel is expected here next week to take the O'Higgins to Chile.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The reported sale to the United States of the two Brazilian cruisers Amazonas and Admiral Abrouall, now receiving their finishing touches in an English shipyard, was confirmed here this afternoon. It is learned also that Spain has not secured the O'Higgins, and that Chile will not sell her to Spain. It is said furthermore that Spain has not and cannot purchase ships from either Chile or the Argentine Republic.

The United States flag will be hoisted over the new ships within a week probably. Orders have been sent to Commodore Howell, commanding the European station, to send a force of men from the San Francisco to take possession of the Amazonas, and just as soon as they do so she will start for the United States. The other vessel will follow at the earliest possible moment. The terms of sale are secret.

The availability of the two Brazilian ships was first brought to the attention of the Navy Department by Mr. Lane, agent of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt Company, who was authorized to dispose of those ships building at Elswich and two others in course of construction in France.

Mr. Lane said to-day that the two ships purchased would be a most desirable acquisition to the American Navy, as they were the latest and best products of the famous Armstrong yards. The Amazonas is complete in every respect, has her coal supply and ammunition on board, and steam can be raised at any time. There will be no trouble in bringing her across, as an adequate force for the trip can be made up from the local yards.

It is said the coal and ammunition on board passed with the sale to the United States. The ammunition is not all of the kind in use by the United States Navy, so that the supply of ammunition is a necessary adjunct to the new ships.

The other ship has been launched, but it will take some time to make her ready for sea. Mr. Lane believes, however, that there will be no difficulty in bringing her over immediately, if it is desired to make the move without delay, as the hull of the ship is sufficiently advanced to permit of her being towed.

FACTS ABOUT THE NEW CRUISERS.

Latest Type of Fighting Machines and Will Class with the Cincinnati.

The Amazonas and Admiral Abrouall are steel sheathed and coppered, with twin screws, and will be the first of the cruisers in our navy to embody that feature of naval construction, sheathing, for which Chief Constructor Hichborn has worked earnestly for many years past, with the result that he has succeeded in having some of the smaller gunboats constructed on this principle.

The new vessels will class favorably with the protected cruiser Cincinnati. They have a displacement of 3,600 tons and the engines have an indicated horse power under natural draught of 7,500, which will give them a speed of something more than 20 knots. Their length is 330 feet over all, with a molded breadth of 43 feet 9 inches and a maximum draught of 16 feet 10 inches.

They are schooner rigged, and carry fighting tops on both masts and a "signal" yard on the forward mast above the military tops. Two funnels placed amidships supply the necessary draught to the fire-rooms, in which are situated six tubular boilers of the latest returnable type. The engines are of the triple expansion, direct-action type, each capable of generating an indicated horse power of 3,750, and are placed in separate water-tight compartments just abaft of amidships. The coal capacity is 850 tons, giving the vessels an effective steaming radius of 8,000 knots, a most valuable feature, inasmuch as it would enable them to cross and recross the Atlantic without coaling. Such vessels, used as commerce destroyers, would be vastly more effective than what appear to be more powerful craft, because of their ability to get along on long cruises without touching at neutral ports to coal, and thus exposing themselves to capture.

The armament of the vessels is somewhat larger than that carried by the Cincinnati, but it is similarly arranged. The batteries consist of six 6-inch rapid-fire and four 4.7-inch rapid-fire guns in the main battery. These are placed forward and aft on the main deck. The secondary batteries, some of the guns of which will be placed on the main deck, while others will be mounted in sponsons on the forecastle and quarter decks, consist of ten six-pounder, four one-pounder, and four Maxim rapid-firing guns. There are also two boat or field guns. The Maxims, with the one-pounders, are to be mounted in the fighting tops. All the guns are of the latest type of rapid-fire rifles. In addition to the gun batteries each vessel is fitted with three submerged torpedo outfits.

The cruisers carry no armor in the ordinary sense, but their machinery is protected from the fire of guns by an arched steel deck just below the water line, varying in thickness from 1.2 to 3.5 inches. The guns have a protection over their positions of armor four and a half inches thick.

SPAIN'S TORPEDO FLEET SAILS.

The Boats Leave Cadiz for Puerto Rico, and the Helena and Bancroft Sail from Lisbon.

LONDON, March 14.—A special dispatch from Cadiz, Spain, announces that the Spanish squadron has sailed from that port. It is understood the Spanish warships are going to Puerto Rico, where they will await the orders of Capt. Gen. Blanco.

Enthusiastic crowds of people gathered at Cadiz to bid farewell to the vessels.

LISBON, March 14.—The United States gunboats Helena and Bancroft sailed today, going in a southwesterly direction.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Señor Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish Minister, attention was called to the reports from Spain as to the prospective sailing of the Spanish torpedo fleet for Havana, and to the significance which had been attached in this country to this movement. The Minister said that the movement of torpedo craft had been long contemplated, and even before he left Madrid the Queen Regent had bid good-bye to the Captain of the fleet.

Their coming had no relation whatever, he declared, to recent conditions, as they were wanted for work along the Cuban coast. Some of them, he said, were designed for use in the Cauto River, while others, being swift, could be used as dispatch boats between shore points in case land communication was interrupted.

The departure of the United States warships Helena and Bancroft in a southwesterly direction, from Lisbon, may possibly be connected with the seemingly simultaneous departure of the Spanish squadron from Cadiz, which is situated on the southwestern coast of Spain. Rumors have had it that the Bancroft and Helena might follow the Spanish ships across the Atlantic.

SHORT OF ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Scarcely Possible to Secure a Staff for the Warships Purchased Abroad, It Is Said.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A dangerous deficiency in the engineer branch of the navy has been brought to light by the fact that it is scarcely possible to secure a staff of engineer officers to bring to the United States any of the ships purchased abroad.

A short time ago, when orders were given to rush the work of putting the cruiser Chicago in shape for active service, the Engineer in Chief said that he would have the ship ready in three months instead of six, as was estimated. To do this he would work forces day and night, and to keep them at the work he would place an engineer officer aboard the ship to stay there day and night.

Passed Assistant Engineer Dixon was chosen for the work, but he had not been employed more than a week before it was found necessary to detach him to act as a member of the board appointed to examine auxiliary cruisers.

This state of affairs has been brought to the attention of the House Naval Committee, but so far it is feared without meeting that decree of success hoped for in the shape of an amendment increasing the number of engineer officers in the service.

APPRAISAL OF READING'S FLEET.

Sixty-six Vessels Used in the Coal Trade Wanted by the Government.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The Press will say to-morrow: "A representative of the Government has been in the city several days on a special mission with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in regard to finding what the company wants for its fleet. The question was put to one of the officers, and he said that the company did not desire to part with its fleet unless it was an absolute necessity, but if there was a war the company would do all it could to help the Government.

"The Government wants to know what the company values its whole fleet at. In case of war the various vessels, barges, and tugs owned by this company would be of immense service to the United States for the transportation of coal, as all the boats are built for this kind of service.

"The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company owns seven steam colliers, one having the capacity of 600 tons, five the capacity of 1,600 tons each, and one of 1,800 tons. It also has thirty-six schooner-rigged sea barges, two having the capacity of 600 tons each, twenty-two of 1,450 tons each, six of 1,025 tons each, and five of 1,550 tons each. It also has three sea-going tugs of great strength. There are eight Sound barges of from 400 to 1,285 tons each and six scow barges five having a capacity for 420 tons and one for 200 tons.

"Besides these vessels the company owns three tugs in New York Harbor and three in the Delaware River. This brings the company's entire fleet up to sixty-six."

NAVAL MILITIA UNIFORMS.

Part of the Appropriation May Be Used for Buying Them.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Representative Elliott of South Carolina called at the Navy Department to-day to talk with the officials respecting the clothing of the naval militia. Under the existing regulations the department has no authority to expend any of the small allotment of funds made by Congress for the use of the naval militia, for the purchase of clothing. It is all consumed in the purchase of boats, equipments, arms, books, signal flags, &c. For several years the militiamen have been trying hard to secure a modification of the law that would permit of the application of at least a portion of the militia appropriation for the purchase of uniforms. This has been accomplished at last through the inclusion in the pending Naval bill of a suitable amendment. However, this new clause under ordinary conditions would not go into effect before July 1 next.

Representative Elliott is endeavoring to secure the department's aid in having the section go into effect immediately upon the passage of the bill, in which case a considerable body of the South Carolina militia can be put into active service at once. The department is thoroughly committed to the measure.

Machias Ordered to Boston.

NORFOLK, March 14.—The gunboat Machias has been ordered to Boston, and probably will sail in the morning. She coaled today. It is supposed the transfer was made because the work on her could be done more expeditiously in Boston. This yard just now is devoting all its energies to the Newark.

The Brooklyn at Fort Monroe.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The big armored cruiser Brooklyn arrived at Fort Monroe this morning direct from La Guayra, Venezuela. She has made a fine run up, and it is expected will await at Hampton Roads the arrival of the Minneapolis and Columbia, which are just fitting out at Philadelphia. This force will form an excellent nucleus for the projected "flying squadron" in case the department decides to form one.

The Holland Makes a Short Run.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 14.—The submarine torpedo boat Holland left her dock here to-day and made a run out into the bay. She was gone about half an hour, and, according to Mr. Holland, behaved splendidly. No attempt was made to dive. As soon as she returned men began the work of putting in her pig iron ballast. When this is completed it will bring the boat down to a normal water line. To-morrow or next day she will probably take a short run to test the ballast.

The Oregon Taking War Stores.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The battleship Oregon is lying in the stream with scows all about her. From two of the scows coal is being discharged, from another powder is being hoisted on board the warship, and from a fourth shells for the big guns. The ultimate destination of the Oregon is presumably the Atlantic Coast. She is taking in 100 tons of coal, which, it is figured, will carry her to Callao. She will await orders at Valparaiso.

Torpedo Boat Winslow at Key West.

KEY WEST, March 14.—The torpedo boat Winslow has arrived from Charleston, having made the longest run ever made by a torpedo boat without touching at a port or coaling.

SPANISH 4S DECLINE.

They Drop 2½ Points in London and 1 5-16 Points in Paris.

LONDON, March 14.—Spanish fours on the Stock Exchange to-day opened at 53½, against 55, the closing quotation of Saturday. They showed further weakness, and on Paris sales dropped to 52½, a net loss of 2½ from Saturday's closing.

PARIS, March 14.—Although business opened better to-day, the incessant decline in Spanish fours weakened securities all around. There were rumors of large forced sales.

4 P. M.—Spanish fours opened at 54 5-16, but soon dropped to 53⅛. Later the price declined to 52⅝, closing at that figure, a net loss of 1 5-16 from Saturday's closing.

MADRID, March 14.—Spanish fours here to-day were quoted at 76.60, against 77, the closing price of Saturday.

A Universal Favorite.

For richness of quality, dryness, and flavor, Moet & Chandon Champagne is unequaled. The sale of this celebrated wine is larger than that of any other brand—thus proving its universal popularity.—Adv.

EUROPE OBJECTS TO A WAR

Reported the Austrian Emperor Wants a Representation to that Effect Made to This Country.

WILLIAM WITH HIM, IT IS SAID

St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya Says All the European Powers Would Sympathize with Spain in Case of Hostilities.

LONDON, March 15.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"According to information obtained from good sources, the Austrian Emperor is making great efforts to induce the European powers to present to the United States the danger to Europe of their carrying any further their interference in Cuban affairs.

"Emperor William is warmly seconding the efforts of Emperor Francis Joseph. The American Government is aware of this situation."

The Vienna correspondent of The Times telegraphs an abstract of an article in the St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya, which he thinks "deserves attention as giving an accurate account of the views and intentions of at least three of the great powers."

The correspondent, in making his abstract, says:

"The article asserts that the United States are well aware that in declaring war against Spain they could not count upon the approval of any of the European powers. All it alleges, would sympathize with Spain, if not actively, certainly by categorical protest against President McKinley's conduct. This, it is said, is also well known at Madrid.

"Therefore, continues the Novoe Vremya writer, it is hoped that Spain will not

shells were the same, namely, $187 and $235 each.

Early Deliveries Promised.

Although the department intends to accept only one bid, or to divide the order between the bidders, it afforded satisfaction to the authorities to know that such large supplies could be obtained from so many sources on short notice. The Midvale Company offered to begin delivery in 25 days, the Furth Sterling Company at the rate of 10 per week after 25 days, the Carpenter Company 25 per day after April 8, and the Atha Illingsworth Company in 90 days.

The bids for rifle cartridges were in two parts, 10,000,000 being standard metallic ball cartridges with brown powder and 2,000,000 metallic cartridges with smokeless powder. There were three bidders, viz.: The Union Metallic Cartridge Company, the United States Cartridge Company, and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. The bids were the same in each case, $18.50 for the brown powder cartridge, and $27 for the smokeless powder cartridge. One company offered to deliver 50,000 at once, and all the offers contemplated a delivery of 100,000 a day after a few days.

The bids for shot, shell, and cartridges will be briefed and the awards made within the next few days, as the War Department wishes the work to begin at once.

Disappearing Gun Carriages.

The Ordnance Department of the army has sent an invitation to all of the firms which in the past have proposed to build disappearing gun carriages, in answer to the department's advertisement, to come forward at this time and submit on their own behalf proposals for building such carriages. They are invited to state how many carriages they can undertake at one time, and are enjoined especially to state the exact time to be consumed in making them. It is believed by the officials that the deliveries of such carriages could begin in from three to four months after the placing of orders, the difference in time depending upon whether or not the manufacturers have their plans already in hand, and also upon the calibre of the gun to be mounted, whether 10 or 12 inch. The plans of the Fortifications Board, which are being followed in the emplacement of these guns by the engineers and ordnance officers of the department, contemplate the mounting of all the big rifles on disappearing carriages. Although these are more complicated and difficult of manufacture than the ordinary carriage, it is said at the department that, owing to the fact that the makers are now and have been for some time engaged in turning out this style of carriage, they probably can supply them in the immediate future more quickly than the ordinary carriage, and with emergency orders it is felt that the average iron works can turn out from four to six or eight of these carriages per month. The ordnance officers have discovered to their great gratification that it is possible to use the carriages of the old 15-inch Rodman guns to mount the 8 and 10 inch guns of modern manufacture. This is because the Rodman carriages were of particularly heavy construction for the guns they were designed to carry, so that with even the vastly increased power of modern ordnance the 15-inch Rodman carriage is still able to carry safely an 8 or 10 inch breech-loading rifle. Of course the expedient is only a temporary one, as the carriages are very slow in operation according to modern standards, but they would serve very well in an emergency.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

No Session Held, But the Members Meet Informally—Italian Warships May Visit Havana.

HAVANA, March 14.—The Court of Inquiry held no session to-day for the examination of witnesses, but the members of the court informally discussed various features of the investigation in a meeting held on board the Mangrove.

One unidentified body was recovered to-day from the wreck of the Maine.

Rumors are in circulation here to the effect that Italian warships are about to arrive at this port, and it is further reported that the United States Government will send the battleship Iowa or the Indiana to this harbor, to stay two or three hours.

No cause is assigned for the latter story, nor can the report be confirmed officially. Therefore, it is not believed in trustworthy circles.

INQUIRY REPORT DELAYED.

The Maine's Officers Still at Key West in Attendance on the Court.

KEY WEST, March 14.—The return of the Court of Inquiry is wearily awaited, especially by the officers of the Maine, who will have been here a month next Wednesday. They have been expecting to go to their homes on every boat of late, and now the hope deferred, added to the fact that they are still without adequate wardrobes, makes them thoroughly discontented. Their orders, which are here awaiting the court's pleasure, provide that they shall return to their homes and await orders, which probably means a month's leave.

The impression is growing here that the report of the Court of Inquiry will not be presented for some time yet.

SENATOR PROCTOR'S VIEW.

An Outside Explosion, but No Proof Against the Spanish.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—To a Post reporter Senator Proctor said last night:

"Concerning the cause of the Maine disaster I feel free to say that such information as I have obtained indicates that the explosion was from the outside. It does not show that the Spanish Government or any of its officials in Havana were participants in the crime. In the first place, I do not think there were any mines in the harbor. I have not the slightest knowledge of what the decision of the Naval Court of Inquiry will be or when it will reach Washington. Such information as I have is entirely of an unofficial character."

Senator Proctor called at the White House to-day and had quite an extended conference with the President, to whom he narrated his observations in Cuba. Mr. Proctor also had a talk with Secretary Alger.

How Havana Americans Feel.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Col. Myron M. Parker, one of the leading business men of Washington, who accompanied Senator Proctor in his recent visit to Cuba, said to-day that the Americans on the island had no doubt that the disaster to the Maine was caused through Spanish agency. Their belief, however, he said, could not be traced to any authoritative source, and it was conceded by all persons that the court of inquiry and other persons connected with the investigation had not given any intimation of what the evidence disclosed. Nevertheless, he said, there was absolutely no difference of opinion among the Americans as to the cause of the disaster having been an external explosion.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATION.

Committee Authorized to Send for Persons and Papers.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A resolution offered last Thursday by Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, authorizing the Committee on Naval Affairs to send for persons and papers in the course of the investigation of the Maine disaster, was adopted by the Senate to-day.

Almost immediately afterward Mr. Allen of Nebraska inquired of Mr. Chandler what the Naval Affairs Committee had done regarding the investigation of the Maine catastrophe, as provided for by his resolution of several weeks ago.

Mr. Chandler, in reply, called attention to the absence of the Chairman of the Naval Committee, Mr. Hale, and disclaimed any desire or intention to speak for the committee. He said, however, that, as yet, the committee had taken no action regarding the investigation beyond presenting and securing the passage of the resolution authorizing the committee to proceed as a court. He expressed the opinion that the policy of the committee would be to await the action and findings of the naval court of inquiry. He called attention to the interesting fact that naval courts have no authority under the law to compel witnesses to testify or to punish them if they should refuse. He thought, therefore, that the Naval Committee, in making its investigation, ought to be empowered to force testimony from witnesses or make them suffer a penalty for refusal.

"Is the Senator advised as to whether the Naval Affairs Committee will make an investigation of the Maine disaster?" inquired Mr. Allen.

"I am not prepared to speak for the committee," replied Mr. Chandler. "The resolution, I take it, places an injunction upon the committee to conduct an investigation, and the resolution agreed to a few minutes ago is in line with that injunction. This is a subject which I do not think ought to be discussed in public. I desire to commend the Senator from Nebraska for his patriotic restraint in refraining from discussing this matter."

MERCHANT CRAFT FOR WAR

The Work of Inspecting and Selecting Auxiliary Cruisers Has Begun.

NAVAL BOARD IN SESSION

The American Liners St. Louis and New York the First Vessels to be Visited—Many Ship Owners Quick to Offer Assistance.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers, which has been appointed to acquire merchant vessels for the use of the Navy Department in case of hostilities, met for the first time in this city yesterday at 10 A. M. in the Havemeyer Building, 26 Cortlandt Street.

The officers of the board who will conduct the actual inspection of available vessels are Capt. Frederick Rodgers of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey; Lieut. Nathan Sargent, Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelley, Chief Engineer Albert F. Dixon, and Naval Constructor Tawresey. This board really supplants the office of United States Inspector of Merchant Vessels, which has been held by Lieut. Commander Kelley since last May.

The officers were on hand with military promptness, and immediately set about their business. Capt. Rodgers was made presiding officer and Lieut. Sargent Secretary. The board then went into secret session for three-quarters of an hour.

Long before the session began the corridors about the office were filled with groups of men well known on the floor of the Maritime Exchange.

The deliberations of the board were secret and will continue so. The results will be forwarded to the Navy Department. At the end of the meeting it was announced that the offices of the board would be moved to its permanent quarters in the office of the Inspectors of Harbors, in the Army Building.

The St. Louis Inspected.

The full board then visited the American liner St. Louis. The officers were all in civilian's clothes. They were met at the gangway of the big liner by Capt. William G. Randle, James A. Wright, Jr., Second Vice President of the American Line, and Clement A. Griscom, General Manager for the company in this city. The party inspected the vessel thoroughly and then spent an hour in consultation in Capt. Randle's cabin.

The steamship was constructed under the supervision of naval experts, and all of the officers composing the board were more or less familiar with the plan of the vessel, but many minor points in connection with her equipment were explained to them.

The New York was next visited. She was at one time in the reserve of the British Admiralty, and was built under the supervision of English officers, as was also her sister ship, the Paris. The vessel was thoroughly examined. The members of the board had scarcely reached their new quarters in the Army Building when a clerk from the American Line offices arrived with the deck plans of all the company's vessels. It was rumored that the St. Louis at least would be immediately impressed into the Government service. The vessel is scheduled to depart for Southampton tomorrow, and was taking on coal and supplies yesterday. Vice President Wright of the line could not say whether the New York would be substituted to make the regular voyage. During the afternoon the board was divided into two details, one to examine the larger American vessels in port, and the other to look after the tugs, yachts, and other smaller craft, many of which class would be required in case of war.

Ward Liners Inspected.

The Ward Line steamers City of Washington, Seneca, Saratoga, and Yumuri, comprising all of the vessels of the company's fleet in port at present, were inspected either by members of the board or by experienced naval carpenters from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who will assist in the inspection.

At 4 o'clock Capt. Rodgers and Lieut. Sargent, accompanied by Lewis Luckenbach of the Luckenbach Towing Company, boarded the Supervisor's tug Daniel S. Lamont and proceeded to the Erie Basin. It is understood that the Luckenbach Company has voluntarily placed its entire fleet of vessels at the Government's disposal unconditionally. These include at least four of the largest and best ocean tugs on the Atlantic Coast.

The offices of the board were besieged throughout the afternoon by ship owners anxious to have their vessels considered for service in our war fleet. Their representations were all considered, and the vessels will be inspected in turn.

A member of the board stated yesterday that it was uncertain how long the body will remain on duty in this city.

Work to be Divided.

"Henceforth no vessel will be inspected by the entire board," said that official. "We will conduct examinations individually and will not confine ourselves to this port. We have many offers of vessels from other parts, and during the present week we will scatter. Some will inspect here, while other members will visit Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. We want the American people to know that the ship owners have come forward with wonderful promptness and enthusiasm. Not only have we received offers from all the principal merchant steamers, but from hundreds of tugboat and yacht owners as well. We have not engaged any vessels. Our duties at present are simply to determine the fitness of each vessel for certain work that might be required of it in case of war. Our conclusions will be forwarded to the Navy Department at Washington and acted upon there."

The arrival of the board has aroused much interest among shipping men concerning the American merchant vessels available as commerce destroyers in the event of war. To name a long list of vessels available for impress is an easy task. Besides the four fleet American liners, the St. Paul, St. Louis, Paris, and New York, there is a surprising array of vessels flying the American flag that could carry guns and perform efficient service as commerce destroyers.

An Incomplete List.

Here is an incomplete list of the vessels and the tonnage of each:

El Norte, 4,659; El Sol, 4,522; El Rio, 4,664; El Sud, 4,659; Seguranca, 4,033; Vigilancia, 4,115; El Dorado, 3,531; El Mar, 3,531; El Monte, 3,531; El Paso, 3,531; Creole, 3,801; Illinois, 3,163; Indiana, 3,157; Peru, 3,528; Princess Anne, 3,078; City of Rio Janeiro, 3,548; City of Para, 3,532; Concho, 3,724; Colorado, 2,764; Alamo, 2,942; Nueces, 3,367; Orizaba, 3,496; Yumuri, 3,496; Pennsylvania, 3,166; Leona, 3,328; Miami, 3,019; Comanche, 3,202; City of Sidney, 3,016; Comal, 2,934; Colon, 2,685; City of Washington, 2,683; Cherokee, 2,536; Acapulco, 2,572; Advance, 2,604; Algonquin, 2,823; Alliance, 2,985; Iroquis, 2,943; Finance, 2,603; Saratoga, 2,820; Washtenaw, 2,896; San Juan, 2,076; San Marcos, 2,839; Santiago, 2,358; Old Dominion, 2,222; Rio Grande, 2,556; Roanoke, 2,354; San Bras, 2,075; San Jose, 2,082; Guyandotte, 2,350; Lampasas, 2,942; Louisiana, 2,849, and Conemaugh, 2,328.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—N. F. Palmer, representing the Quintard Iron Works of New York, which built the engines of the Maine, was at the Navy Department to-day in consultation with the officials respecting the conversion of vessels of the merchant marine into war craft. The Quintard Works have done much work on the engines and interior fittings of ships.

Menocal Inquiry Postponed.

The court-martial which was to have convened at the navy yard to-day to try Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal for inefficiency in the work on Dry Dock No. 3 has been postponed indefinitely on account of Mr. Menocal's condition. Mr. Menocal recently returned from Nicaragua, where he had been with the board appointed by President McKinley to investigate the condition of the canal and survey the waters tributary to it. On his return Mr. Menocal was stricken with paralysis, but is said to be in no danger, and is improving.

Dry Dock No. 3 Tested.

For the first time in many months, the large timber dry dock at the navy yard was flooded yesterday. About sixteen feet of water was put into the dock and the caisson at the entrance was removed. This was done by Naval Constructor Bowles, who is in charge of the work, to test the repairs made to the alters on the inside walls, which collapsed nearly a year ago. The work so far has been satisfactory. It is expected the dock will be ready for service within the next thirty days. A contract has been signed for the work of removing the cofferdam and dredging the entrance to the dock. The price to be paid for this work is $15,450.

Sicard and Sigsbee Well Again.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—From unofficial information received here, there has been a satisfactory improvement in the health of both Admiral Sicard, who is commanding the North Atlantic squadron, and of Capt. Sigsbee, who commanded the Maine before the explosion which wrecked her. As a result of his stay in the Gulf of Mexico, especially in the vicinity of Dry Tortugas, Admiral Sicard contracted a case of malaria, which, however, disappeared after a few days' stay at Key West. Mrs. Sicard is now at the latter place in constant communication with the Admiral, and the latest reports from her indicate that her husband has entirely recovered his usual good health.

Capt. Sigsbee's illnes was of hardly more than a day's duration, which yielded promptly to treatment, and the latest advices received here by his family and by the Secretary of the Navy show that he has entirely recovered.

THEODORE B. STARR,

206 Fifth Avenue.

Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

SO-CALLED "NEWPORT" TORPEDO.

Name May Have Been Given to a Mine Invented by Lieut. Holman.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 14.—The report published Sunday that the destruction of the battleship Maine had been caused by a "Newport" torpedo was not credited here, as most of the authorities believed there was no such thing as a "Newport" torpedo. An incident was recalled to-day, however, that at least shows the origin of the name applied to the explosive.

A few years ago a series of experiments were conducted on the torpedo station with a submarine mine of an improved type and great power, for it had capacity for a large amount of explosives. The idea originated with two officers of the station, one of whom was Lieut. G. F. W. Holman, then navigating officer of the ill-fated Maine. The mine was highly praised by the naval experts, but none of the kind has been constructed except for experimental purposes as far as is known here. The name "Newport" might have been applied to the mine.

Holman is a high authority on torpedoes, and the officers in the navy who have known him for a long time think his testimony will have great weight in deciding the cause of the explosion.

MEN OF THE RIGHT ARM TALK.

Put in at Portsmouth and Say a Mine or Torpedo Was Used.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., March 14.—The Merritt Wrecking Company's tug Right Arm, having been relieved at the scene of the Maine wreck by the tug I. J. Merritt, left Havana at 2 P. M. last Monday and reached Norfolk at 10 A. M. yesterday, having touched at Key West. Capt. John Magee, who is in command, declined to make any statement as to what his divers had seen and the conclusions he had reached from their reports.

The Right Arm's crew were more communicative, and every man said it was an open secret among all the divers and officers at Havana that the big magazines were intact and the Maine had been destroyed by a torpedo or mine.

TRAIN FOR HAVANA FIRED ON.

George Barnum of Savannah and Another Man Wounded.

HAVANA, March 14.—The train from Matanzas for Havana, when near Jaruco, about twenty-five miles out, was fired on this evening. Three men were wounded. Mr. George Barnum, an American, of Savannah, received a slight flesh wound in the arm. The Secretary of the Matanzas Municipality was more severely wounded.

The Spanish surgeons on the train were very kind. Mrs. Barnum was with her husband at the time he was shot. As soon as the firing began all the passengers threw themselves upon the floors of the cars.

The Maine Fund Benefit.

The auction sale of boxes and seats for the performance next Sunday night at the Metropolitan Opera House in aid of The New York Journal's Maine Monument Fund took place yesterday. The main body of the Metropolitan Opera House was well filled with persons, who were kept in good humor by the stirring strains from Innes's Regimental Band.

John W. Keller, Charity Commissioner, made a brief address before he introduced as managing auctioneer F. M. Ware. The real auctioneers were Louis Mann, J. E. Dodson, Sam Bernard, J. K. Hackett, Jeff De Angelis, Charles Ross, and Dave Warfield.

The first box was sold to Weber & Fields for $250 by Louis Mann. The second went for $150 to Mrs. John A. Logan. A number of other boxes were sold at prices ranging from $30 to $100. About $5,000 was realized.

THE WALDORF'S ANNIVERSARY.

Celebrated by a Sale and a Novel Entertainment in Aid of the Society of Decorative Art.

The fifth anniversary of the opening of the Waldorf was celebrated yesterday by the benefit which the Society of Decorative Art has yearly enjoyed at the hands of Mr. Boldt. He gave the members the use of the large and small ball rooms of the Waldorf-Astoria this time, and the former was made the scene of a strikingly novel entertainment. The annual Spring sale of the society began in the small ball room at 11 o'clock and lasted until evening.

The entertainment at night which Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, the society's President, and Mrs. Richard Irvin had in charge, consisted of a series of tableaus, in which young society people posed, representing pictures of well-known artists, and every scene was admirably planned. Between the showing of the various groups the guests were entertained with music or vaudeville.

De Lancey Nicoll acted as announcer for the various groups, and Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, Erskine Hewitt, Stanford White, and Peter Cooper Hewitt were the stage managers. One of the most effective tableaus of the evening was a representation of Gibson's famous "The Bachelor's Dream," which originally appeared in Life. The figure of the old gallant (represented by Mr. Shaw) stood out in bold relief, and by some clever contrivance the figures of the ghosts of his former loves were made to appear in progressive shades of dimness. The young women taking the parts were Miss E. Emmet, Miss Rogers, Miss Gray, Miss Shaw, and Miss Sprague.

The fourth tableau, "Strained Relations," was a simple but striking one. Miss Geraldine Farrar appeared in the big frame, costumed to represent Spain, and sang a catchy love song, (a French one, however,) which bore the refrain, "Si je t'aime, prends garde à toi!" Then her place was taken by Miss Ethel Stewart, who was gowned in red, white, and blue, and represented Cuba. She gave a castanet dance, after which Spain seized her in a grasp of iron and Uncle Sam walked, (Burr McIntosh representing his country,) removed Spain, and walked off with his arm around Cuba's waist, while the audience applauded. Mr. Nicoll said that the competition among athletically inclined young men for the position of Uncle Sam had been so intense that it had to be decided by lot.

The "hit" of the evening was "A Puppet Show," in which a large white sheet was shown, through holes in which the performers thrust their heads and thus put physiognomies on top of puppet figures resembling some well-known persons and dramatis personæ.

SOLDIERS AT FORT HANCOCK

Artillerymen Sent to Sandy Hook from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth.

TWENTY MORTARS ARRIVE

They Will Fire Twelve-Inch Projectiles Weighing Half a Ton Each—Rapid-Fire Guns Also to be Put in Position.

Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth looked warlike early yesterday morning. The sounds of martial music and the marching of troops brought many persons to the parade grounds back of the old gray stone buildings. This, however, did not interest the people to any unusual extent, as every morning shortly before 9 o'clock the troops are paraded for guard mount. It was after this function yesterday that the people began to get interested. The event causing it was the assembling of the men attached to the batteries at the forts who had been ordered for duty at Fort Hancock, on Sandy Hook.

The assignment of these troops, consisting of 130 men, for duty outside of the old fortifications caused no end of excitement. Long before the hour arrived for the men to depart the Quartermaster's department was kept busy carting tents, bedding, and camp outfits to the Government docks for transportation to Sandy Hook. The quarters for the men assigned for duty at Fort Hancock have not been completed, and the soldiers will live in tents until the buildings are finished.

The first boat to arrive at the forts was the Ordnance. The camping outfits were placed on board, and with a squad of men to fit up the quarters at Fort Hancock she started for Sandy Hook. Then the men in Battery A, from Fort Hamilton, in command of Capt. Roberts, and those of Battery L, in command of Capt. McClellan, were marched to the piers in front of the forts.

The army boat Gen. Meigs arrived shortly after 11 A. M. and the men from Fort Hamilton were taken on board. The Meigs then went across the Narrows, and the men from Fort Wadsworth boarded her, after which she started for Sandy Hook, arriving there about an hour later.

The troops were taken to their new quarters, which are situated near the old fort. The tents are arranged in a semi-circle, with the big mess tent and kitchen in the rear. Lieut. Col. McCrea of the artillery, who was recently promoted to that grade, is in command of the forces at Sandy Hook. He and Lieut. Col. Ludlow of the Engineer Corps visited the fort at Sandy Hook yesterday.

The batteries sent from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth will be kept busy for some time unloading and mounting the large mortars and rapid-fire guns which are now at the fort. One of the most important shipments of large ordnance made by the Government from any of the foundries in more than thirty years arrived at Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon shortly after the two batteries of artillery reached there. The shipment consisted of twenty mortars and a number of rapid-fire guns. This ordnance started from the army foundry at Watervliet, N. Y., on Friday last. The mortars are of the latest type, and when mounted will have complete command of the lower harbor. They will discharge twelve-inch projectiles weighing more than half a ton each, and will be situated so as to cause untold damage to the ships of an enemy undertaking to enter the harbor. Most of the mortars will be mounted at Fort Hancock and along the shore of Sandy Hook.

A large number of small breech-loading rapid-fire guns have been sent to the proving grounds. After they are tested they will be mounted in the casemates which have already been constructed and the mounts placed in them.

A placard in the Army Building in Whitehall Street yesterday announced that "no laborers are wanted for work on the fortifications at Sandy Hook or Fort Hamilton," yet the men now employed there are kept at work day and night in preparing the casemates and mounts for the guns that are to be placed in position. Not only are the laborers employed by the Engineer Corps kept busy, but also the enlisted men from the several batteries have been put at work. The men are detailed in gangs working eight hours each.

ON GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Examining Artillery Officers for Promotion—Gen. Merritt Has Not Gone South.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, when he returned from his recent tour of inspection of Southern fortifications, announced that he would go South again to complete the inspection. He was to have started yesterday. Since his sudden and unexpected return last week the fortifications he was to have inspected have been transferred to the newly created Department of the Gulf, and it is surmised that the determination to create this department may have been made while he was on his tour and had to do with his return.

Gen. Merritt left Governors Island yesterday, and it was said that he had come up to the city and would return later in the day. It was denied that he had gone South.

The board of examination for the promotion of artillery officers, pursuant to the necessity arising from the creation of two additional regiments of artillery, convened yesterday on Governors Island. The board consists of Col. John I. Rodgers of the Fifth Artillery, Lieut. Col. William L. Haskin, Second Artillery; Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon; Major E. Van Arsdale Andruss, First Artillery, and Major Louis M. Maus, Surgeon.

The names of those who are to be examined are as follows: Capt. J. B. Burbank, Third Artillery; Capt. W. C. Vose, Second Artillery; Capt. Frank G. Grugan, Second Artillery; Capt. George Michell, Second Artillery; Capt. Selden A. Day, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. G. M. Whistler, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. J. H. Gifford, Second Artillery; First Lieut. Sebree Smith, Second Artillery; First Lieut. A. T. Cummins, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. J. F. E. Harrison, Second Artillery; First Lieut. Lotus Niles, Second Artillery; First Lieut. W. H. Coffin, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. Adam Slaker, First Artillery; First Lieut. J. C. Bush, First Artillery; First Lieut. William A. Simpson, Second Artillery; First Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, Third Artillery; First Lieut. William R. Hamilton, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., Second Artillery; First Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle, Second Artillery; Second Lieut. Frank G. Mauldin, Third Artillery; Second Lieut. Daniel W. Ketchum, Second Artillery, and Second Lieut. George G. Gatley, Fifth Artillery.

Of these candidates, Lieuts. Cummins and Hamilton appeared yesterday for examination. The organization of the two new artillery regiments calls for two Colonels, two Lieutenant Colonels, six Majors, twenty-four Captains, fourteen First Lieutenants, and twelve Second Lieutenants. There is a sufficient number of Lieutenants already in the service to fill some of the vacancies.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT BOUNDS

Name of the Department of the Missouri to be Retained.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Because of a protest from some of the Western people the Secretary of War has modified his order of last week changing the names of bounds of the military department so as to retain the name of the Department of the Missouri.

To do this, however, it was necessary to abandon the naming of "the Department of the Platte," and the territory included within the present limit of that department will be known as the Department of the Missouri. The old Department of the Missouri retains its new name of the Department of the Lakes.

GETTING STATE TROOPS READY.

Senator McNulty Presents a Resolution Inquiring the Cost.

ALBANY, March 14.—In the Senate tonight Senator McNulty presented a resolution directing the Adjutant General to report to the Senate the amount of money necessary to place the National Guard in a condition for immediate service.

Senator Ellsworth moved a reference to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Senator Higgins moved a reference to the Finance Committee.

Senator McNulty amended by asking that it be printed and laid over. The amendment prevailed.

GEN. J. WATTS KEARNY MARRIED

Wedded Miss Elizabeth M. Harrison Near Charlottesville, Va.—Honeymoon to be Spent in Europe.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., March 14.—Gen. John Watts Kearny and Miss Elizabeth Montgomery Harrison were married at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Green Peyton, near here. The marriage was a private one, only a few intimate friends being present.

Among those present were Mrs. Julien Harrison, mother, and Bernard Harrison, brother of the bride; Phil Kearny, son of the groom; Mrs. Powell, sister of the groom, daughter and son, of New York, and W. M. Hill of Richmond, the bride's brother-in-law. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. B. Lee of the Episcopal Church.

Gen. and Mrs. Kearny left on the 5:40 train for New York, whence they will sail on Wednesday for a bridal tour in Europe.

Brig. Gen. John Watts Kearny is a member of one of the best known families of New Jersey. He is the son of Gen. Philip Kearny, who distinguished himself in the Mexican and civil wars, and of whom Gen. Winfield Scott said: "He was the bravest man I ever knew, and the most perfect soldier." He inherited great wealth, it is said, from Kentucky members of the family, and the village of Kearny, N. J., was named in his honor, as it was there he built his large and magnificently equipped "castle."

Gen. Kearny's first wife was a Miss McNairy, a Kentucky woman. After her death he spent most of his time in Europe. He has a fine establishment at 19 East Fifty-fourth Street, this city. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union, St. Andrew's, Engineers', and United Service Clubs and the Loyal Legion.

It has been charged that to overcome opposition to his engagement and marriage to Miss Harrison Gen. Kearny instituted proceedings against his son, John Watts Kearny, Jr., as being a common drunkard. Oct. 14 he filed suit in the Chancery Court at Trenton, N. J., in which he said his son had been a drunkard for five years. Chancellor McGill ordered a commission of inquiry to investigate. Oct. 22 John Watts Kearny, Jr., was adjudged a drunkard and ordered committed to some place of restraint. The Marquise de Kermel, his aunt, came from Europe to this country to plead and fight in the courts in his behalf, but without success.

Miss Elizabeth Harrison is the daughter of Col. Julian Harrison of Elk Hill, Ky., and is related to the Careys, the Byrds, and other families of that State. At one time her engagement to James Lindsay Gordon, a young Virginian, now Assistant District Attorney of the County of New York, was expected by many. Mr. Gordon, however, left Richmond and came to New York.

While Gen. Kearny was visiting relatives of his first wife, he met Miss Harrison. She came North and resided with her uncle, Dr. George Tucker Harrison, at 221 West Twenty-third Street. The General was very attentive to her, and it is said their engagement was known in the Kearny family before the action against young Kearny was begun.

No News of Young Kearny.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 14.—John Watts Kearny, Jr., who escaped from Dr. Cooley's sanitarium in North Plainfield last evening, has not been heard from. Dr. Cooley, proprietor of the institution, said to-day that the search for young Kearny was being continued; but it was his opinion that young Kearny had left the State. Dr. Cooley throws the blame for Kearny's escape on Frederick Upton, an attendant. It is believed that Kearny will turn up in Kentucky, in which State he claimed a residence during the hearing in his case.

JUDGE ASSAULTS AN EDITOR.

John Berry of the City Court of Atlanta Injures Orth Stein Severely in a Hotel.

ATLANTA, March 14.—The dining room of the Kimball Hotel was the scene to-night of an encounter between Judge John Berry of the City Court of Atlanta and Orth Stein, a well-known newspaper man and at present editor of The Looking Glass, a weekly publication. The dining room was well filled and the affair created the greatest excitement, many ladies and gentlemen on seeing the bleeding face of one and a pistol flashing in the hand of the other becoming panic-stricken.

Judge Berry and Mr. Stein board at the Kimball, and were at dinner at the same hour to-night. According to Stein, Judge Berry walked up to him, and without a word struck him across the forehead with a bottle of catsup, cutting an ugly gash and knocking Stein out of his chair to the floor. Berry then, Stein says, kicked him several times in the face, making bad wounds. Stein drew his revolver, but in getting it out of his pocket he loosened the breech.

Berry then seized the revolver and pummeled Stein with it until he was nearly unconscious and his face was covered with blood. The waiters and some of the guests, who had by this time mustered up courage enough to approach the two men, separated them and removed them from the dining room.

Judge Berry's side of the affair differs somewhat from the statement made by Stein. The Judge says he walked up to Stein and spoke to him, saying, "How do you do." Stein did not reply and Berry then struck him.

The revolver Judge Berry says was drawn intact from Stein's pocket, and in order to prevent him using it he (Berry) unbreeched it. Berry was arrested, and his case will be heard to-morrow morning.

The direct cause of to-day's attack was an article in the last issue of Stein's paper, but the real trouble dates back some months, and has a bearing on the support given Mr. Stein's paper.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:25 A. M.—980 Third Avenue; Black Brothers; damage slight.

6 A. M.—266 Stanton Street; David Kartigan; no damage.

10:45 A. M.—357 East Fifty-third Street; Frederick Zimmer; damage, $40.

1:45 P. M.—571 Lexington Avenue; Children's Nursery; damage slight.

2 P. M.—Sedgwick Avenue and Wood Street; damage slight.

4:20 P. M.—1,248 Broadway; James Hutchinson; damage, $20.

7:30 P. M.—128 Greenwich Avenue; Alexander Rusket; damage, $150.

8:10 P. M.—308 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; John Thompson; no damage.

Soap-heredity.

Women who use soap don't do so because they know it's the best. Probably they haven't given a thought to the matter. They inherit the soap-habit—their mothers and grandmothers did, before them.

Women who use **Pearline** do so, because they have used soap and **Pearline**, and have found **Pearline** to be better—more effective, saving time and rubbing; just as harmless, and more economical. 587

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IN MATERIAL FOR SUITS AND TOPCOATS

are here in variety and in abundance. We are better prepared than we ever were to make the same suit or topcoat for

$15

that other tailors make for $30.

You'll find fit perfection and the highest kind of workmanship in every garment we make.

Your money back if dissatisfied.

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TAILORS,

BROADWAY, COR. PRINCE, (11TH FLOOR.)

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BOSTON—PHILADELPHIA—ALBANY—TROY.

UNION PACIFIC'S EXPANSION.

OMAHA, March 14.—President Burt of the Union Pacific has gone to New York, where new honors will be thrust upon him. It is stated that the Union Pacific will take control of the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company April 1. While the fact has been generally known that the Union Pacific had obtained the majority of the stock of both railways no date has been hitherto given with references to taking possession.

All obstacles having been removed, President Burt, it is predicted, will be made President of the entire system from Omaha to Portland. When he is placed in charge of these roads his policy will remain the same. He will continue to centralize down to the point of barest necessity. In the pursuance of this policy the general offices of the Oregon Short Line at Salt Lake will be removed to this city, where they will be consolidated with the general offices here.

This will require a certain expenditure to make room for the great number of employes who will come to this city. The headquarters building is already crowded, and it will probably be remodeled. Plans are already being discussed. When the removal of the general offices occurs, which is likely to be some time after the new President takes charge of the road, several high officials of the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will lose their positions.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

At the monthly meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York held last night at the Oriental Hotel, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, the chief business was the discussion of a series of resolutions to the effect that the association place itself on record as opposed to the practice of encouraging and permitting women to attend organized century runs generally. This was the proposition of C. P. Staubach, representing the Triumph Wheelmen, and it was vigorously debated by the representatives present from fifteen clubs.

The sentiment of the delegates strongly favored the section mentioned, but another clause requesting co-operation of the Long Island and New Jersey associations was a bone of contention, and it was decided to postpone discussion on the resolutions until the next meeting.

CLEVELAND SOCIETY DIVORCE.

CLEVELAND, March 14.—Fashionable society in Cleveland has been upset by the divorce suit just begun in New York by Edward Stephens, the father of the well-known Mrs. "Jack" Bloodgood. Several years ago Mr. Stephens married in New York, at the home of her sister, Miss Emi Black, one of the most beautiful young women of Cleveland and a society belle.

Society was taken by surprise then, and there was still further talk when she returned home and lived with her parents. It now appears that she soon afterward obtained a divorce in this city, the matter being kept very quiet and the newspapers failing to ascertain the fact. Then she went to St. Augustine, Fla., where she met Henry M. Billings and was married to him. Now Mr. Stephens disclaims all knowledge of the divorce, and learning of the Billings marriage, sues for divorce on statutory grounds.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron Herman, of German Embassy, en route for Europe on leave of absence until May.

EMPIRE—George H. Ketchum, Toledo.

FIFTH AVENUE—T. B. Aldrich, Boston.

GRAND—Capt. Henry C. Ward, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—A. W. Brady, Albany.

HOLLAND—Oliver Ames, Boston.

MANHATTAN—W. W. Stroud, Paris; Rolin B. Saltus, Paris.

MURRAY HILL—N. E. Weeks, Chairman National Board of Railway Passenger Agents, Boston.

SAVOY—Sidney Rothchild, Detroit.

WALDORF—H. de Clermont, Paris; Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, Troy; Col. H. Anthony Dyer, Providence.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adler & Co., Anniston, Ala.; A. Adler, Colonnade Hotel.

Arnold, H. H., & Son, Huntington, Ind.; H. Arnold, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Anderson & Co., La Crosse, Wis.; S. W. Mors. Anderson, gents' furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Lillian V. Longstreet, dry goods; Mrs. V. Longstreet, dry goods; 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barnum, S. Q., & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. C. Vogler, umbrellas; Hotel Imperial.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, cloaks and suits; Miss F. Blake, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bueter, Carrie S., Louisville, Ky.; dressmaking; Hotel St. Denis.

Brown & Hamilton, New Castle, Penn.; Elizabeth Bleviar, dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.

Branch, Joseph, & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Joseph Branch, dry goods; 18

THE FERN BACK FROM CUBA

Dispatch Boat Took Provisions to Matanzas, Where 25,000 Reconcentrados Are Starving.

SHE WILL MAKE ANOTHER TRIP

Commissioner Klopsch Gives $5,500 to be Spent for Relief in Different Ways—A Large Central Relief Station for Havana.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 14.—The United States dispatch boat Fern arrived here this afternoon from Matanzas.

The Fern's trip was uneventful. She reached Matanzas on Saturday, and at once began discharging provisions into lighters. On shore a few persons had gathered, but there was no demonstration of any kind. The share of provisions for Matanzas was got rid of in a businesslike way, and the Fern then sailed for Sagua la Grande, where the same programme was gone through on Sunday, the operation of landing the stores occupying about six hours.

United States Consul Barker boarded the Fern upon her arrival at Sagua. He was overjoyed to see an American ship once more, even though it was only the little Fern. The Consul said there were about 25,000 starving reconcentrados in his district. An officer of the Fern said to-day:

"It seemed as if the gladness of the wretched Cubans at our arrival was stifled by the overpowering dread that hangs above the people of Cuba, and that could not be dispelled even with the coming of the food for which they longed. Naturally, we saw little. Ours was no exploring trip. But we saw enough to convince us that the stories emanating from Matanzas and especially from Sagua la Grande are not exaggerated."

The Fern will probably go back with more provisions about Friday.

AUTONOMISTS WILL NOT VOTE.

They Show Dissatisfaction in Matanzas and Santa Clara.

HAVANA, March 14.—Important factions of the Autonomists of Matanzas and Santa Clara, representing all races, have agreed not to take part in the general or local elections next month.

In some political circles the opinion is expressed that this agreement is the result of discontent, caused by the fact that the Autonomist Government has been unable to give employment to the excessive numbers of people who have been seeking positions in the Government offices.

The Marquis Garcia, the Governor of Santa Clara, tried to induce these factions to promise they would take part in the elections, but he has been unable to change their resolution

CHECKS GIVEN TO THE CONSULS.

Commissioner Klopsch Will Have Them Distribute $5,500.

HAVANA, March 14.—Commissioner Klopsch has given a check for $1,000 in American gold for transmission to United States Consul Brice, at Matanzas, and another check for the same amount to be forwarded to United States Consul Barker, at Sagua la Grande. Both checks will be forwarded to their destinations by messenger.

Commissioner Klopsch says he would prefer that the money be used for the relief of the "silent sufferers," otherwise those who are in great poverty, but who are too proud to make their wants known.

Finally, the Commissioner will give Consul General Lee $1,000 for direct expenditure and $2,500 for the relief fund.

Arrangements are in progress to discontinue a number of the relief stations in Havana, which are open only at certain hours, and to establish instead one large central station, which will be open for relief at all hours of the day, with four suburban stations. Lists have been secured of the names of the towns near Havana, of the number of their inhabitants, and of the state of destitution in each. These lists will be extended throughout Cuba, to embrace all the localities where suffering exists. A careful estimate, it is hoped, will be made of the total number to be provided for, so that the amount and variety of the daily rations can be fixed according to the money available. It is believed that the long-established hospitals and asylums of Havana can be made much use of if assistance is judiciously given to their regular managers. It is further hoped that by spending $10,000, Las Cosas, near the principal place here for the relief of the reconcentrados in this city, can be made a model refuge, with new beds, good kitchens, &c.

Chamber of Commerce Relief Fund.

R. A. C. Smith, treasurer of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to raise funds for the relief of the suffering people of Cuba, acknowledges receipt of the following subscriptions:

Mrs. Elizabeth Runkle, $25; A. R. Whitney & Co., $100; Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, $100; Pittsburg Wire Company, $25; Oliver Wire Company, $25; Milliken Brothers, $115; Pfeifer Brothers, $10; Samuel Milliken, Jr., $100; Hettie F. Milliken, $30; Chicago Architectural Iron Works, $15; Levering & Garrigues, $25; Curry & Vannan, $5; A. McHenry, Jr., $15; William H. Brodie & Co., $5; N. F. Palmer, $25; John Williams, $50; Hilles & Jones Company, $100; total, $775.

Tons of Provisions Ready.

A large quantity of supplies for the suffering Cubans was received at Pier 6 North River yesterday morning. They included sixty drums of codfish, thirty bags of beans, as much coffee, and provisions of many other kinds. There are thirty tons of provisions in the rooms of the Red Cross Society in Philadelphia. If they can be shipped to New York by to-morrow, they will be placed on the steamer Kennell and sent to the United States Consul at Matanzas.

CONSUL BARKER WANTS PEACE.

Says the Cubans Will Become Extinct If the War Is Not Stopped.

JACKSON, Miss., March 14.—Secretary of State Powerton has received a letter from United States Consul Barker at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, enumerating the needs of the starving Cubans in his district. In concluding his letter Consul Barker says:

"In my humble judgment substantial relief can come to this people only through peace. Stop the war, and stop it instanter; if not, the Cuban race will soon be extinct."

AUTONOMY AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

Dr. Guiteras Says that Spain Must be Driven Out of Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Dr. John Guiteras, the representative of the Cuban Junta in this city, in an open letter to-day discusses the published statements that there is a project on foot to settle the Cuban question on a basis of autonomy. "The plan," says Dr. Guiteras, "suggests for Cuba all the privileges now enjoyed by Canada. I cannot believe that such a plan is entertained by the United States Government, and I feel that an appeal should be made to public opinion to pronounce itself against the consummation of such a sacrifice."

He holds that there are two reasons why the plan of forcing autonomy should not be considered—because it would not be right and because it would not be possible. In support of the first reason, he says the English flag in Canada "means conciliation, prosperity, progress; it means participation in one of the grandest evolutionary movements of the human race," while in Cuba the Spanish flag "signifies devastation, ruin, murder; it signifies participation in a movement of decadence and degeneration that has no parallel in history."

He then declares it would not be honorable to insist that the Cuban people remain in any way dependent upon a Government which has made systematic starvation a

The Gorham Company,

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are showing some artistic examples recently received from their works.

This exhibition is preliminary to their Annual Easter Show, and is intended as an indication of the styles which will prevail at that time.

Some opportunities for exclusive selections are offered, and such goods may be reserved for future delivery.

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procedure of war, and which, under a military authority, has pursued a policy of extermination. He quotes the letter written by ex-Minister de Lome, in which he refers to him as Spain's trusted representative, declaring the plan of autonomy to be a farce.

Of his second reason he says: "You can wipe the power of Spain from the seas; you can crush the island and her people under your hand, but you cannot force autonomy on the Cuban people. Their contention for separation from Spain is too just; the gap between them is too deep; the debt of blood, failure, and desolation is too great, and there is not a shadow of community of interests that can hold together what everything tends to disrupt. You can force a temporary peace, but Spanish domination in any form, never. War, with all its horrors, will constantly recur."

ANOTHER DEMAND ON SPAIN.

Indemnity Wanted for Wrongs Done Bolten and Richelieu.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Lodge (Mass.) of the Foreign Relations Committee called up the joint resolution for the relief of August Bolten and Gustave Richelieu. The resolution, as reported from the Foreign Relations Committee, is as follows:

"That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, empowered to take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary to obtain indemnity from the Spanish Government for the wrongs and injuries suffered by August Bolten and Gustave Richelieu, by reason of their wrongful arrest and imprisonment by Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba in the year 1895, and to secure this end he is authorized and requested to employ such means or exercise such power as may be necessary."

The resolution, to which objection was made a few days ago, was passed without debate.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.

A Sub-Station for Artillerymen in Charge of Lieut. Kiernan.

A sub-recruiting station for the enlistment of artillerymen was opened yesterday morning at 7 and 9 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. It is in charge of Lieut. Francis J. Kiernan of the Twenty-first Infantry, who was stationed at Plattsburg, N. Y. He reported for duty yesterday in response to telegraphic instructions from Washington.

The office will be open for at least three months. Applicants must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty and unmarried, except in the case of discharged noncommissioned officers, who may be reinstated even if over thirty. They must be physically sound and able to read, write, and speak English. They must be citizens or must have taken out their first papers. They must have an elementary knowledge of arithmetic, including a fair knowledge of fractions, which is required in the artillery to enable the men to serve the guns. The minimum height required is 5 feet 4 inches and weight 128 pounds. Only two applications were made yesterday. One of the applicants was under age and the other over age.

CUBANS KILL FALSE LEADERS.

Cayito, Alvarez, Nunez, and Others Who Meant to Surrender Put to Death by Their Men.

MADRID, March 14.—A great sensation has been caused here by an official dispatch from Havana saying that the insurgent leaders Cayito, Alvarez, and Nunez have been killed by other insurgents while the former were on their way to tender their submission to the Spaniards. Official circles here claim that the action of Cayito and his companions is proof that an important section of insurgents is anxious to accept the "legal régime."

HAVANA, March 14.—The military commander of Santa Clara reports that as the insurgent leaders Cayito, Alvarez, Nunez, and others were upon the point of surrendering to the Spaniards near La Esperanza, Province of Santa Clara, they were surprised by the insurgents under Roberto Bermudez, and a collision occurred.

Lieut. Gastardi, with a force of guerrillas, went to the farm of Luzo, being informed that there were a number of bodies there. This turned out to be correct, for the guerrillas found there the naked bodies of Alvarez, Nunez, and Major Espinoza of the insurgent army, who had evidently been killed by the insurgents, who discovered their intention of surrendering to the Spaniards. The bodies were identified and, later, were buried at La Esperanza.

FIGHTING IN SANTIAGO PROVINCE.

Spaniards, Supported by Two Gunboats, Engage the Cubans.

HAVANA, March 14.—According to Spanish advices a government force, protected by the gunboats Venaditto and Galicia, operating between Portillo Niquero, Camarones, Vicana, and Cabo Cruz, on the southwestern coast of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, has been engaged with an insurgent force at Del Toro Inlet. The Spaniards are reported to have lost three men killed and to have had twelve men wounded, while, it is added, they captured eleven prisoners and some arms and ammunition.

The Spaniards have, it is announced, commenced military operations at Lasierra Maestra, and on both sides of the River Cauto, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, Gen. Bernal being in command of the troops operating in the direction of Baire and Cantillados. Reinforcements to the number of 1,500 troops have arrived at Santiago de Cuba from Spain.

The Pando Bridge to be Rebuilt.

HAVANA, March 14.—Captain General Blanco has ordered that the sum of $30,000 be spent in reconstructing the Pando Railroad Bridge, called so after Gen. Pando, which was destroyed by dynamite near Gibara, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba. The bridge is needed to establish a line of communication.

Tobacco Worth $700,000 Gathered.

HAVANA, March 14.—In the District of Vinales, Province of Pinar del Rio, tobacco to the value of $700,000 has already been gathered. The other large estates have not been harvested.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S BEER.

A Special Brew Which Must Reach Him by April 1.

Among the articles which were placed aboard the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday was a box of beer addressed to "Prince Otto von Bismarck, Friederichsruh, Germany." There is an additional label on the box to the effect that the beer must reach its destination by April 1.

The beer is a special brew for the German ex-Chancellor, and was made by a well-known St. Louis firm.

The peculiarity about the beer is that it is "unsteamed." Ordinarily it is the practice to leave the cork out of bottles after the beer is first put in. This has the effect of preventing the beer from being acted on deleteriously by changing climatic conditions. But, according to the palates of connoisseurs of the beverage, steaming injures the quality of the beer, and Bismarck likes his beer unsteamed. The box of beer was especially ordered from the St. Louis Brewing Company, and after the beer was put in the bottles it was promptly corked so as not to lose any of the "steam," which Bismarck thinks gives the required flavor to the beer.

MR. CEBALLOS REPLIES

Denies that He Was Acting in Peace Negotiations with Sagasta's Sanction.

GENERAL PALMA REITERATES

He Will Treat with Spain's Agents Only on the Basis of Cuba's Independence—Rubens Believes Maine Arbitration Impossible.

The report that J. M. Ceballos of this city, one of Spain's recently appointed Commissioners to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States, and general agent in this country of the Compania Transatlantica Española, had suggested to President McKinley and to Secretary Quesada of the Cuban delegation a new plan of autonomy, amounting in all but name to independence, brought out a new declaration of the unalterable purpose of the Cubans to accept nothing but absolute independence.

Mr. Ceballos denies that he acted officially. He gave out a statement yesterday as follows:

"I regret to see my name published in the morning papers in connection with negotiations looking toward peace to be established in the Island of Cuba and stating that I was acting with full knowledge of the Sagasta Ministry, all of which I deny to be the case. Whatever interest I may take in this matter is solely prompted by my desire to prevent a conflict between Spain and the United States and to establish, if possible, a basis, as every true American hopes to, that will give us peace at an early date with honor for all concerned."

Little interest was felt at the Junta as to whether Mr. Ceballos was acting under instructions or with the sanction of the Spanish Government. The belief was expressed that, had the Cubans consented and the President approved the scheme, Spain would have been glad to avail herself of it, and that the plan should have been suggested by so eminent a representative of Spanish interests was deemed a further proof of Spain's weakness.

Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate, when seen yesterday at the headquarters of the Cuban Junta, 56 New Street, said:

"We will not consider any proposition for a settlement of the war, unless it be based upon the absolute independence of Cuba. We are willing to pay Spain an indemnity of not more than $100,000,000. If this is not satisfactory to Spain we will continue the war. Our resources are sufficient to do this. I will not receive Señor Ceballos unless he wants to treat on the basis of absolute independence."

Referring to the report that Spanish 4s were selling on the London market at 52¾, Gen. Palma said: "I have recently sold some Cuban bonds at 60 per cent." Gen. Palma said that he had not intended to make any statement concerning the Ceballos affair.

Mr. Palma's Statement.

"But," said he, "in view of his denial, I have decided, after full consideration, to say that Mr. Ceballos saw an intimate friend of Mr. Quesada in Washington, to whom he said that he had had a conversation with President McKinley, submitting the proposition published this morning. Mr. Quesada simply followed the rule laid down in such cases. He refused to discuss with Mr. Ceballos any proposition not based on absolute independence. Mr. Ceballos announced that he would see Mr. Rubens, our counsel, to-day. Whether because of my well-known position on this subject or the refusal of Mr. Rubens to see him or the publicity given to the matter, I have not heard from him."

A member of the Junta, speaking of the Ceballos matter, said:

"J. M. Ceballos is the agent here of the Spanish Line. In case of trouble, the company's business with this country and Cuba is gone. All Spanish politicians, irrespective of party, and many others from the Queen down, have an interest in this company. Mr. Ceballos was honorary Vice-Consul of Spain in Brooklyn. He was the one alluded to and suggested in the famous de Lome letter as the one who should be sent to Washington to carry on a propaganda, together with M. R. Angulo.

"Mr. Ceballos denies that he spoke as the representative of Spain. His denial is equivocal. It would be well to ask him: 'With whom did you talk before interviewing President McKinley?' The question was put to him: 'Did you see Secretary Quesada?' He was able to say 'No.' But if asked 'With whom did you talk?' it might nonplus him.

"His steamship company would lose its transportation business and the carrying of the United States mail if there was war. The Spanish line has been carrying troops and supplies to Cuba. It has been about the only creditor that Spain has paid. Sagasta is interested in the company to the extent of half a million dollars. The Spanish line and the Spanish Government officers who are interested in it have their own reasons, aside from national considerations, in wishing to avert trouble, even at the expense of 'independence in everything but name.'"

Horatio S. Rubens said: "This is the most important admission of Spain's weakness and that Cuba is lost to her that has been made up to date. What we all want is peace in Cuba, and so long as the Spanish flag waves over the island there can be no peace."

Regarding a report from Cuba that Nunez and two other officers had been caught by insurgents while trying to keep a tryst with Spanish officers with a view to surrendering, Mr. Rubens said: "Had any Cuban officers been caught attempting to bargain for surrender, that would be their fate; but these attacks are aimed at men who have been most conspicuous in the Cuban fight for freedom, and the report is like scores of others sent out by Spain, for immediate effect, in the belief that when time disproves them their purpose shall have been accomplished and the question of falsity forgotten. We would have no officers left if all such lies had been truths instead."

Regarding the possibility of a resort to international arbitration on the Maine, in case the American and Spanish boards disagree in their reports and the United States makes demand for indemnity, Mr. Rubens said:

Hardly Possible to Arbitrate.

"The question of national honor enters largely into the question, and it is improbable that any nation would consent to submit such a question to arbitration. Furthermore, a national vessel enjoys peculiar privileges, closely allied to those of a Minister or Ambassador. Among these are those of extra territoriality or guarantee of security and inviolability while in foreign territory.

"All nations are held responsible for the safety of diplomatic representatives and national property. Suppose that at a time of extraordinary excitement in Madrid, arising out of our relations with Spain, a moderate guard had been placed around the residence of our Minister, and that a mob, despite resistance offered by this guard, should succeed in killing Minister Woodford, would we not hold Spain accountable? Would we be content to submit the question to arbitration?

"That the majority of Spaniards both in Spain and Cuba resented the presence of the Maine in the harbor of Havana is notorious; it was made public not only through the press but by means of warnings and threats, verbal and written. It could not have failed to come to the notice of the Spanish officials in Havana, in view of the censorship and espionage maintained there. Ordinary precautions would not be sufficient, and there is no evidence that even ordinary precautions were taken. Yet in view of the circumstances Spain should have exercised the highest degree of care in providing for the security of the Maine. She did not. I do not see how the United States can consent to arbitration."

DID NOT SPEAK FOR SPAIN.

Mr. Ceballos Talked with the President Simply as an American Citizen.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Some angry and irrelevant denials were made to-day of the report that Juan M. Ceballos of New York Saturday laid before the President a plan for securing a settlement of the controversy between the Cuban insurgents and Spain. These denials proceeded on the ground that Mr. Ceballos had appeared in an official capacity, which THE NEW YORK TIMES correctly stated was not the case. It also was stated correctly that Mr. Ceballos came of his own will, as a private citizen of the United States interested greatly in commerce with the West Indies, that what he had to say was approved by business men in New York and in Madrid, and that there was approval also of his propositions among Government officers at Madrid.

It is pointed out at the White House and at the Spanish Legation that the President could not have received a caller who represented that he was clothed with authority from Spain. The President only a short time before had received the accredited representative of Spain. Any official communication from that Government necessarily would reach the Administration through the Department of State, now that the new Spanish Minister has been recognized. The President would commit a breach of courtesy if he should depart from the custom and receive a communication from any other Spanish representative except an Ambassador, who would be the only officer who could call upon him in person. When Spain has any communication intended for the President it must be transmitted, according to international law, through the Department of State.

The Spanish Minister to-day asked that an emphatic denial be made in his name to the report that Mr. Ceballos had been in Washington as a Commissioner from the Spanish Government to make overtures for terms of settlement with the Cuban insurgents.

"Señor Ceballos is not a Commissioner of Spain," said the Minister, "nor has he any authority, directly or indirectly, to speak for the Spanish Government. The only person qualified to speak for Spain in the United States is her accredited Minister. I wish to make the denial as broad and emphatic as possible."

It was explained by the Minister that Mr. Ceballos recently had been named by the Autonomous Cabinet of Cuba to assist in framing the proposed commercial treaty between the United States and Cuba. This was in accordance with the autonomous plan by which the Cubans themselves were to have control of their tariff affairs.

But in naming Mr. Ceballos for this work, the Minister pointed out, it was designed that Mr. Ceballos should assist him as the plenipotentiary of Spain.

Mr. du Bosc, Secretary of the Spanish Legation, considered the call of Mr. Ceballos of little importance. As for the scheme he proposed, he said the Cubans had had a better one that had been in operation since Jan. 1 with good results and with increasing acceptability. Mr. du Bosc did not see how Mr. Ceballos could have assumed any official authority for Spain, as he is an American citizen. The legations only knows of the visit of Mr. Ceballos by common report and through the accounts published in the newspapers.

Mr. Quesada, the representative here of the Cuban Junta, explained to-day that he would not have received Mr. Ceballos without becoming subject to the condemnation of the Cuban Government, which had prohibited any negotiation with the Spanish authorities, except upon the basis of independence, on pain of death. Col. Ruiz, he said, had died for venturing into a Cuban camp upon such an errand, and Col. Aranguren was sacrificed in retallation for that just punishment of Spanish effort to corrupt the insurgents.

It was useless, Mr. Quesada said, for anybody to propose any less measure of freedom than absolute independence, and the prospect for that was improving every day. Persistence by Spain in its mistaken course of subjugation by starving the people would not postpone long the departure of the Spanish forces from Cuba.

TALE OF WOE FROM KLONDIKE.

A Pennsylvania Man Says Hungry Miners Are Competing with Indians in Carrying Packs.

READING, Penn., March 14.—J. L. Buck, manager of the menagerie at Ringing Rocks Park, Montgomery County, Penn., who left in January for Seattle, taking 110 dogs with him to sell to people going into the Klondike country, writes home that the venture proved a success beyond his greatest expectations. The canines he took with him were all of breeds accustomed to stand hard and rough work in cold climates, and Mr. Buck had them well trained to draw sleds.

After disposing of the dogs, he proceeded to Skaguay and Dyea. He sends anything but encouraging reports concerning the condition of affairs there. He says that many people in the two towns are living the lives of tramps, having no money with which to buy provisions and pay for lodgings; that returning gold seekers seem to have little or no gold, and that much sickness was prevalent in the form of pneumonia and pleurisy. Men almost on the verge of starvation were carrying packs across the pass for half a cent a pound, replacing the Indians who ask 35 cents for the same service. Mining outfits could be purchased at very low prices, and that few indeed are the miners who are getting anything like paying quantities of the precious metal.

Thirty-three Dogs from Belgium.

The steamer British King, Capt. Freeth, which arrived last night from Antwerp, brought thirty-three dogs, which were collected in Belgium and are destined for the Klondike. Their owner, Peter Charlson, is in charge of them. They will be landed in Hoboken to-day.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Choice of the Board of Education Apparently Between W. H. Maxwell and Seth T. Stewart.

The Board of Education will meet this afternoon to elect a City Superintendent of Schools. President Hubbell and Commissioner Agar of the board, the committee appointed to notify Dr. Draper of his election to the place, returned from Chicago Sunday and reported yesterday that Dr. Draper's refusal to accept the office was final.

In his report of the interview with Dr. Draper President Hubbell said he and Commissioner Agar did all they could to persuade him to alter his decision, but were unable to gainsay his reasons for declining. He said he was bound by moral obligations to the work of the University of Illinois, and could not conscientiously leave it unfinished.

The meeting of the Board of Education, called for yesterday, was postponed until to-day by general consent. The announced candidates for the office of Superintendent are W. H. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Borough School Board; Henry M. Leipziger, Superintendent of Free Lectures of the New York Board; Seth T. Stewart, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, now serving his second term, and Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of the Erasmus Hall High School of Brooklyn.

Of these Mr. Maxwell has the best prospects, as far as could be learned by investigation yesterday. Four of the six Brooklyn delegates are for him first, last, and all the time, and President Hubbell and Commissioners Taft, Agar, and Anderson have also expressed their intention of voting for him. These votes give him eight out of the ten necessary to elect. Dr. Gunnison will be supported on the first ballot by Commissioners Dresser and Thompson, the Brooklyn delegates who are opposed to Mr. Maxwell. Mr. Leipziger will get the votes of Commissioners Kelly and Mack as long as there is a possibility of his election, and perhaps longer.

Mr. Stewart, the last man to enter the race, is expected to draw the support that would have been Mr. Jasper's—two votes for certain—as well as what may be attracted to the report that Mayor Van Wyck believes him the best man for the place. Commissioner Greenough is his sponsor, and Commissioners Perlet and Leavitt of Richmond and Queens will also vote for him.

That division leaves two votes unaccounted for. Unless they go to Mr. Maxwell it is almost certain that a combination will be made on Mr. Stewart. One of the Commissioners, seen last night, said he had not yet finally decided how he would vote, but he expected he would vote for Mr. Maxwell. "I expect," he said, "to see Mr. Maxwell elected, but I do not think it will be on the first or second ballot. The fight will be close."

The salary of the Superintendent of Schools has been fixed at $8,000. The duties are mainly advisory, the City Superintendent having no actual power to do more than suggest any improvement or changes he may desire to the Borough Superintendents. He has a seat and a voice, but no vote in the Board of Education.

Prince Albert at the Hobarts'.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The series of entertainments in honor of Prince Albert of Belgium came to an end this evening with the reception by the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, when between 200 and 300 guests were presented to the Prince. The reception was preceded by a dinner. During the dinner the Hungarian Band, brought from New York for the evening, furnished music. It played the national hymn of Belgium, "America, and the national airs of Great Britain, Germany, and France, in compliment to the Ambassadors from those nations, who were present.

The Stationery Department of Tiffany & Co.

formed a prominent feature of their business when the house was established in 1837. Its extraordinary development and present importance are due, not only to the high standard maintained, but to the unremitting care given to the minutest detail of every order.

Attention is directed to this service with particular reference to the advantages it offers in the execution of orders for *Wedding Stationery.*

Tiffany & Co.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

NINTH DISTRICT POLITICS.

Democratic Committee to Meet to Discuss the Advisability of Having a New Leader.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District has been called for to-night at the Pequod Club to consider the advisability of a change in the district leadership. John C. Sheehan is persona non grata to the present rulers of Tammany Hall, and the district in consequence is suffering from a lack of patronage.

The call for the meeting, it was said yesterday, is signed by 170 of the General Committee. The revolt against Mr. Sheehan in the district, if revolt it can be called, is led by Thomas P. McEvoy, Charles Beardsley, and George W. Gibbons.

Under the constitution of Tammany, should the meeting decide in favor of a change, a report to that effect will be made to the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, a sub-committee will be appointed to investigate the trouble in the district, and the committee will act on the report of its subcommittee.

In the event of a report favoring a change in the district leadership, Mr. Sheehan's seat will be declared vacant and the district committee will be instructed to name a new executive member. Should such action be taken, it has been decided in the district to send Mr. McEvoy to the Executive Committee as its representative.

It is not expected, however, that matters will be allowed to go so far. Word was passed around in Tammany Hall yesterday that Senator Platt has taken his hands off the Primary Reform bill, and that it will become law very shortly. If it does, under its provisions Tammany Hall, in common with all other political parties, will have to be reorganized from end to end, and Mr. Sheehan and some other district leaders not entirely acceptable to the powers that be will be quietly dropped.

Among those slated for removal, it is said, is Martin Engel of the Eighth District. "Barney" Rourke, who is backed by ex-Mayor Grant, is after the place, and can, it is said, with very little outside help get a majority of the votes of the district committee. It has been decided to leave J. J. Martin where he is, not because he has completely made his peace and atoned for the past, but because it is not considered wise to have too many such men on the outside to express their dissatisfaction by combining forces. A combination of Sheehan, Martin, Gilroy, and others might make trouble at a time when it is to Mr. Croker's interest to have perfect harmony in the organization.

Police Commissioner York Wins.

The Democratic Assembly districts of Brooklyn met last evening to elect delegates to the Democratic General Executive Committee. The only fight of any importance was in the Eleventh Assembly District. Police Commissioner York moved that the Chair appoint a committee of ten to select the delegates to the General Executive Committee. The opposition, headed by Thomas M. Byrnes, was beaten badly by a vote of 35 to 16. The committee selected Commissioner York and ex-Senator John McCarty as delegates. The men of the opposition declared that they would not give up the fight, but push it to the bitter end.

A FAREWELL TO POLITICS.

Ex-President Jeroloman Is Disgusted With the Thankless Task.

John Jeroloman, ex-President of the Board of Aldermen, bade a formal farewell to political life at the dinner of the lawyers' section of the Phi Delta Phi, which was held at the Marlborough last night. He said:

"I found that money counts for more than merit. I thought that I was rid of politics when my term as Civil Justice had expired. But when the "good" people began their reform campaign, they insisted that I accept the nomination for the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen. They would not take "no" for an answer. Foolishly I accepted. I never made a bigger mistake in my life. If I had not taken the office I might have come in for some of the plums that were scattered around.

"No more politics for me! I am done with it. Like every other good American citizen who has had anything to do with it, I am thoroughly disgusted with it. It is unprofitable, it is thankless. It's the old case of 'The King is dead. Long live the King!' When I was in office they all came to me for favors. Now they go to the other fellow—I am nobody.

"You have all embraced an honorable career, and I advise you to stick to it closely. Your best friend is your client. Give him your best service, and avoid politics. Of course, it may help you if you have some friend who has receiverships and referees' appointments to give away, but otherwise there is nothing in it."

The diners numbered twenty-eight. N. J. Marsh presided.

STARVING IN A PESTHOUSE.

Smallpox Patients at Middlesboro, Ky., Without Food Since Saturday. Federal Authorities May Act.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., March 14.—Surgeon Wertenbaker of the United States Marine Hospital Service investigated the situation here to-day, and in a report to Washington states that there are forty cases of variola, twenty-nine suspects in the pesthouse, and four hundred suspects quarantined at home. Wertenbaker is anxious and willing to render Federal assistance, but can only do so on invitation of the State Board of Health. Dr. McCormack, Chief Inspector of the State Board, says he can cope with the epidemic, but that the State has no available funds. The county refuses to make appropriations, and the city is bankrupt.

Dr. McCormack vigorously opposes Federal intervention, and proclaims that if the county does not render necessary aid he will withdraw at once and release the patients from the pesthouse. The unfortunate patients have been without food since Saturday morning, and hunger is driving them to desperation. They have informed the guards that if food is not forthcoming they will take French leave.

Ship Ashore in Half Moon Bay, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The ship New York, from Hongkong for this port, was blown ashore in Half Moon Bay, thirty miles south of here, last night, and is now high and dry on the beach. Although intact, the chances of getting her off are very slight, and unless the gale abates it is feared she will break up. Capt. Peabody and crew escaped uninjured. The New York carried a cargo of silks and general merchandise consigned to D. L. Jones & Co. The cargo probably will be saved.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:12	Sun sets 6:07	Moon rises 1:41

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	12:46	Gov. Isl'd	12:52
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	1:25	Gov. Isl'd	1:22
H. Gate	2:41	H. Gate	3:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	*1:00 P. M. 2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:30 M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fluminense, Barbados, &c.	3:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New York, Cape Haiti, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

Ardandhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Corean, Glasgow	.....	.....
El Sol, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra, &c.	..... 11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19.

Alleghany Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caribbee, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coleridge, La Plata countries	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Creole, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mohawk, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Peeress, Newcastle	.....	.....
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	11:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Winifreda, London	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 18 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Feb. 13; Shanghai, Feb. 16; Yokohama, Feb. 24, and Honolulu, March 6, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Friday, March 18.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 15.

Benedict, Para, March 4.
Lacroma, Gibraltar, Feb. 24.
Leona, Galveston, March 9.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 27.
Westernland, Antwerp, March 5.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

Comanche, Jacksonville, March 13.
El Dorado, New Orleans, March 11.
Frey, Leith, March 2.
Lahn, Bremen, March 8.
Majestic, Liverpool, March 9.
Normania, Gibraltar, March 8.
Orizaba, Havana, March 12.
Prins Willem I., Port au Prince, March 10.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, March 3.
Buenos Ayrean, Glasgow, March 6.
El Norte, New Orleans, March 12.
Oldenburg, Bremen, March 5.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, March 5.
Sir Garnet Wolseley, Gibraltar, March 3.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

Alamo, Galveston, March 12.
Campania, Liverpool, March 12.
Exeter City, Swansea, March 4.
Nordkyn, Galveston, March 12.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19.

Ohio, Hull, March 6.

SUNDAY, MARCH 20.

Hercynia, Havre, March 7.
La Navarre, Havre, March 12.

Arrived—Monday, March 14.

SS Croatan, McGee, Georgetown, S. C., March 11 and Wilmington, N. C., 12th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah March 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Adra, (Br.,) Cox, Huelva Feb. 24 and Gibraltar 26th, with copper ore to order—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Montell, Nassau March 10, with mdse. and passengers to F. T. Montell & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Marie, (Nor.,) Anderson, Tampico, &c., Feb. 26, with hemp to order—vessel to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS

The Wanamaker Store

An Unequaled Exhibit of Cotton Fabrics

YOU cannot judge a store by any one line of goods it carries, any more than you can safely judge a man by any one conversation. But if you take any single assortment as a test, let it be the collection of Cotton Dress Fabrics shown by the store in question at this time of year.

The goods do not cost much, and large varieties are comparatively easily carried. Consequently the test narrows down to questions of styles, qualities and prices.

We ask nothing better than that you judge us by our Cottons. (We'd say the same thing of Silks, but it's Cottons this morning). We place no especial stress on the mere *size* of the collection, although we doubt if you have ever seen one as extensive. We'll pin our reputation for leadership on just those three points:—

Style,—Quality,—Price

In such a vast immensity of weave and pattern and shade and grade, it's quite impossible to give any descriptions. Here are some price hints, and we can keep you busy a full day looking over styles, and never show the same style twice.

Printed Ombre Striped Lawns, at 8c.
Printed Spiral Striped Lawns, at 8c.
Printed Dimities, at 12 1-2c.
Printed Madras Cloth, 15c.
Scotch Cheviots, 35c.
Scotch Madras, 35c.
Scotch Ginghams, 18c. to 31c.
American Ginghams, 6 1-4 to 25c.
Silk and Cotton Plaid Madras, 45c.
Cheviots, 10c. to 25c.

Madras, 12 1-2c. to 25c.
Galatea, striped or plain, 35c.
French Printed Organdie Lisse, 35c.
French Printed Mousseline Carreaux, 35c.
French Printed Organdie Raye, 37 1-2c.
French Printed Grenadine Carreaux, 37 1-2c.
French Printed Organdie Carreaux, 37 1-2c.
French Printed Plumetis, 45c.
French Printed Piques, 50c.
Printed Irish Dimities, 25c.

Printed Irish Linen Lawns, 25c.
Printed silk and cotton Mousseline de Soie, 50c.
Fine Printed Organdies, 15c., 17c., 25c.
Printed Dotted Swiss, 15c.
Printed Striped Organdie, 10c.
Printed Organdie Raye, 18c.
Printed Batiste, 12 1-2c.
Printed Lawns, 10c.
Printed Cotton Cheviot, 25c.

Women's Organdie Dresses

THE Organdie Dress will this season increase its hold on feminine fancy. No wonder;—is there anything more stylish and appropriate for summer wear?

For weeks and weeks past, we have been gathering the prettiest organdie gowns that have blossomed in the style-market, and getting them together for you. The result is a perfect bouquet of models and styles,—*and each of them is exclusively ours.* Don't forget that point,—we never do.

Some of these exquisite gowns are costly,—necessarily so. As a rule, however, you'll be as pleased with the price as with the style. Some are plain, some are daintily tinted, with summery floral patterns over white grounds. You can't find one that isn't pretty, nor one that isn't reasonably priced.

You'll find one of the Royal Salons on the second floor devoted to a showing of these costumes to-day. Just as a hint:

Blouse front waist and sleeves elaborately trimmed with lace insertions and tiny ruffles of same material; skirt with 2-inch ruffle at hem, headed with 3 rows of lace insertion, with tiny ruffles intervening; drop skirt of white lawn.

At $30—Of pure white; blouse front waist has clusters of horizontal plaits; yoke effectively trimmed with rows of black ribbon velvet; sleeves with plaits; black ribbon-edged ruffles intervening; skirt has 2-inch ruffle at hem, edged with ribbon velvet; drop lining of lawn.

At $37.50—Of pink; blouse front waist from yoke has cross-bars of tiny plaits, over which again are cross-bars of narrow gathered pink satin ribbon; yoke and sleeves with white lace and insertion; skirt has 10-inch flaring ruffle, trimmed with cross-bar plaits and ribbon to correspond with waist; drop lining of lawn.

Girls' Dresses and Reefers

SMALL garments for small girls and small prices, too; but just as carefully thought out and critically chosen as if they were ever so elaborate and costly. It's easy to find stylishness at high prices;—it's harder to find such dash and jauntiness and newness, as these little figured garments offer. It's all in the *selection.* These are for ages from 4 to 14.

Reefers

At $2.75—Of lady's cloth, in red or blue; double-breasted; trimmed with 3 rows of narrow white braid.

At $4.75—Of lady's cloth, in blue or red; double-breasted; uniquely shaped sailor collar, cut to form epaulet effects; trimmed with fancy braid and gold buttons.

At $6.50—Of royal blue lady's cloth; double-breasted; deep sailor collar with epaulets of military red; belted with same; trimmed with white braid.

At $8.25—A handsome little reefer of royal blue broadcloth; deep sailor collar of tan with applique of royal blue, in fancy design; finished with fancy braiding; all seams bound.

Second floor.

Dresses

At $4—Of fancy woolen plaids, in a variety of colorings; blouse effects on waist of plain materials; sleeves capped with same; trimming of fancy braid; rise of 50c. on each increasing size.

At $8.25—Of novelty goods, brown, green or tan; waist is made with Eton jacket effect; trimmed with ruffles of silk and fancy braid; advance of 50c. on each increasing size.

At $10—Of novelty goods, in tan or blue; waist plaited in front and made with scalloped Eton jacket, and deep revers, shield in front and epaulets of changeable taffeta, covered with white embroidery; entire waist trimmed with taffeta ruffles and fancy braid; 50c. additional on each increasing size.

A Tale of Onyx Tables

A FIRM that makes a specialty of Onyx Tables has parted with all it had left of last season's output, and parted also with a full third of the price it had reasonably hoped to obtain.

There are 114 of the tables, and we had about fifty others in our own stock at the regular prices, which latter the new-comers caused to look high. So the fifty have been placed with the 114, and there's a third saved on the whole lot.

They're good goods. All the brass is solid brass, and the gold finish is a heavy gold-plating.

$3, from $4.50 $5.50, from $7.50 $8, from $12 $9, from $13.50
$10, from $15 $15, from $25 $27, from $45

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Some New Ideas in Jewelry. PARISIAN novelties in unique design. Beautiful though inexpensive ornaments just arrived from the skillful French makers. Very desirable for Easter favors. Brief mention of a few:

Jeweled Hat Pins, 75c. to $2.50.
Hair Pins, with rhinestones, $1 to $20.
Scarf Pins, 14 karat gold, $1.25 and up.
Side Combs, with rhinestones, $2.50 and $3.50 a pair.
14 karat Brooch, with two enamel clover leaves, connected by wishbone set with pearls, $6.75.
14 karat Shirt Waist Sets; sleeve links and four studs, $7.75 to $21.50.

Broadway.

Fine Sponges at Small Cost. AN ante-new-tariff purchase at a price low even for that time. Our figures on them will be only a slight advance. These are of the finest texture, and comprise every size, both in natural state and in the bleached sort. Perfect sponges, every one, from a dealer who handles only that kind. Some small ones for a nickel each, and from that up to $5. We think no better stock has ever been shown at such reasonable prices.

In the Toilet Goods Store, Tenth street.

Lace Curtains To Go Quickly. HERE are three lots of beautiful Irish Point Lace Curtains that have been ordered to depart. The quantities are small, so we change the prices thus:

3 patterns, $5.25; now $3.90.
3 patterns, were $5.50; now $4.25.
3 patterns, were $6.75; now $4.90.

Send your lace curtains here when they need cleaning. We do that sort of work well, and don't charge much.

Third floor.

What Sort of Spring Overcoat Will $12 Buy? WE know of no coat to equal *ours* at that price. This is of the popular light all-wool Covert cloths, silk lined throughout, well made and carefully finished; withal it is in the latest correct style—a Spring Oversack that will give entire satisfaction in every point, and the sort you can buy here for *Twelve Dollars!*

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A YOUNG WOMAN ABDUCTED.

The Police of Camden Investigating the Strange Story of a West Philadelphia Resident.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 14.—The police of this city are investigating a strange story told by Miss Virginia Weller, a resident of West Philadelphia. She was found in a comatose condition last night on the stoop of William Johnson's home, at 530 North Eighth Street, and was removed to the Cooper Hospital.

This afternoon, when she had recovered slightly, she said she was seventeen years old, and that yesterday afternoon she left her home, in Philadelphia, to attend Sunday school. Afterward she went to the home of Police Lieut. Gibson, and left there for home toward evening. She says that when she had walked about half a square from the Gibson home she was confronted by two young men. They were in a cab, and she said they forced her into the carriage, one keeping his hand over her mouth. After entering the cab she said she did not remember anything more until she awoke today in the Cooper Hospital.

The parents of the young woman cannot explain anything about the strange occurrence. The police are sure that a drug was used. Miss Weller, it is understood, has furnished the authorities with some information which has not been made public, and arrests may follow.

CONDITION OF BELLEVUE.

Hospital Cellars in a Disgraceful State, Says Mr. Stewart.

ALBANY, March 14.—In a report submitted to the State Board of Charities to-day President William R. Stewart has this to say of the condition of Bellevue Hospital of New York City:

"The cellars were found in a disgraceful condition, and must be dangerous to the health and safety of the sick and wounded inmates of the upper floors, as well as unfit for the occupation of their inhabitants."

The male help occupy apartments in the cellar, which are characterized as "dark, ill-kept, and overcrowded."

"It is manifest," says the report, "from the disorderly condition of the rooms, that they have been long neglected."

Rhode Island Party for Klondike.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 14.—A party of eleven gold seekers left here this afternoon for the British Northwest. It is captained by Herbert P. Lee Francois, who is accompanied by his wife, the first woman to go from Rhode Island to the Klondike.

MARGIN RULE FOR MAY WHEAT.

Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade May be Obliged to Take Some Action To-day.

CHICAGO, March 14.—A formal rule on the margin price for May wheat is expected from the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade at the regular meeting to-morrow. The request submitted by Allen Grier and Zeller will not figure prominently, but it is understood that a case will be made out by some commission firm.

It is also probable that Leiter will ask to have the matter definitely settled. The clamor for a margin rule, to be based upon what is said to be the legitimate price for May wheat as contrasted with the market price, has been heard for some time, and the issue has become of such importance that the Board of Directors cannot afford not to take some action to-morrow. Some commission houses are demanding that a ten-cent margin price be fixed on May wheat at 95 cents, which is said to be the exporting price, instead of $1.04 a bushel as required in the market.

THE CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

All Futures Weak, Except May, Which Was Supported by Leiter.

CHICAGO, March 14.—All the wheat futures were weak to-day except May, which had the usual support of the Leiter interests.

The extremely favorable weather and heavy additions to the contract stocks were prominent factors in causing liquidation, which continued all day. July closed 2⅝@ 2¼c. lower. May was offered in large quantities, the pit crediting most of the selling to Armour, who was reported a buyer of choice wheat at Minneapolis. Leiter's brokers, however, gave this end of the market unwavering support and succeeded in holding the price at 104, although they had to absorb about 500,000 bushels to do so.

There was some disappointment over the small clearances, which were reported at 232,000 bushels. During the last hours July advanced to 87c., but slid down again to 86½c., and closed easy at 86¾c. September closed at 78⅝c.

Big Haul of Fish Landed at Gloucester

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 14.—The largest amount of fresh fish ever landed in one day at this port arrived here this forenoon. Fifteen vessels brought 1,328,600 pounds, and as a result of the big catch the market is glutted.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Man Arrested for Placing Coupling Pin on Track at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 14.—An attempt was made this morning to wreck the Boston and Albany accommodation train, due in this city at 10:30 o'clock.

Tony Bush, an Italian laborer, placed a coupling pin on the track near the Armory Street Bridge, but his suspicious actions attracted the attention of Jerome W. Falt, who threw the pin from the track a minute or two before the train came along. Bush was arrested.

A COAL STRIKE IMMINENT.

So the Manager of the M. A. Hanna Coal Company Says.

CLEVELAND, March 14.—Concerning the possibility of another great strike of coal miners, Thomas Young, manager of the M. A. Hanna Coal Company, extensive operators in Pennsylvania, is quoted as saying to-day:

"A strike involving about 20,000 miners probably will soon be in full swing in Central Pennsylvania. The operators declare they will not pay the Chicago scale, and the miners announce their intention to strike. There will be a tremendous rush for coal with the opening of navigation on the lakes.

"It is probable the Hocking Valley operators will sign the scale rather than lose their share of the Spring business."

STRANGER MISSING IN CHICAGO.

Amos Forsythe of Oshkosh Had $600 When He Disappeared.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Amos Forsythe of Oshkosh, Wis., a guest at the Sherman House, is missing, and his wife and friends fear foul play. His wife is prostrated over his mysterious disappearance. Detectives Corbus and Kelly of the Central Station are using every endeavor to find the missing man, and a private agency is also working on the case.

Forsythe left the hotel last Wednesday afternoon, and none of his friends have seen him since. He had $600 and considerable jewelry in his possession. It is feared he has become the prey of robbers, and is either dead or injured. He had a black mustache, wore dark clothing, and a light overcoat. He looked to be about twenty-five years old.

Lyons, N. Y., Gas Plant Wrecked.

LYONS, N. Y., March 14.—The plant of the Lyons Gaslight Company, on the corner of Geneva and Water Streets, was wrecked to-day by an explosion in the purifying room. The building was burned, causing a loss of $6,000.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION

Governor Said to be Waiting for Reply from Proposed Members of the Commission.

DEMOCRATS ARE SUSPICIOUS

Intimate that He Is Delaying Appointments Until the Legislature Is Out of the Way—Senator Cantor's Loan Bill.

ALBANY, March 14.—Nineteen days have elapsed since the act "to provide for the appointment of a canal investigating commission and making an appropriation therefor," was signed by the Governor and became law, but the commission has not yet been named.

It was stated at the Executive office today that the Governor was still waiting to hear from certain gentlemen who have been invited to serve on the commission before announcing their names. Some difficulty is being experienced, it is understood, in inducing men of the standard of character and ability the Governor has fixed to give the time necessary for the purposes of the investigation.

This explantion of the delay does not satisfy the Democratic politicians, however. They intimate that the Governor is playing a bold political game in delaying the naming of the commission as long as possible. They note the talk of the certain adjournment of the Legislature by the first day of April and predict that the Governor's scheme is not to make public the personnel of the commission until it is out of the way. The fact is known that certain advisers of the Executive have counseled just this course, pointing out that otherwise the minority would be certain to criticise the commission on the floor, thereby making political capital for themselves and prejudicing its findings in the minds of the people.

Must Report by June 1.

The law orders the commission to report by June 1. If it is not named until after the Legislature adjourns, it will have to complete its work inside of two months, April and May, unless the Governor extends the time to July 1, which he may do. This, the critics of the canal management think an all too short period for the prosecution of so important, tedious, and complicated a task as a really thorough investigation of the $9,000,000 expenditure would be.

Senator Cantor's introduction of the bill for a fresh loan of $7,000,000 for the canals continues to excite comment in view of the fact that one of the things the investigating commission is deputed to find out is "whether any money in excess of that provided by the law of 1895 will be required to complete the enlargement and improvement of the canals, and, if so, what amount."

Mr. Cantor said to-night that he introduced the bill because he believed it to be necessary to protect the commerce of the State.

"If the people are not given an opportunity this Fall to vote on the question of completing the improvement," he said, "it cannot be submitted to them before 1900, and the appropriation, if voted then, could not become available before 1901. That would stop all work on the canals for three years, and make what has been done under the nine-million-dollar loan worthless to the commerce of the State for that time.

"I do not believe the interests of the canals should be allowed to suffer in that way for any purpose of partisan advantage. If the Republicans refuse to support this proposition to let the people vote on continuing the improvement, they will stamp themselves as enemies of the canals and of the commercial interests of the State.

"On the other hand, if the question is submitted to the people and they vote it down, it will be a direct vote of want of confidence in the present Republican Administration."

Mr. Cantor explained that, according to the Constitution, a vote on a bond issue cannot be submitted to the people at the same time as a Constitutional amendment. As several amendments are to submitted in 1899, the canal loan could not be voted on before 1900, unless acted on this year.

Country Democrats Object.

The country Democrats, as predicted in these dispatches, take issue with Senator Cantor's attitude. Assemblymen Palmer of Schoharie and Van Hoesen of Cortland, are both opposed to doing anything until the investigation is completed.

Mr. Palmer said to-night: "I certainly cannot see the propriety or consistency of our demanding an investigation of the nine-million-dollar expenditure and at the same time asking for $7,000,000 more. Let us first see whether any more money is really needed before we ask the people to vote on it."

Mr. Van Hoesen expressed surprise that Senator Cantor had seen fit to introduce a bill.

"My people are for the canals," he said, "but my idea of the Democratic position is that we should await the report of the investigating commission before undertaking to provide the extra $7,000,000 supposed to be necessary to complete the improvement."

Canal Appropriation Favored.

A meeting of the Canal Committee of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday afternoon to further the bill in the Legislature to appropriate $7,000,000 more for the improvement of the Erie Canal. The committee heartily indorsed the measure, and requested the President of the Exchange, Frank Brainard, to appoint a committee of about twenty-five members to go to Albany as soon as possible to urge the passage of the bill. The Canal Committee of the Maritime Exchange held a meeting at the same time, and decided to defer action until the report of the investigating committee on the expenditure of the $9,000,000 already appropriated has been made.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Republicans to Push a Bill Abolishing the Fee System for County Officers.

TRENTON, N. J., March 14.—The Republican Senators caucused to-night and decided to pass a bill placing county officers of the first class on a salary basis in place of the present fee system. The rural Senators opposed the extending of the bill to the entire State.

Senator Stokes's bill providing for the appointment of a commission to establish a home for soldiers and their wives at a cost not to exceed $30,000 came up in the Senate on second reading. Senator William Johnson offered an amendment that the commission have the power to only secure plans and estimates of cost.

Senator Stokes opposed this in the most eloquent speech of the session, in which he paid a tribute to the soldiers. The amendment was defeated and the bill went to third reading.

Senator Francis introduced a bill ceding ground to the Federal Government at Highland Beach, adjoining the Government grounds at Sandy Hook. This property embraces about four acres, and is 2,200 feet long. It has been acquired by the Government for practice purposes in shooting.

In the House Assemblyman Allen's repealer of last year's Delaware Dam bill was taken out of the hands of the Committee on Corporations and was passed by a vote of 50 to 2.

The House defeated Mr. Benny's bill authorizing second-class cities to spend $15,000 for an armory.

The Kaiser Wilhelm's Passengers.

Among the passengers who will sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to-day are the following: Duke and Duchess d'Arcos, Frederick P. Fish, A. L. Ordway, Baroness van Rheinbaden, Chief Engineer A. Rogge of the Imperial Russian Navy, Mr. and Mrs. Locke Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, Baron L. von Meyer, Baron von Herman, and Count von Goetzen, military attaché of the German Legation at Washington.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

Rose of Arden

Lundborg's—
has the fragrance
of freshly
Cut Roses.

ANTI-DEPARTMENT STORE BILL.

Measure Same as that Passed by Legislature of Illinois to be Introduced in the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 14.—Representatives of a merchants' association in the State brought the so-called Anti-Department Store bill to the Legislature to-night. Senator Martin of New York, who fathered the bill last year, declined to introduce it, holding that it was too late to do anything with it. The bill will be introduced in the Assembly.

It is the same as that which last year passed the Legislature of Illinois, and which provides for regulating department stores by providing a graded system and classification of merchandise. The principal division is in groups designated as follows, and for which no license is required.

Group A, dry goods; group B, clothing; group C, jewelry; group D, groceries; group E, meat market; group F, wines and spirits; group G, furniture; group H, crockery; group I, hardware; group J, books and stationery; group K, drugs; group L, opticians' goods.

Each of these groups has numerous subdivisions, as, for instance, the dry goods group does not contain men's furnishing goods or hats, but the clothing group does.

For any other classification or grouping a license is demanded, and there shall be no further grouping than those declared in Section 3, as follows, and for which a license must be obtained:

First, clothing, hats, and caps; second, grocery and market; third, grocery and wines; fourth, furniture and carpets; fifth, hardware and crockery; sixth, bicycles and vehicles; seventh, paints and drugs; eighth, athletic and opticians' goods; ninth, dry goods and carpets.

These groupings last mentioned may be made only upon obtaining a license from the Mayor and Common Council. No other grouping of any kind is allowed under any circumstances, and a penalty is fixed for violations. The bill is to affect all places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, so as not to interfere with country stores.

Any premises used for the purpose of keeping for sale and selling of goods, wares, and merchandise, at retail or wholesale, in violation of the provisions of the act, are declared to be a public nuisance, and the offender shall be subject to penalty.

It shall not be lawful for the Mayor of any city to grant a license for the keeping of a graded store except upon the payment in advance into the treasury of such sums as may be determined by the Common Council, not less than $25 per annum.

The license shall state the time for which it is granted, which shall not exceed one year, and shall designate the place in which are kept the goods to be sold, and the graded plan license shall not be transferable, nor shall the person licensed sell any goods, wares, or merchandise other than those specified.

The penalties are not less than $5 and not more than $200 and confinement in the county jail for not less than one day or more than one year, and it shall be part of the judgment, upon the conviction of the keeper, that the place so kept shall be shut up until the keeper shall give bonds with sufficient security, to be approved by the court, in the penal sum of $5,000, that he will not sell goods, wares, and merchandise contrary to the laws of this State.

Any shift or device to evade the provisions shall be held to be unlawful, but nothing in this act shall be construed so as to affect manufacturing warehouses, auctioneers, or pawnbrokers.

Department Store Bill in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 14.—The Board of Supervisors this afternoon adopted a bill prepared by the Single Line Dealers' Association, which purposes to govern and restrict the so-called department stores. The bill, which is to be introduced in the State Senate this week, classifies business in groups and grades, numbering eighty classes and thirty-six groups, including from one to several classes of business. The license fees are fixed at $1 for the first group, and advance to $100,000 for the eighth and every group thereafter. The bill specifically provides that $100,000 shall be the limit collected as license for conducting business under any number of groups.

AIMS AT FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

Bill Introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Haight of Rochester.

ALBANY, March 14.—A bill that, if passed, would abolish all Boards of Fire Insurance Underwriters in the State was introduced to-night by Mr. Haight, Democrat, of Rochester. It provides as follows:

Section 1. It is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of writing, soliciting, or placing insurance against fire to belong to or be connected with any combination or association of companies, managers, or agents for the purpose of regulating the premium to be charged for the insurance of property against fire by any company, manager, or agent, or to keep such charge up to a certain standard or scale; and it shall be unlawful for any person to be engaged as agent or solicitor for any company which is a member either itself or whose manager or managing agent is a member of any such association.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company doing business in this State, or for any officer, manager, agent, or solicitor, to belong to any board of underwriters or association, State or local, that has for its purpose the prevention of open competition of the business of fire insurance in any locality of this State.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any company, manager, or agent to require that its agents or solicitors of insurance shall send their daily reports to any person, persons, or association for inspection and approval, except to the home office of said company, or its State agency headquarters, and it shall be unlawful for any agent or solicitor of insurance to comply with any requirement as to the sending of said daily reports inconsistent herewith.

Section 4. Any person offending against the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punishable accordingly.

PRIMARY BILL CHANGES.

Senator Lexow Says the Measure Has Been Altered in Committee.

ALBANY, March 14.—The Primary Election bill is undergoing a course of private treatment which may result in its reappearing from the Judiciary Committee in a much modified form. Senator Lexow was asked to-night if the bill had been changed since last week's adjournment.

"Oh, yes, very much changed," he answered. "In fact, there's hardly a page or a paragraph that has not been altered in some way."

"Are the alterations material?"

"They are in the direction of making it a more workable bill."

The Senator added that the last changes made would probably be considered and worked into the committee bill by the Judiciary Committee on Wednesday.

Assemblyman Laimbeer said that he expected to go over the measure in its latest form to-morrow in company with Senator Pavey with a view of seeing that it is all right from the Independent standpoint.

Charles W. Hackett, Republican State Chairman, arrived here to-night to watch the final stages of the Primary bill in behalf of the machine. His presence and Mr. Lexow's statement that the bill as printed is being extensively altered, have revived the idea entertained by many people that Mr. Platt will try to secure the insertion at the last moment of some provision which may destroy the law's effectiveness.

Fire in the Kenmore.

The curtains in a rear room on the top floor of the Kenmore Hotel, at Thirty-first Street and Broadway, caught fire about 11:30 o'clock last night, and the flames communicated to the woodwork. Prompt action by the employes, however, prevented any further spread of the flames, put the alarm created much excitement in the streets and among the guests of the hotel. The damage was slight.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Mr. Oliver, Misunderstanding a Word, Causes a Scene in the Assembly.

'TRIUMPHS' USED, NOT 'TRAMPS'

Dower Act Amendment Bill Recommitted—Resolution Adopted Asking Congress to Recognize the Proposed Pan-American Exposition.

ALBANY, March 14.—Mr. Brennan's bill to transfer a certain plot of land in the Borough of Brooklyn to the Brooklyn Free Library caused a stir in the Assembly to-night. After some debate an amendment was offered by Mr. Donnelly making the bill permissory instead of mandatory. Mr. Brennan argued the amendment at some length, and in closing said: "If the Democracy triumphs in defeating the purpose of this bill, the Brooklyn Democracy will have to shoulder the responsibility."

Mr. Oliver, misunderstanding the language, arose excitedly. "I will not allow the minority to be insulted on this floor," he cried. "No one shall call me a tramp in debate in this House."

The Speaker, amid the tumult that Mr. Oliver's complaint aroused, rapped again and again for order, declared the bill advanced to third reading, and instructed the Clerk to go on with the calendar.

Mr. Oliver stood in the aisle continuously demanding recognition, but his voice was drowned amid the frequent and heavy falls of the gavel.

Mr. Donnelly moved that the next bill on the calendar be laid aside.

Mr. Oliver, mistaking this for an attempt to adjust his understanding, shouted that he was capable of taking care of himself.

Later Mr. Brennan arose on a question of privilege and explained he had used the word "triumphs," not "tramps." Mr. Oliver acknowledged the explanation, but the incident did not close until Mr. Oliver had again declared that Mr. Donnelly had choked him off without reason by making a motion to lay the next bill aside.

"You were not in order when I spoke, and I'd like the journal to show that I say so," answered Mr. Donnelly.

"Yes, I was in order," muttered Mr. Oliver, "although the usually able and astute leader of the minority does not think so."

The bill then went to a third reading.

There was a long discussion on Mr. Perkins's bill amending the dower act by abolishing the right of dower of a widow. The bill was finally recommitted by a vote of 70 yeas to 10 nays.

After considerable discussion Mr. Davis's bill legalizing the appointment of several firemen in the former City of Brooklyn was advanced.

A concurrent resolution was offered by Mr. Hill asking Congress to recognize in an official manner the efforts being made by the residents of various cities to bring about a Pan-American Exposition to demonstrate the progress made by the American Governments during the nineteenth century. The resolution was adopted.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Introduced in Both Houses of the Legislature.

ALBANY, March 14.—These bills of special interest to New York were introduced in the Senate to-night:

Senator Grady—Authorizing the credit and allowance of the claim of Michael Sheehan against the City of New York for his reasonable expenses and counsel fees in defending himself in his trial as Police Captain before the Board of Police Commissioners, the charges of having failed to suppress policy shops and lotteries in the Twenty-second Police Precinct in the Summer of 1896 having been unfounded.

Senator Wieman—Providing that in all cases where real property has heretofore been condemned for public purposes by municipal corporations and by authority of law or otherwise been entered upon or taken possession of prior to the payment of awards therefor made by the Commissioners of Appraisal, the Controller or other disbursing officer of the municipality is directed to pay in addition to any award made therefor interest at the legal rate to be computed from the date upon which the municipal corporation took possession of the property up to the date of the payment of the award, and no receipt for the award or any recital therein or in any paper given in such proceedings shall be deemed to act as a waiver of the right to receive said interest.

In the Assembly the following bills were introduced:

Mr. Roche—Placing realty associations under the control of the State Superintendent of Banks.

Mr. Davis—Placing the water front of the Wallabout Market lands, in Brooklyn, under the control of the Dock Department and appropriating $400,000 for completing the improvement thereof. The bill is intended, its author explains, to remedy an oversight in the charter which neglected to transfer these docks to the control of the greater city.

J. V. Dahlgren for Charities Board.

ALBANY, March 14.—The nomination of John Vinton Dahlgren of New York City as a Commissioner of the State Board of Charities for the County of New York was sent to the Senate to-night.

Bills Passed by the Senate.

ALBANY, March 14.—The Senate passed the following bills this evening:

E. C. Brennan—Amending the Brooklyn Public Library law.

Senator Coffey—Extending theatre licenses in Brooklyn to May 1.

Senator Ford—Amending the Penal Code relating to the manufacture and sale of spurious silverware.

Also amending the New York charter relative to mechanics' liens on account of public improvements.

Senator Parsons—To enable towns and cities to use the standard automatic voting or ballot machines at all elections.

Mr. Wallace—Amending the New York charter relative to the collection of certain taxes in the annexed portion of Queens County.

Senator Brush—To aid in the erection of a monument to the martyrs who perished in the prison ships in New York Harbor during the Revolution.

Senator Stranahan—Amending the building laws of New York City by allowing the front exterior of buildings to extend ten inches instead of six inches.

Legislative Notes.

Senator Brush last night moved to take from the table Assemblyman Tiffany's bill to repeal the act providing for a special jury in New York and Kings Counties. The motion was lost. The bill is identical with one introduced early in the session which is still in the Committee on Judiciary, in spite of several efforts to have it reported.

A resolution that he had previously introduced calling upon Congress to favor a bounty measure for certain of the New York Volunteer Militia who went to the front in 1861, was called up in the Senate last night by Senator Raines, who said he considered that the country was as ready to remember the men of 1861 as the men who were blown up on the Maine. The resolution was adopted.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Malby and in the House by Mr. Ives, saddling on the State the cost of constructing reservoirs in the Adirondacks for the benefit of certain towns, villages, and persons, will not pass in its present form. Messrs. Malby and Ives are planning to amend the measure so as to meet the objections made to it pending which it has been agreed between them to lay it aside.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS.

Daniel Church Is Nominated for Governor in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14.—The Democratic State Convention which met here to-day nominated Daniel Church of Tiverton for Governor. Fayette E. Bartlett of Burrellville was named for Lieutenant Governor, Miles McNamee for Secretary of State, George T. Brown of Providence for Attorney General, and Edmund Walker of South Kingstown for General Treasurer.

The platform scored the Republicans for the manner in which the business of the State has been conducted during the past year and condemned proposed action of some of the Republicans of the General Assembly in their attempt to do away with the ten-hour law.

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P.M.
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19TH ST. & 6TH AVE.

FOUR ROOM FLAT
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HILDA PETERSEN IN COURT.

She Pleads Not Guilty—District Attorney Youngs on the Enormity of Her Crime.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., March 14.—A large crowd of people assembled near the railroad station this morning, awaiting the arrival of Hilda Petersen, the self-confessed murderess of her child, from the Queens County Jail. They were considerably disappointed, as she was hurried into the courtroom, and the building was too small to hold the people.

Constable Joseph Shelley preferred the charge of murder, and District Attorney Youngs read his affidavit accusing her of murdering a baby in Rockville Centre, believed to be her daughter.

The prisoner's relatives decided to employ Emanuel Friend to defend her, and Mr. Friend designated Lawyer Wallace, who entered a plea of not guilty for the prisoner and waived examination. Hilda was then returned to Long Island City, where she will await the action of the Grand Jury. She said she wanted to get out of Queens County Jail, as she fears she will be killed there. The inquest has been set for Thursday afternoon here.

District Attorney William J. Youngs of Queens County this afternoon gave out the following statement concerning the case:

"The killing of a little girl by Hilda Petersen I regard as one of the most atrocious crimes which has ever been committed in Queens County. All the circumstances surrounding the case point to one conclusion: the woman was bad, and should receive the full penalty prescribed by law for murder. There is a certain sympathy which heretofore has gone out to women accused of such crime, but such sympathy is entirely misplaced. People do not realize the great enormity of the crime or the frequency with which it occurs.

"In the past six weeks more than thirty cases of infanticide have been brought to light and reported in the newspapers. From its proximity to the great city, Queens County is the natural place for women of this character to dispose of their murdered offspring, and I am glad that this crime has been so quickly discovered and the perpetrator so quickly apprehended. Already some pressure has been brought to bear seeking to have the Petersen woman accept a plea of murder in the second degree, but no such plea shall be accepted. I shall endeavor to place the facts so before the Grand Jury that they will indict for murder in the first degree, and I shall, if she is indicted, try her for that crime. We have good jurors in Queens County, and I think she will without a doubt be convicted."

MRS. BEACH-ROGERS'S SANITY.

Her Son Testifies Regarding Pictures of Her Spiritual Guides.

In the examination of Mrs. Harriet E. Beach-Rogers as to her competency to manage the affairs of her estate that was resumed yesterday afternoon before a Sheriff's jury, Dr. William Zineman of Philadelphia, who is examining for the petitioners, her children, testified that he attended Rogers at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, in November last. Rogers was suffering from nervous prostration, and two women were with him, but the witness was unable to identify Mrs. Beach as one of the women.

Frederick C. Beach, a son, testified that his father, Alfred E. Beach, had owned property in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, the income from which amounted to $53,000.

He said that in his mother's room there were fifteen pictures of persons whom she believed were her spiritual guides, and she wrote their history in a diary. She went to Europe in 1895, and declined to return, although asked to several times during the year. His father died on Jan. 1, 1896, and she returned on Jan. 6, just in time to attend the funeral. Then she lived in Harlem with a Mrs. Woodhouse until she again went to Europe.

Mrs. Beach's diary was submitted to the jury to decide as to whether the entries were those of a sane woman, and Mr. Hamilton submitted a draft of the will of Alfred E. Beach that divided his estate between his son and daughter, subject to the right of Mrs. Beach to a third of the annual income during her life.

An adjournment was taken until 4 P. M. Thursday.

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CROWDS HEAR MR. MOODY

The Hall at Grand Central Palace Packed During Twelve Hours of Services Yesterday.

PEOPLE WHO ASK FOR SIGNS

Human Nature, He Says, Has Not Changed Since Men Followed Jesus to See Miracles or Get Free Bread in the Wilderness.

The Grand Central Palace seems more favorably situated for the purpose of attracting crowds to hear Mr. Moody than either Carnegie Hall or Cooper Union. Those who have seen the evangelist at great meetings in this city for twenty-two years say that they have not seen such gatherings of people since his revivals in 1876. Mr. Moody himself expressed surprise at the tremendous size of the two audiences that went to hear him on Sunday, and he was not less astonished by the big crowds that thronged the hall all day yesterday. In spite of its being a weekday, the crowd was larger than any audience that heard him at Carnegie Hall or Cooper Union. It varied from 1,200 at the prayer meeting at 10 A. M. to 5,000 or 6,000 at night. There was a steady increase throughout the twelve hours of services.

The singing was again made a special feature of the meeting. In the morning Prof. J. H. Burke and F. H. Jacobs sang a duet, "Pray, Brother, Pray," and the choir sang with special ardor under the direction of Prof. Burke and Prof. D. B. Towner. At night Prof. Towner sang "Homeland" as a solo, with fine effect. The Mount Hermon Quartet from Northfield also took part in the service of song.

Among those who assisted Mr. Moody during the day were the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, the Rev. J. W. Chapman of Philadelphia, the Rev. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore, and the Rev. C. I. Scofield of Northfield.

Mr. Chapman preached at 11 A. M. on the question of Pilate: "What shall I do, then, with Jesus which is called Christ?" He said that Pilate came near to the truth and to being classed with Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus. In a book entitled "Letters from Hell," he said, Pilate is represented as washing his hands in a running stream and asking when they would ever get clean. He had started washing his hands when he delivered Jesus to the Jews, and has been washing them in vain ever since.

Co-Workers with God.

Mr. Moody took charge of the services at 3 P. M. Before he began his talk he told a number of stories about remarkable conversions that had come about under his own preaching, or that he knew of personally. He began by saying:

"It is a small matter to get out here thousands of persons who are not Christians. The thing is to go and get them out. I have been requested to hold special meetings for women and children, but I think our arrangements are adequate. All can come in here if the good people will go out and bring them. Let us be co-workers with God.

"When I was conducting a series of meetings in England, there was a man living in India who had a son in London about whose salvation he was deeply alarmed. He came all the way from India to bring that boy to my meetings. When they came, father and son sat on the front seat. The old man brought his boy up where he could hear every word. Before the service was over the boy was converted.

"Sometimes a change of scene has its effect. There was a man in Belfast whose son was unconverted, and nothing seemed to move his heart. Finally the father carried him to Dublin, and he found Christ there."

After a song by Prof. D. B. Towner, Mr. Moody plunged into his talk without text or subject.

Nobody Worries Over Lost Souls.

"We think a great deal of physical loss," he said, "but little of the loss of souls. I am very greatly cast down this afternoon because I have just learned one of my lifelong friends has lost his health; and yet his hope of immortality is bright. Opposite my hotel there is an infirmary where there are little children who are incurable. When we think of them, and of the halt and lame and blind, it makes us sad, and yet there is a world in which these poor deformed ones may have perfect and glorified bodies. The disappearance of Charley Ross some years ago threw the whole country into gloom. It worked upon the sensibilities of the entire country. And yet it was but one child in thousands and thousands of children. How much sorrow do you hear over the loss of countless thousands of human souls? And yet the soul is more than the body. No one worries over the souls. They go down by the thousand daily and it doesn't seem to grieve anybody very deeply.

"People don't worry much about their own souls. They don't seem eager to find Christ. It isn't hard to find Him. If you seek for salvation as you do for gold you would be in the kingdom of heaven on earth. Suppose you went about searching for salvation as eagerly as the people in the Klondike are searching for gold, don't you think you would find Him?

"I once saw a lame man on the street with a book under one arm and leaning up against the wall. As I approached he was lazily swinging his foot, and kept it up while I talked to him.

"'My friend,' said I, 'do you want to be a Christian?' 'I haven't got no objection,' he replied, and kept on swinging his foot. [Laughter.] You haven't got no objection, I reckon, but you don't do anything. [Laughter.]

Letting Christ Do All the Seeking.

"Some of you are letting Christ do all the seeking. You must seek Christ as well as let Christ seek you. Have you ever thought that it was the one lost sheep that troubled the shepherd's heart? He leaves the ninety-nine in the fold and goes out to look for the one that has strayed away. Do you remember the story of the woman who had ten pieces of silver and lost one, and how she laid aside everything and got a broom and swept until she found it? She raised a little dust, [laughter,] but she didn't stop until she found it, and then she sent word to the neighbors so they could come in and rejoice with her. She had found that which was lost.

"The shepherd doesn't stay in the fold comforting himself with the ninety-nine sheep that had staid in the shelter, but he worries over this one poor little lamb that may be suffering out on the mountains. There is something about the lost that appeals to us. We must go out and seek it. And so Jesus goes out to seek you; but don't let Him do all the seeking.

"A woman in London had attended our meetings, and she said they comforted her so much that she wanted her boy, who was in Brooklyn, in this country, to come to hear us when we returned. She wrote to him, and he, thinking to put her off, said he would go if Moody and Sankey ever held a meeting near him. It turned out that one of our first meetings was held in the City of Brooklyn in the neighborhood where the young man lived. He came to hear us and was converted."

The afternoon service was followed by smaller meetings that kept on until 8 P. M., when Mr. Moody came on the platform again.

Great Crowd in the Evening.

The meeting in the evening was the largest of the day. The hall was again crowded, and fully 6,000 persons had gathered by 8 o'clock. Many had remained in the hall through the previous hour of service. Some of them staid in their seats for hours listening to one talk after another and taking part in the singing. Few of them left the hall except in the brief intervals between services; and there was plainly more interest felt in the efforts of the evangelists than on the previous day. Many of those who made up the audiences yesterday, especially about the noon hour and in the evening, were laboring men, who came in their working clothes and sat on the edges of the crowd. These took the liveliest interest in the services, and sang with ardor every hymn that was given out.

The Rev. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore began the evening services by a short general talk. His address was followed by a number of songs by the choir, and by the Mount Hermon quartet, and by Prof. Towner. Mr. Moody then spoke on two texts. He said he frequently spoke without any text, but he would take two on this occasion.

"One of my texts is a question," he said, "and the other is a command. The text is the most important part of the service. That is the best of the sermon, and the sermon he added merely to drive the text home. I would rather have that text thus saith the Lord," he said, "than a bushel of sermons.

"My first text is: 'What seek ye?' These were the first words of Jesus that John, the son of Zebedee, recorded. Many sought Christ for different motives. Some said: 'I'll join Him to see Him cast out a devil. I'd like to see just how a devil looks.' Others said they would like to see Him heal a leper, or restore sight, or make the dumb speak, or still the tempest, or make the rough sea calm.

People Who Asked for Signs.

"It was these people who were always asking for a sign. Some were merely curious. Some wanted Jesus to set up His kingdom so they might get an office. [Laughter.] Anybody can be popular—on the way to coronation. McKinley was very popular as long as he had offices to give out. And some of the crowd joined Him for the purpose of confusing Him, entangling Him in discussion so that He might say something for which they could deliver Him up to the Romans.

"Some of them followed Him that they might get bread for nothing, should He repeat the miracle of the loaves and fishes. I can hear one of them saying: 'I wonder if He will make bread and fishes to-day,' and turning to his neighbor ask, 'You were here yesterday; was the bread good?' Did it taste like the manna our fathers ate in the desert?' His neighbor says: 'I never ate any bread like it?'

"Has human nature changed in these 1,800 years? What seek ye?

"These reporters will say they have come here to report. [Laughter.] We will skip them. [Long laughter.]

"The same motives have brought you together. Perhaps some of you have come out just because your wives have been nagging you. If so, I am glad you think so much of your wives. [Laughter.] Some of you have just drifted in because you had no other place to go.

Converted by Empty Chairs.

"When I was holding a meeting in a big hall in Philadelphia one man told another of how 11,000 empty chairs looked. He was seized with curiosity to see them; so he went early to the door, and as soon as it was open he ran in, rushed up to the platform, and stood there and looked eagerly at the 11,000 empty chairs. Then he began wondering how the people would look in so many chairs; so he staid, and sat in the front row, where I got a good chance at him. Before he got out he was converted. The 11,000 empty chairs had been the means of saving him.

"My second text is a command: 'Seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all things shall be added unto you.' I am frequently besought to preach sermons on capital and labor. Seek first the kingdom of God, and the labor question will be settled at once.

"This country needs a man with a voice like a trumpet to go through the land and call the people to a decision. 'If God be God, serve Him; if Baal, serve him.' If I was serving Baal, I should not be in a place like this to-night. I should plunge into the world and get all there is of it. It is all I would ever get out of that sort of a belief."

Mr. Chapman closed the meeting by leading in prayer. Those who had stood up during the evening to be prayed for met in one of the smaller rooms and sang and talked with Mr. Moody and other ministers.

E. O. CHAMBERLIN IS ILL.

The Managing Editor of The Evening World Has Brain Fever from Overwork.

Ernest O. Chamberlin, managing editor of The Evening World, is lying at his home, at Edgewater, N. J., suffering from a severe attack of brain fever, said to have been caused by overwork in the discharge of his editorial duties. The numerous daily editions of the paper issued since the Maine disaster, giving the different phases and developments of the war scare, have called for the almost unremitting attention of Mr. Chamberlin. It was known that he was wearing out his strength by remaining at his desk not only during the day, but during a greater part of the night.

The first manifestation of illness was made at 6 o'clock last Saturday evening, when Mr. Chamberlin caused to be printed an edition of The Evening World with big headlines, announcing that war had been declared upon Spain by the United States. The headlines were followed by a two-line dispatch, stating simply that the United States gunboats Bancroft and Helena had been ordered home from Lisbon. The edition went on the street, but was quickly suppressed. Mr. Chamberlin had in the meantime hurriedly summoned the entire editorial and mechanical staff of the paper to the office. His associates, realizing that he was seriously ill, prevailed upon him to go home.

On Sunday morning, however, he returned to the office and ordered a page of war news to be cabled from London. Joseph Pulitzer, the proprietor of The World, was notified, and he promptly gave Mr. Chamberlin $500 and peremptorily ordered him away from the office on a month's vacation. He returned to his home, and his illness developed into brain fever during Sunday night. It was stated at the office of The World last night that Mr. Chamberlin's physicians held out hopes for his recovery. Foster Coates has been transferred from the morning to the evening edition of the paper as managing editor.

COTTON EXCHANGE MEETING.

The Members to Vote To-morrow on a By-Laws Amendment.

The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange held a meeting yesterday and decided to submit the following amendment to the by-laws, defining causes for suspension, to be voted upon to-morrow by the members of the Exchange.

For the publishing, or permitting to be published in his own name or that of his firm, in newspapers, circulars, or otherwise, any advertisement which directly or indirectly refers to the Exchange or the membership therein of such member, or any member of his firm, and contains any misstatement of facts, or request for money to be sent as margin for operating on discretionary orders, or any other matter which shall tend to bring discredit upon the Exchange, or which shall be disapproved by a majority of the Board of Managers after an opportunity has been given to the member to be heard.

FRENCH COUPLE CAN'T LAND.

The Pitiful Story of a Young Woman on La Normandie.

The French liner La Normandie, which arrived here yesterday, brought with her two passengers who will be sent back by the immigration authorities. They are Adele Wolf, twenty-two years old, and Charles Chupat, five years older.

The story Miss Wolf tells is that she met Chupat two days before La Normandie sailed. He represented himself to her as being rich, and told her that he would marry her if she would come to America with him. She consented, and they embarked in the steerage as husband and wife.

When two days out the couple had a quarrel, and Chupat told the girl that he would not marry her. She raised a disturbance at this and attracted the attention of some of the passengers in the first cabin, to whom she told her story. They raised a purse and provided her with quarters in the second cabin.

BICYCLE OFFICER FINDS A BABE.

He Takes the Little Waif on His Wheel to Bellevue Hospital.

Bicycle Roundsman John T. Lake of the Bicycle Squad was riding up Park Avenue last night, and when near Sixty-eighth Street he heard the plaintive wail of an infant. After some little search he found the little one on the steps of the Hahnemann Hospital, Sixty-eighth Street and Park Avenue.

It was evidently deserted. The child was a bright, dark-eyed little girl, three weeks old, neatly dressed in clean, white garments. A second bundle of clothing lay beside it on the steps. At the sight of the policeman the little one cried harder than ever, and he carried it into the hospital. It subsided after being fed, and the policeman then took the child to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. The Sergeant there told him to take the baby to Bellevue Hospital, and mounting his wheel he made a quick trip. The baby was placed in the infants' yard.

Silver Service for J. Kantrowitz.

A silver service of 130 pieces was given last night to Joseph Kantrowitz, for three years the President of the B'nai B'rith, in recognition of his services while acting as the head of the order. The presentation took place at 823 Lexington Avenue. The Executive Committee was present when the presentation was made by Soloman Sulzberger, the Treasurer. He made a short address of congratulation, and was followed by Adolph Hirsh. Mr. Kantrowitz made an address of thanks, after which a banquet was served at the clubhouse. Only the committee was present.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Talk of an Electric Line from Portland to Boston—Work of a Syndicate Operating in Maine.

BRUNSWICK, Me., March 14.—An electric railroad syndicate has secured control of a number of the electric railroads in this State. The syndicate is interested in the scheme to have an electric line from Portland, Me., to Boston, and it is predicted that within three years an electric road will be in operation between those cities. Some of the men interested in this syndicate are interested also in the Portsmouth, Kittery and York Beach Electric Railroad, which has just won a signal victory in the municipal election at Portsmouth, N. H.

It is predicted that the ambitious schemes of the syndicate will precipitate a great railroad war in New England. It is believed the Boston and Maine Railroad will fight the syndicate.

The syndicate recently bought the Lewiston and Auburn Street Railway, and in the Spring will build an electric line from Lewiston to this place and from here to Bath, Me. The power house for all the lines in this vicinity will be located at Brunswick. It is stated that the syndicate has been offered a large sum for the charters of the routes to be built, and that the offer has been refused.

READING REORGANIZATION.

Plan of the Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 14.—The Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad Company first mortgage bondholders' committee has prepared for submission to the holders of the securities a plan and agreement of reorganization of the property.

It is proposed to foreclose the present first mortgage and to create and issue new securities; the lease of the Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad to remain undisturbed; the lease of the Dutchess County Railroad to be retained only upon the reduction of the rate of interest upon the bonds of that company to 4½ per cent. Provision is made for the construction of a branch line to or near Springfield, Mass. Assessments will be required to be paid as follows:

Upon the series "A" bonds, 10 per cent.; upon the series "B" bonds, 8 per cent., and upon the common stock, 2½ per cent., for which payments the new first mortgage bonds will be given at par.

Pennsylvania Directors.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The committee appointed at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company last week to confer with President Thomson in relation to the selection of a Board of Directors for next year has recommended to the stockholders the re-election of the present board. The election will take place March 22.

Adirondack Railway Extension.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 14.—Supreme Court Justice S. A. Kellogg of Plattsburg has granted the Adirondack Railway Company's application to condemn lands and extend its right of way from North Creek, Warren County, through the lands owned by the Indian River Company, at Indian Lake, Hamilton County. The Adirondack Railway is leased and controlled by the Delaware and Hudson Company.

Detroit-Toledo Electric Road.

CHICAGO, March 14.—A new air line from Detroit to Toledo is to be built. Work on it has begun, and it is expected that it will be finished not later than Sept. 1, though trains may be running over it some time in August. While the road is to be built after the most approved pattern of steam roads, it will be operated by electricity. John C. Schaffer of Chicago is the organizer of the scheme, and has capitalists from Chicago, Pittsburg, and Detroit interested with him. The road will cost, including construction and equipment, about $500,000.

MEDICAL EXPERT WITNESSES.

Dr. F. X. Dercum's Lectures on the Subject Before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence.

Dr. F. X. Dercum, professor of nervous diseases in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, lectured before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence in the Academy of Medicine last night on "Expert Evidence from the Standpoint of the Witness."

Dr. Dercum said that, in his opinion, the abuses which arose from calling medical expert witnesses by both sides in court cases could be lessened if the trial Judge should be empowered to call a medical expert, not as a witness, but simply to assist the Court, upon whom the Judge could rely to enlighten him as to the correctness of the scientific facts asserted by the experts called by the prosecution and defense. This "court expert's" functions should be limited, said the speaker, to answering questions of scientific facts, and it should not be his duty to answer questions concerning the opinions of witnesses.

Dr. Dercum deplored the fact that incompetent experts were often "foisted upon" a jury; and said the Court should determine by questions the qualifications of an expert witness. He criticised the manner in which hypothetical questions are often put to expert witnesses, and said that lawyers often did not realize that scientific and legal truths did not always correspond. He criticised the expert witnesses themselves because they were sometimes biased and because they were often ignorant of the nature of evidence.

CALMLY ASKED FOR $3,000,000.

A Young Woman Gives County Treasurer Phipps a Surprise.

A well-dressed young woman who described herself as Mrs. Joseph Dwyer of 245 Cornelia Street, Astoria, created considerable excitement yesterday afternoon in the office of County Treasurer Charles Phipps in Long Island City. She said that she had called to demand the $3,000,000 deposited by the Empress of Russia for her, and asked that Mr. Phipps make up the amount as soon as possible.

Treasurer Phipps was seated on a stool, and when the modest request was made of him he nearly fell off his seat. Thinking that Mrs. Dwyer might have some machine to throw at him, he humored her and invited her into his private office, where he was much relieved to discover that she carried no weapons. The woman said that she wanted the arrest of two women whom she called "Anarchists," and who, she said, were persecuting her. Detective Kelly was in the building, and he took the woman into custody. She converses fluently in Russian, French, and German, and can talk Latin as well as German. She appears to be French.

BRAVE LIFE SAVERS REWARDED

Capt. Randle of the St. Louis and His Crew Receive Cups and Money.

Capt. Randle and the officers and crew of the steamer St. Louis of the American Line were yesterday recipients of handsome testimonials in recognition of their bravery in rescuing the Captain, crew, and passengers of the Holland-America Liner Veendam, which went down in midocean recently.

The presentation was made on board the St. Louis at her dock. August William H. Vandentoorn, in behalf of the Holland-America Line, in a brief address presented to Capt. Randle a large silver cup, suitably engraved. First Officer F. S. Segrave, Second Officer T. S. Beckwith, and Extra Second Officer H. R. Campbell each received a similar silver cup. Every member of the crew who was engaged in the rescue received a sum of money in a sealed envelope.

The Life-Saving Benevolent Association presented gold medals to Capt. Randle and to each of the three officers and money to the men of the crew. The International Navigation Company gave Capt. Randle $200, to each of the three officers $100, and $25 or $30 to each of the crew, according to his term of service.

Capt. Randle, in returning thanks for himself and men, remarked: "Events are transpiring now in this country which may lead us into a war, and we may be called upon to sacrifice life in defense of our country. But the satisfaction will not be as great as the saving of life, which is more gratifying than the taking of it."

A Coal Barge Sinks.

The coal barge Newburg sunk with 200 tons of coal while lying at the foot of Dover Street yesterday. Her cargo was removed by a steam lift, and she will be raised. No one was injured. She belongs to Alfred Barber's Son of 377 Water Street.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Consideration of the Bill for the International Bank Objected To—Several Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In the Senate to-day, at the suggestion of Mr. Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) the bill for the incorporation of the International American Bank was called up. The bill provides that the bank shall have a capital of $5,000,000, which may be increased to $20,000,000, and that its main offices shall be in Washington and New York, with branches in Mexico, the West Indies, and in Central and South America. Objection was made to the consideration of the bill, but it was read for information until Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) objected even to that.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) called up a resolution reported by him from the Judiciary Committee, providing for the submission to the Legislatures of the various States of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the succession to the Presidency. He desired simply to place in The Record certain information bearing upon the subject and briefly to impress Senators with the desirability of passing the resolution at an early date, to remedy a manifest defect in the Constitution.

The Senate passed the following measures:

To provide for the erection of a public building at Providence, R. I., at a cost not to exceed $1,500,000.

To restore to rank ex-Cadet Engineer J. E. Palmer.

Permanently locating the capital of the Territory of New Mexico at Santa Fé.

To incorporate the National Florence Crittenden Mission.

To pay Hattie A. Phillips, widow of John Phillips, $5,000 for services rendered by John Phillips in bearing dispatches from the commanding officer at Fort Phil Kearny to Fort Laramie, in December, 1866, after the massacre of the United States soldiers under Lieut. Col. Fetterman by the Sioux Indians, and by whose services the garrison at Fort Phil Kearny, then surrounded by Sioux Indians, was rescued and saved from annihilation.

To authorize the Secretary of War to loan tents to the Citizens' Committee of Cincinnati for use during the thirty-second annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

To pay the heirs of the late John Roach $380,151 for labor and material, dockage, and detention, &c., of the gunboats Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta.

To provide for the appointment of a commission, under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the preliminary survey, with plans, specifications, and approximate estimates of cost thereof, for the construction of a ship canal, of approved width and depth, from the lower shores of Lake Michigan to the Wabash River.

To increase the pension of Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple, a daughter of President John Tyler, to $50 a month.

TALK OF EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

Senator Aldrich Among Those in Favor of Such a Step.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The early adjournment of the Senate to-day, following quickly after a two-days' vacation last week, led to a general discussion about the probability of an early final adjournment and to the development of the fact that there is quite an active propaganda in that behalf. Senator Aldrich was among those who were outspoken in advocating early adjournment, and he and others are urging that there was nothing further Congress could do by remaining in session except to pass the Appropriation bills. Senators expressing these views generally took the position that it would be necessary in any event to defer further action upon the Hawaiian treaty until the next session.

The more pronounced pro-Cuban Senators did not accept in very kindly spirit the adjournment suggestion, and Senator Mason was among those who declared that it could not be accomplished until something was done for Cuba. The suggestion was also made that an early adjournment now would result in a special session of Congress in the Autumn.

EIGHT NEW REVENUE CUTTERS.

Senate Passes a Bill Providing for Their Construction.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Senate to-day passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to have constructed eight vessels for the revenue cutter service, as follows: One to take the place of the steamer Seward, cost not to exceed $160,000; one to take the place of the Colfax, cost not to exceed $160,000; one to take the place of the Boutwell, cost not to exceed $160,000; one for service on and in the vicinity of the Columbia River Bar, Pacific Coast, cost not to exceed $250,000; one for harbor service at Philadelphia, to replace the steamer Washington, cost not to exceed $45,000; one for harbor service at Boston, to replace the steamer Hamlin, cost not to exceed $45,000; one for harbor service at New York, to replace the Chandler, cost not to exceed $46,000.

Dull Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—It was a dull day in the House. There was almost nothing of public interest in the proceedings. Most of the day was devoted to District of Columbia business.

Senate bills were passed as follows: To change the name of the port of collection of Suspension Bridge to Niagara Falls; granting a right of way through the Indian Territory to the Dennison, Bonham and New Orleans Railroad; granting a right of way through the Winnebago Indian reservation to the Omaha and Northern Railroad; authorizing the Monroe Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Red River at Grand Ecore.

Birds and Their Feathers Barred.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Hoar introduced a bill to-day prohibiting the importation into the United States of birds or their feathers for ornamental purposes and imposing a fine of $50 for each offense.

Visitors to West Point.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The President to-day appointed the following persons as the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point for the present year: Walter L. Bouve, Hingham, Mass.; William T. Faircloth, Goldsborough, N. C.; George R. Peck, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. William S. Webb, Shelburne, Vt.; William P. Walton, Greensborough, Ala.; Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Rio, Hart County, Ky., and Alexander W. Hoffman, Buffalo, N. Y.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Senate to-day confirmed these nominations: Thomas Fitchie of New York, Commissioner of Immigration, Port of New York; William P. Smyth of Missouri, Consul at Hull, England; Lieut. Col. E. B. Williston, Third Artillery, to be Colonel; Lieut. Col. W. Sinclair, Fifth Artillery, to be Colonel.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

Connecticut—Duncan, Joachim Brummell.
New Jersey—Gibbsboro, Jesse S. Clark; Haworth, Wilbur F. Herrick.
New York—Bishopville, L. H. Phinney; Boyntonville, W. H. Rowland; Brushton, A. B. Allen; Burke, E. P. Deming; Centerville, W. T. Elliott; Clarendon, William C. Lambert; Dickinson Centre, James Sabin; Knowlesville, Wilbur G. Hood; Moira, Thomas R. Eddy; Smyrna, J. W. Boynton.

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PATENT OFFICE FIGURES.

Work Done and Money Earned in 1897—Electric Car and Bicycle Development.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1897, laid before Congress to-day, shows that during the calendar year there were received 45,061 applications for patents, and, in addition, a large number of applications for designs, trade marks, &c. Patents granted amounted to 23,729, including designs. Sixty-five patents were reissued, and 1,671 trade marks, 14 labels, and 16 prints were registered. The number of patents that expired was 12,926. The total expenditures were $1,122,843. Receipts over expenditures were $252,798. The total balance to the credit of the Patent Office in the Treasury of the United States on Jan. 1, 1898, was $4,971,438.

In proportion to population, more patents were issued to citizens of Connecticut than to those of any other State—1 to every 736 inhabitants. Next in order are Massachusetts, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and New York. To residents of England 706 patents were issued; to residents of Germany, 551; Canada, 286, and France, 222. The number of applications received for examination during the year were greater than for any other in the history of the office.

The report urges the necessity for the establishment of a patent bar, as a measure of protection to the inventor. An earnest attempt was made during the year to correct abuses which have arisen, and several attorneys whose operations, the report says, savored of confidence games, by which the unwary and unlearned lost their money, were disbarred.

The use of electricity for power purposes is treated at some length. It has found its most notable development, the report says, in the electric railway. The first electric street railway in the United States was put in operation a little more than ten years ago. In 1880 of the 2,500 road miles of street railway in the United States nearly all used animal power. The total mileage of electric railways in the United States up to October of 1897 was 13,765 out of a total of 16,718, of which but 947 miles were horse car lines. The total capital invested was $846,181,691.

In 1890 there were reported as engaged in the manufacture of bicycles 27 establishments. In 1895 more than 200 establishments were engaged in the manufacture of cycles, and the output of wheels for that year is stated to have been not less than 800,000. The product in 1897 was over 1,000,000 wheels.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Massachusetts Men for Secretaries of the Russian Embassy—New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Customs, District of Kennebunk, Me.—EDWIN PARSONS.

Secretary of Embassy at St. Petersburg—HERBERT H. D. PIERCE of Massachusetts. Second Secretary, EDGAR O. ACHORN of Massachusetts.

Postmasters—Connecticut—William Caruthers, Norwich; George A. Warner, Bristol; Alfred W. Converse, Windsor Locks. New Jersey—Theodore C. Starr, Roselle. New York—Melvin J. Esmay, Schenevas; F. E. Payne, Clinton; John J. Roehrig, Rosebank; Walter S. McCall, Whitestone.

Revenue Cutter Service—First Assistant Engineer E. P. Webber of Maryland to be a Chief Engineer; Second Assistant Engineer J. Q. Watson of New Jersey to be a First Assistant Engineer; to be Third Lieutenants: William G. Blasdel of California, H. G. Fisher and Henry Ulke, Jr., of the District of Columbia, J. V. Wild of Virginia, and W. A. Wiley of Ohio.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk J. Brooke is appointed on the Columbia on nomination of Paymaster L. G. Boggs.

Lieut. J. P. McGuinness is ordered to the Independence and his unexpired leave of absence is revoked.

Lieut. W. G. Hannum is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to command the tug Leyden.

Lieut. F. E. Beatty is detached from the Adams on the arrival of the Monterey at San Francisco and ordered at once to the Monterey.

Mate Olaf Christopherson is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the tug Leyden March 15.

Acting Boatswain J. W. Angus is detached from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the tug Leyden March 15.

Commander W. I. Moore is ordered to the Bath Iron Works.

Pay Inspector E. Putnam is detached from the Washington Navy Yard April 5 and is to continue in charge of the navy pay office at Baltimore.

Pay Director Rufus Parks is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard April 5 and detached from charge of the navy pay office at Philadelphia April 1 and ordered home to settle accounts and await orders.

Pay Inspector G. A. Lyon is detached as a member of the Naval Examining Board of the Navy Department March 31 and ordered in charge of the navy pay office at Philadelphia April 1.

Assistant Paymaster D. Potter is ordered to the Katahdin March 15.

Lieut. J. N. Jordan is ordered to the torpedo station April 1 and his unexpired leave of absence revoked.

Lieut. Commander W. L. Field is ordered as temporary Supervisor of New York Harbor March 12 in addition to his present duties.

Army.

Major George Andrews, Assistant Adjutant General, (recently promoted from Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry,) is relieved from duty with the National Guard of Ohio, and will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report to the commanding General Department of the Platte, for assignment to duty as Adjutant General of that department.

Second Lieut. William J. Barden, Corps of Engineers, will proceed without delay to Newport, R. I., and report to Major Daniel W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers, for temporary duty until April 15, when he will return to his proper station and resume his duties under the immediate orders of Major Smith S. Leach, Corps of Engineers.

First Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, on official business pertaining to the test of primers for cannon.

The following named officers will report by letter without delay to Col. Royal T. Frank, First Artillery, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for instructions relating to their examination to determine their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. John R. Williams, Third Artillery, Military Attaché, Berne, Switzerland; First Lieut. George L. Anderson, Fourth Artillery, Military Attaché, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Major Wallace F. Randolph, Third Artillery, is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., to take effect upon the completion of his duties as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at that place, and will then proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to a station.

Col. William A. Elderkin, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, having been found by a retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service. Col. Elderkin's retirement will promote Lieut. Col. C. P. Eagan to be Colonel, Major J. J. Clague to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. A. L. Smith to be Major.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Gustave W. S. Stevens, First Artillery, Department of the East, is extended one month.

Transfers in the Sixth Infantry—First Lieut. Matt R. Peterson, from Company B to Company K; First Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, from Company K to Company B.

Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. Madison M. Brewer, Assistant Surgeon, to take effect upon the expiration of the ordinary leave of absence granted him Dec. 4, 1897.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Iowa arrived at Key West March 13.

Fern sailed from Sagua la Grande for Key West March 13.

Essex sailed from New York for Portsmouth, N. H., March 13.

Foote arrived at Charleston March 13.

Marblehead arrived at Port Tampa March 12.

Annapolis arrived at Curaçao March 12.

Helena sailed from Lisbon for Key West March 13.

Bancroft sailed from Lisbon for Norfolk March 13.

Brooklyn arrived at Fort Monroe March 14.

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FOREIGN HELP FOR COSTA RICA.

Money and Other Aid Offered in the Event of War with Nicaragua—Large Sums for the Injured.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Señor Calvo, the Minister of Costa Rica, has received letters showing that the pending difficulties between Costa Rica and Nicaragua have caused patriotic expressions from the foreign colonies residing in Costa Rica. These colonies have offered to the Costa Rican Government either their money or aid of some kind in the defense of the country, tendering sums of money for the relief of the wounded and the families of the killed in case war cannot be avoided.

The Press of Costa Rica just received at the legation contains many expressions of high appreciation and gratitude on the part of the Costa Rican Government and people for the patriotic and generous action of the French, American, German, Spanish, English, Chilean, Colombian, Italian, and Danish colonies.

The Spanish colony, at a meeting held in the Spanish Casino at San José, resolved to create by subscription a fund to be devoted to the aid of the invalids, orphans and widows that may result from the war, and the collections taken up amounted to $20,000, which sum a short time after was swelled to more than $30,000.

The German colony determined to maintain at its own cost a field hospital under the flag of the Red Cross, at once appropriating the sum of $15,000 to the object, without prejudice to increasing the amount to the extent the necessities may demand.

Citizens of the United States residing in Costa Rica came forward with equal promptness, one of them, Mr. James G. Bennet, personally placing at the disposal of the Government $60,000.

The following resolutions were adopted by citizens of the United States:

The North American colony, assembled pursuant to the call based upon the extraordinary conditions now confronting the country, hereby place upon record, that,

Whereas, The American colony residing in Costa Rica sincerely deplores the present situation created by a threatened war with the sister republic of Nicaragua; and,

Whereas, The nations occupying the highest place in the policy and civilization of the world now submit their most difficult disagreements to friendly arbitration, thereby avoiding the horrors of war, with its natural train of loss of life and of commercial interests; and,

Whereas, It desires that all honorable measures be taken to prevent the shedding of blood by Costa Rica and Nicaragua; therefore be it

Resolved, To appeal to their Minister resident, the Hon. W. H. Merry, requesting him to exert all his influence with the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua to the end that a satisfactory settlement of the questions pending between the two republics may be reached;

Resolved, Further to express its heartfelt sympathy for the people of Costa Rica in this crisis, and its entire confidence in the skill and ability of its Government to bring about

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Sinbad—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—A Milk White Flag—8:15.
DALY'S—The School for Scandal—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—3:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Mary Stuart—8:20.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Sweet Inniscarra—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Doll's House—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Military and Athletic Tournament—8:00.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Piano Recital—2:30.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Concert—8:15.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Lecture—3:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

OUR HEADLESS STATE DEPARTMENT.

We printed the other day a letter from a leading firm in Wall Street quoting a remark from their London correspondent that public sympathy in England was entirely with us, but adding: "Much, however, depends upon your support of our policy of free ports in China. Tell your papers this."

Our readers can scarcely need to be reminded that one of our papers does not need to be "told this." Upon the semi-official promulgation of the British policy THE TIMES said, Jan. 4: "When the State Department receives official notice of the British declaration, the Administration will do an injustice to the interests and to the sentiments of this country if it does not return, along with its acknowledgment, an assurance that the position of Great Britain receives the entire and hearty approval of the United States." We have several times recurred to the necessity of backing up Great Britain in China, not on account of any complications with any European power, but simply because Great Britain in fighting her own battle in the Far East was also fighting ours. Yet the first semi-official giving out of the State Department was the assurance that American interests were not threatened by the procedures of Russia and Germany in China. This assurance was the expression of complete ignorance. Those who knew anything about the matter and were able to take an intelligent view, either commercial or political, of our interests in China were of a very different opinion. The Chamber of Commerce memorialized the Government to protect the interests which the Government had declared were not threatened, and the State Department, thus instructed, promised to look into the matter. Mr. OLNEY, the last head the State Department has had, was so fully alive to the necessity of our combining our moral force with that of Great Britain that he made it the text of an address at Harvard. The State Department, the official organ of the United States in its foreign relations, displayed ignorance and apathy about our commercial interests abroad, the danger to which was pointed out by private citizens and public journals.

Now we are in a situation in which the good will of England is of great importance to us, no matter what the outcome may be, and in some contingencies may be of the very greatest. A declaration now of approval of the British policy in the Far East would be of much less effect than it would have been two months ago, because we now have an evident motive for making it, apart from our interests in the Far East itself. Our interests in the Far East should have sufficed to make us acknowledge that Great Britain had made herself the champion of them in asserting her own much greater interests there. If the State Department had not been in commission then, such an assurance would have been made in the most public and formal way. It has been delayed, and is still delayed, because the State Department is still in commission. The President should distinctly understand that consideration for private feelings must give way to considerations of the public good, and that the headless State Department is a handicap which his Administration can no longer afford to carry.

SOME MISCONCEPTIONS.

There is plenty of room for misunderstanding on both sides of the Cuban question. The "on to Havana" party and the newspapers that pander to their passion for gore misapprehend many things, including some of the fundamental principles of human morality and civilization. But men who are arrayed with the party of peace may seriously misconceive the facts of the present situation and so fail altogether to understand the considerations which control the action of the Government. The letter which we print below is evidence of this kind of misconception:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent editorial article entitled "A Clear Conscience" you say, "Heaven knows and the world also knows that we have let pass enough provocations for interference in Cuba," &c. Now this is just where I would like to ask a little enlightenment. Our sensational press has been feeding the public with accounts of the outrages and insults heaped upon us by Spain, and the more conservative sheets by inferences leading their readers to think that she really has committed crimes upon us warranting our interfering in the Cuban struggle and visiting upon her drastic punishment. Will you be kind enough to tell me what Spain has done to warrrant all this war talk and these daily insults to her? If my memory serves me correctly, when we were engaged in a deadly struggle with a section of our own country, and our national life hung in the balance, Spain was one of the European nations thoroughly friendly, and one that at no time showed any material sympathy to the section in arms against the Government, and notwithstanding the proximity of Cuba and its great vantage ground for fitting out expeditions to run supplies into the section in rebellion, little, if any, of this was done, Spain guarding her coast in a most effective manner, the blockade-running business being left to our English cousins at Nassau and Bermuda. I am satisfied that our Government is honestly trying to prevent the departure of expeditions from this country to Cuba carrying men and arms to the insurrectionists, but we do know that it is from here they are receiving their supplies, and strikes me that, now the tables are turned and Spain is trying to suppress a rebellion in one of her provinces, she and not the United States has the right to complain of these unfriendly acts, and that they are a casus belli; and yet I cannot recollect that Spain has ever made any such threats.

We are told that in the cause of humanity we should interfere and put a stop to the terrible slaughter and suffering. Interference means war. Now, these persons who are howling for interference and doing their best to plunge this country into the horrors of war should remember that the suffering and sorrow would not all fall on Spain; it would be very quickly brought home to us in the homes robbed by death in battles of loved ones and hospitals crowded with the maimed and dying. I wonder how much sympathy they have reserved for these?

Another thing: Why should our sympathies be so much more strongly aroused for the Cuban insurgents than for the poor, helpless Armenian who has been and is to-day being butchered in cold blood by one of the vilest of nations? Why not take Turkey by the throat and say this must stop? It can't be because other nations might call a halt; oh, no. This great Yankee Nation could lick the world with one hand tied.

I trust that you may be willing to enlighten me in regard to the great wrongs that this country has suffered at the hands of Spain. S. A. G.

It is not what Spain has done, but what she has not done that constitutes our grievance. If she had put down the insurrection in Cuba promptly and effectually, even if with cruel measures, we should have had no legal ground nor any sufficient moral ground for interference. We may pity the subjects of a tyrant, but the internal affairs of the tyrant's realm are legally no concern of ours so long as we are not molested, injured, or put in peril by them. But Spain has altogether failed to suppress the insurgents, and the continuance of disorder in the island both injures and threatens us. We lose a large and profitable trade, we are obliged to maintain a costly patrol to prevent the departure of armed expeditions from our shores to aid the insurgents, and the natural and inevitable sympathy of our people with the Cubans and their horror of the atrocities daily committed in carrying on the warfare and of the suffering from starvation and want due to its continuance give rise to excitement and disturbance here which do not diminish and threaten to become dangerously greater. This unrest among our own people is not a subject either of approval or of censure by the Government. It is a political fact of which it is bound to take notice and upon which it must act if it becomes sufficiently grave. Governments have to reckon with human nature.

So, if we get into a war with Spain it will not be because she "has committed crimes upon us"—unless it shall be discovered that she destroyed the Maine, which is too preposterous for belief—but because she has a revolted colony so near our coast that the disorder there threatens our peace and security, and she is unable to maintain a Government in the colony. Upon that state of fact rests our right of intervention. The friendliness of Spain to us during the civil war has no bearing on the case.

The sale and shipment of arms, supplies, and munitions of war to the Cuban insurgents are not "unfriendly acts." Our merchants and manufacturers have a right to sell merchandise to whoever will buy. If the buyer of rifles and ammunition chooses to ship his purchases to Cuba at his own risk of capture by the Spanish, the Government at Madrid has no cause of complaint. Armed and organized expeditions or ships equipped for fighting we do not allow to leave our shores if we can help it. The fact that they are all the time trying to leave our shores, forcing us to maintain a coast guard against our own citizens, is one of the chief reasons for our dissatisfaction with the state of things in Cuba.

A desire to put a stop to slaughter and suffering does not alone justify our interference in Cuba, and gives us no right to meddle with the affairs of Armenia. Save as they affect the interests of our own people or menace our peace and security the doings of the Sultan and of the Madrid Government within their own domains are not a lawful cause of intervention on our part, although the butchery and the suffering in Cuba undoubtedly intensify the feeling of our people about intervention. It is always conceivable, however, that cruelty may become so extreme and atrocious as to prompt outside interference, regardless of law and regularity, on the broad ground of humanity.

Our correspondent does not descend to the most ignoble argument of all against intervention, namely, the contention that the Cubans are only a lot of bandits and half-breeds, totally unworthy of our interest or attention, and that if freed from the Spanish yoke they would be incapable of governing themselves, and would live in turmoil and continual revolution, which would be as bad for us as a state of constant insurrection against Spain. A people capable of such fighting and such heroic endurance as the Cubans are worthy of their independence and of our sympathy. We have not much fear for the future of Cuba as an independent State. It is extremely probable that large investments of American capital would be made in the island, and that would be the most tranquillizing influence imaginable, and the greatest help to the organization of a stable Government.

JERSEY JUSTICE.

The escape of young JOHN WATTS KEARNY from a private lunatic asylum at Plainfield to which he had been consigned at the instigation of his father, brings into public notice the circumstances under which his commitment was procured. The proceedings were so peculiar as to be worth more attention than they have heretofore attracted.

It is not pretended, we believe, that young KEARNY was insane, although confinement in a lunatic asylum would have the effect of making a sane man so, if anything could. What is pretended is that he was a habitual drunkard, and he was confined in the "retreat" from which he has escaped as being, according to his father's account, quite incorrigible.

But this proceeding was nevertheless peculiar and questionable. Young KEARNY is not a minor, but a man nearly thirty years of age, and, moreover, it seems that he is not a citizen of New Jersey at all, but of Kentucky. He was an officer in a bank at Princeton, in that State, where he voted, and, although his habits were somewhat irregular, they were not sufficiently so to disable him, or to procure his discharge from his responsible employment, which he left of his own accord. When he appeared in New Jersey his fond parent, who is a man of much political and social influence in New Jersey, is reported first to have procured his incarceration in the common jail, and subsequently to have procured his own appointment as guardian, and to have consigned his son to a private lunatic asylum.

It is reported that the commitment to jail was made upon grounds so irregular that the Warden refused to receive his prisoner except upon the condition that his board in jail should be paid by his father, who had procured the commitment. However that may be, the circumstances indicate that something very much in the nature of a "lettre de cachet" may still be procured from the courts of New Jersey by a citizen of sufficient importance. It is not to be supposed that young KEARNY, having effected his escape, will again expose himself to the jurisdiction of the courts of which the process has been used to consign him first to jail, apparently not as a criminal, but only as a "boarder," and then to an insane asylum, though his sanity does not seem to have been called in question.

THE LONDON ELECTION.

The full reports of the canvass for the election in London are very interesting and suggestive reading for New Yorkers. It is not, of course, gratifying for a New Yorker to find his own city held up to British audiences as the Helot of municipal administration, and as exhibiting every circumstance of misgovernment which it is desirable to avoid. Yet upon this point all the speakers and all the writers on each side of the question in London seem to have concurred. The London Times observed of the claim, which it did not dispute, that the County Council was pure, that it was no great recommendation for an institution only nine years old that "it had not developed the hoary vices of Tammany Hall."

All the speakers and writers agreed, too, that the root of the evil in our case was the introduction of general into municipal politics. But it does not seem that, although this is deplored by all London, London has very well succeeded in keeping it out. Nobody defends it, but each side blames the other for bringing it in. Lord ROSEBERY maintains, indeed, that there are some "Progressive" members of the County Council who are Unionists in national or "imperial" politics. And he declares also that while the Conservative Ministry has made a Ministerial measure of the metropolitan election, the leaders of the Parliamentary opposition have taken no part in the canvass except as individuals and volunteers. It remains true, however, that the line of cleavage in London politics seems to coincide pretty accurately with the line of cleavage in general politics. In the speeches just before the election some of the Ministers who are not Londoners at all took part. The last stage of the canvass seems to have been quite as animated as our own was in November. In the final speechmaking, Lord SALISBURY, the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, Lord CHARLES BERESFORD, and that interesting survival of the British Tory squire Mr. CHAPLIN, took part with Mr. BALFOUR and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and on the other side Lord ROSEBERY, who is especially identified with the work of the County Council; Mr. ASQUITH, and Mr. JAMES BRYCE, whose American studies are held on all sides to attach authority to his views.

The war cry of the Tories, or "Moderates," is "Socialism." So far as can be made out from the discussion what is meant by it is the various proposals of the County Council to levy taxes upon landlords for purposes of which their own properties do not immediately and directly receive the benefit. It is "Socialism" to tax the Dukes who own Bloomsbury and Westminster and Kensington and to apply the proceeds to the betterment of all London. It is Socialism also to propose that the municipality shall own and operate its own water works and gas works and tramways, although, as Lord ROSEBERY pointed out in the elaborate and interesting speech which is the most authoritative statement of the "Progressive" position, nearly every British city except London is to this extent Socialistic.

There does not seem to be much in either of these complaints. The noble owners of the West End, under the old vestry system, never showed any such public spirit as indicated that they might safely be left to their own devices in the improvement of their part of London. In fact, it was largely their failure to do what the community had a right to require of them that led to the creation, first of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and then of the County Council. Their remedy for the evils of which they complained has been a reversion to the old system of parishes, or to a modification of that system, and this was what was proposed at the last election. A certain district, indistinguishable, except upon the map, from the districts which adjoin it, was to be set apart and governed by itself, and all the revenue derived from it was to be spent upon it, the metropolitan Government being reduced to its lowest terms.

The overwhelming defeat of the Moderates showed how unpopular this proposition was. The work done by the Local Government act cannot be undone. And what is true of Greater London is true of Greater New York. Consolidation is effected for all time. Whatever any of us may think of it, there is nothing for us to do but to make the best of it. Under the machinery provided by the existing charter, or amendments which shall not defeat or affect its main purpose, we must work out our own municipal salvation, or the reverse, at our own cost and risk.

DR. MAXWELL FOR SUPERINTENDENT.

The Board of Education will have an easy and grateful duty to perform to-day. A City Superintendent of Schools is to be elected, and they have at hand in Dr. MAXWELL a man thoroughly well equipped for the place. They will elect him, of course. Their only reason for not electing him would be the discovery of a better man who was willing to accept the office. We do not understand that they have any better man in view. We doubt if there is a better one in the country.

The rumor that some members of the board have been looking for another candidate because Dr. MAXWELL is not acceptable to the Borough Superintendent, JASPER, probably does them injustice. What on earth has a reform Board of Education got to do with the preferences of JASPER? He is one of the things to be reformed. If JASPER and JASPER'S faction dislike MAXWELL that is strong confirmatory evidence of his fitness.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Considerable doubt seems to exist as to the rights and duties of the National Guard in case of war, some claiming that the regiments of this organization owe obedience only to the Governors of their respective States, and that in no circumstances can they, as National Guardsmen, be summoned or ordered across State boundaries, while others are as sure that if occasion for their services arises the President has as much authority over them as over the regular army. A hint as to the correct solution of this problem is to be found in the fact that the word "National" instead of "State" is used in designating these bodies, but the attainment of an opinion in the matter is not dependent on anything so inconclusive as a name. That admirable document, the Constitution of the United States, in enumerating the powers of Congress, includes among them the power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." The same authoritative instrument asserts that "the President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States." The original problem is thus reduced to an inquiry whether or not a member of the National Guard is also a member of the "militia" mentioned in the Constitution. The answer is found in the Military Code of the State of New York, which says: "All able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residents of the State and citizens thereof, or, if of foreign birth, who shall have declared their intention to become such citizens, shall be subject to military duty, if not exempted by the laws of the United States." The exceptions include men who have served five years in the National Guard, which is the same as saying that those who have not are still subject to call, while another section of the Code declares that "the uniformed militia of the State shall constitute and be known as the National Guard of the State of New York," thus definitely establishing, not, indeed, that the terms "National Guard" and "militia" are identical, but that the former is a part of the latter, and subject to the control of Congress and the President when needed to enforce the law, suppress insurrection, or repel invaders.

—Morro Castle has been mentioned and pictured so often of late that a false importance may attach to it in many minds. The Morro, as a matter of fact, is an interesting relic of the days when soldiers had just ceased to fight with bows and arrows, and as a factor in modern warfare it would count for little or no more than the bandbox on Governors Island which is known as Castle William.

—In searching after the reason why the death rates of different classes differ so widely, the Registrar General of England strongly hints that it is much more a matter of habits than of trades or professions, and the habit which he credits with causing more untimely departures than any other is, as might have been expected, that of excessive drinking. The work of clergymen is not in itself calculated to result in longevity, and yet they attain to an average age far higher than that of any other division of society. The comparative mortality figure assigned to them is 553, while that of lawyers is 821, and that of doctors, with all their special knowledge, is 966. This is not saying that the medical men die of intemperance to any great extent, but it does show that they do not guard themselves anywhere nearly as well as they do other people—or, as other people do themselves—for the mortality figure of all men who follow a trade or profession is only 953. As for the abuse of alcohol, the Registrar General says that the returns do not include by any means all its effects, for this cause, while given with comparative frankness in the case of persons low in the social scale, is often hidden under some euphemism or other when the victim is of greater importance or "respectability." In the case of a cabman, or of an inn servant, a certificate of chronic alcoholism is comparatively frequent; in the case of an innkeeper it is comparatively rare. Alcohol kills through its action upon various vital organs, the liver being usually the most conspicuous sufferer; and hence the officials of the General Registry Office learn to look with much suspicion upon returns of "liver disease" as the cause of death in persons whose occupations naturally expose them to a good deal of alcoholic temptation. Next to alcoholism as a cause of premature death are placed the industries which are carried on in foul or dust-laden air, and to these is attributed a great but largely preventable waste of life. The first step toward prevention must in may cases be the education, both intellectual and moral, of the workers themselves. There are trades in which danger conduces to high wages, and in which those concerned have objected to any abatement of the danger lest it might abate the wages as well.

—State insurance has assumed enormous proportions in Germany. Workmen, including agricultural laborers, to the number of 18,000,000 were thus protected in 1897, and for 381,000 accidents among these men the sum of 16,000,000 marks was paid out. Provision is also made for ill-health and old age.

PERSONAL.

—Foreign lecturers who come over here have varying luck, exactly proportioned to their success in gratifying the idle curiosity which their achievements, literary or other, may have excited. When they happen to make a lot of money, they go back and say that we are a most intelligent and cultured people; when the box office receipts are small their verdict usually is that we're a poor lot, with no interest in anything except money grubbing and variety shows. These people ought to ask themselves what it is that they offer in return for our good money. Dr. NANSEN, for instance, has been especially severe on our lack of appreciation, and yet his lectures were but a rehearsal of facts much better stated in his own book, and he was not willing to demonstrate on the stage his talents as a devourer of raw meat or to do any of the other Arctic "stunts" which lecture-goers as a class would consider worth the price of admission. He had nothing new to tell serious hearers, and nothing at all for the amusement of freak hunters, so why does he complain of our indifference? Mr. ANTHONY HOPE, too, has indulged in some rather unkind talk with less than no excuse. He was not impressive as a spectacle, and his reading shed no new light on his books. The day of the lecture platform is past. There are still audiences for lions willing to roar and lash their tails, but the lion who is simply didactic or confirmatory—of his own existence in the flesh—would better stick to his pen and his home. The reporters supply us with a sufficient amount of personalities, and the modern man, if he has a soul above dime museums, prefers to get his information from books. Therefore was it most wise in ex-President HARRISON to refuse the recent offer of $5,000 for a course of ten lectures. Whatever he has to say to the American people, or even to the Chautauquans, will be much more effective if written than if spoken.

—There seems to be something almost like surprise at the courtesy with which President MCKINLEY and the Spanish Minister treated each other at their official meeting. The London Times joins in the American chorus of admiration for this entirely natural display of good sense and good manners. What did people at home and abroad expect? That the President would treat his visitor as Mayor VAN WYCK treated Capt. EULATE?

—Endless discussion is sure to be excited by the fact that a son of the great EDISON has been "dropped" from the freshman class of the Yale Scientific School because of his failure to maintain the required standing in his classes. It will be necessary to know, however, much more than this fact before the episode can be used either for or against the doctrine of heredity. The attainment of high rank on the books of a college professor is a matter dependent upon many other qualities in the student than intellectual capacity to profit by the instruction given. It is, perhaps, more often a question of inclination than of ability, and academic failures are by no means always unable to win success in practical life. Mr. EDISON himself might or might not have won distinction in the classroom, and his son may have inherited exactly the power which his father certainly possessed, of making his way in the world without the aid of the preparations which many men find so necessary. A single instance proves nothing about a generalization so vast as that of heredity. Every boy has many ancestors, and all of them are striving for a new tenure of life in their descendants.

CURRENT NOTES.

The land which ex-Senator George F. Edmunds has given to Burlington, Vt., as a site for a high school building, is valued at $35,000.

* * *

It seems now to be willingly, even proudly, conceded at the Hub that the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale is the foremost citizen of Boston.

* * *

A Kansas paper has come to the sage conclusion that Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine would never be a Kansas Populist. He does not talk enough.

* * *

Louisiana and Pennsylvania are running a close race in the number of annual public holidays, each claiming eleven in the twelve months, with occasional special ones, which make the rivalry interesting to the participants.

* * *

Efforts are being renewed to erect a monument to the memory of Paul Hamilton Hayne, the Southern poet, in Augusta, Ga. Those interested have already erected a memorial to that other poet buried near Hayne—Richard Henry Wilde.

* * *

The Board of Trade of Hamilton, Ontario, has petitioned the Dominion Government to impose an export duty on nickel ore equivalent to the duty on manufactured nickel imposed by "other countries." The Dominion has a new nickel-steel manufacturing company with a big capital.

* * *

The Assessors' valuation of the City of Boston now exceeds a billion of dollars—$1,012,582,200 to be exact, not including shipping, public squares, the Common, and the cemeteries, except that the last named are put down collectively at $1, to show that they had not been quite overlooked.

* * *

Mrs. Zerisah Gould Mitchell, described as the last Indian princess in or near Massachusetts, died and was buried in North Abington one day last week. She was a lineal descendant of Massasoit, and was highly esteemed, especially by New Englanders engaged in historical researches, to whom she gave much assistance in their labors.

ONE RESULT OF WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I, for one, do not believe that we are to have actual war, for the simple reason that there is no sufficient cause for such an awful thing and that the people will recover their senses before plunging into it. But if war does come, it may have one good result, if no other. It may teach us the madness of national aggressiveness, without an army to speak of, and with a navy hardly better than that of so weak and poverty-stricken a country as Spain.

No matter how big, or brave, or angry a nation may be, it cannot well fight without weapons, and yet we, with all our vast population and wealth, have hitherto refused to make any reasonable preparation for the very dangers that we have been so often courting of late in our foreign disputes. Not long ago we were actually threatening England, with the certainty staring us in the face that if she proved unyielding, we should either have to back down or be overwhelmingly defeated.

In these days of elaborate warfare, armies and navies are matters of costly and protracted preparation; they cannot be created in a day. If we are so eager, therefore, to participate aggressively in the affairs of nations, why have we not made ready? A proper limitation of our wholesale and inquitous pension system would have provided the means in two years. Of course, of a war with Spain there can be but one ultimate result—the crushing defeat of that power; but, meantime, intelligent people realize our present lack of preparation, and Wall Street has been stampeded into one of its old-fashioned and almost childish fights.

I notice that the Cuban Junta of this city announces that nothing but the absolute freedom of the island will be accepted. Fancy Cuba, with its mongrel people, as an independent state! There would be a bloody revolution every year, one tyrant succeeding another, as in the Central American States. Is it for that end we are now working? W.

New York, March 13, 1898.

SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

First—From the position and proximity of the Island of Cuba, the United States must sooner or later possess it.

Second—The present population of Cuba is not capable of forming or maintaining a satisfactory republican form of government.

Third—The present is a good time to settle this matter.

Fourth—If Spain will sell us the island at a reasonable price, deducting the claim of indemnity for the destruction of the Maine—in event of such a claim being made—this will be the best way of settling the matter.

Fifth—If Spain will not sell, let Congress approve of the President giving Spain notice that unless the war in Cuba is closed and peace and protection to life and property are established on the island by Oct. 1, 1898, the United States will give the Cubans full belligerent rights.

Sixth—This would probably bring on war.

Seventh—Let the United States take military possession and keep it, fortify the principal harbors, and establish a military form of government.

Eighth—Retain this form of government for some years, until a sufficient number of Americans to establish a territorial form of government have become residents of Cuba.

Ninth—Time and Americans will work out the rest, as they have done in California, our Territories, and Hawaii. N.

New York, March 10, 1898.

FATE OF "YELLOW" JOURNALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those of us who look forward with dread to the impending war find some mitigation of our anxiety in the reflection that it will at least put a quietus upon the political phase of yellow journalism. The impudent lies which have for so many weeks headed the columns of a certain class of newspapers will drop into innocuous desuetude with the reverberation of the first cannon. They will either be voluntarily abandoned by the editors or else these latter will find enforced retirement in some military prison, where they can turn from the mendacious chronicling of present events to the compiling of mendacious memoirs of past experiences.

Some of us, unlike the doughty warriors of inkpots and large type, remember the rebellion. If in those days, the copperhead editor of a newspaper sympathizing with the South had ventured to boom the sale of his extras by surrender of Gen. Sherman with his army, we can judge for ourselves how soon he would have enjoyed an inside view of Fort Lafayette. We should be loath to believe that the Government would watch over the interests of the country less carefully now. Of course the task has become more difficult, since in those days the number of those who really preferred lies to truth was comparatively small. JUNIUS.

New York, March 14, 1898.

A Patent of Ancient Date.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Several towns in Connecticut have claimed each that the first person in this country to receive a patent had lived in that town. It is doubtful if any one can claim an older date than the following: Otis A. Smith, manufacturer of firearms at Rockfall, is in direct line of descent from Joseph Jincks of Lynn, Mass., the first recorded inventor in America. In 1655 he was granted a patent for an improved scythe. He also made the first castings in this country and in 1652 made the dies for the famous "Pine Tree" shillings. In 1654 Mr. Jincks made for the City of Boston the first fire engine in America, and his name is also associated with other inventions of that time.

NUGGETS.

Changed Tactics.

This is a notable Congress. It lets money talk.—Atlanta Constitution.

Distinctions.

It is not pretty to say of a woman that she talks too much, but she looks complimented when you tell her that she is a fine conversationalist.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Indications.

Mrs. Ferry—Are your new neighbors well-to-do?

Mrs. Terry—I think they are. The children have such awful manners.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Did and Didn't Say.

One of the brightest pages in The Congressional Record is that registering what the Senate did and didn't say concerning the fifty-million-dollar appropriation for National defense.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A New Game to Him.

"Jacob, what are you doing running around the streets when you should be in school?"

"Well, ma, you told me to learn some games which I could play without tearing my clothes, so I'm playing a new one called 'truant.'"—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

IN EXTREMIS.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The poet sat him down to write
A strain of war victorious.
He told the world 'twas grand to fight,
To die was simply glorious.

This poet was, though not to blame,
In direst straits financially.
He hoped his lines would bring him fame,
And benefit him substantially.

And so he wrote of war and gore,
And scenes of carnage awful him,
While all the while, and more and more,
His hunger fierce was gnawing him.

He labored long upon each verse,
Until he had perfected it.
But, oh, still empty is his purse—
The editor rejected it!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Agnes Sorma Reappears in Ibsen's "A Doll's House" at the Irving Place Theatre.

MODJESKA AS MARY STUART

The Thomas Concert at the Opera House—The Rummel Concert—Richard Le Gallienne at the Lyceum.

Agnes Sorma began her second engagement in this country at the Irving Place Theatre last evening before an assemblage that nearly filled the house. In fact, the upper regions were densely crowded, and only a few of the high-priced seats in the parquet were vacant. The distinguished actress was received with prodigious enthusiasm, of course; that counts for nothing, nowadays. In the matter of vociferous applause and "cordial greetings" the German Theatre in New York differs in nowise from those houses in which the language of the country is spoken. The best tribute Frau Sorma received last night was neither noise nor flowers, but that earnest, breathless attention which the spectators bestowed on her performance. The progress of the play was never interrupted by applause. Whenever some vacant-minded person felt impelled to clap his hands, (in order to prove that he, too, was present, as well as the personages of the play,) he was silenced as only earnest Germans can silence a fool in a playhouse.

As for the play of the night, "A Doll's House," by Henrik Ibsen, the last word has been written about it as theatrical entertainment, if not as literature. It has been an overrated work because so much of the public's knowledge of Ibsen and Ibsenism began and ended with it, and it has therefore been forced into a place it does not deserve and was never designed to fill. Frau Sorma's portrayal of Nora does not stamp her as a disciple of Ibsen any more than Mme. Rejane's showy and seemingly overelaborated, because not quite sympathetic, performance of the same rôle indicated her adherence to the cult. Frau Sorma plays Nora in the right spirit, with as little of mere theatricalism as possible, and as little striving for the picturesque as the most rabid Ibsenite could ask for. But the simpleness and homeliness and careful reproduction of small details of domestic routine in German drama are not new.

One might be permitted to doubt, if he thought it worth while, whether Agnes Sorma's temperament and personality exactly fit her to embody a character so amazingly ingenuous as Nora, and whether the most sensitive and exacting spectator is ever quite sure that this is really the Nora of Ibsen. But this is of little moment, and the play called in German "Die Puppenheim" is not worth making so much fuss about.

Frau Sorma's art is certainly never at fault; nor is her judgment or her understanding. Her denotement of every trait of the loving, petted, ill-trained, fluently mendacious young wife is unmistakable, and she gives strong and correct expression to all her moods. It is difficult, in such a play, to single out "scenes" for praise. We are shown vividly the history of a day in Nora Helmer's life, a day in which her soul is supposed to be awakened, in which she learns how unjust are the laws of society, how ignoble are the world's saints and heroes; in which she becomes aware of the gospel of individualism and adopts it as her own; and Frau Sorma's picture of this in acting, though really rich in detail, and elaborated in the highest degree, is all so soberly toned and harmonious as to seem like nature itself. Yet, some of us would rather see her in romance with some sort of glow in it, and without that touch of pessimism that is so wearisome. We look forward with pleasure to her performance, Thursday, of the willful Princess of Aragon in Max Bernstein's "Mädchentraum," a new play which is somewhat suggestive of the main idea in "Love's Labor's Lost" and the Spanish comedy from which, through the German, Westland Marston derived his "Donna Diana," but is said to have freshness of spirit, charm, and vitality. Her embodiment of the fairy in "Versunkene Glocke" and her portrayal of Shakespeare's Shrew will also be warmly welcomed.

In the Ibsen play last night the star's support was not equal to that of last year, when Matthew Pfeil and Arthur Eggeling were in the company. Bernhard Vorwerk, however, played Helmer fairly well, and Auguste Burmester was of good service in her thoughtful way, as Frau Linden. The Krogstadt (or Günther) of Emil Marx was that kind of a shopkeeping German who is, obviously, never dishonest except in the matter of light weight, and never experiences any sorrow worse than that caused by an occasional fit of indigestion.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

The Third Evening Performance at the Metropolitan.

The third evening concert of the Chicago Orchestra, conducted by Theodore Thomas, took place at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. It was attended by a large audience, which was evidently well satisfied with the entertainment. The programme consisted of the following numbers: Sebastian Bach's suite in D minor, Brahms's second symphony, Beethoven's dramatic scena and aria, "Ah, Perfido"; the prelude and finale of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," and Wagner's "Kaisermarsch." The soloist was Mme. Lilian Nordica.

The orchestral numbers were such as to display to the fullest advantage the best merits of the Chicago Orchestra, and also to show in the clearest possible manner Mr. Thomas's limitations as a conductor. To say that Mr. Thomas has limitations is not to assert that he is a poor conductor, though his immoderate partisans will construe it that way. Every artist has his limitations, and pointing them out is not necessarily censuring his work. Theodore Thomas at his best is not to be surpassed, and hardly to be equaled, by any living conductor. His best was revealed last night in his performance of the Brahms symphony.

He had a good instrument upon which to play it. The Chicago Orchestra is a much better musical instrument than it was when here last year. It excels especially in balance of tone, and this excellence is due very largely to the masterly skill of the conductor. His strings are his weak point. His wood, except his oboe—which does well enough in simple cantabile—is very good indeed, and his brass is equal to all ordinary demands. Mr. Thomas keeps his brass and wood down to a proper relation with his strings, and gets remarkably fine results in such works as the Brahms symphony. This work was played last night in the most correct Brahms spirit. That is of course due to the conductor. But it was also done with technical perfection. The balance of the various parts was so exquisite that not a single significant phrase of any instrument was obscured. Everything came out with delicious clearness, yet nothing was forced. The result was beautiful transparency and reposeful finish. This kind of playing is obtained by careful and properly directed rehearsals, and that is where the work of the conductor is done.

When it came to the "Tristan" music, all was changed. Mr. Thomas has no conception whatever of the true manner of playing the "Tristan" vorspiel. He pushes it straight through in a rigid style, with little attention to the phrasing, none at all to the climax, and an absolute disregard of the tempo. One might not have been surprised at times if the whole thing had turned into a waltz. Mr. Thomas's reading of the Brahms symphony was one of the best, if not the very best, ever heard in New York; his reading of the "Tristan" vorspiel was one of the worst. The Bach number went very well, and so, indeed, did the "Kaisermarsch." But it is not much of a feat to conduct the latter, which is a piece of pretentious buncombe. It if had been written by an American composer it would have had to hunt the Manuscript Society for a hearing.

Mme. Nordica was in fine voice, and sang the Beethoven air with splendid vigor and

dramatic expression. Owing to the unsympathetic nature of the accompaniment she was less successful with her Isolde music.

CHICKERING HALL.

Chamber Music by Franz Rummel and the Arnold Sextet.

A small and thoughtful audience assembled yesterday afternoon at Chickering Hall, where a concert of chamber music was given by Franz Rummel, the distinguished pianist, and the Richard Arnold String Sextet, aided and abetted by E. Scheck, clarinet, and H. Dutschke, horn. The lines of Prof. Rummel have not fallen wholly in pleasant places in the course of his present visit to America, but surely he has not met with any greater misfortune than the Richard Arnold String Sextet. It has already been necessary to call attention in these columns to the existence of this unique disorganization, and we have pale hopes that it may never be necessary to do so again. There is a sphere for such clubs at the seaside hotels and on Catskill Mountain verandas, but surely there is no good reason why they should be permitted to disturb the peace of a city already harried by bloodthirsty extras. Why not send the Richard Arnold String Sextet to play against the Spaniards, where it might do efficient service?

The programme yesterday consisted of the first movement from Tschaikowsky's string sextet, Opus 70, entitled "Souvenir de Florence," a trio for piano, clarinet, and horn, by Alexander Friederic, Landgrave of Hesse; an aria by Bach, a minuet by Boccherini, and Christian Sinding's piano quintet in E minor. The most remarkable of these numbers was that by the Landgrave of Hesse. After each movement from twenty to thirty persons made their escape from the auditorium, and at the end of it at least fifty ran away lest the players should repeat something. It seems that a man who has to attend to the Landgrave business ought really to make his private secretary do the composing. This is a cold and cruel world, and it is not given to every member of the nobility to write trios better than those of mere plebelans like Mozart and Beethoven. The compositions of the Landgrave of Hesse should hereafter be performed only at mansions in Fifth Avenue, where the merits of royalty are thoroughly understood. But the Hessians were always unpopular in this country, and perhaps they could not please even the aristocracy.

Mr. Rummel is a good chamber music player, and in Messrs. Scheck and Dutschke he had fairly competent assistants, but they could not make the music of the Landgrave please the callous public. The Landgrave Hermann of Thuringia seems to have succeeded as a patron of music, but it is not on record in "Wagner's "Tannhäuser" that he tried to compose anything. Nor should a ruler try to compose anything but his realm?

RETURN OF MME. MODJESKA.

Schiller's "Mary Stuart" Acted Again at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Mme. Modjeska appeared again at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening, beginning a return engagement of two weeks, in her English version of Schiller's "Mary Stuart." Her portrayal of the Scottish Queen can be cordially commended to all who have not seen it, as a noble and beautiful example of the actor's art. To those who have seen it, no commendation of it is needful. Modjeska's Mary Stuart is one of the comparatively few impersonations of the contemporary stage one may see more than once with no abatement of interest. "Mary Stuart" will be acted at every performance this week, excepting the Saturday matinée, when "As You Like It" will be given.

LE GALLIENNE AT THE LYCEUM.

A Discourse on the Ideal and a Novel in Manuscript.

Richard Le Gallienne gave an entertainment in two parts at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon. In the first part he read from manuscript a long essay on idealism in art and life, which was, of course, gracefully written and full of bright conceits and amiable criticism. The reader, however, had evidently but just finished the work of writing this essay, and had not yet become thoroughly acquainted with it, so that, as he read, he was obliged to give the closest attention to the written words. Therefore his delivery was not quite as free and graceful as usual.

In the second part he read some selections from his completed but still unpublished story, called "The Romance of Zion Chapel," which treats of the influence exerted in a little, mean Philistine English town by an enthusiastic young Nonconformist preacher with "advanced" ideas and artistic yearnings. The chapter on the introduction of "Morris wall paper" in Colchester, and the touches of delicately humorous portraiture were greatly enjoyed by the audience, but it is not likely that the long and elaborate amorous passage which Mr. Le Gallienne chose to offer as a final sample of the new goods he will soon put on sale, favorably disposed many of the listeners toward the wares.

"Sentimentality," he had previously declared in his lecture on "The Second Coming of the Ideal," would be rejected by that new idealism, the dawning of which he proclaimed. Yet his kindliest critics will be apt (in spite of the familiar scene between Ottima and Sebald in Browning and various other somewhat feverish and maudlin passages in the works of some modern writers of undisputed eminence) to declare this sort of thing tainted with the worst kind of "sentimentality."

Nevertheless, Mr. Le Gallienne's entertainment had merit out of the common, and there was much in it to stimulate the imagination in a wholesome way and gratify good aesthetic taste. His essay on the ideal will surely find a publisher, and will read well, and his new novel, if it contains many chapters as graphic and piquant as all the passages, except the unedifying love scene, which he introduced yesterday, will make new friends for him.

"SINBAD" WELL PRODUCED.

The Castle Square Opera Company Changes Its Bill.

The management of the Castle Square Opera Company changed its bill last night by presenting "Sinbad; or, The Maid of Balsora," an example of old-fashioned burlesque, with considerable newness and embellishment.

The story concerned the love of the young Balsora pair and their persecutions by the piratical smugglers. The scenes were on shore and on shipboard, under the sea, and in imaginary lands.

The management made an extremely beautiful production of the play so far as scenery, costuming, and stage groupings are concerned. The stage pictures throughout "Sinbad" are beautiful. The dancing is graceful. The cast of characters is headed by Louise Royce and Joseph F. Sheehan.

Janauschek in a New Play.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Mme. Janauschek appeared at the Columbia Theatre to-night as Countess Dimitri, an elderly occult person, (the character was obviously suggested by the late Blavatsky,) in a new play called "What Dreams May Come," written by Paul Kester of New York, author of "Countess Roudine" and other pieces. The subject is a good one for dramatic treatment, and the play was well received. The cast included Maude Banks and John Blair of the newest school of dramatic expression, and Edmund Collier and Joseph Whiting of the oldest.

Fourteenth Street Theatre.

A musical farce of the usual rough-and-tumble sort, written by Charles E. Blaney, and called "The Hired Girl," is on view at Mr. Rosenquest's west side theatre this week. T. J. Ryan, a burlesque actor and singer of skill and energy, impersonates the girl, and that genuine and original humorist of the minor drama, Willis P. Sweatnam, is also prominently concerned in the proceedings.

Among the other performers are Waldo Whipple, Fannie Fields, Rose Sutherland, and the Althea sisters.

Theatres and Music Halls.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Mr. Hilliard appears this week in his one-act play called "The Littlest Girl," and the inimitable Russell brothers are also in the bill.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"A Milk White Flag," one of Hoyt's popular musical farces, was presented before a large audience last night, and will be continued all this week.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—May Irwin appears this week in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell," singing her famous darky songs. She is well supported, and the performance is all animated and diverting.

PLEASURE PALACE.—"Mrs. Hilary Regrets," with Louise Thorndyke Boucicault and Max Figman, is in this week's bill. The biograph exhibits views which stir the patriotism of the spectators.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—"The Harem of the Effendi" is the pleasing title of this week's afterpiece. The bill includes singing, dancing, and acrobatism, and two performances are given daily.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—An excellent feature of this week's bill is a condensed version of "Captain Impudence," with the author, E. M. Royle, and Mrs. Royle (Selena Fetter) in the two important rôles.

EDEN MUSEE.—Wax groups of military men, a new figure of Sigsbee, and timely cinematograph pictures show that the managers of the Musée like to keep in the current. The exhibition of the Passion Play pictures is still a potent attraction.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Chauncey Olcott drew a great crowd last night when he appeared once more in "Sweet Inniscarra," a romantic Irish drama that has served his purpose better than any other in which he has yet appeared. His singing was applauded with enthusiasm.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The new star this week is one Yusouf, said to be of Turanian origin, and a follower of the Prophet. He is a fellow of tremendous physical proportions, and his vocation is that of the wrestler. He is as formidable, and, it is said, as unconquerable as the Terrible Turk of "The Circus Girl." It is Yusouf's idea to wrestle nightly with any other four men who present themselves. He is, however, only one "number" of a long bill, which includes the unspeakable effrontery of Charmion, the dialect divertissement of the celebrated Rogers brothers, an exhibition of trained and deplorably intelligent birds by Irma Orbassany, the singing of Guille, and the acrobatism of the clever Picchianis.

PASSION PLAY IN PICTURES.

Beginning of the New Series of Illustrated Lectures at Daly's.

At Daly's Theatre yesterday morning an exact reproduction of the Passion Play as given by the devout peasants of Horitz, Austria, was presented for the first time in this city.

The Passion Play is an outgrowth of the miracle play of the Middle Ages, being the reproductions of the principal events in the life of Christ and the incidents that foreshadowed His coming.

The views are most realistic, and the first tableau was a view of Horitz, the little Bohemian village, set down amid the hills, most of whose inhabitants take part in the play. Several views of the hamlet were presented, showing the peasants at work in the fields and stone quarries; the Spielhouse, where the remnant of the Renaissance found its safe retreat, and the faces of Jordan Willochko, who took the part of the Christ; Anna Wenzieger as Mary, Joseph Frephies as Caiaphas, and many others.

These arouse only the interest that any good picture stimulates in the mind, but when the play actually begins with the scenes of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, their sin and expulsion, Moses found by the daughter of Pharaoh, and the exodus of the Children of Israel, a new impression is made.

Among the scenes of the life of Christ, the most impressive, perhaps, were those representing the events of the Passion Week. Most touching was the scene on the Via Dolorosa and the Crucifixion. The entertainment closed with the last scene in the "Passion Play," representing the Resurrection of Christ.

Instrumental and vocal music was given during the presentation of the pictures by N. Du Shane Cloward, Miss Yewell, and John R. Clemmons.

THEATRICAL COMPANY'S FIX.

Manager Leaves Them in Tacoma with Nine Weeks' Salary Owing.

TACOMA, March 14.—Junius Howe of New York, manager of the musical extravaganza, "Miss Philadelphia," disappeared yesterday morning, leaving Joe Cawthorn, Elva Croix-Seabrooke, and forty members with nine weeks' salary due. The members of the company say that Mr. Howe has been putting them off week after week, claiming that the railroads were pressing him, and that he must save money to get them back to New York. They figure that he took at least $1,400 with him. Accompanying him is his brother, Wilson Howe.

The Seattle Hotel attached the company's scenery and wardrobe for $250 debt, but to-day it developed that the property belongs to E. A. Henkle of Philadelphia, and must be released. Engagements at Vancouver and Victoria have been canceled.

The company this afternoon decided not to disband, and will open here Wednesday, though Joe Cawthorn says some members may have to walk back to New York.

Garrett P. Serviss's Lectures.

Garrett P. Serviss, who is delivering a course of illustrated Lenten lectures at the Lyceum Theatre, has chosen for his discourses this week subjects which should strongly appeal to the interest of every one. Mr. Serviss is a most entertaining speaker, and shows a complete mastery of every subject he takes up. Yesterday he spoke on "Spain," and this morning he will take "Peter the Great" for his subject. To-morrow afternoon he speaks on "The Rhine," Thursday morning on "Napoleon," Friday afternoon on "Paris," and Saturday morning on "The Alps." The morning lectures begin at 11 o'clock and the afternoon lectures at 3.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mlle. Emelia, the première characteristique, has signed a three years' contract with Sam T. Jack. She arrived from Europe last Saturday.

Mme. Clementine de Vere has closed her concert tour of this country, and in May will sail for London to fill her operatic engagement at Covent Garden.

Miss Ida Hawkes, contralto, will give a recital at Mendelssohn Hall on March 22, with the assistance of the American Symphony Orchestra, Sam Franko conducting.

Frank Sanger will sail for Europe in the latter part of April, and expects to be absent from this country for six months. While in Europe he will visit many of the Continental cities.

Miss Miriam Skancke, who played recently in an amateur dramatic performance, has been engaged by Daniel Frohman for next season. Miss Skancke will be known professionally as Miriam Norton.

Augustin Daly has decided to produce "La Poupée" some time about April 14. Minnie Ashley, who was understudy for Mrs. Hopper in "El Capitan," has been engaged for a minor part in the opera.

The fifth Lenten concert by the Chicago Orchestra will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow afternoon. Schumann, Brahms, Cesar Franck, and Kaun are the composers represented in the programme. M. Ysaye will be the soloist, and he will play Beethoven's concerto in D major.

Signor Franceshetti, who recently arrived in New York from Italy, and is known prominently for his studies in the antique forms of vocal music, will give a historical song recital at the Carbon Studio next Thursday afternoon, assisted by Nahan Franko, who will play violin selections by Tartini and Corelli.

Last evening was known as "Smith" night at the Bijou Theatre, and to do honor to this prominent family name, the manager of "What Happened to Jones" presented every woman present with a cushion bearing the American flag on one side and the name "Smith" on the reverse side. On next Monday night the cast will be somewhat changed. Leonard Grover, Jr., will take the place of George Denham, who will become a member of Joseph Jefferson's company, and E. D. Taylor will succeed Richard Conger.

Katharine Grey, who has almost recovered from the severe illness which compelled her to retire from the stage in the middle of the season, will sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. next Saturday for Naples, and thence proceed leisurely through Italy to Paris, where she will remain all Summer. She expects to return in the early Autumn ready for work. Her illness compelled her to decline many offers of lucrative engagements; but her ambition has not diminished and she has already resumed her studies in her convalescence.

The Empire Theatre last night presented a truly holiday appearance. Manager Charles Frohman had the exterior, as well as the interior, of the theatre profusely decorated with American and British flags, not for any particular significance, but simply to be in line with the other theatres that have been giving patriotic demonstrations recently. Mr. Frohman went so far as to introduce into the play of "The Conquerors" a few interesting features not included in the play. At the finale of the first act the company sang a medley combining the words of "God Save the Queen" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." This created a demonstration rarely seen in a theatre, the entire audience rising en masse and joining in the chorus.

WOOLF JOEL ASSASSINATED

Barney Barnato's Nephew Is Instantly Killed by a Blackmailer at Johannesburg.

HE WAS ASKED TO PAY £2,500

Mr. Joel and Mr. Strange Were Armed Also, and Strange Fired the First Shot—The Assassin Tried to Kill Himself.

JOHANNESBURG, March 14.—Mr. Woolf Joel, the trustee of the estate of Barney Barnato, the South African millionaire, and his partner and nephew, was shot in his office this morning by a former soldier. The murderer, a man named Feldthein, has been arrested.

Feldthein entered Mr. Joel's office and demanded £2,500. Being refused, he snatched a revolver from a desk and fired.

The bullet entered Mr. Joel's forehead, and he fell to the ground and expired. His murderer attempted to commit suicide but failed.

LONDON, March 14.—The assassination of Mr. Woolf Joel, the nephew, partner, and executor of the late Barney Barnato, following the tragic end of his uncle, caused a sensation to-day in the City.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, who gives the murderer's name as Von Veltheim, says:

"He is reported to be the same man whose supposed body was found in the Thames bound with rope last year, but who afterward turned up serving as a trooper in the Cape Police at Vryburg.

Mr. Joel and Mr. Strange, his manager, received Von Veltheim in Mr. Strange's room. All three had revolvers, a circumstance explained by the statement that the meeting was not an ordinary one. The first shot is said to have been fired by Mr. Strange at Von Veltheim, who had tried to seize Mr. Joel's revolver.

"Von Veltheim then fired at Mr. Joel, the bullet entering his eye and causing almost instant death. Several shots were afterward fired. The clerical staff rushed in and Von Veltheim was secured after a fierce struggle. The motive of the crime was failure in an attempt to blackmail."

Woolf Joel was the nephew of Barney Barnato, who committed suicide in June last by jumping overboard from the British steamer Scot while on his way from Cape Town to Southampton, via the Island of Madeira.

LORD SALISBURY WORN OUT.

He Will Take a Two Weeks' Vacation in France, and Mr. Balfour Will Act as Foreign Minister.

LONDON, March 14.—It is officially announced that the Marquis of Salisbury, the Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, was greatly fatigued by Friday's Cabinet Council, and a return of the weakness he has suffered from, following the attacks of influenza, supervened, with the result that Sir William Broadbent, the famous physician, advised the Premier to take a complete rest in the South of France.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the first Lord of the Treasury, and Government leader in the House of Commons, so far as necessary, is now dealing with the Foreign Office business.

The Press Association says it is authorized to declare that the rumor that the Marquis of Salisbury contemplates resigning either of his offices is absolutely groundless.

The Marquis will start for Beaulieu in about a week's time, and will stay there about a fortnight.

Lord Salisbury's temporary retirement at the present critical period will be the subject of articles in all the morning papers to-morrow, expressing regret and concern, but also full confidence in the ability of Mr. Arthur J. Balfour to carry on the work of the Foreign Office.

The matter was much discussed in the lobbies of Parliament this evening, many expressing fears that Lord Salisbury will be compelled to drop his double duty as Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.

There are no serious symptoms, but Lord Salisbury is experiencing the lassitude and other after effects of influenza, any attempt at work resulting in a febrile rise of temperature.

The rumors that Baron Cromer, British Agent and Consul General in Egypt, will succeed him as Foreign Minister are revived.

WEST INDIES AND ENGLAND.

Mr. Chamberlain Says Big Concessions Have Been Asked by America.

LONDON, March 14.—During the discussion of the Colonial estimates in the House of Commons to-day the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, said he hoped to be able to make a statement on the subject of the crisis in the West Indies, but, he added, this was impossible in view of the reciprocity negotiations between the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain remarked that he was unable to say the negotiations had made much progress. The United States, he explained, had asked for very considerable concessions, and he was not sure the West Indies, in their present condition, would be able to make such sacrifices. If an arrangement was made, Mr. Chamberlain added, it would amount to a bounty upon sugar exports to the United States. In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain said the Colonies would be in a better position if the negotiations were successful, but the return asked for was a considerable reduction in the import duties, which would disorganize the finances of the islands.

PEASANTS KILLED IN HUNGARY.

Two Dead and Forty Wounded in the Agrarian Revolt.

LONDON, March 15.—A dispatch from Vienna to The Daily Mail says the agrarian revolt in Hungary is spreading.

In a conflict between the peasants and gendarmerie on Sunday at Duna Foldvar, two peasants were killed and forty wounded.

A REBELLION IN SIAM.

Natives at Battambang Refuse to Pay Taxes, But Have Been Defeated.

LONDON, March 15.—According to a dispatch to The Times from Singapore, a rebellion has broken out at Battambang, (Patabang,) where the people have refused to pay taxes.

A Siamese expedition has defeated the rebels, but fighting continues.

PERU'S DISPUTE WITH CHILE.

An Agreement Expected in Regard to Tacna and Arica.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, March 14.—Private information has been received here to the effect that the Minister for Foreign Affairs received on Saturday last a cable dispatch from Senhor G. E. Billinghurst, the Vice President of Peru, dated from Chile, the tenor of which is that an arrangement of the disputes as to the disposition of the Provinces of Tacna and Arica, now held by Chile under the terms of the treaty of Ancon, has not been arrived at, but is almost certain to be concluded.

The Peruvians of Santiago de Chile have been congratulating each other under the belief that the arrangement was an accomplished fact. The Government has ordered a general conscription of the National Guard for April 10, which will include all citizens from eighteen to fifty-nine years of age.

France Adopts the Postal Treaty.

PARIS, March 14.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted the postal arrangements signed at Washington in June last.

H. M. Lindsay & Co. Fail.

LONDON, March 14.—The failure of H. M. Lindsay & Co., stock brokers, is announced.

NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION.

Its Work Nearly Done, but Not Enough Data Had for a Report This Year.

COLON, March 5.—The work of the United States Canal Commission is almost completed. Col. Hains will leave in a day or two for the United States, but Admiral Walker will remain behind to attend to some routine work. On the first day's march from Ochoa to the sea Admiral Walker, after three hours' gallant struggle, was forced to abandon the trip and he went to Greytown by canoe. Col. Hains says this part of the work of the commission was most difficult. After tramping thirty-eight miles through the jungle, the Colonel and his followers reached Greytown exhausted. They had to cut every foot of their way through the undergrowth with the machete.

Engineer Arthur P. Davis, who has resigned from the commission and is now in this country, said there was no possible chance of getting in a report this year, as they have not yet obtained sufficient data.

Tank Steamer Bremerhaven Ashore.

ANTWERP, March 14.—The Dutch tank steamer Bremerhaven, Capt. Hinnes, which sailed from New York Feb. 28 for this port, is ashore near Borselen, at the mouth of the Scheldt. After jettisoning a portion of her cargo of petroleum the Bremerhaven was towed off and proceeded.

Japan's Parliamentary Elections.

YOKOHAMA, March 15.—The Japanese Parliamentary elections are proceeding quietly and it is expected that the Government will have a majority.

$2,000,000 in Gold from Australia.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 14.—The American steamer Alameda sailed to-day for San Francisco, having on board $400,000 ($2,000,000) in gold.

Chile's Minister Goes to England.

LONDON, March 14.—Senhor Domingo Gana, the Chilean Minister at Washington, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James's.

THE MIDWINTER CLUB MEETS.

Fashionable People See Miss Isadora Duncan Give Expression to Poetry in Her Dancing.

The third meeting of the Midwinter Club brought several hundred fashionable people to Sherry's last night to enjoy a Lenten diversion in the shape of a rather novel programme and eat the usual supper afterward. The guests, who began to arrive about 9 o'clock, were received by Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. E. Lyman Short, Mrs. John Jay White, Jr., Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Vestervelt, and Mrs. Di Zerega.

The evening's amusement opened with three monologues by Miss Beatrice Herford, "A Sociable Seamstress," "An English Lady Packing," and "The Shop Girl." These were followed by the expressive dancing of Miss Isadora Duncan. Her elder sister, Miss Elizabeth Bioren Duncan, recited the poems to be danced, and then the dancer translated them into the language of Terpsichore, while their mother, Mrs. Dora Gray Duncan, played the accompaniment. After an intermission of ten minutes, Miss Feilding Roselle, contralto, sang four solos, Paul Ambrose accompanying her.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. August Heckscher, Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. McKim, Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Livingston, Dr. Louis A. Di Zerega, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Taller, Adolph Muller-Ury, Clarence Andrews, the Countess von Linden, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus B. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Arnold, and Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Jones.

STABBED BY A STRANGER.

Charles Walsh's Queer Experience After Church.

Charles Walsh, twenty-eight years old, of 82 Charles Street, went to the Lenten service at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street, last night, with his wife, and as they left the church a man jostled them on the sidewalk. Walsh asked him if the sidewalk was not big enough for him, and he says the man, without replying, struck him on the left eye, and then ran away. He started after him, but his wife stopped him, and then he found that he was cut quite badly over his eye.

He thinks the stranger had a knife. He told the story to the police of the West Twentieth Street Station, and detectives went out to look for the man.

A COLLISION ON THE SOUND.

The Steamboat Middletown Struck by an Unknown Schooner.

The passenger steamboat Middletown of the Hartford Line came to her pier on the East River yesterday morning in a damaged condition as the result of a collision on the Sound early yesterday morning with a schooner of unknown name.

The Middletown left Hartford Sunday night with about 100 passengers. She was coming down the Sound at her usual rate of speed, with her proper lights set, when a schooner suddenly loomed up out of the darkness off the starboard. The officers of the Middletown say the sailing vessel had no lights out.

She struck the steamboat just forward of amidships and raked her for some distance aft, finally getting free and drifting off in the darkness.

The shock of the collision awoke most of the passengers, and there was a panic aboard until the officers assured every one that there was no danger.

The Middletown had two lifeboats smashed, her railing was torn away for some distance, and considerable joiner work was demolished.

After discharging her passengers the vessel was towed to the sectional dry dock at the foot of Pike Street, East River, for repairs.

MELBA SINGS IN CHICAGO.

She Opens the Grand Opera Season with a Crowded House.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The Chicago opera season of 1898 was opened successfully with a crowded house to-night, Melba appearing in the leading rôle of Verdi's "La Traviata." She was the Melba of old, possibly physically improved, singing in a voice as beautifully true as ever.

When Melba stepped from the wing she was received with enthusiastic hand-clapping. The great singer had cause to be proud then and afterward, when in response to vigorous recalls she was twice after led forward to the footlights between Campanari and Salignac.

In point of numbers no opera season ever opened in Chicago to a better house.

Circulating Library for the Blind.

The annual meeting of the New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind was held in the library rooms, 121 West Ninety-first Street, last night. The following Trustees were elected for the year: Richard Randall Ferry, Clark B. Ferry, William B. Wait, Mrs. Clara Williams, and Charles W. Weston. The reports for the year showed that sixty-three new volumes had been purchased and fourteen given, making the total number of volumes in the library 530. These are valued from $3 to $5 each. During the year 647 volumes were loaned, as well as 95 pieces of music. At present the library occupies quarters in the basement of St. Agnes's Chapel, but it is hoped that rooms will be found for it in the new building of the New York Public Library.

Robinson—Barbour.

Miss Jean K. Barbour, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Barbour, was married to Allan Robinson at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, at Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, officiated, and a string orchestra played the wedding marches. The house was prettily decorated. Miss Katharine Gould, Miss Brookie van Dyke, and Miss Belle Noyes attended the bride. A reception lasting about two hours followed the ceremony.

A Lecture by Dr. Savage.

The Jewish Alliance will give a public lecture and entertainment this evening at 8:15 o'clock at the Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. M. J. Savage will speak on "Religion and Morality."

TROOPS IN SHAM BATTLE

An Outburst of Enthusiasm Greets the Singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

CRACK VIRGINIA CAVALRYMEN

Unusual Interest Taken in the Military Tournament at Madison Square Garden—The Athletic Events Attract Comparatively Little Attention.

Grizzled veterans who have not smelled powder for more than thirty years moved around in a restless fashion in Madison Square Garden, where the military, athletic, and bicycle tournament of the Military Athletic League opened last night, and when the first flash of fire belched forth, wreathed in smoke from the mouth of an infantryman's gun, their eyes danced and nostrils quivered. Youths, too, who had never known the excitement and horrors of a war, seemed to be thrilled with the same spark, for their faces brightened, and they craned their necks to more fully take in the scene in the dirt-floored ring.

A realistic image of war without any of its attendant guilt was being enacted there, for a company of the Thirteenth United States Infantry lay prone in the centre of the ring sending volley after volley of blank cartridges at an imaginary enemy at the Fourth Avenue end of the building. The smoke rolled up until the infantry men were hidden under it, and only the bright flashes of fire, as they shot out of the muzzles, indicated the whereabouts of the men.

Intense Excitement.

The excitement which the scene aroused brought to the minds of most of those present the condition of affairs now existing between Spain and the United States, for there were shouts of:

"Pinck Weyler first!" "Give it to the pirates!" and "Three cheers for Cuba and Uncle Sam!"

The tournament opened with the athletic games, but with most of the spectators these were of secondary importance. They wanted to see Uncle Sam's boys in uniform, showing what they could do if put to the test.

They waited impatiently for the games to close, and then when the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" the spectators arose en masse and joined in the singing. The "vets" kept their eyes on the "Stars and Stripes" with which the building was decorated as they sang, while the young men and their female companions accompanied themselves by waving arms. The infantry drill followed, and when the ring had been cleared Troop A of the Sixth United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia, dashed into the ring.

The cavalrymen went through interesting manoeuvres showing a remarkable control over their horses, and then at the word of command they crossed stirrups and rose to a standing position.

Not Amateurs.

Theirs was not the crouched attitude that some of the local imitators of the Don Cossacks attempt, for the Sixth Cavalrymen have earned a reputation for this style of riding. They seemed as much at ease standing in the saddle as if they were on terra firma, and they retained their difficult positions while they made wild charges. But this was not the least of their exhibition.

When the hurdles were put up in the ring the spectators expected that in attempting to take them the men would take to the saddle again, and were surprised when the troopers came full tilt to the bar and made the jump safely. Then the troop was divided into two companies, and while one company threw its horses and straddled them, the other charged, and an interesting passage with sabres ensued. Troop E of the same cavalry organization proved themselves better at riding Roman standing races on bare-backed horses than some circus riders.

They straddled standing a pair of horses, took fences, and went through various other difficult tricks of rough riding, until the hair of the spectators almost stood on end. One of their favorite tricks was to jump from the horses' backs when coming to the hurdle, and then, by a powerful spring when clearing the obstacle, to regain their standing positions on the horses' backs.

Second Battery Drill.

The drill of the Second MBattery, N. G. N. Y., was the most realistic piece of warfare enacted during the night. Gatling guns were brought out, manned, and fired, and one by one the guardsmen went to earth to feign death. When only three guardsmen remained on the field the firing ceased, and the dead guardsmen returned to life with celerity.

Among those who occupied boxes were Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, Brig. Gen. William M. Kirby, Brig. Gen. Warren M. Healey, Capt. Herbert L. Satterlee, Capt. Albert J. Meyer, Col. Henry Sackett, Col. J. F. Doyle, Jr., and Col. Fred C. Ham.

The summary in the athletic contests is as follows:

Sixty-Yard Sack Race, (Scratch.—Won by F. A. Onderdonk, Twenty-second; second, R. Hutcheson, Twenty-second; third, T. A. Denham, Twenty-second. Time—0:10.

100-Yard Dash, (Handicap.—First semi-final heat won by F. J. Koehler, Fourth New Jersey; second, J. Buck, Fourth New Jersey. Time—0:11.

Half-Mile Bicycle Race, Military Championship.—Won by O. V. Babcock, Twenty-second; second, T. R. Goodwin, Twelfth; third, C. H. Tomlinson, Twenty-second. Time—1:34 3-5.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Clarence Eddy, the organist, gave a free organ recital yesterday afternoon at the South Reformed Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. Mrs. Fisk, contralto, assisted him.

Marshall Darrach gave the fifth of his series of six Shakespeare matinées in the Astor Gallery yesterday afternoon, taking "The Tempest" as his subject. The last matinée takes place on Friday. The subject will be "Hamlet."

The second of the series of subscription whist parties given under the auspices of Mrs. John M. Duncan and Miss Duncan took place in the banquet hall at the Waldorf at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, seventeen tables being filled. Of the ten prizes awarded, Miss Lizzie Winkler won the first, Miss Ackerman the second, Mrs. Delnoce the third, Miss Jean Bigelow the fourth, and Mrs. McNeil the fifth. The last meeting will take place on March 28.

Mrs. Moses Hopkins of San Francisco, who has recently taken the handsome house at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, and will make it her home for several years, gave a luncheon of twelve covers for women there at 1:30 P. M. yesterday, in honor of Mrs. William Mayo Newhall and Mrs. Joseph Crockett, both of San Francisco, now in this city. American Beauty roses and Farleyense ferns comprised the table decorations.

The Alumnae Association of the Rutgers Female Institute and College, which has dissolved, met at the home of Miss Catharine A. Pryer, 52 West Twenty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon, discussed "Books of 1897," and had a tea. The President, Mrs. John Vanderpoel, presided, and Mrs. Jennie de La M. Lozier, Mrs. J. D. Hildreder, Miss E. M. Disbrow, and Miss Juliet Warner were among those present. It is the desire of the association to revive their Alma Mater when a sufficient endowment can be secured.

Charles Volkmar, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the annual exhibit of the National League of Mineral Painters, which will be held in this city in May, lectured at the social session following the monthly meeting of the New York Society of Ceramic Arts at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. Mme. Le Prince, President of the league and the society also, presided, and branches of the league in Bridgeport, Boston, and Jersey City were represented. Mr. Volkmar described the method of preparing models for competition for the league's diamond medal for the best model of a cup and saucer, which will be awarded in connection with the May exhibit.

The last of a series of three fashionable subscription concerts given by the Dannreuther Quartet took place at 9 o'clock last night at the home of Mrs. William Church Osborn, 40 East Thirty-sixth Street, where the others were given. The patronesses are Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. Douglass Robinson, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Charles Russell, and another society woman, now in mourning. Yesterday the quartet—Gustav Dannreuther, first violin; Josef Kovarik, second violin; Otto K. Schill, viola, and Emil Schenck, violoncello—played an allegro and an andante from the Hauptmann quartet, Opus 7, in C major; two movements from the Dvorák quartet, Opus 105, in A flat major; two movements from the Smetana quartet in E minor, and pieces by Bach and Volkmann.

FELIX ADLER TO MOTHERS.

He Tells How to Judge What Children Should Read and Outlines a Course.

"I am one of those who, all things considered, believe in fairy tales," said Felix Adler at the Mothers' Congress yesterday afternoon. The question had been put to him by Mrs. Almon Hensley, who had charge of the exercises for the day, at the beginning of his address upon moral training for children.

"Nothing should be put into the hands of a child," Prof. Adler went on, "which has not first been read by the parents.

"Some of Grimm's stories are good—not all—and some of Andersen's. I should not have you take anything on authority. When you start out with a theory of what a child ought to like you will be hindered. A theory is to be used only as a convenient hypothesis for study.

"We have so many, and yet so few, books for children. We have been living heretofore on what was produced when the human race was in its infancy, so it is suited for children. Now we need literature for children—some writer who can enter into the thought of the child. Robert Louis Stevenson has done this admirably.

"It is only the blessedly ignorant who can give you a cut-and-dried system of instruction. The subject is only beginning to be studied. In a general way I believe that all education is an orderly effort on the part of adults to assist the child in gaining physical, mental, and moral freedom. The effort for the moral freedom must go hand in hand with the physical and mental. According to my idea it should be given in day schools and not reserved for Sunday.

"I believe in emphasizing the authority of the parent—that is right which the parent approves. Later, that is right which public sentiment approves, that is in the school; there is a wonderful power in opinion in the school. Then, when the child comes to a recognition of his own individuality, he finds a motive in his breast and says: 'that is right, because my reason tells me it is.'

"I would begin his moral instruction with the Old Testament stories of Moses, David, and Jonathan, illustrating traits which he finds in the home.

"For the next period take up the exalted type of patriotism, justice, honesty, and truth found in the Old Testament in the Hebrew legislation and given with great authority as the basis of society; also the struggles of the Greeks against the Persians, the Roman struggles between patricians and plebeians. Then, as the sense of individuality develops, I would take up the writings of the Stoics. I have taught the New Testament very earnestly, and, with the exception of a few stories, find it too deep for early use. It presupposes a high spiritual standard, and can be better taught to students of eighteen or nineteen."

Miss Donlevy to Talk on Art.

Miss Alice Donlevy, President of the Committee on Instruction of the Ladies' Art Association, will begin at 3 o'clock this afternoon a course of four lectures on the history and scope of art. These lectures will take place at the home of Mrs. Alla Doughty, the Rutland, Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, on Tuesday afternoons. The subject for to-day is "The Early Stages of Art," and Miss Donlevy will lecture on "The Old Masters" next Tuesday, "The Dutch School" on March 29, and on "The Art of the Nineteenth Century" on April 5.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert Livingston Massonneau.

Robert Livingston Massonneau, for more than twenty years President of the First National Bank at Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., died at his home in that village yesterday. He was born Oct. 3, 1825, in Red Hook, the birthplace of his father, the late Robert Claudius Massonneau, and for many years the home of his grandfather, Claudius Germain Massonneau, a native of France. A widow and five children, three sons and two daughters, survive him.

Cornelius Van Dusen.

Cornelius Van Dusen of Cairo, this State, died early Sunday morning at the home of his son, E. B. Van Dusen, 387 Union Street, Brooklyn. He was eighty years old, and was born in Hudson, N. Y. For many years he had lived at Cairo. He was on a visit to his son in this city when he had an attack of congestion of the heart, and died shortly. He possessed independent means and had lived on his income all his life. He leaves three son—Henry, Olney, and E. B. Van Dusen. The body will be taken to Cairo this morning for interment.

Charles O. Skeer.

Charles O. Skeer, the million

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $3,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 192 FIFTH AVE., cor. 26th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Kountze Brothers,
Bankers,
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York,
Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.
Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.
New York and London, February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.
Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF SHARES
OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK is prepared to receive deposits of shares of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, and to issue receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company dated February 4th, 1898.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, by Walter G. Oakman, President.
New York, February 8th, 1898.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1898.
The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Friday, April 1, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1898. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1898, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.
The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. H. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE TUCKER ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that bonds Nos. 10, 18, 43, and 47 have been drawn for redemption, according to agreement, on the first day of April, 1898, and will be paid by the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City. JAMES R. STRONG, President.

Members United Life Opposing Receivers' Assessment should send address Box 459, Equitable Building. Dexter H. Walker, Chairman Policy Holders' Committee. A. Edward Woodruff, counsel.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market improved.

Yesterday's security market record proved to be very different from what generally had been expected. The semi-panicky conditions of Saturday had the sequel of market strength more aggressive than has been in evidence at any time since the Maine disaster.

Some news developments at the opening of the market were construed into a warrant for confidence that, after all, diplomacy was to bring about a Spanish settlement. The visit to President McKinley of a New York merchant having close Spanish relationships was taken to be significant, and further improvement in sentiment attended statements that the Maine inquiry report was not to be immediately disclosed.

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Such information would have been ineffective, however, but for the fact of the existence of the unwieldly short interest to which frequent reference has recently been made here. The existence of this short interest has been much disputed. Adroit manipulative work was done to keep it hidden. But yesterday's market was, above all else, a proof of the existence of it and the far-reaching extent of it.

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Close to 450,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange, and the whole list advanced, with scarcely an exception. Many gains of 2 and 3 points apiece were made, and the average advance was beyond a full point. But from start to finish there appeared little evidence of the display of any buying disposition, except upon the part of the extended short interest. There was at the opening of the market almost as much of a panic among speculators short of the market as on Saturday, when there was a panicky showing among holders and sellers.

There continued to be liquidation, and in some quarters this liquidation was substantial. But for the intervention of the shorts the market, on account of this liquidation, must have gone further downward; but not only did the short covering check the decline and sustain quotations, but, under the influence of this rush to cover, many holders of stocks who came down town to sell changed their minds and kept out of the market. Only among professional traders, however, was there any disclosure of substantial purchases, except to cover shorts.

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So exceptional were the rallies that made up yesterday's Stock Exchange business that interest attaches to an exhibit like the following, showing the substantial way in which prices opened up at the start of business and how far such betterment extended to the highest of the day, along with the net gain made by final figures, the decline from Feb. 15, date of the Maine destruction, being also herewith given:

	Opening. Adv.	Adv. at Highest.	Adv. at Close.	Decline from Feb. 15.
Atchison pf.	1¼	2¼	1⅞	6⅞
Brook. R. T.	1⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
Burlington	2⅝	3¼	3⅛	12½
Consol. Gas	1	4½	3½	18½
Louis. & Nash.	1	2¼	2	12
Manhattan	2¾	4⅝	4⅜	17⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾	2½	2	8
Mo. Pacific	1¼	2½	2⅜	8⅜
N. J. Central	1½	3	2½	6½
N. Y. Central	2¾	2⅝	2	8⅜
Nor. Pac. pf.	¾	2¼	2⅛	7
Westinghouse	2	3½	3	11⅜
Omaha	1½	2⅞	2½	10⅜
People's Gas	1¼	2⅝	2⅛	6⅝
Reading 1st pf.	1¼	2½	2½	13
Rock Island	1¼	3½	3½	17¼
St. Paul	1¼	3⅝	3⅝	6½
Southern pf.	½	1⅜	1⅜	6½
Sugar	⅞	3⅞	3¼	14
Union Pacific	1¼	2¼	¤	9
West. Union	1¼	2⅞	2⅛	6½

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Taking the same stocks for a similar study, high and low prices of yesterday are herewith shown, compared with the low figures made on Saurday last and the quotations which ruled on Feb. 15, date of the Maine calamity:

	Feb. 15.	Low. Mch. 12.	High. Mch. 14.	Last. Mch. 14.
Atchison pf.	31½	22⅞	25½	24⅞
Brooklyn R. T.	41½	35	38¼	38
Burlington	102½	86⅝	90	90
Consol. Gas	193⅛	171½	179	178
Louis. & Nash.	60	45½	48¼	48
Manhattan	117¼	94⅝	98⅝	99⅝
Mo., K. & Texas pf.	38⅜	28¾	30⅞	30⅜
Missouri Pacific	33¼	22	25	24⅞
New Jersey Central	91¾	80¼	92¼	91⅝
New York Central	118¾	107⅞	110⅝	110
North. Pac. pf.	66⅞	56½	59⅝	59⅝
Northwestern	128⅞	113¼	117⅜	117½
Omaha	77⅛	65	67½	67½
People's Gas	96½	87¾	90⅝	90¼
Reading 1st pf.	51¾	36	38⅝	38¼
Rock Island	91⅞	80¼	84½	84½
St. Paul	95⅝	85⅜	89⅞	89¼
Southern pf.	32⅝	24⅜	26½	26½
Sugar	138⅛	120½	125½	124⅞
Tobacco	92	81	93	93
Union Pacific	34½	23	25⅞	25½
Western Union	92¾	83½	86⅞	86⅜

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More gold comes from Europe. Ease in money seems less uncertain than has been the popular expectation in banking circles. From some parts of the country there begin to appear complaints that the diversion of public attention to the Cuban snarl is finally somewhat interfering with business progress. Railway earnings show no change in their splendid exhibit of gains.

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Government bonds were lower. There were sales of $1,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112; $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 121½; $1,000 do., coupon, at 121½, and $10,000 5s, coupon, at 111½.

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In State bonds, $1,500 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 101½, $100 do., small, at 100½, and $3,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 68½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	National Lead	2⅜
Am. Sugar Refs.	3½	N. J. Central	2½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	2
Am. Tobacco	2	Norfolk & West. pf.	2
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅞	Northern Pacific	1½
B'klyn Rapid Transit	2⅞	Northern Pac. pf.	2½
Canada Southern	1⅝	Ontario & Western	½
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Pacific Mail	2½
Chi., B. & Q.	3½	Penn. R. R.	2⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3½	Peo. Gas, Chicago	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	3⅜	Pullman Car	4½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Reading	1½
Chicago & N. W.	3	Reading 1st pf.	2½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¾	Reading 2d pf.	1⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Consolidated Gas	3½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Delaware & Hudson	3	St. Paul & Omaha	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Southern Railway pf.	1⅜
Erie 1st pf.	2½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
General Electric	¾	Texas Pacific	⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	3½	Third Avenue	1
Illinois Central	1½	Union Pacific	1½
Kan. City, P. & G.	½	Union Pacific pf.	1¾
Laclede Gas	⅛	U. Pac., all in. pd.	2
Louis. & Nash.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	2⅝
Manhattan Cons.	4⅜	U. S. Rubber	1⅝
Met. Street Ry.	2⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	3
Michigan Central	1½	Western Union Tel.	2⅛
Mo., K. & Texas	½	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	⅝
Mo., K. & Texas pf.	2		
Missouri Pacific	2⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Lake Erie & West. pf.	2
Am. Spirits pf.	⅝	Lake Shore	⅞
Canadian Pacific	1	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	3⅜
Central Pacific	1	National Lead pf.	⅞
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	2	St. P. & Duluth 1st	2
A., T. & S. F. adj.	2	Standard R. & T. 6s	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1	Texas Pacific 2d	1½
L. E. & W. 1st 5s	1	Union Pacific 4s	1½
Mo., Kansas & T. 2d	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	2¼
Ore. Imp. con. 5s, 5th paid	1½	Wabash 2d	1
Rio Grande W. 4s	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	3½	Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	2½
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	3	L. E. & West. 2d	1¾
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	1	Missouri Pac. coll. 5s	2
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s	1½	N. C. & St. L. 1st	1½
E. T., V. & Ga. con. 5s	1	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	1½
E., L. & B. S. 6s	1½	Pennsylvania 4½s	1½
Iowa Central 1st	1	Pitts. & Western 1st	2
K. C., F. & G. 1st	1	St. L. & S. F. 4s	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money 4½ per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $81,984,919; balances, $6,091,956; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $156,099.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 3¼@3½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80½@$4.80⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.83⅝ for demand, $4.84⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94@94 1-16 and 94⅜, and guilders at 39 13-16 and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—12½c discount to par.

COLORADO'S MINING INDUSTRY.

Mr. Clarence W. Hoyt of the banking house of C. W. Hoyt & Co. of Denver, Col., who has been in New York for some time past, making arrangements for the development of several mining properties with which he is identified, was seen yesterday by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES and asked regarding the situation in Colorado, particularly as to the mining industries there. Mr. Hoyt, who has had wide experience in gold mining, talked most confidently of the outlook. He said:

"In talking about Colorado and its mining interests, facts and figures are much more eloquent than mere opinions. For some time past Colorado has shared in the depression that was general in this country, but through it all there has been a much better progress than many sections have shown. Recently there has been a revival in our State as well as elsewhere in the country, and there is every prospect of continued improvement.

"In 1896 the output of gold in Colorado was between $16,000,000 and $17,000,000. In 1897 it was between $22,000,000 and $23,000,000. At the present rate of production the output in 1898 will be nearer $30,000,000 than $25,000,000. You must bear in mind that this is for the whole State and not simply for the Cripple Creek district, which in the opinion of many Eastern people is the only gold-producing section in the State.

"In the Cripple Creek section there was produced last month $1,158,000 of gold, which is a 27 per cent. increase over the output of the district in February, 1897. In January of this year the Cripple Creek mines paid out in dividends $298,000—earnings in excess of those which are laid aside by nearly every mining company in Colorado for surplus and sinking fund accounts.

"Last year the Cripple Creek district paid in dividends to stockholders $2,600,000. Since the district first became a gold producer there has been paid out about $6,000,000 in dividends. You will see from this that more than a third of Cripple Creek's entire dividend payments was made in 1897. And this explains something which is not generally understood among investors in mining properties. Years of development work are necessary to bring a property to that stage where it can profitably be operated on a large scale. The whole Cripple Creek section is just now reaping the benefits from the development which went on for years and which caused the disappointment of so many investors because it permitted of no dividend payments.

"If you will stop to consider these figures, they must appear large, but they are small compared with what might be done in Colorado with sufficient capital. You have no idea of the number of failures made each year by miners who are compelled to give up work upon their claims because they have spent all their available money, and because they cannot get more to allow them to push their work further. Much money has to be spent on a mine before gold comes in sight, at least before enough gold appears to make mining profitable. And it is this money, for a venture which on its surface does not look any too promising, that is so hard to get.

"Out in Colorado there is a general confidence among the people—more confidence than has been felt at any time since 1892. There is going on considerable improvement—not rapid, but steady, and with every appearance of being healthy. Take the real estate market, for instance. That is a reliable index to the state of any municipality. In Denver this Winter there have been more transfers and sales for cash of real estate than for many years, and there are being built more residences than ever before in the history of the city. The farmers of the State are more prosperous than they have been for some time. With our Colorado farmers prosperity is very largely dependent on the state of affairs in the mining camps. Aside from wheat and potatoes, which are sent out of the State, practically all of our home products are consumed at home. So, of course, when the mining towns and the camps in the mountains are prosperous, the farmers are prosperous.

"Among the mines there seems to be unusual activity and interest in developing work. This does not mean the actual purchase of mines for the purpose of working them, but it means that there are more people who have the capital to lease properties on which they have taken an option and to develop them.

"I notice with much gratification that the New York Mining Exchange is becoming a factor here in the East and that New York people are taking more interest in Colorado mining properties than heretofore. I find that this is particularly so of the 'prospects' which are under course of development. Of course, established mines are always in good favor. In many of these 'prospects,' if the development work now contemplated is gone on with, I am sure that stockholders will see larger profits in their investments than they expect. The Colorado miners are, I know, exceedingly glad to see the new interest which the East is taking in their industry, and it gives them new confidence to see Eastern capitalists taking up mining propositions for the purpose of developing them."

WILL MR. SAGE RETIRE?

The stock in which the sharpest rise took place at the opening of yesterday's market was Manhattan Elevated, which jumped 4 full points from the closing price of Saturday. Among the Wall Street theories to account for this sudden jump was a report that Mr. Russell Sage had changed his position and was buying back his stock. Having some bearing on this point—though hardly corroborating it—is the semi-official whisper that Mr. Sage is about to get out of the Manhattan Board of Directors.

He has not been since last October either the largest or the second largest Manhattan stockholder. His sales of stock have probably been due chiefly to his growing conviction that underground rapid transit is bound to come.

GOVERNMENT BONDS WEAK.

Government bonds were weak again yesterday, closing quotations being about one-half of 1 per cent. lower than at the close on Saturday. Transactions were light, but there were indications that fairly large blocks of the new 4s are awaiting a favorable market. After the close of the Exchange on Saturday there were sales of the new 4s, coupon, as low as 120.

On the European bourses Spanish 4s were decidedly weak yesterday, selling down to 52½, against 54⅝, Saturday's closing.

FURTHER GOLD IMPORTS.

Engagements of gold for import announced yesterday amounted to $4,000,000, with an additional $800,000 consigned to Cuba. This brings the total engaged since Feb. 25 to $21,000,000. Exchange authorities are predicting that the twenty-five-million-dollar mark will be reached speedily, large engagements being expected later this week.

LONDON BOUGHT STOCKS.

Early London prices yesterday morning were much higher than the New York close on Saturday, and for the first time in quite a while London proved a safe leader. Instead of opening at the level established by London, New York prices in many instances went much ahead of the foreign quotations. Because of this the arbitrage houses did but little until there was a reaction, when they became buyers, taking between 20,000 and 25,000 shares before noon.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S INCREASE.

The official estimate of Northern Pacific's gross earnings for the first week of March, which was given out yesterday, was a surprise even to those friends of the property who have all along been so enthusiastic over the steadily increasing business of the road. Earnings for the week are estimated at nearly $408,000, an increase of more than $150,000, or 58.7 per cent. over the corresponding week of 1897. Including this estimate, the gross earnings for the fiscal year to date are $16,700,000, an increase of $3,516,000, or nearly 27 per cent.

THE STRENGTH OF TOBACCO.

Tobacco Trust is the only active stock on the list that at present shows an advance over its price on Maine disaster day. The stock gained 2 points yesterday, and at 93, where it closed last night, it is 1 point higher than on Feb. 15, the date of the blowing up of the Maine. Throughout the decline the stock has been notably firm and has attracted much attention. It has enjoyed the support of insiders, who, having pretty much all of it, can do about as they please with its quotation.

WASHINGTON'S OPERATIONS.

Much of the early strength of the stock market was due to covering by houses with Washington connections, having advices regarding the postponement of the court of inquiry report. Many of these houses bought heavily in those stocks of which they were sellers last week, and their activity in this direction brought about buying by their followers among the room traders. The "Washington news" yesterday was made up of unconfirmed rumors and of quarrels among the press correspondents over the truth of the report of the purchase of the Chilean warship O'Higgins by the Spanish Government. It is to be remarked, however, that several of the larger Washington houses were heavy sellers on the advance in the afternoon.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Increased foreign trade, steady home business, and eight less failures than for the same week last year show to The Chattanooga Tradesman how little the country fears any sort of foreign complication.

The slight decline in cotton is probably due to the expectation of another large crop. Southern mills are putting some profits into new spindles and looms, while the Northeastern factories advocate curtailment of production.

The recent action of the Ohio furnace men, if independent of their Southern competitors, gives Southern iron an entering wedge for new Northern trade. For Ohio to regulate its output and maintain prices means a better margin for Birmingham.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company's annual meeting discloses exports of Birmingham pig iron averaging 16,333 tons per month for the past year and a half, and makes that place the third pig iron export point in the world. Alabama coal mines are working at the limit, and coke export to Mexico is developing.

Lumber conditions continue good, and some Gulf ports show surprising returns.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Heavy withdrawals of gold from Bank of England. Increased imports for this city.

Decrease of $14,457 in Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis surplus for February.

Increase of $707,725 in surplus, as shown by statement of outside banks.

Reorganization plan for Philadelphia, Reading and New England prepared by bondholders' committee.

Proposed plans for improvement of Manhattan Elevated expected to be furnished within ten days.

Talk in London of an advance in Bank of England rate of discount on Thursday.

Increase of 4,400 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago, as compared with previous week, and increase of 81,000 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Second payment of $5,000,000 by prominent life insurance company on recent purchase of $15,000,000 New York Central collateral trust 3½s.

Increase of $18,243 in Tennessee Coal and Iron's surplus earnings for February.

Declaration of a dividend of 1½ per cent. on Minnesota Iron, the first since July 15, 1896.

Meeting to-day of representatives of the trunk line Joint Traffic and Central and Western Passenger Associations to thoroughly discuss transcontinental rate situation.

Business over Chicago and Northwestern, according to traffic officials of road, surpassing their expectations, in the face of rate cutting.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was considerably more confidence shown at the opening of yesterday's outside security market than has been seen for some days past. Although the figures recorded for some of the securities were lower than the last made prices, yet there was a market for stocks that have been without a bid for a number of days.

In the traction list some declines were brought about, among which were Brooklyn, Bath and West End bonds and Kings County Traction, the latter being offered at 47, which is syndicate price. Brooklyn City Railroad was wanted around 200. Ferry and natural gas stocks were steady but inactive.

A sudden break in New York and East River common trust receipts brought the figure down to 71, at which price there were supporting orders sent in. Amsterdam common was sought at about 65. There was no other feature in the local gas quotations. Out-of-town securities in the illuminating list were entirely neglected, and quotations remain nominally about the same.

Owing to the fact that the industrial stocks generally carry a short interest and respond to every rally which follows news of a favorable nature, there was an improvement in this group yesterday. Malt had a sharp rally. Standard Oil gained 3 or 4 points. In the miscellaneous stocks Metropolitan West Side 5s were weak, and offerings at 50 were made.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	215
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	200
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. Rivers	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	315	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	44	47
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	3	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	174	176
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	57	60
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	28
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	99½	100
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
Peoples' Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	184	188
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	102½	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	40	44
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	37½	38
Glucose preferred	92	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	22	22½
Malt preferred	72	73
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	94	99
National Biscuit com.	21	22
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	357	358
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	160	163
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	135	139
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅜	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	47	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	161
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in March showed increases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$8,118	
Chicago and West Michigan	12,522	
Cleve., Cin., Chi., and St. Louis	19,801	
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	6,006	
Evansville and Indianapolis	1,853	
Evansville and Terre Haute	5,540	
Flint and Père Marquette	12,767	
Northern Pacific	150,862	
Rio Grande Western	11,300	

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, which are not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

Loans, discounts, investments	$59,081,800	Inc.	$398,500
Circulation	1,385,400	Inc.	4,500
Net deposits	65,684,400	Inc.	1,376,700
Deposits with Clearing House agents	9,407,100	Inc.	574,900
Deposits, banks and trust companies	3,905,100	Inc.	476,600
Legal tenders and bank notes	3,800,300	Dec.	91,800
Specie	9,178,300	Inc.	92,200
Total	$20,350,800	Inc.	$1,051,900
Reserve required	16,421,100	Inc.	344,175
Surplus reserve	$3,929,700	Inc.	707,725

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares recovered sharply in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, 2⅝, to 91½; Louisville and Nashville, 2, to 49½; Illinois Central, ⅞, to 101½; New York Central, 1, to 112½; Pennsylvania, ¾, to 58¼; Reading, ⅝, to 8½; Atchison, ⅝, to 11⅝, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 34½. Canadian Pacific sold at 82¾ and Erie at 13. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111⅝ for money and were unchanged at 111¾ for the account. In Paris rentes closed at 103f. 80c., a decline of 27½c.

In Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 163.40, in Lisbon at 48⅞, and in Rome at 105.60.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
1st week March	$23,949	$20,831	.....
From Jan. 1	204,214	202,299	.....

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, March 14, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	117	Adams Express	100¾	101¼	100¾	101½	
17	17½	720	American Cotton Oil	17	17¾	16	17¼	+ ¾
66½	68	360	Am. Cotton Oil pf	66	67	66	67	— ½
6⅞	7¼	1,090	Am. Spirits Mfg.	6¾	7	6¾	7	
17¼	18⅞	350	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
124⅝	124⅞	66,390	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	122¼	125⅞	121⅞	124⅞	+3¼
111¼	111⅝	450	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	110½	111¾	110¾	111¼	+ ⅛
92⅞	93	9,010	American Tobacco	92	93	91⅝	93	+2
111	114	55	Am. Tobacco pf	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	
34	35	200	Ann Arbor pf	34	34	34	34	
10⅞	11¼	2,555	At., T. & S. F.	10¾	11	10¾	11	+ ⅜
24½	24⅞	10,075	At., T. & S. F. pf	24¼	25⅛	24	24⅞	+1⅞
16⅜	16½	800	Baltimore & Ohio	15⅞	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
2⅞	2⅞	1,885	Bay State Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	10,886	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	37	38¼	36½	38	+2⅛
112½	115	25	Brooklyn Union Gas	110½	110½	110¼	110½	
5⅛	5½	125	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
46⅞	46⅞	285	Canada Southern	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	+1⅛
80	81	1,200	Canadian Pacific	79¼	79¼	79	79	—1
11¼	12¼	500	Central Pacific	12	12	12	12	—1
18⅜	19	4,645	Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅜	19	18	18⅞	+1⅛
148	155	27	Chicago & Alton	150	150	150	150	
90	90¼	41,457	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	89½	90	87⅞	90	+3½
9⅞	10	2,650	Chicago Great West	10	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
7	8	66	Chi., Ind. & Louis	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
24	25	233	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	25	25	24½	24½	— ½
89¼	89¾	59,124	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	87	89⅝	86¾	89½	+2⅝
144	145	260	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	144	144	144	145	+1
117½	117¾	5,415	Chicago & North	116½	117⅝	115¾	117½	+ ⅜
83½	84	18,895	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	82	84½	81	84½	+3½
7½	9	300	Chi. Term. Tran	7½	7½	7½	7½	
27	27½	906	C., C., C. & St. L	26½	27	26½	27	+1⅜
12⅜	13	1,730	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	12¾	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
18	18¾	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+1¾
5⅞	6¼	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
178	179	2,320	Consolidated Gas	175½	179	175½	178	+3½
108	111	792	Delaware & Hudson	107½	109	107½	109	+3
	150	15	Del., Lack. & West	150½	150½	150½	150½	
44	44¼	100	Denver & R. G. pf	44	44	44	44	+1
12¾	13	510	Erie	12¼	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅝
35⅜	35⅝	8,490	Erie 1st pf	33½	35⅝	33½	35⅝	+2⅜
17	18	110	Erie 2d pf	17	17	17	17	
30⅝	30¾	3,156	General Electric	30⅝	30⅞	30	30⅝	+ ⅜
28	30	210	Hawaiian Sugar	30	30	30	30	+3½
98½	99	1,378	Illinois Central	98¼	99	97¾	99	+1½
19¼	19¾	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	20	20	20	20	+ ½
41	41¼	210	Laclede Gas	40	41	40	41	+2
82	87	20	Laclede Gas pf	80¼	80¼	80	80	
13	13⅜	635	Lake Erie & West	12½	13½	12½	13	
96	97	145	Lake Erie & West. pf	66	66	66	66	—2
184	185½	450	Lake Shore	183	184½	183	184⅛	— ⅞
48	48¼	9,305	Louisville & Nashville	47	48¼	47	48	+2
90⅝	90¾	27,782	Manhattan Con	98	99⅝	95½	99⅝	+4⅝
138⅜	139	7,957	Metropolitan St. Ry	138½	139⅝	138½	138½	+2½
101¼	102¼	1,060	Michigan Central	100	101	100	101	+1½
50½	52	167	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	51	51	51	51	—3¾
61½	63	100	Minnesota Iron	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ¼
11¼	11½	205	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+ ½
30⅝	30⅞	3,785	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	29½	30⅛	29½	30⅜	+2
24¾	25	4,330	Missouri Pacific	23⅝	25	23½	24⅞	+2⅝
29¼	30	400	National Lead Co	29	29¾	29	29⅝	+2⅝
101½	102½	295	National Lead Co. pf	101½	102	101½	102	— ⅛
91⅜	92½	2,400	New Jersey Central	90¾	92¼	90	91¾	+2½
110	110⅝	12,967	New York Central	110¼	110⅝	109	110	+2
185		10	N. Y., H. & H.	185	185	185	185	
11⅜	12	150	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
28	30	20	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	28	28	28	28	
44⅝	45	1,070	Norfolk & West. pf	43¾	44¾	43⅝	44½	+2
5⅜	5½	680	North American	5⅜	5⅝	5⅛	5½	+ ⅜
21¾	21⅞	4,997	Northern Pacific	20½	21⅜	20½	21⅜	+1½
59⅜	59⅞	23,857	Northern Pacific pf	58½	59⅞	58¼	59⅞	+2⅜
14¼	14⅝	2,575	Ontario & Western	14⅛	14¾	14⅛	14¾	+ ½
65	70	50	Ore. R. & Nav. pf	67	67	67	67	
28½	30	300	Oregon Short Line	29½	29	29	29½	
23⅞	24¼	2,077	Pacific Mail	23	24¼	23	24¼	+2⅛
113½	113¾	4,128	Pennsylvania R. R.	112	113⅝	112	113⅝	+2⅝
90	90⅞	11,200	People's Gas, Chicago	89¼	90⅜	88¼	90⅛	+2⅛
42¾	43	1,308	P., C., C. & St. L.	43	43½	42¾	42¾	
170	170¼	1,173	Pull. Pal. Car Co	165	169½	165	169½	+4½
16⅞	17	1,585	Reading	16½	17	16¼	17	+1⅛
38½	39	3,575	Reading 1st pf	37⅛	38⅝	37	38½	+2½
20¼	22	8,600	Reading 2d pf	20	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	+1⅜
118	120½	10	Rome, W. & Ogdens	118½	118½	118½	118½	
5¾	6	10	St. J. & G. I.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6½	7	100	St. Louis & San Fran.	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
55	58	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	55	55	55	55	+1
24½	25	969	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	23⅜	24¾	23⅜	24¾	+1¼
68	69	625	St. Paul & Omaha	66¾	67½	66¾	67½	+2½
15	16	410	Southern Pacific	15¼	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	7⅞	1,200	Southern Railway	7⅝	8	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
26	26¼	2,905	Southern Railway pf	25½	26⅛	24⅝	26⅛	+1⅝
18¼	18⅝	3,622	Tenn. Coal & Iron	17¾	18⅞	17¾	18½	+1½
		1,500	Texas Pacific	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
		150	Third Avenue	175	175	175	175	—1
18¼	18½	710	Union Pacific	17	18½	16⅞	18¼	+1½
49¼	49⅞	22,864	Union Pacific pf	48	49½	47½	49½	+1¾
25⅜	25⅞	6,340	U. P., all in, pd	24¼	25⅝	24¼	25½	+2
7⅜	7½	1,385	U. P. D. & G. t. r	7	7½	7	7¼	+ ⅜
5½	6	100	United States Leather	5⅜	6½	5⅜	6½	
59	59½	2,896	U. S. Leather pf	57½	59½	57	59½	+2⅝
16	17	650	United States Rubber	15½	16	15	16	+1¼
63	63½	1,105	U. S. Rubber pf	61	63	60½	63	+3
6¾	7¼	385	Wabash	6½	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
15⅞	15½	1,365	Wabash pf	15	15⅞	15	15⅞	+ ⅝
114	117	73	Wells-Fargo Express	115	115	115	115	
		300	West Chicago Street	93	93½	93	93½	+ ⅛
86¼	86⅝	4,134	Western Union Tel	85½	86⅝	85¼	86⅝	+2⅛
9½	11	200	W. & L.E.pf.,$1 as. pd.	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Sales		438,322						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
1,000 ..... 102½
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
3,000 64
Am Tobacco Co scrip
6,000 78
1,000 ..... 78¾
3,000 78
At. T & S F gen 4s
20,000 ..... 87½
500 ..... 87⅛
6,000 ..... 87½
3,000 ..... 87⅝
500 ..... 87¼
16,000 ..... 87¾
4,000 ..... 87½
11,000 ..... 87⅝
10,000 88
1,000 ..... 88⅛
10,000 ..... 88½
500 89
Adjustment 4s
50,000 56
5,000 ..... 55¾
33,000 ..... 55½
5,000 ..... 55⅝
30,000 ..... 55⅜
10,000 ..... 55½
21,000 ..... 55⅝
36,000 ..... 55½
10,000 ..... 55¼
10,000 ..... 55⅜
40,000 55
27,000 ..... 55¼
5,000 ..... 55½
14,000 ..... 55⅜
50,000 ..... 55⅞
20,000 ..... 55⅝
5,000 ..... 55⅞
20,000 ..... 55⅝
85,000 ..... 55⅞
15,000 56
5,000 ..... 55⅞
80,000 ..... 55⅝
25,000 56
5,000 ..... 56¼
15,000 ..... 56⅛
35,000 ..... 56½
5,000 ..... 56⅝
70,000 ..... 56⅝
25,000 57
20,000 ..... 57½
5,000 57
30,000 ..... 56⅞
55,000 ..... 56⅝
Brooklyn R T 5s
24,000 92
2,000 93
Canada So 1st 5s
2,000 109
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
1,000 87
4,000 ..... 86½
Cent of N J gen 5s reg
3,000 112
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000 77
6,000 ..... 76¾
2,000 77
12,000 ..... 76⅝
15,000 77
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 2d consol 4s
1,000 92
Ches & Ohio con 5s
5,000 113
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
10,000 ..... 105½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 ..... 104½
4,000 ..... 104¾
4,000 104
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
33,000 ..... 105⅜
2,000 ..... 105½
7,000 ..... 105⅝
18,000 ..... 105⅝
3,000 ..... 105⅜
12,000 ..... 105½
Registered
5,000 ..... 105½
Chi Term Trans 4s
2,000 82
5,000 ..... 81½
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
10,000 102
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
5,000 109
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
2,000 ..... 99½
3,000 98
Erie gen lien 3-4s
6,000 ..... 68½
Erie 4s prior bonds
17,000 ..... 86¾
10,000 87
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
1,000 ..... 101¼
Green Bay & W deb, A
3,000 43
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
8,000 ..... 95¾
Iowa Central 1st 5s
5,000 99
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
1,000 78
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
20,000 ..... 97½
Kentucky Central 1st 4s
3,000 89
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
8,000 102
1,000 ..... 101¾
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 116½
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s
2,000 ..... 100¼
L S & Mich So 3½s
17,000c 103½
Lex Av & Pay Fy 1st
5,000 117
Met St Ry gen 5s
25,000 109
5,000 ..... 109¼
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
6,000 ..... 71½
8,000 ..... 71¾
11,000 72
6,000 ..... 72¼
Mil & St Paul, Lac & Dav Div
1,000 110
Mo, K & East 1st
1,000 ..... 96¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000 86
16,000 ..... 86½
8,000 86
Mo, K & T 2d
10,000 ..... 58¼
9,000 ..... 58¼
10,000 ..... 58½
1,500 58
7,000 ..... 58¾
8,000 59
Missouri Pacific 3d
5,000 108
Mo Pac 1st cons
6,000 94
15,000 95
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
4,000 62
Nash, C & St L 1st
2,000 ..... 123½
Nash, C & St L con
1,000 ..... 104¼
1,000 ..... 104⅜
3,000 104
Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st
2,000 106
N Y, C & St L 4s
7,000 ..... 103½
Norf & W Ry con 4s
1,000 79
4,000 ..... 79¼
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
500 59
2,000 ..... 58½
1,000 ..... 58⅞
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
11,000 ..... 93¾
1,000 94
4,000 ..... 93¾
2,000 ..... 93⅞
9,000 94
Nor Pac Term 1st
11,000 ..... 105⅝
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 5th installment paid
10,000 51
6,000 52
4,000 53
2,000 ..... 52½
4,000 53
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
10,000 99
2,000 ..... 90½
Penn Cos gtd 4½s
5,000 ..... 110½
Peo & Eastern 1st
8 70
1,000 75
Pitts & West 1st
1,000 79
Reading Co gen 4s
70,000 ..... 80¼
5,000 ..... 80¾
21,000 ..... 80¼
Rio Grande West 1st
7,000 80
2,000 80
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
5,000 89
St L & S F 2d, Class A
3,000 115
Class B
1,000 115
San An & Ar Pass 4s
10,000 ..... 58½
6,000 58
St L & S F G M 5s
1,000 102
St L & S F 4s
6,000 72
St L & S F G M 6s
1,000 118
St P & Duluth 1st
1,000 117
Scioto Val & N E 4s
2,000 86
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000 104
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 ..... 108½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000 89
5,000c 88¾
2,000 ..... 88¾
5,000 89
2,000 ..... 88⅝
15,000 ..... 88¾
21,000 88
4,000b3 ..... 88¼
10,000 ..... 88½
Standard R & T 6s
1,000 52
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000s20F 96¼
5,000s20F 96¾
Tex & Pac 2d inc
2,000 29
20,000 30
21,000 ..... 30¼
1,000 ..... 30⅜
5,000 ..... 30⅝
10,000 ..... 30⅝
16,000 ..... 30½
2,000 ..... 30½
1,000 ..... 30½
3,000 ..... 30½
5,000 ..... 30⅝
10,000 31
1,000 ..... 31½
2,000 31
Union Pacific 4s
56,000 ..... 90¼
15,000 ..... 90⅜
10,000 ..... 90½
25,000 ..... 90⅜
11,000 90
5,000 ..... 90¼
7,000 ..... 90⅜
3,000 90
33,000 ..... 90¼
25,000 ..... 90⅜
30,000 ..... 90½
7,000 ..... 90⅝
20,000 ..... 90½
10,000 ..... 90⅝
15,000 91
1,000 ..... 90⅞
10,000 91
5,000 ..... 91⅛
500 ..... 91¼
1,000 ..... 91⅜
4,000 ..... 91⅝
40,000 ..... 91¼
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
40,000 ..... 52¼
10,000 ..... 52½
2,000 ..... 52⅜
5,000 ..... 52½
23,000 53
1,000 ..... 53¼
Wabash 1st 5s
11,000 ..... 105⅛
Det & Chi ext
10,000 102
Wabash 2d mtge 5s
14,000 ..... 74¾
17,000 75
5,000 76
West Shore gtd 4s
3,000 109
1,000 ..... 108¾
3,000 109
Registered
1,000 108
W N Y & P gen
1,000 ..... 51½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
50,000 36
10,000 37
10,000 ..... 37¼
10,000 ..... 37¼
1,000 ..... 37½
Total sales $2,734,000

CUSTOM HOUSE CHANGES.

Several Clerks' Salaries Cut and Others Removed, for Economy.

In accordance with the plan of Custom House retrenchment agreed upon by Secretary Gage, on the recommendation of Collector Bidwell, these changes went into effect yesterday:

Reductions: Frank B. Symonds, clerk, $1,600 to $1,400; Benton T. Rutan, clerk, $1,600 to $1,400; Frederic B. Davis, $1,600 to $1,200; Jonas L. McElroy, $1,400 to $1,200.

Removals: Otto E. Stroetzel, clerk, $2,000; Thomas J. Broderick, clerk, $1,600; Alfred E. Lewis, clerk, $1,400; James D. Kelly, clerk, $1,200; Cornelius J. Hickey, clerk, $2,500; Charles H. Owen, clerk, $1,000; Edward A. Sullivan, clerk, $1,000; Henry H. Munsell, clerk, $1,000; Isaac Trimble, opener and packer, $1,090; Charles Callaghan, messenger, $840; Isaac M. Holcomb, messenger, $840; Frank Sheehan, messenger, $840; John J. McGlyn, messenger, $840.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	
4s, r., 1907	110	111
4s, c., 1907	111	112
4s, r., 1925	121	121½
4s, c., 1925	121	121½
5s, r., 1904	110½	111½
5s, c., 1904	110½	111½
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..
Albany & Sus	180	
American Coal	100	140
Am. Dist. Tel		23
American Exp	120	125
Am. T. & C		90
Ann Arbor	11¼	12
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5½	6¼
Boston A. L. pf	105	107
Buff., R. & P.	21	30
Buff., R. & P. pf	60	64
Chi. & Alton pf	166	..
Chi. & E. Ill	50½	58
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	102	108
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A		28
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B. 20		24¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8
Chi. & N. W. pf	173	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf		82
Clev., L. & W. pf	42	45
Cleve. & Pitts	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. F. & I. pf		78
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5¼	6
C., Hi. V. & T. pf.	16½	25
Com. Cable	150	..
Consol. Coal	41	..
Consol. Ice	25	29
Consol Ice pf	83	86
Den. & R. G.	10	12
D. M. & Ft. D.	10	14
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	2	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	4¼	6
Eighth Avenue	315	325
Ev. & T. H.	18	23
Ev. & T. H. pf.	36	41
Flint & P. M.	9	12
Ft. W. & R. G.	12	16
Gt. Nor. pf	147	152
Green Bay & W.	30	40
H. B. Claflin	..	95
Homestake	44	48
Ill. Cent.	1	90
Ill. Steel Co	44	47
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	⅞	25
Iowa Central	7	8
Iowa Central pf	26½	29
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & T. pf	13	16
Keokuk & West	30	34
Kingston & Pem	1	10
Long Island	36	50
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Md. Coal pf	40	50
Mexican Central	5	6
Mex. Nat. certfs	1	1¼
Minn. & St. L.	24½	25½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	86
Mobile & Ohio	26	28½
Morris & Essex	171	173
Nat. Lin. Oil		17
National Starch	6	8
Nat. St. 1st pf	65	75
Nat. St. 2d pf	15	20
New Cent. C.	6	7
N. Y., C. & St. L.		29
1st pf	63	75
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	30	30½
N. Y., S. & W.	12	13
Norfolk So	62	66
Nor. & West	11	14
Ore. R. & N.	44	50
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅞	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3	6
P., C. & St. L.		84
P., Ft. W. & C.	165	..
Quicksilver		2
Quicksilver pf	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5¾	6
St. Jo., & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	14	17
St. L. S. W.	4	5
St. L. S. W. pf	9	9¾
St. P. & Duluth	20	25
St. P. & D. pf	77	85
St. P., M. & M.	127	135
St. P. & O. pf	150	160
Stl. bullion certfs.	54⅝	55¼
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Standard R. & T.	3¼	3¾
Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf	35	45
Twin City R. T.	20	25
U. S. Express	38	43
West. Union Beef.	7½	9
W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	10	15
Wheeling & L. E.	1¾	2¼
Wis. Central	½	2¼
Wis. Central pf	3	6

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,535,100	$175,500	$85,000	$267,700	$160,000	$2,769,300
Clinton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colonial	100,000	578,900	8,400	61,500	288,900	.....	857,000
Columbia	300,000	1,918,100	137,400	107,000	133,000	.....	1,981,600
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,117,900	65,800	58,100	192,500	.....	1,367,000
Fourteenth St	100,000	751,400	14,100	101,600	133,100	.....	919,400
Franklin Nat	200,000	460,000	90,000	20,000	130,000	.....	495,000
Gansevoort	200,000	651,600	8,200	44,000	75,700	8,700	495,700
Hamilton	200,000	1,144,000	55,200	77,900	152,000	.....	1,252,600
Hide & L. Nat.	500,000	1,985,800	289,800	53,000	127,900	.....	1,451,200
Home	100,000	466,300	96,200	55,900	68,900	10,800	573,700
Hudson River	200,000	1,140,000	42,000	78,000	236,000	.....	1,239,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,340,800	81,500	105,300	145,200	245,000	1,800,700
Mutual	200,000	849,900	22,100	101,700	240,300	16,100	899,800
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	583,000	38,000	126,000	130,000	106,800	930,000
Plaza	100,000	1,067,800	15,900	61,200	815,200	.....	1,248,900
Riverside	100,000	740,900	6,800	43,300	85,500	.....	746,100
Standard Nat	200,000	445,700	18,600	49,500	67,500	400	366,900
State	100,000	1,453,000	53,000	27,000	80,000	68,000	1,585,000
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,071,000	22,000	92,800	139,500	130,100	1,437,500
23d Ward	100,000	672,400	21,500	82,000	57,000	118,400	867,700
Union Square	200,000	2,065,300	46,200	185,200	135,200	.....	2,238,700
Yorkville	100,000	1,149,000	90,900	75,600	149,200	.....	1,245,900
Astor National	300,000	891,300	46,900	79,200	197,700	.....	918,800
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	947,900	29,100	46,100	153,400	85,000	1,115,500
Broadway	100,000	1,289,200	31,800	98,700	61,800	.....	1,341,400
Brooklyn	300,000	1,110,700	88,500	96,100	280,100	115,200	1,383,700
Eighth Ward	100,000	267,400	11,100	18,100	49,200	11,200	240,800
Fifth Avenue	100,000	492,400	29,800	21,300	63,000	60,400	509,500
Fulton	200,000	955,400	54,600	31,800	89,100	.....	837,200
Kings County	150,000	589,100	34,800	27,100	92,200	.....	583,100
Manufac'rs' Nat	252,000	3,128,200	228,100	243,800	509,500	.....	2,696,100
Mechanics'	500,000	2,372,100	97,800	111,700	172,100	.....	2,231,800
Mech. & Traders'	100,000	861,600	51,600	39,800	85,200	22,400	846,400
Nassau National	300,000	3,462,000	194,000	148,000	709,000	61,000	3,869,000
National City	300,000	2,267,000	75,000	823,000	461,000	52,000	2,702,000
North Side	100,000	821,900	10,000	67,000	94,900	539,900	1,194,100
People's	100,000	814,400	45,300	28,700	50,700	63,800	872,600
Queens County (Long Is. City)	100,000	1,532,400	155,000	188,000	408,000	182,700	2,228,800
Schermerhorn	100,000	465,800	15,300	28,700	139,600	.....	486,100
17th Ward	100,000	396,600	7,000	36,800	77,000	.....	348,900
Sprague Nat	200,000	1,054,900	79,700	13,000	310,000	10,700	1,050,000
28th Ward	100,000	352,300	6,000	20,300	54,600	1,400	373,400
Union	100,000	251,900	6,800	12,600	29,200	44,000	206,100
Wallabout	100,000	486,100	13,100	30,500	70,700	2,500	479,000
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,759,400	144,800	213,900	527,200	725,000	4,540,200
Hud. Co. Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,920,200	64,000	62,800	232,000	549,200	2,224,400
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,531,000	65,400	60,700	435,000	.....	1,491,400
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	760,600	33,400	57,100	282,600	198,800	982,600
1st Na., Hoboken	110,000	1,498,000	99,700	28,800	116,800	235,100	1,456,500
2d Nat., Hoboken	125,000	691,000	41,500	35,700	77,800	125,900	792,600
Bank of S. I.	25,000	399,100	18,000	23,900	80,300	800	482,300
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	548,500	19,300	25,500	66,300	.....	504,000
Total	$9,212,000	$59,081,800	$3,178,300	$3,860,300	$9,407,100	$3,905,100	$65,684,400

*As per official reports—Fifteen National Banks, Feb. 18, 1898; thirty-seven State banks, Dec. 16, 1897, $707,725 increase, reserve.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
39,650	Am. Sug. Refs.	123	125¼	122½	124⅞
920	Am. Tobacco	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¾
390	At., T. & S. F.	24⅞	25	24	24¼
400	At., T. & S.F. pf.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
400	Bay State Gas	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,230	Brooklyn R. T.	36⅞	38	36⅝	38
12,410	Chi., B. & Q.	88	90¼	88	89⅞
27,850	Ch

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Transactions at Private Contract—Auction Sales—Leases and Other Items.

B. W. Williams, Jr., has sold for Collins & Collins, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 557 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 60 by 100, purchased by them last week. It is understood that Martin & Brother are the buyers.

C. E. Detterer has sold for Mrs. A. Summerhoff to Edward Kearney, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 43 West Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Adler & Herrman have sold, through Simon Sine, to John Folk, for $21,000, the property 629 Sixth Street.

Pierrepont Edwards has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 108 East Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Solomon Heyman has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 132 East Sixtieth Street, 20.6 by 100.5.

Jones & Bailey have sold for Mrs. L. Gibb to Winslow E. Buzby, the two-story frame dwelling, 1,602 Bathgate Avenue, 20 by 40 by 110.

Clarence H. Mackay has leased, through Smith & Stewart, for the season, the Perry Tiffany place at Westbury, L. I.

It is reported that the dwellings, 8 and 10 West Thirty-third Street, immediately opposite the Thirty-third Street entrance to the Waldorf-Astoria, have been leased for a long term of years and that the premises will be altered for business purposes.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have leased for five years to R. H. Russell, the publisher, and to the Cassier Magazine Company, the entire sixth floor of the Bancroft Building, 3, 5, and 7 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Larkin & O'Donnell have sold, for John D. Schroeder, two five-story double flats at 16 and 18 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to a client, for $53,000; also, for John H. Kearns, 212 West Seventy-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling, for $28,000.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in partition, to Michael A. Hoffman, for $25,900, the three-story brick stable, 167 and 169 East Fifty-first Street, extending through to 160 East Fifty-second Street, 31.10 by 200.10 by 20.1 by 200.10; also, in partition, to M. R. Winters, for $16,950, the four-story stone-front tehement, with store, 792 Third Avenue, 20.5 by 60; also, in partition, to Alfred McIntyre, the plaintiff's attorney, for $2,000, the five-story frame dwelling, 150 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Fannie I. Stuyvesant, for $6,000, the three-story brick dwelling, 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 12.6 by 99.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William E. Horton, referee, 461 to 467 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 105.10, four five-story brick and stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $4,526; subject to other mortgages for $74,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 422 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 280.8 feet east of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $6,533.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 53 Lenox Avenue, west side, 25.2 feet south of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25.2 by 75, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,280.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 118 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 185.9 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $14,487.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, C. W. West, referee, 294, 294½, and 296 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet east of Eldridge Street, 50 by 87.6, two two-story brick and frame stores on 294 and 294½; five-story stone-front tenement, with store, on 296. Due on judgment, $34,855.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Robert E. L. Lewis, referee, 591 Park Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of Sixty-fourth Street, 20.5 by 97.6, five-story brick flat; Hillside Street; south side, 252.2 feet east of King's Bridge Road, 50 by 226.2, vacant. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $23,511.

By John T. Boyd, executor's sale, 251 West Twenty-first Street, north side, 183.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 264 Second Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 24.10 by 92.6; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 130 Canal Street, owners; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 12 West Thirteenth Street, for a three-story brick stable, 19.10 by 99.7; W. & J. Sloane of Nineteenth Street and Broadway, owners; J. B. Baker, architect; cost, $10,000.

Central Park, near Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, for a one-and-one-half-story frame monkey house, 44 by 70; city, owner; J. F. Munckwitz, Arsenal, Central Park, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 242 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 78; Ellen Mulholland of 547 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $32,000.

Alterations.

Morris Avenue, southeast corner of Kirk Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; James Shandy, owner; J. G. Robinson of 1,996 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $1,150.

Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, March 14.

ALBANY AV, Plots 272 and 275, map of Oloff Park, Yonkers; William D. Olmsted, and another, executors, to Robert C. Wood..... 5,000

ANDREWS PLACE, n e s 150 ft s e of Grand Av, 50x100; Josephine H. Cain to Frank Yoran..... $1

AVENUE D, w s, 85 ft s of 5th St, 22x80; Louis Heppenheimer to Hamilton F. Dean..... 1

BOSTON AV, s e s, 319.6 ft n e of Perot St, 24.6x100.11x24.8x104.6; Virginia B. Hayes to Hattie E. Ferguson..... 1

BREMER AV, w s, 300.9 ft n of Kemp Place, 50.4x90.9x50.4x90.8; Robert W. Todd and wife to Edward W. Gauly and another..... 100

CARLIN ST, s w corner of Suburban St, 19.10x95x47.5—; Tarrant Putnam to Mary A. Costello..... 1

CLAREMONT AV, w s, 950 ft n of 122d St, 25x100; Charles A. Peabody, Jr., to Edith C. Talcott..... 5,250

CLAREMONT AV, w s, 900 ft n of 122d St, 25x100; Charles A. Peabody, Jr., to Grace Talcott..... 5,250

CLARK ST, 13 and 14; Dominick St, 4; Clark St, w s, 24.1 ft s of Dominick st, 24.1x75; John Conley and wife to Bank of the Metropolis..... 1

CRESTON AV, s e s, 104.11 ft n e of Wellesley St, 3x25; William C. Monks to Edward Elliott..... 100

EAST PART OF LOTS 237 and 238, map of Inwood, Morrisania; Joseph H. Miller to Harrison W. Crane, (rerecorded)..... 1

EAST PART OF LOTS 237 and 238, map of Inwood, Morrisania; Charlton W. Crane to Annie E. Brown, (rerecorded)..... 1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 224.1 ft s of 153d St, 50x100; Joseph H. Cain to Frank Yoran..... 1

EDGECOMBE ROAD, w s, at centre of Jumel Place, runs s 233.6x w 40 to road x n 224.5 to beginning; Leonard Brown to John Brown, quit claim..... 1

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 225 ft e of Fulton Av, 25x100; William R. Kenzel to Ella I. Kenzel..... 1

FULTON ST, 233; Margaret J. Kinnan to Alexander P. W. Kinnan and another... 1

HUNTER'S LOT, beginning at a w corner of Lot 9, map of Emma Thompson, runs s 0.2x e 73.10x n w —, gore; Anne E. Levy and others, executors and trustees, to Elisabeth Schweppenhauser..... 50

JEROME AV, e s, 389.8 ft s of Fordham Landing Road, old line, runs w 26.3x e 26.3 to avenue x n—; Elizabeth Schweppenhauser to Anne E. Levey and others, executors, &c..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 24.3 ft n of 107th St, 16.8x65; Josef Cebular, et al., to Emilie Kessler..... 1

LOT 228, map of Section A, Vyse Estate; Mary A. Flynn to John Schwalbenberg and another..... 100

LOTS 380 and 381, Block K, amended map of Mapes estate; Charles Knauf to Richard W. and Maggie V. Abbott..... 2,964

MERCER ST, 127 to 131; Max Freund to Edwin B. Stanton..... 1

PARK AV, w s, 75.6 ft n of 122th St, 25.5x100; Henry Rothschild and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld, exchange..... 1

PILGRIM AV, n e corner of Mildred Place, 25x100; John Woerter to Kate Mosaler.. 367

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 25 ft n of 12th St, 25x100; William H. Glover to H. Prescott Beach..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 251, s w corner of Sheriff St, 25x7x25x57; Nathan Levy to Harris Barnett..... —

SHIEL ST, n s, 141.9 ft e of 4th Av, 33x105.5; Ester B. Miller to New York Building Loan Banking Company..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 30 ft n of 167th St, 15x75; Catharine A. Lowerre to Charles H. Lowerre..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 45 ft n of 167th St, 15x75; Catharine A. Lowerre to Thomas R. Lowerre..... 1

SPRING ST, s e corner of Washington St, 40x55.9x40x56.6; Alice White and another to Brotherhood Wine Company, 1

TERRACE AV, w s, 186.2 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 150x100x150x99.8; Lillie T. Yoran, individually, and another, executrix and trustee, to Herman R. Kretschmar..... 1,500

TERRACE AV, w s, 186.2 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 150x100x150x99.8; Lillie T. Yoran and another, executrix, &c., to Herman R. Kretschmar..... 1

TREMONT AV, s e corner of Monroe Av, 24.6x60.11; John A. Prigge and wife, to J. Albert Prigge, Jr..... 1

WASHINGTON ST, 197; Margaret J. Kinnan to Alexander P. W. Kinnan and another..... 1

2D AV, 226, e s, 51.6 ft s of 14th St, 25.9x100; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius Dreyfus..... 1

4TH AV, s e corner of 24th St, 98.9x100; 4th Av, s w corner of 30th St, 90x60x irregular; Willard Parker and wife to Daniel M. Stimson, as trustee..... 1

4TH AV, s w corner of 30th St, 90x60x irregular; 30th St., s s, 86.8 ft w of 4th Av, 18.4x98.9; 4th Av, s w corner of 24th St, 98.9x100; 101st St, n s, 295 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Charles H. Demeritt, as assignee, to Daniel M. Stimson, as trustee, et al..... 1

5TH AV, n w corner of 118th St, 25.11 x100; Henry Rothschild to Max E. and Simon E. Bernheimer..... 100

7TH AV, s w corner of 149th St, 99.11x 175; Edward M. Burghard to Henry M. Denton..... 9,000

10TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Avenue D, 40x 94.9; William E. Uptegrove to William S. Uptegrove..... 1

28TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Gregory L. F. Rohan to Marietta Wilsey. 1

28TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Marietta Wilsey to Jane V. Chalfin..... 1

34TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x98.9; Maurice Reid to Benjamin Yates..... 11,300

42D ST, n s, 183 ft e of 2d Av, 17x100.5; Rudolph G. Hauer to Sophia Hauer..... Gift

47TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Jane V. Chalfin to Marietta Wilsey..... 1

49TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 75x 100.5; William T. Lahey to Thomas J. McLaughlin..... 1

54TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Paul Hoffman to William Wirth and another..... 1

56TH ST, 341, n s, 443.6 ft w of 8th Av, 19.6x100.5; Peter F. Turner to John King..... 1

60TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 50x 100.5; Rudolph G. Hauer to Sophia Hauer..... Gift

65TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100.5; Thomas J. McLaughlin to William T. Lahey..... 1

78TH ST, s s, 156.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x102.2; John H. Kearns to John F. Schroeder..... 1

78TH ST, s s, 156.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x102.2; John F. Hanley to John H. Kearns..... 100

80TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 75x102.2; Catharine Roche to Charles F. Miller..... 1

80TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 75x102.2; Charles F. Miller to Anna S. Wilson..... 1

81ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 0.11x 102.2; Joseph Mackey to William Wessel, q. c..... 1

82D ST, 242 and 244 East, 38.1x102.2; Edward Connaughton to John McLaughlin. 1

109TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Henry F. Meyer to F. C. Lomonte..... 7,250

115TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; James Conway to John Yule. 1

115TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Gustavus L. Lawrence to James Conway..... 1

120TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 100.11; Nelson D. Stilwell to Elbert D. Howes and another..... 100

126TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x 100.9; Barbara Friedsam to Belle S. Danziger..... 1

136TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Sarah G. Schuyler to Missouria B. and Harry S. Houpt..... 1

162D ST, s s, 140 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; William H. Bickelhaupt to Marie Bickelhaupt..... 1

146TH ST, n s, 85 ft e of Convent Av, 17x99.11; Elizabeth Cotrell to Morris S. Thompson..... Omitted

Recorded Leases.

ESPINOSA, Adelaide, to Victor Guggenheim; 238 East 14th St, 5 years..... 480

FUCHS, Jacob, to Charles F. Klippert; 1st Av., s w corner of 87th St, store, &c., 5 years..... 1,200

GEISMAN, Morse, to Charles Grossman and another, 2,501 3d Av, 3 years..... 900

GOLDMAN, Moses, to Marks Gross; 242 Rivington St, 2 1-12 years..... 1,475

HORN, James T., and others, to Mary Hodes; 100 Norfolk St, 5 years..... 1,500

KROOSS, John, to F. C. Krumdieck & Sons; 274 Alexander Av, 4 5-6 years..... 960

LEVY, Samuel, to Abraham Freedman; 258 Cherry St, 5 years..... 2,500

RUPPERT, Jacob, to Deliviane R. Williams; St. Nicholas and Lenox Avs., 111th and 112th Sts, 5 years..... 3,000

STEINMETZ, George, and others, administrators, to Fritz Muller; 1,351 Tremont Av, 5 years..... $240-$300

THEBES, Johanna, to August Nopper; 630 West 48th St, 5 years..... 540

UNGRICH, Louis, to Leon Rosenzweig; 415 7th Av, 2 11-12 years..... $40-1,000

VAN BEUREN, Elizabeth S., Henry S., and others, to Bernhard J. Ludwig; 14th St, s s, 525 ft w of 5th Av, 25x108.3, 21 years..... 4,100

VAN BEUREN, Elizabeth S., Henry S., and others, to Bernhard J. Ludwig; 14th St, s s, 500 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103.3, 21 years..... 4,100

WALLACH, Karl M., to Sarah Broslowsky; 24 Ludlow St, 5 years..... 2,400

WEISBECKER, Charles, to Herman Zeigner; King's Bridge Road, w s, about 194th St, opposite Naegle Av, 10 years.. 1,200-2,400

Recorded Mortgages.

CONLEY, John and John, Jr., to Bank of Metropolis; 13 Clark St and 4 Dominick St, secures note..... 5,000

CONWAY, James, to Gustavus L. Lawrence; s s of 115th St, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 34,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Tarrant Putnam; s w corner of Valentine Av, or Carlin St, and Suburban, or Campbell St, 1 year..... 1,200

CUNNINGHAM, James and Cecelia, to Beadleston & Woerz; s s of Waverly Place, 203.3 ft e of 6th Av, demand..... 7,000

DANZIGER, Belle S., to Barbara Friedsam; s s of 128th St, 85 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years..... 10,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 226 2d Av, 3 years..... 33,000

EDWARDS, James D., to Charles Fyfe; n s of Southern Boulevard, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, ½ year..... 10,500

EDWARDS, James D., to William T. Hookey; n s of Southern Boulevard, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, demand..... 3,756

EDWARDS, James D., to Henry Raabe, Jr.; n s of Southern Boulevard, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, demand..... 2,750

EMMENS, Charles, to Kellogg & Shedden; 56 8th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

ERNST, Charles and Sophie, to the East River Savings Institution; 1,608 East End Av, 1 year..... 9,000

FANNING, William, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 520 West 47th St, 1 year..... 1,500

FISCHEL, Harry, to John A. Brown, Jr.; 135 Chrystie St, 5 years..... 25,000

FISCHEL, Harry, to the Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, trustee; 137 Chrystie St, 5 years..... 25,000

FISH, John, to Charles H. Spitzner; n s of 110th St, 80 ft w of Park Av, 5 years..... 20,500

FISH, John, to Julius Goebel; n s of 110th St, 105 ft w of Park Av, 5 years.. 20,500

GANLY, Edward W., and James Tynan to Robert W. Todd; w s of Woody Crest Av, 171.9 ft n of Kemp Place, and adjoining property, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 9,000

GORDON, Frank W., and John Gillingham to Martha A. Roby; Lot 195, Block E, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 years..... 2,200

HARRIMAN, Joseph W. and Augusta B., to Alice W. Clark; 332 West 86th St, 1 year..... 4,500

HECHT, Ferdinand, to Emma R. Puig; w corner of 3d Av and 148th St, 2 years 15,000

HOUPT, Missouria B. and Harry S., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 130th St, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, demand..... 42,500

HOWES, Elbert D. and Joshua F., to Nelson D. Stilwell; n s of 120th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 6,000

HULL, Lillie, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 60 Gouverneur St, 3 years..... 10,000

HURRY, Emily A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 18th St, 225 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 16,000

KEARNS, John H., to John F. Schroeder; s s of 115th St, 270 and 245 ft e of 5th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 4,000

KOHLMANN, Frederick, to August C. Hassey; n s of 3d St, Lot 74, map of E. L. Winthrop, leasehold, demand..... 10,000

KROM, Elizabeth A., to George C. Winkenbach; e s of Tinton Av, 252.6 ft s of 168th St, 2½ years..... 1,000

LEWIS, Abraham, to Louis Gordon and Barnet Levy; 145 and 147 Madison St, ½ year..... 5,000

LOMONTE, Fortunato C., to Adolph J. H. Meyer; n s of 109th St, 375 ft e of 2d Av, (two mortgages,) 10 months..... 17,750

LUDWIG, Bernard J., to Henry S. Van Beuren and others; s s of 14th St, 500 ft w of 5th Av, (leasehold,) 5 years.. 15,000

LUDWIG, Bernard J., to Henry S. Van Beuren and others; s s of 14th St, 625 ft w of 5th Av, (leasehold,) 5 years.. 15,000

LYLE, Elisa. S., to the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee; w s of 8th Av, 116 ft s of 17th St, 5 years..... 25,000

McCOUN, Mary E., to Florence A. Alker; 90 to 94 and 93 Baxter St and 102 Bayard St, ½ part of all, 3 years..... 40,000

MEYER, Sarah G., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 41st St, 145 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 12,000

MURRAY, Ellen and Joseph, to George L. Heins, trustee; n s of 18th St, 480 ft n w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 11,000

NICHOLAS, George, to Margery Scarlett; 66 West 10th St, 2 years..... 5,000

PARK, Thomas and Georgiana, to Sarah A. Wright; s s of Stebbins Av, 213.6 ft n of 165th St, years..... 300

PRIGGE, John A., to Charles H. Spitzner; s w corner of Park Av and 89th St, 5 years..... 20,000

REICHERT, William, to Adele Reichert; n s of 120th St, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 10,000

REICHERT, William, to Adele Reichert; 211 East 69th St, 3 years..... 5,000

REISS, Frederick A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 2d Av, 20.5 and 50.5 ft n of 105d St, 1 year, (two mortgages..... 15,000

ROLAND, Louisa, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 117th St, 140 ft w of North 3d Av, 2 years..... 1,500

ROSENZWEIG, Leon, to John F. Betz; 415 7th Av, (store lease,) demand..... 1,000

RUDE, Rebecca and Philip, to Louis Krakower; 103 and 105 Goerck St, 3 months..... 2,500

RUTSKY, Sarah, to Frederick L. Martin and another, executors, &c.; n s of 116th St, 131 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 7,500

SCANGARELLO, Michael and Antonio V., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 55 Cherry St, 5 years..... 20,000

SCHENCK, Ferdinand S., to Mary Nevius; w s of Amsterdam Av, 115.5 ft n of 181st St or University Av, 4 years..... 5,000

SCHLUTER, Minnie, to Judson S. Todd; w s of 91st St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, demand. 2,000

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Sarah A. Williamson; w s of Jackson Av, 211.8 ft s of 166th or George St, 3½ years..... 4,500

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to John J. and Thomas Jefferson, executors, &c.; w s of Jackson Av, 159 ft s of 166th or George St, 3½ years..... 4,500

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Mary F. Conklin; w s of Jackson Av, 176.7 ft s of 166th St, two mortgages, 3 years..... 4,500

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Henry Kratch; w s of Jackson Av, 193.11 ft s of 166th St, 3 years..... 4,500

SCHWALBENBERG, John, and another to Mary A. Flynn; Lot 228, map of Section A, Vyse estate, ½ year..... 750

STIMSON, Daniel M., and others, trustees, &c., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of 4th Av and 24th St, 5 years..... 55,000

STOLZ, George, to Richard Webber; 7th St, Lot 135, map of Unionport, 100x200 to 6th St; Brook Av, e s, 219.6 ft s of 170th St, 50x100.6; 3d St, n e s, 238.6 ft n w of Avenue C, (collateral mortgages)..... 15,000

STRAPPONE, Maria, to Antonio Morrello; 230 East 111th St, demand..... 280

THE BROTHERHOOD WINE COMPANY to Alice White; s e corner of Washington and Spring Sts, 3 years..... 10,000

THOMPSON, Morris S., to Elizabeth Cotrell; n s of 148th St, 85 ft e of Convent Av, 8 years..... 14,000

VOLZ, John, to Excelsior Savings Bank; 535 East 83d St, 3 years..... 16,000

VOLZ, John, to Excelsior Savings Bank; 537 East 83d St, 3 years..... 16,000

WILSEY, Marietta, to Mary Lewis; n s of 47th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years..... 50,000

WIRTH, William, and Charles Berg, to Paul Hoffman; s s of 54th St, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 20,000

WOOD, Robert C., to William D. and Wells Olmsted, executors, &c.; Plots 272 to 275, map of Oloff Park, Yonkers, 3 years..... 2,500

YATES, Benjamin, to Maurice Reid; n s of 34th St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years.. 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANTHON, Helen L., to Leroy R. Crane.. $10,000

BROCKMAN, Moritz, to Josef Sazl..... Nom.

CONNICK, Andrew J., to Alexander P. W. Kinnan, as trustee..... 535

EARLE, William H. and Frank T., executors, &c., to William H. and Frank T. Earle, as trustees, &c., (three assignments)..... 50,000

FIEDLER, Edward C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, (two assignments)..... 36,000

HOWLAND, Samuel S., and another, executors, to James R. Roosevelt..... 14,000

KEMPNER, Samuel, to Elias Kempner.. Nom.

LEVY, Hannah, and others, trustees, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee..... 7,000

MEYER-MILLOD, Alphonse, to Leonce Berlin. 550

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to August C. Hassey..... 7,000

PROCHAZKA, Katherina, to Julius Pringle..... 10,000

RICHIE, William N., to William N. Crane and another, executors, &c.; 6,652

ROHAN, Gregory L. F., to Jane Chalfin..... Omitted

STILWELL, Charles R., and another, executors, &c., to Mabel Lindley..... Nom.

STILWELL, William D., and another, trustees, to Mabel Lindley and another. Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to P. H. Barhydt, as trustee..... 5,000

TODD, Mary S., to Matilda J. Tietjen.... 2,243

VALENTINE, Dora A., administratrix, to Dora A. Valentine..... Nom.

VINGUT, George T., administrator, to George T. Vingut, guardian, &c..... Nom.

WILLIAMSON, Sarah A., to Alfred and Isabel F. Dennis..... 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 200 ft n of 184th St, 50x100; Dennis L. Delaney against Carrie J. Singhi, owner; Henry U. Singhi, contractor..... 143

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 184th St, 50x irregular; Dennis L. Delaney against Carrie J. Singhi, owner; Henry U. Singhi, contractor..... 133

GRAND AV, w s, 100 ft n of 184th St, 50x irregular; Dennis L. Delaney against Carrie J. Singhi, owner; Henry U. Singhi, contractor..... 133

HAMILTON TERRACE, 36 to 56; Bauchard Manufacturing Company against William H. Lake, owner and contractor. 10,891

HENRY ST, 44; Bernstein & Stone against Sarah Smith, owner and contractor..... 162

LIBERTY ST, 95 and 97; James Elgar against Thomas R. White, owner and contractor..... 21

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 104 ft e of Boston Road, 75x100; Richard J. Cullen against Max Goldner, owner and contractor..... 92

3D ST, 54 and 56 West; Emmet H. Smith against Alden Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 369

3D ST, 54 and 56 West; Charles L. Volckhausen against Alden Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 49

4TH ST, 22 West; Charles L. Volckhausen against O. F. Norman, owner and contractor..... 97

55TH ST, 549 and 551; Wendt & Henry J. Aggar against Ella C. Dewey, owner and contractor..... 45

159TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Melrose Av, 50x 100; Willis A. Swann against Thomas Williams, owner; Peter Brokaw, contractor..... 19

179TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 25x100; the Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Company against Paul and Clara Happel, owners; Frank A. Schulz, contractor..... 192

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

54TH ST, 412 West; Paul Hoffman, with William Wirth, (thirteen payments)..... 12,500

Lis Pendens.

ROAD LEADING FROM HIGH BRIDGE to Fordham, w s, adjoining Croton Aqueduct, appropriations, 100x879 to Harlem River x114.6x 879, with land under water, &c.; Matthew Kyle against Sarah Kyle, Sr., and others, (amended partition;) attorney, W. F. Browne.

WESTCHESTER, e s, 228 ft e of Bergen Av, 25x165.11x35.11x191.9; James K. Holmes and another against John McGavock and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sackett & Lang.

5TH AV, 571, s e corner of 47th St; Watertown Steam Engine Company against Warren F. Leland and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, G. C. Holt.

16TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 23.2x92; Mary V. N. Kelly against Mary B. Schramm, (specific performance;) attorney, G. R. Westervelt.

17TH ST, n s, 306 ft w of 5th Av, 27x92; Frances T. Lord against Harriet E. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

104TH ST, n s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x 100.11; Charles E. Dornbusch against Rosa Wiedermann and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

505—James P. Merritt et al., appellants, vs. the President and Trustees of Bowdoin College et al., Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Harlan. (The Chief Justice took no part in the consideration and decision of this case.)

268—Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles Haber et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Dissenting, Justice Brewer.

582—John Anderson, appellant in error, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on April 11.

591—Flint, Eddy & Co., appellant, vs. George Christal, et al.—Motion to advance generally denied, but the cause will be advanced as under the thirty-second rule, to be submitted on printed briefs on or before April 11, if counsel shall be so advised.

151—Ambrose P. S. Stuart, appellant, vs. Kent K. Hayden, receiver, &c., and

160—August T. Gruetter et al., appellants, vs. Ambrose P. S. Stuart, et al.—Decree of Jan. 10, 1898, vacated and set aside.

151—Ambrose P. S. Stuart, appellant, vs. Kent K. Hayden, receiver, &c., and

160—August T. Gruetter et al., appellants, vs. Ambrose P. S. Stuart et al.—Appeals from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska in this cause of April 23, 1895, in favor of Hayden, receiver, and against Ambrose P. S. Stuart, for $19,875.42, affirmed with interest (until paid at the same rate) per annum. Ordered, that similar decrees bear in the courts of the State of Nebraska, and that said decree in favor of Gruetter and Joers on their cross bill be reversed, each appellant to pay one-half of the costs in this court, and that cause be remanded to the said Circuit Court with directions to dismiss the cross bill of Gruetter and Joers without prejudice.

595—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. Henry W. Behliner. Motion to vacate supersedeas submitted by Claudian B. Northrop in support of motion and by Joseph W. Barnwell and Edward Baxter in opposition thereto.

603—National Safe Deposit Savings and Trust Company, petitioner, vs. William Bruce Gray. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia submitted by R. Ross Perry in support of petition and by Samuel Maddox in opposition thereto.

517—John H. Leyson, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Andrew J. Davis, Jr., et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by A. B. Browne, A. T. Britton, W. W. Dixon, and James W. Forbis in support of motions and Robert G. Ingersoll, Walter S. Logan, Charles M. Demons, and Edwin W. Toole, in opposition thereto.

586—Joseph Kipley, Superintendent, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of Illinois ex rel. H. C. Miller, Attorney General.—Motion to dismiss submitted by George W. Smith, E. C. Akin, Frank P. Blair, and Murry Nelson, Jr., in support of motion, and by Charles S. Thornton in opposition thereto. Motion for leave to file supplemental transcript herein and to consolidate No. 681 herewith, submitted by Charles S. Thornton for the plaintiff in error.

478—October Term 1896—Thomas C. Chappell, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary Ball Chappell.—Motion for an order directing the Clerk of this court to return the original petition for writ of error to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland, submitted by Thomas C. Chappell, the plaintiff in error.

600—Edgar Harding, petitioner, vs. the Minneapolis Northern Railway Company. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by H. F. Stevens in behalf of M. H. Boutelle in support of petition and by S. S. Burdett in opposition thereto.

587—A. J. Sylvester, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States. Argued by Arthur Inglish, for the plaintiff in error and by Assistant Attorney General Boyd for the defendant in error.

8—United States, appellant, vs. Earl B. Coe. Argument commenced by Matt G. Reynolds for the appellant and continued by A. M. Stevenson for the appellee.

Call for to-day: 8, 27, (and 15 and 16,) 297, 28, 80, 119, 581, 93, 539 (and 540 and 541,) and 141 (and 496.)

Calendars for Tuesday, March 15.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

80—Cue vs. Tug R. J. Moss.
107—Taylor vs. Barkagate.
101—Petterson vs. Lighter Gypsy Girl.
82—Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. vs. S. S. British Queen.
83—Manheim Ins. Co. vs. same.
20—Bartram vs. Bark Nineolai.
108—Merritt & C. Wreck Co. vs. Schermerhorn.
84—Morris & C. Dredging Co. vs. Tug Transfer No. 5.
47—Gibbons vs. Tugs Ed L. Levy and E. C. Baker.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 439, 325, 444, 447, 451, 453, 455, 456.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

47—Flanagan vs. Standard Oil Co.
48—Cullen vs. Gallagher.
15—McCann vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. Ry. Co.
32—Ledman vs. Dry D'k, E. B'way & Battery R. R. Co.
23—Same vs. same.
41—Lipp vs. Otis Bros. & Co.
50—Van Orden vs. Acken.
52—Schroeder vs. Met. El. Ry. Co.
1—People, &c., vs. Hazard.
26—Goodman vs. Alexander.
42—Esmond vs. Seeley.
53—Oppenheimer vs. Man. Ry. Co.
54—Nat. Hudson River Bank vs. Chaskin.
55—Colberg vs. Emerson.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Matthews.
2—McEntyre vs. Tucker.
3—Coler vs. Bearse.
4—Levi vs. Levi.
5—In re Nutting.
6—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Lagerman.
7—Krumbiegel vs. Hirsh.
8—Rogers vs. Rondeau.
9—Eddy vs. Salzbacher.
10—Stanfield vs. Stanfield.
11—Dougherty vs. Wiley.
12—In re Lowenthal.
13—Hamersly vs. Forgotston.
14—Beach vs. Weinberg.
15—Smith vs. Purdy.
16—Fleischer vs. Fleischer.
17—Masters vs. Gibson & Son.
18—People ex rel. Farley vs. Roosevelt.
19—In re Galvin.
20—In re Dorr.
21—People ex rel. Brophy vs. Roosevelt.
22—Merrigan vs. Merrigan.
23—People, &c., vs. Am. Steam Boiler Ins. Co.
24—People, &c., vs. Kivent.
25—Am. Investors' Trust vs. Granite State Provident Assn.
26—In re Kenny.
27—Geyer vs. Steinmetz.
28—People, &c., vs. Baker.
29—Pretz vs. Fretz.
30—Squyer vs. T. E. Ward & Co.
31—Fornes vs. Valentine.
32—Manne vs. Birdseye.
33—Sonner vs. Dunn.
34—Sanders vs. Porter.
35—Doherty vs. Dennett.
36—In re

AUCTION SALES.

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES,

366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.

Sale this evening at 8 o'clock.

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VALUABLE PAINTINGS

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Great French and English Masters,

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THE LATE HENRY S. VAN GIGCH,

Tuesday and Wednesday Eves.,

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ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

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SAVANNAH, GA.,

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Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a Winter resort.

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LAKEWOOD, N. J.

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The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.

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The purest of water from our own artesian well.

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Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet.

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THE ISLESWORTH,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.

A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., New Beach. Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Kentucky Av., 100 feet from beach; steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to street level; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $10 to $15 per week. L. V. STICKNEY.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL, GARDEN CITY, L. I. WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH RED ASH AND Locust Mountain Coal at lowest Cash rates. Yards cor. 8Tth St. & West End Av., 54th St. & 10th Av., 324 St. & 10th Av., THOMAS STOKES.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

A NEW HOME.—Elderly people and others, $4 per week; circulars sent. 148 Saint Ann's Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

39TH ST., 90 WEST.—Large furnished room; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By competent woman to take care of private residence for the Summer; can be highly recommended. M. M., 231 West 16th St., second bell east.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; willing; references. 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; first-class; willing to assist in dining room; best city reference. C. 180 West 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Chamberwork in private family; best city reference. B. D., Box 339, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERWORK, and SEWING.—By Protestant; city reference. H. E., 866, Times Uptown office, 1,269 Broadway.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—As companion and attendant by young American woman; excellent nurse; good reader, musician, and traveler; will accompany lady to country or abroad. Credentials, Box 110, Times Office.

COMPANION and NURSE.—To elderly lady or growing children; experienced North German; good seamstress, packer; city reference. 632 Park Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; to accommodate for one month or more, as her present employer is in Europe; best of city reference. M. S., 341, Times Up-town office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook in private family; excellent reference. 961 6th Av. near 54th St., ring second bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; good city reference; in private family. A. F., Box 338, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and to do plain washing; private family; best city reference. 134 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; good baker; soups, desserts, extras; do coarse washing. 312 West 40th St., first flight, front.

COOK.—By competent Protestant; understands cooking in all branches; city or country; good city reference. E. H., 162 East 23d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or MAID.—By a North German as nursery governess or maid to grown children; in American family; will take entire charge; good seamstress; last position five years. 244 East 62d St.

GOVERNESS.—By French girl as nursery governess; to teach French and German; American family preferred; best references. Mrs. Goets, 344 East 53d St., ground floor.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper; widower's family preferred; best reference. Refinement. Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French maid; hairdresser, dressmaker; all kinds of family sewing; thoroughly understands her duties; personal references. L. C., Box 247, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced lady's maid; would like to accompany a lady or family to Europe. Marie, 626 5th Av.

MAID, &c.—By an experienced young woman as maid; willing to help with other duties; excellent sewer; city or country; satisfactory reference given. McCar, 401 East 50th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; best city reference. 181 East 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. 226 West 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a woman to take washing home. Thurnau, 4 First St., top floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an educated French Protestant, speaking English; can teach French; as nurse to grown children in a private family; will go abroad; best city reference; at present employer's. M. V., 7 University Place.

NURSE.—By refined German Protestant nurse; speaks English, German, French; take full charge of child from 3 years up; good references; traveling preferred. A. R., 143 West 14th St.

NURSE.—By refined French Protestant nurse (30) to take full charge of children from three years up; good references. M. L., 267 West 42d St.

NURSE.—German-American nurse to take entire charge of infant; good references. Box H, 1,513 3d Av.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse for grown children; good references. 17 Greenwich Av., care Mrs. Cleche.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS. — Private family; understands dressmaking, remodeling, and fitting; willing to assist other duties. 41 East 131st St., McGrath bell.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a Danish girl as seamstress and look after children; is a good dressmaker; best city references. C., Box 340, 1,269 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as waitress; best reference. A. O. B., 219 East 86th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, &c.—By Protestant girl as invalid attendant and light chamberwork, or would care for infant; reference. R. S., 330, Times Up-town office, 1,269 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—$5. Miss S., Box 278, Times Up-town, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By middle-aged man as butler; good experience in all branches; private family; first-class city reference; city or country. 147 East 29th St.

BUTLER.—By a butler who thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; excellent care silver; best references. J., 650 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By thoroughly competent butler and valet; willing and obliging; personal city reference. C. C., Box 31, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a butler who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; personal reference. Butler, 455 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Swiss; thoroughly competent; excellent references. B., 207 East 45th St.

Chefs.

CHEF COOK.—French; speaks English; in a private family; very sober, economical; moderate wages; without kitchenmaid; best reference. Faget, 835 West 58th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to secure position for his man; good careful driver; understands his business thoroughly; middle-aged; keeps everything in good order; useful, willing, polite, sober, honest, and attentive; out of town preferred. S. M. Meaker, counselor at law, 13 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—Married; no family; wishes steady country place; not afraid of work; wife French chambermaid, seamstress if required; moderate wages, with rooms; has furniture; good references. L., 217 West 33d St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; understands his business thoroughly; four in hand, gardener, &c.; present and former employers can testify to sobriety and honesty; country preferred. Glenbrook P. O. Box 61, Conn.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; references from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Call or address Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By strictly first-class gardener; thirty-four years of age; married; two children; fourteen years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., 43 Greenwich Av.

GARDENER.—April 1; by a Protestant married man; one child, eight years old; life experience in greenhouse, vegetables, fruits, flowers, lawns, and care of stock; also care of a gentleman's first-class place; five years' best of reference from last place. E. Gardner, Box 211 Times.

GARDENER.—Thoroughly versed in all branches of the profession; landscape work, flowers, fruit, and vegetables; competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's private estate; exceptionable references as to character and ability. J. P., 884 Butler St., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly understands full charge of gentleman's place; greenhouses, roses, all kinds of vegetables, fruits, and shrubbery; thorough knowledge of farming; thirteen years in present place. M. G. R., 37 East 19th St., send store.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Twenty-six; north of Ireland; Protestant; can wait on table, drive, good valet; A1 city references; leaving lady, going to Europe. William Highem, 430 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

SUPERINTENDENT.—By an experienced man as Superintendent of large country estate; highest references. W. T., Box 146 Times Office.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE TO CARE FOR gentleman's country place; man as waiter; understands the care of lawns; would also care for and drive a horse; wife to do housework and plain cooking; reference. W. M., Box 870, 1,269 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 301 Union St., Jersey City.

The New York School of Oratory and for the cure of STAMMERING, 1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GENTLEMEN forming fine tailoring club desire additional members; results economy; liberal credits. PARTICULARS, Box 167 Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JULIE B. BRETTELL, plaintiff, against AUGUSTA A. BRUNJES and JOHN EDMONDS, defendants.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of March, 1898, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and eight feet and four (4) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and St. Ann's Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with St. Ann's Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, sixteen feet, eight inches; thence southwardly, parallel with St. Ann's Avenue, one hundred feet to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; and thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Augusta A. Brunjes by John Entwistle and Lucy E. Entwistle, his wife, by deed bearing date the 12th day of November, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 12th day of November, 1891, at 2 o'clock 33 minutes P. M., in Block Series, (Conveyances,) Section 10, Block 3, Page 49, and indexed under Block Number 2,548 on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated March 11th, 1898.

QUINCY WARD BOESE, Referee.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is known by the street number 961 East 135th Street:

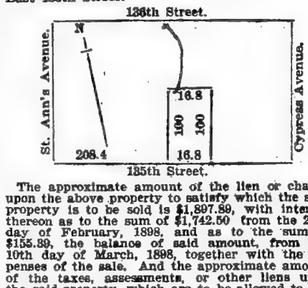

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above property to satisfy which the said property is to be sold is $1,897.89, with interest thereon as to the sum of $1,742.50 from the 28th day of February, 1898, and as to the sum of $155.39, the balance of said amount, from the 10th day of March, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. And the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $95.

The said premises are sold subject to a first mortgage to secure the principal sum of $5,500, with interest from December 15th, 1897, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

QUINCY WARD BOESE, Referee.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ELIAS KEMPNER, plaintiff, vs. WALTER B. ATTERBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 2nd day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street, distant eastwardly from the easterly line of the Third Avenue two hundred and ten feet, and running thence southerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue, ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the centre of the block; thence easterly parallel to the said southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the last mentioned line twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated March 4th, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

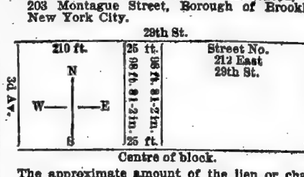

Centre of block.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Three thousand six hundred and seventy-seven and 12-100 dollars, with interest from the 18th day of February, 1898, and the costs of this action, amounting to $370.70, with interest thereon. Also unpaid taxes and assessments, and water rates, amounting approximately to Four hundred and fifty-seven and 80-100 ($457.80) dollars. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure the sum of Twenty-four Thousand Dollars, with interest thereon.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against EDWARD E. BLACK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment duly appointed, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 23d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Solomon De Walltaerg, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street with the westerly line or side of West End Avenue, said point being at the southwest corner of a plot of land heretofore conveyed by Julia A. Clark and Cyrus Clark to John O. Baker by deed bearing date May 11, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County May 18th, 1887, in Liber 2,068 of conveyances, page 51; running thence northwardly, along said last-mentioned land and parallel with West End Avenue, seventy-five feet eight and one-half inches; thence eastwardly, still along said land conveyed to John O. Baker and parallel with Eighty-ninth Street, one hundred and twelve feet; thence northwardly, still along said land conveyed to Baker, and parallel with West End Avenue, fifty-eight feet six and five-sixths inches, to the southeasterly corner of a lot of land heretofore conveyed by Cyrus Clark and Julia A. Clark to Edwin Parsons by deed bearing date June 23, 1894, and recorded June 4th, 1894, in said Register's office in Section 4, Page of conveyances, Liber 33, page 460; thence westerly, along said last-mentioned land and parallel with Ninetieth Street, to Riverside Drive or Avenue; thence southwardly, along said Riverside Drive or Avenue, to the northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street; thence eastwardly, along said northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street, one hundred and seventy-four feet ten and three-fourths inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Subject, however, to and with the benefit of the covenants and restrictions set forth in a certain agreement made by and between Mary L. Parsons, Annie B. Phelps, and Cyrus Clark dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 2d day of October, 1897.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the property, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $106,689.58 and interest thereon from February 14, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $1,048.97; with interest thereon from February 24, 1898; and together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $1,442.16 and interest.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Referee.

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FURNACE AVENUE, ALSO HILLSIDE STREET. —Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—IGNATZ BOSKOWITZ, as Trustee for the Mechanics & Traders' Bank, plaintiff, against JOHN ATTEMEL and others, defendants. Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date November 18th, 1897, and entered on the 10th day of December, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, County, and State, on the 17th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant eighty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Fourth Avenue; thence running easterly and parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches; thence running westerly and again parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches to said easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches to the point of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, upon a certain map entitled "Map of One Hundred and Twenty-eight acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dyk-man, deceased, known as the 'Fort George property,' dated September 15th, 1868, E. Ross, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York November 7th, 1868 as Map 697, and which parcel is distinguished and known thereon as No. 135, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the street laid out by Commissioners of Central Park, and designated on said map as Hillside Street, at the southeasterly side of Plot No. 134 on said map; thence southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Plot No. 134 on said map, two hundred and twenty-six feet two inches to the land of Thomas J. Powers; thence running southeasterly along the land of Thomas J. Powers fifty feet; thence running northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Plot No. 136, on said map, two hundred twenty-six feet four inches to the centre of Hillside Street, and thence running northwesterly along the said centre line on Hillside Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 18th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1898.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 25th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1898.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to March 4th, 1898, same hour and place. Dated New York, February 25th, 1898.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LEWIS STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—HENRY STEERS, plaintiff, against JOHN E. HOFFMIRE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, commencing at a point on the westerly line of Lewis Street, distant ninety-seven feet eight inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lewis and Seventh Streets, thence running southerly along said westerly line of Lewis Street twenty-four feet six inches, thence westerly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to a point in the easterly line which bounds a lot (now or lately belonging to Samuel A. Fanshaw) in the rear of the lot hereby conveyed; thence northerly along said easterly line of said adjoining lot to a point distant ninety-seven feet six inches northerly from said northerly line of Seventh Street, thence easterly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to the westerly line of Lewis Street at the point or place of beginning, and known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-three (223) Lewis Street, said lot being twenty-four feet six inches in width in front, and twenty-five feet wide in the rear, and eighty-eight feet nine inches in depth on the northerly side, and ninety feet eleven inches in depth on the southerly side, and being the same premises described in a deed dated April 18, 1866, made by Joseph M. Price and James Rowe, executors, &c., to said John M. Hoffmire, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 964 of Conveyances, Page 510, on the 18th day of June, 1866.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.

G. S. P. STILLMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:

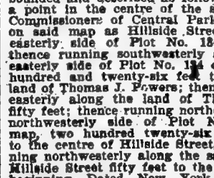

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is $6,803, with interest from February 5th, 1898. The unpaid taxes are approximately $475.

CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.

m1-2aw8wT&F&m24

LEGAL NOTICES.

BREWSTER, JAMES B., & CO.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JAMES B. BREWSTER & CO., (Reorganized,) incorporated, lately doing business at 311 to 319 West 43d Street, in the City of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said James B. Brewster & Co., (Reorganized,) for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 68 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

SHERMAN EVARTS, Assignee.

WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Attorney for Assignee, 68 Wall Street, New York City.

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"Standard of Highest Merit."

FISCHER PIANOS.

Special attention is called to our superb stock of New Pianos—Grand and Upright, encased in rare and beautiful woods in Artistic and Chaste Designs.

104,000 Pianos sold and in use since 1820.

SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES

Cash or Easy Payments.

A Large Stock of Pianos for Rent.

38 UNION SQUARE—WEST.

Between 16th and 17th Streets, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

Cook's Vacation Tours

TO EUROPE.

S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Mar. 10	54 days	$335
S. S. Ems	April 2	54 days	385
S. S. Werra	April 23	54 days	385
S. S. Ems	May 14	52 days	355
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.	June 4	52 days	350
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.	June 4	69 days	485
S. S. Ems	June 18	63 days	445
S. S. Maasdam	July 2	31 days	205
S. S. Mohawk	July 2	45 days	245
S. S. Berlin	July 2	54 days	250
S. S. Berlin	July 2	48 days	345
S. S. Werra	July 2	59 days	400
S. S. Mohawk	July 2	66 days	410
S. S. Servia	July 2	59 days	430

Independent tickets for individual travellers—railroad and steamship—everywhere—at lowest rates.

☞ Excursion to World's Sunday School Convention leaves by S. S. Canada, June 30.

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 14,

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch.22, 9 AM|Kais.W.d.G.Apr.12,9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch.29,9 AM|Lahn, Tu., Apl. 19, 9 AM
Havel, Tu.,Apr. 5, 9 AM|Trave, Tu.,Apl. 26, 9 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Bremen.....Thurs., March 31, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse, Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kai.Wm.II.Mh.19, 10 AM|Aller....Apl. 16, 10 AM
Fulda..Mch. 26, 10 AM|Werra..Apl. 23, 10 AM
Ems.....Apl. 2, 10 AM|Kai.W.II.Apr.30, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

Normannia,Mch.24,9 AM|Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 7,9 AM|Normannia, May 19,9AM
F.Bismarck,Apr.28,9 AM|A.Victoria, May 26,9 AM

First Cabin $75 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage,$30

Twin Screw Pass'r Service,N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Phoenicia,Mch. 19, 2 PM|Pretoria...Apr. 16, 2 PM
Pennsylv'a,Mch.26,8 AM|Patria.....Apr. 23, 7 AM
Palatia.....Apr. 9, 7 AM|Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM

First cabin,$60 up; second-class,$40; steerage, $26.

TO THE

Land of the Midnight Sun

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....March 16|ST. LOUIS.....April 6
NEW YORK..March 23|PHILADELPHIA.....April 13
ST. PAUL...March 30|ST. PAUL.....April 20

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

KENSINGTON,March 16|SOUTHWARK—Mar. 30
WESTERNLAND,Mar23|NORTHLAND—April 6

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office,6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon|Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon|Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon|Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, April 6, Noon|Teutonic, May 4, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and July 26, according to tide. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rates $60 and upwards.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,

Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, Mch. 19, Noon|Lucania, April 9, 8 AM
Campania, Mch.26, 8 AM|Etruria..April 16, 10 AM
Umbria..April 2, 10 AM|Campania, Apr. 23, 8AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 Bowling Green, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, March 19, 10 A. M.
S. S. Edam, Saturday, March 26, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and rates to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

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COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)

Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.

From Pier No. 42 North River, foot Morton St.

La Normandie..March 16|La Bretagne....April 9
La Navarre.... " 23|La Gascogne.... " 16
La Bourgogne.. " 30|La Navarre.... " 23

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Direct LONDON Service.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Winifreda.....Mch. 19|Soadicea.....Apl. 9
Victoria.....Apl. 2|Alexandra.....Apl. 16

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.

SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS. NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.

Sailing from Pier 39, N.R., foot of West Houston St.

MOHAWK.....March 19

For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....April 12, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO.....April 30, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 849 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 28, May 30, Aug. 1
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 18, June 20, Aug. 22
EMPRESS OF CHINA..May 9, July 11, Sept. 12

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

MIOWERA, April 7. WARRIMOO, May 5.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates.

For freight and passenger rates apply 353

CHARTER DAY CELEBRATION

Public Hearing on the Council Resolution that the City Appropriate $50,000.

FEW VOICES AGAINST IT

Members of the Celebration Committee Express Their Views—Ex-Mayor Whitney in Opposition—Edward Lauterbach Appeals to Republicans.

The Finance Committee of the City Council gave a public hearing in the Council Chamber yesterday on the resolution offered three weeks ago that the city appropriate $50,000 toward the expenses of the proposed Charter Day celebration. When first offered in both houses of the Municipal Assembly the resolution was referred to the Finance Committee of each house. Unexpected opposition developed among the Aldermen and Councilmen of Brooklyn and Queens, who declared the budgets of their boroughs had been unduly shaved, and if there was any public money to spare it should be expended in public improvements. As a consequence of the opposition, the committee decided to hold public hearings before reporting on the resolution.

Councilman Allen called the meeting to order yesterday, and asked those in opposition to speak first. There was a large attendance, composed almost exclusively of members of the Committee of Citizens on Charter Day Celebration.

Ex-Mayor Whitney of Brooklyn declared himself against the appropriation. He said that when he was appointed a member of the Citizens' Committee he did not know the city would be called upon for an appropriation. If he had known it he would not have accepted the appointment. "I favor a celebration," he said, "and believe it will be a good thing for the city, but I do not think the city should be called upon to pay for it. It should be paid for by public subscription, and I am ready to contribute my share."

A letter in the same spirit as Mr. Whitney's remarks was read from the Brooklyn League, and in the discussion which followed the assertion of a man who declined to give his name that the league had not authorized the letter, Councilman Leich said:

"When this celebration was first proposed it was understood that the city should contribute nothing. The Mayor declared that he would have nothing to do with it if an appropriation was asked from the city. If the Mayor and the committee have changed their minds since then, they were at liberty to do so, but the sentiment of the people is against an appropriation for a celebration of this kind, and I shall oppose it."

There were several other Brooklyn Councilmen and Aldermen present, but they declined to express their views. When asked if they had anything to say they said they had and would say it when the resolution was presented for final action.

Ex-Mayor Boody of Brooklyn led the speakers in favor of the resolution, after President Grout of that borough pointed out that the charter especially provided for civic celebrations by giving the Municipal Assembly authority to appropriate necessary funds. Mr. Boody said he had believed in consolidation before it was effected, and believed in it more since. He favored the municipal appropriation, because he believed the people wanted the celebration, and the humblest citizen had a right to feel that he was contributing his quota to its cost. He declared the present was no time to air grievances on local matters, and the Brooklyn representatives would have more chance of liberal treatment in the future if they cemented the different boroughs closely together by liberal behavior now.

Alexander Caldwell said it was as proper to appropriate money for Charter Day as it was to appropriate it for Grant Day. Hon. Horatio C. King declared that there are more than a million persons in Brooklyn who are not office holders or office seekers, and that all of them were in favor of the celebration and of the city bearing some of the cost. The opposition, he said, arose from the discontent of a few who were disappointed at the actions of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Edward Lauterbach also spoke in favor of the appropriation, and called on all the Republicans in the Municipal Assembly to support the resolution. He made a long address, and in closing declared the appropriation asked was too small, and said that if he had his way the city would bear the whole expense of the celebration, dollar for dollar.

C. C. Shayne said he was personally in favor of the appropriation, and believed it should be made, but if it could be proved that three-fourths of the voters were opposed to it he was ready to be one of five hundred to contribute $100 toward $50,000 to be given in the name of the city.

W. R. Spooner said that if a minority of the Municipal Council blocked the resolution there would be no difficulty in obtaining relief by an application to the State Legislature.

Assemblyman George W. Wilson of Kings also spoke for the resolution, and Edward F. Linton said the opposition came from that small body of Brooklynites who opposed consolidation.

President W. D'H. Washington of the Citizens' Committee and ex-Judge Putman also spoke.

The Finance Committee will meet again Friday, and on Tuesday of next week will report its decision on the resolution to the City Council.

MR. SCANNELL TO FIREMEN.

He Warns Them Against the Benevolent Association, and Says He Will Break It Up.

Fire Commissioner Scannell swore in ten men as firemen in his office yesterday afternoon, and afterward made a significant speech to the men.

"I have a few words to say to you, boys, before you go," said the Commissioner, "and it would be well for you to remember them. First, I want to impress upon you the fact that there is but one way to rise in this department as long as I am here, and that is through merit. Don't listen to any person who comes to you with a request for money to get you advanced or favored, no matter what he tells you the money is for or where it is to go. If I find out that any man in the department pays money for such preferment I will have charges preferred against him and will have indicted, if possible, the person who receives any consideration of this kind.

"Pulls will not go, no matter where they come from or how they are worked. Merit is the only thing you can count on. If any of you ever have an opportunity to act as bravely as did those men at the Bowery lodging house fire on Sunday morning you can count on being given the preference in any advancement, so that such selection rests with yourself.

"I want to advise you also, and strongly, not to join any political organization or secret society, except such as is connected with the department. That will see that your wife or children are provided for should you meet with any mishap, and I will go to the limit of the law to see that the widow and orphan is looked after. So you can go to your duty without fear as to the protection of your family.

"I do not want you to pay any assessment to any organization, no matter what its purpose. One has already caused trouble in the department, and its only object is to try to buy and influence legislation, to do which it pays a counsel a large yearly fee. I intend to break this up and nullify its influence in the department, if it has any, so I warn you to keep clear of it. That is all."

Commissioner Scannell said later that he referred to the Firemen's Benevolent Association in the last part of his address to the men. He said that its existence was prejudicial to discipline, as it consisted of privates only, officers not being eligible. In this way, he said, the men were in league against the officers to the detriment of discipline, which he proposed to maintain at all hazards.

"I intend," said Mr. Scannell, "to run this department in the interest of public safety, and anything that stands in the way of that, politically or otherwise, whether it emanates from the party I am connected with or any other, will not be tolerated. I understand that this association had power enough to dictate the policy of the department and to make its power felt even with the former Mayor. Whether this is true or not, it will find it can do no such thing now, and I intend to break it up if it tries to do so."

Royal is the greatest of all the baking powders in strength, purity, and healthfulness.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE.

A Bill for the Appointment of a Commission to Build It.

Ex-Assemblymen H. Stewart McKnight and Frederick Storm, Police Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton, Dr. Charles B. Atory, William M. Thomas, and James W. Cain have been appointed a committee of the East End Taxpayers' Association of Bayside, Borough of Queens, to prepare a bill to be presented to the Legislature for the building of the Blackwell's Island bridge.

Chairman McKnight has made a draft of the bill, which provides for a commission of five—three to be named by the Governor and two by the Mayor. They are to receive a salary of $3,000 each. The commission is to be known as the Blackwell's Island Free Bridge Commission. It is to have power to hire employes and to purchase the charter of the New York and Long Island Bridge Company, may secure its own police force, have the right to grant franchises for railroads and trolleys to cross the bridge, and fix a rate for passengers and wagons. The city at large will bear the expense.

To Pay Richmond Teachers.

There was rejoicing among the 156 teachers in the Borough of Richmond yesterday when they were informed by Clerk Franklin C. Vitt of the School Board that the Controller had sent a message that the teachers were to be paid their salaries for February to-day. The teachers, with the exception of a few, have received no money since November, and last week held a meeting and employed counsel to institute a suit against the city for the money due them.

LEGAL NOTES.

UNFAITHFUL ATTORNEYS TO BE PROSECUTED.—Henry Coburee having secured a judgment for nearly $400 against John C. Pierson, an execution was issued, and real estate in this city belonging to Pierson, worth $3,000, was advertised to be sold. Pierson, after the recovery of the judgment, but before the sale, gave an attorney who represented him $400 for the purpose of having the judgment satisfied, and paid another attorney a like sum for the same purpose. These attorneys did not use the money given them as directed, and the property was sold, with no one present to protect Mr. Pierson's interest. William P. Rooney, who was the purchaser, for $540, sold the property to Matthew Smith, for $2,850. Smith, to make the purchase, borrowed $2,500 from the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings, for which he gave a mortgage on this real estate. Pierson, after nearly a year had elapsed, moved for a resale of the property. Both Rooney and Smith acted in good faith in the matter. The First Appellate Division, Justice McLaughlin giving the opinion, has affirmed an order denying Pierson's application for a resale, on the ground of laches, and because the mortgagee had not been made a party to the proceedings. "As to the facts with regard to the conduct of the attorneys," Justice McLaughlin said, "we have not heard their explanation, if any. If these facts should not be explained, they would call upon the court to take such action as the law provides with regard to the disciplining of such officers, and the District Attorney is required to make an investigation and bring the matter to the attention of the court."

***

THE CONTRACT WAS NOT FINALLY AWARDED.—Joseph L. St. John, who in April, 1895, was engaged in securing contracts between paper manufacturers and the Treasury Department of the United States Government, for furnishing to that department paper to be used in the various bureaus, procured an agreement from the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company, that they would pay him 2½ per cent. on all Government orders upon which he got them to bid, and which were awarded to and filled by them. A bid of the company to furnish paper for internal revenue stamps, at $3.75 per 100 pounds, was subsequently accepted, "subject to all contingencies which accompany such proposals." It appeared, however, that the bid had been accepted by the department upon a mistake of fact in reference to the quality of the paper, and the acceptance was withdrawn. A judgment secured by St. John in his suit against the company for the commissions upon the amount of the bid, has been reversed by the First Appellate Division. The Court holds, by Justice Rumsey, that a fair construction of the contract between the plaintiff and defendant was that his right to commissions accrued not when the bid was accepted, but when the contract proposed by the bid was finally awarded to the defendant; and then his right to commissions was to be measured by the orders which the defendant filled. Until that time there were no relations between the department and the defendant, and no right to fill any orders, and consequently no duty on the part of the defendant to pay to the plaintiff any commissions because it could receive no orders to fill. The commissions were not to be paid on all bids accepted, but upon all bids awarded, and the bid was not awarded until the contract under it was finally made.

***

INSPECTION OF BOOKS OF CORPORATIONS.—Augustus Clason, a stockholder of the Nassau Ferry Company, having been refused by Jarvis C. Howard, the Treasurer, an opportunity to inspect its books and make extracts therefrom, instituted mandamus proceedings by which he compelled the corporation and its officers to allow such inspection. Then he brought suit in the City Court against the company and its Treasurer to recover a penalty of $50, under the Stock Corporation act of 1892, for such refusal, together with the amount of expenses to which he had been put in prosecuting the mandamus proceedings. He recovered judgment for $563. On appeal to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court from affirmance of this judgment by the General Term of the City Court, the judgment was modified by reducing the recovery to $50, the amount of the penalty. The Appellate Term held that a stockholder suing for damages under this statute could not recover costs and counsel fees in mandamus proceedings. The Appellate Term's decision has now been affirmed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Judge Van Brunt, who said: "We might rest our decision of this case upon the opinion of the court below, but we think there is another ground upon which its judgment may be sustained. It appears that plaintiff in his demand upon the corporation to see the corporation books made the same in such broad terms that the corporation was justified in refusing it. The proceedings were instituted for the enforcement of this demand. The Special Term held the plaintiff was entitled to the relief, but the General Term decided he was entitled only to a portion. There was no basis for the recovery for the value of the alleged services rendered in respect to the application."

***

MASTER AND SERVANT.—Thomas Rupprecht sued Brighton Mills, claiming pecuniary damages for loss of services of his minor son, because of defendant's negligence. While the boy was performing duties as servant of the defendant he was severely injured by falling into and through an unguarded and improperly constructed elevator shaft on defendant's premises. The Appellate Division, by Justice O'Brien, has reversed judgment sustaining demurrer to the complaint. The court below based its decision upon the ground that there was no allegation that defendant knew of the defective condition of the shaft, or that the servant was ignorant thereof. "Here, although the plaintiff counts on negligence," the Court said, "the defendant succeeded below in his contention that he made a mistake in so doing, and that he should have alleged facts which would have sustained an action upon the doctrine of obvious risks, and that, as upon such a theory there were absent certain necessary averments, the complaint was defective. It was the plaintiff's right to formulate his own theory, and the allegations in the complaint in support thereof being the usual and proper ones, and sufficient, it was error to sustain the demurrer thereto."

THE CITY WORKS SCANDAL

Among Those Before the Kings County Grand Jury Yesterday Were the Two Doodys.

RUMORS ABOUT MR. WILLIS

His Deputy, Fielding, Can't Be Found by the District Attorney—Knapp, His Water Purveyor, Transfers Property.

Daniel Doody, Daniel F. Doody, and Michael J. Dady were among the witnesses examined yesterday afternoon by the Kings County Grand Jury in its investigation into the City Works Department scandal. Other witnesses were ex-City Auditor John R. Sutton and N. P. Lewis, formerly Chief Engineer of the City Works Department. The Doodys, however, were the star witnesses, and on the statement which they made on Saturday to Assistant District Attorney Clarke, Deputy Corporation Counsel Almet F. Jenks, and Jere A. Wernberg will probably hang in large measure the indictments which will be found.

All the persons concerned in the conference decline absolutely to give any intimation of what was involved in the statement, but politicians are freely alleging that the testimony given was of such a nature as to astound Mr. Clarke, and that ex-Commissioner Willis's name was prominently mentioned in Doody's information.

Among the transfers of real property recorded yesterday in the office of the Register of Kings County was the following:

ROSS ST., w. s., 300 ft. e. of Lee Av., 25 x100; Oscar Knapp to Katharina Knapp, value loans and..... $1

Oscar Knapp was Water Purveyor under Commissioner Willis, and his signature appears on the vouchers of Daniel Doody and others. Katharina Knapp is his wife. This transfer is taken to indicate that Mr. Knapp expects to be sued by the city for the money which was improperly paid out on vouchers the correctness of which he certified.

Robert W. Fielding, Commissioner Willis's deputy, who until Doody's statement was the man most prominently implicated in the scandal, cannot be found. He has been missing for more than a week. His counsel, Charles J. Patterson, positively declares that Fielding is still in Brooklyn and does not intend to go away, but the detectives attached to the District Attorney's office have been looking for Fielding and have not been able to find him. Assistant District Attorney Clarke, in spite of his reluctance to talk about any phase of the case, admitted yesterday that he did not know where Fielding was.

It is now rumored that the Doody case was not the only one in which the City Works Department illegally aided contractors, but that there was a regular system of giving out contracts for mutual benefit. The calling of Dady and others not concerned in Doody's case gives color to this report. Nothing definite can be known on this point, however, until the particulars of Doody's statement are made public. Miss Ruth Howell, the stenographer who is taking the testimony given to the Grand Jury, was present at the conference in Mr. Wernberg's office, and took down the statements of Doody and his son. She has not yet transcribed the notes. One copy of the statement will be handed over to the Corporation Counsel, who will begin a civil suit to recover the city's money.

Mr. Clarke believed until Friday that Commissioner Willis was personally innocent and was the victim of his subordinates. It was, in fact, the general opinion that Mr. Willis had trusted everything to his assistants. He did not spend much time in his office, and did spend a good deal of time in politics, and it was the general opinion that his subordinates had taken advantage of his absence to put through these deals while he was out making political combinations with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Michael J. Dady to wipe out Jacob Worth. Mr. Willis's friends still make this contention, but a considerable change in public opinion is noticeable in Brooklyn, and the rumors concerning the matters mentioned in Doody's statement are becoming more and more pronounced every hour.

TRIAL OF EX-CORONER COOMBS.

Many Witnesses Tell of Fraudulent Inquests.

Ex-Coroner Coombs's trial was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The testimony was as monotonous as ever, but consisted in the rapid piling up of evidence showing the fraudulent nature of an immense number of inquests. District Attorney Marean proved by witness after witness that nearly all the names of jurors on the papers under examination were signed by two or three men. Witness after witness testified that the alleged jurymen did not live at the addresses given, and that inquests were never held in the cases for which fees were charged.

Mrs. Catharine Gregg of 51 Garnet Street gave evidence which showed that the persons engaged in holding bogus inquests even went so far as to hold them on imaginary persons. The Coroners charged the county $8.50 for an inquest alleged to have been held on a child named Laura Bryan, who died in July last at 51 Garnet Street. Mrs. Gregg testified that no child of that name died in the house.

"DUTCH PETE" GOES FREE.

Evidence Against Him Falls Through, but a Formal Trial Is Held.

The trial of Peter Gerstel, alias "Dutch Pete," for murder in the first degree, took place yesterday before Judge Aspinall, in the Kings County Court, and was one of the shortest on record. He was acquitted in less than an hour after his arraignment. Gerstel was charged with having been concerned in the murder of George Stelz, the old bell ringer, in the vestibule of the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Aug. 29, 1897.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke declared that he had no hope of securing a conviction, but desired to present what evidence he had, not wishing to dismiss so important a case without a court proceeding. "I believe," he said, "that under the circumstances the other side will not object to taking twelve men as they come."

A jury was secured at once. Dr. J. F. Valentine of 64 Montrose Avenue testified that death was from asphyxiation. Frank Hampf and Frank Gabel, on whose identification the first indictment was found, testified that they could not identify Gerstel. Judge Aspinall then directed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty, which was done. Judge Aspinall then said to Gerstel:

"There is no doubt in my mind that you are a confirmed criminal, but there is no evidence that you committed this crime. My advice to you is to get out of Brooklyn, for if you are ever convicted before me of a crime I will show you no mercy."

Policeman McAuliffe's Escapade.

Policeman Jeremiah J. McAuliffe, who assaulted seven persons in the Tenderloin yesterday morning, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon and held in $300 bail on each of the seven charges. All the witnesses and victims of McAuliffe were in court. McAuliffe will go before the Police Commissioners Thursday afternoon to explain his conduct.

Home from St. Petersburg.

Alfred H. Brooks of the United States Geological Survey was one of the passengers of the French steamer La Normandie, which arrived from Havre yesterday morning. He was one of the United States delegates to the International Geological Congress held at St. Petersburg.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

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TWELVE VARIETIES.

These stylish and very serviceable materials are in twelve different weaves.
Whip Cords, Venice Twill, Armure, Corkscrew, Poplin, Rep and other weaves.
In all the quiet tones of grays, blues, browns and greens, usually chosen for Tailor-made Suits,
Prices 60c. to $1.50 per yd.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THE CASE OF DR. CLEAVELAND.

His Counsel Indignant Because He Was Not Called in His Own Defense Before the Grand Jury.

The case of Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland, the physician who was arrested last Saturday on a charge of manslaughter for causing the death of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Carhart, was presented to the Grand Jury yesterday. The witnesses before the Grand Jury were Mrs. Carhart, the mother of the dead child; Prof. Charles E. Pellew, who is a lecturer on toxicology at Columbia University, and a Dr. Fox.

Dr. Cleaveland was not before the Grand Jury yesterday, and when this first became known to his counsel, George Gordon Battle, the latter sent a note to the foreman of the jury, requesting that the accused physician be heard in his own defense. The Grand Jury adjourned the case until to-morrow, when Dr. Cleaveland will have a hearing.

Mr. Battle was indignant when he learned that his client was not called before the Grand Jury. The lawyer said it was an outrage that the Grand Jury should undertake to find an indictment for such a crime against a physician of good reputation, who had had a good standing in the community for years, without calling the accused man in his own defense, especially when the Police Magistrate before whom the case had been brought had set to-morrow for Dr. Cleaveland to give his side of the matter. "If Dr. Cleaveland had waived examination," said Mr. Battle, "it would be different."

Assistant District Attorney Townsend has charge of the case for the people.

SPRING MILLINERY DISPLAY.

Bloomingdales' Will Have Their Opening To-morrow.

The grand Spring opening in the millinery department at Bloomingdales', Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, will take place to-morrow, and every effort has been made to eclipse those held in former years. The department has recently been moved to the second floor, where it occupies the entire east end of the building on Fifty-ninth Street.

On entering one is greeted with an enormous display of flowers, fancy feathers, aigrettes, spangled goods, and every conceivable thing one might think of to trim a hat with. The gem of the millinery department, however, is the room where the trimmed hats are kept, and which is decorated in gold and green.

Messrs. Bloomingdale have taken great pains to secure the choicest finery Paris could offer, and the collection they have gotten together has never been equaled. One of the most beautiful of the Parisian hats is a Louis XIV. gem by Julia. It is of garnet straw, gracefully turned up on the side, and trimmed with fuchsias, a large pompadour of chiffon, and two large streamers of chiffon. Another creation is a handsome evening bonnet by Mangin-Maurice, composed of a skeleton framework of jet, tastefully trimmed with paradise aigrettes, a large rhinestone ornament, and jeweled hatpins. Another feature is the collection of Parisian hats for children, which is most complete.—Adv.

NEW YORK PRESBYTERY MEETS.

The Session to Have More Authority in Church Affairs.

The New York Presbytery, at a largely attended meeting yesterday afternoon, acted upon two overtures from the General Assembly, answering one affirmatively and the other negatively.

The one approved proposes that the Session shall exercise exclusive authority over the worship of the congregation; shall determine the time and place of preaching and of all other religious service, and shall have exclusive authority in the matter of the use of church buildings. The overture which the Presbytery did not approve is to the effect that temporal management ought to be committed to the Deacons, or to them in conjunction with the Session, and that whenever by the law of the State the temporal affairs of the church are committed to Trustees such Trustees ought to be chosen from communicant members of the church.

The Rev. Dr. A. P. Atterbury, Chairman of the committee which has been investigating the trouble in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, presented a unanimous report sustaining the pastor, the Rev. John T. Wilds. Thomas Black, Elder, Trustee, and janitor, who has been at variance with Mr. Wilds, and has been under suspension, was reinstated.

The pastoral relations between the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson and the Madison Avenue Church were formally dissolved by the Presbytery at the request of Dr. Thompson.

A call to the Rev. Milton S. Littlefield by the First Union Church, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, was presented and accepted.

The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton signified his acceptance of the call tendered to him by the New York Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

Wanted Police and Militia.

Twelve men struck yesterday in the coal yard of Rothschild & Son, at the foot of East Seventy-fourth Street, on account of reduction in wages. A few non-union men were taken in their places, but the strikers threatened to assault them, and an appeal for protection was made to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. Two men were sent, and later a third policeman followed on a call for additional help. About noon Mr. Rothschild asked for more protection, and two more policemen went to the yard, but they did not find anything to do. Mr. Rothschild, however, was not satisfied, and said that if more men were not sent he would ask the Governor to send the militia to his coal yard, as he feared the strikers might kill his son at night. The police convinced him that his son would be quite safe, and Mr. Rothschild calmed down.

A Three-Sided Legal Fight.

What promises to be an important suit was begun in Chancery at Jersey City yesterday, the complainants being the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and the defendants the Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City. Ostensibly the suit is an application for an injunction to prevent the Jersey City Electric Light Company from erecting poles and stringing wires along the foot of Thirteenth Street. The property in question is occupied by the railroad company, but the city claims to own the land, and alleges that the railroad company is in unlawful possession. The injunction obtained by the company was made returnable March 21.

Horses Die from Rough Weather.

M. Lamiche, a Parisian horse dealer who arrived yesterday by the steamer La Normandie, said he heard that M. Levy of Paris recently imported eighty horses from America, and that forty-four of them died from the effects of the rough weather. It was also said that of 119 horses shipped from this city by the steamer British King 106 died. They were intended for ordinary use.

BEST & CO. 1 to 21 Astor Place

Invite attention to their

Spring Opening

Of Imported and Domestic

Millinery,

Also, everything required for Children's Complete Outfits.

Tuesday and Wednesday, March 15th & 16th.

60-62 West 23d St.

THE MISSION HOUSE FIRE

Commissioner Scannell Says the Laws for Fire Protection Are Inadequate.

CHANGES MAY BE SUGGESTED

Richard Croker's Nephew Made Acting Deputy Chief for Bravery at the Fire—Firemen Mentioned for the Roll of Honor.

The fire in the lodging house at 105 Bowery, occupied by the Bowery Mission and Young Men's Home, in which eleven men lost their lives on Sunday morning, is likely to bring about a change in the building and fire laws governing lodging houses of this class. While it is generally acknowledged that the law was complied with in this instance and that the lodging house was one of the best of its kind, the catastrophe, it is said, has shown that the laws upon the statute books are entirely inadequate, and that a repetition of this horror might be looked for in nearly every instance where fire broke out in one of these places.

The lodging houses hold licenses from the Board of Health, and Inspector Dillingham said yesterday that they are looked over at least once a week. Section 26 of the Sanitary Code, which governs these places, provides for the amount of space between beds and in passageways, and says that 400 cubic yards of air space shall be provided and allowed for each bed or lodger. While the Bowery Mission's place conformed to these regulations, there are others provided for in the Greater New York charter which were not complied with. Section 762 provides that there shall be such communicating alarms of fire, accident, or danger to the Police and Fire Departments as the Fire Commissioner or the Police Board may direct, and that there shall be provided fire hose and other appliances for extinguishing fires, as the Fire Commissioner may direct. It also provides that every room shall contain a diagram showing the location of the exits and fire escapes, and these things were not provided.

Chief Bonner said that the wooden walls and ceilings, coated with inflammable paint and varnish, burned like tinder, and this fact, combined with the open stairways, accounted for the fierceness of the fire.

"It is my opinion that in buildings of this kind," said Chief Bonner, "the law should require closed fire-proof stairways and fire-proof partitions. There should also be a metal covering on the ceilings and walls. The fact that hundreds of these lodging houses have sprung up, especially along the Bowery, since the passage of the act relating to them, calls for special considerations and rules."

Commissioner Scannell said his inspection showed him that the law as it stood had been regarded, and that the place was as safe as possible under the circumstances.

"If such a thing happens in a place that is the best of its kind," said Mr. Scannell, "what can we expect if fire starts in one of the worst of these lodging houses? The law should be changed to provide for these emergencies."

As a result of their bravery at the fire, Battalion Chief Edward F. Croker was yesterday made Acting Deputy Chief by Commissioner Scannell, and the names of Firemen Andrew B. Sweet and Joseph Quinn were placed on the roll of honor. Mr. Scannell said that, had it been in his power, he would have at once advanced Croker to be a full Deputy Chief and made the firemen Lieutenants. The civil service regulations, however, stood in the way.

Battalion Chief Croker is a nephew of Richard Croker. He was appointed a fireman on June 22, 1884. He will have charge of the Third Division in place of Deputy Chief Reilly, who is absent on leave.

None of the other bodies at the Morgue was positively identified yesterday.

The insurance on the mission house has been distributed as follows: On building, Liverpool and London and Globe Company, $20,000; on contents, Niagara Company, $5,000.

PUSHING THE ARSON CASES.

Grauer Supposed to Have Given Information to the Authorities.

Louis Grauer, who was arrested a week ago yesterday on an old indictment for arson in the first degree, was taken from the Tombs to the District Attorney's office yesterday. He was closeted for over two hours with Assistant District Attorney Grady, who has charge of the arson cases in the office. It was supposed that he gave Mr. Grady valuable information which will aid in the prosecution of other alleged firebugs, who the District Attorney expects will soon be arrested.

It is claimed that Grauer was an active member of the gang of firebugs which was broken up a few years ago by the sending of several of its members to prison. Grauer's father, Max, is in Sing Sing Prison serving a term of thirty-six years for the same crime with which his son is now charged.

Hudson County Grand Jury Rumors.

It was reported in Jersey City yesterday that the Grand Jury at its meeting last Friday resolved upon the indictment of the County Board of Freeholders. The Grand Jury recently submitted a presentment to Justice Lippincott, in which the Freeholders were charged with making expenditures in excess of their appropriations. The Freeholders have laughed at threats of indictment. They say that nothing dishonest has been done, and that the excess of expenditures is in consequence of unpaid claims dumped upon them by the preceding boards. They affirm that Foreman Allan L. McDermott of the Grand Jury is getting back at some of his political enemies.

I. G. Reed in a Sanitarium.

Isaac G. Reed, the Philadelphia newspaper man, supposed heir to the Reed estate in Philadelphia, who had been held at the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital since Saturday, was transferred yesterday afternoon in an ambulance to the Grand Central Station. He was accompanied by a private trained nurse and his friend Mrs. Cummings of 127 Fifth Avenue. The party boarded a train for Stamford, Conn., where Mr. Reed was to be placed in Dr. Gibbons's private sanitarium.

Squadron A Will Elect a Major.

Squadron A will elect a successor to its old commander, Major Charles F. Roe, who is now a Major General, on Thursday evening at the armory. Major Avery D. Andrews, ex-Police Commissioner and Major on Gen. Fitzgerald's staff, will probably receive the unanimous vote of all the officers, as Capt. O. B. Bridgeman of Troop 1, the senior officer of the squadron, has decided not to run for the office.

Full of newness are our Spring Overcoats.

Here's a glimpse at that newness:

Covert cloth, tinged with green, light or dark—the new shade of 1898. Silk-lined, $35.

Light or dark drab vicuna, silk-faced to the edge; rich in looks and feeling—inside and outside, $30.

Brown mixed diagonal cheviot—the rib heavy and "snappy"; silk-faced to the edge, $30.

From that the prices dwindle to $15; and at $15 the overcoat fits as well as at $35—or we make it; but most of them fit without making.

Overcoats for boys! They're just as ready; and so are the Spring hats.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DEATH CLAIMED OLD SCHULTZ.

Through Wind and Weather the Button Peddler Starved Silently Waiting for Customers on Park Row.

The old German peddler who has for fifteen years stood at the curb on Park Row near the syndicate building offering to the public a scanty stock of patent self-fastening buttons has dropped out and gone to Potter's Field by way of the Blackwell's Island Charity Hospital. Since his death it is known that for weeks he was patiently and silently starving before the eyes of tens of thousands of people who swept by him every day.

He had become a landmark on the row—almost as familiar as the Post Office Building. He had established a kind of ownership of the two feet of ground he occupied, and no other peddler thought of intruding upon it. In all kinds of weather and every working day of the year he was there, waiting for customers. His sales were pitifully scanty—often not more than 20 or 30 cents a day—but he appeared every morning hoping for better luck, and remained until the people who work by day had gone home and the night life of the Row had begun. He made no complaints and never begged. He told a candy peddler who stood near him and always shared his pot of coffee with him that he was once a prosperous barber in San Francisco and had been cheated by men he trusted and reduced to poverty. His only food was stale bread, and sometimes he lacked even that. He lived in a room in the Bowery near Canal Street, in which there was no heat. He had consumption and rheumatism, was half starved, and was always drenched with rain in bad weather and chilled when it was cold. He could not afford to take shelter, he said, for he might miss somebody who would buy his buttons.

Rain or shine, year in and year out, he stood at his place, trying with pathetic hope and eagerness to catch the eyes of the hurrying thousands who passed him, waiting for the few pennies he needed to keep breath in his body, to come to him with the daily incoming and outgoing of the great human tide sweeping by. He retired from business at last, when nature was exhausted and could endure no more. He was sent to the hospital six weeks ago and died a week later, uncomplaining, silent, and hopeful to the last. Somebody who missed him inquired of the fruit peddler yesterday where the old man was, and learned the facts.

W. A. Cook Released and Rearrested.

William A. Cook, the aged lawyer who was arrested in an Amityville sanitarium ten days ago, on a charge of having misappropriated $3,000 from the estate of Mrs. Charlotte E. Herries of Smithtown, L. I., and who has since been locked up in the Tombs, was arraigned before Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, and released in $3,000 bail. His daughter-in-law, Mrs. Josephine Cook, qualified. Bail had previously been fixed in the Centre Street Police Court, at $5,000. Cook, on his release, was immediately rearrested by a Deputy Sheriff, in a civil action brought by Prescott Hall Butler, receiver of Mrs. Herries's estate. He was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail.

A Striking Tailor Locked Up.

The striking tailors in the employ of Browning, King & Co., at Broome and Elm Streets, began making trouble for the non-union men who took their places yesterday. They cursed them, and threatened them with bodily harm, and when policemen were called the strikers withdrew to a distance, but kept up their hissing and cursing. Roundsman Campbell ordered them to disperse, but they refused, and Campbell arrested the first man he could catch, Clito Reimondi, of 203 Grand Street, and marched him off to the Centre Street Police Court, where Magistrate Cornell fined him $5, as he was found to be a leader of the strikers. Clito did not have the money and was locked up.

Wrecked Seamen Brought Here.

The Ward Line steamer Saratoga, which arrived yesterday from south side Cuban ports via Nassau, brought Chief Officer Richards and seven seamen belonging to the schooner Mary Jenness of Bangor, Me., which was wrecked on the Jardine Banks Feb. 25. The Mary Jenness was bound from Cienfuegos for Delaware Breakwater with a cargo of sugar. About 250 bags of sugar and a portion of the vessel's sails and rigging were saved. Capt. Clay remained at Cienfuegos to attend to the owner's interests. The Mary Jenness was built at Bath, Me., in 1875 and registered 442 tons.

Schooner and Bark in Collision.

The schooner Georgietta Lawrence bound to Charleston drifted across the bow of the Norwegian bark Rolf at anchor off Quarantine at 6 A. M. yesterday, and carried away her own foretopmast, started the bowsprit, lost the martingale, broke the port spreader and foretopmast back stay, tore the jib, and started the bulwarks on the port bow. The damage to the bark was the parting of a few stays and the starting of the jibboom. The tug E. S. Atwood hauled the schooner clear, and the tug E. M. Timmins towed her to the city for repairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1897—FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON—1898.
ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR.
7th Public Rehearsal Friday, Mar. 18, at 2.
Seventh Concert, Saturday, Mar. 19, at 8:15 P.M.
SOLOIST:
MR. ALEXANDER SILOTI,
PIANO.
PROGRAMME:
Parsifal—a. Prelude and Glorification... } Wagner
b. Good Friday Spell.....
Fantasia for Piano, op. 15 ("Wanderer").....Schubert-Liszt.
MR. ALEXANDER SILOTI.
Suite, No. 3, G major, op. 55.....Tschaikowsky
Box Office open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Seats 75c. to $2. Boxes $12. General Admission $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

DALY'S. BROADWAY & 30TH ST. Evenings, 8:15; Matinées at 2. 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2.
Every Evg. This week only, Sheridan's masterpiece of comedy
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Miss Rehan as Lady Teazle
ONLY MATINEES, To-morrow and Saturday
NEXT MONDAY: Elaborate and special production of the ever-fascinating Japanese piece,
THE GEISHA.

DALY'S THEATRE.
THE PASSION PLAY! THE PASSION PLAY!
EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.
Monday, Wed., Thurs., and Saturday at 11 A. M.
Tuesday and Friday Afternoons, at 3 P. M.
Famous moving pictures of the Passion Play, with descriptive lecture by Prof. ERNEST LACY.
Reserved Seats, $1. General Admission, 50c.

Madison Square Garden, March 14th to 19th.
MILITARY BICYCLE AND ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.
GRAND MILITARY PAGEANT.
Championship in Bicycle and Athletic Events, 8 to 9 each night. Exhibition of daring feats of rough riding and musical ride by the 6th Cavalry and detachment from WEST POINT. LIGHT ARTILLERY DRILL by platoon of Battery "D," 5th U. S. Artillery. Battle Exercises by the 13th U. S. Infantry. Exhibition Drills by Troop "C," 2d Signal Corps, 1st and 2d Batteries, N. G. N. Y. and the 1st Battalion Naval Militia, N. Y. GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CTS. RESERVED SEATS, $1, $1.50. Tickets now on sale. Doors open at 7:30 P. M. Commences at 8 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
To-night at 8:15 promptly.
Benefit of the
GERMAN POLIKLINIK,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.
EXCELLENT CONCERT PROGRAMME.
HEINRICH SCHMITT.....Conductor
Soloists: Mme. Clementine De Vere, Miss Shannah Cummings, Miss Grace Preston, Mr. Frans Wilczek, Mr. Victor Herbert, Mr. Forrest D. Carr. Tickets at Schirmer's, and evenings at the box office.

AMERICAN, 42d St. and 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
ENTIRE HOUSE 25-50-75-
Matinée To-morrow, 25c
Sat. Matinée, 25 & 50c.
IN PREPARATION—MARITANA—IN ENGLISH.
100th Performance Monday, March 21, Souvenirs.
SINBAD.

Carnegie

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Threatening, probably showers, warmer, winds southerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,032. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.06½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37½c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday began its consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, which carries $98,962,300. The debate was not confined to the bill, but took a wide range. There were discussions on cotton manufacturing, the financial question, the verdict in the Lattimer case, and Hawaiian annexation. The Senate discussed the National Quarantine measure and passed a number of bills of minor importance.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The annual meeting of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, held in London, considered the West Indian depression and the partition of China. A German Captain of Customs and a subordinate advanced fifteen yards beyond the French boundary. Spanish strikers from the great iron mine of Somorrostro were fired upon by troops, and three were killed outright. New measures for dealing with the plague are to be inaugurated in Bombay. It is reported in Cairo that the Khalifa's Generals have advanced thirty miles northward along the Nile from Shendy. The French Court of Probate has rejected the petition of Rudolph Evans, brother of the American dentist, the late Dr. Thomas W. Evans, to prevent the executors from taking possession of the estate.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A Bessemer pig iron pool has been formed in Cleveland to control the market in the United States.

An enthusiastic rally of Mr. Sheehan's friends took place at the Pequod Club last night in place of a meeting of the Ninth District leader's opponents which had been planned to be held there. A statement from Mr. Croker was delivered to the effect that there was no discrimination in the matter of patronage against the Ninth District. The anti-Sheehan men met elsewhere, and decided to appeal to the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall.

Page 2.

A local organization, with Mayor Van Wyck as Chairman, was effected last night to work with the National Maine Monument Committee.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland, asked yesterday for his views upon the existing relations between this country and Spain, said that every patriotic citizen ought to loyally support the Government, no matter what exigencies may arise.

The Special Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers continued its sessions yesterday, and various steamships and tugs were inspected. A great mass of letters has been received from ship owners placing their vessels unconditionally at the disposal of the Government in case of war.

Page 3.

Dwight L. Moody preached yesterday morning, afternoon, and evening to thousands of persons. The audience increases at each meeting.

Pay Director Luther G. Billings has been placed on the retired list of the navy. His sentence of dismissal from the service will be allowed to drop.

Policeman Egan, during a Police Board trial in Brooklyn, became angry at President York, threw his shield at the Commissioner, and walked out of the room.

The action of Senator Ellsworth in introducing a bill to abolish the present Rapid Transit Commission is regarded as fresh evidence of an understanding between Messrs. Croker and Platt. President Orr of the commission says he will not oppose the measure, being equally ready to continue work or to retire.

Page 4.

At the military tournament last night there were field gun exercises by a detachment from the First Naval Battalion, feats of horsemanship by the cavalry, and drill with heavy guns by the First Battery, N. G. N. Y.

Curious circumstances have come to light regarding the voluntary liquidation of the Warren E. Smith Company, clothing dealers. A receiver was appointed who was a stranger to the interested parties, and the bills he presented are to be passed upon by the Supreme Court.

Harry Pole and Mrs. Leonora Faulkner were fatally shot by "Captain" Peterson, who has charge of a Brooklyn dredge boat, because of jealousy. Peterson had a short time before locked Mrs. Faulkner out of the house where they both lived. She asked Pole, whom she had never seen before, to assist her in opening the basement door. He consented, and was shot, and the woman was wounded soon after.

Page 5.

In Washington yesterday Dennis J. Canty, an ex-broker, shot and killed George Rye, a speculator. The trouble grew out of business transactions.

A contest is in progress between the New York Central Railroad and the Illinois Central over two savings bank investment bills pending at Albany.

The Court of Appeals has decided against Police Captain Eakins in the suit brought by him to review the proceedings by which he was dismissed from the police force.

Seventy-five passenger agents of railroads East and West met in New York yesterday to try to settle the ruinous rate war on Northwest traffic to Alaska. A subcommittee discussed all differences and a proposition to arbitrate, and promised to submit a report on Wednesday afternoon.

A substitute for the Brush Telephone bill was introduced yesterday by the Finance Committee of the State Senate, providing that telephone charges shall be "just and reasonable," and that they shall be deemed so when they fail to produce an income of 10 per cent. or more upon the capital employed by the companies. Strong opposition to the plan to transfer the State canals to the Federal Government was manifested at a hearing before the Assembly Canal Committee. Senator Wray introduced bills to permit the granting of a perpetual franchise to the East River Tunnel, and Senator Page one to permit the construction of a railroad in West Ninety-sixth Street.

Page 7.

Josef Hofmann met with an accident while riding his bicycle on Sunday, and received injuries to his foot and hand.

The Sons of Oneida had a dinner at the Hotel Savoy to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the organization of Oneida County.

Dr. William Goodell Frost, President of Berea College, described "Our Contemporary Ancestors in the Southern Mountains" at the meeting of the Quill Club last night.

The permanent Committee on Temperance of the Presbyterian General Assembly took final action at Pittsburg yesterday on the circular letter relating to drinking among college students.

The State Civil Service Board yesterday decided to ask the Civil Service Commission of this city for an explanation of its failure to submit the new rules to the State authorities.

At the fourth monthly conference of the Charity Organization Society yesterday Bishop Potter pointed out the drawbacks of "organized charities" and descanted upon the benefits of the social settlement system.

Page 12.

Lieut. Col. Robert W. Leonard was unanimously elected Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday removed from office the Shore Road Commission of Brooklyn.

Judge and Mrs. Gideon J. Tucker celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage yesterday.

W. J. Koerner was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of his sweetheart, Rose Alice Redgate.

William H. Maxwell was elected City Superintendent of Schools yesterday by the Board of Education. His salary was fixed at $8,000 a year.

Ex-Coroner Coombs of Kings County was convicted of grand larceny and taken to Raymond Street Jail. More rumors are prevalent of Republican maladministration.

Livingston Sickles, arrested for robbery, was convicted under the "second offense" law by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn.

A sentence of twenty-one years was inflicted.

Ching Ping Lee, a prominent Chinaman, and Chon Quay Chinn, a Chinese girl, were married in the Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall yesterday. The wedding party wore Chinese costumes in gorgeous silk effects.

The City Council worked expeditiously yesterday under the newly adopted rules. A veto of a resolution authorizing the Department of Correction to expend $3,600 was received from the Mayor. By a vote of 25 to 3 the Department of Docks and Ferries was authorized to expend $35,000 for a plant to light and heat the Twenty-fourth Street Recreation Pier. Two vetoes were sent to the Aldermen.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
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Legal Notes.—Page 12.
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Railroads.—Page 5.

BESSEMER PIG IRON POOL.

A Combine Formed in Cleveland to Regulate the Output and Advance Prices.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 15.—An evening paper says: "One of the biggest pools the country has ever known was formed in Cleveland to-day. All Bessemer pig iron producers in the Cleveland, Mahoning Valley, and Shenango iron districts are bound together by the combine. The only firm in these districts, it is officially stated, not included in the pool is the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company of this city.

Samuel G. Mather, a prominent iron man, said to-day: "The object of the meeting is not to form a trust. The manufacturers are in conference for the purpose of regulating the output of pig iron and influencing the prices of iron as far as possible for the better.

"All Bessemer pig iron manufacturers out of the Pittsburg district are members of the association, the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company being the only exception."

Another local iron manufacturer, who attended the meeting, said:

"The pool will control the Bessemer market of the United States. A number of furnaces will be closed, and at the end of the year profits will be divided. Prices will be advanced 50 cents per ton immediately."

EFFORTS TO CORNER LIQUORS.

Moore & Schley Said to be Leading a Scheme to Control All Distilled Output.

CHICAGO, March 15.—That an effort is being made by an Eastern clique to get control of the output of all distilled products in the United States is established by convincing evidence.

The latest move of this clique has been to secure options on the important yeast and vinegar manufacturing plants of the country. It now holds options on every significant yeast and vinegar plant in the West with the one exception of the plant of Spielmann Brothers' Company, this city. The proposition is to form a big vinegar and yeast company by consolidation of plants, similar to the methods by which the glucose, biscuit, and malt interests were brought together. Fleischmann & Co., it is said, warmly indorse the scheme. The vinegar and yeast plan options run indirectly to Moore & Schley, the New York brokerage and banking firm, which financed the American Spirits Manufacturing Company and the American Malting Company. The consolidation of the Wyoming and Cleveland breweries are supposed to have been effected in the interest of the capital represented by Moore & Schley, and negotiations for the consolidation of the Detroit breweries are now pending.

BIG BREWERY DEAL OFF.

Postponed Because Chicago Bankers Are Afraid of War.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The Harry Rubens brewery consolidation deal, by which it is proposed to bring together in one company eighteen or more of the independent Chicago breweries, is off for the present, or, rather, the final closing of the negotiations has been postponed for one month. The options on the properties it is proposed to consolidate will soon expire, and an effort to have these options extended to June 1 is being made, with considerable success.

The bankers who were to furnish the $3,000,000 or more cash required to float the scheme, and who even now desire an extension of the options and give the promoters every encouragement to believe that they will furnish the cash for the trade, decided that, with the harassing international situation, they would not make the venture just now.

NEW ALABAMA COTTON MILL.

Cost $600,000 and Will Make a High Grade of Cloth Goods.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 15.—Steam was turned on the new six hundred thousand dollar cotton mill plant at Avondale at 10 o'clock this morning, and the machinery was put in motion. The plant will be tested for a short while, and will then go in operation. It will make a high class of cotton cloth by May 1 at latest.

The mill has 1,000 looms and 35,000 spindles, and will employ 600 hands. It was built by Messrs. Trainer of Pennsylvania, assisted by local capital. It is one of the most modern in the country. It will consume 12,000 bales of cotton per annum.

LIQUOR EMPTIED IN A GUTTER.

A Man in Wheaton, Ill., Fills His Shoes with the Fluid.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Anders Holm, a druggist of Wheaton, Ill., emptied several barrels, casks, and jugs of liquors into the gutters this morning because it had been rumored that the good things of his drug store were responsible for the disappearance of Fowler Irwin, a fellow-townsman. The jugs were overturned on the sidewalk. One enthusiastic worshipper of Bacchus removed his shoes in lieu of anything more fitting and filled them.

When it was all over, Holm announced that he would no longer keep liquor in his place.

RAISING TRACKS IN CHICAGO.

Three Railways Begin the Work of Elevation Simultaneously.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Three railways started the work of track elevation simultaneously to-day. The roads, with the amount of track they expect to elevate this season, are as follows: Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, from Kedzie Avenue to Irving Park, two miles; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-ninth Street, one and a half miles; Chicago and Northwestern, from Clybourne Junction to Irving Park, four and a half miles.

The Lake Shore Road began operations at Sixty-third Street, intending to work both ways. The estimated expense of this elevation is $875,000, and the number of men who will be employed is 3,800.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road began work at Spaulding Avenue. It will spend $435,000, it is estimated, and employ 2,500 men.

The Chicago and Northwestern began its work at Clybourne Place. Its expenditure for the improvement, it is said, will be $1,250,000, and it will give work to 4,500 men.

Modelling in Wax.

To-night's Evening Post will contain a very interesting story concerning the life-work of a remarkable woman modeller in wax and how Queen Victoria was deceived by flowers made by her.—Adv.

VICTORY FOR MR. SHEEHAN

Enthusiastic Rally of His Friends Is Held at the Pequod Club.

STATEMENT FROM MR. CROKER

The Anti-Sheehan Men, Finding the Pequod Club Pre-empted, Go Elsewhere, and Decide to Appeal to the Executive Committee.

Those who have been seeking to oust John C. Sheehan from the Tammany Hall leadership of the Ninth Assembly District encountered at the Pequod Club, in Twenty-fifth Street, last night an opposition stronger than they had expected. Sheehan's friends were in control of the place, and instead of the anti-Sheehan meeting which had been planned to take place the leader's followers filled the hall, and the mention of Sheehan's name was greeted with vociferous cheers.

Two calls for a meeting of the General Committee had been sent out, one of them issued by the anti-Sheehan men for a meeting at 8 o'clock, and the other issued by Sheehan's friends, for a meeting to be held at 7:30. The first call was signed by Thomas Carroll, Secretary of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and the second by Bernard Courtney, Chairman of the District General Committee. The anti-Sheehan men upon arriving for their 8 o'clock meeting found Chairman Courtney's meeting well under way, and, seeing the hopelessness of the situation, they waited until the close of the first meeting, and then announced that their own would be held in a hotel at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

The meeting at the Pequod Club, according to the call, was for the purpose of collecting dues, but this business occupied a very small part of the time. Then James McCabe, one of the most active supporters of the movement against Sheehan, moved to have the roll called. He was ruled out of order.

Question of Patronage.

Senator Louis Munzinger and Councilman Frank J. Goodwin were requested to report their investigations of the condition of affairs concerning the amount of patronage the district was to receive. Senator Munzinger said the difficulty about the patronage lay not with the civil service, but with the Board of Examiners. Mr. Goodwin spoke to the same effect. He said that before Mr. Sheehan went away the latter had given him a list of 100 names of men to get places for, and he had been told that whatever in the way of patronage the district deserved it would receive. This statement was greeted with loud cheers.

A voice cried from the crowd: "We don't want Croker! We want Sheehan!"

The crowd cheered louder still.

"That's the stuff!" came another voice. "We want Sheehan!"

As soon as the cheers had subsided, J. H. Conway called for a statement from some one who had talked with Croker. Thomas F. Smith, clerk of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall and Mr. Croker's secretary, responded to this request. He said:

"Inasmuch as Mr. Croker's name has been mentioned in connection with this matter, I am authorized to say in his behalf that Mr. Croker wants it distinctly understood that this district has not been, and will not be, discriminated against for any reason whatever in the matter of patronage. He has heard rumors to the effect that this district is not getting its share of the patronage because John C. Sheehan is the leader of it. This he wants me to emphatically deny, and he has authorized me, whenever I heard the subject discussed, no matter where, and heard his name mentioned in that connection, to deny it for him. [Cheers.] He further states that it is not his desire, nor is it to be his practice, to meddle with the affairs of any district. If the members of the General Committee of any district of this city feel that they have any grievance against any of the officers, be he an executive member or any one else, the plan for settling differences of that kind is in the General Committee itself, and the Tammany Hall organization will not allow itself to be a party to interfere in matters of that kind. Mr. Croker says he believes in home rule for the districts, and he added that, no matter what change might be contemplated, and no matter what leader you might have in contemplation, no one will get any more recognition than Mr. Sheehan."

Wild Cheers for Sheehan.

"Three cheers for Sheehan!" yelled a man in the rear of the hall. The crowd responded with wild enthusiasm. There did not seem to be half a dozen anti-Sheehan voices in the place.

The meeting was then adjourned, and as the crowd was filing out George W. Gibbons, one of the leaders of the opposition, climbed upon a chair, and, waving his hands aloft, announced in a loud voice that the meeting just finished was not regular, but that the regular meeting would be held at once in the hotel at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. He exhorted those present to follow him there. Nobody seemed disposed to do so. Mr. Gibbons went out into the street and waited for followers from the hall. Mr. Gibbons then proceeded to the hotel almost alone. His friends had already reached there.

The meeting of the anti-Sheehan men was in a small room which could accommodate not more than fifty persons, but the room was crowded. Mr. Gibbons opened the meeting with a speech. "Patronage," he said, "is the very soul and life of the organization, that on which it depends, is not given to the district, and while John C. Sheehan is leader you'll get no patronage. Even from Sheehan we've met with nothing but repulses. There's no possible chance under the present condition of things of receiving recognition." He said there were not thirty of the General Committee present at the meeting at the Pequod Club, and that that meeting had been "packed" with men from other districts.

James McCabe, who presided; John B. McGoldrick, and James Speering also spoke.

"The majority did not rule to-night," said Mr. McCabe. "The hall was packed against us. There is one thing we must understand. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. God helps those that help themselves. We're all together."

A voice: "Like Brown's cows."

"Yes," said Mr. McCabe; "but Brown only had one."

Mr. McGoldrick moved that a committee be appointed from the portion of the General Committee present to wait upon the Tammany Hall Executive Committee and state their grievances. Mr. Gibbons moved that a committee of nine be appointed at once. The motion was carried, and the Chair appointed the committee as follows: George W. Gibbons, John B. McGoldrick, Thomas Carroll, John Noonan, William R. Nelson, James Elliott, Edward Cody, James Daly, and Joseph McDonald. A committee of five was then appointed to select a suitable headquarters.

COAL BOATS SUNK IN THE OHIO.

Largest Run that Has Been Made in Any Week This Year.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—The towboat Rescue met with a series of accidents on the way down to Cincinnati to-day, and lost almost her entire tow. Six boats and several flats were sunk, losing about 150,000 bushels of coal. The loss is estimated at $10,000. Three boats were sunk at Merriman, one a short distance below, one at Agnew Station, and another in the channel.

The total shipment of coal on the present rise approximates 8,276,000 bushels. This is the largest run of coal that has been made in any one week during the present year.

As Society Finds It.

Society finds Moet & Chandon Champagne a positive requisite to suit the palates of connoisseurs and bon-viveurs, as evidenced by the menus served at prominent banquets and fashionable gatherings.—Adv.

ENGLISH FEELING FOR US.

Lord Denbigh Toasts and Praises the President, and Gen. Osborne Discusses an Alliance.

LONDON, March 15.—The Honorable Artillery Company of London gave a banquet this evening to Messrs. Hodges, Ferris, and Lewis of the Boston Honorable Artillery Company, the Earl of Denbigh presiding. Among the guests were Consul General Osborne, Vice and Deputy Consul General Westacott, and Lieut. Colwell, Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy.

Lord Denbigh, in toasting "The President of the United States, equally honored in England as in America," said:

"We all deeply sympathize with America in the sad National disaster that befell the Maine. President McKinley, cool and level headed, is not likely to run the country into any unnecessary danger; while, as an honorable ruler, he must be jealous of the honor of his country."

United States Consul General Osborne, who received an ovation on rising to reply to the toast, referred to the talk of an Anglo-American alliance, and testified to the friendship existing between the two countries. He said he did not believe that either needed protection unless against a combination of powers; but should that combination ever occur he was confident that the protection would be generously given. [Cheers.] Mr. Osborne expressed the opinion that the strained relations between the United States and Spain would soon be removed.

The Daily News, commenting on the speech of United States Consul General Osborne at the banquet to Messrs. Hedges, Ferris, and Lewis of the Boston Honorable Artillery Company, will say:

"What we have done in this country is to give public notice that the combinations of European powers wherewith the United States are daily threatened on the Continent, do not include and never will include our kindred selves. Blood shows itself thicker than water in little neighborly reminders of that sort, and the occasion really does not demand more.

"But if it did demand more, more would be said, and we firmly believe all that the Americans happened to consider needful would also be done."

LONDON, March 16.—The Standard, reviewing editorially all aspects of the Cuban affair, this morning says:

"It will be a genuine triumph of statesmanship if President McKinley, who has hitherto shown conspicuous caution and judgment, can succeed in avoiding war."

Denial that Spain Asks Help.

ROME, March 16.—The semi-official Italia denies that Spain has sought to procure the support of any power in a conflict with the United States.

SPAIN ASKS WHAT WE MEAN.

Apparently Well-Founded Report that She Has Inquired Why This Government Is Arming.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—According to a report current to-night, the Spanish Government is not observing with indifference the purchases by the United States of warships. It is ascertained in different quarters that the Spanish Legation to-day presented a note to Assistant Secretary Day, at the Department of State, requesting that he enable the Minister to explain to his Government what construction Spain is to put upon the accumulation by the representatives of the United States in Europe of ships, guns, and ammunition.

Mr. Day, when asked what truth there was in the report and what answer he made to it if it were true, refused either to affirm or deny the story. At the Spanish Legation complete ignorance of the report was expressed. One report from Mr. Day represented him as having declined to answer the inquiry at once, and as having informed the Minister of Spain that a reply will be made to-morrow.

NO THOUGHT OF EUROPE'S PROTEST.

Washington Gives as Little Heed to Spain's Inquiry About the Ships.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Not much concern is expressed by officers of the Administration over the reported intention of European Governments, at the instigation of Austria, to intervene between the United States and Spain in the settlement of the question pending between them.

So far, it can be stated that this has taken no official shape, or, at least, no intimation of such a design has reached the State Department. What the attitude of our Government would be if representations in that line were addressed to it by the European powers is a question that the officials actually do not care to answer in anticipation.

The suggestion that the Spanish Government has protested against the sale by Brazil of the two cruisers to the United States likewise fails to cause any feeling of concern, the naval officers holding that there can be no question of the right of the United States to increase its navy at any time.

TRUST COMPANIES UNITE.

Security Title and Homestead Loan of Chicago Consolidated.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The shareholders of the Security Title and Trust Company this afternoon ratified the action of the Board of Directors in negotiating consolidation with the Homestead Loan and Trust Company. The ratification took the form of a resolution increasing the capital stock of the Security Company from $1,500,000 to $1,600,000.

A similar action will be taken by the shareholders of the Homestead Company March 30. Then the Directors of the two companies will meet, and the formal act of consolidation will be completed. Emerson B. Tuttle will be the President of the consolidated company.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The Western storm has advanced northward to the Canadian boundary. It is still accompanied by high winds, and light snows have fallen in North Dakota and Montana. The weather remains clear in New England, but it is cloudy on the Middle Atlantic Coast and in the lake regions. It is generally clear in the central valleys and in the Southwest. Showers have fallen throughout the Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and eastward to the lake regions and the Middle Atlantic Coast. The temperature has risen in the Central and Southern Rocky Mountain districts and the Lower Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and in the lake regions, and has fallen in New England. For to-day an increasing cloudiness is indicated in Southern New England, probably followed by showers, threatening weather and showers for the lake regions and Middle Atlantic States, light snow in the Northwest, and generally fair weather elsewhere. The temperature will be higher in the Middle and North Atlantic States and lower in the Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	Weather Bureau. 1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	33	37	38
6 A. M.	29	34	39
9 A. M.	32	37	41
12 M.	35	43	51
4 P. M.	39	51	55
6 P. M.	38	47	51
9 P. M.	36	41	46
12 P. M.	31	40	44

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45⅝
Weather Bureau	41½
Corresponding date 1897	34½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	35

The maximum temperature yesterday was 51 degrees, at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 34 degrees, at 7 A. M. The humidity, at 8 A. M., was .64, and at 8 P. M., .57.

24 Hours of Solid Comfort

Can be had on either of the limited trains of the New York Central between New York and Chicago, every day in the year. See time table in this paper.—Adv.

CONGRESS AND THE CUBANS

No Apparent Foundation for the Report the President Wants an Adjournment Forced.

SOME TALKS WITH SENATORS

They Indicate an Intention that Congress Shall Stay in Washington Until the Administration Shall Disclose Its Cuban Plan.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—It cannot be discovered that there is any sound foundation for the report, circulated this morning with some appearance of urgency on the part of Republican leaders and members of the Administration, that there is any more expectation of an early adjournment of Congress than there was a month ago, when it was made known everywhere that an adjournment was hoped for by May 31.

Speaker Reed will have business so far progressed by the House that it will be possible to adjourn at the time indicated. Indeed, so far as the House is concerned, an adjournment could be had earlier, for there are only three appropriation bills to be passed by that body.

But the Senate has business of its own besides the appropriation bills that must be received from the House and considered in the Senate committees and in the Chamber before they can reach the final stage of consideration in conference. There is a considerable number of Senators determined to bring the Hawaiian annexation treaty to a vote before adjournment, yet the debate on the treaty is not concluded, and no time has been fixed for reaching the test vote, which may come on Senator Bacon's proposition to amend the treaty by providing that acceptance of the treaty shall be conditioned on the approval of the proposition by a majority of all the voting inhabitants of the island.

The President's Position.

The desire for early adjournment is attributed in the current report to concern on the part of the President lest, having Congress "on his hands," that body may qualify the confidence it has expressed in him by granting him $50,000,000 to be used in the public defense and at his discretion.

But the President has not expressed any fear of the Congress.

The House Democrats are without opinions about a forced adjournment, because they would be powerless to prevent such an adjournment if the Republicans resolved to order it.

With the Senate it is different. In that body, unless all the Republicans and part of the Democrats sustain an Administration programme for early adjournment, a resolution for adjournment would be kept back until the majority should agree that it should be adopted.

"We shall wait and see what is to be done," said an independent Senator, who declared that he did not wish to be put in an attitude of opposition to the President until he saw reason for withdrawing that confidence he recently had voted in him.

Wants to Wait for Action.

"The President has asked for and received the authority and means to carry out a policy about which all we know is learned from the newspapers, and that is very indefinite. The time would come, he told us, when forbearance would cease to be a virtue, and then, unless the condition of the Cuban people should be very much better, we have been led to expect that the United States Government would do something, by declaration or act, and perhaps both, to stop war and ward off the dangers of pestilence threatened by the weakness and ill-health of a vast number of natives and by the susceptibility to disease and epidemic attacks of the Spanish troops, who have no competent commissariat and are without clothing, food, or pay.

"The President, having been endowed with all the power and means he desired to command, it is assumed by the minority party, which is the majority in the Senate, that it will be used; it also is assumed that when the President asked for the money and the power, he had formed a plan to employ both to the advantage of this country.

"If he intends to do anything that may require greater supplies or the authority to use the severest measures to bring peace to Cuba, then Congress, instead of being a menace to him, must be regarded as a help he cannot do without.

"We do not expect that the President will throw back the power he has received upon Congress. That, of course, would be an indication of weakness and indiscretion, fatal in a political sense.

"No. I expect to see the President make known a policy before he lets the Congress go home. I believe he would regret a hasty and reckless adjournment, with the Cuban question carried over from the Spring months, in which something might be done, to the Fall months, when the forces to be opposed to the United States might be greatly augmented and their effectiveness greatly increased."

Late Advices from Cuba.

There is no doubt the Administration regards the efforts of Spain in Cuba as having diminished rather than increased of late. Advices received from Cuba by the President and members of his Cabinet represent that the most notable result of the attempt to establish the plan of autonomy introduced in January has been to put the offices of the island in the hands of Autonomists, some of whom were formerly insurgents, many of whom are friendly to the insurgents, and few of whom have any confidence in the possibility of preventing Cuba from slipping out of the hands of Spain, although freedom will be longer postponed if there be no intervention.

That Spain has discovered the real tendency in Cuba is believed to be the case, and it is regarded as proof of it that even the suggestion that Spain sell the island to the insurgents—a proposition that a month ago was pronounced to be unworthy of consideration by Spaniards with a spark of honor—has been advocated openly in newspapers published in Madrid.

A Naval Demonstration.

Among War Department officers it is getting to be the belief that there will be no programme for the military involving the transportation to Cuba of troops or the landing there of an army of occupation. This leads watchful military observers to conclude that if there is to be any demonstration against Cuba before the Summer is upon the island, it will be a naval demonstration alone, and one that will not expose the men employed to the ravages of disease incidental to a hot climate, and a locality in which yellow fever is endemic and ready at any moment to become epidemic if it is fed upon fresh material.

A Republican Senator who spoke to-day of the situation and expressed doubt about the report of a forced early adjournment, said:

"We cannot afford to hurry away and leave the President here in such a situation. The inhumanities of which we have complained would be continued, and might kill all the surviving reconcentrados. That would be throwing the game into Spain's hands, and would bring the war to an end before December, but the condemnation for practical abandonment of the Cubans would come in November, and with a crash. Oh, no; we cannot do that; there must be a policy before the adjournment, and it must justify the splendid expression of confidence extended by the two houses of Congress."

MAINE REPORT NOW EXPECTED.

General Feeling of the Cabinet that It Will Be Received This Week—Its Nature Not Known.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—"The general expectation of the members of the Cabinet," said one of them after the meeting to-day, "is that some report will be received during the present week from the court of inquiry examining into the cause of the Maine explosion.

"Yet," he added, "it would not be surprising to us if the report should be delayed for a longer time. We have nothing on which to base this hope that I know of, only the feeling seems general that what I have said will be the case. There is nothing at hand as yet to indicate what will be the nature of the findings of the court."

WE MAY GET THE O'HIGGINS.

Spanish Purchase Reasserted in London, but Denied in Chile, and Our Government Sanguine.

LONDON, March 15.—It is reasserted here to-day that the Spanish Government has secured the Chilean battleship O'Higgins, which has been built by the Armstrongs for Chile.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, March 15.—The story that the cruiser O'Higgins has been sold by the Chilean Government to Spain is positively and absolutely denied.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Information in possession of the Government is to the effect that up to this time Spain has not completed the purchase of the Chilean warship O'Higgins. The indications, it is stated, seem to be that this ship also will be added ultimately to the United States Navy. It was intimated to-day that the Navy Department hoped before night to hear that the O'Higgins had been sold to this country.

One Battleship We Do Not Want.

LONDON, March 15.—It is reported the United States Government is negotiating here for the purchase of the Brazilian battleship 24 de Maio, formerly the Aquidaban, the flagship of Admiral Malo, which has lately been reconstructed in England.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In answer to an inquiry regarding the reported purchase of the Brazilian battleship 24 de Maio, Secretary Long said to-night that the report was not correct, and that the Government had no idea of buying the ship.

NEW DRY DOCKS AND SHIPS.

Five Docks Agreed On and Further Naval Increase Favored by the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The construction of five modern dry docks was agreed on to-day by the House Committee on Naval Affairs. They are to be located at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; League Island, Philadelphia, Penn.; Algiers, near New Orleans, La., and Mare Island, near San Francisco, Cal. These docks, all of which are to be entirely new structures, are to be of wood, except those at Algiers and Portsmouth. The material of construction of these will not be determined until to-morrow. The principal reason for the conclusion to build of wood was economy, but it was also stated that docks so constructed might remain in good condition long enough for all practical purposes, and that by the time their usefulness ceased, developments in the structural field or a change in the character of present dock ideas might arise.

There is a strong disposition in the committee to increase the navy, in addition to the three battleships recently authorized, by the construction of some of the smaller vessels of war. It was stated to-night that the committee may authorize the building of about ten torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, costing in the neighborhood of $1,500,000 for all. A movement for this increase will be made to-morrow, and Representative Bull of Rhode Island will submit a motion calling for the contruction of a number of both of these classes of boats, probably six. Others of the committee are favorable to the increase, and some important action is looked for. The increases in the personnel asked for by Secretary Long also will be taken up to-morrow.

HURRYING TORPEDO BOATS.

The Rodgers Nearly Ready—Plan to Make Our Own Destroyers.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Long to-day saw Mr. Herreshoff, the torpedo boat builder from Bristol, R. I., who turned two of these boats over to the department a few days ago. The Secretary's purpose in consulting him was to learn how much he could hasten the work on one of the boats remaining in his hands, which in ordinary times would require about two months to complete.

Mr. Malster of the Columbian Iron Works at Baltimore has notified the department that he will be able to turn over to it the torpedo boat Rodgers next Saturday. The Rodgers is the boat which smashed her engines in the midst of a trial trip about six months ago. It was necessary almost to replace the engines, but under the hurry orders from the Navy Department this has been done in good time. It is expected that the boat will be taken at once from Baltimore to Norfolk. The department has no disposition to waste time at this juncture in making trial trips, but knowing the boat to be like her sister boat, the Winslow, and of good workmanship, according to the Naval Inspectors' reports, she will be accepted out of hand, as were the Gwyn and Talbot last week.

The agent in this country of the Thornycroft Torpedo Boat Company of England, Mr. Platt, has submitted to Secretary Long a proposition for the sale to the Government of designs and complete working drawings for the magnificent torpedo boat destroyers built by his firm. Predicting that the department would find it absolutely impossible to buy any of these craft in Europe at this juncture, Mr. Platt has urged the propriety of having the Government here start immediately a number of our shipbuilding firms to work in their construction. The particular pattern submitted is that of the torpedo boat destroyer Fame, built for the British Government. This craft, the type of those so strongly desired by the Navy Department just now, is of more than thirty knots speed and 300 tons burden, large enough to be thoroughly seaworthy and carrying sufficient coal at economical speed to run 4,000 knots.

This advantage is not possessed by any of our boats, and its importance is fully illustrated by the difficulty confronting the efforts of the Spaniards to get their torpedo boat flotilla across the Atlantic to Cuba. Based upon the statements of shipbuilders who have been approached on the subject, the department has satisfied itself that a number of these boats can be built in from six to eight months. We now have under construction in the United States four boats rated as thirty-knotters, but with the exception of the one built at the Union Iron Works, which is 60 per cent. advanced toward completion, very little progress has been made in their construction. One of the boats is building at Harlan & Hollingsworth's, one at the Gas Engine and Power Company's, and one at Wolff & Zwicker's, Portland, Oregon.

CARNAGE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Madrid Report that 500 Rebels Were Killed at Balinao—Forty Spanish Soldiers Massacred.

MADRID, March 15.—According to an official dispatch received here from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, to-day, 500 insurgents were killed during the siege of Balinao. The dispatch adds that the insurgent forces have not offered any resistance to the Spanish troops sent to the relief of the garrison.

LONDON, March 16.—A dispatch to The Times from Hongkong says:

"News has been received from the Philippines that the Europeans at the Balinao telegraph station are safe. A detachment of Spanish troops there was surprised by the rebels and forty were massacred, while the garrisons and priests of the neighboring villages were dispersed or killed. Gen. Moret relieved Balinao after five engagements."

SPAIN ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

Strong Feeling Against a Conflict with the United States Manifested in Madrid.

TRADE TREATY MAY HELP OUT

Negotiations Said to be Paving the Way for an Understanding Between the Autonomists and Insurgents.

MADRID, March 15.—The aspect of affairs has undergone a complete change, and there is a strong feeling in favor of peace between the United States and Spain.

It is alleged that knowledge of this fact led Mr. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for the British Foreign Office, to decline yesterday to reply to the questions put by Mr. Michael Davitt, anti-Parnellite member for South Mayo, as to whether Great Britain had offered to mediate.

It is asserted in well-informed circles that the negotiations are paving the way for an understanding between the Cuban Government and the insurgents, on grounds to be submitted for approval to the home Government.

THE IMPARCIAL'S INSIGHT.

It Says the Americans Are Trying to Frighten Spaniards.

MADRID, March 15.—The Imparcial says: "Yesterday we received two telegrams from New York which have not been published. They deal with war preparations, and concern not only street jingoism but high officials of the American Government, who, in view of the position, ought to observe a more discreet attitude."

The Imparcial follows with a truculent denunciation of Americans, who, it says, are "trying to frighten Spaniards by invoking the phantom of war, of which they are more afraid than the Spaniards."

"The United States is a country," says Imparcial, "of bellicose self-advertisement. By moving vessels to and fro she is trying to make believe that her forces are greater than they really are. We sincerely advise these bogeymen not to waste their time and money."

SPAIN PREPARING QUIETLY.

Admiral Bermejo Says She Cannot Talk Like the Americans.

LONDON, March 15.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail reports an interview with Admiral Bermejo, the Minister of Marine, in the course of which the Minister said:

"The exigencies

America's Greatest Medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla because No other medicine Has such a record Of wonderful cures. The worst cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Yield to Hood's

but they soon eased off to 52¼. Spanish 4s later strengthened and closed at 53¼, a net loss of ⅜ from yesterday's closing prices.

PARIS, March 15.—On the Bourse this morning Spanish 4s were quoted at 53⅝, against 53, the closing price of yesterday. Spanish 4s weakened after the opening and declined to 52 9-16. Later Spanish 4s were covered and closed at 53, unchanged from the closing prices of yesterday.

MADRID, March 15.—Spanish 4s were quoted on the Bourse here to-day at 75.00, against 76.90 yesterday.

Lisbon's Defenses to be Rushed.

LISBON, March 15.—The War Department has decided to complete the defenses of the port of Lisbon as speedily as possible.

THE SPANISH CABINET'S VIEW.

The United States Blamed for Keeping Its Fleet So Near Cuba and Encouraging the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A statement which is believed to reflect correctly the sentiment of the Spanish Cabinet in the present emergency was made to-day by a gentleman intimately associated with Premier Sagasta and Señor Moret, Minister of the Colonies. It is not desired to give it the form of an official utterance, but rather an exposition from one whose opportunities for information are complete on the views animating the ruling authorities of Spain. The statement is as follows:

"The elections in Cuba are about to occur, and the Government desires them to be as free as possible. Naturally, however, the insurrection will prevent many from voting, and it is felt also that renewed insurgent activity coming at such a moment might jeopardize the successful working out of the autonomist plan.

"Moreover, the attitude of the United States in having a squadron so near Cuba and the active war preparations in the United States are of a nature that may exert an influence against a fair expression of public will under the autonomist plan. It is thought that if the United States were sincere in its expressions of friendship to Spain, even if it thought that autonomy could not meet every expectation, it should by friendly acts and not words show this sympathy with the liberal régime inaugurated in Cuba. If the Washington Government made known indirectly to the insurgents that it meant to have peace in Cuba, and that peace in Cuba may be had with an autonomic government under Spain, the insurrection would certainly die out. If later the Weyler party wanted to interfere it would be time then for the United States to take action. That action would be then justifiable. Now to make war on Spain would be a crime, and for a crime to civilization and humanity the United States would be responsible."

The foregoing statement was called to the attention of Señor Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish Minister, but he maintained diplomatic reserve. After reading it carefully, he said it appeared to be given by one thoroughly conversant with the situation.

This afternoon the Spanish Minister called at the State Department and had a two hours' conference with Assistant Secretary Day. It was his first call purely for business purposes, the former calls having been those of ceremony. The Minister apparently came away in a pleasant frame of mind, but he asked to be excused from discussing the purposes of his call.

Señor du Bosc Honored.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Señor Polo y Bernabe received a dispatch to-day from the Minister of State at Madrid stating that at an audience with the Queen Regent her Majesty had appointed Señor du Bosc, recently Charge d'Affaires here, a Knight Commander of the first class of the Order of Isabella la Cattolica. This is in recognition of Señor du Bosc's services during the delicate period of the present emergency, following Señor de Lome's retirement and Señor Polo y Bernabe's arrival.

AMBASSADOR DEL MAZO'S VIEW.

Says He Does Not Expect War, Because Nobody Desires It.

ROME, March 15.—The Tribuna publishes an interview on the Cuban situation and the relations between Spain and the United States with Señor Cipriano del Mazo, the Spanish Ambassador to Italy.

Señor del Mazo says:

"The relations between Spain and the United States continue cordial. The Maine explosion was accidental. If her Captain had been on board the disaster would probably have been averted. Most of the alarmist rumors circulated are Stock Exchange manœuvres, Wall Street speculators, having embarked their capital in the Cuban revolution, are at a loss how to precipitate war.

"But it is a vain dream. Spain possesses Cuba, and will keep it by love or by force. That henceforth is an engagement of honor. Besides, the revolution will be suppressed before the 1st of May.

"I do not believe that there will be war between Spain and the United States, because nobody desires it. If, however, it should unfortunately break out, Spain would have recourse to privateering and America's commerce would be ruined. Spain would certainly have the upper hand at the beginning, but in the event of prolonged hostilities, she must not indulge too many hopes.

"The issue is absolutely unforeseeable. It is impossible to say a priori if and what alliance might arise in the event of war, but certainly the European powers do not appear disposed to be spectators of the sad duels of a nation that could not tolerate interference and the laying down of a principle dangerous to the world's peace. The Cuban question concerns Spain alone.

"The Vatican also ought to recognize this by refusing its intervention to those soliciting it in favor of the Cubans. South America is entirely favorable to Spain. We shall find the best and prompt resources in the event of war, and we need not fear the Carlist or Republican movements in the interior.

"The American war preparations serve to satisfy the jingoes and constitute a legitimate defense. But, though I do not believe there will be war, Spain will prepare for all eventualities, and is resolved at all cost never to cede her sovereignty over Cuba. She will risk her own destruction in order to keep the island by force."

Señor del Mazo says, in the course of the interview, that he has received a formal assurance from the Spanish Government that the suggestion as to a recall of Consul General Lee, so far from constituting an ultimatum, never actually took the form of a demand.

ANOTHER VIZCAYA FOR SPAIN.

HAVANA, March 15.—It is reported here that the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, at the request of the Spanish residents of Mexico, will visit Vera Cruz. It is further reported that the Spaniards of that place have decided to present the Spanish Government with a warship of the same size as the Vizcaya.

Spanish troops to the number of 1,400 arrived here to-day from Spain.

Señor Rafael Arazosa, a prominent resident of this place, has presented the Spanish Government with the coasting steamer Pilar, in order that she may be armed as a warship.

TRANSFER OF TORTUGAS ISLAND.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Gage sent a letter to the Secretary of War to-day stating that he was in readiness to transfer the jurisdiction of Tortugas Island at any time to the War Department, but in view of the short time that would be required for the quarantine station to be taken away and the needs of quarantine at that point, he suggested that the Marine Hospital Service should be allowed to remain until the point was reached in possible developments where the transfer should be made absolutely necessary.

Tires, $3.50 pr.; warranted. Best tires made, year's warranty, $5. Mineralized Rubber Co., 18 Cliff St.—Adv.

FOR AN AUXILIARY FLEET

Examination of Merchant Steamships and Tugs Continued by the Naval Board.

OFFERS FROM MANY OWNERS

They Place Their Craft Unconditionally at Disposal of Government in Case of War—The American Line Ships.

The Special Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers continued its sessions yesterday, and put in a hard day's work inspecting the various merchant steamships and tugs offered for the service of the Government in case war is declared with Spain. The board met at 9 o'clock in the morning in the large room of the Supervisor of the Harbor, on the eighth floor of the Army Building, in Whitehall Street, and, with the exception of a very short recess for luncheon, continued in session until shortly after 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The meetings were held behind closed doors, and great secrecy was observed regarding the business transacted.

During the forenoon Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelley and Chief Engineer Dixon left for a short time and inspected the steamships H. F. Dimock, H. M. Whitney, and Herman Winter of the Metropolitan Line. These vessels are all of the most approved pattern, and are capable of maintaining a speed of from thirteen to fifteen knots per hour. The steamer Creole of the Cromwell Line was also inspected, and it is understood that the board was especially pleased with her construction, which will enable a battery of at least four six-inch guns to be mounted without the least preliminary work of buttressing and reinforcing her decks.

James A. Wright, Jr., Second Vice President of the American Line, and Clement A. Griscom, General Manager of the New York offices of the company, were closeted with the board for some time during the morning session. It is understood that the terms by which the Government may secure the St. Louis, and possibly the entire fleet of the American Line, were discussed. The St. Louis was thoroughly inspected Monday, and up to a late hour last night it was uncertain whether or not she would sail this morning on her regular trip for Southampton. The vessel is due to leave her dock at 10 o'clock, and she is in perfect readiness to depart. She finished coaling yesterday, and the last of her supplies for a regular passenger trip were taken on board. Vice President Wright, when seen late yesterday afternoon, said that a large number of passengers were booked to sail on the St. Louis, and that these had not been notified that the steamer would not sail.

"If no further instructions are received from the Navy Department," he said, "the St. Louis will sail on schedule time. The Government knows as much about the vessel now as we do, and she can be secured at a moment's notice if the Government thinks her services desirable."

The St. Paul is due to arrive Saturday, and as she is almost identical in construction with the St. Louis, the Government can impress her at a moment's notice.

The Metropolitan Line, to which belongs the steamers H. F. Dimock, Herman Winter, and H. M. Whitney, which ply between this city and Boston, also have a fleet of vessels in the latter city, where other desirable steamships are lying as well, and Chief Engineer Dixon and Lieut. Sargent of the board left here last night to inspect them and also any other vessels which may be available for Government service in case of war. Naval Constructor Tawresey left for Philadelphia and Baltimore for the same purpose. Capt. Rodgers and Lieut. Commander Kelley will remain here to continue the examination of vessels. A great mass of letters has been received from ship owners at many ports placing craft of various dimensions and rates of speed at the disposal of the Government unconditionally.

The board is assisted in its labors by a force of carpenters from the navy yard in Brooklyn. These carpenters are warrant officers, and experts in making estimates as to the amount of reinforcing of the deck plates necessary for the installation of great guns. Shortly after 3 o'clock a number of the board members left to inspect some vessels in the Erie Basin, the names of which were kept secret.

Another meeting of the board was held at 8 o'clock in the evening, but only routine business was transacted and nothing was given out for publication. The board will probably continue its office here for several weeks.

R. Stevens Offers His Yacht Alleen.

Richard Stevens, who is a brother of Col. E. A. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, yesterday tendered the use of his yacht, the Alleen, to be used by the Government in the event of war with Spain. The only condition prescribed by Mr. Stevens is that the yacht shall be returned in as good condition as the Government receives her. The Alleen is 140 feet long. Her coal bunkers have a capacity of fifteen days' supply.

Brown Segmental Tube Gun.

READING, Penn., March 15.—Col. J. Hamilton Brown, the inventor of the Brown segmental tube gun, now being built in this city, returned to-day from Washington. He had conferences with Secretaries Alger and Long, as well as with a number of Congressmen in reference to the completion of his gun.

It is said that the six-inch gun built at Birdsborough, and which is being reassembled by the Diamond Drill Company, will probably be used as part of the armament of the steamship St. Louis of the American Line, as an auxiliary cruiser.

AGE OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Limit Raised from 24 to 30 Years Owing to the Emergency.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs has incorporated in the Naval bill the Administration provision raising the age limit of entrance of assistant surgeons into the navy from twenty-one to thirty years, inclusive.

The existing limit is twenty-one to twenty-four. The change will effect a material increase in that branch of the service sufficient to meet the requirements called for the ships about to be put into commission as well as to add to the personnel of the present ships. It was inserted as an emergency item to meet immediately present needs.

SPANIARDS LEAVE THE NAVY.

The San Francisco Sails from Lisbon to Take Care of the Amazonas.

MADRID, March 15.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Lisbon says that a score of sailors deserted from the United States warships while they were there, and the dispatch adds they were nearly all Spaniards.

LISBON, March 15.—The United States cruiser San Francisco sailed from here to-day, going in a southwesterly direction.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—It is stated at the Navy Department that the San Francisco is not going to take a southwesterly course, but has been ordered to Great Britain, where she will make up a crew for the Amazonas, the Brazilian cruiser purchased by the United States. It is the present intention to have the San Francisco convoy the Amazonas across the Atlantic, but this purpose is not a fixed one as yet.

It is expected the San Francisco will divide her officers and crew with the Amazonas, placing Lieut. Commander Arthur P. Nazro, executive officer of the San Francisco, in charge of the latter vessel.

Free Entry for Naval Supplies.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Representative Dingley of Maine, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, introduced a joint resolution to-day providing for the temporary admission free of duty of naval supplies procured abroad. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That such guns, ammunition, and other naval supplies as may be purchased abroad by this Government for the National defense prior to Jan. 1, 1899, shall be admitted at any port of entry in the United States free of duty."

The bill will be reported immediately by the Ways and Means Committee, to which it was referred. It was introduced at the request of the Administration.

Surgeons Wanted for the Navy.

Dr. David D. Teal of this city has received a communication from Rear Admiral Bunce, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, requesting him to call at the navy yard in connection with arranging details for establishing a local committee, which is to pick out young doctors who desire to serve the United States Navy in the capacity of surgeons. Dr. Teal is to be Chairman of the committee.

Chicago's Naval Reserve.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Twelve thousand dollars will be raised by the Naval Reserve Association of Illinois to uniform and equip the Chicago ship's crew.

WAR SUPPLIES AND PLANS.

Bureaus Rushing Orders and Plenty of Winchester Rifles at the Government's Disposal.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Alger to-day made an allotment of funds from the appropriation of $50,000,000 which will greatly facilitate the work of the bureaus. These bureaus had not been able to conclude any contracts for the procurement of war supplies because no allotment had been made, but this afternoon the Ordnance Bureau was given $2,500,000, and business went forward with a rush. It is true that this sum is already mortgaged under provisional arrangements made during the past week, but, with the assurance of more funds to come, the work of the bureau is now moving rapidly.

Contractors on the Coast Slow.

The War Department is greatly disappointed and annoyed at the dilatoriness shown by the contractors who have undertaken to construct the new fortifications along the coast. It is expected that only one among the whole number has finished his contract on time. The department has been greatly embarrassed thereby in placing its guns, and has been obliged to extend the time allowed these contractors. The department has determined not to submit to further obstruction in prosecuting the work undertaken, but will do the work itself and refrain from entering into contracts.

Can Make Winchesters Fast.

A representative of the Winchester Arms Company was in conference to-day with Gen. Miles and Gen. Flagler at the office of the Bureau of Ordnance of the army with a view to examining various patterns of rifles made by this concern, and of ascertaining how speedily these could be furnished in large quantities in case of emergency. Samples of two of the latest patterns of thirty-calibre rifles, one a Winchester and the other a Lee straight pull gun, were examined. No contracts were made, but the conference led to a full understanding. The representative of the Winchester Company stated that the present commercial demand, particularly that connected with the Klondike excitement, kept the company at its full capacity, but that Government orders would be filled without reference to these private obligations. The company has a force of 2,200 men, and by working ten hours a day with several shifts, it is believed that the Government could be supplied with rifles at a very rapid rate. A large number of Winchesters could be supplied at once.

Harbor Defense Suggestion.

Lieut. Very, the representative of the Howell Torpedo Company, has submitted to the War Department a proposition to supplement the defenses of the larger coast ports, such as New York and Boston, by equipping a number of light draft and steam launches with torpedo outfits. He urges that by the full use of this means of defense the harbors may be kept open for commerce up to the last moment, which would not be the case were reliance placed on the ordinary fixed mine or torpedo. These torpedoes have a range of about two miles, and start off at a speed of 30 knots. If the boats from which they are discharged are properly sheltered, as proposed by Lieut. Very, it is believed they would be valuable adjuncts to defense.

The Government, however, has heretofore regarded automobile torpedoes as proper instruments for naval use, and is scarcely disposed to change policies at this date.

MILITIA NEED ARTILLERY.

Some States Have Modern Guns, but Others Lack Them.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Inspired by the war sentiment prevailing in many parts of the country, officers of State militia organizations have been inquiring of the War Department as to allotment of arms, ammunition, &c. There is an annual appropriation aggregating about $400,000 allotted among the militia of the several States, according to their numerical strength, and the money granted may be expended for any branch of the service desired. That feature which has received some attention lately relates to the artillery field pieces, only a few States having been supplied with this necessary adjunct to successful military service.

The militia organizations, as a rule, have been satisfied with the ordinary Napoleon twelve-pounder brass cannon, which fires a solid ball; but their use has been almost entirely discarded in the regular army. Of late years New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Utah, and a few other States have been furnished the new field artillery pieces used by the War Department in its service. The officials are prompt to accede to the requests of the militia organizations if their allotment of the annual appropriation made by Congress is not exhausted; but in the absence of any money on hand to the credit of the States no equipment of any character can be given them. The artillery strength of the State militia organizations in time of peace is four field pieces and in time of war six pieces.

PACK TRAIN ORDERED BACK.

All But Three Packers and 25 Mules to Return from Alaska.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 15.—The Government pack train, consisting of twenty packers and about 100 animals, which went to Alaska six weeks ago in connection with the relief expedition, has been ordered to return to Vancouver Barracks, with the exception of three packers and twenty-five mules.

Those will be left at Dyea under command of Lieut. James A. Ryan, Ninth Cavalry. Major Louis H. Rucker, Fourth Cavalry, who has been in Alaska for nearly three months, has been ordered to return to his regiment at Fort Walla Walla.

TAKING BATTERIES SOUTH.

Railroads Ready to Start Them from Fort Riley To-day.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Col. J. C. G. Lee, Quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri, this afternoon made the awards for the transportation of the three batteries from Fort Riley, Kan. The batteries are prepared for the movement, and the railroad companies are ready to start them from Fort Riley at noon to-morrow. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad will transport the one to Fort Monroe, and the route will be over the Union Pacific, Burlington, Big Four, and Chesapeake and Ohio Roads. The Kansas, Fort Scott and Missouri will transport the battery destined for Fort Jackson, New Orleans, over its own line, the Union Pacific, and the Illinois Central.

The same road will transport the third battery to Savannah over its line, the Union Pacific, the Memphis and Birmingham, and Central of Georgia. The three contracts aggregate $6,000. Each battery will require one Pullman, two ordinary coaches, three flat cars, four stock cars, and six baggage cars.

BRYAN TALKS AT ATLANTA.

Not a Man in the North, He Says, Who Would Suggest Gen. Lee's Removal.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 15.—An audience of 10,000 people greeted William J. Bryan when he appeared in the Tabernacle last night. They were thrown into a frenzy of enthusiasm when in one of the speaker's climaxes he referred to the readiness of Americans to meet a foreign foe who should attempt to land upon our shores. He said:

"Within the last two weeks we have had an illustration of the unity of the American people in front of a danger which was possible and probable. This danger they have met as one man, declaring their readiness to die in defense of their country. It so happened that the representative of the United States at Havana, wore the Confederate uniform. And yet Fitzhugh Lee has discharged his duties with such courage, such prudence, such patriotism, that you cannot find in all the Northland one man who would suggest his removal."

CASTORIA. The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

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NEW YORK VETERANS READY.

Col. Albert D. Shaw Offers the President 10,000 Men in the Event of Hostilities.

UTICA, N. Y., March 15.—Col. Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, Department Commander of the State of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, has offered the services of the veterans to President McKinley should they be needed in the case of war. The correspondence follows:

To the President:

Dear Sir: In view of the possible contingency of a war with Spain, I have the honor to lay before you the assurance that, should the necessity arise, the Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, stands ready to place a division of 10,000 veterans at your service, as Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States, within a period of ten days.

You may recall the review at Buffalo at the national encampment last year of comrades of this department, 17,000 strong, fully officered, in eight brigades, admirably organized from county battalions, and out of those same officers and men, broadly speaking, the command I name would volunteer for such service as their age and strength would make available. I am moved to make known to you the patriotic impulses of the comrades of the department at this time of unrest for the reason that I have been requested to do so from all sections of this great State. It may not be unwelcome to you to know that the surviving veteran volunteers of 1861-5 are proud of your comradeship and earnest in their desire to sustain you in the difficult and critical National situation the Spanish-Cuban question now presents.

With full confidence in your wisdom and statesmanship and that of your worthy advisers, the comrades of this department stand ready to meet every duty in this connection, to the extent of their ability. Should the current of events drift the Nation into the storm of war, your request for the services of volunteer veteran comrades from this department would be met with a quick and proud response.

While veterans of the late civil war abhor the brutalities of battle fields, and trust and believe that the threatened conflict will be averted on broad lines of Christian statesmanship, they yet realize that in the event of the failure of wise statecraft to honorably compose present difficulties, the National resources of force must be brought into action to meet the demands of National duty and honor.

I need not add, perhaps, that these veterans would be equal to immediate garrison duty along the Eastern seacoast, and for the protection of cities and as reserve forces, in support of the younger men comprising the excellent National Guard of frontier States, and they would be ready for efficient service within ten days from a call to arms from their comrade President in defense of a National policy of dignity, justice, and righteousness. Yours respectfully,

ALBERT D. SHAW,
Department Commander, Grand Army of the Republic, State of New York.

The President's reply to this letter, under date of March 11, follows:

My Dear Sir: The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th inst., tendering the services of members of your department and to assure you of his cordial appreciation of this patriotic offer. In accordance with the President's instructions, your letter has been brought to the attention of the Secretary of War for his consideration.

Thanking you sincerely in the President's behalf for your kind words of confidence, I am very truly,

JOHN ADDISON PORTER,
Secretary to the President.

SOUTH CAROLINA IS READY.

The General of a Big Cavalry Brigade Formally Volunteers for the War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Representative J. W. Stokes of South Carolina has received a letter from Gen. Joseph L. Stoppelbein, commanding the First Brigade of South Carolina Cavalry. After commending Mr. Stokes for his recent speech in Congress in favor of the fifty-million-dollar appropriation for the National defense, he adds:

"The people of South Carolina stand ready and willing to shed their blood in defense of the Stars and Stripes, and if ever our people were united they are to-day. We know no factional or party lines when the honor of our country is at stake. * * * As you know, I command the largest body of cavalry in the United States. My command and I are at the service of the President, and, while I understand that militia cannot be pressed into service for a longer period than ninety days, I now, through you, formally tender my services to the President in the volunteers for ninety months if needs be. * * *

"The people of South Carolina have implicit confidence in the wisdom of the President at this critical moment, and feel that he will do the proper thing."

Mr. Stokes presented Gen. Stoppelbein's letter to the President to-day after the Cabinet meeting.

MR. CLEVELAND ON THE CRISIS.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 15.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland was to-day asked his opinion concerning the existing relations between this country and Spain.

"In common with others," he said, "I think every patriotic citizen ought loyally to support the Government during a period of trial like the present, no matter what exigencies may arise. I hope, however, that the present difficulties will be settled without bloodshed. It is possible that an honorable way out will be found eventually, and that there will be no war."

Mr. Cleveland said he preferred to reserve all comments upon the possible and probable outcome of the Maine affair until after the official publication of the report of the Board of Inquiry.

Asked if he would say anything upon the financial question and the plans and programme of the gold standard or National Democrats, Mr. Cleveland said he preferred to reserve all comments upon that topic until his address before the Iroquois Club of Chicago next month, as he did not wish at this time to anticipate points which he might desire to incorporate in his address upon that occasion.

WORK AT FORT WADSWORTH.

Representatives of the Government visited Fort Wadsworth yesterday and negotiated for the purchase of the land adjoining the new fortifications, which is owned by the estate of the late Adolph L. King.

Extra gangs of mechanics and laborers have been put to work on the three heavy batteries, which, when completed, will mount the heaviest disappearing guns in New York Harbor.

Visitors are excluded from the reservations, and strangers passing by are not even permitted to stop and watch the work in progress. Armed sentinels are stationed short distances apart, who order all pedestrians away.

MAINE INQUIRY CLOSING

The Officers Composing the Court Left Havana Yesterday for Key West.

MUCH INFORMATION GATHERED

Further Study of the Plans to be Made—Intimated at Washington that the Report May Be Presented This Week.

HAVANA, March 15.—The Mangrove, with the members of the Maine court of inquiry on board, sailed this evening for Key West. Capt. Sampson, President of the court, said that the decision to leave Havana was not reached until this afternoon, after a consultation of the members. It was decided that, while further testimony might be obtained here, this was not sufficiently likely to justify a longer stay. The court can return if the divers or wreckers make discoveries that add to the stock of knowledge now gathered. The plans of the submerged wreck, in the preparation of which Ensign Powelson has had a large share, are very elaborate, and Capt. Sampson says the testimony and records of the divers are very full.

Capt. Sampson hopes the court will be allowed to resume its sittings on the battleship Iowa, now near Key West with the flagship New York. All the officers of the court, except Judge Advocate Marix, are stationed on the Iowa or the New York, and on the former the court could be absolutely free from interruption. The greater part of the investigation that remains will consist, unless the court returns here, of a careful study of the plans. It is not thought that it will be necessary again to summon the survivors of the Maine, officers or men, now at Key West or scattered throughout the fleet. Capt. Sampson said, however, that any such would be summoned if the revision of the testimony showed missing links in the chain that they could supply.

The court has no prophecy to make as to the further duration of its sittings or as to when and where the findings will be promulgated. Capt. Sigsbee probably will remain here with Lieut. Commander Wainwright to superintend the wrecking on behalf of the Government. Chaplain Chidwick is expected to remain to care for any bodies that may be recovered. At least, no orders have been received to the contrary.

The members of the court called upon Consul General Lee this afternoon to bid him farewell, and subsequently Capt. Sigsbee said adieu to them.

The body of another victim of the Maine disaster was found late last night floating near the United States cruiser Montgomery. The remains have not been identified.

The wrecking derrick Chief, of New York, arrived here to-day in tow of the Boston tug Underwriter. It is understood that the Underwriter will return to the United States for a 3,000-ton barge. All three vessels are to be used in the contract work on the wreck.

Rolf, the English engineer in charge of the floating dock, denies in this morning's papers that he has given an interview at any time to an American newspaper on the subject of the wreck of the Maine.

SENATE'S MAINE INQUIRY.

It Is Decided to Wait Until the Administration Is Finished.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has under consideration to-day the resolution instructing it to make an investigation of the Maine disaster and decided by a vote of 6 to 5 to postpone action for the present. This action was preceded by a sharp exchange of words between the advocates of immediate action and those who think the active investigation should be deferred in order to permit the Administration full opportunity to press its own investigation through the Naval Board of Inquiry.

After the decision was reached not to go on with the inquiry to the extent of summoning witnesses, it was suggested that steps should be taken by the committee to secure from the Navy Department all the information in its possession, and this suggestion was adopted.

It is understood that the postponement was secured by Senator McEnery's joining with the majority of the Republicans, and that Senator Chandler voted with the opposition for immediate and independent inquiry.

MAINE MONUMENT FUND.

Local Organization Effected, with the Mayor as Chairman, to Work with the National Committee.

A meeting called by Mayor Van Wyck was held at the Windsor Hotel last night to effect a local organization to work with the National Maine Monument Committee. About fifty persons were present.

As soon as the Mayor rapped for order, Commissioner John W. Keller of the Department of Charities explained the object of the meeting. He spoke of the National Committee, of which Levi P. Morton is Chairman and George J. Gould Treasurer, and said that Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Washington, Baltimore, and other cities had already perfected organizations to co-operate with the National Committee in raising funds for a monument to the dead of the Maine.

It was decided by acclamation to form a local committee. Mayor Van Wyck was chosen Chairman, St. Clair McKelway Vice Chairman, J. Edward Simmons Treasurer, and James H. Bresin Secretary. Mr. McKelway declined to serve, and at his suggestion Edward M. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, was substituted for him.

The Mayor announced that he had received a letter from Mr. Croker, subscribing $1,000 in the name of Tammany Hall and $100 from himself, a letter from Jacob Ruppert, Jr., pledging $1,000, and telegrams from Howard Carroll and C. C. Shayne, subscribing $100 each.

On motion of Commissioner Keller, it was decided that Mayor Van Wyck should appoint a committee of one from every trade and calling in the city to solicit subscriptions to the fund. The Mayor said he would announce the committee in a day or two, and the meeting adjourned.

MASS FOR MAINE VICTIMS.

A Memorial Service at St. Francis Xavier's Church by the Apostleship of Prayer.

A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the souls of the seamen who lost their lives by the destruction of the battleship Maine was celebrated in the Church of St. Francis Xavier yesterday afternoon. Nearly all of the seamen were members of the Apostleship of Prayer, a Roman Catholic organization, which numbers about 2,200,000 members in this country. The services were of the character known as "month's mind," the Maine seamen having been dead just one month.

Emblems of mourning were mingled with the American colors in and about the church. Admission was by card, and the attendance was so large that 400 or 500 men and women were obliged to remain in the street, which they did throughout the mass. There were present three of the survivors of the Maine disaster, one of whom carried an American flag; a company of marines and a dozen seamen from the navy yard, Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, United States Army, and three of his staff, representatives of different artillery companies stationed in this vicinity, some of the officers connected with the Engineering Corps at the navy yard, a detachment of the Naval Reserves, and two companies of the St. Francis Xavier Grammar School Cadets.

About twenty-five priests participated in the services, including Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, Father Thomas E. Murphy, S. J., rector of St. Francis Xavier's; Father Rensselaer, Vicar General Mooney, and Fathers Connolly and Myhan.

The Rev. W. H. I. Reaney, Chaplain in the United States Navy, was the celebrant, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. John J. Wynne, S. J., editor of The Messenger of the Sacred Heart, and director of the Apostleship of Prayer for the United States. The music was as follows: Prelude and fugue in B minor, by Bach; requiem mass for men's voices, by Emil Dethier; gradual, by Gaston M. Dethier; Hbera, by Witt; postlude, funeral march from Franciscus, by Edgar Tinel.

In his sermon Father Wynne said: "The Nation feels its loss and expresses its feeling, not by the emotional and extravagant outcry of a few mischief-makers, who pretend to represent, while they are really striving to pervert, the public opinion which they so persistently belie—but in the manner of all true grief—in the silence of heart whose anguish is too deep for tears."

After the services the military men were entertained informally at luncheon at the House of the Apostleship of Prayer, in Sixteenth Street.

ITALIAN COLONY MOURNS.

Mass for Maine Victims in the Church of St. Anthony.

Requiem services for the victims of the Maine were held yesterday morning in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Anthony of Padua, in Sullivan Street. The services were under the auspices of the Italian Colony and the Sons of Columbus Legion. The church was crowded.

The front of the church was heavily draped in black, and there were inscriptions in Italian and English.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Father Anacletus, celebrant; the Rev. Leonare Fiorio, Deacon; the Rev. Andrew Slattery, Sub-Deacon; the Rev. Daniel Blasi, master of ceremonies; the Rev. Father Bonaventura Piscopo, the Rev. Stefano Gesualdi, the Rev. Vincent Viola, the Rev. Francisco Zaboglio, the Rev. Paolo Tacomino, and the Rev. Raffaele Guglielmotte. The services began with "The Star-Spangled Banner," and ended with "America." After the celebration of the mass, the Rev. Father Anacletus made a few remarks in English, explaining the occasion of the service. The Rev. Father Bonaventura delivered an oration in Italian.

At the Church of St. Mary.

A solemn mass of requiem for the souls of the men lost on the Maine was celebrated yesterday morning at the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West Forty-sixth Street. The celebrant was the Rev. Thomas McK. Brown, the rector, and the assistant priests were the Rev. J. A. Staunton, Jr., and the Rev. R. R. Upjohn, curates. Willcox's requiem mass was sung. Among those present in the church were Commander Jacob W. Miller and Chaplain Sylvester D. Boorom of the New York Navy Yard.

AS COL. PARKER SAW CUBA.

Reconcentrados Starving to Death and Railroads Paying Tribute to the Cubans to Run Trains.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Col. Myron M. Parker, who was Senator Proctor's companion in his trip to Cuba, in an interview with a Star reporter to-day, said:

"You might believe, but you could not realize, the condition of the reconcentrados in Cuba. It passes the comprehension of a man accustomed to the usual phases of life. Their emaciation is terrible, their suffering indescribable. We saw warehouses full of starving women and children. These people have been forced into the villages and towns by the Spaniards, and the whole country where they lived has been devastated.

"In the ride from Havana to Sagua la Grande, a distance of about 200 miles or more, the country presented a picture of desolation. For miles and miles the charred stalks of the burned sugar cane showed where the torch had been applied by the Spanish and insurgents alike. At intervals are blockhouses occupied by the Spanish soldiers. Above each blockhouse is a cupola, where a Spanish soldier is always on the lookout. If a reconcentrado attempts to go out from the village and cross the trocha, he is shot, and if an insurgent tries to come in, he is treated likewise. The trocha serves, however, to prevent sudden dashes by the insurgents into the villages at night to burn them.

"The Spanish Army is largely employed along the railroad, but, closely as the road is guarded, the insurgents can do with it as they please. It is generally understood in Cuba that the railroad company pays tribute to the insurgents for running the passenger trains. The insurgents do not want to bother the passenger trains, but they are alert to interfere with freight and troop trains. The day before we reached Matanzas the insurgents blew up a sugar train only three miles out of that town. They cross the railroad at any point they desire and whenever they please. In my opinion, Gomez virtually has control of the island. There is not an estate in cultivation, so I was reliably informed, that does not pay tribute to the insurgents. The best people in Havana told me that the young men of the best Cuban families in the island were in the ranks of the insurgents, just as the best representatives of our best families were in the Southern and Northern ranks during the war. My informant also told me that the insurgent army was never as firm and as strong as it is to-day. It gets a very large proportion of its medical supplies right from Havana, and its discipline is said to be all that can be desired. The insurgents have complete control of the Provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Principe. They claim to have all the supplies necessary for their subsistence, having great herds of cattle, besides cultivating a large proportion of the land in the provinces mentioned. What they need is arms, ammunition, and clothing. It is generally understood in Cuba that the insurgents known as presentados, who came in and gave themselves up to the Spaniards in response to the offer of pardon, were all men who had met with the disfavor of Gomez because they had disregarded the discipline he so rigidly enforces in his army."

"Did your investigation lead you to form any opinion on the subject of autonomy?" inquired the reporter.

"No one wants autonomy in Cuba," replied Col. Parker, with emphasis. "Even the Autonomist Governors do not favor it. I know of several Alcaldes, or Mayors, of towns outside of Havana, appointed as autonomists, who are wholly in sympathy with the insurgents."

THE TALK ABOUT BUYING CUBA.

Private Syndicate Could Not Do It, Says Counsel Rubens of the Junta.

Talk of a syndicate of American capitalists taking a part in the Cuban controversy by buying the island and negotiating with the United States Government is not received kindly by Cubans at the Junta. Mr. Rubens, the delegation's counsel, said yesterday:

"The idea of a syndicate buying the island is ridiculous. A private syndicate cannot buy a Government. A syndicate might buy bonds issued by the Cuban Republic, but its dealings would be with the Cuban Government, not with the United States Government or with Spain. As to this Government guaranteeing the bonds, I have said before I do not think it could do so. The United States Government is not in the banking business. I do not think it would be Constitutional."

There was a good deal of talk at the Junta yesterday concerning the reports of an early adjournment of Congress, and stories were told connecting the name of ex-Gov. Morton with the talked-of syndicate and with the effort to secure an early adjournment.

Regarding the report that an influential banker had communicated with the President asking what was the loss of 250 lives compared to the demoralization of business and the depreciation of values, one member of the Junta said:

"I do not think any such message was sent to President McKinley. I think it is based on something else. I have it from reliable sources that a financier of this city did send a somewhat similar message to a member of the Cabinet last week, and that the message read:

"'What are the lives of 250 common sailors compared with your interests on the Street?'

"If the fate of the starving Cubans depended on such as these, it would not be long before the only Cubans left in Cuba would be the men who are in the field. If the starving process continues, it may before long be said in truth that those who favor independence are in the minority."

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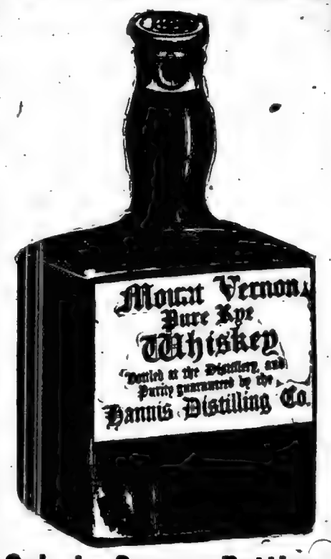

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RAPID TRANSIT QUESTION

Bill to Abolish Commission Regarded with Equanimity by President Orr.

SAYS HE WILL NOT OPPOSE IT

Is Equally Ready to Continue Work or to Retire—The Negotiations in Progress with the Manhattan Railway Company.

The action of Senator Ellsworth in introducing in the State Senate Monday night a bill to abolish the New York Rapid Transit Commission and to create in its stead a bi-partisan commission, while it did not surprise any one who has recently watched the political board, was, nevertheless, one of the chief topics yesterday with all who have maintained an interest in the subject of rapid-transit facilities for this city.

The attitude of the Rapid Transit Commissioners whom it is proposed to displace is in accord with that of President Alexander E. Orr, who said yesterday:

"The Legislature made the commission, and without doubt the Legislature has the power to unmake it. I do not propose to lift a finger in opposition to the bill. The Legislature presumably represents the people, and I assume the will of the people will be registered in whatever action it may decide upon. If the people through the Legislature want us to go on and complete the work we have begun, I shall cheerfully continue in harness. If they want us to step down and out, I shall cheerfully do so."

Mr. Orr said further that as the result of his study of the question of rapid transit he was convinced that the only solution of the problem is the underground railroad.

"We may not see the underground lines as soon as we should like," he said; "but in they end they are bound to come. And not only those we have planned, but others, the whole constituting a system for the entire city."

Mr. Orr said that, while improvements and extensions of the Manhattan Railway lines will add to the public convenience, they cannot solve the problem of rapid transit.

"There is no conflict of interest," Mr. Orr continued, "between the underground and the elevated lines. I told Mr. Gould that the underground railway we proposed to build would not injure the Manhattan Railway Company, but would, on the contrary, contribute to its prosperity by increasing the population to the north. Mr. Gould agreed with me."

The work of the conference committees of the Manhattan Railway Company and the Rapid Transit Commission has been going on steadily of late, and has taken such definite shape that a report to their principals will not be long delayed. The Rapid Transit Commission will meet soon—if not this week, then probably on Monday next—and information of great interest will, it is expected, be made public.

No authoritative statement can yet be obtained as to how far the Rapid Transit Commission's committee has decided to go in meeting the requests of the Manhattan Company, but there is good reason to believe that it has been as generous in its concessions as a desire to aid in any reasonable plan for rapid transit facilities and its duty to the city would permit. It is said that the committee favors giving the company the use of West Street and to permit it to cross Broadway at or near Canal Street. Additional tracks will probably be allowed on Third Avenue, with extension to the north end. Further concessions in Battery Park, it is said, are not favored by the committee.

With regard to a report that the Metropolitan Railway Company had intimated a purpose of renewing its bid to build an underground railroad, L. L. Delafield, Secretary of the commission, yesterday said that he had no information to that effect.

RAPID TRANSIT IN ALBANY.

Belief that Platt and Croker Are Behind the Ellsworth Measure—Text of the Bill.

ALBANY, March 15.—No measure affecting New York City has attracted more attention this session than the bill introduced by Senator Ellsworth last night, substituting a bi-partisan board of four Rapid Transit Commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor and removable for cause, for the present self-perpetuating body.

So far Mr. Ellsworth enjoys practically a monopoly of information concerning the persons and motives behind the bill, and he is not disposed to take the public into his confidence. Excepting him alone, Democrats and Republicans alike professed entire ignorance concerning the measure. Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, said that the bill was a surprise to him, and that he knew no more about it than what he had seen in the papers. S. Fred Nixon, leader of the Assembly Republicans, declared that the bill was entirely new to him.

No doubt is felt or expressed, however, either by Democrats or Republicans, that the project comes straight from Senator Platt, and that it had the approval of Richard Croker before it was broached in the Senate. Direct testimony in proof of this is wanting, but the inferential grounds on which it is based are so strong as to have made the conclusion well-nigh universal.

It is pointed out that the present Rapid Transit Commissioners, having been placed in office by the Legislature and empowered to fill vacancies occurring in their number, are entirely beyond the control of the city administration. This administration, it is well known, has never entertained any great cordiality for the commission—in fact, has indicated very clearly its lack of sympathy with it. This being true, and Tammany naturally wishing to get the vastly important question of rapid transit within its own grasp, nothing would be more logical, it is urged, than that it should welcome an opportunity to oust the present board and name a new one, subject in part at least to its own domination. Mr. Platt, it is contended, would find in the opportunity of naming two of the Commissioners ample reward for using his power over the Legislature to force the bill through. It is said, besides, that both Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker have grudges against Alexander E. Orr, and that his removal would be a source of gratification to both these leaders.

The text of the bill, which amends Section 1 of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 752 of the Laws of 1894, is as follows:

In each city having over one million of inhabitants, according to the last preceding National or State census, there shall be a Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners in and for such city, which shall consist of four capable, experienced, and disinterested citizens of such city, not more than two of whom shall, when appointed, belong to the same political party, nor be of the same political opinion on State and National politics, and who shall be appointed by the Mayor of such city. The members of said board shall be styled Commissioners of Rapid Transit, and shall not be removable except for cause. Vacancies which may take place in the offices hereby created shall be filled by a majority vote of the remaining members of said board. The board thus constituted shall have and exercise the specific authority and powers hereinafter conferred, and also such other and necessary power as may be requisite to the efficient performance of the duties imposed upon said board by this act.

Whenever it is expressly provided in the act hereby amended that any act of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners shall be done by the concurrent vote of six of the members of said board, the act hereby amended is further amended so as to provide in such cases that such vote shall be that of a majority of such board.

Every board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners heretofore created and now existing under the provisions of the act hereby amended, or any act amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, is hereby abolished; and the members of every such board shall cease to be Commissioners of Rapid Transit from and after the passage of this act. Upon the organization of the board, which shall be appointed pursuant to this act, such Commissioners shall transfer and deliver to the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, provided for by this act, all furniture, books, maps, records, plans, and other papers and property of what kind soever appertaining or belonging to or in the custody of the board of which they were Commissioners, or in their possession, or under their control as such Commissioners, or held by them, for which they are responsible in their official capacity.

The expense incurred by said Commissioners, for which an appropriation, or appropriations, shall have been made, pursuant to the act hereby amended, shall be paid upon vouchers, to be furnished by said Commissioners, and otherwise, as provided in the act hereby amended. Said Commissioners shall be entitled to receive a reasonable compensation for the services which have been rendered by them, which may have been, or which shall be, determined on their application in the manner provided for in the act hereby amended. The Controller or other chief financial officer of said city is hereby authorized and directed to issue and sell revenue bonds of such city in anticipation of the receipt of taxes, and out of the proceeds of such bonds to pay said compensation so ascertained and determined, and the amount necessary to pay the principal and interest of said bonds shall be included in the tax levy of said city for the year next following the issue and sale of the same.

All act and parts of acts, local or general, inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

This act shall take effect immediately.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, whose partner Mr. Boardman is of counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission, was at the Capitol today and had a talk with Mr. Ellsworth.

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THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Bill Whose Object Is to Hamper New York Tax Officers Defeated After a Hard Fight.

TRENTON, N. J., March 15.—The feature of the afternoon session of the Senate was a fight on Senator Braun's amendment to Senate bill No. 185, authorizing the lease of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad to the Erie Railroad. The amendment provides against the consolidated roads, which are now competitors, advancing passenger or freight rates beyond the existing rates. The amendment was at first adopted without opposition. A minute later Senator Daly, who came into the chamber, moved to reconsider it. The motion was carried, and then the Hudson Senator made a savage attack on the amendment, charging that it was unfair, inasmuch as conditions might arise which would make it a burden upon the railroads to be restricted to the present tariff.

Senator Braun retorted that Senator Daly had apparently changed since morning from a champion of the people to a champion of the corporations. Senator Martin replied to Senator Daly's intimation that the amendment was unconstitutional by saying that there was a law on the statute books for the past seventeen years fixing maximum passenger rates in certain cases, which even the railroads themselves had never thought of attacking as unconstitutional.

The amendment finally came to a vote and was adopted, 9 to 8. Those voting in the affirmative were Barber, Braun, W. M. Johnson, Ketcham, Martin, Reed, Skirm, Stokes, and Van Cleef. The negative votes were cast by Daly, Engle, Johnson, H. W. Johnson, Miller, Packer, Stanger, and Vreeland.

Senator Daly, when the amendment was carried, resumed his fight by moving to recommit the bill as amended. This was carried on a vote of 10 to 7, the Senators voting as before, with the exception of Reed and Stokes.

The Senate had a big fight on the substitute for Senate bills Nos. 5, 6, 31, and 32. The principal feature of the substitute is to exempt corporations organized under the laws of New Jersey from filing the Post Office address of the incorporators and Directors. The object of the bill is to hamper the tax officers of New York in locating holders of stock in companies organized in New Jersey and doing business in New York. The bill was defeated by a vote of 8 to 8.

Mr. Vreeland, its introducer, will bring the bill up again when there is a full attendance of the Senate. In his advocacy of the bill, Mr. Vreeland freely admitted that it was designed to encourage outside corporations to become incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and he spoke of the large revenue, nearly $1,000,000 a year, which is received by New Jersey from this source.

Senator Daly made a vigorous speech against the bill, and said it was playing into the hands of the trusts, and in its hampering of the New York tax officers was a violation of the comity of State.

The Passaic Pollution Commission, appointed last year, made its report to the Senate to-day, and recommended that a new commission be appointed to further consider plans for purifying the waters of the Passaic River. A bill embodying the recommendations was introduced by Senator William M. Johnson. The bill authorizes the commission to expend $25,000, the money to be provided by assessing the municipalities along the Passaic in proportion to their population.

Among the House bills passed were those authorizing the organization, with the consent of the Governor, of three additional Gatling gun companies, and appropriating $15,000 to decorating and repairing the Assembly Chamber and renovating the Executive department. This was opposed by the Democrats on the ground of economy.

The Senate passed a bill, among others, amending the act regulating pilots for the ports of Jersey City, Newark, and Perth Amboy, so as to include provision for the use of steam as well as of sailboats, thus conforming to the New York law.

POLITICIAN STRICKEN BLIND.

Eugene Saulsy of Indianapolis Loses His Sight Permanently.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 15.—Eugene Saulsy, Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee and one of the leaders of the Young Republicans, has been stricken with total blindness, the result of atrophy of the optic nerve, and physicians report that his blindness is permanent.

New Steamer for the Sound.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., March 15.—The steamer Park City, built to ply between this place and Bridgeport, Conn., was launched from the shipyard of Mather & Woods here this afternoon. The new boat is not yet completed, and will go to Bridgeport, where the finishing touches will be added, as well as the machinery set. She is a single-screw propeller, and will cost when completed $50,000.

Father O'Neil Chosen Chancellor.

NEWARK, N. J., March 15.—The Rev. George Doane O'Neil has been appointed by Bishop Wigger Chancellor of the Diocese of Newark, to succeed the Rev. Father Wallace, who was appointed pastor of the Church of Our Lady of the Valley, at South Orange, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Father Callan. Father O'Neil is a native of Newark, and is thirty years of age. He studied for the priesthood at St. Charles's College, Maryland, and also at Seton Hall.

Address to Business Men.

Robert C. Ogden of the firm of John Wanamaker will deliver an address on "Advertising as a Business Force" at the rooms of the Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, to-day at noon. On Saturday an address will be delivered there at noon by Francis B. Thurber on "Our Transportation System."

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PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The House Begins Its Consideration of the Post Office Appropriation Bill Carrying $98,962,300.

DEBATE TAKES A WIDE RANGE

Cotton Manufacturing, the Financial Question, the Verdict in the Lattimer Case, and Hawaiian Annexation All Discussed.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The House today, in Committee of the Whole, considered the Post Office Appropriation bill. It carries $98,962,300, being $958,891 less than the estimates and $3,296,962 more than the appropriations for the current year. The debate was not confined to the bill, but took in a variety of topics.

Mr. Griggs (Dem., Ga.,) contributed some remarks upon the mooted question of the relative advantages possessed by the cotton manufacturers of the North and South, to prove that the advantages possessed by the Southern manufacturers were not due to the longer hours of labor of their operatives. He predicted that the South in the near future would manufacture, as well as grow, the cotton crop of the world. He warned New England that she should abandon the industry. Mr. Griggs won applause from the Democrats by criticising some utterances of Speaker Reed and Mr. Dingley.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) said it was a happy day for the Republic when a Southern member arose on the floor and spoke of the great manufacturing industries of the South in competition with those of the North. It was a day that has been waited for since the Pilgrims landed. No section would rejoice more that the South had entered the lists than New England.

"We shall suffer from Southern competition temporarily," said Mr. Walker; "we may have to reduce wages temporarily; we may have to lose some departments of our industry permanently; but we glory in this Southern competition because it shows the cementing of the common country we love so well." [Applause.]

Mr. Alexander (Rep., N. Y.,) submitted some remarks on the financial question, arguing that the House should go on record by an explicit declaration that the Government was bound by law and good faith to maintain the gold standard.

Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.,) denounced an editorial in a New York paper on the Sheriff Martin verdict. The public opinion of the United States, he said, while accepting the verdict, registered the unofficial verdict that the shooting down of defenseless laborers constituted an impeachment of American liberty and a disgrace to the section in which it occurred.

Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.,) replied to a speech delivered by Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) several weeks ago against the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Tawney, in concluding his speech, said:

"I shall, if the opportunity is afforded, vote to ratify and confirm the far-seeing judgment and intelligent action of President McKinley, thereby throwing around these islands the shield of American sovereignty and planting upon them our starry emblem of liberty, thus warning the nations of the world that the islands of Hawaii, 'the gem of the Pacific,' are to be forever a buttress and never to be a menace to that splendid section of our country whose shores, from Bering Strait to the northern boundary of Mexico, are washed by the surf-billows of the Pacific."

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

Discussion of the National Quarantine Bill—Passage of a Number of Bills.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The National Quarantine bill was the subject of discussion to-day in the Senate.

Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) in charge of the bill, offered the following new paragraph as a committee amendment:

Nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the right of any State to protect its citizens from infectious or contagious diseases by such rules and regulations as the authorities of said State may deem necessary, and which do not conflict with the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury, as hereinbefore provided, to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or the spread of such diseases from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, into another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) opposed the bill, maintaining that it placed too much power in the hands of one man—the Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service. He regarded it as an interference with the rights of the various States. It might, he said, be satisfactory to the people of the Southern States, but it would not be satisfactory to the people of the Northern States, which had "the energy and money to expend for the protection of their own people."

In response to the intimation of Mr. Sewell that the Southern States were actuated by mercenary motives in supporting the pending bill, Mr. Vest sharply pointed out that the greatest opposition to the bill had come from the Southern States.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) said that the absurdity of the present quarantine system was well illustrated at Philadelphia, where vessels, after having been inspected without charge by the officials at the National Quarantine Station, had to be subjected to a further examination by State officials, for which fees were charged.

Mr. Vest, replying further to Mr. Sewell, asked whether the United States Government should stand helpless and see its people slaughtered and its commerce crippled and destroyed, lest the reserved rights of States might be invaded or destroyed. He maintained the United States had sovereign power to act in the matter of quarantine. As a further argument in favor of a National quarantine, Mr. Vest said it had been charged openly that during the yellow fever epidemic of last year the embargo of a quarantine had been placed by some cities against others purely for commercial reasons. Under a National system of quarantine no such unfair advantage could be taken.

At the conclusion of Mr. Vest's remarks the Quarantine bill was laid aside and a measure providing that United States Marshals and District Attorneys should continue to fill their respective offices until the appointment and qualification of their successors was passed.

The Senate passed these bills:

For the relief of the Catholic church at Mason City, Mo., which was occupied by the Federal troops during the civil war.

To provide for a monument to mark the site of the Fort Phil Kearny massacre.

To extend the uses of the mail service, the plan being to adopt the return postal card of the United States Economic Company.

For the purchase of land and the construction thereon of an asylum for insane Indians near Canton, S. D.

To authorize the President to appoint and retire David McMurtrie Gregg, late Captain Sixth United States Cavalry, with the rank and grade of Captain.

To regulate the collection and disbursement of moneys arising from leases made by the Seneca Nation to New York Indians.

A joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint ex-Naval Cadet T. D. Parker as an assistant engineer in the navy was agreed to.

LUTHER G. BILLINGS RETIRED.

The Pay Director's Sentence of Dismissal from the Navy Will Be Allowed to Drop.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The case of Pay Director Luther G. Billings, which has been troubling the Secretary of the Navy for some time past, was settled to-day by the issue of an order placing that officer on the retired list. Mr. Billings was convicted by court-martial upon certain charges, and was sentenced to dismissal from the service.

His attorneys endeavored to have the finding set aside on the ground that it was unjust and unsupported by the evidence. The Secretary was so impressed with their arguments that he proposed to compromise with Mr. Billings by permitting him to retire instead of being dismissed. The officer rejected this proposition, however, contending that if guilty he should be punished; that if innocent, as he claimed to be, justice required that the last trace of guilt should be removed from his record. The proposition of the department was that the officer should apply for retirement, which he was entitled to do under the law, but inasmuch as he refused to follow this suggestion, the Secretary exercised his prerogative and ordered him before a naval examining board to determine his mental and physical capacity for active service. The board reported that he was eligible for retirement under the law, and the Secretary to-day directed the transfer of his name from the active to the retired list.

Although this action does not in itself prevent the execution of the sentence, it is generally understood that no further action will be taken, and that the case will be allowed to drop.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

POWDERLY'S NAME CONSIDERED.

Senators Discuss His Nomination as Commissioner of Immigration.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The nomination of T. V. Powderly to be Commissioner of Immigration, which was adversely reported, was considered in executive session for an hour and a half to-day.

The nomination was not disposed of, and the effort to secure confirmation will be resumed to-morrow. Senator Fairbanks spoke briefly in Mr. Powderly's behalf and Senator Faulkner stated his position. Senators Chandler, Stewart, and Butler spoke in opposition.

ARMY AND NAVY PROMOTIONS.

The President Sends a Number of Nominations to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

War.—Promotions in Commissary General of Subsistence Department—Lieut. Col. C. P. EAGAN, to be Colonel; Major J. J. CLAGUE, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. A. L. SMITH, to be Major; First Lieut. A. D. NISKERU, Second Infantry, to be Captain.

Navy.—Pay Inspector JAMES E. TOLFREE, to be a Pay Director; GEORGE M. LUKESH of Ohio, to be an Assistant Paymaster.

Subsidiary Silver Coinage.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures to-day reported favorably the bill authorizing the coinage of subsidiary silver coin from bullion purchased under the Sherman act, and also the recoining of damaged or worn subsidiary coin now in the Treasury. A minority report was submitted by Messrs. Bland, Maxwell, Ridgely, Cooper, and Cochran.

BLIND INSTRUCTION CONGRESS.

United States Invited to Send Delegates to Berlin in July.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Ambassador White at Berlin has notified the State Department that the ninth congress of persons interested in the instruction of the blind will be held in Berlin in July next, and that the United States has been invited to send representatives to the congress.

He says there will be an exhibition of methods of teaching and of work performed by the blind in connection with the Royal Institution at Steglitz.

FEBRUARY TREASURY FIGURES.

Imports and Exports of Domestic Merchandise, Gold and Silver.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows that during February last the exports of domestic merchandise amounted to $93,912,674, a gain as compared with February, 1897, of about $15,500,000. The imports of merchandise during the last month aggregated $53,082,117, of which $22,653,304 was free of duty. The total imports of merchandise during February show a decrease of over $6,000,000 as compared with February, 1897.

The gold exports amounted to $951,867, and the imports to $5,329,109.

The silver exports aggregated $3,753,331, and the imports $382,034.

For the eight months ended with February there was an increase as compared with the same period last year of $77,537,101 in the exports of domestic merchandise; a decrease of $19,932,116 in the imports; a decrease of $3,041,619 in the exports of gold, a decrease of $44,477,523 in the imports of gold, a decrease of $3,321,119 in the exports of silver, and an increase of $449,764 in the imports of silver.

Lieut. Commander Adams Reprimanded.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Lieut. Commander James D. Adams, attached to the coast defense ship Monterey at Mare Island, Cal., was acquitted recently by a general court-martial of the charge of drunkenness on duty. Secretary Long, being of the opinion that the circumstances of the case, as disclosed by the evidence, justified a different conclusion, issued an order to-day disapproving the findings of the court and administering a sharp reprimand. Inasmuch, however, as the findings of the court are binding on the department the officer has been released from arrest and restored to duty.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

New Jersey—Oak Grove, Garret Vandoren; Yorktown, Walter W. Mole.

New York—Almond, Charles W. McIntosh; Brandon, Joseph La May; Greenriver, Ames Bills; Harlemville, J. H. Stoltz; Jaquins, Herman H. Durand; Linlithgo, Frank Washburn; Rawson, Charles Morse.

Episcopal Minister Deposed.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Rev. Gilbert F. Williams, formerly pastor of Christ Episcopal Church in this city, was found guilty to-day by an ecclesiastical court of conduct unbecoming a clergyman and immorality. Later he was deposed from the ministry by Bishop Satterlee.

AURORA SEEN FROM BOSTON.

Brilliant Display Following Violent Solar Eruptions.

BOSTON, March 15.—One of the finest auroral displays seen in this vicinity for many years flashed and glowed in the northern heavens for an hour or more this evening. Great waves of light swept in a grand arch from east to west and back again, varied by long streamers stretching to the zenith, which snapped and almost glittered against the blackness of the sky. A greenish tinge predominated, but many of the intense portions of the display had a crimson hue. The spectacle was over by 9 o'clock, but during the display all the telegraph lines in New England were seriously affected. The aurora was seen throughout New England, being especially brilliant in Maine.

It was observed with considerable interest at Harvard Observatory, a number of Prof. Pickering's assistants making notes of the display. An observation of the sun this noon disclosed three or four gigantic spots, denoting violent eruptions, which gives additional ground for the theory that the aurora is closely connected with disturbances on the sun.

A Bright Light in the Sky.

BABYLON, L. I., March 15.—A bright streak of light, very narrow but long, was seen in the heavens to the eastward about 8:30 o'clock to-night. It lasted about an hour, disappearing at times, but almost immediately reappearing. The light was very brilliant, and its base, which was the narrowest, moved slowly to the southward, and the light finally disappeared in the southwest. Opinion here is divided as to whether the light was a freak of nature or a very powerful searchlight on board some ship. The majority seemed to favor the latter theory.

New York Post Offices Robbed.

BUFFALO, March 15.—The Post Office at Little Valley, Cattaraugus County, was robbed of $100 worth of stamps and cash last night. The New York Central Station at Looneyville, Erie County, and the Post Office, in the same building, were entered by burglars last night. Money, stamps, and railroad tickets were taken, but the actual loss is not known.

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

This trade-mark on Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., has been widely and closely imitated.

WHY?

Because the excellence of the goods bearing this mark has been attested by over

A HALF CENTURY'S USE.

And is marked by an ever-increasing demand for them.

If silverware is offered as "Rogers," ask **which Rogers.** The original and genuine goods will bear the stamp,

"1847" ROGERS BROS.

MOODY'S AUDIENCE GROWS

Thousands Went Early Yesterday Morning to Hear Him and Staid All Day.

REMORSE IS NOT REPENTANCE

Men Feel Bad, He Says, and Kill Themselves, but Are Not Saved—Even Gamblers Have a Religion of Their Own.

Dwight L. Moody and his assistants talked to a great gathering of people yesterday from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Mr. Moody, conducting the early services at 10 A. M., addressed an audience of more than 1,500 persons; and this crowd was swelled by a steady inflow from the street, which by 3 P. M., when the evangelist was to preach, taxed the capacity of the hall. From that hour until 10, when he ended his part in the day's services, there was scarcely a vacant seat at any time. At the evening meeting several hundred persons were standing in the aisles formed by the backs of chairs, or in the spaces left about the walls.

Last night, after every seat had been taken, a couple considerably beyond middle age came up to the platform, looking in vain for chairs. Mr. Moody saw them, and walked to the edge of the platform and asked them to come up and sit with him and the singers. They were a little timid about this, and Mr. Moody then asked an usher to get them chairs and seat them directly in front of him. This was done; and the gray-haired man and woman sat there, deeply attentive to every word of the service and to every note from the choir.

As the meetings progress Mr. Moody devotes himself more and more to the emotional side of his audience. He began Sunday by telling humorous stories, with a moral and business end to them, but funny, and kept the people roaring with laughter. From this mood he has advanced, by gradual approaches, to the real revivalistic work of the meetings. He now tells stories that are deeply pathetic. They sometimes have a humorous touch, and he tells them in a humorous way; but they are used skillfully, and the audience is sobbing most of the time.

The Right Kind of Prayer.

"A young couple was strolling by this hall last night," he said, in opening the services yesterday afternoon, "and they caught sight of the sign. They wandered into the room out of curiosity; but both of them were converted before they got out. I shall never forget the prayer that man made last night. He said: 'Smash my will, O Lord, and wrench my heart.' That's the right sort of prayer—no preamble, no wasted words. It gets right down to business; says all that is necessary, and that's all there is of it.

"I would like to tell everybody what a grand thing life is. But if you are fighting against God, you have got a hard controversy before you in life. I should like to live as long as Methuselah, I love life so much. I expect to live as long as he did, but somewhere else, not here.

"It is a grand privilege to live. But some don't think so, and are getting tired of life and committing suicide. That's because they don't know what life is. One of the top ten ladies of Fifth Avenue said to me yesterday: 'What the poor need is sympathy.' I am glad they are finding that out on Fifth Avenue. Many a man and woman is discouraged, disheartened. The object of this week's work is to tell these disheartened people that there is some one who sympathizes with them."

Mr. Moody then took up his subject for the day, choosing his text from Isaiah—"Let the wicked forsake his way."

"Five things Isaiah tells us about the wicked man. He says: 'Let the wicked forsake his way; let the unrighteous man forsake his thoughts; let him return unto the Lord; He will have mercy on him; He will abundantly pardon him.'"

A Shout of Approval.

A man on the front row shouted: "That's right; that's so," and a number of others joined in a subdued shout of approval.

"That is right," said Mr. Moody. "And it's right to speak out your minds in that way. It will do good to break up some of that stiffness the Presbyterians and Episcopalians have got into you. [Laughter.]

"If you haven't got a sin you won't get anything out of this meeting. Some one has said that the troubles man has are due to three things: human religion, human wisdom, and human righteousness. The greatest curse in the world is human religion. Every man has got some sort of religion. It may not be much of a religion, but he's got it. [Laughter.] Every gambler, every rumseller, has his own sort of religion, and when you talk to him about the only true religion he says: 'I won't give up my religion for yours.' [Laughter.] No! We don't want them to give up their religion; we want them to get hold of something that is a religion.

Some Things God Can't Do.

"There are some things God can't do. He can't save you as long as you cling to your sins. He is like the father who tried to get his child's hand out of a vase. The child got his hand into the neck of a very costly vase, and couldn't get it out. The father didn't want to break the vase, and he didn't know what to do. Finally he said to the boy, 'Open your hand and pull hard.'

"'But I don't want't to let go of my penny!' whimpered the boy. [Laughter.]

"Now, what penny are you clinging to? Open your hand, and let it go, and be saved. You are just like that boy. Open your hand.

"You can be a disciple of Mohammed, or of Buddha, or of Confucius, and cling to your sin, and live in sin; but you can't be a disciple of Jesus and live in sin. Sin is the same everywhere, and it is just as black and vile in Fifth Avenue as it is in Water Street.

"If you put a sinner on the crystal pavement of heaven, it would be a hell to him. Heaven is a prepared place for a prepared people. It is no place for sinners. Some people think repentance means coming to a meeting like this, and feeling sorter bad, and then feeling good. That ain't what I call repentance. A young man said to me last night: 'Mr. Moody, I am going to turn over a new leaf.' I replied: 'Young man, you have got to turn yourself over.' I have turned over many a new leaf, and it soon got as dirty as the old ones. New leaves won't do; it's yourself you've got to turn over."

The afternoon meeting was closed by the singing of "Rock of Ages."

At the Evening Service.

At the opening of the 8 P. M. meeting Prof. Burke and Mr. Jacobs sang a duet, and Mr. Moody then resumed his afternoon talk on the text from Isaiah.

"When I was preaching in Glasgow," he said, "an employer became interested in the meetings and wanted to get his employes out to hear me. One of them became very indignant, and said: 'Why, that man Moody ain't ordained. When I get converted it will be in the good old Scotch Presbyterian, orthodox way.' [Laughter.] We've got plenty of preachers in Scotland who are better than that American.' And he swore he would never go to hear me."

SHIED HIS SHIELD AT YORK.

During a Trial Policeman Egan Became Angry at the Commissioner and Walked Out.

President York of the Police Board had an unpleasant experience yesterday while trying delinquent policemen in Brooklyn. He became sarcastic at the expense of one of the accused policemen, and the latter retaliated by throwing his shield at him.

The man was Patrolman Andrew C. Egan of the Tenth Precinct, who was accused of having used abusive language to Sergt. Hughes. Egan, in testifying, mimicked the Sergeant's manner, and Mr. York said:

"Officer, do you think you are a good mimic?"

"Well, rather," said Egan.

"Have you an idea that this trial is funny?"

"No."

"I will convince you that it is not. This matter will be referred to the board for action."

Egan took off his shield and hurled it at the Commissioner. It struck the table, and Mr. York caught it.

"You have been after that," said Egan, "for two years; now you have it. Good-bye."

He stepped jauntily down and left the room. Commissioner York, when asked what would be done in Egan's case, replied that there was but one course to pursue, but did not say what it was. It is probable that Egan will be dismissed from the force.

Commissioner Dalton Enjoined.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court yesterday granted a permanent injunction restraining Water Commissioner Dalton from entering into a contract with the Citizens' Water Company of Newtown, without having first advertised for bids, to supply with water for three years the territory formerly comprising Long Island City. The injunction was asked for by ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason. The suit is a continuation of the old Long Island City water supply fight.

The Van Gigch Picture Sale.

This is the last evening of the sale of the Van Gigch collection of paintings at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries. The collection comprises many fine paintings of the modern English, French, and Dutch schools. Every picture must be sold to settle the estate.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:10	Sun sets 6:08	Moon rises 2:38

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	1:55	Gov. Isl'd	2:06	H. Gate	3:55
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	2:40	Gov. Isl'd	2:50	H. Gate	4.39

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fluminense, Barbados, &c.	3:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New York, Cape Haiti, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

Ardandhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Corean, Glasgow	.....	.....
El Sol, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19.

Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caribbee, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coleridge, La Plata countries	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Creole, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mohawk, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Peeress, Newcastle	.....	.....
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	11:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Winifreda, London	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened at the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March †18 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 16.

Benedict, Para, March 4.
Comanche, Jacksonville, March 13.
El Dorado, New Orleans, March 11.
Frey, Leith, March 2.
Lahn, Bremen, March 8.
Leona, Galveston, March 9.
Majestic, Liverpool, March 9.
Normannia, Gibraltar, March 8.
Orizaba, Havana, March 12.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 27.
Prins Willem I., Port au Prince, March 10.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, March 3.
Buenos Ayrean, Glasgow, March 6.
City of Augusta, Savannah, March 14.
El Norte, New Orleans, March 12.
Oldenburg, Bremen, March 5.
Sir Garnet Wolseley, Gibraltar, March 8.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

Alamo, Galveston, March 12.
Campania, Liverp

The Wanamaker Store.

Parting Prices on Fancy Brocades

HERE'S some unconventional cutting of silk prices which will give the Rotunda a busy time to-day. There's a large lot of Fancy Brocade Silks,—a larger lot than there should be at this time of year when every shelf in the store is crowded full of Spring goods,—which ought to be evicted without delay. They're the good brocades, the kinds you paid 65c., 75c., 85c. and $1 a yard for two months ago. They're just as good now as then, just as rich and just as fine, but they're not Summer Silks. So here goes:—

Forty-five Cents a Yard

It rests wholly with you whether you choose a 65c. grade or one of the dollar ones. You cannot go wrong in any case.

A still deeper slash has been made in the figures on a beautiful lot of Tinsel Brocades.

They were $1.50 a Yard
Now Fifty Cents a Yard

These are magnificent goods, with crescents and eyelets and spangles of gold scattered over grounds of great color-effect. Blues, greens, purples, magenta and browns predominate. They would make immensely effective coverings for sofa pillows, and, at this price, would be as inexpensive as they are rich in appearance.

Women's Separate Dress Skirts

UNNECESSARY to speak of the usefulness of these. Every woman thoroughly appreciates the great desirability of a separate skirt or two. It's our purpose here to tell you of a few of the many new and handsome ones we're showing, and of the very fair prices at which they're being sold. Whatever the price,—no matter if only $4,—depend upon getting a perfect model of correct styles. Here's a huge variety to choose from;—the prices run up to $70 for one made of the richest taffeta and most elegantly trimmed. Five of the more popular ones are briefly mentioned here:

At $4.50—Of fine serge; black or navy blue; new shape, with 8 rows of cording; percaline lined.

At $5—Of good quality cheviot serge; percaline lined and velvet bound.

At $15—Of serge; trimmed with 14 rows of cording; all silk lined.

At $7.50—Of broadcloth; beautifully made; correct hanging, trimmed with 10 rows of cording.

At $12—Of serge; deep flaring flounce, finished at top with narrow ruffle of black satin and 2 rows of braid; very stylish.

Second floor.

$20 Couches for $12

IF there's space in your house for a couch, that space will surely be filled with one of these,—if you are quick enough. There's a hundred of them and they'll be gone before to-morrow night,—they wouldn't last through to-day if we could tell you in type how good they are.

They are splendidly built;—springs are many and good and tied to stay. We do the upholstering ourselves to your own choice in any one of the handsome velours shown in the sample couches here. The couch as we finish it is easily worth $20. It will cost you $12.

News for Office-Workers. THE new Commercial Stationery Store comes forward with a very interesting story of a transaction in desk and office adjuncts and fittings,—what you might call the invaluable trifles,—the little things which mean so much to your comfort and convenience.

The regular prices on such goods as these are generally fixed quite firmly, and are probably well known to you. But look at these figures:—

Copying Books, 500 pp., 50c.
Stenographers' Note Books, best quality, 5c.
Fine quality Typewriter Ribbons, 50c.
Carbon Paper, any size, 3c. a sheet.
Large, well made Cash Boxes, 50c.
Counter Books, board covers, 10c.
Medium Lead Pencils (25c. kind) 10c doz.
Tablets of pure linen paper, also laid, 3c. to 15c., or about quarter regular value.
Glass Paper-weights (25c. kind), 10c.
Large Glass Inkstands, 10c.
Fancy glass, nickel trimmed Inkstands, 25c.
Ebonized Pen Trays (25c. kind), 10c.
Desk Pen-wipers (25c. kind), 10c.
Pin Cups, 5c.
Calendar Pads, 10c. Stick Files, 5c.
Pressed Glass Pin and Sponge Cups, 10c.
Fancy nickeled Envelope Openers (20c. kind), 5c.
The Century Bill File, large size, with perforator, 50c.

BLANK BOOKS

700-page Leather Covered Journal, Ledger and Cash Books, usually $2; for $1.
400-page Journal, Ledger or Cash Books, full leather binding, usually $2; for $1.
Invoice Books, 40c., 50c., 75c., $1 to $1.75, about a third less than lowest regular prices.
Memorandum Books, a heavy assortment in all sizes, 5c. to $1, a full quarter less than regular prices,—many at half.

Basement.

Corsets. THE "Lillian" is to our mind the best corset in the market. Many women who recently bought them agree with us. Many more will have the same opinion when they have tried them. We have this perfect-fitting corset in thirty-seven styles, with prices running from $1 to $20.

Three Lillian specimens:

At $2—Of coutil, sateen stripes, medium and short waist, bone bust, embroidery trimmed. Same style in sateen, lace trimmed, $2.25.

At $3.50—Of coutil, medium and extra long waists, well boned, lace trimmed, in white and drab. Same style in black sateen, $4.

At $3.75—Of coutil, low bust, long over abdomen and hips, spoon steel and webbing; made especially for stout figures; will reduce and support the abdomen; in white and drab.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Shoes for Women and Children. WE'VE been selling a special lot of shoes for women the past few days, about which we've said but little, for really they don't require much talk. They sell themselves readily enough when they're seen. We want you to see them. They're of fine chrome kid-skin, with welted oak leather soles, laced or buttoned, and in the correct shapes. The shoe is a desirable one in every respect, and the regular selling value is $3 and $4. Our price is

Two Dollars a Pair.

While you're in the shoe store, ask to see the "720" line for children. Of kidskin with patent leather tips, welted and stitched soles, and it's the best shoe for the money we know of.

Sizes 8½ to 10½, $1.30; other sizes at proportionate prices.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

High Grade Household Linens. A FRESH importation from Belgium, and the Belgians are noted for the beauty and fine quality of their product. Some very handsome new designs in these that are a perfect delight to the eye. Of course, all the other kinds are here to suit all tastes and purses. A few of each mentioned below, some of which have reduced prices.

CLOTHS AND NAPKINS—Belgian
At $6.50 and $7.50—Cloths, 2x2 1-2 yds.
At $7.75 and $9—Cloths, 2x3 yds.
At $10.25 and $12—Cloths, 2x4 yds.
At $7.50 and $8 per doz.—Napkins, 26 in.

LINEN SETS—Scotch
At $4.70—Cloths, 2x2 yds.; 20-in. napkins.
At $5.25—Cloths, 2x2½ yds.; 24-in. napkins.
At $6.50—Cloths, 2x3 yds.; 24-in. napkins.

TABLE DAMASK
At $1 yd.—70-in. Damask, in neat patterns.
At $1.50 yd.—74-in., satin finish, double.

NAPKINS
At $2.25 doz.—Scotch, full bleached, 22-in.
At $3 doz.—Irish, full bleached, 24 in.

TOWELS
At 18c.—Hemmed huckaback, 19x34 in.
At 30c.—Large hemstitched huckaback, 24x40 in.

Fourth avenue.

Awnings. THERE'S a very complete line of materials here and the workmanship in the making of our awnings is always thorough and perfectly satisfactory. Place your orders now, stating when you wish them delivered. That day they'll be ready. Charges reasonable.

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

WHEAT DECLINES IN CHICAGO.

Leiter Unloads May at $1.05—July Loses 7-8 at the Close.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Wheat to-day became very weak toward the close, and wound up with a loss of ⅞ in July. July opened at 86⅝@86¾, and, though offerings were plenty, the demand became so strong that prices gradually advanced, and the market was strong for over two hours following. July, which advanced to 88 cents, was not alone in the strength. September received more or less attention, and was advanced to 79½ during the rise in July. May received the usual support from Leiter, although it hardly needed it. There was some short demand in this delivery, resulting in an advance to $1.06.

About 12 o'clock the turn in the market came, July declining to 87⅝. Then the market turned radically weak. Leiter's brokers, who had been bidding $1.04 for May, sold quite a lot of it when the price reacher $1.05, and this fact brought millions of bushels of July on to the market. The price dropped to 86¼. It rebounded to 86¾, then dropped again. The last few minutes of trading was characterized by extreme nervousness and weakness. With almost no support of consequence, July sank to 85¾, and closed weak at 85⅞. May rested at $1.04, and September declined to 77⅝, closing at 77⅞.

Funeral of Gen. Alger's Sister.

DETROIT, March 15.—The body of Mrs. A. P. Platt, only sister of Gen. Alger, Secretary of War, arrived here to-day, accompanied by members of the family. The funeral will be held to-morrow.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—C. R. Spall, London; Capt. C. M. Greene, United States Army.

BUCKINGHAM—Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, (retired,) Burlington, Vt.

FIFTH AVENUE—George W. Dunn, Binghamton; Gen. J. Watts Kearny, Washington.

GRAND—Gen. William P. Carlin, United States Army, (retired.)

MANHATTAN—John T. C. Winfield, London.

WALDORF—Col. Frederick Dodge, United States Army; D. R. Hanna, Cleveland; Col. S. S. Sumner, Wilmington, Del.

WINDSOR—H. S. Bell, England; Lieut. Col. J. M. Bigby, United States Marine Corps.

MAY PROVE DOUBLE MURDER

Capt. Peterson, Through Jealousy, Shoots a Woman and an Innocent Man.

POLE A STRANGER TO BOTH

Was Walking in a Brooklyn Street When Mrs. Faulkner, Who Had Been Locked Out, Asked His Aid in Opening a Door.

In a fit of jealous rage, John N. Peterson yesterday shot and fatally wounded Mrs. Leonora Faulkner and Harry Pole at the house where Peterson and Mrs. Faulkner lived, 303 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. The shooting appears to have been conceived on the instant, and was not led up to by a quarrel. It came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, and the strangest thing about the affair is that Pole seems to have been perfectly innocent and a stranger to both parties. His fate must have seemed to him utterly inexplicable. He was walking down a quiet residence street on business; he met a woman, a stranger to him, who asked him to perform a trifling service for her; he good-naturedly agreed, and went to his death. Another stranger suddenly appeared before him, who uttered not a word, but leveled a revolver and shot him. The whole affair is mysterious, but to no one could it have appeared more mysterious than the innocent victim, who will die without knowing whom he had offended or why he was shot.

John N. Peterson is usually called "Captain" in the neighborhood. He is in charge of a large dredge boat, and has lived for three months at the Schermerhorn Street address. The neighborhood is a quiet one, formerly one of the best in Brooklyn, but now given over mainly to boarding houses. Mrs. Faulkner has lived there for several years. She has had a rather eventful history. For seventeen years she lived with Henry B. Scharman, a wealthy man, who came from England in 1875 and engaged in the real estate business. When he died, in 1895, she brought suit against the estate to recover for her services as housekeeper, and obtained a verdict of $850. Scharman's widow came from England to this country some time ago, and is endeavoring to have her dower rights established. The estate amounted to about $85,000.

Both Had Been Drinking.

Mrs. Faulkner is a brunette, about forty years old, and still attractive. Peterson has for some time been jealous of her. On Monday night he drank rather freely, and resumed his potations yesterday morning. He came to Manhattan, roamed down to Whitehall Street, and purchased a 38-caliber revolver and fifty cartridges. He then returned to Brooklyn and found Mrs. Faulkner there. She, too, had been drinking, and showed the effects more than he did. He was affected by the liquor he had taken, but was not drunk. According to his statement to the police, he went to his room and lay down to go to sleep.

When he awoke it was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He found that Mrs. Faulkner had left the house, and in his morose humor his suspicions of her returned with renewed force. Up to this time there was not the least hint of the coming tragedy. There had been no quarrel, no recrimination. If murder lurked in Peterson's drink-clouded mind, he was only dimly aware of it. He had bought the revolver with some vague idea of using it if his suspicions became confirmed, but not with any intention of immediate crime. The woman had not the remotest suspicion of the fate that was about to be measured out to her, and the innocent victim, who at that moment was coming briskly down the street with his mind intent on the business errand on which he was engaged, was in a cheerful and kindly humor.

Mrs. Faulkner had gone up to the office of the Continental Electric Company, to see her son Rupert, who was employed there. When she returned she found the door locked. She decided that Peterson had locked her out, and was annoyed. She tried to get in at the basement door, but could not get her hand in through the area gate to reach the catch. She came out again, intending to appeal to the first man she met to help her.

Pohl's Good Nature Fatal.

The first man was Harry Pole, a crayon artist, thirty-nine years old, who lives with his wife at 242 Court Street. He was out soliciting orders for crayons. Mrs. Faulkner stepped up to him, explained her position, and asked his help. Pole good-naturedly assented, and walked down to the house with her.

Peterson, filled with jealous rage, was looking out of his window, revolver in hand. He saw Mrs. Faulkner standing a short distance up the street, talking to a man, and as he looked they turned and came down the street together. His suspicions as to the cause of her absence were confirmed. He hurried down the stairs, so as to be at the door when they arrived.

Pole, intent only on getting the thing over with as soon as possible and going about his business, walked rapidly to the house, stepped to the basement door, and was about to try his hand at opening it, when it suddenly opened of itself. Pole looked up in surprise. The woman uttered an exclamation. Before them was a burly, red-faced man of about forty-eight, a man whom Pole had never seen before.

The artist opened his mouth as if to speak to the stranger, when the latter, without uttering a word, leveled his revolver and fired. The shot struck Pole in the throat, and he fell. The stranger stepped forward and made a grab for the woman, but she eluded him and ran shrieking up the stairs. He clanged the area door and ran up after her, leaving Pole lying there.

The sound of the shot attracted a number of people, among them Policeman Dominick O'Connor of the Adams Street Station. He passed the wounded man, opened the door, and ran up the stairs. There was no sound in the house, and O'Connor was just reaching the second floor, when a voice said "Hold on there!"

Drove the Policeman Out.

O'Connor looked up, and found himself gazing into the muzzle of a revolver held by Peterson. The latter looked ugly. He was leaning over the banister.

"You want me," said Peterson, "but you won't get me. Get out of this house!"

O'Connor felt for his revolver, but found it was gone. He had changed his trousers a short time before and left the revolver in the pockets of the other pair. He went back and gave the signal for help. Then he returned to the house, and again found Peterson on guard, and had to return. Meanwhile there was no sound in the house, and neither O'Connor nor any one else heard any pistol shots.

By this time officers Untermyer, Brady, and McCormick had arrived. Brady and McCormick got in at the parlor window and stole up the stairs, while Untermyer got in the back way. The latter was the first to reach Peterson's room, and he found the murderer standing over the body of Mrs. Faulkner, revolver in hand. The woman was gasping on the floor, with five bullets in her body, and there were blood stains on the carpet and the bed.

Peterson uttered an oath when he saw the policeman, and aimed his revolver. There was a click, but no report. The weapon was empty. Untermyer grappled with him, and for a few moments there was a desperate struggle. Then Brady and McCormick, rushing in, seized the murderer, tore him from Untermyer's grasp, and overwhelmed him.

Pole and Mrs. Faulkner were taken to the Seney Hospital in a dying condition, and Peterson was locked up in the Adams Street Police Station. The murderer made a statement to the police, in which he admitted the shooting. He did not claim to have ever seen Pole before, but said he knew the woman was unfaithful, and that was why he shot her. When he saw her coming down the street with Pole, he instantly concluded that Pole was one of her admirers.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Mistral II. won, Justine second, Figaro third. Time—1:31.

SECOND RACE.—Purse. One mile. Odds On won, Victor second, Lost Girl third. Time—1:42½.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. For two-year-olds. Seven-sixteenths of a mile. Lee Vertner won, Gold Scratch second, Zacatosa third. Time—0:43½.

FOURTH RACE.—Free handicap. Mile and an eighth. Napemax won, Dr. Bernays second, Flashlight third. Time—1:55½.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. Seven furlongs. Linstock won, Rosermonde second, Suseel third. Time—1:29.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Yemen won, Chappie second, Amelia Fonso third. Time—1:15.

March winds may blow, —but will leave no trace of roughness of the skin if Lundborg's Velcrema is applied.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

Field Gun Exercises by the Naval Brigade and Feats of Horsemanship by Cavalry.

If the attendance at the military tournament in Madison Square Garden continues throughout the week to be as large as it was on Monday night and last night, then the object of the promoter of the entertainment will be realized, for more than enough money will have been raised to pay for the proposed monument in memory of the late Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter.

When the athletes gave up the arena last night a detachment from the First Naval Battalion dashed into the ring on the double quick, dragging with them four light fieldpieces. Their appearance was greeted with hearty cheers and with cries of "Three cheers for the bluejackets of the Maine!" The naval boys lost no time in getting into action. The gun crews manned the guns and had them ready in less than two minutes, their work being covered from the imaginary enemy by the rest of the detachment, who lay prone forming a hollow square. Then there was a mimic retreat, the main body covering the gunners, while they were dismounting and spiking the fieldpieces. The exhibition of the battalion wound up with a fusillade, and while the smoke from their guns hid them from sight, the men made a hurried exit.

Troop G of the United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va., repeated the feats of horsemanship shown on Monday night, and there were also cavalry exercises by a United States cavalry detachment from West Point, and by Troop C, N. G. N. Y., the crack cavalry organization of Brooklyn. Capt. Louis Wendel's First Battery, N. G. N. Y., gave a platoon drill with heavy guns, which was applauded.

This evening Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commander in Chief of the army, will review the troops.

By special request of the Baptist Boys' Brigade and other schools a matinee will be given on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Following is the summary of last night's athletic events:

Two-Mile Bicycle, (Handicap.)—Won by J. Thompson, Twelfth Regiment, (50 yards;) T. R. Goodwin, Twelfth Regiment, (30 yards,) second; W. E. Mosher, Twenty-second Regiment, (20 yards,) third. Time—6:08.

220-Yard Run, Military Championship.—Won by M. W. Long, Seventeenth Separate Company; W. A. Karno, Twenty-second Regiment, second; C. A. Sulzer, Fourth Regiment, N. J., third. Time—0:24.

Half-Mile Run, Military Championship.—Won by G. G. Hollander, Twenty-second Regiment; W. F. McLaughlin, Twenty-second Regiment, second; P. H. Christianson, Fourth Regiment, N. J., third. Time—2:08 1-5.

Half-Mile Walk, Military Championship.—Won by G. Nowka, Twenty-second Regiment; Louis Liebgold, Fourth Regiment, N. J., second; J. Fraser, Fourth Regiment, N. J., third. Time—6:41 4-5.

440-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by J. E. Fitzpatrick, Fourth Regiment, N. J., (22 yards;) W. A. Whyte, Fourth Regiment, N. J., (22 yards,) second; A. J. Mendez, Fourth Regiment, N. J., (14 yards,) third. Time—0:54 2-5.

ATHLETICS AT THE PARIS FAIR.

American Commissioners Learn that Grounds Will Be Provided.

PARIS, March 15.—Thomas W. Cridler, the Special Commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and his colleagues visited M. Picard, the General Commissioner of the exposition, today and discussed American representation at the exposition, especially the athletic side of the show.

M. Picard promised that nothing would be neglected to give athletics, in which the greatest interest is taken, the means of making a fine display. He added that grounds for that purpose had been set aside at Vincennes.

CHESS CONTEST BY CABLE.

English Universities Will Accept the Manhattan Club's Challenge.

LONDON, March 15.—The challenge sent on behalf of the chess clubs connected with the Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton Universities by the Manhattan Chess Club to the Universities Chess Clubs of Oxford and Cambridge for a team chess match, to be played by cable during the Easter vacation, arrived at the universities yesterday.

Both have expressed their willingness to accept the challenge, and they will in all probability propose to have the contest take place on April 22.

CURRENT BASEBALL NEWS.

Brooklyn Club's New Park—Teams Leave for Practice.

The Brooklyn Baseball Club has decided on new grounds, which will be opened April 29 with the Philadelphias. The grounds are at First and Third Streets and Third and Fourth Avenues, and are easily reached from any part of Brooklyn. A ten years' lease has been secured, with the option of an extension. The grounds will be known as Washington Park. They can be reached in eighteen minutes from this city.

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Nineteen members of the Brooklyn team, with Manager Barnie and J. McMasters, the trainer, left for Allaire, N. J., yesterday morning. The men will begin their preliminary practice to-day.

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The members of the New York team started for their training place in Lakewood yesterday morning.

NEW YORK'S FAST BOWLING.

Rolled Phenomenal Scores and Distanced Detroit.

DETROIT, March 15.—The New York bowlers surprised the local men to-day by piling up some phenomenal scores. It was an easy trick to roll up four figures for every game, and the fast New Yorkers made more strikes and spares than they have picked up on their trip.

The afternoon scores were: Greater New York—First game, 1,017; high score, Boemermann, 227.

Second Game—1,016; high score, MacLellan, 214.

Third Game—1,047; high score, Kahlsdorf, 288.

The Harmonie Indians made 832, 879, 829. The highest score was by Huetwohl—214.

In the evening the Indians got 996 in the first game, Sucker making 209. The New Yorkers got 1,004, all but Brill rolling over 200. Paulsen made 224 in the second game, and the team got 1,076.

In the last game the lowest New York score was 205. It stood 1,007 to Detroit's 834.

The Bona Wins the Ogden Goelet Cup.

CANNES, March 15.—The Duke of Abruzzi's yacht, Bona, won the Ogden Goelet Cup here to-day, easily defeating Mr. A. D. Clarke's Satanita.

THE STORY OF A RECEIVER

Curious Circumstances Surrounding the Voluntary Liquidation of the Warren E. Smith Co.

EX-POLICEMAN IS IN CHARGE

Man Whose Appointment Was Asked For Ignored—Michael Shelley Named, and Remarkable Bills and Proceedings Result.

Some remarkable and mysterious circumstances have developed in the receivership proceedings of the Warren E. Smith Company, a clothing establishment, at 41 East Twelfth Street. Among these are the sudden and mysterious appearance in the cause of a man who was not wanted, and of whom nobody involved had ever before heard, and the presentation for Isaac Fromme of a bill for legal services constructed on a basis of valuation of his time at $1,500,000 a year, according to the calculations of opposing counsel. The case has now gone to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on an appeal from Judge Pryor's confirmation of a referee's report on receiver's commission and counsel fees.

The Warren E. Smith Company is a reorganization of a famous old concern of the same name which got into difficulties several years ago. Last September it was decided to wind up the new company, the figures showing that assets and liabilities balanced. On Sept. 8 application was made before Justice Stover in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court for the appointment of a temporary receiver, Shaw, Baldwin & Stotesbury appearing for the parties in interest. There was no clash or opposition.

As is required in such cases, the Attorney General was notified, but that was only a matter of form, and he put in no answer. The name of E. W. Throckmorton, Treasurer of the company, and thoroughly familiar with its business, was suggested orally, as is customary. It was then written on a slip of paper, which was wrapped in the other papers in the case and handed over to the clerk, Ambrose A. McCall.

Every One Was Surprised.

Intense was the surprise among those interested in the Smith Company when they learned a day or two later that Michael F. Shelley had been appointed temporary receiver. They had never heard of Mr. Shelley. Inquiry elicited the information that he had been for many years a policeman, chiefly in Yorkville, and was the brother of Ed Shelley, who was a deputy and the personal representative of Sheriff Davidson.

Mr. Shelley calmly took possession of the establishment, which contained over $41,000 worth of goods, and proceeded to play penuchle. Incidentally he appointed his son day watchman and a friend of his named Joy night watchman at $3 a day each and a young man named Farrell clerk at $25 a week. He named as his counsel Isaac Fromme. Business men who called were astonished by the unusual spectacle of penuchle games in active progress in the office of an important house during business hours, and even more astonished by the methods and demeanor of Mr. Shelley, whose commercial ideas seem to be vague and whose knowledge of the clothing trade seems to be limited.

John T. Easton, a lawyer of Broadway and Wall Street, was then called in. Justice Stover could not remove the receiver. Nobody seems to know how the name of Shelley got into the case, but it is said Justice Stover was as much surprised as anybody when he learned the facts. The creditors and Directors arranged to discontinue the liquidation proceedings by restoring the company to solvency. That was the only way to get rid of Mr. Shelley. On Oct. 6 Justice Smyth granted an order to show cause why he should not be discharged. Then Receiver Shelley handed in his little bill.

The Referee Takes a Hand.

He asked for his month's work 5 per cent. on the total assets, between $40,000 and $50,000; for his attorney's fee $5,000; for appraisers $400, and for money expended $1,200. Justice Smyth discharged him, however, on a bond by the other parties for $3,500, and referred the account to Forbes J. Hennessey, referee, now Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Hennessey allowed Receiver Shelley $1,050 and Mr. Fromme $1,500. Justice Pryor confirmed the referee's report, but intimated that he would be glad to have an appeal taken, so that a rule for the computation of receiver's commissions in such cases might be established. Mr. Easton has now obtained a stay from Justice Fursman, in Part I., Special Term, of the Supreme Court, and the case is pending in the Appellate Division, the Smith Company remaining in the hands of the Directors.

The evidence before the referee was interesting. It showed that Mr. Fromme was engaged at various intervals for seven hours in the matter of the receivership of the Smith Company. On this basis Mr. Easton figured out Mr. Fromme's services as being valued at $1,500,000 a year, making liberal allowance for holidays and other opportunities for intellectual rest.

The receiver during the month collected $518.54, most of which was for goods sold before he took charge. His expenses for the month, aside from the attorney's fee, were $700. The inventory taken at the end of his term of office showed that the stock had lost $868 from its value as proved by the inventory under which he took charge.

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Yachting Notes.

Arrangements are being made for a joint cruise during the early Summer, in which the Riverside Yacht Club, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and Corinthian Fleet of New Rochelle will join forces.

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The Indian Harbor Yacht Club is making efforts to rival the Larchmont Yacht Club as a racing organization. One thousand dollars has already been placed at the disposal of the committee for prizes in the early Spring races.

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D. B. Burnham has sold his fast sloop Norota to Mr. Dexter, a well-known Boston yachtsman. The transfer was made on Tuesday last, and the boat will be raced against Katonah. The last-named craft is being fitted with a new suit of racing sails.

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The schooner yacht Fleur de Lys, owned by George Lord Day, was towed out past Sandy Hook by the tug John Fuller at about noon yesterday, but later returned and anchored inside the Hook. The Fleur de Lys has been recently fitting up at Erie Basin for a long cruise in foreign waters, to last, it is said, till next Winter. It is expected that her first port of call will be Bermuda.

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Conditions for a perpetual challenge cup offered by the Quincy Yacht Club were received yesterday by Frank Bowne Jones, Secretary of the Council of the North American Yacht Racing Union. The trophy is for small yachts, and George and Charles Adams are the principal promoters of the scheme. The "Adams boys," as they are familiarly known in yachting circles, have been prominent as the owners, at various times, of the Pappoose, Babboon, Harpoon, and Rooster.

BEST & CO.'S SPRING OPENING.

Attractive Display at the Liliputian Bazaar.

The Liliputian Bazaar, at 60 and 62 West Twenty-third Street, has a very attractive display of imported and domestic millinery for the Spring opening. The opening day was yesterday and the display continues to-day. It embraces all wearing apparel and other articles for children that are usually included in a first-class dry goods store.

Best & Co. have for years made a specialty of providing for babies and boys and girls, and they are prepared to cater not only to those who want the finest to be had in the way of novelties, but also aim to provide a store for economical shopping for children. The firm is at once large manufacturers and large buyers. In the line of clothing for boys they carry a very extensive stock, offering a wide variety from which selections can be made. This clothing is all of their own manufacture.—Adv.

McGibbon & Co.

The display during Opening Week at our New Store, with its magnificent lights, may be well remembered; but we want other Special Attractions in goods which we know will meet with the same approval.

Linens.

Table Cloths, 2 yds. square,	$1.60 each
Breakfast Napkins,	1.50 "
Dinner Napkins,	2.75 "
Towels (All Linen),	2.00 "

Lace Curtains.

Brussels Effects Cornices,	$2.60 a pair
Cottage and Art Effects,	12½c. a yard
Colonial Net Yard,	15c. a yard

Upholstery.

Old English Chintzes,	15c. a yard
Real Tapestry Cretonnes,	19c. a yard
Brass Bed Draperies,	25c. a yard

All goods sold as represented.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Stutzman, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.
Annifield, J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Annisfeld, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.
Boltz, W., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. Boltz, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bradford, Thomas & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. D. Bradford, dress goods; 84 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Bement, Mrs. F. H., Franklin, Penn.; millinery; Hotel Everett.
Baere & Co., Cohoes, N. Y.; L. Baere, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Baer & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods and umbrellas; J. F. O'Connell, linens and white goods; D. F. Beckwith, hosiery and gloves; 108 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.
Biggins, Mary J., Genesee, N. Y.; millinery; 245 West Twenty-fifth Street.
Brain Bros., Salem, Mass.; A. Brain, notions and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. W. Baumgardner, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Bacon, F. B., & Co., Rome, N. Y.; F. B. Bacon, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; B. Bradley, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Bushnell, A., & Co., Watertown, N. Y.; A. Bushnell, dry goods, &c.; F. D. George, cloaks, furs, and notions; Hotel Manhattan.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Power, dry goods; 415 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Colsey, John G., Camden, N. J.; dry goods and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.
Corbett, D. L., Du Bois, Penn.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Central Iron Works, Quincy, Ill.; M. Calkins Adkison, elevators.
Callaher, J., El Paso, Texas; dry goods; 51 Franklin Street, (Room 801.)
Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, notions and trimmings; Hoffman House.
Caufman, Dinkelspiel & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Caufman, clothing; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Cook, Salmond & Cowden, Altoona, Penn.; G. W. D. Cook, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Chinn & Todd, Lexington, Ky.; Sarah P. Curry, dry goods; 898 Broadway.
Cabel & Kauffman Manufacturing Company, Washington, Ind.; George Kauffman, general merchandise; Grand Union Hotel.
Currans, Waterbury, Conn.; Miss Curran, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Co., The, Worcester, Mass.; W. S. Parker, cloaks; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Baucher, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Dreyfuss, Jules, & Co., Shrevesport, La.; J. Dreyfuss, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. B. Fisher, fancy goods and jewelry; 464 Broome Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Davidson, J. A., & Co., Port Huron, Mich.; H. B. Sabilla, carpets; Hotel Cadillac.
Dean, George C., Cleveland, Ohio; silk.
Eisenbaum, Samuel, Corning, Ohio; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Finlayson, H. W., Cheron, S. C.; dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Faller's, Isaac, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Oettinger, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Forman, I. A., & Co., Erie, Penn.; I. A. Forman, notions and millinery; Hotel Albert.
Field, Marshall & Co. Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wiley, dress goods; 104 Worth Street.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. C. Herrick, ribbons; C. H. Seymour, gloves; Park Avenue Hotel.
Fox, G. & W., Hartford, Conn.; J. L. Fox, jewelry; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Flanagan, P., Norway, Mich.; G. S. Schwartz, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Friedman, M. P., Cleveland, Ohio; manufacturer of pearl buttons; Union Square Hotel.
Fox, T. L., Company, Quincy, Ill.; Thomas L. Fox, dry goods and notions; New York Dry Goods Exchange.
Friedman, David, Caldwell, Ohio; clothing; Union Square Hotel.
Guttman Brothers, Youngstown, Ohio; Maurice Guttman, jewelry; Hotel Lincoln.
Guthrie & Watson, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. M. A. Barry, general dry goods; 153 West Forty-fourth Street.
Goodby, F. H., Albion, Mich.; dry goods; Sturtevant House.
Gordon, J. E., Jr., Lexington, Ky.; Mary McFadden, millinery; 49 East Ninth Street.
Grandy, J. W., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; W. H. Millar, fancy godos, jewelry, and toys; Union Square Hotel.
Gollacron, Mrs. H., Chicago, Ill.; dressmaking; 131 West Fifty-eighth Street.
Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Gaitzweiller, M. B. St. Charles, Mo.; millinery; Hotel Kensington.
Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. Gans, umbrellas; M. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.
Hickman Brothers, Muncie, Ind.; J. R. Hickman, general merchandise; Grand Union Hotel.
Hills, McLean & Haskin, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. M. McLean, notions, dress goods, and laces; Hotel Albert.
Hoyt & Jackson Company, The, Norwalk, Ohio; C. F. Jackson, carpets; Hotel Albert.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss O'Neill, underwear; Everett House.
Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamling, notions; J. McLaren, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. M. Hart, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hartowsky, Max, Titusville, Penn.; dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Hines, S. C., & Co., Wilson, N. C.; Miss Mary Hines, millinery; 363 West Twentieth Street.
Hickey & Goodnow, Howell, Mich.; C. A. Goodnow, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hirshfield, S. H., Corry, Penn.; dry goods; 624 Broadway.
Hawkins, J. W., Parkersburg, West Va.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Harrison, D. E., St. Louis, Mich.; clothing; 54 West Ninth Street.
Harrison, Mrs., St. Louis, Mich.; clothing; 54 West Ninth Street.
Hunter, Annie F., Pittsburg, Penn.; millinery.
Hunter, eJnnie, Pittsburg, Penn.; millinery.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. A. Fountain, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hoyt Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. E. Williams, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.
Henpely & Jacobs, Massillon, Ohio; W. C. Jacobs, hardware; Huntington Brown, hardware; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jamison, Cadzer & Greig, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. Silbers, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.
Johnson & Dorsett, Greenborough, N. C.; A. A. Johnson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Wentworth, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Kilday, E., Meadville, Penn.; dressmaking; 161 West Thirty-fourth Street.
Kaminer Pants Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Kaminer; Hoffman House.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; P. Plitt, toys; 89 Grand Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Kenney,

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

A Substitute for the Brush Telephone Bill Prepared by the Senate Finance Committee.

LIMITS COMPANIES' PROFITS

Charges to be Adjudged Just and Reasonable Unless They Produce Over 10 Per Cent. on the Capital Employed.

ALBANY, March 15.—The Finance Committee of the Senate this afternoon decided to report a substitute for Senator Brush's bill reducing and regulating telephone rates throughout the State. The bill is to be reported, however, simply for reprinting, and will be sent back to the Finance Committee.

This bill was drawn by Senator E. R. Brown, and is radically different in all its provisions from the original measure. In Senator Brush's bill the limit of charges in each city was specified, while in the substitute it is required only that the charges shall be "just and reasonable." Under the original bill a special commission was created to regulate the telephone charges and enforce compliance with the act. This bill places the regulation of charges under the supervision of the Railroad Commissioners and invests them with authority to investigate all complaints.

The bill provides that charges shall be deemed to be unreasonable and unjust if they are such as shall produce a net profit in excess of 10 per cent. upon the cash capital actually paid in and property equivalent to cash computed on its actual value and invested surplus earnings, which cash capital, property, and surplus earnings shall have been expended or employed in the business, and shall be necessary to the efficient performance of telephone service. Whenever any verified complaint is made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners by any aggrieved person that any of the provisions of this act shall have been violated, the board shall have power to and shall, unless the injury complained of appears to be trivial, investigate the same and determine as to the truth or falsity of the complaint.

If the complaint be established, the board shall give notice in writing to the party guilty of such violation of its decision and recommendation thereon. Any party so notified shall, within thirty days after receiving such notice, comply with such recommendation, unless it sooner applies to the Supreme Court to be relieved therefrom. The Supreme Court shall have power in its discretion, in all cases of decisions and recommendations by the board which are just and reasonable, to compel compliance therewith by mandamus.

For the purposes of the act the Board of Railroad Commissioners is authorized to serve subpoenas and to examine all books and papers of the telephone companies. Any officer or agent of a telephone company who shall refuse to furnish any statement or report desired, or shall willfully hinder or obstruct the discharge of the duties imposed by this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

After the board has investigated a complaint against any company, it shall not within three years entertain any other complaint made on the same ground unless it shall appear to the board that it erred in its first decision. All companies are required to make annual reports to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of all disbursements, and for what purpose made; of all receipts, and from what source received; their gross earnings, their net earnings, the cash capital paid in, the number of subscribers, and such other information as shall be required. Violation of any provision of the act is made a misdemeanor, and the person or corporation violating it is liable in a civil action for damages to the person aggrieved.

The expenses to be incurred pursuant to the act are limited to $10,000 annually, except for special investigations. These expenses are to be borne, according to their capital, by the several corporations engaged in the telephone business in the State. In cases of investigations, if the board shall determine that the complaint is unfounded, the expense is to be paid by the complainant, but, if the complaint is established, it is to be paid by the company complained against. Security for the expenses may be required of the complainant before an investigation is begun.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action Taken in Both Houses on Various Measures.

ALBANY, March 15.—The following bills were passed to-day by the Senate:

Senator Higbie's, providing for the election of Town Trustees in Brookhaven, Suffolk County

Senator Wray's, amending the corporation law relating to certificates of authority of foreign corporations.

Senator Pavey's, amending the Code of Civil Procedure relating to Commissioners in condemnation proceedings.

Senator Burns's, amending the act establishing a Police Department in the City of Yonkers.

Senator Lamy's, vesting the title to the Hamburg Canal in the City of Buffalo.

Mr. Goodsell's, equalizing the salaries of Supreme Court Justices in the Second Judicial District.

The Assembly passed the following bills:

Senator Page's, to prevent adulteration of linseed and flaxseed oil.

Mr. Sullivan's, regulating private bankers in first-class cities to file bonds.

Mr. E. L. Smith's, amending the agricultural law in regard to the branding of cheese.

Mr. Nixon's, making an appropriation of $450,000 for Capitol work, available May 1, 1898.

Mr. Post's, appropriating $10,000 for improving Shinnecock Bay.

Mr. Crabtree's, authorizing New York to expend $15,000 to supply coal to the poor of the Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs.

Mr. Kullman's, authorizing New York to expend $5,000 to supply coal to the poor of Richmond Borough.

Mr. E. C. Brennan's, providing for the punishment of vagrants and persons arrested for public intoxication in Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties.

Senator Coggeshall's, appropriating $50,000 for the promotion of sugar-beet culture.

Senator Ahearn's, amending the insurance law relating to credit guarantee corporations.

Senator Ford's, providing for compensation to owners of cattle destroyed in New York City because of being infected with tuberculosis.

Senator Wieman's, grading members of the police force in New York who were formerly members of the New Utrecht police force.

Mr. Farrell's, authorizing the giving of $2,500 to St. Agnes's Day Nursery in Brooklyn.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Act to Provide a Public Administrator for Richmond County.

ALBANY, March 15.—The following bills of interest to New York City were introduced to-day in the Senate:

Senator Stranahan—To establish the office of Public Administrator in the County of Richmond

Senator Pavey—Increasing from $15 to $25 the amount allowed the Mothers and Babies' Hospital in New York for the care of each homeless mother received there.

Senator Wieman—Providing that in any city of the first class the sale of more tickets of admission than the actual seating capacity of any theatre, hall, or place of amusement where three or more performances are given in one week shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

Senator Ford—Providing that any railroad company having the right to operate a railroad constructed in any public tunnel wholly within a public park in New York City may change its motive power to any other than locomotive steam power.

Senator Page—Providing that the real estate of the National Academy of Design shall be exempt from taxation so long as the same shall be devoted to the advancement of the fine arts.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Tiffany—Providing that all proceedings for the opening or closing of streets or avenues in Brooklyn commenced prior to 1898 shall be continued to completion by the City of New York.

Also doing away with the charter provision that limits franchises to railroads to twenty-five years.

Mr. Schmid—Repealing Chapter 661, Laws of 1897, which fixes the salaries of stenographers in the Supreme Court in Kings County.

Also repealing Chapter 223, Laws of 1897, which allows the appointment of clerks and attendants in the Supreme Court, Second Judicial District.

Mr. T. P. Sullivan—Compelling all municipalities using either wood or asphalt for paving purposes to give preference to products of the United States when the same are of as good quality as foreign woods or asphalt.

Mr. Gale—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to appropriate a sufficient sum of money for the support of the Woodhaven Fire Department of the town of Jamaica.

Mr. Mitchell—Providing that every corporation or person removing the surface of a street in a municipality for any purpose shall be required to restore such pavement to its original condition.

THE EAST RIVER TUNNEL.

Senator Wray Introduces Bills to Permit a Perpetual Franchise.

ALBANY, March 15.—Senator Wray today introduced in the Senate a bill to remove the twenty-five-year-franchise limit imposed by the Greater New York charter in so far as it applies to tunnel railroads. The object of the bill is to enable the Long Island Railroad Company to secure a franchise in perpetuity for its proposed East River tunnel.

The bill amends Section 73 of the charter so as to except from its conditions all "consents granted to tunnel railroad corporations," and authorizes the Municipal Assembly, "in its discretion, to grant without any limitation as to the period of enjoyment, consent to any railroad corporation to use any of the streets and highways in the City of New York for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof."

Mr. Wray also introduced a companion bill, amending Section 16 of the railroad law, so as to vest the power in the public authorities of any town, village, or city in which a tunnel railroad is to be constructed to grant consent to such use without any limitation or condition, "except as hereinbefore provided."

The inference is drawn from the introduction of these bills that the tunnel company has abandoned its contention that the twenty-five-year limit did not apply to the franchise it asks for. In view of the near approach of the end of the session and the Republican policy against charter amendments, the bills are believed to have small hope of passage.

New Charitable Institutions.

ALBANY, March 15.—The State Board of Charities to-day approved of the incorporation of the following institutions: Homeopathic Hospital of Harlem, Christian Herald Children's Home, and Fresh-Air Fund, Church of Divine Paternity, all of New York City.

Legislative Notes.

Senator Nussbaum's Insolvency bill was advanced to third reading in the Senate yesterday.

In the Assembly yesterday Mr. Redington's bill creating a new Aldermanic district in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District of New York was advanced to third reading.

Senator Cantor yesterday gave notice that he would move to-day to discharge the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations from further consideration of his Dollar Gas bill.

Gov. Black yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Charles Boyd of Middletown to be Commissioner of Prisons to succeed himself. It was referred to the Committee on Penal Institutions.

Mr. Wallace yesterday introduced in the Assembly a bill to authorize the construction of a free bridge over the East River between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens over Blackwell's Island.

Senator G. A. Davis's resolution calling upon the President and Congress to recognize the Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo in 1899 in some substantial manner was passed by a unanimous vote in the Senate yesterday.

Senator Koehler yesterday introduced a bill providing for the submission to the people in cities of the first and second class at the next general election of the question of the opening of saloons between the hours of 1 P. M. and midnight on Sundays.

When Mr. Murphy's bill providing that the minimum rate of wages on State contracts shall be 15 cents an hour for eight hours a day was reached yesterday in the Assembly Mr. Mahar moved to amend by making the amount 18 cents an hour. After some debate the amendment was adopted by a vote of 89 to 37, and the bill was advanced to third reading.

The Committee on Penal Institutions of the Senate yesterday decided to incorporate the Wieman bill to prohibit printing in the State prisons in the general codification of the prison laws. The prisons are to be permitted to print the reports of the Prison Commission and such work as shall be required by the prisons and the charitable institutions of the State.

Assemblyman Seligsberg yesterday secured the recommittal in the Assembly of Mr. Page's bill, which had passed the Senate, making former Police Justices eligible to the municipal court bench, whether they have been practicing attorneys for five years or not. The bill is believed to be in the interest of certain Tammany ex-Police Justices, like Patrick Divver and B. J. Martin. It is not likely to appear again.

A large delegation from Suffolk County appeared before the Senate Cities Committee yesterday afternoon to oppose Senator Wray's bill to permit the City of New York, or any company with which it may contract, to take water from Suffolk County for the Borough of Brooklyn. John Creamer of the New York Corporation Counsel's office said that the Government of New York was opposed to the bill because it disapproved the policy of buying water from a private company. There will be another hearing on the bill to-morrow.

The bill introduced by Senator Page, providing for the appointment by the Governor of a person to supervise the collection of the tax imposed upon racing associations was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday, amended so as to provide for the appointment by the Governor of two persons, one of whom shall examine the books and records of running race meetings, and receive an annual salary of $2,500 and $500 additional for expenses. The other is to examine the books and records of the trotting race meetings and is to receive $1,500 annually and $500 for expenses. Both are to be appointed for five years. In its amended form the bill was ordered reprinted and recommitted to the committee.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Can We Be Cured

Of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption?

A Test by Which the True Value of All Cures Can be Determined.

How many thousands there are to-day who would gladly pay almost any reasonable sum to be cured of either one of the above diseases, but, knowing of so many different remedies and treatments, are unable to decide which one to try. It does seem a difficult task, yet becomes a comparatively easy one if the person afflicted will but use a little good judgment and common sense. In the first place, every man and woman knows, or should know, that the air passages were made for air alone, and that nature has so constructed these passages that moisture of any kind cannot enter the bronchial tubes or lungs. This at once precludes all possibility of a cure of deep-seated diseases being effected by treatment requiring the use of sprays, douches, atomizers, or vapors. Secondly, all regular physicians admit that these diseases are purely local and must be treated locally, consequently stomach medicines become useless in treating diseases of the air passages. The diseased parts must be reached through the air we breathe or not at all. Not only this, but a germicide must be used which will leave the air dry, and yet have the power to destroy the bacilli of disease in the minutest air cells of the lungs. This decision reached, then comes the question: Is there such a germicide, which can be inhaled through the air you breathe? Thirty-eight hundred physicians and over three hundred thousand persons who have tested it, say YES.

Your money is refunded if it fails to do as guaranteed.

"Hyomel" Inhaler Outfit, $1.00. Extra Bottles "Hyomel" 50c. "Hyomel" Balm, a wonderful healer, 25c. Can be obtained of your druggist, AT OFFICE, OR BY MAIL. Pamphlets, consultation and advice free. Send for the Story of "Hyomel." Mailed free.

FREE TREATMENT

by a local physician with "Hyomel" given daily at the office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

FREE SAMPLES.

Persons living out of the city can obtain a free sample of "Hyomel" by sending a two-cent stamp for same.

R. T. BOOTH CO.,
23 East 20th St., N. Y.

CONTROL OF THE CANALS

Strong Opposition to the Plan to Transfer Them to the Federal Government.

WILLIAM F. KING'S LETTER

The President of the Merchants' Association Sees Danger to New York's Commerce in the Scheme — Canal Reform Urged.

ALBANY, March 15.—Objections of a decided nature were expressed at the meeting of the Assembly Canal Committee today to the Pavey Constitutional amendment providing for the transfer of the canals to the Federal Government. W. R. Corwine, representing the Merchants' Association of New York City, read a long letter from William F. King, President of the association.

Mr. King said in his letter that the Erie Canal was the most important single influence now existing for the regulation of railroad charges, the evidence of this fact appearing conclusively in the difference in the freight charges made by the railroads in the Summer season, when subject to the competition of the Erie Canal, and the rates exacted during the Winter, when the canal is closed. As long as the people of the State of New York kept within their own control the Erie Canal they insured their own prosperity, he said, but to allow it to become a subject of contention in National politics would be to array against it all the powerful influences operating through the National Legislature to the end that its efficiency and regulative power would be reduced to a minimum or entirely destroyed.

Such a consummation would be of untold value to the great railroads of the country, which were not only trying to exact higher rates, which the Erie Canal prevented, but were also interested in creating great currents of trade along other lines of transit, which did not lead to New York. Continuing, he said:

"The people of the State of New York can deal properly with their own public servants when the occasion arises. There have been great scandals hitherto connected with canal management; possibly there may be such scandals hereafter. They will never be lessened by placing the chief element of New York's commercial greatness at the mercy of politicians intent upon fostering a hundred diverse interests in all parts of the United States, which can best be served by strangling the one great interest that New York should, above all others, protect to the utmost. Let New York protect itself against the differentials, against the cupidity of uncontrolled railroad managers, against the competition of rival waterways that are already National highways, and against powerful combinations of outside interests that find their weapons in National legislation."

He then touched upon the question of port and wharf charges exacted in New York City, saying that, although other cities offered every inducement possible to shipping, New York placed upon it the very highest charges it would bear. He said that the best way to prevent further scandals in connection with the management of the canals would be to appoint a Canal Commission, composed of business men representing the commercial bodies of the several cities along the Erie Canal. "Let there be provided a system of accounts," he said, "that shall lay open to the public all the details of canal management, of expenditure, and of the results of such expenditure. With such a commission, and with such methods, there will be no need for the people of New York to consider the giving away of their property in order to prevent its being stolen from them."

Other arguments against the bill were presented by Erastus Wiman, William E. Cleary of New York, W. M. McConnell of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and Thomas F. Ryan of the Merchants' Exchange of Buffalo. Mr Wiman read a letter from Chauncey N. Dutton of New York, an expert engineer, attacking the barge canal project recommended by Major Simons of the United States Corps of Engineers as impracticable.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Charles Counselman and George S. Morrison of Chicago and Thomas M. McIntyre, E. C. O'Brien, and G. S. Greene, Jr., of New York were before the House River and Harbor Committee to-day to advocate the passage of the bill providing for the construction of a 1,500-ton barge canal connecting the Great Lakes with the Hudson River at Albany. This project was recommended by Major T. W. Simons of the Corps of Engineers, and is in effect a proposition to increase the depth of the Erie Canal from seven to twelve feet. It is pressed on the theory that the talked-of ship canal connecting the great lakes with tidewater is impracticable.

A NEW CANAL COMPANY.

Bill Incorporating It Introduced in the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 15.—In the Assembly today Mr. Fitzgerald introduced a bill to create a company to maintain boats and elevators on the Erie and other canals of the State. It provides for the incorporation of the Merchants' Transportation and Storage Company, with a capital of $100,000, which may be increased to $5,000,000 by a majority vote of its Directors. Evan Thomas, Thomas A. McIntyre, E. G. Burgess, Vincent Loeser, Turner A. Beall, and Arthur McKnight are the incorporators.

The purposes of the company are to build and equip boats and to lease or purchase terminal facilities, elevators and warehouses. To prevent any railroad or elevator company from controlling the company's affairs, three Trustees shall choose the Directors. The Trustees shall be the President of the New York Produce Exchange, the President of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange, and one other chosen by the stockholders of the company.

HOUSE OF MERCY REPORT.

Charges Against the Management Generally Unfounded, but Several Reforms Suggested.

ALBANY, March 15.—The State Board of Charities to-day received and adopted the report of Commissioners Stoddard, Litchfield, and Marvin, appointed to investigate the charges preferred against the management of the House of Mercy of New York City.

The report says the complaints against the quantity and kinds of food were found to refer to evils which existed two or three years ago, which have been corrected. As to complaints of whipping and the use of gags and straitjackets, the committee finds them unfounded. Handcuffs have been used, but very rarely and in extreme cases.

Officers admit that they cut off the hair of inmates as punishment for prolonged bad conduct, and for the same reason deny them the privileges of seeing friends and writing letters. The Commissioners condemn the deprivation of visits of friends as unwise, but declare that there is no evidence to sustain charges of cruelty and neglect.

Increase in number of attendants, a more complete classification of inmates, records of punishments and discipline, more exercise and relaxation, better educational facilities, and discontinuance of the system of reducing food supplies as punishment are the reforms suggested.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 15.—The following bills of general interest were introduced to-day in the Assembly:

Mr. Hatch, allowing electric light corporations to supply power and heat from steam without filing an amended certificate.

Mr. Roche, applying the banking laws of inspection to all stock companies issuing cash stock certificates.

Mr. Dillon, allowing fire-escapes to be attached to iron window frames as well as to masonry.

Mr. Laimbeer, compelling the issuance by insurance companies of a duplicate policy when an original policy has been lost or destroyed.

Mr. Hoffman, forbidding licensed physicians to act as Directors of any corporation making patent medicines.

Mr. McLaughlin, forbidding the hiring of private detectives unless such detectives shall have been licensed by the Chief of Police of the city, town, or village in which such detectives are located, and forbidding persons who have not been residents of the State for one year to act as such detectives. The bill provides that a license fee of $200 per year shall be charged, and that no private detective shall receive more than $4 a day for his services.

WEST 96TH STREET RAILROAD.

Bill to Permit One Introduced by Senator Page.

ALBANY, March 15.—Senator Page introduced to-day in the Senate a bill to permit the construction of a street-surface railway on West Ninety-sixth Street, from Central Park to the river.

A law was enacted in 1895, forbidding the building of any elevated or surface line on any cross street west of Central Park which had opposite to such street a driveway entrance for carriages into the park. This prohibition was not to apply, however, to "so much of West Ninety-sixth Street as lies west of Columbus Avenue." Mr. Page's bill amends this law so as to make the prohibition apply in all cases only between Eighth Avenue, or Central Park West, and Columbus Avenue, permitting railways on these cross streets from Columbus Avenue westward to the river. It also excepts the whole of Ninety-sixth Street from the prohibition.

The effect of the bill will be to permit the transverse road across Central Park at Ninety-seventh Street to be brought down to Ninety-sixth, which is a broader street, and extended to the west along that thoroughfare. Mr. Page said that his understanding of the bill, when he introduced it, was that it shut the street railroads off of Ninety-sixth Street altogether, which is exactly what it does not do.

AGAINST CAPT. EAKINS.

The Court of Appeals Sustains the Police Board's Action.

ALBANY, March 15.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided against Police Captain Eakins of New York in his appeal from an order of the Appellate Division dismissing a writ of certiorari obtained to review the proceedings of the Police Board in removing him from the police force. Eakins was tried by the board for allowing disorderly houses to flourish in the Fifteenth Precinct, which was under his charge.

When the Society for the Prevention of Crime preferred the charges, Capt. Eakins, having served twenty-five years, made application to be retired, which the board refused to grant. He then appealed to the Supreme Court, which decided that he could not be retired until the charges were disposed of.

TRAGEDY IN WASHINGTON.

George Rye, a Speculator, Killed by Dennis J. Canty, an ex-Broker, Who Owed Him Money.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Dennis J. Canty, formerly a clerk in the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and later a partner with Herman Van Senden, private secretary to Secretary Carlisle in the last administration, in the stock and grain brokerage business, to-day shot and killed George Rye, a speculator.

It is said that there had been bad feeling between the men for some time, and that Rye had threatened Canty's life. To-day while Canty was standing near the corner of Fourteenth and F Streets, in front of the Ebbitt House, he was approached by Rye, who, Canty's friends say, made a threatening demonstration with a knife. Canty drew a revolver. As he brought it out Rye backed away from him, and when he fell, pierced by two of the four bullets Canty had fired, he was about twenty feet distant from Canty. The latter was arrested and taken to the First Precinct Station.

George Rye came to this city from Kentucky about two years ago, and had dealings with the brokerage firm with which Canty was connected. When the firm failed, several months ago, Rye lost money, and out of his attempts to collect it ill-feeling arose. Yesterday the two men had a disagreement, when it is alleged Rye made such threatening demonstrations that friends interfered to prevent trouble. Canty has also lived in this city for several years. He admits that the trouble grew out of Rye attempting to collect money, but asserts that when he fired he thought Rye intended to attack him with a knife. Rye formerly owned a string of race horses, and was well known among sporting men. Canty was formerly a resident of East St. Louis, Ill., where he was City Clerk and Recorder of Deeds.

A Niagara Falls Barber's Crime.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 15.—About 9 o'clock this morning, Albert Lathwell, a barber, shot his wife in the side, a Miss Toomey in the head and shoulder, and himself in the region of the heart. The injuries of Lathwell and Miss Toomey are considered sufficient to cause death. Jealousy was the cause of the deed.

MACY'S BICYCLE TOURNAMENT.

Entries Close To-morrow for Races to be Held Next Week.

R. H. Macy & Co. are making preparations for a bicycle tournament which will be held at their store during the coming week. This tournament, which is a decided innovation, will consist of one and two mile races, which will be run on their well-known Webster bicycles placed on home trainers, allowing the bicycle to remain stationary, while accurate indicators will show the speed and distance run.

The races will be run under League of American Wheelmen rules, and Charles Erts, the one-mile (L. A. W.) National amateur champion of America, will have supervision over them. To-day and to-morrow entry books will be open in their store, and no entrance fee will be charged those desiring to compete. The races are open to all male amateur riders over seventeen years of age, but not over 200 entries can be accommodated, so those desiring to enter should apply at once in person.

On Thursday afternoon, March 24, there will be held a pursuit race between two well-known amateurs, whose names are to be announced later. Saturday will be devoted to the finals between the winners of the various heats, when the prizes aggregating in value nearly $300, will be distributed to the winning riders.—Adv.

The Club Smoker is in great favor; so is the clothing we make. We give you style, ease, and comfort.

This week we offer a special line of tan, blue, and black serges, also a special line of English cheviots—suit to order, $16.00. Overcoat to order, $18.00, made of covert cloth, silk lined.

YOUR MONEY BACK OR A YEAR'S GUARANTEE! THAT'S THE PROTECTION WE GIVE!
SPRING SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, FREE ON APPLICATION.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Passenger Traffic Men Meet to Settle the Northwest Rate War.

MUCH TALK OF ARBITRATION

All Conflicting Interests Represented in a Sub-Committee—Differences Discussed Yesterday and a Report to be Ready This Afternoon.

Efforts to settle a peculiar and costly passenger rate war in the Northwest, especially on Alaskan traffic, engaged the attention nearly all of yesterday of one of the largest meetings of railway passenger traffic men ever held in New York. About seventy-five representatives of the principal railroads throughout the country assembled in one of the large rooms at the headquarters of the Trunk Line Association, in Liberty Street, for the purpose of devising some means by which the ruinous rate-cutting on passenger traffic to Seattle, Portland, and other North Pacific Coast points might be stopped. This trouble lies directly between the Canadian Pacific and the other transcontinental roads, but its damaging effects are felt in various ways by other lines.

In their scramble for what is known as "the Klondike business," the warring roads have got rates down to a point at which there is no chance of a profit for any one of them. A second-class rate is now quoted from St. Paul to Seattle of $5, whereas, the normal rate is $40. There is also a cut in the second-class rate from Boston to St. Paul, via Montreal, from $30.50 to $15, making it possible for a person to travel second-class from Boston to Seattle for $20, a clean saving of $50.50 on the regular fare. This trouble was started some weeks ago by the Canadian Pacific taking advantage of the west-bound differentials granted it two or three years ago by the Western lines in the handling of passenger traffic to Alaska. These differentials were $7.50 first-class and $5 second-class from trunk line territory to North Pacific Coast points. The Western lines granted these differentials under pressure, and got the Trunk Line Association roads to consent to them as a matter of especial favor. When the rush to the Klondike began the Canadian Pacific naturally made the most of its advantage. The other transcontinental lines protesting that they had not granted the differentials on business to Alaska, undertook to equalize matters by cutting their own rates down to the differentiated rates of the Canadian Pacific. The management of the last-named road promptly cut under the reduced rates of the transcontinental lines, and a see-saw of rate cutting has been kept up ever since.

Commissioner L. P. Farmer called the meeting to order. The presence of the Canadian Pacific representative was due to the mediation of a special committee, composed of General Passenger Agents George H. Roberts of the New York Central and D. L. Roberts of the Erie; and the presence of the representatives of the Western Passenger Association was the result of the railway conference held at the Waldorf-Astoria one week ago. The chief object of yesterday's meeting was to get the conflicting elements to mutually agree upon some basis of arbitration. A subcommittee of seven was appointed to formulate a plan if possible. This committee was composed as follows: D. B. Martin of the Baltimore and Ohio, representing the Trunk Line Passenger Committee; E. A. Ford of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, representing the Central Passenger Association; A. S. Hanson of the Boston and Albany, representing the New England Association; George H. Heafford of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, representing the Western Passenger Association; F. I. Whitney of the Great Northern, representing the transcontinental lines; D. McNicoll of the Canadian Pacific, and W. E. Davis of the Grand Trunk.

When this committee touched upon the question of continuing the Canadian Pacific's differentials, it is alleged that there was a serious hitch in the proceedings. The Western roads were unanimously opposed to allowing those differentials to stand. A conciliatory spirit, however, prompted the representative of the Canadian Pacific to agree to submit everything that involved the joint interests of all lines to arbitration. Such, also, was the offer made by the Canadian Pacific officers to Messrs. Daniels and Roberts on the occasion of the latters' visit to Montreal. About 4:30 o'clock P. M. Chairman Martin of the subcommittee reported to the general meeting that the committee would like more time, and the committee was allowed until 2 o'clock this afternoon to make its report, and the meeting adjourned until that hour. The members of the committee will resume their work at 10 o'clock this morning.

There is little chance, it is said, of a restoration of the Northwest rates before April 1, and by that time, the Western railroad men say, the biggest part of the Northwest passenger traffic for this year will be over.

A RAILROAD WAR.

Contest Between the New York Central and the Illinois Central Over Bills Pending at Albany.

ALBANY, March 15.—A warm fight, in which two influential lobbies are pitted against each other, has developed in the Assembly over a pair of bills relating to the character of securities in which savings banks may invest their deposits.

Senator Higgins has a bill, which already has passed the Senate, permitting investment in the first mortgage bonds of any railroad corporation of this State the principal part of whose railroad is located within the State or in the mortgage bonds of any such railroad corporation of an issue to retire all its prior mortgage debt, provided that at no time within five years next preceding the date of any such investment shall such corporation have failed regularly and punctually to pay the principal and interest of all its mortgage indebtedness, and in addition thereto regularly and punctually to have paid dividends upon all its outstanding capital stock during the preceding five years, at the rate of not less than 4 per centum per annum; and provided, further, that at the date of every such dividend the outstanding capital stock of such railroad corporation shall have been equal to at least one-half of the total mortgage indebtedness of such railroad corporation, including all bonds issued or to be issued under any mortgage securing any bond in which such investments shall be made.

A bill introduced by Assemblyman Miller extends this provision to include the bonds of railroads in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, or Iowa.

Mr. Higgins's bill applied to the bonds of the New York Central Railroad. Mr. Miller's takes in those of the Illinois Central. The New York Central's agents are insisting on the Higgins bill. Representatives of the Illinois Central are fighting that measure and urging the Miller substitute. Both bills are on the calendar for second reading, and when they were reached to-day were laid aside at the suggestion of Leader Nixon.

Chicago's Metropolitan "L."

CHICAGO, March 15.—The report of Receiver Dickinson MacAllister of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad for February makes a favorable showing in comparison with the January figures. The daily average traffic for February was 86,978, which was greater than the daily average for January by 5,331 passengers. The cash balance was $221,729, against $230,102. The loop rental was less by $300.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. ROTHSCHILD

Fulton St., Cor. Hoyt, Brooklyn.

PARIS, Rue Ambroise Thomas.
PHILADELPHIA, 1,022 Chestnut St.

IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING RETAILER of TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, TOQUES, and FINE MILLINERY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES

English Round Hats, Bayadere and Neck Scarfs, Mourning Millinery, Children's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats.

OUR PRIVATE OPENING DISPLAY HAVING TAKEN PLACE ON LAST MONDAY, ALL OUR STOCKS ARE IN A FAIR STATE OF COMPLETION. WE SHALL INVITE THE LADIES OF BROOKLYN AND VICINITY TO A GRAND EXHIBITION OF OUR SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS TO BE HELD ON NEXT TUESDAY, MARCH 22ND.

THE CONSENSUS OF OPINION OF THOSE WHO WITNESSED OUR DISPLAY ON LAST MONDAY WAS, THAT "IT COULD BE SECOND TO NO OTHER IN ANY ONE PARTICULAR FEATURE." OUR PRICES WILL BEAR THE MOST RIGID COMPARISON WITH ANY OTHERS.

INSPECTION OF OUR TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED STOCK CORDIALLY INVITED.

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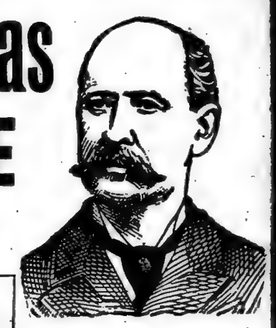

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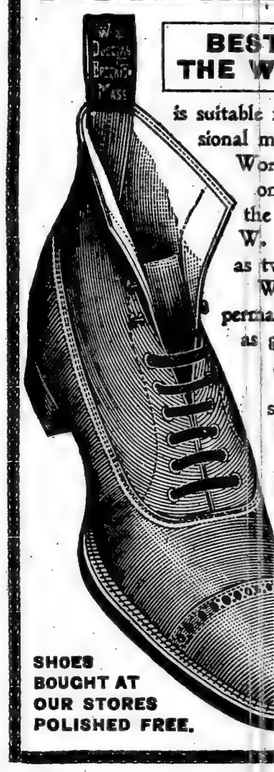

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We could not make over 1,000,000 permanent wearers unless our shoes were as good as we claim.

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shown in our cut is made on our New Cadet Toe, and is as soft and pliable as cloth, and very suitable for winter wear. It takes and keeps an elegant polish, and holds its shape as long as worn. Kid-lined, and fast-color hooks and eyelets. We have 155 styles, and widths from A to EE, made in Patent Calf, Calf, French Enamel, Box Calf, Russia Storm Calf, etc.

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SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator.
CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
f16-law6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City.
f12-law6mW

GRAINGER, MARY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Bernard Westervelle, Heinrich Westervelle, and Fritz Westervelle, the only heirs and next of kin of MARY GRAINGER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles M. Grainger, of the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 5th day of January, 1886, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY GRAINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twelfth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

f16-law6wW

GOULD, JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY GOULD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Lyndhurst, in Tarrytown, Westchester Co., New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1897. GEORGE J. GOULD, EDWIN GOULD, HELEN M. GOULD, HOWARD GOULD, Executors. JOHN F. DILLON, Attorney for Executors, 195 Broadway, New York.
o20-law6mW

HAVEMEYER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, No. 41 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, JENNIE B. H. CAMPBELL, Administrators. EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Attorneys for Administrators, 41 Wall Street New York City.
o13-law6mW

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897. EDWARD N

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1898.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Sinbad—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—A Milk White Flag—8:15.
DALY'S—The School for Scandal—8:15. Matinée—2:00. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Mary Stuart—8:20.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Sweet Inniscarra—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Doll's House—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—3:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Military and Athletic Tournament—8:00.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Orchestral Concert—2:30.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Matinée—2:00. Lecture—11 A. M.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THEY CAN STOP IT.

The people of New York will richly deserve to suffer the torments of packed and snail's-pace cars for the next twenty years if they permit the Platt-Croker bi-partisan Rapid Transit Commission bill to become a law. They can stop it as they stopped the Street Cleaning bill in 1881 or the Central Park speedway. They can always control their servants at Albany, they can always frighten the bosses if they will but take up the clubs. The politicians are dull of ear and inattentive to remonstrance when they are after pelf, as they are in pressing this bill. But when mass meetings are held to denounce them, when committees proceed to Albany to lay down the law to the lawmakers from its fountain head, and when the public temper by a hundred symptoms shows itself every day increasingly dangerous and ugly, they become suddenly meek and prudently obedient. If the jammed, jostled, and contused mass of humanity that is hauled up town every night struggling and swearing would but hold to its angry mood long enough to go to a meeting and organize for the attack upon the twin curses of New York City Government that are behind this bill it would never get out of committee.

This bill, we understand, was held back for a week awaiting PLATT's decision. He gave his assent at the last meeting of the "Sunday school," and the measure goes to Albany with the powerful backing of the Croker and Platt machines. It embodies the policy of the present rulers of the city toward rapid transit, expresses their hatred of the present commission, which represents the will of the people and the interests of the city, and opens up a golden opportunity for all the head men of both machines to get rich by cheating the city out of rapid transit or by taking the construction of a rapid transit system under their charge and subject to their joint levy. With a bi-partisan commission of practical minds and a dirigible policy in office, Manhattan stock could be sent up or down twenty points at a time, and a dozen times a year, until every henchman who was a fit object of confidence and reward had reaped his harvest by favor of the big bosses. Or, if it were determined that the building of an underground road presented a richer opportunity, the thirty-million-dollar stream could be so directed that it would make countless glad and grateful hearts among the following of both PLATT and CROKER.

It is to the last degree improbable that a commission appointed by Mayor VAN WYCK would ever take up the underground project, which is the same thing as saying that it would never give to the city the only kind of rapid transit that can meet its enormous and growing requirement. The present commission, composed of able, disinterested, public-spirited men, has practically accomplished its work. It has prepared plans for a system that will solve the rapid transit problem and relieve the sufferings of the people. Its next step would be to advertise for bids for the contract to construct and operate the road. There are bidders in waiting. Relief is in sight but for the obstruction of CROKER and PLATT. Give them their commission and the plans of the present commission, which have cost much time, labor, and money, will be thrown away. Rapid transit will be sacrificed to greed and corruption and the jamming and the swearing will go on indefinitely.

The people of New York will be contemptibly stupid and spiritless if they let PLATT and CROKER put this outrage upon them. They can make one of these men take ship for England and the other flee to Mexico if they raise their voice and their right arm. They can convince Gov. BLACK in one day that the Ellsworth commission bill is more dangerous than the fabled Spanish mines of high explosives. He at least is not hard of hearing this year. On the contrary, his tympanum is acutely sensitive. Let the West Side Association roar into his ear ever so gently and we will warrant that his attention will be instantly attracted.

But somebody must organize public sentiment if public sentiment is to make itself felt against the bill. The present commission will do nothing to influence the Legislature. Its members with dignity and propriety hold themselves ready to serve the people or to retire. If their services are to be retained the great interests of New York's real estate owners and of the huge multitude of uptown residents must be consolidated and organized for resistance to the public enemy and its bill.

GOV. BLACK'S DEVICE.

It is quite likely true that the reason why Gov. BLACK does not appoint his canal inquiry commission is that he is still seeking men who will accept the task. He will have to seek a good while yet, we fear, before he gets men whose report will be worth anything. There is now barely seven weeks' time in which to make the investigation and the report. No adequate work could be done in that time, if the commission were ready to begin, and men of standing will hardly incur for nothing the discredit of undertaking an impossible work.

The plain truth is that Gov. BLACK has deliberately "beaten" the investigation. He did not mean to have one that would throw light on the misconduct of his own appointees. He shaped the bill creating the commission so as to put the whole matter in his own hands. At best it would have been very difficult to get a thorough inquiry, and now, by his intentional delay, first in signing the bill and then in acting on it, it has become impossible. Of course, having taken the power to himself, he is responsible for the result, but he does not intend, if he can help it, to go to the people this year on State issues. It is ridiculous to ask the voters to condone notorious incompetency or worse because a Governor claims to be sound on the currency question, or because the President elected by his party has a difficult foreign trouble on his hands and must be "sustained." But that is precisely what Mr. BLACK and his party will ask the voters of New York in November. And as the American voter finds it very hard to approve one party on State issues and another on National issues at the same election, the trick may work. It is a trick, all the same.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.

The absence of Lord SALISBURY from the British Foreign Office, even for a fortnight, is on the face of it a serious matter, so many, so various, and so urgent are the foreign questions before the British Cabinet. The trouble with the French in West Africa is no more serious than the French may choose to make it. But unfortunately tail-twisting is a sport as familiar to the French politicians and the French press as in a former generation it was to our own. To appear to defy Great Britain is a very tempting resource for a French statesman to invoke in distracting attention from domestic politics. In the Far East there is a real and chronic conflict, not properly of national interests, but rather between dynastic and commercial interests. It seems just now to be acute, and at any rate it needs constant watching. Finally there is another chronic question, the question of Cuba, which has been rendered acute by the circumstances attending the loss of the Maine.

With the world-wide extent and the increasing multiplicity of "British interests," the place of a British Foreign Minister can never be a sinecure, but there has seldom been a time that exacted more of such a functionary than the present. And by general consent there is no other Englishman so fit to meet its exactions as Lord SALISBURY. Undoubtedly in an intricate complication of foreign politics he commands more confidence than any other living Englishman. The Conservative Party commands more confidence when the immediate question is of foreign than when it is of domestic politics. Whether this be due to the stability and dignity in foreign policy of an aristocratic as distinguished from a democratic party, as was contended by MATTHEW ARNOLD, we need not inquire too curiously. The validity of Mr. ARNOLD's contention is much impaired by the fact that the foreign policy of the United States, which upon his principles ought to be no policy at all but a succession of yielding to different gusts of popular caprice, has in fact been a steady and consistent policy for a hundred years. It may be the personal qualities of Lord SALISBURY himself, combined with his vast experience, that make his countrymen think his party safer than the Liberals in foreign affairs. At any rate, there is nobody in his party who can be regarded as an acceptable substitute for him in critical times, nor would Lord ROSEBERY, who by general consent would take his place in a Liberal administration, inspire the same feeling. Ever since the Berlin Conference, and that is twenty years, the present Foreign Minister has been the leading British expert upon foreign questions. He speaks with an authority that belongs to no other living Englishman. This was very strikingly illustrated at the beginning of the present session, when in expounding the speech from the throne he reviewed all the foreign affairs of the empire and almost literally "surveyed mankind from China to Peru." In spite of the easy colloquial style of this remarkable exposition, it gave assurance of a mastery of many complicated questions, which in turn implied a prodigious deal of hard work. The intense application and the grave responsibility involved in the preparation of such a statement, or, rather, in the preparedness for such a statement, would quite suffice to account in a man of sixty-eight for such a physical prostration as would demand a respite.

It does not follow that things will not go on as well during his absence. It may be presumed that all the burning questions have been discussed in the Cabinet, and the proper course of the British Government agreed upon in all probable contingencies. Mr. CURZON no doubt understands what he is to say, and what he is not to say, upon every question that is likely to come up, and Mr. BALFOUR, who naturally takes the duties of the Foreign Secretaryship, may be assumed to be in full possession of the mind of his colleague and kinsman. Nevertheless the gravity with which the British press of both parties treats the departure of the Prime Minister at this time, even for a few weeks, is justified by the situation, and may in some measure be shared in this country. The return of Lord SALISBURY to his post will be reassuring.

FEBRUARY EXPORTS—BREADSTUFFS.

During the month of February the total exports of breadstuffs from the Port of New York were but slightly greater than in the same month last year, $4,286,470, against $3,974,702, an increase of less than 10 per cent. The increase from Baltimore was about 25 per cent., from $2,886,066 to $3,596,050; at Newport News it was more than 100 per cent., from $1,136,545 to $2,365,764, and from Philadelphia nearly 200 per cent., from $753,871 to $2,042,407.

In the exports of wheat there was a heavy falling off in New York compared with last year—from 1,504,478 bushels, valued at $1,349,883, to 523,010 bushels, valued at $535,010. Baltimore, on the other hand, increased her exports of wheat from 87,894 bushels, valued at $78,159, to 1,064,643, valued at $1,062,998. In the exports of wheat flour New York advanced only from 335,838 barrels, valued at $1,425,950, to 398,749, valued at $1,725,009. Baltimore remained nearly stationary. Newport News advanced from 104,346 barrels, valued at $342,886, to 283,735 barrels, valued at $1,393,148, and Philadelphia from 35,895 barrels, valued at $105,008, to 154,012 barrels, valued at $652,939.

This brings the record of the fiscal year up to eight months, or two-thirds of its course. We give below a table showing the values for 1897 and 1898 of the exports of breadstuffs at the six ports of the North Atlantic Coast, with the percentage of increase at each, for the eight months:

Ports.	1897.	1898.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	$21,714,093	$35,871,467	66
Boston	12,519,307	14,126,508	13
Newport News	7,049,307	12,126,284	70
New York	34,774,671	52,469,528	48
Norfolk	3,781,686	4,025,240	6
Philadelphia	6,806,082	14,571,521	112

The trade of New York in this line grows, and she still has the largest share; but the growth is slower than that of her chief rivals to the south, and her relative importance steadily diminishes.

THE PHILIPPINES.

It is assumed that, in case of war between the United States and Spain, our squadron in the Pacific would be of no use unless it could be brought around Cape Horn into the Atlantic or the Caribbean. This long and difficult voyage would probably be quite futile. Recent wars have been decided too quickly to allow of the effective participation in them of men-of-war who were 14,000 miles distant from the scene of action when the war broke out.

If that calamity should occur it does not follow that our ships in the Pacific would be of no use. It is unlikely that they would be called into requisition for coast defense. But the capture of the Philippines would be an easy and tempting adventure, or rather the capture of the only islands of the archipelago in which the Spanish claims have been reduced to real possession. That possession has been fiercely disputed, and the rebellion in the Philippines has been a source of annoyance at Madrid only second to that of the Cuban insurrection. Manila has no defenses which would avail in the least against such a squadron as we could send against it. It would without doubt prove as easy a prey as when the British captured it a century and a half ago, and ransomed it for a million sterling. That is more than it is worth to Spain. In her hands, indeed, it is rather a liability than an asset, the expenditure upon the islands exceeding the revenue from them, even before the breaking out of the recent rebellion, by something like $5,000,000. It is more than it is worth to us. Indeed, we no more want the Philippines than we want the Hawaiian Islands. But the islands are nevertheless an object of desire, and especially to Japan, which has maintained a close watch upon the Philippine rebellion. For her purpose, to obtain the primacy of the Far East, the Philippines would be particularly advantageous.

The Antilles and the Philippines are the only relics of Spain's once world-wide colonial empire, and them she clutches accordingly with the grip of desperation. No intelligent Spaniard can doubt that, whatever other issue a war between Spain and the United States might produce, it would forever separate Cuba from Spain. If, in addition, the Philippines were taken away from her, the last of her dependencies would disappear and the rule of Spain be confined to the Peninsula. This is a reflection which no Spaniard can make with patience. It is one of the reflections which must make intelligent and patriotic Spaniards as averse to a war with the United States as intelligent and patriotic Americans are to a war with Spain.

LODGING HOUSE REGULATIONS.

Fire Commissioner SCANNELL points out the defects in the law regulating lodging houses, as shown by the disaster of Sunday morning. One suggestion at once practical and important made by him is that to which we called attention at the time, namely, that the partitions should be made fire-proof. He thinks also that there should be inclosed fire-proof stairways, and these would be of great value, though in the case of the Mission Lodging House the stairways were of wood and open, but were still so far intact the day after the fire that the building could be traversed with ease from basement to top story. The fuel for the flames, and that which made the suffocating smoke which was so deadly, was the painted wood of the numerous partitions. So far as partitions are allowed at all—and in this class of lodging house they are not really necessary—they could be made at no great increase of cost of fire-proof material, and then would have the advantage of greater cleanliness. The wood partitions are, of course, a source of even greater danger in houses less carefully managed than was the one that was burned on Sunday morning.

As we have previously remarked the utmost possible precautions that can be enforced will still leave these swarming places exceedingly dangerous, which is an imperative reason for the greatest strictness and vigilance in dealing with them.

Mr. WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, who was elected yesterday by a strong majority to be Superintendent of Schools, accepted the post in a brief address of marked earnestness and dignity. The opportunities lying before him are very great, as are the difficulties. He is a trained administrator with high ideals; and, while he will need the hearty support of all intelligent citizens, we believe he will amply justify it.

The report of the officials of St. Lawrence County in this State on the employment of vagrants in road building is very suggestive. Its substance is that while some money was thus saved to the public directly in the cost of the roads, very much more was saved in the reduction of the number of tramps where the system is used. We hear a great deal of the army of the unemployed which is roaming the country, and which will find its ranks greatly swelled under the expanding influence of warm suns, but the evidence from actual experience in St. Lawrence County is that the line of march is turned from any region where hard work is liable to be encountered. Obviously, work for those seeking support at public expense should so far as possible be kept separate from work done by prisoners; but that there is plenty of chance to give work to those who really need it and are willing to do it, has been amply shown. This, so far from being necessarily disgraceful, can be so administered as to distinguish the honest unfortunates from the professional "beats."

If Mr. JEROLOMAN is in any fear of being called upon to take up the annoying pursuit of politics as a Citizens' Union candidate, or that of any other reform organization, he has made himself safe by his remarkably frank statement of his personal motives.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Much joy has been created among the foes of serums and antitoxins by what they have made haste to call the "complete failure" of the new system as a means of combating the Indian plague. Now, it is true that the epidemic has not been staid as a result of the Hoffkins inoculations, but it must be remembered that the natives of India are as reckless and unreasonable in their hatred of modern prophylaxis as are those other superstitious barbarians, the anti-vaccinationists and the anti-vivisectionists of England and America. Being vastly more numerous than their Occidental brothers, it is neither safe nor easy to coerce them for their own and the public good. The consequence is that the plague serum has been used on a scale so small, compared with the entire number of people exposed to infection, that its powers have not had a trial either fair or conclusive. Despite this fact, not a little has been accomplished—quite enough to prove that, even though the hopes of another complete victory over a horrible disease are not yet realized, the exultation of the progress haters is at least premature. After the population of Lower Damaun, in the Poonah district, had been reduced to 8,230, inoculations to the number of 1,017 were made. Three months later there had been six deaths from the plague among those subjected to the process. This was not absolute protection, but if the fatalities among the inoculated had equaled those among the uninoculated, the deaths would have amounted to 106. Similar or better results were obtained in other instances, and in none was there an approach to the "complete failure" about which the animal worshippers have talked and written so much.

—A few hundred miles to the eastward of Havana and in the same latitude is Charlotte Amalie, the capital of St. Thomas. It, too, was once a breeding place for yellow fever, but the Danes dug a canal through the peninsula which forms one side of their harbor, thus allowing a current of water to clean it out, and they are now as safe from the fever as New York is. Havana, too, has a peninsula that can be cut through—as soon as the Spaniards go.

—There is a municipal ordinance which prohibits, under heavy penalty, the utilization of the city's sewers as places for the discharge of waste steam. It is an excellent ordinance, because the introduction of steam into sewers not only ruins them in a short time, necessitating constant repairs and frequent renewals, both expensive, but it fills the surrounding air with offensive and noxious gases. Constant reminders of these facts can be found at scores and hundreds of manholes and gutter openings in all parts of town, and they are especially numerous in and on both sides of Lower Broadway. The reminders take the shape of dense clouds of steam rising from these orifices at all hours of the day and night. In other words, the existence of the law is recalled by its gross violation on the part of New York business men. Our officials, whether reformers or the other sort, seem to be wholly indifferent to these continuing misdemeanors. Nobody is punished for them; nobody is even troubled because of them. This is certainly very strange. It is easy enough to see what profit the owners of buildings derive from their lawlessness. It saves a little expense for condensers or for pipes leading to roofs. But how does it advantage policemen and other salaried guardians of public property and health thus to neglect their plain and easy duties? That is indeed a dark mystery, and of course nobody can even imagine the explanation of their leniency.

—That ancient line and staff quarrel by which the navy has been disgraced for so many years is now seen to have had results worse even than is disgrace. The efficiency of our warships is materially decreased by the lack of engineers, and this is the direct result of the petty jealousies of which complaint has so often been made.

PERSONAL.

—Considering that Senator MASON is a Chicago man, the reference by the Marquis DE ALTA VILLA to "people who deal in pigs" must have been most irritating, and the impulse to accept the Iberian's challenge to a duel must have been almost irresistible. Things should be done in order, however, and, as the Senator points out, the selection by the Marquis of swords as the weapons to be used in the conflict could have been the result only of complete ignorance of the code, or else of a desire to take an unfair advantage. As the challenged party, the Illinois statesman has an unquestionable right to choose the arms to be employed. Until this is accorded, discussion of subsequent proceedings will be useless. If Senator MASON were really a pig dealer, instead of the representative in the Senate of a State which has many besides porcine interests, he might properly insist on fighting with sausage machines or vats of hot water, through either of which he could probably pass with as little discomfort and as much dignity as any Hidalgo in Spain. Never having been in the pig business himself, however, a compromise on other implements of combat will be easy. A hint is to be found in the Marquis's own name. Suppose the two warriors jump from the top of a twenty-story building, the one who makes the biggest dent in the sidewalk to take the stakes and gate money. As a sporting event this would be well worth watching, and its political consequences would not be entirely disastrous.

—"O'Higgins" seems like a queer name for a Chilean warship, but the man thus honored was a native of the Southern republic, and a fighter for it as well. His father, AMBROSE O'HIGGINS, was born in Ireland in 1730, but while still a youth found it convenient for one or another of the reasons so numerous in that period to go abroad. He settled in Spain, grew rich, bought or earned a title, and finally betook himself to Chile. His son, BERNARDO, became a revolutionary leader, won Chile's independence in the great battle of Maipu, and from 1818 to 1823 ruled the country as Director, which meant Dictator. He ruled very well, they say—well for South America, that is.

—Among the men who thought their fighting days were over, but who have been roused to new activity by the present crisis, is Commander R. M. G. BROWN, the hero of Samoa. He has been living at Morgantown, his old home, for some years, in the quietness which the shattered state of his health seemed to necessitate, but a letter from the War Department reached the retired officer last week, and he at once started to put his services at the Government's disposal. It is supposed that he is wanted because of his special knowledge in the construction and placing of torpedoes. This he gained partly at the Newport station, partly at Annapolis, where for six years he was professor in the torpedo school, and partly in the employ of private manufacturers of these weapons, for whom, with the Government's consent, he long acted as tester and experimenter. The most thrilling episode in the Commander's life, of course, was that which he went through while at Samoa in March, 1889. He was on the Trenton, the flagship of the Pacific squadron, and it was to his coolness that the saving of many lives was due on that terrible day.

R. H. Dana, Jr., on Cuba, 1859.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thirty-nine years ago Richard H. Dana, Jr., wrote as follows regarding Cuba, after quite an extended visit there. It would seem that the situation of affairs then was something like the condition at present, the greatest difference being that forty years ago slavery still survived there:

"To an American, from the free States, Cuba presents an object of singular interest. His mind is occupied and almost oppressed by the thought of the strange problems that are in process of solution around him. He is constantly a critic, and a philosophizer, if not a philosopher. A despotic civil government, compulsory religious uniformity, and slavery are in full possession of the field. * * * Of the Cubans, a few are advocates of the present Government—but very few. The far greater part are disaffected. They desire something approaching self-government. If that can be had from Spain, they would prefer it. If not, there is nothing for them but independence. * * * If the connection with Spain is dissolved in any way, she will probably be substantially under the protection of some other power, or part of another empire. Whatever nation may enter upon such an undertaking as this should take a bond of fate. * * * Whoever takes her is more likely to find in her the key to Pandora's box."

While Cuba is undoubtedly much more capable of self-government now than then, people who talk "annexation" should be sure they are right before they go ahead. Independence she should have. There will be time enough to talk of annexation when the necessity arises. The time is not ripe.

F. J. ROOT.

East Orange, N. J., March 15.

Spain in the Rebellion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the letter of your correspondent S. A. G., which you make the subject of an editorial to-day, he says that during our civil war Spain was thoroughly friendly to us and observed a strict neutrality of all her Cuban ports. According to the writer's understanding of that subject, Spain was almost the first to recognize the Confederacy, doing so with precipitate haste at the very outset of the war, and all the Cuban ports were open to the revolted States. In Havana, in particular, vessels were repaired and refitted, arms and ammunition supplied, men enlisted, and captured vessels brought there for prize sale; in fact, it was a Confederate "annex." Which of us is right? A. C.

New York, March 15, 1898.

FREEDOM BY AUTONOMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with a great deal of interest the Washington correspondence in to-day's TIMES under the heading "Solution Regarding Cuba." If Spain could be brought to so amplify the present plan of Cuban autonomy as to place the island on the same political footing as Canada, the insurgents could not reasonably refuse to accept a condition of things which would give them all and more than they could expect to gain by further fighting. Spain herself would be freed from a most embarrassing situation, the peaceable inhabitants of Cuba would at last see an assured prospect of returning prosperity, based upon good government for the island, and the United States, in acting the part of peacemaker, would earn the gratitude of peace-loving people everywhere, and would thus prove to the world that her aims in intervening in the Cuban matter have been really humanitarian and unselfish.

And honesty, indeed, would in this case, as always, be for us the best policy. Those short-sighted so-called "patriots" who think that it would add to our strength or our greatness to extend our territory by taking forcible possession of our neighbor's would do well to consider what would be the inevitable consequences of such a step. We could no longer hold ourselves aloof from foreign broils. We should take our stand at once among the military powers whose national aim is conquest, whose national policy is aggression. The Europeans who had come here hoping to find a peaceful field for their labor, exemption from the burdens of the Old World, would find that they had changed the scene but not the conditions of their lot. Military service, oppressive taxation, the subordination of the interests of peace to those of war, would be inevitable; for having once entered on the policy of force, we should be obliged to rule all our conduct in accordance with it; to maintain our National independence we should always have to be ready alike for attack and for defense. In short, in accepting as the supreme law of nations the law of the brute we should have to acknowledge our Republic a failure, our progress a delusion, and our institutions to have been built upon sand.

JAMES BARNES.

New York, March 12, 1898.

WAR A CALAMITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say that in my judgment a war with Spain, in fact, a war with any power, would be a calamity to our country, and the resultant evils would be many. The loss of life, the destruction of property, the prostration of many of our diverse interests, the demoralization that accompanies and follows in the wake of war would be enormous, and the man that supposes that the United States would make an easy conquest of Spain and would not have to pass through fiery trials and endure great sacrifices would find that he had been seriously mistaken. Our coast cities, and more especially our Southern ports, would be the points of attack, and at these places the havoc would be very disastrous.

I am of the opinion that a very large percentage of the proprietors and editors of many of the journals of our country who are using every method known to them to stir up our already excited people to some act or combination of acts that will precipitate this country into open conflict with Spain, constitute that class who, in the event of hostilities, will secure for themselves bomb-proof positions, and who, as Mark Twain has aptly said, "will sacrifice all their wives' relatives for the good of the country."

Peace with honor is what we ask, and is what we shall require, and I take it that it is the duty of our Government to exhaust every honorable effort to accomplish this great end. I believe that President McKinley is doing this. I believe that he will strive for peace, but will accept no peace that would impair our honor. If this peace cannot be accomplished, then war will be inevitable, and should this be the case, then I am quite sure that there will be no American citizen who will more quickly do, or die if need be, for the honor of our country and the glory of our flag than the men of South Carolina.

ONE OF "WADE HAMPTON'S" LEGION.

Charleston, S. C., March 12, 1898.

Municipal Elections in Maine.

From The Boston Globe.

The municipal elections in the several cities of Maine Monday were the most exciting held in recent years, and were marked by Democratic gains. The Democrats completely turned over four cities, reelected their candidate in another, came within 89 of electing a Mayor in a fifth through fusion with labor men, and made gains in the City Councils of several. They lost one stronghold—Waterville—through not having filed their ticket in season, but with a dummy ticket and pencils they made a good fight. In Bath, for the first time in fourteen years, the Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor. Joseph Torrey having two majority over Dr. Walter G. Webber, (Rep.,) in a total vote of 1,328.

NUGGETS.

Superlatively Pleased.

So far as this country is concerned, Lee is persona gratissima.—Richmond Dispatch.

They Scatter.

So many people talk at random that half of what is said never makes a hit.—New Orleans Picayune.

Depends.

According to one of the New York papers, "a very handsome luncheon" was given by a society woman there the other day. Almost any kind of a luncheon looks handsome when a fellow's hungry.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The Officer Suggests.

Victim—I want to prefer a charge against this man, but I hardly know the proper one to make.

Officer—What did he do?

Victim—Struck me on the head with a chunk of ice.

Officer—Well, why not charge him with carrying congealed weapons?—Chicago News.

In Several Languages.

"What is needed now," said the new woman, "is the higher education of man."

Her auditors looked puzzled.

"Of what value is it to a woman," she continued, "to speak three or four languages if her husband understands only one?"

Then there was tumultuous applause.—Chicago Post.

TWO MINUTES IN THE CLOUDS.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

A letter came, this morning, for "Colonel Soandso,"
And one for "Honorable," and the rest of it, you know.
I took them up and laid them from all the rest apart;
I gazed upon them fondly, and pride was in my heart.
It seemed to me that, somehow, I'd grown a foot or two
Since the postman had come in, and then passed on out of view;
I felt that I had risen to the thirty-third degree
Of human consequence, and that the world was watching me.
To be addressed as "Colonel"—ah, what a splendid thing!
And "Honorable"—well, it was next to being "King"!
At least two men were learning to estimate my worth;
Here was my fame beginning to echo round the earth.
I tore one letter open and read the message through;
The man who dubbed me "Colonel," I'll now confess to you,
Was somewhat short of money—a common thing with men—
He'd be a grateful debtor if I could "lend him ten."
The other man was anxious to get a public place—
My influence would help him to "win out in the race."
I cast the letters from me! I thought some things of men
That never shall be printed—and went to work again.

MR. BURMEISTER'S RECITAL.

A Small Audience Hears Piano Playing in Mendelssohn Hall.

It shows a singular lack of judgment in any pianist to give a recital just at a time when public enthusiasm is centred on some other player. Pianists who are gifted with more tact than self-esteem will probably keep well out of sight until the Hofmann excitement has come to an end. Those who do not will surely have to pay the expenses of their experiments in giving recitals. Richard Burmeister is a pianist of reputation deservedly acquired, but it was a foregone conclusion that he would have a small audience at his recital in Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall yesterday afternoon. Those who were present were of a friendly disposition, and applauded the playing of the pianist as friends do without the slightest discrimination.

Mr. Burmeister's programme consisted of a sarabande and chaconne from Handel's "Almira," transcribed by Liszt, the first three movements of Schumann's sonata in F sharp minor, Schubert's impromptu in C minor, valse in A flat, two preludes and a study in A minor by Chopin, Liszt's transcription of Bach's organ prelude and fugue in A minor, an original elegy and an original capriccio, a transcription of Senta's ballad from "The Flying Dutchman," and Liszt's eighth Hungarian rhapsody.

Throughout his performance Mr. Burmeister displayed a woeful want of appreciation of the size and acoustic qualities of the room in which he was playing. He thundered at the piano as if he were trying to fill the Metropolitan Opera House, and the result was a grievous forcing of tone in the fortissimo passages and a consequent lack of clearness. Mr. Burmeister is not, however, simply a pounder. He brings to the work of a piano recital artistic sympathy, insight, and technical ability. He simply made a curious error yesterday in his application of dynamics.

His most satisfactory work was heard in the Schumann sonata, which he read with intelligence and feeling. He was particularly happy in the aria, which he delivered with a winning quality of tone and judgment in the shading.

MISS REHAN'S LAST WEEK.

"The School for Scandal" Again on View at Daly's Theatre.

"The School for Scandal" was put forward at Daly's Theatre last evening, with the usual rich pictorial dress, and was acted with neatness of execution and politely, if not always brilliantly. Miss Rehan was seen again with much pleasure in her spirited and original portrayal of Lady Teazle, and so far as she is concerned, the performance was of superior merit. The unyielding formality of Mr. Varrey in the quarrel scenes, however, lent to those passages a somewhat subdued effect. But these few representations of Sheridan's masterwork which will bring the season at Daly's to an early finish this week, may be cordially commended to all who have not often seen the play, and do not cherish many fond memories of Sir Peters and Charles Surfaces of the past. Such folks, too, (those who cherish no fond memories,) are the ones who support the theatre. The others are of no account.

Commendable impersonations in this revival are the Sir Oliver of William Owen, the Backbite of Herbert Gresham, the Crabtree of Sidney Herbert, and the Maria of Gerda Wismer; and Mrs. Gilbert is also on hand to do Mrs. Candour in her quaint and delightful way. The performance was enjoyed by a large and politely demonstrative audience.

The Second "Dramatic Teas."

The first of the "Dramatic Teas" at the Waldorf-Astoria last Friday, though largely attended, had a programme of rather too familiar "attractions." The bill of the second, next Friday, will contain some fresher items. For instance, Charles Renault's translation of François Coppée's "Le Passant" will be acted by Julie Opp as the wandering minstrel and Marie Burroughs as the lady; William H. Crane will appear in a piece called "His Last Appearance," and Caroline Miskel Hoyt will present Augustus Thomas's little drama of alimony and deshabille, called "That Overcoat," with the help of William Courtleigh of the Lyceum. A scene from "Adrienne Lecouvreur" will also be given, with Mme. Modjeska as the ill-fated heroine.

The Thomas piece was poorly done by other and less interesting actors at a recent matinée, but Coppée's duologue is a novelty in English, and more folks talk knowingly about Bernhardt's acting in the original than actually remember the performance. The Crane piece is also new, while Mme. Modjeska's presence is always welcome.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Eben Plympton will appear next week in "Old Love Letters," assisted by Miss Agnes Proctor, at Proctor's Theatre, Twenty-third Street.

The graduating class of the training school of Normal College will attend the performance of "The Highwayman" on Saturday afternoon.

Miss Maude Adams's two-hundredth appearance in "The Little Minister" will be made at the Saturday matinée at the Garrick Theatre.

Max Freeman, who has been identified with all of De Koven and Smith's productions, has resigned the stage management of "The Highwayman."

The managers of the Herald Square Theatre have engaged the Red Hungarian Band for the purpose of playing incidental music between the acts in the lobby of the theatre during the engagement of E. E. Rice's "Monte Carlo."

The American Line steamer St. Louis, sailing to-day, will have among the passengers Charles Frohman and Charles B. Dillingham. Mr. Frohman's departure for London is somewhat earlier than he announced, which was about the middle of next month.

Felix Haney, who plays the part of Hi Holler in "'Way Down East" at the Manhattan Theatre, received word shortly before the performance last evening that his mother, aged eighty, had died suddenly in the West. He left at once to attend the funeral, and his part was taken by George W. Leslie, who played the part in the Chicago production last Autumn.

Before concluding her engagement in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," Mrs. Fiske will produce a new play by Marguerite Merrington, author of "Captain Letterblair," and other plays. The title has not yet been decided upon, but the adaptation will be from the German. Mrs. Fiske will assume a rôle entirely different from any of her previous impersonations—that of a cripple.

—A weekly paper takes a local theatrical reporter sneeringly to task for calling "The Hoosier Doctor," in which Digby Bell is starring, a comic opera. As Mr. Bell's fame in New York is inseparably associated with comic opera, the reporter's error was certainly pardonable. And in this same weekly paper the one-act play called "Adelaide," recently presented at the Lyceum, is quite inexcusably called an "opera."

Edgar Selden, author of "A Hot Old Time," which is now touring the country, has written a new farce which will be produced early next season. It is called "A Spring Chicken," and the possibilities of a baby incubator are introduced for the first time on the stage. "Sam" Collins and Madeline Marshall have been engaged for the principal rôles. The play will have a copyright performance in London early in May.

Burr W. McIntosh has been engaged to replace Odell Williams as Squire Bartlett in "Way Down East," at the Manhattan Theatre, next Monday. The presentation of a pronounced New England character will be something new for him, but his success in typical Southern dialect parts is well remembered. One of these was in "Alabama," and the other an old country wheelwright in the original cast of Nat C. Goodwin's "In Mizzouri."

A. H. Chamberlyn, who recently arrived in this city from London, has been engaged to make the production of "The Koreans," the new comic opera, the book of which was written by Charles Emerson Cook and the music by Lucius Hosmer, both of Boston, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The opera will be produced shortly after the engagement of Mrs. Fiske, early in May. Gladys Wallis will play the part of Woo Mee, and "Sam" Edwards of Daly's company will impersonate Heinrich Brook.

Miss Minnie Seligman has signed a contract with David Henderson of Chicago for a ten weeks' engagement, opening March 28 at the Great Northern Theatre in Chicago. Miss Seligman will appear in a round of modern and classic parts and several novelties, which she intends to produce during the season. Among the latter is Clyde Fitch's latest play, "The Marriage Game," the leading part of which has been expressly written for Miss Seligman. She will be supported by Albert Grau, Robert Drouet, Frederick Conger, and Maud Winter.

BRITISH TRADE RELATIONS

Association of the Chambers of Commerce Considers the West Indies and China.

RESOLUTION FOR FREE TRADE

Sir William Robinson Favors an Understanding with the United States in Regard to China — Interests Are Identical.

LONDON, March 15.—The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom opened to-day at the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole, with Sir H. Stafford Northcote, Bart., M. P., the President, in the chair. The meeting will close on Thursday.

After a lengthy discussion the following resolution, introduced by the West Indian Commission of London, was defeated:

"That this association views with regret the prevailing depression in the British West Indies, and, without expressing any opinion on the question of sugar bounties, or the means to be taken to counterbalance their effects, trusts that her Majesty's Government will be able to give sympathetic consideration to the expressions of opinion of the Royal Commission which reported in 1897 on some of the means for relieving these colonies."

The following resolution was then adopted:

"That these Chambers regard the absorption of Chinese territory by Russia, France, or Germany with great concern, as injurious to the interests of British commerce, seeing those powers exact the prohibitive duties of their respective countries in all their colonies and dependencies.

"That a representation of this view be made to the Prime Minister by deputation or otherwise."

ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND.

Sir William Robinson Favors an Understanding in Regard to China.

LONDON, March 15.—Sir William Robinson, who has just arrived in London from Hongkong, of which colony he has been Governor since 1891, having previously been Lieutenant Governor of the Bahamas, later Governor of the Bahamas, and later still Lieutenant Governor of the Windward Islands, in an interview to-day warmly advocated an understanding with the United States on the Chinese question, saying the aims of the United States in regard to China were identical with those of Great Britain. He added:

"There is a feeling at Hongkong and Shanghai that the Chinese provinces cannot hold together much longer. They are already partly independent, not only of each other, but also of the Imperial Government."

KRUEGER FOR INDEPENDENCE.

He Gives Judge Kotze the Lie for His Remarks About Brown, the American Engineer.

PRETORIA, March 15.—A widespread sensation has been caused by the declaration of former Chief Justice Kotze, while addressing a deputation on Sunday, that when the case of Mr. Brown, the American engineer, with claims against the Transvaal Government then pending in the courts was awaiting judgment, subsequently given in his favor, President Krüger, in an interview with him, (Judge Kotze,) threatened him with dismissal unless he obeyed the Volksraad resolution.

At a special session of the Volksraad today President Krüger declared Judge Kotze's statement false, and said "The devil himself never spoke a greater lie."

LONDON, March 16.—There is reason to believe, says the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, that at a meeting of members of the Volksraad at President Krüger's residence yesterday strong opinions were expressed against admitting the claim of British suzerainty, and it was decided to allow the Government to take advantage of any complications in which Great Britain might become engaged elsewhere.

BRAZIL'S SITUATION IMPROVES.

Treasury Deficit of $2,575,000 and an Outbreak of Fever.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 15.—The Journal of Commerce of this city says the Treasury deficit for 1896 was £515,000 ($2,575,000.)

The political situation has improved, but an outbreak of yellow fever began last week. Thus far it is of a mild type. There have been twelve deaths daily.

SPANISH STRIKERS SHOT DOWN.

Police Fire Upon Rioters from the Iron Mine at Somorrostro.

BILBAO, Spain, March 15.—The strike that has broken out in the great iron mine at Somorrostro, fifteen miles northwest of this city, has led to serious disturbances.

The rioters stoned the police, who fired upon the crowd, killing three outright.

Troops have been summoned to the scene of the outbreak.

WOOLF JOEL'S SLAYER.

Von Veltheim Said to Have Figured in the New York Newspapers.

JOHANNESBURG, March 15.—Von Veltheim, the man who shot and killed Mr. Woolf Joel, the nephew, partner, and, more recently, trustee of the estate of Barney Barnato, in his office here yesterday, when charged with the crime described himself as an American.

He is said to be a former soldier, and to be identical with Ludwig von Veltheim, who figured in the New York newspapers in September last.

DR. EVANS'S WILL STANDS.

French Court of Probate Rejects His Brother's Petition.

PARIS, March 15.—The Court of Probate has rejected the petition of Rudolph Evans, the only surviving brother of the late Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist, who died here last November, for the appointment of a judicial administrator with a view of preventing the executors from taking possession of the testator's estate.

The court has granted the petition of the executors to take possession.

KHALIFA'S FORCES ADVANCE.

Report that His Generals Have Gone Northward Thirty Miles.

CAIRO, March 15.—Reports have reached Berber, the southern base of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition into the Soudan, that Mahmoud Pasha and Osman Digna, the principal Generals of the Khalifa, have advanced thirty miles northward along the Nile from Shendy, with their unitied forces.

Another Dervish Post Taken.

LONDON, March 15.—A special dispatch from Cairo says a detachment of friendly natives from Kassala has captured another Dervish post, killing twenty of the enemy.

GERMANS INVADE FRENCH SOIL.

Captain of Customs Guards Advances Fifteen Yards with a Private.

NANCY, March 15.—A German Captain of Customs Guards and one of his subordinates crossed the frontier on Monday, advancing fifteen yards beyond the boundary line. A body of French workmen attempted to arrest the Germans, one of the workmen striking the German officer with a stick. The officer drew his sword and ordered his subordinate to load his rifle. Both of the customs officers then withdrew to the boundary, where they stopped and confronted the Frenchmen. The affair is being investigated.

SIR HENRY BESSEMER DEAD.

The Celebrated Steel Inventor Expires in England.

LONDON, March 15.—Sir Henry Bessemer, the celebrated inventor of Bessemer steel, died last evening.

Sir Henry Bessemer, civil engineer and inventor, whose name is inseparably connected with the development of the steel industry, was born in Hertfordshire in 1813.

His discovery of the means of rapidly and cheaply converting pig iron into steel by blowing a blast of air through the iron when in a state of fusion was the result of costly and laborious experiments which extended over a long period and in which the end was attained only after many and disheartening failures. The invention revolutionized the whole iron trade of the world in the short space of thirty years.

ALGATE WENKHEIM A SUICIDE.

Stock Broker and South African Financier Hangs Himself in London.

LONDON, March 15.—Mr. Elgate Wenkheim, a stock broker and a well-known South African financier, has committed suicide by hanging himself.

REVOLT AGAINST GERMAN RULE.

Chief of Morere Rebels in Uheheland, Africa, with 80,000 Men.

BERLIN, March 15.—The Neueste Nachrichten publishes an East African dispatch which says that the Chief of Morere, with 80,000 men, has rebelled against German rule in Uheheland. It is supposed that he is taking advantage of the disturbance among the Konde tribesmen north of Lake Nyassa.

The rebels, it is rumored, are armed with Mausers.

NEW PLAGUE RULES IN BOMBAY.

Search Parties to be Abandoned and Funerals Not Delayed.

BOMBAY, March 15.—At a largely attended meeting of the Justices at the Town Hall to-day the Governor, Lord Sandhurst, spoke at length on the subject of the proposed new measures for dealing with the plague.

Lord Sandhurst said that the system of search parties would be experimentally abolished, and all suspicious cases would be reported by the headmen of the various communities. There would be, he added, no inspection of corpses or other measures entailing delay in the funeral rites.

HOME RULE ALL AROUND.

LONDON, March 15.—The House of Commons was occupied for some time to-day in an academic discussion of a proposal to grant home rule all around, put forward by Mr. John Herbert Roberts, Radical, member for West Denbigh, and supported by the Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Radical, member for Stirling Burghs, and a few other Radicals.

The proposal was opposed by Mr. John Dillon, Anti-Parnellite, member for East Mayo; Mr. Michael Davitt, Anti-Parnellite, member for South Mayo, and Mr. W. H. K. Redmond, Parnellite, member for East Clare, all of whom claimed priority for Irish home rule.

Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and Government leader in the House, opposed the proposal with the usual Unionist arguments, characterizing it as "absurd and eccentric."

The House was finally counted out.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The State Board Decides to Ask the Local Commission by What Authority It Acted.

ALBANY, March 15.—The State Civil Service Board will call on the New York City Civil Service Commission for an explanation of the failure to submit its new rules to the State authorities.

This course was decided on at the regular monthly meeting of the board, held at the Capitol to-day, Commissioners Burt and Lord being present. These two discussed the action of the new municipal commission, and concluded that a mild protest, in the form of a request for an explanation, would be about as far as they would be justified in going in the matter at present.

The Secretary of the State board was therefore instructed to communicate with the city commission and ask for a statement of its reasons for going ahead and inaugurating a new code of rules without first submitting them to the approval of the State board. The Secretary was requested, also, to call the attention of the New York commission to the fact that it has been the practice of its predecessors and of other local commissions to submit their rules to the State authorities, in compliance with what was presumed to be the requirement of the law.

The reply of the Tammany Commissioners to this communication will bring the matter before the State Board in official and definite shape. Meanwhile, it is believed that the question of the right of the city authorities to act independently will have been tested in the courts by the Civil Service Reform Association, thus relieving the State Board of the necessity of having to defend its own authority.

After this action had been decided on, the following telegram was received from George McAneny, Secretary of the New York Civil Service Reform Association:

"Ask respectfully, on behalf Civil Service Reform Association, that board call on City Commission for submission of its rules for customary approval."

It was decided, however, not to change the programme already agreed upon.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission claims to have acted under advice from the Corporation Counsel's office that it was not necessary to submit the new rules to the State Board, and the Corporation Counsel has expressed his readiness to defend any suit the Civil Service Reform Association may bring. There is no provision in the charter under which the commission was appointed giving the State Board any authority over the local commission.

The only reference to the State Board in Section 125 of the charter, which defines the authority and duty of the Civil Service Commission, is as follows:

It shall be the duty of such persons (secretaries and subordinates of the board) to make reports, from time to time, to the State Civil Service Commission, whenever said commission may request, of the manner in which the civil service laws, and the rules and regulations thereto have been and are administered * * * and it shall be the duty of said State Commission in its annual report to set out either these reports or a sufficient abstract thereof.

Section 123 of the charter says that, subject to the approval of the Mayor, the Municipal Civil Service Commission shall prescribe and amend and enforce regulations for appointment to and promotion in the civil service.

INQUEST ON PETERSEN'S CHILD.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., March 15.—Hilda Petersen, the mother of the three-year-old girl whose dead body was found a week ago, was brought here to-night to attend the inquest into the death of the child. She was accompanied by her counsel, Emanuel Friend.

The inquest, held before Coroner Smith, was a short one. Dr. Elliott of Rockville Centre testified to finding the body of the child in his chicken coop on the morning of March 8. Dr. Hucheson, who performed the autopsy, said that poison was the cause of death, the effects of carbolic acid having been indicated. Oral Olsen, cousin of Miss Petersen, said that he had identified the child. He said that it was generally understood that Hilda Petersen was the mother of the child.

Edward P. Hughes, a detective attached to the Central Office staff, read portions of a statement made by Miss Petersen in Capt. McCluskey's office, and which he had taken down in shorthand. In the portion of the statement read she was alleged to have said that she took the child on a train to Rockville Centre, and there got off and walked two blocks, and then took out a bottle containing carbolic acid, which was administered to the child. Hughes said he had transcribed his notes, and Capt. McCluskey had read the result to the prisoner, and she refused to sign the statement.

The case was then given to the jury. The jury's verdict was that the child came to her death from poison, presumably administered by her mother.

Millionaire Let Out of Prison.

KINGSTON, Ontario, March 15.—Yesterday Charles H. Chandler, who was sentenced in 1888 in Winnipeg to thirteen years' imprisonment for uttering forged paper, was released from custody. He owns large properties in the Northwest and a large oyster hatchery, has two sons upon a ranch in Dakota, and is worth $1,000,000.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENT IDEA

Subject Discussed at the Fourth Monthly Conference of the Charity Organization Society.

ADDRESS BY BISHOP POTTER

The Drawbacks of Organized Charities —Home Life and Family Influence the Basis of the Settlement System—Views of Other Speakers.

At the fourth of the monthly conferences on the question of pauperism, held yesterday under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, the scope and influence of social settlements, notably as exemplified in New York, were explained and illustrated by Bishop Henry C. Potter, James B. Reynolds of the University Settlement, Miss Mary M. Kingsbury of the College Settlement, and Clarence Gordon of the East Side House. Miss Kate Bond, Chairman of the Woman's Auxiliary Committee of the Charity Organization Society, presided.

Bishop Potter dwelt upon the spirit and extent of the "Settlement Idea."

"It is a very healthy remove from other methods of applying charity to pauperism," he said. "Men who are anxious to extend help to their unfortunate fellows have united their efforts in what is known as 'organized charities.' But any one who has watched the progress of great charities recognizes that some evils have followed their formation. A big-hearted woman, while watching the children's exercises at a large orphanage, was impressed with their mechanical manner. 'Why,' she cried, 'how they need a little mothering!' 'Ah!' the matron answered, 'you cannot be a mother to 250 children.' There you have the essence of the difficulties of organized charitable work. By the settlement scheme these difficulties are obviated."

Bishop Potter reviewed the origin and rise of the settlement idea. He regarded as the founder of the system Edward Denison, an Englishman of means, who left his comfortable home to live in the worst slums of London in an effort to understand their inhabitants.

"The idea of the settlement," he continued, "is that of family life. It is not that philanthropy that puts the suffering from sight in great institutions. It is more than that; it is translated into the relations of brother and sister. Many have a mistaken notion that religion does not enter prominently enough into this work. Such persons show an ignorance of the history of charity. Christ never made a religious test to determine His goings and comings. As an ecclesiastic, I believe a great deal of charitable work has been spoiled because we have been too eager to obtrude it into religious ideas. I would be extremely sorry to enforce any religious tests upon settlement work. Christ set us the example when He touched the leper. His infinite love chose to break through all caste to heal the suffering."

"The Settlement in Its Neighborhood Influence" was Mr. Reynolds's topic. He said the settlement worker must go among the people in the spirit of social relationship and equality. The worker must have a superiority of education, of scientific training, and a clearer perception of the intellectual relations of life. He should teach the practical value of certain intellectual advantages, and should be able to rise above the sordid influences of the quarter where he works.

Miss Mary M. Kingsbury spoke of "The Settlement in Its Relations to Women and Children." She emphasized the importance of the woman worker establishing friendly relationship among women. Women of the poorer classes, she said, must be reached through the home.

Mr. Gordon discussed "The Settlement in Its Relation to Men and Citizens." Among other things, he said intoxication was lessening in his quarter. He had found by experience that it was best for the settlements to remain entirely undenominational.

THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINEERS.

Dr. William Goodell Frost, President of Berea College, Berea, Ky., was the speaker of the evening at the sixty-sixth regular meeting and dinner of the Quill Club, which was held last night at the Windsor Hotel. His subject was, "Our Contemporary Ancestors in the Southern Mountains," and his address was devoted to a depiction of the characteristics of the mountaineers of the South as they live and thrive.

"A marvelous thing," said Dr. Frost, "has happened in the Southern Appalachians. A great body of our kindred has there fallen into a Rip Van Winkle nap. Man is a creature of environment, and easy intercourse promotes progress. New ideas travel by electricity, by steam, even by water, but it is hard work for them to travel on horseback. The people who before the Revolution went into this vast region fell into a trap. They have maintained the civilization of the Colonial period, but have not added thereto.

"It is customary to speak disparagingly of the mountaineers because of the many homicides that are reported from those regions, but the homicides and the feuds that exist there are merely an honest Saxon survival, a relic of the Colonial times, the same as their proverbs, customs, and habits. Still, when the occasion demanded it, these men have shown of what value they could be to their country. In four wars they have rendered magnificent service, and if we had a war with Spain right now, I could go into these mountains and get enough men to save you New Yorkers from a draft.

WOMAN WAS STRANGLED.

Coroner's Physician Williams performed last night an autopsy on the body of the woman found dead in the alleyway at 27 Monroe Street on Monday morning, and decided that she had been murdered by strangling. The woman was identified, though not to the complete satisfaction of the police, as Mary Fitzgerald, who was discharged from the workhouse on Feb. 21.

Robert Hoey, a night watchman, discovered the body, stumbling over it, he said, on his way to his rooms. He told conflicting stories on the subject. The housekeeper of the house he lives in says that about twenty minutes before he roused the house and announced that a dead woman was in the alley, she heard a woman scream and call for water. About that time she heard three men go out of the house and pass down the alleyway.

Hoey has been arrested, and so have John Brown, a seaman, of 398 Water Street; Charles Weston, a carpenter, of 27 Monroe Street, and Thomas Cosgrove of 22 Cherry Street. Hoey and the other men had been drinking together some time before the murdered woman was found. Weston and Cosgrove, it is said, were with Hoey at the time he says he discovered the body.

CITY OF WOOSTER SUED.

Claim that Her Coupons Were Defaulted on Two Years.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 15.—Suit for $2,220 was begun in the United States Circuit Court to-day against the City of Wooster by the Eastern Trust and Banking Company. August 12, 1892, the City of Wooster, finding it was impossible to make good certain outstanding bonds, sought to refund the same by another bond issue. Consequently seventy-six bonds of the value of $1,000 each were issued to the Importers and Traders' National Bank of New York. Forty coupons were issued with each of these bonds, and some of them by purchase and otherwise became the property of the plaintiff company. It is claimed in the petition of the plaintiff that in the years of 1896 and 1897 the City of Wooster defaulted payment of the notes and coupons. It is for the recovery of the value of these that the suit was brought.

STEMMLERS RECOVER $85,000.

A judgment for $85,000 against the city was affirmed yesterday in the Supreme Court in favor of Theodore W. and Franklin A. Stemmler. In the election held in this county in 1869 John A. Stemmler and Joseph McGuire were opposing candidates for Civil Justice in the Seventh Judicial District. The election, which was close, was decided in favor of Stemmler, but, as the courts afterward decided, McGuire unlawfully usurped the office and held it for three years, drawing something over $35,000 in salary. Stemmler sued McGuire for this amount, but the latter, after judgment was obtained, was found to be insolvent.

After twenty years of waiting, the heirs of the complainant took up the case and tried to recover from the city. The Legislature in 1894 by an act directed the city to pay the amount of salary claimed, with interest, but the Controller refused to pay the amount, the Board of Estimate having made no appropriation for the payment. The present action was brought in 1896 to compel the payment out of the judgment fund.

DRINKING IN THE COLLEGES.

Final Action of the Presbyterian Committee on Temperance on the Subject.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—The permanent Committee on Temperance of the Presbyterian General Assembly met to-day to consider the action of the sub-committee appointed at last Tuesday's meeting on the circular letter outlining the position of the committee on the question of temperance in the educational institutions of the Church. The report adopted unanimously by the members of the committee present, and addressed to the Chairmen of the Presbyterial Committees on Temperance was like that prepared last week, except in the modification of the section relating to the educational institutions. Nothing is said against Princeton or any other college by name, but parents are warned against the encouragement of the use of intoxicants. The amended section is, in part, as follows:

"A larger number than ever before of the youth of Presbyterian families are now being sent from home to receive instructions in higher institutions of learning. Is it not incumbent at this time on all our Church courts, in the discharge of their pastoral responsibilities, to faithfully warn parents of temptations that may beset their sons as they enter upon college life? The adversary, knowing well the value of the game he would ensnare, has set his alcoholic man-traps with hellish cunning around some of the colleges. Parents who have taught their children to pray, 'Lead us not into temptation,' should solemnly consider whether at this momentous epoch of their lives their boys, from whom the restraints of home have just been removed, should be exposed to this peril.

"The Presbyterian Church has long been teaching that temperance is total abstinence from intoxicants—not their moderate use—and that the traffic, licensed or unlicensed, is a curse to be constantly combated by every Christian citizen. In these vitally important principles other branches of Christ's Church concur. May they be kept in mind by parents when they make selection of a college for their sons. Of course, intemperance is not the only peril to which our youth are exposed, but unquestionably on no other rock are so many precioustly freighted lives wrecked. Surely Christian Trustees and professors, even in a college not amenable to ecclesiastical authority, should be ready to consider appeals for the correction of unfavorable conditions in their institution or in its environments, whether those appeals come from Christian bodies or individuals.

"Meantime let parents affectionately be reminded that the moral and spiritual interests must be subordinated to the intellectual. The existence in any institution of demoralizing influences cannot be atoned for by any affluence of facilities for scientific and literary culture. 'What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?'"

ACCIDENT TO JOSEF HOFMANN.

Pianist Was Thrown from a Bicycle and Received Injuries to His Foot and Hand.

Josef Hofmann met with an accident last Sunday morning while out on a bicycle ride, and in consequence Mr. Thomas was compelled to cancel dates in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, where the pianist was announced to play the early part of this week.

Some half-dozen women admirers, knowing young Hofmann's ability as a bicycle rider, organized a party, inviting him as their special guest to make a tour of some of the roads in the vicinity of this city. The invitation was readily accepted, as it afforded him the first opportunity to take his favorite exercise since he has been in the country, so it was agreed to rendezvous at the Hotel Vendome, where he is living, and make the start from there.

The route proposed was through Forty-first Street to Eighth Avenue, up which they were to proceed to the Boulevard and then on to Grant's Tomb, but they had only traveled two blocks from the hotel when the front forks of Mr. Hofmann's wheel gave way, and he was thrown with considerable force on to the block pavement. He received a severe bruise on the right foot and his hand was injured. A cab was secured and he returned to the hotel, where a doctor attended to his injuries. Since Sunday he has been going about with a slipper on.

Mr. Hoffmann's father, when seen at the Vendome Hotel yesterday, said his son was doing as well as could be expected, and will positively play at the concert at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday afternoon with the Theodore Thomas Orchestra.

SONS OF ONEIDA DINNER.

They Gather at Hotel Savoy to Commemorate the Hundredth Anniversary of Oneida County.

In commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the organization of Oneida County, N. Y., the recently formed Society of the Sons of Oneida held its first annual dinner last night at the Hotel Savoy, about sixty members of the society, including many prominent men of this city, and some twenty guests, gathering at the tables. A number of speeches in laudation of Oneida County and the distinguished persons who began their careers in that section were enthusiastically received.

Judge Charles H. Truax, the President of the society, acted as toastmaster, and after the orchestra had rendered "The Star-Spangled Banner" to hearty and continued applause, he referred to the organization of Oneida County, March 15, 100 years ago, as one of the three events that made American history. "It was in our county," he said, "at Stanwix, that for the first time in history the British flag was put under our red, white and blue flag." He spoke of men from Oneida who had contributed to make the West, mentioning Potter Palmer, the Partridges, the Sopers, and, to some extent, the Armours. He then introduced Ashbel P. Fitch to respond to the toast "The City of New York."

Ex-Controller Fitch said, in part: "After all, nothing that you can say about Oneida County will be as complimentary to that bountiful and historic region as your residence here is to the City of New York. This is the American market for brains, where the general price is fixed for the commodity. New York is and always has been the place for the man from somewhere else."

He concluded by saying that if opportunity comes, soon or late, the city of the Union Defense Committee will be found alive with the flaming spirit of American patriotism.

Thomas E. Kinney, Mayor of Utica, was called upon to respond to "The City of Utica." He said that the Oneida root seems to flourish on Manhattan Island, and has sunk deep into court and club, being the mainstay of both. He mentioned Messrs. Truax, Gaynor, MacLean, Conlan, and Deuel from Oneida as now adding lustre to the New York bench.

Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, in replying to the toast "The Statesmen of Oneida County" mentioned as men of note from Oneida Henry R. Storrs, his kinsman; the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs of Brooklyn, William Curtis Noyes, and his pupil, Col. George Bliss; Henry A. Foster of Rome, Gen. Joseph Kirkland, Greene C. Bronson, Samuel Beardsley, Timothy Jenkins, Ward Hunt, Francis Kernan, Roscoe Conkling, Horatio Seymour, Gerrit Smith, Grover Cleveland, and James Schoolcraft Shearman.

Other toasts and speakers were: "Education in Oneida County," Elihu Root; "City of Rome," Lewis J. Conlan, ex-Mayor of Rome; "Historical Events Relating to Oneida County," Dr. M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College; "The Bench and Bar of Oneida County," Justice William J. Gaynor, and "Our Country," Senator Henry J. Coggeshall.

Some of those present were Judge Joseph E. Newburger, George F. Roesch, E. W. Bloomingdale, Maurice J. Power, Judge James Fitzgerald, Justice Francis M. Scott, Charles W. Hackett, United States Attorney Henry L. Burnett, Judge James M. Fitzsimons, John W. Vrooman, the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, Justice Henry Bischoff, Alexander T. Goodwin, Judge William M. K. Olcott, Samuel A. Beardsley, and Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve.

NOTABLE MARCH WEDDINGS.

Joseph Fischer Marries Miss Hortense Baumann at the Home of the Bride's Parents.

An interesting wedding yesterday was that of Miss Hortense Baumann, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Baumann, and Joseph Fischer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Fischer, which took place at 6 o'clock last night, at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. David Davidson, pastor of Congregation Ahawath Chesed, of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, officiated.

Lefler's orchestra played the wedding march from "Lohengrin" before the ceremony. The bride came in on the arm of her father, who gave her away. Miss Helen Baumann and Miss Flora Ettinger acted as bridesmaids. The bridegroom escorted his mother. The best man was Abie Fischer. Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played after the ceremony, and the bridal party then sat down to a wedding supper.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Baumann, Mr. and Mrs. I. Schwartzkopf, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hofheimer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Melius, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rautenberg, and Mr. and Mrs. D. Froehlich were among the guests.

Mr. Fischer is a lumber dealer and a member of the Freundschaft and West End Clubs. He and his bride will go to Florida for about seven weeks, and live in this city on returning.

Apfelbeck—Bailey.

The wedding of Miss Marie Louise Bailey of Nashville, Tenn., and Oberlieutenant Alois Apfelbeck took place in the Sodality Chapel of the College of St. Francis Xavier at 6 o'clock on Monday evening, the Rev. Father John B. Young, S. J., of the college officiating. The bride's mother and two of the bridegroom's fellow-officers of the Austrian Army were the only witnesses. Lieut. and Mrs. Apfelbeck sail to-day for Vienna. The bride has had a musical education abroad, where she met the bridegroom. Their engagement was romantic, and it is reported that a young Austrian officer committed suicide because of his unrequited affection for Miss Bailey.

Morse—Sprague.

Mary K. Sprague and Anthony W. Morse were married in Newark, N. J., by the Rev. Charles W. McCormick of that city on Saturday last. The bride was Miss Mary Keating, a member of Sorosis, who was married for the first time to Frank J. Sprague, the electrician, whose patents form the basis for the system of trolley car motors now in general use. Their marriage did not prove congenial, and about a year ago Mrs. Sprague secured a divorce from her husband. Mr. Morse is a New York broker, and his first wife, a sister-in-law of Donald B. Toucey of this city, secured a divorce from him about two years ago.

Hardenchurch—Reinhardt.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—Col. Samuel Hardenchurg, author of "Life of Oliver Cromwell" and "John Marmaduke, a Romance," and Assistant Superintendent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, was married to-day to Miss Bertha Jeanne Reinhardt, member of a prominent family and niece of the artist Charles Stanley Reinhardt. The wedding was performed in the East End Christian Church, Dr. W. J. Holland, Chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania, acting as best man.

Plans for Charter Day.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Charter Day celebration met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon, but no business was transacted. It was informally given out that the Naval Committee was planning to add to their long list of proposed special features by blowing up a mimic Maine in the Upper Bay. It was also announced that Edmund Clarence Stedman had responded to the invitation to read a poem.

THE POLIKLINIK BENEFIT.

Performance at the Metropolitan a Financial and Artistic Success.

From an artistic and financial view the benefit performance given last night at the Metropolitan Opera House under the auspices of the German Poliklinik, and under the direction of Augustin Daly, was a success. At least $2,500 was realized for the charity.

The programme presented was a good one throughout. Mr. Daly's company opened the entertainment with a one-act comedy in one scene by Edmond Pailleron, (adapted by Sydney Rosenfeld,) entitled "The Subtleties of Jealousy," the cast comprising Tyrone Power, Miss Irene Perry, William Hazletine, and Miss Lettice Fairfax. This was followed by musical selections by Miss Shannah Cummings, Franz Wilczek, Forrest D. Carr, Miss Grace Preston, Victor Herbert, Mme. Clementine De Vere, and the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, with Heinrich Schmitt conducting.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. E. Francis Hyde gave a dinner at her home, 885 Fifth Avenue, last night. Covers were laid for twelve.

Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton gave the third of her Lenten sketches of New York in the assembly room of the Waldorf-Astoria at 11 A. M. yesterday.

Miss Harmon Brown gave a Chinese tea at 4 West Thirty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon. The beverage was served in the manner of the Celestials.

Rehearsals are now going on at the home of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, 220 Madison Avenue, for some private theatricals which will take place there next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander of 4 West Fifty-eighth Street entertained at dinner last night. Covers were laid for eighteen, and jonquils and lilies of the valley were used as decorations.

Allen G. Waterous, baritone soloist of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Miss Saidee Vere Milne, the reader, gave the last of their series of three readings and song recitals in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The bi-monthly meeting of the Amateur Comedy Club, Richard Lee Morrell, President, was held at Sherry's last night. This organization, of which John F. Plummer is Secretary, produces three comedies a year, and will give one at the Carnegie Lyceum on April 14, 15, and 16.

Miss Sarah C. Very gave the second of her series of five lectures on "The History of Music" at the home of Miss Rosalie Zimmermann, 11 East Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. These lectures are given to help swell the fund to establish a vacation school at Bloomfield, N. J., and Mrs. Seth Low is among those interested in the movement.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sachs of 46 West Seventieth Street gave an interesting Lenten dinner last night at their home. There were four tables, each seating eight or ten persons, one decorated with lilacs, one with daisies, one with jonquils, and one with pink tulips, and in the centre of each table was a small aquarium, with a mirror beneath. The flowers were from Stumpp's.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Postley gave a dinner of fourteen covers at their home, 817 Fifth Avenue, last night. The guests were entertained with music. A silver centrepiece filled with beautiful Jacqueminot roses and lilies of the valley adorned the table, the same flowers being used for the corsage bouquets of the women. The men received boutonnières of lilies of the valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ayer Whipple gave a reception and musical last evening at their studio, in the Sherwood, in honor of Miss Marguerite Ingraham, one of Mr. Whipple's pupils. Music was furnished by Miss Maria Noble, soprano; Prof. L. M. Mosnier, pianist; Mr. Blal, cornet, and Samuel Miller sang comic songs. Miss Julia Rogers and Mr. Bryant gave recitations.

Will Macfarlane, organist of All Souls' Church, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, gave his thirty-third free organ recital in the church yesterday evening, assisted by Miss Eleanor Ldenau, contralto, who sang Mozart's "Twilight," Franz's "Ave Maria," and Handel's "Return, O God of Hosts." Mr. Macfarlane played selections from Bach, Wolstenholme, Widor, and de la Tombelle, and Salomé's sonata, No. 1, in C minor, Opus 25. Miss Eleanor Stuart Patterson and Theodor Bjorkstan will assist him at next Tuesday's recital.

Flowers were the prizes at the meeting of the fashionable Junior Badminton Club at Berkeley Armory, in West Forty-fourth Street, last night. About 100 members attended, and the seven courts were well filled. Among those present were Philip Livingston, President of the club, and Mrs. Livingston, Francis K. Kemble, Secretary; Miss Josephine W. Drexel, Miss Annie Sands, the Misses Kemble, Miss Helen Clarkson, the Misses Beasely, Miss Olive Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. Lawrence Wells. A light supper was served. The club's next formal tournament will take place March 29.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edgar L. Ridgway.

Edgar L. Ridgway, ex-President of the State Board of Emigration, died early yesterday morning at his residence, in Bronxville, from Bright's disease. He had been suffering from the disease for the past four years. He leaves a widow and an unmarried daughter. The funeral services will be held in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street, to-morrow morning, and the interment will be in Greenwod Cemetery.

Mr. Ridgway was born in this city Nov. 30, 1836, and was the son of James L. Ridgway, now dead, a member of the old shipping firm of Howland & Ridgway. In 1870 the late Commodore Vanderbilt gave Edgar L. Ridgway a position in the transportation service of the New York Central, and in a few years he was at the head of his department. He resigned in 1883 to enter into business for himself as a commission merchant, becoming a member of the Produce Exchange, and subsequently of the Petroleum Exchange. In 1886 he was appointed Aqueduct Commissioner, the appointment being entirely unsolicited and unexpected. He was appointed Commissioner of the State Board of Emigration in 1889 by Gov. Hill, and upon the organization of the board was elected its President, which position he held for several years. At the time of his death he was Vice President of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, at 15 Dey Street.

Mr. Ridgway was always a Democrat, having been one of the leaders of the Irving Hall Democracy and a warm personal and political friend of ex-Gov. Hill and ex-President Cleveland. He was at one time one of the leading men in Tammany Hall, and served on the General Committee, Committee on Organization, and on the Finance Committee for a number of years. His nephew Charles W. Ridgway is at present an Assistant Corporation Counsel, and James W. Ridgway, another nephew, was formerly District Attorney of Brooklyn.

William W. Taylor.

William W. Taylor, President of the National Union Bank of Maryland, died in Baltimore at 11 o'clock last night from pneumonia, with which he was seized on Thursday. He was seventy-five years old. Mr. Taylor was Secretary of the Clearing House Association, and was a Director in many financial associations in Baltimore. He had been President of the National Union Bank since 1864. Mr. Taylor leaves a son, Robert A. Taylor, a member of the lumber firm of E. M. Lazarus & Co., and two daughters, Miss Catherine A. Taylor and Miss Mary McE. Taylor.

Obituary Notes.

JACOB BEIDLER, a millionaire lumber merchant and real estate owner, died yesterday in Chicago. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1815.

Ex-State Attorney E. S. BOTTUM of Chicago died yesterday, aged forty years. Mr. Bottum won celebrity by his successful prosecution of Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Carter Harrison.

The Rev. CHARLES J. MCMARROW, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church at Lewville, and Dean of Lewis County, died yesterday. He was born at Cohoes and educated at Montreal, and was ordained by Bishop Wadhams in 1883.

ISAAC GIBSON, one of the oldest residents of Brentwood, L. I., was found dead yesterday morning. Mr. Gibson was one of the most successful berry and small fruit growers in the vicinity. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death.

The Rev. MICHAEL FRANCIS DOWNES, rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Paterson, N. J., died Monday night. He was forty-seven years old. He was born in Ireland, but came to this country with his parents when a child. He attended school in Elizabeth, where his parents lived, and then went to St. Charles's College, in Maryland. From there he went to Seton Hall College, where he was ordained. He had been rector of St. Mary's Church for many years.

Death of Lillian Kennedy.

UTICA, March 15.—Lillian Kennedy, the actress, who was stricken with apoplexy during a performance of "The Charity Girl" at the Utica Opera House last Saturday evening, died at St. Elizabeth's Hospital this morning. Her name in private life was Mrs. Charles Hassenford, and her home was in Philadelphia. She was thirty-eight years old, and had been married sixteen years. Her husband was the manager of the company in which she was starring. The company disbanded yesterday.

J. CHANDLER BRAMER ARRESTED

New York Lawyer's Son Accused of Forgery in California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 15.—The Chief of Police has received a dispatch announcing the arrest at Albuquerque, N. M., of J. Chandler Bramer, son of a New York lawyer, on a charge of forgery. F. C. Taylor, a money broker of this city, is the alleged victim.

Young Bramer came here some weeks ago and introduced himself to several citizens who are well acquainted with his father. His mother owned some property in this city, and after borrowing all he could from his father's friends, Bramer is alleged to have forged a deed conveying his mother's property to himself and borrowed $500 on it, with which he branched out as a theatrical manager.

Boy Murders a Playmate.

CARROLL, Ill., March 15.—Perry Gardiner enticed Will Rogers into an unoccupied building at Pulaski, Ill., to-day and beat his brains out with a club. Gardiner and Rogers were playmates, aged sixteen. The former had a grudge against his fellow, and took this means of avenging it. Gardiner has not been arrested

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

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270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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FINANCIAL.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.
NEW YORK, BOSTON, March 12, 1898.

To Depositors of Consolidated Mortgage bonds and Preferred and Common stock of the Oregon Improvement Company under the Agreement of Reorganization.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sixth installment of the payment required by said Agreement, to wit: twenty-five dollars on each Consolidated Mortgage Bond, two dollars and fifty cents on each share of Preferred Stock, and two dollars on each share of Common Stock, has been called, payable at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Wall Street, corner Nassau, New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before March 22, 1898.

Certificates must be presented at the time of payment that the same may be noted thereon.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,
N. E. Cor. Toone and Second Sts.,
Canton, Baltimore Co., Md., March 2d, 1898.

By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that Forty Thousand Dollars will be expended in the purchase of shares of the capital stock of the CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE for cancellation, in accordance with its charter.

All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to sell stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 23d day of March, 1898, will be considered and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the Company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers. W. B. BROOKS, Jr., President.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world
ISSUED BY
Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

MINING INVESTMENTS.
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A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

At the opening of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday there continued to be a rush to cover shorts. Prices made in the scramble of Monday were surpassed. Hardly a single stock fell out of the advancing line. During the opening hour almost half the day's business was transacted. Bearish traders showed themselves to be as nervous as bull traders were in the smash of last Saturday.

Reports crowded the Street suggesting that President McKinley had finally agreed to plans which would bring about a Cuban settlement without resort to arms. Much circumstantial evidence was found in newspaper dispatches from widely separated quarters confirmatory to some extent of this cheerful theory. And those bear speculators who had been superior to the rising market of Monday were finally pretty generally scared into covering.

In the transactions of yesterday morning, supplementing the squeeze of Monday, there was disclosed to Wall Street a great surprise, for nowhere was there anything like an adequate estimate of the far-extending consequence of the short interest.

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So much beyond average calculations was the extent of the short interest shown by its rush to cover that many of the conspicuous traders on the floor of the Stock Exchange flopped over yesterday morning to the bull side, and they bought stocks largely; but from the time these recruits took hold the market fell off, both in activity and in strength.

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Throughout the greater part of the day there appeared to be persistent selling of stocks for the account of some of the interests which were among the most influential buyers during the extreme weakness of last week. Apparently two or three of the biggest operators have made a profitable "turn." They bought last week while all the little bears were selling, and yesterday, to a greater or less extent, sold out while the same contingent of little bears were falling over one another in a buying scramble.

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Outside of the purely professional speculative group, the most important men in Wall Street are still consistently advising the exercise of prudence—counseling friends and customers that it is better to await developments with sensible patience than either to buy or to sell in a hurry.

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Government bonds were firmer. There were no sales, but the quotations were all higher, the new 4s showing an exceptional recovery of 1½ per cent.

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In State bonds, $9,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 68½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	1¼	Michigan Cent.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Minn. & St. Louis	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	½	Minnesota Iron	2
Brook. Rap. Tr.	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Canada Southern	1⅜	National Lead pf.	1
Canadian Pacific	2½	P., C., C. & S. L.	1¼
Chi. Ter. Trans. pf.	1	Pullman Car.	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	3¾
Col. Fuel & I.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	1⅛
Del. & Hudson	1	St. Paul & Omaha	2½
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	Union Pacific	½
General Electric	¾	U. S. Leather	½
Illinois Cent.	¾	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Lake Shore	½	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as paid	⅝
Manhattan Cons.	1⅜		
Met. Street Ry.	2¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refs.	1	Erie 1st pf.	¾
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	4	New Cen. Coal	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Oreg. Imp., 5th in.pd.	¾
Chi. & Northwest	¾	Oreg. Short Line	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅛	Rio G. & W. pf.	6¾
Consol. Gas	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Consol. Ice	2½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	2½	Peo. & East. 1st	2
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	1	P. & W. 1st	1
E., L. & B. S. 1st	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	3	Stand R. & T. 5s	3
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1	Texas Pac. 1st	1½
Or. Imp. con. 5s, 5th in. pd.	1½	Wabash 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Erie 1st	1	Col. & 9th Av. 1st	1
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st	1	Hous. & Tex. 1st 5s	1½
C., M. & St. P. S. M. 6s	2½	Or. Sh. Line 6s	1⅝
C., H. V. & T. 5s, $65 pd.	1¼	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $173,278,481; balances, $11,875,403; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $617,395.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 3⅛@3⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were ½c lower at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¼@$4.80½ for sixty-day bills, $4.83⅛@$4.83⅝ for demand, $4.84¼@$4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80 @$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 93 15-16@94 and 94⅜, and guilders at 39 13-16 and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—12½c discount bid.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, 1⅛, to 114½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅞, to 50; St. Paul, ½, to 92⅜; Illinois Central, ½, to 102½; Atchison, ¼, to 11⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 8⅞. Declined—Erie first preferred, ¾, to 58½; Erie, ⅛, to 13⅛, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 58½. Canadian Pacific sold at 83½. British consols were steady, at 111⅝ for money and 111¾ for the account.

In Paris, rentes closed at 103f 82½c, an advance of 2½c, and exchange on London was 25f 33½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 165.00, in Lisbon at 49½, and in Rome at 105.60.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $11,902,838, against $9,957,487 in the preceding week and $7,015,834 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $88,064,302, against $77,688,571 in the corresponding period last year.

ELECTRIC STORAGE EARNINGS.

The annual report of the Electric Storage Battery Company for the year ended Dec. 31 is most encouraging for stockholders. Net earnings after the payment of fixed charges amounted to nearly $322,000. Sales in 1897 aggregated more than $1,000,000, and were $455,000 in excess of the sales in 1896, an increase of nearly 80 per cent. Net profits for the year amounted to $840,000, an increase over 1896 of more than $190,000, or about 130 per cent. After charging off for depreciation, &c., about $85,000, the company shows a net surplus for the year 1897 of about $258,000.

STOCK MARKET RISKS.

In a letter to clients the Stock Exchange house of H. B. Hollins & Co. thus sums up the financial situation and the security market outlook:

"As far as authoritative information is concerned, the cause of the disaster to the warship Maine is as unknown as it was the morning after it took place. Practically all the newspaper decisions on the subject have been tinged with imagination. The Government military appropriation of $50,000,000 has served as a peace argument, especially to the Spanish people.

"On the other hand, it must be remembered that the most serious side of the situation is yet to come, and it is probable that the tension between the two Governments will be greatly increased. It is generally expected that the findings of the court of inquiry will be submitted soon. If the verdict is that an explosion came from the outside, it seems inevitable that demands will be made with which Spain can ill afford to comply. The verdict of the Spanish people is for resistance, and the Ministry has to move with the utmost caution to save its own existence. Popular verdict would be equally opposed to the ratification of the purchase of Cuba by the United States. It would also rebel against an intervention in the Cuban war. The American people look upon the situation with more calmness, but it is to be expected that the publication of the consular reports on the condition of the island and the methods of warfare employed by the Spaniards will be followed by popular demonstrations of indignation. The situation requires the utmost diplomatic caution on both sides, not so much to settle the matter in hand as to reconcile every one to the terms of settlement.

"Under these circumstances it is hardly possible that the securities market will remain unaffected. It is the most sensitive of all markets to the approach of trouble. Commercial business is slower to be affected either by the suspense or open ruptures, yet the promoters of commercial industries are realizing that risks are now great. The risks can be no less in the stock market, and the effect of some seemingly decisive aggressive action can be attended with quicker and more severe results."

GOLD IMPORTS CONTINUE.

Gold to the amount of $950,000 was announced yesterday as engaged abroad for importation, bringing up the total gold engaged since the imports began close to $22,000,000. It was also stated that $2,000,000 gold has been shipped from Australia to San Francisco. Sterling exchange brokers look for further large importations before the end of the week. It is pointed out that at the present rate of exchange there is a profit of about one-half of 1 per cent. in importing gold.

LONDON SOLD STOCKS.

Early London quotations yesterday were lower than the New York closing, and the London houses were persistent sellers of stocks during the day. Around noon some of the foreign houses bought sparingly of St. Paul and Union Pacific, but these purchases were soon over with. It was the general opinion that the London selling represented profit taking by speculators, who bought in Saturday's smash.

NORTHWEST'S FLUCTUATIONS.

The fluctuations in Northwest yesterday furnish an illustration of the character of the market. The stock closed on Monday night at 117½. It opened yesterday morning at 116¾, and on light sales ran up to 119¼. Subsequently it dropped back to 116¾, and closed with a net loss for the day. Northwest was illustrative of the nervousness of the market and of the arbitrary way in which orders to cover short contracts were given early in the day. But little more than 3,000 shares of the stock changed hands. All the Granger stocks fluctuated in this way, showing considerable strength on the short covering of the morning and weakness later on, when that support was withdrawn.

SUGAR STRONG, THEN WEAK.

Aggressive buying by the shorts made Sugar Trust notably strong in the first hours yesterday. The stock sold up above 123, being dealt in ex the 3 per cent. dividend. On the advance there were again indications of inside selling. When the shorts had bought what they wanted, continued selling from this source broke the stock down again below 121, where it closed with a net decline of 1 point.

MR. ROCKEFELLER AND A POOL.

Wall Street found much amusement yesterday in a story circulated by one of the news agencies telling how Mr. John D. Rockefeller had bought from a bull pool in Burlington its entire holdings, amounting to about 100,000 shares of the stock. The philanthropic Mr. Rockefeller gave the pool a check on the City National Bank for between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000, and relieved it of the stock which was proving such a heavy load to carry. According to the story of the news agency, the bank upon which this check was drawn immediately began calling loans, which resulted in the somewhat higher call money market on Monday. It has been some time since bull pools of any kind have been visible in Wall Street, especially bull pools in Burlington. It has also been some time since Mr. Rockefeller has been known to invest his money in any such way.

BRISK WESTERN BUSINESS.

From all reports that came to hand at the close of last week, the prosperity that set in early in the year in manufacturing and wholesale circles continues on its career without any pronounced signs of abatement. Jobbers in nearly all lines announce a brisk demand, and the outlook for the Spring trade is said to be very encouraging. Even now the volume of business transacted is claimed to be larger than usual at this period of the year, particularly in the South, West, and Northwest. Prices in nearly all lines are being maintained, and collections are said to be much more satisfactory than for a considerable time past.

Business indications as shown by the bank clearings of last week continue very satisfactory. The increase was over 38 per cent. as compared with the corresponding week last year. The Spring trade has set in unusually early, and this is taken as a factor in bringing about the present situation. It is evidence, too, that the scare in Wall Street on the probabilities of a war with Spain has had no effect whatever in checking the business interests of the Nation.

In all departments of dry goods great activity has been displayed, although it is scarcely equal to that of the previous week. Nevertheless, a heavy trade was consummated. Not only were the purchases liberal in volume on first orders, but there has been a free duplication of quick-selling goods on mail orders. A large number of buyers from outside points were in the market during last week. Prices have ruled steady for all grades of fabrics, except coarse cotton goods and print cloths, but no pronounced decline has been noted. Silks, however, are displaying additional strength, owing to a steadily increasing demand for this popular fabric.

Increased activity has been experienced in the iron and steel markets. Orders came in quite liberally, and the volume of business transacted averaged much better. If war should come the demand would be materially accelerated. Pig iron is scarce, and the recent advance to $12.00@$12.50 for Lake Superior charcoal has been well maintained. Outside figures have ruled generally. The same cannot be said of steel as to values, but it was on an equality on the score of activity. Sheets and plates were weak, but there was a steady improvement in the demand, which evidences that thus far the prospects for the Spring trade are quite favorable.—Chicago Tribune.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Grain movement over Western lines last week largest at this season for over five years.

No increase in dividend rate expected to be made at meeting of Rock Island Directors next week.

Corrected east-bound shipments from Chicago last week, 203,538, instead of 153,000 tons, as previously reported.

Increase of $2,000,000 in exports for the week, as compared with previous week, and increase of nearly $5,600,000 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Declaration of second quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on preferred stock of the American Malting Company.

Expected settlement of rate war difficulties.

Decrease of $844,082 in shipments of silver from Pacific Coast during February as compared with same month last year.

Anthracite production for February placed at 2,762,000 tons, as compared with 3,075,000 tons in January.

Continued heavy purchases of gold in London market for shipment to this country.

Arrival at San Francisco of £500,000 in gold from Australia, making receipts from this source in eight months $17,500,000.

Business at present over Atchison largest in history of company.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 2½ per cent. by Mergenthaler Linotype Company, as well as quarterly dividend of that amount.

Memphis and Charleston 6s and trust receipts for Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern firsts stricken from Stock Exchange lists.

Meeting of conference committees of Rapid Transit Commission and Manhattan Elevated. Plans for extension and improvement of latter discussed.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside security market yesterday but few changes were recorded, and the business transacted was light. The traction stocks had no feature of interest. In the ferry list Union and Hoboken bonds were both quoted lower, as was the stock of the latter company.

Illuminating gas securities were generally firm. New York and East River trust receipts, which sold down to 71 on Monday, advanced yesterday to 77, while Amsterdam common remained unchanged, and the preferred was in fair demand at about 66, a slight improvement over the figures of the day before. Madison Gas was quoted lower, without business, and Buffalo bonds showed much firmness at 93 bid.

Industrial stocks continued to absorb the greatest interest. Glucose common yesterday gained about a point, and Malt had a sharp rise both for the common and the preferred on the declaration of the regular dividend upon the preferred. This was followed by a slight reaction in the common, but the preferred maintained its advance, and closed at 74 bid. Standard Oil rose to 360, but later in the day made a recession to 359 offered.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	200
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	315	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	44	47
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	174	176
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	58	60
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	66	69
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	26	28
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	99½	100
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
Peoples' Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	134	138
Standard Gas, New York pf.	150	156
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	102½	103¼

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	40	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	89	93
Glucose preferred	92	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	22	23½
Malt preferred	74	76
Michigan-Peninsular Car.	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com.	21	22
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	65
Standard Oil Trust	358	359
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	160	163
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅝	1⅞
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	47	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55@55⅝. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 358,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange, 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .12.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .04, 100 Horn Silver at 1.35, 2,000 Pharmacist at .07, seller 10; 300 Portland at .77, 500 Sierra Nevada at 1.10.

On the Mining Exchange, 7,500 shares of Alamo sold at .02⅛@.02¼@.02, 3,000 Anaconda at .38@.38¼@.37, 400 Anchoria Leland at .90@.91½, 12,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09⅛@.09¼@.09⅛, 1,000 Cannon Ball at .003⅝, 5,000 Garfield Gr. at .06@.06⅛@.06, 1,700 Golden Fleece at .45@.46, 32,000 Gold Magnet at .008, buyer 30, @.006; 500 Isabella at .24, 7,000 Jefferson at .05@.05¼@.05, 7,000 Justine at .04½, buyer 7, @.04⅜, buyer 3, @ .03⅞; 600 Lillie at .75@.75⅜@.74¼, 5,500 Mollie Gibson at .20¼@.20⅜@.20½, 5,000 Old Gold at .005, 2,500 Portland at .77½@.77⅜, 5,000 Red Mountain at .08, 270 St. F. Cariboo at 2.75@2.62½, 250,000 Sentinel at .01½@.02, buyer 30, @.01; 1,000 Tamarack at .004¾, 1,000 Union at .10⅞, 8,000 Work at .02⅛@.02 @.02½, 700 Yukon at .13½, buyer 30.

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	..	1.05	.60	1.00
Alta	..	..	1.10	..
Belcher	..	..	.23	..
Best & Belcher	.32	..	.30	.40
Breese	.36	.48	.37	.45
Brunswick	.12	.14	.10	.13
Challar	..	..	.30	..
Chrysolite	.10	.13	.09	.12
Comstock Tun. Co.	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. California & Va.	.74	..	.75	..
Crown Point	..	..	.12	..
Deadwood	.75	1.05	.75	1.05
Enterprise Mining Co.	.23	..	.22	..
Father De Smet	.16	.21	.18	.21
Gould & Curry	..	..	.15	..
Horn Silver	1.20	1.45	1.20	..
Iron Silver	.40	.50	.35	.45
Kingston & Pembroke	.16	.21	.17	.21
La Crosse	.18	..	.13	..
Leadville	..	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.13	..
Mexican	..	..	.30	..
Ophir	..	..	.40	..
Phoenix Gold	.05	.07	.05	.08
Potosi	..	..	.35	..
Plymouth Consolidated	.07	..	.07	..
Savage	..	..	.21	..
Sierra Nevada	..	..	.90	..
Standard Consolidated	1.55	1.75	1.50	1.70
Union Consolidated	..	..	.25	..
Utah	..	..	.10	..
Yellow Jacket	..	..	.25	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Belcher	24	..	22	..
Best & Belcher	33	..	25	..
Breese	30	..	30	..
Brunswick, Con.	10	15	10	13
Belmont	..	..	10	..
Caledonia, B. H.	60	..	50	..
Challar	35	..	30	..
Crown Point	10	..	10	..
Chrysolite	09	..	09	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	70	..	70	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	03	..	03	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	03	..	03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	03	..	03	..
Crescent	..	..	04	..
Catalpa	07	..	07	..
Deadwood Terra	75	..	70	100
Eureka Con.	15	..	10	..
Father de Smet	17	..	17	..
Gould & Curry	15	..	..	..
Hale & Norcross	130	..	125	..
Horn Silver	120	..	120	45
Iron Silver	38	42	..	..
Kingston & Pemb.	10	..	10	..
La Crosse	16	..	16	..
Leadville, Con.	08	..	08	..
Little Chief	14	..	14	..
Mexican	28	..	28	..
Moulton	20	..	20	..
Ontario	250	..	250	..
Ophir	40	..	40	..
Occidental	130	..	175	..
Potosi	30	..	30	..
Savage	20	..	20	..
Sierra Nevada	90	..	95	..
Standard	155	185	160	175
Small Hopes	90	..	90	..
Union Con.	30	..	30	..
Utah	08	..	..	..
Victor	100	..	100	..
Yellow Jacket	22	..	20	..
Argentum Juanita	17	..	16	..
Alamo	02	..	02	..
Anaconda	34	..	30	..
Cripple Creek Cons.	08	..	08	..
Cripple Creek	03	..	03	05
Gold & Globe	02	..	..	..
Golden Fleece	38	..	35	..
Isabella	21	..	22	..
Mollie Gibson	18	..	19	..
Mount Rosa	11	..	11	..
Pharmacist	06	..	06	..
Portland	72	..	70	..
Specimen	02	..	..	..
Union	10	..	09	..
Work	02	..	02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
American Flag	..	.15	..	.15
Annetta	..	.41	..	.41
Alamo	.02	.02¼	.02	.02½
Anaconda	.38	.40	.37	.38
Cripple Creek Consol.	.08½	.09	.09	.10
Cannon Ball	.003¼	.003⅝	.003⅝	.003½
Elkton	.79	.80	.75	.78
Gold Magnet	.006	.01	.006	.01
Gold Coin	1.00	..	1.00	..
Garfield Grouse	.06½	.06½	.05½	..
Golden Fleece	.44	.45	.45	.46
Isabella	.20⅛	.20½	.23½	.24
Japan	2.50	5.00	2.50	5.00
Jefferson	.04⅝	.06	.05	.05½
Justine	.03⅞	.04	.03⅞	.04
Lillie	.74	.75	.74⅛	..
Miami	..	.40	..	.40
Mollie Gibson	.19½	.21	.20½	.21
Mount Rosa	.07	.11	.10	.14
Old Gold	.005	.005½	.005	.005½
Pilgrim	.005	.006½	.005	..
Portland	.75	.75½	.77½	.78
Rocky Mountain	..	.10¼	..	.10½
Red Mountain	..	.08½	.08	..
St. Jo. Caribou	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Sentinel	.01	.01½	.01	.01½
Tamarack	.004¼	.006	.004⅝	.005⅝
Union	.12	.12¼	.10¾	.11
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12
Work	.02	.02½	.02¼	.02½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American	351	Lincoln National	750
Am. Exchange	170	Manhattan	225
Broadway

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, March 15, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	104	105	Adams Express	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	....
16½	17	100	American Cotton Oil	17	17	17	17	— ½
6¾	7⅛	537	American Spirits Mfg	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	....
17	18	33	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	18½	18½	17⅞	17⅞	....
120⅞	121	43,520	Am. S. R. Co., ex div	121	123⅝	120⅝	120⅝	—1
109¾	109⅞	620	A. S. R. Co. pf., ex div	110¼	110¼	109¼	109¼	— ¼
94¾	94⅝	11,339	American Tobacco	93⅝	95	93	94¼	+1¼
98	99	100	Ann Arbor pf	35	35	35	35	+1
11	11¼	625	At., T. & S. F.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	7,069	At., T. & S. F. pf	24¼	25¼	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅞
16¾	16⅞	700	Baltimore & Ohio	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	2⅞	1,740	Bay State Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
38¼	38⅜	16,198	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	38¼	39⅛	38¼	38⅝	+ ¼
112	114	32	Brooklyn Union Gas	114	114	114	114	....
47	47¼	962	Canada Southern	46⅝	47⅜	46⅜	47⅜	+1⅜
81½	81⅝	900	Canadian Pacific	81⅜	82⅛	81⅜	81⅞	+2⅞
18⅝	18⅞	3,570	Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅜	19⅛	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
89⅜	89⅝	48,448	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	89⅜	91¾	89⅜	89⅞	— ⅜
104	106	5	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	104	104	104	104	....
9¾	10	2,960	Chicago Great West	10	10¼	9¾	10	....
....	28	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	28	28	28	28	—4
88⅝	88⅞	61,050	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	88⅞	90½	88⅝	88⅝	— ¼
144½	146	221	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	144½	146	144½	146	....
116½	116⅝	3,580	Chicago & Northw	116¾	119¼	116¾	116⅜	— ⅜
83½	83⅞	13,330	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	84	85	83	83½	—1⅛
7⅛	8⅛	4	Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	....
27	28¼	100	Chi. Term. Trans pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	+1
27⅜	28	1,250	C., C., C. & St. L.	28⅜	28½	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
12⅜	13	2,800	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	13	13½	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
19½	19¾	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
177¼	178½	1,057	Consolidated Gas	178⅝	179	177¼	177¼	— ⅜
27	28	100	Consolidated Ice	27½	27½	27½	27½	—2½
85	87	80	Consolidated Ice pf	85	85	85	85	....
109¼	110¾	800	Delaware & Hudson	109	110	109	110	+1
43¾	44¼	400	Denver & R. G pf	44	44½	44	44½	+ ⅛
12½	12⅞	540	Erie	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	35¼	3,816	Erie 1st pf	35	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛
17½	18	100	Erie 2d pf	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	31⅜	5,520	General Electric	31¼	32¾	31½	31½	+ ¾
30¾	30¾	200	Hawaian Sugar	30¼	30¾	30	30	....
98¼	100	682	Illinois Central	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾	+ ¾
20	20¼	625	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	20¼	21	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
84	90	300	Laclede Gas pf	85	85	85	85	....
13¾	13⅞	100	Lake Erie & Western	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
66	668	250	Lake Erie & West. pf	67	67	67	67	+1
184½	186¼	1,307	Lake Shore	185	186½	184¾	184¾	+ ½
48¾	48¼	10,155	Louisville & Nashville	48	49⅞	48	48⅝	+ ⅛
101	101⅛	34,370	Manhattan Con	99¼	103	99¼	101	+1⅝
141¼	142	10,673	Metropolitan St. Ry.	139	144¼	139	141½	+2⅝
101¼	102¼	1,000	Michigan Central	101½	102	101½	101½	+ ½
25	30	100	Minn. & St. Louis	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+1¼
62¼	63¼	223	Minnesota Iron	63¼	63¾	62¾	62¾	+2
11	11¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11	11	11	....
31¾	32	6,440	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31	32⅞	30⅞	31⅝	+1
24⅝	25	8,500	Missouri Pacific	25¼	26	24⅞	24⅞	....
29½	30¼	790	National Lead Co	30	30	30	30	+ ¼
103	104½	589	National Lead Co. pf	102½	103	102¼	103	+1
6	8	200	New Central Coal	7	7	7	7	—1
91¼	91½	880	New Jersey Central	92¼	92½	91¼	91½	— ⅛
....	....	300	New York Central	111	111	110¾	110¾	....
109¾	109⅞	6,025	N. Y. Cent., ex div	109¼	110⅞	109¼	109¾	+ ⅛
44	44½	1,950	Norfolk & West. pf	45	45	44½	44½	....
5¼	5½	200	North American	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	....
21½	21⅝	6,920	Northern Pacific	21½	22⅝	21½	22⅛	— ⅛
60¾	60⅞	18,055	Northern Pacific pf	59⅞	61⅜	59⅞	60¼	+ ⅜
14¾	14⅜	1,300	Ontario & Western	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
24½	26	300	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	25	25	25	25	— ¾
66	70	73	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	69	69	69	69	....
28	29	300	Oregon Short Line	29	29	28¼	28½	— ⅛
23¾	24	2,040	Pacific Mail	24⅛	24⅝	23⅝	24	— ⅛
113¼	113⅞	2,830	Pennsylvania R. R.	113½	114½	113½	113½	— ⅛
89⅞	90¼	10,895	People's Gas, Chicago	89¾	91⅜	89¾	90	— ⅛
43¼	44⅛	700	P., C., C. & St. L.	43¾	44¾	43¾	44	+1¼
169¼	172	486	Pull. Pal. Car Co	170	171¼	170	171½	+2
16⅜	16⅞	2,380	Reading	17	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ¼
38⅝	38¾	3,433	Reading 1st pf	38⅞	39⅝	38¾	38⅝	+ ¼
20⅝	20½	800	Reading 2d pf	20⅝	21⅜	20½	20½	+ ⅛
....	....	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	—6¾
6	6¼	800	St. J. & G. I.	6	6⅛	6	6	....
48	50	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	50	50	50	50	+3⅝
6½	6⅝	200	St. L. & San Fran.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	25	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	25	25¼	24¾	24¾	....
4¼	5	225	St. Louis Southw	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	....
8¾	9¼	300	St. Louis Southw. pf	9½	9½	8¾	8¾	+1½
68	68½	1,150	St. Paul & Omaha	69	70½	69	70	+2½
15½	16	400	Southern Pacific	15¾	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
7⅜	7⅞	847	Southern Railway	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	....
25⅜	26	2,644	Southern Railway pf.	26	26⅝	25¼	25½	— ⅝
3¼	3½	100	Standard R. & T.	3½	3½	3¼	3½	....
19⅝	19	1,960	Tenn. Coal & Iron	18¾	19½	18½	18½	+ ⅝
9⅛	9¼	430	Texas Pacific	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
18	18½	700	Union Pacific	18⅝	19	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
48¾	49⅛	30,370	Union Pacific pf	48¾	51¼	48¾	49⅝	+ ⅝
25½	25⅝	6,170	U. P., all in. pd.	25¾	26⅜	25½	25½	....
7½	7⅝	925	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7⅝	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
5⅜	6¼	600	United States Leather	5¾	6	5⅜	6	+ ½
57½	57⅝	1,220	U. S. Leather pf., ex d.	57¼	58¼	57¼	57⅝	—1
16¼	17	155	United States Rubber	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅝
63½	64½	320	U. S. Rubber pf	64½	64½	64½	64½	+1½
6½	6⅝	325	Wabash	7	7	6¾	6¾	....
15	15¾	1,019	Wabash pf	15⅜	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅛
114	117	95	Wells-Fargo Express	115	116	115	116	....
86¾	86⅞	3,516	Western Union Tel	86¼	87½	86¼	86⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	2⅛	105	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	10¾	100	W. & L.E.pf.,$1 as. pd.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
Sales.....		422,775						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s		Erie 4s prior bonds		Pitts & West 1st 4s	
3,000	105	14,000	87½	5,000	80
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		1,000	87¾	Reading Co gen 4s	
1,000	64½	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs		13,000	80½
Am Tobacco Co scrip		4,000	100½	31,000	80⅞
600	79	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st		15,000	80¾
2,000	80	5,000	117	40,000	81
500	80	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre M 5s		5,000	81¼
1,000	80½	2,000	90	5,000	81¼
2,000	80	Long Island G M 4s		10,000	81¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		2,000	82⅞	26,000	80⅞
2,000	82⅞	Long Island con 5s		3,000	80½
4,000	83	10,000	120	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	
At, T & S F gen 4s		Louis & Nash cons		2,000	70
25,000	89	10,000	103¼	1,000	70¼
10,000	88⅞	Louis & Nash unified gold 4s		1,000	71
10,000	89¼	10,000	85¼	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
10,000	89	5,000	86⅞	17,000	89
15,000	89¼	Manhattan Ry con 4s		St L & S F 2d, Class A	
15,000	89	4,000	94	1,000	115¼
24,000	89¼	Met St Ry gen 5s		Class B	
1,000	89½	7,000	110	4,000	115
2,500	89⅝	10,000	109⅞	St L & S F G M 5s	
10,000	89	Mexican Inter 1st 4s		5,000	102
20,000	88¾	8,000	72⅛	San An & Ar Pass 4s	
10,000	88½	5,000	72⅝	10,000	58¾
1,000	88⅝	4,000	72	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
Adjustment 4s		5,000	72¼	9,000	104
10,000	50¾	5,000	72¼	So Pac of Cal 5s consld	
35,000	57½	Southern Ry 1st 5s		10,000	96½
2,000	58	5,000	88¼	Standard R & T 6s	
15,000	57¼	9,000	88¾	2,000	55
45,000	57⅜	2,000	88⅞	Tenn Coal, I & R, Birmingham Div 1st	
25,000	57⅜	5,000	89	2,000	84
5,000	57¾	Mil & N 1st, 1910, main line		4,000	83
5,000	57⅝	8,000	120	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
40,000	57½	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A		17,000	98
20,000	57	3,000	105	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
Brooklyn R T 5s		Southern Minn Div		3,000	31¼
5,000	93½	1,000	116¼	8,000	31⅝
3,000	93½	Mo, K & East 1st		25,000	31¼
3,000	93¼	1,000	96¾	2,000	31
10,000	93½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		50,000	31¼
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		6,000	87	17,000	31½
5,000	112¼	500	87	5,000	31⅝
15,000	112¾	9,000	86½	5,000	31¼
Canada So 1st 5s		1,000	87	22	31½
1,000	109	Mo, K & T 2d		10,000	31½
Cent of N J gen 5s		2,000	87	5,000	31¼
10,000	112	1,000	95½	25,000	31½
1,000	111¼	Morris & Essex 1st		10,000	31¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		1,000	140	Union Pacific 4s	
5,000	78	Nash, C & St L con		25,000	90¾
17,000	77	24,000	104	500	90½
Ches & Ohio con 5s		N Y Central deb 5s		10,000	91
11,000	114	1,000	107¼	25,000	91¼
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s		N Y Cent 1st coup		3,000	91⅜
5,000	103⅞	2,000	116½	84,000	91¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		3,000	116¼	5,000	91⅝
12,000	104	Nor & W gen mtge		10,000	91¼
Chicago & Erie 1st		1,000	120	10,000	91⅜
1,000	111	Norf & W Ry con 4s		7,000	91½
Chi G L & C Co 1st		8,000	79	10,000	91⅝
1,000	103½	10,000	79¼	45,000	91⅝
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		55,000	91⅞
2,000	105¼	19,000	94	500	92
24,000	105⅝	2,000	94⅛	12,000	91¾
Chi Term Trans 4s		10,000	94	18,000	91⅞
24,000	82	Nor Pac Term 1st		11,000	91⅞
5,000	81¼	6,000	105⅝	5,000	91¾
5,000	81¼	Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 5th installment paid		5,000	91¾
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s		5,000	52½	5,000	91¾
5,000	90½	5,000	54½	15,000	91¾
25,000	90¼	6,000	55	500	91¾
Registered		15,000	54½	2,000	91¾
1,000	93	Oregon R & N 4s		8,000	91
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co etfs, $65 paid		15,000	94	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
1,000	73¼	Oregon Short Line 6s		1,000	53⅝
Col & Ninth Av 1st		10,000	120	3,000	53¾
5,000	117	8,000	119½	10,000	53½
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s		Oregon S L 1st con 5s		4,000	53⅝
5,000	102	2,000	100	10,000	54
Detroit Gas Co 5s		2,000	99¾	3,000	53¾
1,000	95	16,000	99½	3,000	53½
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		Peo & Eastern 1st		Wabash 1st 5s	
1,000	109	1,000	74½	1,000	105¼
9,000	109¼	10,000	75	1,000	105⅜
Ellz, Lex & B S 5s		1,000	76	4,000	106
2,000	99	1,000	77	3,000	106¼
Erie 1st con 7s		Pitts, Ft W & C 2d		1,000	106
9,000	142	1,000	140	1,000	106¼
Erie gen lien 3-4s		Rio Grande West 1st		Wabash 2d mtge 5s	
10,000	69¼	5,000	80¾	19,000	76
5,000e20F	69¼	31,000	80	W N Y & P gen	
5,000	69⅛	5,000	80⅝	5,000	52¼
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s		5,000	80¾	West Union col trust 5s	
2,000	108½	5,000	80	2,000	109¾
		St L S W 1st		Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs	
		10,000	73½	31,000	38
Total sales		422,775	73⅛	$2,177,600	

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$224,477,004
Gold reserve	169,762,770
Net silver	12,018,907
United States notes in the Treasury	40,095,185
Treasury notes of 1890	4,582,777
Total receipts this day	1,006,449
Total receipts this month	15,638,123
Total receipts this year	220,196,080
Total expenditures this day	889,000
Total expenditures this month	17,196,000
Total expenditures this year	258,680,828
Deposits in National banks	$1,381,542
National bank notes received for redemption	236,625
Government receipts from customs	605,467
Internal revenue	390,337
Miscellaneous	16,589
Expenditures	889,000

Big Gas Suit in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., March 15.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day granted a preliminary injunction on behalf of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware restraining the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey from receiving any votes of stockholders at the election for Directors in Jersey City to-morrow, or designating any officers of the Boston Gas Light Company and the Bay State Company of Massachusetts without the authority of the complainant. The injunction also restrains any proxies held by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York from being voted. About $12,000,000 is involved in the suit. The injunction is returnable in Jersey City next Monday.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111¼
4s, c., 1907	111	112
4s, r., 1925	122½	123¼
4s, c., 1925	122½	123½
5s, r., 1904	111	112
5s, c., 1904	111	112
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..
Albany & Sus	180	..
American Coal	100	140
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	67½	70
American Exp	120	125
Am. Dist. Tel	..	23
Am. T. & C	..	90
Am. Tobacco pf	112	115
Ann Arbor	11	12
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5¾	6¼
Boston A. L. pf.	105	107
Brunswick Co., 3d pf.	5¼	5½
Buff., R. & P.	21	30
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	64
Central Pacific	12	12½
Chi. & Alton	147½	154½
Chi. & Alton pf.	165	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	53	56
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	24	25
Chi. & N. W. pf.	173	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	82	..
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	44	48
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	78
Col., H. V. & T.	5¾	6
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5¼	6
Con. Cable	165	..
Consol. Coal	41	..
Del., L. & W.	..	150
Den. & R. G.	10¾	11¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	11	14
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	2¼	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	4¾	6
Eighth Avenue	315	325
Ev. & T. H.	18	22
Ev. & T. H. pf.	38	41
Ft. W. & R. G.	12	16
Gt. Nor. pf.	147	152
Green Bay & W.	30	40
H. B. Claflin	..	99¾
Homestake	44	48
Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	98
Ill. Steel Co.	45	50
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25
Iowa Central	7¼	7½
Iowa Central pf.	27	29½
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	6	7¼
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	18	16
Keokuk & West.	30	34
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas	41	42
Long Island	86	50
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Md. Coal pf.	40	50
Mexican Central	5	5¾
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	86
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	50	52
Mobile & Ohio	26	28¼
Morris & Essex	171	173
Nat. Lin. Oil	14	16
Nat. Starch	5¾	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	83
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30
1st pf.	63	73
N. Y., C. & St. L.	..	..
2d pf.	20	32
N. Y. S. & W.	12	13
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	29	31
Norfolk So.	62	66
Nor. & West.	11	14
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ore. R. & N.	44	50
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅞	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3	6
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	60	64½
P., Ft. W. & C.	165	..
Quicksilver	1¼	2
Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
R., W. & O.	119½	121
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	15½	17
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	55	65½
St. P. & Duluth	20	25
St. P. & D. pf.	75	77
St. P. M. & M.	127	135
St. P. & O. pf.	150	160
Sil. bullion certfs.	55	55¾
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Third Avenue	173	175
Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	35	45
Twin City R. T.	20	25
U. S. Express	38	42
West. Union Beef. pf.	7½	9
Wis. Central	1½	1¾
Wis. Central pf.	3	6
N. Y. & N. H.	187½	189½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13
N. Y., C. & St. L.	..	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE. STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
32,100	Am. Sug. Refs.	121¼	123¼	120¾	120¾
310	Am. Tobacco	93¼	94⅞	93¼	93⅞
60	A. T. & S. F. pf.	25¾	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝
1,200	Brook. R. T.	38¾	39⅝	38½	39½
20	Cent. of N. J.	92	92	92	92
22,440	Chi., Bur. & Q.	90¼	91¾	89¼	89¾
13,330	C., M. & St. P.	88⅞	90⅝	88⅝	88⅝
9,660	C. R. I. & P.	88⅝	85	83	83
40	Ches. & Ohio	19	19	19	19
650	Gen. Electric	32¼	32¾	31⅝	31⅞
1,440	Lou. & Nash.	49¾	49¾	48½	48½
9,200	Manhattan	99⅝	102⅞	99¾	101⅞
10	Met. Street	142¼	142½	142¼	142½
460	Mo. Pacific	25¾	25¾	24¾	24¾
50	Mo., K. & T. pf.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛
130	N. Y. Central	110¾	110¾	109½	109¾
10	North. Pacific	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	21⅞
1,480	North. Pac. pf.	60¼	61¼	60	60¼
20	Pacific Mail	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
600	Pensylvania	113⅝	113⅝	113⅛	113⅝
1,450	People's Gas	91⅜	91⅝	90	90
460	Reading	17	17	16¾	16¾
80	Southern pf.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜
30	Tenn. C. & I.	19	19	18¾	18¾
480	Union Pacific	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼
1,190	Union Pac. pf.	49¾	51¼	49⅝	49⅝
120	Wabash pf.	15	15⅝	15	15⅜
790	Western Union.	86⅝	87	86⅜	86⅞

94,720

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$18,000	A., T. & S. F., adj.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜
5,000	A., T. & S. F., gen.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅜	89⅜
5,000	M., K. & T. 1st	87	87	87	87
3,000	Roch. So. 5s, c.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
19,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¾
5,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	54½	54½	54½	54½
2,000	Wabash 1st	106	106	106	106
4,000	Wabash 2d	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼

$61,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	975
1st week March	$109,049	$88,704	$76,078
From Jan. 1	870,240	778,578	795,016
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
1st week March	$34,760	$25,985	$19,221
From Jan. 1	303,483	240,082	230,116
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
1st week March	$125,759	$78,956	.....
From July 1	4,737,665	3,343,277	.....
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN for the year ended Dec. 31—			
	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	$4,292,162	$4,450,035	$4,504,332
Op. expenses	3,048,832	3,366,732	3,049,980
Net earnings	1,243,330	1,083,303	1,454,372
Other income	40,031	28,208	4,948
Total	1,283,361	1,111,508	1,503,852
Fixed charges	820,653	809,315	811,080
Balance	462,708	302,193	692,772
Dividends	220,000	220,000	165,000
Surplus	242,708	82,193	527,772
Add cash assets	546,694	754,812	335,374
Total	789,392	837,005	863,146
FONDA, JOHNSON & GLOVERSVILLE for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
	1897.	1896.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$69,353	$54,076	$15,477
Op. expenses	38,055	29,782	8,273
Net earnings	31,498	24,294	7,204
Other income	71	41	30
Total income	31,569	24,335	7,234
Fixed charges	19,821	20,807	*986
Surplus	11,748	3,528	8,220
*Decrease.			

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

Following is a list of reappraisements of merchandise, announced yesterday by President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers:

17,375.—Hides of cattle, from ——, Caraguez, Jan. 18, 1898. Advanced to .18 peso per pound.

17,374.—Chair cane, manufactured from rattan, from Ant. Papendeck, Bremen, Jan. 28, 1898. Medium, entered at 65.40 marks per 100,000 feet. No advance. Narrow, medium, entered at 53.32 marks per 100,000 feet. No advance. Add packing.

17,299.—Manufactures of flax, from Deportere Freres, Courtrai, Jan. 15, 1898. Furniture covering, coutil, 7 quality, 5110, 37 inches, entered at .73½, advanced to .75f. per meter. Discount, 10 per cent. on entered price, 5 per cent. on advanced price. Add cases and making up to entered price; advanced price is for goods in packed condition.

17,388.—Paper, n

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers—Rumors of a Big Deal in Boulevard Property—Transactions at Auction.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold, for Alonzo B. Kight, the builder, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 118 West Eighteth Street, 17.6 by 56 by 100.

It was reported on good authority yesterday that a deal involving about $400,000 worth of property on the Boulevard had practically been closed. The brokers in the transaction admitted the truth of the report, and added that further details would probably be made public to-day.

Wilmerding & Field have sold, for Miss Anna Kingsland, to a Mr. Frey, for about $35,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 57 West Thirty-seventh Street, 20 by 98.9.

Abraham Levy has purchased, for $10,100, the property 250 Monroe Street, 20 by 97, and will erect on the plot a stable and shops, at a cost of $15,000.

It is reported that Dr. A. A. Smith has sold, for $47,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 40 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold, to Henry Rothschild, 1,070 Madison Avenue, 25.6 by 85; also, to Nicholas V. Cody, the four-story double flat 1,726 Park Avenue, 25 by 100.

The same operators have purchased, from Jane E. Fontonti, the five dwellings 213 to 221 Monroe Street, northeast corner of Gouverneur Street, 101 by 52.6.

John Ruddell, Jr., has sold the house, 423 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, one of a row lately completed. This leaves one unsold house.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Phillip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to W. H. Platt, for $20,775 and $21,225, respectively, the two five-story brick flats 463 and 465 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, each 25 by 105.10; also, in foreclosure, to Rachel Mulgrew, for $22,600, 467 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, similar to and adjoining the foregoing.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John C. Boettner, for $12,600, the two three-story brick tenements 422 and 424 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, each 16.8 by 100.11.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Nathan Wise, for $21,700, the four-story brick flat 53 Lenox Avenue, 25.2 by 75.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Eliphalet W. Tyler, trustee, for $11,500, the three-story stone-front dwelling 118 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 18 by 100.11.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Max Danziger, for $18,300, the five-story brick flat 591 Park Avenue, 20.5 by 97.6; also, in foreclosure, to the same buyer, for $1,700, the plot, Hillside Street, south side, 252.2 feet east of King's Bridge Road, 50 by 226.2.

John T. Boyd sold, at executor's sale, to Mrs. M. Tiernan, for $12,500, the four-story brick dwelling 251 West Twenty-first Street, 16.8 by 98.9.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joshua M. Flero, referee, 45 Henry Street, north side, 290.3¼ feet west of Market Street, 24.11½ by 99.6¼ by 25.2 by 99.2¾, five-story brick tenement, with store, and four-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $16,061.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 1,229 and 1,231 Lexington Avenue, east side, 48.2 feet north of Eighty-third Street, 16 and 15.6, respectively, by 62.3, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings; 1,615 and 1,617 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street, 52.1 by 101.8 and irregular, five-story brick factory; 1,601, 1,603, and 1,605 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-third Street, each 25 by 73.2, three four-story brick tenements, with stores; 245 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 73.2 feet west of Second Avenue, 28.6 by 102.3, five-story brick tenement; 1,609, 1,611, and 1,613 Second Avenue west side, 76.7 feet north of Eighty-third Street, each 25.6 by 73.2, three four-story brick tenements, with stores.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Alexander T. Mason, referee, 10 and 12 Delancey Street, north side, 132.10 feet east of the Bowery, 40 by 75.9 by 40 by 75.10, two six-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,646; subject to other mortgages for $44,587.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James Ridgway referee, 420 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 244 feet east of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $6,533.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George G. Fry, referee, 226 East Eightieth Street, south side, 266 feet west of Second Avenue, 18.11 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,468.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 108 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 140 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, 52 Prospect Place, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-second Street, 16.8 by 54, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,458.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, James M. Ward, referee, 195 East Third Street, north side, 103 feet west of Avenue B, 24 by 96.2, four-story brick tenement, with store, and four-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $2,016; subject to other mortgages for $12,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 522 West Thirty-seventh Street, for a one-story brick warehouse, 25 by 90; H. & H. Sonn of 386 Washington Street, owners; Franklin Baylies, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 51.9 by 91.11 by 77.6; John Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, owner; John L. Jordan, architect; cost, $50,000.

Elm Street, southeast corner of Bond Street, for a one-story brick store, 7.4 by 70; Mrs. Mary Ryan of 166 West Seventy-third Street, owner; L. A. Cramer of 126 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 55 to 59 Willett Street, for three six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 88; Ronginsky & Perelman of 280 Broadway, owners; M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

Villa Avenue, west side, 65 feet north of Two Hundred and Fifth Street, for four three-story frame dwellings, with stores, 21 by 50; Felix Grendey of 157 East Fifty-first Street, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $8,000.

Thirteenth Street, north side, 380 feet east of White Plains Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 45; Bertha Carpenter of 34 Fourth Street, owner; M. T. Mapes, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 1,343 Broadway to a four-story brick store and lofts; C. E. Johnston of 1 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Pollard & Steinam, architects; cost, $500.

No 430 West Forty-ninth Street to a five-story brick tenement; Katharine Boehm of 435 West Forty-third Street, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 770 Eleventh Avenue to a four-story brick tenement, with stores; John Petersen of 764 Eleventh Avenue, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $500.

No. 165 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Susan Combes of 220 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; George M. Walgrove, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 12 West Twenty-third Street to a five-story brick store and lofts; United States Mortgage and Trust Company of 59 Cedar Street, owner; R. T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 20 Monroe Street to a three-story brick dwelling and meeting room; Mrs. L. Berkowitz of 239 Clinton Street, owner; Samuel Sass, architect; cost, $3,500.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 109 feet south of Woodlawn Road, to a two and one-half story frame dwelling; Charles A. Tier of Mount Vernon, owner; W. H. A. Horsfall, architect; cost, $2,000.

Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 15.

BROOK AV, s e s, 72.9 ft n of 169th St, 85.6x101.6x87.4x100.6; Susan A. Austin to Peter J. Kinzig..... 1

CANAL ST, 38, and 144 Division St; Catherine Hasselmeyer to Henry I. Jacobs.. 1

CLINTON ST, 126 to 132, 66x91x irregular; Francis T. Garretson, as executor and trustee, to James Cunningham..... 3,400

ESSEX ST, 141, w s, 25x89; Charles Lowenfeld and wife to Israel L. Prager. 1

DELANCEY ST, 168½; Robert L. Knaggs and wife to Julia Casper..... 1

GOUVERNEUR PLACE, n s, 135.8 ft e of Railroad Av, 74x129x irregular; Henry Brinckmann to August Jacob..... 1

HOE ST, e s, 79.2 ft s of Home St, 25x100; Frank G. Coryell and another to Mary A. Colaizzi and another..... 5,000

HOUSTON ST, 312 East; Leah Davis to Harris and Minnie Weinstein..... 1

INTERIOR LOT, 74.5 ft n of 130th St and 160 ft s of Old Broadway, runs s 28.11x e 15.11 to centre line of Byrd St x s e 18x n w 33; Frances C. McAllister to Peter Zucker..... 1

JANSEN AV, s s, 325 ft w of Wicker Place, 50x100 to Van Corlear Place x50x100; Robert Dick and wife to Frank J. Rook..... $10,000

JANSEN AV, s s, 325 ft w of Wicker Place, 50x 100 to Van Corlear Place x50x100; Carrie A. Scott to Robert Dick..... 10,000

LENOX AV, s e corner of 142d St, 99.11x75; James D. Putnam and wife to Robert J. Blake..... 49,000

LOT 165, Block D, map of Hudson P. Rose; George Velting to Elizabeth Velting..... 1

LOT 162, Sub-division 3, lying e of Brook Av, map of the Village of Morrisania; Andrew Schmitt, or Schmitt, to George Stolz..... 10

LOTS 32 and 33, map of 54 lots at Tremont; Henry C. Kleinhaus to Carrie I. Sholwell..... 5,000

MADISON AV, w s, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 25.6x96; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to Sophie Rothschild, exchange..... 10

MARION AV, w s, Lot 131, map of part of Benjamin Bervian farm, 50x180x50x182; Thomas F. Roys and wife to Daniel Hoffman..... 1

PARK AV, (or 4th Av,) w s, 75.6 ft n of 120th St, 25.5x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to Nicholas V. Cody..... 1

PIKE ST, 11, 24x85; Herbert R. Smith, individually and as executor, and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 1

ROOSEVELT ST, 78, and 70 New Chambers St, New Chambers St, s w s, at n s of Estavok St, runs w 2.5x n 2.6x s 4 to beginning; Carlo Cappeleti to Simon P. Flannery..... 1

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 230.2 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Charles Knauf and wife to William G. Schlosser..... 3,750

TINTON AV, e s, 218 ft s of Home St, 18.6x110; Edward F. F. Fischer and another to Elizabeth Biringer..... 1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 111.2 ft n of land of William H. Morris, 20x90; Maria A. and Adolph R. Wyntack to Peter J. Kinzig. 1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 80th St, 102.2x100; John Townsend and another to Morris Steinhardt..... 100

WILLIS AV, 144, e s, 75 ft n of 134th St, 25x100; Christian Hauser to Leonard Halberstad..... 100

WILLOW AV, n e corner of 126th St, 200x200 to 137th St; William R. Brown and wife to Isaac D. Einstein and others 1,000

WOOSTER ST, 164, e s, 23.9 ft s of Houston St, 23.9x75; Ellen Rhinea to Martin Marks..... 100

1ST AV, s e corner of 106th St, 100.11x?13; Arthur Gorsch to Felix Levy..... 1

2D AV, 488, e s, 24.8x100; Valentine Haas to George Pfaehler..... 27,000

2D AV, w s, 75.4 ft n of 86th St, 25.4x75; Joseph Gruner to Minnie Gruner..... Gift.

2D AV, 226, 25.9x100; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Joseph L. Buttenweiser..... 10

3D AV, e s, 22.5 ft n of 130th St, 27x100 x26x100; Lecpold Hatter to George C. Currier..... 1

5TH AV, n s, Lot 171, map of Village of Wakefield; William A. Woodworth, referee, to Mary Mullery..... 2,200

5TH AV, s w corner of 113th St, 100.11x 100; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to John C. Wolf..... 116,350

7TH AV, n s, west one-half of Lot 1,046, map of Wakefield, 50x100; Henry P. Griffin, referee, to G. De Witt Clocke..... 2,000

8TH AV, s w corner of 119th St, 25x80; George Peper to James Walsh..... 100

10TH AV, n e corner of 31st St, 24.8x90; Christian Stoehr to Isaac L. Smith..... 1

11TH AV, w s, 100.5 ft s of 47th St, 25.6x 100; Christian Schierloh to Anna Schierloh, 1-7 part..... 1

11TH AV, w s, 100.5 ft s of 47th St, 25.6 x100; Herman Schierloh to Anna Schierloh, 1-7 part..... 1

11TH AV, w s, 100.5 ft s of 47th St, 25.6 x100; Lenna Dorgeloh to Anna Schierloh, 1-7 part..... 1

11TH AV, w s, 100.5 ft s of 47th St, 25.6 x100; Heinrich Schierloh to Anna Schierloh, 1-7 part..... 1

11TH AV, w s, 100.5 ft s of 47th St, 25.6 x100; John Schierloh to Anna Schierloh, 1-7 part..... 1

11TH AV, w s, 100.5 ft s of 47th St, 25.6 x100; Anna Schierloh to Anna Schierloh, 1-7 part..... 1

11TH AV, w s, 100.5 ft s of 47th St, 25.6 x100; John H. Schierloh to Anna Schierloh, 1-7 part..... 1

11TH AV, w s, 100.5 ft s of 47th St, 25.6 x100; James D. Fessenden to Anna Schierloh..... 9,000

4TH ST, n s, Lot 80, map of Unionport, 100x108; William T. Walker to M. A. Caffrey, ¼ part..... 200

5TH ST, n s, 175 ft n of Fox Av, 25x97; Mathilda Schiereth and another to John Fath..... 1

6TH ST, 425 East, 25x90.10; Simon Hoffmann to August Hildebrandt..... 100

7TH ST, 279 and 281, 38x73; Irving I. Kempner to Carrie Frankenthaler..... 27,000

10TH ST, 418 East, 22.9x92.3; Edmund Tenker to Johanna Brodbeck..... 1

11TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 94.9; Christian G. Flick and wife to Johanne Loechner..... 18,000

13TH ST, s w corner of Avenue C, 105x 108, Unionport; Elizabeth Vake to Frank Gass..... 2,800

13TH ST, n s, 525 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.3, one-half part; Frank Lazarus and wife to Josephine Lazarus..... 1

17TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 92; 17th St, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x92; James S. Herman, executor, to James S. Herman..... 1

19TH ST, 350, s s, 180 ft e of 9th Av, 20x 92; George G. and William H. Cowl, executors, to Annie E. Burrows..... 14,000

26TH ST, n s, 30 ft e of 5th Av, 36x112.10; Helen S. and William Lottimer to Grace C. Lottimer..... 30,500

31ST ST, s s, 256.3 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x 98.9; Louis Brandt and another to Robert Loercher..... 1

33D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 50x 98.9; David Lawson to Carl Peter..... 13,000

36TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 14x48.8; Francis T. Garrettson, as executor and trustee, to Sarah W. Swords..... 24,250

37TH ST, 527 West, 25x98.9; Selma Wallach to George Dealing..... 9,000

37TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 98.8; Jane Ann Ave, e s, 75.8 ft s of 110th St, 25.3x155x irregular; Adolph Wallach to Selma Wallach..... 20,000

39TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 98; John G. Koch to Walter F. Brush. 16,000

47TH ST, 463 East, 20x100.5; Mayer Michaelis to John Effinger and another..... 1

47TH ST, 463 West, 20x100.5; John Effinger to August Roffmann..... Nominal

53D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.4; Francis G. Lloyd to Daniel S. Lamont. Nom.

54TH ST, n e corner of 12th Av, 300x100.5; Howard Carroll and wife to the Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company..... 10

64TH ST, s s, 106 ft e of 1st Av, 25x irregular; George D. Miller to Herman Feldman..... 19,000

65TH ST, s s, 302 ft e of 10th Av, 19x 100.5; John B. Cole and wife to Thomas E. Waring..... 1

65TH ST, s s, 302 ft e of 10th Av, 19x 100.5; Thomas E. Waring to E. W. Beebe..... 1

72D ST, s s, 72 ft w of Park Av, 23x102.2; Mary H. Lawrence and another, executors, to Newbold Morris..... 60,000

73D ST, s s, 83 ft w of Park Av, 17.6x 102.2; Jeremiah C. Lyons and wife to Katherine Elias..... 42,000

74TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 22x 102.2; Leon M. Hirsch to John A. McKim..... 45,800

75TH ST, n s, 158 ft e of 1st Av, 19.1x 102.2; Margaret McCadden to Catherine L. Donohue..... 1

81ST ST, 82 East, 20x102.2; Henry Rothschild and wife to Solomon Mehrbach.... 100

82D ST, n s, 375 ft w of West End Av, runs n 70x s 115.x w 26.5 to Riverside Drive x s 60.5 to st x e 13.5 to beginning; Clarence F. True to Charlotte Y. Ackerman..... 100

82D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 102.2; Isabel R. Wallach to Lydia A. Peck..... 41,500

85TH ST, 439 East, 25x102.2; Margaret T. Monaghan to Henry Havemann..... 17,750

87TH ST, 345, n s, 197 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100.8; William W. Hall to Benjamin Stern..... 100

88TH ST, 533 East, 24.11x100.8; Catherine Carl to Gustavus C. Wetterhahn and wife..... 1

91ST ST, s s, 176 ft w of 1st Av, 74x 100.8; Thomas Brady and others to Caroline W. L. Weinstock..... 1

100TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Jennie M. Tompkins to Max Nathan and others..... 1

100TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Isaac L. Smith and wife to Christian Stoehr..... 1

100TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100; William H. Gebhard to Isaac Stern..... 1

104TH ST, 18 West, 20x100; Robert Dick and wife to Carrie A. Scott..... 28,000

104TH ST, 166 East, 25x100.11; Israel Leline to Annie Levin..... 17,500

104TH ST, s s, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 100x 100.11; Caroline W. L. Weinstock to Thomas Brady and another. Exchange and 108TH ST, s s, 303 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Catharine Bryant to Sarah Delahanty..... 11,000

111TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 75x 100.11; Thomas K. Moore and wife to Ernst-Max-Nathan Company..... 1

112TH ST, s s, 290 ft e of 7th Av, 30x 100.11; Walter Reid to George S. Hamlin 1

112TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of 7th Av, 30x 100.11; Walter Reid to Alice P. Leaman 1

112TH ST, s s, 115 ft e of 8d Av, 20x 100.10; Catharine Meighan to Emma R. McMahon..... 6,250

119TH ST, 134 West, 20x100.11; George W. Rudell to Clementina L. Kropff..... 1

120TH ST, 351 West, 18x100.11; Carrie Schwab to Philipp Ohl..... 1

120TH ST, n w corner of 7th Av, 125x 100.11; Solomon Mehrbach and wife to Sophie Rothschild..... 100

125TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x201.10; Amanda M. De Graaf and another, executors, to Richard C. Voth..... 1

131ST ST, s s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Susan R. Hueston to Minnie Heifer..... 1

132D ST, s s, 301.8 ft w of 5th Av, 33.4x 99.11; Robert J. Blake and wife to James D. Putnam..... 1

136TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; John W. Hutchinson, jr., referee, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company..... 10,500

136TH ST, n s, 600 ft e of Willis Av, 75x 100; John C. Brown to Furman V. Gaines and another..... 1

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x 99.11; David Burton to Chrisflan P. Keck..... 1

148TH ST, n s, 291.8 ft w of Boulevard, 33.4x99.11; Hiram B. Crum to James T. Fitzpatrick..... 1

148TH ST, n s, 291.8 ft w of Boulevard, 33.4x99.11; Patrick H. Lynch to Hiram B. Crum..... 1

148TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 100x 99.11; Isaac L. Smith and wife to Christian Stoehr..... 1

148TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Charles Reckling to Andrew A. Bibby..... 1

165TH ST, s s, 99.10 ft w of Tinton Av, 40x90; George J. Brown, as executor, to Edward W. Meyer and another..... 1

Recorded Leases.

OAK ST, 48, store; Raffaele Galmaro to Elias Nitzburg, 2 years..... 300

STANTON ST, 203, and 141 Ridge St; Solomon Weinhandler to Morris Israel, 5 years..... 2,040

1ST AV, 1,447, store, &c; Max Orbach to Philip Fluhs..... 540

1ST AV, 2,322, corner of 119th St, store, &c.; Ralph Gans to John Kindt, 3 years..... 750

6TH AV, 215, store, &c.; John H. Halloran to Robert H. Ramsgate.....$1,400 1,500

8TH AV, 2,585, s w corner of 188th St; Henry B. Helmke to John Hughes.$1,600, 2,100

108TH ST, 225 and 227 East; Vincenzo Garafalo to Vincenzo Spissiati, 3 1-6 years..... 2,112

108TH ST, 235 East; Vincenzo Garafalo to Carmela Rinaldi..... 1,080

146TH ST, 606 East; Rose Cohn to Mark Aaron and another, 1 year..... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

BACH, Lewis Z., to Effe V. V. Knox; w s of Convent Av, 100.6 ft n of 127th St, 7 years..... 7,000

BAUMANN, Frances, to Manhattan Savings Institution; s s of 89th St, 225.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 13,000

BELL, William H., to City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company; 449 West 27th St, demand..... 2,500

BERWIN, Henry and Auguste, to Meyer E. Klugh; Lot 899, Block M, amended map of Mapes estate, ½ year..... 300

BENJAMIN, Miriam G. and Eugene S., to Mary J. Moir; e s of Madison Av, 87.4 ft n of 78th St, 5 years..... 15,000

BIRINGER, Elizabeth, to Edward P. F. Fischer; w s of Tinton Av, 218 ft s of Home St, 2 years..... 500

BLAKE, Robert J., to James D. Putnam; s e corner of Lenox Av and 142d St, 1 year..... 12,000

BLAKE, Robert J., to James D. Putnam; s s of 136th St, 255 ft w of Lenox Av, secures notes..... 5,000

BROWN, Deleplaine, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 28 White St, 1 year..... 22,000

BRAYTON, Isaac D., to Germania Life Insurance Company; s e corner of Manhattan Av and 120th St, 3 years..... 90,000

BOLGER, Kate, to John Schuback, 458 and 460 West 52d St, ½ year..... $1,102

BURKART, William E., to Louisa Meyer; e s of Courtlandt Av, 75 ft s of 157th St, 5 years..... 4,000

BURROWS, Annie E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 350 West 19th St, 3 years..... 5,500

CARMAN, Gertrude H. and Albro R., to Sarah T. Kilbourn; n s of 127th St, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 3,000

CLARKSON, Eliza L. de P., to North River Savings Bank; 1,682 8d Av, 3 years..... 12,000

CLINTON, Catharine, to Mathews Eymmer; e s of Tiebout Av, 250 ft n of Clark St, 3 years..... 2,000

CODY, Nicholas V., to Pincus Lowenfeld; w s of Park, or 4th Av, 75.6 ft n of 120th St, 1 year..... 2,800

CRUM, Hiram B., to Patrick H. Lynch; 633 West 148th St, 1½ years..... 1,450

CRUM, Hiram B., to Patrick H. Lynch; 635 West 148th St, 1½ years..... 1,450

CUNNINGHAM, James, to Ellen S. Auchmuty; s w s of Clinton Place, 80 ft s of 6th Av, 3 years..... 3,000

CUNNINGHAM, James, to Frederick A. Schermerhorn, trustee, &c.; s w s of Clinton Place, 80 ft s e of 6th Av, 5 years..... 46,000

DAVIDSON, Solomon, to Harry P. Bartlett; 1,070 3d Av, 1½ years..... 2,500

DE WOLF, John C., to Henry Margarethe Engel; w s of 5th Av, 75.11 ft s of 113th St, 3 years..... 20,000

DE WOLF, John C., to Henry L. Potter; w s of 5th Av, 25.11 ft s of 113th St, 3 years..... 21,000

DE WOLF, John C., to William M. Kingsland; w s of 5th Av, 50.11 ft s of 113th St, 3 years..... 21,000

DE FOREST, George B., to William H. and Frank T. Earle, trustees; e s of 50th St, 225.6 ft s of 5th Av, 3 years..... 30,000

DE PEYSTER, Emily M., to North River Savings Bank; 1,680 8d Av, 3 years..... 12,000

DONOHUE, Catherine L., to Margaret McCadden; n s of 75th St, 158 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 5,250

ELIAS, Katherine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 60 East 73d St, 5 years..... 20,000

GAINES, Furman V., and others to Francis M. Marks; n s of 136th St, 600 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 36,000

GASS, Frank, to Elizabeth Vake, n w corner of 13th St and Avenue C, Unionport, 5 years..... 2,000

GORSCH, Arthur, and wife to Leopold Jonas; s e corner of 1st Av and 106th St, 1 year..... 50,000

HARBECK, Charles T., and wife to Henry Harbeck, as guardian, &c.; w s of 3d Av, 25 ft n of 22d St, 3 years..... 20,000

HAVEMANN, Henry, to Frederick Wiemann; 480 East 85th St, 1 year..... 3,000

HILDEBRAND, August, to Louis Merzbach; w s of 7th Av, 68.3 ft s of 128th St, 2 months..... 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

DIVISION ST, 224 and 226; Farrar & Trefts against John Duane, owner; Hermelin Architectural Iron Works, contractor..... 308

GREAT JONES ST, 7; Comins & Evans against L. R. Treu, owner and contractor..... 334

MADISON AV, 1,306 to 1,312; David Shuldiner against Frank N. Gill, owner; Biershenk & Co., contractors..... 1,011

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 60; Comins & Evans against L. R. Treu, owner and contractor..... 330

13TH ST, 7 and 9 West; Hugh G. Kelly against John Larkin, owner; William J. Merritt Company, contractor..... 1,350

26TH ST, 128 West; Farrar & Trefts against Frances A. Lawrence, owner; Hermsheim Architectural Iron Works, contractor..... 86

110TH ST, 75 and 77 East; Joseph Rosenzweig against John Fish, owner and contractor; Hernsheim Architectural Iron Works, contractor..... 279

115TH ST, s s, 355 ft w of Lenox Av, 125 x100; Tilly Salkin against William H. and Evelyn E. Hall, owners; James Jordan and Alexander Frascolla, contractors..... 87

117TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 23x 100; Hildebrand & Marx against Peter Garrett, owner and contractor..... 104

150TH ST, 538 East; Joseph Bologna against William Donoghue, owner and contractor..... 16

179TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Vanderbilt or Park Av, 25x125; Clarke & Sherman against Paul and Clara Happel, owners; Frank A. Schulz, contractor..... 116

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAP. 418, LAWS OF 1897.

120TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 100.11; Nelson D. Stillwell with Elbert D. and Joshua F. Howes, 15 payments....$21,000

Lis Pendens.

BOWERY, 75; Joseph F. Moody against Julia H. Moody, (action to debar claim, &c.;) attorney, J. Easton.

BROOK AV, n w s, 88.3 ft n of North 3d Av, 82.2x irregular; Sophia Hencken against Louis H. Lambrecht and others, three actions, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst.

CROSBY ST, 45 and 47; Central Trust Company of New York against Jacob Sterling and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, extends from 79th to 80th St, 204.4x51.3; Isaac Moritz and another against Jacob Pizer and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorneys, McDuffie & Squier.

TRINITY AV, 1,062; Newbury D. Lawton against Kattie W. L. M. Feldman, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. W. Baird.

8D AV, w s, 180 ft n of 172d St, if extended, 100.2x100x95.6; Henry E. Stevens, jr., against Matthew R. D'Amora and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

6TH ST, s s, 221 ft w of Avenue D, 22x97; Christian Kummel and another against Annie Nehrbeczky, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Cohen.

75TH ST, 29 East; William L. Sutphin against Isabella Langston, (action to recover one-half of above, &c.;) attorney, R. Tracy.

83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Samuel Kempner against Pasquale and Maria Srepponi, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Backus & Manne.

83D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Samuel Kempner against Jacob Fine, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Backus & Manne.

125TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x 100; Herman Schiffer against William H. and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARNUM, R. Duke, to Robert W. Todd.. $1,000
BELL, Enoch C., to John F. Schreyer.... 1,159
BENNER, Willis, executor, &c., to Mary Whitehouse.....Nominal
BRISTED, Charles A., to Henry Burden, trustee, &c.....Nominal 1,200
FRANSIOLI, Augustus C., to Raymond Jenkins.....Nominal
LEVY, Felix, to Leopold Jonas.....Nominal
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York..... 10,000
SLOANE, Annie M., to Joseph Stickney.. 10,000
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK of St. Paul to Hamilton Bank.....Nominal
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to William K. O'Brien and others, trustees, &c..... 5,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Rector, &c., of St. Bartholomew's Church..... 12,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary E. Taylor..... 18,000
TOWLE, Thomas H., to Sephloe C. Bates..Nom.
WINTHROP, Egerton L., guardian, &c., to Frederic B. Winthrop.....Nominal

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 219—Edward J. Delaney, executor and plaintiff in error, vs. the City and County of San Francisco.—Mandate granted per stipulation, on motion of Matt G. Reynolds in behalf of counsel.

No. 8—The United States, appellant, vs. Earl B. Coe.—Argument continued by A. M. Stevenson for the appellant, and concluded by Matt G. Reynolds for the appellant.

No. 27—Santiago Ainsa, administrator and appellant, vs. The United States; 15—Santiago Ainsa, administrator and appellant, vs. The New Mexico and Arizona Railroad Company; 16—Santiago Ainsa, administrator and appellant, vs. The New Mexico and Arizona Railroad Company et al., and 297—The United States, appellant, vs. Frederick Maish et al.—Argument commenced by Rochester Ford for Ainsa, administrator, and Maish, and continued by Matt G. Reynolds for the United States.

Call for to-day—Nos. 27, (and 15 and 16, and 297,) 28, 30, 119, 531, 93, 539, (and 540 and 541,) 141, (and 496,) 157 and 17, (and 86, 87, and 88.)

Calendars for Wednesday, March 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 P. O. Building at 10:30 A. M.

106—Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Co. vs. Union Railway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

107—Taylor vs. Bark Agate.
101—Petterson vs. Lightyer, Gypsy Girl.
20—Bartram vs. Bark Nineolai.
108—Merritt & C. Wreck Co. vs. Schermerhorn.
84—Morris & C. Dredging Co. vs. Tug Transfer No. 5.
47—Gibbons vs. Tugs E. C. Baker and Ed. L. Levy.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

William A. Hardt and another vs. Julius Levy; Sara Nutt, plaintiff, vs. J. R. Cuming, appellant, impleaded, with Thomas Kerrigan and another, defendant, vs. Edward L. Corey, respondent; The People ex rel. Joseph B. Eakins, appellant, vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al., Police Commissioners of New York City; The People ex rel. A. P. Fitch, Controller of New York City, vs. Daniel Lord et al. Commissioners, appellants; The People ex rel. Keppler & Schwarzmann, a corporation, vs. Edward P. Baker et al., Tax Commissioners of New York City, appellants.—Orders affirmed with costs.

In re compulsory accounting of Hannah E. Andrews, executrix, and in re judicial settlement of accounts; The People vs. Frederick A. Cole, appellant; The People ex rel. Broadway Improvement Company appellant, vs. Edward P. Barker et al., Tax Commissioners of New York City; John J. Reuber and another, appellants, vs. Charles H. Meyer; William H. Van Arsdale vs. George King, appellant.—Appeals dismissed with costs.

To-day's calendar—294, 270, 369, 374, 459, 461, 462, 463.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

41—Bipp vs. Otis Bros. & Co.
52—Schroeder vs. Met. El. Ry. Co.
50—Van Orden vs. Ackerman.
1—People, &c., vs. Hazard.
26—Goodman vs. Alexander.
43—Esmond vs. Seeley.
53—Oppenheimer vs. Man. Ry. Co.
54—Nat. Hudson River Bank vs. Chaskin.
55—Colberg vs. Emerson.
58—Laverdure vs. Mayor, &c.
59—Cuming vs. Roderick.
60—Connor vs. Mayor, &c.
61—Ewing vs. Wightman.
62—Kahn vs. Lichtenstein.
63—Davis vs. United Portable Hoisting Engineers.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Dugro vs. Vandewater.
2—Canavan vs. O'Neill.
3—Rothschild vs. Schwab.
4—In re Nutting.
5—Hall vs. Bloch.
6—Pfietschinger vs. Wernert.
7—Katz vs. Katz.
8—In re Wilkins Place.
9—Gichner vs. Colle.
10—Young Men's Christian Association vs. Harris.
11—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
12—Hildibrandt vs. Avery.
13—Hudson vs. Hart.
14—Bach vs. Wilson.
15—Hulholland vs. Reddie.
16—People ex rel. Bowers vs. Dalton.
17—Riddle vs. Miller.
18—Kaufman vs. Kaufman.
19—Stanley vs. Stanley.
20—In re. Friend.
21—Schwender vs. Schwender.
22—Close vs. Kjelgard.
23—In re Ginsburg.
24—Friedman vs. Hamburg-American Packet Co.
25—In re Adams.
26—Obermayer vs. Larsen.
27—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
28—Hoffman vs. Man. Ry. Co.
29—Abe vs. same.
30—Meyer vs. same.
31—Kempf vs. same.
32—Oppenheim vs. Tamsen.
33—Byk vs. Boudet.
34—Bode vs. King.
35—

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Cooks.

COOK and CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to cook, wash, and iron, and chambermork and waiting; city references. Call Wednesday, 9 to 11, 304 West 90th St.

COOK.—By German cook; speaks English and French; best reference; long experience; for hotel or club; city or country. E., Box 220, Times Office.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a neat woman as cook and laundress; is willing and obliging; city reference. 214 East 38th St., top floor, back.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; good reference. M., Box 370, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; in a private family; no washing. 137 West 51st St., top floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; excellent reference. 404 West 55th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a Swede as first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; city references. 308 3d Av., care of Towler.

COOK.—First-class in all branches; respectable; reference. M., 35 Columbus Av., Foley's bell.

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COMPANION, or PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A lady of thirty, a teacher, desirous of increasing her income, would like a position as companion or as private secretary during the Summer months; references exchanged. C. E. L., Box 108, Times Office.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do washing or cleaning by the day. 323 East 31st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced children's dressmaker; formerly with Mme. Thurn; would like a few more engagements by the day; no cards answered from east side. M. Early, 739 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—A French dressmaker, just starting in business, wishes a few more customers; very moderate prices. Pierret, 148½ East 40th St.

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Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper; widower's family preferred; best reference. Refinement, Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a middle-aged woman to do general housework in the country; willing, obliging; good reference. Call for two days, 477 3d Av.

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LADY'S MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By competent lady's maid and seamstress, or to grown-up children; middle-aged French-Swiss Protestant of long experience; would travel. Corrado, 117 West 26th St.

LADY'S CHAMBERMAID.—By competent French girl as lady's chambermaid; new arrival from Paris; good references. Y. Faur, 121 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; first-class seamstress; good traveler or country preferred; reference. Agathe, 217 West 33d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent maid and seamstress for growing children; personal city reference. H. S., Box 346, Times Up-town office, 1,269 Broadway.

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LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress; city or country; good reference. Mrs. Bahr, 317 East 24th St., rear house.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By first-class nurse; infant or growing children; city reference. L., Box 257, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young woman as competent infant's nurse; excellent references. 114 West 100th St.; ring third bell, east.

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BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—French; 6 feet tall; thoroughly competent; first-class silver cleaner; best city and Paris references. D. E., 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young man as butler; city or country; thoroughly competent; excellent valet; five years' references. Willing, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By middle-aged man as butler; good experience in all branches; private family; first-class city reference; city or country. 147 East 29th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a smart English expert of long experience; references; abstainer. A. Scott, 314 East 62d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By single man; speaks French and English; personal city references. L. D. Martin, 408 West 48th St.

BUTLER.—By a butler who thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; excellent care silver; best references. J., 850 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman, groom, and useful man; age twenty-five; steady country place; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; temperate; good references. Coachman, 217 West 33d St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; understands his business thoroughly; four in hand, gardener, &c.; present and former employers can testify to sobriety and honesty; country preferred. Glenbrook P. O. Box 61, Conn.

COACHMAN.—By English Protestant; thoroughly competent; married; no family; careful city driver; ten years' personal and written references; five years last place; city or country. Robinson, 341 East 65th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; references from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Call or address Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Single; German; make himself generally useful; city or country. Coachman, 432 South Orange Av., Newark, N. J.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; 22; good, careful horseman; good references. Larson, 213 East 58th St.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, and USEFUL MAN. —By a young married Englishman; A1 references; city or country. W. K., 2,272 8th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Strictly first-class; age thirty-four; married; two children; fourteen years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., 43 Greenwich Av.

GARDENER.—By married man as gardener; life experience in all branches of the profession; fully competent to take charge of gentleman's place; highly recommended; eight years with last employer. P. W., 317 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By Protestant married man as gardener; thoroughly understands greenhouse, hotbeds, cold frame, shrubs, and plants of all kinds; care of poultry; best American reference. B. B., Box 194, Times Office.

GARDENER.—By married gardener; understands business thoroughly; out of doors or under glass; best references. Deitschman, 230 East 42d St.

GARDENER.—Dane; thirty-six; single; gentleman's place; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Dane, Box 197, Times Office.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class at all its branches; single; German; best references; gentleman's private place. C. H., care of Franckel, 320 East 59th St.

GARDENER and USEFUL MAN.—By Swiss-French; good gardener and useful man; city or country; good reference. C. J. E., Box 328, 1,269 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a married man, (German,) work on gentleman's estate; accustomed to work on farm, in garden, greenhouse, and dairy. F. N., 400 West 19th St.

Valets.

VALET.—To one or two gentlemen; care of apartments; light cooking. R., 142 West 25th St.

Miscellaneous.

COOK—TEACHER.—By young married couple, without children; man as French cook; has worked in private family in Paris; references; has been two years chef at the Colonial Club, this city; wife as French teacher; graduate from Paris; position in same family. Address Edouard Nemery, 333 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By a sober, steady man; six years' experience; for invalid gentleman. P. G., 208 East 88th St.

THE TRADES.

CARPENTER.—First-class mechanic; wants work in the country for a few months; on a gentleman's place preferred. Carpenter, 270 West 34th St.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—A young woman, who is a quick sewer, to work by the day; must understand machine; city reference required. Apply Wednesday, from 10 until 12, at 240 West 76th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATED FRENCH PROTESTANT, SPEAKing English; can teach French; as nurse to grown children in a private family; will go abroad; best city reference; at present employer's. M. V., 7 University Place.

LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 24th St.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St., and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. Vildera, 188 West 49th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHARINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway. d1-law6mW&je1

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Pirsson, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d15-law6mW

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City. d15-law6mW

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—The County of New York is designated as the place of trial.

Silvio M. Warner and Marie Martinache, as the Committee of Eugenie Martinache, an incompetent person, plaintiffs, against Karl M. Wallach, Simon Canaan, and Esther Canaan, his wife; Maria A. Schmieder, Josie Cohn, Joseph Rosenberg, Hyman Sharff, Fanny Diamond, David Goodman, Jacob Cohn, Benjamin Greenberg, Selig Levi, Benny Dambowitz, Congregation Bitz Chaim N'saach Hoary, (otherwise known as Congregation Bitz Chaim Anshe Kenoop,) which congregation is more particularly designated and described as the one occupying the second floor in No. 16 Ludlow Street, New York City, and Marcus Stern, President of said Congregation; Abraham Salkin, Charles C. Davis, Sigmund L. Weisl, Jefferson M. Levy, Henry F. Huntemann, Luke Boyle, Adelbert D. Cronk, Eleventh Ward Bank, Abraham Cooper, Joseph Newmark, and Meyer L. Levene, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1898.

EUGENE G. KREMER, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Maria A. Schmieder, Josie Cohn, Meyer L. Levene, and Charles C. Davis:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, the same day.—Dated New York, February 8th, 1898. Yours, &c., EUGENE G. KREMER, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York City, New York. f9-1aw6wW

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—WAKEFIELD INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, complainant, against THE PAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that, by decree duly made and filed herein, on the 8th day of February, 1898, the undersigned were duly appointed receivers of all the assets of the PAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, within the Southern District of New York, and that we have duly qualified as such and do require:

First—All persons indebted to said corporation, within said district, to render an account to us of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to us at our office, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April, 1898.

Second—All persons in said district having in their possession any property and effects of said corporation, to deliver the same to us at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Third—All creditors of the said corporation who may be entitled to payment out of the assets thereof, within the Southern District of New York, to present a statement of their respective claims, with proper vouchers in support thereof, at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Dated New York, March 1st, 1898.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, CLARENCE A. COOK, Receivers.

MASTEN & NICHOLS, Solicitors for Receivers, 49 Wall Street, New York. mh2-2aw6w

SPEAR, THEODORE A.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of THEODORE A. SPEAR, deceased, greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part I., to be held in the County Court House in the County of New York on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a settlement of the accounts of William C. Figner, assignee of the above-named Theodore A. Spear, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court of the County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John J. Freedman, Justice of said Supreme Court, this 14th day of February, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

G. W. HOPKINS, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman Street, New York City, N. Y. f16-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, made on the 9th day of February, 1898, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the said day, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FRANKLIN MILLER, lately carrying on the business of a dealer in tiles and plumbers' materials under the name of Miller & Coates, at No. 279 Pearl Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Franklin Miller for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 101 Beekman Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

JOHN H. COMER, Assignee.

MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Assignee, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f16-law6wW&mh30

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. MATHEWS and Mary, his wife; Robert H. Mathews and Fannie C., his wife; Andrew W. Mathews and Lottie, his wife; Anna M. Tucker and Henry B. Tucker, her husband; Catherine M. Mathews, Sarah J. Steele, William J. Mathews, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of James Mathews, deceased; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herman, John P. Kane, Matthew Baird, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of John P. Kane; Charles Eggers, Mount Morris Bank, Jacob Meurer and Andrew Meurer, the Brainerd Quarry Company, the Shaler and Hall Quarry Company, the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, Herbert A. Shipman, August T. Hirt and Paul Hagdorn, Jacob Vorhaus, the Canda & Mathews Menufacturing Company, Limited; Maillard M. Canda, as receiver of the Canda & Mathews Manufacturing Company, Limited; Hugh G. Kelly, Hugh Kelly, the Young & Farrell Diamond Stone Sawing Company of Chicago, Illinois; Herman Harvers, Frederick G. Moore, George B. Robbins and Harry W. Bell, Michael C. Poersch, P. William Nickerson, the John Kress Brewing Company, American Encaustic Tiling Company, Limited; Hattie Kottek, Henry F. Mohrmann, Nicholas J. O'Connell, Nicholas J. O'Connell, as assignee, for the benefit of creditors of George A. Douglass; Lillie B. Henderson, Reuben W. Ross, Joseph Thomson and Peter M. Wilson, as executors of the last will and testament of Reuben Ross, deceased; the New York Gas Fixture Company, Henry M. Bendheim, Henry Rauch and Moses H. Rauch, Daniel Schwartzkopf, Benjamin F. Kraft, George N. Manchester, surviving partner of the firm lately composed of George N. Manchester and William N. Philbrick; J. C. Watson Company, the Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, Emanuel Lowenson, James King, Howard D. Hamm, Gustave Palmer, Theodore H. Martin, Charles A. Christman, as general assignee for the benefit of creditors of George Mackenzie; the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; Ronald K. Brown and George Chesterman, as substituted trustees under the last will and testament of George Chesterman, deceased; George N. Reinhardt and John G. Reinhardt, Thomas F. Devine, Henry Heuer, John J. McPhee, Hieman A. Meyer and Oscar P. Miller, composing firm of Meyer & Miller; Gustave W. Rader and Michael Schmitt, composing the firm of G. W. Rader & Company, and Adam Unger, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 27, 1897.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Post Office and Office Address, No. 49 Chambers St., New York City.

To the defendants, Frederick G. Moore and Theodore H. Martin: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of February, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in said county.—Dated Feb'y 21, 1898. Yours, &c., RICHARD H. CLARKE, Plaintiff's Attorney. f22-1aw6wW&ap6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN A. C. GRAY, plaintiff, against MARY BALDWIN, Benjamin L. Arthur, Mary L. Asoy and Anastasio C. M. Asoy, her husband, Laura T. Mackie and George B. Mackie, her husband, Lillian D. Bolton, Clinton G. Bolton, William Schriever, Robert Hill, Andrew McCabe, Margaret Cannon, Peter McDonald, Thomas Crowther, John O'Neil, the name John being fictitious, the Christian name of said defendant O'Neil being unknown to plaintiff; Marie H. Olwell, The Health Department of the City of New York, Martin O'Dwyer, Frederick Heise, and Joseph Liebsten, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 27th, 1898.

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office Address, No. 393 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Robert Hill, Andrew McCabe, Margaret Cannon, Peter McDonald, and John O'Neil, the name John being fictitious, the Christian name of said defendant O'Neil being unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1898.—Dated February 8th, 1898. CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, 393 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. f9-1aw6wW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

EIGHTIETH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. EGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 21st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same thirty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along said One Hundred and Twentieth Street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 24th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOOL, Referee.

DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 291 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

120th Street.

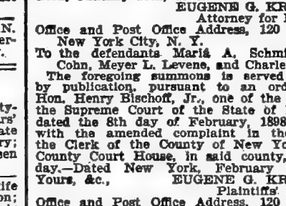

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the property to satisfy which the property is to be sold is fifteen thousand dollars with interest thereon from February first, 1897, at six per cent., together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $347.07, with interest from February 24th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rents, and other liens on said property is twenty-seven hundred dollars.

The property will be sold subject to a prior lien and mortgage thereon for the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars. The approximate amount of interest and charges due thereon being nineteen hundred and seventy-five dollars.

The mortgage of thirty-five thousand dollars will if desired by the purchaser, be permitted to remain at 5 per cent. upon payment of the interest from February 1st, 1897, at five per cent. and charges due thereon by the purchaser when taking title.—Dated N. Y., February 24th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOOL, Referee. f26-2aw5w2&W&Mh19&21

No. 226 E. 80th St.

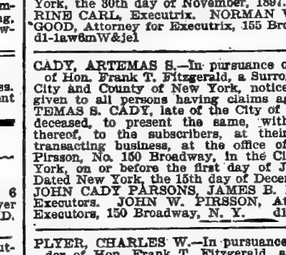

Above is a diagram of the property to be sold.

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the real property above described to satisfy which this sale is made is $3,467.53 with interest thereon from Feb. 16th, 1895.

Note.—The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens upon the said property which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee, is $894.—Dated New York, February 21st, 1898.

GEORGE GARDINER FRY, Referee. 223-2aw8wW&S&mh16

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, New York County.—JAMES EVERARD, plaintiff, vs. MALVINA HAMMERSTEIN and OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 21st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same thirty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along said One Hundred and Twentieth Street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 24th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOOL, Referee.

DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 291 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

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S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Mar. 16	54 days	$335
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S. S. Werra	April 23	54 days	355
S. S. Ems	May 14	52 days	365
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.	June 4	52 days	350
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.	June 4	60 days	485
S. S. Ems	June 18	63 days	445
S. S. Maasdam	July 2	31 days	205
S. S. Mohawk	July 2	45 days	245
S. S. Berlin	July 2	84 days	250
S. S. Berlin	July 2	48 days	345
S. S. Werra	July 2	59 days	400
S. S. Mohawk	July 2	66 days	410
S. S. Servia	July 5	59 days	430

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Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p., $4 up
Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)...Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md..Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
do .....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y..Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cambridge Springs, Pa. Htl. Rider, a.p. $2.50 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p., $3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, $3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3

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Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel...a. p. Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole..a. p. Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Kissimmee..a. p. Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House.....a. p. Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Belleair, Belleview.....a. p. Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda Htl, ap. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Ft. Meyers Htl., a.p. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1 up, ap, $3 up
Lakewood, N. J..Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap, $3 to $5; ep, $1 up
Memphis, Tenn..Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala. Battle House, rooms, bath, ap, $2.50 up
Naples, Italy. (Splendid view south;) Parker's Htl
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
N. York (N.B.Barry). The St. Cloud Htl, ep, $1.50 up
do The Westminster, a. p, $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 16th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (a. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl...The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va. Princess Anne Htl, ap, $4 up
Washington, D. C..Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 14.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW H

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Three Resolutions of the City Council and Aldermen Vetoed by the Mayor.

PLANT FOR RECREATION PIER

Department of Docks and Ferries Authorized to Spend $35,000 Despite the Opposition of Three Brooklyn Members of the Council.

Under the new rules, in force for the first time, the City Council yesterday completed its weekly session in less than forty-five minutes. The rules do away with the order of third reading on resolutions, and abolish the Committee of the Whole.

The session opened with the reading of this veto from the Mayor:

I return herewith without my approval a resolution adopted by you on Feb. 23 last, requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate the sum of $5,000 as a contingent fund for the use of the Department of Correction, for the purchase of postage stamps, for car fares, and other sundry disbursements. My objection to this resolution is that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has already made an appropriation within which the expenses of the Department of Correction during the year 1898 must be brought.

There was no discussion on the message.

A favorable report on the resolution to permit the Department of Docks and Ferries to expend $35,000 for a lighting and heating plant for the Twenty-fourth Street recreation pier provoked some argument, but was finally adopted by a vote of 25 to 3, Councilmen Leich, Francisco, and Williams, all of Brooklyn, voting in the negative. Mr. Leich said if the city had any money to spare for lighting anything it should be spent in Brooklyn, and Mr. Francisco declared that $35,000 would pay for the 163 gas lamps and the 85 electric lamps darkened in Brooklyn during last month for lack of a sufficient appropriation.

Mr. McGarry said he considered the interests of the Borough of Brooklyn as much as any member of the Brooklyn delegation, but he could see no good in depriving the poor of the tenement districts of light and heat on their recreation pier.

Mr. Bruce explained that the money for the plant came from a special appropriation of the Department of Docks and Ferries, and could in no event go to furnish light for Brooklyn.

A letter from the Public Hack Owners' Association was read and referred to the Law Committee. It asked that a Superintendent of Hacks, with assistants, be appointed to see that the ordinances are observed; that in future a rigid examination be made of men applying for hack drivers' licenses, and that licenses be granted only to citizens of good repute, recommended by citizens of good repute; that crying for passengers be permitted only from the boxes of hacks, and that drivers waiting about places of amusement for passengers be compelled to mount their hacks five minutes before the close of the entertainment.

By unanimous vote the privilege of the floor was offered to Andrew H. Green, who is to visit the Council next Tuesday. It is expected that Mr. Green will speak on the Charter Day celebration appropriation resolution, which will then come up for final action.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Art Commission Must Decide on the Location of City Court Pictures.

The Board of Aldermen received two vetoes from the Mayor yesterday. One was in reference to their resolution to lay water mains on and to Riker's Island, and the other to the rehanging of the paintings removed from the old City Court room. In his messages of veto the Mayor said:

I return herewith without my approval an ordinance adopted by you on the 23d day of February, 1898, which Section 1 reads: "That Water mains be laid on Riker's Island, and under the strait dividing the island from the mainland, under the direction of the Commissioner of Water Supply."

My objections to this ordinance are that the preliminary action required by Section 414 of the Charter has not been taken by the Board of Public Improvements. This section provides that "When proposals to enter upon public work of any character falling within the jurisdiction of the various departments represented in the Board of Public Improvements originate in the Municipal Assembly, before an ordinance or resolution authorizing the same or providing money therefor shall be adopted, a report must be had from the Board of Public Improvements as to the desirability thereof, which said board shall report in as much detail as possible, and shall submit an approximate, and wherever practicable, a detailed estimate of cost."

I return herewith without my approval a resolution adopted by you on the 16th day of February, 1898, providing "that the paintings formerly hung in the courtroom of the City Court, which are now on the floor of the Governor's Room, be and they are hereby ordered hung in the Aldermanic Room to the right of the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall."

The paintings referred to were, as stated in the resolution, previously hung in the rooms in the City Hall occupied by the City Court. These paintings were not, however, hung in the room to the right of the Aldermanic Chamber, in which it is now proposed to place them. The resolution, therefore, does not provide for restoring the paintings to the places from which they have temporarily been removed, but is, in effect, transferring them to another location.

This change requires the approval of the Art Commission, inasmuch as Section 537 of the Charter provides that "no existing work of art in the possession of the city shall be removed, relocated, or altered in any way without the similar approval of the commission."

The pictures are now stored in the Governor's Room, and, much to the annoyance of visitors who go there to examine the pictures and curios, they are hiding from view.

The Finance Committee of the board reported favorably on the resolution to appropriate $50,000 toward the Charter Day celebration, and the report was made the special order of the day for next Tuesday.

W. D. Elliot, son of Alderman Elliot of Brooklyn, was appointed Assistant Sergeant at Arms at a salary of $1,200, and a resolution was adopted asking the City Clerk to appoint T. H. Kennedy, also of Brooklyn, as index clerk in his office.

A resolution prohibiting the use of rock from the Palisades of the Hudson on any city work, offered by Alderman Woodward, was referred to the Law Committee.

SHORE ROAD COMMISSION OUT.

Mayor Van Wyck Removes the Commissioners from Office.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday removed from office the Shore Road Commission of Brooklyn. The commission was appointed three years ago by special act of the Legislature to construct a road from Prospect Park along the river front to Fort Hamilton. The Commissioners were ex-Park Commissioner Elijah R. Kennedy, George Ingram, William Brown, John Condon, Solomn W. Johnson, Frank Squier, and Simeon B. Chittenden. They were appointed by Mayor Schieren.

They were not removed earlier because Corporation Counsel Whalen advised the Mayor that they were legislated out of office by the charter. The Commissioners declined to accept that view of their position, and continued to act. To make sure of their removal, the Mayor, under the general power of removal, yesterday declared their places vacant.

The Commissioners have announced their intention of fighting the removal on the ground that they were appointed to build the road, and are entitled to hold office until it is completed. The East River Bridge Commissioners, removed by the Mayor, are fighting his action on a like point.

No Extra Tax Levy This Year.

When spoken to yesterday in regard to Controller Coler's statement that there would be no special tax levy in Brooklyn, Queens, or Richmond Borough, President Feitner of the Tax Department said no preparation had been made for such a levy, and that the original plan to make one this year had been abandoned. Asked how the deficiencies acknowledged to exist would be made up, Mr. Feitner said a special levy could be made next year if it were found necessary. He said that if such levy were made, it would not make much difference to the taxpayers in the long run. They paid more in Brooklyn and the other boroughs last year than the taxpayers of Manhattan and the Bronx paid, and the equalization of taxes will reduce the amounts they will be called upon to pay so much that they will not feel the extra levy.

Salaries and Appointments.

The salary of Superintendent of Buildings Sylvester A. Murphy has been fixed at $3,000 a year. William J. Kennedy has been appointed clerk of the Ninth District Municipal Court at a salary of $3,000 a year. The salary of Andrew J. Galligan, second assistant bookkeeper in the City Chamberlain's office, has been fixed at $1,500. James Donnelly and Patrick Coyle, gardeners for the Park Department, have had their salaries fixed at $100 a month each.

THE MARVEX.

A New Kid Glove, will shortly be placed on sale, of which due notice will be given.

B. Altman & Co.

MONEY FOR BROOKLYN PAPERS.

Under the Charter, Mr. Whalen Says, Each Is Entitled to $20,000 a Year.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday sent a written opinion to Controller Coler that matters pertaining to Brooklyn needing advertisement must be advertised in the Brooklyn newspapers. The question was raised at one of the earliest meetings of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, when the board declined to insert in the budget $100,000 for corporation advertising in Brooklyn.

The charter, Section 1,526, says that matters relating exclusively to Brooklyn shall be advertised in the newspapers known before consolidation as the corporation newspapers of Brooklyn, but that "the aggregate amount to be paid to such newspapers * * * shall never exceed in any year the sum now agreed to be paid annually by the said City of Brooklyn to the said newspapers."

The newspapers in question are The Eagle, The Citizen, The Brooklyn Times, The Standard-Union, and the Freie Presse. Their old contract with the City of Brooklyn gave to each annually $20,000.

THE NEW HALL OF RECORDS.

Architect Thomas Declares an Additional Five Stories Infeasible.

The buildings at Chambers, Reade, and Centre Streets are to be sold at auction by the city on March 24. The ground upon which they stand has been acquired by the city for the new Hall of Records, and work is to be begun at once. Whoever buys the old buildings must have the ground cleared within thirty days.

According to the plans of the architect, John R. Thomas, the new Hall of Records is to be eight stories high and to accommodate the Sheriff, the Tax Department, the Register, the County Clerk, the Controller, and the Law Department. The committee of the Sinking Fund Commission appointed to find room for other of the city departments suggested an addition of five stories to the building. In reply to a letter informing him of the committee's suggestion, however, Mr. Thomas wrote that the plan was not feasible.

The building under the plans already approved will be as high as an ordinary business structure of eleven stories, and no alterations can be made unless new plans are drawn and approved. Mr. Thomas proposed that land adjoining the site secured be taken and a separate building erected especially for department purposes.

DR. CLEAVELAND'S CASE.

An Indictment Not Yet Ordered by the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury again considered the charge of manslaughter against Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland yesterday. Before that body as witnesses were Dr. Judson C. Smith, another physician, and Mrs. James L. Carhart, the mother of the child Dr. Cleaveland is accused of killing.

District Attorney Gardiner said yesterday afternoon that the indictment had been drawn and was ready in case the Grand Jury ordered it, but the Grand Jury had not yet done so. Mr. Gardiner said he had consulted Dr. R. Ogden Doremus concerning the case. Assistant District Attorney Townsend, who presented the case to the Grand Jury, consulted yesterday with Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, the chemist of the Health Department. The Grand Jury is now in possession of all the evidence.

The Police Court hearing of the case is set down for to-day.

A LIFE TERM FOR KOERNER.

The Slayer of Alice Redgate Is Taken to Sing Sing.

William J. Koerner was sentenced by Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, yesterday, to life imprisonment for the murder of Rose Alice Redgate.

In pronouncing sentence the Recorder said:

"The evidence clearly established your guilt of murder in the first degree, but for some inscrutable reason the jury has found you guilty of murder in the second degree. You are a most fortunate man. On the evidence you might properly be here to-day to receive the sentence of death."

The prisoner showed no signs of emotion. He shook hands with several friends, but there was one person whose gaze he was careful to avoid. This was the father of the murdered girl. Koerner's father was also in court, and after his son was sentenced said to a reporter: "I will fight this case to hell before I see this injustice done my son. There is no justice in the courts of New York County."

Koerner was taken to Sing Sing twenty minutes after sentence was pronounced. His counsel says he will appeal the case.

CONVICTED ON SECOND OFFENSE.

On Appeal Sickles Gets Twenty-one Years' Imprisonment.

A decision was handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the Second Department, involving the second offense law. The case was that of Livingston Sickles, who was convicted of robbery in the second degree as a second offense, in the Kings County Court. His counsel, Martin W. Littleton, sought to have the evidence of his prior conviction excluded, but the application was denied. Sickles was sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment.

An appeal was taken on the ground that the provision authorizing the people to prove a prior offense prejudices the presumption of innocence to which the defendant is entitled, and is therefore unconstitutional. The Appellate Division affirmed the conviction, Justices Goodrich and Woodward dissenting. Justice Cullen, writing the opinion for affirmance, says:

"There is nothing which prevents the Legislature from making an act committed by one who has been previously guilty of a crime a greater offense than the same act when done by a person hitherto innocent of offense."

Justice Woodward, writing the dissenting opinion, says: "When there is no issue to be tried before the jury except the question of the subsequent crime, it is manifestly improper to introduce evidence as to a specific fact in the history of the prisoner which can have no other effect than to destroy the presumption of innocence to which he is entitled, and which establishes a character and a disposition to crime."

R. W. LEONARD FOR COLONEL.

The War Veteran Unanimously Chosen to Command the Twelfth.

Col. Seward of the Ninth Regiment presided last evening in the election for Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, to fill the place left vacant by the promotion of Col. Butt to Brigadier General. The election was held in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, and Lieut. Col. Robert W. Leonard was unanimously elected.

Col. Leonard was a private in Company B, Seventh Regiment, at the outbreak of the war, and resigned to join the volunteer service. As Adjutant of the One Hundred and Sixty-second New York, he served until June, 1863, when he was made a Major. In 1867 he was elected Major of the Fourth Regiment. In 1868 he was elected First Lieutenant of the Seventh Regiment, and in June, 1869, was appointed Major in the Cavalry Brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel of the same in 1870. In 1887 he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the First Brigade; in 1890 was elected Major of the Twelfth Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Dec. 18, 1896. He is about fifty-six years old.

Stern Bros

Wednesday

Extraordinary Offering of Umbrellas

750 26 and 28-inch Twilled Silk and Silk-mixed, steel rod, close-rolled, with handles of ivory, Dresden, and natural woods at $1.38

Value $2.00 to $3.00

West 23d St.

TO SUPERINTEND SCHOOLS

Board of Education Elects W. H. Maxwell to the Position Declined by Dr. Draper.

SALARY TO BE $8,000 A YEAR

Will Endeavor to Build Up a System That Will Make for the Best in Ideal and Practice—Sketch of His Career.

The Board of Education yesterday elected William H. Maxwell to the position of City Superintendent of Schools, recently declined by Dr. Draper, President of the University of Illinois. Mr. Maxwell was elected on the first ballot by 11 votes out of 19 cast. The other candidates were Seth T. Stewart and Walter B. Gunnison, who received 6 and 2 votes, respectively.

Mr. Maxwell's friends rallied to the support of Dr. Draper when he was elected, and voted a salary of $8,000 a year, and yesterday some of the Commissioners who were formerly opposed to Mr. Maxwell, were won over by Commissioner Swanstrom, who has been Mr. Maxwell's sponsor throughout. The previous action of the board was not taken in good faith by some of Mr. Maxwell's enemies, who hinted that the readiness with which Commissioner Swanstrom seconded Dr. Draper's nomination was merely a manoeuvre in order to have a salary of $8,000 voted to the office, and also to win over to Mr. Maxwell's side the support of the friends of Dr. Draper, should the latter decline the position. President Hubbell of the board was asked after the meeting if the charges were true, and he answered that they were entirely without foundation.

When the result of the ballot was announced Commissioner Swanstrom moved that, in order that the question of salary should be definitely settled, the board fix Mr. Maxwell's salary at $8,000 a year. The motion was adopted, and Mr. Maxwell was introduced to the board. His speech of acceptance was as follows:

"In electing me your City Superintendent of Schools you have conferred on me a great honor and laid on me a great responsibility. I hope to show my sense of the honor and my realization of the responsibility by the manner in which I shall discharge the duties of my office.

"The work that lies before me involves the oversight, and in some essential matters the administration, of the public school system of the City of New York. The difficulties of administering a public school system that comprises over 6,000 teachers and nearly 400,000 pupils is enormous; but if the difficulties are great, the opportunities to make the public schools contribute to the common weal are unsurpassed.

"New York is the largest and wealthiest city on the continent. But if New York is to be and remain a truly great city, it can only be through the education given to her children in the public schools. If public education is to do its perfect work for this community, it must be the best education that modern civilization affords. To attain this standard we need not only the earnest efforts of all the educational agencies under your control, but their hearty co-operation; the wisdom of the legislative bodies—the Board of Education and the School Boards; the prudence, honesty, and vigilance of the supervising officers; the skill and enthusiasm of the teaching force, all working for a common purpose—all are needed.

"As for myself, I need your sympathy and support. I need the sympathy and support of the School Boards. I need and invite the co-operation of the Borough Superintendents and Principals. I need and invite the co-operation of every teacher in this great city. I need and invite the co-operation of the citizens of this city, to whom the public schools belong, and who have the deepest interest in their efficiency. I shall best justify your action to-day if I become the means of uniting all these agencies for the upbuilding of a system of public schools that shall be satisfied with nothing but the best in ideal and in practice. In this way I hope to retain your confidence and deserve your support."

Mr. Maxwell is the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, and was born in Swanstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, on March 5, 1852. He was educated in Queen's College, in Galway, and was graduated as a B. A. and took first rank in Latin and logic among all competitors from the three Queen's Colleges—Belfast, Cork, and Galway—forming the Queen's University of Ireland.

In 1872 Mr. Maxwell was appointed a sub-master in the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, and continued in the position for two years, taking at the same time a post-graduate course in philosophy and political science at Queen's College, Belfast. He obtained the degree of M. A. in 1874, and in the same year came to this country with the intention of engaging in educational work. Not finding any, he became a reporter, and later was made managing editor of The Brooklyn Eagle. While still engaged in newspaper work he again obtained an entrance to the educational field by becoming a teacher and lecturer in the evening high schools of Brooklyn.

In 1882 he was elected Associate Superintendent of the Brooklyn Board of Education, and five years later was made Superintendent to fill the unexpired term of Calvin Patterson, who became Principal of the Girls' High School. He has been re-elected Superintendent four times.

Mr. Maxwell introduced, some years ago, in the State Council of Superintendents a resolution which led to the introduction in the Legislature of the bill once vetoed by Gov. Hill and once by Gov. Flower, and finally signed by Gov. Morton, which requires that all teachers licensed or appointed in the elementary schools of the cities of the State must have been graduated from a high school and from a school for the professional training of teachers or from institutions of equal or higher rank.

ACCUSED HIM OF ASSAULT.

Case of Miss Stuart Against William Wilshaw Dismissed.

Magistrate Olmsted, in the West Side Police Court, was last evening compelled to keep the court open for four hours longer than the usual time—4 o'clock—to hear what at first appeared to be an ordinary case of assault.

Helen M. Stuart, a professional nurse, of 743 Sixth Avenue, brought charges against William L. Wilshaw, a salesman, twenty-eight years old, for alleged assault. She averred that he had cut her neck and wrists with a knife because she had casually remarked that she did not care for him any longer. Her testimony was corroborated by Miss Annie Reynolds, her employer, who keeps a massage establishment.

Wilshaw denied the charges, and his father, a Brooklyn business man, testified in his behalf. He said that he had seen papers in a civil suit for $5,000 damages brought against his son by Miss Stuart, and had gone down to see her about the matter. While at the establishment of Miss Reynolds, the two women had detained him and plied him with questions as to his son's financial standing. The women denied this, but Magistrate Olmsted decided that he had heard enough of the case, and discharged the prisoner.

In its incipiency, nearly every case of Lung and Throat disease is curable if promptly treated with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

A Winter overcoat now has an unpleasant, end-of-the-season look; pleasant to get out of stuffy clothes.

We're ready for the man who wants a good Spring overcoat for little money, and also for the man who wants the best that money can buy.

$15 to $35.

If you want a shirt or a pair of socks in the brilliant, handsome colors of 1898, they're ready too; and, though fancy in looks—as they should be—they're not in price.

Spring hats? Oh, yes; all the new shapes.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE OWNER AND NOT THE ADVERTISING AGENT WAS LIABLE.—On the 26th of September, 1892, Charles H. Reynolds was quite severely injured by the falling of a sign from the roof of a building in this city into the street, where he was passing. The sign, which was 28 feet long and 9 feet high, was used by Alfred Van Beuren and others to display hand bills for advertising purposes. They were neither the owners nor tenants of the building upon which the sign had been fastened or placed, and they did not erect or cause it to be erected, but were paying the owner a monthly compensation for its use. Reynolds recovered judgment in his suit against Van Beuren for damages, the case being given to the jury upon the theory that the defendants were lessees of the roof of the building and bound to keep it in repair, including all structures on the roof, they having agreed with the owner to keep the roof in repair in front and rear of the sign. The judgment was affirmed by the Appellate Division, but has been reversed by the Court of Appeals. The Court holds, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, that the plaintiff being a stranger to the contract, cannot maintain an action for a breach of it by the defendants. "They cannot be held to pay damages for an injury resulting from a nuisance which they did not create or maintain, and had no power or right to remove. * * * It would seem to be clear that the plaintiff is in pursuit of the wrong party. It cannot be that mere advertisers who, for a compensation, obtain permission from the owner or the tenant to use a building, a fence, a telegraph pole, or physical objects of like character for their business, can be made liable for the result of personal injuries when such objects are blown down by the wind, and where it is not shown that the mere use had any connection with the accident as the moving cause. A person who places a dangerous object upon a building, or who maintains it there, having the right to power to change or remove it, may be liable, but there is nothing to show that these defendants were connected in any such way with the cause of the accident."

***

FRAUDULENT WITHDRAWAL OF FIRM MONEYS.—Jane and William W. Macfarlane, immediately before executing an assignment for the benefit of creditors, withdrew considerable sums of money from the partnership funds, and upon that ground Arnold Feldstein secured judgment in his suit in the Supreme Court against Briton Richardson, the firm's assignee, setting aside the assignment. That judgment has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. Justice Barrett, in his opinion, said: "The attitude of the present assignors when they withdrew these moneys, immediately before the execution of the assignment, was very different from that of honest but unfortunate debtors who at such a moment mistakenly apply a small sum to their immediate personal needs. We feel bound here to sustain the decision of the learned trial Judge, to the effect that the withdrawal of the moneys in question was not only fraudulent in itself, but was really the culmination of a series of acts done with the intention of defrauding the creditors of the firm."

***

THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF A TRUST.—Bridget Lennon gave her son, David, in 1873, $400 to be kept by him, and returned to her when she became advanced in years and should demand the money. The son gave his mother two notes, one for $300, due in six months after its date, and the other for $100, due twelve months after date. In 1896, as testified by Mrs. Lennon's daughter, her mother said: "Dave, how about that $400 I gave you to keep for me until I would be old?" He said, "What $400?" and declared he remembered no $400 until confronted with the notes. In a suit brought by Mrs. Lennon against Franklin Lynch and others, as executors of her son, the Appellate Division has reversed judgment given on the trial in her favor, because it did not appear that the testator admitted that the money represented by the notes was then held in trust; that the original transaction between the parties was evidenced by the notes; that there was no sufficient evidence of a subsequent or new agreement that the money was held as a deposit, and that, as the notes were barred by the statute of limitations, and there was no evidence taking them out of the bar, the claim was not supported, and the motion to dismiss should have been granted. The opinion was by Justice O'Brien.

***

THE POLICY WAS NOT CANCELED.—Abner G. Tisdell recovered judgment in the late Superior Court on the trial of his suit against the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company on a fire policy, but a reversal was ordered by the General Term upon the ground that the policy had been canceled by giving the prescribed five days' notice before the loss occurred. A notice had been given by the company under the policy, which was a New York standard policy, and in the notice it was stated that "the pro rata unearned premium will be returned by T. Y. Brown, agent, 26 Pine Street, New York, as provided by the conditions of said policy." It was admitted on the trial that neither the premium nor a pro rata amount of premium had been returned, paid, or tendered to the plaintiff or his agent. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Bartlett, has reversed the judgment of the General Term, holding that under the provisions of the policy the company, upon canceling it, was bound, in addition to giving the five days' notice, to return or tender the unearned premium in order to effect the cancellation. Notifying the insured that the unearned premium would be returned by the company's agent was not sufficient. The company was bound to seek out the insured and tender him the amount due.

Mrs. Ratcliffe Gets Her Divorce.

Justice Daly handed down an order yesterday in the Supreme Court granting Mrs. Alice De Lacy Ratcliffe, the second wife of Edward J. Ratcliffe, a decree of annulment of the marriage with her husband. With reference to the suit for an absolute divorce brought against Ratcliffe by his English wife, Caroline Ravenhill Ratcliffe, Justice Daly postponed the granting of a decree until it is shown him that the adultery complained of was committed in this State, and that the plaintiff was a resident of the State when she commenced her action. Both of the suits were tried by referees, who reported in favor of the plaintiffs.

Carpet Dept.

We place on sale a selection of fine carpetings, at prices that commend them, including:

Moquette and *Axminster*,

75 cts.

per yard.

220 pieces

Best Body Brussels,

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30 cts.

per square yard.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

COOMBS IS HELD GUILTY

The ex-Coroner of Kings County May Receive a Seven Years' Sentence.

DEEGAN'S QUEER TESTIMONY

He Considers the Methods of the Office Proper—Many Ugly Rumors of Republican Maladministration—Many Involved.

The first of the scandals involving the late Republican administration in Brooklyn resulted yesterday in the conviction of one of the accused officials. Edward B. Coombs, who until Jan. 1 was a Coroner of Kings County, was convicted in the Supreme Court of grand larceny, and may receive a sentence of seven years' imprisonment. This trial will be followed by the trial of ex-Coroner George H. Nason, but before he is reached a number of indictments will almost certainly be found against former officials in the City Works and other departments. Coombs and Nason are Worth men.

The testimony for the defense in the Coombs trial took less than an hour, and consisted mainly in the examination of witnesses as to Coombs's good character. James J. Deegan, however, gave some remarkable testimony. Deegan, who was an employe of the Coroners' office, testified that Coombs had acted on his advice, he having been for over seven years in the office. He told Coombs that a jury was not necessary except where death was due to crime, and that he was entitled to the same fees for inquests without juries as for those in which juries were called. He himself signed the names of all the jurors in several cases. His reason was that this was the practice of the office.

In reply to the question "Did it ever occur to you that it was wrong to sign the names of six pretended jurors when there never had been any jurors nor any inquest by a jury?" he said confidently: "No, Sir; because it was a well-known fact around official circles that that had always been done."

Joseph A. Burr, Coombs's counsel, in summing up, declared that the Coroner had entered the office absolutely inexperienced and had placed himself in the hands of attachés of the office not of the same political faith, but possessed of the requisite experience.

With regard to the bogus inquests, Mr. Burr contended that the prosecution had failed to prove that there was not a death in each case, and that it was not necessary to have a jury.

District Attorney Marean's summing up was a close review of the points in the case, and was marked by no attacks on the prisoner. Justice Keogh charged the jury, and they retired at 3:30 o'clock. At 4:50 they returned and announced that they had agreed on a verdict of guilty. Two ballots were taken, the vote on the first ballot standing 11 to 1 for conviction.

Coroner Coombs took the verdict quietly and with no show of surprise. He thanked Mr. Burr for his services, and was then taken to Raymond Street Jail by Deputy Sheriff Johnson. He will be brought up for sentence on Monday, when his counsel will ask for a stay.

In contrast to the calmness of Coombs was the behavior of ex-Coroner George H. Nason, who has been spending all his time in the Court House since the trial began. In the early days of the trial, Nason appeared jovial and certain of the result. He has been losing his nerve by degrees, and when he heard the verdict yesterday he collapsed. His face turned white as a sheet, his mouth twitched, and his half-smoked cigar fell from his mouth. He left the Court House as rapidly as possible.

While District Attorney Marean was winning his fight to convict one of the leaders of the Worth faction, his first assistant, Mr. Clarke, was before the Grand Jury aiding it in its investigation of members of the Willis faction. The rumors about the doings of Republican office holders were more serious than ever yesterday.

Not only are the city works officials involved, but it is now stated by those who are in a position to know that the probing of the Grand Jury has involved an ex-Alderman and an official in the ex-Controller's office. The Alderman is said to have acted as go-between, and the official in the Controller's office to have aided in the passing of illegal bills. An official in the City Auditor's office is also said to be in imminent danger.

The extent to which the scandals have spread within the past few days has amazed the Republicans of Kings County. Only a week ago yesterday the County Committee unanimously passed a resolution urging a thorough investigation of the scandals, and ex-Commissioner Willis seconded the motion and made a little speech, which was warmly applauded. At that time no one supposed that there was anything more than peculation in which two or three subordinates had united.

Within the week the scandal has assumed terrifying proportions. High officials have been brought in, and the taint has spread to the Auditor's and Controller's offices and the Board of Aldermen. Brooklyn people are now beginning to suspect the existence of an enormous conspiracy to plunder the city, whose ramifications are not yet guessed at.

Coming at this time, the conviction of Coroner Coombs, with the certainty that Nason will be the next to go, has spread panic among the men who composed the various departments of Brooklyn's last administration.

The Coming Church Congress.

The twenty-fourth session of the Church Congress in the United States will be held in Pittsfield, Mass., June 7, 8, 9, and 10, the congress having been invited to convene in that city among the Berkshire hills by the Rev. Dr. William Wilberforce Newton, rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church in that place.

Corsets.

Z. Z. of black or white sateen, — long, medium or short and P. D. of white coutil,—sateen stripped,—long waist,

$1.65 per pair;
value $2.50 and $3.00.

Z. Z. of Fancy Batiste,—black with fine heliotrope, yellow, pink or blue stripes,—trimmed with lace and ribbon,—new model,

$4.50 per pair.

P. D. of Novelty Batiste,—pink, blue or heliotrope, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon,—and embroidered and fancy sateens,—long waist,

$4.50 per pair;
worth $6.00 per pair.

Empire Corset,—bias cut,—of Batiste, in black and white, pink and white or blue and white stripes,

$4.50 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

JUDGE TUCKER CELEBRATES.

His Wife and He Commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of Their Marriage.

Judge and Mrs. Gideon J. Tucker celebrated yesterday their golden wedding at their home, 60 West Twenty-fifth Street. They kept open house throughout the day, and were almost overwhelmed with visitors and congratulations.

Judge and Mrs. Tucker were married at 12 West Tenth Street, the home of the officiating clergyman, the Rev. R. C. Shimeall, pastor of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Christopher Street, on March 15, 1848. Mrs. Tucker was Miss Clara L. Livingston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston. She was born on Oct. 10, 1828. Her husband's birthday was Feb. 10, 1826.

Judge Tucker comes of a notable family and has had a most interesting career. His great-grandfather, Henry Tucker, was Aaron Burr's colleague. Henry Tucker's son Gideon was a legislator in this State, and Gideon's son, Alderman John C. Tucker, father of Judge Tucker, was one of the leaders of the Locofocos.

Gideon John Tucker was admitted to the New York bar in 1847. In 1851 he purchased a share in The Albany Argus, becoming one of its editors. He joined Tammany Hall in the same year. In 1857 he was elected Secretary of State, and in 1858 was made Regent of the State University, receiving the degrees of A. M. and LL. D.

Judge Tucker served as Surrogate of New York three times, and was elected to the Assembly in 1865. He headed the Breckinridge electoral ticket in 1860. In 1878 he polled 75,000 votes as the Greenback candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Then he went to Arizona for his health, and ran The Daily Democrat at Prescott for three years. He was shot at only once in this time—a wonderful record, he says, for an Arizona editor.

CHINESE BRIDE AND GROOM.

Wedded in Gorgeous Costumes in the Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall.

There was a gorgeous wedding in the beautifully fitted chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, yesterday, the bride, bridegroom, and attendants being Chinese, in brilliant costumes of silk.

It was the second marriage of Ching Ping Lee, known better as Sam Ping Lee, and Chon Quay Chinn. They married themselves in apartments in Mott Street last Saturday morning just after midnight by the process of exchanging vows and reciting prayers before an altar. Mr. Lee, however, is American by birth and ideas, and feared that the courts here might in some exigency refuse to recognize the ceremony.

Alderman John S. Geagan, who is the city passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, of which Mr. Lee is a general agent, officiated. The bridal party arrived at the City Hall in a carriage at a little after 11 o'clock.

The bride was, of course, the centre of interest. To American eyes she looked like a Chinese boy ten years old. She is very small, and has a round, plump, smooth face. Long, broad glittering pendants hung from her ears, and shining links, loops, and festoons of brilliant glass beads were coiled through and around her knot of hair at the back. Her blouse, descending to her ankles, and with its wide, red-lined sleeves falling so far below her hands that those members were never visible, was made of heavy silk of many colors and shades, with broad stripes of red, white, and purple.

The bridegroom wore the costume of his country, made in bright blue silk, with silk skull cap to match, surmounted by a scarlet top-knot. He astonished all his acquaintances by appearing with a long queue. It was evidently an artificial concession to ancient Chinese custom.

A large number of people gathered in the chamber to see the ceremony, many women being among them. The bride did not seem to be embarrassed. In fact, she manifested no emotion, and kept her eyes constantly on the floor. When the questions from the statutory form were translated to her she signified assent with queer little bobbing bows. She gave her age as nineteen years.

Fire Victims Identified.

Two more of the bodies of the Bowery Mission fire were identified yesterday morning. Body No. 10 was identified as that of Richard Hensen, the watchman in the house where the fire occurred, by John Shay of the Union House, on the Bowery. Reinhold Kasmieder of 190 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, identified body No. 11 as that of Charles Schaeffer, a waiter, thirty-three years of age. Mrs. Phillips, a workhouse prisoner, thinks body No. 8 is that of her husband, Charles F. Phillips.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 20th.
GRAND DEMONSTRATION
In aid of The New York Journal's
Maine Monument Fund.
Under auspices N.Y. THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
Following artists will positively appear: Yeaye, Mme. Modjeska, J. E. Dodson, Louis Aldrich, Broadway Theatre Opera Company, (Camille d'Arville, Jos. O'Mara, Hilda Clark, Jerome Sykes, Maud Williams, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Nellie Braggins, Harry Macdonough, Reginald Roberts, George O'Donnell, William Corliss,) Weber & Fields, Sam Bernard, Chauncey Olcott, Ross & Fenton, Louis Mann, Rogers Brothers, Alice Atherton, Lizzie B. Raymond, Peter F. Dailey, Mary Norman, Jeff D'Angelis, Whitney Opera Company, Jos. F. Sheehan, Oscar Girard, Adolph Leisen Young, W. F. McCollum, Josephine Hall, George Fuller Golden, Beaumont Sisters, Marie Dressler, De Salles Marine Band.
GRAND COMBINED ORCHESTRAS
Under the direction of William Furst. General Stage Manager, William Parry.
SPECIAL NOTICE: A sensational novelty will be introduced during the evening that has never before been attempted at any entertainment. In order that this feature may not be used the managers have decided not to announce its character in advance.
Boxes and seats on sale at Opera House.
Owing to the length of the bill performance will commence at 7:30 sharp. Doors open at 7.

DALY'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST. Evenings, 8:15: Matinées at 2. 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2.
Every Evg. This week only, Sheridan's masterpiece of comedy SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Miss Rehan as Lady Teazle
ONLY MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
NEXT MONDAY: Elaborate and special production of the ever-fascinating Japanese piece, THE GEISHA.

DALY'S THEATRE.
THE PASSION PLAY! THE PASSION PLAY!
EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.
Monday, Wed., Thurs., and Saturday at 11 A. M.
Tuesday and Friday Afternoons at 3 P. M.
Famous moving pictures of the Passion Play, with descriptive lecture by Prof. ERNEST LACY. Reserved Seats, $1. General Admission, 50c.

Madison Square Garden, March 14th to 19th.
MILITARY BICYCLE AND ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.
GRAND MILITARY PAGEANT.
REVIEWED BY GEN. NELSON A. MILES AT 8 O'CLOCK TO-NIGHT.
Championship in Bicycle and Athletic Events, 8 to 9 each night. Exhibition of daring feats of rough riding and musical ride by the 6th Cavalry and detachment from WEST POINT, LIGHT ARTILLERY DRILL by platoon of Battery "D," 5th U. S. Artillery. Battle Exercises by the 13th U. S. Infantry. Exhibition Drills by Troop "C" 71 Signal Corps, 1st and 24 Batteries, N. G. N. Y., and the 1st Battalion Naval Militia, N. Y. GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CTS. Reserved seats, $1, $1.50. Doors open at 7:30 P. M.

Cuba Must Be Free.
BY
CHARLES HENRY BUTLER.
PRICE ONE CENT.
For Sale by All Newsdealers.
OUT THIS AFTERNOON.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
The Distinguished Star,
ROBERT HILLIARD,
IN "THE LITTLEST GIRL."
RUSSELL BROTHERS, MARY NORMAN, MONTGOMERY AND STONE, LETTA AND MINNI, O'BRIEN AND HAVEL, PHYLLIS ALLEN, 40 OTHER STARS.

Carnegie Hall. Fifth Season.
MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
Second Concert, Thursday E

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Probably showers; warmer; brisk southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,033. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.04½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅝c.; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

FOREIGN.—The French fleet is being prepared for mobilization in great haste for a demonstration in the Far East to support Russia. Thirty-eight persons were arrested in Budapest as a result of Socialist riots. Japan has bought a torpedo corvette building by the Krupps at Kiel for Brazil. War feeling was expressed in the speeches at the banquet of the Chambers of Commerce in London, and sympathy was manifested for Lord Salisbury in his illness. Marquis Ito has improved the relations between China and Japan. A large party of Dervishes which crossed the Nile was driven back by Egyptians. The German forces have left Crete. An outbreak of Albanian and Kurdish troops threatened the Yildiz Palace in Constantinople.—Page 7.

Page 1.

John Shanaphy is in jail at New Brunswick, N. J., because he stole a locomotive and endangered lives by running it on the Port Reading Railroad.

Fire yesterday destroyed a large office building at Wabash Avenue and Adams Street, Chicago, and is supposed to have caused the death of fifteen persons. Three men, who jumped from the sixth story, were instantly killed and a number of others are missing. The total loss of life will not be known for several days.

Page 2.

Gen. Miles reviewed 700 regulars and militia at the Madison Square Garden military and athletic tournament. The building was packed, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers continued its work here yesterday. It was announced that the Goelet steam yacht Mayflower had been bought by the Government. Many fleet boats were offered, among them Perry Belmont's Satanella, the Vamoose, and the Now Then.

Page 3.

A bill making material amendments to the State Civil Service law was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Brush.

The receipts from customs yesterday amounted to $1,319,737, the highest point reached since the new tariff went into effect.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has been asked by the State Board to explain why new rules had been adopted without submission to that body.

Senator Coggeshall yesterday exempted Christian Scientists from his bill amending the health law in relation to the unlawful practice of medicine. Members of the sect from all over the State were present at the hearing of the measure and an exciting demonstration in honor of the Senator followed his action.

Several gamblers have arrived at Seattle, having left Skaguay, Alaska, under orders of a citizens' committee. The fishing steamer New England has reached San Francisco, having traveled 14,770 miles, with twenty widows, bound for Alaska. A new and important strike of gold on the American side is reported.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday reported a joint resolution providing for the annexation to this country of the Hawaiian Islands. The report went to the calendar, and no intimation was given of when it will be called up. An elaborate argument citing the proceedings in the annexation of Texas as precedent for the action proposed to Congress accompanies the report.

The Higbie-Armstrong bill was passed by the Assembly yesterday. There was a sharp debate on the Weekes measure relating to bills of costs. The charge is made that the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company controlled the votes of the Democratic members against the bill. The Ellsworth Newspaper bill was interred by being recommitted. The House voted to adjourn on March 25.

Page 4.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Railway passenger traffic managers continued their efforts toward a settlement of the Northwest rate war yesterday.

The Directors of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railway Company met at the Hoffman House yesterday and elected officers.

The inmates of the Flatbush Asylum had a fancy dress ball last night, and several of the dancers appeared costumed in representation of various vegetables.

The Hotel Hanover was partially destroyed by fire yesterday and most of its contents, belonging to wealthy persons, were badly damaged by water. All the occupants got out safely, but two invalid women had to be carried out by policemen and firemen.

Mr. Eldredge's bill to amend the railroad law was passed by the Assembly yesterday. Mr. Eldredge is said to have admitted that the Third Avenue Railroad Company was interested in the passage of the bill, the details of which are likely to be sifted in the Senate.

The Scientific Alliance of New York gave its first dinner last night at the Hotel Savoy. Toasts were responded to by Chancellor H. M. MacCracken, President Seth Low, Prof. Simon Newcomb, Prof. J. J. Stevenson, William E. Dodge, Prof. George F. Barker, Prof. Henry F. Osborn, and Capt. E. L. Zalinski.

Page 5.

The Medico-Legal Society met at the Hotel Marlborough, and discussed the proposed law to prevent premature burial. The consideration of the Dreyfus case was also taken up.

The Police Board yesterday made a number of changes in the Magistrate Court squads. Chief McCullagh said the subject was not worth talking about, and the Commissioners said they were not hostile to the Chief.

Dwight L. Moody drew such great crowds to Grand Central Palace yesterday that the hall could not hold them. The Christian Endeavorers will have charge of the meetings to-day, but the evangelist will preach at 3 and 8 P. M.

Edward M. Shepard, at the National Civic Club, in Brooklyn, outlined what he believed should be the future policy of the National Democrats. He did not see how they could, under the present policies of the old parties, affiliate with either. He also thought war with Spain would come, and that the independence of Cuba would give an immense prestige to the Republican Party.

Page 7.

The Haarlem Philharmonic Society held its third meeting in its Lenten musical course yesterday at the home of Mrs. John B. Simpson, 11 Mount Morris Park. Miss Very lectured on "The Symphonic Poem."

John Wanamaker opened his campaign as candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania last night at Lancaster, Penn. He made a fierce attack upon boss rule, and, alluding incidentally to the Cuban crisis, said the people of Pennsylvania were not afraid of war with Spain, and approved the measures taken by the Government.

Page 9.

Members of the Merchant Tailors' Society of New York say that its name has been misused in the interest of the telephone company, and that an investigation of the matter will be made.

Several protests of drug importers were judicially considered by the General Appraisers yesterday with regard to the assessment of duty on crude drugs by the customs authorities at this port.

Page 12.

John Lamb was sentenced by Recorder Goff to seven years and seven months in Sing Sing for larceny.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday vetoed a Senate bill to amend the charter in the interest of the Shore Road Commission.

The School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx decided to set aside Holy Week for a Spring vacation in the schools.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday adopted a resolution favoring a charter amendment to make uniform the cost of repaving.

Henry Pole, the first victim of the murderous assault made upon him and Mrs. Leonore Faulkner by John O. Peterson, died at Seney Hospital. Mrs. Faulkner cannot recover.

Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland was indicted for manslaughter in the second degree by the Grand Jury yesterday for causing the death of Violet Irene Carhart by criminal carelessness.

The Rapid Transit Commission's Conference Committee finished its negotiations with the Manhattan Railway's representatives yesterday, and a report on the conferences will be made to-day.

It was reported in Brooklyn that ex-Coroner Nason, jointly indicted with ex-Coroner Coombs for grand larceny, may not wait to be tried, but this was denied by friends of ex-Sheriff Buttling, his bondsman.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town-Buyers.—Page 4.
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SUNK WITH ALL HANDS.

Unknown Steamer Cut in Two by the Bark British Princess Near the Scene of the Elbe Disaster.

LOWESTOFT, March 16.—The bark British Princess, from Leith for Liverpool, was towed in here to-day with her bows stove and forepeak full of water, having been in collision at 3 o'clock this morning off Gabbard lightship, with an unknown steamer.

The steamer sank within three minues with all on board.

Capt. Scott to-night said:

"The steamer simply dropped out of our vision within the briefest space of time."

A member of the crew of the bark said that the force of the collision was so great that the steamer was cut in two, and as the steamer's crew tumbled out of the forecastle they simply stepped into the sea and dropped out of sight without uttering a word. There was no time to discover the name of the luckless steamer.

The accident occurred near the scene of the disaster to the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe, Capt. von Goessel, which was sunk in a collision with the British steamer Crathie on Jan. 30, 1895, with the loss of 334 lives, while on the voyage from Bremen to New York.

HE STOLE A LOCOMOTIVE.

John Shanaphy Makes Off with One Engine and Is Pursued with Another.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 16.—John Shanaphy is in the county jail here for stealing a locomotive. Last year he stole a 200-pound anchor at Perth Amboy. He was sentenced to jail and had to curb his spirit for heavy plunder for a while. Just before he was released he married Josephine Carson, another inmate of the jail.

After his release Shanaphy went to work on a tugboat under Capt. Michael Redmond. Yesterday the boat tied up at Port Reading, near Perth Amboy. Shanaphy asked for some money, as he wanted to go ashore, and when the Captain refused, Shanaphy attacked him with an axe and then walked ashore and about the town. He saw a locomotive standing on a siding of the Port Reading Railroad, and, anxious for an adventure, he jumped aboard and amused himself by running the machine up and down the siding. Tiring of this narrow sphere of operations he pulled the throttle open wider and sent the locomotive down the main track at a lively rate of speed. Railroad men shouted at him, but he kept on. Then Engineer Alfred Bidding started after him with another locomotive.

Bidding was gaining at the end of four miles, and Shanaphy reversed his engine and ran back toward his pursuer. Bidding was obliged to reverse his machine also to avert a collision. Shanaphy then deserted his engine and took to the woods. He walked back to Port Reading later and was arrested and put in jail on two charges, one of endangering lives by running the engine along the track and impeding traffic, and the other of assaulting Capt. Redmond.

The Port Reading Road is a one-track affair used for transporting freight. When Shanaphy started out in the engine word was telegraphed ahead to keep the track clear, and fortunately there were no trains on that part of the road over which he traveled.

BUTCHERS FIGHTING PACKERS.

They Open an Independent Packing Concern at Mound City, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The Mound City Packing Company opened for business this morning. It is a co-operative company, and is composed of a number of butchers who are determined to fight the Beef Trust. They will kill their own cattle, and, aside from serving the butchers forming the company, will send meat to all others who want it.

The fight between big packers and the butchers has been on for a number of months, and the butchers have frequently threatened that they would start an independent concern. They bought an old packing-house plant, and experienced men have been employed to run the business.

CHICAGO WOMEN FOR A MEDAL.

Chosen for a Composite Photograph by the Omaha Exposition.

CHICAGO, March 16.—R. Hall McCormack of this city, who is one of the Vice Presidents of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, was charged by the Directors to choose two of the most beautiful and representative women of Chicago, a composite photograph of whom is to be made for the purpose of obtaining a medal for the exposition.

He has selected Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, sister of Mrs. Reginald De Koven and daughter of ex-Senator Farwell, and Mrs. Ogden Armour, who was Miss Sheldon of New York City.

They are both noted beauties in Chicago society and both are brunettes. Mr. McCormack considers his selection a very happy one, for the women are intellectual as well as beautiful.

LOW FREIGHT ON CURRENCY.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Express companies have been forced to bow to the competition of the United States mail in the matter of rates on shipments of currency between New York and Chicago.

To-day they announced a reduction to 50 cents per $1,000 from $1 per $1,000. A year or two ago they charged 75 cents per $1,000 for carrying currency between here and New York, and the bankers were fairly well pleased. Suddenly they raised rates to $1, and the bankers began testing the registered mail service. They found that the posral fee, postage, and insurance fee aggregated an expense of about 50 cents per $1,000, or one-half what the express companies demanded, and one by one they took to the registered mail method, until few institutions remained loyal to the express companies.

OMAHA FIGHTING A BOND POOL.

OMAHA, March 16.—The municipal authorities are engaged in a struggle with a so-called pool of New York and Chicago bond-buying syndicates. The aggregate wealth of the syndicate is said to be over $100,000,000. The present fight developed over the sale of the $300,000 refunding bonds of the City of Omaha.

Some weeks ago Bernard Thurman of New York bought the bonds, paying $16,000 premium. The firm deposited in the First National Bank of Omaha a check for $6,000 as a forfeit. The firm refused to accept the bonds, alleging a technical error. The city officials assert that it is the result of the various bond-buying firms pooling to force the city to resell the securities, when the pool will buy them at par.

They offered to reimburse the firm for the $6,000 deposited if that was lost. The check was presented for payment to-day, but the bank refused. Thurman & Co. asked a restraining order to prevent the bank paying the check.

A Universal Favorite.
For richness of quality, dryness, and flavor, Moet & Chandon Champagne is unequaled. The sale of this celebrated wine is larger than that of any other brand—thus proving its universal popularity.—Adv.

FATAL FIRE IN CHICAGO

Large Office Building Destroyed and Fifteen Persons Supposed to Have Lost Their Lives.

THREE MEN KILLED BY FALLS

Explosion Followed by Flames Rushing Up a Light Shaft and Wild Panics Among Hundreds of People on Different Floors.

CHICAGO, March 16.—It required just twenty minutes this afternoon for one of the most savage fires Chicago has seen since the famous cold storage warehouse fire on the World's Fair Grounds, in 1893, to cost from five to fifteen lives, maim thirty people, and reduce a six-story brick building to a pile of blazing timber, hot bricks, and twisted iron.

The Dead.

The number of dead is still in doubt and probably will not be definitely known until the débris is sufficiently cooled to allow a search for bodies which undoubtedly are in the ruins. This will be two days hence at least.

Three men are known to be dead. They are:

CLARK, SAMUEL A., bookkeeper for the Olmstead Scientific Company.

SMITH, MILES A., salesman for the Olmstead Scientific Company.

BINZ, EDWARD, cashier for Sweet, Wallach & Co.

The Missing.

The missing, of whom nothing could be learned at a late hour to-night, and most of whom are without question buried in the wreck of the building, are:

OLMSTEAD, W. A., President of the E. A. Olmstead Scientific Company; rushed through the sixth floor notifying his employes of their peril, seen to go toward rear of the building, and was not seen to leave.

ARMS, C. H., Secretary of the Olmstead Company; was in the building when fire started, and has not been seen since.

HARRIS, Mrs. M. E., widow, forty-two years old, employed as bookkeeper for the Olmstead Company; not seen by other employes as they rushed to safety.

UNKNOWN WOMAN, seen at a window on sixth floor shortly after Miles Smith leaped to his death; was not seen afterward.

ANDERSON, C. T., employed by Sweet, Wallach & Co., not seen to leave the building.

——, TONY, (last name unknown;) office boy of Sweet, Wallach & Co.; jumped from sixth story in the rear; fell into the ruins, it is thought.

HAMILL, FRED, vaudeville singer, employed by National Music Company; not seen since fire.

PRICE, C. A., Cashier for W. A. Olmstead.

GRILLMAN, SOLOMON, JR., Western agent for Henry Holtzman of Columbus, Ohio; had rooms with Sweet, Wallach & Co.

GRILLMAN, SOLOMON, SR.

GUEST, ANNA, cashier for the National Music Company.

NELSON, H. R., worked for the Olmstead Company; last seen with Samuel A. Clark, who was killed.

MARVIN, William, shipping clerk of Presbyterian Board of Publication.

BOSS, WILLIAM, errand boy for Presby-Board of Publication.

WILCOX, W. J., partner of W. A. Olmstead, was on the sixth floor when the fire started.

The Injured.

The injured are:

SNYDER, PAUL C., employed by Sweet, Wallach & Co.; severely burned about the head and body; may die.

BRESSERMAN, EMIL, dropped from third floor to street; hip broken and spine injured; may die.

McCULLOUGH, A. E., salesman for Alfred Peats; jumped from third floor; right hip and shoulder broken and internal injuries; may die.

LA PERE, MARY, burned about face and head while climbing down fire escape from Sweet, Wallach & Co.'s floor; fell from second floor to ground and sustained internal injuries; may die.

ELLIOTT HUGH, manager Presbyterian Board of Publication; hands and face burned; not serious.

OVERMAN, HERMAN B., badly bruised.

CUNNINGHAM, H. B., agent for the Northern Pacific Express Company; head and body burned.

LEMLEY, W. S., (colored,) waiter, right leg broken.

ROGERS, JOSEPH, officer, overcome by smoke.

LINE, Prof. HANS, of the National Music Company, face and hands burned.

FARLEY, PHILIP, piano mover, right leg broken.

MURPHY, W. H., engineer, burned about face and shoulders.

BAXA, JOSIE; right ankle broken.

BAXA, ANNIE; severely bruised.

SCHAEFER, DAVID; arm broken.

NYSTROM, ANDREW; face, hands, and legs burned.

NYSTROM, A. J.; face, hands, and legs burned.

SMITH, FRED; face and neck cut by falling glass.

KERCHNIN, JACOB, letter carrier; back injured and ankles sprained.

McDERMOTT, JOHN; dislocated left shoulder.

WALL, JAMES W., pipeman; head and back injured.

CARNEY, KATE, forewoman for the National Music Company; face and head burned.

HILL, EDWARD D., Presbyterian Publishing Company; severely burned.

The Fatal Building.

The building was six stories high, fronted on Wabash Avenue, and extended back 160 feet to an alley. It was of what is known as mill construction, had two elevator shafts, one in front, one in the rear, and a light shaft from the third story to the roof, which gave the flames every chance. It was because of this shaft that the fire spread with such awful rapidity. It is estimated that 400 persons were at work in the building when the fire was discovered.

The Conover Piano Company occupied the first, second, and third stories of the building, the other tenants including the Emerson Piano Company, Chicago Cottage Organ Company, Decorators' Wall Paper Company, National Music Company, and Holtzman & Co., makers of piano stools; Alfred Berll, sheet music publisher; W. A. Olmstead, school supplies; the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and the Sweet, Wallach & Co., dealers in photographic supplies, the last named on the sixth floor. Three hundred girls were employed by this firm, and many of them were trampled under the feet of their comrades in the frantic efforts to escape.

The origin of the fire is in dispute. By some it is said to have been caused by an explosion of collodion in the wallpaper warerooms of Alfred Peats on the third floor, and by others to have been the result of an explosion among photographic chemicals in the photographic supply house of Sweet, Wallach & Co. on the sixth floor. Employes of both concerns deny that there was any explosion in their vicinity.

Explosion Caused a Panic.

The weight of evidence seems to be, however, that the explosion was in the lower part of the building, for the flames shot up the light shaft at once. The sound of the explosion threw the inmates of the building into a panic, and on several floors a wild stampede for the stairways and elevators began. To add to the panic the men in charge of the elevators ran their cars up to the top of the building shouting "Fire!" at every floor. When they reached the top both elevators took on a load of frightened women, and started for the bottom. The front elevator was in charge of Harry Gleason, a boy, and that in the rear was handled by William St. John, a young man. Both of these kept their heads, showed much coolness and bravery, and were instrumental in saving many lives.

The elevator in the front of the building was in good order, but not calculated to run at much speed in such an emergency. Gleason made one trip to the seventh floor, carried down a load of women, and although the smoke was rolling through the building in dense clouds, he started up again. At the fourth floor he stopped to take on a crowd of girls from the rooms of the National Music Company, being assisted in his work by Miss Katherine Carney, the forewoman. A man attempted to force his way into the elevator, but Gleason shoved him back into the hall that the women might have the first chance. The man never came out.

After reaching the bottom with his load of girls, Gleason was about to start up again when the supports of the elevator machinery at the top of the shaft caught fire, and, seeing that they would give way before his slow elevator could make another trip, Gleason gave it up.

At the rear, St. John did equally good work, but was not able to make more than one trip, as the fire swept through that portion of the building before it attacked the front. In less than ten minutes after the explosion that started the fire all escape for the inmates by the stairs and elevators was cut off.

The arrangement of the fifth and sixth floors made them death traps. While a stairway led from one to the other, the passageway was so tortuous and closed in that persons coming down had to go through a passageway to the next stairway that was often barred by a wire partition and gates erected to protect the property of the Presbyterian Board of Publication from thieves. Employes of the Presbyterian Board ran down the stairway, but they failed to notice whether the wire gate or door was open. Binz, Smith, and Clark, who leaped from the sixth floor windows, were within ten feet of the stairway. It is supposed that they tried the stairway and found themselves closed in by the wire partition on the fifth floor, and were prevented by the flames from making a way through the board rooms to the top of the next stairway.

Crowding the Fire Escape.

There remained only the windows and the single fire scape, a narrow iron structure not over 18 inches from side to side. This was speedily covered with a string of people, some one side, some on the other. As they scrambled down in frantic haste, they trod upon one another's fingers, and bumped into one another, and progress was slow and difficult for them all. Many of those who could not reach the fire escape made their way to the front windows, and it was out of these that Clark, Smith, and Binz leaped thence down to death.

Clark remained to put the books in the safe of his firm on the seventh floor. He might have escaped had he run when the alarm was first given. He was first seen at one of the seventh-story windows, and a few minutes after appeared again at a window of the sixth floor. The fire was close upon him, the floors and walls behind him were crashing down, and it was certain death to remain where he was. There was no possibility of help, and he took his only chance. Three seconds later he was dead on the pavement below. Smith hesitated some time before taking the leap, but, like Clark, understood that it was his only hope. He was instantly killed, his body being horribly mangled.

Edward Binz fell a victim to his desire to save others and to protect his books from harm. Upon hearing the alarm he ran to the rear of the store to warn the employes to run for their lives. He then rushed back to his desk, gathered his books and jammed them into the vault. Then he started for the stairway, but the flames were ahead of him and he turned back. There was nothing but the window, and to this he went.

Waited in View of the Crowd.

He clambered upon the sill and stood there in view of the crowd below. Clark and Smith had already bedaubed the pavement with their lifeblood, and the crowd knew there was no more chance for Binz than for them. They watched him in silent horror as he stood deliberating. The building was a roaring mass of flames, and Binz's face and hands were badly burned before he jumped. He pondered the matter but a few seconds; then his form shot downward through a cloud of flame and smoke, and in the drawing of a breath he, too, was lifeless.

The firemen were handicapped by the heat, which was terrific. Within a radius of a block the heat broke panes of glass and dislodged signs, and streams of water were directed on the buildings on both sides of the street that far away in order to prevent them from catching fire. Several minor blazes did occur. The greatest danger was in the rear of the Conover Building, where were located big dry goods stores.

Narrow Escape of Firemen.

Thirty-five minutes after the fire had broken out the floors of the burning building had all fallen, and a moment later the rear wall fell. In spite of repeated warnings given them by their Chief, the firemen at work in the rear of the building remained at their post, apparently fascinated by the slowly bulging wall, until it seemed certain death to stay there a second longer. Then they took to their heels. The wall seemed to hang for a moment, but finally the big iron girders broke and it came down with a crash just as the last man got safely out of the way. The breaking of telephone and telegraph wires almost caused a panic among the dense crowds of spectators. The wires falling across the rails of the elevated loops were instantly charged with electricity, and a wild rush to get out of the way took place.

Shortly after the rear wall fell the front wall bulged outward and crashed down, the tracks of the Union Elevated loop being completely covered with débris and blocking the whole elevated system. Nearly 200 feet of the loop will have to be rebuilt.

When water was turned on to the burning elevated loop structure a beautiful sight occurred. As soon as the streams struck the feed rail they were apparently converted into showers of electric sparks, and an aurora was formed, sometimes spreading fanwise, then shooting high into the air as the spray drifted in the wind.

The building was owned by Fred K. Ayres of Lowell, Mass. It was worth about $75,000, and is said to be partially insured.

Insurance men at the fire stated that the loss on contents would be in the neighborhood of $850,000.

The six-story building adjoining on the north, Nos. 211 and 213, was badly damaged, and its contents soaked with water and partially burned. The occupants of this builing are the Educational Publication Company, Thomas Charles & Co., kindergarten supplies; Ideal Music Company, sheet music; New Haven Clock Company, Waterbury Watch Company, E. H. Butler & Co., publishers; R. C. Weichbrodt, Turkish rugs; George B. Ward & Co., photograph finishers, and N. G. Uhlein, musical instrument repairer. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at $50,000.

FOUND DEAD WITH $2,000.

Frank Scarringe of Mechanicsville Had Three Watches on His Body.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 16.—Frank Scarringe, who suddenly disappeared from Mechanicsville Saturday, was found dead to-day in a millpond at this place. Upon his body were found three gold watches and a roll of money amounting to $2,000. Coroner Hudson is investigating.

CADET BRICKER THROWN OFF.

West Pointer Seriously Injured While Horseback Riding.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 16.—Cadet Lieut. Edwin D. Bricker, first class, of Chambersburg, Penn., was seriously injured this evening. He was out horseback riding with a daughter of Capt. Parker, and while coming down the mountain road, a mile west of Highland Falls, the cadet's horse ran away.

The young man was thrown violently against a stone wall and rendered unconscious. An ambulance was sent for and the cadet was taken to the hospital.

Every Patron is an Advertiser.
The patrons of the New York Central's great through trains are never tired of telling their friends about the comfort of a trip via that line; the most popular passenger line in America.—Adv.

NAVAL COURT AT KEY WEST

No Information Whatever as to Whether an Opinion Has Been Reached About the Maine.

SOME OFFICERS MAY TESTIFY

Others Are Allowed to Go Away on Leave—Belief that the Court Has Reached a Decision and Is Attending Only to Details.

KEY WEST, March 16.—The court of inquiry arrived to-day from Havana on the Mangrove, but nobody knows more about what it has done and what conclusions it has reached as to the Maine explosion than he knew before the court reached here. It is not known whether the court has made up its report, nor even whether it will hold sessions here. A member of the court, after stipulating that his name should be suppresent, said to-day:

"I do not know whether we will hold a session here, but I suppose we will."

That was all the information obtainable about the court.

The only definite development which followed the court's arrival was the release of the leave orders of seven of the Maine's officers. These officers have been held here awaiting release by the court for more than a week. The other officers will remain here, although the only apparent reason for their attendance is that they may testify further. One of them said to-day:

"Those of us who are to be left behind are probably wanted to testify as to the minute condition of various parts of the Maine previous to the explosion. For instance, sworn evidence as to the exact location of some particular angle iron might be required to make the findings technically correct. Personally, I am fully convinced that the court of inquiry has come to a definite conclusion regarding the explosion."

It is the impression here that the court will reconvene to-morrow morning and hear testimony. All the Maine officers expect to get away by Saturday.

Capt. Sampson and Judge Advocate Marix lunched together on the Iowa, which lies six miles off shore. They did not return to land.

Naval officers and others express the belief that the Court of Inquiry has come to the definite conclusion that the explosion was external and that the court is now busied only over minor technical details. This belief, however, does not seem to be based on anything that has come from the court. One of the officers of the Maine said to-day:

"I believe the Maine was blown up from the outside; but, judging from the questions asked by members of the court when previously here, I am utterly unable to ascertain whether they have even countenanced such a solution of the disaster. I have talked with fellow-officers, and, basing their opinions on the character of the questions asked, they, too, were bound to confess that they were just as much in the dark."

Amid cheers from their fellow-survivors and friends, the following officers of the Maine left to-night on the Plant Line steamer Olivette, via Tampa, for the destinations indicated after their respective names: Lieut. G. F. W. Holman, New York; Lieut. John J. Blandin, Baltimore; First Lieut. of Marines Albertus W. Catlin, Newburg; Lieut. George Blow, Chicago; Cadet Washington, Goldsborough, N. C.; Cadet Crenshaw, Greenville, Ala., and Boatswain Larkin, Philadelphia.

All expressed the keenest pleasure at starting for their homes after the terrible experience of the explosion and the wearisome delay that has followed it. With the exception of Lieut. of Marines Catlin, they are ordered to their homes to await orders. Lieut. Catlin is to report by telegraph to Washington.

THE EXPECTATION IN HAVANA.

Believed the Court Will Report Soon and Will Find the Ship Was Blown Up from the Outside.

HAVANA, March 16.—The departure of the court of inquiry, after a second visit to the scene of the wreck of the Maine, indicates to the minds of the people here that the court is nearly ready to report, if it already has not reported. Unless there are new discoveries here, which is unlikely, there seems to be nothing for the members to do except to seclude themselves on the Iowa and to formulate the conclusions they have reached, provided, of course, that duty has not been performed.

The belief is strong here that the court will find that the disaster was caused by an explosion outside the Maine. Nothing the members of the court have said has caused this belief, for, although the divers have talked, the members of the court have kept its proceedings secret. But bits of alleged evidence that have come out during the three weeks' examination have persuaded people that the ship was broken in two and the forward part rent asunder by an explosion from the outside.

Capt. Sampson intimated to a newspaper correspondent yesterday that the testimony was "gratifyingly complete." This might mean that an accidental cause had been discovered; but the indications, so far as the public is concerned, are all the other way. No one believes that any Spanish officials or officers of rank will be implicated, whatever may be the findings of the court.

Capt. Sampson, before leaving Havana, said the court's departure was not due to orders received, but was decided upon solely by the court itself.

The wrecking work has been very slow, but it is hoped that now, with the added facilities and the others that are to come, work will be advanced with greater rapidity.

The naval divers are still working about the wreck under the direction of Capt. Sigsbee and Lieut. Commander Wainwright, with Ensign Powelson to make any changes in the drawings which may be called for by new discoveries.

Consul General Lee, Capt. Sigsbee, and the newspaper correspondents will be photographed in a group to-day on the United States cruiser Montgomery by courtesy of Capt. Converse, the commander of that vessel, who will also be in the picture.

THE MONTGOMERY COMING BACK.

She Will Leave Havana on the Arrival of the Fern from Key West.

HAVANA, March 16.—The Fern will arrive here to-morrow, and will replace the Montgomery as the headquarters of Capt. Sigsbee and others, who are supervising the wrecking work on the Maine. The Montgomery will go to Key West soon after the arrival of the Fern.

WASHINGTON, March 16. — The Fern sailed for Havana from Key West this afternoon. She goes to relieve the Montgomery as a home for the officers engaged in supervising the wrecking operations in Havana Harbor.

It is stated unequivocally that the Montgomery is not withdrawn owing to any suggestion from Spanish sources that her presence is not desired. It was the announced intention of Secretary Long when the cruiser was sent to Havana to keep her there only so long as the Fern should be engaged in the work of distributing relief among the sufferers in Eastern Cuba.

This task having been performed, and owing to the return of the court of inquiry from Havana, there being fewer persons to accommodate, the Fern, which is better equipped than the Montgomery to assist in the wrecking operations, is returned to her position.

MAINE VICTIMS WITHOUT HEIRS.

Only 127 Claimants Found—Sixty-three Foreigners on Board.

CLEVELAND, March 16.—Frank H. Morris, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, is at present in Cleveland. Mr. Morris's department has charge of the work of settling the claims of the heirs of those lost by the Maine disaster.

"We have found on investigation that out of 378 men who were on the boat sixty-three were foreigners," said Mr. Morris. "Of the two hundred and fifty-three who were killed we have succeeded in getting into correspondence with one hundred and twenty-seven claimants. It will surprise you to know that less than 10 per cent. of this number had families depending on them; and many have no direct heirs."

THE BIG FLEET AT KEY WEST.

Comparison with the Force Gathered for the Virginius Affair, Which Did Not End in War.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The fleet at Key West will be augmented within the next day or two by the arrival of the gunboat Annapolis, the torpedo boat Foote, and the naval tugs Leyden and Samoset, while the gunboat Helena is now on her way from the European station under orders to report at Key West. The Helena reported her arrival to-day at Funchal, on her way to join the fleet. These and the other vessels previously ordered to that point constitute the largest assemblage of war vessels made since the demonstration following the Virginius affair, and, considering effectiveness and armament, it is the strongest assemblage of ships, for other than review purposes, since the war.

The fleet now at Key West and Tortugas is composed as follows: Armored cruiser New York, flagship; battleship Massachusetts, battleship Indiana, battleship Iowa, battleship Texas, cruiser Detroit, gunboat Nashville, cruiser Marblehead, dispatch boat Fern, torpedo boats Dupont, Cushing, Porter, Winslow, and Ericsson. To these will soon be added the five vessels now en route there. In addition to these the Montgomery is at Havana and is practically a part of the fleet; the gunboats Wilmington and Castine and cruiser Cincinnati are at Barbados, the Newport at Colon, with the Puritan, Newark, Amphitrite, and other ships of the North Atlantic squadron at points along the coast further northward.

In point of ships the fleet under Rear Admiral Case on Jan. 3, 1874, following the Virginius affair, was considerably larger, as follows: Franklin, 39 guns; Wabash, 45 guns; Colorado, 46 guns; Lancaster, 22 guns; Brooklyn, 20 guns; Congress, 16 guns; Worcester, 15 guns; Alaska, 12 guns; Ticonderoga, 12 guns; Canandaigua, 10 guns; Shenandoah, 11 guns; Juniata, 8 guns; Despatch, 8 guns; Wachusett, 6 guns; Powhatan, 17 guns; Wyoming, 6 guns; Kansas, 8 guns; Shawmut, 3 guns; Saugus, 2 guns; Mahopac, 2 guns; Manhattan, 2 guns; Annax, 2 guns; Canonicus, 2 guns; Dictator, 2 guns; Despatch, 4 guns; Pinta, 2 guns; Fortunse, 2 guns; Mayflower, 2 guns; Iris, 2 guns, and Yuma, 2 guns.

Although formidable in its day, this aggregation was made up of the old style wooden ships, monitors which had gone through the civil war, and every available craft that could bear guns. Compared with the modern battleships and cruisers of the new navy, it was insignificant in tonnage and general effectiveness. It is noteworthy, however, that this formidable gathering of ships was at the same point as the present gathering, and during a critical period with Spain, and that it did not eventuate in war.

HELPING SUFFERING CUBANS.

Relief Work Progressing, Notwithstanding Obstacles Placed in the Way by Officials.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., March 16.—A story comes from Matanzas not only of the suffering there, but of the difficulties which the bureaucratic methods of the Spanish officials place in the way of the relief even of those who are actually starving.

For instance, a bridge has to be crossed in conveying the stores from the vessel to the warehouse. The local authorities actually tried to charge a toll for each cartload, and were only prevented by an order from the Governor. Except for the bomberos, (local firemen,) it is feared the local organizations will be partial in the work of distribution, each man trying to favor his own friends.

Advices from Sagua la Grande are meagre, but it is fair to assume that the same condition of things exists there. Fortunately, Consul Brice at Matanzas, and Consul Barker, at Sagua, are energetic men, who know the situation and have the confidence of the people and the authorities. They will do all they can to speed the relief.

At Matanzas, a Custom House officer on the wharf called out to a crowd of starving people who were crying greedily for food: "Do you think the Americans sent this food? Well, they did not. It was sent you by the rich Spanish in New York City."

If it happens that the better class of poor brush up their seedy clothing or have shoes left to wear when appealing for relief, they are apt to be headed off by the Spanish officials with the remark: "You are clean; you wear shoes, and you do not need help." But relief is being systematized all over the island, Havana included, and better results are attained each day.

CUBA'S COMING ELECTION.

HAVANA, via Key West, March 16.—Spaniards and Cubans alike are greatly interested in discussing the forthcoming elections and their probable results, whether the Conservatives will vote at all, whether racial differences outside the City of Havana will be fatal to the hopes of autonomy, and whether the outcome will be the death knell of the autonomous régime in Cuba.

The volunteers are apparently more quiet, though many of the leaders are angered by private advices from Madrid to the effect that Señor Sagasta is as firmly resolved as ever on their disarmament, but believes the publication of his intention now premature, and, therefore, conceals his real purpose.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The barometric condition, which for the past three days has been advancing northward along the Rocky Mountain slope, has turned to the east and its centre now lies to the north of Lake Huron. It will probably move to the lower St. Lawence Valley to-day and cause high southerly winds along the New England Coast. There is considerable cloudiness from the Middle Atlantic Coast westward to the Central Mississippi Valley, extending northward to the lakes. Scattered showers have fallen through the same region. The weather remains generally fair throughout the Gulf States and the regions west of the Mississippi River. The temperature has risen in the lake regions, and is high throughout all Eastern and Southern districts; it has fallen sharply in the Far Northwest. Threatening and unsettled weather is indicated for New England, the Middle States, and lower lake region, probably clearing weather during the day in the two latter districts. Fair weather is indicated elsewhere. The temperature will rise on the Middle and North Atlantic Coasts and will fall in the upper lake region, the Lower Ohio Valley, and the districts to the westward.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	28	38	44
6 A. M.	24	36	42
9 A. M.	23	39	50
12 M.	24	41	53
4 P. M.	31	42	50
6 P. M.	28	41	47
9 P. M.	24	41	42
12 P. M.	22	42	45

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46⅝
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1897	25½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	36

The humidity at 8 A. M. was

this matter with some hesitation, because after reading the newspapers he sometimes doubted his independent existence; when he spoke for himself they insisted he spoke for somebody else. He did not pretend to know more than the humblest citizen, yet, he said, he took the responsibility of stating that the suggestion that the President had fixed a date for the adjournment of Congress or desired to fix a date or had expressed a hope that Congress would adjourn by a certain date was absolutely without foundation and ridiculous in the bargain. Congress could not adjourn except by a majority vote of its members, and he had no doubt that every member, responsible to his conscience and his country, would do his duty as he saw it in the matter of adjournment as in everything else.

Spain Always Our Enemy.

Mr. Norton (Dem., Ohio,) expressed his amazement that the Republican side of the House has been so long silent in the face of the outrages and indignities heaped upon this Government and upon the flag by Spain. He could not understand why the Maine had been sent to Havana Harbor. It was said to have been the act of one friendly nation toward another.

"Mr. Chairman," he continued, "no foot of water or land over which the Spanish flag ever floated has been for one hour friendly to the American Government. [Applause.] From the hour of the birth of the Nation Spain has been hostile to us. The recollections that come to us should bring the blush of shame, humiliation, mortification, remorse, and anger to the cheek of every American upon this floor. Think of the Virginius case and say that Spain has any idea of being friendly to this Government! Her line is a crimson thread running through the centuries, a line of deceit and treachery to this Government and every other she could deceive or rob. In 1873, when she attempted to murder fifty-three Americans but only succeeded in killing twelve, Grant—God bless his name and all honor to his courage and manhood, his bravery, and his Americanism!—was ready to intervene. Hamilton Fish said that the nation that would permit such an outrage to go unpunished was not fit to live. Yet sixteen months elapsed, and then this Government made a compromise that will be a stain and blot upon its escutcheon for a thousand years and accepted $80,000 to pay for the insult to its honor.

"Why, for the same reasons that prevail now, I love the President of the United States. He is a son of Ohio, and I know if left to himself he would exercise his judgment, his honesty, and his patriotism, as perhaps no other man in the country would do, but as he is, with a trocha drawn about him that would require the strength, the courage, and the genius of a god to surmount, he, too, will take the position of Grant and Fish and see humiliation and disgrace perch upon our banner. A few days ago we surrendered the rights of Congress by voting to the President an emergency fund of $50,000,000. If war was not upon us, we had no right to make that appropriation. The President should give back to this House the confidence we reposed in him. Why does not the Administration explain to this side of the House the emergency? I look across to the other side to my honorable colleague, [Mr. Grosvenor.] I grasp his hand in every patriotic act and move he makes, but I say that it is commonly understood throughout the land and by the public that he has the ear of the President and is in his counsels, yet no word comes across the political aisle. We on this side are ready to go forward, but we demand what we ought to have had, free speech and an honest understanding of the situation, that we may know and ask of the President 'What of the hour?'"

This closed the Cuban discussion.

CUBAN OFFICER WANTS AN ARMY.

Col. Rivera Calls on Adjt. Gen. Corbin About an Invasion.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin yesterday received a military visitor who said he was fresh from the battlefields of Cuba and desired to arrange with him for the immediate investment of the Port of Havana. He was dressed in a military uniform of green cloth and said he was ready to take the field at once. He gave his name as Lieut. Col. Jorge A. Rivera y Monez, Fourth Army Corps, Cuban Army, and said he had come from Gen. Mayria Rodriguez, second in command.

To use his own words, he "was just from the field and had blood on his boots," and he gave every indication of being earnest and eager for the fray. What he desired was an army of 5,000 men from the United States with which to begin the invasion of Cuba, and his plan was to fire on Morro Castle and sack the vicinity of Havana. Gen. Corbin treated him courteously and said he would see him later about the army of invasion.

FATHER MALONE FOR PEACE.

He Applauds President McKinley's Efforts to Avert a War.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 16.—A notable address touching the Cuban situation was made here to-day by Father T. H. Malone of Denver, at a meeting in celebration of the centennial of the Irish revolution of 1798. Special trains were run by the railroads from all over Northern Illinois. Ex-Attorney General Moloney presided. The other speakers were Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago and Father O'Reilly of the Peoria Cathedral. Father Malone said:

"The history of Ireland, sad and heartrending in so many of its phases, inspires Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen to sympathize deeply with all people struggling to be free. Yet the horrors of war are so appalling that only the greatest reason should impel any Government to detract from the ways of peace. Good citizens deplore the charges and insinuations that the Chief Executive of this Nation is swayed in dealing with the Cuban question by the influence of the money power.

"I did not vote for McKinley, but I give willing expression on this occasion to the opinion that he seeks a peaceful solution of the difficulties that now threaten us, simply and solely because he has at heart the best interest of all the people—that of the artisan in the shop and the laborer on the street, as well as that of the millionaire. In applauding Mr. McKinley for his honorable attempts to give us peace, with honor, we are neither Populists, Democrats, Republicans, but American citizens all."

THE CITIZENS' UNION ACTS.

A Committee of Fifty Provided For to Carry on a Crusade Against the Ellsworth Bill.

At a special meeting of the Committee of Twenty-five of the Citizens' Union at 42 East Twenty-third Street, last night, the plan and policy of organization as submitted by the Committee of Seven, for governing local organizations and encouraging the formation of affiliated clubs, was thoroughly discussed and finally adopted. This resolution was also adopted:

"Whereas, The so-called Ellsworth bill, introduced in the Legislature to remove the present Rapid Transit Commission and to replace it by a so-called bi-partisan commission, is an expedient vicious in principle, and which tends to degrade our municipal politics; therefore,

Resolved, That the Citizens' Union calls upon every organization of the city interested in good government, and every citizen of this State, to co-operate in an earnest effort to prevent the enactment of a measure which would imperil the carrying forward of our greatest municipal enterprise by placing it in the hands of the political machines; and further,

Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee be authorized to appoint a committee of fifty citizens to oppose this measure before the Legislature, and in such other ways as may be necessary.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 16.—The works of the Fairfield Rubber Company, in the town of Fairfield, were damaged to the amount of $15,000 by fire this evening.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2:20 A. M.—219 Rivington Street, A. Jacobs; damage slight.

171 Norfolk Street, H. Bloom; damage slight.

11:25 A. M.—250 Eldridge Street, owner unknown; damage slight.

12:55 P. M.—1,513 Lexington Avenue, A. Fisher; damage slight.

1:45 P. M.—50 West End Avenue, Dora Kaltman; damage, $10.

1:50 P. M.—2,580 Eighth Avenue, T. Lindeward; damage slight.

3 P. M.—771 First Avenue, John Tendwood; damage, $15.

4 P. M.—526 Hudson Street, Carson & Co.; damage, $40.

4 P. M.—56 Clinton Street, S. Browning; damage, $100.

4:10 P. M.—2 East Fifteenth Street, Ernest W. Eager; damage, $60,000.

4:50 P. M.—219 Forsyth Street, M. Weber; damage, $5.

10:50 P. M.—447 Water Street, Andrew Ross; damage, $5.

PEACEFUL TALK IN SPAIN

Conciliatory Newspaper Article Ridiculing the Idea that the Spaniards Want War.

SUPPOSED TO BE INSPIRED

Suggestion that This Country and Spain Each Make Concessions and So Pacify Cuba and Tranquilize Europe.

MADRID, March 16.—El Heraldo, in a very conciliatory article, supposed in official circles to be inspired, after pooh-poohing the "fiction that Spain desires to provoke a war," says:

"If the United States really wishes peace and Spain is resolved to maintain it, let each go half way, and the pacification of Cuba and the tranquility of Europe will be accomplished."

SPANISH NEWSPAPER FURY.

Correo Says We Do Not Reckon with the Live Forces of Spain—The Imparcial Strikes at Gen. Lee.

MADRID, March 5.—Correo quotes the following from the Correspondencia Militar:

"'Raising its voice, the Yankee Government already speaks of ultimata and declarations of war. They judge the spirit of the Spanish people by the flabbiness of her rulers, and insult one or the other with the insolence of a bully in front of a weakling incapable of self-defense. This is a great mistake the North American Republic commits.

"'If our Government commits the indignity of even considering the payment of the indemnity with which we are threatened; if an ultimatum be sent us and is made public, then will come the explosion, and there will then be no way of avoiding war, for the glove will not be picked up by the Government, but by the people of Spain, by the army, by the live forces of the country, by all who represent anything in the nation.'

"That," says Correo, "is our opinion, too. And we furthermore think the live forces of the country should not go to sleep. For the Correspondencia Militar is right in supposing they will send us an ultimatum; that they will demand an indemnity, and that the Government will swallow its pride and pay up. Therefore the glove already lies handy for picking up."

The Liberal calls attention to the alleged fact that very nearly the whole European press has taken the side of Spain "in the disputes pending between it and the United States." The moral support thus given to Spain will, it thinks, have its effect on Washington, and will "restrain it from giving effect to the extreme measures urged upon it by a small and unscrupulous section of the American people."

"But should we be mistaken," the Liberal adds, "we shall face with firmness and serenity whatever situation may arise, not through any provocation of ours, but through the intemperance of others. Universal opinion recognizes our right and renders us justice. Nothing prevents our doing our duty and of arriving, against everything and every one, at the noble end we have set ourselves."

The Imparcial to-day devotes its leading article to the United States Consul General in Cuba, Fitzhugh Lee. It remarks that he is "a factor in the Cuban problem to which sufficient attention has not been paid," adding:

"In no capital of Europe would a full-blown Ambassador be allowed to do what this Consular Agent indulges in with impunity in Cuba. The said gentleman lets no chance go by of showing in what quarter lie his sympathies and good-will. Does any difficulty arise between his country and Spain, he increases it; does friction arise between the two countries, he does his best to add to it; his reports are always hostile to our cause, and very often full of falsehood. The insurgents look upon him as a protector, the Spaniards as an enemy. A paper of his own country has hinted, many European papers have stated, that he belongs to the syndicate who wish to buy up Cuba, and every indication points to the truth of this statement. His malevolence against our country is so marked that it has been noted even by the New York press, which is in no way predisposed in our favor.

"It is therefore not surprising that English, French, and German papers have frequently asked: 'Why does not Spain request the United States to replace an official who, far from being a bond of union between the two countries, is an open element of discord and strife?'

"That is the question we, too, ask. Is our Government so timid and frightened that it dare not present such a petition to a Government with which it assures us it is on friendly terms? If that friendship really existed the United States would find no difficulty in relieving an official who far from improving that friendship does his level best daily to interrupt it. Furthermore, as Lee was sent to Havana by Cleveland, and it is usual to have a clean sweep of functionaries with a new President, McKinley must have plenty of adherents who would admirably suit the post.

"Undoubtedly one of the first questions that must be raised in the new Cortes is the most incorrect conduct of this Consular Agent. The Spanish Government very properly hastened to relieve Señor Dupuy de Lome of his duties for making a diplomatic false step in no way comparable in its effects to those constantly committed by Mr. Lee. Why, therefore, should not our Government ask for a like reciprocity?"

The Imparcial yesterday derided its contemporaries for taking seriously the announcement of the arrival of an American squadron at Hongkong. It then proceeded to analyze the vessels composing the squadron, described as "the ironclads Olympia, Boston, Concord, Raleigh, and Petrel," and said:

"There is not an ironclad among them, and the squadron is scarcely of force sufficient to make the Spanish power in the Philippines tremble."

"Why, then," it asks, "has this Yankee squadron assembled off Hongkong, for they are not in the habit of doing things without a reason? The reply is that it is done with the same motive with which another squadron has been sent to Lisbon, in which squadron there is only one even middle-class boat, the San Francisco, which the Maria Teresa could account for in half an hour. The Americans want to make us believe that not only Cuba and the Philippines, but also our own shores would be in danger. The Americans are playing a game of chess with us, and have put an extra piece on the board. Moreover, they play boldly, trusting in the funkiness of our Government."

HAVANA PRESS JUBILANT.

Their Dispatches Announce the Intervention of European Powers.

HAVANA, March 16.—The local newspapers jubilantly publish cable dispatches from Europe declaring that the Triple Alliance, as well as Russia and France, has notified the United States that no interference in Cuba will be permitted. Emperor William seems specially relied upon to prevent intervention.

Yesterday Señor Congosto, the Secretary General, was much exercised over a report received by the Government that the Prince of Wales had declared that England would support the United States and intervene with her fleet if necessary. He was also informed that, in consequence of this, English flags were flying everywhere in New York City. English plays being presented in all the theatres, and "God Save the Queen" and other British national airs rendered by all the orchestras.

Señor Congosto did not, however, get a confirmation of this story from either the American or British Consuls in Havana, though this correspondent has seen cable messages from London to several English tobacco merchants telling them to leave the island at once, and hinting that war seems inevitable.

SALE OF CUBA IMPOSSIBLE.

Statement that No Spanish Chamber Would Accept Any Price.

MADRID, March 16. — A semi-official agency to-day published the following announcement:

"It is useless to talk of the sale of Cuba. The question could not be arranged except by Parliament, and it is impossible that any Spanish Chamber would agree to sell the island at any price."

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A feeling of irritability has been developed by discussion of the reported intention of a syndicate to secure the adoption by the President of a plan to buy Cuba and to guarantee the payment of the Cuban debt. Mr. J. McCook has been here a good deal of the time, and has been spoken of as having impressed many persons with the force of his proposition to take Cuba off the hands of the Spanish Government by some such an arrangement. It cannot be ascertained that the President has at any time, directly or indirectly, approved the plan.

He has only considered it. Senator Hanna has been referred to as sanctioning the purchase plan, but he declares that he has had nothing to do with it. He places reliance upon the President to find a way out of the difficulties now confronting the Nation without recourse to fighting.

THE
KNABE
PIANO
A PERFECT
ART PRODUCT.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
148 Fifth Avenue, near 20th St.

SPAIN'S FINANCIAL BURDENS.

Newspapers Think a Fresh Loan Could Be Raised as Easily as Was Done a Year Ago.

MADRID, March 16.—The financial press comments upon the facility with which Spain has supported the heavy financial burdens incurred on account of the insurrections in Cuba and in the Philippine Islands, and points out that although, since Señor Sagasta has been Premier, the cost of the wars have exceeded 300,000,000 pesetas, the note circulation of the Bank of Spain has only increased from 1,174,920,306 to 1,259,630,650 pesetas. Thereupon the press asserts no one doubts that if a fresh loan is required, it could be raised as easily as was the case with the loan raised a year ago.

SPANISH FOURS ADVANCE.

A Gain of 1 1-4 in London and a Sharp Rally in Paris.

LONDON, March 16.—On the Stock Exchange to-day Spanish fours were quoted at 53⅝, against 53⅛, the closing price of yesterday. Spanish fours closed at 54⅞, a net gain of 1¼ over yesterday's closing price.

PARIS, March 16.—Spanish fours on the Bourse to-day were quoted at 53 13-16. Yesterday the closing price was 53. The final quotation of Spanish fours to-day was 54 5-16, against 53 13-16 yesterday.

After the close of the Bourse Spanish fours advanced sharply to 55¼, the bears covering, favorably affecting the whole list.

MADRID, March 16.—The quotation of Spanish fours on the Bourse to-day was 74.80, against 75, the closing price of yesterday.

LONDON WOULD NOT LEND.

Rothschilds Deny the Report that Spain Is Trying to Get a Loan.

LONDON, March 16.—A private telegram has been received here from New York, asking whether it is true that Spain is trying to raise a loan of £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) in London, and it is reported that the Rothschilds replied denying the report, and adding that Spain could not raise any money in London.

LA LUCHA BLAMES THE TRUSTS.

Havana Newspaper Recalls Spain's Neutrality in the Civil War.

HAVANA, March 16.—La Lucha, in its leading editorial this afternoon, says it is unable to explain the bellicose attitude of the United States and inclines to the belief that this is the fault of business syndicates, like the Sugar Trust, or due to some new desire to annex Cuba, which has "changed the physiognomy of the American people." It claims that Spain has done nothing to hurt the pride of the United States, and refers to the friendliness of Spain for the American colonies when they were fighting England, and also to the "strict neutrality maintained during the civil war."

La Lucha says it can only explain the help given the insurgents from American sources during the present insurrection in Cuba by "defective law, varying in the different States of the American Union." The editorial says, in concluding:

"The end of the journey will show which nation has the more to lose in a contest that may come now. No doubt Spain does not fear war. Public opinion, if not demanding, does not repel hostilities. It is believed by many that this way is the only means of reaching an end of the present knotty state of affairs."

CAMPOS ANSWERS AN INQUIRY.

Has Not Said War Would Be Preferable to the Present Situation.

MADRID, March 16.—It is announced that Gen. Martinez Campos has received from three American journals telegrams asking him if it were true that he had said war with the United States was preferable to the present situation. The General is reported as replying that he had not said so, but that had he done so he should not have felt bound to communicate the fact to North American journals.

The Correo blames the General for not having said what has been attributed to him, and for having sent any answer at all to the American papers.

RICH PRESENT FOR GEN. WEYLER.

Steel Plate with a Statement of His Military Life May Be Chosen.

MADRID, March 16.—At a meeting of Señor Romero Robledo's friends, among the late Deputies and Senators, it was resolved to present Gen. Weyler with an object of art, the value of which should exceed 125,000 pesetas. Señors Luque, Orderez, Muru y Carratala, and Bergamin were deputed to select the object of art, which will probably take the shape of a steel plate, on which will be inscribed in letters of gold a statement of the military life of the General.

Spanish Trade Treaty Progressing.

LONDON, March 17.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Customs Commission, at its meeting to-day, (Wednesday,) approved the report relative to the basis of the treaty of commerce with the United States. Spain will concede certain reductions in tariff on condition that the United States grants benefits under the reciprocity clauses of the Dingley law.

Lispenard Stewart in Havana.

HAVANA, March 16.—Among the passengers who arrived here to-day by the Olivette were Lispenard Stewart and Dudley G. Gunter of New York.

Hackensack is Generous.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 16.—The benefit entertainment for the Cuban Relief Fund, arranged by the German societies of Hackensack, took place to-night. Early in the evening the Hackensack Liedertafel, Concordia Singing Society, Krieger Bund, Schuetzen Company, and Harmonie Dramatic Association marched through the streets headed by the Hackensack Brass Band. Following the parade was a concert, and after this dancing. Great enthusiasm was manifested during the concert when a number of little girls sang National songs and beat time with small American and Cuban flags. About $300 was realized. The money will be turned over to Mayor Clarendon for the purchase of supplies for Cuba.

A Boy Shoots His Room Mate.

Henry Roth fifteen years old, a grocer's clerk, rooming with Albert Schwacke, twenty-five years old, at 408 West Forty-seventh Street, a grocery clerk also, shot Schwacke in the breast last night while carelessly handling a revolver. Schwacke is in a critical condition in Bellevue, and Roth is locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station.

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET

The Fast Goelet Steam Yacht Mayflower Bought by the Government.

OTHER FLEET BOATS OFFERED

Among Them Are Perry Belmont's Satanella, the Vamoose, and the Now Then—Work of the Inspection Board Here.

Only two members of the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers, Capt. Rodgers and Lieut. Commander Kelley, remained in the city yesterday. Neither of them arrived at the offices of the board in the Army Building until nearly noon, having been detained, it was said, in conference with ship and yacht owners up town. Lieut. Commander Kelley was limping about, having sprained his ankle Tuesday on board the Cromwell Line boat Creole.

The members of the board were visited about noon by Mr. Manning, the yacht agent, accompanied by seven or eight yacht owners, who were there to tell Capt. Rodgers that they would sell their boats for a nominal price or turn them over to the Government at any time for service against Spain. The names and measurements of the yachts were taken, and the owners were told that the vessels might be called for at any time.

Among the vessels submitted were the fast steam launches Vamoose and Now Then. These famous flyers, which would make ideal harbor dispatch boats in case of hostilities, will in all probability be placed in the Government service immediately after hostilities open if war is declared. The Vamoose is owned by F. T. Morrill and the Now Then by Louis Lauterbach. They will probably be formally inspected and accepted at an early day.

It was said yesterday that the members of the board who are in Boston and Philadelphia are also devoting their attention to the inspection of small boats.

The steam yacht Mayflower, owned by the estate of Ogden Goelet, has already been purchased for a torpedo boat or a dispatch boat. The vessel now lies at John Robins's docks in the Erie Basin, but it is expected she will be taken to the navy yard to-day. Constructors Bowles has received instructions and plans for fitting out the yacht for this service.

Availability of the Mayflower.

The Mayflower is considerably larger than the dispatch boat Dolphin. She was built in Scotland by Thompson last year, is of 2,400 tons displacement, 320 feet long, has a beam of 37.6 feet and a draught of 17.6 feet. She has twin screws and is rated a seventeen-knot vessel. She is equipped with all modern appliances, searchlights, an electric plant, distillers, and evaporators. She has already a small but effective battery aboard, composed of two three-pounder Hotchkiss guns, two one-pounders, and two machine guns. Gatling guns are also to be placed on board of her, as well as two torpedo outfits. It is believed that the Government paid in the neighborhood of $500,000 for her. It came to be known yesterday afternoon that the board had inspected the Mayflower last Monday. It will take only a short time to make the necessary alterations in the yacht to fit her for the requirements of the navy.

It is said that the object of the Navy Department in purchasing such craft as the Mayflower is to provide as quickly as possible a number of picket boats of good speed and seagoing ability to act as scouts, and also to aid the iron-clads and more expensive vessels in operations against torpedo boats. The board found the general condition of the vessels inspected of a higher standard than they expected, but all the definite conclusions of the board respecting the names of the vessels inspected, &c., are kept absolutely secret. The conclusions of the body are sent directly to Washington.

Commander Stayton at Work.

Capt. Rodgers and Commander Kelley yesterday had a long talk with Commander Stayton of the Naval Militia. Commander Stayton is a former naval officer, and is now practically under orders from the Navy Department. He said on leaving the offices of the board:

"I am now looking for material for primary mines and fast yachts which can be used as torpedo boats. We want boats of the class of the Vamoose to send out torpedoes. I think I can find a half dozen boats that will satisfy the demands, and they will be put under orders as soon as hostilities begin."

The American Line steamship St. Louis left her dock for Southampton on schedule time yesterday morning. There was more interest in her sailing than there had been heretofore on account of the fact that the Government had been undecided until the last moment whether or not to keep the vessel here ready for instant use as an auxiliary cruiser in case of a declaration of war between the United States and Spain. The pier was packed with people two hours before the sailing time and the police had all they could do to keep the crowds in order. It was said that Lieut. Commander Emory of the navy would go on board the vessel, ready to take instant command in case hostilities opened, but he could not be seen, and the officers of the company declared that he was not on board.

The Inspection Board yesterday sent a letter to Perry Belmont, owner of the yacht Satanella, asking for all the information possible regarding her. In sending the information requested, Mr. Belmont placed the yacht at the disposal of the Government for such service as may be required.

Looking Up Boston Boats.

BOSTON, Mass., March 16.—Engineer A. F. Dickson and Lieut. Nathan Sargent of the United States Board on Auxiliary Cruisers arrived here to-day from New York. They came to make arrangements for steamers flying the American flag running out of this port to be turned into auxiliary cruisers, transport ships, or supply ships in the event of war with Spain.

The steamship lines flying the American flag with agents in this city are five in number, the Baltimore Line, the Clyde, or Charleston, Line, the Philadelphia Line, the Metropolitan Line, and the Savannah Line. These lines control twenty steamers, all fast boats of good size, and, possibly with the exception of one, it is thought could be turned into swift commerce destroyers, effectively armed.

New Signaling System Adopted.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The equipment bureau of the Navy Department has prepared itself for the equipment at short notice of any vessels of the auxiliary navy that may be acquired with the most approved signaling devices now employed. The department has discarded the well-known Ardois system, and has adopted in its place the Boughton system of colored-light signaling. The latter instruments are made in Buffalo, are regarded as an improvement upon the Ardois system, and Capt. Bradford, the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, has placed in New York a good supply of the necessary parts of the device. The new system is believed to resemble the Ardois in that it employs about four colored lights placed upon the signal masts, which are controlled by an electric keyboard from the deck.

THE CARLO ALBERTO OURS.

Admiral Brin Gives the Impression that This Country Has Bought the Italian Cruiser.

LONDON, March 17.—According to a special dispatch from Rome, Admiral Brin, the Italian Minister of Marine, in an ambiguous reply in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, gave the impression that the United States had purchased the armored cruiser Carlo Alberto.

The Carlo Alberto is a steel armored cruiser of 6,500 tons, 325 feet long, 59 feet in the beam, and with a maximum draught of 22 feet 11 inches, and was built at Spezia in 1896.

She has a speed of twenty knots; her normal coal supply is a thousand tons, and her complement is 490 men. She carries twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns, six 4.7-inch, two 2.9-inch, ten 2.2-inch, ten 1.4-inch guns, and two Maxims. She has five torpedo tubes.

BRAZILIAN BOATS OURS NOW.

Contracts for Sale of the Amazonas and Abrouall Signed.

LONDON, March 16.—The final contract providing for the sale of the warships Amazonas and Almirante Abrouall to the United States has been signed. The price is something over £500,000 ($2,500,000) for both ships. An American crew is expected here from Lisbon to-night to take possession of the Amazonas on Friday. Her Brazilian crew will go to Newcastle to man the Aquidaban, which the Brazilian Government, according to dispatches received to-day, will not sell. It is added that Brazil will not sell any more warships for the present, except the two coast-defense ships, the Marshal Deodoro and Marshal Floriano, which are being built in France.

The Abrouall cannot be completed for six weeks.

It is learned that there has been spirited bidding between the United States and Spain for the Amazonas and Abrouall up to the last, and the outcome was actually doubtful until the contracts were signed. The action of Brazil in this matter is said to have been influenced by a desire to repay the good offices of the United States Government during the Mello revolution. Moreover, it is said that Brazil strongly sympathizes with the Cubans.

Chile May Not Sell the O'Higgins.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—It was reluctantly admitted to-day at the Navy Department that the chance for getting the O'Higgins, the Chilean armored cruiser, had about disappeared. Chile, it is believed, will not sell to Spain. There is a strong impression that Chilean dislike of the United States, that has existed since Mr. Blaine's administration of the Department of State under President Garfield, and which was intensified during the last revolution, has prevented the closing of a bargain for the vessel. "Much as they hate Spain," said a naval officer who was in service at Valparaiso during the Balmaceda revolution, "they dislike us more. There was never much reason for believing they would do anything to strengthen our navy."

Want the Amazonas Named Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—Prominent State officials and citizens of this city have petitioned Secretary Long of the Navy Department to change the name of the Amazonas, the war vessel purchased from Brazil, to the Albany, this being the native city of Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine.

Commander Brownson in London.

LONDON, March 16.—Commander W. H. Brownson, the special commissioner of the United States Navy Department for the inspection and selection for purchase of warships, arrived here to-day. He expressed himself as gratified to learn that the American Government had purchased the Brazilian cruisers Amazonas and Abrouall. Commander Brownson went immediately to the United States Embassy, where he had a conference with Lieut. Colwell, the naval attaché.

Spain Tries to Buy Old Boats.

BERLIN, March 16.—Señor Sandoval, the Spanish agent, is negotiating for the purchase of a number of old and slow steamers of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.

CHOOSING AN AMBULANCE SHIP.

Plant Line Steamer Grand Duchess Inspected at Newport News.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Surgeon General Van Reypen of the navy returned to-day from Newport News, where he went to examine into the practicability of converting the Plant Line steamer Grand Duchess into an ambulance or hospital ship for the use of the navy in the event of hostilities with Spain. This steamer, which Gen. Van Reypen says is large, roomy, and airy, formerly plied between New York and Savannah, but was laid up because of the disarrangement of her boilers.

So far as accommodations are concerned, the vessel, after some necessary work, would make an admirable ambulance ship, but the lack of boilers, which it would take several months to replace, limits her adaptability for use at the present time. The Surgeon General has in view several other ships, which with but a limited expenditure of money could be changed into ambulance ships, but he will be compelled to await the report of the special board which is examining into the question of auxiliary cruisers before taking any action.

There is no room aboard the ordinary battleship, says Gen. Van Reypen, for the accumulation of wounded men, because of the manner in which they are cut up into a large number of rooms and apartments. Accompanying a fleet of vessels engaged in war should be an ambulance ship, with adequate accommodations for treating the sick and wounded, with the least possible jar and movement, and which, flying the flag of the Geneva Convention, would be free from harm from the fire of any of the ships. When filled with the wounded they would be taken to the nearest port practicable for treatment. Gen. Van Reypen has the plans for a ship of this kind fully prepared, a description of which he read at the recent international medical congress at Moscow.

Capt. Sigsbee's Cook Here.

Henry Williams, the colored cook of Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine, who was on board the battleship when she was blown up, arrived here yesterday from Key West on the steamer Leona. He was slightly wounded in the left side. He absolutely refused to talk for publication, and reported at once on board the receiving ship Vermont at the Navy Yard.

CAST-IRON PROJECTILES WANTED.

Advertisement for Shell to be Used by Seacoast Cannon.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The War Department is making ready for another big contract looking to the procurement of a lot of shot and shell. An advertisement has just been issued calling for "cast-iron projectiles for seacoast cannon." The bids are made returnable next Monday at 3 o'clock at the Ordnance Office, War Department. The shot and shell are of the heaviest description, 187 10-inch solid shot, 910 12-inch mortar shells weighing 800 pounds each, and 500 12-inch mortar shells weighing 1,000 pounds each, being wanted.

These projectiles are entirely different to the million dollars' worth ordered yesterday. Those were wrought steel shot and shell, known as armor piercers, and intended for attack upon battleships, monitors, and such armored vessels. Those called for now are for use either against lightly armored or unarmored ships, or else for "deck piercers," being fired from mortars with a plunging fire into the deck of vessels lying out at sea. Being of cast metal, those projectiles, it is expected, will be much cheaper than the armor piercers already ordered.

Tiffany & Co.
Wedding Stationery

A wedding invitation or marriage announcement is indicative of good taste in proportion to the intelligent observance of its essential details.

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. offer their long experience and the unequaled equipment of their Stationery Department to properly execute orders of this character.

Two weeks should be allowed for engraving and printing wedding invitations.

Tiffany & Co.'s products can be purchased only *direct* from their own establishment.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

CANTON HAS A REGIMENT.

Provisional Organization to be Called "The President's Own."

CANTON, Ohio, March 16.—Officers have been named for the regiment of provisional troops organized in this city, to be known as "The President's Own."

The regiment is composed of more than 600 volunteers, including some of the best young men of the city. All of the selections of staff officers are subject to the approval of Gov. Bushnell. All the officers have had military training. Harry Frease, who commanded Company I of the Eighth Ohio National Guard, is named as Colonel. He was commander of the Canton troop that did service in leading the McKinley delegations about the city. James McKinley, nephew of the President, is Sergeant. The Rev. O. B. Milligan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, has volunteered to be chaplain.

Within twenty-four hours after a call for troops is made, should such call come, the Canton regiment will be ready to march. Members are adjusting their life policies, making wills, and transacting other important business preparatory to starting for the scene of conflict.

MOVING ARTILLERY TO THE SEA.

Contracts to Carry Three Batteries from Fort Riley Cost $6,000.

CHICAGO, March 16.—"I expect that the artillery batteries ordered from Fort Riley, Kansas, to points on the Atlantic Coast will move this evening," said Department Quartermaster Lee at army headquarters to-day, referring to the acceptance of the railroad bids for the removal of the soldiers.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road will carry one battery from the Kansas post to Fort Monroe. The Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis will transport a battery to Fort Jackson, New Orleans, and the same road secured the contract for carrying the third battery to Savannah, Ga.

The three contracts aggregate $6,000.

ARMY ASKS FOR $7,225,000.

Secretary Alger Makes Requisitions on the Emergency Fund.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Alger has made requisitions on the President for two large allotments from the appropriation of $50,000,000 for the National defense.

One is for $5,000,000 for the use of the Engineer Department of the army in the completion of certain fortification works along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, now in progress, and the other is for $2,225,000 for the use of the Ordnance Department of the army in the acquirement of arms and ammunition. Pretty much all of this money is needed to cover contracts already made by the military establishment.

ARMY NEEDS MORE DOCTORS.

Secretary Alger Asks the House to Provide for Them.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Alger sent to the House to-day an urgent request for an increase in the Medical Corps of the army, which has become absolutely necessary through the additions to the artillery forces and by the garrisoning of the numerous small posts.

At the present time, the Secretary says, several military posts which are garrisoned by a full regiment or more, and which should have three medical officers, have but two.

Gen. Miles at Willets Point.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles and staff inspected Willets Point, on the Long Island shore, above Whitestone, yesterday. He arrived on the steamer General Meigs, and was greeted with a salute. The men in the fort were drawn up to receive him. It was the first time Gen. Miles had been to the fort. He remained until about 3 o'clock, and then returned to the city. The General expressed himself as highly pleased with the fortifications.

Sidney Low Praises Americans.

LONDON, March 16.—Sidney Low, formerly editor of The St. James's Gazette, has written a long letter from New York, extolling the moderation of the Americans on the subject of Cuba and declaring the British "would not have endured such savagery at their doors," adding, "the Spaniards would have been cleared out of Cuba, bag and baggage, long ago."

Gen. Greely Comes to New York.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has gone to New York City for a visit of some days. While there it is probable he will make arrangements for the work of connecting by means of telegraph and telephone lines the various fortifications in the harbor of New York.

North Carolina Has 245,000 Men.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 16.—Gov. Russell to-day received a message from President McKinley asking how many troops the State could furnish in case of hostilities. The reply of the Governor gave 245,000 as the number.

FREE SCHOLARSHIP LAW VOID.

Missouri Supreme Court Decides for Taxed Corporations.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 16.—The Missouri Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Gante, to-day declared the Missouri State University Free Scholarship law unconstitutional. This law provided for the collection of a special tax on corporations and on patent medicine and collateral tax of inheritance to establish free scholarships in the State University.

The corporations paid the tax under protest and executors of estates resented the collection of the tax on inheritance. The law is held unconstitutional because the collateral succession is a "tax" upon property within the meaning of the Constitution and hence must be uniform and for a public purpose. The creation of a free scholarship in the State University is not a public purpose, and the law is void for that reason. The tax sought to be levied by this law is void for that reason.

SENATOR WELLINGTON UPHELD.

A Resolution of Censure Tabled in the Maryland House.

ANNAPOLIS, March 16.—Delegate Jacobi, Republican, of Baltimore City, introduced into the House of Delegates to-day a joint resolution declaring United States Senator George L. Wellington guilty of disloyalty to his party and demanding his resignation from the United States Senate, which was promptly tabled by a unanimous vote, the mover of the resolution himself voting against it.

Mr. Jacobi's action is the result of a bitter factional fight now in progress between the two wings of the Republican Party over the efforts of the Wellington faction to reorganize the Police Board of Baltimore City on a basis of minority representation.

The Adams Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—It was Lieut. Commander Charles A. Adams, who recently tried by court-martial at Mare Island, California, on charges of drunkenness on duty, and not Lieut. Commander James D. Adams, as was erroneously stated in some newspaper reports. The latter is now on duty in the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, has never been attached to the coast-defense ship Monterey, and naturally objects to having his name mentioned in connection with the trial, in which he was in no way connected or concered, regardless of the additional statement that the officer was acquitted by the court.

Benson Bank of Erie, Penn., Closed.

ERIE, Penn., March 16. — The Benson Bank, established by the late Judge William Benson of Waterford, did not open for business this morning, and a long line of depositors gathered around the building. No statement of assets and liabilities has yet been given out, but it is believed the assets will equal the debts. A committee has been selected to audit the accounts of the bank.

THE FALL IN PRICES.

We heard a great deal about this subject in the Presidential campaign of 1896. Prices have fallen, but it is certain that improved processes of manufacture have as much to do with it as tariff or silver. Aluminum has cheapened marvelously, iron and steel have gone down, and the consumers have had the benefit. Why have they not had the benefit, some carpers are asking, of the decrease in the cost of production of gas? They have had the benefit. Gas has fallen in price as much and as steadily as other commodities. It is not hard to remember the time when it was $2.75 a thousand. Only a little while ago it was $1.75. Then it dropped to $1.25. Now it is $1.15, and is to go down 5 cents a year until the price is $1. It would be hard to deny that this is a fair way of giving the people a share in the improved methods of manufacture of gas, and of economy in administration. And being an article in universal use, the advantages of the steady reduction in price is universal.

Cuba Must Be Free.
BY
CHARLES HENRY BUTLER.
PRICE ONE CENT.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS WIN

Exempted from the Bill Relating to the Unlawful Practice of Medicine.

OVATION TO MR. COGGESHALL

Excited Women Take Possession of the Senator and Make Him the Centre of an Impromptu Reception.

ALBANY, March 16.—One of the liveliest hearings of the legislative session took place in the Senate chamber this afternoon, upon Senator Coggeshall's bill amending the public health law in relation to the unlawful practice of medicine, and making it a misdemeanor to "charge or receive any fee or pecuniary reward for service rendered by himself or an assistant employed by him or under his control in the treatment of or prescription for any disease, defect, or deformity, except in giving the treatment known as massage."

Early in the day special trains began landing loads of Christian Scientists from all parts of the State, who saw in the bill a direct attempt on the part of the regularly constituted medical fraternity to prevent their sect from treating the sick.

At 2:30 o'clock Senator Brush, Chairman of the Senate's Public Health Committee, opened the hearing in the Senate Chamber. The floor of the Senate and the women's gallery were packed with Christian Scientists. Women predominated in the representation, and their zeal in opposing the bill was manifest as speaker after speaker defended the sect.

Senator Coggeshall sat with the committee and quietly listened to the arguments and maledictions launched at his bill. When the last speaker for the opposition had concluded he arose and smiled at the women and in a speech glowing with compliments and flowery metaphor regretted that the draft of the bill should have been inadvertently so broad as to include the Christian Scientists, expressed sorrow that he should have caused so many good women to journey so far, and asked the committee to amend the bill so as to exempt Christian Scientists from its operation.

His announcement was greeted with a cheer and a wild waving of handkerchiefs and umbrellas. Hundreds of women made a rush for the bar of the Senate, surrounding the tall Senator from Oneida. They struggled with each other to shake hands with him, and when Senator Brush insisted that the floor should be cleared in order that the business of the committee might proceed, the excited women fairly bore Senator Coggeshall from the chamber to the Senate parlors, where they made him the centre of an impromptu reception which lasted for an hour.

Former Judge P. C. Tallman of Brooklyn made the chief attack upon the bill for the Scientists. He charged that the medical profession was behind the bill. Christian Science, he said, was identical with the teachings and practice of Christ while on earth. The bill, he said, would tend to make thousands of good citizens guilty of a misdemeanor; it would close the churches of the sect, and was in general in line with the burning of people for witchcraft.

While not a Scientist himself, Judge Tallman acknowledged a belief in the doctrine which had been engendered by the cure of his wife and child.

Henry L. Call, appearing as attorney for the large New York delegation, reviewed the achievements of the Scientists, and read a letter from Daniel H. McMillan of Buffalo, attorney for the Central-Hudson Railroad and a former State Senator, in which he credited the Christian Scientists with the cure of his wife after she had been ill for ten years and given up to die by several prominent Buffalo doctors.

Dr. G. D. Cochran of New York told of having been cured by Christian Science after his own school of physicians had given him up.

Mark S. Hubbell, former City Clerk of Buffalo, appearing for the Western New York delegation, told of the advent of Christian Science and its gradual growth in Buffalo, until it numbered among its adherents many of the most prominent people in the city.

Mrs. Laura Lathrop, a Christian Science healer, told of the cures she had been able to bring about, and Henry W. Box, a prominent corporation attorney of Buffalo, bore testimony to the cure of Mrs. McMillan, with whom he said he was well acquainted.

It was then Senator Coggeshall asked that the bill be amended as the Christian Scientists' desired, and, making himself heard above the tumult that followed the statement, said:

"This is the greatest applause I have received in my fifteen years of service in the Senate."

FOR RAILWAYS ACROSS PARKS.

ALBANY, March 16.—Wide latitude in the construction of street railways is given in a bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Wilcox. It amends Section 108 of the railroad law so as to permit any street surface railroad corporation to construct a street railroad in and upon tunnels "or roads or ways depressed below the surface of said parks," with the consent of the local authorities in control of such parks, and provides that "any such corporation may construct a street surface railroad through any such tunnel or road now constructed or hereafter to be constructed in such parks and extend the same upon the surface of any street or avenue adjacent to or terminating at such parks, notwithstanding any provision inconsistent herewith contained in any special, private, local, or general statute, upon complying with the provisions of Section 91 of this article and upon obtaining an approval of the plans under which such railroad is to be constructed by the board or department having control of such parks."

The motive behind the bill is not known, but it is believed to have special reference to Central Park, in New York City.

Legislative Notes.

A bill increasing the number of Directors from thirty to thirty-five which a corporation may have was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Brush.

The nomination of Silas B. Butcher of Kings County as a manager of the Long Island State Hospital was this morning confirmed by the Senate without objection.

Mr. McKeon's bill regulating the hours and laws governing druggists, so as to prevent accidents in compounding medical prescriptions, was advanced to a third reading in the Assembly yesterday.

The Senate Committee on Railroads has decided to report favorably the bill of Senator Page which is believed to allow street surface and elevated railroads to cross viaducts now owned by cities of the first class.

Mr. Cross has introduced in the Assembly a measure regulating the manufacture and sale of wine and other liquids in imitation of champagne by compelling the words "imitation champagne" to be stamped on the production.

Mr. Striefler's bill requiring gaslight and electric light companies which require a deposit of their customers to pay interest at the legal rate on such deposits was yesterday reported favorably from the Committee on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply of the Assembly.

Mr. Tiffany introduced a bill in the Assembly yesterday providing that the proceeds of all school land or buildings in Brooklyn Borough formerly belonging to the Board of Education of that city shall be placed in the special school fund of New York City to the credit of the School Board of Brooklyn.

Among the bills signed by Gov. Black yesterday was one by Mr. Brennan amending the act relative to the abolishment of fine and imprisonment for non-payment of taxes by providing that it shall not apply to proceedings supplementary to execution upon judgments recovered for taxes.

Senator Brush moved in the Senate yesterday to disagree with the report of the Finance Committee in reporting a substitute telephone bill for the one introduced by him. At the request of Senator Higgins this motion was withdrawn and the bill will be reprinted and referred back to the committee.

Mr. Baker's bill, amending the Military Code so as to provide that the expenses of maintaining the armories of the National Guard shall be borne by the State, under the supervision of the Adjutant-General instead of by the various counties through the Boards of Supervisors, was favorably reported to the Assembly yesterday.

Senator Stranahan, whose Oswego water works bill passed the Assembly yesterday after adverse criticism, had this to say of the bill: "The articles written with reference to my Oswego water works bill are absolutely incomprehensible. The bill relates only to Oswego County; any attempt to make it appear otherwise is ridiculous."

A number of New York people appeared before the Senate Railroad Committee yesterday favoring Senator Ford's bill relating to the use of Amsterdam Avenue by the tracks of the Third Avenue and the Metropolitan Railway Company. Among those who appeared were Killaen Van Rensselaer, Thomas A. Fulton, Mr. Stabel, Mr. Wise, and Dr. John P. Peters.

Gov. Black yesterday signed Senator Ellsworth's bill which exempts railroad companies from that provision of the corporation law which prevents corporations from incurring liabilities in excess of their paid-up capital stock. It is understood that this bill is necessary to enable the consolidation of the Lake Shore and New York Central Railroads.

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GAMBLERS LEAVE SKAGUAY.

Arrive at Seattle in Obedience to the Request of the Committee of One Hundred and One.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 16.—The steamer Rosalie arrived at midnight from Skaguay, Alaska. Among her passengers were about a half dozen gamblers who had heeded the warning of the Committee of One Hundred and One and left Skaguay. A number of others stopped at Juneau and Fort Wrangel.

J. M. Costello, a well-known citizen of Seattle, was also among the passengers. He reports everything quiet at Skaguay. He says Col. Anderson took no part in closing the gambling games at Skaguay. It was done by Deputy United States Marshal McInnis. Thus far no action has been taken by the military. United States Marshal Shoup has left Juneau for Skaguay to confer with the military authorities.

STEAMER'S CARGO OF WIDOWS.

Carrying Them from Boston to Open Stores in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The little fishing steamer New England has put into this port for a supply of coal and provisions sufficient to carry her to Vancouver. She has come from Boston by way of the Straits of Magellan and has traveled 14,770 miles without a mishap. She carries a crew of eighteen and is commanded by Capt. Small. The Captain says he passed the steamship City of Columbia. He has on board twenty New England widows and six male passengers.

The widows are bound for Alaska, where it is their intention to open shops for the sale of groceries, dry goods, hardware, &c. Sixty widows were to have sailed in the steamer, but all but twenty lost courage at the last moment.

Cornell Athletes Seeking Gold.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 16.—It is reported in Ithaca to-day that Carl Johnson, former football player at Cornell, has lately died in his efforts to make a fortune in the Alaska gold fields.

Mark M. Odell, who rowed No. 5 in last year's crew, and E. L. Aldrich, a member of the 'Varsity baseball teams of 1895 and 1896, left Ithaca early this morning on their way to the Klondike. Last year both graduated in the general course. It is expected that they will return and finish their law course if they are unsuccessful in their search for gold. Odell's home is in Baldwinsville, N. Y., and Aldrich lives in Brooklyn. They go to Alaska as agents for a local company.

Rails for the Klondike Railway.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 16.—Fifty cars of rails, to be used in constructing the first railroad to the Klondike gold fields, were shipped from Bay View to-day by the Illinois Steel Company. These rails were rolled in the Bay View mills, and constitute the first consignment forwarded to fill a large order given by the builders of the Klondike line. Other shipments will be made as fast as the steel can be rolled.

McKenzie, Mann & Co., who have a concession from the Canadian Government permitting them to build this railroad, are the consignees of the rails.

Big Strike on American Soil.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 16.—Albert J. Paul, who has returned from Southeastern Alaska, says that just before he left Home Mission a remarkable strike was reported as being made on Long Shorty Creek, which flows into Yuktat Bay. The new strike is in American territory, and Paul says a large number left for the diggings, among them being Jack Dalton, the well-known Alaskan pioneer.

Alaskan Homestead Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The conferees on the Alaskan Homestead and Railway bill have agreed on the homestead provision of the bill, deciding that each homestead to be taken in Alaska shall consist of one-quarter section of land. This is the provision that was made in the House bill, but in the Senate it was changed to forty acres.

Woman Doctor to the Gold Fields.

BOSTON, March 16.—Mary B. Mosher, M. D., of Roxbury, accompanied by a younger sister, Miss Mattie F. Mosher, has started for the Klondike. Dr. Mosher is, as far as is known, the first woman physician to go to that country. Dr. Mosher leaves a wide practice which she has built up in twelve years.

RAILROAD MEN REPRIMANDED.

Four Tramps Whom They Accused Are Quickly Set Free.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., March 16.—Justice Robert T. Brampton reprimanded some New Jersey Central Railroad detectives who had gathered in four tramps on the charge of breaking and stealing. The evidence showed that they had been selling thread and needles, and the prisoners were promptly discharged. The little courtroom was crowded, and several railroad officials charged the Judge with unfairness. At this point the spectators began to shout, and there was great excitement. The Justice's gavel was brought down with effect, and, amid a dead calm, he said:

"I am tired of aiding railroad corporations in persecuting innocent individuals in order to satisfy the ambition of a few unprincipled employes, who for the sake of free transportation and other favors are trying to gain notoriety and recognition."

There was cheering when he finished.

DENOUNCE "YELLOW JOURNALS"

The Students of Packard College Meet and Pass Resolutions.

The students of Packard College, at a recent meeting, discussed the question of journalism, and passed the following resolution:

Whereas, There has recently developed in our midst a species of journalism, commonly styled "Yellow Journalism," which arrogates to itself the right to print and circulate anything calculated to sell, regardless of the truth, and

Whereas, This continuous feeding of the public mind on the sensationalism characteristic of the "Yellow Journals" tends to deprave and demoralize the public taste and creates an unwholesome public sentiment; and

Whereas, These petty sheets cater to the baser sense of the public by openly attacking public men in positions of trust, by elaborating and unduly enlarging upon criminal happenings; and

Whereas, This unpatriotic attack on our representative men breeds indifference to public matters among many citizens, and also gives rise to the opposite extreme—a feeling akin to anarchy, thus jeopardizing our safety and well-being; and

Whereas, This unwarranted circulation of criminal happenings, alleged interviews, false rumors, deliberate misrepresentations, and illustrations that do not illustrate is wholly incompatible with the requirements of a public newspaper, and tends to lower the standard of journalism;

Resolved, That we condemn this method of misleading the public, that we disapprove the "Yellow Journals," and ask the co-operation of the public in refusing to buy these sheets, for to patronize them implies a sanction of their methods.

Held His Head Under Water.

CORNING, N. Y., March 16.—Timothy Cronin, a farmer, living six miles from here, committed suicide early to-day by holding his head below the surface of a creek running by his home. The stream was only about a foot deep. He had previously tried to obtain some poison from a farmer, but, failing in this, resorted to the other method.

Philmont Merchant Killed by Cars.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 16.—Frederick Hover, a merchant of Philmont, was instantly killed to-day by a train on the Harlem Railroad about a mile south of that village. He was crossing the track in his carriage at the time of the accident. He left a wife and one child.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads Bill Passed by the Assembly Despite Country Opposition.

RAINES LAW AGAIN ATTACKED

Sharp Debate on the Weekes Measure Relating to Bills of Costs—The House Votes to Adjourn on March 25.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill passed the Assembly to-day after a very spirited debate by a vote of 90 to 39. Opposition to the bill came chiefly from the members representing rural districts, although some such members advocated it.

Mr. Nixon, leader of the majority forces, strongly opposed the measure. He said it meant the virtual confiscation of large sums of money from poor taxpayers. In his opinion, $100,000,000 would not limit the expense in carying out the law if it was enacted. Moreover, he would defy the State to collect a dollar under the provisions of the act.

Mr. Palmer also presented strenuous opposition. He argued that a man would be compelled to pay a tax for good roads without having an opportunity to protest against it.

Mr. Perkins favored the bill. He reminded the House that he represented a country district, and said he believed that good roads would bring country localities into easy means of communication, which was very much needed.

The bill now goes to the Governor, as it has passed the Senate.

Mr. Harburger moved to discharge the Committee on Excise from the further consideration of his bill repealing the Raines law and restoring the old system of municipal control through local boards of the liquor traffic.

"The election of Mayor Van Wyck in the Greater New York," he said, "was, in my opinion, mainly due to the fact that the people resented the odious, obnoxious Raines law, and were determined that its repeal should be brought about."

In the course of his remarks Mr. Harburger censured Leader Nixon on his inconsistent course in crying hands off the country in the Good Roads bill, and yet in the matter of excise voting to interfere with the privileges of cities.

Mr. Greenwood expressed the opinion that the Harburger bill was nothing but an absurd piece of patchwork, mosaic patterned crazy quilt of provisions that no sane man would vote for if he thought it likely to become a law.

Leader Nixon moved the previous question, and the motion to discharge was defeated—73 nays to 66 yeas.

Mr. Weekes's bill relating to the acceptance of items of clerical expenditures as disbursements in bills of costs was debated sharply for a few moments.

"I consider," said Mr. Weekes, "that a member who votes against this bill is susceptible to the influence of corporate pressure. The opposition to the bill is palpably in the interest of the Manhattan Elevated Road."

Mr. Dale asked Mr. Weekes to repeat his remark, but the latter refused.

Mr. Donnelly characterized the language of Mr. Weekes as unparliamentary, and declared he should be censured.

Mr. Nixon asserted that it was easy to see that a Democratic manifesto had been issued from New York that was in favor of the corporation.

The bill was lost by 63 votes to 54.

Leader Nixon introduced a concurrent resolution calling for the final adjournment of the Legislature on March 25. Considerable opposition to the resolution came from the minority, but the resolution passed by a vote of 73 to 62.

CORPORATE PRESSURE ALLEGED.

Mr. Weekes Says Efforts Were Made to Get Him to Withdraw His Bill.

ALBANY, March 16.—The defeat in the Assembly to-day of Mr. Weekes's bill to tax fees for stenographers' minutes before a Judge, court, or referee as costs gave rise to the charge that the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company controlled the votes of the Democratic members against the bill. The bill was indorsed by the Law Committee of the Bar Association. The main opposition came from the Manhattan Company, whose agents have been actively lobbying against it.

Mr. Weekes stated that a number of Tammany Democrats had assured him that they would support the bill. Several of these came to him to-day before the vote was taken and told him that while they considered the measure a good one, orders had come direct from New York to vote against the bill, and they would have to do it. Mr. Weekes declared that ever since the bill had been before the public he had been under great corporate pressure to withdraw it.

The incident indicating the close alliance between Tamamny Hall and the Manhattan Company is considered significant in connection with the alleged deal for the ousting of the present Rapid Transit Commission.

NEWSPAPER BILL INTERRED.

Formally Withdrawn by Senator Ellsworth from Further Consideration of the Legislature.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Ellsworth newspaper bill is no longer before the Legislature. The decision of the Republican leaders to abandon it was formally announced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Ellsworth himself, who took occasion at the same time to disavow his personal responsibility for the measure.

When the bill, which has stood on the calendar for ten days as "An act to prohibit and punish the publication and dissemination of licentious, indecent, and degrading papers," was reached this afternoon, Mr. Ellsworth moved that it be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary. He then said:

"This bill was introduced after extended consultation and with approval, the same as have been some other bills introduced by me which may occur to the minds of Senators. My connection with this, as with those, has been that of sponsor, and by reason of the position which by custom and courtesy is conceded to me by my fellow-Republican citizens. The responsibility upon which rested its introduction does not now deem it wise that this bill should be pressed to passage and without, on my part, assuming any further responsibility as to that than I had for its introduction, I withdraw it."

"Is there any objection?" inquired the President of the Senate, as Mr. Ellsworth sat down amid profound silence.

"Isn't there a motion to be put?" asked Mr. Malby. "I think the bill's a good one, and I want to vote 'no' on it."

The question was accordingly put on the motion to recommit the bill, which was carried by a chorus of yeas, and, so far as could be detected, but three nays—from Senator Malby, Republican, and Senators Grady and Coffey, Democrats.

This disposes of the bill for this session. It will never be reported out of the Judiciary Committee again.

THE STATE CANAL QUESTION.

Arguments in Favor of the Proposed Appropriation Made by Erastus Wiman and Others.

ALBANY, March 16.—A hearing was held to-day before the Assembly Ways and Means Committee in reference to the Cantor-Hill bill to submit to the people at the election next Fall the question whether or not $7,000,000 should be appropriated to finish the enlargement of the Erie and other State canals. This appropriation is in addition to the $9,000,000 already appropriated, and now being expended, out of the $16,000,000 still to the credit of the canal account.

Among the advocates for prompt action in this respect was Erastus Wiman, who, among other things, said:

"It can be perfectly demonstrated that the enlarged Erie Canal, on the plans now nearing completion, with its carrying powers increased 60 per cent., will be able to handle tonnage of food and heavy freight equal to that of the five great trunk lines that parallel it. If it were possible to add five new trunk lines terminating in the harbor of New York, and reaching out to all the sources of food in the centre of the continent, would these not be cheap at $7,000,000 or $17,000,000? No public improvement, costing each taxpayer for principal and interest an average of 25 cents a year, would equal the creation of these new lines. This is especially so if they could be operated, as can the canal, without exacting freight rates necessary to pay interest on the $600,000,000 at which the five rival roads are capitalized.

"To-day the people of New York are paying a million dollars a year for their flour more than they need pay, if the enlargement of the Erie Canal is completed and reforms in transportation are inaugurated. An easy and cheap way to paralyze the whole canal system in the interest of the railroads is to vote against the Cantor-Hill bill."

W. R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association in New York also supported the bill. He said it did not take an old man to see that trade and commerce were fast slipping away in New York City, being diverted by artificial means to other ports. The Erie Canal was the most important factor in the development of the State, and he did not think that $50,000,000 would be too much if it were necessary to spend that amount on the canal.

Henry B. Heber, representing the Canal Committee of the Produce Exchange of New York, the Board of Trade, the Maritime Exchange, and the Canal Boatmen's Association, contended that the additional $7,000,000 required would without doubt be granted by the voters of the State, and should be submitted to them.

L. W. Beardsley of the Maritime Exchange, New York; R. R. Hefferd of the Buffalo Produce Exchange, George W. Batch, and E. M. Clarkson of the Canal Committee of the Produce Exchange, all spoke in the same vein."

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Several Measures Approved by Senate and Assembly Committees.

ALBANY, March 16.—The following bills have been favorably reported to the Senate:

Mr. Tiffany—Prohibiting the construction, maintenance, extension, or operation of any surface, elevated, steam, electric, or other railway of any kind upon East Nineteenth Street in the Twenty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn, lying between Caton Avenue and Foster Avenue, unless with the consent of a majority of the owners of property.

Mr. Wieman—To continue and provide for the office of Inspector of Construction, Alteration, and Repairs of Public Buildings in Kings County.

Mr. Wray—Providing that appeals in certain cases may be sent direct from the municipal to the Appellate Court.

Mr. Wallace—Providing that any tax heretofore levied for city, ward, State, and county purposes, and all water rates and rents in arrears in the City of Long Island City, may be paid and discharged of record at any time before the 15th day of September, 1898, with interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum.

Mr. Brennan—Authorizing the payment of clerks in the Brooklyn Department of Collection.

Mr. Reddington—Providing that the Dock Board of the City of New York may, without compensation, lease to any incorporated boat club, recognized as such by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America, any land or land under water belonging to the City of New York and situated on the Harlem and Hudson, or North, Rivers, which is not used by the City of New York for any purpose.

Senator Cantor—Authorizing the appropriation by New York City of $175,000 for the Normal College of the City of New York for the year 1898.

Senator Ford—Making any person who has served as a locomotive engineer or locomotive fireman for five years eligible to a license as a stationary engineer.

Mr. Davis—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to appropriate $35,000 to aid in the erection of a monument in memory of the martyrs who perished in the prison ships in New York Harbor during the War of the Revolution.

Mr. Weil—Authorizing the use of underground currents of electricity upon the transverse railroads in Central Park.

These bills have been favorably reported to the Assembly.

Mr. Armstrong—Providing that the rate of interest paid to depositors in any savings bank shall not be reduced while such surplus fund exceeds 7½ per centum of its deposits, and that for the purpose of preventing such reduction of interest the Trustees may use any portion of such surplus above 7½ per centum of its deposits.

Mr. Ives—Providing that a co-operative savings and loan association or a building and loan association incorporated under and doing business pursuant to the laws of this State may invest its deposits and the income derived therefrom in the same securities in which savings banks are, by Section 116 of this chapter, authorized to invest their deposits and the income derived therefrom.

Senator Page—Providing that any bank located in New York City whose certificate of incorporation shall so provide may open and keep one or more branch offices in such city for the receipt and payment of deposits and for making loans and discounts to the customers of such branch offices only; provided, however, that before opening any branch office the approval in writing of the Superintendent of Banks shall be first obtained, and no loans or discounts shall be made except such as may have been previously authorized by the Board of Directors.

Mr. Wallace—To create the new County of Nassau out of the territory now comprised within the limits of the towns of Oyster Bay, North Hempstead, and Hempstead, in the County of Queens, was this morning reported to the Assembly from the Committee on Internal Affairs.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action Taken in Both Houses on Various Measures.

ALBANY, March 16.—These bills were passed by the Senate to-day:

Mr. Collin's—Extending the powers of the Commissioners of Deeds appointed in the municipalities now constituting Greater New York.

Mr. Armstrong's—Requiring that the lawyers of the State admitted to practice register with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Senator Wray's—Making Police Judges who have served for two years in the territory embraced in Greater New York eligible to appointment as Magistrates in the City Court.

Mr. Hill's—Making any owner of a vessel who shall fail to give a bill of lading to the shipper guilty of a misdemeanor.

Among the bills passed by the Assembly were the following:

Mr. Collins's—Prohibiting the desecration, mutilation, and improper use of the flag of the United States or of this State.

Senator Burns's—Amending the insurance laws relating to the expenses of examinations, number of Directors, and corporate names of insurance corporations.

Mr. De Graw's—Providing for the pensioning of disabled volunteer firemen of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Mr. Crabtree's—Appropriating $10,000 for the relief of indigent soldiers and sailors and the families of those deceased.

Mr. Gallagher's—Regulating the construction of a bridge over the mill pond in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Wards, Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. Cullen's—Authorizing the construction of a pier at the foot of Harrison Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

FAILED TO ESCAPE THE RICE.

The Ruse of a Bridal Couple Foiled by Their Guests.

MATAWAN, N. J., March 16.—Edward Wharton, a young business man of Keyport, and Miss Clara Clark were married at Keyport to-day. Their friends had plenty of old shoes and about fifty pounds of rice in readiness. The couple learned of this, and while the guests were in the dining room the bride and bridegroom slipped from the house, and behind a fleet horse went across country to outwit their friends by taking the train at Haslett instead of this place.

When this ruse was discovered, four of the young men determined to make an effort to redeem the promises of a warm send-off. They loaded themselves with rice and came to this place, reaching here just before the train came into the station.

The first the young couple knew of what was going on they had been lifted from their seats and rice was being poured down their necks and strewn over them. Then the four young men bombarded them until the train reached Cliffwood.

Pelham-New Rochelle Boundary.

WHITE PLAINS, March 16.—The disputed boundary line between the towns of New Rochelle and Pelham was decided to-day when the Westchester County Board of Supervisors adopted the report of the Judiciary Committee, which decided that the correct boundary line is that made by the stone walls now in existence as laid down on a map made by Capt. Bond in 1711. There was about 200 feet difference between the disputants. This line has been recognized since 1872.

THEODORE B. STARR,
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CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Bill Making Material Amendments to the Law Introduced by Senator Brush.

CHECK ON CITY DEPARTMENTS

The Measure Requires that the Rules and Regulations for Examination Must Be Submitted to the State Board.

ALBANY, March 16.—A bill prepared by the Civil Service Reform Association, and making material amendments to the State Civil Service law, was introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Brush. The most important feature of the bill is a provision requiring the submission of rules and regulations for civil service examination to the State Board of Civil Service Commissioners.

The bill provides that examinations for admission to the public service shall have reference to "the general character and previous experience" of the applicants, and that, "in all examinations other than for purely clerical positions the commission shall, whenever practicable, secure the services of some person or persons practically versed in the duties which the applicants would be required to perform if appointed, who shall be consulted in the conduct of examinations; and, whenever practicable, and the funds at the disposal of the commission permit, such examinations, except in so far as they may relate to character and experience, shall consist of an actual performance by the applicants of the kind of work they would, if appointed, be called upon to perform."

"Applicants for employment as laborers or workmen shall not be required to be classified hereunder, but shall be examined with reference to their physical ability and capacity for labor, the character of their past employment, and their habits as to industry and sobriety. Such persons shall be appointed to the service they seek to perform after satisfactorily passing these tests in the order of their application."

It is further provided "that the Mayor of each city in the State shall appoint and employ suitable persons to prescribe, amend, and enforce regulations for appointments to and promotions in the civil service of such city and for classifications and examinations therein, and for the registration and selection of laborers for employment therein not inconsistent with the Constitution and provisions of this act."

These regulations are to take effect "upon the approval of the Mayor of the city and of the New York Civil Service Commission."

Applicants for positions as School Principals or teachers are exempt from examination.

A provision is added to the effect that "no person holding a position subject to competitive examination in the civil service of the State or of a city shall be removed or degraded except for just cause and upon written charges, to be filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, and of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make an explanation."

The latter clause would, it is suggested, prevent the wholesale reductions recently made in some of the New York City departments as an indirect method of forcing out of the service men otherwise protected by the civil service regulations.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Municipal Commission Will Meet To-morrow to Consider the Communication of the State Board.

President Knox of the Municipal Civil Service Commission said yesterday that the commission had received a communication from the State Civil Service Board asking why new rules and regulations had been adopted without submission to the State Board. Mr. Knox added that the commission would meet to-morrow and decide what, if any, action is to be taken in the matter. It is probable that the commission will merely acknowledge the receipt of the communication and inclose a copy of the opinion rendered at their request by the Corporation Counsel.

The letter from the State Board was in no way a demand upon the local commission or an accusation that the action taken was illegal. Silas W. Burt of the State Commission, who arrived in this city from Albany yesterday, said he believed that there was some legal basis for the stand the local commission had taken. It was a question of law that the courts must decide.

"Any proceedings instituted by us," said Mr. Burt, "would be necessarily slow. The Civil Service Reform Association will submit the question to due process of law. We should have to apply to the Attorney General for an opinion and await his pleasure, whereas the Civil Service Reform Association can obtain a speedy decision by mandamusing the Controller and holding up the pay of some of those appointed under the new rules."

THE AMENDED PRIMARY BILL.

Will Be Reported to the Senate and Assembly To-day.

ALBANY, March 16.—The amended Primary bill will be reported to the Senate and Assembly to-morrow. The Senate Judiciary Committee considered the measure in executive session this afternoon and concluded that it was in proper shape to start on its last legislative journey.

Senators Lexow and Pavey agree in the general statement that the bill in its present form does not differ in principle from that reported by the committee ten days ago. Many alterations have been made, but they have been in the direction of correcting errors of verbiage and perfecting the details.

The bill in its latest form was sent to New York yesterday by special messenger, submitted to Messrs. Root and Cravath, who gave it their approval, and returned to Chairman Lexow to-day.

A strong effort was made by the New York City Republican "machine" to have the provision for the direct election of members of the County Committee changed so as to allow the committee to be chosen indirectly by delegates elected at the primary. Edward Lauterbach urged this request, and Messrs. Pavey and Lallmbeer were willing to accede to it. The Union League committee insisted on the plan of direct choice, however, and it is in the bill as it will be reported.

The time for holding the official primaries, which was from 8 in the morning to 8 in the evening, has been extended to 10 o'clock in the evening. Extra compensation is provided for the inspectors of Primaries Elections at the rate of $4 per day for each of the official primary election days, and for the supplemental enrollment in May. In cities of the second class and villages under the operation of this act, the members of committees shall be apportioned among the various units of representation entitled to representation therein according to the rules prescribed for the apportionment of delegates to conventions.

The General Committee of any party may by its rules and regulations apportion the voting powers of the delegates to a convention in accordance with the vote for Governor at the last general election. Should the boundaries of the election districts be changed since the last preceding general election, the units of representation shall be estimated as closely as possible, and the apportionment of delegates made in accordance with such estimate.

TRUCK CRUSHES A CHILD.

The Little Son of Eugene Lansberg, a Turfman, Killed.

Four-year-old Adolph Lansberg was crushed to death under the front wheel of a heavy two-horse express van early last evening at First Avenue and Eighty-third Street. Jacob Van Wart, twenty-eight years old, of 52 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, in the employ of the Lyons Express Company, was the driver, and he is a prisoner in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station.

The child lived with his parents at 400 East Eighty-third Street. His father is Eugene Lansberg, a race horse owner, who operated all last season at the Aqueduct track. He had but two children, George, seven years old, and Adolph, four.

The little fellow was in the centre of a group of children in the street, and did not see the heavy truck as it wheeled around the corner. Policeman O'Brien of the West Eighty-eighth Street Station picked up the mangled little body, and carried it into a near-by drug store.

The mother was alone in her flat when she received word of her child's death. She fainted, and when restored was hysterical. She begged for a pistol, for poison, for a knife. Then she pleaded with the neighbors to kill her, and declared she would not live without her baby, as she lovingly referred to the little boy. The father's grief was hardly less acute, and he declared he would have killed the driver had he been present at the accident.

Van Wart seems extremely agitated over the affair, and repeatedly expressed his sorrow. He said the child seemed to deliberately run under the truck, and, though he brought the heavy team to its haunches, it was too late.

NEW YORK CHARTER ELECTIONS.

Results in a Number of Local Contests Up the State.

SARATOGA, March 16.—The results of the charter elections for Village Presidents are as follows: Glens Falls, Warren County, William M. Haskell, Democrat; Fort Edward, Washington County, Levi H. Wing, Republican; Sandy Hill, Washington County, David Filkins, taxpayers' ticket; Corinth, Saratoga County, Warren Curtis, Jr., Democrat; Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, Douglas W. Mabee, Republican on the Union ticket.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 16.—The town meetings in Columbia County yesterday resulted in a victory for the Democrats, who elected 13 out of 23 Supervisors.

MIDDLEPORT, N. Y., March 16.—The election here yesterday resulted as follows: Mayor—George Bennett, (Dem.) Aldermen—Frank Coon, (Dem.,) Romino Hunt, (Rep.) Treasurer—Louis H. Spaulding, (Dem.) Collector—E. B. Braddock, (Rep.)

CATTARAUGUS, N. Y., March 16.—The straight Republican ticket was victorious over the Union ticket here yesterday. F. S. Oaks was elected Village President by a majority of about 100.

AKRON, N. Y., March 16.—The following named officers were elected yesterday on the People's ticket: President—I. C. Jones. Trustees—E. C. Bitterman, Fletcher Montgomery, George Swift, and Frank Reid. Treasurer—Edwin S. Ford. Collector—Augustus Herbst. Water Commissioner—Henry L. Newman.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:08	Sun sets	6:10
		Moon rises	3:30

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	3:05	Gov. Isl'd	3:20
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	3:50	Gov. Isl'd	4:05
		H. Gate	5:06
		H. Gate	5:54

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ardandhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Corean, Glasgow	.....	.....
El Sol, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19.

Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caribbee, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coleridge, La Plata countries	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Creole, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Galileo, Hull	.....	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mohawk, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Peerless, Newcastle	.....	.....
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	11:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Winifreda, London	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 18 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships

The Wanamaker Store

Capt. Riggs' Wigwam, Navajo Curios and Rugs at reduced prices. Basement.
Cut Flowers, First Floor, near centre, Broadway Entrance.

Falcon Bicycles at $22.50

An Addition to Our Bicycle Stock

THE Falcon wheel in 1897 was classed as a $75 mount, and deserved that classification. In every respect of material, in every point and feature of design and finish, it *was* a $75 wheel.

We sold it at $26.50; the women's models at $27.50.

The selling was very large; so large that we looked to another successful year with the same wheel, and had the company make to our special order

One Thousand Wheels

particularly for the business of this season. These thousand were the good $75 wheels of '97, with such improvements as a year's experience had suggested.

Conditions change fast in the wheel world of late. There came a crash in prices, and, coincidently, a change in manufacturing policy. Our plans for 1898 included the improved 1897 Falcon, because we knew what it was,—its value was fixed and known, and it partook of none of the uncertainty of the future and the new conditions.

We now offer the thousand wheels originally made for us,—made when our Falcon was to be better than any Falcon ever put out,—made when the wheel was an honest $75 worth. Neither we nor the manufacturers ever dreamed of these figures at retail, but conditions change fast. Here is the new price:—

Falcons, for Men, 22, 24 and 26-Inch Frames,
Falcons, for Women, 20 and 22-Inch Frames, } **$22.50**

We do not give a choice in tires,—you must take the wheels as they stand, but they stand fitted with numerous makes, and it amounts to the same thing. Almost all are single tube. Garford saddles. Enameled in black, maroon and green.

Selling begins this morning. Our usual broad guarantee covers every wheel. You will find these wheels on sale also at our branch cycle store, 5th Avenue and 42d Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Directors Meet Here and Elect Officers —President Baxter on the Outlook in the South.

The Directors of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railway Company held a meeting in the Hoffman House yesterday afternoon, Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., presided. All of the officers of last year were re-elected, as follows: President—Nathaniel Baxter, Jr.; First Vice President—James Barron; Second Vice President—A. M. Shook; General Manager—G. B. McCormick; Treasurer—James Barron, and Secretary—John Fletcher. After the meeting President Baxter said that the affairs of the company have greatly improved within the last year. In speaking of general business conditions in Tennessee and elsewhere in the South he said:

"There is a very decided improvement in conditions. The situation has grown better steadily for years, and the growth and development are substantial. The only obstacle now to still greater advancement is the war scare. While the people in the South are ready to take part in any war, the business men everywhere are opposed to a hasty war. There is more hope now that war will be averted, but the uncertainty of the situation, with the continual preparation of ships and munitions of war, is having its effect. It depresses business, checks all development, and prevents men from putting their money into enterprises that have been planned and perfected and are only awaiting an assurance of peace. We have entered upon an era of vast development and material prosperity, and it is a great misfortune to have it checked by rumors of war. It will be a still greater misfortune if that period of prosperity is postponed or turned into one of disaster by actual war."

Among Southern business men who are at the Hoffman House to look after the interests of this company are other enterprises are S. Haas, President of the Schloss Iron Company at Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Wells, Postmaster of Nashville and interested in the Sheffield Works, and J. M. Culp, General Freight Agent of the Southern Railway.

THREE GOULD ROAD MEETINGS.

Officers Chosen by Two—Annual Report of the Third Approved.

There were three Gould railroad meetings in this city yesterday. The Directors of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company elected these officers: President—George J. Gould; Vice President and General Auditor—C. G. Warner; General Manager—W. B. Doddridge; Secretary and Treasurer—A. H. Calef; Assistant Secretary—Guy Phillips; Second Assistant Secretary—E. G. Merriam; Local Treasurer—D. S. H. Smith; Executive Committee—George J. Gould, Russell Sage, A. L. Hopkins, Howard Gould, John T. Terry, and G. C. W. Lowrey.

Officers elected for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company were the same, except that F. W. Irland is Second Assistant Secretary and the Executive Committee consists of George J. Gould, Russell Sage, Samuel Sloan, Thomas T. Eckert, D. D. Parmly, Louis Fitzgerald, and Edwin Gould.

The stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company met to pass formal approval on the annual report, and they were surprised when the meeting adjourned by an invitation from Mr. Gould to a sumptuous luncheon in his private office. Such an entertainment is rare in railroad routine.

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The Erie Railroad Gets Permission to Increase Its Stock.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners met yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, with Col. Ashley W. Cole presiding. Permission was given to the Erie Railroad to increase its capital stock to an amount sufficient to acquire control of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad. The capital stock is to be raised from $146,000,000 to $172,000,000.

Considerable testimony was taken in the matter of the application of the New York and North Shore Railroad Company for permission to build an electric surface road from Flushing, L. I., to Whitestone, Jamaica, Little Neck, Bayside, Manhasset, and Willets Point. The Long Island Railroad Company is opposed to the granting of the franchise. Further hearings will be held.

The Middletown-Goshen Road.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 16.—The controlling stock of the Middletown-Goshen Traction Company to-day passed from the hands of the Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre stockholders to New York capitalists, who have elected the following officers: President—F. McKelge, Brooklyn; Vice President and Treasurer—Charles G. M. Thomas, New York; Secretary—Henry M. Brundage, New York; General Manager—W. A. Grauten, New Paltz. The new company also acquires Midway Park, a Summer resort.

NORTHWEST RATE WAR.

A Special Committee of General Passenger Agents Still Trying to Settle the Difficulty.

Another largely attended meeting of railway passenger traffic men was held in the rooms of the Trunk Line Association, Liberty Street, yesterday in the hope of effecting an agreement by which the Northwest rate war may be stopped. Commissioner L. P. Farmer presided. Soon after 2 o'clock the special committee appointed to report a plan for a settlement of the difficulty reported that it had been in session since 10:30 A. M., but had not been able to reach a conclusion. In reply to a question from Commissioner Farmer, D. B. Martin, the Chairman of the committee, said that there was still some hope of effecting an amicable arrangement, and he suggested that more time be allowed the committee. The meeting promptly voted to extend the committee's time until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The chief obstacle in the way of an agreement is said to be the question of Canadian Pacific differentials. The officers of that company claim that their line is entitled to a differential, and the representatives of the Western roads are opposed to making any such concession. Propositions for arbitration have therefore come up, but the conflicting interests represented in the sub-committee have not been able to agree on the methods of arbitration to be followed.

Commissioner Farmer announced to the meeting the death in Chicago last Tuesday night of W. F. White, passenger traffic manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. Mr. White had expected to attend this conference. A committee, of which George H. Daniels was Chairman, drafted a brief memorial, which was adopted, with the request that it be spread on the minutes of the various passenger associations.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL IN ALABAMA.

It Will Enter Over the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 16.—It is reported on the very best authority that the Illinois Central has definitely arranged for its entrance into Birmingham, and is now locating an office here. The statement is made that it will be operating into this city over the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad by April 1.

The arrangement is said to be a full traffic agreement. The report is confirmed by a number of things that have occurred the past few months, notably the purchase of a large acreage of coal and iron ore lands in Lamar County, Ala., by parties interested in the Illinois Central. It is said to be the Illinois Central's present intention to run its trains from Aberdeen, Miss., and to build branches from the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham to the new coal and iron properties.

Officials have thrown cold water on the representations, but their actions have lent color to them. That they are coming into Alabama, somehow, is no longer doubted.

New B. and O. Terminal Facilities.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has opened a new freight terminal, with yard facilities, at the foot of West Twenty-sixth Street. A plot between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, fronting on Thirteenth Avenue, has been secured and tracks have been laid to accommodate one hundred cars. In addition a warehouse, 300 by 25 feet has been built. Tracks have been laid across Thirteenth Avenue to the pier, and a new bridge and other necessary adjuncts have been built to facilitate the handling of cars from floats to the land. The establishment of this terminal enables the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to gather business from the lumber yards and the piano, structural iron, boiler, and other manufacturing industries in that neighborhood.

Baltimore and Ohio Improvement.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Chief Engineer Manning of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Monday connected up the new work at Falls Cut and the new tunnel was used for the first time Monday night. This tunnel eliminates the hitherto dangerous point known as Falls Cut, which had to be strengthened with heavy timbers. Six curves also were removed and the line was shortened about 600 feet. The new tunnel is 535 feet long and the entire new work has been built for a double track.

DEMENTED FOLK AS VEGETABLES

At the Flatbush Asylum last night a fancy dress ball was given by the inmates. An entertainment was provided, consisting of music, fancy dances, and recitations. The grand march was led by James McAvoy, dressed as a French General.

A curious thing about the affair was the appearance of several of the lunatics dressed as vegetables, evidently in imitation of the recent vegetable dance of New York society. There were cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, and other vegetables.

The whole affair was a pronounced success, and the physicians as well as the inmates were much pleased.

BRIDGE TROLLEY ACCIDENT.

Wagon and Car Crash on the Structure—Man's Skull Fractured.

The first trolley collision took place on the Brooklyn Bridge last night. A man was driving an express wagon, when some part of the harness broke and the horse took fright.

A collision resulted with Car No. 119 of the Smith Street line, and the man was thrown out. His skull was fractured, and he was taken by Ambulance Surgeon Benton to the Brooklyn City Hospital. His name was not learned.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect on or about April 1, is granted Major Joseph B. Girard, surgeon.

Fifteen days' ordinary leave of absence is granted Second Lieutenant Kenzie W. Walker, Ninth Cavalry, to take effect upon the expiration of the extension of sick leave granted him Nov. 26.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Fort Myer, Virginia, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry; Major William R. Hall, surgeon; Capt. George McCreery, assistant surgeon; Capt. Frank West, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, Sixth Cavalry, recorder.

First Lieut. James W. Watson, Tenth Cavalry, will report to Col. Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Major E. Van A. Andruss, Fourth Artillery, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Governors Island, New York City, vice Major Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery, who is hereby relieved.

The order dated March 11 detailing First Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, Third Infantry, as Acting Indian Agent at the Fort Peck Indian Agency, Montana, is revoked.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. John B. McDonald, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. John A. Lockwood, Fourth Cavalry.

Capt. John P. Story, Fourth Artillery, and First Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, Fifth Artillery, are detailed as member and recorder, respectively, of the examining board now convened at Fort Monroe, Va., vice Capt. John M. K. Davis, First Artillery, and First Lieut. Ernest Hinds, Second Artillery, who are hereby relieved.

Navy.

Rear Admiral E. O. Matthews is detached from the Bureau of Yards and Docks March 16, and ordered as President of the naval retiring board, Washington, March 17.

Commodore F. V. McNair is detached as President of the naval retiring board, Washington, March 17, and ordered to commence his duties as President of the naval examining board.

Medical Inspector W. S. Dixon, ordered to the examining board of Marine Surgeons March 16, and to resume treatment at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, is detached from the Brooklyn, and ordered at once to the Norfolk Hospital for treatment.

Chief Engineer W. H. Nauman is detached from the Monadnock, and ordered home. He has leave for two months.

Chief Engineer W. B. Dunning is ordered to the Monadnock on the arrival of that vessel at San Francisco.

Acting Carpenter J. T. S. Miller is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard, and ordered to the Miantonomoh March 19.

Acting Gunner D. Lyons is detached from the Constellation, and ordered to the Miantonomoh March 19.

Capt. A. H. McCormick is detached from command of the Oregon, and ordered home. He has sick leave for six months.

Capt. C. E. Clark is detached from command of the Monterey, and ordered at once to the command of the Oregon.

Medical Inspector P. Fitzsimons is detached as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, and ordered at once to the Monterey.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Foote sailed from Jacksonville for Key West March 16.

Vicksburg arrived at St. Pierre March 15.

Marietta sailed from San José for Panama March 15.

Essex arrived at Portsmouth March 16.

Mangrove arrived at Key West March 16.

Helena arrived at Funchal March 16.

Fern sailed from Key West for Havana March 16.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

HOTEL HANOVER ON FIRE

Two Upper Floors of the Fashionable Family Resort Totally Destroyed.

INVALID WOMEN RESCUED

Many Prominent Persons Occupants of Threatened Apartments—Gen. B. F. Tracy Suffers Slight Damage—Parrot Saved Before Jewels.

The Hotel Hanover, a family hotel on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday and its contents, including valuable antique furniture, paintings, and bric-à-brac to the value of many thousands of dollars, were badly damaged by the floods of water that were thrown on the building for nearly three hours. None of the occupants was injured, but for some time intense excitement prevailed and two invalid women had to be carried out of the house by policemen and firemen.

The fire started shortly after 3 o'clock on the Fifth Avenue side of the top floor of the six-story building in a pile of rubbish stowed away in a closet. The top floor serves as quarters for the servants employed in the hotel, and it is thought that one of the maids carelessly threw a burning match into a closet near an airshaft and ignited some waste paper. The dry woodwork at once caught fire and in a few seconds the entire east wing of the floor was filled with smoke, which was carried by the draught down the airshaft and gave the first warning of danger to the occupants.

Charles Ganer, a bell boy, and Edward Herbert, the hotel porter, noticed the smoke, and at once turned in an alarm. By the time the fire companies responded the flames had made considerable headway, and soon afterward a second and third alarm were sent in.

Scramble for Safety.

Meantime the occupants of the apartments began a wild scramble for safety. Those on the upper floors rushed to the elevator, but the man in charge lost his self-control in the excitement and could not make the elevator work. The stairways, though rapidly filling with smoke, offered a safe way of egress, and men and women, all carrying as many of their belongings as they could possibly hold, came rushing out of the building.

Mrs. Ellen Reynolds, who occupied apartments on the fourth floor, and is an invalid, tried to get to her door unaided, and was on the verge of collapse when Policeman Forbes of the West Thirtieth Street Station went to her aid and carried her down stairs in an invalid chair. He took her into the store of the Japanese Trading Company, at 4 East Fifteenth Street, where she was temporarily cared for. As soon as she reached the street she suddenly remembered that she had left her diamonds, valued at nearly $10,000, and about $1,000 in cash, in her rooms. She offered the policeman $100 to go back for them, and he, with a maid, started to get the valuables. They reached the third floor, but there the smoke became so thick that they had difficulty in making their way back.

Mrs. Edward Kirkland, another invalid, who had a short while before undergone an operation, and who lived on the second floor, was carried down by Policeman Benning and Fireman Heylos. She was taken to the Kensington, across the street, and placed under the care of a physician.

Much Damage by Water.

For three hours the firemen worked to check the flames, and succeeded in confining them to the two upper floors of the Fifth Avenue wing, but the streams of water soaked through to every floor below and did almost incalculable damage. The draught coming through the airshaft drew part of the flames down to the floors below, and some of the woodwork and curtains in the lower apartments caught fire, but prompt work on the part of the hose brigade prevented serious damage. The two top floors all along the Fifth Avenue side and for about forty feet on the Fifteenth Street side were gutted. Shortly after 6 o'clock the roof covering that portion gave way, and the large, half-burned rafters, as well as a good portion of the cornices, tumbled into the street.

The hotel is owned by the Haight estate, the representative of which is Dr. David L. Haight, who lives in the house. The manager is Ernest W. Eager, who also keeps the Montvord House, in Middleton Springs, Vt. He has managed the Hanover for nine years. About forty families occupy apartments ranging from four to eight rooms in the house, and among them are many well-known society people. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy occupies a suite on the second floor, and among the others are Alan Arthur, son of the late ex-President Chester A. Arthur; Judge Martin T. McMahon and two sisters, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Blood and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hamersley, cousins of Lady Beresford, formerly the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough; Mrs. M. Knapp, Miss Augusta Hyatt, Miss Margaret Wilmerding, Miss Laura Conkling, a niece of Roscoe Conkling; Mrs. Carson, one of the principal stockholders in the Otis Elevator Company; Mrs. Emerson, a niece of Bishop Henry C. Potter; Mrs. John Bloodgood, Mrs. Robert Boerum, Mrs. David S. Thomson, the Countess Nasell, formerly Mrs. Spiess, and Dr. Charles A. Doremus.

On the site where the hotel now stands was formerly the Haight mansion, part of which still stands and is a part of the hotel. It is joined to the main building in Fifteenth Street by a double fire-proof brick wall. The entire building extends about 200 feet on the Fifteenth Street side and 75 feet on the Fifth Avenue side, while the original mansion extended only about 25 feet back on Fifth Avenue. There is only one entrance on the Fifteenth Street side.

Old Building Suffered.

Most of the damage of yesterday's fire and consequent flooding was sustained by those occupying apartments in the old part of the building, where hardly a single thing was left dry. The apartments in the newer addition suffered considerably less. Gen. Tracy's damage was slight, while his next-door neighbors, the Countess Nasell and her daughters, saved all their property.

One of the heaviest losers was Mrs. John Bloodgood. Her son, Harry Bloodgood, said that several valuable paintings which he estimated to be worth considerably over $50,000 were slightly injured by water; but all their furniture, including some costly antiques, was almost totally ruined.

All during the evening porters, bell boys, and maids were kept busy carrying wet clothing and soaked baggage of all kinds out of the house. Every available trunk and valise in the house was brought into requisition, and articles of more or less value were taken out as the water, accumulating in spots, began to leak through every aperture and poured into the rooms.

Fashionably dressed women returning from a day's shopping or calling were shocked to find their homes almost wrecked. They bravely waded through the pools of water in the street and in the house and set about saving what they could.

Butler Saves a Parrot.

Mrs. Thomson had left all her jewelry in her apartments, but recognizing that there was no danger of the fire spreading to her rooms, gave herself little concern about it. She was, however, anxious about a parrot, and fearing that the bird would come to grief in the excitement sent her butler up to effect a rescue. He returned a few minutes later carrying Polly on his thumb, and its mistress promptly tucked it away inside of her sealskin coat.

The damage to the building was estimated at something over $10,000, although the fine hand frescoes in the old Haight Mansion, which were destroyed are said to have cost that much in themselves. The damage to property cannot be estimated until everything becomes dry and the extent of the injury to the furniture and clothing is ascertained.

Assistant Fire Marshal McQuaid was present, and said that no further investigation would be made by the Marshal's department.

The police had some difficulty in keeping back the crowds that swarmed to witness the fire, and the reserves from the West Twentieth and West Thirtieth Street Stations had to be called out. Detectives guarded the entrance to the hotel, and were stationed in the corridors inside to prevent any of the valuable articles in the building from falling into thieves' hands. Police Commissioner Hamilton, Capt. Sheehan, and Capt. McClusky were interested spectators, the latter taking an active part in guarding the property of the burned-out guests.

A DINNER OF SCIENTISTS

The Alliance of New York Takes Up Science in Many of Its Relations.

SPEECHES BY MEN OF NOTE

Responses by Chancellor MacCracken, President Low, Prof. Simon Newcomb, Prof. Stevenson, William E. Dodge, Capt. Zalinski, and Others.

The Scientific Alliance of New York gave its first dinner last evening at the Hotel Savoy, and it was one of the largest dinners that has taken place at that hostelry this season. About 200 members of the various societies forming the alliance and their friends were seated at twenty-one tables, many ladies being of the company.

Charles F. Cox of the New York Academy of Sciences and President of the Council of the Alliance presided, and was toastmaster. At the table with him, to his right, sat Prof. Simon Newcomb, President Seth Low, William E. Dodge, Brayton Ives, Morris K. Jesup, Edward D. Adams, and Prof. Henry F. Osborn, while on his left were Prof. George F. Barker, Chancellor H. M. MacCracken, Dr. John S. Billings, Andrew H. Green, Capt. E. L. Zalinski, Horace E. Deming, and Prof. J. J. Stevenson.

At the other tables were William Bentenmuller, Addison Brown, Charles A. Doremus, L. S. Foster, George F. Kunz, E. G. Love, C. F. McKenna, W. McMurtrie, Henry H. Rusby, Charles G. Shultz, Frank D. Skeel, C. Van Brunt, W. S. Logan, A. R. Conkling, R. E. Dodge, J. F. Kemp, and Prof. J. K. Rees.

In his speech of greeting the President reviewed briefly the history of the formation of the alliance and its beneficial effect upon the eight societies that constitute it. The alliance, he said, will make New York the scientific centre of the country.

The toasts all related to science. The first one was, "Science as a Moral Force," and it was responded to by Chancellor MacCracken, who said science and force are man and wife, and their offspring are the wonderful inventions of this century.

President Low spoke on "Science in Education," his introductory remarks being in a humorous vein. He spoke approvingly of the room science now takes in the plan of all university education, the friendship with nature which the scientific student cultivates, and the good effect upon character of the fearlessness of science, which believes that truth may safely be allowed to take care of itself under any and all circumstances.

Prof. Simon Newcomb's theme was "Science, the Nation's Safeguard." He said the National importance of science is not to be measured by what it has already accomplished, great as those achievements are.

Prof. Stevenson spoke of "The City's Debt to Science." He first instanced Franklin's discovery of the Gulf Stream, which diverted the tide of commerce hither from Charleston, Boston, and Philadelphia. Our stately buildings, our illuminated streets, our underground trolley cars, and our hope of some day having rapid transit are due to the scientific men who sought truth, not fame or wealth. It has been the telegraph and later the telephone that have saved New York from the competition of the inland cities. He declared that New York does not know and acknowledge its debt to science. Provision for scientific research is absolutely necessary for its supremacy.

Mr. Dodge's Remarks.

William E. Dodge responded to "Science and Commerce," saying that President Gilman had declared that the relation of science and commerce is the history of civilization. Science determined what products should be moved and commerce took hold of them. They have worked together closely in all ages, and have made the world what it is. Science always leads and commerce follows. Commerce is a gigantic and wonderful movement. Mr. Dodge said he believed the men of commerce do appreciate and acknowledge the work of scientific men and expressed a confidence that they would see to it that facilities for scientific research are furnished.

Other toasts were "The Interest of Sister Cities in the Science of New York," Prof. George F. Barker; "Science for the People," Prof. Henry F. Osborn, and "Science in Warfare," Capt. E. L. Zalinski.

Capt. Zalinski said that science has contributed to progress in the arts of war, and its highest attainments have often been evoked and stimulated by the efforts to enhance the destructiveness of war appliances. But science, as applied to the arts of peace, owes something to the necessities of the arts of war. Thus the recognition of the elastic limit of metals as the basis of computation for the strength of structures is due to the artillery engineer.

Capt. Zalinsky spoke in detail o fthe progress in gun construction, which has resulted in the built-up and wire-wound guns; improvements in the forms of projectiles, the chronograph, the polarizing, photochronograph; telescope sights, the range-finder, smokeless powders, fixed submarine mines, and movable and automobile torpedoes, and concluded by saying:

"Every advance of science is utilized sooner or later in the arts of war and developments brought about by the latter are sure to bring about advances advantageous to the arts of peace."

OLD AND NEW ST. PAUL'S.

Alfred M. Collett Lectures on the Cathedral for Charity.

The Manhattan East Side Mission was the beneficiary of an unusually interesting lecture given in Sherry's small ballroom yesterday afternoon, by Alfred M. Collett of Oxford University. The subject was "The Old and New St. Paul's Cathedral" in London. The lecture was the second in a course Mr. Collett is giving for the mission, and it was illustrated with stereopticon views.

The present St. Paul's Cathedral was very fully presented and explained. Its exterior, shown to be dirty and dark near the ground, and much lighter above, illustrates the effect of the smoky atmosphere of London, said Mr. Collett. "The present cathedral was built of Portland stone," he added, "taken from Portland Island through the English Channel, and up the Thames to London, and its procurement must have cost the lives of many horses and men.

"The dome of St. Paul's is one of the most beautiful in the world and one of the finest bits of Renaissance architecture extant. It is a false dome, however, the inner surface being far below the outer one, which is supported by a brick cone placed between the two."

Mr. Collett exhibited one view, taken from the south portico, of a work carved in stone, showing a phoenix rising from the ashes. "When Sir Christopher Wren was building the new cathedral," said he, "several gravestones were brought to its site for use in its construction, and upon one of these, which he came across, was inscribed the Latin word, 'Resurgam.' 'I shall rise again.' It was on this account that the phoenix was carved here. Wren now lies in a tomb in the crypt of the cathedral and over his tomb is inscribed the motto, in Latin: 'Reader, if you want the monument, look around you.'"

CASTELLANE TO BUILD A YACHT.

He Has Challenged for the Coupe de France with His Boat.

CANNES, March 16.—Count de Castellane has challenged for the Coupe de France, (French Cup,) and will build a yacht for the purpose of contesting for that trophy.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Midian won, Chihuahua second, Prompt third. Time—1:15.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Mile and an eighth. Treachery won, Palomacita second, Coda third. Time—1:58½.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. For two-year-olds. Half a mile. Bonibel won, Buena Ventura second, Craibee third. Time—0:49.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. San Pablo Stakes. Recreation won, Lord Marmion second, Highland Ball third. Time—1:28½.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Mile and a sixteenth. Alvarado II. won, Mamie Scott second, Rey Del Tierra third. Time—1:48.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. McLight won, Dr. Marks second, Refugee third. Time—1:28.

Johns Hopkins Relief Bill Killed.

ANNAPOLIS, March 16.—The House of Delegates to-day defeated by a decisive vote the bill to appropriate $100,000 per annum for two years in aid of Johns Hopkins University.

The Gorham Company, Silversmiths

are showing some artistic examples of their work, recently produced.
This exhibition is preliminary to their Annual Easter Show, and is intended as an indication of the styles which will prevail at that time.
Some opportunities for exclusive selections are offered, and such goods may be reserved for future delivery.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
Broadway and Nineteenth Street,
23 Maiden Lane.

SCHEDULE OF YACHT RACES.

Dates Arranged by the Long Island Yacht Racing Association—Not So Many Events Planned This Year.

The schedule of yacht racing dates under the auspices of the Long Island Yacht Racing Association has been arranged by the Executive Committee, and will be presented to the main body at the general meeting of delegates, which is fixed for Monday evening, March 21, in Parlor F of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

There will not be as many races during the coming season as were held during 1897, owing to the fact that Wednesdays will not be officially designated as racing days. This does not, however, prohibit any club from arranging mid-week races, should they feel so disposed.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will omit their May regatta and will have only two events during the season open to all classes. They will, however, have contests every Saturday afternoon among their restricted "one design" knockabouts, and the usual trial races for a cup challenger. These last named contests will occupy the week beginning Monday, July 11.

The racing circuit will begin Saturday, June 25, and finish on Tuesday, July 5. The list of dates as assigned to the various clubs are as follows, and they will probably be adopted without alteration at the general meeting:

May 14, Saturday.—Huguenot Y. C., special race.
May 21, Saturday.—New Rochelle Y. C., special race.
May 30, Monday, (Decoration Day.)—Harlem Y. C., annual regatta.
May 30, Monday, (Decoration Day.)—Indian Harbor Y. C., special race.
June 1, Wednesday.—Yale Corinthian Y. C., annual regatta.
June 4, Saturday.—Knickerbocker Y. C., annual regatta for all classes.
June 11, Saturday.—Corinthian Fleet of New Rochelle, annual regatta.
June 20, Monday.—New Haven Y. C., annual regatta.
June 25, Saturday.—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C., annual race for all classes.
June 27, Monday.—Stamford Y. C., annual regatta for all classes.
June 28, Tuesday.—Indian Harbor Y. C., special race.
June 29, Wednesday.—Douglaston Y. C., annual regatta.
June 30, Thursday.—Horseshoe Harbor Club, special race.
July 1, Friday.—Sea Cliff Y. C., annual regatta.
July 2, Saturday.—New Rochelle Y. C., annual regatta for all classes.
July 5, Tuesday.—American Y. C., annual regatta for all classes.
July 9, Saturday.—Riverside Y. C., annual race.
July 11, Monday, to July 15, Friday.—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C., trial races for 20-foot class of sloops.
July 30, Saturday.—Indian Harbor Y. C., annual regatta.
Aug. 6, Saturday.—Hempstead Harbor Club annual regatta.
Aug. 13, Saturday.—Horseshoe Harbor Club annual regatta.
Aug. 20, Saturday.—Huguenot Y. C., annual regatta.
Aug. 27, Saturday.—Indian Harbor Y. C., special regatta.
Sept. 3, Saturday.—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C., Fall race for all classes.
Sept. 5, Monday, (Labor Day.)—Norwalk Y. C., annual regatta.
Sept. 10, Saturday.—Riverside Y. C., Fall race.
Sept. 17, Saturday.—American Y. C., Fall regatta for all classes.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Prof. Goldwin Smith, Toronto; ex-Congressman M. T. Stevens, Massachusetts; ex-Senator J. M. Camden, West Virginia; ex-Senator H. G. Davis, West Virginia.

HOLLAND—Baron de Batz, Paris; Major Scabell, England; Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.

MANHATTAN—F. O. Wilson, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—Col. Ashley W. Cole, Albany; Major John S. Kenyon, Syracuse.

WALDORF—Henry Watterson, Louisville; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; Capt. Mara P. Maus, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hotel Netherland.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Dewsburry, linens; 57 White Street.
Almond, C. H., Dry Goods Company, Lynchburg, Va.; W. J. Almond, notions and dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Ault & Wiborg Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. T. E. Bonte, printing inks; Waldorf Hotel.
Ault & Wiborg Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. I. A. Ault, printing inks; Waldorf Hotel.
Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. E. Caldwell, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. James Wilson, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Bronhard & Hanna, Little River, Kansas; George W. Hanna, general merchandise; New York Hotel.
Bean, Ira J., Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Ira J. Bean, cloaks and suits; Hotel Gerlach.
Bean, Ira J., Detroit, Mich.; Mary L. Ferguson, cloaks and suits; Hotel Gerlach.
Barnard & Grant, Emlenton, Penn.; J. P. Barnard, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.
Blasier, W. D., Ilion, N. Y.; fancy dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Baker & Le Forn, Troy, Ohio; W. H. Baker, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Skene, E., Troy, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Albert.
Bizzell Brothers & Co., Goldsborough, N. C.; J. S. Bizzell, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bannon, Miss, Troy, N. Y.; millinery; Miss L. Bannon, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Beck Brothers, Monroe, N. C.; J. M. Beck, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; Miss J. R. Cohane, prints and ginghams, 108 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Bronner, E. M., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. M. Bronner, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.
Blanke, C. F., Tea and Coffee Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. F. Blanke, tea and coffee; Hotel Metropole.
Bacon, Chappell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. E. Chappell, cloaks and suits; Union Square Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Tiffany, notions; 2 Walker Street.
Citizens' General Electric Company, Louisville, Ky.; A. M. Worthington; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Collins & Surridge, Bellefontaine, Ohio; G. N. Surridge, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cole, M., Chicago, Ill.; dressmakers' supplies.
Clarkson, R. C., Lebanon, Ky., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Cohen & Oberman, Cambria, Penn.; Morris Cohen, dry goods.
Davis, George W., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Avery B. Davis, department store; St. Denis Hotel.
Duval, Alexander, Bowling Green, Ky.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Dirksen, I. & T., Evansville, Ind.; Gusta Dirksen, millinery; Trinka Dirksen, millinery; Continental Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Devan, M. A., Penn Yan, N. Y.; millinery.
Donald, Converse & Maynard, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; C. E. Converse, notions and cloaks; Holland House.
Ellis, A. C., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. J. Geddes, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Forman, J. A., & Brother, Erie, Penn.; J. A. Forman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Hutter, notions and trimmings; M. H. Burns, jewelry; I. Stern, fancy goods and worsteds; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Fillman Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio, publishers; George B. Nichols.
Frost, Samuel W., Cincinnati, Ohio, lumber; Waldorf Hotel.
Fulton, W. J., Hartford City, Ind.; department store; Hotel Lafayette.
Garrity, Mrs. P. A., Louisville, Ky.; modiste, 225 West Twenty-third Street.
Gross, W. & M., Troy, N. Y.; Marks Gross, clothing and furnishing goods; Wolf Gross, clothing and furnishings; Sinclair House.
Gray, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Gray, notions and carpets; Westminster Hotel.
Gutman, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. T. Berry, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Goldstein, J. B., Titusville, Penn.; Miss Anna Goldstein, dry goods; Miss Sarah Goldstein, dry goods; 129 East Ninetieth Street.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; A. P. Leidy, cloaks; Grand Hotel.
Horkan, P. D., & Co., Augusta, Ga.; P. D. Horkan, notions and furnishing goods; Sturtevant House.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; E. Henderson, dress goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hartley, J. M., Fairmount, West Va.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Heyman, Merz & Co., West Point, Ga.; L. Herman, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Vendome.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; L. A. Price, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.
Hull & Co., Paulding, Ohio; G. W. Hull, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hughes, Ella N., Wheeling, West Va.; millinery and notions; 22 Varick Street.
Hawkins, D., & Co., Brazil, Ind.; D. Hawkins, dry goods.
Jeffrey & Roobin, Ashburn, Ga.; H. Jeffrey, dry goods and furniture; 150 Houston Street.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Whittaker, rib

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Reports a Joint Resolution Providing for It.

PLACED UPON THE CALENDAR

Debt of the Islands Assumed to the Amount of Four Millions—Course of Congress with Texas Cited as a Precedent.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day, through its Chairman, Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) reported a joint resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii.

The resolution in its first section declares as follows:

"The Government of the Republic of Hawaii having in due form signified its consent in the manner provided by its Constitution to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and to the Hawaiian Islands and to their dependencies, also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government, or Crown lands, public buildings or edifices, forts, harbors, military equipment, and all other public property of whatever kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That said cession is accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be, and they are hereby, annexed as a part of the territory of the United States, and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular, the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned, are vested in the United States of America."

The section then adopts the language of the treaty, beginning with the second paragraph of the second section, and so provides for the disposal of the Hawaiian public lands, for the temporary government of the Islands until Congress decides upon a permanent form of government, the abrogation of Hawaiian treaties, and the preservation of Hawaiian customs regulations until those of the United States shall be put into operation, the assumption of the public debt of Hawaii by the United States to the extent of $4,000,000, the regulation of Chinese immigration, and the appointment by the President of five Commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the government of the Islands.

Section 2 provides that the Commissioners provided for shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The sum of $100,000 is appropriated by the third and last section for the purpose of carrying the resolution into effect, and this sum is made immediately available.

Senator Davis said no determination has been reached as to when the joint resolution, which went to the calendar, will be called up for consideration in the Senate.

TEXAS CASE AS A PRECEDENT.

The Committee Quotes Records to Sustain Its Action.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Senator Davis submitted with the joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii an extended report of the committee. The report states:

"The joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, herewith reported to the Senate by the Committee on Foreign Relations, brings that subject with in reach of the legislative power of Congress under the precedent that was established in the annexation of Texas. A treaty of annexation was negotiated between Texas as an independent State and the United States, which was signed by the agents of the high contracting powers April 12, 1844, and was submitted to the Senate of the United States by President Tyler, with a recommendation that it be ratified. After mature consideration that treaty was rejected by the Senate on June 8, 1844, by a vote of 16 Senators for ratification and 35 Senators against ratification.

The people of Texas were so indignant at the rejection of this treaty that a powerful party at once sprang into existence in favor of a treaty of alliance with Great Britain, and Mexico was known to be ready to acknowledge and guarantee the independence of Texas if she would agree never to form a union with any other country.

"The people of the United States became greatly aroused at the prospect of losing Texas in consequence of the indignation of her people over the rejection of the treaty, and they demanded immediate annexation by a law that would speak the will of the majority in Congress. Afterward, and without any further action by the Republic of Texas to signify its consent to annexation to the United States, the joint resolution, containing two alternate sections, passed both branches of Congress and was approved by the President on March 7, 1845. The vote in the Senate on the passage of the joint resolution was: Yeas 27, nays 19. In the House of Representatives the vote was: Yeas 120, nays 98."

The report then gives the text of the resolution admitting Texas, and continues: "In this act it was left to the discretion of the President to accept annexation by treaty or by articles of agreement with the Government of Texas, which were to be valid if made with the President of Texas under legislative authority, or by the act of a convention chosen by the people of Texas under like authority. The Government of Texas preferred the convention plan, and a convention was called. The Governor submitted to the people the question of annexation and it was voted, but the act of the Legislature calling the convention made no such provision.

"Acting on the consent of Texas to come into the Union as a State under the provisions of Section 8 of the act of March 7, 1845, Congress on Dec. 29, 1845, declared by joint resolution that Texas was one of the States of the American Union.

"This joint resolution clearly establishes the precedent that Congress has the power to annex a foreign State to the territory of the United States either by assenting to a treaty of annexation or by agreeing to articles of annexation, or by act of Congress based upon the consent of such foreign Government obtained in any authentic way.

"No exercise of power could be more supreme than that under which Texas was annexed to the United States either as to its scope or the manner of the annexation, or the choice of conditions upon which Congress would merge the sovereignty of an independent republic into the supremacy of the United States.

"This act also establishes the fact that a treaty with a foreign State which declares the consent of such State to be annexed to the United States, although it is rejected by the Senate of the United States, is a sufficient expression and authentication of the consent of such foreign State to authorize Congress to enact a law providing for annexation, which, when complied with, is effectual without further legislation to merge the sovereignty of such independent State into a new and different relation to the United States and toward its own people.

"It further establishes the fact that Congress in legislating upon the question of the annexation of a foreign State rightfully acts upon the consent of such State as the sovereign representative of its people, and that the power of Congress to complete the annexation of such foreign State depends alone upon the sovereign will and consent of such State, given and expressed through its organized tribunals.

"It further establishes the fact that Congress cannot acquire the right or jurisdiction to annex a foreign and independent State through a vote of a majority of its people in opposition to the will of its constituted authorities.

"It is the Constitutional power of Congress that operates to annex foreign territory. Such a proceeding on the part of Congress as the submission of the question to a vote of the people of such a State would only create disorder and revolution in a foreign State applying through its constituted authorities for admission into the United States.

"This important, clear, and far-reaching precedent established in the annexation of the Republic of Texas is a sufficient guide for the action of Congress in the passage of the joint resolution herewith reported. If in the judgment of Congress such a measure is supported by a safe and wise policy or is based upon a National duty that we owe to the people of Hawaii, or is necessary for our National development and security, that is enough to justify annexation, with the consent of the recognized Government of the country to be annexed."

The report closes with a discussion of the arguments in favor of annexation, repeating practically what has been said repeatedly in the debate on the annexation treaty.

"'Tis but a tiny flower,
But full o' sweet."—Scott.

To appreciate Scott's opinion of heather one must obtain Lundborg's Perfume Heather of the Links.

THE TREATY ABANDONED.

Its Friends Admit that There is No Hope of Its Ratification.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Hawaiian annexation is now dependent upon the willingness of the minority of the Senate to permit it by legislation. As has been stated in these dispatches, the prospect for securing ratification of the treaty of annexation was hopeless some time ago, and it has not been improving. Before the visit of President Dole a canvass had shown that little more than a majority was procurable for the treaty. Dole discovered the true situation, and went home convinced of the futility of his errand.

Senator Davis's resolution, introduced to-day, is an admission of the failure of the treaty. There is no doubt that if the resolution could be brought to a vote it would pass. A vote, however, cannot be forced in the Senate under the rules, and there is no desire just now to change the rules. The opposition, which has spent all the time of the executive sessions for weeks in demonstrating the inadvisability of approving annexation, can now explain itself in The Congressional Record.

As an introduction to the argument of the annexationists, Lorin Thurston has come into print with an analysis of the native petition against annexation prepared to prove that the natives have resorted to fraud to show that they do not support the scheme of the annexation party. The statement has been deferred so long as to afford the native delegation here small chance to reply to it, but a reply may be expected.

The annexationists in the Senate are not all opponents of an early adjournment, but an early adjournment will be fatal to the success of the annexation resolution at this session. Two months easily can be spent in preventing the resolution from passing, and then it must be discussed in the House, if the Speaker can be convinced that sound public policy demand that it should be taken up.

PNEUMATIC MAIL TUBE SERVICE.

Mr. Mahany Says an Accident in New York Is Always Timed.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In the course of the debate in the House to-day on the appropriation for pneumatic tube service in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) asked if it was not true that thousands of letters had been destroyed recently by an accident in one of the New York tubes.

Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.,) in reply said that the tube service had been in operation for six years in Boston, and had been an unqualified success. It was a curious coincidence, he said, that just before this appropriation came up in the House a slight accident always occurred in New York, where the service was under control of a Republican faction which was opposed to the faction one of the leaders of which was interested in the tube company.

SENATE CONFIRMS POWDERLY.

Mr. Chandler the Only Republican Opposed—Democrats in His Favor.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The nomination of T. V. Powderly for Commissioner of Immigration was confirmed by the Senate in executive session to-day by a vote of 43 to 20. Senator Chandler was the only Republican who cast his vote against confirmation, while a large number of Democrats voted for Mr. Powderly.

The vote was preceded by a rather sharp debate, in which the question whether Mr. Powderly had made a trade with the Republicans in the last campaign was discussed quite freely.

Senator Hanna made a brief speech, in which he asserted that Mr. Powderly's support of the Republican ticket in the late campaign was not the result of any collusion or bargain.

"Mr. Powderly," he said, "came to us of his own accord, and without any solicitation on our part. We did not go after him and we did not promise him anything."

Furthermore, Mr. Hanna said that he was not originally a supporter of Powderly for the position of Commissioner of Immigration, having another candidate for the office. This fact ought to be sufficient evidence, Mr. Hanna thought, to convince the most skeptical that there had been no bargain that Mr. Powderly should have the office as the result of his services in the campaign.

Mr. Chandler made another speech in opposition, reading protests from labor organizations, and declaring that the Republican Party could not afford to appoint to so important an office a man so distasteful to the labor element.

Other Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Senate to-day confirmed these nominations for Postmasters:

CONNECTICUT—George A. Warner, Bristol; A. W. Converse, Windsor Locks, and W. Caruthers, Norwich.
NEW JERSEY—T. C. Starr, Roselle.
NEW YORK—J. J. Boehrig, Rosebank; W. S. McCall, Whitestone, and M. J. Esmay, Schenevus.

INCREASED CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Highest Point Reached Since the New Tariff Went Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The receipts from customs to-day amounted to $1,319,737. This is the highest point by nearly $365,000 that the customs has reached since the new Tariff act went into effect, about eight months ago.

For some time the receipts from customs have been increasing with regularity, but only lately has the increase become noticeable from day to day. It is believed that importation of sugar is beginning to materially contribute to the receipts.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN PLANS.

National and Congressional Committees Are to Co-operate.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A conference was held to-night at the Arlington Hotel between Senator M. A. Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Col. Charles Dick, Secretary of the committee; Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, and Representatives Overstreet of Indiana and Hull of Iowa, members of the Congressional Committee.

The conference was for the purpose of outlining the coming Congressional campaign and arranging for a division of the work between the National and Congressional Committees.

Heretofore the National Committee has not taken a conspicuous part in Congressional campaigns, but it is said the closest relations will exist between the two committees.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New York officers have been appointed as follows: Cleveland, W. G. Babcock; Collins Centre, Fay Flansburg; East Fishkill, Laura T. Emans; Fairdale, Mrs. Leon Young; Knoxborough, M. F. Smith; Raymerton, Joel E. Yout; West Batavia, George F. Childs; West Milton, Henry Keeler, White Creek, Frank A. Sisson; Allensville, John T. Zerber; Cacoosing, Walter A. Stump; Ickesburg, Thaddeus Zimmerman.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Customs, District of Salem and Beverly, Mass.—JOHN DALAND.
Consul at Baracoa, Cuba—PERRY GLASCOCK of Indiana.

Mrs. Waters Reinstated.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.—Mrs. Mary Waters, who was an Assistant Matron of the State Prison, and who, with the Matron and other assistants, was asked for her resignation and gave it, was to-day reinstated.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS

Edward M. Shepard Outlines What He Believes Should Be Their Policy.

THEY MUST REMAIN ISOLATED

He Does Not See How, with Present Policies, They Can Join Either Old Party—He Hopes for Cuba's Freedom.

Before all the leading members of the National Democracy of Kings County, at the National Civic Club, Brooklyn, last night, Edward M. Shepard made a speech, laying down the policy which, in his opinion, the party should follow in city, State, and National matters. Mr. Shepard's utterance was important as the first deliverance of a New York leader on the much vexed question of the future of the National Democratic Party. Incidentally, he declared himself in favor of intervention in Cuba, and expressed his belief that war with Spain would come, and probably be over with by the November election, and that this fact would give the Republicans great prestige and advantage in the campaign.

Mr. Shepard began with the city situation. He declared that he had only contempt for those who, having opposed the Tammany ticket, now sought to cover up their action and opinions and "play the part of the Vicar of Bray, worshipping each dynasty as it rises." On the other hand, he believed that criticism of the city administration should be held in abeyance.

"Upon every citizen," he said, "rests a duty to be mute for the time being, not uttering criticisms which may not turn out to be well founded. The successful candidates may make good Mayors, good Controllers, good Councilmen and Aldermen. The Mayor is Mayor for nearly four years to come. So far there has been no opportunity to develop adequately any policy. For anything we know, we may have one of the very best administrations we ever had, and we may in 1901 be the warmest supporters of the administration.

"In the State, on the other hand, the conditions are unsatisfactory and discreditable to the last degree. We have never known a time in the political history of this State, from the time it ceased to be a British Colony, in which public sentiment seemed so completely to acquiesce in the rule of the great parties by single men. I make no personal attack on the men who control the parties. I admire the man in politics who says: 'I have things I want to see accomplished, and I want the power to accomplish them, and Mayors and Governors are mere pawns that I shall use in accomplishing those purposes.' I condemn the men who submit to hold great offices merely by the power of some other will. No Democrat is fit to be a Governor who will not be himself the source of Democratic politics and Democratic policy." [Applause.]

Mr. Shepard then took up the claim that the State is surely Democratic, and showed it to be without foundation. He then pointed out that the Republicans were making a good record at Albany. "There is, however," he proceeded, "a still larger consideration. Civil affairs lose their interest when war is in the imagination. We have never known an Administration which was conducting a war, in which as yet no military or naval disaster had occurred, which did not have a great majority with it. Democrats have this Fall to face the situation that there will be something like a war, and a war which will command the support of nine men out of ten.

Spain Should Give Up Cuba.

"I look with intense animosity upon the continuance of Spanish rule in Cuba. I believe the time is now past when there should be any Spanish power in that island. In the interests of humanity and civilization this country has to deal with that problem. When I see the preparations made for war, I say at once that I sincerely trust those preparations will be made so overwhelming that we may have a war without a battle and without the shedding of a drop of blood. I think no one can read the history of Spanish rule without feeling that the best Spanish opinion itself feels that the tie that unites the old country and this 'ever-faithful isle' ought now to be cut, and that the relation has been corrupting and enervating to Spain itself. Spain itself will be richer, more powerful, after it shall have lost Cuba than it ever was before. When Spain shall cease to suppose it righteous for Spaniards to suck the wealth out of Cuba, it will be better for Spain.

"At the same time I can think of nothing more serious than the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. I sincerely pray that the result of this great preparation that we hear in every navy yard and arsenal in our land will be the sundering of Cuba from Spain and the establishment in Cuba of some kind of independent Government, with the hope that Cuba will do at least as well as Mexico and Brazil. [Applause.]

"I wish to remind you that when we come to the Gubernatorial election we ought to remember that in all probability that election is to be conducted under the very powerful influence of a war successfully ended or a war just begun, and with the glory and prestige attaching to the administration which conducts it. Therefore Democrats had better not count upon the weakness of the Republicans. To win, the Democrats will have to show that they can give better Government than the Republicans.

"We come to the National situation. Are we wearied? Do we dislike this business of being in a minority? Do we want office and power? If we do, I think we had better not remain National Democrats, for I say frankly that I see no immediate prospect of there coming to the National Democrats any concrete official power.

"We seem to have reached in the United States a sort of bastard era of good feeling, an era of indifferentism. The tariff issue seems almost to have disappeared. The men who called themselves Democrats, who are in Congress as Democrats, are at heart as much wedded to the protectionist doctrine as the Republicans. That unalterable devotion to a tariff for revenue only seems to have disappeared completely from the ranks of the Democrats in Congress and throughout the country. On the other hand, the Republicans are far less interested in maintaining their protectionist doctrines than ever before. The tariff question ceases to be of the importance that it has been in the past.

Must Remain National Democrats.

"On the question of war we have everybody rushing, and very properly, to the support of the Administration. It inevitably tends to the advantage of the party in power. But where are we National Democrats meantime? We have said that we are opposed to a protective tariff, that the instrumentalities of Government should be used only for Governmental purposes, and we must stand by that. If we are to stand by the Democratic creed of Tilden and Seymour and Jackson we shall have to keep out of the Republican Party. And we shall have to keep out of political association with the party that commits itself, as the old Democratic organization seems to be committed, to the proposition that you can make people rich by making others poor. I have yet to see any indication that the old Democratic organization gives up a jot or a tittle of its free-silver doctrine.

"That eloquent man who headed the Democratic forces in 1896 is received from one end of the country to the other with an acclaim that is sincere, that is not affected, that evinces a determination to support the proposition that it is better for this country to adopt a silver basis. We cannot be there. There is no proposition in politics so completely un-Democratic as the proposition that the Government is to make one part of the country rich at the expense of any other part of the country. [Applause.] So, unless we are prepared to enter into an alliance with the Protectionist forces on the one hand, or the free silver forces on the other, I cannot see that we have anything to do but to remain National Democrats."

A spirited discussion followed Mr. Shepard's remarks, in which ex-Congressman William D. Bynum and others took part.

Capt. W. H. Lee Kills Himself.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., March 16.—Capt. William H. Lee, a prominent citizen of this place, committed suicide at his home to-day by shooting himself through the heart. Capt. Lee was a dealer in old gold, his place of business being at Second and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. He attempted to commit suicide a short time ago by taking morphine, but the physicians saved his life. Financial troubles caused the suicide.

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GEORGE G. BENJAMIN,
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ELDREDGE RAILROAD BILL

Measure Passed by Assembly Almost Without Opposition Regarded with Suspicion.

SENATE LIKELY TO SIFT DETAILS

Provisions Said to Indicate that It Was Drawn to Legalize Absorption of Huckleberry System by Third Avenue Road.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Assembly passed to-day, by a vote of 9 to 14, the bill introduced by Mr. Eldredge under the meaningless title of "An act to amend the railroad law."

The bill was originally introduced in printed form, with only a few scattering words and phrases underscored, in compliance with the rules that all new matter be so indicated. Whole pages of entirely new matter were not designated at all. As it appeared on the desks of members for final action, after having been passed on by the Revision Committee, all underscorings had been removed, so that only those members who took occasion to compare the bill with the railroad law as it now stands knew anything about what the bill sought to accomplish.

When the bill came up in the Assembly to-day, Mr. Laimbeer led the fight against it, moving to strike out the enacting clause for the purposes of an explanation.

Mr. Eldredge declared that the bill simply made some general amendments to the railroad law, especially to Section 90, regarding street railroads.

Mr. Laimbeer pointed out that the bill contained many and far-reaching provisions that had never been indicated for the guidance of the members, and that these amendments were too important to be passed over hastily. He protested, in the interest of good legislation, against the hurrying through the House of so important a measure when it was evident that its real purpose was not shown on the surface.

In spite of Mr. Laimbeer's protest the bill was passed by a vote in which party lines disappeared, nearly all the Democrats and most of the Republicans voting aye.

The author of the bill admitted in private that the Third Avenue Railroad Company is interested in the passage of the measure, and certain of its provisions indicate that it was drawn to legalize the absorption of the Huckleberry system by the Third Avenue. It is believed by those who have studied those of its provisions which have been studiously concealed throughout the progress of the bill that its effect will be to legalize certain features of the Huckleberry charters, the legality of which has been questioned. Whether or not these amendments are legitimate seems a matter of doubt, but the methods resorted to by the managers of the bill have served to cast a strong suspicion upon it and its details are likely to be thoroughly sifted when it reaches the Senate.

It is a fact notorious about the capital that certain well-known lobbyists have been particularly active in behalf of the bill, and the heavy vote it received, in the face of the warnings uttered against it, is accepted as a striking illustration of the readiness with which the Platt and Croker machines amalgamate when certain corporations bring pressure to bear.

AMENDMENTS MADE BY THE BILL.

Permit Contracts Between Corporations for Change of Motive Power.

The Eldredge bill passed by the Assembly yesterday, amends Section 78 of the present railroad law relating to the lease of roads so as to provide for the contracting of one railroad corporation with another for a change of motive power.

The bill reads that any such corporation "may contract with any other such corporation for the use of their respective roads or routes or any part thereof, and for the change of motive power thereon, and thereafter use the same, and change the motive power thereon in such a manner and for such time as may be prescribed in such contract, subject, however, to the approval or change of motive power by the Board of Railroad Commissioners, as provided in Article 4 of the railroad law, and said board may authorize any corporations using the same tracks under such contract to so construct the conduits or other appliances necessary to a change of motive power as to enable each corporation to operate its cars by motive power and structure for motive power separate and independent of the motive power and structure of the other, and each corporation so authorized may make any changes in the construction of the railroad, roadbed, or other property rendered necessary to the construction for or operation of its motive power."

In another amendment to the same section the bill reads: "All contracts executed prior to Feb. 1, 1898, by authority of the Directors of street surface railroad corporations, and all changes of motive power and construction and structures therefor heretofore authorized by the Board of Railroad Commissioners in substantial compliance with the provisions of this section, as amended, are hereby approved, ratified, and confirmed."

Section 91, relating to the consent of property owners and local authorities, is amended with the following: "Such consents of local authorities shall be presumptive evidence that all statutory requirements relating to the granting thereof have been complied with."

The bill provides for the following amendment to Section 93: "Every corporation incorporated as aforesaid may increase its capital stock and issues of mortgage bonds notwithstanding any limitation thereupon contained in any general, private, local, or special act, upon complying with the provisions of the stock corporation law relating to increase of stock and issue of bonds."

Another amendment provided by the bill validates and confirms the proceedings for the formation of a street surface railroad corporation, or for the consolidation of two or more street surface railroad corporations, if a street surface railroad more than five miles long has been accordingly maintained and operated for more than three years past, and if the proceedings for such formation of such corporation have been taken in pursuance of the terms of any special, private, or local statute passed prior to Jan. 1, 1875, authorizing the laying of railroad tracks or the consolidation of railroad corporations.

The bill provides that a railroad corporation making a change in its motive power may make any change in the construction of its roads rendered necessary by the change in motive power.

GOV. PINGREE LOSES HIS FIGHT.

Law Decides in Favor of Convict Labor at Ionia Prison.

LANSING, Mich., March 16.—Gov. Pingree lost his fight against the employment of convicts at the Ionia Prison on a shirt contract by a decision of the Supreme Court to-day, when a mandamus was granted to compel the Prison Board to approve the bond of the contractors.

The contract calls for the services of 300 convicts for ten years, and is one of the most important ever entered into by a Michigan prison. It was opposed by Gov. Pingree and many labor organizations.

Winners of Fine Arts Medals.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Gold medals of honor of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts were to-day awarded to Miss Cecelia Beaux and Edwin A. Abbey, both of this city.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Assemblyman Benny's Bill for Better School Accommodations Passes the House.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.—Gov. Voorhees this afternoon signed the bill compelling railroads to protect crossings with gates or flagmen when so directed by the Court of Chancery; also the bill prohibiting cities from issuing bonds in excess of 10 per cent. of their ratables.

Senator William M. Johnson this morning, under a question of personal privilege, made a reply to a circular sent out by State Road Commissioner Budd, on the official letterheads of his office, charging the Senator with holding up the bill appropriating $300,000 for roads.

Senator Johnson said the bill was being held back until the Appropriations Committee had determined how much money should be appropriated for roads. Budd's letter, he said, was evidently prompted by a feeling of resentment because the Senate Appropriations Committee, of which Mr. Johnson is Chairman, had not approved a bill increasing Mr. Budd's salary from $1,500 to $2,000, and lenghtening his term from three to five years.

A resolution was adopted referring the matter to the Judiciary Committee to prepare a resolution maintaining the dignity of the Senate and its committees. Assemblyman Gladhill, who introduced the $300,000 road appropriation in the House this morning, also criticised Budd's circular.

Later in the day Mr. Budd apologized to Senator Johnson and the members of the committee for sending out the circular.

School Bill Passes.

Assemblyman Benny's bill to provide for better school accommodations in the cities passed the House this afternoon with only four negative votes. These votes were cast by Messrs. Porter, Bowers, Rau, and Huston, the former of whom spoke against the measure. Mr. Benny made an exhaustive argument in favor of his bill, and charged that Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth, Hoboken, and other large cities do not provide ample school accommodations, and that this is in a measure responsible for the filling of the penal institutions. Children were turned into the streets to get an education there, because of a lack of school accommodations. Mr. Benny explained the provisions of his bill to be, that from the school census there shall be first deducted those children attending private schools, and school accommodations must be provided within a year for three-fourths of the remainder. This will require the erecting of a large number of new school buildings.

Mr. Porter in his opposition to the bill said he was not against its object, but he did not consider the basis for determining what accommodations should be provided a good one. Thousands of children who are included in the school census, he said, are through with schooling and are working in shops and factories.

The House had a long debate on Assemblyman Marnell's amendment to House Bill No. 125, giving the Union County Freeholders power to sell a franchise for a trolley line in the county road between Plainfield and Elizabeth, and use the money for widening the road. Ex-Congressman Kean has already offered $100,000 for the franchise.

Mr. Marnell's amendment provided that the franchise should not be granted for a longer period than twenty-five years. The amendment was similar to the provisions of House Bill No. 122, passed earlier in the afternoon, providing against any municipality granting any franchise for a longer period than twenty-five years. Mr. Marnell's amendment was carried. A motion to recommit was made and laid on the table, and the matter went over.

Among the House bills passed were these: Authorizing cities to issue bonds for the payment of assessments upon the city at large for all street improvements; limiting the period for which corporations may occupy public streets to twenty-five years, at which period the grant or franchise shall cease; creating a commission to report as to the advisability of consolidating the twelve municipalities of Hudson County under one county government.

Miscellaneous Business.

House bill to better protect the Palisades from destruction was reported in the Senate, and amended so as not to affect pending suits or existing leases.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will give a hearing Thursday afternoon on the bill revising the election laws of the State and the Election Committee will give a hearing next Monday afternoon on the bill to provide for primary elections in first-class cities.

The House and Senate held a joint meeting and elected W. Campbell Clark as State Director of Railroads. Mr. Clark was elected by a party vote over Edward F. C. Young, who was voted for by the Democrats.

The bill (Senate No. 254) introduced yesterday providing for a new Passaic Valley Commission was reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee, and took its place on the calendar for second reading. Senate bill No. 167, appropriating $25,000 to the Tuberculosis Commission, was reported from the Agricultural Committee with a recommendation reducing the amount to $10,000. The amendment was adopted.

The following are the most important bills passed by the Senate:

Preventing the introduction of the San José scale and other insect pests into the State; enabling the Health Boards to prohibit the transportation of milk contaminated by disease of those handling it; incorporating the Borough of Brooklyn, Sussex County; amending the Corporation act; permitting the deduction of debts due to banks from one's tax assessment, providing the debt was contracted three months prior to the date of assessment; allowing the special or lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals $20 a day for actual service, (they sat about fifty-five days last year;) providing for a home, to be known as the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Marines, and their Wives; empowering executors holding real estate in trust for minors to mortgage same for the education of their wards; allowing a rebate of $1.50 to wagon owners in rural districts for each wheel with a four-inch tire that they use, (opposed by Senator Foster on the part of Hunterdon farmers;) the Police Tenure of Office bill, applying only to cities; providing for setting aside half the license money in cities for street and sewer improvements; appropriating $2,000 for the erection of a New Jersey Soldiers' Monument at Andersonville, Ga.; authorizing City Boards of Finance to fix the rate of taxes on arrears of taxes; providing that monuments erected by public appropriations shall be under the direction of a committee designated by the Grand Army of the Republic posts in the county.

PREMATURE BURIAL BILL.

The March meeting of the Medico-Legal Society was held at the Hotel Marlborough last evening, and a paper on the proposed law to prevent premature burial, offered by Lyman W. Redington in the present Assembly, was read by H. Gerald Chapin.

Mr. Chapin favors the bill, which requires the bodies of persons dying from causes other than contagious diseases or mortal wounds or in which decomposition has not begun, to be kept seventy-two hours before burial. Attending physicians or Coroners are required to apply certain tests, such as making incisions in arteries, applying light to the palm of the hand to discover if there is any of the transparent appearance of life; placing red-hot metal against the skin to create blisters if there is life, examining the eyes for mucus, &c. His contention was that while premature burial is probably extremely rare, the horror of it is so great that the most extreme preventive measures are justifiable.

Mr. Hauser said he thought such a law superfluous. He caused much laughter by saying he believed the doctors could be relied on to do their work thoroughly and make sure that their patients were dead.

The committee on the case of Dreyfus announced that it was not prepared to present a preliminary report.

Several members of the society, including Mr. Bell, ex-Coroner Moritz Ellinger, Mr. Hauser, and Judge Dailey spoke briefly on the subject. They were unanimous in expressing the opinion that the trials were disgraceful to France and modern civilization, and constitute a menace to the liberty of the French people and to the fundamental principles of justice and modern progress. Mr. Ellinger said he believed the theory suggested by Harold Frederic in THE NEW YORK TIMES was right, and that the anti-Semitic excitement in France was originated by Russian influence, following the alliance between the two countries.

The society postponed formal action on the subject until its committee has presented a full report, but the tone of the speeches indicated that a message will probably be sent to Zola, congratulating him on the fight the society believes he has made for liberty and civilization, and protesting against the methods and action of the French Government and officers of the Army.

CROWDS ASTONISH MOODY

Even in the Day Meetings the Audience Fills and Overflows the Big Hall.

JESUS AS THE PHYSICIAN

He Had Some Tough Cases, Said the Evangelist, but Healed the Sick and Raised the Dead—Christian Endeavorers To-day.

Mr. Moody himself was astonished by the size of the audiences that faced him yesterday at both services in Grand Central Palace. For the first time the hall was filled during the afternoon meeting. It is always full at night, but there have been some empty seats at the day services. Every afternoon since Monday, however, has seen a larger audience, until yesterday at 3 P. M. every chair in the hall was occupied and 200 or 300 persons were standing.

The requests for prayer are flowing in in great volume, and nearly every State has sent in a batch of such requests. They are read at the morning services, and the audience is then asked to pray for the persons about whom the petitions are made. Yesterday morning Mr. Moody undertook to read all the requests that he had received in the last few days, the total running up to 110, but he gave up the task in despair. He said that when he was in Glasgow a man asked him to pray for 70,000 people.

"I thought the request a little too much in the wholesale line, [laughter;] but I have often had to imitate that man since then and ask prayers for great numbers of people."

A considerable number of these requests are from women who are about to undergo some "terrible surgical operation," some are for drunkard sons and husbands; but most of them are for children, parents, husbands, wives, and friends who are said to be "infidels," "atheists," "non-believers," and "profane."

In these services Mr. Moody has introduced an effective manner of praying. It is silence. He prays for a few minutes, and then ceases, and does not say a word for some time. A great hush falls on the audience, and heart beats become audible. He will say, for instance: "Speak to us in this silence"; or, "We have spoken to the outward ear, speak Thou to the inner ear," and lapse into a profound silence that soon becomes almost oppressive. Its effect on the audience seems to be greater than his most ardent appeals or his most pathetic story.

Why Lincoln Saved the Spy.

In illustrating his theme of salvation by grace alone, Mr. Moody yesterday afternoon told a story about why Lincoln pardoned a spy.

"One day the Union troops captured a Southern spy. There was no mercy for spies on either side in those terrible days and the court-martial sentenced this fellow to be shot. He immediately began cursing everybody and everything. He cursed the soldiers about him, the war, the armies, his family, and the President. He seemed especially enraged against Mr. Lincoln and cursed him all the time. The soldiers who were guarding him had pity on him at first, but now hated him and were anxious to shoot him.

"As he sat in the prison one morning an officer came in, and again the spy began cursing Mr. Lincoln.

"'Well,' said the officer, 'I have brought you a pardon from Mr. Lincoln.'

"'What!' shouted the spy; 'what have I done that Mr. Lincoln should pardon me?'

"'Nothing,' said the officer; 'if you had your deserts you would be shot; but here is your pardon. You are a free man.'

"The spy broke down and went away. Years afterward he was pointed out to me a mental wreck. Mr. Lincoln's kindness had broken his heart. If we trusted to merit we would never be saved. It is only the grace of God that saves us.

"God saves; He does not destroy. I don't like to talk about death. I am not going to die. When you read in the papers some morning that Moody is dead don't believe it. I shall live. I may get out of this house, [touching his breast,] but I shall get into a better one."

No Man Pretends to Save.

"Have you ever thought of it—no one but Jesus can save souls? There is no other name given among men whereby they may be saved. Moses could not save; Elijah could not save; Adam could not save; no priest, prophet, or law giver could save; no apostle had power to save. No man ever pretended to have power to save souls.

"A skeptic in my town once told me that John the Baptist was a greater character than Christ. I said: 'You go and preach in the name of John, and I will follow and preach in the name of Jesus, and we will see who has the most power.'

"'Oh,' he said, 'that's because people are superstitious.' Superstitious? No! Herod cut off John the Baptist's head and buried him, and he has been dead ever since. They killed Jesus and buried Him, but He rose. We are not worshipping a dead Jew. [Laughter.] Do you think if we were dealing in fiction it wouldn't have been found out in these 1900 years? We are saved by the blood He gave for us.

"When the Israelites got behind that blood on the doorposts in Goshen they were saved. They would have heard the crack of the slave driver's whip, and gone to making bricks without straw if God had not delivered them.

"A woman once said to me: 'Mr. Moody, you have made me feel miserable.' 'How?' said I. 'By saying that any one is unfortunate who has not had the luxury of leading one soul to heaven.' I wish I could make every soul in New York feel miserable in that way.

"Don't be selfish. Don't go to heaven alone. Take the whole party along with you. [Laughter.]

"I told a woman once that whenever she hurt anybody's feelings she ought to go and ask their forgiveness. 'But,' she said, 'I don't like to do that; it isn't pleasant.' 'No,' I replied, 'and when you do it a half dozen times you will get out of the miserable business of saying and doing mean things.'

Bouquets for Forgiveness.

"A man thinks he can be cross with his wife in the morning and make it all up by sending her a bouquet in the evening. [Laughter.] He can't do it. He must go to her and tell her he has been a brute, and ask her to forgive him. When he does that a dozen times he will get enough of being a brute, and we shall hear less of 'incompatability of temper,' which causes most of the 25,000 divorces every year in this country.

"The fifth chapter of Mark is the high-water mark of that Gospel. Do you remember the story of the woman who had spent all her money on the physicians and was none the better, but rather grew worse? For twelve years she had tried every doctor in Damascus and Jerusalem. If she were living now she would try all the patent medicines, and we would stick her in a hospital for incurables. [Long laughter.] When she heard of Jesus, that He had cured others, she went out to see Him. Her daughter said: 'Mamma, I do hope you ain't going after any more of them doctors.' She goes on, sees Jesus, and touches the hem of His garment, and is healed. Some one has said there was more medicine in His garment than in all the apothecaries of the world.

"Here was the physician who had never lost a case, and He had had some pretty tough ones. [Laughter.] If a physician in New York had that reputation he would draw all the sick of the world to him. Jesus healed all, the sick and the dead. Somebody has said that when Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead it was well that He called Lazarus by name, for if He had not all the graveyards would have been emptied of their dead."

To-day's meetings will be in charge of the Christian Endeavorers, and John Willis Baer and Dr. F. E. Clarke will direct most of the services. Mr. Moody will preach at 3 and 8 P. M. as usual.

Canada and the San Jose Scale.

OTTAWA, March 16.—Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, introduced a bill in the House of Commons to-day prohibiting the importation of nursery stock from the United States, Japan, and Hawaii. This step was taken so as to protect Canada from the pest known as the San José scale. Mr. Charlton protested against the bill, arguing that there was no justification for it, and that if a measure was necessary, it should be directed against those portions of the United States where the pest was prevalent. The bill passed all its stages and was read a third time.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Sinbad—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—8:30.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—A Milk White Flag—8:15.
DALY'S—The School for Scandal—8:15. | Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Mary Stuart—8:20.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Sweet Inniscarra—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Maiden's Dream—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Military and Athletic Tournament—8:00.
MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH—Organ Recital—4:00.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Lecture—3:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

A GROUNDLESS COMPLAINT.

The Government of Spain does well to put in the form of a friendly representation rather than in the form of a protest her observations upon some recent movements of our navy, particularly the keeping of a considerable fleet at Key West. She has no just ground of protest, and the basis of her representations is not of a nature to impress impartial foreign nations with a sense of their justice or their gravity. If Spain hopes by this means to put us in the wrong she will be disappointed, we think. Certainly we should be guilty of "a crime against humanity and civilization" if we first encouraged the Cubans to acts of insurrection and then made war on Spain because they were in revolt, but no such state of affairs exists. For all our public acts we can show good public reasons.

The presence of our large fleet near Cuba, together with the measures for defense taken by our Government since Feb. 15 are represented by Spain to be a source of embarrassment and danger to her. Coming upon the eve of the decisive test through the Cuban elections of Señor SAGASTA's projects of reform these measures, according to advices from Washington, "are regarded by Spain as seriously prejudicial to the policy of autonomy which Spain and the United States have alike approved and an indirect encouragement to the insurgents in defeating the desires of both Governments for the success of that policy."

The obligation of friendship requires us to abstain from all unnecessary acts prejudicial to the internal security of nations with which we are at peace, but neither law nor comity requires us to neglect our own security out of regard for that of our neighbor. Spain represents that the presence of the large fleet at Key West cannot be regarded as a friendly measure, "as the sending of the ships was officially represented to be when the Maine went to Havana." The Government at Madrid cannot suppose that we ignore so grave an incident as the blowing up of the Maine, though its representation or remonstrance very singularly ignores it altogether. That disaster is unexplained. It may have been a purely accidental explosion. A finding to that effect would absolve Spain from all blame. It may have been occasioned by an external agency in the hands of lawless private persons, a fact which would afford such incontestable proof of Spain's neglect or incapacity to protect the lives, property, and interests of Americans in Havana as would amply justify instant and adequate preparations on our part to defend them effectively. In some quarters, even, the suspicion lingers that the Maine was destroyed by a submarine mine originally placed and at all times controlled by officials of the Spanish Government, and that, if it were shown, would be recognized by all civilized nations as an act of war.

We do not yet know in which of these three ways the Maine was destroyed. The investigation is going on and the finding is awaited. But it cannot be for a moment contended that any law, human or divine, or any obligation or custom demands that we should take no further notice of such an extraordinary event than the appointment of a court to inquire into its origin. If it were conceded in advance that the finding would call for no action, the Court of Inquiry itself was an idle superfluity which might have been dispensed with. If some action were a recognized contingency, then preparation was a duty which the American people would never have excused their Government for neglecting. When our great warship had been destroyed in Havana Harbor the circumstances suggested the possibility that there was no extreme of hostility and aggression to which the subjects of Spain might not proceed if they were not restrained by some deterrent force greater than that of their own Government. Our own security demanded that we hold such a force in readiness.

The plan of autonomy offered to the Cubans by Señor SAGASTA was rejected by them absolutely and without a moment's hesitation some weeks prior to the assembling of our fleet at Key West. The success of the plan demanded that the insurgents, the men of the "Republic of Cuba," should accept it, for it is with them that Spain is having all the trouble. Their rejection of it was so emphatic—as evinced by their shooting a Spanish officer who attempted to bribe them to accept it—that it immediately became apparent to all intelligent observers that that form of settlement was hopeless. All this happened in January. It is now somewhat late, therefore, to complain that the presence of our ships at Key West endangers the success of autonomy.

When Capt. WILKES unlawfully took from the Trent the Confederate agents MASON and SLIDELL Great Britain made immediate and extensive preparations for war. The measures she took in Canada, Bermuda, and at home necessarily gave the greatest comfort and encouragement to the States in rebellion, since it held out to them a strong expectation of a powerful alliance. But of this incidental effect of the wrong we had perpetrated upon a British ship and the British sovereignty we had not the slightest reason to complain. We put ourselves in the right by promptly surrendering the position taken by Capt. WILKES and Great Britain ceased preparing for war. The incident was closed, but her war measures were abundantly justified. She had no means of foreknowing what course we should take about MASON and SLIDELL.

History moves in parallels and constantly repeats itself. It is certainly the fervent hope of every patriotic American that we shall have no trouble with Spain, but it is also our hope that Spain may take a reasonable view of the immediate and remote consequences of her failure to maintain a Government in Cuba. Aside from the destruction of the Maine, as to which we suspend judgment and action, it is only of the disorder in Cuba that we complain, and it is only as a wise provision against its possible injury to us that we have made preparations for National defense. Of that nobody has a right to complain.

THE EAST RIVER TRANSIT.

The bill introduced in the Assembly to give the Municipal Assembly the right to grant authority to the Long Island Railroad Company to construct a tunnel under the East River and under the streets of the city on either side has an excellent object. Some of its provisions seem too sweeping, and it is certainly open to careful revision, especially as to the grant in perpetuity. The nature of a franchise for underground construction is, of course, different from that of a grant of the use of the surface of the streets, but with the rapid advances and changes in methods of transportation it may easily become a quasi monopoly, which should not be allowed.

With proper attention to this feature it is extremely desirable that enterprises of the kind proposed should be favored. There is no room for doubt that the tunnel is to become an important, if not the most important, element in settling the urgent problem of urban transit. How little the stupid, old-time objections apply to it can be seen by any one who chooses to take an electric car from Thirty-fourth Street to Forty-second Street, through what was formerly a dark and noisome passage, and is now light and well aired, to say nothing of the increased speed safely attained. In the case of the Long Island Railroad plan there is the immense advantage that the congested business district is tapped and relieved by a line which runs eastward out on Long Island and which lessens instead of increasing the pressure on the north and south lines. Twenty and even ten years ago New Yorkers were studying the problem how to settle the northern end of Manhattan Island. That has not only ceased to be the chief problem, but is likely to be replaced within an appreciable time by the question how to avoid the excessive crowding of that district. Very few of us grasp the significance of the enormous changes that have taken place within the last two decades under the operation of forces that are distinctly increasing. There has not been for years a decently planned line of passenger transportation for the use of the population of Greater New York that has not found itself overtaxed. Even those which, like the elevated roads in Manhattan, have been managed so as to drive away traffic rather than attract it have coined money in spite of their managers. The exception of the Brooklyn elevated roads is more than offset by the great and rapid progress of the trolley lines there. It is the duty of those who govern New York to recognize these facts and provide for the future.

THE END OF HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

The reporting from the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs of a joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii is a confession of defeat. It is an acknowledgment of the power of public opinion. It is perfectly well known that all the Hawaiian "boomers" had settled upon the method of annexation by treaty as the line of least resistance. In truth, a project of law which will not bear the light has a better chance in the darkness of executive session than in any other tribunal provided by our laws. It is quite true that for the annexation of a new territory, and for a departure from the established and reiterated policy of our Government, none of the reasons which are held to justify executive sessions of the Senate are applicable. It would be an outrage and a public grievance to submit such a proposition to such a tribunal. That opinion has been expressed so freely and so generally that the promoters of annexation have been deterred from taking that method of accomplishing their object.

But it remains true that, outrageous as it is, the method now discarded was the only method which offered a chance of success. To abandon it is to abandon the project altogether. If the discussion that has been had in the press has availed to frighten the promoters out of their scheme of annexation by stealth, and driven them out into the open, what chance can they possibly have in the open, with the attention of the whole country drawn to the project, and free discussion of it in both houses? There can be but one answer to this question. The scheme is dead, and will be brought before Congress only for a public funeral. The conclusion of it is another vindication of the good sense of the American people.

SIR HENRY BESSEMER.

The death of Sir HENRY BESSEMER removes one of the great benefactors of mankind. We cannot say that, even yet, we have begun to apprehend all the results of the invention which was announced forty-two years ago. But that it is of immense importance to the future of the human race has long since passed beyond dispute.

Doubtless the best summary that has been made of the results of Sir HENRY's great invention remains that made by Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT in 1890, when he received a medal from Sir JAMES KITSON, the President of the Iron and Steel Institute. As President, at the time, of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Mr. HEWITT had some official claim to a medal conferred "for distinguished services to the iron and steel trade." But his real claim was personal and not official, and what gave a very special fitness to the bestowal of the Bessemer medal upon him was the fact that his firm had been the first in the United States to erect a Bessemer converter. This was in 1856, and, according to Sir JAMES KITSON, within sixty days after the announcement had been published of the Bessemer process for producing steel directly from pig iron.

Whatever Mr. HEWITT's specific services to the iron and steel trade may have been, it is safe to say that there was, or is, nobody engaged in that industry on either side of the Atlantic who could have so well eulogized Sir HENRY BESSEMER. There is nobody else who combines the special knowledge of the expert with the "large discourse" of the philosopher. Even in 1890 Mr. HEWITT's praise may have seemed exaggerated to many of those who read it, "but now the time gives it proof." "The invention of printing," said Mr. HEWITT, "the construction of the magnetic compass, the discovery of America, and the introduction of the steam engine are the only capital events in modern history which belong to the same category as the Bessemer process." And the speaker went on to trace in a few leading lines the result of the reduction in the cost of steel. The cost of constructing railways, he pointed out, had been so reduced as to bring into settlement and use large areas that would otherwise have been left unoccupied. The cost of transportation had been so reduced as to lay under contribution and bring into competition for the markets of the world lands that were before excluded by their remoteness. The cheapening of food thus occasioned gave opportunity for an industrial development which was accompanied by a rise in wages, and a great amelioration was thus wrought in the condition of the working classes. The power of the landholding classes in the older countries was undermined by the same process which so enormously stimulated the development of the newer, since the value of their monopoly was diminished. And thus "Sir HENRY BESSEMER has been the great apostle of democracy."

The United States is perhaps the greatest gainer of any single nation by the invention of the Bessemer process, greater even than his own country. But for the immense acceleration of our agricultural development which we owe to him, and for the enormous exports of food products which we have been enabled to make, the rapid reduction of our National debt would have been quite out of the question. The reduction in the cost of transportation by land Mr. HEWITT estimated at two-thirds, and of this reduction we have had the largest share of the benefit. By the like, if not equal, reduction in the cost of marine transportation Great Britain has chiefly profited. The abnormal increase of railway mileage in the United States has been accompanied by an equally abnormal increase in the tonnage of the British mercantile marine.

The end is not yet. It is curious to reflect that although Mr. HEWITT's address was delivered so lately as 1890 he did not mention or anticipate what is now, here in New York, the most conspicuous application of the Bessemer invention. One definition, or description, of civilization, is that state of society in which the largest number of persons can inhabit a single area. Adopting that criterion, Sir HENRY BESSEMER has done more for our material civilization than any other single person. Twenty-five years ago the introduction of the passenger elevator increased the practicable altitude of commercial and residential buildings. But this increase was conditioned by the necessary thickening of the walls in proportion to their height. It amounted, at the maximum, to doubling the populousness of a given area in a crowded quarter, and, on an average, perhaps to an addition of one-half. The year before Mr. HEWITT's address was delivered witnessed the first employment of the steel-frame construction, by which the height of a building could be indefinitely increased, practically without diminishing its area. The results of this application we see all around us. It is safe to say that by the end of the century New York below the City Hall Park will be able to accommodate three times the population it could have held in 1855, the year before the Bessemer process was discovered. In the face of the revolution thus already wrought by him, we cannot deny to Sir HENRY BESSEMER the title of one of the greatest of the benefactors of mankind.

THE NAVY REORGANIZATION BILL.

The Spanish trouble, whatever its final result, has already been very useful, and in nothing more so than in arousing and concentrating opinion in the navy and in Congress on the absolute need of reform in the organization of the navy. This is the object of the bill with which Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT's name is honorably connected.

It is not a new need, and many able and sincere men have worked faithfully to secure action upon it for many years. But it is a great and pressing need, and every year that has passed without attending to it has made it steadily more urgent. It may be summed up broadly, but fairly, as the need of the country for a fighting navy. For some dozen years we have been more or less actively engaged in securing the material for a navy—the ships and armament. For that purpose we have spent much money and have achieved results with which we may well be more than content. But for the use of ships and armament such as war requires the human machinery is just as necessary as the other, and much more difficult to obtain except by the firm and intelligent application of an adequate and consistent system. This has been sadly lacking. Two features existed in our naval organization which made its efficiency very much less than it should have been and very much less than, with the amount and kind of material the country can command, it might have been. One was the lack of adjustment of the staff and line branches, giving rise to an enormous amount of unnecessary ill-feeling and keeping the navy constantly short of the sort of capacity needed in the engineering department. The other, which was still more serious, was the rule of promotion by seniority, by which the grades requiring the most energy, decision, and initiative were reached only by men too old fully to possess those qualities. An added mischief from this rule was that men reaching these grades could hardly have valuable experience in them before the period of retirement arrived. How this system has worked a single fact will show. In 1875, ten years after the close of the civil war, officers of the navy reached the rank which gives command at thirty-four; twenty years later their age was forty-nine. It is now fifty, and in eight years will, if no change is made, be fifty-five. It is as if, by law, twenty-one years had been added to the age of every commanding officer. That is hardly the way to get an active navy.

The Roosevelt bill, as it is called, is the product of the study of a board of which the Assistant Secretary was the Chairman, and deals with the staff and line question by a gradual process. The older engineers receive line titles, but their duties remain the same. A second class, on proper tests, may be assigned to line duties. The younger men must prepare for the line within a fixed period.

With the matter of promotion the policy prescribed is gradual but sure. A certain number of vacancies is provided for in each grade each year, and if this number is not reached naturally a board is required to make the necessary transfers to the retired list, according to its judgment of the best interests of the service. It is reported that this measure has very general support in the navy; it is approved by the head of the department and the President is urgently and directly advocating it. Its importance is beyond all question. It involves not merely the ability to utilize the large sums of money spent on the construction and equipment of our navy, but the saving of the country, in case of war, from possible, from almost certain, disaster.

Mr. ELLSWORTH has asked that his press gag bill be recommitted to the committee of its origin for interment. It is now in order for him to move that the Bi-partisan Rapid Transit Commission bill be recommitted to THOMAS C. PLATT and RICHARD CROKER for the same purpose.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If the residents of Lattimer and its vicinity were eagerly desirous of justifying the recent verdict acquitting the Sheriff and his deputies of an unnecessary use of firearms, they could not have adopted a device better calculated to attain their purpose than is their treatment of the jurors by whom the verdict was rendered. Several of these men have been violently assaulted since returning to their homes, all of them have been bitterly denounced as perjured tools of monopoly, and they have been subjected to a social and business ostracism designed to force them to seek elsewhere the means of livelihood. All this gives a strong hint as to the amount of respect for law and order which prevails among the strikers and their friends, and so casts light on the question whether or not the assemblage dispersed by the deputies was, as claimed, an entirely peaceful one of men strolling quietly along a public highway. The jurors, at any rate, were well within their rights in rendering a decision on the evidence presented to them and as they saw it. Yet they are maltreated and boycotted, put in danger of their lives, and threatened with immediate financial ruin simply because they expressed in court an opinion which has been upheld with practical unanimity by disinterested persons and papers all over the country.

—To settle the question that has arisen between two of our correspondents as to whether Spain did or did not hasten to recognize the belligerency of the Southern Confederacy, we gladly inform them that on June 17, 1861, a proclamation was issued by the Spanish Minister of State in which, with all formality and in the Queen's name, he announced the resolve to maintain "the strictest neutrality in the struggle engaged in between all the Federal States of the Union and the Confederate States of the South." The same document forbids "the carrying of war material, papers, or communications for the belligerents," and orders Spaniards to refrain from enlisting in either of the belligerent armies.

—After mature deliberation—and influenced, possibly, by loving advice from THE TIMES—an unexpectedly mild pronouncement on the temperance question in relation to colleges has been issued by the Presbyterians assembled at Pittsburg. They denounce no particular institutions of learning as dens of iniquity, and no particular professors as encouragers and defenders of vice. They simply assert that drinking is a bad thing for students, and that unnecessary temptation should be avoided. Nobody will criticise the General Assembly for assuming this position, but, on the contrary, everybody will join in hearty commendation. A good many people, however, will be startled by the committee's statement that "the Presbyterian Church has long been teaching that temperance is total abstinence from intoxicants." How many years is "long"? Certainly the teetotal doctrine had few advocates and few practitioners in either Edinburgh or Geneva when the foundations of Presbyterianism were laid, nor did that doctrine find careful exemplification among either the first or the second descendants of the fathers of the Church Calvinistic. Without claiming to be experts in such matters, we venture the opinion that odors distinctly spirituous will greet those who disturb Presbyterian records far from remote.

—All signs point to an immediate solution of the mysterious disproportion between Brooklyn's debt and her public improvements. What a gifted accountant of our own recently called "illustrative items" seem to be plenty in the account books of Brooklyn's Coroners and in those of the men who made her streets. Now, you can't have good pavements, adequate sewers, and a satisfactory water supply when you also have "illustrative items." You can, however, have heavy indebtedness and high taxes with them. You can also have machine politicians.

PERSONAL.

—"Money," said Lord CHARLES BERESFORD in a recent address, "is now becoming everything among us. It will buy access to what is known as the very best society; and let anybody come to England with enough money, no matter whether it has been gained honorably or disgracefully, there is no door which he cannot hope to enter. In old days it was not so." All these statements, according to The Spectator, are true—all of them, that is, except the last one. Humanity, it says, whether in Great Britain or elsewhere, is no more in love with money now than in the past, and it reminds the lugubrious Admiral of the existence in every age of a class in society which toadied to the powerful for the sake of gain. The greatest nobles in the Court of HENRY VIII. were ready to do anything for a share of the monastery lands; ELIZABETH's ablest courtiers hungered and thirsted after monopolies; under the GEORGES sinecures, appointments, and pensions were sought and obtained by the basest of compliances, and the imagined roads to sudden wealth opened by the South Sea and similar speculations were eagerly followed by aristocrats and plebeians alike. In short, The Spectator overwhelms Lord BERESFORD with historical disproof of his right to praise the past at the expense of the present, and asserts that the only difference, if one exists, is in manners, not morals. Birth, it says, has ceased to be regarded, except by the few with an antiquarian turn of mind, because it now gives neither power nor privilege. Hard cash, which gives both, is alone really desired. The baseness, in fact, is no greater—is perhaps less, for the interests of the community are less often sold; but the whole base business has been vulgarized to an unprecedented degree, while the bribed crouch lower because the bribers, having no other kind of dignity, demand obsequious deference that they may feel that they have become dignified.

—Italy and Europe understand all about the loss of the Maine and the relations between the United States and Spain. Señor CIPRIANO DEL MAZO, the Spanish Ambassador at Rome, has shared with them his enormous stores of "official," and therefore indisputable information. The Maine explosion, he reveals, was an accident, and "if her Captain had been on board the disaster would probably have been averted." How refreshing it is to hear the words of a man who is thoroughly well informed on the subject he discusses! But Señor CIPRIANO DEL MAZO knows more than the derelictions of Capt. SIGSBEE; he knows that "most of the alarmist rumors circulated are Stock Exchange manœuvres" invented by Wall Street speculators whose capital has been invested in the Cuban revolution, and who "are at a loss how to precipitate a war!" We in America, of course, were aware of the Street's yearning for hostilities, but that a diplomat far away on the Seven Hills should have discovered the secret gives striking proof of the care with which Spain's representatives are kept informed on every detail of the situation. What wonder is it that the German Emperor pounds the dinner table with his sword hilt and vows that Cuba never, never shall be ours? Who can be surprised that the immaculate Parisian press advises us to beware lest we go too far? Señor CIPRIANO DEL MAZO has laid the whole case before Europe, and deception is no longer possible.

—The Marquis of SALISBURY—ROBERT ARTHUR TALBOT GASCOYNE CECIL, to give his full name and not a little of his pedigree—has been in public life since 1854, when, a youth of twenty-four years, he first entered Parliament.

Sydney Lanier's Poem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos to Sydney Lanier's poem, "Into the Woods My Master Went," perhaps some of your readers would like to know that it is beautifully set to music on Page 15 of Franklin Square Song Collection No. 6.

Mrs. W. W. OSBORN, Jr.
New York, March 15, 1898.

ENGLISH AT YALE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The position of a great university, National in its influence, makes its attitude with reference to the study of our own literature and training in our own language one of public interest.

It must be conceded that Yale has been one of the conservative forces in educational progress, that pioneer work in the advancement of learning during the last decades is not to be sought for in a survey of its curriculum during that period. Many earnest scholars approve of the system which has produced noble results in the past, but the question which friends of the university now raise does not spring from a restless desire for change or a mere seeking for novelty. Scholars who study carefully the direction and the sum of educational movements within a generation would hesitate to affirm that Yale, one of the oldest and greatest of our universities, has been a leader in recent educational history. Influences which have found expression in Johns Hopkins, in Harvard, Cornell, and Chicago have encountered an embattled wall at Yale. It is undoubtedly true that the Faculty does not hold a commanding position in the world of letters in America. I speak of the academic department, and not of the Sheffield Scientific School, whose independent administration has produced work worthy of the highest praise. As a partial explanation of this fact it must be recognized that the multiplication of great educational institutions has made anything like a unique supremacy in learning impossible. Certain departments at Yale command high respect; such are the departments of political economy and finance, history, and philosophy. There is freshness of thought, vigor, and National interest in the publications of the professors in these branches. There are excellent men in its Faculty in Greek, Sanskrit, Anglo-Saxon, and possibly in other fields. Still the atmosphere has not been one of investigation and production. The pedagogical character in a narrow sense of the entire system has been manifest. The methods of an undergraduate course but slightly enlarged have dominated the entire instruction. Splendid gifts have been received, fine collections acquired, great buildings erected, but that which constitutes the true life of a university—independent study, research, and special training—has been lacking. One has only to cite the contributions to scientific knowledge of a small institution with limited means, such as the Johns Hopkins University, to see how greatly Yale has failed of its high mission. In modern languages, the classics, physics, chemistry, and in some branches of natural history more work is done at Cornell, Columbia, and Harvard. Reference is not made here simply to instruction, but to actual contributions to human knowledge by publication.

It is unfortunate that the discussion of so vital a question as the scope and methods of instruction in English literature and in the English language has fallen into such hands. Trained specialists familiar with the methods and the results of such instruction, both in this country and abroad, are alone fitted to discuss it. Nothing shows the entire amateurishness of the whole attack on the curriculum of English at Yale more than ex-Gov. Chamberlin's recent letter, and especially the publication of his letter to President Dwight, in which he recommends certain names as suitable for the vacant chairs in English. Not only does the ex-Governor show that he is writing from the standpoint of his own college days, but also that he is absolutely ignorant that there is now such a thing as a science of English literature—that is, an accepted body of facts, principles, and interpretation, the mastery of which is essential to a professor of English literature. English literature has its sources in Anglo-Saxon and Celtic sources, and, to a certain extent, in Mediæval Latin; it was powerfully affected, and its structure changed, by French influences; it goes on through the Middle English period, through the Elizabethan era, through the literature of the Restoration down to the rich literature of the present century. To attain even a superficial knowledge of this vast field requires something more than literary taste or enthusiasm; it requires years of critical, discriminating study. It is difficult to see why the canny President of Yale should have invited the ex-Governor to name candidates for this vacant chair, unless it was to unmask his empiricism and superficiality, and thus to discredit his entire attack. No scholar could look upon the names suggested without a discouraged feeling regarding the future of learning in this country if such counsels were to prevail. No name mentioned has a reputation for possessing the requisite scholarly knowledge of the history of English literature; no one is known as authority upon the literature of any period or even for mastery of the writings of any one author. We have a miscellaneous assortment of men, having among them those whose educational career has been a succession of failures, men noted—or almost unknown—for work in other fields, politics, law, American history, and even retired clergymen. No one of these names would command authority or respect for an expert opinion on any English author. Learning and an interpretative literary sense are pre-eminently necessary, and yet the ex-Governor, oblivious to what the world has learned since his college days, would go back to the time when any fairly educated college graduate was assumed to be equal to any chair in any institution. Were talents equally convertible from one branch of learning to another, the knowledge attained by the strict methods of modern philological study and criticism would be lacking in such appointments. It is, however, painfully discouraging to have audience given to a man as an expert authority on a subject whose entire life and profession have been devoted to other subjects. It is a widespread and facile error that anybody who speaks English and is moderately read in literature is fitted for this most difficult chair of instruction. How successful the work in English at Yale may be, as the department is equipped at present, I cannot say. Prof. Cook is an excellent scholar, whose name commands respect in Europe as well as in America. Prof. Beers's statement of his views regarding instruction in English will not, I think, carry conviction. It is questionable whether the university has ever properly realized what imperative demands rested upon it for an adequate equipment of this department for instruction in the richest literature of Europe, a knowledge of which every educated man should possess. It would be easy to mention a half score of names of men most widely known for their scholarship in English. We might begin at Yale itself with Prof. Lounsbury, whose field has been limited largely to the scientific school. Any jury of scholars could recommend from among the younger teachers of literature men worthy of positions in Yale or in any university of America.

A UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR.
New York, March 15, 1898.

THE STAFF AND LINE QUARREL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following quotation from your columns this morning contains several errors. Will you allow me to correct them?

That ancient line and staff quarrel, by which the navy has been disgraced for so many years is now seen to have had results worse even than is disgrace. The efficiency of our warships is materially decreased by the lack of engineers, and this is the direct result of the petty jealousies of which complaint has so often been made.

Prior to Aug. 5, 1882, there were something like 275 or 300 men in the Engineer Corps of the navy in the various grades. There were also 10 or 12 Rear Admirals, 15 or more Commodores, something like 60 Captains, 100 Commanders, 90 Lieutenant Commanders, 275 or 300 Lieutenants, and 80 or 90 Masters in the line. There were also from 75 to 90 cadet engineers at Annapolis, and 250 to 300 cadet midshipmen in the navy. I am stating all these from memory, but I believe that the Engineer Corps was cut down about 100 in number by the act of Aug. 5, 1882, the reduction to take place by filling every other vacancy in the higher grade by promotion from the next lower grade, until the number reached that fixed, the total number allowed being 195, I think it is. At the same time the number of Rear Admirals was cut to 6, Commodores to 10, Captains to 45, Commanders to 85, Lieutenant Commanders to 74, Lieutenants to 250, Masters (now Lieutenants, junior grade) to 75, &c. This reduction in the line was to be accomplished in the same manner as in the Engineer Corps. The result was stagnation in promotion, the suicide of several officers, and the discharge of about 120 naval cadets, the old cadet midshipmen and cadet engineers having been lumped into naval cadets by the law of Aug. 5, 1882. These were the immediate results; other results are making themselves manifest every day in the present emergency—ships under officered as to the line, engineer officers overworked to the point of collapse, and a general skurrying about for something not in hand. As a matter of fact, more than one capable engineer officer has been killed by overwork in time of peace, and others have been forced to go upon the retired list long in advance of the time when age would have sent them there. What, then, will happen when the strain due to war is put upon both line and staff? Undoubtedly many of the men now on the active lists will have to be retired for physical incapacity, thus making the strain upon the others all the greater. How many of our warships will have to be laid up for lack of officers to work them? To ascribe all this to the line and staff row seems to be somewhat out of keeping with the real facts of the case. I understand the line and staff quarrel began at a time when steam was auxiliary to sail power, and it has lasted until this day, and not only in our navy, either. To now pass the Personnel bill, in effect a reorganization of the navy, is very like swapping horses while crossing a stream. Undoubtedly there should be a large increase in the number of engineers (as well as in the line) of the navy, and there exists, fortunately, a large class of men capable of being utilized in the navy as engineer officers; I refer to graduates of certain great technical schools like Cornell, Stevens, &c. But the line officer cannot be found in that way. The Secretary of the Navy in his last annual report asked for 75 engineers and 75 line officers, to be taken from the naval cadets discharged under the act of Aug. 5, 1882. He had bills or resolutions drawn and introduced—and that is all that has been done about it by Congress.

Of those available, I understand that some 20 have signified their readiness to return to the navy, while some 15 are undecided, and some 20 say they will not go back if given the chance. About 16 care so little about it that they do not reply to letters or cannot be reached.

Another thing: I do not understand that the act of Aug. 5, 1882, had its origin in the line and staff quarrel. I have heard (circa, 1885,) that it originated in the desire of the wife of an influential member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs (1882) to get even with the wife of a Commodore for a snub, the cut for the number of Rear Admirals having prevented the promotion of the Commodore to that grade before he had to go on the retired list. Once the cut began the other grades were drawn in, and—some one ought to be able to give the inside history of that act—for myself I know nothing about it, except as indicated above. EX-NAVAL CADET.
New York, March 16, 1898.

OUR FIGHTING PARSONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot but feel it is time for some one to enter a protest against the utterances of the crop of fighting parsons that has sprung up like mushrooms after a rain since this war scare, brought about, seemingly, by the needless descent of a fierce iron-clad warship into a quiet harbor of a neighboring nation. That ship carried a volcano in its interior; it could explode at any time by spontaneous combustion. The President is the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy: Why did he think it necessary to countenance, if he did not himself propose, such a threatening move? And when the accident occurred, why did the Nation put America in the position of a bravado stalking about with a $50,000,000 chip on his shoulder? We are certainly contributing to the gayety of nations by our folly in raising a war-whoop without the sinews of war to back it. The clergy, in weekly tirades to their people, show how thinly they are veneered with Christianity, for though enrolled under the banner of the Prince of Peace whom they enthrone with the Almighty, and whose legend is, "Peace on earth and goodwill to men," they stimulate in rounded periods their flocks to vengeance and slaughter of their fellow-men! This they call "patriotism"! There are various sorts of patriotism: One, and the most desirable, consists in endeavoring to throw oil on troubled waters and in settling disputes by arbitration and diplomacy. Because we are young, there is no reason why we should be childish. Let us beware how we risk being characterized as "a population of seventy-odd millions of people, mostly fools," for allowing ourselves to be made the dupes of political jingoes whose patriotism is nothing but greed for the spoils of war.

L. W. C.
Fishkill on Hudson, N. Y., March 15, 1898.

THE BRICK SHIP AT CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been called to an editorial entitled "Houssaye Uses Up Mahan," which appeared in your paper some days ago. Based on a quotation from The Evening Post, it details how little the navy has assisted in certain wars and internal dissensions. The concluding sentence runs: "We had quite forgotten the Chicago strike—that is another case in point quite as good as Houssaye's illustration of the Franco-German war."

I am quite surprised that the patriotic TIMES does not appreciate the great assistance rendered by our navy in the Chicago strike. It is true but one battleship was in Chicago waters at the time, but the mention of that one makes our patriotic blood flow faster even at this late day. The vessel was the Illinois, probably the only battleship ever built of bricks. Lying at the wharf, bow on, her brick keel resting securely on the sandy bottom, every wooden gun on the port side was aimed toward Pullman or the Illinois Central tracks, the strongholds of the strikers early in the struggle. In her insides was quartered a body of boys as brave and useless as could be imagined—a battalion of the Naval Reserve. The boys were out for blood, fun, and beer—mostly the last two—but they told what they would do if the worst came, and we, whose business called us to Jackson Park, off which the Illinois lay, felt more secure and slept more sweetly.

Thus, in considering the effect of sea power on contemporary history, due credit must be given the unfloatable Illinois and her untrained crew during the eventful days of the Chicago strike. Not to give this credit is an injustice to the battalion of the Naval Reserve which, though they could not do much because of ignorance, yet were ever ready to tell what they would do if they could.

J. LOVINGWELL O'SHAUGHNESSY.
Geneva, N. Y., March 15, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Not a Severe Tax.

"I thought Scribbler's doctor forbade him doing any brain work."

"Well, he's only writing a society novel."—Philadelphia Record.

Heart Breaking.

Lulu Rocks—Dear me! it must be a terrible thing to marry an English nobleman and then—"

Papa Rocks—And then what?

Lulu Rocks—And then have him insist on traveling about with you "incognito."—Judge.

Permanently So.

Weary Watkins—I see some of the papers is agitating the wide tire question again for better roads.

Hungry Higgins—I don't know much about wide tires, but I know I've got a lifelong one.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Usufruct.

"I'm willing," said the author, "to admit that I borrowed a few of the ideas that I use in that work. It's legitimate to borrow."

"Yes," replied the cynical acquaintance; "but the difficulty is that in this loan the wrong man gets the benefit of the interest."—Washington Star.

LOSS AND GAIN.

Sidney Warren Mase in Little Rock Gazette.

There are gains for all our losses
And a loss for every gain;
There are crowns for all our crosses,
And a joy for every pain.
Songs and laughter, moans and sighing,
Heartaches, bitterness, and fears
Fill the days forever flying
Onward with the passing years.

Every soul its share of sorrow
Is by fate destined to bear;
We who laugh to-day to-morrow
May be stricken with despair.
There are gains and there are losses,
Days of peace and days of strife,
And a crown for all our crosses
At the journey's end of life.

Oh, the gladness, oh, the sadness
That combines the mighty whole—
The excessive joy and madness
Of the unfledged human soul!
Oh, the losses and the crosses,
Hours of pleasure, years of pain,
As each frail bark onward tosses
O'er life's tempest-ridden main!

Every joy has sorrow in it,
Every laugh is half a sigh;
But let storms rage every minute,
There'll be sunshine by and by.
By and by there'll be no crosses,
By and by there'll be no pain,
And for all our bitter losses
There will be eternal gain!

FRANCE TO ASSIST RUSSIA

Hastening Work at Arsenals and Shipyards to Send a Fleet to the Far East.

STUDENTS TAKEN AS OFFICERS

Northern Squadrons at Cherbourg Ready for Departure—Swinging the Ships at Night to Adjust Their Compasses.

PARIS, March 16.—The Aurore to-day affirms that the French fleet is being prepared for mobilization, adding that feverish activity prevails at all the arsenals and shipyards, which are working until 10 o'clock at night.

Continuing, the Aurore says the French northern squadrons at Cherbourg are ready for immediate departure. The ships, it appears, are being swung during the night at Cherbourg, for the adjustment of their compasses.

Finally, it is asserted that in order to complete the necessary number of officers, second-year students are to be appointed midshipmen, and all the Admirals have been instructed to arrange to reach Paris within twenty-four hours after being summoned.

The Aurore explains that the mobilization is connected with preparations to support Russia by a naval demonstration in the Far East.

WAR FEELING IN ENGLAND.

Sympathy with Lord Salisbury Expressed at the Chambers of Commerce Banquet in London.

LONDON, March 16.—The banquet of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce at the Hotel Metropole this evening called out a large political assemblage. The speeches were notable for war feeling.

Lord Rosebery expressed his surprise to find himself in "a sort of convivial council of war." In expressing his regret at the illness of Lord Salisbury, he testified to the latter's "matchless knowledge of foreign affairs." He said that if the country embarked in war, he trusted the people would see to it that they got value for the sacrifices involved.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, member of Parliament for York City, strongly urged that Great Britain should acquire Mirs Bay, near Hongkong, to serve as a naval base, and to place England on an equality with Russia and Germany. "Otherwise," said the speaker, "Great Britain will have to double the strength of her fleet in Chinese waters."

The Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, expressed his belief that the dispute with France in West Africa would be amicably settled.

The Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, and Postmaster General Baron Herschel, Mr. George Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, and others spoke, all making sympathetic references to Lord Salisbury.

AMERICAN MISSION MOBBED.

Native Medical Assistants Maltreated and One Killed.

SHANGHAI, March 17.—The American Medical Mission in the suburbs of Chung-King-Fu, Province of Sze-Chwan, on the Yang-Tse-Kiang, has been attacked by a mob.

The native medical assistants have been maltreated and one has been murdered.

MARQUIS ITO BEFRIENDS CHINA.

Relations Between Tokio and Pekin Steadily Improving.

LONDON, March 17.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"On unimpeachable authority I learn that since the Marquis Ito became the Japanese Premier the relations between Tokio and Pekin have been steadily improving. China sought his advice on the question of intercourse with foreigners, and he urged her to grant railway concessions and to allow foreigners to found banks in China, as the Chinese would never have confidence in paper issued by the native banks, and to restrict the far-reaching power of the Viceroys."

URGING CHINA TO RESIST.

England Wants Her to Stand Out Against Russia.

LONDON, March 17.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says Russia has notified China that the latter's delay in replying to the Russian demands will be construed as an acquiescence in the Russian occupation of Port Arthur.

Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister at Pekin, is said to be urging China to resist.

PEKIN, March 16.—The negotiations as to Port Arthur have been definitely transferred to this city.

M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, is busy at the Foreign Office.

JAPAN BUYS A TORPEDO VESSEL.

A Corvette Building by the Krupps for Brazil Secured.

LONDON, March 16.—A special dispatch from Kiel says Japan has purchased a torpedo corvette which was being built there by the Krupps for Brazil.

There are three torpedo corvettes building at Kiel for Brazil—the Caramura, the Timbira, and the Tupy—all of the same size, speed, and armament. They are of 1,030 tons displacement, are 259 feet 2 inches long, and have 30 feet 9 inches beam, with a maximum draught of 10 feet 2 inches. All three vessels are driven by two propellers, have 6,000 indicated horse power, and are estimated to steam 22 knots. The armament consists of two 4-inch quick-firing guns, six 2.2-inch guns, and four 1.4-inch guns, with three torpedo tubes.

Prince Henry to Return Next Year.

BERLIN, March 16.—The Deutschland will remain in Asiatic waters, says The Tageblatt, for some years as the flagship of the German squadron, and Prince Henry will return in another vessel next year.

DERVISH REPULSE AND LOSS.

A Large Party Which Crosses the Nile Driven Back by Egyptians.

CAIRO, March 16.—A large party of Dervishes crossed the Nile to Shebaliya Island on Sunday last, but was repulsed by the Egyptian troops, with the loss of thirty-eight men killed. The only Egyptian casualty was the wounding of Major Sitwell.

THE FRENCH FRONTIER TROUBLE

Another Version of the Conflict Between Frenchmen and Germans.

METZ, March 16.—According to the official version of Monday's incident at Nancy, when a German Captain of the Customs Guards and one of his subordinates are reported to have crossed the frontier and advanced fifteen yards upon French soil, the Chief Frontier Surveyor, M. Giese, was officially conversing with French mining officials on German soil when he was stoned by a French workman. The latter's comrades then crowded upon German territory, using abusive epithets and throwing stones.

At this juncture the Frontier Inspector arrived, and, seeing the threatening attitude of the Frenchmen, he put his gun to his shoulder. At this the French withdrew and the original assailant was arrested by the French police.

An Italian Federation Bill.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, March 16.—The Colonial Convention has adopted the Federation bill, and will dissolve to-morrow. The bill now goes to the various Legislatures of Australia.

AUBREY BEARDSLEY DEAD.

English Artist and Draughtsman Expires at Mentone.

LONDON, March 16.—Mr. Aubrey Beardsley, the artist and draughtsman, died to-day at Mentone.

Beardsley was tall, thin, pale, overworked as the editor of The Savoy, for which he made illustrations and wrote an impossible romance, and his face, posed like a Gothic gargoyle by a sympathetic artist and reproduced in many journals, has made a lasting impression.

Mr. Beardsley, who was attacked early in 1896 with the pulmonary complaint that has terminated fatally, was born at Brighton in 1874 and educated at the Brighton Grammar School.

He was the son of a widow, whom his wages as a clerk in a shop helped to support. At first he drew for his own amusement figures which were like the childish "bons hommes" praised by Topffer, not because they were well drawn, but because they had expression.

His friends thought that if he studied he might become an artist like Burne-Jones, whom young Englishmen that are not irredeemable Philistines revere.

One Sunday he went with a friend to Burne-Jones's studio, and saw the great painter, showed his work to him, and was encouraged to quit commerce by a phrase: "I never encourage art aspirations, but I would not discourage yours." Burne-Jones advised Beardsley to study art if he starved.

Beardsley took lessons at a school, and the first work which he offered for sale was a success. It was pre-Raphaelism in grotesque. There were lines of initial simplicity, deep shadows, and a startling effect. If one had no art education one said of Beardsley's pictures that they were absurd; if one had technical training in art, one said that they were skillful, admired their economy of labor and space, and praised the richness of the candelabra, flowers, and jewels which the artist made white on the black background of a Cinderella scene.

Beardsley captivated Lane, the publisher of London, whom young artists interest most intensely, and made the oddity, the artistic oddity, of "The Yellow Book" agreeable to those whom ideas that are not conventional do not shock or exasperate. The young artist, then, had the honor of being caricatured. He illustrated marvelously Macmillan's reprint of the "Morte d'Arthur," Oscar Wilde's "Salome," and posters which, even if Beardsley's detractors can be right in saying that they are not artistic, are extremely effective posters, capturing attention and retaining it.

SOCIALISTS RIOT IN BUDAPEST.

Thirty-eight Persons Arrested After Mounted Police Intervene.

BUDAPEST, March 16.—The Socialists engaged in rioting here yesterday evening, many windows were broken, and the mounted police intervened, with the result that thirty-eight persons were arrested.

MUTINY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Outbreak of Albanians and Kurds Alarms the Yildiz Palace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 16.—There was great excitement at the Yildiz Palace yesterday evening owing to an outbreak among the Albanian and Kurdish troops in the barracks. The approaches of the palace were immediately surrounded, and many arrests were made.

THE NELLIE FARREN BENEFIT.

Londoners Camp in Front of Drury Lane Theatre to Get Seats.

LONDON, March 17.—Shortly after midnight people began to assemble in front of the doors of Drury Lane Theatre, armed with campstools and provisions, ready to wait for seats at the Nellie Farren benefit to-day.

At 4 o'clock this morning several hundred are waiting, and the scene is quite unprecedented. The doors will be opened at 10 o'clock.

GERMAN REVENUE MEASURE.

A Provision Against Increasing Indirect Imperial Taxation.

BERLIN, March 16.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has inserted in the Naval bill a clause, which has been approved by the Federated Governments, to the effect that in the event of the permanent expenditure exceeding in any year 117,525,491 marks, the excess should not be met by an increase in the existing indirect imperial taxation, or by the creation of fresh imposts upon articles of large popular consumption. The Social Democrats voted against the clause.

GERMAN FORCES LEAVE CRETE.

Interest in Her Destinies Said to Concern Only Other Powers.

CANEA, Island of Crete, March 16.—The German flag was hauled down this morning and the German marines who have been doing duty ashore embarked on board the German battleship Oldenburg. The international troops composing the garrison rendered military honors to the departing German forces.

BERLIN, March 16.—The Cologne Gazette, commenting upon the hauling down of the German flag in Crete, says the departure of the German battleship Oldenburg does not signify a cessation of the concert of the powers, but merely means that now the affairs of the German creditors of Greece have been settled, Germany "has little interest in the destinies of Crete, which concern France, Russia, and England."

LONDON, March 17.—The Continental newspapers generally regard Germany's withdrawal from Crete as heralding the installation of Prince George of Greece as Governor of the island.

Transvaal Issues a Green Book.

PRETORIA, March 16.—The Government has issued a green book containing correspondence relative to the affairs of the Supreme Court of the Transvaal from 1884 to the recent dismissal of Chief Justice Kotze. Judge Kotze has issued a manifesto, appealing to the people for justice.

Lord Charles Lennox Kerr Dead.

LONDON, March 16.—Lord Charles Lennox Kerr, formerly Major of the Third Battalion, Black Watch, (Royal Highlanders,) and son of the sixth Marquis of Lothian, died to-day in his eighty-fourth year.

Mme. Dreyfus's Petition Denied.

PARIS, March 16.—The Minister for the Colonies, M. Lobon, has refused the petition of Mme. Dreyfus, wife of former Capt. Dreyfus, to share the latter's imprisonment on Devil's Island.

No Court of Criminal Appeal.

LONDON, March 16.—By a vote of 180 to 116, the House of Commons to-day rejected a bill providing for the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal.

Anglo-French Niger Agreement.

LONDON, March 17.—The Paris correspondent of The Standard says a favorable issue of the Anglo-French Niger conference is imminent.

Trave Bringing $3,000,000 in Gold.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 16.—The North German Lloyd steamer Trave, which sailed to-day for New York, has on board $3,000,000 in gold.

Strikers Resume Work in Bombay.

BOMBAY, March 16.—The strikers have resumed work and the stores have been reopened.

LIQUOR FAILURE IN CHICAGO.

M. Cornhauser & Co., an Old and Well-Known House, Assigns.

CHICAGO, March 16.—M. Cornhauser & Co., a corporation carrying on a wholesale wine and liquor business at 46 Lake Street, has made an assignment in the County Court to the Chicago Title and Trust Company. The assets and liabilities are placed at $30,000 and $23,000, respectively.

The corporation has been in business some time, the President of the company, Maurice Cornhauser, having been connected with the liquor business in Chicago for twenty-five years. The failure is attributed to slow collections.

A BIG THAW IN VERMONT.

RUTLAND, March 16.—The mild weather of the past week has undermined all the snow in Northern Vermont and New Hampshire and the streams are raging in torrents.

The roar of Olcott Falls and Bellows Falls in the Connecticut River can be distinctly heard several miles away. The ice is unsafe and the river is open in several places. If the weather shall remain the same as at present the breaking of the ice in all streams and lakes is near at hand.

The present thaw has melted an immense amount of snow, but there is enough left from the big February storms to make the large rivers dangerously high. The snow is 5 feet deep on the mountains, and there are drifts left from 10 to 12 feet high. Owners of property along the banks of the Connecticut River are inspecting their fences and outbuildings, some of which have already sailed off down the river toward the Sound.

The highways are in such condition that travel is extremely difficult, and some places are almost impassable. On the Vermont Division of the Boston and Maine Road adjoining rock cliffs have sent down showers of rocks upon the tracks, which threaten travel.

A disaster to the stagecoach running between Newport, Vt., and Mansonville, Canada, across the border, was reported Monday night. Stage Driver James Kinneyson, in endeavoring to urge his team over a flooded road in the outskirts of the Canadian town, drove over a bank, the coach being carried into a greatly swollen stream.

The driver and two horses were drowned, and three passengers, one of them E. C. Perkins of the Webster House, Montreal, were rescued after long exposure in the water.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

The last but one of the six concerts announced to be given by the Chicago Orchestra, Theodore Thomas, conductor, took place yesterday afternoon in the Metropolitan Opera House. The audience, though not as large as that at the matinée last Saturday, was nevertheless quite large enough to gratify the famous conductor and the soloist of the occasion. This soloist was the eminent Belgian violinist, M. Eugene Ysaye, who was received with great cordiality by the audience, and warmly applauded for a pretty poor performance.

Mr. Thomas chose for the orchestral numbers Schumann's D minor symphony, Brahms's "Tragic Overture," César Franck's symphonic poem, "Les Eolides," and Kaun's "Festival March and National Hymn." Between the first and second of these on the programme stood Beethoven's violin concerto, and just before the last the familiar chaconne of Bach. The Schumann symphony is one of Mr. Thomas's old and familiar battle horses. In the old days-days which lasted too long in New York—when most of us did not believe there was any other conductor than Mr. Thomas, and the rest were sure that there was no other who was so authoritative, we all believed that Mr. Thomas's reading of this symphony was absolutely perfect. Now, since we have heard it played under the more recent romanticists, we know that it is capable of several different interpretations. When Mr. Seidl recently played the "Eroica" symphony very slowly, a well-known writer remarked that it was "a nice performance for old people." Mr. Thomas does not take the D minor too slowly, but, on the contrary, rather fast, yet in its lack of insistence upon the emphatic points of the work his reading attains a dead level of smoothness, which ought certainly to please his admirers, many of whom are surely old people. The orchestra played the work in a manner well suited to a complete display of all the merits of such a reading. It played steadily, relentlessly, and smoothly. Its tone flowed as placidly and as calmly as that of a woodland river. It was a performance to listen to with folded hands and an unrumpled collar. There are many persons who like that sort of performance. They should always go to hear Schumann's D minor symphony under Mr. Thomas. Perhaps that is the right way to read it. It is not a tragic work. Yet it seems to have considerable feeling in it, if one is looking for feeling. However, in these troublous times let us have peace.

M. Ysaye has not profited by his present visit to America. He has plainly gone backward in devotion to his art and in technical ability. His performance of the Beethoven concerto was, for an artist of his rank, simply saddening. There was neither smoothness nor warmth in his tone; his intonation was not always correct, and his performance in general was slovenly.

THE FRANCESCHETTI RECITAL.

Aristide Franceschetti, who has met marked success as a singer of classic songs in European countries, gave an interesting song recital in the Carbon Studio of James Lawrence Breese, at 5 West Sixteenth Street, yesterday afternoon. The evolution of music from its formal rise to its present state of development was illustrated. Nahan Franko assisted Signor Franceschetti with two violin solos.

The recital opened with an evening prayer ("Vegna reba") in Hebrew text, which is preserved by tradition in the synagogue of Leghorn. He next sang "Aide Musa," ("Hail Muse,") a hymn to Calliope in Greek text.

The rest of the programme consisted of Fallamero's "Vorria Madonna," written in 1400; Jacopo Peri's "Gioite al canto mio," 1560; Andrea Falcomieri's "Cupilletto," 1616; Antonio Caldara's "Come raggiodi Sol," seventeenth century; Francesco Durante's "Dansa Fanciulla," 1684; Pier Dominico's "Barcarola," from the opera "Gianni de Calais," and two solos by Mr. Franko, Tartini's "Sonate and Corelli's "Gavotte e variazione."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager Alfred E. Aarons of Koster & Bial's has arranged to leave for Europe in two weeks to get attractions for next season.

At the close of this week Miss Lillian Carlismith will retire from the cast of "The Bride Elect" company, now playing an extended engagement out of town.

Willie Collier, who plays the principal rôle in "The Man from Mexico," has had copyrighted a new comedy which he has written, entitled "Mr. Smooth," which will have a production next season.

The Knickerbocker Theatre has been engaged by Miss Margaret Fuller for an invitation matinée performance next Wednesday of "Camille." She will be supported by Joseph Haworth, who will play the part of Armand.

Beginning with Monday night, "A Normany Wedding" will be given for a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House. The same cast, chorus, orchestra, and scenery will be used as presented now at the Herald Square Theatre.

Victor Harris will present in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon a performance of the song cylus, "In a Persian Garden," the text from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, and the music by Liza Lehman. He will have as soloists Rafael Joseffy, Mme. de Vere-Saplo, Leo Stern, and Pol Plançon.

Miss Louise Galloway, who played the part of Kate Brewster during the Chicago engagement of "Way Down East," will resume her original part on Monday next, replacing Minnie Dupree. Miss Galloway has resigned from "Cumberland '61" Company. The indications are that the professional matinée of "Way Down East" this afternoon will be largely attended.

In a recent announcement of the forthcoming volume of reminiscences by Mr. and Mrs. John Billington, the English actors, the date of Mrs. Billington's first appearance in America was given erroneously. She was in Mary Anderson's first English company, with Forbes Robrtson and the Macklins, and appeared here Oct. 12, 1885, as Audrey in "As You Like It." Her other rôles in that engagement were the Nurse in "Romeo and Juliet," Daphne in "Pygmalion and Galatea," Mme. Deschappelles and the mother of Parthenia. She returned with Miss Anderson in 1888, and acted Paulina in "The Winter's Tale" at Palmer's Theatre, Nov. 13.

The Monroe Street Murder.

The identity of the woman whose dead body was found in the alley at 47 Monroe Street Monday morning, and who had evidently been strangled, has not been definitely established, although Mrs. Mamie Bailey of 334 West Eighteenth Street, who visited the Morgue last night, said that she felt reasonably certain that it was the body of Mrs. William Scamelin, who used to live in the same house with her. John Brown, the supposed assailant of the woman, was arraigned with five others yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Kudlich in the Essex Market Police Court and held without bail for examination to-morrow. The others are Robert J. Hoey, Thomas Cosgrove, Charles Weston, James Dee of 86 Cherry Street, and Mamie Largo of 27 Monroe Street. Late last night Mary Hoey, wife of Robert Hoey, was arrested. Detective Mooney said that Hoey had confessed.

THE ANTI-QUAY CAMPAIGN

John Wanamaker's First Speech as Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

HE DENOUNCES BOSS RULE

Charges that Quay Machine Has Taken $2,500,000 from Taxpayers in Twenty Years—Government's Attitude Toward Spain Approved.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 16.—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker opened his Gubernatorial campaign in the Court House here to-night with a speech in denunciation of "boss rule," which he declares exists in this State under the domination of United States Senator Quay and his partisans.

Mr. Wanamaker was chosen candidate at the big Bourse meeting recently held in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Republican Business Men's League and to-night's event was conducted by the local branch of that organization. The list of seventy Vice Presidents and Secretaries included many men prominent in the commercial and industrial circles of this city and county.

Gen. W. H. Koontz of Somerset made the opening speech. His mention of the name of Mr. Wanamaker as a candidate for Governor evoked applause. Mr. Wanamaker spoke for nearly two hours.

"The first gun of real war," he said, "booms over your historic county to-night in opening the battle of our insulted and outraged Commonwealth against the invasion of its rights. Slowly the old frigate Pennsylvania has drifted to anchorage in quiet waters, and her enemies are springing mines upon her to tear her into shreds. Hidden and reckless foes are on the alert to sweep her on to destruction.

"The beautiful white battleship that steamed out of New York Harbor a month ago became a white coffin buried in the dark sea in the dead of night. Without passing hasty judgment on our sister nation, and willing to wait for all information, the air is full of the fear of treachery and dastardly brutality. We do not seek war, but we are not afraid of it. To the Congress that voted fifty millions into the President's hands for immediate use if necessary we send loyal greeting, and say make it a hundred millions if needed.

"To the Navy Department, that bought two battleships yesterday, we send cordial approval—and say we have no consent to buy two more to-morrow. We are not clamoring for bloodshed, but we are swearing fidelity to the flag and insisting on justice to the honored dead and living. And while old Pennsylvania of the original thirteen stands up perpendicular with every sister State in the Union to meet the Cuban question, there has come to us long-suffering Pennsylvanians an issue of our own."

The balance of Mr. Wanamaker's address was devoted to a discussion of that issue. He declared that corruption at its worst and the commercialism of politics are the chief characteristics of Pennsylvania, and that profligacy, extravagance, and boss rule oppress the people.

"I am told," he said, "that political promises have been made this week in your county which will cost the taxpayers tens of thousands of dollars, solely for the purpose of perpetuating the power of the bosses, to elect a Quay Legislature and a Quay delegation to the State Convention.

"For fifteen years the control of the office of State Treasurer has been the citadel of Senator Quay's power; it is believed to have yielded annually a campaign fund of not less than $100,000, mortgaging influential bankers, and affording unlimited credit to borrow vast sums for personal campaigns, and exhibiting incumbents entering on the office of State Treasurer poor and on a $5,000 salary in two years retire with a competency." under Mr.

In conclusion, Mr. Wanamaker charged that "in ten years the Quay machine has taken from the taxpayers $1,250,000, and in twenty years $2,500,000." The Legislature and the political power, he said, had been cornered like wheat. "One Senator owns another Senator, and these control twenty-six Congressmen, who in a solid body train with the Captain, or, if any one fail, the combination turns in against that man's re-election to Congress."

Mr. Wanamaker said he was in the fight until Pennsylvania is redeemed, and that, true to the traditions of Lincoln and Grant, he entered it free and untrammeled and ready to serve the people.

State Senator C. C. Kaufman of this county, who is a candidate for renomination at next Saturday's primary; Rudolph Blankenberg of Philadelphia, and William N. Appel, anti-Quay candidate for the Legislature from this city, also addressed the meeting.

ART AT THE COLONIAL CLUB.

It has become an evidently settled and pleasing custom for the Colonial Club, whose handsome house of gray stone so adorns the Western Boulevard at Seventy-second Street, to celebrate annually the return of the vernal equinox by holding an exhibition of pictures in the handsome club gallery, and by inviting the feminine relatives and friends of its members to a reception of which the picture display is the chief feature.

The clubhouse was thronged last evening with members and guests, who chatted and laughed and discussed first the art display which the club's Art Committee, headed by William T. Evans, the art collector and patron, had arranged, and later a bounteous collation.

The annual art displays at the Colonial Club are generally eclectic, and that of this year is no exception. Birney and Bouguereau, Blakelock and Boudin, Constable and C. C. Curran, and Dolph, Minor and Mauve, Parton and Pelouse, Tryon and Thanlow, Wiggins and Ziem—what a happy mingling of American and foreign brushes, of methods, and of schools! Here is no one man exploited at the expense of his fellows, no one school favored, and the visitor may almost at first glance travel—if not "from China to Peru"—at least from English art of the last century to New York art of the present. There is undoubtedly method in this idea of a club art exhibition, and while it may not interest or seem as important to the art student or critic as the "one-man" or "two-men" displays which the Lotos and Union League Clubs have held during the last Winter, the wayfaring west sider will doubtless find it far more interesting and joyous than any exhibition more limited in scope.

Those who know Mr. Evans's art tastes and fancies will not be surprised to find three examples of Ranger, two of Van Laer, two of Shirlaw, two of J. F. Murphy, three of Minor, three of L. P. Dessar, and two each of Bogert, Howland, and Birney among the fifty-nine canvases which make up the exhibition, and it goes without saying that these are all representative and characteristic canvases. One of the Bogerts is the "Sunset in Picardy"—so tender in sentiment and delicate in color—and the Minors include "The Coming Storm"—that strong landscape with its fine sweep of air and sky and the delicate, misty "Evening." J. F. Murphy's "Evening Glow" has all his delicious color and atmosphere, and of the three Rangers "New Jersey Oaks" is perhaps the best, and strongly recalls Dupré, although the "Old Quarry," with its broad conception and vigorous handling, crowds it for first honors.

Of the remaining American pictures shown the more notable are J. S. Brown's "Homeward Bound," a strong study of an old fisherman, which proves the popular artist can paint other subjects than clean-faced newsboys, and paint them well; Bruce Crane's feeling Cazin landscape, "Peace at Eve"; Dessar's Cazin "Moonlight," Wyatt Eaton's "La Cigale," deep and rich in color; Edward Gay's sunny "Harvest Field," Arthur Parton's clear-aired and rich-colored "Claverach Meadows," and A. T. Van Laer's dainty and delicate "Edge of the Pond." There are also shown Vanderlyn's fine portrait of Gov. George Clinton, Peale's cabinet portrait of Washington, and George Fuller's portrait of Andrew Jackson, after Gilbert Stuart.

Foreign art is represented by a small and good landscape by Boudin, done in characteristic soft grays; a fair small figure group by Bouguereau, "Charity"; a small, lovely, and luminous Constable, "Salisbury Plain"; Francais's "Environs of Rome," from the W. H. Stewart collection; a strong genre by Jiminez, a fair Mauve, an equally fair Thanlow, and an unusually satisfactory Ziem, with an unusually pearly atmosphere. Mention must also be made of a large landscape, lent by George A. Hearn, by Cecil G. Lawson, an important work, with remarkably strong composition and fine outdoor feeling. The canvas has something of the strength of Constable and the sentiment of the American Homer Martin.

Many of the pictures shown are lent by the artists, and several of the more important are from the collections of George A. Hearn, C. C. Ruthrauff, Henry B. Wilson, George F. Brownell, Mrs. Clarkson Cowl, William T. Evans, Mrs. George E. Schauck, Dr. A. P. Dudley, and C. W. Luyster.

THE HAARLEM PHILHARMONIC.

Miss Very Discusses "The Symphonic Poem" at the Third Lecture of the Society's Course.

"The Symphonic Poem," the subject which has aroused so much varying discussion among music lovers, was the topic for the third lecture yesterday in the course on "The Classic and Romantic in Music," which fashionable Harlem people are giving attention to, under the auspices of the Haarlem Philharmonic Society this Lent. The meeting yesterday took place at the home of Mrs. John B. Simpson, 11 Mount Morris Park.

Miss Sarah C. Very, the lecturer, prefaced her discussion of "The Symphonic Poem" with a review of the periods involving the French Revolution, the Polish struggle for liberty, and the national union of Italy, and called attention to "the reactionary mental results which evoked Hegel, Schelling, and Mesmer, and called out spiritualism and transcendentalism." She referred to the fact that in literature at the beginning of the century Jeffreys dubbed Wordsworth, Coleridge, and their disciples "the school of whining, hypochondriacal poets that haunt the Lakes," and added: "So, in music, there was a search for greater expressiveness, and Berlioz, Schumann, and Liszt formulated 'The Symphonic Poem.' This form, which is an attempt to enlarge the symphony's form, obviates the indefiniteness as to the composer's intention, which was caused by the lack of verbal explanation, and so makes its appeal irresistible to many. For it is a recognized fact that 'reproduction,' the 'fundamental evil' in music, often makes the ideas of the composer vague."

Miss Very reviewed some of the latest symphonic poems and touched an international pitch, new musical instruments, and various orchestral effects. She also exhibited and explained the bassoon.

Miss Very had something to say in advocacy of musical education in the public schools, quoting from Van Dyke in art, Walter Pater in literature, and Schopenhauer in philosophy, to prove music's claim to be a perfect art, as blending form and idea.

COOKING SCHOOL RECEPTION.

Formal Opening of Its New Rooms in the Charities Building.

The New York Cooking School, in the United Charities Building, had a formal opening of its new rooms yesterday. The school has been in the building for several years, having received new rooms on the top floor when, last Fall, some additional stories were added.

It opened for work the 1st of January. Miss Emily Huntington is the Superintendent.

Yesterday there was for the first time a reception to the managers and a formal opening of the rooms. They were beautifully decorated with flowers, pink, the color of the school, predominating, and each little girl wore a white carnation on her white cooking apron.

There were two classes of children yesterday, one cooking with gas and the others at a large range, under the direction of Miss Helen Bainbridge and Miss Emily Slater. At 4 o'clock tea was served. Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn poured tea, and Mrs. Bradish Johnson chocolate. Both these ladies are members of the Board of Managers.

Mrs. Peabody Talks on Fairy Tales.

Mrs. Mary H. Peabody gave the first of a series of three lectures, under the auspices of Mme. Van Norman, at the Van Norman Institute for Girls, 280 West Seventy-first Street, last night. Her subject was "The Meaning and Value of the Fairy Tale," and the lecture was a statement of the relation of the fairy tale to mythology, its history, its main elements, and its close association with human life. She pointed out how the prominent stories of fairy lore ran, in varying forms, through all languages and all countries. She spoke of its value as an educator, and said that all children should be brought up on fairy tales. The next two lectures at the institute will be on Goethe's "Faust," and will take place on March 23 and 30.

Women Thank Prof. Russell.

The members of the Women's law class of 1898 of New York University yesterday morning presented Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell, the teacher of the class, an address signed by the members, expressing their appreciation of his efforts to give them a clearer understanding of the principles of law. Mrs. H. Wallerstein made the presentation speech.

McGrayne—Frere.

Miss Eva Centelline Frere, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Frere of Bay Ridge, and Dawson H. McGrayne of Brooklyn were married at noon yesterday in Grace Methodist Church, Bay Ridge. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. W. Lyon, rector of the church.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Henry J. Gielow gave the fourth in her series of five Lenten readings yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. George D. Russell, 170 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olyphant of 8 East Sixty-first Street gave a dinner of sixteen covers at their home last night. The table was decorated with a centre-piece of bride roses and mignonette. Easter lilies, bridesmaid's roses, and mignonette were used about the house.

The Rev. C. W. de Lyon Nichols will read advance sheets of a metropolitan novel he has written before a fashionable New York people in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria at 11 o'clock next Wednesday morning. The effort is made in behalf of the Prison Guild, and Mrs. Russell Sage is one of those interested.

Society people were surprised to read a published announcement early this week that at the ball Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald gave last December for her daughter's début the floral decorations were artificial. The fact is that they were natural flowers of unusual variety and beauty, quince blossoms predominating among them.

Gen. and Mrs. Kearny Go Abroad.

Gen. John Watts Kearny, father of John Watts Kearny, Jr., who escaped from the Brookside Sanitarium, in North Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday night, left with his bride for Europe on the American Liner St. Louis yesterday. Gen. Kearny was married to Miss Elizabeth Montgomery Harrison at Charlottesville, Va., on Monday last. Gen. Kearny spoke freely of his troubles with his son, and ascribed the present difficulty to his sister, the Marquise de Kermel. She, he said, was influencing his son in his course. "She was either crazy or a malicious devil," he said, deliberately, "in inciting my son against me. I have always acted toward my son as a father should. I think we could have agreed well had it not been for his aunt." Gen. Kearny said that he and his bride would travel in Egypt, Russia, Italy, France, and Germany, and would return here in September.

FRANKLIN WOODRUFF DEAD.

He Was a Well-Known Resident of Brooklyn and the Uncle of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

Franklin Woodruff, for many years a prominent figure in Brooklyn politics, died on Tuesday evening at his home, 106 Remsen Street. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs of the Church of the Pilgrims will officiate.

He was born at Farrington, Conn., in 1832, but came to New York in 1850, and became a clerk in the warehouse of Woodruff & Robinson. He afterward became a member of the firm, and was active in the development of the Brooklyn water front. The firm was dissolved, and Mr. Woodruff formed a partnership with the late Samuel McLean. In 1882 Mr. McLean retired, and in 1884 Mr Woodruff sold out to the Empire Warehouse Company. He was one of the principal stockholders of the concern.

Mr. Woodruff was active in politics from the first, and in 1879 was the Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn against James Howell. He was for two terms Chairman of the Kings County General Committee. In 1895 he ran for State Senator in the Third District, which was strongly Democratic, and was defeated by Frank J. Gallagher. He was for some time President of the Brooklyn Republican Club. When the consolidation question came up he was active in opposing it. During the campaign of last year he supported Seth Low for Mayor. Mr. Woodruff was a member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, a Trustee of the Brooklyn Library, a member of the New England Society, and of several fraternal and charitable associations. He was the uncle of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John G. Schriever.

John George Schriever of New Orleans, a well-known railroad man, who had been sick at the Holland House, in this city, the past few days, died there at noon yesterday. Several members of his family, who reached here from New Orleans last Monday, were with him before he lost consciousness. The body will be forwarded at once to New Orleans, where the funeral services will be held.

John G. Schriever was Traffic Manager of the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters in New Orleans. He was one of the most widely known transportation men in the South, having been connected with the Morgan Steamship Company for many years before it became a part of the Southern Pacific system. He was born in Jersey City, July 8, 1844, and entered railway service soon after he left school. His connection with the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad began in 1869, and after working his way up through the various grades he became Vice President of that road.

When C. P. Huntington bought the Morgan transportation lines and made them a part of the Southern Pacific system Mr. Schriever was appointed Traffic Manager in New Orleans. He was regarded as an exceptionally well-equipped man for that particular kind of business, and he enjoyed Mr. Huntington's confidence to a flattering extent. He was prominent socially in New Orleans, being a member of all the leading clubs and social organizations in that city.

Jacob Tome.

Jacob Tome, the philanthropist and founder of the Jacob Tome Institute at Port Deposit, died at his home in that place yesterday. He was born in Manheim Township, Penn., Aug. 12, 1810. His parents were in humble circumstances, and after a somewhat varied life he settled in Port Deposit as a clerk to a lumber firm at the age of twenty-four. Soon thereafter he formed a partnership with a wealthy resident of Marietta, Penn., named Rhinehart, and the firm did a large business in lumber and shingles for seventeen years. Upon the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Tome continued in the lumber business, but added to it that of banking, in which he was very successful.

In 1889 he founded the institute which bears his name, endowing it with a fund of $2,000,000, over which, however, he retained control during his life. His estate is estimated at $4,000,000. It is said that his will contains a number of bequests to charitable institutions. Mr. Tome was married twice, but left no children. His second wife, to whom he was wedded in 1884, when in his seventy-fourth year, was Miss Webb of Port Deposit. She survives him.

Thomas McKean.

Thomas McKean of Philadelphia, who last Friday morning was stricken with paralysis, died at his home last night. He was born in Philadelphia about fifty-five years ago, and for many years was a leading figure in the business and social life of his native city. He was the grandson of Thomas McKean, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, Governor of the State, and presiding officer of the convention that adopted the first Constitution of the United States. The elder Mr. McKean died only a few years ago, bequeathing an immense estate to his only child. Mr. McKean leaves a fortune estimated at $10,000,000.

Moses M. Blandy.

Moses M. Blandy, for the last twenty-five years a clerk in the Sub-Treasury, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home, 1,225 Dean tStreet, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was appointed by President Grant, and had charge of the pay roll. Previous to that he was in the mercantile business. He was born in Great Barrington, Mass., and came to this city when a young man. He was seventy-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN E. KIRK, a prominent resident of Gridley, Cal., died there on Tuesday night aged forty-eight.

W. F. WHITE, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, died at his home, at Chicago, yesterday. He was forty-seven years of age.

ALBERT A. PERKINS, President of the Great Falls National Bank, died at Somersworth, N. H., yesterday, aged fifty-one years. He was a Representative to the Legislature in 1859-60 and an Alderman in 1893-4.

Miss LUCY C. BENEDICT died at the St. Cloud Hotel in this city early yesterday morning. She was one of the pioneer newspaper women of New York. Miss Benedict was born in Marietta, Ohio. Agricultural reporting and writing was her specialty. For eleven years she had been agricultural editor of the American Press Association. She will be buried at Plainfield, N. J.

Capt. HENRY W. HAND, editor of The Wave, at Cape May, N. J., died yesterday morning of general debility. He was born there in 1833, and followed the sea until 1861. He served in the United States Navy from 1861 to 1869, being an officer successively of the Keystone State, the monitor Passaic, and the steamships Vermont

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Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

54,	197,	1369,	1865,	2146,	2383,	2652,	2940,
64,	245,	1372,	1889,	2174,	2397,	2685,	2959,
72,	305,	1494,	1900,	2210,	2417,	2688,	2968,
112,	323,	1522,	1905,	2220,	2420,	2699,	3029,
125,	357,	1597,	2003,	2236,	2474,	2741,	3030,
128,	382,	1617,	2042,	2263,	2486,	2766,	3058,
133,	388,	1714,	2045,	2285,	2503,	2806,	3140,
160,	402,	1771,	2069,	2302,	2507,	2849,	3222,
166,	420,	1774,	2119,	2308,	2515,	2865,	3235,
171,	44,	1809,	2126,	2323,	2604,	2931,	3263,
185,	453,	1840,	2136,	2323,	2630,	2937,	3281,
194,	1365.						

as the numbers of the ninety bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Trustees.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
SUPERIOR RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated August 13th, 1892, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds up to an amount not exceeding Ten thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven 90-100 dollars, ($10,737.90.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on March 28th, 1898, and submitted to the Board of Directors of the Railway Company for approval and acceptance.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
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By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

There was less activity on the Stock Exchange yesterday than during the earlier days of the week, but there continued to be the same manifestation of strength. Nearly every stock on the list gained somewhat and many rose substantially.

The character of the buying, moreover, changed rather materially in some parts of the market, for while the only large purchases discernible on Monday and Tuesday were to cover shorts, there seemed yesterday to be a disposition upon the part of some important independent interests to take hold of the market in a confident way.

The professional trading contingent continued bullish in its expression of views, and took a good many stocks. Keen-witted room traders generally have been on the long side since the market steadied at the week's beginning.

***

The short interest has been pretty largely diminished. In one or two conspicuous quarters, however, there are still more shorts than find comfortable accommodation. The bigger bear operators are apparently holding aloof for the time, though their prophecies are full of dolefulness. They are staking everything on an official Maine report which will force Washington into hostile mood.

***

Outside of the professional bear contingent, there seems to be almost universal acceptance in Wall Street of the belief that President McKinley is committed to plans upon which he relies for the accomplishment of a settlement with Spain through diplomacy and not by war. The growing acceptance of this idea has done more than all other factors combined in imparting strength to the security markets.

***

Much uncertainty prevails as to the money market's immediate course. The popular theory is that with so much gold coming this way from Europe, loan rates are likely to go down rather than go up. But in important banking circles this view is not altogether accepted, many bankers basing different calculations on the fact that currency is being drawn West and South from this centre much more largely than is generally understood.

***

Conservative Wall Street authorities are still adhering to the position that speculators and investors alike will act wisest in keeping wholly out of the market so long as Washington is troubled by uncertainties. These same authorities are agreed also in the view, though, that when the Cuban snarl is out of the way the whole security list is bound to go upward, and that tremendously, so pronounced and so vast are the encouraging elements in the business situation itself.

***

Government bonds were stronger, closing quotations being about ½ per cent. better than on Tuesday evening. There were sales of $3,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111½, and $1,000 do, registered, at 110.

***

In State bonds, $25,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 68, and 5,000 do at 68½, seller 20 flat.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1½	Michigan Central	2¾
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Minnesota Iron	1¼
Am. Tobacco	3½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¾
Am. Tobacco pf.	2	Missouri Pacific	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	1	National Lead	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	National Lead pf.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. J. Central	1½
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	⅝	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Canadian Pacific	1¾	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	Northern Pacific	1¼
Chi., B. & Q.	2¼	Northern Pacific pf.	1¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅞	Ontario & Western	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Ore. Imp., 5th in pd.	1
Chicago & N. W.	2	Oregon Short Line	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Penn. R. R.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅛	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅞
Col. & H. C., all in. paid	⅝	Pullman Car	½
Consolidated Gas	3¾	Reading	⅝
Consolidated Ice	1	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅞	Reading 2d pf.	1
Detroit Gas	2⅝	Rio G. West. pf.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
General Electric	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Kansas City, P. & G.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Laclede Gas	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1¼	Texas Pacific	½
Lake Shore	1⅝	Third Avenue	5
Louis. & Nash.	1⅞	Union Pacific pf.	1⅞
Manhattan Cons.	2¾	Union Pac., all in. pd.	1½
Met. Street Railway	3⅜	Union Pac., D. & G.	½

Stocks Declined.

Col. Fuel & I.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
U. S. Leather pf.	¾	Wabash pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. gen.	1½	Ore. S. Line, inc. B.	1¼
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1¼	Ore. Imp. con. 5s, 5th in pd.	2¼
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	1¼	Reading 1st & West. 1st	1
Kan. Pac. con.	2	Reading general 4s	1
Lake Shore 3½s	1	Rio Grande West. 4s	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1⅝	Standard R. & T. 6s	1
Mo. Pac. col. 5s	3	Union Pacific 4s	1
N., C. & St. L. 1st	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, l. f.	1
Nor. Pac. gen.	1⅞		

Bonds Declined.

B'way & 7th Av. 5s	1	Mobile & Ohio 4s	3
C., St. P., M. & O. con.	2	N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	1¼
Den. & R. G. 4s	2	Peo. & East. 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House Exchanges, $166,505,101; balances, $11,517,108; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $622,088.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 3⅛@3⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was very dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80½ for sixty-day bills, $4.83½@$4.83⅝ for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.79⅜@$4.80¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 93 15-16 and 94 5-16@94⅜, and guilders at 39⅝@39 11-16 and 39⅞.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25@30c discount. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, --16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—12½c discount bid.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, 2⅛, to 93⅝; Louisville and Nashville, 2, to 51⅝; New York Central, 1⅛, to 115; Pennsylvania, 1, to 59; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 84⅝; Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 36⅝; Reading, ⅜, to 9; Erie, ⅜, to 13⅜, and Atchison, ¼, to 11⅜. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111 11-16, for money and 111 13-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £55,000 bullion on balance. India Council bills were allotted at 1s 2 27-32d per rupee. In Paris, rentes sold, ex interest, 103f 15c. Exchange on London was 25f 32½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 163.60, in Lisbon at 51, and in Rome at 105.85.

ST. PAUL'S SECOND WEEK.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the second week of March were made public last night. They make an encouraging showing. Earnings for the week amounted to $663,733, an increase of $149,390 over the corresponding week of last year. They are over $30,000 in excess of the earnings in the second week of March, 1896, and over $150,000 greater than those of that period of 1895.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

In its review of trade conditions, The Iron Age, foremost of iron trade authorities, will say to-day:

"The iron trade has moved along steadily during the past week, in spite of the troubled times. We cannot discover many evidences that business has been held back awaiting developments. On the other hand, orders for the raw material for war equipment are shrouded with much secrecy. It is a fact, nevertheless, that considerable tonnage has been placed for pig iron and for steel. Thus we hear of one block of 5,000 tons of special pig for a projectile concern.

"Quite a number of meetings of manufacturers have been held during the past week, all looking to some scheme to take off the keen edge of unbridled competition.

"A group of wire makers of the West and Central West are trying to put the finishing touches on a consolidation, the parties interested being the Consolidated, Salem, American Wire Nail, Elwood, H. P., and American Wire Companies. The latest advices are that the meeting has been postponed until Friday to enable two companies to get the necessary preliminaries adjusted. All the others named as going into the new consolidation have signed the agreement. The new company will probably not be formed till after April 1, as some hope is still felt that the great consolidation may be accomplished. The companies going into the new deal are said to have earned 80 per cent. of all money made by wire interests of the country in 1897.

"The announcement that the Ohio Steel Company of Youngstown is to build two furnaces, and that the Johnson Company of Lorain has arranged the finances for putting up a by-product coke oven plant and two blast furnaces capable of together producing 1,000 tons per day, seems to have drawn together the outside makers of Bessemer pig in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys, and in the Cleveland district. By degrees their customers seem to be slipping away, and it looks as though for the brief span while these are still dependent upon them they are determined to stop supplying metal at cost or less. Thus far the matter does not appear to have been finally closed, and another meeting is to be held next week.

"The representatives of the majority of furnaces in Alabama and Tennessee are in session, working at their gentlemen's agreement. At least four plants are not represented. Some good is expected through the better understanding growing out of a frequent comparison of notes.

"The charcoal pig iron interest had its sharp, quick fight. While it lasted sales were made a shade below $10 at Buffalo. Now the market is $11.25 to $11.50. We are advised of a sale of a block of 12,000 tons by a Michigan interest.

"In the rail trade we note a sale of 10,000 tons by an Eastern mill for home and a lot of 12,000 tons for shipment to Australia. Other foreign business is pending. Among recent transactions dependent, however, upon successful placing of bonds, is a sale to a South American country of about 8,000 tons of rails and 7,000 tons of bridge material.

"A particularly interesting item of news is that the Carnegie Steel Company has sold a little over 5,000 tons of deck plates to a shipbuilding concern on the Clyde."

TOBACCO TRUST ACQUISITIONS.

Tobacco Trust was the feature of yesterday's market. On heavy transactions, the stock jumped to above 99, an advance of 5 points over Tuesday's closing price. It held most of its gain to the close, which was at 98¾. The buying of the stock was done chiefly by houses usually used by speculative interests in the management of the company, and its advance was due largely to aggressive manipulation. To explain the strength of the stock, there was a story in circulation telling of arrangements whereby the Trust is to secure control of several outside tobacco concerns. This story was traceable to several Wall Street men having close relationships with Tobacco Trust magnates, who were also authorities for the statement that the new acquisitions are to be paid for by an increase in the capital stock of the company. This latter part of the story, however, was not given much prominence.

WASHINGTON HOUSES COVERING.

Washington houses were largely responsible for the strength of the market yesterday morning, many of them buying heavily particularly in those stocks of which Washington has been credited with being short. In many instances the same houses who sold so recklessly last week were open buyers of the same stocks yesterday. Washington was not productive of as many sensational rumors yesterday as heretofore, but "important people" at the capital were quoted as having assured some of the Wall Street leaders that there will be no developments in the Cuban matter of a character likely to disturb prices within the next fortnight. Late advices from Washington, however, stated that it is the intention of the President to make public the report of the Maine court of inquiry through next Sunday's newspapers.

GOVERNMENT BONDS STRONG.

The market for Government bonds showed strength again yesterday. At the close, the quotations for all of the active issues were one-half of 1 per cent. higher than at the closing on Tuesday. Transactions in Governments, however, were extremely light. The selling price for a block of the new 4s, which has been hanging over the market for some time, was raised yesterday to a figure about 1 per cent. above where the bonds closed.

GOLD IMPORTS CONTINUE.

Engagements of gold to the amount of $2,150,000 were announced yesterday, making the total engaged since Feb. 25, $24,100,000. Exchange market authorities see no indications of a cessation of the gold movement and are now predicting that the importations will have reached at least $30,000,000 before the end of next week. The exchange market continued weak yesterday, while in the New York money market there was again evident a tendency toward higher rates. Much talk was to be heard of a tighter market.

LONDON BOUGHT STOCKS.

Early London prices yesterday were considerably above the New York closing, some of the advances amounting to as much as one point. In addition to the more pacific appearance of the American-Spanish situation, London had the story that the rate war between the Canadian Pacific and the American roads in the Northwest had been settled, and in the first two hours the arbitrage houses were heavy buyers, taking between 40,000 and 50,000 shares of stock. As was natural in view of the story regarding the Northwestern rate situation, the London buying was heaviest in the Northern Pacifics, St. Paul, and Union Pacific. German banking interests were also credited with buying Northern Pacific preferred.

THE SELLING OF SUGAR TRUST.

Sugar Trust yesterday made a gain of between one and two points, but the stock did not show much real buoyancy during the day. One point of Sugar's gain was made at the opening, and another was made soon after, the stock running up to 123 in the first hour. At this price, however, the liquidation which has been apparent for some time past commenced again, and thereafter Sugar Trust fluctuated erratically between 122 and 123, even when the rest of the market was making new high prices. Apparently much of the selling of the stock came from insiders, and undoubtedly much long stock was sold in the afternoon. The buying came almost wholly from the shorts. When the general market rallied on the Washington story that there are to be no more developments in the Cuban matter for another two or three weeks, traders bought Sugar Trust, expecting it to lead an upward movement. The stock, however, did not again attain to the figures which it made early in the day.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Meeting of Directors Texas and Pacific. Annual report confirmed, and other routine business transacted.

Signing by Gov. Black of the Ellsworth bill.

Statement by Missouri, Kansas and Texas showing a deficit for January of $18,288.

Reduction by express companies of rate on currency between New York and Chicago from $1 to 50 cents per $1,000.

Denial by Gen. Samuel Thomas of report from Indianapolis that he intends to resign from Presidency of the "Monon" Railroad.

Delayed glucose competition because of contest among stockholders of new opposition company to trust.

Improved condition of silver market through increased Indian demand.

Uncertainty as to action of Governors of Bank of England on rate of discount. Lessened demand for gold in London for shipment to this country.

Expectation that special committee appointed at meeting of traffic managers will report statement of questions the rival lines are willing to submit to arbitration.

Re-election of present officers and Directors of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway.

Certificates of deposit for Union Pacific old stock stricken from Stock Exchange lists. Dealings hereafter only in new securities.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was much more animation in the outside security market yesterday than earlier in the week. Traction stocks received good support, with Broadway and Seventh Avenue and the Ninth Avenue Railroad the leading features. The former stock closed at its top record price, 212 bid, and the latter made a rise of close to 5 points. Inactivity continues in the ferry and natural gas securities. More interest was taken in the local illuminating gas stocks, and Central Union 5s and East River trust receipts recorded a slight gain over the closing figures of Tuesday. The market for industrials continued the improvement of the day preceding, further advances being scored by Glucose, Malt, and Standard Oil.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	212	215
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	199	200
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 2d asst. pd.	11	11½
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	315	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	----	2½
Kings County Traction	44	47
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	182	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	178	180
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	58	60
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	29
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92½	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	100½
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds)	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 2d	103½	103½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
Peoples' Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	88	91
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	134	138
Standard Gas, New York pf.	150	156
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	101½	103

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	40	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	39	39¾
Glucose preferred	92	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	24	24½
Malt preferred	73½	74½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninular C. p. c. bonds	84	89
National Starch com.	21	22
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	35	55
Standard Oil Trust	360	361
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	31	32½
Wagner Car Company	160	165
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	76
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¾	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	47	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American	351	Merchants' Ex.	116
Chatham	290	New Amsterdam	245
City	900	New York	236
Garfield National	800	New York County	600
Greenwich	165	Ninth National	90
Hanover	390	Republic	150
Importers & Trad.	490	Seventh National	108
Mech. & Traders'	100		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$224,919,194
Gold reserve	169,773,884
Net silver	11,555,363
U. S. notes in the Treasury	40,706,602
Treasury notes of 1890	4,586,685
Total receipts this day	1,608,953
Total receipts this month	17,242,077
Total receipts this year	281,800,039
Total expenditures this day	1,045,000
Total expenditures this month	18,238,000
Total expenditures this year	289,725,825
Deposits in National banks	61,564,645
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	182,536
Government receipts from internal revenue	268,659
Customs	1,819,787
Miscellaneous	15,557

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55@55¾. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Anaconda sold at .38, 200 Belcher at .25, 100 Brunswick at .12, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at .83, 500 Pharmacist at .07, 100 Potosi at .60, and 100 Union at .11.

On the Mining Exchange, 9,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02½@.02, 1,500 Anaconda at .35, 7,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¼, buyer 7, to .08⅝; 7,500 Garfield Gr. at .06¼@.06⅝, 500 Golden Fleece at .37, 15,000 Gold Magnet at .007½, buyer 30, to .006; 900 Isabella at .23, 8,500 Jefferson at .05@.05¼@.04½@.04⅝, 1,800 Lillie at .75@.74½@.74½, 2,900 Mollie Gibson at .20¼@.20¾, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .10⅛@.10, 90 St. F. Cariboo at 2.75, 418,000 Sentinel at .02, buyer 30, to .01 cash, to .01⅜, buyer 5; 10,000 Union at .11¼@.11⅞@.11, 8,000 Work at .02, 1,200 Yukon at .14, buyer 60, to .14½, buyer 60.

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The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.60	1.00	.60	1.00
Alta	1.10	...	1.10	...
Belcher	.23	...	.23	...
Best & Belcher	.30	.40	.30	.40
Breece	.37	.45	.37	.45
Brunswick	.10	.13	.10	.13
Challar	.30	...	.30	...
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.09	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	...	.75	...
Crown Point	.10	.12	.10	.12
Deadwood	.75	1.05	.75	1.05
Enterprise Mining Co.	.22	...	.22	...
Father de Smet	.18	.21	.18	.21
Gould & Curry	.15	...	.15	...
Horn Silver	1.20	...	1.20	...
Iron Silver	.35	.45	.35	.45
Kingston & Pem. Iron	.17	.21	.17	.21
La Crosse	.13	...	.13	...
Leadville	.08	...	.08	...
Little Chief	.13	...	.13	...
Mexican	.30	...	.30	...
Ophir	.40	...	.40	...
Phoenix Gold	.05	.06	.05	.06
Potosi	.35	...	.35	...
Plymouth Con.	.07	...	.07	...
Savage	.21	...	.21	...
Sierra Nevada	.90	...	.90	...
Standard Con.	1.50	1.70	1.50	1.70
Union Con.	.25	...	.25	...
Utah	.10	...	.10	...
Yellow Jacket	.25	...	.25	...

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.85	...	.85	...
Belcher	.22	...	.24	...
Best & Belcher	.25	...	.30	...
Breece	.30	...	.30	...
Brunswick Con.	.10	.13	.10	.12
Belmont	.10	...	...	...
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	...	.60	...
Challar	.30	...	.50	...
Crown Point	.10	...	.12	...
Chrysolite	.09	...	.08	...
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	...	.70	...
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	...	.03	...
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	...	.03	...
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	...	.03	...
Crescent	.04	...	.04	...
Catalpa	.07	...	.07	...
Deadwood Terra	.70	1.00	.70	...
Eureka Con.	.10	...	.10	...
Father de Smet	.17	...	.17	...
Gould & Curry	...	...	.18	...
Hale & Norcross	1.25	...	1.30	...
Horn Silver	1.20	...	1.35	1.60
Iron Silver	...	.45	.87	...
Kingston & Pembroke	.10	...	.15	...
La Crosse	.16	...	.16	...
Leadville Con.	.08	...	.08	...
Little Chief	.14	...	.14	...
Mexican	.28	...	.30	...
Moulton	.20	...	.20	...
Ontario	2.50	...	2.50	...
Ophir	.40	...	.40	...
Occidental	1.75

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 16, 1895.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	104	130	Adams Express	102	102	100½	101	.....
17	17½	210	American Cotton Oil.	17	17	17	17	.....
69½	70	50	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	69	69	69	69	.....
7¾	7¾	700	American Spirits Mfg.	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
17¾	18¼	720	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	17⅜	17¾	17	17¾	.....
122¼	125	34,666	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	122	123	121¾	122⅝	+1½
109	109⅜	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	+ ½
...	80	5	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	89	89	89	89	.....
99¼	99¾	32,400	American Tobacco	94⅜	99½	94⅜	98¼	+3⅝
115	117	200	American Tobacco pf.	115	115	115	115	+2
35	37	100	Ann Arbor pf.	36	36	36	36	+1
11	11¼	690	At., T. & S. F.	11¼	11¼	11	11	− ⅛
25⅜	25¼	5,085	At., T. & S. F. pf.	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
17	17½	400	Baltimore & Ohio.	17⅜	17⅝	17	17	+ ⅛
2⅞	3	2,870	Bay State Gas	2⅞	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
39¾	39¾	7,845	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39¾	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	− ⅛
47¾	47⅞	800	Canada Southern	47⅝	47⅝	47½	47½	− ⅛
83	83¼	2,200	Canadian Pacific	82½	83¼	82½	83½	+1½
19¼	19¾	1,550	Chesapeake & Ohio.	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
91⅝	92	35,980	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	90⅜	92¼	90⅜	91⅞	+2⅛
103	106	50	C. & E. Ill. pf., ex div.	104½	104½	104½	104½	.....
10	10¼	1,300	Chicago Great West.	10	10¼	10	10	.....
90¼	90⅝	40,755	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	89½	90⅞	89½	90½	+1⅛
145½	146¾	412	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	146	146	146	146	+1
118½	119	2,580	Chi. & Northw.	118	119½	118	118¾	+1⅝
84⅝	84¾	13,980	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	83½	85	83½	84¾	+1⅝
8	9¼	165	Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8	8	8	− ⅛
27½	28½	175	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	− ⅛
28⅜	28¾	700	C., C., C. & St. L.	28½	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+1⅛
13	13¼	1,500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
18¾	19½	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	19	19	19	19	− ½
5¾	6¼	150	C. & H. C., all in pd.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
180½	181½	1,250	Consolidated Gas	178½	181	178½	181	+3⅝
27½	30	100	Consolidated Ice	28½	28½	28½	28½	+1
85	86	40	Consolidated Ice pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
109¾	110½	203	Delaware & Hudson.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
...	150	10	Del., Lack. & West.	150½	150¼	150¼	150¼	.....
45¼	45½	605	Denver & R. G. pf.	45	45¾	45	45	+ ⅛
...	...	1,200	Detroit Gas	57	59	57	59	+2⅝
12⅜	13	700	Erie	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ¼
35⅜	35⅜	600	Erie 1st pf.	35½	35⅝	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	18	100	Erie 2d pf.	17¼	17⅞	17¼	17¼	− ⅜
40	42	108	Evans. & T. H. pf.	41	41	40	40	.....
32¼	32¾	1,425	General Electric	32½	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	+1¼
29½	30	400	Hawaiian Sugar	30	30	30	30	.....
99⅝	100¼	321	Illinois Central	100	100	99¾	99¾	.....
20¼	20⅝	675	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
42¼	43½	200	Laclede Gas	43	43	43	43	-2
68	70	600	L. E. & West. pf.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	+1¼
186	188	322	Lake Shore	186¼	186¼	186¼	186¼	+1⅝
50	50¼	9,825	Louisville & Nashville.	49¼	50⅝	49¼	50	+1⅞
103¾	103⅞	27,015	Manhattan Con	102¾	104¼	102	103¾	+2¾
...	...	40	Mergenthaler Linotype	147	147	147	147	.....
144⅝	144¾	9,883	Metropolitan St. Ry.	144	145	143¼	144⅝	+3⅝
101¾	104½	690	Michigan Central	102½	104½	102½	104¼	+2¾
13⅜	15	325	Minnesota Iron	...	...	63½	64	+1¼
11	11½	42	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	11	11¼	11	11½	.....
33¼	33⅞	2,330	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	32¼	33½	32¼	33½	+1⅜
26¾	28¾	4,545	Missouri Pacific	25¼	26⅝	25¼	26⅝	+1½
170	173	200	Morris & Essex	171	171	171	171	.....
29½	30⅜	250	National Lead Co.	30½	30½	...	30½	.....
103½	105	194	National Lead Co. pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	+1¼
92¾	93¼	700	New Jersey Central	93	93	92½	93	+1⅛
110⅝	111	4,338	N. Y. Central	110⅝	111¼	110¼	111	+1⅞
45	45⅜	635	Norfolk & Western pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45½	+1
22⅝	22⅞	7,355	Northern Pacific	22⅛	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+1⅛
61⅞	62	23,825	Northern Pacific pf.	61¼	62⅜	61¼	62	+1⅝
14⅜	14⅝	375	Ontario & Western.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ½
26	27	800	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	25¼	26	25¼	26	+1
29	30¼	100	Oregon Short Line	30	30	30	30	+1½
24½	25	2,775	Pacific Mail	24¼	24⅞	24	24⅝	+ ⅜
114⅜	114¾	1,210	Pennsylvania R. R.	114⅜	114⅝	114	114½	+1
92	92⅛	8,880	People's Gas, Chicago.	91	92	91	91⅞	+1⅛
44¼	44½	410	P., C., C. & St. L.	44	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅛
171	173	280	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	172	172	172	172	+ ½
17⅛	17¾	1,100	Reading	17¼	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
40	40¼	2,240	Reading 1st pf.	39⅝	40⅛	39¼	40	+1¼
21	21½	801	Reading 2d pf.	21	21½	21	21¼	+1
52⅜	55	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	54	54	54	54	+3⅜
6¼	7	200	St. J. & G. I.	...	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
55	55½	20	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	.....
25¼	25½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	25	25⅜	25	25¼	+ ⅛
9	10	120	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
71	72	900	St. Paul & Omaha.	70	72	70	71	+1
15⅜	16¼	280	Southern Pacific	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	7¾	360	Southern Railway	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
26¼	26¾	680	Southern Railway pf.	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26½	+1
19	19½	300	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	19½	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
9⅝	10	100	Texas Pacific	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ½
179	180	630	Third Avenue	174	180	174	179	+5
19	19¼	310	Union Pacific	18⅞	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ¼
51⅜	51⅝	37,475	Union Pacific pf.	50⅝	51⅞	50½	51½	+1⅛
26⅝	26¾	4,345	U. P., all in. pd.	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	+1⅛
7⅞	8¼	1,150	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7¾	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
6	6¼	350	United States Leather.	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
58	58½	405	U. S. Leather pf.	58¾	58¾	58¼	58½	+ ⅛
16¾	17	176	United States Rubber.	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
65	66¾	1,047	U. S. Rubber pf.	65	66¼	65	66	+1½
15⅝	15¾	1,065	Wabash pf.	15⅝	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	500	West Chicago Street.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	− ⅝
87	87¼	8,252	Western Union Tel.	87	87¾	86¾	87	+ ⅝
1¾	2	50	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	...	2¼	2¼	2¼	.....
1½	2¼	125	Wisconsin Central	...	1½	1½	1½	.....
Sales.....		363,634						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip 1,200 ... 79½
5,000 ... 82½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 5,000 ... 82⅞
4,000 ... 83
At, T & S F gen 4s 8,000 ... 89
5,000 ... 89½
6,000 ... 89¼
500 ... 89
10,000 ... 89
15,000 ... 89¼
500 ... 88¾
17,000 ... 89½
3,000 ... 89¾
Adjustment 4s 10,000 ... 57½
10,000 ... 57¼
10,000 ... 57⅜
20,000 ... 57½
25,000 ... 57¾
5,000 ... 57½
115,000 ... 58
5,000 ... 57⅞
10,000 ... 58
22,000 ... 58½
11,000 ... 58¼
2,000 ... 58½
10,000 ... 58¾
10,000 ... 58⅝
5,000 ... 58½
10,000 ... 58¾
2,000 ... 58⅜
5,000 ... 58¼
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 1,000 ... 119
Brooklyn R T 5s 4,000 ... 93¾
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 10,000 ... 112¾
Canada So 1st 5s 2,000 ... 109¼
19,000 ... 109¾
Cent of N J 1st consol, 1890 2,000 ... 104½
Cent of N J gen 5s 5,000 ... 112
3,000s3 ... 112
18,000s20F ... 111
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 3,000 ... 77½
5,000 ... 77¾
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s 1,000 ... 102
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s 3,000 ... 97
Chicago & Erie 1st 5,000 ... 111
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s 1,000 ... 108½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 78,000 ... 105¾
C, St P, M & O cons 1,000 ... 133
Chi Term Trans 4s 1,000 ... 81¾
15,000 ... 81½
14,000 ... 81¾
4,000 ... 81⅞
6,000 ... 82
Den & Rio Grande 4s 1,000 ... 90
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st 15,000 ... 106¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 5,000 ... 109½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s 5,000 ... 115
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s 10,000 ... 95¾
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s 5,000 ... 109
Illinois Central 3½s 1,000 ... 105
Iowa Central 1st 5s 2,000 ... 99¼
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs 20,000 ... 102½
L S & Mich So 3½s 6,000 ... 104
Manhattan Ry con 4s 5,000 ... 94⅝
Metropolitan Elev 1st 3,000 ... 116½
Metropolitan Elev 2d 10,000 ... 103½
5,000 ... 103¾
Met St Ry gen 5s 21,000 ... 109⅞
15,000 ... 110
Mexican Inter 1st 4s 10,000 ... 72
4,000 ... 72¼
8,000 ... 72½
Mich Cent 5s, 1902 1,000 ... 105½
Mil & St P, C & M Div 11,000 ... 114¼
I & D ext 1,000 ... 141
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A 2,000 ... 105
1,000c ... 105½
Mo, K & East 1st 3,000 ... 96½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000 ... 86⅝
7,000 ... 86⅞
1,000 ... 86½
3,000 ... 86¾
Mo, K & T 2d 10,000 ... 59½
10,000 ... 59
15,000 ... 59½
10,000 ... 59¼
30,000 ... 59½
500 ... 58⅝
17,000 ... 60
Missouri Pacific cons 1,000 ... 95½
1,000 ... 95⅝
1,000 ... 95¾
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 1,000 ... 85
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s 5,000 ... 73½
500 ... 76½
500 ... 76
Morris & Essex con gtd 1,000 ... 140
Mutual Un Tel 6s 3,000 ... 111
Nash, C & St L 1st 4,000 ... 130½
N Y, C & St L 4s 3,000 ... 104
N Y, O & W con 5s 15,000 ... 106
N Y, O & W refdg 4s 5,000 ... 96
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 6,000 ... 60
4,000 ... 59½
9,000 ... 60
1,000 ... 60⅜
17,000 ... 60¼
2,000 ... 60⅜
500 ... 60⅝
20,000 ... 60⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 6,000 ... 94
25,000 ... 94⅛
3,000 ... 94½
11,000 ... 94⅜
1,000 ... 94
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 10,000 ... 102¼
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 5th installment paid 10,000 ... 54½
4,000 ... 55
10,000 ... 55½
15,000 ... 56
5,000 ... 56⅜
5,000 ... 56½
1,000 ... 56¼
10,000 ... 56¾
Oregon R & N 4s 10,000 ... 94½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s 10,000 ... 99¾
Oregon S L, Inc A 5s 10,000 ... 60½
2,000 ... 61
5,000 ... 61½
Ore S L, Inc B & col tr 2,000 ... 47
Peo & Eastern 1st 2,000 ... 76
Pitts & West 1st 5,000 ... 81
Reading Co gen 4s 4,000 ... 81
7,000 ... 81¼
5,000 ... 81½
Rich & Danv 6s 25,000 ... 122⅝
Rio Grande West 1st 1,000 ... 80½
3,000 ... 80¼
4,000 ... 80½
4,000 ... 81
St J & G I 2-3-4s 1,000 ... 71
St L & Iron Mt 2d 3,000 ... 105
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s 10,000 ... 89
1,000 ... 89½
10,000 ... 89½
10,000 ... 89¾
500 ... 92
25,000b3 ... 92
100,000 ... 92
28,000 ... 92½
2,000 ... 92
500 ... 91¾
5,000 ... 92
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 5,000 ... 54½
10,000 ... 54¼
15,000 ... 54½
Wabash 1st 5s 10,000 ... 106½
10,000 ... 106¼
Wabash 2d mtge 5s 4,000 ... 76½
West Shore gtd 4s 15,000 ... 108¼
Western Gas Co 5s 5,000 ... 101
Wilkes & East 1st 1,000 ... 97
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs 10,000 ... 38
2,000 ... 38½
4,000 ... 38
Total sales ... $1,839,200

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
1st week March	$11,975	$12,098	$10,340
From July 1	467,798	476,647	.....
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,168
2d week March	$663,733	$514,334	$630,544
From July 1	23,821,120	21,907,273	23,924,130

BALTIMORE & OHIO for February—

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings	1,851,445	1,777,368	*74,077
Operating ex.	1,496,251	1,489,642	*6,609
Net earnings	355,194	287,726	*67,468
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	18,016,284	17,241,561	*774,723
Operating ex.	13,185,513	13,277,739	†92,226
Net earnings	4,830,771	3,963,822	*866,949

*Increase. †Decrease.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for January—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$225,358	$195,605	$29,753
Exp. and taxes	184,922	162,187	22,734
Net earnings	40,436	33,417	7,019
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,008,719	1,681,071	327,648
Exp. and taxes	1,411,491	1,186,899	225,092
Net earnings	597,228	494,872	102,555

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for January, 1898: Gross earnings, $1,024,492; operating expenses and taxes, $752,232; net earnings, $272,259; interest on bonds and rentals, $285,547; deficit, $13,288; surplus from July 1, 1897, $1,006,894.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

25 shares Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 230.

50 shares Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 59½.

92 shares American District Telegraph Company of Brooklyn, (hypothecated,) $25 each, 10.

$28,000 Silver City and Northern Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1920, interest January and July, (hypothecated,) 83 1-3.

4 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 288½.

20 shares Brooklyn Bank, $100 each, 135.

100 shares American Sugar Refining Company common, $100 each, 122⅝.

$2,000 Richmond Railway and Electric Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1920, interest January and July, (hypothecated,) 74½.

1 share Clinton Hall Association, $100, 51.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared as follows:

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra 2½ per cent. by the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, payable March 31.

A 2 per cent. quarterly dividend on the capital stock of the Franklin Trust Company, payable April 1.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98¼	...
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111¼
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½
4s, r., 1925	123	128½
4s, c., 1925	123	128½
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½
5s, c., 1904	111½	112½
Currency 6s, 1899	103	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	...
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	...
Albany & Sus	180	...
American Coal	100	140
Am. Dist. Tel	...	28
American Exp	120	125
Ann Arbor	11	12
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5¾	6½
Boston A. L. pf.	105	107
B'klyn Union Gas	113¼	114
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	5¼	6
Buff., R. & P.	23	30½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	64
Central Pacific	12	13
Chi. & Alton	147½	154½
Chi. & Alton pf.	165	...
Chi. & E. Ill.	53	56
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	25	30
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8
Chi., Ind. & C. pf.	24	25
Chi. & N. W. pf.	173	...
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	...	82
Clev., L. & W. pf.	44	48
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	...
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1¼	3
Col. F. & I. pf.	...	78
Col., H. V. & T.	5⅝	6
C., H. V. & T. pf.	17½	25
Com. Cable	160	...

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Consol. Coal	41	...
Den. R. G.	11	13
D. M. & Ft. D.	11	14
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	...
Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	5⅝	6¾
Eighth Avenue	315	325
Ev. & T. H.	18	22
Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	42
Ft. W. & R. G.	...	16
Gt. Nor. pf.	148	154
Green Bay & W.	30	40
H. B. Claflin	...	90¾
Homestake	44	48
Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	98
Ill. Steel Co.	45	50
Ind., Ill. & Iowa pf.	...	26
Iowa Central	7¼	8
Iowa Central pf.	27	29½
Joliet & Chicago	180	...
Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	13	16
Keokuk & West	31½	34
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	85	90
L. E. & W.	13¾	15
Long Island	36	50
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Md. Coal pf.	40	50
Mexican Central	4½	5½
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼
Minn. & St. L.	26	27
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	82	86
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	51	54
Mobile & Ohio	28½	28½
Nat. Lin. Oil	15	18
Nat. Starch	5¾	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	83
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30
New Cent. C.	6	7½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	73

	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y. & N. H.	187½	...
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30½	32½
N. Y., S. & W.	11	13
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	30	31
Norfolk So.	62	66
Nor. & West.	12½	14½
North American	5¼	5½
Ohio Southern	...	5
Omt. Mining	3	5
Ore. R. & N.	44	50
Ore. R. & N. pf.	66	70
Penn. Coal	325	...
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅞	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3	6
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	30	64
P., Ft. W. & C.	165	...
Quicksilver	1¼	2
Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	190	...
R., W. & O.	119½	121
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	48	50
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	15⅞	17
St. L. & San Fran.	6⅝	6¾
St. L. S. W.	4	5
St. P. & Duluth	23	25
St. P. & D. pf.	80	87
St. P., M. & M.	127	135
St. P. & O. pf.	150	155
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Standard R. & T.	3¾	...
Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	35	45
Twin City R. T.	20	25
U. S. Express	38	43
Wabash	6½	7⅛
Wells-F. Express	114	117
West. Union Beef	8	9
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	9¾	11
Wis. Central pf.	3	6

104,610

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	58	58⅛	58	58⅛
22,000	Iowa Cent. 1st	95½	99¼	95½	98⅝
25,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	59¼	60	59¼	59½
6,000	Ptts. & W. 1st	80½	81	80½	81
1,000	Reading 4s	81	81	81	81
10,000	Wabash 2d	76½	76½	76¼	76½

$82,000

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Hirax Company of Yonkers, to deal in drugs; capital, $10,000. Directors—James L. Miller, Frances M. Miller, and Nellie F. Miller, New York City.

Chemung County Loan Association of Elmira; capital, $5,000. Directors—Ocienia T. Pratt, Frank C. Pratt, and Mortimer J. Munro, Binghamton.

Hudson River Stock Yards and Market Company of New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—William Engenberger, T. F. Devoe, and James Lord, New York City.

Times Publishing Company of Geneva, to publish a daily newspaper; capital, $5,000. Directors—Heruert J. Fowler, Luella W. Gracey, William A. Gracey, and Mary E. Fowler, Geneva.

Bay State Clothing Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Emanuel Oppenheimer, H. L. Mossler, Maurice Runkle, J. Louis Mehlinger, and J. B. Rice, New York City.

New York Feather Duster Company of New York City; capital, $59,000. Directors—Hyman Spektorsky, Moses Valenstein, C. T. Shourds, Louis Cohen, and Louis S. Barnard, New York City.

Rochester Exhibition Company of New York City, to maintain an athletic field and promote athletic games; capital, $20,000. Directors—William A. Brady, New York City; Charles D. White, Chicago; W. H. Baker, Buffalo.

Eaton Gold Mining Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Daniel Nason, Frank Cunningham, William Hart, Bayard Fuller, William Fuller, and R. C. Taylor, New York City; James McIntyre, Jersey City.

Mary Washington Land Improvement Company of Chautauqua; capital, $10,000. Directors—Frank M. Potter, Chautauqua; Guy A. Cone, Ripley; Thomas Hutson, Asa A. Sackett, E. C. Fisk, Martin J. Carlson, W. B. Rickenbrode, and Richard O'Brien, Mayville.

Commercial Lighting Company of New York City, to furnish light by means of oil and to manufacture lamps, fixtures, and appliances in connection therewith; capital, $10,000. Directors—Edmund Seymour, William W. Seymour, James G. Dudley, and Harry G. Strong, New York City; George W. Titcomb, Brooklyn.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LE ROY DAVIDSON.—W. L. Kitchel has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Le Roy Davidson, broker, of 44 Wall Street, by Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court on the application of the Andrews Manufacturing Company, which obtained a judgment against him for $101 on a note.

WESTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.—Charles S. Mackenzie has been appointed receiver for the Western Agency, Limited, which was in the sugar importing business at 27 William Street, by Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court on the application of Smith & Dougherty, judgment creditors. The business was started in 1885 by Charles W. B. Weber, and in March, 1896, an attachment was obtained against the concern for $29,950 by Blyth, Green, Jourdain & Co., when it was alleged that Mr. Weber had left the city. Mrs. Caroline Weber became President of the company and Miss Daisy Weber manager. A few months ago the company went out of business.

JAMES GREGORY COMPANY.—The James Gregory Company, brass founders and metallic workers at 106 to 110 Clinton Street, made an assignment yesterday to Charles L. Bogle. Mary Gregory is President and James Gregory is Vice President. The business is an old one, having been established forty-six years, but of late years has not been regarded as very prosperous. The present company was formed in November, 1896, with a capital stock of $30,000, succeeding to the business conducted by the estate of James Gregory and the Eckford Iron Works. The company had no rating at Bradstreet's. The liabilities are not definitely known, but are estaimated at less than $15,000.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.—John A. Fitzpatrick has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Thomas Williams, builder, of 103 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court, on the application of the H. Herrmann Lumber Company, a judgment creditor. A month ago Mr. Williams sold the chattels on his woodworking factory at 412 and 414 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to James F. Welch, to whom he owed $2,400, and also deeded to Mr. Welch six houses in One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, near Elton Avenue, subject to mortgages of $56,000. He also gave a trust mortgage on the property to a son of Mr. Welch for $3,000. Mr. Williams was formerly a stair builder, and began building operations about three years ago.

Out of Town.

JOSEPH B. FOSTER.—An attachment has been obtained here against Joseph B. Foster, dealer in wall paper at Beloit, Wis., for $1,507 in favor of the National Wall Paper Company on a judgment obtained against him at Beloit on Feb. 23 for merchandise.

OLIPHANT & POPE COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against the Oliphant & Pope Company, manufacturers of vitrified brick at Trenton, N. J., for $2,120 in favor of William W. Wittree on a demand note of the company. It was served on a builder here to attach an account.

HIRAM E. LUTZ.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan has received an attachment against Hiram E. Lutz, manufacturer of lubricating oil at Philadelphia, for $4,353 in favor of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company for a freight bill. It was served on a third party here, but they had nothing belonging to Mr. Lutz.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BROWN, Ronald K., and George Chesterman, trustees—C. Bodine and others	116
BROADBENT, Robert C.—D., B. Halstead and another, executors	3,661
BLEISTIFT, Abraham I.—A. Levy	70
BARASCH, Abraham, and Rebecca Feldberg—L. W. Taylor, deficiency	$1,700
BUCKLEY, Jeremiah—C. L. Miller	93
BAYLE, John—J. P. Jube and another	281
BRENNAN, Mary R.—H. Ingersoll and another	345
CORMACK, Frank—Unz & Co.	276
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW York—Manhattan Trust Company	5,456
CLAWSON, Benjamin F.—Z. G. Wood	385
CHRISPELL, Edward M.—E. Shoemaker, costs	108
DEEPEW, Hannah, Jennie, and Blackburn—J. Steuhl	51
DISKEN, James F.—W. Gaskell and another	105
DOYLE, David A., and William Marsh—James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, costs	90
DE BONIS, Donato A.—R. Gordon and another	28
DRAKE, Mrs. Charles W., otherwise Jennie E. Moore—M. E. Shreve	1,178
DEMPSEY, John A.—Thomas A. Crockett.	1,457
DAVIDSON, Le Roy—T. Buse	93
ELLSWORTH, William L.—C. M. Smith and another	62
EWING, Winfield S.—Equitable General Providing Company	30
FLANAGAN, William L.—F. Lamb	508
FEINER, Joseph—George Heyman	1,298
FEINER, Joseph—Crocker Chair Company	443
FERCHLAND, Charles—J. Wodiska	474
FILTEAN, John H.—E. Henschel	159
FRIBERG, Charles A.—Equitable General Providing Company	14
FONTHAM, Charles F.—American Boiler Company	845
FIELD, Char

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Building at Beaver and Pearl Streets and a First Avenue Block Front Prominent in the Day's Sales.

Richard M. Montgomery & Co. have sold for W. K. Aston, to Edward N. Dickerson, for investment, the Taber office building at the junction of Pearl and Beaver Streets.

Jacob and Julius Fleischhauer have sold the block front on the east side of First Avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets. The property, which is occupied by old two-story buildings, has a frontage of 200.10 feet on the avenue, and is 106 feet in depth on either street. The buyer's name could not be learned, but it is reported that Swift & Co. are the purchasers.

Collins & Collins have sold to R. F. Adams the four-and-a-half-story American basement limestone front dwelling 494 West End Avenue. This house was bought by the present sellers in January.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for George F. Johnson, to Rowland Armstrong, for $54,000, the four-story dwelling 46 West Sixty-ninth Street, 22 by 65 by 100.

John J. Cody has sold for Katharine Leopold, to Solomon Mehrbach, for $22,000, the four-story brownstone-front flat 1,449 Third Avenue, 20 by 70.

The estate of Frederick Michel has sold the five-story flat 343 East Thirtieth Street, 25 by 98.9.

It is reported that Joseph Milbank will erect a two-story "taxpayer" on part of former site of Holy Trinity Church, at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, purchased by him about two years ago.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold to the National Lead Company the block front on Gold Street, Brooklyn, between John and Marshall Streets.

Thomas S. Walker of the firm of Hall J. How & Co. was at his office yesterday for the first time in three months, having just returned from an extended trip through the West and Southwest.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to John Davis, for $22,175, the five-story brick tenement, with store, and four-story brick tenement at rear, 45 Henry Street, 25 by 100.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Thomas Egan, for $8,950, the five-story brick tenement 226 Eighth Street, 18.11 by 102.2.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John C. Boettner, for $5,000, the three-story brick tenement 420 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to W. H. Schmohl, for $26,700, the six-story brick tenement, with store, 10 Delancey Street, 20 by 75.9; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frank L. Loring, for $26,000, 12 Delancey Street, similar to and adjoining the foregoing.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to William Seligsberg, for $15,200, the four-story stone-front dwelling 108 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5; also, in foreclosure, to J. J. Harrington, for $6,150, the four-story stone-front dwelling 52 Prospect Place, 16.8 by 54.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reuben Maplesden, referee, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 210 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $13,274; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Charles P. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, Prescott Avenue, west side, 104.11 feet north of Emerson Street, 100 by 134.5 by 100 by 137.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,498.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 130.2 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 30 by 86; Schmuck & Montag of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, owners; L. F. J. Welher, Jr., architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 197 Seventh Street, for a five-story brick tenement, Leo Mandel of 58 Suffolk Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 19 and 20 Market Street, for two six-story brick flats with stores, 25 by 74.2; Louis Frank, owner; Louis Korn of 37 Maiden Lane, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 846 Seventh Avenue, for a three-story brick clubhouse, 24.8 by 96.6; Caledonian Club of 1,784 Broadway, owner; A. H. Taylor of 20 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

No. 22 Baxter Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 90; Joseph L. Buttenwieser of 123 Lenox Avenue, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $27,000.

No. 45 East Eighteenth Street, for a two-story brick store and lofts, 20 by 77; Central Real Estate Association of 309 Broadway, owner; Richard Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,500.

Twentieth Avenue, north side, 350 feet west of White Plains Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling 20 by 40; William Jack of 197 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; James E. Dobbs, architect; cost, $3,000.

Union Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for five three-story frame tenements, 100 by 56; W. Wainwright of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Hewitt Place, owner and architect; cost, $15,000.

Fairmount Place, north side, 47 feet east of Clinton Avenue, for two two-story-and-attic frame dwellings, 20 by 38; Charles Schroeder of 1,824 Washington Avenue, owner; George Hoffman, architect; cost, $6,000.

Unionport Road, west side, 205 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 44.6; Henry P. Pipps, owner; Charles C. Manning of 58 East Eighty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Elton Avenue, for a four-story brick tenement, 22.6 by 70; Bridget Carroll of 175 East Seventy-fourth Street, owner; Charles C. Manning, architect; cost, $10,000.

Randall Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of Amundson Avenue, for a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 18 by 42; Peter Person of 345 East Forty-first Street, owner; Carl P. Johnsen, architect; cost, $2,800.

Amundson Avenue, east side, 300 feet south of Randall Avenue, for a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 19 by 42; Nellie Nelson of 1,621 Avenue A, owner; Carl P. Johnsen, architect; cost, $2,800.

Alterations.

No. 51 to 57 Franklin Street, to an eight-story brick office building; Solomon Loeb of 37 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; De Lemos & Cordes, architects; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 3, 5, and 7 West Twenty-ninth Street, to an eleven-story brick studio building; Bancroft Realty Company of 32 Nassau Street, owners; Charles T. Berg of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 41 East Nineteenth Street, to a four-story and basement brick store and dwelling; Emily G. Olliffe of 6 Bowery, owner; W. O. Tait, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 96 First Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Charles Lindner of 236 Second Avenue, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 16.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 189th St, 50x100; C. Livingston Jones to Max Marx..... 1

AVENUE B, e s, 28.3 ft n of 14th St, 40.6x61.3x40.1x60.11; Martin L. Rickerson to Charles F. David..... 1

AVENUE A, e s, 50.5 ft n of 117th St, 50x98; Julia L. Morrison to John E. Schmittlutz..... 12,400

BROADWAY, w s, 49.11 ft s of 130th St, 25x95.4; Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, to Mary W. Duttenhofer..... 7,500

BROOK AV, e s, 84.3 ft n of 169th St, 74x100.6; George Stolz to Marie Toelberg. 1

CLINTON ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 25x83.4; Jonas Weil and another to Samuel Barnett..... 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 96.4 ft n of 151st St, 20.4x100; Angela Sauter to Gertrude Burhard..... 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 151st St, 20.4x100; Angela Sauter to Anna Heusle..... 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 150th St, 69x100; Catharine C. Twomey to E. C. Bell..... 1

CROTONA AV, n w corner of Jefferson St, 164x100x106.6x116.6; United States Trust Company of New York, as executor, to Rowland W. Thomas and another 10,600

DALY AV, n w s, Lots 10, 12, 14, 16, map of land at West Farms, 100x98.11; Andrew Schuhmann to Christina Hohner, ¾ part..... 1

DALY AV, West, corner of Samuel St, 45x108; Andrew Schuhmann to Christina Hohner..... 1

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD, n w corner of road from King's Bridge Road to Hudson River Railroad, near Fort Washington Point, —x—x810x635; Mary B. Schramm to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company..... 1,000

GARDEN AV, e s, 400 ft n of Orchard Terrace, 25x200 to Elm Av; Eeanor M. and William Bell to Charles Stonebridge. 1

GRAND ST, 384, 25x100; Clinton St, 182 to 186, 52.6x34x70x100; Attorney St, 13 and 15, 87.6x100; Patrick H. Gilhooly to Charlotte A. Poor..... 1

JACKSON ST, w s, 50 ft n of Cherry St, 25x100x28.4x100; Simon Selzer to James Jennings..... 27,250

JENNINGS ST, e s, Lot 601, map of Section C, Vyse estate, 23d and 24th Wards; Joseph Haslun to Hans A. Haslun..... 500

JENNINGS ST, s s, 58.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 25 irregular; Marie Toelberg to George Stolz..... 1

KELLY ST, e s, 152.10 ft s of 167th St, 51x100; George Stolz to Marie Toelberg.. 1

LEXINGTON AV, 82, n w s, 19.9 ft n of 26th St, 19.9x79; George Wright to John M. Hills..... 1

LOCUST AV, n w s, 50 ft n e of 140th St, 50x100; Amy B. Johnston to Mary A. Kelly..... 1

LOT 87, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Vyse Av, w s, 100 ft s of Charlotte Place, 50x100; George Stolz to John Toelberg..

LOT 60, Block B, amended map of Hudson P. Rose; James F. Lorrigan to Peter Purfield..... 675

LYON ST, s e corner of Fox St, runs e 101.4x s 82x s 30x w 110 to e s of Fox St x n 100; George Stolz to Peter J. Stumpf..... 1

MONROE AV, w s, 100 ft n of Columbia Av, 83.4x100; Charles Stonebridge and wife to Eleanor M. Bell..... 1

MONROE ST, 137 and 139, 46.9x100; Joseph Pohlstein to Isaac Pohlstein and another, release judgment..... 1

PARK AV, 565 to 569, e s, 75.8 ft s of 63d St, 66.6x100x60x100; Francis P. Lowrey, referee, to State Trust Company, trustee..... 92,000

PITT ST, w s, 168.8 ft n of Delancey St, 18.7x63; Henry Gottlieb to Samuel Stiller 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 19.7 ft s of Jennings St, 19x irregular; Marie Toelberg to George Stolz..... 1

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of Jennings St, 19.7x—x25.10x58.10; Marie Toelberg to George Stolz..... 1

PROSPECT AV, 1,400, n e corner of Jennings St, 50.8x74.8x irregular; John Toelberg to George Stolz..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 80.5 ft n of 86th St, 32x100; Alicia V. La Bau to Walter A. La Bau..... 1

WALES AV, e s, 100 ft s of St. Mary's St, 22.1x121.4 to Port Morris Branch of railroad x87.3x102.1; Max Weil to Elizabeth Maxwell..... 1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 111.1 ft n of land of William H. Morris, property of William E. Zborowski, 50x90; Peter J. Kinzig to George Stolz..... 1

WEEHAWKEN ST, s e corner of 10th St, 21.10x55.9x21.2x61.10; Arthur M. King to Patrick Skelly..... 18,000

WESTCHESTER AV, s w corner of Brook Av, 72.3x87.8x44.9x104; Isaac A. Van Bomel and another to James K. Holmes and another..... 1

WILLIS AV, e s, 75 ft n of 136th St, 25x75; Herman Schmuck and another to Johanna, Agnes and Catharina Schmuck.. 1

WILLIS AV, 212, e s, 75 ft n of 136th St, 25x75; Fritz Schmidt to Herman Schmuck and another..... 1

3D AV, 1,831, e s, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x90; Jacob Eier to William S. Kane... 35,000

3D AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of Rose St, new line, 24.6x100; Enoch C. Bell to Andrew Kitchen..... 1

3D AV, w s, 48 ft n of 90th St, 27.8x72.11; Katharina Bothner and another, executors, to Frederick J. Bothner..... 1

5TH AV, s w corner of 113th St, 100.11x100; John S. De Wolf and wife to John A. Philbrick..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 27.2 ft s of 77th St, 12.6x100; Catharine J. McGuire to Oliver H. P. Belmont..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 39.8 ft s of 77th St, 12.6x100, Catharine J. McGuire to E. H. Landon..... 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 128th St, 24.11x119; Howard D. Hamm to J. Amos Hamm..... 1

5TH AV, e s, extends from 135th to 136th St, 199.10x100; John S. Cram, executor, &c., to Emil Bloch..... 1

8TH AV, 2,660, e s, 99.11 ft s of 142d St, 25x100; Louis Keplinger to Annie Scholes 23,500

8TH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 102d St, 50x100; Max Weil and another to Franklin A. Thurston..... 11,000

12TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Avenue B, 50x108, Unionport; Ellen and James Jarvis to Charles D. Jarvis..... 1

12TH ST, n s, e ½ of Lot 810, map of Wakefield, 50x114; John Buck and another to Anna M. Karcher..... 1,500

13TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Avenue B, 50x108; Unionport; Ellen and James Jarvis to Henry J. Jarvis..... 1

13TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Avenue B, 50x108, Unionport; Ellen and James Jarvis to James A. Jarvis and another..... 1

13TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Avenue B, 50x100.8, Unionport; Ellen and James Jarvis to Adelia C. Jarvis..... 1

13TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Avenue B, 50x216 to 12th St, Unionport; Ellen and James Jarvis to Gertrude C. Jarvis..... 1

16TH ST, 221 to 225 West, 76x92; Alfred Gutwillig to J. Sergeant Cram..... 1

52D ST, 537 West, 26x100.5; Mary R. Sayre and another to Katchen Enn..... 1

56TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Frank Moore to J. M. Coleman..... 21,500

58TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Leopold Lendorf to Emma Lendorf..... 1

59TH ST, 107, 20x100.5; Emanuel Alexander and another to George R. Schiefflin..... 1

72D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 19x102.2; Samuel Barnett and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... 10

83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Pasquale Streppone to Elias Kempner..... 1

93D ST, n s, 124.9 ft e of 5th Av, 22x100.8; Julius Engel to George Ehret..... 50,000

101ST ST, 50 East, 25x100.11; 101st St, 54 East, 25x100.11; Moses Arndtstein to Adam Geis..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; 101st St, 54, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Adam Geis to Moser Arndtstein..... 1

107TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 75x102 ft n Sneek Creek x84x84; William Rankin to Cecelia Haft..... 1

113TH ST, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; 113th St, s s, 281.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.5x100.11; Henry C. Kleinhaus to Isaac G. Van Tassel..... 1

119TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, runs n 100.11x w 75x n 100.11 to 120th St x w 145.2 to St. Nicholas Av x s e 236.10 to 119th St x e 96.3 to beginning; Charles H. Barse to Seaboard Realty Company.. 1

120TH ST, 306, s s, 134 ft e of Morningside Av, East, 17x100.11; Philip Teets and others, executors, to Mary F. Harrington..... 1

121ST ST, 168 West, 21x100.11; 111th St, 136 West, 75x100.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Rosa Schramm..... 1,000

122D ST, n s, 96 ft e of 7th Av, 27x99.11; Catharine E. Steers to Maria N. Anderson..... 1

131ST ST, 13, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Leopold Lendorf to Emma Lendorf..... 1

133D ST, s s, 300 ft e of Trinity Av, 50x219 to 132d St; Carl Ernst to Marcus Nathan..... 1

144TH ST, 683, n s, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Timothy Donohue to Albert Rothermel..... 1

146TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Rosa Cohn to Bruno Odroff..... 1

147TH ST, n s, 529.4 ft w of Brook Av, 27x100; James K. Holmes to Isaac A. Van Bamberg..... Exch.

147TH ST, n s, 302.4 ft w of Brook Av, 27x100; James K. Holmes to Sayer J. Slawson..... Exch.

148TH ST, s s, 440 ft w of Brook Av, 25 x100; Albert Rothermel to Timothy Donohue..... 1

148TH ST, 680, s s, 390 ft w of Brook Av, 50x100; Albert Rothermel to Bertha Glatt..... 1

149TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Isma Schreyer to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company..... 100

149TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; George R. Schiefflin to Percival J. H. Whittaker..... 1

149TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Percival J. H. Whittaker to Isma Schreyer..... 1

158TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11; Annie L. Outwater to Mary E. Mass..... 100

160TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Carsten H. Bohlen to Andrew Kitchen..... 100

169TH ST, 1,035 and 1,037, n w corner of Fox St, 41.3x67.6x44.3x83.6; Peter J. Stumpf to George Stolz..... 1

185TH ST, 631 West, 15.3x59.4x15.3x59.5; William R. Hant to George C. Goebel.. 1

185TH ST, 631, n s, 417.10 ft e of King's Bridge Road, or 250 ft w of 11th Av, 15.3x59.5x15.3x59.4; Charlotte Dease to William H. Hunt..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

BACH, Lewis Z., to Carl Fischer; s e corner of 103d St and Lexington Av, 3½ years..... 33,000

BARTH, Emanuel, to Emilie J. Murray; n e corner of Clinton and Monroe Sts, installments..... 4,000

BELL, Enoch, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of Courtlandt Av, 49.5 ft n of 150th St, 1 year..... 13,500

BELL, Enoch C., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s w corner of Elton Av and 162d St, 1 year..... 7,000

BELL, Thomas H., and others to Randolph W. Townsend; 120 West 134th St, 3 years..... 24,000

BLOCH, Emil, to John S. Cram, executor, &c.; n e corner of 5th Av and 135th St and s e corner of 5th Av and 136th St, (two mortgages,) 2 years..... 85,000

BOTTNER, Frederick J., to Peter Doelger and another, executors; w s of 3d Av, 48 ft n of 90th St, 3 years..... 15,000

COLAIZZI, Mary A., and another to Frank G. Coryell; e s of Hoe St or Av, 79.2 ft s of Home St, demand..... 575

COURTNEY, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 34th St, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 14,000

CUTTING, Minnie S., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; n s of 78th St, 116.10 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 years..... 12,500

DAVID, Charles F., to Martin L. Rickerson; e s of Avenue B, 28.3 ft n of 14th St, 3 months..... 3,000

DE TOLEDO y Perez, Bernardo, to Frederic R. Coudert and another, Trustees; 56 West 22d St, 3 years..... 44,000

DUNDON, Arthur H., to Anna J. Randall; n e corner of Creston Av and Kirk Place — to Grand Boulevard and Concourse, demand..... 15,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Fort Washington Ridge Road, 150 ft n of road leading from King's Bridge to Hudson River Railroad, near Fort Washington Point, 3 years..... 15,000

FERGUSON, Arthur D., and another to Lester A. Cramer; Lot 3, map of forty-one lots, fronting on Southern Boulevard, Crotona Park and Parkway, &c., Twenty-fourth Ward, 2 years..... 800

GAMBLE, James and Mary, to Tremont Building and Loan Association; s s of Hull Av, 313.7 ft e of Woodlawn Road, installments..... 3,000

GEIS, Adam, to Josephine E. Carpenter and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 101st St, 76 ft of Madison Av, 2 years..... 15,000

GEIS, Adam, to William M. Kingsland; s s of 101st St, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years..... 16,000

GEREGHTY, ——, wife of John J., to Cyrus Hitchcock; n s of Columbus Av, 25 ft e of Lincoln St, 5 years..... 2,330

GITSKY, Isaac, Joseph, and William, executors of Morris Gitsky; n s of 31st St, 72 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 10,000

HAAS, Theresa, to Phineas and Leopold Sondheim, Trustees; n s of 141st St, 281.8 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years..... 8,000

HAFT, Cecilia, to William Rankin; n s of 107th St, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.. 10,800

HARRINGTON, Mary F., to Philip Teets and others, executors, &c.; 366 West 120th St, installments and 5 years, (two mortgages)..... 13,000

HAYES, Eliza J., to William Wicke and others, executors; 314 West 71st St; 5 years..... 16,000

HOFFMANN, Jobst, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 115th St, 120 ft e of Madison Av and adjoining property, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 88,000

HOFFMANN, Jobst, to Frederick G. Potter; n s of 115th St, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 5,548

HOHNER, Christina, to Christina Rauter; Catherine St, now Daly Av, w corner of Samuel St, 3 years..... 4,000

HOFMEIER, Charles F., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 260 West 74th St, 3 years 4,000

KITCHEN, Andrew, to Enoch C. Bell; s s of 160th St, 250 ft w of Elton Av, demand..... 7,000

KITCHEN, Andrew, to Carsten H. Bohlen; n s of 160th St, 250 ft w of Elton Av, demand..... 6,000

KITCHEN, Andrew, to Carsten H. Bohlen; e s of 3d Av, 49.4 ft n of Rose St, demand..... 12,000

KITCHEN, Andrew, to Carsten H. Bohlen; e s of 3d Av, 49.4 ft n of Rose St, ½ year..... 3,500

KNABE, Diedrich, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 193 and 195 Elm St, demand..... 10,000

LYNCH, Mary, to Mary Cavanagh; 6 Roosevelt, 3 years..... 1,000

MARX, Max, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Audubon Av, 49.11 ft s of 189th St, 3 years..... 3,500

MAXWELL, Elizabeth, to Max Weil; e s of Wales Av, 100 ft s of St. Mary's St, 3 years..... 1,800

MASS, Mary E., to Julie E. Brettell; 515 West 158th St, 3 years..... 2,500

O'REILLY, Jane F. and Ellen, by guardian, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 250 7th Av, 5 years..... 8,000

OTTINGER, Marx and Moses, to Janet Rudd, executrix, &c; s s of 110th St, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 12,000

PRICE, Mary J., to Hugh O'Neill; e s of Monroe (Morris) Av, 95 ft s of 173d St, 3 years..... 6,382

QUIRK, Mary T., to the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; 250 to 254 West 124th St, secures undertaking..... 3,000

RIVERSIDE ASSOCIATION to Frederick Beadel; n s of 169th St, 125 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 25,000

SCHMITTLIETZ, John E., to Julia L. Morrison; e s of Pleasant Av, 50 ft n of 117th St, 3 years..... 10,000

SCHREYER, Isma, to Emanuel Alexander and another; s s of 149th St, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 10,000

SCHREYER, Isma, to Joseph Bauer; s s of 159th St, 375 and 350 ft e of Boulevard, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 3,000

SCHREPER, Isma, to Annie C. Cochran; s s of 159th St, 375 and 350 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 36,000

SORENSON, Laurids C., to Walter H. Sloane; n s of 27th St, 100 ft w of 10th Av, demand..... 4,000

STONEBERG, ——, Charles, and wife, to Eleanor M. Bell; s s of Gerdien Av or St, 400 ft e of Orchard Terrace, 25x200 to Elm Av, 1 year..... 200

TETSCH, Karl and Dora, to Magdalena Sieker; 139 Thompson St, 4 years..... 3,000

THOMAS, Rowland W., and Isaac L. Dunn to United States Trust Company, executors, &c.; n w corner of Crotona Av and Jefferson St, 2 years..... 8,600

TOELBERG, Marie, to George Stolz; e s of Kelly St, 52.11 ft s of 167th St, ½ year..... 750

TOELBERG, Marie, to George Stolz; e s Brook Av, 158.4 ft n of 169th St, ½ year 250

TOELBERG, John, to Smith Williamson; w s of Vyse Av, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 3 years..... 1,000

TOELBERG, John, to Smith Williamson; w s Bryant Av, 116.8 ft s of Freeman St, 3 years..... 500

TOPPING, William, to Marcus Nathan; 530 West 159th St, demand..... 3,000

ULLMAN, Sigmund, to Regine Bunzl; 129 East 73d St, 5 years..... 10,000

WELLS, Charles T., to New York Life Insurance Company; n s of 84th St, 200 ft

Mechanics' Liens.

LIBERTY ST, 95 and 97; the Passaic Rolling Mill Company against Thomas R. White, owner and contractor..... $11,845

PARK AV, s e corner of 98th St, 100x125; Martin Anderson against William Johnston, owner; Thomas Graham, contractor. 116

WEBSTER AV, e s, 229.11 ft n of 179th St, 25x150; William L. Hauptman against Ann Foley, owner; Charles V. Loughman, contractor..... 67

WHITE PLAINS AV, s e corner of Logan St, William's Bridge; James De Cario against Mrs. H. C. Duncan, owner; Antonio Barbetta, contractor..... 1,117

111TH ST, 307 and 309 West; Spitelnik & Goldstein against Dora Scheer, owner; Metzner & Kupferman, contractors..... 230

144TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Western Boulevard, 50x100; Martin Anderson against George F. Lewis, owner and contractor; William S. Shaw, contractor..... 116

116TH ST, 64 and 66 West; Nathan Kosovsky against Harris Fordinsky, owner and contractor..... 83

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

3D AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of Rose St, 24.6x100; Enoch C. Bell, with Andrew Kitchen, 15 payments..... $12,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

79TH ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.2; James F. Disken, on J. L. Osborne, to James Rogers..... $500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEALS James H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company..... $12,000

BUSEY, William H., to Frank W. Gilbert..Nom.

BUCHANAN, Adelaide E. T., to Leopold Wallach..... 13,500

COOK, Alfred A., to Leopold Wallach.... 2,000

DEVINE, James, to Thomas Egan..... Nominal

DEXTER, Stanley W., trustee, to Cecelia Haft..... Nominal

HERRMAN, Morris S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 23,500

HOE, William A. and George E., executors, to Eliza A. Smith..... 4,000

HYATT, Augusta, to Lena Hotze and another, executors..... 10,269

HAFT, Cecelia, to William Rankin..... 2,700

O'NEILL, Hugh, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 27,000

PHILLIPS, William H., executor and trustee of Charles C. Hastings, to Lizzie H. Holme, (nine assignments)..... Omitted

SMULLEN, Lawrence, and another to George R. Schiefflin..... Nominal

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Maria Hillenbrand..... Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations..... 20,000

TODD, Robert W., to Emeline A. Kemp... 1,533

WALLACH, Leopold, to Henry Wallach.. 13,628

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE D, s w corner of 10th St, 50x69.8; Sarah Lichtenstein, executrix, and others against Oscar Hammerstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wise & Lichtenstein.

BOWERY, 391; Sanford Simonds against Albert Wagner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Phillips.

HOUSTON ST, s w corner of Willett St, 50x50; Grand St, n s, 75 ft w of Willett St, 25x100; Pitt St, 125 and 127; 22d St, n e s, 100 ft n w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; 23d St, s w s, 120.10 ft n w of 2d Av, 20.10x98.9, and other parcels out of town; John Horsefield against Josephine H. Black and others, (two actions, partition;) attorney, S. Campbell.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 133.10 ft s of 155th St, runs s 101.6x w 104x s 66.3x w 106.8 to St. Nicholas Av x n 167x e 245.8 to beginning; the Bowery Savings Bank against Jennie B. Boyd and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. S. Terry.

WASHINGTON ST, 354-356; Martin L. Rickerson against Albert Edwards, (attachment;) attorney, A. H. Browne.

WATER ST, 630, and Scammel St, 59; Thomas Sheffield against Mary J. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. E. Halpin.

WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, Lot 82, map of Washingtonville, 30x170; Carsten H. Bohlen against George E. Hanson and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

3D AV, s w corner of 170th St, 25x62x—x122.6; The Mutual Life Insurance Company against Benjamin Steinhardt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Russell & Percy.

47TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100; 36th St, 50 West; 2d Av, e s, 39.7 ft s of 37th St, 19.7x78; 2d Av, n e corner of 48th St, 25.2x100, (action to declare trust void, &c.;) attorney, G. H. Starr.

55TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.5; Henry W. Schmidt and another, executors, &c., against Moses Koenig and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

157TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Foskett & Bishop Company against Edward Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dill, Seymour & Kellogg.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

27—Santiago Ainsa, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. The United States, and 297—The United States, appellant, vs. Frederick Marsh and others. —Argument concluded by James C. Carter, for Ainsa and Marsh and others.

15—Santiago Ainsa, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad Company and Arizona Railroad Company and others.—Submitted by Rochester Ford for the appellant, and by Solicitor General Richards and Matthew G. Reynolds for the United States.

28—Juan Pedro Camon, appellant, vs. The United States.—Argued by Rochester Ford for the appellant, and by Matthew G. Reynolds for the appellee.

30—Robert Perrin, appellant, vs. The United States and others.—Argument commenced by Byron Waters for the appellant.

Call for to-day: 30, 119, 531, 93, 539, (540 and 541,) 157, 141, (496,) 86, (and 87, 88, and 17,) 431.

Calendars for Thursday, March 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

110—Thomson-Houston Electric Co. vs. Maher.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

108—Merritt & C. Wreck Co. vs. Schermerhorn.
47—Gibbons vs. Tuck, E. C. Baker and Ed. L. Levy.
107—Taylor vs. Bark Agate.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 459, 462, 463, 325, 372, 410, 297, 468.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

54—Nat. Hudson River Bank vs. Chaskin.
58—Laverdure vs. Mayor, &c.
59—Cuming vs. Roderick.
60—Connor vs. Mayor, &c.
61—Ewing vs. Wightman.
62—Kahn vs. Lichtenstein.
63—Davis vs. United Portable Hoisting Engineers.
33—Seymour vs. St. Luke's Hospital.
49—Sire vs. Rosenquest.
56—Lockwood vs. Man. Storage and Warehouse Co.
65—Baker vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
66—Gluck vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
67—Scheler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
68—Van Tassel vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
69—Weisthaer vs. Penn. Fire Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Gerth vs. Gerth.
2—Siwitzky vs. Siwitzky.
3—Erdelyi vs. Szedmak.
4—Canavan vs. O'Neill.
5—Lowenstein vs. Schiffer.
6—Schiffer vs. Lauterbach.
7—Wall vs. Benner.
8—Westchester Ry. Co. vs. Portchester St. Ry. Co.
9—Kehler vs. Kessel.
10—Schminotti vs. Coddy
11—Lange vs. Hirsch.
12—Hinrichs vs. Page.
13—German Life Ins. Co. vs. Steinfeld.
14—Jones vs. Jordan.
15—Sonneburg vs. Sonneburg.
16—De Braekeleer & Co. vs. Schwabeland.
17—Anderson vs. De Braekeleer & Co.
18—Mechanics' Nat. Bk. vs. same.
19—In re Fitzgerald.
20—Davidson vs. Davidson.
21—Rogers vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.
22—Dawley vs. Pratt.
23—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Mining Co.
24—People, &c., vs. Beckwith.
25—Hayes vs. Linn.
26—Korn vs. Korn.
27—In re Cottrel.
28—Munson Belting Co. vs. Austin.
29—In re East Side B'k.
30—In re Canda.
31—Scanlon vs. Forley.
32—Dodin vs. Klein.
33—Whipple vs. Bonnell.
34—Kunze vs. Kunze.
35—Balnard vs. Gray.
36—People, &c., vs. Johnstone.
37—Same vs. Young.
38—Same vs. Janiff.
39—Same vs. Scheffler.
40—Maddy vs. Horton.
41—Lyon, Adm. vs. Real Estate Invest. Union.
42—In re Electric R. R. Co. of U. S.
43—Read vs. Suydam.
44—Smyth vs. Parfitt.
45—Hilton vs. Hilton.
46—In re Connelly.
47—Phelps vs. Phelps.
48—University Press vs. Williams.
49—Cottone vs. Cottone.
50—Hynes vs. Scott.
51—Meyer vs. Man. Ry. Co.
52—Ohl vs. same.
53—Kompf vs. same.
54—Hoffman vs. same.
55—Hanner vs. Menzenhaer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Demurrers.

691—Rose vs. Durant.
684—Fraser vs. Work.
Peremptory Causes.
6549—Weiser vs. Kling.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and fact.

6185—B. Kreischner & Sons vs. Haas.
5387—Caruso vs. Caruso.
5345—Rosson vs. Hanson.
6084—Abrahams vs. Schackman.
6083—Merritt vs

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.
FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazza filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors.
A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.
Address, T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GA.,
One of the most elegantly-appointed hotels in the world. Accommodations for 500 guests.
Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a Winter resort.
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LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.
The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.
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ON THE BEACH.
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OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.
GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.
The purest of water from our own artesian well.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

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Directly on the beach; capacity for 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet.
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THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
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Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Ky. Av., 100 feet from beach, steam heat; sun parlor; elevator; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $10 to $15 per week. American Plan. L. V. STICKNEY.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

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MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GENTLEMEN forming fine tailoring club desire additional members; results economy; liberal credits. PARTICULARS, Box 167 Times Office.

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A NEW HOME.—Elderly people and others, $4 per week; circulars sent. 148 Saint Ann's Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

39TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large furnished room; references.

41ST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED PARLOR floor in Woman's Club House. Apply President, 15 West 42d St., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl to do chamberwork and light sewing in a small private family; personal references from last employer. 45 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; is a very good seamstress; city reference. 239 West 30th St.; three bells.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant chambermaid and seamstress, or as maid; city reference. H. E., Box 839, 1,269 Broadway.

Companions.

COMPANION, or PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A lady of thirty, a teacher, desirous of increasing her income, would like a position as companion or as private secretary during the Summer months; references exchanged. C. E. L., Box 108, Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a girl to cook; will assist with washing; American family; thoroughly experienced; meats, soups, desserts; good baker; permanent place; best city reference. F., 1,157 2d Av.

COOK, &c.—By an American Protestant; excellent cook and assist with washing; reliable, obliging; competent; reference. Lord, 1,402 2d Av.

COOK, &c.—By an experienced German cook in small American family; would assist with washing. Box L, 1,513 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; capable and reliable; references accordingly; willing to go to the country. 240 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. 320 East 34th St., Larsson.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A French dressmaker, just starting in business, wishes a few more customers; very moderate prices. Pierret, 148½ East 40th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—By a competent French nursery governess or companion; speaks English and Spanish; entire charge of children; good teacher; best references. Mademoiselle, 149 West 86th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper; widower's family preferred; best reference. Refinement. Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl as maid and seamstress; no objection to traveling; references. 146 East 89th St.; no cards.

MAID.—By a young French girl as lady's or grown children's maid; good references. 17 Greenwich Av., Mrs. Tieche.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman to do laundry and chamber work. Mrs. Hanser, 148 East 19th St.; seen from 2 till 4 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class French laundress; to take home fine family washing. Corrado, 117 West 26th St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Scotch Protestant; first-class laundress; private family; good city reference. 226 West 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Middle-aged colored woman as child's nurse; personal city references. Call, after 10 A. M., 129 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By middle-aged nurse; willing and obliging; would travel; four years' city references. Emanuel, 346 West 59th St.

NURSE, &c.—As nurse; willing to assist with chamberwork. Hodge, 215 East 35th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl as first-class waitress; the last employer can be seen. 305 East 27th St., Miss Harlingson; no cards.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as waitress. Apply Wednesday and Thursday, at present employer's, 74 Park Av.

Miscellaneous.

SHOPPER.—An experienced shopper would like few more customers; family shopping specialty; references. Careful, Box 112, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By middle-aged man as butler; good experience in all branches; private family; first-class city reference; city or country. 147 East 29th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a smart English couple; expert in all branches; excellent reference. Scott, 314 East 62d St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his duties; excellent care of silver; best references. I., 650 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET—By single man; speaks French and English; personal city references. L. D. Martin, 408 West 48th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; understands his business thoroughly; four in hand, gardener, &c.; present and former employers can testify to sobriety and honesty; country preferred. Glenbrook P. O. Box 61, Conn.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; references from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Call or address Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; long experience; first-class city driver; strictly temperate; willing, obliging; city or country; personal references. Coachman, 786 6th Av., second floor.

COACHMAN.—German; single; middle-aged; thoroughly understands his business; garden, lawn; best reference. Weimar, 78 East 3d St.

COACHMAN.—By a colored man as coachman; best city reference. M., 856 Boulevard.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly understands full charge of gentleman's place; greenhouses; all kinds of vegetables, fruits, shrubbery; thorough farmer; 14 years in present place. M. K., 37 East 19th St., seed store.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class at all its branches; single; German; best references; gentleman's private place. C. H., care of Franckel, 320 East 59th St.

GARDENER.—Married; understands growing vegetables and flowers thoroughly; also under glass; best references. Deitschman, 230 East 42d St.

GARDENER and USEFUL MAN.—By Swiss-French; good gardener and useful man; city or country; good reference. C. J. E., Box 323, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By a German; speaks English and French; best references; long experience; for hotel or club; city or country. E., Box 220, Times Office.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A.—A.—A.—WANTED—A thoroughly competent maid for one lady; must speak French and have city reference. Call to-day, from 10 to 1, 162 West 47th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—Japanese cook wanted for private family; wages $40. Call, with references, Room 1, fourth floor, 59 Wall St., to-day between 11 and 1.

WANTED.—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRIARLY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BRIARLY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ennever & Trautmann, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. EDWARD WILLIS, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., New York City.
s23-law6mTh

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-law6mTh.

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of November, 1897.
ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York.
n4-law6mTh

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
mh10-law6mTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Office work precludes sufficient bodily exercise, and lack of such exercise brings on indigestion, dyspepsia and stomach troubles generally. The case of a Chicago bookkeeper demonstrates this fact clearly.

"Through close confinement in my calling," said he, "I became a confirmed dyspeptic and you know what that means. I was miserable, and made every one else so. In a state of extreme distress I went to medicine for relief. The druggist recommended Ripans Tabules. Without any particular confidence in their effecting a cure, I took them, and to-day must confess that I have not the feeling I once had for a patent medicine. They certainly braced up my digestion wonderfully."

A new style package containing five RIPANS TABULES in a paper cartoon (without glass) is now for sale by druggists at five cents a package. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (60 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Ten cartons (one dozen) will be sent for five cents.

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Cook's Vacation Tours
TO EUROPE.

S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Mar. 19	84 days	$385
S. S. Ems	April 2	54 days	385
S. S. Werra	April 23	54 days	385
S. S. Ems	May 14	52 days	355
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.	June 4	52 days	350
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.	June 25	30 days	485
S. S. Ems	June 18	28 days	445
S. S. Maasdam	July 2	31 days	205
S. S. Mohawk	July 2	45 days	345
S. S. Berlin	July 2	84 days	250
S. S. Berlin	July 2	46 days	345
S. S. Werra	July 2	60 days	409
S. S. Mohawk	July 2	32 days	410
S. S. Servia	July 5	59 days	480

Independent tickets for individual travellers—railroad and steamship—everywhere—at lowest rates.
☞ Excursion to World's Sunday School Convention leaves from Boston by S. S. Canada, June 30. JAPAN, June 18, Aug. 23. Palestine Party, Sept. 24. Round the World, Sept. 12, Oct. 11. Thos. Cook & Son, 261 & 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

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Unsurpassed through Sleeping and Dining Car Service to Pacific Coast, via New Orleans.
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GRAND ICE BRIDGE AT
NIAGARA FALLS.
$8 EXCURSION VIA
WEST SHORE RAILROAD
Saturday, March 19th, 1898.
Trains foot of Franklin Street 10:00 A. M., 5:45, 7:30, and 8:00 P. M. Tickets at 113, 363, 671, and 942 Broadway, New York, and 338, 339, and 726 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH RED ASH AND Locust Mountain Coal at lowest Cash rates. Yards cor. 87th St. & West End Av., 54th St. & 10th Av., 32d St. & 10th Av., THOMAS STOKES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WEINY PHILLIPS CO.
Notice is hereby given that THE WEINY PHILLIPS COMPANY, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Electric Novelty Company.—Dated, New York, February 23d, 1898.
THE WEINY PHILLIPS CO.
By PRESTON J. HURLBURT,
President.
F24-1aw6wTh

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

JULIE B. BERTELL, plaintiff, against AUGUSTA A. BRUNJES and JOHN EDMONDS, defendants.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and eight feet and four (4) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and St. Ann's Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with St. Ann's Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, sixteen feet, eight inches; thence southwardly, parallel with St. Ann's Avenue, one hundred feet to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Augusta A. Brunjes by John Entwistle and Lucy E. Entwistle, his wife, by deed bearing date the 12th day of November, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 12th day of November, 1891, at 2 o'clock 33 minutes P. M. in Block Series, (Conveyances,) Section 10, Lib. 3, Page 49, and indexed under Block Number 2,548 on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated March 11th, 1898.
QUINCY WARD BOESE,
Referee.
LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is known by the street number 861 East 135th Street:

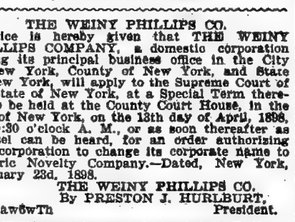

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above property to satisfy which the said property is to be sold is $1,867.82, with interest thereon as to the sum of $1,742.50 from the 28th day of February, 1898, and as to the sum of $155.39, the balance of said amount, from the 10th day of March, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale, and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $95.
The said premises are sold subject to a first mortgage to secure the principal sum of $3,500, with interest from December 15th, 1897, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.
QUINCY WARD BOESE, Referee.
LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
m15-2aw3wTu&Th&apr5

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JULIE B. BERTELL, plaintiff, against AUGUSTA A. BRUNJES and JOHN EDMONDS, defendants.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and eight feet and four (4) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and St. Ann's Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with St. Ann's Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, sixteen feet, eight inches; thence southwardly, parallel with St. Ann's Avenue, one hundred feet to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Augusta A. Brunjes by John Entwistle and Lucy E. Entwistle, his wife, by deed bearing date the 12th day of November, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 12th day of November, 1891, at 2 o'clock 33 minutes P. M. in Block Series, (Conveyances,) Section 10, Lib. 3, Page 49, and indexed under Block Number 2,548 on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated March 11th, 1898.
QUINCY WARD BOESE,
Referee.
LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is known by the street number 861 East 135th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above property to satisfy which the said property is to be sold is $1,867.82, with interest thereon as to the sum of $1,742.50 from the 28th day of February, 1898, and as to the sum of $155.39, the balance of said amount, from the 10th day of March, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale, and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $95.
The said premises are sold subject to a first mortgage to secure the principal sum of $3,500, with interest from December 15th, 1897, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.
QUINCY WARD BOESE, Referee.
LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
m15-2aw3wTu&Th&apr5

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. B. SMITH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Downing Street, distant one hundred and fifty-four feet (154 ft.) one and three-quarter inches (1¾ ins.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Downing Street with the westerly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches, (98 ft. 10 ins.;) thence westerly twenty-eight feet nine and one-half inches, (28 ft. 9½ ins.;) thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-one feet one inch (91 ft. 1 in.) to the southerly side of Downing Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet ten and one-quarter inches (27 ft. 10¼ ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 9, 1898.
THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number is 44 Downing Street:

The approximate amount of the prior mortgage upon the premises, with interest, is $18,765.
The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $2,266.69, and of taxes and assessments and water rates is $262.50.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
mh14-2aw8wM&Th&ap4

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FREDERIC A. TANNER and MARY A. TANNER, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1898, and entered in the New York County Clerk's office on the 19th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, and the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street distant two hundred and sixty feet westerly from the Eighth Avenue and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to said Fifty-first Street; thence easterly along said street twenty feet to the place of beginning. This mortgage is given to secure a part of the purchase money of said premises upon the conveyance thereof by the parties hereto of the second part to the said Louisa C. Friedline, one of the parties of the first part, by deed bearing even date herewith.—Dated February 19th, 1898.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
FREDERIC A. TANNER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 95 Nassau Street, New York.
No. 320 West 51st Street.

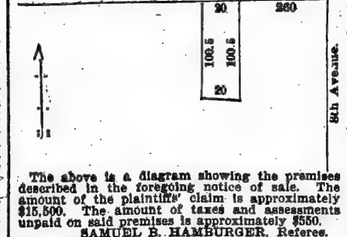

The above is a diagram showing the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. The amount of the plaintiff's claim is approximately $15,500. The amount of taxes and assessments unpaid on said premises is approximately $550.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
f24-2awTh&M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EBENEZER P. JOHNSON, plaintiff, against GEORGE F. WRIGHT and WALTER S. WRIGHT, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Feb. 14, 1898.
STIMSON & WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 55 Liberty Street, New York.
To George F. Wright and Walter S. Wright:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fourth day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County at the City of New York.
STIMSON & WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
mh17-law6wTh.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate assigned by the STANDARD TIRE COMPANY to WILLIAM DALLAS GOODWIN, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required to personally be and appear at a Special Term of the said Supreme Court, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the County of New York, on the 6th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there and then to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of WILLIAM DALLAS GOODWIN as Assignee of said assigned estate of said STANDARD TIRE COMPANY, insolvent, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend a settlement of the said Assignee's account.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of said Supreme Court, this 16th day of February, 1898.
WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
WILMOT & GAGE, Attorneys for Assignee, 55 Broadway, N. Y. City.
f17-law6wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE ENGERT, plaintiff, against JOHN J. CONNOR and BARNETT WEINBERG, defendants.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE ENGERT, John J. Connor, and Barnett Weinberg, copartners under the firm name of Engert, Connor & Company, heretofore existing and lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscribet, who has been duly appointed permanent receiver of the said copartnership, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, No. 309 Broadway in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June, 1898.—Dated New York City, Borough of Manhattan, March 15, 1898.
SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN,
Receiver.
BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 309 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
mh15-law6wTh.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, City and County of New York.—Trial desired in New York County.—CHARLES WINTHROP BASTINE, plaintiff, against ANDREW J. BASTINE, Mary E. Bastine, Carl J. Stephani, as sole surviving executor and trustee under the last will of Agnes Lennig, deceased; Louise von Holbach and Adolf von Holbach, her husband; Kurt von Holbach, Agnes A. M. von Holbach, Emma G. von Glaubitz and Gallus Maria von Glaubitz, her husband; Agnes Oda von Glaubitz, Maria Ilse von Glaubitz, and Friedrich Lennig, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 21st, 1898.
JAMES A. BLANCHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.
To the defendants Carl J. Stephani, as sole surviving executor and trustee under the last will of Agnes Lennig, deceased; Louise von Holbach and Adolf von Holbach, her husband; Kurt von Holbach, Agnes A. M. von Holbach, Emma G. von Glaubitz and Gallus Maria von Glaubitz, her husband; Agnes Oda von Glaubitz, Maria Ilse von Glaubitz, and Friedrich Lennig: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State.—Dated, New York, February 21st, 1898.
JAMES A. BLANCHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
f24-1aw6wTh

WERTHEIMER, MAURICE, AND STEINBERGER, HERMAN AND JACOB.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, City and County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 21st day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against MAURICE WERTHEIMER, Herman Steinberger and Jacob Steinberger, co-partners doing business under the names and styles of Wertheimer & Co., and Wertheimer Glove Manufacturing Company, lately doing business at No. 610 and 612 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, and at Johnstown, in the State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Maurice Wertheimer, Herman Steinberger, and Jacob Steinberger, as co-partners doing business under the names and styles of "Wertheimer & Co." and "Wertheimer Glove Manufacturing Company," for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 627 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 23, 1898. BRUNO RICHTER,
Assignee.
HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Assignee, 346 Broadway, New York City
f24-1aw6wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—CLINTON BANK, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1898. FERDINAND E. M. BULLOWA, Attorney for Plaintiff; office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendant, Abraham Goldstein: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of February, 1898, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, February 16, 1898.
FERDINAND E. M. BULLOWA, Attorney for Plaintiff's office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f17-law6wTh

FORSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated March 2d, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the FORSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 357 Canal Street and No. 149 Baxter Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Forster Manufacturing Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of Arthur Smith, No. 1 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, March 2d, 1898.
GUSTAVUS T. DONNELL, Assignee.
ARTHUR SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 1 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
m3-law6wTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.
COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 14.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Desbrosses St. foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily. (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 26 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon | Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, April 6,

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING

Holy Week Selected as a Spring Vacation in Manhattan and Bronx.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE SCORED

Commissioner Mack Declares that Its Delay in Appropriating Money for the Erection of New Schoolhouses Is Criminal.

School Commissioner Mack at the meeting of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday made a suggestion which, if followed up, may bring the School Board and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment into the courts. Mr. Mack spoke of the number of requests now before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, asking for appropriations for the building of new schoolhouses, and upon which action has been hanging fire since last November. He spoke of the necessity of having the money to build the schools, and then explained that, as the appropriation for the new schools was made mandatory by the State Legislature, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment could exercise only a clerical function in the matter. He intimated that, unless the money is forthcoming soon, steps would be taken to compel the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue bonds for the building of the new schools.

"The present board," said Mr. Mack, "came into a heritage of errors of commission. This was a few years ago, and the members went to work at once with feverish haste to build the schools that had been necessary long before, and in their zeal they almost caught up with the necessities of the school system. But we are threatened again with a lack of accommodation for the pupils by the present ruling powers, and for reasons which are apparent to most of us. Several men to whom were awarded contracts for building new schools have asked for the return of their cash forfeits, for we have not been able to get the money, so that they might go ahead with the work of building.

"If these buildings are held back and the accommodations become as poor as they were several years ago, those who are responsible for such a state of affairs will have been criminal in their action. It is a crime to so hamper the work of education, and this board cannot speak in terms too loud to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment about the new matter. I maintain that with the necessity for greater school accommodations, existing as it does at present, the power that holds it back is criminal, especially as the Legislature appropriated a certain amount of money for the purpose, and thereby made the functions of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment only clerical."

It was decided that the Committee on Sites and Buildings should urge the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to take action on the requests of the board now before it.

The report of the Committee on By-Laws, recommending the setting aside of the full week in which Good Friday occurs as a Spring vacation in the schools, was adopted. There was some opposition to the adoption of the resolution, but it was finally passed by a vote of 11 to 5. The week selected, April 3 to 9, includes not only Good Friday, but also some of the Passover days of the Jews. These church days usually cause a large number of absences, and this was one of the reasons why Holy Week was selected. Superintendent Jasper pointed out that the week was in the middle of a long session, when both teachers and pupils were in need of a rest and he stated that while the State laws provide that there shall be thirty-two school weeks in the year, in this city the annual term is about forty weeks.

"The idea of the Spring holiday," explained Commissioner Pennington, one of its ardent supporters, "is not founded upon religious principles. If the parents paid tuition for their children at private schools they would not hear of continuous study without some vacation between Christmas and the Summer rest. The large private schools all have Spring holidays, and the public school children and teachers are entitled to the same amount of rest."

One of the recommendations offered to the board was the opening of a kindergarten for colored children in the basement of a colored church in One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues. The matter was laid over for investigation.

The report of Superintendent Jasper for February showed that seventeen male and twenty-nine female teachers had been favorably reported after trial, by Principals, and that of this number only one male teacher was rejected by the visiting Superintendents. The registered number of pupils in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx for the month was 214,864, an increase of 10,551 over the registration of last year, with an average daily attendance of 192,670, an increase of 6,140 over the attendance for February, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES.

Commissioner Keating Begins to Replace the Men He Removed.

Controller Coler yesterday made several changes in the arrangement of his staff. Albert Meyer, clerk to the Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets, resigned, and Edward H. McGurk, a clerk, was promoted to the vacancy at a salary of $2,400. John P. Hilly, a Deputy Collector of City Revenue, took McGurk's place at $1,400 a year, and was succeeded by Samuel Barry. Walter G. Keech was made Assistant Superintendent of Markets at $3,000 a year; John Keleher was made a Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears at $2,500, and Jeremiah W. Walsh and Ralph Crammer were appointed to minor places at $1,300 and $1,500 respectively.

Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways, who has made more removals since he assumed office than any other head of a department, has begun to fill up his depleted force. He made eight appointments of laborers yesterday from the new civil service list, and appointed C. C. Clarke chief clerk in the Bronx, at $1,800, and J. P. T. McPeak a leveler, at $1,200.

The Commissioners of the Department of Docks and Ferries have reinstated nineteen ex-employes and made several promotions.

Commissioner Keller of the Department of Charities has appointed T. N. Campbell purchasing agent of the department, at $2,000 salary, to succeed W. A. Scott, resigned, and E. G. McMahan to be steward of the Blackwell's Island Almshouse. He also appointed Dr. W. H. Peer, Dr. J. C. Wharton, and M. D. Caldwell Assistant Physicians in the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards of Queens.

Patrick J. Ryan has been appointed assistant clerk of the Ninth District Municipal Court for the full term of six years, at $3,000 per year.

Deputy Commissioner Maloney of the Department of Highways has appointed nine foremen and eighty laborers to go to work immediately in the Borough of the Bronx.

SHORE ROAD BILL VETOED.

The Mayor Declines to Approve a Bill Continuing the Commission.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday returned to the State Senate without his approval Bill No. 77, which seeks to amend the charter in the interest of the Shore Road Commissioners, who were removed from office on Tuesday. In his message the Mayor wrote:

The Corporation Counsel has advised that the commission referred to in these acts went out of existence when the charter took effect on the 1st day of January, 1898, and that all the powers which it was authorized to exercise are by the charter vested in city officers.

The effect of the proposed act is, therefore, to revive and continue in existence the Shore Road Commission. It is not only an unnecessary law, but it is distinctly objectionable as directly interfering with the exercise by the local authorities of the powers granted to them by the charter, and as providing the expensive machinery of a special commission to do work which city officers under the charter have ample authority to accomplish.

ALBANY, March 16.—Senator Brush of Kings is hopeful that Mayor Van Wyck's removal of the Shore Road Commission may yet be rendered void. He expects that the Mayor will veto the bill, whose object is to continue the commission. "If he does," said the Senator to-day, "and we pass it over his veto, which I believe we can do, it will confirm the tenure of the entire commission and continue them in office, in spite of the Mayor's arbitrary and illegal removal."

Town and Village Bond Issues.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he had received a report from David McClure and Samuel Untermyer, who were engaged to investigate the alleged illegal bond issues of towns and villages in Queens and Richmond. He declined to discuss the report before he had consulted Mr. Whalen. Nearly $5,000,000, it is said, are involved, and the point at issue is that if the town and village officials exceeded their authority the City of New York is not liable. If they did not, the city must redeem the bonds.

PETERSON'S FIRST VICTIM.

Henry Pole Dies at Seney Hospital in His Wife's Presence—The Murderer's Wives.

Henry Pole, the crayon artist who was shot Tuesday by John O. Peterson at 303 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the Seney Hospital. Peterson's other victim, Mrs. Leonora Faulkner, cannot live. One of Peterson's bullets struck her in the forehead and entered the brain, another penetrated her lung on the left side, another entered the chin and went upward, coming out at a point under the right eye; one entered her neck, another shattered her left shoulder blade, and the sixth went through her neck.

Pole was shot in the neck, and the bullet severed the spinal cord and caused almost entire paralysis. He was conscious, however, until late Tuesday night. His wife was with him and assured him of her entire faith in his fidelity to her, which seemed to give him much satisfaction. He made an ante-mortem statement, in which he said that he had met Mrs. Faulkner at the corner, and that she told him that Peterson had locked her out. She was afraid of Peterson, as he had threatened to kill her, and asked Pole to go back to the house and help her to get in at the basement door. He did so, and Peterson opened the door and, without saying a word, shot him.

Peterson was arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court on a charge of murder yesterday morning. He had previously been informed that Pole was dead, and had remarked: "Well, I did not mean to do him any harm." He asked Magistrate Brenner to give him a few days in which to consult a lawyer, and the case was set down for Monday morning. He was then taken to the borough Police Headquarters, where his photograph was taken for the Rogues' Gallery.

After Peterson was taken from the police court a stout, middle-aged woman came in and said she was his wife. Her name, she said, was Fabre Peterson, and she lived at 829 Greenwich Street, Manhattan, and they were married by the Rev. Dr. Haas of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, in June, 1895. At that time he was employed on the fishing boat Al Foster and she was stewardess. At the time they were married Peterson claimed to be a widower, but she afterward learned that his first wife was still living.

"He treated me shamefully," she said, "and threatened to shoot me on more than one occasion. He is a very bad man and deserves all that he will get. I used to love him until I found that he had a sweetheart in Brooklyn. He called her Alanna, but I have learned that her name was Leonora. I do not know how many wives he really had. He has a wife living in Malme, Sweden, and he has a son in the Swedish Navy. I have letters from the woman in Sweden to show that he deserted her and forced her to provide for herself and her children. He treated her shamefully, too."

LEGAL NOTES.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Mary G. Atherton and Peter Lee Atherton were married about nine years ago. She was a young lady of refinement and excellent social position, residing with her father in Clinton, N. Y. After the wedding trip the couple went to live with the husband's parents at Louisville, Ky. Three years afterward the wife left her husband's house permanently, taking with her their child, a year and a half old, and came to New York, with the intention of changing her residence. In 1893 the husband secured an absolute divorce in Kentucky, on the ground of the wife's abandonment of him without fault on his part. The wife soon after secured a judgment of limited divorce, in an action brought in this State, on the ground of her husband's cruel treatment. The Court of Appeals has affirmed that judgment, holding, Justice Bartlett giving the opinion, that as the husband had appeared in the wife's action, and the fact being that the wife had changed her domicile from that of her husband to this State, by reason of his cruel treatment, her action, on appeal from an affirmance of judgment in her favor, was not to be deemed barred by the judgment of absolute divorce obtained by the husband. His action having been brought subsequent to the wife's change of domicile, she being only constructively served, as an absent resident, and did not appear, the husband's judgment in Kentucky was rendered without acquiring jurisdiction of the person of the wife, and it was void as to her, and without effect in this case. The Court held that a married woman may acquire a separate domicile in another jurisdiction than that of her husband's domicile when it is necessary for her to do so by reason of his conduct, such as cruel treatment, entitling her to a limited divorce.

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COMMON LAW RIGHT IN LITERARY PROPERTY.—The Jewelers' Mercantile Agency, Limited, secured an injunction, in 1894, in the Supreme Court, in this city, in its suit against the Jewelers' Weekly Publishing Company, restraining the defendants from making any use of the plaintiff's reference books or confidential sheets, and from copying, appropriating, printing, publishing, or using in any way information taken therefrom, or furnishing such information to others. The judgment was affirmed by the General Term two years ago, but was recently reversed by the Court of Appeals. The books and sheets referred to were furnished to subscribers, who signed an agreement to hold the information thus obtained confidential. The Court holds, in an opinion by Chief Judge Parker, that by taking steps to copyright the book by depositing copies with the Librarian of Congress, with the notice of copyright printed on the title page, the plaintiff was divested of the common law right entitling it to injunction, and its remedy against violators of the right must be in the Federal courts. The Court notes that if a book, not copyrighted under the statute, be put by its author within the reach of the general public, so that all may have access to it, it matters not what limitations be put upon its use by subscribers or lessees, under agreement with the author; it is then public, and the common law right of control and first publication is gone. Such a dedication of it to the public has then been made as will authorize others to print and publish it without the author's permission.

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THE HIGHWAY LAW.—A judgment on a verdict for $5,000 secured by John M. McMahon in his suit against the town of Salem, Washington County, N. Y., to recover damages for an injury he received in 1895 by the fall of a defective bridge over Black Creek has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division because of the improper exclusion of evidence offered on the part of the defendant. The court held, in an opinion given by Justice Merwin, that in such an action it was not a defense to show simply that the Commissioner of Highways had no funds in his hands applicable to the repair of the bridge; it must also appear that there existed an inability, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, to obtain funds for that purpose, as, by Section 10 of the highway law, as amended by Chapter 606 of the Laws of 1895, it is provided that if at any time a bridge shall become unsafe the Commissioners of Highways of a town may, with the consent of the Town Board, cause repairs to be immediately made, although the expenditure of money required may exceed the sum raised for such purpose. A physician called on behalf of the plaintiff gave evidence tending to show that the plaintiff's injuries were serious and permanent. When asked if he had not made statements to others to the effect that the plaintiff had recovered he said he had not. Parties called by defendant to whom it was claimed the physician had made such statements were not allowed to testify to the fact that they were made. The Court based its reversal upon this exclusion, holding that the evidence was quite material to the issue.

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FRANCHISE TAX ON FOREIGN CORPORATION.—The New England Loan and Trust Company, an Iowa corporation, whose business consists in loaning money on bonds and mortgages upon property in Western States, and which has a place of business and a President and Treasurer in this State, and pays for office rental, and also for salaries and services here, and has been licensed by the New York Banking Department, sought by writ of certiorari to review the action of the State Controller in assessing upon it a franchise tax, under Chapter 908 of the Laws of 1896. The Third Appellate Division has confirmed the determination of the Controller, holding, by Justice Merwin, that as the company has a certain stock of Western securities in this State which are sold and replenished in the course of its business, the proceeds of which are deposited in a New York bank, and are subsequently sent West to be lent again on bond and mortgage, it may be said to have its capital stock employed within the State of New York, within the meaning of the tax law, and hence is subject to the license tax imposed by that law.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS

A Report on the Conferences with the Manhattan Railway Men to be Made To-day.

THE MAYOR ON THE COMMISSION

He Tells a Delegation of North Side Taxpayers Who Ask His Aid What He Thinks of the Board.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock to receive the report of its Conference Committee, which has for some weeks been negotiating with a like committee representing the Manhattan Railway Company. The two committees met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, and were together for more than two hours. R. M. Gallaway, Russell Sage, Marcellus Hartley, and George J. Gould were present for the Manhattan Company, and Alexander E. Orr, George L. Rives, and John H. Starin represented the Rapid Transit Board. Edward M. Shepard and A. B. Boardman, counsel, and William B. Parsons, engineer, were also present for the commission.

The committee of the commission remained at work with its counsel and engineer for an hour after the Manhattan representatives had quitted the conference, making the draft of the report which will be presented to the commission to-day. No information respecting the nature of that report could be obtained, reporters being told that the report would be made public this afternoon.

A delegation of taxpayers of the north side, headed by the Rev. Father McMahon of West Farms; President Haffen of the Bronx, Councilman Hottenroth and G. A. Grossman, President of the North Side Taxpayers' Association, waited upon the Mayor yesterday to ask his assistance in securing rapid transit for the north side. They asked him to take measures, through the Corporation Counsel, to compel the Manhattan Elevated Road to carry out the terms of the charter of the Suburban Rapid Transit Company, which it acquired seventeen years ago.

In 1880, they explained, the elevated railroad officials entered into a contract with the city to extend the system from Bedford Park westwardly to the city line and from One Hundred and Forty-third Street to West Farms, William's Bridge, and Westchester through that section east to the Bronx River.

"We are here," said Father McMahon, "because the company has not fulfilled its contract and to ask your aid in securing the modicum of rapid transit to which, as taxpayers, we are entitled. We have waited years, and our patience is almost exhausted. You can help us. Will you help us?"

Mr. Hottenroth asked the Mayor to see that no further privileges were granted to the elevated roads until it had fulfilled the terms of the old contract.

"You have my most complete sympathy," said the Mayor, "and I will do what I can. Rapid transit is needed, and you should have it. But what can I do? The Rapid Transit Commissioners are doubtless acting under the law, but they do not move very fast. They have spent $400,000 in the work, but rapid transit seems no nearer than when they first took office. I believe in better facilities for rapid transit, but rapid transit is tied hand and foot by the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

"The whole matter seems to rest in the hands of the Commissioners, and, as they hold their meetings in secret, I have no means of finding out what they do, except from the interviews of the Commissioners. Mr. Orr gives out an interview one day and another Commissioner gives out his views another day. The ideas of no two Commissioners seem to agree."

The attention of Mr. Orr was called to these remarks of the Mayor after the conference yesterday afternoon, and he was asked if he cared to reply to them.

"No," said Mr. Orr, smilingly. "The commission will meet to-morrow afternoon, and I would be glad to have the Mayor present with us."

EX-CORONER NASON'S CASE.

Report that He May Not Wait to be Tried—Coombs's Appeal.

Ex-Coroner Coombs of Kings County, who was convicted of grand larceny on Tuesday, will be brought up for sentence in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on Monday, when his attorney will argue for a stay. The collapse of ex-Coroner Nason when he heard the Coombs verdict was so complete that there was considerable talk in Brooklyn yesterday to the effect that he would not wait to be tried. It was even rumored that ex-Sheriff Buttling, who is his bondsman, intended to surrender him. This was denied by friends of Buttling, who say the ex-Sheriff has stood by Nason since his troubles first began.

District Attorney Marean was asked if he intended to seek an indictment against James J. Deegan, the clerk, who testified to having signed the fictitious signatures to the alleged inquests. He replied that he could not well answer the question at this time.

FUNERAL OF A HOSPITAL PET.

Goldie Greenstone's Death at St. Luke's Cause Sincere Mourning.

An unusually pathetic funeral service was held in the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital yesterday noon, enlisting the tearful attention of the entire house staff and a number of patients and visitors. A flower-covered casket in front of the chancel rail contained the body of Goldie Greenstone, who for nearly two years had been in a certain sense the pet of the hospital. Brought from Bellevue Hospital a hopeless invalid, she had been an almost constant sufferer from acute gastritis and heart trouble. A Hungarian by birth, and wholly without relatives or friends in this country, her helplessness appealed to the sympathies of every one who saw her, and her uncomplaining spirit and sunny disposition speedily aroused an affectionate interest in her. The name of Goldie was not a nickname, but was bestowed upon the girl by her parents because of her profusion of curly, golden hair. She was fifteen years old when taken to Bellevue a friendless waif, and seventeen years old when, through the intercession of the kind-hearted chaplain of Bellevue, she became an inmate of St. Luke's. Diminutive in stature, she was scarcely more than a child even in her thoughts. The Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, Superintendent of St. Luke's, and the Assistant Superintendent, the Rev. Mr. Clover, took a deep interest in Goldie, and did everything possible for her comfort. Mrs. Baker, who died only a few days ago, took the place of a mother to the little invalid, and the nurses in her ward treated her with the most loving tenderness. Even the night clerk, Mr. Gilman, became attached to her, and taught her to read and write. She was baptized at her own request about a year ago, and last Fall the rite of confirmation was administered to her, while reclining on her little cot, by Bishop Johnson of Texas, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Baker and the Rev. Mr. Clover.

Up to the very hour of her death, Goldie talked of the goodness of those around her. St. Luke's, she said, was her only home. Often when she was suffering intense pain she would look into the faces of the doctors and nurses and whisper: "I know that you all feel so sorry for poor Goldie." The services in the little chapel yesterday were of a very touching character. The Rev. Dr. Baker officiated, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Clover and Mr. Freeman. The hymn "Asleep in Jesus" was sung. Goldie will be buried in the St. Luke's Hospital plot in St. Michael's Cemetery.

Funeral of the Fire Victims.

Coroner Zuccha said yesterday that he had received a number of letters from persons in various cities who desired an opportunity to visit the Morgue with the view of identifying the bodies of the men who perished in the Bowery Mission fire. The writers in every case have relatives missing. The Coroner has notified the management of the mission that the bodies will not be removed from the Morgue until next week. The funeral, which was to have taken place to-day from St. Augustine's Chapel, East Houston Street, has therefore been postponed.

The Government Tests show Royal superior to all others. Leavening gas, no yeast germs.

VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

Robert C. Ogden Addresses a Large Audience at the Merchants' Association.

"Advertising as a Business Force" was the subject of discussion yesterday at the second meeting of the business men's convention now in progress at the Merchants' Association's headquarters, Broadway and Leonard Street. The speaker was Robert C. Ogden, a resident partner of John Wanamaker, and his remarks were loudly applauded by the large audience present. He said, in part:

"We all know that advertising is a business force, a very great power that has to be recognized most thoroughly. Concerning the principle of advertising I am not quite clear myself, but if I should undertake to make an analysis of a retail business I should divide the subject into three parts—the merchandise, service, and advertising. All three of them are equal in their importance to each other, but I should characterize the advertising as the dynamic power of the business. With the public's mind fixed upon business as it now is, with the competition that exists between traders, it is undoubtedly the fact that without advertising of the proper kind a business cannot be successfully prosecuted to any large degree. Therefore I consider the advertising as the force which is to vitalize all the other work that is put into the business.

"After the merchant has purchased his goods, after the service is hired, the steam that is generated in order to make the machine move is the advertising.

"One mistake of the advertising merchant is that he does not take advertising sufficiently seriously. It is regarded as an element that is somewhat important and yet a little strange. It is not thought of generally as holding the very serious and important relation to the public at large and to the business itself that it really should occupy.

"Say a man sends his agent to advertise his goods, that agent at once becomes an Ishmaelite. Every man's hand is against him. If he succeeds in getting past the servant and then the butler of the house, it is still doubtful if he can secure the attention of the owner. Let him send his advertising matter by mail, and every obstacle is put in the way of its reaching the person for whose eyes it is intended. For this reason a merchant must place his advertising in position, and in a manner which will insure its being read by those whom it is intended to reach.

"The newspaper is the business man's rostrum, through its columns he speaks to the public, and for that reason he must regard it as a virtual key to his character. By his sayings the people shall know him and judge him. Wherefore first of all be true—true to himself and true to his readers. He must use good English and make his advertisement as attractive as possible in form, type, illustration, and words. A splendid tribute to American advertising was recently paid by Mr. Gladstone. A friend of mine called on him and noticed that he kept all the American issues of magazines which are also published in England. Upon asking him the reason for this, the grand old man replied: 'Oh, I keep the English editions too, but they are for Mrs. Gladstone, who likes to read the advertisements in the American editions. They are in themselves literature, and I can gauge the prosperity of the country by their very appearance.'"

In closing, Mr. Ogden, speaking of the results of advertising, said: "As for the facts which come from advertising, that is a matter that cannot be demonstrated by any set theory. It resolves itself to this: A business man who advertises continuously—and he must advertise continuously to achieve any results—soon notices the increase in his business and becomes prosperous. This is the test. There is no other, and I cannot conclude my few remarks any better than by ending with the old proverb:

"'Early to bed and early to rise,
Don't get tired—advertise.'"

DR. CLEAVELAND INDICTED.

He Is Charged by the Grand Jury with Manslaughter in the Second Degree.

An indictment for manslaughter in the second degree was found by the Grand Jury yesterday against Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland, who was arrested last Saturday at the instance of Mrs. James L. Carhart. The indictment was filed in General Sessions before Judge Fitzgerald. It charges that the physician caused Mrs. Carhart's child's death by criminal carelessness, and reads in part as follows:

On the tenth day of March, 1897, Trumbull W. Cleaveland did willfully and feloniously neglect and omit to exercise reasonable and ordinary care, skill, and diligence in the medical treatment of Violet Irene Carhart; he did then and there willfully, feloniously, and with gross negligence prescribe for, give, and administer to the said Violet Irene Carhart certain medicines harmful and calculated to do injury, which medicines caused the said Violet Irene Carhart to become mortally sick and die.

In spite of the fact that the indictment has been found, the police court proceedings in the case have not yet been closed. Because of this curious state of affairs, there has been a disagreement between the District Attorney's office and Magistrate Olmstead. When Dr. Cleaveland was first arraigned before the Magistrate he said he would waive examination, being without counsel. Later the lawyers whom he employed, Weeks & Battle, claimed that, as their client knew nothing about law, he had not intended to waive examination, and that the Magistrate should not consider that he had done so. The Magistrate then decided to reopen the case. According to Assistant District Attorney Townsend, who has charge of the case, the Magistrate did this without informing the District Attorney, and consequently the case was allowed to proceed before the Grand Jury.

Dr. Cleaveland was before Magistrate Olmstead again yesterday morning in the Centre Street Police Court. The announcement that the indictment had been found had not then been made. Both Mr. Weeks and Mr. Battle were present. The District Attorney's office, however, was not represented, and the Magistrate received a note from the District Attorney, in which the latter instructed him that he (the Magistrate) had nothing more to do with the case. The Magistrate laughed at the note, and ignored it by adjourning the examination to March 29.

FINE HOSPITAL FOR HOBOKEN.

A $225,000 Addition to St. Mary's Institution Finished.

An addition, from the design of William Schickel, architect, has just been made to St. Mary's Hospital, Fourth Street and Willow Avenue, Hoboken, at a cost of $225,000. This wing, which is 228 by 175 feet, affords accommodation for 200 beds, making the full complement of the establishment 380 beds. To this has been added a dissecting room, the finest in Jersey, and a chapel capable of seating 600 patients.

While the architecture of the building proper is plain and substantial, every art has been exhausted to adorn this chapel, and the result is a gem of Gothic architecture. The painted windows are particularly fine, and are from the studio of Mayer of Munich. Every arrangement has been made for a first-class ambulance service, this being a great necessity, as the hospital is the only one between Hoboken and Fort Lee. The hospital is nonsectarian, and is under the care of the Little Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. The dedication will take place on March 25, when Bishop Wigger of Newark will open the new wing with appropriate ceremonies.

First Spring showing now of new Fashions and new Materials.

If you are so fastidious that ready-made clothing does not suit, then you are the man our Made-to-Order Department is looking for.

Our expert tailors are ready if you want the best at a price that even the most economical man can afford.

Keep posted by looking, even if you don't care to buy.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. { Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers

BOARD OF IMPROVEMENTS

A Resolution Passed Approving Uniformity in the Cost of Repavement.

MR. GROUT'S BILL FAVORED

Additional Water Supply for Brooklyn Considered—Advertising Called for by the Charter in That Borough.

A resolution was adopted yesterday by the Board of Public Improvements approving the amendment to the charter suggested by President Grout of Brooklyn. Under the charter the taxpayers of Brooklyn are assessed for a proportion of the cost of repaving, while in Manhattan and the Bronx the entire expense is borne by the city. President Grout drafted a bill to make all the boroughs equal in that regard, and the bill is now in the hands of the Cities Committee of the Senate.

The resolution was not adopted without a long discussion. Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies objected on the grounds that whereas $16,000,000 has been spent on the streets of Manhattan and the Bronx within the last ten years, the streets of Brooklyn have been neglected, and several million dollars would be needed to put them in good condition.

Mr. Grout said that was not the question. The point at issue was the unjust discrimination shown in the charter. He said that he saw Gen. Tracy, the Chairman of the Charter Commission at Albany, and Gen. Tracy told him the discrimination was not intentional. Commissioner Kearny insisted that it would be unfair to tax the other boroughs for the neglect of the former city officials of Brooklyn, and Mr. Grout retorted sharply that the expenditure of money was a question for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and it was not likely that Brooklyn would get more than her share, and she would be lucky if she got that.

On motion of President Holahan, Mr. Grout put his resolution in writing, and it was decided to postpone further discussion upon it until later in the day. Before it was reached Commissioner Kearny had left the meeting, and it was adopted unanimously. The resolution read:

Resolved, That this board is in favor of such legislation amending the charter as will produce a uniform rule as to the cost of repaving throughout the city.

The Brooklyn League, through Mr. Grout, asked for a hearing on the matter of the extension of the Brooklyn water supply. Mr. Grout explained that contracts to expend $2,300,000 for an additional supply of 50,000,000 gallons of water daily were making when consolidation came. Some of the contracts were not concluded, and nobody knew exactly how the matter stands. The board voted to refer the whole question to the Commissioner of Water Supply for investigation and a report.

Mr. Grout asked the board to approve a resolution that $100,000 be appropriated for advertising in the Brooklyn papers. Under the charter, he is compelled, he explained, to advertise all meetings of the Boards of Local Improvements in the corporation papers, and there was no money to do it with. A resolution offered by Mr. Grout that the borough Presidents in a body wait upon the Corporation Counsel and ask his advice, and upon the Mayor and demand an appropriation for advertising purposes was amended to leave out all reference to the Mayor, and then was adopted.

POLICEMAN BECOMES DEMENTED.

McGrath of Jersey City Shows Remarkable Lack of Information.

John McGrath, a Jersey City policeman, was cited to appear before the Commissioners yesterday on the charge that he had become mentally incapacitated. He did not appear, and the testimony of Police Surgeon Nevin was taken. He said that McGrath was demented. He examined the man two weeks ago, when he was suspended. He found that McGrath did not know who was President of the United States, Governor of New Jersey, or Mayor of Jersey City, nor any of the Police Commissioners. He could not tell where Police Headquarters were located. Dr. Nevin testified that McGrath was not qualified to be a policeman. Decision was reserved.

When McGrath was appointed, six years ago, he was one of the brightest men on the force. He met with an accident about a year ago in which he was injured about the head. His dementia, which began six months ago, is believed to be the result of his injury.

LONG SENTENCE FOR LARCENY.

John Lamb Gets Seven Years and Seven Months from Recorder Goff.

John Lamb of 14 Charlton Street, who was convicted of grand larceny before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, yesterday, confessed to the Recorder that, although he was only forty years old, he had spent twenty years in prison. He had served, he said, one sentence of twelve years and two months for robbery, and had served four other sentences, varying in length from five years to six months in State prisons and penitentiaries. He said he had had four years' commutation in all for good behavior.

The Recorder remarked that he would add these four years to the sentence, and sentenced him to Sing Sing Prison for seven years and seven months. The Recorder, in pronouncing sentence, said the prisoner deserved no sympathy.

"But, your Honor," replied Lamb, "please hear me for a moment. It has not been due so much to myself as to the fact that the police have hounded me. They have arrested me on the slightest provocations."

The prisoner admitted that he stole a gold watch and chain and clothing from Philip Walsh of 615 Greenwich Street, who had befriended him and taken him to his home.

Young People's Music Ride.

The young people's music ride at Durland's Academy last night was well attended. The young riders showed remarkable ability in the saddle. Some of the girls and boys were less than fourteen years old. The programme included vaulting, and egg and spoon race, by a number of boys; a novelty race, a peu de varre, which resulted in a tie between D. Coleman and M. Claff, and an interesting turn by Forest Temple, the famous trick horse. The horse spelled names, did sums in addition, subtraction, and division with the aid of a bell, and plainly showed that he could not be fooled upon the number of quarts of oats that he should have.

Our windows look Spring-like—green; for some of our very best overcoats hang there, made of a greenish covert cloth, the real novelty of the season.

Silk-lined, $35.

But we have all good sorts between $35 and $15.

Furnishings and Hats.

Have, too, plenty of those new stunning color-combinations in shirts and hosiery, that fashion has ordained must be worn this year of 1898.

And the new hat shapes are all here.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.,
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY EVENTS.

The Various Methods by Which Irish and Catholic Citizens Will Honor the Occasion.

The most notable events in honor of St. Patrick's Day will be the solemn pontifical military high mass at the Cathedral this morning and the parade of Irish societies and military to follow. Archbishop Corrigan will be the celebrant of the mass, which will be attended by the Sixty-ninth Regiment and the Irish Volunteers in uniform. The troops will present arms at the elevation of the Host.

The United Irish Societies, including those of New York and Brooklyn, the Irish Volunteers, and the Hibernian Rifles, will parade together. They will leave the corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue at 2 o'clock P. M. and will march up the avenue to One Hundred and Tenth Street. There the procession will be divided, one part going to Sulzer's Park and the other to Lion Park.

The one hundred and fourteenth dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria this evening at 6:30.

The annual banquet of the Friends of Ireland will be given at Rogers's, 6 Park Place, at 8 o'clock this evening.

The Irish National Club will give its annual banquet at the Hotel Marlborough.

The Irish Volunteers will give a ball at Lenox Lyceum to-night.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians, Board of Erin, will give a reception and ball at Adelphi Hall, Fifty-second Street and Broadway, to-night.

The Rev. Francis H. Wall will give a lecture on Ireland, illustrated with stereopticon views, at St. Ignatius Loyola Hall, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

The Irish societies of Brooklyn, escorted by the Second Regiment, will parade in that city before crossing the river to take part in the general parade here. There will also be a preliminary parade of Irish societies in Long Island City.

The St. Patrick's Society of Brooklyn will give its annual dinner at the Montague Street Assembly Rooms.

The Rev. T. L. Keenan of this city will preach a sermon appropriate to the day in St. Augustine's Chapel, Larchmont.

At New Rochelle the Rev. Thomas McLoughlin of New York City will lecture to-night on "Ireland and Irish Melodies."

The chimes of St. Patrick's Cathedral will be rung to-day for the first time.

President Guggenheimer of the Council, with President Peters of the Borough of Manhattan, will review the parade to-day from the steps of the Democratic Club, at 617 Fifth Avenue.

THE PARADE MAY CAUSE TROUBLE.

Sixty-ninth Regiment to March in Spite of Gen. Smith.

It is expected that the Sixty-ninth Regiment may get into trouble with brigade headquarters by taking part in the United Irish Societies' parade in honor of St. Patrick to-day. Gen. George Moore Smith, before he gave up command of the regiment recently, received a request from a committee of the United Irish Societies that the regiment take part in the parade. Gen. Smith refused the request on the ground that he did not wish the guardsmen to march with "men who wore the uniform of soldiers but were not soldiers." He referred in this remark to the Irish Volunteers.

When Gen. Smith, then Colonel, had been promoted, the committee made the same request to Lieut. Col. Edward Duffy, Acting Colonel of the Regiment. Acting Colonel Duffy put the question of whether the regiment should or should not join in the parade to the field and line officers to decide, and they voted 14 to 8 in favor of accepting the request. There is a good deal of speculation as to the course Gen. Smith will pursue in the matter.

Two Murders at One Road House.

Henry Engelbrecht, who was assaulted at his roadhouse at Secaucus a month ago by two unknown men, died yesterday from the effect of his injuries. John Engelbrecht, his cousin, who kept the house several years ago, was found dead in front of his bar one morning with his skull crushed and his throat cut. The murderer was never discovered.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Begins, 8:15. ..... Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Thursday and Saturday. 2D MONTH. LAST 3 WEEKS. THE TREE of KNOWLEDGE. LENTEN LECTURES.... ILLUSTRATED LENTEN LECTURES.... ILLUSTRATED G. P. SERVISS'S SERIES. THIS MORNING at 11, "Napoleon." Friday afternoon, 3, Paris. Sat., 11, Tell and the Alps.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. The Distinguished Star, ROBERT HILLIARD, IN "THE LITTLEST GIRL." RUSSELL BROTHERS, MARY NORMAN, MONTGOMERY AND STONE, LETTA AND MINNI, O'BRIEN AND HAVEL, PHYLLIS ALLEN, 40 OTHER STARS.

AMERICAN, 42d St. and 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. SINBAD. "Well mounted and well played."—Herald. ENTIRE HOUSE 25c. 50c. 75c. MAT. SAT. 25c. 50c. NEXT WEEK—MARITANA—IN ENGLISH. 100th perf. next Mon., Mch. 21, Patriotic Souvenirs

BIJOU. LAST WEEK. Broadhurst's Farcical Hilarity, WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES. Beginning Monday, March 21st, Willie Collier in "The Man From Mexico."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE MAY IRWIN in THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL. Eve'gs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. 2. NEXT WEEK—A NORMANDY WEDDING.

IRVING Place Theatre. AGNES SORMA TO-NIGHT FIRST TIME. Fri. & Sat. Eve. "Maiden's Dream." Sat., 1st Sorma Mat., Doll's House (Nora).

LAST 2 WEEKS! CASINO! 100TH SOUV. Ngt., Mch. 28. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN! Telephone Girl!

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 20th, GRAND ENTERTAINMENT In aid of The New York Journal's Maine Monument Fund. Under auspices N.Y. THEAT

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, colder, with northerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,034. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.05½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36c.; cash cotton, 6½c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday gave its attention to the Post Office Appropriation bill. It will give it more attention to-day. The Senate passed a number of bills, listened to Senator Proctor's statement concerning his recent visit to Cuba, and adjourned until Monday.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Nellie Farren's benefit in London was a brilliant affair. Fabulous prices were paid for seats, and the amount realized will make her comfortable for life. The British arctic exploring steamer Windward, presented to Lieut. Peary, will sail for New York to-day. The association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom at its final meeting in London passed resolutions in favor of the gradual adoption of the metric system and for facilitating trade with the United States. France has made new demands on China, but China has declined to comply with them.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Walter Sanger Pullman, a twin son of the late George M. Pullman, was married in San Francisco to Miss Louise Lander West.

A mail carrier who has arrived at Skaguay from Dawson estimates the Winter's output of gold at $8,000,000. Food is plenty and many good claims have been located.

Gov. Black last night announced the appointment of George Clinton, Smith M. Weed, Darwin R. James, Franklin Edson, Frank Brainerd, A. Foster Higgins, and William McEchron as members of the commission to conduct the canal investigation, and they will begin work next Tuesday.

Page 2.

City Auditor John S. Fear of Burlington, Iowa, has fled, leaving a shortage of $2,900, representing money he lost in speculation.

J. B. Greenhut is said to be conducting negotiations to unite the ten distilleries which are independent of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban Delegate to this country, has made an official announcement that the Cubans, notwithstanding opposite reports, will never accept anything from Spain but absolute freedom. They would, he says, prefer to be exterminated.

Page 3.

The Holland submarine boat had another successful trial in Staten Island Sound yesterday.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers continued its work yesterday. C. O.D. Iselin offered his steam yacht Helvetia to the Government free and without conditions.

Six hundred members and guests of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria last night and dined, in celebration of the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the society.

Page 4.

The first meeting of The People's Institute was held in Cooper Union. Speeches were made by several prominent men. Croker and Platt were severely denounced.

The Republican County Committee last night adopted a resolution approving the appropriation of $50,000,000 for the National defense and a resolution indorsing the proposed primary reform law.

Dwight L. Moody preached yesterday in Grand Central Palace to audiences that crowded the floor and galleries. Hundreds were turned away. He said the world clamors for rest, and some seek peace even through war with Spain.

Senator Burns's bill permitting insurance companies to omit to send premium notices to policy holders was lost in the Assembly yesterday. Senator Humphrey's bill permitting bank reports to be verified on "information and belief" was passed by the Senate. An unsuspected item providing for a large expenditure for printing was discovered in a codification of the printing laws. The Primary Election Reform bill was reported to both houses. It is said that March 31 has been decided upon as the date of final adjournment.

Page 5

The Committee on Contract of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners reported to the board yesterday, recommending granting to the Manhattan Railway Company seven franchises. The committee says it has granted practically almost everything the company asks, except that it does not favor an elevated road in the Boulevard and protects the Battery Park from encroachment. The right to cross Broadway at Canal Street is recommended.

Page 7.

Blanche K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury, ex-United States Senator and negro political leader, died yesterday in Washington.

The wedding of Miss Agnes Stieglitz and George Herbert Engelhardt took place at the Hotel Savoy last night, Judge McAdam officiating.

The One Hundred Club, an organization of young New York women, celebrated Mi-Carême last night with a novel entertainment at the studio of Howard and Stevenson Constable, 22 East Sixteenth Street. It was called a "general intelligence agency," and the guests appeared in costume, most of them representing prospective employers or employes.

Page 12.

Bids for the Botanical Garden Buildings in Bronx Park were opened by the Park Board yesterday.

John Watts Kearny, Jr., was discovered aboard the St. Louis by his father, Gen. Kearny, who is on his way to Europe with his bride, and compelled to go ashore on a pilot boat.

René Doumic lectured on "French Society and the French Novel," at Havemeyer Hall in Columbia University. He made a plea in defense of French society, and declared that the present novelists do not tell the truth in their depictions of French life.

There were some unusual features in the St. Patrick's Day parade. The Sixty-ninth Regiment marched along with the Irish Volunteers, the Ancient Order of Hibernians rode in carriages instead of walking, and several floats with living pictures were in line.

When the case of Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland came up before Judge Cowing in General Sessions, District Attorney Gardiner took occasion to criticise the action taken by Magistrate Olmsted. Judge Cowing ordered a new bond made out, and fixed Wednesday for a hearing.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday appropriated $757,634.26 to pay the salaries for February of all the employes of the Board of Education. An appropriation was also made to meet the deficiency in the Brooklyn police pension fund, which Corporation Counsel Whalen has decided becomes part of the old New York fund.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 9.

MISS CARLSTEDT'S ENGAGEMENT.

Confirmation of the Report that the Actress Is to Marry Mr. Wheeler.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 17.—The report from New York that Miss Carlstedt of Chicago, who plays the part of the Chief Priestess in Kirk Lashelle's "The Idol's Eye" company, is to be married to Albert Gallatin Wheeler, Jr., the only son of a millionaire railroad investor at 1 Broadway, was confirmed here to-night by Miss Carlstedt. After suddenly canceling her contract with Mr. Lashelle she left for Chicago, to attend a divorce hearing Saturday. She was married when sixteen years old to a man with whom she eloped. Her father is a retired piano manufacturer, now living at the Auditorium. Her wedding with Mr. Wheeler will take place in three or four weeks. Her part in "The Idol's Eye" will be taken by Norma Kopp.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION

Gov. Black Makes Public the Names of the Men Selected to Conduct the Inquiry.

WORK BEGINS NEXT TUESDAY

George Clinton, Smith M. Weed, Darwin R. James, Franklin Edson, Frank Brainerd, A. Foster Higgins, and William McEchron Appointed.

ALBANY, March 17.—Gov. Black to-night completed his selection of a commission to investigate the expenditure of the $9,000,000 appropriated for the improvement of the canals. The commission selected is as follows:

GEORGE CLINTON of Buffalo, a lawyer and a grandson of the founder of the Erie Canal. Mr. Clinton is a Republican.

SMITH M. WEED of Plattsburg, a business man and a prominent Democrat.

DARWIN R. JAMES of Brooklyn, a member of the Produce Exchange and a Republican.

FRANKLIN EDSON, formerly Mayor of New York and a member of several important commercial bodies. He is a Democrat.

FRANK BRAINERD of New York, President of the Produce Exchange and a Republican.

A. FOSTER HIGGINS of New York, Chairman of the Harbor Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce and an Independent Democrat.

WILLIAM McECHRON of Glens Falls, a wealthy merchant and lumberman, and a Republican.

It was late to-night before Gov. Black completed the list, the matter of obtaining the consent of those appointed having been the chief cause of delay. A score of men of prominence had been asked to become members of the commission, and, after weeks of pressure, had declined. Among those whom Gov. Black asked to serve on the commission were Judge Charles Andrews of Syracuse, late Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals; Judge Finch of Ithaca, a former member of the same court; ex-Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo, Gen. Charles Tracey of Albany, ex-Senator George B. Sloan of Oswego, and J. Edward Simmons, President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

The Commissioners will meet in this city next Tuesday. The law provides that the commission shall investigate the following matters:

The work already done of enlarging and improving the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals.

The contracts for such enlargement and improvement, and whether they were properly made.

The amount of money actually expended for such purposes, and whether it has been properly expended.

The proportion of the enlargement and improvement included in such contracts, and that not included therein.

Whether any money in excess of that provided will be required to complete the enlargement and improvement, and what amount.

Such other matters in connection with the work as, in the judgment of the commission, are of public interest.

The commission may employ counsel, experts, engineers, and such other assistants as it may deem necessary, and may subpoena and require the attendance in this State of witnesses, and the production of books and papers touching the subjects of investigation, and examine them and such public records of the State as it shall require. It may invoke the power of any court of record in the State to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers.

The commission is required to report to the Governor, in writing, the results of its examination, with its opinon and the testimony it shall have taken, on or before June 1, 1898, but the Governor, upon application of the commission, may extend the time of making such report not longer than to July 1, 1898. Such report shall be open to the inspection of the public, and the Governor shall transmit it to the Legislature at the opening of its next session, with such recommendations as he deems proper.

The Commissioners are to serve without pay, but shall receive the actual necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. Ten thousand dollars is appropriated for the purposes of the investigation.

CHICAGO'S DEATH LIST GROWS.

Three More Bodies Recovered from the Fire and 14 Persons Missing.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Three burned and mangled bodies were taken to-day from the ruins of the building 215-221 Wabash Avenue, which was destroyed by the fire yesterday morning. This brings the number of known dead to six, while fourteen persons reported as missing had not been accounted for at a late hour to-night.

Firemen to-day unearthed the bodies of Charles A. Price, cashier; Henry R. Nelson, chemist, and Mrs. M. E. Harris, bookkeeper, all employed by the W. A. Olmstead Scientific Company. The three victims who lost their lives by leaping from the building to the pavement below were Edward Binz, cashier for Sweet, Wallach & Co.; and Miles A. Smith and Samuel Clark, employes of the Olmstead Company.

The missing, all of whom were connected with these two firms, are as follows: W. A. Olmstead, C. H. Arms, W. J. Wilcox, William Bass, Miss Hattie Davidson, Miss Anna Guest, William Marvin, A. N. Peterson, Mrs. Watkins, George Stift, C. T. Anderson, Fred Robertson, Emma Carroll, "Tony," an office boy.

The search of the ruins will be resumed to-morrow. As most of the missing were seen about the building during or just before the fire, it seems certain the list of fatalities will reach a score.

PULLMAN-WEST NUPTIALS.

Twin Son of the Millionaire Weds a California Beauty.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Walter Sanger Pullman, one of the twin sons of the late George M. Pullman, was married yesterday to Miss Louise Lander West of this city.

The unexpected alliance of one of the heirs to the Pullman millions and the California beauty took place at the home of the Rev. John Bakewell, rector of Trinity Church, on Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.

The acquaintance of the young couple is at most of a few weeks' standing. Mrs. Pullman, who resided at the Palace, with her sister, Mrs. Hugh McDonnell, is a daughter of the late Chester H. West, who was a pioneer of 1849, having made the trip around the Horn with the earliest gold seekers. He became a banker in this city, and was at one time very wealthy. He left but little property, and his daughters made their own way in the world, teaching in the public schools.

Hugh McDonnell, who is now young Pullman's brother-in-law, is a wealthy mine owner of New York City.

The late Gen. Frederick Lander was an uncle of the Misses West, and they are the nieces of Judge Edward Lander of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Pullman, the bride of the young Chicago millionaire, is of medium height, with a profusion of reddish brown hair, blue eyes, and an attractive face.

Onondaga Centenarian Dead.

SYRACUSE, March 17.—Mrs. Cyrus H. Kingsley of Lysander, Onondaga County, died at that place last night. She was 100 years old on Dec. 12, 1897.

In Just 24 Hours

you make the trip between New York and Chicago by either "The Lake Shore Limited" or the "North Shore Limited"—the banner trains of the New York Central.—Adv.

WINTER WORK AT DAWSON.

A Mail Carrier Estimates the Gold Output at $8,000,000—Many Good Claims Located.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, March 12.—Benjamin Atwater arrived here last night from Circle City and Dawson, N. W. T., bringing 100 pounds of mail from those places. Atwater says that there is food enough in the Klondike country to last the present population two years. As a consequence of the food scare the output of the mines this Winter will be curtailed. He estimates it at about $8,000,000.

Atwater says that many claims which were considered to be only wild-cat properties are turning out well. Dominion is paying well, and will have a big cleaning up this Spring. Sulphur and Hunker are also good, and so is Indian. Quartz ledges have been found on the latter creek which look good. There is quite a settlement at the mouth of the Stewart, but no reports have been received as yet from the prospectors who went up the river early in the Winter. On Walsh Creek, five miles below the Big Salmon, dirt has been found which yields 75 cents to the pan.

A stampede occurred from Circle City about Jan. 10 to American Creek, about 300 men leaving for that section. Atwater met three or four hundred from Dawson making their way thither. American Creek is fifty miles from Forty Mile, and about twenty-five miles below the international boundary on the Alaska side. A courier from Minook arrived at Circle City just before Atwater left that place with about fifty pounds of mail. This Atwater brought out. The courier had a quantity of gold from Minook, and he said that the prospectors had struck it rich there.

Atwater says there are but few cases of scurvy at Dawson. The general health of the people is good.

The weather here for the last week has been mild. The warm south winds and the sun are playing havoc with the Winter trail, which follows the river eight miles. Hundreds of people are making their way over the divide, however, undeterred by wind or weather.

The strike of the longshoremen for 75 cents an hour has been declared off by a vote of the local union. The wages now are 50 cents an hour, the steamship companies agreeing not to employ Indians in handling freight on the docks.

Army Expedition in Alaska.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 17.—Orders have been received at Vancouver Barracks from the War Department for one of the exploring expeditions to start for the interior of Alaska for the purpose of establishing a route to the gold fields of Alaska through American territory. The expedition will be commanded by Capt. Bogardus Eldredge of the Fourteenth Infantry and Second Lieuts. Elmer Clark and Robert Field, and will consist of twenty enlisted men of the Fourteenth Infantry.

Strikes on Nimpkish River.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 17.—Dr. Van Wagner of Seattle has returned from Nimpkish River, bringing news of large finds, both placer and quartz, along the banks of that stream. He says that a large crowd of prospectors is hurrying to the new diggings, and already twenty-two claims are being worked with success. The dirt is said to be returning an average of $8 to $10 a day.

"LORD" BRUNTON DEAD.

A Well-Known Theatrical Man Expires in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Robert F. Brunton, known in theatrical circles as "Lord" Brunton, is dead. He came to Chicago on Sunday with Hanlon's "Superbs" Company and was taken ill soon after his arrival. His body will be sent to London, England.

Mr. Brunton was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1848. His first work in a theatre was as a designer of theatrical properties, which was the trade of his father. Early in his career he went to London, and while there assisted in making many of the greatest productions of his day. He did work for Sir Henry Irving, Wilson Barrett, Sarah Bernhardt, Mary Anderson, and Sir Augustus Harris. His last work in London was in connection with Kiralfy's production of "Constantinople." Since 1891 he had been associated with Hanlon brothers.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT DAMAGED.

Frosts Injure the More Tender Varieties Throughout the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Dispatches from all parts of the State indicate that frosts which have prevailed for the past few mornings have done great damage to the more tender varieties of fruit. In many parts of the State the apricot crop will be almost a total failure.

Nectarines and peaches also have suffered severely. Nearly all the fruit trees are in blossom or budding, and the cold weather came at a most inopportune time. Late varieties of fruit will make fair crops. Prunes, one of the staple products of California, have not been injured to any appreciable extent. Early corn and potatoes have been cut down. Early almonds will not produce more than one-third the usual yield, and while cherries have been considerably thinned, trees were in many places overloaded, and the damage will not be excessive.

FOR NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

Three Men Sentenced in Philadelphia to Terms in Prison.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Eugene J. Lindsay, formerly a clerk in the Prothonotary's office recently convicted of conspiracy with several others in issuing fraudulent naturalization certificates, was to-day sentenced by Judge Butler in the United States District Court, to two years' imprisonment, a fine of $2,000, and the costs of prosecution.

Richard W. Merrick, formerly assistant clerk in the United States Circuit Court, who pleaded guilty of conspiracy with Lindsay, was sentenced to an imprisonment of one year and six months, and to pay a fine of $1,000.

Henry Casper, an ex-policeman, who also pleaded guilty of conspiracy in the same case, received a sentence of one year and one month, and a fine of $500.

OLEOMARGARINE SENTENCES.

Convicted Dealers Sent to Prison in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Joseph Wilkins of the firm of Wilkins & Co., oleomargarine dealers of Washington, and Howard Butler, an employe of the firm, who were recently convicted of violating the laws governing the sale of oleomargarine, were to-day sentenced by Judge Butler in the United States District Court, the Judge dismissing the motion entered for a new trial.

Wilkins was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,500 and the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of six months, and Butler was fined $500 and sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

It was shown at the trial that Wilkins had frequently violated the law, as in this case, by removing Government stamps and labels from packages of oleomargarine, but had never before been convicted.

Owing to the difficulty in securing convictions of violators of the oleomargarine law, the Government officials in previous instances of Wilkins's apprehension had accepted a compromise and released him upon the payment of a fine.

As Society Finds It.

Society finds Moet & Chandon Champagne a positive requisite to suit the palates of connoisseurs and bon-vivеurs, as evidenced by the menus served at prominent banquets and fashionable gatherings.—Adv.

CONGRESSMEN ANGER SPANIARDS

Handbills Distributed in Havana Complaining of Their Presence.

HAVANA, March 17.—Last evening small bills in two forms, one signed "A Few Volunteers" and the other "Spanish Commerce," were circulated about the streets, inveighing in bitter and even obscene terms against Senator Money and Congressman Cummings, as well as several correspondents, saying, in substance, that their presence in Havana was an "insult to Spaniards," asking how long it was to be endured, and ending with such phrases as "Death to these Americans; throw them into the water." The circulars were probably "fakes."

The American yacht Buccaneer, which has been expected here to take the remainder of the Congressional party north, is more than forty hours overdue at the time this dispatch is filed, and there are fears that some accident has befallen her. Messrs. Money, Smith, and Cummings decided not to wait longer, and left for Key West to-day on the Aransas.

All say they have "important engagements" in Congress next Tuesday.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER'S DENIAL.

He Says He Has Had No Disagreement with Assistant Secretary Day.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Austrian Minister authorizes the most emphatic and complete denial of the report that he has had any disagreement or disagreeable conversation with Secretary Day.

His calls upon the Secretary have had nothing to do with the Cuban question, and, in proof of his assertion that there had been no disagreement, it is pointed out that the Minister called to-day at the State Department and paid his respects to the Assistant Secretary.

MRS. THURSTON'S BODY ARRIVES

A Congressional Party to Accompany the Family to Omaha.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senator Thurston arrived in Washington to-night with the body of Mrs. Thurston, who died at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, on Monday last. At the railway station he was met by a Congressional committee consisting of the Nebraska delegation and a number of old friends.

The body will be forwarded to-morrow at 8 o'clock to Omaha, where the interment will take place. Senator Thurston, accompanied by his son, Clarence and a party of friends, among whom will be Representatives of the House and Senate, and probably Assistant Secretary of War Meikeljohn, will accompany the body.

SAYS SHE IS 100 YEARS OLD.

Mrs. Highland Was Born in Ireland, St. Patrick's Day, 1798.

ORANGE, N. J., March 17.—Mrs. Mary Highland to-day celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth at her home, 267 Scotland Street. She says she was born in County Kings, Ireland, St. Patrick's Day, in 1798.

Mrs. Highland has been obliged to remain in bed for several years past, but she is apparently contented and happy, though a cataract has caused her to lose the sight of an eye, and her hearing is slightly impaired. She owns the house where she lives, as well as some property near by. A tract in the Hackensack Meadows is also in her name, and she holds shares of stock in coal mines in Pennsylvania which yield her a fair income. She resides with her niece, Miss Annie Cleary.

Michigan Centenarian Dead.

STURGIS, Mich., March 17.—Mrs. Elizabeth Babcock of Mendon died last night aged one hundred years and three months. In December she celebrated her one hundredth birthday by entertaining at dinner a number of her friends. She was a pensioner of the War of 1812, and had a vivid recollection of that affair. She was a very small woman, but all her children are giants. Her eldest son weighs 260 pounds, measures 6 feet 6 inches in height, and wears a No. 14 boot.

WOMAN INJURED BY A HORSE.

Mrs. Robert Goble Knocked Down and Badly Hurt.

A fashionably dressed woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Robert Goble, and refused to give her address, was knocked down at 5:20 P. M. yesterday while attempting to cross St. Nicholas Avenue at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street by a horse ridden at a canter by John Flanagan, who said he was a groom and lived at 44 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Flanagan rode on after the accident, leaving Mrs. Goble lying unconscious in the road. He said he could not stop his horse. Mounted Police McIver, who saw Mrs. Goble knocked down, arrested the man. The injured woman was attended by a surgeon who came with an ambulance summoned from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and then was taken to her son's home, 313 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Dr. G. E. Steele, her physician, said she was in too serious a condition to appear in court against Flanagan, who has been held. He refused to say who employed him. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Kerr live at the address he gave.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has risen in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley, has fallen on the Atlantic Coast and in the Northwest. The temperature is lower in the lake regions, the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys, and the Southwest; it has risen in the Atlantic Coast districts. The weather is nearly clear along the Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts and throughout the lake regions and upper Mississippi Valley. There is an increased cloudiness in the Lower Ohio, Central Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the Southwest. Rain has fallen in the past twenty-four hours in the Middle and North Atlantic States, the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee. Fair and somewhat colder weather is indicated for New England, the lower lake region, and the Middle States. Fair weather will continue in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Threatening weather and rain, with lower temperature, is indicated fo rthe West Gulf States and Lower Mississippi Valley. The weather will remain fair in the upper lake region and Northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	20	42	46
6 A. M.	17	45	48
9 A. M.	22	48	50
12 M.	31	52	61
4 P. M.	44	63	63
6 P. M.	41	60	61
9 P. M.	38	53	54
12 P. M.	38	49	50

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	54½
Weather Bureau	51½
Corresponding date 1897	31½
Corresponding date last 20 years	35

The maximum temperature yesterday was 66 degrees, at 3:30 P. M.; the minimum temperature was 40 degrees, at 12:30 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 1.00 and at 8 P. M. .39.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT, MAD. SQ. GARDEN By special request, CHILDREN'S Matinée Saturday, 2:30 P. M. All seats 50 cents.—Adv.

MAINE COURT OF INQUIRY

Admiral Sicard Says Its Work Is Progressing Slowly, and the Report May Be Delayed.

RETURN TO HAVANA POSSIBLE

It Is Intimated, However, that the Court Has Forwarded a Preliminary Report, on Which the President Can Act.

KEY WEST, March 17.—No member of the court of inquiry came on shore from the Iowa to-day, and it was impossible to learn on board the battleship what, if anything, had been done. At a late hour this evening Rear Admiral Sicard said:

"It is impossible at this stage to say how soon the court will be ready to make its report. The members are continuing their labors. When they are ready to reexamine the officers of the Maine whom I have detained here they will either do so in the Federal Building or summon them to the Iowa.

"The court's report has not yet been made, and I am unable to say when it will be made. The notion that it would be in Washington by Saturday probably was based purely on inference. It should be borne in mind that the work of the court necessarily progresses slowly."

There is good authority for the assertion that the court probably will return to Havana before reaching its conclusions. Greater secrecy than ever is maintained, but it was ascertained that most of the time of the court to-day was occupied in revising the testimony.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A dispatch from Key West says:

"It is learned to-night that a special report of the work of the court of inquiry has been sent to Washington.

"This is not the report and the findings of the court, which have not yet been agreed upon, but is in the nature of a communication for the use of the President, which he may or may not make public, as he sees fit.

"In any event it will prepare the President for what the board will report, and enable him to take measures accordingly, as the court will find that the Maine was blown up from the outside.

"The full report, it is said to-night, will not be formulated and in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy for some days yet."

WASHINGTON, March 17.—When the Court of Inquiry arrived at Key West yesterday from Havana and reported to Admiral Sicard what progress it had made toward reaching the end of its long task the Admiral promptly communicated with the Secretary of the Navy. It was the Secretary's purpose to have a full synopsis of the Court's conclusions, when reached, put in cipher and telegraphed to Washington. Upon consultation with the President, however, this plan was abandoned. Both the President and the Secretary are determined that no efforts shall be spared to maintain the secrecy of the court's verdict until they themselves have determined to give it publicity. Therefore even the admirably designed naval cipher code could not be relied upon with complete satisfaction, and, at the President's instance, Admiral Sicard was directed to place the documents in the custody of some naval officer, according to the usual method, and forward them to Washington in that manner.

Every precaution that human ingenuity can suggest will be adopted to safeguard the report, the main apprehension being that there may be somehow a publication in the newspaper press that may interfere seriously with the successful working out of the policy of the Administration. The documents will be sealed at Key West under the personal observation of Admiral Sicard, and the naval officer who takes the papers in his custody will be expected to deliver the envelope with seal unbroken into the hands of the Secretary of the Navy.

Probably the messenger will be Lieut. Commander Marix, the Judge Advocate of the Court of Inquiry, though the selection is entirely within the authority of Admiral Sicard. It must be remembered that the Admiral ordered the court, and to him the return must be made. Technically he must also review the proceedings and conclusions, and submit his own opinion on these in an indorsement to the department sent along with the papers. As Admiral Sicard is the very incarnation of caution in the discharge of official matters, and as he is technically responsible for the safe delivery of the court's report to the Secretary of the Navy, it may safely be set down as a fact that any publication that attempts to set out either in full or in substance the court's report will be absolutely conjectural in its basis.

HOPE OF SAVING THE BIG GUNS.

Swords of Lieuts. Catlin and Jenkins Found in the Wreck.

HAVANA, March 17.—It is hoped the wreckers will find tampions in the big guns of the Maine, and if this proves to be the case, the guns can be saved. If otherwise and the marine growth has ruined the softer steel of the cores, the breech mechanism can be used in other guns. To-day another one-pounder and two of the three anchors, with their chains, all very valuable, were raised, as were the swords of First Lieut. of Marines Catlin and Lieut. F. W. Jenkins.

OPINION OF E. J. PHELPS.

The ex-Minister Discusses the Law Governing Demands for Indemnity.

NEW HAVEN, March 17.—E. J. Phelps, ex-United States Minister to England, was called upon to-day for the purpose of obtaining his opinion respecting the claim of the United States for indemnity for the loss of the Maine. Mr. Phelps said:

"Had the Maine been blown up through the agency of Spain, the destruction of the ship would have been an act of war. But that supposition is not, in my judgment, conceivable, and it may, I think, be safely assumed that the report of the board of inquiry will reject it. If it shall appear by the report that the explosion was caused from the outside, and by the agency of Spanish subjects, the United States Government would still have a claim upon Spain for reparation unless it could also be shown that the occurrence was due to the neglect of the Spanish authorities to afford such protection against it as, in the exercise of ordinary prudence and care, was requisite and within their power.

"While the comity and the usage of nations admit to their ports the public vessels of countries with which their relations are friendly, and receive them with marked tokens of courtesy and respect, the safety of such ships against accident or outrage by parties unknown is not guaranteed by the nation in whose waters they lie, and especially where no reason for apprehending such an event is known to exist. All that can be required, where no danger of that sort is anticipated, is that the usual and ordinary precautions of police and harbor regulations shall be observed, and that prompt action shall follow any warning that it is likely to be necessary.

"Whether due care has been observed in these respects is a question of fact to be determined upon the evidence and the circumstances of the case, in regard to which no arbitrary rule can be laid down beforehand. The burden of proof, in case of dispute, is upon the party who claims that the injury is due to official neglect. But it would be an unjust imputation upon the nations concerned to anticipate that such a question, in the case of such a calamity, would not be discussed on both sides with a fairness and candor that would lead to a right and satisfactory conclusion and avoid any disturbance of the relations between the countries."

Two Victims Buried at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 17.—The two unidentified bodies of victims of the Maine disaster which arrived here on the Olivette from Havana last night were interred this morning. A squad of bluejackets from the Nashville followed them to the graves. The funeral service was read by Chaplain Royce of the cruiser New York.

Montgomery Sails and Fern Arrives.

HAVANA, March 17.—The Montgomery left this afternoon for Key West. The United States dispatch boat Fern has arrived here.

Viscaya May Not Go to Mexico.

HAVANA, March 17.—The Vizcaya is still coaling, and it is now announced that she will probably not go to Mexico.

WEYLER'S ALLEGED PLOT.

A Letter Ascribed to Him Admits Hostile Preparations in Havana Harbor.

A letter, alleged to have been written by Gen. Valeriano Weyler to Señor Guzman of Havana, in which the writer declared that he had caused Havana Harbor to be prepared for the possible visit of an American warship in such a manner as to cause a disaster like that which destroyed the Maine, appeared in The New York Evening Journal yesterday, having been furnished to that paper by Honore F. Laine, one of its correspondents in Cuba. The letter is as follows:

His Excellency, Don Francisco de los Santos Guzman, Havana:

My Distinguished Personal and Political Friend:

Since the latest events I have changed my views about the attitude which our political party in Cuba ought to assume.

If I have thought before that it was more dignified for us to abstain from the electoral contest, I believe now that it is a patriotic duty for us to go to the polls. Our success cannot be doubted; neither can be our majority of voters, nor that with a programme of defense of the national honor we will have side by side with us all those lukewarm politicians who, though Spaniards by heart, are deceived by the inside combinations of Moret and Sagasta, and take as scientific solutions of our colonial problems what are really dishonorable humiliations of our country before the United States.

Write on your flag, the flag of Spain, "Defense of national honor," and I offer you my name as your candidate.

After having commanded during two years 200,000 Spanish heroes in Cuba, the title I shall be more proud of is that of Deputy from Havana at the Cortes of Spain.

By the way, I have read these days that the Americans are pondering about sending one of their warships to that city. During my command in Cuba, they did not even dare to dream about it. They knew the terrible punishment that awaited them.

I had Havana Harbor well prepared for such an emergency. I rapidly finished the work that Martinez Campos carelessly abandoned.

If the insult is made I hope that there will be a Spanish hand to punish it as terribly as it deserves.

Romero is in better health than his friends could have expected, and notwithstanding how morally sick I feel breathing this humiliating atmosphere, is well, also, your affectionate friend and servant,

VALERIANO WEYLER.

Madrid, Jan. 8, 1898.

On Feb. 27 THE NEW YORK TIMES published a dispatch from Madrid, part of which read:

"Deputy Mesa Mena, an intimate friend of Gen. Weyler, has received a message from the former Captain General of Cuba denying the report that Weyler took from the War Department at Havana papers and plans connected with the fortifications. The Deputy says it is doubly absurd to suppose that Gen. Weyler placed mines and torpedoes in Havana Bay to endanger navigation without warning the shipping."

Under date of March 4, Arthur E. Houghton cabled to The New York World an interview with Weyler, in which he quotes the former Captain General as follows:

"You ask me if any submarine mines were placed in Havana Harbor during my command.

"Certainly not. In fact, to tell the truth, I believe the very steamer on which I spent two days before I left Cuba was anchored all that time about the same spot where the Maine disaster occurred.

"I never had any mine laid inside the harbor of Havana.

"But that does not mean that I had not formed plans of fortifications and defenses in case of any emergency or conflict. Everybody knows how quickly the modern science of engineering can prepare such defenses.

"I did not carry away my plans or maps, as the general staff and the engineer service always keep such data."

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The attention of Mr. Soler, one of the Secretaries of the Spanish Legation, was called to-night to the letter alleged to have been written by Gen. Weyler to Señor Guzman, and he was asked what the legation would say about it. He looked at it for a few moments, said he had not heard of it before, and then declared that it was unquestionably not a genuine letter. The form of address with which the letter begins, he said, would be impossible to a Spaniard.

Assuming that it was genuine, which he did not, he regarded it as very remarkable that so sensational and alarming a letter could have been retained by a newspaper man nearly two months, as represented by the writer of the article in The New York Evening Journal, when there was so strong a desire on the part of sensational publishers to print every item of information that would agitate the public mind.

BERESFORD FOR AN ALLIANCE.

Thinks America Must Eventually Win in Any War She Undertakes.

LONDON, March 17.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, member of Parliament for York City, in an interview to-day, warmly advocated an Anglo-American alliance as "a move in the direction of peace and calculated to immensely develop trade." He added:

"Such an alliance is natural, and I believe the mere fact of its conclusion would deter others from attacking any inadequately defended interests of either country. Now is the time to accomplish it, when the advantages are apparent to both countries. A decade hence, when, if she desires, the United States can have become a first-class naval power and will, perhaps, have adopted the policy of free trade, it might not be worth her while to undertake the responsibilities of an alliance with Great Britain. When America has built her navy she will be in a position to enforce her demands, which will not take her long now with her enormous latent resources and mechanical and engineering facilities. An Anglo-American alliance would be the most powerful factor in the world for peace and the development of commerce."

Speaking of the possibilities of the United States going to war, Lord Beresford remarked:

"If she ever does, no matter what happens at the beginning, she must eventually win, because of the enthusiasm and intense patriotism of her people."

LONDON, March 18.—The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial this morning on the growth of the Anglo-American alliance idea, expresses the conviction that it is only a matter of time, but that it would be "the greatest mistake to try to rush the movement." It says:

"America does not need more help from us now than at any other time. She is superabundantly capable of meeting any situation that may arise. She will have our friendly sympathy and neutrality in the Cuban question, and at this moment it is difficult for us to offer more. It is quite certain that England would never allow the United States to be crushed by a combination of European powers."

Michael Davitt Censured.

LONDON, March 18.—The Daily Chronicle this morning reproaches Mr. Michael Davitt, member of Parliament for South Mayo, for his cable message to a New York newspaper on the subject of Great Britain's attitude toward the United States in the Cuban complications. It says the message will "ill serve the Irish cause," and declares that it is "absolutely untrue that the English ruling classes are in sympathy with Spain and hostile to America."

CUBA AS PROCTOR SAW IT

Vermont Senator Makes a Careful Statement to His Colleagues Concerning His Recent Trip.

A STORY OF RUIN AND MISERY

Neither Peace Nor War in the Island, but Concentration and Desolation —Spain Holds Only What Its Army Sits On.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senator Proctor of Vermont, who returned last Sunday from an extended trip to and through the Island of Cuba, made a statement to the Senate this afternoon of his observations on the island.

The statement evidently had been prepared most carefully. Sensationalism had been eliminated studiously from it, and except in so far as the facts recited were sensational, it bore not the slightest evidence of an effort to inflame the public mind.

Every statement was made with that clearness and precision which characterise the accurate demonstration of a problem in mathematics. Calm and dispassionate to a notable degree, the utterances of the Senator aroused great interest. Every person within the sound of his voice was convinced that he was putting his observations into careful terms lest he might subject himself to the criticism of being emotional.

One of the best characterizations of the statement was made by Senator Frye of Maine a few minutes after its delivery. "It is," said he, "just as if Proctor had held up his right hand and sworn to it." That was the impression the statement made upon the Senate.

The address came as an interuption to the regular course of business. The National Quarantine bill was under discussion and Senator Mallory of Florida had been recognized for a spe

on the outer side of the trench. These trochas have at every corner and at frequent intervals along the sides what are there called forts, but which are really small block houses, many of them more like a large sentry box, loop-holed for musketry, and with a guard of from two to ten soldiers in each.

"The purpose of these trochas is to keep the reconcentrados in as well as to keep the insurgents out. From all the surrounding country the people have been driven into these fortified towns, and held there to subsist as they can. They are virtually prison yards, and not unlike one in general appearance, except the walls are not so high and strong, but they suffice, where every point is in range of a soldier's rifle, to keep in the poor reconcentrado women and children.

"Every railroad station is within one of these trochas, and has an armed guard. Every train has an armored freight car, loopholed for musketry, and filled with soldiers, and with, as I observed usually, and was informed is always the case, a pilot engine a mile or so in advance. There are frequent block houses inclosed by a trocha and with a guard along the railroad track. With this exception there is no human life or habitation between these fortified towns and villages and throughout the whole of the four western provinces, except to a very limited extent among the hills where the Spaniards have not been able to go and drive the people to the towns and burn their dwellings. I saw no house or hut in the 400 miles of railroad rides from Pinar del Rio Province in the west across the full width of Havana and Matanzas provinces, and to Sagua La Grande on the north shore and to Cienfuegos on the south shore of Santa Clara, except within the Spanish trochas.

"There are no domestic animals or crops on the rich fields and pastures except such as are under guard in the immediate vicinity of the towns.

Everybody and Everything Guarded.

"In other words, the Spaniards hold in these four western provinces just what their army sits on. Every man, woman, and child and every domestic animal, wherever their columns have reached, is under guard and within their so-called fortifications. To describe one place is to describe all. To repeat, it is neither peace nor war. It is concentration and desolation. This is the 'pacified' condition of the four western provinces.

"West of Havana is mainly the rich tobacco country; east, so far as I went, a sugar region. Nearly all the sugar mills are destroyed between Havana and Sagua. Two or three were standing in the vicinity of Sagua and in part running, surrounded, as are the villages, by trochas and 'forts,' or palisades of the royal palm, and fully guarded. Toward and near Cienfuegos there were more mills running, but all with the same protection. It is said that the owners of these mills near Cienfuegos have been able to obtain special favors of the Spanish Government in the way of a large force of soldiers, but that also, as well as all the railroads, pay taxes to the Cubans for immunity. I had no means of verifying this. It is the common talk among those who have better means of knowledge.

"All the country people in the four western provinces, about 400,000 in number, remaining outside the fortified town when Weyler's order was made, were driven into these towns, and these are the reconcentrados. They were the peasantry, many of them farmers, some land owners, others renting lands, and owning more or less stock; others working on estates and cultivating small patches, and even a small patch in that fruitful clime will support a family.

"It is but fair to say that the normal condition of these people was very different from that prevailing in this country. Their standard of comfort and prosperity was not high measured by our own. But, according to their standards and requirements, their conditions of life were satisfactory. They lived mostly in cabins made of palm or in wooden houses.

Penned Up by Weyler.

"Some of them had houses of stone, the blackened walls of which are all that remain to show that the country was ever inhabited. The first clause of Weyler's order reads as follows:

"'I order and command:

"'First—All the inhabitants of the country or outside of the line of fortifications of the towns shall, within the period of eight days, concentrate themselves in the town so occupied by the troops. Any individual who, after the expiration of this period, is found in the uninhabited parts will be considered a rebel and tried as such.'

"The other three sections forbid the transportation of provisions from one town to another without permission of the military authority, direct the owners of cattle to bring them into the towns, prescribe that the eight days shall be counted from the publication of the proclamation to the head town of the municipal districts, and state that if news is furnished of the enemy which can be made use of it will serve as a 'recommendation.'

"Many doubtless did not learn of this order. Others failed to grasp its terrible meaning. Its execution was left largely to the guerrillas to drive in all that had not obeyed, and I was informed that in many cases a torch was applied to their homes with no notice, and the inmates fled with such clothing as they might have on, their stock and other belongings being appropriated by the guerrillas.

Left to Starve and Die.

"When they reached the town they were allowed to build huts of palm leaves in the suburbs and vacant places within the trochas, and left to live if they could. Their huts are about 10 by 15 feet in size, and for want of space are usually crowded together very closely. They have no floor but the ground, and no furniture, and after a year's wear but little clothing, except such stray substitutes as they can extemporize.

"With large families or with more than one in this little space, the commonest sanitary provisions are impossible. Conditions are unmentionable in this respect. Torn from their homes, with foul earth, foul air, foul water, and foul food, or none, what wonder that one-half have died and that one-quarter of the living are so diseased that they cannot be saved!

"A form of dropsy is a common disorder resulting from these conditions. Little children are still walking about with arms and chest terribly emaciated, eyes swollen, and abdomen bloated to three times the natural size. The physicians say these cases are hopeless.

"Deaths in the streets have not been uncommon. I was told by one of our Consuls that they have been found dead about the markets in the morning, where they had crawled, hoping to get some stray bits of food from the early hucksters, and that there had been cases where they had dropped dead inside the market surrounded by food.

"These people were independent and self-supporting before Weyler's order. They are not beggars even now. There are plenty of professional beggars in every town among the regular residents, but these country people, the reconcentrados, have not learned the art. Rarely is a hand held out to you for alms when going among their huts, but the sight of them makes an appeal stronger than words.

Horrors Beyond Description.

"Of the hospitals I need not speak. Others have described their condition far better than I can. It is not within the narrow limits of my vocabulary to portray it. I went to Cuba with a strong conviction that the picture had been overdrawn; that a few cases of starvation and suffering had inspired and stimulated the press correspondents, and they had given free play to a strong, natural, and highly cultivated imagination.

"Before starting I received through the mail a leaflet published by The Christian Herald, with cuts of some of the sick and starving reconcentrados, and took it with me, thinking these were rare specimens got up to make the worst possible showing. I saw plenty as bad and worse, many that should not be photographed and shown. I could not believe that, out of a population of 1,600,000 200,000 had died within these Spanish forts, practically prison walls, within a few months past from actual starvation and diseases caused by insufficient and improper food.

"My inquiries were entirely outside of sensational sources. They were made of our medical officers, of our Consuls, of City Alcaldes, (Mayors,) of relief committees, of leading merchants and bankers, physicians and lawyers. Several of my informants were Spanish-born, but every time the answer was that the case had not been overstated.

"What I saw I cannot tell so that others can see it. It must be seen with one's own eyes to be realized. The Los Pasos Hospital in Havana has been recently described by one of my colleagues, Senator Gallinger, and I cannot say that his picture was overdrawn, for even his fertile pen could not do more. He visited it after Dr. Lesgar, one of Miss Barton's very able and efficient assistants, had renovated it and put in cots. I saw it when four hundred women and children were lying on the stone floors in an indescribable state of emaciation and disease, many with the scantiest covering of rags, and such rags, and sick children, naked as they came into the world. And the conditions in the other cities are even worse.

Miss Barton and Her Work.

"Miss Barton needs no indorsement from me. I had known and esteemed her for many years, but had not half appreciated her capability and devotion to her work. I especially looked into her business methods, fearing there would be the greatest danger of mistake; that there might be want of system and waste and extravagance, but found she could teach me on these points. I visited the warehouse where the supplies are received and distributed; saw the methods of checking; visited the hospitals established or organized and supplied by her; saw the food distributions in several cities and towns, and everything seems to me to be conducted in the best manner possible.

"The ample warehouse in Havana, owned by a Cuban firm, is given, with a gang of laborers, free of charge to unload and reship supplies. The Children's Hospital in Havana, a very large, fine, private residence, is hired at the cost of less than $100 per month, not a fifth of what it would command in this city. It is under the admirable management of Mrs. Dr. Lessar of New York, a German lady and trained nurse. I saw the rapid improvement of the first children taken there.

"All Miss Barton's assistants are excellently fitted for their duties. In short, I saw nothing to criticise, but everything to commend. The American people may be assured that their bounty will reach the sufferers with the least possible cost, and in the best manner in every respect.

"And if our people could see a small fraction of the need they would pour more freely from their liberal store than ever before for any cause.

No Help Till Peace Shall Come.

"When will the need for this help end? Not until peace comes and the reconcentrados can go back to their country, rebuild their homes, reclaim their tillage plots, which quickly run up to brush in that wonderful soil and clime, and until they can be free from danger of molestation in so doing. Until then the American people must in the main care for them. It is true that the alcaldes, other local authorities and relief committees are now trying to do something, and desire, I believe, to do the best they can. But the problem is beyond their means and capacity, and the work is one to which they are not accustomed.

"Gen. Blanco's order of Nov. 13 last somewhat modifies the Weyler order, but is of little or no practical benefit. Its application is limited to farms 'properly defended,' and the owners are obliged to build 'centres of defense.' Its execution is completely in the discretion of the local military authorities, and they know the terrible military efficiency of Weyler's order in stripping the country of all possible shelter, food, or source of information for an insurgent, and will be slow to surrender this advantage.

"In fact, though the order was issued four months ago, I saw no beneficent results from it worth mentioning. I do not impugn Gen. Blanco's motives, and believe him to be an amiable gentleman, and that he would be glad to relieve the condition of the reconcentrados if he could do so without loss of any military advantage, but he knows that all Cubans are insurgents at heart, and none now under military control will be allowed to go from under it.

"I wish I might speak of the country, of its surpassing richness. I have never seen one to compare with it. In this point I agree with Columbus, and believe every one between his time and mine must be of the same opinion. It is, indeed, a land where every prospect pleases and only man is vile.'

A Glance at the Races.

"I had but little time to study the race question and have read nothing on it, so can only give hasty impressions. It is said that there are nearly 200,000 Spaniards in Cuba out of a total population of 1,000,000. They live principally in the towns and cities. The small shopkeepers in the towns and their clerks are mostly Spaniards. Much of the larger business, too, and of the property in the cities, and in a less degree in the country, is in their hands. They have an eye to thrift, and as everything possible in the way of trade and legalized monopolies, in which the country abounds, is given to them by the Government, many of them acquire property. I did not learn that the Spanish residents of the island had contributed largely in blood or treasure to suppress the insurrection.

"There are, or were before the war, about 1,000,000 Cubans on the island, 200,000 Spaniards, (which means those born in Spain,) and less than 500,000 negroes and mixed blood. The Cuban whites are of pure Spanish blood, and, like the Spaniards, usually dark in complexion, but oftener lighter or blonder, so far as I noticed, than the Spaniards. The percentage of colored to white has been steadily diminishing for more than fifty years, and is not now over 25 per cent. of the total. In fact, the number of colored people has been actually diminishing for nearly that time.

"The Cuban farmer and laborer is by nature peaceable, kind, gay, hospitable, lighthearted, and improvident. There is a proverb among the Cubans that 'Spanish bulls cannot be bred in Cuba'; that is, that the Spaniard, though they are of Spanish blood, are less excitable and of a quieter temperament. Many Cubans whom I met spoke in strong terms against bullfights; that it was a brutal institution introduced and mainly patronized by the Spaniards.

"One thing that was new to me was to learn the superiority of the well-to-do Cuban over the Spaniard in the matter of education. Among those in good circumstances there can be no doubt that the Cuban is far superior in this respect. And the reason of it is easy to see. They have been educated in England, France, or this country, while the Spaniard has such education as his own country furnished.

"The colored people seem to be by nature quite the equal mentally and physically of the race in this country. Certainly physically they are by far the larger and stronger race on the island. There is little or no race prejudice, and this has doubtless been greatly to their advantage. Eighty-five years ago there were one-half as many free negroes as slaves, and this proportion was slowly increasing until emancipation.

Spanish Forces Ill-Managed.

"It is said that there are about 60,000 Spanish soldiers now in Cuba fit for duty out of over 200,000 that have been sent there. The rest have died, been sent home sick, or are in the hospitals, and some have been killed, notwithstanding the official reports. They are conscripts, many of them very young, and generally small men. One hundred and thirty pounds is a fair estimate of their average weight.

"They are quiet and obedient, and, if well drilled and led, I believe would fight fairly well, but not at all equal to our men, and much more would depend on the leadership than with us. The officer must lead well, and be one in whom they have confidence, and this applies to both sides alike. As I saw no drills or regular formation, I inquired about them of many persons, and was informed that they had never seen a drill.

"I saw perhaps 10,000 Spanish troops, but not a piece of artillery, or a tent. They live in barracks in the towns, and are seldom out for more than a day, returning to town at night.

"They have little or no equipment of supply train, or for a field campaign such as we have. Their cavalry horses are scrubby little native ponies, weighing not over 800 pounds, tough and hardy, but for the most part in wretched condition, reminding one of the mounts of Don Quixote and his squire. Some of the officers, however, have good horses, mostly American, I think. On both sides cavalry is considered the favorite and the dangerous fighting arm.

"The tactics of the Spanish, as described to me by an eye witness and participant in some of their battles, is for the infantry when threatened by insurgent cavalry to form a hollow square and fire away ad libitum and without ceasing until time to march back to town. It does not seem to have entered the minds of either side that a good infantry force can take care of itself and repulse everywhere an equal number of cavalry, and there are everywhere positions where cavalry would be at a disadvantage.

Condition of the Insurgents.

"Having called on Gov. and Capt. Gen. Blanco, and received his courteous call in return, I could not with propriety seek communication with insurgents. I had plenty of offers of safe conduct to Gomez's camp, and was told that if I would write him, an answer would be returned safely within ten days at most. I saw several who had visited the insurgent camps, and was sought out by an insurgent field officer, who gave me the best information received as to the insurgent force. His statements were moderate, and I was credibly informed that he was entirely reliable. He claimed that the Cubans had about 30,000 now in the field, some in every province, but mostly in the two eastern provinces and Eastern Santa Clara, and this statement was corroborated from other good sources.

"They have a force all the time in Havana Province itself, organized as four small brigades, and operating in small bands. Rule was taken, tried, and shot within about a mile and a half of the railroad and about fifteen miles out of Havana on the road to Matanzas, a road more traveled than any other which I went over. Arranguren was killed about three miles the other side of the road, and about the same distance—fifteen or twenty miles—from Havana.

"The insurgents are well armed, but very poorly supplied with ammunition. They are not allowed to carry many cartridges, sometimes not more than one or two. The infantry especially are poorly clad. Two small squads of prisoners which I saw, however, one of half a dozen in the streets of Havana and one of three on the cars, were better clothed than the Spanish soldiers.

"Each of these prisoners, though surrounded by guards, was bound by the arm and wrists by cords, and they were all tied together by a cord running along the line, a specimen of the amenities of their warfare.

"About one-third of the Cuban Army are colored, mostly in the infantry, as the cavalry furnished their own horses. This field officer, an American from a Southern State, spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of these colored soldiers, saying that they were as good fighters as and had more endurance than the whites, could keep up with the cavalry on a long march and come in fresh at night.

The Political Situation.

"The dividing lines between parties are the most straight and clear cut that have ever come to my knowledge. The division in our war was by no means so clearly defined. It is Cuban against Spaniard. It is practically the entire Cuban population on one side and the Spanish Army and the Spanish citizens on the other.

"I do not count the autonomists in this division, as they are so far too inconsiderable in numbers to be worth counting. Gen. Blanco filled the civil offices with men who had been autonomists and were still classed as such. But the march of events had satisfied most of them that the chance for autonomy came too late. It falls as talk of compromise would have fallen the last year or two of our war. If it succeeds it can only be by armed force, by the triumph of the Spanish Army, and the success of Spanish arms would be easier by Weyler's policy and method, for in that the Spanish Army and people believe.

"There is no doubt that Gen. Blanco is acting in entire good faith, that he desires to give the Cubans a fair measure of autonomy, as Campos did at the close of the ten-year war. He has, of course, a few personal followers; but the army and Spanish citizens do not want genuine autonomy, for that means government by the Cuban people. And it is not strange that the Cubans say it comes too late.

"I have never had any communication, direct or indirect, with the Cuban Junta in this country or any of its members, nor did I have with any of the Junta which exists in every city and large town of Cuba. None of the calls I made were upon parties of whose sympathies I had the least knowledge, except that I knew some of them were classed as autonomists. Most of my informants were business men who had no sides and rarely expressed themselves. I had no means of guessing in advance what their answers would be, and was in most cases greatly surprised at heir frankness."

Too Late for Autonomy.

"I inquired in regard to autonomy of men of wealth and men as prominent in business as any in the Cities of Havana, Matanzas, and Sagua—bankers, merchants, lawyers, and autonomist officials, some of them Spanish born, but Cuban bred, one prominent Englishman, several of them known as autonomists and several of them telling me they were still believers in autonomy if practicable, but without exception they replied that it was 'too late' for that.

"Some favored a United States protectorate, some annexation, some free Cuba; not one has been counted favoring the insurrection at first. They were business men and wanted peace, but said it was too late for peace under Spanish sovereignty. They characterized Weyler's order in far stronger terms than I can. I could not but conclude that you do not have to scratch an autonomist very deep to find a Cuban. There is soon to be an election, but every polling place must be inside a fortified town. Such elections ought to be safe for 'ring.'

"I have endeavored to state in no intemperate mood what I saw and heard, and to make no argument thereon, but leave every one to draw his own conclusions. To me the strongest appeal is not the barbarity practiced by Weyler, nor the loss of the Maine, if our worst fears should prove true, terrible as are both of these incidents, but the spectacle of 1,500,000 people, the entire native population of Cuba, struggling for freedom and deliverance from the worst misgovernment of which I ever had knowledge.

"But whether our action ought not to be influenced by any one or all these things, and, if so, how far, is another question.

"I am not in favor of annexation—not because I would apprehend any particular trouble from it, but because it is not a wise policy to take in any people of foreign tongue and training and without a strong guiding American element.

No Danger in Free Cuba.

"The fear that if free the people of Cuba would be revolutionary is not so well founded as has been supposed, and the conditions for self-government are far more favorable. The large number of educated and patriotic men, the great sacrifices they have endured, the peacable temperament of the people, whites and blacks; the wonderful prosperity that would surely come with peace and good home rule, the large influx of American and English immigration and money would all be strong factors for stable institutions.

"But it is not my purpose at this time nor do I consider it my province to suggest any plan. I merely speak of the symptoms as I saw them, but do not undertakes to prescribe. Such remedial steps as may be required may safely be left to an American President and the American people."

Throughout the delivery of the address there was not an interruption. With the closest attention every person within hearing listened to the statement. At its conclusion Senators here and there about the chamber turned one to another with such unusual remarks on the Senate floor as "A remarkable statement!" "A simple, straightforward statement of a horrible condition of affairs!" "A most effective and convincing statement!" "A temperate and timely utterance!" and similar comments.

THE MARVEX GLOVE.

This Glove embodying the highest Art in Glove Making, will be placed on sale Monday, March 21st.

Messrs. TRÉFOUSSE & Co., Chaumont, France, recognized as the largest buyers of Real Kid Skins, and the most expert manufacturers of Fine Gloves in the world, are making this glove for the undersigned only.

The Marvex will appeal at once to all who appreciate a superior and perfectly shaped glove.

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SIGMA CHI MEN EXPELLED.

Immorality Charged Against Northwestern University Students.

CHICAGO, March 17.—On the charge of immorality, which the Faculty claims has been thoroughly substantiated, Chester C. S. Sloan of Rockford, Ill., and Floyd H. Condit of Beardstown, Ill., were heard before the Faculty Board of the Northwestern University and then permanently expelled from their classes. Both were originally members of the Sigma Chi.

Other expulsions are likely to follow on the strength of information which has been volunteered by Sloan and Condit. The Faculty has received what is said to be conclusive evidence that the alleged immorality claimed to have been carried on at the Sigma Chi fraternity house was not limited to the two men who have already received President Rogers's edict, and that gambling and drinking have been among the amusements indulged in by the fraternity members.

The Faculty yesterday called the entire active chapter of Sigma Chi to an accounting, and the investigation, President Rogers says, is not yet completed. The evidence was such that President Rogers determined to prohibit all connection between fraternity houses and the university.

Tires, $8.50 pr.; warranted. Best tires made, year's warranty, $8. Mineralized Rubber Co., 18 Cliff St.—Adv.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CUBANS AND INDEPENDENCE.

Delegate Palma Officially Announces They Will Accept Nothing But Freedom.

WOULD PREFER EXTERMINATION

He Cannot Believe This Country Would Aid Spain in Forcing Autonomy—Appeals to the Generosity of Americans.

The following letter, written by Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, Delegate of the Cubans in the United States, was given out yesterday at the Junta:

To the American People:

The frequency with which there have lately appeared in the public press suggestions made by malicious or misinformed individuals that Cuba would accept or could be forced to accept autonomy, or anything short of independence, has impelled me to make a definite and final statement on this subject.

From the first our motto has been, "Independence or Death." We are now more firmly than ever determined to carry out our programme, as we will not accept, we will not even discuss, the proposals of autonomy.

After three years of the most sanguinary, barbarous, and uncivilized warfare of modern times carried on by Spain, we are stronger than ever. It is for us to say what will satisfy us, not for others. Our ideals and our national honor we can confide to the keeping of ourselves alone.

I cannot think that the American people have forgotten the principle laid down in their own Declaration of Independence, nor can I believe that any true American can be found who would advise us to forsake the ideal of republican government for the monarchical, even in its most liberal form.

There is no way to compel the Cubans to accept autonomy except by force of arms. We have fought three years not against Spain alone, but against the whole world. Not a helping hand was extended to us, no country gave us equal rights with Spain. The right to arm our people by the purchase of weapons in this country and transporting them to Cuba is admitted, but although engaged in lawful traffic we had to run the blockade to get from these shores and again run the gantlet into Cuba. Our ships and cargoes were seized, subjected to delay, but invariably restored by the slow and costly process of the law. Nevertheless we never faltered. We always appreciated the fact that the sympathy of the American people was with us.

Spain has proved impotent to compel us by force to accept autonomy. She now desires the aid of the United States to compel us to accept. I cannot believe that the American Government would ever lend itself to the most treacherous and blood-stained monarchy of history for such a purpose. Should such prove to be the case, however, I declare, in the name of the Cuban people in arms, that force alone can compel our submission. We who have seen hundreds of thousands of our race and families exterminated by slow starvation, by a cowardly decree of the most inhuman commander of sanguinary Spain, will fight against anything but independence, no matter who opposes us.

If, unfortunately, this incredible proposal be carried into effect, and American bayonets are arrayed against us in our struggle for freedom and in aid of the Spanish monarchy, we will fight on, sadly but determined, and let history judge whether the vanquished had not a purer ideal of free institutions than the victors. In such case we will be exterminated, but future generations will again take up our flag and our aspirations, and Cuba will yet be free. Nor will we ever agree to a truce until our independence is established. We will continue to fight as did the Americans under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, even after the treaty of peace is signed, if it should be necessary.

The Cubans cannot be convinced that the United States will ever try to force us to remain under the Spanish flag, but I have deemed it my duty to appeal to the generosity, the sympathy, and the patriotism of the American people, to the end that they may understand the justice and firmness of our demand for complete independence.

THOMAS ESTRADA PALMA.

New York, March 17, 1898.

NO VESSEL TO CARRY SUPPLIES.

Naval Officials Unable to Forward the Provisions at Key West.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The naval officials are in a quandary at the receipt of additional quantities of provisions at Key West destined for the relief of the suffering reconcentrados in Cuba, as the department has not just now available any suitable vessel for the delivery of supplies, and it may become necessary to charter a merchant steamer.

A representative of The Kansas City Star called at the State Department to-day and notified Judge Day that he had collected a very large quantity of supplies which he desired transported, in accordance with the promise held out in the President's proclamation, to Cuba. Without doubt, some method will be found to forward these supplies speedily.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

A New Prescription for Malaria Much Preferred to Quinine.

HAVANA, March 17.—Dr. Lasser, before the Academy of Medicine and at various hospitals, has illustrated the usefulness of sulphur, camphor, and capsicum, of 1 gram, 1 decigram, and 2 centigrams, respectively, for malaria, which prevails here in severe form. The treatment has proved very effective, and has been accepted in various hospitals here. It is much preferred to quinine, and large quantities have been ordered by Relief Commissioner Klopsch.

Miss Clara Barton and Dr. Lasser visited Capt. Gen. Blanco at 10 o'clock this morning.

Gen. Arolas has called the Colonels and Chiefs of Volunteers together and has ordered them to drill and otherwise train their men in military exercises.

BUYING UP DISTILLERIES.

J. B. Greenhut's Plan to Unite the Ten Independent Concerns.

CHICAGO, March 17.—It developed to-day that J. B. Greenhut has been quietly procuring contracts for the purchase of all of the spirit distilleries of the country not owned by the American Spirits Manufacturing Company. There are ten independent spirits distilleries. These plants control about 40 per cent. of the entire output of the country, the other 60 per cent. being controlled by Mr. Rice's company. No trade agreement has existed, and there has been war to the knife.

Mr. Greenhut has been pursuing the plan of getting all of the outside distilleries into one company, whereby the whole trade of the United States would be controlled by that organization, the American Spirits Company. He is said to have secured already five of the plants. It is rumored that the capital of the new company will be about $15,000,000.

Friends of Ireland Banquet.

The Friends of Ireland, to the number of 150, met last night in the banqueting hall of Rogers's restaurant, 6 Park Place, at which John J. Delaney presided. Gen. James R. O'Beirne responded to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate." Other speeches were made by James W. Covert, Richard J. Hutchinson, and John E. Fitzgerald of Boston.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STOTTSVILLE Quebec, March 17.—St. Valentine's Roman Catholic Church was struck by lightning last night and was burned. Loss, $90,000.

PALMER, Mass., March 17.—The Central Electric Works were destroyed by fire this morning, causing a loss of $25,000. Superintendent E. H. Rollins and Electrician W. E. Shea were badly burned about the hands and face.

"Seven days of wash-day"—so somebody has called house-cleaning—seven days of rasping hard work. This person didn't know anything about Pearline.

House-cleaning with Pearline doesn't mean the usual hard work.

Neither does washday. And what would ordinarily take seven days ought to be done in three.

Try Pearline and see for yourself the saving in time and work and rubbing. 583

NOW USE Pearline

TO DIVIDE SICARD'S FLEET

Strong Force to be Gathered at Hampton Roads and the Monitors Going to Key West.

A REGARD TO SUDDEN ATTACK

The Battleships Massachusetts and Texas Coming North, and Other Vessels, Including the New York, May Follow.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—An order was issued to-day for the formation of a new squadron of naval vessels to be stationed at Hampton Roads. The squadron in the beginning will consist of five ships, all the best of their type. Two of them, the battleships Massachusetts and Texas, are withdrawn from the present North Atlantic fleet at Key West and Tortugas. It is said that in ordering this movement the Navy Department is not animated by any purpose of yielding to representations or intimations that may have come from the Spanish Minister as to the mischief caused by the gathering of so large a naval force as Admiral Sicard's fleet in the vicinity of Cuba. On the contrary, it is stated that the formation of the new squadron was brought about by purely strategic considerations. It appears from the nature of the force so far under orders to rendezvous at Hampton Roads that this strategy is of the defensive nature. The new squadron cannot be called a "flying squadron," because the association of heavy battleships with fleet cruisers like the Brooklyn, Columbia, and Minneapolis reduces the available speed of the whole to the speed of the slowest vessel, and the squadron could not do much "flying" in the naval sense.

The indications rather are that when reinforced by some smaller cruisers, the squadron will constitute a naval defense. For the past two months influences have been at work in the Navy Department to bring about this change, and as a policy board headed by Capt. Crowninshield has been in frequent session of late at the department, it is believed that it has indorsed the plan at last. Although the other ships to be added to the squadron have not yet been definitely selected, it is surmised that they will include some of the other battleships at Key West and the armored cruiser New York, in which case Admiral Sicard, it is believed, will command the new force. In place of the cruiser New York the people of Key West will send the grim outlines of the big monitor Puritan, supposedly the most powerful ship in smooth water in the whole world. She will have to assist her on guard the double-turreted monitor Miantonomoh and the monitor Amphitrite. The Puritan is now at Norfolk, almost ready for sea; the Miantonomoh is at League Island, quite ready, and so is the Amphitrite, at Port Royal, S. C. So the order will in fact be the result in the gathering of the pick of the North Atlantic squadron at Hampton Roads.

The point is said to be the best strategically on the Atlantic Coast. It is almost centrally located, and the ships from that point can reach any portion of the coast in short order, which is regarded as desirable, since no one can tell just where a flotilla of torpedo destroyers or a fast cruiser may turn up with hostile intent to attack a town. Besides, the second best navy yard in the country is there to fall back upon for repairs to the ships, plenty of the best coal is at Newport News, there is easy water to navigate, and finally the forts at Hampton Roads may serve as a base of operations in case of need for protection. These are the considerations which animated the Navy Department in making this new order. It is announced that the commander of the new squadron has not yet been selected, and, pending that selection or the arrival in port of Admiral Sicard, it is expected that Capt. Higginson, the commander of the battleship Massachusetts and the senior officer, will hold the command of the squadron.

Remaining at Key West after the departure of the Massachusetts and the Texas, Admiral Sicard will still have a fleet of his own in numbers, when the spectacle will be presented of a fleet and a squadron on one station, something not seen since the civil war. The monitors which it is designed to send to Key West are said to be well fitted for the service. Owing to their light draught of from 15 to 16 feet, they will be able to navigate safely the shallow waters of the Florida coast, and will not be obliged, like the Iowa, to lie six miles out at sea from Key West to secure enough water.

The gunboat Helena reported to the department that she had sailed to-day from Funchal, Madeira, for Key West to join the squadron. It is now said that it has been definitely determined to bring the battleship Oregon around South America to Key West. The Navy Department has issued orders that such trial as may be made of the new torpedo boat Rodgers shall take place while the boat is under way Saturday next from Baltimore to Norfolk. She also will go southward to join the flotilla at Key West.

The Columbia and Minneapolis are still each 260 men short of their full quota, but it is expected that enough men will be secured in the course of a few days to enable the ships to be sent to Hampton Roads to execute the orders issued to-day. The naval recruiting officers in the South are meeting with success at New Orleans. Yesterday they secured forty men, who were professionally fitted for the navy.

The Spanish Minister called at the State Department at 3 o'clock, and remained with Judge Day something over an hour. Both parties to the conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. At that time the naval orders taking the battleships Texas and Massachusetts from Key West and assigning them to the fleet at Hampton Roads were not known at the State Department, so that the Minister was not officially informed of the fact. He heard it later, however, and seemed to be gratified, as the gradual strengthening of the American fleet at Key West has been the source of grave apprehension by the Spanish Government.

SPAIN GETS A SHIP FROM ITALY.

Italian Cabinet to Consider the Sale of Three Others.

LONDON, March 17.—A special dispatch from Rome to-day says the Italian Government has sold the armored cruiser Varese to Spain.

The Italian Minister of Marine, Admiral Brin, has informed the Spanish Ambassador to Italy, Count de Bonemar, that his request that Italy will sell three warships to Spain will be discussed at the next Cabinet meeting.

The Italian armored cruiser Varese, which is reported to have been sold to the Spanish Government is not yet completed. She is one of the new ships ordered by Italy to take the place of those sold to the Argentine and Spanish Governments some time ago.

The Varese is a protected cruiser of the first class, and is 328 feet over all, with a beam of 59 feet 8 inches. Her maximum draught is 24 feet.

Two triple expansion engines, developing an indicated horse power of 6,500 each, drive twin propellers at a rate to give the vessel a speed of more than 20 knots an hour.

An armored belt of Harveyized steel, six inches in thickness, protects the sides of the ship. The gun mounts are protected by armor plate of Harveyized steel six inches thick. Besides this the vessel is fitted with a protective deck about two inches in thickness.

The vessel carries two 10-inch guns placed on the forward and aft decks and having a range of fire of about 150 degrees. These with ten 6-inch guns distributed on either side of the ship on the main deck, and mounted on armored sponsons, complete the main battery. The secondary battery consists of six 4.7-inch, ten 2-2-inch, ten 1.4-inch rapid-fire guns, and two Maxim guns.

The normal coal carrying capacity is 1,000 tons. The vessel is equipped with all modern engines of war, and is considered one of the finest ships of her class afloat.

WARSHIP BOUGHT IN ENGLAND.

Torpedo Boat Destroyer of Thirty Knots Speed Secured for the United States.

LONDON, March 17.—According to a special dispatch from Sunderland, the United States Government has purchased a torpedo boat destroyer from a shipbuilder of that place named Doxford. It is further said that the boat is to have a speed of thirty knots per hour. Men are reported to be working on her day and night in order to complete the boat.

ATHENS, March 17.—Investigation shows there is no truth in the report in circulation saying that the United States has purchased some of the Greek warships.

ACCEPTING THE AMAZONAS.

American Crew from the San Francisco Going on Board To-day.

LONDON, March 17.—The warship Amazonas, built for Brazil, but purchased by the United States, will be formally transferred to the United States Government tomorrow at Gravesend. Lieut. Commander Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché here, will take possession of the vessel on behalf of the Government, and will receive the ship from her Brazilian commander. A crew from the San Francisco will then be marched on board, the Brazilian flag will be hauled down and the Brazilians landed.

The executive officer of the San Francisco will probably take command of the Amazonas, and she will sail for the United States as speedily as possible. It is supposed she is going to the nearest American station where her crew can be reinforced.

The Amazonas has just been provisioned and coaled for her trip to Brazil. The United States Government has purchased all her supplies.

GRAVESEND, England, March 17.—Part of the officers and crew of the Amazonas, the vessel built for Brazil, but sold to the United States, left her this afternoon. Her American crew will take charge of her tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

DEAL, England, March 17.—The United States cruiser San Francisco has passed this place on her way to the River Thames.

GUNS BOUGHT IN ENGLAND.

Navy Department Pays for the Brasilian Cruiser Amazonas.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The first disbursement under the recent act of Congress appropriating $50,000,000 for the National defense has been made by the Treasury Department on an executive order for £30,000, or $145,995, to be cabled to London to the credit of Sir William Armstrong, in part payment for twelve rapid-fire guns, including mounts and ammunition. The purchase price, including mounts, &c., is $21,000 for each gun, or $252,000 for the twelve.

In addition to this payment the Treasury Department to-morrow will cable Rothschilds at London $1,689,621 in full payment for the Brazilian cruiser Amazonas and in part payment for the Abrouali. The twelve rapid-fire guns are for the use of the War Department.

J. and W. Seligman & Co., who represent Seligman Brothers, the fiscal agents in London of the United States Navy Department, received the amount of this draft at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. It represented at the current rate of exchange £30,000, which amount was placed by cable to the credit of the Navy Department in London.

NAMES FOR THE NEW CRUISERS.

New Orleans and Albany Well Backed for the Honors.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Nearly every town in the country large enough in its own estimation to justify such a claim has applied to Secretary Long to christen one of the newly acquired Brazilian cruisers in its honor. A telegram from the New Orleans newspapers was effectual in bringing the entire New Orleans delegation to the Navy Department soon after the opening of the doors for the day's work.

Albany, N. Y., is also a formidable candidate for the honor of acting as sponsor to the Amazonas, and Senator Platt called upon Secretary Long a little before noon to urge that the boat be called Albany, adding in support of the application that Albany was the natal place of Capt. Sigsbee.

THE O'HIGGINS NOT FOR SALE.

Chile Will Not Part with the Ship Until Her Own Troubles Are Over.

LONDON, March 18.—The Santiago correspondent of The Times says:

"The Chilean Government authorizes me to deny the rumors of the sale of the cruiser O'Higgins. No offer for any Chilean ship will be entertained by the Government until pending international questions are definitely arranged.

Twelve New Torpedo Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs has disposed of the question of increase in the vessels of the navy, unless there is some change of disposition among the members. The committee, by unanimous vote, adopted the motion of Representative Foss of Illinois to authorize the construction of six new torpedo boats and six new torpedo boat destroyers, and the provision for this has been incorporated in the Naval bill. It has not been decided what appropriation will be made for this purpose. It is said to be likely that the torpedo boats will cost in the neighborhood of $100,000 each, though it is possible the sum given may exceed that.

A member of the committee stated that the torpedo boat destroyers may cost between $200,000 and $250,000 each.

Commander Brownson's Lips Sealed.

LONDON, March 17.—Commander Willard H. Brownson, the agent of the United States Navy Department, who arrived here yesterday from New York, has been besieged by ship men and reporters. He says the reports of the objects of his mission are incorrect, and that his errand is one which he cannot speak about.

COLLEGE OFFICERS ON TAXATION

Pleas for Exemption Before a Bay State Legislative Committee.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—A number of well-known college officers were present today at the hearing before the legislative committee on taxation, which had before it the proposed act "to exempt from taxation certain real estate belonging to literary, benevolent, charitable, and scientific institutions."

Among the representatives from the colleges were President Eliot of Harvard and President Capen of Tufts. Williams, Amherst, and Wellesley also were represented.

President Eliot declared Harvard's interests were identical with those of the smallest academy. Our free government, he said, depended for its existence on the free, open, and liberal working for the benefit of all classes of institutions of higher education and of science.

"I ask," said Mr. Eliot, "that the policy of the State shall be made clear and definite, so that it cannot be changed."

SPECULATED WITH CITY FUNDS.

City Auditor John S. Fear of Burlington, Iowa, Short $2,000.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, March 17.—When City Treasurer Mason reached his office this morning he found a letter from City Auditor John S. Fear, informing him he had resigned his office and would leave

FLEET BOATS FOR THE NAVY

C. O'D. Iselin Offers the Helvetia to the Government Free and Without Conditions.

THE MAYFLOWER AT THE YARD

Richard Stevens's Aileen Available—Negotiation for C. B. Flint's Yacht Nearly Completed—Work of the Inspection Board.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers met yesterday at 9:30 o'clock in the Army Building. All the members of the board were present, Chief Engineer Dixon and Lieut. Sargent having returned from their inspection of vessels in Boston and Assistant Naval Constructor Fawresey from a similar errand at Baltimore and Philadelphia.

A member of the board stated that the Government had indicated that the vessels most needed now were those that would constitute a flotilla of torpedo boats and dispatch vessels in case of hostilities, and that this class of vessel would receive the entire attention of the board during the next week. After that the inspection of the larger vessels, including the regular line steamers, will be resumed.

The board was fairly besieged throughout the day by delegations of owners of tugboats and river craft. At least a score of tugboat and small yacht owners called at the Army Building. Their representations were all recorded, and such craft as may be of service to the Government in case of war will be inspected in their turn.

After luncheon the full board held a session and several telegrams were sent to Washington. Shortly before 3 o'clock Chief Engineer Dixon, Lieut. Sargent, and Assistant Naval Constructor Tawresey left the Army Building and boarded the tug Daniel S. Lamont. Their purpose was to make a trip to the various docks and to the Erie Basin and inspect a number of vessels. The names of the vessels it was proposed to inspect were kept secret.

A member of the board admitted that negotiations between the Navy Department and Charles R. Flint for the purchase of the fast yacht now under construction for Mr. Flint, were about completed. While none of the frames or keel plates have been laid, much of the preparatory work in the vessel's construction has been done, and the yacht could be put together and made ready for service in from thirty days to six weeks. This boat, which was designed purely as a pleasure craft, will when completed, be one of the fastest vessels in the world. She is designed to accomplish a speed of more than thirty-seven knots. The only vessel ever constructed equaling this speed is the famous Turbinia, the English flyer, which is constructed on a special principle.

The negotiations between Mr. Flint and the Navy Department have been pending for some time. The plans for the hull construction of the vessel are in the hands of a prominent ship builder at Nyack on the Hudson, who received them last Summer. The interior mechanical fittings of the vessel have already been completed by the Bethlehem Iron Company of Pennsylvania. Her machinery is extraordinary for a vessel of her class. She will be propelled by two screws driven by quadruple expansion engines. The crank shaft and all the engine room fittings will be of nickel steel with a tensile strength of 95,240 pounds, and with an elastic limit of 56,000 pounds.

The vessel will be 120 feet long, with a beam of 12½ feet and a draught of 4 feet. The frames of the boat will be of steel, with an outside sheathing of mahogany, backed up with white pine. The armament of the boat will consist of three 8-inch torpedo outfits, placed in the bow, stern, and amidships. They will have a range of fire of about 150 degrees. All will be mounted on the deck. Besides these the vessel will be fitted with two 3-pounder and four 1-pounder rapid-fire guns distributed about the deck, to be used to repel the attacks of vessels of her class.

Columbus O'D. Iselin called on the board yesterday and made a formal offer of his steam yacht Helvetia for the service of the Government. Mr. Iselin, it is said, made no conditions to accompany the offer of his vessel, simply stating that she was lying off New Rochelle and that Uncle Sam, if he needed her, could go up there and take her. The board will inspect the vessel during the week. The Helvetia would make a most important addition to the contemplated fleet to ply about the coast in case of war. She is a composite screw vessel of 87 tons gross. She is 92 feet long, with 9 feet 6 inches beam and a draught of 5 feet 6 inches. She can be fitted with a formidable battery of six, three, and one pounder Hotchkiss guns, and would be of great service to the Government in time of war, either as a torpedo boat or as a dispatch vessel.

Richard Stevens of Hoboken was another visitor to the board yesterday. He offered the crack steam yacht Aileen for service in the Government fleet in case of war with Spain. The Aileen is one of the best available steam yachts. She has a length over all of 215 feet, a beam of 30 feet, is 17 feet in depth, and has a draught of 8.9 feet. She was launched in 1896, and is well adapted for conversion into a first-class torpedo boat. The Government may purchase her outright.

The big steam yacht Mayflower, which has been purchased by the Navy Department, was towed to the navy yard from John N. Robins's docks late yesterday afternoon. The installation of her armament will begin to-day, and it is expected will be completed within a few days.

The board yesterday inspected and approved the tug De Witt C. Ivins of the Moran Towing Company. It is expected that the Government will acquire her within the next few days.

The Red D Line steamer Venezuela, which had been inspected by the board, sailed yesterday on her regular trip for the West Indian and South and Central American ports.

THE HOLLAND TRIED AGAIN.

It Floats and Dives Successfully in Staten Island Sound.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 17.—There was another successful trial of the submarine boat Holland in Staten Island Sound this afternoon. The vessel left the Raritan dry dock at 2:45 o'clock, and proceeded up the sound to Seawaren. The tug Sallie P. Linderman, having on board a party of officials of the Holland Company, accompanied the submarine boat.

The Holland was submerged, and apparently worked to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Holland, who was in charge of her. The vessel was only sent at the rate of about eight miles an hour, in order to allow the tug to keep up with her. While the hull was under water all the time, the turret, in which stands the man who steers, and which is about eighteen inches above the deck, remained above the surface, except, for a minute or so, when the vessel disappeared entirely, and came up again a short distance away.

The Holland remained out until about 4:10 o'clock, and then returned to her dock here. The trip, Mr. Holland said, was satisfactory. It is believed that before the Holland is taken out into the New York Bay for a public trial another change will be made in her ballast.

WANTS CONGRESS TO ACT.

Representative Wheeler Introduces a Joint Resolution.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Representative Wheeler of Alabama introduced in the House to-day the following joint resolution:

Resolved, that a joint committee, consisting of five members of the Senate, to be appointed by the Vice President, and five members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker, be created to report without delay to the two Houses an address to the Government of Spain, declaring in firm and diplomatic language that Americans and American interests in Cuba must be protected, and that the atrocities now being perpetrated in that island must cease.

Resolved, that the Executive be requested to immediately transmit this address to the Government of Spain by such methods as he may deem most advisable, together with a letter of indorsement and approval of this action on the part of Congress.

Projectiles for Dynamite Guns.

QUINCY, Mass., March 17.—The Bay State Aluminum Company of this city received orders from the Government to-day for a large quantity of aluminum projectiles to be used in the dynamite guns recently bought by the Government. The officers of the company decline to state the amount of the order, but say it is a very large one.

MILITIA STRENGTH OF STATES.

Number of Men Organized Is 114,362 and of Unorganized 10,301,339 in the Whole Union.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—In view of the possibility of a conflict with Spain considerable interest centres just now in the strength of the militia force of the United States, which would be liable to be called upon in case of necessity. The aggregate strength of the force in each State is yearly reported to the Adjutant General of the army, who in turn transmits it to Congress for the information of that body.

An annual appropriation is made by Congress for the support and maintenance of the militia, and is allotted among the States according to the numerical strength of the militia of each. The latest report to Congress on the militia strength was made by Acting Secretary of War Meikeljohn, and was based on returns received at the Adjutant General's office for 1897. This statement shows that the total organized strength of the militia of the United States is 114,362 men, while the number of men available for military duty (unorganized,) of which a report was made at the time that the statement of the militia was sent in was 10,301,339. The organized and unorganized strength of each State and Territory is as follows:

State.	Organized.	Unorganized, But Available for Military Duty.
Alabama	2,488	165,000
Arkansas	2,020	250,000
California	3,909	214,029
Colorado	1,026	85,000
Connecticut	2,739	108,646
Delaware	458	28,080
Florida	1,134	70,000
Georgia	4,450	284,021
Idaho	506	20,000
Illinois	6,260	750,000
Indiana	2,875	500,000
Iowa	2,470	294,874
Kansas	1,465	100,000
Kentucky	1,371	361,137
Louisiana	2,695	125,000
Maine	1,345	106,042
Maryland	1,725	150,000
Massachusetts	5,154	433,975
Michigan	2,898	260,000
Minnesota	1,894	175,000
Mississippi	1,795	233,480
Missouri	2,349	400,000
Montana	632	31,381
Nebraska	1,158	101,028
Nevada	368	6,200
New Hampshire	1,305	84,000
New Jersey	4,297	385,273
New York	13,394	800,000
North Carolina	1,537	245,000
North Dakota	467	19,937
Ohio	6,004	650,000
Oregon	1,428	59,522
Pennsylvania	8,521	878,384
Rhode Island	1,315	85,000
South Carolina	3,127	177,000
South Dakota	696	55,000
Tennessee	1,696	180,000
Texas	3,023	300,000
Utah	380	35,000
Vermont	743	44,164
Virginia	2,739	864,227
Washington	737	87,879
West Virginia	965	125,000
Wisconsin	2,711	372,152
Wyoming	356	8,000
Arizona	539	20,000
New Mexico	652	35,000
Oklahoma	547	50,000
District of Columbia	1,271	14,000

A recapitulation of this total by arms of service shows as follows: Generals, 59; officers on the general staff, 916; regimental, field and staff, 2,420; company officers, 5,802; non-commissioned officers, 20,455; musicians, 4,644; privates, 80,067.

MORE TROOPS AT FORT HANCOCK.

The Magazines of the Fortifications About the City Are Filled.

Another detachment of men reported for duty at Fort Hancock yesterday. Work on the barracks buildings, in which the men will be housed is being hurried, and it is expected that most of the men now there who are camping out will move into their new quarters in about one month.

All the forts about the city are fully supplied with stores and ammunition. The magazine and shell rooms below the disappearing carriages are filled, as are many of the storage magazines at Willets Point and Fort Wadsworth. The officers attached to the forts refuse to discuss what is being done in them, and no information concerning the work is given out on Governors Island.

The batteries of Fort Slocum, which have been ordered to Fort Hancock, at Sandy Hook, will be taken there this morning on the Quartermaster's boat, the Gen. Meigs.

TO CARRY GUNS SOUTH.

A Big Barge to Use the Inside Route to Florida.

The War Department yesterday chartered from Michael Moran, the South Street towboatman, the barge M. Moran, with privilege of renewal. The barge, it was learned, is to be used for the transportation of guns now at the Watervliet arsenal to Dry Tortugas. The barge was yesterday inspected by army officers, at Pier 4 East River, and she started last night in tow for Troy. As soon as the prevailing freshets permit it, she will make a landing at Troy to receive her first cargo under the Government charter.

She will proceed south through the inside course, a trip for which she is especially adapted because of her light draught. She was built only last Summer at Buffalo, at a cost of $8,000, and came east by canal. She can carry 200 tons without drawing more than six feet. She is 98 feet long, 18 feet beam, and 9 feet deep.

NO MOUNTS FOR BIG GUNS.

Over a Hundred Breech-loading Rifles and Mortars All Ready.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The War Department is not in the market as a purchaser of heavy ordnance. It has now more than 100 splendid breech-loading rifles and mortars lying on skids in the vicinity of the points selected for fortifications on the coast for which there are no suitable mounts, and as it is scarcely possible to purchase this character of ordnance with mounts complete it will not be desirable to have to resort to that means of increasing the fortifications.

TO LAY A MILITARY CABLE.

Telegraphic and Telephonic Communication Between the Forts and Governors Island.

The immediate fruit of the visit of Gen. Miles to this city, it was said yesterday, would be the early prosecution of the work of connecting all the fortifications about New York with headquarters on Governors Island by means of a submarine electric cable.

Gen. Miles did not remain over to inspect the forts at the Narrows and at Sandy Hook, according to the plans of the preceding day, but left the Waldorf at 9 o'clock in the morning and started at once for Washington. It transpired yesterday that during his trip on the General Meigs on Wednesday, during which he inspected Fort Schuyler, Willets Point, and David's Island, he gave particular consideration to the question of bringing all of the outlying fortifications into communication with headquarters. It was decided that a cable should be laid for this purpose, and special stress was laid on queries as to the best course in which to lay the cable, that it may not be liable to injury from the anchorage of vessels.

It is probable that a contract for this cable will be signed to-day, and that a cable laying vessel now in the harbor with seventy-five miles of ocean cable aboard will perform the work. The ocean cable will be used, and fifty miles of it will be required. It will extend from Davids Island in the Sound to Sandy Hook, taking in en route Fort Schuyler, Willets Point, Governors Island, Fort Wadsworth, and Fort Hamilton.

Both telegraph and telephone communications will be had through it.

In laying it care will be taken not only to avoid anchorages, but it will be so carried as to give wide berth to points at which submarine mines may be planted. The work of laying the cable will take four days.

Sound Money Discussions.

Between now and next Presidential election there will be hosts of discussions of the questions of "sound money" and silver. However opinions may be divided on these points, there is but one public and professional opinion, and that is a favorable one, regarding the merits of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for and preventive of malaria, as well as a curative of kidney complaint, dyspepsia, constipation, liver trouble, and rheumatism.

SPAIN'S POSITION STATED

Semi-Official Note Declares that a Demand for Indemnity Will Be Resisted.

MAINE EXPLOSION INTERNAL

So the Spanish Commission Will Report, and Different Conclusions of the American Court Will Not Be Accepted.

MADRID, March 17.—The following semi-official note was issued here to-day:

"The report of the Spanish Commission on the Maine is not yet known; but the statements of several technical officers who have made a close examination of the scene of the disaster show it was indisputably due to an internal accident, American assertions to the contrary are therefore deplored in official quarters as tending to mislead public opinion and render the situation still more difficult from the standpoint of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. It may be regarded as certain that, should the American technical commission present a report declaring the disaster to be due to an external explosion, the public here will refuse to accept such a finding, and any demand for an indemnity based thereon will be indignantly repelled by Spain."

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The semi-official statement given out at Madrid advancing the Government view that a demand for indemnity based on Spanish responsibility for the Maine explosion would be repelled indignantly by Spain attracted much interest in official circles. There has been little doubt for some time that Spain was preparing for the contingency of an adverse report by the American court of inquiry, and to that end was preparing to anticipate and offset it by making clear the Government policy of standing by the representative of the Spanish commission, who was due in Madrid yesterday.

While the findings of the Spanish commission are not known officially, it is a foregone conclusion that it will report that the Maine disaster was due to accident resulting in an internal explosion. This was foreshadowed in the advance utterances of Capt. Peral, the head of the commission, who declared publicly several days ago that the theory of external explosion was untenable.

Along with the semi-official statement from Madrid that a demand for indemnity will be repelled is the further statement from reliable sources that Spain has made it clear to the authorities here that intervention may lead to war. The prospects of such intervention appear to be entertained seriously by Spain, and strong efforts have been made to avert it by showing that the condition of the reconcentrados does not warrant the step, and that it would threaten to end all prospects of further pacific negotiations.

Each Government has been sounding the other on its activity in searching for ships, but there has been little ground for objection on either side, as both have been in the same markets. The Administration explains its buying of ships on the ground that Spain's attitude has been so menacing as naturally to call for an augmented navy, while Spain takes the view that the activity in the United States requires suitable preparations by the Spanish Navy.

The report that Spain has protested against a filibustering expedition to Puerto Rico cannot be verified. Officials here say the expedition has not yet got away.

GEN. BLANCO OFFERS A TOAST.

He Predicts Spain's Permanent Occupation of Cuba at a Banquet—Bomb Feared at the Palace.

HAVANA, March 17.—Gen. Blanco, at the banquet last night to the officers of the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, toasted "The King, the Queen Regent, the Army, and the Navy of Spain." He said: "The present generation will never see another banner than that of Spain at the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico. That banner, representing civilization, progress, liberty, humanity, and religion, will be eternal, like that of the first American nation." These sentiments were received with shouts of approval and cheers.

Admiral Manterola, responding on behalf of the navy, said: "In union the army and navy will always be indestructible."

It is asserted that only the correspondent here of the Madrid Imparcial and the editor of the Diario de la Marina were present at the banquet given at the palace, no other newspaper men being invited. The guests included the high officials of the Autonomist Government.

All the approaches to the palace were held by the Orden Publico Guards, who were also in force opposite the palace, and only allowed the passage of carriages containing people on their way to and from the banquet.

More care was taken than ever before, even in the time of Weyler. It was very evident that a dynamite plot or something similar was feared.

American correspondents, when seeking the censor, were ushered up stairs into the presence of that functionary between two members of the Orden Publico. One correspondent protested, saying that the uniforms of his custodians might well be discarded for petticoats.

It really seems as if now, for the first time, the probability of an open breach with the United States is being seriously considered in Spanish official circles in Cuba. Many place great faith in the published report that Emperor William and the Triple Alliance will interfere to prevent American intervention in Cuban affairs.

Despite the strong feeling, however, the city is quiet.

La Union Constitucional publishes to-day numerous interviews with leading politicians and other authorities on the situation. The trend of all is to the effect that there is no reason for war, but that Spain will defend her possession of Cuba to the last drop of blood. Some of the prominent Cubans interviewed are represented as saying that Spain can count on the support of all peaceable creoles.

La Lucha, in to-day's issue, says, editorially, that Señor Juan M. Ceballos of New York City, who recently visited President McKinley for an interview on the Cuban question, has no authority from or standing in Cuba or Spain, and asks: "Whom does Señor Ceballos represent in Cuba?"

SPANISH FOURS RECOVER.

Advances in London and Paris on News of a Coupon Payment.

LONDON, March 17.—On the Stock Exchange to-day the opening price of Spanish fours was 55 1-16, against 54⅞ at the close of the market yesterday.

PARIS, March 17.—Spanish fours when the Bourse opened to-day were quoted at 55 7-16. Yesterday the closing price was 54 5-16. Spanish fours later advanced to 55 11-16. They were affected principally by the announcement that the April coupon would be paid.

MADRID, March 17.—The quotation of Spanish fours on the Bourse to-day was 76.55, against 75.30, the closing price yesterday.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA HELD BACK.

Admiral Bermejo Orders It Not to Proceed to Havana.

MADRID, March 17.—Admiral Bermejo, the Minister of Marine, has wired the commander of the torpedo flotilla at the Canaries not to proceed to Havana.

POURING FOOD INTO CUBA.

A Relief Vessel with 2,500 Tons to Make a Circuit—171,000 Persons Entitled to Succor.

HAVANA, March 17.—Relief work hereafter will be under the supervision of Dr. Guzman, a Cuban, and Dr. Egan of the Red Cross Society. In case of a disagreement between them, Consul Gen. Lee is to act as arbitrator. The schedules show 171,000 persons in the island entitled to receive relief. Special Commissioner Klopsch secured to-day at the Central Station here an issue of 12,000 rations daily, and the same will be ordered.

A special vessel from New York, with 2,500 tons of supplies 2,000 of which are corn meal, will make a circuit of the island, delivering at various seaports selected as distributing points for the interior towns.

TAX PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED.

Blanco Extends the Time for Non-Payment on Unproductive Estates.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Spanish Minister, Senor Polo, received a dispatch to-day from Captain General Blanco as follows:

"The Council of Secretaries, under my Presidency, has resolved to prorogue in all parts of the island, up to March 31, 1899, a decree of April, 1897, relative to the suspension of proceedings against landed estates, unless the insular Legislature takes special action on the subject."

The effect of this, it is explained, is to do away with the taxes on those lands which have been devastated and have become unproductive. The rich tobacco and sugar lands through the interior have suffered greatly as a result of the war, and the Spanish authorities assert that this has been due mainly if not entirely to the use of the torch and other destructive methods adopted by the insurgents. These lands afforded the Government one of its main sources of income, but it was represented to the officials at Havana that the lands in their present condition yielded little income and should not be taxed at the usual rate. These representations came from Americans as well as Cubans, the former having considerable properties which had suffered. A provisional decree freeing the lands from taxes was about to expire, but the present order makes the decree effective for another year.

Gen. Blanco's dispatch, it is pointed out, is noteworthy in calling attention to the fact that the decree made by himself and Cabinet will stand only in the event that the insular Legislature does not take special action on the subject. This is cited at the Spanish Legation as another evidence of the completeness with which the management of Cuban affairs is to be turned over to the Cuban Legislature as soon as it convenes.

NEWS OF GEN. PANDO.

He Arrives at Ciego de Avila in the Province of Puerto Principe.

HAVANA, March 17.—Gen. Pando, concerning whose safety anxiety has been expressed in some circles, arrived this morning at Ciego de Avila, in the middle of the military trocha extending between Moron and Jucaro, in the Province of Puerto Principe.

Correspondents May Be Expelled.

HAVANA, March 17.—The question of the expulsion of several American correspondents who are very obnoxious to the authorities is again being considered, now that the court of inquiry has left Havana. Clippings from the papers they represent have been inclosed, with Spanish translations, to the palace officials, accompanied by demands for their instant deportation.

PATRIOTIC METHODIST BISHOPS.

Walden and Goodsell Address the Philadelphia Conference.

CHESTER, Penn., March 17.—To-day's session of the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference was notable for ringing declarations of patriotism made by Bishop Walden of Cincinnati and the outburst of applause which greeted his remarks.

Bishop Walden is on his way to Europe to take the Presidency of the Methodist Conferences there. He paid a visit to the Conference to-day, and in a brief address touched upon the troubles with Spain. He said the country was at a critical period, but he had an abiding faith in the sober judgment of the American people and in that of President McKinley. The influence of the Church, he said, should be on the side of peace, and he believed that peace would be preserved and the freedom of Cuba obtained. While, however, he deprecated war, he would venture to say that if war should come there will be as many Methodists answer the call as in days gone by.

Bishop Goodsell of Chattanooga, who presided, expressed hearty indorsement of Bishop Walden's utterances. He said no nobler sight was ever witnessed in the history of nations than the patriotic wrath that followed the disaster to the great battleship by which about 250 of our sailors were sent to their account and of a great Nation, conscious of its strength, waiting patiently to learn the truth before it strikes. He hoped for peace, if possible to maintain it, and said our cause must be declared a righteous one before we resort to the sword.

Alleged Plot to Blow Up Laredo.

LAREDO, Texas, March 17.—On several occasions since the blowing up of the Maine in Havana Harbor anonymous letters have been addressed to Mayor Christen of this city warning him of a plot outlined by Spanish residents here and in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, to blow up this city with dynamite should hostilities arise between the United States and Spain. Little heed was paid to the warnings, but another letter, containing violent threats has just been received and has caused considerable comment. The Mayor has ordered the arrest of all suspicious characters.

TO REORGANIZE THE ARMY.

Bill Proposing Sweeping Changes Prepared by the House Committee on Military Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Representative Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, to-day introduced a bill reorganizing the line of the army. It is a sweeping measure, making many changes in the existing system. It makes the peace organization of each regiment of infantry now in service hereafter embrace one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, ten Captains, twelve First Lieutenants, ten Second Lieutenants, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one chief musician, two principal musicians, two battalions of four companies each, and two skeleton or unmanned companies, the organized companies to be constituted as now authorized by law. It is provided, however, that nothing in the bill shall be construed as abolishing the office of Chaplain in each regiment of colored troops.

Section 2 provides that in time of war the President, in his discretion, may establish a third battalion for each infantry regiment consisting of four companies, to be supplied by manning the two skeleton companies and by organizing two additional companies. The vacancies of commissioned officers in the additional companies shall be filled by promotions by seniority in the infantry arm and by appointments as now.

The bill then authorizes the President in time of war to increase the enlisted strength to not exceeding 250 total enlisted men for each infantry company, 100 total enlisted for each cavalry troop, 200 total enlisted for each battery of heavy artillery, 173 total enlisted for each battery of field artillery, and 150 total enlisted for each company of engineers. The Quartermaster, commissary, and veterinary sergeants are to have the pay and allowances of sergeants of their respective arms. The rest of the bill making provision for war emergencies follows:

Section 4. That when recruited to their full war strength, the President may add one Second Lieutenant to each troop of cavalry and company of infantry and one First Lieutenant and one Second Lieutenant to each battery of artillery, to be filled by promotions by seniority in the respective arms of the service and by appointments as prescribed by existing law.

Section 5. That to facilitate the recruitment to their war strength of troops, batteries, and companies, the President, in his discretion, may in time of war authorize each or any regiment of the army to draw its recruits from such states or State as may be designated by him; the recruits thus obtained to be credited as a part of the quota of troops called for by the United States from any State so designated.

Sec. 6. That in time of war the President shall cause the batteries of artillery authorized by law to be organized as heavy or field artillery, as in his judgment the exigencies of the service may require.

Section 7. That in time of war the pay proper of enlisted men actually serving in commands operating against an enemy shall be increased 20 per cent. over and above the rates of pay as fixed by law; provided that in war time no additional increased compensation shall be allowed to soldiers performing what is known as extra or special duties; provided, further, that any soldier who deserts shall, besides incurring the penalties now attaching to the crime of desertion, forfeit all rights to pension which he might otherwise have acquired, and provided, also, that no bounty or money gratuities shall be paid by State or local authorities to a soldier as an inducement to enlist in the United States military service.

Section 8. That whenever the strength of a company of infantry, as established by the President, shall exceed 150 enlisted men, a captain or other officer commanding it shall be mounted and be entitled to the same allowance as a mounted officer of his grade.

Sect. 9. That in time of war every officer serving with troops operating against an enemy, who shall exercise under assignment in orders issued by competent authority a command above that pertaining to his grade, shall be entitled to receive the pay and allowances of the grade appropriate to the command so exercised; provided that a rate of pay exceeding that of a Brigadier General shall not be paid in any case by reason of such assignment.

THE POST OFFICE BILL.

Further Consideration of the Measure in the House—$300,000 for Rural Free Delivery.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Without preliminary business the House to-day went into Committee of the Whole and resumed consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Sperry (Rep., Conn.,) offered an amendment to increase the allowance for clerk hire from $11,000,000 to $11,300,000. The latter was the estimate of the Post Office Department for this item. The vote on the amendment was a tie—85 to 85—and Mr. Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) who was in the chair, defeated it by casting his vote in the negative.

Another amendment to increase the clerk hire allowance $200,000 was offered, and in the course of the debate, members representing rural districts seemed inclined to array themselves against those from the great cities on the ground that the appropriation for clerk hire was absorbed by the big offices.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) gave notice that he should offer an amendment to allow the Postmaster, in his discretion, to use half a million of the appropriation in third and fourth class offices.

The amendment was strongly antagonized by the Appropriations Committee and it was defeated—48 to 60.

Mr. Hepburn then offered the amendment of which he had given notice, and it was adopted without division.

Mr. Babcock (Rep., Wis.,) moved to strike out the provision in the bill limiting the use of the $150,000 appropriated for rural free delivery to the payment of carriers and horse hire allowance. He said the salaries of the Inspectors who investigated and established the rural delivery districts must be provided for. The motion was defeated, Mr. Loud and others saying the limitation was to prevent the use of this experimental fund for any except the actual work of delivering the mails in the country. One third of the money appropriated last year for experimenting with free rural delivery, it was said, had gone to Inspectors.

Mr. Loud said the rest of the appropriation should be used to pay political debts with. Every dollar should go for rural delivery, which had now passed the the experimental stage and was an unqualified success.

Mr. Stokes (Dem., S. C.,) moved to increase the appropriation for rural free delivery from $150,000 to $300,000, and the amendment was adopted.

After the committee rose it was decided by unanimous consent to go ahead with the Post Office bill to-morrow, and postpone private bill day until Monday.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Passage of a Number of Bills and a Little Talk on Bankruptcy.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) offered as a part of some remarks he desired to make a printed circular letter purporting to have been sent to commercial travelers throughout the country urging them to use their influence against the Nelson Bankruptcy bill and in favor of the Torrey Bankruptcy measure. The question is now pending in conference between the two branches of Congress. Mr. Butler denounced the bill passed by the House as a fraud upon honest men, and declared that the circular letter which had been read established the fact that the powerful lobby working here in favor of the Torrey bill was willing to resort to anything to gain its point.

The Senate to-day passed the following bills:

To pay to Mount Stewart College (now the Southwestern University) $25,109 for damages done by Union troops during the war.

To provide for organizing a naval battalion in the District of Columbia.

To authorize the erection of a fifty-thousand-dollar statue of Lincoln at Gettysburg, Penn.

To prohibit railroad companies from charging more than 3 cents per mile for carrying passengers through the Indian Territory.

To authorize the construction of a gunboat on the great lakes to take the place of the Michigan and to cost, exclusive of armament, not to exceed $230,000.

To pay to the heirs and legal representatives of the guncotton factory at the United States torpedo station on Goat Island, near Newport, R. I., July 3, 1893, $15,000.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

THE FRIENDLY SONS' DINNER.

Six Hundred Irishmen Celebrate, and Prominent Men Speak at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Six hundred members and guests of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick gathered in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night, to celebrate the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary dinner of the society.

At the sneakers' table with Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, the President of the society, sat Elbridge T. Gerry, Chauncey M. Depew, Patrick A. Collins of Boston, Bishop John M. Farley, Addison B. Colvin, Augustus Thomas, and John D. Crimmins. Other prominent men present were Judge Joseph E. Newburger, Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, Judge James Fitzgerald, Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Randolph Guggenheimer, William Sohmer, Samuel Untermyer, Hugh J. Grant, and Justice Charles H. Van Brunt.

President O'Brien, before introducing the speakers, delivered an address, and in closing touched on the Cuban situation as follows:

"Should the exigency arise, could it be asked what the American of Irish birth or descent would do? America is bound up with every fibre of his heart, and in the hour of need—which God grant may be averted—at his country's call every Friendly Son will be found ready to pledge anew his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor."

Chauncey M. Depew then responded to the toast "The United States." He, too, spoke on the question of Cuba, and said: "Our shield protects the weak republics, and when a great nation seeks to attack their liberty or take away their territory it becomes at once our affair. The American Revolution established the principle of colonial government. That principle seems to have been forgotten by Spain. Now she learns only too late when she has lost Cuba—for Cuba will be free."

O'Neill Ryan next responded to the toast "The Day We Celebrate," and in speaking of the prospects of a war with Spain, said that Americans would not be divided by party lines, but would stand up as a unit for the Nation's honor.

Patrick A. Collins, ex-Consul General to London, responded to "Ninety-eight," and the other speakers were Augustus Thomas and Addison B. Colvin, who responded respectively, to the toasts "Woman" and "The State of New York."

THE IRISH NATIONAL CLUB.

Two Hundred Persons Attend the Dinner at the Marlborough.

"Who fears to speak of '98?" was the motto at the Irish National Club dinner at the Hotel Marlborough last night. Each of the 200 guests present wore a button on which the Irish and American flags were crossed and held together with a shield on which was "1798," and above the inscription, which is the watchword of loyal Irish this year. Besides the button, each guest wore a sprig of shamrock sent by John E. Redmond to the society.

To the right and left of Chairman Edward O'Flaherty sat Justice Martin J. Keogh, William Temple Emmet, Robert Temple Emmet, William Astor Chranler, Recorder John W. Goff, Dr. J. K. Hogan, R. B. McIntyre, Lieut. F. J. Molahan, and Capt. Marion.

When Chairman O'Flaherty rose to make his address he was interrupted by Sergt. W. H. Hodgins, who presented him in behalf of the Irish National Club with a silver loving cup.

M. J. McCann responded to the toast "The United States." John Quinn responded to "The Day We Celebrate"; Dr. William J. O'Sullivan delivered a toast to "The Men of '06"; Michael Breslin spoke on "The Men of '48 and '67"; Dr. J. W. O'Brien paid a tribute to "The Men of '79," and the last toast was by Hugh A. Curtin, on "Ireland, a Nation."

THE PRINCE SEES MILITIA.

It is easy to see that if Prince Albert of Belgium remained long in New York he would become very popular. He has an easy, American kind of way with him, takes a large, hearty, human interest in things, never looks bored, and, highest recommendation of all perhaps, he admires New York and frankly says so.

Last night he was driven in a carriage to the armory of the Seventh Regiment, Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, where he was received by Col. Appleton. Battalion drill was in progress, and he watched it with interest for a little while, and then bowed thanks and assent when asked if he would like to go over the armory. He visited and looked at every part of the big building, and was then driven to the armory of Squadron A, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The Second Troop was at drill, and a number of well-dressed people occupied the western gallery.

The Prince arrived at 9:58 o'clock, and was welcomed by Capt. Bridgeman, who introduced the Prince and his suite to Major Andrews, the newly elected commander. The Prince and his suite took the front seats that had been reserved for them. The Prince congratulated Major Andrews and then settled himself to watch the drill, getting one foot up on a crosspiece of the railing in front of him, so as to bring his knee nearly to a level with his chin, just like an ordinary, comfortable American citizen. He wore evening dress with a dark overcoat, a silk hat, and white tie. His hands were bare.

The Seventh Regiment Armory, the Prince said, was the finest he had ever seen. He was particularly pleased by the care taken of it, and the ornaments and decorations, and praised the men and their drill warmly. They made a beautiful appearance, he thought. Incidentally he talked of the New York women. He had never in his life, he told Capt. Bridgeman, seen so many beautiful women as are here, everywhere he goes. All this time he was watching the troop through his eyeglasses. When the troop was drawn up in line in front of him and presented sabres, he rose and lifted his hat and bowed.

He sat an hour and watched the drill until it was over. He said it was hard for him to believe that they drilled only once a week, and was quite enthusiastic as he remarked what a fine thing it was that young men of good position and means should work so hard and give their time and money for the service of the State.

Several times during the evening he spoke of New York, of what a wonderful city it is, and of Central Park, in which he has driven three times and is anxious to drive again. Of all he has seen here, of all the things that have impressed him most are the women and the skyscrapers. He said he could not get over his astonishment at the height of some of the buildings, and that he never tires of looking at them.

Accompanied by four of his suite the Prince visited the Navy Yard yesterday. Lieut. Aaron Ward, flag lieutenant of Admiral Bunce's personal staff, went to the Waldorf-Astoria and accompanied the Prince to the yard. The party entered the yard shortly after 11 A. M., and were driven to the headquarters of Admiral Bunce, where they were received by the commandant and Commander F. Gilmour, his chief-of-staff. After a short stay at headquarters the Prince and his party were taken through the various shops in the yard, where men were at work, and to dry dock No. 3.

From the dry dock the party went on board of Admiral Bunce's steam launch Undine and were taken to Tompkinsville to visit the monitor Terror. As the launch went alongside of the Terror the officers and crew of the vessel were called to quarters. Capt. Ludlow and Executive Officer Perry Garst met the visitors as they boarded the vessel. They were escorted to Capt. Ludlow's quarters, where luncheon was served, after which the guests made an inspection of the vessel.

A POLICEMAN SAVES A WOMAN.

Patrolman Louis E. Fahm of the East Fifth Street Police Station showed his knowledge of first aid to the injured last night when a woman on his post attempted to kill herself.

Margaret Martyenowski lives at 45 First Avenue. Two weeks ago her husband was taken to Bellevue Hospital, apparently insane, and since that time the woman has grieved day and night, although her grown son and daughter tried hard to comfort her. When the son, Kazmer, reached the house last night he found the door of his room locked. He broke it down and found his mother unconscious on the floor and the apartment filled with gas, which was escaping from several burners. By the side of the woman was her pet cat, dead, and on a table near was a cage in which were two dead canary birds.

He rushed from the house and ran into Patrolman Fahm at the door. The policeman went hastily to a telephone and sent a call for an ambulance. Then he ran back to the house, taking off his coat while running. He felt the pulse of the unconscious woman, and finding her still alive at once opened all the doors and windows. He then loosened her clothing, and placing her on the bed worked her arms back and forth over her head to induce respiration. He was still at it when the ambulance surgeon arrived, and the woman was rapidly regaining consciousness. The ambulance surgeon said if the women recovers, as she doubtless will, she will owe her life to the patrolman.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

7:30 A. M.—33 Allen Street; William Rosen; damage, $300.

11:15 A. M.—552 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street; Mary Hession; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—2,164 Second Avenue; A. Abrams; no damage.

2:45 P. M.—338 East Twenty-fifth Street; Mrs. Fleming; damage slight.

2:50 P. M.—309 East Forty-fifth Street; E. Rooney; damage, $400.

3:20 P.

The Wanamaker Store

A Magnificent Suit Opportunity.

THIS is to tell of 75 Tailor-made Suits for Women, which have a story worth hearing. They come from one of the foremost women's tailors in New York: one noted for excellence and exclusiveness. He doesn't make many suits, but those that he does make are worth good prices, and bring them.

It has come about that we have possessed ourselves of seventy-five of his suits at an astonishing price. They are really superb garments. The first thing you'll notice will be the jaunty, snappy, tasteful, stylish *air* about them. The next thing will be the exquisite finish and detail of their manufacture. They are object lessons in women's tailoring,—made as they should be made,—made as you like to have them made, with a thought and care to every stitch.

They are all new suits, made up within two weeks; styles are new, of course, *and there's only one of a style.* Materials are coverts, serges, broadcloths, and cheviots, in the season's new shades. All the jackets are silk lined and most of the suits are fully lined with best of taffeta. Sizes are 34, 36 and 38. Some are plain, some are very handsomely braided, some are silk faced as well as silk lined,—there isn't one you won't admire. Some are tight-fitting, others in blouse, double breasted, fly-front and Saddler jacket. All the skirts are the new shapes.

This would be a sensational offer in the Fall. What do you think of it at the very threshold of Spring? For here's the price-story:—

Lowest regular value in the lot, $20
Highest regular value in the lot, $30
Average value, above $25

Price, $13.50 each

You'd best come early. They will not last long.

Matters of Rugs As a general thing, it's the oldest Oriental Rug that costs the most, provided it carries its years well. Consequently it seems inconsistent to cut prices on rugs simply because new goods are coming in. Fashions in rugs are not unstable nor do they vary within wide limits, still it's a fact that here's a sizable rug sacrificing on account of some newer goods just in.

However, who cares to apply the rules of logic to bargain giving? Here are values which even our Carpet Store can seldom give:—that will undoubtedly be enough.

ORIENTAL RUGS
At $5 and $6—Shirvan and Carabagh, about 3x5 ft.; formerly $7.50 and $9.
JAPANESE RUGS
At 50c.—18x36 in. At $6—6x9 ft.
At $1.35—30x60 in. At $12—9x12 ft.
At $20—12x15 ft.
ART SQUARES
At $5—2½x3 yds.; regularly $5.75.
At $5.75—3x3 yds.; regularly $6.
At $7.75—3x4 yds.; regularly $9.
At $9.75—3x5 yds.; regularly $11.25.
CARPET RUGS
At $15—Tapestry, 12 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in.
At $17—Axminsters, 12 ft. by 8 ft. 3 in.
At $19—Moquette, 13 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in.
At $20—Body Brussels, 11 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. 3 in.
At $25—Velvet, 15 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in.
HALL STRIPS
Of Kazak, Cabistan, Shirvan, or Guendjes; in any size desired from 6 ft. by 5 ft. 2 in. up to 16 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. Our new prices are from $12 to $28; the goods were excellent value at $22 to $48.

Third floor.

Chocolate-covered Marshmallows. OUR candy-man makes his marshmallows from nothing under the sky but just white of egg, gum arabic and sugar, and these three ingredients are *pure.* He doesn't use albumen to save eggs, nor starch to save gum arabic. We don't sell "moonshine" candies, but we sell our pure goods at prices which push the moonshine candy folks hard. These marshmallows, chocolate covered, sell for

20c. a Pound.

That would be a low figure for "moonshine" goods,—which, to the candy trade, means confectionery which is made up of imitations of the things which should be in them.

Every week sees a big jump in our candy selling. We knew it would be so, when people found out what we were selling and asking for it.

Basement.

New Comers in Cotton Fabrics. THEY come so fast one can only mention them, and scarcely that. Each deserves extended story, but individual excellence is lost in such a flood of general excellence.

Here are some of the latest. You see the prices are small. But the goods,—well, look them over and form your own opinion. We think the assortment unequaled and unapproached. We'd be glad of *your* judgment.

At 9c.—Printed figured Swisses, in navy blue grounds with pretty designs of scroll figures in white; a quality made to sell at 15c. a yard.
At 12½c.—Printed figured Swisses, in new conventional and fancy bias plaids, outlined with trellis of rose buds in high color-work.
At 15c.—Printed dotted Swisses, in new floral designs, arranged in travers, garland buds and bias plaids.
At 12½c.—Printed corded Dimities, in stylish conventional designs and moss rose buds.
At 25c.—Printed cotton cheviots, for shirt waists; about 60 choice patterns; attractive high colored plaids on white grounds.
At 12½c.—Yard wide Percales, in about 200 styles, that are designed for shirt waists; bright colored plaids and stripes.
At 22c.—Imported Scotch Ginghams, in bright colored broken checks and fancy plaids; also at 25c., 30c. and 31c. a yard.
At 31c.—Fancy novelty looped Scotch Ginghams, in pretty plaids.
At 40c.—45-inch Scotch bordered Ginghams, attractive white borders on plain colored grounds, charming in their combinations.
At 50c.—Wool Grenadines. Another lot of the black and navy blue all-wool Grenadines have just arrived. Of the former lot the blues lasted but one day; these will doubtless receive the same welcome—they're worth double our price.

Fourth avenue.

Dressing Sacques, All Sorts.

BUT we want to tell you first of the new summery ones—brightest, prettiest you ever saw. Too early? Not a bit. The very proper thing for southern tours. Lots of stay-at-home people are buying them, too. Some for $1, others up to $4.50.

Here's a special lot, very low priced for such a garment. Of pretty, striped or figured lawn; with yoke and double Watteau back; Empire front; large sailor collar, edged with narrow lace; shield front, with row of insertion. And the price is 50c.

At 75c.—Of striped flannelette; empire front; large sailor collar; fitted back.
At $1.—Of striped flannelette; full front; tight back; sailor collar, with ruffle edged with lace; also ruffles on bottom of sack and on sleeves.
At $1.50—Fine French flannel of solid gray. These have been $2.

Second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MRS. BEACH-ROGERS'S SANITY.

Dr. Charles L. Dana of the Opinion that She Is Irrational.

The insanity proceedings in the case of Mrs. Harriet E. Beach-Rogers, which have been going on before a Sheriff's jury for several weeks, were continued yesterday, Dr. Charles L. Dana, the insanity expert of 56 West Forty-sixth Street, being the first witness called. He testified that he received a number of letters from Mrs. Beach-Rogers and had examined others dating back from 1890. From them he concluded that the writer was irrational and the victim of a monomania. He declared that the woman was delusional, as she believed she was growing young and beautiful.

A sharp wrangle ensued between Dr. Dana and Mr. Niles, counsel for Mrs. Beach-Rogers, on the question of Spiritualism, Mr. Niles contending that his client's belief in spirits was not a proof of insanity, as there were many other perfectly sane persons who held the same belief. He referred to the Roman Catholics who prayed to saints and for the repose of dead men's souls, and asked the witness if he thought the followers of that religion insane. Commissioner Willis stopped further questioning on these lines, however.

Dr. Hamilton, counsel for the children of the defendant, then examined Dr. Dana, and the witness declared that he thought the woman undoubtedly of unsound mind. The hearing was then adjourned until Monday.

Pan-American Exposition Delayed.

BUFFALO, March 17.—It was officially announced to-day that at a meeting held in New York on Monday the Directors decided, in view of the present international question, involving possibilities of war that the time of holding the Pan-American Exposition should be postponed until 1901.

Queens Borough Police Headquarters.

Deputy Chief Clayton said yesterday that the Queens Borough Police Headquarters would be located in what was formerly Long Island City. There was a strong movement in the borough to have the headquarters at Jamaica. The Police Department made a full investigation, and it is said has now definitely determined upon the location.

Southern Cross Golf Champion.

AIKEN, S. C., March 17.—The Southern Cross championship was won to-day by Herbert C. Leeds, the founder of the Palmetto Golf Club, and for two years the holder of that trophy, from Foxhall Keene, by a score of 5 up and 4 to play. The consolation, or Aiken Cup, was contested by Messrs. Kemp and Gray, the former winning. 7 up and 6 to play.

Schenectady Minister's Sudden Death.

SCHENECTADY, March 17.—The Rev. C. L. Van Allen, pastor of a Baptist church in this city, was stricken this morning with heart failure while at family worship and almost immediately expired. Last Sunday morning, in his sermon, Mr. Van Allen predicted that some other preacher would soon be occupying his pulpit.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Bill in the Interest of Insurance Companies Defeated in the Assembly.

PREMIUM NOTICES REQUIRED.

Senator Burns's Measure Permitting the Companies to Omit to Send Them Lost by a Vote of 65 to 62.

ALBANY, March 17.—In the Assembly today Senator Burns's bill permitting insurance companies to omit to send notices to policy holders that premiums paid by installment are due was debated at some length on the order of final passage. Mr. Green contended that the bill should be returned to the Senate for correction, as important matter in various sections had been omitted. A motion to this effect was defeated.

Mr. Green then moved to strike out the enacting clause, and Mr. Sears, in explanation of the bill, declared that insurance companies should not be compelled to issue notices for quarterly installments when the contract had been made for yearly premiums.

Mr. Green denounced the bill as designed to work incalculable harm to poor policy holders. All policy holders of an insurance company, he declared, had a right to notice by the terms of contract.

Mr. Armstrong condemned the bill in the strongest terms. He said that policy holders had obtained the protection of a notice by previous laws, and that an attempt to change them would be extremely harmful. The effect of the bill would be to advance the interests of the insurance companies.

Mr. Palmer maintained that the rights of a policy holder were guaranteed by the contract he signed. The Legislature could not abrogate these rights.

The bill was lost by a vote of 65 yeas to 62 nays.

VERIFYING BANK REPORTS.

Bill Passed Permitting Oath to be Made on Information and Belief.

ALBANY, March 17.—After Senator Humphrey's bill amending the banking law, relative to the verification of bank reports, had been passed by the Senate to-day without debate, Senator Grady asked that the vote by which the bill had been passed be reconsidered.

Senator Humphrey, in explanation of the bill, said that it permitted bank officers to swear to reports "to the best of their knowledge and belief." It was impossible, he said, for a banker to know positively the value of every asset in the bank.

Senator Grady spoke with much fervor against the bill. He said that to permit bankers to swear to reports on information and belief would exempt dishonest bankers from prosecution for perjury. He charged that the bill would permit bank officials to swear up the value of their buildings and real estate in their reports, and swear the same property down before the assessors.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was defeated by a vote of 14 to 18.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Several Measures Introduced and Others Reported Favorably.

ALBANY, March 17.—These bills of interest to New York City were introduced today in the Senate:

Senator Johnson—Directing the Adjutant General to deposit and cause to be kept in the tomb of Gen. Grant in Riverside Park, under the care of the Grant Monument Association, such colors, standards, and battle flags as he may select for the purpose from the relics in his custody.

Senator Grady—Authorizing the payment by New York City of $30,000 a year to St. Vincent's Hospital for the maintenance of charitable patients cared for in that institution.

Senator Wieman—Providing that a patrolman of the City of New York who had been in continuous service as a patrolman in any police force except that of the City of New York prior to Jan. 1, 1898, for a period of two years immediately preceding Jan. 15, 1898, shall be assigned to the grade to which he would be entitled under the provisions of the New York charter for two full years of service, the eligibility for advancement to the next grade to date from the day of the year on which he originally was appointed.

The Senate Cities Committee this afternoon decided to report favorably the following bills of interest to New York and vicinity:

Senator Wieman—Dissolving the corporation known as the Inebriates' Home of Kings County.

Senator Lexow—Allowing New York City to cancel certain taxes levied in the newly added territory and to issue certificates of redemption.

Senator Grady—Allowing the City of New York to lease for twenty-one years buildings for the accommodation of more than one city department.

Senator Grady—Providing that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to invest surplus moneys accruing to any of the sinking funds, subject to their control, in bonds or stocks of the City of New York as now constituted.

Senator Brush—Vesting in the Controller of New York City the improvement, leasing, and maintenance of Wallabout Market.

Mr. Crabtree—Allowing the Board of Estimate to appropriate $15,000 for the purpose of supplying coal to the poor of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Mr. Kullman—Allowing the Board of Estimate to appropriate $5,000 for coal for the poor of the Borough of Richmond.

Mr. Cullen—Allowing the Board of Estimate to appropriate $15,000 for coal for the poor of Brooklyn and Queens.

Mr. Brennan—Providing that the City Magistrates shall not rotate, and that they shall keep court open from 9 until 4 each day, except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

Senator Ahearn—Increasing the salaries of the teachers in the public schools of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action Taken on Many Measures in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 17.—The following bills were passed to-day by the Senate:

Senator Burns—Incorporating the City of New Rochelle.

Senator Humphrey—Amending the banking law relating to the compensation of officers.

Senator Parsons—Amending the Agricultural law relative to preventing disease in fruit trees.

Senator Tibbits—Providing for the use of certain slips and wharves on the East River in New York City for canal purposes.

Senator Wray—Relating to appeals from the Municipal Court of New York.

Senator Burns—Legalizing certain expenditures of the Board of Education of Yonkers.

Senator E. R. Brown—Prohibiting the catching of bass less than ten inches in length.

Senator Burns—Amending the Charter of Port Chester.

Senator Lamy—Requiring railroad corporations to pay interest on the deposits required of their employes.

Senator Page—Increasing the salaries of the clerks in the Appellate Division of the First Department.

Senator Nussbaum—Appropriating $43,000 for the payment of claims on account of the canals of the State, and $61,000 to pay judgments of the Court of Claims.

Mr. Graney—Granting lands under water to the village of Dobbs Ferry.

Mr. Kelsey—Appropriating $161,000 for the Craig Colony for epileptics.

Mr. Marshall—Authorizing the New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment to audit the claim of Fred E. Storm for making a map of the Thirty-second Ward of Brooklyn.

Senator Wray—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the compensation of attorneys.

Senator Wilcox—Amending the Penal Code relative to the sentencing of convicts to State prisons, reformatories, and penitentiaries.

Senator Guy—Amending the Civil Code relative to actions against unincorporated associations.

Mr. Bondy—Limiting the class of operations that can be performed by chiropodists.

Senator Wray—Providing an additional court, not of record, for the County of Kings for the trial of minor felonies.

Senator Lexow—Amending the Civil Code relative to actions to recover real property.

Senator Johnson—Amending the Agricultural law so as to compel certificates of the purity of cider vinegar to be placed upon the barrels.

Senator Coggeshall—Providing for the display of the United States flag on public school buildings.

Senator Burns—To preserve the New York and Albany Post Road as a State public highway.

Also making an appropriation of $30,000 for the improvement of Sing Sing Prison.

Senator C. Davis—Authorizing the receiver of a corporation to sell property at private sale.

The Assembly passed the following bills:

Mr. Kelsey—Regulating the closed season for quail and the taking of fish in certain counties.

Senator Page—Defining the duties of the Public Administrator of the County of New York.

Senator Ford—Providing for the representation of the State of New York at the Paris Exposition.

Also amending the lien law relative to the discharge and priority of liens on account of public improvements.

Senator Cantor—Authorizing New York City to audit the claim of William A. Deering for advertising the sale of bonds.

Senator Page—Authorizing New York City to appropriate $30,006 for the maintenance of the Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Glazer—Incorporating the Newtown and Flushing Canal Company.

Mr. McLaughlin—Amending the agricultural law relative to the inspection of dairy products.

Mr. Perkins—Exempting nursery corporations from taxation on their capital stock.

Mr. Eldridge—Amending the Railroad law with reference to the issuance of certificates of public convenience and necessity in the matter of granting permission for the establishment of new routes.

Mr. Bondy—Authorizing railroads that have terminals on both sides of a bridge or viaduct to connect their lines over such bridge.

Mr. Green—Providing for a determinate sentence in case of transfer of a prisoner from the Elmira Reformatory to a State prison, and also according the privilege of a hearing before a Magistrate when paroled men are rearrested.

Mr. Murray—Authorizing New York City to construct an amusement pier at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street.

Mr. Davis—Legalizing certain appointments made by the Fire Commissioner of the former City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Finn—Requiring agents or brokers to furnish statements to persons for whom they buy or sell stocks, bonds, and commodities.

Mr. Maher—Compelling subway companies to place automatic safety valves on manhole covers.

Mr. Wallace—Providing for the distribution of the surplus of bond sales among the towns of Queens County.

Senator Higbie—Providing for a Deputy Commissioner of Excise in the County of Richmond.

Mr. Fuller—Providing that any town voting in favor of the money system of taxation for highways shall receive from the State 25 per cent. of the money so voted, to be expended for the permanent improvement of the highways.

Velcrema

Lundborg's—quickly allays the irritation of the skin due to exposure. Excellent after shaving.

PRIMARY BILL REPORTED.

Kings County Republicans Object to Reorganization This Spring.

ALBANY, March 17.—The Primary Election Reform bill was reported in the Senate and Assembly to-day. This fact, however, has not abated the efforts of the Brooklyn machine to have Kings County excepted from the special reorganization scheme provided for New York City this Spring. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Walter B. Atterbury, President of the Kings County Committee, pleaded with the Governor for three hours last night for this change, and to-day Michael J. Dady and several other Brooklyn leaders appeared here on the same mission.

Senators Wray and Brush are insisting on the reorganization, which they declare will add thousands of Republican votes to the party strength this Fall. Mr. Wray said to-day that Gov. Black had given his solemn pledge that the bill should stand as it is.

Paul D. Cravath's private secretary arrived here to-day to see that the latest Union League amendments had been incorporated in the bill in proper form, and he and Col. Griffith, the Governor's private secretary, spent the afternoon going over the proof of the bill as reported this morning.

EXTRA MONEY FOR PRINTING.

An Unsuspected Item Found in an Innocent-Looking Bill.

ALBANY, March 17.—An attempt to commit the Legislature unawares to the policy of purchasing extra copies of bills at the present exorbitant contract price has been unmasked by Assemblyman Palmer of Schoharie. The statutory number of bills is 640. According to the existing contract with the State Printer these 640 copies are supplied for $1.25, while extra copies are charged for at the rate of $1.92 per 100.

A bill introduced by the Republican leader early in the session, providing for extra copies, has been held up by the three Albany Republican Assemblymen and the New York Independents. To-day, however, buried in a lengthy and elaborate measure which revises and codifies the printing laws, and which was reported from the Finance Committee of the Senate, and has been passed by that body, Mr. Palmer discovered a provision making 840 copies the statutory number of bills to be ordered. This would mean that until the expiration of the present contract, a year from next October, the State would purchase 200 extra copies of all bills.

"According to the price fixed by the unbalanced bid of the present State Printer," said Mr. Palmer, "this means an added expense of between $110,000 and $115,000. It is worse than the bill which this Assembly refused to pass early in the session, and I certainly shall oppose it when it comes up for final passage."

Legislative Notes.

Conference committees on the Annual Supply bill were appointed yesterday by both Houses.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has decided not to report the bill providing for the transfer of the canals to the Federal Government.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee reported favorably yesterday Mr. Cottle's bill providing for the election of Presidential Electors by Congressional districts.

In the Assembly yesterday Mr. Maher moved that the Committee on Internal Affairs be discharged from further consideration of his bill appointing a labor laws Inspector. The motion was lost by a vote of 63 to 66.

Senator Grady moved yesterday to amend Senator Nussbaum's bill permitting the savings banks of the State to invest in the securities of New Bedford, Mass., by adding the City of Hoboken, N. J. After discussion the bill was laid aside.

Senator Cantor yesterday introduced a bill prepared at the instance of the Central Labor Union of New York, which provides for the extension and regulation of the liability of employers to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by employes in their service.

In the Assembly yesterday a call of the House was moved, and Mr. Weekes's bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to disbursements to be included in bills of costs, which was defeated on Wednesday, was called up. It was defeated again by a vote of 63 yeas to 54 nays. A motion to reconsider this vote was lost.

In the Senate yesterday Senator Parsons's bill incorporating the Genesee River Company and authorizing the construction and use of a dam or reservoir near Portageville caused some discussion. Senator Elsberg charged that the bill would permit a private corporation to control the second largest river in the State, and would allow a speculation in the franchise sought to be obtained. The bill was passed by a vote of 33 to 6.

The Assembly Railroad Committee reported favorably yesterday Mr. Eldridge's bill providing that the Board of Railroad Commissioners may, whenever in its judgment the public safety requires the erection of interlocking switch and signal devices at points where steam and street surface railroads intersect at grade, direct the erection of such devices and apportion the expense thereof between the companies affected thereby.

Senator Burns yesterday introduced a bill directing the Adjutant General to purchase and distribute to the regiments, battalions, and companies of the National Guard such standard textbooks as he may deem advisable, providing that no work shall be purchased unless prepared by an American author and adopted as a textbook for the instruction of officers by the War Department of the United States. An appropriation of $6,000 is made for the purpose.

ELDRIDGE RAILROAD BILL

Facts Sustaining the Belief that It Is in the Interest of the Third Avenue Railroad.

DRAWN BY MR. LAUTERBACH

An Apparent Attempt to Secure What Four Previous Legislatures Have Denied to the Huckleberry System.

ALBANY, March 17.—Further examination to-day of the provisions of the Eldridge Railroad bill, which passed the Assembly yesterday, tends to confirm the belief that it was drawn in the interest of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. Attention was directed in these dispatches yesterday to the suspicious methods resorted to to pass the bill and to the powerful lobby influence brought to bear in its behalf, resulting in its receiving the practically solid vote of both parties. This was explained to-day by the statement that Senator Platt is interested in the measure, indirectly at least, through his friend, Edward Lauterbach.

It is declared on the highest authority that the bill was drawn by Mr. Lauterbach, or in his office, and that its passage is desired by the Third Avenue Railroad Company whose counsel he is. The fact that all the really important amendments to the Railroad law which the bill proposes were practically hidden by the failure to indicate them in the printed bill was accepted as good ground for suspicion. This suspicion has been justified by the revelation that the bill seeks to do in this indirect and covert way what four Legislatures have refused to do. Here is what the bill, professing to amend the Railroad law generally, does specifically:

It validates and continues all the franchises of the Huckleberry system.

It revives, ratifies, and confirms all of the lapsed charters of the Huckleberry system and all the lapsed consents of property owners and public authorities.

It transfers these consents, franchises, and charters to the existing corporation, the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

It permits a merger of the Third Avenue with the Westchester lines.

It legalizes, approves, confirms, and ratifies all the past acts of the Huckleberry Road.

Direct efforts to secure legislation legalizing the doings of the Huckleberry lines have been made repeatedly, but always without success. Mr. Platt, it is charged, is interested now through the purchase of the system by the Third Avenue Railroad Company. The authors of the bill, apparently fearing that even Mr. Platt's support would not carry through a measure which had proved so obnoxious before, sought to conceal its identity.

In addition to what the bill does for the Third Avenue and Huckleberry, it provides also for the evasion of the recent decision in the case of the Colonial Traction Company against the Kingston City Railway Company, that the consent of the city and of abutting property owners must be secured for the use of the tracks of one surface railroad by another surface railroad company.

Speaker O'Grady's attention was called today to the violation in this bill of the rule requiring all new matter to be indicated clearly. The Speaker said that the point of order that the bill was not in proper form had not been made on the floor. If it had been, he said, he would have ruled it well taken.

MR. LAUTERBACH ON THE BILL.

He Denies that It Is Advocated in the Interest of the Third Avenue Railroad.

That the passage of the Eldridge Railroad bill by the Assembly on Wednesday was in the interest of the Third Avenue Railway Company, as alleged to have been admitted by Mr. Eldridge, was denied yesterday by Edward Lauterbach, chief attorney for the road, and he also emphatically denied that the bill had anything to do with the consolidation of the Third Avenue Company and the Huckleberry Road.

Mr. Lauterbach said that the principal object of the bill was to give power to the Railroad Commissioners to allow a street railway company to use more than one kind of motive power on its lines, and under one franchise, and that in this regard it was of benefit to all railway companies and to the public alike. He instanced the cases of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Company and the Dry Dock Company, which were refused permission to use electricity on the up-town section of their road and compressed air on the lower section, and said that under the law as passed by the Assembly the powers of the Railroad Commissioners were, with the consent of property owners, enlarged to this extent.

"The existing railroad law," said Mr. Lauterbach, "contemplated the operation of surface railroads largely by the horse-power system. Certain amendments were adopted which made it applicable in certain ways to the operation of railroads by mechanical power. These were found to be inadequate and the defects are remedied by this proposed legislation, which gives power to the Railroad Commissioners, provided property owners consent."

In support of his contention that the measure had nothing to do with the Third Avenue Company's ownership of the Huckleberry Road, Mr. Lauterbach said that the Third Avenue owned the controlling interest in the Union Railway Company now, and showed the judgment entered yesterday on the opinion of Justice Truax of the Supreme Court, holding that the Huckleberry franchises were valid, so that no special legislation on the subject was needed.

The judgment is in the case of Ferdinand Bohmer, Jr., as plaintiff, against Louis F. Haffen, Commissioner of Street Improvements for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, the Mayor, &c., and the Union Railway Company, as defendants, in which the plaintiff sought to enjoin the building of certain parts of the road under the contention that the charter under which it was proceeding was illegal and void. The judgment states:

Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the complaint herein be and the same is hereby dismissed upon the merits, with costs separately to the defendants, Louis F. Haffen, Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New York, and the Union Railway Company of New York City.

That the statutes and consents of local authorities, under and by virtue of which the defendant railway company and its predecessor, the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railway Company, has constructed and is constructing its railways, are valid.

That the permits heretofore given by the defendant Haffen to the defendant railway company to open streets pursuant to the statutes in such cases provided, for the purpose of continuing the construction of its railway, are legal and valid, and that the issuing of other and similar permits in respect of any unconstructed portion of the route of the defendant company will be legal and valid.

THE NEW MILITARY CODE.

A Brooklyn Officer Objects to One of Its Provisions.

ALBANY, March 17.—An officer of one of the Brooklyn regiments of the National Guard has written a letter protesting against some features of the proposed new Military Code. His name is withheld because public criticism of the code by an officer would be a breach of discipline. He says, in part:

"I refer specially to Section 52, which limits eligibility to the positions of General and Colonel to those officers of the National Guard who have been serving for a number of years immediately preceding their selection. This not only reduces the number from which selections can be made to very narrow limits, but excludes very many of the most competent men.

"The National Guard needs above all things the most highly educated scientific soldiers, such as we get at West Point, but this bill excludes all such from the higher commands of the National Guard. A boy twenty years of age may be graduated from the Naval Academy, and, after one year's service, be elected Commodore in our State Naval Militia, but a young man graduated at West Point at twenty-one—the earliest date—might serve for twenty years in peace and war and not be eligible to the command of a National Guard regiment of this State. The passage of this law would certainly injure the Guard at a time, above all others, when it needs highly educated officers. The bad feature to which I refer can be eliminated by making the eligibility of National Guard officers the same as that of Naval Militia officers."

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

Final Adjournment March 31.

ALBANY, March 17.—It is given out authoritatively that the Assembly resolution providing for adjournment on March 25, which reached the Senate to-day and was referred to the Finance Committee, will be amended to make the date March 31. The majority leaders insist that that date is final.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE MEETS.

The Watchwords of Democracy Discussed and Croker and Platt Severely Denounced.

The first meeting of The People's Institute was held last night in Cooper Union Hall, where nearly 1,200 persons listened to speeches upon "The Watchwords of Democracy," "Liberty," "Equality," and "Fraternity," and patriotic songs by a chorus of 200 voices from the People's Choral Union. The institute, whose immediate duty includes a series of lectures on labor problems, was incorporated by such persons as Felix Adler, Robert Fulton Cutting, Miss Grace H. Dodge, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, George K. Lloyd, and Abram S. Hewitt.

Charles Sprague Smith, the Director of the institute, presided, and explained the general purpose of the institute. It was to break down the barriers that separate the poor, lowly, and suffering from their rich brothers. By the resources of literature they would find means and power to meet the political, social, and economic problems of the day.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls, spoke on "Liberty." "For better or worse, the world has entered into democracy," he said. "We have no doubt whether better or worse, if we could get a genuine democracy." Here one of his hearers cried: "What of Crokerism?" Dr. Newton paid no attention to him at first. He continued, "Democracy never was better expressed than by liberty, equality, and fraternity. In the struggle for liberty, a nation was born. In the struggle for the liberty of a tawny-skinned brother, the nation was reborn. Is liberty, then, to be but an idea and vapor while at our very doors a gallant people are dying by an enforced systematic starvation?" [continued cheering.] "Would to God the nation believed its destiny for Cuba was to lead it to liberty and peace?" [Loud cheering.]

"I heard you ask 'What of Crokerism?' Aye! there's the rub. What sort of a liberty is it? No matter what is it's name, while the one or the other of the dual monsters rules the city, what sort of liberty is it? There we see the first danger that threatens us. It is the first indication of a practical despotism.

"In the last National campaign," Dr. Newton said, "I voted with the winning party. I uphold the great principles of the party, but I can but deplore the method it used to gain its candidates' election. The use of money on that side, I consider the greatest evil that ever befell the Nation since it fought its way into existence. I don't believe in the way they got the victory. It is only a sign of the times, a straw in the wind, but it shows unmistakably how the gale will blow."

The lamp of experience was the best guide for the feet, Dr. Newton believed. "There is scarcely a political problem of to-day," he said, "that was not confronted in the history of Greece, or the republics of Italy. There," he said, referring to the Italian republics, "they fought against bosses, as well as we do. But they did not call him a boss. They called him Podesta. What a name! Podesta Croker! Podesta Platt! They gave him money to keep off their enemies. He was not recognized in their constitutions, any more than Croker and Platt are recognized by ours. But he was there, and they had to pay him royally."

Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labor, spoke on "Equality," saying that the crying need of the laboring man was equality of opportunity. John S. Crosby, introduced as the interpretor of the words of Henry George, replied to "Fraternity." "It is not in handing out of your back door a loaf of bread," he said. "That is mother-in-law-ty, or step-father-ty. Fraternity sees that justice between man and man is done."

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

State Officials Are Warned Against Attempting to Influence Legislation—Both Houses Adjourn Until Monday.

TRENTON, N. J., March 17.—In the Senate this morning the Judicial Committee made a report on the Budd incident of yesterday, stating that Mr. Budd had explained to the Appropriations Committee that he meant no reflection on the Appropriations Committee by his circular. The report contained a warning to State officials against attempting to influence legislation.

The Railroads and Canals Committee reported the Senate bill authorizing the lease of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad to the Erie Railroad, with an amendment prohibiting the increasing of rates by the consolidated company. This restriction is not made a part of the lease, as was the Braun amendment of Tuesday. The committee's amendment was adopted and the bill sent to third reading.

The Senate this afternoon passed unanimously Senator Daly's bill providing for a commission to be appointed by the Governor to arrange for the establishment of a village for epileptics on some of the ground already owned by the State. The bill was advocated by several of the Senators. The Senate also passed the ten bills—Senate No. 147 to No. 156—codifying the laws relating to crimes and criminal procedure.

Senator Reed's bill regulating the sale of milk and imposing a license fee of $5 on milk dealers was defeated after it had been opposed by Senators Martin and Foster, who said that producers were more responsible than dealers for bad handling of milk.

The Senate, among others, passed these bills: Increasing the annual appropriation for teachers in county institutes; appropriating $6,000 to pay overdue bills on the Camden armory; permitting reinstatement of corporations which failed to pay their taxes; Senate bill ceding to the Federal Government about four acres of land adjoining the Government property at Sandy Hook. These bills passed the second reading: Establishing a State Board of Children's Guardians; Senate bill placing the Surrogates and clerks of first-class cities on a salary basis instead of fees.

In the House this afternoon the Committee on Revision of Laws reported without recommendation Senate Bill No. 24, giving the State Board of Taxation jurisdiction to decide disputes between the State Board of Assessors and local Assessors as to which has the right to assess certain property. No action was taken on the report.

The House passed, among others, a bill making it a crime for any person, except United States letter carriers, to deposit any advertising matter in public letter boxes.

Both Houses adjourned until Monday.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE

Resolution Adopted Indorsing the Proposed Primary Reform Law.

The Republican County Committee, at its regular monthly meeting last night, adopted a resolution approving the action of Congress in appropriating $50,000,000 for the National defense and a resolution indorsing the Primary Reform bill now pending in the Legislature. Chairman Quigg presided and about one hundred delegates answered the roll call. John Tinsley of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District offered the resolution on the defense fund. John Sabine Smith introduced the subject of the Primary Reform bill, and said he hoped the Judiciary Committees of the Legislature would incorporate certain changes that had been suggested.

Congressman Quigg spoke on the general purport of the bill. He said it contained some crudities, but it was an honest effort to meet the needs of both political organizations in every part of the State, and he trusted that it would become law. "Abe" Gruber offered the resolution favoring the bill.

MOODY TALKS ON UNREST

He Preaches to Audiences That Completely Fill the Grand Central Palace.

WORLD CLAMORS FOR PEACE

The Rich Would Give Millions for It in Wall Street—Some Cry for War with Spain to Get Peace.

The Christian Endeavorers were in charge of the meetings at Grand Central Palace yesterday, but Mr. Moody was still the centre of attraction, and the crowds held off a little until the hours they knew he would address them. At those hours, 8 and 8 P. M., the hall could not hold the people that tried to get in.

In the morning Dr. F. E. Clarke, President of the Christian Endeavor Association, presided, and was assisted by John Willis Baer, the General Secretary; Bishop Newman, W. H. Wharton of Baltimore; Dr. John Hall, the Rev. J. G. Brett of Jersey City, and George W. Moore of Nashville.

Bishop Newman and Dr. Hale led in prayer. Dr. Clarke, in opening the services by a brief address, narrated the history of the missionary Andrew Murray, whom he pronounced the really great man of South Africa. This simple missionary, he said, had done more than Barney Barnato or any one else to civilize the country and give it a true development. He also referred to the fact that Carlton Jenks, who perished in the Maine disaster, was a Christian Endeavorer.

Dr. John Hall, who had assisted Mr. Moody at his services in Carnegie Hall last January, was asked by Mr. Moody to pray for 500 persons from whom petitions for prayer had been received.

Mr. Moody at the 3 P. M. meeting announced that he would talk to-day at 3 and 8 P. M. on "The Prodigal Son," and to-morrow at the same hours on "Sowing and Reaping." His subject yesterday afternoon was "Confession."

The Great Gathering at Night.

The meeting at 8 P. M. was the greatest of any held up to this time. A large crowd was expected and extra chairs had been brought into the hall and arranged in ascending rows along the extreme sides and stretching back into the rear where the platform could not be seen and only an occasional word could be heard. Yet these seats were eagerly sought and occupied during the long services from 8 to 10. When the meeting was opened at 8 o'clock there was no standing room left, and some men who forced their way to the front clambered up to the platform and sat there with their feet hanging over. Women and children stood in every aisle. Even the gallery behind and almost over the platform was filled, and women took it by turns to go to the front railing, where they could catch sight of Mr. Moody. The rustling of the audience as men struggled for seats was so great that Mr. Moody requested the ushers to let no one else in, and several hundred persons, finding no room, went away from the hall.

After a few minutes' talk by Dr. Clarke on the clamor for rest, and the singing of the hymn, "Come to Me, and I will Give You Rest," Mr. Moody began his address. He said he had intended talking on something else, but Dr. Clarke had suggested to him the right subject for the evening —"Rest."

"If there is one thing the world needs," he said, "it is rest and peace. A restlessness pervades the whole world, and a cry for peace goes up from all nations. All are clamoring for rest, and all are suggesting a remedy for the disease, but they do not get rest or peace. Some say that free silver will do it; some that free trade, and some that a high tariff will bring rest; some say this and some that—some even say that a war with Spain will bring rest. [Laughter.] But there is only one remedy; only one way. Until God's will is done on earth as it is in heaven the world will be without rest and without peace.

We Embalm Our Troubles.

"If I wanted to find a man of rest I should not go among the bon ton on Fifth Avenue, nor among the drinkers in the rum-shops. These people who are always seeking rest never find it. The millionaire has his hunting lodge, his fishing lodge, his steam yacht—but seek him, and you find him resting in none of them. He is beset by the cares and harassments of money. His riches are a burden. If rest could be bought, these men would pay millions for it in Wall Street.

"When God made you and me He made our hearts bigger than the world. You can roll the world into them, and they will not be satisfied. The great world will not fill them.

"We se

RAPID TRANSIT FRANCHISES

The Board's Special Committee Favors Granting Nearly All of Manhattan's Demands.

A PERMIT TO CROSS BROADWAY

An Adverse Report on the Proposed Extension on the Boulevard—Battery Park Not to be Encroached Upon—Conditions That Must Be Complied With.

The Contract Committee of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners reported to the board yesterday afternoon the results of its negotiations with the committee of the Manhattan Railway Company. The committee recommended granting to the company seven franchises, in substance almost everything it applied for, with only such modifications and with such condition as the committee deemed necessary to preserve the rights of the city. The committee does not advise granting the proposed extension on the Boulevard, but instead suggests a route in a tunnel under Amsterdam Avenue. It recommends granting the right to cross Broadway at Canal Street.

At the meeting of the board were Alexander E. Orr, George L. Rives, Woodbury Langdon, John Claflin, and John H. Starin, Commissioners; A. B. Boardman and Edward M. Shepard, counsel; William B. Parsons, Chief Engineer, and L. L. Delafield, Secretary.

To Prepare Seven Certificates.

After it had been read and discussed, on motion of Mr. Langdon, the report of the committee was ordered printed and copies of it forthwith sent to the President and Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company and to all members of the board. The engineer and counsel of the board were directed to draft, for the consideration of the board at its next meeting, seven certificates embodying the general provisions contained in the report of the Committee on Contract. It was also resolved that the ex officio members of the board, the Mayor and the Controller, be specially requested to attend the meeting of the board at which these certificates are to be considered. This meeting has been called for next Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. It requires six votes to issue a certificate of franchise, and in the absence abroad of Charles Stewart Smith there are only five Commissioners left if the ex officio members of the board be excepted.

Edward M. Shepard said the certificate would be drawn separately, in order that the Manhattan Railway Company may be free to accept such of the franchises as it sees fit and reject the others. He said that the conferrees of the Manhattan Company had not committed themselves to the acceptance of any of the proposed franchises.

To Push the Underground Road.

The subject of the proposed underground railroad was also considered by the board. Counsel reported that on March 11 the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court had handed down an opinion denying the application of the board for a reargument upon its decision in the underground railroad case but directing an entry of an order to confirm the report of the Commissioners on condition that the board file a stipulation that upon awarding the contract for the construction and operation of the rapid transit railroad it would exact from the contractor a bond in the sum of $14,000,000 to cover the period of the construction and equipment and a bond of $1,000,000 to cover that period and the entire period of the lease

On motion of Mr. Rives the counsel of the board were directed to prepare a stipulation to be made in behalf of the board in conformity with the decision of the Appellate Division.

Mr. Rives, from the Committee on Contract, reported that the contract for the construction and operation of the underground railroad was now ready and would be reported to the board as soon as the order was entered by the Appellate Division exactly defining the form of bond to be exacted from the contractor.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Contract to report to the board at its next meeting the proposed form of contract for construction and operation of the rapid transit railroad, the routes and plans of which have now been approved by the board, the municipal authorities, and the Appellate Division, with a form of advertisement for bids and a form of bond or bonds in the form now approved by the Appellate Division.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Franchises Recommended, with the Conditions as to Construction, Operation, and Rental Payments.

Following is the full report of the Committee on Contract, A. E. Orr, John H. Starin, and G. L. Rives, of the Rapid Transit Commission on the application of the Manhattan Railway for permission to extend its lines and facilities:

The Committee on Contract respectfully reports that, pursuant to the resolution adopted by the board on Feb. 3, it has conferred with Messrs. Gould, Sage, Gallaway, and Hartley, representing the Manhattan Railway Company, and has with the assistance of Mr. Parsons, the chief engineer, carefully and in detail considered the application of that company, dated Jan. 31, 1898.

The principal cause of delay has been the entire lack of precision in the application of the Manhattan Company, even as enlarged by their verbal discussions with us at our first conference. It became apparent that before there could be any proper considerations of the terms of a grant to them, it would be necessary to know with more accuracy what was to be granted. It was therefore agreed that the engineers of this board and of the Manhattan Company should inquire into the problem from an engineering point of view After this inquiry had been had and after many conferences between the engineers, Mr. Parsons as long ago as March 2, under our instructions, submitted to the engineer of the Manhattan Railway Company a formal written statement of the extensions and improvements which he was prepared to recommend, and inviting criticisms thereon. After waiting a fortnight—a period which in our opinion was under the circumstances ample to enable the Manhattan Company to make its criticisms, and none having been received—we invited a further conference.

Such conference was held yesterday. At this conference we submitted to the Manhattan representatives a summary of the franchises hereinafter reported. These were in accordance with the communication of our Chief Engineer of the 2d inst. The representatives of the Manhattan Company stated that they considered our plan to be as good as could be suggested from an engineering point of view; but that they were quite unable to say whether they regarded this plan as within their financial ability to carry out. They had not had the details elaborated and had no estimates of cost. Nor were they able, although we had some weeks before asked them to give particular attention to the subject, to make any suggestions in regard to the rental to be paid the city for the additional use of the streets proposed. They asked still further time for investigation and consideration.

Advised Against Further Delay.

In our opinion no useful purpose will be served by further delay on the part of this committee or of the board. The problem presses for solution, and the facts are perfectly well known. They have been for years under the minute consideration both of this board and of the Manhattan Company. The board had long desired from the Manhattan Company an application which would enable the board to act. When finally the Manhattan Company on Jan. 31 last, seven weeks ago, submitted such an application, we felt bound to assume that they had carefully considered their own ability to do the things which they asked leave to do and all other elements of the problem. Moreover, every day is adding to the difficulties of the situation. So long as the Manhattan application is pending, the consideration of other plans looking to a solution of the rapid transit problem is necessarily deferred. The preparation of the certificates, with their necessary detail, will occupy a little time. And during that time and before the final action of the board the Manhattan Company can properly have opportunity to make further suggestions.

Legal Powers of the Board.

A brief reference to the legal powers of the board in this regard may be convenient. By Section 32 of the Rapid Transit act the board, upon application of any railway corporation operating within the city limits, may fix and determine the route or routes by which such corporation "may connect with other steam railways, or the stations thereof, or with steam ferries, or may extend its lines within said city, and may authorize any such railway company to lay an additional track or tracks * * * and to acquire terminal or other facilities necessary for the accommodation of the traveling public on any street or place, except the place now known as Battery Park, on which said railway may be located." This board must also fix (1) the locations of the railways and the new tracks and facilities; (2) the plans of construction; (3) the times within which they shall be respectively constructed; (4) the compensation to be made therefor to the city; (5) such other terms, conditions, and requirements as to the board shall appear just and proper.

The amount of the annual license fee or rental must be readjusted at intervals of not more than thirty-five years. A certificate must be prepared by the board, setting forth in detail the action taken, which is to be delivered to the railway corporation making the application, upon receipt of its written acceptance of the terms, conditons, and requirements proposed. Such certificate, when accepted by the railway, operates as a grant of new franchise and constitutes a contract between the city and the railway corporation, enforceable by the Rapid Transit Board in the name of the city by suit for specific performance or otherwise.

We have accordingly prepared and herewith submit a statement showing in general what new routes, tracks, and facilities should, in our judgment, be granted, and also the location, plans of construction, time of construction, and compensation to the city, with such "other terms, conditions, and requirements" as seem proper. It will be seen that we have advised granting in substance almost everything now applied for, but with modifications, to secure the right of the city to speedy relief. We do not advise granting the proposed extension on the Boulevard, but instead we suggest a route on Amsterdam Avenue.

Certificate for Each Franchise.

We recommend that the board authorize the immediate preparation by the chief engineer and counsel of detailed certificates pursuant to the act, accompanied by suitable maps and plans of construction, granting to the Manhattan Company upon its acceptance the seven additional franchises summarized below; that there be a separate certificate for each franchise, so that the Manhattan Company may accept or reject any or all of them, and that the period for its acceptance shall not exceed thirty days from the time of the delivery by the board of copies of such certificates. We have some doubt whether the grant of new routes should not be conditional upon an acceptance by the company of the franchises for increased facilities on the existing lines.

In our opinion, the northerly extensions of the east and west side elevated systems will not materially increase existing rapid transit facilities unless they shall be preceded by the construction of additional tracks to the south of them. Such extensions would add local conveniences to the new territory reached at the north, but, as the existing elevated system has, for the busy hours of the day in the morning and evening, reached its maximum carrying capacity along the lower portions of both the east and west side lines, the result of the northerly extensions would have little, if any, other effect than to enable the population at a greater distance to the north to enjoy rapid transit facilities while probably excluding from those facilities a corresponding population at the south. In our opinion, therefore, the Manhattan Company will not find it to be to its pecuniary interest to construct such extensions until it shall have provided the additional facilities to carry the increased traffic down town. The company would otherwise accomplish no more than to carry substantially the same number of passengers at a materially greater cost. For these reasons we propose that the franchises for extensions shall not be dependent upon the acceptance by the company of the franchises for additional facilities.

Where Improvement Is Needed.

We cannot too strongly emphasize our conviction that any radical improvement of the transit situation by the Manhattan Company depends absolutely upon their providing additional facilities on the southern portion of the existing elevated railroad system. Of these the most urgent is the improvement of the Third Avenue road. We propose the remodeling of the City Hall station, the building of four tracks from the City Hall to Fifth Street, (near Cooper Union,) the completion of the third track (already laid part of the way) from Fifth Street to the Harlem River, and very improved terminals at the Harlem River. The adoption of these suggestions would permit the running of numerous express trains, thus relieving overcrowding and greatly shortening the time to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. A far more effective method of relief would be to build a four-track road all the way to the Harlem River, which would nearly double the carrying capacity of the present structure; and this we should have recommended if we had had the slightest reason to believe it would be accepted by the Manhattan Company.

In view of the great importance of the surface traffic on the Bowery, we recommend that no columns be placed in the roadway south of Houston Street.

The new routes along West Street, and from the Brooklyn Bridge to the Hudson River, have been strongly urged upon us by the Manhattan Company, and we advise granting them substantially as applied for. In reference to the West Street route, concerning which a legal question was raised, we are advised by the counsel of the board that the route laid out as an approach to the proposed Hudson River Bridge does not constitute a legal obstacle, and in this view we understand that the counsel of the Manhattan Company concur.

Right to Cross Broadway Advised.

The Manhattan Company is advised by its counsel that the rapid transit statute permits a road crossing Broadway such as it has asked. The counsel of the board have taken a different view, but the Manhattan Company has stated that it is so confident of its legal position that it is prepared to take the risk. Without giving any assurance as to the legal right, we have concluded to recommend that the board tender to the Manhattan Company a right to cross Broadway, and also to recommend that, in case the Manhattan Company accept the certificate, the board join with that company in an application to the Legislature to so amend the statute as to put beyond question the right of crossing Broadway at this single point. We wish, however, to have it clearly understood that, in our opinion, Broadway ought not, except in this case, to be occupied by an elevated railroad. The importance and dignity of that chief thoroughfare of the city should, so far as public necessities will permit, be preserved.

No Elevated Road on the Boulevard.

We cannot advise the surrender of the Boulevard to an elevated road. That street is one of the most beautiful in New York; the improvements upon it are costly, and it ought not to be sacrificed unless to some imperative public necessity. The convenience of the traveling public, and, as we believe, the convenience of the Manhattan Company, will be quite as well served by placing this route under Amsterdam (Tenth) Avenue; but the improvements along Amsterdam Avenue from about Seventieth Street north are of such a character that the damages to abutting property would be almost prohibitive. Nor can we advise an elevated road at the crossing of Seventy-second Street, or opposite the front of the Cathedral at One Hundred and Twelfth Street. We, therefore, recommend a tunnel from a point south of Seventieth Street to at least One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. Tunnel construction under Amsterdam Avenue, except at the crossing of Manhattan Valley, where the road would need to be carried on a viaduct, would not be materially, if at all, more expensive than the construction of an elevated railroad, making due allowance for abuttal damages.

We cannot approve the suggestion made to us by the President of the Manhattan Company that it be granted an underground route under the Boulevard. That would imply the destruction of the real and sufficient rapid transit plan for which the people of the city have voted, which has been repeatedly approved by practically unanimous votes of the Legislature and practically unanimous action of the city authorities, and which has now received the approval of the Appellate Division. Those routes and plans should be scrupulously observed and carried out. There is no possible room for doubt that the elevated railroad system, however extended and improved, will in a very brief time have all the traffic it can carry. There will, in addition, be business more than sufficient to make profitable a modern rapid transit road, built in accordance with the plans so universally approved. These plans represent years of labor, vast detail, and a very considerable expense incurred by the city. To destroy them by surrendering an essential feature to the Manhattan Company would be a deliberate and serious sacrifice of the future interests of the city.

As to Time for Construction.

With reference to the "terms, conditions, and requirements" to be imposed in the grants of the several franchises, we offer the following suggestions:

A.—As to the time to be allowed for construction. The application of the Manhattan Railway Company contains an offer to construct the four new routes asked for within periods varying from two to five years after the constitutional consents have been obtained; but this offer is subject to so many provisos, reservations, and exceptions as to be really valueless. In regard to additional facilities on existing lines, the offer is to construct them "from time to time as the traffic shall, in the judgment of the said company, require or demand." There is no positive undertaking that the additional facilities ever will be furnished.

In our opinion no franchise should be granted to any company unless it enters into a positive obligation to construct within some clearly defined period. The City of New York ought not to grant an option to build. The inevitable operation of such an option to the Manhattan Company would be to preclude the solution of the problem by any other agency. If the Manhattan Company should not assume a positive and enforceable obligation, the city would be remediless in case that company should hereafter conclude to let the present situation continue.

We have not allowed the Manhattan Company as much time for construction as it has asked for. The main reason in the mind of the public for giving to that company any further rights in the streets is that that company can and ought to provide immediate relief. There is every reason to believe that the underground road now officially approved, can be constructed within four years from the time a contract is let. To give to the Manhattan Company as long a period or a longer period to construct facilities or extensions would be the surrender of the hope of immediate relief from that company, the hope which is the principal justification of the proposed grants.

In each of the franchises to be granted to the Manhattan Company we therefore propose the insertion of a clause absolutely requiring construction within a specified length of time, subject only to delays on the part of the courts or other public authorities. To permit delay by reason of "any trust, corner, or combination among manufacturers of or dealers in steel or iron" or by reason of other contingencies, as suggested in the Manhattan application would practically surrender the provision of rapid transit to the discretion of the Manhattan Company.

To Prevent Legal Delays.

To assure the city as far as possible against delays in courts, we propose that the board shall, by the terms of the grant of each franchise, be enabled as a party or in the name of the city as a party to intervene in proceedings to obtain the consent of the Appellate Division or for condemnation and in all suits or proceedings in which injunctions shall or may be granted and in all other suits and proceedings affecting the franchise.

To guard against unreasonable delay in effective application for the consent of the municipal authorities we propose that each franchise, except that for the Centre and Canal Streets branch, shall by its terms become void at the option of the board in case such consents are not obtained within three calendar months from the time the certificate is accepted by the Manhattan Company. In the case of the Centre Street and Canal Street branch we propose, in view of the legal uncertainties, that the period shall be one year. These periods, however, do not include the consents of property owners or the substituted consent of the Appellate Division.

Each certificate granting the franchises should, in our opinion, provide that in case the Manhattan Company does not within a brief period, to be prescribed, actually exercise the franchises then the Rapid Transit Board may annul the franchises without any return to the Manhattan Company of such payments as it shall have made by way of rental or otherwise.

Recommend Low Rates of Rentals.

B. We recommend rentals at low rates. And this because the rates can, with advantage to the city, be made lower at the present time if the Manhattan Company will promptly contract to relieve the situation than would be proper at a later date.

C.—We propose that the rental originally prescribed in each of the franchises shall be readjusted at intervals of twenty-five years, no readjusted rental to be less than the rental originally prescribed and the amount of every readjusted rental to be determined by arbitration or by the Supreme Court, as provided by the Rapid Transit act.

Question of Motive Power.

D.—We have carefully considered the insertion in one or more of the franchises of a requirement that the motive power be changed. It has been the public understanding for a long time past that the Manhattan Company proposed to substitute electricity for steam, and we were disappointed that such change was not mentioned in the Manhattan application. But, with some hesitation, we have concluded that, in order to facilitate the Manhattan Company in speedily providing the other additional facilities, it will be best not to insist on the condition of a change of motive power. We more readily reach this view because in our opinion it will very soon be to the plain interest of the Manhattan Company to make the change without regard to the great advantage to the public.

E.—We propose to make it a condition that the Manhattan Company shall not maintain grade crossings upon new routes or at Chatham Square, or at Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue. Those crossing are dangerous and absolutely inconsistent with a high rate of speed Such crossings in the existing system are responsible for large delay, and, in our opinion, their continued existence precludes any proper rapid transit.

Plans to be Approved by the Board.

F—We further propose that each franchise shall provide that all structures, including stations, terminal facilities, &c., shall be built in accordance with detailed plans and specifications to be approved by this board; that the new elevated structure shall be generally similar to the existing elevated structure; that the columns shall, wherever practicable, be placed at the curbs of the street; that, where it is necessary to place them in th roadway, they shall be so placed as to leave on each side of the street an uninterrupted space not less than eighteen feet wide; that, except during construction, there shall be no interference with the existing surface railways, and that no column shall be placed within four feet in the clear of the nearest rail of any surface railway; that the extension or additional facility shall be actually and diligently operated with due regard to the convenience of the traveling pubic; and that the train service during the night shall be adequate.

G—We further propose that each franchise for a new route or extension shall in substance provide as a condition for granting the same that the Manhattan Railway Company shall not oppose the construction at any future time of a rapid transit railway through, along, under, over, or across the portions of the streets affected by such franchise, and will grant all reasonable facilities for the construction of the same, provided that such railway shall not cross the line of the Manhattan Company at grade.

More Tracks in Park Row and Bowery

The followine is a summary of the franchises proposed:

I. The construction of two additional tracks from the City Hall along Park Row and the Bowery to Fifth Street, the tracks to be so arranged at Chatham Square that there shall be no grade crossing, and at the City Hall station that passengers shall come in and go out on separate platforms, and that two of the tracks shall be used for express trains.

The certificate should expressly provide that no columns are to be placed in the roadway of the Bowery south of Houston Street and that there shall be an express station at Grand Street, so arranged that express trains shall remain on their own tracks while taking on or discharging passengers.

For this franchise we propose an original rental of 2 per cent. of the increase of the gross receipts at the stations between City Hall and Fifth Street, including the City Hall Station and the station at Fifth Street, if one shall be placed there, over the gross receipts from said stations as reported for the year 1897. The franchise should include the requirement that the Manhattan Company shall, by its acceptance of the franchise, contract to complete the construction within two years after receiving the permission of the municipal authorities, and that the only additional time to be allowed to be for delays caused by legal proceedings in which the Rapid Transit Board or the city shall have the right to intervene. In case construction should not be complete at the end of the one year, (delays by positive injunction alone excepted,) the rental should be payable until construction is complete and operation begun at the rate of $150 a day.

The Line to King's Bridge.

VII. A route beginning at the intersection of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, there connecting with the existing railways of the Manhattan Company, and thence proceeding over, through, and along West Fifty-third Street to Tenth Avenue; thence over, through, and along Tenth Avenue to a point at or within 200 feet of the centre line of Fifty-sixth Street; thence to be carried by tunnel under Tenth Avenue, otherwise called Amsterdam Avenue, to a point between Fort George and Dyckman Street, and thence by viaduct over and along Tenth Avenue, otherwise called Amsterdam Avenue, to its intersection with King's Bridge Road, and thence over and along King's Bridge Road to King's Bridge, with the option to the Manhattan Company to construct a viaduct over the Manhattan Valley, instead of a tunnel beneath the same, but no permanent interference to be permitted with the surface of Tenth (Amsterdam) Avenue south of the north building line of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, or between the south building line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and a point — feet south of Dyckman Street. The tunnel above provided for should be sufficiently deep to allow another tunnel to be built over it at the intersection of Tenth Avenue and the Boulevard, and also to allow of a substantially level track from Fifty-sixth Street to Dyckman Street. For this franchise we propose an original rental for the first year of 1 per cent. upon the gross receipts of all stations upon the extension; for the second year, of 2 per cent. upon the like gross receipts; for the third year of 3 per cent.; for the fourth year, of 4 per cent., and for each succeeding year, of 5 per cent. The extension should be built to Dyckman Street within three years after the permission of the municipal authorities shall be obtained, and to King's Bridge within two years more, the only additional time to be allowed to be for delays caused by legal proceedings, in which the Rapid Transit Board or the city shall, as already mentioned, have the right to intervene. In case construction should not be complete at the end of the respective times allowed, (delays by positive injunction alone excepted,) the rental should be payable until construction is complete and operation begun at the rate of $100 a day.

A Line Across Broadway.

VI. The construction of the City Hall branch along Centre and Canal Streets, as proposed in the Manhattan application, except that the route shall be diverted from Canal Street at Watts Street and run westerly along Watts Street to West Street, in order to make direct communication with the Desbrosses Street Ferry, and except that the line shall be carried over the existing Sixth Avenue line at West Broadway and Canal Street, and that if a physical connection between the two lines shall be desired, the same shall be so arranged as to avoid any grade crossings; and except that it shall be carried over the existing Ninth Avenue line; and except that there shall be no columns between the building lines on Broadway.

For this franchise we propose an original rental of 5 per cent. of the gross receipts at all stations upon the route, including the proposed new station at the City Hall. The construction should be completed within three years after receiving the permission of the municipal authorities, the only additional time to be allowed to be for delays caused by legal proceedings in which the Rapid Transit Board or the city shall have the right to intervene. In case construction should not be complete at the end of the one year, (delays by positive injunction alone excepted,) the rental should be payable until construction is complete and operation begun at the rate of $100 a day.

East Side Extension to Bedford Park.

III. The northern extension of the east side line to Bedford Park as proposed in the application of the Manhattan Company of Jan. 31. The original rental for this franchise should be 5 per cent. upon the gross receipts of all stations upon the extension. The extension should be built within two years after the permission of the municipal authorities shall be obtained, the only additional time to be allowed for delays caused by legal proceedings in which the Rapid Transit Board or the city shall, as already mentioned, have the right to intervene. In case construction should not be complete at the end of the two years, (delays by positive injunction alone excepted,) the rental should be payable until construction is complete and operation begun at the rate of $50 a day.

Third Track on West Side.

IV. The construction of a continuous third track on the Ninth and Eighth Avenue line from Rector Street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, with the provision for at least five express stations, to be located by the board: but such stations to be so arranged that trains may remain on the centre track while taking on and discharging passengers. For this franchise we propose an original rental of 2 per cent. of the increase of gross receipts of the stations between Fifth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, not including the station, if any, at Fifth Street, but including the station at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, over the gross receipts from said stations as reported for the year 1897.

The franchise should include the requirement that the Manhattan Company shall, by its acceptance, contract to complete the construction within one year after receiving the permission of the municipal authorities, and that the only additional time to be allowed shall be for delays caused by legal proceedings in which the Rapid Transit Board or the city shall, as already mentioned, have the right to intervene. This franchise should also include a requirement that the Manhattan Company improve the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street terminus at Third Avenue so as to avoid the existing congestion and delay, and to permit the running of through trains in connection with the present suburban branch of the Manhattan Railway. In case construction should not be complete at the end of the one year, (delays by positive injunction alone excepted,) the rental should be payable until construction is complete and operation begun at the rate of $100 a day.

Battery Park Preserved.

V. The construction of the West Street and ferry connecting route, as proposed by the Manhattan Company, modified, however, so as to require the inclusion therein of a loop at Battery Place with the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines, which shall not occupy any portion of Battery Park; and as to further require that the crossing of the existing Ninth Avenue line at Horatio or Gansevoort Street by the new line shall be overhead; and as to further require that the north-bound track of the new line shall be carried over the existing Sixth Avenue line at Thirteenth Street, and run to a connection with the corresponding track of the Sixth Avenue line without a grade crossing of the south-bound track. We propose that the original rental for this franchise shall be 5 per cent. of the gross receipts at all stations upon the route. The construction should be completed within three years after receiving the permission of the municipal authorities, the only additional time to be allowed to be for delays caused by legal proceedings in which the Rapid Transit Board or the city shall, as already mentioned, have the right to intervene. In case construction should not be complete at the end of the two years, (delays by positive injunction alone excepted,) the rental should be payable until construction is complete and operation begun at the rate of $200 a day.

A Line Across Broadway.

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For this franchise we propose an original rental of 5 per cent. of the gross receipts at all stations upon the route, including the proposed new station at the City Hall. The construction should be completed within three years after receiving the permission of the municipal authorities, the only additional time to be allowed to be for delays caused by legal proceedings in which the Rapid Transit Board or the city shall have the right to intervene. In case construction should not be complete at the end of the one year, (delays by positive injunction alone excepted,) the rental should be payable until construction is complete and operation begun at the rate of $150 a day.

The Line to King's Bridge.

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The Rapid Transit Problem.

If the Manhattan Company shall accept the seven franchises thus proposed and carry them out according to their terms, the rapid transit facilities of the city will be materially improved. The rapid transit problem, however, will not be solved. On the contrary, it is our belief that before the periods prescribed in the franchises shall have expired the necessity will be even clearer than it is now for an additional rapid transit system having the enormous advantages incidental to a system carried through tunnels constructed in the improved modern method. This will in our opinion, be the case, notwithstanding the increase of the capacity and traffic of the Manhattan system. If the Manhattan Company shall exercise all the franchises now proposed to be tendered it, it will be able

Third Avenue Line Improvements.

II. The construction of a continuous third track from Fifth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street along Third Avenue, with provision for express stations at Twenty-third, Forty-second, and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, and at such other streets as the board may designate; but such stations to be so arranged that express trains may remain on the centre track while taking on and discharging passengers. For this franchise we propose an original rental of 2 per cent. of the increase of gross receipts of the stations between Fifth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, not including the station, if any, at Fifth Street, but including the station at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, over the gross receipts from said stations as reported for the year 1897.

The franchise should include the requirement that the Manhattan Company shall, by its acceptance, contract to complete the construction within one year after receiving the permission of the municipal authorities, and that the only additional time to be allowed shall be for delays caused by legal proceedings in which the Rapid Transit Board or the city shall, as already mentioned, have the right to intervene. This franchise should also include a requirement that the Manhattan Company improve the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street terminus at Third Avenue so as to avoid the existing congestion and delay, and to permit the running of through trains in connection with the present suburban branch of the Manhattan Railway. In case construction should not be complete at the end of the one year, (delays by positive injunction alone excepted,) the rental should be payable until construction is complete and operation begun at the rate of $100 a day.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Sinbad—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Rehearsal—2:00 P. M.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—A Milk White Flag—8:15.
DALY'S—The School for Scandal—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—3:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Mary Stuart—8:20.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Sweet Inniscarra—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—A Maiden's Dream—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—3:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Military and Athletic Tournament—8:00.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Lecture—11:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TWO DISTINCT QUESTIONS.

The reports from Havana that the finding of the Spanish court of inquiry into the loss of the Maine will differ from the finding of our own court are amusingly premature and unauthenticated, since the investigation has not been completed on either side, and no intimation has been given of the nature of the reports. Still these rumors have a safe basis of probability. If our naval officers find that the Maine was shattered by an external explosion it may be expected that the Spaniards will report that the explosion was internal. Presumably they would ask that the dispute be referred to an international tribunal.

The facts now known to the public do not make this proposition inadmissible. It may become inadmissible when the finding of the American court of inquiry is presented. The blowing up of our battleship was in law an invasion of our territory and an act of violence upon our flag and the property of our Government, which we should punish in our own way, if the evidence convinced us that Spanish Government officials were implicated in the offense. But a report attributing the disaster to an unknown external agency would, if disputed, raise questions of fact which might with great propriety be laid before a judicial tribunal for hearing and determination. The decision of the tribunal would doubtless turn upon the evidence as to whether Spain showed due diligence in guarding the Maine from attack.

The Geneva tribunal was concerned chiefly with principles of law, the facts as to the construction of the Alabama in an English port and her departure thence to prey on our commerce being pretty definitely established. Under the three rules laid down in Article VI. of the treaty of Washington for the conduct of the arbitration the question of due diligence became the principal subject of discussion. The decision and award laid down the rule that "due diligence" was care "exercised by the neutral Governments in exact proportion to the risks to which either of the belligerents may be exposed from a failure to fulfill the obligations of neutrality on their part." We obeyed this rule when the Vizcaya visited our waters by exercising perfect diligence, which is something more than due diligence. On any accepted construction of the words due diligence and the known facts as to Spain's precautions for the protection of the Maine in Havana Harbor we should have a case which we might cheerfully and with confidence submit to a tribunal of arbitration, and that would be the natural disposition of such a case arising between two friendly nations having no other cause of dispute.

But any determination of the Maine question which left the Cuban question pending would by no means free our relations with Spain from all cause of anxiety. The pacification of Cuba is the greater and more momentous question. It is at present the chief concern of our Government and our people, because it is the only feature of our external relations that disturbs our quiet or threatens our security. The disorder in Cuba we should have to deal with even if the Maine were still afloat and her dead walked her decks unharmed.

The Government at Madrid must recognize the very strong probability that the two questions will be treated separately by us. We may consent to arbitrate reparation for the Maine. Spain will hardly invoke such an adjustment of her trouble in Cuba. When the project of a general treaty of arbitration came before the Pan-American Congress at Washington objection was made on behalf of several States to submitting to arbitrators any question involving the dignity, the honor, or the territory of a nation. On all these grounds Spain is sure to reject all propositions that she give up Cuba, or that she go before a tribunal that might decide that she should give up Cuba. It is at once evident that the Maine question and the Cuban question must part at the door of the arbitrators' chamber.

We shall come promptly to a decision what to do about the Maine. The course of the Government will be determined no doubt before the report has been twenty-four hours in its hands, and its policy we may be assured will command approval and support. Uncertainty as to that matter will not very long keep the public mind in suspense.

How long will the anxieties to which the disorders in Cuba give rise continue to harass us, depress our trade, and retard prosperity on its way? We know very well that rumors of war play the mischief with business, but those who deprecate preparations for war and daily curse Cuba on that account must be very short of sight if they do not see that the rumors will not be laid nor our fleets be dispersed and our defense fund returned to the Treasury until Cuba has been freed from Spanish rule and put under a Government of its own people. The unhappy and impatient merchant can determine for himself whether we should be better off if the thing were done quickly or if it were put off to kill another season's business. That is a most serious question for the Government and for all of us. When to take the first step to abate the nuisance is perhaps a more troublesome question than what the first step shall be. That the nuisance exists, and that it has become intolerable is not disputed by any reasonable observer. That Spain can never abate it is almost equally indisputable. That we have a lawful and moral right to abate it for our own peace and security is beyond doubt, and a second reason, humanity, prompts interference in a struggle of which starvation, assassination, disease, and bankruptcy mark the hopeless and purposeless stage. When shall it be?

WHAT ARE THEY GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

Even in moments of petulance the Mayor ought not to be betrayed into such exceedingly foolish speeches as that in which he replied to the request of the North Side taxpayers for his assistance in securing rapid transit. Here is an extract from the report of his remarks:

"I believe in better facilities for rapid transit, but rapid transit is tied hand and foot by the Rapid Transit Commissioners. The whole matter seems to rest in the hands of the Commissioners, and, as they hold their meetings in secret, I have no means of finding out what they do, except from the interviews of the Commissioners."

To none but fools and deaf men is it possible to talk in that way without loss of reputation. The Mayor's visitors knew very well that it is not the Commissioners, but the foes of the Commissioners, men very near the Mayor himself, that have tied rapid transit hand and foot. If they had not been more self-controlled than himself they would have laughed in his face when he said that he had no means of finding out what the Commissioners do because they hold their meetings in secret. He is by law a member of the Rapid Transit Commission, and he has shown himself neglectful of duty and unfaithful to a public trust by his surly refusal to attend its meetings.

Rapid transit may be killed by these tactics and this policy of obstruction, but we shall know its murderers. They do not take the slightest pains to conceal either the viciousness of their designs or the indecency of their motives. The Jolly Roger at the pirate's masthead is not a more frank business announcement than the Ellsworth bill for a bi-partisan Rapid Transit Commission. Is it not notorious that engineering and politics are correlative branches of science? Who would accept a Mugwump opinion of the strength of materials or a margin of safety? Would it not be an immense comfort to the chief technical experts employed on the work if they could drop into the Democratic Club or at 49 Broadway for an enlightening chat on strains and arch construction?

It is not that the veil over this job is transparent—there is no veil at all. The job is naked. All men see it and smell it, for none was ever ranker. PLATT and CROKER have got beyond the stage of hypocrisy and pretense. They go about their business openly, and the public be blanked. There is a mint of money in the Ellsworth bill. If they can sweep the present commission out of existence and get rapid transit into their own hands the sun of prosperity will rise, and, defying the laws of the physical universe, as these bosses defy the people of New York, it will not set for several years.

What do the people of New York propose to do about it? Be blanked, defied, cheated, and kept hanging to straps in slow-transit vehicles? We have very little doubt of it. It is just like them. They have been trying to get rapid transit for nearly a score of years. Acts and amendments of acts brought them but little nearer to the goal. At length they gave their imperative command at the polls, but that was not enough. There were still obstruction and delay. And now, when by the tireless labors of the most energetic and able commission to which they have ever intrusted the matter the realization of their wish has been brought within view, the bandits block the way.

It is a pretty chicken-hearted people that, though the odds be two millions to two, fears to fall upon the bandits with bludgeons and axes and pitchforks and pikes. We presume they would make the attack if there were some leader, some organized body to provide the pitchforks and beat the drums.

MONEY FOR THE CANALS.

The bill submitting to the people the question of a loan of $7,000,000 for the completion of the canal improvement is likely to pass the Legislature, even at this late date, and should do so. It obviously has the support of what may be called the New York City branch of the Democratic minority, and it naturally appeals strongly to the majority, whom the loan would pull out of a pit of their own digging. Whether the Democrats up the State, under the lead of Mr. HILL, will undertake to commit the party against the loan, should it be submitted to the people, or whether there will be a strong local opposition, even though the issue be not made in the convention, remains to be seen.

We have no hesitation in saying, as we have often said, that the people should have a chance to vote on this project, and we believe that it would be in the interest of the whole State that the loan should be authorized and the improvement of the canals completed. There have been incompetency, deceit, and gross abuse of public trust in the whole business so far; of that, unfortunately, there is no room for doubt. The original loan of $9,000,000 was obtained on misrepresentation of the facts, either intentional or due to gross ignorance. The plans for improvement were made either with absurd lack of knowledge and extreme recklessness or with the purpose to commit the State to a heavy expenditure beyond the amount authorized. These plans were followed and the money used up, while the facts were deliberately concealed from the public and from the Legislature until too late to enforce any change. From these proceedings, which were in effect corrupt, the Republican machine and its favorites derived great advantage, and there is no question as to the base motives of ALDRIDGE and his associates in the matter. Nevertheless the money has been spent. It will be practically wasted unless the work is completed, and the completion of the work is of the greatest value to the State. Therefore, the people should have the opportunity to pass upon the question, and, if they are wisely guided, they will approve the loan. If the matter is not acted on this year it cannot be taken up again until the election of 1900, and no appropriation can be made until 1901. Three years will be lost.

But there is grave doubt whether the voters will take this view of the case. Indeed if it should be possible to conduct the campaign next Fall on State issues alone, it is highly probable that the resentment toward Gov. BLACK and the Republican Party for the bad conduct of this business and for their general record would be so great that the loan would be denied. Nor is it by any means certain that it will not in any case be denied. For this risk, which is a grave one, and for the injury the State would then suffer, Gov. BLACK and his Administration would alone be responsible. They have been "playing politics" of a dangerous sort, and with utter disregard of the people's interest and their own duty, and they have courted condemnation which may defer the canal improvement for a long time. We trust that this will not be the result, and that the work will be pressed to completion. But it is humiliating that the corrupt devices of these shameless politicians cannot at the same time be punished as they deserve.

SENATOR ELLSWORTH.

We wonder if there is another country enjoying the blessing of free representative government in which an elected legislator would make so shameless an avowal as was made by Senator ELLSWORTH in withdrawing his newspaper bill.

The bill was a very important one in its avowed purpose, and still more so in its concealed purpose. It undertook to "prohibit and punish the publication and dissemination of licentious, indecent, and degrading papers"—an object which any public man may seek by proper means with a clear conscience. But the real object of the bill, as became plain so soon as it was discussed, was to create a vaguely defined crime, for the alleged commission of which all newspapers could be pursued, persecuted, and blackmailed. When the public understood this fact and saw that there was real danger that the bill would be passed the indignation aroused was so general and overwhelming that the bill was put aside, and has now been withdrawn.

It would be perfectly natural and right that the Senator introducing such a measure and pressing it well toward its final passage should wish to rid himself of the disgrace of such action. He might very well declare that he had not fully understood his own bill, or that, though he did not think it so bad as the public believed it to be, he yielded to popular sentiment and abandoned it. That would not be a very dignified situation for a Senator, but there would be no moral turpitude in it; it would amount to a candid admission of mistake, or to a concession to public feeling. But this is not what Senator ELLSWORTH did, nor anything like it.

He stood up in the Senate and announced, first, that he was a mere tool in introducing the bill, and second, that he was nothing more than a tool in withdrawing it. In neither case did he profess or exercise any discretion of his own. He had not self-respect enough to refuse the dirty job of introduction; he had not enough to throw the bill up of his own motion when he found what the people thought of it. His conscience did not prevent the former course; it did not induce the latter. The whipped dog who runs and comes at his master's bidding has as high a notion of responsibility as Mr. ELLSWORTH.

"This bill," he declared, "was introduced after extended consultation, and with approval, the same as have been some other bills introduced by me which may occur to the minds of Senators." "The responsibility," he continued, with some incoherence, "upon which rested its introduction, does not now deem it wise that this bill should be pressed to passage, and without, on my part, assuming any further responsibility as to that than I had for its introduction, I withdraw it." And the worst of it is that this invertebrate politician, obeying the orders of an unnamed but not unknown master, is no worse than the body of his associates in both parties.

YELLOW JOURNALS AND YELLOW READERS.

We observe with interest that the students of Packard College have been passing five preambles and a resolution respecting what they describe as the "Yellow Journals." The preambles consist of what everybody says, even the purchasers of the journals in question, and may therefore be dismissed. The resolution, however, asks "the co-operation of the public in refusing to buy these sheets," and that is very much to the point. The journals in question are not published for the health of their proprietors. They are published in order to make money and to attain the largest circulation, and their intelligent proprietors find the course they adopt the surest means to this end. Denunciation of them is merely denunciation of the people who buy them, and therefore it comes very oddly, as it often does come, from people who buy them. Without doubt there are among these purchasers many who do not believe what they see in them, but treat them as amusing or exciting works of fiction, or think they do. They are willing to buy a cent's worth of lies in the morning and another cent's worth in the afternoon by way of a cheap stimulant or moral cocktail.

The attitude of such people when they take to denouncing what they persist in patronizing is neither engaging nor respectable. They may believe that the stimulant does them no harm. But they cannot be sure of that. Part of the stimulation consists in the constant guessing how much of what they are reading is false and how much is true, and of this they can never be certain. Meanwhile some of the yellow is sure to "rub off" on their own minds. A man who has been indulging himself in a debauch of yellow "news," even though he at once "exhibits" to himself the bromide of a truthful newspaper, can generally be told by his discourse upon the Spanish question. His discourse will consist largely of "ifs," putting hypothetically the suggestions which the yellow newspapers have put without qualification. If, he will say, SAGASTA did cable instructions to have the Maine blown up, or if the divers have found fragments of mines and traced the wires connecting with them to Marshal BLANCO's headquarters, why in that case we must do so and so. If the man who pretends that he reads the yellow newspapers as fiction will examine himself, he will find this to be the effect upon him. And, indeed, the morality of the practice of buying lies, avowedly as lies, is fairly open to question.

But how about the weaker vessels? There is a considerable number of the readers of the yellow newspapers who not only find the news those journals purvey stimulating, but believe it to be nutritious. They swallow without question the tremendous whoppers which the authors of them concoct with shrieks of laughter. How large this proportion is of the total buyers we have no means of learning. But it will not be disputed that the effect of yellow journals upon those who devour them in good faith is wholly bad. The readers who buy them in bad faith should consider this, and apply the appropriate and Scriptural remedy: If yellow journals make my brother to believe lies, I will buy no more yellow journals while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend.

It is superfluous to add that we do not say this with any view to the injury of our esteemed yellow contemporaries, but only with a view to their conversion. They might be agencies for great good, instead of being recognized public nuisances and dangers. If people abstained from buying them, they would not die, but they would be changed. A marked diminution of sales would sickly a yellow journal over with the pale cast of thought, after which it would be white.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Ex-Naval Cadet," whose highly interesting letter we published yesterday, stated many lamentable facts in regard to the cutting down of both line and staff which took place in 1882, but, so far as a somewhat careful reading of his communication has revealed, the errors whose correction was his avowed purpose in writing must have been made somewhere else than in the brief paragraph from this column that served him for text. Proof, however convincing, that the number of line officers now on the active list is inadequate to meet the demands, or even the necessities, of the present crisis, has no particular bearing on the fact that the engineer corps has been the victim of disgraceful jealousies. The line has its own troubles, no doubt, and some of them, including the reduction mourned by our correspondent, are shared by the staff, but the latter—whether from lack of power or of inclination makes little difference—has never attempted to decry the importance of the former, to deprive it of well-earned honor, or to reduce it to numerical insignificance. In case of war it may well be that some of the line officers will have other grievances than those incidental to slowness of promotion, but so far as we remember none of them has been literally worked to death in the piping times of peace, a fate which "Ex-Naval Cadet" admits has befallen more than a few engineers. As to the relative ease with which, in an emergency, line and staff can be recruited from civil life, that, of course, is a question not to be decided and hardly to be discussed by a landsman, but it must be confessed that no obvious reason suggests itself to convince us that men from the merchant marine would be less useful on the decks of a warship than men from technical schools and machine shops in her engine room. That issue is not a very burning one. The wrongs to which we referred as disgraceful are matters of instant moment, even though, as our correspondent somewhat needlessly demonstrated, those wrongs are of earlier date than 1882.

—Pity is of course the predominant emotion in the minds of all civilized persons who consider the sufferings of the Cuban "reconcentrados," but strong as that feeling is, the question will arise: Why do these men await death among the women and children when the road to the insurgent camps is open and easy? The rebel armies are chiefly made up from the same class of small farmers and agricultural laborers that now starve in the cities and villages. Cubans who haven't the heart to fight for either side should not be surprised when they are kept on short rations.

—An investigation recently conducted by the health officials of St. Paul into the condition of the city's courtrooms has resulted in the discovery that pathogenic micro-organisms abound in every one of them, and that Judges, attorneys, and to a less extent witnesses and the general public in attendance at trials, are in danger of losing health and even life in these abodes of justice. Analyses of air taken from the courtrooms revealed the presence of the bacillus of tuberculosis in several instances, and the germs of diphtheria, pneumonia, and other grave maladies were numerous. The report is long and technical, but from its wilderness of sesquipedalian terms emphatic advice as to the necessity for cleanliness and ventilation can be gathered. Open fireplaces are suggested as convenient means of insuring the introduction of fresh air, and the clumsy device of opening windows at the top is recommended in connection with the fireplaces as better than the constant breathing of stagnant air. Courts are everywhere much the same as regards ventilation, or, rather, as regards the lack of it, and in these days of widespread information on sanitary matters there is certainly no excuse for the evil odors and the mind-deadening lack of oxygen that so often accompany, and perhaps not less often interfere with, the determination of almost every point of law.

—In order, apparently, to avoid official interference with the quarrels of jealous cities, the First Assistant Postmaster General credits Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Buffalo with exactly the same number of inhabitants—400,000. To Columbus and Toledo, which are also fierce rivals, he gives 140,000.

PERSONAL.

—That was indeed a thrilling scene when Senator COGGESHALL, the eminent statesman and acknowledged authority on the ethics and science of medicine, rose in the Senate Chamber and told the assembled votaries of "faith cure" how sorry he was that any legislation proposed by him had failed to meet their approbation, and how ready he was to amend his bill exactly as they desired. No wonder the Senator enjoyed the demonstration that followed, but it is a little remarkable that he was frank enough to admit how unaccustomed he had been to popular commendation, and that this was the first time really enthusiastic applause meant for himself had ever filled his yearning ears. For, all things considered, the triumph was one which many statesmen would have hesitated to accept. There will be a lot of talk about it, and some of the comment will not be entirely respectful. Senator COGGESHALL may have been much impressed by the harangues to which he had listened, by the pretty stories of miracles credited to saints whose saintliness will stand a lot of confirmation, and by the fervor, not unconnected with surprise, which his pliability excited; but what will he say when the doctors have their turn, when people of common sense denounce him as a willing agent of superstition and knavery? In sober truth, the Senator cut a most miserable figure as he received the thanks and the congratulations of the queer gang of deluders and dupes that crowded around him. Such a constituency is better than none, perhaps, to a politician of the Coggeshall type, but it is safe to prophesy that they will not carry him far or high.

—Prince HENRY has now been in China almost a fortnight, and yet no reports of his sermons are arriving. He promised, when he started, to do a lot of preaching, but, apparently, his success in establishing a new record for slowness of travel between Europe and the East has contented his royal ambition, and he has forgotten all about the "consecrated person."

—In the death of EDMUND TATTERSALL England has lost what may almost be ranked among her "institutions," though, of course, the business of which Mr. TATTERSALL was the head will be continued by his eldest son. The TATTERSALLS are one of the really ancient families, their records as Lancashire yeomen running back full six centuries. Their ancient homestead, known as "The Holme," still stands, parts of it dating to the days of ELIZABETH. Close by lived the poet SPENSER, and the neighboring scenery is described with great minuteness in "The Faëry Queen." The TATTERSALLS were always King's men. Indeed, it was through this that the great horse mart came to be. In 1745, when Capt. TOWNLEY, a Jacobite friend and neighbor, "went out" for the Pretender, the young RICHARD TATTERSALL of that day was so deeply compromised that he went to London to hide. Too ardent love of horses and dogs and costly dabblings in rebellion absorbed his fortune of £10,000 and left him in debt. In after life he gave a dinner to all his old creditors, and each man found at his place the sum due to him, with interest. EDMUND TATTERSALL was eighty-three years old. He went to London in 1851 as assistant to his uncles. He first registered his colors as "Mr. Somerville" about the year 1860, and generally had a horse or two in training, the best of them being, perhaps, the gray filly Oxford Mixture, which ran fourth in the Oaks of 1873, won by Marie Stuart. As a young man he hunted with the Queen's hounds, while in later years his favorite pack was the Hampshire. About twelve years ago, on the death of a favorite old hunter, he retired from the hunting field.

—Lieut. PEROL's advance statement of what the Spanish Court of Inquiry has discovered as to the loss of the Maine has created no surprise. Nobody imagined for a moment that any other than a verdict of accidental and internal explosion would be reached by this body. Indeed, it is inconceivable that any other could have been reached. He would be a bold Spaniard who discovered evidence of an act that made war necessary and imperiled national existence.

CUBAN AID AND OUR LIABILITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pardon me if I claim the traditional privilege of the "Constant Reader," and I may add of the occasional correspondent as well.

I have followed the course of your admirable paper, always with the greatest interest and almost always with entire approval, since the days of its great fight against the old (Tweed) Tammany ring. It is with much hesitation that I venture to disagree with you on any subject, but it seems to me that in your editorial, entitled "Some Misconceptions," in your issue of yesterday, you take ground which is legally unsound and logically indefensible.

Not to go into the matter too much in detail, permit me to say that I fail utterly to see how the position of this country, in any essential particular, in its relation to the Cuban insurrection, is different from that of Great Britain in its relations to the late rebellion in the United States. Any comparison of the attitude of the two countries—that is to say, of this country in regard to Cuba and of England to the late Southern Confederacy is, in fact, greatly to the disadvantage of this country. Public sympathy is much more strongly enlisted on the side of the insurgents in the case of this country than it ever was in the case of England, though the great Mr. Gladstone, whom your London correspondent, in company with most Americans, has all but deified, declared at the time that Jefferson Davis had created a nation.

It is within bounds to say that if it had not been for the aid, material and moral, furnished from this country the Cuban insurrection would have been subdued many months ago. Yet the Alabama Commission awarded claims, actual and constructive, to this country against Great Britain to the extent of $15,000,000, if my memeory is not at fault, and this for damages caused by the failure of the English Government to prevent the departure of the Alabama from her shores. Can you demonstrate in law or reason why this country is not to-day liable for damages to Spain for failing to prevent the almost uninterrupted packet service maintained by the flotilla represented by such craft as the Three Friends, the Dauntless, and the rest, just in the same manner that England was adjudged liable for the damage inflicted on our commerce by the Alabama?

There is vast suggestiveness in the frank and natural way in which one of your correspondents in yesterday's issue of your paper uses the phrase "the Cuban Junta of this city." What would we have thought and how would we have felt if at the time of our civil war, in reading the London papers of that time, we had found frequent and casual allusions to "the Southern Junta of this city," or some equivalent phrase?

W. S. M.

Boston, March 16, 1898.

BOARD OF INQUIRY'S DELAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The migrations of the board of inquiry from Havana to Key West are sufficiently deliberate to convince the people that there is behind it all a desire for delay. The people of this country have patiently waited for a report concerning the disaster to the Maine. It leaks out that in the opinion of the powers that be we are, as yet, too excited to receive it. In the meantime secret but efficient efforts are being made to adjourn Congress—the only war-making power. To the candid observer the situation is one of cowardice on the part of the United States.

Cowardice is a complex thing. If it were simple it would be easy to locate. It consists of fear of the loss of life and property. In all cases of cowardice these feelings are combined in various proportions. In the present instance it looks as though the property instinct of the United States was dominant in shrinking from a conflict in defense of the National honor.

Two hundred and fifty common sailors lost their lives by the Maine disaster. The common people by the hundred thousand are ready and willing to risk their lives to avenge the death of these sailors and to defend the Stars and Stripes. Certain moneyed men, who control the Administration, think it is not necessary to call upon the common people to fight for their country, because, from a commercial standpoint, it would not pay.

In the absence of a report from the Naval Board of Inquiry it may be too soon to decide. But it appears that the United States, from commercial considerations, is taking a position similar to the man who refuses to defend the life and name of his family because it would injure his business interests—a position in the last degree contemptible.

Some things are worse than war. The moneyed interests of the country may some day discover that the people who are ready to defend the flag with their lives are also willing to bear the cost of National defense.

Shall the selfish interests which istand in the way of righteous National indignation be made to yield? Or are we to stand before the world in our true light? A noble Nation, if you will, but a Nation fallen under the control of greed. A Nation recreant to the principles of humanity, which are the conditions of liberty.

RAYMOND S. PERRIN.

405 West Fourteenth Street, New York, March 17, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Novel Reading.

Mrs. Chugwater—Josiah, it seems to me you are very stingy in taking that new novel yourself before anybody else in the family has had a chance even to look at it.

Mr. Chugwater—What are you kicking about? There's the second volume. Can't you read that while I'm going through the first?—Chicago Tribune.

Seeing Is Believing.

"No, I don't believe there is an old maid in the world who has lost all hope of marriage."

"We've got one on our street. She says she'll never marry."

"Do you believe her?"

"I believed her as soon as I saw her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Settled for Him.

"Jasper, if you had the same experience that you have now, and had your life to live over again, would you marry the same woman?"

"Boss, ercordance ter de speunce dat I done got at de presen' time, hit wouldn't be a mahtar fo' me ter judicate on elder de one way or de udder; ef Jermimy wanted me, dat'd settle it."—Boston Courier.

All Sure of It.

"I've a great story to tell you, boys," said a man to a group at the City Hall. "I don't think any of you ever heard me tell it before."

"Is it a really good one?" asked one of the party, doubtfully.

"It certainly is."

"Then you never told it before," echoed the crowd.—Philadelphia Call.

WAR'S PROCLAIMED.

From The Boston Courier.

Nightly in the village store,
Hankerin' for Spanish gore,
Chafin', like they can't hold in
For the combat to begin,
Ephra'm Guy an' Gab'el Blare,
Hi' an' Hezekiah Dare,
Joshua Zeal an' Zeb Maguire
Snort their patriotic fire.

War's proclaimed, no matter what
President McKinley's got
To declare about the thing,
For we've heered the eagle sing
Through the land's official choir—
Joshua Zeal an' Zeb Maguire,
Hi' an' Hezekiah Dare,
Ephra'm Guy an' Gab'el Blare.

War has got to come, by Jinks!
Carnage cut in sausage links
Is the pattern of remains
That is destined to be Spain's,
So hev screamed in frantic ire
Joshua Zeal an' Zeb Maguire,
Hi' an Hezekiah Dare,
Ephra'm Guy an' Gab'el Blare.

An' when Freedom's fires are lit
An' the fight is bein' fit,
You will find in village store,
On the nail kegs as before,
Far removed from combat dire,
Joshua Zeal an' Zeb Maguire,
Hi' an' Hezekiah Dare,
Ephra'm Guy an' Gab'el Blare.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Agnes Sorma as Princess Leonor in "Madchentraum" at the Irving Place Theatre.

A PLAY BY MAX BERNSTEIN

Yesterday's Music—A Spring Tale of Julia Arthur's Ambitious Plans—Sousa's New Tour.

Max Bernstein's three-act romantic comedy called "Mädchentraum" is of about the same poetical and dramatic quality as Westland Marston's "Donna Diana," which was founded on a German piece taken, in its turn, from an old Spanish original. "Love's Labor's Lost," Shakespeare's earliest comedy, tells a story somewhat like that of Bernstein's, or a story to the same purpose, and one, too, that seems of no great interest in these days. "Mädchentraum" was performed, for the first time in America, at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, with abundant care and zeal, and with more elaborate accessories of scene and dress than might have been expected in a piece put forward for only three performances—and three performances will be quite enough for "Mädchentraum." The maidens in New York in 1898 have no such bookish, silly dreams as this Princess Leonor of Aragon. The "new woman" and her advanced and scientific sisters may have discarded some of the old fashioned sentiment; they may be "realistic" and pretend to scorn idealism, but they are human. Yet this Princess of Aragon is worthy of some sort of esteem, if only for her relations. She is own cousin to the learned heroine of Tennyson's "Princess," and she belongs to the same family as Shakespeare's Princess of France.

She has been carefully bred to literature and the arts by her uncle, Don Diego, who has been regent in her minority, and hopes to continue in power by marrying her to his fool of a son, Hernando. But on her coronation day Leonor crowns herself, like a female Napoleon, and then commands her subjects to stop drinking and billing and cooing. Hers shall be a sedate and moral State, and in it marrying shall be abolished. Leonor's mandate horrifies her Court, but, alas, in the very moment of delivering her speech from the throne, her heart is captured, and she knows it not. She boldly appoints Don Pedro de Giron Prime Minister, never dreaming he is to be her master.

He serves well in all the functions of a Prime Minister in romantic drama. He wears good clothes and struts; he speaks long soliloquies the while a pleased smile animates his classic features; he is ready to protect Leonor's good name with his sword, although her mandate against dueling has gone forth.

There are three lively scenes in Herr Bernstein's play which are not new or very ingeniously contrived, but nevertheless have vitality, humor, passion, eloquence to commend them. The first is the coronation, slowly and tediously led up to, but pretty and piquant when it comes. The second is an interview between the Princess and Pedro, after the Court has compelled her to see the necessity of marriage in her case. She is jealous of Pedro's fancied attentions to another, to begin with; and his assumed coldness and cynicism almost madden her. He speaks of her marriage as an affair of state, purely, and finds she is already growing old. He is so positive that her hair is getting gray, that she takes out her hairpins and lets her masses of comely brown hair fall around her shoulders. This is one of Frau Sorma's favorite poses, and perhaps this one scene commended the play to her. Letting her hair down seems to be her only dissipation. In that habit she is as inveterate as Pleasant Riderhood was in the habit of putting her hair up.

In the last act of Herr Bernstein's play there is a passionate love scene, a grand duo. The place is a moonlit garden. Things fall out therein as they do in the Shakespeare comedy. Love is in the air. Bernstein's play doubtless has literary merit above the average, but of that we do not pretend to judge. Its dramatic merit is not great, and its theatrical value is exceedingly small. In fact, the three short scenes briefly described are everything.

Frau Sorma's acting last night was expert and beautifully suggestive in the coronation scene, in which she expressed so well the tremulous excitement of the cloister-bred girl and the curiosity of the woman, held in check by her exalted sense of the dignity and solemnity of her great office. It goes without saying that she expressed many little shades of meaning with exquisite facility, but it is not likely that she will long keep this "Maiden's Dream" in her repertory. Her rich ermine and velvet robes and her other elaborate gowns seemed too heavy and too fussy for her. She was clearly acting most of the time, and the audience, which crowded the house, was often unusually restless for an assemblage in a German theatre.

Seyffertitz had a showy, comic rôle as the grand master of ceremonies, with the self-assurance of Malvolio and the complacency of the renowned Vicar of Bray. He overdid the extravagance, as usual. Max Hänseler was genuinely funny as a sensible old chap, deprived of his wine, and Auguste Burmester touched the few traits of a vain elderly woman with an artist's hand. Bernhard Vorwerk was Pedro.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

Its Second Concert at Carnegie Hall Last Night.

The second concert of the Musical Art Society took place last night at Carnegie Hall. As usual, there was a very large audience and a great deal of applause. Both of these evidences of public approval should always be found at the concerts of this admirable organization. Its entertainments are always thoroughly artistic in plan and in performance, and it is doing a most valuable work in cultivating in this community a taste for the purest music. Mr. Frank Damrosch, the conductor, is a genuine devotee of all that is best in his art, and his chorus labors with love as well as skill.

The programme last night consisted of a penitential psalm, "De Profundis," by Orlando di Lasso, the last great master of the Netherlands school, known to his contemporaries as "the Prince of Music"; the fifteenth century hymn, "Alla Trinita Beata"; Vittoria's O vos Omnes," and "Tenebrae Factae Sunt," a "Cherubim Song," from a Russian service for Bortniansky; A. von Orthegraven's "Abend auf Golgotha," Handel's concerto grosso in F for strings, Peter Cornelius's "Ich Will Dich Lieben," two Russian songs by César Cui, and four gypsy songs by Brahms. The audience demanded repetitions of the "Alla Trinita" and the minuet of the concerto.

It is difficult to select features for special mention from a list so full of beauties. The purest old a capella style was represented only by the work of Di Lasso, but there was loveliness of a high order in the compositions of Vittoria. The Russian selection brought the audience to a more modern style of harmony and prepared it for the remarkable work of Orthegraven. This composer has hitherto been unknown here, and even the erudite writer of the programme notes was unable to learn anything about him. He is said to be the conductor of a choral society in Cologne, and Mr. Damrosch ran across his "Abend auf Golgotha" accidentally. The peculiarity of the work is that it combines the mediaeval method of voice part writing with harmony of the Wagnerian school. The result is that the chorus is treated much after the manner of Wagner's orchestra, and the effect of this purely modern polyphony is moving. The work sounds like a page from "Parsifal" transcribed for chorus. It is a new and fascinating effect, and its capacity for emotional expression can hardly be estimated after one hearing. The work is accompanied by a small orchestra, which is treated with very fine judgment.

The concerto grosso, of which Bachrich's arrangement was presented, proved to be most delightful. It was played admirably, and read by Mr. Damrosch in a style that left nothing to be desired. The four solo violin parts were well performed by David Mannos, Henry Schmidt, Franz Kaltenborn, and Ludwig Marum. The chorus throughout the evening sang with its customary beauty of tone and finish of delivery.

JULIA ARTHUR IN SHAKESPEARE.

Planning for Elaborate Productions Next Season.

Miss Julia Arthur's tour through the country has been remarkably successful, both artistically and financially. Arthur Lewis, Miss Arthur's manager, has decided to ca-

cel the time which has been held for her at Wallack's Theatre for the end of this season, the original intention having been to continue the engagement of "A Lady of Quality" and to run the play into the Summer.

Miss Arthur's plans since then have assumed a more ambitious form, and she has decided to wait until next season and then devote her whole attention to Shakespearean productions on a magnificent scale. Mr. Lewis is arranging to surround his star with one of the most competent casts obtainable. Entirely new scenery will be used, one of the best-known scenic artists in New York having been engaged to prepare it. The name of the first play has not yet been announced, but it is understood that Miss Arthur will be seen as Rosalind in "As You Like It," Viola in "Twelfth Night," Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet," and Portia in "The Merchant of Venice."

TOUR OF A FINE QUARTET.

Ysaye, Gerardy, Marteau, and Lachaume to be Heard Together.

Victor Thrane, the musical director and manager of many of the celebrated soloists now in America, has arranged for an interesting tour of this country by a quartet which will visit only the largest cities, beginning in Washington April 15, closing in Chicago April 30, and including one concert in this city. The quartet will consist of Ysaye, Gerardy, Marteau, and Lachaume, who will be heard individually as well as collectively in many of the concerts, and it is Mr. Thrane's intention to have Ysaye and Marteau include in their numbers a double violin concerto by Bach, in D minor, which created considerable enthusiasm in Europe last season when played by Ysaye and Caesar Thomson.

When this quartet appears in this city about April 20 or 21 at Carnegie Hall, it will be reinforced by Max Bendix for the purpose of giving a new quintet number never before played in this country and composed by Caesar Franck.

After touring the United States and closing his season in California in the early part of June, M. Ysaye proposes visiting Australia. After that the principal cities of Japan, China, and India will be visited, and a concert will be given in Cairo, Egypt. This will practically complete this tour, and before retiring to his home he will be heard in two or three concerts in London. During Mr. Thrane's absence from this city his business interests will be taken care of by his representative, J. V. Gottschalk.

SOUSA PLANS A TOUR.

He Will Give a Patriotic Spectacle in Various Cities.

E. R. Reynolds, formerly Vice President of the Manhattan Beach Company, returned from London on the Majestic last Tuesday, having completed arrangements for the European tour of Sousa's Band, which will visit the Continental cities under his personal direction.

Mr. Sousa has arranged to present shortly before his departure for Europe a military musical and patriotic spectacle, which will be called "The Trooping of the Colors." The presentation of this spectacle will employ the services of a chorus of several hundred voices, detachments of soldiers, sailors, and marines, bagpipes, drum and fife corps, and other auxiliaries, in addition to the full Sousa Band of sixty musicians.

In "The Trooping of the Colors" the national airs of England, France, and other friendly nations will be sung by the several soloists accompanying the organization, together with a large chorus. In each city in which "The Trooping of the Colors" will be presented a large local chorus will be secured, and crack military companies, such as the Cleveland Grays and the Detroit Light Guards, have consented to add the martial element to the spectacle. Miss Marcella Powell has been engaged as the soprano soloist. This festival tour will begin April 13 and 14 at Pittsburg. The tour will include five performances in New York City.

MODJESKA'S PERFORMANCE.

George Spencer Takes Joseph Haworth's Place on Short Notice.

At the Fifth Avenue Theatre it was announced to the audience last night that Joseph Haworth had sent word to the theatre only fifteen minutes before the curtain rose on Mme. Modjeska's performance of "Mary Stuart" that he had badly wrenched his ankle and was unable to appear in the part of Sir Edward Mortimer, the leading male rôle of the play. Owing to the confidence which Mme. Modjeska's manager had in Mr. Haworth, there was no understudy for him, and consequently it looked at one time as if the performance would have to be postponed, but Count Rozenta, Mme. Modjeska's husband, gathered the male part of the company together and asked who would offer his services to go through the part.

George Spencer, who plays the part of George Talbot, volunteered, and, not being familiar with the lines, he read the part from manuscript in a creditable manner. The announcement was made before the curtain went up that Mr. Spencer would be substituted, and the indulgence of the audience was asked. Mr. Haworth's doctor said that the actor's injury was a painful one, and he could not tell whether he would be able to appear to-night or not.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The professional matinée of "'Way Down East" yesterday afternoon crowded the theatre to its capacity.

Harry Woodruff, whose stage career in New York has been somewhat interesting and who has been off the stage for several years, has been engaged by Daniel Frohman for the Lyceum stock company for two years. Mr. Woodruff will shortly write a burlesque for this year's performance of the Hasty Pudding Club.

The sixth and last Lenten concert of the series of the Chicago Orchestra, under the leadership of Theodore Thomas, will be given to-morrow afternoon. The concert will be devoted entirely to Beethoven compositions, and the soloist will be Josef Hofmann, who will make this his last appearance with the orchestra in this city.

On the fiftieth night of William H. Crane in "A Virginia Courtship," at the Knickerbocker Theatre, a week from to-morrow, the management will distribute souvenirs, the first in the history of this theatre. What these souvenirs will be is something of a secret, but it is promised that they will be found to be handsome and novel mementos of scenes in the play. The souvenirs for the gentlemen, it is said, may be carried until they are worn out.

David Warfield, who has been identified with nearly all of the Casino productions, signed a contract yesterday with Weber & Fields to become a member of their stock company. It is understood that his engagement is for a term of many years at a large salary. The parts that he will assume will be of his own choice, and he will be featured. Mr. Warfield's engagement practically means that he will succeed Sam Bernard, who becomes a member of "The Marquis of Michigan" company next year.

Thursday of next week, March 24, will be wheelmen's night at the Broadway Theatre, and on this occasion the playhouse will be handsomely decorated with club flags and other suitable regalia. Prominent wheelmen will be present, and many of the leading clubs will attend in a body. The management is to present a solid silver loving cup to the association which has the largest representation, and Manager McCormick has arranged to have a large flash-light photograph of the audience taken during the second act of "The Highwayman."

The first annual performance of the Actors' Society of America will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Thursday afternoon, March 24, at 1:30 P. M. An opening address will be made by the Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, after which the following artists who have volunteered will appear: Mme. Modjeska and Joseph Haworth, W. H. Crane and his company, Miss Minnie Seligman, Joseph Murphy, Antonio Pastor and his company, Miss Anita Cluss, harpist; Miss Pelding Roselle, mezzo contralto; Heinrich Meyn, baritone; Miss Annie Ward Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Russ Whytal, Eben Plympton, and D. H. Harkins.

A German Takes His Life.

Max Geras, twenty-seven years old, a silk dyer of Riverside Avenue, Paterson, N. J., shot himself in the head with a revolver in the Klondike Café, 112 Hudson Street, Hoboken, shortly before midnight last night. He had called on the proprietor of the café, George Guldenpfennig, an old friend, during the day, and after visiting other Hoboken friends in the evening returned to the saloon. A few minutes later he retired to a washroom and shot himself. The body was sent to Parstow's morgue. Geras is said to have wealthy relatives in Germany.

ART AT THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

Following the Colonial Club, which opened its annual exhibition of pictures on Wednesday, comes the Manhattan Club, with its annual display of paintings in the art gallery, to which its members and guests were admitted for a first view last evening.

There are fifty-seven canvases in the Manhattan's exhibition, all loaned by members, and all secured and hung by Thomas B. Clarke, the art patron and collector, who only last week arranged for the Union League Club that notable display of fifty paintings by George Inness and Winslow Homer, all from his private collection, and which is to remain in the Union League gallery until the Autumn. A third of the pictures in the Manhattan Club's exhibition, and in fact all the important American canvases shown but one, are also from Mr. Clarke's collection. New York is fortunate in the possession of an art lover and patron like Mr. Clarke, who is unwilling to conceal his treasures from the public, and who takes pride and pleasure in arranging for their exhibition amid appropriate surroundings.

The present exhibition at the Manhattan Club will be even more popular than that of the Union League, for in addition to the Clarke American pictures, for the most part shown for the first time, it contains what may be called the "star," or sensational, pictures from the recent William H. Stewart and Fuller-Dana exhibitions and sales, all loaned by their present owners, who, by a coincidence, happen to be fellow members of the Manhattan Club. These include the famous Rousseau, "The Charcoal Burner's Hut," which brought $36,500 at the Fuller sale; the equally famous Troyon "Cows in Pasture," which brought $22,000 at the same sale, and both of which were bought by James W. Ellsworth; the classic Corot, "La Danse des Amours," from the same sale; the Fortuny, "Choice of a Model," bought by W. A. Clarke at the Stewart sale for $45,000, and the less important but superior pictures, Corot's "Ville d'Avray"; Madrazo's "Woman and Parrot"; Ribera's "Café Chantant" and "Café Ambulant," and Fortuny's "Courtyard—Alhambra," from the Stewart, and Van Marcke's "Cows in the Valley," from the Fuller-Dana sales.

To these notable and much advertised foreign works, which that portion of the art public fortunate enough to secure cards of invitation will rush to see, Mr. Clarke has added a number of other important pictures by English and French brushes, and with them has filled the west, north, and part of the east walls of the handsome and spacious gallery which was built by A. T. Stewart for his own fine collection, now dispersed to the four winds of heaven.

Among these other foreign pictures, which, although without the W. H. Stewart or Fuller-Dana hall marks, have individual strength and importance which fits them for the company of their more advertised follows, are Rosa Bonheur's well-known "Herd of Deer," a large, rich, and strong Daubigny, broader in treatment than usual; Gerome's "Sultan's Tomb," a glowing little "Evening," by Bonnington, richer in color than are his canvases as a rule, and which forms one of a small panel, its companions being a small Constable, "A Rustic Farm," and an equally small and interesting Turner, "View of Venice. Next this panel hangs an excellent Cazin, "Weary Wayfarers," and then follow in order a small and superb single figure made by Delacroix, "Temptation;" a good example of the impressionist Degas, "Café Chantant"; a little street scene by Rico, "Market—Avenue Josephine"; an unusual Corot, "La Bacchante," a splendid study of a recumbent nude female figure, with characteristic atmosphere and feathery foliaged trees in the background, and Dagnan-Bouveret's strong genre "Midi—Le Reposo." An Alma-Tadema, "Roman Youth," from the Stewart sale, a good if not important Thanlow, "Village Bleu," fair examples of Bellangé and Firmin-Girard, a cathedral interior by Bosboom, and Chartran's small and good portrait of Perry Belmont, complete the list of foreign pictures in the exhibition.

It is pleasant to be able to state that Mr. Clarke's well-selected American pictures not only held their own with this unusually good display of foreign canvases, but we will compliment the latter. J. F. Murphy's large "October" is an exceptionally good landscape even from this strong painter's brush, virile in execution, full of atmosphere, and rich in color, with fine tonal quality. "Dawn—Keene Valley" is a satisfactory Wyant, cool and fresh in color, and filled with poetic sentiment and feeling. There also is Homer Martin's "Adirondack Scenery," shown at the Century Club Memorial Exhibition last Spring, with its sweep of air and sky, its superb distance and lovely coloring, and Bliss Baker's "Silence," that remarkable study of a woodland glade which was among the last painted by the gifted and lamented young artist.

"Evening," by C. H. Davis, is the least satisfactory of the Clarke pictures, and is only a fair example. The Inness is the strong "Sunset in the Vale," and the Dewey the deep and rich "Edge of the Forest," which so strongly recalls Diaz in composition and the glint of light on tree trunks of the foreground. George B. Butler's good dog study, "Bothered," and Louis Moeller's genre "Amazement," with a portrait by George Butler, hang together.

A second group of American pictures, all except one loaned by Mr. Clarke, fills the southern half of the east wall. They include W. L. Picknell's really great canvas "Route Concarneau," Inness's "Sunset—Montclair," loaned by Edson Boadley; Bolton Jones's large and strong "Springtime," Henry Dearth's "Evening," L. Ochtman's tonal study, "Moonlight," Kost's tender and dreamy "Moonrise," Arthur Parton's delicate "Apple Blossoms," D. W. Tryon's poetic "End of Day," and Walter Clark's "Golden Sunset," whose title is its best description.

If the Union League exhibition is peculiarly one for the enjoyment of cognoscenti, that of the Manhattan can be viewed and studied by cognoscenti and the public with equal pleasure.

THE GARDEN TOURNAMENT.

Troopers Repeat Their Rough Riding Exhibition—Military Championship Bicycle Race Exciting.

More attention was paid last night by the visitors to the military and athletic tournament at Madison Square Garden to the athletic portion of the entertainment than on any previous night of the week. The athletic programme was much more interesting and, in some of the events, the contests were exciting. This was especially true of the trial heats for the two-mile bicycle race for the military championship. The final heat was postponed, but there was excitement enough in the three heats to rouse the spectators to enthusiasm. T. R. Goodwin, the crack rider of the Twelfth Regiment, was looked upon as a sure winner in his heat, and he would probably have fulfilled the expectations of his friends but for an accident. He trailed behind W. Frank of the Eighth Regiment until next to the last lap, and then almost fell and dropped behind. Frank shot out to the front and opened up a big gap, but on the last turn, when within thirty yards of the finish, he fell, and O. V. Babcock of the Twenty-second Regiment won. Goodwin finished second, which allows him a chance in the final heat.

The United States Cavalry detachment from West Point gave an exhibition of rough riding which was greatly applauded. The cavalrymen repeated the difficult tricks of rough riding which they gave on Tuesday night, with the additional trick of riding bareback and with arms folded over hurdles. The feat of horsemanship is a dangerous one, for the horse's head is free, and only the knees of the rider guide him in making the jump.

The Gatling gun diminishing drill of the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., also called forth much enthusiasm, but, as has been the case on every occasion since the tournament opened, when the Sixth United States Cavalry, from Fort Myer, Va., took part, the spectators saved their applause for the Virginians. Troops A and E of the Sixth gave an exhibition of rough riding which would have made a Western "cow puncher" green with envy.

The athletic events resulted as follows:

Team Pursuit Bicycle Race, Military Championship.—Won by B. J. Keeler and C. H. Tomlinson, Twenty-second Regiment. Time—5:42.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. A. Whyte, Fourth Regiment, N. J., (14 yards;) W. H. Barclay, Fourth Regiment, N. J., (16 yards,) second; A. J. Mendez, Fourth Regiment, N. J., (11 yards,) third. Time—0:24.

440-Yard Run, Military Championship.—Won by M. W. Long, Seventeenth Separate Company; Jerome Buck, Fourth Regiment, N. J., second; G. G. Hollander, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—0:53 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by W. B. Hamilton, Seventeenth Separate Company; C. J. Aerighi, Twenty-third Regiment, second; M. J. Wheeler, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—2.15 2-5.

During the exercises at the Garden tournament last night Michael Hoff and Michael Coughlin of the Fifth Artillery of Fort Hamilton were thrown and injured. Hoff received a scalp wound and Coughlin a fracture of the shoulder blade.

They were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Neither man is seriously injured.

NELLIE FARREN'S BENEFIT

London Afternoon Newspapers Publish Bulletins About the Crowd at the Theatre.

THEATRICAL CELEBRITIES ACT

Enough Money Raised to Make the Old-Time Favorite Comfortable for Life—She Is Moved to Tears by the Enthusiasm.

LONDON, March 17.—All London was agitated to-day by the brilliant benefit tendered to Nellie Farren, one of London's old-time favorite actresses, and who, with Fred Leslie, was in the first Gaiety Company which visited the United States. Miss Farren has recently been suffering from adversity, and her friends determined to come to her assistance. The result was the organization of the most remarkable entertainment ever conceived, in this city. All of the leading managers, actors, and actresses co-operated in the arrangements, and Drury Lane Theatre was selected for the performance.

Weeks ago every available seat had been sold, netting £5,000, while subscriptions poured in from many sources including £200 from George Edwardes, £100 from the Rothschilds, £100 from the Duke of Beaufort, £20 from Lord Rosebery, and £20 from Lord Latham, the Duke of Fife, Earl Cadogan, and Lord Farquhar.

Some idea of the interest taken in the performance may be gained from the fact that the afternoon newspapers to-day printed bulletins announcing the progress of the crowd around the theatre, which, as early as 8:30 P. M., numbered about 3,000 people.

The doors were opened at 10:30, and the performance began at 12:20 P. M. amid a scene of tremendous enthusiasm inside the building.

Such a crowd was never seen at Drury Lane, and as each turn began, and as the actors and actresses' names which were household words, appeared, they were greeted with prolonged applause.

When Miss Farren appeared the audience rose en masse and cheered her wildly for several minutes. The actress was so overcome that she burst into tears.

Seymour Hicks, Ellaline Terriss, and Harry Nicholls began the performance with the comedietta, "Papa's Wife," and the celebrities followed each other in rapid succession. Among them were George Alexander, H. B. Irving, and Julia Neilson and others, who appeared in a scene of "Much Ado About Nothing."

Lord Lytton's "Money," with Messrs. Beerbohm Tree, John Hare, Hawtrey, Herbert Waring, Louis Waller, and Arthur Roberts in the cast, was next presented.

Then Sir Henry Irving recited "The Dream of Eugene Aram" and Chevalier made his first appearance in London in years, singing "Mrs. 'Enry 'Awkins."

"Trial by Jury" followed. In this not only the principals, but the jury, bridesmaids, and female visitors in the court were all celebrities, including Lady Bancroft, Lydia Thompson, Kate Santley, Charles Wyndham, Ellen Terry, Mary Moore, Mrs. Dion Boucicault, Marion Terry, and Kate Fortescue.

Then Haydn Coffin and Marie Tempest sang, and at 5 o'clock the Harlequinade was presented. It excited the greatest interest of the whole programme, for the cast was really remarkable. Letty Lind was Columbine, and Arthur Roberts, Harry Monkhouse, Willie Edouin, Charles Hawtrey, Louis Freer, Paul Arthur, Fred Terry, and other leading actors played such parts as the policeman, the fishmonger, &c., while the street dancing girls included Phyllis Broughton and Katie Seymour. Among the ladies, swells, &c., were Ethel Barrymore, Sam Stern, and Gerald Du Maurier.

The street band was composed entirely of the conductors of the orchestras of the various London theatres.

When the doors were opened there were 10,000 people around the theatre, and £2 to £5 were offered for half-crown seats.

It is expected that the receipts will be sufficient to give the beneficiary a comfortable income for the remainder of her life. The Prince of Wales allowed the use of his name as sponsor or the enterprise, thereby winning the support of the fashionable set. George Edwardes was Chairman of the Executive Committee. Miss Farren undertook to become a manager after her long career behind the footlights and came to grief.

The enthusiasm culminated when after the harlequinade the curtain rose and Nellie Farren was discovered seated on a platform surrounded by almost every actor and actress in London. The cheers lasted for several minutes.

Edward Terry then delivered an address in behalf of the dramatic profession and Mr. Wyndham followed with a neat speech.

Then Miss Farren herself, with tears in her eyes, and with the majority of those present on the stage and in the audience similarly overcome with emotion, expressed her thanks in a few words, after which all the people on the stage joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne" amid cheers.

While the cheering and the waving of handkerchiefs were in progress the curtain descended, but only to be raised again and again.

Outside the theatre the crowds lining the streets cheered Miss Farren on her departure as heartily almost as they cheered Queen Victoria upon the occasion of her jubilee.

SANK A BRITISH STEAMER.

The Norwegian Kingswood Runs Down the Coatham Off Flores.

MONTEVIDEO, March 17.—The Norwegian steamer Kingswood, from Civita Vecchia Feb. 15 for Buenos Ayres, which arrived here to-day, reports having been in collision off Flores with the British steamer Coatham, from Colastino, which was sunk.

The Kingswood is in a badly damaged condition.

THE WINDWARD SAILS TO-DAY.

Arctic Exploring Vessel Presented to Lieut. Peary Coming Over.

LONDON, March 17.—The British steamer Windward, which was used by the Jackson-Harmsworth arctic expedition, and which was presented in December last to Lieut. R. E. Peary, the American explorer, by Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, proprietor of The Daily Mail, will start for New York to-morrow.

Mr. Harmsworth, who bears the expense of overhauling the Windward and sending her to the United States, in making the presentation expressed himself as being "actuated by a desire to continue the international courtesies associated with the gifts of the Resolute to Great Britain and of the Alert to the United States."

DR. BALL DIES IN DUBLIN.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland from 1875 to 1880 and a Learned Lawyer.

DUBLIN, March 17.—The Right Hon. John Thomas Ball, LL. D., D. C. L., Lord Chancellor of Ireland from 1875 to 1880, died to-day in his eighty-third year.

Dr. Ball, one of the most erudite of Irish lawyers, was born in 1815, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1840 he was admitted to the Irish bar, and in 1854 took silk. His first position under the Crown was that of Vicar General of the Province of Armagh, to which he was appointed in 1868. Six years later he was made Solicitor General for Ireland, under Benjamin Disraeli's administration. From 1868 to 1875 he represented Dublin University in Parliament as a Conservative, and in the years 1868, 1874, and 1875 held the post of Attorney General for Ireland. He proved himself a ready and energetic debater by his numerous speeches on the Church bill, the Land bill, and other measures affecting Ireland. For some years he was Vice Chancellor of the University of Dublin. His principal publications are "The Reformed Church of Ireland" and "Historical Review of Legislative Systems in Ireland."

Delay in the Chinese Loan.

BERLIN, March 17.—The cause of the delay in issuing the Chinese loan has been removed by the committee of the Boerse granting it official quotation.

German Naval Bill Progressed.

BERLIN, March 17.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day passed the second reading of the Naval bill.

BRITISH TRADE REFORMS.

Chambers of Commerce Favor the Metric System and Improved Relations with the United States.

LONDON, March 17.—The Association of the Chamber of Commerce of the United Kingdom, at its final meeting to-day in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole, Sir H. Stafford Northcote, Bart., M. P., presiding, adopted the following resolution, introduced by the Chamber of Commerce of Leeds:

"That in the opinion of the association the compulsory adoption within some limited period of the metric system of weights and measures, legalized by the act of last session, be advocated by every possible means, with the view of inducing her Majesty's Government to afford facilities for the amendment of the law in this respect, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the Board of Trade and to the First Lord of the Treasury."

The meeting also adopted a resolution as follows:

"That this association, believing the absence of an official parcel post between Great Britain and the United States of America to be detrimental to the commercial relations of the two countries, request the Executive Council to memorialize her Majesty's Government, urging renewed exertions toward the early establishment of such a service."

A resolution on the "language of commerce," introduced by the Chamber of Commerce of Leicester, was then adopted. It reads:

"That the Executive Council be requested to approach her Majesty's Government by deputation or otherwise, with a view of obtaining their co-operation with the American Government for bringing about uniformity in the spelling and meaning of English commercial language."

The association then adjourned.

FRENCH DEMANDS ON CHINA.

Railroad Extension and Coaling Station Asked For and Refused.

PEKIN, March 17.—The French are negotiating for concessions, it is alleged, in Hai-Nan and in the Provinces of Kwang-Si and Kwang-Tung, north of Hai-Nan.

France has formulated the following fresh demand: That China shall not cede any portion of the four provinces, Kwang-Tung, Kwang-Si, Yun-Nan, and Kwei-Chau; that the railway from Lung-Chau-Ting (on the northern frontier of Tonquin) shall be extended via Pase, Siam, into the Yun-Nan Province, and that a coaling station be granted at Lei-Chau-Fu, in the Hen-Chan Peninsula, north of Hai-Nan.

Thus far China declines to comply with any of these demands.

A BELATED WEDDING NOTICE.

A Young Theologian Married in New Brunswick Last July.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 17.—The announcement was made here to-day of the marriage of Miss Jennie E. Clayton, daughter of Thomas H. Clayton of 206 Redmond Street, and Francis Edward Tilton of Holmdel, N. J., a member of the junior class of the Reformed Dutch Theological Seminary. The wedding took place at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage at Milltown, a suburb, on July 5, 1897, where the Rev. Charles S. Miller performed the ceremony.

The young people kept their marriage secret because it is not customary for the students of the Theological Seminary to marry before being graduated. Mr. and Mrs. Tilton became tired of keeping the secret, and to-day the young theologian inserted the belated notice of his wedding in a local newspaper. The young people are well known in this city and come of excellent families.

NOTABLE MARCH WEDDINGS.

Miss Agnes Stieglitz and George H. Engelhardt Married at the Savoy.

Justice David McAdam of the Supreme Court officiated last night at the wedding of Miss Agnes Stieglitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stieglitz of 14 East Sixtieth Street, and George Herbert Engelhardt, which took place in a parlor of the Hotel Savoy at 6:45 o'clock. The chamber was beautifully decorated for the occasion with palms and flowers, and the ceremony was notable for its brevity, as it lasted about three minutes only.

The orchestra, stationed in an adjoining room, played Mendelssohn's Wedding March as the bride entered on the arm of her father. She wore white satin and point lace and carried lilies of the valley. Her tulle veil was caught with a diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom. Neither the bride nor bridegroom was attended. The Wedding March from "Lohengrin" was played after the wedding.

The ceremony was followed by a supper in the handsome dining room on the parlor floor of the Savoy, at which some sixty persons were present. The tables were decorated with ferns and American Beauty roses. Mr. Engelhardt is a New York lawyer, having been graduated from Columbia University. Mr. and Mrs. Engelhardt will visit the South on their wedding trip.

Rothschild—Nussbaum.

Miss Sophie Nussbaum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Nussbaum, was married to Alexander Rothschild at Vienna Hall, 131 East Fifty-eighth Street, on Wednesday night, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The Rev. Stephen S. Wise, pastor of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, at Sixty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, performed the ceremony beneath a canopy of roses. The bride, a pretty brunette, wore white satin and Duchesse lace. She was given away by her father. Miss Caddie Nussbaum and Miss Lulu Rothschild were bridesmaids. B. F. Reiss acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild will spend their honeymoon in Florida, and their home will be in this city.

Jones—Paynter.

Miss Marie L. Paynter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Paynter of East Twenty-ninth Street, Flatbush, and George A. P. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Jones of 57 East Broadway, Flatbush, were married on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. W. M. Williamson, Vernon Avenue and Lawrence Street, Flatbush. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Horace Porter. Miss Emily J. Paynter, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Walter Jones, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

MORE GOLD FOR IMPORT.

The Total Engagements Are Now $25,630,000.

Additional gold imports, amounting to $1,800,000, were announced yesterday. They were: Lazard Frères, $1,000,000; National City Bank, $500,000, and J. & W. Seligman & Co., $300,000. This makes the total of engagements, on a revised list of imports, $25,630,000. The importers and amounts are:

National City Bank	$8,300,000
Lazard Freres	3,775,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	4,050,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	2,500,000
L. Von Hoffmann & Co.	2,000,000
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	1,375,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	1,250,000
Guaranty Trust Company	1,000,000
Muller, Schall & Co.	750,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co., (Boston)	500,000
Kessler & Co.	500,000
Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia	430,000
Union National Bank, (Chicago)	250,000
Blair & Co.	250,000
Hallgarten & Co.	200,000
Produce Exchange Bank	400,000
First National Bank, (Chicago)	100,000
Total	$25,630,000

All of Muller, Schall & Co.'s gold, $600,000 of which was for Havana on commercial account, will remain here. On the steamship Latin, which arrived yesterday from Havana, was over $2,600,000 in gold, consigned to five firms and corporations. The bulk of it, bar gold, was sent, with $275,000 received during the week by Lazard Freres, to the Assay Office.

There is to arrive at San Francisco, $3,500,000 in Australian gold, which has just left New South Wales.

Says He Is John Watts Kearny.

A respectably dressed young man, without money, who said he was John Watts Kearny, lately of an insane asylum, at Plainfield, N. J., was locked up last night in the Church Street Police Station. He said he was twenty-eight years old, and that he was glad he had escaped from the Plainfield asylum. He was intoxicated and raised such a disturbance in a saloon at 87 Cortlandt Street, that he was ejected, and later locked up.

MI-CARÊME CELEBRATED

The One Hundred Club Holds Festivities in the Studio of the Constables.

NEW "INTELLIGENCE" AGENCY

Society People Appear in Novel Costumes and Amuse Each Other by a Vaudeville Entertainment—Some Well-Known Characters Impersonated.

One of the oddest entertainments in which metropolitan society has indulged for many months took place last night in the studio of Howard and Stevenson Constable, 22 East Sixteenth Street, in honor of Mi-Carême, the half-way house in the penitential journey of Lent, when sackcloth and ashes are laid aside and the weary traveler has the right to a brief taste of gayety. It was the "Mi-Carême frolic of the One Hundred Club," and the selection of the date was quite without reference to St. Patrick's Day, though he was remembered in the costume of some of the guests.

Incidentally, the occasion may be called the first anniversary of the One Hundred Club. Last year Howard and Stevenson Constable and their sister, Miss Anna Constable, who makes her home with them, at 22 East Sixteenth Street, celebrated Mi-Carême (the observation of which is much more general abroad than in this country) with an entertainment at which most of those now comprising the club were present. The idea then occurred to some twenty young women, who had experienced the joys of Mi-Carême celebrations, to form a social club for its annual commemoration in appropriate manner. Although the club was not started just a year ago, the plan for its formation had its first impetus then.

All Came in Costume.

The club frolics are supposed to bring together about 100 people, as the name indicates, but half as many more attended last night, and all came in costume. The entertainment was based on an idea of Miss Constable, that of a "general intelligence agency." The guests were supposed to come either as prospective employers or as would-be employes, and each was to give some exhibition of peculiar qualifications. That was where the "intelligence" came in. A sine qua non was the wearing of a characteristic costume.

The guests began to arrive at 9:30 P. M., and were received by Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, the mistress of the agency; Miss Anna Constable, who appeared as Ireland, wore a robe of green and displayed a harp; Miss Louisa Morgan, who wore the gown of an American woman of the period 1800-5; Miss Nora Godwin, gowned as a Japanese woman, and ensconced in an Oriental tea booth; Mrs. Douglas Robinson, in Scotch costume, and Mrs. Pierre Mali, who wore a gray brocade gown of the style of 1848, formerly her mother's.

Not all present personated young housekeepers or servants. Maurice Grau, Melba, and other celebrities were represented, and two men came as Ophelia and Lady Macbeth. Mrs. Robinson was down to dance a Highland fling with R. H. Munro Ferguson, and James Barnes and Mrs. Charles Whelan furnished a somewhat similar entertainment.

Other Odd Features.

Miss Louisa Morgan, J. Pierpont Morgan's daughter, who was on the Reception Committee, was one of a body of young people who came as "A Ship's Company," and another party of young women danced a housemaids' dance. An "orchestra" of young men held imitation musical papier maché instruments in front of their mouths, and sang or hummed "Hail Columbia," and kindred tunes. Mrs. Stanford White appeared as a Salvation Army Girl.

The actors were not all called on to perform, but they were all supposed to register their names in a book provided for the purpose. There was no stage for the vaudeville performers. The various amateur artists simply responded as the mistress of the intelligence agency demanded a display of their several abilities. Supper was served at midnight. It was a buffet meal, made up by various members of the club, one giving the sandwiches, one the bouilion, &c.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carroll Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Marquand, Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir de Rhan, Miss Josephine W. Drexel, Miss Fitzgerald, the Misses Barnes, Miss Ives, the Misses Clarkson, Mrs. de Castro, Theodor Björksten, Clyde Fitch, R. Booraem, Hamilton Bell, and John Wilkie.

W. K. VANDERBILT'S MUSICALE.

Josef Hofmann Will Play for Him Next Wednesday.

William K. Vanderbilt did not give the big Mi-Carême dance for his niece, Miss Lila Sloane, which had been announced as one of the social events to relieve the monotony of Lent, because of the illness of his son, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., but he is to give next week what will be one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind this Winter, a large musicale. It is set for Wednesday, and it is expected that Prince Albert of Belgium, who is now at the Waldorf-Astoria, will be the guest of honor.

The affair promises to be a finer one even than that given by Perry Belmont some time ago, at which Ysaye, Mehu, and Campanari appeared. One of the performers will be Josef Hofmann. About 300 fashionable people are expected to be present.

Victor Harris's Concert.

An event of importance to the world of society yesterday was Victor Harris's concert, which brought about 600 fashionable people to the Waldorf-Astoria at 3 P. M., filling the Astor Gallery. David Mannes, the violinist; Howard Brockway, pianist, and Miss Lillian Littlehales, violoncellist, opened the programme. Mme. Clementine de Vere and Pol Plançon sang, and Leo Stern played Fitzenhagen's "Introduction and Gavotte." Then followed "In a Persian Garden," set to music by Liza Lehmann, and rendered by Miss Seabury Ford, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mackenzie Gordon, and Dr. Carl Dufft.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. A. Cass Canfield of 40 Park Avenue will leave town to-day for about a week.

Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont received her friends yesterday at her home, 26 West Fifty-third Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly gave a dinner of eighteen covers at their home, 684 Fifth Avenue, last night.

Despite various published announcements, the date for the wedding of Clarence H. Mackay and Miss Katharine Duer is still undecided.

Miss Georgiana Roberts lectured on "Russia" in her Lenten Thursday afternoon course for children, at Sherry's, at 4 P. M. yesterday.

The lecturer in the Society of Decorative Art course at Sherry's yesterday afternoon was Miss Evelyn Hunter Nordhoff, who spoke on "Bookbinding," and illustrated her talk by practical work.

Anton Hegner gave the first of three Lenten violoncello-sonata recitals at 3:30 P. M. yesterday at the home of Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, 78 Irving Place. Xavier Scharwenka played the piano, Mr. Hegner playing the violoncello, and Mrs. Corinne Moore Lawson, the soprano, sang.

The sewing class of young women, organized under the auspices of Mme. Louis P. di Cesnola, in aid of the Lying-in Hospital, met at her home, 109 East Fifty-seventh Street, last night. Her daughters are actively interested in the class, which will hold its last meeting this season on March 31.

At the home of Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, 20 West Fifty-sixth Street, the second meeting of a Thursday afternoon Lenten sewing class, organized by Miss Leary in aid of Bellevue Hospital, took place yesterday, and was well attended. The fashionable seamstresses had their labors lightened with singing by Miss di Cesnola, recitations by other young women, and songs and recitations by Stephen Massett.

DEATH OF BLANCHE K. BRUCE.

The Register of the Treasury and Negro Political Leader Expires in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Blanche K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury, died this morning at 8:15 o'clock. Mr. Bruce's death had been expected for several days. His only child, a son, Roscoe C. Bruce, eighteen years old, arrived here yesterday from Exeter, N. H., where he is taking a preparatory course for Harvard. The funeral will take place on Monday at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church (colored.)

The career of Blanche K. Bruce, generally recognized since the death of Fred Douglass as the foremost man of his race, was one of the most remarkable in history. Although he was born and lived to the age of twenty years a slave, and in a country in which prejudice against his people is yet strong, he died in his second term as Register of the Treasury, after having served a full term as United States Senator, and he honestly acquired a comfortable fortune and a strong influence in the politics and policies of the country.

He was not a full-blooded negro. While little is known of his family history, he was supposed to be from three-fourths to seven-eighths white. His color was a light yellow. He was born in Prince Edward County, Va., March 1, 1841, his mother being the slave of a wealthy planter. He had seven brothers and three sisters, and was nominally the body servant, but practically the playmate and schoolmate of his master's son, who was about his own age. The two boys shared the instructions of a tutor. He was engaged for the white boy, who gave little heed to lessons, while the colored boy seized and held every scrap of knowledge that came his way. The result was that, as the two boys grew up Bruce was a well educated, well informed youth, while his young master had barely a smattering of instruction.

Mr. Bruce said frequently that personally he had known nothing of the horrors of slavery. He was a plantation pet, and did as he liked, was free to go and come at his own pleasure, and could have escaped to freedom at any time. He was taken to Missouri with his master a few years before the war. In 1861 his young master enlisted in the Confederate Army, while Bruce and two of his brothers went to Hannibal, Mo., and joined the Union forces.

At Hannibal Mr. Bruce organized the first school in this country consisting entirely of negroes. He saved a little money and entered as a student at Oberlin College, where he eked out his very small resources by sawing wood and doing other hard work. Soon after the war he went to Mississippi, where

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W. Seward Webb.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
New York, March 1, 1898.
The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Friday, April 1, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1898. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1898, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.
The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Texas Central Railroad Company
hereby gives notice that on April 1st, 1898, it will redeem all of its outstanding First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds at 105 per cent. and accrued interest at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. of New York, in accordance with Subdivision Eighth of Article I. of its First Mortgage, and that interest on these bonds will cease on that date.
New York, 23d February, 1898.
HENRY K. McHARG, President.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

About 800,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and after a steady opening quotations fell off. Toward the end of the day—sensational Cuban news abounding—the declining tendency became pronounced, and net changes almost uniformly showed losses. Nearly all the conspicuous stocks were off a point or more at the end of the day. With a single exception, and that but fractionally, no stock traded in to the extent of over 1,000 shares failed to decline substantially. Those stocks which during the earlier days of the week were strongest had yesterday quickest reactions.

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As has been plainly pointed out in this column, the recent sharp rally in the market was brought about almost wholly through a scare among bear speculators, who, rushing to cover, put up prices upon themselves. The purchases chiefly important in volume came from the room trading element on the floor of the Stock Exchange, whose transactions, though registered in large figures, never amount to anything except a betting record. Really important financial interests in and out of Wall Street have been holding aloof from the market—agreeing altogether with conservative counsels which THE NEW YORK TIMES has over and over again quoted from veteran security market authorities, considering it more profitable to wait than recklessly to take risks pending uncertainties at Washington.

Such authorities have been and still are agreed that market quotations for standard stocks are now far below what intrinsic values warrant. They consider current prices bargain prices. But till there shall be definite knowledge of what may be the Government's international relationships such prudent calculators are unanimous in the feeling that any market transaction involves risks not to be assumed carelessly by either trader or investor caring for common sense in business.

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Money market conditions do not much change. Predictions of tightness fail to materialize. Actual call transactions show even a tendency toward somewhat greater ease. Importations of gold from Europe are now past the twenty-five-million-dollar mark.

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Government bonds were lower. The closing quotations were ¼@½ per cent. under those of Wednesday night. There were sales of $26,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111½@112@111; $800 4s, 1925, coupon, at 121½, and $19,000 5s, coupon, at 111½.

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In State securities, $3,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 89 and $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 68¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Detroit Gas	1	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Mich. Cent.	⅜	West. Un. Beef	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref.	3⅞	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	¾	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	2½	North. Pacific	1½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	North. Pacific pf.	1½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1⅜	Ontario & West.	½
Canada South.	1¼	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	½
C., B. & Q.	1⅞	Pacific Mail	½
C., M. & St. P.	1⅜	Penn. R. R.	1
Chi. & Norwest.	1	Peo. Gas, Chi.	1¼
C., R. I. & Pac.	1¾	Pullman Car	2¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Consol. Gas	2½	Reading 2d pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Gen. Electric	1¼	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Hawaiian Sugar	⅞	South. Ry. pf.	⅝
Illinois Cent.	½	Tenn. C. & I.	1
Kanawha & Mich.	½	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Manhattan Cons.	2¾	U. S. Rubber	½
Met. Street Ry.	4½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Missouri Pac.	1⅝	West. Un. Tel.	⅝
Nat. Lead pf.	½	W. & L. E., $1 as. pp.	⅝
N. J. Central	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

L. E. & W. 2d	1⅝	Tex. Pac. 1st	1¼

Bonds Declined.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1½	Mo., Pac. col. 5s	3
Cent. of N. J. gen.	1	Nash., C. & St. L. con.	1
C., B. & Q., Iowa	1	N. P. gen. lien	1¼
Div. "C"	1	Or. R. & N. 4s	1⅜
Col. Mid. 1st f.	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2½	Texas Pacific 2d	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st t.r.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $126,505,562; balances, $6,831,365; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $392,334.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 3⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firmer. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80⅝@4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾@$4.84 for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and $5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 and 94⅜, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30@40c discount. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25@12½c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weaker in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, ½, to 59¼; Illinois Central, ¾, to 103½; Atchison, ¼, to 11⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 9. Declined—St. Paul, ⅞, to 92½; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 85½; Louisville & Nashville, ¾, to 50¾; New York Central, ½, to 115, and Erie first preferred, ½, to 36¼. Erie sold at 13¼. British consols advanced ⅛, to 111 13-16 for money and 111 15-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £38,000; circulation decreased, £317,000; bullion decreased, £279,425; other securities increased £557,000; other deposits increased £483,000; public deposits increased £287,000; notes reserve decreased £76,000; Government securities increased £106,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 43.35 per cent., is now 42.84 per cent., against an advance from 54.85 per cent. to 55.03 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 14,650,000f.; Treasury accounts current increased 8,950,000f.; gold on hand decreased 20,400,000f.; bills discounted increased 3,375,000f.; silver on hand increased 925,000f.

In Paris rentes closed at 103f. 25c. Exchange on London was 25f 30½c. In Berlin exchange on London was 20 marks 50 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 164.70; in Lisbon at 52, and in Rome at 105.67.

LONDON NOT A FACTOR.

London did but little in the New York market yesterday, the foreign houses figuring for not much more than 6,000 or 7,000 shares. Early London quotations were lower than the New York close, but our market dropped so quickly below the London level that the arbitrage houses had no time to do much in the way of selling. Thereafter the trading for foreign account was mixed, being about equally divided between purchases and sales.

SOME INTERRUPTED PLANS.

An interesting story is current to explain the recent course of Tobacco Trust stock. Tobacco has, till within a couple of days, run counter to all the rest of the market. While standard stocks tumbled after the Maine disaster, Tobacco not only held firm, but advanced. It has been chief of stock market enigmas. That is what makes the new story about Tobacco interesting.

Early in the year—so this story chronicles—the trust's managers were able to get options upon important outside competitive properties, and arranged to finance their acquisition through a new issue of Tobacco Trust stock. Involved in the deal was the necessity of making the outstanding shares of the trust look attractive. Wherefore the formation of a Wall Street pool and the employment of an adroit manipulator to pump the price of the stock upward.

It was calculated that if the present stock could be put up above 110 the issue of new stock would be promptly subscribed for through an official announcement of subscription "rights," giving holders of old stock the privilege of taking the new stock at par. The increase capital, on a basis of a 25 per cent. addition to the stock outstanding, would have given to the trust the outside properties bargained for free from any new liability beyond what bonds and mortgages might be already of record on the purchased properties.

Thus the Maine disaster and consequent stock market disturbance fell upon plans which promised handsome returns to the trust. The financiers in that quarter are not surrenderers, however, and, in the face of all the rest of the market's weakness, they pluckily kept on trying to spurt their specialty above par. On the day before yesterday they were within less than a single point of making the par record. The recession yesterday left the price, however, only a fraction above 95.

Some bad blood seems to have been created among insiders (and apparently some substantial inside selling brought about) by the fact that knowledge of the proposed increase of capital stock has leaked out in Wall Street.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.

Engagements of $1,550,000 of gold for import were announced yesterday, of which the City Bank took $1,000,000, Lazard Freres, $500,000, and J. & W. Seligman & Co., $50,000. This brings up the total engaged and imported since Feb. 25 to $25,650,000. Exchange market authorities continue confident of further large engagements, predicting that the import movement will attain to much larger proportions within the next fortnight.

New York banks, however, are not benefiting much by the large gold imports. Recent withdrawals of currency by interior banks are understood to have been exceedingly large—some of the reports have it that they have fully offset the receipts of gold. The war scare and the panicky state of Wall Street has made many of the banks throughout the country apprehensive and cautious.

SHORT SALES OF VANDERBILTS.

Within a few minutes of the close of Stock Exchange business yesterday sharp rallies were scored by a number of the Vanderbilt stocks, notably Michigan Central and Northwest. In the two stocks named, purchases of 300 shares each lifted them over a full point apiece.

Veteran observers saw in this spurt evidence that bear traders have been overselling such stocks, that recent sales have been chiefly for the short account, and that long stock is so scarce as to make it impossible for speculators to buy back what they have sold short without having to pay materially higher prices than averages have been showing on the tape. Even among the bear contingent there seems to be a disposition to admit that sales of securities like the Vanderbilt stocks involved exceptional risks.

GOVERNMENT BONDS WEAKER.

Government bonds were a shade weaker yesterday, although the transactions in them were light. The old 4s coupon sold at 112 and then dropped to 111 on one transaction. The new 4s declined ⅛ of 1 per cent. on the closing bid price.

On the foreign Bourses, Spanish Government 4s rose sharply on the statement that their April coupon is to be paid, advancing 1⅝ points, to 55 11-16.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FIRMNESS.

Pennsylvania Railroad has been one of the notably strong stocks of late. In the general decline since the Maine disaster day all of the standard stocks have suffered more or less, but of these Pennsylvania has been the most conspicuously firm. The stock has been well supported through the smashes, and the New York interests who have been identified with it recently have added largely to their holdings. The financial strength and character of these new Pennsylvania interests have been well shown by the steadiness of the stock in the face of the general weakness.

OUT-OF-TOWN SPECULATORS.

Washington houses which, since the beginning of the week, have been large buyers of stocks, turned sellers yesterday, and were in that way active in all of the conspicuous issues. The news from Washington was more bearish than for some time, and each new rumor from that city was accompanied by a fresh batch of selling orders.

Chicago continues very bearish on the market, and Wall Street houses connected there have been comparatively heavy sellers of the Western railroad stocks of late. Boston and Philadelphia, on the other hand, are inclined to be bullish, although the purchases for these cities' accounts are as yet small in volume.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in March showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$10,883
Chicago Great Western	24,255
Denver & Rio Grande	26,900
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	31,846
Kansas City, Suburban Belt	2,267
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,385
Rio Grande Western	15,300
Texas & Pacific	28,692
Wabash	51,516

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International and Great Northern showed a decrease of $2,756.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Arrival of further heavy amounts of foreign gold.

Increase of $10,920 in Lake Erie and Western's surplus earnings for January.

Stockholders of American Bell Telephone Company not to be asked to authorize an issue of new stock.

Increase of $27,852 in net earnings for January of the Pacific Coast Company, successor to the Oregon Improvement Company.

Purchase of two steamers by Receiver of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, to be used in carrying passengers from Toledo terminal to Northern Summer resorts.

Burlington to build ninety-three miles of road from Deadwood, S. D., to New Castle, Wyo., to carry coal from mines at latter place to first-named city.

Adjournment of Senate until Monday.

Passage of bill by Senate giving the Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado Railroad a right of way through Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado firsts stricken from Stock Exchange lists, being nearly all in hands of Reorganization Committee.

No agreement reached at meeting of passenger agents of trans-continental roads in matter of rate cutting.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday sympathized with the downward tendency on the Stock Exchange, and lower prices were quoted for all the stocks traded in. The changes, however, were not notable, and transactions were light in volume.

It was reported that some new certificates of the Amsterdam Gas Company are out. Brokers generally received the news with satisfaction. Amsterdam preferred closed at about 68.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	212	215
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d 5s	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	199	200
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 2d asst. pd.	11	11½
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	105	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	49
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	320
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	44	47
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	177	179
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	58	60
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	58	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam pf.	67½	68½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	29
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	32½	34
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	100½
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	329	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	108
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	134	138
Standard Gas, New York pf.	150	156
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	101½	103

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders	40	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramp & Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	38½	39¼
Glucose preferred	92	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin, preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	23	23½
Malt preferred	73	73½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	88
National Biscuit com.	21	22
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	358	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	359	360
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	160	163
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	18	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't. paid	1⅛	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	47	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	161
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American	350	Hanover	375
Am. Exchange	160	Market & Fulton	225
Broadway	225	Mechanics'	180
Central National	165	National Union	230
Chatham	290	New Amsterdam	245
City	900	New York	235
Commerce	200	New York County	800
Continental	125	Ninth National	90
Corn Exchange	280	Pacific	180
East River	125	Phenix	90
First Nat. of S. I.	125	Republic	150
Fourth National	175	Seaboard National	175
Gallatin National	300	Seventh National	108
Garfield National	800	Shoe & Leather	95
German-American	110	Western National	240
Greenwich	165	West Side	290

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

On April 15 the regular quarterly 2 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock of The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, will be paid.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company notifies holders of its consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds due April 1 next that principal and coupons on the same will be paid in cash on and after that date upon presentation at the banking house of Vermilye & Co. In connection with the above Vermilye & Co. announce that, having purchased from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company their new 5-20 year 4 per cent. collateral trust gold bonds, payable in 1918, and redeemable on or after April 1, 1903, they offer to the holders of the consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds the privilege of exchanging same for the new bonds at any time prior to April 1. The old bonds will be taken at par and accrued interest to maturity in exchange for the new bonds at par, the interest on the new bonds to date from April 1. The bankers have issued a circular to which a letter of August Belmont, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, giving all details of the issue, is attached, and which can be obtained from them upon application. The right is reserved to terminate the option of exchange at any time at the bankers' pleasure.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$226,139,532
Gold reserve	170,432,009
Net silver	11,095,581
United States notes in the Treasury	40,562,811
Treasury notes of 1890	4,469,188
Total receipts this day	1,266,481
Total receipts this month	18,507,556
Total receipts this year	293,065,521
Total expenditures this day	1,450,000
Total expenditures this month	19,688,00
Total expenditures this year	291,175,825
Deposits in National banks	31,782,880
Government receipts from customs	587,026
National bank notes received for redemption	184,327
Internal revenue	606,171
Miscellaneous	72,283

See to-day's Morning Telegraph for Wall Street sensation. It will make you blush for your country.—Adv.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55@55¾. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 54⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Anaconda sold at .34, 200 shares of Best and Belcher at .40, 4,000 shares of Brunswick at .11, 250 shares of Deadwood at 1.00, 100 shares of Isabella at .23, 200 shares of Mexican at .25, 400 shares of Mount Rosa at .14, 100 shares of Portland at .80, 400 shares of Small Hopes at .90, 1,000 shares of Utah at .13, seller 10.

On the Mining Exchange 5,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02⅛@.02¼, 700 shares American Flag at .15, 3,700 shares Anaconda at .32@.36, 11,000 shares of Cripple Creek consolidated at .00¼@.00¾@.00⅝, 45,000 shares of Cannon Ball at .003⅝@.003⅝, seller 10; 200 shares Elkton at .75@.75½, 160 shares Gold Coin at 1.50, 5,000 shares Garfield Gr. at .06¼@.06⅜, 500 shares Golden Fleece at .36⅜, 10,000 shares Gold Magnet at .00⅞, buyer 30; 1,600 shares Isabella at .22¼@.22@.22⅝, 1,500 shares Havana at .75@.76, 3,000 shares Justine at .03⅝, 3,500 shares Jefferson at .03⅜@.03½, 500 shares Lillie at .74¼@.74½, 1,500 shares Mollie Gibson at .19½, 1,500 shares Mount Rosa at .12⅜, 200 shares Portland at .76, 7,000 shares Red Mountain at .08@.09, 220 shares St. F. Cariboo at 2.75, 297,000 shares Sentinel at .01⅝ buyer 30, @02, buyer 60, @.01¾; 2,500 shares Union at .11@.10¾, 1,000 shares Work at .02@.01⅞, 300 shares Yukon at .13½, buyer 30.

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The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.60	1.00	.60	1.00
Alta	1.10	..	.08	..
Belcher	.23	..	.23	..
Best & Belcher	.30	.40	.34	..
Breece	.37	.45	.38	.47
Brunswick	.10	.13	.10	.13
Challar	.30	..	.40	..
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.09	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	..	.78	..
Crown Point	.12	..	.11	..
Deadwood	.75	1.05	.75	1.00
Enterprise Mining Co.	.22	..	.21	..
Father De Smet	.18	.21	.16	.22
Gould & Curry	.15	..	.18	..
Hale & Norcross	..	..	1.00	..
Horn Silver	1.20	..	1.35	1.50
Iron Silver	.35	.45	.35	.46
Kingston & Pembroke	.17	.21	.17	.22
La Crosse	.13	..	.13	..
Leadville	.08	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.13	..	.12	..
Mexican	.30	..	.30	..
Ophir	.40	..	.40	..
Phoenix Gold	.05	.08	.05	.07
Potosi	.35	..	.42	..
Plymouth Cons.	.07	..	.07	..
Savage	.21	..	.20	..
Sierra Nevada	.90	..	1.00	..
Standard Cons.	1.50	1.70	1.55	1.75
Union Consolidated	.25	..	.30	..
Utah	.10	..	.10	..
Yellow Jacket	.25	..	.25	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.85	..	.70	..
Alta	..	..	..	.04
Belcher	.24	..	.25	..
Best & Belcher	.30	..	.34	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick Consolidated	.10	.12	.10	.13
Belmont	..	..	.10	..
Caledonia B. H.	.60	..	.50	..
Challar	.50	..	.50	..
Crown Point	.12	..	.12	..
Chrysolite	.08	..	.09	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	..	.75	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.70	..	.90	1.00
Eureka Consolidated	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.18	..	.18	..
Hale & Norcross	1.30	..	1.30	..
Horn Silver	1.35	1.60	1.30	..
Iron Silver	.37	..	.35	..
Julia Consolidated	..	..	.40	.01
Kingston & Pemb.	.16	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.16	..	.16	..
Leadville Consolidated	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.14	..
Mexican	.30	..	.30	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.40	..	.40	..
Occidental	1.80	..	1.80	..
Potosi	.40	..	.40	.50
Savage	.20	..	.20	..
Sierra Nevada	.90	..	1.15	..
Standard	1.65	..	1.60	..
Small Hopes	.90	..	.90	..
Union Consolidated	.30	..	.35	..
Utah	.10	..	.10	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.25	..	.25	..
Argentum Juniata	.18	..	.19	..
Alamo	.02	..	.02	..
Anaconda	.30	..	.30

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, March 17, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	103	111	Adams Express	100¼	102	100¼	101	.....
67½	69	30	Am. Cotton Oil pf	69⅞	69⅞	69	69	.....
6⅞	7	20	American Spirits Mfg	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.....
17⅞	17¾	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
118½	118¾	63,545	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	122	122	118½	118½	-3⅝
107¾	108¼	830	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	109¾	109¾	109	109	-⅝
95⅝	95¾	20,980	American Tobacco	98	98	95	95⅝	-2½
112	117	10	American Tobacco pf	117	117	117	117	.....
11	11¼	550	At., T. & S. F.	11¼	11¼	11	11	.....
24¾	25	2,040	At., T. & S. F. pf	25⅜	25⅝	24⅜	24⅜	-⅝
16	16¾	100	Baltimore & Ohio	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	16¾	-¼
2¾	2⅞	1,100	Bay State Gas	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	.....
38	38⅛	5,335	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39	39	38	38	-1⅜
113	.	10	Brooklyn Union Gas	114	114	114	114	.....
4⅝	5¼	100	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd	5	5	5	5	.....
46	47	590	Canada Southern	47	47	46¼	46¼	-1¼
82	82¼	1,000	Canadian Pacific	82⅜	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝	.....
18⅝	19	1,180	Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅛	19⅛	18⅝	19	-¼
140	.	15	Chicago & Alton	150	150	150	150	.....
89¾	90	30,458	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	91⅞	91⅞	89⅞	90	-1⅛
9⅞	10¼	1,130	Chicago Great West	10⅛	10⅛	10	10¼	+⅛
88¾	88⅞	23,533	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	90¼	90¼	88¾	88⅞	-1⅜
145½	146	290	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	145½	145⅝	145½	145⅝	-¼
117¾	117⅞	2,615	Chicago & Northw	118½	118½	116½	117⅞	-1
83	83¼	10,389	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	84½	84½	83	83	-1⅝
7½	8	50	Chi. Term. Trans	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	.....
27¾	28¼	100	Chi. Terra. Trans. pf	27⅝	28	27⅝	28	.....
27½	28	100	C., C., C. & St. L	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	-1
12⅝	13	200	Cleve., Cin. & Wheel	13	13	13	13	-¼
18½	20	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	-¼
178¼	179	777	Consolidated Gas	180¾	180¾	178½	178½	-2½
108½	109	108	Del. & Hudson	109	109	109	109	-¼
44	45	200	Denver & R. G. pf	45	45	45	45	.....
60	61	2,000	Detroit Gas	59	60	59	60	+1
5¼	6	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	-⅛
34	35	210	Erie 1st pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	-½
31⅜	31½	1,280	General Electric	32¾	32¾	31½	31½	-1⅛
30	30½	1,700	Hawaiian Sugar	30⅞	31⅛	29⅞	29⅞	-⅞
99¼	100	325	Illinois Central	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	-½
6	.	100	Kansas & Michigan	6	6	6	6	-⅛
20½	20⅝	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	21	21	21	21	+¼
42½	43	260	Laclede Gas	43	43	43	43	.....
13	14	100	Lake Erie & West	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+⅜
66	68	150	Lake Erie & West. pf	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	.....
186	188	846	Lake Shore	186½	186¼	186⅜	186⅜	-⅛
48¾	48⅞	5,760	Louisville & Nashville	49¾	49¾	48⅝	48⅝	-1¼
101	101½	23,446	Manhattan Con	103½	103⅞	101	101	-2¾
140½	140⅝	8,850	Metropolitan St. Ry	143½	143½	140½	140½	-4½
104½	106	980	Michigan Central	103½	105	103½	105	+¾
31½	32⅞	4,800	No., Nat. & Tex. pf	33	33	31⅜	31⅜	-1⅝
25	25¾	4,230	Missouri Pacific	26¼	26½	25	25	-1⅝
29½	31	200	National Lead Co	30½	30½	30½	30½	.....
102½	103¼	201	National Lead Co. pf	103⅞	103⅞	103¾	103⅞	-½
16	16½	3	National Linseed Oil	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	.....
91½	92	800	New Jersey Central	92	92	91½	91¾	-¼
109½	109¾	5,295	New York Central	110½	110½	109⅞	109⅞	-⅛
11⅝	12	30	N. Y., Sus. & West	11	11	11	11	.....
44¾	45	1,020	Norfolk & Western pf	45½	45⅝	45	45	-⅜
5¼	5¾	400	North American	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
21¼	21⅝	4,910	Northern Pacific	22⅞	22⅞	21½	21½	-1⅛
60⅝	60¾	14,343	Northern Pacific pf	61½	61½	60⅜	60½	-1⅛
14⅜	14½	1,250	Ontario & Western	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	-½
25	27	100	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd	25	25	25	25	.....
66	70	150	Or. R. & N. pf., ex div	67	67	67	67	-½
23⅞	24⅝	900	Pacific Mail	24⅝	24⅝	24	24½	-½
113¾	114½	820	Pennsylvania R. R	114	114	113½	113½	-1
90¼	90¾	2,470	People's Gas, Chicago	91⅝	91⅝	90⅝	90⅝	-1¼
168½	170	692	Pull. Pal. Car Co	171	171	169¾	169¾	-2¼
16⅝	16⅞	1,200	Reading	17¼	17¼	16⅜	17	-⅝
38⅜	39¼	320	Reading 1st pf	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	-1
20⅝	21	200	Reading 2d pf	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	.....
6¾	7	150	St. J. & G. I	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
15⅞	17	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	16	16	16	16	+1
6⅜	6¾	500	St. L. & San Fran	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	-¼
54½	56	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	54	54½	54	54½	-½
24⅜	25¼	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	25½	25½	25	25	-¼
69	70	710	St. Paul & Omaha	70½	70½	70	70	-1
150	155	5	St. Paul & Omaha pf	150	150	150	150	.....
15	16	400	Southern Pacific	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	-⅜
7⅞	7⅞	120	Southern Railway	8	8	8	8	-⅛
25⅜	26	960	Southern Railway pf	26¼	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	-⅜
18½	18⅜	480	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19	19	18½	18⅝	-1
9⅜	9¾	200	Texas Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	-¼
178	180	415	Third Avenue	178	179	178	179	.....
18⅜	18⅝	860	Union Pacific	18⅞	19	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
49⅞	50⅛	24,152	Union Pacific pf	51⅛	51⅛	49⅝	50	-1⅛
7¾	7⅞	300	U. P., D. & G., t. r	7⅝	7⅞	7¾	7¾	-⅛
5⅞	6	100	United States Leather	6	6	6	6	-⅛
57¾	57⅞	550	U. S. Leather pf	57⅞	57⅞	57½	57½	-1
16	16⅜	200	United States Rubber	16½	16½	16½	16½	-⅛
64½	65¾	1,526	U. S. Rubber pf	67	67	65	65	-1
15⅛	15⅝	500	Wabash pf	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	-⅛
.	92	100	West Chicago Street	92⅝	93⅝	92⅝	92⅝	-⅛
7⅞	9	100	Western Union Beef	8	8	8	8	+⅛
86¼	86¾	2,548	Western Union Tel	87	87	86	86⅜	-⅝
9⅝	11	100	W. & L.E. pf., $1 as. pd.	10	10	10	10	-⅝
1½	2¼	100	Wisconsin Central	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
Sales		302,509						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co Scrip		Mil & Hn 1st, 1910,	
2,000	81	Main Line	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		1,000	120
5,000	83	Milwaukee & St Paul,	
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s		Chic & Mil Div	
1,500	89⅝	1,000	141
34,000	89¼	Chic & P Wn Div 5s	
1,000	89	1,000s20f	118
500	89¼	I & D Div	
20,000	89¼	3,000	140¼
16,000	89⅝	Southn Minn Div	
16,000	89¼	1,000	117
2,000	89⅜	8,000	116
20,000	89	Minn & St L Con 5s	
10,000	88¾	1,000	105
10,000	89	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
Adjustment 4s		5,000	86½
10,000	58	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	
10,000	57⅝	5,000	59⅞
10,000	57½	3,000	60
15,000	57¼	5,000	59½
15,000	57½	10,000	59⅝
35,000	57⅜	6,000	59¼
8,000	57¼	2,000	59⅝
30,000	57⅜	2,000	59½
10,000	57	6,000	59
2,000	57¼	Mo Pac 1st Cons	
20,000	57	2,000	96
11,000	56⅞	1,000	95¾
10,000	57⅛	20,000	96
Cent of N J Gen 5s		Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	
1,000	111	10,000	62
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s		Nash C & St L Con	
1,000	78	1,000s20f	103
6,000	77¾	9,000	103
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		N Y Central Deb 5s	
3,000	114½	2,000	107¼
12,000	114	N Y, Chic & St L 4s	
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s		1,000	104¼
2,000	105¼	N Y, N H & H 4s,	
Chic, Bur & Quincy,		Cons Deb Certfs	
Iowa Div 4s		1,000	145
1,000	101	N Y, Ontario & Western	
Chic, Bur & Quincy,		Refunding 4s	
Nebraska Ext 4s		7,000	96
8,000	97	Nor & W Gen Mtge	
Chic, Ind & Louisville		1,000	120
Refunding 6s		Norfolk & Western,	
2,000	100½	New River 1st	
Chicago & Northwestern		4,000	118
Cons 7s		Norfolk & Wn Ry Con 4s	
1,000	141	7,000	80½
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s		7,000	80¾
45,000	105¾	3,000s3	80¼
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s		20,000	79½
12,000	105	5,000	79¾
Chic, St L & N O 5s		Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s	
1,000	120½	500	93⅝
Chic Term Tr 4s		3,000	94½
10,000	82½	4,000	94¾
2,000	82¼	500	94⅝
Colorado Midland 1st,		1,000	94¼
Trust Co Certfs		5,000	94½
14,000	66½	1,000	94¼
5,000	61¼	5,000	94½
Detroit Gas Co 5s		500	94
1,000	95	5,000	94½
Elec, Lex & B S 5s		3,000	94¼
5,000	98½	10,000	94½
Ft Wth & D C 1st		10,000	94¾
10,000	65	Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s	
17,000	65¼	1,000	59⅝
5,000	66	1,000	59½
1,000	66½	500	60
Iowa Central 1st 5s		4,000	59½
3,000	93⅜	Nor Pac Terminal 1st	
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s		5,000	106¼
1,000	101⅞	Northern Ry of Cal 5s	
L S & Mich So 3½s		6,000	102¼
38,000	104	Oregon R & Nav 4s	
Long Island G M 4s		2,000	94
2,000	88	20,000	93⅜
Louisville & Nashville		Oregon Short Line	
Unified Gold 4s		1st Con 5s	
5,000	86	1,000	99⅞
Louis & Nashv Cons		7,000	100
1,000	103¾	Inc A 5s	
Met St Ry Gen 5s		4,000	61½
7,000	110	10,000	61
Mexican Inter 1st 4s		Reading Co Gen 4s	
8,000	72½	5,000	81⅛
5,000	72⅝	15,000	81
5,000	72½	2,000	80¾
Total sales			$1,332,000

Rich & Danv Con 6s	
1,000	122½
Rio Grande Wn 1st	
2,000	80½
1,000	80¾
1,000	80⅝
1,000	80¾
Rome, W & Og Cons	
5,000	122
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	
5,000	70½
5,000	70¼
St L & Ir M Gen 5s	
6,000	89½
St L & San Fran 4s	
7,000	73
4,000	72½
St L & S F G M 5s	
2,000	102¼
1,000	102
St L & San Fran 2d,	
Class A	
1,000	115¼
Class B	
1,000	115
Class C	
3,000	115
St L Southwest 1st	
4,000	74
St Paul, Min & Man,	
East Minn Div 1st	
2,000	108
San An & Ar P 4s	
4,000	59
So Pacific of Arizona 1st	
10,000	104¼
South Pac of Cal 5s,	
Consolidated	
10,000	96½
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
6,000	89
1,000	89½
1,000	89
Standard R & T 6s	
3,000	57
8,000	55
Tex & N O Cons 5s	
5,000	98¼
7,000	98
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	
2,000	99
1,000	99¼
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc	
5,000	31
10,000	31½
5,000	31½
40,000	31¼
5,000	31
3,000	30¾
Union Pacific 4s	
34,000	92
8,000	91⅜
1,000	91⅞
10,000	91⅝
42,000	91½
8,000	91⅝
5,000	91½
11,000	91⅝
10,000	91¾
5,000	91⅝
10,000	91½
2,000	91⅝
18,000	91½
10,000	91¼
9,000	91½
Un P, Den & Gulf 1st,	
Trust Co Certfs	
10,000	54⅜
10,000	54½
7,000	54
5,000	53¼
15,000	53
Wabash 1st 5s	
5,000	106⅜
1,000	106½
9,000	106¾
Wabash 2d 5s	
9,000	76½
3,000	77
15,000	76½
1,000	76¼
Western Pac Bonds	
1,000	101

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,401.—Precious stones, from Lindenbaum & Weil, London, Feb. 21, 1898. 34¼ carats, 18 brilliants, entered at £7 10s., advanced to £8 10s. per carat. Discount, 4 per cent.

17,399.—Precious stones, &c., from Lindenbaum & Weil, London, Feb. 25, 1898. 20 grains, 1 pearl, entered at £4, advanced to £5 per grain. 17 grains, 1 pearl, entered at £3 8s., advanced to £4 per grain. 67 grains, 13 pearls, entered at £1 5s., advanced to £1 10s. per grain. 14¼ grains, 1 pearl, entered at £2 18s., advanced to £3 per grain. 48⅝ and 1-32 carats olivines, entered at £4 17s. 6d. per carat. No advance. 2½ carats, 1 Siam ruby, entered at £20, advanced to £25 per carat. 9 1-16, 1 sapphire, entered at £14 10s. per carat. No advance. 28⅝ grains, 3 pearls, entered at £1 17s. 6d., advanced to £2 15s. per grain. 2 carats, 2 emeralds, entered at £40 per carat. No advance. 7 7-16 carats, 1 sapphire, entered at £18 5s., advanced to £20 per carat. 48¾ grains, 1 pearl, entered at £210. No advance. 32⅜ carats, 8 sapphires, entered at £15 19s., advanced to £20 per carat.

17,402.—Hides of cattle, from O. Goldschmidt, Paris, Jan. 24, 1898. Green-salted L, IL, entered at 7¾ cents per pound. No advance.

17,405.—Hides of cattle, raw, from A. Dupony & Co., La Guayra, Feb. 19, 1898. Entered at 62 bolivars per quintal, plus porterage in and freight from Caracas, curing, weighing, and paint. No advance.

17,406.—Fish in tins, n. o. p. f., from Machonochie Brothers, London, Feb. 17, 1898. Kippered herrings, entered at 1s. 11d. per dozen; add cases at 1s. 11d. each, tins at 1s. 7d. per dozen, labels at 42 per dozen, and wrappers at 2d. per dozen. Similar goods, similar prices. Advance by disallowance of deduction of carriage from Fraserburg to London and lighterage.

17,433.—Woolen cloths, from Young, Milbank & Leaman, Huddersfield, Feb. 24, 1898. Fancy suitings, London shrunk, 6-4, blue, black, and mixed, entered at from 3s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per yard, advanced to from 3s. 6·9-10d. to 10s. 5 4-10d per yard. Add shrinking and shrinkage. Deduct 1-37d. ¼ yard in 10, and discount 3¾ per cent. Add cases.

17,125.—Seedlings of mahogany, cherry, &c., from E. T. Dickinson, Chatenay, Dec. 27, 1897. Mahaleb cherry seedlings, No. 2, ¾, entered at 50f., advanced to 65f. per 1,000. Ditto, No. 1, 4-1, entered at 1f. 5c., advanced to 1f. 15c. per 1,000. Pear seedlings, No. 1, 5-7, entered at 1f. 50c. per 1,000. No advance. Pear seedlings, No. 2, 4-7, entered at 1f. 20c., advanced to 1f. 30c. per 1,000. Add boxes and packing.

17,389.—Pear seedlings, &c., from P. Sebere & Ses Fils, Ussy, Feb. 5, 1898. Pear, 1 year, entered at 145f. per 46,000. No advance. Apple, 1 year, entered at 3f. 25c. for 1,000. No advance.

Valueless Postal Cards.

Many thousands of postal cards in the possession of business houses and their correspondents have been made valueless by a recent order of the Postal Department, to the effect that the designation of business on the face of the cards constitutes an advertisement, and therefore subjects the cards to higher rates. Firms all over the country purchased numbers of cards, on which they print their names and address and nature of business, to send to their customers on which to remit orders. Many New York firms have called on Postmaster Van Cott and asked that, as the order was issued without notice, it be so amended as to give them an opportunity to dispose of the cards they have on hand. The matter will be referred to the department.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	..
4s, r., 1907	110	111
4s, c., 1907	111¼	112½
4s, r., 1925	122¼	123½
4s, c., 1925	122¼	123½
5s, r., 1904	111¼	112½
5s, c., 1904	111¼	112
Currency 6s, 1899	108	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..
Albany & Sus	180	..
American Coal	100	140
Am. Cot. Oil	16½	17¼
Am. Dist. Tel		23
American Exp	122	125
Am. T. & C		90
Ann Arbor	11	12
Ann Arbor pf	35	36¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5¾	6¼
Boston A. L. pf	105	107
B'klyn Union Gas	118	..
Buff., R. & P	23	30½
Buff., R. & P. pf	60	64
Central Pacific	12	13
Chi. & Alton pf	165	..
Chi. & E. Ill	53	56
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	103	106
Chi. & W. M. pf	25	30
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24¾
Chi., Ind. & L	7	8
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	24	25
Chi. & N. W. pf	173	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf		82
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	49
Cleve. & Pitts	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. F. & I. pf		78
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5½	6¾
Col., H. V. & T	5⅝	6
Morris & Essex	170	178
C., H. V. & T. pf.	17½	25
Com. Cable	160	..
Consol. Coal	41	..
Consol. Ice	27	30
Consol. Ice pf	84½	85½
Del., L. & W		150
Den. & R. G	11	12¾
D. M. & Ft. D	11	14
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	75	..
Dul., S. S. & A	2½	4
Eastern Elevator		85
Eighth Avenue	315	325
Erie	12¾	13
Erie 2d pf	17	18
Ev. & T. H	18	22
Ev. & T. H. pf	40	42
Flint & P. M	9½	11½
Ft. W. & R. G	10	15
Gt. Nor. pf	148	154
Green Bay & W	30	40
H. B. Claflin		99¾
Homestake	44	48
Ill. Cent. l. l	91	98
Ill. Steel Co	45	50
Ind., Ill. & Iowa		25
Iowa Central	7¼	7½
Iowa Central pf	27	29½
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Keokuk & D. M	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf	13	16
Keokuk & West	32	34
Kingston & Pem	1	10
Laclede Gas pf	85	90
Long Island	40	50
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Md. Coal pf	40	50
Mexican Central	4½	5½
Mex. Nat. certfs	1	1¼
Minn. & St. L	26	28
M. & St. L. 1st pf	82	86
M. & St. L. 2d pf	51	53
Minn. Iron	62	94
Mo., K. & T	10½	11¾
Mobile & Ohio	26	28½
Morris & Essex	170	178
Nat. Starch	5¾	7
Nat. St. 1st pf	65	88
Nat. St. 2d pf	15	30
New Central Coal	6¼	7½
N. Y. & N. H	187	190
N. Y., C. & St. L	11¾	12
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	63	78
N. Y., S. & W. pf	29	32
Norfolk So	62	66
Nor. & West	12½	15
Northern Pacific		5
Ont. Mining	3	5
Ore. R. & N	44	50
Ore. S. L	23	30¼
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo., Dec. & Evv	1	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3	6
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	60	64
P., Ft. W. & C	166	..
Quicksilver	1¾	2
Quicksilver pf	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Rome, W. & O	119	122
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf	48	50
St. L. S. W	4½	5
St. L. S. W. pf	8⅞	9½
St. P. & Duluth	20	25
St. P. & Dul. pf	79	86
St. P., M. & M	127	135
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Standard R. & T	4	4½
Tol. & O. C	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf	35	45
Twin City R. T	20	25
U. S. Express	38	43
Wabash	6½	7⅞
Wells-F. Express	114	118
W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	1⅞	2
Wis. Central pf	3	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
42,710	Am. Sug. Ref.	122½	118⅝	118⅝
2,960	Am. Tobacco	98	98¼	95	95⅞
90	A., T. & S. F. pf.	25	25	24⅝	24⅞
910	Brook. R. T.	39	39	37⅞	38
19,440	C., B. & Q.	91¾	91¾	89⅞	90¼
28,980	C., M. & St. P.	90¾	90¾	88⅜	90
5,400	C., R. & P.	84⅝	84⅝	83	83
10	Central of N. J.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¾
10	Can. Southern	46½	46½	46½	46½
60	Gen. Electric	32½	32½	31½	31⅝
2,520	Louis. & Nash.	49⅝	49⅝	48¾	48¾
6,200	Manhattan	103⅝	103⅝	101¼	101¼
750	Mo. Pacific	26¼	26¼	25	25½
200	N. Y. Central	110¾	110¾	109½	109⅝
30	N. Pacific	22	22	21⅝	21⅝
1,840	N. Pacific pf	61½	61½	60½	60⅝
10	Pacific Mail	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½
1,160	People's Gas	91⅝	91½	90¾	90⅝
120	Reading	16⅞	17	16⅞	16⅞
150	Tenn. C. & I	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼
680	U. Pacific pf	51	51	49⅝	50
670	Western Union	86⅝	86⅞	86⅛	86¼

109,480.

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	56⅝	57⅛	56¾	57⅛
5,000	A., T. & S.F. gen.	89	89	89	89
20,000	M., K. & T. 2d	59⅞	60⅜	59⅞	60⅜
14,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	52¾	53	52¾	53

$59,000

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

S. F. MYERS & CO.—Judgment was entered yesterday against S. F. Myers & Co., wholesale dealers in jewelry, of 48 Maiden Lane, who failed in August, 1896, in favor of Lippman Tannenbaum, for $26,624, on ten notes of the firm.

FANNY H. HURCOMB.—Judgment for $11,741 was entered yesterday against Fanny H. Hurcomb of 532 West End Avenue in favor of the Third National Bank for balance due on her note for $40,000, dated Nov. 24, 1893, payable on demand.

LOUIS HENNEFELD.—Lidor Rosenwalz has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Louis Hennefeld, dealer in clothing at 275 Hudson Street, by Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court, on the application of Jacob Malino.

C. H. GREEN.—Transcript of a judgment from Brooklyn was filed yesterday against Charles H. Green of 82 Church Street for $16,217, in favor of the Hamilton Trust Company, and execution was issued to the Sheriff of New York County.

ISRAEL SCHWARZER.—George Behringer has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Israel Schwarzer of Mittler & Schwarzer, dealers in peddlers' supplies of 69 Canal Street, who failed three months ago, by Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court.

M. H. AND LENA BARILATI.—Judgment for $6,067 was entered yesterday against Marcello H. Barilati, banker, formerly of 50 Mulberry Street, and also against Lena Barilati, in favor of the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, on an indemnity bond to release an attachment against Mr. Barilati, which was in the hands of former Sheriff Tamsen.

WOOLF & LAIB.—Judgment for $16,382 was entered yesterday against Woolf & Laib, poultry commission merchants, formerly at 289 Washington Street, by Hays & Greenbaum, for Joseph Lilianthal, for money which he lent to the firm from April 12, 1895, to Aug. 6, 1896. They confessed judgment to him under date of Oct. 1, 1896, but it was not filed until yesterday. They went out of the poultry business in August, 1896, having started in it three years previously.

LOMBARD & AYRES.—Judgment for $93,190 was entered yesterday against Lombard & Ayres, oil merchants, of 12 Broadway, in favor of Emerson W. Gould, Jr., on two demand notes of the firm, dated Jan. 2 and April 11, 1894, aggregating $18,990, payable in the City of Mexico, and also as indorsers on six notes of the Seaboard Lumber Company for $10,000 each, dated April 1, 1895, payable thirty days after sight in this city, with interest. Lombard & Ayres suspended in December, 1895, and their affairs were then placed in the hands of a receiver.

Out of Town.

LUKE G. SROZOVICH & CO.—The fruit firm of Luke G. Srozovich & Co. of San Francisco has suspended. The indebtedness is $30,000; assets unknown.

AMBROSE & ALFRED PRALL.—The firm of Ambrose & Alfred Prall, one of the oldest dry goods houses in New Brunswick, N. J., has been declared insolvent and the stock is being sold to meet the demands of creditors. A confessed judgment was entered yesterday in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company of this city for $5,443.95, and Sheriff Litterst levied on the stock at the Peace Street store. Several chattel mortgages held by local parties must first be satisfied.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lion Park Property Sold—Valuable Plot on Thirty-fourth Street Changes Hands—Other Dealings.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has purchased from Bernheimer & Schmid, through Solomon Marcus, for about $120,000, the block front on the east side of Columbus Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, 201.10 by 100. The property has been resold, through Max Raubitschek, at a considerable advance, to Albert Erdman. The plot is a portion of the old Lion Park. No definite plans have as yet been made as to the disposition of the property, an existing lease preventing its delivery until after Dec. 1.

The Decker estate has sold, for about $200,000, the plot, 125 by 200, extending from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth Street, 175 feet west of Eighth Avenue. The Thirty-fifth Street front is now occupied by a five-story piano factory, and the Thirty-fourth Street front by a lumber yard.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Henry Greenbaum the four-story flat, with store, southeast corner of First Avenue and Eightieth Street, 27.3 by 80.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine, the old building, 198 Elm Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have also sold the five-story tenement, with store, 175 Stanton Street, 25 by 100, and have purchased from the Stevens estate the five-story brick tenement, with store, 95 Forsyth Street, 25 by 75 by 100.

Blakeslee Barnes has bought from the Jewett estate the old dwelling, 83 Washington Place, 22 by 97, and will improve the plot by the erection of an apartment house with studios.

Stabler & Smith have sold for Henry Oppenheimer to J. & J. A. Pinohbeck, the plot, Ninety-third Street, north side, 125 feet west of West End Avenue, 50 by 100.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Edward D. Crowman to F. W. Swords, the four-story dwelling, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Fortieth Street.

Francis Crawford has sold to L. & J. Brandt, for improvement, the plot, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 100 by 100.

Pease & Elliman have sold for R. D. Hatch, the four-story brownstone front dwelling, 111 West Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 98.9.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for the Emma Gayner estate a plot of about five lots, situated on the southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and the adjoining lots south fronting on Third Avenue, to a Mr. Bell for $30,000, who has resold them to a builder who will improve by erecting five-story flats on same; the same firm has sold for William H. Weiher the five-story triple flat, with stores, situated on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Brown Place, size 25 by 95 by 100, to a Mr. Levy for $36,000, who gave in part payment the four-story private dwelling 76 East Eighty-sixth Street, 17.9 by 60 by 100.2, for $30,000. The firm has also leased for F. & S. Hecht the southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, and the adjoining building on the avenue for a term of five years, at a total rental of $17,000, to Pike, Williams & Co.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Jung & Mohr, to Mary Hershfield, for about $24,000, the five-story single flat, 133 West Ninetieth Street.

Albert Hencker has traded with Morris Mandelstein four lots on the east side of Brook Avenue, 123 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for three five-story flats, on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, 100 feet east of Park Avenue. It is understood that difference in the amount of mortgages on the two parcels makes the transaction an even exchange.

Philip Jeselson has sold for Mrs. Rachel Heyman, to William Caille, the four-story dwelling, 132 East Sixtieth Street, 20.6 by 100.5.

Harris Cohen has purchased from Mandelbaum & Lewine the old building, 63 James Street, 25 by 100.

F. E. Mainhart has sold for Nathan Miller to Felix Ury, the lot, southwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 25 by 100.

Marvin & Snyder have sold to James Rothschild, for about $45,000, ten lots at the southeast corner of Boston Road and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. The buyer will improve the property.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have leased, for S. Herman and H. Israel, to Samuel Weintraub, the store and basement at the southwest corner of the Bowery and Hester Street, formerly occupied by the London and Liverpool Clothing Company, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $15,000.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Charles A. Berrian sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James C. Courter, for $1,675, the plot, Prescott Avenue, west side, 104.11 feet north of Emerson Street, 100 by 134.5 by 100 by 137.6.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Solomon de Walltearss, partition sale, Fernando Solinger, referee, 139 Bleecker Street and 527 to 531 West Broadway, being at the northeast corner of the streets named, 25.1 by 100 by 25.2 by 100.1, four-story brick building on Bleecker Street and a one-story brick store on West Broadway.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 325 to 337 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 141 feet west of First Avenue, 150 by 100.5, five-story brewery, malthouse, two-story stable, &c.; Forty-fifth Street, south side, extending through to the north side of Forty-fourth Street, 175 feet west of First Avenue, 150 by 200.10, six-story brick brewery, four-story brick cigar factory, and two-story brick buildings; Forty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 125 by 100.5, two-story brick building and wagon sheds. The foregoing will be sold as one parcel.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Second Street, northeast corner of West End Avenue, for five four-story brick dwellings, 20 by 55 and 21 by 55; James Livingston of 8 West Ninety-first Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $100,000.

Madison Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 26 by 77.5; Conlan & Gannon of 131 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owners; John C. Burne of 101 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for three four-story brick flats, 25 by 80; C. H. Chamberlain of Yonkers, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $60,000.

Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 107 feet west of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25.6 by 87.6; Jacob Rauth of 128 East Eighty-third Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 163 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for a two-story brick office building, 15.2 by 17.2; John Zieger of 165 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; J. T. Walther, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 215 West Twenty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 23 by 86.3; J. D. Kalst, Jr., of 2,051 Eighth Avenue, owner; Louis Korn of 37 Malden Lane, architect; cost, $20,000.

Fourth Avenue, east side, 110 feet north of Briggs Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, 54 by 34; C. Cipolla owner; cost, $6,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 52.6 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a five-story brick bottling establishment, 25.9 by 79.9; Henry Zeltner Brewing Company, owner; cost, $25,000.

Morris Avenue, east side, 95 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 20 by 95 and 25 by 65; Jacob Maliern of 215 West Fifty-third Street, owner; Joseph Wolf, architect; cost, $5,000.

Morris Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 65; Jacob Marx, owner; J. Wolff, architect; cost, $5,000.

Dawson Street, east side, 300 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for six two-story and basement frame dwellings, 18 by 50; George F. and Frederick Johnson, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Jerome Avenue, for four two-story frame dwellings, with stores, 17 by 50; C. J. Singhi, owner; H. Anderson of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,400.

Third Avenue, extends from One Hundred and Seventieth Street to St. Paul's Place, for ten five-story brick flats; Henry Zeltner Brewing Company, owner; L. F. J. Wether, Jr., of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, architect; cost, $236,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, northwest corner of Beacon Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 44; C. Knauf, owner and architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, north side, 162.9 feet west of Third Avenue, for two five-sory brick flats, 25 by 80; Henry Overington of 2,706 Third Avenue, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $46,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 31 feet west of Morris Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 90; F. Hitchcock, owner; C. Baxter & Sons, architects; cost, $750.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 175 and 200 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 34; W. E. Buzby of 111 Fifth Avenue, owner; M. Schiff, architect; cost, $8,700.

Albany Avenue, corner of Van Courtlandt Avenue, for a one and one-half story frame shed, 20 by 30; D. F. Sullivan, owner; cost, $500.

Union Avenue, east side, 188.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; and Prospect Avenue, west side, 108 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, 20 by 58; Edward G. Williams of 1,264 Boston Road, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

No. 51 Christopher Street to a two and three story brick stable, 25 by 94; estate of A. B. Hartun of 21 Madison Avenue, owner; J. V. Myers, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 211 to 217 East Thirty-second Street to a three-story brick public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $700.

Nos. 33 and 35 Liberty Street to a four-story brick store and lofts; S. F. Myers of 48 Maiden Lane, owner; R. T. Lyons, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 46 Clinton Place to a three-story brick and stone dwelling; E. H. Gillilan, owner; F. Commeau of 145 Bleecker Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, northwest corner of Franklin Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; Elizabeth Allen, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $1,000.

STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED (offices of the Commissioners are at 90 and 92 West Broadway.)—Public place or square, lying southerly of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, bounded by East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Mott Avenue, and Railroad Avenue East. Hearings for objectors for ten days after April 14. Report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., May 23.

East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, from the Harlem River to a point 493.22 feet westerly of the west line of Alexander Avenue. Hearings for objectors for ten days after April 14. Report to be made to the Supreme Court May 23.

East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, from Third Avenue to Fulton Avenue. Hearings for objectors for ten days after April 16. Report to be made to the Supreme Court May 24.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS.—East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, from St. Ann's Avenue to Locust Avenue, for a first-class street or road. April 4, 1 P. M.

East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, from St. Ann's Avenue to Locust Avenue, for a first-class street or road. April 4, 1 P. M.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 17.

ALBANY AV, Lots 272 to 275, map of Oloff Park, Yonkers; William D. and Wells Olmsted, executors, &c., to Robert C. Wood, (re-recorded)..... $5,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 140th St, 25x100; Hyman Sonn and others to Samuel Rouse 100

BROOME ST, 452 n e corner of 145th St, 25x100; Mary Schafer to Anton Schwartz. 35,000

CATHARINE ST, 80, w s, 24.6x100; Bridget Devlin to Harris Mandelbaum and another 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 92d St, 75x84.125; Hyman and Henry Sonn to Frank N. Gill..... 100

CLINTON PLACE, s s, 80 ft e of 6th Av, runs s w 113.9x s e 54x n e 22.9x s e 12x n e 91 to place x n w 66; Francis T. Garrettson, as executor and trustee of Harriette Livingston to James Cunningham, (incorrectly reported on March 16). 80,400

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 80th St, 51.2x100; Henry C. Lytton to Henriette K. White..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 104th St, 201.10x100x100.11x9x100.11x109; John McCulloch to Solomon Rothfeld..... 1

CRESTON AV, w s, 769.8 ft n of Wellesley St, 25x100.4; John J. Bannan to Edward F. Murray..... 900

DELANCEY ST, 203 to 272, 75x100; Barney Isaacs and others to Solomon Bachuch 1

ELLISON AV, w s, 300 ft n of Marrin St, 75x100; John H. Eden and wife to Christian Wilhelm 4,500

ELLISON AV, n s, 125 ft n of Marrin St, 75x100; John H. Eden and wife to Christian Wilhelm 4,500

INTERVALE AV, s e corner of 167th St, 85.6x100; William Metzrath to John De Heer..... 1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 119.3 ft n of Home St, 24.11x63.8x27.8x52.11; John F. Steeves to Ernst Holz 10

LENOX AV, n w corner of 135th St, 26x100; Patrick Reynolds and others to Simon E. Bernheimer and another..... 100

LENOX AV, n w corner of 135th St, 26x100; German Exchange Bank, trustee, to Simon E. Bernheimer and another..... 6,489

LEWIS ST, w s, 97.5 ft s of 5th St, 24.2x92.9x24.8x90.3; Patrick Farrell to Edward Goett 14,750

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 67.7 ft n of 108th St, 16.8x65; Mabel Lloyd to Josephine Wolfsky..... 1

LOT 155, map by Josiah A. Briggs; Philip Hedderick to Thekla Hedderick..... 1

LOT 124 and east half of Lot 125 and Lot 310, map of Washingtonville; Harriet E. Bard to Ella M. Curtis..... 1

LOT 251, map of a portion of the Hunt estate; Rosanna Schlosser and another to Emma C. Armstrong..... 800

LOT 12, map of Joseph S. Wood, 25x100; James V. Lawrence and wife to William H. Glover..... 1

LOTS 471 and 472, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to John E. Badum..... 1,100

LUDLOW ST, w s, 175 ft n of Hester St, 25x87.6; Fannie Friedman to Michael Friedman 1

MOTT AV, e s, 542.11 ft n of 138th St, 75x157x76.6x142.3; Carl Ernst and wife to Mary E. Robinson..... 100

PEARL ST, 124, and Water St, 88; George L. Rives, executor, &c., to August Klipstein 9,000

PEARL ST, 124, and Water St, 88; John H. Davis and another, executors, &c., to August Klipstein..... 9,000

PEARL ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 138x100.8; Hyman and Henry Sonn to Patrick J. O'Connell 100

104TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Sophia Doebell to Joseph Ferro and another 400

106TH ST, 154 West, 30x100.11; John Paterno to James Denholm..... 100

106TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; James Denholm to John Paterno 1

110TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 75x100.11; Max Ottinger and another to Mary E. Dempsey..... 100

129TH ST, n s, 306 and 308 West, 50x100.11; Paul Dealadi and wife to Henry B. Savage..... 1

127TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of 4th Av, 25x99.11; Christian Wilhelm to John H. Eden 1

127TH ST, s s, 412.6 ft e of 8th Av, 12.6x99.11; Emma Kobbe to Thomas H. Cook 1

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130TH ST, s s, 101.3 ft e of Broadway, runs s 26.7x n e — to 130th St, x w 14; Sally C. Peters to Lucretia Peters and others, 9-100 part..... 1

138D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Frederick e Beney to Louis Stern..... 1

184TH ST, n s, 209 ft e of 8th Av, 16x99.11; Rosa Raphael to Frederick G. Potter 1

137TH ST, 110 West, 25x99.11; Henry B. Savage to Paul Obalaski..... 1

137TH ST, n e corner of St. Ann's Av, 100x25x100.8x25; Herman Schmuck and others to Fritz Schmidt..... 1

148TH ST, 639 West, 16.8x99.11; James T. Fitzpatrick and wife to Fredericks S. Brinkman 15,500

153D ST, s s, 92 ft w of Elton Av, 52.5x100; Hermina Hoffman to Henry Multiker 8,500

169TH ST, s w s, at n s of 167th St, runs w 95.5 x s w 45 x s 84.7 to 167th St, x e 90.4; William Metzrath and wife to John De Hart 1

Recorded Leases.

COHN, Solomon, to John Nadvornik; 1st Av, n w corner of 73d St, 3 years..... $1,020

CONGER, Clarence R., and wife to William M. Thomas and another, executors, &c.; East Broadway, Lot 977, map of Hendrik Rutgers, 28.4x0x106.4x28.10x106.8, 21 years 700

COOPER, Mary F., to P. H. Wallenstein; 491 8th Av, 3 years..... 1,600

COYLE, Ellen M. A., to Herman W. Meloh; 396 3d Av, store, &c., 5 1-6 years.. 1,800

ENGEL, Martin, to Louis Ziv; 226 Broome St, 3 years 1,800

FISHER, Daniel A., to Raffaele Gaimari; Oak St, 48 and 48½; Oliver St, 56 and 58, 5 years 1,740

FOX, Edward W., to Charles B. Lawson; Mott Av, n w corner of 146th St, 20x75, 10 years..... 1,200

GLUCK, Ignatz, to Jacob Greenfield; 190 Stanton St, 1½ years..... 2,300

HOFFMAN, Harriett R., to Bache McE. Whitlock; East St, w s, 25 ft n of Broome St, 25x75, 21 years..... 825

JORDAN, George R., to Henry Gossel; Park Av, 1,674, s w corner of 118th St, 5 years 600

RUSH, Elizabeth, to Edward Herbert; 27 Delancey St, 4 years 960

TRIGONE, Charles A., to Maria Simonson; 112 East 110th St, 6 months..... 720

Recorded Mortgages.

AXELROD, Rachel, to William Rankin; s w corner of Central Park West and 96th St, 1 year..... $30,000

BADUM, John E., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 471 and 472, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 2 years..... 780

BARTHEN, Frederick C. and Caroline, to Estelle M. T. Sherman; Washington St, s w corner of Morris Park, 3 years..... 8,500

BELL, Enoch C., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s w corner of 3d Av and 165th St, and 165th St, s s, 115 ft w of 3d Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 44,000

BENZING, Ricke, to Union Trust Savings Institution; w s of 8th Av, 26.4 ft n of 117th St, 2 years..... 15,000

BRINKMAN, Frederika S., to James T. Fitzpatrick; n s of 148th St, 341.8 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 1,000

BURKHARDT, Catherine F., to Jacob Schlosser; 342 East 47th St, 2 years..... 1,500

CAVEN, William L., and wife to Washington H. Taylor; 78 Roosevelt St and 70 New Chambers St, demand..... 12,000

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS to the Manhattan Savings Institution; n s of 57th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years... 50,000

DAVIS, John, to Louisa Mander; 42 West 91st St, 3 years..... 16,000

DELANEY, Mary, Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 808 West 48th St, 3 years..... 5,500

DE MARCO, Celestino, to The Society of the Lying-In Hospital of the City of New York; 450 East 115th St, 5 years.. 8,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to David E. Oppenheimer and another, e s of West End Av, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 1 year..... 20,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E. and William, to Marx and Moses Ottinger; s s of 110th St, 97 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 33,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E. and William, to Marx and Moses Ottinger; s s of 110th St, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 18,000

DENTON, Henry M., to Gertie Well; s w corner of Lenox Av and 125th St, and s s of 126th St, 125 ft e of 7th Av, installments..... 45,000

DENHOLM, James, to John Paterno; 154 West 106th St, 1 year..... 1,000

DOUGHERTY, Daniel S., to Herman W. Hoops; s s of 42d St, 138 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years..... 12,000

DOUGHERTY, Daniel S., to Richard Dudensing, Jr.; s s of 42d St, 133 ft e of 9th Av, installments..... 2,000

DUFFY, Lawrence, to Frederick Boss; e s of Manhattan Av, part of Lot 202, map of the village of East Thremont, West Farms, 3 months..... 200

ERNST, Carl, to Hannah Sichel; Mott Av, or Macomb Av, e s, 40.8 ft n from the s s of the house of James Mooney, 2 years..... 12,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia, to Henry Rothschild, w s of 5th Av, 25.11 ft n of 118th St, and two adjoining lots, 3 years..... 6,000

FORSTER, Frederick P., to Margaretta E. Warren and another, trustees, &c.; w s of 8th Av, 60.11 ft s of 116th St, 3 years.. 21,000

FRANKLIN, Ruford, to Joseph H. Gray; s s of 50th St, 450 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years 2,500

GILL, Frank N., to Hyman and Henry Sonn; s w corner of Central Park West and 92d St, 1 year..... 104,000

GILL, Frank N., to Hyman and Henry Sonn; s w corner of Central Park West and 92d St, 1 year..... 50,000

GOETT, Edward, to Patrick Farrell; w s of Lewis St, 97.5 ft s of 5th St, installments 1,450

HOLZ, Ernst, to John F. Steeves; 1,226 Intervale Av, 1 year..... 400

JENNINGS, Michael A., to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; 942 2d Av, saloon lease, demands..... 3,000

KELLER, Paul H., to Robert W. Gleason; 42 West 120th St, collateral..... 600

KLIPSTEIN, August, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 124 Pearl St, and Water St, 88, 3 years..... 30,000

KUPER, Richard H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 846 West 134th St, 5 years..... 2,500

LEVY, Sophia, to Carrie Gottgetreu; 40 Chrystie St, ½ year..... 10,000

MARSH, Luvia W., to Elisa Werner, executrix, &c; 125 2d Av, 3 years..... 11,000

McCORD, Isabella R., to the Manhattan Savings Institution; s s of 83d St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 12,500

MENDELSON, Hattie, to Anna Elsner; s w corner of Madison Av and 90th St, 5 years 15,000

MOORHEAD, Robert J., to Edward Brandon, executor and trustee; s s of 135th St, 850 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 10,500

NACHMAN, Hannah, to The East River Savings Institution; 951 1st Av, 5 years. 7,200

NIEBUHR, John F., to Mattie P. Gray; s s of Green Lane, or Av, 158 ft from proposed 5th St, 1 year..... 800

O'CONNELL, Patrick J., to Hyman and Henry Sonn; s s of 92d St, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 100

OSBORNE, Dora, to Henry M. Denton; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 79th St, 1 year..... 15,000

OVERINGTON, Harry, to Leonard Rentelen and another, executors; e s of Morris Av, widened, 81.6 ft s of 152d St, 1 year 1,100

REILLY, Maggie, to Frances G. W. Beard; 40 Market St, 4 months..... 2,500

ROBINSON, Mary E., to Carl Ernst; e s of Mott Av, 542.10 ft n of 138th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 32,250

ROUSE, Samuel, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 40 Canal St and 142 Division St, 3 years..... 12,000

SCHLAESMITH, John R., to Carl Ernst and others; n s of 173d St, 35 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 165x100, 8 months..... 4,000

SMITH, John V., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s w corner of Stanton and Willett Sts, 1 year..... 3,000

WHITE, Henriette K. and Thomas R., to Henry C. Lytton; 71 Lenox Av, secures contract for..... 10,000

WHITE, Henriette K. and Thomas R., to Henry C. Lytton; n w corner of Columbus Av and 80th St, 1 year..... 60,000

WILHELM, Christian, to John H. Eden; e s of Ellison Av, 125 ft n of Marrin St, 75x100, 5 years..... 1,000

WILHELM, Christian, to John H. Eden; w s of Ellison Av, 300 ft n of Marrin St, 5 years 1,000

WOLFSKY, Josephine, to Christian Fausel; 1,742 Lexington Av, 3 years..... 6,000

WOLFSKY, Josephine, to Sarah Kahn; 1,743 Lexington Av, 1 year..... 1,000

WOTHERSPOON, Mary H., to William W. Wotherspoon; n s of 12th St, 48.6 f e of Hudson St, 5 years..... 11,333

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... $15,000

CRAM, John S., executor, &c., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 60,000

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS Bank to James Everard..... 9,077

FITZSIMMONS, Bartholomew, to Margaret Fitzsimmons ..... Nom.

GARRY, Daniel, to William B. Davenport, as public administrator, &c..... Nom.

GILBERT, Frank W., to John Fennell.. Nom.

HEPWORTH, Adaline A., trustee, to Kate L. Damon..... 12,000

HALSTEAD, Daniel B., to the New York National Exchange Bank..... Nom.

LOCKMAN, Jacob K., and another, trustees, to Frances I. Sage..... Nom.

JOHNSON, Henry M., to Ellen R. Huey.. Nom.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the New York Security and Trust Company..... 34,000

MARIEN, Francis S., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 9,000

PIKE, Harry P., and another, executors, &c., to Emma Chase..... Nom.

SAGE, Frances I., to George G. and William F. Sage, as trustees..... Nom.

SMITH, John R., to Carl Ernst and others; n s of 173d St, 35 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 165x100, 8 months..... 4,000

SMITH, John V., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s w corner of Stanton and Willett Sts, 1 year..... 3,000

WHITE, Henriette K. and Thomas R., to Henry C. Lytton; 71 Lenox Av, secures contract for..... 10,000

WHITE, Henriette K. and Thomas R., to Henry C. Lytton; n w corner of Columbus Av and 80th St, 1 year..... 60,000

WILHELM, Christian, to John H. Eden; e s of Ellison Av, 125 ft n of Marrin St, 75x100, 5 years..... 1,000

WILHELM, Christian, to John H. Eden; w s of Ellison Av, 300 ft n of Marrin St, 5 years 1,000

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WOTHERSPOON, Mary H., to William W. Wotherspoon; n s of 12th St, 48.6 f e of Hudson St, 5 years..... 11,333

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 165th St, 205.10x100; the New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against John E. Darragh, owner and contractor..... $3,000

KING'S BRIDGE AV, s e corner of Terrace View Av, 100x100; Angelo Muscoyla against the New York Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; E. N. Post, contractor 8

KING'S BRIDGE AV, s e corner of Terrace View Av, 100x100; Vincentzo Muscoyla against the New York Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; E. N. Post, contractor..... 82

LIBERTY ST, 95 and 97; Sprague Elevator Company against Thomas R. White, owner and contractor..... 10,668

159TH ST, 528 to 538 West; H. Brown & Son against William Topping and Isma Schryer, owners; John Dale contractor.. 4,196

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 92d St, 100.8x125; Hyman & Henry Sonn, with Frank N. Gill, 10 payments..... 104,000

5TH AV, n e corner of 135th St, 100x100; Alois Gutwillig, with Theodore G. Stein and others, 10 payments..... 50,000

92D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 138x100.8, Hyman & Henry Sonn, with Patrick J. O'Connell, 10 payments. 114,000

110TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 75x100.11; Max & Moses Ottinger with Mary E. and William Dempsey, 18 payments 33,000

177TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 100x100.11; John D. Mennie, with Frank E. Stephens and Emil Green, payments.... 50,000

Lis Pendens.

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 88 ft n of Oak Tree Place, 20x95; John F. Knoll against William Guggois, (action to recover a judgment); attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

LOTS 3, 4 and 5, map of Lafayette Court, (filed in Register's Office, Oct. 10, 1883); Charles W. Bastine against Andrew J. Bastine and others, (partition); attorney, J. A. Blanchard.

LOTS 112 and 113, map of Section A of the Vyse estate, Twenty-third Ward; Abraham Rosenthal against Babette Blumenthal and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages); attorney, S. Fleischman.

PONTIAC, East 151st or Beck St, n s, Lot 283 and part of Lot 284, map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania; William Grupe against Margaret and Michael Meade, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, W. K. Van Meter.

VARICK ST, 67; Edward Brandon, executor, &c., against Morgan D. McMonegal and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. J. & A. Lyon.

WALKER ST, 117; Abraham Kaufmann against Emma J. Keller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davis & Kaufmann.

127TH ST, s s, Lots 280 and 296, map of Village of Wakefield; David F. Wright against Mary C. Burlando and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. B. Augustine.

2D AV, 156; 10th St, 204 East; George M. Smith and another against Wilhelmine Walther and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. S. Truax.

120TH ST, n s, 77 ft e of 7th Av, 16x100.11; Thomas E. Greacen against John P. Agnew and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. R. Carrington.

139TH ST, 304 West; Carrie Engs and others, executors, &c., against Theodore E. Fogg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Hurst.

170TH ST, 1,079 East; Stella L. Lanier against David Milliken and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Van Duzen & Taylor.

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148TH ST, 639

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND ICE BRIDGE AT

NIAGARA FALLS.

$8 EXCURSION VIA

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

Saturday, March 19th, 1898.

Trains foot of Franklin Street 10:00 A. M., 5:45, 7:30, and 8:00 P. M. Tickets at 113, 363, 671, and 942 Broadway, New York, and 338, 339, and 726 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,

AMONG THE PINES.

Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazza filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

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(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.

The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.

J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.

Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet.

CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.

A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. EXILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor T. K. GOULD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

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A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector successful. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

The New York School of Oratory and for the cure of STAMMERING.
1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

AUCTION SALES.

PARIS.—MR. PAUL CHEVALLIER, AUCTIONeer, in Paris, 10 rue Grange Batélière, assisted by MM. Féral & Mannheim, experts, will sell by public auction on 4, 5, & 6 April, 1898, in Paris, 8 rue de Seze.

The IMPORTANT COLLECTION of MR. LE COMTE JACQUES DE BRYAS, comprising: Drawings, Paintings, Pastels, Water Colors, Objects of Art and Rich Furniture opf the XVIII. century. Tapestries.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.—Class Journal, old established; nets $5,000 yearly; advertising patronage extending through United States and Mexico. Address S. M., Box 194 Times Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

A NEW HOME.—Elderly people and others, $4 per week; circulars sent. 148 Saint Ann's Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

39TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large furnished room; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—As chambermaid and laundress in private family; excellent references. Call, two days, Newman, 138 East 43d St.

Companions.

COMPANION, or PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A lady of thirty, a teacher, desirous of increasing her income, would like a position as companion or as private secretary during the Summer months; references exchanged. C. E. L., Box 108, Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young Swedish girl as first-class cook; wages, $40; also chambermaid and seamstress; willing to wait on lady; wages, $20; first-class city reference. 980 6th Av., Molloy's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; in private family; excellent reference. 404 West 55th St., first floor.

COOK.—By good cook; city or country; best reference. 254 West 35th St., rear house.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A French dressmaker, just starting in business, wishes a few more customers; very moderate prices. Pierret, 148½ East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by the day; $1.75. 167 East 33d St., top floor.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper; widower's family preferred; best reference. Refinement. Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Very competent laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; fine laces; best city reference; present employer can be seen. T. M., 1,152 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; would travel; personal references. Emanuel, 346 West 59th St.

Miscellaneous.

SHOPPER.—An experienced shopper would like few more customers; family shopping specialty; references. Careful, Box 112, Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and telegrapher; thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable references. Miss Hughes, 106 1st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his duties; excellent care of silver; best references. L., 650 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a Swede, 27, single, as coachman and groom or be generally useful; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, &c.; willing and obliging; 7 years' good references; country preferred. Swenson, 2,191 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—By trustworthy single man of good appearance; thorough horseman; will be found willing and obliging, sober and honest; city or country; good personal reference. 319 East 54th St., care Simpson.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; understands his business thoroughly; four in hand, gardener, &c.; present and former employers can testify to sobriety and honesty; country preferred. Glenbrook P. O. Box 61, Conn.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; references from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Call or address Hay, 48 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Dane as gardener; thirty-eight; single; thoroughly competent in all branches; first-class vegetable gardener; first-class references; good grower of flowers and fruit under glass. Parties desiring to get a good man should communicate with P. S., care G. Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—By single Swede of thirty-seven as gardener on gentleman's place; thoroughly understands his business; fifteen years' first-class references. Swede, Box 198, Times Office.

GARDENER.—By Scotch married gardener without children; large experience with greenhouses, graperies, roses, lawns, shrubs, and vegetable gardens; references. L., Box 124, Times Office.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—As second man or single handed; English; 26; paper and personal references; lady going to Europe. Whigham, 430 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, 30 YEARS' REFERence, desires a position, city or country, to care for horse, cow, or do kitchen garden. J. Horan, care of S. Matthews, 201 St. Ann's Av.

COOK.—By a German; speaks English and French; best references; long experience; for hotel or club; city or country. E., Box 220, Times Office.

DRAFTSMAN.—By a college man, capable, but inexperienced, as draftsman in an engineer's office. G. B. J., Box 3, 1,242 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A.—A.—A.—WANTED—A thoroughly competent maid for one lady; must speak French and have city reference. Call to-day, from 10 to 1, 162 West 47th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

FOLSOM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID FOLSOM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the fourth day of November, 1897. DANIEL W. TOMLINSON, Executor. VAN DERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New York City. n5-1aw6mF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-1aw6mF

HALLGARTEN, JULIUS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Central Trust Company of New York and Charles Wehrhane, as trustees of the trusts created by the fourth clause of the will of JULIUS HALLGARTEN, deceased, for the benefit of Albert Hallgarten and remaindermen, Albert Hallgarten, the President and Fellows of Yale College, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, the Trustees of Columbia College, the New York Free Circulating Library, the American Museum of Natural History, the Nursery and Child's Hospital, the Mount Sinai Hospital, the German Hospital, the New York Infant Asylum, the President and Trustees of Williams College, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Cornell University, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at Your Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the accounts and proceedings of the said Trust Company of New York and Charles Wehrhane, as trustees of the trusts created by the Fourth Clause of the will of Julius Hallgarten, deceased, for the benefit of Albert Hallgarten and remaindermen, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Central Trust Company of New York should not be discharged from all liability, responsibility, and accountability, as such trustee as aforesaid; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, and if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 50 Wall St., New York City. mh11-1aw6wF

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh

JUDSON, SOPHRONIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHRONIA JUDSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of November, 1897. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Executor. n5-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, HAMILTON COUNTY. Union Trust Company of New York against Hamilton Park Company et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made on the 27th day of December, 1897, entered in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on the 20th day of January, 1898, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Village of Lake Pleasant, County of Hamilton, State of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises described in the complaint in this action, and in said decree hereinbefore referred to, and as hereinafter set forth, upon the following terms and conditions:

TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will include simply the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises hereinafter described.

The sale of the said property shall be subject to all liens prior to the lien of said mortgage, and the undersigned, the Referee, will not pay out of the proceeds of sale any taxes, assessments, waterrates, or other liens upon the property sold, nor redeem the property sold from any sales for unpaid taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens.

The undersigned, the Referee, will first, in the order as hereinafter described, offer for sale the property in separate lots. The bids received for the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall be received on condition that all the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel. The highest bids received for the separate lots so offered for sale will be noted by said Referee.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which shall be sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest on all the then outstanding and unpaid bonds secured by said mortgage, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sale, and all costs of this cause, and all proper allowances, compensation, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any parties or their counsel, or to the undersigned, said Referee, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the trustee in the administration of the trust, then the undersigned, said Referee, will offer no more of such parcels for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the property offered for sale in separate lots the undersigned, said Referee, shall offer the same for sale together as a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bid for all such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the said highest bids received and noted for said property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such property shall be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid received for such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received and noted for such property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several separate lots offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for parcels of land herein described as Tracts I., II., III., IV., and V., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $500 in money, or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for parcels hereinafter described and known as Tract VI., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $1,000 in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the parcels offered as a whole, unless the person or persons so bidding shall not first deposit with him the sum of $2,000, in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The above deposits are required as a pledge that the respective bidders will make good his or their bids in case of acceptance.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for any parcels, respectively known as Tracts Nos. I., II., III., IV., and V., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter, deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said referee, the sum of $1,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for parcel known as Tract No. VI., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $5,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for the parcels offered as a whole the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $7,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Any cash which may have previously been deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the undersigned, said Referee, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with the terms of sale as to the passing of title, the payment of the purchase price, or otherwise, or shall fail to comply with the terms of the said decree hereinbefore referred to, or with any order of the court relating to the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash deposited by such purchaser or purchasers, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon resale.

The purchaser shall pay to the undersigned, the said Referee, at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, within five days after said sale, when the said Referee's deed will be ready for delivery, such other payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid as the court may direct; the balance of the purchase price, not required to be paid in cash, may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning in at the same time and place, to be cancelled or credited as hereinafter provided, bonds and coupons, to be paid out of the proceeds of sale upon distribution thereof, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price all such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to resell the property, upon such notice as the court shall direct, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after proper demand made upon said purchaser therefor, or within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment.

The biddings will be kept open after the property is struck down, and in case any purchaser shall fail to comply with any of the conditions of sale, the property so struck down to him will be again put up for sale under the direction of the undersigned, said Referee, under the same terms of sale, without application to the court, unless the plaintiff's attorneys shall elect to make such application; and such purchaser will be held liable for any deficiency there may be between the sums for which said premises shall be struck down upon the sale and that for which they may be purchased on the resale, and also for any costs or expenses accruing on such resale.

Where reference is made herein to the sale of "tracts or parcels of land," it is understood that such term refers simply to the right, title, and interest of the defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, on the 1st day of May, 1889, the date of said mortgage foreclosed, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to such parcel or parcels of land.

The following is a description of said mortgaged premises hereinbefore mentioned:

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land and territory situated in the County of Hamilton, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

TRACT I.

All that certain tract or parcel of land and territory described as being four thousand nine hundred (4,900) acres, or thereabout, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, lying in a square (as near as may be) in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten & Crossfield's (or Jessup's) Purchase, lying in the County of Hamilton (formerly Montgomery County) in the State of New York; being the same tract of land or premises conveyed by Margaret L. Woodruff to John D. Clute, by deed dated November 6th, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on March 2d, 1880, in Book No. 18 of Deeds at pages 414 et seq., and being the same premises conveyed to the said Clute by James Robertson and others, Trustees of the Bank of the United States, as described and set forth in said deed of conveyance, dated November 28th, 1849, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book No. 5 of Deeds at page 329.

And being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret L. Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated 30th April, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 258, and thereafter conveyed by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT II.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the northwest quarter of Township thirty-five (35) in Hamilton County, State of New York, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, being bounded in a deed dated October 14th, 1858, made by Abner Benedict and wife to John D. Clute, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County October 30th, 1858, in Book 5 of Deeds at page 604, as follows:

"All that piece of land situated on the north shore of Racquette Lake in Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, in Hamilton County, State of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly shore of said lake distant twenty (20) chains westerly in a straight line from the northerly end of the bridge crossing the outlet of said lake, and running thence north to the southerly boundary of lands now owned by said Clute; thence southwesterly along said southerly boundary of said Clute's lands to the westerly boundary of said Township thirty-five (35); thence southeasterly along said last-named boundary to the northerly shore of said lake, and thence along the shore to the place of beginning, be the quantity more or less contained therein."

Being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book of Deeds No. 20 at page 256, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 267.

This tract being the same tract described in and conveyed by two certain deeds of quit-claim as follows: One made by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey, dated 19th day of April, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 264; and the second made by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, dated the 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded on the 28th day of November, 1888, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book 20 of Deeds at page 272.

TRACT III.

All that certain undivided one-quarter interest of a lot of land known and described as lot No. ninety-seven (97) in Township twenty-one (21), in Hamilton County, New York State, said lot containing two hundred (200) acres or thereabout, and being a portion of the lands conveyed by Anna M. Van Benthuysen, as sole executrix, etc., to John D. Clute, by deed dated November 1, 1861, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County January 3, 1862, in Book No. 9 of Deeds at page 245, with all the appurtenances thereof.

Being the same property conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company by deed dated 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT IV.

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situated in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty (2,130) acres, more or less, being all that remains of that part of the southwest one-quarter of the Township not covered by water, after excepting therefrom three hundred and twenty (320) acres heretofore lands conveyed, two thousand eight hundred and forty (2,840) acres, more or less, being the undivided one-half of the remainder of said southwest one-quarter, on which taxes were paid by Mrs. Sarah T. Russell; and seven hundred and ten (710) acres more or less, being the undivided one-eighth of said remainder, on which taxes were paid by the Bank of Lansingburg, New York, or Alexander Walsh, Cashier.

Being the same tract of land conveyed by Edward Wemple, Comptroller of the State of New York, to Clara E. Durant, by deed dated 20th day of March, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton, and conveyed by the said Clara E. Durant and Frederick C. Durant, her husband, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 23th day of March, 1889.

TRACT V.

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, situated in the County of Hamilton, known and described as follows, viz.:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Nine hundred and six and one-half (906½) acres, being the following described parcels:

1. Five hundred and forty-one (541) acres east end of six hundred and fifty-one acres (651) south part of all that remains of the northwest one-quarter of the township after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein.

2. Three hundred and sixty-five and one-half (365½) acres undivided one-half of seven hundred and thirty-one acres east end of all that remains of said northwest quarter after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein, on which taxes were not paid by Sarah T. Russell.

TRACT VI.

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township thirty-six (36).

Twenty thousand nine hundred and forty-five acres (20,945), more or less, being all not under water of all that remains of the Township after excepting therefrom twelve hundred and eighty (1,280) acres Gospel, School and Literature lots, and one thousand (1,000) acres in the northwest one-quarter of the Township, bounded: Beginning at the northeast corner of a one thousand (1,000) acre tract of State land, in the northwest quarter of the Township, selected and located by the Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company; thence south twenty-nine (29) degrees east along the east boundary of said selected one thousand (1,000) acre tract, forty-eight (48) chains fifty-five (55) links; thence north sixty-one (61) degrees east one hundred and eighty-seven (187) chains seventy (70) links running into Lake Clute about thirteen (13) chains; thence north twenty-nine (29) degrees west fifty-eight (58) chains to the north line of the Township, and thence westerly along said Township line to the place of beginning.

And also all the franchises, privileges, rights, and liberties belonging or appertaining to the said company.

ALBERT RATHBONE, Referee.

Dated Albany, N. Y., February 1st, 1898.

Miller, Peckham & Dixon, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 80 Broadway, New York City.

f11-1aw8wF

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against EDWARD E. BLACK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment duly appointed, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 23d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Solomon De Waltteaux, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street with the westerly line or side of West End Avenue, said point being at the southwest corner of a plot of land heretofore conveyed by Julia A. Clark and Cyrus Clark to John O. Baker by deed bearing date May 11, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County May 13th, 1887, in Liber 2,068 of conveyances, page 51; running thence northwardly, along said last-mentioned land and parallel with West End Avenue, seventy-five feet eight and one-half inches; thence eastwardly, still along said land conveyed to John O. Baker and parallel with Eighty-ninth Street, one hundred and twelve feet; thence northwardly, still along said land conveyed to Baker, and parallel with West End Avenue, fifty-eight feet six and five-sixths inches, to the southeasterly corner of a lot of land heretofore conveyed by Cyrus Clark and Julia A. Clark to Edwin Parsons by deed bearing date June 26, 1894, and recorded June 4th, 1894, in said Register's office in Section 4 of conveyances, Liber 33, page 480; thence westerly, along said last-mentioned land and parallel with Ninetieth Street, to Riverside Drive or Avenue; thence southwardly, along said Riverside Drive or Avenue, to the northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street; thence eastwardly, along said northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street, one hundred and seventy-four feet ten and three-fourths inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Subject, however, to and with the benefit of the covenants and restrictions set forth in a certain agreement made by and between Mary L. Parsons, Annie B. Phelps, and Cyrus Clark dated September 1, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 2d day of October, 1897.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

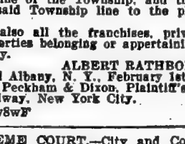

The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the property, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $106,689.58 and interest thereon from February 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $1,048.97, with interest thereon from February 24, 1898; and together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $1,442.16 and interest.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Referee.

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LEWIS STREET.—New York Supreme Court. City and County of New York.—HENRY STEERS, plaintiff, against JOHN E. HOFFMIRE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 24th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and County of New York, commencing at a point on the westerly line of Lewis Street, distant ninety-seven feet eight inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lewis and Seventh Streets, thence running southerly along said westerly line of Lewis Street twenty-four feet six inches, thence westerly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to a point in the easterly line which bounds a lot (now or lately belonging to Samuel A. Fanshaw) in the rear of said lot hereby conveyed; thence northerly along said easterly line of said adjoining lot to a point distant ninety-seven feet six inches northerly from said northerly line of Seventh Street, thence easterly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to the westerly line of Lewis Street at the point or place of beginning, and known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-three (223) Lewis Street, said lot being twenty-four feet six inches in width in front, and twenty-five feet six inches in width in the rear, and eighty-eight feet nine inches in depth on the northerly side, and ninety feet seven inches in depth on the southerly side, and being the same premises described in a deed dated April 18, 1866, made by Joseph M. Price and James Rowe, executors, &c., to said John E. Hoffmire, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 964 of Conveyances, Page 510, on the 18th day of June, 1866.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.

G. S. P. STILLMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:

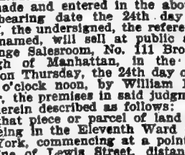

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is $6,826, with interest from February 5th, 1898. The unpaid taxes are approximately $475.

CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.

m1-2aw8wT&F&m24

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ELIAS KEMPNER, plaintiff, vs. WALTER B. ATTERBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 2nd day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street, distant eastwardly from the easterly line of the Third Avenue two hundred and ten feet, and running thence southerly parallel to the said easterly line of

MONEY FOR THE SCHOOLS

Board of Estimate Appropriates $757,634.26 to Pay All Salaries for February.

MAYOR OBJECTS BUT VOTES YEA

Blames the Board of Education for Delay and Declares Commissioners Negligent of Their Duties—Brooklyn Police Pensions to be Paid.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met in the Mayor's office yesterday and appropriated $757,634.26 to pay the salaries of the employes of the Board of Education for February. The vote was unanimous for the grant, but the Mayor objected vigorously to the system of making the appropriations by piecemeal, and explained that he only voted yea because of the representations of the Controller of the hardship the delay caused the teachers.

"Why have we not the full budget of the Board of Education to act upon?" he asked. "All the other department estimates were submitted and passed upon long ago. I wish it understood that I will vote for no more piecemeal appropriations, and I vote for this only on the recommendation of the Controller."

Mr. Coler explained that the teachers who were suffering from the delay were not responsible and should not be held responsible for the tardiness of the Board of Education. He said the board was not as much to blame as might appear. The board has been in existence only a few weeks and intricate questions affecting the estimates had arisen over incompleted returns from the various boroughs.

The Mayor was only half satisfied with the explanation. "The members of the Board of Education," he said, "are acting unlawfully and are neglecting their duties. If they would give more than an hour now and then to the needs of the offices they accepted their employes would not have to suffer and the people of the city would know, as they are entitled to know, what part of the taxes is to be spent by the schools."

No one was present from the Board of Education. Controller Coler presented the requisition for the money for salaries, compiled under the direction of Commissioner Kelly of the Committee on Finance.

It was decided to pay the wages of the janitors of municipal court houses from the funds set aside for the salaries of the seven Justices in January. The Corporation Counsel decided that the terms of the Justices did not begin until Feb. 1. An appropriation of $61,320 was allowed to pay the wages of armory employes, and a transfer of $25,000 was made from the salaries account to the contingent fund in the Controller's office.

Corporation Counsel Whalen presented a long opinion upon the subject of the much-discussed Police Pension Fund. He decided that the pension funds of the old Cities of New York and Brooklyn must be consolidated and all pensions must be paid. When the cities were consolidated there was $17,000 in the Brooklyn Police Pension Fund and the liabilities were $8,400 greater. President York of the Police Board applied to the meeting of yesterday for an appropriation to cover that deficiency, and his application was granted. Under the decision of the Corporation Counsel the pensioners will get their money.

Mr. Whalen submitted an opinion that there is no provision in the charter for a city auctioneer in Brooklyn, and the Mayor said he would see that the office was abolished and the present incumbent removed. Mr. Whalen also advised the Board of Estimate that the provision for the appointment of twelve interpreters in the municipal courts of Brooklyn should be investigated. They claimed, he said, to hold their places under the Laws of 1895, but he could not find any such law, and he thought they could be removed for cause and their numbers reduced and reasonable salaries be fixed by the Municipal Assembly.

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies asked for an appropriation of $20,700 to pay the salaries of the janitors of the municipal courts. He explained that when he made up his budget he did not know those employes would come into his department.

"Commissioner Kearny should have known the law," said the Mayor. "His appropriation has been made and he won't get another cent."

Mr. Guggenheimer suggested that the extra money might be necessary and moved that the request be submitted to the Controller. The motion was lost—the two appointed members of the board voting no with the Mayor while the elected officers voted yea.

On recommendation of Mr. Coler $5,800 was allowed to the law library of Brooklyn out of the $8,200 asked for. The sum of $63,122 was allowed from the excise moneys for charitable institutions.

Commissioner Scannell asked an appropriation of $300,000 for new sites and engine houses. The application was referred to the Controller, as were a request from the Park Board for the transfer of certain moneys to make up the $19,259 needed to build greenhouses in Central Park, and a communication from the new Municipal Art Commission asking $10,000 to be used in decorating the ceiling of the Aldermen's chamber.

Requests from Commissioner McCartney of the Department of Street Cleaning for $7,250 to pay the rent of his office, from the Commissioner of Water Supply for an issue of $500,000 of bonds, and from the Board of Examining Plumbers for $5,914 to defray expenses of their office, were laid over without action or discussion.

THE CITY'S DEBT LIMIT.

Controller Coler Discusses It in a Letter to President Hubbell on New Schoolhouses.

Controller Coler wrote to President Hubbell of the Board of Education yesterday to explain why a number of requisitions for the issue of bonds for the construction of new schoolhouses had not been acted upon President Hubbell about two weeks ago wrote to the Controller complaining of the delay, and speaking of the dissatisfaction of the contractors, who are ready to build the schools under contracts awarded to them.

In his communication Mr. Coler says he appreciates the importance of the subject and the necessity of adequate accommodation for the children of the city. He goes on to say:

As you may be aware, the Controller has not applied to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for authority to add to the funded debt of the city for any purpose whatever since Jan. 1, 1898. I think it necessary in order to reply frankly to your communication to state that the reason for this has been my doubt whether under the limitations of municipal indebtedness contained in Section 10 of Article VIII. of the Constitution it is now possible for the city to incur new indebtedness for any purpose whatever, other than by the issue of water bonds, this being the exception provided for by the Constitution itself.

In the financial administration of the City of New York as it existed prior to consolidation the question of the city's limit of indebtedness under Constitutional limitations possessed but little practical importance, since 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the city's real estate was a sum apparently largely in excess of the city's net debt. Since consolidation, however, the conditions have become wholly different. Not only is the bonded debt of the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens largely in excess of 10 per cent of the assessed valuation of their real estate, but the City of New York had also to assume an indebtedness of nearly $15,000,000 belonging to the County of Kings, all of which tended to reduce the city's margin of debt-incurring capacity, since the County of Kings and the City of Brooklyn were coterminous, and Brooklyn had already substantially reached its limit of Constitutional indebtedness. The result of consolidation, therefore, was to reduce to a sum of about $15,000,000 the difference between the city's net funded debt and 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of its real estate.

The difficulty with the existing situation lies in the possibility that the inhibition of the Constitution is directed not only against the incurring of a bonded debt in excess of its limitation, but also against all other indebtedness—whether incurred by judgment or order of court, as in the case of awards for lands taken in condemnation proceedings, or by contracts calling for the future payment of money from the proceeds of bonds. The language of the Constitution is: "No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner," &c.

If, as has been asserted by eminent counsel, the contract indebtedness of the city is to be included with its bond issues in ascertaining the city's Constitutional limit of indebtedness, I fear that for many years to come the greatest difficulty will be experienced in providing for even the most necessary public improvements, the cost of which has heretofore been defrayed by the issue of bonds.

Some time since I requested from the Corporation Counsel an opinion in regard to this subject, and also in regard to a number of cognate questions of great importance. His reply must be awaited with patience, involving, as it does, the most important question ever submitted to a public official of this city, and requiring the most careful and mature deliberation. The situation, however grave it may prove to be, cannot be avoided; it sprang into existence at the moment the present administration assumed office, and must be faced with courage and without useless recrimination by those who have been called upon to remedy so far as possible the almost criminal extravagance and the hasty, short-sighted legislation of others.

I shall take the liberty of making this letter public as soon as it reaches your hands, for I observe from the action of the Board of Education yesterday that that board, in common with other departments of the City Government, has been at a loss to understand the reasons which have led to the failure to provide funds for contemplated improvements.

APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES.

Ex-Alderman Schott Provided For in the Borough of the Bronx.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday announced these appointments and salaries in his office: John B. Mayo, assistant, at $4,000 a year; John E. Hayes, assistant attorney, detailed to the Bureau of Penalties, $2,000 a year; Charles J. McCafferty, attorney, detailed to the Department of Buildings, $2,000; Herman Stiefel, attorney, detailed to the Bureau of Penalties, $1,800 a year. The salary of Henry Steinert, Assistant to the Corporation Counsel, has been fixed at $6,000 a year.

The School Board of Richmond has made these appointments, the salaries to be fixed later: Franklin C. Vitt, Secretary; Peter J. Kiernan, Assistant Secretary and Chief Clerk; William S. West, clerk; Hubbard R. Yetman, Superintendent of Schools; Anna M. Gordon and George Hogan, Associate Superintendents of Schools.

Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges has appointed Arthur T. Reilly cashier at a salary of $2,000; Bernard McDonough, Assistant Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears for Richmond, at $2,000 a year, and Frank H. Seckerson confidential stenographer to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Ex-Alderman William H. Schott was sworn in yesterday as Deputy Auditor in the Borough of the Bronx, at $2,500 a year. His appointment nearly completed the work of providing the former Tammany officeholders who needed assistance with good places. John C. Sheehan, Andrew J. White, and J. J. Martin are out of favor with the powers that be, and ex-Justice Divver, it is said, is awaiting an opening on the City Magistrates' lists. With these exceptions nearly all the former Tammany leaders are drawing pay from the city. The list of ex-Aldermen now in appointive places includes Moebus, Schott, Schilling, Noonan, Wund, Campbell, Donovan, and Tait. None of them is drawing less than $2,500 a year.

John E. Van Der Carr, who was made Warden of the Tombs when Warden Fallon was removed by Commissioner Wright, and later was joint Warden when Fallon was restored by the courts, has resigned from the city service sooner than do work in the office of the Warden of the Blackwell's Island workhouse at a reduced salary.

William H. Dobbs, former Coroner, was appointed by the Health Board yesterday to be Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Borough of the Bronx at a salary of $2,000 a year. The new Chief Inspector will enter immediately upon the duties of his office, which is a newly created one.

PARK BOARD MEETING.

Bids for Botanical Garden Buildings in Bronx Park.

At a meeting of the Park Board yesterday, bids were opened for the erection of all the horticultural buildings for the Botanical Garden in Bronx Park, the lowest bid being that of the John H. Parker Company, of $159,000, who will do the work.

Bids were also received for a large quantity of material, numbering several thousand items, of which the board will decide the lowest bidder by the totals. Mr. Marsh, representing the Controller, protested, saying the bids should be judged item by item, but the board decided otherwise.

An opinion was received from the Corporation Counsel, in which it was stated that all bids for material for the Borough of Brooklyn, which had not been advertised in the Brooklyn papers, would have to be rejected, as the charter requires all contracts for borough work to be advertised in borough papers. The bids for forage, Commissioner Brower stated, would have to be readvertised.

THE CASE OF DR. CLEAVELAND.

Magistrate Olmsted Criticised by District Attorney Gardiner—Judge Cowing Orders a New Bond.

The case of Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland has caused much ill-feeling between District Attorney Gardiner and Police Magistrate Olmsted over the conflict of their authority. When Dr. Cleaveland was arraigned on the indictment for manslaughter, second degree, in General Sessions before Judge Cowing yesterday, Col. Gardiner took occasion to criticise the Magistrate.

Bartow S. Weeks appeared for the physician, and asked the court for several days' time, as he wished to prepare a motion to quash the indictment.

The District Attorney announced that the law allowed the prisoner two days in which to plead, and went on to say that the defendant had said positively when arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted that he desired to waive examination.

Mr. Weeks, in reply, said that his client had expressly stated in the police court that he wished to have the examination postponed, as his counsel was then out of the city, and that the accused, being ignorant of legal proceedings of that nature, had been induced to waive examination. Mr. Weeks asked that the bond for $5,000 given in the police court be allowed to stand. Judge Cowing did not grant the request, but ordered that a new bond be made. The Judge fixed Wednesday as the time for hearing Mr. Weeks's motion.

Col. Gardiner declared that he had received an imperinent letter from Magistrate Olmsted in answer to a letter the Magistrate had received from him, in which the Magistrate announced that he had reopened the case, and asking that the District Attorney furnish witnesses, or otherwise he would subpoena them. "The course the Magistrate has taken in the case," he said, "is not warranted by law."

Col. Gardiner afterward intimated that he intended to bring the Magistrate's action to the attention of the Grand Jury.

BULLION FROM SEA WATER.

Boston Firm Sends Gold and Silver Here for Assay.

About ninety-two ounces of bullion in the proportion of one-third gold to two-thirds silver, and valued at about $540, was received at the Assay Office yesterday in thirteen cones. It came from the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company of Boston, and Arthur B. Ryan, its President, claims that the metal was extracted from sea water at North Lubec, Me.

Of the economics of the process nothing was said. Assays will be made and on them will depend what is to be paid for the bullion.

"KATIE" ONLY A CAT.

Fell from a Window and a Policeman Called an Ambulance.

Policeman Byrnes of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station was walking along One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street near Amsterdam Avenue yesterday afternoon, when a woman rushed out of one of the houses, and between her sobs, cried, "Oh, Sir, my Katie has fallen out of a window."

Byrnes excitedly rang for an ambulance, and when the policeman and ambulance surgeon got into the backyard they found that "Katie" was a cat. The ambulance returned to the Manhattan Hospital with two angry men inside, and an indignant policeman on the sidewalk.

Would Aid a Widow and Son.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $150 toward the support of a widow now in her eightieth year and her invalid son. They are respectable people in need and without relatives able to help them adequately. The son cannot earn his living, owing to his mental condition, and the aged mother is making an unavailing struggle to keep both in food. Money for this case may be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE

The Sixty-ninth Regiment Marches Along with the Irish Volunteers.

OTHER UNUSUAL FEATURES

Floats Bearing Living Pictures Are in Line and Members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians Ride in Carriages.

Naturally, the feature of St. Patrick's Day in New York is the parade, and that of yesterday was remarkable, and to be remembered above all the preceding parades, because for the first time the Sixty-ninth Regiment and the Irish Volunteers marched together. Another unusual feature was the number of carriages in the line. There were more than 600 of them, and they were loaded chiefly with members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, who have heretofore been accustomed to perform their annual pilgrimages from St. Patrick's Cathedral to Harlem afoot. Another feature, that has not been seen in a St. Patrick's Day parade here for many years was the presence of several floats with living pictures, representing scenes and persons of Irish history. Aside from a few slight anachronisms, such as the appearance of an ancient Druid smoking a cigarette, this part of the spectacle was so successful that it will probably be improved and extended another year.

When the present Gen. George Moore Smith was Colonel of the Sixty-ninth he always refused to allow the regiment to parade with the volunteers for the reason that the latter organization, while wearing a uniform and carrying arms, is not a part of the State forces. He held that official recognition of it as a military body is forbidden by the State law and by military custom. Lieut. Col. Duffy, who is now in command, decided to leave the matter to the decision of the officers, who on Monday night, by a vote of 14 to 8, decide to parade. It is not likely that any action will be taken to punish the regiment or its officers. Gen. Smith said last night that he had not received any official information on the subject and did not expect to receive any.

Taunt from Volunteers.

One strong motive for the appearance of the Sixty-ninth yesterday was given by the taunt frequently uttered by the volunteers, that the regiment shunned direct comparison with the volunteers.

The Sixty-ninth, 250 strong, attended the pontifical military mass at the Cathedral at 11 o'clock. Archbishop Corrigan was the celebrant. The American and Irish flags were raised before the altar and held there throughout the service by two men in full uniform. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. J. B. Daly, Chaplain of the regiment, the subject being "St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland."

The procession was started from the Worth Monument at 2:20 P. M., the Sixty-ninth leading, with its full band in front. The weather had given no ugly promise as weather ever gave, the day having opened dark, cold, wet, and dreary, with a pelting rain. This brought the Sixty-ninth out in their heavy overcoats, but by the time the procession started the sun was shining from a clear and brilliant sky, the temperature was Spring-like, and there was only wind enough to make the thousands of red, white, and blue and green and gold flags all over the city rustle and snap merrily. The Irish Volunteers, more weather wise or taking chances, wore their parade uniforms, and had, therefore, an advantage over the regular militia, whom they followed, in appearance. They had, furthermore, the advantage of numbers, turning out more than 500 men.

Every space near the starting point where people could stand was crowded and the outer sides of the sidewalks and the stoops along Fifth Avenue were covered with spectators from Twenty-sixth Street to One Hundred and Tenth. Flags fluttered everywhere in and out of the procession, and the breasts which did not bear a bit of shamrock or a knot of green ribbon were few. It was estimated that 30,000 people saw the parade, which required nearly two hours to pass a given point, even after the Sixty-ninth dropped out, which it did at Sixty-fifth Street, the men being marched to Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, where they took elevated trains for their armory.

Work for the Police.

Inspector Brooks with a squad of mounted men cleared the way for the procession and a squad of patrolmen on foot brought up the rear and kept back the crowd that followed. A number of bicycle policemen did good service in keeping the crowd properly alligned.

Patrick Casserly was Grand Marshal and was assisted by two grand aides, Michael Sullivan and Daniel D. Clancy, and forty-eight heads of divisions. The Catholic Protectory Band of 160 pieces followed the heads of divisions. Then came the Sligo men, West Meath men, Queens County Association, the Hibernian Rifles of Queens, the Hibernian Rifles of New York, and the long line of Ancient Order of Hibernian branches.

City Chamberlain Keenan, Police Commissioners Sexton and Hamilton, James Curtin Kent, James F. Egan, Col. William L. Brown, Charities Commissioner Keller, Corrections Commissioner Lantry, Justice Gleegerich, and Coroners Fitzpatrick, Zucca, and Bausch were among the invited guests who rode in carriages.

At Forty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue the men in line saw Chauncey M. Depew in the crowd of spectators and cheered him heartily. The Democratic Club, at 617 Fifth Avenue, was profusely decorated with American and Irish flags, and from the steps Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council; Richard Croker, and Augustus W. Peters, President of the Borough of Manhattan, reviewed the procession.

At One Hundred and Tenth Street the procession divided, part of it going to Sulzer's Harlem River Park, the other part to Lion Park, where the afternoon and evening were passed in amusements of various kinds.

The First Regiment of the Irish Volunteers celebrated last night with a reception and ball at Lenox Lyceum. The volunteers were in uniform and several members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment also attended in uniform. There was a large crowd present.

TWO PARADES IN BROOKLYN.

Factions Among the Irishmen There Unable to Agree.

There were two parades in Brooklyn yesterday, the two factions among the Irishmen which preserved a semblance of harmony last year having disagreed this year. One parade was under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the other under that of the United Irish Societies.

Both started at Bedford and Division Avenues, but the Ancient Order of Hibernian people started first, and by the time the last part of their parade was in motion the first of the other parade was ready to start, and dropped in behind. As a precaution a squad of mounted police was between the two parades, and that was the only way the average observer had of distinguishing the point where one parade left off and the other began. The line of march of both parades was the same. At the Borough Hall both parades were reviewed by Borough President Grout, Sheriff Creamer, Register Haggerty, and minor officeholders.

Patrick McCarthy was Grand Marshal of the Hibernian parade, while Patrick Maguire led the line of the United Societies as Grand Marshal.

GLADSTONE TO NATIONALISTS.

A Letter Urging Unity Read at the Banquet in London.

LONDON, March 17.—Mr. John Dillon, the Irish Nationalist leader, presided this evening at the Nationalist banquet held at the Hotel Cecil to celebrate St. Patrick's Day and the events of '98. There were 700 guests.

Mr. Dillon read a letter from Mr. Gladstone urging the unity of Irish parties; and a telegraphic reply was sent to the venerable statesman thanking him for his "mighty championship of the Irish cause."

In the course of his speech Mr. Dillon said "The present quietude in Irish affairs is only the prelude to a thunderstorm."

Hudson County Irishmen Unite.

The united Irish societies of Hudson County paraded yesterday. It was the first joint parade of these societies in ten years. There were twenty divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and four companies of the Hibernian Rifles, 3,000 men being in line. The procession was reviewed by Mayor Hoos, in Jersey City, and then went to Hoboken, where it was reviewed by Mayor Fagan. After the parade an entertainment was given at Pohlman's Hall, Jersey City Heights, where the Rev. Father Sullivan delivered an oration.

No Parade in Newark.

NEWARK, March 17.—Though there was no parade or public demonstration in this city to-day, large delegations of local Irish societies visited South Orange and Jersey City to take part in celebrations. The day was observed at all the Catholic churches and special services were held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, to-day being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of that edifice and the forty-eighth anniversary of its dedication. A pontifical high mass was celebrated by Bishop Wigger.

A Dinner in Williamsburg.

The friendly Sons of St. Patrick last night gave their annual dinner and celebration in the Knapp Mansion, Bedford Avenue and Ross Street, Williamsburg. Covers were laid for three hundred. The following toasts were responded to: "The Day We Celebrate," the Rev. James F. Crowley; "Our Country," Justice Van Wyck; "Our City," Edward M. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn; "Ireland's Contribution to America's Prosperity," Senator P. H. McCarren; and "The Ladies," Arthur S. Somers.

Brooklyn Irishmen Dine.

The forty-ninth annual dinner of the Brooklyn St. Patrick Society was held last evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Montague Street. Covers were laid for 200, and Michael F. McGoldrick presided. Among the speakers were Almet F. Jenks, Edward M. Grout, Tunis G. Bergen, William B. Davenport, and Joseph F. Keany.

LEGAL NOTES.

CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY WATER.—The Standard Oil Company of New York, which in December, 1892, was extensively engaged in the manufacture of wooden boxes, entered into a contract to purchase from a mill and lumber company on Georgian Bay, in Canada, the whole cut of its Canada white pine lumber of the following year, estimated at 4,000,000 feet. The company then contracted with Timothy Donovan and others, common carriers, for the transportation of the lumber on the Great Lakes, to Oswego. The agreement was in the form of a letter addressed by the common carrier to the consignee of the property, merely offering to carry from the port of shipment to that of delivery, during the season of navigation, at certain specified prices per 1,000 feet; but was silent as to all the conditions of a contract of affreightment, or charter party. In an action by the common carriers against the company for freight upon a cargo of the lumber, the defense was that the plaintiffs failed to deliver over 100,000 feet of the lumber, but suffered it to be lost on the voyage. The Court of Appeals has affirmed judgment of the late General Term of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Department, affirming a judgment in favor of plaintiff. The Court held, by Judge O'Brien, that upon such an agreement, with a simple acceptance of the offer, signed by the consignee, the parties must be deemed to have contracted with the understanding that well-known usages and customs might be imported into the letter, to explain what its terms had left doubtful, and to effect the object which the parties had in view, when it had not been expressed. When the consignee of the lumber had, as in this case, purchased it from a vendor authorized by him to deliver it and superintend the shipment, the carrier might treat the vendor as having authority to bind the consignee by the usual contract of affreightment or bill of lading; and the vendor and carrier having executed a bill of lading in the usual form, exempting the carrier from liability for loss through perils of the sea, the consignee was bound thereby. The carrier, therefore, could not be held liable for the value of part of the cargo lost through a peril of the sea, and could recover from the owner-consignee the freight for the part transported and delivered.

***

SUIT BY TOWN AGAINST COUNTY.—Henry J. Pierson brought a suit, as Supervisor of the town of Arcadia, against the Board of Supervisors of Wayne County and Andrew F. Sheldon for the primary and chief purpose of recovering the amount of taxes collected in the town from the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad Company, for which the town was bonded, where the County Treasurer, instead of applying the money to the payment or redemption of the town bonds, as required by the Railroad act, or retaining it in the treasury, had misappropriated it by paying debts of the county, under the direction of the Board of Supervisors. The Court of Appeals has affirmed judgment of the late General Term in the Fifth Department, in favor of the defendant, holding, by Judge Martin, that such an action is one for money had and received, as distinguished from a special proceeding under the statute. The character of the action was held not to be changed by the fact that the complaint demanded additional relief that, after the collection of the amount sought to be recovered, it should be applied in the manner provided by the statute. In such an action, the cause of action arises at the time of the misappropriation of the money sought to be recovered, and the six years' Statute of Limitations then commences to run against him.

***

RAILROAD ADJUDGED IN CONTEMPT.—The Supreme Court, in Queens County, in a suit by Flora L. Ray against the New York Bay Extension Railway Company, adjudged that the railroad was guilty of erecting an obstruction to the plaintiff's premises in Hempstead, on Cedar Avenue, awarded judgment for $500 damages, and directed the removal of the obstruction, unless the company should pay $2,000 within sixty days or should in this time construct a proper crossing over or under its road, and institute condemnation proceedings to acquire the land in question. The railroad took no appeal from this judgment, paid the $500, and constructed the crossing, but failed to remove the obstruction or institute condemnation proceedings. The railroad was then adjudged to be guilty of contempt of court, and a fine of $250 was imposed. This order was affirmed on appeal by the Second Appellate Division. The further appeal of the railroad company to the Court of Appeals has been dismissed, that court holding, in an opinion by Judge Martin, that such an order was interlocutory, and, consequently, was not appealable, as of right to the Court of Appeals.

***

DIVERSION OF WATER FROM A STREAM.—Phoebe A. Smith was awarded judgment for damages, in her suit in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, against John P. Cranford and David H. Valentine for diverting water from her trout pond and for polluting the streams which fed it. An affirmance of the judgment by the late General Term of the Supreme Court, in the Second Department, has now been upheld by the Court of Appeals. A person is entitled, the Court says, to the undiminished flow of the water in a stream upon his land, and if another first diverts the water from such stream, and then permits it, in a dirty and polluted condition, to find its way back into the stream, upon such land, as was the case here, the owner is entitled to recover the amount of the loss which he has sustained thereby. The defendants were contractors in connection with enlarging the supply of water for Brooklyn.

REV. MR. SCUDDER'S POOL TABLE.

It Will Not Be Removed from His Church Gymnasium.

A story was circulated in Jersey City yesterday to the effect that the Rev. John L. Scudder, who recently placed a pool table in the gymnasium connected with the First Congregational Church, had been compelled to remove the table because the clicking of pool balls interfered with the weekly prayer meeting.

When Dr. Scudder was told of this story he laughed heartily. "There is not the slightest foundation for such a report," said he. "We are highly pleased with the results following the inauguration of the attraction. Instead of taking out the first table, we propose to add a second table. It will be put in next Tuesday. We believe in healthy recreation, and do not believe that it interferes with religion."

BEST & CO.
THE LITTLE BAZAAR

The Girl's Outing and School Suit,

Should be comfortable and serviceable. We have a good serge or cloth finished flannel that gives great satisfaction.

Gored skirts lined with percaline; Russian blouse with deep sailor collar, slashed in the back and forming large revers in front, trimmed with pearl buttons and white soutache, sizes, 6 to 10 yrs., $5.

Better grades, with satin lined Jackets, $8.75.

The materials and the style of the suit—all selected for children. Have you ever thought what a difference there is between grown-up styles and the right style for the little ones?

60-62 West 23d St.

M. DOUMIC AT COLUMBIA

The French Critic Lectures on the Society and the Novels of His Country.

A PLEA FOR MORE TRUTH

He Says the Present Novelists of France Present a False Idea of French Society and Defends the French Woman.

Réné Doumic, the French critic, literary editor of Le Revue des Deux Mondes, and Professor at the College Stanislaus in Paris, lectured yesterday before a large audience in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University. He was introduced amid a storm of applause by President Low in a short speech, in the course of which the latter said that in M. Doumic the American public saw a man distinctly representative of the French schools. People here, he said, had ample opportunity to observe French art and science, but have had so far little acquaintance with real French school men.

M. Doumic resembles his associate, Ferdinand Brunetiere. He is also slight of stature, though somewhat taller, walks with a stoop, and shows the effects of continuous application to books. He is so weak that he cannot go through the ordeal of standing before an audience for any length of time, and before beginning his lecture yesterday seated himself in a large armchair in front of the lecturer's desk. His gestures and demeanor are intensely French, and he speaks with the most decided accentuation. His voice, naturally of a high pitch, rises at times to almost a screech, while in the sentence which he wishes to emphasize most, it sinks to a hoarse whisper. He spoke earnestly and with enthusiasm, and in that part of his address where he defended French morality and home life, his eyes glowed, his body swayed to and fro in the chair, while his hands and fingers quivered with suppressed excitement. He carried his audience with him, and often in the midst of a sentence he would be forced to take a breathing spell, while his hearers applauded.

M. Doumic's subject was "French Society and the French Novel," and was in the main a plea addressed to Americans not to judge French society according to what they learn of it through the pens of the French novelists.

A French Phenomenon.

"It is a curious phenomenon," the speaker said, "that in French life it has become the fashion for Frenchmen to decry whatever is French, not by any means because they think it is really bad, but merely to appear perverse. It is comparatively easy in France to become an 'author distingué'; it is not at all difficult to be an 'author eminent,' but to bring one into actual prominence one must become an 'author cruel,' a cynic, a man who sees nothing but the bad in life. For this reason it is the tendency of the young authors to be spicy writers and to say things at once cruel and disagreeable."

The speaker then compared the French novel of twenty years ago, as seen in the works notably of Octave Feuillet, with the present products of the 'fin de siècle' literary geniuses in France. "Twenty years ago," he said, "we had the romantic novel, the girl on horseback, who met her lover at the corner of a shady wood, who did sentimental things and whose motives were always pure and moral. She was the heroine and she died on horseback, without descending to the commonplace. Nowadays we have the heroine on foot, always a little risque and anything but romantic or sentimental. Surely there is nothing at all for the reader to emulate in the example she sets for him."

Coming then to the psychological novel, M. Doumic severely criticised the novelists of the Bourget school, who selected their characters from the opulent, thus inferring that the others had no soul, or, if they had, that they were not of sufficient importance to be spoken about. "The psychological novel," he remarked, "presupposes that a person has a soul, and yet it singles out a few who have one and neglects all the others, intimating, of course, that many can and do live without a soul."

A Criticism of Zola.

The speaker also attacked the realism of the Zola novels, without, however, mentioning the name of the incarcerated novelist. He did not denounce him in the unmeasured terms that Brunetière employed in his lectures while in this country, but called the attention of the audience to the fact that while the characters depicted in the novels of that brand actually did exist, they did not, as the writer intended them to do, present a true picture of a class. As example he mentioned the drunkards in "L'Assommoir." He maintained that while there were such characters among the French people, they were certainly not all afflicted with alcoholic mania. He also cited the novel "Les Héritiers Rabourdin," and vigorously defended the French peasantry against the attack on their character in that novel.

He next devoted considerable time to a defense of the French woman, and pleaded that she be not judged by the standard set up for her in the novels of the so-called naturalists, mentioning especially Flaubert's masterpiece, "Mme. Bovary," which he characterized as the history of a woman with a diseased mind. He spoke of the apotheosis of the French matron; of her love for home, of her earnest desire for an unsullied "intérieur," and the care she bestows upon her family. As for the education of the young girl, he said the best was being provided for her in France, although what may be good for the French girl may not be good for the American, and vice versa.

In conclusion, he declared that the French writers made a great mistake in not presenting to their readers French life as it really is. He deplored the craze that seemed to possess every Frenchman of the present day for something foreign, and ascribed to it in part the craving for novels of the Ibsen and Tolstoi variety, to the exclusion of the really great French writers.

He will lecture again to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock on "The Drama of Alfred de Musset." Next Thursday, it was announced, the afternoon lecture in French would be given by Henri Bargy, on "L'Ecole Normale."

Rhode Island Man Robbed and Killed.

WESTERLY, R. I., March 17.—William Johnson, a prominent resident of Wyoming, a small place near here, was thrown from his vehicle and killed last night. He was dragged a mile before his predicament was discovered. He was dead when released. It was reported to the police yesterday that Mr. Johnson had been robbed of $150, and the police are searching for the person alleged to be guilty of the theft, whose name was given to the officers.

The best of cycling days are almost here.

Are you prepared?

Knickerbockers, $5 to $9; made like riding breeches, $10.

Startling or quieting patterns.

Shoes.

Something new in Bicycle shoes; have you seen them?

Overcoats.

Too early to buy a Spring overcoat?

But that needn't interfere with your seeing them; $15 to $35.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

READ TO-MORROW

The Review of Books and Art

Published Every Saturday by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW is assuredly one of the best publications of its kind that I have seen. Authors, readers, and all book lovers are alike indebted to you, and should not be backward in acknowledgment and repayment. Your reviewers seem to have actually read the books they discuss! I am giving up the paper which I have read for twenty years for the sake of having THE TIMES, with this supplement.—Succasunna, N. J., Jan. 31, 1898. Theodore F. Wolfe.

Some of the Features To-morrow Will Be These:

Seventy-five Years of Book Auctions

New York's History Heretofore Unrecorded—Collections Selling for $10,000 and More—An Exhaustive and Valuable Chapter of Literary History in America, Which Has Been for Several Months in Preparation for THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

France

Mr. Bodley's Comprehensive and Striking Study of Present Conditions.

Ichabod Crane Once More

Harold Van Santvoord Reasserts the Claims of Kinderhook—Martin Van Buren's Testimony Brought In.

Shakespeare

George Brandes's Critical Study and Biography of the Poet.

London and Paris Literary Letters

By WILLIAM L. ALDEN and ROWLAND STRONG.

More Memories of Aix

Second Paper. By Mrs. SHERWOOD.

Books Worth Reading Again. VII.

The Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris.

Rare Americana

Prices for the More Important Books in the Deane Sale in Boston.

Mr. Chapman's "Emerson"

A Review of the Essay Written by Joel Benton.

Spring Books

Two Pages of Reviews. History, Biography, Fiction, and Outdoor Life Represented.

Gen. Thomas Kilby Smith

A Review of His Life and Letters as Published by His Son.

Henry Rawlinson

A Memoir of This Pioneer Student of Assyrian Antiquities.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

YOUNG KEARNY STOLE ABOARD.

Found by His Father on the St. Louis and Put on a Pilot Boat.

Pilot Cooper, who took the American Line steamship St. Louis to sea on Wednesday, yesterday confirmed a report that John Watts Kearny, Jr., stowed away on that vessel, on which his father, Gen. John Watts Kearny, and his bride were passengers.

Young Kearny, it was said, after he escaped from Cooley's sanitarium at Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, announced his intention of pursuing his father to Europe. He hid himself aboard the steamer and did not disclose his presence till the vessel was outside Sandy Hook. His appearance filled his father with consternation. Gen. Kearny refused to pay his passage. The young man bore traces of dissipation.

At the request of his father, young Kearny's presence was kept a secret except to Capt. Randle, Purser Kinsey, and the pilot. It was arranged that when Pilot Cooper left the ship the young man should accompany him, and he reluctantly, but under stress of being set to work for his passage and probable imprisonment on the vessel's arrival at Southampton, consented to accompany Cooper on board the station pilot boat New York. They were landed at the Battery at about 5:30 P. M. Cooper said yesterday that he could not say what became of young Kearny after their arrival in the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 20th,
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
In aid of The New York Journal's
Maine Monument Fund.
Under auspices N.Y. THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
Following artists will positively appear: Ysaye, Mme. Modjeska, J. E. Dodson, Louis Aldrich, Broadway Theatre Opera Company, (Camille d'Arville, Jos. O'Mara, Hilda Clark, Jerome Sykes, Maud Williams, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Nellie Braggins, Harry Macdonough, Reginald Roberts, George O'Donnell, William Corliss.) Weber & Fields, Sam Bernard, Chauncey Olcott, Ross & Fenton, Louis Mann, Clara Lipman, Rogers Brothers, Alice Atherton, Lizzie B. Raymond, Peter F. Dailey, Dave Warfield, Lee Harrison, Mary Norman, Jeff D'Angelis, Whitney Opera Company, Jos. F. Sheehan, Oscar Girard, Adolph Leisen Young, W. F. McCollum, Josephine Hall, George Fuller Golden, Beaumont Sisters, Carrie Hirschman, Marie Dressler, De Salles Marine Band
GRAND COMBINED ORCHESTRAS
Under the direction of William Furst. General Stage Manager, William Parry.
SPECIAL NOTICE—A sensational novelty will be introduced during the evening that has never before been attempted at any entertainment. In order that this feature may not be used the managers have decided not to announce its character in advance.
Boxes and seats on sale at Opera House.
Prices, 50c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00; Boxes, $25.
GENERAL ADMISSION, $1.00.
Commences at 7:30 sharp. Doors open at 7.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1897—FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON—1898.
ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR
7th Public Rehearsal, Friday, Mar. 18, at 2.
Seventh Concert, Saturday, Mar. 19, at 8:15 P. M.
SOLOIST:
MR. ALEXANDER SILO

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Fair, followed by rain; winds becoming easterly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,035. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market feverish.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.05⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36¾c; cash cotton, 6½c.

FOREIGN.—China's appeal to the Czar against the demands of Russia and France has been unsuccessful. France added to her demands, and threatens to occupy the Province of Hainan unless the Chinese comply. Russia offers to recall her financial adviser from Korea and withdraw her military officers if the State can maintain its independence without help. The jubilee anniversary of the Prussian revolution was celebrated in Berlin. There was a discussion of the event in the Reichstag. The great Mantascheff petroleum business in Russia has been bought by an Englishman. It is asserted that a Russian spy has been discovered in Lord Salisbury's employ at a footman at Hatfield. Many cases of plague are reported in Bombay, and troops are being massed to quell an uprising which is expected at Hubli.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Allyn Cox, the well-known railroad man, died suddenly yesterday.

Some one wrecked the house of the "Thirteen Club," at Woodbury, N. J., with dynamite. Three members were slightly hurt.

Five persons were burned and three buildings were damaged as a result of a gasoline explosion in Morristown, N. J., yesterday.

An explosion in a mine at Belmaz, Spain, killed more than seventy persons. An explosion of dynamite at Montego Bay, Jamaica, resulted in the loss of eight lives.

Direct testimony was given before the Gledhill committee in Jersey City yesterday that money had been paid for police protection. A witness testified that he had given money on several occasions to ex-Police Superintendent C. P. Smith for McNally, the green goods man.

A car-laden float in the East River crashed into the Fall River Line steamer Plymouth, with 500 passengers on board, last night. Some of the Plymouth's paddles were broken, and she was towed to the dock at the foot of East Ninth Street. The passengers were transferred to the steamers City of Lawrence and Rhode Island.

Page 2.

The Terror was ordered yesterday to join the fleet at Dry Tortugas. It is thought that she may go to Havana.

Señor Calvo, Minister of Costa Rica in Washington, has furnished a statement relative to the reported crisis between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, giving Costa Rica's side of the controversy.

Two new members were added yesterday to the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers at work here. The original members found they had too much to do to finish their work in a reasonable time. Several big steamers and two sailing vessels were inspected.

Page 3.

Gov. Black has announced his opposition to the Ellsworth bill to legislate out of office the present Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners and to substitute for it a bi-partisan board. The measure is declared to be dead.

A bill was introduced yesterday at Albany by Senator Lexow to take the control of elections in this city out of the hands of the Police Board and to establish a bipartisan board of elections for each borough. The bill is regarded as a Republican Party measure and likely to pass. Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn and a corps of lobbyists are endeavoring to resurrect the Burns Insurance bill, which was defeated in the Assembly on Thursday, the object of which is to release the insurance companies from the obligation to send premium notices to policy holders. Senator Lexow says that the Primary Election Reform bill will be taken up in the Senate next Wednesday, and that Kings County will not be excepted from the provision requiring a reorganization of the parties this Spring.

Page 4.

The annual contest for the Carteret Cup at the Cartaret Gun Club, Garden City, took place yesterday. It was won by J. Burton.

Page 5.

Dwight L. Moody appealed for aid for the Cubans in his sermons at the Grand Central Palace yesterday. He said a word from the Vatican would be helpful, and that it is a shame to this country that women and children are starving within sight of our shores.

Page 7.

The second dramatic tea at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Orthopedic Hospital was given yesterday.

A requiem mass was celebrated by the Paulist Fathers at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle in memory of Gen. Rosecrans.

The Cunard Line steamer Lucania covered 531 knots on March 15 and 530 knots the following day, lowering her best previous record on both days for the eastward voyage.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage delivered an address before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce on the financial question. He arraigned the recent appeals issued by the silver men to the people and described the evil consequences of a change in the present monetary system.

Page 10.

All the railroads interested in the Northwest rate war, with the exception of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, yesterday voted in favor of arbitration.

A decision against the protesting importers in the carbonic acid case was rendered by the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers yesterday. Decisions in several other customs cases were also handed down.

Page 12.

The scheme to appropriate $.,000 from the City Treasury for the charter celebration was practically abandoned yesterday.

A Roundsman and the doorman of the Second Precinct Police Station in Brooklyn aided and carried seventeen persons from a burning tenement to safety.

Lafayette R. Beckley, a lawyer, was shot yesterday in his office in the Vanderbilt Building by a Mrs. Arnold. He received a comparatively slight wound. When arrested the woman declared that he had ruined her, and expressed regret that she had not killed him.

The Dock Board yesterday voted disapproval of bills before the Legislature granting berths to canal boats at piers in the East River and near the Battery. President Cram said that the Central Railroad of New Jersey would have to get a franchise for the Whitehall Ferry or stop running its boats.

Secretary Edward B. Lent of the Brooklyn League yesterday sent a protest to President Knox of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, in which he pointed out that contrary to the law there had been no advertisement made of examinations of applicants for patrolmen. Secretary Lee Phillips said that had the law been complied with the commission would have been overwhelmed.

Senator Pavey's bill authorizing the sale of the State canals to the Government was discussed yesterday before the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Internal Trade. Abram S. Hewitt, in opposing the measure, said that if New York wants to maintain her supremacy as a port she should take off her heavy wharfage charges, and asserted that the Congress of the United States will not and cannot give justice to this State so far as legislation is concerned. Gov. Black's Canal Investigating Commission is criticised at Albany on the ground that its members are too friendly to the canals. The bill to submit to the voters next Fall the question of issuing $7,000,000 additional canal improvement bonds is regarded as dead, the Governor having came out against it.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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United Service.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 10.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT, MAD. SQ. GARDEN By special request, CHILDREN'S Matinee Saturday, 1:30 P. M. All seats 50 cents.—Adv.

HUDSON COUNTY INQUIRY

Direct Testimony Before the Gledhill Committee that Money Was Paid for Police Protection.

C. P. SMITH ACCUSED

A Witness Says He Gave Him Money for Green Goods Men When He Was Superintendent of Police in Jersey City.

The Gledhill committee, appointed by the New Jersey Legislature to inquire into allegations of official corruption in Hudson County, yesterday secured its first positive evidence in that direction. It was given by E. B. Thomas, colored, who for some time was employed as a valet by James McNally, of the firm of J. W. Reed & Co., green goods operators, who testified that he had paid money to Christopher P. Smith, at that time Superintendent of Police in Jersey City. The money was paid for protection.

Thomas testified that he was sent to Jersey City by McNally, who really constituted the firm, to make arrangements for establishing the business. The first place he rented was near Hamilton Park, though he did not remember its exact location. From there the business was spread out all over Jersey City. These rooms were called "writing joints." There circulars were prepared and sent out to proposed victims all over the country. He also rented places that were called "turning joints," to which the "jay" was taken for the consummation of the swindle. There the "young man" and the "old man" met the "steerer" with the "jay" whom he brought in. The victims were met by the "steerers" in places outside of Jersey City. Passaic was the principal meeting place. The witness said that each of these "turning joints" contained a desk and partition.

First good money was shown to the "jay," and he was told that it was counterfeit. The money was done up in a package and after the victim had paid the amount agreed upon, the package of good money he had seen was taken behind the partition and changed for a package of sawdust or paper slips of the same size. The amounts received from victims so far as he knew, varied from $350 to $650.

A "Fake" Policeman Employed.

The operators employed a Jersey City man named Richard Judge as a "fake" policeman, who was called in whenever a victim discovered the cheat and made trouble. Judge's business was to frighten the "jay" and run him out of town.

The only "turning point," the location of which the witness could remember, was in the rear of Mrs. Wagner's pie bakery, though he did not know what street it was on. This was the swindlers' principal "joint" and there they did a big business. Occasionally, the witness said, citizens would see the "steerer" take a "jay" into the place and they would shout "green goods."

"The operators didn't like that," said the witness, "and the 'boss' gave me a note to take to 'Christy' Smith asking him to have the annoyance stopped. I gave Smith the note, and the thing was stopped, but we had to move to another place. I saw Smith at his house. McNally was with me, but remained in the coach in which we drove to the house. When I went in and told Smith that McNally was outside and wanted to see him he said he 'didn't want McNally about his house.' I went back and told McNally. We drove away a short distance. Smith came out and the 'boss' gave me a package to give him. It contained money. I don't know how much, but it was $275 and maybe more. I gave it to Smith. After that we had no trouble for a while until a 'jay' named Jackson, from Tennessee, was swindled out of either $300 or $600. He made a fuss, and I had to see 'Christy' about it. He told me he must have a certain amount of money in a stated time or we'd have to get out of town. He knew, he said, that we were doing a big business. And we were," said the witness, "for we had from twenty to thirty 'jays' every day.

Money Paid at Headquarters.

"Shortly afterward the 'boss' gave me a package of money, which I gave to Smith at Police Headquarters. I don't know how much was in it. Smith said he had three detectives detailed to look after the 'comebacks,' the men who made trouble, and they would be taken care of.

"After that I paid Smith from $175 to $250 a week regularly, unless he went to the New York establishment in Seventh Avenue to get it. Sometimes Smith directed where the 'joints' should be located."

The first serious interruption came, the witness said, when Anthony Comstock raided one of McNally's places, near the Park House. He saw "Christy" Smith about it. Smith said he didn't care, but McNally concluded that Jersey City was no longer safe, and quit.

When questioned by the committee, Thomas said that the largest amount he had ever paid "Christy" Smith at one time was $1,700. The money was in ten, twenty, and fifty dollar bills, and was given to Thomas by McNally. The witness also told of a row which occurred in a "joint" at Henderson and Sixteenth Streets, in which a "come-on" named Scranton had a row with a "steerer" named Haines and shot him. He was not seriously injured. Judge, the fake policeman was called in, and frightened Scranton so badly that he left town.

Before the evidence of Thomas was taken a witness named Thomas F. McCann testified that he was formerly employed by J. J. Gleason & Co. They operated a concern known as the Electrical News and Money Transfer Company. The main office was at 197 Bowery, New York, but the company had branches all over the country. Its real business was to take bets on horses and send out news concerning races. One of the company's poolrooms was at Harrison, N. J. Money was paid to the police there for protection.

Chief Callahan Identified.

"Do you know Chief Callahan?" asked Mr. McCarter, counsel to the committee.

"Yes, Sir."

Mr. McCarter then asked Chief Callahan, who had been subpoenaed, to stand. The witness identified Chief Callahan as the man he knew by that name.

"I beg to differ," said the Chief, in an angry tone. "That man did not know me until I was pointed out to him this morning. That's no way to identify a man."

Mr. McCarter warned the Chief that he must keep quiet. He then asked the witness if he had ever seen the Chief at 197 Bowery.

"I did," said the witness. "He was in the operating room talking with John G. Nesmond."

"How much was charged to expenses for police protection in Harrison?" asked Mr. McCarter.

"Fifty dollars a week," was the reply.

"Is it true that you did not know Callahan till he was pointed out to you to-day?"

"No, Sir; I knew him the moment I saw him."

"How often did you see him at 197 Bowery?"

"Several times."

"Can you fix the date?"

"It was early in 1897. It was while we were making arrangements for opening the poolroom in Harrison."

Conrad Pell testified that he was connected with Little Monte Carlo and that the proprietors of that place received their tips as to police interference from Sheriff Heller. He said that on one occasion Sheriff Heller visited the place and notified Mr. Nell Bindernagel's agent, to close up. He also said that it would be safe to open again in about fifteen days. Pell also testified that Sheriff Toffey kept the gamblers busy dodging raids.

Ex-Sheriff Toffey Testifies.

Ex-Sheriff John J. Toffey testified as to the trouble he had had in getting evidence against gamblers. They appeared to employ spies, who loitered about the Court House, and notified the gamblers of every move that was made. He managed, however, to close several policy and pool rooms and procured the arrest of a number of persons. A few of them were convicted. In order to convict Bindernagel, who kept Little Monte Carlo, he was obliged to ask Gov. Griggs to send Hobart Tuttle, his private secretary, to the place to get evidence.

John J. Erwin, who was Under Sheriff, gave similar testimony. He said that efforts had been made to bribe him. On one occasion Maurice Stack, who was employed in the Prosecutor's Office, handed him $50. He said it was a present. Erwin refused the money and told Stack to give it back to those who sent it. Stack, he said, remained in the Prosecutor's Office until the new Prosecutor was appointed. On another occasion a letter containing $25 was sent to him anonymously. He placed the money with Judge Erwin, who had kept it till now. This money was offered in evidence.

At one time he went to Collins's poolroom in Newark Avenue. Collins said that "Joe" Noonan, Assistant Prosecutor, had told him he would not be interfered with. Noonan afterward told him that Judge Lippincott was satisfied that Collins had not told the truth and he (witness) need not tell the Grand Jury about it unless asked. Collins wrote to him saying he would like to see him about the matter, but he paid no attention to the letter.

The committee adjourned until next Friday.

COLLISION IN EAST RIVER.

Steamer Plymouth, with 500 Passengers, Run Into by a Float Loaded with Flat Cars.

The Fall River Line steamer Plymouth, carrying 500 passengers and freight for Newport and Fall River, collided yesterday evening with float Starin No. 1, which was being towed by a tug of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in the East River, near the foot of Delancey Street, just south of the works of the new suspension bridge. The float, which was loaded with flat cars, crashed into the side wheel of the Plymouth, breaking half a dozen of the steel paddles, and injuring the axle.

Considerable excitement prevailed among the passengers for a time, but upon being assured that there was no danger, they quieted down. Immediately after the accident occurred the tug Henry L. Palmer started out to assist the Plymouth, and took her in tow. Capt. E. J. Davis of the disabled boat ordered her towed to the dock at the foot of East Ninth Street, where he at first intended to land the passengers.

On the way there, however, he met the steamers City of Lawrence and Rhode Island, bound respectively for New London and Stonington, and signaled them to stand by and take off his passengers. They followed instructions, and in a short time the passengers were transferred. They will be taken to New London and Stonington, and thence proceed by rail to their destinations.

The freight of the Plymouth was transferred later at the East Ninth Street dock to the City of Brockton. The damage sustained by the Plymouth will not exceed $500, and it is expected that she will be able to leave her dock by Monday.

Capt. Davis gave the following account of the accident:

"We left the pier at the foot of Murray Street promptly at 5 o'clock, and proceeded under fair speed toward the East River. At 5:25 we were within a short distance of the new bridge now being built at the foot of Delancey Street, when I noticed the float and the tug ahead coming from the opposite direction. I blew two whistles, signifying that I was going to starboard, and the tug replied with two whistles, showing that my intention was understood. With me in the pilothouse were Quartermasters George F. Chase and Elijah Powers.

"All three of us immediately noticed that the tug was not taking the course it should, and we ordered a slow-down, but it was too late to get out of the way entirely. A few seconds later the float ran plump into our paddlewheel, and I could hear the blades give way. We stopped, of course, and signaled for help."

The tug and float went on to the Jersey side, having sustained no damage.

OVER EIGHTY LIVES LOST.

Seventy Bodies Taken from a Spanish Mine and Many Missing—Dynamite Kills Eight at Montego Bay.

MADRID, March 18.—A terrible explosion took place to-day in the Santa Isabel Mine, at Belmez, Province of Cordova.

Seventy corpses have already been recovered and many men are as yet unaccounted for.

Five persons who were rescued succumbed to their injuries.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, via Bermuda, March 18.—A dynamite explosion took place this morning in the Government storehouse on Montego Bay.

Eight men were killed and many injured.

MR. GLADSTONE NOT IMPROVING.

He Will Return to Hawarden as His Facial Pains Have Returned.

BOURNEMOUTH, March 18.—The following bulletin has been issued with respect to Mr. Gladstone:

"In the absence of any improvement in Mr. Gladstone's condition, it has been settled in consultation that he should return to Hawarden next week."

The bulletin is regarded as having only one meaning. It is understood that the grievous facial pains have returned, and will no longer yield to the usual remedies.

WRECKED BY DYNAMITE.

The "Thirteen Club" Blown Up and Three Hurt.

WOODBURY, N. J., March 18.—The house of the "Thirteen Club," on the creek, was wrecked last night with dynamite which was placed under the building. The windows were blown out, the floors ripped up, and the entire place made a wreck. Three members were in the clubhouse at the time and were thrown some distance, but escaped with a few bruises.

There is no clue to the fiends. A man went by the house in a boat a few minutes before the explosion and is presumed to be the guilty party. No reason is known for the act.

WIRE TRUST TO BE FORMED.

It Will Have $24,000,000 Capital and Will Begin Business April 3.

CHICAGO, March 18.—At a meeting of the American Steel and Wire Subscribers to-day, the attorney was instructed to apply for a charter, with capital stock of $24,000,000, one-half to be cumulative 7 per cent. preferred and the remainder common.

The seven plants to be bought are: Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, Chicago; Ellwood Manufacturing Company and Ellwood Wire and Nail Company, De Kalb, Ill.; American Wire Nail Company, Anderson, Ind.; Salem Wire Nail Company, Salem, and Findlay, Ohio; H. P. Nail Company, Cleveland; American Wire Company, Cleveland.

The officers are: Chairman—J. W. Gates, Chicago; President—John Lambert; Assistant Secretary for New York—F. E. Patterson.

The general headquarters will be here. The plants mentioned will be bought and business will be started April 3. The new company will have a producing capacity of from 700,000 to 800,000 tons of wire and wire rods. The production is about 75 per cent. of the total production in the country.

The following large companies originally intended to be included in the deal are omitted: Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, Worcester, Mass.; Oliver Wire Company, Pittsburg; Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland; New Castle Wire Company, New Castle, Penn.

A Universal Favorite.

For richness of quality, dryness, and flavor, Moet & Chandon Champagne is unequaled. The sale of this celebrated wine is larger than that of any other brand—thus proving its universal popularity.—Adv.

WARFARE IN EASTERN CUBA.

Gen. Blanco About to Start with Eighty Battalions to Reduce the Insurgents.

MADRID, March 18.—It is asserted that, the Central and Western Provinces being pacified, Gen. Blanco is about starting on extensive operations, with eighty battalions and large volunteer forces, to destroy the insurgent power in Eastern Cuba.

Gen. Blanco will direct his efforts especially to demolish what is described as "the more or less emoryonic organization which has enabled the rebels to maintain the appearance of Government."

MADRID, March 18.—The Government is exceedingly hopeful of early results from Gen. Blanco's plan of large operations in the east of the island.

HAZLETON PRIEST ROBBED.

Burglars Chloroform Him and His Servants—He Figured in the Lattimer Trial.

HAZLETON, Penn., March 18.—The Rev. Father Aust and members of his household were chloroformed last night by burglars, and the house was robbed. Father Aust is Chairman of the Prosecuting Committee which figured in the murder trial at Lattimer in which Sheriff Martin and his Deputies were defendants.

Early this morning Father Aust awoke feeling dizzy and was seized with vomiting. He rang his bell, but the call was not answered. He finally managed to reach a window, and, opening it, the fresh air soon revived him. He perceived at once that the house had been entered by thieves as his room was in great disorder and bore evidence that burglars had invaded it. Investigation disclosed that he had lost $150 in cash and a gold watch.

The servants were unable to leave their rooms, and it was necessary to get a physician for them.

EXPLOSION OF GASOLINE.

Five Persons Burned and Three Buildings Damaged at Morristown, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 18.—There was an explosion of gasoline in Friedman Brothers' bicycle shop here this afternoon. Two men were seriously burned and the building and two others were burned. The explosion occurred while Bernard Friedman and a colored employe, Robert Johnson, were enamelling a bicycle. In some way fire reached the gasoline tank and caused it to explode. The blazing oil was thrown in every direction. Johnson was thrown to the floor and covered with the burning fluid. Bernard Friedman was hurled through a window into the street in front of the shop.

Up stairs Friedman's wife and child were sitting when the explosion occurred. His brother was also in the rooms over the store. The building was a mass of fire in a minute, and Mrs. Friedman, her child, and her brother-in-law were slightly burned before they could escape. Johnson was rescued by men who ran to the scene on hearing the explosion. He was hurried to the Memorial Hospital. His employer was taken to All Souls' Hospital.

The entire Fire Department was called out. The explosion had blown the oil all over the lower part of the building, and it was soon in flames. The fire spread to the dwellings of David Leonard and Alderman Conklin. The Leonard house was badly damaged, while that of the Alderman was wrecked. The total loss is estimated at $10,000.

ALLYN COX DEAD.

Railroad Man Was Stricken Suddenly in His Office Near the Grand Central Station.

Allyn Cox, well-known in railroad, financial, and social circles, and for several years connected with the Vanderbilt lines, died suddenly at his office, 330 Madison Avenue, about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Until within a few minutes of his death he was apparently in good health, although he had been confined to his home in Yonkers one day this week by a slight indisposition. At noon yesterday he went to the Transportation Club in the Hotel Manhattan with his brother, Charles F. Cox, Vice President of the Kansas Southern Railway, and took luncheon. He did not then complain of feeling unwell.

Soon after he returned to his office he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, and being unable to check the paroxysm the clerks summoned Dr. Van V. Hays of 10 West Forty-third Street and Dr. Walton of 549 Fifth Avenue. Before they arrived, however, a severe hemorrhage of the lungs was brought on by the coughing, and Mr. Cox lapsed into unconsciousness, from which condition he did not recover. He lived only a few minutes after medical aid reached him. Charles F. Cox was informed of his brother's death, and after giving directions for the proper care of the body he hastened to Yonkers to break the sad news to the widowed Mrs. Cox.

Allyn Cox was the Secretary and Treasurer of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of the Canada Southern, and Secretary of the Beech Creek Railroad. During the remodeling of the Grand Central Station he had been occupying temporary offices in Madison Avenue. He was born in New York City Nov. 11, 1835, and was, therefore, in his sixty-third year. He entered the railway service in 1870, and had been active in it ever since. He had always been identified with the Vanderbilt interests, and held various places of trust on different lines belonging to the Vanderbilt system. At one time he was private secretary to the President of the Canada Southern Railroad. For a while he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Carthage and Adirondack Railway. He was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Cox lived at 100 Locust Avenue, Yonkers, where the body was taken last night. His son, Theodore Cox, is traveling in the West.

IOWA MARRIAGES ILLEGAL.

Many Couples in that State and Nebraska Affected by a Decision.

OMAHA, March 18.—It is estimated that at least 400 couples in Iowa and Nebraska are affected by a decision handed down today in the District Court. It has been the practice for couples unhappily married to seek the Iowa side of the Missouri River after getting a divorce in Nebraska and there to mate with more agreeable persons before the six months provided by statute had expired. To-day's decision declares all such marriages illegal.

The question as to whether or not a common-law marriage was established by the intention of the parties was not passed upon, so that it yet remains an open question whether they can marry some other person, as though they were divorced, or whether, if they should desire to be separated, a suit would have to be commenced to annul the common-law marriage. As the test case that was brought did not set up a common-law marriage, the court could not declare it such, and therefore that question is yet to be decided.

The Pennsylvania Governorship.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—A letter embodying a formal request from a committee representing signers of a petition asking the Rev. Dr. S. C. Swallow to stand as an independent candidate for Governor was sent from this city to Dr. Swallow at Harrisburg this evening. The letter is signed by thirty-six business men of Philadelphia. Dr. Swallow was the Prohibition candidate for State Treasurer last November and received the surprisingly large vote of 119,000. The normal Prohibition vote is 20,000.

Morning, Noon, and Night

you may leave Grand Central Station for the West on one of the great through trains of the New York Central—justly styled "America's Greatest Railroad."—Adv.

MAINE REPORT NOT READY

The Court of Inquiry Hard at Work on Board the Iowa at Key West.

TALK WITH CAPT. SAMPSON

He Says It Is Impossible to Say When the Findings of the Court Will Be Submitted—The Expectation in Washington.

KEY WEST, March 18.—The Court of Inquiry is diligently continung its sessions on board the battleship Iowa, and it is impossible to say how many more days will pass before the public learns its conclusions.

By the courtesy of Rear Admiral Sicard this correspondent was permitted to go on board the Iowa and interview Capt. Sampson, President of the Court of Inquiry. Capt. Sampson received the correspondent on the poop of the splendid ship he commands. In the Admiral's cabin below were Capt. Chadwick, Lieut. Commander Potter, and Judge Advocate Marix. They had been in session since 10 o'clock this morning, with the ship's writer acting as clerk.

"The court is still hard at work," said Capt. Sampson. "I have just left my confrères. It is utterly impossible to say when our report will be ready. If I surmised the date, and you reported it, I am afraid something might occur that would defeat the expectation and only serve to disappoint the anxious public. When the report is ready, it will not be for us to make the announcement. Washington, I presume, will do that."

If a preliminary report already had been sent to Washington, Capt. Sampson apparently knew nothing of it.

In the course of the afternoon, while the court continued in session without once coming out of the cabin, large quantities of ammunition were taken on board. The same thing took place on the New York. Both vessels are now better supplied with ammunition than they have been at any time before.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon Capt. Chadwick and Lieut. Commander Potter entered a gig and were rowed to the New York. Judge Advocate Marix is staying on board the Iowa. The court will resume its sessions to-morrow.

Unusual precautions are observed on the New York and the Iowa, double harbor watches being enforced. Every craft that passes on its way into the harbor is submitted to the closest scrutiny of searchlights. Both vessels are ready to pull out at fifteen minutes' notice, and special attention is being given to the instruction of the sailors in small arms and firing practice.

To-morrow the court will devote considerable time to the preparation of diagrams showing parts of the Maine found after the explosion.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Several members of the Cabinet stated this afternoon that the report of the Court of Inquiry will not be here for three days. There is an expectation at the Navy Department that it will be received Monday morning.

The information was given on good authority some days ago that the report would go to the President from the Secretary of the Navy, and not be made public until after it had been considered by the President and his official family.

The President does not expect anything in the nature of a preliminary report from the court of inquiry. The contrary, his expectation is that the report, when it comes will be complete in all respects, although following the usual course, it is within the power of the Secretary of the Navy to order the court to continue investigation along certain lines should it be considered desirable to secure further information.

The report that the Vesuvius had been sighted early in the day coming through the Virginia Capes headed for Washington gave rise to a rumor that she was bringing the report of the naval board of inquiry to Washington. This, however, could not be confirmed from any official source. At the Navy Department it was admitted that the Vesuvius was bound for Washington, but it was explained that she was coming merely for repairs to her armament, and it was denied that she had on board any member of the naval board or that she was carrying the report of that body.

The Vesuvius did not reach Washington to-night, but it was reported at the navy yard that she anchored off the Government proving grounds at Indian Head about 8 o'clock, where she was met by the big navy yard tug Triton, which returned to the yard about 9 P. M. It was denied that the Triton brought any one from the Vesuvius to Washington.

Secretary Long went to bed at 9 o'clock with strict orders not to be disturbed, and Assistant Secretary of State Day spent the evening at the theatre, stopping for a few minutes only at the White House, where he had a talk with the President in the presence of the other members of the family.

Spanish Report Held Back.

MADRID, March 18.—It is understood that the report of the Spanish Naval Court upon the Maine disaster will be delayed until the American report is published.

THE ALLEGED WEYLER PLOT.

Authenticity of the Letter Published by The Journal Denied by All Concerned.

MADRID, March 18.—Gen. Weyler denies the authenticity of the letter published in The New York Journal yesterday, in which the former Governor General of Cuba is alleged to have said that the United States would not have dared to send a warship to Havana while he was in command there, as "they knew the terrible punishment that awaited them," adding that he had Havana Harbor "well prepared for such an emergency," having "rapidly finished the work that Martinez Campos carelessly abandoned."

HAVANA, March 18.—Late last night a correspondent saw Don Francisco de los Santos Guzman, to whom Gen. Weyler, the former Governor General of Cuba, is alleged to have written a letter, published in The New York Journal yesterday, apparently suggesting, among other things, the destruction of the United States battleship Maine. Don Guzman lives at the aristocratic suburb of Cerro, in a beautiful house handsomely furnished in European style, and adorned with valuable antiques, statues, paintings, porcelains, and tapestries. The distinguished ex-President of the Cortes was much surprised when asked if he had received such a letter. He said:

"I have not received any such letter from Gen. Weyler, and for that reason it is impossible that any one could have stolen such a letter from me. I am ignorant of the existence of such a letter, and consequently of its alleged contents."

Señor Francisco Diaz, the reporter of The Union Constitucional, who is said to have given a copy of the alleged letter to a Journal correspondent at Havana, was even more surprised when questioned on the subject. He said:

"It is the first time I have heard of such a letter from Gen. Weyler or from any one else. This being true, of course I could not have given an alleged copy to any one."

THE SPANISH TORPEDO FLEET.

Held at the Canaries Until a Cruiser Can Escort Them to Cuba.

MADRID, March 18.—The Imparcial today says:

"The instructions sent to the torpedo flotilla to remain at the Canary Islands are due to the Government's desire that the squadron should be escorted to Cuba by a cruiser, and for no other reason."

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Navy Department has the following list of the Spanish torpedo flotilla now halted at the Canary Islands: Torpedo boat destroyers—Terror, Furor, and Pluton, each of 380 tons and a speed of twenty-eight knots.

Torpedo boats—Azon, 127 tons, twenty-five knots; Ragor, 120 tons, twenty-two knots; Ariste, 128 tons, twenty-five knots, and Ciudad de Cadiz, 120 tons, and twenty-two knots.

EUROPE GREATLY INTERESTED.

Foreign Comment on the Relations Between This Country and Spain.

LONDON, March 19.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"The increasing probability of an Hispano-American conflict engresses public attention. Spain's latest representations at Washington are regarded as an indication that the situation has grown worse. The Fremdenblatt, expressing this opinion, finds it conceivable that Spain should seek to prevent America perfecting her armaments by a pretense of desiring peace."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Brussels says no approach has been made to Belgium for arbitration over the Maine affair.

WAR BEFORE A PAYMENT.

A Spaniard Says Spain Would Start Revolts in the South.

VIENNA, March 18.—The Neue Freie Presse publishes an interview with a Spanish statesman, evidently the Marquis de Hoyos, the Spanish Ambassador, who is represented as saying:

"Spain would rather have war with the United States than pay compensation for the Maine, for by the latter course she would forfeit her honor, through an admission of guilt, which would erase her name from the list of civilized nations.

"It could not be England's interest to see the Spaniards expelled from Cuba, as there might arise at Washington an inclination to declare Canada's independence. If during a war the United States should incite the Philippines to revolt Spain could revenge herself by raising revolts in the American Southern States."

The other features of the interview virtually repeat the statements attributed to Señor Cipriano del Mazo, Spanish Ambassador to Italy, in the recent interview with him published in the Rome Tribune.

MR. WANAMAKER'S PLAN.

Wants This Country and Spain to Resort to Arbitration.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 18.—In the course of a speech delivered here to-night in furtherance of his candidacy for Governor, ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker said:

"America requires from Spain prompt and exact recognition and settlement of her rights as the best safeguard of her own standing with the nations of the earth.

"Let the whole question of the strained relations between the nations be referred for adjustment to five of our sister nations, two to be chosen by the United States and two by Spain, and these four so chosen to select the fifth arbitrator, with instructions to close up all questions in thirty days. Then the shadow of fear will lift and the country can start on again to develop its industries and fulfil its mission."

OPINION OF CHARLES FOSTER.

The Ex-Secretary Favors Recognition of Cuban Independence.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 18.—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster to-day made the following statement touching the Cuban situation:

"The decision for peace or war really lies with Spain. She must accept our intervention in Cuba, or she must declare war. Senator Proctor's vivid description of the condition of the island and the horrors suffered by the hapless Cuban reconcentrados shows a condition which justifies the United States in intervening promptly. Now, what shape should our intervention take? I am strongly in favor of doing it by the recognition of the Republic of Cuba as a free and independent nation. The United States should not declare war against a weaker nation. Put the burden of the decision upon her by the simple course of recognizing Cuba as independent."

GEN. HORACE PORTER'S VIEWS.

American Representatives in France Do Not Look for War.

LONDON, March 18.—The Morning Leader to-day publishes a dispatch from Paris giving interviews which its correspondent is said to have had with the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter; the Secretary of the United States Embassy, Henry Vignaud, and the United States Consul General, J. K. Gowdy.

The Ambassador, referring to the Maine disaster, eulogized President McKinley's attitude, and is quoted as saying that "in spite of the momentary sensational atmosphere, the United States will not rush into war, although the Maine report may prove to be the last straw."

The Secretary of the United States Embassy remarked: "There will be no war, because the real feelings of both countries are that all the difficulties can be settled. There is not an American in Paris who does not applaud the attitude of President McKinley in trying every expedient before resorting to war."

The Consul General said: "The real heart and soul of America has not yet been heard. The surface talk which causes the collapse of stocks does not merit serious attention. Unless I am greatly mistaken our troubles with Spain will shortly be ended."

Tribute of Austrian Sailors.

HAVANA, March 18.—Visitors to the Colon Cemetery find the graves of the victims of the Maine disaster decorated with many flowers, while from the central place of sepulchre waves a long streamer of red and yellow, with an inscription showing that the decoration and flowers were placed there by the crew of the Austrian warship Donau "in memory of our unfortunate fellow-sailors of the United States ship Maine."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An extensive area of low pressure covers the Central Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley and the valleys of the Upper Arkansas and Red River. The pressure is high along the Atlantic Coast. An extensive area of clouds extends from the Middle Atlantic Coast nearly to the North Pacific Coast, governing the lake regions, the Ohio, Central and Upper Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys. Rain has fallen during the past twenty-four hours from Kansas eastward to the Middle Atlantic Coast, extending northward across the lake regions. The temperature is high from the lakes southward to the Gulf Coast, and throughout the Southwest; it has fallen in the Middle Atlantic States. For to-day threatening weather and rain are indicated for the Middle and North Atlantic States, the lake region, and the Ohio Valley. Clearing and colder weather is probable in the Southwest, and continued fair weather in the East Gulf States. The weather will remain cloudy and unsettled in the Northwest, probably with light snowfall.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	36	42	46
6 A. M.	35	41	44
9 A. M.	36	43	49
12 M.	40	48	53
3 P. M.	38	47	57
6 P. M.	38	44	54
9 P. M.	39	43	49
12 P. M.	39	43	49

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	50⅛
Weather Bureau	42⅞
Corresponding date 1897	38⅓
Corresponding date last 20 years	38

The humidity at 8 A. M. was 68 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 74 per cent. The maximum temperature was 57 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 41 degrees at 5:30 A. M.

AMAZONAS UNDER OUR FLAG

Lieut. Commander Colwell Takes the Cruiser from Her Brazilian Captain at Gravesend.

SHE WILL SAIL FOR KEY WEST

The San Francisco Arrives, and Commodore Howell Orders Coal for the Two Vessels for Their Trip Across the Atlantic.

GRAVESEND, England, March 18.—The cruiser Amazonas, built by the Armstrongs for Brazil and purchased by the United States, was formally transferred from the Brazilian flag to the Stars and Stripes shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. The ceremony was simple and dignified, and to the Brazilian officers it was somewhat pathetic.

Lieut. Commander Colwell, United States Naval Attaché, accompanied by Ensign Roberts, Assistant Engineer McMorris, and Consul General Osborne, arrived on board shortly before 11 A. M. The chief officers of

plan is for him to equip some of these speedy boats with torpedo tubes and light batteries, and improvise torpedo boats.

POWDER ORDER FOR THE PACIFIC.

California Works Will Be Kept Running a Year for the Government.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., March 18.—The California Powder Works received orders from the Navy Department on Wednesday for 3,000,000 pounds of brown prismatic powder. Yesterday the same concern received an order for 200,000 pounds of the same kind of powder for immediate delivery. These together make the largest single order for powder ever given by the United States Government on this coast.

About six months will be required to fill these orders even with the additional machinery now in course of construction by the company. Previous orders for smokeless powder will keep the works running at their full capacity for a year.

TO REORGANIZE THE NAVY.

Mr. Roosevelt Advocates the Bill Before the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Department to-day made a strong appeal to the House Committee on Naval Affairs and the Speaker to act favorably upon the bill for the reorganization of the personnel of the navy. He encountered in the committee some of the persistance that has always proved fatal heretofore to the passage of other bills intended to accomplish a like purpose, but he made a clean breast of the difficulties and necessities as they appeared to him.

The bill he asked to have passed, he said, was not all that it should be. It was a compromise, but it was a long step in the right direction, and he believed it would accomplish much toward taking out of the navy some of the causes of stagnancy and rivalry that had been altogether deplorable.

It is now backed by the friends of the bill, and admitted by its opponents, who are determined to stop it if possible, that it stands a better chance of passage than any former measure of the same description. The Speaker, who has never been quite convinced that it is necessary, and Mr. Boutelle, who is hard to convince, may now do nothing more than criticise it for its shortcomings, and let it have a chance with the members of the House. The suggestion that it be made a part of the Naval Appropriation bill will not be adopeed, as the measure would then be subject to rejection on the point of order that it was new legislation and not in place in an appropriation bill.

THE TERROR GOING SOUTH.

Ordered to Join the Fleet at Dry Tortugas—May Go to Havana.

The monitor Terror has been ordered to leave this port and join the squadron under command of Admiral Sicard at Dry Tortugas. Capt. Ludlow, commanding the Terror, received orders from the Navy Department late yesterday afternoon to have his vessel start for the south at once, and preparations are being made to have the Terror sail on Sunday morning. Stores and coal will be put aboard to-day.

The Terror is the only war vessel now on active duty in this harbor. It is thought that after reporting to Admiral Sicard she will be sent to Havana to take the place of the cruiser Montgomery. Only a few of the crew of the vessel had shore liberty yesterday. They were petty officers, many of whom were sent on shore to purchase supplies.

The officers at the navy yard said last night that they knew nothing of orders having been received by Capt. Ludlow to take his vessel south. None of the officers of the ship would discuss the matter, but they admitted that orders to depart had been received.

Builder of Ericsson's Monitor.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Senator Hawley of Connecticut called at the Navy and War Departments this morning in company with Thomas F. Rowland, whom he introduced to the officials as the builder of the first monitor on Ericsson's plans. He recalled the fact that the vessel was a purely experimental craft, and that it had to overcome the utmost oposition of the naval officials of war times, owing to the radical departure from established ideas.

Civil War Expenditures Exceeded.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Some idea of the activity prevailing in naval circles is given by the statement that the payroll of the construction department in the Mare Island Navy Yard for March will be $80,000. This great expenditure per month, it is said, was not equaled during the late war.

The Newport at Greytown.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The gunboat Newport to-day reported her arrival at Greytown to the Navy Department. She will bring back to the United States the Nicaragua Canal Commission, and then will be attached at once to the North Atlantic squadron.

Ocean Tug Triton Chartered.

BOSTON, March 18.—The ocean tug Triton, Capt. Chase, which was formerly engaged in towing barges to this port, has been chartered by the Government for use of the United States cruisers at Key West and Dry Tortugas. She is now on her way from New York to Key West. In the charter to the Government no time was stipulated, the owners being paid so much per diem for the boat.

The Bancroft Coaling at Fayal.

FAYAL, Azore Islands, March 18.—The United States gunboat Bancroft, from Lisbon, is coaling here.

AMERICAN HORSES IN FRANCE.

Breeders Want a Big Duty, a Quarantine, and Branding.

PARIS, March 18.—The horse breeders of Brittany, Normandy, and the southwestern departments generally are raising an outcry that the fall of prices is due to the increase in the importation of American horses, and are clamoring for a duty of 200 francs (about $40) on each horse imported, together with a quarantine and a branding of the animals.

The various Chambers of Agriculture support the agitation.

A CIRCUS HIS PRINCIPAL HEIR.

Peculiar Will of William Olmstead, a Michigan Farmer.

NILES, Mich., March 18.—William Olmstead, an eccentric Cass County farmer, died last week, leaving a comfortable property.

His will, which has just been probated, leaves the greater part of his estate to the Barnum and Bailey Circus.

Mr. Olmstead was worth in the neighborhood of $15,000, and with the exception of the homestead of forty acres, which he leaves to his wife, it all goes to the circus.

The cause of Mr. Olmstead making such a peculiar will is said to be family dissensions. Efforts will be made to break the will.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HAWAII.

Denial of a Senate Committee's Allegation That She Wants Control.

LONDON, March 18.—The Government of Great Britain is surprised at the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations which, after presenting a joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii, set forth that Great Britain was plotting for the absorption of Hawaii.

A high official of the British Foreign Office said to-day:

"It is unfortunate that the committee has such an erroneous impression. I cannot imagine upon what supposed facts they base their report. It seems improbable that the Senators would issue official statements on no other basis than rumors and suspicions. As a matter of fact, nothing is further from Great Britain's intentions than to interfere in any way with the existing régime in Hawaii. No steps in that direction were ever contemplated. On the contrary, her Majesty's Government has recognized that the United States has the foremost interests in Hawaii, and that it is natural and inevitable that Hawaii should be under American influence."

PRESIDENT'S PLAN SECRET

His Advisers Say He Will Secure Peace and Liberty for Cuba, but Don't Know When or How.

ALLEGED "BACK DOWN" DENIED

No Truth in the Report that the President Had Said the Cubans Must "Take Autonomy or Nothing."

WASHINGTON, March 18.—It is impossible to learn from any member of the Cabinet that the President has yet communicated to his advisers a plan for dealing with the Cuban question. The response made by each and all of them is that the President has been trusted with the power and the responsibility to meet and settle such difficulties as may arise. Without explaining the grounds of their confidence they confidently assert that the President will act, and that his action will bring peace to Cuba, with independence. They do not say when this is to be.

There was a report immediately after the Cabinet meeting to-day that the President had intimated to the Cabinet that the Cubans must "take autonomy or nothing." This was denied at once, and most emphatically. The President is not ready to make any announcement so positive and definite.

The President just now realizes that an Administration cannot always depend upon the unqualified confidence of its own party. In the face of an impatience that looks to the President and the members of his Cabinet like a willingness to abandon diplomacy as a means to secure peace, the White House is aware that it is being assailed by Republican newspapers, wrought up to the belief that war is inevitable, and that the efforts of the President to avert it are in some sense discreditable to him and to his party.

Notwithstanding the assurances of the Administration and of the officers of the navy that the changes proposed to be made in the disposition of the naval forces heretofore accumulated at Key West were not dictated by or to be carried out at the dictation of Spain, and that there had been no change whatever in the attitude of the Administration, there was much grumbling today about the "back down" of the United States. Naval officers who have had something to do with the detachment of several of the vessels now under Admiral Sicard, and who say that the employment of Hampton Roads has been thought of from the beginning as prudential, find it difficult to convince those with whom they talk that the withdrawal of two battleships is not a concession to some demand made by Spain to gain time or convince Spaniards at home that the United States fears to make war.

The increased caution observed at the Navy Department in giving information about naval intentions makes it more difficult to learn particulars about the coming rendezvous at Hampton Roads. But some of the reasons for it are ascertained. There will remain at Key West not only the battleships Iowa and Indiana, but a very strong fleet of cruisers and gunboats, ready for any service that they may have to perform. To go on accumulating ships there would soon become embarrassing. The fleet requires enormous stores of supplies, in addition to coal. By bringing part of the fleet to Hampton Roads the necessary supplies can be obtained more conveniently and quickly, and the vessels will be in a climate more conducive to the health of the crews, while they will be within so short a distance of Key West that they would be transferred speedily if needed.

"Instead of looking like a concession to Spanish demands," said a naval officer, "the breaking up of the fleet and the organization of a second one at Fort Monroe, looks to me as if there was some concern about what Spain might do in case of a sudden hostile movement. To leave the entire coast unprotected, with the ships of the navy clustered about Key West or in front of Havana, would be inviting disaster and humiliation. That the Government has taken steps to avert such a sudden blow appears to me not convincing that we are to have no war, but suspiciously like concern lest the war should come when least expected, and find us exposed at New York, Boston, or some other point.

"Until there is a greater force of Spanish fighting ships at Havana there is no reason why the United States should maintain an excessively large squadron there. With a good fleet at Fort Monroe, the department would have at command some of its strongest and swiftest vessels, ready for any emergency."

HUSBANDING THE $50,000,000.

Emergency Appropriations Authorized by the President's Signature.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—It is said to be the purpose of the President and his advisers to keep a separate and distinct account of all funds expended from the $50,000,000 emergency appropriation made by Congress for the National defense. In accordance with this intention, a separate form of requisition has been prepared, and all amounts allotted from the fund are made upon direct orders signed by the President himself.

"The President wants to report to Congress just how every cent of this money is spent," said a member of the Cabinet today, "and for this reason is adopting the course outlined."

WHAT MR. GALLINGER SAW.

Misery of the Reconcentrados in Cuba—An Uprising Likely in Case of War.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Senator Gallinger was at the Capitol to-day for the first time since his return from Cuba. When requested to make a statement as to his observations on the condition of affairs on that island, he responded:

"You can sign my name to any picture you may draw of utter wretchedness, destitution, and hellishness in that country. The condition of affairs, so far as I had opportunity to observe it, and I was only in Havana and Matanzas, is simply indescribable. I had not expected to find it half as bad as it is, and I do not believe any one who simply reads the accounts and does not see for himself can form an adequate idea of the situation.

"The reconcentrados are wedged into all available places in those cities, and are perishing by the thousand for want of the commonest necessaries of life. The best information obtainable leads to the conclusion that there have been beyond a doubt, 400,000 deaths as a result of Spain's brutal policy, and the tragedy goes on from day to day. The Society of the Red Cross is furnishing some relief by its efforts, but the most of those people are beyond the reach of aid, whether through medicine or food. The mortality in Matanzas for the last four months previous to our visit has been equal to ten times the ordinary death rate.

"With reference to the military aspect of affairs in Cuba, I saw nothing which impressed me with the idea that Spain knows much about modern warfare. The soldiers I saw are not drilled as our soldiers are. Indeed, they lack every element of soldierly bearing, whatever may be said of their merits as fighters. The drills that I witnessed were a travesty on modern military ideas. While they were undergoing their evolutions the soldiers were talking to each other and smoking as freely and unconcernedly as they would do in their mess rooms. From my observation of them I should not consider them very formidable antagonists on the field of battle.

"Naturally there was much talk about the Maine disaster, and so far as I could ascertain from my conversation with Americans, and with those not entirely under the influence of the Spaniards, the opinion was universal that the Maine had been destroyed by an external agency, and almost every person with whom I discussed the subject in Cuba expects that the findings of the American Court of Inquiry will substantiate this view.

"There is a divergence of opinion on the island as to the probabilities of war between Spain and the United States, and I am sure that I am within the bounds of the truth when I say that almost the entire native population would welcome any turn of events, however tragic, that would wrest Cuba from Spanish dominion. This is true not only of those who are avowedly favorable to a war for independence, but of many of those who are ranked as Spanish sympathizers, but who are at heart advocates of Cuban independence. The fact is that even in Havana the allegiance to Spain is of a very weak and doubtful character, and if war should come it will be found that there will be an uprising in that city against the mother country, which would be a most important factor in shortening the contest and deciding it against Spain."

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A BIG STANDING ARMY.

Gov. Leedy Thinks the Administration Is Preparing for Strikes.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 18.—Gov. John W. Leedy, in an interview here to-day, declared that in his opinion the Administration at Washington is taking advantage of the bills to increase the army, not for the purpose of fighting Spain, but to have a standing army to keep down strikes and internal troubles at home.

"If they call for volunteers, Kansas will furnish them," he said, "but they won't call for them, unles I am badly mistaken. I don't expect to see war with Spain, but this crisis is just what the corporations have been looking for to give an excuse for a big standing army, to keep down labor troubles. I have no confidence in the Government's intentions."

CONTRACTS FOR PROJECTILES.

Awarded to Three Concerns for the Coast Fortification Guns.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Ordnance Bureau of the War Department to-day awarded contracts for a large number of steel armor piercing and deck piercing projectiles for the coast fortification guns. There were several bidders, but instead of giving the contract to one concern the bureau divided the contract so that supplies will be coming from several quarters at the same time. The award is as follows:

Carpenter Steel Company, 150 eight-inch armor piercing shot, 300 ten-inch armor piercing shot, 150 ten-inch armor piercing shell, 250 twelve-inch deck piercing shell of 800 pounds each, 228 twelve-inch deck piercing shell of 1,000 pounds each.

Sterling Steel Company, 100 eight-inch armor piercing shell, 150 ten-inch armor piercing shot, 250 ten-inch armor piercing shell, 250 twelve-inch deck piercing shell of 800 pounds each, 205 twelve-inch deck piercing shell of 1,000 pounds each.

Midvale Steel Company, 680 twelve-inch deck piercing shell of 800 pounds each, 344 twelve-inch deck piercing shell, 1,000 pounds each.

Delay on the Military Cable.

No contract was made yesterday, as had been expected, for the laying of a military telegraph cable connecting the various harbor fortifications. It was understood that the original plan would have involved an outlay of $48,000, while word was received yesterday that only $25,000 could be set aside for the purpose.

The present plan is to curtail the cost by using land wires where possible in connecting the Sound forts with Governors Island, while the forts at the Narrows and Sandy Hook will be connected by cable.

Insurance Premiums in Case of War.

HARTFORD, March 18.—The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company has adopted the following as its policy in case of war:

Until other action is had in the premises, in case of war no extra premium will be charged to officers or enlisted men of the army or navy of the United States or of the militia of the several States, who at the date of a declaration of hostilities shall be members of this company.

Farmer Lanahan Lost on the Maine.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., March 18.—The relatives of Michael Lanahan of Crawfordsville have received information that he was on the Maine as a sailor, and perished. A letter from Capt. Sigsbee's private secretary is to this effect. Lanahan was at one time a prosperous young farmer here, but, having business reverses, disappeared three years ago. His wife did not hear of him again until to-day. He enlisted in the navy at Louisville two years ago.

TWO MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

Spanish and American Divers at Work on the Maine.

HAVANA, March 18.—One Spanish and four American divers have been working on the wreck of the Maine to-day.

This afternoon two bodies were recovered, but neither has been identified as yet. One is the body of a man apparently about forty years old, of medium height, with his right forearm tattooed in a design of two hearts overlapping, and pierced by two daggers, with a red-tinged clover leaf above the hearts. The divers have recovered the ship's service plate and a six-pounder.

PLACING OUT OF CHILDREN.

The Senate Judiciary Committee Reports a Substitute Bill.

ALBANY, March 19.—A bill to prevent evils and abuses in connection with the placing out of children has been reported to the Senate from the Judiciary Committee as a substitute for the various measures on that subject which have been before it.

The committee bill makes it unlawful for any person or corporation, other than a charitable or benevolent institution, society, or association, duly incorporated under State law, or a local officer charged with the relief of the poor, and placing out in the manner now provided by law, to place out any destitute child directly or indirectly, unless duly licensed for the purpose by the State Board of Charities. No child or children shall be placed in a family residing outside the State.

The State Board of Charities is authorized to issue licenses to such persons or corporations as apply therefor and in the judgment of the board are proper to place out destitute children. Any such license may be revoked by the board in its discretion after the licensee has been notified and had an opportunity to be heard. Whenever the board decides that any person or corporation has placed out children for gain, or without due inquiry as to the character and reputation of the persons with whom such children are placed, and with the result that they are subjected to cruel or improper treatment or neglect or immoral surroundings, the board may prohibit such person or corporation from thereafter placing out children.

All persons and corporations engaged in placing out destitute children are required to keep a record of the full name and age of every child placed out, the name and residence of its parents, so far as known, and the name and residence of the persons with whom it is placed.

In every case where practicable any child placed out shall be placed with individuals of like religious faith as the parents of the child.

Henry E. Dixey to Go to London.

Henry E. Dixey, who brought his tour to a sudden ending in the West last week, will in all probability leave for Europe the middle of next month, to fill an engagement in May at Terry's Theatre, London, under the management of Edward Bloom. His performance will be identical with that which he gave in this city during the engagement at the Garden Theatre and on tour through the country. It is expected that Mr. Dixey will revive his old play of "Adonis."

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET

Two New Members Added to the Board Which Is Inspecting Merchant Vessels and Yachts.

BIG STEAMERS VISITED

The Orizaba, Yumuri, Saratoga, and Seneca Looked Over—Sailing Vessels Also Examined as Possible Supply Ships.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers was increased yesterday by the addition of two members. They are Lieut. Commander William H. Reeder, of the schoolship St. Mary's and Passed Assistant Engineer G. W. Danforth. Both of these officers have had extensive experience with merchant craft of all kinds, and their assistance will enable the board to cover a wide field of inspection.

The original members, it is understood, found the work laid out for them by the Navy Department entirely beyond their ability to accomplish within anything like a reasonable time, and so notified their superiors. Even with the additional force it is said that the work to be accomplished may consume several weeks.

The plans of the board were somewhat changed yesterday by orders received from Washington. One of the changes is said to be an order to inspect all the vessels obtainable in the harbor for first-class cruisers. The board was busy throughout the forenoon preparing reports to be sent to Washington on second-class vessels inspected yesterday. There was an extraordinarily long list of such vessels, including many ocean tugs and crack yachts, the names of which were not obtainable here.

A member of the board stated that such reports are submitted daily. They generally give the chief dimensions of the craft, the service it can be put to, and the terms of sale or charter demanded by the owner. This information is accompanied by a recommendation by the board for or against the acquisition of each vessel mentioned. The member of the board interviewed added that the alleged proceedings of that body given from day to day in the newspapers are generally approximately correct, but that such information does not come from the board, and the members will in no case "stand for" it.

Five members of the board yesterday afternoon personally inspected the four vessels of the Ward Line now in port. These are the Orizaba, Saratoga, and Seneca. The three last named had already been gone over by representatives of the board, and their further and more minute inspection would seem to indicate that the Government is seriously considering their acquisition. These are all first-class vessels, but the Yumuri and Orizaba are best fitted for the Government's uses.

The Orizaba is a steel vessel of 3,497 tons gross. She is 336 feet long, 43 feet in beam, and has a depth of hold of 22 feet. She has three decks and five bulkheads. She was built in 1890 at Chester, Penn., and can make a speed of from 14 to 15 knots.

The Yumuri is also of steel, and was also built in 1890, and is in fact a sister ship to the Orizaba.

The Seneca is of iron, and has a gross tonnage of 2,729. She is 271 feet long, 42 feet in beam, and has five bulkheads. She was built in 1884, and has a speed of about 14 knots.

The Saratoga was built in 1878. She is 295 feet long, with 38 feet beam, and 23 feet depth of hold. She is of 2,820 tons.

A member of the Inspection Board said yesterday that the number of guns to be mounted on these vessels in case they were impressed by the Government would depend altogether upon the amount of armament available. The vessels could be fitted out as cruisers within one month.

The steamer City of Washington of the same line, which has sailed on her regular schedule trip, was inspected thoroughly last Tuesday.

A change of policy was made by the board yesterday, when several members inspected D. B. Dearborn's schooners Carrie E. Lane and Flora Morang. The former vessel is of 714 tons net, and the latter of 242 tons. These vessels, it is supposed, would be used in case of war as colliers or to carry arms and supplies under convoy of armed vessels.

In the afternoon General Manager C. S. Allen of the Cromwell Line was closeted with the naval officers for an hour, after which the Cromwell steamers Creole and Knickerbocker were partly inspected. Their examination will be completed to-day, and the board will give its attention also to the Morgan Line steamers Excelsior and El Dorado, now in port, and to the Old Dominion steamer Princess Anne.

Capt. Rodgers and Lieut. Sargent late in the afternoon boarded the tug Daniel S. Lamont and paid a visit to the steam pilot boat New York, which was carefully looked over. The Pilot Commissioners have decided to place this splendid vessel at the disposal of the Government, and she would make one of the most valuable additions to the proposed auxiliary war fleet.

THE MAYFLOWER TO BE A GUNBOAT.

As Soon as Her Guns Are Mounted She Will Join a Coast Fleet.

Naval Constructor Francis Bowles made an inspection of the steam yacht Mayflower yesterday with the view of making plans to turn the vessel into a dispatch boat for the use of the Navy Department, and also to mount the necessary guns and torpedo tubes to protect her from the attacks of an enemy's vessels. The vessel was recently purchased by the Government from the estate of Ogden Goelet for about $400,000. She is now moored to the coal dock at the Navy Yard, just astern of the dispatch boat Dolphin.

The Mayflower has a greater speed than that of any of the small gunboats which have recently been added to the navy. When the guns, which will be of the small rapid-fire type, have been mounted on her she will be put in the gunboat class and attached to one of the three squadrons which will be placed along the coast. The report that the Mayflower was to be turned into a torpedo boat destroyer was denied at the navy yard yesterday.

"It would be utterly impossible to give the vessel enough speed to overtake any of the torpedo boats now in the service," said an officer attached to the construction department at the yard. It would be ridiculous to think of placing a vessel with about eighteen knots' speed in commission and expect it to overhaul one of the torpedo boats that can make easily twenty-five knots."

The vessel will not be ready for several weeks. A survey of the hull and frames will be made before any work is done on her. It is expected that the cabin arrangements will be left as they are, and that with the exception of mounting the guns little alteration will be made.

GUN MOUNTS FOR MERCHANTMEN.

Those on the Chicago to be Put on Auxiliary Cruisers.

The gun mounts that were placed in position on board the cruiser Chicago a few days ago have been removed, and will in all probability be used in fitting out some of the auxiliary cruisers. The smaller rapid-fire guns and their mounts, for use on the Chicago, were received at the navy yard some time ago from the Government gun factory at Washington. They were stowed away in the ordnance buildings. Only a few of them had been put in place in the Chicago, when orders were received from the department at Washington to remove them and hold them in readiness for use on the auxiliary fleet.

There are now a number of small rapid-fire guns stored in the ordnance buildings at the yard, which are to be placed on board the steamships St. Louis, St. Paul, Paris, and New York, if they are taken by the Government. They will be mounted on the vessels as they are sent to the yards to be overhauled.

BIG CONTRACTS FOR PROVISIONS.

The Government Gets Supplies for an Emergency.

It was learned yesterday that the Government has contracted for an extraordinary amount of provisions to be delivered at the navy yards to be prepared for any possible emergency. The bids for the regular quarterly supplies of meats to be delivered at the Brooklyn Navy Yard will be opened at the office of the General Storekeeper of the yard next Tuesday. These regular quarterly contracts call for about 150,000 pounds of meats, to be delivered within thirty days. The Navy Department secretly contracted with several of the leading packers of the country two weeks ago for consignments of 300,000 pounds of canned meats, and also arranged for the delivery of provisions of other kinds equal in amount to double the usual quarterly supply.

The contracts called for the delivery of a part of the goods within ten days and the remainder within twenty days. The first consignments are already beginning to arrive at the yard.

The National Provisioner, the organ of the provision and meat industries, says editorially to-day:

The United States Navy Department has been a liberal buyer of family beef in New York this week, taking over 1,000 barrels, and is in the market for other quantities.

There is no question that some large buying orders have been upon the New York market for provisions this week from the Spanish Government. Common rumor here places the purchasing thus far at fully 600,000 pounds dry-salted bacon.

OUR VOLUNTEER FIREMEN.

Organization of Business Men Who Yet Run with the Machine in New York City.

There are many volunteer fire companies in Greater New York, but only one of them has its home on Manhattan Island, and it is different from all the others in many important respects, representing a return to the first principles of New Amsterdam government. It is Marble Hill Hose Company No. 1. There is no No. 2. The Marble Hill Fire Department begins and ends with Hose Company No. 1.

It isn't everybody in New York who knows where Marble Hill is, and yet Marble Hill is proud of itself with a double pride—proud because it is part of New York and proud because it is Marble Hill, in a way cut off from New York and a kind of independent principality in itself. It is an island within an island. It is surrounded by the waters of the Harlem Ship Canal and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and connected with the outside world by bridges. It is about 1,000 feet from end to end and side to side, and has about 150 houses, nearly all of them modern villas, standing in their own well-kept grounds and owned by their occupants.

The settlers on Marble Hill discovered, however, that isolation has its disadvantages. Tradesmen of all kinds supplied the needs and comforts of ordinary life, and there was no special need for an elaborate police system on an isle where nothing disorderly ever occurs, but "what about fire?" was a burning question. The nearest engine house is two miles away. Marble Hill prides itself on being breezy, and there were dismal presages that some day or night hot ashes in a wooden box, the use of kerosene as a stimulant for a debilitated stove, a cigarette butt, a match, or a curtain swinging near a gas jet, would result in widespread disaster before the regular firemen could arrive.

In this emergency Marble Hill people did as the first settlers on Manhattan Island did, according to the records. They organized a fire protection of their own, and thus the hose company came into being. It was organized three years ago, and has fifty members, nearly all house owners, all business men, all ranging from prosperous to wealthy in possessions, most of them from middle-aged to elderly in the matter of years and from plump to portly in the matter of size. The city supplied the machine and a reasonable quantity of hose.

The officers are Charles F. Olpp, Captain; B. Buse, First Lieutenant; J. Brown, Second Lieutenant; H. Vandemark, Treasurer, and L. Schaefer, Secretary. Drills are held faithfully once a month, and it is an inspiring illustration of the survival of public spirit in the modern residents of this big town and of the continuing existence of youthful ardor despite responsibilities and cares when these grave citizens run with their machine as faithfully and zealously as any of the old-timers who wore red shirts and "pulled her" in emulation more or less friendly. The firehouse is in Janssen Avenue, and hose and reel are kept always in perfect order, ready for instant service.

The company has never had to go to a fire, for it cannot be called beyond the limits of its own island. Its members believe that they ought not to be required to do fire service even on the island, as they pay a full share of the cost of the general department, which is supposed to give general protection. But the instinct of self-preservation is stronger than the instinct of justice, and, as the city does not take care of Marble Hill, Marble Hill takes care of itself. It is probably the only volunteer fire company in existence in a community in which there is an organized and paid department, and in the character and position of its membership it is probably the most peculiar fire company now in the world and a curious revival of customs and necessities of many years ago.

SHIPPING POPCORN TO PARIS.

Ex-Vice Consul Clyde Shropshire Engages in a New Business.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 18.—Clyde Shropshire, formerly Vice Consul to Paris, who is residing in this city, has inaugurated a movement for the exportation of popcorn to Paris. He recently sent agents to Paris and has just shipped five tons of the cereal to that market.

In speaking of his new business to-day Mr. Shropshire declared that during his residence in Paris the first popcorn ever sold in that city was carried there by Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. The novelty created a sensation. Mr. Shropshire's first shipment, made several weeks ago, met with popular favor, and he is now enlarging his undertaking.

A Little Boom for Frank Campbell.

A little boom for Frank Campbell for Governor of the State was started last night at the dinner of the Steuben County Society. Several of the speakers referred to him as "our next Governor," and his health was drunk standing. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Democratic National Committee, and is a friend and follower of ex-Senator Hill. He was for Bryan and free silver during the last Presidential campaign. The dinner was informal, and there were no set toasts or speeches. Covers were laid for forty-five. Justice Rumsey of the Appellate Division, who is a Republican, presided.

The Most Acceptable Wedding Present
this season, will be found among the COMPACT sets of sterling silver forks and spoons.
We are now showing many combinations of these sets, ranging from five dozen upward.
They are selected from our current *copyrighted* patterns of forks and spoons, sold at
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The highly polished wood compact cabinets, with lock and key, are marked equally close, in harmony with the prices of the silver.
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CENTRAL AMERICAN DISPUTE.

Costa Rica's Position Toward Nicaragua Explained by Her Minister in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Señor Calvo, Minister of Costa Rica, furnishes the following statement relative to the reported crisis between Nicaragua and Costa Rica:

"Because of the cablegrams from Managua, Nicaragua, to the press of the United States, in which unfounded charges are made against the Government of Costa Rica, the Costa Rican Legation in Washington has given to the public the report of the ex-Consul, Señor Beeche, who was thrown into prison by order of the Executive of Nicaragua without having previously canceled his exequatur, or subsequently having proved any charge against him. The report is preceded by some notes explanatory of the course pursued by the Government of Costa Rica, showing that it has acted fully within the line marked out by dignity and prudence, having all the right on its side, in the effort to bring the Government of Gen. Zelaya, through the Diet, which is its organ, to the friendly recognition of the justice of its complaints and the validity of its claims. These notes demonstrate that its efforts in this direction have been, unfortunately, fruitless.

"In this condition of things the Government of Costa Rica, on the 7th inst., was requested to give satisfaction within ten days for the alleged invasion of Nicaraguan political exiles over the Costa Rican frontier. The demand was immediately answered, and, naturally, rejected.

"It was learned that an envoy from Guatemala would arrive at San José from Nicaragua with the bases for a settlement. These, however, were unknown there.

"Costa Rica retains her traditional good relations with all the other Central American States. She considers as her own everything that bodes good or ill for them, and is personally interested also in the risks that the Independence and autonomy of any of them run. She has given abundant proof of this; but, in view of the actions of the Government of Nicaragua, the characteristic peaceful spirit of the industrious Costa Rican people has changed into a warlike and patriotic spirit. The whole people are ready for war, animated by the great enthusiasm inspired in the justice of their cause. The internal order in the country is complete; public opinion is a unit, and, as at all times, the Constitutional régime remains in force unimpaired."

AID FOR THE HOSPITALS.

Books of the Saturday and Sunday Association for the Collections of 1897-8 to Close.

As the books of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association for the collection of 1897-8 are about to close, Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer, at 17 Nassau Street, requests all persons having in charge lists or boxes, or who still desire to make contributions on personal account, to send them in at their earliest convenience. The following additional contributions are noted:

From Manufacturers.

By Iron, Metal and Manufacturers' Auxiliary, Max Nathan, Treasurer:			
Nathan Mfg. Co.	$10	J. A. Suter & Co.	$0
G. F. Blake Mfg. Co.	10	Snow Steam Pump Works	25
Manning, Maxwell & Moore	10	Niles Tool Works Co.	25
M. Gutgesell & Sons	10	L. Pierson Co.	25
Lewisohn Brothers	10	Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co.	25
Babcock & Wilcox Co.	10	Thos. Prosser & Son	25
Otis Bros. & Co.	10	W. H. Bailey	25
E. Rutzler	10	Dampfel, Hunt & Moneuse Co.	25
National Tube Works	10	Johnson & Morris	25
N. Y. Belting and Packing Co.	75	T. N. Motley & Co.	25
J. L. Mott Iron Works	50	Hazard Mfg. Co.	25
Naumberg, Lauer & Co.	50	Walter H. Foster & Co.	25
Baker, Smith & Co.	50	McNeab & Harlin Mfg. Co.	20
Ames Iron Works	50	Gordon W. Burnham	20
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.	50	Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co.	20
Revere Rubber Co.	50	Gillis & Geoghegan	20
James Beggs & Co.	50	Kny-Scherer Co.	20
John A. Roebling's Sons Co.	50	Lewis L. Silva	10
American Metal Co.	50	Randolph Brandt	10
Schafer & Budenberg	50	Wm. Jessop & Sons	10
A. B. Jenkins	50	H. B. Coho Co.	10
Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co.	50	Lidgerwood Mfg. Co	10
		In smaller sums	15
Total for trade			$2,065

From Publishers and Book Trade.

By committee, W. W. Appleton, Charles Scribner, George Haven Putnam, George A. Plympton, and R. R. Bowker:

D. Appleton & Co.	$50	The Publishers' Printing Co.	$10
Chas. Scribner's Sons	50	The Illustrated American	10
Henry Holt & Co.	25	Funk & Wagnalls	10
G. P. Putnam's Sons	25	E. R. Herrick & Co.	10
Ginn & Co.	25	Baker & Taylor Co.	10
A. S. Barnes & Co.	25	Educational Pub. Co.	10
Century Pub. Co.	25	Judge Publishing Co.	10
Dodd, Mead & Co.	25	Review of Reviews	10
American Book Co.	25	"Truth"	10
McLoughlin Bros.	25	E. L. Kellogg & Co.	5
Selmar Hess	25	Fowler & Wells Co.	5
The Publisher's Wkly.	25	Frederick Warne & Co.	5
The New York Ledger	20	Brentano & Co.	5
Longmans, Green & Co.	20	"Recreation"	5
James Pott & Co.	20	Fords, Howard & Hulbert	5
Thos. Nelson & Sons	10	P. F. Collier	5
R. Tuck & Sons Co.	10	Scottish American	5
Dick & Fitzgerald	10	E. Scott Co.	5
Effingham Maynard	10	Lovejoy & Co.	5
T. Y. Crowell & Co.	10	S. T. Taylor Co.	5
Bigelow & Main Co.	10	The Morse Co.	5
G. Routledge's Sons	10	Electrical Engineer	5
T. L. De Vinne & Co.	10	A. D. F. Randolph Co.	5
S. S. McClure Co.	10	Novello, Ewer & Co.	5
Outlook Co.	10	The Critic Co.	5
Outing Pub. Co.	10	J. S. Barcus Co.	5
University Pub. Co.	10	Silver, Burdett & Co.	5
		Alliance Pub. Co.	2

Death of Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage.

Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage of Fayetteville, N. Y., died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. L. F. Baum, in Chicago. Mrs. Gage was seventy-two years of age. Her death was caused by apoplexy.

Mrs. Gage was one of the earliest champions of woman's rights in America, having identified herself with that movement in 1852. At the age of twenty-six she joined Elizabeth Cady Stanton in the suffrage work, and became one of the suffragists' most effective lecturers. For many years she was President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, and in 1875-6 she held the position of President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, with headquarters at Washington. In 1878 she formed the Woman's National Liberal League, being elected its President, which position she had since held.

Mrs. Gage was associated with Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony in the authorship of "The History of Woman Suffrage," and was the editor of The National Citizen, published at Syracuse, N. Y., from 1878 until 1882. The most important work of her life, however, as she viewed it, was consummated in the publication three years ago of her book, "Woman, Church, and State."

At the fiftieth annual convention of Woman Suffragists, held recently in Washington, a speech written by Mrs. Gage on her sick bed was read.

Ex-Mayor Sibley Dead.

Ex-Mayor Lawson Sibley of Springfield, Mass., died yesterday, aged sixty-two years. He was engaged in the flour and feed business, and was prominent in Democratic politics.

Mrs. Ratcliffe Gets Her Decree.

Justice Daly in the Supreme Court yesterday, signed the decree in the suit for divorce brought by Caroline R. Ratcliffe against her husband, the actor, after the proper proof of residence in this city had been submitted.

Dartmouth Receives a Valued Gift.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican

One hundred and fifty valuable letters pertaining to Dartmouth College have been secured by the Librarian, Prof. M. D. Bisbee. Most of the letters were written to the Rev. Dr. N

TRADE TREATY UNDER WAY

Spanish and Cuban Government Officials Meet in Washington to Open Negotiations.

YET HOPEFUL FOR AUTONOMY

Senor Angulo Does Not Think There Could Be a War Between the United States and Spain—England Watching the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—An assemblage of officials, representing, in their several capacities, the Spanish Government and the new Insular Government of Cuba, met here to-day. They include the Spanish Minister, who in this instance acts as the Special Plenipotentiary of Spain to negotiate commercial treaties; Señor Manuel Rafael Angulo, Special Delegate of the Cuban Government; Señor Leonine Varela, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Havana, Joint Commissioner, and Señor Cadrana of the Cuban Finance Division, Joint Commissioner. Primarily these officials have met to open the negotiations for commercial treaties between the United States, Spain, and Cuba, but, in view of the present condition of affairs, it is not improbable that their connections with all the official branches of the Spanish and Cuban Governments will permit their deliberations to take a wider range. Señor Varela comes direct from Havana, accompanied by Señor William Graele, his secretary. Señor Angulo came from Havana some weeks ago, stopping first at New York, and arriving here last night. He is accompanied by Mme. Angulo.

Señor Cadrana will arrive to-morrow, being now en route from Havana. In anticipation of the meeting on Señor Cadrana's arrival, the Spanish Minister has conferred with Commissioner Kasson with a view of making general arrangements for the opening of negotiations.

The reciprocity treaties which it is proposed to negotiate have been under consideration by both Governments for some time, and considerable preliminary work was accomplished by Minister Woodford and the Spanish authorities at Madrid. This is now to be carried forward, and in execution of the autonomy plan that gives the Cubans control of their tariff affairs. Messrs. Angulo, Varela, and Cadrana have been designated by the Cuban Cabinet to represent that body. Coming at this time of emergency, however, the suggestion has been made that the Cuban Commissioners would not confine their efforts strictly to commercial affairs if the opportunity presented of aiding a reconciliation of the insurgents.

Senor Angulo on Autonomy.

Señor Angulo, who is at the head of the Commissioners appointed by the Cuban Cabinet, talked freely to-day concerning the purposes of his mission. He speaks English only slightly, and the interview was conducted through his Secretary, Señor Cayas. Mr. Angulo said that his authority was confined strictly to commercial affairs between the United States and Cuba. The present emergency might involve features which the Cuban Government would desire him to act upon, but that would require further instruction, as his only present purpose was to deal with the commercial treaty.

Mr. Angulo said that the Cuban people desired self-government. Heretofore they had felt that Spain was not willing to grant real autonomy. When, however, Spain put into force the present autonomous plan it was accepted by the most advanced autonomists in Cuba as fully meeting their aspirations. He and others who had always belonged to the radical autonomist wing were convinced, he said, that when the passions of the moment passed away all Cubans would accept autonomy as giving them home rule in its fullest sense. The delay in subduing the insurgents and the failure of that element to accept autonomy were due, Mr. Angulo said, to the passions engendered by Gen. Weyler's policy. He said he felt satisfied that when the influence of the Weyler regimes died out and normal conditions were restored the people throughout the island would accept autonomy as the thing for which they have been striving many years.

Deplores a War of Conquest.

As a member of the Radical Autonomist Party, Mr. Angulo said it was his deliberate opinion that the plan now offered by Spain was a complete system of local self-government, although, like every human effort, it was subject to certain improvements in its administrative features. As these changes did not affect Spanish sovereignty, he had no doubt Spain would accept them when they were brought forward in proper form, as the Spanish Government had always declared that it wished not for autonomy in mere name but in reality. Mr. Angulo said these modifications in the autonomy plan were quite lengthy, and had been placed in the form of a manifesto by the Autonomist party of Cuba. Mr. Angulo stated that he had no doubt that the Cuban problem would be solved without a conflict between the United States and Spain. It would have been settled before this time, he said, if the present agitation had not influenced those who were about to accept autonomy and induced them to take an expectant attitude. When asked as to the present war preparations and the prospect of a conflict between the United States and Spain, he said:

"I do not believe there is to be a conflict between the United States and Spain over Cuba, first, because since the death of Señor Canovas the policy has been such that the United States can have no pretext or cause of resentment, neither as a Nation nor as a defender of the rights of the people of the Western continent in their conflicts with the European nations, because Spain in the use of its sovereignty will, and, following the suggestion of the United States Government, has granted to the people of Cuba all the liberties compatible with the historical rights of Spain over the Island of Cuba, as recognized by all civilized nations, the United States included.

"Secondly, because I cannot assume that the wise statesmen who direct the policies of this great Nation, which represents in an admirable manner the realization of modern democracy, would put in jeopardy all its wonderful institutions by inaugurating, without plausible cause, a policy of military adventures which is incompatible with any genuine republic, inasmuch as such a policy, even if attended by military successes, would inevitably lead to the establishment of might—which is always an enemy of liberty—over right, which is now supreme. No, this Nation, which to the admiration of the world submitted to the domain of right such a grave conflict as that of the Alabama, will not gainsay its own history and rôle in the civilized world by making the destinies of this great people depend on the eventuality or an armed conflict without any motive or pretext."

Mr. Angulo and his Cuban colleagues probably will be presented to Secretary Sherman to-morrow, and their formal negotiations will follow thereafter.

England Makes an Inquiry.

LONDON, March 18.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, said the British Ambassador at Madrid, Sir H. Drummond-Wolf, would be instructed to inquire into the report that the Spanish Minister at Washington, Señor Polo y Bernabé, had received instructions to discuss the preferential treatment of American products in the Spanish West Indies, as under the existing treaty British goods were entitled to the minimum colonial tariff.

SPAIN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Cruelty of Her Officials Described by Prof. Dean C. Worcester.

DETROIT, March 18.—Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the University of Michigan, who has twice visited the Philippine Islands in the interest of science, said to-day:

"For two years and a half I was in close contact with officials of Spain in the Philippine Islands, and witnessed the abuses of the Government. Weyler was at the time Governor General. His salary for the time he was in the island was $50,000, but it is positively known that he placed $4,500,000 to his credit in the banks of Paris and London at the end of that time. He organized a campaign against the Moros simply that he might become Field Marshal by commanding a certain number of men, whom he sent into the jungles, where 80 per cent. of them died. At the time he was sailing around the coast.

"The poor natives are taxed by the Spaniards for being alive. There are 10,000,000 people in the islands, and they are taxed excessively on everything in order that the Spanish officials may become rich. The houses of those who failed to pay their taxes were burned, and sometimes people were tied to trees and tortured for the slightest offense. At Toledo, in Cebu, the authorities charged $50 for burying a corpse without a coffin and $75 with a coffin."

SPANISH FOURS WEAKER.

They Close at 54 5-8 in London and Paris, Showing a Decline.

LONDON, March 18.—On the Stock Exchange to-day Spanish 4s were quoted at 54⅜, and closed at 54⅝. The closing price yesterday was 55 1-16.

PARIS, March 18.—Spanish 4s on the Bourse to-day were quoted at 54 11-16, and closed at 54⅝, against 55 11-16, yesterday's closing price.

MADRID, March 18.—Spanish 4s on the Bourse were quoted at 76.45, against 76.55, yesterday's price at the close of the market.

SPAIN'S MILITARY STRENGTH.

Heavy Losses Sustained in Cuba—Regulars and Reserves.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Seventy thousand is the number of Spanish soldiers who have been killed, wounded, and otherwise incapacitated for duty during the present war in Cuba. These figures have been received in this city recently from reliable sources and are said to be as nearly authentic as it is possible to obtain without recourse to the records kept by the Spanish Government.

From the same source considerable other information bearing on the military strength of Spain and her dependencies is obtained. The present force of Spain in Cuba includes 135,000 regulars, of whom it is estimated that 80,000 are effective for military purposes. About 25,000 of the regulars are in the two Eastern Provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, and the remainder are in the Provinces of Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana, and Pinar del Rio. There are about 30,000 members of what is known as the volunteer army. These are mostly in the Province of Havana and are largely in the nature of home guards, corresponding to our State militia. There are 55,000 men who are not effective for military duty from various causes.

The strength of the Spanish army at home, including the troops in her near-by possessions, is 100,000 men, which in times of demand for additional soldiers may be increased as follows: First reserve, 50,000; second reserve, 160,000, all of whom are instructed in military tactics, and a second reserve of 300,000 uninstructed men, making in all 610,000. Since these figures were received here drafts of 15,000 men have been made to strengthen the army in Cuba, leaving only 85,000 men of Spain's regular army now in the peninsula, the Balearic Islands, the Spanish possessions in North Africa, and the Canary Islands.

In the Philippine Islands Spain has an army of 32,000 men, including about 15,000 native troops. Several regiments of the latter were disbanded during the late insurrection in the islands, and in time of war, it is said, they are of very little use to the Spanish Government.

In Puerto Rico there are 5,000 Spanish troops, which in the event of hostilities could be supplemented by 4,000 volunteers.

CUBANS HERE AMUSED.

With Spain's Soldiers Withdrawn They Would Take Care of Her Flag, They Say.

Regarding the many schemes attributed to the President and his counselors for the settlement of the Cuban difficulty, that which most pleases the Cubans, but which most amuses them, is that which provides that, if the United States will withdraw its warships from Key West, Spain shall withdraw her troops from Cuba, leaving the Spanish flag to fly and autonomy with its coming election to flourish without the fostering care of Spanish soldiers and martial law.

"Let Spain take her soldiers out of Cuba," said Horatio S. Rubens yesterday, "and we'll take care of her flag. The flag of the Cuban Republic would fly in its place in just the time it would take to haul down one and hoist the other."

As to the much-talked-of purchase plan, Mr. Rubens said yesterday:

"The Spanish debt which Cuba was paying at the time of the outbreak of the present insurrection was about $250,000,000. It was under the burden of this debt that Cuba chafed till she rebelled. At the end of the first year of fighting the Cubans would have paid Spain an indemnity of $200,000,000 to quit Cuba. At the beginning of the dry season of 1897 we would have paid her $150,000,000. Now we will pay her but $100,000,000. If nothing is done till the beginning of the wet season in May we shall not give her anything. The reason for this sliding scale is not alone that our chances of success have constantly improved, but the destruction wrought by war and the lessened productive capacity of the island. Spain's Cuban war debt is now about $600,000,000.

"I should add, in conclusion, however, that no arrangement can be carried out without the consent of the Government of the Cuban Republic."

EXTENDING RELIEF IN CUBA.

About 200 Towns to Receive a Pound of Corn Meal a Day Per Capita.

HAVANA, March 18.—Circulars have been sent to the Alcaides of about 200 towns in Cuba notifying them of the new methods of relief, and also setting forth that cornmeal, amounting to one pound per day per capita will be the first supply sent.

Continuing the circulars ask that the Alcaides themselves, or in conjunction with the proper officers or Consuls, see that the relief is properly distributed. Further supplies for remote places are made contingent for the present upon prompt reports from the authorities as to the distribution and the number of people fed.

Salvation Army Offers Nurses.

HAVANA, March 18.—Special Commissioner Klopsch has received a dispatch from Commander Booth-Tucker of the American Division of the Salvation Army, tendering congratulations upon the Commissioner's relief work, and offering to send him a corps of nurses. Mr. Klopsch has referred the matter to Consul General Lee.

Cincinnati Sends Supplies.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Twelve tons of supplies for the reconcentrados in Cuba were started south by rail from Cincinnati to-day. They consist of food, clothing, and medicine, and are the result of voluntary contributions from this city.

Another Victim of Chicago's Fire.

CHICAGO, March 18.—One more body and the knee joint of another were found in the ruins of the Ayers Building to-day. The body has been positively identified as that of William J. Wilcox, who was Secretary and Treasurer of the W. A. Olmstead Scientific Company. Seven bodies have now been taken from the ruins, and fourteen persons are still missing.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue.

Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senator Lexow Introduces a Bill to Take Elections Out of the Hands of the Police.

A BOARD FOR EACH BOROUGH

Bi-Partisan Commissions to be Appointed by the Mayor for Five Years and to be Removable Only for Cause.

ALBANY, March 18.—Senator Lexow today introduced a bill creating a bi-partisan election board in each of the boroughs of New York City, which is understood to have received the approval of the Republican leaders and to be scheduled for certain passage. Aside from the fact that it provides for nineteen new officials with salaries aggregating $54,500, of which the Republicans would control one-half, the bill is believed to have political significance in connection with the proposed primary law.

The bill was introduced originally in the Assembly by Mr. Marshall of Kings. It was not taken seriously then, being regarded merely as one of the ebullitions of Brooklyn antagonism to Mayor Van Wyck. Now that Mr. Lexow has taken it up, it is considered an official machine measure, and suspicion is aroused by the fact that simultaneously with passing a bill putting the primaries under the control of the regular election officers, the Republican organization should seek to create new election machinery for New York City.

The bill takes the control of the elections in New York City out of the hands of the Police Department and creates a new Board of Elections in each of the boroughs, the members of which are to be known as Commissioners of Elections. In a borough having a population of 800,000 or more the board is to consist of four members, and in the other boroughs of two members, and in term of each member of such boards shall be five years, and no Commissioner shall be removed except for cause on charges made in writing and after an opportunity to be heard.

The Mayor is authorized to appoint such Commissioners on or before May 1 next, and within ten days after May 1 in each fifth year thereafter. Not more than two members of the commissions composed of four members shall be of the same political party, and in the smaller boards one member shall be appointed from each party. No person holding any public office under either the United States, State, County, or Municipal Government, except that of Notary Public or Commissioner of Deeds, nor any clerk, employe, or subordinate of any department or bureau in the city shall be eligible to appointment as such Commissioner of Elections.

The Board of Elections may elect by a majority vote, or, if they cannot agree, by lot, one of its members as President of the board. The members representing each political party may appoint a Secretary or clerk, and may remove him at will. The board shall also have power to appoint such other clerks or assistants and to secure such rooms as are necessary for the transaction of business. All expenses of these boards are to be a borough charge.

Each Commissioner of Elections in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn is to receive an annual salary of $4,000, and the Secretary or Chief Clerk a salary to be fixed by the board, but not exceeding $3,000. In the other boroughs each Commissioner is to receive a salary of $2,000 and the Secretary or Chief Clerk $1,500. The compensation of all other employes is to be regulated and determined by the Board of Elections.

All rights, powers, authority, duties, and obligations with respect to elections now vested in or imposed upon any Board of Elections or upon the Police Commissioners shall forthwith be transferred to the Board of Elections of each borough, which shall have control of all matters pertaining to elections.

THE BURNS INSURANCE BILL.

Superintendent Payn and a Corps of Lobbyists Fighting to Resurrect It.

ALBANY, March 18.—Although Senator Burns's bill impairing the rights of holders of life insurance policies forfeited through default in the payment of premiums of which no notice has been sent, failed of passage in the Assembly yesterday through lack of the constitutional 76 votes, it is by no means dead.

The bill is backed by State Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn, who is not in the habit of giving up a fight so quickly, and the gossip about the Capitol lobbies today was that it would be taken up again early next week and forced through. No sooner had the vote of yesterday indicated the alignment of members on the measure than the corps of lobbyists who have been laboring industriously in behalf of the bill for weeks set to work with redoubled efforts. It is a common prediction about the Capitol that their work will result in the changing of enough votes to pass the bill.

The weight of opinion marks the bill as drawn in the interest of the insurance companies and against that of the policy holders. It provides on its face that no policy shall in any case be forfeited or lapsed after the mailing of the proper notice until the expiration of thirty days thereafter, and that "no action shall be maintained to assert any rights under a policy where no such notice has been sent unless the same is instituted within one year from the day upon which default was made in paying the premium or portion thereof, and in all cases where any rights now exist, based upon failure to send any notice heretofore required by any statute of this State to be sent before forfeiture or lapse, or declaration thereof, such rights are hereby barred and extinguished unless action shall be commenced thereon within six months from the time this act takes effect."

It was pointed out, in the course of the spirited debate which occurred on the bill, that, as it appeared on the desks of the members, the words "interest or installment," which occur in the present law after the word "premium," had been stricken out without their removal being indicated. The effect of this, it was declared, was to relieve the companies of the necessity of sending notices of installments of premiums due. This change, it was declared on the floor, would endanger, if it did not invalidate, thousands of policies now in existence.

Of the votes for the bill, 41 were cast by Democrats and 24 by Republicans. Of the votes against it, 16 were cast by Democrats and 46 by Republicans. Mr. Nixon, the Republican leader, did not vote. Mr. Donnelly voted in the affirmative. Messrs. Laimbeer and Seligsberg, Citizens' Unionists, were recorded against the bill, but Mr. Weekes voted for it. The country Democrats—Palmer, Van Hoesen, Tompkins, and Vroman—voted "No."

THE PRIMARY RFFORM BILL.

Senator Lexow Says Kings County Will Not Be Excepted.

ALBANY, March 18.—"You may announce authoritatively," said Senator Lexow to-day, "that Kings County will not be excepted from the provisions of the new primary law in any particular. The same reorganization will be had there in the Spring as in New York."

Senator Lexow also authorized the statement that the primary bill would come up for action in the Senate next Wednesday.

FALL TOWN MEETINGS.

Republicans Determined to Bring About the Desired Change.

ALBANY, March 18.—The Republican leaders are determined to succeed in their effort to have the time of the town meetings changed to the regular election day in November.

The defeat of the Nixon bill to change the time for holding all town meetings to Tuesday after the first Monday in November was followed by the introduction of a series of separate bills to change the dates in Putnam, Saratoga, and other counties. Today Mr. Nixon introduced a bill amending the present law so as to allow the Board of Supervisors in any county to fix the time for holding town meetings at the same time with general elections. The present law says that these meetings must be held between Feb. 1, and May 1.

The object of all these attempts to change the present system of Spring elections is to use the interest in local issues to strengthen the Republican rural vote in the general elections. It is probable that the new Nixon bill, as it does not make the change mandatory, will be forced through.

Finest Flavor. Fairest Price.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

THE MARVEX GLOVE.

This Glove, embodying the highest Art in Glove Making, will be placed on sale, Monday, March 21st.

Messrs. TRÉFOUSSE & CO., Chaumont, France, recognized as the largest buyers of Real Kid Skins, and the most expert manufacturers of Fine Gloves in the world, are making this glove for the undersigned only.

The Marvex will appeal at once to all who appreciate a superior and perfectly shaped glove.

B. Altman & Co.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE WEEKLY ADJOURNMENT.

Measures to Expedite the Work of the Senate—Bills Passed.

ALBANY, March 18.—Both houses of the Legislature adjourned to-day until Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock. No important business was transacted by the Senate, but Senator Ellsworth, the Republican leader, gave notice of two resolutions designed to expedite the work of that body during the remainder of the session. One resolution provides for the holding of two sessions daily and the other proposes to restrict debate to five minutes while the Senate is in general orders, and to prevent any Senator from speaking more than once upon a subject without unanimous consent. Senator Ellsworth also announced that the Finance Committee would report the Assembly resolution relating to final adjournment with an amendment making the date March 31 at noon.

The Assembly passed the following bills:

Mr. Tiffany—Authorizing the improvement of Ocean Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. McKeown—Providing that the term "local improvements," in acts affecting work contracted for in the various boroughs of New York shall be construed to be governed by the law affecting the former municipality of New York.

Free Coal Bills Dead.

ALBANY, March 18.—In the Senate this morning, when the bills of Mr. Crabtree, Mr. Cullen, and Mr. Kullman, appropriating $35,000 for the purchase of coal for the poor of the various boroughs of New York City were reported from the Senate Committee on Cities, Chairman Stranahan said that the vote in Committee was adverse to the bills, and that they were reported merely for the information of the Senate. A motion to agree with the committee's report was adopted by the Senate, which kills the bills.

Legislative Notes.

Gov. Black yesterday signed the Sears bill amending the insurance law relative to the incorporation of life insurance companies on the stipulated premium plan.

Mr. Finn yesterday introduced a bill in the Assembly extending for four years the time in which the Hudson Tunnel Railway Company may complete its tunnel and road.

The Senate Finance Committee yesterday reported favorably Senator Ellsworth's bill appropriating $500,000 for the continuance of the purchase of the land in the Adirondack preserve, and the measure was advanced to third reading.

Senator Raines yesterday introduced a bill creating a new State official to be known as the State Compiler, who is to perform duties in relation to furnishing information on the election and primary laws, now performed by the Secretary of State. The compiler is to be appointed by the Governor at a salary of $2,500 a year.

Senator Wray yesterday introduced a bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to audit and determine the claim of Hugh Ramsay of Perth Amboy, N. J., against the State for a balance of $5,000 alleged to be due upon the building of the steam propeller Governor Flower in 1893, for the use of the Quarantine Commission.

A hearing has been arranged by the Assembly Judiciary Committee for next Wednesday on Mr. Crabtree's bill relating to the bringing of suits in cases where private property has been entered upon by corporations. Mr. Crabtree endeavored to induce the committee to give the hearing in New York to-day, but it would not listen to the proposition. The end of the session is now so near that the bill practically has no chance of passage.

Senator Lexow yesterday introduced a proposed amendment to the Constitution relating to the appointment of the Justices of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District. It provides that on the certificate of the Appellate Division that public interest requires it, the Governor may appoint from time to time not more than ten persons to act as trial Justices of the Supreme Court in the First District for a term which shall expire at the end of the term of the Governor by whom the appointments are made.

The new Military Code, prepared by the commission appointed by the Adjutant General, was reported yesterday to the Senate by the Committee on Military Affairs. The bill has been amended in some particulars, the most important amendment being in regard to the sale of liquor within one mile of an armory. The amendment makes this provision read "Camp Armory," and this does not apply to armories in the cities. The new code reduces the number of staff officers of the Commander in Chief, and it is said that it will reduce the expenses of the National Guard about $18,000 a year.

Senator Sullivan yesterday introduced a bill making it the dut of the Chief Agent of the New York Society for the Enforcement of Criminal Law, upon the discovery that a crime has been committed, to report all the facts and the evidence obtained to the Chief of Police. Neither this society nor any other society except the New York Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Children, shall, by virtue of its charter, be empowered to apply to any court, Judge, or Magistrate for a summons, warrant, or other process of mandate for the prosecution of any alleged crime or the apprehension of any alleged offender. The Chief of Police, upon receiving complaint that a crime is being or has been committed, is required to make immediate investigation. If he shall fail or refuse to do so, the agent of the society is directed to report the facts to the Police Commissioners.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RIB LAKE, Wis., March 18.—Fire last night destroyed 5,000,000 feet of lumber in the yard of J. J. Kennedy, causing a loss of between $50,000 and $60,000.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—At 12:30 o'clock this morning fire gutted the large furniture warehouse of May, Stern & Co., near the corner of Olive and Eighteenth Streets. The building was filled with furniture. Loss $50,000.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., March 18.—The Minneapolis and Northern Elevator Company's large grain elevator at Lakota was burned last night. The contents included 18,000 bushels of wheat and 5,000 bushels of flax, nearly all of which was destroyed.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 18.—A spark from a freight engine on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad set fire to Ezra Canfield's Sons' lumber yards, about three miles from this city, last night. There was about 3,000,000 feet of lumber stored in the yards, nearly all of which was either burned or damaged. The main mill building was saved. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

RAPID TRANSIT BILL DEAD

Gov. Black Opposes the Ellsworth Measure and Will Refuse to Sign It.

AGAINST POLITICAL "DEALS"

He Regards the Bill as Similar to Others for the Mutual Advantage of the Two Machines Which He Has Squelched.

ALBANY, March 18.—The bi-partisan Rapid Transit bill for New York City, introduced by Senator Ellsworth, will not become law this session. This is as certain as anything can be that has not already come to pass.

Gov. Black is against the bill. His influence will be exerted to prevent its ever coming to a vote in the Legislature. No measure of importance that the Governor has actively opposed has passed either branch of the present Legislature so far, and there is no reason to suppose that his wishes will prove any less potent in the present instance. If, for any reason, the bill should chance to pass both houses, there is the highest authority for the assurance that the Governor would veto it.

Just what method will be resorted to to dispose of the bill is not known. But two weeks of the session remain, however, and any measures of the importance of the Rapid Transit bill would have trouble in getting through now, even with the most ardent and energetic support. With lukewarm advocacy, its fate is sealed. It is now in the hands of the Judiciary Committees of the two houses. To make a show of obeying Mr. Platt's wishes and saving Mr. Ellsworth's feelings it may be reported. It may pass one house or the other, but it will not receive the Governor's signature.

Gov. Black's opposition to the bi-partisan rapid transit scheme is in pursuance of the policy of opposition to all legislation growing out of "deals" in New York City, which he adopted at the beginning of the session. That policy has been pursued consistently. In obedience to it, the various schemes hatched in the metropolis before the Legislature met, for legislating out of office the Municipal Court Justices to make way for Croker-Platt appointees, for a bi-partisan Fire Board, and other like charter changes were abandoned. None of the bills for new bi-partison bridge or other boards, introduced in the Legislature and smacking of collusion between the New York City machines, has been allowed to pass, thanks to the Governor's influence.

Since he has opposed all "deal" bills heretofore, Gov. Black is opposed to the Rapid Transit bill, which everybody here recognizes as the most palpable "deal" of them all. Senator Ellsworth had a conference with the Governor this morning, and it is supposed that rapid transit was the burden of their talk. There is good ground for the inference that the Senator came away with the assurance that the latest measure for which he has stood sponsor on behalf of the "Responsibility" in New York is doomed to a fate similar to that which so recently overtook the anti-newspaper bill.

AGAINST THE ELLSWORTH BILL.

Chamber of Commerce to Meet—Real Estate Men Act.

A call for a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce next Tuesday afternoon to consider the Ellsworth bill removing the present Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, was issued yesterday, as follows:

Alexander E. Orr, President.

Dear Sir: The undersigned, members of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, hereby request you to call a special meeting of the Chamber, to be held in the hall of the Chamber, in the City of New York, on the 22d of March, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. The object of such special meeting is to consider what, if any, action the Chamber ought to take in reference to the bill recently introduced into the New York State Senate by Senator Timothy D. Ellsworth removing the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, and amending the Rapid Transit act in other particulars. Your obedient servants,

William Bayard Cutting, Morris K. Jesup,
John Harsen Rhoades, John A. Stewart,
Abram S. Hewitt, F. P. Tappen,
William E. Dodge, J. Edward Simmons,
Jacob H. Schiff, Gustav H. Schwab,
J. Kennedy Tod.

The Secretary is hereby directed to call a special meeting of the Chamber for the day and hour named. J. EDWARD SIMMONS, Vice President.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, held last night in the association's rooms, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That no effort be spared by this association to defeat the so-called Ellsworth bill, which seeks to replace the present Rapid Transit Commission with a bi-partisan body; because it is in violation of the principle that party politics should not be recognized in municipal affairs, and further for the reason that the present Rapid Transit Commission has formulated a plan for a perfect system of rapid transit, which it has up to this time been unable to put in operation on account of obstacles which we believe will be removed at an early date.

At a meeting of the Rapid Transit Committee of the Real Estate Exchange, held yesterday afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we consider that the enactment of the Ellsworth bill into a law, calling for the removal of the present Rapid Transit Commissioners, would be very injurious to the best interests of the City of New York, and we earnestly protest against the passage of the said bill; furthermore,

Resolved, That the Real Estate Exchange, representing the real estate interests of New York, desire to express their fullest confidence in the present Rapid Transit Commissioners.

MANHATTAN MEN WON'T TALK.

They Refuse to Discuss the Offered Franchises or Their Conditions.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company have not yet received official copies of the report of the Committee on Contract of the Rapid Transit Board, which was submitted on Thursday afternoon. Whether for this reason or because of other considerations, none of the officers of the Manhattan Company would express any opinion yesterday of the franchises recommended by the committee.

George J. Gould left his office early in the day, but before going he said that he had no comment to make on the report. Russell Sage pleaded a press of business, and asked newspaper reporters to excuse him from seeing them, thus declining to affirm or deny a publication in a morning paper in which he was represented as criticising unfavorably the conditions attached by the Rapid Transit Board's committee to the several franchises. Messrs. Hartley and Gallaway, other members of the Manhattan Conference Committee, declined to talk for publication.

The report of the Committee on Contract may be adopted by the Rapid Transit Board at its meeting next Tuesday. There is no opposition in the board to the report, but there is a doubt whether the certificates of franchise which counsel were requested to present at this meeting can be prepared in time. Each certificate will require much time and careful labor in its preparation.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners believe that the committee has dealt fairly, not to say generously, with the Manhattan Company, and they desire to learn as soon as possible what are the intentions of the Manhattan managers with regard to the proffered franchises. As the report of the Committee on Contract said, "So long as the Manhattan application is pending, the consideration of other plans looking to a solution of the rapid transit problem is necessarily deferred." The Commissioners feel that if the Manhattan people have any further suggestions to make they ought to make them at once, so that a conclusion may be speedily reached one way or another.

It was not known yesterday whether the Mayor or Controller is likely to attend the board meeting on Tuesday. Alexander E. Orr said he hoped the Mayor would be present, and vote for the adoption of the report of the committee. Mr. Orr said the Mayor would be heartily welcome, and that any suggestions from him would receive proper consideration. If there should be further delay, owing to the absence of the required number of Commissioners to act upon the report, Mr. Orr said the responsibility for it would not rest with the board.

JUDGE NEWBURGER'S REBUKE.

He Comments Severely on the Verdict Rendered in a Murder Trial.

The jury in the case of Francesco Curcio, which has been going on before Judge Newburger for several days, came in with a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree, with a recommendation to mercy, at 10:40 last night.

After the verdict had been announced the defendant's lawyer requested that his client be remanded until Tuesday next to permit him to get testimonials of Curcio's good character.

"You need not give yourself the trouble," Judge Newburger replied, "for I will tell you now that I will not consider the recommendation for mercy. How a jury can bring in such a verdict, considering the evidence, I cannot understand."

Curcio's lawyer acknowledged that he was himself astonished at the verdict. Judge Newburger discharged the jury without further comment.

Curcio was tried for murder in the first degree. He stabbed and killed Domenico Francesco Tollello at 119 Mulberry Street on July 8, 1897, after a game of cards.

The Monroe Street Murder.

John Brown, the sailor, who is supposed to be the man who strangled the woman found last Monday at 27 Monroe Street, and the other six suspects, were arraigned in Essex Market Court yesterday and the examination was postponed until Monday at the request of Assistant District Attorney Gordon. The strangled woman was positively identified the other day as Mary Fitzgerald, but the real Mary Fitzgerald called at the Morgue yesterday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

1:25 A. M.—63 Fulton Street; John Ferris; damage, $500.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

7 A. M.—311 East Sixty-third Street; occupant unknown; damage, slight.

8:45 A. M.—253 East Fifty-first Street; G. Suerst; damage, $100.

10:55 A. M.—170 West Sixty-third Street; J. Hicks; damage, $500.

4:25 P. M.—219 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Max Field; damage, $50.

5:05 P. M.—30 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Louis Lock; damage, $5.

5:55 P. M.—216 East Twelfth Street; David Wacker; damage, $5.

6:35 P. M.—120 Duane Street; Wallace, Elliot & Co.; no damage needed.

6:40 P. M.—13 Little West Twelfth Street; occupant unknown; damage, slight.

6:45 P. M.—236 Mulberry Street; G. Angueleo; damage, $5.

7:50 P. M.—317 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street; Joseph Cahanetti; damage, $5.

8:30 P. M.—306 Cherry Street; Charles Bernstein; damage, $10.

8:35 P. M.—163 Mott Street; J. Weinburg; damage, $5.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:05	Sun sets...6:11	Moon rises...4:30

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:05	Gov. Isl'd...5:37	H. Gate...7:28
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:39	Gov. Isl'd...6:12	H. Gate...8:01

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caribbee, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Coleridge, La Plata countries	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Creole, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Galileo, Hull	.....	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mohawk, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Peeress, Newcastle	.....	.....
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Seneca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Winifreda, London	.....	.....

SUNDAY, MARCH 20.

Santo Domingo, Havana		
Mexican ports	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

Aller, Demerara	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Lahn, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Schleswig, St. Marc, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Grenada, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Navarre, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zealandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 31 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY,

The Wanamaker Store

A Sale for Athletes and Out-of-door People

ATTENTION, you open-air people, here's a chance for you! Read this, you golfers and ball players and fencers and boxers, and all you deep-lunged, clear-eyed, quick-motioned athletes, and you who would become such! This is a sale of Sporting Goods;—the out-door equipments,—the health-givers;—and it's one which will last perhaps two days, and one which will not come again.

All these goods were made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. What is more, they are all that firm's '98 models and specialties, and very nearly a full line of them. Nothing old, nothing imperfect. Very few of them have been in the store more than two weeks.

We print a long list of the articles, and mention the regular prices as well as our own. You'll see the saving. And this at the very beginning of the out-door season! But a better inauguration could not be desired than a merchandise movement of this kind, which makes outdoor sports so much easier by making them so much cheaper.

For Football.

		Our price.	Spalding's price.
No. 5	Rugby Footballs	2.00	2.50
No. 25	Rugby Footballs	1.00	1.25
No. 1 A	Rugby Bladders	.75	1.00
No. 30	Rugby Bladders	.35	.50
No. 40	Rugby Bladders	.40	.60
No. 50	Rugby Bladders	.50	.75
No. 3.	Inflators	.30	.50

For Golf.

No. 30	Ball Presses	2.25	2.50
No. 11	Ball Paint	.40	.50
No. 25	Cleaners	.40	.50
No. 2	Tees	.12	.25
No. 1	Score Cases	.35	.50
No. 3	Marking Disks	.65	.75
No. 4	Marking Disks	.65	.85
No. 8	Teeing Plates, pair	.45	.50
No. 1	Caption Golf Balls	1.25	1.50
No. G 2	Golf Gloves, pair	1.75	2.00
The Spalding Golf Clubs		1.15	2.00
Spalding Special Golf Clubs		.90	1.50
Silvertown Golf Balls, doz.,		3.25	4.00
Henly Golf Balls, dozen,		3.25	4.00
Eureka Golf Balls, dozen,		3.25	4.00
Practice Golf Balls		2.50	2.50

For Fencing.

No. 1	Foils, pair,	1.00	1.50
No. 1½	Foils, pair,	2.00	2.50
No. 2½	Foils, pair,	2.25	3.00
No. 3	Foil Bell Guards, pr.	3.00	3.50
No. 4	Foil Bell Guards, pr.	4.00	5.00
No. C	Foil Buttons, pair	.05	.10
No. 40	Fencing Sticks, pair,	.75	1.00
No. 41	Fencing Sticks, pair,	.50	.60
No. 42	Fencing Sticks, pair,	.30	.40
No. 3	Plastrons,	1.75	2.00
No. 3	Fencing Masks, pr.	3.00	4.00

For Baseball.

No. 1	Base Balls	$ .85	$1.50
No. X	Base Balls	.65	1.00
No. 2	Base Balls	.50	.75
No. 2 B	Base Balls	.25	.35
No. 5	Base Balls	.25	.35
No. 7	Base Balls	.15	.25
No. 7 B	Base Balls	.15	.25
No. 14	Base Balls	.10	.15
No. 15	Base Balls	.05	.05
No. A 1	Base Ball Bats	.50	.75
No. 3.0	Base Ball Bats	.35	.50
No. O X	Base Ball Bats	.20	.25
No. 2 X	Base Ball Bats	.15	.20
No. 3 X	Base Ball Bats	.20	.25
No. 2 X B	Base Ball Bats	.10	.10
No. 10	Base Ball Bats	.05	.05
No. 7.0	Catchers' Mitts	5.25	7.50
No. 5.0	Catchers' Mitts	3.25	5.00
No. O	Catchers' Mitts	1.75	2.50
No. O X	Catchers' Mitts	2.00	3.00
No. A	Catchers' Mitts	1.50	2.00
No. 3	Catchers' Mitts	.75	1.00
No. O X B	Catchers' Mitts	1.50	2.00
No. 2	Catchers' Mitts	1.00	1.50
No. 4	Catchers' Mitts	.35	.50
No. 5	Catchers' Mitts	.18	.25
No. B X	Basemen's Mitts	3.00	4.00
No. 3 X	Basemen's Mitts	2.00	3.00
No. 4 X	Basemen's Mitts	1.50	2.00
No. 5 X	Basemen's Mitts	.75	1.00
No. 2 X	Infielders' Gloves	2.00	3.00
No. X	Infielders' Gloves	1.00	1.50
No. 15	Infielders' Gloves	.75	1.00
No. 16	Infielders' Gloves	.35	.50
No. 13	Infielders' Gloves	.75	1.00
No. 17	Infielders' Gloves	.18	.25
No. A	Pitchers' Toe Plates	.38	.50
No. B	Pitchers' Toe Plates	.18	.25
No. 0 X	Masks	1.75	2.50
No. A	Masks	1.20	1.50
No. B	Masks	.75	1.00
No. C	Masks	.50	.75
No. D	Masks	.40	.50
No. E	Masks	.20	.25
No. 0	Body Protectors	7.00	10.00
No. 1	Body Protectors	4.50	6.00
No 2	Body Protectors	3.75	5.00
No. 0	Shoe Plates, pair,	.35	.50
No. 2	Shoe Plates, pair,	.35	.50
No. 1	Shoe Plates, pair,	.18	.25
No. 1 H	Shoe Plates, pair,	.18	.25
No. 1	Umpire Indicators	.35	.35
No. 1	Club Bags	3.75	5.00
No. 2	Club Bags	3.00	4.00
No. 01	Individual Bags	3.00	4.00
No. 02	Individual Bags	1.25	1.50
No. 1	Score Books	.08	.10
No. 2	Score Books	.18	.25
No. 3	Score Books	.35	.50

For Home Exercise.

No. 3	Striking Bags	1.50	2.00
No. 14	Striking Bags	1.00	1.25
No. 15	Striking Bags	1.25	1.50
No. 5	Bladders	.50	.75
No. 7	Chest Weights	5.00	7.50
No. 6	Chest Weights	7.50	10.00
No. 5	Chest Weights	10.50	15.00

Saturday Shoe Selling

HERE are some facts about shoes that will come as welcome suggestions to people of an economical turn of mind.

First, there are 468 pairs of Women's Shoes, which were a part of the famous 19,000 lot. They were not quite up to the values of those, which we sold at $1.90 a pair. Not that the stock is anything inferior, but because they are McKay stitched, quite as durable, but not quite as flexible as a welted shoe. Unless you're remarkably particular you'd never note the difference, except in the price. Regularly they'd be $2.50. Take them at $1.25.

Then here are some waifs and strays of high-priced Women's Shoes, if you can find your size, it's a find worth money to you. In widths AA and A we have all sizes. In widths B, C and D we have sizes only 4½ to 8. 706 pairs only, at *One Dollar*. Most of them are $3 shoes.

Finally, 422 boys and girls can get some fine footgear at

Seventy-five Cents a Pair.

Sizes are 5 Children's to 2 Misses'. Values up to $3, and down to $1. Narrow feet get the best values.

Umbrella Chance for Men and Women. LET us say, in the first place, that this is *not* a job-lot of umbrellas, although the prices might lead you to think it something of the kind. Not that there's any especial objection to a job-lot, if the goods are perfect, but these are better than perfect, because they're fresh and new,—just from the maker.

They're silk, and when we say that, we mean *all-silk*,—not one of the insidious combinations that so often pass for silk. They have steel rods, well and durably made, and have case and tassel. Handles are natural wood, in large variety.

26 inch size, $1.60 each.
28 inch size, $1.75 each.

Women's Underwear and Stockings. NEW arrivals of worthy goods, attractively priced. Light-weight fine cotton underwear and stockings of excellent quality bought in such great lots that we can afford to let them go cheaply. Thus:

UNDERWEAR

At 12 1-2c. each—White ribbed vests of fine cotton; silk tapes at neck and shoulders, fancy trimmed and plain necks.

At 3 for 50c.—Ribbed vests of white cotton, light weight and elastic; necks trimmed in neat fancy designs; some plain.

STOCKINGS

At 3 pairs for 50c.—Of cotton; fine gauge, black; some with unbleached feet, unbleached soles and solid black feet.

At 38c. pair—Of fine lisle thread in assorted shades of tan and black; Richelieu, Rembrandt and Cluster ribs; also, plain, with open work ankles; gauze and medium weight lisle thread in fast black.

Broadway.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs. THE mere mention of Handkerchiefs in our store news is enough to bring a rush. Our policy to sell only pure linen or pure silk handkerchiefs, and those always at very low prices, has become well understood. Now and then a fortunate purchase permits an unusually good offering. Below are mentioned some late arrivals that are worth your attention:

FOR WOMEN

At $2 doz.—Plain hemstitched, in three widths of hem.

At $1 doz.—With hand-worked initial.

At $2.50 doz.—Extra fine, hemstitched.

FOR MEN

At 25c. each—Fine hemstitched, with point gauze edge.

At 35c. each—Fine French colored; were $1 and $1.10 each.

Broadway.

Princess May Gloves. IF they have an equal anywhere in this country we don't know it. In fact, we don't know of any other real kid glove selling for $1, unless it's last year's style. Thousands of pairs have already been sold here. Thousands more are coming across the ocean, direct from their famous French maker. They're here in 2, 3 or 4-buttons, 2 clasps and 3 clasps. In tans, red tans, browns, slates, modes, butters greens, pearls, black and white.

One Dollar a Pair.

Tenth street.

Women's Belts—Many Kinds. BEEN thinking of a new belt or two? No matter what your fancy, it's here. A collection that comprises every new idea. Plenty at very low prices. Some beautifully jeweled ones, too, that you'll find not *dear*. We'll only mention a few sorts here. Come and see them.

At 25c.—Of grain calf, glazed morocco and fancy leather.

At 50c.—Real seal and morrocco, turned in.

At 85c.—Patent leather and morrocco, with brass or nickel slide and buckle.

At 85c.—Plaid silk, with oxidized buckles; jeweled buckles, $1.50.

At 85c.—Gilt or oxidized girdles, set with various colored stones. Others up to $7.50.

At $1—Morocco, with jeweled slide and buckle. Others of leather up to $2.75 for the handsome, new belt-plaited sort.

At $1—Elastic belts with jeweled or cut steel buckles and slides.

At $2—Of velvet, leather lined, gilt or oxidized jeweled buckles. Others up to $8.

At $2—Enameled in gilt or oxidized and set with jewels. Others up to $10.

At $3—Cut steel belts. At $4.75—Cut steel set with jewels.

At $7.50—Cut steel clasps set with turquoise and French rhinestones.

At $20 and $25—Cut steel with turquoises and malachite.

Men's Bicycle Suits. THESE are right in style, quality and finish, satisfactory in every respect and equal to suits sold regularly at $5. Our price is $3.75 each.

Men's Neckwear. HERE'S a list of 1,200 pieces—puffs, tecks, imperials, four-in-honds, ties and bows. You've willingly paid double our price for similar goods. These are marked for quick sale at

Twenty-five Cents Each.

Ninth Street.

Spring Overcoats for Men. NOT hard to find a cause for the great and continued activity in this clothing store. High-grade, stylish and dependable clothing at a better-than-fair price tells the story. For instance, take this line of Spring overcoats. Look them over. You're bound to admit all we claim for them.

At $12 and $15—Elegant silk-lined coverts—the kind for which you'd expect to pay a third more.

At $10—A fine all-wool black cheviot; Italian cloth lined; satin sleeve lining.

At $12—Fine black cheviot; silk lined. They run up to $30. You'll find it just as difficult to match the higher grades in quality and price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats. TOP-COATS made like those worn by children of a larger growth. Of covert cloth, well made, and in correct styles; sizes 4 to 14 years. Prices begin at $4.50. Many grades up to $10. That buys a very fine one, splendidly silk lined.

A few suits for gentlemen of small measurement. Sizes 3 to 8 years. Brownie suits, 3 pieces.

At $3.50—Navy blue cheviot, light blue vest.

At $3.50—Navy blue cheviot, red vest, and coat trimmed with silk soutache.

At $3.50 to $5—Light colored cassimeres, very prettily made.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Underwear and Half Hose. YOU'VE probably thought more than once recently of laying off that heavy underwear. We have the weights you need, We mention two sorts to-day that you should see at once.

Of course, there are tans and solid blacks in men's socks—plenty of them. But the most of them come this Spring in fancy colored plaids, stripes, checks and embroidered. You'll see a mention below of a few of them.

UNDERWEAR

At $1.50 suit—Medium weight cotton and merino mixed; natural color; covered seams; drawers have re-enforced seats; the proper weight for these days.

At $5 suit—Of Llama wool, English; regular made; medium weight; superb in quality and finish; drawers seats are spliced front and back and re-enforced.

HALF HOSE

At 3 pairs for 50c.—Of cotton; fine gauge double soles and high spliced heels; tans and fast black; also black with unbleached feet, and solid brown cotton; superior quality.

At 25c. pair—Many kinds at this low price. Among them:

Fine gauge cotton, in stripes and plaids.

Fast blacks, tans and navy blues; embroidered.

Fast tan and slate, English and German cotton.

Fast black lisle thread, split feet.

Light and medium weights, of fast black cotton; German or English make; some with split feet.

Broadway.

Cut Flowers. OUR Flower Store has made many friends, though but a week old to-day. Here are two items that will increase its popularity.

Roses, 3c. each; 30c. a doz.
Violets, 25c. a bunch of fifty.

Main aisle, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CARTERET GUN CLUB SHOOT.

Many Noted Amateurs Take Part in the Annual Cup Contest at Garden City.

Many of the noted amateur wing shots took part in the annual contest for the Cartaret Cup at the Cartaret Gun Club, Garden City, yesterday. An east wind, which helped the birds during the first half of the shoot, was succeeded by a brisk southwester, so that the scores were exceptionally good under the circumstances, for the winner—Burton of the home club—lost but two birds of his string, and of the nine lost by the next three in the race no fewer than six were well hit and fell dead out of bounds. This analysis shows that but five birds were clean misses in the first four strings of 100 birds, a very brilliant bit of work by the placed men. Appended are the scores:

Carteret Annual—25 birds, $25 entrance fee, handicap rise, fifty-dollar cup and 40 per cent. of entrance money to the winner, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth.

J. Burton, 29 Yards, Carteret Gun Club—
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MOODY PLEADS FOR CUBANS

Fact that They Are Starving in Sight of Our Shores a Reproach to Us, He Says.

HELP FROM THE POPE NEEDED

Prodigal Son the Subject of the Evangelist's Addresses—Commander Ballington Booth Takes Part in the Afternoon Service.

Dwight L. Moody talked nearly all yesterday at the Grand Central Palace on one of his favorite themes, the Prodigal Son. He always reserves this subject for the closing days of his meetings, so that it may have full effect on well prepared ground. About the simple narrative Mr. Moody has gathered in years of evangelistic work a multitude of stories which illustrate every step in the Prodigal's wayfaring, from his leaving his father's home until he returns for forgiveness.

This story, with its cycle of pathetic and humorous anecdotes, was told yesterday to probably 15,000 different persons. Three or four audiences heard it, and laughed and wept over it. Mr. Moody himself became so affected by his own words, while telling the story at night, that he broke down, and had to pause until he regained his self-control.

There were the usual morning services, Mr. Moody leading the prayer meeting at 10 o'clock, and Dr. J. W. Chapman preaching at 11 on the "Prodigal Son." At 3 P. M. Mr. Moody again took charge of the services.

Even the magnetism of the evangelist and his co-workers has not yet been able to fill the great hall of the Palace in the morning. There is always a large gathering, numbering from 2,000 to 4,000, but not until the meetings at 3 and 8 P. M. is the crowd large enough to occupy the 7,000 chairs and flow over into the aisles. Even those hours even the standing room has been occupied since Wednesday, when the services began their run of popularity. Mr. Moody reserves his powers for the afternoon and evening meetings, and it is for this reason that the crowd waits for the later services.

Commander Ballington Booth and another officer of the American Volunteers were on the platform yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Booth opened the meeting with prayer. Later, when Mr. Moody called for aid for the Cubans and said, "Commander Booth, if you haven't got enough with you now, send it round to-morrow afternoon," he said: "It will be here on the stroke of three.' Capt. Harper G. Smyth also took part in the services, and sang "Saved by Grace."

Moody's Appeal for Cuba.

As soon as he took charge of the meeting Mr. Moody made an appeal for aid for the suffering people in Cuba. He said:

"At dinner to-day some one asked me if I had seen Senator Proctor's statement that he had read in the Senate yesterday on the starving Cubans. I had not read it, but as soon as I could I got a paper and read about half of it before coming to this meeting. I do not know how you who have read it felt about it, but it inspired my soul. I want all of you to get a morning paper and read every word of that statement. Then think about those people who are starving so close to us, and come here to-morrow with an offering for them. At the meetings in Carnegie Hall in January we collected $810 for the Cubans. It takes only 35 cents to send a bushel of corn to Cuba, and any one of you can give that much.

"It is a shame and a reproach to us, who have plenty, to let these people starve in sight of our shores. Let us wipe out this reproach.

"If the politicians want to fight over it, let them fight; but as a Christian Nation we owe it to ourselves, and to our creed and civilization, to rescue these people from starvation. Women and children, we are told, are actually perishing for want of food, while their fathers and brothers are fighting. These women and children should not suffer, and it is a shame and a reproach to us if we let them.

"A word from the Pope is needed about this time. I don't know why he doesn't stop his children from killing one another in this cruel way. We ought to hear something from the Vatican. It would be helpful. What is Christianity for, if not to put an end to such needless suffering?

"Bring your offering to-morrow. I don't call for it now, because you haven't had time to think of it, and left your pocket-books at home; but to-morrow I shall expect a good contribution for Cuba.

"Even the reporters and the ministers ought to contribute." [Laughter.]

At the evening meeting, Mr. Moody again took up the subject of Cuba, and appealed to his audience for help for the sufferers in that island.

After his talk on Cuba, in the afternoon, the evangelist spoke for a while on "God is Love."

"John knew more about God's nature and the nature of Jesus than any other man that ever lived," he said, "and he has written that God is love. He said so four times in one chapter of his Epistle, he thought so much of it. Man and devils say God isn't love; but the gospel keeps on saying He is love. Now, take the Bible and dispute with it. It will do you good. It is a two-edged and a double-whetted sword, and cuts in all directions.

"This old world has swung away from God, out into the dark. It would swing back into the light if it could be taught this truth, that God is love.

"Have you ever thought that God did not tell Adam He loved him when He put him in Eden? It took the fall of man to bring out God's love."

"Man's Swine Nature."

Mr. Moody treated the prodigal as a general type. He illustrates, according to the evangelist, "man's swine nature." The old Hindu story of the swan coming from heaven and talking with the crane was used to show how man clings to his bad tastes. The crane asks the swan if they have snails in heaven.

"Snails?" no!"

"Well, you can take your heaven. I've got to have snails." [Laughter.]

"The Prodigal goes down to Egypt and squanders all his substance, until he is forced to live with the swine and eat husks. I tell you, there is going to be a famine in the devil's country some day.

"When he wanted to go back home he had a mighty low opinion of his father. He thought he would have to eat with the servants in the kitchen, and work along with the hired men in the field. That's the way we think of God's forgiveness. But when the boy said, 'I will arise and go to my father,' that cry went ringing through the courts of heaven and an order went forth to prepare a new robe and a new crown. He had had enough of the devil's service. Haven't you? It is a pretty hard service.

"How that hungry, starving boy longed for the substantial meals in his father's house! Home cooking is the best, after all. [Laughter.] And when he got home, and ate the fatted calf, it was the best thing he had ever tasted. [Laughter.] I can see him now as he sits there stretching his legs under his father's mahogany table. [Laughter.] That settled it. He didn't want any more husks—no more swine food for him.

"It was the father's heart that melted toward him; not the elder son's. The elder son would have let the prodigal die and make food for the swine. He didn't seem a bit glad when the boy returned, but the father saw him 'afar off,' and ran, leaping and jumping, down the highway to meet him.

"This is the only time in the Bible that God is represented as running."

Mr. Moody led in prayer, and, after some singing by the choir and audience, opened the after meetings in the smaller hall.

He will preach to-day and Sunday at 3 and 8 P. M.

SHOT AT A RELIGIOUS MEETING.

Illinois Deputy Sheriff Wounded While Trying to Make an Arrest.

QUINCY, Ill., March 18.—A shooting affray at a Baptist religious meeting, which was being held in a schoolhouse near Nebo took place last night. David Walspon, Deputy Sheriff of Pike County, went to the meeting to arrest one Altheisen, charged with assault.

Altheisen, when confronted with the warrant, drew a pistol and fired three times at the officer. One bullet took effect in the side and the second in the lung, while the third struck a Mrs. Jennings.

The officer, as he lay upon the floor, fired twice at Altheisen, who backed out of the door, mounted a horse and escaped. A posse is in pursuit and if captured, an effort will probably be made to lynch Altheisen.

A Good Hazard

golf men and women say, is Lundborg's Perfume, Heather of the Links.

THE POST OFFICE BILL.

Pneumatic Tube Appropriation Upheld—Provision Against Fraud in Weighing Mails.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The House to-day agreed to the conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill, and then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill.

Mr. Moon (Dem., Tenn.,) made a point of order against the appropriation of $225,000 for pneumatic tube service. The point of order was overruled, and an extended debate followed upon the merits of the tube system. Mr. Fowler (Rep., N. J.,) offered an amendment limiting the amount of money to be expended for the tube service to the aggregate amount of the compensation paid for wagon service discontinued by reason of the establishment of the tube service. It was lost—74 to 82—as was also a motion to strike out the entire appropriation. The vote on the latter proposition stood 64 to 97. Mr. Hepburn then offered an amendment providing that no portion of the appropriation should be used to extend the pneumatic tube service beyond the contracts already entered into. This amendment was carried—84 to 48.

Mr. McEwan (Rep., N. J.,) declared that the deficiency in the Post Office revenues was due principally to railroad weighing of mails. Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) read a letter from the Post Office Department, indicating the urgent necessity of a specific statute making the stuffing of the mails during the weighing period a misdemeanor punishable by a heavy fine. Mr. Loud submitted the draft of an amendment drawn at the Post Office Department. It makes it a misdemeanor for any person to place or cause to be placed in the mails anything during the regular weighing period with intent to increase the weight of the mails and the compensation paid therefor. It makes the offense punishable by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $20,000 and imprisonment not to exceed five years. The amendment was adopted without division.

Without completing the bill the House at 5 P. M adjourned until to-morrow.

TO CHANGE PRESIDENT'S TERM.

Senate Committee Reports Favorably on Constitutional Amendment.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today authorized a favorable report on the amendment to the Constitution of the United States introduced by Senator Hoar, changing the time of year for the expiration of the terms of the President, Vice President, Senators, and Representatives of Congress from March 4 until the last Wednesday in April.

The change is made to take effect in 1901, and if the amendment should be accepted by Congress and be ratified by a sufficient number of States, it would have the effect of extending the terms of President McKinley and Vice President Hobart for almost two months.

The object of the amendment is to avoid the harsh weather which so often interferes with inauguration ceremonies when held on the 4th of March.

FOR NEW MINOR COINAGE.

House Committee Reports in Favor of Better Material.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures has favorably reported to the House a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make experiments to determine the best material for minor coinage and to submit new designs for coins to Congress.

The committee says the copper penny becomes dingy, dirty, dull, and by corrosion poisonous; the five-cent nickel, three-quarters copper, is too soft.

Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and Italy have adopted pure nickel for their minor coinage with satisfactory results, the coins being hard, durable, magnetic, and velvety to the touch, while at the same time they retain their color and do not corrode.

THE VENEZUELA ARBITRATION.

Cases Relative to the Boundary Exchanged in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—By arrangement between the parties, Sir Julian Pauncefote for Great Britain and Señor Andrade for Venezuela, the cases relative to the boundary arbitration prepared by counsel on either side have been exchanged.

The documents will be forwarded to their respective Governments by the Ambassador and the Minister to serve as the basis for the counter cases to be exchanged later on, and to prepare the way for the arbitration commission to meet in Paris next Fall.

Visitors to Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The President has appointed the following Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy: J. M. Boyer of London, Ohio; Dr. Amos Babcock of New Hampton, Iowa; H. E. Saddler of Sedan, Kan.; Prof. J. L. Lampson of Nashville, Tenn.; James Phillips, Jr., of Fitchburg, Mass.; Prof. C. E. Monroe of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and E. C. Hinman of Battle Creek, Mich.

Postal Savings Banks Hearing.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A sub-committee of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads will give a hearing on Thursday next to those opposed to the postal savings banks project. Communications can be sent to Representative Bromwell, Chairman of the sub-committee.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices have been appointed as follows: Haines Falls, Albert L. Kerr; Lanesville, Calvin Harrington; Lansing, Roe B. Jones; Martville, Floyd Allen; Nelson, George W. Holmes; Tivoli, Harry Hoffman.

TRAGEDY IN ILLINOIS.

Young Woman Commits Suicide and Her Lover Becomes Insane.

PADUCAH, Ky., March 18.—News of a sensational suicide comes from Massac County, Ill., a few miles from here.

According to reports, Miss Mary Wade and John Lammet were lovers, but their parents opposed the marriage. In a fit of despondency the young lady took poison and died. When the young man learned of it he became a raving maniac.

A Fur Business Removal.

A. Jaeckel, furrier, formerly of 11 East Nineteenth Street, has removed from his former quarters to 37 Union Square. This concern will be known hereafter as A. Jaeckel & Co. Mr. Edward A. Stern, for many years with B. Altman & Co., in charge of their fur department, will be associated as partner in this house. Mr. A. Jaeckel was awarded the gold and silver medals at the Paris Exposition in 1889. Having secured these new, spacious premises, the object of the firm will be to have the highest class of fine furs to be procured in this and foreign markets, with the most exclusive models, latest novelties and designs. The wholesale house of Asch & Jaeckel, formerly of 20 and 22 Waverley Place, will have the upper lofts of this building for the conducting and manufacturing of their wholesale fur business, which, in conjunction with the retail business of A. Jaeckel & Co., demonstrates the progressive spirit of this concern. As the tendency for some time has been toward a movement of this kind, this spirit will prevail throughout the entire establishment. Situated, as they are, in the heart of the business centre of the city, the location will have every advantage to the buyer and shopper. The warerooms of A. Jaeckel & Co. will exhibit furs and skins from all parts of the world, manufactured and converted into all the articles of wearing apparel that furs can be used in.—Adv.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Plan of Exercises for the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A NUMBER OF ANNIVERSARIES

A Veterans' Camp Fire at the Outset—Bishop Hurst to Ordain Several Young Women—Annual Convention and Banquet at the Hotel Savoy.

The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the main part of whose exercises will take place at the Central Metropolitan Temple, 60 Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, virtually commences Tuesday evening, March 29, when the New York Veteran Association will hold a campfire in the auditorium of the temple. At least ten posts will be present and occupy the down-stairs pews exclusively. Posts that have arranged to come, so far, are the John A. Dix, Fifth New York Infantry, John Muller, E. A. Kimball, Ellsworth, Hecker, Hooker, and Reno. On Wednesday morning, commencing at 9 o'clock, the regular session of the conference will begin, and the evening will be given up to the anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society. At 11 o'clock on Thursday the conference sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. W. F. Anderson of the Washington Square Church, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Woman's Home Missionary Society will hold its anniversary, the principal speakers of the occasion being the President of the National organization, Mrs. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, and Mrs. S. F. Beller of Washington, wife of the well-known promoter and director of the American University scheme.

Thursday evening, the 31st inst., has been chosen for the session of the missionary anniversary of the Methodist Church, and on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock Bishop John F. Hurst, Presiding Bishop of the conference, will ordain a number of young women to the diaconate, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Deaconess Home in this city, and there will be an address by Miss Isabella Horton, assistant editor of The Deaconess Advocate, a Chicago publication. Miss Charlotte B. Gould of Chicago will sing a number of selections.

The anniversary of the New York Church Extension Society will be celebrated in the evening, with the Secretary of the organization, the Rev. Dr. F. Mason North, as the principal speaker. While the foregoing exercises are under way at the temple, a large number of laymen will meet at the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, for their annual convention and banquet. The speakers engaged are ex-Gov. Cumback of Indiana, the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman of the Central Metropolitan Temple, and Bowles Colgate. On the same evening there will occur at Calvary Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, the anniversary of the Education Society. The Rev. Dr. C. H. Payne, President of the Board of Education, will speak.

Saturday evening, April 2, will be observed as the anniversary of the Temperance Society at the Eighteenth Street Church, 307 West Eighteenth Street, and at the same time there will be a rally of Sunday school workers of the conference at Union Church, West Forty-eighth Street, near Broadway, and a concert at the Temple. There will be the conference love feast at the last-named church at 9:15 Sunday morning, followed by preaching by Bishop Hurst, who will on the same occasion ordain Elders. In the afternoon Deaconesses will be ordained at St. Andrew's Church, West Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, and in the evening perhaps the most notable event to outsiders during the Conference will take place at the Temple, where the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Theological Seminary, and the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman will speak in the interest of city evangelization, with John M. Cornell presiding.

The Rev. Dr. Frank L. Wilson of Middletown, N. Y., will preach a missionary sermon at the Forty-eighth Street church on Sunday evening, April 3; at the Park Avenue Church, 1,037 Park Avenue, on the same night E. A. Schell, General Secretary of the Epworth League, will address a rally of the organization. At the Jane Street Church, 13 Jane Street, Dr. Robert R. Dorrity of the Methodist Book Concern will address the anniversary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society. The following Monday morning at 10:30 a memorial service in recognition of deceased ministers of the Conference will be held in the Temple. Four ministers are to be remembered—the Revs. N. Lovett, D. D., Gillespie, W. W. Taylor, Ananias Ackerley. The Conference will conclude with the anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society at 8 in the evening, Miss Ruth Sites of China being the speaker on that occasion.

Bishop Goodsell will preside over the Newark Conference this year. It is to meet in Calvary Church, East Orange, N. J., and there will be the usual anniversaries of the societies connected with the Methodist Church in the Conference. On the occasion of the Centenary Fund and Preachers' Aid the address will be made by the Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple of St. James's Church, New York.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for March 20.

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SUBJECT—John the Baptist beheaded. Matthew xiv., 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT—Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life. Proverbs, iv., 23.

Last week our attention was turned to a fact, general in character, and seen in every age and in every place; God's wheat, growing side by side with the devil's tares, in the great field, which is the world. Then we looked at the great mass of men, and their relations to each other. The tares, sown by the devil, were trying to root out or to so choke the growth of the wheat that it should "bring no fruit to perfection." The wheat, like the Divine Master, was seeking not to destroy the tares, but to lead them to become themselves true wheat, fit for the Lord's eternal garner.

Now, however, we turn from this general view of all men to look at two individual men. Both belong to this great field. One is taken from among "the wheat," the other from among "the tares." They are representative men. John the Baptist stands for "the children of the kingdom." Herod Antipas stands for "the children of the wicked one."

As we read this story and see in living form and action the motives which governed each man, we see nothing in common between them. They are as different as light is from darkness. And yet if the story had not been written, and we had lived with these men as the men of their time did, it is probable that we would have seen but very little outward difference between them, except that one was a king and the other a preacher.

To us it appears, however, as if Herod was the very synonym of the chief of sinners and John of the chief of saints. But that is because the veil has been lifted, and we see not only the outward life, but the inward spirit. Herod was probably no worse than most men occupying his position. And John was different, but no better as a man in the public estimation than the best of the Pharisees, or greater as a teacher than the best of the rabbis. Probably Herod, the King, was looked up to and admired by a vastly larger number than John, the preacher. For very often the devil's tares do have a stronger and more attractive appearance as they grow than God's wheat. But let us look at each one a little more closely.

John the Baptist.

John the Baptist stood among men as a living protest against sin; sin of all kinds and among all men. To awaken men to a consciousness that they were sinners condemned by God's law was his great and special mission. He was to "go before the face of the Lord to prepare His ways; to give knowledge of salvation to His people by the remission of their sins," (Luke, i., 76, 77,) and no one can be prepared for salvation who is not conscious of need and danger.

Seven hundred years before John was born, the prophet Isaiah, in looking at the sorrowful condition of his people in captivity, and a wonderful and far-reaching vision. It included both their deliverance, and, in the distant future, the far greater deliverance of man from the condemnation and the dominion of sin. It at once filled him with gladness and hope, and he began to cry out, "Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people, saith your God. Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned." As he contemplated this glorious promise of deliverance, he heard "a voice" calling men to repentance, and saying, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord." (Is. xl., 1-5.) It was the voice of John the Baptist.

Three hundred years later the prophet Malachi closed the Book of the Prophets with the solemn assurance that God would visit the earth in judgment, because of sin: "Behold the day cometh that shall burn as an oven," he said. But, as God's messenger, he added: "Behold I will send you Elijah, the prophet, before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord, and he shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse." (Mal. iv., 1-6.) He spoke of John the Baptist.

Four hundred years later still, John was born in "the hill country of Judea," the son of Zacharias, the priest. When he reached the age at which priests entered upon their official work he appeared in the wilderness, calling upon men of every place and grade and character to repent, and bring forth fruit meet for repentance. His message rang, like a trumpet, through the land. But he never failed to say that repentance alone was not enough. Every one that repented, he said, must believe on Him who should come after him—for the sinner must have a Saviour. Then he not only saw Jesus coming to his baptism, and, standing in the midst of sinners, undertake to "fulfill all righteousness" for them, but he also saw Him as "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world"—the great atoning sacrifice, whose blood cleanseth from all sin. So John awakened the sinner, and then pointed him to his Saviour.

As he thus witnessed for God "all men counted" him as "a prophet indeed." (Mark xi., 32.) No fear could make him bend like "a reed shaken with the wind." No allurement could tempt him to seek the ease and indulgences of those who were "in Kings' houses." Jesus Himself said of him, "there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist." But He added, "he that is least in the Kingdom of Heaven is greater than he." (Matt. xi., 7-15.) For "the least of that which is greatest," says a legal maxim, "is greater than the greatest of that which is least." (Farrar.)

But as John fulfilled his work as God's "messenger," he was suddenly seized by the King—Herod Antipas—and cast into prison. The historian, who looked at events as men of the world generally look at them, says: "Herod, who feared lest the great influence John had over the people might put it into his power and inclination to raise a rebellion, (for they seemed ready to do anything he should advise,) thought it best, by putting him to death, to prevent any mischief he might cause, and not bring himself into difficulties by sparing a man who might make him repent of it when it should be too late. Accordingly he was sent a prisoner, out of Herod's suspicious temper, to Macherus, and was there put to death." (Josephus.) The inspired Scriptures, however, say that "Herod laid hold on John and bound him, and put him in prison for Herodias' sake, his brother Philip's wife;" and then they explain John's death as in this lesson. Probably Herod was influenced by both motives—the fear of the people and the favor of his companion.

Thus John sealed his testimony by a martyr's death, pleading even to the last with the guilty to turn from their sins. From his very birth he was filled with the Holy Ghost, whose first great work is to "reprove the world of sin." (John xvi., 8.) So He used John. So He uses all whom He anoints. They stand in the world as God's wheat, in the midst of the devil's tares. They are to testify to the world's sin and to the world's Saviour. The commandment is, "Let him that heareth, say come." (Revelations xxii., 17.) Come, repenting and believing.

Herod Antipas.

We turn now to the other chief actor in this scene—Herod Antipas. His father was Herod the Great. His mother was a woman of Samaria. Her name was Malthace. He ruled over Galilee, as King. He was a man of fine taste, which he displayed in the erection of many costly and magnificent buildings. He was energetic, ambitious, and in general governed his country with prudence and ability. Outwardly he was very religious, a careful observer of all that was demanded by the Jewish rftual. He was married to the daughter of Aretas, King of Arabia Petraea.

Herod Philip, who is spoken of here as "his brother," was also the son of Herod the Great, but his mother was Mariamne, a daughter of Simon, who was at one time the High Priest. He is generally known as Philip I., to distinguish him from his half-brother, who was also named Philip (generally known as Philip II.,) and who was "tetrarch of Iturea and the region of Trachonitas." (Luke iii., 1.) He was another son of Herod the Great, but his mother's name was Cleopatra.

Philip I. never was a King. He "was excluded from all share in his father's possessions in consequence of his mother's treachery, and lived afterward in a private station." (Smith's Dictionary.) He appears to have been a man of no force of character. He loved ease and quiet, and was perfectly contented to live as a private citizen. His wife was the Herodias spoken of in this lesson. She was the daughter of his own brother, Aristobulus, the granddaughter of his father and mother, and his own niece. She was very fair to look upon, and very ambitious for station and power. She was by no means contented with either the humble position or the quiet spirit of her husband. So when her uncle, Herod Antipas, visited Jerusalem to attend a family gathering, and was entertained by his brother, her husband, she became greatly enamored both with him and with his position as King—both appealed very strongly to her ambitious spirit. At the same time she was very attractive in the eyes of her visitor, and soon the shameful bargain was consummated that he should forsake his wife and she would desert her husband—leaving one uncle to be joined to another. She took with her her daughter, Salome, child of Philip I., and who afterward became the wife of Philip II., another uncle of her mother's. Such intermarriages of bad relations was by no means uncommon in the family of Herod.

True to his character and his mission, as soon as the guilty party appeared in Galilee, John openly and fearlessly denounced their action. In his sight it was more than a confounding of the laws of the country, as explained by Josephus. It was an open and flagrant violation of the law of God. As such he condemned it. He held Herod and the partner of his guilt up before the law of God and flashed its burning light upon them. That law searched them through and through. So it does always. It showed that the shameful deed was only the end of a line which began with a forbidden look. (Matt. v., 27, 28.)

Although they had done nothing more than that which many others around them did, and although it did not cast them out of the favor and companionship of the "lords, high Captains, and chief estates of Galilee," (Mark vi., 21,) yet when brought face to face with the law of God, they were very uneasy. It condemned them, and they knew in their hearts that its condemnation was just. But it did not bring them to repentance. It only embittered them, especially Herodias, against God, and His law, and His Messenger. It has had a very similar effect in many cases since then.

They imagined that they would have peace if they could get rid of the Messenger and his message. So Herodias plotted against the life of John. What she could not do by direct influence she finally accomplished by artifice, as the evangelist tells us in this lesson. And yet during all this time, while persisting in his sin, Herod, like many another, had great respect for John, himself, "knowing that he was a just man, and a holy, and observed him." More than that, like many another, "when he heard him, he did many things, and heard him gladly." (Mark vi., 19, 20.) But he did not repent. He would not give up either his habits or his companions. The opinion of men, what they would think or say of him, had more power over him than the Word of God, and so the lust which began in a look ended in a murder.

And yet when the foul deed was done—when he had gotten rid of John—he had yet remaining that which he could not get rid of. No one ever can. It was his own conscience. That kept John and his message always before him. When he heard of the wonderful things which Jesus said and did, at once John stood before him in living form and voice. Others might see in Jesus another Elisha, or one of the prophets, but he said, No, "it is John, whom I beheaded." (Mark vi., 16.) Even as he looked upon the Saviour of sinners, in spirit he exclaimed with Ahab of old, "Hast thou found me, O mine enemy?" because, like him, he had sold himself "to work evil in the sight of the Lord." (First Kings xxi., 20.)

"The man who has a thousand friends
Has not a friend to spare;
But he who has one enemy,
Will meet him everywhere."

Especially if that enemy be an accusing conscience—for, as the Scriptures more truly and tersely state it, "Be sure your sin will find you out." (Num. xxxii., 23.) But where sin abounds grace does much more abound, and every repentant and believing sinner may be equally sure that there is provided a gracious Saviour.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is the relation of this lesson to that of last week?

How did John the Baptist and Herod Antipas appear to the men of their time, and why do they appear differently to us?

What was the special mission of John the Baptist?

How was he spoken of by Isaiah—and by Malachi?

What is said of his birth and preaching?

What is said of his character and of Jesus's testimony concerning him?

What is said of his imprisonment and of the reasons for it?

How were Herod Antipas, Herod Philip I., and Herod Philip II. related to each other, and what is said of each?

Who was Herodias, what did she do, and why?

How did John deal with Herod and Herodias? What was the result, and why?

What did Herodias do, and how did Herod look upon John and his preaching?

What could not Herod silence and how did it show itself?

What do the Scriptures say concerning sin and concerning a Saviour?

BAPTISTS IN BROOKLYN.

Special Efforts to Extend Church Building on Long Island.

An effort is being made by the Baptists of Brooklyn, working through their Extension Society, to extend church building in their denomination throughout Long Island. A paper called The Long Island Baptist Bulletin has just been started as a means of communication between the society and its supporters, and a very large meeting was held in the Baptist Temple this week to advance the interests of the effort. It is pointed out that there are a vast number of neglected sections of Brooklyn, and that a great many appeals for help have to be passed by. Three churches started by the society have become self-supporting. They are the Bushwick Avenue, the Memorial Baptist, and the Bedford Heights.

The new church at Richmond Hill has recently called the Rev. Dr. E. K. Cressy to its pulpit, and he will preach for the second time there to-morrow. Windsor Terrace Mission has now a membership of about 200. The extension of the city limits has given to the society new burdens, and an appeal has been made to Baptists of Brooklyn to help meet them, since the Missionary Committee has long been in the habit of calling attention to the destitution of this and that locality in the matter of church facilities.

The Baptist church that has grown most rapidly is the Temple, at Third and Schermerhorn Streets. The revival of February resulted in the conversion of about 350 persons, and on Easter Sunday 100 candidates will be baptized. It has been decided to begin the effort of enlarging the Temple at once. The roof is to be raised, and another gallery added. The church now seats 2,200. As remodeled, it will seat 3,000. The enlargement is necessary, since the present accommodations are wholly insufficient for the congregations at either morning or evening services. It is also necessary to enlarge the chapel. The Sunday school now has 2,000 members, and room is needed for at least 500 more. No money has yet been raised toward these improvements.

The annual concert of the Temple choir takes place next Thursday evening. The Women's String Orchestra of Manhattan will assist.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR PLANS.

Societies in the Reformed Churches in America Trying to Unite.

An effort is now making among the societies of the Christian Endeavor in the Reformed Churches in America in New York and Brooklyn to form a union organization of all the societies in the Greater New York. A meeting of the committee from the classes of New York and North and South Long Island was held at the Reformed Church House, in West Twenty-second Street, last Wednesday. After discussing the advisability of formulating some method of bringing together the young people, it was resolved to appoint an Executive Committee, which should be auxiliary to the Christian Endeavor Missionary League, whose duty it will be to supervise the work of the league in New York City and arrange for meetings of the united societies.

These meetings are to be principally social and will be held in various churches in Manhattan and Brooklyn. It was also decided to communicate with each society, inviting each to send two delegates to a meeting to be held at the Church House on Tuesday evening, April 19.

At the Wednesday meeting there were present from the classes of North and South Long Island George M. Williamson, Newtown, L. I.; William Mackay of the North Church, Brooklyn, and Miss M. M. Dickson of the East New York Church, Brooklyn; from the Classis of New York Miss J. L. Wood of the Brighton Heights Church, Staten Island, and from this borough A. L. Littlefield of the Madison Avenue Church and A. Gresses of the Avenue B German Church. The proposed union would mean the bringing together of from 3,000 to 4,000 young people in sixty-five societies.

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Consecration Will Take Place To-morrow and Celebration to Follow.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, the Rev. John A. W. Haas, pastor, which has been erected at West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, at a cost of $150,000, will be consecrated to-morrow and the following days.

The main service will be Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, in German, at which the Rev. A. Richter, President of the New York Synod, and the Rev. George C. F. Haas will preach, and the pastor of the church will conduct the services of consecration. On Sunday afternoon there will be services for the Sunday schools in German and English. In Sunday evening the services will be entirely in English, with sermon by the Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., LL.D. Monday evening there will be a sermon by the Rev. H. W. Hoffmann of Brooklyn, and the music under the direction of Mr. George F. Middendorf and quartet of St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn. The service Tuesday evening will be in German and English, with addresses by the Revs. D. W. Peterson, A. Steimle and G. Tappert of Brooklyn. On Wednesday evening the services will end with the rendering of Stainer's "Crucifixion" by the Luther League Choral Union and associated choirs and soloists, under the direction of Mr. Emanuel Schmauk.

Jewish Theological Seminary.

For the first time in its history, the Jewish Theological Seminary Association of this city will hold its biennial convention—the sixth—outside of city limits. The place chosen for the convention to-morrow is the Assembly Room of the Mickve Israel congregation, Seventh Street, above Arch, Philadelphia. Philadelphia has been chosen for this occasion as being the home of the late Dr. Sabato Morais, formerly leader of the Jewish Theological Association. A large number of congregational delegates, patrons, subscribers, and donors will be present from this city, and the speakers will include the Rev. Dr. J. Blumenthal, Dean of the Faculty, and the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes of the Congregation Shearith Israel, Seventieth Street and Central Park West.

There will also be present from this city the Rev. Dr. D. Davidson, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, the Rev. Dr. M. Weisner, the Rev. Dr. H. W. Schneeberger of Baltimore, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz of Syracuse, and the Rev. Dr. M. Jastrow of Philadelphia. The Trustees of the Theological Seminary, which has been established twelve years, are the Rev. Dr. J. Blumenthal, Max Cohen, M. Ottinger, S. W. Korn, D. P. Hayes, M. Altmeyer, Dr. S. Solis Cohen, Dr. Cyrus Adler of Washington, and S. Friedenwald of Baltimore.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon's Engagements.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon will preach in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning at 10:30 on "What and Where Is Heaven?" In the evening at 7:30 F. H. Jacobs will preach on "The Gospel of Life." Seats free. Every evening next week, except Saturday, the Rev. A. C. Dixon will preach in the Church of the Strangers, of which the Rev. D. Asa Blackburn is pastor. The church is now located on Fifty-seventh Street near Eighth Avenue.

Beginning next Monday afternoon, the Rev. A. C. Dixon will lecture in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, New York, for five successive afternoons. His subject on Monday afternoon at 3 will be "Samuel the Seer"; Tuesday, "Saul the Sinner"; Wednesday, "David the Saint"; Thursday, "Solomon the Wise"; Friday, "Elijah the Man of Fire." Seats free. J. H. Burke will sing.

Unitarian Vesper Services.

The vesper services arranged by the Unitarian Club of New York have finished their first term at All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, and will continue for another month at least, the second church chosen being the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. At the initial service to-morrow the Rev. Russell N. Bellows will have charge of the ritual and music. The general topic which will be discussed for the coming four weeks is "The Religion and the Church of To-day and To-morrow." The speakers to-morrow evening will be the Rev. Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright and the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, and the subject "What Is Religion, and Will It Ever Pass Away?" Other speakers to be heard in succeeding services include the Rev. William M. Brundage of Albany, the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot of Boston, the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer.

Swedish Lutherans' College.

Upsala College, the seminary of the Swedish Lutherans of the East, will remove from its humble quarters in McDonough Street, Brooklyn, at the close of the present scholastic year, to New Orange, N. J. At the latter place some months ago, ground was broken for the erection of a handsome structure, which, when completed, will rank among the best of its kind. At the opening of the next scholastic year, which begins in June, the new building will be ready for occupancy. The cornerstone will be laid within a fortnight. The structure is being erected upon a beautiful site at the head of Lake Wewann. The Statue of Liberty, Brooklyn Bridge, and parts of New York and Brooklyn are distinctly visible from the college campus. The ground for the site was given by the New Orange Industrial Company, which, in its desire to surround the new town with opportunities of culture, has given a tract of fifteen acres. The President of the new Faculty is the Rev. L. H. Beck, a progressive Scandinavian.

In the Bloomingdale Church.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, will preach to-morrow morning on "The Dark Problems of Life Clear to Reverent Faith." His subject in the evening will be "The Grandest Thing in the World."

Mr. George G. Rockwood, with a stereopticon, will tell the people of the west side all about photography up to date in the Bloomingdale Church on next Monday night. He will show how pictures are made, and for the entertainment of the audience will exhibit freaks in photography. He will complete the evening's lecture by taking a picture of the audience that will assemble.

Miss Marie Donavan has been engaged as the soprano in the Bloomingdale Church. Miss Donavan is known in Ohio as a singer of unusual merit.

Jewish Temple in West Harlem.

There is shortly to be erected the only Jewish temple in West Harlem for the Congregation Adath Israel of West Harlem, which has worshipped for three years at Brady's Hall, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The cost of the new church will be $60,000. It will be situated on a lot 46 by 100 feet at 135 and 137 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and the general style of architecture will be highly ornate Moorish, with a pair of mosque domes on either side of the front. In aid of the building fund a fair is to be held in the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, from April 18 to 23.

The Jennie Clarkson Home.

The corporators of the Jennie Clarkson Baptist Home for Children have just purchased the Fowler estate, at New Katonah, consisting of 150 acres, and will adopt the cottage system for the institution. They have also appointed a committee of conference with the Baptists of Brooklyn, with the aim of inducing the latter to join them in founding one and not two Baptist orphanages. The Wilds fund of $10,000 is in the hands of the Brooklyn committee, and a meeting has been held to see what should be done. It is urged that two institutions for one city are unnecessary.

To Dedicate a Chapel in Tuskegee.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, pastor of St. George's Episcopal Church of this city

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Sinbad—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Concert—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
COLUMBUS—A Milk White Flag—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—School for Scandal—8:15. Matinée—2:00. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Mary Stuart—8:15. Matinée—As You Like It—2:00.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Sweet Inniscarra—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—A Maiden's Dream—8:15. Matinée—Doll's House—2:00.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Military and Athletic Tournament—7:30. Matinée—2:30.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Orchestral Concert—2:30.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

LIGHT ON CUBA.

The statement of Senator PROCTOR as to his observations in Cuba is by far the most informing that the American people have had since the situation became of urgent interest. He is by character and experience peculiarly fitted for the task which, with the consent of the President, he undertook. Of vigorous constitution, though well advanced in years—he is sixty-eight—by profession a lawyer, an officer of four years' of creditable service in the volunteer army, a legislator and Governor of his own State, an ex-Secretary of War, and now a Senator, he has won general respect by his sincerity, sound judgment, and steadiness. His study of the situation in Cuba, though not long in time, was impartial, careful, and intelligent. He had free communication with our consular officers, and with business and professional men in the towns, and he traveled some hundreds of miles across the country in company with Miss BARTON's agent in the Red Cross service. It was quite sufficient opportunity for a keen, trained, and open-minded observer to secure much valuable knowledge. As we have said, what he reports is more enlightening than anything we have previously had.

There are three points of the highest importance in Senator PROCTOR's statement.

1. He makes it very clear that outside of Havana City and the smaller towns there is no civil government, no civilized life, in Cuba. It is "concentration and desolation." The Spanish rule stops, with the fortified lines about its garrisons. Within those lines have been driven all the surrounding population, chiefly small farmers or planters, and those depending on them, and there they have been left to perish from want and hunger, and the diseases that follow starvation. This, and this alone, is what Spain has done in three years to restore order and peace. The insurgents have not been subdued or even weakened. They are at least as strong as at the start, and probably stronger. Spain has by her policy shown and confessed, not only that she cannot repress them, but that she cannot protect from them a foot of territory beyond her fortifications. With the inhumanity of this policy we shall not now deal. What is important is its demonstrated imbecility. Two hundred thousand men have been sent to Cuba. A fleet has patrolled the adjacent seas. Many millions of money have been expended, and the result is what Senator PROCTOR describes.

2. Senator PROCTOR reports that from all sources, and especially from business men not inclined toward the insurgents and former advocates of autonomy, he obtained a strong impression that no measure of self-government conditioned on the retention of Spanish "sovereignty" will now avail. The general verdict is that it is now "too late" for that. On this point we could wish that the Senator had been more specific. There are degrees of sovereignty and of autonomy. If the former should be reduced to a nominal rule and the latter extended to independence in all but name, the only obstacle to its acceptance would be the resentment of the Cuban people toward Spain. This we can imagine may well be too deeply rooted to be overcome, and if that is the case, the ultimate outcome cannot be doubtful. But we hesitate as yet to believe that any solution short of absolute independence is entirely hopeless.

3. Senator PROCTOR's impression of the character and capacity of the Cuban people is different from that prevailing in this country, even among those who sympathize with them. He sums it up as follows:

"The fear that if free the people of Cuba would be revolutionary is not so well founded as has been supposed, and the conditions for self-government are far more favorable. The large number of educated and patriotic men, the great sacrifices they have endured, the peaceable temperament of the people, whites and blacks; the wonderful prosperity that would surely come with peace and good home rule, the large influx of American and English immigration and money, would all be strong factors for stable institutions."

We have then these fair inferences from Senator PROCTOR's statement:

The power of Spain in Cuba has steadily dwindled to a point whence its restoration is hopeless; the sentiment of the people of Cuba rejects any form of compromise on the basis of autonomy now deemed practicable; Cuban independence is not inconsistent with stable government on the island.

THE OFFER TO MANHATTAN.

No one can read the report of the Contract Committee of the Rapid Transit Commission on the application of the Manhattan Railway Company, printed in full in THE TIMES of yesterday, without being deeply impressed with the spirit of broad liberality in which these immensely valuable concessions are offered and with the intelligent painstaking with which the interests of the city and of the people have been guarded at every point. The report is an admirable business document, a model of what a compact should be that attempts to prescribe the correlative privileges and obligations of grantor and grantee in public franchise negotiations. It defines with precision the limits and conditions of the several concessions and sets forth with such clearness the contemplated relations of the city and the company that we venture to say that if undertaken in good faith the whole work might be carried out without once appealing to the courts for an interpretation of the terms of the contract. The formal certificates embodying the franchises can add but little, except in technical matters, to the definiteness of the report.

The immediate acceptance of the concessions by the Manhattan Company must be assumed. The public would be amazed if they should be declined. The commission offers a princely gift, almost literally a gift, for the compensation exacted is insignificant when the immense value of the privileges is considered. The tender made to the company far surpasses in value and extent anything that the commission was expected to offer. The Manhattan Company gets everything it asked for except the overhead and underground privileges along the Boulevard, and these are withheld for valid public reasons, and a substitute concession is offered in Amsterdam Avenue.

The company is permitted (1) to extend its lines into new territory at the north end that within a short time will be densely populated, furnishing large amounts of new revenue; (2) to add new tracks to its existing lines, enabling it to carry passengers in much larger numbers and at greater speed, which must inevitably tend to win back the patronage it has lost to the surface roads; (3) connections between its east and west side lines by a track across Broadway and a West Street extension connecting with the great railroad ferries, valuable to the company and of great convenience to the public. Three years ago nobody would have ventured to predict that the Manhattan Company would ever be allowed to cross Broadway down town, to lay additional tracks from Park Row to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and from Rector Street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

The conditions attached to this gift of millions are merely those requirements of prompt and faithful performance which the interests of the people and of the company alike require. The granting of the right to build new lines at the north end is not even made subject to the condition that the new tracks shall be laid down town to accommodate the increased traffic. We think this condition should have been imposed, but the committee's trust in the Manhattan Company's enlightened self-interest may be justified. The time limits fixed for the construction under the various franchises are undoubtedly sufficient for the work, and that is all the company has a right to ask. The stipulation that the company shall not oppose an underground road is, of course, perfectly worthless. The officers of the Manhattan Company might enter into a solemn stipulation not to employ a brass band or LAWSON FULLER in opposing the underground project, and yet the Rapid Transit Commission might nevertheless encounter obstruction more unyielding and subterranean than the rock through which they propose to bore their way.

If now Mr. GOULD and Mr. SAGE will promptly accept the privileges asked for by themselves and tendered by the commission, and if Mr. PLATT and Mr. CROKER will have the prudence to withdraw their corrupt and piratical Ellsworth bill without waiting for the violence of the public anger to compel its withdrawal, and if Mayor VAN WYCK will consider the rapid transit problem apart from Tammany interests long enough to perceive on which side his bread is buttered, the people of this city will have cause for great rejoicing. The Manhattan extensions and improvements will supply the prompt temporary relief that is urgently needed. Later the real rapid transit of the underground tunnel will make travel swift and comfortable, adding immeasurably to the wealth of the city and to the comfort of its people.

IT IS FOR SPAIN TO CHOOSE.

The eminently pacific assumption of ex-Minister E. J. PHELPS that any differences growing out of the Maine disaster will "be discussed on both sides with a fairness and candor that would lead to a right and satisfactory conclusion and avoid any disturbance of the relations between the two countries" is well founded so far as it concerns the United States Government. Some earnest friends of peace whose vision does not extend beyond the wreck of the Maine are constantly asking: Why should we declare war against Spain? What has Spain done to us? She has done nothing to us, and we shall never make war upon her unless she insists on it. In all our relations with her to the end of these troubles, we may be sure that our Government will seek the paths of peace and urge Spain to have the wisdom to follow them.

There will be no occasion to fight about the Maine unless Spain, shown to have been guilty of neglect, refuses just reparation. It is highly improbable that she will be so foolish.

The pacification of Cuba is a very different matter. Upon that we have the legal and moral right to insist, and our demands must be compiled with. We imagine that no reasonable man who has read Senator PROCTOR's statement will any longer deny that that question is urgent. The fuller understanding of the horrors of the Cuban situation which his calm and truthful recital conveys to the American people makes it impossible for us to tolerate the continuance of the savagery. Our Government must reckon with the probabilities of disturbance and open and irrepressible violations of neutrality which increase with the passing of each week. We know the struggle is a hopeless one for Spain. Pacification can come only through her voluntary or forced abandonment of the island.

No effort or representation or appeal will be spared to convince her of the necessity and wisdom of yielding to the inevitable. If war comes it will not be because we seek it, but because of Spain's madness in rejecting a peaceful settlement. She cannot expect the moral support or approval of civilized nations in insisting against all remonstrance on maintaining a hell at our doors.

HAWAII NOT WANTED.

Recent events and the facts which they have brought prominently before the public have opened the eyes of many who had been made to believe that the annexation of the Sandwich Islands is necessary for the protection of our Pacific Coast and would be useful, should occasion come, to our naval operations in the China and Japan Seas.

Everybody can now realize that the Philippine Islands would be a source of weakness to Spain in case of war; that she would be still more handicapped if she owned the Sandwich Islands as well, and that if the United States were in possession of either or both these groups the case would be reversed. And the oft-repeated statement that heavily armored cruisers cannot make long runs have been set at rest by the wide publication of the fact that heavily armored first-class war vessels of modern type can steam 8,000 miles without stopping to coal.

With even this much light upon the subject the scheme of annexing the Sandwich Islands for the sake of establishing a mid-ocean coaling station that would require a navy to defend it is made to appear utterly absurd. Where the navy does need a coaling station is in China or Japan, and with a little diplomacy and not a fourth of the $4,000,000 it would cost to assume the Hawaiian public debt we could probably get it. The resolutions for annexation will be fully considered by the House of Representatives. It is safe to predict that the House, with the light that will be shed upon the subject, will distinguish the difference between cane sugar patriotism and National defense.

FRANCE'S "SHARE" IN CHINA.

The French demands upon China are a trifle belated, but now that they have been made they do not err upon the side of modesty. France has not lost any missionaries, though it appears that she has been running Tonquin largely upon "indemnities." It is the laurels of Germany that will not suffer her to sleep. Her demands that the four southernmost of the provinces of China shall not be alienated, that she shall have a coaling station upon the southern coast, upon the same terms accorded to Germany at Kiao-Chau, including a railroad and exclusive mining privileges, and that she shall be allowed to extend her Siam-Tonquin railway into the Province of Yunnan, all point to the same object. That object is to procure a monopoly of the trade of the four southern provinces.

As we have hinted, this can scarcely be regarded as "business" on the part of France, and must be attributed to national vanity. Tonquin already costs more than it comes to, and to extend the French control northward would be simply to increase the national bills. The share of France in the present commerce of China, opened on equal terms to all the treaty powers, is insignificant. The share in that trade of all Continental Europe, excluding Russia, about equals our own. France can gain commercial advantages in the southern provinces only by imposing artificial restrictions on her competitors. It may be that her demands are formulated into an ultimatum more for the sake of the outlying Province of Hai-Nan, which she threatens to occupy in case of China's refusal or neglect to comply with her demands, than for their own sake. But an attempt to control the trade of the southern provinces is very clear in her action, and it is fair to assume that her views ultimately include a protectorate over them, if not formal annexation.

It is doubtful whether Great Britain will be able to withstand, in her own interest, which is also our interest and the interest of mankind at large, the progress of the partition. She will doubtless claim and obtain for us, as well as for herself, her treaty rights in ports opened to any power. But this will be of little avail if the "hinterland" of the port is closed, as it is the plain purpose of Germany and Russia to close it. She may be driven to take compensation by taking her "share" of the partition. In that case she has indicated her intention to claim the Valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang, the most fertile and prosperous part of China.

Should this arrangement be effected, China will be divided into four slices, apportioned respectively, counting from the north, to Russia, Germany, Great Britain, and France. Where, in that case, should we "come in"? We would be admitted on equal terms with Great Britain to her part of China, and we would be excluded from the rest. Our interests are clearly identical with those of Great Britain. If we had a head of the State Department we should long ago have declared our sympathy with her purpose of resisting the partition. As it is, the only official utterance that has proceeded from the State Department is the preposterous assertion that American interests are not endangered by the action of Russia and France in the Far East.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Gov. BLACK has secured seven good men to serve on his Commission of Inquiry as to the canals. It is highly creditable to them that they are willing to serve. It is discreditable to him that their work is rendered so difficult and likely to be so barren. He might have given them all the time and power needed for the task, but he would not.

Within three months at the latest they have to investigate the expenditures already made and report how much more will be needed. They have only $10,000 to spend. The work is complicated, technical, and difficult. It is highly improbable that it can be done satisfactorily. We do not doubt that the Commissioners will do their best. We trust that when they make their report they will state clearly their limitations and thus let the public know the exact nature and value of their conclusions. That may be the most valuable thing in the report.

A SCOTTISH COMPLAINT.

That is a very curious petition which has lately been presented to the Queen "from her Scottish subjects." It is remarkable even among "monster petitions" for the number of signatures attached to it. The photograph of the original appended to the printed copy looks like a roll of printing paper ready for a web press. In fact, it was signed by 104,388 Scotchmen and Scotchwomen, including the representatives of nearly all the Scottish municipalities, and including Canadians and Australians.

The subject matter is as remarkable as the number of the signers. It is an expression of Scottish patriotism and a protest against being merged in or confused with the English. It sets forth that by the act of union, in 1707, it was provided that the name of the united kingdom should be Great Britain, and that its ensign should consist of the conjoined crosses of ST. ANDREW and ST. GEORGE. The act, the petition goes on to say, has been repeatedly ignored, not only in common usage, but in official declarations. They quote from speeches from the throne, treaties, diplomatic correspondence, military proclamations and orders in council, examples of the misuse of "English" for "British" and "England" for "Great Britain." Perhaps the instance which would be most resented by all Scotchmen is the inscription on the monument erected by the British Army at Inkerman "In Memory of the English, French, and Russians" who fell in the battle. And they "look to her Majesty to preserve for them their Constitutional rights as Scotchmen, as defined in the first article of the Treaty of Union."

There can be no dispute about the facts; nor that they constitute a grievance if the petitioners think so. The instances they quote are all recent, but the practice is as old as the union itself. It seems that the Scottish national self-consciousness becomes keener as time goes on. When GEORGE III. referred, in a speech from the throne, to the fact that he was "born a Briton," Junius accused him of pandering to Scottish prejudices, and demanded why he had not described himself as an Englishman. Scotchmen of a former generation used to call themselves North Britons, but no Englishman ever described himself as a South Briton. The British poets have celebrated the "English" flag without encountering expostulation, and, perhaps, the most curious misuse is "the meteor flag of England," since the allusion may be supposed to refer to the union jack, which is a combination of English and Scottish and Irish emblems, and since CAMPBELL was himself a Scotchman.

Of course the official misuse against which the petitioners protest is the result of mere carelessness. Its prevalence seems to show that Scotchmen have had less than their share to do with imperial politics. As a matter of fact, but two Scotchmen have been Prime Ministers within the last half century, and we may be sure that there has been no misuse of "English" for "British" or of "England" for "Great Britain" in the speeches or writings of Lord ABERDEEN or Lord ROSEBERY. As all that is needed to stop the practice of which the petitioners complain is to call attention to it, the petition may be confidently expected to attain its purpose.

In other words, does it warrant us in declaring war against Spain? Perhaps this question may be answered best by asking whether we should think of interfering in case Cuba were a colony of France? Of course not, but why not? Because France would be able to prevent us from doing so by force.—The Evening Post.

Thus reasoning stabs itself, and one proposition slays the other. Inasmuch as France is strong enough to prevent our interfering she would necessarily be strong enough to have pacified Cuba in two weeks and there would have been nothing to make a fuss about.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When two of our correspondents raised the question whether Spain did or did not "hasten" to recognize the Confederates as belligerents, we supplied, as casting light on the controversy, the information that Spain's proclamation of neutrality, which is the form such recognition invariably takes, was issued on June 17, 1861, or two months and five days after the bombardment of Fort Sumter. A reader whose communication is signed "Ex-Navy" suggests that, to prevent the drawing of unjustifiable conclusions from this statement, other facts in the case should be recalled. He says:

"By our own acts in April, 1861, we had proclaimed to the world that a state of war (belligerency) existed between the Union and certain States thereof. On April 19, 1861, President LINCOLN made proclamation of the intention of the United States to blockade certain ports of certain States in the South, and that vessels exposing themselves to penalty for violating it, if captured, would be sent in as prizes. Vessels were captured under that proclamation, and their condemnation was upheld by our Supreme Court on the ground that the President 'had a right, jure belli, to institute a blockade of ports in the possession of the rebellious States,' and that 'blockade was an act of war.' News of this proclamation reached England (London) on the evening of May 2, 1861, and a copy of the proclamation between the 5th and 11th of May. On May 13, 1861, the English Government issued its proclamation of neutrality; France followed on June 10, 1861, with her neutrality proclamation, and Spain followed after that. If any of these countries erred, then our own Supreme Court kept them company. See 'International Law,' by Prof. WOOLSEY, pp. 300-304, (5th ed.)

"The recognition of the belligerency of the Confederate States by Spain was not, therefore, an unfriendly act as against the United States, for we ourselves had done the same thing just two months earlier. There is no cause, therefore, for perturbation in the minds of your correspondents on that score."

It is well, in considering "Ex-Navy's" condensation of history to remember that England, France, and Spain acted on the President's proclamation, not on the Supreme Court's decision, and that, then and ever since, the North has regarded this course as inimical to the Union cause. As for the proclamation itself, it contains no mention of war or revolution, and distinctly threatens to punish as pirates any persons who, acting under the pretended authority of "a combination of persons engaged in insurrection," should molest merchant vessels flying the United States flag. This threat was not carried out, and the existence of a state of war between the North and the South did not long go without formal admission from the Government at Washington. Spain, however, like England and France, did not wait for this, but in May and June adopted the policy which they judged most advantageous to themselves. In other words, they studied the situation, decided that the conflict was serious enough to deserve the name of war, and without regard for the preferences of the North, accorded belligerent rights to both of the opposed forces. It is true that even now, after three years of fighting, the Cubans have not succeeded in establishing a Government as worthy of the name as the Confederates had in April, 1861, but that fact proves that the United States has carefully preserved her friendly attitude toward Spain, rather than that Spain was equally scrupulous in our time of trouble.

—For many years the scientists of all lands have known that gold and silver could be extracted from sea water. Now some men up in Maine have set to work at the task, and present, as indubitable proofs of success, several hard, cold, but pleasing cones of these precious metals. They don't tell us, though, how much the cones cost them, and until that is done the Klondike will hold its own. As a matter of fact, the ocean contains more or less of everything in any way soluble, for it is the universal collector, has been a long time in the business, and never rests. Of course the Maine men can find anything they choose to look for in that great reservoir.

—"There is nothing more disheartening," declares The Columbia (Ala.) Breeze, "when you ask a man to take your paper, than to have him tell you that he cannot read." Editors who never had that experience can hardly decide whether or not it is more disheartening than to have the man say he takes some other paper, and doesn't want to change, but still it must be sufficiently painful.

PERSONAL.

—Service as Secretary of the Republican State Committee in Colorado teaches a man many valuable lessons, no doubt, but it hardly turns him into a master of diplomacy or a safe person to intrust with the maintenance of our interests at important foreign ports. The truth of this is strikingly illustrated by the amusing but highly reprehensible language in which Mr. A. BURLINGAME JOHNSON, our newly appointed representative at Amoy, has used in describing for the benefit of a San Francisco paper the present state of international affairs in the Far East. Mr. JOHNSON, it appears from his article, is not content with Great Britain's policy, and he not only charges her with cowardice, but gives as the basis of his opinion and of her inaction the following statement of alleged facts: "It has been so long since England fought a nation whose men wore pantaloons that the sight of an anticipated enemy that is not dressed in breech clout, tunic, or turban would cause palpitation of the heart." Much can be forgiven the man whose diction is as picturesque as that, but really Mr. JOHNSON goes too far, and even the ambassadorial dignity of his middle name will not save either him or the system under which he was appointed from criticism. Figures of speech like that in which he has indulged were once much in fashion, but they have lost favor of late, and now are carefully excluded from conversation and literature in both England and America. In no circumstances would a Consul be justified or pardoned for the utterance of a reflection so grave on another nation. And yet—well, there ought to be a field for Mr. JOHNSON after he gets home. His powers of expression, now misapplied, should not be wasted. With proper training he will be able to write things that are true as well as funny, and then he will do a lot of good in the world. He is quite out of place where he is, and his talents should be hidden under something more impervious than his own discretion until he is well in sight of his native land.

—Just how much Spain can count on the sympathy of Austria is a problem not to be solved except by the course of events, but if her expectations are very high the chances are that they will be disappointed. MARIE CHRISTINE, the Queen Regent, is, indeed, an Austrian, but her relationship with the Emperor is not very close. Her father, the Archduke CHARLES FERDINAND, was a brother of FRANCIS JOSEPH's grandfather. NAPOLEON tested the value of an alliance much nearer than this and found it a poor dependence.

—A meeting of an unusual character and for an unusual purpose took place in Salt Lake City this week. The persons participating in it were Gov. ALVA ADAMS of Colorado, Gov. W. A. RICHARDS of Wyoming, Gov. F. STEUNENBERG of Idaho, and Gov. HEBER M. WELLS of Utah, and the object of their conference was to devise some effectual means of exterminating the thieving and murderous bands of outlaws that have been formed in the mountain fastnesses of the four States. Utah is afflicted by the "Robbers' Roost" gang, operating in the San Rafael and Blue Mountains, and from there northward through Uintah County to Brown's Peak and Powder Springs, in the corners of Colorado and Utah, near the Wyoming line. Cattle stealing and the assassination of ranchmen have become too common in Colorado and are charged to this same lot of outlaws. Wyoming is desirous of breaking up the "Jackson Hole" and "Hole in the Wall" villains, and Idaho has just cause for complaint in the criminal doings of the "Teton Basin" band, who, like the others, have gone unwhipped of justice. The Montpelier bank robbery and the robbery of Paymaster CARPENTER of the coal company at Castle Gate are known to be the work of some of these outlaws. What decision the Governors reached has not yet been made known, but it is expected that they will soon begin a vigorous campaign against the brigands. The rendezvous of these bands are in almost inaccessible places, and many persons who ought to assist the local officers are led by fear or sympathy to encourage the evil-doers. The expense of following and taking them is too great for a single county to bear, but with concerted State action the expense of effectually exterminating the desperate thieves, robbers, and murderers will be small compared with the good results accomplished.

—To whom, pray, are stay-at-home Americans to look for accurate information about the population of France? M. DOUMIC repeats the warning we have heard so often against trusting the French novelists, and yet, like his ludicrously numerous predecessors in the giving of the same advice, he directs us to no more trustworthy authorities. No other nation feels the need of constantly decrying the evidence of its own literature, and what proof have we that the novelists alone are mendacious?

QUEEN VICTORIA'S RELIGION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to Mr. Drysdale's article, in which he mentions the hotel life of Queen Victoria at Nice, and "a horde of holy fathers," the writer begs to say that the literary ability which that gentleman undoubtedly possesses might be put to better uses than rehearsing gossip regarding a gentlewoman who had the misfortune to be born a Queen; also, regarding her Majesty's religion, the writer begs to enlighten the American gentleman at Marseilles.

Queen Victoria is a member of the Anglican Church, but also attends the Presbyterian church at Crathie when at her Balmoral home. She has taken the communion at that church every Autumn since 1873. Prior to that time she writes:

"At 12 o'clock I went to the kirk with my two ladies, [the Duchess of Roxburghe and Lady Ely,] Lord Bridport being also in attendance. At the end of the sermon began the service of the communion, which is most touching and beautiful, and impressed and moved me more than I can express." She then describes the service in minutest detail, and in closing, says: "It would indeed be impossible to say how deeply we were impressed by the grand simplicity of the service * * * It was most touching, and I longed much to join in it."

Again her Majesty writes: "At a little before 12, went to kirk—for the first time after a severe illness—a great pleasure to me, who am so fond of going to the dear little church here. * * * He [Dr. Macleod] gave us a very beautiful sermon—preached upon the great importance, as well as comfort, of our looking on God as a Father, and not as a Judge or 'Magistrate,' to use a homely phrase. He also gave an admirable explanation of the sacrament, which he announced was to be given next Sunday, explaining that it was not a miracle, which people often consider it to be."

On hearing of Dr. Macleod's death her Majesty wrote: "I telegraphed to all my children, and could think of nothing else. I try to dwell on all he said, for there was no one to whom in doubts and anxieties on religion I looked up to with more trust and confidence, and no one ever reassured and comforted me more about my children. His own faith was so strong, his heart so large, that all—high and low, weak and strong, the erring and the good—could alike find sympathy, help, and consolation from him. How I loved to talk to him, to ask his advice, to speak to him of my sorrows, my anxieties."

We are too apt to think of the Queen as a person surrounded by luxury and pomp, with a sceptre in her hand and a crown (?) upon her head, till a glimpse into her life shows a lonely woman bereft of the one dear companion of her life; by her exalted position cut off for the most part from the freedom and friendship which women of lesser rank enjoy. I take the privilege of quoting from her journal as follows: "Visit to Lord Dalhousie. Lady Christian took us up stairs. I felt tired, sad, and bewildered. For the first time in my life I was alone in a strange house without either mother or husband, and the thought overwhelmed and distressed me deeply. * * * How many visits we paid together, my darling and I, and how we ever enjoyed them! Even when they were trying and formal, the happiness of being together and a world in ourselves was so great."

* "Unveiling of the Prince's statue at Aberdeen, Oct. 15, 1863.—I was terribly nervous. Longed not to have to go through this fearful ordeal. * * * I started sad and lonely, and so strange without my darling, with dear Alice, Lurchen, and Louis. * * * I got out trembling, and when I had arrived there was no one to direct me and to say, as formerly, what was to be done. Oh, it was too painful, too dreadful!"

Trusting that these extracts may throw some light on the true faith and character of her Majesty; that you will give space to them in your paper, and thanking you in anticipation, STILLE E. ASLING.

Hamilton, Canada, March 17, 1898.

SENATOR PROCTOR'S ADDRESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Like many others, I have read the narrative of Senator Proctor with great interest. He has given us a graphic view of Cuba and its people, which would be instructive aside from its present condition of ferment and misrule. I question, however, if Gen. Blanco or any one else "knows that all Cubans are insurgents at heart, and none now under military control will be allowed to go from under it." If that were the case, the General and his troops would not be safe in Havana. On the contrary, while the rebel army and the Junta agree with him, the Cuban tories, as we may call them, assert with confidence that they are in the majority. It is fair to presume that the parties are about equally divided, and that, inasmuch as both of them hoot at autonomy, the only measure that ought to reconcile them, neither of them deserves our sympathy unless they will accept it. The excuse of the insurgents is that Spain would not observe it. But suppose the United States should guarantee it? Would not that be far better than going to war, which would leave us in possession of a white elephant? It is by no means impossible that Spain, in her extremity, would agree to this proposition, which would leave her the nominal sovereignty of the island, which is now all for which she contends.

After all that Senator Proctor says of the patriotism of the insurgents, it is curious to find him making this quotation from the missionary hymn, the authorship of which he apparently attributes to Columbus:

"I wish I might speak of the country, of its surpassing riches. I have never seen one to compare with it. In this point I agree with Columbus, and believe every one between his time and mine must be of the same opinion. It is, indeed, a land 'where every prospect pleases and only man is vile.'" JOHN CODMAN.

March 18, 1898.

WHY BRUCE LIKED CONKLING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the obituary notice of the Hon. Blanche K. Bruce in your paper of this date I was reminded of an incident which he related to me. Several others besides Mr. Bruce and myself were present on the occasion, and, in the course of a general conversation, one of the company made a disparaging remark about Senator Roscoe Conkling. I said a few words, as an admirer of Conkling, and I noticed that, while I was speaking, Mr. Bruce's face beamed with satisfaction, and he nodded assent to my remarks. Mr. Bruce then said that he had a personal reason for liking Senator Conkling.

When Bruce was elected Senator he appeared, with several others, for formal induction into office. He noticed that all the other new Senators were escorted forward by colleagues or some other Senator, but Bruce was left alone, no one seeming to notice him. He finally started to present himself, but as he did so he saw Conkling approaching him. As he stopped, Conkling advanced, offered his arm, and said: "Excuse me, Mr. Bruce. My name is Conkling. I had not until this moment noticed that you were unattended. Allow me the pleasure of presenting you."

Mr. Bruce added that, although his was the last presentation made that day, it was perhaps the most impressive. It was quite natural, though perhaps a little pathetic, that Bruce should have named his only child Roscoe Conkling. GEORGE HANNAH.

New York, March 18, 1898.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Seventh Public Rehearsal Attended by a Large Audience.

Of a truth these are sunshiny days for haymaking by the Philharmonic Society. Persons who are afflicted with sensitive ears may cry out with pain because the wood wind cannot play in tune, and those who have been foolish enough to acquaint themselves with the scores of the classic compositions may utter protests because Mr. Seidl ignores their plain injunctions; but these things stark naught with a public which believes that the Philharmonic Society is the fountain of true musical art. At every concert of the conscript fathers the seats of Carnegie Hall are all filled, sooner or later—many of them later—and the people clap their hands with exceeding joy.

The seventh public rehearsal took place yesterday, and the house was packed. The seventh concert will take place to-night, and the house will be likewise. Those who were there yesterday had the satisfaction of knowing that they attended one of the very best concerts given by the Philharmonic this season. The programme was compact and interesting. It consisted of two concert selections from "Parsifal," the prelude and "glorification" and the Good Friday spell; the Schubert-Liszt "Wanderer" fantasia, and Tschaikowsky's brilliant third suite for orchestra. The solo pianist of the central number was Alexander Siloti.

It is hardly necessary to say at this date in the progress of musical art that of Wagner's music Mr. Seidl is a master conductor, but it is worthy of note that he seemed to impart unusual nobility to his interpretation yesterday. This, of course, was because the orchestra responded readily to his wishes, and that must have been the result of careful rehearsal. At any rate, the fathers played the prelude and "glorification" in a manner simply majestic in its breadth and loftiness and overwhelming in its pathetic expressiveness.

Mr. Siloti played the "Wanderer" fantasia much the same as he did at the Astoria, on the occasion of his first appearance in America. Why he plays the composition at all is a matter for speculation. He achieves no effect with it except one of a soporific nature. He has played nothing else so placidly, so tiresomely. Only in the cantibile does he do anything at all interesting, and there he charms for a moment by his lovely tone color. However, he was enthusiastically recalled yesterday, and compelled to play the inevitable encore number.

The Tschaikowsky suite was not played well, chiefly because Mr. Seidl had his own quaint ideas as to the method of performing it, but partly, also, because the wood wind played vilely out of tune and the brass was blatant.

NUGGETS.

A Crescent City Bid.

Just name a new cruiser for New Orleans, Sir, and New Orleans will furnish the crew, Sir!—New Orleans Picayune.

Not Yet Sure of His Seat.

"Do you ride a wheel?" she asked.

"Well, I don't know that I would be exactly justified in claiming that," he replied, "but now and then I have a wrestling match with one of them."—Chicago Post.

Wished to be Sure.

Bank President—Did I understand you to say that a change of climate had been recommended for you?

Cashier—Yes, Sir. That is why I desire an earlier vacation than usual.

Bank President—Who recommended the change, your physician or your attorney?—Chicago News.

Competent.

An old colored citizen, hearing the rumors of war with Spain, applied for the position of cook to the army.

"What experience have you had?" he was asked.

"I wuz cook in de Confedrit Army, Suh," he replied—"dat is, I had de position of cook, but, ter tell de truth, I didn't wuk at it."

"Why?"

"Dey wuzn't nuttin' ter cook, Suh!"—Atlanta Constitution.

SUNSET ON THE FARM.

Arthur J. Burdick in American Agriculturist.

Down behind the western hill the red sun sinks to rest.
All the world is weary, and I am weary, too.
The partridge seeks its covert, and the redbird seeks its nest,
And I am coming from the fields, dear heart, to home and you.
Home, when the daylight is waning;
Home, when my toiling is done;
Ah! down by the gate, sweet, watching eyes wait
My coming at setting of sun.

The sheep from off the hillside haste to the shepherd's fold,
For death lurks in the mountains and darkness comes apace.
The fleeing sun looks backward and turns the sky to gold,
Then folds the mantle of the night across its crimson face.
Home, when the daylight is waning;
Home, when my toiling is done;
Ah! down by the gate, sweet, watching eyes wait
My coming at setting of sun.

Lay aside the hoe and spade, and put the sickle by;
All the world is weary, and I am weary, too.
Gently fades the rosy light from out the western sky,
And I am coming from the fields, dear heart, to home and you.
Home, when the daylight is waning;
Home, when my toiling is done;
Ah! down by the gate, sweet, watching eyes wait
My coming at setting of sun.

THE PARTITION OF CHINA

Russia and France Give No Alternative but to Agree to the Concessions They Demand.

APPEAL TO THE CZAR IN VAIN

France Wants to Name the Director of the Imperial Post Office, Evidently to Separate It from Sir Robert Hart's Control.

LONDON, March 18.—It is announced today in a dispatch to The Times from Peking that the mission of Shu-King-Chen, the Chinese Minister to Germany, who was sent to St. Petersburg in an effort to prevail upon Russia to modify her demands upon China, has been unsuccessful, and, it is added, there is no alternative but to agree to the Russian demands.

PEKING, March 18.—The French demands upon China, in addition to those cabled from Peking last night, (that China shall not cede any portion of the four Provinces of Kwang-Tung, Kwang-Si, Yun-Nan, and Kwei-Chou; that the railroad from Lung-Chou-Ting, on the northern frontier of Tonquin, shall be extended via Pase Siam into the Yun-Nan Province, and that a coaling station be granted to France at Lei-Chou-Fu, in the Hen-Chou Peninsula, north of Hai-Nan,) include that the Director of the Imperial Post Office be a Frenchman, evidently with a view of separating it from the control of Sir Robert Hart, the Director of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, and the cession of a coaling station at Kwang-Chou is demanded on the same terms at Kiao-Chau Bay, ceded to Germany, with a railroad concession to include exclusive mining privileges.

Eight days are allowed China in which to reply to the French demands, and threats are interpreted to indicate the French occupation of the Province of Hai-Nan unless the Chinese comply.

RICE FAMINE IN CHINA.

Canton Threatened with Starvation and an Appeal Made for Relief.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 18.—The President of the Chinese Benevolent Society today received a telegram from Hongkong stating that there is a rice famine, which means starvation threatening Canton, and asking that subscriptions be forwarded.

RUSSIA'S STRENGTH MEASURED.

Her Withdrawal from Korea Ascribed to Japan's Activity.

LONDON, March 19.—The Times publishes this morning a military article showing that Russia's strength on the Manchurian frontier is considerably less than is generally supposed, and certainly "inadequate to meet a well-equipped adversary."

Commenting editorially upon the conclusions drawn by its contributor, The Times says:

"Japan evidently has taken measure of Russia's strength, and the result is seen in Russia's withdrawal from Korea. Japan has made no fuss, but she has acted, and she has acted so quietly that her action stands revealed for the first time by its results. It forms an admirable object lesson for the British Government."

FRENCH DEMANDS IN LONDON.

A Cabinet Council Discusses the New Development in China.

LONDON, March 19.—At the Cabinet council yesterday there was an anxious discussion of the new development of French demands in China. The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, who presided, has decided to postpone his intended departure for the Riviera. All the newspapers this morning comment on the impossible nature of the French demands.

The Times says:

"China is inclined to yield through her fear of an occupation of Hai-Nan. It may be necessary to make it very plain to the Chinese mind that worse things than the occupation of Hai-Nan will happen if China undertakes to settle by a mere ex parte agreement with a third power questions which immediately affect the safety and prosperity of one of our most important possessions in the East."

The Daily Mail says:

"What does it mean? A coaling station and a railway are all very well, but if it comes to admitting a French title to the hinterland of Burmah and Hongkong, Great Britain must oppose to the utmost of her influence and power."

The Morning Post thinks it "time for England to present her list of requirements."

RUSSIA OFFERS TO QUIT KOREA.

May Recall Her Financial Adviser if He Is No Longer Needed.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—The official Messenger publishes a note to-day saying the Russian Government has instructed its representative at Seoul, the capital of Korea, to inform the Emperor of Korea and his Ministers that if, in their opinion, Korea no longer requires foreign help and is capable of preserving, with her own resources, the independence of her internal administration, Russia will not hesitate to recall the Russian financial adviser.

As regards the Russian military officers, the note continues, they will, after leaving the Korean Army, temporarily remain at the disposal of the Russian mission, in view of the still unsettled state of the country.

The note proceeds:

"No longer bound by the responsibility which the presence of the Russian instructors and financial adviser of that country imposed upon Russia, the latter can now abstain from actively participating in the affairs of Korea, hoping the young State, strengthened by the support of Russia, will be able to maintain without assistance order at home and preserve her full independence.

"In a contrary case, the Imperial Government will take measures for the protection of the interests and rights of Russia, as the great power which is Korea's neighbor."

ANTI-PARNELLITE PUT OUT.

Dr. Tanner Defies the Rulings of a Committee in the Commons.

LONDON, March 18.—While the House was in committee discussing the estimates Dr. Tanner, Anti-Parnellite, member for Mid Cork, was twice called to order for irrelevant and somewhat incoherent remarks about the unprotected condition of Hongking.

As he kept on shouting and defying the rulings of the Chairman of the committee, Mr. James W. Lowther, Conservative, member for the Penrith Division of Cumberland, Mr. Lowther finally ordered him to leave the House. Dr. Tanner exclaimed: "With greater pleasure than I ever entered it."

Then sauntering slowly toward the door and scornfully pointing to the Chairman, he hissed out: "I hope the French will beat you. Cecils, Salisbury's nephews, do your dirty work as long as you like."

Steamers Collide in the Parana.

BUENOS AYRES, March 18.—The British steamer Nanette, Capt. Pearson, which arrived here on Feb. 26 from Sunderland, and which subsequently sailed for Liverpool, has put back here with her port bow stove in and several plates and frames broken, owing to her having been in collision in the Parana River with the Brazilian steamer Diamantino, which was disabled.

Bulgarians Fighting Turks.

SALONIKA, March 18.—Rumors are in circulation here of encounters at various points on the frontier between the Bulgarian bands and the Ottoman troops.

Dr. Patton, the Dublin Editor, Dead.

DUBLIN, March 18.—Dr. Patton, editor of The Daily Express and Dublin correspondent of The London Times, is dead.

THE PRUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Event Discussed in the Reichstag—Thirty Meetings Held in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 18.—In the Reichstag today during the debate on the bill providing for the reform of courts-martial, Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, started a discussion on the subject of the fiftieth anniversary of the revolution. He referred to the privileges enjoyed by military officers, and reminded his hearers of "the revolution of March 18, 1848, when the people fought for their liberty and rights."

The Minister for War, Gen. von Gossler, and Herr Munckel, People's Party, followed, while the President of the House, Baron von Buol-Berenberg, intervened and declared he did not wish to deny the significance of the day, but, at the request of the subsequent speakers, he could not allow it to become the chief point of discussion.

Baron von Stumm, Conservative, declared the Prussian Constitution was the free gift of the King.

Herr Bebel, amid an uproar, said the combatants of 1848 were described as "rabble." This, he asserted, was infamous.

Continuing, Herr Bebel asserted that if the struggles of 1848 had attained their object, the events of 1870 would not have been necessary. The King, the speaker alleged, was already showing signs of incapacity in 1848, and even Dr. Miquel (the Minister of Finance) was then on the side of the revolution. Herr Bebel then remarked:

"If the promises made had been fulfilled, no Bismarck would have been required. But, the King was betrayed—"

The President of the Reichstag here interyened and called the speaker to order.

Resuming his remarks, Herr Bebel said:

"The men of the old National Union are now silent. The King of Prussia, 'by the grace of God,' made a clean sweep in 1860. The people will also have the right to make a clean sweep some day."

Dr. Bennigsen, the leader of the National Liberal Party, said royalty had certainly suffered a severe reverse on March 18, 1848. But, he added, that day had little significance in the development of German affairs. He then referred to the part the future Emperor William played then, and to the fact that it was Junker Bismarck who helped to found Germany.

In all, some thirty Socialist and Radical meetings were held here to-day for the purpose of commemorating the revolution of 1848.

Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, who to-day finished a term in jail, addressed a meeting which hailed him with enthusiasm. He also issued a revolutionary pamphlet.

LUCANIA MAKES A NEW RECORD.

Cunard Steamer Covers 531 Knots in a Day on the Eastward Voyage to Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, March 18.—The Cunard Line steamer Lucania, Capt. McKay, which sailed from New York on March 12, for Liverpool via this port, arrived here at 3:58 o'clock this morning. On March 15 she steamed 531 knots, and on the following day she made 530 knots, beating her previous records on both those days. Her previous best record for a day's run eastward was 526 knots, but she has made 562 knots in a day's run going westward.

Allowing for difference of time steaming against the sun the Lucania's time approximated an hourly average of 22.92 knots an hour. The best day's run heretofore was 528 knots going to the eastward, made by both the Campania and Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

The Lucania was 5 days 12 hours and 19 minutes to Brow Head, which, though a good run, was not a record breaker.

SALISBURY'S FOOTMAN A SPY.

Russian Agent Said to Have Been Discovered at Hatfield.

BIRMINGHAM, England, March 18.—The Gazette of this city asserts that a Russian spy in the guise of a footman has been discovered at Hatfield, the Marquis of Salisbury's residence.

RUSSIAN OIL WELLS SOLD.

Great Mantascheff Petroleum Business Bought by an Englishman.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—A dispatch to the Novoe Vremya from Baku, Russian Transcaucasia, says the great Mantascheff petroleum business, valued at £3,500,000 ($17,500,000) has been purchased by an Englishman.

PLAGUE SPREADS IN BOMBAY.

Troops Mobilized to Crush a Threatened Outbreak at Hubli.

BOMBAY, March 18.—Two hundred and fifteen new cases and 216 deaths from the plague were reported to-day.

Five Europeans have been attacked.

The Mohammedans at Hubli, on the South Mahratta Railway, hearing of the riots in this city, have decided to resist the plague precautions and operations over the line. The volunteers have been mobilized and the infantry has been summoned, but as yet there has been no conflict.

NO IMPEACHMENT FOR CRISPI.

Commission Decides that He Merits the Censure of the Chamber.

ROME, March 18.—To-night the Chamber of Deputies received the report of the Parliamentary commission appointed on Dec. 2 last to inquire into the charges against Signor Francesco Crispi, former Premier, in connection with the Bank of Naples scandals and the alleged illegal traffic in decorations.

The commission decided unanimously that there was no ground to impeach Signor Crispi before the Senate or the ordinary courts for peculation, but that his conduct as Minister of State merited the censure of the Chamber of Deputies.

AMERICAN PRISON-MADE WARES.

Consignments from Southern Iron Companies Not Barred in England.

LONDON, March 18.—The Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Robert William Hanbury, in the House of Commons to-day, replying to Sir Charles Howard Vincent, Conservative, member for the Central Division of Sheffield, relative to the exclusion of consignments from the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company and Bloss Steel and Iron Company, who are alleged to be employers of prison labor, said the Foreign Prinson-made Goods act did not empower the Commissioners of Customs to exclude such consignments unless evidence of their prison-made origin was furnished to them.

FLAG RAISED ON THE WINDWARD

Alfred C. Harmsworth Raises the Stars and Stripes on Peary's Ship.

GRAVESEND, England, March 18.—There was a picturesque ceremony here to-day when Alfred C. Harmsworth, proprietor of The Daily Mail, hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the arctic steamer Windward, which is moored a few yards from the Amazonas. The Windward is here on her way to the United States, having been presented to Lieut. R. E. Peary, the American explorer. The steamer is in the pink of condition, Mr. Harmsworth having just expended £2,500 ($12,500) on overhauling her engines boilers, and rigging.

Lieut. Peary's private cabin is beautifully fitted up, and has in it signed portraits of the Harmsworths, Dr. Nansen, and other explorers.

The Stars and Stripes were hoisted at 2 P. M., all on board, as the flag went up, saluting with three cheers and wishes for the success of the explorer. The Windward sails from here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Japanese Election Returns.

YOKOHAMA, March 18.—The election returns show a small majority for the Government.

PRESIDENT PLANTS AN OAK.

Revives a Custom Established Many Years Ago.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—President McKinley to-day planted an oak tree in the White House grounds, reviving a custom established a good many years ago, but broken by President Cleveland.

The tree planted is a small scarlet leaf or red oak. The President shoveled the dirt in the hole after placing the sapling. There was no ceremony, although the incident was witnessed by a number of people.

SECOND DRAMATIC TEA.

Orthopedic Hospital Benefit at the Waldorf Largely Attended.

The second of the two dramatic teas which were arranged by a number of society ladies for the benefit of the New York Orthopedic Hospital and Dinpensary was given yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. There was a large attendance. The programme comprised four numbers—three short plays and a scene from Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," in which Mme. Modjeska appeared. The hit of the afternoon was made by William H. Crane, who appeared in a comedietta by A. E. Lancaster called "His Last Appearance."

The first on the programme was a sketch from the French of François Coppée, translated by Charles Renauld. Marie Burroughs and Julie Opp took the parts of Silvia and Zanetto, which were played by Mlle. Agar and Sarah Bernhardt when the play was first presented at the Odéon Theatre, Paris, in 1869. Julie Opp's part was that of a youth—a strolling minstrel.

"His Last Appearance" was the most elaborate play of the afternoon, but it was only one act in length. Besides Mr. Crane, those who took part in it were Walter Hale, Miss Percy Haswell, Miss Kate Lester, and Miss Leila Bronson.

Lester Lonegan and George Spencer supported Mme. Modjeska in the scene from "Measure for Measure," where she as Isabella pleads for her brother's life.

"The Overcoat," a one-act play by Augustus Thomas, was played by William Courtleigh, Kate Denin Wilson, and Caroline Miskel Hoyt.

Most of the 300 patronesses were present, and of the twenty-one supervisors there were present Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. E. L. Bayles, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Miss C. De Forest, Mrs. Charles De Rham, Jr., Miss E. S. Hamilton, Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Roland Redmond, Mrs. D. Robinson, Jr., Mrs. William Robison, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. John Hobart Warren, and Miss Whitney.

MARIE ANTOINETTE FETE.

Full Dress Rehearsal at the Waldorf-Astoria a Success.

A full dress rehearsal for the Marie Antoinette fête, to be given this evening by the younger society set to aid the endowment of the Lying-in Hospital, took place last night in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Young men and women in the costumes of the Court of Louis XVI. danced in graceful figures, passing and bowing, and presenting a fine effect of beauty and color.

The scene is laid in Le Petit Trianon, at Versailles. Marie Antoinette, the French Queen, who is impersonated by Miss Marie Huntington, gives the fête in honor of the Grand Duke of Russia, represented by J. S. Bartholomew. Mrs. James Brown as the Grand Duchess, H. B. Cannon as the King, Miss Bartholomew as the Baroness de Oberkirch, W. R. McLaughlin as the Russian Ambassador, and Arthur Slade as the Count d'Artois, to some of the other principal characters. In addition to these there are nearly 100 young men and women, who appear in fanciful attire as "Pierrettes" and "Pierrots," shepherdesses and shepherds, dairy maids, and pages. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, who has been in charge, has been untiring in her efforts, and it is promised that the spectacle will be the most elaborate of its kind ever seen in New York.

Some of the young people who take part are Miss Helen Gallatin, Miss Mary M. Ogden, Miss Juliet T. Benedict, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Emily Delafield, Miss Martha Townsend, Seton Jevons, Rutgers B. Hewitt, Edmond Robert, F. P. Delafield, and Seymour Perkins.

New England Women's Luncheon.

The National Society of New England Women, in conformity with their recently adopted policy of celebrating other holidays than those peculiar to New England, yesterday had a St. Patrick luncheon at the Waldorf. The two previous luncheons of this kind were held at Christmas and on St. Valentine's Day. Mrs. William Gerry Slade, the President of the society, read a paper on St. Patrick; John F. Dillon gave several humorous recitations, Mrs. Joseph Flynn and Miss Leila Bronson sang Irish songs, Mrs. Henry Pierce read a paper on "Ireland," Mrs. Dillenbough recited, and Miss McIntyre played the violin. Mrs. Fish during the afternoon read a poem written by Miss Minnie Greeley, entitled "An Ode to Boston."

FOR JOURNAL MONUMENT FUND.

Attractions of the Benefit Performance on March 20.

The entertainment to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday evening, March 20, in aid of The New York Journal Maine Monument Fund promises to be extremely attractive. Among the artists to appear are Mme. Modjeska, who will recite "Hagar in the Desert"; J. E. Dodson, who will be heard in a poem by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, written especially for this occasion; Louis Mann, Louis Aldrich, Josie Hall, Marie Dressler, Ross and Fenton, Weber and Fields, Sam Bernard, Peter Dailey, Clara Lipman, Alice Atherton, Dorothy Morton, Merri Osborne, M. Ysaye, Camille Darville, Hilda Clark, the Broadway Theatre Opera Company, the Whitney Opera Company, the Castle Square Opera Company, and a score of other well-known artists.

"Aunt" Louise Eldridge and Mrs. Fernandez are to preside in the lobby of the Opera House in charge of the flowers, and the programmes, which are to be sold, and in this they will be assisted by forty stage beauties, among which are Grace Henderson, Mabel Bouton, Josephine Hall, Laura Billini, Dolly Noble, Lizzie Rochelle, Vivian Edsall, and Beatrice Moreland. The theatrical managers who have the affair in charge promise a startling surprise, which, however, they refuse to divulge before the entertainment.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager Leo C. Teller of Weber & Fields's is dangerously ill at his home.

On Tuesday evening next Tony Pastor will celebrate his thirty-third year in the theatrical profession, and in commemoration of the event he has arranged an elaborate programme.

Fay Templeton, who has been engaged to appear at Weber & Fields's, will sail for this country to-day. Instead of opening her engagement next season she will appear shortly after her arrival here.

Manager Alfred E. Aarons of Koster & Bial's yesterday acquired by cable the right to produce here the musical and dramatic play "Au Bain," by Alexander Derolles, music by Maxine Lechamps, which was given at the Théâtre Ncuveates, in Paris.

Oscar Hammerstein made a contract yesterday by which the Primrose & West minstrel organization will open the Olympia on April 4 instead of the announced opera in English, which will be given after the three weeks' engagement of the minstrel company.

Charles Dickson will shortly retire from the cast of "The Telephone Girl," and on May 2 he will make his appearance at Keith's Union Square Theatre for two weeks in a new comedy sketch entitled "Jealousy," and will be supported by a cast including Gerald Griffin, Marion Booth, and Grace George.

Managers Brady and Ziegfeld have received an offer from London to produce their play "Way Down East" at Terry's Theatre, and in the event of their accepting the offer they will close their season in this city after the one hundred and fiftieth performance early in June. The entire company will sail the following day.

Innes and his band of fifty will give the third concert in their series at the Manhattan Theatre to-morrow night. The features of the programme will be "L'Arlesienne Suite," by Bizet, and the "Magic Fire Scene," from "Die Walküre." Among the soloists will be Giacomo Quintano, the violinist, and Miss Lillian Butz, soprano.

A meeting of New York theatrical managers and journalists was held at the Pleasure Palace yesterday afternoon to complete arrangements for a big benefit for the widow and children of John Wild. All the leading theatres were represented, and it was decided to hold the benefit on Sunday, April 17, at some theatre to be selected later.

The continued indisposition of Joseph Haworth compelled him to remain out of the cast of "Marie Stuart" last night, and George Spencer continued in the part of George Talbot, speaking his lines from manuscript. At the matinée performance of "As You Like It" to-day the parts will be somewhat changed. Lester Lonergan will play Orlando; William Owen, who has been loaned for the performance by Augustin Daly, will play Touchstone, and George Spencer will be Oliver. Mr. Haworth will undoubtedly be able to appear on Monday night as Macbeth.

SECRETARY GAGE ON MONEY

Address on the Financial Question Before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

SILVER APPEALS ARRAIGNED

A Bimetallic Policy Would Mean a Position of Continuous Disadvantage in the Competition for the World's Trade.

CLEVELAND, March 18.—Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage made an address this evening before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce on the financial question. He began by saying:

"Most of us had cherished the hope that the financial issues which have so long vexed the country had been settled by the political decree of 1896. Most of us had believed that the people's voice having once been decisively uttered, those who represented that voice would be left free to peaceably adjust the financial policies of the Government in a manner consistent with the warrant they had received.

"Events and conditions easily recognizable now go to show that such is not the fact. One branch of the National Legislature, comparatively unaffected in its personnel by the election of 1896, is evidently not sympathetic to that reasonable and logical result. Of various political faiths, the majority of members in that body have the power to obstruct, perhaps unite to defeat, the last expression of the popular will.

"More than this, the evidences are strong that the minority will force a motion to reconsider, in 1900, the people's verdict of 1896. We must be ready to vote again upon the main issue. We need not fear its results. It is the nature of truth, as it is of light, to spread its beneficent rays. And the virtue of our people, having successfully resisted the seductive proposal of cheap-money advocates, of flat propagandists, and of revolutionary orators, will not be overcome by stale appeals to enter the path of infamy and ruin. Nevertheless, the onset of the coalition between revolutionizing Democracy, silver Republicanism, and flat-teaching Populism will be pushed with both vigor and zeal. Already the leaders are bringing their skirmishers into line for the Congressional contests of next Autumn."

The Recent Silver Appeals.

Continuing, Secretary Gage reviewed the recent appeals issued "to the people" by the leaders of the Silver Republicans, the Democrats, and the Populists. He quoted some of the striking passages in the appeals, and in commenting upon them said further:

"It is a noticeable fact that the political leaders to whom I have referred offer, in their present address, no curative recommendations. By fair implication, their advice is: Break down! Destroy! We will name the remedies later. But we know in advance what their alleged remedies are; they are substantially found in the Chicago platform of 1896, and prominent among these is the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The ruinous character of the remedy has been again and again fully exposed, and I shall not now attempt to describe the shock and ruin to our commercial and industrial life which the inauguration of this remedy would bring.

"Let me pass all this. Let us assume that the suicidal policy had prevailed, that the wrecks of domestic disaster had been cleared away, that a new generation had succeeded to their rich legacy of a fruitful land, with its boundless possibilities of productivity and commerce, would it then be to the economic advantage of the people to possess silver as the measure of value, instead of gold, as now? To answer the question, and to comprehend that the answer is true and correct, we are forced to consider the use that money serves. Money—I mean real money, metallic money—possesses three functions or qualities: It is a medium of exchange, a measure of values, a standard for deferred payments. By reason of its action as the ruling medium of exchange it becomes the measure of value, since all things exchanged come to be stated in terms or quantities of money. It must also be held in mind that all legitimate business is simply an exchange of products or labor, money being the medium by which the exchange is effected.

Consequences of a Change.

"A change in the money, whether that change be to one of higher or lower commercial value than the one previously in use, would cause a universal derangement in prices and a perfect dislocation in the relation of things to each other. Things enjoying a foreign market would quickly find a new price in the new money, and this price would be determined by the commercial value of the new money itself in the foreign market. Things limited in use and consumption to our domestic market, and labor-paid services of every kind, including wages, would find no such avenue to a speedy readjustment. Slowly the economic laws would operate to re-establish things in normal relationships; but the process would be slow, painful, and full of injustice to those unskilled in the arts of trade.

"Those skillful in commerce, educated and far-sighted in speculative methods, would secure great gains; general wealth would not be increased. The real gains of society must come only by exploiting each other or by manipulating fifty-cent pieces, but by developing the power of man over the resources of nature. Assuming again, however, that this course and these consequences had become history, and that our country had established a currency or money standard different from, and with no fixed relation to, the international standard, how would we stand affected?

"The foreign buyer of our commodities would compute the value of our currency in gold, and thus arrive at the sum in currency which he could give for what we had to sell. But inasmuch as the relation of our currency to the standard would be constantly fluctuating, there would be a constant risk between sale and delivery, which somebody would have to bear. And inasmuch as no foreigner would bear it, if he could buy where he did not have to bear it, the charge would fall on our producers as part of the necessary expense of getting our goods to a competitive market.

A Handicap on Export Trade.

"There would be one more fluctuation, one more element of uncertainty, one more chasm over which toll must be paid between our producer and his foreign customer, and between our consumer and the foreign producer. It would be a ruinous handicap upon our growing export trade in manufactured goods, for no American manufacturer could know what the price agreed upon in terms of foreign money would net him in our money when delivery should be made months hence. He would have to buy a gold option to have any certain basis of calculation."

After illustrating his preceding argument by a practical example, he concluded as follows:

"International bimetallism means the same measuring rod over values both at home and abroad. It involves a use of the world's money, and a resultant harmony in the exchanges. Local 'bimetallism' means a dislocation between the United States and the rest of the commercial world in a money standard. Besides all the other losses and derangements already pointed out, it means a position of continuous disadvantage in the competition for the world's trade and commerce.

"Nothing but the blindest disregard for the economic laws which govern us more surely than do statutory enactments can lead us into such a folly. For international bimetallism the Republican Party stands pledged. To secure it all honorable and proper efforts will be put forth, but until it can be secured, it is manifestly for the interest of our people to preserve by all proper means the present gold standard. Through it we measure by the same rule with which our competitors measure, and by it we contend in the struggle for commercial supremacy with weapons evenly matched to those of our well-armed antagonists."

TO SUCCEED B. K. BRUCE.

Judson C. Lyons of Georgia May Be Appointed Register.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—It is said to be probable that President McKinley will appoint Judson C. Lyons, colored, National Committeeman from Georgia, Register of the Treasury, to succeed the late B. K. Bruce.

Mr. Lyons was a candidate for Postmaster of Augusta, Ga., but the white people there successfully opposed his appointment.

ADVANCE IN WINDOW GLASS.

It Will Make An Increase of 40 Per Cent. Since November.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Semi-official announcement of an advance of 5 per cent. in the price of nearly all sizes of window glass, to go into effect April 1, was made to-day, with the immediate effect that large orders were placed by jobbers with the trust's purchasing agency at Pittsburg. The forthcoming advance will make an increase of 40 per cent. in prices since November.

The jobbers will be called together again soon, but it is predicted they will then form an agreement to stand together. All of them are restive under present conditions.

MILWAUKEE'S GARBAGE PLANT.

Aldermen Want the City to Own It and to Buy Railroads.

MILWAUKEE, March 18.—At a meeting of the Council to-night a resolution was introduced providing for the issue of $80,000 bonds for the purpose of the erection of a municipal garbage plant.

Alderman Renning offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Council that every street railway franchise granted in the future should contain a clause providing for the purchase of the railroad by the city at such time as it may decide to take the property. This was referred to a committee for action. From the temper of the Council, it seems likely that Renning's resolution will be adopted, and the city will be committed to the municipal ownership idea.

THE DEMANDS OF LABOR.

Subject Discussed Before the People's Institute at Carnegie Lyceum.

"Labor Demands" was the subject before the People's Institute at Carnegie Lyceum last night. Among the speakers were Edward McHugh, President of the Longshoremen's Union and representative of the International Federation of Ship, Dock, and River Workers; Edward King, and Miss Leonora O'Reilly.

Mr. McHugh spoke on the subject "from an international standpoint." He said that in this country, where the taxation is piled heavily upon labor and the products of labor, there was prospect of "a nice row some of these days." "There's a smoldering discontent," he said, "which may blaze up at any moment. The French Revolution would be as nothing to what may result from these conditions."

Edward King spoke on the subject from the American trades union standpoint, and Miss O'Reilly from the standpoint of an east side worker.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL ADDITION.

The Property Adjoining on Second Avenue Purchased.

Maximilian M. Ruttenau, Secretary of St. Mark's Hospital, at 177 Second Avenue, announced yesterday that the hospital authorities had purchased the property adjoining at 179 Second Avenue, formerly occupied as the Italian Home. It is intended to utilize the addition for hospital work, and to this end all or nearly all the present executive quarters will be moved into the newly acquired building.

The property has a twenty-five-foot frontage on Second Avenue, and extends back about 100 feet. There are four stories in the building. When the offices and the quarters of the hospital attachés have been moved in, it is planned to make a sick ward of the old dining room, and to alter the present attachés' sleeping rooms into wards or private rooms. At present the hospital has accommodations for about seventy patients. By the new arrangements over 100 patients can be cared for.

CHARLES W. WOODMAN DEAD.

Ex-Member of Congress from Illinois Expires in an Insane Asylum.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Ex-Congressman Charles W. Woodman died to-day in the Elgin Asylum. He was elected to Congress in 1894 from the Fourth District of Chicago, and was one of the earliest of Cuba's champions in Congress. He was born in Denmark in 1844 and came to this country in 1863, when he joined the navy, participating in considerable fighting before the end of the war.

He came to Chicago after the war, was admitted to the bar, and was appointed City Prosecuting Attorney. From 1881 until 1894 he was a Justice of the Peace.

His mind failed him after his renomination for Congress. He was placed in the asylum a few months ago.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Mulford.

John Mulford, Vice President of the West Side Bank, and for sixty years a resident of this city, died yesterday at his home, 254 West Seventy-second Street. He was born Feb. 3, 1824, in Staatsburg, N. Y., his father, David Mulford, being one of the oldest settlers in that region.

At an early age Mr. Mulford became connected with the Hudson River Railroad, and rose by degrees to the position of General Freight Agent, with headquarters in this city. He remained in the employ of that company for twenty-four years, and was one of the organizers of the West Side Bank, remaining its Vice President until his death. He leaves a wife, his only child having recently died. The funeral will take place to-morrow at his late home, and the interment will be in Trinity Cemetery.

Abraham A. Barker.

Abraham A. Barker, an ex-member of Congress, of Ebensburg, Penn., died suddenly yesterday at Altoona while walking in the street. He was born in Lovell, Me., in 1816, and after receiving a common school education engaged in agricultural pursuits. At an early age he became a strenuous advocate of temperance and anti-slavery. In 1854 he removed to Pennsylvania, where he entered the lumber and general merchandise business. Ten years later he was elected a Representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress and served on the Committee on Claims. He leaves two sons, Judge A. V. Barker and Harry Barker, both of Ebensburg.

J. H. Stanley.

J. H. Stanley died yesterday at Evanston, Ill., aged seventy-eight years, after suffering for some time with a bronchial affection at the Evanston Hospital. He removed from Cleveland to Chicago thirty years ago, and had been a resident of Evanston for twelve years. He was at one time a clerk at the Sherman House, in Chicago, and later was known in amusement circles as the proprietor of Stanley's Circus. This organization was one of the most popular of its day, and Mr. Stanley made a fortune, which he lost, however, in the Bee Hive Bank in Chicago many years ago.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL TAUSSIG, a syrup broker and one of the prominent members of the Glucose Trust, died in Chicago last evening of apoplexy.

GEORGE PARDO, a prominent hotel man in Northern New York, died of heart failure at Glens Falls Thursday night. He was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1819.

GEORGE W. HOBBS of Uxbridge, Mass., a lawyer and claim agent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, died yesterday. He had served as a member of the State Legislature.

The Rev. GEORGE B. ENGLE is dead, at Indianapolis. He was the senior minister of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Indiana. He was born in 1809, and was ordained to the ministry in New York in 1838.

JOHN L. MATTHEWS of the New Haven Paper Company died suddenly of heart disease at his home in New Haven early yesterday morning, aged fifty-three years. He was born in Lee, Mass., and began business in New Haven twenty-six years ago.

MORRIS BLACK, a prominent young attorney and a member of the Cleveland City Council, died in Toledo yesterday. He became conspicuous in politics through his antagonism to Mayor McKisson of Cleveland, and was about the only candidate opposing the Mayor who was renominated at the recent Republican caucuses. Last December Mr. Black was married at Indianapolis to Miss Sarah Layton Walker, daughter of Gen. Ivan Walker.

JAMES E. MCVEANY, for many years an officer in the Supreme Court, died Thursday at his residence, One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Topping Avenue. He was once active in Republican politics and had served terms as Alderman and Councilman. He had been attached to the Supreme Court for the past twenty-four years as an officer, and since the creation of the Appellate Division had been attached to that part. He leaves a widow and several grown children. He was over sixty-five years old.

MRS. THURSTON'S BODY REMOVED

Leaves Washington for Omaha, Escorted by a Large Funeral Party.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The train bearing the remains of Mrs. Thurston to Omaha left here at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon. Besides Senator Thurston and his son Clarence, there were included in the funeral party Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Mrs. Hatcher and Mrs. Taplin, National officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution; members of the Cuban Relief Corps, and other friends of Mrs. Thurston.

At Chicago J. L. Webster and W. J. Carroll will join the party. The floral offerings presented by various organizations and individuals were numerous. President and Mrs. McKinley sent calla lilies, lilies of the valley, and Easter lilies and wreaths of roses; the Daughters of the American Revolution, a large wreath of violets, and the Cuban Relief Corps, a wreath of lilies of the valley, fastened with the National colors.

The train is due to reach Chicago at 5:50 Saturday afternoon and Omaha at 8:30 on the following morning. Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock Sunday at All Saints' Episcopal Church. The Rev. George Mackay will officiate.

MASS FOR GEN. ROSECRANS.

Special Service at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle yesterday forenoon in memory of Gen. William Starke Rosecrans, whose son, the late Rev. Father Adrian A. Rosecrans, was one of the most active members of the Order of Paulist Fathers. The special service was in the nature of a personal tribute on the part of the Paulist Fathers.

The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Father George M. Searle, the deacon was Father Thomas E. Burke, sub-deacon, Father Thomas McNichol, and the master of ceremonies was Father A. Russell Nevins. The Rev. Father George Deshon, rector of the church, preached a memorial sermon, in which he reviewed the personal and military career of Gen. Rosecrans. Father Deshon told of the conversion of William Starke Rosecrans and his wife to the Roman Catholic faith.

The Rev. Matthew Taylor, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, was present at the services, as also was the uniformed corps of cadets of the De La Salle Institute.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dyeing and Cleaning—Curtains and blanket bleaching. LORD'S offices, patronized by best families of New York. 668 6th Av., or 15th St., near Broadway.

DIED.

CONKLING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, March 17, 1898, Dr. John T. Conkling, aged 73 years.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, 143 Remsen St., on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

COX.—Suddenly, in New York City, on Friday, March 18, Allyn Cox, of Yonkers, N. Y., son of the late Jacob Dolson and Thedia R. Cox, in the 63d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CROWELL.—On Friday, March 18, 1898, Sarah M. Crowell, in the 67th year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late home, the residence of her niece, Mrs. D. E. Meeker, 255 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 21, at 2:30 o'clock.

FLOYD.—At Garden City, L. I., on Thursday, March 17th, Eugene Du Bois, infant son of Margaret Otis and Nicoll Floyd, Jr., aged one year and seven weeks.

Funeral services will be held on Saturday, March 19th, at 2:15 P. M., at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City. Train will leave foot of East 34th Street at 12:50 P. M. for Hempstead Crossing. Interment at Mastic, L. I.

FAY.—At Brookline, Mass., on March 15, Clement K. Fay, in the 53d year of his age.

LEWISOHN.—On March 9, in London, England, Sam, beloved son of Leonard and Rosalie Lewisohn, from pneumonia.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday morning, March 20, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, 14 East 57th Street. Kindly omit flowers.

Boston and Providence papers please copy.

McCORMICK.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 17th inst., Caroline Pinsbury McCormick, widow of John McCormick.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 1,146 Dean St., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MULFORD.—On Friday, March 18, 1898, John Mulford, last surviving son of David Mulford, aged 74 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 3 P. M., at No. 254 West 72d St. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

NOYES.—On Friday, March 18, 1898, at her residence, 163 Union Street, Montclair, N. J., Jane R. D. Noyes, widow of Charles H. Noyes.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

RITCIE.—On March 18th, Elizabeth, widow of Leslie Ritcie, in her 93d year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from The Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Saturday evening, March 19, at 8 P. M.

THURSTON.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
21 Cortlandt Street,
New York, March 18th, 1898.
To All Stockholders of the
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company:

The Erie Railroad Company, by proper corporate action, having increased its Capital Stock by 130,000 shares of First Preferred Stock and 150,000 shares of Common Stock, notice is given to holders of the Capital Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, that in exchange for certificates of stock of said last-named Company, duly endorsed for transfer, and delivered to the Erie Railroad Company, through Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, (23 Wall Street, New York,) there will be delivered temporary receipts which shall entitle the holder, not later than the first day of June, 1898, and upon surrender of such receipt, to receive therefor stock of the Erie Railroad Company, at the following rates, viz.:

Nine-tenths of one share of First Preferred Stock of the Erie Railroad Company for each and every share of the Preferred Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company specified in such receipt.

One share of Common Stock of the Erie Railroad Company for each and every share of the Common Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company specified in such receipt.

The certificates for Erie stock will be in the form of Stock Trust Certificates, identical with those now listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Such certificates not being issuable for less than one share each, suitable adjustment in cash will be made for fractions of a share resulting upon these exchanges.

If for any reason the Erie Railroad stock trust certificates shall not be ready for delivery on or before the first day of June, 1898, a certificate for the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company's stock, to the amount stated in each receipt will, without charge, be returned upon surrender of such receipt.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time, and without previous notice.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
By E. B. Thomas,
President.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.
New York and London,
February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,
N. E. Cor. Toone and Second Sts.,
Canton, Baltimore Co., Md., March 2d, 1898.

By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that Forty Thousand Dollars will be expended in the purchase of shares of the capital stock of the CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE for cancellation, in accordance with its charter.

All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to sell stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 23d day of March, 1898, will be considered and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the Company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers. W. B. BROOKS, Jr., President.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market feverish.

During the greater part of yesterday Wall Street had rather a dull time of it. Stocks opened at an advance, but immediately thereafter developed weakness, and up to the last hour the market was heavy and dull. There was no aggressive bear selling, the room traders seeming to fear that, with the report of the naval board of inquiry close at hand, as is generally believed, further short selling on a scale large enough to bring about much weakness might prove unprofitable. Many hitherto bears started in yesterday to lighten their load of short contracts, and in the last hour the buying of this character became so aggressive that all stocks advanced sharply, and many of the losses of Thursday were regained.

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Just before 2 o'clock the Washington wires were productive of bullish news. The Cabinet was reported to have announced itself as opposed to intervention in Cuban affairs until after the Spanish Government had been given more time to establish and bring into favor its autonomy plan. It was also stated that the naval board of inquiry had reported that the Maine disaster was due to an accident, and that the explosion had been internal.

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These two rumors with others of the same sort brought about what was practically a bear panic, the shorts making a rush to cover that advanced almost every stock on the list. No time was spent in trying to find out whether or not the reports were true. The traders, nearly all of whom are short of more stocks than they could conveniently care for in the event of a rally of any proportions, started in to cover and bid prices up on themselves.

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The general expectation that on or before Monday the report of the Naval Board of Inquiry will be known was really a bullish factor. On this account there was considerable uneasiness evinced in quarters where the short interest is large, and a disposition shown to take in some part of the outstanding short contracts before the close of the week.

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The rally with which the stock market closed yesterday may not prove to be the beginning of any sustained upward movement in prices, but it had in it significance of something probably more important. It showed plainly the existing state of stock market affairs—the artificial character of the more recent market smashes. And it showed unmistakably what really good news will do. Wall Street has heard very little of a bullish character of late. What news there has been has been bearish. But, judging by yesterday's upward spurt, prices can be depended upon for buoyancy in the event of any favorable developments in the diplomatic situation.

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Government bonds were not dealt in, but the closing quotations for the new 4s and the old 4s, coupon, were ½ per cent. lower.

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In State bonds, $2,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 89 cash.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	1¼	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1¼	N. J. Central	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Nort. & West. pf.	1
Brook. Un. Gas.	1	North. Pacific pf.	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Southern Pacific	¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Southern R'y pf.	½
Consolidated Gas.	½	Stand. R. & T.	½
Detroit Gas.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
General Electric	1¼	Third Avenue	⅞
Hawaiian Sugar.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1	West. Union Tel.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Lake Shore	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1½	Michigan Central	⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	National Lead	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅜	Oregon Short Line	1½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	⅝	Pullman Car	⅜
Erie 1st pf.	½	West Chi. St.	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s. 1	Tex. Pac. 2d. 1¼
St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s. 1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r. 1
St. L. S. W. 1st. 1	

Bonds Declined.

Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s. 1½	Rome, W. & O. con. 2
C., M. & St. P., C. 1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s. 1
W. & W. 5s. 3½	W. & L. E. 1st, t. r. 1¾
Ore. Imp. Con., 5th in. pd. 3¾	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $114,323,959; balances, $7,172,236; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $954,539.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝@3 per cent. for short and 2 15-16@3 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¾@$4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.84⅛@$4.84⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 and 94⅜, and guilders at 39¾ and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—Par to 12½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ¾, to 103; Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 58⅜; New York Central, ⅜, to 114¼; St. Paul, ¼, to 92; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 50½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 11½. Declined—Erie first preferred, ½, to 35½. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111⅞, for money and 112 for the account.

American eagles were quoted at 76s 7½d. In Paris, rentes sold 103f 25c. Exchange on London was 25f 31c. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 14,200,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 860,000 marks; "other" securities increased 18,380,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 6,680,000 marks. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 166.00; in Lisbon at 53¾, and in Rome at 105.65.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,064,819, against $2,564,886 last week, and $4,357,301 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,119,216, against $2,311,346 last week, and $6,298,181 in the same week of last year.

GOVERNMENT BONDS NEGLECTED.

Government bonds were neglected yesterday, there being no transactions in any of the issues. Except for the new 4s and the old 4s, coupon, both of which were one-half of 1 per cent. lower, closing quotations for the list of Governments were unchanged. Brokers reported the withdrawal from the market of bonds which were offered for sale on Thursday. Spanish 4s were lower on the foreign bourses, selling down to 54⅝, against 55 11-16, their closing price on Thursday.

A STOCK FOR INVESTMENT.

Mr. W. A. Dick of the Stock Exchange house of Dick Brothers & Co., whose recent analyses of the comparative investment status of Pennsylvania Railroad stock and of other attractive railway securities have been much commented upon in financial circles, has turned his attention to Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad stock. Mr. Dick says, regarding the property and its stock:

"The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company has a capital stock of $11,819,350, of which the Pennsylvania Railroad owns $10,890,950. It has no mortgage bonds, but has issues of debenture bonds aggregating $5,730,000.

"In 1881, when Robert Garrett, then President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was negotiating for the purchase of control of this road, the control was bought by the Pennsylvania Railroad at about $80 per share, and the Pennsylvania Railroad offered to purchase from minority stockholders for a fixed period at the same price all minority stock. This stock, when purchased, was deposited with the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance, &c., and against it were issued Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore collateral trust 4 per cent. certificates, which are listed at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and are now 109 bid. At this rate they net the investor just 3½ per cent.

"The difference between the amount of dividends paid on the shares owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the rate of interest which the collateral trust certificates bear, that is, 3 per cent., is used under the trust agreement as a sinking fund to retire the collateral trust bonds. The proportionate amount of stock is then released, and thus becomes the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Therefore, in time, the surplus dividends on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore stock will retire the collateral trust certificates, and thus the stock will have paid for itself.

"The annual report for the year ended Oct. 31, 1897, shows $273,604 surplus, after paying 7 per cent. dividends. The combined surplus carried to profit and loss by Lake Shore, New York Central, and New York, New Haven and Hartford is only $181,000; of this Lake Shore's proportion is $54,410. The debenture bonds of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore sell on about a 3½ per cent. basis.

"The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad has paid dividends continuously since 1868. From that time up to 1887 it paid 8 per cent. per annum; in 1888 and 1889, 7 per cent.; in 1890 and 1891, 6 per cent.; in 1892, 7 per cent.; in 1893, 7½ per cent.; in 1894, 7 per cent.; in 1895, 6¼ per cent.; in 1896, 7 per cent., and 7 per cent. since that date. This property may properly be described as Pennsylvania's 'Lake Shore.'

"Lake Shore paying 7 per cent. dividends and selling at say 186 nets the investor say 3.76 per cent. New York Central paying 4 per cent. dividends and selling at say 109 nets the investor say 3.66 per cent. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, paying 7 per cent. dividends and selling at say 150 nets the investor say 4.66 per cent. Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, paying 7 per cent. dividends and selling at say $75 per share, or 150 per cent., nets the investor over 4.66 per cent."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of March to-day will cover thirty-three roads, and will show 22.58 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ann Arbor	$31,269	$10,883	.....
Bal. & Ohio Southw.	143,171	46,145	.....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	69,210	12,106	.....
Canadian Pacific	492,000	160,000	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	222,321	.....	8,302
Chi. & East. Illinois	78,500	5,500	.....
Chi. Great Western	110,937	24,255	.....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	665,733	149,399	.....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	28,541	8,491	.....
Denver & Rio Grande	135,600	26,900	.....
Evans. & Indianapolis	5,328	1,848	.....
Evans. & Terre Haute	21,473	7,527	.....
International & G. N.	61,162	.....	2,756
Kanawha & Michigan	9,306	1,126	.....
Kan. C., Pitts. & Gulf	64,643	31,846	.....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	9,153	2,267	.....
Lake Erie & Western	64,455	4,133	.....
Mexican Central	267,222	8,888	.....
Minn. & St. Louis	39,045	1,385	.....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	188,147	14,095	.....
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	468,000	65,000	.....
Central Branch	27,000	8,000	.....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	68,466	7,228	.....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	16,209	2,303	.....
Pitts. & Western	54,342	9,573	.....
Rio Grande Southern	7,986	1,824	.....
Rio Grande Western	53,600	15,300	.....
St. Joseph & G. I.	19,122	.....	3,298
Texas & Pacific	143,303	28,692	.....
Tol. & Ohio Central	52,770	6,894	.....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	44,208	3,509	.....
Wabash	256,372	51,516	.....
Wheel. & Lake Erie	29,132	11,951	.....
Total (33 roads)	$3,926,416	$737,582	$14,356
Net inc. (22.58 p. c.)	.....	723,226	.....

THE GOLD IMPORT MOVEMENT.

Only $200,000 gold was announced as engaged for importation yesterday, the City Bank taking that amount. This brings up the total engaged or imported since Feb. 25 to $25,850,000. Exchange market authorities continue to predict that at least $30,000,000 will have been announced before the end of next week. In the event of any advance in New York money market rates it is expected that large engagements of gold will be immediately announced.

COVERING IN SUGAR TRUST.

Sugar Trust opened yesterday at an advance over Thursday's closing, but it quickly lost its gain, and made a new low figure, 117¼, before noon. The stock was decidedly weak, and there were many evidences that its decline was to a large extent responsible to liquidation of long stock. The traders, of course, helped along the decline with sales for the short account, although between the low point and 118 considerable stock was covered by the professional element. In the rally at the close Sugar made the sharpest gain, running up close to 120, and making a net gain of over a point. A large part of the short interest in Sugar was eliminated in the last hour yesterday.

GOSSIP ON MANHATTAN.

Manhattan Elevated broke par again yesterday, selling (ex dividend) to 99. At that price support materialized, which, however, came largely from the shorts. Sentiment on the stock was much confused by the new position taken by the Rapid Transit Commissioners, both the bulls and the bears on the stock construing the matter as favorable to their own side. Wall Street is really inclined to look upon the pending scheme to legislate the present Rapid Transit Commission out of office as of much more importance than any of the plans which are at present being proposed. There was a rumor yesterday that important political leaders had stated that the bill would not pass the Legislature. In the rally at the close yesterday Manhattan jumped up to 102 and made a net gain for the day of over a point.

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S REVIEW.

In his financial review in London Truth, (just received here,) Mr. Henry Labouchère says, regarding the American markets:

"Rarely have the bears in Wall Street had such opportunities of availing themselves of all manner of rumors manufactured ready to hand for them as during the last few weeks. Hardly had the de Lome incident passed off when the Maine catastrophe furnished a most sensational event for the Cuban jingoes to take hold of, and we have heard all kinds of unfavorable explanations of the disaster. The jingoes have not been slow to take up another cue, and that is the necessity of the United States interfering for the benefit of the Cubans, in case Spain cannot bring the war to a speedy termination; and now every measure for the strengthening of coast defenses and for bringing up the American Navy to some degree of efficiency is magnified into preparations for war. The United States have undoubtedly neglected their coast defenses to an extraordinary extent, and are at present making up for lost time; and it would not be surprising if they were to strengthen their navy, which is not at all in proportion to their pretensions in connection with foreign politics. But this does not exactly mean war with Spain, and the manner in which President McKinley has so far conducted the Government gives rise to every hope that he will keep his head cool and refrain from precipitating his country into war.

"Another unsettling feature in the American and Canadian markets has been the continued war of rates between the Canadian Pacific, on the one hand, and the Grand Trunk, in alliance with the American Pacific roads, on the other. Several times the rumor had gained currency that a settlement had been reached, but so far these reports are unconfirmed. I do not think that the whole matter is of so much importance as has been attributed to it in the market, the Klondike traffic being probably overrated, and the last traffic returns of the Canadian roads do not show any traces of this disturbing factor. But it seems nothing short of deliberate mischief to quarrel at the present juncture, when both the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Roads are on a wave of prosperity, and promise to make up to the shareholders for the disappointments of recent years. It is stated that the German shareholders are remonstrating seriously with the Canadian Pacific management, and it might be as well if the British shareholders in both companies were to bring pressure to bear upon their respective boards. If the latter do not speedily conclude peace they will lay themselves open to the charge of carrying on this war for their own private benefit. It is true that experience with American railroad Directors has shown that they utilize their positions for the furtherance of private interests and for stock-jobbing purposes, but I refuse to believe that the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Directors come into that category."

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"Neither peace nor war reports have changed the onward current of business. Orders for more than $25,500,000 gold from Europe have blocked any drift toward stringency in rates for money, and Treasury receipts of about $1,100,000 per day have kept in check any question about the currency, while exports of products have continued at a rate considerably increased, and the demand for products of the great industries shows steady expansion. Prompt action by the Senate and House has removed all fear of embarrassment through conflicting purposes at Washington. The Government is making ready without any waste of time, while frankly assuring everybody that it looks for a peaceful settlement, and hopes that its preparations may prove unnecessary.

"The backbone of the situation is the excess of merchandise exports, again more than $41,000,000 in February, with an increase of $2,600,000 in miscellaneous products, $2,100,000 in provisions, $4,500,000 in cotton, and $7,000,000 in breadstuffs compared with last year, and $15,100,000 in all products. In two weeks of March exports have been 16 per cent. larger than last year, and imports have gained but 3.7 per cent., although especially swelled by receipts of india rubber, sugar, and hides. The outgo of cotton surpasses all expectations, though the price was stronger last week, and the export demand apparently paid no attention to market fluctuations. Receipts from plantations continue much greater than at the corresponding date from the largest crop heretofore produced, so that guesses about the future crop are now the trade's reliance of speculators.

"Little encouragement appears in the market for cotton goods, with print cloths a sixteenth lower than a week ago, and standard grades undersold by many of less note. The demand is large, but not large enough. In woolen goods, on the contrary, the material advance in prices has raised the only obstacle to increased transactions, and somewhat frequent cancellations indicate that dealers have been disappointed in their distribution. The small yielding in wool may result in a greater decline if this tendency in the manufacture continues. The boot and shoe manufacture, having chosen the opposite policy, has secured by far the largest orders ever known at this season through concessions which leave scarcely any profit for the works, but insure active operations for a half year or more to the establishments producing most heavily. Leather is slightly weaker, and hides at Chicago average a little lower in price.

"Bessemer pig and gray forge are both slightly stronger at Pittsburg, the proposed combination of valley furnaces helping, but pig is not changed in price elsewhere, nor are finished products at any point, excepting wire nails, which are 5 cents per keg weaker, and steel rails which are said to be sold at $17.50 at the East by some establishments. Contracts have been made for 10,000 tons with Eastern works for domestic delivery, 12,000 tons for Australia, 8,000 tons, with 7,000 tons bridge work, for South Africa, and the Illinois Steel Company is filled with orders for the year. The Carnegie Company has sold 5,000 tons deck plates to shipbuilders of England, and several Chicago orders for plates exceeding 1,000 tons each are for railroads, car and agricultural implement manufacturers, while one for 2,500 tons is for three new ships at Cramps' yard, one for 7,000 tons is for the Hall of Records at New York, and an order for 5,000 tons special pig comes from projectile works."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"The aggregate volume of the country's business continues sufficiently large to allow of favorable comparisons with past periods alike in this and preceding years. Aside from a quieting in demand at a few leading Eastern markets, where uncertainty as to the outcome of foreign complications is advanced as a reason for unwillingness to embark in new business, the situation is one possessing nearly all of the favorable features noted for some time past. The best reports as to distribution in leading lines come from the Central West and the Northwest. In those sections the situation is one of undeniable strength. Favorable weather has improved distribution of dry goods, clothing, millinery, building materials, agricultural implements, and nearly all other products forming staple articles of consumption among the prosperous farming community.

"The movement of iron and steel is especially large, but without effect on prices, which are generally very firmly held. Some slight advances in pig iron, in fact, have been a feature of the week at some markets. St. Louis reports general trade larger than at any corresponding time in recent years, with fewer cancellations of orders already filed, and with purchases tending nearer to a cash basis than ever before. Business is good at Kansas City, and dealers in hardware, building materials, and implements cannot get goods fast enough to supply current demand. Better weather has improved retail trade at the South, while wholesale business is maintained at a satisfactory volume. New Orleans reports trade in excess of last year and the outlook encouraging. Southern iron manufacturers are active, and fruit and vegetable shipments promise alike to be early and heavy. Distributive trade is reported increasing at the Northwest, navigation is practically open on the lakes, and the 1st of April will witness a general movement of craft. Other favorable features of the country's general trade situation are summed up in liberal shipments of leading cereals, unprecedented totals of exports at New York, fewer business failures, and slightly larger bank clearings.

"Net earnings make even better comparisons than do gross receipts, those of January showing a gain of 21 per cent. in net, against 13.5 per cent. in gross.

"Business failures in the United States this week numbered 223, as against 247 last week, 231 in the corresponding week of 1897, 300 in 1896, and 252 in 1895. Bank clearings at all cities for the week aggregated $1,288,951,000, less than 1 per cent. larger than last week, but 36 per cent. in excess of this week a year ago, 35 per cent. larger than in 1895, 52 per cent. larger than in 1894, and 5 per cent. larger than in 1893.

"Wheat exports are smaller than last week, but considerably larger than in corresponding periods of preceding years, aggregating 3,625,584 bushels, against 4,484,000 bushels last week, 1,629,000 bushels last year, 1,592,000 bushels in 1896, and 2,998,000 bushels in 1895. Corn exports exceed those of last week, aggregating 3,918,000 bushels, against 3,285,000 bushels in the preceding week, 5,939,000 bushels last year, 1,802,000 bushels in 1896, and 486,000 bushels in 1895."

IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its review of the coal and iron trades, The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

"Dullness and lethargy pervade the anthracite market throughout the seaboard States. March is ordinarily one of the best months of the year for the reason that most consumers during a fairly cold Winter will run short of coal by this time and have to replenish. This Winter, however, is practically over, and the indications are that consumers will in a great many cases get along with the coal on hand. This leaves dealers with unsold stocks, and the fact that some companies have not tried to keep their production as low as they might have kept it does not improve the situation. The large companies assert that they are maintaining prices, but, as is well known, outsiders have been cutting freely, and reports are in circulation now that in certain cases where prices are outwardly maintained rebates are given that amount to a liberal discount. These facts are more or less obvious to the trade, and consequently there is a general disposition among possible buyers to wait and see if the large producers will not issue another circular naming prices for Spring business considerably lower than those that are current.

"Many factors have undoubtedly combined to bear the market. With the higher price of steam sizes consumers are changing to bituminous. Again in a mild Winter there is a constantly increasing number of people in the cities who manage to get along without using any coal at all, its place being supplied by gas or kerosene. Restrictions on production are apparently pretty well maintained; taking the whole field into consideration, but such restrictions plainly cannot be regarded as permanent measures for bettering trade. The plain fact is that, while the productive capacity of the various companies is probably greater than ever, consumption during the last five years has been stationary, if not growing smaller. The only hope for permanent relief is, consequently, in a thorough reorganization of the trade, which shall make coal cheaper by bringing producer and consumer closer together.

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"Some very wild statements have been made by certain daily papers regarding purchases of coal by the Government. As a matter of fact the total movement on Government account is probably less than 25,000 tons. The soft coal trade increases in volume as the season advances in spite of the continued strength in ocean freights. Part of the orders now coming into the hands of producers are limited to rates under the market. Altogether there is considerable coal mining and fair tonnages are reported by the railroads from the various districts.

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"The iron market has been fairly steady and the volume of business continues large. There is an expectation that a large amount of money will be spent for iron and steel for ships, guns, and war material.

"The Alabama ironmakers are holding another meeting this week to finally settle their differences and agree upon prices. Meetings and conferences are the order of the day. The Western charcoal ironmakers have agreed to stop the cutting which has been going on for some time. The furnaces making Bessemer pig in Pittsburg and the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys are trying to arrange some agreement. With the prevailing tendency of the steel companies to make their own pig, the future for the outside furnaces is uncertain. Thus, the Ohio Steel Company at Youngstown is going to put up two blast furnaces, and the Johnson Company, at Lorain, Ohio, is arranging for its own furnaces and coke ovens."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase in freight rates by Panama Railroad in conjunction with Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Unsatisfactory condition of anthracite coal trade intensified by present weather conditions.

Prospects of an early opening of lake navigation.

Report from Cincinnati that another special election may be held soon to secure for the Southern Railway a perpetual lease of the Cincinnati Southern Railway.

Firmer market for sterling exchange. Increased demand from remitters and investors.

Little prospect of settlement of Northwestern rate war.

No gold withdrawn from Bank of England for shipment to America, but some purchases in open market. Sale of £50,000 in gold in Paris for shipment here.

Decline in Spanish fours in London from 55 1-16 Thursday to 54⅝ yesterday.

Expected that new distilling combination will involve twelve concerns and be capitalized at $25,000,000.

Decrease of $500,000 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with previous week, and decrease of $200,000 in amount marketed.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week March	$143,171	$97,026	$120,099
From July 1	4,675,787	3,775,256	4,190,460
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
2d week March	$69,210	$57,104	$52,185
From July 1	2,562,519	2,395,487	2,215,570
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,547	6,444	6,391
2d week March	$492,000	$323,000	$342,000
From Jan. 1	4,026,628	3,231,924	3,485,798
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week March	$222,320	$230,622	$180,877
From July 1	8,337,026	7,523,718	7,287,854
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
2d week March	$78,500	$73,000	$76,900
From July 1	2,521,666	2,176,243	2,969,464
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
2d week March	$28,541	$20,050	$22,138
From July 1	1,071,806	807,578	232,634
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
2d week March	$5,327	$3,479	$5,886
From July 1	239,602	195,754	225,750
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
2d week March	$21,472	$13,945	$22,341
From July 1	874,281	723,426	899,173
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
2d week March	$9,306	$8,180	$8,849
From Jan. 1	102,482	87,276	98,802
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
2d week March	$64,455	$60,321	$62,907
From Jan. 1	675,791	638,597	691,496
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,861	1,860
2d week March	$267,222	$238,334	$202,607
From Jan. 1	3,372,553	2,576,956	2,006,145
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
2d week March	$188,146	$174,051	$205,236
From July 1	8,457,385	7,913,607	8,178,756
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,936	4,990
2d week March	$468,000	$403,000	$367,000
From Jan. 1	4,974,210	4,315,698	4,268,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week March	$27,000	$19,000	$12,000
From Jan. 1	253,607	207,672	138,000
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
2d week March	$68,466	$61,238	$51,514
From July 1	2,850,238	2,746,731	2,635,181
OHIO RIVER for January—			
Gross earnings	71,475	68,075	75,753
Op. expenses	54,847	46,250	52,624
Net earnings	16,628	21,825	23,129
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
2d week March	$16,208	$13,907	$17,746
From Jan. 1	174,438	181,711	181,588
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
2d week March	$54,341	$44,768	$48,946
From July 1	1,951,314	1,709,298	2,154,100
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
2d week March	$19,122	$22,420	$11,500
From July 1	914,276	670,808	.....
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	367
2d week March	$32,770	$25,876	$31,651
From Jan. 1	309,135	306,953	330,046
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
2d week March	$29,032	$17,081	$19,694
From July 1	979,080	814,043	990,663
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	894
2d week March	$89,817	$72,749	$70,444
Since July 1	3,478,201	2,969,990	309,874
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN for January—			
Gross earnings	$505,648	$532,492	$489,816
Operating ex.	393,153	359,432	389,761
Net earnings	112,495	113,060	120,055
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,994,646	3,644,517	3,940,612
Operating ex.	2,744,128	2,506,055	2,665,113
Net earnings	1,250,517	1,138,461	1,275,499
CENTRAL CROSSTOWN for the quarter ended Dec. 31—	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$153,875	$152,054	Inc. $1,821
Operating ex.	96,976	105,585	Dec. 8,610
Net earnings	56,900	46,469	Inc. 10,431
Other income	11,113	1,033	Inc. 10,080
Total income	68,013	47,502	Inc. 20,511

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, March 18, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
102	104	42	Adams Express	102	102	101	101	.....
16½	17½	500	American Cotton Oil	16½	16½	16½	16½	− ½
67⅝	69	178	Am. Cotton Oil pf	67¾	67¾	67¾	67⅞	+ ⅜
7	7¼	610	American Spirits Mfg.	7	7	7	7	− ⅛
17½	17¾	110	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
119¾	119⅞	67,554	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	119	119¾	117¾	119⅝	+1⅞
107	107⅜	519	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107½	−1⅞
96½	96¾	12,847	American Tobacco	95¼	97	95¼	96¾	+1⅞
113	115	90	American Tobacco pf	115	115	115	115	.....
11	13	100	Ann Arbor	12	12	12	12	.....
11¾	11¾	300	At., T. & S. F.	11¼	11¾	11	11	.....
25¼	25⅜	2,410	At., T. & S. F. pf	24⅝	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ½
17	17½	910	Baltimore & Ohio	17	17	16¾	16¾	.....
2¾	2⅞	540	Bay State Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	.....
38¾	38⅞	8,615	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	38⅜	38½	37	38⅝	+ ⅝
112½	115	270	Brooklyn Union Gas	112	112	112	112	+1
46	47	54	Canada Southern	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	.....
82¼	82⅝	300	Canadian Pacific	82¼	82¾	82	82⅝	⅜
19	19¼	1,630	Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅞	19	18¼	19	.....
90⅜	90⅞	26,940	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	90½	91½	89½	90⅜	+ ⅜
10	10¼	520	Chicago Great West	10½	10⅝	9⅞	10	− ¼
7	8	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
24	25	15	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	24	24	24	24	.....
89⅜	89½	26,375	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	89¼	89⅞	88⅜	89½	+ ⅝
145½	146	32	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	146	146	145⅜	145⅝	.....
117⅝	118	3,160	Chi. & Northw	117	118¼	116⅞	118	+ ⅜
83⅜	83⅞	9,155	Chi., Rock. Isl. & Pac.	83¼	84¼	82⅜	83⅞	+ ⅝
27½	29	100	Chi., Term. Trans. pf	28	28	28	28	.....
27¼	28	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	− ½
		131	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	80	80	79	79	.....
12⅞	13	1,000	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	12⅞	13	12¾	13	.....
17½	18½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18	18	18	18	− ⅜
		3	Columbus & Ninth Av.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	.....
	6	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5	5	5	5	− ⅝
179	179½	2,210	Consolidated Gas	178½	179½	177	179	+ ½
109	110	344	Del. & Hudson	109	109	108	109	.....
44½	44⅞	100	Denver & R. G. pf	45	45	45	45	.....
60	61½	1,290	Detroit Gas	60¼	61¼	60¼	61¼	+1¼
12½	13	200	Erie	12½	12¾	12½	12½	− ⅜
34⅝	35	710	Erie 1st pf	34⅜	34¾	34½	34⅝	− ½
17	18	100	Erie 2d pf	17½	17¾	17¼	17¼	.....
		4	Ft. W. & D. C., st	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	.....
82⅜	83⅝	2,945	General Electric	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	+1⅛
28⅜	30	300	Hawaiian Sugar	29½	30	28⅜	30	+ ⅞
44	50	10	Homestake, ex div	49	49	49	49	.....
90½	100	570	Illinois Central	99½	99½	99¼	99½	+ ¼
7	7¼	100	Iowa Central	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
6	7	200	Kanawha & Michigan	6	6	6	6	.....
20⅜	21	400	K. C. Pitts. & Gulf	20⅜	21¼	20⅜	21¼	+ ¼
42½	43	400	Laclede Gas	43	43	42¾	43	.....
85	90	100	Laclede Gas pf	85	85	85	85	.....
67½	69	100	Lake Erie & West. pf	68	68	68	68	− ½
185	187½	350	Lake Shore	188	186	185	185½	− ½
48⅜	49¼	6,060	Louisville & Nashville	49	49¾	48⅜	49½	+ ⅜
101⅛	101⅝	23,405	Manhat. Con., ex div	101½	102	99	101¼	+ ⅛
140¼	140⅝	13,800	Metropolitan St. Ry	142¾	142¾	138½	140½	.....
103⅜	104¼	350	Michigan Central	103½	104¼	103½	104¼	.....
51⅛	53¾	300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	50½	52	50½	52	+1
10⅝	11¼	50	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10½	10½	10½	10½	.....
32½	33	935	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	31½	32¾	31½	32¾	+1
23⅞	25¾	2,805	Missouri Pacific	25	25⅜	24⅜	25⅝	+ ⅝
170	173	17	Morris & Essex	172	172	171	171	.....
29	31	250	National Lead Co	29½	29¾	29¼	29¼	−1¼
101⅜	102⅞	185	National Lead Co. pf	102⅜	103	102¼	102¾	.....
92	92⅞	1,670	New Jersey Central	91½	92¼	91	92¼	+ ½
109¼	110	6,293	New York Central	109⅜	110½	108½	109¾	+ ⅝
45½	46	580	Norfolk & West. pf	44⅜	46	44⅜	46	+1
5⅜	5⅝	500	North American	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	.....
21⅜	22	7,455	Northern Pacific	22	22¼	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
60⅝	61	16,650	Northern Pacific pf	61	61½	60	61	+ ½
14½	14¾	150	Ontario & Western	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	.....
24½	26½	200	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd	25	25	25	25	.....
28⅜	30½	125	Oregon Short Line	28½	28½	28½	28½	−1½
24	24½	1,060	Pacific Mail	24¼	24½	24	24¼	.....
114	114¾	225	Pennsylvania R. R.	113⅝	113¾	113⅜	113⅝	− ⅛
90⅛	91	6,050	People's Gas	90⅝	91	89¼	91	+ ⅛
43½	46	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
60	64	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	62	62	62	62	.....
162⅜	171½	110	Pull. Pal. Car Co	169	169	169	163	− ¾
16⅝	17	600	Reading	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	.....
39⅛	39½	380	Reading 1st pf	39⅛	39¼	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
20⅛	21	100	Reading 2d pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	.....
		25	Rio Grande Western	22½	22½	22½	22½	.....
		65	St. J. & G. I.	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
53⅜	53½	106	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	.....
25⅜	25⅝	242	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
70	70¼	905	St. Paul & Omaha	69	70	68½	70	.....
15½	16¼	400	Southern Pacific	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
26⅜	26½	570	Southern Railway pf	25¼	26⅜	25½	26⅜	+ ½
3½	4½	300	Standard R. & T	4	4	4	4	+ ½
19½	19⅝	1,575	Tenn. Coal & Iron	18⅝	19	18½	19	+ ⅛
98	98¼	200	Texas Pacific	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
17	18	1,575	Third Avenue	177	179¾	177	179¾	+ ⅝
18¾	18⅝	855	Union Pacific	18⅜	18⅞	18	18⅞	− ⅛
50⅜	50⅝	16,640	Union Pacific pf	50¼	51	49⅝	50⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	7⅞	250	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7⅜	7⅝	7½	7½	− ⅛
57½	58	450	U. S. Leather pf	57¼	57½	57	57¼	.....
16⅜	17	250	United States Rubber	16½	16¾	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
63⅝	63⅞	250	U. S. Rubber pf	66½	66½	66½	66½	+1½
15	15⅜	620	Wabash pf	15¼	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	.....
		700	West Chicago Street	92¾	92¾	92	92	− ⅝
85½	85⅞	1,785	West. Un. Tel., ex div	85	85¾	84⅝	85⅜	+ ⅛
1¾	2	200	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	.....
13⅜	14½	310	Wisconsin Central	1½	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
Sales		205,314						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
8,000 105

Am Tobacco Co scrip
120 80
700 83

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
2,000 83

At, T & S F gen 4s
1,000 ..... 89¼
500 ..... 89¼
1,000 ..... 89⅝
48,000 89
5,000 ..... 89⅝
500 ..... 89½

Adjustment 4s
15,000 57
30,000 ..... 56⅝
50,000 ..... 56⅝
52,000 ..... 56⅝
10,000 ..... 56⅝
25,000 ..... 56⅝
5,000 ..... 56⅝
23,000 57
5,000 ..... 57¼
10,000 ..... 57¼
2,000 ..... 57⅜
10,000 ..... 57¼
10,000 ..... 57⅜

Austin & N W 1st
10,000 ..... 84½

Brooklyn R T 5s
2,000 ..... 93½

Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000 112

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
3,000 ..... 77¾
5,000 78
15,000 ..... 77¾
1,000 ..... 77½
10,000 ..... 77¼

Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000 114

Chi, B & Q deb 5s
1,000 106

Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
3,000 97

Chi, M, L & C Co 1st
5,000 ..... 103½

Chi, R & P ext 5s
10,000 stF 105⅞
32,000 ..... 105⅞
Registered
20,000 ..... 105¾

Chi, R I & P deb 5s
5,000 105

Chi Term Trans 4s
3,000 ..... 82¼
3,000 82

Clev, Lor & Wheel 1st
10,000 100

Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
7,000 61

Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $65 paid
5,000 ..... 73½
10,000 ..... 72⅝

Commercial Cable 4s
2,000s20F 104

Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
10,000 98

Erie 1s prior bonds
2,000 ..... 87⅜
10,000 88

Escanaba & Lake Sup 1st
1,000 107

Ft W & D C 1st
1,000 ..... 66½
1,000 67

Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 95⅜
8,000 ..... 95½

Gen Elec Co deb 5s
9,000 101

H & Tex Cent con 6s
3,000 107

H & Tex Cent G M 4s
6,000 78

Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
2,000 ..... 78⅜

Iowa Central 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 99⅜
Total sales 101½

Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 101½

L S & Mich So 3½s
5,000 ..... 103½

Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
1,000 86

Metropolitan Elev 1st
8,000 ..... 116½

Metropolitan Elev 2d
3,000 ..... 103⅜
2,000 ..... 103½

Met St Ry gen 5s
1,000 110
10,000 ..... 109¾

Mexican Inter 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 72½
5,000 ..... 72¼
6,000 72
7,000 ..... 72⅜

Missouri Pacific cons
3,000 ..... 95¼

Mil & N 1st, 1910, main line
1,000 120

Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac Western 5s
2,000 ..... 114⅜
1,000 ..... 114½

Terminal 5s
2,000 s20F 115

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 s20F 86¼
9,000 s20F 86
5,000 s20F 86

Mo, K & T 2d
20,000 39

5,000 ..... 58½
15,000 ..... 58⅞
5,000 ..... 59⅛

Missouri Pacific cons
3,000 ..... 95¼

Norf & W Ry con 4s
5,000 ..... 79¾
30,000 ..... 79¾
3,000 ..... 79¾

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
11,000 ..... 59¾
14,000 ..... 59⅞
1,000 ..... 59⅝
3,000 60

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
500 95
500 95
19,000 ..... 94¼
3,000 ..... 94⅜
6,000 ..... 94¼
2,500 94
6,000 ..... 94¼

Nor Pac Term 1st
5,000 ..... 106¼

Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 stF 105

Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 5th installment paid
10,000 53

Oregon R & N 1st
2,000 113
10,000 ..... 113½

Oregon R & N 4s
5,000 94

Oregon Short Line 6s
2,000 120

Oregon S L, inc A 5s
6,000 ..... 78½
2,000 61

Oregon S L 1st con 5s
2,000 ..... 99⅞

Penn 4½s coup
1,000 110

Peo & Eastern 1st
5,000 76

Pitts & West 1st
2,000 81

Reading Co gen 4s
2,000 ..... 80⅝

Rio Grande West 1st
1,000 ..... 80½

Rome, W & Og cons
5,000 120

St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
7,000s20F 70¼

St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
5,000 ..... 89¾
5,000 89
1,000 ..... 89¼
39,000 90
4,000 ..... 90¼
10,000 ..... 90½

St L & S F gen 5s
2,000 ..... 102¼

St L & S F G M 6s
3,000 117

St L S W 1st
7,000 ..... 73½
29,000 75

St P, M & M, Montana Central 5s
1,000 ..... 109½

San An & Ar Pass 4s
5,000 59

Scioto Val & N E 4s
4,000 86

So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 ..... 108¼

Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 89½
4,000 89

Standard R & T 6s
1,000 55

Standard R & T inc
3,000 ..... 11½

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
6,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99¼
4,000 99
1,000 ..... 98⅝

Tex & Pac 2d inc
1,000 31
4,000 ..... 31¼
10,000 31
5,000 ..... 31¼
2,000 ..... 31½
1,000 ..... 31¾
30,000 32

Union Pacific 4s
7,000 ..... 91½
30,000 ..... 91½
10,000 ..... 91½
21,000 ..... 91½
10,000 ..... 91½
17,000 ..... 91½
31,000 ..... 91⅜
10,000c 91½
9,000 ..... 91⅝
3,000 ..... 91⅜
5,000 ..... 91⅜
20,000 ..... 91⅝
11,000 ..... 91⅝
500 ..... 91⅜
500 ..... 91¾
25,000 ..... 91½
10,000 ..... 91¾
25,000 ..... 91½

U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 s30F 53
5,000 ..... 53¼
6,000 53
1,000 ..... 53¼
1,000 ..... 53⅜
10,000 54

Wabash 1st 5s
1,000c 106¼
1,000 ..... 106½
6,000 ..... 106⅜

Wabash deb, Series B
2,000 23

Wheel & Lake Erie 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 100

Wheel & Lake Erie 1st, Wheeling Div
10,000 90

Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000 37

Total sales $1,316,320

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
45,220	Am. Sug. Refs.	119⅝	119⅞	117½	119⅝
980	Am. Tobacco	95⅝	97	95¼	96¼
10	A., T. & S.F. pf.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
30	Balt. & Ohio	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¼
960	Brook. R. T.	38⅜	38½	37¼	38½
40	Bay State Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
14,220	Chi., Bur. & Q.	90½	91⅛	89¼	90⅞
18,450	Ch., M. & St. P.	89¼	89⅞	88¼	89⅝
4,280	Ch., R. I. & P.	83¼	84	82⅜	83⅞
40	Central of N. J.	91¼	91¼	91	91¼
20	Ch. & N. W.	117	117	117	117
50	Ches. & Ohio	19⅞	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞
250	Gen. Election	32¼	32¼	31⅜	32½
770	Louis. & Nash.	49¼	49¼	48⅝	49⅝
5,250	Manhattan	101¼	102⅛	98⅞	101⅜
820	Mo. Pacific	25⅛	25⅝	24½	25⅝
100	N. Y. Central	108¾	109⅜	108⅜	108⅞
210	Nor. Pacific	21⅜	21¾	21¼	21⅞
2,460	Nor. Pac. pf.	60⅜	61¼	60	61
2,740	People's Gas	91	91¼	89⅜	90⅞
20	Reading	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
60	Southern pf.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
50	Tenn. C. & I.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
40	Union Pacific	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼
100	U. P., asst. pd.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
1,340	Union Pacific pf.	50¼	51	49⅝	51
10	U. S. Leath. pf.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
40	Wabash pf.	17	17	17	17
70	West. Union	85½	85½	85½	85½
98,120					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$25,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	56⅝	57¼	56⅝	57¼
12,000	A., T. & S.F. gen.	88½	89	88½	88
5,000	Nor. Pac. 4s	93⅞	94½	93⅞	94½
2,000	St. L. S. W. 1st	75	75	75	75
$44,000					

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American	350	Hudson River	150
Am. Exchange	169	Irving	140
Broadway	225	Leather Manf.	170
Central National	165	Lincoln National	750
Chatham	290	Manhattan	225
Citizens'	125	Market & Fulton	225
City	900	Mechanics'	185
Commerce	200	Merchants'	140
Continental	125	Merchants' Exch	116
East River	125	New Amsterdam	240
Fifth Avenue	2,900	Ninth National	90
Fourth National	175	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Gallatin National	300	Phenix	90
Garfield National	300	Republic	150
German-American	115	Seventh National	108
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	95
Hanover	390	West Side	290

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$224,461,199
Gold reserve	170,816,170
Net silver	10,788,282
United States notes in the Treasury	40,381,031
Treasury notes of 1890	4,350,080
Total receipts this day	1,019,994
Total receipts this month	19,527,553
Total receipts this year	294,085,516
Total expenditures this day	3,177,000
Total expenditures this month	22,865,000
Total expenditures this year	294,352,825
Deposits in National banks	31,752,757
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	195,555
Government receipts from internal revenue	375,741
Customs	631,482
Miscellaneous	12,701

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	..
4s, r., 1907	109⅜	110⅝
4s, c., 1907	111	112
4s, r., 1925	122	123
4s, c., 1925	122	123
5s, r., 1904	111½	112
5s, c., 1904	111½	112
Currency 6s, 1899-1903	..	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898-1900	..	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899-1900	..	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..
Albany & Sus	180	..
American Coal	100	140
Am. Dist. Tel	..	23
American Exp	122	126
Am. T. & C	..	90
Ann Arbor pf	35	36½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	57	61¼
Boston & L. pf	165	107
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	4¾	5¼
Buff., R. & P	23	30½
Buff., R. & P. pf	60	64
Central Pacific	12	13
Chi. & Alton	150	155
Chi. & Alton pf	165	..
Chi. & E. Ill	53	56
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	103	106
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	25	30
Chi. Gt. W. pf., D.	20	24¾
Chi. & N. W. pf	174	..
Chi. Term. Trans.	7¾	8½
Clev., L. & W. pf	49	..
Cleve. & Pitts	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½
Col. F. & I. pf	70	..
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	..	6¾
C. H. V. & T. pf.	17½	25
Com. Cable	165	..
Consol. Coal	41	..
Consol. Ice	27½	30
Consol. Ice pf	84	88
Del., L. & W	..	150
Den. & R. G.	11¼	12¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	11	14
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	5¼	6
Eighth Avenue	315	325
Ev. & T. H.	18	22
Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	42
Ft. W. & R. G.	10	15
Gt. Nor. pf.	149	152
Green Bay & W.	80	40
H. B. Claflin	..	99¾
Ill. Cent. 1. l.	90	98
Ill. Steel Co	45	50
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25
Iowa Central pf	37	29½
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf	18	16
Keokuk & West	32	34
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
L. E. & W.	13¾	14½
Long Island	40	50
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Md. Coal pf	40	50
Mexican Central	5	5⅝
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼
Minn. & St. L.	26	28
Minn. Iron	82½	86
Mobile & Ohio	26	29
Nat. Lin. Oil	15	16
Nat. Starch	5¾	7
Nat. St. 1st pf	65	83
Nat. St. 2d pf	15	30
New Central Coal	6¼	7½
N. Y. & N. H., ex dividend	184	185½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	63	73
N. Y., S. & W.	11	13
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	29	31
Norfolk So	62	66
Nor. & W.	12½	15
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	3	5
Ore. R. & N.	44	50
Ore. R. & N. pf.	66	70
Penn. Coal	330	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3	6
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	60	64
P., Ft. W. & C.	166	..
Quicksilver	1⅝	2
Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
R., W. & O.	119	120½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	47½	49
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	15⅞	17½
St. L. & S. F.	6¾	7
St. L. & S. F. pf.	4	5
St. L. S. W. pf.	9¼	9¾
St. P. & Duluth	20	25
St. P. & D. pf.	80	86
St. P., M. & M.	127	134
St. P. & O. pf.	150	155
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Southern Railway	7⅝	7⅞
Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	35	45
Twin City R. T.	20	25
U. S. Express	38	43
U. S. Leather	5⅞	6
Wabash	6⅝	7
Wells-F. Express	114	118
West. Union Beef.	7⅝	9¼
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	9⅝	11
Wis. Central pf.	3	6

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 18.—The market did little better than drift to-day, the copper shares—Montana and Butte in particular—and Sugar being the weak spots. Montana sold off from an opening of 172 down to 170, and rallied in part. Butte held in the vicinity of 20. Centennial worked down to 11, and Baltic held between 11 and 11½. Sugar, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Union Pacific preferred loaned flat in the local market this morning. The movement of these stocks to New York continues, and makes the loaning rates low, as it is hard to borrow against short sales. Call loans, 3@4; time money, 4@5; commercial paper, 4@6.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	219¾	222
Boston & Maine	163	..
Boston & Providence	275	..
Fitchburg pf	98¼	98½
Maine Central	129	..
Old Colony	188	..
Oregon Short Line	28	29
West End	79½	80½

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1½	..
Arnold	9	9½
Atlantic	28½	30
Boston & Montana	172¾	174
Butte & Boston	21½	21¾
Calumet & Hecla	515	..
Centennial	11½	12
Franklin	12	13
Gold Coin Mines	1½	..
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	8
Osceola	38¾	39
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	5½
Quincy	106	109
Santa Ysabel	6	7¼
Tamarack	145	..
Tecumseh	2½	3½
Wolverine	17½	20

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	245	246
Dominion Coal	17½	18
Dominion Coal pf	105	170
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	170
Erie Telephone	63	64
General Electric	32	32½
General Electric pf	..	90
Illinois Steel	45	49
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20	65
Mexican Telephone	..	65
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	170	..
United States Oil	12½	13
United States Rubber	16½	17
Westinghouse Electric	21	..
Westinghouse Electric pf	52½	53¾

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26	26½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—There was not much change in the market, although the tendency was toward lower prices until late in the afternoon. The declines were not great, but there was a manifest disposition on the part of some holders to part with their securities. Considering the attack made upon street railway stocks, they held fairly firm. The industrial stocks were weak until after 2 o'clock, when they rallied slightly. United Gas Improvement fell to 105⅛, afterward recovering, and advancing to 107¼. The steam railroad stocks were without change, and remained steady. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey receded from 44 to 43⅛ on the indefinite postponement of the meeting which was to be held March 28 to ratify a lease of the property to the North Jersey Traction Company.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

Consolidated Trac. of New Jersey	43	..
Lehigh Valley	22	..
Northern Pacific common t. c.	21¾	21⅞
Northern Pacific pf.	60½	61¼
Pennsylvania	56⅞	57⅛
Reading t. c.	8¾	8¾
Reading 1st pf.	19 5-16	19⅜
St. Paul	89½	89¾
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3	3½
Metropolitan Railway	140½	142½
Philadelphia Traction	79⅞	80⅛
Baltimore Cons	23⅛	23½
Union Traction	15⅝	15¾
Electric Storage	20	21
Electric Storage pf	22	24
United Gas Improvement	107	107½
Welsbach Light	38	40
Marsden	6⅜	7
American R. E. L.	4	..
Choctaw	9½	10
Choctaw pf	20½	20¾
Reading G. 4s	80½	81
Electric & P. 4s	80¾	81
Equitable Gas 5s	102⅞	103
Cons. T. Pitts	13⅜	13½
Cons. T., Pitts. pf	47	47½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 18.—West Chicago's tendency is still downward. Opening to-day at 92, it touched 90⅞, and closed at 91¼ regular and 91¾ account. Lake Street elevated was still depressed, touching 11 and closing at 11½. North Chicago was as low as 213, although it sold at the opening at 215. Biscuit common ranged from 21¼ to 21½, closing

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Judge M. A. Knapp Addresses the Senate Committee in Favor of the Cullom Bill.

PRESENT LAW INEFFECTIVE

One Provision of the Proposed Bill Will Make It Imperative Upon Railroads to Publish Their Freight and Passenger Tariffs.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce to-day resumed its hearings on the Cullom bill amending the present Inter-State Commerce law.

Judge M. A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission addressed the committee in favor of the proposed bill. He said the situation, so far as the present law was concerned, had resolved itself into this—that the present law, crude and ineffective in some respects, has practically been broken down.

The proposed bill is to provide new machinery by which the principles involved in the original law may be made effective. Unless these cardinal principles are maintained, Judge Knapp thought it would be better to take away the power the Inter-State Commerce Commission is supposed to have. He said, however, that in 225 formal proceedings of persons aggrieved in not a single instance did the railroads set up a want of authority on the part of the commission.

Judge Knapp explained that the courts had seriously affected the law by their decisions.

Senator Tillman inquired what reason there was for believing that the courts would not refine away the proposed bill as they had the present law.

Judge Knapp replied that it was impossible to foretell what the courts might do. "The best we can do," he said, "is carefully and thoughtfully to legislate upon this subject."

"It doesn't seem," replied Senator Tillman, "that plain English alone is sufficient as applied to railroads."

"Or as applied to Section 22 of the tariff law," interjected Senator Elkins.

Continuing his statement, Judge Knapp said that Section 4 of the present law had been seriously crippled in its operation by the decisions of the courts. The proposed substitute for that section, he declared, is practically by the British law, and has received the approval of the commission after the most careful thought.

"As it is proposed," he continued, "the section will be in entire harmony with the measure as a whole, which confers the right upon carriers to establish rates that are higher for short than for longer distances."

One provision of the proposed bill, he further explained, made it imperative upon railroads to publish their freight and passenger tariffs. In that respect he deemed the existing law faulty. Another important amendment to the existing law, Judge Knapp believed, was that which reads: "No change shall be made in the schedules of rates, fares, and charges filed and published as aforesaid unless the carrier files with the commission a statement of such changes and posts new schedules as hereinbefore provided, or plainly indicates such changes upon those already posted, at least sixty days before the taking effect of such changes."

Judge Knapp explained at length some of the other provisions of the proposed bill, describing the technical differences between them and those of the existing law. He had not concluded when the committee adjourned.

NORTHWEST RATE WAR.

All the Railroads Interested Except the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Vote to Arbitrate.

One step toward the settlement of the Northwest passenger rate war was taken yesterday in the adoption by the conference of railway passenger traffic men at the Waldorf-Astoria of a resolution providing for the appointment of an arbitrator. The meeting yesterday was the fourth one held this week for the purpose of bringing about an agreement between the conflicting lines. At the meeting last Thursday the task of finding a basis for the settlement of this controversy was delegated to a committee of four, composed as follows: D. McNicoll of the Candian Pacific, F. I. Whitney of the Great Northern, W. E. Davis of the Grand Trunk, and George H. Heafford of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroads.

This committee conferred for several hours yesterday, and at 4 o'clock P. M. it submitted the following brief report to the general meeting:

Whereas, a deadlock in negotiations exists, in that the Canadian Pacific managers require the establishment of Pacific Coast rates, and rates based thereon, to a basis in effect prior to Dec. 15, 1897, before agreement or arbitration; and the other interests require agreement or arbitration prior to establishment on a basis required by the Canadian Pacific, therefore

Resolved, That an arbitrator agreeable to both contending parties shall be appointed on or before March 23, 1898, who shall decide which of the two contentions shall be adopted, or whether an intermediate course shall be followed, and the same shall be made effective and the decision of the arbitrator shall be binding on both parties, and shall be immediately made effective by them.

All of the fifty or sixty railroad representatives present voted to adopt this resolution, except the agents of the Great Northern Railroad and the Northern Pacific, the two interests most prominent in the fight against the Canadian Pacific. The representatives of those two American roads stated that it would be necessary for them to consult with their superiors before agreeing to the proposition contained in the resolution. The meeting, however, adopted the report of the sub-committee as presented, and adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

The representatives of the New England lines, the Trunk Line Association roads, and several of the Western lines expressed themselves as highly pleased with the progress thus made toward a solution of the difficulty. The attitude of the Canadian Pacific was commended, and some anxiety was manifested as to the probable course of the Great Northern management. That road apparently now holds the key to the situation.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON.

Annual Report Shows a Decrease in Net Earnings—Effect of Coal Strike.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The annual report of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, issued to-day, shows gross earnings as follows: During 1897—Passengers, $1,961,397, against $2,116,242 for 1896; freight, $4,309,680, against $4,338,900 in 1896; express, $187,800, against $173,712 in 1896; mails, $208,773, against $205,638 in 1896; miscellaneous, $5,953, against $5,789 in 1896. Total gross earnings for 1897 were $6,673,603, against $6,840,281 in 1896, a decrease of $166,678. The operating expenses for the year were $4,153,676, an increase of $115,129 over the preceding year, making a decrease in the net earnings of $281,807, a falling off of about 10 per cent. from the net earnings of last year. The net earnings per mile of road were $2,987, a decrease of $334 per mile from the preceding year.

A large portion of the falling off in the earnings is laid by President Blackstone to the coal strike in Illinois, which for the period of three months deprived the road of all its coal traffic.

The total income account of the road, including a balance of $3,173,877 carried over from last year, was $10,080,965. The total disbursements, including $1,611,718 paid in dividends, were $6,875,264, leaving a balance on hand Dec. 31, 1897, of $3,205,701.

Pittsburg and Gulf Extensions.

CHICAGO, March 18.—It is reported that the Pittsburg and Gulf Road is to make some important extensions. It will, it is said, build a line from Quincy, Ill., to Beardstown, Ill., where it will connect with the Baltimore and Ohio, thus getting for itself a through line to the Atlantic seaboard and giving to the Baltimore and Ohio a direct line to Kansas City. It also will build an extension to Des Moines, which will give it a connection with the Minneapolis and St. Louis, and thus be able to enter St Paul. It also expects to make traffic arrangements with either the Burlington or the Great Western at Kansas City, which will enable it to enter the Chicago field.

Lehigh Valley Increases Wages.

EASTON, Penn., March 18.—A general increase in wages of Lehigh Valley passenger train men has been made. Conductors, who have been getting $2.75 per day, now receive $3.25. Baggagemasters have been increased to $2.30 per day, and brakemen to $1.90 per day.

STAMPEDE FROM DAWSON.

More Than 1,500 Applications for Passage South Received Up to Feb. 8.

TACOMA, Washington, March 18.—H. C. Pettit of Snohomish, who returned from Alaska on the City of Seattle, brings news to the effect that next June and July will witness a stampede from Dawson that will be equaled only by the present rush of gold seekers to the Klondike.

Up to Feb. 8, when Pettit left, there had been over 1,500 applications for passage south. The accommodations of all the first boats had been sold and no more applications would be received. When bookings open for the second boats there will be another rush. Practically every one of the number is anxious to get out early, and will bring gold, many of them in large amounts.

Government Reindeer Sold.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 18.—The Rev. Sheldon Jackson, acting on behalf of the War Department, has sold 200 head of the reindeer herd that was purchased for the Yukon relief expedition to private parties. It is understood that the Government received about $100 per head. The purchasers were P. C. Richardson, an Alaskan mail carrier, and W. A. Brooman, who is connected with an Alaskan transportation company.

MISSING BOY'S BODY FOUND.

Probably that of Joe Edge Who Left a Convent in Nyack in 1896.

NYACK, N. Y., March 18.—What is supposed to be the body of Joe Edge, a fourteen-year-old boy who disappeared mysteriously from the convent of the Order of St. Dominick at Blauvelt, in October, 1896, was found near a tree half a mile from the convent, by two men to-day.

Joe's disappearance caused great excitement in this part of the country, for it was believed he had been abducted. Searching parties were sent out day and night for weeks, but failed to find the lad.

BOY SHOT AT LANSINGBURG.

Accidentally Killed by a Playmate While Out to Shoot Birds.

TROY, N. Y., March 18.—Foster Bussey, the fourteen-year-old son of Lorenzo and Catherine Bussey, of Lansingburg, was accidentally shot and killed by a companion named John A. Powell yesterday afternoon. The affair occurred in the yard of the Leonard Hospital, on Fourteenth Street.

Young Bussey left his home shortly after dinner, and, with Edward Philip, Louis Grandjean, and Powell, who lives at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, Lansingburg, went out to shoot birds. Powell, who was thirteen years old, had the only firearm, a thirty-two-calibre Remington rifle.

The Bussey boy was sitting on the ground in the yard at the east side of the hospital, and Powell was about 200 yards away, across the street, when the gun went off. The bullet entered Bussey's head and went out just above the left ear. The lad was taken into the hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Johnson, but he died an hour after the shooting.

THE CARTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Evidence of the Prosecution All in—Defense to Begin Monday.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 18.—Col. Thomas F. Barr, Judge Advocate, announced at the conclusion of the day's proceedings in the Carter court-martial that the prosecution would rest. It had been expected by the defense that the prosecution would not conclude until to-morrow, and for that reason the defense will not be ready to proceed until Monday. It is expected the defense will take about three weeks to present its side of the case, though it is possible in view of the mass of testimony presented by the prosecution it may take longer.

William M. Black, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, formerly engineer officer in charge at St. Augustine, and Capt. F. V. Abbott, Engineer Corps, stationed at St. Paul, but formerly at Charleston, S. C., were before the court to-day. Both of these officers were members of the Board of Engineers which, in 1895, disapproved the project then presented for the improvement of Cumberland Sound. Their testimony related almost wholly to that work. Neither of them agreed wholly with Capt. Carter's methods in doing the work, but their testimony was not weighty.

Two other witnesses testified with regard to forms of chokers used on the fascines.

TALKS OF SCHOOLS AND PRISONS.

The Public Education Association Discusses Visiting Work.

The Public Education Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss its past work and plans for the future. The association has received during the year $3,026.31, but its treasury is practically empty now, and it is in need of money for new quarters, pictures, and other expenses. The association also hopes to increase its membership, in order that it may eventually have a permanent meeting place

The Committee on the Prison School asked for clothes of all kinds for boys, to be sent to David Willard, 26 Delancey Street, and good illustrated periodicals, to be sent to the Tombs for boys' use. The washing facilities at the city prison are so bad, the committee reported, that boys are almost prevented from being clean.

The Committee on Visiting Schools has found one of the down-town schools where there are many children on the waiting list and a beautiful Inspector's room, which has not been used for months, and which would make an excellent room for a kindergarten. The committee is to investigate the matter, see why the room cannot be used for the children, and why the Inspectors do not inspect.

Boy Thieves at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 18.—Ten boys were arrested to-day charged with entering temporarily unoccupied cottages and buildings and stealing over three thousand dollars' worth of lead pipe, faucets, and zinc. The places raided by them are owned by Judge Henry Hilton of New York; ex-Senator E. T. O'Connor of Brooklyn; the Rev. W. E. T. Brackett, the Glen Falls Insurance Company, and others.

Maine Ice Plants Sold.

ICEBOROUGH, Me., March 18.—It is reported the Consolidated Ice Company of Philadelphia has bought out the Haynes & De Witt Ice Company of this town. By the deal the Philadelphia company secures possession of the two large houses of the Haynes & De Witt Company and also their houses at Nahumkeag. The two houses here have a capacity of 70,000 tons, and the Nahumkeag houses 12,000 tons. The price reported paid for the property is $200,000.

Man Killed at Crossing.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., March 18.—John Marble of this place was instantly killed by a passenger train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad this afternoon, while driving across the tracks at Leland's Crossing. His horses also were killed and the buggy demolished. Mr. Marble was sixty-eight years of age.

Schooner Given Up for Lost.

BOSTON, March 18.—J. B. Elliott & Co. of this city, the agents of the New Haven schooner James M. Seaman, have about given up hope for the safety of the vessel, now forty-one days out from Apalachicola, Fla., on a voyage to this port. The schooner sailed on her voyage in command of Capt. Coombs.

Cadet Lee Breaks His Arm.

WEST POINT, March 18.—Cadet George Mason Lee, son of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Consul General at Havana, Cuba, is in the Cadet Hospital suffering from a broken arm which he sustained while vaulting a wooden horse in the gymnasium.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—Unimproved Property Prominent—Auction Dealings and Other Items.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Isabelle C. Kirby, for about $29,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 158 West Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.

Julius Friend has sold to Max Freund, for improvement of property, 187 and 189 Mercer Street, 50 by 100.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for Charles M. Peabody to the MacSorley Company, for their own occupancy, the brick business building 44 Manhattan Street, 28 by 80 and irregular.

David Stewart has sold to Andrew M. Bibbey, who has resold to a builder, three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 200 feet west of the Boulevard.

The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company has sold to John H. Houston, for immediate improvement, four lots on One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Stret, south side, 100 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue.

It is reported that the five-story brick flat on a lot 25.6 by 96 at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street has been sold for $43,500.

Philip Freeberg has sold to J. H. Frankenburg, at a reported price of $38,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 56 East Seventy-third Street, 17 by 102.2.

John D. Mennie has sold to Frank E. Stephens and Emil Green, for $45,000, the plot One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, 100 by 100.11.

Jones & Bailey have sold for D. B. Ogden to Winslow E. Buzby the plot for immediate improvement at the northeast corner of Vanderbilt Avenue and East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 108 by 100.

Ignatz Martin and Myer Heilman of the Long Island Real Estate Exchange have sold forty-three lots in Garfield and Grand Avenues, Brooklyn, to Alfred Merrill, who has already filed plans for twelve houses; also two lots on Welling Street to Charles Greenhall of New York.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Solomon de Walltearss sold, in partition, to Harry J. Roberts, for $74,000, the four-story brick building and one-story brick store 139 Bleecker Street, northeast corner of West Broadway, 25.1 by 100 by 25.2 by 100.1.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in partition, to Robert J. King, Jr., a representative of the heirs, for $702,000, the five-story brick brewery, malt house, stables, &c., 325 to 327 East Forty-first Street, 159 by 100.5, together with the six-story brick brewery, four-story brick cigar factory, and two-story brick buildings, on a plot 150 by 200.10, extending through from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth Street, 175 feet west of First Avenue, and the two-story brick building and wagon sheds on Forty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 125 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 207 and 209 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, for a one-story brick bakeshop, 25.4 by 50; D. J. Dwyer of 430 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; Paul F. Higgs, architect; cost, $475.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, northwest corner of First Avenue, for a one-story brick office, 26 by 15; Yellow Pine Company, owner; Robert E. Rodgers of 25 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 77 feet west of the Boulevard, for a seven-story brick flat, 45 by 85.10; Lawrence Buckley of 185 West Eightieth Street, owner; Clarence True, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 125 East Eighty-eighth Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25.6 by 86.6; Joseph Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $20,000.

of the country are becoming intrusted.

Tremont Avenue, northwest corner of Bathgate Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 92.5 by 85.1; Thomas Dunne of 2,731 Webster Avenue, owner; Kerby & Co., architects; cost, $17,000.

Summit Avenue, east side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, for a three-story brick dwelling, 18 by 49; Annie E. Thomas of 245 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; Marshall Grune of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $35,000.

East Chester Road, east side, 60 feet south of Van Courtlandt Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; Matilde Callahan of Eleventh Street and Boston Road, owner; G. Belfi of William's Bridge, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 350 feet west of Morris Avenue, for a one-story frame shop and a one-story frame shed, 25 by 72 and 12 by 14; Herman and Julia Heil of 747 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owners; Gustav Schwartz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 2,150 to 2,166 Lexington Avenue, to seven two-story and basement brick dwellings, with stores; William H. Payne of 98 Park Avenue, owner; Gilbert Robinson, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 205 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement, with store; Mary E. Loughran, owner; Jordan & Giller, architects; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 406 to 410 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, to a four-story brick factory; Brady & Hauptmann of 709 First Avenue, owners; Rudolph Moeller, architect; cost, $5,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 73.10 feet north of Rose Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Sebastian Mauer of 2,942 Third Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $1,000.

Boston Post Road, east side, 150 feet south of Bear Swamp Road, to a two-story frame hotel; William Twaite, premises, owner; H. W. Bernhard, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, March 18.

AVENUE C, 133, w s, 20x75; Michael Josephsohn and wife to Julius Stoloff.... 1

FRANKLIN ST, 195 and 197, 37.2x75, with alley adjoining; George H. Coutts, as executor, to Joseph A. Coutter..... 1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, 175.7 ft s of 170th St, 20.4x13.3x irregular; George B. Ward and others to Edmund L. Mooney..... 1

HENRY ST, 45; Nancy Lewin to Hana Lewin..... $1

INTERIOR LOT, 250 ft e of Creston Av and 105.10 ft n of Wellesley St, runs e 44 x s 3x w —x n 3; Margaret Watt to Edward Elliot..... 150

JAMES ST, 63, w s, 25x100; Abby A. White to Harris Cohen and another..... 14,000

JENNINGS ST, s w s, 178 ft n w of Southern Boulevard, 22x13.9x irregular; Charles D. Olendorf to Ella L. Dorsett. 2,400

LENOX AV, w s, 25.2 ft s of 113th St, 25.2x25; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Charles Brown..... 21,700

LEWIS ST, w s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100; Sarah Berkowitz and another to Henry Klein..... 17,000

LOT 144, map of Mount Eden; Randall Salisbury to Sarah J. Rogers..... 1

LOTS 144 and 180, map of Mount Eden; Maria Zabriskie, administratrix, to Randall Salisbury..... 20

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 46.5 ft n of 86th St, 20x100; Lewis Edwards and wife to Scott Lord..... 1

SETON AV, w s, 100 ft n of Jefferson St, 50x100; Franz Trichlewitz to Dorothea Trichlewitz..... 1

STANTON ST, 175, 25x100; Ludwig Kisch, executor, &c., to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 23,500

STANTON ST, 175, s s, 25x100; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Aaron Gottlieb and another..... 1

TILDEN ST, e s, 25 ft s of 1st St, 25x100; John H. Keegan to Anna McDermott..... 1

VILLA AV, w s, 371.3 ft n of Potter Place, 25x100; John A. Woolsen to Felix Grinley..... 1

VILLA AV, w s, 321.4 ft n of Potter Place, 50x100; John Crawley to Felix Grimley..... 1

WHITE PLAINS AV, or Boulevard, w s, Lots 195 and 196, map of Penfield property, 50x125; William A. Penfield to Louis E. Steinmann..... 4,000

YORK ST, 6, s s, 48.5 ft e of St. John's Lane; West Broadway, 152; John Burke to Edward L. Snyder..... 6,001

2D AV, 735, w s, 60 ft n of 39th St, 20x85; Rosa Werner, executrix, to Laura W. Marsh..... 14,400

3D AV, w s, 100 ft s of 167th St, 50x180x irregular; William Brudi, Jr., to William Brudi..... 1

3RD AV, w s, 100 ft n of 167th St, 50x180x irregular; William Brudi to Emma Brudi..... 1

5TH AV, n e corner 135th St, 99.11x100; Alois Gutwillig, and wife, to Theodore G. Stein et al..... 1

5TH AV, n e corner 135th St, 99.11x100; Emil and Emma Block to Alois Gutwillig..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 89.8 ft s of 77th St, 12.6x100; Edward H. Landon, and wife, to George T. Bliss..... 100

5TH AV, e s, 52.2 ft s of 77th St, 50x100; Edward H. Landon, and wife, to George T. Bliss..... 100

11TH AV, w s, 57 ft n of 178th St, 18x80; relation to mortgage; Simon H. Stern to Jacob Hess..... 1

12TH AV, n e corner of 4th St, 228x105; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Frederick C. Dexter..... 5,000

127 ST, s s, Lot 679, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge; John H. Keegan to Anna McDermott..... 1

8TH ST, 206.6 ft w of 5th Av, 74x88.11; Rachel G. Grunhut, individually and as executrix, to Nathan Zeman..... 85,000

14TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 8th Av, 22x84.2x 27.4x68; Edward P. Schell and others, executors, to Allen W. Smith..... 25,000

23D ST, 507 West, 20x74; Augusta B. Harriman to Jacob Appell..... 1

32D ST, s s, 188.4 ft w of Madison Av, 21.10x98.9; William F. Havemeyer to John S. Reid..... 1

34TH ST, 248 East, 24x98.9; William T. Ropes to F. Norton Goddard..... 1

34TH ST, 248 East, 24x98.9; New York Skin and Cancer Hospital to William T. Ropes..... 13,500

36TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Park Av, 25x 98.9; Marvin D. Hubbell to Katharine T. Moore..... 100

47TH ST, s s, 60 ft e of 6th Av, 19x70; Sylvester Knight to Jacob Knight..... 1

53D ST, 407 West, 2x184x25.11x127; Jennie E. Moore to Covert Pratt..... 1

93D ST, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.8; Siegfried Willershauser to Henry Oppenheimer..... 100

93D ST, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.8; Henry Oppenheimer and wife to J. Arthur and John Pinchbeck..... 100

101ST ST, 52 East, 25x100.11; Adam Geis to Moser Arndtstein..... 1

101ST ST, 52 East, 25x100.11; Moser Arndtstein to Adam Geis..... 1

103D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 125x100.11; William Cumming, Jr., to William Cumming, Jr. and another.... 100

103D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 125x100.11; William Cumming, Jr., to William Cumming, Jr..... 100

106TH ST, s s, 103.2 ft e of Manhattan Av, 16.10x100.11; Jennie E. Moore to Covert Pratt..... 1

108TH ST, s s, 121.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 68x100.11; Edward Oppenheimer et al. to Joseph A. Farley..... 100

108TH ST, s s, 121.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 66x100.11; Atlas Improvement Company to Edward Oppenheimer and another..... 100

122D ST, 212 West, 15x100; Frederic T. James to F. S. Dennis..... 100

123D ST, n s, 280 ft e of 4th Av, 15x 100.11; Julie B. Brettell to Louis F. Cornelius..... 1

123D ST, n s, 105 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 100.11; Justus L. Bulkley and another, trustees, to Siegmund Simon..... 22,500

150TH ST, Lot 164, map of Village of Melrose South, 25x100; Mary J. Stothers and another to Hermann and Julia Heil. 1

172D ST, n w corner of Bryant St, 100x 100; Nellie Rice to Charlotte C. Rice.... 100

207TH ST, s w s, 126.7 ft s e of Hull Av, 25.4x94.3x25x90.3; Christopher Kelly and wife to Anna L. Blauvelt..... 500

Recorded Leases.

CONGER, Clarence R., to Hyman Israel; Henry St, s s, Lot 277, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 25.4x100, 21 years..... $800

ETZEL, Albert, and another, to Michael F. von Bohren; 114 Hudson St, 4 years. 1,350

GERBER, Henriette, to Valentine Burcryk; 2d Av, w s, 60.5 ft n of 50th St, 20x70, 5 years..... 1,000

HEISE, Annie, to John Heise; 226 East 9th St, 2 years..... 1,300

KLAUBER, David, to Phillip Kosch; 305 East Houston St, 10 years..... 1,100

KLAUBER, David, to Phillip Kosch; 301 East Houston St, 10 years..... 1,000

KUEHN, Conrad, to Zuria Modesto; 325 East 105th St, 3 years and 11 months..$420, 480

LAWRENCE, Joseph W., individually and as trustee, to Frederick Nagel; 425 9th Av, 3 years..... 480

PIERSON, Edward D., to Adam Geim; 1,219 3d Av, 3 years..... 540

REILLEY, Robert T., to Gustav Schwartz; 175 feet west of First Avenue, and the two-story brick building and wagon sheds on Forty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 125 by 100. Blank;

162 1st Av, store, 2 5-6 years.....1,000 to 1,200

SIEZEL, Abraham, to John Bogge; 231 East 111th St, 4 years..... 240

VAN DUSEN, Hiram, executor, to Henry Klempner; 1st Av, s e corner of 122d St, 10x38.6x22x— years..... $600, 720

WERNER, Rebecca, to Isaac Osserman; Norfolk St, 111 and 113, 3 years..... 6,750

Recorded Mortgages.

AGOSTINI, Louisa M., to The Seamen's Bank for Savings, City of New York; s s of 72d St, 320 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year. 15,000

BROWN, Charles, to Frances and Rachel E. Curren; w s of Lenox Av, 25.2 ft s of 113th St, 5 years..... 20,000

BURDEN, Charles, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; w s of King's Bridge Road, old line, 113 ft n of High Bridge Road, old line, 1 year..... 3,000

BURNHAM, Eila F., to Emily M. Wheeler; n w corner of 4th St and Christopher St, 3 years..... 35,000

CLEMENTS, Mary L., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 350 West 20th St, 5 years..... 8,000

COHEN, Harris and Abraham, to Abby A. White; 63 James St, 1 year..... 9,000

COHEN, Harris and Abraham, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 63 James St, 1 year..... 3,000

COHN, Abraham and Amalie, to Robert P. Bliss; 226 Chrystie St, 3 years..... 13,000

COMELLAS, Louis B., to Josephine, to Julie B. Brettell; n s of 123d St, 260 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 3,000

CORNWELL, Jacob S., and others to Louis Rosenthal, 331 West Houston St and 211 Hester St, 5 years..... 4,306

CUMMING, William, Sr., to German Savings Bank; n s of 103d St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, and four adjoining lots, 1 year (5 mortgages)..... 128,000

CURTIS, Charles M., and Adolphus L. Rake to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; w s of Commonwealth Av, 112.2 ft s of West Farms, 1 year..... 2,500

DENSLOW, Van Beuren, to Olive A. Parsons; 228 West 17th St, 5 years..... 2,115

DEXTER, Frederick C., to Elizabeth Wright; e s of 4th Av, 75 ft n of 12th St, Wakefield, 3 years..... 2,750

DEXTER, Frederick C., to Imogene C. Starbuck; n e corner of 4th Av and 12th St, Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,000

DEXTER, Frederick C., to Mary Ryer; s e corner of 4th Av and 13th St, Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,000

DORN, Jacob, to Jacob Schnitzer; w s of 1st Av, 75.8 ft s of 89th St, 3 years.... 3,000

DORN, Jacob, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 1st Av, 75.8 ft s of 89th St, 1 year..... 10,000

ENGELHARDT, Hermann, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; n s of 138th St, 1,000 w of Home Av, and adjoining property, demand, (three mortgages)..... 16,500

ENGELHARDT, Hermann, to James M. Wentz; n s of 136th St, 1,000 ft w of Home Av, demand..... 38,000

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Edward Oppenheimer and another; s s of 108th St, 121.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year..... 36,000

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Edward Oppenheimer and another; s s of 108th St, 121.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year... 13,960

FERGUSON, Robert A., to George Irving; s s of Robbins Av, 180 ft s of 140th St, 1 year..... 1,500

FOLEY, Julia R., to the Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Webster Av, 250 ft n of 179th St, installments..... 7,000

GAGHAN, Ellen, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 291, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years..... 475

GEIS, Adam, to Angelina S. Macy; s s of 101st St, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 16,000

GOTTLIEB, Aaron, and Moses Crown, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 175 Stanton St, 1 year..... 1,500

GROSMAN, Adeline, to Alfred A. Keller; Lot 270, amended map of the Mapes estate, 3 years..... 2,500

HEIL, Hermann and Julia, to John Stothers; west ½ of Lot 164, map of the Village of Melrose South, 3 years..... 1,700

HESS, Jacob, to the Rev. Henry Chamberlaine; w s of 11th Av, 97 ft n of 178th St, 3 years..... 7,000

HESS, Jacob, to George W. Coon; s s of 175th St, 19 ft e of Audubon Av, ½ year..... 843

JAMES, Frederic T., to Frederic S. Dennis; n s of Warren St, Lot 442, map of the Church Farm, leasehold, 1 year..... 3,500

JORDAN, George E., to City Trust and Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; 1,814 2d Av, 1,812 2d Av, w s of 1st Av, 100.5 ft e of 119th St; 8th Av, s e corner of 147th St, secures judgment..... 36,000

KIDDLE, Alfred W., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 125th St, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 15,000

LEWI, to David, to Patrick Keenan, as Chamberlain; 192 and 194 Chambers St, 5 years..... 42,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Elizabeth E. Wenzel, executrix, &c.; 175 Stanton St, 3 years..... 18,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 231 Henry St, 1 year..... 3,000

MEEHAN, James, and John Shea to Mary Shea; e s of St. John Av, 11.4 ft s of the junction of the e s of Prospect Av, demand..... 4,000

MEEHAN, James, and John Shea to Mary Shea; n e corner of St. John Av and Prospect Av, demand..... 3,000

MEYER, Hannah, to Mary A. White; w s of Kelly St, 265 ft s of 167th St to Intervale Av, 3 years..... 5,000

OPPENHEIMER, Edward, and another to Atlas Improvement Company; s s of 108th St, 121.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year..... 29,600

PINCHBECK, J. Arthur and Joseph, to Henry Oppenheimer; n s of 93d St, 125 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 32,500

POLIDORI, Jacobina, to Pasquale Avalone; s s of 4th St 275 ft w of 2d Av, installments..... 750

REID, John S., to Margaret P. Barker and others, executors; s s of 32d St, 188.4 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years..... 29,000

RIDER, William P., to Francis M. Jencks; w s of Boulevard, 125.8 ft n of 92d St, demand..... 47,500

ROTH, Heinrich and Emilie, to Samuel L. Laderer; w s of Creston Av, Lots 120, 121, 126, and 127, map of Prospect Hill estate, Fordham, 1 year..... 1,000

SIEFKE, Henry, to National Surety Company; 309 West 26th St, secures undertaking..... 8,000

SIMON, Siegmund, to Justus L. Bulkley and another, trustees; n s of 123d St, 105 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 20,000

SMITH, Allen W., to William Jay and another, trustees; 252 West 14th St, 5 years..... 26,000

SMITH, Ida F., individually and as executrix, to Pauline Schwaab; e s of 2d St, 100 ft w of 2d St, 3 years..... 1,200

SMITH, Allen W., to George Monk; 252 West 14th St, 1 year..... 2,500

STEIN, Theodore G., and others to Alois Gutwillig; n e corner of 5th Av and 135th St, 1 year..... 25,000

STORK, Emil, to the Bowery Savings Bank; e s of 9th Av, Lot 153, map of lands of C. C. Moore, 5 years..... 14,000

STREET, Kathleen A., and Charles F., to Esther H. Byers and another, trustees, &c.; 217 West 70th St, 5 years..... 15,000

TRUE, Clarence F., to Metropolitan Improvement Company; n e corner of Riverside Drive and 80th St, demand..... 5,000

WALTON, George, to John F. Steeves; s s of 148th St, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, demand..... 8,000

ZIEGE, Gottlob C., to Ignatz Boskowitz and others, executors, &c.; w s of 2d Av, 60.10 ft n of 119th St, 4 years..... 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DUER, William A., executor, &c., to The American Savings Bank, (two mortgages)..... $4,098

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Rosy Kohn..... Nominal

FRITZ, Henry, to Charles L. Brodt..... 8,000

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee and Trust Company 1,500

HEIN, John, to German Hospital Society of Brooklyn..... Nominal

LANG, Frank C., executor, to The East New York Savings Bank..... 15,000

McEWAN, Frederick W., to Sarah Hamill..... 18,500

MONK, George, to T. Henry Ormiston... 2,500

NICHOLSON, Edward, to Charles Meyerhoff..... 1,500

THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE Company to Ernest A. and Ellen L. Thomson..... 65,000

ROSE, Hudson P., to Lovisa S. Upson... 425

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 150th St, 100x100; Thomas Fenders against Frederick Haas, owner and contractor... $1,110

BROOME ST, 508 and 510; Mulhern Steam Heating Company against John A. Wyman, owner and contractor..... 575

KELLY ST, w s, 185.6 ft s of 167th St, 100x100; Adelbert S. Nichols against Annie Bentz, owner and contractor..... 144

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 574.9 ft w of Trinity Av, 75x100; Heil Brothers & Storz against Max Goldner, owner and contractor..... 205

WEBSTER AV, e s, between Aiden Place and 179th St, 81x100x101x101; Moriarty & Lydon against Samuel H. Vanderbeek, owner and contractor; Adolpheus G. Goddard, contractor..... 810

3D ST, 54 and 56 West; Quincey & Crawford against Maurice A. Deshong, owner; Alden Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 580

44TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 75x100; Charles E. Dornbusch against J. B. Vreeland, owner; William J. Polak, contractor..... 516

97TH ST, 65 West; Daniel J. Deady against Frank Moore, owner and contractor..... 100

104TH ST, s s, 460 ft w of Columbus Av, 34x100.11; Maurice J. Engel against William G. Massarene, owner and contractor. 289

150TH ST, s s, 325.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x 100; Jacob S. Haft against Patrick Donohue and George Pickel, owners and contractors..... 30

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BOULEVARD, w s, 125.8 ft n of 92d St, 45.8x100; Francis M. Jencks, with Joseph H. McKennee and William P. Rider, 16 payments..... 45,000

116TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11x irregular; the New York Investment and Improvement Company, with Joseph N. Campbell, 15 payments.. 18,000

Lis Pendens.

CLASSON AV, s w corner of Beacon St, 25x 102.6; John Lanzer against Henry Berwin and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. C. White.

ZULETT AV, s s, 125, 225, 275, 325, 425, and 475 ft of Mapes Av, six lots, each 25x100; John

EXCURSIONS.

CALIFORNIA

Special vestibuled trains, consisting of sleeping, dining, library, and observation cars, will leave the Eastern cities in April for California and the Pacific Coast. The Rocky Mountain resorts, the Yosemite Valley, Alaska, the Yellowstone National Park, etc., can also be included if desired. Circulars about them or tours to Europe, Japan, Around the World, etc., can be had on application. State information desired.

Raymond & Whitcomb
Tours and Tickets
31 East 14th Street, Union Square, West, New York.

GRAND ICE BRIDGE AT

NIAGARA FALLS.

$8 EXCURSION VIA
WEST SHORE RAILROAD
Saturday, March 19th, 1898.

Trains foot of Franklin Street 10:00 A. M., 5:45, 7:30 and 8:00 P. M. Tickets at 113, 363, 671, and 942 Broadway, New York, and 338, 339, and 726 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Ky. Av., 100 feet from beach, steam heat; sun parlor; elevator; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $10 to $15 per week. American Plan. L. V. STICKNEY.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES A. FREEMAN'S SONS,
Auctioneers,
422 Walnut and 18 S. Broad St., Phila., Penn. SALE WEDNESDAY, MAR. 23, '98 AT 12 M., at the Exchange, 3d and Walnut Sts., Phil'a., Penn., TUGBOAT Geo. W. Smith; 34.85 gross tons, 17.42 net tons; engine, 16x18; boiler, 6x12; paremptory sale.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.—Class Journal, old established; nets $5,000 yearly; advertising patronage extending through United States and Mexico. Address S. M., Box 194 Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A prayer book; finder rewarded. 23 West 86th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

A NEW HOME.—Elderly people and others, $4 per week; circulars sent. 148 Saint Ann's Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING ONE BLOCK south of 33d St. "L" Station, near Central Park, would rent to one or two persons the front room of saloon floor, dressing room, closets, and running water, adjacent to bath and toilet, at $8 weekly; excellent table board on same block can be obtained at $5 each. Address M. C., Box 198 Times Office.

41ST ST.—Attractively furnished parlor floor in Woman's Clubhouse. Apply President, 15 West 42d St., second floor.

39TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large furnished room; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Companions.

COMPANION, or PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A lady of thirty, a teacher, desirous of increasing her income, would like a position as companion or as private secretary during the Summer months; references exchanged. C. E. L., Box 108, Times Office.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French maid, with six years' experience from present employer; would give her services to lady going to Europe in return for passage across. Call Monday and Tuesday, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at present employer's, 27 West 10th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day; private families; references. 200 East 73d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—$4 to $6 French dressmaking; cutting, 50c.; glove-fitting. Mme. Roome, 133 West 16th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—As butler and valet; French; tall, sober, and first-class in all branches; New York, country, or traveling; highest references. Rochet, 325 West 40th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced Englishman; leaving through family going abroad; can be seen, and lady will recommend. Butler, 38 West 48th St.

Coachmen

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; understands his business thoroughly; four in hand, gardener, &c.; present and former employers can testify to sobriety and honesty; country preferred. Glenbrook P. O. Box 61, Conn.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By Scotch married gardener without children; large experience with greenhouses, graperies, roses, lawns, shrubs, and vegetable gardens; references. L., Box 124, Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

DRAFTSMAN.—By a college man, capable, but inexperienced, as draftsman in an engineer's office. G. B. J., Box 5, 1,242 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av., telephone 393-79th.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—First-class chambermaid at once; best references required. 189 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. B., Box 101 Times Office.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

THE GARDEN CITY HOTEL
GARDEN CITY, L. I.,
WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST,
And Remain Open Throughout the Year.

Manager at 280 Broadway, New York City, Tuesdays and Fridays, from 2 to 4 o'clock, with diagrams.

BROAD PIAZZAS, PARK OF 80 ACRES.
FINE CUISINE, UNEXCELLED SERVICE. FINE ROADS FOR BICYCLING AND DRIVING. 18-HOLE GOLF LINKS, WHICH ARE SUPERIOR TO THOSE ON ANY OTHER COURSE. NEW MACADAMIZED ROADS TO LONG BEACH AS WELL AS POINTS ON THE SOUND. FOR TERMS AND ILLUSTRATED BOOK LET ADDRESS C. E. ADAMS, MANAGER.

INSTRUCTION.

ROYAL CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC AT Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, founded 1857.—This institution offers unsurpassed facilities to those who wish to become artists, or who desire to qualify themselves as teachers. Pupils receive a thorough education in vocal and instrumental music, the latter comprising piano, organ, violin, 'cello, and all other orchestral instruments; also harmony and composition. Terms for vocal music, or for any one instrument, $72 per annum, harmony and composition included. The SUMMER TERM BEGINS April 18. The preliminary examination takes place April 13, 1898. Circulars mailed on application. Healthy climate. Cost of living moderate.
PROF. HILS, Director.
Stuttgart, February, 1898.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.

A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—New York Supreme Court. New York County.—JAMES EVERARD, plaintiff, vs. MALVINA HAMMERSTEIN and OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 21st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same thirty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along said One Hundred and Twentieth Street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 24th, 1898.
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOOL, Referee.
DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 291 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
120th Street.

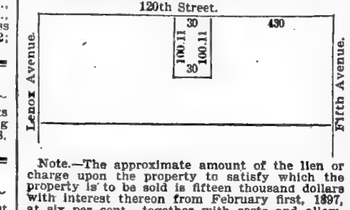

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the property to satisfy which the property is to be sold is fifteen thousand dollars with interest thereon from February first, 1897, at six per cent., together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $347.07, with interest from February 24th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rents, and other liens on said property is twenty-seven hundred dollars.
The property will be sold subject to a prior lien and mortgage thereon for the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars. The approximate amount of interest and charges due thereon being nineteen hundred and seventy-five dollars.
The mortgage of thirty-five thousand dollars will if desired by the purchaser, be permitted to remain at 5 per cent. upon payment of the interest from February 1st, 1897, at five per cent. and charges due thereon by the purchaser when taking title.—Dated N. Y., February 24th, 1898.
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOOL, Referee.
f26—2aw3wS&W&Mh19&21

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CATLIN, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones, No. 51 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of October, 1897. CORA V. R. CATLIN, LYNDE CATLIN, Executors. ol6-1aw6mS

GOODYEAR, EIRENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EIRENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of Denver, Colorado, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN. PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1aw6mSat

HAUSER, REGULA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julius Hauser, Adolf Hauser, Edith (Hauser) Bogwarth, also called Bertha Bogwarth; Lisi (Hauser) Roland, also called Lillie Roland, Thomas Huber, Maria Borgeat, Marie Wolfer, Jean or Leonhard Pfister, Rudolf Pfister, Caroline Pfister, Lisi Pfister, and to all persons interested in the estate of REGULA HAUSER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry Immen and John Pfister, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CATLIN, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones, No. 51 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of October, 1897. CORA V. R. CATLIN, LYNDE CATLIN, Executors. ol6-1aw6mS

GOODYEAR, EIRENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EIRENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of Denver, Colorado, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN. PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1aw6mSat

HIGBEE, ELIZA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA W. HIGBEE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1897. HENRY A. CLARK, Administrator with the will annexed. DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. n6-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HENESEY, DAVID.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emanuel T. Goldberg, 234 E. 69th St., N. Y. City; Othman Klingler of Holland House, N. Y. City; Charles E. Buckley of Wappinger's Falls, New York, and the Comptroller of the City of New York, and to all creditors generally, or persons claiming to be creditors of DAVID HENESEY, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Clara A. Henesey of Newark, New Jersey, has lately applied to our Surrogate's Court of the County of New York for Ancillary Letters Testamentary under the last will and testament of David Henesey, deceased, an exemplified copy of which has been filed in this office, therefore you and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of May, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Ancillary Letters Testamentary under the will of David Henesey, deceased, should not be granted to said petitioner, Clara A. Henesey; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 8th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
mh12-1aw6wS Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JONES, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James F. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1897. WALTER G. JONES, Administrator. JAMES F. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Administrator, 291 Broadway, New York City. o9-1aw6mSat

KENEBEL, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thomas Siegrist, Cirque D'Hiver, Paris, France, an heir and next of kin of Marietta Zanfretta Kenebel, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Frank Victor Kenebel and Anella L. Edwards of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have the instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARIETTA ZANFRETTA KENEBEL, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. f26-1aw6wSs

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-1aw6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-1aw6mS&s3

VAN BUREN, SUSANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA M. VAN BUREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 77 West 45th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. CATHARINE G. VAN BUREN, Executrix. s18-1aw6mS

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. f4-1aw6mS

YORAN, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK YORAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 50 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1897. LILLIE T. YORAN, BENJAMIN F. GERDING, Executors. JAS. B. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Executors, Temple Court, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. o16-1aw6mS

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against HARRIET DOTY individually, Harriet Doty and J. Edward Carroll as administrators of the goods, chattels and credits which were of Calista Doty, deceased, Orson Doty, Sumner Doty, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through, or under the said Orson Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, llenors, assignees, or next of kin, if any of the said Orson Doty or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complainant in this action, by, through, or under the said Sumner Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, llenors, assignees, or next of kin, if any of the said Sumner Doty, or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.
To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 17th, 1898.
STRONG & CADWALADER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, U. S. A.
To the defendants Orson Doty, Sumner Doty, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through or under the said Orson Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, llenors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Orson Doty or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through, or under the said Sumner Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, llenors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Orson Doty, or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.
To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 17th, 1898.
STRONG & CADWALADER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, U. S. A.

KENEBEL, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thomas Siegrist, Cirque D'Hiver, Paris, France, an heir and next of kin of Marietta Zanfretta Kenebel, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Frank Victor Kenebel and Anella L. Edwards of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have the instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARIETTA ZANFRETTA KENEBEL, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the said last will and testament and the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. f26-1aw6wSs

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-1aw6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-1aw6mS&s3

VAN BUREN, SUSANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA M. VAN BUREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 77 West 45th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. CATHARINE G. VAN BUREN, Executrix. s18-1aw6mS

MACAULAY, JOHN L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Grace Macaulay, the widow of JOHN L. MACAULAY, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Henrietta M. Parker of the City of New Brunswick, N. J., has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John L. Macaulay, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. f26-1aw6wSs

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—CONCETTA B. RUOCCO, plaintiff, vs. ALFONSO DI NOLA, Cristina Ruocco, and Raffaele Ruocco, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial in New York County.—Summons:
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 21st, 1898.
HOBBS & GIFFORD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office Address and Office, No. 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.
To the defendant, Alfonso di Nola: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 1st day of March, 1898, and this day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.—Dated March 3d, 1898.
HOBBS & GIFFORD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y. m5-1aw6wS

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.
HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,

FALL AND WINTER RESORTS

and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 96 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS,
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J.Hotel St.Charles, ap., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)..Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
do .....Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md..Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
Brooklyn, N. Y..Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cambridge Springs, Pa.Htl.Rider,a.p.$2.50 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago, Ill.The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1 up, ap,$3up
Lakewood, N. J..Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do **Palmer House,** (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, (Westminster).St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville, Ky.Galt House, ap, $3 to $5;ep,$1up
Memphis, Tenn..Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala.Battle House,rooms,bath, ap,$2.50 up
Naples, Italy.(Splendid view south;) Parker's Htl
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
N. York (N.B.Barry).The St.Cloud Htl,ep,$1.50up
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington,e.p.,$1.50
do (Chambers & W.B'y).Cosmopolitan Htl.,ep,$1up
Philadelphia, Pa.The Aldine, ep.1.50;ap.3.50up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond, Va.Jefferson, a.p., $5 up,e.p.,$1.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va.Princess Anne Htl.ap,$4up
Washington, D. C..Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....Ebbitt House; a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 14,
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Cook's Vacation Tours
TO EUROPE.

S. S. Ems.....April 2..54 days..$385
S. S. Etruria.....April 23..54 days..385
S. S. Ems.....May 14..52 days..355
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II. June 4..52 days..350
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II. June 4..90 days..485
S. S. Ems.....June 18..63 days..445
S. S. Maasdam.....July 2..31 days..205
S. S. Mohawk.....July 2..45 days..245
S. S. Berlin.....July 2..34 days..250
S. S. Berlin.....July 2..48 days..345
S. S. Werra.....July 2..59 days..400
S. S. Mohawk.....July 2..66 days..410
S. S. Servia.....July 2..59 days..480
Independent tickets for individual travelers—railroad and steamship—everywhere—at lowest rates.
☞Excursion to World's Sunday School Convention from Boston by S. S. Canada, June 30.
Japan Parties, Aug. 18, Aug. 25. Palestine, Sept. 24. Round-the-World, Sept. 12, Oct. 11.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1225 B'way.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon | Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, April 6, Noon | Teutonic, May 4, Noon
Britannic, April 13, Noon | Britannic, May 11, noon.

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cymric and Liverstock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and July 26, according to tide. Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rates $60 and upwards.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River, Office, 9 Broadway

CIVIL SERVICE PROTEST

Secretary Lent of the Brooklyn League Says the Examinations Were Not Advertised.

MR. PHILLIPS ADMITS IT

The Secretary of the Commission Says It Would Have Been Overwhelmed Had the Law Been Obeyed—Charges of Tammany Favoritism.

A protest was received by President Knox of the Municipal Civil Service Commission yesterday from Edward B. Lent, Secretary of the Brooklyn League, which contains the broad intimation that the civil service examinations now being conducted for patrolmen are being used as a cloak for favoritism, and that they are being illegally conducted, from the fact that Secretary Phillips of the commission has failed to comply with the provisions of the law requiring him properly and sufficiently to advertise the examinations. Regulation No. 5 of the revised civil service rules says:

"The Secretary shall after conference with the Chief Examiner order and fix dates for examinations and shall see that they are properly and efficiently advertised, and shall indicate to the Chief Examiner which examination shall be first rated or otherwise expedited."

It is to the alleged violation of this provision that Mr. Lent refers in the following letter to President Knox:

"The Secretary of your commission informed me to-day that you are now conducting an examination for patrolmen, and that the examination has not been advertised. The Secretary stated that the examination had not been advertised because your commission now has some 3,000 applications on file, and that it will be necessary to notify only 1,000 of that number to appear for examination at this time. He told me that if the commission should make it widely known that an examination for patrolmen was to be held so soon, you would be overwhelmed with applications.

Some Pointed Questions.

"But is it the intent of the new municipal regulations to make known the fact to comparatively few people only that such an important examination is to be held? Your commission has established a set of regulations which in few particulars are open to adverse criticism, but will your administration under these rules receive commendation if you shut off competition for fear that you will be overwhelmed with applications? Would it not be better to open wide the doors to competitors by efficient advertising as your Regulation 5 requires?

"The Brooklyn League desires that all citizens of this borough who wish should have the opportunity to enter this examination, which is the first to be held in the new city. After my conversation with the Secretary I called at the Brooklyn civil service office to learn what information was being furnished to Brooklyn applicants in regard to the pending examination for patrolmen. Mr. Baudinot, the clerk in charge, told me that he did not know that an examination for patrolmen was being held.

"All of the members of your commission are lawyers, and undoubtedly you are sure of the legality of this examination. But if such procedure is strictly legal, is it fair and will it, on the whole, secure the most satisfactory results for the service? Is it fair to citizens of Brooklyn who would like to compete to withhold information from them for the reasons stated by your Secretary?

The Public May Be Suspicious.

"President York of the Police Board has announced that 1,200 patrolmen are needed. Your brief experience, therefore, in civil service work has no doubt made it clear to you that politicians are greatly interested in your department of the City Government. Many of their numerous constituents very properly aspire to become patrolmen. If you do not advertise, how can you prevent the general public from believing that in the majority of cases only those persons apply who are prompted to do so by the political leaders?

"Will you not, in justice to the residents of this borough, who have not been informed through our local office regarding this examination, declare the examination void and advertise the date on which the next will be held? If your commission will take such action I believe your course will be approved."

President Knox's Reply.

After the meeting of the commission yesterday Mr. Knox said that nothing of interest had happened. He admitted the receipt of the letter, however, when a copy was shown him, and at once dictated the following reply to Mr. Lent, which Mr. Knox said was all he had to say on the subject:

"I have duly received yours of the 17th inst.

"This commission advertised in The City Record, the official paper of the city, that applications would be received for all positions in the service of the city, and the advertisement was copied into other papers, among them several of the leading papers in the Borough of Brooklyn.

"Mr. Phillips, Secretary of this commissions, stated that in addition to the information acknowledged by you in your letter, he stated to you that the examinations for patrolmen now proceeding are physical examinations only, and that applicants from the Borough of Manhatan, the Bronx, and Richmond are being examined in the Borough of Manhattan, and further, that applicants residing in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens will be examined physically in the Borough of Brooklyn as soon as the examination now proceeding shall be finished, and that all applicants for patrolmen who pass the examinations will be put on the eligible list, without reference to their residence.

"You will see, I think, that no discrimination against Brooklyn is intended or can result from this arrangement, but that, on the contrary, the convenience of the residents of Brooklyn is served by the separate examinations afforded."

Secretary Phillips's Plea.

Secretary Phillips repeated yesterday the statement that no advertisement was made because there were applicants enough and the commission feared it would be overwhelmed if the fact of the examinations was generally known. He maintained that it lay within the province of the Secretary to advertise or not, as he saw fit, in spite of the express provision of Section 5 of the rules.

"All applicants have been notified to appear in the order in which their applications were filed," said Mr. Phillips, "and we think that is sufficient. It is useless to dignify with a denial the charge that any favoritism is being shown to Tammany adherents who are candidates for patrolmen. It is not true in any particular."

In spite of Mr. Phillips's denial, the charge is freely made in certain quarters that the secrecy being maintained about the examinations is in the interest of men whom Tammany politicians want placed high on the lists. It is pointed out that these men can be quietly "tipped off" when to appear, and the favorites can then get in a position which renders it almost certain that they can secure appointment to the force. It has also been asserted that Tammany politicians are immensely pleased with the way things are proceeding and the way in which the eligible list will be prepared.

The correspondence was shown to Commissioner William N. Dyckman, who represents the Brooklyn end of the Civil Service Commission, but he absolutely declined to express any opinion or make any statement.

Mr. McAneny's Views.

George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, of which Carl Schurz is President, had this to say in reference to the matter:

"There seems to me to be no doubt that the Civil Service Commission is expected to advertise every examination in The City Record, sufficiently well in advance to permit the participation of every citizen who wishes to compete. Rule 5 requires this. The mere fact that, prior to any advertisement at all, a large number of applications have been received, does not seem to warrant a failure to notify the public of the date on which the examination is to occur, and that it is open to all. When public notice has been properly given and the number of applications is large, the commission may, for purposes of convenience, examine a certain number at a time, calling them in the order of their applications, but an eligible list from which appointments may be made cannot be formed until all of these have been tested, and rated according to standing, without regard to the date on which they may have been called.

"In the present case, where, I believe, 1,200 appointments are to be made, a series of examinations would seem to be quite necessary, but there should be no limit to the number of applicants to be received. The larger the number in such a case the better."

CITY MONEY NOT TO BE USED.

The Plan to Appropriate $50,000 for the Charter Celebration Practically Abandoned.

It was practically decided yesterday to abandon the project of having the city contribute $50,000 toward the expenses of the Charter Day celebration. When resolutions to appropriate the money were introduced in the City Council and in the Board of Aldermen, they were referred to the Committee on Finance. Considerable opposition developed. The Aldermen and Councilmen from outside Manhattan and the Bronx declared that if the city was so short of the money that the borough budgets had to be cut so severely that necessary expenses could not be paid for, it could have no money to spare for a celebration.

A public hearing on the resolutions was held Monday in the Council Chamber, and many members of the Celebration Committee spoke in favor of the resolution, and declared that the money should be appropriated. It was understood that Mayor Van Wyck and Mr. Croker favored the scheme, but the Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens delegates did not weaken. A poll of their numbers showed that the resolution could not obtain the necessary four-fifths vote in both houses, and a report to that effect was made yesterday to the Finance Committee of the Council, which met to consider what report should be made on the resolution at the next session of the Council.

After the meeting, Chairman Allen said: "We have learned that the resolution cannot go through the Board of Aldermen. It may therefore be considered dead."

Councilman Christman, a member of the committee and a Tammany man from the Third District, confirmed Mr. Allen's statement. "I am not sorry," he said. "I cannot see the propriety of laying out $50,000 on a celebration when, according to the letter the Controller has sent to the Board of Education, there is no money for schools or other public improvements. What have we to rejoice about? Is the financial condition of affairs as described by the Controller so pleasant? I am in favor of waiting a few years to see if consolidation has done anything for us, and if it has, then we can get up a celebration."

DOCK BOARD MEETING.

Bills Before Legislature Disapproved—Jersey Central Must Get a Franchise for Its Whitehall Ferry.

The Commissioners of Docks and Ferries yesterday voted their disapproval of bills before the Legislature, granting berths to canal boats at piers on the East River and near the Battery. President Cram said that the bills were opposed to the principle of home rule, and that the board had the right to lease the piers.

A letter from the Central Railroad of New Jersey was read requesting the board to recommend to the Municipal Assembly the granting to it of a franchise for the Whitehall ferry. The request was denied. President Cram said that the board had no right to interfere. The President explained that the Jersey Central Company was at present operating a ferry from Communipaw to the Battery without any franchise whatever. The company was negotiating with the old Sinking Fund Commissioners for a franchise when they went out of office under the new charter.

"We have notified the Controller," continued Mr. Cram, "that the company must cease running its boats. If it doesn't get a franchise soon we'll get an injunction to stop them. We have charge of the ferries, but the Municipal Assembly must first create the franchise."

Salaries, Appointments, and Removals

William T. Ellis, who was confidential clerk to Mayor Gilroy and an employe of the Aqueduct Board during Mayor Strong's administration, was yesterday appointed Chief Contract Clerk in Controller Coler's office, at a salary of $2,400. Jacques Mersch was appointed cashier of water rents in Richmond, at $1,200, and Francis M. Miller, Inspector of Water Supply at $900. President Murphy of the Health Board has asked Alfred Lucas, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for his resignation. The place pays $2,500 a year. Mr. Lucas has held it two years. W. H. Carter and Albert H. Hall, clerks for the last three years to the Board of Aldermen, in charge of the Marriage Bureau, have been removed from office, and James Welden and William Long, Tammany men, have been appointed to succeed them.

Arguing for His Exposition Bill.

State Senator McNulty of Brooklyn called upon Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and asked his approval of the bill now before the Legislature, providing for an international exposition in this city in 1900. The bill provides that the Governor and the Mayor shall each appoint twelve Commissioners, who will form a company with $6,000,000 capital to pay all expenses. The city is authorized to issue revenue bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 to purchase a site for the exposition. Mr. McNulty said such an exposition would bring $250,000,000 into the city, and would provide employment for two years for 25,000 persons. The Mayor said he would think it over.

East River Bridge Work Slow.

The new East River Bridge Commission met yesterday to receive the reports of their engineers. Work on the new bridge has been slacked up considerably owing to the lack of money to pay salaries at the quarries, and a consequent lack of material. Commissioner Lane reported that he had submitted to the Mayor and the Controller the commission's request for money at once. Mr. Lane said the commission is $750,000 in debt for work done, and that the bridge contractors have notified the commission that their men are threatening to strike for their pay.

THE CLAPPS INDICTED.

Former Customer Charges Grand Larceny—They Are Now in Chicago.

The Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment for grand larceny in the first degree against Ozra W. Clapp and his son, Dwight O. Clapp, who on Nov. 11, 1896, when they were bankers and brokers in the Mills Building, failed for $450,000. After their failure they were indicted for fraudulent dispositions of property. But they had gone to Chicago, and, this offense being only a misdemeanor, they could not be extradited.

The complainant against them in the case of grand larceny is Albert Haas of 21 Bond Street. He alleges that he gave the Clapps $8,361 with which to speculate, and that they appropriated this money to their own use.

The Clapps are still in Chicago, where they are brokers in wheat and grain. It is expected that they will be arrested in a day or two.

Gift of $25,000 to a Dispensary.

A check for $25,000 has been given unconditionally to the Executive Committee of the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary, located at Lewis and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn, by Henry Batterman, the dry goods dealer, in memory of his daughter, Laura Frances Batterman, who died about six years ago. The dispensary was established nineteen years ago, and is under the supervision of well-known men, among whom, besides Mr. Batterman, are John W. James, Insall Raimon, Eugene F. Barnes, Ira Goddard, William Herron, and Darwin R. James. The dispensary report of last year showed that there were 6,646 new patients and 7,177 return visits. As a result of Mr. Batterman's gift a committee to select plans for a new dispensary building has been appointed.

The Zichron-Ephraim Ball.

The third annual entertainment and ball of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the Congregation Zichron Ephraim, at Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, will take place in the Lenox Lyceum, at Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, to-night. A programme by prominent vaudeville artists will be given at 8 o'clock. The proceeds of the ball will be distributed among the deserving poor in the upper part of the city.

The Whooping-Cough or Croup, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the natural remedy. If given according to directions, it usually affords immediate relief.—Adv.

THE PAVEY CANAL SCHEME

Bill Authorizing Sale to the Government Discussed by the Chamber of Commerce.

OPPOSED BY ABRAM S. HEWITT

Says Congress Cannot Give Justice to This State So Far as Legislation Is Concerned—Arguments for the Bill.

Senator F. D. Pavey's bill to amend the Constitution by removing the prohibition against the sale of the canals of this State, and providing that the Erie Canal may be sold to the Government on conditions to be agreed upon between it and the State, was considered yesterday before the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements. A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the National City Bank and Chairman of the committee, presided. Among those present were Gustav H. Schwab, Francis B. Thurber, Thomas A. McIntyre, Abram S. Hewitt, Gen. E. C. O'Brien, Franklin Quinby, Gen. W. P. Craighill, United States Army; Prof. W. H. Burr, W. E. Cleary, and George S. Morison.

Senator Pavey explained his measure as designed to provide that the prohibition against the sale or lease of the canals shall not apply to the United States in the terms of the address made by him recently at the Produce Exchange. He pointed out the necessity of prompt action to have the proposition before the voters next year. If it failed to pass the Legislature this year, it could not be voted on before 1901.

Mr. Schwab, who represented the ocean shipping interests, asked that precedence in speaking be given to Mr. Morison, ex-President of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Mr. Morison treated of the decline of New York's export trade and of the report on a ship canal from the lakes to the Hudson by Major Thomas W. Symons of the Engineer Corps, under the River and Harbor act of 1896. He also referred to the report of the commission appointed by President Cleveland, that it was feasible to construct such a canal. Mr. Morison advocated full surveys and estimates of the cost of a barge canal.

Gen. Craighill said that the time had come to do something, and that the question under consideration was of National importance. While a nine-foot canal, as proposed, would be inadequate to meet the demands of canal navigation, he was not in favor of going at present beyond a twelve-foot barge canal. He was of the opinion that a canal eighteen feet deep would divert commerce to Montreal.

Prof. Burr thought an enlarged waterway would be a paying investment for the State, and insisted on the need of reduced carrying charges between the lakes and this port.

Mr. Schwab spoke in favor of Senator Pavey's bill.

Mr. Hewitt said that the proposition involved in the legislation was to intrust to the United States the duty of making a great waterway between the lakes and the Atlantic.

"I admit," he continued, "that what we have is not of much practical value. No other part of the country will help us, however. It will rest with the State of New York to maintain its primacy in the Union and not call upon Hercules to come in, for if Hercules came in he would destroy the plans. If the State of New York wants to maintain her supremacy as a port let her take off her heavy wharfage charges. When that is done Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Newport News will be nowhere in the race."

In concluding, Mr. Hewitt said that if the Chamber of Commerce gave its assent to the question involved it would be untrue to its prestige and National character. He told of his experience through twelve years in Congress, and asserted that "the Congress of the United States will not and can not give justice, so far as legislation is concerned, to the State of New York."

W. E. Cleary, who represented the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, opposed the measure.

Mr. Hepburn's committee will report at a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce next Thursday afternoon.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Gov. Black's Commission Criticised at Albany—The $7,000,000 Appropriation Bill Dead.

ALBANY, March 18.—The personnel of the Canal Investigation Commission, as announced by Gov. Black last night, divided interest in legislative circles to-day with predictions concerning the fate of the bill to submit the new seven-million-dollar canal loan to the people this Fall.

The principal criticism made of the commission as a whole is that its members are so pronouncedly canal men that they begin their work with a natural desire to find nothing in the expenditure of the money already appropriated that would interfere with the completion of the canal improvement. The tendency of such a commission, it is urged, inevitably must be toward excusing and exculpating as far as possible the past management of the wor, in order that the people may not be prejudiced against its continuance.

Messrs. Clinton, Weed, and McEchron, it is pointed out, are all closely allied with the canals. Mr. Clinton was here only a few days ago in behalf of the bill for $7,000,000 more bonds for the canals. Mr. Weed has been connected with various canal enterprises, and as an iron manufacturer at Plattsburg is directly interested in the Champlain Canal. In the same way Mr. McEchron, who is a large lumber dealer and wood pulp manufacturer of Glens Falls, is interested in the Champlain Canal. It is not suggested that these gentlemen would be affected consciously by their predilections toward the canals, but it is felt that they would very naturally prefer to acquit their present management of blame. The same pro-canal attitude is ascribed to the New York members.

It is accepted as settled that the bill providing for submitting the proposed $7,000,000 canal loan to the people this Fall is dead. The Republican leaders in the Senate and Assembly have been against it from the first, and it became known today that Gov. Black does not approve the bill. This settles the matter, so far as the present Legislature is concerned.

Gov. Black, it is said on reliable authority, thinks that it would be inconsistent for the party to go before the people in advocacy of an additional appropriation, until the report of the Investigating Commission has been submitted to the Legislature and acted upon. He is convinced, too, that it is against the real interests of the canals to press the issue upon the people at this time, when the charges that have been made about the canal expenditures might result in their defeating the proposition which, under more favorable circumstances, they would approve.

As the bill has been laid on the table in the Senate Finance Committee by the votes of the Republican members, and as representative Republicans like Senators Lexow, Raines, Higgins, and Elon R. Brown and Assemblyman Nixon have all declared against it, the prediction that the bill would not pass, made in these dispatches the day after it was introduced, may be reiterated with added authority. The opposition of the Governor, of course, makes it an absolute certainty.

W. R. Corwin, representing the Merchants' Association of New York City, saw Gov. Black to-day and tried to induce him to change his mind and favor the $7,000,000 bill. After the interview Mr. Corwin said that Gov. Black had told him that he was against the bill.

Senator Cantor, who introduced the $7,000,000 bill in the Senate, and Senator Guy, who endeavored to get it reported by the Finance Committee, take the position that the Republicans, by refusing to submit the question to the people, put themselves in opposition to the canals, and at the same time confess that there is truth in the charges of malfeasance in canal management made against Republican officials.

Policeman Lily Held for Trial.

Policeman John A. Lily, who, with Policeman John C. Henderson, was arrested and charged with accepting a bribe, while attached to the Boiler Inspector's office, was held for trial yesterday in the Harlem Police Court. Henderson was discharged. The case has dragged through four courts, and the hearing yesterday was the seventh that Magistrate Flammer has had.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

LEGAL NOTES.

ITALIAN LAWYER'S APPLICATION REFUSED.—The application of Lorenzo Giuseppe Maggio for admission to practice as an attorney and counselor in this State was yesterday denied by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Mr. Maggio had presented papers showing that he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, born in Italy, and that for more than three years he was an attorney of the higher courts in that kingdom, practicing his profession at Palermo. He presented proofs of his good standing at the bar of that country, and also of his good character. In all these matters his papers complied with the rules authorizing the court in its discretion to admit to practice those who had been attorneys for a certain length of time in foreign countries. In its decision the Court said per curiam: "It has been for nearly a quarter of a century the endeavor to raise the standard of learning required of persons who seek to practice the profession of the law in this State. The object of this effort has been not alone to elevate the profession, but quite as much to assure to all who have occasion to consult lawyers, that the person who is authorized to hold himself out as an attorney is competent to give advice. Indeed, the matter is, to the great body of the community, the more important of the two objects. The requirement that any one applying to be admitted as an attorney, who has practiced his profession in a foreign country, shall have been at the bar of that country for a certain length of time, is intended to operate in the same direction. When the practitioner comes from a foreign State whose system of law is analogous to our own, we may fairly assume that after he has resided here long enough to become eligible in other respects to be admitted to our bar, he has such acquaintance with our system of jurisprudence and our laws as would render him a safe counsel to those clients who apply to him. But, as is well known, our system differs greatly from the law which is administered in the country whence this applicant comes. It is quite true that as to all the rules of law which are based upon the broad principles of natural right and equity there can be no difference between the laws of any two civilized communities; but the knowledge which is requisite to enable one safely to advise his client requires not only a knowledge of those broad principles of law which are common to all systems, but an intimate acquaintance with the peculiar rules which have grown out of the customs of a particular country, and which have been established by the provisions of its statutes. The foundation of the law of Italy is the civil code of the Roman Empire, altered by the custom and statutes of the various States now comprising that kingdom, and again changed by the statutes of the kingdom itself and by the construction of its court. The jurisprudence of this State, based as it is upon the Constitution of the United States and of the State, interpreted according to the principles of the common law, has in all those respects nothing common to the law of Italy, and one may be a learned counselor in the laws of that country and still by no means be competent to give intelligent advice to clients whose affairs are to be controlled by the system established in the State of New York. We think, therefore, that it would not be a wise exercise of the discretion that the law has vested in us to assume that this gentleman, however learned he may be in the laws of his own country, is fitted to assume the position of attorney, to give advice to clients upon the laws of this State, and therefore the application must be denied."

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SEAMEN'S WAGES.—When the ship W. F. Babcock arrived at Honolulu from San Francisco, in February, 1896, Thomas Graves and three others of her sailors, who were indebted to the ship, yielding to pecuniary inducements presented to them, deserted. They were arrested and detained in a police station until the vessel was ready to sail to New York. They served as sailors until she arrived here. The expenses of reward for detection, arrest, and detention, and the wages of laborers in their place, exceeded the amount of their wages, except that $7.65 was admitted to be due one of them, named Bauer. Graves and the others filed a libel in the United States District Court against the ship, to recover the entire amount of their monthly wages. A decree given in their favor has been reversed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Chief Judge Shipman. The Court says that the legislation of most maritime countries, ancient and modern, established that the contract of a seaman always involved, to a certain extent, the surrender of his personal liberty during the life of the contract, and that the necessities, and perhaps the safety, of navigation have called into existence legislation by nearly all maritime nations for the purpose of securing the personal attendance of the crew on board and for their criminal punishment for their desertion or absence without leave; and it is, therefore, a natural and equitable result that the expenses of their confinement and the wages of their substitutes while they are refusing to work should be deducted from their wages.

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PAYMENT OF INDIVIDUAL DEBT WITH FIRM CHECK.—The firm of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co. succeeded the firm of Field, Lindley & Co., Edward M. Field and Daniel A. Lindley, members of the old firm, becoming partners in the new one. After the formation of the new firm, Field, without the knowledge of his copartners, drew two certified checks in the name of the new firm and sent them to Drexel, Morgan & Co. to be applied upon an indebtedness of the old firm, which the new firm had not assumed. Drexel, Morgan & Co., who did not know of any want of authority on the part of Field to draw the checks, and had no actual knowledge that the fund upon which the checks were drawn belonged to the new firm, applied their proceeds upon such indebtedness in good faith, and subsequently, in reliance upon such payment, discharged a guarantor to them of the indebtedness of the old firm. Norman S. Dike, as receiver of the new firm, brought an action against Drexel, Morgan & Co. to recover the amount of such checks, but judgment was given for the defendant. The Court of Appeals has affirmed judgment of the Second Appellate Division, holding, on the opinion of Presiding Justice Brown, that the complaint was properly dismissed; that while, by the receipt of the checks the defendants were chargeable with knowledge that the fund upon which they were drawn was in possession of the new firm, they were not chargeable with the knowledge that such fund belonged to the new firm, and were as much entitled to indulge the presumption that the new firm held money belonging to the individual partners of the old firm as that Field in drawing the checks was perpetrating a fraud upon his copartners in the new firm.

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TRANSACTION BY A DISHONEST AGENT.—Charles F. Tomes, agent of the American Preserves Company, who was at the time indebted to it for moneys previously embezzled by him, individually purchased from the Columbia Investment Company certain shares of its stock, in payment for which he gave the American Preserves Company's check. Then he immediately pledged the stock as security upon discount of his individual note, and deposited the proceeds of the discount to the American Preserves Company's credit, for the purpose and with the intention of making the account good for the check which he had given to the Columbia Investment Company. In an action by the American Preserves Company to recover the amount of the check from the Columbia Investment Company, the Court of Appeals has affirmed judgment of the General Term of the late Superior Court of Buffalo, affirming judgment for defendant, holding that, as between the plaintiff and defendant, the transaction was governed by the intent and purpose of the agent, and he, having made the deposit of funds raised upon his own stock, for the sole purpose of paying for the stock to defendant, plaintiff was not entitled to recover, so far as the amount of such deposit entered into the payment of the check, but could only recover the difference between the amount of such deposit and the amount of the check.

Stern Bros

direct attention to the

New Shoe for Women,

"The Sorosis"

made of the finest kid, with hand-sewed welts, and having all the elegance of a custom shoe,

at $3.50 pr.

For which they have the exclusive sale

West 23d St.

LAWYER SHOT BY A WOMAN

Mrs. Arnold Fired Twice at L. R. Beckley in His Office in the Vanderbilt Building.

WOUND COMPARATIVELY SLIGHT

Declared When Arrested that He Had Ruined Her and Expressed Regret that She Had Not Succeeded in Killing Him.

Lafayette R. Beckley, forty-six years old, a lawyer connected with the Knickerbocker Loan Company, was shot in his office in the Vanderbilt Building yesterday by Dora Arnold, who claimed to have a grievance against him. She fired at him twice with a revolver. The first bullet struck him in the abdomen, inflicting a comparatively slight wound, and the second went wild and buried itself in the casing of the hall door.

The woman walked out of the office and down four flights of stairs to the street. William J. Morgan, who is the Knickerbocker Loan Company, and had heard the noise of the shooting from his office adjoining Mr. Beckley's, followed her and at Park Row and Beekman Street called to Policeman Bolles, on duty there, to arrest her. Taken back to Mr. Beckley's office for identification, the woman looked calmly at the wounded man as he lay on the floor, and, after he had identified her, said, with an oath:

"Yes, I shot him, and I'm sorry I did not finish the job. He ruined me."

An ambulance took Mr. Beckley to the Hudson Street Hospital, where the bullet was extracted. The surgeons said, as far as they could tell, no vital part had been touched, and, if blood poisoning did not set in, he would recover. They found that his left shoulder was dislocated, and he told them he had fallen against the wall in his struggle with his assailant for the pistol after she had fired the first shot.

At the request of District Attorney Gardiner, who appeared in person, Magistrate Cornell, before whom the woman was arraigned, in the Centre Street Police Court, held her without bail for further hearing this morning. She was represented by Lawyer Emanuel Friend, to whom she sent immediately after her arrest.

Dora Arnold—she has half a dozen different names—is thirty years old, and the landlady of a flat at 256 West Thirty-eighth Street, where she rents apartments to women. According to the story she told Capt. Vredenburgh at the Oak Street Station, she came to New York from Michigan nine years ago, leaving her husband behind to sell some property they owned. She hired a house and took boarders. Beckley, then newly a widower, came to live at the house. They loved, and when her husband arrived from Michigan he discovered what was going on and left her. Since then, she said, Beckley had squandered the money she owned and earned and had lied to her repeatedly. Things went ill with her, and a year ago she hired the flat in Thirty-eighth Street. Last week she learned that he was married, and was living with his wife at 158 Logan Street, Brooklyn.

When she spoke to him of his wife, he said his wife had been dead several years, and the woman in the Logan Street house was his mother. Mrs. Arnold went to the house Thursday night and asked the woman she found there who she was. The woman said she was Beckley's wife, and Mrs. Arnold said: "Well, I'm his mistress, and I want to see him. May I wait here?" She did wait, and when Beckley arrived there was a scene, and she left as Beckley had threatened to have her ejected by a policeman. She pondered over her wrong all night, and decided to kill him.

Shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday she went to his office. The suite consists of three rooms—416, Mr. Morgan's; 417, Mr. Beckley's, and 418, the waiting room. All the rooms have doors opening on to the main hall of the fourth floor.

Mr. Beckley was engaged when she arrived. She did not have to send in her name. Clarence Mattson, the office boy, knew her well from her frequent visits to his employer. As soon as Mr. Beckley was at liberty he went to the waiting room and shut the doors, after telling the boy to go into his—the middle—room. The shooting took place almost immediately. There was considerable excitement, but no one tried to stop the woman as she left the office.

Mr. Beckley declined to make any statement to the police.

Mr. Morgan said Mrs. Arnold applied to the loan company for a loan of $100 last July. He declined to make the loan, and Mr. Beckley, who then met her for the first time, let her have the money from his own pocket. She declined to repay it, and quarreled with Mr. Beckley when he threatened to foreclose upon her furniture. That was the story Mr. Morgan told the police. He gave several other versions of the affair during the day.

The police believe Mrs. Arnold's statement. They learned that Beckley is well known at the Thirty-eighth Street house, where he was a frequent and welcome visitor long before the date given by Mr. Morgan as Mrs. Arnold's first introduction to him.

EXPEDITIONS START OUT.

One Goes North and the Other South for Research.

Two exploring expeditions left the city yesterday, one having for its objective point Bering Strait and the other Mexico. The estimated expense, about $75,000, will be defrayed by Morris K. Jesup of the Museum of Natural History. Two expeditions have already been sent to Bering Strait by the Museum of Natural History, and others will be sent next year and the year after.

It has been contended by eminent ethnologists that the original inhabitants of this continent came from Asia by way of Bering Strait, and Dr. Berthold Laufer and Gerard Fowke, the scientists, who started for the North yesterday, are going to spend a year's hard work among the Indians there, digging in mounds and burial places for skulls and relics, and eventually try to throw more light on the original inhabitants of America.

The expedition which started for Mexico was made up of Dr. Carl Lumholtz and Dr. A. Hedlicka, and is one of a series of archaeological and ethnological expeditions to be sent there for the purpose of study among the Mexican Indians.

Bridge Trolley Victim Dead.

The first man to be injured in a trolley collision on the Brooklyn Bridge died yesterday in the Brooklyn City Hospital. He was William O. Matthews, sixty years old, of 225 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn. On Wednesday he was driving an express wagon across the bridge, and came in collision with a car of the Smith Street line. He was thrown out, and received a fracture of the skull. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital and died there yesterday morning. The railroad company wishes an autopsy held, but the family objects, and the hospital authorities have not yet held one.

Dress with equal care in bicycle paths as in ordinary paths of life. We've given bicycle-golf "togs" more care than ever.

Some of our knickerbockers are gorgeous, but topped off with a black coat they're simply smart; quiet ones for quiet people of course. Coats, plain black cheviot, $7.50; breeches, $5 to $9. $10 for those made like riding breeches.

Furnishings.

The very latest thing in bicycle-golf stockings is found in only two other places.

All silk, $4; spun silk, $2.75; lisle thread, $1.50.

Solid black with tops striped in colors.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

POLICE RESCUE SEVENTEEN.

Roundsman and Doorman of a Brooklyn Station Carry People from a Burning Tenement.

Good work was done at a fire in lower Fulton Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning by Roundsman Edward McDonald and Doorman Archibald Cairns of the Second Precinct. Between them they rescued seventeen people. The fire was in a three-story double tenement at 63 Fulton Street, across the way from the station house. At about 2 o'clock in the morning McDonald noticed smoke issuing from over the fanlight of a restaurant door on the ground floor of the building. He and Doorman Cairns went across the street and saw that there was a blaze in the kitchen. They turned in an alarm and entered the hallway, which was full of smoke.

In a short time they had awakened all the people in the tenement. They grabbed the inmates as fast as they came out and carried them down stairs through the smoke to the station. Most of the rescued persons had little clothing on, and after the fire was extinguished McDonald and Cairns went to the tenement and brought clothing over for them. It was after 4 o'clock before the occupants of the house were able to return.

The rescued persons are Mrs. Rebecca Shaw, twenty-six years old; Elizabeth Smith, thirty-five; Marriott and Cecelia Smith, aged, respectively, three years and six months; John McCarthy, his wife, Bridget, and two children; Henry Johnson and his wife; Samuel Richardson, James Shaw, Mary and John Shay, John and Mary Barrett, Joseph Archer, and Chester Archer. The damage to the building is placed at $3,000, and to the restaurant $200.

RAID OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

They Destroy an Oleomargarine Plant and Make an Arrest.

Internal revenue officers yesterday destroyed with sledge hammers and axes an oleomargarine plant at Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, valued at $5,000. Simon Baer, the alleged owner of the plant, who lives at 317 East Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan, was arrested and held for trial in the Yorkville Police Court.

Henry E. Heyman, Assistant Deputy Attorney General, and Frederick J. H. Kracke, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, appeared for the prosecution, the latter telling the Magistrate that the State had spent several months' time and $700 in locating the plant and finding the proprietor. Baer was found in City Hall Park by the officers.

CASHMAN DIED A PAUPER.

Inmate of An Almshouse Refused Money to Which He Was Heir.

William Cashman died yesterday in the Richmond County Almshouse of old age. He was 68 years old, and had been an inmate of the almshouse for several years. He was a member of a wealthy family said to live in New Jersey. It is said that Cashman did not agree with his family, and had little to do with them. He served during the civil war from the outbreak of hostilities, and was honorably discharged. He first made his appearance on Staten Island about thirty years ago. Until he became too old to work he was employed in the shipyards along the shore.

Twenty years ago Cashman's brother died. Because of his wild habits the will was so drawn that instead of William Cashman receiving a sum outright, as did the other heirs, he was to be paid $10 a week as long as he lived. This angered Cashman, and he demanded the money, which would have to be invested to insure the payment of the weekly amount. He failed to get it, and then refused to accept the $10 per week. Since his brother's death, therefore, $10, it is said, has been deposited in the bank each week. Although forced at last to go to the almshouse, Cashman would not touch a cent of the money. His body is being cared for, and an effort will be made to find his relatives.

Hermit Lynch Dead.

John Lynch, a veteran of the civil war, who lived in a little old shanty almost under the viaduct of McComb's Dam Bridge, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and was known as the "Hermit," died on Thursday in Manhattan Hospital of pneumonia. His home was in a hollow close to Durando's road house on land owned by the Lynch estate. He was a squatter and a number of attempts had been made to get him to move. He drew a pension from the Government.

Bad Condition of Two Small Parks.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Lower East Side Small Parks Association, in the College Settlement Building, 95 Rivington Street, last night, a committee was appointed to ask the Mayor and Park Commissioner Clausen to remedy the condition of the Division Street and Willett Street parks. According to the reports made last night, the cellars of the buildings that have been removed are used as playgrounds and are dangerous.

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Begins, 8:15. ....Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Thursday and Saturday.
THE TREE of KNOWLEDGE.
LENTEN LECTURES....ILLUSTRATED G. P. SERVISS'S SERIES.
THIS MORNING AT 11—THE ALPS.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M.
Edwin Milton Royle, Selina Fetter, Al Leech and 8 Rosebuds, Brothers Damm, Eckert and Berg, Miriam Lawrence, Carlotta Stupenrand, 3 Angela Sisters, Al Grant, and others.

BIJOU. Last 2 times. To-day at 2:15. To-night, 8:15.
Broadhurst's Farcical Hilarity,
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.
Beginning Monday, March 21st, Willie Collier in "The Man From Mexico."

Last Matinée but 1 TO-DAY CASINO! 100TH SOUV. Nt., Mch. 25. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN: Telephone Girl!

ANUSEMENTS

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 20th,
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
In aid of The New York Journal's
Maine Monument Fund.
Under auspices N.Y. THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
Following artists will positively appear: Ysaye, Mme. Modjeska, J. E. Dodson, Louis Aldrich, Broadway Theatre Opera Company, (Camille d'Arville, Jos. O'Mara, Hilda Clark, Jerome Sykes, Maud Williams, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Nellie Braggins, Harry Macdonough, Reginald Roberts, George O'Donnell, William Corliss,) Weber & Fields, Sam Bernard, Chauncey Olcott, Rose & Fenton, Louis Mann, Clara Lipman, Rogers Brothers, Alice Atherton, Lizzie B. Raymond, Peter F. Dailey, Dave Warfield, Lee Harrison, Mary Norman, Jeff D'Angelis, Whitney Opera Company, Jos. F. Sheehan, Oscar Girard, Adolph Leisen Young, W. F. McCollum, George Fuller Golden, Beaumont Sisters, Carrie Hirschman, Marie Dressler, De Salles Marine Band, Homer Davenport.
GRAND COMBINED ORCHESTRAS
Under the direction of William Furst. General Stage Manager, William Parry.
SPECIAL NOTICE—A sensational novelty will be introduced during the evening that has never before been attempted at any entertainment. In order that this feature may

MARCH 1898

The New York Times

Saturday Review of Books and Art.

Copyrighted. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1898. *Sixteen Pages.*

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The New-York Times.
Saturday Edition With
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Two Lists of Last Year's Best Books.

In mid-February there was a joint meeting in this city of the New York Library Association and the New York Library Club. The whole field of productions for the twelve months of 1897 was gone over by a committee appointed for that purpose, and, according to custom, a printed list of the books deemed worthy of shelf room was handed to each of the 250 persons present. This same committee also picked out what it judged to be the best of the books placed in the list, and under each heading marked off three as the most meritorious.

The meeting was held two weeks after the public Libraries Division of the State of New York had issued its list of "500 leading books" from the publications of 1897, and two weeks before the date set for the return of the votes for the "best fifty" books for a village library. To the opinion of the meeting there was given extended publicity by the printing of it, with comment, in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and it is reasonable to suppose that the one vote had large influence on the other. It is interesting, therefore, to compare the results.

Taking the departments in order, the first volume named in the reference group of three, in the list of the association and club, is the only reference volume given in the list made up from the State vote. This is Adams's "Dictionary of American Authors." It is fair to add that village librarians have to consider cost, or at least do consider it, in making out their lists, and that this volume was the least expensive of the three. It is also to be recalled that the latter were limited to fifty volumes, while the former were privileged to choose three under each of nineteen heads. In the department of religion two books chosen by the vote of the State librarians had also mention in the other list. Under the head of social science the votes are identical; under education, Baldwin's "School Management and School Methods," for which the librarians of the State vote, is named also in the first list. The three books on natural science chosen by the clubs are among the five selected by the larger vote. The single work on hygiene to which the librarians of the State felt able to give place is included among the three in this group honored by the meeting, and the same result appears under the headings of fine arts and music. In the department of fiction, the clubs, unanimously and inexplicably, did not name "Hugh Wynne" among the three "most meritorious" works. The librarians, in sending their votes to the State, unconsciously corrected this error by awarding to it the largest vote in the list. The three novels which were named by the meeting are all given high places, however, forming, with "Hugh Wynne" and "Farthest North," the five leading books in the State list of fifty. They are Kipling's "Captains Courageous," Allen's "Choir Invisible," and Davis's "Soldiers of Fortune." In the departments of poetry and juvenile the librarians seemed to think that a village library could afford room for only two of the three books in each department which the clubs were able to name. In description and travel the balance was the other way, but the vote was again identical as far as it went—though an error in one of last week's tables, through which Bradley's "Sketches from Old Virginia" (which was not on the chosen list at all) was unhappily substituted for James Bryce's "Impressions of South Africa," did not make it appear so. In biography the vote was identical as far as it could be, with the balance again in favor of the village librarians. In history the clubs found room for Gen. Porter's "Campaigning with Grant," though the village librarians did not. Otherwise the selections in American history were the same, and in foreign history McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times, Vol. III." was mentioned by each. In "other literature" the vote was the same.

The similarity is striking. Allowing for an influence of the first decision on the vote more lately announced, each list yet strengthens the other. Putting them side by side, one cannot escape the feeling that they make an accurate judgment of the literary output of 1897 from the standpoint of the public need and taste, if not of any particular individual.

It is worth while to note also that of the fifty-two volumes selected by the largest vote of the librarians as most suitable for a village library, only ten received as much as half of the total vote. This is an exact repetition of a phenomenon of last year, and shows how much closer is the competition further down. Of the ten volumes so complimented six were fiction.

Tombs of Osiris and Thotmes III. Found.

M. Loret, Director General of the excavations and of the Museum of Cairo, declares that the tomb of Osiris has been found by M. Amelineau, at Abydos, near Luxor. This is said to be a copy of M. Loret's dispatch:

"Luxor, February 15.—Tomb of Osiris quite authentic. The cavern with unburned brick walls is original. The cenotaph of granite appears to be of later date, perhaps even of the period of Seti I., though it affects archaic forms. It is probably an exact reproduction of the original cenotaph.

"There is a representation of this same cenotaph on the wall of the Temple of Seti I. at Abydos, which is a perfect image of the monument found by Amelineau.

"The whole has been reburied in sand from motives of prudence. I shall probably on my return have the cenotaph transported to the museum. LORET."

But more than this, there seems to be the certainty that the tombs of the God Kings Set and Horus have also been found, while there is good reason to suppose that M. Loret has discovered the tomb of Thotmes III. But if there is a sarcophagus, there is no Thotmes inside of it. If we can apply to that great King of the Seventh Dynasty the phrase, "The bird has flown," that would describe the whereabouts of the august mummy, whose mortal remains are now under glass, with an appropriate label, in the Gizeh Museum. The Thotmes mummy was one of the finds made in the cave at Der-el-Bahari some seven years ago.

Germany, exclusive of special publications, issued last year 3,477 political and advertising papers, coming from 1,752 centres. According to comparison of population, there is one paper issued for every 12,092 inhabitants. In Austria there is only one paper published for 72,299 inhabitants. The export book trade of Germany in 1896 was valued at 62,000,000 marks, and the import was worth 20,000,000 marks. In the analysis of these imports, the American percentage is 1.6, and from England the total value was estimated as 650,000 marks. The Tauchnitz publications in Germany of English and American books accounts for this.

"The Romance of Isabel," which Mr. W. H. Wilkins is to write about Lady Isabel Burton, will possibly be a work of interest, but it seems to us a trifle indelicate that such a title should have been selected. The story of the life of a man's wife ought to have a certain sanctity about it. What an uncomfortable man Sir Richard must have been as a husband, and Lady Burton, from what she has written before this, seems to have been rather of "a femme incomprise."

An effort is to be made in England to place a memorial to Jane Austen in Winchester Cathedral. The only memorial of this remarkable woman is a brass tablet set into the wall of the cathedral, which was placed there by her nephew and biographer, the late Rev. J. E. Austen Leigh, in 1870. The memorial proposed is to be a window with stained glass.

*Seventy Years of Book Auctions**

Their History in New York Heretofore Unrecorded—Collections Selling for $10,000 and More.

I. OLD AND MODERN HOUSES.

All bibliographers know when the first London book sale occurred, but who of them can tell the date of the earliest book sale in New York? Nowadays book auctioneering is a distinct trade, and the history of the great book auction houses of this city would be one of the most interesting chapters in the yet to be written book, "Bibliomania in America." The name of the first auctioneer, too, is unknown, though William McLaughlin was one of the earliest, for on May 4, 1825, in an advertisement of McLaughlin & Blakely, 41 Maiden Lane, there is this note: "From the long acquaintance of Mr. McLaughlin with the book auction business he trusts that the firm will receive a consequent share of public patronage." Yet his name is not in any directory as a "commission merchant" before 1824, when McLaughlin & Co. had at 78 Maiden Lane unimportant book sales. Later Stephen R. Wiggins was associated with him, and on Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1825, McLaughlin, Wiggins & Co. advertised that "at early candle light" there would begin the sale of a large consignment of books to be sold on a liberal credit, for approved notes. The firm of McLaughlin & Blakely did not last long. Wiggins sold books at 68 William St. until 1830.

Among other book auction firms of 1825 were Thomas Bell & Co., 157 Broadway; Robert McMennomy, Wall and Water Streets; A. Hawley, Pearl and Beekman Streets; John T. Boyd & Co., 137 Broadway, and P. W. Johnstone & Co., 190 Water Street, the latter house being engaged regularly in the business from 1825 to 1835. In 1830 Royal Gurley became a book auctioneer at the "New York Long Room," 169 Broadway. In 1833 another Royal Gurley sold books at auction at the same address; in 1844 Gurley & Hill were auctioneers there, the firm continuing until February, 1846, when the partnership was dissolved, Hill moving to 157 and Gurley to 304 Broadway, where as Gurley & Co., he disposed of literary property for two years more. Harison & Levy had occasional book sales in 1833 and 1834, though Levy is known chiefly as an auctioneer of pictures; I. T. Doughty & Co. had a few sales in 1834 at 33 Fulton Street; William Gowans is said to have been in the auction and commission book trade at 169 Broadway in 1837; a man named Leeds sold books in the fifties, and Joseph Sabin held the Burton and one or two other sales in 1860. With the mention of these names, the list of the lesser men is exhausted, and one comes to James E. Cooley and Lemuel Bangs—the men who were identified successfully for many years with the business of selling books by auction, and who were book auctioneers in the true sense of the words.

In the early part of 1833 Cooley was a bookseller at 34 Cedar Street, and later in the year a commission merchant at the "Panorama Sales Room," 151 Broadway, where on Dec. 4 he sold "a general assortment of books in every department of literature." He moved to 196 Broadway in 1835, and for two years was a considerable figure in the business as it then existed. In 1837, on March 11, this advertisement appeared in the papers: "The undersigned, having taken Mr. Lemuel Bangs into partnership, the business will be conducted hereafter under the firm name of Cooley & Bangs. J. E. Cooley." The first sale under the new name was on Tuesday, March 14, at "7 1-2 o'clock" in the evening; "27 cases of books, part of the cargo of the ship America, slightly damaged, comprising a valuable assortment," were sold. Samuel Maverick who had been Cooley's auctioneer, continued in that capacity. The last advertisement of Cooley & Bangs was published on Saturday, March 17, 1838, and on the following Monday, with no announcement of any change, the advertisement was that of "Bangs, Richards & Platt." Josiah Richards of the new firm replaced Maverick as auctioneer on May 7, 1838. Cooley, when he retired from the firm, was out of the business until 1846, when he formed a copartnership with John Keese and Horatio Hill, and had many sales at 157 Broadway, Hill acting as auctioneer until his retirement in 1848. The firm then became Cooley & Keese, moved to 191 Broadway, and finally to 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White Street. On May 31, 1851, Cooley & Keese sold the business to Lyman & Rawdon, though Mr. Keese officiated as auctioneer at the big sales until his death, on May 30, 1856, in his fiftieth year. He was one of the wittiest men of the period, and had a genius for exactly that art of attracting people that makes success in any business. Lyman & Rawdon became Lyman & Co., and, after Mr. Keese's death, Cooley acquired the business, conducting it for

*A second article, giving a list of single books which have sold at auction in this city for $500 or more, will be published in a later number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW—and the last will be especially interesting.

MARCH

a time under the firm name of George A. Leavitt & Co., though the Wright sale, in 1864, was held by "J. B. Cooley," with Leavitt as auctioneer. Cooley was then at 498 Broadway. In 1866 the firm became Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., and in 1872 George A. Leavitt again, the sales being held in the old Clinton Hall, in Astor Place. In May, 1885, the firm moved to Broadway and Tenth Street; in 1892, owing to improper management, it ceased to exist.

Lemuel Bangs, who founded the present firm of Bangs & Co., now the leading book auction house in this country, and who died on Oct. 7, 1887, was in 1829, and for a number of years thereafter, a member of the firm of McElrath & Bangs, publishers and booksellers at 85 Chatham Street. When Cooley retired from Cooley & Bangs and the firm became Bangs, Richards & Platt, the business was conducted at 196 Broadway. It was afterward removed to 204 Broadway, where, in 1840, the firm became Bangs, Platt & Co., the members being Lemuel Bangs, Nathan Bangs, Jr., and Andrew M. Merwin. In 1852, when the business was situated at 13 Park Row, there was another change in firm name, and until the unstable days of 1857, when the firm went under, the sales were held by Bangs Brother & Co. In 1858 the firm name was again changed—this time to Bangs, (E. K.,) Merwin & Co., and in December, 1876, still again to Bangs (F. H.) & Co. No other change is to be recorded. From 13 Park Row the business was removed to 594 and 596 Broadway, then to 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of Fourth Street, and then to 656 Broadway. In 1879 there was another removal, to 739 and 741 Broadway, and in 1896 Bangs & Co. deserted the part of town that had been for so many years a literary centre and established themselves at 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, corner of Seventeenth Street. The present auctioneer, Mr. Merwin, is the son of the gentleman of that name who died in 1870, after having been a book auctioneer for over twenty years, and of whom Sabin wrote: "His long experience, added to a natural ability and aptness for the business, rendered him the most acute and accomplished expert of the New York book auctions."

II. SALES BEFORE THE WAR.

The first New York book sale of any importance seems to have been that of Dr. Romeyn's "splendid library," which Bell & Co. sold on May 11-20, 1825. On Friday, Jan. 24, 1834, Cooley sold the "books of De Witt Clinton, deceased"; on Feb. 10, 1834, Harison & Levy dispersed the theological library of Dr. Stanford, and on May 6 they had a sale made up of the libraries of Cadwallader Colden and the Right Rev. Bishop Provost. An interesting sale was that which Cooley & Bangs had on Jan. 3-5, 1838, when they disposed of a large number of books from the Gloucester, Guilford, Heber, and other libraries. There were 1,228 lots in all. Another sale of interest was that of Feb. 21-23, 1838, when Cooley & Bangs sold some books that had figured in the Dr. Kloss sale, (London, Sotheby, May 7-29, 1835,) and were remarkable because of their rarity and associations, several of them being enriched with the manuscript annotations of Philip Melancthon. In 1839 there was sold Dr. John M. Mason's library, and seven years later—April 23-24, 1846—Hill auctioned the "Duplicates from the State Library and the Library of D. B. Warden," and New York witnessed its first sale of Americana. Warden was one of the very earliest collectors of books relating to this country, and seems to have collected with care and intelligence. He wrote, too, and published abroad two works—"A Chorographical and Statistical Description of the District of Columbia," Paris, 1816, and "A Statistical, Political, and Historical Account of the United States of America," 3 volumes, Edinburgh, 1819. In 1820 he had printed in Paris a catalogue of his works—"Bibliotheca Americo-Septentrionalis"—and sold the collection to Samuel E. Eliot, who gave it to Harvard in 1823. He then formed another collection of Americana, and some time in the early forties it was purchased for the New York State Library at Albany. It was a portion of this second collection that was sold by Hill in 1846.

On Monday, Nov. 30, 1846, and five following days Gurley had a sale of much importance—that of the library of Judge Gabriel Furman, (1800-1854,) Justice of the Brooklyn Municipal Court from 1827 to 1830, State Senator from 1839 to 1842, and the author and editor of several historical works. Furman's name does not appear on the catalogue, which is that of "an extensive and valuable private library collected during many years, with great labor and expense." The 2,294 lots brought a total of $3,328.91, and some of the prices were very good for 1846. Wilberforce Eames's copy of the catalogue was the one used by E. B. Corwin at the sale, and is both priced and named by Corwin. Besides Corwin, such collectors as Brinley, Lenox, Murphy, Allan, Ingraham, Moreau, and Dowse were purchasers, and among dealers, Gowans and Doyle. Furman had paid Gowans $5 for the Denton's "New York," with the date cut off, which was bought for $35 by "Alexander," (James Lenox,) and is now in the Lenox Library. The Furman copy of Eliot's Indian Bible of 1685, which is now Mr. Eames's, was secured at the sale for $11 by Alexander W. Bradford. At the Bradford sale, March, 1868, it brought $95, and passed later into the possession of John A. Rice, at whose sale, March, 1870, $120 was paid for it. At the Dr. O'Callaghan sale, December, 1882 Mr. Eames purchased it for $140. It has in fac simile the general title, five leaves, and a portion of another. On May 15 and 16, 1849, Cooley & Keese had a "Sheriff's sale," and disposed of "the entire remaining collection of that celebrated book collector Judge Furman." There were 708 lots. In addition to the Furman sale of 1846, Gurley sold on April 9, 1846, the library of John R. Townsend, and Bangs, Richards & Platt, on Dec. 8 of the same year, disposed of the collection of Dr. Henry McLean. During the following year the Stevenson library was sold.

Bartlett & Welford sold privately in 1848 sixty books from Lamb's library, but eighteen of them turned up at auction at Cooley, Keese & Hill's on Oct. 21, 1848, and fetched a total of $122, though two of the books have since sold for $590—the Chaucer that, bringing $25 in 1848 and $12 at the Burton sale, in 1860, brought $340 at the Frederickson sale last Spring, and the Drayton that brought $28 in 1848 and $250 at the Frederickson sale. On May 27, 1850, and subsequent evenings Cooley & Keese sold the library of Ithiel Town, who had attracted the attention of Dibdin by paying 60 guineas at the William Turner sale for an extra illustrated copy of the "Bibliomania." This book does not appear in the Town catalogue, which consists of 123 pages, but it was sold at the Allan sale for $720. Allan had added 86 plates, making 297 in all. Dibdin's letter to Town in reference to the book came into Farnum's possession, and was inserted by him in another extended "Bibliomania." At the Barlow sale $27.50 was paid for the manuscript of "A Detail of Some Particular Services Performed in America during 1776-9," which Town had bought in London in 1830, and which he had printed in 1835. In 1850 the library of William A. Coleman was sold, and on May 4-15, 1851, Keese sold, for Lyman & Rawdon, the theological collection of the Rev. Samuel Farmar Jarvis of Middletown, Conn. There were 3,329 numbered lots, which realized $14,228.73, and an addenda of several hundred lots. Joseph Sabin prepared the catalogue, and it was one of the first of the many he edited during his life in New York. Few present-day collections of the kind can equal the Jarvis, and the sale was in every way a notable one. About 400 of the books were from Gibbon's library.

Five years elapse before another big sale can be recorded, but during those years there were such sales as the Major D. B. Douglass, 1852; the Brinley, (Bangs, Brother & Co., Nov. 30, 1852, 303 lots—"rare, choice, and standard books on America";) the Bartlett & Welford, Bangs, April 16, 1853, 1,936 lots, and on Feb. 27, 1854, 1,349 lots; the Thomas A. Cummin, 1854; the Brinley, Bangs, June 6-7, 1854, 698 lots, and the Henry Austin Brady, Bangs, Nov. 5-10, 1855, 2,240 lots. Brady was lost in the arctic, the ship that carried down a first folio that belonged to Almon W. Griswold. The two Brinley sales were not announced as his, and were made up of his duplicates. The importance of the Bartlett & Welford sales cannot be realized by any one who has not seen the catalogues. Not until the Rice sale in 1870 did there again appear in a New York auction room certain of the rare American books disposed of at those sales. The library of E. B. Corwin, the catalogue of which was prepared by Sabin, was sold by Bangs, Brother & Co., on Nov. 10-21, 1856, and comprised 5,292 lots, which realized about $10,000. It was an interesting collection, but very miscellaneous in character, and attention can be called to only four of the books. Eliot's "New Testament," 1661, and part of the Bible of 1663, brought $200 for the two volumes, and are now in the John Carter Brown Library, Providence. At the Kingsborough sale, Dublin, 1842, the same volumes had fetched £3 3s. At the Jarvis sale Corwin paid $41 for an imperfect copy of Tyndal's "Pentateuch," and afterward sent it to England to be bound by Hayday, and to be made as perfect as possible by fac simile. It did not arrive in time for the sale, however, and is said to have been sold in London later for £90. R. L.'s "Letter of Advice to a Young Gentleman Leaving the University," printed by Bradford in 1696, and the seventh issue of his press in New York, brought, half bound, $12.50. At the Menzies sale, 1876, in purple morocco and with Bradford's signature inserted, it brought $240. It is now known to be one of the three or four copies in existence, but in 1856 bibliography was not an exact science. Mather's "Magnalia," "with large margin," was bought for $50 by "Le Roy," (Menzies,) who also paid $21 for an autograph letter of Mather's, dated Boston, 1712. He had the portrait reduced to an oval, and it and the letter inlaid by Trent, and then had the book bound in purple morocco. At his sale the "Magnalia," announced to be large paper, 14½ by 9¼, with the errata in fac simile, brought $125, and at the Ives sale was resold for $170.

The A. E. Douglass and the Rev. John O. Choules sales were held in 1856, the W. C. Hall in 1858, (by Bangs, May 26,) the Hermann E. Ludewig also in the same year, (Bangs, Nov. 2-5, 1,380 lots,) and in 1859 there were these sales: The Freeman Hunt, the George Phillips Parker, (Leavitt & Co., March, 2,620 lots,) the Prof. George Bush, (Bangs, April 27-29, 862 lots,) the Rev. J. J. Woolsey, (Leavitt,) the George R. Hazewell, (Leavitt, May, 5,106 lots,) and the Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Griswold, (Bangs, May 23-28.) The original catalogue of the Hazewell sale was dated May 26, 1857. Sabin prepared the second catalogue. Dr. Ludewig was a lawyer by profession, but bibliography, not law, interested him especially, and he is known to bibliographers as the author of "The Literature of American Local History" and "The Literature of American Aboriginal Languages." He died in this city on Dec. 12, 1856. In 1860 there were but two sales of importance—the Prof. W. W. Turner (Bangs, Merwin & Co., May 28, 2,873 lots,) and the William E. Burton, (Sabin, Oct. 8 and following days, 5,777 lots.) The Burton collection was particularly rich in dramatic literature, and the sale is remarkable for the fact that for the first time the four folios were offered at auction in this country. His first folio measured 12⅝ by 8⅛, and was only a fair copy, the verses, title page, (except portrait,) and last leaf being in fac simile by Harris. It brought $375. The second folio, printed for Appley, had a pieced portrait, but measured 12¼ by 8⅝. It sold for $127.50. The third (1663) measured 13¼ by 8⅝, and brought $105, and the fourth was 14⅝ by 9¼ in size, and fetched $65. All four were bought for Edwin Forrest, and, with the exception of the second and a portion of the first, were destroyed by fire in January, 1873.

III. FROM 1861 TO 1871.

Richard Grant White is said to have had a sale in January, 1861; in January of 1862 Bangs, Merwin & Co. sold the library of John B. Clopton of Virginia, and on June 4, 1862, and following days the library of Dr. Francis, the latter comprising 3,159 lots, was sold by them. On Nov. 17, 1862, the sale of the Public Library of Beaufort, S. C., was announced, but was countermanded and the catalogue suppressed.

New York had its first really important book sale on May 2, 1864, when Bangs, Merwin & Co. began the dispersion of the collection of John Allan, who was associated more intimately with early American collectorship than any other man. Born in Kilburnie, Ayreshire, Scotland, on Feb. 26, 1777, Allan came to New York when he was seventeen, and lived here until his death, on Nov. 19, 1863. For some time a clerk and bookkeeper, he later became a commission agent, and was afterward much employed as a house agent and collector of rents. He had a certain passion for collecting, but though the sale of his library, autographs, &c., was the sensation of the period, the 5,278 lots realizing $37,689.26, his taste was somewhat undisciplined and erratic, and to call him a true collector is but to disregard the fact that he had for contemporaries men like Aspinwall, Hosmer, Brown, Lenox, Brinley, Murphy, and Barlow, who gathered books with the learned love of the amateur, and not with the indiscriminate desire of the "big store" tradesman. He was one of the earliest American extra illustrators, but his extended volumes were curious, rather than valuable, though one of them brought $1,250—Irving's "Knickerbocker," with 275 plates. But his copy of the Kilmarnock Burns was the first to be sold in the United States, bringing $103, and the Eliot Bible in his possession was a remarkably fine copy, once having been Sir William Ashurst's. It sold for $825, and was resold at the Brinley sale for $900. Sabin compiled the catalogue, and after the sale Gowans introduced an innovation—the printing of the prices and names of purchasers, the first time the London plan had been tried here.

Considerations of space prevent one from doing justice to the interesting sales that occurred in New York between the Allan and the Rice in 1870. The Andrew Wight was in June, 1864, (Cooley, 4,423 lots, chiefly Americana, Hubbard's "Narrative" bringing $135;) the S. G. Deeth in March, 1865, (Cooley, 1,329 lots;) the Joel Munsell in April, 1865, (Cooley, 1,491 lots;) the William J. Davis in April, 1865, (Bangs, Merwin & Co., 1,766 lots, Bancroft's "Poems" selling for $41 because two bidders wanted it;) the Henry Whitmore in May, 1865, (Bangs, 813 lots;) the J. B. Fisher in March, 1866, (Cooley, 2,525 lots;) the Dr. Stiles in April, 1866, (Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., 261 lots;) the T. H. Morrell in November, 1866, (Bangs, 785 lots, a beautifully extra illustrated Irving's "Washington," in ten volumes, with 1,100 plates and 50 letters, fetching $2,000,) the W. H. Corner in November 1866, (Leavitt, 1,735 lots;) the Richard W. Roche in October, 1867, (Bangs, 1,679 lots;) the H. A. Smith in December, 1867, (1,465 lots;) the A. W. Bradford in March, 1868, (Leavitt, 923 lots;) the A. M. Cozzens in April, 1868, (Leavitt, 367 lots;) the James T. Bruce in April, 1868, (Leavitt, 836 lots, and a total of $7,650.82; he had another sale on Oct. 31, Nov. 2, 1893, at Bangs's, 1,583 lots;) the A. A. Smets in May and June, 1868, (Leavitt, 2,906 lots;) the James B. Hervey in September, 1868, (Leavitt, 1,077 lots; he had another sale at Leavitt's in October, 1870, 527 lots, principally extra illustrated books of great beauty, with a total of $16,898.55;) the Fitz-Greene Halleck in October, 1868, (Leavitt, 440 lots;) the Morrell in January, 1869, (Bangs, 704 lots;) the Albert G. Greene in March, 1869, (Bangs, 6,742 lots;) the W. Eliot Woodward in April, 1869, (Leavitt, 6,909 lots; he had two other book sales—Bangs, April, 1876, 2,735 lots, and Bangs, February, 1877, 995 lots,) and the Barney in January, 1870, (Leavitt, 1,163 lots, and a total of $6,279.27.) The Wight and Roche catalogues were prepared by Sabin, the Whitmore by Morrell, and the second Hervey by Theodore Sammis. The Bruce sale is notable because of the Eliot Bible that brought $1,130, and was resold at the Rice sale for $1,050, for $900 at the Menzies sale, for $1,250 at the Cooke sale, and for $1,650 at the Ives sale, while at the 1869 Woodward sale there was disposed of the only copy of Eliot's "Brief Answer" that has been offered at public sale in America. It brought $250, and probably was the same copy that, in a Bedford binding, fetched $130 at the Brinley sale.

The sale of the library of John A. Rice of Chicago took place from March 21-26, 1870. Bangs, Merwin & Co. were the auctioneers, and the catalogue was compiled by Sabin. For the 2,057 lots a total of $42,262.69 was obtained, this large amount being realized because in the collection were many of the rarer Americana and because the books were in the finest possible condition. The highest price of the sale was the $1,920 paid for the extra illustrated Dibdin's "Tour in France and Germany," extended to six volumes, with 120 drawings and 242 plates. It was Sir George Henry Freeling's copy. Bangs & Co. resold it on Feb. 6, 1896, for $930. W. L. Andrews's copy of Irving's "Washington," extended to ten volumes, with 800 plates, brought $960; Wood's "New England's Prospect," $200; Smith's "New York," large paper, $300, (resold at the Menzies sale for $225;) Bradstreet's "Tenth Muse," $137.50; Eliot's "Tears of Repentance," $100, and Smith's "New Jersey," $200. The latter, rebound, fetched $125 at the Menzies sale and $200 at the Ives sale. Following the Rice sale closely came the dispersions of the libraries of L. Montgomery Bond, (in May, 1870, Leavitt, 1,408 lots—he had another sale in February, 1878, 633 lots;) of Edward P. Boon, (in May, 1870, Leavitt, 3,126 lots;) of Col. Brantz Mayer, (in September, 1870, Bangs, 1,612 lots,) and of George H. Holliday, (in October, 1870, Leavitt, 2,443 lots, and a total of $24,339.91.) The Richard Grant White sale was held by Bangs, Merwin & Co. in October, 1870. There were 3,281 lots. The remainder of the White library was sold after the critic's death by Bangs on Nov. 16-21, 1885, the collection comprising 2,057 lots. From Jan. 30, 1871, to Feb. 15, 1872, Bangs had sixteen sales, thus disposing of the stock of William Gowans, the 52,785 lots bringing about $33,000. Gowans, who was born in Scotland on March 29, 1803, and died in this city on Nov. 27, 1870, was a dealer who knew his books inside and out, and amateur bibliographers will find in the "Western Memorabilia" in his catalogues comment and criticism that are interesting and instructive and always original, for he himself is an original.

IV. THE PAST TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

Between the first Gowans sale and the Field, in 1875, there were these sales: The E. G. Asay, (Bangs, December, 1871, 2,611 lots;) the R. W. Bleecker, (Bangs, November, 1872, 658 lots; February, 1873, 790 lots, and January, 1874, 823 lots;) the Gilbert, (February, 1873; Bangs, 1,524 lots; Thomas's "Pennsylvania and West New Jersey," bringing $300,) and the James Parker, (March, 1875, Bangs.) The Thomas W. Field sale occurred in May, 1875, the 3,324 realizing about $13,500. Bangs, Merwin & Co. were the auctioneers, and Sabin did the catalogue, aided by Field's "Essay on Indian Bibliography." The collection was undoubtedly the most extensive in its especial department to be offered for sale, for Field was ever interested in acquiring books that related to the American Indians. His copy of Eastburn's "Faithful Narrative," which brought $18, was one of the two (or three) that have been sold in New York, and his copy of Darnell's "Journal" was the only one disposed of in this city of which a sale can be traced. It fetched $85, and had been sold in the Asay sale for $15.50. It is now in the Lenox Library. He had nearly all of the Eliot tracts, the "Glorious Progress" selling for $42.50, "Tears of Repentance" for $36, and the "Further Account" (1660) for $75. The Clogston sale was in November, 1875, (Bangs, 1,815 lots.) and the Isley, in February, 1876. (Leavitt, 519 lots,) and then the first of the Griswold sales was reached. Almon W. Griswold was one of the few really genuine American collectors. He had always a love for the delicacies, the rarities, the curiosities that modern collectorship has come to call precious, and because his sales were scattered and some of his chief treasures sold privately there are those who fail to realize what wonderfully important books he had once in his possession. He must have owned from time to time, among other books, at least four first folios and two of each of the other editions. He had many of the quartos, the "Venus and Adonis" of 1627 and of 1636, of which the only other copies are in the British Museum, and the "Sonnets" of 1609, with the John Wright imprint, one of two known copies, the other being in the Huth library. His first sale was held by Bangs in March, 1876, (1452 lots, chiefly Americana;) his second in April, 1876, (412 lots, bibliography;) his third in January, 1878, (Leavitt, 524 lots, English poetry, Americana, &c.,) and his fourth in December, 1880, (Leavitt, 1,304 lots, early prose and poetry, &c.) Leavitt advertised another sale in February, 1878, "by order of the Sheriff," but it did not occur.

Two sales come between the first Griswold and the Menzies, in November, 1876—the E. G. Squier (Bangs, April, 1876, 2,034 lots,) and the S. G. Drake (Bangs, September, 1876, 1,014 lots.) The William Menzies sale was held by Leavitt in November, 1876, and the total amount realized for the 2,251 lots was $48,105.70. Sabin was the auctioneer, and prepared the very handsome catalogue, too, assisted largely, however, by Menzies. The importance of the collection is too great to allow it to be dismissed briefly, for the Americana portion of it alone was very large and exceedingly valuable, and the most trivial of the Menzies books (if there were any such) was in a condition that may justly be described as beautiful, but space is limited, and the library, besides, is famous, among lovers of books at least. The sale was one of the greatest of all book sales, and inspired and encouraged collecting to an extent that can hardly be realised now. Later, in November, 1876, Bangs sold the library of Leon and Harriet Lewis, (773 lots,) and in January of 1877 Leavitt dispersed the extensive collection formed first by Peter Hastie and completed by Edward H. Tracy. There were 8,145 titles in the catalogue, which was prepared by James Osborne Wright. In March, 1877, Bangs & Co. sold the Francis S. Hoffman library, (5,562 lots, with a total of $16,080,) and in April the A. Alofsen sale occurred at Leavitt's, (1,796 lots,) while Bangs had on Nov. 20 and 21 the first of the several Charles W. Frederickson sales. There were

593 lots. The other Frederickson sales (with the exception of the one last Spring) were as follows: April 12-15, 1886, and March, 1887, (3,070 lots;) October, 1891, (302 lots,) and April, 1893, (554 lots.) The Augustin Daly sale was in October, 1878, (Leavitt, 1,117 lots;) the George T. Strong in November, 1878, (Bangs, 1,763 lots, with a total of $13,542.42;) the E. Delafield Smith in November, 1878, (Leavitt, 805 lots;) the first Odell in November, 1878, and the second in March, 1880, (both at Bangs's, 2,434 lots, with an elaborate catalogue prepared by George P. Philes;) the Irving Browne in December, 1878, (Leavitt, 1,038 lots,) and the Charles S. Hunt in January, 1879, (Bangs, 358 lots.) The Browne collection was notable for its extra illustrated books. J. O. Wright compiled the catalogue.

When Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, the scholarly editor of the catalogues of the George Brinley Library, said that the collection comprised a greater number of volumes remarkable for their rarity, value, and interest to collectors of Americana than were ever before brought together in a salesroom in this country, he stated what was quite true. Four parts of the collection, comprising 8,037 lots, (including the numbers withdrawn,) were dispersed in New York, the fifth being sold in Boston. The total for four parts was $112,494.27, and that for the entire collection $127,138.12—the largest of all American book sale totals. The catalogue of Part I. described books relating to the British Colonies and the New England States; that of Part II., books relating to the Middle and Southern States, &c., while those of Parts III. and IV. mentioned books collected by Brinley because of their relation to particular departments in literature. The collection was sold in March, 1879; March, 1880; April, 1881; November, 1886, and April, 1893, and those who are familiar with it as a whole can only say, with Dr. Trumbull, that it is impossible to estimate adequately "the service rendered to the public and to the cause of American history by one who, like Mr. Brinley, rescues from destruction and oblivion the literary monuments and the unconsidered trifles of the infancy of our Nation, and puts them in the way of preservation and usefulness to all coming time."

From the date of the first Brinley sale down to the present year many collections of importance and interest have been dispersed; but one cannot travel far from the bald chronicling of such sales as the Arnold, April, (Leavitt,) and the Finotti, October, 1879; the Tasker, March, and the Schoolcraft, November, 1880; the Oakey Hall, January, the Tuthill, March, the Chapin, April, (Bangs,) and the Prescott, December, 1881; the O'Callaghan, December, 1882, (Bangs;) the Cooke, March, October, and December, 1883, (Leavitt;) the King, March, 1883, and May, 1884, (Leavitt;) the Bushnell, April, the Remsen, April, and the Harris, April, 1883, (Leavitt;) the James, October, the Farnum, November, the Maurice, November, and the Royal Woodward, December, 1884; the Anthony, February, the Rezin A. Wight, February, the O'Conor, March, and the Storrs, October, 1885; the Crosby, March, and the Dorman, April, 1886; the "Trivulsio," November, 1886, and February, 1888; the Moreau, December, 1886; the Hawkins, March, (Leavitt;) the R. M. Hoe, May, and the Du Bois, June, 1887; the William Dawson, May, 1888; the "American Bibliophile," January, the Kennedy, April, and the West, May, 1889; the Johnson, January, (Bangs;) the Brevoort, February, the Cole, April, (Bangs;) the Dawson, May, June, and October, and the Tinker, June, 1890; the Mitchell, May, 1891; the Dunbar, January, and the Holbrow, February, 1892; the Wynn, February, and the Moore, May, 1893, and February, 1894; the Parsons, October, 1893; the Donnelly, February, 1894; the Duprat, February, the Alexander, March, and the Lenox, April, 1895; the Montgomery, May, 1895, and May, 1896; the Adee and the Pierce, November, 1895; the Williams, October and November, 1896; the Sewall, November and December, 1896, and January, 1897; the Riker, December, 1896; the Matthews, February, the Carre, March, the Bierstadt, April, the Frederickson, May, and the Witthaus, October, 1897.

The Murphy, Barlow, Ives, and Foote sales were omitted purposely from this list, for they rank with the great sales of the century. The library of Henry C. Murphy, sold by Leavitt from March 3 to 8, 1884, brought a total of $50,278.63 for the 3,142 lots. It was American in character, containing a number of books of extraordinary rarity, the special collection of thirty-six of the original editions of the Jesuit Relations contributing to make the sale noteworthy in the annals of bibliography. In the library of Samuel Latham Mitchell Barlow were, in the words of J. O. Wright, who prepared the catalogue, many of the rarest books known to the collector of Americana, some virtually and others absolutely, unique, in addition to such original manuscripts as Paul Jones's Logbook and the Massachusetts Colony Records. The collection was dispersed by the American Art Association, under the management of Mr. Wright, from Feb. 3 to 8, 1890, and the lots realized a total of $84,849.90. Henry Harrisse, who, like Mr. Wright, was long on terms of familiar intimacy with the collector, wrote for the catalogue an introduction of great interest and value. The collection of Brayton Ives was in many respects the most remarkable ever sold in this country. Mr. Ives did not endeavor to make a large collection of books and manuscripts, but rather a very rare and choice one, and he entirely succeeded. New York will probably never again witness the dispersion of a library so rich, for example, in typographical rarities. A total of $124,228.25 was obtained for the lots, the average being the highest of American book sale averages, and the total of $54,585, for the sales of Thursday, March 5, 1891, the largest amount, perhaps, that has yet been paid for books at any one day's auction anywhere. The sale was held by the American Art Association from March 5 to 7, 1891, and the catalogue was prepared, in part, by George P. Philes, though Mr. Ives supplied the more important notes and attended to the arrangement and the general editing. Charles B. Foote's collection of early and modern English and American prose and poetry was sold by Bangs & Co. on Nov. 23, 1894; Jan. 30 and 31, 1895, and Feb. 20, 1895, and realized a total of $20,296.66 for the 834 lots. It was one of the most notable of all American collections, for in it were those books that appeal for perfect appreciation to the little public within the great general bibliographical public—to those fine students of what is fine in collecting. Between the Allan sale and the Foote sale lies a whole epoch of book gathering, and the library of Mr. Foote is representative and typical of the present day collections in America.

V. COLLECTIONS BRINGING $10,000 AND MORE.

Recapitulating the foregoing history, the following account of sales that realized $10,000 or over will be instructive:

Jarvis, (collector,) 1851, 3,462 lots, Lyman & Rawdon, (auctioneers;) total of sale, about $14,500.

Corwin, (collector,) 1856, 5,292 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, about $10,000.

Burton, (collector,) 1860, 5,777 lots, Sabin, (auctioneer;) total of sale, about $20,000.

Allan, (collector,) 1864, 5,278 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $37,689.26.

Wight, (collector,) 1864, 4,423 lots, Cooley, (auctioneer;) total of sale, about $11,000.

Smets, (collector,) 1868, 2,468 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, about $15,000.

Woodward, (collector,) 1869, 6,809 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, about $11,000.

Rice, (collector,) 1870, 2,667 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $42,262.69.

(The average was nearly $16, and the average of $11 a lot for the 1,614 lots of the Fowle sale (Boston, 1865, total $17,522.19,) was thus exceeded in New York for the first time at an important sale.)

Holliday, (collector,) 1870, 2,443 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $24,239.91.

Hervey, (collector,) 1870, 527 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $16,898.55.

(The average was $30.07—not exceeded in New York until the Barlow sale. Hervey had a sale in September, 1868, "Library at Oakwood," 1,077 lots; total unknown.)

Gowans, (dealer,) 1871-2, 52,785 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, about $33,000.

Asay, (collector,) 1871, 2,611 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, about $10,000.

Field, (collector,) 1875, 3,324 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, about $13,500.

Griswold, (collector,) 1876, 1,964 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, about $11,000.

Squier, (collector,) 1876, 2,034 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, about $10,000.

Menzies, (collector,) 1876, 2,205 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $48,105.70.

(The average was $21.82.)

Hastie-Tracy, (collectors,) 1877, 3,145 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, about $20,000.

Hoffman, (collector,) 1877, 5,562 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $16,080.

Griswold, (collector,) 1878, 1830, 1,828 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $12,225.13.

Daly, (collector,) 1878, 1,117 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, about $10,000.

Strong, (collector,) 1878, 1,763 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $13,542.42.

Smith, (collector,) 1878, 800 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, about $10,000.

Odell, (collector,) 1878, 1880, 2,434 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sales, $10,433.22.

(Part I. realized $6,506.15; Part II., $3,939.07.)

Browne, (collector,) 1878, 957 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, about $12,000.

Brinley, (collector,) (Part I.,) 1879, 2,619 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $48,723.00.

Arnold, (collector,) 1879, 3,465 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $16,421.38.

Tasker, (collector,) 1880, 669 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $14,677.56.

Brinley, (collector,) (Part II.,) 1880, 1,713 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $37,880.24.

Chapin, (collector,) 1881, 4,157 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $22,960.35.

Brinley, (collector,) (Part III.,) 1881, 2,616 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $23,716.33.

O'Callaghan, (collector,) 1882, 2,473 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $12,008.35.

Cooke, (collector,) 1883, 8,826 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $69,904.73.

Harris, (collector,) 1883, 2,668 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $16,810.65.

King, (collector,) 1883 and 1884, 7,351 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sales, $12,494.01.

Murphy, (collector,) 1884, 3,227 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $50,278.63.

(The average was $15.58.)

Farnum, (collector,) 1884, 1,267 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $14,422.75.

Dorman (collector,) 1886, 1,810 lots; Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $24,310.

Brinley, (collector,) (Part IV.,) 1886, 1,986 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $7,382.80.

(The total for the 8,037 lots of the four parts of the Brinley library, sold in New York, was $112,494.27; the 1,462 lots of the fifth part, sold in Boston, April, 1893, realized $14,643.85. The average for four parts, therefore, was $14; the average for the whole library (8,600 lots realising $127,138.12) was $13.98.)

"Trivulsio," (collector,) 1886, and 1888, 1,550 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, about $90,850.

(The 54 lots of the first part of the "Trivulsio" collection realized a total of nearly $8,100, which means an average of almost $150. It is misleading, however, to average a sale that consists wholly of illuminated manuscripts.)

Hawkins, (collector,) 1887, 2,578 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $12,163.05.

Du Bois, (collector,) 1887, 1,863 lots, Leavitt, (auctioneer;) total of sale, about $10,000.

"Kennedy," (collector,) 1889, 974 lots, Ortgies, (auctioneer;) total of sale, about $10,000.

Rodin, (collector,) 1889, 2,712 lots, American Art Association, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $84,849.60.

(The average was $30.91.)

Cole, (collector,) 1890, 780 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $13,715.67.

(The average was $17.59.)

Dawson, (collector,) 1890, 5,300 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $10,884.75.

Ives, (collector,) 1891, 1,153 lots, American Art Association, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $124,235.25.

(The average was $107.75—the highest of all American book sale averages.)

Moore, (collector,) 1893 and 1894, 5,997 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $19,556.50.

Foote, (collector,) 1894 and 1895, 834 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $20,296.66.

(The average was $24.34; the average for the second part, $56.52, (275 lots realising $15,543.25,) was one of the highest of averages for a small assemblage of books of the first order of rarity and in the finest possible condition.)

Alexander, (collector,) 1895, 4,213 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $20,006.96.

Adee, (collector,) 1895, 908 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $17,151.30.

(The average was $19.10.)

Sewall, (collector,) 1896 and 1897, 4,224 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $31,146.

Matthews, (collector,) 1897, 731 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $10,907.

Bierstadt, (collector,) 1897, 2,651 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $14,597.41.

Frederickson, (collector,) 1897, 2,410 lots, Bangs, (auctioneer;) total of sale, $18,946.54.

The above-named sales of fifty different libraries make up by themselves a total of about $2,000,000. The list has been prepared as carefully as possible, but as early auction records and some of those of a later period are inaccessible, it cannot pretend to be absolutely complete.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

A Request for More.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me thank you for the book auction reports in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, and beg for as much more space as you can give. [illegible] comfort to one country librarian. We have no paper which gives just that side of the book market.

F. B. G.

Hartford, Conn., March 14, 1898.

HARPER & BROTHERS

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

The Awakening of a Nation.
Mexico of To-day. By **Charles F. Lummis.** With Illustrations and a Map. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $2 50.

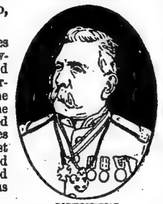
PORFIRIO DIAZ

Mr. Lummis went to Mexico with his eyes open, and, we suspect, a friendly leaning towards a neighboring nation. What he saw and what he records justify his faith in the character of a people that were mighty before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. Under the guidance of Diaz, one of the most enlightened of leaders, Mexico has made tremendous strides in the way of internal improvements in the last few years. Mr. Lummis has nothing but good words to say about the people, whom he found to be enterprising, law-abiding, and courteous to the stranger.

International Monetary Conferences.
By **Henry B. Russell.** 8vo, Cloth, $2 50.

This work is a clear, convincing, and interesting history of the struggle for the restoration of silver as a money metal. It is especially important as the first full explanation of the demonetization of silver. It is a perfectly fair exposition of the arguments made by monometallists and bimetallists at the three international conferences that followed the demonetization of silver—so called—in 1878, 1881, and 1892, and of the conference of 1867.

The War of the Worlds.
By **H. G. Wells,** Author of "The Time Machine," "The Invisible Man," etc. With Illustrations. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 50.

The daring conception upon which this story hinges is not a mere bit of invention. "The War of the Worlds" is, as Mr. Wells has himself said of it, "the story of a possibility, a piece of realism." Whether or not we agree with the author as to this, there is no denying the strange air of reality with which he has contrived to invest this astonishing narrative of the invasion of Earth by the inhabitants of Mars.

Spun-Yarn. SEA STORIES.
By **Morgan Robertson.** Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

None but a man who had followed the sea, and somewhat lovingly, too, could have written these admirable stories. We feel at once that here is the clever work of an old salt. There is not the faintest suggestion of the landlubber and the writing-desk about them. It is many a day since we have had sea stories of the kind composing this volume.

Dreamers of the Ghetto.
By **I. Zangwill,** Author of "Children of the Ghetto," "The Master," etc. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 50.

I. ZANGWILL.

This book is a veritable mosaic of word-pictures, characteristically vivid and clean-cut. Mr. Zangwill does more than write interesting stories, however skilfully he may do that. He goes beneath the surface and brings to light the great human impulses which prompt the actions of the children of his pen, so that the reader becomes one with them in thought, and is swayed by a living sympathy in all their sufferings and wrongs. "Dreamers of the Ghetto" is full of this power.

Wonder Tales from Wagner. TOLD FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. By **Anna Alice Chapin,** Author of "The Story of the Rhinegold." Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

Miss Chapin's idea of reducing to a compact and readable form the more or less involved stories of Wagner's operas is one that met with success in her first book, "The Story of the Rhinegold." "Wonder Tales from Wagner" forms an invaluable companion to that one.

Harper & Brothers, New York and London

Minnie Gilmore's Verse.*

Miss Minnie Gilmore, a daughter of the popular band leader, Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, whose death a few years ago caused so much regret, and who has published two or three little volumes of poems, has recently put forth another volume of verses entitled "Songs from the Wings," which she dedicates to her father's memory. Most of the selections deal, as may be supposed, with the theatre and the stage. Some are gracefully written, and a few have passages of some strength. There is good thought well expressed in "As the Play Begins," "When All Is Done," "Arraigned," "The Answer of an Actress" to parents who threatened to disinherit their son if he married her because she was an actress, "The Stage Magdalen," and "Grandma's First Play." The average reader, however, will be most attracted by Miss Gilmore's appreciative dedication poem to her father, which has the true ring and is both tender and feeling. Here are the first two verses:

Mute flowers droop upon the grave—
The silent grave, that beds his sleep;
Where, musing some celestial stave,
Twin-angels vigil keep.

His lute of Life no more shall sing,
For Death has hushed its golden strain;
But in my heart its echoes ring
Immortal Love's refrain.

The German Emperor, who prides himself upon his knowledge of contemporary English publications, has been reading Mr. Le Gallienne's brochure, "If I Were God." A Paris paper says that the Kaiser contemplates writing a sequel entitled "If I Were Not God."

France.

Mr. Bodley's Exhaustive and Striking Study of Present Conditions.*

[Second Notice.]

If Mr. Bodley never is prophetic, nevertheless he presages, in a general and not in a special way, the causes of the very latest of French turmoils. The two volumes entitled "France" make up a work of major importance, and show the results of careful study, carried out by a man thoroughly conversant with politics and literature. There never was a more painstaking observer than is the author of "France," who has devoted years to the better understanding of a most difficult and complex subject. The intrinsic merits of "France" and its opportuneness render a second notice of it obligatory.

The main topic treated is political France, after a century of revolution, and the divisions made are (1) "The Revolution and Modern France" and (2) "The Constitution and the Chief of State." With the latter topic it is possible that information could be had outside of Mr. Bodley's volume—that is, if a great deal of trouble were taken—but, as to France, socially, politically, we are inclined to believe that since the time of Arthur Young no work has been produced which gives such a thorough insight into absolute conditions. Arthur Young and Tocqueville are thus contrasted:

"Arthur Young notes incidentally, day by day, his impressions on the conditions of the people and the political movement imminent among them, in a minute inquiry into the state of French agriculture, while Tocqueville sets himself the deliberate task of remarking the phenomena arising out of the democratic expansion of the Anglo-Saxon stock. Each undertook his inquest at a momentous stage of the progress of civilization. The "Travels in France" were completed under a regime 800 years old, just before the great upheaval which destroyed it and convulsed the world. Tocqueville crossed the Atlantic also on the eve of a revolution, less resounding but of a more permanent and widespread effect than that of 1789."

As an English squire, Young jogged through France. He may have thought that matters looked squally, but he never dreamed the terrible nature of the coming storm. As to Tocqueville, as a philosopher he was struck by the revolutionary change and how quickly Americans had taken on their newer life, and accordingly there was no reason for his not believing that a new era of happiness would be the lot of France. De Tocqueville was a great master of generalization, but he ignored the character of those who had brought about the revolution in France. To generalize was precisely the most conspicuous trait of the Jacobins. "Superficially equipped with the theories of Rousseau, they evolved from them general principles which unhappily they were not in a position to apply to the government of France." Then came ruin, only "to be repaired by the hands of the greatest master of details the world has ever seen." It was Napoleon who, with the impartial eye "of an alien, discovered the nature of the evil," and with an iron hand did his best to remedy that evil.

In the construction of this work Mr. Bodley, in his introductory chapter, describes the authorities he consulted "viva voce," and the weight he gave to the councils of such men as Renan, Taine, and other distinguished Frenchmen. When once visiting Cardinal Manning, this prelate said to the author, relative to his intended book, "It is like writing the history of a kaleidoscope." Academicians, diplomatists, clerics, literary men were asked to clear up knotty points, and Mr. Bodley is amusing when he tells that, asking for some governmental detail of a simple administrative nature, he would, from apparently well-informed authorities, receive half a dozen different and contradictory replies.

Beating over all France, no department or leading city escaping his notice, after each journey, when laden with a mass of matter, Mr. Bodley would return to Paris, so as to digest his notes.

"In Paris I was never idle, but the writing accomplished there displayed an inharmonious way, a contrast in tone to the studies made in the tranquil air of the provinces. A foreigner who lives in Paris, and who frequents the dissimilar circles of its society, cannot escape the agitating influence of conflicting coteries. Paris still contains the material for the most attractive society in the world, but, unhappily, so disorganized, so split into sections, and so modified by the pleasure-seeking, cosmopolitan element that socially the brilliant city is losing its character of a great metropolis. The fashionable class has no relations with the governing class, and the men of genius, wit, and intellect have little dealings with either. * * * If a stranger expresses his regret at this state of things, he is told that it is inevitable; the triflers reprobate the morals of politicians; the politicians disparage the mental faculties of the fashionable; the workers and thinkers who, in spite of the others, maintain the prestige of France, more quietly disdain both categories, which between them have destroyed the great glory of French society. Moreover, one sees in Paris too many newspapers, and as publicists of the Boulevards are wont to revile in rude language their fellow-countrymen who do not agree with them, the enjoyment of an unlicensed press is apt to distort a stranger's idea of the people of the land."

The delights of a long sojourn in France Mr. Bodley freely acknowledges, and so, "while the business of everyday life tends to give the foreign settler a favorable impressions of the country, there is a contrary influence abroad in France, to which a resident is more exposed than a passer-by.

"The esprit critique which made the French Revolution has never ceased to be active, but under the Third Republic it has taken pessimism, acute and contagious, affecting every portion of the nation, excepting that which goes resolutely about its daily work, without troubling to think whether France is well or ill governed, or what is the precise nature of her prestige among the powers of Europe."

And here we touch a curious mental condition. There always are pessimists—they follow on the trail of civilization—but there in this beautiful land pessimism has infected individuals in an epidemic form, and yet it is a malady of the present, and not of a past inheritance.

"The special cause of pessimism in France in the last generation of the century is usually said to be the disastrous issue of the war with Prussia. Witnesses who are old enough to have known France before 1870, natives as well as foreigners, declare that the immediate result of the German victory was the disappearance of certain charming qualities which till then had characterized the French nation. The gayety, the genial sociability, the politeness of the people, which made their capital the most attractive collection of human beings in Europe, were all crushed in the fatal nine months between the Battle of Worth and the treaty of Frankfort. France, they say, came out of that struggle like a man who, blithe, expansive, and prosperous, is smitten with an illness which leaves him prematurely old, peevish, and suspicious, as well as damaged in fortune and bereaved in his affections."

A country never can be happy when its representative institutions are short-lived, abbreviated by revolutions, yet the Third Republic has had a fairly long life, for France, and still this representative system is "irretrievably discredited." Central administration has been over and over again cited as the source of French misfortune. "An essential feature of a centralized bureaucracy is the profusion of offices held directly by the State, and the French have found out that, whatever the evil of vesting their patronage in a strong central power, it is more harmful to the commonwealth to transfer it to the elected representatives of the nation." The legislator augments his popularity by giving places, and so "the tendency of representative government is to effect not economy but the multiplication of State-paid offices, ruining the finances of the country and turning the industrious French people into a nation of needy place hunters." The reason why too many Frenchmen are pessimists is because they see that the result of government is unsatisfactory. That "bon tyrant" Renan wrote about is what many wait for.

Another cause of mental unhappiness in France is that they are cursed with the most violent and wicked press in the world. Mr. Bodley writes, "The violent press sought to have no effect on the mind of the impartial student of its institutions, but he has to take into consideration its widespread power of evil." We hardly think it likely that the several absurd journals published in New York can affect the judgment of any foreign observer, save to disgust him with these prints, and yet their power to do harm to American readers is limitless.

"Every day throughout France are distributed tens of thousands of cheap journals, which express every shade of opinion, from the doctrine of the Commune to reactionary clericalism. They have one feature in common—the scurrilous aspersion of public men. Sometimes the objects of their fury are not worthy of the high position to which the hazards of an ill-contrived political system have raised them; but, as a rule, the defamatory clamor has little relation with the real actions or character of the persons denounced. At all events, it is demoralizing for the nation that those who read the newspapers in town and country should daily be told that all Frenchmen in authority, whether politicians, diplomatists, Judges, or ecclesiastics, are tainted with vice, or even branded with crime."

The higher classes, or the leisure ones, that call themselves aristocrats, what have they done or what are they doing? Nothing. Mr. Bodley says "in dealing with every phase of French life" he has eschewed "harsh criticisms," unless his own opinions are corroborated by a respected and impartial French authority. This is what M. Anatole Leroy Beaulieu has written: "Les hautes classes sont inconsciemment les grands fauteurs du socialisme. Leur vie est une predication contre la societe. La frivolite impertinente de la jeunesse de nos salons, l'oisivete ridiculement affairee de nos sportsmen et de nos clubmen, l'etalage outragent de la debauche elegante, quelle lecons pour le peuple de la rue."

"It is mortifying to a patriotic Frenchman, who by his talent maintains the renown of his nation, to see his beloved Paris, with all its past tradition and present capacity, assuming the aspect of a cosmopolitan city of pleasure, and becoming in the eyes of strangers a place like Nice or such like resort of idlers, where the foreign element leads the fashion, and where the affairs of the country interest no one. For the most conspicuous Parisians, whose exploits are most widely advertised, proclaim that, apart from their lighter relaxations, their gravest ambition is to vie with exotic foreigners in diversions imported from England. Thus accomplished Frenchmen, who would have shone in salons, lament that Paris is becoming an international casino—a sad fate for the brilliant city in which, save in the darkest hours of the Revolution, for over two hundred years, from the time of the Hotel Rambouillet to the death of M. Thiers, the intelligent commerce of the refined men and women had a distinct influence on the history of France and on its place in the world."

The most striking of chapters are those Mr. Bodley devotes to those three words painted or cut on public buildings in France, and they read, "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." Liberty was the word which during the first revolution kept the steel of the guillotine ever sharpened. Liberty is a goddess that loses dignity when placarded. English liberty or American liberty is not French. We were once accustomed to the idea that France was a country of religious liberty. Recent distressing events show the contrary, but as the author of "France" writes it, "Intolerance is a vice not peculiar to France." It was once universally exercised, and maybe was the longer practiced by the Latin races, notably by Spain. What Mr. Bodley wants to show is that with all the boasted license permitted by the French Revolution, France has really enjoyed less liberty than any other European people.

The old rancors, the deadly hates of Calvinists and Catholics, of Jesuits and Jansenists and Gallicans, have never died out. The revolution did not uproot these spites. The concordat, the restoration of the Catholic Church, apparently smoothed over the troubles. The third, the present, republic has shown its intolerance. Why should the Bishop of Orleans in 1871 have gathered up his skirts so that in the Academy the presence of a Littre might not befoul his sacredness? Was his Sanctity a better man than Cardinal Manning, and did the presence of Englishmen whose religious or other ideas were at difference with Manning prevent him having amicable relations with them? The hatred of the simple-minded village cure directed toward Voltaire and Rousseau is always intense. Mr. Bodley tells of a Savoyard cure who used to exhort his flock "to burn the works of Voltaire and of Rousseau in their libraries." Probably the rustics so admonished never owned any books at all.

It is diversity of creeds in England and in America which has been productive of tolerance. Why should we not at once, without being afraid of being called Voltairean, acknowledge that Matthew Arnold, Tyndall, and Huxley have in their religious or scientific works advanced what were absolutely Voltaire's ideas? And on that account are they or we to be reviled? Those eminent men were on their death accorded the same rites that the Church of England bestows on its strictest sons. At Renan's death the clerical press hooted at him, and here comes in what will be novel to those who think they understand French customs. "Civil interment in France is used as a political demonstration."

"It is a notable contrast that in England, amid bitter feud on the subject of funeral rites, universal sentiment is so opposed to burial without prayers that it is considered an indignity, reducing man to the level of the lower animals, which even a suicide should be spared; whereas, in France those civil obsequies are equally repugnant to mourners and rare outside of the great towns; they are sometimes, in cases of Ministers of the republic and of other prominent persons, flaunted before the public, as though to deprive weeping women and children of hope and consolation were an act of civic virtue. On such occasions is displayed the sectarian spirit animating the opponents of free thought. The French term libre pensee more plainly indicates its presumed connection with Liberty, yet in France its cult has produced the most curious phase of intolerance manifested under the Third Republic."

The free thinker in France is a tyrant, and he parades his want of any belief on all occasions, and particularly at funerals. "The intolerant system under the Third Republic differs from all persecutions known to history, in that it is not only practiced in the name of liberty, but it aims at laying official disability on an established religion." The Catholic Church may perform its sacred duties at all hours, but the French citizen who depends on the State for his livelihood "is not always at liberty to accompany his wife and his children to mass on Sunday morning without risking his future prospects and their means of subsistence."

In the Journal des Debats the tyranny exercised by the advocates of the libre pensee is explained: "Under the mask of free thought he would like to prevent his neighbors from thinking differently from himself, being violently and despotically narrow, for all his boasts of liberal-mindedness. * * * If he be a Town Councilor, or in a similar position, he uses all his influence to set up irreligion as a standard of citizenship." Mr. Bodley cites instances of this tyranny, as a sous Prefect of a department warning a Postmaster, who attended church, carrying a prayer book, that he would lose his place if his devotions were continued.

Can anything of this kind be credible? At Dole, in the Jura, it is the custom to commemorate the day, in 1870, when many of its inhabitants were killed by Prussians in the defense of that town. The Mayor issued an invitation to the population to take part in the usual ceremony, and on a placard was printed: "Our pious souvenirs will go beyond the tomb to show our fellow-townsmen that we do not forget them." But the Freemasons and the libre pensee idiots in the Town Council saw in the language of the Mayor a clerical manoeuvre "to make official the deplorable supposition of a life beyond the grave," and so an expurgated placard had to be printed.

To utter the name of God is apparently prohibited and not to be used in any word or writing the President of the republic may speak or have printed "for fear of offending free thinkers!" Think of the petty absurdity of altering a simple fable of La Fontaine's used in a school book by changing the word "Dieu" (God) for something else, and yet those who believe in nothing at all, though in the minority, are permitted to exercise their tyranny. Anti-clericalism seems nevertheless to rule. As if to add to the confusion and to further emphasize the ridiculousness of the situation, when the Czar came to Paris he expressed a desire to visit Notre Dame, and thither went the President of the republic, "not as the chosen chief of many millions of Catholics, but as the polite attendant of a foreign potentate." If the clericals are intolerant, at least they do not vaunt liberty, while the free-thinking zealots insist that their tyranny is the only freedom. Mr. Bodley has nothing but words of praise for the cure. If his intellectual training be imperfect, "his morals are pure; his rectitude is as notable as his homely shrewdness and good sense; simple-minded, unambitious, and self-denying, he often shares his meagre pittance with his poorer neighbor." In the province in which lives this good man of God there

*FRANCE. By John Edward Courtenay Bodley. New York: The Macmillan Company.

may be the doctor, who is the leader of free thought, who hopes by his violence of speech to become a Deputy, or the incipient journalist, who, dipping his pen in gall, believes that his place is in Paris. But it happens that all are not clerics with the sweet temper of the cure de campagne. If not to-day, yet in the past those supreme in the Catholic Church have had their faults. Mr. Bodley writes that:

"Archbishop Ireland once, after hearing some of the grievances of his brethren of the French clergy, told them that he recognized the justice of their complaints, but that, looking at past history, he believed that if they had the upper hand they would be as intolerant as their irreligious oppressors. That prelate of the New World, whose Christian charity is so strong that high ecclesiastical rank has failed to impair his love of liberty, knew France well, having been educated at the Seminary de Belley. He seemed to indicate that the French, irrespective of party or creed, were generally incapable of understanding liberty and toleration in the highest sense." * * *

What is astonishing is the power of these anti-clerics, since they are not many in number. M. Taine has shown how the Jacobin conquest of France in 1789 was brought about "by a party which did not include in its ranks one-twentieth of the male adults left of France." There is close affiliation between the turbulent, mad people of the provinces and the party of disorder in Paris, and still they are but a handful. Mr. Bodley attributes present miserable conditions to the dread of a great upheaval. The French, fearing anarchy, surrender some of their liberties in order "to escape the worst form of oppression."

The chapter on "Equality" fully exposes the fictitiousness of the term. Glance over any newspaper given to the heralding of Parisian places of amusement and you will read "of more French subjects styled Count or Marquis than are to be found in a volume of St. Simon." The French driver of the passing vehicle in the streets of Paris may not call you "Captain," as in London, but he dubs you, as a possible fare, "Monsieur le Comte" or even "Mon Prince." Nowhere in the world are honors craved more than in France. The Legion of Honor hangs on the breast of many a brave man, but it dangles on the coat of "blackmailing journals and other miscreants." Anybody can apparently assume a title in France, and innumerable are such assumptions. Tack a "de" to your name and there you are. And so it is surprising that any obscure people of independent means remain in France who have the self-restraint not to endow themselves with these ornamental advantages. Mr. Bodley's study of the old regime is excellent. With all its faults, it had its amenities. It did produce some remarkable men. The true French aristocracy of to-day does nothing. It is simply a retrenched camp, and an exclusive one. As to class feeling, it exists just as strongly as ever, nor has the educational system or the military regime altered it. Germany or Russia, as far as men in the ranks are concerned, serve as an example. The army seems to draw further asunder the man with a title and the man without one.

As to patriotism, that is a word the meaning of which becomes, as Mr. Bodley intimates, meaningless, because it has been so much overused. The French fraternal idea Metternich laughed at: "Fraternity as it is practiced in France has led me to the conclusion that if I had a brother I would call him my cousin." This harsh speech requires, however, qualification. "In their private and domestic capacity there are no people in the world so devoted and considerate to one another. In all the relations of the human race which concern the home and the family they set an example." It is of the rarest occurrence that sons neglect a father or a mother or send them to a pauper's home, as is sometimes the case in England, and there is no French equivalent for "wife beater," and yet as a people they have and retain their animosities. The Cossack may be quite forgotten, as Frenchman and Russian kiss one another to-day. They do not certainly like Prussians, and despise the Italian, and somehow have forever retained their hatred for the English. But here is something which Mr. Bodley brings very much to the front, and he thus expresses it: "There is a nation to the members of which Frenchmen are more revengeful than to Germans, more irascible than to Italians, more unjust than to English. It is to the French that Frenchmen display animosity more savage, more incessant, and more unequitable than to people of any other race."

That harshness of brother to brother dates from the Revolution; then was born the vengeful creed, painted in letters of blood, "accept what I believe or perish." "We will make a cemetery of France rather than not regenerate it after our own fashion," howled the atrocious Carrier, and in the "sacred name of humanity" followed the drownings at Nantes. The column of the Bastile commemorates carnage. In the days of June, 1848, 5,000 Parisians were dispatched, and how many were slaughtered in 1851 has never been precisely noted. When France fought Prussia there was no French record stained by deeds of barbarity, but the after fight of the Commune was one of the most cruel that ever marred the history of a people, and it is near to us still. Granted that the Communists were wolves, and deserved punishment, "that punishment inflicted by the Versailles troops on the Parisians during the semaine de Mai was as merciless as that which the English in India had to stamp out at the Mutiny." Thanks be to God and our better humanity, after our cruel civil war there was generosity on the part of the conquerors, and from that has come mutual forgiveness and a better unity. Wretched it is to think that the memory of these many massacres is not permitted to die out. French art repeats the cruel facts, and a wicked press incessantly harps on the story.

To conclude, we would strongly advise the reading of these volumes, their careful study, for we are of the opinion that "France" is the most thorough and careful of works, possessing just those points which have been heretofore overlooked or carelessly treated.

More Memories of Aix.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Mrs. Sherwood,
Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

II.

Savoy is a very religious Catholic country, and the legends are mostly connected with some old monastery. The famous proverb of the "Bocal de St. Jacques" led me to find out a rather improbable but characteristic story. The village of Montiers owes its name to a reconstructed monastery, where dwelt St. Jacques. Gontran, King of Bourgogne, dying of a terrible disease, was miraculously cured by the prayers of this great saint. He gave great gifts of land to this monastery. The convent grew in prosperity and wealth, a city became necessary to accommodate the pilgrims who flocked to it, and the industries which flourished about it soon made the whole country rich. St. Jacques became a great cattle raiser, and a breed still in existence, called "le race tarine," flourishes on the hills. But saints have enemies as well as other people, and the prelate offended the nobles by his success. There does not to-day, as we see in Rome, nor in England, always exist harmony between Church and State. The nobles got the devil on their side; he promised to help them, and, as usual, proved a very useful ally. He took the form of a bear, (the woods above Moutiers are full of bears to this day,) and descending on the fine cattle of St. Jacques he ate them up indiscriminately.

The saint was long in suspecting that the bear was the devil himself. He sent men out to kill bears, and he poured out many a fine yoke of cattle to replace those who were lost, but when they went, too, the good saint began to suspect something. He watched for the bear with a cross in his hand and a yoke handy, and so one morning, finding him asleep, Mr. Bruin was then and there yoked to a powerful bull, and over him stood the saint with the cross! It was no go; the devil was distanced, and finding the yoke intolerable and the bull very cross, he yielded to terms. Out of the woods came the slaughtered oxen as good as new, and then the discomfited bruin himself went off to the woods very chopfallen. The "race tarine" all have the mark of a cross on the back to this day, which is entirely confirmatory. It is not strange that in these snow-covered mountains, within a few hours of Mont Blanc, we should hear of "Our Lady of the Snow." Many a humble wayside shrine is dedicated to "Notre Dame des Neiges."

Strange that it should be connected in one instance with mines of black lead, yet such is the contradiction possible to legendary history.

The "Isere" is the pretty glacier-fed river which flows through Aix, and it comes from Tarentaise, where are the mines which have been deemed worthy of attention by all the companies of Europe.

After ruining two or three companies, they became the property of the State. The State, however, is never an enterprising proprietor, and did not trouble the mines of Peisey, but Napoleon happened to hear of them, and, with his quick, practical energy, he instituted a school for miners. The mines, however, only worked for educational purposes, were not profitable, and an inundation came along, they were swept out of sight, and the poor inhabitants were forced to leave their native soil and go to other lands. One dear attachment they carried with them, to "Notre Dame des Neiges." The chapel of this virgin is situated very much at the top of a mountain near the opening of the mine. Young people had a reason for going, as the Notre Dame des Neiges has a fancy for arranging happy marriages. The young girls in quest of a husband, the young men in search of wives, all made a pilgrimage to the oratory of the Mother of God, to supplicate her intercession for the object of their hearts. The population is a very handsome one—the young men tall, well formed, and robust; the girls very rosy and pretty. The virgin listens; they get married. One young pair many years ago married, sailed for America—to Wisconsin. The wife dreamed, doubtless very homesick, that the Dame des Neiges told her to come home and bring her husband to open again the black-lead mines. They came, and they brought some money and much practical sense. They are working the mines now profitably, or their son is. Some descendant of this happy pair will long still solicit the good-will of the Virgin. Some one still works the blacklead mines, with American money and American energy.

Mont Blanc peeped over the shoulder of the Rivard as I looked the other evening at the sky from a great height, and as the majesty of the spectacle moved me for the nonce, I was not astonished to hear that the peasants all look upon the "massif" of Mont Blanc with terror. In vulgar souls fear often precedes admiration. That grandeur which can make us tremble, how we admire it!

The lower classes people these dreadful solitudes of snow with fabulous monsters and fantastic animals, with supernatural beings and gods of an inferior order, supposed to guard the grottoes full of diamonds, which are certainly there when the sun shines. They believe that demons open the perfidious crevasses or send the traveler down the bottomless abyss. Credulity never stops—it makes these evil spirits to howl through the storm, to descend on the glacier. In the storms which rage they hear the vengeance of infernal spirits, incited by the celestial anger, sent to punish these poor peasants for any lack of faith. Certain years the glaciers come down near to the villages and threaten them all with ruin. Their poor little gardens disappear. Then they apply to the priests, who come as did the Bishop of Geneva, Jean of Arathon, in the sixteenth century, to bless the people kneeling at his feet; he exorcised the spirits and excommunicated the glaciers! with most formal ritual. It is said that the glaciers, however, had the temerity to appear again in that spot. Some witty and learned unbeliever has said that "if anybody at Geneva has modified the glaciers it is not d'Arathon, but Monsieur de Saussure."

One of the prettiest of the legends is that of Addore. In the little hamlet of Mattasine the remains of a fine old priory are to be seen, which has this legend: Addore, Abbe of Cluny, was, by a bad fever, stopped at the house of a priest at Mattasine. In the height of his delirium he saw St. Maurice holding in his hands a luminous cross, which Count Amadee of Savoy helped him to place on the hill of St. John, near Mattasine. This work completed, the saint touched Addore, who was immediately cured, and then the saint disappeared. The next day Addore started for Aix. There he found Count Humbert of the White Hands and his son Amadee, whom he had just seen in his dreams. They, Lords of the country, grateful for this manifestation of the will of God, erected the priory on the hill, made Addore the Abbot, and endowed it well. It must be observed here that these mediaeval saints were very good judges of real estate, and the priests always got a very sunny exposure, in a fine situation, where fruit and corn would grow. They trusted in God and kept their powder dry, these early Bishops. If you see the most charming of all situations with a convent in its midst, you may be sure that some monarch with an uneasy conscience gave it to some intelligent Bishop, who was not so unworldly as was Bruno of La Grande Chartreuse.

Then these learned fathers were not slow to turn to account the wonders of nature. The words balme, banme, baime, signifying a grotto, an excavation, a fissure through the rocks, occur everywhere in the sulphurous region about Aix. There are many of these natural grottos, extremely curious, near that town—one is called "La Balme a Colomb." The entrance to it is marked by a pillar, on which are rudely carved the arms of Daubigny. Here is the boundary of Savoy. To penetrate the Balme a Colomb is as dangerous and dreary as to go behind Niagara. Not alone does one feel a sensation of real cold, but the imagination is chilled; it is a labyrinth, dark, mysterious, and dangerous, and as one proceeds the most lamentable groans and shrieks are heard. It seems that a wretch named Colomb tried to penetrate to find hidden treasure, but as he advanced without making the sign of the cross, he was led on until he could not get out, and so he groans there still. His frightful cries are still further increased by the echoes of the cavern. He has now groaned for eleven centuries, and if he is not worn out by this time, he probably will never be. The naturalists try to make us believe that imprisoned water is making all these noises, but we with imagination adhere to Colomb.

The sulphur water which cures our rheumatism at Aix thus fulfills another mission and tells us to remember our religion. As it is one of the greatest gambling spots of Europe, it is as well that we should be warned against seeking for hidden treasure, for the Devil's Picture Books are notoriously seductive with their treasure behind them. There are too many Colombs about Aix, who are apt to groan and shriek aloud about 4 o'clock in the morning, and long after—an unsuccessful game. There is a lovely old church, as venerable as the face of St. Jerome, near Aix, where was once the "Saint Suaire," or winding sheet. Marguerite of Austria placed it in a beautiful box of gold with precious stones and gave it to the Cathedral of St. Francis d'Assisi. This church was burned in 15 and something. The box of gold and jewels disappeared, (naturally,) but the holy shrould remained, being a relic it was miraculously preserved. Carlo Borromeo started on foot from Isola Bella to see it during the plague, but the Duke of Savoy met the prelate half way and took the shroud to Turin with him. There it has remained ever since, to the great disgust of the pious Savoyards, who have made every effort to get their relic back.

But one can see the place where it was. These legends delighted me. I was never tired of going to see the spots which had given birth to so much simple, beautiful credulity and poetic absurdity. It was like that early, childish dawn of faith, unhappily so much rubbed out:

> "The Faith which round a Legend glows,
> Is like the fragrance of a rose;
> It blesses every passer-by.
> One asks not whence, one knows not why."

The priory, the cross, the shrine to the virgin, by the wayside, all, all are most interesting. "Savoie, c'est la grace alpestre," said Victor Hugo, and she is indeed the naiad, the dryad of the mountains, this beautiful country, with one hand on the pines of Switzerland and with the other gathering the grapes of Italy—she has the charms of both.

And her piety is sincere. Although only two hours from Geneva, the old Catholics were never touched by the breath of Calvin. They held out stoutly against Martin Luther and all his works, if indeed they ever heard of him. Their piety is like their farming—they carry it on with all the old tools. The plow is a primeval one, and there is neither a reaping nor a mowing machine in Savoy. They drive their farm horse with a ragged rope, and are content with a fire shovel for a hoe. The name of McCormick is not known in the land. I once saw a woman and a cow plowing a field together. No patent plows, no mowing machines, no reapers. Yet it is the garden spot of the universe. Its vineyards yield an admirable increase. Their strawberry beds produce four crops a year. Figs hang heavily on their trees, and the mulberry and the peach each hold up a vine. The husbandry is the perfection of neatness, and the flowers blossom everywhere. Is it the Smile of the Virgin?

E. S. W. SHERWOOD.

Latest Spring Books.

Fiction, Reminiscences, History, and Other Works.

Col. Higginson's Reminiscences.*

Which is the greater injustice, undue praise or undeserved depreciation of the past? This is the question which the reader of Col. Higginson's "Cheerful Yesterdays" will probably ask himself as he compares its pleasant but unexaggerated descriptions of Boston and Cambridge of fifty years ago with the sneers of certain writers and the extravagant laudation of others.

For instance, the suddenly enriched daughter of yesterday's immigrant finds herself unable to contemplate even the possibility of living in one house from year's end to year's end, and demands two, if not three, homes, each suitable for its own season. In those days an occasional trip to Nahant, Saratoga, or Ballston sufficed, and there was little care for White Mountain scenery in that time of rough roads and rougher taverns. Beacon Street, Park Street, Temple Place, and the occupants of the fine residences between Washington Street and the harbor staid at home in the Summer and in the afternoon drove out to Roxbury, Brookline, or Milton and visited their friends and kindred living in the large but plain houses still to be seen in those regions.

Equipages were simple; people usually drove themselves; there were no liveries, but the hospitality was profuse. My Uncle Perkins had the frank outdoor hospitality of a retired East India marchant, which he was; every afternoon, at a certain hour, sherry and madeira were set out on the sideboard in the airy parlor, with pears, peaches, grapes, nectarines, strawberries, and the richest cream, and we knew that visitors would arrive. Cousins and friends came, time-honored acquaintances of the head of the house, eminent public men, Mr. Prescott, the historian, or Daniel Webster himself, received like a king. Never did I feel a greater sense of honor conferred than when that regal black-browed man once selected me as the honored messenger to bring more cream for his chocolate.

There was sometimes, though rarely, a little music; and there were now and then simple games on the lawn—battledore or grace-hoops—but as yet croquet and tennis and golf were not, and the resources were limited. In Winter, the same houses were the scene of family parties with sleigh-riding and skating and coasting; but the Summer life was simply a series of outdoor receptions, from house to house. It must be noted that Brookline was then, as now, the garden suburb of Boston, beyond all others; the claim was only comparative, and would not at all stand the test of English gardening or even of our modern methods, except, perhaps, in the fruit produced. I remember that Stephen Perkins once took an English visitor, newly arrived, to drive about the region, and he was quite ready to admire everything he saw, though not quite for the reason that his American host expected. "It is all so rough and wild," was his comment.

In those days Americans adapted themselves to their climate, and there was a general disposition, even in the North, to be idle in the middle of the day. Everybody remembers the story of the English visitor who, expecting to be taken to some interesting place one blazing July afternoon, found herself escorted to a cool, shaded room, and was told, with evidently hospitable intention, that she would not be disturbed until 4 o'clock. She could have understood it in Calcutta, but not in a region temperate in name, at least. Now, in the struggle to keep English hours and seasons, games of many kinds are played in the hottest part of the day.

It is the favorite pastime of the uneducated journalist and the uneducated politician to sneer at the present race of undergraduates and to represent their forerunners as comparatively models of all the virtues and graces. But this is Col. Higginson's story:

> It is mistakenly assumed by clergymen and editors that this little community, in its village days, was necessarily more virtuous, or at least more decorous, than now. The fact is all the other way; for the early drinking habits of society still flourished, and the modern temperance agitation was but beginning. When Allston, the painter, kept the records of the Hasty Pudding Club in rhyme, he thus described the close of the annual dinner of that frugal body:
>
> "And each one to evince his spunk
> Vied with his neighbor to get drunk;
> Nor tedious was the mighty strife
> With these true-blooded blades of life,
> For less than hours two had gone
> When roaring mad was every one."
>
> Allston left college in 1800, forty years before my day; yet it was in my own time that the Rev. Dr. John Pierce recorded in his diary that he had seen men intoxicated at Phi Beta Kappa dinners—this society being composed only of the best scholars in each class—who were never seen in this condition at any other time. We boys used to watch the Harvard Washington Corps on its return from the dinner at Porter's, quite secure that some of our acquaintances would stagger out of the ranks and find lodgment in the gutter. The regular class day celebration was for the seniors to gather under Liberty Tree and serve out buckets of punch to all comers. Robbing hen roosts was common enough, and youths of good standing in my own class would organize marauding expeditions, with large baskets, to bring back pears and melons from the market gardens in what is now Belmont. These thefts hurt no one's reputation at that day, whereas now to be suspected of them would dethrone the most popular man: he would be voted a "cad" or a "mucker"; he would be dropped from his clubs. As for the drinking habit, I have no statistics to offer, but an intoxicated student is the rarest possible sight in the streets of Cambridge. This may not involve a clear gain in morality, but the improvement in gentlemanliness is enormous.

Among the war episodes is a delightful story of Miss Jean M. Lander and her hospital at Beaufort:

> She had on her hands some fifty to-wild soldiers, and took for their use an empty building, which had yet to be fitted up, warmed, and properly furnished; even the requisite beds were difficult to obtain. She would come in abruptly some morning and say to Dr. Rogers and myself, "Gentlemen, to-day I must remove every bedstead in this house to the hospital building. You have blankets?" We could only meekly respond that we had blankets, and that the floor was wide. Twenty-four hours after, it would be, "Gentlemen, this day the cooking stove goes! Your servants can cook by the open fire?" Oh, yes; our servants could easily manage that, we replied, and accepted the inadequate results. One day there came a rap at the old-fashioned door-knocker, and Mrs. Lander, passing swiftly through the hall, flung the portal open regally, as if it were in Macbeth's palace. We heard a slender voice explaining that the visitor was the Rev. Mr. So-and-So from New York, just arrived by steamer. "Mr. So-and-So?" said our prima donna. "Delighted to see you, Sir! Can you dress wounds?"—this in Siddon's tones. The poor man started back, and said apologetically, "Spiritual wounds, Madame!" "No time for that, Sir, now—no time for that; there are still thirty men in yonder hospital with no beds to lie on; we must secure the common comforts first." Timidly explaining that he had come from the North to Beaufort for his health, and that he had been recommended to her for "a comfortable lodging," the pallid youth withdrew. It was no fault of his that he was forlorn and useless and decidedly in the way at an army station; but I could not help wondering if, after his return, he would preach a sermon on the obvious deference due to man as the military sex, and on the extreme uselessness of women in time of war.

The Harvard entrance examination of those days included some points not now obligatory, such as translating English into Greek and Latin, and translating at sight from new authors, and the standard of training in English could scarcely have been low under Channing, who trained Emerson, C. F. Adams, Hedge, A. P. Peabody, Felton, Hillard, Winthrop, Holmes, Sumner, Motley, Phillips, Bowen, Lovering, Torrey, Dana, Lowell, Thoreau, Hale, Thomas Hill, Child, Fitzedward Hall, Lane, and Norton. Here again Col. Higginson takes issue with those who seem to think that the English language was discovered at Harvard about ten years ago.

As one who was part of the transcendentalist movement, the abolitionist movement, and the movement for female suffrage, and as a member of the circle of families at that time ruling Boston and Massachusetts, Col. Higginson took just views of matters in regard to which many were partial and unfair. One would suppose if one believed some of them that the transcendentalists and the abolitionists were of the very best families. He says:

> "It must be remembered that two rather different elements combined to make up the so-called transcendentalist body. There were the more refined votaries, who were indeed the most cultivated people of that time and place; but there was also a less educated contingent, known popularly as 'Come-Outers,' a name then as familiar and distinctive as is that of the Salvation Army to-day. These were developed largely by the anti-slavery movement, which was not, like our modern civil service reform, strongest in the more educated classes, but was predominitly a people's movement, based on the simplest human instincts, and far stronger for a time in the factories and shoe shops than in the pulpits or colleges."

These extracts give some idea of the variety of the book and of its charm of manner, but it is necessary to read the whole in order perfectly to appreciate each part, and it is better still to compare it with the arrogant assumption of superiority in some other memoirs lately published, and to give one's mental vision the pleasure of consciously resting upon an autobiographer who has nothing to conceal, and whose unconscious self-betrayals are always to his advantage.

*CHEERFUL YESTERDAYS. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 8vo. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Frank Moss's Book on New York.*

Ambitious as is the title of the work of Mr. Moss, it must be granted that he has gathered, in the present volumes, a vast amount of curious and interesting material. Some of it will have a permanent value, and the copious illustrations will have a tendency to keep the book from being altogether forgotten even when the text has only a fleeting interest. The earliest portrayal of New York under Dutch influence, when the leading citizens (officially, at least,) were Burgomasters and Schepens, offers a striking contrast to the New York of to-day, as we all know it, with its everchanging cosmopolitan population. As early as 1673 the value of a man's estate seems to have been sufficiently interesting to have suggested the compilation of a list of the principal citizens and the reputed value of each financially. Cornelis Steenwyck is found on this list to have been the richest citizen, a seventeenth century Croesus of New York. If the fabled buffalo herds did not roam through the streets of the infant city, as some Europeans think is even now of frequent occurrence, the savage Indian did, and they were an unmixed evil with which the early city fathers had to struggle and combat.

The average business man of modern New York has little time or inclination to go back to the days of old New York even in his furtive reading, but under the influence of the book of Mr. Moss he will, doubtless, in many instances, be allured into so doing and be well repaid for it. The costumes, the wit, of which we have flashes; the general literary resources and tendencies of those early days, were so crude and often so utterly inadequate that we wonder as we read whether the people really amused themselves and enjoyed life in those days—the standards of to-day are so different. The presentation in 1789 of George Washington, divested of all the mythical idealism with which we are obliged to see and know him now, actually advertising in The New York Packet warning storekeepers against opening accounts with the President's servants is exceedingly quaint.

In 1800 some Dutch cottages occupied a part of the old sheep pasture which is now the site of the Mills Building. Amid all the changes that have since taken place, of various kinds and degrees, lambs still bleat in the neighborhood as of old, but with this difference—they are other lambs.

> "Oh, happy were the golden days,
> In old Manhattan's prime,
> When honest burghers ruled the town
> And drinking was no crime;
> The ways were ways of pleasure then,
> The paths were paths of peace,
> No "scorcher" ran his deadly race
> Pursued by the police.
> The only "rings" were "fairy rings"
> That grew on Harlem's plains,
> The only "hosses"—gentle cows
> That nibbled in the lanes;
> On gables high the weathercocks
> Marked all the changing gales,
> Alas! we've nothing of the cocks,
> Except their fiery tales.
> Then peaches hung on garden walls
> Or in the Bowery grew,
> Our Chauncey then had just begun
> When this old town was new."

So much for the beginnings of the city. The days came and went; a group of men arose in which Jim Fisk, Jay Gould, Daniel Drew, and others stand out as exponents. The era of tall buildings came, developed first in Chicago, but, fostered and first encouraged there, New York finally welcomed them, and has now outstripped the Windy City, and twenty-nine stories are counted to the credit of New York's highest building, against only twenty in Chicago. Trinity Church, once a landmark, is lost and overshadowed.

It is not enough that history and statistics should have unlocked their secrets to Mr. Moss. He has also pointed out to us side lights along the lines laid down by Jacob A. Riis in "How the Other Half Lives," and as a result we are shown what the poverty and crime of a great city is. It is not a pleasing sight, but the cheap restaurants, the Bowery theatres, the lodging houses, Mott Street resorts, opium joints, robber bands, Police Headquarters, and criminal resorts are none of them forgotten; indeed, they are, if anything, too realistically described, and the suggestion is timidly put forth that the book might perhaps have been strengthened in merit if some of the material in relation to George Appo and kindred and allied topics had given way to literary and social New York and other similar features.

*THE AMERICAN METROPOLIS. From Knickerbocker Days to the Present Time. New York City life in all its various phases. By Frank Moss, LL. D. With an introduction by the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D. A Historiograph of New York. Profusely illustrated. In 3 volumes. 12mo. New York: Peter Fenelon Collier, Publisher.

Civil War Essays.*

The omnivorous reader of the latest popular novel will not read this book of Prof. William A. Dunning on the civil war, reconstruction, and related topics. But the serious student will do so. He will find in it a mass of material that will repay careful perusal and digestion.

The important fact is brought out in the initial chapter that, while the Constitution of the United States remains unchanged, it is possible to place diverse construction upon it, so that, while President Buchanan and President Lincoln both had the same lamp whence came the light to guide them, the policy of these two under it was not the same. The question of State rights, so important under Buchanan, fell to the ground unnoticed by Lincoln, who put instead the preservation of the Union first and all else second. In consequence of this policy all precedent was lost, and Lincoln became, for the time being, under it a Presidential dictator.

With the new conditions imposed by civil war many problems arose, among which may be named that attending the disposition to be made of the blacks that came into the control of the army either by capture or through flight. The device of the astute Butler, which figured long in the cartoons of the period, and which was to seize them as "contraband of war" and then to set them free, was readily adopted in many quarters, but it was a question for some time with Lincoln whether this was warranted in law and under the Constitution.

The Emancipation Proclamation was, however, issued, and the measure was officially and legally described as warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity. The doctrine of State sovereignty perished in the destruction of the Confederate armies. The status of the emancipated negroes was another problem of so small dimensions that speedily arose and had to be solved, as it was rightfully held that it was unjust to give to the Southern slaves their freedom, only to have it taken from them again, and for a period the Government had to resort to the issue of provisions, clothing, and fuel to destitute refugees and freedmen, and to make provision for their settlement on the abandoned or confiscated rebel lands.

The reconstruction of States upon the close of the war was a tremendous problem that could not be lightly cast aside, and a great amount of labor was first and last expended upon this feature of the Government subsequent to the 20th of August, 1866, when the final proclamation went forth that the insurrection was ended, "and that peace, order, tranquillity, and civil authority now exist in and through the whole of the United States of America." In the path of reconstruction lay a hostile white population at the South, a hostile Executive at Washington, a doubtful if not a decidedly hostile Supreme Court, a divided Northern sentiment in respect to negro suffrage, and an active and skillfully directed party. Yet the plans formulated in 1867 were carried out, and the process was complete. Much valuable light has been shed by the author upon a subject that has not previously been exhaustively considered and treated. His essays will attract specialists whose taste leads them toward the constitutional questions about which Prof. Dunning has so well written.

*ESSAYS ON THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION AND RELATED TOPICS. By William Archibald Dunning, Ph. D., Professor of History in Columbia University. 12mo. New York and London: The Macmillan Co.

Du Maurier Verses and Pictures.*

There could scarcely have been a neater rendering of well-known verse in French than the one du Maurier turns off, or, when he finally breaks down, a more comic conclusion:

> "Qu'un rôti de gigot, ma Lucie,
> A trois heures soit prê, je te prie:
> Qu'il soit tendre, fumant,
> Et d'un jus abondant,
> Et quel meilleur plat—h'm—can there be?"

You must, however, be half French or prattle French "as she is spoke" to appreciate "la chaste Didon," who in her grief eats turkey, "dindon." The conclusion is that Dido

> "Dina du dos d'un dodu dindon."

Here is another purely Gallic conclusion: The Duchess suffers from a "catarrhe" and the Duke gives her tea, and asks, "Et ton thé, t'a-t-il ôté ton toux?"

These coque-à-l'âne verses must have been written in the Edward Lear period. "A Legend of Camelot: Pictures and Poems," shows George Du Maurier's diversity of talents. In the handsome volume may be found "A Love Agony," "A Simple Story," "A Ballad of Blunders," "The Rise and Fall of the Jack Spratts," and "A Model Hero of Modern Romance." It would be interesting to learn the exact date of "A Legend of Camelot," which is a literary and artistic travesty of Tennyson and Rossetti. To du Maurier French presented no difficulties, and in his "L'Onglay à Parry" French is clad in cockney English:

> "Ung Mattang d'etty dong Paree,
> Ay trister je regardy
> Le purple kee se promenay
> Le long dew Bullyvardys."

There are thirty verses just as funny as the example given. Notwithstanding the intimacy with the younger Moscheles and the Moscheles family, du Maurier may have sometimes gone out of his way in holding up Jews to ridicule. One illustration, of great force, is to be found in the "Rise and Fall of the Jack Spratts." A woman with "ardent exotic eyes," sketched with the head of an Egyptian dancing girl, is at dinner, and seated beside her is a horrible man, an old roué, with inflamed nose and mouth full of snags. He wears the ribbon of Bath and a decoration around his neck. On the table just before the two on a platter is a boar's head, and the resemblance between the swinish man and the tusker is striking. The sarcasm is striking. This is very much more than a caricature.

*A LEGEND OF CAMELOT. Pictures and Poems, &c. By George du Maurier. New York and London: Harper & Brothers.

Harper's Weekly for March 23 will contain an anonymous article entitled "The Public Finance of Spain: 1895 to 1898." The author of this paper is an American whose position, while allowing him to write ex cathedra on the subject, also forbids the use of his name. "Raymond Silva" has an article on "How a Filibustering Expedition Is Landed"; a page of illustrations accompanies it. One of the pictures, "Cargo on the Shore," is particularly interesting; in the original photograph was taken the steamer which brought the expedition, but this has been cut out, as the picture was so good that it would have offered means of absolute identification.

The April McClure's will contain an illustrated series of stories recounting the heroic deeds of the Gordon Highlanders, whose gallant assault at Dargai last Autumn sent their fame ringing round the earth. For the same number Hamlin Garland has written the true story of the Grant & Ward failure of this city, entitled "A Romance of Wall Street," and Herbert B. Hamblen will relate his autobiography as a passenger engineer.

MARCH

Gen. Kilby Smith.

His Life and Letters Prepared for Publication by His Son.*

The continued appearance of posthumous autobiographies and biographies of the soldiers and statesmen who played a prominent part in the civil war is sad proof of the fact that the generation which took part in that war is fast disappearing from the stage of human life and endeavor. These literary monuments to the memories of the brave men who fought on either side in the great conflict it has now become the loving task of appreciative and sorrowing friends and relatives to build, and they are performing that task with such evident careful research and such tender hands that it would truly seem to be a labor of love.

Among the most recent of these memories of the war is the volume, "Life and Letters of Major Gen. Thomas Kilby Smith," which has been written and compiled by his son, Walter George Smith. The volume is dedicated by Mr. Smith to the companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States—the American Legion of Honor—and one can well imagine with what eager interest Gen. Smith's old companions in arms will peruse this tender, appreciative, and simple record of a brave man's life.

Gen. Kilby Smith died on Dec. 14, 1887. His son and biographer says in the preface to his work that he was impelled to prepare it by two thoughts: "first, a filial desire to pay a tribute to his father's memory, and, second, to add to the literature of the civil war this collection of his letters." He says further, very truly, relative to Gen. Smith's letters to members of his family, and which form the major part of the volume, that "it is doubtful if any collection of private letters descriptive of the scenes in the theatre of war in which Gen. Smith moved has been made which is so full and graphic and so marked by frankness as these, and that while his judgment of events was often inaccurate, and his statements at times doubtless exaggerated by the excitement of the moment, the conclusions he formed of the leading actors with whom he was associated will be found to have been for the most part borne out by the event."

It was Gen. Kilby Smith's misfortune after the beginning of the war, and even now, after his death, to be confounded in the public mind with his better known and more prominent fellow-officer, Gen. Kirby Smith, and it is to be feared that the public have often given him a reputation for deeds of bravery which belonged to the other General and have at the same time attributed to the other Gen. Smith praise that was really Kilby Smith's due His long life, which lasted from 1820 until 1887, may be roughly divided into five periods. The first comprised those years from his birth in Boston, the eldest son of Capt. George Smith—his mother having been a Miss Walter—in which he grew from youth to manhood in Southern Ohio, whither his family had removed, and where he studied law under Salmon P. Chase, married Miss McCullough, the niece of Don Piatt, entered politics and served as United States Marshal for the district. The second period of Gen. Smith's life covers his war services from June 1, 1861, when he went to Washington to enlist, became Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteers and led his regiment into battle at Shiloh, and then through the assault and siege of Vicksburg until that city surrendered. So bravely did he fight and so greatly did he win the confidence of his superiors, Gens. Grant and Sherman, that by his family's, and particularly his mother's, efforts and the favorable indorsement of those great soldiers, he received the appointment of Brigadier General on Aug. 11, 1863. The third period of Gen. Smith's life, which began at this time, covered the historical Red River campaign, one of the most sensational events of the war, and over which old soldiers are still disputing, and finally his command of the District of South Alabama and Florida, with headquarters at Fort Gaines, and afterward his command of Mobile, when that city had surrendered.

Gen. Smith, from the testimony that is presented in this memoir, seems to have conducted himself with great bravery throughout the whole exciting Red River campaign. He so exposed himself that at the end of that campaign he found himself with shattered health, and while his former comrades were fighting with Sherman in Atlanta or with Thomas in Tennessee he was compelled to a life of inaction. In fact, Gen. Smith never recovered his health entirely, and although he lived over a score of years afterward was never again a well man. His biographer says: "His military career practically terminated at this time. He had heard for the last time the sound of a hostile gun. It had been his fortune to fight his way along the whole course of the 'Father of Waters' and many of its tributary streams from the State of Kentucky until it poured its waters into the Gulf. He had attained the highest rank but one that could be reached in the volunteer service. The best years of his life had been given freely to the service of the Government. From every commanding officer he had received encomium, and no word of censure appears in the record upon his military or civil conduct." While his assignment to the Red River expedition was doubtless made as a special compliment and an evidence of confidence on the parts of Gen. McPherson and Sherman, it was nevertheless a misfortune that he was thus separated from Sherman and from the bulk of the Army of Tennessee.

Gen. Kilby Smith appears to have been a man of simple character and one who, while a brave soldier and who bore his part well on the field of battle, was not particularly well fitted by temperament or character to be a successful fighter on the world's greater battle field. His letters are interesting sidelights on the scenes in which he participated, and those written during his Consulship at Panama and from Mobile show him as a man devoted to his family and who lived simply and honestly according to his best lights. Some of these later letters containing details of his health, &c., while interesting to his own immediate family circle, might have been edited more carefully, and much that will seem trivial to the general reader could well have been omitted from them.

A word as to the handsome typography and the portrait illustrations in the book, which are more than usually good.

*"LIFE AND LETTERS OF THOMAS KILBY SMITH. By his son, Walter George Smith. 8vo. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Rare Americana.

Prices for the More Important Books in the Deane Sale in Boston.

On March 8 to 10 Libbie & Co. of Boston sold the first part of the collection of Americana formed by Charles Deane, who, born in Biddeford, Me., Nov. 10, 1813, died in Cambridge, Mass., on Nov. 13, 1889, having just completed his seventy-sixth year. Cushman's "Sermon," as already noted in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, brought $1,000, "A Brief Relation of the Discovery and Plantation of New England," a work of almost equal rarity, selling for $450. The latter, it is reported, was purchased for Sumner Hollingsworth, the Boston collector. The second part of the library, to be sold from March 29 to April 1, contains more rarities than the first, the copy of Smith's "True Relation" being the second to be offered at public sale in the United States. Barlow's copy brought $570. Prices and names of buyers of the important books in the first part are as follows:

Lot 5—Acosta's "Natural and Moral History of the East and West Indies," London, 1604, $30. Bought on "Order." This copy was in the original vellum and in beautiful condition. Thirty dollars is the highest recorded price, Brinley's bringing $29; Menzies's, $14.25; Barlow's, $13, and Ives's the same.

Lot 53—Allen's "Vermont," London, 1798, $10.25. Bought by Newark Library.

Lot 51.—Allen's "Reason the Only Oracle of Man," Bennington, 1784, $21. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. A. N. S. of Allen inserted.

Lot 95—Sargent's "Andre," Boston, 1861, large paper, $22. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

Lot 105—Andros's "Narrative," 1691, $28. Barlow's, $37.50.

Lot 108—Angliara's "Schiffung mitt dem Lanndt der Gulden Insel," about 1520, $70. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Lot 131—Ascham's "Schoolmaster," London, 1589, bound with Ascham's "Report and Discourse," $27. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

Lot 132—Ash's "Carolina," London, 1682, vellum, $80. Bought by Mr. Rice. Barlow's, $77.50; Ives's, $50; Menzies's, $46.

Lot 151—Bacon's "Essays," London, 1613, $17. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Lot 220—Reprint of the Bay Psalm Book, Cambridge, 1862, $30. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Lot 387—Bradford's "Plymouth Plantation," edited by Charles Deane, Boston, 1856, $21.25. Bought by Mr. Bowman.

Lot 445—Catalogue of John Carter Brown library, prepared by Bartlett, Providence, 1865-1882. 4 vols., $136. Bought on "Order." Occurs for sale rarely.

Lot 451—Browne's "Book," 1582. $86. Bought by Congregational Society Middleborough Library.

Lot 459—"Apology or Defence of Brownists," 1604, $45. Bought on "Order." Title rebacked; some leaves mended.

Lot 502—Burk's "Virginia," Petersburg, 1804-16, $32.48. Bought on "Order." Fac simile title to fourth volume.

Lot 529—Burroughs's "Declaration," London, 1661, $30.

Lot 590—Byfield's "Revolution in New England," London, 1689, blue morocco, by Hayday, $22. Bought on "Order." Ives's olive morocco, by Bedford, $42.50.

Lot 573—Calef's "More Wonders of the Invisible World," London, 1700, $80. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. The errata mounted. Ives's, $146; Brinley's, $190; Barlow's, $105.

Lot 586—Cambridge Platform, London, 1653, $30. Bought by Mr. Field.

Lot 587—Cambridge Platform, Cambridge, 1671, blue morocco, by Bedford, $85. Bought by Mr. Rice. Brinley's, $70.

Lot 648—Chalmers's "American Colonies," 1782, $48. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Lot 743—Clap's "Memoirs," Boston, 1731, $46. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Lot 776.—Coddington's "Demonstration of True Love," (London,) 1674, $125; bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. [This is the highest recorded price yet paid for this very rare tract concerning the persecution of the Quakers by the Puritans of Massachusetts, but the Deane copy was a fine one.] Brinley's, bound in calf, by Pratt, and uncut, brought $70; Menzies's, crimson morocco, by Bedford, sold for $36; Murphy's for $31, and Ives's for $30.

Lot 830.—Cotton's "God's Promise to His Plantation," London, 1630; first edition, $14. Bought for Harvard College. Brinley's, red morocco, by Pratt, $36; Barlow's, $11.

Lot 831.—Cotton's "Abstract of the Laws of New England," London, 1641; uncut, first edition, $76. Bought by Boston Public Library. The highest recorded price. Brinley's, some of the margins cut close, brought $25. The code, as Dr. Trumbull noted, was drawn up by Cotton for Massachusetts and "presented to the General Court," but not adopted. Aspinwall, in his "Premonition of Sundry Sad Calamities Yet to Come," London, 1655, told his "Brethren in New England" that all their troubles had arisen from not adopting Cotton's laws. The Deane copy of the second edition of the "Abstract," London, 1655, brought $13.25. The first was published without Cotton's name.

Lot 903.—Cotton's "Way of the Churches of Christ in New England," London, 1645, $18. Bought by Mr. Rice. Menzies's, green morocco, by Bedford, $30; Brinley's, $17; Barlow's, $11.

Lot 905—Cotton's "Milk for Babes," London, 1646; calf, by Pratt. Title inlaid and two leaves at the end in manuscript, $85. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Said to be one of two known copies. It is certainly wonderfully rare. Livermore's copy of the Cambridge (1656) edition brought $400.

Lot 906.—Cotton's "Bloody Tenant Washed and Made White," London, 1647; old calf, $46. Bought by Mr. Rice. Rice's, (John A.,) red morocco, by Bedford, $62.50; Menzies's, $60; Brinley's, dark blue morocco, by Bedford, $50, (resold at Ives's sale for $52.50;) Barlow's, $40; Griswold's, $60.

Lot 1,016.—Deane's "First Plymouth Patent," Cambridge, 1854, $6. Bought by George E. Littlefield. This was one of an edition of four copies of the first book printed on vellum in this country, and the price is exceedingly low when it is remembered that the Crowninshield copy brought $51 at the Menzies sale, and the Livermore copy $31.

Lot 1,161.—Dudley's "Massachusetts," Boston, 1696, $76. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Murphy's, red morocco, by Pratt, brought $50. It seems impossible to trace the sale of any other copy.

Lot 1,192—Eden's "Decades," London, 1555, $135. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Ives's copy of this edition of Martyr, brown morocco, by Bedford, brought $162.50. Murphy's sold for $85 and Barlow's for $75.

Lot 1,206.—Eliot's "Christian Commonwealth," London, 1659; crimson morocco, by Bedford, $133. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. The highest recorded price. Brinley's first copy, red calf, by Bedford, brought $77.50, and his second, blue morocco, by Pratt, $50. Barlow's sold for $115. "The Christian Commonwealth" was written about ten years before it was published. The General Court of Massachusetts ordered that all copies of it within the jurisdiction should be "canceled and defaced" or delivered to the Magistrates.

Lot 1,208.—"New England's First Fruits," London, 1643; the first of the Eliot Indian tracts, $190. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. The highest recorded price. Brinley's, $125; O'Callaghan's, $22.50; Menzies's, $33; Rice's, $29.

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Fraser. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

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James Thomson. By William Bayne. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

The X Rays. By Frederick Strange Kolle. 12mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. $1.

The Science of Political Economy. By Henry George. 8vo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.50.

POETRY.

The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer. Edited by Alfred W. Pollard and others. 12mo. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare. Edited by Horace Howard Furness. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $4.

FICTION.

The Man Who Outlived Himself. By Albion W. Tourgée. 16mo. New York: Fords, Howard & Hurlbert.

The Bara Stormers. By Mrs. Harcourt Williamson. 12mo. Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

Sir Jaffray's Wife. By A. W. Marchmont. 12mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co. Paper.

Whether White or Black, a Man. By Edith Smith Davis. 12mo. New York: Flaming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

MARCH

Books Worth Reading Again.

"When a new book comes out, I read an old one."—Emerson.

VIII.

The Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris.*

The strain of sentiment and the tendency to hero worship which form such strong features of our National character ought to endear this work to the fellow-countrymen of Gouverneur Morris, but its own intrinsic merits as a series of pen pictures of the stirring "times which tried men's souls" in America, in which he was a leading participant, and of the horrors of the French Revolution, of which he was a keen, discriminating observer, and which served to exemplify the steadiness and vigor of his character, should win for it a permanent and foremost place among the "books that show, contain, and nourish all the world."

Gouverneur Morris was born at Morrisania Jan. 31, 1752. He was the descendant of a wealthy, aristocratic family, which contributed many distinguished men to the service of the American colonies, and the history which goes back to 1650, when Richard Morris, a Cromwellian soldier, arrived in New Amsterdam and purchased several thousand acres of land on the north side of the Harlem River, which land ultimately received the name of Morrisania. Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a member of the Continental Congress, was the oldest brother of Gouverneur. As a boy he must have shown considerable promise, for his father, who died when the lad was twelve years old, made provision in his will that Gouverneur should receive "the best education to be had in England or America," and the fidelity with which his mother fulfilled this trust is shown by the brilliancy of his career. He was graduated from King's College (now Columbia) in his seventeenth year, studied law, and received his license to practice as an attorney in 1771, before he was twenty years of age. He took a foremost place in his profession almost immediately, and four years later he was chosen a member of the Provincial Congress of New York; in 1776 he was a member of a committee which drew the first Constitution of this State, and the following year succeeded his brother Lewis in the Continental Congress.

In the early stages of the trouble between the mother country and the colonies he was an advocate of reconciliation, and became a member of a committee to draft a plan for the settlement of the grievances of the colonists. He finally saw the futility of this and became an ardent champion of independence, illustrating the justice of Madison's subsequent eulogy of him: "To the brilliancy of his genius was added what was too rare—a candid surrender of his opinions when the lights of discussion satisfied him." The heroic cast of his character is well shown in the following extract from a letter written to his mother in 1776:

"What may be the event of the present war it is not in man to determine. Great revolutions of empire are seldom achieved without much human calamity, but the worst which can happen is to fall on the last bleak mountain of America; and he who dies there in the defense of the injured rights of mankind is happier than his conqueror, more beloved by mankind, more applauded by his own heart."

During that terrible Winter which Washington spent at Valley Forge with his discouraged, demoralized, and half-starved army, Morris was brought into close personal contact with the American commander, and helped to prepare the plan to reorganize the army and to provide for it proper food, clothing, and medical attendance; and the friendship and intimacy which was formed between these two eminent men during the dark and trying time continued unbroken to the end of their days. The country's financial distress led Morris to make a thorough study of the subject, with the result that he gained distinction as a financier, and in 1781 became Assistant Superintendent of Finance, an office which he filled with marked ability. Robert Morris of Philadelphia, who so nobly placed his immense private fortune at the disposal of the National Government, was at the head of the department, and he was so impressed with the ability of Gouverneur (they were no relation, by the way) that after the war, when the latter had retired from his official position, they became business partners. Their commercial adventures assumed such large proportions—consisting mainly of exportations of tobacco and flour to the Continent of Europe—that Gouverneur Morris was compelled to go there to protect and forward their interests. Knowledge of the reputation which he had gained as a financier while acting as Assistant Superintendent of Finance in the new, struggling Republic, and of the many other distinguished services which he had rendered to the United States, had preceded him to Paris, and, together with the letters of introduction which he carried from George Washington and others, proved an "open sesame" to the doors of the most exclusive and aristocratic circles of that gay metropolis. Distinguished in appearance and endowed with courtly and graceful manners—notwithstanding the loss of his left leg through an accident in Philadelphia—an animated conversationist and a persuasive controversialist, a thorough master of the French language and well informed in French literature, with keen and penetrating intellect, witty and with a fine sense of humor, Morris felt entirely at ease in his new surroundings. Dining at the Palais Royal with a Princess one day, with Lafayette, the head of the army, or with Necker, the Minister of Finance, the next, spending his evenings with the literati and celebrated wits assembled in the foremost salons, Morris now entered heartily into the gay life of Paris and attained a social prestige which for brilliancy cannot be surpassed in the annals of American diplomacy. He clearly foresaw the troublous times which were to fall to the lot of this thoughtless populace, however, as is evidenced by the following entry in his diary: "Surely there never was a nation which verged faster toward anarchy. No law, no morals, no principles, no religion." And in a letter to Washington he writes as follows:

"The materials for a revolution in this country are very indifferent. Everybody agrees that there is an utter prostration of morals—but this general position can never convey to the American mind the degree of depravity. It is not by any figure of rhetoric or force of language that the idea can be conveyed. A hundred anecdotes and a hundred thousand examples are required to show the extreme rottenness of every member. There are men and women who are greatly and eminently virtuous. I have the pleasure to number many in my own acquaintance, but they stand forward from a background deeply and darkly shaded. It is, however, from such crumbling matter that the great edifice of freedom is to be erected here. * * * The great mass of the people have no religion, no law but their superiors, no morals but their interests. These are the creatures who, led by drunken curates, are now on the high road a la liberte, and the first use they make of it is to form insurrections everywhere for want of bread. We had a riot here yesterday, and one the day before, and I am told that some men have been killed, but I do not yet know the particulars."

And he also penned the following, which well exemplifies the flippancy of character of a people who had lost even the semblance of reverence for divine things:

"After breakfast with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans, we go to mass in the chapel (at Raincy.) In the tribune above we have a Bishop, an Abbe, the Duchess, her maids, and some of their friends. Mme. de Chastellux is below on her knees. We are amused above by a number of little tricks played off by Mme. de Segur and M. de Cubieres, the King's equerry, with a candle which is put into the pockets of the different gentlemen, the Bishop among the rest, and lighted while they are otherwise engaged, (for there is a fire in the tribune,) to the great amusement of the spectators. Immoderate laughter is the consequence. The Duchess preserves as much gravity as she can. This scene must be very edifying to the domestics, who are opposite to us, and to the villagers, who worship below."

At Versailles, in the salon of Mme. Cabanis, Morris met Mme. de Flahaut, the romance writer, a close friend of Montesquieu and of Talleyrand, then Bishop of Autun, to whose fascinations apparently he immediately succumbed, and many entries in the diary show that he was not a little jealous of his right reverend rival. Miss Morris writes of this episode as follows:

"Mme. de Flahaut was at this time in the glory of her youth and attractions, with possibly a touch of sadness about her, and certainly a rare sympathy, which, added to her thoroughly trained mind, with its decidedly philosophical cast, gave her an uncommon power over men. Hers had been a strange life. Married at fifteen to Comte de Flahaut, then quite fifty, who had denied himself no excess of dissipation, she found herself coldly neglected. The Abbe Perigord, who had performed the ceremony for her, became her friend, companion, and instructor—for to him she owed the opening and training of her intellect—and he became also the father of her only child, who was named Charles, after the Abbe."

Notwithstanding the blandishments of the Court—to which, by the way, he was by no means insensible—and the frivolity of his surroundings, Morris found time for much serious work, and we find him in daily consultation with Lafayette, devising plans for the purchase of provisions to be served out to the poor of Paris, who were in the keenest distress; drawing up a Constitution and form of government for France, at the instigation and for the instruction of the King and his Ministers, who, owing to his prominence in the American Revolution, placed great reliance on his judgment and experience; and all the while sending to Washington and Jefferson extremely full accounts of the political measures proposed for the welfare of that unhappy country, and graphic pen pictures of the political leaders, together with the most careful analyses of their objects and motives.

When the revolution had been accomplished and the violence and turbulence of the rabble was at its height, Morris's friends feared for his safety on account of his aristocratic associations, and urged him to leave Paris. He refused to do so, stood his ground manfully, and when—the use of carriages having been forbidden as too aristocratic, and the chances being against the escape of any one found riding in one—chased through the streets by a hooting, jeering mob, who cried, "Down with the aristocrat!" and threatened him, with the lantern, he quietly opened his carriage door, thrust out his wooden leg, and with quick, native wit, but at the expense of truth, said: "An aristocrat! Yes, truly, who lost his leg in the cause of American liberty." Instantly the anger of the mob was appeased, its rage turned to plaudits, and Morris was allowed to go on his way unmolested.

His diary abounds with details of the indignities heaped upon the unhappy royal family and the nobility of France, which reached a culmination in the execution of the King and Queen; but nothing that occurred in that deplorable period received from his pen more bitter condemnation or more severe denunciation than the wholesale slaughter of the faithful priests who refused to violate their consciences and take the oath of allegiance. Morris was the only foreign Minister who remained in Paris during the Reign of Terror, and he did so at the risk of his own life. When the whole city lay at the abject mercy of the mob, on Aug. 10, hunted men and women, bereft of all they had, with no hiding place, no friend who could shield them, turned in their terror-stricken despair to the one man in whose fearlessness and gallantry they could trust. The shelter of his house and flag was sought from early morning till past midnight by those who had nowhere else to go and who felt sure of a brief respite there from the maddened savages who swarmed in the streets. Morris shielded and aided them regardless of results—an act of sublime courage, which should fill with pride the hearts of his countrymen and secure for his memory immortal fame.

After the expiration of his term as Minister to France, Morris traveled extensively on the Continent of Europe, and was everywhere treated with the utmost distinction, his success at the German and Austrian Courts being particularly notable.

Notwithstanding his activity and leadership in the revolt of the American colonies against the mother country, he was well received in England, and had the entree to the very best society, which may doubtless be partly accounted for by the fact that his brother, Staats Long, married the beautiful Duchess of Gordon. He was presented to the King, who received him graciously. The diary contains very full reports of his doings at this time, with characteristic comments on political leaders and public men of that country—all of which makes delightful reading. Here we meet Burke, Pitt, Canning, Lord Grenville, Fox, Sheridan, and hosts of other famous men. Details of the trial of Warren Hastings, which Morris attended, are recorded, as is also many a choice morsel of gossip. Readers of Mrs. Sherwood's recent articles will enjoy this:

"Dine to-day with Mrs. Vassall and pass the evening there. A very large party at cards. Her son-in-law, Sir Godfrey something Webster, is here, whose lady is en route from Italy, accompanied by Lord Holland. Monsieur le Mari seems quite unsuspicious and unconcerned."

In 1798 Morris returned to America, reaching New York after a disagreeable voyage of eighty days. His ten years' absence had not resulted in the loss of friends or political standing at home, but he concluded to retire from politics and devote himself to the development of his estates. But his friends urged his return to public life, Hamilton being especially solicitous, and in April, 1800, he was elected to represent New York State in the United States Senate, where he proved one of the strong pillars of the Federal Party. At the expiration of his term he was not re-elected, however, as the State had passed into the hands of the Democrats, and he retired to Morrisania, where he had rebuilt the Manor House, and where, at the age of fifty-seven, on Christmas Day, he married Anne Cary Randolph without notice to the many relatives and guests present at the family dinner—an act which caused no little indignation among his relatives, but which brought him great happiness, which was increased by the birth of a son, who proved a comfort and solace to him in his declining years. He kept a very hospitable establishment at Morrisania, and there had many notabilities for his guests. He carried on a voluminous correspondence with the many friends he had made on the other side of the Atlantic, notably with Mme. de Stael, and did not lose his interest in public affairs, having the satisfaction of getting under way the plans of the Erie Canal, of which project he was the originator, and for which he labored indefatigably until his death, which took place at Morrisania Nov. 6, 1816, when he was sixty-four years old, and "in the very room in which he was born."

These two handsome volumes were prepared for publication by his granddaughter, Anne Cary Morris, and she has done her work admirably, supplying a sprightly narrative of the points in her grandfather's career not covered by the diary and letters. I have already exceeded space assigned me for this article, but beg for the introduction of the two following extracts, in closing, from this storehouse of historical information and piquant anecdotes:

"In Philadelphia, in May, 1770, while trying to control a pair of runaway horses, Morris was thrown from his phaeton, dislocated his ankle, and fractured the bones of his left leg. The two physicians who were called to him recommended an immediate amputation as the only means of saving his life, and, although this must have been a painful alternative for so young a man to contemplate, he submitted to the decree of the doctors with philosophy and even cheerfulness, and to the operation with extreme fortitude. The leg was taken off below the knee, and the operation has been cited by physicians knowing the particulars as most unskillful and hasty. The day after it took place a friend called upon him, full of sympathy and prepared to offer all possible consolation on an event so melancholy. He painted in vivid words the good effect such a trial would produce on his character and moral temperament, enlarging on the many temptations and pleasures of life into which young men are apt to be led, and of the diminished inducement Morris would now have to indulge in the enjoyment of such pleasures. 'My good Sir,' replied Morris. 'You argue the matter so handsomely and point out so clearly the advantages of being without legs, that I am almost tempted to part with the other.' Morris seems to have felt the force of his friend's arguments in regard to the balancing effect on his character of the loss of a portion of his person, for to another friend, also deeply sympathetic and full of regret that he should have met with so great a misfortune, he remarked: "Sir, the loss is much less than you imagine; I shall doubtless be a steadier man with one leg than with two.'"

During his visit to England in 1795 Morris made a journey by chaise through that country, from the charming account of which I cull the following amusing episode:

"To-day the weather was showery, and I observed a young woman preparing against the rain under a tree. She had on a new gown and bonnet; to save them from the weather I offered her a seat in my chaise. She at first made me no answer, but after some time—spent, as I supposed, in reflection—she agreed suddenly, as if her determination was completely and decidedly made up. The door is opened, and she is seated next to me and we jog on. It becomes me to do the honors, and I began the conversation by asking her whither she was going. She made no reply, but looked steadily forward, held up an oil-skin bonnet which she had in her hand, and fixed her eyes on it with eager anxiety. I thought my question had been imprudent, and had perhaps awakened some ideas of an uncomfortable kind. But before I could arrange any conjecture on the subject, she began to jump from her seat, and finally with a clear voice told me she was going to Hunslet. This is a small village a mile short of Leeds. Now, all these strange phenomena resulted from a most extraordinary impediment in her speech."

J. FRANCIS.

Brooklyn, March 15, 1898.

*THE DIARY AND LETTERS OF GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, Minister of the United States to France; Member of the Constitutional Convention, &c. By Anne Cary Morris. Two volumes; with portraits. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $7.50. 1888.

1898

Henry Rawlinson.*

A Memoir of This Pioneer Student of Assyrian Antiquities.

Of all those who have placed us, as Americans, in closer relationship with the remote past, we are the most indebted to Henry Creswicke Rawlinson. With him began, as far as we are concerned, the first serious study of remote Assyria. Born at Chadlington, in Oxfordshire, in 1810, Rawlinson's father having been Deputy Lieutenant of the county, the young lad went to Ealing School, and there acquired sound scholarship. Early in life his ambition was to become a soldier, and in 1827 he received a commission as a cadet in the East India Company, and that year sailed for Bombay. On shipboard was Sir John Malcolm, on his way to Bombay, to take the Governorship. Canon George Rawlinson, the author of the memoir, and Sir Henry's brother, notes particularly what was Sir John Malcolm's influence over the young cadet. Henry Rawlinson had, of course, some slight smatter of Hindustani and Persian, but Sir John turned the young officer's attention to the advantages to be derived from a greater knowledge of these languages. As Canon Rawlinson explains:

"The chief influence which Sir John Malcolm really exerted on Henry Rawlinson at this time seems to have been in turning his attention toward Persia—the land, the language, the literature, and the history. He was never tired of speaking on these subjects, and day after day, evening after evening, he amused or wearied the clientèle that he had gathered around him with long 'yarns' on Persian subjects, which to Henry Rawlinson were extremely interesting. I find my brother noting two years afterward, in one of those brief and meagre diaries which he kept occasionally, but very irregularly, that he commenced the study of the Persian language with a moonshee chiefly in consequence of what he had heard from Sir John on board the Neptune with respect to Persian literature and Persian history. As this study of Persian led to the selection of Henry Rawlinson in the year 1833 as one of the officers sent from India to Persia to aid in drilling and disciplining the Shah's army, and as that appointment turned his attention to cuneiform decipherment, Sir John Malcolm's influence on his career may be said to have been considerable; but it was indirect, and, so to speak, accidental."

At once on landing Henry Rawlinson took to his books, and it is on record that he ran into debt in the pursuit of knowledge, having once suffered arrest for a debt of £20, owed a native book dealer. At the same time, he was a sportsman, delighted in horsemanship, having for a wager ridden seventy-two miles in 3 hours and 7 minutes.

In 1833, because of his familiarity with Persian, he was selected as one of the officers whose duty it was to teach the Persian soldiers their drill. At Bushire he for the first time saw, during an excursion to Persopolis, cuneiform inscriptions in situ. At Teheran he was high in favor at the native Court, and the Shah was his friend. Two years after he was sent by the ruler of Persia to Teheran as military adviser of the Governor of Kurdistan.

In 1838 Rawlinson went to Bagdad, and two years afterward was appointed political agent in Western Afghanistan, and he occupied that difficult position during the Afghan wars. When orders came for the withdrawal of the English forces there was heavy fighting, and finally Rawlinson joined his forces with those of Gen. Pollock. Subsequently he was made Resident at Bagdad. This position he held for five years, from 1844 to 1849.

Now came the opportunity, long cherished, to study the oldest of inscriptions, the one known as the Great Inscription of Behistun, and this is written in Persian, Assyrian, and Babylonian. This inscription was perched some 300 feet above the level of the plain, in an almost inaccessible position. This is Rawlinson's own account of the first work accomplished by him and the difficulties he had to overcome:

"At length, however, a wild Kurdish boy, who had come from a distance, volunteered to make the attempt, and I promised him a considerable reward if he succeeded. The mass of rock in question is scarped, and it projects some feet over the Scythian recess, so that it cannot be approached by any of the ordinary means of climbing. The boy's first move was to squeeze himself up a cleft in the rock, a short distance to the left of the projecting mass. When he had ascended some distance above it he drove a wooden peg firmly into the cleft, fastened a rope to this, and then endeavored to swing himself across to another cleft at some distance on the other side; but in this he failed, owing to the projection of the rock. He then only succeeded for him to cross over to the cleft by hanging on with his toes and fingers to the slight inequalities on the bare face of the precipice; and in this he succeeded, passing over a distance of twenty feet of almost smooth perpendicular rock in a manner which to a looker-on appeared quite miraculous. When he had reached the second cleft the real difficulties were over. He had brought a rope with him attached to the first peg, and now, driving in a second, he was enabled to swing himself right over the projecting mass of rock. Here, with a short ladder, he formed a swinging seat, like a painter's cradle, and, fixed upon the seat, he took, under my direction, the paper cast of the Babylonian translation of the records of Darius."

Lord Roberts, in his introduction to these memoirs, writes:

"The Babylonian, Assyrian, and Persian inscriptions deciphered by Rawlinson are with the exception of the Egyptian, and perhaps the Hittite hieroglyphics, the oldest original records that we have of the existence of man as a civilized being. The cuneiform documents are more ample than any discovered Egyptian records, and they are the veritable originals, contemporary (mostly) with the events chronicled, and therefore presumably trustworthy. The earliest of them shows us clearly the high state of civilization which the inhabitants of Mesopotamia had reached more than 2,000 years B. C."

In Bagdad Rawlinson became acquainted with Layard. Returning to England in 1849, Rawlinson's work was at once appreciated, and on resuming his post at Bagdad he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel. Having under his management the Assyrian excavations, his most remarkable finds were the cylinders of Tiglath-Pileser I. and that of Nebuchadnezzar. Describing Henry Rawlinson's memoir on the Babylonian and Assyrian inscripions, his brother writes:

"This essay, incomplete and imperfect as it was, laid open to the learned world, and indeed to students generally, the entire subject of Babylonian and Assyrian cuneiform, giving them a mass of material on which to work ample for an exhaustive inquiry, and at the same time supplying them with a theory which they might examine, test, criticise, dissent from, and supersede, if they were able. It is not too much to say that, whatever defects and imperfections in details may have been discovered and pointed out by the numerous acute critics of diverse nationalities who brought their varied and trained powers to bear on the subject, no general confutation of Sir Henry Rawlinson's reasonings, no reversal of his theory, has been effected. Assyrian cuneiform study, as developed, whether in England or on the Continent, whether by Fox Talbot, George Smith, Theophilus Pinches, and Prof. Sayce, or by M. Jules Oppert, M. François Lenormant, M. J. Halévy, and others, has been based and has rested on Sir Henry Rawlinson's exposition of the Babylonian version of the great Behistun inscription of Darius Hystaspes, and has found this basis a solid and secure foundation. He did thus for the second branch of cuneiform research almost more than he had done for the first, since in the first he had for predecessors Eugene Burnouf and Christian Lessen, while in the second he had no predecessor, and cannot be said to have owed much even to his contemporary fellow-laborers, Dr. Edward Hincks and Dr. Jules Oppert."

In 1855 Rawlinson resigned his position in the East and returned to England, but was sent about a year afterward to Persia as Minister Plenipotentiary. Finally coming home to England, he sat for three years in the House as member from Frome. The remainder of his life, when not occupied by his Parliamentary duties, was devoted to researches in the Assyrian and cognate languages. He was a busy man up to the day of his death, which event took place in 1895. His life might have been prolonged had it not been that he suffered from neurosis.

"Having early in life twice broken his collar bone while pig sticking, some particle of bone or tissue had been misplaced. This foreign substance had settled on the under part of the left arm, just above the funny bone, and in close proximity to the ulna nerve, one of the most tender spots in the human body. When this locality was attacked by inflammation, consequent on either gout or too good living, the pain became so intense that the patient for a few moments would shout with agony. Mercifully these attacks endured for only a few minutes, and seldom occurred more than once in twenty-four hours."

Sir Henry Rawlinson's love of sport was ingrained, and his brother says that at seventy-five he was an excellent shot, rarely failing to bag his partridge. It is pleasant to learn that Sir Henry was an omniverous novel reader. In his older days, however, when traveling, his carpet bag always contained cuneiform notebooks, with a Babylonian stamped brick or two, and he kept up his studies. So in between fiction and Assyrian he found mental relaxation.

*A MEMOIR OF MAJOR GEN. SIR HENRY CRESWICKE RAWLINSON, BART. By George Rawlinson, M. A. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Honor Be Unto Mark Twain.

From The London Academy.

Mark Twain's success in carrying out the great project to which he dedicated himself on the failure of his business will be matter for satisfaction to all his very numerous friends. He has worked hard to amass the necessary funds, and has done so single-handed, and we are proud to congratulate him on a noble achievement. It will be remembered that early last year, when sick at heart and in poor health, Mark Twain accepted the offer of a public subscription which was made by a New York paper. But in the course of a few days that acceptance was revoked, and he determined that not from without but from within should the debt be paid. Honor be to him for such a decision.

Mark Twain has told us that his favorite motto is: "Be good, and you will be lonesome." He must be very lonesome now.

Paper Thirty Years Ago.

In looking back at what was written in regard to paper making not more than thirty years ago a popular authority, treating of the discovery of paper making from esparto, the source being Spain, cited Spain as an unstable country. The great business of paper making might be quite undone or made helpless if it were to depend on Spain for esparto. Next bamboo as a crude material was discussed and found impracticable. Its bulk and the cost of carriage would render bamboo for paper stock impossible. Bagasse, the fibrous residue of the sugar cane, was deemed only of relative value, for it gave only 40 per cent. of fibre.

The writer, treating of cotton or linen rags, said that these could be no longer depended upon, and next considered the proposed utilisation of wood. He deemed this out of the question. "Wood," he said, "contains but a small amount of fibre, and has little felting power." Then the writer of the article told how several mills in England and Scotland which had tried to make paper from such wood pulp had abandoned its manufacture. It was too expensive, costing £24 to £25 the ton, and so the conclusion arrived at was that wood pulp is never likely to be used to any considerable extent.

So much for prophecy. To-day this same periodical exists, and we use frequent quotations from its interesting columns in THE TIMES-SATURDAY REVIEW.

Paris Letter.

Change at the French Academy—Zola's "Paris"—The Goncourt Academy—Daudet.

PARIS, March 8.—A change seems to be coming over the French Academy. It is no longer a hospital for old fogies, but seems to be more and more anxious to infuse young blood into its veins, and to seek in the election of Immortals who are just out of their teens a sort of artificial rejuvenescence. M. Henri Lavedan, (I believe that he assumes when at home the Papal title of "Count,") the author of "Catherine," at the Comédie Française, and of two other successful plays which are now holding the boards in Paris, is a hot favorite for the succession to the late Meilhac's vacant seat. He has the party of the Dukes with him, which is practically everything, and, though he can wield a very bitter tongue, (he is the author of "Le Deputé Laveau" and the "Prince d'Aurec,") he has never so hurt the susceptibilities of society as to make himself disliked profoundly. This has been the fault of his most serious antagonist, M. Henri Becque, the brilliant author of the "Corbeaux" and of "La Parisienne," whose bitterness has been too great and too persistent to be pardoned. If Henri Becque, who is really one of the glories of French literature, be not elected to the Academy this time, he will not, I understand, be a candidate again. He will pass over to that noble band of "non-académisables," which includes Gautier, and Balzac, and Dumas, and many others of whom French literature is eternally proud. He will be in the best of company, and that must be his consolation.

In literary circles the question is, of course, being debated whether Zola's recent attitude and his sensational trial are likely to injure his chances of election to the French Academy should he again insist on being a candidate. Curiously enough there are two opinions on the subject. Some people hold that Zola's courage in challenging the infallibility of court-martials in France has won for him secret sympathies among Academicians who have hitherto condemned most vigorously his literary and artistic methods and the moral tendencies of his books. On the other hand, he has certainly lost the vote of more than one of his former supporters. It may be curious to note that the English novelist, Mr. David Christie Murray, who has been for some weeks past in Paris making a special inquiry into the Dreyfus case, thoroughly supports M. Zola in his present campaign, but at the same time expresses horror of his literary work. The two novelists meet nearly every evening, when the sittings of the court are concluded; they agree like doves about Dreyfus, but quarrel painfully when questions of literature are mooted. Mr. David Christie Murray, whose personality is not unknown to the American public, is now a hale old man bearing a curious resemblance to the late Henry Ward Beecher, with a strong, keen face, and silver locks falling on his neck. When he is at home he lives in Wales with his wife and children, and busies himself almost exclusively with novel writing. A new work from his pen is on the point of appearing. His enthusiasm for graphology, in which art he is an amateur of some note, brought him over to France, and he is absolutely convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus and the guilt of Esterhazy. He babbles of bordereaus; but in other respects is an agreeable companion, humorous, and full of information acquired during a most adventurous life.

Talking of Academies, I hear bad news of the de Goncourt Academy, which really seems to have very little chance of ever being established. The surviving relatives of the late M. de Goncourt persist in disputing the will; and even if they lose their case in the Court of Cassation, the legal expenses incumbent on the executors will be so heavy that little or no income will be left for carrying on the Academy in accordance with the deceased author's wishes.

There is, moreover, a general feeling of indifference, even in the most advanced literary circles, as to whether the new Academy be constituted or not. It was the "marotte," or hobby, of old de Goncourt, and those who enjoyed his hospitality in his famous Grenier were careful not to express adverse opinions about it. Daudet, his most intimate friend, was sworn to realise the project if it were materially possible to do so. Even he went about the business in a half-hearted way, though always loyal to his dead friend. And now that Daudet has gone, who remains to carry on the work? The authors whom de Goncourt designated as the first members of his institution have very little sympathy with one another. None of them are now in need of pecuniary help, and most of them fear that to associate themselves with the de Goncourt Academy will injure their chances of ever entering the other one. De Goncourt and Daudet were almost unique among Frenchmen of letters in hating and distrusting the famous establishment founded by Cardinal Richelieu. All other French writers, without exception, even the most advanced, are more or less bitten with the mania which afflicts M. Zola in so acute a degree, to one day join the august body of the Immortals. The reason, doubtless, is that the French Academy is essentially a National institution, and every Frenchman feels that he has a sort of proprietary right over its arrangement and composition. I hear from Mme. Daudet that she is engaged in editing a uniform and complete edition of her late husband's works, which will appear in the same form as the complete works of Victor Hugo. A volume will be published about every month. The edition is to consist of numbers of Daudet's works, which was being issued at the time of his death, proved a great popular success. I further hear that Mme. Daudet has disposed of the translation rights for England and America of "Soutien de Famille." Her late husband's last work. The English publishers will be Messrs. Pearson, Limited. M. Léon Daudet, whose health has quite broken down under the strain of his bereavement and of recent events, has left Paris for Champrosay to recruit his health. He is writing a biography of his father.

M. Zola's new book, "Paris," has been published in book form. It is having, I am told, an extraordinarily large sale abroad; but the booksellers declare that the recent trial is undoubtedly influencing its popularity here. Some of the booksellers have even gone so far as to refuse to sell any more of Zola's works or have them in their shops; and this has been done on the menace of old customers to withdraw their dealings if any volumes by the hated author are exhibited. So childish a form of persecution will certainly not meet the approval of the mass of the Parisian population; and if there is a very decided fall in the sale of "Paris," as compared with that of the Rougon-Macquart series, it must be attributed to a falling off in the writer's powers to amuse his readers. "Paris," in point of fact, announced itself as a partial failure when it first appeared as a feuilleton in the columns of The Journal. The author himself admitted this to me, but he hoped better things from the sale of his work in book form. I fear that the real cause that the novel is hanging fire is the dull nature of its plot. Everybody in Paris is sick to death of the Panama affair, and Zola has woven the most tragic incidents of this extraordinary imbroglio into his story, and very ingeniously, too; but no art could render Panama palatable to to-day's readers. Among the characters of the books, many are easily recognizable as drawn from real personages. The financial Baron, whose rogueries M. Zola details with such delicate draughtsmanship, is evidently Baron de Reinach, and so on, and so on; but all these terrible people stink in the nostrils of the present public, and at least twenty years should have been allowed to elapse before framing in a romance the strange, and often highly dramatic scenes of the great Panama tragedy.

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MARCH

Shakespeare.

George Brandes's Exhaustive Critical Study and Biography of the Poet.*

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"This book was not written with the intention of describing Shakespeare's triumphant progress through the world, nor of telling the tale of his world-wide dominion. Its purpose was to declare and prove that Shakespeare is not thirty-six plays and a few poems jumbled together and read pele-mele, but a man who felt and thought, rejoiced and suffered, brooded, dreamed, and created.

"Far too long has it been the custom to say, 'We know nothing about Shakespeare,' or, 'An octavo page would contain all our knowledge of him.' Even Swinburne has written of the intangibility of his personality in his works. Such assertions have been carried so far that a wretched group of dilettanti has been bold enough, in Europe and America, to deny William Shakespeare the right to his own life-work, to give to another the honor due to his genius, and to bespatter him and his invulnerable name with an insane abuse which has re-echoed through every land.

"It is to refute this idea of Shakespeare's impersonality, and to indignantly repel an ignorant and arrogant attack upon one of the greatest benefactors of the human race, that the present attempt has been made.

"It is the author's opinion that, given the possession of forty-five important works by any man, it is entirely our own fault if we know nothing whatever about him. The poet has incorporated his whole individuality in these writings, and there, if we can read aright, we shall find him."

To evoke this wonderful personality, Dr. Brandes, with marvelous research and scholarship, has given the history of each play and poem, an account of the old stories or plays from which Shakespeare drew his material, the probable time of the composition of each work, the social and political condition of England under Elizabeth and James, the public or private events directly bearing upon certain of the writings, and the life and works of Shakespeare's most famous contemporaries, Marlowe, Ben Jonson, Beaumont, and Fletcher. To all this is added a critical consideration of each of the poet's writings; and all is done with a scholarship so superb, and in a fashion at once so masterly and so sympathetic, that the work is lifted to the level of greatness itself, far beyond Taine's dazzling, but half-comprehending, criticism.

Arranging the plays chronologically, and observing the setting of circumstances belonging to each, Dr. Brandes, like the magician of old, so anoints the reader's eyes that Shakespeare's personality, "in grand and distinct outlines, with all the vivid coloring of life," emerges from the pages of his works. We see what he himself thought of his unhappy marriage, we see how his opinion of women changed at different periods of his life, how he was influenced by his aristocratic friendships, how he gibed at the Puritans, how he hated the masses, how far aloof he stood from any of the religious movements of the time, how he winced at his own profession, how passionately and how unworthily he loved, how pessimistic and bitter his mood became in the days of the production of "Troilus and Cressida," "Coriolanus," and "Timon of Athens," and, finally, how at eventide the light came that softly played upon "Cymbeline," "A Winter's Tale," and "The Tempest." It is more than mere coincidence that "King John," followed the death of his little son, Hamnet; "Hamlet" that of his father, and "Coriolanus" that of his mother; while the personal application of "The Tempest," Shakespeare's last play, is surely unmistakable, wherein Prospero dismisses all his elves, breaks his wand, and drowns his book of magic.

Dr. Brandes makes a careful study of the "Sonnets," concluding that the first hundred and twenty-six are directed to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, the rest to the malignest influence of the poet's life, Mary Fitton, "the dark lady," one of Elizabeth's maids of honor. Making all possible allowance for "autres temps, autres moeurs," and appreciating the influence upon Shakespeare of a Court and a society corrupt to the core, it is yet unspeakably revolting to find him "loving, admiring, longing, yearning, adoring, disappointed, humiliated, tortured," abasing himself, body and soul, professing an almost erotic devotion to a dissolute young nobleman, and a passion, from which we "walk backward with averted gaze," for a woman whom he knows to be as false as she is debased. This is the most painful chapter of the poet's life. Browning's retort upon Wordsworth's saying we cannot but hold the true judgment:

> "'With this same key
> Shakespeare unlocked his heart' once more!
> Did Shakespeare? If so, less Shakespeare he."

The greatest defect of the book is its continually recurring note of almost virulent animosity against the Puritan spirit. As the Puritans were the chief enemies of the stage, it is only natural that Shakespeare should indulge in occasional thrusts and gibes at them. Since, however, they were not then the dominant party, and the drama flourished in spite of them, Shakespeare could afford to treat them with fairly good-humored raillery, and seems to have done so, unless we admit Dr. Brandes's monstrous theory that Angelo, in "Measure for Measure," was Shakespeare's idea of a Puritan! Dr. Brandes himself is less tolerant than the dramatist; they are "bigots and Pharisees," they "have killed the old Merry England," they are "solemn and self-righteous," they have a "moral intolerance and unctuous hypocrisy"; only once does he faintly relent toward them, when he admits that they "dreamed of leading the Christian Church back to its original purity."

Yet his own picture of the theatres, so utterly demoralizing that they were not tolerated within the jurisdiction of the Corporation of London, should be to him a sufficient excuse for the Puritanic point of view. Nor did any more scathing words ever come from a Puritan pen than this incidental remark of Dr. Brandes: "It was surely a real amelioration of Shakespeare's fate that the difficulties with which he had to struggle were not increased by that enthralling and ravishing evil which bears the name of actress." The chapters on the Court and customs of the reigns of Elizabeth and James may well give us pause, ere we lament the "Merry England" the Puritans destroyed. No writers could be less Puritanic than Macaulay, Carlyle, Froude, and Green; yet all these have fully recognized that, when the last word is said, it is "righteousness" that "exalteth a nation," and that the Puritan spirit, unlovely, even iconoclastic, as it often was, distinctly and always "made for righteousness." Green well says, "The hatred of the Puritans to the stage was not a mere longing to avenge the taunts and insults which the stage had leveled at Puritanism; it was in the main the honest hatred of God-fearing men against the foulest depravity presented in a poetic and attractive form."

To Dr. Brandes, however, the Puritan spirit seems altogether detestable, nor can he resist a little fling at the religious spirit, even in its less narrow manifestations. In the valuable and interesting chapter on Shakespeare's knowledge, he mentions with respect the various books written to show Shakespeare's knowledge of typography, law, medicine, and nature, quoting many passages to support the assertions, but of his religious knowledge he says: "Bishop Charles Wordsworth has written a highly esteemed, very pious, but, I regret to say, quite unreadable work, 'Shakespeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible,' in which he makes out that the poet was impregnated with the Biblical spirit." In the same spirit he says of the monologues uttered by Wolsey, after his fall, that they are not Shakespeare's, but Fletcher's, and "we recognize the voice of the clergyman's son in their feeble, pastoral strain." He gives no hint that Shakespeare had any religious feeling at all. We must admit that it is impossible to tell whether he was Catholic or Protestant, (save for the one hint, "Oldcastle died a martyr—and this is not the man,") and that, probably, he troubled himself very little in regard to any phase of religious thought; yet a man without religious susceptibility could not have written:

> "Some say that ever 'gainst that season comes
> Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated
> The bird of dawning singeth all night long;
> And then they say, no spirit can walk abroad;
> The nights are wholesome; then no planets strike,
> No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm,
> So hallowed and so gracious is the time,"

nor those lovely lines in Henry IV., announcing his purpose of a crusade:

> "To chase these pagans in those holy fields
> Over whose acres walked those blessed feet
> Which fourteen hundred years ago were nailed,
> For our advantage, on the bitter cross."

Other quotations of like nature could, no doubt, be found in Bishop Wordsworth's "unreadable" book. We wish Dr. Brandes had admitted a few, and had not so resolutely excluded from Shakespeare's many-sidedness all possibility of a religious side.

In his critical survey of "Macbeth," Dr. Brandes finds a difficulty in the text, as have other interpreters of the play. When Macduff hears of the murder of his wife and children, Malcolm tries to nerve him with thoughts of vengeance:

> "Mal. Be comforted;
> Let us make medicines of our great revenge,
> To cure this deadly grief.
> Macd. He has no children.—All my pretty ones?
> Did you say all?" &c.

Dr. Brandes's interpretation is that Macduff would say: "How can I be adequately revenged upon Macbeth, who has no children whom I may slay?" and he cannot understand this, in the light of former speeches, in which both Lady Macbeth and Macbeth have alluded to children. It is with much diffidence that one would suggest an interpretation to so profound a student of Shakespeare as the great Danish author, but to the present writer it has always seemed that for a while Macduff's agony allowed no other thought, not even one of revenge, to enter his soul; and that when he cried out, "He has no children!" it was in impatience at Malcolm's attempt to comfort; as if to say: "How can he speak of comfort to me—he who has no child?" This explanation seems the more probable in the light of an almost identical passage in "King John," in which the meaning is unmistakable:

> "Pandulph. You hold too heinous a respect of grief.
> Constance. He talk to me, that never had a son."

Enough has been said to show that Dr. Brandes has fulfilled his purpose. He has given us a carefully wrought and, if we may use a much overworked word, a "convincing" portrait of the world's greatest poet, as he is revealed to us in his own works. We owe a debt of gratitude to the "wretched group of dilettanti" who have called forth such a magnificent vindication of the personality they assailed.

Yet, in regard to that personality, there is a mystery that abides. Dr. Brandes admirably says, "It is the mark of a dramatic poet to be always able to get out of his own skin and into another's. He projects his mind into the other's body, and lives in it for the time being." Of all writers who have ever lived, Shakespeare supremely possessed this gift. Therefore, it is difficult to determine to what extent any passage is a self-revelation. In vain, too, do we ask, Why was he so utterly indifferent to fame, so careless of what he had written? Why, in the prime of life and in the plenitude of power, did he "break his wand" and content his soul with the "meagre, sad little melody" of Candide's refrain, "Il faut cultiver notre jardin"? Is it possible that he never realized his own genius? Was his the "unconscious magic" of which Mr. Machen has recently written? Did he not understand his own "words of might," "rammed with life," as they were?

For these questions even Dr. Brandes can find no answers. They are locked in the silence of eternities.

We cannot close this altogether inadequate notice of a great work without quoting the very remarkable passage in which Dr. Brandes presents Shakespeare's ultimate ethics, and, evidently, his own:

"Shakespeare now sees clearly that the ethics of intention are the only true, the only possible, ethics. Neither deceit nor any other course of action in conflict with moral law is absolutely and unconditionally wrong. The majority, indeed, of those who speak falsely and act unlawfully are an ignoble crew; but even the best, the noblest, may systematically transgress the moral law, and be good and noble still. This is the meaning of moral self-government; the only true morality consists in following out our own ends, by our own means, and on our own responsibility. The only real and binding laws are those which we lay down for ourselves, and it is the breach of these laws alone that degrades us."

*WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. A Critical Study. By George Brandes. In two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1898.

Mr. Chapman's Emerson.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Joel Benton,
Author of "Emerson as a Poet."

When Matthew Arnold came here to tell us, among other things, that Emerson—although he coupled Carlyle with him in the first part of the statement—was not a great writer, but, rather, a friend and helper of those who would live in the spirit, he encountered, not only in Boston, but everywhere, an amazed audience. Emerson and Carlyle did not write after the manner of Swift and Addison; and Swift and Addison were great writers. Could there be but one conclusion? To be a great writer was to follow the models set up by the pedagogue, and not to say great things in a great and masterly way.

This criticism we might have expected from Tupper, but it came with keen surprise from the lips of Arnold. One had to rub his eyes to see if it really was the poet and scholar of Oxford who said this. Perhaps the synthesis was the one purely schoolmaster's utterance that stands out as such in the work of an eminent critic who should have seen clearer, and who was expected to sweep no cramped horizon. Very beautiful, however, was Arnold's account of "the voices" that fell upon the Oxford academic ground—of which Emerson's was a notable one—in his early student days; and the exaltation of the charm and solace which Emerson's words brought there was touching, and no doubt a vividly true reminiscence.

But how inadequate one facet is to represent the diamond. Emerson hints at this method when he says, "Do not leave the sky out of your landscape." Was there one who heard Arnold who did not see that it was just such a bereaved picture of our author as this direction condemns that he gave us? So difficult it is to inclose a great genius with a single segment of a circle—one must say—when so bright a spirit as was Arnold's makes such wretched failure. I remember that Emerson asserts "there are not in the world at any one time more than a dozen persons who read and understand Plato." And it sometimes seems as if the situation described touches, to some extent, his own critics in relation to himself. Concerning the matter of style, an English critic of Emerson, who wrote an estimate of him forty-eight years ago, said: "To abuse a man because he does not write like Addison or Johnson is absurd; one may with the same reason condemn him for being himself instead of somebody else."

All this preamble which I make is not for faultfinding with Mr. Chapman's new and brilliant essay. It will serve, I trust, to emphasize a high admiration of it. So much at once can be said of it as this—that it throws a trail of light we would not miss over the whole field of discussion. It illuminates the subject with sometimes a striking perspective, observing a focal distance that many have not had the wit to fix. There is a good deal of criticism in it that is mordant and bites to the correct line

One of the difficulties, though, of placing Emerson in a perfect conspectus is that he would not put nature, life, or his own philosophy in a single generalization. He had no formal creed. He saw the Protean sides of things, and that there was often a truth to be considered that controverted the truth he announced. It was for this reason that—to use Mr. Chapman's words—he so often "resorted to metaphors which could by no chance be taken literally. His figures of speech, his tropes, his witticisms, take rank with the law of gravity and the precession of the equinoxes." He "was so afraid of the letter that killeth that he would hardly trust his words to print."

It is well known that he would never be suited until he got the very best word. It is told, too, of Bryant that he carried adjectiveless poems, or a poem

*EMERSON AND OTHER ESSAYS. By John Jay Chapman. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1898.

with only one adjective blanked, in his pocket for weeks before giving them to print. With just this care Emerson treated his prose composition, if there can be said to be any line marking a prose antithesis in his work. In fact, his habit of holding his proof sheets, which he would cling to sometimes for months—so that nothing imperfect should appear—as well as his many permutations in them, was not a little exasperating to his publishers.

He acknowledged his inability "to be a polemic." In his answer to the sermon and letter that were sent him sixty years ago in reply to his famous address to the Cambridge Divinity School, he confesses his "incapacity of methodical writing. * * * I could not," he says, "give account of myself, if challenged. I could not possibly give you one of the arguments you cruelly hint at, on which any doctrine of mine stands. For I do not know what arguments mean in reference to any expression of thought. I delight in telling what I think; but if you ask me why I dare say so, or why it is so, I am the most helpless of mortal men."

In this passage one sees his dismissal of dialectic from the very first. The oracle doesn't reason after the manner of mortals. With the disciples of Fox, he announces spiritual truths. And his photosphere of beauty imprints them with divine and unforgetable emphasis. "Emerson's method is not to give a generalization and trust to our making the allowance," says Mr. Chapman, truly, "but to give two conflicting statements and leave the balance of truth to be struck in our own minds on the facts."

Mr. Chapman correctly sets forth his celebration of the individual over the blind democratic mob, which can sometimes produce tyranny. Let each be not only himself, but his best possible self. Even Carlyle went so near to this as to say, much as he worshipped might when organized, Reform thyself, man, and you can then be sure there will be one less rascal in the world. Nothing is greater in Emerson's horoscope—nothing, at least, that is mundane—than the individual self. He could not, for this reason, work with sects and parties, the adherents of crystallized creeds. He wished to be free to speak to-day's message, and still another to-morrow. "Speak," he says, "what you think now in hard words, and to-morrow speak what to-morrow thinks in hard words again, though it contradict everything you said to-day."

His optimism, which dismissed evil or made it the shadow on the way to transformation; which found in the hells "benefits"; and which gave Ormuzd and not Ahriman the ascendency over the scheme of things, is familiar to all, and receives illustration from our essayist.

But I doubt if Emerson was unable "to absorb the ideas of evolution," as Mr. Chapman says, though he may have seemed oblivious of them, by omitting to expend space in their promulgation. Many years before Darwin's "Origin of Species" appeared he wrote in a few verses which served as the motto to his essay on "Nature," the summation of Darwin's essential philosophy. Thus they run:

"A subtle chain of countless rings
The next unto the farthest brings;
The eye reads omens where it goes,
And speaks all languages the rose;
And striving to be man, the worm
Mounts through all the spires of form."

Emerson had his limitations. He was not a dramatist, or a story teller, or a romancer. But is it quite accurate to say that he "never in his life felt the normal appeal of any painting, or any sculpture, or any architecture, or any music"? He was apt, to be sure, to look at these things from the moral side; but Hogarth, and "Fuseli's lines," and "St. Peter's Dome," and any number of allusions to art and artists—"Phidias, Raphael, and Salvator Rosa," as Mr. Chapman instances—stand in his writings with felicitous reference. Something he must have felt in their sphere, even if he did not discuss art with the directness of Ruskin and Hamerton. It pleased him to show what Keats—who was sensitive to art if any one was—affirmed, that "Beauty is Truth, and Truth Beauty."

Mr. Emerson did—as our essayist remarks—say some disparaging things of travel. He felt that you too frequently change your sky, and not your mind, when you cross the ocean. To the criticism he received from taking this attitude he once made some reply. He might have been not unlike his friend Thoreau, who expected to find red snow and other arctic phenomena in Concord. When one observes how little the typical globe-trotter gains beyond his boasting garrulousness begotten of the trip, it reconciles us at times to see world-circuiting put against the zero mark it frequently falls to.

I think that Mr. Chapman does not quite hit the mark in making Emerson's love of nature altogether cold and icy. It seems to me that he is often aroused to an Oriental extravagance of expression in speaking of hypethral scenes and shows. Somewhere, he says, in view of an outdoor stroll: "Give me health and a day, and I will make the pomp of Emperors ridiculous." Musketaquit, repeating "the music of the rain"; the wood shows in "Waldeinsamkeit"; "The Rhodora," and "Woodnotes," as well as the most of his verse, are filled with surprising out-of-door raptures. Take one stanza from the first named as an instance:

"Musquetakit, a goblin strong,
Of shard and flint makes jewels gay;
They lose their grief who hear his song,
And where he winds is the day of day."

Or, notice the following from the "Ode to Beauty":

"Lavish, lavish Promiser,
Nigh persuading gods to err;
Guest of million painted forms
Which in turn thy glory warms;
The frailest leaf, the mossy bark,
The acorn's cup, the raindrop's arc,
The swinging spider's silver line,
The ruby of the drop of wine,
The shining pebble of the pond
Thou inscribest with a bond,
In thy momentary 'play,'
Would bankrupt nature to repay."

No doubt love of nature and love itself, to which Mr. Chapman thinks Emerson bears a cold attitude, were treated by him in terms of the intellect, rather than with simply emotional and headlong passion. Wordsworth is usually considered a cold lover; but those who knew say that underneath the apparent crust of ice was to be found in him the tropical heat of the equator.

There will for a generation yet, I imagine, be differences as to the worth of Emerson's poetry. Critics who insist that any departure from close conventional poetic rules is entire poetic loss will fail to find the vision which Emerson's poetry bestows. Mr. Chapman, let us be thankful, does not rule him off Parnassus, but admits a considerable merit and power in his work. There are those, however, whose tests of poetry would make Mrs. Sigourney a great poet and Emily Dickinson no poet at all. It is to these blind leaders of the blind—writers with a wooden imagination—that Emerson's poetic genius has been committed oftenest for measurement.

In so brief a space I feel that no words can be sufficient to estimate properly Mr. Chapman's leading essay. But he has given us here, also, notable discussions of Whitman, Browning, Robert Louis Stevenson, Michael Angelo's sonnets, the Fourth Canto of the "Inferno," and "A Study of Romeo"—all of which are acute, as well as inspiring, and stand on a high plane. The Whitman essay is too brief. The egotism of the author of the "Leaves of Grass" no critic misses the mention of. To take his words literally and apply them exclusively to himself would make him the most pronounced egotist in all literature. But when you read in substance in and between the lines, that "What I am, you yourself also are," it should be seen that his exaltation is mainly vicarious, and not merely personal.

In concluding this comment, as I must, with some abruptness, it is pleasant to say that Mr. Chapman's book is one of no ordinary merit. We have none too many critics of the first order, and Mr. Chapman's arrival has put another among them.

JOEL BENTON.

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden,
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, March 2.—In the English Church the commination service is always read at the beginning of Lent, and this year two ladies have undertaken to give the British public the benefit of two new varieties of commination. Mrs. Mona Caird has cursed marriage and all its works in her most vigorous style. Were it not known that Mrs. Caird is in earnest, her new book would readily be supposed to be a burlesque of certain other books written by advanced women. She denounces man as a "ferocious monster" who spends his whole existence in devouring women, and she scolds bitterly at nature for her gross injustice in placing the burden of child-bearing entirely upon women. That this is done in perfect good faith there is not the slightest reason to doubt. Of course medical men skilled in the diagnosis of nervous diseases understand perfectly the genesis of Mrs. Caird's book, but to the general public it will be regarded only as the last and silliest of the books of its class.

If the women who write this sort of rubbish could only comprehend the position in which they put themselves by their unconscious self-revelations, there would be a sudden end of such physiological documents as the "Beth Book" and Mrs. Caird's latest attack on marriage. They are simply the outward manifestations of an obscure neurosis which should be treated with drugs and not with pen and ink. Fortunately the public is growing tired of the Advanced Women, and it is probable that Mrs. Caird's commination service will have few successors.

The other lady who has ushered in Lent with strong language is "Ouida." She has written to the Dames of the Primrose League upbraiding them for wearing aigrette feathers and for cruelty to animals in general. "Ouida" is much more interesting when she writes in defense of animals than when she writes novels, though at no time does her imagination glow as brilliantly as it does when she writes of politics. The grains of truth that are to be found in her attack on the Primrose Dames may possibly do some good, but the extreme violence of her language and her evident desire to deal a side blow at the Conservative Party by singling out the Primrose Dames for attack must weaken her defense of animals. Cruelty to birds is utterly indefensible, but there are other forms of cruelty which "Ouida" might attack with benefit to the world. For example, there is the common vice of cruelty to creditors. Why should not "Ouida" denounce this form of cruelty, even if creditors are mere human beings and not birds or dogs?

Florence, where "Ouida" has resided for the last twenty or thirty years, knows her no more. She has left Italy and taken up her residence in Paris. After her departure from Florence all her household goods, including her wearing apparel and her manuscripts, were sold for the benefit of her creditors. The manuscripts were afterward rescued, though it is doubtful if they would have had much value in the eyes of an Italian tradesman. It is to be hoped that "Ouida" will send a copy of her latest denunciation of cruelty to animals to the Florentine tradesmen with whom she formerly dealt. They would, doubtless be touched by her noble sympathy with animals.

Mrs. Sarah Jeannette Duncan, or, to call her by her married name, Mrs. Coates, has just published a new book called "A Voyage of Consolation." It is the story of the adventures of an American girl in Europe, and has much of the genuine humor which was so marked a feature of Miss Duncan's first book, in which the delightful adventures of herself and "Orthodocia" in Japan and India were chronicled. There are several witty women who write books—notably Miss Rhoda Broughton—but Miss Duncan is the only woman who writes with the genuine American humor. She is generally supposed to be an American, though she is really a Canadian. For several years she has resided in Calcutta with her husband, who is in the civil service, but she makes occasional journeys to London, where she is warmly welcomed. Her novel "His Honor and a Lady," which was published two or three years ago, ought to have had a greater success than it did have. In many respects it was one of the best novels of late years. But I presume that people who had become accustomed to Miss Duncan's humor found the book too serious. Like Mark Twain's "Joan of Arc," of which people say that it is good, but that it isn't funny enough, "His Honor and a Lady," which was a carefully written and thoroughly artistic book, was thought to be very clever, but not quite so funny as the author's other books.

It is a pity that something cannot be done to secure the permanent rest in the tomb of oblivion of the posthumous fragments of an author's work. Some one has just published a collection of odds and ends of literary work which Charles Dickens left behind him and which he had never thought worthy of publication in book form. Of course there are flashes of Dickens in the volume, which, by the way, is entitled, "To Be Read at Dusk," but for the most part it is wholly unworthy of its author. Every man who writes as much as Dickens wrote must inevitably write a good deal of rubbish, and it much imbitter the dying moments of such a man to reflect that in a few years after his death this rubbish will be collected and placed among his other work. Of course every one will add the new volume of his collection of Dickens's writings in order to make the latter complete, but it is not fair to the memory of Dickens that his most careless and worthless writings should be collected, and it is not fair to the lover of Dickens that he should be compelled to buy them.

Mr. Wells's "War of the Worlds" has risen to the dignity of being burlesqued. The burlesque is entitled "The War of the Wenuses," and it has required the joint efforts of two authors, Mr. C. L. Graves and Mr. E. V. Lucas, to produce it. The quality of its humor may be fairly judged by its title. Though it is utterly worthless in itself, except as an aid to the depression of overexcited animal spirits, it is an indication of the wide popularity of Mr. Wells's book.

That Mr. Wells is a wonderfully clever man goes without saying. I greatly admire what he has so far done, and I look for something from him in the future which will be even better, but I do wish some one would prevail upon him to do less work. Naturally he wishes to take advantage of his present popularity, but by writing two or three books every year he will not only do himself injustice, but will overstock the market. I am ready to read anything Mr. Wells will write, but for his own sake he ought to do less work than he has been doing for the last three years.

Mr. Kipling had a magnificent reception in South Africa, and a private soldier wrote a poem in his honor, which, though it professed to be an imitation of the "Barrackroom Ballads," had a wonderful deal of merit of its own. Indeed, it was almost as good as the verses which it imitated. Unless I am very much mistaken that soldier will have a welcome from Kipling that will astonish him. There is no man so quick to recognize merit in others and so generous in sympathy and aid to new men, as is Kipling, and if he does not transform that particular Tommy Atkins into a prosperous poet it will be because both he and the soldier differ from the public in their estimation of the relative rank of a poet and a soldier.

Zola's "Paris" is not yet out, as its publication, both in Paris and London, has been postponed on account of the Zola trial. Now that the latter farce is ended, we shall probably have the book without much more delay. What will be even more interesting is the book on the Dreyfus scandal, which it is understood Zola intends to write at once, and which will contain the full history of the Dreyfus, the Esterhazy, and the Zola trial. Those who are in Zola's confidence believe that the book will be far more damaging to the French authorities than a revision of the Dreyfus trial would have been had they consented to it. The anti-Semites and the incapables of the War Office have had their turn. Now Zola's turn is to come, and unless the great author is put out of the way by assassination, his book will not merely upset the Government, but it will go far to upset the republic.

It is rumored that Munsey's Magazine is to come to London. I doubt if it would have anything like the success here that it seems to have had in America. The Cosmopolitan people contemplated issuing their magazine here a few years ago, but after a careful survey of the ground wisely abandoned the idea. London is already overstocked with magazines, and the Messrs. Harmsworth, who had decided to publish a new magazine last year and had even accepted articles for it, have not seen their way to launching it. That alone ought to settle the question whether or not there is room in London for a new magazine. The Harmsworths have so far touched nothing that has not been successful, and the fact that they hesitate to publish a magazine is conclusive evidence that no new magazine is wanted.

W. L. ALDEN.

MARCH

Reading Lists.

Twenty-five Good Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Trying to avoid a possible repetition of works already suggested by your readers, and also assuming that such authors as Cervantes, Dumas, père et fils; Georges Sand, Dickens, Scott, George Eliot, Hawthorne, Lytton, Bret Harte, Charlotte Brontë, and Thackeray have already been exhausted, I venture to give a few titles, which I shall not presume to say are the very best works of fiction, but which are very decided masterpieces of their authors, whom I mean to quote alphabetically:

Balzac—"Cousin Pons."
Barrie—"Two of Them," "Little Minister," and "Window in Thrums."
Bellamy—"Looking Backward."
Black—"White Wings."
Besant—"All Sorts and Conditions of Men."
Blackmore—"Christowell."
Mrs. F. H. Burnett—"Louisiana."
Paul Bourget—"The Land of Promise," "The Son," and "Cosmopolis."
Marion Crawford—"The Ralstons."
Anthony Hope—"Dolly Dialogues" and "Comedies of Courtship."
W. D. Howells—"Hazard of New Fortunes" and "Altruria."
Kipling—"Light That Failed," "Seven Seas," and "The Gadsbys."
Edna Lyall—"We Two" and "Donovan."
W. H. Mallock—"The Human Document."
Watson (Ian Maclaren)—"Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" and "A Triumph in Diplomacy."

New York, March 12, 1898. R. A. WILTON.

Fifty Short Stories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Realizing from my own experience that it is difficult for any one person to select all the best stories that are printed, and wishing, if possible, to cancel my obligations to Theresa Elmendorf and Charles J. Bates for their response to my request for short stories, I send you for their inspection, and the benefit of any others interested, a list of fifty that I consider worth reading. With thanks for your courtesy,

WM. M. MORSE.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 28, 1898.

In "Stories by American Authors," published by Scribner's Sons, I found:
"Why Thomas Was Discharged." By George Arnold.
"The Bishop's Vagabond." By Octave Thanet.
"The Brigade Commander." By J. W. De Forrest.
And in "Stories by English Authors," Scribner's Sons:
"The Philosopher in the Apple Orchard." By Anthony Hope.
"Mr. Lismore and the Widow." By Wilkie Collins.
"A Leaf in the Storm." By Ouida.
"A Terribly Strange Bed." By Wilkie Collins.
"The Inconsiderate Waiter." By J. M. Barrie.
"The Colonel's Last Campaign." By Ervin Wardman; and "When Angry Count a Hundred." By E. Cavazza. Century Magazine, August, 1892.
"The £1,000 Bank Note." By Mark Twain. Century Magazine, January, 1893.
"The Exiles." By Richard Harding Davis. Harper's Magazine, May, 1894.
"Huldah the Prophetess." By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Harper's, December, 1895.
"An Interview with Miss Marlinspuyk." By Brander Matthews. Harper's, December, 1896.
"La Belle Hélène." Stories of Girl College Life. By Annie Carter Goodloe. Scribner's, April, 1895.
"The Baby's Fortune." By Joel Chandler Harris; and "Specs." By Wolcott L. Beard. Scribner's, November, 1895.
"By the Committee." By Bliss Perry. Scribner's, August, 1896.
"In Collusion with Fate." By Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. Scribner's, July, 1896.
"Love's Handicap." By John J. à Becket. Scribner's, September, 1896.
"A Practical Reformation." By James Barnes, Scribner's, December, 1896.
"The Phantom Governess." By T. R. Sullivan. Same magazine.
"The Bashfulness of Bodley." By Henry Gallup Paine. Scribner's, January, 1897.
"The Grindstone Question." By Robert Barr. McClure's Magazine, July, 1897.
"Sairy Spencer's Revolt." By Carrie Blake Morgan. McClure's Magazine, January, 1898.
"A Rose of the Ghetto." By I. Zangwill.
"The Mystery of Sasassa Valley." By A. Conan Doyle.
"The Bird on Its Journey." By Beatrice Harraden.
"The Brigand's Bride." By Laurence Oliphant.
"The Courting of T' Nowhead's Bell. By J. M. Barrie.
"A Doctor of the Old School." By Ian Maclaren.
"Quarantine Island." By Sir Walter Besant.
"Melissa's Tour." By Grant Allen.
"The Vigil of McDowell Sutra," and "A Wall Street Wooing," in "Outlines in Local Color." By Brander Matthews. Harper & Brothers, publishers.
"A First Love Letter," in "Mrs. Knollys and Others." By F. J. Stimson. Scribner's, publisher.
"And the Rigour of the Game" and "A Deal on Change," in "Vevenge." By Robert Barr. Frederick A. Stokes, publisher.
"Five Hundred Dollars," "The New Minister's Great Opportunity," and "The Village Convict," in "Five Hundred Dollars," and other stories of New England life. By Heman White Chaplain. Little, Brown & Co., publishers.
"A Midnight Fantasy," "Mademoiselle Olympe Labriska," and "The Little Violinist," in "Marjorie Daw" and other stories. By T. Bailey Aldrich. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
"The Governor." By George A. Hibbard. Charles Scribner's Sons.
"John Huxford's Hiatus," in "The Captain of the Pole Star," and others. By A. Conan Doyle. H. A. Weeks & Co.
"The Runaway Browns." By H. C. Bunner. Keppler & Schwarzmann.
"The Rajah's Diamond," in "The New Arabian Nights." By Robert Louis Stevenson. Scribner's Sons.
"Leather's Banishment," in "Tenement Tales of New York." By J. W. Sullivan. Henry Holt & Co.

Short Stories Recommended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would suggest the following volumes of short stories as being all of them up to, and some beyond, those named by your correspondent of last week, in merit: "Old Creole Days," George W. Cable; "The Cup of Trembling," Mary Hallock Foote; "Tales from the Foothills," Margaret Collier Graham; "Tales Before Supper," from the French, translated by Lafcadio Hearn; "Round the Red Lamp," Conan Doyle; "Short Stories," Balzac, (Camelot Series;) "Plain Tales from the Hills," Kipling; "Many Inventions," Kipling; "Life's Handicap," Kipling; "Two Runaways," Harry S. Edwards; "Dalesborough Tales," R. M. Johnston; "Absolom Billingslea," R. M. Johnston; "Ab-Old Virginia," Thomas N. Page; "Hell for Sartain," John Fox, Jr.; "Stories of a Western Town," Octave Thanet; "In Simpkinsville," Ruth McE. Stuart; "Rab and His Friends," Dr. John Brown; "Scenes from Clerical Life," George Eliot; "Christmas Stories," Dickens; "Gallegher," by Richard H. Davis; "Tom Sawyer," Mark Twain; Stories by Viola Rosetoro, François Coppée, and H. C. Bunner; "In Partnership," Bunner and Matthews. S. B. H.

Bayonne, N. J., Feb. 18, 1898.

Other Short Stories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am extremely fond of short stories well told, and had made a list of American writers of little gems, descriptive of almost every locality of this country, hoping eventually to gather these volumes together. I think the American short-story writers follow closely in literary art in the footsteps of the great French writers. Unfortunately now that I would like to find this list to answer the inquiry of Mr. William M. Morse in last week's TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, it seems to have disappeared, and I can only recall a few. These are Cable's "Old Creole Days" and "The Balcony Tales," for New Orleans; Charles Egbert Craddock's earlier short stories for the Tennessee Mountains; Richard Malcolm Johnston, for Virginia; Ruth McEnery Stuart, "The Golden Wedding and Other Tales," &c., for the South; Hamlin Garland's "Main Traveled Roads," for Western farm life; Bret Harte for the Pacific West, Mary Wilkins and Sarah Orne Jewett for New England, and Annie Trumbull Slosson. Of British authors, Thomas Hardy, Rudyard Kipling, R. L. Stevenson, Barrie's "Auld Licht Idyls," and the "Irish Idyls" (most charming,) offer a variety to suit any taste. Of our own older authors there are Ik Marvel, John G. Saxe, and Irving. L. P.

New York, Feb. 15, 1898.

"Prue and I" Overlooked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the lists of short stories published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, no one seems to have remembered George William Curtis's "Prue and I." Surely seven more exquisite tales or sketches were never written. Their humor is so delicate, and their pathos so gentle and sweet, that a smile and a sigh are equally ready. They deserve to be more widely read.

J. E. SCHLEGEL.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 10, 1898.

Books for a Young Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I suggest the following list of twenty books to any young man who wants as few books as possible, and all of which will be of use to him in shaping his life and giving him a good foundation to build upon. Only one book by one author is suggested:

1. The Bible.
2. Shakespeare, "Hamlet."
3. Longfellow, "Evangeline."
4. Kipling, "Barrack Room Ballads."
5. Dickens, "Pickwick Papers."
6. Smollett, "Roderick Random."
7. Thackeray, "Vanity Fair."
8. Marryat, "Midshipman Easy."
9. Scott, "Ivanhoe."
10. George Eliot, "Mill on the Floss."
11. Mark Twain, "Innocents Abroad."
12. Harris, "Uncle Remus."
13. Macaulay, "Warren Hastings."
14. Chesterfield, "Letters to His Godson."
15. Bryce, "The American Commonwealth."
16. Holmes, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."
17. Prescott, "Conquest of Peru."
18. Hawels, "Music and Morals."
19. Ruskin, "Sesame and Lilies."
20. Sienkiewicz, "Quo Vadis."

M. L. WILSON.

New York, March 15, 1898.

A List John Bull Did Not Make Up.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On first reading in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW J. B.'s list of thirty titles, from which he thinks may be selected twenty of the world's best novels, I was struck by the great preponderance of English names over American. The first impulse was to account for it by assuming that J. B. stood for John Bull. But I finally concluded that the omission of such a number of American authors was simply an oversight, though it seems a strange one. I take the liberty of submitting the following changes in the list, making it more in accord with truth and justice. The left-hand titles I would omit and substitute those written against them on the right hand:

Tale of Two Cities.	Uncle Tom's Cabin.
John Halifax Gentleman.	The Little Minister.
Henry Esmond.	Middlemarch.
Under Two Flags.	Ramona.
Toilers of the Sea.	Jane Eyre.
Ninety-three.	Robert Elsmere.
St. Ives.	Master of Ballantrae.
Pride and Prejudice.	Far from the Madding Crowd.
Saracinesca.	Esther Waters.
Woman in White.	A Modern Instance.
Princess of Thule.	In the Valley.
Silence of Dean Maitland.	The Downfall.
A Day's Ride.	Kings in Exile.
The Betrothed.	Last of the Mohicans.

C. G. BARROWS.

Mansfield Centre, Conn., March 15, 1898.

Childhood's Books Wanted Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please inform me where I can obtain copies of the following books, published about thirty years ago for children: "Flowers for Children," "Blessings of Providence," "Henry and Bessie," "One Thousand and One Tales," (not "Arabian Nights")?

All of the above books were in our home when I was a child, and I would like to have them for my little girls.

I find THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW more than interesting. I cannot always find time for reading it on Saturday, but I take it on the cars, and when I go up or down town it is my companion. I have been a constant reader of THE TIMES at home and abroad for twenty years. H. M.

New York, March 10, 1898.

Conversation.

Further Letters on a Topic That Is Always Timely.

Futility of Guides.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If "A. E. S." has not been quite smothered under the load of advice dropped upon her by the numerous correspondents of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, I trust she will grasp the timely hand held out to her by "Mary Ann" and flee from that ghoul the "art of conversation" with all the speed and firmness compatible with petticoats. It is far better to be a wall-flower than an artificial flower, and should "A. E. S." take to writing diaries and, what is worse, consulting them; to conning the "Principles of the Art of Conversation," and learning "How to Judge a Picture" and "How to Understand Music" from books, instead of through the medium of her individual senses, she will soon be in a state to exclaim, with the little old woman of Mother Goose fame, "Lauk 'a' mercy on me; this is none of I!"

The Valley of Humiliation is not at all conducive to the blossoming of ideas. It is a dreary place, full of mists and scarecrows, adapted only for those who "speak with conviction," as I do upon this subject, and with conversion, too, for, being recommended, once upon a time, (for some reason beyond my comprehension,) to try the atmosphere of this same valley, I found it so awful, and felt so insignificant in its shadows, that I scrambled out as quickly as possible, and have never since been persuaded to even peep into its depths. I can assure "A. E. S." that I have not a learned idea in my head, but I make a point of looking always as though I possessed several. And I can vouch for the fact that most people are easily deluded by an appearance of wisdom. Then, by interspersing various little remarks that do not betray one's ignorance but merely imply that any amount of knowledge can be digested, all the information one wants, and more besides, will be contributed, and the "weariness to the flesh" occasioned by the study of all things under the sun now discussed by the new woman and the old bore will be avoided.

When absolutely cornered and a direct fire of questions is aimed at one it is a good scheme to surrender at once and frankly avow, "I do not know," but with an air that carries the conviction that it is not incapacity that causes one's ignorance, but pure indifference. One is really not called upon to display the emptiness of one's mental cupboard. This method I have found is sure to disarm a masculine catechiser, who will smile ironically, of course, which hurts no one, but proceed to pour the balm of flattery upon one's scratches, while a dictator of the other sex becomes so disgusted with one's "superficiality" that she retires from the field of discussion carrying her opinion and superior culture along with her, which is what one most desires under those conditions.

By following these simple and judicious suggestions "A. E. S." will soon discover that she has "resources within herself," a frame of mind which we are informed is most delectable, but which, so far, I have been unable to attain. Perhaps the next time your correspondent feels timid, alone, venturing into the whirl of conversation she will emulate the member of Sorosis about to make her maiden speech before that formidable society. "I don't care a rap for one of you," she tremulously declared, facing those hundreds of feminine eyes, "but I've got a frog in my throat." I have heard that Mr. James Russell Lowell was so overcome by the sound of his own voice in delivering one of his early addresses that he alluded to a certain locality as the "pittimless bot." With such examples before her of lack of courage and, as in her own case, no occasion for the sensation, I think "A. E. S." may take heart and go on her colloquial way rejoicing, not only as an "attentive listener," a species of martyrdom highly approved by those who never try it, but as a natural and agreeable talker besides.

F. W. H.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 2, 1898.

Thanks from "A. E. S." to Every One.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly allow me to extend to you most hearty thanks for the interest you have manifested for my affliction, as I call it. Also for taking the trouble of "shifting your responsibility," as you term it, and asking "E. L. C's" advice, as that question, which I expected you to answer, was beyond your comprehension. I can well imagine your surprise, when reading my letter, that there should be any of my sex to complain of not being able to talk fluently, as they are generally supposed to be the greatest talkers and gossipers, and I do not blame you either for thinking so, as I presume you see and hear as well as I do instances of their talking abilities, going to and from business every day in the cars and elsewhere.

I am employed as cashier in a restaurant on Broadway, a few blocks above Chambers Street, and have ample opportunity to watch the people as they come here for their lunch. One would think that some of the ladies would talk the men deaf, dumb, and blind, as the saying is, but let me tell you that the men—some of them; of course there are exceptions to every rule, as also in our sex—are almost as great talkers as the ladies, or women. Men who see each other every day and almost all day can and do sit sometimes for two or three hours and talk away as though their life depended on what they had to say to each other. Now I cannot imagine why people, both men and women, who see each other every day, can have to say so much to each other, for I do not know half the time what to talk about.

I shall try my best to follow the instructions that "E. L. C." has been kind enough to extend. "A Sympathiser" and "A. E. S." write that the trouble is too much self-consciousness and lack of confidence in myself. I believe they are right, to a certain extent. I do lack self-confidence and am very diffident.

I have a fairly good memory for remembering incidents, faces, and what I have read, and also what people say to me, but I cannot repeat it, or express in words what I understand of what has passed one way or another.

"A Sympathiser" also states that I should cultivate the memory, observation, and concentration, and learn how to think, but I connot keep my thoughts concentrated for five minutes on any one subject; my thoughts are always wandering. I have purchased the books "A Sympathiser" suggested also the book by Prof. Mahaffy on "The Art of Conversation," as suggested by "A. B."

I also wish to thank "Mary Ann" and "E. G. T." for their kind advice. As soon as I get a chance I shall get a copy of the book "How to Do It," by E. E. Hale, as mentioned by "E. G. T." I believe in time I may change, but I see it far hence. Again thanking "E. L. C.," "A Sympathiser," "A. B.," "A. E. S.-S.," and "E. G. T." I am, yours gratefully, Miss A. E. S.

New York, March 12, 1898.

A Hint from Col. Higginson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps the young lady who finds talking difficult may find a hint in this passage from "Cheerful Yesterdays," by Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson:

"As an overgrown boy—for I was six feet tall at fourteen—I had experienced all the agonies of bashfulness in the society of the other sex, though greatly attracted to it. I find it difficult to convince my associates of later years that I then habitually sat mute while others chattered. A word or two of remonstrance from my mother had in a single day corrected this, during my senior year, so far as the family table was concerned; and this emboldened me to try the experiment on a wider field. I said to myself, thinking of other young men who made themselves quite agreeable, 'These youths are not your superiors—perhaps in the recitation room or the playground hardly your equals; why not cope with them elsewhere?' Thus influenced, I conquered myself in a single evening and lost my shyness forever. The process was unique, so far as I know, and I have often recommended it to shy young men. Being invited to a small party, I considered beforehand what young ladies would probably be there. With each one I had, of course, something in common—kinship, or neighborhood, or favorite pursuit. This would do, I reasoned, for a starting point; so I put down on a small sheet of paper what I would say to each, if I happened to be near her. It worked like a charm; I found myself chatting away, the whole evening, and heard the next day that everybody was surprised at the transformation. I have to this day the little bit of magic paper, on which I afterward underscored, before sleeping, the points actually used." M.

Boston, Mass., March 17, 1898.

The Girl That Is Never Interesting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has occurred to me in reading the replies to "A. E. S." that perhaps a great deal of her trouble lies, not in her inability to talk, but in the lack of a subject. Would it not be well to have in stock a number of good stories, and interesting anecdotes of great men and of men of the present time, at the same time to inform herself upon the topics of the day, but to remember also that repetition is a fatal mistake, and that at times a good listener is invaluable. In her association with men, let her endeavor to ascertain some particular thing in which they are interested, to learn enough of the subject to be able to ask intelligent questions, and, above all, remember a man finds nothing interesting in a girl who knows it all. O.

New York, March 12, 1898.

The Outlook says that not "Since the memorable success of The Prisoner of Zenda has there been published such *a stirring, brilliant and dashing story* as

THE PRIDE OF JENNICE by AGNES and EGERTON CASTLE.

It is, moreover, *carefully written, neat in style, and often witty.* So long as the world lasts, the romantic passion of young lovers, the tale of true love crossed and at last triumphant, the record of thrilling adventure by field and flood—all will thrill the blood and stir the imagination. There are some excellent single scenes in the book—among others, a quarrel in an English coffee house of a century ago, a duel, and a wild midnight ride for escape. *The story shows narrative skill of a very high order, and is a distinct success both from the standpoint of popular interest and literary quality.*"

THE PRIDE OF JENNICE. 3rd Thousand. $1.50.

Ask for it at any bookseller's.

BOOK PLATES WANTED.—Full cash values or good exchanges offered for following plates by E. D. French, viz.: T. M. and A. D. Osborne; Harriet B. Borland; V. E. M.; Adele W. Gray; J. K. Goodrich, (2 varieties.) HACKNEY, 1 West 21st St.

Comment and Query.

A Young Salaried Man's Library.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a young man employed by the New York Central Railroad at Albany. For ten years I have been investing such sums as I could afford from my salary in books. The result is quite a little library. I wish you would glance over the list inclosed and let me know what you think of my choice. Many of my friends say that for a man of my station in life to invest so much money in books is the height of folly. Do you think so? Perhaps I have done wrong in spending my money in this way. I would like to have your opinion before proceeding any further.

J. L. ELDRIDGE.

Rensselaer, N. Y., March 7, 1898.

The list that our correspondent sends us is of unusual literary excellence, and we are puzzled to reconcile the certainty of choice in accumulating several hundred volumes of indisputable merit with the uncertainty of conviction implied in asking our opinion of them. If the collector wishes to know whether he has made a wise investment, financially considered, we are helpless to reassure him, knowing neither what he paid for his books nor what he could obtain for them in the fluctuating market.

If we can judge from the average sale of libraries collected by persons of average ability and intelligence, we have little doubt that the young man's money, invested through an honest broker, would bring him in larger and more certain returns. Certain books on his list, under favorable conditions, would be valuable, but an expert would have to see them in order to pronounce any judgment for them or against them.

If, however, the collector does not regard his library as merely a money investment; if he has read, or purposes to read, the works in his possession, and if he has bought them in order to have them by him all his life, we call him an enviable man. He has not made precisely the choice of a literary worker, who would have included dictionaries, encyclopedias, and works of reference, which have been left out, but he has made the choice of a serious reader who wishes to explore the resources of our solid literature, and who has shown a very unusual impatience of the second best.

Whether he has "done wrong" in so spending his money is hardly a question to be answered by a literary adviser. The moral aspect of his case, if that is what he refers to, depends upon how much he has spent, how much he could afford to spend, who are dependent upon him for support, and the use to which he intends to put his possessions. Of all this he should be himself the best judge. But we heartily admit that we very much admire his taste in the selection of a library. E. L. C.

The World and the Little Artist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We make much of a man's responsibility toward his own talents, we make too little of his responsibility toward those of his neighbor. Yet a man of mean abilities, who slights his better nature, has a share in the blame when a genius falls short through lack of sober purpose. A great man makes his environment, but there are numberless brilliant men who miss their usefulness because society pampers some weakness in their character, which, were it wise, it would teach them to fight against.

In our scientific and skeptical age—an age of restless hurry and feverish commotion—we commit the very faults that our forefathers in different lands committed before us. The periods of mighty achievements cannot indeed lap over into each other, but the beauties that are their fruits, even in times of transition, might attain greater sweetness and strength did we exact from the lesser artist faithfulness to himself and to his possibilities. Years ago men like Suckling and Lovelace might have left us untold treasures had they lived in an atmosphere of serious thought and profound conviction, and it is not unlikely that to-day we are losing many lovely creations of the mind because a blind and wayward world clogs the powers of the perplexed artist instead of nobly doing its multitude of little things to make his inspiration plain before him.

MARY ALMEE GOODMAN.

Hartford, Conn., March 14, 1898.

Edward Everett's Poem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent at Thomasville, Ga., under date of Feb. 28, inquires of you where he can find a poem, written by Edward Everett and addressed to his sister (in your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of the 12th inst.) If it cannot be had in any other way, I think a letter addressed to Mr. Everett's nephew, Mr. Edward Everett, 94 School Street, Boston, Mass., would result in giving him the desired information. CONSTANT READER.

Baltimore, Md., March 14, 1898.

Lady Jackson's Works.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of March 5 you gave an answer to a query by B. Henriques in regard to the works of Lady Jackson. If you will permit me, I will add somethinr to this information. Although Henry Holt & Co.'s edition of Lady Jackson's historical works is out of print, with the exception of "Old Paris" and "The Old Régime," which are now reissued, there is an excellent edition of these historical works published by L. C. Page & Co. of Boston, which can be easily obtained. This edition consists of the following:

"Old Paris; Its Courts and Literary Salons." Two volumes. "The Old Régime; Courts, Salons, and Theatres." Two volumes. "The Court of the Valois and Accession of Henry of Navarre, 1550-1589." Two volumes. "The First of the Bourbons, 1589-1595." Two volumes. "The French Courts and Society; Reign of Louis XVI. and First Empire." Two volumes. "The Court of the Tuileries from the Restoration to the Flight of Louis Philippe." Two volumes.

The price in a good library edition, illustrated, is $1.75 per volume, cloth, or $3.50 in half calf. May I also state that Marguerite Bouvet's latest book, "A Little House in Finisloe," said in your issue of March 12 to be announced by A. C. McClurg & Co., was published last November?

EDITH GRANGER.

New York City, March 14, 1898.

Books on Carpentry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having taken both the daily and Sunday NEW YORK TIMES for years, and finding it a good home journal, my oldest boy is very much interested in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and, having a mania for doing carpenter work around the house and stable, asked of me to write you and see if there were any books published for home instruction on household carpentry. Kindly let me know at your leisure. J. F. RAYCROFT.

New York, March 15, 1898.

[Among books on this subject the ones most familiar are Davidson's "Boy-joiner and Model-maker," published by Cassell; price, $1; Hatfield's "American House Carpenter," (Wiley, $5;) Holly's "Carpenters' and Joiners' Handbook," (Wiley, 75 cents,) and Goss's "Benchwork in Wood," (Ginn & Co., 80 cents.)—Ed.]

The Authors of Two Sayings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a paragraph on the editorial page of Monday's TIMES Ouida is credited with the epigram that "Life is a comedy to those who think; a tragedy to those who feel." I have always understood that this apt scintillation is due to Walpole.

In a correspondent's letter on "War a Calamity," in to-day's TIMES, Mark Twain is credited with the willingness to sacrifice all his wife's relatives to preserve the Union. But this highly patriotic impulse was not Mark Twain's. It inflamed, on the contrary, the breast of Artemus Ward.

JOEL BENTON.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 16, 1898.

Walter F. Shapleigh.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the inquiry of "F. A. W." of Framingham, Mass., in this morning's TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW would say that there was an artist, Walter F. Shapleigh, who had a studio at St. Augustine, Fla., for several Winters. I think he died some few years ago, but am not certain as to this.

I think information could be obtained from Mr. Martin Head, artist, of St. Augustine. F. G. SMITH.

New York, March 12, 1898.

Michael Field's "Long Ago."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of this date an inquiry for information about Michael Field's "Long Ago." In addition to your reply, let me state that this charming collection of lyric renderings of the fragments of "Sappho" has been reprinted in Mosher's Bibelot Series, and can be obtained of any leading bookseller.

F. W. VAN WAGENER.

New York, March 12, 1898.

Three Questions and Three Answers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please tell me where I can become acquainted with Elizabeth Bennett? I so respect the opinion of the editor of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW that I feel sure that his favorite female character in fiction must be worth knowing. Also, how Hugh Wynne is pronounced, and who Melancthon Stryker, the orator on Lincoln at the New York Republican Club, February, 1897, is. M. C.

Mohawk, N. Y., March 10, 1898.

[L. Elizabeth Bennet (Bennet with one t) is a character in Miss Austen's "Pride and Prejudice."

2. Hu Win.

3. Dr. Stryker is President of Hamilton College.—Ed.]

Plaster Casts at the M. M. of A.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one who enjoys the privileges of the Metropolitan Museum of our city I would like to inquire if the plaster casts could not be shown to better advantage, and an effort be made to let the figures have some dim suggestion of their original lustre. One of the main features of sculpture, one might conclude, is that it appeals strongly to our inherent love of strength, grace, and beauty. It takes possession of us more quickly and sympathetically than any other form of art—its power is form and finish, and through these the soul of the artist tells his story with almost breathless and arresting swiftness. My suggestions are these. They are made in ignorance and are therefore probably worth but little:

First, that the casts be better finished off, smoothed over, and polished with that ivory tint that is familiar on the small imitations that fill our shop windows.

Second, that the walls of the halls be painted in a Pompeian red.

Third, that several of the more prominent figures, noticeably the Samothrace Victory and the Berlin Hermes, be placed where the immense inward power, even in the copies, shall speak to the hearts of those who have not been fortunate enough to have known the originals.

It is to the heart, not to the brain, to the eye, not to the intellect, that these silent forms appeal—they tell their story, as they told it two thousand years ago, of the joyousness of life, of the power of a single purpose, of the grace of goodness, and that those softly glowing forms of humanity were indeed the temples of divinity.

New York, March 14, 1898. C. M. P.

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MARCH

Ichabod Crane Once More.

Reassertion of the Claims of Kinderhook—Martin Van Buren's Testimony.

Letter to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES from

Harold Van Santvoord,

Author of "Half-Holidays," a Volume of Essays, &c.

It is so easy to disprove an alleged statement of fact and affirm the contrary that history is being constantly revised as new light, shed through the lens of the imagination, is made to penetrate the mists of the past! Not many years ago a learned college professor at a social meeting of the Yale Alumni Association sought to disprove many of the accepted facts of history and destroy the most cherished traditions of the race. Archimedes never said, "Give me a lever long enough and I will move the world," nor did he cry out, "Eureka" in the bath; it was Mazarin, not Louis XIV., who said, "L'etat c'est moi"; Scaevola did not thrust his hand into the flames; neither did Galileo say, "And it moves for all that," since "it is proved from authentic documents that he did not dare to"; while the story of George Washington and his little hatchet is a flam. We, nevertheless, hate to give up the legend of the Horatii and the Curiatii because Levy himself did not know to what race they belonged; and, although we may allow that Diogenes could not have lived in a tub, since tubs are of Gallic, not Grecian, origin, the day may come when many of us will be persuaded to give up Diogenes also, or concede that he wore petticoats and was a woman, since the philosopher, after lighting big lanterns, roamed about in search of a man.

It is improbable that any one ever wrote in a reminiscent vein concerning a prominent character of the past who was not attacked by some subtle or shallow critic who sought from a sense of fuller information regarding the subject of the memoir to correct him as to statements of fact. Mrs. Sherwood's convincing article in a late number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW ought to set all doubts at rest as to minor points in her story relating to the lineage as well as to the character and extraordinary career of Lady Vassall-Holland, which have been disputed in detail by critical readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. Any fair-minded critic, however, will concede from the cumulative evidence Mrs. Sherwood submits in reinforcing her views that she is far better equipped than her assailants as to the matters of detail which give color to her narrative; and yet it is improbable that all are convinced. It is equally true that a writer of memoirs, relying in part on oral tradition, may be led astray in elaborating the theme of his story, in the absence of living witnesses. Where records are imperfect, however, or are wanting in detail, oral tradition is always a strong factor in history as it is written. As an informing spirit of biographical memoirs, it is often an important connecting link between the present and the past. "Historical evidence, like judicial evidence," says Sir George Cornwell Lewis, "is founded on the testimony of credible witnesses." Where such evidence is handed down to us, the witnesses being no longer contemporary with the events, it is easily disputed, because it is no longer susceptible of proof. It should be weighed and sifted, however, with due regard to scenes and circumstances, the character of the witnesses, and the quality of the informing medium, as well as to the source whence it is derived.

I am led to these reflections by two caustic reviews in a slashing Captain Shandon style of my letter published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 26 on "Irving and Ichabod Crane." One of these, from the pen of Mr. Edgar Mayhew Bacon of Tarrytown, appeared in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW, and the other in The Troy Times in its weekly New York letter from its rural correspondent, who signs himself "The Hermit in New York," but who is a respectable clergyman living in Fonda, where he has access to newspaper files, and who rarely, if ever, visits New York. Mr. Bacon is so consciously amused, if not inwardly convulsed, in his efforts to appear funny at the expense of the author of "Half-Holidays," that out of mere complacency, recognizing the dawning consciousness of his powers, and for the sake of encouraging a rare wit, which some day may prove useful to him in fertilizing the columns of a comic paper, I am willing to pose in the role he has assigned me, and would not deprive him of a single rib-tickle or titillation of the diaphragm. Passing over his comical suggestion that "Mr. Van Santvoord has made up his mind that Irving's 'Legend of Sleepy Hollow' would look well at Kinderhook," and that, possibly, "he is merely attempting to foster a boom" here—with a mild disclaimer as regards the boom theory, inasmuch as our "sleeping beauty of a village," as a distinguished visitor once termed it, has no use for a boom—I will proceed at once to grapple with certain specific charges Mr. Bacon prefers, and prove them distinctly false.

First, Mr. Bacon alleges that Washington Irving only once visited Kinderhook, "which disposes of the theory that he recalled youthful pranks in a letter Mr. Van Santvoord refers to, but does not quote, in connection with the matter." I beg to remind Mr. Bacon that I did quote the letter, in part, from the original in my possession; and then went on to say that the author of the "Sketch Book" also refers in this (same) letter to a "mischievous prank of his youth," &c. Now, for the sake of enlightening the befogged mind of my critic, I will further quote Irving's exact words, and from his own handwriting, thus refuting Mr. Bacon's statement that he (Irving) and "after he had reached man's estate" spent only two months of his life in Kinderhook—"the ones immediately succeeding the death of Miss Hoffman," which, he adds, "were deeply clouded." Irving thus wrote to Ichabod Crane, (Jesse Merwin:)

"Do you remember our fishing expedition in company with Congressman Van Alen to the little lake a few miles from Kinderhook, and John Moore, the vagabond admiral of the lake, who sat crouched in a heap in the middle of his canoe in the centre of the lake, with fishing rods stretching out in every direction like the long legs of a spider; and do you remember our piratical pranks when we made up for our own bad luck in fishing by plundering his canoe of its fish when we found it adrift; and do you remember how John Moore came splashing along the marsh on the opposite border of the lake, roaring at us; and how we finished our frolic by driving off and leaving the Congressman to John Moore's mercy—tickling ourselves with the idea of his being scalped to death? Oh, well-a-day, friend Merwin, these were the days of our youth and folly, and I trust we have grown wiser and better since then; we have certainly grown older. I don't think we would rob John Moore's fishing canoe now. By the way, that same John Moore, and the anecdote you told of him, gave me the idea of a vagabond character, Dick Schuyler, in my 'Knickerbocker History of New York,' which I was then writing."

It is clear from the above that Irving had previously visited Judge Van Ness, not in his manhood, as Mr. Bacon asserts, but, in Irving's own words, in the "days of his youth and folly," and even, if by some curious reversal of the whirligig of time, which the omniscient powers of a critic like Mr. Bacon can alone effect, these melancholy days, when Irving was mourning the loss of his sweetheart, could be made synchronous with the idle hours of his "piratical prank" on the lake, and other frolics in which he and Merwin indulged, the author of the "Sketch Book" would be made to appear in such an awkward and ludicrous plight during his sorrow, that, on the theory of temporary insanity, his biography would have to be rewritten. Here is a strange dilemma, on either horn of which Mr. Bacon may hang himself, if he chooses, for the amusement of the public, unless, abandoning his theory, he prefers to take to the woods.

Furthermore, this chronicler of local history asserts—and, in making the sweeping charge, becomes for a moment irresistibly comic—that the present writer "claims the relation of the legend to Kinderhook on the ground that Kinderhook used to possess a church with a bell rope hanging down the middle aisle, and basket-shaped collection boxes, in which he has since picked apples." Can any serious reader with an atom of sense in his head, having read the article in question, trace any logical nexus in the writer's scheme between the preceding statements in his rambling essay and the legend of the meeting house, which he appended as a tag to the story? Reference to my letter, of course, will show that I never made such a claim, and this Baconian deduction is so Quixotically absurd that I prefer to let it stand as evidence against my accuser, with a mere allusion to his perversion of my words in his quotation from the text, which should read: "A purse-shaped pouch attached to a long staff used for collecting alms and utilized not many years ago by a rural friend of the writer in picking apples."

This is not at all pertinent to the questions in controversy. But it shows Mr. Bacon's inaccuracy in minor matters and weakens his force of statement. Perhaps, like Falstaff, he has made "such a sinner of his memory" that he credits his own dreams as demonstratable facts!

"Where Ichabod Crane went after he left the scene of his labors and misadventures in Sleepy Hollow," says Mr. Bacon, "we do not know. * * * The firm belief of the people of Tarrytown, where the affair occurred, is to the effect that when the unfortunate pedagogue escaped with his life from the pumpkin of his rival he took refuge in Kinderhook, and under the name of Merwin set himself to overcome those eccentricities of manner which were his only title to immortality." Let me assure my readers that there is no foundation for these rumors whatever, and that I can show beyond any peradventure of doubt that Merwin never lived in Tarrytown. Since my letter appeared in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I have taken the pains to look up the Merwin genealogy, and through the courtesy of a son of Ichabod Crane, still living here and highly esteemed for his uprightness of character, have had access to a printed record tracing back the family of English or Welsh extraction on American soil to 1645, when the original emigrant became owner of a large tract of land lying mostly in the town of Milford, Conn. "One of the interesting characteristics of the Merwin family"—I am now quoting from "Biographical Sketches" in the History of Hillside, Columbia County, N. Y.—"is their attachment to their old ancestral home, it having remained in the possession of the family two hundred and twenty-seven years." The published family record states the following:

"JESSE MERWIN, son of Daniel Merwin, born in Milford, Conn., Aug. 25, 1784, and settled in Kinderhook, N. Y., where he died Nov. 8, 1852. He married Jane Van Dyck Oct. 8, 1808, and had ten children."

"Ichabod Crane," says Irving in the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," "was a native of Connecticut, a State which supplies the Union with pioneers for the mind as well as for the forest, and sends forth yearly its legions of frontier woodmen and country schoolmasters." Descendants of Ichabod asseverate that after migrating from Milford, Conn., he lived continuously in Kinderhook, where he taught school, as humorously described by Irving, and had no acquaintance with Tarrytown. Up to within a few years ago, his son David, next to the youngest of the children, had preserved a great many interesting letters written by Washington Irving to his early and attached friend, and covering the long period of their intimacy, which were unfortunately destroyed by a careless servant during the annual Spring housecleaning period. And yet my humorous critic in Tarrytown, and the Fonda clergyman, who is almost preternaturally solemn in the grave emphasis he places on his alleged facts, would have all the world and his wife believe that the close and enduring relations existing between Irving and Ichabod Crane for a period of over forty years were the result of a chance meeting at Judge Van Ness's, "the only time Irving visited Kinderhook (!)" and when he was plunged in grief from the catastrophe of his early love!

I saw yesterday an original letter Jesse Merwin carried to New York in 1846, whither he had gone "for the purpose of collecting money for the Methodist Episcopal Church (in Kinderhook) and lecturing on temperance," bearing this indorsement in the handwriting of Martin Van Buren:

"This is to certify that I have known Jesse Merwin, Esq., of Kinderhook for about a third of a century, and believe him to be a man of honor and integrity; and that he is the same person celebrated in the writings of Washington Irving under the character of Ichabod Crane in his famous 'Legend of Sleepy Hollow.'

"M. VAN BUREN."

But additional proof is not needed to establish the close identity of Irving's friend Merwin with the character of Ichabod Crane, which Pierre M. Irving concedes in his biography. It is a curious coincidence that in my Irving letter, written over thirty years after the publication of the "Sketch Book," wherein the author reminds Merwin of "the punishment of some little tough, broad-bottomed Dutch boy," which he promised to keep back for Irving's amusement, a phrase should have occurred almost identical with one used by the author in the legend, viz., the punishment "of some little tough, wrong-headed Dutch urchin!" The old log schoolhouse which stood near Lindenwald, exactly as described by Irving in his romance, was for many years a familiar landmark endeared by its associations with Irving, who often visited it "after school was dismissed," and with the pedagogue Ichabod Crane. Ever since the present writer was a boy he has heard from older residents of the village, whose reputation for veracity is unimpeachable, of Irving's sojourns here, of his tutorship in the Van Ness family, and of the strange influence that surrounded him when the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow" was outlined in his mind. The writer may be in error in assuming that all of the Sleepy Hollow romance was written at Lindenwald, (I believe the manuscript of the story was forwarded to New York by Irving from Europe,) although he is supported in this view by George Alfred Townsend in his sketch of Lindenwald, published some years ago. However, by the strongest circumstantial evidence, as well as by the positive testimony of credible witnesses, the genesis of the story and all that gives it vital charm, can be easily traced back to Irving's early associations in Kinderhook. An aged lady of tenacious powers of memory and who was well acquainted with all the facts of the case gave me a few years before her death a minute description of the personal charms of Katrina Van Tassel, whom she had known quite well in her youth, and a lively account of the exploits of the redoubtable Brom Bones—one Abram Van Alstyne, as Irving himself confessed. In closing this letter, which is far too long, I will merely repeat that the scenes of the romance, the pond, bridge, and schoolhouse (Ichabod without his log schoolhouse would be like a turtle without its shell) have so strange a similitude to actual and familiar scenes near Lindenwald as to justify the conclusion, as tradition reports and as is amply verified by descendants of the originals who figured in the legend, that it was Irving's first intention to locate the story in Kinderhook.

HAROLD VAN SANTVOORD.

Kinderhook, N. Y., March 14, 1898.

The Harper Publications.

Harper's Magazine, the ninety-fourth and ninety-fifth volumes, from May, 1896, to November, 1897; Volume XLI. of Harper's Weekly, Volume XXX. of Harper's Bazar, with the bound volume of Harper's Round Table, are now ready for delivery in good and strong binding.

There are no readers who do not appreciate the value of these Harper publications, though few have a conception of the infinite amount of care and good judgment just such capital works as these require. The Weekly keeps track of all the important events occurring, not alone in the United States, but abroad, and as far as illustrative excellence goes, there is no other pictorial weekly, English, French, or German, approaching it. In the Magazine has been brought together the highest literary work of the day, together with sound information on all varieties of topics. On its pages has been lavished a wealth of pictorial embellishments. The spread of a higher education is positively to be attributed to these several publications, and their widespread popularity is the most convincing proof of their general estimation.

Some book of Tolstoi's with an artistic basis has been heralded, but it seems from recent information that the work has been abandoned. Tolstoi is said to have given this as an answer when asked about the book: "It is unfinished, it will never be finished, and what has been written will not be published." Then Tolstoi explained that he was like a sportsman who in the morning has expended all his cartridges, and when the evening comes has only a few wads left. These he keeps because he has wasted his ammunition too early in the day, as there may be bigger game at nightfall.

"The Twentieth Century City," by the Rev. Josiah Strong, author of "Our Country," and "The New Era," is announced for publication March 26 by the Baker & Taylor Company.

1898

The Week in the Art World.

Club Exhibitions—An Exhibition by Seceders—A Portrait of Mrs. Burke-Roche.

After a comparative period of inaction, following the great picture sales of February, the art world has revived, and the present week has been filled with incidents and events of interest and importance. The Colonial Club held its annual exhibition of not over-important pictures by foreign and American artists on Thursday, and yesterday the Manhattan Club opened its annual exhibition, which was composed of the more important paintings from the recent sales, a group of American landscapes and other good canvases, on Thursday and yesterday, and yesterday the "press view" was given of the annual display of the Society of American Artists, one of the most important events of the art year in New York.

The group of "Holy Seceders," as the ten artists who recently left the Society of American Artists are now called, will hold their first annual exhibition in the Durand-Ruel Galleries, beginning on Wednesday, March 30. Press and varnishing day will be Tuesday, March 29. The pictures will be hung in one-man groups. The spaces will be drawn for by lot, and there will be no place of honor. There will be no borrowed pictures, and the display will represent the personal work of the ten men not heretofore shown.

William Macbeth has arranged a timely and interesting little exhibition of landscapes by the lamented and recently deceased A. H. Wyant and Homer D. Martin in his attractive gallery at 237 Fifth Avenue. The exhibition is timely, because it supplements the remarkable display of canvases by George Inness and Winslow Homer, now at the Union League Club, and affords an opportunity for comparing the work of these four masters of American landscape art. Wyant and Martin head the second group of American landscapists without question, and indeed, with Minor and Inness, form a quartet of landscapists whose originality and ability have done more to make a place for American art than is generally understood or believed. Wyant and Martin hang well together. They are both painters of sympathy and sentiment, and both have something of that originality and individuality which have given Inness his high place. Mr. Macbeth has selected these few canvases to represent these painters with keen appreciation, and an hour spent in the gallery in the study of these tender and yet strong transcription of nature's moods on our American hillsides, in our valleys, and along our rivers will be spent pleasurably and profitably.

As far as possible, Mr. Macbeth has selected canvases which represent the two artists chronologically, but, as Wyant did not date his pictures, it is not entirely possible to know, except by close study of his methods and his gradually broadening treatment, just what periods they represent. "The Dawn" is probably one of his earlier works, while a "Catskill Landscape," that remarkable study of rich greens, was painted in 1892, the year of his death. It is probable that the powerful and sombre "Avalanche Lake—Adirondacks," is an earlier work, and it is equally probable that the "Old Dutch House, Long Island," solid and rich in color as it is, is an earlier canvas. The "Golden Sunset," that marvelous glow of color, and the cool and fresh "Landscape with Pool," and the sunny "Where Skies Are Fair," are undoubtedly later works. If all sketches were as charming in tone and had as much quality of color as that which Wyant called "A Sketch" in No. 6, American landscape art would be more generally appreciated. Note the luminous atmosphere of "A Mountain Pasture" and "A Dewy Morning," and the sunlight of "A Summer Morning." The poetic side of Wyant's nature is most manifest in these examples. He was almost a lyric painter of the field and fold.

The six examples of Homer Martin which Mr. Macbeth showed include the well-known canvas painted at Trouville, entitled "Normandy Coast Trees," that low coast line, with its row of poplars, whose feathery foliage is blown by the prevailing west wind toward the east and the sun, and which inspired the wife of the artist to give the canvas the better title of "Sun Worshippers"; the broadly painted and fine "Westchester Hills," with its splendid browns and sweep of air and sky, and the yellow tonal "Mississippi, near St. Paul," recalling the impressionists, and which was painted the year the artist died, and "Saranac Lake," with its smooth finish, painted in 1876, and which shows the influence of the well-termed "Hudson River School," from which Martin was just then emancipating himself. The feeling for nature and that indefinable sense of largeness of view which was such a marked characteristic of Martin's work are all present in these canvases, with the single exception of the Saranac Lake."

The young Spanish-French portrait painter Antonio de la Gandara has just completed a portrait of Mrs. Burke-Roche, formerly Miss Fannie Work, which is now on exhibition in the Durand-Ruel Galleries. The portrait is the most satisfactory that Mr. de la Gandara has shown here. He has, as is his custom, painted Mrs. Burke-Roche standing, or, rather, as if pausing in walking across a room. The picture is full length, with the head fully turned toward the front. There is a sense of arrested movement in the canvas, and the lines of the figure just indicated under the simply made and close fitting white satin evening dress are very graceful. The background is a warm and rich one of dark brown, suggesting mahogany, and the artist has produced a charming effect by the introduction of a veil of soft tulle, which drapes the front of the figure and flows backward. Very artistic in effect also is the delicate shoulder band of pearls, which holds the bodice up, and on which there is a glint of light. The likeness is admirable, and the portrait, with much refinement, has a warmth lacking in the artist's other portraits of women shown here.

There are now on exhibition at the Wunderlich Gallery some portraits of Old World celebrities of the last century by Sir Godfrey Kneller and other less-known artists, which have a historical as well as an artistic interest, and are worthy the attention of art students and lovers.

A young illustrator, Malcolm A. Strauss, whose work has appeared in Life and other periodicals, has placed on view at the Max Williams Gallery, 390 Fifth Avenue, twenty-four of his drawings. These all illustrate some society dialogue or humorous conversation. Mr. Strauss draws easily and on the whole well, but his work is at present such a palpable imitation of that of his more illustrious brother, Charles Dana Gibson, that it does not call for extended notice. Mr. Gibson should feel flattered by this imitation, but if Mr. Strauss will follow the suggestion and advice of his sincere friends he will resolutely determine not to even glance at Gibson's drawings for a year, and endeavor to produce something that will be at least original. If he will do this, and then invite us to another display of his drawings, there is little doubt that something in them will be found that they do not at present possess.

When William Hamilton Gibson died a few years ago, American art lost, if not a great, a sincere and accomplished painter and illustrator of American landscape and bird and flower life. A large collection of Gibson's studies and sketches and a few of his finished pictures are now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, and will be sold at auction there next week. They are all filled with an intense feeling for and love of nature in her milder and sunnier moods, which marked the artist as a man as well as a painter. Born in a little Connecticut hamlet, even in the busy turmoil of a city life Gibson's heart and mind dwelt ever in the country, and he lost no opportunity of revisiting the scenes of his boyhood days and of pursuing with ripened intelligence of his maturer years the same investigation into the life of bird and flower that as a boy was his chief diversion. He was particularly happy in the use of the lighter medium, and, although he painted well in oils, those who best know his works prefer his water colors. He had a delicate color scheme, and his landscapes have as a rule clear atmosphere and are well composed. His drawings of plant, insect, and birds are skillful and accurate. This sale should be well attended, for there are many art lovers who will doubtless wish to have an example of Gibson in their collection.

George C. Thomas of Philadelphia has recently purchased and presented to the University of Pennsylvania an excellent portrait of the poet Wordsworth, which was painted in 1884 for Prof. Reed of the university. This portrait was painted during Inman's visit to England, when he was commissioned to paint Chalmers and Macaulay for James Lenox and Edward Carey, respectively. The Wordsworth portrait is accompanied by a sketch, also by Inman, of the poet's house and garden at Rydal Mount, with the figure of Wordsworth in the foreground and Inman sketching him, and there is a letter extant signed by Mrs. Wordsworth expressing her appreciation of the artist's portrait of her husband.

The loan exhibition of modern paintings now in progress under the auspices of the Boston Art Students' Association in Copley Hall, Boston, is attracting wide attention among the artists and art lovers of the Hub. There are ninety-two oils and sixty-two water colors and pastels shown. The collection is eclectic in character, and the best painters are represented, if not in every case by notable, still by representative examples.

The Barbizon painters do not seem to be as much appreciated in Baltimore as in New York. Or, perhaps, the remarkably low prices which some examples by these famous men recently brought at the Myers sale in that city are due to the lack of an art dealers' trust to sustain the market there. A Daubigny sold for $460 and a Van Marcke for $180. A Corot brought $1,000 and a Diaz $1,500.

American Artists' Annual Exhibition

The Society of American Artists celebrates this year its twentieth anniversary and its annual exhibition of the Fine Arts Building, in the galleries of the Fine Arts Building, in West Fifty-seventh Street, this morning. It is difficult to realize that a generation has passed since the small band of art students, headed by William M. Chase, Carroll Beckwith, Twachtman, Wier, and others, returning from their studies abroad, and to whom was given the genuine title of "Munich Men," revolted from the antiquated rules of the old Academy of Design, spread their banner of Independence on the outer wall, and organized the Society of American Artists.

These bold and brave young artists scarcely realized themselves at the time what their revolt and their new move meant to the cause of American art, nor how it wrote the doom of the well-termed Hudson River school of painting in this country, and the beginning of a new use of broader methods and more liberal ideas, which within a few years affected the old Academy itself. Now, on its twentieth birthday, the society lives to see a revolt among its own members, the secession of a band of ten painters who consider its methods too commercial, and Chase and Beckwith et al., the radicals of 1878, not only Academicians and Associates, but classed as conservatives by the radicals of 1898. Truly history doth repeat itself!

The exhibition of the society this year, of which a press view was given yesterday afternoon and a private view last evening, is a good and interesting, but not a great one. The catalogue contains 346 numbers, of which some thirty-six are miniatures and portrait busts, so that upward of 300 canvases fill the walls of the South, East, and West, and Vanderbilt Galleries, the miniatures and portrait busts being in the Central Gallery. The "star" pictures of the display are, as usual, with two or three exceptions, in the large Vanderbilt Gallery, and it will not surprise the art lover to learn that the names upon them are those of Sargent, Whistler, La Farge, Chase, J. W. Alexander, Barse, and Bogert. The last two artists are winners, respectively, this year of the Webb and Shaw Prizes—for the best landscape painted by an American artist under forty, and the best composition in oil containing one or more figures by an American artist.

There can be little or no question of the justice of the jury's decision in the awarding of these prizes. Mr. Bogert's landscape, which secured the Webb prize, and which hangs in the south gallery, is entitled "Evening—Honfleur." While it shows the influence of the modern French impressionists, it is still full of originality, is strongly composed, clear and fresh in color, and charming in atmosphere and sentiment. Mr. Barse's figure work, which secured the Shaw prize, hangs in the Vanderbilt Gallery, and is entitled "Night and the Waning Day."

It is a large allegorical canvas, two life-size female figures, personifying Night and Twilight floating side by side through the dusky violet-hued sky, the figure of Night supporting that of Twilight. The conception is exceedingly poetical, the treatment refined, the color soft and harmonious, and the drawing easy and graceful. It is a dignified—one might almost say a noble—piece of work, and will add much to the artist's already high reputation.

John S. Sargent is well represented in this year's display by no less than five examples. The most important is his double portrait of Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Phelps Stokes. The young couple are depicted in Summer outing costume, Mr. Stokes in white flannels and Mrs. Stokes in a white duck skirt, a dark gray shirt waist and sailor hat. The figures are full length and standing, Mr. Stokes in the background on the left and both are full face to the spectator.

The canvas is instinct with life and vitality, the faces full of expression, while the simple details of the costumes are forcefully and well painted, but the heads seem abnormally small and out of proportion, and are painfully reminiscent of the small-headed Australian aborigines. This curious effect or defect will lead to much discussion. Sargent's remaining canvases are a small and interesting portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson, a brightly colored sketch of a Spanish cloister, a clever sketch of a Spanish girl, and a portrait head of Dr. C. D., strong and well modeled, but with flesh tones so hot as to suggest rouge or apoplexy.

Whistler is represented by four examples, all of which evidence that his master hand has not lost its cunning. These are "Westminster Bridge," deliciously warm in color, and with marvelous detail work; a marine, "The Blue Wave," hard in color, but full of movement; another marine, characteristic in color and title, "Symphony in Violet and Blue," and a little interesting sketch, "A Note in Carmine."

John La Farge, the society's President, fills the west wall of the Vanderbilt Gallery with his single example, the large and noble decorative allegorical panel, "Athens—The Goddess Minerva Makes the First Sketch from Nature," splendidly composed, strongly drawn, and characteristically rich in color. Mr. La Farge's colorful brush has not produced a worthier work in years.

John W. Alexander sends from Paris, his adopted city, three notable examples of his recent work, entitled, respectively, "The Yellow Girl," "The Pot of Basil," and "Peonies." The first represents a young woman in a yellow gown, leaning in a somewhat forced and strained pose over a chair arm to look at a black cat stretched on its side on a rug. Strongly drawn and well colored, the pose gives the effect of an inverted photograph, and is not pleasing.

The "Pot of Basil," Isabelle standing clad in a gray gown, with arms upstretched to the earthenware pot in which grows the basil, placed on a windowsill above her head, has all the artist's grace of line and color sense, but the wind-blown gown and the composition are too suggestive of the now happily waning poster craze. "Peonies" is very decorative and the most successful of Alexander's three canvases.

It is pleasant to record that William M. Chase is painting in his old form. He sends ten pictures to the display—all marked by his old-time virility of brush work and breadth of treatment. The Shinnecock Hills, where he now spends his Summers, and to whose scenery and atmosphere he has attuned himself, have furnished him six landscapes, all truthful, plein-air studies, filled with air and light, and one really notable canvas, "First Touch of Autumn," in low color key, cool and fresh in atmosphere and superb in distance. Of his two portraits, "Mona" and "Young Miss C.," the latter is the best, simple and direct in treatment, sober and harmonious in color, and strongly drawn.

There are good landscapes by Bolton Jones, Birge Harrison, W. A. Coffin, Bruce Crane, L. Ochtman, Swain Gifford, J. F. Murphy, W. L. Palmer, C. W. Eaton, Sarah W. Whitman, Ben Foster, Walter Clark, and E. F. Poole, and notable figure works by Carroll Beckwith, Herbert Denman, F. S. Church, G. W. Maynard, Kenyon Cox, Douglas Volk, and Irving R. Wiles, while W. H. Hyde, Vonnoh, Robert Gordon Hardie, Thorne, Moschcowitz, Edith Prellwitz, and Louise L. Huestis are to the fore among the portrait painters represented, following Sargent and Chase. Their canvases, with others, must be left for notice until another time.

Nero's Accomplishments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the 26th ult. under the caption "Nero and Petronius," "J. I. H." asks, "Was Nero a person of literary, poetic, and artistic gifts?" saying, "in my limited reading I find no mention among historians of his art as a poet or singer, but simply that he had a taste for art and excelled in athletics." Bohn's edition of "Suetonius's Lives of the Caesars," speaks of Nero as a singer and harpist, and says that the Romans importuned him to let them hear his heavenly voice, which desire he gratified in the gardens.—Life of Nero, pages 340, 350, 351, and 353. Sections 20, 21, 23; Harper's translation of Tacitus, Vol. I., pages 362, 363, tells of his "singing to the harp after the theatrical fashion at supper," and that some time after this event "he mounted the stage, tuning his lute with much care, and flourishing before he began his part." By consulting the index of both the above works "J. I. H." can learn more about Nero as a poet, singer, and harpist.

WILFRID H. DEAN.

Guilford, Conn., Feb. 28, 1898.

The Personal Equation in Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not long ago there appeared in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW an article headed "Futility of Too Firm a Hand," in which the writer, Edison T. Filmore, discussed children's reading from a point of view based on his own personal experience. There is one thing, however, which he neglected entirely. As he points out in the sketch of his experience, he thinks since he was lucky enough to adopt the right course after hovering between the future paths of good or evil which were open to him, that all children should have the same freedom in the selection of their books as he enjoyed. Mr. Filmore is under a wrong impression. Human nature is never the same in any two persons. Even the slightest differences suffice to change the whole future course of life. Were Mr. Filmore's character of a more wandering and weaker nature his intellect would undoubtedly have been ruined. But few children can be trusted with their own reading, and therefore it should be one of the principal duties of parents to attend to the character and choice of the children's books.

N. Y.

New York, Feb. 26, 1898.

MARCH 1898

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Richard Le Gallienne's new novel, "The Romance of Zion Chapel," a story of London life, will be published by John Lane at The Bodley Head, March 25.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press "Alfred Tennyson, His Home, His Friends, and His Work," by Miss Elizabeth L. Cary. Miss Cary has designed the cover of her own book.

Literature says that Mr. Stephen Crane is in England, "where he has been devoting himself partly to the writing of poetry, for which he is even less known in England than in America." Some three years ago Mr. Crane brought out a volume of verse entitled "The Black Riders and Other Lines," through Copeland & Day of Boston. Since then his muse has been silent, save for vagrant awakenings that made themselves evident from time to time in the newspapers and in certain magazines.

"La Cour d'Assises," by Jean Cruppi, recently published in Paris by Calmann Levy, shows the legal procedure under which the late trial of Emile Zola was conducted before the Assizes of the Seine. It is an interesting expostion of the jurisdiction of the Court d'Assises, and gives the authority for the legal idiosyncrasies, if not absolute perversions of justice that characterized the recent trial.

The April Century will include an article by Privy Councilor Slaby of Charlottenburg, Germany, entitled "The New Telegraphy." It deals with the subject of telegraphing between two places without the use of connecting wires. Dr. Slaby recently, at the request of the Kaiser, established connections in this way between a church at Potsdam and a war balloon. A fac-simile of the first message sent is among the illustrations to the article. Hamlin Garland contributes a novelette of Western life entitled "A 'Good Fellow's' Wife," illustrated by André Castaigne. The illustrations accompanying Gustav Kobbé's "Heroes of the Life-saving Service" include a reproduction of the famous painting by Winslow Homer, "The Life Line." The artist Joseph Pennell shows a new treatment of landscape in the illustrations that accompany "Over the Alps on a Bicycle," written by his wife, Elizabeth Robins Pennell. "An Artist Among the Fellaheen," written and illustrated by R. Talbot Kelly, is descriptive of the peasant class of Egypt. Aline Gorren tells about "The Superfluous Critic." "Rimrod the Poet" forms the theme of an article by L. Frank Tooker, himself a poet of rare merit. Papers on the coal mining industry are treated of according to the sociological aspect, casual impressions, the political and economical side, and from the geological point of view, respectively, by Henry Edward Rood, Jay Hambridge, Edward Atkinson, and Edward W. Parker of the United States Geological Survey.

Tréguier, the Breton town where Ernest Renan was born, never loses an opportunity to honor the memory of its illustrious child. On the last anniversary of the day of his birth the Municipal Council decided to name a street after the author of "La Vie de Jésus." In 1896 the Council placed a memorial tablet in the wall of the house where he was born, at Rue Stanko and Grande Rue.

The first of Senator George F. Hoar's articles on "The Life of a Boy Sixty Years Ago," is published in The Youth's Companion of March 10.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish March 25 "Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden," a book of garden flowers and plants, written by Mrs. C. W. Earle.

"Greek Tragedy in the Light of Vase Paintings," by J. H. Huddleston, is the title of a book to be published in a few days by the Macmillan Company. The work deals with the traces of tragedy in vase paintings, and the twenty-nine illustrations are meant to present all the pictures that probably owe their origin to the plays of Aeschylus and Euripides. It has been pretty well proved, by the way, that the extant plays of Sophocles were not illustrated by the ceramic artists.

A week from to-day D. Appleton & Co. will publish "The Animal World," by Frank Vincent.

David D. Wells, son of David A. Wells, the political economist, and sometime second Secretary to the United States Embassy in London, makes his début as an author of books this Spring through Henry Holt & Co. His maiden effort is entitled "Her Ladyship's Elephant," and is based on certain diplomatic experiences of the author at the Court of St. James. Mr. Wells has already written several clever articles and short stories for magazines and the newspapers, which gave promise that longer flights of the pen would be equally acceptable. He has a refined sense of humor and a delicate irony that tickles without wounding. His "Love in a Hat-Bath," published just before he went to England, has been translated into German and French.

The Countess of Craven, daughter of Mrs. Bradley Martin, is said to be meditating a venture in book-making for the benefit of her American friends. Her theme will be "British and American Society," with their methods and differences in etiquette. "Lady Craven," says The London Chronicle, "is about twenty-two years old, and when at Combe Abbey, one of her husband's country houses, spends a good deal of time among the famous collection of pictures which were left to an ancestor of Lord Craven by Elizabeth, Queen of Hungary. As Lady Craven is credited with a keen sense of humor of a diluted Mark Twain type, it is difficult to believe that the book which she is said to be meditating will be a very serious production."

Among the papers in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly for April is one on economic lessons to be learned from the recent engineers' strike in England by G. W. D. North. W. K. Brooks of Johns Hopkins University has written on the curious migratory habits of birds and fishes. "The Electric Transmission of Water Power" is treated of, with illustrations, by William Baxter, Jr., and the Rev. J. A. Zahm, a professor in Notre Dame College, Indiana, has written about "Evolution and Theology."

The May publications of Charles Scribner's Sons, so far as arranged for, are: "An Illustrated Flora," by Nathaniel L. Britton, Ph. D., and Addison Brown, and "English Prose Masterpieces," by J. Scott Clark, Professor of English in the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

An American journalist, Miss Krout, has a volume on Hawaii in press, with Mr. Murray of London. Miss Krout by no means approves the official attitude which her own country has taken toward the annexation of Hawaii.

John Lane of The Bodley Head announces for early publication a book of "Essays" by Kenneth Grahame.

A new novel by Dorothea Gerard, (Mme. Longard de Longgarde,) entitled "A Forgotten Sin," will be published in April or May by D. Appleton & Co.

Bernard Capes, a new English writer, who has a story now running in Blackwood's Magazine, has written a novel of romantic London life at the beginning of the century for D. Appleton & Co. Glimpses are given of several well-known figures of the era, including Lord Byron. The title of the story is "The Lake of Wine."

"The Political Papers of Francis A. Walker," the late political economist, are announced by Henry Holt & Co. The work is edited by Prof. Davis R. Dewey of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of which institution Col. Walker was the head. The latter's "Educational Papers," edited by Prof. James P. Monroe, will be brought out at about the same time.

Henry Holt & Co. promise for early publication "Fighting for Favor," a stirring tale of pirates on the Scotch coast, by W. G. Tarbet.

"Capriccios," a volume of poems from the pen of Louis J. Block, a symbolist of more than ordinary intelligence, will be presented before long by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Charles Scribner's Sons have received from the publishing house of Blackie & Son of Glasgow and Dublin an edition of "The Two Duchesses: Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, Elizabeth, Duchess of Devonshire," which was noticed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW several weeks ago. The volume is a collection of correspondence edited by Vere Foster, and richly illustrated by copies from old portraits. Besides the two Duchesses it deals with the correspondence of the Earl of Bristol, the Countess of Bristol, Lord and Lady Byron, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Augustus Foster, and others. The letters were written between the years 1777 and 1859.

Two books by Edwin Pugh—"Tony Drum, a Cockney Boy," and "King Circumstance"—are among the Spring announcements of Henry Holt & Co. Mr. Pugh, it will be recalled, is the author of "A Street in Suburbia."

Allen Raine, author of "Mifanwy," is to have a novel of Welsh life brought out before long by D. Appleton & Co. Its title will be "Torn Sails."

It is understood that Longmans, Green & Co.'s recent publication, "Industrial Democracy," by Sidney and Beatrice Webb, authors of "The History of Trade Unionism," is meeting with great success in England, Scotland, and India. The work is in two volumes, and describes with the systematic detail of the scientific observer and in the same objective spirit all the forms of trade unionism, factory legislation, and other regulations of industry to be found in the British Isles.

Among the historical pictures to appear in the April Scribner illustrating Henry Cabot Lodge's "Story of the Revolution" will be "The Retreat Through the Jerseys," showing Washington and his troops, by Howard Pyle; John's "Battle of Princeton," "The Surprise at Trenton," by Walter Appleton Clark, and "The Crossing of the Delaware," by G. A. Shipley. Mr. Gibson has made illustrations for the new serial by Richard Harding Davis, "The King's Jackal," the scene of which is laid in Tangier. The cover to the April magazine will have a beautiful Spring design in ten paintings—the first of the four prize covers by Albert Herter that will appear in 1898. In the May Scribner will begin a series of articles entitled "Undergraduate Life at Girls' Colleges," similar to the articles that appeared last year on Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. The first paper, "Life at Wellesley," is by Abbe Carter Goodloe, author of "College Girls," illustrated by the Misses Cowles, C. A. Gilbert, and E. C. Piexotto. "Life at Vassar," by Margaret Sherwood, author of "An Experiment in Altruism," and "A Puritan Bohemia," will be presented in the June number, to be followed by "Life at Smith," by Alice Katharine Fallows, in July. Besides the serials the May Scribner will contain a new sketch by Jesse Lynch Williams, author of "The Stolen Story," entitled "The New Reporter"; "Bicycling as Seen by A. B. Frost," the artist; while Kenyon Cox and Russell Sturgis will discuss photography and art in "The Field of Art."

The Universe is the title of a new weekly periodical intended for young people and busy men and women. Its purpose is to deal with the day's important news the world over, presenting it in such brief, orderly, and clear manner that young and old alike can find it instructive. Its leading department is called "Present Day History," which is conducted by Mrs. G. H. Rosenfeld. In the first number Mrs. Rosenfeld deals with such topics as the Zola trial and the Maine disaster. She knows how to tell in simple and graceful manner tales that stir the heart.

In honor of "Lewis Carroll," author of "Alice in Wonderland," many worthy churchmen and littérateurs of England have decided to perpetuate his memory in the form of a bed in the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street, London, to be known as the "Alice in Wonderland Cot." It is said that about £180 has already been subscribed for the memorial, in which the Duchess of Fife and the Duchess of Albany take a keen and personal interest. Subscriptions may be sent to the Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York City, or forwarded direct to the editor of The St. James's Gazette, Dorset Street, London, S. W. (J. P. Black, Esq., Soho Square) the London and County Bank and its branches, and the Hon. Secretaries, Mrs. Herbert Fuller, 41 Palace Court, London, W., and Miss Beatrice Hatch, Christ Church, Oxford.

A scheme is on foot in England for the raising of a permanent memorial in honor of Alfred, Lord Tennyson, and it is said that the connection of the late Poet Laureate with Lincolnshire might be suitably commemorated by the placing of a stained glass window in Lincoln Cathedral. The Rev. A. F. Sutton, rector of Brant Broughton, and the Rev. A. Wright, rector of Coningsby, have been appointed joint secretaries of the movement.

Anthony Hope's new novel, "Rupert of Hentzau," which is now running in The Pall Mall Magazine, will shortly be published in book form by Henry Holt & Co. It is a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda," and will have eight full-page illustrations by C. D. Gibson.

"Aristocracy and Evolution," by W. H. Mallock, will shortly be published through the Macmillan Company. The book begins with a criticism of Herbert Spencer's "Sociology," pointing out how Mr. Spencer embodies and gives fresh life to the fundamental error of contemporary "advanced" thinkers in defining the social aggregate as a body "composed of approximating equal units."

Brentano's announces ready for immediate publication "The Handbook of Solo Whist," by A. S. Wilkes.

"The Durket Sperret, a Romance of the Cumberland Mountains," by Sarah Barnwell Elliott, author of "Jerry," is announced for early publication by Henry Holt & Co.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish in the Fall a book of Eastern travel by the Rev. Dr. Hepworth entitled "On Horseback Through Armenia."

Edgar S. Maclay's "History of the Navy" has been revised and brought down to date, and will shortly be presented in its new form by D. Appleton & Co.

A series of essays entitled "Life, Death, and Immortality," from the pen of William M. Bryant, M. A., LL. D., is announced for early publication by the Baker & Taylor Company.

D. Appleton & Co. are getting ready to bring out a new edition of Gilbert Parker's novels. The Macmillan Company republished in a uniform edition several of Mr. Parker's stories last Wednesday.

James Newton Basket will publish his new novel, "As You All's Houses" through the Macmillan Company. The scene of the story is laid in a country village in Missouri.

Henry Holt & Co.'s Spring announcements include a translation of "A Political History of Modern Europe," by Charles Seignobos, edited by Prof. S. M. Macvane of Harvard; "The Federalist," edited and annotated with special features by Paul Leicester Ford, editor of "The Writings of Thomas Jefferson"; "The Logical Process of Social Development," by John Franklin Crowell, formerly professor in Smith College; "Music and Musicians," by Albert Lavignac, translated by William Marchant and edited by H. E. Krehbiel; "Eur Aryan Roots," with their English derivatives, by J. Baly, late Archdeacon of Calcutta; "Modern American Oratory," by Ralph Curtis Ringwalt of Columbia University, and "Dryden's Essays on the Drama," edited by W. Strunk, Jr., of Cornell.

"The Fire of Life," a novel of modern English society, by Kenneth Burrow, is announced by Henry Holt & Co.

Among the latest French books received at Brentano's are Emile Zola's "Paris," Lucien Delabrousse's "Valentin et les Derniers Jours du Siège de Strasbourg," Henry Rabusson's "Le Cahier Bleu d'un Petit Jeune Homme," Charles de Rouvre's "Princesse Esseline: Roman pour Jeunes Filles." The German books include Johanna Ambrosius's "Gedichte Herausgegeben von Carl Schrattenthal," Albert Moll's "Das Nervoese Weib," and two sets of stories from the French of Guy de Maupassant.

Henry Gillman, who has been a very observing traveler in Palestine, has a novel, whose theme is laid in the Holy Land, in press at Little, Brown & Co.'s. It is a romance entitled "Hassan: A Fellah," and is dedicated to Mr. Gladstone, with his permission.

"The Diplomatic History of America," by Henry Harrisse, a Frenchman who writes English in London, is published today by Dodd, Mead & Co. Mr. Harrisse has lately received much favorable comment for exploding several generally believed traditions concerning the early voyages of the Cabots to this country. The same publishers have also announced for to-day "From Tonkin to India," by Prince Henri d'Orléans; "Charles Dickens," by George Gissing; "With the Conquering Turk," by G. W. Steevens; "Across the Sub-Arctics of Canada," by J. W. Tyrrell; "American Wives and English Husbands," by Gertrude Atherton; "The Children of the Sea," by Joseph Conrad; "A Series of Letters to Ministers," by John Watson, D. D.; Prof. Marcus Dods, D. D.; T. C Edwards, D. D.; Prof. James Denny, D. D.; T. H. Barlow, M. A.; T. G. Selby, W. Robertson Nicoll, LL.D., and J. T. Stoddart.

George Routledge & Sons announce a new and authorized edition of Alphonse Daudet's works in English, including "Tartarin of Tarascon," "Robert Helmont," "Recollections of a Literary Man," "Thirty Years of Paris," "Artists' Wives," "Kings in Exile," and "Sapho." The books are appropriately illustrated by De Myrbach, Picard, Rossi, Bieler, Conconi, and other artists.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have recently added two books by Amelia E. Barr—"Remember the Alamo" and "The Squire of Sandaside"—to their Phenix Series.

M. Bonaventure has just received from Paris copies of the famous "Edition des Amis du Poëte," of Alfred de Musset, in ten volumes, printed on Holland paper and beautifully illustrated by Bida, Lauri, and Lalauze, with interesting autograph letters of Dumas and De Musset inserted. The tomes are bound in green crushed levant morocco, choicely gold tooled on the sides and back and doublé with crimson levant with lined and wreathed borders.

The Macmillan Company will publish before long "The Loves of the Lady Arabella," by Mollie Elliot Seawell, author of "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac" and "The History of the Lady Betty Stair."

The Macmillan Company has in preparation a volume by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, entitled "A Source Book of American History."

Before the end of the month Charles Scribner's Sons will publish "The Complete Works of George Meredith"; "Music: How It Came to be What It Is," by Hannah Smith; "Tales of Unrest," by Joseph Conrad, and "Sermons to Young Men," by Henry van Dyke.

The New York Times
Illustrated Weekly Magazine
SUNDAY, March 20, 1898

FEATURES:

Bishop Edward G. Andrews
Full-page portrait of one of the oldest active Bishops in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Klondike
A three-column picture of Klondike miners at Dyea.

Our Vessels at Havana
Handsome reproductions of the cruiser Montgomery at Havana and transport ship Fern, now engaged in forwarding supplies to the starving Cubans.

Day in the New York Assay Office
Seven Illustrations of the actual work of this interesting institution.

Possible Auxiliary Steamship
Large picture of the American Line steamship St. Louis leaving the port of New York on a trip to Southampton.

Duchess of Marlborough
Large portrait and six half-page pictures of handsome rooms in Blenheim Palace.

The Drama
Portraits of Edwin F. Knowles, Sam Bernard, Viola Allen as Yvonne in "The Conquerors"; Agnes Sorma, Felix Haney; the London manager and actor, Charles Wyndham; Franklin McLeay as Caius Cassius, at Her Majesty's Theatre, London; Sardou in his home, and a scene from "Trelawney of the Wells."

Music
Portraits of Max Hirsch, manager of the Sousa concerts, and Bessie Fairbairn of the Castle Square Opera Company.

Men of the Hour
Portrait and sketch of Paul Dana, editor of The Sun; reproduction of the painting of Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State, recently placed in the State Department at Washington, and portrait of the late Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.

Grant's Tomb
A novel photograph by moonlight.

Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard
Reproduction and description of the bronze trophy presented to Company H.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUTOGRAPHS AND BOOK PLATES.—WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN, 1,123 B'way, N. Y. City, buys and sells original autograph letters of famous people; also bookplates. Send for price list.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Fair, cooler at night, winds becoming westerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,035. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1898.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday passed the Post Office Appropriation bill. Efforts to reduce the appropriation for railway transportation of mails were defeated, and the provision of the bill for consolidation of the Brooklyn office with the New York office was stricken out.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Advices from Shanghai say a conspiracy to bring about a rebellion has been started by officials in China. England has asked Russia to give guarantees concerning the free entry of warships at Port Arthur. It is proposed to commemorate the millenary of King Alfred the Great of England, who died in 901. Admiral Popoff, aide de camp of the Czar, is dead. The Czar has authorized an increase of 8,000,000 rubles in the expenditure for the Russian Navy. The withdrawal of Russia's demands on Turkey for the payment of war indemnity is said to foreshadow Turkey's acceptance of Prince George of Greece as Governor of Crete. The Pall Mall Gazette says Mr. Gladstone's condition is appreciably worse.—Pages 7 and 19.

Page 1.

Mrs. Antonio Terry, better known as Sibyl Sanderson, the operatic artiste, has been stricken with paralysis at Nice, and little hope of her recovery is entertained.

The annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg was given last evening at the Duquesne Club of that city. The principal address was delivered by Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, who spoke on "American Enterprise; Some of its Trials and Achievements."

Page 2.

Howard Gould has placed at the disposal of this State for the Naval Militia his big new steam yacht Niagara. The offer has been accepted.

The Spanish Minister at Washington yesterday relieved J. M. Ceballos of this city from duty as a member of the Cuban Autonomist Commission.

Page 3.

The Bartholdi statue of Washington and Lafayette, presented to this city by C. B. Rouss, arrived here yesterday from Havre.

Page 4.

M. René Doumic delivered yesterday his second lecture at Columbia University on "The Drama of Alfred de Musset." He reviewed a number of de Musset's works, and praised the dramatist's elegance of language.

Page 5.

Company K of the Seventh Regiment won the Smith Trophy for volley firing by a score of 963, establishing a new record.

At the annual dinner of the Sons of the American Revolution last night many patriotic addresses were made and severe criticisms of Spain were spoken.

In the international chess match the English players defeated the Americans yesterday in the third bout for the Newnes Trophy after some close and exciting games.

Page 6.

The military tournament ended last night, the athletic championship going to the Twenty-second Regiment.

Dwight L. Moody took up a collection for the Cuban sufferers yesterday afternoon, but the crowd was small, and only $800 was collected. He preached on sowing and reaping.

Page 7.

Society people gave two elaborate entertainments yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, in the afternoon and evening, in aid of the Lying-in Hospital. The first was a "Birdies' Reception," acted by children, and the second was a reproduction of Marie Antoinette's fête at Petit Trianon in 1782.

Page 8.

May wheat declined 2¾c in Chicago yesterday on heavy sales by Leiter.

The lease of the Second Avenue Railroad to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was filed at Albany yesterday.

Republicans say the proposed investigation by the Kings County officials of the Park Department is a political move to head off Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for the Governorship.

The police of Brooklyn have had orders to prevent racing in the suburbs between scorchers and motormen, who exceed the legal rate of speed to the great danger of pedestrians.

Page 9.

The ladies of the Badminton Club yesterday contested for a silver cup. The final round will be played next Saturday, as well as two other club tournaments.

Chief of Police Foley of Mount Vernon has started a crusade against cigarette smoking by boys under sixteen years, by arresting a youth whom he found puffing at one on a street corner.

Page 12.

A subscription is to be opened in Chicago for a statue to Mayor Carter H. Harrison, who was assassinated in the year of the World's Fair.

At a meeting of the committee having in charge of the plans for Charter Day, the proposition of having the celebration on only two days instead of three was discussed and referred to the Committee on Plan and Scope.

The Freeholders of Hudson County, N. J., have been indicted for neglecting the Hudson Boulevard and exceeding their appropriations. An accompanying presentment from the Grand Jury accuses the officials of extravagance and bad management.

Three contestants have appeared and filed objections to the probate of the will of Charles H. Contoit, who left nearly all his estate, valued at $2,000,000, to charitable institutions. The contestants claim kinship to the testator, and say they should have a share of the large estate, and that some of the bequests are illegal and inoperative.

Page 19.

Harold Frederic in his weekly cable letter notes the growing feeling of good-will in London for America, which is steadily augmented as kind words for England continue to arrive there from the United States. The recent alleged utterances of the German Kaiser, in which he expressed sympathy for Spain, have completely alienated British feeling from the peninsula. It is the consensus of opinion in high circles that no binding alliance is desired by either branch of the Anglo-Saxon race, but that in case of a Continental league against one, the other could lend the latter her moral support. Michael Davitt's recent utterances on this subject are said to be decried by all intelligent Englishmen, who see in his words the mistaken observations of a misguided statesman in dotage. The subject of Lord Salisbury's illness is dwelt upon at some length in the light of the Continental opinion of Mr. Chamberlain. There is sincerity in the foreign expressions of hope for the Premier's early and complete recovery, for the Foreign Office in the hands of Mr. Chamberlain would very likely prove disastrous to the peace of Europe. It is expected that the French will be very angry with their Foreign Minister when they discover the true reason why the British War Office has been distributing its old service ammunition among the volunteer army. Justice Hawkins had a good deal to say against the London money lender before an investigating committee the other day, and strongly advocated the passage of usury measures similar to those in vogue in America. Minor topics of particular or general interest are also touched upon by Mr. Frederic.

Page 24.

F. B. Thurber addressed the closing meeting of the Merchants' Association on "Our Transportation System."

A decision in favor of John F. Kilgour, the plaintiff in the famous Port Jervis Bank case, was handed down in the United States Circuit Court yesterday.

Dr. W. E. Forest was arrested yesterday in Los Angeles, Cal., for grand larceny on an indictment against him in this county. He is charged with disposing of securities for Alexander McElwee and disappearing with $5,900.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
National Guard Notes.—Page 22.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 21.
New Corporations.—Page 21.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 4.
Railroads.—Page 4.

MR. GAGE TALKS OF CREDIT

Secretary of the Treasury at the Chamber of Commerce Banquet in Pittsburg.

THE REAL OPERATIVE AGENT

Mistaken Ideas About Money—Dangers of a Radical Change in Standard—A Plea for Sound Money and National Banks.

PITTSBURG, March 19.—The annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg, given at the Duquesne Club this evening, at which Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, was the guest of honor and principal speaker, proved the most pretentious and important affair of the kind ever attempted by this organization. The decorations were the finest and most artistic ever seen in the Duquesne Club, and the menu was elaborate and unique. The banquet began promptly at 7 o'clock with 225 guests seated at three long tables extending the entire length of the banqueting hall. The speakers were seated at the centre of the first table, facing the entrance. Banker William R. Thompson was toastmaster, and President John Bindley of the Chamber of Commerce delivered the address of welcome, responding to the toast, "The Chamber of Commerce—Its Duties and Responsibilities."

Mr. Gage's Speech.

Secretary Gage spoke of "American Enterprise; Some of its Trials and Achievements." He said:

"Should a visitor from some alien planet, where the conditions of life did not require that man should eat his bread in the sweat of his brow, come to our country; should he here obtain a vantage ground where his eye could command its whole extent; could he thus observe the detailed movement of multiplied human activities, he would, if an intelligent and reasoning being, find occasion for both wonder and reflection. He would see everywhere men toiling in the field, in the shop, and in the factory. He would see trains of cars being loaded with the product of the forest, the mine, the factory, and the farm, or speeding away to discharge at some distant point their enormous burdens. In short, he would find our land a hive of industry—a million of smoking chimneys, roaring furnaces, and begrimed toilers; here and there great cities where all products are gathered in, to be thence distributed through all the land. In all homes, humble and great, in varying degrees of abundance, luxury, or comfort, he would find the results of many forms of invention, art, and industry.

"If this visitor were a reasoning being, he would want an explanation of all this. He would want to know how all this enormous exchange of labor for products and products for labor was accomplished. If he asked one of our inhabitants this question—even one of more than average intelligence—the prompt answer would probably be, 'Why, money does it. All these things are exchanged for money, and money is exchanged for all these things. Everybody wants money, because it will buy all these things, and everybody wants more or less of these things, and money will buy them; therefore, everybody wants money. It is money that does it.' And this answer would be received without protest or dissent from a large majority of people; yet the answer would be true only to a very limited degree.

Money Not the Main Active Agent.

"Money is not the main active agent that operates to accomplish this enormous volume of production and exchange. It is true that all exchanges are effected in terms of money, but the real operating agent is credit and the instruments which embody or represent it. Nor, except within narrow limits, do these varied instruments of credit meet their final settlement or liquidation in money. Through the agency of the bank these credit instruments, to a large extent, meet and cancel each other without the use of money at all. It is not my purpose to describe the manner of the bank's operations by which this result is reached. I affirm it as fact, and your own general knowledge of affairs will confirm it, without detail in illustration or proof.

"It is my purpose to emphasize the superior power of credit in the affairs of men, and to consider briefly those influences which hinder or help its action. There is in sight in our country a volume of money—gold and silver alone considered, all forms of paper money themselves being credit instruments—something like $1,000,000,000; but, in fairly prosperous times, like the present, the volume of credits, operating in productivity and exchange, is equal to at least $15,000,000,000. If we can picture it as a stream or a river, we can fairly say the rise and fall of this stream registers industrial expansion or contraction. It is fed—this energizing stream—not from physical waters coming down from snow-clad mountains. Its sources are in the minds of men. Its secret spring is the confidence of man in man, united to a faith in the stability of future conditions. Born out of the action of the individual mind, it cannot be coerced into activity. Affected by both reason and imagination, it is subject to the paralyzing influences of doubt and fear; it is equally stimulated by confidence and hope.

The Attributes of Credit.

"It is not a misuse of language to say credit, with its multiform instruments, is the real money of commerce. As transactions increase, it increases; as industry halts, its volume is reduced. It is created as transfers of goods and wares take place. It expires or is canceled in final settlements through the bank or in the Clearing House. It is always sufficient to itself. It asks nothing from Government except the maintenance of peace and order, the enforcement of justice, of equity, and the largest conditions of liberty.

"If, therefore, we would promote productivity, commerce, and trade, we should try to encourage and maintain those conditions favorable to the just confidence of man in man and the confidence of man in the future. The producer of raw material parts with his product in faith that the manufacturer to whom he transfers it will, in due course, be not only willing, but will possess the ability, to pay for it. Likewise, the manufacturer disposes of his wares to the wholesale merchant moved by similar faith. The wholesale merchant, in turn, sells to the retailer on credit terms, in the belief that this man, the last in the order of distribution, will find his credits, extended in small sums to the mechanic and laborer, safe and secure.

"Whatever disturbs these general faiths and confidences unsettles commerce and disturbs industry. Unhappily, the disturbing influences are numerous, and by their interposition from time to time, suffering and ruin result. Wars, the fears of war, crop failures, widespread industrial revolts, shocks arising from the betrayal of great fiduciary duties—these are some of the adverse influences. But none of these, nor several of them associated, are as harmful as are the doubts and fears which arise from the apprehension of a radical change in the money standard, to which all commodities and all credits stand finally related.

The Fear of Radical Change.

"And yet we find a great party, in blind disregard of this fact, placing as a foundation stone to their political doctrine a proposition charged with the most destructive consequences to our commercial and industrial life. This proposition is urged upon the people with a fanatic zeal which would inspire admiration if enlisted in a useful or noble cause. But it is a zeal born out of nonreason, stimulated by prejudice and fed by passion. No wonder that conservative interests unite to oppose it. Few realize fully—the unthinking not at all—the responsibilities and risks that rest upon the man who, by his initiative, assumes and carries on the duties of industrial leadership. Whether it be the large or small farmer, the large or small manufacturer, the builders of ships or of railroads, the merchant or the banker—each of these, according to his time and place, enters an arena full of difficulties and hazards.

"The farmer must employ labor, and yet carry the risk of droughts and floods and take his chance of the markets for his ultimate realization. The manufacturer must embark his fortune in his buildings and machines. He must employ labor and provide for its payment. Nearly always he must assume responsibility for credit obtained at the bank or through the purchase of raw material. He must study the markets which consume his goods. To those who buy them he must, in his turn, extend the elements of credit. The merchant is subject to the same general rules of action.

What the Banker Deals In.

"The banker's relations—not less important—is perhaps more delicate and more involved than either of the others. Popularly supposed to be a dealer in money, he is so only in an incidental and necessary way. He is really a dealer in credit. He has no raw material, he has no manufactured goods; he has only the promises to pay, which evidence the creation and passing of products and wares from one industrial class to another. For these evidences of debts, made perhaps by the comparatively unknown, he exchanges his obligations in the form of an open credit on his books or by his notes of convenient size, which may pass from hand to hand through the community. He thus makes fluid and useful in in the work of reproduction and new exchange those general credit instruments which I have already denominated as the real money of commerce. As a factor in this great movement, the banker must look two ways. On the one hand, he is a debtor always, and always answerable in the legal money of the land to all who present their claims. On the other hand, his ability to respond to these demands and the question of his final responsibility rest upon the quality and convertibility of the undertakings and obligations he has acquired from the community.

"If these represent real values, convertible in the market, if the conditions of industry and commerce are good, he is secure. If they are bad, if new and dangerous conditions arise, he is, to the extent that these conditions be really evil, a certain sufferer. Who more than he and those to whom I have alluded, thus actively engaged in production and exchange, are concerned in the welfare and prosperity of the social state? And yet it is against these that the political leaders of discontent fulminate their burning denunciations. They claim that the money standard, to which for sixty years our industrial affairs have been related, is an oppression and a hindrance to prosperity. They charge that its maintenance is the result of a conspiracy born of 'insatiable greed.' They propose to push our industrial social fabric from the good foundation of the world's money on to the shifting, uncertain sands of an obsolete silverism. They allege that we are in decadence and decay, and that restoration and prosperity will come by changing the counters by which trade is finally settled. I cannot take time to traverse their pernicious logic.

A State of Progress, Not of Decadence.

"In spite of the unsettling influence of their doctrines, which have again and again alarmed the forces that make for progress, which have more than once sent capital into hiding, crippled industry, and sent labor into idleness, the evidences are everywhere that we are in a state of progress, not decadence. Let me cite a few of the evidences: Within twenty-five years (according to them the period of our decline) our population has increased 62 per cent. Wealth has increased in a ratio three times as great as that of population. That the distribution of increased wealth has been general is proved by the savings banks, the number of whose depositors and their aggregated accumulations having grown ratable with the increase of wealth.

"Our foreign commerce—now well on to two thousand millions—has increased in its ratio to population. During these twenty-five years, the foreign commerce of Great Britain increased 13 per cent.; that of the United States, 51 per cent. Compared with Mexico, the idyllic land of the silverite, our export trade has increased 118 per cent., against an increase in Mexico of 27 per cent. What of our domestic affairs? Our railroads have increased in mileage from 70,000 in 1873 to nearly 200,000 miles in 1897, with a reduction in cost of freight carriage of 65 per cent. The mileage of telegraph lines has, during the same period, increased from 154,000 miles to over 800,000 miles, with an average reduction in message toll of 40 per cent. The production of raw iron has increased from less than 2,000,000 tons per annum to about 12,000,000 tons; coal, from 47,000,000 tons to 180,000,000 tons; petroleum, from 6,000,000 barrels to 60,000,000 barrels.

Manufacturing in the South.

"The new South has become a new manufacturing empire. Our average annual exportable surplus of wheat is from three to four times greater than in any year in our history prior to 1873—the fateful year which dates our ruin. Within fourteen years the number of tons of freight carried on railroads increased 115 per cent., while the number of passengers increased 85 per cent. But why weary you with the record, which supports the brave words of a Western Senator, who lately said: 'I have seen a development in fifty years, with which no two hundred years, nay, no four hundred years, of the world's history can compare.'

"Do not the most common prudential considerations dictate adhesion to a money standard which has been contemporaneous with, and, in its progress, if not an efficient factor therein? Benton and Jackson, more than sixty years ago, argued its superiority, and by their efforts the gold standard came into practical use with us. Are we, who seek to preserve the good they secured, to be condemned by their alleged followers? Is not the statesmanship and far-sighted wisdom of Webster at least as safe a guide as the economic heresies of Democracy's leader? Hear Webster:

Daniel Webster Quoted.

"'A sound currency is an essential and indispensable security for the fruits of industry and honest enterprise. Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium; such a medium as shall be a real and substantial representative of property, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but made stable and secure by its immediate relation to that which the whole world regards as of a permanent value.'

"Second only in importance to a sound currency is a banking system adequate or capable of self-adjustment to the public needs. Yet this proposition is not less offensive to the three leaders of the opposition, who lately coalesced in a joint effort to unite all forces hostile to the present order. Was Lincoln actuated by 'selfish and brutal interests' when he recommended the establishment of National banks? Yet he said:

"'The National banking system will create a reliable and permanent influence in support of the National credit and protect the people against losses in the use of paper money.'

"In proposing an improvement in the National banking law, I have not been unmindful of a conspicuous example which history affords of the advantage which the bank note possesses over paper money issued by the Government. The Bank of France is the largest note-issuing bank in the world. Its notes are issued in proportion to the amount of its available assets. It is not required by law to hold evidences of the public debt or any other security, and yet its total circulation amounts to not less than $750,000,000. When, during the Franco-German war, specie payments were suspended, the world was furnished an example of the stability and security of notes based on the assets of a sound bank.

The Example of the Bank of France.

"When peace had been restored between France and Germany and a radical change had been effected in the very form of government itself, the Bank of France was found to be as solid as a rock. During the war it had advanced to the Government no less than $280,000,000, besides satisfying all the commercial needs of the French people. It was blackmailed and partially plundered by the leaders of the Commune; yet it remained secure in its strength amid all the reverses of the Government, even when the armies of France were driven back from the frontier to the gates of Paris, even when the French Emperor was a prisoner of war and his capital in the possession of the enemy, and even when the State itself was a wreck. It emerged from chaos at the close of the war, and at the return of peace it at once supplied the whole of France with the means for speedily regaining national wealth and prosperity.

"Well might Thiers, first President of the new Republic, say: 'The bank saved us because it was not a bank of State.' It suspended specie payments, yet at no time during the war was gold at a greater premium than 2½ per cent., and most of the time it was not in excess of 1 per cent. Contrast our own experience from 1862 to 1864, when in two years our Government currency had depreciated more than 60 per cent., and gold was, in July of the latter year, recorded at 258.

"Can we not learn useful lessons from others? Is the experience of the world to be despised? Can the stern decrees carried by the laws of our economic life be successfully challenged? Can they be rescinded or repealed by the wild impulses of the inconsiderate?

"In a free social state the individual man is clothed with the power and responsibility of self-direction. His well-being depends upon his ability to comprehend, and his willingness to obey, the physical and moral laws with which nature has environed him. In a Government like our own a similar power of self-direction exists. It is a high privilege, and carries with it great responsibilities. Like the individual man, the Nation's well-being depends upon its ability to discern and obey the economic and moral laws which environ it. We may congratulate ourselves that in our past wonderful history we have so well perceived and followed the ways of wisdom.

"May we continue to be thus guided amid the growing complexities of the great future!"

The speech was listened to with the closest attention, and the speaker heartily applauded. Mr. Gage was followed by a number of legal orators, and the affair wound up at about midnight.

MRS. ANTONIO TERRY VERY ILL.

Former Operatic Artiste, Stricken with Paralysis at Nice, Is Not Expected to Recover.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Friends here of Mrs. Antonio Terry, better known as Sibyl Sanderson, the operatic artiste, received a cablegram from Nice to-day announcing that she had been stricken with paralysis of the lower limbs.

Her husband has secured the best medical advice and she is receiving every care, but little hope of her recovery is entertained.

Sybil Sanderson, who is the daughter of the late Judge Sanderson, and was born in California, was married to Antonio Terry, a wealthy Cuban, in Paris on Dec. 1, 1897. Mr. Terry's first wife, born Grace Dalton Secor, instituted divorce proceedings in Paris in 1895, but the action was dismissed after Mr. Terry had agreed to make his wife an annual allowance.

At the close of 1896, however, she began another suit, and cited Miss Sanderson in a list of seven co-respondents. Mr. Terry entered a counter-suit, and the litigation was pending when Mrs. Terry died. Her death was immediately followed by his marriage with Miss Sanderson.

MRS. BURNETT'S DIVORCE SUIT.

The Well-Known Novelist Had Her Papers Ready in Washington Before Going Abroad.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the well-known novelist, to-day instituted a suit for divorce from her husband, Dr. Swan M. Burnett. The papers in the case are withheld from publication.

The grounds on which the decree is asked are understood to be desertion, abandonment, and failure to support. The last named, however, is only technical, as Mrs. Burnett is believed to have an independent fortune. Dr. and Mrs. Burnett have not lived together for two years or more, and even prior to their separation it had been generally known among their acquaintances that their relations were strained.

Mrs. Burnett sailed from New York for England about ten days ago, having had the papers in the case made out several weeks before, but deferred until her departure. Dr. Burnett has intimated on several occasions that the suit was instituted by mutual agreement; it is not probable that he will seek to prevent the decree.

It is thought Mrs. Burnett will remain in Europe until the decree is granted.

MR. GLADSTONE APPEARS WORSE

His Physical Powers and Heart's Action Enfeebled by Pain.

LONDON, March 19.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says Mr. Gladstone's general condition is appreciably worse. It adds:

"It was his own wish to be moved to Hawarden with as little delay as possible. Whatever the precise nature of the facial pains, neuralgia or the presence of some unhealthy growth, there can be no doubt that though intermittent they have ocasioned severe suffering, and it necessarily follows that his physical powers and heart's action have become gravely enfeebled."

END OF STAR ROUTE CASES.

Old Suits to Recover for Frauds on Mail Contracts Dropped.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Assistant United States District Attorney Knight says telegraphic instructions have been received from Washington to dismiss the star route cases. These old suits were begun by the Government to recover about half a million dollars, with interest from the year 1882. The principal sum was alleged to have been obtained from the Government by systematic frauds practiced in the charges by mail contractors and sub-contractors for the carriage of the mails.

These suits went to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1887 on demurrer, and slumbered there three or four years. Mr. Knight says it would be useless to prosecute them, as the Government has no evidence on which a judgment could be obtained. The routes were in Montana, Nevada, and adjacent territory.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The lake storm has advanced to the Upper St. Lawrence Valley. Rain has fallen in the past twenty-four hours in the Middle and North Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, the lake regions, and the Lower Missouri Valley, and there has been a light snowfall in the Upper Mississippi and Upper Missouri Valleys. The weather is now clear in coast districts, from New York to New Orleans. It remains cloudy in New England and the lake regions, and there is a partial cloudiness in the Southwest. The temperature is unusually high in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic, and East Gulf States. It is decidedly colder in the Central Mississippi Valley, but still above the average for the season. Fair weather is indicated for to-day in all districts except the extreme Northwest. The temperature will fall in the lower lake region, the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys, and in interior districts of the Southwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	39	44	49
6 A. M.	40	45	49
9 A. M.	43	46	50
12 M.	45	56	59
4 P. M.	43	68	67
6 P. M.	44	67	64
9 P. M.	43	65	62
12 P. M.	42	64	62

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57⅞
Weather Bureau	56⅞
Corresponding date 1897	42⅞
Corresponding date for last 20 years	37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 65 degrees at 4:00 P. M.; the minimum was 45 degrees at 8:00 A. M. The humidity at 8:00 A. M. was .83 and at 8:00 P. M. .66.

24 Hours of Solid Comfort

Can be had on either of the limited trains of the New York Central between New York and Chicago every day in the year. See time table in this paper.—Adv.

SURVIVORS IN WASHINGTON

The President Receives Some Officers and Learns Their Opinions of Maine Disaster.

ALL EAGER FOR THE REPORT

No Advance Intimation of Its Character Received in Washington—It May Reach the President Early This Week.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The arrival of several survivors of the Maine and their extended conferences with President McKinley and Secretary Long furnished the most interesting feature in to-day's developments on the Spanish situation. Three officers of the Maine, Lieut. G. F. W. Holman, navigator of the Maine; Lieut. George P. Blow, and Lieut. A. W. Catlin of the Marine Corps, accompanied by Boatswain Larkins, came on unexpectedly from Key West. It was said their visit was purely voluntary on their part, as they are now on waiting orders, and are free to go where they please.

Their long conferences at the Navy Department, and later at the White House, led to much conjecture, it being asserted that Lieut. Blow brought with him the report of the court of inquiry, or at least the general conclusions reached by that court. It can be stated positively, however, from an authoritative source that the officers did not bring with them the report, either as a whole or its general conclusions. It is stated with equal positiveness, and authoritatively, that they do not know what the action of the court of inquiry is, and therefore, are not in a position to convey any information to the President or Secretary of the Navy on that point.

Their talks were confined entirely to graphic narratives of their experience on the night of the explosion. In the course of this narrative, however, individual opinion as to the cause of the explosion found expression. Their opinions, as already stated, were purely personal, and not founded on the proceedings of the court of inquiry. These personal opinions, however, it was learned reliably, were strongly favorable to the theory of an external cause leading to the destruction of the Maine. The officers themselves maintain the strictest reserve, not only as to interviews for publication, but also in speaking with their associates in the naval service. This led naval officers to refrain from referring to the Maine disaster while talking with them. One of the officers volunteered the suggestion that he would be glad to talk if his lips were not sealed by the strictest order. After the conferences with the President and the Secretary of the Navy the Maine officers did not return to the Navy Department, and considerable care was exercised in having their whereabouts kept from public attention.

Constructor Hoover Also Arrives.

Another interesting arrival of the day was Constructor Hoover, the technical expert sent to Havana to identify the twisted plates in the Maine wreckage, with a view to learning whether the explosion was of internal or external origin. Mr. Hoover also maintained silence concerning the wreck. He made no report to the Secretary of the Navy, as he was sent to Havana to learn the facts and then embody them in testimony before the naval court of inquiry.

Constructor Hoover was engaged for months in actual work on the Maine while she was on the stocks, so that he is in a position to know every plate and piece of constructural steel remaining of the ill-fated ship. The divers had found great difficulty in identifying some of the twisted and battered plates from the bottom of the Maine, and it was believed that Constructor Hoover's technical knowledge would be able to make this identification complete.

The conference between Lieuts. Blow and Catlin and Secretary Long lasted for some time, Capt. Crowninshield of the Bureau of Navigation and other officials being called in. It was stated authoritatively after the conference that the main subject of conversation was the explosion itself, comprising a detailed narrative of the officers and a harrowing description of the calamity. Whether the cause of the explosion was under discussion could not be learned. It was naturally inferred that these officers, with their complete personal information of the explosion and their subsequent visits to the wreck would give Secretary Long the benefit of their personal views on the cause of the disaster. At the same time, with the court of inquiry having complete jurisdiction of this subject it was felt that the question of cause might be open to much reserve even as between these naval officers and the Secretary of the Navy. So far as official warrant was given to the purposes of the conference it was said to be confined strictly to narratives of the story of the wreck.

All Official Quarters Expectant.

The keenest expectancy was apparent in all official quarters to-day, in anticipation of the early receipt of the report of the court of inquiry on the Maine disaster. The interest was so intense that many reports gained circulation to the effect that the official document would be in the hands of the President within the next few hours, but these conjectures, on inquiry in authoritative sources, were found to be inaccurate. Persons in position to know had little to add to the fact already made public, that the report is expected within the next few days. A Cabinet officer stated that it would be here early next week. Beyond this he could not go. It was stated definitely that no advance intimation as to the character of the report had been received here.

Senator Chandler was in conference with several of the Cabinet officers to-day, and after leaving them expressed the opinion that the report of the naval board of inquiry would not be received until next week. He thought it would come on Monday or Tuesday, and was quite confident that the President would send it to Congress as soon as received, if of a nature to permit that being done. "It is barely possible," said the Senator, "that the character of the document may be such as to render it inexpedient to give it out until Congress can be made aware gradually of its contents. If, for instance, it indicates beyond doubt the culpability of the Spaniards in connection with the Maine disaster it would not be wise to place Congress in immediate possession of the facts officially, for fear that war would be declared instantaneously and without due regard to all the conditions."

The President May Be Ignorant.

The Senator, however, reiterated his belief, which was the result of his conferences with the Executive officials, that the report and the testimony also, whatever their purport, would be sent to Congress just as soon as this could be done in the interest of the public service. He also asserted his conviction that the Navy Department and the President were as yet ignorant of the contents of the board's findings.

An unusually large number of Senators took advantage of the fact that the Senate was not in session to-day to call upon the Cabinet officers, with the hope of securing definite information as to the Cuban situation. They succeeded only in learning that the report of the Maine court of inquiry had not arrived, but that it was expected early next week, and that it would be forwarded to Congress immediately upon its arrival unless of an unexpectedly startling character.

Some of them found the high officials of the sea department deliberating upon the line of policy to be pursued in case the report of the naval court should have the effect of entirely eliminating the Maine incident from the situation. So strongly was this contingency dwelt upon that the inference was drawn by some of the Senatorial visitors that the department had been led to believe or had been informed that the report would fail to connect the Spanish authorities or the Spaniards with the tragedy. Still, the State Department officials did not make any positive declaration that such information was in their possession, rather advancing it as a tentative suggestion, and when pressed for information on this point replied that they only knew that the report was to come next week, and that they had no advance information of its contents. They seemed inclined to seek suggestions rather than to give out opinions as to plans apparently indicating that no definite course has been decided on pending the Maine report.

MAINE COURT SITS AT KEY WEST.

Chaplain Chidwick Revising the List of Bodies Recovered.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 19.—The United States Court of Inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine continued its session to-day on board the battleship Iowa. Judge Advocate Marix came ashore later in the day. The court apparently held a short session.

HAVANA, March 19.—One six-inch gun and a valuable cable were recovered to-day from the wreck of the Maine. The bodies of two of the Maine victims were sent to Key West this afternoon on the steamer Olivette. Chaplain Chidwick is revising the list of the bodies thus far taken from the wreck. He inclines to the belief that a larger number has been recovered than has been stated, but will know positively as to this in a few days.

MAINE WRECK LAID TO WEYLER.

Omaha Man Who Was with Senator Proctor Says His Adherents Are Blamed for the Disaster.

OMAHA, March 19.—Col. J. H. Pratt, a capitalist and cattle man, returned to-day from Cuba. He accompanied Senator Proctor on his journey to the island, and in the course of an interview to-day said: "We saw the wreck of the Maine the first thing upon arriving in Havana harbor. After examining it as much as I could and hearing the reports of the officials who had examined it, I do not doubt for a minute that the Maine was blown up from the outside, and it was by no torpedo, either.

"At the hotel where we stopped were Consul General Lee, Capt. Sigsbee, and the other officers of the Maine. It was the consensus of opinion among them all that Gen. Blanco was not responsible for the affair, but that it was all due to a mine planted by Weyler and set off by his followers.

"From Havana we went to Matanzas, and there, for the first time in my life, I saw people starving to death—something I never want to see again. The starvation is the result of Weyler's policy. The suffering women and children are nearly all the families of soldiers in the insurgent army, who have fled to the cities for help, and Weyler deliberately planned to starve the families till the husbands and fathers would be compelled to desert the army to protect them, but they will never do it.

"The Cuban people so hate the Spaniards that they will die before they accept autonomy or any other compromise, and will kill any one of their number who will accept money from the Spanish Government for his desertion from the cause. It is an outrageous shame and disgrace that the American Government does not do something for the Cubans, a starving people within three hours' ride of our own country. Nothing will do them now but liberty, and they are dying like sheep before they will submit."

FROM A MAINE SURVIVOR.

John E. White Tells His Experiences in the Explosion, and How He Saved Himself from the Wreck.

A graphic account of the destruction of the Maine has been received in a letter written by John E. White to his brother Luke, who lives at 146 Nassau Street, Brooklyn. White enlisted on the Maine just one year ago yesterday. The letter is dated March 1 at Key West, but was delayed in transmission. The letter is, in part, as follows:

Yours received, and was glad to hear that all are well. There is some talk down here about some of the Maine's crew, those that's left of them, going to New York. I guess when they do get back they will put them on the Vermont for a while. They won't send me, for, in the first place, it wouldn't do me any good to go North, as I am not able to help myself. At any rate, they don't intend to send me, for the doctor told me so this morning. I don't know how soon they will send the others, but they are pretty nearly all able to get around now. We expect some bodies here from Havana to-day or to-morrow, but they haven't arrived yet. Yes, Luke, this certainly was a horrible disaster, and one not likely to be forgotten for a while.

We had one of our own divers go down in the wreck, and he arrived here yesterday. He says that the sights were awful. He says that the men were lying in their hammocks as if nothing had happened. Poor fellows, some of them never woke up. You have been through the berth deck; you know how long that was. That was where most of the men slept. Only two men escaped from there, and they must have been blown through the bottom. I must have been blown a pretty good distance myself, for when I came up I was about fifty or sixty yards from the ship.

I turned in about 9 o'clock, and this thing happened about 9:30 or so. I was just getting asleep when I heard the explosion. It was an awful sound. I couldn't begin to describe it. Then there was a crash, and I was doubled up in a heap and went down. I struck the water almost as soon as I heard the noise. Well, I had all my senses about me, and I went shooting along at an awful rate.

Suddenly I stopped, then I felt everything getting thrown around me. The water was horrible. I opened my mouth once and swallowed a lot of it. Then I tried to swim up and found I was caged in, for I only went up a few feet, and I found my head cracked against something, and I found I couldn't get out. Well, I kicked around there trying to get clear. I went up again and the same thing happened. Well, I about gave up then, for my mind was almost gone. Everything shot through my mind and I thought I was a goner, sure.

I kicked out once more, although I didn't think it would do me any good, and I seemed to shoot through an opening and up I went. I thought I would never make the top. I thought I would burst, but I tell you I did swim, and when I came up it was like a new life, although the air was full of smoke. I came up a good distance from the ship. I could only see one fellow swimming near me. I sang out to him and asked him what had happened. He said he didn't know. Then I lost him, although I found out afterward he was saved. I could hear the shrieks and cries of the men near the ship. I tell you it was awful.

The ship was then on fire and sinking. I struck out again, but my feet gave out, and I thought they were blown off. I put my hand down and found they were all right, but I knew I could not keep up much longer, so I swam right in among the wreckage, and got a mattress under one arm and a box under the other, and there I hung until I was picked up by a Spanish boat. When I got into it, I shoved my feet where nobody could step on them. Then I started to get the water out of myself. They took me first to a Spanish man-of-war, and then to the hospital.

Some of the scenes were awful. I couldn't begin to describe them. Well, after being in the hospital a few days I did my feet up and sent me here. It takes a little time to write this, though it all happened in a very short time. My legs are getting along well, at least they feel that way, for they are still done up in plaster, but I guess they will be all right soon.

LOWELL MILLS GOING SOUTH.

Mr. Pead Looking for a Site in Georgia for the Merrimac Plant.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 19.—It is learned to-day that the Merrimac Mills of Lowell, Mass., one of the largest and oldest cotton manufacturing plants in the United States, will be moved South. Mr. Pead, who is representing the company, is at Powder Springs, Ga., and it is stated that a deal has been practically consummated for the establishment of a cotton mill plant there, to employ 400 operatives, at once.

This plant will manufacture the grades of goods now manufactured exclusively by the Merrimac in Lowell, and in the meantime the immense plant will be moved from New England to Powder Springs, or some other Georgia site that may be yet decided upon.

Mr. Pead, the representative of the Merrimac Mills, has been in Georgia several days, and has visited several points, looking to the location of these mills. The Merrimac Mills at Lowell employ 3,600 operatives, and the contemplated move to the South is in consequence, it is alleged, of the better facilities for the manufacture of the classes of goods made by that firm, the proximity to the cotton fields and the chea

Havana officials that the Spanish propositions will be accepted is preposterous.

"The latter portion of the dispatch speaks for itself. The Cubans will not admit of any solution of the war unless it is based on the absolute independence of Cuba."

GEN. PANDO NOT CAPTURED.

Report Believed to Have Originated in Key West.

HAVANA, March 19.—The report circulated here and in the United States that Gen. Pando, the Spanish commander in Cuba, had been captured by the insurgent Gen. Garcia, is untrue. According to the latest advices Gen. Pando had left Ciego de Avila and was proceeding to the eastward, probably with Puerto Principe as his destination.

KEY WEST, March 19.—It is believed here that the rumor that Gen. Pando has been taken prisoner by Gen. Garcia of the insurgent forces is entirely without foundation, and that it had its origin in this city.

APPEAL TO THE POWERS VAIN.

Queen Regent Unable to Obtain More than Pledges of Neutrality from Europe.

BERLIN, March 19.—In spite of denials, the Queen Regent of Spain has repeatedly and strongly appealed to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria to exert his influence with the monarchs of Europe, particularly Emperor William, to secure their efforts to restore amicable relations between the United States and Spain. The Queen laid special stress on the necessity of maintaining the peace of Europe and securing an etente of the European monarchs against republican, aggressive America, and on the affinity of her dynasty with the Hapsburgs. It is understood that Emperor Francis Joseph, while replying to the Queen cautiously and conservatively, has actually written to Emperor William, endeavoring to elicit a reply pledging the latter to promise to tender his good services in trying to maintain peace. More recently Spain approached Germany and Austria with the view of obtaining assurances that they, in the event of war, would assist Spain in some way or the other.

The Spanish Ambassador here, Señor Mendez de Vigo, father-in-law of Señor Polo y Bernabé, the Spanish Minister at Washington, had a conference on Wednesday last with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, when the latter assured him that, while Germany earnestly desired the maintenance of peace, she certainly would not pledge herself to anything but the strictest neutrality. Spain is believed to have received the same answer from Vienna and Paris.

Señor Sandoval, the Spanish agent, has thus far failed in his efforts as a purchaser of torpedo boats and other warships.

SPANISH THRONE IN PERIL.

Senor Romero Thinks the Recall of Weyler Was a Mistake.

BERLIN, March 19.—The Local Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from Madrid giving the substance of an interview with Señor Romero y Robledo, the former Minister of Justice, in which he classes Cuban autonomy and the recalling of Gen. Weyler as being the gravest of mistakes, and adds:

"Gen. Blanco is unable to subdue the rebellion, which is worse than ever, and the situation with America is most critical. I do not know how far the Americans mean to go, but, in any case, Spain prefers war to humiliation. Nobody likes to die, but sooner death than shame. No Spanish Government could propose the cession of Cuba for money.

"It is a crime to have dissolved the Cortes at this critical time. I hope everything goes well, but I much fear the contrary. Then the poor Queen and the dynasty, who must assume the whole responsibility for the conflict, may both be swept away."

SPANISH PRESS LIGHTHEARTED.

El Globo Says the United States Are Heading for a Downfall.

LONDON, March 19.—Madrid advices of Wednesday say the Government organ, El Globo, assumes a much bolder and loftier tone than lately. It compares the United States to "an immense Maine floating between the Atlantic and the Pacific, some of whose crew, having lost their heads, are seeking to force open the magazine in order to blow it up." President McKinley, as the commander, is represented as "doing his best to restrain his unruly crew."

El Globo attributes the loss of the Maine to "bad storage of her enormous quantity of explosives, arising either from too hastv preparations for war, or from want of proper discipline on board."

El Globo remarks, in parentheses that the "agents were entirely internal," adding:

"But there may be external agencies that will bring about the national downfall, to which the Union is directly heading."

Quoting some paragraphs from the Correspondencia saying that war would affect other nations besides Spain, El Globo remarks:

"To this we may add that the declarations attributed to the Kaiser, (Emperor William of Germany,) declarations which were sought to be denied, are now confirmed afresh in such an authentic manner that all doubt has vanished on the subject. We mention this declaration of the Kaiser's, not that we place the hope of our safety in his or any foreign aid, but in order to complete the picture we ought at the present time to have of the dispositions of the European Chancelleries respecting this event.

"Spain has shown that she can prepare herself in silence and with greater efficiency than her adversary; but, apart from the attitude of Spain, there undoubtedly exist external agencies which may exert a most malign influence when once set in motion. We estimate as worse than a defeat a European coalition against the United States."

The paper referred to then enumerates the possible evils it foresees for the United States, and closes with the following reflections:

"Into this evil plight the cupidity of a few has placed the nation which lives peacefully anchored between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and which to-day finds itself in the dilemma of having to retire or find herself in a much worse position than Spain, which in truth is greater in spirit than in body."

The Heraldo, independent, is in an equally happy mood. While admitting it is among the first to point out Spanish defects, it confesses "it can only smile at seeing the Yankees devoting themselves to the difficult task of trying to frighten us by clamor and warlike display."

Continuing, the Heraldo compares the attitude of the United States to that of "a boulevard swaggerer, who flaunts his dollars to attract the attention of a fine lady passing by," adding that Spain, "like a woman of good breeding, confident in herself, will continue her course, brave and alone, and will pay no attention to foreign posing."

ENGLISH YACHT FOR SPAIN.

Hugh McCalmont's Giralda Said to Have Been Bought.

NICE, March 19.—It is rumored here that Spain has purchased the steam yacht Giralda, belonging to Hugh McCalmont, M. P., the well-known English sportsman.

The Giralda is 289 feet long, has 35.1 feet beam, and is 18 feet deep. Her designers were the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engine Company, and she was built at Glasgow in 1894. Her triple-expansion engines are registered up to 6,500 horse power, and her launch measurement is 1,609 tons. The carrying capacity of the yacht's bunkers is 438 tons, or enough to last her ten days, steaming at sixteen knots' speed. The upper deck of the Giralda is strengthened so as to sustain the weight of the heaviest quick-firing guns, and her engine rooms and boilers are efficiently protected by her coal bunkers. There is a complete armory of rifles on her main deck, and a pair of quick-firing guns are mounted upon her promenade deck.

THE SPANISH TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Washington Officials Keeping Advised as to Its Whereabouts.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—There is no doubt that the authorities here are keeping themselves fully advised as to the movement of the Spanish torpedo flotilla, now en route from Spain. Up to last night the official advices were to the effect that the flotilla had not left the Canaries, where a stop was made to await the arrival of a Spanish cruiser.

Persons acquainted with the facts say that the stop at the Canaries is only temporary, and that there is no purpose on the part of the Spanish Government to turn back the torpedo boats because of the removal of the Texas and Massachusetts from Key West. On the contrary, the purpose as made known in Washington is that the torpedo flotilla will continue its trip to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

It was stated to-day by one high in naval authority that no steps had been taken toward intercepting this flotilla or warning it away. There has been considerable conjecture in this line by naval officers, based on the idea that if an emergency was in fact near at hand it would be inexpedient to allow a large torpedo flotilla to rendezvous on this side.

A course of medicine
For purifying the
Blood and building
Up the system
Is needed now

A few bottles
Of Hood's Sarsaparilla
Will give strength
To nerves, mind
And body

SENOR QUESADA'S INVITATION.

Senor Polo y Bernabe Accepts Vice President Hobart's Explanation.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A slight misunderstanding which grew up out of an invitation extended by Vice President Hobart to Secretary Quesada of the Cuban Junta has been satisfactorily cleared up. The incident at no time attracted serious consideration. When, however, it came to the attention of Mr. Hobart that political significance was given to his receiving Señor Quesada as a guest the Vice President speedily informed the State Department that his invitations were purely of a social character, and that there had been no purpose in the remotest way to give any political or official significance to Señor Quesada's presence at his house. It appears that the Spanish Minister, on learning the foregoing, dismissed the matter as of no importance, so that the incident, such as it was, is closed.

SAID THEY WERE ENGLISH.

W. S. Perry of Brooklyn Writes from Madrid of a Recent Experience.

A letter has been received from Walter S. Perry, Director of the Department of Fine Arts of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, who is now in Spain collecting material for a new course of lectures on Spanish art. He writes from Madrid:

"I reached here just in time to find the Spaniards in an excited frame of mind. I went on the street the evening of our arrival and found newsboys running in every direction with extras, and the streets crowded with men reading the papers. Everything just now centres on the inquiry about the cause of the explosion on the Maine, and the Spaniards are very angry that any treachery should be suspected. We visited the palace this morning, and two policemen called our courier aside and asked if we were English. He said: 'Yes, certainly; we speak English and belong to that great family.'"

J. M. CEBALLOS RELIEVED.

No Longer a Member of the Cuban Autonomist Commission Now in Washington.

The Spanish Minister at Washington yesterday relieved J. M. Ceballos of 80 Wall Street of further duty on the Cuban Autonomist Committee. Whether the notice from Señor Polo was a surprise to Mr. Ceballos is purely a matter of inference, as in reply to a direct question he merely said that he was never surprised at anything. Then, too, he was very guarded as to whether it was a removal or the acceptance of a resignation on his part. He dismissed as groundless any supposition that there existed any friction between Spain's representative and himself because of a much quoted interview with himself which he had discredited. He said:

"I have just been informed by the Spanish Minister that I am not to act as an auxiliary member of the commission appointed by the Autonomist Cuban Government to negotiate a commercial treaty, and that this action on his part is taken on account of my being an American by birth. In accepting the position about ten days ago, I did it with a desire of assisting, if possible, the members of the commission in a technical, commercial manner, but as I find, as reported by the papers, that the powers to be granted by the Autonomist Government of Cuba to the commission now in Washington will probably be very much enlarged, permitting them to go beyond the negotiation of a commercial treaty, I consider that my acting on the commission in any official capacity would be a delicate position, owing to my nationality. I have no doubt that the best interests of every American can rest in no safer hands than those of President McKinley, and in expressing myself as I do, I but voice the sentiment of the conservative element of this country."

Spanish Fours Are Firmer.

PARIS, March 19.—Spanish fours, on the Bourse to-day, opened at 55 5-16, and closed at 55 3-16, against 54 13-16, the closing price of yesterday.

LONDON, March 19.—On the Stock Exchange to-day Spanish fours were quoted at 55, an advance of ⅝ over yesterday's closing price.

CUBA IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Suburban Teachers Think that Pupils Should Be Instructed on the Subject.

"What should be the attitude of the public schools on Spanish and Cuban questions? Should pupils be encouraged to write compositions and discuss the situation?" were two questions that came up before a meeting of the New York Suburban Educational Council yesterday in the New York University Building. The questions were not down for discussion, but were introduced by Chairman D. A. Preston, Principal of Grammar School No. 103, in Brooklyn.

"The press and the pulpit," he said, "are noticing these questions, and shall not the public schools? Let us offset the influence of yellow journalism, and thus teach true patriotism."

Dr. J. S. Cooley of Glen Cove, L. I., said that the questions were of interest to all. "From what I have read of the letters from the people, which have appeared in the newspapers there seems to be a spirit of hatred and vindictiveness in our people's minds. We should teach true charity."

The course of President McKinley and Capt. Sigsbee during the present crisis was warmly commended by Principal Lincoln E. Rowley of the East Orange (N. J.) High School, who said the trouble had also united in closer bonds the people of the North and South. He advised the teaching of Spanish-Cuban questions.

There was no vote on the subject, but the Chairman announced that the sentiment of the Council was in favor of giving instruction on the question in the public schools.

WANTS THE JUDGE ARRESTED.

Jersey Lawyer Committed for Contempt Seeks Retaliation.

NEWARK, N. J., March 19.—Lawyer James R. McDermitt is very bitter against Police Judge Schalk of the Fourth District because the Justice ordered his commitment a few days ago for contempt. It was during the trial of a case that the conduct of McDermitt displeased Judge Schalk, and he committed the lawyer, but subsequently allowed him to go. McDermitt wants the policeman who carried out the order of the Court arrested for assault, and wants the Justice arrested also.

Last night McDermitt tried without success to get Justices of the Peace Bosset, Overlack, Germanus, and Rapp to issue warrants.

TWO MORE SHIPS IN SIGHT

The San Martino (Varese) and the O'Higgins May Yet Be Secured for the United States.

COMMANDER BROWNSON HOPES

Cablegrams Received in Washington Make the Outlook More Encouraging—Both Vessels Are Powerful Armored Cruisers.

ROME, March 19.—Arrangements have been made between the Argentine Republic and the Orlando Shipbuilding Company for the sale of the armored cruiser Varese (San Martino.) The name of the purchaser of the Varese is not stated.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Late this afternoon the prospects became much brighter for the acquisition by the United States of two exceptionally fine foreign warships, namely, the armored cruiser San Martino, belonging to the Argentine Republic, and the armored cruiser O'Higgins, belonging to Chile. The hope of getting these ships had been almost given up, but cablegrams received to-day from Commander Brownson, now in Europe, made the outlook more encouraging. Up to the close of office hours an actual purchase had not been concluded, but a high official summed up the situation by saying the negotiations were getting "very hot."

Secretary Long stated to-night that no further information had been received regarding the purchase of war vessels abroad.

The San Martino was originally built for the Italian Government, and was then known as the Varese, but since her purchase by Argentina she has been renamed. Her dimensions are: Length, 328 feet; beam, 59 feet; draught, 24 feet; displacement, 6,840 tons; horse power, 13,000; speed, 19.98 knots. Her armament is two eight-inch guns mounted in barbettes and protected by hoods; ten six-inch quick-fire guns in a central redoubt; six 4.7-inch quick-fire guns on the upper deck and twenty-two smaller quick-fire guns on the upper deck. All the guns on the upper deck are protected by shell shields.

The first-class cruiser O'Higgins was constructed at Elswick, England, and was launched in May last. She could be made ready for active service within the next two weeks. Her displacement of 8,500 tons places the O'Higgins in the same class as the flagship New York, which vessel has a displacement of 200 tons less.

While the O'Higgins is more powerful in displacement and battery equipment than the New York, the latter has greater speed and can concentrate her guns and fire more pounds of projectiles at a given point in less time than the O'Higgins. The dimensions of the vessel are: Length over all, 400 feet; beam, molded, 62 feet; draught, at mean water line 22 feet. The vessel will have a speed of more than twenty-one knots.

Her engines and magazines are protected from the shot of an enemy by a nickel-steel armor plate six inches in thickness. Her armament consists of 4 eight-inch, breech-loading, rapid-fire guns, 10 six-inch rapid-fire rifles, 8 twelve-pounder and 10 six-pounder rapid-fire rifles, and 4 Maxim guns, which will be mounted in the fighting tops.

TORPEDO STATION ACTIVITY.

Warheads to be Prepared for Shipment to the Fleet—A Buoyant Mine Under Construction.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 19.—Great activity is displayed at the torpedo station here. Since the Maine disaster up to yesterday the station has gone on as usual, and there was no evidence of warlike preparations. This, however, was suddenly changed by the receipt of an order from the Navy Department with "rush" instructions to get in readiness a shipment of shells for the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and to fill at once the warheads of all torpedoes on the island and of those that would be shipped to the station daily until the outfits for all cruisers and battleships are completed and a number of spare ones made ready for whatever auxiliary cruisers may be purchased by the navy.

In addition to the torpedo outfits the men at the torpedo station are working on a death-dealing engine in the shape of a buoyant mine. This is an organ-shaped hollow affair. The mine opens in the centre, and into one-half is fitted a square frame. In this frame, secured in place, are four cans filled with guncotton, the whole discharge being equal to four service torpedoes, of sufficient power to blow out of water the largest battleship. The upper half of the mine is then clamped, and through the water-tight rubber-packed hole in its top run four wires connected with the guncotton. Two of the wires connect with shore, and two contact wires project above the mine a distance of two feet.

The mine is then moored a few feet below the surface of the water by means of a mushroom anchor. As soon as the rush torpedo orders are completed, which will require ten days at the least, the whole force at the station will be put upon the buoyant mines.

The entrances to Narragansett Bay, both east and west, have been plotted for mines by the United States Engineers' office. There has just arrived at Fort Adams for this purpose 3,000 pounds of smokeless powder, 6,000 pounds of ordinary powder, and 3,000 pounds of prismatic, enough to destroy an entire fleet. Rolls of connecting cable have also arrived, and work will be begun to make the entrance to Narragansett Bay impossible. The big guns are expected daily at the fort, and will be mounted at once.

DREDGING AT THE TORTUGAS.

Steps Taken to Make a Naval Supply Coaling Station There.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—An important contract was let by the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department to-day. It was for dredging about 300,000 feet of the harbor about Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas Island, which will enable large naval and merchant vessels to anchor very near the shore to take on coal. This is the first step taken by the Navy Department toward making a naval supply coaling station at the Tortugas, which will now be pushed as rapidly as possible. The Alabama Dredging and Jetty Company of Mobile was awarded the contract at 38 cents per cubic yard.

The department also had under consideration bids submitted for building wharves and coal sheds at Tortugas and at Key West, but they were rejected, and fresh proposals will be invited promptly.

BIG ORDER FOR BROWN POWDER.

Navy Contracts for 4,500,000 Pounds with Two Concerns.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Naval Bureau of Ordnance has contracted for 4,500,000 pounds of brown powder, which is probably the largest single order ever given. This was divided between the California Powder Company and the Dupont Powder Company.

These concerns together are furnishing the bureau about 20,000 pounds daily, and within a week or so it is expected the capacity of these two works will be brought up to 40,000 pounds of powder daily. The order is sufficient in the aggregate to give 200 rounds for every gun afloat in the American navy, and with this large supply on hand, the navy for the first time in years will be more than amply supplied with powder.

COMMODORE FARQUHAR CONSULTED.

He Says the Puritan Is Almost Ready to Leave Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Commodore Farquhar, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, and now in command of the Norfolk Navy Yard, was in conference with the naval officials to-day. He reported that the finishing touches have been put on the monitor Puritan and that she is in fine condition for sea service.

It is expected that the Puritan will leave soon for Port Royal, S. C., at which place it has been reported the Navy Department will locate a fleet of monitors which may be called on for assistance either by the fleet at Hampton Roads or that at Key West should necessity arise. Port Royal is at a convenient distance from either of the two places, and although the monitors are slower in movement than the cruisers, they could reach either place within reasonable time. The monitors which it has been said will compose the fleet include the Amphitrite, Terror, Miantonomoh, and Puritan.

The principal object of the conference with Commodore Farquhar was to arrange for the rapid conversion of iron steamships, presumably the Jamestown and Yorktown, into cruisers should they be needed, and co-operation with the Newport News Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company with the view to hastening the completion of the battleships Kearsarge, Kentucky, and Illinois. The two first named are to be launched next Thursday, and as the last is only 7 per cent. behind them she probably will be launched thirty days later.

THE OREGON SAILS FOR CALLAO.

She Will Be the Largest Vessel to Pass the Straits of Magellan.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The United States battleship Oregon sailed to-day for Callao, where she will await orders. It is expected that by the time she reaches Callao the trouble between Spain and this country will have reached a crisis, and if war shall be declared, the Oregon will continue her voyage to the Atlantic. She will pass through the Straits of Magellan, and will be the largest vessel that has ever made the trip. She will arrive at Callao in about two weeks.

AMAZONAS PART OF THE NAVY.

Lieut. Commander Colwell Reports Officially Her Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Lieut. Commander Colwell has cabled from England that the United States flag was hoisted to the peak of the Amazonas with due ceremony yesterday. The press reports have given the details of this ceremony, but Commander Colwell's official report of the fact has the effect of making the Amazonas an actual part of the United States Navy. She is duly enrolled among the other cruisers, and from this time forward will be subject to the usual orders from the department. It is said that the Amazonas and her sister ship, the Admiral Abroualt, which also has been purchased by the United States, will be taken to New York.

SAN FRANCISCO WELL PROTECTED.

A Strong Fleet of Warships Will Be Gathered at the Golden Gate.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Within three weeks San Francisco will be one of the most strongly fortified harbors in the United States and will have a fleet of war vessels capable of holding its own with a country that has more ships than Spain can send to the Golden Gate.

The monitors Monterey and Monadnock have been ordered here from the south; the Baltimore is to come from Honolulu; three torpedo boats will be sent here from Puget Sound, and the cruisers Charleston and Philadelphia are being prepared for service at Mare Island, as is the gunboat Yorktown.

TORPEDO BOAT RODGERS SAILS.

She Leaves Baltimore for a Trial on the Chesapeake.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—The new United States torpedo boat Rodgers sailed at noon to-day from the Columbian Iron Works dock, where she was built, her destination being Norfolk. She has not yet been accepted by the Government, and while on her way down the Chesapeake will be tested as to speed and control.

If accepted, she will probably go on to Key West to join the fleet at that point. The Rodgers is almost an exact duplicate of the Foote, now in commission. On her first trial trip she broke her engines and failed to meet the requirements of the contract under which she was built.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Additional Engineers and Pay Officers to be Granted.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Naval Appropriation bill was practically completed to-day by the sub-committee and will be reported to the full committee on Monday. The various items in the bill have been covered from time to time in these dispatches.

The most important action taken to-day was the total elimination of the features of the bill for the reorganization of the personnel of the navy, which it was proposed to incorporate in the Appropriation bill. This step was decided upon after the full conference Assistant Secretary Roosevelt had with the full committee yesterday, and with the definite understanding that the Personnel bill would be considered and pressed in some shape immediately after the Naval bill was out of the way.

The committee, however, placed in the bill authorization for ten additional assistant engineers and fifteen pay officers, who were asked for by the department. The bill will appropriate $200,000, to be expended during the next fiscal year on each of the five dry docks authorized by the bill. Half a million is appropriated for each of the three battleships.

Hurry Orders on Swift Torpedo Boats.

BATH, Me., March 19.—Orders from the Navy Department have been received at the Bath Iron Works to rush forward to completion the 30½-knot torpedo boats Dahlgren and T. A. M. Craven. The hulls will be completed in eight weeks, and the boats will be ready for launching in a few months.

The Vesuvius at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which has been ordered here to have her guns repaired, arrived at the navy yard this morning, having remained at the Indian Head proving ground over night. It is expected the work necessary on the vessel can be completed within fifteen days.

Commander Brownson Visits Elswick.

LONDON, March 19.—Commander Willard H. Brownson has gone to visit the Elswick Works. Commander Brownson, Hiram Maxim, and others had a long conference at the United States Embassy this morning.

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET.

The Naval Board of Inspection Has Another Day of Hard Work—The Tillie Offered.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers put in a full day's work yesterday. The board met at 10:30 A. M. in the Army Building and continued in consultation almost until the closing hour in the afternoon. A number of dispatches were sent to Washington during the day. In the afternoon Capt. Rogers, President of the board, made a casual inspection of the steamer Creole of the Cromwell Line. This is one of the best American steamships, and the board is already in possession of her plans. In case an auxiliary fleet of war vessels is formed, she will undoubtedly be one of the first vessels taken.

The steam yacht Tillie, now owned by Lewis Luckenbach, was offered to the board. The yacht, which is of iron, was built in Newburg in 1880 for James Gordon Bennett and was originally named Polynia. She is 164.9 feet long, has a beam of 18.5 feet, and a depth of hold of 9.9 feet. It is understood that the yacht agents Tams & Lemoine have offered the board several fast yachts.

Thomas Manning of Manning's yacht agency was before the board for an hour yesterday, which is thought to indicate that the Government has ordered that additional small craft be selected for the prospective fleet.

The Board of Inspection visited the yacht Mayflower again yesterday at the navy yard, and plans are being drawn for the proposed changes to be made in her. It is generally understood that Commander James D. Miller, who is now in charge of Department of Yards and Docks at the navy yard, has been assigned to the command of the Mayflower.

Congressman Philip B. Low was closeted with Capt. Rogers of the naval board for an hour yesterday.

It was rumored that Surgeon General Van Reypen had been in this city selecting a vessel to be used as a hospital ship in case of war. Any one of the large vessels inspected here during the last week, it is thought, can be readily converted to such use.

THE NIAGARA FOR THE STATE.

Howard Gould Puts His Big New Steam Yacht at the Disposal of the Naval Militia Free of Cost.

The steam sea-going yacht Niagara, now nearing completion at the Harland & Hollingsworth yards, at Wilmington, Del., for Howard Gould, has been offered by him to this State should an emergency arise. Mr. Gould made a formal offer of the yacht without cost to the State, to Capt. J. W. Miller of the Naval Militia, who accepted it in the name of the State. When the Niagara was launched about a month ago, Mr. Gould said that he was willing to turn the vessel over to the Government should it be needed by the Navy Department.

The Niagara is the largest steam yacht ever built in this country. She has a displacement of about 1,900 tons, and is built on plans that would make her a desirable boat for use in the navy should vessels of her class be needed. With the exception of speed, the vessel would class favorably with the cruisers Montgomery and Marblehead.

The Niagara could be turned over to the Naval Militia forces for active duty in a few weeks. Only a few alterations would be necessary to put her on a war footing. The vessel could be fitted with a main battery of 5-inch rapid-fire guns besides a number of smaller guns of the six and one pounder type.

She has a coal capacity of 450 tons, which would be sufficient to give her a steaming radious of about 6,000 miles with a speed of 12 knots an hour. The vessel is fitted with triple expansion engines, and direct-acting type. Her general dimensions are: Length over all, 272 feet; beam, 36, and draught about 16 feet. She is bark rigged, and is fitted with bilge keels to keep her steady. The hull and deckhouses are of steel. The vessel is also fitted with a complete electric outfit for lighting and ventilating purposes.

TO BUILD COALING STATIONS.

Contracts for Constructing Them Along the Coast to be Made Shortly.

A serious matter which has been confronting the Navy Department for some time is likely to be settled within the next few weeks. That is the construction of stations along the coast which will be controlled by the Navy Department, and be used to supply the vessels of the service with coal.

At present the department has no coaling stations of its own, and on this account the ships have been without their full supply, as it is difficult to get the fuel to them. Negotiations are now pending between the Navy Department and a number of contractors for the construction of coaling stations along the coast, and it is expected that contracts will be signed within the next two weeks.

Just where the stations will be placed is not known, but it is believed one will be built at Tompkinsville, one at Newport News, and another near Key West. At present there is much trouble about getting coal to the fleet now on duty off the coast of Florida. Only the smaller vessels of the squadron can get up to Key West, owing to the shallow harbor. The larger ships when in need of coal anchor in the deeper water outside, and the coal is brought to them in barges, entailing additional expense.

Only two of the navy yards are fitted with coal sheds. These are the ones at New York and Norfolk, Va. At neither of them are the sheds large enough to stow any quantity of coal, and the fuel is usually brought to them in lighters. There is no coal supply at Dry Tortugas, where the fleet is now stationed. The island has an area of only four acres, and when the fortifications now in course of construction there are completed, there will be no room for a coaling station.

TO TEST THE HOLLAND.

A Thorough Trial to be Watched by Naval Officers Will Be Given To-morrow.

No experiments were made with the Holland submarine torpedo boat yesterday. The little vessel was tied up to her moorings at the wharf of the Raritan Dry Dock Company, at Perth Amboy. She will remain there until to-morrow afternoon, when an official trial will take place, at which several naval officers, it is expected, will be present.

Mr. Holland and a score of assistants were busy yesterday getting the vessel ready for the trial. The vessel has worked satisfactorily, and all the machinery and other appliances to sink the boat and bring her to the surface again have worked perfectly.

The members of the torpedo gun crew have been drilled in working the apparatus by Mr. Holland. They now have perfect control of the guns. At the test to-morrow the vessel will be submerged and will move under the water. The forward torpedo tubes will be tested with dummy torpedoes weighing about 850 pounds each. This is the weight of the regular Whitehead torpedo used on the vessels of the navy. The dummy projectiles will be expelled from the tubes both under water and above the surface. It has not been decided as yet whether the trial will take place in Staten Island Sound or Raritan Bay. Mr. Holland prefers the latter place, because a greater depth of water can be obtained there and there is not so much danger of collision with passing vessels as in the sound.

Among the naval officers who will witness the trial to-morrow will be Commander Charles S. Sperry and Lieut. Commander W. W. Kimball. The latter is in command of the torpedo boat flotilla, and both are torpedo experts. They will witness the trial from the deck of a tugboat, which will follow the little vessel.

THE MARVEX GLOVE.

This glove, embodying the highest Art in Glove Making, will be placed on sale to-morrow—March 21st.

Messrs. TREFOUSSE & CO., Chaumont, France, recognized as the largest buyers of Real Kid Skins, and the most expert manufacturers of Fine Gloves in the world, are making this glove for the undersigned only.

The Marvex will appeal at once to all who appreciate a superior and perfectly shaped glove.

B. Altman & Co.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

PREPARING THE TERROR FOR SEA.

The Monitor Will Start for Dry Tortugas To-day.

The deck of the monitor Terror was a busy place from early yesterday morning until long after "colors" were sounded last night. The crew were kept at work storing provisions and "dry" stores below decks, and also filling the coal bunkers. Hurried preparations are being made so the vessel can leave here to-day to join the squadron at Dry Tortugas. All shore leave for the men has been suspended, and those that were on liberty were ordered to return to the vessel at once.

Capt. Nicoll Ludlow, commanding the ship, received orders to have his vessel join the fleet at once. The orders were sent from the Navy Department at Washington; they arrived here on Friday afternoon. It will take the Terror about five days to make the trip to Key West. None of the officers would discuss the matter, but it was hinted that the vessel after reporting to Admiral Sicard would probably take the place of the cruiser Montgomery at Havana.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

The President Allowed to Expand the Skeleton Battalions to Full Strength Only in Actual War.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Military Affairs Committee of the House held a special meeting to-day to consider the bill for the reorganization of the army. The bill in so far as it reorganized the army into what is known as the three battalion formation met with the unanimous approval of the members of the committee. Some criticism was made of the phraseology of that portion of the bill authorizing the President "in time of war to expand the skeleton battalions and recruit the regiments and companies up to the full strength provided for in the bill." Several members desired the language of the bill to forbid unequivocally the strengthening of the army except in time of actual, recognized, and declared war, and this suggestion was unanimously concurred in, and the change in the phraseology was ordered. The whole text of the bill was not gone over at to-day's meeting, but at the session on Monday it will be completed and reported to the House for action.

The section authorizing the President, in his discretion, to establish a third battalion for each infantry regiment, as originally drawn, read: "That in time of war the President," &c. As amended it reads: "Upon a declaration of war made by Congress or a declaration by Congress that war exists, the President," &c. A motion was made also to strike out Section 5 of the bill, which provided that the President may in time of war facilitate recruitment to their war strength, &c., and authorize each regiment of the army to draw its recruits from such State or States as may be designated by him. It was argued that this lodged in the President the power to discriminate against certain States. No conclusion was reached on this amendment, and it was still pending when the committee adjourned. An additional section was proposed to the bill, as follows:

"That no troops shall be called out by the President for a longer term than one year (or until peace is declared, if sooner reached) without the approval or direction of Congress."

This amendment is also pending.

BUYING CAVALRY HORSES.

Army Agents Contract for 2,000 Animals in South Dakota.

FORT MEADE, S. D., March 19.—The Black Hills ranches are being scoured by the United States agents for horses suitable for the cavalry. A contract has been made with one large horse company near here to furnish 2,000 horses as soon as they can be brought in from the range.

Negotiations are also being made by the Government agent here at the post for several hundred more horses from other ranches. The army officers here think these horses are to be shipped south.

A Cable for Sound Forts.

GREENPORT, L. I., March 19.—The Government is preparing to connect the fortifications on Plum and Gull Islands, in the Sound, with the mainland. A submarine cable is to be used, and work will be started at once. The distance between the two islands is about a mile, and the nearest is about the same distance from the mainland. The fortifications on Fisher's Island are connected with the Connecticut shore by means of a cable.

Artillery Arrives at Boston.

BOSTON, March 19.—Battery G of the Second Artillery, which some time ago received orders to leave Fort Adams, at Newport, R. I., and go to the batteries at Long Island, Boston Harbor, arrived at the Old Colony Station this morning. They were transferred to a barge at the Fort Point Channel Bridge and the barge was towed to Long Island.

More Men Sent to Sandy Hook.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 19.—Batteries C and N, Fifth United States Artillery, left Fort Slocum, Davids Island, today for Sandy Hook. The men departed on the Government boat General Meigs. Fifty recruits for the new artillery regiments arrived to-day at Fort Slocum.

More Machinery Reaches Reading.

READING, Penn., March 19.—A carload of machinery from Passaic, N. J., has arrived here for the Carpenter Steel Works, to be used in making projectiles for the War Department. Shells will now be turned out in increased numbers and shipped as fast as they are inspected by army experts.

Disappearing Gun at Fort Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 19.—Four carloads of castings for the carriage of a disappearing gun to be used at Fort Delaware have arrived here from Providence, R. I., consigned to Major Raymond. The castings will be shipped by boat from this city to the fort.

GUNS GOING BY INSIDE ROUTE.

A Barge Going from Troy to Florida Through Rivers, Canals, Bays and Sounds.

For the first time in several years the "inside route" through the canals and sounds along the coast is to be used by the War Department to transport some of the guns that are to be mounted for the defense of Southern cities.

The department has chartered the barge M. Moran from Michael Moran, a South Street towboat man, to send supplies South. The contract was signed by the army officials a few days ago. The barge will be used for the transportation of guns now at the Watervliet Arsenal to Dry Tortugas, where fortifications are now in the course of construction. The vessel was towed to Troy, where she will take on her first cargo. It will be some time before she starts on her Southern trip. The barge is specially adapted for using the inside route because of her light draught. She is 98 feet long, of 18 feet beam, and with a cargo of 200 tons draws about 6 feet of water.

The inside course was tried from New York to Beaufort Harbor, N. C., a few years ago. The first of the Government vessels to make the trip South was the torpedo boat Cushing. The trip can only be made by light-draught vessels like those of the torpedo boat type. The course is through a continuous chain of canals, bays, and sounds. It will take the barge about three weeks to make the trip, but it is considered safer to consume that time than to take chances of sending her in tow of a vessel on the outside route, as at this season the coast is stormy, especially off Cape Hatteras.

When the barge is ready to go South she will be taken through the Delaware and Raritan Canal across New Jersey, and then down the Delaware River to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which opens into the Chesapeake Bay. Next the vessel will be taken into the Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal, which connects with the Albemarle and Croatan Sounds at Pamlico. From Pamlico the route will be down the sound to Cove Sound, and then through a canal to Beaufort Harbor and Bogue Sound. The outside trip will be taken from there to Savannah, where the inside route will be taken up until the Florida coast is reached.

The vessel will be hauled through the canals by mule teams, and this means of transportation, while not as rapid as the outside course, is much less expensive. The barge was built at Buffalo last Summer and cost $8,000.

NEW ELECTRICAL TORPEDO.

An Invention of Lieut. Halpine at Willets Point.

The officers at Willets Point are much interested over the receipt of a new torpedo boat at the fort. It is an invention of Lieut. Nicholas J. Halpine, and he expects great results from it. The inventor claims that the boat, which is run by electricity, will be of great value in coast defense service.

The boat is 26 feet long and 24 inches in diameter. Including torpedoes and other equipments, it weighs about 2,600 pounds. A speed of 20 knots an hour is claimed for it. A 250-pound torpedo, contained in the interior, loaded with guncotton and exploded by clockwork, is its chief power of destruction. Submerged, it passes below all torpedo nettings. A cable from the land regulates its movements and its speed, and returns it to land if not successful.

Big Guns for Key West.

The Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company's steamer William E. Chapman towed to the city yesterday a derrick float having on board four ten-inch guns, weighing thirty-three tons each, and two eight-inch guns, weighing sixteen tons each, taken from the Sandy Hook proving grounds. The guns, which are of the latest improved pattern, will be loaded on board the schooner Daisy Farlin, at Pier 13 East River, to-morrow morning, and shipped to Key West. They will be used to strengthen the fortifications there.

THE JOURNAL MONUMENT BENEFIT.

An Attractive Programme for To-night's Performance.

An attractive programme has been arranged for the benefit entertainment for The Journal's Maine monument fund, to be given to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House. Under the direction of William Furst, the combined orchestras of the Empire, Garden, Garrick, and Knickerbocker Theatres will accompany the musical artists. Eugene Ysaye will play "Fantaisie Appassionato," H. Vieuxtemps, and Miss Carrie Hirschmann Liszt's E major "Polonaise." Among those who will be seen and heard are Camille Darville, Hilda Clark, Chauncey Olcott, Miss Clara Lipman, and Mme. Modjeska. Davenport, the cartoonist; Sam Bernard, John S. Crosby, and others will provide features of a humorous nature. Miss Camille Darville will sing "The Star Spangled Banner," assisted by the combined choruses of the Broadway Theatre Company, the Casino Company, the Whitney Opera Company, and the Castle Square

SCHEMES TO AVOID WAR

The President Considers a Plan in Which Spain Would Only Nominally Hold Cuba.

EGYPT AS AN ILLUSTRATION

The Island Would Then Pay Tribute to the Madrid Government—Feeling of Hopelessness in Spain—The President's Visitors.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The President's failure to communicate a plan of settlement of the Cuban question to his Cabinet is explained to-day by a gentleman who speaks with sufficient authority, and in a way to justify the very perceptible abatement of the feeling that there must be a war before Cuba can be free. That the President is considering what shall be done with the expectation that the settlement must include substantial independence, there is no doubt whatever. But he is still for peace, he does not talk of war as either desirable or probable, and he does not give the idea to those who talk with him that he considers war to be inevitable.

This condition of the mind of the President may seem inconsistent with the hum of preparation in the navy and the army. The President does not so regard it. To him it appears to be a plain duty to endeavor to bring about a conclusion satisfactory to the Cubans and honorable to Spain without resorting to the sword. The glowing patriotism of those warlike advisers who fancy that there can be no honorable termination of the controversy with Spain except one involving the sacrifice of men and material does not make the impression on the President's mind that is intended. Nor does he talk of the expected Maine report as a matter demanding his chief consideration. It may prove to be very grave in its meaning. Until he knows, he will look beyond that disaster to find a way of settling the more difficult question.

There have been many propositions before the President. Many of them have been repeated to the public through the press, and much advocacy has been heard here of the plan involving the purchase of the island and a guarantee of the payment of the Cuban indebtedness. Another plan, about which nothing has been made public, has been laid before him. It contemplates the use of the friendly offices, with the consent of Spain and Cuba, to bring the war to a close, confer upon the Cubans the right to govern themselves and control their own revenues, and a recognition of the sovereignty of Spain.

This plan, which the President has considered carefully, and which commends itself to his further consideration, resembles somewhat the plan by which Great Britain and France relieved Egypt from the disastrous control of the Ottoman Porte. The advantage would be, in attempting to apply such a scheme to Cuba, that it would be carried out not by force but with the consent of Spain. It would be provided that Cuba should not only recognize the suzerainty of the Spanish throne, but would pay to it an annual tribute, in like manner to that paid by Egypt to Turkey. Turkey's control of Egypt is almost "mere" nominal. The Sultan does not presume to interfere with its affairs. Egypt has its own flag, which is the Turkish flag with a difference. The matter of flag is a detail. With substantial independence secured by recognition of the Spanish flag and the payment of tribute, Cuba would secure practical freedom.

As for the matter of payment of bonds and the security for payment of tribute, if agreed upon, those are questions incidental to the plan of settlement, and the general plan being once accepted, it is believed by the proposer of it that the rest of the proposition could be worked out to the satisfaction of both sides. There would be no question to interfere about a protectorate by the United States. Unless Spain and Cuba should both desire it, the United States would not be called upon to appear in the matter except as a mutual friend desiring to settle a vexatious dispute. To the President it has seemed to have many points of attractiveness. It should not be said that he has decided to try it, but he has considered it seriously.

Should it become desirable to communicate a proposition of the sort described, it will go to Madrid for Minister Woodford to communicate to the Spanish Government. In spite of the repeated assertions said to have been made on behalf of the Madrid authorities that Spain will not free Cuba without a fight to retain it, it is known by the Administration that eminent and patriotic Spaniards are now convinced that the island must pass from Spanish control. The bitterness of the war now going on there precludes the hope of restoring peace with confidence, and the issue of a strife in which the United States might be involved looks too doubtful to informed Spaniards to justify the hope that it would not end with humiliation for Spain.

The work of preparation goes on at the War and Navy Departments as a matter of precaution. At any moment some unforeseen accident may arise, some rash act may be committed by one side or the other, from which hostilities may arise. The President has imposed upon his Secretaries of War and the Navy the task of putting both arms of the military service in the best possible condition to meet any emergency. The President trusts that there will be no occasion to use the war material which officers are accumulating. If necessity and National honor indicate that they must be used, the Administration does not intend to leave the work of preparation to be done after the fighting has commenced.

There were many visitors at the White House this morning. One of them was Senator Wilson of Washington, who said, after his call, that if the efforts of the United States to bring about a peaceable settlement of the Cuban difficulty were unsuccessful he would be in favor of at once providing means to defray expenses by putting a double tax on beer and by imposing taxes on proprietary articles, checks, and other articles in general use and easily taxed.

Another visitor was Oscar S. Straus of New York, former Minister to Turkey. Mr. Straus came over from New York in response to an invitation from the President, who gave him a very cordial welcome and engaged him in conversation on the Cuban situation, the consultation occupying an hour. Mr. Straus said that the President was very hopeful that a satisfactory solution of the question would be reached without war, and he expressed confidence that the President would find a way acceptable to the Cubans, honorable to Spain, and satisfactory to the United States. He was thoroughly convinced that the motives of the President are patriotic, and that he lacks none of the courage that a President should have to face a great emergency.

THE ATTITUDE OF BRAZIL.

E. H. Conger, Formerly United States Minister in Rio de Janeiro, Talks on the Subject.

CHICAGO, March 19.—"In the event of war between the United States and Spain the attitude of Brazil will be one of 'hands off.' The Republic of Brazil is more friendly to us than she is to Spain, but the people are too clever not to know that Brazil could gain nothing by taking sides in such a contest."

This is the opinion of Major E. H. Conger, formerly United States Minister to Brazil, who is now making his way leisurely to the Western coast, whence he will sail for his new post in China within a few weeks. Brazil, he says, does not know absolutely what position she would take. The President has not figured on it; the people have not thought about it. Major Conger reasons thus:

"Brazil could not afford to lend either moral or material support to Spain because her extensive trade with the United States would thereby be affected. She would gain nothing by joining hands with this country or in tendering her sympathy. She is not interested in Cuba from a commercial standpoint, and cannot afford to be interested from any other because of the condition of her finances. Her President and statesmen are too wise and too clever to assume any attitude that would react upon the republic itself, and in consequence her position must be one of neutrality."

The sale of the warships to the United States Major Conger considers purely a commercial transaction. "Brazil needed the money," he says, "more than she did the vessels. She found a purchaser and made a bargain. There is nothing in the sale to warrant the conclusion that Brazil would assist the United States in a war with Spain."

TO ADMIT MUNITIONS FREE.

Mr. Dingley Offers a Bill to that Effect in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—At the opening of the session of the House to-day Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, offered the bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee providing for the free entry into this country of guns, ammunition, and other naval supplies and war material purchased abroad until Jan. 1, 1899. He explained that the committee had unanimously reported the bill. It was asked for by the Secretaries of War and Navy.

Some of the Democrats undertook to poke fun at Mr. Dingley by asking him why these supplies should be admitted free of duty if the "foreigner paid the tax."

Mr. Dingley replied rather sharply that it was perfectly understood that where articles were purchased abroad and imported the purchaser paid the duty.

"This is a bill to indemnify the taxpayer," observed Mr. Dockerey, (Dem., Mo.)

Mr. McMillan said he believed that the Government should always have the right to import, and he thought there should be a general statute for that purpose. The bill was passed without division.

A SPANISH INSULT TO THE SOUTH.

Mr. Henry Attempts, in the House, to Rebuke a Spanish Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—In the House to-day Mr. Henry (Dem., Miss.,) claimed the floor as a question of personal privilege and sent to the Clerk's desk, for the purpose of having it read to the House, a quotation from an interview with the Spanish Ambassador at Vienna, in which the Ambassador said that if the United States, in the event of war, should incite the Philippines to revolt, Spain could revenge herself by raising revolts in the American Southern States.

Before the reading of the interview was concluded, Mr. Dingley made the point that it did not constitute a question of privilege.

"It contains a reflection against a portion of the people of the United States which I desire to repel," said Mr. Henry.

But the Speaker held that he had not presented a question of privilege, and he was not permitted to proceed.

OVER A MILLION FOR PROJECTILES.

Enormous Government Contracts for a Pennsylvania Company.

PITTSBURG, March 19.—C. Y. Wheeler, President of the Wheeler-Sterling Projectile Works of McKeesport, Penn., arrived in Pittsburg to-day from Washington, with signed contracts from the United States Government for over $1,000,000 worth of projectiles of all qualities of the armor-piercing kind, from four inches up to thirteen inches, the largest made for use in the United States Army and Navy. The contract calls for $551,900 worth of projectiles for the navy, $300,000 for the army, and $200,000 for both departments. It will require at least a year, working continually on the contract day and night, Sundays included, to complete the contract. Mr. Wheeler said that he believed war with Spain was inevitable.

SECRETARY GAGE SAYS NO WAR.

But Our Financial Resources Could Meet Any Emergency, He Says.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 19.—Secretary Gage, in an interview here last night, frankly declared that he did not believe present complications with Spain will lead to war. He says:

"The people of the country are getting used to this war talk and they understand that it means little or nothing. There is, of course, a possibility of war, and if it comes the financial resources of the Government are equal to any emergency which may confront us. President McKinley would doubtless ask for and get any appropriation he wanted. Our credit abroad is of the best, as evidenced by the standing of our bonds. The price quotations on Government securities is the best sign of the excellent condition of the Government. The business interests have not as yet been seriously affected by the possibilities of war."

Insane Over the War Scare.

GREENVILLE, N. H., March 19.—Isaac Marshall, a Nova Scotian employed by Prof. Martin Fisk of Temple, became violently insane this morning over the war scare. Ever since the blowing up of the Maine he has been wishing for hostilities to open so that he could get a shot at the enemy. He thought the time had arrived at an early hour this morning. Jumping out of bed, he grasped a revolver and entered an adjoining room, which was occupied by Miss Mabel Fisk. He took her for a Spaniard, and, pointing the weapon at her, pulled the trigger half a dozen times. Happily, the chambers of the revolver were empty. A physician pronounced Marshall insane, and he was taken to an institution at Goffstown this afternoon.

Methodists Indorse Mr. McKinley.

CHESTER, Penn., March 19.—At to-day's session of the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference the Rev. Amos Johnson of Philadelphia offered a resolution indorsing the action President McKinley and Congress have taken in the Spanish-American troubles, and pledging the loyalty of all Methodists to the Government. The resolution created an outburst of enthusiasm, many ministers speaking in favor of it. It was adopted with a hurrah.

Advance in Copper in London.

LONDON, March 19.—There is extraordinary activity in the copper market, especially at Birmingham. Authorities agree that the supplies are manifestly scarce, and that the stocks are unprecedentedly low. Good brands have advanced £2 ($10) per ton since Jan. 1. The activity is largely attributed to the projected expenditure of the United States for war material, and a possible rupture with the principal copper countries.

RAISING FUNDS FOR SPAIN'S NAVY.

Gen. Blanco Elected President of a Committee in Havana.

HAVANA, March 19.—At a meeting held at the palace yesterday of the committee appointed to secure funds for the Spanish Navy, Capt. Gen. Blanco was elected President. He said he would use all of his influence to induce the officials, military, civil, and municipal, to make monthly contributions to augment the naval fund. The function in aid of the navy which takes place to-night at the Tacon Theatre will, it is believed, realize more than $100,000 in gold. For a single admission to the gallery a cigar manufacturer of Havana paid $1,200. The smallest price for general admission is $10 in gold.

Tickets for this evening's performance at the Tacon Theatre, costing $400, were given by the Navy Committee this afternoon to the commander of the Austrian warship Donau, now here, as the representative of a great and friendly nation, and with the admiration and love of the most virtuous Queen Regent, who is herself of Austrian origin.

Maine Cotton Mill to Start Up.

BRUNSWICK, Me., March 19.—The Cabot cotton mill will probably open on Wednesday next, the strikers at a meeting held to-day voting to go back to work at a 10 per cent. cut down, declared by the company early in January. A large number of families are reported to be nearly destitute, and are driven to resume work.

Official Dinner at the French Embassy

WASHINGTON, March 19.—M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, entertained a large official company at dinner to-night, including Postmaster General and Mrs. Gary, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Long, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Day, Speaker and Mrs. Reed, Senator and Mrs. Wolcott.

Banker Takes His Life at Paducah, Ky

PADUCAH, Ky., March 19.—T. H. Puryear, a tobacco dealer and banker, who was identified with many industries, shot himself to-day and died an hour afterward. He became despondent over protracted illness and recent business reverses.

CORDIAL TALK IN LONDON

The Weekly Papers Strongly Praise the Apparent Desire in America for an Entente.

BASIS OF ANGLO-SAXON UNITY

No Attempt to Court the Old Country—England Has No Designs Upon Hawaii—An Alliance That Would Be a Great Peacemaker.

LONDON, March 19.—The remarkable unanimity of the approval of both classes and masses of the mere suggestion of an Anglo-American alliance compels belief in the sincerity of the desire of the British public for an entente with the United States. The fact that most of the cable dispatches from America have proclaimed that the suggestion has been seriously discussed is heartily welcomed here, and is regarded as extremely important and gratifying, as evidencing a friendly spirit. "They are," as a diplomatist put it, "inspiring hope that the differences of the past will be buried and that Anglo-Saxons in the near future will be found issuing identical notes to all opposed to their common interests."

The diplomatist continued: "It is not any stretch of imagination to say that such a union has been longed for by the best men in Great Britain for many years, not only because of the genuine wish for closer bonds of friendship, but because it is a known fact that all the statesmen of Europe realize that a close alliance between America and Great Britain would constitute, not only the surest guarantee of the peace of the world but would afford proof that the reign of law and individual liberty is to be extended, for the benefit of mankind, in spite of the efforts to extinguish it made by reactionary rulers and Governments."

The weekly newspapers pay considerable attention to the subject. The Speaker says:

"It is impossible for the statesmen of either country to find a nobler object to which to devote their energies and their lives. Whatever the actual relations in which the Governments of London and Washington regard the matter, the American people may be assured that if they wish for an agreement the people of Great Britain also wish for one. We do not wish to ask the Americans to fight our battles, just as we feel convinced that they are far too proud to desire that we should fight theirs. But what we do wish, and what wise men on both sides must earnestly desire, is that each nation shall feel that it has in the other a friend and a brother, on whose sympathy it can rely in time of need."

The extreme friendliness of the British Foreign Office, which sentiment prevails in all departments of the Government, can be gauged by the statement made yesterday by a high official of the British Foreign Office in regard to the alleged designs of Great Britain upon Hawaii. The official referred to, as already cabled, said:

"Nothing is further from Great Britain's intentions than to interfere in any way with the existing régime in Hawaii. No steps in that direction were ever contemplated. On the contrary, her Majesty's Government has recognized that the United States has the foremost interests in Hawaii, and that it is natural and inevitable that Hawaii should be under American influence."

The Spectator, noting the good feeling expressed in the United States, says:

"It does not flow from any desire to court the old country because it may be useful, but is due to the reported coalition on the Continent against England."

Continuing, The Spectator remarks:

"The danger, or supposed danger of the British awoke race feeling with a rush, and the difficulties with Spain only served to increase the latent sentiment essential to the unity existing among Anglo-Saxons. The possibility that the Spanish quarrel may bring them face to face with a Continental coalition made the Americans realize that our race is not beloved on the Continent, and that we may some day have to make common cause. The Americans are quite right in assuming that they will have the support of the Britishers should a Continental alliance attempt to oppress them. If our people once realize the condition of Cuba, half of England would be calling the Americans hard names because they had not intervened earlier to stop the horrors perpetrated at their very doors."

MICHAEL DAVITT HITS BACK.

Gives the Status of Americans and Says They Would Never Form an Alliance.

LONDON, March 19.—A lively controversy has been kindled between Mr. Michael Davitt and The Daily Chronicle by Mr. Davitt's attack on the suggested alliance between the United States and Great Britain. The Chronicle, which up to the present has been the most friendly paper toward the Irish, rebuked Mr. Davitt yesterday morning for his cable message to a New York newspaper, saying it will "ill-serve the Irish cause," and declaring that it is "absolutely untrue that the English ruling classes are in sympathy with Spain and hostile to America."

Mr. Davitt retorts with a letter, which will be published on Monday, buttressing his statement that the ruling classes are hostile to America. He quotes the "organs of the aristocracy" during the Venezuela dispute and inquires how they can be reconciled with "the present hypocritical professions of friendship toward the Republic."

Continuing, Mr. Davitt asserts the right of Irishmen to voice independent views of Great Britain's foreign policy, "in spite of the wishes of the English friends of home rule," and asserts that the Anglo-Saxon in America is a myth, and makes the statement that Irishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Dutchmen, and Norwegians constitute three-fourths of the Americans of to-day, adding that the children of these races "will not permit their Government to form an alliance with that power which is distrusted by every civilized people, an alliance which would seriously impair the unique moral influence she exercises among all nations, owing to her pacific and non-aggressive international policy."

THE WAR THEORY IN LONDON.

Opinion Gaining Ground that Hostilities Will Be Averted.

LONDON, March 19.—The curious mixture of pacific assurances and announcements of active preparations for war which are coming from the United States keep the prophets guessing, but the opinion is gaining ground that the outlook is improving and that war will finally be averted by a Spanish retreat under some more or less specious excuse and an agreement to recognize the claims of the United States, for, in spite of stories to the contrary, Spain is well aware that it is useless to build hopes of sympathy from the European powers.

Commenting upon the attitude of President McKinley, The Saturday Review says it is a suggestive commentary upon "government by the people" that the only means of preventing "what the President calls an unholy war" has been for the Government to "face popular clamor in an attitude of indifference and content, such as might be expected of Russia."

Reading between the lines of the reassuring cable messages, the pessimistic Spectator thinks nothing has happened to improve the situation and says:

"While the President is sincerely anxious to avoid war, doubtless his desire will be strengthened by the advices of the Navy and Army Departments that the preparations are incomplete, and that every week of time gained now may mean the shortening of the war, if it comes, by many months."

New Army Headquarters in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 19.—The headquarters of the Army Department of the Gulf has been established in the Austell Building, the entire sixth floor of the structure having been rented. Col. Hall, Adjutant General of the department, will arrive from San Antonio Monday. After he has opened his office in Atlanta, Gen. Graham will begin a tour of the new department. The company from Fort McPherson, which has been ordered to St. Augustine, Fla., will leave Tuesday afternoon.

PUERTO RICO MAY REVOLT.

Cruiser Viscaya, It Is Said, Will Be Sent to Help the Spanish Officials There.

HAVANA, March 19.—In spite of official and other denials, it is believed that serious troubles for Spain in Puerto Rico are imminent, and it is asserted, though the report cannot be verified at present, that the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, when she leaves Havana, will go to Puerto Rico in order to strengthen the hands of the Government officials there.

Puerto Rico has been the theatre of almost as many disturbances as Cuba itself. The influence of the revolutions in Cuba has generally spread as far as this smaller island, although the spirit of discontent has been checked with less difficulty, owing to the limited area the Spanish army has had to guard.

This island is reputed to have the most healthful climate and the most productive soil to be found in the Greater or the Lesser Antilles. It is separated from Santo Domingo on the west by the Mona Passage, and has the Virgin Isles on the east. Its area is 3,530 square miles, while its dependencies, the islets of Culebra, Mona, and others, add 184 square miles more. A range of mountains, the Sierra Cayey, crosses the island from east to west, and a great number of fertile valleys are inclosed in suprs from this low middle range. The soil is well watered, and the plains and lowlands are exceedingly productive. The highest peak of the Cayeys is Mount Yunque, 3,688 feet above sea level. Earthquakes are rare. Even in Summer the heat is not severe, and the Winters are delightful and invigorating. Fevers are rare and foreigners become easily acclimated.

The island was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and has been under Spanish rule ever since its conquest by Ponce de Leon in 1509-18. As Governor, Ponce waged a war of extermination against the natives, and in 1518 there were only Spaniards and slaves left on the island. Slaves were afterward imported extensively from Africa and Cuba. The institution of slavery was abolished in 1873, five years before it was in Cuba. In 1887, Puerto Rico had a population of 807,708, of whom there was a smaller percentage of negroes than in any of the other Spanish West Indies. It has been estimated that the natives in 1509, when the Spaniards began their war of depopulation, numbered at least 700,000.

The forests are now found only on the sides of mountains, and almost every acre of ground is under cultivation. The chief products are sugar, coffee, and tobacco, all of which are exported in large quantities. Indian corn is raised for home consumption only. Tropical fruits are abundant. Grazing is a flourishing industry, and quantities of cattle are shipped to the Island of Cuba.

Among mineral products are gold, iron, coal, lead and copper, though none is produced in considerable quantity.

The trade of Puerto Rico has been largely carried on with this country. This has grown in the line of exports, but the Spanish customs duty has made it unprofitable to import goods from America. In 1887 the exports were valued at $10,181,291, the United States taking more than any other country. The imports in the same year amounted to $10,198,000, mainly from Great Britain and Spain. The United States ranked third.

The island has inferior traffic facilities in the interior. A railway to girdle the island, so as to develop all the entire inland country, has long been projected. Along the coast water transportation affords abundant facilities, and boats ply more or less regularly between Ponce, the principal town and seaport, and this country and England. Ponce has a population of about 30,000, and has a fairly good harbor.

Spain jealously guards the island, and every appearance of discontent is promptly suppressed by the army. In spite of this vigilance, however, revolts have been frequent. As a rule they have not been permitted to develop to an extent that imperiled Spanish rule. This has been largely due to the fact that the Puerto Rico revolutionists have not risen until their Cuban sympathizers had been nearly suppressed, and the army could turn its undivided attention to the little island. There was a revolt in 1870 and another last year, but neither was serious. The present one, occurring at a time when the revolutions in Cuba and in the Philippine Islands are occupying all the energies of Spain, promises to be far more important.

GIVING RELIEF TO CUBANS.

It Is Said a Third of the Supplies Went to Spaniards.

Horatio Rubens, counsel of the Cuban Junta, in discussing the relief work among the reconcentrados, said that prior to the distribution of supplies entirely in the hands of the Red Cross Society fully one-third of the provisions sent from this country was taken by the Spaniards before the packages left the customs houses. The supplies were invoiced as so many cases. These cases were opened and a large part of their contents abstracted. Some of these supplies, according to Mr. Rubens, are still exposed for sale in Havana and other Spanish cities.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—In connection with the relief measures being extended to Cuba, the suggestion was made to-day that the relief supplies were going exclusively to the pro-Spanish sufferers and not to those within the insurgent lines. This has been suggested as a possible cause for difference, as it is said that the authorities here feel that there should be no discrimination among the sufferers because of their political affiliation.

MISS BARTON WOULD BUILD HOUSES.

She Has a Scheme Which Is Made Fun of in Havana.

HAVANA, March 19.—In a semi-satirical editorial, entitled "All for Humanity," La Lucha to-day refers to the fact that Spain is entertaining the people with a carnival, and Cuba is deeply interested in the coming elections, while the United States seem to be entirely devoted to humanity. The editorial says the relief work is so widespread and so greatly varied here that it is impossible not to suspect that there is some other motive for it than charity, and hints at a desire to Americanize Cuba.

The paper says of Miss Barton's offer to build houses for the sufferers that "in time these might grow into Yankee colonies, with the Stars and Stripes floating from each house." The editorial is written in a good-humored tone.

Miss Clara Barton, after calling upon Capt. Gen. Blanco, at his suggestion visited the heads of the Colonial Government. The autonomists treated her with such distinguished courtesy that she broached to them the subject of the allotment of lands to poor Cubans, engaging to furnish their houses from America, and also to superintend any colonies thus formed. Miss Barton was told that the matter would be carefully considered. After she had left the officials said: "We are Spanish; does she think she can make Yankees of us? Her desire must be to Americanize the Creoles."

SWIFTEST OF ALL DESTROYERS.

John B. Herreshoff Expected to Sign a Contract for 32½ Knot Vessels.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 19.—John B. Herreshoff, head of the noted shipbuilding firm at Bristol, left this afternoon for Washington ostensibly to consult the Navy Department concerning the boats now under construction at the works here, but really it is understood from a high official to sign a contract to construct for the United States the two fastest torpedo boat destroyers in the world.

It is said that previous to his recent return from Washington, where he had had a long consultation with Secretary Long, Mr. Herreshoff agreed to build two 32½-knot destroyers on lines similar to the Thornycroft 31-knot fliers for $350,000 each, and to turn them over to the Government by Jan. 15 next.

The Government has recognized the inferiority of its naval force to Spain's in torpedo boat destroyers, and has decided to build as many vessels of this type as practicable immediately. The 22½ knot torpedo boat Morris will be finished by April 15, and it will not be surprising if work is begun shortly thereafter on the destroyers. The new boats are to be at least two knots faster than those now building at the Bath (Me.) Iron Works, and will be much larger.

Lieut. Catlin Arrives Home.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 19.—First Lieutenant of Marines Albertus W. Catlin of the Maine arrived at his home, in Newburg, to-night from Key West. He went directly to his home, the Oakley, on Grand Street, where he was greeted by his wife and child, whom he had not seen for months.

GEN. McLEER'S WAR TALK.

He Thinks the Twenty-third Regiment May See Active Service.

The Twenty-third Regiment was reviewed last night by Brig. Gen. James McLeer at the armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. Over 8,000 persons were present. After the review, marksmen's badges were presented by the General. Twenty-three experts' badges were given, 39 sharpshooters', and 637 marksmen's. The Oliver Aggregate Medal, for highest individual aggregate score in the Second Brigade, went to Capt. Frederick B. Wells of Company B, whose score was 173 out of a possible 200. Company B received the State prize given to the company having the highest figure of merit. Its record was 70 per cent. The prize for the highest qualification score at Creedmoor was awarded to Corp. W. A. Spofford of Company B, whose score was 45 out of a possible 50.

After the review members of Company H presented to the regiment a bronze group entitled "The Defense of the Flag," in honor of First Lieut. Clifford T. Schofield, who died in August last.

Gen. McLeer addressed the regiment, in which he commented upon its wonderful record in sharpshooting. He said there was no better indication of the readiness of the regiment for emergencies.

"Boys," he said, "you are preparing to go to your camp in July, but I do not think you will go there. I think you will go to another camp."

As this was considered an allusion to the possible war with Spain, it was greeted with wild applause.

Continuing, Gen. McLeer said that the President had the right to call out the National Guard direct without reference to the Governors of States.

SEALER BACK FROM ICE FIELDS.

The Greyhound Reaches St. John's—Loss of the Water Lily.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 19.—The sealing schooner Greyhound arrived to-day at Tilt Cove from the ice fields in a badly damaged condition. She reports that the schooner Water Lily is a total wreck at Grey Island. The crew are safe.

All the indications point to a successful fishery. The weather conditions are favorable, and seals are plentiful in northern waters.

EX-BANK CASHIER GUILTY.

Will Be Sentenced by the Court at Covington, Ky., To-morrow.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 19.—In the United States Court in Covington, Ky., Judge Taft on the bench, the jury in the case of The United States against Thomas B. Youtzy, ex-cashier of the First National Bank of Newport, Ky., charged with misappropriating the bank funds and otherwise violating the Federal banking laws, to-day was found guilty on thirty of the thirty-two counts in the indictment against him.

He will appear in court for sentence Monday.

C. B. ROUSS'S GIFT ARRIVES.

Bartholdi Statue of Washington and Lafayette Comes from Havre.

The steamer Myrtle Dean, from Havre, which arrived yesterday morning, brought the statue of Washington and Lafayette which has been presented to this city by Charles Broadway Rouss. The statue, which is in bronze, is by Bartholdi, and is a duplicate of that erected in Paris recently.

The figures are ten feet in height, and represent Lafayette bringing Washington the news that France has sent help to the American patriots. The statue will rest on a granite base, the whole to be thirty-five feet in height. The statue was presented to the city through the Mayor on Feb. 18. The Municipal Art Commission will select a site.

FIGHT FOR CORONER IN ATLANTA

ATLANTA, Ga., March 19.—The impending fight for Coroner promises to be interesting. For many years the office has been given to some Confederate veteran who lost a leg in the service, but now Robert Bruce, a well-known young military man with two legs has determined to try to break the precedent.

The fight for Coroner has always been warmly contested, but this year it is likely to be hotter than ever. In the past the rivalry was so keen that the candidates would measure stumps to see which had the shortest. Now it is a case of two legs against one.

MESABA MEN TRY TO AGREE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 19.—The operators of the Mesaba iron mines are seeking an agreement among themselves, with every prospect of success. The old range operators some time ago formed the Bessemer Ore Association, and the Mesaba Range men refused to enter the agreement, as they did last year. The result last year was disastrous to the Mesaba operators, the price of their ore sinking to a very low figure.

This year the Mesaba men are trying to get together to maintain prices. This week their object was almost attained, when an unforeseen obstacle arose and delayed matters. The belief is strongly expressed that the objections will be overcome at a meeting to be held in this city some time next week.

Fined for Talking to a Juror.

NEW HAVEN, March 19.—The case of Benjamin C. Lum, chief clerk of the New Haven Savings Bank, charged with embracery in trying to influence John R. S. Todd, a juror in the Clayton will case, was tried before Judge Bishop in the City Court to-day, and Lum, who pleaded guilty to the statutory count of talking to a juror, was fined the maximum penalty of $100.

Assault by Strikers at Houston, Texas.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 19.—The street car company, whose lines have been tied up for four days on account of a strike of employes, endeavored to get a car out to-day. H. V. Chase, Superintendent, acting as conductor, was roughly handled by a mob which rushed up to stop the car. He is seriously wounded. No cars are now being run. One arrest was made.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 19.—The Schiller piano factory at Oregon was burned today. Loss, $90,000, partly insured.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., March 19.—The Forestine Remedy Works were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $1,000.

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 19.—Fire which started this evening in the clothing store of W. H. Floyd & Co. damaged their stock and that of Mitchell & Co., dry goods dealers, to the extent of over $20,000.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., March 19.—The club house, cottage, and stable on Mount Washington, owned by Leonard D. Hosford and other New York men, were burned this morning with their contents. Loss, $42,000; insured.

DETROIT, Mich., March 19.—Fire started at 10 o'clock to-night in the upper portion of a four-story building near the foot of Woodward Avenue, occupied by J. T. Wing & Co., ship chandlers and rubber goods dealers, and by T. W. Noble's sail lofts. Contents damaged $50,000; loss on building, $25,000; partially insured.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 19.—A fire at a late hour last night burned one of the largest grinding mills and storehouses of the Dover snuff mills at Spotswood. The contents, including valuable machinery and a large quantity of finished goods, was also consumed, and the loss will be about $20,000, which is partly covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

Manhattan and Bronx.

9:20 A. M.—455 Third Avenue; Charles Kohler; no damage.

9:30 A. M.—235 Second Street; Sol. Cohen; damage, $10.

2:30 P. M.—471 Tenth Avenue; Stevenson's brewery; damage, $1,000.

4 P. M.—355 West Fifty-second Street; T. Gibbons; damage slight.

4:30 P. M.—1,828 Madison Avenue; E. Choate; damage, $150.

8:30 P. M.—804 Columbus Avenue; Henry Wright; damage trifling.

BEST & CO.

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Good Things for Children at Low Prices.

Boys' Sailor Suits, of Alstatia serge, a fabric made especially for us, light in weight, but designed to withstand the rough wear of the average boy. Nine handsome colorings, neatly embroidered and silk sailor tie, 6.50

Boys' Sailor Blouses, with sailor collar and tie to match; all new colors in percale, 48c.

Girls' Shirt Waists, fine pink or blue lawn, with white polka dot, full front, detachable collar; a perfect fitting waist, 75c.

School Hose for Boys or Girls, fast black, double heels and toes, three grades; very heavy, medium weight and fine, 25c.

Little Boys' Box Plaited Dress, blue and white, and pink and white check or striped gingham. Fancy pointed collar neatly finished with embroidery, 2, 3 & 4 yrs., 98c.

White Embroidered Silk Caps, silk lined and softly wadded, top trimming of pretty lace and baby ribbon, 58c.

Babies' Long Cloaks, fine white China silk pointed collar, trimmed with baby ribbon and double ruffle of embroidered silk. This dainty little garment is neatly finished throughout, 5.00

Girls' Flannel Shirt Waists, navy blue or red, with white polka dot; blouse front, detachable white collar, 3.35

Boys' Stylish Reefers, all wool, fast color blue serge; sleeves and back cut full to allow an easy fit over kilts, 2, 3 & 4 yrs., 3.75

Babies' Laced Shoes, soft leather soles; mothers prefer these to moccasins, as they retain the shape and cannot be kicked off, 85c.

This list might be continued indefinitely without happening to mention the particular article you want—and yet, if it is anything for Children, we have it—and at a moderate price.

60-62 West 23d Street.

BURGLARS GET $10,000.

The Bank of Franklin, Ill., Robbed of That Amount by Bold Thieves.

FRANKLIN, Ill., March 19.—The Bank of Franklin was robbed of $10,000 in cash last night and the burglars were successful in making their escape. The men had broken open a blacksmith shop near by, and, with tools secured there, forced open the front door of the bank, and, once inside, they wrenched the locks from the brick and stone vault containing the safe.

The combination of the safe was wrenched off by an alligator wrench, and a charge of nitro-glycerine inserted. The explosion must have been terrific, for parts of the safe were blown almost through the brick vault. The burglars had yet to open the coin box, but this was an easy matter. All the money, except $400 in silver and $1,000 in currency, was in gold.

After the robbery the men stole a handcar and went to Jacksonville, the car being found near there this afternoon and also two of the safety deposit boxes stolen from the bank. The Chief of Police of Jacksonville wired this afternoon that three strangers were there early this morning looking for clothing, but none of the stores were yet open. They boarded a Chicago and Alton train for the South. It is believed that these three were the men. The Jacksonville Chief was able to furnish a minute description of the three men, and this has been sent to St. Louis and to other Southern cities and also to the Eastern cities.

No one heard the explosion nor was anything known of the deed until the bank was opened for business this morning. Although handicapped for funds, the bank transacted business all day, and will continue to do so.

COWED A TRAMP WITH DOUGH.

Chicago Girl Encased His Head in a Mask of It and Ordered Him Out.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Miss Gisella Bond was standing before the kitchen table at 689 Armitage Avenue to-day. In front of her was a large pan of fat, sticky dough. As she was kneading there was a knock at the kitchen door. She opened it and was confronted by a dirty-looking tramp.

"Please, Ma'am, can you give a hungry man somthing to eat?" he asked.

Miss Bond attempted to close the door for reply, but the tramp was not to be put off, and, jumping inside the kitchen, he seized the young woman by the throat and hissed:

"Have a care, woman!"

Not in the least perturbed, Miss Bond took up her pan and overturned the contents on the intruder's head. Then, as the dough streamed down the tramp's countenance she patted and punched it like a lightning sculptor at a dime museum, and in less than a minute had his head and face encased in a mask of the stuff.

"Now get out, if you've had enough," she commanded, as she stepped back to admire her handiwork.

The frantic man clawed enough of the dough away from his eyes to be able to see the door and bolted into the alley. Miss Bond watched him depart and then ran to her mother's arms and collapsed.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:03	Sun sets...6:12	Moon rises...4:59

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:59	Gov. Isl'd...6:28	H. Gate....8:17
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:25	Gov. Isl'd...6:58	H. Gate....8:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Santo Domingo, Havana		
Mexican ports	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
MONDAY, MARCH 21.		
Aller, Demerara	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti, Trinidad, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, MARCH 22.		
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Schleswig, St. Marc, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores		
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.		
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Navarre, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Hav

STATE LEGISLATIVE WORK

One Scandal Following Another in the Rush Attending the Close of the Session.

THE LOBBY'S BOLD TACTICS

Powerful Influences Exerted in Behalf of the Eldridge Railroad Bill, the Burns Insurance Bill, and Other Measures.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Legislature of 1898 is making an unsavory record for itself in its closing stage. Scandal is following fast upon scandal. The swarm of lobbyists who made a pretense of keeping decently out of sight earlier in the session have come out into the open in the last few days and fairly press upon the brass railings which shut them from the floor.

If the two weeks that remain are to be as thick with questionable doings as the past week has been, the session of 1898 will be as notorious as any of its recent predecessors. Charges of "corporate pressure" exerted to influence votes have been made publicly on the floor of the Assembly, and stories of bold work by the members of the "third house" are numerous and replete with circumstantial detail. Bills admitted by common consent to be dangerous to the public interests are being railroaded through amid the clatter, clash, and rank confusion of the closing days. Most significant of all, the more suspicious the bill the more solidly do the Platt and Croker elements fuse upon it.

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The most startling incident of the week has been the passage by the Assembly of the now notorious Eldridge Railroad bill, to which attention was first directed in these dispatches, and the unheard-of speed with which it was sent to the Senate and hurried to the calendar there. The bill pretended to make a few general and unimportant changes in the railroad law. As a matter of fact, it covers specific dates and conditions which prove it beyond question to be the old Huckleberry Railroad bill, which has been before four different Legislatures and been beaten every time.

Cunningly drawn in a form calculated to deceive any but an expert railroad lawyer, its real nature concealed by bold defiance of the rule requiring that all the new matter in every bill shall be indicated by underscoring, the measure was intrusted to Assemblyman Taylor J. Eldridge, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, who introduced it "by request." When called on for an explanation of the bill Mr. Eldridge blushed, stammered, and confessed that he did not understand all its provisions. He declined to say who had given him the bill, though he admitted that the Third Avenue Railroad Company was "interested" in it. A few competent and conscientious members who took the trouble to investigate the bill and its origin soon satisfied it, to their satisfaction, to Edward Lauterbach, chief counsel of the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Only seventeen votes were cast against the measure. With the Platt influence exerted in Mr. Lauterbach's behalf and the Croker influence complaisant, and with a powerful lobby to reinforce both, there was little to hinder its progress. In fact, extraordinary steps were taken to hurry it to the Senate, where it was immediately referred to the Railroad Committee, reported favorably, and placed on the calendar the day after it had passed the Assembly.

Able lawyers in the Assembly pronounce this one of the most dangerous and far-reaching measures proposed this session. Yet so powerful was the "machine" influence in its favor that only one speech was made against it, that of Assemblyman Laimbeer, the Independent Republican member. Its passage by the Senate, apparently, is a foregone conclusion.

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On a par with the Eldridge bill is what has come to be known as the "Genesee Water Grab." This bill, introduced by Senator Parsons of Rochester, proposes to authorize the Genesee River Company to build a dam at Portageville, Wyoming County, flood fourteen square miles of territory, utilize the water and electric power created thereby, and sell water to the State for the use of the Erie Canal. The Genesee is the second largest stream in the State. When the Erie Canal is deepened, it will have to draw on the Genesee for the additional water needed. The Parsons bill gives to a private company the control of the river and specifically provides for the State's buying back the water when needed at a "reasonable annual compensation," to be agreed upon between the corporation and the Superintendent of Public Works.

In spite of the fact that the real nature of this bill was pointed out in open debate, all but six Senators voted for it, Republicans and Democrats uniting for the time being.

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The most conspicuous lobbying of the session has been in behalf of the Burns Insurance bill. The "fine Italian hand" of the State Superintendent of Insurance and the less delicate but more numerous hands of a number of powerful insurance companies are understood to be behind this bill. The fact that many members carry large policies of insurance which it might affect has obtruded the instinct of self-preservation against the efforts of the lobby, however, and so far it has been unable to get the votes it needs in the Assembly. The coming week will tell just how many members have been "influenced" to change their votes on it.

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Two amendments to Article VI., Section 7, of the Constitution, proposing methods of relief for the Court of Appeals, are pending before the Senate. One is Senator Brackett's, providing for the establishment of a temporary Second Division of the court, to be appointed by the Governor and to consist of seven Justices. The other is Senator Elon R. Brown's, providing for the designation by the Governor of not more than four Justices of the Supreme Court to act as additional Judges of the Court of Appeals, until the cases before the court are reduced to 500, when they are to return to the Supreme Court. Not more than seven Justices are to sit in any case.

The Brown amendment, which was introduced after Senator Brackett's had been reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee, has been decided upon, with Mr. Brackett's approval, as the simpler and better plan, and it will be adopted by the Senate. It is urged in its favor that it will afford relief without constituting another court, as the Brackett amendment proposed. In its provision that "no Justice shall act as a Judge of the Court of Appeals except while serving a term for which he was elected to the Supreme Court," it is in line with the Constitutional policy of an elective judiciary. Lastly, it is expected to cost the State, not to exceed $25,000 a year, whereas the old Second Division used to cost $100,000 a year.

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Some speculation is current as to the significance of the amendment proposed by Assemblyman Cottle of Onondaga for the choice of Presidential Electors by Congressional districts instead of at large. Mr. Cottle, who was elected as an independent, but has acted with the Republican machine, denies that his bill is a machine measure. It was introduced of his own volition, he declares, and without consultation with anybody.

"My idea," said Mr. Cottle, "is to bring the choice of Electors closer to the people. The plan I propose is as fair to one side as to the other, and it is the only way in which the people of the various localities can express their voice in the matter of the Presidency. It is not fair for a Republican Elector to represent a Democratic district or for a Democrat to cast the vote of a Republican constituency. As for the political effect of the change, New York is a Democratic State—there is no discounting that—and my bill would often give the Republicans a number of Republican votes where they would otherwise get none."

Assemblyman Nixon, the Republican leader, said that the party policy on the bill had not been determined. It has been reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee.

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The passage of a Good Roads bill is regarded by the Republicans as an excellent move to catch the bicycle vote, but rejoicings on the part of wheelmen over the act now in the Governor's hands are premature. It is not doubted that Gov. Black will sign the bill. It was submitted to him before its introduction, and altered to suit his suggestions, so that he hardly will withhold his final approval. But as the act carries no appropriation, it is in itself ineffective. It was at the Governor's suggestion that the appropriation was left out, the understanding being that $50,000 for beginning the work would be put into the Supply bill. That has not yet been done, though Senator Higbie and Assemblyman Armstrong, joint sponsors for the bill, are confident that it will be.

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Assemblymen Seligsberg and Laimbeer are making a fight to a finish against the Page and Wray bills, amending the New York charter so as to make Justices of the old police courts who had served two years eligible to appointment as municipal court Justices in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The Page bill has been recommitted to the Cities Committee, and there is a chance that it may not come out again. Mr. Laimbeer has presented arguments against both bills to the Governor and urged him to veto them if they reach him.

The probabilities are that Mr. Seligsberg's bill to amend the charter so as to consolidate the authority of the Park Commissioners will not come out of the Cities Committee this session.

Mr. Laimbeer's bill providing for a commission to investigate the causes of the decline of New York City's commerce is on the Assembly calendar and probably will be passed and sent to the Senate early next week. Being one of "the Governor's bills," it will not be delayed. T. E. H.

WARS AND WAR SCARES.

What This Country Has Experienced in Its History.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The United States, as an organized Government, has been in existence 100 years only, but during that time it has fought two foreign wars, one war on its own soil, and been subjected to a number of war scares, some of which developed nearly into actual war. The two foreign wars were with Great Britain and Mexico, the former being popularly known as the war of 1812 from the year in which it began, and the latter as the Mexican war. Both of them are fully and clearly described in history, and all the leading incidents are well known to every schoolboy. The war for the Union was so recent also that it is still fresh in the public mind.

The war scares are not so well known. They began soon after the Government was organized and have continued to occur since with more or less frequency. The first war scare was the result of the French Revolution. The French Government, formed on the fall of the monarchy, wished the sympathy and support of the United States Government, and sent to this country as its Minister the well-known Genet. His design was to form an offensive and defensive alliance between France and the United States and embroil this country in a war with all the enemies of the French republic. The enthusiastic reception given Genet by the people of this country, who were eager to express their sympathy with a nation struggling for liberty, turned his head, and he imagined that he could override the Government and take whatever liberties he chose. He had privateers fitted out in the ports of the United States, and the British merchant vessels captured by these privateers were confiscated by French Consuls in this country, notwithstanding the neutrality proclamation issued by this Government. It was only the firmness and decision of Washington, whose demand for the recall of Genet was promptly complied with, that saved the country from a war with England at that time.

This is the best-known war scare this country has experienced, probably because it was the first and one of the most acute. There were two other French war scares. The second one arose from the delay France showed in making compensation for the American vessels seized in French ports during the time of the first Napoleon. The controversy over these seizures dragged along until near the close of the second Presidential term of General Jackson, when he peremptorily demanded reparation. The two countries were dangerously near to war on this occasion, and diplomatic relations between them were stopped for a time. But England mediated and the war cloud blew over. The interference of France in Mexico during the war for the union was a cause of great irritation to this country, but beyond protest nothing was done until rebellion in the Southern States ended. Then an emphatic demand for the withdrawal of the French was made, and had it not been complied with, war would have resulted. Louis Napoleon saw the need of prompt action and quickly withdrew the French Army from Mexico, and another war scare was dissipated.

British war scares have been frequent, but with the exception of the war of 1812 they have all ended without hostilities. One of the first of these was caused by the refusal of England to surrender the Western forts as agreed when the Revolutionary War ended. But this difficulty was settled by the Jay treaty. England and the United States were very near to war in 1807, when the British warship Leopard fired upon and boarded the United States frigate Chesapeake. This trouble was quieted by England's disavowing the act and making reparation. The settlement of the Oregon boundary line loomed up on the horizon for a time as a probable cause of war, but the question was settled amicably in 1846. Great Britain's course during the war for the Union, was the occasion for much unfriendly feeling in this country. The fitting out of the Alabama and other privateers in English ports gave rise to what were known as the Alabama claims, which might have caused a conflict had not England paid damages to the amount of $15,500,000. The Venezuela war scare growing out of Great Britain's claim of territory in South America is too recent to need explanation.

Spanish war scares were numerous as long as Spain held possession of any part of the North American Continent. Her hold on the mouth of the Mississippi River was a constant irritation to the American people until Louisiana was sold to this country, and later her possession of Florida and the disputes as to its boundaries were a perennial source of war scares. For causing some of these scares the people of this country are not wholly free, for the South was not overscrupulous about observing Spanish rights. Since Spain's hold on the continent was released Cuba has been a fertile source of war fevers. In 1854 the famous Ostend manifesto advising the Pierce Administration to buy Cuba from Spain might easily have led to war. The Cuban rebellions have also brought the United States and Spain near to war. Some delicate questions had to be settled during the Cuban insurrection, beginning in 1868, and much patience exercised to prevent war. The notorious Virginius affair of 1873 almost precipitated a conflict. And now the long rebellion in the island, the injury to American commerce, the inhumanities practiced by the Spaniards, and the blowing up of the cruiser Maine have strained the relations of the two countries nearly to the breaking point. But it is hoped that justice may prevail without the necessity of a conflict, and this latest war scare be dissipated, as so many before it have been.

The Fonctionnaires.

From The Nineteenth Century.

For the last half century it has been the habit in France to consider as fonctionnaires—that is to say, attached to the Government by close ties of absolute subjection—all those whose salaries appear in the budget, even if their duties are such as should make them entirely independent. We have seen in recent judicial proceedings that the Senators and Deputies implicated were amenable to the law as functionaries. Long-armed as the law is, it could not reach directly the members of Parliament who had made a traffic of their position.

It had not been anticipated—and this is greatly to the honor of preceding Legislatures—that the votes of Senators and Deputies would one day be bought as one buys apples and cabbages in the market. The Government, and the public, too, were strongly of opinion that members of the Chambers are not, properly speaking, fonctionnaires. They do not act as such, and it is even their duty to remain strangers to all Governmental action, in order to retain their independence and liberty of conscience. The difficulty was turned. It was said: "They are paid, and therefore they are functionaries." Correctly speaking, the remuneration they receive is not "salary," or even "fees" like those of doctors and lawyers, and still less is it "pay," such as is allowed to officers and private soldiers. It has been given the somewhat hypocritical name of "indemnity."

Senators and Deputies are indemnified for the trouble caused them by sending them to sit at Paris. For this they receive 9,000f. per annum. This sum would be small as salary, but it is pretty large for an indemnity. It is true that it is in addition to certain small privileges, of which the free pass on all the French railways is not the least appreciated by these gentlemen.

POST OFFICE BILL PASSED.

Railway Appropriation Not Reduced—Brooklyn's Separate Office to be Maintained.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The House to-day passed the Post Office Appropriation bill, which had been under consideration since Wednesday. The main points of attack to-day were the appropriations of $30,000,000 for railway transportation of mails, $171,000 for special facilities between New York and New Orleans, and $25,000 for special facilities from Kansas City to Newton, Kan. These items annually attract more or less of a contest.

This year the opposition seemed to be less intent. All efforts to reduce the appropriation for railroad transportation failed signally, and the vote on the Southern mail subsidy was 98 to 77 against striking it out. By neat parliamentary manoeuvring the opponents of the subsidy were prevented from getting a direct vote on a motion to recommit, with instructions. The opponents of the subsidy thereupon demanded a record vote on the passage of the bill to emphasize their opposition. The bill was passed by a vote of 119 to 61.

During the consideration of the bill in committee Mr. Fischer, (Rep., N. Y.) made a point of order against the provision authorizing the Postmaster General to consolidate the Brooklyn office with the New York office. The point was sustained, and the provision was eliminated from the bill.

Tonnage Tax Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Representative Payne, Chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House, to-day reported favorably from his committee the bill concerning tonnage tax, which was passed by the last House. The bill reduces the tonnage tax on foreign vessels from American countries subject to the tax to 2 cents per ton at each entry, providing that the tax shall not exceed in the aggregate 10 cents per year. This is in lieu of the tax of 30 cents per ton per annum under the present law. On vessels from other foreign countries a duty of 6 cents per ton, not to exceed 50 cents per annum, is imposed.

ENVOYS TO LEAVE FOR EUROPE.

Mr. Gana and Mr. Mendonca Will Sail for Their New Posts.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Chilean Minister, Mr. Gana, and his family will leave Washington next Monday for New York, and will sail Wednesday for Europe. Their time has been entirely taken up lately with receiving and paying parting calls and accepting the farewell courtesies extended them. The family has been exceedingly popular and will be greatly missed, and should the Minister receive a third mission to this country no old friends would receive a warmer welcome.

The Brazilian Minister, Mr. Mendonca, and family expect to sail the latter part of April for Europe and his new mission at Lisbon. Mr. Mendonca hopes to spend his Summers in this country at his Adirondack home after this year and will not take his paintings and works of art to Europe with him at present.

BOTTLING SPIRITS IN BOND.

It Will Be Authorized in Small Quantities Owing to Competition.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Commissioner Scott of the Internal Revenue Bureau has decided to authorize the bottling in bond of quantities of spirits less than a half pint. This action will be taken with a view to meeting the requirements of certain classes of trade which are said to be injuriously affected by the present rule, and also to meet the competition of Canadian distillers, who sell their goods in the United States in much smaller packages than American distillers are permitted to use. The intention is to allow distillers to bottle in bond 1 3-5 ounces and 3 1-5 ounces and a regulation will be issued soon to this effect.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices have been appointed as follows: Lodi, John W. Keady; New Hackensack, Henry Vandewater; Ovid Center, Milton B. Wixson; Pocantico Hills, William Foley; Romulus, William A. Beavers; Shekemeko, Edward Bryan; Strait's Corners, Aretus A. Strait.

The Cuban Treaty Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Messrs. Angulo, Valera, and Cadaras, the three Commissioners named by the Cuban Cabinet to act with Minister Polo Bernabé in framing a commercial treaty, will be presented to Secretary Sherman and Judge Day on Monday next. They expect to take up the negotiations with Commissioner Kasson after the ceremony of presentation is concluded.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Pay Clerk J. Dirckinck's appointment on the Puritan is revoked, and he is appointed on the Alliance, on nomination of Passed Assistant Paymaster J. J. Cheatham.

Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker's orders to the Puritan are revoked.

Lieut. Lucien Young, when discharged from Mare Island Hospital, is ordered home and granted sick leave for six months.

Lieut. W. O. Hulme is detached from the Essex and ordered to the Puritan, March 21.

Assistant Paymaster S. Bryan, appointed Assistant Paymaster March 14, is commissioned March 17.

Chief Engineer A. C. Engard is detached from the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, and ordered to Mare Island with the Philadelphia.

Chief Engineer C. J. Habighurst is detached from the Richmond, March 21, and ordered to the Columbian Iron Works.

Chief Engineer J. K. Barton is ordered to the Richmond, March 21, and will continue his duties as member and recorder of the Naval Engineers' Examining Board.

Chief Engineer R. W. Galt is detached from the Wolff & Zwicker Works, Portland, and ordered to duty with the Charleston.

Passed Assistant Engineer H. Page is detached from the Union Iron Works and ordered to the Wolff & Zwicker Works.

Assistant Engineer R. K. Crank is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard, April 10.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Vicksburg sailed from St. Thomas for Hampton Roads March 19.

The Bancroft sailed from Hona for Bermuda March 19.

The Vesuvius arrived at Washington March 19.

The Oregon sailed from San Francisco for Callao March 19.

The Mallein Test for Glanders.

From The London Times.

At a meeting of the Central Veterinary Medical Society, held at 10 Red Lion Square, W. C., Mr. W. E. Taylor, M. R. C. V. S., veterinary surgeon to the London Road Car Company, read a paper on "Mallein and Its Uses." He insisted that mallein was an infallible test for glanders when no clinical symptoms were present, and when the horse appeared to be in perfect health and condition. He had tried it on over 4,000 horses within the last few years in one of the largest studs in the metropolis. All the horses that reacted to an injection of mallein were slaughtered, and in every instance post-mortem examination discovered the presence of disease. The discussion which followed was opened by Prof. McFadyean and continued by Profs. Macqueen, Penberthy, William Hunting, F. R. C. S., and Veterinary Major Nunn. All the speakers were in accord with Mr. Taylor as to the value of mallein for diagnostic purposes in detecting the early stages of glanders. Prof. Macqueen said he believed that the non-recognition of mallein by the Board of Agriculture and local authorities generally had led to an increase of glanders and its wider distribution, as the mallein test was now privately used and scores of horses were sent to auction after reacting to mallein, to spread the disease broadcast throughout the kingdom. It was carried unanimously, "That this meeting is convinced that the experience possessed by British veterinarians has thoroughly established the reliability of mallein for diagnostic purposes in horses suspected of glanders. It is further of opinion that the use of mallein on all horses which have been in contact with glandered horses would greatly expedite and cheapen the work of suppressing the disease if conducted by local authorities."

M. DOUMIC ON DE MUSSET

The French Critic Reviews the Works of the Dramatist at Columbia University.

PLAYS MEANT FOR READING

Elegance of Language and Subtleness of Plot Make It Necessary to Coarsen the Productions of the Playwright Before Staging Them.

M. René Doumic, the eminent French critic, delivered his second lecture yesterday morning in Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, before a large audience, composed for the most part of women. His subject was "The Drama of Alfred de Musset," and the manner of his delivery presented a marked contrast to that employed in his previous address on Thursday. While on that occasion he was the ardent, excited Frenchman, defending French society and championing the cause of the ostensibly much maligned woman, his address yesterday was that of the calm critic, the unbiased student, who presents his subject after careful thought.

He spoke mildly, with less accompanying gesture, only occasionally emphasizing a particular point with a deeper intonation or an expressive movement of forefinger and thumb, joined in a circle. M. Doumic was in his element—he was criticising the merits of a literary production, and his audience listened to his remarks with the greatest attention.

He began by speaking of de Musset's early career and the lack of appreciation shown by the French public of the famous dramatist's early works, and told the following story by way of illustration: A noted French actress, (Mme. Allan,) while traveling in Russia witnessed a short play which pleased her very much and which she considered well worthy of reproduction in her native country. On her return she mentioned the play to some of her literary friends, at the same time saying she would like to have a translation. She was advised to read de Musset's works, and, following this advice, found the identical piece among them. It was due almost entirely to her efforts that de Musset's plays were subsequently produced and admired. This was in 1859, and only nine years previous his "Nuit Vénitienne" had been put on and laughed out of existence.

De Musset's plays, the lecturer remarked, were in reality not intended for the theatre, but rather for the reader, and this is proved by the fact that when staged his plays required more or less accentuating, not only because of the delicacy of the language in the original, but frequently because of the subtleness of the plot. The language has in many instances been reinforced or coarsened before it was deemed suitable for the stage.

Coming then to a discussion of the works of de Musset, the speaker first presented a review of "Lorenzaccio," a play which he said possessed a great deal of strength, though not representing the author at his best. The main character, an advocate of Italian freedom, resolves to kill the Duke de Medici, who is a debauchee of the worst description. In order to place himself on a familiar footing with the Duke, and thus obtain easy access, Lorenzaccio himself assumes the rôle of a debauchee, but the mask eventually becomes immovable, and from a pretended rake the man of good intentions becomes such in fact. Asked then if he still intends to kill the Duke, he replies in the affirmative, saying that the murder of the Duke is about the only virtue he has left. The plot, M. Doumic said, was ingenious, forceful, and presented a psychological truth.

Of "Fantasio," the speaker said that it was replete with "air-brained" wisdom, while the ingénue of the piece was the most perfect of any ever depicted by any other French playwright.

"The general order of French ingénues," he said, "were of the constantly laughing, frolicking order, with no depth of character or feeling—a sort of bird with a spring under her wing, which has but to be touched and the bird gets up and warbles. De Musset's ingénue is the true, honest, and innocent girl, who has feelings and perhaps withal a little knowledge of the world.

"The main character of 'Fantasio' is, of course, a picture of Alfred de Musset, and he certainly invests him with a splendid array of qualities. He has vivacity, wisdom, spirit, an elegance of language that is more than charming, and above all a wonderfully philosophical idea of love. 'Fantasio' shows how impossible it is for one man to penetrate into another man's existance. Another feature of the play is the beautiful manner in which the comic element is drawn in the form of the Prince of Mantua, who wants to marry Elsbeth. At the supreme moment when the marriage is about to be solemnized Fantasio enters with a fishing hook and line, and pulls the wig from the old Prince's head."

A Short reviews of "La Quenouille de Barberine" and "Le Chandelier" followed. Of the latter M. Doumic said that never were live scenes more exquisitely depicted than in that play. De Musset, it seems, gave a recital of his own former love episodes and lived them all over again while committing them to paper. The chef d'oeuvre of the playwright's creations, however, the speaker said, was that dazzling comedy entitled "On ne Badine pas avec l'Amour" (One Must Not Fool with Love.) "Love," he said, "is Alfred de Musset's philosophy. He shows its difficulties, its tortures, and at the same time the happiness to be derived from it. His style is the perfection of French. His rhythm is full of cadence, and no one since the time of Racine has so well depicted passion. Old people are of no consequence to him. He makes fun of their infirmities, but otherwise he barely notices them. He writes the story of the young and the joyous, and of this art he is master.

FRENCH LECTURE IN BROOKLYN.

M. Doumic Speaks on the Young Girl in French Literature.

M. René Doumic spoke yesterday afternoon at the Adelphi Academy, in Brooklyn, before nearly 500 persons. He went there at the invitation of Miss Scharff, Professor of Romance Literature, and he expressed considerable surprise at the large number of persons who spoke French and took an active interest in French literature. His subject was "The Young Girl in French Literature."

He divided his subject into three distinct periods. Beginning with novelists of the seventeenth century he said that the young girl depicted by them was of the strong, virile variety. They did not present the sweet, pure girl of romance, but rather the strong-willed, almost cruel, girl, who delighted in acts of bravado and feats of strength and daring executed by her male friends. He did not approve that type, but said it was the product of the age, and therefore not amenable to criticism.

The second group he called the romantic, presenting a type of girl that was so weak as to be decidedly uninteresting. The novels in which this type figured were all about the same, and the main characters did the same thing in nearly every instance. There was the young girl, innocent, confiding, true, who, when succumbing to a higher passion, adopted all sorts of means to become united to the object of her love. She would exchange dresses with her servants and advise her lover to do the same. Then the love story would develop in the time-honored way. The same obstacles would be laid in the path of the lovers; they would adopt about the usual ways of overcoming them and the conclusion would be the usual denouement. It all made perhaps pleasant reading, but afforded no nourishment to the thinking mind. He quoted a number of examples of the young girl in romance and characterized in particular the type exploited by Molière as very weak.

Among the young girls of the third group, M. Doumic classed the kind portrayed by Gyp, and to these he took particular exception. "This is the kind of girl," he said, "who speaks slang, behaves more outrageously as far as manners go, than could be possible for any self-respecting girl to do, and in spite of it all, is said to remain pure and innocent, with not a wrong motive in her heart. It is not the kind of girl by any means to hold up as an example to the reader, especially if the reader be a young girl herself, and for that reason this brand of novel, with this type of girl as the heroine, is for literary purposes absolutely worthless. Unfortunately, however, the spicy air which pervades the novel in which she figures is the incentive to its being read and by those who ought not to read it, because it produces a state of mind that is not healthy. It leads the girl reader on to do things which the heroine does, and which are by no means edifying."

In closing the speaker portrayed the French girl as she actually is in real French life. He said she was demure, retiring, perhaps even bashful; but at the same time possessed a cultivated mind and strict ideas of morality that are inculcated into her from her earliest youth. Fault has often been found, he said, with the manner of French family life, which is considered to be too confining and lacking the elements of liberty so dear to the American heart. But, he argued, difference in custom and in temperament must be considered. What would be pie for the French girl would be poison for the American girl, and the rule also worked the other way. He did not intend, he declared, to hold up the French type of girl as a standard for the world, but merely to point out what her good qualities were and let the audience judge of her merits.

At the end of the lecture a formal reception was held by M. Doumic in the assembly room of the Academy, and most of the women in the audience who could speak French fluently enough were introduced to the critic and conversed with him.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Great Northern and Northern Pacific Interests Define Their Position on the Rate War.

A statement of the reasons which prompted the representatives of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroads to decline to vote on the arbitration resolution which was offered at the Northwest passenger rate war conference in the Waldorf-Astoria last Friday afternoon was sent to Chairman L. P. Farmer yesterday. This statement was prepared by authority of the men qualified to speak for the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific interests, and it defines the situation clearly.

After quoting the preamble and resolution, as printed in this newspaper yesterday, this statement proceeds as follows:

"This resolution includes only one of the several questions in controversy. No provision is made therein for definite settlement of the other and equally important questions affecting the United States transcontinental interests upon which like disagreements exist. It is manifestly desirable that before arbitration is decided upon all questions to be arbitrated shall first be determined.

"The United States transcontinental interests, therefore, vote in the negative upon the resolution, and ask for further consideration of the subject by the special committee before making its final report."

This declaration effectually disposes of the arbitration proposition, as embodied in the sub-committee's resolution, reported on Friday. The Canadian Pacific management is willing to arbitrate the question of differentials, but the Great Northern and Northern Pacific representatives say that there are three or four other questions in dispute which require settlement as urgently as does the matter of differentials. It is the expressed desire of the American transcontinental lines to have all points settled at once; in order that the status of the Canadian Pacific in its relation to the railroads of this country may be definitely fixed. The argument is used that, in view of a recent decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the American lines are now in an excellent position to establish more satisfactory relations with the Canadian Pacific than have hitherto existed. For instance, the allegation is made that, while the Canadian road competes in this country with American lines, and even quotes passenger rates out of New York City, it refuses to allow American lines to compete for business between Toronto and Winnipeg, and in other ways crowds American competition out of Canadian territory.

The decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission alluded to says that plainly the Canadian Pacific "is entitled to no differential on this Klondike business. But to continue the differential to Seattle and other points through which this traffic passes is in effect to apply it to all such traffic. Hence, in order to compete fairly for this new business, the American lines contend that the former differential shall be abolished. * * * The American lines are entitled to, and ought to insist upon, a portion of the transcontinental business."

LAKE STEAMER LINES AGREE.

Arrangement Made at a Meeting in Chicago May End Rate War.

CHICAGO, March 19.—The general managers of the lake steamer lines from Chicago, Gladstone, and Lake Superior, at their meeting here to-day, came to an agreement which may end the disastrous rate wars of the last two seasons.

If the all-rail lines between Chicago and the seaboard come to an agreement at their New York meeting next Tuesday to maintain rates on grain and grain products at 20 cents between Chicago and New York, the steamer lines will promulgate a tariff of 15 cents on sixth class and 21 cents on fifth class. Minneapolis takes a sixth-class rate to New York of 27 cents. Of course, if the all-rail lines do not maintain rates, to-day's agreement comes to nothing.

The line managers have agreed not to start their boats out before April 16, but it is believed that if the Straits of Mackinaw are open by April 1 the agreement will not hold.

A RAILROAD'S HOUSEWARMING.

The Northwestern Entertains in Its New Quarters.

Many railroad men attended yesterday the hospitable housewarming of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company at its new offices on the southwest corner of Broadway and Grand Street. They were greeted by H. A. Gross, the General Eastern Agent of the company. The offices are spacious and handsome, all decorations being in harmony with the office fittings of mahogany. The flooring is in tiles and the electric light fixtures are of artistic merit. Of those who came to see this, the newest of Broadway railroad offices, were:

E. V. Skinner of the Canadian Pacific, E. F. Richardson, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; J. H. Maddy, Baltimore and Ohio; J. C. Anderson and James Dunbar, Ontario and Western; W. W. Lord, Pennsylvania; H. B. Jagoe, West Shore; C. S. Lee and W. B. Smith, Lehigh Valley, and nearly every local representative of the fast freight and trunk lines, with many visitors from out of town.

FREIGHT RATE OUTLOOK.

Traffic Officials of Western Roads Take a Gloomy View.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Traffic officials of the Western roads are troubled over the outlook for the preservation of freight rates. The rates are in a very bad state of demoralization, and with the Western Freight Bureau powerless to effect anything for their betterment, it is generally conceded that the outlook is not bright for their preservation. When the future scope of the bureau is settled at the meeting on Wednesday, it is likely that another meeting will be called to determine upon some plan for the maintenance of rates.

The problem confronting the Western roads is difficult, for the reason that they feel themselves unable to put up rates on account of the competition of the steamship lines via Gulf of Mexico ports, and their own association is unable to help them maintain rates which the steamship lines do not touch.

Rates from California Raised.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad have advanced freight rates 50 per cent. on an average on east-bound shipments from California to New York via the Isthmus.

New England Railroad Plans.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 19.—The Directors of the New England Railroad Company held a meeting in this city this afternoon at the office of Vice President E. D. Robbins. President Charles P. Clark presided. The principal matter discussed referred to the extension of the third-rail system to Bristol, and action toward the furtherance of the project was taken. A Director stated that the third rail to Bristol will be in operation by June 1.

Judgment Against F. J. Gleason.

Judgment was taken here by default yesterday against Patrick J. Gleason, ex-Mayor of Long Island City, for $27,073 in favor of Richard D. Lanksford of 80 Broadway for balance due on five notes made by Mr. Gleason on July 15, 1893, to the order of the General Electric Company. The notes aggregated $41,419, and $20,000 was paid on them.

GREATER NEW YORK'S GREATEST STORE

Bloomingdales

3rd AVE., 59 & 60TH STS.

To Have Seen Our Spring Displays in Parisian and American Headgear

the past few days, was to have seen the leading display that New York has yet shown in this line. The many ladies who became proud possessors of beautiful pieces of headwear during the opening days are the best judges of this claim. From day to day elaborate designs and new modish effects will be shown.

In Trimmed Hats.

We are showing a large assortment of Louis XIV. Hats, Recamier Walking Hats, Sapho, and Marie Antoinette Hats, Black and White Hats, in large and small effects, at prices that range from

$10 TO $25.

FOR 1898.

We have made an extraordinary attempt to secure an unapproachable line, and if you look through our wheel stock you will admit that our efforts have been crowned with success. Every wheel in our list is backed by a guarantee of the National Cycle Board of Trade. We mention:

1898 Bird Bicycles, women's and men's model	21.50
1898 Red Zone Wheels, men's model, $27.50; women's model	28.50
1898 Royal, both models	37.50
1898 Norwood, both models	35.00
1898 Kenwood, both models,	33.00 and 40.00
1898 Keating, both models	50.00
1898 Waverly, both models	50.00
1898 Special Hamilton, both models	50.00
1898 Royal Tandems	69.00

Juvenile Bicycles.

The renowned Elfin for 1898:

Boys'	20.00 to 24.00
Girls'	20.00 to 25.00
Tandems	33.00 and 42.50

BICYCLE SUNDRIES.

Our Bicycle Sundries, as well as Bicycles, are guaranteed strictly high grade. We cut the life out of prices.

Columbia All-Nickel Lamp	49
Northern Star Nickel Lamp	1.39
3-in-1 Compound	10
R. R. Removes Rust	10
Brown Pattern Saddle	98

In Artificial Flowers

a sale starts to-morrow that will deeply interest every woman with an eye for the beautiful and a turn for the economical. The flowers from Paris take precedence over all others in colorings, shadings, and naturalness. The make-believes are as follows: Beautiful Flowers for corsage and dress garniture, including:

Roses, Poppies, Bluettes, Scotch Heather, Briar, Heliotrope, Forget-Me-Nots, American Beauties, Violets, Rose Foliage, Autumn Leave Foliage, Beautiful Black Flowers, Geraniums, Fuchsias.

To-morrow, 200 dozen French Roses, in every shade, 3 roses bunched in spray ..... .19

300 boxes American Beauties, with green foliage ..... .09

Black Spangled Quills, at 29c., 39c., and ..... .49

New Books.

Every book published to be had here at a decided cut below publisher's prices the day of publication. Subscriptions taken for all periodicals at reduced rates.

With Fire and Sword, by Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of Quo Vadis, published at $1	.59
Ray's Recruit, by Capt. Charles King, published at 75c	.54
Madame of the Ivies, by Elizabeth Phipps Train, published at $1.25	.85
Tales of the City Room, by Elizabeth G. Jordan, published at $1.00	.69
The Awakening of a Nation, by Charles F. Lummis, published at $2.50, our price	1.65
The War of the Worlds, by H. G. Wells, published at $1.50, our price	.98
Dreamers of the Ghetto, by I. Zangwill, published at $1.50, our price	.98
Spun-Yarn, by Morgan Robertson, published at $1.25, our price	.85
Wonder Tales from Wagner, by Anna Alice Chapin, published at $1.25, our price	.85
The Cook Book, by "Oscar" of the Waldorf, published at $2.00, our price	1.39
Marching with Gomez, by Grover Flint, published at $1.50, our price	.98
The Spirit of Sweetwater, by Hamlin Garland, published at 50 cts., our price	.37
Little Masterpieces, edited by Bliss Perry, published at 30c., our price	.29
Across the Salt Seas, by John Bloundelle-Burton, published at $1.50, our price	.98
A Realized Ideal, by Julia Magruder, published at $1.25, our price	.85
Santa Yerba, written by William L. Shoemaker, published at $1.00, our price	.69

Bloomingdale Bros., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the United States Board of General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,308.—Wool dress goods, from Arthur Walker & Co., Bradford, Jan. 27, 1898. 42-inch crepons, black, entered at 16d., advanced to 20d. per yard. Discount, 2½ per cent. Add cases, packing, and making up.

4,321, O. P., St. Louis.—Linens, from Ingis & Co., Dunfermline, Nov. 9, 1897. Doyles, cloths, &c., entered at various prices, less 10¼ per cent. discount. Add cases and bales. Less inland freight. No advance.

4,349, O. P., Chicago.—Lupulin, from Jacob Goldman, Nuremberg, Nov. 10, 1897. Bavarian lupulin, entered at 1.75 marks per pound. No advance. Add packing.

4,485, O. P., Chicago.—Bulbs, from The Yokahama Nursery Company, Yokohama, Jan. 17, 1898. 257 packages lily bul

PATRIOTISM AT A BANQUET

The Annual Dinner of the Sons of the American Revolution Glows with It.

HARD KNOCKS FOR SPAIN

Speeches by Chauncey M. Depew, Justice Joseph F. Daly, W. E. Curtis, Dr. J. S. White, and Others.

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution selected the eve of the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the fall of Lord North's ministry as the date for its sixth annual banquet, and the banquet was given last evening in the ballroom at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. It was a notable occasion of the kind from the character and number of members and guests, from the topics discussed and their treatment, and for the enthusiastic spirit of patriotism manifested. It was plainly an anti-Spanish company, and there were manifestations of this spirit at every allusion that could justify them.

Between 175 and 200 persons were seated at twenty-one tables. There was no particular attempt at decoration. A band in the gallery furnished music during the dinner, and for the songs that followed at intervals thereafter. Just before the speaking began a party of ladies entered the gallery. They were cheered and formally welcomed.

At the President's Table.

Chauncey M. Depew presided and was toastmaster. At the President's table with him were Edwin S. Barrett of Boston, Congressman Robert W. Taylor of Ohio, State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin, Dr. John S. White, Augustus W. Peters, Justice Joseph F. Daly, Prof. Arthur M. Wheeler of Yale, William Elroy Curtis of Chicago, Andrew H. Green, James H. Hoyt, Randolph Guggenheimer, John L. Feeney, the Rev. Dr. James M. King, and Ferdinand W. Peck.

Among those at the other tables were Supreme Court Justices Hatch, Goodrich, Garretson, Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and McLaughlin; Capt. W. G. Raoul, President of the Mexican National Railroad; Prof. W. W. Gilton of Middlebury College, Lucius E. Chittenden, Dr. Landon C. Gray, Prof. N. Archibald Shaw, Harrison Gray Fiske, Truman G. Avery, Horace White, Colgate Hoyt, Elton Hoyt, Ira B. Stewart, E. Clinton Harvey, Robert B. Roosevelt, John Whitehead, Gen. Francis H. Appleton, Col. J. G. Smith, Frederic Farnsworth, R. F. McKeever, J. Earl Cheeseman, Col. John C. Calhoun, John R. Van Wormer, James M. Lincoln, Lee Phillips, Arthur King, Gen. Thomas Wilson, Warren Higley, Col. Henry W. Sackett, Theodore Sutro, Charles G. Hoyt, Dr. Safford G. Perry, John H. Starin, Dr. George Alexander, Walter S. Logan, and Andrew J. C. Foyé.

Promptly at 9 o'clock President Depew arose for his speech of greeting. But he had first to wait for the greeting he himself got to wear itself away.

Mr. Depew opened his speech with a reference to modern criticism of ancestral trees upon American soil, and then compared at length the characteristics of Lord North and George Washington, the two men who influenced beyond any other men of their period, and almost of any period, the history of the world and the happiness of the human race, showing the reason for the ignominious end of the one and the glorious declining years of the other. He also touched upon the Earl of Shelburne, who came into power after the fall of the Ministry of Lord North, paying him a handsome tribute.

The Decline of Spain.

In closing Mr. Depew made reference to Spain, and her gradual decline from a powerful empire to her present state, in the following words:

"One power alone in Europe sympathized with Lord North and George III. in their attack upon the rights of the American people; one power alone in Europe held off till the last—until long after Great Britain herself had acted—in the recognition of the independence of the United States. That power was Spain. She had at that time the most magnificent of colonial empires; she possessed nearly one-half, and the most productive half, of the Continent of North America, the whole of the Isthmus of Darien, the whole of South America, and nearly all the islands of the adjoining seas. She feared that the example of the American Revolution would spread to her own colonies. Had she learned the lesson of the American Revolution she might still have been an imperial power.

"Spain has persistently clung to the ideas of Lord North, and, worse than that, to the Roman pro-consular system, which recognized prosperous colonies only as opportunities for the rapacity of imperial rulers. The spirit of the age has broken her power—has wrested from her her marvellous possessions, and has reduced the empire of a quarter of the globe to a few fertile islands in the Atlantic and the Pacific. Too late she recognizes, when all is lost in Cuba, the folly of her past and of her present. With the independence of Cuba will disappear from the face of the earth the last remnant of that kind of power which was represented by Lord North and fell with his Ministry."

Dr. John S. White's Speech.

Mr. Depew was followed by Dr. John S. White of this city, who responded to the toast "The Fall of the North Ministry." He said in part.

"New York to-day seems to be in a fever of patriotism. Everywhere the playing of 'The Star-Spangled Banner' always creates the greatest enthusiasm."

At this point the orchestra struck up America's National air, and each Son of the American Revolution arose and sang it with a hearty will.

"It seemed at one time that one month ago 250 brave sailors in the Harbor of Havana had lost their lives for nothing," Dr. White continued, "but to-day we know they have not, for if, as it seems now probable, we are going to have Cuba free without a bloody war, cannot every one of us here to-night say that they died for a most glorious cause?"

Dr. White then spoke of Lord North, saying that while he did not favor war with the American Colonies, he had not the strength to stand against his Sovereign. "If he had shown such strength as President McKinley," he said, "who has maintained a composed and dignified attitude in the present critical situation, despite his having been assailed on every hand by the sensation press, Lord North's career would have gone in history in an entirely different light." Dr. White's reference to President McKinley's policy was greeted with hearty cheers.

McKinley's Successor in Congress.

Robert W. Taylor, President McKinley's successor in the House of Representatives from the Canton district, responded to the toast "The Time to Intervene." Mr. Taylor began by saying:

"In their essential features the experiences through which we have passed during the last year, and through which we are now passing with breathless expectancy, are so like those through which Washington and the country passed 105 years ago that a brief account of them may not be inapt. I desire, therefore, to advert for a few moments to a most interesting and, indeed, astonishing episode in the career of Washington and the history of our country, an episode that at once illumines the character of our first President and illustrates most vividly the struggles of our young Republic. Nor is it without its present lessons."

Mr. Taylor then gave a brief history of the attempt to commit this country to an alliance with France, the neutral attitude of Washington which brought down upon his head a flood of obloquy, his unyielding stand amid the storms of popular clamor, and the final establishment of the right of a nation to remain neutral. Mr. Taylor closed by saying:

"Is it too much to say that his wise example is worth following now? Is it too much to say that he who is charged with a similar responsibility now has made definite progress into the respect and affections of the American people by hewing close to the line which Washington followed? Washington, you builded better than you knew. The plant which you so tenderly reared with patient courage and ardent hope has blossomed into a riper fruitage after more than a century has passed away. Splendid was your crown of honor, yet we add another now."

W. E. Curtis's Address.

The next speaker was William Elroy Curtis, whose subject, "The Spaniard in the New World," he said, was not a cheerful one. After tracing the bloody history of the Spaniard in America, he said:

"Spain once owned nearly all this hemisphere, and was the strongest nation on earth. Now she feebly clings to two small islands which are slowly slipping from her grasp. Had it not been for the anxiety of some of our public men to make political capital out of the Spaniard's cruelty and corruption and the eagerness of certain newspapers to extend their circulation by playing upon the apprehensions and the patriotism of the people, he would have evacuated the island more than a year ago.

"No matter how contradictory the newspaper reports may be, the President has assurances that the European powers, with perhaps one exception, will sustain him in any measures he may adopt to restore peace in Cuba. He fully realizes the gravity of the situation, and the weight of his responsibility. No public clamor and no political consideration will divert him from the path where his conscience and his judgment lead. No man in all America dreads war so much as he, and he has full confidence that such a calamity may be averted without sacrificing the honor or the dignity of this Nation in the slightest degree. Nevertheless at the same time he knows that the best preventive is preparation.

"But Spain has not given the slightest cause for offense. She has amiably complied with every suggestion our Government has made, often, no doubt, with misgivings and mortification, and will continue to do so until the climax comes. By the advice of our President, for the first time in history, the people of Cuba find themselves governed by men of their own race, and on the 23d of April next they are asked to elect a local Legislature of their own number to frame their laws. It is the first time that Spain has ever made a concession to a colony, and it is feared that this comes too late.

"It is impossible to ascertain what course the President intends to pursue. He is moving with the greatest caution and deliberation, in order that he may accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number with the least disturbance, and it is not probable that he will decide upon any plan until the report of the Maine board of inquiry has been received. Then he hopes to be able to see the path of duty and apply measures that will bring peace."

Justice Daly on the Judiciary.

Justice Joseph F. Daly of the Supreme Court spoke to the toast of "A Free Judiciary." He said, in part:

"I know not how to picture effectively the greatness and extent of that institution. It is safe to say that at the very name there arises in your breasts a sense of security for happiness, liberty, and property which makes all mere descriptions superfluous.

"But if I were required to add something by words, and wished to do it effectually, I should attempt to conceive what a community would be without that blessing. I should ask you to imagine a judiciary called into existence by the smiles of power and swayed by its frown; law, instead of resting upon immutable principles, depending upon the favor of the Judge, who in turn depended on the favor of a political master, who for his part had but a single purpose, the centralizing of power in himself for his personal aggrandizement; I should ask you to conceive of suitors and litigants and claimants no longer employing men learned in the law to find reason and authority for their causes, but running distractedly about to seek corrupt influence with the all-powerful master of the court, the cause and the Judge, and, finally, I should ask you to imagine every one's property and industries paying ransom whenever unjustly assailed, and every injustice protected or abetted if power were enlisted in its favor.

"The evil conditions we have supposed are, fortunately, not ours. We can assert that this generation has not seen the hand of power stretched toward the bench to threaten it for its independence, nor the bench hesitating to act boldly upon its convictions of right. Nor has the mode of the selection of Judges anything to do with the fact.

"Our Federal Judges are appointed by the Chief Magistrate of the people, and for life. Our State Judges are elected by the people, and for prescribed terms. Yet the judicial character, learning and firmness are the same under both systems. As occasion directs public attention now here, now there, to the administration of justice in particular instances shining examples of judicial courage, challenge the admiration of the whole country."

The Patriotism That Is Needed.

Prof. Arthur M. Wheeler of Yale University was then presented, and responded to the toast, "The Kind of Patriotism We Need." He said, in part:

"It was not the Russian Army, but the Russian people, who destroyed Napoleon's army. That was patriotism! Such patriotism as that belongs to no particular period. Tolstoi's definition of patriotism—the love that hates—is a pre-Christian one, and which, having been inculcated in two nations of Europe, brought on the Franco-Prussian war. That same spirit is now growing again in France. We have had enough of such patriotism. We need a patriotism of peace—that is the kind of patriotism to live by.

"Strange as it may seem, it is a good deal harder to live for one's country than to die for it. In Prussia the test of patriotism is the voluntary submission to the military system. Why? Because there is great danger to them from attack from without.

"All our dangers are coming from within, but I will only specify one of them, and that is the money power in politics. Corruption in politics means the corruption of the Nation. With us the only kind of aristocracy is the aristocracy of wealth, which of all the aristocracies meets the most envy and dislike.

"Democracy, therefore, begets plutocracy, and plutocracy socialism, and the crisis is coming between the two latter forces, in my judgment, and it will be a fight to a finish.

"What is the remedy? The evil is not money, but the love of it. The remedy does not lie in National aggrandizement. We cannot find a remedy in the Monroe doctrine or any such nonsense as that. Let us see to it that the elections in the Southern and Southwestern States, which are farces, become realities. Le us see to it that places cannot be bought in the United States Senate. In a word, let us make the Government such as our forefathers desired it to be—a model Government; a Government which the centuries have been longing for.

Dr. King on "The Patriot Preacher."

Dr. James M. King responded to "The Patriot Preacher," and made a reference to Spanish policy in America, as follows:

"Spanish policy in America has always been the same—the policy of suppression and spoliation, of death and desolation, and it has never been relinquished save when set aside in successive revolts and revolutions. African slavery was our inheritance from Spain. Then Spain was honored and feared by all nations; now she is honored and feared by none, but despised by all."

Dr. King said that the patriot preacher in all history had stood for privilege against prerogative and defined him thus:

"The patriot preacher is a citizen, and the duties of citizenship and to citizenship are incumbent upon him. When human conduct touches the question of right and wrong, it is the patriotic duty of the preacher to put God's golden rod of measurement upon it, speaking with firmness and fearlessness.

"The preacher must be a patriot if he preaches the Gospel, and if he does not preach the Gospel he is a traitor to both God and man. No great victories for liberty and the rights of men have ever been won without patriot preachers being in the van and bringing Divine sanctions to bear upon the consciences of men."

"The Patriots of 1898."

Mr. Depew then announced that the next speaker was from Ohio, and the only private citizen in the State, so he therefore introduced James W. Hoyt of Cleveland "as an exhibit of Ohio modesty," who responded to the toast, "The Patriots of 1898." Before getting down to his subject Mr. Hoyt told a story about Mr. Depew, which created great merriment. "Years ago," he said, "when Mr. Depew represented the New York Central Railroad in a legal capacity, he was deputed to settle with a Peekskill widow, whose husband, an employe, had been run in the way of an express train. She first asked for $25,000, but Mr. Depew, after a concentration of all his persuasive eloquence, finally settled the claim for $500.

"The widow then asked Mr. Depew if the money was hers, and if no one could take it away from her, and after being assured in the most positive terms that it was only hers, and neither the road nor any man could take it from her, she said: "Begorra, Mr. Depew, let me say that you have rated Pat damned high.'"

Mr. Hoyt said this may fairly be said to be a somewhat critical period in the history of the Republic, and the faint-hearted American can, in the strength of the free-silver movement and other developments, find apparent warrant for the notion that, unlike the Maine, this Government will some day be blown up by an internal explosion, but never by an external one.

"But there is a brighter side to the picture," he said. "The people, after great study, voted for good money in 1896, and the other day, at the mere threat of danger and irrespective of party, gave a credit of fifty millions so that this country should be prepared for war. [Tremendous applause.] What could be finer than Capt. Sigsbee's dispatch, written shortly after he had given the heart-breaking order to abandon the ship, in which he requests the people of America to suspend judgment until after the facts are ascertained? And who is not proud that Chaplain Chidwick, that unassuming hero, helping the sick and comforting the dying and sending messages to friends, is an American citizen? And then there is that other conspicuous patriot, Consul General Lee, unruffled amid danger, calmly and fearlessly discharging the duties of his trying office with discretion and fidelity, emphasizing the inspiring truth that, while thirty years ago we were divided, we are now but one people. My friends, there are as many true patriots in the year 1898 as there were in 1860, in 1812, or 1776."

Both Capt. Sigbee's name and that of Consul General Lee called forth storms of applause, as did his reference to Chaplain Chidwick, and the hero marine William Anthony. He said that in case of war there would be no political lines drawn. "Democrats, Republicans, and Socialists," he said, "will all be Americans, [Applause] even the Prohibitionists. [Laughter.] If war does come it will not only meet with the approval of the American people, but what is better—with the approval of Almighty God."

Mr. Hoyt closed his speech with a proposal of the patriotic toast of Decatur, "Our country. In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right: but our country—right or wrong." The orchestra then broke out into the strains of "America," and the guests, as one man, rose and sang the first stanza with an outburst of enthusiasm seldom seen at a dinner.

F. W. Peck on Lafayette.

Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago, who spoke on "The Lafayette Monument," reviewed the services rendered by Gen. Lafayette in the cause of American liberty, and called attention to the fact that the resting place of Lafayette is marked only by an ugly granite slab, and upon a register kept by the concierge of the convent, "Petit Picpus," in the garden of which is the tomb, there are inscribed the names of only a small number of casual visitors.

He then recounted the history of the movement to erect a suitable monument to the hero of the Revolution, and warmly praised President McKinley for the interest he took in the matter, as well as the liberality of Congress, which passed a joint resolution providing a commission to supervise the collection of contributions from the people of the United States for the purpose of erecting the monument to be presented to the Government of France and to be unveiled and dedicated on July 4, 1900.

The Letters of Regret.

Letters of regret were read from the President and Joseph Jefferson, as follows:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, March 18, 1898.

My Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 16th inst. and am very sorry that the great pressure upon my time just now will prevent me from giving myself the pleasure of being with you at the sixth annual banquet of your society, the invitation to which was so cordially conveyed in your behalf by Col. Calhoun.

I am very glad, however, to extend my hearty greetings to the members of the society and their guests.

With best wishes, believe me,
Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Mr. Walter S. Logan, Chairman, &c., 58 William Street, New York City.

Palm Beach, March 9, 1898.

My Dear Mr. Roosevelt: Your letter containing an official invitation to the annual banquet of the Sons of the American Revolution has just been received. In stirring times like these through which we are passing any matter bearing a military significance makes the blood even in an old man's veins tingle with patriotism. Being an actor, I am naturally a man of peace, and the chances are that in war, like the valiant Bob Acres, I would prefer to "Bring down the enemy at long shot." But if the speeches at your banquet take a patriotic shape, you can say for me that I consider a Yankee more than a match for a Fandango.

I regret that my absence from the city upon this auspicious occasion will prevent my accepting your kind invitation. Wishing you health and happiness to your guests, I am, J. JEFFERSON.

A BICYCLE RIDER KILLED.

He Is Run Down by a Horse and Wagon in Harlem.

George Schneger, seventeen years old, of 262 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was run down while riding a bicycle last night at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Manhattan Avenue, receiving injuries from which he died in the Manhattan Hospital in half an hour.

The horse and wagon which ran him down were the property of A. Lileb of 404 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and the driver was Martin Herling, thirty-three years old, of Lee Avenue and Lynch Street, Brooklyn. He was arrested by a policeman of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station and locked up.

LE ROY SEE A WINNER.

Final Races in the Interscholastic Skating Championship.

The final races in the interscholastic skating championship were held last night at the Ice Palace, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, in the presence of nearly 1,000 spectators. Le Roy See of Berkeley carried off the honors, winning the quarter-mile, mile, and four-mile events, with many yards to spare. L. G. Spence of Woodbridge won second honors. In the interscholastic hockey championship, which was also decided, Cutler beat De La Salle two goals to one. The summaries follow:

Quarter-Mile Race.—Won by Le Roy See, Berkeley; L. G. Spence, Woodbridge, second; B. Smith, Collegiate School, third. Time—0:49.

One-Mile Race.—Won by Le Roy See; L. G. Spence, second; B. Smith, third. Time—3:29 4-5.

Five-Mile Race.—Won by Le Roy See; L. G. Spence, second; M. C. Marsh, Columbia Grammar, third. Time—17:18 1-5.

MEETING OF L. A. W. OFFICERS.

At a special meeting of the Board of Officers of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, at the Grand Union Hotel last night, a motion was adopted declaring it the sense of the board that the National race meet for 1899 be held in Buffalo. This was a surprise to the New York City representatives, as a movement has been put on foot to have the meet in this city.

On the matter of forming a junior department of the State Division, it was decided that amendments of this character could not be made at a special meeting, and action was deferred until the regular June meeting.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—To-day's races at Oakland resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. One mile. Dr. Marks won, odds on second, Twinkler third. Time—1:42¼.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Chappie won, Meadowlark second, Judge Stouffer third. Time—1:29.

THIRD RACE.—Flying Stakes, for two-year-olds. Half a mile. Sevens won, Humidity second, Magdalene third. Time—0:49¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Pacific Union Stakes. Mile and an eighth. Linstock won, Won't Dance second, Senator Bland third. Time—1:53.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap. Six furlongs. Tea Rose III. won, McLight second, Rosormonde second. Time—1:13¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Montalade won, Ace second, Mamie Scott third. Time—1:23.

Soldier Athletes Compete.

Charles H. Turner of Company H won the first gymnastic championship of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association, which was decided before a large crowd at the armory last night, after a close struggle with S. K. Thomas of Company E, by a score of 27 points to 26. Turner won through his superior work on the suspended rings and horizontal bars and at fence vaulting. Thomas was in the lead until the last event, which was three exercises on the horizontal bar.

Covered Court Tennis Champion.

NEWTON, Mass., March 19.—Leo C. Ware of Brookline won the covered court tennis championship of the United States at Bray's Hall, Newton Centre, this afternoon, defeating Holcombe Ward in three straight sets: 7–5, 7–5, 6–1.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock Ill.

Society people were startled to learn yesterday that Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock is lying dangerously ill at her home, 8 East Twenty-ninth Street. Mrs. Hitchcock was seized with appendicitis some days ago, and on Friday had to submit to an operation for it, which was performed by Dr. William T. Bull. Last night her sons, Center Hitchcock and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., reached this city from Aiken, S. C. Thomas Hitchcock, Sr., said yesterday that her condition was hopeful.

THE CHESS PRIZE CONTEST

The English Players Win Yesterday's Games After Some Close Work.

SHOWALTER DEFEATS BURN

Pillsbury and Blackburne Draw Their Game After a Long Fight—Ex-State Champion Hodges a Winner.

The international chess match between the American players selected by the Brooklyn Chess Club and the crack English players selected by the London Chess Club in the third bout for the Newnes Trophy ended yesterday evening in favor of the British team, who won 5½ games against 4½ games for the Americans. The Americans, however, have some consolation, inasmuch as expert Showalter beat the English expert Burn, and Champion Pillsbury tied with Champion Blackburne. Ex-United States Champion Hodges also came out with flying colors.

Eugene Delmar complained of headache on Friday, and made a couple of miscalculations. Yesterday his health was not better, and he was, besides, somewhat exhausted from the hard work of the day previous.

Showalter looked fresh when he resumed the fight yesterday morning. He had great hopes himself, and he was further encouraged by Pillsbury, who had expressed the opinion that he had a good winning chance. So he started in to answer Burn's thirty-eighth move. He had captured a white knight, so he evened up in pieces. Burn was evidently nervous, as the chances grew more against him, and made a couple of weak moves. Showalter took advantage of the mistakes of his opponent, who resigned when Showalter was about to queen another pawn. The hall rang with applause at Showalter's victory.

Hedges's Victory.

Hedges's game was progressing greatly in his favor, and no one had any doubt of his success. Should Pillsbury also win, victory would perch upon the Americans' banner. Slowly, but steadily, Hedges pressed his opponent, capturing all his pawns, while pressing forward his two pawns that were on the board until he announced mate in four moves.

Baird received a cable dispatch from his opponent, Locock, after 4 in the afternoon, offering to draw, but he declined, expecting to win.

Robinson's chances were against him on Friday afternoon, but he determined to fight, and he kept it up until after his remaining rook had been pinned in by Jacobs's bishop and pawn, and Jacobs was about to run in a new queen.

Young gave up early in the day; in fact, he had decided on resigning on Friday night. Hymes and Atkins drew, and Galbreath lost to the Britisher, Trenchard. Barry, the American, beat Caro after a protracted struggle.

There remained two games, Pillsbury's and Baird's.

For some time toward the end both Pillsbury and Blackburne seemed to be playing for a draw, and to be inviting each other to make the offer first. It was not until 6:30 o'clock that a message came from London proposing to draw both of the remaining games or to go on with both. A consultation was held, and it was decided to accept the offer, and the match was at an end.

The score of the match stands as follows:

Pillsbury	½	against	Blackburne ½
Schowalter	1	against	Burn 0
Barry	1	against	Caro 0
Hymes	½	against	Atkins ½
Hodges	1	against	Bellingham 0
Delmar	0	against	Mills 1
Baird	½	against	Locock ½
Young	0	against	Jackson 1
Robinson	0	against	Jacobs 1
Gilbreath	0	against	Trenchard 1
	4½		5½

This gives the British two matches to one for the Americans for the trophy, which requires three matches to win.

Following are the games played between Burn and Showalter, Pillsbury and Blackburne, and Hodges and Bellingham:

Queen's Gambit Declined.

Burn, British. White.	Showalter, American. Black.	Burn, British. White.	Showalter, American. Black.
P—Q4	P—Q4	R—Q	KtxPch
P—QB4	P—K3	PxKt	BxP
Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	Kt—B3	B—Kt3
B—Kt5	B—K2	Kt—Kt	R—QB
Kt—B3	QKt—Q2	K—Kt	R—B8
P—K3	Castles	Kt—R3	RxR
B—Q3	P—QB3	BxR	P queens
Castles	PxP	KtxQ	BxKt
BxP	P—QKt4	P—QR4	K—Q3
P—Kt3	P—QR3	P—R5	K—B4
Q—K2	P—QB4	B—K2	B—B7
PxP	KtxP	P—R4	B—R5
KR—Q	Q—Kt3	P—R6	K—Kt3
B—B2	P—Kt5	P—Kt4	B—Q2
Kt—QR4	KtxKt	K—K4	B—B
BxQKt	B—Kt2	P—R7	KxP
B—Kt3	Q—R4	K—K5	K—Kt3
B—KB4	Q—KR4	K—Q6	B—R3
Kt—Q4	QxQ	B—Q	B—B5
KtxQ	KR—Q	K—K7	P—K4
B—B7	RxPch	K—B8	P—Kt3
RxR	P—QR4	K—Kt7	P—B4
B—Q6	K—B	PxP	PxP
P—B3	P—R5	KxP	P—B5
B—B2	Kt—Q4	K—Kt6	P—K5
BxBch	KxB	P—K14	P—B6
K—B2	P—R6	K—Kt5	P—B7
P—K4	Kt—B3	—K3	P—K6
R—Q4	P—Kt6	Resigns	
BxP	PxP		

Queen's Gambit Declined.

Pillsbury. American. White.	Blackburne. British. Black.	Pillsbury. American. White.	Blackburne. British. Black.
P—Q4	P—Q4	K—R2	R—Q
P—QB4	P—K3	P—P4	K—R2
Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	P—K4	K—Kt
B—Kt5	B—K2	K—B2	K—R2
P—K3	QKt—Q2	Q—B3	R—Q5
R—B	P—B3	R—K5	K—Kt
Kt—KB3	Castles	Q—KB3	R—Q3
PxP	KPxP	Q—R8ch	K—Kt2
B—Q3	R—K	Q—QB8	R—Q
Castles	Kt—B	Q—B6	R—Q3
Kt—K5	KKt—Q2	Q—B8	R—Q
B—KB4	KtxKt	Q—R6	R—Q3
BxKt	B—Q3	Q—B4	K—B
BxB	QxB	R—KB2	K—Kt
P—K4	PxP	K—Kt2	K—B
KtxP	Q—R3	K—R3	K—Kt
R—B5	P—B4	R—K5	K—B
Kt—Kt3	P—KKt3	R—K2	K—Kt
R—K5	RxR	R—K3	K—B
PxR	B—K3	R—K5	K—Kt
P—B4	Q—Kt2	R—Q5	RxP
Q—B2	Q—KB2	Q—Q3	Q—B3
P—Kt3	Kt—Q2	R—Q7	Q—R8
Kt—K2	Kt—Kt3	K—Kt2	Q—K8
K—Q4	R—Q	Q—KB3	Q—Kt8ch
KtxB	QxKt	QxQ	RxQch
P—KR4	K—Kt2	K—K3	R—K3
R—B3	Kt—Q4	R—QKt7	K—B
B—B4	Q—K2	K—Kt2	R—Q3
BxKt	RxB	K—B2	R—K3
Q—KB2	P—QKt3	K—B3	K—K
R—K3	P—KR4	K—B2	K—Q
P—K6	R—Q3	K—B3	K—K
P—Kt3	P—K4	R—Kt7	K—Q
Q—K2	K—Kt	R—Kt7	K—K
Q—B4	K—B	K—B2	K—B
R—K	P—R4	K—B3	K—Kt
Q—K2	K—Kt	K—K2	R—QB3
Q—K5	R—Q	P—K2	P—B5
R—K2	R—Q3	Drawn.	RxP

Ruy Lopez.

Hodges, American.	Bellingham, British.	Q—Q4ch	K—Kt
P—K4	P—K4	Hodges, White.	Bellingham, Black.
Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	R—Q5	Q—K3
B—Kt5	K—KB3	Q—B3ch	K—B2
P—Q3	P—Q3	Q—Q7ch	K—B3
P—Q3	P—KKt3	R—B8ch	K—Kt4
P—B3	P—KKt3	QxRP	Q—K6ch
QKt—Q2	B—Kt2	R—B2	Q—B8ch
Castles	Castles	R—B	Q—K6ch
R—K	B—Q3	K—R	Q—Q6
Kt—B	Kt—K2	Q—KB7	K—R3
B—QB4	P—B3	Q—B5ch	R—Kt2
B—Kt3	Q—B2	Q—B4ch	K—Kt3
B—Q2	QR—A	Q—B6ch	K—R2
Q—B	K—R	Q—B5ch	QxQ
B—R6	KKt—Kt	RxQ	R—K2
BxBch	KxB	P—R3	K—Kt3
Kt—Kt3	P—KB4	R—B3	R—K7
BxKt	KxB	R—QKt3	P—Kt3
PxP	PxP	R—Kt5	R—QB7
P—Kt5ch	K—R	P—QKt3	K—B3
P—Q4	P—K5	R—R4	R—B6
Kt—R4	Q—B	K—R2	R—Q6
Kt—R5	R—B2	P—Kt3	K—Kt3
R—K3	Kt—K2	K—R3	R—Q5
Q—R6	P—Q4	R—Q5	K—R5
Kt—B4	R—Kt	R—Q6ch	K—B4
R—R3	QR—Kt2	P—Kt4ch	K—K4
R—K	P—B4	R—Q5ch	K—K3
KKt—Kt6ch	KtxKt	R—R3	P—P4
KtxKtch	K—Kt	R—KB3	P—R5
Kt—K5	R—K2	PxP	RxBP
Q—Q6	PxP	P—Kt5	RxP
QxPch	B—K3	R—B6ch	K—K2
QxQP	BxP	RxP	K—B2
Q—QB4	Q—Kt	R—B6ch	K—Kt2
P—B4	PxPep	P—R5	R—QKt5
RxBP	B—Kt8	P—R6ch	K—R2
RxB	RxKt	R—B7ch	K—Kt
2R—KB	R—Kt5	P—Kt6ch	K—Kt
Q—Q3	Q—QB	K—Kt4	R—R
RxP	RxR	K—Kt5	R—R4ch
RxR	R—Kt3	R—B5	R—R
Q—Q5ch	K—R	P—R7ch	Resigns

LONDON, March 19.—The closing hour of play in the international cable chess match was watched with the greatest interest, and the result was greeted with heartiest cheers for the American team. Sir George Newnes, President of the British Chess Club, said:

"It was a most delightful match, and passed off without a hitch of any kind, just as might be expected between such sports-manlike opponents. The next time I will give a cup twice the size."

Though the match is considered as won, the games between Pillsbury (American) and Blackburne (British) and Locock (British) and Baird (American) attracted the greatest interest. Blackburne said: "The last ten hours of my game have been a draw. Of course Pillsbury sacrificed his game in the interest of the match. Had the matter gone to Lasker he could not have decided except in favor of a draw."

Other experts are of the opinion that had the game been finished Pillsbury would have won.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT.

Volley Match for the Smith Trophy Won by a Team from Company K.

The Smith Trophy match (company volley) for teams of twenty-five men from each company was decided at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night. Company K, with a score of 663, carried off the honors, and also established the first record score made with the new Springfield rifle. The best previous score was 650, held by Company H. The conditions of the match were seven shots standing, at 500 yards. Each company shot in squads of six, the men firing at the word of command. A shot fired previous to or after the word of command was penalized five points. The shot counted, however, in every case. Company K completed its score without losing a point in penalties. Nearly all the other teams were penalized. Company B's team was more unfortunate than some of the other teams, losing thirty points.

The prize is a trophy presented by Col. George Moore Smith, and will become the property of the company winning it three times, not necessarily consecutive. This is the first time that Company K has won the match since it was inaugurated, in 1894. The scores:

COMPANY K.

Private E. S. Auchincloss	32	[L. Corp. A. V. Stout	27
Lieut. W. S. Scott	31	Private F. C. Newcombe	27
Private T. W. Lloyd	30	Private G. Hardy	27
Private C. R. Swords	30	Private B. Dominick, Jr.	26
Corp. O. Smith	29	Private I. McKesson	26
Capt. R. McLean	29	Private J. M. Raborg	25
Private H. McK. Kirkland	29	L. Corp. A. Nichols	24
Private E. Lincoln	29	Private E. F. Du Vivier	23
Corp. R. Wainwright	28	Private N. P. De Mauriac	22
Private J. S. Stout	29		
Corp. P. Jay	28		
Sergt. J. A. Barnard	28		
Corp. C. L. Riker	28		
Sergt. G. S. Brewster	28		
Private G. De C. Curtis	27		

COMPANY F.

Sergt. T. C. Wiswall	32	Private E. S. Prince	27
Private L. L. Clarke	31	Private E. H. Fitch	27
Private C. H. Cadwell	31	Private H. H. Brooks	27
Corp. F. W. Perkins	30	Private H. L. Blackman	26
Sergt. C. L. Comfort	30	Private E. B. Powers	26
Sergt. A. Stevens	30	Private W. H. Scofield	26
Sergt. F. M. Crossett	29	Private G. Reith	26
Corp. H. H. Smith	28	Private G. H. Knox	25
Private B. F. Goodspeed	28	Private C. E. Dutton	23
Private C. H. Turner	28	Private M. H. Early	21
Private F. Kahn	28	Private G. Kemble	20
Corp. E. K. Cook	28		
Capt. G. W. Rand	28		
Total	655		

COMPANY C.

Private A. Balthasar	31	Private W. N. Bavier	27
Sergt. W. F. Smith	30	Private G. A. Sacchi	27
Sergt. E. C. Robinson	30	Private Marsh	26
Private O. Wyles	30	Private D. C. Meyer	26
Corp. T. D. Scable	29	Private O. Meurer, Jr.	26
Private C. J. Austin	29	Private M. Uhl	26
Private F. Wessell	29	Private J. J. Brogan, Jr.	25
Private E. S. Herb	28	Private E. S. Munson	24
Private A. Finck, Jr.	28	Private E. Steiger, Jr.	24
Private L. J. Meurer	27	Private W. H. Hanley	23
Corp. O. W. Uhl	27	Private C. Stein, Jr.	21
Private R. A. Stewart	27		
Private F. H. Kennedy	27		
Total	647		

COMPANY G.

Private E. A. Howland, Jr.	31	Private F. C. Robinson	27
Private J. Townsend	29	Private R. T. Dodd	27
Private D. M. Hopping	29	Corp. W. S. Burrell	27
Private H. J. Norris	29	Private W. M. Stillwell, Jr.	27
Private E. W. Zentgraf	29	Lance Corp. G. R. Jenkins	27
Private W. N. Croxton	29	Private W. B. Hopping	25
Corp. W. H. Evans	28	Private C. W. Irving	25
Sergt. W. Reid, Jr.	28	Private C. F. Winkelman	24
Corp. H. E. Crall	28	Private L. S. Petrie	23
Lieut. A. G. Todd	28	Corp. W. B. Nesbitt	22
Private J. A. Smith, Jr.	28	Private A. C. Briner	21
Corp. G. N. Cross

GOLF COURSES ENLARGED

Many Local Clubs Extending Their Links to Eighteen Holes for This Season's Games.

HERBERT LEEDS A CHAMPION

Camden Now Possesses a Golf Club, and the Sojourners at Virginia Beach Are Playing Foursome Matches—What Philadelphia Is Doing.

One of the most noticeable features at this early stage of the golf season is the large number of clubs that are making extensive improvements in their courses. In some cases the outlay of expense runs up into the thousands of dollars, and these evidences of activity are not confined to our own locality by any means. From Boston, Philadelphia, and many places in the West come reports of new clubhouses, lengthened golf courses, as well as the organization of entirely new clubs. In the vicinity of New York there are few clubs that have not made some changes, for there is probably not a course in the United States that is not capable of being somewhat improved.

The mania for eighteen-hole courses has been, perhaps, the most characteristic feature of the present season. Some clubs, it would seem, in their anxiety to boast of their eighteen-hole course, have lost sight of the fact that to possess a really good nine-hole course is far better than an ordinary eighteen-hole course. The construction of larger courses, in some cases, is undoubtedly hastened by the rapid increase in membership, for last year showed that on Saturdays and holidays many clubs were uncomfortably crowded with players. A club that aspires to the more ambitious links is expected to be in a condition to do it well, otherwise no one is satisfied, and the popularity of any club will suffer badly among practical golfers if it is found that more attention has been given to a small eighteen-hole course than to a first-class links of nine holes.

Some Club Improvements.

The experience of the Seabright Golf Club last year may be cited as an example. The eighteen-hole course was ridiculously short for tournament play, although for general amusement no fault could be found. This year conditions will be improved, for the course is being lengthened by several hundred yards, and a fine new clubhouse built, so the Fourth of July open tournament will be played under much better facilities than previously.

On Staten Island two new eighteen-hole courses are jumping into life—the Richmond County Country Club and the Harlow Hill Golf Club. These are both necessary for the large number of members. The nine-hole course of the former club, laid out on its property at Dongan Hills, became wonderfully popular, and all through the Winter not a week has passed that it has not been in use. Additional ground has just been secured, and workmen are now laying out the nine extra holes, which are expected to be in good playing condition by the first of May.

The North Jersey Country Club of Paterson, which includes among its enthusiastic golfers and officers Vice President Garrett A. Hobart and Attorney General John W. Griggs, will have a long and very picturesque eighteen-hole course this season. Work has been in progress all Winter, and the club is wise in not showing undue haste, but in bending all its energies toward securing a well-finished course. The new course may not be entirely ready for play until September, and meanwhile the old nine holes will be used. The club is the outgrowth of the Paterson Golf Club, started about three years ago by Henry Hewat, an ardent Scotch golfer, and a few other Paterson residents who became interested in the game. Now the membership numbers over three hundred, and the clubhouse is far more pretentious than is usually seen on golf links. The coming season will be an active one, for in addition to the customary prizes, several new ones have been offered.

Tuxedo has fallen into the line of eighteen-hole courses. The club acquired last Fall several extra acres on the opposite side of the Ramapo River, and the new nine holes are being pushed rapidly toward completion. The Tuxedo course is a popular one with golfers. The club tournaments have always been exciting, and attract the leading players, and the annual Tuxedo event this year may be looked forward to with considerable golfing pleasure.

Leeds Now a Champion.

The big event of the past week in golfing circles was the annual tournament at the Palmetto Golf Club, Aiken, S. C., for the Southern Cross championship. Herbert Leeds of Boston furnished a genuine surprise by winning the important trophy, which was previously held by Arthur H. Fenn. The latter, after winning the Highland Park Cup the previous week, fell down badly, being beaten early in the contest. Leeds and Foxhall Keene furnished an exciting match in the finals, Leeds winning after a thirty-six hole match by file holes and four to play. This is the first prominent victory for Leeds since his open tournament victory at Lakewood two years ago. His Winter practice at Aiken has evidently put him back in his best form again. During the tournament Mrs. W. Butler Duncan gave evidence of her excellent golf by getting second in the handicap event. The contest was a genuine success, and brought out some of the best golf ever seen at the Palmetto links.

Announcements will soon be made of tournaments by the Northern clubs, and April promises to be well filled with minor contests and team matches. It will give the ambitious golfers good opportunities to limber up before the round of big tournaments commences with the Lakewood event in the last week of April. The women golfers of the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn, have already commenced their games, and there will be many of them hereafter. The Metropolitan Golf Association wants all clubs to file their dates for open tournaments before April 1, and soon after the full season's list will be announced.

Games at Virginia Beach.

The golf club which was recently organized at Virginia Beach is showing considerable activity. Two of the leading couples played an interesting foursome competition last week, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Knight of Lakeville, Conn., against Miss Mead of Sing Sing and Dr. W. L. Harris, President of the club. The former pair won, their score being 78 strokes to their opponents' 84 strokes. Miss Skitt and J. B. Barnes of New York are now matched to play a foursome with Miss Schuyler and T. E. Krumholz.

The golf activity which has been so noticeable lately in Philadelphia is probably responsible for the organization of a club in Camden, N. J. Ground for a nine-hole course has been secured at Collingswood, a suburb four miles from the city, and a comfortable little clubhouse is being erected. The course will be open for play early in April. The club President is Peter V. Voorhees, and W. Joyce Sewell is the Secretary and Treasurer.

The Huntington Valley Golf Club at Rydal, near Philadelphia, is making extensive improvements to the links, the greens especially being put in first-class condition. A. H. Smith, the amateur champion of Philadelphia, is a member of that club, as well as of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, and he is now getting ready for the season's contests. C. S. Starr, another good golfer, is also a member, and among the enthusiasts are a number of women who are out on the links nearly every week during the Summer.

H. H. Forrest, one of the many able golfers in the Philadelphia Cricket Club, will evidently be looked upon with more interest this season, as he has recently won the golf championship of Florida. The tournament was held at Palm Beach, and Mr. Forrest did the eighteen holes in eighty-five strokes. The course, however, only has six holes, so it was played over three times. Some of the other strong golfers in the Cricket Club are Dr. E. C. Claxton, S. G. Heebner, M. R. Wright, Dr. A. W. Biddle, C. P. Lineweaver, and C. A. Potter. Mrs. Potter is Chairman of the women's golf committee, and several women's contests have been arranged. The champion woman of the club is Mrs. Walter Gorham, who holds the record for the eighteen holes at 122 strokes.

The new Jersey City Golf Club has arranged several events for the members, and handicap matches will soon begin. Two silver cups have recently been offered for weekly competitions, the prizes to be won outright after three successive victories. Robert Shann has been engaged as professional, and the last two holes, which will complete the nine-hole course, are nearly completed.

ATHLETICS AT YALE.

Boats' Crews Actively Training for the Spring Regatta—Baseball Squad Also Hard at Work.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19.—One of the busiest men in Yale University to-day is Capt. Robert J. Cook, who has the training of five crews under his general direction. Three of these are class crews that will appear in the Spring regatta next month; the others are University Crew No. 1 and University Crew No. 2. Every afternoon the crews put in hard work on the New Haven Harbor, followed by the Yale launch with Capt. Cook on board armed with his megaphone.

The two 'Varsity crews have gone outside the river into the harbor for four-mile spins, and according to the report on the campus, the time made by both crews has been very gratifying to those who are watching the development of the eight men who will represent Yale in the contest next June at New London. It is said by those in a position to know that the time made by the first 'Varsity crew is considerably better than it was a year ago at this time when they went over this same course.

There has been no permanent change in the order of rowing in the 'Varsity boat since a week ago. The training table for the candidates for the 'Varsity crew, which was established a week ago, has now the following men: Capt. Whitney, '98; R. P. Flint, '99 S.; J. C. Greenleaf, '99 S.; F. W. Allen, 1900; J. W. Cross, 1900; J. P. Brock, 1900; J. H. Niedecken, 1900; R. A. McGee, '99 S., and W. B. Williams, 1900.

A number of so-called "scrub crews," representing the different dormitories, eating clubs, &c., have been formed. These "scrub crews" have been of gradual growth, the idea originating with the formation of the gentlemen's eight and the Coystrel crew in the Spring of 1896. Last year several more crews were formed, through the efforts of the navy, and their races at the Spring regatta were most successful. These crews were for the most part composed of seniors and juniors, but this year there are several crews being formed in each of the classes.

The baseball squad at Yale University are also hard at work. Another reduction has been made in the number of candidates, and there are now about thirty men, including batteries, retained. Capt. Greenway has done all the coaching during the past week, with the exception of the short time that ex-Capt. H. M. Keator, '97, was here. W. F. Carter, '05, will coach the men in a few days.

The principal advance this week has been in the formation of a regular team, instead of playing different men every day. A number of games have been played with a team made up from the other candidates, and if the present good weather holds out it is probable that two or three games will be played with local nines before the Easter trip.

BIG PIGEON SHOOTING EVENT.

Over Two Hundred Entries for the Sixth Annual American Handicap at Elkwood Park.

Entries and handicaps for the sixth annual Grand American Handicap, the most important pigeon shooting event of the year, were announced yesterday by the committee, consisting of Jacob Pentz, Will R. Park, and Elmer Shaner. The list contains all the cracks throughout the country, with the exception of Dr. Carver and Frank Class, and numbers 201 in all, with the prospect of several more post entries. The veteran Capt. Jack Brewer of this city and Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, are on the back mark, which this year is thirty-two yards, while among the other competitors will be J. A. R. Elliott, W. S. Edey, Dr. J. G. Knowlton, E. L. Post, A. W. Money, E. D. Fulford, and other prominent wing shots, who are well known in club circles.

Mrs. W. P. Shattuck from Minneapolis is the only woman who has entered. She has been handicapped at twenty-five yards, which is the shortest distance allowed from the row of traps.

The Grand American Handicap was inaugurated in 1893, and the first competition, which contained twenty-one entries, was won by F. A. Welch of Philadelphia. In 1894, fifty-four competitors faced the traps and Thomas W. Morfey from Paterson, N. J., carried off the honors after dividing the first money with the veteran Capt. A. W. Money. J. G. Messner of Pittsburg defeated a field of sixty-one in the 1895 competition, while O. R. Dickey, from Boston, won in 1896, defeating 104 rivals, and Thomas A. Marshall, Mayor of Keithsburg, Ill., won last year over a field of 135 starters.

All the previous winners of the handicap, which, by the way, ranks in importance with the Grand Prix de Casino at Monte Carlo, are entered, and have signified their intentions of competing. More than $2,000 will be divided among the first three this year. Shooting will begin promptly at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, and arrangements have been consummated by which the match will be completed in two days' shooting at the three sets of traps at Elkwood Park. The conditions call for each man to shoot at twenty-five birds from the handicap rise decided upon by the committee. Allowances are to be from twenty-five to thirty-three yards, with a fifty-yard boundary and a thirty-three-yard dead line. There will in all be twenty-five money prizes, and, in addition, the Inter-State Shooting Association, under whose auspices the event will be conducted, has offered a sterling silver trophy to the winner.

For the Zabriskie Trophy.

The second of the three competitive shoots to decide the winner of the Zabriskie Trophy for 1898 was held Friday night at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Company B now leads by 25 points. The score of Company B was:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Lieut. Hill	25	24	49
Corp. Johns	21	22	43
Private Edwards	22	25	47
Private Byerly	21	24	45
Private Paul	20	23	43
Corp. Wright	22	23	45
Private Cameron	20	22	42
Sergt. Haskell	21	20	41
Corp. Eben	22	21	43
Private Daube	21	24	45
Total	215	228	443

Total for two nights, 880.

The scores of the other companies competing follow:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.	Total Two Nights.
Company H	204	226	430	855
Company D	202	216	418	804
Company E	194	198	392	788
Company G	190	191	381	767
Company C	191	207	398	716

London Athletic Club's Games.

LONDON, March 19.—At the Spring games of the London Athletic Club to-day Lutyens won the one-mile Challenge Cup in 4:36 4-5.

In the 120-yard dash Blawford gave up the struggle and Mayne won. Time—0:12 1-5.

The two-mile handicap was won by H. G. Lloyd. Time—9:50 1-5.

Fitzherbert won the quarter-mile run. Time—0:51.

The 880-yard run was won by Coltart, (who had 25 yards start.) Time—1:59 2-5.

Track Team Dates Changed.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 19.—Manager E. F. McVitty of the 'Varsity track team announced to-day that the date of the open handicap games, previously scheduled for April 30, had been changed to April 23. Manager B. G. Wilson of the baseball team has also filled the last open date on the baseball schedule by listing a game with Columbia at the Polo Grounds in New York City on April 23.

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE.

Compact of Companies to Keep Up Rates Is on Verge of Collapse.

PORTLAND, Me., March 19.—The companies in the plate-glass insurance compact have been cutting rates pretty freely of late. The companies in New England feel that they can no longer compete profitably with the cut rate companies, and many of them have decided to withdraw from the compact.

The Presidents of the New England companies say that in Chicago rates are being written at about one-sixth of the old rates, and the companies which have kept the tariff prices have been forced to see their choicest lines go to the free-lance companies. There are now more companies out of the compact than in it.

The Union Casualty and Surety Company of St. Louis has given notice to Chairman Seward of the compact that it desires to withdraw and that it does not want to wait the customary thirty days. The Presidents of the plate glass companies have held a meeting and decided that the Union Casualty can get out thereform.

The compact between the companies is on the verge of total collapse, and real estate and property holders in New England expect to get plate glass insurance for about a quarter of the present prices.

MOODY'S CUBAN COLLECTION

The Big Crowd Stays Away and Only About $800 Is Collected for the Sufferers.

THE SOWING AND REAPING

The Evangelist Says a Man Must Gather What He Sows, Only More of It—Ignorance of the Seed Makes No Difference.

There was a decided falling off in the audience at Mr. Moody's meetings in the Grand Central Palace yesterday. The crowds had got larger up to that time, and it was a surprise to all interested in the services that comparatively so few came to the hall yesterday. Some said it was the announcement made by the evangelist the day before that he would take up a special collection for Cuba. Whatever was the reason, there were many empty seats at yesterday's meetings in the afternoon and evening. For the first time in several days there were rows of vacant seats on the sides, and no one had occasion to stand.

The morning services were devoted as usual to the prayer meeting and to praying in answer to requests for special intercessions on behalf of sinful relatives and friends of the petitioners. Requests are now coming in from England, and every State of the Union has sent in a score or more of petitions.

Mr. Moody started his afternoon services by taking up the collection for the Cubans. He announced that Commander Ballington Booth of the American Volunteers had sent in $18.45, and that a firm and its employes, whose names they did not wish published, had sent in $150.

Before the collection was begun, Mr. Moody said that if the amount were large he would give it out, but that if it were small he would not. "I wouldn't want you to feel ashamed of a paltry offering," he said.

He then went among the ministers on the platform, taking up the collection himself. He didn't forget the reporters. While the collection was being taken up he would not let the choir sing or any one of the ministers talk.

"I don't want anything to take your mind off of this work," he said, "and you might forget it if you got to singing. I hope you are all ready and have brought your money with you, as I asked you to do yesterday. Don't hesitate. If you are in doubt, put in all you have with you. If you haven't anything you can borrow from me." [Laughter.]

The collection was not very large, and Mr. Moody did not announce it until in the evening, when he said the amount raised was $800. This will be laid out in corn and sent at once to Cuba. After collection the Rev. Dr. Marling led in prayer and offered a special plea for the Cubans.

The Sowing and the Reaping.

Mr. Moody then repeated his text—he seldom has to read from the Bible—from Galatians: "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

"It makes no difference whether you believe this text or not, it is true, and all your denying if cannot change its truthfulness. That's the beautiful thing about a great truth; it makes no difference whether you deny it or not. You can't change facts by denying them.

"It makes no difference haw you look at this statement, it is true. You may take it from a religious or from a worldly point of view; it is always and eternally true. What you sow you shall reap. I am going to talk on this text this afternoon and to-night.

"Once when I was preaching on this text a man in the audience said: 'That's not true.' He didn't mean to contradict me, but he was just thinking aloud. 'Well, my friend,' I said, 'it is true, whether you think so or not.' At the end of the service he was arrested for stealing. He gathered his crop sooner than he expected.

"Mr. Spurgeon once told me he could not preach unless he had worked out his sermon into about five heads—pegs on which he could hang his thoughts. Now, I don't work that way. I could never do much with heads. If I start out with 'Firstly,' I 'secondly,' 'thirdly,' fourthly,' and 'in conclusion' I find I get all mixed up before I get to 'conclusion.' [Laughter.] But I'm going to try it to-day. I'm going to give you four things to think about—four heads. If I can get 'em into your heads, it will be all right. I'll try it on you, my man, [nodding and pointing to a man in the front row.] Now, you look at me and pay attention and see if you can remember the four heads.

"First—A man reaps what he sows.

"Second—He reaps the same thing he sows.

"Third—He expects to reap more than he sows; and,

"Fourth—His ignorance of the seed makes no difference."

As examples of the sowing, he mentioned "Sabbath breaking," and spoke of the Sunday newspapers.

Criticises the Sunday Newspapers.

"Now, you know what I think of the Sunday newspaper. They tell me it is necessary to work on Sunday. I tell you it is a demoralizing influence. Pittsburg is an illustration of how much disturbance these Sunday papers can bring into a city. The New York papers and the Philadelphia papers have a race every Sunday as to which can get to Pittsburg first. If you try to go to church in that city Sunday afternoon the newsboys pester you to death, rushing at you on the street, following you to the door of the church, and thrust the papers under your nose. The Sunday papers have completely demoralized that town.

"I don't fear the landing of a foreign enemy on our shore as much as I do the corruption of our Sunday. You talk about the corruption of Tammany Hall. I tell you your Sunday newspapers have done more to corrupt this city than Tammany has.

"They say they have to work on Sunday to get out the Monday newspaper. They can get up the Monday paper on Saturday night. All they have to do is to add a few dispatches that come in.

"Man reaps exactly what he sows. Jacob tried to cheat Laban and got cheated himself. He worked for Rachel, and Laban put a heavy veil on Leah and gave her to Jacob. Laban could drive a hard bargain himself. [Laughter.] You never saw a horse trader who has cheated others all his life that didn't get swindled when he went to buy a horse. [Laughter.]

"A rumseller told me once that he had never had a drunkard in his family. I found out, however, that he had two drunkards in the family. Let me tell you here, that the man who rents his property for use as a rumshop is just as bad as the rumseller.

"A man in Ohio had part of his land condemned for railway use. It made him so mad that he put a log on the track one day and wrecked a train. He was sent to prison for life. While he was serving out his sentence the railway was enriching him. A city sprang up on his land, and he became a millionaire; but he died in prison.

"Man gets more than he sows. Jacob sowed one sin and reaped ten. You may do something to-night that you will regret as long as you live. You may never get through harvesting to-night's crop.

"Society frequently hangs the wrong man. The criminal who stabs me to the heart is a prince compared with the man who will spend five or ten years in slowly breaking his mother's heart.

"You will reap what you sow, whether you know what seed you are sowing or not. A man was once sowing in his field. A stranger asked him what kind of seed it was. He said: 'I don't know; somebody sent it to me.' He had the crop, whether he knew the seed or not. The man who is sowing ignorantly in human souls is far more unworthy and is doing incalculable mischief, for which he will be held responsible when the harvest is gathered."

Mr. Moody will preach to-day at 3 and 8 P. M.

Manhattan Club Ladies' Reception.

The annual ladies' reception of the Manhattan Club, at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, held each year in connection with their art exhibit in the billiard room, took place Friday afternoon and yesterday afternoon and evening. There were present 3,000 feminine visitors yesterday, a larger number, it is said, than was ever entertained by one club in a day in this city before.

A Perpetual Light Franchise.

CRANFORD, N. J., March 19.—A meeting of the Township Committee was held this evening at the home of a business man here. The lighting of the township was considered, and after some discussion the Cranford Light and Water Company received a perpetual franchise to string wires for lighting purposes.

GOSSIP IN SAN FRANCISCO

Gold Hunters Now Making for New Fields on Prince William's and Kotzebue Sounds.

FRUIT CROP RUINED BY FROST

Serious Scarcity of Cattle Feed Resulting from Drought—A Ball 1,700 Feet Under Ground—Financial and Other News.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Reports arrived to-day announce the discovery of rich placers in Minook Creek, on American territory, on the Yukon. Gen. E. M. Carr, former head of the Washington National Guard, thinks the creek more promising than Dawson. The gold found is of finer quality than that of the upper river sinkings, and every pan gave good results.

Reliable advices from Dawson announce that quite a number of those bound in over the passes have been diverted toward the Salmon and Pelly Rivers, where strikes are reported. The most important news comes from Prince William's Sound, where good-paying placers have been found. The Pacific Steam Whaling Company, with three steamers, is now unable to carry the number of gold hunters anxious to reach this district, every steamer being crowded to its utmost capacity. There is a strong belief that this sound will prove a great competitor to the Yukon, as rich strikes of almost pure copper are also said to have been made.

Another point claiming attention is the district north of Bering Sea, known as Kotzebue Sound. Nuggets are alleged to have been found by natives in several large rivers which empty themselves into the sound. Five old sailing craft, three of which are oil-sodden whalers, have berths engaged by at least a thousand persons who propose to try their luck there. This district has one advantage over the Yukon, for its rivers abound in fish, which through the entire Winter run under the ice. Moreover, there is plenty of growing timber.

The number of vessels provided for Klondike and Alaska travel generally now appears to be far in excess of the demand for transportation, and after September, when the exodus is over and the gold fever abates, merchants will have to find use for the fleet of vessels diverted from trade. Then will come the opportunity to build up the foreign traffic in which it is believed the future of San Francisco lies.

The action of the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. in raising rates of freight to Eastern points by way of the Isthmus is likely to result in the formation of a line of steamers round the Horn to carry Pacific Coast products, while it is known that representatives both of English and Chilean steamer lines are now busy in Central America looking into the prospects for running vessels through to this port from South America.

It is rumored that representations are likely to be made by the Governments of England and Chile to the Government of Colombia, requesting it to use its influence to compel the Panama Railroad to accept freight from outsiders on the same terms as those accorded to the Pacific Mail, especially for cargoes of coffee destined for Europe from Central American ports and brought to Panama by English and Chilean vessels.

Whaling Season Outlook Poor.

Whereas in years gone by, this period witnessed the sailing of twenty vessels bound for the arctic seas in pursuit of whalebone, the present season sees only six—four small steamers and two sailing barks. The water front resorts that used to be alive with sailors and green hands ready to embark are now deserted, while outfitters with their charges of 500 per cent. profits are compelled to close up their stores or devote their energies to the capture of unwary Klondike pilgrims. It will be utterly impossible for vessels now engaged in whaling to obtain more than a tenth of the supply of former years. In consequence the whalebone now held by a few firms is likely rapidly to enhance in value, as nothing has been found that replaces it satisfactorily.

These conditions have been brought about by the nipping in the ice last year of the major portion of the fleet. Most of these vessels will no doubt prove a total loss. Those that may escape will not be in position to make catches this season. At least this is the opinion expressed by whaling masters. Furthermore, owing to the Klondike excitement, a number of vessels which before engaged in whaling have been pressed into service as passenger transports to take gold hunters to Kotzebue Sound.

California's fruit production for the coming season will fall very short owing to the hard frosts of the past two days. Indeed, with the exception of prunes, all classes of fruit just forming in the districts around Stockton and other points in the San Joaquin Valley have been so badly frostbitten that growers think there will be hardly enough to suffice for family needs. Orchardists in the Suisun and Vaca Valleys had their almond and apricot crops ruined, the buds haying been blighted. In other districts trees have been frozen in part, although owing to the excess of buds owners think three-quarters of last year's yield can be obtained.

The rainfall is still very short of that of last year, especially in the southern part of the State, where the drought places agricultural and horticultural interest in great peril. Scarcity of cattle feed has caused a rise in the prices of dressed meats such as has not been known for many years. Owners of herds have been granted a permit from Washington to pass the line into Nevada, where feed is abundant, and President McKinley is now being urged to permit grazing in the Yosemite Reservation. Unless plenty of rain comes speedily forage of all kinds will reach abnormal prices. Reports from sections where farmers are growing poor crops of beets state that they will sell the beets to cattle men instead of sending them to the sugar refineries, thereby realizing higher prices.

In the grape-growing districts the frost has done no harm. So far as wheat and barley are concerned the northern half of the State will have fairly good crops, and those of Oregon and Washington will be above the average.

A preliminary injunction was granted recently by United States Circuit Judge Morrow against the Trustees of the town of Vallejo, restraining them from preventing the erection of telephone and telegraph wires and poles in that city by the Sunset Telegraph and Telephone Company.

This company contends that it is doing the work under a contract with the Postmaster General, authorized by Congress, and not under any franchisement by the town of Vallejo. It contends also that the streets of Vallejo are open post roads of the United States. The point raised is a novel one, and its decision will materially affect the rights and privileges of telegraph and telephone companies all over the country.

San Francisco and, in fact, all the Pacific States suffer under the yoke of the telephone monopoly. Its service is of the worst kind, and the rates exacted are exorbitant. All attempts to start opposition have hitherto been defeated, owing to the influence of the present concern with the Board of Supervisors, which refuses to grant the necessary permits for the erection of poles and construction of subways.

Politics are still occupying attention here, although little effective work can be done until the Supreme Court renders its decision as to the legality of the primary election law. The Republican leaders are waiting to see what the attitude of the San Francisco delegation will be.

A lively fight is expected for a Congressman to replace S. G. Hilborn, who has every chance of being defeated, owing to his faculty for making enemies. If either Senator Flint or Dr. Pardee is nominated for Governor the United States Senatorship will go to a Southern California candidate, most likely to State Senator Bulla, who is a man with a clean record. Little has developed in Democratic tactics. Mayor Phelan continues to cater to the yellow journal that will support his aspirations to the Governorship.

Westerners have always been distinguished for their eccentric ways. The latest example is afforded by the Order of Native Sons, which will hold a "grand parole" on April 25 in Nevada City. The occasion will be marked by a grand ball given 1,700 feet under ground.

Here is an example of the rapidity with which work is executed at the Union Iron Works here: The steamer Senator, 2,500 tons, was launched at 9 o'clock this morning. Within an hour two boilers were placed in position and the engines will be placed aboard by noon to-morrow. The keel of her sister ship, the St. Paul, was laid on Feb. 15. The vessel will be ready for launching on April 6.

The Financial Week.

The depression in the market caused by apprehension regarding political affairs gave way to a better feeling at the opening of the week, which was maintained throughout.

Spring Valley Water stock sold at 101¼.

The largest transactions took place in sugar stocks, which advanced steadily. Aside from the extraordinarily prosperous condition of plantations, the change of affairs considered favorable to the Annexation Treaty contributed to improve prices. Hawaiian Commercial, which had closed rather weak at 30, rapidly advanced to 31⅝, closing at that figure to-day, with strong demand. Hutchinson, which had closed at 44½, advanced steadily to 47, the demand being most urgent.

Oceanic Steamship advanced from 56 to 58, sales being heavy. This company and Hutchinson have just declared regular monthly dividends of 50 and 40 cents respectively, and an increase in dividends of both companies is now certain in the near future.

Powder stocks were inactive. Giant sold down to 41¾, and recovered to 42¼, closing at this figure.

Market Street Railway, which declined from 54 to 51, quietly recovered, closing at 53.

Lighting stocks remain dull and flat. San Francisco Gas and Electric lost 1 point, closing at 86¾.

The bond market showed renewed activity and an improvement all along the line. Transactions were not as heavy as during the two preceding weeks, but the demand was quite strong.

Money is extremely easy, and almost a drug in the market.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT ENDS.

Athletes of the 22d Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Win the Championship Trophy—A Matinee for Children.

The athletes of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., by winning most of the championship events at the military tournament in Madison Square Garden yesterday, established the claim of their regiment to the athletic championship trophy of the National Guard. In all their victories in first, second, and third places during the week netted the regiment 134 points, with the Fourth Regiment of New Jersey second, with 69 points to its credit, and the Twelfth Regiment third, with 31 points.

The officers of the detachments from distant places expressed themselves in the highest terms in praise of their reception and treatment. Capt. Parker's detachment from West Point started for its home quarters yesterday afternoon after the matinée. Lieut. Carbaugh's detachment of the Fifth Artillery will start this morning, and the Sixth Cavalry will depart for its barracks at Fort Myer, Va., to-morrow morning.

The afternoon performance yesterday, which was a special matinée for the school children, brought out a large attendance, mostly of young folk. They watched with interest the wall-scaling and other manoeuvres by the members of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, and they took great delight in the fusillade which the infantry let go at an imaginary enemy. When the boys in blue left the ring there was a wild charge of schoolboys into the ring to secure the empty cartridges thrown out of the guns. Once these were secured the youngsters scampered back to their seats and made whistles of the empty shells during the remainder of the performance.

In the semi-finals of the team pursuit race, which was one of the athletic events decided during the afternoon, the fork of one of the wheels broke and one of the riders, W. Torrance of the Twenty-second Regiment, was thrown across the track. He was unconscious for five minutes, but revived finally.

The athletic portion of the entertainment, which opened the evening programme, proved decidedly interesting, for most of the events were to decide military championships, and the friends of the two leaders in the joint competition—the Twenty-second Regiment and the Fourth Regiment of New Jersey—were on hand to cheer their favorites on.

The summaries in the athletic events are as follows:

Team Pursuit Race, Military Championship.—Won by B. J. Keeler and C. H. Tomlinson, Twenty-second Regiment; O. V. Babcock and W. E. Mosher, Twenty-second Regiment, second; A. S. Jungkind and N. Betzman, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—6:40.

100-Yard Dash, Military Championship.—Won by W. A. Karns, Twenty-second Regiment; W. B. Brister, Fourth Regiment of New Jersey, second; M. W. Long, Seventeenth Separate Company, third. Time—0:11 1-5.

One Mile Bicycle Race, Military Championship.—Final Heat—Won by B. J. Keeler, Twenty-second Regiment; G. W. Crooks, Thirteenth Regiment, second; W. E. Mosher, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—2:50 3-5.

Half Mile Run, Heavy Marching Order, Military Championship.—Won by S. G. Hollander, Twenty-second Regiment; W. F. McLoughlin, Twenty-second Regiment, second; E. Collyer, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—2:32 1-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Military Championship.—Final Heat—Won by W. A. Karns, Twenty-second Regiment; J. Buck, Fourth Regiment of New Jersey, second; P. J. Corley, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—0:27 4-5.

Tandem Pursuit Race, Military Championship.—Final Heat—Won by O. V. Babcock and W. E. Mosher, Twenty-second Regiment; T. R. Goodwin and J. Thompson, Twelfth Regiment, second; F. Cassera and W. Torrence, Twelfth Regiment, third. Time—3:54.

Obstacle Race, Scratch, (Two Laps.)—Won by T. A. Denham, Twenty-second Regiment; J. E. Fitzpatrick, Fourth Regiment of New Jersey, second; A. Bresler, Twenty-second Regiment, third; F. J. Koehler, Fourth Regiment of New Jersey, fourth. Time—0:28 2-5.

One Mile Relay Race, Military Championship.—Five-men Teams. Each Team to Run Two Laps.—Won by Twenty-second Regiment, first team; Fourth Regiment of New Jersey team, second; Twenty-second Regiment, second team, third. Time—3:29. Twenty-third Regiment team disqualified for fouling.

CLUB C'S LIVELY MEETING.

Good Government Men Offer a Primary Law Amendment and Oppose the Bi-Partisan Commission.

There was a particularly lively dinner and meeting of Good Government Club C, at Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard, last night. The members seemed to be even more than usually aggressive. An amendment to the proposed primary elections bill was presented by Boudinot Keith, and after it had been discussed by John De Witt Warner and others was officially indorsed by the club, which instructed Mr. Keith to endeavor to have it offered in the Assembly. If it is offered members of the club will go to Albany to speak for it.

The amendment provides for independent nominations. It requires that the name of a candidate for a State office shall be put on the official ballot if he has the written and sworn indorsement of 2,000 citizens of the State. For nominations for general city office in a city of the first class 600 signatures are required; in a city of the second class 400, in a city of the third class 200. Candidates for Assembly, Board of Aldermen, or School Commissioner may be nominated by 100, while for candidates in a town, village, or ward only 20 names are required.

After having indorsed this bill, the club recorded its undying opposition to the proposition to create a bi-partisan Rapid Transit Commission, and decided to make a fight against it. This fight will be made in conjunction with the Citizens' Union, Chamber of Commerce, and other bodies, if their cooperation can be secured. Otherwise, President John Jay Chapman has instructions to name a committee, with himself as Chairman, and do battle single handed. Mr. Chapman in his remarks on the subject expressed himself as being hopeless of obtaining any help. He described the Citizens' Union as "a remnant consisting of a few men sloshing about in a boat with a very large hole in the bottom." As to the Chamber of Commerce, he spoke of it as "another moribund body which was trying to do something, but which Elihu Root, moved by entirely proper influences, is already going to work to pull off." These sallies were received with much laughter and applause.

Mr. Warner, speaking of the "ballot reforms" in this State, said: "Every time I hear of a new scheme of ballot reform I know it means that the ballot law will be made more fatal to independent candidates and more disastrous to independent voters. The reason is simple. All these amendments are constructed and enacted by men whose interest is to squelch the independent voter. So long as we have a ballot law as bad as the present one I don't know why any man who has anything else to do should concern himself about the greater or less number of names required to make nominations.

"This new nomination law is simply another machine which will add to the difficulties of the citizen who does not understand or work with machines and result for the benefit of those who control the machines. If the reformers are to accomplish anything they must make machines of their own and run them. I don't criticise the bosses. So long as there are cattle to follow the one and lick the shoes of the other, I think it is providential that the bosses are here, to use that kind of cattle. We have lost the capability of political initiative. The remedy is in less machinery, not more. It is in seeing how little it is possible for the State to do, leaving the citizen to vote as he pleases. We must combine effort with brains and stir the people to care as much for their State and city as they would care for an office and to work as hard for the general good as if they had special selfish objects in view.

"Our people know enough, but they do not care enough. When we get them thoroughly interested the machines will be swept aside. We do not want more legislation so much as we want to instruct the people of the State to demand what they want, instead of accepting what they can get. The way to reform the Republican primary system is to burst the party and make its machinery valueless so that the bosses will have no interest in keeping control of it. Politics is now only a question of money. We want the people to learn to go to the polls for an idea instead of for a dollar. Until we do that, the money power that is behind the two parties will control them and the people through them—William C. Whitney on one side and Cornelius Bliss on the other are the real powers."

Isaac H. Klein commented sarcastically on what he said had been the efforts of Elihu Root to throw cold water on reform and independent movements.

"It is an open secret," he said, "that the traction companies furnished the money for the last campaign here. Of course they want a bi-partisan commission. They would rather be blackmailed out of $200,000 on $300,000 a year than to pay the city and State $500,000 or $600,000 honestly due.

"We want a good ballot and primary election law. As to the reformers who assisted in making this dastardly thing they are considering in Albany now, no punishment is too severe for them." [Laughter and applause.]

Benjamin A. Gould said: "I hope those good and stupid men who talked to us of holding the balance of power have learned something from recent events. Why do we want to hold a balance with Platt at one end and Croker at the other? What good does it do us to tilt it either way? We want the people to be the power and to have freedom to use it. We want ballots which will allow each man to express his convictions."

J. Noble Hayes and Mr. Warner had an animated but good-humored colloquy over respective plans for insuring fair and honest nominations.

Mr. Keith said the Citizens' Union Committee of Twenty-five, of which he is a member, will aid in the fight against the bi-partisan commission.

Treasurer Emil W. Kohn spoke briefly, denouncing the bi-partisan idea bitterly and commending the work of the present commission.

His Agility Saved Him.

William Bell, twenty-five years of age, a clerk, of 143 West Ninety-sixth Street, was riding a bicycle on the Boulevard at One Hundred and Tenth Street last night when he met a car. There was a collision, and Bell was thrown. He fell with his legs under the car, but as soon as Bell fell he began to turn over on his side, rolling along the ground half a dozen times, until he had got out of the way of the car. Some part of the wheel machinery struck him and bruised his legs, but he was not badly injured.

Girl May Have Been Kidnapped.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 19.—Faith Barlow, ten years old, of Roselle disappeared from her home this afternoon, and to-night the police were asked to look for her. She was a pupil in the Elizabeth private school. She was last seen in Lorraine. There is a suspicion that the little girl has been kidnapped by tramps.

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REVOLT BREWING IN CHINA

Officials Begin a Movement Which Has Spread to All Provinces on the Yang-tse-Kiang.

PEKIN AUTHORITIES HELPLESS

It Is Professedly a Movement to Overthrow the Manchu Dynasty and Save Central Provinces from European Control.

LONDON, March 19.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, received here to-day, says a conspiracy, with the object of bringing about a rebellion, has been started by Chinese officials of various ranks at Chang-Sha, in the Province of Hunan. It is said to have spread to all the provinces bordering on the Yang-tse-Kiang, and fears are expressed that it may prove to be the most formidable since the Taiping rebellion. It is professedly a patriotic movement to overthrow the Manchu dynasty and save the central provinces from European control. But it is suspected that the plot emanates from the Mandarins, who are alarmed at the prospect of a diversion of part of their pickings to pay the interest on the new loan. The Pekin authorities are cognizant of the movement; but, distrusting the loyalty of the provincial satraps, they are helpless.

The conspirators are said to have approached British subjects with inducements to join in the rebellion, and they have also offered large sums of money for arms.

POWERS COERCING CHINA.

Report that France and Russia Are Trying to Wreck the Loan—Russia Drops Port Arthur.

PEKIN, March 19.—The recent inactivity of the Russians at Pekin is explained by the fact that the negotiations have again been transferred to St. Petersburg, owing to the difficulties encountered here.

The coincidence of the French demands being presented on the eve of the emission of the Chinese loan in London is much commented upon, and it is asserted that France and Russia are trying their best to wreck the loan. Upon the occasion of the last visit of the French Ambassador to the Chinese Foreign Office the Chinese refused to accede to the French proposals, and the Ambassador said that when he next visited the Foreign Office he would present stronger arguments, and would even threaten active operations from Tongking and the forcible seizure of a coaling station.

A semi-official statement has been issued saying that there is no connection between the demands of the French Government in China and the Chinese loan. The French demands reached Pekin at the beginning of the month, and the negotiations were immediately transferred to Paris, where they are proceeding between the Chinese Minister, Tching Tchang, and M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister. The French charge that there is no occasion to threaten or menace China with the forcible seizure of a coaling station.

The general opinion here is that it is impossible to disregard the persistent rumors circulating in well-informed circles that Russia has abandoned her attempts to lease Port Arthur, but has not ceased her negotiations regarding Ta-Lien-Wan.

ENGLAND ACTS FOR CHINA.

She Asks Russia to Give Guarantees Concerning Port Arthur.

LONDON, March 19.—There was an important Cabinet conference this morning in continuation of yesterday's discussion of the Chinese question. It is reported Great Britain requests Russia to give guarantees that the warships of the world will be allowed free entry into Port Arthur. Great Britain, in this matter, is ostensibly acting at the instance of China.

MINISTER CONGER ON CHINA.

He Does Not Believe There Is Going to be a Carving of the Empire.

CHICAGO, March 19.—E. H. Conger, the new United States Minister to China, expects to reach his post some time early in June. He is guarded in his statements concerning the Eastern situation, but he is not blind to the fact that, while we have been absorbed with our difficulty with Spain, the situation in the East has not ceased to be complicated, and that, if anything, it is becoming even more so.

"What the United States wants is open ports," he declares. "China is just beginning to develop: she is building railroads into the interior; her trade relations with the outside world will be extended and this country insists upon getting her share. That is our policy. What the attitude of this Nation will be in the future must be determined upon the steps taken by the foreign powers. I do not believe, however, that there is going to be a thanksgiving carving of the Chinese Empire."

No French Post Office Director.

PARIS, March 19.—It is officially denied that France demands a Frenchman as Director of the Chinese Post Office.

PRINCE REGENT AND KAISER.

Relations of the Ruler of Bavaria and Emperor William Strained.

BERLIN, March 19.—The strained relations between the Prince Regent of Bavaria and Emperor William were strikingly illustrated by the latter's invitation asking his Majesty to attend the unveiling of a bust to Emperor William I. in the Walhalla, at Ratisbon, although it was known to everybody that the Emperor had arranged to unveil the same day three statues in honor of his ancestors on the Sieges Allee. The Regent's invitation was evidently intentionally sent so late that it was impossible to change the plans.

The Emperor replied to the slight characteristically by deputing Prince Frederick Henry, the youngest and least important of the Prussian Princes, to attend the ceremony at Ratisbon in his behalf. In Court circles it is said Emperor William still most unpleasantly remembers his reception at Nuremberg last Summer, when the people shouted insulting epithets at him.

AGRARIANS AHEAD IN GERMANY

Campaign Against the Present Commercial Treaties Begins.

BERLIN, March 19.—A remarkable change in party politics is believed to be imminent. It assures the adoption of the most important measures pending in the Reichstag and Diet, while it furnishes the leaders with definite issues for the coming election. The main issue will be the commercial treaties now ending, which are largely in favor of industrial interests and detrimental to agricultural interests. They formerly met with the Emperor's approval and brought honors to Gen. Count von Caprivi, the former Chancellor, their framer. The new treaties, according to the Government, promise to be more favorable to agriculture.

The Agrarian election manifesto, just issued, is signed by the leaders of the different Conservative factions and by part of the National Liberal and Centrist Parties, the new amalgamation thus comprising about half the present representation in the Reichstag and over half the Diet. In opposition to this combination all the Liberal and Radical factions have pooled their issues, and they will be supported by the Socialists in upholding the main lines of the present treaties. The campaign has been opened throughout Germany. The Commercial Convention, sitting this week in Berlin, representing all the Chambers of Commerce and large industrial firms of the country, unanimously passed a resolution in favor of the present treaties.

The Centrists, having a hundred votes in the Reichstag, and, consequently, the balance of power, are strenuously opposed to forcing a new issue as likely to disrupt the party, which is already split upon the Naval bill and the Military Reform bill, part supporting them and others, mostly the South Germans, opposing them.

MILLENARY OF KING ALFRED.

A National Commemoration Proposed with the Erection of a Memorial at Winchester in 1901.

LONDON, March 19.—At a large and influential meeting just held at the Mansion House, a resolution was passed in favor of a National millenary commemoration of King Alfred the Great, who was born in 849 at Wantage, Berkshire, and who died in 901, and was buried at Winchester, including the erection of a memorial at Winchester. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Horatio David Davis, presided, and among those present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Chief Rabbi, a number of Bishops, Right Hon. James Bryce, Mr. Frederick Harrison, the author of "The Millenary of King Alfred"; Sir John Lubbock, and several members of Parliament.

The Mayor of Winchester expressed the belief that all the English speaking peoples ought to join in the movement, adding that it was particularly a celebration in which "our American cousins might unite to honor a common ancestor." The Mayor further remarked that he had written to President McKinley and had received a reply to the effect that he felt great individual interest in the celebration.

Queen Victoria wrote a letter approving of the movement, and similar letters were received from the Duke of Connaught, Lord Wolseley, Lord Rosebery, Mr. John Ruskin, Mr. A. J. Balfour, and others.

Mr. Louis Dyer of the Chicago Historical Society made a speech "as a descendant of the Puritans." He defended them against the charge of rifling the graves of the Wessex Kings, and said lovers of English history in the United States were greatly interested in the proposed memorial.

The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, has been placed on the committee appointed to promote the movement.

Col. Hay Meets King George of Greece.

LONDON, March 19.—Col. John Hay, the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who has been traveling in Egypt, arrived at Athens on March 7, and the next day he was invited to the palace and had a private conversation of an hour's duration with King George of Greece. Col. Hay left Athens on March 11 with his family, and sailed from Patras for Venice. He will return to London to-morrow.

The Austrian Reichsrath.

LONDON, March 19.—The reconvening of the Austrian Reichsrath on Monday will not find the outlook much improved by the recent change of Ministry. The Germans are as determined as ever, and any support given the Ministry will only be in return for concessions to the Clerical and Nationalist groups.

Cardinal Kopp's Mission.

BERLIN, March 19.—The mission of Cardinal Kopp, the Bishop of Breslau, to Rome is much commented upon. Advices from Rome indicate that it has been a failure, the Pope deciding to continue to recognize French protection of the Catholic missions in China. France has been actively opposing Cardinal Kopp.

Lord S. Cecil Earned His Fortune.

LONDON, March 19.—The Premier's brother, Lord Sackville Cecil, left £250,000, ($1,250,000,) almost entirely of his own earning. Like his brother, he had an absorbing interest in electricity. He was once Chairman of the Exchange Telegraph Company, and assisted in the development of the Eastern Telegraph Company.

New York Life Company in Hungary.

BUDAPEST, March 19.—In the Diet today Count Polonyi interpellated the Government concerning alleged abuses in the Budapest branch of the New York Life Insurance Company, and asked whether the Government would take measures to establish State supervision of foreign insurance companies, particularly in the case of "over-premium reserves."

Sarah Bernhardt Convalescing.

LONDON, March 19.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who underwent an operation some time since, is now occupying apartments at the Pavillon Henri Quatre, at Saint Germain, where she is convalescing rapidly.

Reforms in German Courts-Martial.

BERLIN, March 19.—The Reichstag to-day passed the second reading of a bill providing for reforms in the conduct of courts-martial.

Plague on a British Steamer.

BOMBAY, March 19.—The British steamer Shannon, which has just arrived here from Aden, is found to have a case of plague on board.

THE MYSTERIES OF WAGNER.

The Universal Brotherhood, the organization with which Theosophists who follow Miss Katharine Tingley are affiliated, gave an entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. It consisted of an illustrated lecture on Richard Wagner, the composer, with musical illustrations and stereopticon views by Mrs. Alice Leighton Cleather and Basil Crump of the London Wagner Society.

The views were original and were shown, one of the members of the brotherhood said, with the idea of displaying the symbolical and mystical meaning of Wagner's music. He said they illustrated Wagner's interior ideas. The lecture was in the small ballroom, and about 150 people were present.

Henrik Ibsen's Birthday.

In view of the fact that Miss Elizabeth Robins, on the afternoon of March 30, will present at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Ibsen's masterpiece, "Hedda Gabler," with a cast, including Leo Dietrichstein, William Courtleigh, Ernest Hastings, Malda Craigen, Ellen Cummens, and others, and on subsequent days in each week, for five consecutive weeks, present other plays of the Norwegian author, it is recalled that to-day is Henrik Ibsen's birthday. He is seventy years old, and all his faithful adherents in Europe and America are preparing to celebrate to-morrow with imposing literary observances.

NEW YORK A. C. DINNER.

The New York Athletic Club held "Ye Farewell Dinner to Ye Olde Home" last night in the gymnasium of the building at Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, which it is soon to vacate for its new building facing Central Park, at Sixth Avenue. About 350 members took part in the banquet and made merry to the accompaniment of an excellent menu and old cold bottles.

Isaac Bell Brennan, who suggested and carried out the idea of the farewell banquet, presided and acted as toastmaster. No set speeches were on the programme, but brief talks were made by James Whitely, President of the club; Gen. Thomas Watson, Vice President; Bartow S. Weeks, James Moore, and Simeon Ford.

The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Isaac Bell Brennan, Chairman; Dr. T. Hamilton Burch, Arthur B. Waring, Charles L. Burnham, and A. J. Moore.

Adath Israel Fair.

A meeting of those interested in the coming fair of the Adath Israel Congregation, which will open on April 18, at the Grand Central Palace, was held at Tuxedo last week. A letter was read from Randolph Guggenheimer, in which he said he would be present to open the fair. The sub-committee reported that several valuable historical souvenirs of the ill-fated Maine had been secured, and that some of the surviving seamen would be present. A plot of ground at Lakewood, N. J., and a bond of the Cuban Republic have also been donated in addition to large sums of money and many articles of use and value, far beyond the expectations of the managers.

Mr. and Mrs. Zeimer Entertain.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Zeimer entertained a number of friends at their home, 153 West Eightieth Street, in honor of Mrs. Zeimer's birthday, on Thursday. The house was decorated with American Beauty roses and palms, and dinner was served. After dinner the guests were entertained at the theatre. Among those present were Mrs. E. Jones, Miss M. Hirschman, Misses L. and A. Paechner, the Misses Israel, Mrs. Rinaldo, and Messrs. Harris, Hirschman, Lewis, Israel, and Zeimer.

PHASES OF RUSSIAN LIFE

Progress in Ship and Railroad Building and the Peculiarities of the People.

THE CZARINA'S LONG ILLNESS

No Concern Apparent Regarding the Outcome of Affairs in the Far East or Crete — Marked Intellectuality of Women.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 7.—A feverish activity reigns in the Russian Navy Department, and the workingmen labor day and night in the Government shipbuilding yards. In three months five new men-of-war will be launched, three battleships and two cruisers. The three battleships—the Aurora, the Diana, and the Pallas—are building in St. Petersburg, one of the cruisers, the Peresvet, has been built by the Baltic Government factory, and the Osliabia at the Admiralty workshops, in St. Petersburg. The tendency is, it will be seen, for St. Petersburg to become the first shipbuilding centre in Russia. The same activity reigns likewise in the Department of Public Works. A credit of a million and a half rubles, or $800,000, has just been granted by the Government for the purpose of buying the cars and engines necessary for the new Siberian Railway. Besides this gigantic undertaking, which is now nearing its close, Russian railways are everywhere being extended in the most remarkable way. Thirty years ago Russia had but 3,600 miles of railway. This figure has been raised to 32,400 miles. Just at present new railways of a total length of 8,000 miles are building. Four of these lines are in the districts surrounding Moscow. Five other lines will run in the Valley of the Volga and the neighborhood of the Caucasus. Still another, pushing to the extreme north, is to put the White Sea and Archangel in communication with St. Petersburg. In a few years the steam engine will conduct tourists from Archangel to Cadiz, and from Cadiz to Vladivostok. The Trans-Siberian railway is nearly finished. Work, which had been interrupted for a few weeks on account of the floods in the Argonne and the Schilka districts, has now been resumed.

The various figures given by the last census of the Russian population have enabled statisticians to publish some interesting works on demography. The most striking factor in the census is the great diversity of the density of population in the different provinces. The attraction of large towns and commercial centres is everywhere shown. Thus, in the Province of Moscow, a manufacturing district, the density of the population is 83½ inhabitants per square kilometer, being the highest in the empire. The districts of Podolia, with 82½, of Kieff, 80, and of Poltava, 64, come immediately after Moscow. Then come the districts of Koursk, with 50 inhabitants per square kilometer, and St. Petersburg with 54. The least populated districts are the three extreme northern provinces. Vologda, with 4 inhabitants per square kilometer; Olonetz, with 3½, and Archangel with only 1 inhabitant for two square kilometers.

It is difficult to explain the great predominance of either sex in the various provinces of European Russia. In St. Petersburg and Moscow, the predominance of men over women can be explained by the large number of officials and of public functionaries. But whence comes the predominance of men in the distant provinces of Bessarabia, of Catherinoslaw, of Kherson, and among the Cossacks of the Don region?

No Anxiety About the East.

No further apprehension is felt in the direction of the East, where the occupation of Kiao-Chau and of Port Arthur, the question of the Chinese loan, and the perspective of an Anglo-Japanese "rapprochement," seem to have lost much of their former importance, and are not likely to result in international complications. Far-sighted politicians do, of course, foresee that the state of affairs prevailing in the Island of Crete may, before long, have fatal results, not only for the population of the Island, but also for those Balkan States which could be disturbed by the eventual union of Crete and Greece. Nevertheless, the St. Petersburg thinking and reading public look upon this matter with the greatest calm; and it is without any feeling of excitement that the news was received in the Russian capital of the failure of Prince George's candidacy. Moreover, this failure is only looked upon as temporary, for, far from giving up the candidacy of Prince George, on which the Czar is very keen, the Russian Government is determined to uphold it. According to the general impression here the appointment of Prince George will eventually be accepted by the Sultan and approved by the Berlin and Vienna Governments.

Much, too, of the Russian Government's apparent apathy in this matter must be put down to Count Mouravieff's illness. Though the Minister of Foreign Affairs is now convalescent, he will not be able to resume his duties for another three weeks, during which time the Ministry will continue to be managed by Count Lamsdorff.

The illness of the Czarina, who, as is well known, is suffering from an attack of measles, will prevent her from leaving her room for another six weeks. She will thus be unable to be present at the reception to be given to the Prince and Princess Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who are to arrive in St. Petersburg on March 14. Prince Ferdinand will be accompanied by his Minister of Foreign Affairs and by his son's tutor. The state of the Empress's health has naturally caused the court balls and gala fêtes to be countermanded. This means a considerable loss to the tradespeople and shopkeepers of the capital.

Fortunately for St. Petersburg society, the nobility, "petite noblesse," and "bourgeoisie," the Winter season has been, outside of the Court festivities, the gayest that has been seen in the past decade. Society people have been treated to an interminable succession of balls, dances, dinner parties, and theatricals, on the one hand, whereas, on the other, the theatres are so very popular that tickets must ordinarily be obtained at least a week beforehand. The most brilliant artistic successes of a fortnight have been Massenet's "Esclarmonde" at the Opera, with Mme. Bolsky in the leading part, and the tenor, Yerschow, who is shortly to go to the United States, where he is to make a prolonged stay. At the Italian opera "Eugene Oneguine," of Tschaikowsky, has been given in a translation and admirably interpreted by Mme. Arnolson Carotini.

Intellectuality of the Women.

It might be apropos to say that no society in any European capital is so intelligent and highly intellectual as that of St. Petersburg, and certainly none where woman plays such a leading part, and there she is at the same time so thoroughly amiable, gracious, spirituelle, well educated, and in touch with the literary and political questions of the day. The Russian woman is charming, as is well known. Her charm consists in her intellectual powers and in the fact that she attracts by the manner in which she holds her own with men, and is able to guide and influence them. Young girls in Russia are brought up in a serious manner, and thoroughly well educated, so that they are the intellectual equals or even superiors of the men. Woman, therefore, plays a leading part in Russian life. They are all more or less animated with a desire to play a leading part in politics. Their conversation is bright and witty, and their broad education allows them to take part in any discussion. They pass judgment upon men, things, and events with a wonderful precision and with great good sense, which brings to mind the French "grandes dames" of the eighteenth century. They have, moreover, many traits in common with these women of a by-gone age, and one finds in St. Petersburg more than one Mme. de Sévigné. Much has been said abroad about the morals of St. Petersburg society, the morality of Russians at home being too often judged by certain types met with in Paris, London, Rome, Nice, and the German watering places. As a matter of fact, society in St. Petersburg is no more depraved than in other capitals of Europe and America. The contrary is more likely to be the truth. Scandals do, of course, occur, but they are relatively less frequent than in other capitals. Further, no attempt is made as in Paris and Berlin to noise these domestic scandals abroad. A tacit understanding exists between well-bred people to hush up affairs of this kind. Among the young women who rank as leaders in society it is rare to find one implicated in a scandal of any kind.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A COMPOSITE VIEW OF THE WEST AFRICA PROBLEM.—It is the belief of an intelligent minority in London that as the French refuse to surrender Boussa Lord Salisbury is beginning to leap toward arbitration as the best way out of the Niger difficulty. Report goes among influential diplomatists that everything is practically settled but this bone of contention. Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, would settle the matter by an ultimatum. Conservative authority says that Lord Salisbury is content to call in the services of a friendly power to arbitrate, and, failing compliance on the part of the French Government, to fall into line with the Colonial Secretary. It is believed in Paris that M. Hanotaux is ready to comply with a proposal for arbitration, although not through the reason suggested by a London journal that he is fully alive to the dangers of naval warfare at this juncture. The personality of the arbitrator has not yet been mentioned in Paris; the London papers suggest the good offices of the Emperor of Austria.

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SHORT DISTANCE CAB FARES IN PARIS.—The "time indicator" is now in full operation in the vehicles of the Paris Cab Company. For a long time the attempt to arrange fares for rides occupying less than thirty minutes had proved a failure, because the watch of the driver and that of his passenger never agreed. But now that the "time indicator" has been generally adopted there are no more disputes, and a passenger on a rainy day can ride a block in two minutes in the blissful consciousness that he will not be overcharged in the end. When the passenger enters a cab for a short distance course the driver turns a key which brings the hands of a dial that mark both time and money to the starting point. The lowest price is 60 centimes, (12 cents,) and this entitles the passenger to a drive of only two minutes. For two minutes more the fare is 70 centimes. When six minutes have passed the hand points to 80 centimes. You may drive for a quarter of an hour and one minute over for 1f. 10c., and for twenty-three minutes for 1f. 40c. This is the limit of the system, for at 1f. 50c. the ordinary tariff for the course comes into operation.

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A CURIOUS REFORM FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.—Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief of the British Army, has just been the means of inaugurating a species of reform in the infantry ranks which has brought forth amusing comments from the London press. It is well known that Lord Wolseley is a good musician. On a recent visit of inspection his ears were particularly offended by the song of the soldiers on the march, who enliven their spirits in this way and at the same time give better measure to their step. The Commander in Chief was disgusted, and conceived the idea of having certain men in each company trained to sing properly when it should be necessary or desirable. The journals do not believe that this will restrain the tone-deaf soldiers from joining in, for patriotic spirit and a good ear for music are not always identified in the same person.

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THE FRENCH OFFENDED BY THE NAMES OF BRITISH WARSHIPS.—With the increase of the anti-English feeling in Paris the journalists have raked up every source of grievance that they could possibly discover. Just now it is the names of certain British warships that are particularly offensive to Frenchmen. These names recall victories of the English over the French; the use of them to flaunt the union jack in the eyes of the former foes across the Channel is considered to be a most unfriendly act in unofficial quarters in Paris. The French particularly dislike the names of The Nile, the Blenheim, the Agincourt, and the Trafalgar, and are grieved that three of the new cruisers will be known as the Crécy, the Hogue, and the Aboukir. The Figaro, in the course of a very serious article on the subject, has this to say: "Let us hope that in the near future the following names may be found to designate certain formidable battle ships of our fleets: Le Fontenoy, Le Steinkerque, Le Nerwinde, Le Port Mahon, Le Calais, &c. One has only to open the history of France to find plenty of English defeats."

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FOR A MONUMENT TO WAGNER.—The preparations for the General Music Exhibition for the erection of a monument to Richard Wagner are well under way in Berlin. The exhibition, which will be held in the Berliner Messpalast, will last from May 7 till August 12. Funds and exhibits are being received from home and abroad by the committees in charge, and already the treasury contains 20,000 marks. Great interest is derived from the fact that Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen is personally identified with the undertaking. It is expected that the exhibits in the music room and library will be particularly worthy. The contents of these rooms will be bought up for the lottery.

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CANDIDATES FOR THE FRENCH ACADEMY.—The French Academy is now considering whom it shall elect to fill the fauteuils made vacant by the deaths of Henri Meilhac and the Duc d'Aumale. It is said that Gen. du Barrail and Ernest Daudet, brother of the late Alphonse Daudet, have offered themselves as candidates for the place left by the author of "L'Histoire des Condé," while Meilhac's arm chair would be warmed by Emile Faguet, Paul Hervieu, Henri Becque, and Emile Zola. M. Faguet is backed by the university men, including Henri Houssaye, Gastón Boissier, Jules Lemaître, Ferdinand Brunetière, and also by the poet Sully Prudhomme. M. Hervieu has for patrons J. M. de Heredia, Henri Lavedan, François Coppée, André Theuriet, and Paul Bourget. Concerning the support of M. Zola opinion is at extremes; some say he will be carried into the Academy on a wave of enthusiasm; others assert that he will not get a vote. Another candidate for M. Meilhac's chair, not to be lightly reckoned, is Imbert de Saint-Amand, whose pictures of French court life are well known through translation in America.

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SEQUEL TO THE ZOLA TRIAL.—People in Europe even outside of France are now interested in the Dreyfus affair more than the cable dispatches intimate. A drama called "Dreyfus" is having an enthusiastic run at an Amsterdam theatre. At a Berlin theatre a play called "The Zola Trial" created so much excitement on the first night it was produced that the police were called in to quell the disturbance. The actor who played the part of the Commandant, Esterhazy, narrowly escaped serious injury. And in France it is reported that Emile Zola's "Paris" has already gone through forty-nine editions.

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BERLIN CONGRESS OF TEACHERS OF THE BLIND.—The ninth annual congress of those persons interested in the instruction of the blind will be held in Berlin in July, opening on Monday, the 25th of that month. Americans interested in the subject have been invited to attend the sessions. The invitation comes through Ambassador White from the Royal Prussian Blindanstalt at Steglitz-Berlin. The duration of the conference has not yet been definitely decided. There will be an exhibition of methods of teaching and of work performed by the blind in connection with the royal institution at Steglitz. The invitation adds: "Announcements of speeches will be received until June 1, 1898. For all information on the subject address I. Matthies, business manager of the committee on preparation, Royal Prussian Institution for the Blind, Steglitz-Berlin."

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AIDS FOR RUSSIA'S BALTIC FLEET.—Russia's Baltic fleet at present is mainly supplied with English and German coal. A movement is now on foot not only to have the fleet's fuel come from native sources, but to make Libau one of the greatest coaling stations in the world and a formidably fortified harbor for the Baltic fleet as well. A special commission of imperial naval experts is now sitting in the Ministry of the Marine at St. Petersburg discussing the coal question. It is the consensus of opinion in official circles that the enormous coal fields of Russian Poland will before long make Russia independent in regard to the importation of foreign coal for use in the Baltic fleet, while the equally extensive coal fields of Southern Russia will gradually afford an ample supply for use in the Black Sea and volunteer fleets. The commission is also considering the practicability of employing liquid fuel instead of coal in war vessels. Large quantities of the residual products of Russian petroleum have already been successfully used as fuel in St. Petersburg factories, and a foreign mining engineer is now in that city furthering the project. Should his efforts prove successful, and the Russian Government reduce existing freight charges, a decisive blow will undoubtedly be given to foreign coal.

A POPULAR CHARITY AIDED.

A double entertainment was given for the benefit of the Lying-In Hospital yesterday afternoon and evening in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, under the patronage of leading society women.

The afternoon entertainment, which was for the children, was called "The Birdies' Reception," and was founded on a poem telling how Spring gave a ball for the birds. The parts were taken by children attired in light material to resemble the plumages of the birds represented. Each wore a hood, which, however, did not conceal the face, with the bill of the bird on it, and the wings, tail, and breast were all added to heighten the effect. There were about seventy-five children in the play.

The play opened with a Winter scene, but the snow disappeared as Spring, represented by Dorothy Ficken, appeared. After a dance and reception, in which all take part, Woodpecker presents his bill for the refreshments which he has furnished, and is driven away. The ball closes with a song of thanks to Spring, and all sing "Good Night."

The evening programme was supposed to be a reproduction of the fête given by Marie Antoinette, consort of Louis XVI., at the King's country seat, Petit Trianon, in honor of the Grand Duke Paul of Russia and the Grand Duchess in 1782.

A Marie Antoinette Fete.

There was not a large gathering when the curtain rose at 9 o'clock, but the world of fashion was well represented, and the relation between actors and audience was made evident in the generous applause that greeted every portion of the entertainment.

The fête was artistically planned, and the somewhat intricate dances carried through with no material hitches. The most striking thing about it, as a spectacle, was the brilliancy of the color display.

The first scene was a representation of "The Temple of Love," before which the Queen received her guests in the background. Eight pages were grouped on the stage, four on one side and four on the other, clad in red doublets and hats, and yellow tights, to speak in modern parlance, and holding imaginary lantern-lighters to a string of imitation lanterns, which, at a given signal, were lighted by electricity.

The audience laughed a bit at the dance of the pages, which followed, but the entrance of the Queen's maids of honor, gowned as dairy maids, and their graceful dance, provoked emphatic admiration. They were followed shortly by crowds of Pierrots, led by Pierre, the King's Jester, (R. B. Jewett,) all clad in white blouses and breeches, wearing painted faces and peaked caps and flourishing sticks with bells fastened to them.

Lizette, the Queen's maid of honor, (Miss Lelia Morse,) came with them, gowned as a Pierrette, in blue skirt and waist and peaked cap, and after being sued for her affections by several of her comical swains, threw a rose among them, which Pierre captured, and with it won the lady's hand. Then the whole party went out as tempestuously as they had come in.

The Queen Applauded.

The Queen, impersonated by Miss Marie Huntington, then entered with her Court, all most handsomely and appropriately attired, to much applause. H. B. Cannon represented Louis XVI., J. S. Bartholomew Grand Duke Paul, Mrs. James Brown the Grand Duchesse, and W. R. McLoughlin the Russian Ambassador. Mrs. O. W. Whittredge, Mrs. Z. B. Bartholomew, Miss Clarkson, Miss Delafield, Arthur Slade, Emory Hawes, and H. C. Sherwood also figured here.

Then followed a Russian flag dance, a Court minuet, an Alsatian dance, dance of the Pierrot and Pierrettes, and of the dairy maids, and a dance of the Court, dressed as shepherds and shepherdesses, and led by the Queen. These features were brilliant ones, and the finale, which crowded the stage with all the performers of the evening, was a still more dazzling display of color.

Miss Coppell, Miss Vernon Brown, Miss Grace Richards, Miss Mary Swords, Miss Du Vivier, Miss Christine Biddle, Miss Sara Fuller, Miss Clarkson, Miss Mabel Shaw, Jack Oddie, M. A. Darrach, F. P. Delafield, Philip Sands, Reginald Jevons, and Duncan Fiske were among the performers. Miss Margaret MacLaren Eager was the designer of the entire day's entertainment.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Andrew E. Colson.

Andrew Ellicott Colson, cashier of the Sixth National Bank, died on Friday night at the New York Hospital. He was born in Buffalo in 1835. He began his banking career in this city with the Bank of the Commonwealth, which went down in the general wreck of 1873. Four years before the failure of that bank, however, he left it and went to the Sixth National, in the service of which he remained until his death.

While virtually his whole life was passed in the routine of a bank officer's work, the fact that the Sixth National is now one of the strongest institutions in the city is in a great measure due to Mr. Colson's fidelity and courage during one of the most startling episodes in the history of banking.

In his otherwise entirely uneventful and quiet life he had one opportunity to be a hero, and he used it. The bank has had a long career of prosperity, conservative management, and enjoyment of the public confidence, broken only by the one desperate assault against its strong boxes. On that occasion Mr. Colson, unobtrusive, quiet but clear-headed, incorruptible and dauntless, did his duty, acquitted himself like a man, and was the chief instrument in rescuing and restoring the institution and baffling one of the most brilliant and daring gangs of operators that ever made a stroke for fortune.

On Jan. 30, 1890, warrants were issued by a United States Commissioner for the arrest of Peter J. Classen and George H. Pell, who, with their associates, had been in possession of the Sixth National just a week. Other arrests followed later. The warrants were issued on information furnished by Mr. Colson. Classen had bought, as later appeared, with money obtained temporarily by Pell, a controlling interest in the Sixth National from Charles H. Leland, who was its President, and had elected himself President with a dummy Board of Directors. His first act was to take from the safe deposit vaults of the bank securities valued at $800,000 and put them on the market. Mr. Colson reported the facts to the Clearing House.

The Lenox Hill and Equitable Banks were involved in the resulting disasters. The Sixth National recovered quickly. Because of Mr. Colson's promptness and persistence, the whole transaction was exposed. The assets of the Sixth National were replaced, and it resumed business under strong and conservative management within two weeks. Its depositors did not lose a dollar and hardly suffered inconvenience. Some of the conspirators went to the penitentiary. Their purpose to wreck the bank, appropriate its assets, and despoil depositors and stockholders was fully revealed.

Mr. Colson resumed his duties as cashier when the bank resumed business, and the institution and its faithful officer continued their work as quietly as if nothing had happened to disturb either. The bank as it stands, however, is a monument to the cashier's vigilance and integrity. His name will always be associated honorably, not only with the history of his own bank, but with the general history of banking, in which the Classen-Pell raid is a memorable chapter.

Mr. Colson was a man of unusually regular and domestic habits. He lived in Brooklyn, and spent his leisure at his home. A widow and three sons survive him. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and belonged to no clubs or organizations.

He had enjoyed exceptionally good health all his life, having in thirty-five years lost less than a week because of illness. On Monday he suffered a stroke of paralysis while at work in the bank, and was removed to the hospital. His family was with him, and he was conscious until his death.

Andrew H. H. Dawson.

Andrew Hannibal Humboldt Dawson, who died last Thursday, was an Assistant District Attorney under the late Col. John R. Fellows during the latter's first administration, which began in 1889. While holding this position he became conspicuous because of his peculiarities and his striking appearance. He was a Southerner, very tall and broad-shouldered, with curling gray hair and small and very sharp eyes. He wore his hair long, but one day he surprised the officials in the District Attorney's office by appearing with close-cropped head. At another time he challenged the late Judge Gunning S. Bedford, the First Assistant District Attorney, to a duel. Judge Bedford had recommended the dismissal of a certain case, and "Colonel" Dawson, as he was called, after examining the witnesses, made up his mind that the case should be prosecuted. But Judge Bedford would not agree with him in the matter. The "Colonel" caused a sensation by sending the Judge a challenge to a duel with pistols. Judge Bedford made a sarcastic reply, in which he refused to accept the challenge.

"Since he won't fight," announced Mr. Dawson, "I'll shoot him on sight."

The "Colonel's" declared intention being conveyed to Judge Bedford, the latter kept away from the office for nearly a week, and could only be persuaded to return to his duties by the assurances of the District Attorney that Mr. Dawson was harmless.

Mr. Dawson was known as a Shakespearean scholar. He took great interest in the drama, and had many friends in the theatrical profession. One of his best friends on the stage was the late William J. Florence. The "Colonel" wrote several plays, which were produced, and one or two of which met with fair success.

He was born in Scynthiana, Ky., in 1820. When a young man he went West, where he became a friend and companion of "Kit" Carson, the scout. He returned to Kentucky, where he studied law, and when he was admitted to the bar as a lawyer he was widely known throughout the South. He was always called "Colonel" Dawson although he was never in the army. He came to this city at the close of the war. Of late years his home had been at 400 West Fifty-seventh Street. Last May he was taken with a stroke of paralysis, which resulted in his death. He is survived by his widow.

William Clay Wallace.

William Clay Wallace died at his home, on High Street, near New Street, Newark, last night. Mr. Wallace was ninety-four years old, and was the oldest living graduate of Princeton College. He entered college in 1819, and was graduated in 1823. During the stay in college Mr. Wallace roomed with a nephew of George Washington. At one time Mr. Wallace's father owned nearly half of Newark. Mr. Wallace had been ill for several years.

James Angus Dun.

James Angus Dun, a prominent and wealthy citizen of London, Ohio, died last evening after a brief illness, of stomach trouble, aged seventy-four years. He was a near relative of Edwin Dun, ex-Minister to Japan, and was also a brother of R. G. Dun of Dun's mercantile agency of this city, who was with him when he died. The funeral will take place Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

The Rev. Alexander McLean.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander McLean, son-in-law of the late Rev. Dr. Edwin F. Hatfield, died at his residence, 149 West Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday, after an illness of three weeks. At the time of his death he was identified with the Bible House. A wife and two adult children survive him.

Obituary Notes.

Judge SOLOMON CLAYPOOL died Friday night at Indianapolis, aged sixty-eight. He was one of the most prominent lawyers in Indiana.

Dr. J. B. BROOKE, one of the best-known physicians in interior Eastern Pennsylvania, died at Reading yesterday afternoon, aged sixty-two.

Col. FREDERICK W. COFFIN, brother of the historian and novelist, Charles Coffin, is dead at Chicago. Col. Coffin was born in New Hampshire in 1816.

WILLIAM M. TAGGART, editor of Taggart's Sunday Times, died in Philadelphia last night from a complication of diseases. Mr. Taggart was forty-six years old and was well known to the newspaper fraternity throughout the country.

D. G. HACKNEY died in Fort Plain, N. Y., at 9:15 o'clock last night. He was a member of the Utica Commandery, Albany Shrine, Old Guard of New York City, and Burgess Corps of Albany. He was Postmaster under the first Cleveland Administration, and was appointed a State Fish Commissioner by Gov. Hill. He was sixty years of age.

Mrs. JANE BENNETT died on Thursday night of pneumonia, in Freeport, L. I. She was a stepdaughter of Andrew Rhodes, an old resident of Freeport, and was a descendant of Charles Brown, the shipbuilder, who built Robert Fulton's steamboat Clermont. She is survived by a sister, Mrs. Ella Hambley of Islip, and Charles T. Baldwin of Freeport. Funeral services will be held today.

HENRY DEVERE, for nearly forty years a Sandy Hook pilot, died on Friday at his home, 827 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. The funeral will be to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and the burial will be in Calvary Cemetery. In the course of his long career Mr. Devere passed through a number of remarkable adventures. He was on the pilot-boat James Funk when she was captured by the Tallahassee during the war. The boat was burned to the water's edge after the crew had been removed and set adrift in a small boat. They tossed about for twenty-four hours and were then picked up by a schooner. In 1888 the William H. Starbuck, Mr. Devere's boat, was run into by the English steamer Japanese. Her mast was carried away and her sides stove in. A jurysail was rigged up and the Starbuck, badly crippled, succeeded in reaching port. Mr. Devere was sixty-two years of age, and had been President of the Pilots' Benevolent Association since its formation twenty-four years ago. Both his sons followed his business, and one of them, Harry, was drowned five years ago off Cape May while trying to board the Norwegian ship Banan. The other son, James J. Devere, is a pilot on the Ambrose Snow.

SAMOAN DISASTER RECALLED.

A Survivor of the Vandalia Describes the Awful Scenes of that Memorable Night in 1889.

From The St. Louis Star.

George Williams, who is visiting his old home in St. Louis, but who is now making his residence in Yokohama, Japan, and has married a Japanese lady, tells a thrilling tale of his adventure on the Vandalia, the United States war vessel that was wrecked by the awful hurricane in 1889 in the harbor of Apia, Samoa. Mr. Williams was schoolmaster to the apprentices on the vessel and was for thirty-eight hours in the rigging of the wrecked ship drifting. Forty-eight men were lost.

"It was the 15th of March," said Mr. Williams in telling his story. "There were two German vessels, the Adler and the Eber, lost that night. I shall never forget it, how can I, when both of my feet were crushed so badly that to this day I suffer from the effects of it.

Coming of the Storm.

"Suddenly the wind began to rise. The sky turned black as midnight. Just after the Adler struck, attention was attracted toward the Vandalia. She was standing off the reef with her head to the wind, but the three anchors which she had out were not holding. The steamer was beating back toward the point where the Eber went down.

"It was only by the most skillful management that the whole crew did not go down, for the vessel was completely wrecked. The Vandalia barely escaped when first run into by the Olga, another German vessel, and it was a blow from that vessel which finally ruined her. When the Olga struck the Lily, that little schooner sank out of sight in a moment. There were three men aboard of her—the Captain, a trader, and a Hawaiian native. All three struck out for the Olga, but only one was saved. The Captain sank beneath the Olga twice, but by the anchor chain managed to draw himself up. One of the other men almost reached the chains, but was dashed away and drowned. The last man was swept out to sea. Life buoys were thrown out to him, but he was not able to save himself.

"The Olga struck the Vandalia amidships; her bowsprit passed over the port side of the Vandalia, and after carrying away a boat and splintering the rail, came in contact with the smokestack. The smokestack was struck fairly in the centre and fell to the deck with a crash like thunder.

Dismay on Board.

"For a moment no one knew what had happened; great confusion followed; the crew believed that the steamer was going down, and men ran up the rigging for safety. Every one was wild. They had seen the Eber strike on the same spot, and it seemed evident that we would go down in the same way.

"Having lost her smokestack, the Vandalia was unable to keep up her steam, and to steam out from the reef in the face of the wind was useless. The Captain was calm and collected. Several men stood at their posts nobly, but many were demoralized and refused to listen to orders. It was plain that the Vandalia would be foundered upon the reef, and, perhaps, every man on board lost. The Captain saw that an attempt to save his vessel would be useless and gave the order to beach her. One anchor was slipped and the few pounds of steam which could still be used kept the vessel in deep water for a while. Boxes of salt and other material were thrown into the furnace to keep up the fire. Just as the vessel was nearing the shore the Olga again struck the vessel with awful force, and it seemed as if she would be shattered before the men could possibly be saved. The waves were rolling high on the beach and the undertow was so strong that the natives narrowly escaped being washed into the bay.

"The force of the wind was beyond description. The rain continued to pour down and clouds of flying sand grew thicker every moment. Above the roar of the wind could be heard the voices of the officers shouting to the men on deck, mingled with cries and singing of the Samoans as they stood battling against the surf, risking their lives to save American sailors. Nearly all the English and American residents of Apia were on the shore in front of the Consulate and all seemed anxious to help in saving lives.

The Courage of Despair.

"Again the Vandalia, now without rudder or steam, drifted out, but with only one anchor left. Her decks were flushed with water and the crew were in the rigging, bare and naked, while the wind whistled through it like a death song. Thus we kept on drifting. On the wrecked vessel excitement now subsided, and every man stood at his post until we gradually neared the beach. Men were up to their waists in water, trying to save the sailors.

"Imagine what consternation! Four ships were stranded in the harbor at the same time by the hurricane. Life lines looked like rockets, so fast and thick were they thrown out to the men.

"It was quite early in the morning that our rudder was broken and our fires smothered. Then came shouts from the shore. We had passed the western reef, and our danger was past. Still we drifted, while the wind shrieked fiercely, our pumps working steady, with the timbers creaking terribly, until we had passed the eastern reef and the inner harbor was reached.

Heroic Efforts of the Samoans.

"Just then the Olga, in the same fix, caused all to cry out with despair, for had she struck us again both ships would have stood no more chance. Suddenly, however, swinging clear of us, she beached. We floated unaided until the storm had about passed, and boats were sent out, but not until forty-eight souls were lost. Some of the officers were saved during the storm when we neared the shore. They came down the ropes while the seas were rolling so high under the bows of the steamer that before the men had advanced ten feet down the ropes they would be nearly submerged, and nothing but the noble efforts of the natives prevented them from being washed off and carried away by the current. As soon as each man came down he would be grasped by the strong arms of the Samoans and carried to the Consulate. Most of the men had but scant clothing, and all had their little valuables tied in handkerchiefs, which they held on to firmly.

"The Captain insisted upon being the last man to leave. A heavy sea struck the ship and washed him overboard. That was the last ever seen of him.

Thirty-eight Hours in the Rigging.

"With others I was still in the rigging. They surrendered, but for thirty-eight hours I battled with the waves without anything to eat. I was missed, but was supposed to have been one among the forty-eight unfortunates who were drowned during the storm. It was night when we were wrecked, and no one can imagine the welcome the dawning day has for a lost seaman. Yet I hardly dared hope. I could really see no escape from an awful fate. But I waited and hoped until strength was gone. Part of the rigging had crushed my feet until I could neither move nor climb.

"I was pinned to the rigging, and when found I had to be lifted out bodily, which was an awful task. I was supposed to be dead, but after some hours was resuscitated. I was discovered by a crew sent out to look for any unfortunates and was brought in.

"Every assistance was given me. I was nursed and cared for and so brought back to life. It was, indeed, the experience of a nightmare. Nothing can describe it. No one can imagine its terrors.

"Some time after that—it took a long time to recover—I engaged as paymaster's clerk on the United States ship Monocacy for six years. It is now cruising on the Yang-tse-Kiang River, China.

"It was also soon after the awful event of the Vandalia break that I married my wife, who is a Japanese lady. She has become Americanized rather more than I have become a Japanese. You know it is hard for free Americans to change. I expect to make my home in Japan. I am engaged there in business and like the country and its people."

PRINCE ALBERT AT HARVARD.

Belgium's Heir Apparent Entertained by President Eliot.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 19.—Crown Prince Albert of Belgium paid a visit to Harvard College to-day with his suite. The party was driven across Harvard Bridge and arrived at the college at 11 o'clock. They paid their respects to President Eliot at his residence, and were then escorted over the buildings of the college, spending nearly two hours in the tour.

The Prince was introduced to the officers of the university and the various points of interest about the college were explained fully by President Eliot, with whom the Prince lunched after the inspection. He returned to Boston after the visit. The party will spend a quiet Sunday and will leave Boston Monday, if the present programme is carried out.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. MATTHEWS & SONS.

Invitation extended to all the people to visit our well lighted and ventilated basement, and become fully acquainted with all kinds of attractive Ornamental Pottery, Vases, Statuary, Bronzes, Pedestals, Silver Ware, Clocks, China Flowers, Cut Glass and Haida Wares, from the leading European markets at much less than usual prices.

Clothing Department.

A mammoth purchase places us in possession of one of the finest lines of spring clothing ever shown. Every suit is new and the mixtures are the best, most of them made with re-enforced seat and knee, and wearing qualities guaranteed.

LOT 1—300 Boys' Double-breasted Suits, made extra strong, neat small mixtures, value $2.75, at $1.95.

LOT 2—400 Boys' All Wool Cheviot Suits, made in first-class shape, 20 different mixtures, sizes 4 to 15 years, actual value $4.00 and $5.00; special $2.50, $2.75, $2.95.

LOT 3—100 Boys' Three-piece Short Pants Suits, sizes 10 to 16 years, new spring mixtures, special at $4.50.

LOT 4—200 Boys' All Wool Cheviot Long Pants Suits, cut and made in up-to-date styles, sizes 14 to 19 years, greatest values ever offered, at $4.98 and $5.50.

Men's Suits and Overcoats.

75 Men's English Covert Overcoats, made in the latest box styles, heavy satin sleeve linings, at $8.50 and $9.95.

100 Men's Fine Worsted Suits, equal to custom made, sizes 34 to 42, actual value $20.00, at $10.98 and $12.00.

MILLINERY.

"Nothing Succeds Like Success."

Our Millinery Exhibit Continues

with unusual attractions added each day that are marvels of effect to all visitors. Nothing left undone to make this department one of the most attractive in the country. Goods received each week from the originators of fine Parisian Millinery. Our desirable stock and selections cannot be equaled. Other stores supplied at an advantage in any quantity.

SHOES.

Women's $2.50 Shoes, at $1.33.

600 pairs Ladies' Dongola Button and Lace Shoes, opera and coin toes. McKay-sewed soles, patent leather tips and trimmings, a soft, easy, comfortable shoe, wear guaranteed, usual retail price $2.50, sizes are broken, and to close out quickly we place them on table Monday at . . . **$1.33**

The "Matthews" Bicycle Boot, made of black and nut brown tan vici kid, dull lined, corrugated flexible soles, 15½ inches high, a perfect-fitting, stylish, comfortable boot for wheelwomen, regular $3.50 and $4.00; our special price $2.50.

FURNITURE.

Great Money-Saving Furniture Sale continued another week. New goods daily placed on sale at **25 to 50%** below usual prices. All Furniture delivered free to any railroad station within a radius of one hundred miles or stored until May 1.

MORRIS CHAIRS.

465 Morris Adjustable Reclining Chairs, were $4.85 to $40.00, go at $2.95 to $19.98. Hand carved, claw feet, lion head arm, very massive, solid mahogany, spring seat, best French velour cushions, $40.00 kind at $19.98.

Solid Mahogany, hand carved, claw feet, spring seat, best French velour cushions, $24.50 kind at $14.85.

Very Massive Quartered Oak or Rich Dark Mahogany Finish, piano polish, spring seat, best velour cushions, $16.50 kind at $9.98.

Quartered Oak or Dark Mahogany Finished, carved top, hair cushions, $12.00 kind at $6.87.

Solid Oak or Mahogany Finish, denim cushion, $4.85 kind at $2.95.

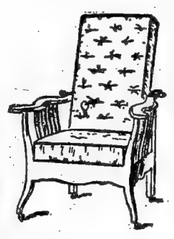

This style Quartered Oak or rich Dark Mahogany Finished, piano polished frame, spring seat, cushions filled with hair, best velour covering, made in best manner, $14.00 kind at

$8.98.

DRESSERS.

This style White Enamel Dresser, 38 inches wide, 72 inches high, $8.50 kind; special Monday at

$5.84.

DINING CHAIRS, $1.50 kind at 98c.

This Style Solid Oak Open Cane Seat Dining Chair, nicely finished, strong and durable, nothing like it ever sold less than $1.50 to $2.00; a large purchase at less than cost to manufacture allows us to sell this chair at

98c.

Box Seats, $2.00 kind at $1.19; $2.50 kind at $1.25. Box Seats, $3.00 kind at $1.98; $4.50 kind at $2.50.

ANOTHER

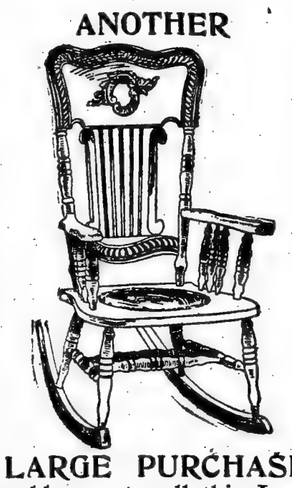

LARGE PURCHASE enables us to sell this Large Solid Oak or Mahogany-finished Embossed Sole Leather Seat Arm Rocker at

$1.64.

Large Five-drawer Chiffonier, $3.48.
Chamber Suit, three pieces, $9.98.
Odd Dressers, $5.69, $6.75, $7.98, $8.75, $9.98.
Extension Tables, extends 6 feet, solid oak, $5.39.
Solid Oak Cane Seat Chair, 85c.
Solid Oak Swell Drawer Sideboard, $9.98.
Corduroy Couches, all colors, $4.89.

Ladies' Suits.

We intend to make this the **BANNER WEEK** in this department. Have just received 1,000 Ladies' New Spring Suits, in all the latest prevailng materials, colorings and styles, which we have marked at such low figures for strictly tailor-made suits they are sure to move quickly.

175 Ladies' Black and Navy Blue Blouse or Fly-front Suits, jackets silk lined, value $10.98, at **$7.50** and **$7.98**

200 Ladies' Fine All Wool Cheviot Serge Suits, plain or trimmed, bought to sell for $15.00; special at **$9.95** and **$10.98**

190 Ladies' Fine Broadcloth, Venetian Cloth and English Serge Suits, some lined throughout with taffeta silk, special at $13.85 and $16.50.

235 Ladies' Extra Fine Broadcloth and Fancy Mixed Cloth Suits, some made to sell for $30.00 and $35.00; special at $20.00.

SILK WAISTS.

Our line of popular priced Silk Waists is the largest in the city, at $3.98, $4.98, $5.50, $5.98, $7.50.

FULTON STREET, GALLATIN PLACE AND LIVINGSTON STREET.
BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

Dress Goods Section.

Greatest Bargains of the Season.

New Goods from the Great Trade Sale.

Qualities, Styles and Prices Unsurpassed in the City or Elsewhere.

SEVEN DECIDED BARGAINS.

98 pieces all-wool 36-inch Checks, Plaids, Stripes, and Mixtures, in handsome Spring colorings; also dark mixtures, goods made to retail at 40c. per yard; our price, choice, 25c. per yard. (See window display.)

85 pieces 40-inch all-wool plain and mixed colorings; also black ladies' cloth, market price to-day 49c. per yard; our price 28c. per yard.

59 pieces 40-inch all-wool Heather Mixtures, Shepherd Checks, Bayadere Fancies, Figured Mohair, in light and dark colorings, every yard worth 50c. to 55c.; our price 29c. per yard.

75 pieces 38-inch very fine Domestic Suitings in choice colorings, the exact copy of $1.00 goods; our price 39c. per yard.

40 pieces 50-inch very wide Silver Gray, Pigeon Gray, and Tan Silk finish pure Mohair Brilliantine, would cost to import to-day $1.25; our price 85c. per yard.

125 pieces handsome line of choice domestic and imported Novelties; also Whipcords in Spring colorings; choice, 49c. per yard

1,500 yards 50-inch very fine all-wool Scotch Checks in exquisite colorings; just the style for misses' and children's dresses and jackets; cost to import to-day $1.10; our price, 59c.

CREAM DRESS GOODS.

Special for Confirmation Dresses.

36-inch Fine Cashmere, 25c. and 29c. per yard.

38-inch Fine Henrietta, 39c. and 50c. per yard.

45-inch Very Fine All-wool Henrietta, 69c. and 75c. per yard.

36-inch Silk Sublime, 92c. per yard.

45-inch Fine All-wool Serge, 49c. per yard.

50-inch Very Fine All-wool Serge, 58c. per yard.

38-inch Nuns' Veiling, 39c. per yard.

40-inch Silk Finish Brilliantine, 50c. per yard.

42-inch Fine Silk Finish Brilliantine, 79c. per yard.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL.

22-inch Taffeta Olga, a new dress silk, in latest colorings, $1.15 and $1.35 per yard.

24-inch Cream Taffeta Silk, extra fine, $1.50 per yard.

27-inch Black Satin Duchesse, superior make, wear guaranteed, 98c. and $1.19 per yard.

24-inch Black Satin Duchesse, extra fine quality, $1.59 and $2.00 per yard.

NEW PLAID SILKS.

New Plaids and Check Silks at extremely low prices.

New Check Silks, 68c., 79c., 89c., and 98c. per yard.

New Plaids, 79c., 98c., $1.15, $1.35, $1.50 and $1.69 per yard.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

150 pieces black, figured Mohair Brilliantines, 29c., 49c., 58c., 85c., and $1.00 per yard.

50-inch black Storm Serge, all wool, a quality always sold at 75c., sale price 53c. per yard.

BLACK BRILLIANTINES.

We sell only the best English make of silk finish Mohair Brilliantines; special, 29c., 39c., 50c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c., $1.00, and $1.25 per yard.

TOILET DEPARTMENT.

4 oz. bottle French Violet Water, very good quality, bottle 25c.

Bay Rum, bottle 10c.

Florida Water, bottle 10c.

Violet Ammonia, large bottle 9c.

O. H. Malt Extract, bottle 15c.; doz. $1.75.

Horlick's Malted Milk, small size 35c.

Mellin's Infant Food, large size 54c.

MME. RUPPERT PREPARATIONS.

Mme. Ruppert's Liquid Rouge, true to nature, bottle 39c.

Mme. Ruppert's Pearl Enamel Cosmetic, for evening use, bottle 69c.

Mme. Ruppert's Depilatory, removes superfluous hair without pain, bottle 69c.

Mme. Ruppert's Face Bleach, large bottle $1.59; trial size 17c.

SPECIAL VALUES IN

KID GLOVES.

Ladies' 4-button Kid Gloves, with 3 rows embroidery, in tan, red, and black, FOR MONDAY ONLY, 69c.; value 98c.

Ladies' 4-button, 4-hook or 2-clasp Kid Gloves, in tan, red, mode, green, blue, white, and black, 98c. a pair; actual value $1.25.

Ladies' 2-clasp Pique Gloves, (extra quality,) in tan, red, brown, green, $1.25 a pair; value $1.50.

Ladies' 3-clasp Real Kid Gloves, in tan, mode, white, and black, extra quality, $1.39 a pair; value $1.50.

Ladies' 2-clasp (Surety Fastener) Real Kid Gloves, with combination stitching, in new shades of tan, red, green, and black, $1.50 a pair; real value $1.75.

Misses' 2-clasp Kid Gloves, in tan and red, 79c. a pair; value 98c.

Newest Spring Patterns and Colorings in

MEN'S SHIRTS.

Men's Warranted Fast Colored Shirts, with collars and cuffs attached, also plain neckband (to wear white collar) and one pair of cuffs, 48c.

Men's All Colored Shirts, laundered and unlaundered, made of fine madras and percale, with one pair of cuffs to match, 79c. and 98c.

White and Colored Shirts made to measure at shortest notice, fit and workmanship guaranteed. Will make sample shirt on trial, and call at residence or place of business for measure.

Special in

SPRING WEIGHT UNDERWEAR.

Men's Fine Wool Shirts and Drawers, in natural color, made to sell at $1.00; special 69c.

Also complete lines in Spring and Summer Weight Wools, Lisle and Cotton Underwear.

MEN'S HALF HOSE.

Complete lines of Men's Plaid and Striped Hose, in fine cotton and lisle thread, all the latest effects, 25c., 35c., 49c.

Extra Specials in

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR DEPT.

Monday Only at 19c.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers, deep hem and cluster tucks.

At 15c. and 25c.

Ladies' White Lawn Aprons, large size, deep hem, lace insertion and tucks.

At 25c.

Ladies' Fine Cambric Corset Covers, V shape back and front, trimmed with fine embroidery.

At 75c. and 98c.

Ladies' Walking Skirts, deep umbrella ruffle, trimmed with three and six inch embroidery.

At 75c. and 98c.

Ladies' Muslin Gowns, numerous styles, including square, circular, empire, and V shape, trimmed with embroidery.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Third Floor.

Exceptional values in new Spring Upholsteries, Portieres, Lace Curtains, Rugs, etc.

Tapestry Portieres in the newest colorings and effects, plain colors, fancy weaves, Ottoman, Armour, Satin, Derby, Cecil Cloth, silk mixtures, etc.; from $1.69 to $17 per pair.

Specials for Monday Only.

300 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, all 3½ yards long, new Spring designs. Actual worth, $1.10 $1.29 $1.75 $2.50 pair

Go on sale at, 89c. 98c. $1.29 $1.98 pair

The latest patterns in Coin Spot and Stripe Novelties of Swiss and Curtain Lappets, value 12c. and 15c.; on sale Monday 8c. per yard.

Shades of good quality Opaque with spring rollers complete, ready to hang, size 3x6, 19c. each.

Same quality with fringe, 23c. each.

Brass Extension Rods, fit any ordinary sized window, 5c. each.

Furniture Slip Covers, made for full size suits of 5 pieces of Belgium linen, (not cotton,) finished with best worsted binding, for $7.95 and upward.

Shades, Awnings, and Mattresses to order at the lowest prices in the city for best work. Samples and estimates given.

Lace Curtains cleaned and refinished equal to new.

Happenings in and About Brooklyn.

THE KINGS COUNTY SCANDALS.

The Park Department Investigation—Republicans Say It Is a Political Move to Kill Woodruff.

The investigation which the Kings County Grand Jury is making into Mayor Wurster's administration has assumed proportions which no one expected. It was at first only an examination of the City Works Department. It is now certain that many more departments will be investigated, and it may be that all will come under the scrutiny of the Grand Jury. It is believed that scandals will be found in some of the other departments, if not of the magnitude of the City Works scandal, at least deserving of the attention of the Grand Jury.

The next department to be investigated will be the Park Department, under the administrations of Timothy L. Woodruff, Frank Squier, and Jacob G. Dettmer. Squier was appointed by Mayor Schieren, and Woodruff by Mayor Wurster. When Woodruff became Lieutenant Governor, Mayor Wurster appointed Dettmer to succeed him.

The Republicans claim that the move against Woodruff is simply a political one, and that Controller Coler and District Attorney Marean are anxious to have the Lieutenant Governor's scalp before the Fall campaign begins. The appointment of park employes is likely to be one of the subjects considered. During Mr. Woodruff's administration of the Park Department the language of politics was enriched by a new phrase. Sheriff Buttling was credited with saying, when asked what the duties of Woodruff's numerous employes were, "To count the leaves on the trees in the park." Since then, "counting the leaves" has been a stock phrase in Brooklyn politics, used whenever stuffing payrolls in any department is spoken of.

If Mr. Dettmer's administration is investigated, the line taken may be similar. It is rumored, however, that the principal subject of investigation will be the purchase of lands for small parks during the administrations of Squier and Woodruff. The purchase of hill land near Cypress Hills for a city park will, it is said, be brought up by Mr. Marean, and there the charge will be that excessive prices were paid for the parcels purchased, and that somebody profited to the extent of the difference between the real value of the parcels and the selling price.

It is also hinted that during the term of one of the three Commissioners a bridge was erected by the Park Department at a cost of $125,000, while a precisely similar bridge was erected at a cost of only $17,500. The Grand Jury will endeavor, if this is the case, to find out where the difference, $107,500, went. The Glenmore Avenue extension, the purchase of Sunset Park, the Shore Road, and other improvements will also, it is said, be considered.

There are rumors that the Health Department will follow the Park Department. Ex-Commissioner Emery is perfectly willing to have his department investigated.

THIEF TOOK A TROLLEY.

His Victim Followed, and a Policeman Made a Capture.

Isaac Fischer, a tailor at 697 Broadway, Brooklyn, yesterday detected Frank Lang, a young man who lives at 927 Myrtle Avenue, stealing a Spring overcoat from in front of his store. After the theft Lang jumped on a trolley car going toward the Broadway ferries.

Mr. Fischer gave chase, but was not able to catch up with the car. He boarded the next car, and after explaining the robbery to the motorman of that car, asked him to put on more speed so that the thief could be caught. The motorman was not able to do this, so Fischer, after riding a few blocks and keeping track of Lang, decided to leave the car and make an effort to overtake the car ahead of him. He succeeded in gaining on the car, which the thief noticed.

Lang jumped off the car at Broadway and Hewes Street and started on a run toward Harrison Avenue. Policeman Callahan pursued Lang and captured him after a lively chase. Lang was taken to the Clymer Street Station and held upon the charge of larceny.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

Many Lectures This Week, Including One on "Liquid Air."

The lectures of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will be continued this week, every afternoon and evening, covering wide ranges of subjects. To-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock Mrs. Kraus Boelte will read a paper entitled "Stories for the Kindergarten," at 502 Fulton Street, and the following afternoon, at the same address, Prof. A. V. W. Jackson will lecture on "The Development of Hindu Dramatic Literature," being the sixth lecture in the course on "The Literature of Ancient India."

Tuesday evening, at the Art Galleries, 174 Montague Street, the second annual exhibition of "Works of Art Suitable for the Decoration of Schools" will be opened. The same evening there will be song recitals by the students in the grammar grades of Public School No. 55, at the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock J. Frederic Hopkins, Director of Drawing in the Boston public schools, will lecture on "Works of Art for Public Schools," at 174 Montague Street, and an hour later, at the same address, Dr. Melvil Dewey, Secretary of the State Board of Regents, will read a paper on "The Promotion of Art by the State Through the Circulation of Works of Art."

At Adelphi College, St. James Place and Lafayette Avenue, at 8 o'clock in the evening, Prof. William C. Peckham of Adelphi College, will give a lecture on "Liquid Air," which will be illustrated by many interesting experimental demonstrations.

PERILS OF SUBURBAN TRAVEL.

Police Will Look After Scorchers and Motormen Who Race.

In Deputy Chief Mackellar's regular Saturday morning talk with the Brooklyn police Captains, he yesterday spoke with considerable emphasis on the subject of bicycle riding. He ordered Capt. Baldwin of the East New York Precinct to pay particular attention to Jamaica Avenue, from Pennsylvania Avenue to the old city line at Enfield Street.

At this point the scorchers are monarchs of all they survey, and between them and the motormen life is exciting for the people who live or have business in that neighborhood. Thousands of bicyclists from all parts of the Greater New York use this route. The motormen of the Jamaica line disregard the trolley speed ordinance, and it is charged that the speed is so great that they can seldom stop short of a block. This has led to the practice on the part of the motormen of "pacing" the scorchers, and nearly every Sunday the spectacle is presented of reckless wheelmen racing with the cars. Some of the wheelmen place their hands on the cars as they ride.

Residents of the Twenty-sixth Ward have complained bitterly of this practice, claiming that it is a matter of the utmost difficulty and danger to cross the street. Capt. Baldwin has no bicycle force, but in accordance with Chief Mackellar's instructions he will make a strong effort to protect the people in the neighborhood of Jamaica Avenue to-day.

The Institute Concerts.

The last orchestral concerts of the season under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society will be given next Friday afternoon and Saturday evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Emil Paur, conductor, will give the concerts, and at the Friday matinée Mr. Ffrangcon Davies will be the soloist. Haydn's Symphony in D Major, Saint-Saëns's "Danse Macabre," and three Spring songs, with pianoforte, by Edward German, are among the numbers on the programme. Saturday evening a Beethoven-Wagner programme will be offered, including three movements from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, in D minor, Op. 125, and five selections from Wagner's works.

Delay on Brooklyn Bridge.

A block on the Brooklyn Bridge delayed trolley traffic for a quarter of an hour yesterday morning. It occurred at 9:30 o'clock, and was caused by the failure of the switch at the Sands Street end of the roadway to work properly. Five cars in succession were switched so that the front wheels were on one track and the rear wheels on the other. The block was on the side going from Manhattan.

Mrs. Faulkner May Recover.

Mrs. Leonora Faulkner, who, with Henry Pole, was shot last Tuesday by John O. Peterson, is improving. When she was taken to Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, after having been shot six times by Peterson, she was not expected to live till the next day. It is now believed, however, that she may recover. She sent for a lawyer yesterday and made a will, leaving all her property to her husband, Rupert G. E. Faulkner, who is now in South America.

OPIUM IN WRECK'S CARGO.

Eagerness of Chinese at Auction in San Francisco Led to Discovery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 19.—Deputy Surveyor of Customs St. John this afternoon received news that among the cargo of the wrecked ship New York is a large quantity of opium concealed in tins labeled Chinese nut oil. He leaves for the wreck early to-morrow. Several Inspectors are guarding the beach to prevent the robbery of the cargo landed.

When the cargo was sold at auction yesterday there was intense rivalry between a purchasing American syndicate and a number of Chinese. The latter bid closely and evinced such desire to secure the goods that the suspicions of Under Surveyors Spear and St. John were aroused and an investigation was ordered.

SECOND AVENUE LINE LEASED.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company Secures Control.

ALBANY, March 19.—The lease of the Second Avenue Railroad Company of New York to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of that city, was to-day filed with the Secretary of State.

The terms of the lease are that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company shall control the lines of the Second Avenue Railroad Company during the unexpired term of the company's charter in consideration of the payment to it of an annual rental of eight per cent. on the par value of its capital stock for the three years commencing March 1, 1898, and nine per cent. thereon yearly for the remainder of the term of the lease.

The certificate of lease is signed by Pierre Jay, President, and H. E. Doremus, Secretary of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, and H. H. Vreeland, President, and Charles E. Warren, Secretary, of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Another Victim of Chicago's Fire.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Workmen engaged in removing débris from the site of the burned Emerson Building discovered another body this afternoon. This makes the eighth corpse recovered. The body was identified as that of William Bos, sixteen years old, a clerk for the W. A. Olmsted Scientific Company. R. Pits, a solicitor, who was supposed to have perished in the fire, has been heard from. The list of missing now numbers twelve.

Fitchburg Bank's Missing Teller.

FITCHBURG, Mass., March 19.—Henry Allison, President of the Safety Fund National Bank, to-day gave out a statement concerning the affairs of the bank, prompted by the disappearance of Joel G. Tyler, the teller of the bank, who has been missing since March 10, in which he says that, as far as can be learned, the bank has suffered no loss.

Canadians Want a Duty on Lumber.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 19.—The Provincial Legislature has passed a resolution requesting the Dominion Government to place a duty on American lumber and shingles equal to the duty imposed by the Dingley tariff.

ACTOR WILLARD ILL AT CHICAGO.

Obliged to Close His Season on Account of Typhoid Fever.

CHICAGO, March 19.—E. S. Willard closed his present American season last night at Hooley's Theatre, and will retire from the stage until next season, on the advice of his physician, who says Mr. Willard absolutely requires complete rest. He will remain in this city for rest and recuperation three or four weeks, and will then sail for England. His engagement here was for three weeks, and the opening week, just concluded, was as successful as any he has ever played in Chicago.

The famous actor has a light case of typhoid fever. Mr. Willard was taken sick a few days ago, and was compelled to miss a performance, the first one in twenty-six years. His illness is not considered serious.

JAMES A. BARRY ACQUITTED.

Railroad Engineer, Accused of Stealing Cabbages, Goes Free.

NEW BRUNSWICK, March 19.—The second trial of James A. Barry, a Pennsylvania Railroad engineer, who is charged with having stolen a wagon-load of cabbages by the light of the moon from the garden of William McKibbon, was finished this afternoon and went to the jury, which acquitted Barry in a verdict handed in to-night.

Mr. Barry presented a well-supported alibi, but opposed to this there was the testimony of eyewitnesses who positively identified the engineer as the thief. The most important witness was Frank Howard, who said that he was once employed by Barry on his farm, but left him to take a position on a Jersey City paper. He testified that he went with Mr. Barry on the night of the theft of the cabbage to the McKibbon farm and helped Barry load up the wagon. Detective Oliver tried to serve a subpoena on Howard while he was employed in Jersey City, but Howard fled to Philadelphia.

Anarchist Neebe Sued for Divorce.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Oscar Neebe, one of the Haymarket Anarchists, who served several years in prison for alleged participation in the bom throwing, was yesterday made the defendant in a divorce suit. His wife charged desertion. They were married in 1883.

SIX CONVICT MINERS KILLED.

Explosion in a Tennessee Coal and Iron Company Mine in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 19.—An explosion occurred in Slope 2 of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company at Pratt City to-day. The following negro convicts were killed: Alexander Shelton, Eli Lawhorn, George Jones, Henry Johnson, Will Scott, and Tom Oliver.

The men were 1,600 feet from the surface repairing the air machinery. The explosion was caused either by fire damp or powder. Since the explosion the fire damp is heavy, and it is not possible at present to reach the dead.

WHEAT BREAKS IN CHICAGO.

Joseph Leiter Seeks Membership in the Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, March 19.—May wheat broadened into an active market to-day. An insistent demand from the shorts sent the price up to 107 during the early part of the session, but heavy sales by Leiter broke the price badly toward the close. Final prices showed a decline of 2⅝c in May and ⅝@⅞c in July, May closing at 103 and July at 85¼@85⅝. Favorable weather and expectations of heavy receipts Monday were factors in the decline in both options.

Joseph Leiter yesterday made formal application for membership in the Chicago Board of Trade. The application will be passed upon by the Directors next Tuesday. All the enormous dealings in wheat which have made Mr. Leiter's name famous have been transacted through brokers.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
198 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1628.

THE WEEK AT THEATRES

Agnes Sorma's acting last week in Ibsen's play and in Max Bernstein's "Malden's Dream" was not disappointing. The good opinions of her skill formed in her short visit last Spring were justified; but it is not now likely that this able, thorough, and charming artist will ever startle us by any new exhibition of virtuosity or revelation of unsuspected innate power. Her taste is good, and her technical resource ample for any rôle less arduous than the Medeas and Phaedras of the classics, and I fancy she would be interesting even in tragedy. But, in spite of the "naturalness," the superb technique, the appreciable pathos of her portrayal of Nora Helmer, that piece of acting lacks something that might not be lacking in the Nora of an inferior artist more surely in sympathy with Ibsen's purpose, more keenly awake to the value to womankind of the moral the play sets forth. It may be replied that this is merely saying Sorma is an actress rather than a prophetess—and perhaps the subject is not worth dwelling upon very seriously. I have seen just one portrayal of this rôle which I feel to have been superior to Agnes Sorma's in insight, comprehension, sympathy, and sincerity—in all except the richly varied technical skill. For the rest, Frau Sorma's Nora is much simpler, truer, and stronger than Mme. Rejane's and others mentioned frequently in public prints.

In Bernstein's schauspiel Thursday night Sorma was equally good, but there was nothing in her portrayal of Leonor that quite justified the production of a play so dull and antique. One could see that her expression of every idea involved in her rôle was graphic and correct; that her denotement of the young Princess's mingled diffidence and determination as she ascended her throne, of the growth of her fondness for Pedro, of her tardily exercised gifts of coquetry, and finally of the full development of her passion was all very skillful and charming. And it is no more than fair to blame the play and not the actress for the occasional restlessness of the spectators, which is very rare in the German theatre.

Ada Rehan will act in New York four times more in Easter week, and then depart from us until late next Autumn. Her delightfully original portrayal of Lady Teazle was found to be as facile and effective as ever in the few representations of "The School for Scandal" last week. The fancy seems to possess some of the younger chroniclers that Lady Teazle is a rôle in which Miss Rehan is seen at some sort of a disadvantage, that it is an amazingly difficult part to act, but that there have been actresses, within the memory of the present generation, who were much better in it. The Lady Teazles best known here in our time, besides Miss Rehan, have been Fanny Davenport and Rose Coghlan, and certainly neither surpassed Ada Rehan in the rôle, nor, you may be sure, did Ada Dyas or Madeline Henriques or Mrs. Hoey.

As a matter of fact, Lady Teazle is not a complex character, and not one that presents any overwhelming difficulties to the actress. She is a lively, voluble, good-humored, country-bred lady just introduced to fashionable town life; somewhat vain of her good looks, and susceptible to flattery, in spite of her wit and common sense. Her elderly husband tries to govern her by the wrong means, and is himself the cause of her flirtation with Joseph Surface, a fascinating fellow whose duplicity she guesses, but whose eloquence and assurance please her. Harm might come of this, but accident saves the lady—and she drops out of our sight. Not complex, or particularly brilliant, or quite so charming now, I am afraid, as she must have been in her day of powder and patches and elaborate manners is Lady Teazle. What is the use of keeping up false pretenses about her or any other creature of theatricals? She is not learned or ambitious or particularly good or nice in her tastes, (in spite of her pretended love for flowers); she is rude, frivolous, and unkind. She is not very eloquent or strongly passionate. She is frightened by her danger, and expresses repentance and remorse so simply that we must believe her.

There is not a note in her character Miss Rehan does not sound with a sure touch, there is not an emotion Lady Teazle is capable of that this actress cannot admirably counterfeit. In the banter of the scandal scene she gives point to Lady Teazle's declaration (which comes afterward in Mr. Daly's version of the play) that she pulls character to pieces with perfect good humor. Throughout both the quarrel scenes she keeps ever in mind the freshness and simplicity of the young woman's nature; the famous warning is spoken earnestly, and with some sort of foreboding of what might follow it, but it is not declaimed as it often has been by Lady Teazles of high esteem. Her acting in the screen scene, from first to last, is well considered and satisfying.

But a rearrangement of Sheridan's play, which first brings Lady Teazle in without introduction, at Lady Sneerwell's reception, and which thereafter places the two quarrels in one scene, is not satisfying, and makes the task of the actress unnecessarily hard. Apart from the principal woman the revival of Sheridan's play, with which Mr. Daly chose to close his regular season this year, was noteworthy for the handsome pictures and the stage managing ingenuity shown in the ensemble.

One of the impersonations held by many thoughtful and experienced observers of the stage to be superior in poetical sympathy, in comprehension of the subtleties of human character, in its pictorial grace, to Miss Rehan's portrayal of the same rôle is Mme. Modjeska's Rosalind. She acted in "As You Like It" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday before an audience unexpectedly numerous for an unseasonably warm afternoon, and her presence, the tones of her voice, and the spirit of her performance were in keeping with the Spring. I could not detect any great falling off in her acting in the few passages of the play I saw, but in the "support" there was only the mellow, naturally comical Touchstone of William Owen of Daly's to admire. Mr. Owen was a very fair Sir Oliver Surface in the early part of the week, but his Touchstone is the better performance.

I should like very much to say a few kind words (which, I feel, must be deserved,) of the acting of Julie Opp and Marie Burroughs as Zanetto and Silvia in a translation of "Le Passant" last Thursday, but alas, when I reached the Astoria, before the hour advertised for beginning the performance, all the seats within hearing distance of the stage were occupied. I could see that Miss Burroughs was as handsome as ever, and that Miss Opp as the representative of wandering Love looked a tall and graceful youth; I could catch occasional specimens of the translator's versification, such as the rhyming of "purity" and "severity." The quality of the verse, I fancy, was the reason why so little of the speech was intelligible to the spectators in the back part of the ballroom. Translation of Coppée into English rhymes is a perilous task.

Mr. Crane's speech, in the next piece on the bill of this fashionable entertainment for charity, could be heard distinctly even by moderately deaf persons all over the room, but Mr. Crane's enunciation is always beautifully clear, and he was speaking Mr. A. E. Lancaster's prose, which is good enough prose. In carrying out a retired actor's suddenly conceived plan to pretend that he was a defaulter and bankrupt in order to make a bashful young man utter a long-deferred declaration of his love for a nice girl, Mr. Crane gave a capital bit of comic acting. But I cannot attempt to explain how such a strange cause produced such a curious effect.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

Frau Sorma in Two Plays from the Italian—A Musical Comedy.

The novelty in theatricals this week will be an English "musical comedy" of "The French Maid" pattern called "Monte Carlo." This will be produced to-morrow night at the Herald Square Theatre. It is divided into two parts, or acts, and contains a score of speaking characters. The prose words were written by Sidney Carlton, the verses by Harry Greenbank, and the music by Howard Talbot. Now, do you know who wrote it? The first scene represents the famous gambling establishment; the second the deck of a steam yacht. Mr. E. E. Rice is going to produce this piece, therefore we may feel assured that the pictures will be showy, and the chorus proficient and comely.

Of the principals, T. F. Kearns and Frank Smithson will be old gentlemen who ought to know better; Alexander Clark will be a comic waiter, and Edward Chapman a retired gymnast. Marie Cahill and Sadie Kirby will be the Sisters Gelatine, popular music hall performers, and Josie Sadler will appear as their humble East End contemporary, Little Jemima. Other parts will be taken by Augustus Cramer, Sidney De Gray, Jeannie Winston, (the original Boccaccio in New York;) Marguerite Sylva, Helene Tuesart, Susie Brown, and Gerome Edwardy.

"The Geisha" will be put forward again at Daly's to-morrow night, with some noteworthy changes in the cast. For instance, Joseph Herbert will now be Marquis Imari, Marguerite Lemon, Mimosa, and Frank Rushworth, Reginald Fairfax. Virginia Earl will appear again as Molly, James T. Powers as the Chinaman, Helma Nelson as Juliette, and Cyril Scott as Dick Cunningham.

Mme. Modjeska's play this week, the last of her supplementary engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, will be "Macbeth." Her impersonation of Lady Macbeth needs no introduction. Joseph Haworth will be Macbeth.

At the Bijou Theatre to-morrow night Willie Collier, a comedian with a large fund of personal humor and sufficient executive skill for the not too exacting work he undertakes, will begin a short engagement in "The Man from Mexico," H. A. du Souchet's droll adaptation from the French. The prison scene in this farce was one of the funniest stage exhibitions of last season, and Collier's portrayal of the hero's comic woe in this episode could not be bettered.

This week's play at the Fourteenth Street Theatre is "The Electrician," a comedy-drama by Charles E. Blaney. This seems to be an educational work. Mr. Blaney's agent says some novel effects are introduced, notably in the second act, where a complete reproduction of the dynamo room of an electric plant is shown, with all the machinery in motion. He declares there are a number of electric surprises and thrilling climaxes; in fact, the play reaches into the realm of realism with startling effect. He insists that two dynamos generating 2,000 volts of electricity are used in the production, and in one scene a man is apparently killed by contact with a live wire. The management promises appropriate scenery and a competent cast. March 28, "Fun on the Pacific Mail," a new version of Paul Potter's revision of "The Overland Route," will be presented at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, with a cast including Maggie Cline and Marion Abbott.

An entertainment will be given at this house to-night for the benefit of Jerome H. Eddy. Rose Coghlan will recite "Sheridan's Ride" to the musical accompaniment of an orchestra and the pictorial accompaniment of waving American flags; Pauline Hall will sing, John Mason will be seen in a musical sketch, Lottie Collins will sing, Emily Rigl will be seen in a sketch called "Black and White," Edwin Hoff will sing "The Palms," and "the Rev. James H. W. Harris, D. D.," assisted by Helene Richmond, will make his début on the stage in a sketch entitled "Fédora."

Margaret Fuller, a stranger within our gates, will act Marguerite Gautier, or Camille, at the Knickerbocker Theatre Tuesday afternoon, March 22. Mr. Frank L. Perley is her manager, and he declares that Miss Fuller is not only an accomplished actress, but that she has devoted more time to the literature of the stage than probably any other woman of her age now before the public. She will be supported by Joseph Haworth as Armand, Joseph Wheelock as Old Duval, Edgar L. Davenport as de Varville, Mrs. Eldridge as Prudence, and Frances Gaunt as Nichette.

Frau Sorma will appear at the Irving Place Theatre to-morrow night in two plays from the Italian. The first, a one-act poetical sketch entitled "The Song of Songs," was written by Cavaliere Felice Cavallotti, the Italian Member of the Chamber of Deputies recently killed in a duel by a fellow Deputy in consequence of political controversies. This play illustrates the conflict between love and religion. Antonio, a youth of twenty, is being brought up as a seminarist and about to take his vows. His uncle, a retired Colonel and a free-thinker, has set his heart upon marrying him with his daughter Pia. While the young man is very earnest in his adopted vocation, he cannot resist the charm and eloquence of his cousin and finally casts off the priest's garb to take Pia to his arms as affianced wife. The other play, "Faithless," by Robert Bracco, shows the manner in which a clever woman, Countess Clara Sangiorgi, manages to cure her husband of his groundless jealousy.

Thursday night Frau Sorma will be seen in her beautiful embodiment of Rautendelein in "Versunkene Glocke" by Gerhardt Hauptmann.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

ACADEMY.—"The White Heather" is still prodigiously successful.

GARDEN THEATRE.—"The Master" continues, with Henry Miller in the title rôle.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—They will celebrate the one hundredth performance of "The Conquerors," March 30, with souvenirs.

GARRICK THEATRE.—There is no talk of limiting the engagement of Miss Adams. "The Little Minister" still draws crowds.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"Way Down East" still runs profitably. Burr McIntosh will take the place of Odell Williams as the old farmer this week.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—May Irwin will be this week's star, appearing in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell," supported by her excellent company of comic actors.

CASINO.—One week more, and the place that has known "The Telephone Girl" shall know her no more. "In Gay New York" will be revived March 28.

HOYT'S THEATRE.—"Oh, Susannah!" draws better than ever now, because everybody and his wife want to see Annie Russell in "Dangerfield '95." This is no paradox, either.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"A Normandy Wedding" will be presented this week with the same cast and scenery as in the recent successful performances of this merry trifle down town.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—John Drew's engagement will last only two weeks longer. He will require no other play than "One Summer's Day," which has turned out to be a very agreeable entertainment.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The manager of this house quotes Tennyson in his advertisements; but his intentions are not poetical. He gives two shows daily, however, and his programmes comprise farce, song, and dance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"The Highwayman" will celebrate its 150th performance to-morrow evening, when silver souvenirs will be presented, while Thursday evening will be wheelmen's night. Then the house will be decorated with flags.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—Frank lyn Fyles's capital drama of Southwestern life in war times, called "Cumberland, '61," will be presented this week, with all its handsome scenery. The play has been successful all this season. The cast is unusually strong.

PLEASURE PALACE.—J. K. Emmet and Anna Mortland will appear in a sketch. The Saville-Sloane Company, headed by J. G. Saville, will appear in a little comedy. William Clifford and Maud Huth will also be in the bill. The biograph will exhibit pictures designed to make vociferous patriots still more vociferous.

WEBER AND FIELDS'S.—The new travesty of "The Conquerors" is very funny, and Messrs. Weber, Fields, and Sam Bernard make a fascinating trio of young German officers. Their respective dialects are exquisitely Prussian. Kaiser Wilhelm II. ought to see them. There will be no material changes in the bill this week.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Only a fortnight remains of the regular season and the run of "The Tree of Knowledge." No play will be offered at the Lyceum in Holy Week. Master Monday Herbert Kelcey, Effie Shannon, and Mr. and Mrs Le Moyne will appear in "The Moth and the Flame." Garrett Serviss's morning illustrated lectures will be continued this week.

EDEN MUSEE.—A new wax group was placed on exhibition yesterday. It represents a tiger hunt, and is in the Chamber of Horrors. A hunter with two natives has brought a tiger to bay. The beast has clutched one of the natives and is mangling him. The other native is attacking the tiger with a sword, while the hunter is just about to fire the fatal shot. The afternoon and evening concerts will take place as usual, and the Cinematograph will give hourly exhibitions. The Passion Play will remain the chief attraction.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Mr. Crane's engagement will last a month or so longer, and "A Virginia Courtship" will easily run all that time. By her performance in this work Annie Irish has increased her popularity, which began last year when she acted Marion, the milkmaid, (and many observant persons said she ought to have acted Tess,) in the Hardy play. She is an actress of "possibilities," and, as Sir Hugh Evans said, "good gifts." Mr. Crane will not leave New York after his present engagement is finished, but will begin a new one at the Empire, with a new funny piece.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Eben Plympton, supported by Agnes Proctor, will appear in "Old Love Letters," by Bronson Howard. Gus Williams will be on hand with his budget of songs and jokes. Other performers will be Hilda Thomas and Frank Barry, in their musical comedietta; Florence Bindley, the musical comedienne; Letta and Minni, hand-balancers and equilibrists; Josephine Gassman, with her two little pickaninnies; the Blondells, Salaret, Stinson and Merton, McMahon and King, Joe Linder, Eldora and Norine, Cal Stewart, Morello brothers, and the Diamond Comedy Four in a new musical sketch.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S.—The Turkish wrestler having followed the white-eyed Kafir, Charmion will be the only really exalted artist in the big music hall this week. She will sit on the bar of a trapeze and take off her clothes. She has now performed this wonderful feat more than a hundred consecutive times. But, when you come to think of it, so have the rest of us. There's nothing unusual in the feat itself. Richie, the tramp bicyclist; Guille, the tenor; Carlotta, tastefully surnamed the human lizard; the preposterous and hardly intelligible Rogers brothers, Delmore and Lee, Mlle. Barbe, Langslow, the shooter, and Cafarina Bartho are all in this week's bill.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The programme is long, and its quality is equal to its quantity. John C. Rice and Sally Cohen will celebrate their return to vaudeville by the production of a new sketch by Herbert Hall Winslow, entitled "Our Honeymoon," which will furnish Mr. Rice full scope for the exercise of his methods of fun making. Alice Atherton, fully restored to health, will positively appear this week and introduce her irresistible laughing song. Jones, Grant, and Jones, the three real "coons," return for a brief engagement. Ed Latell, with his musical comedy act will be welcome, as also will the Adelphi Trio, Conway and Leland, Riley and Hughes, the Kins-Ners, Florence Moore, Lewis and Elliott, James W. Reagan, and Gilbert's Trained Goats.

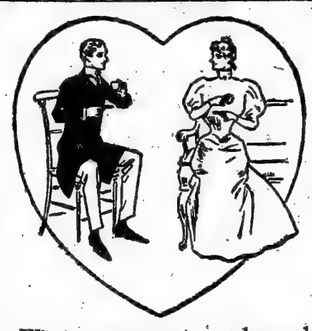

What an argument—ready made clothing to fit like custom made! This may be so in some cases—not with us!

Special line of imported cheviots, blues, blacks, and mixtures, gray, brown, and tan diagonals, suit to order $16.00. Special line of English trouserings, to order $5.00. Top coats of covert cloth, lined throughout with silk, to order $18.00.

WE GIVE YOU PRESENT AND FUTURE PROTECTION! YOUR MONEY BACK OR A YEAR'S GUARANTEE!
SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, FREE ON APPLICATION.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.
WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

The Final Entertainment at the Metropolitan Opera House.

"Troja fuit." The Thomas concerts are over. The last one took place yesterday afternoon in the Metropolitan Opera House, and, owing to the fact that the attractions of Josef Hofmann were combined with those of the orchestra, the auditorium was packed as it was wont to be in those days when the people went out to hear reeds shaken by the wind in human throats. The programme yesterday was one of those with which the name of Theodore Thomas has long been associated, and which, with the aid of the Chicago Orchestra, he has made palatable in the Queen City of the Lakes. It consisted wholly of compositions by Ludwig van Beethoven, a composer who contrives to hold his own against modern tone-colorists of all sorts because he had a way of inventing melodic subjects and having a good deal to say about them. The compositions presented yesterday were the "Lenore" overture, No. 2, the first three movements of the ninth symphony, the piano concert in G major, and the "Lenore" overture, No. 3.

It cannot be said that this is a thoroughly satisfactory programme, but ever since THE NEW YORK TIMES praised Mr. Thomas for his old-time skill in programme-making, he has offered only badly made programmes. It is no credit to Mr. Thomas, nor is it just to Beethoven, to play the first three movements of the ninth symphony. The work should be given in its entirety or not at all. Without the choral movement the purpose of the whole symphony is lost. However, that is a matter for Mr. Thomas to settle with his conscience when he prepares to meet his Beethoven, as some one put it. The three movements were played well, but one missed the vigor of the first. It was in the scherzo and the slow movement that the respectably smooth and amiable style of the Chicago Orchestra was heard to advantage. The scherzo, indeed, was played with much finish. The adagio was not emotionally warm, but it was technically well done.

Mr. Hofman played the G major concerto very beautifully. His touch and tecnic were all that could be desired, and he colored and accentuated every passage with fine appreciation of its musical character. The second movement, that remarkable contest between the wooing song of the piano and the stern proclamation of the orchestra, was a veritable triumph as delivered by the pianist and the orchestra under Mr. Thomas. Indeed, the orchestra did nothing better in the concert than its accompaniment to the concerto. Mr. Hofmann was enthusiastically applauded, and had to give an extra number.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Calendar for the Week.

MONDAY.—"Maritana," Castle Square Opera Company, American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.—Eva Hawkes's concert, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY.—Young people's concert, Lyceum Theatre, 3:30 P. M.

On April 11 the Manuscript Society will produce G. F. Bristow's new choral symphony, entitled "Niagara," at Carnegie Hall. It is said to be a work of great merit. The chorus will be about 300.

The one hundredth performance of the Castle Square Opera Company's season of opera in English at the American Theatre will take place Monday evening, March 21, when patriotic souvenirs will be distributed to every lady present.

John Philip Sousa will give three grand concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House on successive Sunday evenings, March 27, April 3, and April 10. At the first concert Sousa will be assisted by Miss Maud Reese Davies, soprano, and Jennie Hoyle, violinist, while at the second concert Marcella Powell will be the soprano soloist, and Flavie van den Hende will play the 'cello. Other instrumental soloists will be selected from the musicians of the band. Mr. Sousa will increase his corps of musicians to sixty members.

On Tuesday evening, March 22, Miss Eva Hawkes, contralto, will give a select concert in Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall. The American Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Sam Franko, will assist, and a programme of very interesting numbers will be given. The programme for the fifth and last concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Thursday evening is as follows:

Three Movements from the Ninth Symphony.. Beethoven
Overture to "Leonore," No. 3..... Beethoven
"Rienzi," Overture.....
"Siegfried," Idyl.....
"Lohengrin," Prelude Act III..... Wagner
"Tristan and Isolde," Prelude and Finale
"Die Walkure," Ride of the Valkyrs...

Commencing to-morrow night, the Castle Square Opera Company will signalize the thirteenth week of its season of opera in English at the American Theatre with a production of "Maritana," the work of Vincent Wallace. It has not been heard here in English for a number of years. Lazarillo will be sung by Miss Ruth White. Don Caesar will find a faithful delineator in Mr. Joseph F. Sheehan. Mr. Max Eugene, a new acquisition to the company, will make his initial appearance as Don José, a thankless rôle, yet one that should demonstrate Mr. Eugene's capabilities. The Marchioness will be sung by Miss Bessie Fairbairn, and the King by Mr. Dashiell Madeira, another new member.

Announcement is made of two orchestral concerts for young people, designed to educate their taste and to give them an opportunity of hearing music of a pure and simple character, such as those symphonies of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, &c., which are rarely presented at the present day. Children, while engaged in the study of music, should be allowed to hear the earlier composers, whose work is recognized as more desirable for them than the modern music, of intense passion and struggle. The concerts will be under the direction of Mr. Sam Franko, whose high musical ability and experience guarantees the excellence of the performances. The programmes will contain explanatory notes written by Mr. Henry E. Krehbiel. The concerts will be given at the Lyceum Theatre, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, on Friday afternoons, March 25 and April 15, at 3:30 o'clock, and will last one hour.

The programme for the first concert is as follows:

Prometheus Overture..... Beethoven
Surprise Symphony..... Haydn
Air..... Bach
Menuet..... Boccherini
Songs}..... Haydn
}..... E. A. MacDowell
Miss Sara Anderson.
Scherzo, "Midsummer Night's Dream"... Mendelssohn
Funeral March of a Marionette..... Gounod
Waltz..... Strauss

COMING PLAYS AT HARVARD.

Molière's "Le Medecin Malgre Lui" to be Given by Le Cercle Francais April 11.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 19.—Nearly all the preparations are now complete for the production of the French play by Le Cercle Français of Harvard University. The piece selected is Molière's "Le Médecin Malgré Lui," and there will be three public performances at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, April 11 and 13, and at Copley Hall, Boston, April 12. From the thirty-five applicants the following cast has been chosen:

Sganarelle..... R. L. Hoguet, 1899
Martine..... E. L. Dudley, 1900
Géronte..... P. van Daell, 1898
Léandre..... G. H. Miflin, 1900
M. Robert..... P. J. Sachs, 1900
Valere..... H. B. Stanton, 1900
Lucas..... B. F. Bell, 1900
Jacquelin..... J. S. Holliday, 1900
Thibaut..... F. W. Morrison, 1900
Perrin..... R. S. Holland, 1900

The management is in the hands of George McC. Sargent, 1900, with Arthur Adams, '99, as assistant manager; J. M. Lawton, '99, as manager of programmes; E. L. Dudley, 1900, as cast manager; A. M. Rock, 1900, as ballet manager; R. P. Bellows, '99, as property manager, and R. R. Robinson, '98, as stage manager.

There have been over eighty applicants for the three ballets, and they will be coached by J. J. Coleman, who was maitre de ballet last year. The Pierian Sodality will furnish the music, which will be principally by Gounod.

This will be the twelfth annual production and the sixth Molière play given by Le Cercle Français, the others being "Les Précieuses Ridicules" "Le Mariage Forcé," "Les Fourberies de Scapin," "Le Malade Imaginaire," and "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme." "Le Médecin Malgré Lui" was first performed at the Palais Royal, in Paris, on Friday, Aug. 6, 1666, Molière playing Sganarelle and Mlle. Molière, Lucinde.

The posters and programme covers for this production have been designed by Stuart Walker, '98. On Friday, April 8, Prof. Bocher, head of the French Department, will give a public lecture in English, on "Le Médecin Malgré Lui."

The Hasty Pudding Club is rehearsing for its annual play, which will be produced the first week in May. The play this year is entitled "Boscabello." The plot was written by Harry Woodruff, '98; the music by W. H. Rand, Jr., '98; the songs by M. S. Greenough, Jr., '98, and R. P. Utter, '98; and the dialogue by F. Curtis, '98.

The play deals with the adventures of a party of Boston people, including a Harvard professor, who are wrecked on an island, supposedly Cuba, in which the Government is waging war against a band of insurgents. They are arrested as filibusters, and are sentenced to be hanged, but by an ingenious device of a Yankee reporter the whole party manages to escape from the island. The cast has not yet been selected. The Cambridge performances are to be given on May 2, 3, and 4, and the Boston performances at the Bijou Opera House on May 6 and 7.

THE BADMINTON TOURNAMENT.

Miss White and Miss Coster to Compete for First Prize—Two Other Competitions.

The tournament for the silver cup presented by the members of the Badminton Club, to be contested for by the ladies of the club, was played yesterday afternoon at the Berkeley Armory, in West Forty-fourth Street, all except the last and deciding games, which, because of the fatigue caused by the preceding games, were postponed until next Saturday.

The two who were successful in overcoming all their opponents, and who will meet next Saturday, are Miss Grace White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. White, and Miss Martha E. Coster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Coster.

The scores follow:

Preliminary Round.—Mrs. Sandford beat Miss Margaret Clarkson, 15 to 2 and 15 to 4. Miss

AMUSEMENTS.

Proctor's, 23D ST.
HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE.
Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES, 25c., 50c.
Notable Engagement of the Distinguished Actor,
EBEN PLYMPTON
and the charming comedienne,
AGNES PROCTOR,
In Bronson Howard's Dainty Comedy,
"OLD LOVE LETTERS."
"Our German Senator,"
GUS WILLIAMS,
Favorite Dialect Comedian.
The Comedy Stars,
HILDA THOMAS and FRANK BARRY,
in a musical comedietta.
FLORENCE BINDLEY,
The Versatile Comedienne and Harmonist.
LETTA and MINNI,
European hand-balancers and Equilibrists.
JOSEPHINE GASSMAN,
Comedienne, and her Pickaninnies.
SOLARET,
In her Marvelous Electric Light Dances.
MANY OTHER BIG STARS.
To-day's Concert Continuous from 2:30 to 10:30 P. M.
GREAT SUNDAY SHOW!

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d St. Begins, 8:15.
.....Daniel Frohman, Manager.
3D MONTH.....Last 2 weeks
THE TREE of KNOWLEDGE.
LENTEN LECTURES....ILLUSTRATED
Will be repeated Holy Week, Evenings.
Monday, April 11, Special engagement of
Herbert Kelcey, Effie Shannon Co.
Herbert Kelcey, Effie Shannon Co.
(and W. J. LeMOYNE and Sarah Cowell LeMOYNE) in the new play by Clyde Fitch,
THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.
THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées at 2.
The Management regrets to announce the
LAST 2 WEEKS
OF THE ENGAGEMENT IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON, OF
JOHN DREW,
Management Charles Frohman,
In the Highly Successful Comedy
ONE SUMMER'S DAY,
By H. V. Esmond.
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
APRIL 11—THE BOSTONIANS.

CASINO! LAST WEEK! 4TH MONTH & LAST 7 TIMES!
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN in The Telephone Girl! 100TH TIME! Nxt. Wed. Night! SILVER DOUBLE SOUVENIRS!
Mon., Mch. 28—Combined Jubilee—Goodby Night!
Over 300 Casino Celebrities on the Stage!
SUPERB REVIVAL! 3d Annual Review IN GAY N. Y. with WALTER JONES And Immense Cast!
Adieu to The Belle of N. Y.
Prior to Sailing for London!
General Jollification by Players and Audience!
Speeches, Capers and Fun!

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Special.
THURS. EV'G, March 24, at 8:15
WAGNER.
Boston Symphony Orchestra.
Mr. Emil Paur, Conductor.
Programme: BEETHOVEN. Three movements from the Ninth Symphony: BEETHOVEN, Overture, "Leonore" No. 3. WAGNER, "Rienzi" Overture; "Siegfried" Idyl; "Lohengrin" Prelude Act III.; "Tristan and Isolde," Prelude and Isolde's Love Death; "Die Walkyrie," Ride of the Walkyries. Act III.
TICKETS at METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Corner 41st St. Mat. Sat., 2. Evg., 8:15.
THE HIGHWAYMAN.
Next Thurs. evening.
WHEELMEN'S NIGHT.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Mad. Av. Evenings, 8:25. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
50TH PERF., APRIL 4. SOUVENIRS.
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
HENRY MILLER
In G. Stuart Ogilvie's Great Play,
THE MASTER.
"YOU MUST SEE 'THE MASTER.'"—Herald.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS DAILY, 2 AND 8.
Only Parisian Theatre in N. Y.

COLUMBUS CUMBERLAND '61.
Next Week—Flo Irwin in The Widow Jones.

M. E. Coster beat Miss Amelia Clarkson, 15 to 4 and 15 to 0. Miss Sarah Smith beat Miss Helen Clarkson by default. Miss Anna Sands beat Miss Julio Delafield by default. Mrs. Binney beat Miss Louise Hollens, 15 to 6 and 15 to 8. Miss Grace White beat Miss Florence Van Rensselaer, 15 to 11 and 15 to 14. Miss F. Clark beat Miss Dalton, 15 to 6 and 15 to 0.

Second Round.—Miss Sandford drew a bye. Miss Coster beat Miss Smith, 15 to 3 and 15 to 4. Mrs. Binney beat Miss Anna Sands, 15 to 4 and 15 to 5. Miss White beat Miss Clark, 15 to 3 and 15 to 7.

Semi-Finals—Miss Coster beat Miss Sanford, 15 to 0 and 15 to 2. Miss White beat Mrs. Binney, 15 to 5 and 15 to 7.

The silver cup which was on exhibition yesterday must be won three successive years by the same young lady before it becomes her property.

Next Saturday, in addition to the final round of the ladies' tournament, a silver prize, donated by Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, will be played for by the members of the Executive Committee.

The general tournament for members will also be played next Saturday for the prizes given by three of the patronesses—Mrs. Howland Pell, Mrs. Fred. D. Grant, and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor.

Mrs. Walter Suydam presided at the tea urn yesterday, and next week this place will be filled by Mrs. Frederick Sheldon and Mrs. William Rhinelander.

CIGARETTE SMOKER ARRESTED.

Chief Foley of Mount Vernon Has Begun a Crusade Against Boys.

Chief of Police Foley of Mount Vernon has started a crusade against boys smoking cigarettes.

Friday night he arrested Patrick Way, fifteen years old, and the charge "smoking cigarettes in violation of the State law" was entered on the police blotter opposite his name. The Chief says that he had warned the boy to stop smoking, but he failed to obey, and that when he arrested him he was standing on the corner of South Fourth Avenue and First Street puffing at a cigarette.

The Chief says that hereafter all boys under the age of sixteen smoking in public will be arrested. Way will have a hearing to-morrow morning.

May Leave the Episcopal Church.

In view of the fact that Bishop Potter has declined to recognize the validity of the claims of the church organization formed by separatists from the archdeaconry mission at Woodlawn, it is reported that the new society or association is likely to identify itself with the Reformed Episcopal Church. The Rev. Stephen Van Rensselaer, a Deacon in Grace Parish, is now minister-in-charge of the mission.

AMUSEMENTS.

PLEASURE PALACE
58th Street | 3d Ave.
HOME OF REFINED VAUDEVILLE!
1:30 TO 11 P. M.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE, POPULAR PRICES.
Afternoons, 25c. and 15c.
Evenings 25c. and 50c.
J. K. EMMET and ANNA MORTLAND
In "The Lively Nerve Nourisher."
2d Month of the Marvelous
BIOGRAPH.
New views each week.
See the Spanish-American Pictures.
Clifford & Huth, Savile-Sloane Players, George Evans, Madeline Kilpatrick and W. H. Barber. The 3 Polos; 20 others.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, Julius P. Witmark, Dean Edsall and Frank J. Keenan, Edwin Latell, Jones, Grant & Jones, Adelphi Trio.
Conway and Leland, the Kins Ners, Riley and Hughes, Prof. Gilbert, Vinie De Witt, Lewis and Elliott, Florence Moore, the 2 Allens and others.

5TH AV. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES.....Mgr.
Commencing To-Morrow!
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
(No Wednesday Matinées during this engagement.)
Modjeska AND JOSEPH HAWORTH
EVERY EVENING IN MACBETH
MODJESKA as.....LADY MACBETH
Sat. Matinee. Measure for Measure
Farewell Mat.
MODJESKA as.....ISABELLA
Evenings at 8:20. Sat. Matinées at 2.
COMMENCING MARCH 28.....SPECIAL!
ENGAGEMENT OF
MRS. FISKE
IN
TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES.
Sale of seats begins to-morrow (Monday.)

5TH AV. Actors' Society of America. THEATRE, B'way and 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES.....Mgr.
FIRST ANNUAL PERFORMANCE
THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1898, at 1:30 P. M.
Opening address by the Rev. MADISON C. PETERS, pastor of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church.
The following artists, who have kindly volunteered their valuable services, will positively appear:
Mme. MODJESKA and Mr. JOSEPH HAWORTH, in scenes from "Measure for Measure."
Mr. W. H. CRANE and his own company in a one-act Comedietta by A. E. Lancaster, entitled "His Last Appearance."
Miss MINNIE SELIGMAN-CUTTING in her portrayal of Clarice, the actress, in W. C. Gilbert's charming play, "Comedy and Tragedy," aided by well-known members of the Actors' Society of America.
JOSEPH MURPHY, the famous Irish comedian, in one of his old-time black-face specialties.
Mr. ANTONIO PASTOR and his company.
Miss ANITA CLUSS, in harp solos.
Miss FIELDING ROSELLE, the popular mezzo-contralto.
Mr. and Mrs. RUSS WHYTAL, in their pretty one-act play "Agatha Dene."
Miss ANNIE WARD TIFFANY, the favorite character actress, as Lady Blarney, in the comedy of that name by Alfred Kennedy.
Mr. HEINRICH MEYN, the famous baritone, in operatic selections.
Mr. EBEN PLYMPTON in his renowned recitation, "In Bohemia."
Mr. D. H. HARKINS in a favorite recitation
The Fifth Avenue Theatre is generously donated by Edwin Knowles.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
18TH WEEK.
The Wonder of the Melodramatic World.
THE WHITE HEATHER.
Management Charles Frohman.
Silver Souvenirs—150th Performance, April 5th.
MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE., 8:15.

MANHATTAN BROADWAY and 33D ST.
Wm. A. Brady & F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Prop. & Mgrs.
SOUVENIRS 50TH PERFORMANCE.
TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 22.
"It is far better than The Old Homestead."—N. Y. Sun.
WAY DOWN EAST
Mats Wed. & Sat. Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00, & 1.50.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING,
INNES and his BAND

Daly's Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. Every Evening this Week,
THE GEISHA.
Virginia Earl, James Powers, Joseph Herbert, Frank Rushworth, Cyril Scott, and Marguerite Lemon.
Everything Fresh and New.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Without Special Features, the Week Shows Good Business in Properties of Moderate Value.

LENDERS GETTING CAREFUL

Latest Sales by Brokers—Foreclosures Go Well at Auction—Long List of Sales for This Week—Attractive Offerings—Mortgages Filed.

None of the developments of the week have been of a sensational nature, and no seven-figured transaction stands out as a special feature, but if the war scare is really having as serious an effect upon real estate dealings as some claim, it must be admitted that the market manages to struggle along pretty well against adverse circumstances. In the number of transactions the week has certainly made a creditable showing, and, although nothing in the line of quality can be claimed for many of them, the purchase of the property at Beaver and Pearl Streets and of a First Avenue block front has shown that first-class property has not been altogether forgotten.

There has been a fair demand for flats and dwellings of the better class, and the dealing in unimproved property north and west of Central Park showed a considerable increase. The sale of the Lion Park property, following closely upon that of the Marshall homestead, at One Hundred and Fourth Street, brings one of the last of the unimproved parcels along upper Columbus Avenue into the builders' domain, and after the delivery of the plot on Dec. 1, it will probably be only a few months before the old pleasure ground is covered by a row of flats or a family hotel.

The events of the next few days promise to be not wholly without interest. The closing of the sale of a valuable parcel on Seventh Boulevard is only a matter of two or three days, and unless all signs fail a similar period will bring forth the details of a deal in another part of the city, which in point of the amount involved, ought to be a record-breaker for the year.

A phase of the war scare to which one broker calls attention and which may be in a measure responsible for the failure to close some deals recently, is that the lending institutions are growing much more careful and are putting their funds out only on the best security and in smaller amounts. The broker in question cited a number of instances in which loans, before readily obtainable, could now be secured only with great difficulty or not at all. It is probably too much to say that any such state of affairs is general, as its effect on a great mass of realty dealing would certainly be disastrous.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The Bank for Savings has sold to the Pabst Brewing Company six lots on the south side of Forty-ninth Street, 125 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, together with a lot on the north side of Forty-eighth Street, 225 feet west of Eleventh Avenue. It is reported that a bottling establishment and stables will be erected on the plot at a cost of $150,000.

The Whiting Manufacturing Company is the buyer of the Decker property, running through from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth Street, west of Eighth Avenue, the sale of which was reported on Friday.

The Hartley estate has sold to Jeremiah Taghourn the old buildings, southwest corner of Bleecker and Perry Streets, 42.6 by 70.

Gutwillig Brothers have purchased from the Cram estate the block front on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, and have resold the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street corner, 100 by 100, to Stein & Co.

The Rudd estate has sold to Elias Kempner two lots on the south side of Eighty-fifth Street, 275 feet west of West End Avenue.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to Mrs. Rose McKenna the five-story brick flat 528 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, taking in part payment a plot of ten lots on Nichols Place in the Inwood section.

Louis Lese has sold to Marx Weinstein the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

Henry G. Cassidy has sold for the Burke estate the two four-story tenements 577 and 579 Second Avenue, 49.4 by 100.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for William and James Bradley to E. W. Scott, at a reported price of $85,000, the five-story brick and stone dwelling 145 Riverside Drive, 32 by 100.

The Aguilar Free Library has purchased from Louis Lese, for $9,500, the plot, One Hundred and Tenth Street, south side, 95 feet west of Third Avenue, 75 by 100.

J. J. Clancy has sold to P. Reilly, for $49,100, the two four-story double flats, 231 and 233 West Fifteenth Street, each 25 by 103.

The Blackledge estate has sold to Mrs. F. J. Collins, for $11,500, the three-story dwelling 246 West Twelfth Street, 19 by 82.

Doremus & Turner have purchased the three-story dwelling 202 Waverley Place, 18.10 by 75.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has purchased the old building 63 Seventh Street, 25 by 97.

The Auction Room.

With nothing more attractive than foreclosure offerings of moderate value, the salesroom made a fair showing during the week, and in a number of instances outsiders were buyers. The Oppermann Brewery property, on Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, went to interested parties, as had been expected, but otherwise the partition offerings produced good bidding.

Teh war talk is having its effect on the auction business, and that owners do not show greater willingness to take their chances during what is ordinarily the most active period in the salesroom, is generally attributed to the unsettled condition of international affairs.

Of the few voluntary sales for the coming week the only two of importance are scheduled for Tuesday—22 Chatham Square and 208 and 210 Wooster Street—both of which will be put up by Auctioneer Smyth.

On Thursday Mr. Harnett will offer the properties 226 West Tenth Street and 625 Greenwich Street. A number of flats and dwellings are also announced for public auction, but under the present conditions it will be surprising if withdrawal is not the result in a majority of cases.

Among the foreclosures of the week will be noticed a valuable plot at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-ninth Street, 515 Washington Street, and 580 and 582 Third Avenue. On Thursday 171 Bowery, near Delancey Street, will be sold in partition.

Interest is already being shown in the sale of lots in the neighborhood of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, scheduled for April 5. This is the Huntington tract, purchased last Fall by Henry Morgenthau, and although some claim that the offering of the property at this time is ill-advised, yet its location and the healthy state of realty affairs in that part of the Twenty-third Ward should go far toward counteracting the effect of other disturbing influences.

There were recorded last week 368 mortgages, for $15,770,244, of which 128, for $12,803,466, were at 5 per cent.; 159, for $1,459,145, were at more, and 81, for $1,507,633, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 326 mortgages, for $4,803,092, of which 137, for $1,754,385, were at 5 per cent.; 146, for $2,107,207, were at more, and 43, for $1,031,500, were at less. The total amount for the last week and the amount of the mortgages at 5 per cent. include a single mortgage to the New Amsterdam Gas Company for $11,000,000.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.—By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 581 Hudson Street, west side, 25 feet south of Bank Street, 24.10 by 73.4 by 25.2 by 72.6, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 583 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Bank Street, 75 by 72.6 by 26 by 71.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 1 and 3 Morton Street, northwest corner of Bleecker Street, 50 by 86 by 50 by 81, four-story brick building, with store; 267 West Eleventh Street, north side, 120 feet west of Fourth Street, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of Christopher Gwyer in the foregoing on June 23, 1897.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.—By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 22 Chatham Square, south side, 22.7 feet east of Oliver Street, 17.0¾ by 60.10 by 18.2 by 63.3, four-story brick building, with store.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 208 and 210 Wooster Street, east side, 175 feet north of Bleecker Street, 42.3¾ by 100 by 42.2 by 100, six-story brick and stone business building.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 327½ East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 296 feet west of First Avenue, 21 by 100.11, three-story brick and frame dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William E. Horton, referee, 461 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 105.10, five-story brick and stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $4,526.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 498 West Broadway, west side, 123 feet north of Houston Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with store, and three-story frame tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $19,353.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 219 East Forty-eighth Street, north side, 224.4 feet east of Third Avenue, 12.8 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 165 East Thirty-third Street, north side, 115 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,183.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, Lot 129 on map of Powell farm, Fordham, being on the west side of Lorillard Street, 176.3 feet north of the road from King's Bridge to West Farms, 50 by 89.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,600.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Herman W. Schmitz, referee, Barker Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Elizabeth Street, 100 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,053.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John S. McNulty, referee, Mott Avenue, east side, 332.3 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, extending to the tracks of the New York and Harlem Railroad, 25 by 221.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $21,564.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Hamburger, referee, 320 West Fifty-first Street, south side, 260 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,260.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 1,428 Avenue A and 502 East Seventy-sixth Street, being at the southeast corner of the streets named, runs east 123 by south 102.2 by west 25 by 76.7 by west 98 to Avenue A, by north 25.7, five-story brick tenement, with store, on the avenue, and two-story brick tenement on the street; 1,615 Avenue B, northeast corner of Eighty-third Street, 26 by 81, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By Solomon de Walltearss, public auction sale, 227 and 229 West Fifteenth Street, north side, 310 feet west of Seventh Avenue, each 25 by 103.3, two five-story brownstone-front flats; 226 and 228 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 245 feet west of Seventh Avenue, each 25 by 117.6, two five-story brownstone-front flats; 708 and 710 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Fiftieth Street, two six-story brick tenements, with stores.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles N. Morgan, referee, Prospect Terrace, William's Bridge, west side, 128.4 feet north of Twelfth Street, 25 by 100, vacant; Prospect Terrace, west side, 50 feet south of Thirteenth Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgments, on the former parcel, $2,519; on the latter, $2,550.

By John T. Boyd, public auction sale, 84 Perry Street, south side, 81.7¾ feet east of Bleecker Street, 20 by 95, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.—By Solomon de Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Andrew S. Hamersley, referee, Riverside Drive, northeast corner of Eighty-ninth Street, runs east 174.10¾ by north 75.8½ by east 112 by north 58.6 by west to Riverside Drive by southwest 161, vacant. Due on judgment, $100,739.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Frederick J. Winston, referee, 1,469 Avenue A, southwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street, 25 by 94, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $15,577.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Kinney, referee, 252 and 254 West Thirty-third Street, south side, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 86 by 50.4 by 89.4, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $46,479.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 108 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 306 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 19 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,439.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard P. Lydon, referee, Railroad Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of Fletcher Street, 25 by 150, vacant. Due on judgment, $870.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 222 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 94 feet west of Rutherford Place, 19 by 80, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Amelia A. Barnum on June 7, 1894.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel Strasbourger, referee, 515 Washington Street, east side, 227.5 feet north of Spring Street, 21.3 by 56.3 by 21.2 by 56.6, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,361; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 226 West Tenth Street, south side, 114.6 feet west of Bleecker Street, 21.6 by 95, three-story brick dwelling, with extension.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 625 Greenwich Street, east side, 74.5 feet north of Leroy Street, 26.4 by 44, with rear lot 22 by 18.2, three-story brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 223 Lewis Street, west side, 13.2 feet north of Seventh Street, 24.8 by 89.9 by 25 by 90.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,550.

By William Kennelly, assignee's sale, Charles C. Dickinson, assignee, 26 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 285 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story stone front store; 12 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 120, four-story stone-front dwelling; 146 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 175 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100, two and three-story brick building; all title and interest of Eugene M. Earle in the foregoing parcels.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Dallas Flanagan, referee, 580 and 582 Third Avenue, west side, 22.7 feet north of Thirty-eighth Street, 27.11 and 29, respectively, by 95, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, on 580, $33,658; on 582, $41,971.

By Thompson & Pryor, partition sale, Stuart F. Randolph, referee, 171 Bowery, east side, 120 feet south of Delancey Street, 25.5 by 125.4, four-story brick store, with one-story extension. Subject to mortgages for $14,000.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Theodore Sutro, referee, Jennings Street, south side, 126 feet west of the Southern Boulevard, 52 by 128, three two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $6,658.

By John T. Boyd, public auction sale, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Kelly Street, two lots, 20.3 and 25, respectively, by 85.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, 168 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, south side, 96 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, 1,749 Bathgate Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 50 by 120, three-story frame dwelling.

At the Mount Vernon Hotel, at 11 A. M., by Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilson Brown, Jr., referee, 37 lots at Mount Vernon, located on River, Monroe, and West Streets, Stevens, Fourth, Fifth, and Railroad Avenues.

FRIDAY, March 25.—By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Kinney, referee, 643 East Thirteenth Street, north side, 142.6 feet west of Avenue C, 27 by 103.3, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $21,429.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 139 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 29.6 by 98.9 by 31 by 98.9, three-story brick tenement, with stores, and three-story brick tenement at rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 420 Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17 by 85, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,137.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 125 East Eighty-eighth Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25.6 by 86.6, Joseph Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $20,000.

Dawson Street, east side, 300 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for ten two-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 50, G. F. and Frederick Johnson, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $55,000.

Dawson Street, west side, 300 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for four three-story brick tenements, 21 by 57, G. F. and Frederick Johnson, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $32,000.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 25.6 feet south of Gouverneur Street, for four four-story brick flats, 25 by 81, August Jacob of 527 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $70,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 49.4 feet north of Rose Street, for a five-story brick flat, 24.8 by 84.5, Andrew Kitchen of 953 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,900.

Third Street, south side, 200 feet east of Avenue D, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 48, Bernard Amster of 631 East Sixth Street, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $3,500.

Hancock Street, east side, 150 feet north of Columbus Avenue, for four two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 34, Josephine A. Rezzano, owner; A. Rezzano, architect; cost, $8,000.

Brook Avenue, east side, 84.3 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for four three-story frame tenements, 18.6 by 60, Niels Toelberg, owner and architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 36 Cortlandt Street, to a four-story brick storage house, with store; Lydia J. Ackerman, owner; Franklin Baylies, architect; cost, $7,500.

No. 1,920 First Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling, with store; Albert Crane of 35 Wall Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Avenue A, northwest corner of Twenty-third Street, to two four-story brick tenements; D. M. Koehler of 110 Broad Street, owner; Flemer & Koehler, architects; cost, $450.

No. 1,146 Broadway, to a three-story brick store and lofts; estate of M. F. Stevens of 80 Broadway, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 215 East Thirty-fourth Street, to a three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; estate of William Edgar of 54 West Eleventh Street, owner; R. H. Casey of 109 West Thirtieth Street, architect; cost, $3,600.

No. 160 Water Street, to a four-story brick storage house; G. and S. Salomon, premises, owners; Werner & Windolph of 92 Libert Street, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 62 West Forty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Anna Lacord of 104 East Twenty-second Street, owner; Charles Fox, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 100 East Fifty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick and stone tenement, with store; Hulda Wittner of 34 Beekman Place, owner; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $12,000.

Teasdale Place, south side, 50 feet east of Cauldwell Avenue, to two two-story and basement frame dwellings; Edward Rawan of 837 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $2,000.

Taylor Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; George Mauer, premises, owner; William Graul, architect; cost, $1,800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, March 19.

BEAVER ST, 90 and 92, s w corner of Pearl St, 54.11x52x irregular; William K. Aston to Edward N. Dickerson..... $1

FOX ST, w s, 62.2 ft s of 167th St, 41.9x29.3x47.8x46; Louis Rubel and wife to Walter Harris..... 1

LENOX AV, w s, 25.2 ft s of 113th St, 25.2x75; Charles Brown to Nathaniel Wise..... 1

LOT 167, map of portion of Hunt estate; Emil Boelzer to Cyrus H. Green..... 1

LOT 291, map of Block H, amended, of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Ellen Gaghan..... 575

MONROE AV, e s, 355 ft n of 174th St, 25x100; Julia A. Hard and others, executors, to Frederick Wilder..... 2,400

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 154th St, 86.3x16.8x irregular; Jacob D. Butler and wife to William H. Lake..... 80,000

WEBSTER AV, w s, 111.2 ft n of land of William H. Morris, 20x80; George Stolz and wife to Daniel Hofman..... 1

WEST 3D ST, s w s, 60 ft s e of 6th Av, 20x50; R. W. Poor to Charles W. Smith..... 1

3D AV, 644, w s, 24.8x100; John C. Tierney to William J. Tierney..... 1

4TH ST, s s, 272.7 ft w of Avenue D, 22.7x96; Isaac Roth to Mary Cohen..... 14,750

19TH AV, n e corner of 2d St, 55x114; 19th Av, n s, 155 ft e of 2d St, 25x114; Wakefield; James V. Lawrence to Fannie L. Jones..... 1

46TH ST, 117 and 119, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5; Flora I. Root to William M. Williams..... 1

46TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5; William M. Williams to Grand Central Stables..... 1

60TH ST, 25, n w corner of Madison Av, 48x73.5; Eunice M. Dana to Henry F. Dimock..... 160,000

82D ST, s s, 196.6 ft e of Park Av, 14.8x102.2; Carrie B. Van Fleet to William Picken..... 1

83D ST, n s, 173 ft w of Avenue B, 25x102.2; Lena Frank to Philip Frank, ½ part..... 1

92D ST, 106 East, William H. Reed and wife to Joseph Stephens..... 1

105TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Green and wife to Lillie Goldsheer..... 1

115TH ST, s s, 74 ft w of Pleasant Av, 20x100.11; Clarence M. Fowler to Lottie M. Fowler..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BLOOMINGDALE, Joseph B., to Henry E. Evans; 214 East 59th St, about 2 years..... $1,350

CAHEN, Hannah, and another, executors, to Charles Dahlman; 211 East 24th St, 4 years..... 1,068

DU BOIS, Jacob, and others to Jacob Thurmann and another; 92 to 98 Gansevoort St, 4½ years..... 4,800

EHRET, George, to William Childs, Jr.; 272 West 125th St, 9½ years, per month.. 229

GILLILAN, William, to Emile James; 46 Clinton St, 10 years..... 1,500 to 1,600

MANNER, Meta, to Daniel A. Neu; 2,240 1st Av, n e corner of 115th St, 5 years.. 840

WENTWORTH, Mitchell E., to John Steitz; 11 Bowery, 5 years..... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

BIRD, James, to Charles Ast; n s of 33d St, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 4 months.... 1,415

BIRD, James, to Charles Ast; 434 Hudson St, demand..... 1,415

BROSHE, Edward, to Isabella Horne; s s of 165th St, 45.3 ft e of Kelly St, 3½ years..... 1,000

EVANS, Henry E., to Jacob Ruppert; 214 East 79th St, leasehold, demand..... 3,483

FISH, Stuyvesant, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of Madison Av and 78th St, 9 years..... 75,000

GLEASON, Mary E., to Eliza Wellington; e s of Monroe Av, 400 ft n of Columbia Av, 1½ years..... 200

GOLDSHEAR, Lillie, to Rosalie Weiner; 115 East 105th St, 2 years..... 2,000

GREEN, Cyrus H., to Emil Boelger; Lot 176, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; 2 years..... 200

HINCHEY, William J., to Otto Huber Brewery; 198 Lexington Av, leasehold, demand..... 1,800

JEANS, Edward, and another to Morris S. Thomson and another, trustees; e s of West Broadway, 95 ft n of Prince St, 2 years..... 16,000

JENKINS, George, to John Conway; s s of 127th St, 190 ft e of 4th Av, demand.. 836

MANRON, Mary J. and Annie T., to Manhattan Savings Institution; w s of Mott St, 125 ft n. of Hester St, 1 year..... 6,650

STEDMAN, Ernest G., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 15 West 34th St, 3 years..... 75,000

WIDDER, Frederick, to Julia E. Hard and others; e s of Monroe Av, 355 ft n of 174th St, installments..... 1,900

Assignments of Mortgages.

EVERDELL, William K., to Henry B. Howell..... Nom.

GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to C. Weinberg & Co..... Nom.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the New York Security and Trust Company.. $7,000

MILLER, Julius, to Mary Cohen..... 2,000

O'REILLY, Hugh, to Stephen H. Jackson..... 13,800

STRANGE, William, and another, executors, to Theodore I. Reese..... 25,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Vassar College..... 12,000

Mechanics' Liens.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 60; Minnie L. Lown against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor 125

11TH ST, 64 and 66 East; Minnie L. Lown against Amund Johnsen, owner and contractor 223

81ST ST, 316 to 320 West; John F. Dengel against Clarence True, owner and contractor 350

Lis Pendens.

LEXINGTON AV, 744; 59th St, 131 and 133 East; Francis C. Reed against David Bettman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Reed.

MADISON AV, 2,112; Charles G. Moller against Joseph A. Jacobs and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Wandell.

70TH ST, 420 East; Regine Bunzl against William W. Gallagher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. F. Eidlitz.

93D ST, 118 and 120 East; Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees, against Albert Wagner and others, (two actions, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll.

115TH ST, n s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 25x58.1x86x 85.4; Anna C. Stephens, executrix, &c., against Benjamin Holmes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Carpenter.

Mince Pie Caused Death.

John Allen, sixty years of age, of 167 Newtown Avenue, Long Island City, died Friday. He was attended during his illness by Dr. O. L. Mulot, of No. 8 North Henry Street. The doctor issued his certificate of death, stating that Allen died from ptomaine poisoning, caused by eating a mince pie. Undertaker T. W. Hallett took the certificate to the Queen's Borough Board of Health to secure a burial permit, but because of the certificate issued by Dr. Mulot, the Board of Health would not give the certificate, and referred the case to the Queens Borough Board of Coroners. An autopsy will be performed.

Facts About Wheeling Abroad.

Clarence Stetson's little book, "Why Not Cycle Abroad Yourself?" besides being an interesting narrative of European travel by wheel, will particularly appeal to those bicyclists who may think of making a similar journey. All the information that can be most valuable to the tourist wheeling through Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, and Italy is presented in the course of the story without sacrificing the interest in the narrative.

TWO ENTER THE SISTERHOOD.

Bishop McDonnell Receives Eleven Others as Novitiates.

There were special religious exercises in St. Joseph's Convent, Flushing, Borough of Queens, yesterday, in honor of the patronal feast of St. Joseph. Many clergymen were in attendance, as were also people from Manhattan and Brooklyn. Two young women took the black veil and eleven entered the novitiate.

The exercises began in the morning at 9 o'clock, when a solemn high mass was celebrated, at which Bishop McDonnell assisted. Rev. E. J. Donnelly of Flushing was celebrant. In the afternoon Bishop McDonnell received the young women into sisterhood. Each aspirant was accompanied by a bridesmaid, and the procession extended from the rear of the chapel to the sanctuary. Those who received the black veil and renounced the world were Sister Charles Borromeo and Sister Alphonso Marie, both of Brooklyn, and those admitted to the novitiate were Miss Kent of New York, the Misses Dykeman, McCarron, Molloy, Ryan, Hayward, McQuillen, Sheehan and Hendricks of Brooklyn, Miss Geyer of Woodside, and Miss Lacasse of Stafford Springs, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, April 12th, 1898,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By Order of Jeremiah J. Campion, Executor, and Mary H. Lawrence, Executrix, of the
Estate of BRYAN LAWRENCE, deceased.
The Choice & Valuable Properties
Consisting of entire block bounded by
3D & LINCOLN AVENUES, SOUTHERN BOULEVARD AND HARLEM RIVER,
Together with 544.53 feet of
WATER FRONT & BULKHEADS
ADJOINING THE
3D AVENUE BRIDGE,
ALSO THE
Valuable 2-story brick bicycle academy, with large plot of land,
SOUTHWEST CORNER BOULEVARD & 60TH STREET,
—AND—
3-story and basement brick house, with 1-story extension and 2-story brick stable on rear, with lot,
NO. 178 EAST 73D STREET.
For book-maps, terms, and particulars, apply to WM. C. ORR, Esq., attorney for executors, No. 49 Chambers St., or at the Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1898,
At 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Absolute Sale, Without Reserve,
THE
HUNTINGTON TRACT,
CONSISTING OF
156 Choice and Valuable Lots,
LOCATED ON
138th, 139th, 140th and 141st Streets,
AND
ST. ANN'S AVENUE,
23d Ward, New York City.
65 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 1 or 3 years, at 5 per cent. Interest. Titles guaranteed free of charge to each purchaser, by
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
The Second and Third Avenue Elevated Railroads bring passengers to 138th Street and Willis Avenue for one fare. The trolley cars which start at Eighth Avenue and 125th Street, (stations of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Roads, and also at 129th St. and Third Avenue,) pass in front of this property on 138th Street.
For book-maps, terms, and full particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, New York City.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1898,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City,
TRUSTEES' SALE,
BY ORDER OF CHARLES C. GOODRICH AND WILLIAM H. LANGLEY, TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM C. LANGLEY, DECEASED,
591 BUILDING LOTS
ON
3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Avenues, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Streets,
30TH WARD,
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
70 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE AT 4½ PER CENT., OR 60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN AT 4 PER CENT. FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, WITH PRIVILEGE OF PAYING OFF. TITLES GUARANTEED BY THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. FREE OF CHARGE TO EACH PURCHASER.
For book-maps, terms, and particulars apply to ABRAHAMS & SONS, Esqs., cor. 3d Av. and 49th St., Brooklyn, or to DUNNING & FOWLER, Esqs., Attorneys, 67 Wall St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
TRUSTEE'S SALE
of Property at
HIGHLAND ON HUDSON, N. Y.,
(opposite Poughkeepsie.)
By order of Trustee of Estate of PHILIP HERRMAN, deceased,
Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1898,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
handsome country seat of the late Philip Herrman, deceased, at Highland on Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie, N. Y., consisting of 50 acres of land overlooking Hudson River, with handsome frame residence, containing 15 rooms, bath, running water, and gas; in perfect repair; also fine stone stable and carriage house, farmhouse, granary, hennery, icehouses, and other outhouses. This property is situated within 1¼ miles of depot on West Shore R. R. and Poughkeepsie boats from New York City. Time from New York City, two hours.
Books, maps, photographs, and full particulars with JAMES S. HERRMAN, Esq., Trustee, 227 West 13th St., or Auctioneer's, 66 Liberty St., New York City. (Telephone 3943 Cortlandt.)

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30TH, 1898,
EXECUTRIX'S SALE.
Estate of CHRISTIAN JACOB, deceased.
DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
NO. 60 SIXTH AVENUE,
Bet. Waverley & W. Washington Places.
Substantial 4-story and cellar brick dwelling, with store, covering lot, size 21x65.
CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY, Esqs., Attys., 171 Broadway.
Maps at office of Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
Will sell at Auction on Apr. 14th, 1898, 12 o'clock noon, at THE N. Y. REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 Broadway,
the beautiful plot, with handsome cottage, outhouse, and barn, known as the Presbury Cottage, on
Ocean Ave., Long Branch, N. J.
For maps, terms, &c., apply to Auctioneers, 189 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
sells at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., on
TUESDAY, MARCH 22,
Absolutely Without Reserve,
BY ORDER EXECUTORS OF ROSE WARSZAUR, (DECEASED),
22 CHATHAM SQUARE, close to Oliver St. and New Bowery, four-story brick Building; lot, 17.0¾x62.8.
SAME DAY,
327½ EAST 122D ST., near 2d Av., brick and frame Dwelling; lot, 21x100.11.
JESSE S. NELSON, Att'y, 11 Pine St.
Maps from AUCTIONEER, 11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
sells at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 M., on
TUESDAY, MARCH 22,
SUPERB BUSINESS PROPERTY,
208 AND 210 WOOSTER ST.,
near Bleecker St., modern six-story Store and Lofts, lot 48.3x100; well rented; liberal terms.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys.
Maps from AUCTIONEER, 11 Pine.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
TO BE SOLD
POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.
Monmouth Park Race Tracks,
NEW JERSEY,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, April 19, 1898,
At 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 24 Pine St., N. Y.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers,
will sell at auction, Wednesday, March 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF LEO SCHLESINGER AND BALDWIN SCHLESINGER, EXECUTORS of the estate of Abraham Schlesinger, deceased, EAST HOUSTON ST., NORTHEAST CORNER ELM ST, 27.6 on East Houston St., x 102.4 on Elm St., vacant. Excavated and ready for building. Louis H. Hahlo, Esq., Attorney, 280 Broadway. Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer.
Supreme Court, Foreclosure Sale.
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.
will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TUESDAY, MARCH 29, AT NOON,
97 CROSBY STREET, near Prince, a seven-story brick store and loft building, covering the lot, 25.3 x66. HENRY W. KENNEDY, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 66 Broadway. Maps and further particulars of the auctioneer, 111 Broadway, Room B. Telephone, 2,481 Cortlandt.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
36 East 61st St.—4-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 25x60x100.5, in good order throughout.
422 Madison Avenue—Near 49th St.—4-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 28x irregular. Built by Duggin & Crossman.
25 East 44th St.—Between Madison and Fifth Avenues—Brick and brownstone dwelling, 17.10½x55x85.5; heated by steam; rooms large and comfortable; immediate possession.
Prices and terms on application to
Douglas Robinson & Co.,
500 MADISON AVE. 55 LIBERTY ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CYRUS FIELD JUD

SCIENCE AGAINST DISEASE

An Interesting Story of How English Statesmen Drove Fever from India.

ACCLIMATIZATION OF QUININE

A Boon Second Only to Vaccination—Five Grains of an Invaluable Medicine for a Farthing Which Formerly Cost Twenty-five Dollars an Ounce.

From The Scotsman.

The remarkable success, scientific and commercial, of the Government of India in naturalizing the quinine-yielding chinchonas in the humid forests of the Darjeeling and Nilgiri Hills has conferred a boon on fever-stricken humanity second only to that of vaccination. Fifty years ago, and all through our occupation of the plains of India, malarial fever was the worst foe of the British soldier and the European resident, while it silently swept off the natives by the hundred thousand every year. Then the sulphate of quinine, obtained only from the strictly reserved forests of South America, cost sometimes as much as £5 an ounce in India, and never less than £1. The Government spent £50,000 a year on this one specific, and its medical service complained that they were not allowed one-tenth of what was necessary to save soldiers' lives. Now every rural Post Office among the 77,000,000 of Bengal sells a five-grain packet of quinine for a farthing, and Dr. George King supplies the dispensaries and hospitals all over India with as much of the sulphate and its still cheaper febrifuges as they want, till this form of fever has ceased to be of serious account in the tables of mortality. Still the Government makes a profit on its chinchona plantations and quinine factories. What has brought about so silent and widespread a gain to humanity in little more than one generation? The story is worth the telling.

In 1852 Dr. Royle sent to Calcutta several seeds of the calisaya variety of chinchona, procured by Mr. Weddell from the forests of Bolivia. These failed to germinate in the Botanic Garden. Next year Mr. Fortune, when on his way to China to report on the cultivation of the tea plant for India, brought out six plants, which were exposed to the other extreme of too high an elevation at Darjeeling, and they died. The mutiny campaigns, which raised the temporary strength of the white garrison of India to above 80,000, caused such mortality and expense for quinine to prevent it that Lord Stanley, the first Secretary of State for India, sent Mr. (now Sir) Clements Markham secretly to Peru. Markham knew the country when a midshipman off the South American Coast, and he was at that time a junior clerk in the India Office. Accompanied by John Weir, a Scots gardener, he made Arequipa his headquarters, and on March 27, 1860, he managed to reach Puno, on the banks of Lake Titicaca, 15,500 feet above the sea. Up to May 10 he explored the heights and hollows of the Peruvian Province of Caravaya and secured a collection of 529 plants, chiefly of the calisaya variety, packed them on the backs of three Indians across the Cordilleras, and eluded the authorities, who were after him just one day too late. Of these plants 270 survived the heat of the Red Sea, and he set them out on selected sites on the Nilgiri Hills of South India. Again, the third time, all of them perished. The next stage was successful there. Mr. Spruce, a botanist, who had spent twelve years in Bolivia, sent a quantity of seed of the succirubra variety, under the care of Mr. Cross, a practical gardener, and he introduced the culture near Octacamund, whence it spread over the Nilgiri and Mysore region, side by side in some cases with coffee.

Dutch Experiments.

Meanwhile the Dutch authorities of Netherlands India, where fever was even more fatal than in Bengal, had been quietly experimenting at Buitenzorg ever since 1854. Their first experiment, under Mr. Hasskarl, failed. Two years after Dr. Junghuhn, a well-known botanist, allied with himself Dr. de Vrij, a chemist, and they succeeded in naturalizing, in the open air around the Dutch Governor General's country seat, thousands of specimens of the Calisaya and Pahudiana chinchonas. The Government of India determined to make another attempt in the Himalayas, where the noble Lady Canning personally interested herself in the matter just before her lamented death, which was due to the fever she had thus thought to extirpate. A well known Edinburgh savant, Dr. Thomas Anderson of the Bengal Medical Service, was at that time Superintendent of the great Botanic Garden of Calcutta. He volunteered to visit the new Dutch plantation in Batavia, and to bring back the naturalized plants and seeds. The last night before her fever was proved to be deadly Lady Canning spent at the country seat of Barrackpore, discussing with Dr. Anderson the details of his benevolent expedition. This accomplished botanist proved to be more successful than any of his predecessors, and it is from his plants propagated in Sikkim and Bhutan, that thousands of human lives, white and brown, are now saved every year. The Netherlands-India authorities received him with great courtesy.

In the southern portion of Java, in the Kendeng and Malabar range of mountains, which rise from the plateau of Bandong to an elevation of from 6,000 to 7,000 feet, covered by dense forests, Dr. T. Anderson found the new home of the chinchonas. The soil is volcanic dust, the trees drip with moisture, spongy masses of ferns twine their roots, and the traveler is hidden from the sun. The average temperature is from 62 to 66 degrees, and the rainfall varies from 180 to 250 inches in the year. Returning from Java on the 11th of November, 1861, in the company of the distinguished geologist the Baron von Richthofen, whom he met, Dr. Anderson introduced his precious charge first into the Nilgiris, where he studied the Madras sites, and then into the Calcutta Botanic Garden, preparatory to the open-air forests of the moist region of Darjeeling and the deep inner valleys of the Himalayas at a mean elevation of 6,500 feet. He was the first to make the growth of the quinine-yielding chinchonas in the open air a commercial, and, therefore, a sanitary success. Alas! like Lady Canning, who had sent him to Java, he, too, became a martyr of science, being suddenly cut off not long after as the indirect result of his devotion to duty. Both died to save others, in a very true sense. Dr. T. Anderson had previously introduced the chinchona to Ceylon, in the beautiful Peradenia Gardens, of which, near Kandy, his three callsayas were growing vigorously in 1861.

Recent State of the Industry.

Many Blue Books, from 1870 to the present time, detail the slow process by which, especially at Himalayan Sikkim and the Nilgiri Octacamund, the delicate and romantic experiments of 1852-1862 have been converted into a splendid success. It will be enough if we take the latest complete facts for the year 1895-1896 as these are reported to the Government of Bengal by the distinguished successor of Dr. T. Anderson, Dr. George King, C. I. E., F. R. S., who is about to lay down the office which he has made no less illustrious than the Scotsmen who preceded him, such as Col. Kyd of Forfarshire, Dr. Roxburgh of Ayrshire, Dr. Buchanan-Hamilton of Perthshire, and Dr. Thomas Anderson of Edinburgh. The bark collected for the chemical manufacture of sulphate of quinine and its febrifuge products at the Sikkim and Bhutan plantations has steadily risen from 2,400 pounds in 1870 to 637,100 pounds in 1896—a total of about seven and three-quarter millions of pounds in the twenty-seven years. Finding that, for the first time, these Bengal plantations could not keep pace with the demand of the natives for farthing packets of five grains of sulphate each, Dr. King was compelled to purchase 170,000 pounds of bark from certain tea companies in Darjeeling, and to refuse to supply any natives outside of Bengal proper.

There are in the four divisions of the permanent chinchona plantations of Bengal upward of 4,000,000 of trees or plants, chiefly of the calisaya, hybrid, and succirubra varieties, besides 500,000 in the nurseries. The number of trees unrooted for their bark was close on 500,000. The Government chinchona factory produced 9,004 pounds of sulphate of quinine and 3,124 pounds of the popular and still cheaper chinchona febrifuge from 55,880 pounds of red bark and 413,810 pounds of yellow bark. Besides the growing demand of the natives for the farthing packets, the Chitral expedition caused larger indents from the medical depots. This year the Tirah expeditionary force and all that preceded it must have led to a far greater demand still for our troops in the fever-stricken valleys of Peshawur and Kohat. It is unusual to find a Government department lamenting that it has a surplus, and does not know what to do with it. A smaller coin than a copper pice or farthing is not issued, so that the natives cannot be charged less for their farthing packets. Yet every year the Lieutenant Governor has to receive a surplus of from £400 to £700 against his will. The capital cost of the plantations has long ago been paid off, and it is desired only to secure for the people a cheap remedy for fever, writes the melancholy Lieutenant Governor.

Now Convicts Pack Tons of Powders.

From the moist chinchona forests of Mungpoo, with their rainfall of 126 inches every year, where the yellow bark is produced, to the cells of the great jail at Alipore, where the farthing packets of quinine are prepared by the million, is a descent. But the writer saw no more interesting sight in India than that preparation by cleanly convicts hard by the Lieutenant Governor's palace of Belvedere, in the suburbs of Calcutta, where Warren Hastings and Philip Francis fought their duel. In huge piles of glittering white, on great tables in long cells, tower some two thousand pounds' weight of the sulphate of quinine. It is rapidly weighed out in five grains and placed on the open papers, the outside of which is printed in the Bengali, or Orissa, or Santali, or Hindi, or other vernacular languages of the enormous province and of Assam, giving directions for use. By deft hands these papers are closed, by a third set they are packed, and by a fourth the boxes are dispatched to every Post Office over a land half the size of Europe. We have the result coldly stated in the report of the Sanitary Commissioner, who establishes the scientific truth that the mortality from fever diminishes in direct proportion to the demand for quinine in each locality. The Lieutenant Governor may well publicly thank his countryman, Dr. George King. Famine comes and goes once in a generation or two. But in that land of swamps and rivers, silting and overflowing, fever abides, and Government quinine alone defeats the universal enemy.

MAKING MUSEUMS USEFUL.

Sightseeing Parties Personally Conducted at the British Museum Now.

From The London Telegraph.

It is gratifying to be able to record that the suggestions formulated a few days since in these columns, relative to the wants of the public in the matter of expert guides at our museums, are to be adopted experimentally in one direction at least. Those proposals were revoked, it will be remembered, by the fact that when the Rev. Dr. Kinns was escorting through the Assyrian and Egyptian Galleries of the British Museum a large party of well-known persons, the ordinary visitors only too thankfully availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing his brief descriptive remarks upon the more important objects. With an enthusiast's affection for his learned hobby, the doctor desires to introduce others to its fascinations, and he now comes forward to offer to "personally conduct" parties upon a large scale through these particular sections of the great storehouse in Bloomsbury, giving his services in this way quite gratuitously, subject only to the regulations of the Trustees. Certain details may meantime be modified, but his plans as they stand at present are to give two of these "ambulatory demonstrations" on Easter Monday, and to continue them weekly, on a day to be hereafter appointed, throughout April and May. Should the experiment prove a success he will then consider its continuance, and in any case the large numbers of country visitors who come up to town for the May meetings, and who view the museum as one of the sights not to be missed, would certainly welcome such guidance.

Meantime a chat with Mr. Taylor, acting in the absence of Sir E. Maunde Thompson, Principal Librarian, affords an interesting glimpse of the readiness of the staff to grant facilities to any one who would assist their fellows to a more intelligent appreciation of the vast collection. With the observance of two or three elementary principles exponents are heartily welcomed. First of these is that upon any announcement or card of admission words to the effect that the demonstration or course of lectures are individual and not official must appear; that they are given under the sanction of the Principal Librarian; and that any notice displayed upon the boards placed for that purpose within the building must have been first submitted to him. The Trustees disclaim responsibility for "reasons of complete impartiality. Even archaeologists are divided among themselves, and thus, by withholding a cachet equally from all, every one enjoys an equal right to call in the nation's possessions to illustrate his theories. The second condition is that parties thus made up may not so obstruct the galleries as to cause inconvenience to the independent sightseers, and if they do that the police in charge can hasten their progress or form them into line. Lastly, it is essential that guides address themselves to the explanation of the objects within the building, and must not deliver discursive or irrelevant speeches. Any one, for example, who used the effigy of Apepi, the last of the "Shepherd Kings" of Egypt—under whom Joseph made his famous provision against the seven years of famine—as an excuse for political dissertations on corn reserves or artificial control of markets would find his permission promptly withdrawn. It is not generally known that on the opening of the British Museum, in 1759, only thirty visitors a day were admitted, and that they were not allowed to inspect the cases at their leisure, but were hastily led through by the officials.

Hitherto Dr. Kinns's parties have been composed of invited people of education and culture, and even when they have consisted of workingmen and artisans they have been drawn from specially skilled and intelligent ranks. In taking round groups of the general mixed throngs who enter the galleries it will be necessary to give certain introductory remarks. The museum now possesses a well-arranged little lecture hall, round which some of the most important Assyrian mural sculptures are ranged. This makes an excellent starting point, for here are shown the feats of the mighty Sardanapalus in the battlefield, the chase, and the court, often with strangely modern realism of detail in the presentments. Here, too, are portrayed the wars of Tiglath Pileser, and the calamities that befell the Israelites through him; but even these are less vivid than the pictures and writings concerning Sennacherib. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the whole Biblical narrative of the war against Hezekiah is told on these marvelously hewn stones, not only pictorially, but in the cuneiform script of the Taylor cylinder, where the King's scribe, writing in the person of his royal master, records: "And Hezekiah, who did not submit to my yoke, forty-six of his strong cities and fortresses, and small cities which were round them and without number, with the marching of an host and surrounding of a multitude, I besieged." Then would be shown Layard's "Black Obelisk," on which is to be seen Jehu paying a tribute. In the Egyptian galleries would be made a pause before the Rosetta stone, and an explanation of its enormous importance as providing the key to the deciphering of hieroglyphic writing.

Back into the far dim past would the inquiries be taken, and the King "that knew not Joseph," being led by Horus, judge of the dead, into the dread presence of Osiris and Isis, would become a reality to even the dullest imagination, while the plagues of Egypt would gain a new interest when Menephtah, the Pharaoh of the Exodus, and the victim of frogs, locusts, darkness, and the other evils which befell the land, was pointed out. Incidentally, of course, much more would be shown, and the mummies in their cases, scarabs, and other objects would acquire a meaning instead of being merely quaint curiosities to be vaguely stared at.

Probably if such informal expositions prove popular, others will be found to take them up in the numerous other sections, many of which are at present seldom traversed even by the ordinary visitor. In the manuscript saloon, for instance, who would not gratefully welcome expert aid upon the scrolls of the Canterbury Tales or the Coventry Mystery Plays, or would not be pleased to see the autographs of men like Michael Angelo or Milton in presentation books? The field is such a wide one that almost every specialist could find a place in it.

The Census Reports.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Among the poorest constructed volumes sent out by the Government Printing Office are those which should be the most substantially bound, with a view to permanence—the census reports. The binding material is apparently as cheap stuff as could be secured, while the lettering on the backs of the volumes first distributed had faded out and left a black blank before the last volumes were completed. Uncle Sam should not employ such "Cheap John" methods in the publication of the really valuable public documents which he prints.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

Top commission paid on our new Special Trust Fund Contract, non-forfeitable, incontestable, without restrictions as to travel; Old Line Stock Company; fixed rates; costs less than assessment. Call, or address, E. D. S., 906 Bowling Green Building.

Will Not Hold Back.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

The poets in neighboring Southern States are enthusiastic on the subject of war. Here's a battle-cry from one of them in Kentucky:

"Tennessee and Texas—
Old Kentucky, too;
Ready for a rumpus,
Now, what'll Georgia do?"

Well, Georgia "ain't a-huntin' no fight," but "when the general roll is called she'll be thar!"

EXCURSIONS.

CALIFORNIA

Special vestibuled trains, consisting of sleeping, dining, library, and observation cars, will leave the Eastern cities in April for California and the Pacific Coast. The Rocky Mountain resorts, the Yosemite Valley, Alaska, the Yellowstone National Park, etc., can also be included if desired. Circulars about them or tours to Europe, Japan, Around the World, etc., can be had on application. State information desired.

Raymond & Whitcomb
Tours and Tickets
31 East 14th Street, Union Square, West, New York.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc., March 5, April 2, 16, May 14, June 11, 18, 22, 25, 29, July 2.
Holy Land departures March 5, May 7, July 2, Oct. 1.
Round the World departures Oct. 1 and Nov. 1.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF LANGUAGES, cultivated lady, wishes Summer position; companion, guide, instructress; in Europe; musical, artistic; member well known family. European Traveler, 1,269 Broadway.

EMINENT ARTIST WILL INSTRUCT SELECT parties in oil and water-color fruit and flower painting. Address ALEXANDER, 391 2d St., South Brooklyn.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

The New York School of Oratory and for the cure of STAMMERING, 1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses supplied to universities, colleges, schools, and families; musical department; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE AGENCY, Book Building, 150 5th Av., corner 20th St.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. Videre, 188 West 49th St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 8. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, March 20, 1898, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler in Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "The Promotion of Human Progress as a Religion." All interested are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST. —On Sunday Rev. Dr. Silverman will lecture on "What Religion Has Done for the Advancement of Science." Service begins at 11 o'clock. All are invited.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

FOR SALE.—77-FOOT STEAM YACHT, TRIPLE expansion engine, &c., fully equipped; can be seen at Gas Engine and Power Co.'s Docks, Morris Heights, New York City.

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LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.
FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed plazas filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors.
A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.
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One of the most elegantly-appointed hotels in the world. Accommodations for 500 guests.
Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a Winter resort.
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For circulars and information about the following hotels apply to FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square:
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AVERY'S INN, LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Located between Laurel House & Lakewood Hotel. Good service for moderate rates.
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LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.
The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.
J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet.
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
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HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 800; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 876; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Ky. Av., 100 feet from beach, steam heat; sun parlor; elevator; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $10 to $15 per week. American Plan. L. V. STICKNEY.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELDT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Hollywood Hotel and Cottages,
WEST END, NEW JERSEY.
Renovated, Sanitary Plumbing, Sewerage, etc.
PARTIES DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS SEASON 1898 CALL OR COMMUNICATE WITH
R. T. DUNLOP,
HOTEL IMPERIAL,
BROADWAY AND 32D ST.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Who wants a good salesman at a reasonable price? Manufacturer or jobber. Address R., Box 194, Times Office.

WANTED.—$5,000 TO $10,000 CAPITAL TO INvest in manufacturing business of 20 years' standing, with customers all over the world; desire to organize stock company; fullest investigation invited. Address P. O., Box 663, Bridgeport, Conn.

THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL BUSINESS MAN and hustler of highest integrity will invest $20,000 in established paying manufacturing business as partner; principals only. Address M., Box 198 Times Office.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSIness; goods patented; for sale or lease on royalty; unusual opportunity for satisfactory party; factory this city. AUSTIN, 58 Pine St.

COLORADO GOLD MINES PRODUCING HEAVily; small investors making money; $5 monthly pays profits; book mailed free. I. VAN BAALEN, Denver, Col.

DEPARTMENT STORE IN WEST VIRGINIA wants stocks of clothing, shoes, hats, furniture at once; cash same day. FURNIVAL CO., 516 Syndicate Building, Nassau St.

FOR SALE.—Class Journal, old established; nets $5,000 yearly; advertising patronage extending through United States and Mexico. Address S. M., Box 194 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Owen Paper Company's property, Housatonic, Mass. Apply Dr. GIDDINGS, on premises.

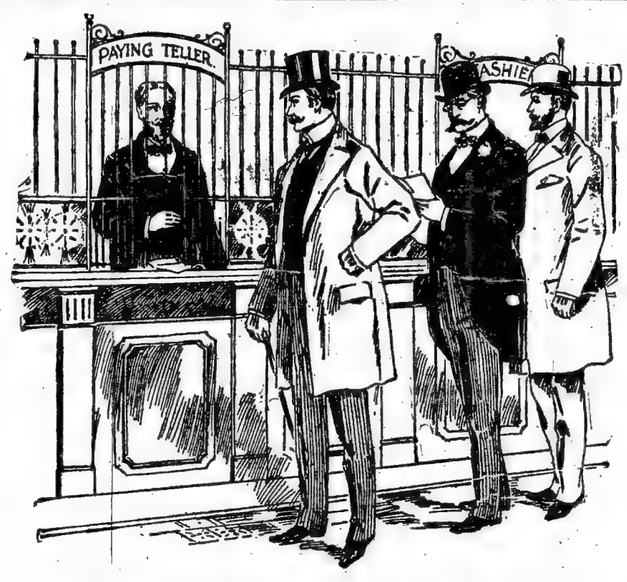

The following story of the well-known teller in the Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia argues well for Ripans Tabules:

"My position as paying teller," says he, "is a very arduous one (this being one of the largest banks in the Union). I must have accuracy and steadiness of both hand and brain. On Fridays and Saturdays especially, when checks are pouring in in almost unlimited numbers, I must be both quick and accurate. A clear brain is requisite. Many a Friday, after standing so long, counting out money all the time, I have gone home with a head-splitting pain and a dizziness that would unfit me for any more work, but I find that a Ripans Tabule taken after supper relieves me quickly, and after a refreshing sleep I get up the next day as strong as ever and ready for the duty that is before me. Although I have been a paying teller for over ten years I have made but few mistakes, and I attribute my habitual accuracy to the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. They are superb for the severest sort of headaches and I prize them above all nerve tonics. I heartily recommend Ripans Tabules to all suffering from headaches, nervous prostration and dizziness. A single one brings immediate benefit and ease."

A new style package containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 SPRUCE Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

STUDEBAKER
Broadway, Corner of Prince St., New York.
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.
1898 styles now ready for inspection. New and smart designs.
Victorias, Cabriolets, Wagonettes, Station Wagons, Gigs, Spiders, Tandem Carts, Phaetons, Runabouts, Surreys, Handy Wagons, &c., &c.

WM. B. FASIG & CO.
300 HORSES
By Auction, March 22, 23, 24.
(Days and Evenings,)
at
Madison Square Garden
UNQUESTIONABLY THE
HIGHEST CLASS HORSES
offered by Auction in New York this Sale Season.
150 WITH RECORDS
FROM 2:09 3-4 TO 2:30.
KENTUCKY GAITED SADDLERS
The handsomest and most desirable ever led into an Auction Ring. Will be sold Thursday Evening
BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

DURLAND ACADEMY.
For sale, trained saddle and driving Horses; matched pairs and jumpers always on hand. Fair trial and guarantee given. Horses sold on commission. Apply
GRAND CIRCLE AND BOULEVARD, WM. DURLAND.

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FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSES
of the
LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
for the storage of household goods of every description; burglar-proof vaults for silver, plate, and valuables; Moth proof and cold storage for furs, clothing, rugs, and tapestries. Padded vans, experienced packers. Send for pamphlet and estimates. Inspection invited.
32-34 East 42d St.,
45-55 East 41st St.
Branch office, 73d St. and Columbus Av.
Telephone, 689, 38th St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, A SYMPHONY ORGAN; HAS repertoire of 60 rolls of music—Operatic, sacred, songs and dance music; well selected; cost over $500, for sale at $250. Nothing less; no trading. Apply at office of the Rutland, Broadway & 57th St.

AUTOHARP.—Sacrifice, $4.50; cost $8; exquisite music; simple; will call receipt postal. "Conn," Box 198 Times Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Doctor's office; two rooms parlor floor; large rooms up stairs; superior board. No moving.

A NEW HOME.—Elderly people and others, $4 per week; circulars sent. 148 Saint Ann's Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

21ST ST., 463 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; running water; large closets; excellent table; terms moderate.

86 EAST 49TH ST.—Two large connecting rooms; also hall room; with board; all conveniences; references given and required; special rates for Summer.

39TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large furnished room; references.

54TH ST., 235 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; running water; southern exposure.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A BACK parlor and extension, with use of front parlor for physician or dentist, or furnished saloon floor, with private bath, at exceptionally reasonable price. House on West 92d Street, near Central Park. Address S. R., Box 198, Times Office.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

254 WEST 12TH ST.—Nine rooms, all improvements; good condition; owner.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By mother and son the care of private house for the Summer months; reference. 313 East 56th St. Kennedy.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl for chamberwork; assist with child; in private family; best reference. Call, for two days, 401 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; good city reference. 303 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid or laundress; best city reference. M. C., 338 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Scotch chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best references. A. D., 308 East 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work. 403 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting; city reference. L. S., 1,242 Broadway.

Companions.

COMPANION, or PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A lady of thirty, a teacher, desirous of increasing her income, would like a position as companion or as private secretary during the Summer months; references exchanged. C. E. L., Box 108, Times Office.

COMPANION or GOVERNOR.—German, French, kindergarten; will take whole charge of one or two children; ten years' highest references from one family; city or country. B., Box 323, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a young Swedish lady; highly educated; speaks several languages; best of references. Miss G. Ohnell, 86 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; city or country; best city reference; wages, $25 to $35. 149 East 84th St., Hamilton's bell.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook in a private family; good references. 206 East 26th St., care of Mrs. Frazer.

COOK, &c.—By a neat woman as cook or laundress; personal reference. 214 East 38th St.; top floor, back.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; best city references. Call, two days, Mrs. Bahr, 317 East 24th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city references. Call at her late employer's, 185 Madison Av., Monday.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in a private house; good city reference; city or country. 322 East 31st St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city reference. E. B. 1,242 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman, North of Ireland; experienced cook and laundress; good baker; short distance in country. 305 West 30th St., rear house, second floor; call Monday.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cake and pastry; best city reference. Can be seen for two days at 262 West 35th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A reliable dressmaker, accustomed to strictly first-class work, desires to meet with persons who require properly fitted and choicely designed dresses and waists; remodeling done; terms moderate; go out by day; out of town, weekly. Address Choice References, Madison Av. and 42d St., paper store.

DRESSMAKING.—Late with Redfern, London; Worth and Doucet, Paris; more customers at home or by day; handsome gowns, $10; alterations, &c., very reasonable; work shown; trial solicited. Mme. Amélie, 265 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—$4 to $6; French; dressmaking, cutting, basting, 50c.; glovefitting. Mme. Roome, 133 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' Tailor dressmaking; children's outfit reasonable; work shown. 254 West 51st St., Hamilton.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By Parisienne (purest accent) as visiting governess; first-class; has few hours disengaged; would take position for month of May. J. M. Barrie, care Miss Ryan, 260 West 17th St.

GOVERNESS.—A lady can highly recommend a North German governess; teaches French and kindergarten; also takes entire charge. 19 West 42d St., first floor.

Housekeepers.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, EXPERIENCED in charge of servants, marketing, catering for private family in city and country residences desires responsible and respectable position a good salary. Superior References, 813 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a competent woman who understands the care and management of gentleman's home; accustomed to large household, catering, marketing, accounts, &c.; good references. W. W., 257 West 42d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined American woman as managing housekeeper or care of invalid. E. S., Box 146 Times.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French maid, with six years' experience from present employer; would give her services to lady going to Europe in return for passage across. Call, Monday and Tuesday between 2 and 3 o'clock, at present employer's, 27 West 19th St.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid by North German Protestant; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; best references. New York, Box 60, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced lady's maid; would like to accompany lady or family to Europe. Marie, 626 5th Av.

MAID.—By a competent French traveling maid; 34 years old; speaks English and German; understands all her duties; very neat and obliging. L. M., 223 East 19th St.

MAID.—A lady desires to place with a family going abroad her French maid, whom she can highly recommend. Call Monday, between 10 and 1, at 54 West 49th St.

MAID, &c.—By first-class maid; middle-aged; French; seamstress, dressmaker; accustomed to travel; or country preferred; any distance; reference. I. J. F., 217 West 38d St.

MAID, &c.—By a respectable German girl as maid, seamstress, or as nurse to grown children; good reference. H. J., Hotel Remo, 8th Av. and 74th St.

MAID, &c.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress; will assist with chamberwork; best city reference. S. J., Box 321, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—By a superior maid and companion; would act as housekeeper; useful in travel; city references. K., 1,242 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as second laundress or assist with kitchenwork; willing and obliging; one year's reference. Call Monday, 277 West 43d St., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly competent; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fancy work; city references; last employer can be seen. E. M., 1,152 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class laundress and chambermaid in a private family; city or country; best city reference. 236 East 76th St.

LAUNDRESS—BUTLER.—By first-class French laundress; husband butler; wish to take care of private house for Summer. M. D., 117 West 26th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class French laundress to take home fine washing. Corrado, 117 West 26th St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. Call, two days, Mrs. Bahr, 317 East 24th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A thoroughly competent nurse, obliged to go to Europe, would take situation while crossing as nurse to children or invalid, or as lady's maid; absolutely best city reference. Apply on Wednesday at 1,107 3d Av. Raymworth's bell.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her French nurse or nursery governess; neat and thoroughly competent. Call or address Juliette, 71 West 54th St., on Monday.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place a Protestant North German child or infant's nurse; has had long experience and is very capable. Call between 10 and 12 at 8 East 54th St., on Monday and Tuesday.

NURSE, &c.—By competent nurse or maid and seamstress; educated middle-aged French-Swiss Protestant; experienced traveler and packer; city references. 117 West 26th St., stationery store.

NURSE.—By a respectable woman as competent nurse; capable of taking care of infant; bring up on bottle, or would take care of grown child; city or country; best reference. 307 East 37th St., second bell.

NURSE.—By refined German nurse, Protestant; speaking English and French; take full charge of child from three years up; good reference. M. F., 143 West 14th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined first-class North German, (Hanoverian;) take full charge of children from three years; teaches German; best references. H. F., Box 362, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young Protestant woman with invalid lady; will give massage treatment; assist with other duties; in country. Magnetic, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—As nurse to growing child; will help with chamberwork and sewing; can speak German, French, and English. Christian Home, 18 Sutton Place.

NURSE.—By a competent English nurse or maid to children three to ten years; neat sewer; city references. P., Box 345, 1,269 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent infant's nurse; disengaged April 1; best city reference; wages, $25. McGirr, 749 3d Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID and CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced, first-class, well-trained New York servant as parlormaid and chambermaid; has been with best families; work by week or month; city or country; best city references. J., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—$4 to $6 French dressmaking; cutting, 50c.; glove-fitting. Mme. Roome, 133 West 16th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as waitress or parlormaid; one year's reference. 114 East 41st St.

WATERS PIANOS

The double advantage of buying a WATERS' PIANO is

1st. The saving that comes from dealing direct with the manufacturer.

2d. The positive assurance that you will get a first-class piano.

Send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms on our new 3-Year System, giving you three years' time without interest.

40 second-hand Uprights, Bargains. Payments only $5 per month. Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

CONTOIT WILL CONTESTED

Three Persons Claiming Kinship to the Testator Object to the Probate.

ESTATE WORTH $2,000,000

Charles H. Contoit Was Supposed to be the Last of His Family, and His Executor Made an Affidavit to That Effect.

When Charles H. Contoit died, on Dec. 5 last, leaving an estate valued at nearly $2,000,000 to charity, it was supposed that he was the last of his family. Not only were his most intimate friends convinced of this, but one of the executors, William Berrian, said in an affidavit that he had been associated with Mr. Contoit for twenty-five years in a business and social way, and that the testator had never married and had neither brothers, sisters, nieces, nephews, nor cousins, either of half or whole blood.

In spite of this, three contestants have appeared who have filed objections to the probate of the will, and their objections will be heard before the Surrogate this week. One of these is Claude Francis Contoit, who says he is a cousin of the testator, and is entitled to a share in the distribution of the estate in the event of the invalidity of the will being declared. His attorney is M. J. Donovan of Middletown, N. Y., and he raises the point that one of the bequests, to Mrs. Laura I. Hackett, is inoperative, because the beneficiary died before the testator. Her bequest therefore reverting to the residuary estate, all of which goes to charity, the contestant claims, leaves fully three-quarters of the estate to different societies and institutions, in violation of the statutes.

The other two contestants are Mamie E. Contoit and Jennie E. Cruikiaw, who also claim kinship. They set up much the same series of objections as the other contestant and allege further that the bequest to St. Barnabas House is void because it is not a corporate body, and consequently cannot hold the property bequeathed to it.

Mr. Contoit was seventy-five years old at the time of his death and had lived for many years at 728 Fifth Avenue. He set aside in his will a sum of money to be used in caring for the graves of his ancestors in St. John's Cemetery in Camine Street. His residence and $350,000 he left to Mrs. Laura I. Hackett, widow of Recorder Hackett. As she had died before him, the $350,000 bequest reverted to the residuary estate, but the Fifth Avenue residence went to her daughter, Miss Minnie Hackett, who also received $150,000 in cash. Edward J. Hall, a nephew of Mrs. Hackett, received $50,000, and there were bequests of from $2,500 to $1,000 to each of the Contoit household servants. All of the immense residue was given to various charitable institutions, which, as well as the other beneficiaries, will fight for the probate of the will. The executors are William Berrian, and Charles E. Hibbard, at one time the testator's secretary.

A NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

Description of the Structure to Replace Public Schools 44 and 111.

Superintendent of School Buildings C. B. J. Snyder announced yesterday that the new school building, to be known as Public School No. 44, is to be erected on the southeast corner of Hubert and Collister Streets in the old Fifth Ward to replace old Public School No. 44, North Moore and Varick Streets, and Public School No. 111, 31 Vestry Street, both of these buildings having few classrooms which are sufficiently light for use.

The plot of ground is 100 feet on Hubert Street and 171 feet 3 inches on Collister Street. The structure will be of fire-proof skeleton construction, five stories in height, with a roof playground. The materials of the exterior will be granite, Maynard red sandstone, red brick, and terra cotta, the roof being covered with hard burned Akron paving tile.

The first story is divided into boys' and girls' playrooms, wainscoted with glazed brick and floored with asphalt. The second and third stories provide ten classrooms each, while the fourth contains nine, six of which constitute an assembly room. The fifth story is arranged to provide for manual and physical training and sanitary accommodations.

The building will be heated by a system that provides for each child thirty cubic feet of warm, fresh air per minute; also providing for the removal of the foul and vitiated air. The contract price for the building is $193,931.

Sixty-eight Firemen Dismissed.

The sixty-eight men appointed on the Long Island City Fire Department in November last were dismissed yesterday. Each man received a note stating that inasmuch as his appointment was illegal, he was no longer a member of the Fire Department. The places of the men dropped were filled by Brooklyn firemen. One or two men were transferred from each Brooklyn company, and they will do duty in Long Island City. The dismissals were made by Commissioner Scannell, acting on an opinion of Corporation Counsel Whalen.

Salaries and Appointments.

The Board of Tax Commissioners yesterday appointed H. T. Metcalf, Andrew Featherstone, and P. S. Dunn Deputy Tax Commissioners in the Borough of Richmond, and J. F. Eagan, J. C. Wilcox, J. M. Clancy, and M. F. Facon accountants. Commissioner Keller of the Department of Charities reduced the pay of three employes $300 each, of one employe $250, and of five others $400 each. Some of the men if they do not resign will now have to work for $300 a year.

Warning Against a Swindler.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments sent out notice yesterday that a swindler calling himself G. W. Thompson of the department is collecting money for a John Cosdin, a mythical veteran, who has been discharged from employment. There is no John Cosdin, and no veteran has been discharged from the department.

A Building for City Offices.

The sub-committee of the Sinking Fund Commissioners appointed to find some building that could accommodate all the city department offices under one roof reported yesterday to the commission. They found the Syndicate Building and the Jones Building available and favored the selection of the latter because of its convenient location, at Elm and Duane Streets, and because the agent offered to make any needed alterations.

B. Altman & Co. Are now displaying in their Millinery Department on First Floor—also in windows—the newest importations of Flowers, Ostrich Plumes, Tips, Fancy Wings, Quills, Jet Toques, Ornaments and Trimmings.
Trimmed Hats for Misses and Children, also English and Domestic Bicycle, Golf and Travelling Hats.

MONDAY, MARCH 21st.

Black Lace Straw Hats, hand-made over wire frame, . $1.50
Jet and Lace Toques, ... 1.65
Branched Roses in natural shades, . . 29c. and 48c.
Silk Poppies, novel shades, per bunch of three, . . 79c.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co.

40,000 YARDS
Best French Organdies. This season's latest designs, per yard, 17c.

To-Morrow—Monday. Special Counters. Third Floor.

B. Altman & Co.

SPRING FASHIONS IN
FINE MILLINERY,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED, NOW ON SALE.
DISPLAY IN WINDOWS TO-MORROW—MONDAY.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co.

Are now showing artistic and exclusive designs in Ladies' Paris Made Reception and Carriage Wraps, of Velvet, Fleur de Velour, Silk, Lace and Chiffon; Fine Cloth Tailor Capes, also Driving and Golf Coats.

MONDAY, MARCH 21st.

Tailor-finish Capes in Black, Blue, Gray or Tan, value $14.50, at . $11.75
Kersey Coats, in Black, Blue or Brown, value $15.00, at . . . $12.75
Tan Covert Top Coats, lined with Taffeta silk, value $16.50, at . $12.50

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

LEGAL NOTES.

HEAVY TROLLEY VERDICT SUSTAINED.—A judgment on a verdict for $23,000 awarded to Anna E. Erickson in the late City Court of Brooklyn in her suit against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, which was affirmed by the General Term of that court, has now been sanctioned by the Court of Appeals. The plaintiff, who had been riding on a car of the Fulton Street line, in Brooklyn, alighted at Fulton and Bond Streets on the right side, and with the object of reaching the left side of the street passed on the crossing behind her car, which to some extent obstructed her view. While she was passing over this space a Gates Avenue car was approaching the rear of her car, sounding an alarm bell to warn her to leave that track. As she left it she emerged behind her car in close proximity to the other track. She had a clear view of sixty feet of the track and saw no car, when a car of the defendant came rapidly and ran over her. There was at the time crossing in the same manner quite a number of persons, who got over safely. The plaintiff's injuries were so severe as to require the amputation of a leg below the knee, and there was an enlargement of one arm, interfering with its use, and an impairment of hearing. The Court held that, as the motorman, whose attention was called to passengers emerging from the car standing on the other track, and who had reason to expect that some person would pass around the rear of such car upon his track, failed to bring his car under control, but drove it ahead, the question as to his negligence was one of fact for the jury, and their decision against the railroad company would not be disturbed. The Court held also that the verdict, under the circumstances, was not excessive.

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FRANCHISE TAX ON FOREIGN CORPORATION.—The determination of State Controller Roberts, imposing a franchise tax upon the Southern Cotton Oil Company, has been reversed on writ of certiorari by the Third Appellate Division. The relator is a New Jersey corporation, engaged in the manufacture of cottonseed oil and other products of cottonseed, all its factories being situated outside of this State. The company obtained, through brokers carrying on business in this city, orders for goods which were sent to it at Philadelphia for approval, and when approved were filled by the transmission of the goods direct from its factory, in Pennsylvania. The Court held, by Justice Merwin, that this did not constitute the doing of business by the company within the State of New York, within the purview of Chapter 542 of the Laws of 1880. The fact that the company consigned a portion of its goods to the brokers, its agents here, and that sales were made in this State from such goods, either directly, at a price fixed by the company, or in fulfillment of orders approved by it, the proceeds being deposited to the credit of the corporation in a bank in this State, and the charges of the brokers being paid by check after the deposit, instead of being deducted before the deposit, it was held did not change the situation.

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IT WAS NOT THE ACT OF A FELLOW SERVANT.—Michael E. Tierney, who was a brakeman on a freight train of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, was severely injured by a collision at a small station, called Rock Cut, near Syracuse, between that train and a passenger train of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad Company. The accident occurred on the railroad of the latter company, and was caused by the negligent manipulation of a switch by an employe of the company, so that the passenger train was partly thrown upon the side track upon which was the freight train, striking the engine. In a suit by Tierney against the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad Company, the main defense was that the injuries which plaintiff received resulted from the negligence of a fellow servant. A judgment in plaintiff's favor, on a verdict for $10,000, has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, which held, on the opinion of the late General Term of the Fourth Department, by Justice Merwin, that the fact that plaintiff, while working on a train running over the line of the defendant's railroad, was subject to the orders of the latter, did not make him a fellow servant of the employes of the latter company, so as to preclude him from recovering damages from it for the negligent acts of its employes. The test of the master's responsibility for the act of his servant was held to be, not whether it was done in accordance with the instructions of the master to the servant, but whether it was done in the prosecution of the master's business, and in such an action as this, the master might be liable, although the servant was reckless and foolhardy, and he might be liable for acts of injury or insult if they occurred in the course of the employment, and, ordinarily, the question was one for the jury to decide.

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SALE OF WILD FOREST LAND FOR TAXES.—In a suit by Letia E. Marsh and another against the Ne-ha-sa-ne Park Association, to recover possession of about 6,300 acres in Hamilton County, judgment was given in favor of plaintiffs, at Special Term. It appeared that the State Controller in 1843 sold a tract of forest land, including the land in question, which was not occupied by the owners and had no visible allotments into the respective parcels of its several owners, for unpaid taxes for four years preceding 1840. The tract included a parcel on which the tax for 1837 and 1838 had been paid by its owner. The sale was therefore irregular, in that the owner of such parcel would, under the then existing statute, be required to pay for its redemption, not merely the taxes due for the two years, with which he was properly chargeable, but that proportion of the unpaid taxes upon all the parcels which his acreage bore to the whole acreage. The State, in 1855, conveyed these lands to the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company. The defendant is the grantee of this railroad company's grantees, by deeds recorded more than two years before this action was begun. The Third Appellate Division has directed a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Justice Landon, that, though the tax sale might be set aside if seasonably attacked, yet as for more than two years after a conveyance under the title conveyed by the Controller's deed had been recorded, no objection had been taken to the validity of the sale, the right to assert its irregularity must be deemed to have been lost, under the provisions of the laws of 1885 and 1893, limiting the time within which the validity of a tax deed theretofore executed by the Controller may be controverted to two years.

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RECOVERY FOR INJURIES SUSTAINED.—Lena Kunzeman's recovery of a judgment, after three trials, in her suit against the New York and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company was recently upheld by the Court of Appeals. While the plaintiff was alighting from a train, it suddenly started without warning, whereby she was thrown headlong to the platform at the Franklin Avenue Station, Brooklyn. The action was brought in the late City Court of Brooklyn. On the first trial, it was held there was a failure of proof that the train in question belonged to the defendant company, and on the second trial the complaint was dismissed upon the ground that no negligence on the part of the defendant was shown. After a reversal of that judgment by the General Term, the question of negligence was submitted, on the next trial, to the jury, who gave a verdict for the plaintiff.

CARTER HARRISON MEMORIAL.

Subscription to be Opened for a Statue of Chicago's Murdered Mayor.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Chicago is to have a new statue of striking design and heroic proportions. It will be erected to commemorate the civic services of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, whose tragic death, at the hands of an assassin, just at the close of the great World's Fair of 1893, put the city in mourning.

The movement to honor Mr. Harrison's memory by the erection of such a memorial had its inception in Julius J. Cohen. It is proposed to raise by subscription the sum of at least $50,000, and many of those interested in the movement believe that a much larger amount, possibly $100,000, may easily be secured.

Each person subscribing $1 to the fund will receive a certificate and also a handsome bronze medal, and becomes thereby a member of the organization. The certificate is a work of art, being beautifully engraved on steel. The medal is of bronze, having a portrait on one side and on the reverse an appropriate inscription.

Trenton Pottery Company Loses.

TRENTON, March 19.—Vice Chancellor Gray gave a decision this afternoon denying the application of the Trenton Pottery Company for an injunction restraining R. C. Oliphant and others from engaging in the manufacture of sanitary pottery ware. The decision was based on the ground that the injunction sought, if granted, would be in restraint of trade. The case has been in the courts for three years.

Rights of a Pensioner.

"G. A. M." is informed (1) that her husband may be entitled to more than $12 a month if his disabilities were incurred in war; (2) that if he filed a claim prior to July 1, 1880, he might be entitled to back pension; (3) that it is impossible to tell whether he is entitled to land bounty without knowing what his exact service was. He would be entitled to a land warrant only in case of participation in wars prior to the war of the rebellion.

Strangled Woman Identified.

The woman found strangled to death at 27 Monroe Street on Monday, was positively identified by Mrs. Clark of 12 Jefferson Street, yesterday, as her daughter Maggie, several friends corroborating the identity.

The Whooping-Cough or Croup, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the natural remedy. If given according to directions, it usually affords immediate relief.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

direct attention to later importations of

High-class Paris Lingerie

consisting of many exclusive novelties not shown heretofore, and in addition will offer to-morrow, a large collection of

Ladies' Night Robes, at 69c & 98c
Ladies' Chemises, at 39c & 48c
Drawers, at 35c & 48c
Skirts, at 63c & 75c
Imported Flannel Dressing Sacques, $1.95 & $3.25
Nurses' Aprons, at 19c, 35c, & 48c
China Silk Waists at $2.95 & $3.75
Taffeta Silk Waists, at $3.48 & $4.95
Taffeta Silk Petticoats, at $4.85 & $6.50

West Twenty-Third Street

Stern Bros

To-morrow, Monday
Exceptional Values in Ladies' Wrappers
All sizes, including 44-inch Bust
of Figured Challies, trimmed with lace, and ribbons, at $4.95
Real value, $6.75
of All-wool French Challies, handsomely trimmed, at $9.50
Real value, $14.00
of Crepons, elaborately trimmed, at $10.50
Real value, $15.00
of Figured Silks, trimmed with lace and velvet ribbons, at $12.50
Real value, $18.00

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

will exhibit Monday
Additional Novelties in
Paris and Lyons Silks & Grenadines
in the new colorings
Olympia, Rollier, Nacelle, Blue Ancien, Bessemer, Senegal, Begonia, Tournesol, Coq-de-Roche, with Taffetas & Fleur Poplins to match
And in addition will place on sale a large purchase of
Black Satin Duchesse & Plain & Broche Black Taffeta Silks at 69c yd.

West 23d St.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Ladies' Furnishings.
Shirt Waists.
Piqué, Gingham and Fancy Silk Waists.
Tea Gowns, Negligées, Dressing Sacques.
Silk Petticoats.
Paris Lingerie for Bridal Trousseaux.

Broadway & 19th Street.

FREEHOLDERS ARE ACCUSED

Indictments and a Presentment Against Officials of Hudson County, N. J.

THE ILLEGAL ACTS CHARGED

Neglect of the Hudson Boulevard, the Exceeding of Their Appropriations, and Bad Management Generally Referred to.

Judge Lippincott of Jersey City yesterday received from the Grand Jury of Hudson County a sealed packet which contained two indictments and a presentment. They had been filed with County Clerk Fisher on Friday. All that could be learned concerning the indictments was that they were against the Board of Freeholders, and that one of them was for allowing a part of the Hudson Boulevard to degenerate into a nuisance for want of proper care and repairs.

The other indictment charges that the Freeholders exceeded their appropriations for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1897, by about $100,000. The reason for this was that during 1897 they paid for a large amount of work done and supplies furnished in 1896 without having made provision for such expenditure in the budget for 1897.

The presentment was also leveled against the Freeholders and appears to be in explanation of the indictments. It says that the Freeholders have for years so managed their affairs that they not only exceeded their appropriations each year, but also left outstanding a large amount of claims at the end of every year. The custom has been to pay these claims, says the presentment, from the appropriations of the following year, and carry over enough unpaid bills from that year to balance the account; that is to say, one board settles the excesses of its predecessor, leaving its own excesses to be settled by its successor. This custom is denounced as illegal.

The presentment also says that with proper care the expenses of the county can be reduced 25 per cent. There are too many employes, and contracts are awarded without proper competition. The Grand Jury is in doubt, after careful examination of witnesses, whether this is due to criminal intent or is mere carelessness. Under the circumstances it was not considered advisable to indict on this charge.

The presentment also says that there are too many Freeholders. The whole number chosen is twenty-eight, far more than are needed for the work. This leads to the excess of employes alluded to because each Freeholder is supposed to control a certain amount of patronage. Every Freeholder considers himself entitled to at least one employe at the penitentiary, so that if the Freeholders were doubled they would immediately double the number of employes at the penitentiary.

"Proper economy will be impossible," says the presentment, "so long as twenty-eight officers are chosen to perform services that should be rendered by less than a dozen."

The presentment was filed. The Freeholders indicted will probably be arraigned early in the week.

CONNECTICUT FALL CAMPAIGN.

Lounsbury and Porter Republican Aspirants to the Governorship.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., March 19.—The leading Republican politicians in this State are closely watching the movements made in behalf of State Senator George E. Lounsbury and John Addison Porter, President McKinley's private secretary, both of whom are endeavoring to secure the nomination for Governor on the Republican ticket this coming Fall.

O. R. Fyler of Torrington, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, is leading the campaign for Lounsbury, on whose behalf every county in the State has been thoroughly canvassed. Mr. Fyler has expressed the confident opinion that Senator Lounsbury will head the next State ticket.

John Addison Porter has agents in different parts of Connecticut who are vigorously at work trying to create a sentiment favorable to their candidate. Apparently, they have not met with much success, and some of Mr. Porter's friends are of the opinion that this is not a good time for him to launch his Gubernatorial boom. They are in favor of waiting two years, when, they say, the chances of securing the nomination for him will be very much better. Those who know Mr. Porter, however, say that if he makes up his mind to go into this race he will enter it even with the fates against him.

Recount Ordered in Princeton.

TRENTON, N. J., March 19.—A recount was to-day ordered by Supreme Court Justice Gummere of the vote in the township of Princeton. It was asked for by the Democrats. At the election on March 8 the several township officers each received 98 votes. One Democratic ballot was thrown out by the Election Board, which, it is alleged, by the Democrats, should have been counted. If this ballot is counted by the County Board of Elections in the recount, the Democrats will control the township for the first time since its creation. There are ten offices involved. Justice Gummere required the contestants to deposit $450 with the Clerk of the Supreme Court as security for costs.

Dora Arnold Remanded.

Dora Arnold, the woman who shot and seriously wounded Lawyer Beckley in his office in the Vanderbilt Building Friday, said yesterday that she believed the courts would sustain her action. When the case was brought up in the Centre Street Police Court, she was remanded to the Tombs without bail until to-morrow. She showed no traces of the bad night she spent in her cell. Beckley's condition is serious.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

More New Goods For Spring and Summer.

We shall offer on Monday, and during the coming week, more than 300 pieces of New Silks, as follows:

50 pieces two-toned Fancy Taffetas, value 75c. . . 48c. yd.
85 pieces Imported Taffetas, small and medium checks in Navy and White, Black and White, Brown and White, at . . . . . 58c. yd.
48 pieces Black Taffeta, fine rustle, 19 in., 55c.; 22 in., 69c. yd.
60 pieces Black Bayadere Stripe Taffetas . . . . 69c. yd.
57 pieces Figured Taffetas, small designs . . . . 55c. yd.

In addition we offer 900 Remnants of Colored Brocaded Plaid and Fancy Silks at half retail prices.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Fashion has decided in favor of plain material for Tailor-made Suits, specially Travers and Poplins, self colors and two toned. We will show on Monday all the new weaves and colors at extremely low prices.

THREE SPECIALS—
75 pieces Poplins, all shades . . . . . $1.25 yd.
80 pieces Travers, all shades . . . . . $1.15 yd.
100 pieces Whip-Cords, all shades . . . . . $1.25 yd.

The above goods are at least 30 per cent. below the real value.

AN IMPORTANT RIBBON SALE

Is in preparation, including the most beautiful varieties—both Foreign and Domestic—surpassing all previous sales hitherto. The date of this sale will be announced in a day or two.

Vantine's | Vantine's

Summer is here; the Silk Show says so.

Don't mind the Almanac; go by our magnificent Summer silk display. Our great Broadway show-windows are telling the fascinating story in very full detail. The silk department on the second floor tells it still more completely.

Many of the silks exhibited are Vantine novelties not procurable elsewhere.

A NEW LOT OF 150 PIECES CHINESE PINEAPPLE GAUZE:

is among the special attractions. No other store in New York has these goods, and the whole lot won't last long. They come in plain white and in stripes (pink and white, yellow and white, blue and white, and black and white). The goods are 25 inches wide, and contain 18 to 19 yards to the piece.

Included is also the most complete assortment of Japanese Dress Silks we ever had; 50c. to $1.50 a yard.

20 PIECES JAPANESE SILK CREPE IN BLACK, WHITE AND ALL EVENING TINTS; 23 INCHES WIDE, 75c. A YARD.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world,
877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.,
Between 18th and 19th Sts.

AN OLD SWINDLE REVIVED.

The "Spanish Prisoner" and Buried Treasure Bait Again Being Offered to Unwary Americans.

One of the oldest and most attractive and probably most successful swindles known to the police authorities has again come to the surface, having been brought to the attention of Anthony Comstock, President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

It is known as the "Spanish prisoner" game, and has been in operation more than thirty years. As it is worked in two countries the detection and punishment of the operators are practically impossible, especially as the victims rarely complain. Nobody knows how many people have been cheated nor how many thousands of dollars have been sent from this country in pursuit of the buried fortune that is always the bait. Officials here have sometimes thought that somebody in authority in the French, Spanish, and South American cities from which the swindle is managed is in collusion with the swindlers, who seem to have a well-organized and thoroughly established system, and against whom no proceedings are ever taken.

The method now in use follows that adopted when the swindle was begun so closely as to indicate that it is and has been successful. A man in this country receives a letter from a foreign city. Havana used to be a favorite place, but it is not used now, probably because communication with it is so frequent and easy. The letter is written on thin, blue, cross-lined paper, such as is used for foreign letters, and is written as fairly well-educated foreigners write English, with a word misspelled here and there, and an occasional foreign idiom. The writer is always in jail because of some political offense. He always has some large sum of money hid, and is invariably anxious that it should be recovered and used to take care of his young and helpless daughter by some honest man. He knows of the prudence and good character of the recipient of the letter through a mutual friend, whom he does not mention for reasons of caution, and appeals to him in time of extremity for help. He is willing to give one-third of the concealed fortune to the man who will recover it, remove the daughter to this country, and see that what is left is managed for her benefit.

On Feb. 21 Mr. Comstock, having secured one of these letters signed by ex-Capt. Juan Basanta of Barcelona, Spain, had a fraud notice issued against the address and wrote the Barcelona Postmaster, who replied, in his innocent foreign way, that he believed ex-Capt. Basanta to be a humbug and a robber. The Captain seems to have been promptly informed of what had been done, for he immediately made changes in his name and tactics.

The last specimen of the bait that has come into Mr. Comstock's hands is dated Barcelona, Feb. 23. It is addressed to a well-known railroad man in a New Jersey village, and is signed D. Santiago de Ochoa. It gives a long account of the writer's misfortunes, caused by his having deserted the Spanish army at the order of republican conspirators with whom he was associated, and says he has been sentenced to fifteen years "on the Isle of Cuba." While he was in this country he buried in a secluded place near the home of the recipient 650,000f., about $130,000, in French bank notes, and has a diagram and the measurements showing the exact spot concealed in a false bottom in his trunk.

His daughter and trunk, however, are held by a hard-hearted boarding school mistress for board. The man who is to get the treasure is asked, therefore, to send money enough to get the daughter and trunk out of pawn. If he is willing to undertake the enterprise he is to cable to Alejandro Gonzalez, Valencia, Spain, who is described as an old and faithful servant of Capt. Ochoa. A "fake" clipping from a Spanish newspaper giving a brief account of Capt. Ochoa's trial and sentence is appended to the letter.

The use of the cable and the location of the buried treasure near the home of the recipient of the letter are new features. The swindle used to be worked entirely by mail, and the treasure was always on some convenient island or somewhere in Florida.

CHARTER DAY COMMITTEE.

At a Meeting Yesterday It Was Proposed to Limit the Celebration to Two Days.

The Charter Day Celebration Committee held a meeting in the rooms of the Board of Trade, at 203 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. A communication was read from the Volunteer Firemen's Association stating that the association at a meeting held recently had designated three of its members to act with the General Committee having charge of the arrangements for the celebration. Letters were also read from the Foresters' Society and several civic organizations of Manhattan and Brooklyn signifying their willingness to participate in the demonstration.

Owing to the lack of funds several members of the committee favored a two days' celebration instead of three days. C. C. Shayne said it was the general consensus of opinion that two days was preferable to three days and that the saving in time would mean a great curtailment in expense.

One of the members said he had conversed with many business men and he was sure they would contribute $21,000 toward defraying expenses. It was left to the option of the Committee on Plan and Scope to continue the civic celebration for three days.

The next meeting of the committee will be held on Tuesday at the same time and place.

The Committee on Decoration, Illumination, and Grandstands held a meeting yesterday and continued its work. The Committee on Civic and Industrial Parade also met and transacted some business.

The commemorative medal adopted by the Historical and Memorial Committee of the General Committee consists of a circular medallion, two and one-half inches in diameter, bearing upon the obverse side:

Representing the consolidation of the municipalities about the Port of New York into one city.

Upon the reverse side is the inscription:

Representing the discovery of the site of the city of New York and three national periods of the city's history.

The medal will be manufactured in copper, bronzed, weighing 86 pennyweights; in sterling silver weighing 97 pennyweights, and in fine gold weighing 191 pennyweights, all of uniform size. It is intended to send bronze medals to the Presidents of republics and the crowned heads of the Old World. Two medals in gold will be presented to Andrew H. Green and J. S. T. Stranahan.

Sunday
March 20-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Stern Brothers

offer to-morrow on Third Floor

Lace Curtains at Great Reductions

White and Ecru Irish Point, at $2.75, $3.25, $5.00, $7.50 pr.
Formerly $4.75, $5.50, $6.75 and $11.50

Tamboured Lace at $3.00 & $4.65 pr.

Ruffled Net Curtains, 3 yds. long, with lace and inserting, $1.45 & $1.60 pr.
Regular value $1.95 & $2.25

Tamboured Muslin Sash Curtains 3 and 3½ yards long, at 95c, $1.35 & $1.75 pr.

1000 Yds. Novelty Muslins & Nets, Ruffled and Plain, with lace insertings and edges, at 20c, 25c, 27c & 32c yd.

Lace Curtains Cleaned and Stored
Window Shades and Furniture Slip Covers at Lowest Prices

West Twenty-Third Street

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow

5000 Yds. Fancy dotted Swisses, 43 inches wide, 15c / 22c
Regular value 35c & 48c yd.

3500 Yds. White Dotted Swisses, 31 inches wide, 19c / 25c
Regular value 30c & 35c yd.

Also a special purchase of Mexican Hand-drawn Linen Table Pieces consisting of

Doylies, from 19c to 25c
Squares, from $1.38 to $3.75
Scarfs, from $3.98 to $6.00
Table Covers, $4.95 to $7.95

All very much below prevailing prices

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

To-morrow, in their

Misses' Dep't

Tailor-made Suits of English Serges, Meltons and Covert Cloths, entire suit lined with taffeta silks, sizes, 14 and 16 yrs., $11.75 / $19.75
Value $18.50 and $27.50

Jackets of Covert Cloths, silk-lined, sizes, 14, 16 and 18 yrs., $4.75 / $7.95
Value $7.50 and $11.75

Silk Waists of Plain and Fancy Taffeta Silks, sizes, 14 and 16 yrs., $4.95 / $6.95
Value $6.75 and $9.50

West 23d St.

NAVY IN THE CIVIL WAR

Its Unpreparedness Set Forth in the Forthcoming Volume of Official Records in Washington.

BLOCKADE NOT WELL KEPT UP

Secretary Welles and His Aggressive Administration Praised by Officers Who Are Now Retired—The Monitor's Delays.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Now that the Government is engaged in the work of bringing up the sea and shore defenses of the country, and is discovering how much time and money are necessary to put all branches of the service in effective shape, the contents of Volume VI. of the first series of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion," the advance sheets of which are at hand, possess an instructive interest quite apart from the brilliancy of the most exciting events described in the 900 pages of the book. Prof. Edward K. Rawson, United States Navy, who succeeded Commander Richard Rush as the Superintendent of the publication, is confident that the volume will increase interest in the work, and that the comparison of the resources of the United States in 1861 and 1898, which it permits, will be regarded as a most impressive illustration of our advancement, at the same time that it will prove impressive in indicating the necessity for greater attention in the future to the maintenance in times of peace of the readiness of the navy for any emergency that may unexpectedly arise.

A large part of the latest volume of records is an account of the discovery of the inadequacy of the navy and the auxiliaries it hastily brought to its support to erect a barrier between the Confederacy and those sympathizers who desired to succor it along the Atlantic Coast. Secretary Welles, worried by a full sense of the imperfect materials at his command, and further pestered by the complaints and advice of distressed and impatient citizens, who learned that the blockade was ineffective to keep out many richly laden vessels from Great Britain and from our own ports, stands forth the most alert, solicitous, and sometimes exacting person exercising authority. There are officers yet in the navy, most of them on the retired list, who remember the impression made upon the service by Secretary Welles. He was never forgotten after the first two or three months. Officers learned to know that he kept the closest watch upon them, and reports of neglect, irresolution, inefficiency, or lukewarmness were inevitably observed and treated with what was regarded sometimes as tyrannical severity. The officers who then feared him as a tyrant now admit that he was the very man for the times.

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The Ineffective Blockade.

During the period from July 16, 1861, to March 8, 1862, the Atlantic Coast from the capes of Virginia to Florida was guarded—at times—by seventy-three vessels. Four of them, the Minnesota, Roanoke, Susquehanna, and Wabash, were described as first rates. A large proportion of the others were classified as fourth rates, and were craft that could be picked up by the Government in the different ports, including such doubtfully seaworthy vessels as the Williamsburg ferryboats Commodore Barney and Commodore Perry, and other ferryboats like the Southfield and the Whitehall. Flag Officer S. H. Stringham, with his headquarters on board the Minnesota in Hampton Roads, was occupied about half his time in reporting the frequent breakdowns of vessels, and for the rest in undertaking to follow up the reports, forwarded by the Secretary of the Navy, of citizens who obtained information of the fitting out in England and elsewhere of vessels nominally destined for West Indian ports, but evidently intended to be run into Southern ports where the blockade was maintained with varying effectiveness.

The inlets along the North Carolina coast were made use of by the early blockade runners to so provoking an extent, although with small vessels, that Secretary Seward received many letters from merchants in New York and elsewhere directing attention to the traffic. Goods of all kinds were increasing in price in the insurgent States as the war went on, and the expectation of large profits led even Eastern men with available vessels to resort to the British ports on this side of the Atlantic to obtain cargoes of food and clothing to be rushed into Southern ports and sold at large advances. These complaints passed from Secretary Seward to Secretary Welles and thence to Admiral Stringham. More vessels were asked for, and there were schemes, more or less chimerical, cultivated for the closing up of some of the inlets by sinking vessels across them, so as to make the passage of loaded schooners and barks difficult or impossible. Orders went out from Washington interdicting traffic with the Southern States in rebellion, but that did not stop the traffic.

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Hatteras Inlet Seized and Held.

Hatteras Inlet, just below Cape Hatteras, was found to be one of the chief entering places of the small blockaders, and for a time many of them ran in and out through the inlet without difficulty. Oregon Inlet, to the north, and Ocracoke Inlet, further to the southward, were under surveillance, but at times, when a sailing ship of the United States was on guard, or one steamer was obliged to run off to Fort Monroe to renew its supply of coal, the waiting blockade runners learned of the opportunities for them and slipped in or out. There were occasional captures, of course, but not enough of them to discourage ventures. Secretary Welles determined to try the effectiveness of seizing Hatteras Inlet. Admiral Stringham accordingly accumulated such a fleet at Hampton Roads as the undertaking required, and with seven war vessels and a number of transports carrying Gen. B. F. Butler and about 1,700 men left Fort Monroe on Aug. 26. The next day at sundown the fleet was off Hatteras, and on the 28th the troops were landed on the beach, the Wabash towed in the sailing frigate Cumberland toward Fort Clark, the nearest of the rebel works, and at 10 o'clock, with the Minnesota to assist, opened fire. The Susquehanna having engaged it also, Fort Clark was abandoned by the enemy before 12:30, and at 2 o'clock the Union troops were in possession. The next day, after a short engagement, Fort Hatteras hauled down its flag, and Flag Officer S. Barron of the Confederate Navy and Col. W. F. Martin, commanding the North Carolina troops defending the position, surrendered two forts, 25 cannon, 1,000 stand of arms, and 715 prisoners.

The killed on the rebel side numbered but seven, and there were no serious Union casualties. Secretary Welles was delighted with the news. On Sept. 2 he sent to Admiral Stringham a letter, congratulating him upon the victory achieved by the men of his command, expressing the opinion that the occupation of the position would be attended with consequences "that can scarcely be overestimated," and having assured the Admiral that the "brilliant achievement" had "carried joy and gladness to the bosom of every friend of the Union," expressed the hope that "the country may rely, as of old, upon the vigor, the courage, and the enthusiasm of its brave officers and sailors."

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Dividing the Blockading Squadron.

While Admiral Stringham was endeavoring to distribute his force to the best advantage and secure from it the best results, the Washington authorities were hearing from time to time more complaints about the inefficiency of the blockade. There were no direct complaints of Admiral Stringham, but he was made aware of the dissatisfaction of the Navy Department, and on Sept. 14 Assistant Secretary G. V. Fox sent him a letter "regretting" several things and intimating that the flag officer was not requiring the commanders of ships on the blockade to report regularly and account for many successful attempts to get by the cruisers. The letter was curt in its terms, and Admiral Stringham, on Sept. 14, wrote in reply that he could not stand the censure of the department as well as of the newspapers, and asked to be relieved of his command and put in a less responsible position. Two days later Secretary Welles sent the Admiral a confidential letter, couched in courteous language, expressing high appreciation of his services, but telling him that the Navy Department had intended to divide the Atlantic squadron, which would have relieved him of his command, and his expressed desire to be relieved enabled the department to take advantage of the opportunity to order the change immediately. Reference was made to the anxiety of the department to secure the most satisfactory results, and zeal in that direction, he suggested, might have caused the impression that too little consideration had been given to the feelings of officers.

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Still the Navy Was Unfortunate.

The command was turned over to Flag Officer Goldsborough on the same day that Stringham relinquished it. At the same time he was informed that Flag Officer Dupont would be sent to take command of the divided squadron, and then Goldsborough turned his attention to the myriad vexatious subjects that had tried his predecessor. Letter after letter warned him to look out for blockaders fitted out in England; there were frequent assaults from the rebel vessels about Fort Monroe to be watched for and discouraged; there were questions of flags of truce, contrabands, of the disposition and capture of prizes, and other details, besides those of the constant disablement of unfit ships for the work they had been set to do. On Oct. 5 Commander Rowan, under Admiral Goldsborough, reported the capture at Hatteras Inlet of the United States tug Fanny, which had been sent to carry supplies to Col. R. C. Hawkins, who held the advanced position at Chickamicomico. The rebel vessels that swooped down upon the Fanny were armed with guns of greater range than those carried by the Union vessel, and soon she was overpowered and carried off. Just before that, on Sept. 30, Jeremiah Olney of Thompson, Conn., informed the Secretary of the Navy that the Bermuda, a new screw steamer of 1,500 tons, loaded with 18 rifled cannon, 32s, 42s, and 168s, with mounts, powder, shot, and 6,000 Enfield guns, 300,000 cartridges, 60,000 pairs of army shoes, 20,000 army blankets, quinine, morphine, and other medical stores, in all valued at $1,000,000, had reached Savannah. This vexed Secretary Welles, but the answer made by Flag Officer Goldsborough was that the Savannah, the only vessel blockading the entrance to Savannah River at the time, was driven off her station by a gale and afforded the Bermuda a chance to run in. Goldsborough also declared that four steam vessels should be provided to hold the entrance, while the Savannah was only a sailing ship.

Right on top of the report of the running in of the Bermuda came the report of the escape through the blockade of Charleston of the Nashville, said to have occurred Oct. 12. Welles wanted to know how it had happened. Capt. John Marston of the Roanoke reported that on Oct. 12 he was off the main entrance to the harbor, nearer than he had ever been before since the blockade began. The vessel, according to Charleston papers, escaped on the 26th. When it was found that this was the date, it appeared that the steamer Susquehanna and the Flag were both anchored off the entrance to the harbor on the date given. Capt. Lardner suggested that it might have been possible for the Nashville to have escaped by Maffitt's Channel. At all events, the pirate escaped, and none of the vessels on the blockade could ever account for not catching her.

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Victory at Roanoke Island.

Those who are old enough to have shared in the rejoicing that was felt in the North in February, 1862, over the first important undertaking by the army and navy in considerable force, will read with interest the pages of the report describing the expedition to Roanoke Island. This was a hastily arranged venture. The island, held by the rebels, was a key to the inland waters of North Carolina. The fortifications upon it gave protection to a fleet of small vessels that constantly menaced the United States ships and forces at Hatteras Inlet. To destroy the works and disperse the rebel forces would throw open the North Carolina coast to the Union troops, while perhaps diverting some of the rebel forces from the Virginia battlefields. Flag Officer Goldsborough acted in co-operation with Gen. A. E. Burnside, who was detached with something like 10,000 men from Gen. McClellan's army.

The assembly was made at Fort Monroe. The rebels observed the preparations, but did not learn definitely of the destination of the expedition. On Jan. 28 the naval vessels assigned to participate, numbering some twenty in all, besides a large fleet of transports, carrying the troops, were safely over the Hatteras bar, the movements of the ships being directed by Commander S. C. Rowan. The large force was moved with care, and rather slowly, but on Feb. 7 it struck the rebels at Roanoke Island, fought them until dark, resumed work the next morning, and before night had achieved a great victory.

Flag Officer Goldsborough reported the affair enthusiastically. From the flagship Philadelphia he wrote: "Roanoke Island is ours. Its military authorities struck to us yesterday. Their means of defense were truly formidable, and they were used with a determination worthy of a better cause. They consisted of 2 elaborately constructed works, mounting together 22 heavy guns, 3 of them being 100-pounder rifles; 4 other batteries, mounting together 20 guns, a large proportion of them being also of large calibre, and some of them rifled; 8 steamers, mounting 2 guns each, and each having a rifled gun with a diameter of a 32-pounder; a prolonged obstruction of sunken vessels and piles to thwart our advance; and, all together, a body of men numbering scarcely less than 5,000, of whom 3,000 are now our prisoners. The fighting commenced on the morning of the 7th inst. at about 11 o'clock, and was continued until dark. The following morning it was renewed at an early hour, and it lasted until well in the afternoon, when, by a bold charge of our army, the rebel flag was made to succumb, and our own was hoisted everywhere on the island in its place. No attack could have been more completely executed, and it was carried out precisely in accordance with the arrangements made before the expedition left Hatteras Inlet."

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The Menace of the Merrimac.

As early as Oct. 4, 1861, Flag Officer Goldsborough mentioned in a letter to Secretary Welles that the rebels were contemplating an attack upon Hampton Roads and the vessels assembled there with the restored and reformed Merrimac, which they called the Virginia. In December Secretary Welles received a long letter from W. H. Lyons, at Portsmouth, Va., describing the Merrimac as she lay in dry dock undergoing changes. She had been cut down two feet below the water line, provided with a roof sloped at an angle of thirty degrees, and was covered with iron plates three inches thick. A ram made of a casting of iron, weighing two tons, had been added. She was to carry eight guns of large calibre, three on each side, one in front to command two portholes, and one aft to command one porthole. She was reported taken out of dock on Jan. 28, 1862. Capt. Marston of the Roanoke wrote Mr. Welles on Feb. 12 about her imminent coming down into the Roads. From day to day came new reports about her, all of them increasing anxiety lest the new ironclad should prove invincible and spread terror along the whole coast. That great things were expected of her is evident from the letter written in March, only two days before her encounter with the Monitor. Franklin Buchanan, who had been an officer in the United States Navy, commanded the Merrimac. The letter, in which was manifested prodigious confidence in the ship, was written as "confidential" to him by the rebel Secretary of the Navy, S. R. Mallory. It is worth quoting entire:

[Confidential.] C. S. Navy Department, Richmond, March 7, 1862.

Sir: I submit for your consideration the attack of New York by the Virginia. Can the Virginia steam to New York and attack and return the city? She can, I doubt not, pass Old Point safely, and in good weather and a smooth sea could doubtless go to New York. Once in the bay, she could shell and burn the city and the shipping. Such an event would eclipse all the glories of the combats of the sea, would place every man in it pre-eminently high, and would strike a blow from which the enemy could never recover. Peace would inevitably follow. Bankers would withdraw their capital from the city. The Brooklyn [New York] Navy Yard and its magazines and all the lower part of the city would be destroyed, and such an event, by a single ship, would do more to achieve our immediate independence than would the results of many campaigns.

Can the ship go there? Please give me your views.

A David for the Rebel Goliath.

The ship could not "go there." Mallory had no reason to think that it could, and there were few officers of the navy who were prepared to believe that if she could force her way through the fleet in Hampton Roads the Merrimac could be stopped before appearing off New York. But there was a David in preparation for this naval Goliath. The first mention of it in the record is the letter of Lieut. John L. Worden thanking Commodore Joseph Smith for indicating him to command the Ericsson battery, which he had hastily examined and believed would prove a success. He was ordered to her the same day, and she was launched and named the Monitor on Jan. 30. The official letters do not show that the Navy Department was then in great haste or that the public were depending upon the little "cheesebox on a raft" to restrain the dreaded Merrimac, which had filled all newspaper readers of the day with dread. Lieut. Worden exchanged letters with the department concerning the number of the crew, which was to be less than forty, to man the iron-clad. She had her trial trip on Feb. 20, and on the same day Secretary Welles sent from Washington orders to Lieut. Worden to proceed with the Monitor to Hampton Roads.

There was a suggestion of anxiety in the dispatch sent next day by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox to Mr. Ericsson:

"It is very important that you should say exactly the day the Monitor can be at Hampton Roads."

The anxious commanders of ships at Fort Monroe, who had grown weary of looking for the terror they expected to see drop down from Norfolk, were in almost every letter a line or two of reference to the Merrimac. On Feb. 26 the Monitor was reported as having been detained only by delay in getting her ammunition on board. She started from the navy yard on Thursday morning, Feb. 27. Lieut. Worden found that she steered so badly that he returned to give Mr. Ericsson a chance to remedy the defect. Every moment of delay was fraught with peril, but neither Ericsson nor Worden could know that. The contest in Hampton Roads was but nine days distant, and one of the ships to engage in it had not been started on the stocks until after the Merrimac was nearly ready to attack the United States fleet. March 1 came. Worden wrote to Secretary Welles that his vessel was on the point of leaving her anchorage to proceed to sea.

Still there was delay. A new idea had seized the Secretary of the Navy. He sent instructions to Gen. Dix, for Capt. Marston of the fleet, directing that Lieut. Worden be ordered to proceed with the Monitor direct to Washington. This was on March 5. Next day Commodore Paulding, at the New York Navy Yard, received the same orders for the Monitor. Right after that telegram came another: "Please telegraph as soon as the Monitor leaves." That same afternoon, in fine weather, in company with the United States steamers Currituck and Sachem and the tug Seth Low, the Monitor crossed the bar and pointed for Hampton Roads. The sixth volume of the record stops at that interesting point. The Merrimac was at her dock with steam up when the Monitor started from New York.

E. G. D.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

SPRING OPENING

TUESDAY, March 22,

OF

Imported Costumes, Tailor-made Gowns, Mantles and Jackets.

Imported Bonnets, Round Hats, Toques and Turbans.

Imported Tea Gowns, Matinees, Costume Waists, Tea Jackets.

Lingerie. Lace Guimpes.

Representing the creations of every leading house in Paris.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

"Buy China and Glass Right."

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

Anticipating Easter.

We take pleasure in directing your attention to the following articles, which will make suitable Easter remembrances. Selections can be made now and delivered later if desired:

CUT GLASS VASES.

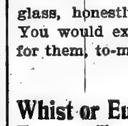

Tulip shape vases, richly cut, scalloped and cut edge; you would expect to pay twice what we ask.

10 inch . . $2.90
12 inch . . 3.75
14 inch . . 5.00
16 inch . . 7.50

RICH CUT BON BONS. A special purchase of rich cut glass Bon Bons with an entirely new design, handsomely cut and beautifully finished. 6 inches across at..... $1.50 each.

GOLD GLASS VASES. We have made a special effort this year to anticipate the large demand we have at Easter time for gold glass vases, and several large shipments have already arrived. One especially desirable line comes either in green or plain crystal with heavy raised gold decoration. Prices for this line average as follows:

8 inch, $ .83 | 15 inch, $2.97
9 inch, 1.10 | 16 inch, 3.74
11 inch, 1.43 | 19 inch, 5.34
12 inch, 1.87

We mention this line only as being representative of many others, all equally desirable.

CUT and GOLD VASES. You may be interested in seeing an exceedingly interesting collection of rich cut glass vases decorated in artistic and unusual designs with gold.

CELERY TRAYS. We will offer at this time rich cut glass Celery Trays, new pattern, good glass, honestly cut, size 4½x11 inches. You would expect to pay at least $5.50 for them, to-morrow at $3.90 each.

Whist or Euchre Prizes, Favors, Etc.

For the convenience of making selections of prizes, favors, etc., we have arranged in our store No. 54 several tables from which an endless variety of goods suitable for this purpose can be selected at the following prices: 50c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00. We have taken special pains to offer many bargains on these tables, and we are sure it will be to your advantage to make your selections here. If our mail order customers will write us, advising the amount they wish to pay for prizes, favors, etc., we will make selections which we guarantee to be satisfactory.

50=54 West 22d St.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

RULINGS ON CUSTOMS LAW.

Reimportation of American Race Horses—Marking of Cutlery—Government Whisky, &c.

American race horses may be reimported free of duty under the act of May 18, 1896, and the regulations of the Treasury Department. Such horses are not to be treated as returned domestic products, and duly authorized agents of owners may be considered the exporters to the United States. This is the substance of a ruling just made by Assistant Secretary Howell relative to a disputed case at Buffalo. The Collector at that port has been instructed that as a condition precedent to the free entry of returned exhibition goods and racing horses the declaration of the person making the entry for exportation is the only declaration required.

Collector Bidwell of this port has been officially informed that, acting on the advice of the Attorney General, the Treasury Department will take no further action in the Appraisers' case of Victor Koechl & Co. regarding the classification of loretin, an acid used for medicinal purposes. The Collector and the Board of General Appraisers held that this merchandise was dutiable as a medicinal preparation. That decision has been overruled by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, which declares that the goods are entitled to free entry as "an acid used for medicinal purposes." The Government accepts this decision without further appeal.

Walter Sanders of this city has received from Assistant Secretary Howell an interpretation of the Treasury Department regulations regarding the marking of imported goods under Section 8 of the Tariff act of 1897. Cutlery bearing fictitious brands, embracing the names of well-known places in the United States, such as "Waltham Cutlery Company," "Newark Cutlery Company," &c., although accompanied by marking indicating the country of origin, will not be admissible to entry. Where practicable the name of the country of origin should appear in connection with the trade mark or commercial brand of the article; but where this is impracticable the marking can be placed in a conspicuous place on the reverse side. In either case the marking to indicate the country of origin must be in letters as large and as deeply struck as any other portion of the brand. The name of the country of origin must appear upon all labels and all packages in which imported goods subject to marking are contained.

It recently became necessary for the Navy Department to obtain five barrels of whisky as supplies. The Secretary of the Navy officially indorsed the request of a New York liquor firm for permission from the Treasury Department to withdraw from bonded warehouse five barrels of reimported domestic whisky free of duty for the use of the United States. Secretary Gage has replied that under the present Tariff act there is no authority of law for the free withdrawal from customs bonded warehouse of reimported domestic whisky for use of the United States Government. He, however, suggests that such withdrawals can be made from internal revenue bonded warehouses free of tax.

In view of a difference of opinion between the Collector of the Port of New York and the Treasury Department, the Collector has been instructed "in order to secure uniformity in the classification of embroidered cotton hosiery at the various ports," to classify embroidered cotton hosiery other than clocked hosiery as embroidered wearing apparel under Paragraph 339 of the present Tariff act.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

HORNER'S FURNITURE.

Style, Beauty, Durability and Inexpensiveness are the Characteristics of Our Stock.

A still further advantage is the incomparable variety and choice presented in each and every line, whether wanted for city or country homes.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

Ladies' Tailoring.

Price alone could never command such a splendid Ladies' Tailoring business.

Quality of the work is doing it.

Women's quick eyes and kind words are doing it. They see every excellence and elegance. They are good enough to say so to their friends.

Special.

More new Venetian Cloths, Cheviots, and Broadcloths MADE TO ORDER, lined throughout with excellent Taffeta Silk. New shades; watermelon, cerise, turquoise, blue, burnt orange. $35

J. J. Oestreicher,
Ladies' Tailor and Importer,
6TH AVE., Cor. 28TH ST.

FORTUNES SUNK IN MINES

Thousands of Dollars Invested in Worthless Mexican and Texan Ventures and the End Not Yet.

LLANO DISTRICT A BIG HOAX

An Expert Finds Only Pockets of Ore Near the Surface and No True Veins—Prospectors in an Excited State.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 3.—There are scores of business men in San Antonio who have sunk thousands of dollars in worthless Texas and Mexican mines, but, notwithstanding their previous unfortunate experiences, many of these same men are now suffering a fresh attack of the gold fever, and have implicit confidence in the reported richness of the Llano gold fields of Texas. Notwithstanding the fact that there is not a producing gold mine in the whole Llano district, there are many people who are paying a good price for stock in wild cat companies. The so-called mines of these companies are nothing more than holes in the ground, varying in depth from fifteen to sixty feet, and containing pockets of ore, which in some cases have assayed rich in gold.

Not a Vein in the Llano District.

The excitement over the Llano district is entirely unwarranted. There is no question that gold exists there and that some of the ore is very rich, but as yet there has not been found a single vein of the metal. It is all in pockets, which are soon exhausted. This statement is made on the authority of Col. A. C. Schryver, a capitalist and practical mining man of this city, who was the first man to locate a gold prospect in the Llano district. The boomers who are trying to sell the worthless stock of their wildcat companies have reported that the Col. Schryver mine is a great bonanza, and that a number of cars of the ore have been shipped to the smelter and yielded good returns. Col. Schryver states that he is merely prospecting on his property, and that as yet he has not even found an ore vein, but some fairly good ore has been taken out from pockets. He says that a true vein of gold ore has not yet been found in the whole Llano district, and that until such a vein is discovered it can never become valuable as a mining region.

There are not half a dozen practical mining men in the Llano district, and this fact accounts to a considerable extent for the glowing reports which have been received here from time to time of the rich strikes and wonders of the alleged El Dorado. The average "tenderfoot" cannot tell a pocket of ore from a true vein, nor does he have the least idea of the rock characteristics of the country.

Mining Expert's Examination.

The first mining expert to make an examination of the Llano district was H. D. Merford, who has spent many years in the principal gold camps of California and Mexico. Mr. Merford returned from the Llano district a few days ago. In describing the district he said:

"I will not say that there are no true gold veins in the Llano district, because the old saying that 'gold is where you find it' always holds good. I will say, however, that I was disappointed in my research, for I had been led to believe from the current reports that the district was very rich in minerals. So far as I was able to learn, and from my own observations, the only discoveries yet made have been pockets of ore, which, of course, are not worth working. The indications are favorable for true ore veins, and they may be found in the course of time. I found the district full of prospectors, and the people of the towns of Sabinal, Uvalde, Fredericksburg, and Llano are worked up to a high pitch of excitement over the alleged gold finds. Nearly every man I met up in that country had a little bottle of yellow sand and an imaginary nugget of gold to show me. This excitement is entirely unwarranted, and I would certainly advise men of money to go slow until further and more conclusive developments are made.

No Show for Poor Prospectors.

"Even if gold in paying quantities should be discovered in any part of Texas, I do not believe that a great mining camp could result, for the simple reason that the Texas mining laws are such that the poor prospector has no show whatever. Under the Texas mining laws the miners are not held separate from the lands upon which they may be found, and even if a rich strike should be made the ranchman or farmer who owned the land would also own the mine. Of course, leases and purchases of land may be made, but this is a very unsatisfactory and expensive way of prospecting for minerals."

Another noted mining expert who has just returned from a trip of investigation through the Llano district is George H. Holmes of Colorado. Mr. Holmes said:

"I examined the alleged gold fields of Llano, Gillespie, and adjoining counties and found that the reported wonderful discoveries of gold consists of little streaks and pockets of quartz, which are found in the feldspar and in contact with the granite in some places. The physical geological conditions of that region do not give any evidence that the small pockets of ore thus far found will amount to any great importance. The Llano district is similar to all of the gold-bearing regions of the South, in that little streaks of ore are found at intervals throughout the granite dikes, but not in sufficient quantities to pay working. The assays which have been made of Llano ore do not signify anything, because the surface indications are of no importance, and the ore which has thus far been assayed has come from either directly off the surface or very close to it."

23d Street LeBoutillier Bros.

OPENING
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LADIES' COSTUMES.

Ladies' tailor-made Spring Costumes, with blouse, fly-front, or tight-fitting jackets, in all the newest shades of broadcloth, cheviot and serge.

SERGE SUITS
in Blue or Black, silk lined throughout,
$18.50

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LACE DEPT.

Full line of Black La Tosca Nets, in Round, Square, and Craquele Meshes, 45 inches wide - - -
55c. to $5.98 yd.

Also a choice assortment of Black Lace Skirts and Blouses, in Chantilly, Craquele, La Tosca, and Brussels Net; prices range from - $9.98 to 35.00

BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH STS

RESULTS OF CO-OPERATION.

John Graham Brooks Talks of the Democratizing of Industry Before the League for Political Education.

The "Democratizing of Industry" was the subject of John Graham Brooks's lecture at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday morning before the League for Political Education. He traced the history of the development of the co-operative system in France, and its effect upon conditions in England. He said that the co-operative association is the only real peace party in politics, as its entire energy is devoted to industrial development.

The movement, the lecturer said, is not Socialism, as Socialism would do away with wages. "It is almost absolutely a democratic form of government and of industrial life. It has a board of five Directors, one of whom goes out every five years, so as to give to all a chance for education and training in the management of the business.

"Fifty years ago," he continued, "twenty-eight old men in England, who had been reading the tracts sent out by the French association, and translated by a clergyman of the Anglican Church, asked themselves why they could not organize a similar association. Their first idea was to get rid of the profits of the middleman. They were common laborers, poorly paid, 'three shilling men,' as they are called in England; but they united, bought their lard, treacle, sugar, and other necessary supplies, and one of the number sold them to his fellows in the evenings. This did away with the middleman and saved for the group the profits that the middleman had formerly made.

"From this small beginning developed the great co-operative system now known throughout England, and which has become one of the most powerful factors in the commercial world. Its membership has grown to 1,500,000, and in parts of England, as in Yorkshire and Lancashire, half the population belongs to it. It has its great department stores, factories, six steamships, branches in Scotland and in all the important cities of Great Britain, and is now turning its attention to agriculture also. So thoroughly democratic is it that men and women take equal part in its work, and its political organization. The women vote, and no one would presume now to question their right to do so. It has applied the referendum to its political affairs, and the members have succeeded in uniting politics and industry in their common life.

"The magnitude of the movement in England may be shown by the fact that last year the sales amounted to $250,000,000 and the profits to $25,000,000. This is the work of twenty-eight old men, who started the movement a half century ago."

The subject of the next lecture, Saturday, March 26, will be "Gambling in Industry."

Higher Education of the Negro

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President Horace Bumstead of Atlanta University, and Dr. Henry A. Stimson will address a public meeting in the interest of the higher education of the negro at the Manhattan Congregational Church, Leslie Hall, Eighty-third Street and Boulevard, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Stereopticon views will be given illustrating the present educational situation in the South.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

Patriotism is at a premium nowadays. It is not only at the theatres that patriotic airs stir up warm feelings and expressions of feeling. The scholars and even the committeemen in the public schools are just bubbling over with it. So it was at one of the Brooklyn schools one day last week that a visiting committeeman came in to hear the children sing, and was pleased to recognize a familiar National tune, and the children sang it all through without books, and correctly—not a word wrong.

It was "America," and from the time the first words, "My country, 'tis of thee," began, to the end, the committeeman could be seen fairly expanding with joy and pleasure. As the last words sounded he rose to his feet beaming with smiles.

"Children," he said, "you don't know how much pleasure this has given me. I am glad there is one school in this city where the scholars know the words of the "Star Spangled Banner."

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They were having a quiz at the woman's law class the other morning. Such words as tort, mortgage, lessee, lessor, and other unfeminine terms were flying around in a lively fashion, and Miss Pretty, Mme. Beautiful, and Mrs. Commonsense were answering abstruse legal questions with as much zest and avidity as if they had begun the study of law in the kindergarten. Every member of the class is an enthusiast. The questions are often put in a personal form, and Miss Pretty is asked what she would do if Mrs. Beautiful did not pay the interest on a mortgage she held on her house, and Mrs. Commonsense instructs the quizzing professor as to what damages he could secure for his feelings injured by a blow in the face. The answers are all given with an emphasis which has a note of reality in it, but it was all as nothing to the note of real feeling put in an answer when the subject of matrimony was brought up.

"Now, Mrs. Wellmated," said the professor, "will you tell me if a woman can secure damages against another woman for alienating her husband's affections?"

There was not a moment's hesitation, and Mrs. Wellmated's answer came with a strong personal emphasis on every word:

"'Deed she can," she said.

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She was not much more than two years old, and she was having for the first time a meal with the grown-up people. It was a great occasion, and she was consequently much elated. She sat up in her high chair with a knife and fork and napkin in front of her just like the rest of the people.

But what was mamma's surprise to see her little daughter, after examining carefully the table utensils, take up her fork and throw it across the table, her face all wrinkled up, and the tears in her eyes, as she cried:

"I don't want a 'poon wiv slits in it."

***

The man is very apt to say that if he had a little establishment like a house to run everything would move like clockwork. He would do everything at the proper time, there would be no confusion, and all would be well. The woman does not always believe this, but she may not always say so, for it is not strange that man in reviewing ancient history and realizing that woman was made from a single rib which he never missed, should be somewhat self-opinionated.

There was an example of man's housekeeping in the big hall of the Industrial Building, where Mr. Moody opened his meeting last Sunday, and some of the women who saw it smiled. It was at the evening meeting. A crowd had gathered at 7 o'clock, and was ready to crowd in for seats as soon as the doors were opened, so that in five or ten minutes after the hall was a quarter full. Then it was that the members of the audience with aspiring eyes saw in the second balcony above the heads of the women choir singers a young man with a feather duster leisurely dusting the balustrade, going from that point around the entire balcony. To dust in the evening, Sunday evening at that, is something that would shock any woman and any manner of housekeeper.

There is no doubt that there was need of dusting, and the choir women who sat underneath that balustrade, upon reaching home that night, wondered how in the world, on a rainy night, they could ever have gotten their bonnets so dusty.

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The man who is seen in a Brooklyn surface car going up town a little after 6 o'clock in the evening reading a paper a good deal crumpled and the outside torn into ribbons has not picked up some one's old paper to read. He is merely one of the through-car passengers, and the damage to the paper was occasioned by the rush that took place when twenty or thirty, more or less, men, women, and children tried to get on the step of a car where there was only room for one.

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The very prettiest and most attractive waste paper baskets to be found are Swedish. They are made of splints, and are in the shape of a big, square, thick envelope. The basket is painted in bright colors in crude designs of clover leaves and hearts, and ornamented further with rosettes of flannel in various colors, while bits of flannel are tacked on to the basket in different places. The description is not attractive, but the picturesqueness and effectiveness of the baskets make them well worth having. They hang, by a twisted cord, on the side of the desk, on the wall, or on a convenient table. One of the prettiest costs $8.50.

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The demand there has been this past week for a lot of swords which did duty in the Franco-Prussian war would make it seem that the one need of the people was a sword. They were announced at one of the shops, and orders have come from all over the State for them from men and women. Many of them will serve as decorations for cozy corners. Why weapons are the approved adornments for cozy corners, though the effect is Oriental, it is difficult to understand. Possibly they mean peace and protection, but they more particularly suggest the need of it. One reason for the great demand for these swords may have been that they were bargains—only 50 cents apiece.

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"You know," said the man in the elevated train, "that I am studying French, and I believed, at my last lesson, that I had thought up a good way of remembering it. I was to have, among other things, the numeral adjectives. It is hard to remember them when they haven't the slightest resemblance to the other English numerals, so I tried to keep them in mind by comparison. For instance, five I was sure of. 'Cinq, Sank, Sankey.' You see how simple that is?"

"Y-es," said the second man, hesitatingly.

"Quite simple," the first went on; "so I set myself to remember Sankey."

"And did you do it?"

"No," answered the French student, disgustedly, "of course, when I came to five I said 'Moody.'"

And the woman sitting near who had overheard the conversation so far forgot herself as to laugh aloud.

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The first strawberry shortcake of the season is to be seen in the bakeshop window, and with the St. Patrick's green in the bonbon shop proclaims the approach of all things vernal.

***

The old boarder was indulging in reminiscences of the great blizzard on its anniversary, the 12th of March.

"I shall never forget Albert's cleverness," he said, apropos of the head waiter. "He realized the first thing that morning that we were having a big storm and went out to the nearest grocery on Broadway and ordered dozens and dozens of cans of condensed milk. Think what it would have been to be without milk in a house with fifty boarders! Before noon there was not a can of milk to be had for love or money."

***

Two children, respectively twelve and six years old, are to be taken abroad this Summer to learn French. A Frenchwoman who wishes to return home has been engaged to begin the French with them on the voyage over. She is a lady, speaks excellent French, and is willing to undertake the task for her passage. The mother knows from previous experience that she herself will spend the time on board the steamer in her cabin and will not be in a condition to communicate with the children. Otherwise the children might come to her and insist upon speaking English. As it is, they will hear nothing but French on the voyage, and after a short time in Paris they will be put to school in Switzerland. Not the same school, but different ones, where they will find no English-speaking people and have not even the opportunity of talking to each other. The mother believes that in three weeks they will speak the language with fluency. By the time they are ready to return home, very late in the Fall or early in the Winter, after the rush of travel is over, they will be very fair French scholars.

***

"Eve fooled the serpent." The words are in a dainty little lavender kid notebook. They stand for something of importance, but what that is the girl to whom the notebook belongs cannot tell. She wrote the words herself, and she knows they have weighty import, but though in unoccupied moments she murmurs over and over again to herself, "Eve fooled the serpent; Eve fooled the serpent," the words bring no thoughts with them. "And I know," she says, mournfully, "that they mean something very interesting."

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Golf is the athletic twin sister of whist. The good golf player does not talk. The good golf player cannot talk; the game requires too much concentration. It might seem unsociable, but any one who knows it knows that there is a unanimity of thought that makes it the most companionable game in the world. But some women believe there is no companionship without conversation. The golf coach knows this to his sorrow. There was a coach who had one woman frequently in charge who was one of the conversationable kind. She could play, and play well, but she was a high-strung, nervous, excitable woman who could not play without the coach because she needed to be constantly kept down. She was playing a match one day in which she was much interested. So was the coach. It was practically his game, and he wanted to win it. The play had been going on for some time and so had Madam's tongue. The coach was patient. Finally Madam made an execrable stroke. It was absurd; there was no reason for it. She bewailed it long and loudly. The coach did not say anything for a moment, but he thought a great deal. "Madam," he said finally, "if you will only hold your tongue you can play, but if you won't we may as well give up the game first as last." The language was more forcible than elegant, but there had been great cause. Madam looked at the coach, but she did not say a word. She hardly said another during the rest of the game—and she won it.

***

A nurse who was graduated recently from one of the training schools of a New York City hospital says that a number of the members of her class were girls from wealthy or very well-to-do families who were studying nursing as a part of a liberal education. They had no idea of applying the knowledge they gained in any particular way, only to meet such emergencies as might come to them in life. One girl who was to marry a country doctor was taking the course to be able to assist her husband and take an intelligent interest in his work. And the rich girls, the nurse said, were, if anything, more enthusiastic and more devoted to their work than the girls who were taking up the profession as a means of livelihood.

WHEN FATHER CARVES THE DUCK.

From Mother's Magazine.

We all look on with anxious eyes
When father carves the duck,
And mother almost always sighs
When father carves the duck.
Then all of us prepare to rise
And hold our bibs before our eyes,
And be prepared for some surprise
When father carves the duck.

He braces up and grabs a fork
Whene'er he carves a duck,
And won't allow a soul to talk
Until he's carved the duck.
The fork is jabbed into the sides,
Across the breast the knife he slides,
And every careful person hides
From flying chips of duck.

The platter always seems to slip
When father carves a duck,
And how it makes the dishes skip!
Potatoes fly amuck.
The squash and cabbage leap in space,
We get the gravy on our face,
And father mutters Hindu grace
Whene'er he carves a duck.

We thus have learned to walk around
The dining-room and pluck
From off the window sills and walls
Our share of father's duck.
While father growls and blows and jaws,
And swears the knife was full of flaws,
And mother scolds him well because
He couldn't carve a duck.

AN ODD LITTLE GIFT.

Valuable as a Souvenir of a Pathetic Incident.

The young business woman was in a down-town restaurant for luncheon. At the table with her sat a little blind girl, with her mother. Sitting beside the child, she took pains to help her in every way possible, putting everything that she might need within her reach. The girl became conscious of a helpful hand near, and, turning to her mother, said:

"Who is it, mamma?"

"It is a lady who is sitting next to you," answered the mother.

"Who is she?" asked the child, again.

"I am a business woman," came the answer from the subject of her questions.

"And do you always come here to luncheon, and do many business women come here?" asked the child, much interested. Then, as she received a reply, she turned to her mother and said:

"Is the lady pretty, mamma?"

"She has a very pleasant face," answered the mother.

"Yes, I knew that from her voice," said the child. "Can't I give the lady something? Is this pretty?"

Her hands had been wandering over the table in search of something that might do for a gift for her new friend, and she picked up an oyster shell, in which a raw oyster had been served.

"No, it is not pretty," answered the mother, "but I think the lady would take anything."

"I should like very much to give you this," said the child, prettily, turning to the business woman and holding out to her the oyster shell. And the business woman took it gratefully, and keeps it among her treasures as a souvenir of a very pleasant and pathetic little incident.

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FIDDLE AND THE FIDDLER

A Story of Maud Powell's Transition from the Baby Instrument Up to the "Strad" Period.

NOT A PRODIGY, JOACHIM SAID

But She Had Talent, Which Was Better, and Worked Hard—Difficulty of American Players and Audiences in Overcoming Puritanism.

This is a story of Miss Maud Powell and her "fiddle." The word fiddle is in quotation marks because it is Miss Powell's word. It does not behoove a stranger who is not on on intimate terms with the instrument of instruments to say anything less dignified than violin.

"But I should feel that it was almost an insult to call my dear old fiddle a violin," Miss Powell says. To say 'fiddle' is like using the familiar pronoun of the Germans, 'du,' 'thou.'"

And strangers do not say "du" upon first acquaintance, and Miss Powell's violin is an instrument which should be treated with great respect, not only on general principles, but because of its age and good qualities. It is an Amati, Andreas Amati, and is 300 years old. Miss Powell has been using it for the past eight years. It is an instrument belonging to the collection of E. J. Delehanty, who loaned it to Miss Powell. It is a "healthy instrument, has good whole wood in it, and stands the changes of this climate." That is a professional criticism and means a great deal.

Professional violinists may almost be seen to grow by their violins. Miss Powell, for instance, has about reached the "Strad" period. "Strad" is another "du" term for the famous old violin which outsiders speak of in awed tones as the Stradivarius. A "Strad" in good condition and not patched up on the inside is a treasure, and one that will cost from $3,000 to $5,000, according to circumstances. Miss Powell has played on one, and when she has one of her own she will have reached the height par excellence of the violinist.

The violin she began with was, very appropriately, a baby instrument, half size, which cost only $10. She was a small girl of eight then. She had learned to play on the piano and had become a marvel, in a small way, on that instrument when she took up the violin.

"I take credit to myself for that," Mrs. Powell says. "Every one played on the piano, and I was so tired of it that I made up my mind that my daughter should learn something different."

"Yes," Miss Powell adds, "and grandmother used to say that you said, even when you were a little girl, that if you ever had a daughter she should learn to play on the violin."

Mrs. Powell is a musician herself and composed music when she was only a girl of sixteen.

"I always say," Miss Powell continues with a little laugh, "that I inherited my music from my mother and my brains from my father."

"Yes, and that makes us both angry," Mrs. Powell makes haste to exclaim, "for I consider that I have some brains and her father thinks that he knows something of music." That is a family joke, but Miss Powell continues to think that her particular mental inclination comes from her father's side of the house and her musical genius from her mother.

But to return to the violins. The little Miss Powell of eight outgrew her baby instrument and the teacher she had in Aurora, Ill., her birthplace, in just a year. Then she went to Chicago for further instruction, and took up a large instrument. It was too large for her, but it gave her the intervals as they really are on the ordinary violin, and she did not learn distances that she would have to unlearn later.

She was thirteen when she finished the ordinary violin and her course in Chicago, and bought another violin to take with her to Leipsic. But there is a funny little story connected with that first ordinary. Mr. Powell was connected with the public schools in Aurora and was a prominent educational man there, and when a farmer from the vicinity of the town came into the house one day and saw the violin he was surprised. It was not a new one.

"I suppose this is second-hand?" he said, with an interrogation point at the end of the remark. He could hardly believe his eyes, and he wanted to be reassured. But when he found it really was a second-hand instrument he did not say anything. He was too polite, but it was evident that it was too much for him to understand why a man like Mr. Powell should get his daughter a second-hand violin. Miss Powell's possible "Strad" will be more of a mystery to him still.

It is a pleasure to know that Miss Powell was not a prodigy. The great Joachim said so, and he is not to be gainsaid. A prodigy, it seems, is something abnormal, genius in the form of an excrescence, and it is very possible when it appears that nothing solid, substantial, and lasting will result from it. So, as Joachim approved of the young woman's work, it was a compliment that he did not consider her a prodigy. Some people might.

The English people did, when, after studying in Leipsic, and under Danela in Paris, she made a concert tour there, and members of the nobility and royalty were very kind to her. That tour was a part of her musical education. It was to give her the almost indefinable something which playing before audiences would give. She had been well prepared for it by Danela, for under him she had been taught not only to play, but how to hold her hands, her feet, and her body when she played. It was all most important, he believed.

"Are you a conspirator," he asked, "that you always look down?" And after that she kept her eyes in a more natural position. And he taught her to care for her violin. If there was a bit of resin on it, he remarked about it, and if there was dust on it, he wrote her name in the dust.

"But he never did that for me but once," cries Miss Powell, in telling about it.

Then Joachim comes into the story, and the Guarnerius period arrives. It was in London that he met Miss Powell and advised her going to Berlin, and, of course, she went. Joachim's word is law, and to have instruction from him means something. His opinion of her talent did not decrease with acquaintance, and he selected the Guarnerius for her. And with that "fiddle," after she had completed her studies, she came home to make her début at one of the Philharmonic concerts in New York. She was only seventeen then, and she made an immediate success. And she calls herself an American player out and out. She does not even say that she received her education abroad.

"You know," she says, "that the real education begins when you commence to work by yourself."

"And I have never had anything to complain of in American audiences," she goes on. "They have always been very kind to me. But an audience here is quite different from an audience abroad. Take a Vienna audience. When I played there they stood upon their chairs and applauded; they came down to the front and gathered around me; they kissed my hands and my skirt, and I was glad to get back to my hotel to escape them.

"An American audience cannot give way. Perhaps they are not sure of themselves, though that may not be true of a musical audience. But there is a certain Puritanism about Americans; they cannot give way and allow their feelings full sway. It is the same with a player. One of the first things an American musician has to learn is to let himself go, to throw himself out. It is that certain Puritanism. And there is something in the climate, too. Foreigners speak of it. When I came home after my trip abroad with the Arion Society I felt the difference immediately. I played the same music and I was surrounded by the same old friends, but I could not play.

There is one period in Miss Powell's career that she does not think of with pleasure. She wanted something with larger tones, and she bought a new "fiddle," a Duiffopruguar. Then she began an acquaintance with it and she wept.

The space of time during which "my new violin" becomes "my dear old fiddle" may or may not be agreeable. There are the new colors to be learned and the new possibilities to be discovered. It is exactly the same process through which one would pass in developing a mere acquaintance into a dear friend. If there are great hopes, and then no sympathy, no responsiveness, no new and tender chords struck, the process is a torture and the result distress. So it was with the new violin. It had larger tones, but nothing else. It would not respond; it was cold and heartless. Any woman would have wept. But there was a reason for it all. The new violin was a base pretender; it never could become a dear old fiddle; it was not a Duiffopruguar, but an ordinary $40 violin. But that period is past and the Amati period is on.

All this is the fun of violin playing, the part that shows. It is all a pleasure, for that matter, but the practicing looks like hard work to an outsider. Even now, during the Summer, Miss Powell practices from three to three and a half hours a day, and abroad she practiced more than that.

"The first ten or twelve years of one's work one ought to practice very regularly," she says. "It is much more valuable than spasmodic work. For five or six years I used to practice six or eight hours a day. I have practiced from seven to nine hours at a time. Usually I practice with intermissions, though I have practiced for five and a half hours in perfect self-forgetfulness, walking up and down the room."

"And I say sometimes 'Can't you sit still for a little while?' but she is up again in a moment," Mrs. Powell says.

"Yes, it is hard not to do it on the stage," Miss Powell goes on. "The tendency is to walk about. There is a great strain in playing. There is the physical effort in standing and holding the arms raised, and then the position of the fiddle held up against the neck under the ear, vibrating against the vocal chords. Sometimes I get entirely out of breath."

But the practicing is not done on the present "dear old fiddle." A good violin that is overworked comes as near having nervous prostration as is possible for an inanimate thing. It is tired all over and in every part; it loses all its energy of tone and expression and becomes useless for good work. And it would never do to practice on a second-rate or poor instrument. The ear would lose its power of detecting delicate shade of color and the hand its power of bringing them into being.

"It is not well for a beginner to use a poor instrument," Miss Powell says. "But a need not use the best. It would be brutal to put a very fine instrument into the hands of a novice who did not know how to use or care for it. There is a certain way of using the fingers and bow; it must not have too much heat, and the strings must be kept in good condition and must be kept clean. A violin is sensitive, and if one part is not in good condition all will suffer from sympathy."

And while Miss Powell has her fiddle and the pleasure it brings, there are a great many other things that she does not have. She doesn't have a bicycle, because she would not dare to ride one for fear of some accident such as happened to Josef Hoffmann the other day, when he had a fall, injuring his hand, and was unable to play for a time. She loves boating, and she dare not row; she loves skating, and she dare not skate. She never sews, and nothing would induce her to hold a book in her left hand on the day in which she is going to play. But she does swim and, oh, she dances!

"It is such a natural thing to do," she says, "I can't understand why every one who plays does not dance. Why, if you have a desire to express rhythm with your hands, shouldn't you have the same desire to express it with your feet? But dancing in America is not everything that it might be. There is too much of the decided 'tum tum tum' to it. In Vienna it is an art."

This is something of the story of Miss Powell and her fiddle. There is a good moral in it for people who have musical aspirations without talent or a love of hard work.

It is interesting to hear of Miss Powell just now, for she is soon to go abroad, where she will probably remain for a couple of years, and when she returns she may be received with even more esteem than now, if that is possible.

LOVE'S TIME TABLE.

Oh, Margery sweet, in your daffodil gown,
You pause at the turn of the stair,
Beside a wee lassie with lashes of brown
Who cons the old table with care.

"Sixty seconds a minute," I hear her repeat.
"Nay, not for a lover," I call,
"Tis an hour I would swear when I'm waiting, petite,
For Margery here in the hall."

"But when on the sofa, with lights dim and low,
She hears my sweet story again,
Too soon the old clock will be bidding me go.
Sixty minutes a second make them."
—Virginia Duncan in Mother's Magazine.

DIET FOR THE CHILDREN.

Mrs. Louise Hogan Gives Some Suggestions Which Mothers May Follow with Good Results.

"If those in charge of children will ever be brought to understand how little they really know of the subject, a great step in advance will be made in feeding infants, for not only will the safest methods then be discovered, but they will be followed, which is not the case as matters stand today."

It was Mrs. Louise E. Hogan who was speaking. Mrs. Hogan is an authority upon the subject of a dietary for children. She commenced the study for her own benefit. She wanted the knowledge which she found she needed, in regard to the care of children from two standpoints—that of the doctor and that of the mother. She wanted practical and scientific knowledge, but could not seem to find them combined, so she set herself to work to bring them together. She studied for many years, put her knowledge into book form, and is still studying, not only other people's books, but her own. Home science she calls her work, and she urges the mothers for whom she is working to keep to their home work.

"Cling to your homes," she says to them, "and to your home life, those of you who have it, and guard it as your greatest treasure. There are enough good and able women in the world who have no home requirements to carry on all the outside work for the adjustment of the varying conditions which, after all, centre in the home, where we must keep guard and do our part without which theirs would fall short of the results hoped for.

"Infants' feeding," Mrs. Hogan says, talking of the subject of her study, "coming first in the diet of children, should be so closely interwoven with a physician's advice that only a few points can be touched upon. One of these is the great necessity for cleanliness in caring for and handling a child's food, and of personal supervision of every detail with a careful consideration for the idiosyncrasies of the child. One child can digest what another cannot. And, above all things, it is essential to have an uncontaminated milk supply.

"The true test of a child's condition is shown in its resistance to the various forms of disease so generally supposed to be children's necessary ailments. Many of them result from carelessness and are called children's diseases only because, at this period of slight resistance, the greatest amount of ignorance and carelessness is usually displayed, with consequent disaster to the little ones.

"For children cereals are a necessary food, as they are rich in the elements required for energy and for tissue building, and promote fine muscular development. Starch being the predominant constituent, great care should be exercised in preparing the various grains for the nursery. A double boiler of agate or porcelain is necessary and long cooking increases digestibility.

"The great aim in preparing them is to secure the bursting of the granules and the liberation of the starch by the highest temperature it is possible to reach, that it may be acted upon by the heat and be partially changed into a substance called dextrine, which is easily digested. A high and prolonged temperature is required for this, and without it the cereals are not nutritious and are likely to cause digestive troubles. It is particularly necessary for the nursery, as starch foods imperfectly cooked undergo fermentation.

"The first thing to consider in preparing soups and broths for the nursery is that good material be used, and that the meat be treated in such a manner as to extract the nutritious juices. This cannot be done by using hot or boiling water, as is frequently done. Fat plays a very important part in nursery diet, but it is not to be served floating upon poorly made soups. The greatest care should be exercised in this direction.

"The preferred method of cooking meat for the nursery is broiling, which, if properly done, will be in every way satisfactory. 'Left-overs' are decidedly not to be used in the nursery, if for no other reason than that in many houses cooked and uncooked foods of various kinds are kept in uncovered dishes from day to day in one common closet or refrigerator, absorbing unwholesome germs.

"Eggs are a desirable substitute for meat at any time, and as an article of diet, when properly cooked, give concentrated nutriment. They may be prepared in a variety of ways, with or without the addition of other foods, but for nursery use, the so-called plain boiled egg is the most desirable. To boil, the eggs should be placed in a sufficient quantity of boiling water, about a quart to four eggs, in a saucepan, which should then be removed from the heat, and in eight or ten minutes the eggs will be of the proper consistency.

"Fish, if fresh and of the right kind, is an excellent food for the nursery. The soft part of oysters may be freely used in the nursery for children over three years of age. They are very nutritious and are greatly to be desired as an appetizer and for variety. The soft part is easily digested, and may be given raw to any child who takes meats and eggs. The juice may be given earlier, in small quantity, but it is a frequent occurrence for a child under five to refuse to eat oysters offered in any way.

"The relation of the different inorganic salts to one another in the nourishment of the child are of great importance, and it is a well-known rule in dietetics to supply them with great care. A farmer's wife follows this principle when she gives young chickens the mineral salts they need in the form of oyster or egg shells or lime; but she may not notice that her child, from the lack of these same salts in its diet, is developing rickets—a disease which Eustace Smith says is one of the most preventable yet one of the most common. It appears among rich and poor as a result of a poorly balanced dietary.

"The prevalent abuse of laxative medicines cannot be too much deplored and inveighed against. Let mothers first watch the food of their children; then see if it is assimilated, and, if not, try to make it so by constant care and supervision. Experience will soon educate an ordinarily intelligent woman sufficiently to show her whether her child's food is being properly digested or not. If food is too concentrated in a meat, milk, or egg diet, there is little waste. Cereals, vegetables forming the bulk in food, as indicated by dietaries, will, with a sufficient quantity of water, keep the child in a healthy condition. Use water freely internally as well as externally. If taken slowly, water may be taken in moderation with meals, and a sufficient quantity should also be given between meals, before breakfast and after supper."

HER SMILE.

From The Cleveland Leader.

She looked up at me yesterday,
And smiled a heavenly smile;
I took her little hands in mine,
And held them there awhile.

I said the sweetest words that I
Could conjure up, but she
Though smiling sweetly, coyly, still
Gave no reply to me.

At last I dropped her little hands;
She ceased to smile, and then,
Half turning in her tiny crib,
She went to sleep again.

SEVEN TALENTS OF WOMAN.

What They Are According to Dr. Wallace Wood's Ideas, and the Contrasting Cultures of Men.

"The Seven Talents of Woman" was the subject of a lecture given by Dr. Wallace Wood in the Department of the History of Art of the New York University the other day. The lecture covered a wide field, but the seven talents, with the seven corresponding or contrasting "cultures of man," "the seven supreme qualities of woman," and "the seven best qualities of man," Dr. Wood put into concrete form.

He made a differentiation at an early age between the little boy and the little girl, the little King and the little Queen. Each is a tree on the inside to be developed and its growth watched and a statue outside to be hammered and chiseled, but in the development of the two there is to be a difference. For the boy there is to be more hammering and chiseling of the statue outside, while the tree is kept under, but with the girl it is the tree which is to be developed to the utmost, while there is less need of hammering and chiseling.

The result, according to Dr. Wood's theories, should be the man and the woman who possess the talents, cultures, and qualities which he has outlined. This is the subject from the artist's standpoint, and every one may not agree with it.

The "seven talents of woman" are:

Domestic: House and home are hers, and of these she is the true builder and maker. Here she nourishes, rears, and educates the race.

Social: She is the lawgiver, and this is her law: "Not to displease and to please." The drawing room is her hall of legislation and her palais de justice.

Aesthetic: Of taste, style, and fashion in costume and custom, in furniture, language, and manners, she is the arbiter.

Musical: She is the "damsel with the dulcimer"; she is the spirit of the muse; she is music itself.

Rhetorical and Dramatic: She is more impassioned, more pathetic in her appeal than man. The art of pleading is pre-eminently hers.

Educational: Woman is the true pedagogue, the leader of the child.

Philanthropic: She is the spirit of faith, hope, and love; religion, morals, ethics, piety, and charity are hers; she is ministrant and leader in all good works.

The "seven cultures of man," by contrast, are:

Poetry: Homer, Goethe, Dante, Shakespeare, are his models.

History: Herodotus and Thucydides are his models.

Art: Pheidias and Raphael are his models.

Science: Galileo, Harvey, and Newton are his leaders in science.

Philosophy: Plato, Aristotle, Spinoza, and Hegel are the greatest thinkers.

Inventions: He follows the lead of Gutenberg, Watts, and Stephenson.

Discovery: Columbus discovered a world.

Perhaps it is the influence of the new womanhood which causes Dr. Wood to hasten to add here:

"These paths are also open to woman."

The "seven supreme qualities of woman" are:

Modesty: Modesty, secrecy, privacy, mystery. She is hidden: "No man has lifted the veil."

Grace: Ease and perfection of motion, both in body and mind, are hers. Graciousness, gracefulness, gratefulness, are her qualities.

Feeling: Man is the unfeeling sex. Woman has emotion, pathos, affection, affectiveness, affectivity, susceptibility, le coeur sensible; she is easily moved to tears.

Tenderness: Woman has kindness, gentleness, compassion, mercy, pity—pity for all small, helpless things.

Sweetness: Man becomes embittered, soured, sharpened, roughened, by contact with the world. Woman is the sweetheart.

Loveliness: She is alluring, charming, fascinating; she is the blissful one.

Devotion: She has piety. She is self-sacrificing, enthusiastic, devoted to others.

The seven qualities of woman are, according to A. S. Bell, Dr. Wood says, devotion, altruism, patience, gentleness, compassion, purity, and faithfulness; according to Mrs. Jameson, her chief qualities are modesty, grace, and tenderness. Ruskin's five talents of woman are those she develops in feeding, clothing, instructing, education, and pleasing.

The "seven best qualities of man," according to Dr. Wood, are:

Strength: Strength to stand; self-reliance is man's first law.

Power: Power to conquer; Hercules overcomes the lion—man conquers the beast.

Courage: Courage to undertake. It is the nature of man to be fearless and daring.

Magnanimity: Greatness of mind. Honor and liberality are included here.

Penetration: Power of observation. Telescope, microscope, and instruments of precision belong to him.

Generalisation: Power of combining facts. He has logic, reason, judgment.

Ideas: Power to create is the crown of the soul. Creation is the materialization or realization of an idea.

And these, too, Dr. Wood says are as well the heritage of woman. It is the "Ewige Weibliche," the "eternal womanly," "man's better self," to which he gives the better part. But he tempers the effect of his enthusiasm by a reservation—he sets forth the "eternal womanly" as he sees her, but through the rosy veil of art.

IS IT A NEW SWINDLE?

Look Out for the Well-Dressed Man Who Says You Have Taken His Change.

"You want to look out for your change in the surface cars," said the first feminine trolleyite. "I had an experience the other day which might have cost me 5 cents, and perhaps I have discovered a new swindle. I have never heard of it before, anyway.

"I was going down town, and, as it happened, I knew that I had only ten-cent pieces in change. One of them I gave to the conductor, and he gave me 5 cents in return. He went out on the platform, where a well-dressed man was standing then, and they began an animated conversation. Then the conductor came back to me.

"'What did you give me, Madam?' he asked.

"'Why, 10 cents,' I replied.

"He went outside again, and I could see that he continued his conversation with the man in an excited manner. Presently he came inside and said to me:

"'Thank you, Madam.'

"I had no idea what I had done for him, but such a spirit of thankfulness it seemed well to encourage, and I answered:

"'Oh, you are quite welcome.'

"Before I reached my destination the man outside had left, and, as the car was blocked and stopped for a few moments when I came to get off, I said to the conductor:

"'What was the trouble with the man?'

"'Why,' said the conductor, 'he insisted that he had given me that 10 cents and that I had given you the change which he should have had.'

"Now, that was a regular attempt at a swindle, but you see I was sure that I had only ten-cent pieces in my purse. If I hadn't he might have had my 5 cents. It is such a mean trick for 5 cents, and I should have thought, from a casual glance at the man, that he was a gentleman, for he was well dressed. My husband said, when I told him, that it was his dress that made it possible for him to undertake such a trick. It would have been impossible for a poorly dressed man."

"Do you know," said the second feminine trolleyite, "I believe I had that same trick played on me the other day, and I should never have thought of it if you had not told me about this.

"I was in one of the cars, and I gave the conductor a quarter. He gave me the right change, 20 cents. I was with a friend and I was not thinking particularly of what I was doing, and as I put the money into my purse the conductor came back to me and said:

"'You only gave me 5 cents; that change that I gave you belonged to this man over here.'

"You can imagine that I felt very sheepish taking change that did not belong to me.

"'What did I give him?' I said to my friend; 'I was sure it was a quarter.' But of course I handed the change and the man on the opposite side of the car pocketed it immediately.

"Now that you tell me about this I am sure I lost my 20 cents. Why should the conductor have given me just the change I expected if I had not given him a quarter? But I usually have a good deal of change in my purse, and, as I was talking, I was not so sure about what I had handed out as I would have been under other circumstances. It makes me so angry to be swindled."

"Well, the conductor was not at fault in my case," at least, said the first F. T. "He stood up for me. I don't wonder they get confused sometimes. It is a mystery to me that they don't always get things wrong. I wonder if this is a new swindle?"

IN THE CLUBS.

The Jewish Religious School Union is discussing a matter which, if carried into effect, will be extremely valuable and set an example which other religious bodies may follow—this is, a normal school for Sunday school teachers. It is being realized more and more by religious denominations that if the work among the children means anything, it means a great deal, and that it should not be taken up lightly. At present, however, there is little discrimination, and any one who wishes to "do something" in the church is put into the Sunday school. A large proportion of the teachers are young, inexperienced girls, who need instruction quite as much as their pupils. The child of to-day does not leave home with the foundation which was given the child of a preceding generation. Few parents give their children any religious instruction at home, and the average child's ignorance of the old Bible stories is appalling. If the Old Testament has any value it is worth knowing, and it is at least classical, as Felix Adler says, and a knowledge of it should be a part of the general education. If well-trained teachers were put into the Sunday school, there would be an increase of wisdom in the children both moral and intellectual.

But the normal school for Sunday school teachers means something in the nature of a millennium, or else putting things on the financial basis to which most things done regularly and in order come first or last, and usually with benefit.

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The Monday Morning Glory is the name of an annual club paper the first edition of which was issued recently by the Brooklyn Heights Seminary Club. The table of contents shows, among other things, that there is in the new periodical a "Department of Foreign News," a "The Only Man's Page," sporting news, social news, club receipts, book chat, and "An Open Letter from a Harlem Goat."

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A woman member of the New York Mycological Club has started a mushroom bed in her cellar and within a period of two weeks, this Winter, gathered from thirty-five to fifty mushrooms as large as black walnuts, solid, firm, and heavy.

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To-day memorial services will be held by the different unions of the New York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the late National and World's President of the union, Miss Frances E. Willard. The services will be conducted along lines similar to those of the funeral services held in New York and Evanston, and Miss Willard's favorite hymns will be sung.

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The State Union, whose President, Mrs. Mary Towne Burt, is a resident of New York City, is about to present an "anti-treating bill" to the Legislature. Petitions have been sent around to pastors of different churches and to young people's societies asking for signatures. As soon as these have been returned Mrs. Burt will take them to Albany. The bill asks that treating in any place where intoxicants are sold be made a misdemeanor.

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The American Association of Allied Arts is to give an entertainment at The Nevada, Boulevard and West Seventieth Street, to-morrow, at which there will be an illustrated lecture by Charles Lamb upon "The Mural Decorations of America."

CHARITY WORK FOR SUMMER.

Plans of the Charity Organization Society of New York for the Coming Hot Months.

The Summer plans of the Charity Organization Society have been completed. The first event will be the twenty-fifth National Conference of Charities and Correction. For this active work is now being done by President Stewart, local Secretary Ufford, and the local Committee of One Hundred. The conference will be in session until the end of May.

On June 20 an informal training school in practical charity will be opened. It will be under the direction of the General Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, with the co-operation of the executives of several other prominent societies, and will continue six weeks. Arrangements have also been made for those wishing to take a longer course.

An extension of the fresh-air vacation charity is hoped for, and plans are being arranged to make it more efficient than ever before. The society does a large part of the work of this charity—selecting the children, getting them into presentable condition, providing for their conveyance to and from their trains or boats, and carrying on the negotiations for their care in the country and their transportation.

Two members of the society will spend the Summer in England, Holland, and Germany to study the charitable and correctional institutions in those countries and to exchange opinions and experiences with those who are actively engaged in their management.

Strong efforts will be made to enlist and train volunteer workers, especially among those who spend their Summers in the city. Charities, the official organ of the society, says editorially on the subject: "During the past Winter there has been a solid gain in the number of efficient and devoted volunteer visitors. We shall be fortunate if the Summer months bring forth a continuous increase, so that we are able to approach the Winter of '98 and '99 with a sufficient number of such visitors to care properly for all the families that are discovered to be in need of such service. Our condition of affairs very different from that of the Winter through which we have just passed, and, so far as we are aware, from that of any preceding year."

YOUR FACE
TELLS THE STORY
OF YOUR LIFE.

It Reflects Your Character and Exposes Your Faults and Virtues.

Physiognomists say that the face is a sort of mirror into which people can look and see the reflection of their inner natures. Then what is the meaning of that pug nose? It means to the physiognomist a pert and saucy nature, to the modern dermatologist simply a little too much cartilage at the end of the nose. A V-shaped piece can be cut out, the raw edges brought together with a stitch or two, causing little or no pain, as cocaine is sprayed on the parts before operating. And lo! the nose that indicated a lack of force of character has been transformed into a straight Grecian. The new nose indicates mildness and amiability of manner and disposition, taste and refinement, utterly bewildering the physiognomist. But your character has not been changed.

The shape and formation of the ear is said to indicate taste and talent, or a lack of it, a knowledge of music and harmony—the well-formed ear standing well out from the head indicating ability to produce and appreciate music. But who wants to indicate his taste in this manner? Nothing is more mortifying than a large ear projecting prominently from the head; and people whose ears are so formed are glad to patronize a skillful dermatologist and have them set back at a more becoming angle.

Does your face suit you? Faces are easily changed. You may learn all about it by sending for a little book on Dermatology and the treatment for the skin, scalp, and complexion. Its 132 pages are filled with information valuable to every one, besides illustrations on changing the features. It has special chapters on skin, scalp, nervous, and blood diseases; moles, bir

THE PAST WEEK IN SOCIETY.

Mi-Carême or mid-Lent, which fell on Thursday, was taken advantage of more than usual this year for a relaxation from the restraints of the Lenten season, and brought numerous small meetings and assemblies, and the most amusing of all the society vaudeville and fancy-dress entertainments which have become so much the vogue in the gay world of New York during the past few years.

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This entertainment was given by the so-called "100" Club in the large and handsome studio of the Messrs. Constable in East Sixteenth Street. The "100" Club is really composed of twenty young matrons and maidens who subscribe annually $50 each for a novel entertainment, for which sum they are allowed five invitations each, so that the members and guests at Thursday night's entertainment really numbered 120. After much discussion of preliminary plans it was decided to make the entertainment take the form of an intelligence office, so that the guests could personate either employers in search of servants, or servants in search of employers. Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt presided at the desk—the studio having been arranged to resemble an intelligence office—where each guest, on entering, was required to give a written reference from his or her last employer, or a written statement of the kind of servant he or she desired. As may be imagined, the idea of an intelligence office gave rein to all kinds of play of fancy, and many amusing costumes were worn.

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It is difficult to select from the bewildering array of people in fancy dress those who showed the most originality and whose costumes or personations excited the most amusement. Lieut. Mott personated the old Persian poet, Omar Khayyam, armed with a huge dagger, in pursuit of his last translator, the English poet, Le Gallienne. Kenneth Robinson personated a cook and bore a written reference from Oscar of the Waldorf, certifying that "he had three bad habits." Miss Anna Constable, a sister of the host's, personated Ireland, and Peter Cooper Hewitt St. Patrick. A company of strolling players, made up of Mrs. Alfred De Castro as a soubrette, Miss Sallie Hewitt as Lady Macbeth, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt as Ophelia, Mrs. John Cowdin as Carmencita, Miss Nora Godwin as Little Eva, Clyde Fitch as a "hoot mon!" Erskine Hewitt as a heavy tragedian, Robert Reid like artist, as a bearded lady, and James Barnes as an Irish comedian, came in together, singing "It's Forty Miles from Schenectady to Troy," amid shouts of laughter. There was a continuous vaudeville performance during the evening, and some extremely good "stunts" were performed, James Barnes and Mrs. Whelen of Philadelphia doing the cleverest."

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Of course, there were cooks, parlormaids, and nursery governesses in plenty, and the parlormaid chorus, sung by a dozen young girls, was extremely good. Supper was informal and was served from a buffet. The entire entertainment was cleverly planned and as cleverly carried out. The attendance was a mixture of the exclusively fashionable, literary, and semi-bohemian sets in New York society, and this very mixture appeared to make it the more enjoyable. The continued holding of these vaudeville fancy-dress semi-Bohemian affairs and their success is a good proof that New York society has begun to tire of the ordinary conventional round of dinners, dances, and formal entertainments. An invitation to such an affair as that of Thursday night is more eagerly sought after and more eagerly prized than almost any other invitation during the Winter season. The Midwinter Club management has found that vaudeville is on the whole the kind of entertainment most enjoyed by the majority of the club's members, and there can be no question that all this means a new departure in social conditions in the near future.

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The Midwinter Club, by the way, which held its third meeting at Sherry's on Monday evening, will hold its last regular meeting, also at Sherry's, on Thursday evening. It is rumored, however, that the club has been successful to such an extent that it has a sufficient unexpended balance to permit of its giving an extra meeting out of compliment to its members, and that this will be held during Easter week, when it is possible that the remarkably successful and beautiful Song Cyclus, "In a Persian Garden," will be presented. The entertainment of last Monday night was made up of Miss Beatrice Hereford, in her clever monologues, some songs well sung by Miss Fielding Roscile, and a series of classic dances by Miss Isadore Duncan, illustrating the philosophy of the dance. Miss Duncan's elder sister recited the various poems, including a translation from the French of Henri Chantovin, by Mrs. John di Zerega, which her sister's dancing illustrated, and Mrs. Duncan, the mother of the young women, played the accompaniments. At Thursday's meeting there will be dancing, to be followed by a supper, and afterward a performance of two little one-act plays by Felix Morris and other members of the Lyceum Company.

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The dance which William K. Vanderbilt had purposed giving on mid-Lent for his niece, Miss Lila Sloane, did not come off, and Mr. Vanderbilt decided early in the week to substitute for it a large musicale, which will be given at his house next Tuesday night. At this Seidl's Orchestra will play and several noted artists will appear. There was some disappointment among the members of the younger set over Mr. Vanderbilt's abandonment of his proposed dance, but as many people do not dance in Lent from religious scruples or convictions, his decision appears to have been a wise one.

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A Lenten week without two or three large entertainments for charity would resemble the proverbial "Hamlet with Hamlet left out," and the past week was no exception to the rule. On Monday the fifth anniversary of the opening of the Waldorf was marked by the holding of a bazaar in the small Waldorf ballroom in the afternoon, and of a series of living pictures in the large Waldorf ballroom in the evening for the benefit of the much-benefited Society of Decorative Art. The evening entertainment was unusually clever and enjoyable, and the puppet show, which was arranged by Dr. Holbrook Curtis, made a decided hit. Dr. Curtis succeeded in inducing a number of clever men and women, most of them singers, to personate Melba, Scalchi, de Reszke, and other operatic stars. This they did by putting their heads through holes cut in a large sheet, grotesque bodies being painted on this sheet below the holes. The effect was indescribably amusing, and Dr. Curtis and his company could secure a lucrative engagement at any of the leading theatres with ease. Mrs. Frederick Gebhard and her sister, Miss Morris's personation of two of Kemble's "Coons" was also remarkably good. Clever as was the performance, the audience was not very large, and it is to be feared that the Society of Decorative Art did not receive a large addition to its income from this benefit. Yesterday the society was again a beneficiary through the children's entertainment at the Astoria in the afternoon, called a "Birdies' Ball," and the so-called Marie Antoinette fête, in which a number of well-known men and women appeared in becoming costumes and performed some graceful dances, in the evening.

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The Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital was another beneficiary of the week through the second of the "dramatic teas" at the Astoria on Friday afternoon. This was a decided improvement on the first, and introduced Mme. Modjeska and her company in an act of "Measure for Measure," Miss Opp and Miss Burroughs in "The Wanderer," Mrs. Hoyt and Mr. Courtleigh in Augustus Thomas's sketch "The Overcoat," and William H. Crane in "His Last Appearance." The little plays were particularly well acted, and the tea drinking, which followed gave a social touch to the affair which was much enjoyed. The actresses who appeared assisted the ladies of the committee in pouring tea. Another extremely successful entertainment of the week, although it was not given for charity, was the concert in the Astor gallery of the Astoria on Wednesday afternoon at which appeared Plancon, Clementine de Vere Sapio, David Mannes, Leo Stern, and other artists, and which was followed by the production of the Song Cyclus "In a Persian Garden," sung by a quartet composed of Mrs. Seaoury Ford, Miss Marguerite Hall, McKenzie Gordon, and Dr. Carl Duft, under the direction of Victor Harris, and which was listened to with the utmost appreciation by a large and fashionable audience.

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The dates for the Spring weddings are being daily announced. In addition to those which have already been given, it is now announced that Henry T. Alley and Miss Susie Lord will be married in St. Bartholomew's Church at noon on April 12, and Dr. Russell Bellamy and Miss Constance Trenholm will be married in St. Thomas's Church on the afternoon of April 20. Clarence Mackay and Miss Katharine Duer will be married at the residence of the bride's parents on May 14. Mr. Mackay has postponed taking Miss Duer and several of her friends in a party to Canada, which he had purposed doing, for the present.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor gave a dinner Friday night for about sixteen persons at their home, 3 East Seventy-first Street. Mignonette and bridesmaid's roses were used in the decorations.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Smith of 174 West Eighty-seventh Street will shortly send out invitations for the marriage of their daughter Geraldine to Mr. Asa Hammond Paine, which will take place the week following Easter.

A concert will be given in the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom on Wednesday next at 3 o'clock for the benefit of Jewell Day Nursery. Among the artists who will appear are M. Pol Plançon (his last appearance this season) and M. Jean Gerardy. Boxes holding six, $30 and $25; also tickets at $5 each may be obtained from Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, 72 East Thirty-fourth Street, or at Tyson's, Waldorf-Astoria.

On Tuesday afternoon last Charles D. Hazen, Ph. D., Professor of History at Smith College, delivered an address before the Kosmos Club on "International Law and Its Present Application." Prof. Hazen illustrated his subject throughout with special references to the present political situation in all parts of the world. The meeting was held at the home of Miss Tyler, 1,314 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

Miss S. E. Wehrenberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Wehrenberg of Manhattan Avenue is to be one of Harlem's Easter brides. Her marriage to Mr. George D. Boschen will be the first wedding ceremony in the new Lutheran Church of St. Paul, on West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. The Rev. John A. W. Haas, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, will officiate. The maid of honor will be Miss Johnson, and the bridesmaids the Misses Middendorf and Miss Mathilde Ludwig of Brooklyn, while a younger sister of the bride, Miss Olga Wehrenberg, and Miss Estelle Clinton will be flower girls. The best man will be Mr. George Frederick Middendorf, Jr., and the ushers Mr. William D. Wehrenberg, Mr. Edwin A. Watson, Mr. Henry Brunie, Mr. Charles E. Middendorf, Mr. Henry Bruning, and Mr. Charles H. Plump.

Perhaps the cleverest and brightest of amateur vaudeville entertainments given in New York this season took place in the large and handsome apartments of Dr. and Mrs. Culver, in 175 West Fifty-eighth Street, on Friday evening. Mrs. Culver and her sister, Miss Edith Clark, who assisted her in receiving the guests, are daughters of W. A. Clark, formerly of Butte, Mon., who recently purchased Fortuny's great picture, "Choice of a Model," at the W. H. Stewart sale for $42,000. The programme of the entertainment was itself most amusing. An introduction stated that "the management has spared no expense in congregating this wonderful constellation of 'stars.' The galaxy will try the following 'Dogs' upon the unsuspecting and confiding audiences:

"We are a band of amateurs,
Hence comes our great temerity.
We trust our efforts won't decrease
The hen's unhatched prosperity."

Perhaps the best numbers on the programme, which were rendered in each and every instance by amateurs, were "Beating the Box," by Freddie Wendt; "Sabot Dance," by La Culverina, (Mrs. Culver;) Danseuse Takense, "Song" by Jeanne Held, putative cancatrice, "Hibernian Specialty," by Brother Harry (H. Culver;) Cachucha, by La Culverina, followed by "The Star-Spangled Banner," sung by audience; "The Inimitable Ethiope," John P. Nicholas, and the grand cake walk in which seven couples participated. This last performance brought down the house, and the three judges found much difficulty in awarding the two frosted cakes to the successful contestants, who were all splendidly made up, Brother Charlie Addison and Sister Ethel Mumford won the first prize. Over one hundred guests were present, and after the performance enjoyed a supper and a dance.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

As was predicted in this column last Sunday, James Brown Lord and Osborn W. Bright were elected President and Treasurer, respectively, of the Calumet Club at the Governors' meeting last week, which followed the club's annual meeting of the preceding week. William Manice was elected Vice President and Charles C. Bull Secretary of the club. With the exception of Mr. Lord, none of these men has held an official post in the club before. Both old and new members of the club consider the new board a strong and good one, and its selection was made with the good feeling that was manifested at the annual meeting. The wisdom of the club's decision at the annual meeting to raise the limit of membership from 500 to 600 has already been proved by the rapidly growing list of candidates for election, and it is safe to predict that the club will reach the 600 limit before another year.

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The continued mild weather has produced activity at the country clubs at an unusually early date, and stewards and house committees are now busily employed in preparing for the Spring and Summer season. The painters and decorators are in possession in many of the country clubhouses, wine cellars are being looked over, and polo and golf grounds are being put in order. The Meadow Brook Clubhouse, near Hempstead, L. I., is the first to feel the effects of the returning season of outing, and is now well filled with members, despite the fact that many of the more prominent ones are still at Aiken. These will return within the next few weeks, and by Easter week the club season will be in full blast. The semi-weekly meets and runs with the hounds have begun and are attended by fairly large fields of riders. The April gymkhana sports are being arranged for, and promise to be more than usually interesting.

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The purchase of the late Ogden Goelet's fine steam yacht Mayflower from his estate by the Government was a great disappointment to two or three millionaire yachtsmen who were planning to secure her and were eyeing each other askance, each fearing to make the first bid. Mr. Goelet, who had devoted much of his time to the supervision of the plans of this beautiful boat during the last two years of his life, was not able to enjoy his new possession more than a few weeks, and it will be remembered that he died on board of her at Cowes. It seems rather strange that the yacht should now be available for the use of the country from which her former owner and builder had been for so many years almost an exile.

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The Saturday night "smokers" given by the Seawanhaka Yacht Club at their new clubhouse, 19 East Twenty-second Street, are proving more successful than their projectors had anticipated. Last night's "smoker" saw an unusually good attendance, due to the fact that Rear Admiral Erben, United States Navy, and Clarence Cary, who was at one time a midshipman in the Confederate Navy, had been announced to talk on their personal experiences in the civil war. Admiral Erben took for his subject "Maintaining the Blockade," and Mr. Cary gave his personal recollections of and experience in "Running the Blockade." The contrasting picture sketched by the two men was one of vivid interest, and was greatly enjoyed by the members of the club and by the many guests who were present.

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The keen interest in sporting matters, particularly in hunting, that exists in the club world was well proved on Thursday night at the Calumet Club, when Arthur Humbert, who has recently returned from a hunting trip in South Africa, gave a talk on his experiences, illustrated by stereopticon views of pictures taken by himself in the hunting field, of his trophy heads, and of scenes in a Zulu camp, including a Zulu dance. The large parlors of the club could not hold the crowd of members and guests that assembled to hear Mr. Humbert, and many late comers were deprived in consequence of the opportunity of seeing the remarkably interesting and novel pictures and of hearing Mr. Humbert's simple and modest story of his adventures. It is not often that a sportsman, face to face in an African jungle with a wounded buffalo, lion, or water buck, is sufficiently cool and persevering to take even snap shots with his kodak of the animals. Yet Mr. Humbert did this, and with, on the whole, good success, and the result was that his hearers on Thursday night felt the atmosphere of the stirring and novel scenes which were depicted almost as if they had been with him at the time.

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Pool tournaments and "smokers" are now being held almost every night at the leading clubs, and the dramatic and vaudeville agencies are being besieged for new attractions for these affairs. The newly formed Heights Club gave its first "smoker" in its new clubhouse, 721 St. Nicholas Avenue, last evening. The graphascope was the feature of the entertainment. On Thursday evening the Transportation Club celebrated its first anniversary with a "smoker." This club occupies the entire top floor of the new Manhattan Hotel, and its handsome rooms were crowded with members and guests, who enjoyed a clever vaudeville entertainment. The club has almost reached its limit of membership of 500, and over 100 members have joined within the last two months. Following the custom of older clubs, the Transportation Club will hold an art exhibition, to be composed of paintings owned by members of the club, during the first week in April.

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The Republican Club, at its meeting to be held on Monday evening next, will vote upon two important amendments to its by-laws. One of these provides that the limit of resident membership shall be lowered from 2,000 to 900, and another that the initiation fee for both resident and non-resident members shall be suspended until next July. Both these amendments will probably be carried. The club is anxious to increase its membership to a reasonable limit, and the goal of 900 resident members, it is thought, can soon be reached if the initiation fee is suspended. The club will hold its next monthly dinner next Saturday night.

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Both the Colonial and Manhattan Clubs have held notable art exhibitions during the past week, and their clubhouses were crowded for three afternoons with ladies who had received special cards of invitation for these art displays. The exhibition at the Colonial was arranged by William T. Evans, and that at the Manhattan Club by Thomas B. Clarke. Both clubs are fortunate in having a number of members who possess superior private collections of pictures, and the Manhattan is especially fortunate this year in the fact that all the "star" pictures sold at the recent W. H. Stewart and Fuller-Dana sales were purchased by its members. While neither exhibition was as notable as that of the Union League, which opened the preceding week, they were both unusually good, and gave pleasure not only to the members of the club, but to a large number of art lovers. The Lotos Club has still two monthly exhibitions to come, but these will close the club art exhibitions for the season.

CLUBMAN.

SPRING WORK AT NEWPORT.

Important Improvements in Drives and Beaches Are on Foot.

NEWPORT, March 19.—There is a plan on foot for the Spouting Rock Beach Association involving a slight change in the Ocean Drive, and, if executed, will be another obligation to O. H. P. Belmont, whose "private road" for public use has evoked a generous spirit of thanks.

East of Bailey's Beach there is the beautiful bay, at whose entrance lies Gooseberry Island, famed in the annals of fishermen for many a big catch. The beach here has a few bathhouses erected at the expense of the Hazard estate. This vast property, of an estimated value of $1,000,000, was bequeathed in 1882 for "the gratuitous care of sick poor." No attempt was ever made to make its hundreds of acres attractive additions to the landscape. It paid no taxes, yet it yielded from $42,000 in 1895 to $60,000 in 1896-7. The trustees were also, honestly, of course, under the mistaken idea that life interests and leases were also exempt. A vigorous protest was made to the tax assessors, and it is unofficially stated that a substantial addition to the city finances will appear on the next list. This beach could be easily developed. It is an ideal place for just such a casino as Sherry's. The landlocked waters are only formidable in a gale. Its inlets might offer as fair an aspect on a summer's day as those of the Danube near the Hungarian capital or the Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence. It could be made a public beach, and relieve the strain upon that guarded by Spouting Rock and the rapidly rising castle-like mansion of ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt. Its incessant bility for all but cyclists and carriage people is a guarantee of sufficient privacy.

The clamor for an improvement at Easton's Beach is being heeded. It is proposed to bring the excursionists across the causeway running through Easton's Pond to the middle of the beach or the east end, leaving the west for the townspeople. The Newport Street Railway Company is now in the hands of stockholders and Directors whose enlightened self-interest recognizes that the excursionists must be accepted and well treated. After all, the bathing season scarcely lasts two months, with not more than forty days of real bathing weather. There is room enough and to spare, even to the westward of that magnificent sweep of sand, Seaconnet, or Second Beach, to make ample provision for all classes.

The Newport Horse Show managers have selected Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Sept. 5, 6, and 7, for the second exhibition of the show at the Casino, and already the Executive Committee has received quite a large number of entries from the leading horse owners in the country.

With the announcement of these dates also come those of the National Lawn Tennis Tournament at the Casino, beginning Aug. 16. Then came the polo schedule for a championship series to begin on Aug. 8 and continuing until Aug. 20. The polo dates do not tell the story, for all depends on the condition of the new grounds at the Country Club next Summer. As matters look now, it will be many days before the new grounds will be ready for use.

Considerable gossip has been heard of late as to the Newport cottage owners who had become citizens of this city. To reply accurately to the query, the following official list will suffice to end the controversy as to the names:

Robert Goelet, Henry A. C. Taylor, Christopher M. Bell, Alexander Agassiz, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, Arthur T. Kemp, E. Cope Whitehouse, Duke Talon, George Peabody Wetmore, George Gordon King, John Nicholas Brown, George R. Fearing, Harold Brown, Louis L. Lorillard, Edward M. Neill, Frederick Sheldon, W. Watts Sherman, R. L. Willing, E. S. F. Arnold, R. M. Cushing, William Binney, Thomas F. Cushing, Theodore Phinney, Edward C. Cushman, Lorillard Spencer, Raphael Pumpelly, Joseph Tuckerman, O. H. P. Belmont, Jr., James J. Van Alen, F. S. G. d'Hautevill, G. Mead Tooker, George E. Waring, Jr., H. A. Rice, R. J. Arnold, and Arthur B. Emmons.

Among the cottagers who have made Newport their legal residence are Gordon McKay, Prescott Lawrence, Addison Thomas, Charles G. Weld, Edward D. Morgan, C. W. Yulee, William Grosvenor, A. L. Mason, H. L. Willoughby, the Hon. Henry White, John S. Tooker, J. Griffith Masten, Theodore M. Davis, Edward Parker Deacon, and Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

Col. Edward Morrell of Philadelphia has passed the greater part of the week in Newport looking after his estate.

A rumor is current here to the effect that the Mackay-Duer wedding will occur here next Summer.

The Summer residents need not give themselves any worry about the defenses of Narragansett Bay, as the War and Navy Departments have and are still paying much attention to this harbor.

Mounted police on bicycles for Bellevue Avenue and Ochre Point districts will be in vogue before next June.

The officers of Fort Adams gave a pretty hop at the garrison last Tuesday evening.

There is a slight prospect of the Hotel Renaissance on The Cliffs being opened next Summer.

The deed for the Newport Hospital to Mr. Stuyvesant Fish for a second tract of land on Ocean Avenue, adjoining his first purchase, and containing 120,480 square feet, has been recorded. The price paid was $12,048.

EASTER VACATION WORK.

College Students in the Young Women's Tompkins Square Settlement.

During the Easter vacation students from Brown, Wellesley, Smith, Boston, and other colleges are to come to the Young Women's Settlement, in Avenue B, near Tompkins Square Park, to take up active work. They are members of workers' organizations in these colleges, and their ultimate aim is to establish settlements supported and conducted by women in as many cities of the country as possible.

Christodora House, as the settlement in this city is called, was established last May in a basement and a small flat of four rooms. It long since outgrew its limited quarters, and on May 1, one year from its founding, it is to remove to new quarters on Avenue B, a few doors from its present ones. These quarters have been purchased for $23,000, which sum has been secured without soliciting.

This settlement differs from some others in that it is not wholly philanthropic, but is pronouncedly evangelical. It has Bible classes and conducts Gospel meetings. In the new quarters are to be the homes of the workers, accommodations for the visiting workers, who are increasing in numbers both from the colleges and from suburbs of New York, and classrooms for the girls and women of the neighborhood. The statement is made that a dozen more similar houses, to work among the 25,000 girl employes of the lower east side, are imperatively needed. College women in all parts of the country are becoming interested.

Mrs. Rorer

(Principal of the Philadelphia Cooking School, and Cookery Editor of the Ladies' Home Journal) says:

"Cleveland's baking powder is entirely free from ammonia, alum, or other adulterants.

"I am convinced Cleveland's is the purest baking powder made, and I have adopted it exclusively in my cooking schools and for daily household use."

Mrs. Sarah T. Rorer.

Cleveland's
Baking Powder

NOTES OF EARLY SPRING.

"As one reaches the youth of old age one is apt to pass over the marriage notices in the papers and turn first to the obituaries, for there one notes more sadly the dropping out of friends from the once full ranks."

As my fellow-commuter delivered himself of the foregoing threnody I saw from the car window a newly arrived messenger of Spring, perched on a topmost cedar spray, singing his vesper song as gayly as if all the woods were green, instead of only pink and yellow with the swelling buds of March. And I thought that while we note the changes in ourselves and our social environments, however new and yet how seemingly the same are the successive changes of the rounded year in nature, the song sparrow seemed like any one of those I listened to when a boy, and doubtless the particular song of his varied répertoire was just the same I heard a-many years ago. I suppose if some savage of a paleolithic age long past could materialize he would recognize the sweet singer at once; would know the wild flowers as the same his feet trod down in the woods and opens.

On the 15th of last December I picked the last Fall flower of the waning year—a Winter-defying aster, blooming near the southern side of a protecting ledge of rocks. During the last week of February of this year the skunk cabbages put forth their rounded spikes of clustered yellow flowers in a sheltered little glen near my house whose wooded banks open to the south; the variegated purple flower leaves—so much like a dainty sea shell—must have pierced the soil about the 1st of the month. Only two months between the last of Flora's procession of one year to the awakening of the first of another gives emphasis to our experiences of an open Winter and an early Spring. But the most distinguishing feature of the past season has been the presence of so many Summer birds. I have never before seen such numbers among the woods and hills of Nyack as during the past Winter—bluebirds most plentiful of all. I have seen or heard them almost every week since the usual migration in the Fall. One sunny day in January my oaks and elms were visited by several score, their liquid song "Purity, purity," stirring again the memories of boyhood, when my spirit "flew in feathers," too, with heart as light as theirs; for your genuine boy is one with all the joyous throng of Spring; when one is in the glamour of youth one is a part of Spring. Scarcely have I seen a solitary Winter bluebird. Before the mating season they are eminently sociable, and I know of no prettier picture than their fluttering and swaying forms as they feed on the berries of the woodbines on my sunlit piazza, with the woods and paler blue of the sky for a background, with my window to frame it.

The thick evergreen groves along the wild banks of the Upper Hackensack, a few miles away, are the Winter home of these storm-defying "poets of the woods," and of many others of different species. The thick curtains of the trees protect them from the winds, and at night retain somewhat the heat of the day by radiation.

The Winter robins are less sociable. I have seen a few of them every month of the past Winter. What is more cheery than their laughing staccato, as, perched on some topmost spray, they seem to jeer at old Jack Frost! Yet one misses the jubilant warble that comes later, when thoughts of wooing and housekeeping stir them to sweeter song.

My notebook records the first coming of the migrating robins on Feb. 27, for they were quite numerous. Within a week thereafter the woods resounded with their calls. Robin must have a very acute sense of hearing, for I am convinced that he does much of his foraging by the aid of that sense. It is an amusing sight to see a robin alight on a lawn, pause a moment, then run forward a few feet, pause again with head cocked first on one side, then on the other, and if he has located a burrowing earthworm, make a sudden dart, and with a few picks and steady pulls bring forth a juicy squirmer that is hastily swallowed, when the short, quick runs and listening pauses are resumed, varied with an occasional brush with some poacher on his domains; for the bird, with all his good reputation, is fond of the law of beak and claw.

Last January I happened to mention to a friend—a lover of the birds—that quite a number of American goldfinches—Summer yellowbirds—wintered in the evergreen groves of glen and lowland around Nyack, and was laughed at for my pains. But it is nevertheless true that many of those beautiful and melodious songsters linger in their wonted haunts all through the year. And yet the quasi-naturalist might have seen them and supposed they were some species of sparrow, for the males shed their gorgeous plumage and put on a sober suit more in keeping with the gray and brown of Winter. Indeed, it is hard to distinguish them from the always more plainly dressed females. It is a fact worth noting, however obvious, that the feathered tribes reverse the rule that obtains among human bipeds; for, with the exception of seasonal changes, it is the males that sport "fine feathers."

All through the Winter months flocks of goldfinches frequented Nyack, their eager chatter often sounding from latticed woodbine or honeysuckle as they fed on the berries, and often on sunny days the clear notes, "Cher-pick-a-dee," have been heard falling from above as the birds cleaved the air in wavy flight.

The mild Winter has tempted a few blue jays to remain with us; even meadow larks—ground feeders—have risked starvation. But then we have had but one fall of snow that lasted more than a day or two.

It is the real Spring heralds, however, that set the heart aglow; the first coming of the migratory birds that had left no representatives among their Northern haunts. The song sparrows, most welcome of them all, I first heard on the 6th of March. Chewinks and cardinal grosbeaks came on the 8th; the flickers, or high holes, on the 10th.

To one whose boyhood was spent in the country, there is no sweeter, more suggestive, lyric poetry than the ecstatic warble of the first song sparrow. What visions of by-past Springs comes to one whose heart is keyed to vibrate in harmony with the mellow notes of joy! There is the tinkle of old-time brooks in the jubilant notes—the music that told of streams and ponds released from their icy bondage, inviting the young angler to seek their banks in quest of perch and sunfish. One seems again to hear the "Honk, honk," of wild geese, falling from the sky as the swift-winged birds fly toward their Canadian haunts. Pictures of old-time woods and meadows, of "adventures by flood and field," come out more vividly on the magic screen of memory. A friend of mine, who had lost his hearing once, told me that the greatest charm of the Spring was lost to him when he could no longer hear the song of the first song sparrow.

Not only were the songsters early comers, but some of the predatory birds arrived ahead of their usual time, especially the red-winged and sharp-shinned hawks; a few red-tailed hawks remained all Winter. On March 12 six ospreys were seen on their Northern course.

Not only the migrating birds have early felt the stirring of new life, but insects and the furry people of the woods have been tempted from their Winter quarters. A few honey bees came out in the warm days of late February, and on the 26th of that month I saw a particularly plump opossum. Many people living in New York hear with surprise that those tricksy creatures are native to the woods almost in the suburbs, but they are by no means rare among the Nyack hills.

One of the first notes of Spring is that of the "peepers." A few of the little Pans, playing on their syrinxes, were heard as early as the 17th of March. It is supposed by many that those twilight serenaders are young frogs, but the little newts that inhabit springs and wet places are to be credited with the music.

In the sheltered southern opening of my glen the alders began to put forth their catkins in February; the pussy willows by the middle of the month. Even the earliest hepaticas bloomed in the first week of March; there is no greater pleasure to the botanist than to note the first coming of these dainty white, blue, and purple flowers, looking up from the dead leaves of the woods.

The swelling buds of the willows—one of the first trees to leaf out—began to show the reviving influence of the northing sun by the middle of February; by March 10 the young leaves had burst their cases, and the red maples hung out their clustered blossoms, so green that the casual observer might readily have taken them for leaves.

The floral decorations of the trees are little noted by the unlettered, and the fact that forest trees bloom is often received with incredulity, even by those who live in the country. Some tree blossoms are green, and coming as they do about the time we note the changing color of the trees, they are mistaken for the opening leaves. But with most trees the blossoms precede the leaves. The young seeds of the poplars, pendant from the branches in clusters of green, impart so much color to the tree that they seem like the outburst of the young foliage, while the leaves are still folded in their silvery buds. The deep crimson flowers of the ash put forth in April. In early Spring they are a deep black, as Tennyson knew, for he tells us that the hair of the "Gardener's Daughter" was "blacker than ash buds in the front of March." The flowers of the elms develop into seed pods, small, flat, and clawed, that sway in clusters from the twigs, their tender green having all the appearance to the uninformed of young leaves.

Mother Nature is most marvelously skilled in packing the leaves in their scale-like cases, and it is an interesting study to watch their unfolding. Take, for example a piece of paper in the hand and then carefully unfold it, one will get some idea of how the folds of some leaves gradually open, and of the economizing of space. Those of the maples are plaited like a folded fan. Those of the plum tree are rolled up, as one would roll sheets of paper. The leaves of the oak and cherry trees are folded lengthwise in the middle.

The nourishing juices stored up in the boughs and twigs by last year's leaves had begun to stir in some of the trees that leaf latest as early as the middle of February. By the 10th of March even the elms began to put forth their tufted blossom sprays, so early had nature heard "the dropping of the velvet foot of Spring."

Thus the ever new, the ever old creation works through endless metamorphose, tree, bird, and flower—all life, the efflorescence of the vital and undying forces of the great Tree of Life which has its roots "In the Beginning":

And the Is is the sum of the Was,
As every effect must be to its cause.

BENJAMIN LANDER.

SOME MINOR ART DISPLAYS.

There are now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries a number of paintings, figure subjects, and landscapes by Theodore Robinson, whose death in 1896 was a distinct loss to American art. These pictures are shown in conjunction with the paintings, sketches, and drawings of W. H. Gibson, which have been noticed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and will be sold with them at the galleries to-morrow, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings.

Theodore Robinson was a painter of marked individuality and force. He was one of the first of American landscape painters to fall under the influence of the modern French impressionists, and a visit paid to Monet at Giverny, followed by a long residence there, really determined his career. He has been termed "the American impressionist," but, although he undoubtedly abandoned his former beliefs and accepted those of the plein-airistes, he did not follow them to extremes, and there is always discernible in his canvases a truthful conception of form and line. His work is also characterized by a deliberate sense of color and rare refinement.

The majority of the landscapes by the artist shown were painted in the French Valley of the Seine, and along Long Island Sound. The French landscapes are characteristic, with poplars in long rows and far-off villages, bathed in sunshine or under gray skies. Those painted in this country are as a rule filled with sunlight and Summer feeling. Mr. Robinson's figure subjects are few in number and are chiefly studies of French peasant women, graceful and true in drawing and attractive in color.

The marine artist, J. G. Tyler, has now at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries a number of his pictures, which, with a miscellaneous collection of foreign and American canvases, will be sold at auction there on Tuesday evening next. Mr. Tyler achieved deserved reputation some years ago as a forceful and intelligent marine artist. His work is characterized by much vigor and movement and color, and an indefinable and satisfactory feeling for and sympathy with the atmosphere, power, and vastness of the open sea. Few American marine painters can paint better than Tyler, the ship or bark under full sail, bending over to a fresh breeze, and plunging through a rough sea. His drawing of vessels is always correct and strong. American collectors of discernment generally endeavor to have a Tyler among their treasures, and the sale of Tuesday night will be well attended in consequence.

William E. Plimpton has eighteen oils, and Theodore K. Pembrook two pastels, on exhibition at the Kraushaar Gallery, 1,257 Broadway, due notice of which will soon be made.

An exhibition of a large collection of etchings, lithographs, and sketches by Charles Jacque is now on exhibition in the Keppel Gallery, in East Sixteenth Street. Mr. Keppel in an appreciatively written introduction to the catalogue says:

"Jacque suffered more than most artists through the misdirected enterprise of the counterfeiters. He was one of the earliest, if not the earliest, pioneer in the great nineteenth century revival of painter-etching, and he did more than any other one man to bring it about. A famous painter, as well as the creator of nearly five hundred notable etchings, he was the comrade and friend of such great men as Millet, Troyon, Corot, Théodore Rousseau, and Daubigny, and he has outlived them all. His etched work embraces a period of more than sixty years, and his later plates are considered his best, because in them he has entirely emancipated himself from the laborious and painstaking traditions of the line engravers.

"In Jacque's work there is sweet rusticity everywhere; he draws domestic animals, including swine, with a loving fidelity, and no artist has ever sketched poultry so well—nor, I may add, written about them so well. * * * Like some other famous artists, Jacque received scant recognition at the Paris Salon, so that he ceased exhibiting there during the last, and best, thirty years of his life. Up to the year 1864 he had won seven medals at the Salon, but they were third-class medals; while second medals, first medals, and even the great Medal of Honor, had been awarded to artists, who, in comparison to Jacque, were ephemeral nobodies. However, the Paris Exposition in 1889 gave him a tardy vindication by awarding him the Medal of Honor for his etching, 'La Bergerie Béarnaise.' This plate, the work of the artist's old age, is called by Bersdit in his work, 'The Engravers of the Nineteenth Century' 'une pièce superbe.'"

There are 239 numbers in the catalogue, which include the superb and famous etching, "La Grande Bergerie." The exhibition proves Jacque's versatility, for the subjects of the etchings and engravings include animals, landscapes, human figures, and heads, and now and again architectural bits. He was a strong draughtsman, and his touch never faltered. The exhibition is the most interesting of its kind made in New York in many a day. It will remain on view until March 31.

The pictures loaned by Thomas B. Clarke to the new Heights Club, at 721 St. Nicholas Avenue, for its first annual exhibition, and which are now on view in the club's parlors, are as follows: "Maplehurst at Noon," Thomas Allen; "The Harvest Moon," George Inness; "Music," Edwin H. Blashfield; "The Pension Agent," Eastman Johnson; "Nearing the Issue in the Cockpit," Horace Bonham; "Mother and Child," F. W. Freer; "Autumn Days," Charles H. Davis; "Longshoreman," J. G. Brown; "Harvesting," Richard Paull; "To the Rear," Gilbert Gaul; "Falling Leaves," De Forest Bolmer; "Passing Shower," Arthur Parton; "Into Each Life Some Rain Must Fall," M. R. Dixon; "Sunday Morning," W. L. Picknell; "Circe," George W. Maynard; "Vera Cruz," Thomas Moran; "Hesitation," Louis Moeller; "Still Life," Emil Carlsen; "Sundown," F. De Haven, and "Colonial Days," Charles X. Harris.

Benefit to Miss Markstein.

The benefit tendered to Miss Henriette Markstein, in appreciation of her charitable work in the public institutions and hospitals of this city, will take place at the American Theatre next Sunday, and an excellent programme has been arranged for the occasion. Among the artists who have proffered their services and will positively appear are Mme. Argilagos, Bertha Ricci, Mme. Kitty Berger Pancretius, Matilda Scott Paine, accompanist; Frank H. Calli, Alfred E. Pearsall, Edward O'Mahoney, "Judge" William B. Green, William and Bartlett, Warren G. Richards, Carl Lanzer, Comte Roger de Chateleux, Louis M. Granat, Master Arthur Peyser, the Dobson Banjo Trio, the Metropolitan Male Quartet, B. C. and Louise L. Bent, cornet and saxophone soloists, the Letter Carriers' Band, and the principal singers of the Castle Square Opera Company. The entertainment will be under the management of Mr. L. M. Salmon.

ELEGANT MILLINERY.

THE EXHIBIT OF IMPORTED TRIMMED HATS AND THOSE OF OUR OWN DESIGN, AS SHOWN IN OUR NEWLY REMODELLED SHOWROOMS, IS UNRIVALLED BY THAT OF ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

CORRESPONDING EXCELLENCE IS SHOWN IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF

UNTRIMMED MILLINERY GOODS,

ESPECIALLY AS REGARDS NOVEL AND EXCLUSIVE SHAPES IN

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WE ARE ALSO MAKING A SPECIAL OFFERING, FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR, OF ENGLISH WALKING HATS IN ALL THE DIFFERENT POPULAR SHAPES.

J.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

New Rules by the L. A. W. Racing Board Will Enforce Many Innovations in Cycle Racing.

WOMEN IN CENTURY RUNS

Wheelmen Find Considerable Significance in the New York Club Association's Action in Discussing the Exclusion of Women from Hundred-Mile Runs.

Cycle racing rules have been materially changed by the National Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, the recommendations of the Board Chairman, Albert Mott, to the National Assembly having in general been accepted. It is expected the new rules will be ready for distribution this week. One of the most important changes is that affecting the decision of the professional championships, as the old method was productive of widespread dissatisfaction. Mr. Mott's suggestion, adopted by the board, provides that the professional National championship shall be determined by points won in the National championship races run on the National circuit. At least one National championship race, subject to the approval of the Chairman, shall be run on each day of a National circuit meet, and as many others as desired by the promoter at any of a prescribed number of certain distances. The first prize must not be less than $150. When there are more than five entries, trial heats shall be run until the contestants are reduced to not more than five for the final. The first to finish shall count six in the championship table, the next four, the next three, the next two, and the next one, except at the National meet where the first shall count sixty, the next forty, the next thirty, the next twenty, and the next ten. Should any of the championship races for any of the distances be omitted at the National meet, the omitted races will be assigned to the National circuit, and the count will be scored as if they were run at the National meet.

The points to the credit of each contestant shall be published in the bulletin of the Chairman, and the contestant having the greatest number at all distances at the end of the National circuit shall be declared the champion. No excessive time limits shall be placed on these races, and they shall be open to the world. In the trial heats of these races, pacemakers shall not qualify for the final, and no one shall compete in the final for any reason than winning one of the qualifying positions. If there is a dead heat between two or more, those making the dead heat may run it over, or decide by lot at the discretion of the referee.

To provide for the amateurs, few of whom follow the circuit, and then only by special sanction, the Racing Board decrees that the amateur National championship races shall be run at the National meet. The winners of first and second positions in the finals of the quarter, third, half, two mile, and five mile, or any of them, shall qualify for the one mile, and the winner of the one mile shall be declared the champion. The trophies for amateur National championships shall be medals, to cost in no case more than $50 per set of three, gold, silver, and bronze, respectively, to be struck from dies owned by the league.

Recognition is given motor pacing in the new rules covering records, which stipulate that records made with the assistance of other than the recognized cycling machines must be recorded separately. Promoters desiring to form teams for intercity races or for pacemaking, the board has decided, will be permitted by the Chairman, at his discretion, to employ a limited number of racing men for a series of months upon written contracts submitted for approval, one copy of which is to be filed with the board.

In the expectation that middle distance and pursuit racing will be popular this year, the board has ruled that the conditions governing these contests must be printed on the meet programmes. No match or special race will be sanctioned unless a special permit is applied for, and, unless by special sanction, purses cannot exceed $100, except in National circuit meets. Race promoters are prohibited from offering and racing men from accepting bonus money or anything in excess of advertised prizes. In running off trial and final heats at tournaments the board has decided that for the future only winners of positions in heats shall compete in the final, riders losing trials from foul or accident being thus excluded. In trial heats no prizes can be offered, nor can any more than four prizes in an open race, nor six in a handicap, be given without a special permit.

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Women on Century Runs.

It is viewed as significant by many wheelmen of this city that the action of the Century Wheelmen in New York excluding women from century runs under their auspices has met with such speedy indorsement by other clubs. Ordinarily, the deliberation of such a question is a matter of months, and the brief lapse of time between the meeting of the Century Wheelmen and that of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York on Monday, when resolutions were introduced condemnatory of women's participation in centuries, is regarded by cyclers as showing that the idea had been hanging fire for a long time and that it was ready for settlement.

The fate of the resolutions at the New York association's meeting, at which they were laid on the table to be decided at the next meeting, does not detract from the amount of approval their admission induced. Such speakers as opposed the resolutions took exception to almost everything except the principle involved, tacitly confessing their approval of it. The text of the resolution shows the cause for the delay in determining upon action. It is as follows:

Whereas, Distinguished medical authorities pronounce the task of covering so great a distance as 100 miles in a day, awheel, very harmful to the female sex, on account of the prolonged nervous and physical strain involved, for which women rarely possess the requisite physique, and because of other reasons which physicians only can appreciate properly; and,

Whereas, The example of women, attending the ordinary open century run, in which the proportion of participants is rarely less than fifty men to one woman, who rides, generally without escort, from early morning to late night, in the common ruck, so to speak, is not calculated to do other than degrade cycling, particularly for women, in the eyes of the general public, be it

Resolved, That the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, as a body, place themselves on record as opposed to the practice of encouraging and permitting women to attend organized century runs generally; and

Resolved, That the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, as a body, request all clubs affiliated to place themselves on record to this effect, and that they do not permit women to enter any single or other century run that they may promote; and

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York be and is hereby instructed to convey the substance of these resolutions to each club affiliated and to the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island and New Jersey and the Westchester Cycling League, requesting co-operation in the direction of the reform these resolutions are designed to bring about for the benefit of women and the good of cycling.

Delegate James O'Neill touched the keynote of the opposition when he said the association had not jurisdiction to adopt the measures in the form presented. Those who agreed with him and those opposed to the idea combined, and decided that a month's delay for deliberation would not harm the final passing of the resolutions.

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Cycle Inventions.

Between the air tube and the outer cover of a new Scotch tire is inserted a band of highly tempered steel strips laced together and backed by cotton or other fabric. A German tire has a cover composed of a strip of steel placed between two strips of leather cemented together, and provided at the edges with steel wires by which the tire is attached to the rim. An improved pneumatic tire is composed of small separate elastic sections, all inflated by one billing tube, but any one of which can be readily removed and replaced by another, as a number of surplus sections can be easily carried.

A device for repairing pneumatic tires consists of a cylinder having at one end a tubular projection, the end which enters the cylinder being provided with lateral perforations. The cylinder contains a pasty rubber cement which is forced out by a plunger.

A new English tire consists of a tube with projecting tubular fastening edges which fit into grooves in the rim, and which communicate with the interior of the tire and are filled when it is inflated, the expansion holding them tightly within the rim. Overlapping edges on the part of the tire which comes against the rim are so cemented that they can be readily drawn apart to give access to the interior of the tire. Another English tire has a channeled wheel-rim in which V-shaped crosspieces are riveted with their apices outward, hollow elastic balls being forced into the rim between the crosspieces.

In a German bicycle lamp which can be lighted without opening, a roughened groove on the outside terminates in a small detachably covered aperture in the side of the lamp, through which the match as struck enters, lighting the lamp.

An English apparatus for enabling purchasers to determine the exact adjustment of all parts of the bicycle necessary to adapt it in all respects to the rider, consists of a frame carrying all the parts of a bicycle, all of which, by an arrangement of tubes and slides, can be at once fitted to the dimensions of the rider.

***

A Long Trip Awheel.

Claude White, a New York boy, who is attempting to reach the Klondike on a bicycle, has written to friends that he has succeeded in reaching a point 1,200 miles north of Juneau, Alaska, without accident and with good chances of finishing his trip. "With a little money in my pocket," he writes, "I made my way through to Bismarck, N. D., very easily, but from there west I have had many a hard struggle and tough roads to deal with." His letter is dated "Healy's Store on the bay, 1,200 miles north of Juneau, Alaska, Jan. 21, 1898." He continues: "However, I got here all right, a little the worse for the many days and nights of exposure, nevertheless in good condition.

"I have succeeded in getting work here and shall stay in this place until I can get passage up to the mouth of the Yukon River, hoping that I shall secure a place on the steamboat to work my way up. If the river is in good condition and well frozen, I shall attempt to ride my wheel to the gold fields. I have not experienced a failure up to date, although I have traveled over railroad ties, rough country roads, and Indian trails where a burro has hard work to get through."

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A Consulate Circular.

In connection with the broad intimations made by Consul Charles G. Peters in a meeting of the local Consulate of the L. A. W. that the bicycle police of this city were notoriously lax and remiss in enforcing the ordinances regarding the use of the streets, the Consulate has issued a circular calling attention to the following section of the Revised Statutes of 1897, Chapter 378, Section 339:

"It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year, nor exceeding two years, or by a fine of not less than $250, for any member of the police force to willfully neglect to make any arrest for an offense against the law of the State or any ordinance in force in the City of New York."

***

Woman's Influence in Cycling.

A rather novel attitude toward the influence of women in cycling was taken by James O'Neill, a delegate from the Mecca Wheelmen, at a recent discussion among members of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York. It was a question of approving or disapproving of the participation in century runs of women. Mr. O'Neill thought there was a bit of selfishness on the part of wheelmen in attempting to debar women from men's diversions awheel.

"The success of cycling," he urged, "for the past four or six years has been due to women. It was her participation that lifted it up from what was considered an exhibition of freakishness. I can easily remember the time when I was jeered wherever I was seen on a bicycle. It was considered an undignified and almost imbecile exhibition to appear on a bicycle. But when women began to ride and added dignity to the exercise opinion changed. Respect for women led to respect for cycling, and when people had become accustomed to the wheel they were only too glad to adopt it."

***

L. A. W. Honor Badges.

A new design has been adopted for the League of American Wheelmen honor badges for this year, and the device is one of the most beautiful and expensive of badges awarded by the league. They are of solid gold, the richly colored facing enamels of royal purple and white combining with the gold background to present a striking appearance. The badge may be worn in a variety of ways, as a watch fob, decoration, charm, or as breastpins by ladies.

***

Socialists Awheel.

A wheelmen's club has been organized by a number of young men belonging to the Socialist Labor Party, to spread abroad their doctrines. Their headquarters are at 64 East Fourth Street. The young men propose to institute a campaign by distributing leaflets and pamphlets on Socialistic themes, and they believe they can reach the villages and towns about the State more easily by the wheel than in any other manner.

***

A Cycle Toy.

A cycle toy that is supposed to contribute to the diversion of cyclers is being introduced here. It is a paper whirligig of bright colors, that is attached to the handle bars of the wheel. When the bicycle is ridden the revolving toy makes a pretty appearance. Bicycle clubs on a run attach these, the club colors being used, to each wheel, and the collection makes quite an impressive display.

***

Another Brassard.

Cycle race promoters appear to believe the idea of the European brassard will be popular here. A manufacturing firm has already offered a substantial sum weekly for the holder of its trophy. The National Cycle Track Association last week announced that it would offer a brassard, to carry with it the sum of $10 daily. The trophy will be put up at the beginning of the season, and it is said Tom Cooper and Eddie Bald will be matched in the first event for it. The winner must accept any challenge from parties in good standing.

AMONG THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Wheelmen Organize New Clubs and Prepare for Out-door Work.

It is expected that at least 250 members will take part in the opening run of the Century Wheelmen of New York, Sunday, April 3, when the annual group photograph will be taken of the members in uniform. The photograph taken in 1896 shows eighty-three members and mascot, while that of 1897 shows 172 members and mascot. Taking these figures into consideration as indicating the growth in popularity of this club fixture, the foregoing would seem a very conservative estimate of those likely to participate in the opening run of this season.

The Spring century run of the Century Wheelmen, April 24, will be held over the Merrick Road to Patchogue, and return to Valley Stream, starting from the Bedford Avenue fountain, near ferry, in divisions twenty minutes apart, the first division starting at 6 A. M. sharp. A fast division will start at 8:30 A. M. The run proper will end at Valley Stream, where regular and special trains can be taken for Long Island City, or Flatbush Avenue Station, Brooklyn, if more convenient. Entries will be scheduled in consecutive order as received, commencing with No. 1 at head of line. No rider will be allowed to go ahead of the division to which he may be assigned under penalty of disqualification, but he may fall back to a following division if he so desires.

Two souvenir medals will be provided. One (century) for those who finish the run, the other (half century) for those who ride fifty miles either straight away to Oakdale, or straight away to Seaford, and back to Jamaica. Entries will be received at the clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street, at any time. All communications in reference to the run should be addressed to Charles Kraemer, Captain.

The itinerary of club runs of the Century Wheelmen for this reason has been arranged: Regular evening runs will be held every Wednesday evening, starting at 8 o'clock. For April the schedule of runs is: April 3, photograph run, metropolitan district; April 10, Hempstead, L. I.; Valley Stream, and Dunton; April 17, ladies' run to Coney Island; April 24, open century run to Patchogue.

Capt. Charles Kraemer, in the rules for club runs, insists there shall be no smoking while in the saddle. Riding on sidewalks is discountenanced at any time. Sidepaths are to be used if the roads are bad, but wheelmen must give way to pedestrians.

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Long Island Association.

The black-list measure adopted by the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York will be considered by the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island at their meeting tomorrow night. The movement is to be proposed as an amendment to the constitution as follows:

The Secretaries of all clubs in the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island shall, immediately after such action has been taken, report the name or names of members who have been dropped or expelled from their respective organizations, stating cause, to the Secretary of the association, who in turn shall mail a list to the Secretaries of all clubs of all names reported, together with the name of the club or clubs from which they have been expelled, with the reason for such action.

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K. A. C. Cyclers.

Club runs for April have been arranged by the Bicycle Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club as follows: Sunday, April 3—Coney Island, R. E. Moran, Captain; W. B. Whiteman, Lieutenant; leaving clubhouse at 9:30 A. M. sharp.

Sunday, April 10—City Island, C. R. Fletcher, Captain; J. L. Hawes, Lieutenant; leaving clubhouse at 9 A. M. sharp.

Sunday, April 17—Bergen Point, A. L. Selig, Captain; S. Brown, Lieutenant; leaving clubhouse at 9:30 A. M. sharp.

Sunday, April 24.—Rosyln, L. I., G. M. Chamberlain, Captain; R. Moran, Lieutenant; leaving clubhouse at 9 A. M. sharp.

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Florence Wheelmen.

At the last regular meeting of the Florence Wheelmen, at 183 East Seventy-first Street, the following officers were elected: Abraham Greenberg, Vice President, in the place and stead of Samuel Eccilsen, and Louis Metz Financial Secretary, in the place and stead of Joseph Cohen.

The initial run for the season will be held to-day to Coney Island.

The club has recently added to its membership a number of fast riders, among them being Isaac Sogal of the Eighth Regiment, New York, and C. C. Schane.

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Palace Cycle Club.

The Carnival Skating Club, which during the past Winter has conducted several functions at the Ice Palace, has organized a wheeling club, known as the Palace Cycle Club, with headquarters at the Ice Palace, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. Among its members are a number of well-known Harlem residents. The organization is at present 100 strong, and new members are coming in at every meeting. The following officers have been elected: President—E. T. Wolf; Vice President—James D. Billings; Treasurer—Henry Kelly; Secretary—Rudolph Mieling; Captain—J. Graveur; First Lieutenant—Victor Roz; Second Lieutenant—Ambrose G. Christ; Sergeant—Arthur Wood.

CYCLE CLUB NOTES.

There have been 187 entries made in the mile, two-mile, and club races in the R. H. Macy & Co. picycle tournament, which begins to-morrow.

A cycling division has been organized in the Mohawk Club of Brooklyn, and officers were chosen as follows: Captain—H. G. Bennett; Lieutenant—C. A. Schaufele; Secretary-Treasurer—F. Oldershaw.

Wheelmen of Newark have organized the Primrose Wheelmen, the following being the officers for the ensuing year: Captain—Frederick Ludwig; Lieutenant—Charles Trautwein; Sergeant and Color Bearer—George Wolf; Secretary—George Bauman.

These are the officers elected for the ensuing year by the Squash Wheelmen of Manhattan: Captain—Frank Chandlass; Lieutenant—W. Peterson; Bugler—H. Knapp; Color Bearer—E. Chandlass. It is the intention of the club to hold a century run May 15.

A new cycle club, formed in Manhattan, has adopted the name of the Irving Wheelmen. Officers were elected as follows: President—Arthur J. Sheldon; Vice President—E. Wambold; Treasurer—John J. Golding; Secretary—Charles C. Smith; Captain—M. Harris.

Following are the officers elected by the Queens Borough Wheelmen of Richmond Hill: President—Joseph A. O'Neill; Vice President—W. H. Protong; Secretary—W. H. Smyth; Treasurer—E. Spahr; Captain—Edwin Sewin; Lieutenant—J. A. Jerome; Color Bearer—W. M. Hayes.

The Howard Cycle Club has elected the following officers: President—A. T. Crook; Vice President—C. D. Mason; Financial Secretary—H. Mohrmann; Recording Secretary—W. T. Stone; Treasurer—G. T. Edwards; Captain—T. A. Baird, and Pacemakers—H. Bouck and Charles Marcus.

The Huguenot Wheelmen of New Rochelle have elected the following officers: President—E. J. Doolittle; Vice President—J. M. Waterbury; Recording Secretary—F. M. Carpenter; Treasurer—C. M. Fletcher; Captain—C. T. Kuchler; Lieutenants—C. J. Bauer and J. H. Crawford, and Color Bearer—J. M. Haddon.

For the coming year the officers of the Richmond County Wheelmen, recently elected, are: President—H. L. Cleveland; Vice President—Arthur Thompson; Secretary—Benjamin Flowerdew; Treasurer—Ernest Zentgraf; Captain—August Quack; First Lieutenant—Joseph T. Crockett, and Second Lieutenant—John Guion.

Under the title Borough Wheelmen of Brooklyn, a club has been organized by Brooklyn cyclers, with the following officers: President—C. Paasch; Vice President—F. Bertsch; Financial and Recording Secretary—James F. Monahan; Treasurer—John Fisher; Corresponding Secretary—Joseph A. Shea; Captain—F. Oppenheim, and Lieutenants—J. McLaughlin, F. Streifer, and E. Olsen.

Cyclers of Union Course, L. I., formed last week the Union Course Bicycle Club. They elected these officers: President—John Schatz; Vice Presidents—William Smith and William G. J. Kearne; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles Brassmann; Sergeant at Arms—Charles G. Bennett; Captain—John G. Berges; First Lieutenant—Herman Berges; Second Lieutenant—Albert Ackerson, and Color Bearer—Edward Havens.

ATHLETICS AT HARVARD.

Boating, Baseball, Football, and Track Work All Under Way.

CAMBRIDGE, March 19.—The close of the week finds all the class crews at the training tables. As the final make-ups of the crews will not be determined upon for nearly two weeks, the competition for places among those men still retained in the various class squads, is spirited.

The entire 'Varsity baseball squad practiced on Holmes Field Monday for the first time. The diamond is in excellent condition for this time of the year, and the candidates' work is most encouraging. The daily practice consists now of fielding and batting practice, followed by five and seven inning practice games between picked teams and between the 'Varsity and college nines.

Sixteen men responded to Capt. Dibblee's call for football candidates Tuesday, and spring practice was begun on Soldiers' Field. The men were out for a few minutes only, the work consisting of falling on the ball and starting, followed by a short run. Capt. Dibblee and Cochrane coached the men. Head Coach Forbes also was on the field. As most of the regular football men are out for their class crews and the 'Varsity baseball team, the Spring practice, as usual, will be confined almost entirely to developing new material.

After a two weeks' rest following the indoor work, the candidates for the Mott Haven team began their regular Spring training on Holmes Field Tuesday. As the weather is still chilly and the track is soft, the men will do no speed work for a week or so. This is the earliest in the season the team ever has been on the track. The 'Varsity games will be held April 30, and the class games, May 5. The biennial meet will not be held this year.

THE COLONELS IN TRAINING.

Louisville Players Taking a Course of Spring Water.

LOUISVILLE, March 19.—The members of the Louisville Baseball Club to-day went to West Baden Springs preparatory to the Spring training. A week will be spent there devoted to light exercise, but more particularly to drinking the water of the springs. Upon returning to the home grounds active practice will begin, every pleasant day being utilized except between April 3 and 8, which period will be devoted to exhibition games with the Milwaukee and Indianapolis teams.

There are twenty-four men in the team this year, six of whom are to be released. Five pitchers and two catchers will be retained. Dexter is an infield possibility if Clingman does not hit hard enough, while Wagner may also be brought to the infield if Smith falls down. Carey is sure of first and Ritchey of short. Clarke and Hoy are also outfield fixtures. The right field aspirants are Dillard, Stafford, Nance, Wagner, and Josh Clarke, the latter a younger brother of the manager, who says he takes his hat off to him as a player.

All the players have signed save Newton, Mahaffy, and Fuller. All want almost the league limit of salary. Fuller probably will come around all right. Nearly all the men appear to be in good shape, and few are over weight. Some of them have been on the ground several weeks, while many others have kept up indoor training all Winter.

CHAT FOR THE SPORTSMEN

The Greater New York Bowling Club's Team Has Met with Great Success on Its Tour.

THE K. A. C. REVOLVER SHOOT

Intercollegiate Athletes Will Probably Hold This Year's Games on Berkeley Oval—Cricket League Schedule—Effort to Revive the Tug-of-War.

The tour of the Greater New York Bowling Club, which began last month, has been a decided success thus far. During the past two weeks the bowlers have visited and played games in all the principal cities in the West, winning a large majority of the games in each city. Reports from several cities say that the appearance of what is indisputably the best team of bowlers in the world has boomed the game in the West, and hereafter bowling, as a Winter sport, will be regarded just as important as the National game of baseball in Summer. Since the team left here, the last week in February, it has played games in fourteen different cities, and will end its trip on Wednesday with a series of games in Providence. To-morrow and Tuesday games will be played in Boston, where, it is expected, it will have to contend with the best team of bowlers since its visit to Buffalo.

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The Australasian athletic team which was expected to visit this country this year has abandoned the trip owing to lack of support at home. James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, received a letter a few days ago from a prominent athletic magnate in Australia, who was to conduct the trip, stating that the trip had been abandoned for the present. He intends to get together enough money to visit England and Paris in 1900, and will accept the invitation forwarded by the A. A. U. to visit this country on the return trip.

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The Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union has reinstated the basket ball team representing the Xavier Athletic Association, which was suspended for competing with unregistered teams. The Pennsylvania Wheelmen Basket Ball Team was also reinstated, as was George M. Trede of Trinity School of the Interscholastic Association, who was recently disqualified for competing unregistered. The following committee has been appointed to conduct the championship basket ball tournament: J. H. Sears, Chairman; Capt. W. A. Turpin, and C. E. Paterson.

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There is a diversity of opinion among the members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club competing in the revolver match, now in progress on the club ranges, regarding the method used in handicapping. Distance handicaps only are allowed, but some members have expressed themselves in favor of having points also involved in the handicaps. The method now used, however, has proved to be successful. The distances are ten, fifteen, and twenty yards, and as all targets, whether at ten or twenty yards, are identical in every particular, it gives the contestant who shoots from the ten-yard line a favorable opportunity to beat the scratch men. Several members who are shooting from the ten-yard line, and who are by no means experts, have made scores of 90, 91, and 92.

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This year's annual championship games of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association will probably again be held at Berkeley Oval. There has been some talk of engaging Manhattan Field, but owing to the many improvements made at the Oval it is said that the association will select that place. All the athletes at the various universities and colleges have been in training outdoors since the mild weather set in, and many surprises are said to be in store. From reports received from the University of Pennsylvania and Yale, it would seem that these two exponents of college athletics will fight it out for the championship when the time comes.

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The New York Athletic Club will hold its wrestling championship in the new clubhouse on April 13 and 14. Instructor Leonard now has a class of 107 members, the very best of whom will take part in the competition. There will be bouts in four classes—featherweight, lightweight, middleweight, and heavyweight.

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At the schedule meeting of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, held on Thursday, the following dates were arranged for the coming season: May 21, New Jersey Athletic Club, Team A, vs. New Jersey Athletic Club, Team B, at Bayonne; May 28, Roseville vs. New York, at Roseville; Staten Island Cricket Club vs. New Jersey Athletic Club, Team B, at Staten Island; June 4, Manhattan vs. New York, at Prospect Park; New Jersey Athletic Club, Team A, vs. Staten Island Cricket Club, at Bayonne; June 11, Staten Island Cricket Club vs. Manhattan, at Staten Island; Roseville vs. New Jersey Athletic Club, Team A, at Roseville; June 18, New Jersey Athletic Club, Team B, vs. Manhattan, at Bayonne; New Jersey, Team B, vs. New York, at Bayonne; June 25, Staten Island Cricket Club vs. New York, at Staten Island; Roseville vs. New Jersey Athletic Club, Team B, at Roseville; July 2, Manhattan vs. New York at Prospect Park; New Jersey Athletic Club, Team A, vs. New Jersey Athletic Club, Team B, at Bayonne; July 9, Staten Island vs. Roseville, at Staten Island; Manhattan vs. New Jersey Athletic Club, Team B, at Prospect Park; July 16, Roseville vs. Manhattan, at Roseville; July 23, Roseville vs. New York, at Roseville; Staten Island vs. New Jersey Athletic Club, Team A, at Staten Island; July 30, New Jersey Athletic Club, Team B, vs. Roseville, at Bayonne; New Jersey Athletic Club, Team B, vs. New York, at Bayonne; Manhattan vs. Staten Island, at Prospect Park; Aug. 6, Manhattan vs. New Jersey Athletic Club, Team B, at Prospect Park; Aug. 13, New Jersey Athletic Club, Team B, vs. Staten Island, at Staten Island; Aug. 20, Staten Island vs. New York, at Staten Island; Manhattan vs. Roseville, at Prospect Park; Aug. 27, New Jersey Athletic Club, Team B, vs. New York, at Bayonne; New Jersey Athletic Club, Team A, vs. Manhattan, at Bayonne; Roseville vs. Staten Island, at Roseville; Sept. 10, New Jersey Athletic Club, Team A, vs. New York, at Bayonne; New Jersey Athletic Club, Team B, vs. Roseville, at Bayonne.

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J. Byron Stark is now the undisputed amateur champion billiardist of the Metropolitan District. He clinched the title when he defeated some of the best amateur players in the country in the recent tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. In the Daly tournament he had to concede big handicaps to such experts as Poggenberg, Barnard, and Kenney, but won out after a close struggle.

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At the annual indoor meeting of the Fourth Regiment Athletic Association, to be held in Jersey City on March 28, an effort will be made to revive the tug-of-war event, which until about three years ago was popular at athletic meetings. It will be open to teams of four, whose aggregate weight must not be over 700 pounds. An interesting athletic programme is also down for decision.

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The various committees appointed to arrange for the National Schuetzenbund festival, to be held at Glendale, Long Island, in July, are making progress, and report that the festival will eclipse that of 1895, which was also held at Glendale and was attended by every crack shot in the country. A number of foreign experts are expected, as they are anxious to retrieve honors lost last year, when Gus Zimmerman went abroad and made a clean sweep of all championships. The prizes will be valuable this year, and the Prize Committee reports that it has received $1,000 from a local firm to be divided into ten prizes on the target of honor.

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The tenth anniversary of the Rockaway Point Rod and Gun Club will be celebrated at the clubhouse at Rockaway Park to-morrow. An excellent programme of live and clay bird events has been arranged, and a feature of the day will be a team match with the Hudson Gun Club. This will be the third meeting between the two clubs, each having scored a victory.

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Unless Yale decides to meet Columbia or New York University in football this Fall, it is likely that local enthusiasts will have to travel to New Haven to get a view of the Yale eleven. The football managers at Yale have decided to play no more games in this city. The game with the Carlisle Indians, which is scheduled for Oct. 22, will be played at Yale Field.

CURRENT BASEBALL NEWS.

When Charles H. Ebbets secured control of the Brooklyn Baseball Club he announced his intention of securing other grounds, and now that he has carried out this intention nearly every patron of the game in Brooklyn is happy. There are a few "rooters" who were opposed to the change, and they were all residents of the Eastern Park district. When the President heralded his intention to move these few immediately drew up a petition against it, but Mr. Ebbets wisely considered the majority, who are all residents of the lower part of the city. President Ebbets is not alone responsible for the present condition of affairs, for without the timely help of President A. Johnson of the Nassau Railroad and President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad he could not have made the admirable change. These gentlemen came forward with an offer to erect a baseball park if the club consented to locate on the grounds owned by the Litchfield estate, bounded by First and Third Streets and Third and Fourth Avenues. President Ebbets, after his purchase of the majority of the stock, was not in a financial condition to expend the $25,000 which was necessary to place the old grounds in condition, and he wisely accepted the offer of the railroad magnates. The latter will be recompensed by receiving the bulk of the traffic to and from the grounds.

There is not another plot of ground in Brooklyn that is so admirably located for a baseball park, and it will mean a great increase in attendance. A ten years' lease has been secured, with an option of a renewal at the expiration of that time. The work of placing the grounds in condition will be begun this week, and if necessary the work will continue day and night in order to have everything in shape by April 20, when the opening game will be played with Philadelphia. The new grounds are adjacent to the old Washington Park. They can be reached in eighteen minutes from this side of the bridge, and are easily accessible from any part of Brooklyn. The stands will have a seating capacity of 12,000. The grand stand will be on the single tier plan, with a truss roof. This stand will be located on the corner of Fourth Avenue and Third Street. It will have a seating capacity of 6,000, including sixty boxes arranged in the front of the stand, seating eight persons each. The fifty-cent open stand will be in left field, and the twenty-five-cent stand will be located in right field. The main entrance to the grounds will be at Fourth Avenue and Third Street. Other entrances will be at Third Street and Third Avenue. The grounds are 655 feet from Third to Fourth Avenues, and 450 feet from First to Third Street.

In speaking of the change President Ebbets and F. A. Abell said that it meant prosperity to the club after eight years of distress. "A great deal of money was lost at Eastern Park," they said, "and even now the club is in debt, but this will soon be wiped out, as the club will prosper in its new ground. We have also greatly strengthened our team, and the players will be anxious to make a good start on the new grounds."

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The New York and Brooklyn players have now been at practice nearly one week, and from reports received some excellent results have been already attained. At Lakewood Manager Joyce has had the men out for practice twice a day, and is much pleased with their condition. They are pretty well limbered up, and go about their work cheerfully. The new pitchers, Sperlein and Burns, are being critically watched. Up to the present time Sperlein has made the best impression with the Giants' manager. He has an easy and graceful delivery, and has plenty of speed. Burns has also shown himself to be a good pitcher, and if they develop into good men the New Yorks' pitching department will be invincible.

Rusie, Meekin, Doheny, and Seymour are all tried men, and from the manner in which they began work at Lakewood it seems as though they were not idle during the Winter months. Doheny, who did very little work last year owing to illness, promises to accomplish great things this season, and Seymour, who would rather play ball than eat, has shown a wonderful improvement since last year. The Albany lad admits that he became demoralized at times last year, but that he has all his nerve with him this year, and will keep some of the hard hitters guessing. Hartman, who was secured to strengthen the team where it was palpably weak last year, has shown wonderful form since he arrived at Lakewood. He has shown up particularly well in batting, and if Joyce will develop into a good first baseman, the Giants will start the season with one of the best teams in the circuit.

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Reports from Allaire, N. J., where the Brooklyns are being boiled out, are also very promising. The appearance of Hallman and Tucker has inspired fresh energy in the men, and they throw and bat the ball as though the season was half advanced. Ed Stein, who did very little work last season because he was not in condition, has surprised his clubmates since their arrival at the New Jersey resort. The secret of Stein's good work so early in the season lies in the fact that he has trained indoors during the Winter months. Stein and the recent management were not on friendly terms, and he was not allowed to work during the latter part of last season. President Ebbets, however, is still of the opinion that Stein is capable of pitching a good game, and will give the Brooklyn man every opportunity to show his ability.

The question as to who will play regularly at short stop is still undecided. There are three men now trying for that position, including George Smith, who played so poorly last year; Sheckard and Yueger. Unless Smith shows up well in practice he will be deposed. Tom Tucker will play first base and Hallman will be stationed at second. Shindle, being the only available third baseman, will remain at that position. The outfield will comprise Anderson in left, Griffin in centre, and Jones in right.

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The Washington Club is having considerable trouble in getting First Baseman Doyle to sign a contract. The club has offered him the same money he received from the Baltimore Club, but Doyle wants more pay. It is not probable that he will get the increase he demands, and J. Earle Wagner, President of the Washington Club, says that if Doyle don't report on April 15 he will not play ball in Washington or in any other city. Doyle has expressed an intention of retiring, but this is thought to be a bluff, and the other players expect to see him in uniform on April 15.

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It has been learned that the cause of Kelley, Clarke, Keeler, Jennings, Corbett, and Bowerman refusing to practice with the Baltimores is that these players are opposed to going to Macon, Ga. These six players have gone on a strike, and it is also rumored that they have not yet signed a contract for this year, but are holding out for more money.

A report comes from Macon, Ga., where the majority of the team are at practice, that Manager Hanlon has offered to exchange Kelley for Griffin and Jones of the Brooklyn Club. It can safely be said, however, that Manager Barnie of the Brooklyn Club will absolutely refuse to arrange such a deal. Griffin has few equals as a centrefielder, and Jones in another year will be as good as Kelley.

SCHOOLMASTERS TO MEET.

Two Discussions Arranged for the Hudson River Club.

ALBANY, March 15.—The fourth meeting of the Hudson River Schoolmasters' Club will be held in this city March 25 and 26. On the evening of the first day a reception and banquet will be held in the Kenmore Hotel, President J. M. Taylor of Vassar College being the guest of the evening. The business session will begin at 9:30 o'clock the following morning in the chapel of the Albany Academy, opening with a discussion on:

"Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York be urged to encourage the introduction of the study of Latin or some other foreign language in the eighth and ninth year grades."

Following this discussion will be another upon the proposition:

"Resolved, That the grammar school curriculum should be enriched, but that great care is necessary in making experiments in this direction on a large scale."

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

Caton, the Young American Reinsman, Has Driven Most of the Russian Trotting Cracks.

THE QUEENS COUNTY SHOW

Col. Nelson Bred for a Hunter, and Discovered that He Had Raised a Trotter Instead—Allwyn Is a Speedy One.

Tod Sloane's great success as a jockey in England has been equaled by the young American driver, Frank Caton, who has been driving trotters in Russia for the last year and a half. Young Caton is the idol of the racegoing public in St. Petersburg and Moscow, in which cities most of his driving is done. There are two race days a week in either one or the other of those cities throughout the year, and for nearly a year Caton has won about half the races on each day's programme. With the horse in his charge he has been breaking the Russian records for all distances from a mile to two miles and a half, until now he holds the honor of having driven about all the Russian record-holders to their marks. The fast mare Muta Wilkes, 2:11, that was recently sent to Russia from this country, started against Monette, 2:14¼, recently, and Monette, driven by Caton, came off victorious. The young American now has the best stable in Russia, and it will be further strengthened by the addition of the good stallion Baron Rogers, 2:09¼, the fastest trotter ever sent to the country of the Czar. With this good son of Baron Wilkes Caton will probably hang up a new set of records for the Russians to beat, and also win a lot of the big purses for the free-for-all cyclers. Caton is a thrifty young man, and is said to be saving a large part of his salary to bring back to America with him.

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The second annual horse show of the Horse Show Association of Queens County will be held this year on May 12, 13, and 14 on the grounds of the Queens County Agricultural Association at Mineola, L. I. As was the case last year, the Board of Directors has decided that the profits of the show shall be appropriated to the benefit of the Nassau Hospital, at Mineola. In addition to the usual horse show features, it is proposed to have gymkhana games, pony races, and other exhibitions, which, with a promised increase in the number of entries, should make the show even more interesting than the one held last year. The officers of the association are Williams C. Whitney, President; E. D. Morgan, First Vice President; H. L. Herbert, Second Vice President; Charles R. Hone, Treasurer, and Samuel Willets, Secretary.

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Whenever Rubicon won a big bet last year for "Pittsburg Phil," the plunger, he never failed to give a substantial present to George P. Bowen, one of the bright young men in his stable. Rubicon's legs were so tender at the opening of the season that it was doubtful whether or not he would be able to race. Young Bowen, however, spent many nights rubbing the horse, until finally he got him into racing condition. With the presents he received and the generous sums he won on his favorite, the young man purchased the two good-looking yearlings Ellen B., a sister to Manassas, and Jack Henry, by Linden-Belle Air. The youngsters have developed well, and have shown some speed, their owner recently refusing $7,000 for the pair.

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A rather extraordinary story comes from Morrelton Farm, near Philadelphia. It appears that Col. Nelson, a New York man, bred a trotting mare to imp. Potentate, with the object of breeding a hunter. Recently the half-bred youngster was turned out with a number of young trotters, and to the surprise of the on-lookers, outrotted them all, showing speed of a very high order. The colt's dam was by a well-bred trotting sire, out of a mare nearly or quite thoroughbred, and to be just one-eighth trotting bred and then able to show high-class trotting speed is something far out of the common for any colt. Col. Nelson says he will make a hunter of the colt, trotting speed or no trotting speed.

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Allwyn, by Wilton, owned at Grand View Farm, Circleville, Ohio, is reported to be one of the coming sensational three-year-old trotters. The filly is rather peculiarly bred, being by Wilton, 2:19¼, out of Volga, dam of Koaline, 2:16, by Sobal, an imported Russian Orloff trotting stallion. Volga's dam was Lilly, by George M. Patchen. The Orloff breed of horses is the most famous in

GAMBLING AT HIGH NOON

The Opening of the Day's Work in the Monte Carlo Casino.

SCENES AROUND THE TABLES

Everybody Polite and in Fashionable Attire—The Most Complete Reading Room in All Europe—How the Gold Changes Owners.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 21.—The public parts of the Monte Carlo Casino are the gambling rooms, the theatre, and the library and readings rooms; and in the basement they keep the firemen, the police offices, and other branches of the management. Some of the managers have evidently been in America, for one of the basement rooms is a place where visitors can wash with real soap, use the finest of towels, and have their boots blacked. Whether any charge is made for the soap and towels I can hardly say; it becomes such a habit over here to give somebody a few centimes at every turn that my payment in this case may have been official or otherwise. I know, however, that the price for blacking boots is 2 cents. That is the standard price all over Europe, as far as I have seen, except in some small secluded places, where it is 1 cent. To charge a European more than 2 cents for blacking his boots is to invite a choleric dissertation on extortion and extravagance. An increase in the price of flour would make less disturbance than a rise in the bootblack rate. The Londoner pays 40 cents a pound for his beef as a matter of course, but he has heard that we pay 10 cents for blacking boots, in America, and he wonders how he can stand living at such high pressure.

It is enough to say of the building, as a building, that it is very large and handsome, and cost a great deal of other people's money. There are few finer buildings in the South of Europe, and none with more complete or more modern appointments. The theatre alone cost $400,000, and that will answer for a gauge without going deeper into arithmetic. The building was begun in 1862; and as the business is a profitable one additions and improvements have been made nearly every year since. It is open every day in the year, the gambling tables being in operation every day from 12 o'clock noon till 12 o'clock midnight. In the Winter there are concerts at 2:30 and 8:30 daily, and occasionally balls are given, a false floor being fitted over the theatre seats to convert it into a ballroom. Of course the atmosphere of the place, within and without, is all that can be desired. Everybody is handsomely dressed, polite, accommodating. There is no crowding, no undue haste anywhere. The man who mounts the steps by your side may be a Grand Duke or a Prince or a tailor's apprentice on a holiday, but whatever he is his manners are good. French is the prevailing language; but if you speak English more fluently than French (which is barely possible) nearly any of the attendants will answer your questions in English; and they are equally ready with German, Italian, Spanish, and most of the languages of Europe.

Applying for a Ticket.

"You has to apply in persing fer de ticket, Sah," my ebony Kentuckian told me when I proposed to send him over for my admission ticket. "But it ain't no trouble 'tall, Sah. All you has to do is to walk in de do', an' dey'll spot you in a minute an' put you on de right track. Dey has won'ful sharp eyes, Sah."

All this proved true. It was about 11:30 in the morning when I first went into the Casino; and though many other people were entering at the same moment the attendants paid no attention to them, but "spotted" me on the instant for a new-comer and an Anglo-Saxon.

"You wish a ticket for the salons, Sir?" a uniformed guard asked very politely, stepping up to me and speaking good English. "Just give your name and address to that gentleman in the office and you will have it in a moment, Sir."

He pointed down a corridor leading to the left, parallel with the front of the building, to an office where two or three men sat behind a long desk, and I went there and found six or eight people of both sexes on the same errand. When my turn came I handed my card to the man in charge (not a newspaper card, you may be sure, for they are suspicious of newspaper writers here,) and he looked at it and asked:

"You have a temporary residence in Monte Carlo, Mr. Drysdale?"

"The Hôtel de Paris," I told him.

That was all. He entered my name and address in his big book, and filled out and handed me a square brown ticket that looked like some foreign postal cards. Here is a fac simile of the admission ticket:

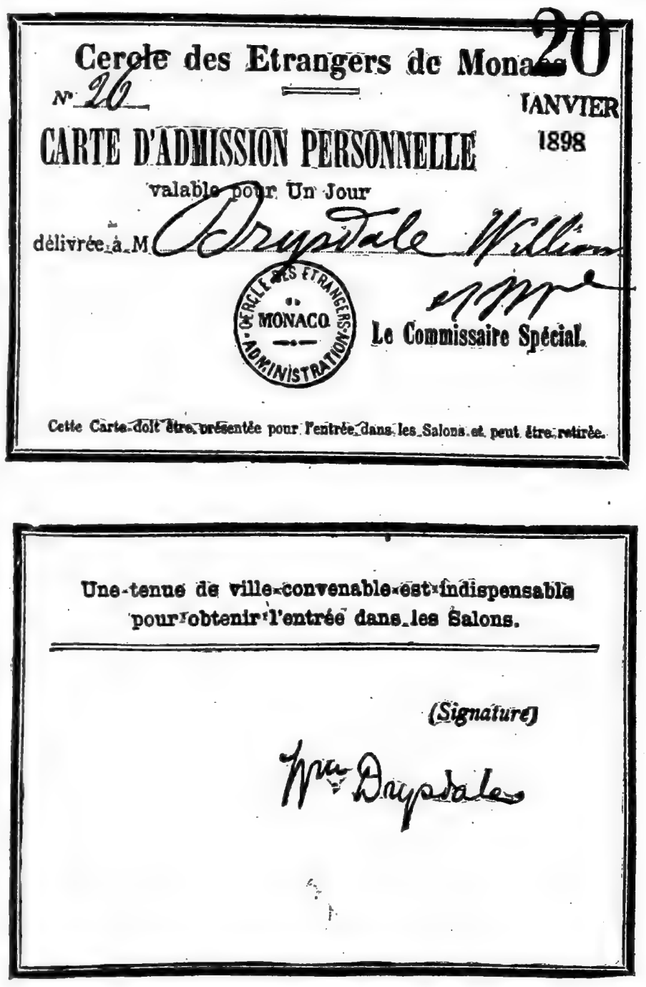

Une tenue de ville convenable est indispensable pour obtenir l'entrée dans les Salons.

(Signature)

Wm Drysdale

With this passport to all public parts of the house, which entitled me to lose as much money as I liked at the tables, I went back to the main hall, and was promptly approached by another attendant, who said that I could leave my overcoat and cane in the coatroom if I wished, as it was not allowed to take either canes or umbrellas into the salons. Everything is made easy for the visitors, however, and I found the coatroom on one side of the entrance hall, where another smiling attendant gave me brass checks for the articles deposited. Going on to the end of the hall I found a very large and beautiful inner hall or room, which is called the Atrium, and which serves as a lobby both for the gambling salons and for the theatre. This fine room must be nearly fifty feet by a hundred, with mosaic floor of colored marbles, ceiling thirty or forty feet high, and some good paintings on the walls, one being a view of Monte Carlo as seen from the Mentone Road, and another a characteristic scene entitled "Olive Harvest at Cape Martin." There are luxurious couches around the walls, and as smoking is allowed here it serves as the general lounging place of the building, with abundance of light filtered through stained glass in the roof. Directly opposite the entrance are the doors leading to the theatre; and to the left are the far more interesting doors leading to the gambling rooms. Though it was not yet 12 o'clock noon, and the entrances to the gaming salons were still locked, they were guarded already by a squad of uniformed men, four at each door. And the great Atrium was well dotted with people, some moving about, others lounging on the soft couches. More were constantly entering, and a visitor who knew nothing about the hours kept in the place would have seen readily that something was about to happen.

The Library and Reading Room.

The pleasures of waiting among a lot of people of both sexes and all ages but extreme youth (no one under twenty-one years old is admitted to the gambling rooms) from many countries and talking in many languages, but principally in French, were not strong enough to keep me, and I returned through the front hall and ascended the long staircase on the left that goes up to the door of the library and reading rooms. If you picture to yourself a broad easy stairway running straight and direct from the ground floor to the fourth story of your house, you will have some idea of the formidable length of this one. The immensely high ceilings of the building drive one to this labor in ascending to the upper floors. There is an elevator somewhere about the place, I believe, but I have not happened upon it, and distances in the Casino are too great to encourage exploring expeditions. The stairs are covered with handsome red carpet so thick that there is no sound of footsteps; and double doors at the top shut out every noise from the reading rooms. Here is no guard; if you are allowed to enter the building you have undisturbed access to the library and all its books, to its files of newspapers from all over the world, and to the comfortable writing tables well supplied with the best of paper and envelopes bearing the impressed trade mark of the Monte Carlo Casino. It is not perhaps exactly the stationery that one would choose to write to his Bible class upon; but if you have some friend whom you would impress with the gay old time you are having in Europe nothing could answer the purpose better. And indeed they would be capital sheets upon which to write to one's banker, requesting a new loan; the heading would tell a story of urgent need more effectively than pages of written explanation.

Turning with great reluctance away from the wonderful view from the library windows—an entrancing view of the promontory of Monaco and its castle, of the blue sea, of the White Mountains, of the Casino grounds and fountains and statues, I found a better assortment of foreign newspapers than I had seen anywhere else in Europe, including a large number of illustrated friends from New York that I had not seen before for many a day. Some of them were of such recent date that they were not more than a fortnight old, which was from one to two weeks better than what I have lately been used to in Marseilles. Postal guides will tell you differently, but I can tell you from experience that the time for a letter from New York to Marseilles is twelve to fourteen days, and for a newspaper anything under a month. And as to cablegrams in Paris, if one is sent you from New York on the first of the month you may begin to look for it about the 3d.

Within the Gambling Salons.

In this quiet pleasant place the moments passed so quickly that when I looked up from the papers the hands of the big clock pointed to a quarter past 12—time for me to be at my post of observation in the gambling rooms. Going down to the Atrium again, I found that room totally deserted, save for the guards at the doors. The people who had been in it before clearly had been waiting only for the gambling to begin, and had pressed in the moment the doors were opened, eager to lose no valuable time. The green baize doors swung aside, and I was in the greatest gambling house in the world and the finest, as I have every reason to believe, though that I have to take on hearsay. I was prepared to be surprised, and should have been surprised if I had not been; but the size and elegance of the rooms were more than I had anticipated. More than that was the surprise of seeing the entire place in full operation at twenty minutes after noon, people crowding in tiers three or four deep around every table, roulette wheels spinning, the green cloths glittering with heaps of gold and silver coins, and crisp French bank notes fluttering like dry leaves in an Autumn wind. At that hour gamblers are supposed to be just rubbing their eyes and ringing for coffee or cocktails, but there they were, hard at work the minute the rooms were opened for business.

There are three of the gambling rooms, each as large and high as a church, and much grander than most churches; three rooms that are practically one, as they are connected with doorways so high and broad that when you enter the first salon you see what is passing in them all, though the people in the last one look like pigmies, so great is the distance, and their voices are unheard. At least they would be unheard if the players spoke; but there is deep silence generally at the tables, so busy are the faithful at their devotions. The decorations are so fine, in floors, walls, and ceiling, the long rows of chandeliers so bright, the hangings so rich, that you hardly notice the utter absence of furniture in them all, beyond the tables, the chairs around the tables, and the cushioned seats around the walls. In the first room two roulette tables were in operation in the centre of the floor, and two more, not in use, stood at one side. The spectators were all gathered about the tables, leaving what looked like some acres of unoccupied space in the great apartment. There were no officers or attendants in uniform, no visible obstacles to each visitor's going where he pleased and doing what he liked, though many of the apparent spectators were doubtless officers in ordinary clothes. Around each table fifteen or eighteen chairs were placed, with a higher one in the centre of one side for the operator. The chairs were filled with players, men and women, all looking as if they had plenty of money to spare, all well dressed, hardly any very young people, plenty of people old enough to know better, old dowagers well decorated with frescoes of paint and powder, young Dukes in immaculate linen and snowy ties, as if they had just come out of the hands of the valet; women of less than middle age, people who watched the play with anxious faces, people who carelessly threw on twenty-franc gold pieces and apparently forgot all about them; old chaps with dyed hair and mustaches who could tell you things that happened in 1820, b'gad, Sah; and everything went as smoothly as if the dapper man in evening clothes in the centre were a Sunday school teacher, and the class were drinking in facts about Moses and Ananias. And behind the seated players were two or three rows of players standing.

At the Roulette Table.

I know so little about the game of roulette that I ought to be able to describe it very nicely. There is a wheel in the centre of the table, a very shiny, aristocratic-looking wheel, divided into mysterious sections, set in the midst of a lot of little terraces like the sides of a stationary dry dock. And the table top is laid off in other sections of irregular sizes and shapes. The operator drops in a marble and gives the wheel a whirl, and while it is humming you lay your money on whatever part of the table you choose. No "chips" or counters are used here, as in most gambling houses; you play with the money itself. In this game you can bet as low as 5 francs at a time or as high as 6,000 francs. This is the "cheap" game of the place; but as you can make a new bet about once every two minutes it is possible to risk considerable money in the course of a busy day. Away goes the wheel, and whether you win or lose depends upon the section of the wheel in which the marble remains when it stops. It is no great secret that most roulette wheels are made with an inner mechanism that enables the operator to stop them at any point desired, and so control the winnings and losings. However, the wheel stops, and you find that you have lost, and the croupier draws in your money with a little wooden rake. He draws in all of the bank's winnings first, making an imposing pile of bullion after each whirl, and then rakes in each player's winnings separately. Suppose you have bet ten gold pieces and won. He draws them toward him, counts them, puts ten more of equal value with them, and pushes the whole over to you, and you are filled with joy. I should think that eight out of ten bets were won by the bank; but that in itself is no sign of unfair play, as many of the bets are so made that they win eight or sixteen to one if they win at all, and in these cases the player who loses fifteen times and wins the sixteenth comes out even.

At the roulette tables silver five-franc pieces and gold ten and twenty franc pieces are chiefly used, and every two or three minutes the tables are covered with a fresh lot. Some of the players accumulate piles of winnings, but the bank's pile grows with encouraging steadiness and rapidity. Sometimes a handful of gold is laid on one of the sections without counting. If it loses it is raked in, still uncounted; but if it wins the operator has to count it and return it with an equal amount added. Fearfully, frightfully tired those fellows must grow of whirling their wheels and counting other people's money all day long, handling thousands every day, but keeping only their little pittance of a few dollars a week. In the second, the middle, room, the scene was precisely the same, roulette wheels humming and clicking and players talking in whispers, if at all.

The Play of Trente et Quarante.

But in the third room I found the Trente et Quarante tables going, a game of which I know nothing at all save that it is played with cards, so I can describe only what I saw. The tables are divided into sections very much like the roulette tables, but the cards themselves were the first things to attract my attention. They are beautiful little cards of pure white, much smaller than the ordinary cards, daintily printed on one side, but plain white on the back, and with rounded corners. As everything depends upon their being unmarked, and as the white backs are easily stained, they are changed every few minutes. The dealer has before him a pile of these small cards about four inches high, composed evidently of five or six packs; and he shuffles them well and stands them in a corner made to receive them, so that they are prim and even, and looks inquiringly around the table for some player to cut them. Some one reaches over for that purpose, but he does not touch the cards. The dealer hands him a narrow strip of cardboard, which he inserts in the pile at whatever point he wishes to have them cut. Every eye around the table is fixed upon the cards—and some of the eyes have a 'you can't come any games on me' look. The dealer cuts the pile where the card is inserted and all is ready. Now the money goes up. No paltry five-franc bets here, for this is the strictly "business" game of Monte Carlo. The lowest stake received is 20 francs; the highest is 12,000 francs; each player can risk 12,000 francs every two or three minutes, if he desires. There is no silver on the table, and comparatively little gold. Notes are handier for large amounts, and the table is soon full of notes. The dealer slips off one card from the top of the pile and throws it face up upon the table; another, another, and another. Then comes the fifth card, which everybody watches eagerly, for that is the one that tells the story. I think it is the fifth; possibly it may be the sixth. Here is a neat little pile of notes at my end of the table, that has won (not mine, I am compelled to say.) They are crushed up together, and the croupier draws them in and counts them. One thousand, two, three, four, five, six crisp one-thousand-franc notes. The dealer does not turn pale, but counts out six more from his pile and hands them over to the winner. That is one bet out of perhaps twenty, and by no means the largest, but good enough for a noontime beginning. Now another shuffle, another cut, more notes on the table, and the whole thing is repeated. Time is money—for the bank.

The players are more interesting studies here than at the roulette tables, for their stakes are larger. But they can be studied to better advantage at night. This is only Monte Carlo at noon. I am curious to see this hive of industry under the glitter of the lamps.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

THE PROBLEMS OF POVERTY

Broad Plan Upon Which the University Settlement Work Is Progressing.

SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP STRONG

Enough Money Has Been Raised to Start a New Building, but More Is Needed for Completion.

At the present time almost every well-educated person recognizes the fact that day by day it becomes more urgent to find solutions for the many terrible problems of poverty. The day has gone by when serious-minded people soothed whatever heartache the spectacle of poverty may have caused them by the reflection that only the wicked or lazy were poor. Nor do many people believe that a generous distribution of alms, tracts, love, and education, "suited to their station in life," is enough in itself to cure any very serious trouble. It is at last quite generally realized that only by watching and studying the great machine of society can a way be found to make it run somewhat more smoothly than it does at present.

The University Settlement is the only institution we know of whose chief object is the study of this subject, at the point where the friction and waste of the machine are greatest. Although, as we have said, this study is its chief object, the settlement as an educational, social, religious—in the broadest sense—and charitable centre for the neighborhood, does an almost equally important work. Let us review briefly the various fields of the settlements' usefulness.

The University Settlement Society (we speak particularly concerning the one of New York) consists of a number of people, more or less well off, who give money and more or less attention to the work hereafter to be described. Regular officers and a council transact the business relating to the society. The first step taken is in choosing a building in a quarter of the town where conditions are especially favorable for study and investigation. A head worker, who must be a university graduate, and a trained sociologist and economist, is then chosen to live in this building and to direct the work which is to be done in the neighborhood. Next to the head worker in importance are the residents, all of whom are college graduates, willing to live at the settlement, and give a large part of their time to the work mapped out for them by their superior. The work of the head worker and of the residents may be roughly classified as outdoor, for it consists chiefly in gathering facts concerning such matters as sweatshops, labor troubles, political influences, &c. Next below the residents are the day workers, men and women, who come to the settlement on regular days, and who do the work which in general might be called indoor, consisting as it does of teaching classes, managing the penny bank, the library, clubs, &c.

The Settlements' Report.

Nearly two years ago the College Settlements' Association published a report on some seventeen questions, (and their answers,) which were sent by the present residents to past residents, who were about forty in number. The report is most interesting, for it shows how much is to be learned that can only be learned in settlement life. Of the seventeen questions and their answers, the following three are the most suggestive:

"Are you on the whole satisfied with the conditions of the wage-earning population which is not suffering acute distress?" The calm, convinced answer to this was "No." There was only one affirmative. "Has the experience gained in the settlement been put to use at home?" Here a large majority answered, "Yes." "Did your attitude toward social and industrial questions undergo any changes during your settlement residence?" The majority answered, "Yes." All admitted a broadening of understanding and interest and a deepening of sympathy. All wrote with awe of the bigness and complexity of the problem. If settlement life shatters one's happy faith in a few simple "soothing syrup" remedies for social ills, it does a no less important work on the other hand in eradicating a violent and fanatical hatred of the rich and a longing for another French Revolution.

Although the residents have, as a matter of course, the best opportunities for broad sociological studies in the settlement, the day workers, too, can learn much, the amount that they acquire depending on the quality of their imaginations and the depth of their sympathy. As a college of sociology, therefore, the University Settlement can amply justify its existence, but, as stated above, it has other fields of usefulness. A settlement becomes the educational and social centre of the locality. It supports classes in everything, from city history to cooking. In the clubs the children learn the principles of honest and intelligent self-government, among many other important things.

Dancing classes and sociables bring the young men and women together for the companionship which they can enjoy more safely in the settlement than on the street corners, or at the frequent Tenth Ward balls which are almost their only other social gathering places.

Friendship in Charity.

Although no generally recognized attempt at "charity" is made by the Settlement, nevertheless it is often possible there to give aid of this character and in the safest way. The evils of indiscriminate giving are too well known to need discussion here, and the necessary but expensive red tape of organized charity is an objection to this form of giving assistance. Indeed, the only ideal condition under which charity can be dispensed is when it is given as from a friend to a friend. This spirit of friendship is remarkably strong in the University Settlement. The people of the neighborhood know that the workers have a deeper purpose than merely to give them a moment of entertainment now and again. The fact of the difference in opportunity for rich and poor is frankly and mutually recognized and mutually deplored. On the common ground of eagerness to learn from one another, and of a desire for a permanent improvement in the conditions of the working people, all smaller differences in thinking and behaving are forgotten. Mutual admiration for the chief things—character and intelligence—makes a real friendship possible between people of widely different positions in life, and when such a friendship is established to give out of the abundance of one's material possessions is only to strengthen the bonds of affection.

In the minds of many people there is a prejudice against the University Settlement on the ground that it is non-religious and non-Christian. Some people even believe that it is anti-religious and anti-Christian. This is not the truth. Dr. Lyman Abbott in a recent sermon said that Christianity is simply love. If this be so, there is no better place in New York in which to practice Christianity than the University Settlement.

It would be out of place here to enter into a discussion in regard to the honesty of using an establishment which is without the warning name of "mission" for the purpose of converting the children of unsuspecting Hebrew parents to a belief in the divinity of Christ; nor can we discuss here the need of such conversion for these people or the success of such conversions when they have taken place. The Christianity which Dr. Abbott called love is influencing the people in the neighborhood every day. The children are taught a respectful admiration for Christ as a man and an example, and no believer in His divinity can cherish a mere unselfish wish to follow His example in loving and helping his fellowmen than do these young Hebrews.

Much Fortitude Needed.

Mortification of the flesh is no longer considered a necessary accompaniment to helping the poor, but if any one craves that sort of thing he will find that no monastery ever provided better means of doing penance than does the present building of the University Settlement. The quarters for the residents are so small that only two or three can be accommodated at all, and the discomforts and annoyances that these young men have to endure must quite seriously impair their efficiency. The ever-present danger of fire, too, is one of the conditions which do not make a Settlement residence as attractive as it might be to young men. The rooms for the club classes and library are too few in number, and are wholly unsuited for the purposes to which they are put.

Enough money has now been raised to start a new building, but a large sum is still necessary to bring it to completion. It would, indeed, be most unfortunate if the work of the settlement should have to be curtailed for another year in its present miserable quarters.

WINIFRED BUCK.

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THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.

We have yet to hear from Madrid or from any Spanish source the first intimation that a proposition for the purchase of Cuba would be entertained. All our information is to the effect that Spain will defend Cuba, but will never sell it.

This means that Spain would prefer to go to war, spend two hundred millions, get whipped, and lose Cuba without a peseta of recompense rather than consent to a peaceable and compensated transfer of title. It is said that her fine old pride would forbid bargaining. It is also said that dynastic reasons forbid it—the people in their rage would upset the throne. These things explain, but they by no means excuse. They certainly do not excuse the Ministry, who must be intelligent enough to see the rocks upon which they are driving. They know now just what they will know after it is all over—that the time has come when Spain must let Cuba go. Foresight was never easier or surer. Yet their policy appears to ignore the calamities they must plainly see.

Time even is working against them. A few years ago Cuba would have fetched several hundred millions. It is intimated that the most the "Republic of Cuba" will bond itself for now is one hundred millions. It might be willing to pay or promise to pay that sum rather than fight on for freedom. No doubt the shrinkage in the value of the island during the three years' struggle and WEYLER'S savagery would be properly reckoned in hundreds of millions. Yet the loss would be quickly recovered if peace were restored under an orderly and established government. Speculative values, however, ought not to be the guide in determining what the insurgents should pay, if the island could be bought. Their sufferings and their poverty entitle them to the consideration of a favored purchaser at present worth.

It seems to us that it would be an act of great friendliness for the disinterested powers of Europe to advise Spain to sell Cuba. The property will not be long in her possession. She has great need of a quick customer, and she would find one if the offer were made at once.

DANGEROUS IGNORANCE.

If the "Spanish statesman" interviewed in Vienna is the Spanish Minister to the Court of FRANCIS JOSEPH—as is supposed—his ignorance is significant and dangerous. Nor is it unlikely that he is the person interviewed, since much that he says agrees exactly with what was recently said by the Spanish Ambassador to Italy.

There is a great deal of "politics" in Spanish government, and the selection of partisans for places of importance is a practice which we cannot very well condemn without reserve, because we have ourselves indulged in it to so great an extent. But the most partisan of our appointees to foreign posts have generally been men keen enough to inform themselves on any subject of immediate interest sufficiently to avoid gross blunders, or else men who have at least known enough to keep silent on matters of which they were ignorant. Whether the representatives of Spain in Vienna and in Rome are politicians enjoying the rewards of their profession or not we cannot say, but that they should be so grossly misinformed as to a situation of the gravest peril to their own country bodes ill for that country. They do officially represent their Government, and it is only too probable that the "statesmen" at home, of the active and ruling class from whom these are taken, are as deeply sunk in error. If that be the case it is a great misfortune for Spain, and it makes the task of our own Government in dealing with her more difficult and delicate.

The Spanish statesman in Vienna is, for instance, confident that England has a strong interest in preventing the expulsion of the Spaniards from Cuba, "as there might arise at Washington an inclination to declare Canada's independence." The obvious answer to this, which the most modest attaché of the remotest American Legation would promptly make, is that if Spain had treated Cuba as England has treated Canada, Cuban independence would be so far established that its completion would not be dreamed of. The Canadians enjoy peace, order, and prosperity under laws of their own making. The allegiance they cheerfully acknowledge to the mother country secures for them the vigilant care of their interests in all relations with other countries. If the slight and wholly unburdensome tie which binds them to Great Britain were severed, nothing material would be changed in their domestic affairs. To the United States they would remain, as they now are, friendly neighbors, minding their own affairs as we mind ours, and maintaining across the long border between them and us a trade mutually profitable and tending constantly to expansion. Canada desires no other form or degree of independence, and the United States Government would not waste ink on a "declaration" that should give it to them. The situation of the Cubans is directly the reverse. Independence would give them what the Canadians enjoy and would give to Great Britain ultimately the markets that would follow order and justice and decent government in the island. The only interest Great Britain has in the Cuban question is in this direction.

Again, the Spanish statesman in Vienna is nursing the terrible delusion that in case of war with the United States Spain could "raise revolts in the American Southern States." He might as well trust to revolts in New York or in Oregon. On the 8th of this month the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee proposed to the House of Representatives an appropriation of $50,000,000, to be placed at the absolute discretion of the President, for National defense. There was not one vote against it. One of the Representatives of the "American Southern States" was Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER of Alabama, a man who at the close of the civil war, and not yet thirty, had fought his way in the Confederate Army to the rank of senior Major General of Cavalry. This is what he had to say for his people: "Twenty millions of brave and true hearts that dwell in the beautiful land south of yon river join me in the most earnest support of this resolution." The Spanish agent who sought to "raise revolts" in the South would live just long enough to make his purpose clear.

We repeat that it is most unfortunate for Spain, and is a matter for great regret for our own Government, that such mischievous delusions should be nursed by men of influence in Spanish affairs. It may cost us much trouble and Spain disaster to dispel them.

SUPPORT THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor has resolved to do some governing on his own hook. He rebelled against the Press Gag bill, and now he lets it be known that he will not sign the Ellsworth bill to make PLATT and CROKER Rapid Transit Commissioners.

This revolt against the bosses makes a new man of Gov. BLACK. He gains in public respect and grows in the public estimation by every fresh act of treason. For, to tell the truth, the small group of men who are trying to make him give effect to their evil designs are the most vicious set of political blacklegs that the State has seen in a generation. Indeed, we have never before seen two great bosses of opposite parties go into jobs of the first magnitude on joint account. The partnership of PLATT and CROKER in the job of getting rid of the present Rapid Transit Commissioners and taking the thirty-million-dollar enterprise into their own hands is new. Usually when one boss has been reckless enough to attempt so bold a foray the other boss has instantly turned the matter to party account, and has made political capital by exposing the job. The Platt-Croker alliance in support of the Ellsworth bill is in the highest degree significant of the motives of the two men. There are vast possibilities in that measure that they prize far above party victories. Politics are good in their way, but this is business.

So audacious a proposition could be made, of course, only in a community where the rough and savage half is in control. The manifest ability and intelligent labors of the present Rapid Transit Commission would cause any fully civilized citizen of New York to look upon its withdrawal from the public service as a calamity. Instead of seeking to put these Commissioners out, a City Government that represented the taxpayers of the city would beg them to remain. It is this that makes the Ellsworth bill such a flagrant defiance of the opinion of all decent men in the city. And when the power to appoint their successors is lodged in the hands of RICHARD CROKER, for that is the effect of the bill, a Republican Governor may well ask himself in amazement and alarm, What is this thing that Mr. PLATT is asking the Republican Legislature to do?

Gov. BLACK does well to stiffen his backbone and uplift his right hand against the Ellsworth bill. The job is too big, too black, too naked. The wretched creatures in the Legislature may not understand the damning political effect of complicity in this perfectly open deal with CROKER, but Gov. BLACK, with the Fall campaign in full view, sees it clearly.

The Governor should have prompt and generous support from this city. He does New York a service that is simply priceless and beyond all reward. The least we can do is to strengthen his hand and by the vigor of our general protest against the bill to help him to show that his judgment of its political consequences was right. The Chamber of Commerce meeting ought not to abate the energy of its proposed action because of the assurance from Albany that the bill is killed. It is the Governor that is going to kill it. Help him, arm him, and support him.

THE "FORWARD POLICY" IN INDIA.

It is not very often that a debate in a legislative body takes on the character of a discussion of experts. In our own Legislatures, State or National, scarcely any question could elicit a debate having that character. There was a time when the Senate of the United States was a body of the first authority upon any question of law, international or municipal. But that time has gone by, by reason in part of the diminution of the professional eminence of the lawyers in the Senate, and in still greater part by the increasing infusion of members who are not lawyers at all, but bosses or speculators.

And, of all legislative bodies, the British House of Lords is one of the last from which anybody would expect the authority which belongs to expert knowledge. Yet in fact the recent debate in that body on the "forward policy" in India has this character in a very eminent degree. It was opened by an elaborate exposition and defense of the policy by Lord ROBERTS of Kandahar, who is generally esteemed in England to be the foremost authority on the subject. There were, as one of the speakers remarked, five ex-Viceroys of India in the House when the debate took place, and of these five three actually took part in it—the Earl of NORTHBROOK, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, and the Marquis of RIPON. The debate was, in effect, a council of the most eminent and experienced Anglo-Indians. The one deduction which prevented it from being as instructive as it was authoritative was that the speakers took for granted, as was quite natural, an understanding of the geography and ethnology of India and of the circumstances of the British occupation, which not all of their hearers and comparatively few of their readers could reasonably be expected to possess.

As might have been expected, the differences developed in the debate were differences only in degree. All the speakers seemed to agree that it was necessary for Great Britain to control the main passes into Afghanistan, so as to be able to send troops through them in case of need. The dispute was only upon the question what was necessary to be done in order to accomplish this purpose. Upon this point Lord ROBERTS took up the extreme "forward" position that it was necessary for Great Britain to gain "political control" over what he called "the robber-haunted no man's land" which surrounds the passes and forms the frontier between India and Afghanistan. The alternative policy of paying no attention to the tribesmen until they compelled attention to themselves by outrages, and then limiting action to "punitive expeditions" which should withdraw when their immediate purpose was accomplished, he declared to be ineffectual.

It is evident that the political control might often involve a military occupation, and that the chance of such an occupation would involve an increase in the Indian garrison and consequently in the expense of the Indian Government. The financial aspect of the question he declined to go into because he did not think it his business, but he was clear that it would cost less to acquire permanent control over the highlands than "to allow matters to drift until we are obliged, in order to resist aggression in Afghanistan, hurriedly to mobilize a sufficient force to subdue the hostile tribes through whose country we should have to pass before we could reach those strategical positions which it is essential we should be able to occupy without delay."

The sharpest criticism of this position was that of Lord RIPON, who labored the financial point and declared that India could not stand the additional burden the forward policy would put upon her. But, upon the whole, the experts appeared to agree with Lord ROBERTS. What the debate makes clear is that the difference is not very great. The general principle, laid down by Lord SALISBURY at the beginning of the session, that it was "manifest destiny," as history had shown, for barbarous hill tribes ultimately to accept the civilization of the dwellers upon the plains below them was accepted by all the speakers. Great Britain can accelerate or retard that tendency, but in the long run it is sure to have its way. The dispute between the "forward policy" and the policy of sitting still cannot last for many years before it is settled by the progress of events.

GOOD ROADS.

The passage of the Higbie-Armstrong bill through the Assembly puts the enactment of the measure beyond doubt. The Governor will of course sign it, since it was suggested by him and embodies his personal views. His course in this matter has been creditable to himself and useful to the State.

All that a reasonable and moderate project for the improvement of the roads of the State needed to insure its enactment was information. That information could be secured only by discussion. When the measure had been brought fairly before the public the ultimate success of it was certain. It was made evident in the hearings as well as in the debates that a certain proportion of the farmers of New York are still so ill-informed as to be unwilling to bear a quarter of the expense of improving the roads which they daily use, the other three-quarters being met by the State, and three-quarters of these three-quarters by the inhabitants of cities. The inhabitants of cities have only an indirect interest, whereas the interest of the farmer is direct. In spite of this, and in spite also of the fact that no neighborhood which does not desire the improvement of its roads is obliged to submit to their improvement, the entire opposition to the bill has come from the rural communities.

It has not amounted to very much, for the bill passed the Assembly by nearly three to one and the Senate by more than four to one. And this in spite of the fact that it was so far from being made a party measure that the Republican leader in the Assembly voted and spoke against it. This freedom from "politics," we need scarcely say, is of the best augury for the honest and successful working of the measure.

The opposition means simply that a considerable number of the farmers of New York do not know what a good road is. If they did they would not continue to believe that a dirt road, made with a scraper, was "good enough." Nothing is good enough for traffic that becomes a bog for several months in the year. In every community in which good roads have been introduced they have been found to more than repay the expenditure upon them, and no farmer who has used them would think of going back to the old system, or want of system. A few sample miles of good road in every county would form an object lesson that would convert the community. Such an object lesson will be provided under the new law, and after that the cause of good roads will take care of itself.

ENGLISH IN COLLEGES.

The agitation to which our columns have borne witness upon the subject of teaching English in colleges is not likely to be carried on too eagerly or to last too long. It can only be overdone when it has resulted in the production of a college in which too much attention is paid to English. Nobody pretends that there is any such seat of learning now.

We published a very interesting and evidently expert letter a day or two ago, in which the writer took the view that Yale was defective in its teaching of English, for the reason that at Yale "the methods of an undergraduate course, but slightly enlarged, have dominated the entire instruction," and that "the true life of a university," which consists in "independent study, research, and special teaching," has been lacking. And then our correspondent goes on to enumerate the things which a Professor of English Literature ought to know, and makes a very formidable list.

This mode of discussion seems to us to betray what may be called the mandarin view of college teaching. It may also be the "university" view. But it seems to aim at the production of specialists rather than at the imparting of knowledge and skill, in a subject of general importance, without which no man can be called an educated man. English literature is such a subject. To know it in the light of Anglo-Saxon, mediaeval Latin, Celtic, and old French is doubtless an attainment very valuable for a specialist or a professor, and very proper for the aim of a post-graduate course of which the object is to train specialists. But it is not an urgent and general requirement. What is such a requirement is the need that every educated man shall love and understand and "possess" the masterpieces of his own language, and that he shall be able to express himself in speech or writing with clearness, with as much force as is in him, and, if grace be given to him, with grace. In this sense English is not a "fancy" subject, but of universal obligation. The most successful teacher of English is he who imparts this knowledge and this power to the largest proportion of his students. What his own preparation should be for his work is no doubt a question for "trained specialists." But it is not by the opinion of "trained specialists" that his work is to be judged and he himself to stand or fall, but by that of the educated public. If a Professor of English imparts to his pupils a love of English literature and teaches them to write English his usefulness is vindicated. If not, it does not help the matter that he knows "the science of English literature" and can teach it to an occasional specialist. That concerns the mandarin class; the other concerns the American people.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The movement of the Faculty of the Northwestern University against the members of the Sigma Chi Fraternity is only a new outbreak of a very old feeling of hostility. The charges of immorality brought against the members of the fraternity by the Faculty are thoroughly familiar. They have been urged against fraternities for years and years. It seems that no college professor ever was a member of a fraternity, or perhaps it would be more apt to say that no one who has ever been a fraternity man is permitted to become a member of a college Faculty. At any rate there never seems to be among the Faculties one person who can vouch for the respectability of college secret societies. Now it is a well-known fact that a large number of men of excellent standing in this country have been and still are members of college fraternities. This fact is presumptive evidence of the respectability of such organizations. But in spite of this thousands of persons who do not belong to fraternities have a sneaking notion that unhallowed orgies are performed in deadly secrecy in the chapter houses, and college Faculties by bringing charges of immorality against certain members serve to deepen this notion into a conviction. It seems that all this popular misconception might be very easily removed if the fraternities would cease to make their objects and purposes a part of their secrets. No one who is not a member of a fraternity has an idea what fraternities are for, and therefore suspects that they are for no good.

—It must be true that there is something about a ship utterly and hopelessly incomprehensible to a landsman. One would suppose that the newspaper correspondents at Key West, for instance, boarding ships every day, living among sailors, writing nothing but naval news, and being saturated with the atmosphere of the salt sea, would pick up some ideas as to the nature of the chief external features of a vessel. But no; they cannot do it. The Associated Press representative says: "Capt. SAMPSON received the correspondent on the poop of the splendid ship he commands." Now Capt. SAMPSON commands the Iowa, and that "splendid ship" has not any poop at all. The poop of a ship is a part of her aftermost structure, which is elevated above the principal deck. The Iowa, on the contrary, is higher in the middle than she is at the ends, owing to her central superstructure. But the poor landsman was all at sea.

—Persons who are superstitious and who have laughed at the formation of "Thirteen Clubs" will be forced to indulge in a little serious thought by an incident which occurred on Friday at Woodbury, N. J. The house of the club was blown up with dynamite, apparently placed under it for the purpose. Three members of the club were in the house at the time, and were hurled to a considerable distance, but escaped with a few bruises. The members of Thirteen Clubs have always derided the old superstition that death would follow the assembly of thirteen at a table. They have deliberately flown in the face of that belief, and terrible fates have been predicted for them by those who had more veneration than they for old saws. After this Woodbury incident there cannot be anything left for the prophets to do but to go in out of the rain. The safest possible place appears to be a Thirteen Club, for there one may be blown up with dynamite and escape with trifling hurts.

—The general public of this country will informally vote its hearty thanks to Senator PROCTOR for one passage of his statement about the condition of affairs in Cuba. Ever since the war of extermination was begun by the famous hero, VALERIANO WEYLER, the American people have been trying to find out the exact meaning of two words—"trocha" and "reconcentrado." We have had all sorts of vague ideas as to their signification, and in the main we have not been far from the truth. But we did not know whether we were right or wrong, and the famous correspondents of the sensational papers have never thought it worth while to tell us. Senator PROCTOR has most clearly defined the meaning of "trocha" and "reconcentrado." Any American who does not know now what these are is guilty of not reading reputable newspapers.

—Perhaps it is not unnatural that The Daily Chronicle of London should have taken the trouble to deny the wild assertion of MICHAEL DAVITT, member of Parliament for South Mayo, that the ruling classes in England are in sympathy with Spain and not with America, because The Daily Chronicle does not know that in this country any assertion of that distinguished blatherskite is at once discounted in the minds of all sensible persons by the fact that he made it.

PERSONAL.

—JOHN SHANAFT of New Brunswick, N. J., acquired the notoriety of having special telegraphic dispatches sent out in regard to his doings last week. One would naturally have supposed that Mr. SHANAFT had done something noteworthy. It appeared, however, that he had not done anything worse than to help himself to a locomotive. If people will leave their locomotives lying about loose, they must expect to have them carried off. It was lucky that it was only SHANAFT who happened along just at that time. There are men in Wall Street who would have taken the whole railroad. And they would not have been put in jail, as SHANAFT was, either.

—The injury of Cadet EDWIN D. BRICKER of West Point, through the running away of a horse which he was riding, is a matter worthy of note. Aside from the fact that a young man of high standing in the institution met with a serious accident, the occurrence becomes a matter for comment because it was of a rare kind. West Point cadets are not often thrown from their horses, for they are among the finest riders in the world.

—ANTHONY HOPE, the popular British novelist, has written a letter to The Critic indignantly denying the interviews in which his alleged opinions of this country were published on his return home. He frankly says that the Americans will probably not care what he says about them, but that he cares a good deal what they say about him, "since I have received from them infinite kindness and an appreciation too generous." The Critic very properly comments on the matter by saying that no well-informed American supposed that Mr. HOPE could have said any of the things attributed to him. Those who met him when he was here found him to be a wholesome, hearty, unaffected gentleman, with a frankly observant eye and a ready appreciation of all that was good in our life. It is a pity that a man whom other men would naturally call "a good fellow" should be misrepresented as acting the part of a churl. If Mr. HOPE saw things which he did not like in this country, he spoke of them while he was here. He did not wait till he had put the Atlantic between us and him.

—If the Marquis DE HOYOS is the author of the words published in the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna and attributed to him, what he does not know about America would fill several books. He declares that if the Philippines should revolt against Spain that country would stir up revolts against our Government among the Southern States. How much influence has Spain in Georgia or Alabama or South Carolina? It does not require much of a prophet to forefell what would happen to Spanish agents trying to incite sedition in the Southern States in the year of grace 1898. Lampposts and trees would soon blossom with human fruit. The Marquis DE HOYOS ought to subscribe to a few Southern newspapers and learn something about the loyalty of our people.

CURRENT NOTES.

The number of cases of typhoid fever in Philadelphia greatly decreased last week, and there were only seven deaths from the disease, ten less than in the preceding week.

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The Massachusetts Historical Society vainly strove to prevent the dispersion of the library of the late Charles Deane of Boston, wishing that—because of its valuable Americana—it should be preserved unbroken.

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Southern people generally refuse to be alarmed by the prediction of a Washington physician that yellow fever will return with hot weather. They say that their past experience shows that the fever does not come two years in immediate succession.

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The big gilded dome of the Massachusetts State House in Boston, which Dr. Holmes said was "a little above the common," is to be illuminated by 500 incandescent lights, in compliance with what seems to be an extremely popular desire at the Hub.

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A once popular excursion route seems to be giving indications of a partial revival—to the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. Next month a party of seventy-five Chicago teachers, including a dozen Principals and their wives, is to make a visit there.

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The Chicago boys in Dartmouth College—there are sixteen of them—have organized the Chicago Dartmouth Club, the especial object of which is to be the bringing of persuasive influences upon pupils in the Chicago schools who intend to take a college course to choose the New Hampshire institution.

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His associates of the Massachusetts Club of Boston complimented ex-Gov. William Claflin with a dinner on Saturday last in honor of the completion of his eightieth year. They had a little while previously extended a similar honor to ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell, another of their number, who was born in the same year as Mr. Claflin.

OUR FIRST AGGRESSIVE WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Great praises are due our Administration for the calm conduct of our affairs with Spain and for its coolly confronting the clamoring part of Congress and our people. But let the people be aware of the enormous risk which we run as a Nation. Let us look at it here in detail.

The war will be successful, no matter how many weeks, months, or years it may take. Is there anybody in this land who can for a moment doubt that? Cuba will then be free and independent, and, its inhabitants being of the same stock as are the South American republics and Mexico, will experience the same fate. Civil wars, internecine intrigues, dictators, &c., and the spirit of freedom and humanity removed further and further. But is not Mexico—it may be here interposed—flourishing and progressing? It is certainly, but it owes that to the accident of possessing in Diaz a most able and estimable ruler. Remove him and it will relapse. The Latin races have no aptitude for self-government. Least of all Spaniards and their descendants. They are turbulent, unruly, and unforgiving. They never agree to disagree, which is the first condition of men to form or maintain a government. They will not stay put.

The next thing in the history of Cuba will be that, like Texas, it will be taken over and form one more State in our galaxy of those which greed for power bade us take. Hawaii will be a mere morsel, to be swallowed at one gulp before or after Cuba. After these events may come Puerto Rico, which nowise differs from Cuba, if its inhabitants will but rise. After that the nearest West India islands. The same argument may be used for their annexation. They lie at our door, they are more or less oppressed, they desire to be "United States." Who can gainsay these truths?

But who shall deny that the possession of part of these West Indies or of Central America will rapidly bring us to that state of maturity where decay begins with the advent of our military power and with riches? Shall we enact over again the decay and fall of the Roman Empire? It just began that way, and we cannot boast of being different or superior men than those Romans were. And yet we are superior. We are not heathens; we are said to possess creeds which, unlike their, are moral, besides faith. How are we going to prove this superiority of religion?

We have no grounds to attack Spain. She has not hurt us; there is no "self-defense" to be pleaded. "And poor, suffering Cuba! shall we leave her to her fate?" Decidedly. It will be a glorious one for the Cubans if they deserve their liberty. Never yet has a nation been oppressed but somehow deserved oppression. Is there a man doubts that we of the United States of America were free this present day if France had withheld her aid, and if England temporarily, had defeated us? Who helped the South American republics to their freedom? They gained it for themselves, no matter how poor the article, and they are the same stock as the Cubans and confronted that same Spain.

"It is only the first step which costs," and this would be our first aggressive war. With victory will come the blooms of jingoism, and our palms will itch as long as that glory, which is based on pride, is in sight, and as long as power (of the ferocious kind) is to be gained. No matter how large then our National debt, our pension lists, our tariff for protection, our expense for army, navy, fortifications, colonies, &c. But the worst feature of jingoism and war is that it leads us directly from our National mission. We were to show and to prove to ourselves (and to the world) that a hundred years ago a new era and a new departure had commenced, superior to all that ever preceded it, not in scale alone, but in effect. Freedom and humanity and the highest development of the human mind and soul, these were our aims. We have pursued them steadfastly these hundred years. Shall we now leave them? risking to lose our moral happiness, our self-esteem?

Our development as a Nation and as men requires many reforms in our present emthods. The body politic is seething. Discontent of the classes is growing daily. In these fields lies our progress. War will bar the roads to that progress, to that true power and glory. S. M.

New York, March 16, 1898.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION RATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Loud bill was defeated because, among other reasons, members of the House had become convinced that the great wrong to be remedied was not the admission of certain classes of second-class matter to the mails, but the exorbitant prices paid the railroads for the carrying of all mail matter. These prices were set in 1873, reduced 10 per cent. in 1876 and 5 per cent. in 1878, and have remained unchanged for nearly twenty years. How this transportation is now paid will be better understood from a single concrete illustration than from presenting as one whole totals reaching almost to $100,000,000, as did the entire expenditures of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

The route on which the largest payment is made of all routes in the United States is Route 107,011, the particulars of which appear in Table H, Page 407, of the latest report of the Postmaster General. It is one of more than thirty in which the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad is the payee. It is New York-Buffalo, 439.52 miles; average weight of mails carried over entire route per day, 250,449 pounds; 39 miles per hour; average trips per week, 109.38; pay per mile per annum for transportation, $2,794.14; pay per mile per annum for r. p. o. cars, $500; annual rate of pay for transportation, $1,228,080.41; annual rate of pay for r. p. o. cars, $219.60; weighed for thirty days from Oct. 7, 1896.

That is, leaving out the r. p. o. items, the New York Central is paid $1,228,080.41 a year, which, divided by 365, is $3,364.60 per day for carrying about 125¼ tons a day 439.52 miles. This is $26.80 per ton. The United States mails are freight, fast freight, to be sure, but very desirable freight. Easily handled, it can be packed to fill the whole length and width and height of a car, is for one single responsible customer, and does not need the bookkeeping necessary for average freight; is to be carried all the year round, and both ways, and is carried on trains that would be run even if there were no mails. Why should it not be carried as low as other freight, or at a very small advance?

What does the Central get for its freight? I have not access to 1897 figures, but in 1896 it returns its revenue from freight as 67 cents per ton per mile, and on this it made a profit of 17 cents per ton per mile, or 25 per cent. These figures make the transportation of an average ton between New York and Buffalo yield a little under $3. Divide the $3,364.60 daily received for the mails by the 125¼ tons carried, and you have $26.80 a ton for the mails, almost ten times the return from average freight. The Central brings paper in carloads from Niagara Falls to New York for 13 cents per 100, or $2.60 a ton. Is it right to pay them for the return of such paper printed ten times as much?

The express rate for a single 100 pounds between New York and Buffalo is $1.25. That pays for gathering at one end and delivery at the other. What reduction is made for quantities of a ton or more at once I do not know. It is said that a common contract between express and railroad companies is that the express pays the railroad 40 per cent. of gross receipts. That would be 50 cents on 100 pounds, or $10 a ton. And the mails are paid at more than double this rate. Any of your readers can amuse himself with "cyphering out" the difference between the rates the New York Central gets outside of the mails and the rates it gets for the mails. It would be interesting to know how many pounds the American Express carried over the New York Central in 1897, and what the latter received from the former.

The railroads are not so blameworthy in this matter as is Congress, which leaves prices unchanged so many years, while other transportation has gone down. Even suppose the rate of 1873 was a fair rate then, it is not a fair rate now. Different Postmasters have in vain called attention to needed reforms, and it has been left to a Populist to lift up the strongest protesting voice against the wrong. I have no feeling against the New York Central, but have a liking for it. I have ridden on the roads that were combined into it ever since the old Mohawk and Hudson times, have always ridden safely, and have always been well treated. The Central is only receiving what is offered it. If Congress would take care of the interests of its charge as the Central does for those in its charge, there would soon be a reform, and one-cent postage and a large reduction on all other matter would be in sight. S. W. GREEN.

New York, March 16, 1898.

Spain in the Rebellion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent wrote you on the 15th inst. as to the attitude of Spain toward the Confederacy.

In 1863 I was supercargo of the British schooner Albert Edward, (John Page, master,) laden with cotton, running the blockade of the Port of Velasco, Texas, (at the mouth of the Brazos River,) and reached Batabano on the south side of Cuba. This not being a port of entry for foreign vessels, permission was asked and granted by the authorities at Havana to discharge the cargo at Batabano and ship the same by rail to that city. The vessel was allowed to clear in ballast, sailing around Cape San Antonio for Havana. There the vessel was docked and refitted, and with a return cargo sailed for the Texas coast, reaching Galveston in safety.

The above narrative will convince your correspondent, S. A. G., of Spain's strict (?) neutrality during the civil war.

VERITAS.

New York, March 18, 1898.

An Admirer of The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Wherever I am I read THE NEW YORK TIMES if I can get it. At my home, in Saratoga Springs, I am served several months in the year by a news dealer, and when away either by mail or by dealers. On political and National questions I find myself generally in svinpathy with THE TIMES, and often receive light and instruction from its pages. THE SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW has become a necessity to me, and THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE is truly a work of art and instruction. The clean, healthy tone of the entire paper is delightful. When occasionally for a few days one cannot get THE TIMES and is obliged to fall back on the sensational papers, it is a relief to again see a clean paper like THE TIMES. It is like coming out of a fetid lodging room into the pure air of heaven.

CHARLES DREW.

Asheville, N. C., March 16, 1898.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

From The Boston Transcript.

A correspondent wants us to tell where the conventional pictorial representation of Brother Jonathan, as a long-legged, lank man, with angular face, came from and why it is adhered to. He says that the conventional representation of the people of any race usually bears some resemblance to the typical person of that race—John Bull, for instance, being much like an ordinary stout Englishman—but that he has never seen men like the conventional Brother Jonathan in the country districts of New England, nor yet in Boston, New York, or Washington. The evolution of the figure seems to be natural and explicable enough. Everybody knows that the typical American is a leaner man than the typical Englishman, with a longer and thinner face. There are lots of tall and lean Englishmen, and lots of short and fat Yankees, but the effect of the American climate on the English type has been on the whole elongating and desiccating. The first requisite of a cartoon is that it shall be funny, and, consequently, characteristics are always exaggerated in cartoons. The artist expresses the difference between Americans and Englishmen by making the American longer and thinner than he need be, and the Englishman shorter and fatter. As the typical Englishman is supposed to be pig-headed and arrogant, the pictured John Bull's face expresses these qualities in a high degree. As the typical Yankee is supposed to be shrewd and calculating (though Kipling says he really isn't,) it is necessary to exaggerate these qualities in his caricatured face. So far so good. But within these requirements there is a good deal of latitude. Some caricaturists, no doubt animated by patriotic motives, try to flatter Brother Jonathan, and give him a noble and sentimental countenance. They only make him and themselves ridiculous. They take all the fun and all of the point out of the representation. Sometimes Punch makes John Bull similarly and grandly ridiculous. This kind of patriotic flattery always misses its mark.

NUGGETS.

Unsubstantial.

The Alexander City Outlook says Bryan "is not building rude political frog houses." We are not posted on that style of architecture, but know that Mr. Bryan is building "castles in Spain" principally.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Qualified.

"So Blix passed his law examinations with flying colors?"

"Yes, the examining committee propounded one hundred principal laws to him, and he told how ninety-five of them could be evaded."—Detroit Journal.

Undecorated.

Miss Williston—How is it, Colonel, that you have no medals? All the other officers in your regiment have lots of them.

Col. Copeton—Well, you see, I don't belong to any bicycle clubs and never made a century run in my life.—Chicago News.

Disappointed.

Mrs. Styles—You can't believe these department store advertisements, that's a fact.

Mr. Styles—I'm glad you've come to that conclusion at last.

Mrs. Styles—I read in the advertisement of one of them, "Carriage free to any part of the city," and when I asked them to send me home in a coupée they laughed at at me.—Yonkers Statesman.

Why the Train Went Without Him.

A horse had fallen in the street and obstinately refused to get up. The man with the valise, who had been watching with eager interest for more than an hour the efforts of the police to get the animal up, was accosted by a friend.

"Hello, Ferguson, what are you doing with that gripsack?"

"What gripsack?"—and he looked down—"Oh, I remember. I had started for New Orleans."—Chicago Tribune.

AN INTERVAL.

Ida Goldsmith Morris in Atlanta Constitution.

You wouldn't think to look at him a-layin'
thar so meek,
With his chubby hands both folded underneath his sunburnt cheek;
You wouldn't think, to see the peace his sleepin' features take—
Jest what a holy terror he kin be when he's awake!

I bet if you could get a peep beneath those lashes now,
You'd find a spark o' mischief lurkin' in his eyes somehow;
An' those curved lips that's molded like a cherub's, soft an' sweet,
They're yearnin' jest to give a whoop would lift you off your feet!

Look at his ragged little coat a-hangin' on that chair—
Thar ain't a thing belongs to him that don't show signs of wear.
Jest see those rusty little shoes, with both the toes stumped out,
They give a sort o' idea of the way he gits about!

Somehow it don't feel natural fur the house to be so still,
It's full of empty spaces that it takes his voice to fill;
An' I kinder miss the racket an' the patter of his feet,
An' the litter that I growl about—things look a heap too neat.

It's curious how a little scamp like that kin take a part
In all your thoughts an' fancies, till he fills a feller's heart
With the rattle an' the prattle that you learn to love somehow,
Till you're lonesome when you miss it—Shh! —Great Scott, he's waking now!

THE NEWS IN LONDON

Idiosyncrasies of the Kaiser Augment British Sympathy for America.

THE FEELING NOT SENTIMENTAL BUT DEEP.

Lord Salisbury's Illness and Its Significance in Foreign Politics—Mr. Chamberlain a "Dangerous Man."

The New Transvaal Trouble and President Krueger's Anger—Dumdum Bullets and a Groundless French Scare—Justice Hawkins and Money Lenders.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, March 19.—The German Emperor has said so many gorgeously silly things in his time that the late private after-dinner indiscretions in favor of Spain were at first believed to have been genuine utterances. There is good reason to doubt this; but in this country, where every spoken opinion of William's makes people take a doggedly opposite side, the mere report of possibly unuttered words has had a share in alienating the sympathies of all classes from the object of his baleful affections. Quite apart from any considerations of justice or of logic, the simple fact that any course of action is warmly recommended by the Emperor is quite sufficient to damn it here. The reported words, whether spoken or not, had the effect of making men who, up to then, had been restrained by the delicate nature of the difficult situation talk very freely of their hopes for an Anglo-American alliance.

Nor should the deep feeling be ignored, which showed itself this week at the banquet of the Honourable Artillery Company to the American corps. It expressed, perhaps, without the sentimental emotions of feverish Frenchmen in like circumstances, a demonstration, useful not only as proving the good will of a certain number of well-intentioned men, but as correctly reflecting what really is the strongest English bias of to-day. In my last dispatch I mentioned the genuine grateful astonishment in England at any kind words which floated over from the States, and this temper of mind is being intensified to-day. It is curious to hear thinking men on this side speaking with pride of the dignity shown by the United States at the present juncture, treating the matter as a fine and creditable performance of a member of the same family. At the back of it all there is a comfortable conviction that either nation is quite strong enough to fight its own fair battles, and that neither is in any frame of mind to tout for help. There is no such touting on either side, whatever idiots may say who are trying to cook up ill-feeling between the two countries; but there is also the suspicion founded on facts which even a half blind man may see without difficulty, that, should the threatened combination of European powers, possible and even probable from day to day, ever assume concrete form and take definite and hostile action, the foreigners would have to deal with two nations of English-speaking men.

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Michael Davitt's Utterances.

The utterances of Michael Davitt as to the possibility of an Anglo-American alliance are surprising every one by their singular shallowness. Every one, of course, knew that sooner or later Davitt would try his best to wreck any entente cordiale between the two countries, and the strong burst of vitriolic indignation was daily expected. Imagine, then, the amused contempt with which people here read the poor but pompous sallies which no sane observing man can for a moment trust as affording even an approximate guess at the real state of things here, which springs from English public opinion, not so deep as to be hidden from the careful eyes of any dispassionate observer. But with Davitt, his plain reasons for facts are blurred by his ever-present sense of past wrongs, whenever England and English feeling are in question. All who know him well are touched by the pathos of his past sufferings and gentle personality; but as a public character he appears singularly inadequate and loses all title to respect when he poses as the interpreter of the symptoms of the English ruling classes and describes England as being shaken by nervous terror at the growing American navy. All this would be amusing were it not so pitiful. His words read more like the hysterical utterance of the poorer kind of Parisian journalist than the well-weighed opinion of a responsible statesman. His unreasoning hatred of England may be an excellent motive of force in certain given circumstances, but it is poor stock in trade with which to fit out the observer in these difficult days. Without doubting this man's sincerity it may fairly be said to be of the same deadly usefulness as the sincerity of a color-blind pilot navigating an unknown channel, and whose sight of the one available, old-fashioned chart is blinded by his tears.

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Lord Salisbury's Illness.

Lord Salisbury's illness, or rather the publication of the symptoms which have for some time been known to those inside the working circle of politics, actually caused a greater flurry in European Foreign Offices than at home. Of couse there has been a flood of sympathy poured out here; some of it doubtless is a perfectly honest and genuine feeling for the overworked, overworried statesman, yet the strongest note really discernible, certainly in the talk of the politicians, if not on written or printed pages, is the panic fear lest Mr. Chamberlain get hold of the reins; and the fervent hope is freely expressed that the arrangement, which practically gives Mr. Balfour the working job of Foreign Secretary, might become a permanent one. Mr. Chamberlain is himself playing Achilles's trick and for a moment is sulking in his tent, while old Tories, scared at the notion of the narrow escape they had of a Birmingham Foreign Secretary, are putting their heads together to find out which of the political heels of the Midland Achilles is vulnerable. They will get under the sound heel if they don't take care.

Lord Salisbury's illness is genuine enough, and it is just a curious coincidence, but nothing more, that the acute stage occurs at a time when he could not have left England without provoking a smothered feeling of discontent, which must soon have burst into a real flame. The great doctors' certificates changed all this, and Lord Salisbury may cross over into France to-morrow, if it please him to do so, provided he is not publicly advertised as getting well too quickly. The question arises, serious enough in view of the consequent struggle for supremacy in the divided Cabinet, whether he will ever be well enough to return. Without doubt his state is such that he ought not to come back, save as an ornamental Prime Minister, rendering his country a last great service by blocking another man out. For, putting aside any personal estimate of Chamberlain himself, and studying his record dispassionately from a political point of view, it is difficult to conceive greater danger for the peace of England at the present moment than that he should rule its destinies. In humdrum times and seasons when the nation is making no history, he might safely be trusted to dragoon his party to the mental condition of the Birmingham Liberal-Unionist, but now, when England is beset on all sides with difficulties and when foreign nations' Ministers are sensitive almost to the fighting point, surely the sick, silent, but trusted Premier is the safer man of the two.

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Mr. Chamberlain's Peculiarities.

It is quaint to watch in the opinions received from France and Austria with what fervor responsible men pray for Lord Salisbury's restoration to health. Of course, Mr. Chamberlain's peculiarities in these and in other published reports are grotesquely overdrawn, and the portraits of the unscrupulous man of war afford unlimited amusement for the Tory press; yet, with all its extravagance this public pronouncement, which is very general, shows imperfectly two things—one, that as Foreign Minister, Mr. Chamberlain would be anything but persona grata to European Chancelleries; and secondly, that in a large section of the European press the appointment would rightly or wrongly be interpreted as an unpleasing indication that England meant bitter quarreling and that even fighting possibly was not very far off.

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Colonial Secretary and Krueger.

If it were not that so many politicians delighted in a fresh chance of seeing Mr. Chamberlain again in a tight place, there would be considerable irritation over the stormy days and words in the new Transvaal question. Certainly no one just now wants to be bothered with Oom Paul and his late Chief Justice, or cares two straws which one succeeds in sending the other to the devil, but that President Krüger should have selected the present ticklish time to worry the badgered Home Government is felt to be distinctly unkind. Yet, it partly gratifies the public mind that a reply to Mr. Chamberlain is on its way teeming with unpleasantly strong things. True, the actual dispatch which is to set the Colonial Office ablaze has not yet reached here, but the candid foreword is brusque enough to show that the document will be found on arrival hardly a model of submissive courtesy. Speculation is as to whether Krüger's charmingly frank temper shown in comparing his ex-Chief Justice to the devil will have exhausted itself in that one supreme effort, or whether the wording of the promised challenge to Mr. Chamberlain will be distinguished by an equally candid friendship. The real issue between the Transvaal and the suzerain Home Government is being quite obscured in the interest of the coming word duel between the Colonial Secretary and the angry Boer. Perhaps no one believes that matters will really go any further; still, the fact remains that the Boers are armed to the teeth and enjoy nothing so much as telling the suzerain power in a dozen different ways to go about its business.

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A French Scare Baseless.

The French are very furious about the dumdum bullets, but they will be still more excited when they learn the real cause of the recent War Office order directing an additional supply of one hundred cartridges per man to be served out to all British volunteers. When this order came out bluntly, it sounded at first almost like a call to arms, but a simple solution was soon apparent. The fact is, that since the unpleasantly expansive dumdum has become so fashionable, it is found that the arsenals have an enormous surplus stock of the older ammunition, which some intelligent War Office authority has thought might honestly be expended in teaching amateur riflemen how to shoot straight. When this is realized in Paris the incensed Deputies will again make an attack on M. Hanotaux, the Foreign Minister, who, of course, fights for all he is worth to have this and other contentious questions shelved till after the elections. Just to divert attention and to occupy the gallery, the old and almost played-out farce of spy-hunting is being put on the French boards, though the scene is a little too near the frontier to be comfortably safe; and, best of all, the coming mobilization of the French fleet will give every Frenchman a sense of the power which not even expansive bullets will be able to disturb.

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The London Money Lender.

Justice Hawkins, in his evidence just given before the Parliamentary committee on money-lending, disappointed his audience, who expected to hear specimens of pleasant witticisms, which so often electrify his court, but the old Judge was solemnly in earnest on the subject, the seamy side of which he knows so thoroughly and has so often bitterly exposed. Justice Hawkins very decidedly favored the American plan by which the usurer, asking too much interest, forfeits the principal as well. Recent events prove, if indeed any further evidence were necessary, that there is hardly any fiasco in aristocratic England in which the money lender does not figure to the destruction of his client. But the nobility are by no means the only prey of these curses to society, who find no man or woman too small to ruin. The misfortune is that the scoundrels themselves are such excellent lawyers that they know full well how to kill their game without breaking the existing laws. If Justice Hawkins's suggestions be adopted, Parliamentary action will follow, and the money lender will see himself so ticketed, licensed, registered, and generally overhauled that he will find it hard to make more than a paltry 20 per cent.

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Lord Rosebery's New Theory.

It was interesting at Wednesday's dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce to hear Lord Rosebery lecturing the breezy and bellicose Lord Charles Beresford and reminding him that other things beyond enormous fleets are necessary for salvation, and that the true test of the necessity of war is whether you are likely to get your money back. This, perhaps, is a crude way of putting the "value-received" theory, which Lord Rosebery has just floated as a catchword; but it is not without a certain amount of common sense, which commends itself to prudent men. Both George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary in the Foreign Office, and Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Local Governing Board, told the traders present that they must wake up and not expect too much from the State, which views with sorrow what Mr. Curzon calls the drying up of the springs of commercial initiative in this country, and the obsolete survival of the old-fashioned mercantile pride. And Mr. Curzon for once was right.

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Would Revise the Constitution.

That this is a quaint moment for making proposals to revise the British Constitution was shown this week in the House of Commons, where an elaborate scheme to establish home rule all round only succeeded in driving the members to dinner and then counting out the House immediately afterward. Home defense all round would have been more to the taste of the honorable members, who are thinking at this moment of about everything but home rule. Yet it is amusing to find Gerald W. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who himself is an academic philosopher to the tip of his finger nails, deprecating the proposal as possessing purely academic interest. The solution is that the job is too big for the present Parliament at this late hour. Its successors will have the unenviable task of adjusting the rival claims of Scotland and of Ireland and of then persuading the majority that Wales is really worthy of serious consideration. Now, however, legislators cannot be made to care for any of these things.

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Aubrey Beardsley's Death.

The death of young Aubrey Beardsley at Mentone at the early age of twenty-four is a pathetic break in his artistic career, like no other since the time of Blake. True, Beardsley produced many monstrosities and but one perfect Madonna, but he influenced art all over Europe as perhaps no other man in his time. His knowledge of line was marvelous, and even those who condemned the undoubted morbid tendency of his earlier work are now finding in these strange creations proof that the boy was a genius.

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Nellie Farren's Benefit.

Nellie Farren's benefit at Drury Lane Theatre last Thursday afternoon was the most enthusiastic scene of its kind ever witnessed here. It is doubtful whether any one similar performance succeeded as this did in giving the beneficiaire an annuity of £400. Miss Farren's enormous popularity is due in some measure to a singular power this charming artist had of reproducing the pathetic side of popular utterances; her version of the poor little street arab won all hearts and people, and it was with the voice of the street arab that this great London burlesque favorite tenderly bid her public farewell. HAROLD FREDERIC.

LIBERIA FEARS HER NEIGHBORS.

Bishop Hartzell Trying to Secure Anglo-American Protection from Franco-German Encroachments.

LONDON, March 19.—Bishop Hartzell, the Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Africa, who is now here, has a mission from the President of Liberia to Great Britain and the United States. He will endeavor to obtain a treaty with those countries, and with Liberia guaranteeing the integrity of the little republic against Franco-German encroachments.

He has been well received at the British Foreign Office, where every sympathy was shown toward his plan, but it was suggested that it would be better, considering the interests of the United States in Liberia, if the suggestion of a treaty came from the United States.

Bishop Hartzell will sail for New York on March 23 and will go immediately to Washington, where he hopes to meet with a favorable reception.

IRELAND'S OVERTAXATION.

Redmond's Tactics May Force a Hearing on the Subject in the Commons.

LONDON, March 19.—John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, has adopted very clever tactics to force a hearing on the subject of Ireland's overtaxation from the House of Commons. He has put down his motion about the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, in which matter he is acting as spokesman for all sections of the Irish members, for the evening of the budget.

He obtained priority, and by his action the budget is blocked, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, will be unable to make his annual financial statement until the Irish debate has first taken place. It is generally believed that this action will force the Government to provide facilities for a discussion of the question, which up to the present the Ministers have refused to do.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CEREMONIES.

Occasion Observed and Shamrock Worn in London and Dublin.

LONDON, March 19.—St. Patrick's Day was more generally celebrated on Thursday last here than usual. The shamrock was to be seen on all sides, and at the Birmingham Assizes, the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, appeared on the bench with a sprig of shamrock pinned to his robes. The Duke of Connaught, escorting the Duchess of Connaught, who opened the Irish Industries Sale at Lansdowne House, London, had a bunch of shamrock in his buttonhole, and Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and other Irish members of Parliament of note all sported the emblem.

At the guardmount, at St. James's Palace, the band played Irish airs. A brilliant crowd attended the Irish Industries Sale. The list of patronesses included almost all the royal family. Ladies Lansdowne, Waterford, Dufferin, Blandford, and Fingall were among the indefatigable saleswomen. Many of the stallholders wore green.

At Dublin the principal event of the day was the trooping of the colors in the Castle yard, Lord Roberts of Candahar, the Commander in Chief of the forces in Ireland, commanding the troops, which went through the evolutions brilliantly before the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Cadogan, and a distinguished party, including the Duchess of Manchester and the Marquis of Ormonde, all displaying clusters of shamrock.

LATEST DOINGS IN PARIS

Enthusiasm Aroused Over the Conduct of La Champagne's Crew.

ANOTHER DREYFUS MYSTERY

The Body of the Notorious Lemercier-Picard Found Hanging to the Handle of a Window—Great Success of M. Rostand's Play, "Cyrano de Bergerac."

PARIS, March 8.—French enthusiasm has been greatly aroused by the brave conduct of the Champagne crew who started out in a light vessel to seek assistance for the disabled liner. Lieut. Unsworth is looked upon as a hero. A subscription is being got up to reward him and his bold mariners, and doubtless they will all receive French decorations and medals. In the meanwhile two humane Deputies have introduced a bill into the Chamber for forcing shipping companies to take precautions superior to those which at present prevail for preventing the break-down of their vessels. The French Government is essentially paternal, and it is quite possible that it may oblige certain regulations to be observed, which, while sacrificing considerations of speed, may render accidents such as that which befell the Champagne impossible in future. The idea of these two Deputies is that great steamers ought to be made to carry more lifeboats, and to be better provided with spare pieces of machinery which would serve in the event of a break-down. They consider that the safety of the crew is too often risked for the sake of satisfying the impatient and luxury-loving passenger.

Another Dreyfus Mystery.

No scandal in France is supposed to be complete without a mysterious suicide, and for the past three days Paris has been endeavoring to solve the riddle of a tragedy which has just taken place in the Rue de Sèvres, where the body of a man has been found hanging to the handle of a window, death being evidently the result of strangulation. It is now known who this individual was. He has been identified with the notorious Lemercier-Picard, who tried to sell forged letters purporting to have been signed by Major Esterhazy. The would-be victims of his fraud were M. Joseph Reinach, Henri Rochefort, and M. Berr of the Figaro; but the man failed in his plan, and the letters, which were apparently addressed to a Military Attaché of one of the great powers, took nobody in; though it was on the basis of one of them that M. Rochefort made his violent attack on M. Reinach, resulting in the condemnation of the famous pamphleteer to five days' imprisonment at St. Pélagie. Lemercier-Picard has been identified as one Moise Lehmann, an Alsatian, who had been in prison times without number, and he was not what we call here "une personne intéressante." But how did he come by his death? That is still an open question. Did he commit suicide, or was he, as Mme. Severine suggests, "suicided," in other words, murdered. It is remembered that years ago the Prince de Condé was found hanging to the "espagnolette" of his window, just like Moise Lehmann, and the doctors declared that in such a situation the Prince's death could not have been self-inflicted. The historians have made up their minds that the Prince de Condé was undoubtedly murdered and subsequently hung up to a casement fastening of the Château de Blois by his mistress, Mme. de Feugères. Lehmann had been visited a few moments previous to his death by a well-dressed elderly gentleman with a pointed beard, who is now being actively sought for by the police. The whole affair is most strange, and adds yet another mystery to the ever-mysterious Dreyfus case. For days the authorities kept the death and the identity of Lehmann a secret; all his papers were seized, and, humbug though he undoubtedly was, they are believed to contain revelations of the most important character with respect to some of the public men who figured very prominently in the recent imbroglio.

Duchesse de Doudeauville's Death.

Paris society is in mourning, owing to the death of the Duchesse de Doudeauville, who was, in the absence of a Queen, the acting Queen, as it were, of the Faubourg St. Germain. Her husband, who used to be known as the Duc de Bisaccia, (pronounced Bisache,) and on the death of a relative assumed the title of the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Doudeauville, has for years been the leader of French aristocracy in the Chamber and elsewhere, though his lack of oratorical gifts has prevented him from shining as a Parliamentary criefiain in a purely political sense. He owns more Ducal titles than any other nobleman in France, being Duc of Rochefoucauld, Roche-Guyon, and Doudeauville, in addition to an Italian and a Spanish Dukedom. His consort was noted for her great charity, and was one of the leading spirits in the Annual Charity Bazaar, which had such a disastrous fate last year. All the French aristocracy attended her funeral yesterday, which was a most magnificent and touching function, the highest and the lowest classes (of the latter thousands owed her a debt of gratitude,) meeting to do a last homage to the great and charitable soul that had departed.

The New Charity Bazaar.

Apropos of the Charity Bazaar, I hear that the new building in which it is in future to be held, which is the generous gift of the Comtesse Boris de Castellane, (née Gould,) is being pushed forward, and will not be entirely ready until next year. It will be only two stories high, and no portion of wood will enter into its composition. The style adopted by the architect, M. Samson, is Roman-Byzantine. The private mansion which the Comtesse de Castellane is building in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne is much nearer completion, and will in all probability be inaugurated about the month of May next. In addition to a splendid suite of reception rooms, it will contain a chapel and a theatre, the latter capable of seating 300 persons.

One of the most sensational functions given in the fashionable world this season has been that to which Mme. Godillot invited her friends last Saturday. The Godillots are the big Government contractors who furnish the army with boots, hence the slang word "Godillot" for shoeware, which has now passed into the colloquial French tongue. Mme. Godillot's original fête consisted of a dinner of fifty covers, with a most recherché menu, to which all who were bidden were obliged to come disguised as negroes, with black faces and woolly wigs. The guests sat cross-legged round a very low table, while the negress—a genuine one—played banjo solos, which were much applauded. From boots to blacking evidently il n'y a qu'un pas.

Plans for the Carnival.

In spite of the absence this year of a Boeuf-Gras, killed in a measure by the Zola case, Paris does not mean to dispense with her annual carnival altogether. Profiting from the reaction following upon the close of the trial, the festival of the Mi-Carême, or Mid Lent, will be specially brilliant. As a rule, it resolves itself into a somewhat uninteresting procession of advertisement cars, interspersed with bevies of washergirls, accompanied by their lovers in Sunday clothes, preceded by brass bands, and half buried in confetti; but this year the students have taken the matter up, and are determined to have some fun. The first car will appropriately represent the death of Boeuf-Gras and the triumph of the Mi-Carême, and there will also figure in the procession allegorical representations of the great theatrical success of the year—"Cyrano de Bergerac," under the shadow of M. Coquelin's nose; triumphant feminisme, with a cortége of wet nurses and cooks; Agriculture, with one arm, (a blow aimed at M. Méline,) accompanied by two Deputies of the agricultural group and thirty peasants from the different provinces of France; racing and sport, with attendant jockeys, and what not besides. The students will figure in costumes of the various historical periods from Charlemagne to the present day; the new railway station which is to take the place of the old Cour des Comptes will figure in the procession in design, at least, and there will be a grand car filled with living Japanese flowers, which, if I mistake not, are already familiar to the Parisian boulevards. The students are already assured of a hearty welcome at the Elysée, the President's palace, where they will gallantly present a bouquet of flowers to Mlle. Lucie Faure.

Great Success of a Play.

Mr. Potter, the author of "The Conquerors," who is a very intelligent student of all things theatrical that happen in Paris, where he is at present residing, contends on the strength of undeniable statistics that one manager's good fortune is always another's ruin. The public, he has told me, has just so much to spend on the theatre; this it spends, and never a cent more or less; so that if one piece has a phenomenal run, all the other pieces that are being played at the same time (however this may be) suffer in consequence. Certainly for years past no play has "taken on" in Paris like "Cyrano de Bergerac." All the seats at the Porte St. Martin are booked for months in advance, and the fortunes of the theatre, which one time seemed to be in considerable peril, are without question saved. Even the Prince of Wales had difficulty in finding a convenient box when he witnessed this play last week, but he was one of the most enthusiastic members of the audience, and expressed a desire to be presented to the author, M. Rostand, who, however, was not to be found. M. Rostand is the lion of literary society at present, and wears his laurels very charmingly and modestly. Like François de Curel, another successful dramatist who has come to the front of late years, he has a large private fortune of his own. The greatest treat he has given himself since "Cyrano" was produced has been to invite all the boys of his old college, Stanislas, together with their professors, to witness the performance. A lad dressed in this uniform of the school, brass-buttoned tunic, and leather belt, read him some complimentary verses composed by one of the masters, and M. Rostand replied in a long poem, full of grave, tender, and witty counsel to his young friends, written with an exquisite grace which will preserve it as a chef d'oeuvre of pathetic semi-ironical verse as long as French literature lives. He recommended his youthful heroes to be little "Cyranos," always on the side of heroism, always crying out against what was wrong and wanted setting right—to maintain a constantly bold and chivalrous demeanor. "Twist your mustaches," he said, "even if you have none." Never was author more frantically applauded. "The worst of it is," remarked the head master, a worthy monk of the Marist confraternity, "that all our boys will now want to be poets." Perhaps the funniest bit of the whole business is that M. Rostand left the famous College Stanislas under a decree of expulsion, but the success of the poet has absorbed the grievances of the "potache."

To-night we are to have at the Odéon M. Harancourt's new play in four acts, "Don Juan de Marana," in which Mme. Bernhardt's favorite poet challenges comparison with some very famous models. As I was present at the dress rehearsal I can give you some idea of how M. Harancourt has treated the famous "Don Juan" legend, though I cannot tell you whether the piece will be a success. He has drawn us a curious picture of Don Juan in his old age, not the fiery reprobate whom Byron and, earlier still, Shadwell, introduced to the English reader, both taking their cue from Molière. M. Harancourt gives a Don Juan whose sentiments are respectable—almost elevated. Finally he becomes a monk, and Doloris, the woman on whom his last affections have been set, dies of grief. It is all very psychological and interesting, but I hardly fancy that the Parisians will care much about it.

ROWLAND STRONG.

LORD SALISBURY'S ILLNESS.

Gives Rise to Rumors of Impending Cabinet Changes—George N. Curzon May Be Admitted.

LONDON, March 19.—The interest of the English political world now centres in the Marquis of Salisbury's health, and the air is full of rumors of impending changes in the Cabinet. In addition to influenza, the Premier is suffering from depression and a form of "brain fag," as a friend puts it, which will render it impossible for him to continue his present heavy labors at the Foreign Office. It is believed he will remain Premier, but the reconstruction of the Cabinet is probable during the Easter recess.

The temporary installment of A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, at the head of the Foreign Office exercises the minds of all parties. The Liberal-Unionists deny it has any significance likely to prejudice their political status, and insist it is merely a stop-gap arrangement.

Mr. Balfour has no special training or liking for foreign affairs, but he is warmly in sympathy with his uncle's views in regard to the present troubling international relations, and the fact that he was chosen to direct the Foreign Office indicates that his policy, for the present, at least, will be conducted upon the Marquis of Salisbury's lines.

It is regarded as certain that George N. Curzon, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, will be admitted into the Cabinet at the first opportunity. He has made rapid advances in the estimation of politicians, especially during the past few weeks. Even his political opponents and important weekly papers are sounding his praises for the skillful manner in which he has handled ticklish questions in the House of Commons.

EARL ROSSLYN'S NEW VENTURE.

The Actor-Peer Starts a Paper with Fashionable Contributors.

LONDON, March 19.—The Earl of Rosslyn, the peer who has adopted the stage for a profession, is starting a new penny paper, called Scottish Life. In an editorial announcement he says:

"My sister, the Duchess of Sutherland, offers you an interesting story, and among other writers are the Marquis of Lorne and Ladies Randolph Churchill and Warwick."

OPPOSED TO CLEMENT SCOTT.

Actor-Managers Object to Reading of His Address at Farren Benefit.

LONDON, March 19.—The theatrical week centred in the brilliant benefit given Nellie Farren on Thursday last at the Drury Lane Theatre. At one time a serious disarrangement of the plans was threatened.

It was intended to present her with an address written by Clement Scott, whereupon six of London's foremost actor-managers threatened to withdraw from the benefit if an address by the author of attacks on the stage was to be presented. Scott's address was thereupon withdrawn, and one by Henry Hamilton was substituted.

AMERICAN HORSES IN GERMANY.

Auction Sale in Berlin Arouses Animosity of Agrarian Press.

BERLIN, March 19.—The first large auction of American horses took place in Berlin this week. All prominent sporting men attended, including Prince Carl Hugo von Hohenlohe, the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, and Baron von Fuerstenberg. The bidding was lively, and 300 horses were sold in eighty minutes. Drivers and riders averaged 700 to 1,200 marks.

The Agrarian press is indignant, and the Kreuz-Zeitung expressed the hope that the Government will take steps to prevent "cheap American horses from injuring domestic horsebreeding."

MADE VICTORIA'S STOCKINGS.

John Meakin, an Old Derby Weaver, Honored by the Queen.

LONDON, March 19.—John Meakin, an old weaver of Derby, is the proudest man in the kingdom. He has just received from Queen Victoria her autograph portrait, in recognition of the fact that he has made her Majesty's stockings for forty years.

To an interviewer Meakin explained that the Queen's stockings are made of the finest silk procurable, usually black with white tops. The feet, though, are sometimes white. They bear a coronet and the letters "V. R." invowen in small open-work pattern. Meakin, who is eighty-two years of age, is about to retire on a pension from the firm by which he has been employed, and the Queen, hearing of it, ordered that the most recent photograph of herself be forwarded to him, and desired him to send her his portrait in return.

For a Charlotte Yonge Scholarship.

LONDON, March 19.—It is proposed to found a university scholarship in honor of Charlotte Yonge. An appeal to the public says this will be done in recognition of her "great services as the pioneer of that religious and high-toned literature for young people which for the last fifty years has been the special glory of England and the admiration of America and other countries." Among those who are supporting the scheme are the Princess of Wales, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duchess of Sutherland, and many Bishops.

IN AND AROUND BERLIN

Little Opposition to the Marine Bill, and Its Passage Undoubted.

EMPEROR'S SPEECH PRAISED

Speculation as to the Attitude of the Authorities on the Approaching Anniversary of the Revolution of 1848—To Relieve Poor Americans.

BERLIN, March 8.—The debates in the Budget Committee concerning the Marine bill have monopolized our interest in the internal affairs of the empire during the past week. Without doubt a majority in favor of the measure will be found in the committee, as well as in the Reichstag itself. Whether it be that the new Naval Minister, Admiral Tirpitz, is a cleverer parliamentary manipulator than his predecessors; that the measure is really better able to withstand criticism, or that the late events in China have had the effect upon the people expected of them by those in high places, the fact remains that the Tirpitz bill is finding more sympathy than any former proposed of like character. Strange to say, Dr. Lieber, leader of the Centre, has made himself the very champion of the bill, and is posing, together with his party, as the disinterested saviors of the country, in spite of their strictly party interests. To disarm criticism on the part of the people's parties, Lieber proposed that an addition should be made to the income tax on all incomes of or above 10,000 marks, or $2,500, a plan by which the extra expenses of the naval bill could be raised without requiring any financial sacrifice on the part of the poorer classes. Lieber's party colleague, Mueller-Fulda, proposed a general extra tax on all fortunes above 300,000 marks, the percentage to be according to the eventual deficit. That sly dog and clever parliamentarian, the Liberal leader, Richter, posing, like Lieber, as the champion of the bill, which he, of course, is really doing all he can to defeat, proposed a compromise, to the effect that all estates over 1,000 marks should be subject to an income tax. This was dangerous, for, if the Centre had fallen into the trap, there is no doubt that there would have been a fight with the Government, which would never dare to defend such a measure, even in this country of exceptional legislation, Ausnahmsgesetze. The Catholic leaders were on their guard, however, and the whole question of "raising the wind" was settled for the time being by their mutually consenting to a direct tax. At the same time the Minister of Marine consented to bind himself to carry out his naval plans in six instead of seven years. Both Admiral Tirpitz and Baron Thielmann, the Minister of Finance, are of the opinion that no extra money, outside of the regular income of the Government, will be necessary.

The latest phase of the reform in military law procedure is interesting. The Federal Council, or, to put it more plainly, Prussia, demands a supreme court for military affairs that shall have jurisdiction over the whole empire, while Bavaria, standing upon what she considers her just rights, insists upon her own military supreme court. This looks bad for the fate of the whole project, and those parties that are directly opposed to having the military courts thrown open to publicity are rubbing their hands in glee, and striving to increase the tiff between the two largest German States, in the hope that, between them, they will kill the whole plan.

The shadows of coming events at the polls are beginning to make their appearance, and the most significant is the new "Politik der Sammlung," or what we might translate "get-together policy," the author of which is really Herr von Miquel, the Vice President of the Ministry of State. It is, as a matter of fact, nothing but a warming up of the old Bismarck policy of the "cartel" of 1887, and has for its object the bringing under one flag of the quarreling agrarian and industrial factions for the mutual benefit of all parties loyal to the State.

A copy of the printed programme of this movement, entitled "Social Political Election Appeal," was lately laid before Prince Bismarck for his signature. The old man signed readily enough, but was careful to draw his pen through the word "Election," in order to show that he was perfectly willing to express his opinions, but did not care to mix himself up in the coming election campaign.

The Emperor's Speech Praised.

The last speech of the Emperor, in which, speaking to the naval recruits at Wilhelmshafen, he referred to the German national colors, finds most enthusiastic applause in the press. "Black stands for work, White for rest and peace, Red for the blood that is necessary to preserve the other two!" were the words of William II., who closed with the boast, "Wherever the German eagle alights and sets his talons, that is German, and will remain so." One sees that the genus spread eagle is not confined to our beloved country.

Reports of annoying intervention on the part of the authorities in regard to American fruit continue to be printed in the newspapers, but the excitement on the subject has quite subsided, and the only effect that the private individual notices is the advance in price for the American beauties.

The serious strike which has just broken out among the Berlin shoemakers calls to mind Consul General Mason's late letter to a Philadelphia house, in which he expressed wonder that American shoe manufacturers do not seem to appreciate the importance of the German market. The German trade paper, Schuh und Leder, differs with Mr. Mason as to the popularity of American shoes in this country, but acknowledges that there is a large field for American shoe machinery. American manufacturers please take notice.

The Household List of the City of Berlin for the year is a very favorable one, the surplus amounting to no less than $2,000,000. To be sure a good deal of the money voted for building purposes has not been touched as yet, but will eventually be entirely used up. The costs of the educational department have increased by about 1,000,000 marks, that of public buildings and street improvements by nearly 5,000,000 marks. The principal sources of income are taxes, which amounted to 50,000,000 marks, and such public institutions as gas factories. The city's poor cost about the same as last year, namely, 14,000,000 marks.

An Interesting Anniversary.

The fiftieth anniversary of the revolution of 1848 is approaching, and it will be curious to note the attitude of the authorities on the occasion. A few days ago the magistracy of a small town near Berlin refused permission to erect a monument to the victims of the 18th of March, though many a good citizen, most of them long since reconciled to the new and more liberal order of things, stood that day behind the barricades of Berlin. It will be remembered that the Paris outbreak of February was the immediate forerunner of the Berlin rising. It was on the 25th of February that a newspaper in Cologne printed an extra edition headed "Bad News from Paris." In Berlin the newspapers might have been scanned in vain for the exciting things, for the chief of the Berlin censors invariably held back anything calculated to stir up sedition, and the first news of the Paris fighting was conned in the German capital from French journals in the cafés. The official organs did not even publish the news of the abdication of Louis Philippe and his flight to England. It leaked out soon enough, however, and the authorities quickly saw the uselessness of trying to smother the truth. The popular excitement rose from day to day, until people and the army came to blows, on March 18. The book of the hour is "The German Revolution of 1848," a most interesting compilation by Hans Blum, the historian, whose father, one of the leaders of the people, was shot for treason in that fatal 1848, the "mad year."

THE NEW YORK TIMES's editorial in praise of President McKinley, communicated to the German press through the London papers, has made an excellent impression here. It is well for the world to know that the better element in the American press is not afraid, not only to recognize the good in its adversaries, but to call the world's attention to it. It is still better that Europe should be assured that the President and his trusty Naval Secretary are as firm as they are cool and independent.

The truth about one nation is what the other nation should hear. If that were the rule the greater number of international bickerings and prejudices, which so interfere with the material and moral advancement of mankind, would speedily disappear. The press should be the pioneer in this movement, and the foreign correspondents the apostles of brotherly love. Objective criticism is in place, but not regular and malicious misinterpretations, as is the rule with too many correspondents here as well as with us. An instance in point is the late dispatch to the effect that a fortress where malaria was notoriously prevalent had been selected with malice aforethought by the Prussian authorities as the place where a certain journalist should be imprisoned. Such gratuitous untruths as this are certainly not calculated to further good feeling between Germany and America.

For Poor Americans' Relief.

A grand subscription entertainment is planned by the members of the American colony in order to raise a fund for the relief of poor and unfortunate Americans in Berlin. The British colony has its "Relief Association," which has assisted during the past year nearly 100 British subjects. At the present time there is absolutely no fund out of which needy Americans can be assisted, the Consul General, the members of the Embassy, and the American pastor being obliged to put their hands into their own pockets, which in the long run is extremely expensive as well as quite unjust.

The artistic event of the past week was the first performance of Mr. Forbes Robertson's Lyceum Theatre Company in "Hamlet." Almost without exception the Berlin journals praise Mr. Robertson, as well as Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the Ophelia, most highly, and many of the other actors, as Mr. "Jack" Barnes as Polonius and Mr. Berte Thomas, as Laertes, are recognized as artists of the first rank. The mise-en-scene and the general state management are considered excellent. In fact, no other foreign company has ever met with so much artistic success here. It is the first time since 1859, in which year Mr. Robertson's master, Pheips, came to Berlin with his troupe, that an English dramatic company has visited Germany. Booth and other English-speaking actors were obliged to give polyglot performances. One of the most prominent German actors, Kainz, declares that Robertson, Mrs. Campbell, Thomas, and Barnes are far and away the best Hamlet, Ophelia, Laertes, and Polonius he had ever seen, and says that, in the interests of good acting, this English company should give a matinée performance, so that the Berlin actors might be free to attend. It is needless to say that the Anglo-American colony forms a large contingent of the audience on each night.

EDWARD BRECK.

ADMIRAL POPOFF DEAD.

Aide de Camp of the Czar Expires—He Invented a Warship After the Monitor-Merrimac Fight.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—Admiral Popoff, aide de camp of the Czar, is dead.

Admiral Popoff was probably the first European naval man to take a practical lesson from the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac. He was then naval aide de camp to Nicholas I. Taking the Monitor as a model, he invented a curious circular iron-clad vessel which could go to any point of the compass at a moment's warning. Around the circumference of the disk which rested on the water were arranged twelve propellers, which could be worked separately, thus giving the vessel a movement in any direction desired. Upon the disk was a turret with a brace of heavy coast defense guns inside. This vessel attracted a great deal of attention at the time and became the subject of much expert controversy. With it, its defense, its striking power, its supposed advantage of being propelled quickly in any direction, Admiral Popoff thought to revolutionize naval warfare. But the vessel proved utterly unseaworthy.

TRICHINAE IN AMERICAN MEAT

The Brunswick Government Asks the Bundesrath to Exclude It.

BERLIN, March 19.—Officials of the Brunswick Government report that they lately discovered trichinae in several packages of American meat, and the Government of Brunswick has asked the Bundesrath to issue a decree prohibiting the import of American meat.

TRANSVAAL WAR CLOUD.

British Troops Being Concentrated on the Frontier.

LONDON, March 19.—Private advices from the Transvaal to people having large interests there, indicate that serious trouble with Great Britain is brewing.

British troops are already being concentrated on the frontier. At Johannesburg

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has had an active and nervous week, but quotations as a rule show advances, some of them substantial. At the opening of Stock Exchange business on Monday there was disclosed an unwieldy short interest very much disturbed over what seemed to be indications of peaceful tendencies in National relationships with Spain. A rush to cover resulted in competitive bids that seemed for a time to put the bear contingent in a situation quite as panicky as on the preceding Saturday had been the bull misfortune. Not infrequently on the days following recessions came, but at the close of the week's business yesterday advances outnumbered declines overwhelmingly—seventy-seven stocks gaining for the week a whole point or more, while only four fell off that much.

The short interest—real or partly apparent—exerted influence in the market far beyond what any veteran observer had anticipated. Not two or three stocks merely were by the market's course shown to be largely oversold, but the same disclosure was made throughout the whole list. Hardly any stock was low enough in price or any at so great a premium as to be uninfluenced by the scramble of bear traders to cover.

In the hubbub and scare with which the market of the preceding week closed there were doubtless selling transactions in volume far beyond what prudent speculators either upon the bull or the bear side would ordinarily have dared to make; but in that melee prudence and common sense were put aside even by ordinarily conservative operators; and not only were stocks sold short by professional bears, but in many instances short contracts were entered into by interests whose commitments ordinarily are on the bull side, but who through such short sales in this crisis were bent upon "hedging" and protecting other securities held on margin or owned outright. Thus the remarkable advances scored on the up tack during the early days of the past week were to a considerable extent attributable to repurchases for the account of such unaccustomed bears, for to the average trader in Wall Street to be short is to be nervous.

Apart from the short interest in the speculative list put out by holders of stocks—put out as "hedges"—there were evidences of liquidation by the holders of long stock who planned to have their sales appear to be for the short account, though as a matter of fact they represented actual liquidation. Such artificial short interest was adroitly disguised, of course, but in many quarters the existence of it became later indisputable. In stocks like Sugar Trust and Manhattan Elevated the apparent short sales—real sales, in fact—reached large figures, and even yet an artificial shortage is showing in such quarters. When these, finally, deliveries for inside account are made an interesting chapter in current stock market history will be disclosed.

The course of the stock market since Feb. 15, Maine disaster day, to the end of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday has not resulted in such declines as on many days of disturbance seemed to be threatened. Here are tersely exhibited comparisons between figures at the close of business on the day of the catastrophe at Havana, with closing prices yesterday put beside quotations of a year ago:

	Mch.19, 1897.	Feb.15. 1898.	Mch.19, 1898.
Atchison pf.	23¾	31¾	25⅝
Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	21	41¼	38¼
Burlington	77½	102½	91
Consolidated Gas	158⅝	193½	179⅜
Louisville & Nashville	48⅜	60	49⅝
Manhattan	85⅝	117¼	101¼
Mo., Kans. & Tex. pf.	31¼	38⅜	32½
Missouri Pacific	18¼	33¼	25⅝
New Jersey Central	90⅜	96⅞	92½
New York Central	100¼	118⅜	110¼
Northern Pacific pf.	36⅜	66⅞	61½
Northwestern	108¾	128⅞	118
Omaha	61½	77⅜	69¼
People's Gas	79¾	96⅜	91⅛
Reading 1st pf.	46½	51½	39⅞
Rock Island	68⅝	91⅜	84
St. Paul	77⅜	95⅜	80⅝
Southern pf.	28⅝	32⅜	26½
Sugar	114	138⅞	119
Tobacco	76⅜	92	96½
Western Union	83¾	92⅛	85¾

One of the uncertainties in the situation is the extent to which Cuban sensationalism and harem-scarem war alarms interrupt business. On the surface there is not much disturbance shown, but close observers are persuaded that normal trade development is being materially checked, and from some authorities entitled to confidence are statements that not only is progress being halted, but that there are in conspicuous quarters appearing evidences of setbacks which may grow to influential proportions. Managers of many corporations have postponed progressive action in some of the affairs of their properties. These interruptions are, of course, likely to be brief if war clouds disappear as quickly as is the hope in conservative quarters. But that there are any interferences with business conditions which have been promising such vast benefits must exert more or less ill-effect upon security markets.

Yet out of a hundred factors in the business situation only the Cuban snarl and its depressing influences are unfavorable.

Europe throughout the week has been rather a seller than a buyer of American stocks. Foreign investors have not yet learned to estimate lightly the professional penny-dreadful sensationalism so much parading here.

Gold importations continue. Authorities originally predicting that the movement might reach $25,000,000 are now confidently estimating that the $50,000,000 mark will be passed. The addition of so large a volume of gold to money here is, however, being largely offset by persistent withdrawals of currency by Western and Southern depositors. Toward the end of the week New England withdrawals began also to cut a substantial figure. Bankers are not agreed as to what may be the significance of the out-of-town drafts for funds. Bear speculators contend, of course, that the movement reflects anxieties developing throughout the country because of the abounding talk of Spanish war. Such theorists are ready always to advance such theories to account for anything and everything.

No change appears in the market counsels of important conservative Wall Street authorities. They are practicing ultra prudence themselves, and—pending international possibilities—they find no warrant for assuming immediate risks either as buyers or sellers.

SATURDAY.

Wall Street had a decidedly dull day yesterday. Throughout the two hours of business there was but little activity, transactions for the session aggregating less than 125,000 shares. The market was irregular, but the steady purchases by shorts gave it a tone of strength. Closing prices in almost every instance were at the highest.

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There were practically no new developments during the day, and in the absence of disturbing stories from Washington, Wall Street paid some attention to the reports of the mercantile agencies and to the general trade and financial situation. All over the Street there was a well defined expectation that the report of the Naval Board appointed to inquire into the causes of the Maine disaster will be made public on Monday or Tuesday. On this belief the room traders did considerable covering, many of them having had outstanding more short contracts than would prove convenient in case of a rally.

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It was this disposition to cover that gave the market its strength. None of the larger interests were in evidence as buyers, nor was there any commission house buying. The traders had things pretty much to themselves, but they showed very little disposition to act aggressively on either side of the market.

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It was, in fact, nothing more than a waiting market. The report of the Naval Board of Inquiry is generally expected to be either very bullish or very bearish, and among commission house customers and traders alike there is a very evident fear of the effect which the report may have upon the market.

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The weekly bank statement attracted attention by reason of the decline in deposits, amounting to over $7,300,000. Loans decreased over $10,500,000. Surplus reserve increased over $5,300,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of more than $200,000,000, or over $28,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating more than $688,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of $607,000,000.

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There were no sales of Government bonds. Quotations were only slightly changed.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were

Stocks Advanced.

Brook. Union Gas	2	North. Pacific pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	3	O. Imp., 5th in. pd.	¾
C. C., C. & St. L.	1	Penn. R. R.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	1	Reading 2d pf.	½
Lake Shore	⅝	Union Pacific	½
Met. Street Ry.	1	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	⅛
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	4¼	Kan. & Texas pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	¾
Kan. City, P. & G.	1¾	Third Av	3

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1¼	Or. Short L. inc. A	1
Con. Gas, Chi., 5s	1¼	St. Louis S. W. 1st	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	Wis. Cen. 1st, t. r.	1¼
Louisville Ry. 5s	6		

Bonds Declined.

B'lyn W. & W. 5s	2	Mich. Cen. con. 7s	1¼
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st 3-4s	1	Or. Imp. 1st, t. r.	2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for ninety days and 4½@5 for other periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $123,077,873; balances, $5,980,585; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $811,717.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅞@3 per cent. for short and 2 15-16@3 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¾@$4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.81½@$4.84⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 and 94⅝, and guilders at 39¾ and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—10½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—Par to 12½c premium.

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During the week just ended the money markets have continued to show firmness, although call rates at the end of the week are at their lowest. Call money has been obtainable all the week on collateral which will bear close scrutiny at 2 and 2½ per cent. Bankers have been hinting at the probability of higher money, but so far it has not materialized. Offerings in the time department have been less liberal than heretofore, and at the higher rates the demand has also fallen off to some extent. Toward the close of the week time money was a shade easier, loans for ninety days having been made in considerable volume at 4 per cent. For longer periods the rates are 4½ and 5 per cent.

Commercial paper has been rather more active than for some time past, although because of the higher rates the supply of bills is smaller than heretofore. Merchants seem to have been well prepared for any advance in rates, and are showing no disposition to market paper at the higher prices.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended March 19, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$662,599,022	$459,823,957	+44.2
Boston	85,105,427	73,175,057	+16.3
Philadelphia	59,250,614	49,158,514	+20.5
Baltimore	13,312,739	11,794,204	+12.8
Chicago	85,463,494	62,478,084	+36.8
St. Louis	24,158,689	20,062,065	+20.4
New Orleans	8,472,247	7,375,693	+14.9
Seven cities, 5 days	$938,362,232	$683,368,474	+37.3
Other cities, 5 days	148,946,237	116,797,623	+27.5
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,087,308,469	$800,166,097	+35.9
All cities, 1 day	205,416,392	161,352,377	+27.3
Total all cities, for week	$1,292,724,861	$961,518,474	+34.4

Complete returns for the week ended March 12 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 37.4 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 30.6 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 31.8 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 24.7 per cent., with 1896 17.7 per cent., and with 1895 an increase of 19.5 per cent.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 58¾; Erie, ½, to 13⅜; Illinois Central, ½, to 103; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 85½; Reading, ¼, to 8⅞; Atchison, ¼, to 11⅝, and New York Central, ⅛, to 114⅜. Declined—St. Paul, ⅛, to 92¼, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 50⅝. British consols were unchanged at 111⅞, for money, and 112 for the account.

Bar gold was quoted at 77s 10½d. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 166.20. In Paris, rentes closed at 103f 22½c, and exchange on London was 25f 29½c.

BUSINESS MEN CONFIDENT.

Mr. William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, has been actively identified with the dry goods trade for over thirty-four years, and has unusual opportunities to become informed of the business developments of every section of the country. He does not see in any conflict that may take place with Spain a reason for other than a temporary interference with American trade, and he has a high degree of confidence in the country's business future. He has no sympathy with "calamity howling" at the present juncture. Mr. King said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The war talk heard for some weeks past has not interrupted the improvement in general trade that has been experienced in every section of the country. Nor would a nearer approach to hostilities than we have yet reached disturb the confidence of our manufacturers and merchants in the continuance of activity in the various departments of trade. Our merchants are conservative as well as confident. They are attending to their affairs exclusively, steadily developing business, and are calmly confident of the prosperous future which lies before the country. No possible conflict between Spain and the United States can be sufficient to cause business men to falter in the deep-rooted belief—a belief strengthening with each business day's record—that an extended period of good times is at hand.

"Our merchants and manufacturers are to be moved only by an intimate knowledge of any matter. This brings them easily and logically to the point of trusting those who have the Nation's interests under their care as well as the information upon which to base future action. They have the utmost confidence in the Government's use of every measure of diplomacy to bring the Spanish-Cuban question to a settlement, and that a settlement will be had which will be not only creditable to the United States but will give every proper consideration to Spain. Content to leave this matter in the hands of the Government, our conservative merchants go on minding their own business, and they are encouraged by the knowledge that they are doing a healthy trade at present and that it is likely to be more profitable still in the future.

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"The demand for manufactured goods has grown considerably larger and stocks in many lines are well sold up. This applies in particular to those branches of business where articles of style and fashion largely enter into consumption. In New York there has been an excellent business done in Spring goods, and reports from merchants and manufacturers are practically unanimous that business has made immense strides since 1892. From every centre there is at the present time a good demand for merchandise of all kinds. Buyers are in plenty, and they are not merely keeping up a steady volume of purchases, but are considerably increasing them. The varieties of goods inquired for are greater than ever before. All this is significant of a condition of affairs which must be regarded as healthy.

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"It should not be forgotten that but little over one year has elapsed since universal depression existed and uncertainty as to the future constituted a serious obstacle to sound business development. To-day the feeling of hopefulness is as general among the mercantile men of the country as was then the want of confidence. The trade relations between manufacturer and customer, between merchant and retailer, have reached a more satisfactory basis. There is no apparent reason why business should not continue to be carried on in this satisfactory manner, with prompt liquidation of trade credits and general confidence and improvement.

"A declaration of war and the opening of actual hostilities would, perhaps, lead to an unsettling of matters. But the effect of such a state of things could be only temporary. It is quite evident that Spain is in no condition to undertake such a course against this country. And even if Spain were prepared for hostilities with us, the struggle would be a short-lived one. America can afford to be generous in dealing with Spain, and there is lots of time for an opportunity to vindicate ourselves and the country's honor.

"I do not believe that any depressing influence has been exerted by the prevalence of war talk recently. Sober-minded business men are unmoved by it, and should it come to the worst, I do not look for more than an insignificant and temporary interference with what is a good, healthy business situation. Some people appear to be dissatisfied at any prospect of the trouble with Spain being disposed of other than by extreme and warlike measures, but those who urge the Government in that direction are parties with little or nothing to lose. But any talk of a catastrophe happening to business interests in the event of war being finally resolved upon is little better than the calamity-howling which people of a pessimistic nature are apt to indulge in when any new phase of business or Administration policy presents itself. I am just as convinced that the developments of business in the near future will be in the line of continued bettement as I am in the ability of the United States to overcome any hostile forces with which they may be confronted.

"The outlook is one which our merchants believe to be unusually favorable. They know that their efforts in the past to build up a better business have met with all the success which had been anticipated, and they also know that the tide of prosperity cannot now be turned back by the shrieks of ill-conditioned alarm. Past success and future hope place them in a position to await with equanimity all coming business developments."

BANKERS CONSERVATIVE.

Mr. Fernando Baltes, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, talked yesterday on money market and business conditions to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, as follows:

"I do not look for a hardening of money unless those who have funds determine that they will hoard them, keep them under lock and key. Unless this should take place there will be sufficient money to supply every business demand.

"The immense amounts which are due the United States by foreign countries are gradually coming to us. Over $25,000,000 of gold has been sent us in payment of the trade balance in our favor, and when the accounts have been settled between us and those to whom we have been making unprecedented exports of manufactures and produce in the year gone by, there will be nearer $150,000,000 of their money in American hands. Sales of our goods abroad have been largely in excess of our purchases from foreign nations, and the indications are that this will be the continuing condition.

"In case war should break out it is only natural to expect that the vast sums due us would be soon sent here. Notwithstanding this great influx there is a strong probability that money would for the time being become tight. It must not be overlooked that the country is unquestionably on a good, sound financial basis, and that the entire Nation is in harmony on this Spanish matter. Being a peaceful people, and having so much at stake, I hardly think a war is likely unless we are driven to that last resort of nations—to defend the country's honor.

"The reserves shown by statements of mercantile banks are relatively greater than those of Wall Street institutions, demonstrating that the demand for money from merchants is greater than it was last year. Consequently, our merchants are doing more business and making efforts to extend their sphere of trade. That satisfactory progress in this direction is being made, those with close mercantile relations can well testify, and the soundness of the general basis is reflected in the fewer failures that are being recorded.

"Paper which some time ago was being discounted at 3 per cent. is to-day accepted by brokers at not less than 5 per cent. Merchants and manufacturers willingly pay this in order to prepare themselves for emergencies. Banks will be, I am inclined to think, disposed to follow a cautious and conservative policy while the war cloud is in sight. They are practically out of the market for commercial paper. I do not think that the effect of a war condition has been altogether discounted.

"War would be followed naturally by some degree of disturbance in values. But such effects can only, in my judgment, be of a temporary character. If the serious international question with which the Nation is at present concerned can be settled without recourse to war, I believe that our investors and business men will see removed the last obstacle to permanent prosperity, and that this year will prove one of the best ever known."

A STOCK EXCHANGE PLAN.

In Stock Exchange circles there is still a pronounced desire to secure control of the business which is now done in securities not listed on the Stock Exchange by the "outside board," which has its headquarters in Broad Street just in front of the Mills Building.

The outside board, or the "curb," as it is more often called, does a very respectable business—larger than is generally believed. The crowd of traders who stand out in the street all day and deal in traction and gas securities, for which there is no market on the Stock Exchange, is made up not of unresponsible scalpers, who run around trying to find places for the few shares which they pick up, but has in it many members backed by the most important firms in Wall Street. Many Stock Exchange houses, especially those having investors among their clients, have regular representatives in the outside board. There are also many firms having a membership in no Exchange who do a substantial business in the investment securities which the Stock Exchange does not recognize. There are, of course, a number of financially weak "outside brokers," but the board on the curb is of much more financial importance than is generally believed.

For some time past the growing business of the curb has been attracting attention among Stock Exchange people, and for a year or two there has been on foot a scheme to bring the outside business into the Exchange. Some time ago the matter was taken up by the news agencies and the newspapers, but of late little has been heard regarding it, although all along plans have been making looking to the absorption of the curb business by the Stock Exchange.

According to the statement of a prominent Stock Exchange man who has been watching the course of the scheme to secure the outside business, it is now the intention of the Exchange to offer to some of the outside brokers the use of the room in the Commercial Cable Building which the Stock Exchange now occupies. Those curb brokers who are now prominent in the outside crowd are to be given the privileges of this room, but no one is to be allowed to trade therein unless he be acceptable to a Stock Exchange committee. This means that the more important of the outside brokers will be taken from the curb, and their business brought into the Exchange, leaving outside such brokers as are not responsible themselves and have but little financial backing. It is said to be then the intention of the Governors to forbid houses which are members of the Exchange to trade anywhere but in the Exchange. The outside security room will allow them to buy and sell the securities which heretofore have been found only on the curb, and consequently no more outside trading will be allowed among members. By this means it is hoped to drive into the Exchange all the business that is now done on the Mills Building pavement.

This is the plan, and the Governors of the Stock Exchange have decided among themselves that it is a good one. There is, however, one obstacle—the very serious objections to any such scheme which are to be met with in front of the Mills Building. The outside brokers have not yet been able to discover just where they would benefit by the proposition. They point out that what business they now get from Stock Exchange houses would be taken away from them, and that these houses, instead of paying commissions to outside brokers, as at present, would use small-salaried clerks to represent them in the outside security adjunct of the Exchange—a saving to the firm, but a considerable loss to the outside broker. Furthermore, they show that they would receive absolutely no benefits from the scheme except the enjoyment of trading in a room for which the Stock Exchange pays the rent, and of buying from or selling to real live Stock Exchange members. In return for this privilege they must give up the right to belong to any other Exchange—for, although not members of the Stock Exchange themselves, they would not be allowed to be members of any other board. They also would throw into the Stock Exchange a lot of business which they have worked up themselves and which would be killed off by any stock jobbing or manipulation in the properties with whose market they are now identified.

The New York Stock Exchange is extremely desirous of getting hold of the outside business; it has been for some time. But in the outside board there is apparently less disposition to go into the Stock Exchange than there has ever been.

Outside Security Values.

Apropos of the activity in the outside security market, Mr. Gustavus Maas said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Notwithstanding the recent break in the stock market, outside securities have held firm. Very few of the securities dealt in on the outside market are held on margin, and most of them pay dividends of from 5½ to 9 per cent. at selling prices.

"Standard Oil has been the chief feature of this market. This stock has sold close to 450, then down to 350, and up to 400 again, down again to 357, and to-night it closed at about 365.

"There are four distinct groups of stocks traded in on the curb—tractions, gas and electric, railroads, and industrials.

"Traction stocks have been very quiet, and their course is shown in the figures which follow. North Shore Traction preferred, a 6 per cent. dividend payer, has fluctuated between 70 and 78. Columbus Street Railroad, a 4 per cent. dividend payer, has fluctuated between 44 and 47. Buffalo Street Railway, paying 4 per cent., fluctuated between 80 and 83. Syracuse Rapid Transit preferred, which pays no dividend, sold at 40. New Orleans Traction common and preferred have been weak, notwithstanding reports of good earnings, a reorganization being expected which will probably bring a small assessment on the stocks. Forty-second Street, Manhattan and St. Nicholas Avenue stock has sold as high as 75 and as low as 59. The income bonds, after touching 95, reacted to 86. This list is representative of the fluctuations in the first group. The new securities to be issued by Brooklyn Elevated sold at 16, and the new preferred at 49.

"The movement of the gas and electric securities is shown in the figures which follow: Western Gas of Milwaukee, a 6 per cent. dividend payer, sold as high as 87 and as low as 80. Madison Gas, a 4 per cent. stock, sold as high as 63 and as low as 55. Columbus Gas, a 6 per cent. stock, remains steady at about 90. Grand Rapids Gas, a 5 per cent. stock, sold between 74 and 80. New Amsterdam Gaslight Company fluctuated between 33 and 28, and the preferred between 71½ and 66½. St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas sold at 40. St. Paul Gaslight stock brought 40 also. Standard Gas common has fluctuated between 142 and 132, and preferred is steady between 150 and 155.

"Railroad securities consist mostly of stocks guaranteed by railroads in very good standing, and they fluctuate very slightly.

"The industrial group has experienced fluctuations as demonstrated by the following figures: Standard Oil has been already mentioned. Glucose preferred, a 7 per cent. dividend stock, sells between 90 and 94. American Malt Company preferred, a 7 per cent. stock, sells between 70 and 76. Malt common has fluctuated between 21½ and 29. A special feature has been the strength of Glucose common at between 38 and 41, very little stock making its appearance. Most of the stock is evidently held by strong interests. The 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Denver Union Water Company have attracted much attention, and are selling at 83. Chesapeake and Ohio Grain Elevator 4s, selling at about 65, have principal and interest guaranteed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. Cramps' Shipyard stock has made a 15 per cent. advance on account of the talk of probabilities of war. Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company stock runs steady at between $1 and $2 a share. About 50,000 shares of the stock have been traded in during the last three months, and it seems to have found good resting places. Welsbach Commercial preferred, which pays a regular dividend of 2 per cent. quarterly, sells at about 55."

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend of 1¼ per cent. per share will be paid on the capital stock of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company on Friday, April 15.

On presentation of Coupons Nos. 3 and 4 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on April 4, holders of second mortgage bonds of the Mexican National Railroad Company will receive on account of past due interest a payment of 3½ per cent. from the earnings of 1897.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
21 Cortlandt Street,
New York, March 18th, 1898.
To All Stockholders of the
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company:

The Erie Railroad Company, by proper corporate action having increased its Capital Stock by 130,000 shares of First Preferred Stock and 130,000 shares of Common Stock, notice is given to holders of the Capital Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, that in exchange for certificates of stock of said last-named Company, duly endorsed for transfer, and delivered to the Erie Railroad Company, through Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, (23 Wall Street, New York,) there will be delivered temporary receipts which shall entitle the holder, not later than the first day of June, 1898, and upon surrender of such receipt, to receive therefor stock of the Erie Railroad Company, at the following rates, viz.:

Nine-tenths of one share of First Preferred Stock of the Erie Railroad Company for each and every share of the Preferred Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company specified in such receipt.

One share of Common Stock of the Erie Railroad Company for each and every share of the Common Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company specified in such receipt.

The certificates for Erie stock will be in the form of Stock Trust Certificates, identical with those now listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Such certificates not being issuable for less than one share each, suitable adjustment in cash will be made for fractions of a share resulting upon these exchanges.

If for any reason the Erie Railroad stock trust certificates shall not be ready for delivery on or before the first day of June, 1898, a certificate for the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company's stock, to the amount stated in each receipt will, without charge, be returned upon surrender of such receipt.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time, and without previous notice.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
By E. B. Thomas,
President.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HAIGHT & FREESE
53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK;
85 State St., Boston; 402 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
Execute orders in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Provisions on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Grain and Stock Exchanges, for investment or to be carried on margin of 3 to 5 per cent., at moderate rates of interest, and 1-16 commission. Interest allowed on margins and deposits, subject to check at sight.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," conceded by Banks, Exchanges, the Press, and Boards of Trade throughout the country to be the most condensed and statistically reliable publication ever issued by any banking house. Gives range of prices of stocks, wheat, and cotton for ten to thirty years, latest financial reports, statements of earnings, &c., of all railroad and industrial corporations whose shares are listed on the principal Exchanges, thereby enabling investors to operate on their own judgment based on facts to be found in the Manual, which is invaluable to business men generally. It enables any one to invest money, keeping the principal intact, and making it pay an income.
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Our Market Letter is published daily by The N. Y. Evening Sun, or will be mailed to any address free of charge on request. Write for it.
MEMBER CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.
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DENVER CITY RY. 3—4—5S.
DENVER UNION WATER 5S.
METROPOLITAN 6S OF DENVER.
OMAHA & GRANT SMELTER 6S.

FINANCIAL.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds.
DUE APRIL 1ST, 1898.
HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE BONDS ARE HEREBY notified that the principal of their bonds, and the coupons due April 1, 1898, will be paid in cash on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Vermilye & Co., corner Nassau and Pine Streets, New York City.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.,
By AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

Referring to the above notice, we have purchased from the Company the new
Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.
5-20 Year 4% Collateral Trust
Gold Bonds
PAYABLE APRIL 1ST, 1918,
Redeemable on or after April 1st, 1903,
Interest payable April 1st and Oct. 1st.
Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness.
U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., Trustee of the Mortgage.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE OFFER TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS MATURING APRIL 1ST, 1898, THE PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING THEIR BONDS FOR THE NEW BONDS AT ANY TIME PRIOR TO APRIL 1ST.
Bondholders desiring to exchange will please notify us at once, stating the amount of bonds that they hold.
The old bonds will be taken at par and accrued interest to maturity in exchange for the new bonds at par, the interest on the new bonds to date from April 1st.
We reserve the right to terminate the option to exchange at any time at our pleasure.
Descriptive circulars, giving full information regarding the new bonds, may be had upon application to us.
VERMILYE & CO.
Nassau and Pine Sts.,
NEW YORK CITY.

POOR
FEROCIOUS WARLIKE BEARS
VERSUS
WEALTHY SERIOUS BULLS
makes the markets very active and profitable, but as peace is a certainty on account of the standing of the advocates thereof and we always believe in being on the side of the rich, we feel convinced of much higher prices in the immediate future and also a prolonged upward movement. We predict that the Maine report will break the backbone of the bears.
We are always ready to accept accounts for investment or moderate margin, and allow 4 per cent. interest on from $100 to $1,000 and 3 per cent. on larger amounts. Check books furnished depositors.
PUTS & CALLS.
Safest speculation insurance limiting risk also issued daily, 9 to 4 o'clock, on 10 shares and upward on following basis of prices for day, week, or month, subject to change any moment:—1¼, 2½, 4⅜, 4, and 7 per cent. from market for $7.50, $62.50, $75, and $125 a hundred shares; also 30-day privileges right at market for $275 or $487.50 a hundred shares. Ten-share lots in proportion; also Grain privileges.
It is of greater importance than ever to deal with a reliable house and always to avoid those who either solicit or accept discretionary accounts; also the unscrupulous tip fakirs. Our market letters contain straightforward, fearless opinions, whether pleasing to manipulators or not. Call at our commodious offices—everybody is welcome. Write for our Investor's Encyclopedia and Code, furnished customers.
BOE & BARNES,
BANKERS, LOAN & NOTE BROKERS,
55 BROADWAY, NEW YORK;
DEALERS IN STOCKS, BONDS & GRAIN.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOUGHT & SOLD;
ALSO GOVERNMENT & MUNICIPAL SECURITIES.
MONEY LOANED ON ALL KINDS OF SECURITY.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE, 1,211 BROAD.

SPECULATION A SCIENCE
The Effects of WAR Upon the Markets
A New Book. Price in cloth, $1.00. In paper, 50 cents, postpaid.
CONTENTS—Professional speculation in stocks, cotton, and grain. Methods of successful speculators described. Why novices lose and how professionals gain. Difference between speculation and gambling. Safe rules. Qualifications and facilities necessary to success. Exchange laws. Warnings to the unwary. Who to trust and who to avoid. Invaluable suggestions to amateurs and investors, &c., &c. An entertaining book by an old professional speculator. Send for a circular more fully descriptive.
COMMENTS:
A clear and concise treatise

NATIONAL CREDITS COMPARED.

In its issue of last Saturday, just received here, The London Statist points out and explains one of the striking features of the recent period of political uncertainties—the maintenance of prices of Government securities and the absence of those violent fluctuations which would in all probability have been witnessed a few years ago under similar circumstances to those at present existing.

The main reason for this, says The Statist, is that for a long period there have been few creations of additional international Government stocks, or, indeed, of what are to be regarded as high-class international railway or other issues, and the savings of the countries have been largely restricted to investments in Government stocks. In other words, the demand for such securities has been an expanding one, without the feature of appreciable increase in the amount of security to meet such demand. A second reason for the absence of anything like violent fluctuations is the dying out of speculation in the markets for Government issues. Years ago such securities used to be purchased to a large extent by speculators, who raised money from capitalists at a rate of interest below what was the return on the investment. Nowadays the position is very different. Government securities are in the main held by investors who have purchased them with their own cash and hold them for the yield. Speculation for the fall has so frequently proved disastrous to those who operated in that direction that, even in times of acute alarm, there is scarcely any speculative "bear" position opened.

At the present juncture a comparison of the credit of different countries, and of such credit at three different periods—two years ago, a year ago, and now—will be of interest. It is desirable to explain one or two features in the table as to how the credit is gauged. We have taken the most representative stock of each country, and worked out on the different debts the yield an investor will obtain, making allowance for redemption where the stock is repayable at fixed dates. In the case of consols, the most ready way of arriving at an approximate figure of the yield to the investor of a 2¾ per cent. stock which in five years is reduced, as to interest, to 2½ per cent., and is liable in twenty-five years to redemption at par, is to allow one-quarter of 1 per cent. for five years, and then regard the stock as a 2½ per cent. stock, subject to redemption in 1923. It is not necessary to make the calculation to a close place of decimals; but the plan adopted is near enough, and such method of arriving at the yield can be readily grasped. Consols stand at, say, 111½. For five years the interest is 2¾. To bring it to 2½ per cent. we will deduct £1 5s. from the price, reducing it to 110¼. Then we may regard the stock as a 2½ per cent. security at the price of 110¼, redeemable in twenty-five years, and the yield works out at about £1 19s. 9d. per cent.

Among the striking movements in contrast with a year ago is the appreciation in Turkish and Greek issues. But the conditions of the early part of 1897 were of hostilities between those two countries. Egyptian credit has likewise improved, both as compared with last year and two years ago, and Egyptian securities now rank high in public estimation. Instances of falling off are pretty frequent, but very slight as to the majority of European countries, except Portugal, where the depreciation of credit has been considerable. In South America, while the yield on Chilean and Brazilian loans has increased, (i. e., the credit of the countries has fallen off,) that of Argentina, as above mentioned, and also of Uruguay, has improved. Mexican credit has likewise improved.

It will be noticed that in the following comparative table The Statist figures upon United States 4s as selling at 129 and Spanish 4s as selling at 59½, whereas at present both securities are much lower.

	1897 Price and Yield. £ s. d.	Present Price and Yield. £ s. d.
British Consols	1 15 9	111¼ 1 19 9
United States	2 15 0	129 2 11 2
Holland	2 16 2	87 2 17 5
France	2 19 5	102½ 2 18 10
Belgium	2 19 5	101 3 0 0
Sweden	2 19 6	98 3 1 3
Norway	3 0 9	98 3 1 3
Denmark	3 1 1	98 3 1 10
Germany	3 2 0	97 3 2 9
Prussia	3 2 8	97 3 2 9
Egypt	3 17 6	108 3 15 7
Transvaal	4 4 10	105 3 17 7
Russia	3 19 3	104 3 17 8
Greece	6 0 0	32 3 18 9
Austria	3 18 0	103 3 18 10
Hungary	3 19 3	102 3 19 3
Italy	4 13 0	92½ 4 7 7
China	5 1 0	100¾ 5 1 6
Portugal	23¼ 4 6 11	19⅜ 5 2 7
Turkey	8⅞ 5 16 0	9⅞ 5 8 8
Japan	5 5 0	97 5 8 0
Chile	6 5 8	87 6 6 0
Mexico	9⅝ 6 6 6	98 6 3 9
Bulgaria	5 6 14 0	94 6 8 4
Argentine	5 5 2 0	66 6 16 4
Spain	59½ 6 16 3	56¾ 7 2 10
Brazil	9⅛ 6 17 8	55½ 7 8 2
Uruguay	39½ 8 19 6	45¼ 7 15 7

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week March	$22,074	$27,193	$30,116
From July 1	1,275,844	1,176,355	1,242,780
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,524
2d week March	$103,451	$104,390	------
From July 1	4,281,155	4,098,379	------
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
2d week March	$22,529	$20,831	------
From July 1	776,214	742,216	------
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,975	2,956
2d week March	$421,905	$393,425	$367,770
From July 1	13,455,673	14,528,036	14,762,169
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, (exclusive of Memphis Division)—			
Mileage	4,827	4,826	4,752
2d week March	$420,690	$380,808	$351,422
From July 1	14,735,599	13,749,115	14,278,401
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week March	$7,986	$6,162	------
From July 1	294,682	288,719	------
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,162	1,328	1,328
2d week March	$120,866	$104,040	------
From July 1	4,904,533	4,228,970	------
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
2d week March	$93,600	$80,600	$84,700
From July 1	4,291,882	3,881,800	3,755,775
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, (Memphis Division)—			
2d week March	$25,090	$22,402	------
From July 1	1,160,615	1,003,720	------
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for February—			
Gross earnings	321,161	261,514	266,655
Operating ex	211,231	168,752	199,578
Net earnings	109,930	94,762	67,377
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,593,872	2,246,086	2,578,639
Net earnings	864,255	683,616	763,062
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for January—			
Gross earnings	261,083	188,830	240,081
Operating ex	175,080	153,433	172,845
Net earnings	87,003	35,397	67,236
PITTSBURG, YOUNGSTOWN & ASHTABULA for February—			
Gross earnings	85,763	59,228	68,658
Operating ex	73,416	45,375	60,825
Net earnings	12,347	13,853	7,833
From January 1—			
Gross earnings	170,206	115,187	142,462
Net earnings	27,210	21,679	15,852
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for February—			
Gross earnings	77,114	75,040	82,683
Operating ex	52,736	52,463	58,317
Net earnings	23,378	22,577	24,366
From July 1			
Gross earnings	673,129	614,437	702,488
Net earnings	191,449	154,557	187,812
WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL & PITTSBURG for February—			
Gross earnings	84,317	76,994	73,139
Operating ex	56,355	56,658	50,054
Net earnings	27,962	20,336	23,085
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	755,861	749,467	787,555
Net earnings	231,477	249,050	273,784

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$223,093,424
Gold reserve	171,034,826
Net silver	10,672,269
United States notes in the Treasury	41,006,193
Treasury notes of 1890	4,371,652
Total receipts this day	1,126,335
Total receipts this month	20,663,889
Total receipts this year	295,211,851
Total expenditures this day	931,000
Total expenditures this month	23,786,000
Total expenditures this year	295,273,825
Deposits in National banks	31,703,006
National bank notes received for redemption	386,029
Treasury receipts from customs	602,557
Internal revenue	500,278
Miscellaneous	14,109

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, March 19, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
101	104	5	Adams Express	103	103	103	103	.....
67¾	69½	30	Am. Cotton Oil pf	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	.....
125	130	170	American Express	125	125	125	125	−4½
7⅛	7¼	225	American Spirits Mfg.	7	7	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
17½	18	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅜
119	119½	34,440	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	118½	119¾	118½	119	− ⅝
107	108	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	.....
96⅞	96¾	2,100	American Tobacco	96¼	97	96¼	96¾	− ¼
11¼	11½	102	At., T. & S. F	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
25¼	25⅜	2,061	At., T. & S. F. pf	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	2¾	1,000	Bay State Gas	2⅝	3	2⅝	3	.....
38⅝	38½	1,460	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	38⅝	38½	38	38¼	− ⅛
113½	115½	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	114	114	114	114	+2
82¾	83	200	Canadian Pacific	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	.....
19	19⅛	610	Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅝	19	18¾	19	.....
151	..	300	Chicago & Alton	150½	151	150½	151	.....
90⅞	91	9,700	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	90¾	91¼	90½	91	+ ¼
105½	107	205	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	106	106	106	106	+3
9⅞	10⅛	800	Chi. & Gr. West	10	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
89½	89⅝	18,020	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	89¼	89¾	89¼	89⅝	+ ⅛
117¾	118	1,154	Chicago & Northw	117½	118	117¼	118	.....
173	..	10	Chi. & Northw. pf	172	172	172	172	.....
83⅞	84	3,030	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	83¾	84	83¾	84	+ ¼
27½	28⅛	50	Chi., Term. Trans. pf	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	.....
28	28½	305	C., C., C. & St. L	28	28¼	28	28¼	+1
12⅞	13	400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	13	13	12⅞	13	.....
179½	180	450	Consolidated Gas	179½	179½	179¾	179⅝	+ ⅝
44¾	44⅞	30	Denver & R. G. pf	45	45	45	45	.....
12¼	12⅜	10	Erie	13	13	13	13	.....
34⅞	35	10	Erie 1st pf	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	.....
32½	32¾	3,070	General Electric	32¼	33	32¼	32⅝	.....
150	151	125	Great Northern pf	150	150	150	150	.....
31	31¼	300	Hawaiian Sugar	30⅝	31	30⅝	31	+1
19¼	19¾	300	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	20½	20½	19½	19½	−1⅝
13¾	16	39	Keokuk & D. M. pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	.....
67	69	5	Lake Erie & West. pf	69	69	69	69	.....
186	187½	100	Lake Shore	186¼	186¼	186¼	186¼	+ ⅝
49½	49⅝	1,870	Louisville & Nashville	49¼	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅛
101	101¼	7,130	Manhattan Con	100⅝	101¾	100¾	101¼	+ ⅛
141¼	141½	1,750	Metropolitan St. Ry	141¼	141¾	140½	141½	+1
32	32½	325	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	− ⅜
25⅞	26	1,010	Missouri Pacific	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	.....
29¼	30	1	National Lead Co	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	.....
92	92¼	270	New Jersey Central	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ¼
110	110¼	1,205	New York Central	109¾	110⅛	109¾	110⅛	+ ⅝
30	32	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	31	31	31	31	+1
45⅞	46	250	Norfolk & West. pf	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	− ⅛
5¼	5½	1,550	North American	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
22	22¼	2,304	Northern Pacific	22	22¼	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
61⅝	61¾	6,919	Northern Pacific pf	61	61¼	60⅞	61¼	+ ⅛
14½	14¾	100	Ontario & Western	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
25¾	26⅛	620	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ¾
29⅝	30¼	75	Oregon Short Line	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	.....
24	24⅝	105	Pacific Mail	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
114	114⅜	371	Pennsylvania R. R.	114	114⅜	114	114⅜	+1
91¼	91½	4,880	People's Gas, Chicago	91	91⅝	90⅜	91¼	+ ⅛
17	17⅛	600	Reading	17	17⅜	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	39½	740	Reading 1st pf	39¼	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
21	21¼	100	Reading 2d pf	21	21	21	21	+ ½
6	6½	300	St. J. & G. I	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
47	48	50	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	49	49	49	49	.....
54	56	20	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	55½	55½	54¾	54¾	.....
25	25½	10	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	.....
4	5	200	St. Louis Southw	5	5	5	5	+ ¼
9½	10	10	St. Louis Southw. pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	.....
69½	70¼	100	St. Paul & Omaha	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	− ¾
15¾	16⅛	200	Southern Pacific	15½	15¾	15½	15¾	.....
7⅞	8¼	200	Southern Railway	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	26¾	515	Southern Railway pf	26⅜	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
19	19½	1,085	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19	19¾	19	19¼	+ ¼
176	180	600	Third Avenue	177	178¼	175	176¾	−3
18¾	19	665	Union Pacific	18½	19	18¾	19	+ ½
50¾	50⅞	6,525	Union Pacific pf	50⅜	51¼	50⅜	50⅝	+ ⅝
7¾	8	100	U. F., D. & G., t. r	8	8	8	8	+ ½
39	43	5	United States Express	42	42	42	42	.....
5⅛	6	100	U. S. Leather	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
57⅝	58	100	U. S. Leather pf	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅛
65½	65¾	400	U. S. Rubber pf	64½	66¾	64½	66¾	+ ¼
..	..	300	West Chicago Street	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	− ¼
85⅝	85⅞	1,085	Western Union Tel	85⅝	85¾	85½	85¾	.....
Sales		120,510						

Complete Bond Transactions.

At, T & S F gen 4s
10,000 89½
5,000 89¼
11,500 89¼
31,000 89¾
Adjustment 4s
10,000 57½
10,000 57⅝
10,000 57¼
1,000 57½
5,000 57⅝
5,000 57⅝
16,000 57⅝
10,000 57½

Brooklyn R T 5s
2,000 94
5,000 94⅛

Bklyn W & W Co 5s
3,000 94

Cent Pac L G 5s
2,000 102

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000 77¾
3,000 77½
2,000 78
2,000 77⅞
6,000 78
10,000 78½
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
2,000 115
Chi. B & Q conv 5s
5,000 105¼
Chi, B & Q. Neb ext 4s, registered
2,000s3 97¼
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s registered
1,000 109½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
1,000 105⅞
37,000 106
37,000 106⅛
Registered
15,000 106
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
50,000 105¼
Chi Term Trans 4s
15,000 82¼
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 61
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
2,000 103¼
Eliz., Lex & B S 5s
2,000 98¾
Erie gen lien 3-4s
5,000 70
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s
5,000 57

Erie 4s prior bonds
1,000 87½
3,000 88
Ft W & D C 1st
4,000 68
3,000 68½
Ill Cent 4s, 1953, reg
2,000s3 101
Iowa Central 1st 5s
5,000 100
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
2,000 78
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
5,000 101½
L S & Mich So 3½s
3,000 103½
10,000 103
Louisville Ry 1st 5s
10,000 109
Met St Ry gen 5s
1,000 110
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
5,000 72½
8,000 72¾
10,000 72⅞
4,000 72⅞
Mich Cent cons 7s
5,000 113½
Mil & St. Paul, Chi & Pac West Div 5s
8,000b3 114¾
Minn & St L con 5s
1,000 104¾
1,000 86¼
2,000 86¼
7,000s20F 86
Mo, K & T 2d
13,000 59¼
Mo Pac 1st cons
7,000 96
5,000s20F 96
1,000 96
Mobile & Ohio new 6s
500 118
Nash, C & St L con
2,000s10F 103
10,000s30F 102½
N Y Cent deb 5s
1,000 107⅛
N Y, O & W con 5s
1,000 106
500 105½
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
2,000 96
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
9,000 105

Norf & W Ry con 4s
1,000 80
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
11,000 60
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
2,000 94½
2,000 94⅝
1,000 94¾
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000 102
Oregon Imp Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 106
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
4,000 99⅞
Income A 5s
17,000 61
10,000 61½
5,000 61⅝
5,000 61¾
5,000 62
Reading Co gen 4s
8,000 81¼
Rio Grande West 1st
4,000 81
1,000 80¾
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
11,000 90½
5,000 90⅝
6,000 90¾
1,000 90⅞
St L S W 1st
5,000 75½
5,000 76
So Pac of Ariz 1st
7,000 104
5,000 104¼
So Pac of Cal 5s consid
10,000 96¼
2,000 96½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
17,000 99
1,000 98⅞
Tex & Pac 2d inc
20,000 31¾
Union Pacific 4s
12,000 91⅝
5,000 91¾
19,000 91⅞
34,000 91¾
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 54
West Shore gtd 4s
4,000 109
2,000 108¾
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
15,000 38
3,000 38¼

Total sales $825,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..	Consol. Ice pf	84½	..	Nat. St. 2d pf	15	30
4s, r., 1907	109¾	110¾	Del. & Hudson	109	110	New Central C	6¼	7½
4s, c., 1907	111	112	Del., L. & W	..	150	N. Y. & N. H	184	185½
4s, r., 1925	122	123	Den. & R. G	11¾	12¼	N. Y., C. & St. L	12	13
4s, c., 1925	122	123	D. M. & Ft. D	11	14	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	63	73
5s, r., 1904	111	112	D. M. & Ft. D. pf	75	..	N. Y., S. & W	11	13
5s, c., 1904	111	112	Detroit Gas	60	61½	N. Y., S. & W. pf	29	31
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	Dul., S. S. & A	2¼	4	Norfolk & So	2	4
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	5	6¼	Norfolk & West	86	88
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	Eastern Elevator	63	65	Nor. & West	11¾	14½
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..	Eighth Avenue	315	325	Ohio Southern	..	5
			Erie 2d pf	17	18	Ont. Mining	3	5
Albany & Sus	180	..	Ev. & T. H	19	22	Ore. R. & N	44½	49
American Coal	100	140	Ev. & T. H. pf	40½	42	Ore. R. & N. pf	67	70
Am. Cotton Oil	16	17¼	Flint & P. M	9½	11½	Penn. Coal	330	..
Am. Dist. Tel	..	23	Ft. W. & R. G	10	14	Peo., Dec. & Ev	1	1¼
Am. T. & C	..	90	Green Bay & W	30	40	Peo. & Eastern	3	6
Am. Tobacco pf	113	115	H. B. Claflin	..	93¾	P., C., C. & St. L	44½	46
Ann Arbor	12	13	Homestake	44	50	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	90	94
Ann Arbor pf	35	36	Ill. Central	99¼	100	pf	60	64
B. & O. S. W. pf, new	..	5¾	Ill. Cent. 1.	90	98	P. Ft. W. & C	166	..
Boston A. L. pf	165	107	Ill. Steel Co	45	50	Pullman Car	170	175
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	5	5¼	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	Quicksilver	1½	2
Buff., R. & P	23	30½	Iowa Central	7½	7¾	Quicksilver pf	3	7
Buff., R. & P. pf	60	94	Iowa Central pf	27½	29½	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Canada Southern	46	47	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	R., W. & O	119	120
Central Pacific	12	12¾	Kanawha & Mich	5¾	6¼	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	16	17½
Chi. & Alton pf	165	..	Keokuk & D. M	3	4½	St. L. & S. F	6½	7
Chi. & E. Ill	53	57	Keokuk & West	32	34	St. P. & Duluth	20	25
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A	25	30	Kingston & Pem	1	10	St. P. & D. pf	80	86
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B	20	24¾	Laclede Gas	42	43	St. P., M. & M	127	134
Chi., Ind. & L	7	8	Laclede Gas pf	84	90	St. P. & O. pf	150	155
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	24	25	L. E. & W	13¾	14½	SH. bullion certfs	55⅝	56⅛
C., M. & St. P. pf	145½	146	Long Island	40	50	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Chi. Term. Trans	7¾	8½	Manhattan Beach	4	7	Standard R. & T	3¾	4½
Mexican Central	5	5⅝	Md. Coal pf	40	50	Texas Pacific	9⅝	10
Mex. Nat. certfs	1	1¼	Michigan Central	104	105	Tol. & O. C	16	24
Minn. & St. L	26	28	Tol. & O. C. pf	37	42	Twin City R. T	20	25
M. & St. L. 1st pf	82	86	U. S. Rubber	16½	17¼	Wabash	6¾	7
M. & St. L. 2d pf	51	53	Wabash pf	15⅛	15⅝	Wells-F. Express	115	118
Minn. St. P. & S. S. M	..	5¼	West. Union Beef	7¼	8¼	W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	1⅞	2
Minn. Iron	61½	63	W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	..	11½	Wis. Central	1⅜	1⅝
Mo., K. & T	11	11½	Mobile & Ohio	26	29	Wis. Central pf	3	6
Morris & Essex	170	173	Morris & Essex	170	173			
Nat. Lead pf	103	104	Nat. Lead pf	103	104			
Nat. Lin. Oil	15½	16	Nat. Lin. Oil	15½	16			
Nat. Starch	5¾	7	Nat. Starch	5¾	7			
Nat. St. 1st pf	65	83	Nat. St. 1st pf	65	83			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Cot. Oil pf	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
18,480	Am. Sug. Refs	118½	119¾	118½	119¾
20	Am. Tobacco	97	97	97	97
80	Brook. R. T	38½	38½	38½	38½
5,270	Chi., B. & Q	90¼	91½	90⅜	90⅞
8,800	C., M. & St. P	89⅜	89¾	89⅛	89⅜
1,170	C., R. I. & P	83¾	84½	83⅜	83⅞
50	Cent. of N. J	92¼	92½	92¼	92
10	Ches. & Ohio	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
80	Gen. Electric	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
110	Louis. & Nash	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
870	Manhattan	100¼	101⅝	100⅝	101¼
70	Mo. Pacific	25¾	25¾	25½	25½
10	North. Pacific	21½	22⅛	21½	22
220	North. Pac. pf	60¾	61⅜	60⅞	61
10	Pacific Mail	24½	24½	24½	24½
550	People's Gas	90¾	91⅜	90¾	91⅜
20	Reading	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
20	Penn. C. & I	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
20	Union Pacific	18½	18½	18½	18½
350	Union Pacific pf	50⅜	51¼	50⅜	51
50	Wabash pf	15	15	15	15
50	Western Union	85⅝	86	85⅜	86
36,500					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	C., B. & Q. con.	105	105⅜	105	105⅜
13,000	Ft.W. & D.C.1st	68¼	68½	68¼	68½
6,000	N. Y. O. & W. 5s	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼
2,000	North. Pac. 3s	60	60	60	60
10,000	Texas Pac. 1st	98¾	99¾	98¾	99¾
$37,000					

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mechanics'	185
Am. Exchange	169	Mech & Traders'	100
Broadway	225	Mercantile	160
Central National	165	Merchants'	142
Chatham	230	Merchants' Exch	116
City	980	Metropolis	400
Citizens'	125	Nassau	150
Commerce	200	National Union	230
Continental	125	New Amsterdam	245
Corn Exchange	275	New York	235
East River	125	New York County	800
Fifth Avenue	2,900	Ninth National	90
First Nat. Staten Is.	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Fourth National	175	Pacific	180
Gallatin National	300	People's	200
Garfield National	300	Phenix	90
German-American	115	Republic	150
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	390	Second National	450
Hudson River	150	Seventh National	108
Irving	140	Shoe & Leather	95
Leather Manf	170	State of New York	110
Lincoln National	750	West Side	200
Manhattan	230	Western National	150
Market & Fulton	225		

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were valued at $9,127,234, of which $2,064,819 was in dry goods and the remainder general merchandise. The imports of specie were $8,245,410, and the exports of specie $750,790.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Reserve to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,867,400	N. Y. Nat. Exch. Bk. Ass.	$14,650,000	$3,090,000	$1,270,000	$15,350,000	28.4
2,050,000	2,100,800	Bank of Manh. Co	14,893,000	3,489,000	2,025,000	17,300,000	31.5
2,000,000	1,031,900	Merchants' National	12,087,000	2,416,900	1,209,900	14,098,600	23.7
2,000,000	1,981,800	Mechanics' National	9,723,000	1,516,000	945,000	8,863,000	27.7
1,500,000	2,597,200	Bank of America	18,893,700	3,154,600	2,990,600	22,251,600	27.4
1,000,000	236,300	Phenix National	3,863,000	466,000	494,000	3,716,000	23.8
1,000,000	3,867,300	National City	59,550,600	25,284,300	6,003,300	85,615,400	36.5
750,000	113,300	Tradesmen's Nat	3,566,500	382,800	652,500	3,833,100	27.9
300,000	6,888,400	Chemical National	23,864,600	5,799,200	1,647,400	24,265,400	30.6
600,000	483,400	Merchants' Ex. Nat	4,745,400	843,400	482,600	5,343,900	24.8
1,000,000	1,710,400	Gallatin National	7,120,600	1,009,800	967,300	6,057,600	32.6
300,000	165,700	Nat. Butch. & Drov	1,237,500	201,200	104,800	1,267,700	24.1
400,000	228,500	Mech. & Traders'	2,020,000	320,000	220,000	2,201,000	24.5
200,000	163,400	Greenwich	913,700	102,200	130,000	800,000	29.0
600,000	477,900	Leather Mfrs' Nat	3,287

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON

Everybody in the Capital Apparently Thirsting for the Blood of a Foe.

MR. McKINLEY FIRM AND QUIET

Scant Respect for the United States in Some Quarters—Col. Bingham's Exhibition—Attorney of Southern Confederacy Recalled.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—To the visitor to Washington at this time it may appear that the tide of affairs flows on very smoothly, and that nothing disturbs its usual ebb and flow. There is the same eager solicitation at the railroad stations of incoming strangers; the streets and shops present no unusual aspect; the guides at the Capitol deliver their lectures upon statesmen and statuary with the same proficient command of more or less inaccurate history and estimation; and the Government clerks stop as near to 4 o'clock as time clocks or watchful monitors will permit. Men and women are not so preoccupied by any other object that they do not find time and forcible language with which to scold at the horse propulsion that still moves the avenue cars, and the crop of writers to the editor, always large in this city, and always coming to a head, is full and rather more than commonly cranky. But in stores and at stations, on all sorts of public conveyances, in the hotel lobbies, and in the courts, it has been impossible to get away from talk of war. Visitors who went to the Navy Department in crowds to look at the model of the battleship Maine, and afterward to examine the models of old-time soldiers as they pose behind glass in the upper halls of the War Department, became conscious of the fact that they were in the neighborhood of people engrossed in war preparations. "Peace" preparations struck these visitors as rather odd. Before they had been in town three days, and just as they were beginning to pride themselves upon having conquered its criss-cross contrivance of streets, they realized that almost everybody in Washington was thirsting for the blood of the foe, and that the President, in the White House listening from day to day to advice in which there was a good deal of patriotic impatience and rash desire to have some one fight, was the only man of prominence who deprecated the light talk of war, and who was willing to give to the troublous situation all the chance for pacific conclusion that time, calm consideration, perfect understanding, and common sense might bring. Of course, society, in its mid-winter whirls, gave him little credit for it. Rather the reverse. Society, particularly the army and navy circles of it, has been deeply impressed with the belief that the time has arrived when it may be hazardous to be in the armed service of the United States, and the wish is father to the thought.

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Why the Navy Wants to Fight Spain.

One of the reasons for a tendency on the part of the navy to look cheerfully at the prospect of war with Spain is the common opinion in the navy that Spain is one of the nations that has always entertained a contempt for the people of the United States. Almost any naval officer you meet at the department or out of it is full of instances of this unconcealed Spanish indifference to our existence. The same feeling is found in a degree among the Spanish-speaking countries of South America. Spaniards in Cuba talk to visitors there from this country of the great forbearance of Spain in not detaching a few regiments of troops to take Washington and administer a deserved rebuke to the "Gringoes" for their insolence in taking the part of the Cuban insurgents. During the Chilean revolution, when the soldiers of one side or other in the insurrection killed the sailors of the Baltimore out of sheer hate for the uniforms they wore, Capt. (now Commodore) Schley discovered proof of the real feeling of the people toward the United States. He called upon Julio Foster, who was the prosecuting officer at Valparaiso, to remonstrate against the manifest determination of the Chilean populace to amuse itself by pelting the men of the United States vessels with stones when they came ashore. "You must not permit it, Judge," said Capt. Schley. The Judge responded quietly and supercilliously, with a curl of the lip, intimating that Chile had been too forbearing and might be compelled to administer punishment to the United States. Capt. Schley responded as coolly: "Don't. We have a saying up our way that you should remember, 'Don't monkey with the buzz saw.' Let me tell you, Judge, what will happen if you make war on the United States. Five thousand men who have not used a musket for thirty years will march from your northern border to Patagonia without a halt, and so much of your navy as is not at the bottom of the Pacific in six weeks will belong to us." And the Judge only curled his lip and smiled.

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The Show at the Pension Building.

Commissioner of Pensions Evans has a show for the visitors who come to look at his big building. Until recently there was nothing to gratify public curiosity about the Pension Building except its bigness and the tradition that its worst fault is its fire-proofness—which was the witty verdict of that rough soldier, Gen. Philip Sheridan. When Col. Bingham decided to use the White House conservatory as a part of the reception hall on "great" nights, and it became necessary to get rid of some of the larger palms in the conservatory, some of those that needed change of air to restore their luxuriance were selected from the forest of palms and sent to the Pension Building. There they were arranged in a rather formal grove about the fountain between the rows of pillars dividing the court into three vast chambers. Soon after visitors began to come to the building to look at the White House palms, an amateur shipbuilder brought to the Commissioner models sufficiently accurate in proportions of the Monitor and Merrimac. These were rigged up in the fountain so that the flow of water from a concealed pipe kept the models in motion, and hidden wires prevented them from catching each other and from sailing wild in the pool. Night and day these two models follow each other around the basin, always at the same rate of speed and always just the same distance apart. The Merrimac is batteried a bit heavier than the real Merrimac, for she has ten guns instead of eight. It is enough for the visitors that the models are there and in motion. They sail on forever, and in the grove of palms there is an aviary of canaries and chirping birds that mingle their songs with the patter of the fountain. Down the hall, to the east and west, are rows of file cases, in which clerks go rummaging to find material out of which to keep up the pension roll that is only prevented from diminishing by the patriotic activity of ingenious pension agents and the greed of "comrades" who have been lured into the crowd that has its arms in the Treasury up to the elbows.

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Jefferson Davis's Legal Adviser.

Judah P. Benjamin, the attorney of the Southern Confederacy, was recently the subject of an interesting article in one of the British publications. His learning and his aptitude for taking up the practice of law in a strange land were described with unconcealed admiration. A gentleman who had read it, and who was familiar with some history now lost sight of by many men about the War Department, directed the attention of the writer to a shelf in the law library of the Judge Advocate General of the United States Army. On this shelf, occupying a space perhaps six feet long, is a collection of United States reports, beginning with Dallas and running down through Cranch and Peters to about the period of the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. The sheep bindings of these books are brown with age and dust. The books are not very well printed, but they have been well used. In the corner of the title page of each of the thirty-five or forty volumes is written, in a fine, clear hand, "J. P. Benjamin." It seems that these old law books are the remnant of the library of the legal adviser of Jefferson Davis. When Richmond was abandoned, in April, 1865, there was no time to remove law libraries. That of Benjamin was left to the mercy of the invaders. An officer of the United States, who appreciated the value of these reports, picked them out and boxed them for delivery to the War Department at Washington. When they arrived here they soon found their way to the library of the Judge Advocate General, and they are referred to with great frequency. Some of the marks made while the books were the property of the Confederacy are still to be found on the inside covers or on the margins of leaves.

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Is a Contract a Contract?

Senator Hoar has some constituents who build ships at East Boston. They bid for and captured the contract for building the revenue cutter Daniel Manning—a fine vessel, by the way—for which they received $164,700, giving Uncle Same a receipt in full. But the builders were not satisfied. They appealed to Mr. Hoar, by whom a resolution was introduced in the Senate calling for the creation of a board in the Treasury to inquire how much more the builders ought to have been paid beyond the contract price they received. It seems that they were impressed with the belief that the Cramps of Philadelphia had been paid a much greater price for the revenue cutter McCulloch than had been given to the Atlantic Works at East Boston. The Bureau of Revenue Marine looked into the matter. Chief Engineer Collins made out a graphic table, in which it appeared that the rate per ton of vessel paid for the Manning was $168.07, for 988 tons, while the rate per ton paid the Cramps for the McCulloch, of 1,280 tons, was $167.39. The notion of getting something additional for the cutter seems to have been encouraged by the belief that the American merchant marine was to be protected, and the Atlantic Works, although they they have receipted in full, ask for $121,000 to compensate them for money that they now say they ought to have got on the last contract. The vessel was built according to specifications furnished to all the bidders. Such material and labor as were added to that contracted for were paid for as extras, so that there was about $5,000 paid to the builders in excess of the original contract price. Should this company succeed in getting the Treasury to admit the justice of the claim, the Government might expect other builders to come in with similar claims, and it would soon become apparent that competition for contracts was simply a step to securing something more from Congress than builders were ready to promise to build for.

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How It Feels to be Blown Up.

Capt. Sampson of the battleship Iowa knows how it feels to be blown up by a torpedo. On the night of Jan. 15, 1865, he was on board the monitor Patapsco at Charleston, and the vessel was ordered to follow some picket boats sent up stream toward Fort Sumter to reconnoitre. The picket boats went ahead, on either quarter and on the beam, using grapnels to drag the channel for torpedoes. The monitor Lehigh was not far away, engaged in like duty. When the Patapsco had reached a point between Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie, about 500 yards from Fort Sumter, it turned and steamed back until it was near the Lehigh. Continuing along, after the Lehigh buoy had been passed about 300 yards, and after soundings had shown five fathoms, a torpedo struck the vessel on the port side just abreast the butts. Lieut. Sampson thought a shot had struck the vessel just below the water, but the volume of smoke and water that immediately shot upward convinced him of the nature of the explosion. The order to start the pumps was immediately given by the commanding officer. It was impracticable to obey it, and then followed the order to man the boats. Although these orders were given rapidly, only the officer of the deck, who stepped from the turret into the boat, and one man had time to obey the last order before the vessel's boat was afloat at the davits. The Patapsco sunk in fifteen seconds after she was struck. All who were on deck were saved because of the precaution of having the picket boats near at hand. None escaped from below except the engineer and the fireman on watch and one man, who passed from the berth deck through into the fireroom and up the hatch. Sixty-two officers and men died in their bunks. The commanding officer said of Lieut. Sampson that "his cool intrepidity deserved the highest praise." He was then twenty-five years of age.

E. G. D.

EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES.

To be Held, Together with an International Commercial Congress, at Philadelphia in 1899.

The prospectus of the Exposition of American Manufactures, to be held in Philadelphia in 1899, has just been issued. The primary purpose of this exposition, which will be thoroughly National in its scope, will be to foster and encourage American export trade, and it will be the first of its kind ever held in the United States.

The exposition will be held in permanent fire-proof buildings, to be erected on land set aside for the purpose by the City of Philadelphia, in extent about twenty-five acres. It will be opened May 10, 1899, and remain open five months. The main objects are to show foreign buyers the goods American manufacturers offer for export and to establish their superiority; to show to American manufacturers the character of goods they must compete with in the open markets of the world; to show how American goods should be packed and labeled for export trade, and to bring the manufacturers and merchants of the United States into direct personal contact with the principal buyers, merchants, and bankers of foreign countries.

The exhibit of American manufactures will constitute the most extensive feature of the enterprise, but a second department will comprise exhibits of goods manufactured in European countries for the export trade of the world. They will be selected by specialists, and will be complete illustrations of the requirements of different export markets. This department will be so arranged as to show to American manufacturers just what competition they must meet abroad. The exposition will provide such other features as will attract the general public and insure a large and constant attendance.

There will be held a second International Commercial Congress, under the same auspices, in June, 1899. At that time there will be represented the leading Chambers of Commerce of Latin America, South Africa, India, Australia, China, Japan, and other countries. This will bring together about 400 merchants from all parts of the world, to discuss the best means of extending American trade with their respective countries.

IMPORTS IN DUTCH INDIES.

A Falling Off in the Government Coffee Cultivation.

An interesting bit of information regarding import duties in the Dutch East Indies and the decrease in coffee production is contained in a report sent from The Hague by United States Minister Newel to the State Department in Washington. Mr. Newel writes that measures passed by the States General have received the royal sanction authorizing the Governor of the Dutch Indies to extend the powers accorded him by the law of Nov. 17, 1872, to the district of Menado, in the Island of Celebes, and thus to order the levying in that district of import and export dues.

The Minister of Colonies explains that the Government coffee cultivation in this district has fallen off to such an extent that it is expected that the revenue accruing from that source will soon be reduced to naught. It has been deemed advisable therefore to abandon the obligatory cultivation of coffee in this particular district so that in the first year at least only half the estimated expenditure on coffee from the district will be sanctioned, the purchasing price for first quality produce being raised to 50 florins ($20.10) per picul (135.46 pounds) for ordinary coffee, and 40 florins ($16.08) per picul for Liberia coffee.

It is proposed to find the equivalent for this loss to the Colonial Treasury in the levying of import and export dues in the district of Menado, and in connection therewith an excise on petroleum and lucifer matches.

Academy of Sciences Exhibition.

The fifth annual reception and exhibition of the New York Academy of Sciences will be given at the American Museum of Natural History on Wednesday and Thursday, April 13 and 14. The first evening will be devoted to a reception to the members of the academy and their personal friends. On the afternoon of the second day the exhibition will be open to students and others, and in the evening to interested friends and affiliated societies in New York City. Prof. George E. Hale of the Yerkes Observatory will also give the annual lecture before the academy on that evening. The committee having the exhibition in charge are Henry F. Osborn, Charles F. Cox, Reginald Gordon, Gary N. Calkins, and Richard E. Dodge, Chairman. Scientific workers having materials showing progress in science during the last year that they might wish to exhibit should correspond with the Chairman of the committee, Richard E. Dodge, Teachers College, West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

GOVERNMENT GUN FACTORY

How Expert Workmen Turn Out the Big Thirteen-Inch Ordnance.

SHRINKING ON THE JACKETS

This Is a Difficult and Dangerous Operation, but Mishaps Seldom Occur—Fitting the Mechanism of the Breech Blocks.

Few of the people who visit the ships of the United States Navy and see the working of the many machines and engines necessary to operate the vessels, and also see the large guns with their intricate workings and frowning muzzles, know where or how these "peacemakers" (as the thirteen-inch guns are called) are made, or the time and work necessary before one of them can be made ready to be mounted on the ships ready for action.

With the departure of the old wooden vessels, with their lofty masts and spars covered with many yards of canvas, and the advent into the navy of steel ships with their tons of armor and machinery, the old smooth-bore gun that was the trial of many a sailor's life, has been dismantled and sent to the scrap heap, to be succeeded by the new rifled cannon, that not only one man can handle, but when discharged will send a steel projectile weighing many hundred pounds through the space of many miles, causing destruction wherever it may strike.

The new rifled cannon, or rapid-fire guns, as the smaller ones are called, are made by the Government in the factory attached to the navy yard at Washington, D. C. Here a corps of expert officers, mechanics, and machinists are kept busy day and night the year round.

The big building is always full of life, and it is the only one in the navy yard at Washington that is kept continually on the go. Not only are the many pieces of steel and other metals used in the manufacture of guns welded, forged, and molded there, but the guns are completed before they are sent away to be tested. More than 900 men are constantly employed in the several departments in the big gun foundry. They are the most expert gunmakers in the United States, and are familiar with every part of the make-up of these machines of destruction, from the tube around which the other parts of the guns are formed to the delicate mechanism of the breech block. The most modern machinery known to the art of mechanics has been installed in the various departments, and the most delicately adjusted instruments are used in shaping and measuring the different parts of the rifles.

Work in the Gun Foundry.

The gun foundry, which is the largest building in the navy yard, is surrounded by a number of smaller shops. In the main part of the foundry most of the smaller parts of the guns are made, and the hoops and jackets that are to be fitted over the tubes are turned out on the lathes, some of which are large enough to hold one of the thirteen-inch guns when it is completed, and only needs to have some of the roughness smoothed down before it is sent to the proving grounds to be tested. The fine and delicate parts of the breech blocks and the sights are turned out by the men and boys who operate the lathes. The floors are strewn with parts of guns, and the carriages upon which they are mounted, while overhead and near the roof is one of the big traveling cranes capable of lifting tons upon tons of metal. The crane runs the width of the building, and right through the main shop. It is operated by steam, and is also fitted with electric magnets that are capable of lifting great weights.

Passing down through the main shop, and entering one of the wings, the visitor is taken into the setting up or "erecting" shop. Here the several parts of the guns are placed to be fitted together. All the forgings are marked and carefully measured before they have been sent to the shop to be fitted together. Large furnaces kept at a high degree of heat are constantly in use, as are the smaller ones, whose heat is generated by electricity. Although the several parts of the guns have been turned out accurately in the various shops, there is much to be done to them before they can be completely fitted together.

In one of the large furnaces which is incased in steel, the tube or inner lining for the gun, after it has been rifled, is placed. Then the heat is turned in, and gradually the bright steel begins to change color, first growing dull and black, then, as the heat increases, it begins to assume a reddish color. The "hoops" which are placed over the tube are also heated, and one after another are dropped into position and allowed to shrink into place. When they have cooled off, the gun, as it stands, is given a severe test to find out if the hoops have become fastened and if they are adjusted correctly. The gun is then hoisted on one of the traveling cranes and taken into the forging shops, where the blacksmiths are at work with the great steam hammers and furnaces.

Putting on the Jackets.

To complete the gun, the outside jackets have to be put in place. This is one of the most interesting sights in the foundry. The jackets are of hardened steel and are dropped on the gun while they are at a cherry red heat. They are placed in the furnaces and allowed slowly to get to the required heat. The gun is stood upright in one of the sunken shafts. When the jackets are ready to be placed on the gun they are carried by the crane and placed over the muzzle. At a signal from the man in charge of the gun the boy operating the crane loosens the shackles and the heavy steel jacket starts "for home." It passes down the barrel of the cannon until it can go no further. When it reaches this point it gives the signal that it has started business, and it is doing its best to become fastened to the "hoops," which had a similar experience in one of the adjoining shops not long before. From the time that the jacket starts down the gun until it has cooled off and is ready to be tested, it keeps up a constant "singing," not like the prima donnas of the opera—there is no melody in the song, but what it lacks that way it makes up in volume, and can easily be heard a mile distant.

The work of shrinking on the jackets is an art and a dangerous one, as one false move and the solid mass of hot metal would drop, causing widespread destruction and probable death. Considerable time is consumed in heating the jackets and allowing them to cool off and shrink in place. When this is done, the guns are more solid than if they were constructed of one piece.

A short time ago, while the men were at work placing the jacket on a gun, it did not strike "true." It was allowed to cool off, and that took about eight hours. When the gun was hoisted out of the shaft and examined it was found that the jacket would have to be removed. It took just three weeks to cut that jacket off and repair the damage it caused by not striking home properly. A case like this is rare.

Back through the main shops and into the other wing the gun is carried for another test, and then the breech block and sights are adjusted. The guns are placed on the mounts, and, when the breech mechanism has been fitted, the gun is trained on the m unt, and the block thoroughly tested before the sights are placed. In this part of the shop the finest of adjusting and measuring instruments are brought into use, in measuring the bore of the guns, and in the placing of the sight seats on the sides of these rifles. With the adjusting of the sights the gun is complete, and ready to go to the Government proving grounds for final tests before being sent to the vessels of the service.

All Sorts of Cannon.

"Great guns!" is an exclamation often heard. Back of the main building is the storehouse where these implements are stored, and when the visitor is taken into this part of the Government works the lines

"Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them."

come to his mind. In fact, there is nothing but cannon of all sizes and conditions, from the little one-pounders to the ponderous thirteen-inch guns, which weigh more than thirty tons and are capable of throwing a solid piece of steel weighing 1,000 pounds a distance of twelve miles with accuracy and destroying power.

While the big building is officially known as the Government Gun Foundry, other work is done there besides building the machines of destruction. Part of the shop is given over to the men who make the models and patterns for the various parts of warships. Some of the men are now engaged in making the patterns for the slides and barbettes on which the big turrets for battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge will rest. Guns of foreign manufacture are brought there to be dismantled and tested and to be compared with the guns turned out by the Government. At present one of the smaller Maxim guns is being tested there. It is usually the custom for the foreign gun manufacturers to send a representative with a gun when it is shipped for approval. The representatives of several of the large gun concerns of Europe are now at the foundry with samples of the latest machines turned out.

One of the most important departments in connection with the gun foundry is the chemical laboratory. It was fitted up and is maintained by the Ordnance Department of the navy. With the new metals that are constantly finding their way into the department, the chemists are kept busy testing and analyzing them. Materials used in the high explosives and gunpowder are also analyzed. Besides this work, researches of various kinds are constantly being carried on for some of the many branches of the service. Like the rest of the foundry, the laboratory is fitted with all modern appliances, and some of the finest instruments that have ever been made will be found in the cases in the chemists' rooms.

The manufacture of the new type of guns by the Government is but of few years standing. The plant has grown steadily, and each year finds additions and improvements to it. New and improved machinery is constantly being added, and to-day the factory is equal to any in the country. Many of the guns on the ships which have in recent years been added to the active list have been made at the Government factory, and there are now on hand some of the guns for the ships which are to be put in commission this year. When the guns become of an obsolete pattern they are sent to the factory, where the latest type of gun is exchanged for them, and they, in turn, are remodeled.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The following common sense expression against the desperate striving to gain 100 per cent. of attendance at annual inspection by Brigade Inspector Penny of the Pennsylvania National Guard is equally applicable to the National Guard of New York, where a similar practice is in vogue. Major Penny in an official report says:

"In one instance two carriages had been prepared to haul sick men to the armory in order that they might be counted. I persuaded the Captain not to have his men undergo such risks, although I could not give him credit for the men. In another case I heard after the inspection that a man had been present in whose family scarlet fever had been raging. I had no opportunity to verify this. There is no doubt that, so long as 100 per cent. is a factor in the rating, extreme measures will be taken by company commanders to secure it. To accomplish this the rolls of companies are cut to the minimum that the liability of absentees may be lessened. I believe that if a company parading fifty men—the present minimum—was credited with 100 per cent., it would be beneficial in many ways. It would result in the companies being kept up to the maximum all the time, giving the State, without additional cost, companies of sixty men for active duty. Men who cannot without great hardship report for an inspection would, as has been demonstrated, report for active duty, and the stronger the rolls the stronger the company. At these inspections the brigade showed a strength of 2,705 enlisted men on the rolls of fifty-one organizations. Of these 2,440 were paraded, an average of forty-eight enlisted men to the organization. If 100 per cent. was allowed for fifty men, I believe that the brigade would show an enrollment of sixty men to the company, or over 3,000 in all. It would mean an addition to the strength of the brigade that would not cost anything, and would be available when the State needs men; it would do away with the straining that now goes on every year, and would remove one of the great annoyances of a Captain's career."

The above remarks will meet with general approval.

***

Assistant Surgeon General Nelson Henry is inspecting the Hospital Corps of the several organizations.

***

The six prize and the duplicate match will occupy the attention of the marksmen of the Seventh Regiment in the armory range next Saturday night. The battalion drills, which began last Thursday, were attended with the greatest success, and the innovation of having a part of the regimental band present was highly appreciated. Future drills will be held as follows: Companies D and G, to-morrow night; E and F next Tuesday, and C and K next Wednesday.

***

The Military Club of New York will give a complimentary dinner to Major Gen. Roe next Saturday evening at the club house.

***

Gen. McCoskry Butt will review the Twelfth Regiment to-morrow night, it being his first review as a brigade commander. During the ceremonies the members of the regiment will be presented with State long-service medals, as follows:

Twenty-five Years—Private Shakespeare G. Bright, Company F; Twenty Years—Lieut. Col. Robert W. Leonard and Quartermaster Sergt. John Hoag, Company I; Fifteen Years—Battalion Adjutant Henry S. Clark and First Sergt. William W. Warren, Company A; Private James Mazza, Company A, and Private Charles M. Connelly, Company A; Ten Years—Battalion Quartermaster Newbold Morris, Regimental Sergt. Major John S. Adair, Battalion Sergt. Major William Henderson, Quartermaster Sergt. Henry Stadtmiller, Company A; Private Patrick T. Dowd, Company C; First Lieut. Charles W. Smith, Company I; Quartermaster Sergt. William Layer, Company F; Sergt. George W. McMeil, Company F, and Private Patrick McDermott, Company E.

The prizes offered for the best-kept books are awarded, by decision of Col. G. James Greene, Assistant Inspector General State of New York, as follows: First prize, of $10, to First Sergt. Charles M. Smith, Company B; second prize, of $5, to First Sergt. James E. Newcombe, Company G.

***

Company G, Twelfth Regiment, has unanimously elected as Second Lieutenants J. W. S. Cleveland of Troop 3 of Squadron A, and J. P. Benkard of Company K, Seventh Regiment.

***

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast will be unable to review the Sixty-ninth Regiment next Tuesday, as he intended. A review of the regiment will probably be held the first week in April by Gen. Smith. The fight for the Colonelcy will probably lie between Lieut. Col. Duffy and Major Lynch. An election will be held in a few days.

***

The Twenty-second Regiment will prepare for its annual inspection by holding a preliminary inspection to-morrow night. There will be a rifle shooting competition in the armory range on April 4, 5, and 6, for the Officers' Trophy, open to teams of twelve men. The shooting for the Rifle Club and Moore Trophies will take place next Saturday. Capt. Lilliendahl of Company C has appointed Corp. T. F. Stevens First Sergeant, in place of Hearne, honorably discharged. Company A held a very pleasant entertainment and hop at the armory last Monday night.

***

Commodore David Banks has presented the Twelfth Regiment with a trophy, entitled the "Lloyd B. Banks Trophy." It is in memory of his son, the late Lloyd B. Banks, who served as Lieutenant of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, from Jan. 11, 1898, until his death, in January, 1895. The trophy will be competed for annually in perpetuity and held by the company having the largest percentage present at drills during the year.

***

Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, has elected Edward A. Selfridge, Jr., a First Lieutenant. He was formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the Berkeley Cadets of California. The veterans of the regiment have presented to the regiment a handsome piece of bronze, entitled "The Minute Man." It is to be a perpetual trophy, to be awarded the company having the best attendance at drill during the year. Company G holds the record and will be formally presented with the trophy at the review on March 20. Capt. Stoddard of Company E has appointed Corp. Robert Byars. He is one of the best riflemen in the Guard and an excellent soldier. Lieut. Alexander S. Williams is at present in command of Company I during the absence on leave of Capt. Meeks, and has accomplished some exceptionally good work on the drill floor.

***

The inspection and muster of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, held a few nights since, resulted in a highly creditable showing, better, in fact, than any made in years. Out of an aggregate membership of 521, all were present but 10 members. Companies B, D, and I each paraded 100 per cent. Company D deserves special mention, for not long since there was a serious discord among its members over the election of Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong, but on the night of the muster old scores were forgotten and every man reported for duty, and ever since Capt. Strong was elected the company has gained fifteen men.

The following are the figures in detail, with a comparison with last year:

	1898.			1897.		
	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
F. & S.....	13	0	13	14	0	14
N. C. S.....	13	0	13	12	0	12
Hos. Corps..	3	1	4	3	0	3
Field music..	19	0	19	..	..	..
Company A..	60	4	64	69	8	77
Company B..	62	0	62	56	0	56
Company C..	55	2	57	64	6	70
Company D..	60	0	60	43	6	49
Company E..	56	1	57	52	2	54
Company G..	55	1	56	63	0	63
Company I..	60	0	60	62	0	62
Company K..	46	1	47	66	0	66
Total...	511	10	521	504	22	526

***

The Third Division of the First Naval Battalion will give an exhibition drill next Wednesday night on the New Hampshire, to be followed by a smoker, for which an unusually interesting programme has been prepared. This division is a leader in the sports fostered by the battalion, and there will be a number of very clever bouts with the gloves and sabres. The following fencers will be guests of the division and will take part in the entertainment: Prof. Joseph Castaldi, Capt. H. Nicolas, Mr. A. Walpole Craigie of the New York Fencing Association, and Messrs. Guido Marchesi and Paola Zappala of the International Fencing Club. A vitascope exhibition of military scenes and singing by the Press Quartet are other features on the bill. The hockey game between the Second and Third Divisions, held at the St. Nicholas Rink, after a most stubbornly fought contest, resulted in a tie.

***

Capt. Clayton of Troop C has issued invitations to a drill of his command to be held in the armory next Friday night, in connection with the annual inspection.

***

An election for Captain in Company E, Ninth Regiment, will be held to-morrow night, and it is expected that an outsider will be chosen against Lieut. Frank King. Company C Captain Quinby will hold a guard mount and hop at the armory on the evening of April 20.

***

Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, has the distinction of having 34 men who have performed 100 per cent. of duty. The Clark medal for the best shooting at Creedmoor last season has been awarded to Private Frank Patten.

***

The Third Battery will be reviewed by Gen. James McLeer on April 13.

***

The Thirteenth Regiment is forming a rifle club. Company B has elected as First Lieutenant, Second Lieut. H. B. Baldwin of Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment.

***

Lieut. A. R. Bridges of Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment, will shortly resign on account of business.

***

The Forty-seventh Regiment will parade at its armory for annual inspection and muster to-morrow night. The regiment intends to visit Baltimore next month, leaving on the morning of April 21 and returning on Tuesday night, April 22. The regiment will go as the guests of the Fourth Regiment of Baltimore.

***

Commandant George A. Hussey of the Ninth Regiment Veterans makes this announcement: Capt. S. M. Morgan, late Assistant Adjutant General, Second Division, Fifth Corps, who was taken prisoner at Cold Harbor, Va., desires information that will lead to the recovery of his commission—signed by President Lincoln—which was in his baggage at time of his capture, and which, he was informed, was put in care of the Ninth Regiment when it was en route home from the war, to be delivered at Washington, D. C. Any officer or member having knowledge of this matter will please communicate his remembrance to the Commandant.

***

The Athletic Association of the Twenty-third Regiment has arranged an interesting programme for their games at the armory next Saturday night.

NAVY'S UNCLAIMED MEDALS.

The New York Times's List Awakens Interest in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Recognizing the interest and value to the navy of the publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Feb. 7 of the names of some 250 medallists in the navy who have not claimed their property, The Army and Navy Register of March 5 has reproduced the list, acknowledging the service rendered by THE NEW YORK TIMES as one that will be appreciated by the navy.

As the list occupies more than a page of this enterprising weekly publication given up to the interests of the united service, it is to be assumed that the matter was considered to have quite as lively an interest for its readers as any thing that could have been provided. The advantage of publication in The Register must be admitted, for the paper goes to every vessel in the navy, and it is bound to fall into the hands of many seamen before it is finally worn out.

As in the case of Lewis A. Horton, one of the medallists recently found in Boston, and who received his token of honor thirty-four years after it was awarded to him, other seamen may be found out of the service, as there are few men before the mast in the navy who are sixty years of age, as Horton now is. Next to newspaper publication of the list of those who have not claimed their medals, a documentary list, published by the House or the Senate, will be useful, as copies of it can then be obtained by members of either house upon the inquiry of constituents who are interested in the subject.

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Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Apr. 12, 9 AM
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First Cabin $75 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30
Twin Screw Pass'r Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Pennsylv'a, Mch, 26, 8 AM | Patria.....Apr. 23, 7 AM
Palatia.....Apr. 9, 7 AM | Phoenicia, May 7, 1 PM
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First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

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CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

To Daffodils.

Fair daffodils, we weep to see
You haste away so soon:
As yet the early rising sun
Has not attain'd his noon.
Stay, stay,
Until the hasting day
Has run
But to the evensong,
And, having prayed together, we
Will go with you along.

We have short time to stay as you,
We have as short a Spring,
As quick a growth to meet decay,
As you, or anything.
We die,
As your hours do, and dry
Away,
Like to the Summer's rain,
Or as the pearls of morning's dew,
Ne'er to be found again.
—ROBERT HERRICK.

The Mineral Wealth of China.

From Chambers's Journal.

Between Hunan and Shansi lie the mines of Lushan and Juchau, Honan-foo, Taihong-shan, and other districts of Hunan, which stretches from the Yang-tse-kiang to the Hoang-ho. This last river forms the southern boundary of Shansi, which has 630,000,000,000 tons of the best anthracite waiting to be tapped. The coal measures of this province are found on a plateau between 2,000 and 3,000 feet above the sea at its southeastern extremity, and the main bed covers over 14,000 square miles. The average width of the seams is nearly 20 feet.

The crowning merit of the Shansi coal fields is that, as in Hunan, iron is found abundantly in several strata of the coal formation. The natives use only one kind of this ore—a kind that melts readily without the aid of any flux. A fairly large iron manufacturing industry is already carried on, and in spite of the crude methods of preparation, the product is of high quality—by reason mainly of the superiority of the raw material.

Just try to imagine for one moment the completeness of the revolution that would be effected by the introduction of Western works, equipped with Western machinery and appliances, into the heart of the great mineral-producing district of Shansi! Exercise your imagination a little more, and try to realize the change that would come over China, in its internal and external conditions and relations, if the Government were suddenly to resolve upon an organized and determined endeavor to develop all the resources of the country, and were to carry out its resolve by the removal of all disabilities now existing, in the shape of vexatious internal taxes and jealous dislike of innovations, by the grant of direct mining licenses on reasonable royalties, and by the provision of rapid and cheap means of communication! Such a social revolution as this is a dream of the distant future, but it seems destined to be realized. Meanwhile a start has been made, and if the progress should prove to be slow, let it be remembered that, apart from its troubles from without at present, the Government, under the peculiar fiscal system that prevails, is very poor.

Women Missionaries in Persia.

From The Church at Home and Abroad.

Traveling at night to avoid the intense heat of a Summer sun, we arrived at our "Manzil" in the early morning, at the hour of bread baking. With keen appetites we sat down and enjoyed our humble meal, consisting of bread served hot from sides of the oven (a hole in the ground lined with plaster,) together with a cup of tea and native cheese. Then followed the longed-for nap, the joy of which no one can appreciate who has not felt the weariness incident to traveling all night in the saddle. We could generally sleep in spite of everything, and that is saying a great deal, when one recalls those vermin-infested rooms, sometimes a sheep cote, again a narrow porch, and at all times dense crowds standing around and peeping through every crack and corner.

In one place we were taken for wild animals about whom some strange stories had been circulated; in another they asked if we were dervishes, and in many others they concluded we were mullahs, our big helmets inspiring a profound reverence in the heart of the initiated and blissfully ignorant. In fact, as no foreigner had ever traversed this region before, it was often quite impossible to convince them we were women, and even after uncoiling our hair many refused to be convinced, and drawing their chuddars about their faces would say: "They lie! their feet are covered and faces uncovered like men!"

The Khedivia Mother.

From The Humanitarian.

The Khedivia Mother (who is also known as "Princess Eminah") is a woman of rare beauty; a complexion in which the rose and the lily blend is enhanced by her brilliant black eyes and hair, while the faultless contour of her exquisitely serene countenance comports admirably with the majestic figure of a woman who is indeed every inch a Queen; one cannot realize that this youthful woman is the mother of the sedate Khédive. Her charming sister-in-law, the Princess Fatmah, whose guest I was, is equally youthful in appearance, and one would never suspect her to be the mother of two married offspring, the eldest of whom is fully twenty-six years old. This sunny-natured woman seems to carry the spring of perpetual girlhood in her heart, a wealth of golden hair crowns her regally poised head, the energy of overflowing vitality dominates her every action, but her wonderful eyes hold one spellbound by their ever-changing depths, which my most critical scrutiny never enabled me to fathom, nor can I now describe their color, whether blue, black, or brown.

The rare beauty of these ladies may be a hereditary trait from their Caucasian ancestry, of which they manifest as great pride as does the European regarding his Saxon origin, and I had indisputable evidence that their brilliancy of complexion was due only to nature and the bath, not to cosmetics, of which, however, the Orient has no deficiency.

Downing Street and Newspapers.

From The Spectator.

There is little use in writing this article, for it will not cure, or even help to abate, the evil complained of; but still it ought to be written, because it will enable our readers to understand one of the grave points of the present situation. There can be no doubt that the Foreign Office and some of its most important agents abroad are terribly hampered and embarrassed by the British methods of securing information. The press is, in fact, too well served. Almost all important negotiation, though conducted in a formal and usually very gentlemanly way, is essentially as much bargaining as the large transactions on the Stock Exchange or in Mincing Lane. The two parties "mean business," but they mean profit too; and they try every scheme to obtain from the other side the best terms they can, sometimes asking more than they intend to take, sometimes giving hints of fresh bargains which may be made if this one comes off, and sometimes declaring roughly that if the other dealer has "such exaggerated views" the transaction cannot be carried through.

No diplomatist will deny for a moment the accuracy of this description, though he will probably resent such belittling of the practices of his profession; and it is obvious that to make such bargaining successful it must be kept secret till it is finished, because if the market hears of its progress it will fluctuate with every new detail. The English newspapers, however, are determined that this condition shall not be observed. Their customers want news daily, their agents have means of learning the "news"—that is, the progress of the bargaining—daily from third parties, and they flash it home before the principals have really agreed to anything.

The principals are astounded, or if they are foreigners are annoyed to the last degree, and at once become so distrustful and so stubborn that bargaining becomes impossible, and they are lucky if they can get away without a bitter quarrel. The market, too, gets "hot," and knowing the details of the dispute, asks angrily in the end why the "bulling" or "bearing" bargainer has "with his appearance of firmness" let them all in for losses.

M. de Mirabelle Would Not Tell.

From "The Dungeons of Paris."—T. Hopkins.

"A venerable and worthy nobleman, M. Pompignan de Mirabelle, was imprudent enough to repeat at a supper party some satirical verses he had heard touching Mme. de Pompadour and M. de Sartines, the Chief of Police. Warned that de Sartines had filled in his name on a lettre de cachet, M. de Mirabelle called at the police office, and asked to what prison he should betake himself. 'To Vincennes,' said de Sartines.

"'To Vincennes,' repeated M. de Mirabelle to his coachman, and he arrived at the dungeon before the order for his detention.

"Once a year de Sartines made a formal visit to Vincennes, and once a year punctually he demanded of M. de Mirabelle the name of the author of the verses. 'If I knew I should not tell you,' was the invariable reply; 'but as a matter of fact I never heard it in my life.' M. de Mirabelle died in Vincennes a very old man."

The Tame Ground Hog.

From Our Animal Friends.

The little animal was taught to come when called, and would run for food when whistled to, or when he was called by the name of Trilby or Chuck; but he appeared to like Chuck the best. Chuck was very fond of bread spread with butter and sugar. If plain bread or bread and butter were offered to him he would taste it, make a wry face, spit out the bit in his mouth, and throw away the piece he held, and then he would straighten himself up and hold out his shining black hands for bread with sugar on it. He always sat up stiffly on his hind legs when eating, and it was a comical sight to see him holding a long banana in his arms, until he had eaten the whole of it, blinking his bright black eyes with satisfaction.

When the milkman rang his bell Chuck would squeal loudly and run the full length of his chain in his eagerness for a drink, and woe betide the dog or cat that came near while he was drinking. John taught him many tricks, balancing a stick on his nose, swinging in a trapeze, drawing a toy cart, besides many other wonderful acts. If all groundhogs are like Chuck, they are certainly the most affectionate and tractable of animals.

"I Mind the Day."

I mind the day I'd wish I was a say-gull
flyin' far—
For then I'd fly and find you in the West.
And I'd wish I was a little rose as sweet as
roses are,
For then you'd maybe wear it on your
breast,
Achray!
You'd maybe take an' wear it on your
breast.

I'd wish I could be livin' near, to love you
day an' night,
To let no throuble touch you or annoy:
I'd wish I could be dyin' here, to rise a
spirit light,
So them above 'ud let me bring you joy,
Mavrone!
If them above 'ud let me win you joy.

An' now I wish no wishes, nor ever fall a
tear,
Nor take a thought beyont the way I'm
led.
I mind the day that's over-bye, an' bless
the day that's here:
There be to come a day when we'll be
dead,
Achray!
A longer, lighter day when we'll be
dead.

—MOIRA O'NEILL in Blackwood's Magazine.

Oriental Occultism.

Sir Richard Burton in Humanitarian.

The charm called Koran-gardan (the turning of the Koran) in Persia is well known. The way in which it is done is as follows: A key is so placed among the leaves of the Holy Book that the handle and part of the shaft may protrude, and it is secured by a bit of cord fastened tightly across the volume. Two persons then put their forefingers under the handle and support the book, which hangs down lightly between their hands. A certain verse is then repeated once for every suspected person, and at the name of the thief the volume turns round of itself, and the handle slips off the forefingers of the two persons that hold it. This superstition was formerly common in Europe, the Bible being the locum tenens of the Koran; it is now obsolete, except in a few remote localities. The Portuguese of Goa, being a people of strong faith, will use a hymn or mass book as well as the Holy Volume, and recite an Ave Maria, sometimes with, sometimes without, a Pater Noster in the Lingoa Baroa.

The Fashionable Siberian.

From the March Ladies' Home Journal.

For five months of the year the Siberian man of fashion lives in the open air, either at the mining camp or in the hunting field. He is an early bird under all circumstances, and invariably rises between 7 and 8 o'clock, although he may have had but a couple of hours' rest. Nearly every meal is succeeded by a nap. However, dressing operations do not take very long, for when he retires the Siberian only divests himself of his coat and boots. Shirts are unknown in Siberia, and in many houses beds, also. The samovar is set on the dining room table at 8 A. M., together with eggs, black and white bread, sardines, jam and cakes, &c. Breakfast is eaten and washed down by five or six glasses of tea stirred up with sugar, cream, and sometimes jam. At 1 o'clock dinner is served, and at 5 in the afternoon another small meal, much like that of the morning, is taken. A meat supper follows at 9 o'clock.

The Skylarks.

John Burroughs in the March Century.

A number of years ago a friend in England sent me a score of skylarks in a cage. I gave them their liberty in a field near my place. They drifted away, and I never heard them or saw them again. But one Sunday a Scotchman from a neighboring city called upon me, and declared with visible excitement that on his way along the road he had heard a skylark. He was not dreaming; he knew it was a skylark, though he had not heard one since he had left the banks of the Doon, a quarter of a century or more before. What pleasure it gave him! How much more the song meant to him than it would have meant to me! For the moment he was on his native heath again. Then I told him about the larks I had liberated, and he seemed to enjoy it all over again with renewed appreciation.

Many years ago some skylarks were liberated on Long Island, and they became established there, and may now occasionally be heard in certain localities. One Summer day a friend of mine was out there observing them; a lark was soaring and singing in the sky above him. An old Irishman came along, and suddenly stopped as if transfixed to the spot; a look of mingled delight and incredulity came into his face. Was he indeed hearing the bird of his youth? He took off his hat, turned his face skyward, and with moving lips and streaming eyes stood a long time regarding the bird. "Ah," my friend thought, "if I could only hear that song with his ears!" How it brought back his youth and all those long-gone days on his native hills! The power of bird songs over us is so much a matter of association. Hence it is that every traveler to other countries finds the feathered songsters of less merit than those he left behind. The traveler does not hear the birds in the same receptive, uncritical frame of mind as does the native; they are not in the same way the voices of the place and the season.

To M. E. H.

When you wake in your crib,
You, an inch of experience—
Vaulted about
With the wonder of darkness;
Wailing and striving
To reach from your feebleness
Something you feel
Will be good to and cherish you,
Something you know
And can rest upon blindly:
O, then a hand
(Your mother's, your mother's!)
By the fall of its fingers
All knowledge, all power to you,
Out of the dreary,
Discouraging strangenesses
Comes to and masters you,
Takes you, and lovingly
Woos you and soothes you
Back, as you cling to it,
Back to some comforting
Corner of sleep.

So you wake in your bed,
Having lived, having loved:
But the shadows are there,
And the world and its kingdoms
Incredibly faded;
And you grope through the terror
Above you and under
For the light, for the warmth,
The assurance of life;
But the blasts are ice-born,
And your heart is nigh burst
With the weight of the gloom
And the stress of your strangled
And desperate endeavor:
Sudden a hand—
Mother, O Mother!—
God at His best to you,
Out of the roaring,
Impossible silences,
Falls on and urges you,
Mightily, tenderly,
Forth, as you clutch at it,
Forth to the infinite
Peace of the grave.

—From Poems, by WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY.

Korea and the Koreans.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Korea is a splendid country; the Summer, in three-fourths of the provinces, is bright, bracing, and temperate, not unlike that of Nova Scotia; in any case, the hot weather and mosquitoes do not last more than a month or two at the utmost. The Winter is clear and very cold, rather like that of New York, or perhaps Quebec. Taken as a whole, the land is fertile, and the rice especially "has a bone in it," which turns out tough natives, and makes it very highly esteemed, even in Japan. Its bean crop also is enormous, and it has a plentiful supply of gold, cattle, tobacco, hemp, paper, leather, vegetables, fish, and medicine. The inhabitants are clean-made, erect, active walkers, with a physique perhaps not so wiry, but far superior in grace, to that of either the Chinese or the Japanese; not so coarse and uncouth in movement as the German physique; perhaps more like that of the Spaniards in general build than that of any other European nation. Women are kept in seclusion, and one sees none but old hags in the market places. The men are great eaters, indefatigable marchers, ready drinkers when they can get liquor, interminable smokers, and very quarrelsome. But they are lazy, except under stimulus; calm and deliberate, except under provocation; obstinate, destitute of moral feeling, full of natural religious emotion, while recognizing no religious sanctions; dirty in person, thievish, cunning, untrustworthy, but affectionate and loyal if kindly treated.

They are without the simpering politeness of the Chinese or the obsequious ceremony of the Japanese. "Good form" is imperturbable placidity, deliberation, and taciturnity. Not even a Turk can approach a Korean in perfect calm and restfulness of attitude. The trading instinct seems good and well developed, but of course lack of experience and organization keeps it backward. The agricultural laborer works well, and would be hardworking if the fruits of his labor were secured to him. Party feeling runs wonderfully high among the official classes, who are corrupt almost to a man, cruel, and full of fierce personal hatreds; but both civil and military mandarins are often exceedingly refined in manner. I never saw more perfect manners in any country than those of the General at Toral, who entertained me in the most princely fashion. His palace was scrupulously clean, but plainly furnished; his clothes were of the finest possible texture; his hands and nails clean, his hat and "button" a marvel of "basket work," art, and jewel carving; in short, his whole bearing, as also the wine and sweetmeats he gave me, showed the utmost refinement and good taste.

Age of the Earth.

From The American Catholic Quarterly Review.

Figures, it must appear to many thinkers, lose their substantial meaning after they pass the million stage; the fact that we can say seven or ten or a hundred million does not mean that we can grasp what these millions have power to effect or that we can follow them out into the beginningless tract of time and space. However, to such people as may think they are able to follow battalions of figures it may be of interest to give the latest opinions on the work of the geological ages. Lord Kelvin estimates the age of the earth, since it was sufficiently cooled to become the abode of plants and animals, to be about 20,000,000 years, within limits of error perhaps ranging between 15,000,000 and 30,000,000 years.

This estimate, nearly agreeing with another by Clarence King from similar physical data, has generally been regarded by geologists, says Warren Upham in The American Geologist for October, 1897, as too short for the processes of sedimentation and erosion, and for the evolution of floras and faunas, of which the earth's strata bear record. More probably, as ratios and computations by Dana, Walcott, and other geologists somewhat harmoniously indicate, the duration of time since the beginning of life on the earth has been three to five times longer than Kelvin's estimate, or from 60,000,000 to 100,000,000 years.

The larger figures imply from the dawn of life to the development of the Cambrian and Silurian faunas probably 50,000,000 years; thence to the end of Paleozoic time perhaps 30,000,000 years; onward through Mesozoic time about 15,000,000 years, and through the Tertiary era about 5,000,000 years. The comparatively very short Quaternary era, having in its organic evolution, as shown by the marine molluscs, no higher ratio to Tertiary time than 1.50, may therefore have occupied only about 100,000 years.

Politics and Society.

From The March Chautauquan.

In England politics and society are inextricably mingled. To the upper classes a seat in the House of Commons is an easy and pleasant support to their public position; and the successful tradesmen and his wife find in it an introduction to fashionable life. The London season begins when Parliament commences its sittings and ends when Parliament rises. In 1895 a general election took place just when the season was at its height. A week after the writs were issued London was a desert, the Row empty, the clubs sepulchral vaults, and town houses put into the hands of the caretaker with seven caretakers worse than herself.

Her ladyship, you were told, was away in the country, "a-'elping of Sir John in his 'lection." So were her ladyship's daughters and "the young gen'lemen" and any friends she could lay hands on. And the next mail of course brought a letter from her ladyship: "Won't you come down and help the cause?" and so down you went, to find your hostess and her womankind, whom you had last seen in a London drawing room, now arguing with rustic laborers and flattering their wives and kissing their children and wheedling votes for Sir John with a skill that was almost diabolical.

Witness on the Table.

From Notes and Queries.

A man named Hogan was charged with murder. A hat, believed to be the prisoner's, was found near the body of the murdered man, and this was the principal ground or supposing Hogan was the perpetrator of the foul deed. O'Connell, who was retained for the defense, felt the case required the exercise of his utmost powers. The counsel for the Crown made a strong point on the hat. O'Connell cross-examined the witness who identified it. "Are you perfectly sure that this was the hat found close to the body?" "Sartin sure." O'Connell proceeded to inspect the caubeen. "Was the prisoner's name, Pat Hogan," (he spelled each letter slowly,) "in it at the time you found it?" "'Twas, of coorse." "You could not be mistaken?" "No, Sir." "And all you swore is as true as that?" "Quite." "Then get off the table this minute!" cried O'Connell triumphantly. Addressing the Judge, he said: "My lord, there can be no conviction here. There is no name in the hat!"

In many of the county assize courts in Ireland witnesses give their evidence when sitting on a chair placed on top of a table which is fixed in front of the bench. Some of these tables are covered with green baize. In the Assize Court in the town of Wicklow I have frequently heard a witness, after he has been called, ordered to "come on the table" by an official of the court.

Agricultural Depression in England.

From The Yale Review.

Despite a general readjustment of rentals occupiers have suffered hardly less than owners from the continuous fall in profits and the accompanying depreciation in the value of farm stock and diminution of agricultural profits. In the eastern and in some of the southern counties of England the position of tenant farmers must, with few exceptions, be described as a critical one. Many have been obliged to give up their farms in spite of considerable reductions of rents, while most of those who have weathered the storm have been left with a heavy burden of debt or with insufficient capital for the management of their farms. A compilation of the 100 farm accounts collected by the Assistant Commissioners, representing "condition more favorable than the average," discloses the fact that for the past twenty years profits have averaged only 60 per cent. of the ordinary rate in the period preceding.

The position of occupying owners, both yeomen farming considerable estates and small freeholders, is on the whole worse than that of tenant farmers. Such properties, whether inherited or purchased, have as a rule become charged with mortgages, the interest upon which, with declining prices, now forms an intolerable burden.

Thus, in the arable counties, where difficulty is experienced in effecting any change in the system of cultivation, the large farms have suffered less, whereas in localities where truck and similar farming has been possible, the smaller farms are the more prosperous.

Smiles and Tears.

You bid me sing a gay refrain,
Win from my lyre a note more glad,
And when I chose a brighter strain,
Still—still you told me it was sad.

I did not mean it should be so,
Nor was my wish to make you sigh;
But you are young, and do not know
How joy and grief together lie.

There ever is a minor chord
Struck somewhere in our earthly lays,
Ever a shadow on the sward
Of brightest scenes whereon we gaze.

And while we may not heed the one
Nor hear the other, each is there;
Yet lurking in the blithest tone,
Yet darkening the landscape fair.

Thus, often scarcely knowing why,
We cannot look without a tear;
And so it is we sometimes sigh,
Tho' joyous by the song we hear.
—The Argosy.

The Origin of Pearls.

From Lippincott's Magazine.

The origin of pearls is a matter of mere speculation. The old theory that they were "congealed dewdrops pierced by sunbeams" was supported by naturalists as late as 1684, and is evidenced in a Venetian medal bearing an open oyster shell receiving drops of rain, with the motto, "By the Divine dew." Later conchologists, however, contend that the pearl nucleus may be some minute particle, as a grain of sand, or the frustule of a diatom, or a tiny parasite, or perhaps one of the ova of the pearl oyster. This particle or foreign body is gradually surrounded by thin layers of nacre until it is completely encysted and the pearl formed. The consecutive layers may vary in brightness and color, and a defect may be caused by contact with another foreign substance, thus changing the value with each new layer and sometimes causing a "lively kernel" or "seed" to be inclosed in an apparently poor pearl.

A Cub Bear as a Model.

From St. Nicholas.

The funniest model in my experience was a cub bear; and during his visit to the studio we laughed more than we worked. While his antics were very amusing, it was the indescribably funny expression he always wore which kept the studio in such a state of hilarity. "Unbeknown" to us, one day he got out; and, walking along on his hind legs in a ridiculous shuffle, effectually blockaded the hallway, until we came to the rescue of the frightened people. It was not the only time he fell into trouble.

When we first came into possession of little Bruin we sent the studio boy with a large market basket to bring the treasure up town. The boy was cautioned to be very careful of his charge—in fact, he was cautioned too much. On the elevated railroad train that boy fairly ached to get a look at the bear, and so opened the lid the tiniest bit, and peeped in. Instantly the animal thrust his whole head out, to the great astonishment of the lady passengers, among whom he created a small panic. It is needless to say that both bear and boy were put off at the first stopping place.

OUR NEW DEPARTMENTS:—CARPETS— WALL PAPER—CUSTOM TAILORING.

The Best Attractions yet in Silks and Dress Goods.

Day by day interest grows in this remarkable selling of Silks and Dress Goods. The opportunities for buying that fly away so quickly seem to return again with companions. The showing to-morrow will be even more perfect, more beautiful and more economical than ever before. You will hardly realize what this means unless you have been keeping track of the unprecedented values these stocks are exhibiting.

The Silk Attractions.

BLACK INDIA PONGEE, nearly yard wide and warranted all pure silk, worth 65c, special at 39

FOULARD INDIA SILK, triple warp, with soft Crepe de Chine finish, guaranteed neither to crush nor crack, so slightly imperfect that you cannot see it, worth $1.00 per yard 49

ALL SILK LOUISINES, another shipment received of these elegant goods, which created so much excitement in the early part of last week. The assortment is again complete, and this is the last delivery, as the goods cannot be produced to retail for less than $1.00, our price, 68

BROCADED INDIA TAFFETA, black, a magnificent collection, worth 75c. per yard, 59

TAFFETA, a superb assortment of street and evening colorings in fancy, changeable and brocade, worth 90c. per yd., 59

RUSTLING BLACK TAFFETA, special sale of these high class goods, 24 inch wide, special value, 59

BLACK TAFFETA, 23 inches wide, extra brilliant, at, per yard, 79

BLACK TAFFETA, 24 inches wide, strong and bright, at, per yard, 84

BLACK TAFFETA, 24 inches wide, of a superior grade, at, per yard, 99

(First Floor, Main Building.)

Dress Goods Attractions.

BLACK FIGURED MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES, 38-inch, in eight styles, all tasteful and neat, at per yard, 29

BLACK BRILLIANTINES, 40 and 44-inch, lustrous jet black, in two styles, of the proper weight for Spring dresses, 49

BLACK BRILLIANTINES, 45 inches wide, very fine quality, high lustre, 69

BLACK SICILIANS, 54-inch wide, of extra high lustre, the regular 85c. a yard grade, 69

BLACK SICILIANS, 46 inches wide, also a Mohair of same width, both very special, 98

BLACK SICILIANS, 48 inches wide, very high grade goods, at per yard, 1.24

MOHAIR SICILIAN, full 45 inches wide, extra finish, beautiful quality, 79

ILLUMINATED DE BEIGE, imported, all-wool, 40 inches wide, twenty-five different shades, per yd, 49

GRANITE CHEVIOT, the most fashionable cloth of the season, made especially for us, in all this Spring's colorings; we have had difficulty to keep the supply up to the demand, but will open on Monday an entire assortment fresh from the mill, per yd, 69

FRENCH POPLINS, narrow twill, silk finish, 46 inches wide, Navy Blue, Cadet, Gray, Green, Tan, Mode, Castor, and Black, per yd 79

(First Floor, Main Building.)

To Be Headquarters for Ladies' Waists.

Not a vain wish on our part, but a determination backed up by a carefully planned campaign. We have waists from $11.99 to $24.99 which are almost duplicates of those offered for double the price elsewhere. The stock, which was partly ready before, is now fully ready to demonstrate its superiority over any competition.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, of percale, yoke front, self collar, 36

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, of gingham and fine percale, yoke front, self collar, 59

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, of English percale, latest pattern, 79

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, of corded ginghams, self collar, "Stanley" make, 99

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, of fine white lawn, two insertions, linen collar and cuffs, 99

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Continuation of our great sale of LADIES' SILK WAISTS, fresh every day from our own factory, in over twenty designs, some with tucked yoke, others with plain yoke; the same quality as sold elsewhere at $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00; our price, 2.99

(1ST AND 2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Propositions.

They will be found particularly interesting now to good dressers. All those very nobby garments, that the majority of women so constantly admire but seldom possess on account of their price being more than they can afford, are now within the reach of even the most economical. The business as it progresses from day to day proves that the shrewd buyers appreciate these facts.

LADIES' REEFER SUITS, fly front, of all-wool Cheviot Serge, jacket lined in changeable taffeta and trimmed with four rows of black satin, skirt perfect hanging, lined in percaline, velvet bound, and trimmed with four rows of black satin, 10.99

LADIES' SUITS, single breasted, of broadcloth, handsomely appliqued in black satin and silk cord, jacket lined throughout with superior quality colored taffeta, skirt in percaline, velvet bound, colors royal, black and red, 22.67

LADIES' REEFER JACKETS, fly front, of good quality melton cloth, half lined with taffeta, colors black, navy and tan, 4.38

(2D FLOOR, REAR ELEVATORS.)

LADIES' JACKETS, of tan cheviot, lined throughout with Roman striped taffeta silk, strapped front and back, 6.24

LADIES' JACKETS, in tan and black, with stitched seams, lined throughout with fancy taffeta silk, 12.49

LADIES' BICYCLE SKIRTS, something new, can be worn either side out; made of reversible material, one side a handsome mixture, the other a check; one side a perfect bicycle skirt and the other a golfing skirt; fit and style perfect, 11.71

LADIES' SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS, of black taffeta silk, four ruffles, trimmed with ribbon velvet, lined in percaline and velvet bound, 9.98

Muslin Underwear

The only department store in New York manufacturing its own goods, and thus saving you the middleman's profit.

NIGHT GOWNS—Tucks, 2 insertions and ruffle, 38

NIGHT GOWNS — Tuck, 2 insertions, collar and embroidered edge, 38

NIGHT GOWNS—Cut V, tucks and embroidered ruffle, 38

NIGHT GOWNS — Mother Hubbard, varied tucks and embroidered ruffle, 38

NIGHT GOWNS—Mother Hubbard, tucks, 2 insertions, and embroidered ruffle, 38

NIGHT GOWNS—Cambric, cut V, insertion, lawn ruffle, lace edge, 58

NIGHT GOWNS—Muslin, tucks, 4 insertions and embroidered ruffle, 58

NIGHT GOWNS—Cut Empire, 2 insertions, revers, 1 insertion and embroidered ruffle, 58

NIGHT GOWNS—Heavy Muslin Pompadour, 2 insertions and embroidered ruffle, 79

NIGHT GOWNS—Heavy Muslin, cut V, wide and narrow insertions and embroidered ruffle, 79

NIGHT GOWNS—Cambric, cut square, Val. lace insertion and Val. lace ruffle, 79

CHEMISE—Pompadour, 1 insertion and 2 edge, 49

CHEMISE—Pompadour, 2 insertions and edge, 49

CHEMISE — Pompadour, 2 insertions and edge, beading with ribbon, 69

DRAWERS—Muslin, wide cambric ruffle, 16

DRAWERS—Cambric, 8 fine tucks and embroidered ruffle, 38

DRAWERS—Muslin and cambric, varied tucks, and embroidered ruffle, 38

(2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Linens.

On account of tariff conditions Linens are just now 10 to 25 % cheaper than they can be next season. We purchased largely at old values, and offer a great variety and choice at our well known low prices.

HUCK TOWELS, Hemmed, 20x40, 12

HUCK TOWELS, Hemmed, extra heavy, all linen, 16

BELGIAN BLEACHED DAMASK, 63 inch, 46

BELGIAN BLEACHED DAMASK, 68 inch, 54

3-4 Bleached Napkins, the 2.00 quality, dozen, 1.69

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Outing Flannel.

OUTING FLANNEL, pink and blue stripe, 03½

SCOTCH SUITING FLANNEL, all wool, variety of colors, 35c. quality, at 24

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

White Goods.

VICTORIA LAWN, the 21c. quality, offered at 16

VICTORIA LAWN, the 19c. quality, offered at 14

INDIA LAWN, the 21c. quality, offered at 15

A limited quantity only.

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Handkerchiefs.

To reduce surplus stock of fine goods:—

LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, the 24c. quality, at 16

LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, the 34c. quality, at 22

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Beautiful Millinery.

The Spring Opening of the Hats, Feathers, Flowers and Ribbons was a pronounced success from every view. It clearly demonstrated that this store is to be the model millinery establishment for 1898. The enthusiasm that the ladies displayed over some of our efforts was in itself a pleasant reward for the tireless work of many months in preparing for the season's business.

Prices—As we have always led in low prices, so we will always lead in the future.

English Decorated Porcelain China.

On Monday we shall offer fifty casks of English underglazed porcelain in a brown border pattern. It is a design we have always considered good, but we intend discontinuing it to make place for a new line, and to that end have decided to sell them at the following low prices. The attention of hotels, restaurants and boarding houses is particularly directed to this lot:

DINNER PLATES, per doz. 84

TEA PLATES, per doz. 59

SOUP PLATES, per doz. 59

PRESERVE PLATES, per doz. 36

CUPS AND SAUCERS, per doz. pairs, 96

TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS, per doz. pairs, 72

BREAKFAST PLATES, per doz. 59

BREAD AND BUTTER PLATES, per doz. 36

OYSTER PLATES, per doz. 59

INDIVIDUAL BUTTER PLATES, per doz. 24

UNCOVERED VEGETABLE DISHES, each, 10

(BASEMENT.)

The attention of hotels, yacht and steamboat owners is also called to a complete assortment of vitrified hotel china, adapted to their use for the following reasons: They will not craze, they will not turn black when chipped, and are marked at specially low prices to suit the larger buyers.

We decorate these with border color, or name of hotel or yacht in any color, in lots of twenty-five dozen or over, at per doz., 49

Designs will be furnished on application.

(BASEMENT.)

Bicycle Tournament.

1-Mile, 2-Mile and Club Races.

For six days, beginning next Monday, March 21, and continuing throughout the week. Each day of special interest. Heats daily at 10:20, 11:20 A. M. and 2:20, 3:20, 4:20 P. M.

Admission Free.

The races will be held on our new Bicycle Track on the THIRD FLOOR FRONT, MAIN BUILDING, directly adjoining our Bicycle Department. Rules same as govern L. A. W. racing. As this track is not quite large enough to admit of quick turns at either end, the races will be run on our well-known Webster Bicycles placed on home trainers, which will allow the bicycle to remain stationary, while an accurate indicator tells the speed and distance run.

TRIBULATIONS OF CHICAGO

A Powerful Weapon Placed in the Hands of Lovers of Good Government.

NEW PRIMARY ELECTION LAW

Astonishing Tranquillity Prevails at the Democratic Polls—Less Than 50 Per Cent. of the Voters Present—How Chicago Spends Her Taxes.

CHICAGO, March 19.—The new primary election law received its initial trial last Tuesday, the occasion being the Democratic primaries. As far as the law itself is concerned, it fully came up to the expectations of its best friends, and the test made evident that a new and powerful weapon has been placed in the hands of the lovers of good government. But there are some things which not even the best of laws can do, and this one has shown that it cannot compel the attendance of a majority of the voters at the polls—at least, not until civic education reaches a higher standard than it has yet attained. Still the law worked well, and while it could not compel attendance, it protected all voters in their rights after once arriving at the polling places—a vast improvement over the old state of affairs. It is true that many of the obnoxious candidates were successful; but, on the other hand, numbers of good men were nominated who would have stood no chance under the old system. In place of the frequent rows of former days, undisturbed peace reigned at all the polls, with but a few insignificant exceptions.

Saloons were closed more or less tightly from 1 to 7 P. M., the Mayor having declared the half-day a legal holiday. In some instances voters who had not studied the workings of the law paid the penalty of their ignorance by the loss of their votes; but, as a rule, everybody had his rights, which is a large-sized change from the way things were done in the days of "brace" primaries, when rows and riots were the usual accompaniments of all close contests. The toughs and thugs found their occupation gone, and will probably take some of them a lifetime to comprehend how such things can be at a Democratic primary. One ward, in which most of the little fighting there was took place, is a good illustration of how the new law works; Maurice O'Conner, who has hitherto been the undisputed boss of the Seventeenth Ward, and always has named the election Judges and Clerks to suit himself, was just as badly beaten as if he had not for years been the autocratic dictator of all nominations, a thing scarcely imaginable under the old conditions.

Size of the Vote Disappointing.

The size of the total vote, it must be confessed, was somewhat of a disappointment to the friends of reform—not being more than from 30 to 40 per cent. of the whole Democratic vote. In some wards where the contest was warm the vote ran up to 50 or 60 per cent., and when it is recalled that formerly candidates were usually nominated by less than 1 per cent. of the party vote, there is but little occasion for anything but congratulations upon the success of the new law. There have been ward primaries where not 20 out of 3,000 of the party votes were cast, and essentially in most of the wards all of the nominations have hitherto been dictated by a few men, and often by only a single man. There is no question that under the new law the party machines cannot exist unless the voters are with them. Voters can have their will registered honestly if they only have enough patriotism to go to the polls and give it expression. If bad men were nominated last Tuesday—and more of that kind than any other were nominated—it is because of the indifference of the voters, as a full vote in any one of the wards would have resulted in the defeat of the undesirable aspirant. Unless the people want good men sufficiently to go to the polls and say so, there is no other way of securing them.

It is sadly disappointing that any party should have permitted the nomination of so many vicious candidates when every opportunity existed for their defeat. Such tabooed men as Coughlin, Cullerton, Powers, Colvin, McGillen, and many others secured nominations, but, on the other hand, good men like Schlake, Maypole, Gunthe, Walker, and others also were nominated. However, as the first mentioned had to make efforts unheard of formerly, and as the last named never under any circumstances could have got the regular party nominations, the value of the new primary election law may be said to have been gloriously vindicated.

There was nothing to indicate that the "Gold Democrats" took any concerted action. Most of those who did vote met with opposition, as the Election Commissioners saw to it that every voter willing to swear in his ballot and who could find two householders to support him, should be permitted to do so. This blocked the plan, if one existed, of forcing the gold men out of the Democratic Party. It is quite probable that but few comparatively of the latter will permit National issues to keep them from voting with their party—although many of them are independents on local issues, as a rule.

Results of the Republican Primaries.

The results of the Republican primaries last Friday differed from the Democratic in degree only, and not in kind. Fewer pernicious candidates perhaps were nominated, and consequently more of the acceptable kind. In most of the wards where the candidates of both parties are obnoxious, good men will be nominated independently by petition, and then it will remain with the voters on election day, Tuesday, April 5, to select the sort of men they want as representatives. It is confidently expected that the minority of honest Aldermen in the City Council will be considerably increased—perhaps to a majority. The various reform organizations which have been doing their best to secure the nomination of good material in all of the wards will from now on concentrate their efforts upon attempts to defeat the offensive candidates whose nomination could not be prevented. Between now and election day the campaign will continue to grow in intensity, and by April 5 a "hot time in the old town" may be expected. Whatever the results, the credit or the blame will rest with the voters, none of whom will have the right to plead that opportunity for the selection of good candidates was not freely offered. As a matter of fact, the new primary law serves as a test of the fitness of the people for self-government. To a large extent Chicago will decide on Tuesday, April 5, whether or not municipal government by universal male suffrage is a failure in the larger cities of the Union.

What It Costs to Run Chicago.

It will cost $16,193,498 to run Chicago this year, which is nearly $300,000 less than last year. Some of the departments get an increase, while others are docked more or less, and one new source of expense is added in the $75,000 appropriated to pay for the privilege of honest primary elections. In only one department can the amount appropriated be said to be really commensurate with its needs, and that one absorbs considerably over one-third of the entire sum, being the $6,140,533 given to the School Department. In some instances the appropriations are miserably inadequate, as in the $185,000 given the Health Department, and especially in the $900,000 for the Bureau of Streets, although that is a great improvement over the $270,000 given last year. It would take at least three times the present appropriation to clean the streets properly. Other absurdly small sums are $40,000 for the Civil Service Department and $55,000 for the repair of sidewalks.

It is not probable that the sidewalks of any other city in the world are in such a shocking condition, although they could be vastly improved without a cent of cost to the public if the laws on the subject were at all enforced. The way wealthy landlords and large holders of speculative property escape obedience to the law is a black spot on each successive administration. The Fire Department gets not quite $1,500,000, being several thousands less than last year, when it should really get a great deal more. The Police Department also gets much too little in $3,820,000, and so on through the list, all but the schools being dealt with most parsimoniously. If the new revenue law gives anything like an honest collection of taxes the city should next year have plenty of money for its proper needs. The money is badly needed, for the villainous filth covering the streets and the alleys only serves to hide their absolute lack of repair. Exclusive of schools, Chicago should not have less than from fifteen to eighteen millions to pay its annual expenses, and it would even then require the most economical administration to keep the city in a proper condition.

Since the terrible holocaust of the cold storage building on the World's Fair Grounds nothing has stirred the people of Chicago so much as last Wednesday's calamitous fire. From twelve to fifteen probably dead and twice as many injured in a conflagration which took less than fifteen minutes from start to finish is a fearful record, and there is a deep-seated feeling that the responsibility must be fixed. The building was situated in the heart of the retail district, and was an old structure which had been remodeled, added to, and tinkered generally time and again. The insufficiency of the original building showed itself within a few moments after the fire broke out, and those caught in the infernal death trap were not given even a chance for their lives. There was no fire escape in front, and what facility of the kind there was elsewhere might as well not have been. As there are scores of other similar tinderboxes in the same district, there is a general desire to know whether culpable city officials, contractors, landlords, and others on whom the responsibility rests for their existence are to be permitted to go on indefinitely endangering human life, and whether they are to go unwhipped of justice when the inevitable catastrophe occurs.

In the Throes of Grand Opera.

Chicago society is in the throes of two weeks of Grand Opera, and its cultured members are showing the effect of the past few years of musical education under the graceful baton of Theodore Thomas. The musical critics of the local press dilate daily upon the $1,400 which Melba receives for each appearance, and it is evident if she were in receipt of twice that sum the Auditorium would not be big enough to hold the city's very best society. Of one performance the press tells that, although there were eight other names in big black type on the programme, representing the cream of the troupe, not one of the eight could interest the audience, which either went out, or to sleep, or indulged in lively converse when Melba was not on the stage. Of the "Barber of Seville," the critic of a certain daily relates that it did not matter much to the big audience assembled how it "happened or what its origin might be." Melba was to appear, "which, after all, must be esteemed the principal consideration. Rossi, dead and turned to clay, could not hold a candle at this present moment to Melba, * * * and, therefore, it may be presumed that the fair diva was the potent cause of such a brilliant outpouring. Indeed, the star and not the opera is the thing just now." But, when in answer to an encore Melba sang "Suwanee River," the audience fairly made Rome howl. To the credit of the members of society assembled to hear the "Barber" the critic says that not a single hiss greeted Melba's Spanish costume. This must not be taken as a lack of patriotism in the present crisis, but rather argues the refined self-control which always distinguishes the better classes. Campanari, Saligmac, Carbone, and some of the other supes were on the stage occasionally, but as they can be hired for one or two thousand hundred a night, or so, it was not to be expected that they could sing much. Theodore Thomas will be back at the Auditorium next week, and Chicago will get its weekly dose of Wagner, and the musical education of the first circles of the city will be continued on the same high plane as heretofore.

J. W.

KILGOUR GETS A DECISION.

The "Bluestone King" Victorious in His Suit Against the Port Jervis National Bank.

A decision in favor of John F. Kilgour, the plaintiff in the famous Port Jervis Bank case, which has been pending in the courts for nearly four years, was handed down by Judge Wheeler in the United States Circuit Court yesterday the question as to the amount due him being referred to a master.

Kilgour, who is better known as the "Bluestone King," disappeared in March, 1891, and all trace of him was lost for a time, despite the efforts of detectives to find him. At the time of his disappearance he was the largest producer of bluestone in the Delaware River Valley. He owned over 10,000 acres of bluestone land in Pike County, Penn., and in addition Shohola Glen, the Summer resort; Parker's Glen, another resort, and a large amount of real estate in Port Jervis. He was reputed to be immensely wealthy.

Shortly after his disappearance it was charged that he was insolvent and a fugitive, the Port Jervis National Bank seizing all his property under attachments, which purported to represent $100,000 indebtedness, while the value of the property seized was estimated at $300,000. He had also several contracts for bluestone on hand—one alone from the City of Brooklyn amounting to $40,000.

His property, which was sold by the Sheriff, was purchased by Charles St. John, President of the Port Jervis Bank, who secured the Shohola Glen property, which was valued at $60,000, for $6,000, subject to $16,000 in liens, and the Parker's Glen land, which was valued at between $200,000 and $300,000, for $1,500, subject to $30,000 in liens. The business was placed in the hands of the bank's cashier, one Scott, who held possession of it until 1895, during which time over $500,000 business was transacted.

Four months after his disappearance Kilgour returned, having taken a trip to Liverpool during a fit of temporary insanity, due to the effects of neuralgia. On his return he at once entered into negotiations with the bank for the return of his property, and in December, 1891, an agreement was made by which he was to receive his property on payment of $12,000 to the bank within sixty days, and the balance of $61,000, claimed to be due, in installments. He then made a demand for his books, securing only the day book.

He claimed the bank had made a big profit out of the business and was indebted to him instead of he to the bank. The President and cashier, he charged, had defrauded him out of $65,000, and he demanded a settlement in the courts.

PRIVATE POSTAL CARDS.

A Company Behind a Bill to be Presented to Congress.

A bill to permit the use of private postal cards has been drafted for presentation to the National Legislature. The scheme originated with the American Souvenir Card Company, and has the approval of Eugene F. Loud, Chairman of the Congressional Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. The company publishes souvenir cards of the different places of interest in the cities and towns of the country, and anticipates selling large numbers of the cards to tourists if the proposed bill becomes a law and they can be mailed without further trouble than the addition of a one-cent stamp.

Under the present postal card system the Government pays 23.95 cents per 1,000 for the postal cards, and the last contract awarded was for 1,800,000,000, to cost $431,000. The Government receives no return for that outlay. It is argued that the cheapness of the postal card to the public—$1 per 100—incites to the use of them, but against that is the argument that the option to use private cards would probably increase the sale of one-cent stamps without necessitating the gift by the Government of the card.

The private postal card or souvenir card system has been in operation in Germany for some years. Last year 200,000,000 of them were used. The company behind the proposed bill claims its souvenir cards are of high value as an educational medium and it has chosen as its trade mark the word "patriographic."

THE COMMERCE OF SPAIN.

Official Figures Show an Increase in Exports and Imports.

A résumé of Spain's foreign commerce for the year 1897 has just been transmitted to the United States Government by Consul R. M. Bartleman, at Malaga. The figures, which are taken from El Imparcial, show an increase in both imports and exports. The importations during 1897 reached 703,341,121 pesetas ($153,114,836.) In 1896 the imports amounted to 748,986,377 pesetas, or $144,554,420. The exports in 1897 aggregated $179,512,637, exceeding the imports for the same period by $26,397,821. This increase in importations was chiefly represented by the following articles: Stones, clay, minerals, glassware, and ceramic products, drugs and chemical products, cotton and its manufactures, vegetable fibre and its manufactures, paper and its manufactures, wool and its manufactures, animals and parts of, machinery, carriages, &c. All other articles show a considerable decrease.

With regard to special importations in Spain during the past year, attention is drawn to the fact that there was an increase in railway material, tobacco, gold, and silver. Every article of export shows an increase for the year, with the exception of wood, animals, animal products, machinery, and commodities. There has been a decrease in the export of common wines of about 20,000,000 pesetas, or $5,880,000, and in Spanish brandy and olive oil, a decrease of about $2,316,000. The value of oranges exported exceeded the exports in 1896 by $2,123,000.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Classification by the Collector of the Port Sustained—The Collection of Samples.

A protest filed by H. L. Gwalter & Co. of New York against the customs classification of an importation of cartridge-bag material was overruled by the Board of Classification yesterday. These goods were returned by the local Appraiser as "manufactures of silk in the gum ecru," and were assessed for duty at $2.50 per pound under the provisions of Paragraph 387 of the present tariff.

The protesting importer contended that the merchandise was dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 391, as silk not specially provided for. He said that it was an inferior woven fabric made from silk waste, or silk noils, and that it was not "fabrics of silk in the gum," nor "boiled off," within the meaning of those terms as understood in commerce. The invoice described the goods as "cartridge-bag material," being intended for use in making cartridge or powder bags.

It was found by the board, as stated in an opinion by Col. Tichenor, that the material was a woven fabric in the piece, weighing not less than one and one-third ounces, and not more than eight ounces per square yard. It is composed wholly of silk, and is therefore specially provided for in the paragraph in the Tariff act under which duty was assessed. The Collector's assessment was therefore affirmed.

President Ham of the Board of General Appraisers has been officially informed by the Treasury Department that the United States Circuit Court has affirmed the decision of the Classification Board in the matter of S. Goldman's protest against the Collector's assessment of duty on wood flour. Thus far the point is judicially settled that wood flour, "a substance manufactured from dry wood, ground between millstones, principally used as an absorbent in the manufacture of dynamite and other high explosives, held to be a manufacture of wood," is dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Assistant Secretary Howell, in reply to a query as to when samples of imported goods should be sent to the General Appraisers, says that where doubts are entertained by appraising officers regarding classification, samples should be sent to the Collector or to the Board of General Appraisers; samples of bulky articles, or of clocks, watches, &c., whose quality or denomination is clear, need not be sent to the board, and should be returned to the importers. Samples only of such lines of merchandise as can readily be obtained and mailed need be taken.

THE RAPID TRANSIT OUTLOOK.

No Change in the Situation Is Likely to Occur Before Next Tuesday.

There was no development or change yesterday in the situation created by the report of the Contract Committee of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, recommending the granting of seven franchises to the Manhattan Railway Company, and there is not likely to be any before Tuesday. On that day the Executive Committee of the Manhattan Company will meet and may decide to send a communication to the Rapid Transit Board, which meets on the same day.

Meanwhile, in preparation for that meeting, counsel for the board are busily engaged in drawing up the seven separate certificates of franchise which are to be offered to the Manhattan Company for acceptance or rejection, and the Committee on Contract is at work on a form of contract for the construction and operation of the proposed underground railroad and a form of advertisement for bids.

On Tuesday afternoon also the Chamber of Commerce will meet to consider the Ellsworth bill legislating out of office the present Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. Resolutions strongly condemning the bill will be presented, and there is no doubt that they will be passed with substantial unanimity.

Arthur Von Briesen, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, has virtually selected the Committee of Fifty which he was authorized to appoint to represent the Union in opposition to the Ellsworth bill, and will announce the names of its members forthwith. He regards the committee as one of the strongest ever named in this city.

Manhattan Railway's Taxes.

The Manhattan Railway Company paid to the Controller $419,095.33 as its taxes for 1896 and 1897. Under the appraisement of Mayor Strong's Board of Assessors the city claimed nearly as much again. The company holds that the total amount due is $419,095.33, and the question is now pending in the courts as to which valuation is the correct one. The amount paid yesterday was receipted for without prejudice to the city's interest in the suit.

SUICIDE IN NORTH RIVER.

Frank Hall Jumps from the Ferry-boat Orange.

Frank Hall, who had been employed in the office of the Business Address Company, at 9 Barclay Street, for about a year, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the North River from the ferry-boat Orange, bound for Hoboken.

The crew of the tug Margaret L. Lenox pulled the man out of the water. He was unconscious, and was taken to the hospital, where he died an hour later without regaining consciousness.

MORE FOREIGN GOLD ARRIVES.

Importations Amounting to $1,684,500 on the Campania.

On the steamship Campania, which arrived at this port yesterday, was $1,684,500 in European gold, imported as follows: Guaranty Trust Company, $470,000; National City Bank, $232,000; L. Von Hoffmann & Co., $225,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $205,000; Blair & Co., $255,000; Produce Exchange Bank, $172,000, and Kountze Brothers, $125,000. There were no new engagements of European gold announced yesterday, and the total amount secured for this port from Feb. 25 to last evening is $26,275,000 for eighteen firms and corporations in this city, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The Sub-Treasury debit balance at the Bank Clearing House yesterday was $800,000. It would have been nearly $2,500,000 on account of the draft through the Park Bank of $1,689,621 in favor of August Belmont & Co. for the credit of the Rothschilds on account of the purchase of the two Brazilian warships, but, through the Fourth National Bank, there was a first payment of $1,325,000 of Kansas Pacific purchase money.

DR. W. E. FOREST ARRESTED.

He Is Indicted for Larceny Here and Held in California.

Dr. William E. Forest is under arrest at Los Angeles, Cal., on an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury of this county for grand larceny. Alexander McElwee, stock broker at 50 Broadway, alleges that he gave Dr. Forest six certificates of stock of the Bonsilate Button Company on which to borrow $2,500. Dr. Forest is then alleged to have gone to R. J. Freeman, a dealer in oils at 12 North William Street, and borrowed from him on the certificates $5,900, with which he disappeared.

Dr. Forest was traced to California, where his wife's parents live. He was arrested yesterday.

Mr. McElwee says he asked Dr. Forest about the certificates a few days after giving them to him, and that Dr. Forest told him they were locked up in his safe, and that he had not been able to borrow on them.

Detective Sergeant Frank Price left yesterday for Los Angeles with requisition papers for the prisoner.

Dr. Forest lived in West Eighty-fourth Street, and had an office in Waverley Place.

Epworth League Anniversary.

The Epworth League of New York East Conference will hold its anniversary in the Janes Church, Reid Avenue, corner of Monroe Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 29, at 8 P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Willard F. Mallalieu, D. D., and the Rev. Edwin A. Schell, General Secretary of the league. The Rev. Dr. Schell comes from Chicago to address this meeting, and it is the first time he has spoken before this conference anniversary. Brief reports will be made by the district Presidents, and there will be singing, with Miss Grace G. Couch as contralto and Miss Marguerite Cobb as soprano. A social reception will follow the exercises.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

An Anniversary Sale that Has Widened.

We all have something that we can do best. Giotto could draw a perfect circle; Watt grasp the power of steam; Newton discover gravitation; Fulton make the steamboat; Napoleon, do anything in war with his own hand; Hippocrates stay the plague in Athens; no limit to extent and variety of talent. We respect this, it is success, we esteem it in others because we first esteem it in ourselves. This store is triumph in merchandising, an understanding of your individual needs, the talent to put our finger on any spot in the world where we can find that which you want. This talent, this success, call it what you may, gave you an Anniversary Sale a year ago that was startling in extent and prices; a year has made great advances with us, and when we announce another such sale this year, it means a sale before which everything gives way as before a natural event; it is rotation, but the circle has widened and extended and enlarges your benefits in prices, varieties and qualities. No one can say, "I'm not interested," for we are giving a price advantage that takes in every member of every family in Brooklyn.

A One-Day Furniture Opportunity,

At Prices Which Will Be Remembered a Year.

Every Spring we give the public a furniture opportunity at prices that interest everybody, because the reduction applies to everything in our Furniture store. The sale is limited, however, to one day only. Every article in our stock from the simplest chair, table or bedstead, to the most elaborate and luxuriously upholstered parlor suit will be reduced to-morrow from 25 to 50 per cent., and plainly ticketed with a red tag, showing net prices. You are certain to find something you need, our stock is immense, and think of it a moment, every article is included in this reduction, no matter how cheap we sold it before. You get the direct benefit of

25 and 50% Reduction on Every Article

plainly marked. There are so many choice pieces, unique, chaste, beautiful, new and unusual things of which we have but one specimen, and when sold cannot be duplicated at less than the regular prices. On this account we would advise our friends to call early rather than be disappointed. Why, there are Bedroom Sets, Couches, Odd Chairs, Tables, Chiffoniers, Parlor Suits, etc., that are low enough in price just to buy and store away for use in the future. Those unacquainted with our system of doing business and our stock can form no idea at a distance what this reduction means. Come and see. You will enjoy the exhibit, whether you buy or not.

Women's Ready to Wear Tailored Suits,

At Easy to Try Prices.

The time was when it was necessary to have shoes made to order. Now the convenience, to say nothing of the other reasons, makes the ready-made shoe universally preferred. Our ready to wear Tailor Suits are passing through a similar evolution, only it would seem from their fast growing popularity that their convenience, fashion, finish, economy, will take but days, where the shoes took years to become universally recognized. Here are some Suits at easy to try prices:

Ladies' tailored suit, with jacket satin lined in cheviot cloth, black or blue,
$6.90, WORTH $8.50.

Cheviot cloth suit, jacket lined with taffeta silk, all seams double stitched, skirt lined with percaline,
$10.25, WORTH $14.50.

Suits in rough cheviot, black or blue, handsomely tailored, jacket lined with Roman striped taffeta and faced with satin,
$14.75, WORTH $18.75.

Suits in camel's hair serge or illuminated cheviot, black, blue, brown or green, lined throughout with fancy taffeta silk and top coat faced with fine grade satin Duchesse,
$18.50, WORTH $25.00.

Also two styles of blouse suits entirely lined with taffeta silk,
$17.50 AND $20.00, WORTH $22.00 AND $28.00.

JACKETS.

Cheviot cloth top coat, lined with taffeta silk, lap seams,
$7.90, WORTH $10.50.

Tan covert cloth jackets, lined with colored satin,
$6.75, WORTH $9.75.

BICYCLE SUITS AND SKIRTS.

Bicycle suit of brown or blue cloth, lap seams, circular skirt and top coat,
$6.90, WORTH $9.50.

Separate bicycle skirt, circular shape, in brown, green or blue cloth,
$3.75, WORTH $6.50.

SEPARATE SKIRTS.

An opportunity to secure excellent skirts, suitable for any occasion, for little money. Skirts of imported wool crepon, handsomely made and lined,
$3.90, WORTH $6.00.

Imported cheviot skirt in black, lined with either torquois or cerise taffeta,
$6.95, WORTH $9.50.

Skirts in Barre moire velour, with percaline lining,
$9.75, WORTH $12.75.

Same style lined with changeable taffeta,
$14.75, WORTH $18.00.

FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN

75 Misses' tailored suits in 14, 16, and 18 year sizes, in blue, green and black, jacket lined throughout with silkaline, percaline lined skirt, fly front prettily trimmed with fancy straps,
$6.75, WORTH $10.00.

25 misses' tailored suits, 14, 16, and 18 year sizes, in navy blue, with top coat and skirt lined with percaline,
$5.90, WORTH $7.50.

50 children's reefers in fancy mixtures, plain combinations, sailor collar, trimmed with braid, 6 to 12 year sizes,
$1.10, WORTH $2.00.

50 children's reefers, in blue and green, large sailor collar, fancy braiding, from 6 to 12 year sizes,
$1.45, WORTH $2.50.

36 reefers, in blue, green, brown, and tan, daintily trimmed with braid and small buttons,
$4.90, WORTH $6.50.

Notable Silk Attractions.

Color is one of the most interesting of subjects if you take time to look into it a bit. Have you noticed the colors in our plain and changeable taffetas; what marvelous shades that shift with every change of light, alter again when placed side by side with another distinct color, absorb and reflect so rapidly that no two pairs of eyes can catch the changing rays at the same instant, very like flowers in their exclusiveness? The turquoise, green, burnt orange; the reddish orange and the orange changing to yellow; bluish green, and the blue changing to red; indigo, the violets, the grays, the garnets, maroons, bronzes, olives, pinks, straws, lilacs and every conceivable color. The world's envy would have doubled if the Chinese had had such colors ages ago when their valuable art was guarded with such vigilant jealousy.

1,500 yards Ka Kia wash silks, in checks and stripes,
AT 15 CTS. YARD.

2,000 yards 24-inch printed Shontong Pongees, extra strong and durable cloth, assortment large, new colorings especially desirable for summer dresses,
39 CTS.

400 yards fancy figured taffetas, stylish and pretty effects in neat small designs, suitable for waists,
AT 49 CTS. YARD.

500 yards fancy plaid and check taffetas, in a large variety of styles in bright color combinations,
AT 59 CTS.

1,800 yards 24-inch printed foulards, exclusive styles and designs, on black, navy and colored ground, fine, soft and lustrous quality,
AT 75 CTS.

500 yards 20-inch black taffeta, bright, strong cloth, durable quality,
AT 49 CTS.

1,000 yards 22-inch imported black dress taffeta, very strong and serviceable, exceptional good value,
AT 59 CTS.

1,200 yards 36-inch black Japanese silk. This is an exceptional fine, bright and serviceable quality, especially adapted for summer dresses,
AT 59 CTS.

500 yards 23-inch black satin duchesse, extra fine and heavy grade, richness and durability combined,
AT 69 CTS.

Silk and Cotton Shirt Waists.

$4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.75.

250 assorted taffetas silk waists, in plain changeable and black, some with bias tucked front, others shoulder yoke, full front. This lot includes very stylish plaids in taffetas, also handsome stripes as well as satin waists.

29 CTS. INSTEAD OF 59 CTS.

Good percale waists in assorted checks and Roman stripes, self-detachable collars, covered seams, new sleeves.

49 CTS. INSTEAD OF 79 CTS.

A choice lot of lawn and percale waists in handsome plaids and stripes and figures, self-detachable collars,

69 CTS. INSTEAD OF 98 CTS.

Extra quality percale and gingham waists in assorted stripes and plaids, self and white detachable collars.

An exceptional lot of gingham waists in newest checks and plaids
AT 98 CTS.

Fine and large assortment of the celebrated Derby, Geisha and West End makes in Chambrays, Zephyrs, Ginghams, and Madras,
AT $1.59, $1.79, $1.98, $2.25, $2.90.

War Touches in the Upholstery.

We succeeded in getting some more of those French Bayonet Swords that went through the Franco-Prussian War. They have been discarded by the French for something newer, or we couldn't sell them for 50 cts. each; they can't be made for 5.00 each.

These here are some exact reproductions of Antique, Historical, Armour Shields, Spearheads, Battle Axes, Plaques. The originals are in the museums of Dresden, Munich and Berlin. All desirable decorations.

White Irish point curtains, 5 styles at $4.50, were $6.50; 7 styles at $7.50, were $12.50.

Red, blue and green colored coin spot curtains at $1.25 pair.

Snow flake cross stripe curtains, $1.35, $1.90 pair.

Satin stripe, $3.75, reduced from $6.50 a pair.

24-inch tapestry cover sofa pillows at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 each.

Reversible Armure Portieres, $2.75, $3.50, formerly $3.75 and $5.50.

Colored ruffles muslin curtains, design English Violet, $1.20 pair.

Shirt waist cases in attractive colors.

Estimates given for awnings, slip covers, window shades, ordered now, delivered and put up when wanted.

F. B. THURBER'S ADDRESS.

Francis B. Thurber addressed the closing meeting under the auspices of the Merchants' Association yesterday, at their headquarters in the New York Life Building. He spoke on "Our Transportation System," and said that many men did not appreciate the progress that commerce had made, having woven the nations together in a web of common interest, until they were tempered, if not controlled, by the interests of commerce.

"Organized labor is seeking to steer, not stop, the momentum of social and business progress," he said. "The rivalries of politicians in a country of universal suffrage and of sensational journalism in an effort to catch the eye of a Nation of readers exaggerate evils and imagine dangers which do not exist.

"These find their expression in anti-trust laws, which have been applied without reason to our railroads. They encourage confiscation in the guise of taxation; they cause Railroad Commissioners to seek and exercise arbitrary authority. Hence the importance of persistent education of public opinion as to what is reasonable and just.

"Our merchant marine should be encouraged, international banks be established, our Consular system be improved by recognising the principles of permanency and promotion in the service, and all other measures taken which will tend to widen the market for American products."

At the close of the meeting State Senator McNulty appeared before the Board of Directors and asked its co-operation in securing the passage of his bill providing for a two-million-dollar loan, to be raised by the sale of State and city bonds, for the purpose of holding a world's fair in this city in 1901 to fittingly celebrate the creating of Greater New York.

Funeral of Franklin Woodruff.

Funeral services for Franklin Woodruff, who died on Tuesday night, were held yesterday afternoon at his late home, 106 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, officiated. The parlors were crowded with friends, many of whom are prominent in political and social life. The burial was in the family plot in Greenwood. Among those at the house were Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Presiding Justice William W. Goodrich of the Appellate Division, ex-City Works Commissioner Theodore B. Willis, A. A. Low, E. Ross Appleton, Congressman Denis M. Hurley, ex-Congressman Darwin R. James, Andrew Jacobs, Senator George W. Brush, and Michael J. Dady.

MARCH

The New York Times

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

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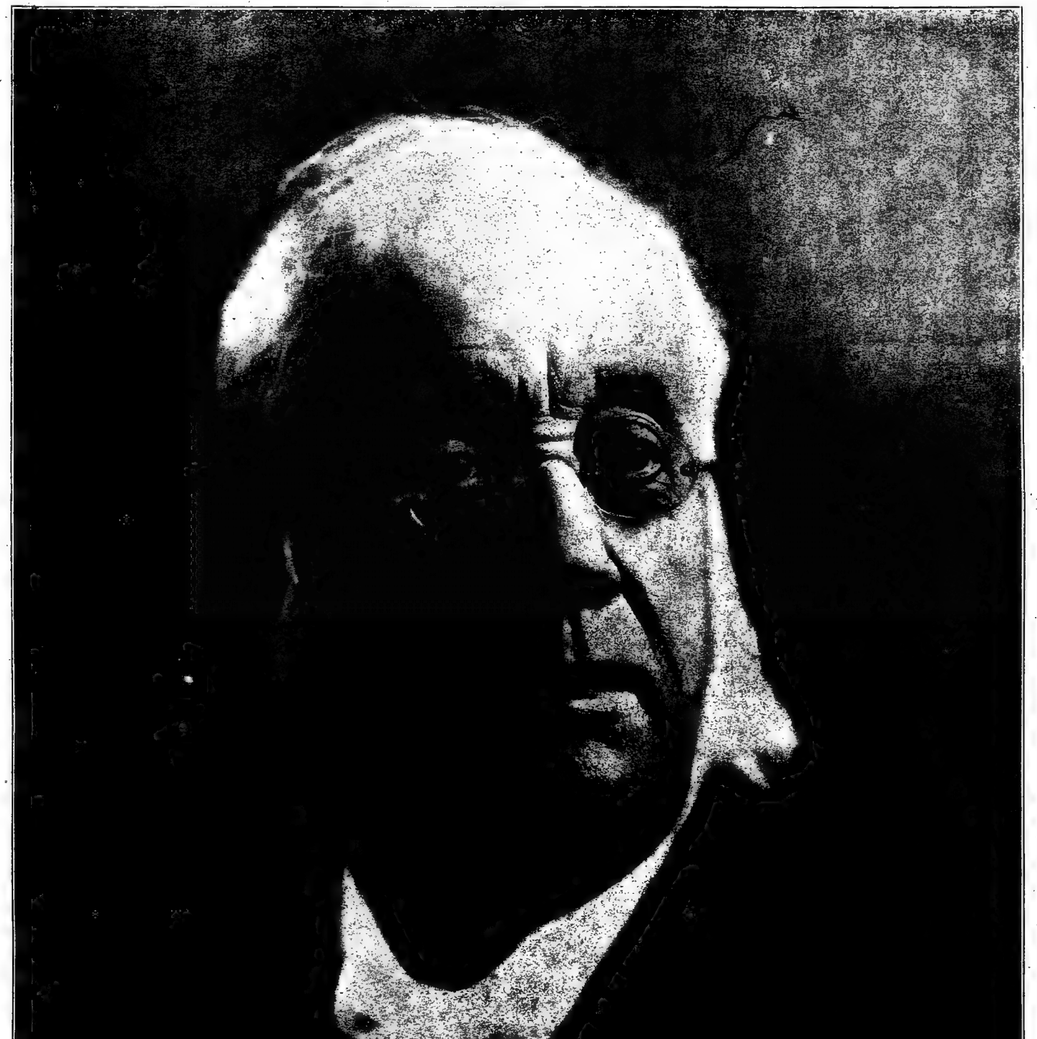

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WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

Many enthusiastic admirers of Shakespeare say that "King Lear" cannot be adequately represented on the stage—the tragedy is too appalling, the poetry too psychical, and any counterfeit simply draws attention to the protruding artificiality of the stage setting and the dressed-up actors. People with this turn of mind should have been present at the municipal court of a small Canadian town the other day, where they could have enjoyed at least one scene of "Lear" played in real life. An old vagabond named Pierre Viau had been arrested as a vagrant and was about to be sent to the workhouse, when it was discovered that he had three married daughters living in a neighboring village. They and their husbands were summoned before the Judge to see if some provision could not be made up from among them, that the old man might not be fostered at the public expense. The three sons-in-law each claimed extreme poverty, and so the Judge tried to settle the matter as seemed most convenient and just. He said that the first must feed his father-in-law, the second must lodge him, and the third must clothe him. "But," said the third son-in-law, "I am poorer than you imagine. I cannot clothe my dear father-in-law, for the very garments I have on belong to my employer. However, as the others must do something, I have no wish to shirk my share, and I will return to my dear father-in-law his daughter."

Although the Paris press seems to find peace and tranquillity in allowing the Dreyfus affair to simmer down into jokes on Zola, there is one phase of the business that Frenchmen cannot shake from their sensitive nerves, Why did the whole world upbraid France for her procedure of justice? They have ceased to hunt for explanations and now try to find satisfaction in reasonless contumely. But they don't seem to find it. When Le Figaro a few weeks ago upbraided The Times of London for its pro-Zola attitude as being dictated by Downing Street, that London journal calmly replied that it failed to see how Downing Street could dictate the policy of the American, German, Belgian, Italian, and even Russian press. But the anger that now lets itself loose is far different from the mild reproach of Le Figaro. The latest number of La Revue Hebdomadaire to arrive in the city contains this howl from the pen of Maurice Talmeye: "Why is the German, the Italian, the half-breed, for Dreyfus? Why is he who is anti-French, who is a mere blot and stain, a fury, a sore, an intellectual deformity, a moral suppuration, for Dreyfus? Why is everything that is sold, soured, boughten, soiled, contaminated, rotten—why is that for Dreyfus?" It would seem that the French with half their natural perception might notice that the fire of truth exists in the clouds of foul smoke they are conjuring up around them.

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There have been many important boundary disputes in the history of this country—the Mexican, the Canadian, the Venezuelan, and now the Alaskan, and many little tiffs between the States of the old days to settle their respective lines of demarkation. But all these pale into insignificance when confronted by the quarrel that is now waxing hot between two towns in the neighborhood of Boston to define their abutting limits. Cambridge and Somerville, which have dwelt harmoniously together side by side since the days of the Concord fight, are now glaring at each other with blood in their eyes. In the sessions of the joint municipal committees that have been held to fix up the dispute, eloquence has been heard and the shades of Webster, Sumner, Everett, and a lot of others have been conjured up, first on one side and then on the other; and in the night-time both the towns suffer from smashed windows and stolen signs. The committees, failing to adjust the matter, have at length appealed to the General Court of the State. All this may be very funny, but it is distressingly significant; we had supposed that such internal strife was not possible in Massachusetts in these enlightened days. Imagine a similar combat being waged between the worthy citizens of Mount Vernon and New Rochelle! Massachusetts is more provincial than we had any idea of.

***

A society matron of Atlanta professes to be very much shocked by "the abuse of osculation in the South." She evidently intends to convey the meaning that the practice of kissing is more common than it was formerly—in her day of youth and prime. The condition of which she complains may have sprung from any number of causes; but we are loath to believe that Southern society is growing lax, and would rather suggest that the girls are more fair, the men more gallant, than when she fluttered among them. She complains that the young women allow themselves to be "kissed under the palms, not content with the yearly privilege of the mistletoe." We are glad to learn that the mistletoe is still used as an excuse in the South, although, if one may draw conclusions from her phrase, it will soon be entirely discarded in favor of the palm. We don't blame Southern youth for preferring a shady palm sheltered from the moonlight to a mistletoe in a hot and crowded parlor, with a lot of gaping old aunts and other curious relatives around. The society matron should not forget that times change and that her protégées have discovered that a kiss under the palm is much sweeter than one under the conditions that prevailed in her own youth.

BISHOP E. G. ANDREWS.

MEMBERS of the Methodist Episcopal Church hold their Bishop Andrews in high esteem for the many admirable qualities which he possesses, but conspicuous among those qualities is his judicial mind. Close observers of this distinguished Bishop's methods of work have been led to remark that the bench lost an able Judge when Edward Gayer Andrews chose the ministry for his field of labor. In the judicial quality of his mind the Bishop is thought to resemble his brother, Judge Charles Andrews, who recently retired from the Court of Appeals of this State, in consequence of the age limit, Bishop Andrews's legal acumen and judicial balance find effective employment, however, in his present work. Questions are constantly arising which require an official interpretation of Methodist Episcopal law or of some provision in the Book of Discipline, and Bishop Andrews is one of the few heads of that Church to whom its members look for final judgment in matters of doubt or controversy.

Edward G. Andrews and Bishop Merrill of Chicago are the two oldest active Bishops in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Although Bishop Merrill ranks as the senior Bishop, both men were elevated to Bishoprics by the same General Conference, in 1872, and they are very nearly of the same age. Bishops Bowman and Foster, who were also elected at the 1872 conference, are on the retired list because of advanced age. Bishop Andrews is a native of New Hartford, in this State, and the date of his birth is Aug. 7, 1825. He deliberately selected the Christian ministry for his life's work, and as soon as practicable he entered the Wesleyan University as a student. He was graduated from that institution in 1847, and entered at once upon church work. He was ordained a Deacon by Bishop Janes and ordained an Elder by Bishop Scott. In August, 1851, the young clergyman was married to Miss Susan M. Hotchkiss of Cheshire, Conn.

An earnest and enthusiastic worker, the future Bishop speedily attracted the attention of the leading men of his denomination. An old Methodist clergyman said of him at that time: "This young Andrews seems to be of the right sort. He is a builder up, and we need him." The first important service to which Mr. Andrews was called was to the Cazenovia Seminary, in this State, and he did effective work in the development of that school. He was made President of the institution in 1855, and remained there several years. It was about 1864 that he became a preacher in the New York East Conference, and he was appointed successively to the pastorates of the Sands Street, the St. John's, and the Seventh Avenue Church, in Brooklyn. In each place his pastorate was exceedingly successful, and he formed strong and lasting ties of friendship. His large experience as an educator and in pastoral work developed in him a broad-mindedness and a degree of public spirit that gradually brought him into view as one of the strong and progressive men in his Church. Early in his career he established a reputation for fairness, liberality, and earnestness of purpose. As a preacher he has always been clear, forcible, eloquent, and attractive. This is what a fellow-worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church says of Bishop Andrews as a speaker: "His style of preaching is of a high order, combining the graces of a heart imbued with the spirit of Christ and a pure and cultured intellect. Though plain and practical, his words are at all times calculated to interest and instruct the hearer. The Bishop has invariably shown a wise and discriminating judgment in his treatment of questions with which he finds it necessary to deal."

When Edward Gayer Andrews was made a Bishop matters of great interest occupied the minds and attention of the leading workers in the Methodist denomination. It was at the General Conference which met in Brooklyn, in 1872. The Bishops then elected besides Dr. Andrews were Thomas Bowman, William L. Harris, Randolph S. Foster, Isaac M. Wiley, Stephen M. Merrill, Gilbert Haven, and Jesse T. Peck. At that conference was adopted, by the decisive vote of 242 to 86, the plan of lay delegation which had been proposed by the General Conference of 1868, and approved by the votes of more than three-fourths of the ministers voting in the annual conference. It is interesting, in this connection, to note the growth of the idea of lay representation in the Methodist conferences. One of the burning questions of the hour among Methodists is equal representation of ministers and laymen in the General Conference. This question has been widely and earnestly discussed of late, and it is likely to form a prominent feature in the proceedings of the General Conference next month. Another question in process of agitation in Methodist circles is the proposed abolition of the five-year time limit of pastorates. The idea is not to dispense with the itinerant system, but simply to change the custom, so that a Bishop or Presiding Elder may be free to return a minister to a charge for as many consecutive terms as may be desired.

The election of Dr. Andrews as Bishop was received with general expressions of satisfaction. During the twenty-six years that he has held the office he has grown steadily in the affections of his people, and this statement means much, for the term "his people" is not confined to any one diocese or to any particular community; it applies to tens of thousands of scattered Methodists whom Bishop Andrews has visited periodically and among whom he has labored as a missionary. A large part of his time during the early years of his service as a Bishop was spent abroad. It has ever been the custom in the administration of the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Board of Bishops to assign its members each year to certain fields of labor. Bishop Andrews's episcopal duties have from time to time required him to travel extensively in Europe and Asia, as well as in his own country. His missionary work in remote and untried fields has been of much value to his Church. For the past ten years he has been a resident of New York, and he now holds the office of Secretary of the Board of Bishops. In practical business matters he is the essence of accuracy, and is a hard-working, painstaking man, and at the same time he is something of a diplomatist.

Illustrative of Bishop Andrews's gift of adaptability and keen appreciation of the potent influences exercised by stirring current events upon human thought and sympathies, an interesting incident of his sojourn in India is related. It happened that this missionary Bishop was in one of the large cities of India at the time that Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India. There were public celebrations of the event throughout the newly created empire, and the celebrations in the region where Bishop Andrews was laboring were conducted with characteristic Oriental pomp and splendor. For the time being the pride and glory of empire constituted the dominant sentiment of the people, and enthusiasm ran wild. Bishop Andrews was scheduled to preach on the day following the most imposing public demonstration. He had a very large congregation as usual, and there was much curiosity to hear what the American Bishop would say on the one subject which was uppermost in almost every mind. He took for his text the words, "Thy Kingdom Come!" and without allusion to the growth or greatness of temporal kingdoms, he preached a sermon which produced a deep effect upon his hearers. Their minds were naturally attuned to the greatness and glory of kingdoms, and by graphically picturing to them the incomparable greatness of God's kingdom the shrewd and earnest missionary scored a point of lasting advantage.

On more than one occasion prominent clergymen and laymen of the Methodist Episcopal denomination have borne public testimony to the effective service performed by Bishop Andrews in the Eastern countries. His missionary work was marked not only by religious zeal and earnestness, but also by an uncommon degree of practical sagacity. He planted seeds in places where they were bound to grow, and the fruits of his christianizing work in the Orient are multiplying year by year. Fortunately for himself and his Church, Bishop Andrews was endowed with a rugged constitution, and the varying climatic influences which had deterred others before him failed to depress or hinder him. Always fond of outdoor exercise, this energetic Bishop still conserves his health by giving his muscles all the play possible and breathing into his sound lungs plenty of fresh air. In New York City he resides near Central Park, and for several years it has been his custom to take long walks daily.

The members of the Board of Bishops meet twice each year and make the official assignments for each individual Bishop. This semi-annual assignment is called "the Plan of Episcopal Visitation," and under its provisions every Bishop is kept actively employed. Bishop Andrews is called upon every now and then to make episcopal visitations to communities in the South and West, as well as to places nearer home. He is very popular, and is in constant demand as a presiding officer at conferences and camp meetings. Although seventy-three years old, Bishop Andrews is still a vigorous, energetic, and buoyant worker. He shows not the slightest sign of either physical or mental breakdown, and, judging him by his appearance and his activity, most persons would underestimate his age by fifteen or twenty years. Though of dignified mien, Bishop Andrews is unassuming, approachable, and exceedingly agreeable in social intercourse. He takes an intelligent and public-spirited interest in public matters, and in all things he is "a man among men." EARL D. BERRY.

THE LOVERS OF THE SEA.

Twain are the lovers of the sea,
And hard the burden of their life,
Who wage for that which may not be
Wars unproclaimed and secret strife,
While the gold wanton feeds their hate
And triumphs in their sad estate.

Sometimes about the earth she flings
Her foam-white arms and clips his waist,
And with low, purling laughter sings
Her love song to him so enlaced;
Sometimes she casts one lazy kiss
To heaven that stoops and smiles for this.

And presently, in wilder mood,
She leaps to meet the lowering skies,
With sparkling lips to taste love's food
Full tenderly from starry eyes;
Then frets and sighs to be caressed
Awhile upon earth's envious breast.

Yet fears she wholly to declare
For one or other of these twain,
Lest the love, destined to despair,
Forget its worship in its pain;
Lest the high heaven should crack and fall,
Or earth divide and swallow all.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Brief.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Customer (airily)—I. O. U.
Grocer (firmly)—C. O. D.

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SCOW LOAD OF KLONDIKERS AT DYEA, ALASKA.

1898

THE MONTGOMERY AND THE FERN.

THE two vessels of the United States Navy which were recently assigned by the Navy Department on a mission of mercy to carry food and other supplies to the starving reconcentrados in the cities and towns of Cuba are representatives of the old and new type of warships. In fact, one is of the modern type of small fighting machines of the service, while the other is of a type rapidly becoming obsolete, and now only used by the department to train the embryo seamen and to carry supplies to the ships, which, if called into active service, would be expected not only to do untold damage to an enemy, but by the way in which they are constructed, to come out of a conflict with little damage done to them.

The vessels that have been ordered to carry these supplies are the cruisers Montgomery and the transport ship Fern. One of these vessels is well fitted for the purpose, and the other, while being able to carry many tons of both food supply and ammunition, would be able to give a good account of herself if called into action under ordinary circumstances.

The Montgomery is one of the vessels described in the official register as a steel unprotected cruiser of the second class. She is one of the more modern type of small fighting machines that has been added to the active list of the service since the old wooden ships have been replaced by steel ones. She is a sister ship of the cruisers Marblehead and Detroit, all of which were added to the navy in 1893.

The Montgomery's displacement is 2,089 tons. Her motive power is derived from a set of triple-expansion engines placed amidships, and protected only by the coal bunkers. The engines have an indicated horse power of 5,227, giving the vessel a speed of about eighteen knots an hour. They are driven by steam generated from six tubular boilers of the latest pattern.

Like the Marblehead and Detroit, the Montgomery is fitted with a more powerful main battery than any of the other ships in their class in the navy. The main battery consists of nine five-inch and one six-inch rapid-fire guns of the latest pattern. Eight of the five-inch guns are mounted on the main deck, four on either side. The other five-inch gun is placed on the quarterdeck, while the six-inch is mounted on the forecastle deck, forward of the bridge. Each of these guns has a range of fire of more than ninety degrees. The men who operate them are protected from the fire of an enemy by steel shields. The secondary battery consists of a number of small rapid-fire guns placed on the bridge and quarterdeck. None of these vessels are fitted with torpedo tubes. The Montgomery is in command of Commander George A. Converse.

The Fern is one of the oldest vessels in the navy, and has always been used as a transport to carry supplies and ammunition to the fleet and to and from the different naval stations along the coast.

The Fern, before being placed at the disposal of the Navy Department, was used by the Lighthouse Board and the Treasury Department. When the navy began to increase its number of ships it was found necessary to have a boat to be used to carry supplies and messages, and the Fern was obtained for that purpose. She is the only vessel of her class and type in the service, and, with the exception of a few small rapid-fire guns mounted on the deck-house, has no fighting strength. The hull is constructed of wood, and she has a displacement of 840 tons. The engine is of the old compound type and drives a single screw. The vessel is capable of making about 10 knots. She is commanded by Lieut. Commander William S. Cowles, and she carries but a small complement of officers and men.

F. A. VERDU.

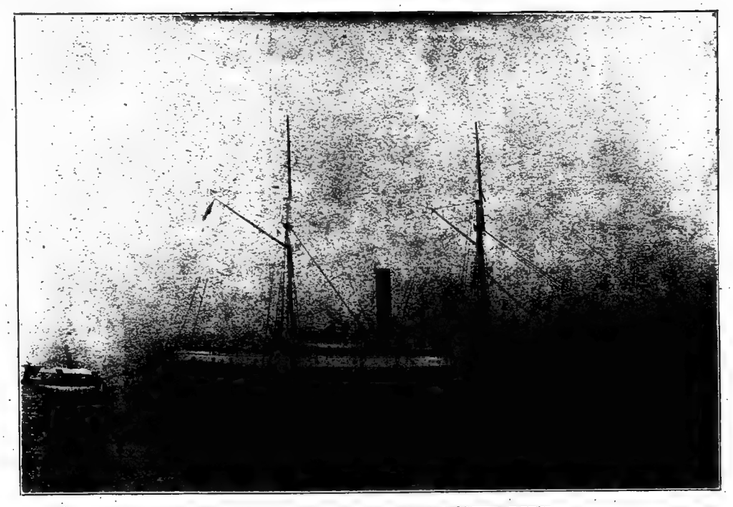

THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORT SHIP FERN.
Engaged in Carrying Food Supplies to the Starving Cubans.

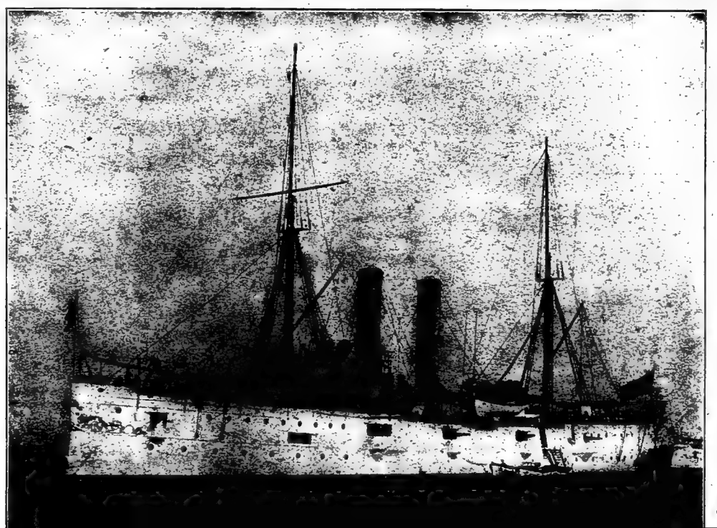

"NO VISITORS ALLOWED."

A distinguished Englishman, whose writings are as widely read in this country as they are in his native land, was shown through a very large carpet factory during a recent visit to New York. He manifested a great deal of interest in the various departments, and was permitted to inspect every nook and corner of the establishment, a privilege rarely extended to strangers. One of the features that puzzled the visitor most was this notice, which was posted at the entrance to each of two immense workrooms: "No Visitors Allowed. Positively no exceptions made to this rule." Naturally the first glimpse of this formidable prohibition piqued the curiosity of the Englishman, and he experienced a glow of flattered pride when the door was flung open at his approach, and he was invited to enter the interdicted region. He looked eagerly for something out of the ordinary, expecting to see some intricate machinery, or at least an indication of a secret process in operation. But the spectacle that met his gaze was commonplace in the extreme. Several hundred men and women were engaged in sewing carpeting and rugs. Some were plying needles by hand, and others were using machines. The entrance of the visitors caused a temporary lull in the hum of industry, and several hundred pairs of eyes were turned inquiringly upon the newcomers.

After emerging from this uninteresting quarter, the Englishman inquired: "Why so much secrecy about that room? 'No visitors allowed,' &c. It did not appear to me that there was anything there that anybody would care to see."

The proprietor of the factory smiled, as he replied: "There is no secrecy there. I took you in the room because I did not want you to feel, after reading that notice on the door, that there was something there that we were not willing that you should see. It is one of our ordinary workrooms, and the prohibition of visitors is simply a time-saving precaution. As a rule, we are obliged to rush things constantly in order to keep up with our orders. Every hour counts, and, of course, we must be careful about losing time. Every time that a stranger steps in a workroom of that character the operatives are bound to look at him, and keep watch of his movements. Their minds are diverted, and naturally their hands fail to do their work properly. For every ten minutes that the stranger remains in the room each operative will lose at least four minutes of time. That is a low estimate. There are about 260 operatives on this floor. Take four minutes time away from each one's work, and you see that the firm loses four times 260 minutes, which is 1,040 minutes, or more than seventeen hours. In these hurry times we can't stand it often. But I do not consider the time consumed by your visit as wasted, for in the course of your literary work you will doubtless make good use of the lesson."

CHRISTIANITY AND PAGANISM.

Bede relates how the Anglo-Saxons had worshipped idols and to them sacrificed oxen. Augustine, sent to convert these pagans, was directed by Gregory that the idols themselves must indeed be destroyed; but that heathen temples, being sacred in the popular mind, should be preserved and sanctified for the worship of God by being sprinkled with holy water, by altars being built, and by relics being deposited in them. Even the sacrifices of oxen were permitted to continue, and a few years later we learn from Bede that Redwald, first Christian King of East Anglia, had in the same temple (thought to be at Rendlesham, in Suffolk,) two altars, one for the Christian worship, and another on which to offer victims to devils! The religion of the new nominal Christians must have remained tainted with heathenism for generations; and it is even said—I take this from Mr. Grant Allen's book, "Anglo-Saxon Britain"—"that heathen sacrifices continued to be offered in secret as late as the thirteenth century" in this country.

As had been held by the primitive Church with respect to the gods of Olympus, it was now taught by the clergy that the northern divinities were real existences, devils permitted by God to disguise themselves as deities. To fear these fiends was lawful, and even commendable; and, as the distinction between fear and worship is fine for the vulgar, the worship of God, and of saints, and of devils, grew curiously mixed.—Blackwood's Magazine.

A CORSICAN MAID.

Far away in a land of unending Summer,
Far down on the Southern seas,
  Where the waves evermore
  To the sun-kissed shore
Sing soft and sweet melodies,
  Where Time and Fate,
  And Love and Hate
Guide a people's destinies

There lived in the days of the long ago
A raven-haired flower girl.
  Oh! her lips were heart traps
  And the teeth as the caps
Of foam that the North waves hurl.
  And her eyes were as bright
  As the diamonds' light,
Or as soft as the glow of the pearl.

And her voice, when her strange, soft tongue was spoken,
Fell sweet as the Angelus bell
  In the convent tower
  At the evening hour,
And the songs that she sang—ah, well,
  Youth's passions have passed
  Since I heard them last—
Long broken a magic spell.

Alas! I've grown older and colder and wiser
Since dreaming in that fair land,
  In this cooler clime,
  In this modern time,
Where Romance is not in demand.
  That sweet Corsican maid
  Has grown sober and staid—
She is keeping a peanut stand.

—CHARLES B. GRAVES.

Storm Effect.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Willie—Do you suppose I will ever have a great, wiry beard like yours?

Willie's Father—Mebbe, though at present the wires, in your case, are down.

IN THE ASSAY ROOM.

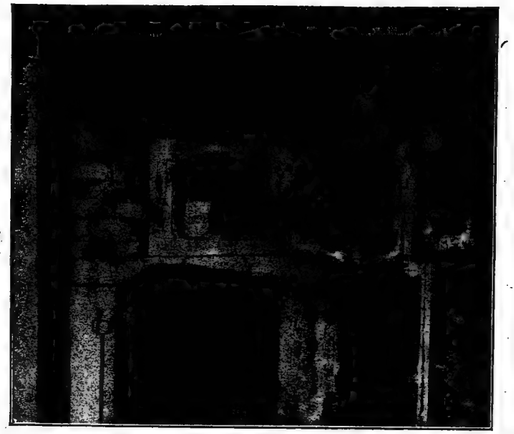

MELTING OVEN CONTAINING $200,000 IN GOLD.

A DAY IN THE ASSAY OFFICE.

THE most unpretentious looking building in Wall Street is an old-fashioned structure of granite and brick adjoining the Sub-Treasury. For almost a hundred years it has stood, unaltered and unchanged, witnessing the wonderful growth of the financial centre of the Nation. Sky-scrapers have loomed far above its humble roof and shut out from it the rays of the sun, but no changes have been wrought in its interior of any consequence since Uncle Sam first took it for one of his treasure houses. Unassuming as it appears from the outside, it is nevertheless one of the most interesting buildings in New York to visit, and within its walls, almost every day of the year, there is enough wealth in gold and silver to make every individual in New York comfortable if equally divided.

THE TIMES's artist was placed in charge of the Superintendent of one department after another until the complete tour of the building had been made and the entire process of refining gold and silver explained. It looks simple, and to a layman it appears that any one ought to be able to do the same thing, but were inexperienced hands to attempt the work the waste of precious metals would be so great as to swamp the institution financially in a very short time. Under the present perfect system, however, there isn't a penny wasted from one year's end to another.

In the receiving department gold and silver bars from Western producers are piled up in tiers like kindling blocks. Old gold of every conceivable sort that is picked up in business all over the country also comes in here, and it is all melted by a man who is known as the "deposit melter," and run into small pigs or bars. Each lot of metal thus prepared is kept separate throughout its entire journey from floor to floor of the works, and when it eventually reaches the assay room in the laboratory it is still intact and its individuality is preserved.

After the "deposit melter" pours the metal into bars it goes to another department, where it is re-melted and cast into thin sheets about 12 inches square, and perforated with half-inch holes. Formerly the melted metal was poured into water and precipitated in the form of leaf gold or leaf silver, but the process now in use has superseded the old method.

The approximate fineness of the metal is ascertained at the outset by assay, and when it begins its travels it is properly alloyed with copper, in order that it may be correctly worked through the different processes. The thin sheets are then taken to the top floor of the rear building and immersed in huge caldrons of boiling sulphuric acid, where they remain until they are disintegrated. The gold is precipitated to the bottom of the caldron in form of a dull, brownish powder, but the silver, copper, and grosser metals are held in solution in the hot acid.

On the floor immediately below the boiling room is a series of heavy wooden tanks, lined with sheet lead, and having peaked coverings like the roofs of houses. In these tanks are bars or slabs of copper. If cold oil of vitriol is mixed with water, almost every one knows that a most intense heat is evolved. As the acid, in this instance, is boiling hot, the lively commotion it causes when it first strikes the lead-lined tanks may be better imagined than described. The copper plates or slabs rapidly separate the silver and precipitate it, and within twenty-four hours the operation is complete. The copper has now taken the place of the silver in the solution, and this is drawn off in turn for crystallization. The precipitated silver, in the form of flaky crystals, is thoroughly washed, first in cold water, then in hot, after which it is taken to the pressing room, and by means of hydraulic machinery, working at a pressure of 200 tons, it is pressed into cakes or cheeses about 1 foot in diameter and 3 inches thick. These are valuable "cakes," those of silver varying from $1,000 to $1,250, and those of gold from $20,000 to $25,000 each. A photograph of this room shows a small truck on wheels,

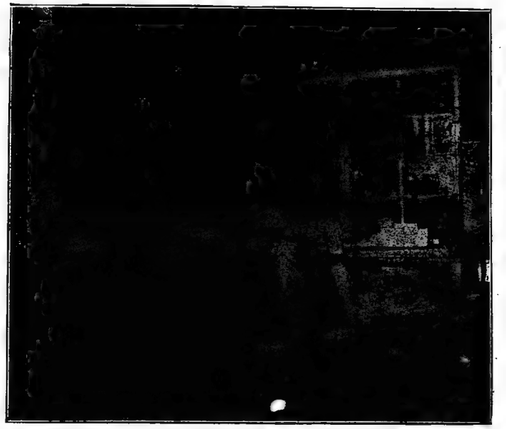

"HALF A MILLION" IN GOLD SLABS—THE MARKING ROOM.

above the edge of which appear three or four of these golden cakes. There were nine of them in the truck, fifteen of them in the drying shelves near at hand, and the camera rested upon a pile of ten more—but the Superintendent wouldn't even give the artist a crumb off one of them for a souvenir. Cake comes high in the Assay Office, and the crumbs, even to the one-thousandth of an ounce, are carefully accounted for. The operator who makes the cakes has made these fabulously valuable disks for forty-three years, and has undoubtedly handled more gold and silver than any one man in the world. He has long since ceased to give a single thought to their value, but works along, day in and day out, just as if they were cakes of clay and not worth $1 a carload. A couple of the cakes, particularly the yellow ones, would make him rich for life, and in view of the fact that he has made and handled hundreds of thousands of them it seems a pity that he can't have just one or two. But such are the rules of the Assay Office.

After the cakes are thoroughly dried in the steam ovens in the pressing room they are taken to the floor below, where there are several large melting ovens, upon the doors of which are ponderous padlocks of the most intricate mechanism. Into these furnaces are thrust the golden cakes and there subjected to melting heat, after which they are run into ingots and bars. One of the ovens, or kilns, with a two-hundred-thousand-dollar batch of cakes baking in it, was photographed. So careful are the employes that not even the coal ashes from the furnace fires are thrown out until after they are thoroughly treated for the extraction of the minutest grains of precious metal that may have become mixed with them.

After the cakes are melted and run into bars, as described above, the bars are taken to the weighing room, carefully weighed and reweighed, until there remains no possibility of error in the figures. They are then sent to the assay rooms, or rather two samples of the "melt" are so sent, and these are carefully assayed. If the assays of the two samples agree absolutely, they are taken to fix the fineness of the entire lot. The weight and fineness are then stamped with steel dies upon each bar or ingot, and the bullion is stored away in the steel vaults provided for the purpose. A million dollars' worth of gold does not take up a great deal of room. One of the boxes shown in the photograph of the small gold room will contain about 100 of the smallest bars, and they are worth from $2,500 to $3,000 each.

Gold for commercial uses is tested in the Assay Office with regard to its toughness. If there is the least presence of lead in it it will break, or show cracks when bent double under pressure. In working the gold each manufacturer alloys it to suit his requirements, reducing it to whatever degree of fineness he needs for the particular use to which it is to be put. Coin gold is little used nowadays for commercial work, for the reason that it all the more or less worn; hence, if purchased at its coin face value, there must be a loss to the purchaser who melts it up. Bar gold may be had in small

MARC

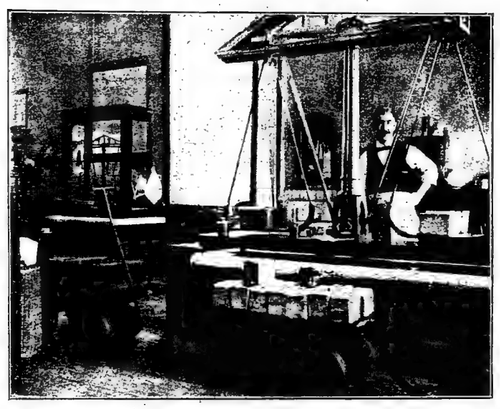

WEIGHING SILVER BULLION.

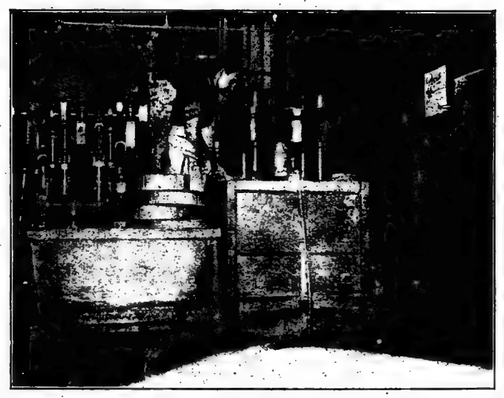

ROOM WHERE GOLDEN CAKES ARE MADE.

lots, as low as $2,500, and this is not considered very much of an outlay for stock by a manufacturing jeweler. An idea of the vast amount of gold refined during last year—which was not a particularly good year, by the way—may be gleaned from the figures in the report of R. E. Preston, Director of the Mint. Of gold bars there were made a total valuation of $48,055,211.14, and of silver $9,487,483.97, and there were coined upward of $50,600,000 during the same year of gold alone. W. J. ROUSE.

ZOLA'S HOUSE AND PRISON.

Zola's great source of material enjoyment is sumptuous furniture. His taste in this respect is Italian. French country houses are very simply furnished. The curtains, when there are curtains, are generally chintz. Zola's place near Triel is an exception. The study, salon, and dining room there reminded me, so far as furniture went, of the state rooms at Isola Bella. The bedrock of Zola's sensorium is Venetian. He has the instincts of the magnifico, notes a writer in London Truth. This may seem discrepant with what I said about his presence being like St. Paul's. But his mother was a French peasant. She redeemed him from Italian trickiness and gave him his toughness and love of hard work. He has in spite of his nervousness Italian suavity. The agitation is only surface; down deep he is pococurante. No task daunts him.

He is as methodic as Anthony Trollope, and writes whether in town or country so many pages and no more a day, and then cycles, boats, gardens, or chats with friends who come down to Triel to pass the afternoon. The house there was at first a one-story roadside cottage, with a room to the right and left of the little hall. Addition after addition has made it quite a big place. The garden has been widened and lengthened down to the river, where there is a boathouse. Zola is owner of an island facing his garden. The fine furniture greatly ties him down. It represents, with the villa, the interest of so much money that he thinks he cannot afford to summer unless at Triel.

The simplicity of La Salle de la Gomme at Ste. Pélagie will be a great change after Zola's domestic sumptuousities. Fortunately, that prison is on a hill, and the air and view extensive. "La Salle de la Gomme" means "the swell's room."

THE NEO-ROMANTIC NOVEL.

The fact is that any sort of theory about what art or literature should do is of very slight importance in comparison with a knowledge of what it does do, writes Prof. G. R. Carpenter in the March Forum. Theoretical criticism is useful in the analysis of actual pleasure; but it is as nothing when weighed in the balance against what we really love. The painters are forever telling us that we are geese to like pictures with a story in them; the dramatists are forever insisting that a play which is merely good to read is no play at all; the poets, that all real sonnets must follow the Petrarchan model; the grammarians and the rhetoricians, that this or that familiar expression is incorrect. Even our histories of literature disdain the favorite reading of the people, and discuss only what appeals to the cultured classes. The attitude of all is, at bottom, dictatorial; they attempt to prescribe what we shall like—which is as useless as to prescribe what we shall eat. Let these painters and dramatists and poets—so the simple-minded people has always said in its heart—offer us what they choose that is beautiful and interesting. So much is the privilege of the maker, the seller. But we are free to enjoy what we choose; that is the privilege of the consumer. If there is beauty we cannot see, we are glad to be reminded of it. If what we like is ugly explain us that also, and we will look carefully to our preferences. But we, not you, are the judges of our own emotions; and by us, in the last resort, must your fine theories be tested. Art is your work; but it is our play. We have our work also, which is judged sternly by the laws of supply and demand; in our scant hours of leisure we must play as our nature bids us.

It is, then, as one of the rights of a citizen that we hard-working people defend our hearty interest in the historical romance.

WITCHES, CATS, AND BROOMSTICKS.

Women among the Teutonic races were prominent as priestesses; they are the more devotional sex, and on religious occasions never fail to outnumber men, comments a writer in Blackwood's Magazine. Cannot one here discern the evident elements of modern witchcraft?—mystic and secret rites, on an old festal night of the heathens christened now as St. Walpurgis's night, held upon mountain tops thought to be inaccessible by mere natural means; the priestesses and women worshippers; and the Church's teaching that heathen gods were actual devils; and also remember the utter darkness of those dark ages, such as we can now hardly realize—and how natural the evolution!

The hags who practiced the old sorceries would find their importance increased by boasting new powers conferred on by the great princes of hell. Their old stage properties were not superseded, but added to. Even the cat, now inseparable from modern witches, had been associated with ancient sorceresses for centuries; for was not Galinthia changed into a cat, according to Pausanias? And when Typhon forced all the gods to hide themselves in forms of animals, did not Hecate assume the shape of a cat? And riding through the air was an old pretension of theirs.

In the fourth century a declaration appears to have been made at the Council of Ancyra, to the effect that many wicked women, seduced by illusions of the devil, believed and professed that they rode through the air in company with Diana and Herodias and an innumerable multitude of witches, passing over many countries in the silence of the night.

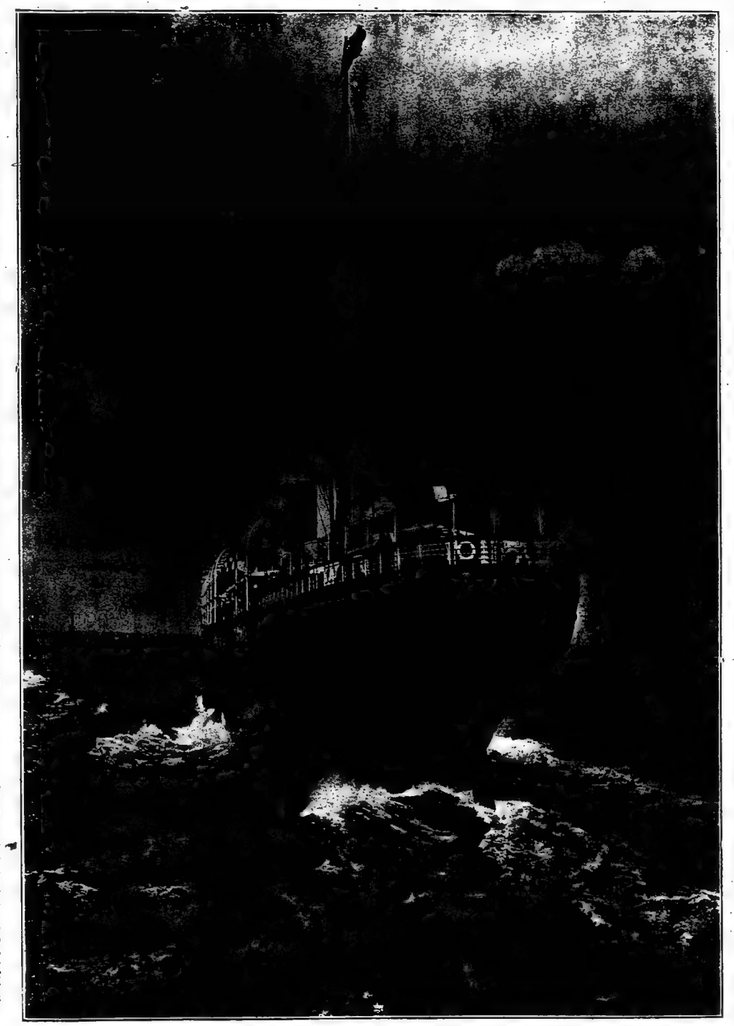

THE AMERICAN LINER ST. LOUIS LEAVING NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON.
One of the Vessels Available for Use by the United States Government as an Armed Cruiser.

HEINE.

Heine's ghost must have been amused at the celebration which his genius has recently enjoyed, writes Edgar Saltus in Collier's Weekly. Born in December, 1799, he used to say that he just escaped being one of the first men of the present century. Through precisely what hocus-pocus his birth has been shoved two years back it is hard to understand. The point, however, is not vital. The Emperor Claudius declared that he would have centenary games as often as he saw fit. There is no reason at all why Heine should not have centenaries as early and often as the lovers of his lyrics like. The more the merrier. Those lovers are plentiful. Heine appealed as no other German ever did, as perhaps no other German ever can, as even Goethe could not, to all men, to all women, to all time. In his heart was a bird. When it burst into song the world stopped to listen. It is listening still. The echoes continue, and will—until song perishes and verse is dead. The date of his birth is a detail. The important thing is that he was born.

No Cause for Jealousy.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Mrs. Placer—I see that Mrs. De Flippe has just got a new sealskin coat.

Mrs. Horrocks—Humph! I should think she'd know better than that.

Mrs. Placer—What do you mean?

Mrs. Horrocks—Why, everybody'll know, seeing that she waited till the season was about over, that she couldn't have afforded it if it hadn't been marked away down.

MARCH

MARLBOROUGH AND BLENHEIM.

N English chronicle relates how "Marlborough and Prince Eugène, having arrayed few more than 50,000 men against that number and 10,000 more, under Tallard, near the little village of Blenheim, gave fight. Fortune favored the French in the early hours of the battle, and three times were the soldiers of Prince Eugène driven back in confusion, and Marlborough's cavalry failed in their first attacks. But in the end victory came to the allies, for nearly 30,000 of the French and Bavarians were killed and wounded, and in Blenheim alone 10,000 were made prisoners." The date of this battle was Aug. 2, 1704. It gives to the English the reason for holding John Churchill, the first Duke of Marlborough, dear to their hearts with all his public treacheries and private rascalities, and it gave to the same John Churchill the name for his palace, which the gratitude of a Queen, coupled with the fruits of his own often questionable emoluments, made possible.

The career of the intrepid Captain General of the English Army of just two centuries ago has been regarded from every conceivable point of view, with the result that the English seem to cling closer to his public memory the more they learn about his moral depravity, while foreigners, caring little for the domestic tales that the archives of Downing Street show from time to time, base their estimate of his career upon the results of his public acts, and are very much astonished withal when they encounter unsavory revelations of a private character.

John Churchill, when young, had married Sarah Jennings, a favorite of James II.'s daughter Anne and a lady of considerable inherited wealth but of doubtful lineage. They had five children—one son, John, Marquis of Blandford, who died from smallpox in Cambridge Feb. 2, 1703, and four daughters. This youth, had he lived, might have made up in domestic virtue what his father had lacked; for chronicles written by his teachers at the university describe him as a "mild-mannered, intelligent youth, of excellent deportment and a taste for the fine arts." It was through the Duke's second daughter, to whom the Queen gave her own name, Anne, that the Marlborough line was destined to come down. Her sisters married great nobles of their times—Godolphin, Bridgewater, Montagu—one Earl and two Dukes, whose names, for lack of male issue, are now little more than archaeological decorations. But Anne married a Spencer, and that is why, until into the beginning of the present century, the historic name of Churchill was dropped from the given names of the Dukes of Marlborough.

To an American, every step in English knighthood and peerage, from the lowest to the highest, contains a picture of a distinct personality, usually formed by recalling the great names in history that have borne the varied titles. But these pictures are very often false, for the potency of a first endeavor which gave fame, wealth, and title in one generation is very likely to have sunk into mediocrity in the next. And passive, but worthy enough, achievements in later generations are apt to reduce the proud feats of ancestors to traditions. Nevertheless, the charitable and ever hero-worshipping British public is always ready to overlook a few personal shortcomings, if the scion of a great house seems to contain within him the smallest spark which may suggest that the flames of the renowned ancestor are not dead within him. Unless commerce, manufacturing, the profession of law or of medicine, or several generations of commonplace individuals, have not entirely made one forget to draw connections between the present generation and the celebrated one in the past, the British public is expectant and ready to welcome great things in a descendant of a great house. It is with this eager expectation that they now regard the ninth and present Duke of Marlborough, Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill.

Of the Dukes of Marlborough since Churchill's time, each one has identified himself in some way or other with the history of his contemporaries, whether he spent a fortune on books or pictures or squandered his patrimony on the turf or in the gambling palaces of the Continent, as did the fifth Duke. Each one has had a distinct and strongly defined personality, and some have possessed to a moderate degree the unabridged list of vices of the old Duke, with here and there a dash of the energy, the sagacity, the military science of the same personage.

The present Duke, who was born Nov. 13, 1871, has not yet distinguished himself in a way to attract public attention by a single act of great personal endeavor. But perhaps it is too soon to draw conclusions. He is reported to be a well-bred young gentleman, free from the taints of the aristocratic society in which he moves with a rather cynical air, and possessing a business talent of no mean order. But his maiden speech in the House of Lords a couple of years ago gave no promise of a great political future for its author. Through all his life he may lack the opportunity to distinguish himself in the public eye, and may pass away into oblivion remembered only as a very respectable peer of the realm, who restored Blenheim Palace with the money that came to him through his marriage with one of the wealthiest heiresses in America. As everybody knows, this lady is "Consuelo, daughter of William Kissam Vanderbilt, Esq., of New York," to whom he was married in this city Nov. 6, 1895. They have one son, named for his famous ancestor, for the Prince of Wales, and for some one else, John Albert Edward William, Marquis of Blandford, born Sept. 18, 1897.

And in passing it may be well to recall that the late Duke, George Charles Spencer Churchill, also formed an American alliance. His first wife was Lady Albertha Hamilton, sixth daughter of the Duke of Abercorn, and mother of the present Duke, but his second, his first wife having secured a divorce, was Lily Warren, daughter of Cicero Price, Commodore in the United States Navy, and widow of Louis Hamersley of this city. His marriage with Mrs. Hamersley took place before the Mayor of New York June 29, 1888. He died Nov. 9, 1892, and his widow three years later was married to Lord William Beresford, brother of the fifth Marquess of Waterford.

And now Blenheim Palace, whose traditions not only are inseparably commingled in the mind with every mention of the name of Marlborough, but have a deeper significance for the student of English history and of English poetry in the names Henry II., Edward I., Edward II., Richard II., Henry VII., Chaucer, and the numerous chronicles in verse and prose that surround the fair Rosamond and her bower; for the park of Blenheim includes the royal demesne of Woodstock, which is identified with so many legends of early Anglo-Saxon history.

The generous Queen Anne, seconded by an admiring British public, caused Parliament to vote the Duke about £500,000 for a resident palace that should fittingly house the great champion of the English arms abroad, while she herself gave Woodstock as a royal gift. After the Continental wars, the Duke and his Duchess devoted their time

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.
Nee Vanderbilt.

and energies to carrying out the intent of these gifts, and augmented the building fund from their own purses with about £60,000 more. An architect was chosen in the person of Sir John Vanbrugh, who produced an august pile of buildings before which many royal palaces on the Continent sink into insignificance.

Sir John had almost unlimited resources at his command, and he could afford to allow his imagination to have full play in all its phases. Like the Southron architects, his first idea seems to have been to erect "half a palace and half a fortress 'gainst the Scot," and the first distant glance impresses one with an idea of defense and security. Nearer approach, however, causes the belligerent aspect of the supposed ramparts—the broad portals and lofty towers—to soften into the harmonious and peaceful proportions of a series of Renaissance structures arranged at the wings of a central Grecian building of Doric columns. Although the beauties of detail are constantly enhanced on still nearer approach, the vast proportions continue vaguely to carry with them some significance that is emblematic of the warlike attributes of the first Duke of Marlborough. If Blenheim Palace were not so beautiful in the variety and artistic mingling of its structures, it would appear ponderous, for it measures 348 feet from wing to wing. It is the spirit of the picturesque that is the saving clause, showing that Sir John well merited the praise of Sir Joshua Reynolds when the famous portrait painter said of him that no architect understood the picturesque of building so well as Vanbrugh.

Blenheim Park, which has an area of over twenty-five square miles, is entered through a spacious Corinthian portal erected by the first Duchess in memory of the impregnable Duke. Two hundred feet away, before the palace, is a small series of connected lakes, which in one place is spanned by a high arched stone bridge of exquisite workmanship. Beyond this and in the centre of the lawn directly fronting the palace is a Corinthian column rising 130 feet in air, surmounted by a statue of the old Duke in Roman costume. At the base of the column, on a tablet facing the palace, is a long inscription eulogising the deeds of the Duke, written, it is said, by Lord Bolingbroke. The other faces of the pedestal contain legends recounting the acts of Parliament passed in his honor, together with details of his estates and titles with those of his descendants.

A flight of marble steps leads under the portico between Corinthian columnas, and above, in the pediment, is sculptured the armoral bearings of the Marlboroughs. The interior of the palace consists of vast high studded chambers, smaller in the wings, and then entered from a series of curiously connected halls. In the state rooms of the main buildings, the ceilings have been painted by Thornhill, La Guerre, and Hakewill, and sculptures, tapestry, and valuable paintings abound. The state reception room, a picture of which accompanies this sketch, contains a pictorial story on tapestry of the battle of Blenheim, while over the fireplace is a portrait of John Churchill. In this room and in those adjoining it is one of the finest collections of tapestries in England, describing the battles of Wynendael, Dunnewert, Lisle, and Malplaquet. The state dining room, of which a picture is also presented, gives a fine example of these mural tapestries. And here over the fireplace is a full-length portrait of Queen Anne, the patron saint of the Marlboroughs.

The library is particularly rich in good paintings, some of which are originals of the masters, others are copies; among the latter are 120 Teniers, transcripts from Bellini, Giogione, Mantegna, Correggio, Caracci, Titian, Tintoretto, Veronese, Giovane, and others. Here, too, is a statue of Queen Anne, by Rysbraeck, which cost what would be more than $25,000 in gold. The saloon and Duchess's sitting room contain a valuable collection of enamels by Leonard Limousin, Piere Raymond, Courteys, Laudin, and others, comprising plaques, ewers, salt-cellars, and dishes for every conceivable use. There are a dozen miniatures of Mary Queen of Scots, and still others of Marie de Medici, Gabrielle d'Estrées, Arabella Stuart, Gerard Honthorst, Cardinal Mazarin, Lord Lauderdale, and Dryden.

Another state room has over the fireplace the picture of the Duke's family group. In the same chamber is a huge symbolic wall painting by Sir James Thornhill, representing the Duke, in a blue cuirass, kneeling before the figure of Britannia, clad in white, holding a lance and a wreath. Hercules and Mars, emblem-bearing females, and minor symbolic figures go to make up the scene. It is reported that Sir James received 25s. per square yard for this painting.

In the drawing room is a portrait by Mark Gerards of the conspicuous Frances Howard, Countess of Essex and Somerset, who married that dolt Robert Carr. Here, too, is a host of Reynolds's portraits of the celebrities of his day, together with the famous portrait by Peter Paul Rubens of his second wife, Helena Forman. And there are also many stately dames from the brush of Vandyke, Kneller, and Lely.

"Among the curiosities of the China gallery," says a recent description of the art contents of the palace, "are a teapot presented by the Duke of Richelieu to Louis XIV.; two bottles which belonged to Queen Anne, Oliver Cromwell's teapot, Roman earthenware, and a piece brought from Athens."

Many of the above-mentioned properties have not resided continuously at Blenheim Palace. Not only have the bailiffs been great pillagers, but the old Duke's widow, who survived her husband twenty years, was the greatest thief of them all. Blenheim was not completed, nor even habitable, in John Churchill's day, nor was it even far enough advanced in construction to hold the artistic treasures that a grateful country had thrust upon him. His widow nearly completed the work, and in her declining days (she died in 1744) she attempted to divert the estate from her first grandson to her second, the Spencer of Althorpe. Nearly all that was not entailed she succeeded in transferring in this way, including many of the art treasures, so that at her death the Spencers who dwelt at Blenheim by right of inheritance were much poorer than their cousins of Althorpe. The quarrel of the two families is a matter of history.

Many of the literary and artistic treasures of the place date from the fifth Duke's era. He was one of the greatest art collectors of his age, at the same time the most prodigal gamester. And when the crash came and all but the entailed property was captured by the bailiffs he retired to a small bedroom in the right wing and there passed his remaining years in squalid dissipation. This bedchamber has been successively occupied by the later Dukes of Marlborough, who could not maintain the vast establishment around them.

But little by little the estate has been put to rights, and by desperate economy the lost treasures have been brought back. The eighth Duke, through his American marriage, was able to modernize the wings, to establish a hot-water service through the buildings, and an electric plant to supply light throughout the entire pile. Moreover, he set the grounds in order at an expense of $30,000. His son, the present Duke, even if he had not married Miss Vanderbilt, could doubtless have kept up the establishment in a respectable manner, but, with her millions and his own known business tact, he should be able to place the house of his ancestors upon a footing firm for all time. He is said to have expended already nearly $2,000,000 in improving Blenheim Park and Palace, and people have yet to learn that he has not made every shilling count to the utmost of its capacity.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

TEMAGAMI.

Far in the grim Northwest, beyond the lines
That turn the rivers eastward to the sea,
Set with a thousand islands, crowned with pines,
Lies the deep water, wild Temagami:
Wild for the hunter's roving, and the use
Of trappers in the dark and trackless vales;
Wild with the trampling of the giant moose,
And the weird magic of old Indian tales.

All day with steady paddles toward the west
Our heavy-laden long canoe we pressed:
All day we saw the thunder-traveled sky
Purpled with storm in many a trailing tress,
And saw at eve the broken sunset die
In crimson on the silent wilderness.

—ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN in Blackwood's Magazine.

TO MAKE A MIRROR.

In a new process for silvering glass it is practicable to give a fine polish to the silver after it is spread on the glass. This is accomplished by means of two solutions which must be prepared with great care, inasmuch as delicacy of treatment is required. To a silver-nitrate solution is added, drop by drop, sufficient ammonia to redissolve the original precipitate, caution being observed to avoid an excess. Afterward enough distilled water is added to make the liquid measure one liter. A second solution is prepared containing 10 per cent. of formaldehyde. The mirror-maker selects his plate of glass, and after polishing it deftly with rouge and chamois skin, wipes it perfectly dry and clean. Then a rapid mixture is made of two parts of the silver nitrate solution, and one part of the formaldehyde solution, this mixture being poured evenly on the glass. From ten to fifteen minutes will be required for this application to be completed, and then the plate may be washed with water and allowed to dry. In the production of an ordinary mirror the dull upper side is treated to a coating of varnish, but if the silver side is the one to be used, as in optical instruments, the layer of silver is to be polished with fine rouge. The attempts to make mirrors of tin amalgam, experts say, have not yielded satisfactory results.

1898

THE SALON, BLENHEIM PALACE.

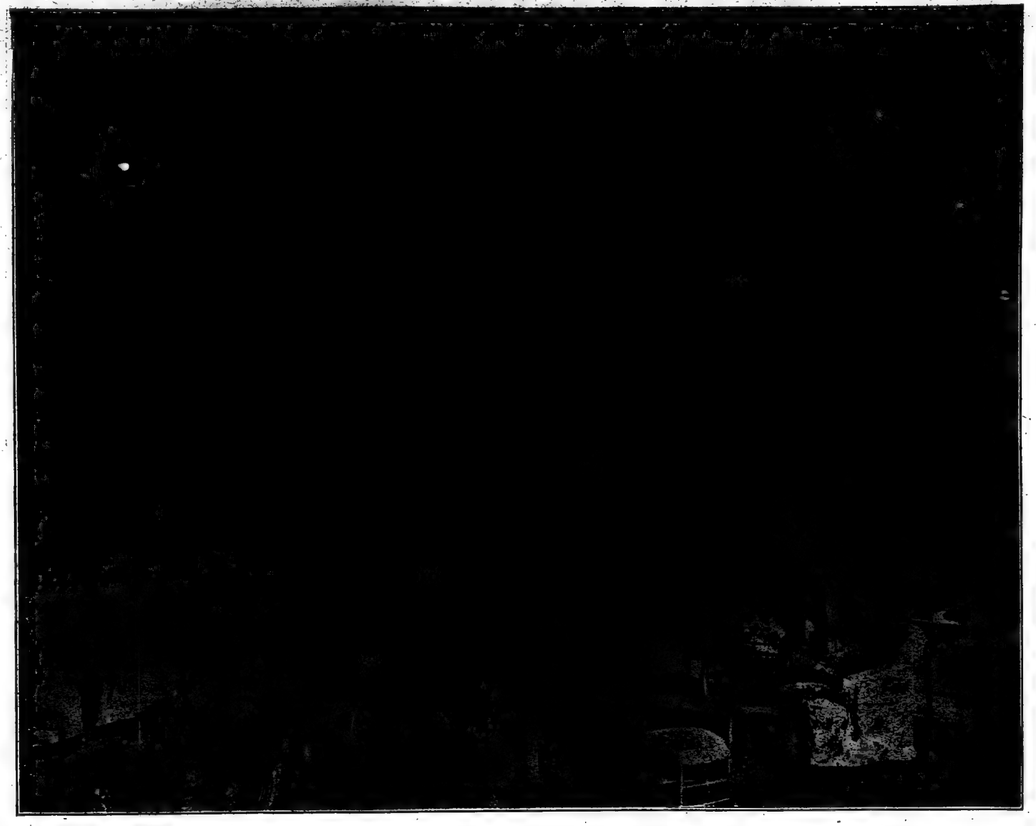

A STATE ROOM, BLENHEIM PALACE.

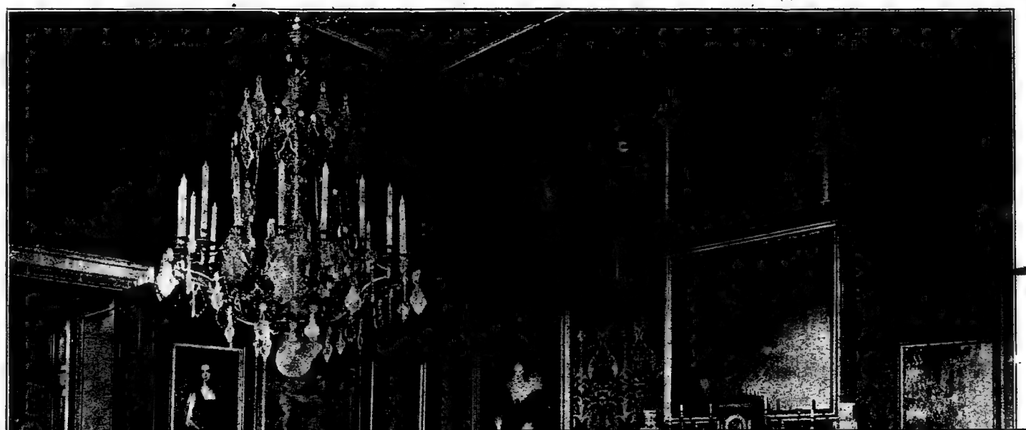

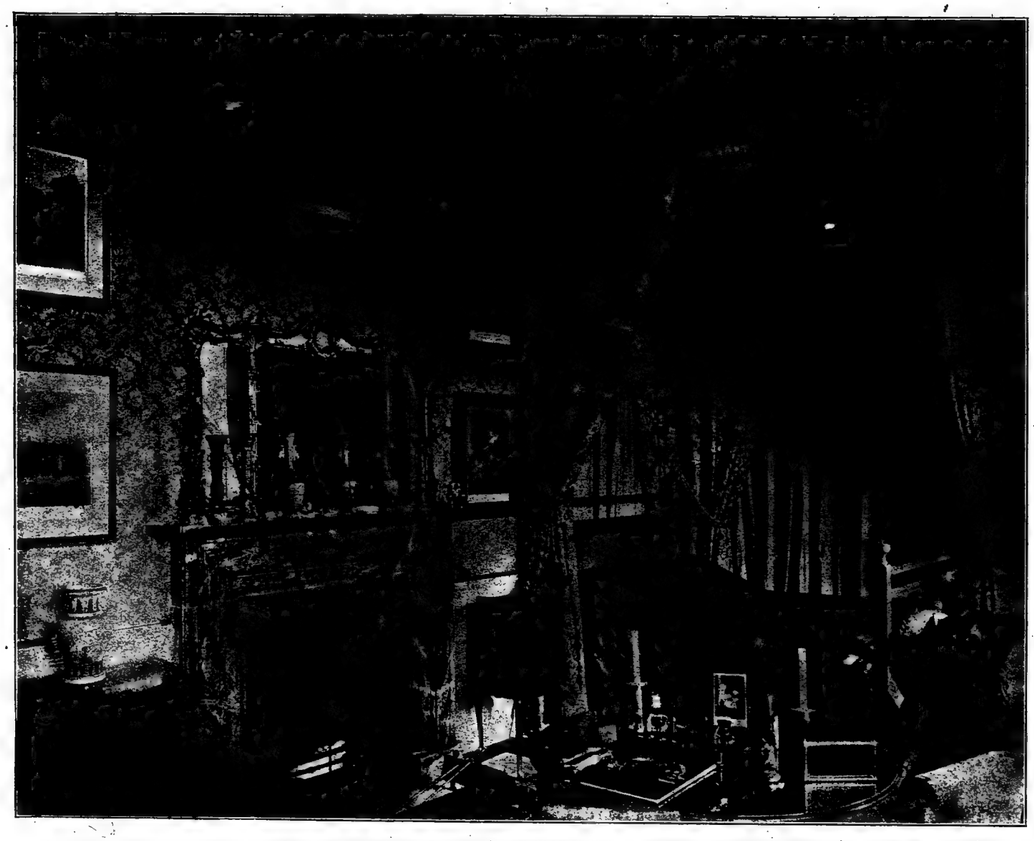

BEDROOM OF THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, BLENHEIM PALACE.

MARCH

THE DRAMA

Edwin F. Knowles.

SARDOU holds his own very well as craftsman and merchant. He still makes his stage plays of good, well-assorted stuff, and puts them on the market skillfully. There is a story elsewhere in these pages of the stories associated with the plot of the new "Paméla" and the cleverness which has made the claims of alleged descendants of Louis XVII. "news" in Paris lately is the envy of every American "press agent." The picture of the veteran dramatist herewith printed shows him in his home, 28 Rue de Madrid, Paris. The author of "Paméla" is represented reading the Gaulois, while on the left stands his eldest son, Pierre Sardou, a promising young student at the French School of Fine Arts, and on the right Ango Galdemar, a Parisian journalist and friend of the dramatist.

Felix Haney.
In "Way Down East."

Forbes Robertson, who has lately been taking Shakespeare, in his native language, and Pinero, to Germany does not agree with some other modern actors, and most critics, in the opinion that Banquo's ghost in the banquet scene of "Macbeth" ought to be seen only by Macbeth. He had his Banquo actually in sight of the spectators, but gave him as unearthly an appearance as possible. Mr. Forbes Robertson, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and their company have been the first English (not English speaking) actors to appear in Berlin since Phelps acted there in 1859. But the Berliners have seen American actors in the interval, including Edwin Booth and Mr. Daly's company.

The receipts of the Comédie Française in 1897 (about $427,000) were some $7,000 short of those of the previous year. The reports of most of the other principal theatres (except the Grand Opéra and the Odéon) also show a slight falling off in the attendance. In general, however, the theatrical business was better in Paris last year than the year before. Paris pays about $4,500,000 yearly for theatrical and operatic entertainment.

Sam Bernard.
The Dialect Comedian.

"King John" on the Stage.

Beerbohm Tree has decided to make "King John" his next Shakespeare revival. This play, despite its manifold beauties, has been sadly neglected. For nearly 140 years after it was written there is no record of its having been performed, and Rich only then put it up because Cibber threatened a mangled version of the play at Drury Lane under the wretched title of "Papal Tyranny in the Reign of King John." From 1737 downward it has made a few fitful appearances. In the title rôle have been found Garrick, Sheridan, Delane, Barry, John Kemble, Edmund Kean, Macready, Phelps, Charles Kean, and Creswick; of Faulconbridge the Bastard the best-known exponents have been Garrick, Delane, Sheridan, and Charles Kemble, while in the part of Constance stars of such magnitude as the pretty and spiteful Anne Bellamy, the magnificent Siddons, versatile Mrs. Yates, and the delightful Miss O'Neill all scored enormous successes.

In this country both Mr. Mansfield and Mme. Modjeska have lately talked of reviving "King John." Its last performance in New York was at Booth's Theatre, (away back in the early seventies,) with J. B. Booth, Jr., as the King, Agnes Booth as Constance, and Joseph Wheelock as Faulconbridge.

AGNES SORMA,
As Agnes Jordan in a Play by Hirschfeld.

Yarns on Which "Paméla" Is Founded.

Some account has already been printed here of the clever way in which Sardou and his agents have been advertising the new French play, "Paméla," by associating it in the public mind with the preposterous claim of the Naundorffs to the throne of France. The uppermost idea in this clever play (of which a long scene has been printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES) is that the little Dauphin (called Louis XVII.) was helped to escape from the Temple in 1794, and did not die in captivity, as has been generally supposed.

Louis Blanc appears to have given some credence to the story in which, according to M. Sardou, the late Duc d'Aumale expressed his belief. There are many points in the story of the unhappy Prince which suggest doubts as to his death, but they lack, as a rule, historical confirmation. Dr. Desault is said to have informed the Comité du Salut Public that the child he attended in 1795 was not the one whom he had previously seen. Lasne and Bigot, who performed the autopsy, state that they examined a body said to be that of the Dauphin. Hundreds of pretenders have come forward to personate Louis XVII., but Naundorff, the watchmaker, alone has living representatives, viz., a son in Holland and two grandsons who are wine merchants in Southern France.

One of the many historical characters introduced into the play is Mrs. Atkins, an English lady who played a rather mysterious part in Parisian society during the Revolution. She was originally a fairly successful public singer, who married a very rich gentleman of the name of Atkins. After his death she went to Paris, where she was introduced to Marie Antoinette, for whom she conceived an enthusiastic attachment. When the Queen was in prison Mrs. Atkins contrived to be admitted into her cell, and we find her name mixed up in almost every attempt to assist the royal family to escape. Mrs. Atkins's letters are among the most curious of the period, but some doubt has been thrown on her veracity. She certainly took a very prominent part in the conspiracy to rescue the Dauphin.

Dickens as Dramatic Critic.

Dramatic criticism occupies a considerable space in the volume of Charles Dickens's hitherto uncollected miscellanies, just published in London. The most elaborate paper of this kind is Dickens's study of the acting of Charles Fechter. After insisting that the first quality observable in his style is that it is "in the highest degree romantic," and praising the fervor of his love-making and other qualities, the critic goes on to say:

"A few words on two of his Shakespearean impersonations and I shall have indicated

A QUIET RUBBER IN CAVENDISH SQUARE.
Scene in "Trelawney of the Wells" at the Court Theatre, London.

Viola Allen.
As Yvonne in "The Conquerors."

1898

CHARLES WYNDHAM.
Latest Portrait of the London Manager and Actor.

enough in advance of Mr. Fechter's presentation of himself. That quality of picturesqueness on which I have already laid stress is strikingly developed in his Iago, and yet it is so judiciously governed that his Iago is not in the least picturesque according to the conventional ways of frowning, sneering, diabolically grinning, and elaborately doing everything else that would induce Othello to run him through the body very early in the play. Mr. Fechter's is the Iago who could and did make friends; who could dissect his master's soul without flourishing his scalpel as if it were a walking stick; who could overpower Emilia by other arts than a sign-of-the-Saracen's-head grimness; who could be a boon companion without ipso facto warning all beholders off by portentous phenomenon; who could sing a song and clink a can naturally enough, and stab men really in the dark—not in a transparent notification of himself as going about seeking whom to stab. Mr. Fechter's Iago is no more in the conventional psychological mode than in the conventional hussar pantaloons and boots, and you shall see the picturesqueness of his wearing borne out in his bearing all through the tragedy down to the moment when he becomes invincibly and consistently done."

H. T. Craven Still Living.

Few persons who remember those clever and long-popular "character" plays, "The Chimney Corner" and "Meg's Diversion," know that their author, who was also a "character" actor of excellent repute, is still alive. A London writer says Henry Thomas, now dwelling in retirement at Clapham, is the oldest living dramatist, and he must look back with something of sadness to the difference between authors' fees as he knew them and the size they have assumed in the present day. Although little known to the newest generation, Mr. Craven has enjoyed a remarkable career, and may regard with satisfaction the fact that he never wrote anything which could be accused of possessing any save the most healthy qualities. He secured success as a playwright by the intense humanity he imparted to his works, by his clever characterization and construction, and by making the "domestic note" dominant throughout. There has never been quite an adequate successor to him as a writer of short and affecting pieces.

A Famous Spanish Actress.

Señora Guerrero, a famous actress of Spain, who played in French two years ago with Mme. Bernhardt in Madrid, will give eight performances at the Renaissance, in Paris, next September, and thereafter may visit London. She will hardly come to New York this year. Her idea is to give examples of both the old and the modern Spanish drama, and in this view her repertory will contain plays by Lope de Vega, Calderon, Moreto, and Tirso de Molina, on the one hand, and by Echegaray, Zorilla, and Tamayo on the other. Pieces already decided on are "La Nina Boba," ("The Little Stupid,") of Lope de Vega, "El Vergonzozo en Palacio," ("A Bashful Man at Court,") "Desden con el Desden," ("Return Disdain with Disdain,") a classic comedy by Moreto, and "Mariana," a drama, and "La Rencorosa," ("The Spiteful Woman,") a comedy, both by Echegaray.

Spain, like England, has a peer of the realm on the stage, for the "first walking gentleman" in Señora Guerrero's company is her husband, the Marquis de Fontanar.

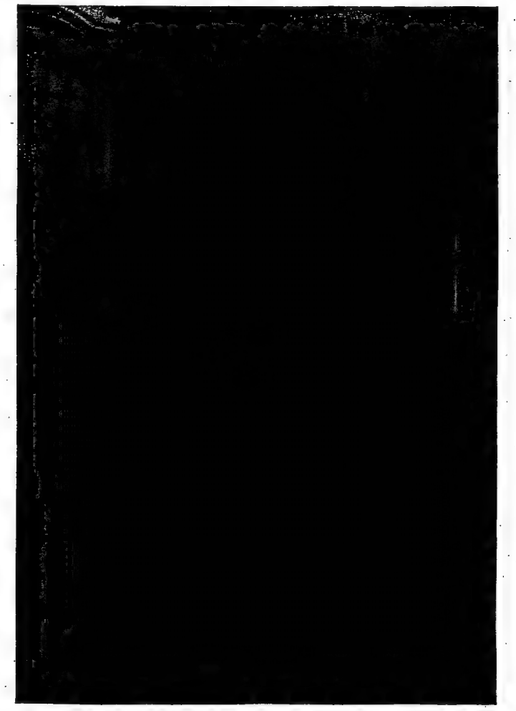

SARDOU IN HIS OWN HOME.

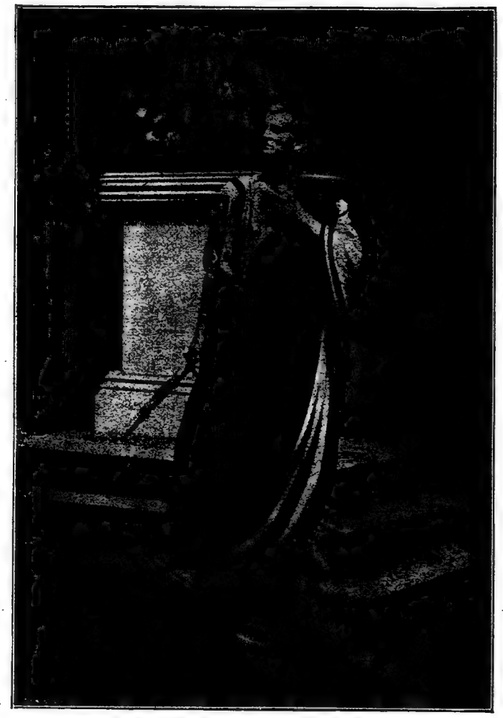

FRANKLIN LEARY.
As Caius Cassius at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.

He is a grandee of the first class who some years back married the daughter of Marshal Serrano, the ex-Regent. Having lost his wife and feeling himself attracted by the stage, he joined the Teatro Español at Madrid, where he achieved a great success, fell in love with Señora Guerrero, and married her—an event which caused no little sensation.

Lafontaine, the Actor.

Louis Marie Henri Thomas, known on the stage as Lafontaine, died lately in Paris. Born in 1826, his parents destined him for the church, and at the age of fifteen he was sent to a seminary, from which, however, he escaped a few months later to become first a sailor, then a shopman in a drapery establishment, and lastly an actor. His first appearance was at the Théâtre des Batignolles, whence he migrated successively to the Porte St. Martin, the Gymnase, and the Vaudeville, at which last he made a great success in 1857 in "Dalila." Having returned in 1860 to the Gymnase, where he played in "Les Pattes de Mouche," "Les Ganaches," &c., he three years later married Mme. Victorin, with whom he entered the Comédie Française as a full member, and where, in such plays as "Tartuffe," "Le Misanthrope," and "Le Supplice d'une Femme," he put a crown to his reputation. Uncomfortable under the yoke of the traditions of the Française, his wife and he resigned in 1871, since when he has been best known for his performances in "Frou-Frou," "La Dame aux Camélias," "Comtesse Sarah," and "L'Abbé Constantin." Lafontaine, besides being an actor, was the writer of several novels and literary essays, a contributor to the Figaro, and the author of many pieces for the stage, one of which—"Les Petites Misères"—was crowned by the Academy

A Modern Play for Irving.

Robert Hishens, author of "The Green Carnation," and H. D. Traill, editor of Literature, are the authors of the new play Sir Henry Irving will produce at the Lyceum Theatre, London, in April. The new production will be entirely modern, both in theme and in characters, the Lyceum company being seen for once in frock coats and fashionable dresses of the period. But, in spite of the clothes and furniture, it is said that the play will have a mystical, psychological character. Irving will be an eminent London physician.

Another Religious Play.

Osmond Tearle, who used to be "leading man" at Wallack's, has long been a popular star in the smaller English cities. He has a new Biblical play, called "The Prodigal Son," not another "L'Enfant Prodigue," but an attempt to put the parable in dramatic form with its own Oriental atmosphere.

The Oldest Actor in the World.

James Doel, who is ninety-four years old, is the oldest actor in the world. He was never a great actor, but he never wore an overcoat in his life or carried a walking stick or unbrella.

That Accounts for It.

From The Chicago News.

Dixon—I understand that Mrs. Hasher, the boarding house keeper, who died last week, left a fortune of over $50,000.

Hixon—Is it possible? Why, I had no idea there was so much money in keeping boarders.

Dixon—There isn't, as a rule, but, you see, she owned a large prune orchard in California.

No Change.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Doctor—Do you sleep well?

Patient—No; I'm just as sick when I'm asleep as when I'm awake.

MARCH

Music

Max Hirsch.

A CORRESPONDENT says that the writer of this department might have gone much further in his article of last Sunday in criticising the manner in which programmes are made by concert givers and conductors. He says: "It is not only the arrangement of programmes that calls for criticism, but their selection also. Conductors seem to fall into the same ruts year after year, and to lose all desire to enlarge the circle of composers whose works they bring out. Not only this, but each of the three orchestral bodies that perform in New York manages to cover almost the same ground as the others. Instances can be cited from this season's work. Mr. Seidl and Mr. Paur have both given Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and Dvorak's 'From the New World,' while the Symphony and Philharmonic Societies have played Beethoven's Third Symphony and the prelude and finale from 'Tristan,' and so on. In this way the advancement of musical culture is greatly retarded.

"Is it not practicable for the three organizations to compare notes, so to speak, and to arrange their prospectuses accordingly? If they must play some of Beethoven's symphonies, why not each take three, and thus offer an opportunity to hear all nine? The Fourth Symphony has not been played in some years, while, on the other hand, the Third, Fifth, and Seventh have had several performances each. Mozart is neglected as if by common consent; and it is only by reference to histories of music that we are aware that there once lived a man named Haydn."

My correspondent is not aware of the motives which animate conductors. They do compare notes, and that is what leads to the trouble. When one eminent conductor sees that another eminent conductor is contemplating the production of a new symphony by Herr Glassymouffsberg, Eminent Conductor No. 1 promptly gets a score of the symphony and rushes the work on one of his programmes, either that he may rob Eminent Conductor No. 2 of the glory of producing a novelty, or that he may show how much more beautifully it can be made to sound under his direction than under that of his hated rival.

Again, when Eminent Conductor No. 1 announces Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, Eminent Conductor No. 2 rages and sputters, and says even on the street corners, "Dog of a pig! He knows no more of Beethoven than the sleek nocturnal cat does of conic sections. There is only one Beethoven, and I am his prophet. I shall at once the Fifth Symphony play, and show how it should be read. Hein!"

When my esteemed correspondent can induce conductors to think more of their art than of their own personal glory, he may perhaps succeed in inducing them to arrange their programmes so that they will not clash. He will also at that time behold a great and valuable change in public taste. For then men and women will go to concerts, not—as they phrase it—to "hear Seidl" or to "hear Thomas," but, perchance, to hear Beethoven or Mozart or even Haydn.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch," which used to be a simple cantata, was recently given a stage performance at Edinburgh, but it is not believed to have had a serious success. The scene of the story is laid at Antioch, the date being the latter part of the third century. The persons represented are Olybius, the Roman Prefect; Callias, the Priest of Apollo; Fabius, Bishop of Antioch; Margarita, daughter of Callias, and Julia, a sun worshipper. The piece opens in the Temple of Apollo with a magnificent chorus of sun worshippers. In a beautiful song, "Come, Margarita, Come!" the Prefect calls for Margarita to take her appointed place and lead the worship, but she does not appear. Callias charges Olybius with lukewarmness in the service of Apollo, and the Prefect declares his intention to doom all Christians to death. The scene changes to the Christian cemetery, where the Christians are discovered around the new-made grave of one of the brethren. The fine funeral anthem, "Wreaths for our Graves," which was specially composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan by command of her Majesty for the memorial service at Frogmore in December last, is sung here with admirable effect. Here, also, is introduced Sir Arthur's beautiful song, "Thou'rt Passing Hence, My Brother," which is sung by Fabius.

It was vociferously encored, but it is impossible to regard its introduction as other than a mistake artistically. "Thou'rt passing hence" is so obviously out of keeping with the scene that its being dragged in is to be deplored. The Christians are disturbed, and separate hurriedly, and the scene changes to the gardens of the Prefect's palace, where Margarita, who has been converted to Christianity, pours forth her feelings in adoration. Her father, who finds her thus, learns for the first time of her conversion. Then follows an exquisite "Evening Song of the Maidens," a remarkably fine number. Olybius and Margarita, who, it ought to have been mentioned, are lovers, afterward appear, and the former sings of the glories which will be hers when they are united. Margarita, however, confesses herself a Christian, and Olybius curses her religion. The close of the act is peculiarly ineffective:

Margarita—Farewell forever, proud Olybius; though my voice fail, I'll weep a last farewell.

Olybius—Now whither goest thou?

Margarita—To my prison, Sir.

In the second act (in which there is only one scene) the curtain rises on the exterior of the Temple of Apollo and the outside of the prison of the Christians. Margarita is led out and required to make her choice. She chooses "the funeral pyre" and proclaims her faith in Christ. Her father and her lover urge her to retract, but in vain, and she is borne off to execution. The whole closes with the apotheosis of Margarita, in which she is seen with a halo round her head, rising through the clouds, surrounded by angels.

BESSIE FAIRBAIRN.
Castle Square Opera Company.

Dr. Richter has sent from Vienna to London the very interesting programmes of the four concerts which he proposes to give at St. James's Hall from May 23 to June 20. The final concert will be a choral one, including Brahms's "Song of Destiny" and Beethoven's choral symphony with a strong cast, including Miss Fillunger, Miss Ada Crossley, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Andrew Black. The pitch used will be the high Philharmonic. Among the works new to the Richter concerts to be introduced during the season are Rimsky-Korsakoff's symphonic poem, "Scheherazade"; Robert Fuchs's overture to Grillparzer's drama, "Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen"; Liszt's Spanish Rhapsody, orchestrated by and played by Busoni, and Svendsen's "Carnival in Paris"; while the symphonies will include Tschaikowsky's "Pathétique," Dvorak's "New World," Brahms's First in C minor, and a symphony by Mozart. The Wagner repertory will be limited to four overtures

Leonora Jackson, the young American violinist, has been very successful in London. This is what The Daily Telegraph said of her appearance at Queen's Hall on Feb. 5: "For a new violinist, Miss Leonora Jackson, the occasion brought forth quite a little triumph. The artist in question is an American by birth, and hails from Boston. Her musical education, however, has been brought to a fine point in Germany, under the care of Dr. Joachim. With the lifting of her bow on Saturday Miss Jackson showed herself a performer of rare ability. She has scarcely crossed the border line that separates girlhood from womanhood; but already she stands possessed of a strong and moving tone, a commanding technique, and, above all, the full feeling and understanding that mark the born artist. Miss Jackson chose to be heard in Vieuxtemps's Concerto in D minor, a work the difficulties of which she compassed with extraordinary address. We shall look with some eagerness for this young violinist's second appearance, when, perhaps, she will challenge more intimate comparisons by playing one of the familiar classics. She should not fear the ordeal."

At last our dear little semi-Gallic friend Zélie de Lussan has found a place where people admire her Carmen. And where do you suppose it is? Paris! M. Fourcaud says in Le Gaulois:

"I took the occasion of putting on paper these observations, which I think more and more necessary on the reprise of Carmen. About the representation I have only a word to say. Its object was to present to us Mlle. Zélie de Lussan, prima donna, whose name has often reached us from England and America in most eulogistic echoes. These far-away echoes did not deceive us. Mlle. de Lussan is an artist."

Alfred Bruneau writes in Figaro: "The rôle of Carmen is the one in which Mlle. de Lussan has had her greatest successes in England and other countries, and it is the one in which she made her début last evening in the Opéra Comique. One can see by the exuberance, the conviction of the artist, that she loves the part, and is happy in impersonating it. She acts it very forcibly and dramatically, and conveys with her voice the personality of the character she portrays and makes it live. So, without the least trouble, the success in Paris has been added to the successes obtained in England and other places."

And Le Petit Parisien says: "At the Opéra Comique yesterday 'Carmen' was given with a talented prima donna, Mlle. Zélie de Lussan, who had not been heard before on a Paris stage. The artiste is fascinating, and uses a well-modulated voice with art and an excellent method. Her success was very marked, especially in the second and fourth acts."

Under the title of "Mr. Schulz Curtius's Musical Club" an important enterprise is to be begun in London during the coming Winter. Steinway Hall has been engaged for every Wednesday night from Oct. 26 to April for a series of musical evenings of the highest class. Each concert will be under the artistic direction of some musician or combination of musicians who will be responsible for the entire programme, so that it is hoped great variety will be secured. Several quartet parties and leading vocalists and pianists have already been engaged, and the subscription for the first 200 members is to be 3 guineas for the eighteen or twenty concerts. These evenings promise altogether to be musical, social, and very enjoyable affairs.

Some months ago we announced that Verdi had lately composed three important religious works, a "Stabat Mater," a Prayer to the Madonna, and a Te Deum. It is now decided that these works shall be performed for the first time on Good Friday and the Saturday following at the Grand Opera House, Paris, by the Parisian Société des Concerts. Both Verdi and Bolto have promised to be present. The "Stabat Mater" is arranged for choirs and a full orchestra, the prayer for two sopranos, a mezzo soprano, and a contralto, and the Te Deum for full chorus and orchestra.

Lady Hallé has exercised the privilege of her sex, and has resolved, after all, not to come to America this season. In all probability her first professional tour in the United States will accordingly not commence till October or November next. Mr. Vert has instead arranged for a provincial tour for the eminent violinist and Mr. Leonard Borwick, starting in the second week of April and lasting a month.

Le Monde Artiste gives the full particulars of M. Saléza's contract with M. Grau. The engagement of the tenor is made for two years, and the salary is £30,000 per annum, with a proviso that M. Saléza shall sing throughout the opera seasons in London and New York. That is to say, June and July in London, and the four Winter months in New York. M. Gailhard will never be able to compete with terms such as these.

Apropos operatic music, the question of municipal subvention has arisen in Paris, owing to a proposal to bring to life the Théâtre Lyrique in that city. It is pointed out that there is room for a third Opera House in Paris, and seeing that the Municipal Council of Lyons alone allows £9,000 as a yearly subsidy, Paris, with its wealth and population, should encourage art at the same ratio.

The dates of Mr. Paderewski's appearances in England are as follows: March 11, Oxford; 12, Cheltenham; 14, Nottingham; 15, Leeds; 17, Manchester, (at the Hallé concert;) 18, Bradford; 19, Liverpool; 21, Newcastle; 22, Hull, 23, Middlesbrough; 25, Bristol; 26, Cardiff; 28, Birmingham; in Ireland, March 30, Dublin, and on the last day of the month, Belfast.

It is not unlikely that the renowned teacher of pianoforte playing, M. Leschititzky, may this Summer remove from Vienna and permanently settle in Berlin, which is now deemed to be a far more musical city than the Austrian capital. It was, it may be recollected, much the same reason that induced the celebrated singing teacher Mme. Marchesi to move from Vienna to Paris.

W. J. HENDERSON.

CURIOSITIES OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Some of the curiosities of the Bank of England are well worth describing. In the printing room a man sits at a little table, and every three seconds a machine hands him two complete five-pound notes. If he sits there six hours he receives over seventy thousand pounds, and in 300 days over twenty millions in paper money! It is a strange duty for a man to have to perform—to sit at a table to receive from a machine twenty millions a year!

The vaults where the gold is stored are still more curious. In the antechamber to the gold king's throne room are a few men attired in almost mediaeval costume, commanded by a very modern personage, who wears a frock coat and a silk hat. The latter, with the assistance of another, who is also sprucely dressed, unlocks the iron gates of the vault. Around the well whitewashed cellar are ranged trolleys, upon each of which rest bars of pure gold to the amount of £80,000, the particular vault to which visitors are admitted containing two millions' worth of bullion. Through the thick walls can just be heard the confused murmur of the myriads above, who are hurrying, working, and worrying, eagerly endeavoring to obtain some trifle of the treasure which rests so placidly on the trolleys. Has there ever yet been a millionaire miser who has built for his gold such a throne room? and did he sit there through the days thinking out all the good and all the evil which these millions might be made to do? But millionaires are seldom imaginative.

In another vault every note which is returned is stored for five years, and here is kept one, for twenty-five pounds, which stayed away for over a hundred years. It has been calculated that during that period the loss on the note in interest amounted to over six thousand pounds.—London Truth.

PAUL DANA,
Editor of The Sun.

IN earnest, straightforward man, a believer in fair play, and a good fighter. Such is the description of Paul Dana given by a person who has known the present editor of The New York Sun since his childhood. Paul Dana grew up in an atmosphere of newspaperdom, and his nature became impregnated with the vigorous and aggressive spirit that animated the journalistic work of Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, and Charles A. Dana. When the latter was managing editor of The Tribune, Paul, although a mere child, was a familiar visitor to the editorial rooms. He was his father's frequent companion, and naturally he imbibed a fondness for a newspaper office and its appurtenances. As soon as he was out of college he began writing editorial paragraphs for The Sun under the tutelage of the elder Dana.

For more than a decade after he was graduated from Harvard, Paul Dana enjoyed the advantages of a practical training in the art of making a newspaper, with his distinguished father as his preceptor. He was an apt scholar as well as a loyal son, and now that he has become the "Mr. Dana" of The Sun he is apparently well equipped to assume the duties and responsibilities that that title implies. On more than one occasion this young editor has demonstrated his fighting qualities. His brief excursion into public life as a member of the Board of Park Commissioners of New York provoked opportunities for the display of his spirit, which he showed no disposition to avoid. When he accepted a place on the Park Board he declared his intention of doing his best to serve the public interests. He had positive convictions on certain points, and he marked out what in his judgment was a consistent course of action. He was appointed by Mayor Grant in November, 1890, and served more than three years, being President of the board one year. Although enjoying the personal regard of his associates, he had various controversies on matters of policy and procedure. His first controversy with the other Commissioners was in relation to the plans for the new wing of the American Museum of Natural History. He contended that the plans which the board proposed to adopt did not conform to the original design, and demanded that they should be altered and corrected. After several spirited sessions he carried his point.

The most serious difference that Mr. Dana had with his fellow-Commissioners was with reference to the construction of the Speedway. When that project was first considered Mr. Dana advocated the calling of the landscape architect's services into use in making the plans and specifications for both sections of the driveway. He furthermore insisted that the driveway should be built with a sidewalk upon the outside as well as upon the inner side. It was mainly through his efforts that the bill providing for two sidewalks along the Speedway was passed by the Legislature. The other Commissioners only yielded to the demand for two sidewalks after the bill had become a law and after the contract for the first section had been awarded. They refused to yield the point about the landscape architect.

Finding himself helplessly in the minority and not being willing to be identified with a policy which he believed to be wrong, Mr. Dana sent his resignation as Park Commissioner to Mayor Gilroy on March 30, 1894. In his letter containing his reasons for resigning he said, among other things: "Contrary to the necessary rule and to an extraordinary appeal from the public, the city has been deprived of the customary skill and learning, in the design and construction of a very expensive work, through the exclusion of a landscape architect from the Harlem River Driveway. This policy has unfortunately prevailed in various other cases unnecessary to mention. The function of the landscape architect covers a much broader ground than that of art and tradition merely. He is, in effect, the main bulwark of the parks against injury through the inexperience and maladministration of a Board of Park Commissioners, and against dangers that perpetually arise through political and other channels. His authority is the chief and last defense against innumerable little schemes of self-interest, or error, and while it is thus recklessly repudiated the charge must stand that our park territory—the most costly and valuable of the city's possessions—hitherto held jealously as sacred, is at the mercy of politics and of ignorance, however headstrong."

"The persistence of the Park Board," Mr. Dana continued, "in designing the driveway on their own responsibility, without the usual professional advice, is bound to subject the city to discredit and damage both, and likewise to deprive the public on foot of the full benefits to which they are entitled." Mayor Gilroy accepted Mr. Dana's resignation with an expression of regret. Since that time the subject of this sketch has held no public office, but has engaged diligently in newspaper work. He is a writer of originality and force, with a propensity for short sentences and concise paragraphs.

Paul Dana is now about forty-six years old. He was graduated from Harvard College in the class of '74, immediately after which he undertook to study law at Columbia, but his eyes began to trouble him, and, obeying the admonition of his physician, he discontinued his studies and went to Europe. He remained abroad about a year, and, returning to New York in the Fall of 1876, he resumed his studies and was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1878, being then admitted to the bar. Again he had trouble with his eyes, and for the second time he sought treatment and rest abroad. Upon his return several months afterward he concluded to make the journalistic instead of the legal profession the field of his life work, and entered The Sun editorial rooms as an assistant to his father.

Mr. Dana has devoted much attention to amateur photography, and he has become so proficient in that art that his work has commanded the admiration of some of the best of professionals. He succeeded in making a portrait of his father which for accuracy, depth, and finish has never been equaled. Besides possessing a genuine artistic sense, Mr. Dana has a mechanical knowledge of photography which few persons would take the trouble to acquire. Another fad, if it may so be called, of Mr. Dana's is golf, which he plays enthusiastically and well. He is likewise an admirer of baseball honestly played, and in the interest of fair play he has waged a vigorous war in his newspaper against the persons—players as well as spectators—who chronically kick against the decisions of the umpire. Such "kickers," he has contended, ought not to be tolerated in any well disciplined baseball organization.

Of a cordial and companionable disposition, Mr. Dana extracts a fair share of diversion and recreation from congenial society, to which, in return, he contributes generously from an abundant store of healthful vivacity. Both Mr. Dana and his wife, who is the daughter of William Butler Duncan, enjoy a flattering degree of popularity in social circles. Mr. Dana is fond of athletic and out-of-door sports, and he is rated as a very good all-around athlete. He is a member of the Racquet Club, the Rockaway Hunt Club, and the Westminster Kennel Club; also the University and the Harvard Clubs. He was at one time a Vice President of the New York Press Club, and for a while served on the military staff of Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald with the rank of Major. Mr. Dana has the reputation of being an accomplished musician.

VOS'S PORTRAIT OF RICHARD OLNEY.

There are a few good pictures and some extremely bad ones in the Diplomatic Parlor of the Department of State at Washington. It is not an apartment adapted to the favorable exhibition of portraits, for all of those on the south side of the room are invisible, except when the room is artificially lighted, which is not often, as all the receptions of Ministers occur in the daytime, and the building is always deserted at a minute after 4 o'clock, except by the Secretary or Assistant Secretaries.

Mr. Vos spent some time in Washington on his last visit, and did a great deal of work there, but the only portrait he is known to have painted of any person in public life is this of Mr. Richard Olney, President Cleveland's Secretary of State. To those artists who have seen it it is a very gratifying work. A photographic reproduction cannot, perhaps, adequately suggest tone, as it unfortunately cannot suggest color, but it does show that the artist has made a speaking likeness of the man who so ably and vigorously conducted the affairs of the State Department for four years.

Secretary Olney was a busy man. He was always afraid of visitors, chiefly, it is assumed, because he had found out that most visitors upon public officers are apt to stay too long. In order to avoid prolongation of calls he was in the habit of rising to greet his callers, to walk with them to a mantel or a windowplace, and to bring conversation to the point with all speed consistent with courtesy. If Mr. Vos asked him to assume his customary attitude, he probably hung himself up on the edge of the mantel just as he was painted. And he must have talked with the artist as he stood there, a few minutes at a time from day to day, giving Mr. Vos opportunities to catch not only the lineaments of the face in repose, but some of the expressions of it as he indulged in the keen, inquisitive, sometimes dryly humorous comment that congenial persons were able to draw from him. As he appears in the portrait so he looked to those who saw him frequently. It would be interesting to see the portrait that would be painted of him by some of the applicants for diplomatic or consular office who invaded his office and led him to once remark, with some highly inadmissible adjectives, that his visitors must have mistaken the Department of State for an information bureau or an intelligence office.

Mr. Olney gave a full working day to the discharge of his duties, but he did not forget that he owed something to himself, and what it was was shown by his pretty regular chopping off of his desk duties as the hour of 4 approached, and he made his way to the northeast section of the town to play at tennis or to indulge in some other healthful recreation to fit himself for the next day's diplomatic combat with, perhaps, the British Ambassador, with whom he was often an antagonist at tennis. It was no doubt his love for outdoor exercise, and for plenty of wholesome recreation of other sorts, that always kept him well and capable of taking up difficult problems cheerfully and with a clear head.

When the portrait of Mr. Olney arrived at the Department of State it was accompanied by an ebonized frame of enormous width. It was the artist's idea of the frame in which the picture should be set. But the walls of the room are already crowded; the frame would scarcely have fitted in between the wainscoting and the cornice, and it would be unlike all the other frames, which are of the ordinary sort, with heavy gilded moldings. The artistic frame was put aside, the new one was ordered, and now the picture is hung at the west end of the room, in a good light, and next to the very good portrait of the late Secretary W. Q. Gresham. When it becomes necessary to add the portrait of Secretary Sherman to the collection, some one of his predecessors will have to be transferred to another place. There are two portraits in the room that are likely to stay regardless of future changes in the office of Secretary. These are the portraits, side by side, of Daniel Webster and Lord Ashburton, painted to commemorate the negotiation of the treaty of 1842 that is referred to as the Webster-Ashburton Treaty.

E. G. D.

THE FARMER'S REVENGE.

From The Washington Star.

There's a glimmer of joy through the vapors that roll
To darken the husbandman's day;
A sweet reassurance falls soft o'er his soul;
A trust has monopolized hay.

'Tis true that no benefit he may derive
From the price which consumers must pay,
But pride in his calling must certainly thrive
Since a trust has monopolized hay.

For gold bricks and green goods avenged he will be,
And he'll carol content and gay
With excusable glee as he pauses to see
How the public is bunkoed on hay.

The Power of Mystery.

From The Washington Star.

"I can't afford to have people think I don't know about this particular question," said the politician, "and I haven't the time I need to read up on it."

"Well," replied his wife, "in that case I'll tell you what I'd do. I'd look wise, and get some paper to announce that you decline to be interviewed."

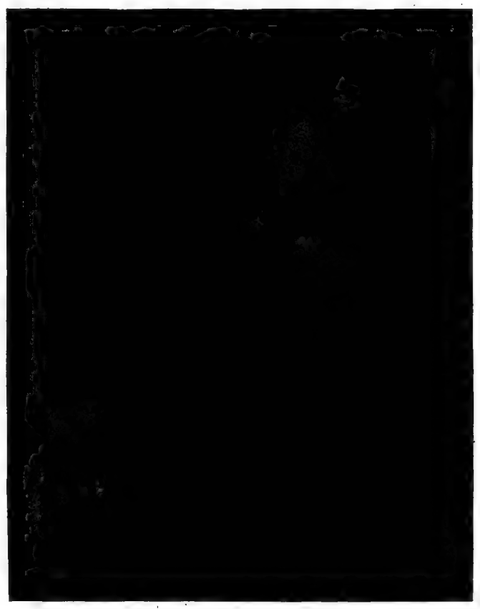

RICHARD OLNEY, EX-SECRETARY OF STATE.
From the Painting by Vos

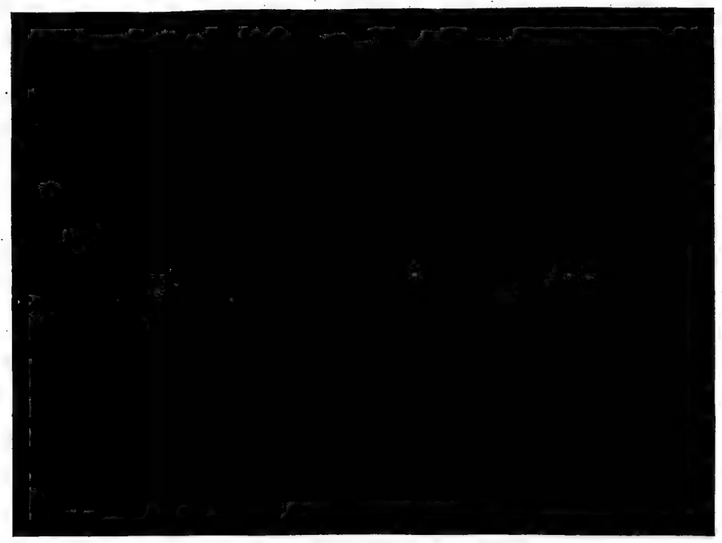

Copyright, 1898, by Heinrich Hahn, New York.

GRANT'S TOMB, PHOTOGRAPHED BY MOONLIGHT.

NO ART known to the human mind seems to be fraught with so many possibilities as that of photography, notwithstanding the fact that the many improvements made in recent years have brought the science of picture taking up to what is commonly considered as a state of perfection. The photographer can now reproduce anything, anywhere, and at any time, providing, of course, he has the necessary light and the instruments. But to take a picture in the dead of the night without using a flashlight, outside of the arctic regions or the Land of the Midnight Sun, has hitherto seemed an impossibility. Yet this also has been done, and the moon supplied both the place of the sun and the flashlight.

The accompanying photograph of Grant's Tomb was taken by the light of the moon, and is probably the first perfect picture ever obtained by this means, and perhaps the strangest thing about it is that it was taken by an amateur of ten months' experience. The experiment had been tried many times before and by professional photographers, but the results obtained were invariably bad, even though the excuses advanced for the failure were invariably good. The successful man is Mr. Heinrich Hahn, a young man who sacrificed his bicycle and its attendant joys for the camera and its artistic propensities. From an ardent devotee to the wheel he has become not a camera fiend, but a genuine lover of photography. He began about ten months ago, when on a ramble through Central Park and other places where nature has provided many interesting nooks he conceived the idea that there were lots of scenery hidden here and there which were worth while reproducing. He bought a camera, and it has caused him many a sleepless night ever since, for from a simple pastime it has become almost a passion with him, and he is kept busy developing pictures which he has taken in this city and surroundings of places that not one New Yorker in a thousand would recognize or think were anywhere within the range of access by trolley, cable, or elevated road. With the usual craving for the original which every ardent follower of any hobby possesses, Mr. Hahn sought for new fields to conquer, and moonlight photography suggested itself to him as a fruitful source of experimentation.

He experimented for some time, and eventually succeeded, but he was not to enjoy the fruits of his success so soon. The first perfect plate that he obtained was broken by a very prosaic though to him tragical shaking up in an ordinary street car, and he tried his luck again. This time he reaped his reward. Unfortunately he cannot patent his discovery, for the moon is the property of all, and he therefore had no objection to telling the writer how it was done. His account of the procedure follows:

"On the night of March 5, the last day of the full moon, between the hours of 7 and 8, I started out to seek some spot where I could quietly carry out the experiment that had been worrying me for some time. I was bound to get a picture by moonlight, and if I could not get it on this for that purpose night of nights I really don't know what I would have done. I lit upon Grant's Tomb as a good subject, and promptly set my camera down for the effort. But this was only the beginning of my troubles. If you think the focusing is an easy matter you just try it. It is true the tomb did not move to spite me, and I had it all my own way in that respect, but the travels of the moon must be taken into consideration, and that is quite a factor. You start with the moon in a certain spot and you don't know where it is going to wind up, unless you are an astronomer, and an amateur photographer cannot be expected to be that. Once before I tried my experiment without making allowances for the shifting of my lunar light, and the consequence was I got a streak of white through my plate that proved a serious flaw in the production.

"It took me nearly an hour before I got my camera into the desired position. Then I took the shutter off. It was 9:07 P. M. The camera I used is a regular reversible back Premo, and was focused about 400 feet from the object. I had a regular rectilined lens, the steel 28 uniform system, and the plate of the Seed's non-halation, double-coated variety, 13 by 26. Of course I used the slow exposure, and figured that an exposure of some thirty-five or forty minutes would suffice. But there I reckoned without bicycles and carriages that came in the way. The bicycles, carriages, and pedestrians that passed in front of the camera would not have bothered me at all, but the lights on the two former did, and every time one of these came within the range of the lens I had to clap the shutter on. I had a lively time of it, too. Bicycles would come singly and in pairs. Sometimes there seemed to be a regiment of them, and I had to be on the alert every moment. Carriages would come racing by and a gleam of their lanterns I knew would play havoc with my plate. At 10:17, however, after a total exposure of one hour and ten minutes, or, allowing for the interruptions, a continuous exposure of some thirty-five or thirty-seven minutes, I thought the job was finished and shut up shop. I confess it was with many misgivings I took my weary self and my instrument home.

"My impatience was, I suppose, quite amusing. I knew I almost laughed at myself, but I could hardly wait until I got to my house before looking at the plate. Once at home my agony was over. I looked at the plate and found it perfect. Then came the tedious task of developing. For this purpose I used a regular Pyro developer according to Seed's formula, beginning on account of possible overexposure with one-quarter of an ounce No. 1 developing fluid and the same quantity of No. 2 in eight ounces of distilled water. As the plate showed no signs of overexposure I added an eighth of an ounce each of the No. 1 and No. 2, making three-eighths of an ounce of each. I worked at it from midnight until 1:30 A. M., when the work, much to my satisfaction, was completed.

"Then came the fixing, and this I put off until the next day, as my energies had already been spent in the actual labor I had accomplished and the anxiety of mind I had gone through. In the fixing process I used the regular Seed's chrome alum fixer, which took nearly an hour and a half, and after fixing the photograph I gave it a solid washing in running water of about another hour and a half."

Mr. Hahn intends to experiment some more, and will, the moon and weather permitting, be able to produce a series of moonlight photographs worth while having. In the accompanying engraving it may be noticed how sharp and clear the lines are. The lights, of course, appear as white spots, but the details stand out as boldly as if the plate had been taken in broad daylight. Even the hinges on the doors inside the pillars are clearly noticeable, and altogether the picture is as fine a specimen as could be well had under any circumstances.

BALLADE OF VANITY FAIR.

Silken and satin and velvet floss,
Whetting the hunger of longing eyes,
Draperies softer than woodland moss,
Colors as bright as the Summer skies;
These are the wares that the merchant cries,
As music streams on the languid air
Burdened with many a maiden's sighs
In the golden mart of Vanity Fair.

There is a diamond fit to emboss
The shield of a Paris; there too lies
A song whose surges of passion toss
With such art as fops and gallants prize:
The slave of fashion struts here and buys,
Jostling, or hustled by men of prayer,
With often a fool in critic's guise
In the golden mart of Vanity Fair.

An outcast lone where yon two roads cross,
Ever a trade in spectacles plies
That whoso weareth sees pomp and dross
From the gilded stalls in vapor rise,
Fabrics, whose hue with the iris vies,
Change to the sables of grim despair,
And the ruby's flame ebbs low and dies
In the golden mart of Vanity Fair.

L'ENVOI.

Prince, enough is a word to the wise;
Let others flutter in frenzy there,
Folly may loiter, but honor flies,
In the golden mart of Vanity Fair.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

Another Candidate.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Affable Caller—I suppose all kinds of people strike you for free tickets?

Theatrical Manager—Yes, and they generally begin with some such remark as that one.

WILL YOU WALK WITH ME THE DAY?

A Derry Duologue.

"Will you walk with me the day, Rose O'Doherty,
To Trillig Banks away, Roseen Dhu?
To a ribbon you are ready,
And the sun is shinin' steady;
Will you walk with me the day, Rose aroo?"

"I'll no walk with you the day, Mr. Cassidy,
Not the long nor little way, Master John.
The sun is shinin' steady,
And for Trillig Banks I'm ready,
Sence I'm walkin' there the day with Cousin Con."

"What's your raison?" "Who was he
that on a pleasure boat,
When he'd wired 'Domestic duty keeps me here,'
I caught out exchangin' kisses
With some light young Miss or Mrs.
Through Con's telescope from off of Derry pier?"

"'Twas myself between the puffing Juno's paddle boxes,
I confess it, claimin' kisses with a will
From no foolish, forward stranger,
But, safe out of stormy danger,
From my sister off the liner at Moville."

"Will you walk with me the day, Rose O'Doherty?
There, jewel, 'tis too sore you're takin' on."
"I could bear it—if you'd—blame me—
But with kindness—so to shame me!
Yes! I'll walk—I'll walk—forever—with you, John."

—ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES in The Sketch.

Of Course She Will, and Say Nothing.

From The Chicago News.

"What's the matter, Brinkerton? You look as if you had something serious on your mind."

"I have," he replied. "I'm worried—badly worried. I found a dollar in my Sunday breeches this morning."

"You're the first man I ever saw that worried over the finding of money he didn't know he had."

"But wait. You don't understand me. I can't make up my mind whether I forgot the dollar or whether my wife slipped it in there to try me. She has been accusing me for some time past of keeping things from her. Now, if I were to blow this money in without saying anything to her about it, and it should turn out that she had played a trick on me my finish would be well worth writing up. On the other hand, if I go to her and confess that I found it she'll simply take the dollar. I wouldn't have had this happen for fifty cents."

A Grind on the Poet.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"How do you evolve such thoughts?" she asks,
Strange genius it reveals."
"Oh, I don't know," the crank replies,
"I just revolve my wheels."

CAMELS FOR KLONDIKE SNOWS.

Mr. Carl Hagenbeck of Hamburg, the largest owner of wild beasts in the world, makes an interesting proposal for tiding over the temporary difficulty of transport to Klondike. Dogs, he says, cannot be procured in any number, and trained reindeer have to be brought from the farthest corner of Europe, Norwegian Lapland. The big Siberian camel, covered with thick hair, is, so he considers, exactly the right transport animal for the business. This is the Northern two-humped camel, a beast not of the desert but of the Northern steppes. Its appearance and size may be gathered from the accompanying photograph of some owned by Mr. Hagenbeck. These camels transport all the merchandise across Siberia from China to Russia, and can stand Siberian cold as well as the greatest heat. They never come under a roof, sleep out in the snow all the Winter, and can carry from 5 hundredweight to 6 hundredweight. They will also go in harness and pull as much as a cart horse, and climb mountain passes in snow. They can live on almost any form of grain or fodder.—Country Life Illustrated.

SIBERIAN CAMELS.

1898

"BILLY."

WRITTEN BY NEVILLE ROLFE. ILLUSTRATED BY J. MACFARLANE.

WILLIAM MacINTYRE was a nice little boy; at least he looked a nice little boy when you first saw him, and he wasn't such a bad boy when you got to know him thoroughly: the drawback to him was that he took a lot of knowing just at the intermediary stage.

So, when I first made his acquaintance at the age of ten in his happy home in the Australian bush, I must say I regarded him as the kind of "Tommy" that dies young to slow music. The intermediary knowledge of him only began to dawn on me when, on an occasion on which he was helping the milk boy to persuade a refractory cow to put her head in the pail, I was an unobserved and unsuspected witness to what was then uppermost in his mind and in his language.

Up to that hour indeed, though I had seen many men and cities, I had never understood what swearing meant. Then I heard it as a classic in which perfect fluency was united to a careful choice of expression, which, under the greatest provocation, never repeated itself.

What dwelt underneath this superficial layer of mud it would have been indeed hard to say. Certainly there was a technical knowledge of the shape and habits of stock, and an intimate acquaintance with the relationship, to the third and fourth generation, of any and all the two hundred horses that belonged to "Old MacIntyre," his father; while, over and above this, he possessed a kind of general knowledge, very limited, it is true, but very wide, of things connected with life which you would least expect him to know.

When I next met him after the stockyard incident he had grown a good deal, and had reached the mature age of twelve. I than happened to be traveling in the same steamer with him. His mother kept her cabin a good deal, but Billy made up for it by being all over the ship. Some of us, and I was one, barred him altogether, but there was a contingent who were amused at the precocity of the child, and in spite of the protests of the senior passengers would have him in the smoking room to enjoy the edifying spectacle of seeing him smoke a cigarette and drink a sherry cobbler through a straw. It was just as he was engaged in such a délaissement so suitable for his years that our Bishop (we had a Bishop on board) unbent so far as for the first time to look into the smoking room. It was with the air of one who should say, "The Church recognizes smoking, and regards it at least with a lenient eye," but this look changed into one of a very different kind as he saw the imp, who gave back stare for stare with as unconcerned a look as if a Bishop was no more than a milker's calf.

What the Bishop said does not matter much; the words were probably well chosen, and the reproof was certainly severe and deserved. What Billy replied at the end of the lecture amused us by its audacity, in spite of our feeling how entirely the Bishop was in the right. I can't set it down in full, and if I dared I could not give the languid drawl of the child. Hardly looking up from his straw, he invited his lordship to "go to h——."

And yet a third time I had to do with Billy—Billy the unrepentant, Billy the unfathomable; and this time he was a man of thirteen.

Tall for his age, as becomes a colonial, he regarded himself as ready and fitted at any time to undertake a man's work. A man of few words, he would answer an inquiry with laconic simplicity—without reverence certainly, but with sufficient civility, as of one equal to another. If I am asked how his education had been so neglected—being, as he was, the son (though not the only one) of educated parents—I should have to go into details quite foreign to my short story. Billy was the outcome of such education—or want of it—as his parents had bestowed on him. Born and bred fifty miles from the nearest possible school, and utterly neglected if judged by an English standard, (let us admit it at once,) the habits of a 'possum, or the make and shape of a stock-whip handle, had caused him much more anxiety than had ever the rule of three or the multiplication table. Thus for some time he had been doing a man's work, nor was he ever happier than when at a "muster" his "swag" was rolled up and stowed with those of the other men on the heavily-laden pack-horse.

I knew about these things, for I was a neighbor. I can't say I was attracted by the child—rather the reverse; but I regarded it always as much more of his parents' fault than of his own that he was "born blind," nor had we ever had any passage of arms such as passed between him and the Bishop; for, however much my tongue longed and my fingers itched to administer a reproof, I always felt Billy was too old for it; and, besides, at that time I was not often brought into contact with him. This much has been necessary as explanatory of the incident that follows.

I was on my way to the coast, and the morning's run of twenty-five miles had considerably exhausted my too-fat horses. It was a hot, dusty day, and the big twenty-mile plain lay under the tropical sun in all the sweltering heat of midday in midsummer.

To the right and left countless lakes formed by the mirage appeared and reappeared in the shimmering air. Gazing at the nearest, one would feel, "Oh, that it were a reality, that I might swim my horses in that tranquil sea and quench this blazing fire for a time!" To add even a still greater look of reality, I would half-close my eyes to conjure a still more fairy scene, while the trees reflected from the glassy surface rose with fictitious height all along the margin. Yet, while you looked, dry land began to appear in the water. Long tongues of land ran out from the shore. The trees grew smaller, and the lake, quicker and still quicker, resolved itself into the hot waves of the boiling air.

And again you would lift up your eyes and behold another lagoon formed afresh in a hollow where a moment before it had seemed dry land. But we were nearly across this horrid zone. Both I and my horses knew we should find in the timbered country we were about to enter a well belonging to old MacIntyre, where unlimited water and well-earned rest awaited us.

And now the first trees of the forest country began to give us their scanty, intermittent, but welcome, shade. Slowly up the opposing sand ridge the weary horses dragged the light buckboard, the tires shining like silver as they emerged from the tawny sand. We were just within hearing of the well, though the hut prevented one from seeing it, when Billy's not easily to be forgotten voice was borne along the still air in accents which would have made the Bishop's hair stand upright, and me, I must confess, perhaps only to smile, had they not contained, quite apart from the words employed, a tone which caused my heart to stand still.

That Billy was once more swearing it required no Webster to predicate, but it was in a pitch of such anguish as I hope I may never again know. Sure that there was something gravely wrong, I lashed the surprised horses. In a moment I was in sight of the well, and there was poor Billy lying jammed under a coupling of the iron bar of the horse power, of which the connecting pin had half-severed his thigh. To leap from the buggy, to rush to his side, to remove him with all the care I could into the hut, were things I must have done mechanically, for I scarcely remember the action. But the sight of what had happened when I looked at the injury was to a layman's eye so awful that at the first look I should have fainted but for the reassuring and composed voice of the child. He began to explain—more than that, the uppermost thought in his mind was to excuse himself from any stigma that he had been clumsy or inefficient. He had come to the well, but the Chinaman whose duty it was to keep the tank full was gone and the tank empty; he had taken his own horse—"

"Billy, old man," I interposed, "don't tell me about this; let us see what I can do for you."

I proceeded with such simple surgical treatment as I knew and as the resources of the place permitted. These were indeed simple. A needle and cotton belonging to the absent Chinaman were brought to light, and with them I sewed up the awful wound. Billy suggested kerosene as an atiseptic, which, being the only medicament that there seemed to be in the hut, I applied it and bound the poor little leg in such cotton bandages as my own torn shirt would make.

All this time the little hero was boiling over with the explanation that it was not his fault. He seemed to regard his leg as the leg of some one else, to be prescribed for and treated to whatever there was that was likely to do it good. I would spare you any needlessly terrible description, but the blunt pin of the coupling rod had missed, as I learned afterward, the main artery by no more than a hair's breadth. Returning now to the cause of the accident, Billy explained that he had put the horse he was riding into the horse power; that, being unused to the work, it had given him a great deal of trouble; that at the moment when he had finally got him started, as he was running behind, the pin of the coupling caught his trousers, and, dragging him below the rod, had on each revolution cut into his leg, while the horse had only just stopped of his own accord as I came up.

With the cool of the evening and with poor Billy stretched on the tray of my buggy, I began my slow journey to his home. What the motion must have meant to him I could only gather from my imagination and those tightly compressed lips, which uttered no sound during all those weary fourteen miles; each jolt seemed to vibrate through my nerves in the anxiety for the boy.

The rest is soon told, and what the end was is worth telling. Whatever I thought of Billy before, whatever—if he lived—he might grow up to be afterward, he became from the moment of our meeting at the well—my child. I gave up the business I had in hand, and staid to take my share of nursing him in his home.

Fever, and then fever and delirium, followed quickly on one another, and then symptoms worse than either, and I felt sure Billy's days were numbered.

It was Christmas Eve, and I had just lain down on my mattress on the floor, while the hot night air, disturbed only by the noise of the bull-frog in the swamp, failed to relieve the sick chamber of the latent heat which its walls were even then giving out. Presently a great silence fell on everything; the frog ceased to croak, and the night insects to "cheep"; the restless tossings of the little sufferer had ceased, and even his breathing could not be heard from where I was reclining. But as I rose and noiselessly approached his bed, wondering whether the end had come, his voice rang out loud and clear. To my fancy, in the stillness that was reigning around, it seemed something else than human, and awoke in me such feelings as the impassioned minor chords of a great funeral march when some young, loved, and honored soldier is being taken to his resting place.

Without preface it commenced: "Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done—" Here he hesitated; then he repeated: "Thy will be done, Thy—Thy—Thy—There, God, that must do!" And the great silence seemed even more intense than before he spoke.

My hand sought his heart, which was beating calmly and evenly; a soft moisture had taken the place on his skin of the fire that had been burning before. He was sleeping peacefully. In the Place where these things are ordered, it was decreed that Billy should not die this time.—Black and White.

"LET US SEE WHAT I CAN DO FOR YOU?"

A New Covert Coat.

A COVERT COAT.

The covert coat, a sketch of which appears on this page, is a thoroughly practical little garment either for riding, driving, or walking. It is of course intended principally for riding, and is therefore made with all the plainness and severity of a man's coat, while it is dainty and neat in its style. The material is fawn-colored covert coating. It is single breasted and has a strapping to keep the collar up. The buttons are of rhinoceros horn. All the seams are strapped, and an adaptation of an old-world dodge used for men's riding and driving coats is applied to the stitched cuff. It is a raised ridge to throw the rain off the hands, and answers so well that those who have once had it ask for it again. The coat is not built to come down over the pommel knee, or it would have to be cut in a way that would render it quite useless for any purpose but riding. If desired it can, of course, be so cut.

A USEFUL COUNTRY COSTUME.

The illustration depicts a coat and skirt costume with double-breasted waistcoat. The waistcoat is of cream-colored horse cloth, with cross bars of red and blue. The coat and skirt are in drab covert coating. The former fastens with one button across the chest, and is then cut away to show the waistcoat. It has a collar and revers, and fits plainly over the hips, while at the back it is finished with flat pleats and two buttons. The skirt is quite plain. It is a useful country costume.

Cloves, Is It?

From The Richmond Dispatch.

He had been her escort to several theatrical performances, and on each occasion had followed the masculine habit of going out between the acts.

Upon a recent occasion they were again at the play together, and as the curtain fell at the end of the second act he was just reaching under the seat for his hat when she ingenuously remarked:

"You needn't go out, Henry; I thought to bring some cloves with me this time."

A Costume for the Country.

MARCH

1898

INEVITABLE.

She—Oh, John! Baby has swallowed that piece of worsted.
He—That's nothing. She'll have to swallow more yarns than that if she grows up.

"DEFENSE OF THE FLAG."

A pleasing incident of the review of the Twenty-third Regiment by Brig. Gen. McLeer last evening at the regiment armory was the presentation to Company H by members of the company of a handsome bronze group selected from the Tiffany & Co. art rooms as a memorial to First Lieut. Clifford G. Scofield, who died last August.

The bronze is a familiar patriotic subject, but the sculptor, L. Grégoire, has treated it quite differently from most of the others. He depicts two wounded soldiers; one, who

Bronze Trophy Presented Last Night to Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G.

was the standard bearer, clutching the flag, and about to fall from a wound from the enemy. As he is reeling over he has been caught in the strong arm of a comrade, who himself has his head bandaged, and as he bravely supports his comrade with his left arm, his right arm is thrown out, revolver in hand, to defend him and the flag for which they are fighting from further attack. The bronze is a graceful and appropriate tribute to the memory of one of the most popular men that have been identified with Company H.

Another Definition.

From The Chicago News.

Sunday School Teacher—What is meant by a Sabbath day's journey?

Bright Pupil—From the beginning to the end of a Sunday newspaper, I guess."

The Jersey of It.

From The New York Weekly.

Stranger—(at Mr. Citiman's new suburban villa)—Mornin', my little dear! Is your papa at home? I hear he wants to buy a cow, and I've got one I think would suit him. It's a Jersey cow.

Little Miss—Oh, I don't think papa would want that kind of a cow. They don't give anything but skim milk. We used to board in Jersey.

William H. Maxwell,

Elected Superintendent of City Schools.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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"Corked up in Memory's bottle,
I've gems from Aristotle;
I have gone through Homer's epics and
have stuck my nose in Plato;
I have formed a good idea
Of Euripides's 'Medea,'
Aristophanes, Aeschylus, and Smith on
'The Potato.'

Sappho, Ovid, Virgil, Horace,
And many a Grecian chorus,
Are jumbled up together with Josh Billings,
Twain, and Nye;
While Shakespeare, Scott, and Dickens,
And 'The Way to Raise Young
Chickens,'
All mix within my head to form a literary
pie.

But ne'er in verse or story,
Nor in the drama's glory,
Nor in the bright romantic tale, nor in the
briny yarn,
Have I found that satisfaction
Which I drew in youth's abstraction
From the blood-and-thunder novel that I
read behind the barn."

—From Poems by Henry D. Muir.

Favorable Indications.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

Mr. Lingerly having risen to go as the clock strikes twelve, suddenly seats himself again and remarks—Of course, dear, you know that I will be here to-morrow night.

Miss Languid (yawning)—There seems to be every indication of it.

She Misses So Much.

From The Chicago Post.

When I o'erhear two women talk,
Though it may seem absurd,
I always feel quite sorry for
The poor dear absent third.

'Twas Always Thus.

From The Boston Transcript.

Wisner—There are some people who never ought to marry.

Maston—Yes; usually those are the ones who do marry.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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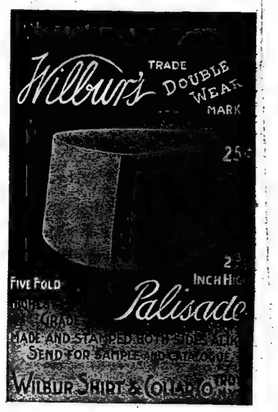

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair and slightly colder; winds northwesterly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,036. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.06¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36¾c; cash cotton, 6⅞c.

FOREIGN.—China, it is said, has offered to lease Ta-Lien-Wan to Russia and to grant certain railway concessions on condition that she be permitted to hold Port Arthur. The negotiations between China and France have been postponed temporarily. The British fleet of warships on the China station has been augmented largely. A Johannesburg newspaper says that war between the Transvaal and England is inevitable unless the latter renounces her claim to suzerainty.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Capt. Elias P. Conine and Emma Lyons, his housekeeper, were seriously injured in a runaway accident in Brooklyn yesterday.

Gov. Black, having promised that if it were shown that the present civil service law, known as the Black law, did not give the best results, he would aid in restoring the old law, the Civil Service Reform Association has issued an exhaustive report setting forth the bad features of its workings, which are said to be inimical to the best interests of the State.

Page 2.

At the question meeting following Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermon on "The Life and Letters of Paul," at Plymouth Church, last night, the subject of the Spanish crisis was introduced. The preacher said the course followed in regard to the de Lome incidetn and the Maine disaster was the proper one.

Page 3.

The City of Montreal is threatened with a serious flood.

The Primary Election Reform bill will come up in the State Senate early this week. Gov. Black's Canal Investigating Commission will meet at the Capitol tomorrow.

Chairman Von Briesen of the Central Committee of the Citizens' Union yesterday announced the Committee of Fifty he has appointed to oppose the Ellsworth Bipartisan Rapid Transit bill.

A convict named Howard, who is serving a nine years' sentence in Sing Sing, has built two organs for the prison chapels. He will now petition for a pardon, on the ground that he has saved the State several thousand dollars.

Page 4.

Two bicycle riders traveling on a tandem in the upper part of the city lost control of their machine, and were hurled into Spuyten Duyvil Creek. They received slight injuries.

Jacob Johnson, eighteen years of age, was committed for trial in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge of robbing three offices. In one of them he tarried to write a letter to his sweetheart.

Page 5.

Frank Yuille, who had a comfortable income and whose relatives are said to be rich, died yesterday in a Bowery lodging house, where he had lived in squalor for four years. Much mystery surrounds his reasons for living in such a place, as he never would talk of himself. He was well educated, and two of his sons are said to be students at Yale.

Page 7.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union the bitter feeling between the Socialists and their opponents was made apparent.

The entertainment given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night in aid of the fund for the erection of a monument to the sailors who lost their lives on the Maine realized over $8,000.

Dwight L. Moody closed his eight days' revival services at Grand Central Palace last night. The audience was profoundly moved and hundreds shouted that they would accept Christ at once. The evangelist said that if the question, "Does the world want Christ?" was put to a popular vote Jesus would not carry a single precinct.

Page 10.

The new St. Paul's Lutheran Church, in West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, was dedicated yesterday with special services.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters addressed a conference of workingmen's organizations in Amity Hall on "Labor Unions and the Kingdom of God."

One member of the crew of the Lamport & Holt Line steamer Strabo, which arrived yesterday, died on the way to this port, from yellow fever.

Architects and builders of Bronx Borough are protesting vigorously against the proposed abolition of the up-town branch of the Building Department.

The sailors of the Nova Scotian ship Ancyra, who accuse Capt Morris and the other officers with cruelty, will relate their grievances to the British Consul to-day.

George E. Waring, Jr., ex-Commissioner of Street Cleaning, has made an appeal for contributions to pay for the printing of a report of the work he has done for the city.

The congregation of St. Andrew's Methodist Church, West Seventy-sixth Street, completed subscriptions of $105,000 to pay off a mortgage of $100,000 which has been on the church building for eight years. The subscription is the result of a canvass of ten weeks by the Rev. John O. Wilson, the pastor.

Prof. Felix Adler yesterday addressed the Society for Ethical Culture on "The Promotion of Human Progress Considered as a Religion." He declared that the persistence of the war spirit and the political and economical conditions prevailing in the most advanced communities indicate that mankind still lingers on the lower levels of civilization.

The City Club issued a statement yesterday showing that 159 measures directly affecting the City of New York were introduced in the Legislature between Feb. 11 and March 11. Many of the bills propose changes in the charter. The Legislative Committee of the club in its report invites public protest against the Bipartisan Rapid Transit Commission bill, and against the proposed amendment to the act creating the Board of City Magistrates.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 9.

BIG SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT.

Leiter's Freight Engagements 5,500,000 Bushels, with a Rate of 16.05 Through to Liverpool.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Joseph Leiter made contracts yesterday to ship 1,500,000 bushels of wheat from Chicago, all rail, to the seaboard. The Lehigh Valley line is to get 1,000,000 bushels of it. The balance is to be divided among the other lines. It is understood that the Lake Shore will get part of it. The rate was about 13 cents from Chicago to New York.

The wheat is to go to Liverpool, and the through rate from Chicago to that port is 16.05 cents per bushel. This is nearly the lowest rate ever made. At one time last week contracts were secured for a moderate quantity of grain at 15½ cents per bushel, which beats the record. About a month ago Leiter surprised the grain trade by taking freight room for 2,000,000 bushels with the Lehigh Valley and 1,000,000 bushels each with the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio. These, with his contract made yesterday, bring his rail freight engagements up to 5,500,000 bushels. He has also contracted for ocean room at the seaboard this week for 4,000,000 bushels.

Judge Goggin of Chicago Ill.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Judge James Goggin of the Superior Court is seriously ill, and may not recover from an ailment of the kidneys. He has been confined to the house for a month.

Every Patron Is an Advertiser.

The patrons of the New York Central's great through trains are never tired of telling their friends about the comfort of a trip via that line; the most popular passenger line in America.—Adv.

BLACK CIVIL SERVICE LAW

Its Defects Pointed Out in an Exhaustive Report by the Reform Association.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROMISE

He Said He Would Aid in Restoring the Old Law If It Were Shown that the Present One Did Not Give the Best Results.

Secretary George McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association has prepared for the association a report on the working of Chapter 428 of the Laws of 1897, commonly known as the "Black Civil Service act," which went into effect on May 15 last, in which the statement is made that a candid examination of the operation of the law compels the conclusion that excepting where appointing officers have authorized the civil service boards to conduct both divisions of the examination—thus virtually continuing the former order—the merit system of this State has been seriously impaired.

During the last few weeks Gov. Black stated to Mr. McAneny and others interested in civil service reform that as soon as it could be shown to his satisfaction that the new law did not produce the best results he would aid in any movement to re-establish the old one. The Governor declared, Mr. McAneny says, that he was quite open to conviction in the matter, and that in again choosing between the two systems he would be moved by no personal consideration, but by the desire solely to serve the interests of the State. The report then says: "The Civil Service Reform Association therefore presents a review of the actual workings of the new system for the information of the Governor, as well as the people. It relies upon the Governor's expressed intention to act as the public interests may require."

Present System Not Competitive.

The report sets forth that on July 1, 1897, new rules containing the necessary provisions for the enforcement of the act, were framed by the Civil Service Commission and promulgated by the Governor. On Sept. 15 all former eligible lists still existing were canceled, and new examinations were ordered to ascertain the "merit" alone of candidates for classified positions. In some cases candidates on the old lists had already been examined for "fitness" by appointing officers, but following this date none but those on the new lists were certified. The report then says:

The Constitution of 1895 sought to guarantee to every citizen an equal right to enter the public service, according to his merit, and to promote efficiency and economy in administration by declaring that only those found most fit, in open competitive examinations, should receive either appointment or promotion.

The competitive system then in convention had in mind and the people ratified was the system actually existing at the time, in this and other States, as well as under the general Government. Its character had been determined by long practice and usage. The present law, wherever it has been permitted to go into full operation, seems not only to have altered that system radically, but to have defeated its essential purposes. It cannot be properly termed competitive, nor can it be said to prevent, in any appreciable degree, the misuse of the public offices for personal or political ends. It has developed capabilities that reveal its dangerous character unmistakably, and there can be no doubt that the co-operation of the Governor and the Legislature in setting it aside, in favor of the former plan of perfectly free and open competition, would meet with the cordial approval of the people.

A number of the distinctive features of the new law are then quoted in the report as well as the rules adopted by the State Commission, and continuing the report says:

It is not to be denied that in some cases appointing officers may have used this procedure as the Governor intended they should, with the view solely of selecting the best fitted from among those who might apply. This, however, might be the case in the absence of any system. It was largely because the average officer is unwilling, or more often unable, to make his selections on grounds of fitness solely that the civil service laws were enacted. The new law must be judged, therefore, without reference to these possible exceptions.

Reduced to simplicity, it means that any person who is favored for political or personal reasons by an appointing officer can have the position he seeks if he secures the mere minimum rating from the Civil Service Examiners. He may, in actual experience has shown, be the lowest of 200 and be chosen, nevertheless. The process becomes non-competitive. The old system of "pull" and favor is in full effect the moment the ratings for "merit" are given. The bar to partisan, or even corrupt, uses of the offices becomes insignificant.

No Chance for Those Without a "Pull."

The discouragements thrown in the way of the candidate who has no "pull" to help him to an early appointment have proved to be almost prohibitory. He discovers at the outset that, even though he may succeed in the "merit" examination, his relative standing may be reversed by rating given for "fitness." If he competes, nevertheless, and passes, he learns that he must appear personally before each appointing officer whenever a new vacancy occurs, and that he may be called on twenty times to do this, and incidentally to pay his traveling expenses to Albany—without avail. He is next informed that he must send a formal notification each three months of his willingness to have his name sent about the State, and to take his chances of ultimate preferment. He is aware also that whenever the appointment of a person not on the existing list is desired an entirely new examination may be called, and the standing of every candidate altered by the introduction of additional names, and all for the benefit of the candidate who is favored by the appointing officer, or by those who control him.

With the way always made easy for the man who has the "pull," and with difficulties heaped in the way of the man or the woman who has none, the destruction of actual competition has, of course, been inevitable. On the 1st day of July there were 75 eligible lists existing, formed under the old rules, and containing 1,888 names. These were converted into "merit" lists. The last of these, formed as the result of examinations held the preceding December in every large city of the State, contained, for instance, 147 names. On the 15th of September these lists were canceled in pursuance of the new rules, after a limited number of appointments had been made from them following "fitness" examinations. By the 27th of November 58 further "merit" lists, containing 1,426 names, had been formed as the result of new examinations.

The 112th Man Named.

An exhaustive list, showing the number of candidates on both the old and new "merit" lists who actually appeared for "fitness" examinations, is appended to the report, and shows that the first call for clerks brought 61 out of 147 from all parts of the State to be examined by the Railroad Commission, in order that one might be appointed. The next call for the same list came from the Prison Department, and 63 responded. Of these 13 were passed, and the fifty-second man on the list was appointed. To the third call 14 responded. One of these was passed. He was appointed, though he was the one hundred and twelfth on the list. No further calls on the list were made. The report continues:

The new clerks' list, formed since Sept. 15, had on it 340 names, since increased to 400. As often as a clerical appointment is made for a year to come, in any department, these 400 men and women must be summoned from every quarter of the State to be re-examined. The cost of their traveling expenses alone, at an average of $10 each, would mean $4,000 an appointment to be borne not by the State, but by the candidates, many of whom can ill afford to contribute to such a waste. Many department officers no longer attempt to carry out this impossible plan. These have either ceased making appointments or have asked the Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission to duplicate his "merit" marks for "fitness" purposes, and thus to send those standing highest on the original lists.

The list of woman stenographers contained 77 names. At five successive "fitness" examinations the number of those who appeared was first 26, then 5, 2, 5, and finally 3. When a new merit list with 36 names took the place of the old one the first call brought again only 3 names.

Among other large classes, the candidates for positions in the State Engineer's Office and in the prisons and reformatories have appeared more frequently, it being shown that all who were available were wanted for immediate service. With the exception of these cases, however, the proportion of those responding has been almost uniformly low. To say that this does not matter, for the reason that it is the interest of the State and not that of the applicant that is to be considered, is not an answer. The result of the process is that the State does not have a choice from among the best fitted, as formerly, and that its interest is sacrificed, therefore, with that of the individual.

One "Fitness" Examination.

For the park policemen the "merit" tests were of the accustomed order and had to do with the candidates' physical fitness, knowledge of the rules, and general intelligence. The "fitness" examination of the man who stood forty-second on the "merit" list consisted of the following questions:

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the duties of a park policeman? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever had any serious illness? If so, when? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you use intoxicating liquors; if so, to what extent? A.—Moderately.

Q.—Why do you prefer appointment to the park police rather than to the municipal force? A.—I think it is a more pleasant position.

Q.—What is a misdemeanor? A.—A crime less than a felony.

Q.—What is a felony? A.—A crime punishable by death or life imprisonment.

For these replies the candidate was marked 48 per cent., and raised from No. 42 on the list to No. 1. The report continues:

It is not difficult to understand, after contemplation of these specimen cases, why it is possible in the State service for appointing officers to fix the standing of candidates wholly as they wish, or why real competition is not only discouraged, but destroyed. The weakness of the act in this respect, moreover, cannot be cured. It can produce good results only when appointing officers permit it to, and even in such cases it will often be to their own inconvenience and embarrassment.

If, within the comparatively limited time of its operation, it has produced the results that have been stated, its future capabilities may well be imagined. The extent of the danger may be best estimated when it is remembered that almost all of the monstrous abuses in the New York City Police Department, unearthed by the Lexow committee, grew out of the fact that appointments to the force, and promotion within it, were sold, and that this was possible because the Commissioners controlled the entire eligible lists, making selections not in the order of standing, as they have since been required to do, but from any part of it, taking the men they wished, and for whatever reasons they chose.

The assertion is then made in the report that open competition is impossible under the new law and that examination for "fitness" is plainly not an "open competitive" one. It is also stated that for this reason at least half of the procedure under the Governor's act is unconstitutional in that respect.

Practicality of the Old Plan.

A number of illustrations are given to bear out this allegation, showing how the markings for "fitness" and "merit" are stretched to allow those low on the lists to get appointments. The report says:

Under the old plan the appointing officer received the names of the highest three eligibles, and, after such verbal examination as he saw fit to make, selected one of these for probationary appointment. If the appointee did not do well on probation he was put aside to make room for another, though this very rarely proved necessary. The thoroughly practical character of this plan, compared with that under which 400 men and women are called from every county in the State every time a clerkship is to be filled, and under which the 112th or the 400th may be appointed over the heads of all the rest, without regard to comparative merit, will readily appear.

The character of the "fitness" tests, so far as the State service is concerned, cannot be stated for the reason that practically nothing is known of them. The Commissioner of Excise, it is understood, has held written examinations. There seems to be no doubt that in the other departments they have been verbal. There is nothing to show that in any of these cases candidates for the same position have been asked the same questions. Appointing officers have, in fact, asked whatever questions they pleased and given their ratings usually without leaving a note of any kind to show on what they were based. To keep any one off the list they have found it necessary simply to mark that particular person less than the required 35 per cent.—again without written explanation—and that has been the end of it.

What Some Fitness Papers Show.

In New York City and Brooklyn, however, a few "fitness" papers have actually been preserved. The heads of departments, with a few exceptions, gave the control of both examinations to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, but in New York the Park Department, the Finance Department, and the Board of City Magistrates, and in Brooklyn the District Justices and the elective officers, retained full control of the "fitness" half. The rules in these cases required that the examination should be either written, or oral with stenographic notes. For Inspector of Public Buildings, for instance, the "merit" examination consisted of a set of twenty exhaustive technical questions, with accompanying tests in engineering and mathematics. The "competitive" examination for "fitness" consisted in asking each man if he thought it worth his while to take the employment, inasmuch as "it would probably not last much more than a month"—until the man in view for appointment came—and in asking that man a score of general questions relating to matters already shown in his application papers, the answers to which almost invariably were "Yes, Sir," or "No, Sir."

The underlying theory of the Governor's act has been that the appointing officers should be permitted a wider discretion, and that they of all others knew who among the applicants will be most fit. While it is true that there are officers who may always be trusted in this regard, it is useless in the face of long experience to contend that the case is not generally the reverse. The need of a proper restriction of the appointing power in the interest of good government and good citizenship is no less to-day than it has ever been. That the removal of that restriction destroys the opportunity of a citizen to enter the public service on his merits, and without political assistance or favor of any kind, is well shown by the operation of this act.

Ex-Convict and Faro Bank Keeper.

In the course of a recent investigation made for the Civil Service Reform Association it was shown that Mr. Aldridge had selected as Superintendent of the entire Middle Division of the canals an active local politician, grotesquely unfit for such a trust. This man had previously conducted a faro bank in Utica. He had served a term in the penitentiary, and subsequently had been fined for petit larceny. In politics of a certain order he had achieved some success. No one had claimed for him, however, the slightest knowledge of engineering or construction. This man was not only placed in charge of the extensive repairs and alterations to be undertaken in his division, but was intrusted with the selection of a large number of subordinates for other excepted places.

Among these were two other persons who had served terms of imprisonment—one at Sing Sing and the other in the local penitentiary; one was an ex-letter carrier, who had been discharged from the Government service for drunkenness; two at least who were proprietors of liquor saloons who continued to give part of their time to their saloon business; two others were proprietors of grocery stores, and active local political "workers"; still another, while serving as a reservoir tender and occupying a house kept by the State, conducted a barroom, and rented his rooms to boarders.

It is to be borne in mind, also, that unfit or unnecessary appointments are frequently made for the simple reason that it is easy to get at the men desired—as the present act permits—and thus to please people who are powers politically. The officers themselves are sometimes obliged to make such appointments against their own inclination or desire, though sometimes not.

This is illustrated by what has recently occurred in the office of the present Superintendent of Insurance. Under that section of the act that permits the executive to decide when competition is "practicable" and when not, the Governor excepted for Mr. Payn the position of "confidential examiner." The result is that while in 1896 there were two confidential examiners there are to-day fifteen, thirteen of whom have been appointed since the first of last July.

Fat Sinecures for Well-Known Men.

A list is given in the report of positions formerly competitive but excepted under the present law. It states that an illustration of the uses to which "excepted" positions are put is shown in the creation of "the utterly useless positions" of Attorneys to the State Hospitals. The report says that in the main these places, paying from $1,000 to $4,000 a year, were given to members of the late Legislature. Speaker O'Grady is made attorney to the hospital force at Rochester, Senator George W. Malby is assigned to St. Lawrence, ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin to Manhattan, and ex-Senator Edmund O'Connor to Binghamton.

In closing, the report proposes the restoration of the competitive system, and says:

Next to the claim that sufficient opportunity for discretion has not been allowed, the principal objection raised against the competitive system has been that the examinations were not practical in character, and that the qualities of character and temperament were not properly ascertained.

It may be repeated, in answer to this, that, except where incompetent men have been employed to conduct them, the examinations have been thoroughly practical, and that even though they were not, the Governor or the Mayor in a city has it quite within his power to make them so.

Results That Tell the Story.

The best reply to any criticism of the open competitive system is that it secures better results than any other; that it gives to every citizen an equal opportunity to enter the public service, and is, therefore, essentially democratic; that it promotes efficiency, and that it reduces the cost of government. Under the Federal system, where the administration of the rules has been fair and satisfactory, it has been shown that a saving of $3,100,620 annually, in the Washington offices alone, is directly traceable to its agency.

For the present New York State is denied the enjoyment of these results, and what is perhaps equally serious, is threatened with the infinite harm that will follow the use of the Black act for partisan purposes whenever further changes of administration occur. The restoration of the former system—with whatever modification of details experience may have suggested—would, in the judgment of this association, be a policy highly creditable both to the Governor, and to the Legislature. It would be a public service the nature and value of which the people could not fail to appreciate.

Mr. McAneny stated yesterday that the association would apply to the Legislature to get the relief pointed out by the report to be needed.

PENNSYLVANIA STATION AFIRE

The Big Jersey City Structure Virtually Destroyed, and Several Firemen May Be Killed.

The waiting rooms, ferry house, and station of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the New Jersey side of the North River were virtually destroyed by fire early this morning.

The fire started in the kitchen of the Keystone restaurant at 2:15, and spread through the building with wonderful rapidity. Many passengers were in the ferry house.

Most of them rushed for the ferryboat in the slip, but others were cut off by the smoke and were forced to fight their way back to the street.

All the railroad rolling stock was run out immediately, and none of it was seriously damaged.

The ferry house roof fell in after the fire had been burning half an hour. Several firemen who were throwing water at close quarters had very narrow escapes.

In fact, it was not certain at 3 o'clock that some of them had not been caught and killed.

There had been no time then for a roll call or a muster of the men. Passengers who were on ferryboats on the river say they saw five firemen under the shed an instant before the roof fell.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that all the passengers got away safely, but some who were bound for New York were cut off from the boats by fire and smoke and left in Jersey City.

THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE.

Capt. Conine and His Housekeeper Seriously Injured in Brooklyn.

At the corner of Schenck Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, a horse driven by Capt. Elias P. Conine of 312 Schenck Avenue took fright at a passing elevated railroad train and ran away. Capt. Conine and his housekeeper, Emma Lyons, thirty years old, who were occupying the carriage, were thrown out and seriously injured. They were taken to St. Mary's Hospital, while Mounted Policeman Richards caught and took charge of the horse.

Capt. Conine's skull and jaw are fractured, and the woman is suffering from contusions of the spine. He is fifty-two years old and the owner of a number of tugboats and small craft.

Injured in a Runaway.

Lewis Burnseldt, thirty-five years old, of 23 Main Street, Flushing, was badly injured yesterday while out riding behind a spirited horse. The animal took fright and started down Main Street, Flushing, at a terrific pace. Mr. Burnseldt was thrown out of the carriage and landed on his head. He was removed to the Flushing Hospital. The carriage was completely wrecked. The horse was caught at College Point.

SEEKING BURIED TREASURE.

Jackson (Ohio) ex-Pirate Tells of $100,000 Gold on an Island.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 20.—Charles A. Henderson of Jackson, Ohio, who left this State a few days ago, announces in a letter to Major R. L. Grimes of Jackson that he has at Philadelphia purchased the schooner Flora F. for himself and company, and that as soon as he can get her ready he will sail for a treasure island in the Caribbean Sea. The exact location of the island is a secret, but it is in the vicinity of the Truxillo and the Island of Ruatan, Honduras. His party will include Thomas Barnhart, William Jones, Albert Lauderback, of Coaldale, Ohio, and William Tuttle of Berlin, and others, and they will start from Philadelphia.

Mr. Henderson over thirty years ago was first mate on the Lark, a pirate brig, against his will. The brig was pursued by a Spanish gunboat and was scuttled in an inlet of the treasure island. All of the crew but Henderson and another man were captured and executed. The other man died of yellow fever, and Henderson alone knows of the location of $100,000 in gold he helped bury, so is confident of recovering it.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has risen from the lake regions to the Middle Atlantic Coast, and has also risen sharply in the Northwest and the adjacent portion of Canada. There is no well-defined storm area in the country. The weather is clear in New England and in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. There is a general cloudiness extending from the Middle Atlantic Coast and the lake regions and the Upper Mississippi Valley, and thence southwestward to Northern Texas. During twenty-four hours rain has fallen throughout New England, the lower lake region, and as far south as Washington. There has also been a narrow rain belt along the Ohio River. Lower temperatures prevail from New York westward across the lower lakes, and southward to Tennessee. It is warmer in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. A sharp cold wave prevails in the Far Northwest, with temperatures in Montana almost at zero. Fair and somewhat cooler weather is indicated for the Middle and North Atlantic States, continued fair weather for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally fair, but partly cloudy weather for the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley; cloudy weather, with local showers for the upper lake region, and threatening weather and light snowfall for the Northwest. The cold wave will advance to Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska by to-night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	39	61	61
6 A. M.	38	61	61
9 A. M.	40	59	62
12 M.	42	58	65
4 P. M.	43	58	66
6 P. M.	41	56	59
9 P. M.	39	51	54
12 P. M.	38	47	50

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	59½
Weather Bureau	56½
Corresponding date 1897	40
Corresponding date last twenty-five	

The maximum temperature yesterday was 64 degrees at 3 P. M.; the minimum was 54 degrees at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .81 and at 8 P. M. .64.

MAINE INQUIRY NOT ENDED

Official Denial of Rumors that the Report of the Court Has Gone to Washington.

IT IS EXPECTED THERE SOON

A Synopsis of the Results of the Investigation to Date Possibly May Have Been Sent to the President.

KEY WEST, March 20.—The court of inquiry, according to Rear Admiral Sicard, will continue its work through the coming week, as it is not yet ready to make a report on the Maine disaster. The published statement that Capt. Barker carried the report to Washington is denied officially.

The object of Capt. Barker's flying visit to Key West was not ascertained, outside of official circles, until to-day. It can be asserted authoritatively that he had nothing to do with the court of inquiry. He came here on Friday from Tampa on a special mission to investigate the harbor defenses, following out some lines suggested by Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, in his recent inspection of the land fortifications. Capt. Barker's plan, when he left here last night, was to confer with Commander McCalla of the Marblehead, who is now at Tampa, and he probably will remain there a day or so. Capt. Barker formerly commanded the Oregon.

It is impossible to say definitely whether any synopsis of the findings of the court up to date has been sent to Washington. The notion prevails here that this has been done, but no official confirmation is obtainable. That the final report has been sent to Washington can be denied definitely.

Capt. Sampson and Lieut. Commander Marix remained on board the Iowa to-day. Capt. Chadwick and Lieut. Commander Porter did not leave the New York. The court is expected to reconvene to-morrow on the Iowa.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Members of the Cabinet said to-day that the report of the Maine Court of Inquiry had not been received, and it was not known when it would reach here. It was expected, however, early this week, and as soon as received it would be handed to the President, and when it had been read and considered by the President would be made public.

Secretary Long in speaking of the report said the country, in his opinion, willingly would accord to the President a day or two, if necessary, for the consideration of the report before it should be made public.

The indications seem to be that the report will be made public by the middle of this week.

SLOW WORK ON THE WRECK.

Havana Quiet After the Naval Benefit, Which Netted Less Than Expected—Relief Work.

HAVANA, March 20.—Little work was done on the wreck of the Maine to-day by the divers or contractors. The only important salvage to-day was the raising of the Maine's steam launch.

The city has been quiet, after the festivities of last night, lasting until early this morning, at the Tacon Theatre, where a dramatic representation was given in aid of the fund for the Spanish Navy. There was plenty of enthusiasm in the crowded theatre. Every patriotic sentiment was cheered to the echo, but there were no sensational features. The proceeds are not all in yet, but it is believed that they will amount to between $30,000 and $40,000 in gold. Former estimates were too large. Even with the enormous prices paid for boxes and seats, it was impossible that any such figures as $80,000 or $100,000 should be realized, as was hoped by some.

The Austrian cruiser Donau, which left for New York last evening, is not expected to reach her destination for a week or more, as she is slow, even with auxiliary sail power.

The Red Cross Society of America having decided to devote itself henceforth in Cuba to hospital, asylum, and kindred work, Dr. Egan prefers orders in this line of the General Committee. The Distribution Relief Committee now consists of Consul Lee, Dr. R. Guzman, representing the Cuban committee, and J. L. Vanderwater, Secretary of the Western Railway of Cuba, representing the American contributors. Gen. Lee will act as arbitrator in the event of a difference of opinion between the other two members.

The food on hand will afford relief to all the needy on the island for a week or more, and additional supplies are afloat. Relief has been sent to 134 central points, from which 404 towns and villages have been supplied. Cornmeal is the principal ration, as being good food for the really hungry, but not likely to tempt beggars or the unworthy. Besides, there is no difficulty in getting it through the customs quickly.

Special Commissioner Klopsch has appointed three men to travel constantly through the island to verify the count of the needy, to see that he supplies are properly received and handled, to prevent fraud, and generally to assist in the work of distribution. The latest total reported to Mr. Klopsch is 205,000 necessitous cases.

If the Government will sanction the arrangement, a large building in the suburb of Guanabacoa, where the Alfonso XII. Regiment is now quartered, will be rented by the Relief Committee. Several hundred reconcentrados have just been set to work cultivating ten acres of ground surrounding the building, in this way contributing to their own support. The plan is experimental, and if successful, is capable of extensive development elsewhere.

OPINION OF CAPT. WILEY.

The Commander of the Underwriter Thinks an Internal Explosion Wrecked the Maine.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A special to The Post from Newport News says:

"The Merritt wrecking tug Underwriter arrived in port at midnight last night from Havana, where she went with the derrick Chief, which is assisting in the work on the Maine. Capt. Wiley will again start for Havana, probably to-morrow night, with the barge Lone Star, which is very much needed by the wreckers.

Capt. Wiley believes that the Maine was destroyed through the agency of an internal explosion. In an interview aboard the Underwriter this afternoon, Capt. Wiley said:

"'You ask me what I know about the cause of the disaster. I reply that I know nothing, and when you get down to actual facts, I do not believe there is anybody who knows just how the unfortunate affair happened.

"'When I reached Havana I conversed with Capt. Sharp, Merritt's expert in charge of the work, but could learn nothing from him about the result of his personal investigation. While at Havana I heard no opinions as to the cause, and it seemed to me as if the affair was a nine days' wonder blown over. The arrival of the Chief will facilitate the work of clearing away the wreck, as she lifts forty tons. The guns, shells, powder cases, and scraps are being placed aboard lighters. The Lone Star will return with this material to Norfolk, if she does not carry it beyond Morro Castle and dump it into the sea.

"'Without having opportunity to examine the wreck below water, I would say that the Maine was blown up by an internal explosion. It is the most confused pile of distorted metal imaginable. There is one deck above water which is turned completely over by the explosion. The deck is bottom side up, with the deck frame on top.

"'That looks to me as if the destructive force came from within. If a mine did the work, and played so much havoc with the upper deck, where must the bottom be? Can she have any? Yet they say they have found some of the bottom intact.

"'My opinion is that if the affair had occurred in an English harbor, say Kingston, Jamaica, there would not be one man in a hundred who would say external cause after looking at that wreck as it is to-day.

"'I heard that the Spanish divers found a piece of the forward turret. I do not believe a mine in the harbor would have broken the turret, while an internal explosion would. I saw a great many exploded copper powder cases, but none intact.

"'Before I left it was stated that there were still forty bodies in the wreck.'"

SEAMAN NEWMAN'S THEORY.

He Declares the Maine Was Destroyed by an External Explosion.

LONDON, March 20.—The morning papers publish a long statement by Seaman Newman, recently arrived in England, who was on board the Maine at the time of the disaster in Havana Harbor.

Newman declares that the explosion was external and on the port side of the ship.

Memorial Service at Lebanon, Penn.

LEBANON, Penn., March 20.—Services were held here this afternoon in memory of the sailors who lost their lives in the Maine disaster. A collection was taken, and a liberal sum of money realized, which was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Auchenbach of Sheridan, this county, parents of Seaman Auchenbach of the Maine, who perished in the explosion. Mr. and Mrs. Auchenbach and family were present at the services.

A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

Charles R. Flint Says Chile and Argentina Will Sell Ships to Us If We Need Them.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—President McKinley did not attend church this morning, but instead had a conference with several members of the Cabinet. Assistant Secretary Day called about 10:30 o'clock and remained until nearly 1 o'clock. Secretary Long and Secretary Bliss were the other members present, but they remained less than an hour.

Commander Clover, in company with Charles R. Flint, who has been acting for the Government in the negotiations for the purchase of ships, also called, and were received in the President's private office. It was surmised, on account of Mr. Flint's presence at the White House, that there was some talk there concerning the matter of additional ships for the navy.

Later in the day Mr. Flint was asked if he could say whether or not the United States had secured possession of the Chilean ship O'Higgins and the Argentine ship San Martino. He declined to make any statement as to these particular ships, but, speaking in a general way, he said:

"Both Chile and the Argentine Republic have the warmest friendship and admiration for the United States and her institutions. Neither country is anxious to sell its ships to this Government, basing this indisposition on the belief that we have an excellent navy of our own. They want these vessels themselves. If the time should come, however, when it was apparent that the United States needed these vessels, they would gladly part with them to us."

The attention of Mr. Flint was called to the published report that the United States would purchase the Brazilian torpedo gunboat Tuby. He said he was not aware that there were any negotiations pending as to that vessel.

Sunday Work at Bethlehem.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 20.—The Bethlehem Iron Company's ordnance works were in operation to-day for the first Sunday in the company's history. Work on guns, carriages, and armor for the Government was under way. The plant is running day and night, and over 2,000 hands are busy.

Activity at Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, March 20.—Powder, shot and shell continue to arrive here in large quantities for the forts and batteries defending the harbor. Three of the eight big mortars for the new battery on Santa Rosa also have arrived. They will be mounted as quickly as possible. There is great activity at Fort Pickens. In addition to the six and eight inch rifles, a fifteen-inch gun is being mounted.

COL. ENNIS'S VOICE FOR WAR.

Illinois Militiaman Will Resign If He Cannot Fight.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Col. Lawrence Ennis, commanding the Seventh Illinois Regiment, National Guard, is in open mutiny against the inactivity of the Government in the pending trouble with Spain.

He publicly announced to-day that unless action is taken to avenge the destruction of the Maine he will surrender his commission and resign. "I will refuse to serve," he declares, "under a flag which represents Wall Street and National disgrace."

Busy at Fort Ethan Allen.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 20.—Orders which officers do not make public were received at Fort Ethan Allen yesterday from Washington, and preparations for movement were begun. All day yesterday and to-day every one has been hustling—shoeing horses, securing camp equipage, and repairing tents. There are four troops of cavalry stationed here.

NEW JERSEY GUARDSMEN ASTIR.

Colonels of the Different Regiments Confer with Gen. Plume.

NEWARK, March 20.—In pursuance of orders from Gen. Joseph W. Plume, commanding the New Jersey National Guard, all the Colonels of the six regiments of the State held a long consultation with Gen. Plume at the division headquarters in Newark yesterday. The Colonels represented were Col. Campbell, First Regiment, Newark; Col. Hines, Second Regiment, Paterson; Col. Lee, Elizabeth; Col. Smith, Jersey City; Col. Cooper, Camden, and Col. Bamford, Trenton. Assistant Adjt. Gen. T. S. Chambers of Trenton was also present.

All the Colonels made excellent reports of the standing of the various regiments, and stated that there appeared to be an eagerness on the part of the men to get into active service. It was believed that since New Jersey had a long coast to defend, with no fortifications from Sandy Hook to Cape May except a four-gun battery at Sea Girt, New Jersey would be the first to be called in case of hostilities with Spain.

Gen. Plume was greatly pleased with the reports of the Colonels, and stated that the division could be mobilized at Sea Girt or any other point along the coast in a few hours. Gen. Wanser of the First Brigade was present and reported his brigade in excellent condition.

Senator Sewell, who is in command of the Second Brigade, gave assurance, it was said, that the New Jersey soldiers would be well equipped if called into the field. While no notices would be posted in the armories or company rooms, it was generally understood that the men should be quietly informed to be in readiness if the call came. All the Colonels during the week will call their officers to a meeting in each regimental headquarters in the State, when the exact condition of each command will be ascertained. Gen. Plume stated that the railroads of the State were prepared to transport troops to the coast on short notice.

Anneke Jans Heirs Hopeful.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 20.—The Anneke Jans heirs, claiming a large slice of Manhattan island, valued at several million dollars, are not discouraged by the report that their claim to the property is invalid, but are going right ahead and claim they will ultimately win. Heirs here are in receipt of a call to attend a National convention of heirs

fifty tons by Bergen in a day or two. My district is very large, embracing twenty-seven cities and towns, from the seat of Government down to the small villages. These are pretty largely populated. I have written the State Department that I think with 100 tons per month I can care for the most needy; but, owing to the time required in distributing to the various places after being received here, I have to suggest that supplies be sent forward, say, ten days in advance.

"I beg of you to make public the fact that the administration of the Sagua Railroad -Señor Leonardo Chic—as also the Sta. Clara Railroad, will transport supplies free and do so promptly. The civil authorities in the towns are also of potential aid."

Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society cabled the committee yesterday not to fail to send 500 tons of cornmeal and 100 tons of bacon this week, notwithstanding a similar quantity which left New York last week. The method of distribution is being extensively broadened by Miss Barton.

AUTONOMIST CANDIDATES.

Cienfuegos Conservative Committee Resigns—No More About the Reported Armistice.

HAVANA, March 20.—As a result of the action of the Central Committee of the Conservative Party in Havana, in urging all that wing to take part in the coming elections, the local committee of Conservatives in Cienfuegos, composed of prominent men, resigned in a body.

The Autonomists have decided to nominate the following as their candidates for the next Cortes: Rafael Labra, Moya Serrano, Faroja Mones, Genaro a Las Villalba Hertas, Gen. Salcedo, Horstman, Espinosa, Costa, Rosello, Ramon Labra, Gabriel Espana, Leopoldo Goicoches, Rafael Abreus, José Lopez, Augustin Silvela, Manuel Troyano, Ustosa Adolfo Rodriguez, and Armas San Miguel.

The latest official advices from Gen. Pando's forces tell of "an unimportant skirmish with the rebels in the Province of Puerto Principe," but make no further mention of the reported proposed conference on autonomy.

A HAVANA EDITOR DISPLEASED.

American Correspondents and Relief Work Annoy Him Greatly.

HAVANA, March 20.—The Union Constitucional, in an editorial to-day under the caption "Basta Ya" (It Is Enough) calls attention to the presence in Havana of "certain lordly men who are talking loudly, discussing Spanish and Cuban affairs and criticising the Government." It says:

"The action of these men, the Yankee correspondents, who stir up strife between nations, might, by the lies they publish, cause innocent Americans to be food for cannon in the event of war. The Maine disaster has been used as a text for foolish stories about mines and also about dungeons worse than the Inquisition.

"Under pretense of relief the United States surrounds Cuba with the vessels of her fleet, and the jingo spirit urges war. The United States is settled by aliens, Anarchists, and the lower classes, who do not know the meaning of real charity, their motto being 'My son, get money. Honestly, if you can, but at any rate get money.' They seek to inflict humiliation upon Spanish honor and charity by their ostentatious contributions.

"The presence of the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo has helped to keep the American jingoes within bounds, and when the fleet of torpedo boats arrives from Spain and Admiral Manterola raises his flag here on the great ship Carlos V. all these menaces, inside and outside, will disappear."

Dispatches Arrive from Gomez.

KEY WEST, March 20.—Col. Fernando Salcedo of the insurgent army arrived this morning from Nassau on the schooner Hattie Darling. With a companion he left the shores of Cuba in an open boat, and after an eight days' tempestuous passage they landed at Nassau, half dead from exposure. Col. Salcedo is on sick leave. His companion is carrying dispatches from Gen. Maximo Gomez to the Junta in New York.

BRITISH NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

A Torpedo-Destroyer and a Cruiser Expected at Halifax.

HALIFAX, March 21.—The swift torpedo destroyer Rocket has just been ordered to this station from England and will arrive here shortly. The announcement of her coming has caused much comment in naval circles. The cruiser Indefatigable is also expected to arrive here very soon, coming from the West Indies at least two months ahead of the date at which the British North American squadron returns from its Winter cruise. It is said the Indefatigable is coming in order to arrange the warship moorings in the harbor and put down new ones, but that is a work that could be performed without her presence here.

The naval officials in Halifax seem to expect unusual activity on this station very soon. Some regard it as due to the modern ideas of Admiral Sir John Fisher, while others think the crisis in the trouble between the United States and Spain may have something to do with the present movements.

Artillery Regiment in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 20.—Gen. I. S. Bangs of Waterville has recruited a regiment of heavy artillery which will be available should war ensue with Spain. The regiment is composed of members of the Maine G. A. R. who saw service in the artillery during the war of the rebellion. A tender of the regiment will be made to President McKinley through Gov. Powers.

Warships at Key West.

KEY WEST, March 20.—To-morrow the Indiana is expected from the Dry Tortugas, and that station then will be left with the Texas and the Massachusetts, which did not sail yesterday as was expected. These battleships will take on more ammunition, and, unless their orders are changed unexpectedly, will leave in a day or two for Hampton Roads.

The Detroit and the Montgomery arrived from the Tortugas to-day. The former put more ammunition on board the New York and the Iowa, and then anchored in the harbor. The torpedo boat Porter left for the Tortugas, and the torpedo boat Dupont returned here.

The fleet off Key West now consists of the Iowa, New York, Nashville, Montgomery, Detroit, and the torpedo boats Dupont, Winslow, Foote, and Cushing. The Indiana will be added to-morrow.

Gen. Lee Visits Colon Cemetery.

HAVANA, March 20.—Consul General Lee to-day visited the graves of the victims of the Maine disaster in Colon Cemetery. The ground has been leveled preparatory to sodding and ornamentation with shrubs and flowers. Gen. Lee soon will erect a fence inclosing all the graves. The question of a suitable monument has not yet been raised.

No Interference by Germany.

LONDON, March 21.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times confirms the statement that Germany has no inclination to interfere in the Cuban question. He cites the Berlin Post as saying that Germany's complex commercial interests, as well as her regard for the German residents in the United States, forbid such an interference.

The Daily Chronicle this morning repeats editorially its declaration that Michael Davitt's attempt to show that England hates America has been "ludicrously unsuccessful," and challenges him to obtain half a dozen votes in support of a pro-Spanish resolution in any open meeting in any town in England, Scotland, or Wales.

Work on Torpedo Boat Mackenzie.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—A large force of men worked to-day on the torpedo boat Mackenzie, which is being constructed at Hillman's Shipyard. This is the first time Sunday work has been done at this yard, and it was said to be the result of orders from Washington to push the work as rapidly as possible.

Two Maine Victims Buried.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 20.—The two unidentified bodies from the Maine brought here last night were buried to-day in the City Cemetery with simple services. A division of blue jackets followed the hearse.

SMOKELESS POWDER ARRIVES.

Twenty-five Tons Brought from Hamburg for the Government.

The steamer Nordkyn, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, after being passed by the Health Officer at Quarantine, returned down the Narrows and anchored in the powder anchorage. Her Captain said that he had a consignment of twenty-five tons of smokeless powder for the Government.

The vessel's manifest showed that fifty-seven casks of the powder were consigned to "the commander of the New York Arsenal," and that 402 cases were consigned to Knauth, Machod & Kuhne, William Street bankers.

Powder barges went alongside the Nordkyn during the afternoon, and the work of unloading the powder was begun at once.

Gen. Wesley Merritt was absent from headquarters, on Governors Island, yesterday. Other officers who were seen said that they knew nothing about the powder shipment.

The consignment is not an unusual one. The Government frequently receives shipments, sometimes larger, from Hamburg.

THE TERROR DOES NOT SAIL.

Crowds Visit Her as on the Two Previous Sundays.

The monitor Terror did not sail yesterday, as it had been announced she would, and members of her crew who came up to the city said they did not know when they were to sail. It might be several days before they departed.

There was a repetition of the scenes of the two preceding Sundays about the Terror all yesterday afternoon. Hundreds of persons went aboard her, and a fleet of small craft was engaged taking the visitors back and forth from St. George and Tompkinsville. Thousands lined the Staten Island shore. The Staten Island boats were crowded every trip, and tugboats made frequent trips from the Battery.

The stores taken aboard the Terror had been stowed away, and the low-lying craft looked as shipshape as a monitor can. Sunday was observed in the usual quiet way, and there were no evidences of hurry or preparation for departure.

FOR A MAINE MONUMENT.

Over $8,000 Realized at the Entertainment Given at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Over $8,000 was realized from the entertainment given last night at the Metropolitan Opera House under the auspices of The New York Journal in aid of the fund for the erection of a monument to the sailors who lost their lives at the explosion of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor. The sale of tickets brought over $7,000, and the balance of the sum was the proceeds of the sale of programmes, flowers, and a collection made from the large audience.

Every theatre in the city was represented among the artists who volunteered their services for the occasion. The entertainment opened with a selection by D'Salle's United States Naval Band. The Castle Square Opera Company was represented by Oscar Girard and Joseph Sheehan and a full chorus. Charles J. Ross and Mabel Fenton appeared in a farce and were assisted by Peter F. Dailey.

The Broadway Theatre Company contributed to the entertainment in a body, presenting several selections from "The Highwayman." A feature that brought forth enthusiastic applause was the appearance of M. Eugene Ysaye, the Belgian violinist. He played the "Fantaisie Appassionata" by Vieuxtemps, and responded to an encore with a Russian folk-dance.

When the programme was half over, John S. Crosby delivered an oration on the object of the entertainment and announced that a collection would be taken by some of the women volunteers. He was followed by Camille D'Arville, who sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" with the assistance of the chorus of the Broadway Theatre. After the first stanza, the audience arose, lights were put out, and a large American flag was unfurled on the stage. Cheer after cheer rang through the house as the light was thrown on the waving banner, and when the lights were again turned on the entire audience joined in the chorus of the song, waving miniature flags which had previously been distributed for the purpose.

Three survivors of the Maine disaster occupied a box in the grand tier, and their place was marked by a burst of flags and surmounted by the American eagle. Directly opposite across the house sat Miss Cisneros with her guardian, Mrs. John A. Logan, and Commissioner and Mrs. John W. Keller. Their box was decorated in similar style.

During the second half of the programme J. E. Dodson of the Lyceum Company recited a poem, written expressly for the occasion by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and one of the survivors of the Maine, a sailor, beat into tears at its conclusion.

Among the others who gave their services to the entertainment were Clara Lipman, Lizzie Raymond, Louis Mann, Carrie Hirshmann, Dave Warfield, and Weber & Fields, besides the entire personnel of the Metropolitan Opera House. The sale of flowers and programmes was in charge of "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge, and Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, assisted by a number of actresses.

BLACK JACK OUTLAWS DEAD.

The Entire Gang Wiped Out by a Party of Mormons.

EL PASO, Texas, March 20.—The notorious Black Jack gang of outlaws at last has been wiped out.

On Feb. 23 Mrs. A. F. McDonald, an aged member of the Mormon community at Round Valley, was murdered by two members of the gang and her store looted. The avenging angels of the Mormon Church took the trail, and on Sunday, March 6, they discovered the hiding place of the gang, at a point in the mountains fifty miles from Round Valley.

They surrounded the camp, and at daylight began firing from their points of concealment behind the rocks. They did their work well, and in a few minutes not one of the gang remained alive. Nine bodies were found by the prospectors the next day.

The United States authorities made two expeditions in pursuit of the bandits, but were unable to locate them.

MARRIED IN MILWAUKEE.

Dr. Sullivan and Miss Bucklin Defy the Lady's Mother.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Dr. P. Alexander Sullivan, who recently returned to Chicago after several years' study of medicine in Europe, was married to-day in Milwaukee to Miss Laura Bucklin, whose mother resides in New York. The couple have been lovers for years, but their union has always been opposed by the girl's mother. The bridegroom is thirty and the bride twenty-two.

Shot Himself on Mother-in-Law's Grave.

Charles Bell, a saloon keeper at 264 Eighth Avenue, shot himself in the head over the grave of his mother-in-law, in the Lutheran Cemetery, Queens Borough, yesterday afternoon, and was removed to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, where he died an hour later. Mrs. Bell, who went over to Long Island City to make arrangements for taking charge of his remains, could not account for her husband's act, as he had been doing a good business. His mother-in-law died eight months ago, and it had been his custom to make a visit to her grave every Sunday, returning home with a flower, which was kept fresh during the week.

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DR. LYMAN ABBOTT ON PAUL.

Answers to Queries at Question Meeting Following the Sermon in Plymouth Church.

SPANISH CRISIS INTRODUCED

Course Followed in Regard to de Lome Incident the Proper One, Says the Preacher—Our Duty Now to Wait.

Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, who is delivering a series of sermons on "The Life and Letters of Paul," holds a question meeting every Sunday evening after the sermon. Last night when he picked up the first written question handed to him he hesitated a moment, and then said:

"This question has nothing to do with St. Paul, and I hesitate to read it. But as it is a question which may be troubling many minds perhaps I had better answer it. It is as follows:

"'In your opinion has Spain, or has she not, already declared war on at least two occasions, first in the de Lome insult to the President, and secondly in blowing up the Maine, and deliberately murdering 253 American sailors?'"

The congregation laughed. Dr. Abbott said:

"I can only understand that letter on the supposition that it has come from one whose knowledge or information of what is going on in the world is derived from certain journals—perhaps I might better say one journal [laughter]—published in this city, whose records, to speak mildly, are not to be trusted.

"So far as the Maine incident is concerned, we know absolutely nothing respecting the cause of that terrible tragedy. I say 'we' know nothing. Doubtless there are persons now that do know something, and doubtless there are a great many persons that surmise a great deal, but the proper course for the Nation is to await the results of the official investigation which is now being made. To decide beforehand what that official investigation will bring to us, and then to decide what we ought to do when it does bring that to us, would be acting first and thinking afterward. That is a very bad thing for an individual to do, and it is sixty million times worse when 60,000,000 individuals do it.

As to the de Lome Incident.

"In respect to the de Lome incident, it would be impossible for nations to have any intercourse together if the insulting language of a Minister of one nation toward another nation were to be treated as itself a cause of war. Even Ministers are fallible and imperfect, and when a Minister speaks in language that is discourteous or even grossly insulting, the nation which is insulted, as I think we were by the de Lome letter, should do exactly what this Nation did—wait to see whether the action of the Minister is adopted or repudiated by the nation which he pretends to represent. If, as in that case, the language is repudiated and he is called home or allowed to resign, with that the incident should be treated as closed, exactly as our President treated it.

"The importance of the question, and my assumption that it represents a sincere doubt and difficulty existing in some minds, must be my reason for answering it tonight, although it has no relation to our topic."

The next question was: "Did Paul preach in Rome at any time with Peter?"

"That is a disputed question," said Dr. Abbott. "There is no authority for saying that Peter was ever in Rome, except in certain traditions. The question whether he ever did go to Rome is unfortunately one of the questions in dispute between Protestants and Roman Catholic theologians. There is no authority for saying that he was in Rome with Paul, so far as my memory serves me except 'Quo Vadis.'" [Laughter.]

"Please name," said another questioner, "the New Testament books whose authenticity is fully established; also the approximate dates of the gospels."

"I am afraid I cannot answer that question adequately off-hand," replied Dr. Abbott. "I should say that there is practically no doubt respecting the authenticity of the first three gospels—the Book of Acts, and all the epistles of Paul, except what are known as the pastoral epistles, those to Timothy and Titus. The epistles of John are generally believed to be authentic. The second epistle of Peter is a subject of disagreement. There is some doubt as to the authorship of the Book of Revelation and of the Fourth Gospel.

The New Testament Books.

"I regard it as fairly established now that all the New Testament books existed in substantially their present form at the end of the first century. There has been great doubt as to the date of the Fourth Gospel, but I think recent discoveries have demonstrated that it was in existence at the beginning of the second century."

"Do you mean to include the Epistle to the Hebrews when you say that there is no doubt as to the authenticity of Paul's epistles?" asked some one.

"Of course not," was the reply. "The Epistle to the Hebrews is generally regarded by scholars as not written by Paul. As to the Epistles to Timothy and Titus, that is a point on which scholars differ. The Epistle to the Hebrews, while not written by Paul, is an application of the Pauline theology to the Hebrew people, the object of it being to show them that they did not need to go back to Judaism because Christianity has all that is included in Judaism."

Another questioner asked why the Old Testament books were not chronologically arranged. Dr. Abbott explained that they were arranged in philosophical order, first, the books of law, then history, then the sacred writings, and then the prophecies. "I wish myself," he added, "that we might have a Bible printed at small price in which the books should be arranged in chronological order, and especially in which the prophecies should be arranged in connection with the historical events of which they treat. This has been done by scholars at various times, but I do not know of any Bible so arranged and published at a low price so as to be accessible to laymen."

He was asked by another member of the congregation whether he should have believed that Christ would come again in his (Paul's) lifetime, and why Christ should have allowed his disciples to entertain such erroneous ideas.

"Paul believed in a future coming of Christ," was the reply, "and I believe that belief was well founded. Paul was mistaken in thinking it would take place in his own time. Is that strange? Paul was a man of wonderful faith; but I doubt whether even his faith could have stood the stress and strain upon it if he had believed that it would take eighteen centuries of teaching and conflict before the kingdom of God should come upon the earth. It would have been too great a stress for the loving Father to lay on any man's heart."

The sermon was on the Epistle of Paul to the Philippians. Dr. Abbott showed that it was not a theological epistle, but a purely personal one. He quoted several writers to this effect, including Dr. McGiffert, whom he called "our great American scholar." He read passages from Philippians, showing the greatness of Paul's faith.

NEW YORK SCHOONER ASTRAY.

159 Days Out, with Nineteen Passengers for the Klondike.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Some anxiety is expressed here for the safety of the schooner Nellie G. Thurston, now 159 days out from New York with a party of Klondikers. The schooner Thomas F. Negus, which arrived here yesterday from New Haven, Conn., reported that the Thurston left Playa Parda Cove in her company, but when about eight miles off shore they were separated by a furious hurricane. The passengers on the Negus expected to meet the Thurston here.

The Thurston carried nineteen passengers, among whom are Mrs. Bowles, the only lady passenger, and a son of a New York brewer named Mills. Shipping men seem to think that the missing schooner will put into port within a few days, and express the opinion that she has met with adverse weather.

Innocent Children Sacrificed.

The "slaughter of the innocents" continues, until it is estimated that fully one-fourth of the human race die before attaining their fifth birthday, owing in great measure to our rigorous and changeable climate. And there are thousands of adults, even in this land of plenty, that stomach, liver, and bowel complaints are reducing to confirmed invalidism, whom Hostetter's Stomach Bitters would promptly relieve and invigorate. Malaria, rheumatism, and kidney trouble yield to the Bitters.

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NO WAR, SAYS DR. EATON

He Does Not Think There Will Be Hostilities Between This Country and Spain.

ARBITRATION IS FAVORED

President McKinley's Course Praised—Only as a Last Resort Should the Sword Be Drawn by This Nation.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton preached to a large congregation last night in the Church of the Divine Paternity on "The Question of War." In the course of his address Dr. Eaton praised President McKinley and said that it was his own opinion there would be no war. He said, in part:

"For two months the people of the United States have been under the greatest excitement. Rumors of war have been common. The press and the pulpit have given utterance to lurid statements or calls to reason and patience. The sufferings of the Cubans have commanded the attention of the thoughtful and the consideration of the pitiful. Self-interest has been active. The state of war in a neighboring island has wrecked a business of $85,000,000 per annum and property and mortgages amounting to $100,000,000 are imperiled. There has been commotion among speculators, politicians, and diplomats. When the excitement is most intense and difficulties constantly increasing, suddenly the Maine is exploded and 250 men go down in the blackness of death.

"Under all the strain and perplexity of the situation, the steadiness, equipoise, and self-restraint of the President of the United States have commanded the respectful recognition of all intelligent observers of the trend of events. Lower in authority than his Chief, and yet preceding in time the President's call for suspension of judgment and patience are the courageous conduct and calm announcement of the commander of the ruined warship.

"In spite of the action of certain irresponsible sheets the press has been reasonably conservative and patriotic. The firmness of the Executive in relation to the recall of Consul General Lee demands praise on the part of the people. The caution of Reed and Boutelle that no precipitate step should be taken have all led up to the practically unanimous vote appropriating $50,000,000 for National defense.

"Now comes the lull in the storm. I do not believe there is to be a war. I am thankful that certain hot politicians, notoriety-seeking editors and parsons have been weighed by the sober sense of the people and found wanting in judgment and real appreciation of the situation.

"There is time for us to stop and consider what war means. War is a crime against humanity unless it be the last resort postponed to the limit of patience. He who declares war assumes an awful responsibility. That Mr. McKinley appreciates this is seen in his words: 'I shall not declare war until it is for a cause that all the people of the United States and all European nations and God Almighty will approve.' These words, although they do not satisfy certain fire-eaters among us, are justified when we consider what war involves.

"It is said there is danger of an industrial revolution because there is not wealth enough to go around. What do you propose to do when you cry out for war? Is it ignoble to protect stock and bond markets to secure a capital for productive ends? Is it avarice to say that a war means increase of revenues by additional taxes? The burden will come in part on the wealthy, but the largest suffering will fall on the laboring man. It has always been so, and always will be so. In Germany every peasant works with a soldier about his neck.

"An industrial age should be the first to condemn war, except as absolutely the last resort. I believe it our duty not to stand idle longer and behold the diabolical treatment of the people of Cuba. Let us, however, seek the right method, and the one that will best adjust the difficulties with the least suffering to all parties concerned. Flippant talk of war as though it were only a holiday pastime or an athletic sport is not only absurd; it is criminal. War never yet lifted a race out of materialism, but has always plunged it into deeper materialism. Recognizing these things, we should insist upon an international Congress of Arbitration.

"There is a strong parallelism between Abraham Lincoln's attitude and that taken by President McKinley. Lincoln said to the Southern States: 'The issue of war is in your hands.' He waited patiently until war became a course none could refuse to believe just, and then he struck. Mr. McKinley listens and ponders. He will try every peaceful means, but, with every preparation made and properly made when the time to act comes the end of barbarism and murder by inches of the helpless and the enslaved will come. The dawn of freedom is not far off."

DR. WYLIE FOR PEACE.

He Pictures the Horrors of War, and Speaks in Favor of Arbitration.

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie preached in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, yesterday morning on "The Scourge of War and the Blessings of Peace." He said in part:

"Christianity is a religion of amity, not enmity. Its Divine founder said: 'Peace I leave with you; love your enemies; put up your sword into its sheath, for they that take the sword must perish by the sword.' Christianity was at first pacific; war was discouraged. No arms were permitted in a Christian temple; soldiers were forbidden to come to the communion until after a period of penance and purification. Behold the great change that has come! A religion of peace transformed into a religion of war! How can we account for it? First, the belief that God gave victories led many of the heathen to become Christians. Heathenism opened the doors of Walhalla to the blood-stained conqueror, and when the barbarians became Christians they brought some of their heathen ideas with them. Bishops and Abbots placed themselves at the head of armies. We mention, also, the panic produced by Mohammedanism. It was the success of this religion that led to the growth of the military orders in the Middle Ages. Still, it must be said that the Church through most of its history has inculcated the docrine of peace.

"This is a time for calm reflection, for restraint of warlike passions. The Christian pulpit should speak out in favor of peace in these times of threatened danger, when the storm of war may burst. Even on this holy Sabbath, day of God and peace there is unwonted activity in our forts and arsenals, and our ears are smitten with discordant sounds. Let us not forget the blessings of peace. War abstracts men's minds from useful avocations. Already business circles have been disturbed by the premonitions of war. When war comes to a people, men are summoned from the plow, the factory, and the halls of learning to the battlefield.

"Consider the awful costs of war. A single battleship is equal to the amassed resources of a great university. Princeton University has probably not accumulated a sum equal in value to one of the world's great battleships. It probably costs as much to support a great battleship as it does a great university.

"The cost of prosecuting war is immense, and many of the nations of the present time are eating up their resources in war preparations. Our civil war cost billions of dollars. The standing armies of Europe have risen in forty years from 2,000,000 to from 6,000,000 to 20,000,000. The burdens of war also are to be taken into account. Taxes increase; debts are piled mountain high, and it is said that the war debt of Europe at the present time is over $21,000,000,000, and on the increase.

"What pen can paint or what tongue can describe the horrors of war? In the late war hundreds of thousands died on the battlefield, and to-day Cuba illustrates the horrors of war in starvation, disease, and death, which are truly appalling. The concomitants of war are terrible; separation of families, sorrow, shame, immorality; scenes of plunder and violence; shouts and screams intermingle with the groans of the dying; while in some instances churches are desecrated. All hell seems let loose! Such is war. It seems a dream of dark night! It is irrational. Why will men sacrifice to the god of war what is so dear to them? And it is to this fatal abyss that many are to-day urging forward our American people.

"The time of peace is the golden opportunity for individual and national development, and for the accumulation of property. If America is prosperous and opulent, it is largely because she has had long stretches of peace. Peace also results in the growth of brotherhood. Nations learn to love each other because they know each other better. Peace covers the seas with the white sails of commerce. Peace gives security to person and property. How much better is the religion of amity than the religion of enmity!

"This is a time for calm thought! Our Nation does not desire war in order to add to its wealth or territory, and if goaded on to war it will only be to assist those who are striving for freedom, to ransom the oppressed, starving, and dying. But let us not rush headlong into the vortex of war. Let us rather resort to the peaceful method of arbitration and inculcate the pacific principles of Christianity. Let us pray for peace; let us hope for peace; let us seek peace."

PROMPT ACTION DEMANDED.

The Rev. Erwin Dennett Denounces Spain and Favors the Freedom of Cuba.

In the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Third Place and Clinton Street, Brooklyn, the Rev. Erwin Dennett preached last night on the subject, "Spain, Cuba, God, and Diaz." In front of the pulpit were two American flags crossed and there were others about the church. Mr. Dennett, in his opening prayer, said that the North, East, South, and West were now under one flag and willing to die for it. The singing began with "The Star-Spangled Banner," followed by "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." In the course of his sermon Mr. Dennett said:

"I have been silent until now, but I feel that it is time for me to fall in line. I do not want to convey the idea that I am anxious for war. I am not; yet I have no fear to speak what I believe to be true. This is no time for shilly-shallying. What is Spain and what has she been doing in the years of the past? Once she was a mighty empire, but as the years have passed her possessions have dwindled, and I sincerely hope she will not keep her black hand on Cuba much longer. [Cries of "Amen! Amen!" from the congregation.] We can thank God that the winds carried the ships of Columbus to the South and that Columbus never set foot on the soil of the United States. ["Amen!"] Otherwise North America as well as South America might have been Spanish.

"Look at Cuba now! Enslaved in body and mind. Thousands of skeleton forms are crying for bread. Every breeze that is wafted to us from the island is laden with the cry for help. In God's name has not Cuba at least earned the right to be recognized as a belligerent? I am not a statesman; I am just a plain minister of the Gospel, but I believe that the President and Congress will recognize this Republic of Cuba. God's curse will rest on this Nation if they do not do so. They say that such recognition may hurt business, but this is not the word with which to put by the cause of starving, dying Cuba.

"That was the most marvelous day we have had since the war when North, South, East, and West clasped hands under the flag, and swore fidelity to it. We are a slow people to wake up, but when the sand is out of our eyes and we are wide awake look out! When a great danger threatens the flag and the safety and honor of the country, look out, for the people are coming. Have we forgotten the Boston tea party and Bunker Hill, and the ride of Paul Revere, and those stirring times? That was a righteous war, and God led us through it. It seems to me that the men of Cuba deserve their freedom now as we deserved ours then."

Speaking of the statement that Spain is the mother of the United States, Mr. Dennett said that as a Maine Yankee he felt that England was his mother. Next to the American flag he loved the Union Jack best. Somehow I feel," he said, "that these two great Anglo-Saxon nations should stand together. We had a difference with England, but I do not think we will ever wage another war with her. To desire such a war is not the true American spirit. These two Christian nations standing together will be invincible."

At the close of the sermon an additional collection was taken for the suffering Cubans, on motion of Deacon George B. Forrester. When the plates had made the rounds they were full to the brim.

DR. MOXOM'S ADVICE AT YALE.

Urges that America Should Maintain Her Dignity, but Not Act the Bully's Part.

NEW HAVEN, March 20.—The Yale students were addressed in Battell Chapel this morning by the Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom of Springfield, Mass. The subject of the discourse was, "The Christian View of Our National Responsibilities and Obligations." Dr. Moxom pointed out that Christ's teachings involved the socialistic theory of the worth of the individual, and the doctrines taught by Him touched the social relations of men and nations. He said that certain teachings of Jesus are particularly applicable to such difficulties as now confront us. One was that of good-will toward all men and aid to those in need, and the other the obligation of self-love, which involves self-protection and self-development.

"The State is bound to protect its integrity. Self-defense is not selfish. With a threat of war hanging over us, Congress appropriates $50,000,000, and we all approve. But a true National self-love involves no element of aggression and no quarreling. The attempt to incite the masses or to engage in war save in self-defense is unjust and criminal. The time is coming when the strong nations will not only offer succor of food and clothing to the weaker nations, but will protect them from the oppressor and despoiler and teach them the higher arts, and also teach them to develop a national life of their own. This is the logical line of democracy and Christian progress.

"Several elements contribute to the present grave situation. Should it be shown that the destruction of the Maine was the result of accident, we must bear it calmly and take measures to prevent such disasters in the future. If it was due to the connivance of Spain, then demand for reparation becomes a duty, and this is something in which every nation is interested. We must in our diplomatic relations preserve a high dignity, although the requirement that indemnity be paid in the Maine case might involve war, but not necessarily. Meantime, however, we must use every endeavor to bring about a peaceful settlement. The misgovernment of Cuba by Spain may well arouse our indignation. The butchery of human beings and the utter demoralization of life has become well-nigh intolerable. It is natural to feel that it ought to be brought to an end.

"Have we, as a Nation, the responsibility to stop it? I firmly believe we have. The President of the United States has well exemplified that conservativeness and that much-wanted steadiness in this trying hour. Let us then keep our passions cool and our heads clear, let us reflect more earnestly than ever on the principles of higher life. Finally, let us be strong enough to seem cowardly to those who brag and bluster. Our race is virile and forceful and the issue of a war with Spain would not be doubtful, but it would be like the bully in us to attack Spain. Our mission to the world is one of enlightenment and not spoliation."

The service closed with a hearty rendering of "America" by the student congregation.

COMMANDER BOOTH IS WARLIKE.

He Hopes to See Cuba Free in the Near Future.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth of the American Volunteers were in this city to-day. They spent a large part of their time at the State Prison, where Mrs. Booth has resumed the work of the Prison League, interrupted by her recent illness. Her return was warmly greeted by the prisoners whom she had interested before. Commander Booth spoke at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms this afternoon. In reference to the Cuban situation, he said:

"Would to God we could help Cuba, and we will, too, before long. Let America fight Spain if the blowing up of the Maine proves to be of treacherous Spanish origin. It will not take this glorious country long to free the downtrodden Cubans."

These remarks were greeted with hand clapping and expressions of "Yes yes," and "That's so."

Strong Drink and the Maine Dead.

At the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Eighth Avenue, last night there was a service in memory of Frances E. Willard. One of the speakers was the Rev. Dr. C. Henry Nead. After dwelling on the rare qualities of Miss Willard, the speaker told of the evils of intemperance. He spoke of the thousands who die every year from the effects of strong drink without any one appearing to consider the fact, and contrasted deaths of that sort with the men killed on the Maine. "The whole world," said the speaker, "is aroused over the 258 men who lost their lives in the harbor of Havana, and yet nobody knows how their deaths were caused except God Almighty and The Journal."

Other speakers were Nettie B. Fernald, Mrs. Charlton Edholm, and William T. Wardwell.

EDUCATION FOR NEGROES.

Col. Waring Appears as an Elocutionist, and Adds a Plea for the Atlanta University.

A meeting in the interest of the Atlanta (Ga.) University, an institution for the higher education of negroes, held last night at the Manhattan Congregational Church, Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard, developed Col. George E. Waring in a new character as an elocutionist. He recited two of Paul Lawrence Dunbar's poems in negro dialect, to the surprise and pleasure of the audience, for he did it well, lowering his voice to the coarse tones of the untutored citizen of African lineage and attaining the correct middle Alabama pronunciation.

Aside from this incident, the addresses by President Bumstead of the university and the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, aroused the interest of the audience. Dr. Bumstead illustrated his remarks with stereopticon views, showing the dwellings of the better and inferior classes of negroes, country and city school houses, exterior and interior views of Atlanta University, pictures of its students, and illustrations of the work they are doing, and diagrams and maps showing the population, progress, and conditions of the negroes in the South.

A tabulation of figures comparing the rates of mortality in the larger Southern cities showed that the deaths per thousand of population among the negroes exceed those among the whites by 62½ per cent. This discrepancy, he thought, is due in a great measure to ignorance and lack of culture and ambition among the negroes. The same explanation is given for the fact that the criminals in Georgia are ten blacks to one white, although the whites have 58 per cent. of the total population. He also directed attention to figures showing that the negro population of the country is now equal to the total population in 1810, and that, despite the large death rate, the negro population of Southern cities is increasing much faster than the white population, showing that the negroes are crowding into the urban communities.

He spoke highly of the work the Southern white people are doing for the education of the negro. It is customary, he said, to think and say that the North is educating the negro. The truth is, the North is giving less than a million dollars a year for negro education, while the South is giving many millions a year in taxes paid by the white people to support public schools for negroes.

Col. Waring drove this point home when he spoke. He said: "We at the North, of our own free will, turned loose this enormous mass of untutored people on the community. We ought to be willing to turn a little light into their darkness, to help to make them good and useful citizens. We send our men and women among them to work and teach, but that is not enough. No race problem can be settled by another race. We must help to send to these people men and women of their own race who can get into their hearts and understand their thoughts, as white people cannot."

He quoted freely from the recently published studies of negroes at Farmville, Va., by Dr. Burkhardt, who is himself a negro, and then cited Paul Lawrence Dunbar as an example of what can be developed in the negro by cultivation, and recited several of his dialect poems, and his "Ships that Pass in the Night."

Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, who is a Trustee of the Atlanta University, said he knew the institution well, and believed in it with all his heart.

"If the negro race is to be elevated," he said, "it must have negro leaders who are educated and thinking men. The life is more than meat and the body than raiment."

A collection for the university was taken, and earnest appeals to aid in its work were made. Dr. Bumstead said the tuition of the students there costs $40 a year each. A full college course of four years is given.

ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY.

Subject of Debate by Members of the Tennyson Literary Circle.

The fifth anniversary debate and entertainment of the Tennyson Literary Circle was held yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway. The programme, which was opened with an address by Elias B. Goodman, President of the society, included recitations and musical numbers. The principal feature, however, was the debate, the subject being, "Resolved, That we favor the further acquisition of territory to the United States." Israel Werbin and Julius Ritter spoke for the affirmative, while Max Leinkram and Elias B. Goodman took up the negative side. Congressman Thomas J. Bradley, Bernard Naumberg, and G. L. Lowenthal acted as judges.

Messrs. Werbin and Ritter held that the United States had already prospered through the acquisition of territory, and that Hawaii should be annexed, as it would make a valuable military and naval station. The negative side, Messrs. Leinkram and Goodman, protested that the people of Hawaii lived in a climate that Americanization could never reach, and that the annexation of territory was unconstitutional. The Cubans, they held, were foreigners in language, customs, and manners, and therefore the annexation of the island would not be desirable. After due consideration the judges awarded the decision to the negative side, which met with the general approval of the thousand people present.

Mrs. Malcolm W. Ford Gets a Divorce.

Judge Wilmot, sitting in Special Term of the Supreme Court at Patchogue, L. I., has granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. Malcolm W. Ford, wife of the well-known athlete. Mrs. Ford sued on statutory grounds, her husband setting up no defense. The hearing was in private, before a referee. Mrs. Ford, who was formerly Miss Jeanette Wilhelmina Graves, a daughter of the late Robert Graves, was married to Malcolm W. Ford on June 22, 1892.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

All up-to-date public schools give lessons in domestic science. Household operations, the values of different kinds of food, and how to prepare them for the table are rightly regarded as among the most useful things that can be taught to children. But along with this should certainly go instruction in the best fuel as well as the best food. Economy in the choice and cooking of food may be supplemented by economy in the choice and use of fuel to cook it. There is no longer excuse for ignorance on this point. Thousands of tr

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Presentation of the Maine Report Would Upset Both House and Senate Programmes.

EVERYTHING WOULD GIVE WAY

Believed There Will Be a Cuban Debate in the House, Report or No Report, on the Naval Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The relations of this country with Spain undoubtedly will be discussed in the House this week, even if the report of the court of inquiry as to the Maine disaster fails of presentation in Congress. Members of the House will find plenty of opportunity for speaking on the Cuban question while the Naval Appropriation bill is under consideration. The bill will be taken up Tuesday.

The many emergency items in the bill, the large increase in the enlisted force, and the liberal provisions for battleships, torpedo boats, and dry docks will bring the whole subject of the necessity for these preparations directly before the House.

While the conservative leaders doubtless will seek to prevent inflammatory expressions, they probably will be unable to repress sensational speeches.

An effort is likely to be made by some of the radicals to force from those in the confidence of the Administration a declaration of the policy of the Administration regarding Cuba. This may be done by taunting the President's friends with some of the rumors which have been floating about in the newspapers the last few days. It is altogether likely there will be a general expression of the sentiment of the House on this question before the bill is passed.

Should the President transmit the report of the board of inquiry with a request for Congressional action during the week, everything else will give way to it.

If the report of the board does not go to Congress this week, the Naval bill probably will consume all the time after to-morrow. But if the bill should be passed before Saturday, which seems unlikely, the bill for the reorganization of the army and the authorization for recruiting it to a footing aggregating 104,000 men in time of war would be taken up.

To-morrow the bill for the relief of the victims of the Maine will be called up immediately after the reading of the Journal, under the arrangement made last week. It is not expected to consume much time, but probably it will be made the occasion for several patriotic speeches in eulogy of the heroism of the sailors who went down to their tragic death. The rest of the day will be occupied in the consideration of private bills, in pursuance of the order made last Friday.

The Quarantine bill is the unfinished business on the Senate calendar, and its consideration will be resumed when the Senate meets to-morrow. If opportunity offers, Senator Pettigrew will get up his Public Land bill this week. It is expected the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill will be reported Wednesday or Thursday, and it it should be it may be taken up later in the week. The Senate committee is making many changes in this bill, and it will consume several days of the time of the Senate when considered.

It is understood to be Senator Davis's intention to bring up the Hawaiian treaty in order to get a vote on the Bacon amendment. It is still Mr. Davis's intention to move to lay the amendment on the table as soon as Senator Bacon concludes his speech in its support.

All these plans are liable to be changed if the report of the court of inquiry into the Maine disaster should be received. The receipt of this document would inevitably have the effect of springing a Cuban debate, which would sidetrack all other questions.

NEW GOLD FINDS IN ALASKA.

Walsh Creek a Wonderful Producer, and a City to Rival Dawson Being Marked Out.

TACOMA, Wash., March 20.—Walsh Creek, a tributary of Lewis River, 230 miles below Dyea, is proving a wonderful gold producer. W. J. Wallace of Saginaw, Mich., arrived to-day from Dawson. On his way out he stopped at Walsh Creek and examined claims then being located and opened. The creek was located six miles from its mouth, 185 claims having been filed. New arrivals were rushing in from Lake Bennett and continuing locations up stream.

Major Walsh gave permission to every mounted policeman who could be spared to go down and stake a claim. Mr. Wallace says the claim takers first tried the surface gravel, and in every instance found coarse gold a few feet down. The dirt runs from 75 cents to $1.50 per pan, which proves that the bedrock will be gold lined.

Central City, which it is intended to make a rival of Dawson, has been laid out at the mouth of Walsh Creek, where an excellent land site was found. Its main street will be Walsh Avenue. The claim owners are all staking lots.

Just before Wallace left Dawson, in February, important gold discoveries had been made on Toronto Creek, six miles long, which will make a first-class Sunday diggings, and Sweed Creek, which runs into the Klondike River six miles above Dawson. Dust and nuggets were being taken out of both.

CANADIAN KLONDIKE DUTIES.

Regulation with Respect to Miners and Others Crossing the Line.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Department of State is informed by the United States Consul General at Ottawa that the same duties are imposed on goods destined for the Klondike region as are imposed on goods imported into any other part of Canada. The instructions to the Canadian custom officers touching this matter are as follows:

Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in Canada may be passed free, without entry at customs, as travelers' baggage, under the provisions of customs tariff, but this provision shall only include such articles as actually accompany and are the use of and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons for the immediate purpose of the journey and present comforts and convenience, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale.

In the absence of rulings by the Board of Customs as to articles included in this regulation, customs officers at the port of entry are to decide the class and quantity of the wearing apparel and like articles in use entitled to be passed free, having due regard to the length of the journey and the reasonable requirements of the traveler.

Articles of personal adornment may be held to include one watch, and the jewelry ordinarily in use by the traveler. For a traveler to the Klondike region a pair of blankets and a fur robe and changes of apparel for use on the journey may be passed free.

Miners' gold pans are free under tariff item 555.

Mistrial in J. L. Scott's Case.

GENESEO, N. Y., March 20.—The jury in the case of J. L. Scott, ex-Superintendent of Poor, who was on trial here for misappropriating county funds, was discharged at 8:30 o'clock to-night. It had been out thirty-three hours. Seven men held out for conviction and five for acquittal.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

3:30 A. M.—2,984 Third Avenue, Albert Hoffman; damage, $1,300.

6:40 A. M.—339 East Fifty-ninth Street, owner unknown; damage slight.

9 A. M.—202 Broome Street, Julia Seigle; damage, $75.

9:20 A. M.—30 Suffolk Street, Morris Bodsky; damage, $5.

10:30 A. M.—317 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, C. Pondola; damage, $20.

4:45 P. M.—2,109 Eighth Avenue, N. Debes; damage slight.

6:35 P. M.—218 Willis Avenue, Hugo Siller; damage, $100.

9:45 P. M.—235 West Sixty-sixth Street; Mrs. Edwards; damage, $500.

9:30 P. M.—33 East Sixty-third Street, Mrs. Rosenstein; damage, $5.

10:20 P. M.—273 West Broadway, Gail Heiners; damage slight.

CITIZENS' UNION COMMITTEE.

Fifty Men Appointed to Oppose the Ellsworth Bi-Partisan Rapid Transit Bill.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted March 16 by the Central Committee of the Citizens' Union the Chairman, Arthur Von Briesen, has named a Committee of Fifty to appear before the Legislature in opposition to the Ellsworth Bi-partisan Rapid Transit bill.

The committee appointed is composed of

Abram S. Hewitt,	Stephen H. Olin,
Charles B. Stover,	Oswald Ottendorfer,
Charles T. Barney,	The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters,
John Crosby Brown,	The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter,
J. Robinson Burnet,	James B. Reynolds,
L. J. Callanan,	John Harsen Rhoades,
Cyrus Clark,	W. Harris Roome,
John C. Clark,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Bowles Colgate,	Carl Schurz,
W. Bayard Cutting,	Gustav H. Schwab,
Horace E. Deming,	George A. Seabury,
William E. Dodge,	Isaac N. Seligman,
Samuel B. Donnelly,	Henry L. Stoddard,
Edward A. Drake,	Simon Sterne,
John E. Eustis,	John A. Stewart,
Charles S. Fairchild,	Oscar S. Straus,
A. S. Frissell,	Charles H. Strong,
Benjamin E. Hall,	George Tombleson,
Robert J. Hoguet,	Oswald G. Villard,
William B. Hornblower,	Henry Weissmann,
Morris K. Jesup,	Everett P. Wheeler,
John S. Kennedy,	Horace White,
Alan D. Kenyon,	The Rev. Merle St. Clair Wright.
Edward King,	
Joseph Larocque,	
Alfred E. Marling,	
Edgar L. Marston,	

In his letter announcing the appointment to each member of the Committee of Fifty, Mr. Briesen wrote:

"Inasmuch as the work of the committee will be of great public importance and must be taken in hand at once, I trust that you will have no hesitation in accepting the appointment and in taking and advising such measures as will accomplish the object for which said committee has been created.

"These objects may embrace, first, the adoption of resolutions which may have to be submitted to the committees in the Legislature that have charge of the rapid transit question; second, the appointment of a sub-committee to present these resolutions when necessary to the Legislature or its committees and to the Governor, accompanying the same with proper arguments; third, the calling of public meetings in order to influence public opinion on this important subject.

"It may also be necessary to appoint such committees as will bring the Committee of Fifty in contact with other organizations that have the same aim in view."

NON-PARTISAN TICKETS WIN.

Independents Victorious in Local Elections Up the State.

ALBANY, March 20.—An increasing tendency toward non-partisanship in municipal affairs apparently is shown by the returns from the local charter and village elections held throughout the State last week. The number of "Independent" and Citizens'" tickets was noticeably large, and the fact that they were in most cases successful is taken to signify a healthy indication.

In Dolgeville, Herkimer County, for example, the "Independent Progressive Citizens'" ticket, made up of Republicans, was supported by the Democrats against the straight Republican ticket, and was elected by a majority of 78 in a total vote of 320.

In Weedsport, Cayuga County, the old village officers were renominated throughout by the Democrats, but owing to the fact that the names of two Democrats appeared on the ticket, the Republicans called a caucus and substituted two of their own men. At the election, last Tuesday, the Democratic ticket was elected by a large majority.

The Independent Citizens' ticket was victorious in Oneonta, defeating the Republican candidates by majorities ranging from 233 to 551. St. Johnsville also elected a union ticket, made up of Democrats and Republicans.

The Democrats are indulging in some self-congratulation over their victory in Columbia County, the home of Louis F. Payn, in Tuesday's town meetings. Mr. Payn carried the county for Gov. Black by 1,936 plurality in 1896, and last year it gave Wallace, for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, 1,309 plurality. This year the Democrats carried the county, gaining four Supervisors and capturing control of the board. Even in the City of Hudson the Republicans were defeated.

FLOOD FEARED IN MONTREAL.

The Canadian City Threatened with a Disaster Equal to That of 1886.

MONTREAL, March 20.—To-day Montreal is in imminent danger of a repetition of the disastrous flood of 1886, when hundreds of thousands of dollars damage was done. For some days past the water in the St. Lawrence River has been rising steadily, until to-night it has touched the record point. Along Commissioners Street a huge stone wall shuts out the water. On top of this is a wooden dike and the water is now half way up the dike. It is a comparatively flimsy structure, and should it give way all cellars in the lower part of the city would be flooded.

Below the city the water has risen above the level of the road skirting the river, and the houses are filled half way to the ceilings of the first story. Along Craig Street, near Victoria Square, the cellars of some of the big wholesale dry goods houses have been flooded, but the damage here will be light, as all goods had been moved out. The two pumping stations of the city are working at their full capacity in the hope of keeping the overladen sewers from backing up, and so far with tolerable success.

Along Mill Street the first flats of half a dozen large manufacturing concerns are flooded, and a couple of thousand of people will be thrown out of work until the water subsides. The river in front of the harbor is covered with floating ice. If the jam in the river below the city gives way all danger of a flood will be over, but at present there is little hope of this taking place, and a disastrous overflow is generally looked for.

E. S. WILLARD IS BETTER.

Will Be Confined to His Bed in Chicago Many Weeks.

CHICAGO, March 20.—E. S. Willard, the actor, is better to-day, but he is still a very sick man, and even if things go favorably with him it will be many weeks before he will be able to leave his bed. Dr. J. D. Hammond, who is attending him, says that his patient is doing as well as can be expected.

"Mr. Willard was coming down with fever fully two weeks before he gave up," said Dr. Hammond to-day. "Consequently his case is apt to be far more serious than it would have been if he had submitted to medical treatment at the start."

SMOTHERED IN A COFFIN.

Fate of an Alabama Fugitive Who Sought Ghastly Refuge.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 20.—Thomas Bennet, a young farmhand, suffered a horrible death at Chavier last night. He was suspected of horse stealing, and a constable was close on his heels, when he took refuge in a coffin shop and prevailed on a negro hand to conceal him in a coffin and screw on the lid lightly, to make the deception certain. The negro did the work too well, and when the officer approached grew frightened and ran off.

The ruse deceived the officer, but the negro forgot to return until an hour afterward, when the coffin which he had left resting on supports was found on the floor face downward and Bennett smothered to death. The coffin had fallen to the floor, presumably in the man's terrific struggle to push open the lid.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RAHWAY, N. J., March 20.—Graves's livery stable, in the centre of the city, was destroyed by fire to-day. Fifty horses were rescued. Fifty tons of hay were destroyed.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—Fire to-day destroyed the lumber storehouse of August Hannemann, 625 Milton Avenue, and damaged a number of small residences in the rear, on Port Street and East Monument Street. Loss to Mr. Hannemann, $15,000; damage to the other property, $10,000.

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NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Only Nine More Days in Which to Complete the Work of the Session.

PRIMARY ELECTION REFORM

The Bill to be Taken Up in the Senate Early This Week—Other Measures Pending—Committee Hearings About Closed.

ALBANY, March 20.—But nine legislative days remain of the session of 1898. To-morrow evening the Senate Finance Committee will present a resolution amending the Assembly resolution to adjourn without date on March 25 by making the day of final adjournment March 31. In this amendment the Assembly will concur.

The Primary Election Reform bill will come before the Senate early in the week, and probably will be the subject of considerable debate. The proposed rule restricting the time of speakers will be relaxed when the Primary bill is under discussion sufficiently to permit of full and free expression.

The bill proposing an appropriation of $7,000,000, if ratified by vote of the people, for the completion of the canal improvements is still in the hands of the Senate Committee on Finance and the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means. While its fate is not absolutely assured, the fact that the Governor and most of the Republican leaders are opposed to it renders it unlikely that the measure will receive much further consideration.

The Telephone bill of the Senate Finance Committee, which was recommitted for reprinting, has not yet made its second appearance, and there is some conjecture as to whether or not it will be reported again. If it is not, Senator Brush probably will move for the discharge of the committee and ask that his original bill be substituted.

There is only one bill of importance on the Assembly calendar for consideration this week. This is the White charter for second-class cities, which has been amended in many particulars, and is now on the order of third reading. It is expected that it will be passed either Tuesday or Wednesday and be sent back to the Senate for concurrence in the Assembly amendments.

There will be no more hearings before Senate committees. The Assembly Cities Committee will give hearings on Tuesday as follows: Mr. Sinsheimer's bills, authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York to audit the claim of Julius Steinberger for expenses incurred in defending himself as Excise Inspector and the claim of George S. Chapman for expenses incurred in defending himself against charges as Police Captain; Mr. Gale's, incorporating the New York and Long Island Bridge Company; Senator Page's, providing that any person who has served as City Magistrate in New York City shall be eligible to appointment as a Judge of the Court of Special Sessions.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Gov. Black's Commission Hampered by Lack of Money to Do the Work Thoroughly.

ALBANY, March 20.—The canal investigating commission will rival the Legislature as an object of interest at the Capitol this week. According to the act creating it, the members of the commission must meet on Tuesday at the office of the Secretary of State, elect from their number a Chairman and a Secretary, and thereafter proceed to the investigation.

The examination must be completed at a cost of not over $10,000, and in time for the report of the testimony and the commission's recommendations to be written out and submitted to the Governor by July 1 at the latest. Those who know what an investigation of this kind means say that the sum appropriated and the time left are entirely insufficient and inconsistent with thoroughness. While the commission is authorized "to employ counsel, experts, engineers, and such other assistants as it may deem necessary," it is pointed out that after the actual expenses of the seven Commissioners and the heavy cost of taking down and writing out testimony are provided for very little will be left to pay for counsel and experts of the class demanded by an inquiry of such importance. While the Commissioners themselves may be able to serve for nothing, lawyers, experts, and engineers capable of probing into $9,000,000 of canal contracts come high. Ten thousand dollars would have been a smal sum, it is urged, for counsel fees alone.

Another difficulty suggested is that navigation may be expected to open up on the canals the latter part of April, after which it will be impossible to investigate the work done toward deepening the canals, as most of it will then be under water. This will, it is urged, make it necessary for the commission to make a hurried examination of this work before the water is turned into the canals, after which, if more disputed points come up, it will be impossible to settle them by personal inspection.

The thoroughness and effectiveness of the investigation will depend largely, it is believed here, on the breadth of the commission's construction of what "matters in connection with the work of the enlargement and improvement of the canals," referred to in the concluding paragraph of its programme, "are of public interest." It might be of public interest, it is pointed out, to know why the insufficiency of the nine-million-dollar appropriation was concealed carefully by the Superintendent of Public Works and the State Engineer and Surveyor even from their fellow-members of the Canal Board until it had all been spent. The extent to which the Superintendent of Public Works has used the canal patronage to influence the election of delegates and otherwise strengthen his political machine is another matter not specifically set forth by the act, but which, it is contended by some, would be "of public interest."

Complaint is made by Democratic critics of Gov. Black's selection of the commission that it does not include any representative of the agricultural element, who certainly are interested in the canals, but probably not so prejudiced in their favor as the seven men who make up the commission. The fact that not one of the seven is a civil engineer is also urged as a significant and serious omission, due, they declare, to the fear that such a Commissioner might "know too much."

The conviction that the commission will be forced by the lack of time and funds to make an investigation that will be largely superficial, coupled with the fact that every member of it is so closely allied with the canals and so directly interested in the continuance of their improvement as to predispose him to acquittal of the present management, has had the effect of decreasing interest in its proceedings.

With seven men, all personally not unfriendly to the present canal management, all strong believers in the canals, and all firmly of the belief that not only $16,000,000 but many more millions should be spent on them if necessary, there is no public expectation of a searching or sensational investigation. There is a general tendency to regard it as hopeless to expect gentlemen who are earnest advocates of another $7,000,000 loan to find anything which would prejudice the people against voting that loan.

NEW YORK CITY CHARITIES.

No Legislation Necessary to Secure Aid for Them.

ALBANY, March 20.—Complaint has been made by some of the New York members that none of the bills introduced to add certain charitable institutions to the list given in the charter of those that may receive aid from the city has been progressed.

Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the Senate Cities Committee, says that his committee has opposed the reporting of any of these bills because they are considered unnecessary. "Under the law of 1895," he said, "the city has a right to extend aid to any charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory institution, providing it is conducted under the rules of the State Board of Charities, and no special act is necessary. If the institution is not so conducted the Legislature cannot authorize the city to aid it, for the reason that it would be unconstitutional."

SAVINGS BANK INVESTMENTS.

Fight of the New York Central and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALBANY, March 20.—The fight between the New York Central and Illinois Central Railroads for the privilege of selling bonds to the savings banks of this State, which has been raging in the lobbies, is expected to come up in the Assembly this week.

The Higgins bill, allowing savings banks to invest deposits in New York Central bonds, and the Miller bill, which would extend the same privilege to the securities of the Illinois Central, are both on the calendar waiting to be called up. The Illinois Central's agents are working to have the Higgins bill amended to conform to the Miller measure.

Both railroads are reputed to have corps of lobbyists at work in their respective interests, and one of the liveliest struggles of the session is looked for when the question comes up for settlement.

The New Military Code.

ALBANY, March 20.—The bill to amend the Military Code so as to further the plan for reorganizing the National Guard probably will pass both houses of the Legislature this week. The only criticism upon its provisions that has been made is that it would not permit the election of retired officers of the Guard or of the regular army to places as Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, or Majors. The bill expressly provides, however, that persons who have served for six years as commissioned officers, either in the National Guard or the United States Army, shall be eligible to election as Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, or Majors, while no previous service is required for positions below the rank of Major.

KANSAS BANK ROBBERY.

$5,000 Taken from an Institution in Nickerson—Safe Blown Open.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., March 20.—The Bank of Nickerson, at Nickerson, Kan., near here, was robbed last night. Five men required four or five hours to blow up the safe.

Citizens who were passing the building were halted and forced to go inside, where they were kept until the safe was blown open and the money secured.

About $5,000 was obtained. The robbers mounted horses and fled.

CONVICT BUILDS TWO ORGANS.

Howard, Who Is Serving a Long Term in Sing Sing, Now Hopes for Pardon.

SING SING, N. Y., March 20.—Convict Howard, who is serving a term of nine years in Sing Sing Prison for assault, hopes to secure his pardon, having saved the State several thousand dollars by building two church organs, one in the new Protestant chapel and the other in the new Catholic chapel of the prison. The organs, which he has just completed, after months of labor, are perfect in construction and tone, and Chaplain Wells and Warden Sage are much pleased with them. They will be played by convict musicians during the services.

By permission of Warden Sage, Howard has written letters to Bishop Potter of New York and Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, informing them of what he has done for the Church and the State in building the organs and asking their approval of a petition which he will send to Gov. Black requesting a pardon.

Dog Fight Raided at Ridgewood.

The Queens Borough police raided a dog fight in Ridgewood late on Saturday night and arrested eighteen men. Yesterday they were fined $10 each by Judge Connorton. In addition, James Simpson and George Elliott, alleged to have been the organizers of the affair, were held under $500 bonds each to appear for trial before the Court of Special Sessions on Thursday. It is alleged that Judge Connorton erred in fining the spectators, and in Queens it is claimed by some he should not have acted in the cases beyond holding all concerned for the Sessions Court.

Firemen Object to Beds Provided.

A number of firemen transferred yesterday from Brooklyn to Queens Borough to take charge of the apparatus in the Long Island City section, where the pieces were insufficiently manned, objected to their sleeping quarters and positively refused to sleep in the cots hitherto used. They were allowed to visit Brooklyn during the afternoon and borrow beds from their old stations. Some of them bought cots for temporary use.

His Stab Wounds May Be Fatal.

Terrance Cook was seriously and perhaps fatally stabbed last night by Mack Nioz at Edgemere. The wounded man and his assailant were drinking in the afternoon and quarreled. Cook was stabbed six times in the left side and back. When Nioz was arrested a sailor's clasp knife covered with blood, was found upon him. He claims that he used it in self-defense.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Democratic and Republican Leaders in the State Preparing for the Fall Election.

CANDIDATES ARE EVERYWHERE

Many Officers to be Voted for Nov. 8—United States Senatorship at Stake—Rumor of a Hill-Murphy-Croker Deal.

Far off as is election day, in all sections of the State preparations are making for the contests that are to be decided in November. New combinations are being effected, old ones are being more closely cemented, and efforts are making to disarm private enmities in the interest of party harmony. Candidates are growing in every city, town, and village, and there are few places too small to put forward claims to recognition in the disposition of the State offices.

The contest will be for many reasons the most important State election ever held in this State. Under the new Constitution, which, aiming to separate State from local issues, provides that the Governorship contest shall be held in years different from the local elections, a Governor and Lieutenant Governor will for the first time be voted for at the same time as the other State officers. There will be voted for on Nov. 8 next, besides the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Controller, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, Engineer and Surveyor, a complete Legislature of 50 Senators and 150 Assemblymen, as well as Congressmen in all the thirty-four districts. Additional importance attaches to the Senate and Assembly, because it will fall to them to elect a successor to United States Senator Murphy, whose term expires in March.

As a consequence the party leaders foresee a harder fight than has been fought in many years, and they are losing no time in preparing for it. The first movement in the State campaign occurred on March 16, when delegates to the Republican State Convention were elected in Washington County. There was the usual fight between the organization leader, ex-Railroad Commissioner Isaac V. Baker, and Henry G. Burleigh's antis, and a victory for the Platt forces. There is no likelihood of any further public movement in the Republican ranks until well on in the Summer.

All Depends on Gov. Black.

Regarding the Republican nomination for Governor there has been little discussion of candidates. It is pretty generally conceded that if Gov. Black desires a renomination he can get it. His semi-independent course on partisan legislation has made for him many friends among the independents of both parties and has not alienated from him the support of the organization. The position attributed to him on the Ellsworth press gag bill and the anti-rapid transit commission bill has gone far in the estimation of the independent element to offset his civil service law and his appointment of Louis F. Payn to be State Superintendent of Insurance.

If, as many suspect, the Governor has his eye on the United States Senate and declines a renomination, there will be no lack of applicants for an opportunity to run against the Democratic candidate for Governor. The stand Lieut. Gov. Woodruff took in the Worth-Willis fight in Brooklyn last Fall made him "solid" with the regular organization, and, with Gov. Black out of the way, he could probably distance all competition for the nomination. He has said that he would like the nomination if Gov. Black decides not to take it.

All of the other State officers have served two terms, and it is probable, if not certain, that new men will be chosen for all of the places. Every town and village of any pretension has a candidate for one or more of the places, but little serious consideration has been given as yet to any of the claims made for recognition. William J. Youngs, District Attorney of Queens County, has been prominently mentioned for Attorney General, and it is said that Senator Platt has promised to help push his claims. State Engineer Campbell W. Adams wants a renomination, but there is a general feeling that he should give way to some one who has not held public office. As far as Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Controller are concerned, it is likely to be an open fight up to the time of the convention.

Feel Sure of the Legislature.

The Republican managers believe there is no doubt of their ability to retain control of the Legislature, even if a Democratic Governor is elected. Many of the present legislators will be rewarded for their fidelity to the organization and obedience to orders with renominations, while a few will be disciplined. Le Grand C. Tibbitts of Troy, Pavey of New York, and Brush of Kings will not receive the support of the organization, and if elected again will be elected as independents. Senator Raines is tired of the Senate and wishes to return to Congress. He will get there if the "machine" can arrange it for him. Speaker O'Grady of the Assembly would like to represent the Rochester District in Congress and will have the organization support in his fight for the nomination.

With Gov. Black out of the race, the vacant seat in the United States Senate will attract many Republicans if the Legislature be Republican. A little boom has been started down Chautauqua way for Congressman Warren B. Hooker, and a more pretentious one about Utica for C. W. Hackett, Chairman of the State Committee. Joseph H. Choate will probably be pushed forward by the anti-organization men and may, with the changes made possible by the new Primary bill soon to become law, develop unexpected strength.

With the Legislature Democratic, a possibility the Republicans will not admit, ex-Senator Hill will probably name the successor to Senator Murphy. If the deal now understood to be in contemplation be consummated he will be elected to the place. It is conceded even by the most ardent Croker men that Mr. Hill will probably control the State Convention, and that if the Hill-Murphy forces combine he will certainly do so. Mr. Croker, it is said, understands the situation perfectly and will not force a fight if he can help it. Mr. Hill and Senator Murphy have been friends politically and socially too long for Senator Murphy to come out openly against him and for Mr. Croker. Even if he did so there would be no certainty that the combination could control the convention. Hugh McLaughlin is not pleased with Mr. Croker, and Tammany has so far made slight progress in alienating the allegiance of the Brooklyn men from their old leader. Mr. McLaughlin is, as he has been for years, for Hill all the time, and a fight at the convention could not but be disastrous to Senator Murphy's future hopes.

Points of the Rumored Deal.

The deal referred to is that Senator Murphy shall run for Governor; that in exchange for Mr. Hill's influence Mr. Hill shall, if the Legislature be Democratic, go to the United States Senate, and that in any event no effort shall be spared to strengthen the Democratic forces so that Mr. Croker may be elected United States Senator to succeed Senator Platt in 1903.

Senator Murphy would have no difficulty, his friends say, in securing the nomination for Governor, but there are many of them who doubt his ability to carry the State even with the support of Mr. Hill and Mr. Croker and the regular Democratic organization. His attitude on the Teller resolution and the old Shea difficulty in Troy, they say, would render his election impossible. Senator Murphy and Mr. Hill were in New York last week, but both denied that they were here on any political errand. Senator Murphy saw Mr. Croker twice, and it was immediately after his second interview with the Tammany leader that the rumors of the deal referred to sprang into existence.

Neither Senator Murphy nor Mr. Croker would confirm the report, and well-informed Democrats laugh at the idea of any such deal. They deny that Senator Murphy is a candidate for the Governorship, or that he could secure the nomination if he wanted it. If that be so, then he is the logical candidate, with a Democratic Legislature, to succeed himself in the Senate, unless he retires voluntarily. His retirement would open fresh possibilities, and the State Convention may be the scene of a square fight between Mr. Croker and Mr. Hill, although conservative Democrats who would deprecate anything like a factional contest on the eve of the State campaign will doubtless do their best to prevent any open hostilities.

If there should be such a struggle the nomination for Governor will settle in advance the question whether Mr. Hill can control the Legislature when it comes time to select a United States Senator.

Democratic Candidates in Plenty.

Leaving Senator Murphy on one side, there are plenty of Democrats who would accept the Governorship nomination. The list so far announced includes Elliot Danforth of the Democratic State Committee, John B. Stanchfield, David B. Hill's former law partner; Frank Campbell of Bath, Steuben County; Supreme Court Justice Robert C. Titus of Buffalo, and Perry Belmont. Mr. Belmont's friends decline to accept his statement that he is not a candidate, and declare that, in view of the decision of the Republicans to make the State fight on the same issues that prevailed in the last Presidential campaign, he is the strongest man who could be named.

The Republicans, it is said, will make the fight on gold versus silver, while the Democrats will try to confine it entirely to State and local issues, such as a liberal excise law, anti-trust legislation, cheaper gas and telephones, &c.

Ex-Senator Hill is reported to have said that it would be suicidal to nominate for Governor any man who stood openly against the National platform in 1896. With the exception of Mr. Belmont, who was avowedly for gold and presided at the big rally of gold men at the Madison Square meeting, where Bourke Cockran spoke for sound money, all the candidates so far announced were loyal to the party platform. Although they affect to despise the arguments of the Republican party leaders that the issue of 1896 is the issue of to-day, the Democratic "bosses" will try to secure the votes of all factions of the party by combining upon some candidate who, while loyal to the ticket of 1896, was not noisy in his loyalty. There is little doubt that they will be able to make such a choice. The list of candidates is already large, and before the date of the State Convention is reached it is expected to be long enough to yield a variety of men with a variety of opinions.

The Democratic managers profess themselves much encouraged at the result of the Spring elections for town officers and county Supervisors in the State. They claim that those elections invariably have foreshadowed the result in the Fall, and point to the gains made as grounds for their expectations to elect a Democratic Legislature. The Republicans, on the other hand, say that the Spring elections indicate little, because the questions thereby decided are entirely local and do not develop the strength brought out by the larger issues at stake in the State campaign.

THE A. G. ROPES'S TRIP.

Rigged for Winter Weather, the Vessel Meets Only Balmy Seas.

The American ship A. G. Ropes, for which a Pacific Coast charter waited, arrived here yesterday after the unusually good run of nineteen days from Liverpool.

Rigged for a Winter passage on the North Atlantic, she curiously enough encountered Summer weather all the way across. Sailing from Liverpool on March 1, during a strong westerly gale which prevailed in St. George's Channel, she passed Cape Clear two days later. From that point to Nantucket she had moderate to strong winds, varying from north to south, passing through the east. The ship had Nantucket abeam on March 16, and thence she had variable winds and fog to the Sandy Hook Lightship, where she anchored at 10 o'clock Saturday night.

The A. G. Ropes brought about 1,200 tons of salt as ballast, and was very light for a North Atlantic passage at this season, but Capt. Rivera said it was the most remarkable Winter passage he had seen on the Atlantic. The ship is consigned to I. F. Chapman.

A New Haven Murder.

NEW HAVEN, March 20.—Frank Enquist of East Haven, who was shot by his brother-in-law, John Erickson, March 8, died this evening. Erickson has thus far escaped arrest.

Relief at Last. With the great number of vessels crossing the ocean it seems as if no one could be lost. Yet scores of ships sink every year. There are remedies enough on the market, yet thousands suffer because they do not use the right one.

Allcock's Porous Plaster is the right remedy for all sorts of pains in the back, limbs, chest or side, resulting from taking cold, over exertion, or strain. Old and young, strong and delicate, rich and poor, find it invaluable.

Insist on having the genuine Allcock's No other plaster is nearly so good.

Allcock's Corn Shields and Allcock's Bunion Shields have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

CARPET CLEANSING.

Largest in the World. Every Detail.

THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.,

1,554 B'WAY, N. Y. 1,238 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.

ERIE AND 5TH STS., JERSEY CITY. TELEPHONE.

Storage Warehouses and Moving Vans

Seguranca, Havana, March 19.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, March 12.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Bremen, Bremen, March 12.
El Rio, New Orleans, March 19.
Germanic, Liverpool, March 16.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 21.
Miami, Galveston, March 19.
Trave, Bremen, March 15.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

Alianca, Colon, March 18.
Hekla, Christiansand, March 11.
Kansas City, Swansea, March 11.
Remus, London, March 11.

Arrived—Sunday, March 20.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Reimers, Rotterdam March 6, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Manhanset, Walker, Leith March 2 and Dundee 5th, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young—vessel to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS El Norte, Hawthorne, New Orleans March 15, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville March 17 and Charleston 18, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Nordkyn, (Nor.,) Beer, Hamburg March 2 and Shields 4th, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 19th.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Hadaway, Hull March 7, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Hercynia, (Ger.,) Leuenfels, Hamburg March 3 and Havre 7th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) Jardine, Rio Janeiro Feb 22 and St. Lucia March 11, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Gate City, Goodins, Savannah March 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

Ship A. G. Ropes, Rivers, Liverpool 19 ds., with salt to order—vessel to I. F. Chapman & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 20, 9:30 P. M., gentle breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Foreland, (Br.,) for Hamburg.
SS British King, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Santo Domingo, (Span.,) for Havana, &c.
SS Kaiser Prince, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Sirius, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

KENNEBEC RIVER—MAINE.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about March 30, 1898, the following-described aids to navigation will be established in the Kennebec River:

Perkins Island Light Station.—A lens-lantern light, in the white, octagonal, pyramidal, shingled tower, with black lantern, recently erected on the westerly side of Perkins Island. The light will show fixed red from all points excepting from the northward, in the narrow sector between S. ¼ W. and S. by W. ½ W. (bearings from a vessel) in which it will show fixed white. The focal plane of the light will be 41 feet above the water and 17 feet above the base of the tower. A white dwelling stands 250 feet N. by W., a white barn 164 feet E. by N., from the tower. The approximate geographical position of the tower, as taken from Chart No. 314 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is: Latitude, North, 43° 47' (13"); longitude, West, 69° 47' (09"). Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the tower, as taken from the same chart, are: Tangent to Cox Head, S. by W. ½ W., 1 3-16 miles; tool house on middle of dam, Parkers Head Village, W. 15-16 N., ⅝ mile; Squirrel Point Lighthouse, N. ⅝ W., 1 15-16 miles.

Squirrel Point Light Station.—A lens-lantern light, in the white, octagonal, pyramidal, shingled tower, with black lantern, recently erected on the westerly side of Squirrel Point, the southwesterly point of Ar

The Wanamaker Store

A New Foulard Printing

TRY the textile printers the world over,—there's none to equal those of Alsace. The fame of the products of that district rises superior to even the teachings of history. Alsace is now German soil, but Alsace prints are still called French. A world-wide mercantile superiority is a power unaffected by mere territorial conquest.

Alsace has sent us some new Foulards, in a wholly new kind of printing. It appears that even Alsace has not reached the limit of improvement in her own specialty, for these are distinctly an advance over anything which has ever reached us from the mills of that district before. It is not a radical change from the French Foulards you have known for years. The colors, to an expert eye, are somewhat fresher and brighter, the detail of the elaborate patterns is something sharper;—that's about all.

We have a line of these pretty silks which is worth looking at, if you have time to do it justice. The variety is too big to talk about, because it's too big to fully investigate. You'll find it large enough,—that's all that's necessary for individual satisfaction.

A splendid collection as regards designs and shades, and very good silks indeed, for a very low price,—lower than this quality generally demands.

Eighty-five Cents a Yard.

Made-to-Order Shirt Waists

WE have to-day prepared a special exhibit, showing something of the possibilities afforded by our made-to-measure Shirt Waist staff and equipment.

Satisfaction in this particular line of work depends on two things:—first, the power of giving the customer such range of choice in material as ensures her finding what she wishes; second, in having the detail and workmanship such as cannot be criticised. Both these features we present to you.

We have a collection of shirt waist stuffs,—fancy silks, percales, madrases, cheviots and such,—which we do not think admits of successful rivalry in either extent or choiceness of pattern. All are imported goods. The make-up is entrusted to the most expert cutter procurable, and the working-force is very far above the merely good.

Lastly, the prices are fair. You'll call them low. Come in and see the showing of-to-day.

Ripples From a Rising Flood

The First of the Imported Wraps

THINK of every parallel you can, to illustrate the very beginning of a prodigious event, and then apply the best one to these first Paris and Berlin Capes and Jackets. It isn't a formal showing, as yet—that will come later. These are only the ones and twos and threes of a coming army. You may pick them singly now, as you might pick the first flowers of Spring, before the advancing season makes a burst of blossoms everywhere.

You'll get no finer specimens than these, no matter how long you wait. There will be *more*, but none more beautiful.

In this lot are a number of very novel and wholly exclusive models in Golf Capes. They are made expressly for our chief from the rich plaids so suitable and necessary for mountain and seaside wear. The goods were found in Scotland, the capes made up in Paris; not too many of a kind, but something of a showing.

Here is a partial list of the styles and prices:

Bournemouth, $18	**Territet, $22**	**Cowes, $28**
Villefranche, $18	**San Remo, $24**	**La Dique, $28**

Banquet Lamps at Half Prices

THERE are 225 of the finest kind of Banquet Lamps made in this country here this morning, which we can sell at half what you'd ordinarily have to pay for them. They all have center-draft burners, and nearly all have globes. Those without globes have ten-inch shades.

It's a handsome lot. No two are alike, and the 225 will not last more than through the day, because it's a picked lot,—made up of those you'd select at sight if you wanted a lamp, and pay twice our price. At half price they'll be taken whether there's really a need for them or not.

Prices run from 75c. to $30. Most of them are priced somewhere between $5 and $17,—formerly twice these figures.

We've given them the main aisle this morning.

Glassware at Half Prices and Less. THE limitations of space result sometimes in merchandise movements seemingly inconsistent with mercantile logic. Here's an example.

There's a pattern in good American pressed Glassware, which has been popular for a long time, and is still as popular as ever. We are going to close out that pattern, and have marked the goods at Half Prices to do it. Why? Just because there are some new patterns coming in, and there isn't room for all. No fault of the goods or the way they're selling.

Oval Dishes, 7 inch, were 15c., now 5c.
Oval Dishes, 8 inch, were 18c., now 8c.
Oval Dishes, 9 inch, were 20c., now 10c.
Celery Dishes, were 25c., now 10c.
Water Bottles, were 60c., now 30c.
Covered Butter Dishes, were 25c., now 12c.
Cream Jugs, were 15c., now 5c.
Goblets, were $1 a doz., now 50c.
Orange Nappies, were 20c., 25c., and 30c., now 10c., 12c., and 15c.

Crystal Flower Vases. THIS is a hint for Easter. A large shipment of Crystal Vases, of many shapes and sizes, has just reached us and they go on sale to-day at about two-thirds what they might fairly be priced.

6-inch for 8c.; 8-inch for 12c.; 10-inch for 25c.; 13-inch for 50c.; 15-inch for 75c.

Vases and other pieces in Copenhagen and Printemps wares at half prices and less. Sixty-cent ones are 25c., 80c. ones are 35c., dollar-and-a-half ones at 60c.

Basement.

Old Furniture Made New. SEND us a postal card and we'll be pleased to call on you with samples of the handsome new furniture coverings, and make estimates on the re-upholstering of your old chairs and sofas.

Third floor

Perfection in Silk Waists. A SMALL advance guard has arrived. Many will soon follow from their noted Parisian makers. This collection is like a garden of very pretty flowers. You'll admire them all, and a choice of any one will mean perfect satisfaction. Many of these are in styles you will see nowhere else. Rich taffeta silks, in light and dark effects; some very handsome bright plaids.

A special lot—only a small number—go on sale this morning, that should soon be in other possession. These of the finest taffetas, in rich new shades; box-plaited front and back, from neck to waist; embroidered in silk forget-me-nots with rows of fancy stitching between. Their exact counterparts can be found nowhere outside this store. Some similar garments embroidered in cotton are offered at more than we ask for these silk embroidered ones, which are good value at $25. We say $16.50 each on this small lot. Be prompt.

Second floor.

Hair Mattresses. WE buy the materials and *make* the mattresses. We *know* their high standard, and many recent patrons now endorse our very strong claims for them. In making

them ourselves we give you a substantial saving. For instance, here's a very good one, weight 40 lbs., at $7.50. We also make them of the choicest hair for $46.75.

We recently made a fortunate purchase of an immense quantity of good clean hair, which we are making into 40-pound mattresses, in one or two parts as desired; excellent quality tickings. So advantageously did we buy that we intend to sell these regular $16 mattresses **AT $10 EACH.** Depend upon it, they'll go quickly at this price.

Fourth floor.

Offerings in the Upholstery Store. THEY furnish good reasons for an immediate visit to this attractive corner. One saving chance is offered in two lots of beautiful down pillows that are to go at $2 and $3 each. They have been selling at much higher prices. Look them over, in the Oriental Room.

Elegant Irish Point Lace Curtains are also greatly reduced in price. Thus: $5.25 kind, for $3.90; $5.50 kind, now $4.25, and those that were $8.50 are now $6.75. Sash Curtains of Irish Point Lace, many desirable patterns, have their prices clipped in this fashion:

$2, now $1.45	$4.50, now $3.25
$3, now $2.15	$5.25, now $3.80
$4.25, now $3	$5.75, now $4.25

Third floor.

Embroidered Skirts. ABOUT forty gored skirts, handsomely embroidered in new styles, for women and girls. Prices are $5 to $17.50.

At $10, we are showing a special lot of beautiful pique gored skirts, joined with very pretty insertion. You'll surely be pleased with these.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

TANDEM RIDERS TAKE A DIVE.

They Are Hurled by Their Machine into Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

Francis Kelleher of 247 Spring Street and William T. Kennedy of 150 Grand Street hired a tandem yesterday to take a ride through the upper part of the city. Late in the afternoon they were on their way home when in going down a steep hill in Riverside Avenue, near King's Bridge, the tandem got beyond their control, crashed through a fence, and riders and wheel tumbled down a ten-foot embankment into Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

Patrolman Bown saw the accident, and, after considerable trouble, got the two men out of the creek. Both had sustained many contusions and cuts of the body, which had to be attended to at Fordham Hospital before they went home. The policeman, with the help of some men and a rope, got the wrecked tandem out of the creek.

Gift to Worcester Academy.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 20.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Worcester Academy yesterday it was announced that Chester W. Kingsley of Cambridge, a member of the board, had given his check for $25,000 to the institution. The money will be used in clearing off the debt upon the new Kingsley laboratories. This makes $50,000 that Mr. Kingsley has given to the institution at various times.

JOE CHOYNSKI ILL.

The Pugilist Suffering from Blood Poisoning in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Joe Choynski, the pugilist, is suffering from blood poisoning, and though his physician thinks there is no immediate danger, his illness is serious. The cause is not perfectly known, but it is said to be due to inoculation from a sore on the arm of George Green, with whom Choynski sparred while the former was training for his fight with Ryan.

The trouble is complicated with other affections, and Choynski's heart is now in pretty bad condition. During the last few days he has suffered from palpitation. His physician also finds an enlargement of the cardiac organ. It is certain that Choynski will not be able to enter the ring for some time.

GROWTH OF COLLEGE GOLF

More Interest Taken This Year in the Coming Intercollegiate Tournament.

YALE HAS A CHAMPION TEAM

Harvard and Princeton Also Have Several Able Players—A Possible Winner from Philadelphia—The Team Matches for April.

College golf is going to attract far more attention this year than was the case last season. The coming intercollegiate championship tournament has already been arranged for May 4, 5, 6, and possibly the 7th, too, on the links of the Ardsley Golf Club. This will be the second contest of the Intercollegiate Golf Association, and lovers of golf will see some pretty and exciting contests, for among the players will be some of the best in our country.

Last year Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton were the competitors. This season, besides these four, the University of Pennsylvania is practically certain to be represented, and possibly Cornell, and one or two other colleges will send their best golfers. Two championships are played for—the individual, now held by Louis P. Bayard, Jr., of Princeton, and the team championship, held by Yale. In this latter event the teams consist of six men.

With little over a month to prepare for the big tournament, the collegians are naturally getting ready for the contest with considerable activity. Most of the good golfers have already got out on the links, and are doing as good training there as the usual athletic teams do in their particular lines. Louis P. Bayard, Jr., was in this city last week, and he stated that the Princeton links were being put in good shape for playing and will be ready for golf this week. They have been used more or less during the Winter, but the regular greens have been covered.

Princeton's Good Golfers.

Of the six golfers who played on the Princeton team last year only three are now in college—Bayard, W. D. Vanderpool, Jr., and J. Stuart. These will all play again, and the other three men may be J. I. Blair, Jr., C. H. Murphy, and W. Childs. Vanderpool is Captain of the team, and holds the Princeton championship. He is one of the leading golfers in the Morris County Golf Club, and was its champion during the first six months last year. Bayard does a good deal of his playing at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., when he is not at Princeton. He has won several prizes there, one of his best being the Governors' Cup in the open tournament last May, when he beat S. D. Bowers. Murphy is a member of the Norwood Field Club, and plays considerably there during the Summer.

Princeton will have a strong team—there is no doubt of that—but it is a question whether it can equal the strength that Harvard and Yale can show. It looks now as though the struggle for the team championship would be between these two. The victorious Yale team last year consisted of Roderick Terry, Jr., W. Rossiter Betts, W. B. Smith, John Reid, Jr., Craig Colgate, and S. A. Smith. With the exception of Craig Colgate, all may be on the team this year. Roderick Terry, Jr., is the son of the Rev. Dr. Terry of this city. He is President of the Intercollegiate Golf Association, and was beaten by Bayard by only one stroke for the individual college championship. John Reid, Jr., is the son of the well-known St. Andrew's John Reid and its President for ten years. He did some brilliant playing last year, but, like all beginners, was erratic. Practice, however, may give him a steadier game this season, and he now holds the golf championship of Yale.

Crack Players at Yale.

W. R. Betts covered himself with glory in Chicago during the amateur championship, when he defeated Charles B. Macdonald in the semi-final round and met Whigham in the finals. So Betts now holds second championship honors of the United States. He is a member of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, and plays there during the Summer. The Smith brothers come from Chicago, and W. B. Smith won the consolation cup in the championship tournament at the Chicago Golf Club. The Yale golfers believe that one of the best ways to get in good golfing trim is by competitive matches, and six team matches have been arranged for April. They are: April 2, Oxford Golf Club, at South Manchester, Conn.; April 16, Staten Island Cricket Club, at Staten Island; April 20, Brooklawn Golf Club, at Bridgeport, Conn.; April 23, Ardsley Club, at Ardsley; April 27, Agawan Hunt Club, at Providence; April 30, St. Andrew's Golf Club, at Mount Hope, Westchester County.

The Harvard team last year was made up of T. B. Gannett, Jr., W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., J. F. Curtis, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., I. Townsend Burden, Jr., and R. B. Stone. With the exception of Gannett, all of these men are still in Harvard and are candidates for the team. The new golf champion of the university is George C. Clark, Jr., a freshman and a player of excellence and skill. He, Cutting, and Curtis are practically sure to be chosen this season, but, as over twenty-five students are trying for the golf team, it means that the fortunate ones must play very fine golf, indeed. The students have been playing on the Cambridge links for several days, and are arranging matches with the various Boston clubs.

Unfortunately for our city, Columbia is not likely to make a very brilliant showing in the intercollegiate tournament. The game has not yet acquired an enthusiastic foothold in the university on Morningside Heights, and about the best that can be said is that there will be enough ordinary players to make a fairly respectable team.

Philadelphia's Possible Champion.

The University of Pennsylvania may send a complete team, but at any rate it will have one able golfer who is determined to make a hard fight for the individual championship himself. This is J. D. Winsor, Jr., whose high jump of 6 feet 3¼ inches gave him the intercollegiate championship last year. It was practically Winsor's first season at golf last year, but his game improved so rapidly that he became a most dangerous competitor in the Fall. In the contest for the golf championship of Philadelphia Winsor beat a lot of good men, and only lost the highest prize by the narrow margin of one hole. A. H. Smith was the victor. Winsor is a member of the Philadelphia Cricket Club and does most of his playing on the links there.

The Princeton golfers, it should be mentioned, are arranging a team match with Baltusrol early in April, and later in the month a match may be played with the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr says that the meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association will be held within two weeks. This will be an interesting and important meeting. The club and also the month for the open championship are to be selected, and it is also likely that some system will be adopted whereby the competition in the amateur championship tournament will be limited. Some system on a handicap basis will probably be arranged. It is a difficult matter to regulate, and the committee has no easy task to fix a just limit. Several new clubs will be elected to membership and some definite action taken regarding the nature of our coming golf contest with Canada.

The Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island will not have its new nine holes ready for use before the end of May. Meanwhile the present nine-hole course, which is an excellent one, will be used. The club has applied to the Metropolitan Golf Association for dates toward the end of October for its first open tournament.

The first club competition on the St. Andrew's links will probably come about the middle of April. A schedule of events for the year has practically been completed, but will not be announced for several days yet, pending possible revisions by the Golf Committee.

. Finest Flavor. Fairest Price.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

Spring Outdoor Season in Full Swing, and Central Park Bridle Paths Filled.

THE BROOKLYN HORSE SHOW

Coach Good Times to Start Running in April—Coaching Club Parade—Trotting Events—Echoes from the Stud Farms.

The prize list for the sixth annual horse show of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, which has just been issued, is attractive enough to draw a large number of entries. The show will be held at the clubhouse, on the Prospect Park Plaza, on April 28, 29, and 30. In all there are thirty-four classes, of which those open to all competitors are two for roadsters, two for harness horses, one each for tandems, four-in-hands, saddle horses, and high school; three for jumpers, one for polo ponies, and one for sporting tandems. The other classes, except one for a driving competition by the light battery of the Fifth United States Artillery, are well divided into events for the members of the club only.

First premiums of $50 and $100 are offered in the open competitions, with $25 and $50 for second money, and in some classes third money is offered. In the members' class, the first prizes are $25. The total amount offered in cash prizes is about $1,600.

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The mild Spring weather of last week was welcomed by the equestrians, and rarely a day passed that the bridle paths were not well filled. Most of the equestrian organizations have given up their indoor exercises, and the Spring outdoor season is now in full swing. Last week the members of the Park Riding Club took their first long ride of the season. The cavalcade of twenty left the Central Park Riding Academy, and, after an exciting dash along the bridle path to the east of the reservoir took to the road above the Park, up Seventh Avenue, and across the viaduct. The route took them past the pretty clubhouse of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, over a road overlooking the Hudson River. A large number of new riders have been booked for the season at the Central Park Riding Academy.

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Aurel Batonyi has made arrangements to run the coach Good Times as a public coach during the coming season. The season for the Good Times will open Saturday, April 2, and continue daily, except Sunday, for twelve weeks. The start will be made from the Waldorf-Astoria, and the destination will be Woodmansten Inn, near Morris Park racecourse, Westchester.

The coach will leave from entrance No. 2 of the Waldorf-Astoria, on Thirty-fourth Street, at 11 A. M., and the route will be as follows: Fifth Avenue to Central Park, through the Mall to Seventy-second Street, to Riverside Drive, past Grant's Tomb, through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to St. Nicholas Avenue and King's Bridge Road, over Washington Bridge, and thence on to Woodmansten Inn. The distance is about seventeen miles. A feature of the trip will be the use of a cock horse on the up grades through Riverside Drive.

The return route will be via Jerome Avenue, Macomb's Dam Bridge, Seventh Avenue, the East Drive, and Fifth Avenue, about fourteen miles.

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Ravenswood Farm, which is situated in sight of the Exposition Grounds, near Richmond, Va., was recently leased for a term of years by Algernon and Edward S. Craven, who are well-known gentlemen jockeys and cross-country riders. Both are members of the Deep Run Hunt Club. They are building new barns, an exercising track, and a steeplechase course. Imp. Grandmaster and the brood mares owned by the Messrs. Craven will be kept, as formerly, at Greenwood Farm, in Albemarle County, but the stable of hunters and runners has been brought to Ravenswood. Edward Craven will ride for the stable, and entries have been made for the Spring meetings at Washington, Deep Run Hunt Club, Richmond; the Country Club, Brookline, Mass., and Morris Park.

Among the horses in training at Ravenswood are Jack Pot, gr. g., aged, by imp. The Jacobite-Dew Drop; King Olaf, b. g., 3 years, by imp. The Sailor Prince-Trecklyn; Philoe, br. f., 3, by Emperor-Philippa; Phillidor, b. g., 2, by imp. Grandmaster-Philippa; Buck Eye, br. g., 6, by Sensation-Memento; Modena, ch. m., 5, by imp. Sir Modred-Fidelity; Lady Lillian, ch. m., 7, by Willful; The Duchess, ch. m., 5, by Brennan; Dahlia, br. f., 4, by imp. Grandmaster-Daisy Chain.

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At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Association the vacancies in the board caused by the resignation of G. M. and H. L. Asher were filled by the election of Major Foxhall Daingerfield and L. V. Harkness. The newly elected Directors are prominent in the breeding world. Major Daingerfield is now manager of the Castleton Stud, and formerly owned the famous Sam Purdy, and Mr. Harkness is owner of the Walnut Hill Stock Farm and a hundred head of trotting stock, including Allie Wilkes, 2:15.

The board is now a strong one, consisting of the following men of wide experience in the breeding and racing of trotters: Major P. F. Johnson, Major H. C. McDowell, Major F. A. Daingerfield, R. P. Stoll, S. T. Harbison, Mike Bowerman, Lucas Broadhead, and L. V. Harkness.

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Assistant Secretary Hanlon of The Jockey Club says that he believes that the new issue of The Stud Book, the first to be issued since the copyright was purchased from S. D. Bruce, will be ready in June. Racing men and breeders are anxiously awaiting it, for it is some years since the last volume was issued, and with the multiplicity of stallions now in service, it is difficult indeed to keep track of blood lines.

T. B. Sidebotham of Brooklyn has promised to furnish proof sheets early in May, and then Registrar James E. Wheeler will put on a special staff of readers to revise them. The work is exceptionally difficult this year, and the volume is very large. It will comprise more than 1,500 pages.

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One of the recent additions to the speedy string of trotters now being handled by Max F. Greenbaum is a bay mare that is credited with a mark of 2:12. When the sale business grows dull in the Summer Mr. Greenbaum, who is one of the younger members of the road brigade, will do some campaigning with the fast ones he is now getting into shape.

***

Byron McClelland was not purchased for Marcus Daly, but for a wealthy resident of Montana whose name is not divulged for the present. Byron McClelland, Serrano, and John Havlin passed through Chicago yesterday in charge of Trainer J. K. Redmon en route for Montana, where they will be raced next Summer. Redmon will handle them and will also open a public training stable. Byron McClelland has been declared out of the Suburban and the June Handicaps of the Coney Island Jockey Club.

***

The prize list of the Washington Horse Show, May 4 to 7, has been issued. One of the classes is for horse and best appointed road rig, conformation, action, and gait to count 60 per cent.; wagon, 16 per cent.; harness, 7 per cent.; robes, blankets, and whip, 5 per cent., and general appointments, 12 per cent. The hackney classes are liberal, and classes for horses in harness and under saddle are numerous. Entries will close on Saturday, April 23.

***

The challenge of James A. Murphy, owner of Emily, 2:11, to match her for $5,000 against any trotter eligible to the 2:11 class, seems likely to result in a race. George Ketchum, the owner of Cresceus, 2:11¼, is reported to have accepted the offer, with the condition that he be allowed to name the day and the track, and Mr. Hubinger of New Haven is also likely to accept the challenge.

***

The horses of Bromley & Co. are in charge of Julius Bauer, and they have wintered on the farm of J. W. Sayre, near Lexington, Ky. They are said to be in excellent condition, and while they have not yet been asked to make any fast moves, they have been kept at work during the past few weeks of good weather. The Bromley horses made a good showing on the metropolitan circuit last year.

***

The Rockaway Hunt Club held its annual meeting at the clubhouse, Cedarhurst, last week, and elected the following Governors: A. Clifford Tower, John C. Kilbreth, Talbot J. Taylor, and Rene La Montagne. The club's Board of Governors is divided into three classes of four each. Every year four Governors are elected to serve three years. They elect the club officers from their own number.

***

Geraldine, A. B. Spreckels's famous mare, that has won upward of sixty races, is at Menlo Stock Farm and has foaled a colt by Ravelston, son of Flambeau and Shannon Rose. Ravelston was one of the most promising colts in California, but went wrong. Geraldine will be bred to St. Carlo, as will also fifteen other choice mares from Mr. Spreckels's Napa farm.

***

Emeline Chimes, by Chimes-Emily, 2:11, by Prince Regent, is the Hamlin entry in the 2:30 trot programmed for the July meet at Hartford. This mare is reported very fast, and it would not be strange if she should be called on to race against her dam before the season is over.

***

Probably the first animal foaled combining the blood of two stallions with trotting records below 2:10 is the two-year-old filly Dawn of Day, by Stamboul, 2:07¼, dam Jessica McCurdy, by Palo Alto, 2:08¾, bred and owned by R. H. McCurdy of Morristown, N. J.

***

William Simpson has added Keepsake, by Pancoast, the dam of Tommy Britton, 2:11¼, to the Empire City Stud, having bought her of "Uncle Tommy" Britton of Lexington, Ky. She will be bred to Hummer.

***

The annual parade of the Coaching Club will be held this year on Saturday, May 7. The start will be from the Holland House, and the route up Fifth Avenue, to and around Central Park.

HARLEM YACHT CLUB.

Preparations for the Coming Season—Plans for New Clubhouse—Proposed New Course.

Great preparations are being made by the members of the Harlem Yacht Club for the coming season, which promises to be the most eventful in the history of the club. The membership of the club has been increasing rapidly of late, and is now close to 250. Last year the club station at City Island was found too small to accommodate the members, and additional property was purchased with a view to building a larger house. The club now owns a plot of ground 150 by 200 fronting on Pelham Bay. Upon this it proposes to erect a modern clubhouse.

Plans prepared by W. G. Massarene & Co. call for a three-story frame structure very similar in style to the house of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. It is expected that the plans will be adopted at the April meeting of the club, and in this event work will begin on the new house at once. The house that now stands on the ground will be moved, so it will stand behind the new structure, and will be turned into a bicycle house for the use of the members, as there are over 100 wheelmen in the club.

At a recent meeting it was decided to lay out a new club course, and yesterday the Regatta Committee, composed of William J. Tcumey, A. G. Weigand, William Towner, D. Ryan, and J. A. Kipp, went over the proposed course in a naphtha launch. It is triangular, and starts from Old Tom Buoy, off Belden's Point, on Long Island Sound, to and around Matinicock Light, then to a buoy anchored off Parsonage Point, and back to Old Tom Buoy. This course will undoubtedly be adopted, and will be sailed over for the first time on Decoration Day, when the club will hold its annual Spring regatta, for which the steamer Glen has been chartered to follow the boats.

The grounds surrounding the club's town house, at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, where about forty boats have been hauled out for the Winter, presented a lively scene yesterday. The amateur tars were out in full force, attired in overalls and blue shirts, and armed with scrapers, sandpaper, and paint brushes with which to brighten up their craft previous to launching.

Commodore Getty's big sloop, the Mary B., is in the hands of a competent crew, who are giving her a thorough overhauling in order that she may be in first-class trim for the Decoration Day regatta. Commodore Getty will make every effort to win the D. M. Williams Cup in the 43-foot cabin sloop class.

Alfred Johnson, a well-known member of the club, on Saturday laid the keel of a 28-foot sloop, which, when completed, will be entered in a special class for knockabouts which the Regatta Committee has decided to establish this year. Several other members of the club expect to enter boats in this class.

HARLEM RIVER OARSMEN.

The Wind Kept Most of Them Indoors Yesterday—A Gig Upset.

Harlem River oarsmen were not active yesterday, the threatening weather and strong wind keeping most of them indoors.

About the most important and exciting event was the capsizing of a Nassau Boat Club double gig rowed by G. H. Pye and C. M. De La Vergne.

They were returning from a three-mile spin, when De La Vergne "caught a crab" near the New York Central Railroad bridge and in an instant both men were floundering in the water. The Lone Star Boat Club's four-oared gig, which was also coming down the river, picked up De La Vergne, while a Whitehall boat picked up Pye and towed the boat to the house. The men were none the worse for their cold bath.

Capt. Vought of the Atalantas was out during the day, as was Capt. Binzan of the Metropolitans. The First Bohemian Boat Club had their eight-oared crew, which is training for the Harlem Regatta, in the water both morning and afternoon.

The members of the Harlem Rowing Club will hold an entertainment and reception at the Lenox Lyceum on April 12, the proceeds of which will be used to build the new clubhouse.

West Point Athletes Compete.

WEST POINT, March 20.—The fourth indoor competition of the cadets of the United States Military Academy took place last night under the auspices of the Officers' Athletic Association. The class of '99 won the most points, with 1900 a close second. Prof. Dwight L. Edgerton, President of the association, distributed handsome prizes to the winners of the events. Prizes were awarded also to the distinguished members of last season's football team.

McGibbon & Co.

Have opened for sale this week a shipment by the delayed "La Champagne," and it includes seven choice original studies in Damask Weavings,—two sizes in Napkins and four sizes Table Cloths. This is the first time they have been shown, and are intended for our Easter Display of New Goods. We add to this attraction some Hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases, also in Port during the past week—pretty and cheap.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

By an Error

in our advertisement of Sunday the prices of the Spalding Juvenile line of bicycles were quoted at less than we can possibly sell such a high-grade line. The prices are and will be for the entire season as follows:

1898 Spalding Juvenile, 26-inch, - - $35.00
1898 Spalding Juvenile, 24-inch, - - 30.00
1898 Spalding Juvenile, 22-inch, - - 25.00

We are offering the Nyack Juvenile wheels, which are equal to any juvenile line made, except the Spalding, at

$25.00 for Nyack Juvenile 26-inch.
22.50 for Nyack Juvenile 24-inch.
20.00 for Nyack Juvenile 20-inch.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

126-130 Nassau St. 29-31-33 West 42d St.

Have you seen the new ...'98 Model...

REMINGTON BICYCLE

IT'S WORTH LOOKING AT

$75—$50.

Call at **REMINGTON ARMS CO.**

Retail Branches
313 BROADWAY, 59TH STREET AND GRAND CIRCLE NEW YORK
583 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN

ROBBED THREE OFFICES.

In One Young Johnson Stopped to Write a Letter to His Sweetheart.

Jacob Johnson, an eighteen-year-old lad living at 256 West Houston Street, was charged in Jefferson Market Court yesterday with having committed burglary in the offices of three firms on the previous day. He admitted his guilt, and was held for trial.

Early Saturday morning Johnson, who says he was accompanied by a companion named Short, broke into the offices of William B. Steiner, a stationer, at 167 Wooster Street, by whom he was formerly employed, and after ransacking the premises visited the offices of Charles Schlakenstein, in the same building, and those of Meyer & Rosenfeld, two doors away. He stopped long enough in Mr. Steiner's office to write a letter to his sweetheart, a Miss Trainor, in which he said he had written some new songs for her, one of them being about the heroes of the Maine.

He was found by detectives Saturday night asleep on a truck in West Houston Street.

1898 RAMBLERS

ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.

The price, **$60.**

"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."

1898 Ideals, **$40.**

OTHERS - - - - - - - - - - - CHEAPER

GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
939-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents,
—26 Vesey St.—

Lyndhurst
TRIPLE FRONT FORK
INCREASED STRENGTH, INCREASES POWER.
McKEE & HARRINGTON
123 and 125 Grand St., near Centre St., N.Y.

DEATH REVEALS ODD LIFE

Frank Yuille, Though Not Poor, Expires in Squalor in a Lodging House.

RELATIVES SAID TO BE RICH

Much Mystery Regarding His Reasons for Living in Seclusion—The Man Well Educated, and Two Sons Said to be in College.

Frank Yuille, forty-three years old, said to be a nephew of William Bloodgood of the wholesale woolen house of W. S. Taylor & Bloodgood of 8 Thomas Street, was found dead yesterday afternoon in his room, in the European Hotel, a cheap lodging house at 180 Park Row, where he had lived for four years.

Death is believed to have been caused by jaundice, from which the man had been suffering for a long time. He was found by one of the employes of the lodging house at 1:30 P. M., having been dead for several hours.

Yuille's history is shrouded in mystery, but from letters found in his room and from what could be learned from his fellow-lodgers his had been a remarkable life. He occupied a little box of a room about 4 by 8 feet on the third floor, for which he paid $1 a week.

He was well educated and was said to have come from a fine family whose members live in New Orleans, where the dead man lived years ago. From scraps of information which he let slip among some of the inmates of his lodging house and a few storekeepers in the vicinity, it was learned that his wife died about nine years ago and that he had two sons, who, it was said, were being educated at Yale.

A Comfortable Income.

That he had a sufficient income to live better than he did is indicated by a statement found among his effects dated May 1, 1897, made by William Bloodgood, showing that there was a credit in his account of $670.38. It is said by those who knew Yuille that he was the recipient of a stated sum of money every week, which was paid by B. S. Brooks, cashier of the Bloodgood firm, and which would have permitted him to live in comfortable circumstances.

It appears that he received letters frequently, and was in communication with his "cousin," Minnie Bloodgood of Elizabeth, N. J., during the years 1894 and 1895. On the back of one of the letters which he had received from her was written in a feminine hand in pencil the following: "It is said of men when down at the heel that their promises end in smoke." All the letters written by his cousin were in relation to the health of the family, and of inquiry in regard to his welfare.

Among the effects found in his room were letters from Hugh E. McElroy of 184 Gravier Street, New Orleans; Westfeldt Brothers, Box 601, New Orleans, and Dennistoun, Cross & Co., 2 Princes Road, London. There was another letter, written by himself, in which he had retained an attorney to appear before the Orphans' Court of Hudson County in response to a notice served upon him to appear in a proceeding to have an executor and trustee appointed for the estate of John Ferne, deceased, in place of Frederick Baker, a former trustee. This Frederick Baker, it is said, is the same Baker whose connection with the defalcation of moneys of the National Shoe and Leather Bank caused him to commit suicide.

One of the Letters.

One letter from Hugh F. McElroy, dated May 1, 1894, is as follows:

"Dear Friend Yuille: I have instructed Mr. Weinstein to pay $25 to you, and it is with the distinct understanding that it is not to be used to bring you here, the reasons for which it is unnecessary to state. If you are willing to promise this the money is yours."

The letter from Dennistoun, Cross & Co. of London was written to Westfeldt Brothers of New Orleans and was in the form of an inquiry as to the whereabouts of Frank E. Yuille.

Yuille was, it is said, at one time prominently connected with the cotton trade in Texas. Evidence of the fact is given in the following rather remarkable letter written by him while in Galveston, Texas, in 1894, but never mailed:

When we endeavor to bring within our financial mind's grasp the proportion of loss to profit resulting from the study of the possibilities of crops not planted or of moneys not earned, we may fall into the error of having forgotten how much more the human system may be nourished by the consumption of a beefsteak than by the guess at its weight. There are armies of most valued statisticians in the cotton trade. We have the fertilizer freak, the interior movement maniac, the draught demon, the worm wrangler, the rainy roarer, the overflow oracle, the strike sermonizer—all these we have—to tell what poor King Cotton must contend. There are, however, numerous causes this year for increased consumption of cotton. The rapid increase of population in this country must be a leading factor in our figuring—say, 90,000,000 souls—of which 50,000,000 use teeth; of these teeth let us average twenty-four to the head, or say, 1,250,000,000. We take these small figures to make allowance for lost trade or stolen teeth. Now at least 10 per cent. of these teeth will be found to be hollow, leaving 125,000,000 that will need plugging with cotton.

Sorrow Among Lodgers.

There was genuine sorrow expressed among the inmates of the lodging house last night over the death of Yuille, many of whom claim that he was the best friend they ever had. They say that for every dollar he spent upon himself he spent two for the relief of his fellow-lodgers whose circumstances were inferior to his own. Albert Weiss, the night clerk of the place, in looking over the books last night, said that last Monday, the day upon which Yuille received his weekly payment from the Bloodgood firm, he had paid 60 cents for beds used by fellow-lodgers in hard luck during the week, besides his own bill of $1. On the Monday previous his extra payment had amounted to $1.20, and similar amounts had been paid every week in the year.

He was in the habit if any one in the house was sick to go to the Roosevelt Pharmacy, in Park Row, where he had a weekly account, and purchase medicine for them, and cases where men were afflicted with rheumatism he would purchase crutches for them and do everything possible to relieve their suffering. Several men told stories of how, when some poor fellow, either from exposure or alcoholism, was violently sick, Yuille would sit up with him night after night. Seldom did a fellow-lodger ask a small loan from him in vain. He made, however, a real confident of no one.

Proprietor Taub of the Roosevelt Pharmacy said that Yuille was a frequent visitor there. He had a thorough knowledge of pharmacy, and was a splendid linguist. "When I asked him why a man of his attainments chose to live amid such wretched surroundings," said Mr. Taub, "he said that he once tried lodgings up town, but suffered wretchedly from ennui and moved back. I never talked with a more intelligent or interesting man, but on the subject of his past he was dumb. He intimated one day, however, that a woman was at the bottom of his trouble. He was always neatly dressed and clean, but would never wear an overcoat. He had a horror and contempt for physicians, and although sick for weeks refused to summon medical aid."

The body was taken to the Morgue last night.

Accidents to Atlantic Liners.

The Paris Temps, referring to the Champagne accident, says that no inconvenience was caused the passengers beyond that arising from the delay. With respect to the statement that the Transatlantic Company is especially disfavored with a liberal supply of such accidents, it would seem that there have been forty-one accidents on the whole of the New York lines since 1891, only five of these being on the French company's vessels. The company's boats have had but one collision, namely, that with the Sully. The other accidents comprised the breaking of screw blades, engine breakdowns, and so on.

The North German Company had also nine accidents. In the Elbe collision, in 1894, the victims numbered 300. The Cunard Line has had six accidents; it had also had two of its vessels towed, and had suffered once by a wreck.

Besides these it may be stated that the Rialto was partly burned in 1887 and was wrecked in 1894. Thus it will be seen that the Transatlantic Company, far from being first in point of number of accidents, has a comfortable berth.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

Top commission paid on our new Special Trust Fund Contract, non-forfeitable, incontestable, without restrictions as to travel; Old Line Stock Company; fixed rates; costs less than assessment. Call or address, E. D. S., 906 Bowling Green Building.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

In Albuminuria of Bright's Disease, Albuminuria of Gestation, etc.

Dr. William A. Hammond, *Surgeon-General (retired) U. S. Army, formerly Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of New York, etc., Washington, D. C.:*

"I have used **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in the **Albuminuria of Pregnancy** with remarkable effect. **When taken in large quantities its influence in such cases is unmistakably beneficial.** In one case of **Puerperal Mania it was a powerful adjunct to the other means used to effect a cure.**"

"As a **preventive of Puerperal Convulsions** and **Puerperal Mania** I regard the **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** **as most valuable. It should with this view form the constant beverage of pregnant women in place of ordinary water.** I have had considerable experience with this water in the treatment of **Bright's Disease.** I have witnessed the **Albuminuria** of this affection and also **casts** of the **renal vessels disappear on the use of the water,** and this not only in a single case, but in several of which I have full notes. It must in these cases also be taken in large quantities and its use continued for a considerable time."

Dr. William H. Drummond, *Professor of Medical Jurisprudence Bishop's University, Montreal, Canada:*

"In the **Acute and Chronic Nephritis—Bright's Disease of the Kidneys** of Gouty and Rheumatic origin, as well as in the graver **Albuminuria of Pregnancy** I have found **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** **to act as a veritable antidote, and I know of no other natural agent possessing this important quality.**"

Dr. G. A. Foote, *of Warrenton, N. C., ex-President State Medical Society, formerly Member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and also of the State Board of Health:*

"In **Bright's Disease of the Kidneys** I have in many cases noted the disappearance of **Albuminuria** and **casts** under the action of **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** the most efficacious of known remedies in this distressing malady, so difficult of successful treatment. I have also witnessed excellent results from this water in **Albuminuria of Pregnancy,** and it is my habit to prescribe its free use in every case of **pregnancy** under my care, certainly after the sixth month, and I have yet to see any untoward results where my directions were obeyed. That the water is a **positive and antidotal to the causes producing Nausea, Headache, and Puerperal Convulsions, in my opinion admits of no question.**"

George Halstead Boyland, A. M., M. D., *of Paris, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, in the "New York Medical Journal," August 22, 1896, says:*

"There is no remedy so absolutely specific in all forms of **Albuminuria** and **Bright's Disease,** whether **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** Spring **No. 2,** accompanied by acute or chronic as a milk diet. In all cases of **pregnancy** where **albumen** is found in the urine as late as the last week before confinement, if this water and a milk diet are prescribed the **albumen disappears rapidly** from the urine and **the patient has a positive guarantee against puerperal convulsions. Used as a substitute for ordinary water during gestation, it will be found invaluable as a preventive of puerperal convulsions and other disturbances incident to this condition.** It is also an undoubted tonic to both mother and child, allaying at the same time nausea and vomiting."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally. Pamphlets on application.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

Springs open for Guests from June 15 to Oct. 1.

NAVAL SURGEON'S SUICIDE.

Dr. Hubbard of the San Francisco a Victim of Insanity.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Dr. George Clinton Hubbard, Assistant Surgeon United States Navy, committed suicide at St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum shortly after midnight last night by strangling himself with the cord of his dressing gown. Dr. Hubbard was twenty-seven years old. Until within a few weeks he was attached to the San Francisco.

Early in the year he showed slight signs of derangement, and was sent home from the Mediterranean station and placed at St. Elizabeth. He realized his condition and felt it keenly, but he was never violent, and his suicidal turn was quite unlooked for. Rear Admiral Benham is an uncle of the dead man and has made the funeral arrangements, being Hubbard's nearest living relative.

FATAL FIGHT WITH A MOB.

Negro, White Wife, and Assailant Killed in Indian Territory.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, March 20.—An outrage last night in the town of Wybark, five miles north of here, resulted in the death of two men and a woman. The house of Ed Chalmers, a negro who recently married a white woman, was attacked during the night by six white men. The door was broken in and both the negro and his wife were shot down, but not before Chalmers had made a fight.

The woman was killed outright, and though Chalmers succeeded in driving off the attacking party, they left him mortally wounded, and he died before daylight. This morning the body of one Matthews, an aged white man, who lived at Gibson Station, was found near the Chalmers cabin pierced with a bullet. Matthews answers the description given by Chalmers before he died of one of his assailants.

There were evidences that Matthews's body had been dragged from Chalmers's house to the place where it was found. A gun lay beside the body, evidently put there to give the impression that the dead man had murdered the negro and his wife. Deputy United States Marshals are investigating the killing, and it is believed that the murderers will be arrested.

KALAMAZOO MAN'S ART FIND.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 20.—D. Denbleyker, the Kalamazoo man who visited all the leading art galleries in the United States, the principal German art museums, and all the galleries in Holland and Belgium in his last trip abroad, also visited Amsterdam. He went into a little barber's shop in a narrow street and found a picture covered with dirt. The barber sold it to Denbleyker for 40 florins ($16.) He took it to the Ryks Museum, in Amsterdam, one of the finest art galleries in the world. The museum wanted to buy the picture, but Denbleyker did not wan to sell them. Arriving in New York, he took the picture to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This museum, he says, also wanted to buy it, and several art dealers were eager for it. He finally sold the picture for $500. Its present owner will not sell it for less than $5,000.

The name of the artist is Gabriel Metsu of Holland, whom the encyclopedias and art books name as the greatest genre painter in the world. This artist's pictures are all small, but are positively accurate in detail. Metsu has been dead two centuries and a half. He ranks with Gerard Dou and Terburg, also artists of Holland. Some of Metsu's pictures sold at auction sales in London for $10,000.

FOUND BURGLARS IN THE HOUSE

The home of ex-Alderman Richard Pickering, at the corner of Arlington Avenue and Jerome Street, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning. Mr. Pickering's son Frederick, who is a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, was coming home at 1:30 o'clock, when he noticed a flicker of light in the cellar window. He looked in and saw two men, one of whom held a small lantern in his hand.

Pickering watched them till he saw the men take some tools from a bag and start to ascend the stairway. He then went up the stoop and entered the house, revolver in hand, intending to meet them at the top of the stairway. Unfortunately, he tripped over something and fell, and the noise startled the burglars, who promptly decamped.

Running down into the yard, he saw a man scrambling over the back fence, and fired at him, but missed. Policeman Lonigan of the Liberty Avenue Station joined in the chase, but no trace of the would-be robbers could be found.

Cubans' Bank Robbed of $4.50.

A number of Cubans who live on lower Fulton Street, Brooklyn, some time ago set up a child's savings bank in a lodging house at 11 Fulton Street. The deposits were to go to the Cuban Revolutionary Fund. The fund very gradually grew to the total of $4.50, and was expected to grow even larger. Yesterday it was discovered that the bank had been burglariously entered and the revolutionary fund extracted. Suspicion rested on Joaquin Miliant, and he was arrested yesterday and lodged in the Fulton Street station house. His accuser is Santiago Dorado.

Philadelphian Stabs His Brother.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Theodore A. Davis, aged twenty-seven years, was stabbed to-night by his brother Simeon and is not expected to live. The brothers had gone to the home of their brother-in-law, William Dougherty, 1105 South Broad Street, with the intention of attacking him. Theodore, however, relented, and Simeon became enraged and turned upon him.

KING GEORGE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

From The Saturday Review.

Of course, the King of Greece is the hero of the whole affair. On returning to the palace he gave his own account of the murderous attempt to one correspondent after another. It appears from what he himself tells us that he acted throughout with perfect self-possession and the most distinguished courage. He immediately stood up in front of his daughter, not to see what was going on, but to protect her from the bullets. The two assassins opened fire with Gras rifles from about ten paces in front of the horses. They appear to have fired in this position four, if not six, shots, and when the coachman recovered from his astonishment at finding himself unwounded, and whipped up his horses, they fired two or four more shots from a point about twenty yards behind the carriage; but the King shook his fist at them, and that seems to have deranged their aim.

Lest any one should suppose that we are trying to make fun of a most serious outrage, we will quote The Times's correspondent's view of the matter in Wednesday's issue. The only word of explanation we would supply is to remind our readers of the terrible penetrative power of the Gras rifle: "To-day I inspected the carriage in which the King and Princess Marie rode last Saturday. The panel on the right-hand side was struck by a bullet just below the glass, which remained unbroken. The metal is slightly dented and the varnish is knocked off. The shot—apparently the first one—was evidently fired by a person standing in front of the carriage and a little to the right, and the bullet must inevitably have struck the King but for the interposition of the lamp. Another bullet struck the footboard, which bears a small mark, and appears to have glanced upward, wounding the servant, Neris, in the hinder part of the leg. I also examined the harness and horses. The harness is cut in four places and one of the reins is severed. One of the horses has five very slight abrasions on the back; the other bears a single mark, which is scarcely perceptible. It is fortunate that the animals did not take fright."

The "slight dent" on japanned tin and the "small mark" on ordinary wood made by Gras bullets that will whistle through eighteen inches of solid oak as through brown paper, are not the most extraordinary part of the story. Were the abrasions of horse cuticle also caused by Gras bullets? If so, surely the assailants must have been picked shots. It seems strange, too, that the King could see the blood spurt from his servant's leg as he said he did since we now learn from The Times's correspondent "that the servant was hit on the hinder part of the leg." Is the seat of a Greek landau made of glass that it can be seen through? Then, too, Karditzis, the would-be murderer, this perfect type of a brigand as he is described, with "fierce black eyes, swarthy complexion, and bushy beard," inspires us with a certain degree of suspicion. Why is he so ready to declare that he fired six shots, and not three or four as the King supposed? Why, also, is he so anxious to have it known that he would have thrown a bomb into the carriage if he had had the chance? After reading and collating the accounts carefully we feel compelled to join The Times's correspondent in congratulating the King upon the fact that the horses did not run away, as he might then have been placed in some danger.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND WIFE.

Kindness of Heart.

From The New York Observer.

Mr. Lincoln was accustomed to write little notes highly unique and characteristic on some stray sheet of paper or on a visiting card, quite informally, to the members of his Cabinet or to other public officers. These notes were often passed around in private, and were, of course, highly prized. Many readers will remember one of these which may serve as a type, well illustrating his gentle nature: Referring to a soldier ordered to be discharged from the hospital, he wrote, "Let this sick boy go home to his mother." Before me as I write lies an ordinary card, three by two inches in dimensions, written closely on both sides and clearly signed, as follows:

"The bearer of this, John N. King, a staff officer with rank of Captain, has tendered his resignation. Let him withdraw it and then assign him to duty as satisfactory to himself as can consistently be done. He is an old acquaintance, whom I, who am an M. C., failed to send to West Point only on account of his age. A. Lincoln. Oct. 28, 1862."

This card was probably addressed to the Secretary of War, and carried to him by Capt. King. It illustrates a sympathetic and amiable trait in Mr. Lincoln's character, that of explaining with words of kindness his request, when his simple orders would have been sufficient.

This disposition was shared by his estimable wife. A very unpretentious but kindly note of Mrs. Lincoln's lies before me. It was addressed to Mrs. Gurley, the wife of President Lincoln's pastor. It is written in a neat and gracefully rounded feminine hand:

"Saturday morning, Nov. 19th.

"My Dear Mrs. Gurley: I take the liberty of sending you some Penn. cooking apples; the risk of keeping such things in the damp cellar here must in a measure apologize for my freedom. With kind regards, I remain, sincerely, MARY LINCOLN."

The barrel of apples was sent from the White House with true parishioner thoughtfulness. The President's wife was very fond of the minister's wife, and often dropped in on her socially and officially for a "heart-chat," as she used to say.

CHEAPEST AND BEST. STEAM COOKED

A. B. C. Oatmeal.

TWO-POUND PACKAGE, 10 CENTS.

SICARD IN A SHIPWRECK

An Incident in the Early Life of the Admiral Now Commanding the Fleet Near Cuba.

TRAGEDY OF THE SAGINAW

Heroic Attempt of Lieut. Talbot and a Volunteer Crew of Five to Reach Succor at Hawaii, 1,500 Miles Away, in Which All but One Died.

Admiral Sicard's prominence just at present as commandant of the splendid fleet of the North Atlantic squadron now near Cuban waters, recalls an incident in his early career, which has probably passed from the minds of even those most familiar with recent naval history, and which is probably entirely unknown to most of the present generation. It is a bit of tragic yet romantic history.

In the year 1869 the Congress of these United States determined to establish a coaling station on Midway Island, situated as its name would indicate, equi-distant from San Francisco and Yokohama. Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated to cover the expense of necessary surveys and tentative work. The contract for the latter was awarded to a Boston firm with the understanding that a naval vessel should convey the workmen to and from the island, while her commanding officer would supervise the surveys.

The United States ship Saginaw, (a side-wheeler,) with Commander (now Admiral) Montgomery Sicard in command, was assigned to the duty, and the expedition started in the early Spring of the following year.

After six months had been expended in arduous labor and careful surveys, the result being a deepening of the channel to 15 feet and the exhaustion of the appropriation, Commander Sicard, judging the scheme in every way impracticable, started, in pursuance of discretionary powers assigned him, to return to San Francisco, on Friday, Oct. 26.

Wrecked on a Coral Reef.

A stop was to be made at Ocean Island, lying 48 miles to the westward, in search of a reported wreck and possible castaways. On a clear night and under reduced speed, with a vigilant watch and a Captain even then noted for his courage, sagacity, and professional ability, with almost no warning and absolutely no chance of escape, the Saginaw grounded upon the coral reef surrounding Ocean Island, while her stern was lifted high and dry above the beating surf. Of the ninety-three souls on board none were lost, though some escaped as by a miracle, while sailors and workmen alike struggled manfully to save the boats, provisions, and clothing. The island—a low, sandy desert—lay a mile inside the surf, and the boats were rowed or dragged ashore laden first with the sick and then with a motley array of rescued property. All day the officers and men labored so that by night temporary shelters had been improvised from sails and boxes, clothing and provisions spread out to dry, and the lonely beach turned into a noisy camp. Of the food saved, a large proportion was injured partially or irretrievably by salt water, but starvation was not among the dangers confronting the castaways, since turtle, seal, fish, and a species of albatross called goney were to be obtained on or near the island.

Wells were dug in the attempt to obtain a supply of fresh water, but unavailingly, as that which was secured proved too brackish for use.

In this emergency a small boiler belonging to the contractor was brought from the wreck, and as henceforth the existence of the entire party depended upon the distilled water so obtained, details of engineers and firemen watched it constantly, to guard against accident or carelessness.

Volunteers Start for Hawaii.

The day following the disaster Lieut. John G. Talbot, executive officer of the Saginaw, volunteered to undertake the voyage to Honolulu, distant some 1,500 miles, using the Captain's gig, as the launch had perished in the wreck.

Three weeks elapsed before the boat could be put in a suitable condition to undertake the perilous voyage. Then, partially decked over and provisioned for thirty-five days, with a crew of five men, including Lieut. Talbot, the start was made, favoring winds and currents, backed up by pluck and endurance, being their sole dependence.

The commanding officer of this forlorn hope was a man of delicate physique, but indomitable perseverance. He had joined the ship but a short time before her unlucky voyage, but had won the respect, confidence, and affection of his associates and subordinates. Of those who accompanied him, all were volunteers, two being seamen, Peter Francis and John Andrews; one a contractor's man, James Muir, and the fourth a coxswain, William Halford. Fully realizing that the voyage must involve prolonged exposure and exhausting labor, it was still undertaken cheerfully, in the discharge of duty and for the cause of humanity.

Trials of a "Forlorn Hope."

The provisions, many of them already slightly damaged, became speedily useless, as the gig, in spite of the partial protection afforded by an improvised deck, shipped water freely. The fifth day out, during a severe storm, they lost both fire and light, which prevented their cooking what provisions they had, and obliged them to depend for subsistence upon desiccated potatoes. Later, when nearing their destination, Talbot was successful in obtaining fire by the use of marine glass lenses and sun-dried tinder. But a second storm, more violent than the first, threatened destruction to the exhausted crew, who in desperation formed a drag from some oars and a sail, which probably prevented the capsizing of the gig, but resulted in the loss of the oars.

About this time insufficient and unwholesome food, combined with the incessant mental and physical strain, had so worked upon the commanding officer's never-robust constitution as to render him critically ill, and after giving Halford full instructions concerning their further course, and confiding to him the compasses, ship's letters, and private advices, Talbot resigned himself to the fate which seemingly awaited him.

Drowned in Sight of Land.

But the end was not yet, and on Dec. 18, just one month from the time they left Ocean Island, the harbor of Hanael was sighted. For a day and a night they stood on and off, searching vainly for a safe opening in the coral reef, yet being carried hourly nearer the hidden danger. Francis and Andrews, in trying to guide and steady the boat, were washed overboard and never seen again. Muir, who had shown signs of insanity, refused to come up from below, though warned repeatedly of the peril of his position. As the gig capsized, Lieut. Talbot, who had clung to the bilge, tried to climb on her keel, but his strength, already so much reduced by illness, proving insufficient for the task, he was washed away, silently, without cry or struggle, as if he realized that his life's work was done. The gig speedily righted, and Halford, disincumbered of all superfluous clothing, climbed in her and, with Muir, whom he found still alive, drifted inside the breakers.

The Sole Survivor Secures Aid.

As the boat drew into shallow water Halford, seizing the tin case containing letters and dispatches, waded ashore. The day was breaking, and in the distance could be dimly discerned a line of native huts, which he approached as rapidly as his exhausted condition permitted, hoping to procure assistance for himself and Muir. It was cheerfully accorded, but the latter lived for but a few hours.

Lieut. Talbot's body was washed ashore and received Christian burial on the Island of Kanai.

The gig was rescued and brought home as a trophy, and is now preserved among the relics at the Naval Academy, while Halford, the sole survivor of this heroic enterprise occupies a life position at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Two days after the arrival of the latter at Honolulu a sailing vessel was chartered and provisioned to carry relief to the shipwrecked crew of the Saginaw, and in addition the Hawaiian Government placed one of its fast steamers at the disposal of the American Consul, who gladly availed himself of its services.

Life of Sicard and His Men.

Meanwhile time passed slowly and heavily on Ocean Island. In order to help the men employed and as a possible last chance in case no rescue came Capt. Sicard ordered the carpenters to build a schooner from the débris washed ashore from the Saginaw, which was being rapidly ground to pieces in the barrier reef. Those working on it were allowed extra rations and encouraged in every way to steady exertion. This schooner was approaching completion when succor arrived.

The men explored every nook and corner of their desert home, and those who had exhausted their scanty stock of tobacco gathered and dried the small leaves of a scrubby plant which grew just above high water mark to serve as a sorry substitute. The goneys, of which there were great numbers on the island, were so large that eight furnished a meal for the entire party, but so tough and fishy as to be far from palatable. Their eggs, unfortunately scarce at this season, were, however, eagerly sought for and esteemed a great delicacy. No fire-arms were used in the pursuit of game for fear of alarming it, a club proving efficacious in disposing of the seal, and a sword in decapitating the goneys, who were as tame as they were stupid. This diet did not prove absolutely wholesome, but was at least sufficient and varied.

The Shipwrecked Sailors Rescued.

A staff was erected on the highest point of the island—to which was nailed the American flag, union down—to attract if possible, the notice of some passing steamer. False hopes were aroused from time to time only to be dispelled by a closer scrutiny, but on Jan. 8 the Hawaiian steamer which had distanced her consort was sighted, and strong men wept for joy at the near prospect of a speedy rescue.

The safety of the many had been purchased by the sacrifice of the few, but those few were heroes, and their names are enshrined in the hearts of their grateful shipmates and inscribed upon the tablets of history with this tribute of praise—

"Greater love hath no man than this,
That a man lay down his life for his friends."
M. D. C.

English Interests in Asia.

From The London Daily News.

Mr. A. Colquhoun, who has held administrative positions in the East under the Government, read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution, London, in which he pointed out that the British dominions and dependencies in Asia covered more than 2,500,000 square miles, with a population of upward of 270,000,000 people, speaking twenty distinct languages. Our military organization comprised 75,000 European troops and 150,000 natives, and we had 21,000 miles of railways, 47,000 miles of telegraph on land, and 20,000 miles of submarine cables. One-half of the trade in our Asiatic Empire, which amounted annually to £160,000,000, came to England, while of the Asiatic trade with Europe, amounting to £60,000,000, four-fifths was English. The British trade with China was over 70 per cent. of the whole. Russia's policy in the Far East was to place herself in an advantageous position alongside the two most populous countries in the world, which were the two richest empires in Asia. While our Government at home had been "discussing" and "considering," Russia had pushed her way across 5,000 miles of Siberia, and was now closing in on China. China was at once a base and an objective, and was, in fact, the only region where England could introduce any effective counterbalance to the Russian advances in Asia.

Mrs. Bishop, who has travelled largely in China, said that Manchuria was one of the most magnificent provinces in the whole world. Four crops of cereals could be raised in the year, there were practically no stones on the land, and good waterways were universal. The province was not only rich in food supplies, but in mineral products as well. The population would not concern itself much as to who ruled them, providing they were decently governed and

Cotton Mills Close at Willimantic.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., March 20.—The Windham Cotton Manufacturing Company's cotton mills will shut down tomorrow for an indefinite period. The shutdown throws 250 hands out of work. The mills will close by order of the administrators of the estate of the late Matthew Wilson of Providence, who was the principal owner, and whose interests will have to be disposed of to effect a settlement of the estate. The officials of the company refuse to make any further statement or to estimate how long the mills will be closed.

WHAT

Prof. D. Hayes Agnew

SAID TO A PATIENT:

"Get a case of the Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract and use it freely and liberally. No small wine-glass doses, but a good half tumbler full, or even more, every meal, and you will not have cause to regret it."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The Genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck label.

SOME BRITISH OPINIONS.

The United States Is Not Held Blameworthy for Any War Over Cuba.

From The London Spectator.

Under these circumstances we cannot hold that the American preparations make war less likely. They will not, we believe, alter the situation for the worse, but without them that situation had become critical in the extreme. As we have said, America has come to the meeting of the ways, and must decide whether she will allow Spain to do what she will with her own, or whether she will resolve that the reign of misery and wrong resting on ineptitude and pride shall cease in Cuba. In our belief, America will not allow Cuban anarchy to continue, and in spite of the very grave reasons which exist for non-intervention, she will before long take naval and military action. As Mr Kipling has said, the Americans are very irresolute and very full of doubts up to the point when they wake—

"The drumming guns that have no doubts."

After that there is no more irresolution till the last shot is fired.

From The London News.

Some one must lead the way in giving practical proof of the sincerity of peaceful professions. The well-worn adage on readiness for war as the best means of realizing a wish for peace is not the whole truth on the subject. One way of showing your sincerity, at least, if not, invariably, your wisdom, is to remain unprepared. The United States has been of those—only too rare in the world—who "don't want to fight" unless forced to do so for National safety and for National honor. But they have been honorably distinguished among powers of their importance by the way in which their deeds have testified their aversion to bloodshed and conquest. Everybody talks of peace, but in Europe those who talk loudest are armed to the teeth, and they are never so lamblike in their utterances as when they are adding an army corps to their forces, or meditating a spring at a neighbor's throat. In this kind of stage play the great Republic alone has throughout suited the action to the word and the word to the action. For all that, the action has become a little tame and spiritless. This country, at least, will rejoice to see that a power to which some of the highest destinies of humanity are confided will, at no distant time, be able to bear its part in the councils of the nations with becoming effect.

From The London Chronicle.

It seems to us there can be no question of the essential purity of American motives, in spite of the words and acts of a group of irresponsible and unscrupulous citizens. And we hold, therefore, that to sympathize with Spain in the coming struggle would simply be to range ourselves on the side of disorder as against order, of ruin as against well-being, of barbarism as against civilization, of wrong as against right. "What right has America to interfere?" To that question we can only reply, A better right than has been put forward as the justification of two out of every three wars in history. America has precisely the same right to stop the horrors of Cuba as Europe has to stop the horrors of Armenia and Crete. These are cases in which might literally makes right—to be strong enough to destroy the evil thing is to be morally called upon to do so. Cuba freed from the domination of Spanish officials and priests, her industries restored, and her people given a chance to show what they can do for their island and themselves, with opportunities similar to those enjoyed by every other civilized country, will mark a chapter of American history which no citizen is ever likely to read with regret. And we hope that Great Britain will not only go as far officially as the furthest limits of international law permit, but that public opinion will declare itself openly and unmistakably in the teeth of all Europe, if need be, as sympathizing heartily with the motives which are impelling the American Government at last to a step which it has so naturally and so long hesitated to take.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 220 B'way, New York City. n22-law8tuthmy22

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. 214-law6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CURTIS, ALEXANDER.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. John Low, Mary F. La Nauz, Alma La Nauz, Joseph J. Vocelle, William B. Lawrence, Hugh A. McTernan on behalf of said William B. Lawrence and William M. Hoes as Public Administrator of the County of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the petition of Abel Easton should not be granted and letters of administration with the will annexed issue to said Abel Easton upon the goods, chattels, and credits of said ALEXANDER CURTIS, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the ninth (9) day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

f14-law6wM

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT T. REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. n22-law6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 38th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.

ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Maritana—8:15.
BIJOU—The Man from Mexico—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Cumberland '61—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Macbeth—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Electrician—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Song of Songs—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—3:00.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO BE AVOIDED.

From one suggested plan of Cuban pacification we must hold ourselves scrupulously aloof. We refer to that plan under which it is proposed that the Cubans shall lay down their arms and accept virtual independence, managing their own affairs, but paying an annual tribute to Spain and acknowledging her nominal suzerainty. The devil may be whipped around the stump in that way, but it is not our business to ply the whip.

The reason is this: The arrangement would not last three years, and in the quarrel over its ending both parties would charge us with bad faith if we had been in any degree responsible for its making. In ordinary trades the broker is held blameless for causes of disagreement arising subsequent to the sale and transfer. But if we employ our good offices to patch up this miserable arrangement between Spain and Cuba, even though we expressly decline to guarantee its permanence, each party will in their hearts hold us sponsor for faithful performance on the part of the other. Cuba has been fooled before, and knows well the difference between Spanish promise and Spanish performance. She will not accept the mother country's contract without our guarantee, and our taking part in the negotiations would inevitably be construed by her as an assurance that we would protect her against encroachments beyond the letter of the suzerainty instrument. And Spain would expect us to see to it that there were no more insurrections, no withholding of the tribute money, and no acts of disrespect to the suzerain's flag.

But on both sides these forbidden acts would be absolutely sure to follow. We should be put in the position of guarantor that the old gray wolf should not raven the tender lamb, and that the Cuban kitten should sit always beside the milk and never touch it. Nature is not to be cheated in that way. Inevitably Spain would try to squeeze more money out of Cuba, and in the trying would go beyond the stipulated bounds. Inevitably the Cubans would revolt against the tribute and the suzerain and tear into tatters every Spanish flag in the island.

There is another danger. A good many Americans who are for peace at any price and don't see why we should "go to war for a lot of Cuban brigands and half-breeds" have written to the newspapers to say that we have furnished men, arms, and money to the insurgents, have sustained the insurrection, and so have outrageously violated our obligations of friendship and neutrality to Spain, and that it would be a monstrous thing for us to take advantage of our own tort to wrest Cuba from Spain in order to quell the disorder there. This view is founded in ignorance. American merchants have a perfect right to sell rifles and ammunition and all supplies to the insurgents. Sympathizers with the insurgents have a right to buy the bonds of the "Republic of Cuba." Our citizens have a right to go to Cuba and enlist under GOMEZ. None of these things constitute a violation of law or a departure from that line of correct behavior which Spain has declared that we have followed. They are all acts permitted to citizens of the United States. But if, through our good offices, Cuba attained to a state of practical independence and then sought to throw off the last bond, it would be impossible to restrain those who sympathize with them here and those of our citizens who were already settled in Cuba from rendering active and substantial aid. There might be no actual violation of our neutrality laws, but Spain would have good ground for a complaint that we had not kept faith with her.

We cannot with prudence assume any such implied obligation. The actual and entire independence of Cuba would involve few, if any, embarrassments for us. We can help her to that estate without fear of consequences. But from negotiations for a patched-up and transient peace we should carefully abstain. If that suits her she may accept the plan at her own risk. We do not think it will suit her or that she will accept such a settlement.

FACTS FOR GOV. BLACK.

We publish this morning the substance of a statement by the Civil Service Reform Association as to the actual operation of the law known as the Black "anti-starch" law.

Gov. BLACK has said that if the law "does not produce the best results" he will aid in any movement to re-establish the old one. The evidence produced by the Reform Association ought to convince him not only that the results from his law are not the best, but that they are the very worst. They are, indeed, the logical consequence of the provisions of the law, and may fairly be taken to have been intended by its author, who, if he knew anything of politics and politicians, would have expected precisely what has happened. The only way in which Gov. BLACK can dispel the suspicion that he meant to get these results is immediately to use all the influence he has for the repeal of the law.

The objects of the old civil service law were (1) to get the very best persons for the service; (2) to open the service on equal terms to all citizens wishing to enter it; (3) as a consequence of these provisions, to prevent the distribution of offices as a reward for partisan or personal service, or by favor of the appointing officers. These objects the law thoroughly attained in the exact ratio of its honest application.

The objects of the Black law are to do away with honest, open competition, to restore the distribution of places as patronage, and to shut out from the service all who do not enjoy the favor of the appointing officers or of the machine which controls them. These objects it has practically accomplished in numerous instances. In the first place, under the law, the chief executive officer, the Governor in State matters and the Mayor in those of a city, can exempt from competition substantially such places as he chooses. That of itself goes far toward destroying the whole system. In the second place, in any instance, an appointing officer can give such marks for fitness as will give the appointment to any one receiving them, though he stand lowest in order of merit. As a matter of fact, the one hundred and twelfth man on a list has been so chosen. These marks are determined in the State service by a secret examination, of which no record is kept, and are entirely arbitrary. In the third place, all the persons eligible for any class of appointments, clerkships, for instance, must present themselves before the appointing officer for each vacancy that is to be filled. In one case sixty-one, in another sixty-three, were brought from all parts of the State to be examined for one place. This discourages applications and leaves the road clear for the favorites. In one of the cases mentioned the successful person stood fifty-second in order of merit.

The Black law is simply a device to "beat" the merit system. There is no doubt on that point, and no room for any. If the Governor really wishes to rid himself of the odium of having invented this device and put it on the statute books, let him instantly demand the repeal of the law and insist upon it as he did on its passage. Nothing short of this will prove his good faith.

THE UNITED STATES APPELLATE COURTS.

The time has arrived for a careful consideration by Congress of the condition of the appellate Federal tribunals. In 1891 an act was passed for the relief of the Supreme Court. At that time the docket was crowded to such an extent that litigants had to wait at the threshold of that court more than three years and sometimes as much as four years before getting a hearing. In order to enable the Supreme Court to work off this accumulation and to shield it from an immediate influx of numerous additional cases, Congress in 1891 enacted a law creating so-called Circuit Courts of Appeals. Of these Circuit Courts of Appeals there were nine—one in each judicial circuit—and each of these courts was composed of three Judges (Circuit or District) in that circuit. Cases between citizens of different States in which more than $1,000 was involved were finally appealable to the Circuit Courts of Appeal; also all cases arising under the patent laws, revenue laws, criminal laws, and admiralty cases, leaving to the Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction only in prize causes, convictions of a capital or otherwise infamous crime, causes involving the construction of the Constitution, or the constitutionality of any law, or the validity of any treaty, and causes in which the constitutionality of a State law is involved. During the seven years of the existence of these Circuit Courts of Appeals the Supreme Court has been enabled to reach the end of its docket—in fact, we are informed that in less than a year the docket of the Supreme Court will be completely disposed of.

It becomes important, therefore, to consider the advisability of continuing the Circuit Courts of Appeals, and to determine whether they have outlived the object of their existence, and also whether the Supreme Court should not receive new cases which shall keep it reasonably busy and give it the opportunity of making itself felt throughout the land in matters which at present are no longer within its reach. We incline to the belief that the Circuit Courts of Appeals (there being nine of them, as stated,) should be done away with as soon as the immediate necessity for their use has ceased. The objections to their continuation are manifold. In the first place, there being nine such Circuit Courts of Appeals, it is natural that absolute uniformity of decisions can no longer be expected. In numerous instances points of law have been decided in one Circuit Court of Appeals in one way and in another Circuit Court of Appeals in a different way, so what is understood to be right in one part of the country is wrong in another. It follows that the measure of respect enjoyed by decisions of the Supreme Court is not shared by the Circuit Courts of Appeals. Another difficulty with the Circuit Courts of Appeals is that they are composed of local Judges; that is to say, Judges whose place of residence is within the circuit within which the case arises, and these cases are invariably appeals from decisions of Judges sitting in the same circuit, which under the peculiar manner in which the Circuit Courts of Appeals are constituted frequently brings the Judge whose decision is reviewed into the position of in turn reviewing the decision of one who sits on appeal over him in the first case. The composition of the Circuit Courts of Appeals frequently is one Circuit Judge and two District Judges, the District Judges sitting on appeal in that case on decisions rendered by their superiors—namely, Circuit Judges. Such a system is open to natural objections, which are heightened by the fact that the Judges sit on appeal from one another's decisions when they are all collected in the same Court House, liable to be in social and other relation with each other.

No such objections can be raised against a central tribunal like the Supreme Court, which, owing to its location and compositions, is never open to any of the objections that can be and have been raised against the Circuit Court of Appeals. The decisions of the central court, the Supreme Court, are necessarily uniform, affect every part of the country equally, are not influenced by local prejudices or preferences, and are not supervisions of the decisions of Judges who are in daily contact with those who sit in review. Of course, influences such as are here mentioned are of the unconscious kind, but nevertheless such unconscious influences are as detrimental to the administration of justice in its highest sense as influences of a grosser and more tangible nature.

It appears to follow that the entire country might be benefited by the retention or rather restoration of a system of appellate administration which shall be absolutely central, as in the sense in which the Supreme Court of the United States has heretofore been central and final in its decisions. But as a single Supreme Court would not be able to dispose of all cases that could be appealed from the Circuit Courts throughout the land, it has been suggested, as we understand, to add another central court, which should sit in Washington under the control of the Supreme Court, and which should finally determine all questions of patents, trademarks, copyrights, and unfair competition. The Supreme Court could exercise a superintendence over such a High Court of Patents, &c., by issuing writs of certiorari from time to time to hear such cases as it might desire to review. By this means most of the technical work involving special instruction and knowledge of machinery, chemistry, &c., could be intrusted to a court specially selected for that kind of work. The large number of cases involving questions of patents, copyrights, &c., would thus be taken from the Supreme Court and intrusted to a special tribunal, and it is believed that this would leave the remainder of the litigated cases in such proportions that the Supreme Court could conveniently dispose of them. Another advantage of this plan would be that much money would be saved, as it would undoubtedly be less expensive to have one such central court in addition to the Supreme Court in lieu of nine separate Circuit Courts of Appeals, with their retinue of criers, clerks, and attendants.

We understand that a draft of a law has been considered by some of the Senators, which contemplates the abolition of the Circuit Courts of Appeals and the creation of such a central court of patents, copyrights, &c., and are of opinion that a plan on that general basis should receive the earnest consideration of the bench and the bar and of Congress.

FOR THE CANAL INQUIRY.

We commend to the careful attention of the Canal Investigation Commission the following statement made by the Civil Service Reform Association. The evidence as to the facts can readily be obtained. They throw much light on the reasons why the money for the improvement of the canals was found insufficient:

"In the course of a recent investigation made for the Civil Service Reform Association it was shown that Mr. ALDRIDGE had selected as Superintendent of the entire Middle Division of the canals an active local politician, grotesquely unfit for such a trust. This man had previously conducted a faro bank in Utica. He had served a term in the penitentiary and subsequently had been fined for petit larceny. In politics of a certain order he had achieved some success. No one had claimed for him, however, the slightest knowledge of engineering or construction. This man was not only placed in charge of the extensive operations about to be undertaken in his division, but was intrusted with the selection of a large number of subordinates for other excepted places.

"Among these were two other persons who had served terms of imprisonment—one at Sing Sing and the other in the local penitentiary; one was an ex-letter carrier who had been discharged from the Government service for drunkenness; two at least were proprietors of liquor saloons who continued to give part of their time to their private business; two others were proprietors of grocery stores and active local political 'workers'; still another, while serving as a reservoir tender and occupying a house kept by the State, conducted a barroom and rented his rooms to boarders.

"Members of the Utica Board of Aldermen and of both the Republican and Democratic City Committees were appointed as 'laborers' and bank 'watchmen'; a very large proportion of all of those employed were active workers at caucuses and conventions and spent much of the time for which the State paid in the pursuit of their political engagements."

If the management of the elections were to be taken out of the hands of the Police Commission in order to permit the establishment of a single head for the police force, it would be an intelligible plan. But the scheme Senator LEXOW has sprung on the Legislature in the last days of the session for a set of bi-partisan election boards in the various boroughs is pure (or impure) politics. At best it is a crude scheme, and cannot possibly be treated with the care it ought to have in the rush of the closing session. It is intended primarily to give some threescore places to the two machines, and also to give to the appointees of these machines dangerous power in the control of elections. Nor this alone. These men would be put in just in time to administer the primary election law, should it be passed. How much of the benefit of such a law would be realized in such conditions can readily be imagined. Gov. BLACK would do well to put his foot heavily and firmly on this scheme. It is as bad in its way as the Ellsworth Rapid Transit bill, out of which he has just stamped the life.

The "surprise" of the British Government that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations should intimate that Great Britain is plotting for the absorption of Hawaii shows ignorance of the history of the Hawaiian job. This statement as to Great Britain has been one of the stock tricks in that business. It has been made and repeated and denied and disproved and again made times without number. There have been intervals when the denial or disproof was very fresh in the public mind when the Hawaiian jobbers have substituted some other Government than the British as the one that would gobble the islands if we did not—Japan, for instance, or Germany; but they always got back to Great Britain as being the most plausible subject for a lie. The same scheme was much in vogue years ago in the horse trade in "snide" stables in this city where fictitious purchasers were used to stimulate the demand for spavined animals, but we believe the police has pretty well broken it up. It is a pity that the Senate cannot be purged in the same way.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Much space is given by the foreign papers to descriptions and explanations of the wonderful machine recently invented by an obscure Polish schoolmaster, which, if his claims for it are true—and competent observers are disposed to admit them—makes both easy and commercially practicable the telegraphing to any distance of pictures, and even of moving figures, and their reproduction in all their natural colors and shades. The principle on which the work is done is the fact that anything which is reflected from a mirror can be broken up into a number of points, to which correspond an equal number of rays. These rays are received by a mirror at one place, and, as it oscillates, are transmitted to another mirror at another place, which oscillates simultaneously. Now, there are certain well-defined differences of light among all these rays, and in order to transmit them along the wire they must first be converted into differences of current. Then they can be sent on, and when received at the place of destination they are changed back again from differences of current into differences of light, whereby the actual picture is present to the eye with all the characteristics of the original. There is no difficulty about converting rays of light into electrical current impulses. The main point is speed. The rapidity with which it is effected must and can be so great that the human eye is unconscious of anything like a break or succession. If transmitted thus quickly, the person standing before the second mirror takes no note of points, or rays, or conversion, or of any other details of the process, but sees the complete picture which results from them all. He glances at it, and it is immediately gone again, but if he desires to gaze upon it leisurely the same process has only to be repeated with the same rapidity, and then he beholds a permanent representation, without hitch, or break, or oscillation. It is only necessary that the repetition should take place before the first picture has wholly disappeared.

—As mysterious as any recent happening in the Far East is Russia's apparent relaxation of her hold on Korea. That the latter country should have been asked whether she did or did not want the help of Russian officers in the reorganization of her army and of her finances was ludicrous enough, considering the Hermit Kingdom's utter powerlessness to interfere with Muscovite plans or ambitions, and still more absurd is the pretense that her preferences determined the action just taken. The theory that Japan's strength determined Russia's course is also hard to accept. There is something back of this novel exhibition of consideration for Oriental opinion, and the something, it may not be dangerous to guess, talks English when at home.

—St. Kilda, a little island among the Outer Hebrides, was the scene about fifty years ago of a pathetic tragedy—nothing less than the cruel murder of what was probably the last representative of a once numerous race. As the story goes, one day a strange bird alighted on the island. It had an enormous beak and ridiculously small wings. The inhabitants of St. Kilda, after the usual fashion in such cases, at once decided to capture the visitor. Several of them, being adepts at bird-stalking, managed to get so near the monster that they threw themselves on it, and, after a severe struggle, were successful in capturing it alive. When the huge creature was taken to the township, the "Island Parliament" was assembled to deliberate on its fate, and it was agreed to tie its legs securely with strong cords, to tether it for the night to a stout pin fixed in the ground near the houses, and to decide its fate next day. On the morrow the Parliament assembled early, as the bird had made such hideous noises during the night that hardly anybody could sleep. The bird was adjudged an evil emissary. After serious consideration the verdict was given to have the vile bird stoned to death, and the sentence was at once carried out. Months after this, when communications were again opened with St. Kilda, and the natives minutely detailed the points of this awesome bird to a visitor, they were informed that it was a Great Auk, and that if they had kept even the carcass it would have brought them £300 or £400. Then their chagrin was beyond expression. The morals of this tale are numerous and obvious.

—That man out in Niles, Mich., who, to square certain old accounts with his relatives, left a will bequeathing the greater part of his fortune to a circus, probably reached the culminating possibility of testamentary eccentricity. The indignation of his natural heirs can be well imagined, for the money, which amounts to enough to be of considerable importance to them, would hardly pay for a single day the expenses of the organization to which the will assigns it, and the inevitable legal controversy is sure to dissipate the most of it among the lawyers. So far as stated, this queer testator was not particularly fond of circuses; he simply wanted to give pain, and there is no doubt of his ingenuity and success in accomplishing that end.

—Among the innumerable "memorials" by which loyal Britons demonstrated their participation in the pious joys of the "Diamond Jubilee" none is more commendable than the Victorian Order of District Nurses, an organization which was established in Canada at the time of the celebration, and which now has well-equipped training schools in Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, St. John, and Halifax. The order is self-sustaining, but it recently received an appeal for aid, which has forced it to seek contributions of money from the charitably disposed at home and abroad. This appeal came from the Yukon, and was sent by the missionaries and officials stationed in that dreary land. Nurses are much needed there. Already fevers abound, and, with the Spring, there are prospects of something much like an epidemic, for the conditions are most unhealthy owing to the numerous swamps and the lack of drainage in the mining towns. Accidents, too, are numerous, and many of those arriving from the coast are badly frost-bitten. The Victorian Order, if it can raise the necessary funds, will at once send a woman Superintendent and three trained nurses to this region. The Dominion Government is taking great interest in the project, and will convey the party to its destination free of charge, besides giving tents and other necessary facilities, and placing the women under the especial charge of the Mounted Police. It is estimated that about $5,000 will be required for the expedition. This will supply a year's provisions for each nurse, full and warm personal outfits, and medical supplies, appliances, and comforts of all kinds for the sick. In addition to this there will be the salaries for the nurses, which have been fixed at $600 per annum for the Superintendent and at $500 for each of the nurses. As about every nation in the world is represented among the Yukon adventurers, all of them are interested in furthering this work.

PERSONAL.

—E. B. MCKINNIE, chief engineer of the New Orleans Traction Company, is quoted by The New Orleans Times-Democrat as telling of a most remarkable incident that came under his own observation in the harbor of Havana a few days after the massacre of the Virginius filibusters. At that time Mr. MCKINNIE was second assistant engineer on the steamer New York of the Alexander Mexican Mail Steamship Line, since absorbed by the Ward Line. These vessels plied between this city and Vera Cruz, via Havana. When the New York reached the Cuban capital in February, 1874, great excitement prevailed there, and the possibility of war had developed intense hostility against Americans among the Spanish residents. Several United States warships had been sent to Cuba, and included in the fleet of vessels in the harbor, according to Mr. MCKINNIE's remembrance, were the Colorado, the Dictator, and the monitor Terror. "One night," continues the interview, "Capt. TIMMERMAN of the New York and I were standing on the quarter deck listening to the ship's band playing on the Colorado. This was about 8:30 o'clock. When the music stopped we heard 'pipes down,' which is a signal for the Jackies to retire. Shortly after we saw a blaze of light shoot seemingly from the Terror, which was anchored some distance away. The signal being unusual, various opinions were expressed as to what the trouble was. Finally the Colorado answered back with a rocket; boats were lowered, and Admiral POOR was rowed from the Colorado alongside the Terror. We saw a great commotion at the bow of the monitor and then our suspicions were aroused. And they were not groundless, for when the sailors returned, in spite of the reticence of the Colorado's officers, they told us that some of the representatives of the Spanish army had been caught red-handed in an attempt to put a torpedo under the bow of the Terror. Every one who saw or heard of the incident was held to secrecy, owing to the inflamed condition of things in the States. The incident, having happened twenty-four years ago, had almost passed from my mind until the destruction of the Maine, when it came to me like a flash." It seems impossible that such an incident as this could or would be suppressed, but The Times-Democrat prints the tale without hinting any doubts of its accuracy.

—For a frail little boy of twelve, the name and title of ALFONSO XIII., King of Spain, might seem to be a burden sufficiently heavy, but it is his fate to carry much more than that. His sponsors in baptism did not weary till they had added to ALFONSO this startling increment—LEON-FERDINAND-MARIE-JACQUES-ISIDORE-PASCAL-ANTOINE. As for his formal title, it has no end; at any rate, the Almanach de Gotha, which does not easily tire in such matters, takes refuge in an "etc." after recording that he is "King of Spain, of Castile, of Leon, of Aragon, of the Two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, of Navarre, of Grenada, of Toledo, of Valence, of Galicia, of Majorca, of Minorca, of Seville, of Cerdena, of Cordova, of Corcega, of Murcia, of Jaen, of Algarva, of Algezira, of Gibraltar, of the Canary Islands, of the Oriental and Occidental Indies, of India, and of the Oceanic Continent, (wherever that may be,) Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, of Brabant, and of Milan, Count of Hapsburg, of Flanders, of Tyrol, and of Barcelona, and Lord of Biscay and Molina. That makes a pretty address to put on a letter.

—Two New York Judges found occasion last week to denounce the jury in a murder case for bringing in a verdict more lenient than the evidence presented would warrant. Of the two, Recorder GOFF expressed his indignation in the more vigorous terms, but Judge NEWBURGER, also was emphatic in his intimation that the jurymen had violated their oaths. This is a very serious matter. If capital punishment is to be abolished, it should be done legally and in order, not by little groups of men who have been intrusted with no authority in that direction.

CURRENT NOTES.

An attempt is being made in Boston to raise $50,000 for a dormitory for the girl students at Radcliffe College, Harvard University's annex. President Eliot favors it.

* * *

The Republicans of Indiana will nominate next month most, if not all, of their candidates for Congress. Calls were issued last week for seven of the thirteen district conventions.

* * *

The United States naval officers are reported to be visiting Gloucester, Mass., for the purpose of enlisting seamen for the navy. There are some 6,000 fishermen hailing from that port, hardy and experienced sailors, who can readily be taught the needs of the Government service, and will be efficient in meeting them.

* * *

A stained-glass window in memory of Jefferson Davis is to be unveiled with appropriate exercises in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Richmond, Va., on Easter Sunday. It has this inscription: "To the glory of God and in memory of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America. Born June 3, 1808; died Dec. 6, 1889."

* * *

Because of complaints by those who say they do a "legitimate" business, as they pay rent, Mayor Dickinson of Springfield, Mass., has decreed that all-night lunch wagons shall disappear from the streets of the city on April 1, and he explains that this does not give them official permission to remain in the streets in the intervening time.

* * *

A Boston paper reports an ex-Colonel of Massachusetts Volunteers as saying that he would "like" to take part in another military campaign, though he might not be able to stand it as well as he did before. Perhaps the ex-Colonel is misquoted. Most of the men who had military experiences in the early sixties are not anxious to repeat them now as a diversion.

* * *

The Populists of Texas are asked to express at their primaries, soon to be held, their opinion of the advisability of a Populist National Convention being held, pending the campaign of next Fall, to declare the future policy of the party, and whether it would be best to nominate the candidates for President and Vice President July 4, 1898, May 26, 1899, or Feb. 22, 1900.

* * *

Harvard College Observatory is pluming itself much upon the fact that Mr. Edward S. King succeeded on Feb. 25 in photographing satisfactorily the occultation of a star by the moon, the first time, it is claimed, the feat has been accomplished. The plate was moved automatically every second by means of an electro-magnet, and the time of the star's disappearance behind the moon was fixed to within one-tenth of a second.

The First Wild Flower.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To-day I picked in our park, the Crotona, the first wild flower of the season, a Claytonia Virginica, or Spring Beauty. I looked in vain for hepaticas, dogtooth, violets, and Dutchman's breeches, so I am compelled to regard the Spring Beauty as our earliest flower. I found only one solitary specimen, but I stumbled on a colony of garter snakes—nine in number. They were basking on a sunny knoll on the banks of Indian Pond, and were as bright and beautiful as they could be. Timid, graceful, shining, how their real nature is misrepresented and maligned. In a few days the snakes will have disappeared, and the dear old woods will be carpeted with troops and ranks and armies of wild flowers. G. B. HENDRICKSON,
Botanist of the Bronx.
West Farms, N. Y., March 19, 1898.

A GOVERNOR'S VETO POWER.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.

The proposition to give the Governor of Ohio the veto power has materialized in the shape of a joint resolution introduced in the Senate, providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment to the popular vote at the election in 1899. It cannot be submitted at the election in November of the present year because all proposed changes in the Constitution must be submitted to the electors at "the next election for Senators and Representatives," and that election will not take place until next year.

The peculiarity in the political system of Ohio that the Governor has so little power in comparison with the Governors of the majority of States has been the subject of much comment. Its origin may not be generally understood. One man is responsible for the fact that when the first Constitution of the State was framed the Gubernatorial office was shorn of nearly everything in the shape of power and the legislative power made practically absolute.

When Congress organized the Northwest Territory, out of which the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of the State of Minnesota were afterward formed, the legislative function was vested in the Governor and three Judges. They were not empowered to frame original laws, but only to select from the statute books of the original States such laws as they might deem fitted to the condition of the people, and that were absolutely necessary for their welfare. The first Governor was Gen. Arthur St. Clair, a Scotch-American who had served with distinction in the British war against France in Canada and in the Revolutionary Army against Great Britain, and was President of Congress when the ordinance of 1787 was passed. The three Judges first appointed were Judge Parsons of Connecticut, Judge Varnum of Rhode Island, and Judge Symmes of New Jersey. The first two soon died, and their places were filled with Gen. Rufus Putnam, who led the colonists that settled Marietta, Ohio, and George Turner of North Carolina.

Differences of opinion arose between Gov. St. Clair and the Judges as to the powers of the Governor in matters of legislation. The Governor insisted that he had absolute power of veto; the Judges held that he was only part of the lawmaking power, and that a majority could legislate. As the Governor and the Judges differed on many other points, the veto question became an important one, and was a cause of continual irritation. The system of government provided for in the ordinance of 1787 was modified in 1791, after the Constitution of the United States had been in operation a couple of years, but St. Clair continued Governor, and persisted in his arbitrary policy. As a result he was extremely unpopular with the people of the Territory.

In April, 1802, an enabling act was passed for the admission into the Union of a new State, the boundaries of which were defined. A convention was directed to be held in November of that year to decide whether it were expedient at once to form a Constitution and Government, and if the decision were affirmative, to proceed with the formation of a Constitution. At that convention Gov. St. Clair appeared and made a bitter speech against the enabling act. This highly incensed the convention and influenced its subsequent action. The President removed St. Clair and promoted Secretary Byrd to the Governorship until the new Government should be formed.

With the recollection of Gov. St. Clair's arbitrary rule fresh in their minds, the framers of the first Constitution of the State of Ohio deliberately gave the Governor but a mere semblance of power. He was permitted no part whatever in the enactment of laws and very little in their enforcement. The General Assembly had absolute power of legislation, and appointed the principal State officers, including the Generals of militia and the Judges. Rufus King, in his volume on Ohio, says the Government created by the Constitution of 1802 "had no Executive, a half-starved, short-lived judiciary, and a lop-sided Legislature." The Governor had practically little to do beyond reprieving criminals and appointing notaries. In the new Constitution of 1851, still in force, some defects were corrected, and the powers of the Governor enlarged, but the reaction against St. Clair's arbitrary rule had not died out, and the Governor was still denied the veto power, Ohio being one of the four States that have always denied the Executive all participation in legislation, the other three being North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Delaware.

An Eagle for the Brooklyn.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

Eighteen months ago Mr. Drumond Nicol of Manassas captured a golden eagle, and after keeping it a short time he sold it to Mr. J. W. Keith. The latter found that it was a tax on his time to care for it and at the same time to attend to his duties to the Southern Railway. He wrote to the Commandant of the navy yard at Norfolk asking him to confer with some of the Captains of the navy and ascertain who would be glad to have the bird as a mascot. The Commandant turned Mr. Keith's letter over to Capt. F. A. Cook of the United States steamship Brooklyn, lying in Hampton Roads. The Captain asked that the eagle be sent to him, and expressed delight in being able to get hold of it. Thursday night Mr. Keith shipped the bird to Newport News to become a subject of the United States. This eagle is a splendid specimen of its kind. It measures 6 feet 4 inches from tip to tip of its wings, is about four years old, and has been so far tamed that it takes its food from one's hand.

Portrait of Neal Dow for Portland.

From The Portland (Me.) Argus.

Soon after the death of Gen. Neal Dow Mayor Randall, in a note to Col. Fred N. Dow, expressed his own desire and what he believed to be the wish of the citizens of Portland generally that an oil painting of Gen. Neal Dow, an ex-Mayor of the city, should be furnished for the Mayor's office. Col. Dow has caused such a portrait to be painted by Walter Gilman Page, the Boston artist, and it will be presented to the city Monday afternoon, March 21, at the Mayor's office. Judge Joseph W. Symonds and the Rev. Dr. Burrage will make brief addresses, and Mayor Randall will respond, accepting the portrait in behalf of the city. The painting is life-size, three-quarter length. It is from a photograph taken when Gen. Dow was about eighty years of age, and is said to be a very good likeness and a fine work of art.

Women on a State Committee.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The Republican State Committee of Idaho has taken steps to adapt itself to the new condition of things brought about by the admission of women to the ballot boxes. At a recent meeting of the committee a resolution was adopted requesting the Chairman of each Republican County Committee to furnish the name of a Republican woman willing and competent to serve as a member of the State Central Committee. When the names of such women are suggested they are to be appointed to serve on the committee, and the right of women to direct and govern the party, as well as to vote for its candidates, will be fully recognized. Idaho is the fourth State to confer full suffrage rights on woman, the others being Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah. These States adjoin each other, and form a compact body of woman suffrage States.

The Election Quandary in Texas.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

The State administration figures that it will cost $20,000 less to call the Legislature together and make the day for voting on the Confederate veteran amendment the same as general election day than it would to have two separate elections. As it is now, owing to the confusion of dates by the Legislature in providing for the submission of a Constitutional amendment to authorize the pensioning of indigent Confederate veterans, two elections will be necessary this year, held on separate days a week apart. As to mathematics, the problem seems simple enough, but as to politics, no one can be entirely sure that the administration can resist the pressure and have the Legislature attend to one matter alone and then quit.

The Rev. Dr. Webb's Epitaph.

From The Philadelphia Press.

A monument is to be erected at the grave of the Rev. J. Wesley Webb, D. D., in Huntington, West Va. He died of grief soon after his son William was murdered last Fall. The monument will bear this inscription:

"Here lies the body of J. Wesley Webb, a firm believer in the Lord Jesus Christ, Jeffersonian Democracy, and the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Relatives say that Dr. Webb made the above request on his deathbed. He was in the Methodist Episcopal Conference for more than thirty years, ten years of which he was stationed at Wheeling, West Va.

The Farmers in Good Luck.

From The Lowville Times.

It is a curious fact that while farm products have been advancing, prices of articles which farmers must buy have in most cases decreased. Latest reports from New York markets show a marked reduction in prices of cotton goods, shoes, articles of iron and steel, coffee, and many other articles of daily consumption, while in practically everything which the farmer produces there has been a marked increase.

A Rare Combination.

From The Niagara Falls Journal.

Niagara Falls can furnish not only the greatest cataract and the cheapest power in the world, but also a severe electric storm and an ice bridge at the same time on the eve of St. Patrick's Day.

NUGGETS.

Ownership Questioned.

Edison claims that all the talking machines now in use belong to him. How about this, Senator Mason?—Denver Post.

Changed Feelings.

"What do you suppose is the reason that Brown has stopped yelling for war?"

"Why, he has just been reminded of the fact that he has some property interests at the seaboard."—Chicago Post.

Sympathetic.

"Do you suppose Mrs. Manywed really loves her lawyer admirer?"

"In a way, yes. You see, he secured all her divorces for her, and he's a sort of a connecting link with the past."—Philadelphia North American.

Wine Works Wonders.

Wine Dealer—Did you see vat Beesmark say? He say champagne give courage.

Customer—I presume that is so. After I've gulped down one glass, I'm brave enough to drink a whole bottle without wondering what sort of chemicals it's made of.—New York Weekly.

Hopeless.

"Why do you allow your wife to rule you as if you were a baby?" indignantly asked Mr. Meeker's brother. "You ought to have a voice once in a while in the management of the household. Assert your independence."

"Independence!" echoed Mr. Meeker, bitterly. "She won't even grant me autonomy."—Chicago Tribune.

NEW BEACONS SET.

TO THE HEROES OF THE WARSHIP MAINE.

John Jerome Rooney in Seventh Regiment Gazette.

No more, no more shall come the brave—
The champions of the free—
Who bore our flag upon the wave
From farthest sea to sea:

No cheer shall rise from sailor lip
To greet the starry fold,
The ensign of the gallant ship
Shall be no more unroll'd!

Three hundred heroes in their might
Their country's summons heard—
Thrice-sworn to guard their country's right
From harm of deed or word;

Nor trustier band e'er faced a foe
Upon the surging deep,
Nor met the thousand-shotted blow
Along the bloody steep!

Not theirs the fierce delight to feel
The fury of the fray—
To know their steel quick answered steel
Where foemen barr'd the way;

But in the shadow of the gloom
That round the proud ship fell
There burst the awful roar of doom
And fires of sudden hell!

They died as only men can die
Who follow, as their star,
Grim Duty's light—nor question why—
Thro' paths of peace and war!

Beside the sea their graves are set—
Beneath the surging foam—
And many a Northland eye is wet
Because they come not home!

They come not home forevermore,
But evermore they'll be,
From lake to gulf, from shore to shore,
New beacons to the free—

New lights upon the rocky coasts
To guide our Ship of State;
New proof how hearts, too brave for boasts,
In serving may be great!

TA-LIEN-WAN FOR RUSSIA

China Offers a Lease on Condition That She Be Allowed to Retain Port Arthur.

CHINA MOVING HER TROOPS

Port Arthur Garrison Increased and Detachments Sent to Other Points —Negotiations with France Postponed.

PEKIN, March 20.—China, it is said, has offered to lease to Russia Ta-lien-wan and to allow the proposed railway from Petura to Kwang-Chung-Tu, Mukden, and Port Arthur to be constructed, provided Port Arthur remains in China's hands.

It is rumored that the Chinese Government is increasing the Port Arthur garrison by 300 men, and is also sending troops to Taku and Shan-hai-kwan.

The interview which was to have been had on Friday by M. Dubois, the French Chargé d'Affaires, with the authorities was postponed owing to the sacrifices in the Temple of the Sun. China, it is asserted, proposes to yield only to the demands relative to the Province of Kwang-Si.

LONDON, March 21.—The Chinese Ambassador visited the Foreign Office Saturday evening by special invitation. It is supposed that the French demands in China were the subject of discussion. There are some doubts as to the extent of the demands.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Nagasaki, Japan, mentions a report that the Yang-tse Valley is included, which tends to confirm the report from Pekin that France has demanded that China shall not cede any portion of the Province of Kwei-Chau, this province being within the valley. The Times has a dispatch from Pekin, however, which explains that the demands apply only to the three provinces—Kwang-Tung, Kwang-Si and Yun-Nan.

Discussing the matter editorially, The Times suggests as an explanation of these discrepancies that M. Dubail, the French Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin, has demanded more than he was authorized to demand, and that M. Hanotaux in consequence has disavowed him in the statement issued yesterday, saying that there was no connection between the demands of the French Government in China and the Chinese loan.

The Paris correspondent of The Times reports passages of a conversation with a diplomatist in the course of which M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, repudiated the idea that he desired to join any scheme for the disintegration of China.

The correspondent represents M. Hanotaux as saying that France had nothing to gain by taking Chinese territory; that Tonquin was enough for her; that she did not desire to settle in the Yun-Nan Province or to seize Southern China, and that M. Dubail had not been authorized to enter upon the important negotiations attributed to him.

"France is not jealous of the Chinese loan arrangement," said M. Hanotaux. "We think, on the contrary, it will induce England to keep China in as good a condition as possible."

BRITISH FLEET AUGMENTED.

Thirty or Forty Vessels Now on the China Station.

TACOMA, Washington, March 20.—Officers of the Northern Pacific steamship Victoria, which arrived here last night from China and Japan, report that the British Government is massing a very powerful fleet of warships in Chinese waters, and that the British are buying all the coal coming to those waters for their men-of-war, and so anxious are they to get it that they send vessels to sea, and there hail the coalers and bargain for their cargoes, paying gilt-edged prices, if necessary.

The British are said to be buying all the available coal from the Suez Canal to the northern coast of Siberia, as they do not want to use Japanese coal.

Purser McDonald says there are now thirty or forty British warships on the China station, and the fleet has been augmented considerably during the last few weeks. Among the latest arrivals was the big marine fighter Powerful, one of the most destructive vessels afloat.

BATTLE IN NUBIA IMMINENT.

The Anglo-Egyptian Column Makes a Forced March to Surprise the Dervishes.

ATBARA CAMP, Nubia, March 20.—A battle is imminent between the Anglo-Egyptian column and the Dervishes. The combined forces have arrived at the Hudi Fords after a splendid march of five hours from Kunar, partly through a dust storm. There is no sign of the enemy, who, it is believed, are not aware of the proximity of the British.

The Anglo-Egyptian Army has formed a strong zereba for the night. All the fords on the Atbara are held by the cavalry and camel corps.

A TRANSVAAL PAPER'S THREAT.

JOHANNESURG, March 20.—The Standard and Digger's News, in a seemingly inspired article, says:

"War is almost inevitable unless England abandons her claim to suzerainty."

Fishing Crew Saved.

NEWHAVEN, England, March 20.—The fishing vessel Cecilia has been towed to this port after a collision with the Norwegian bark Isabella, Capt. Knudsen, from Savannah, Feb. 12, for Rotterdam, which passed the Lizard March 18. The collision took place thirty-five miles south of Brighton. The crew abandoned the Cecilia, and reached Newhaven in safety.

Train Wreckers' Work Near Cork.

CORK, March 20.—On the Cork, Bandon and South Coast Railway, where a strike is in progress, the line patrol discovered this evening that the rails had been torn up at the approach to a viaduct seventy feet high, a few miles from Cork. The patrol was just able to stop the express.

Indian Budget Statement.

CALCUTTA, March 20.—The budget statement to be read to the Legislative Council to-morrow is very favorable. It estimates that there will be a surplus of 890,000 rupees for the coming year, and it reviews twenty years of Indian finance, though without discussing the currency policy.

To Search for Herr Andree.

BERLIN, March 20.—Theodor Lerner, with an expedition aided from State and private sources, will start on the steamer Helgoland next May in search of Herr Andree, the missing aeronaut, and to prosecute scientific investigations.

James Payn Fatally Ill.

LONDON, March 20.—James Payn, the novelist and journalist, is dying. He was born at Rodney Lodge, Cheltenham, Feb. 28, 1830, and has been constantly before the public as a writer of fiction for nearly forty years.

Indian Frontier Campaign Ended.

CALCUTTA, March 20.—The fighting on the northwest frontier is now regarded as ended. The rebels have given the seventy hostages demanded.

Miss St. John, the Actress, Dying.

LONDON, March 20.—Miss Florence St. John, the actress, is dying.

UNION PACIFIC SLEEPERS.

OMAHA, March 20.—Dr. W. Seward Webb, President of the Wagner Palace Car Company, and party reached Omaha this afternoon from the West and are guests of Brig. Gen. Coppinger, Commander of the Department of the Missouri.

Dr. Webb, when asked if his company expected to make an exclusive contract with the Union Pacific for the use of Wagner, instead of Pullman sleepers, said he did not care to discuss the topic, but would have a conference with President Burt in New York during the week, when the contract would likely be signed.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE REASSEMBLING OF THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.—The Austrian Reichsrath is slated to reconvene to-day. The consensus of opinion in Vienna seems to be that Count von Thun, the new Premier, will be no more fortunate in dealing with the distracted Assembly than was Count Badeni. The Berlin, Paris, and London press generally agree that even if the partisans of obstruction should for a time permit the transaction of business, it will not be for very long, and that the dissolution of the present Reichsrath at no distant date is almost a foregone conclusion. Possibly the Government, or, at all events, Count von Thun, may have some surprise in store. The logical sequence of a dissolution would be new elections, but the Vienna press of all parties is convinced that this could not peacefully be done under the present franchise. Count von Thun seems bent on securing for the Government the support of the moderate German party, and this, it is believed in Vienna, he will achieve, for one member of his Cabinet is a Liberal-German landowner, Dr. Barnreither, who is said to have a large following in the lower house. In the meantime, the anti-Semitic spirit has been augmented by the introduction in the Vienna Diet the other day of a new election bill, of which the following are the principal measures: (1) The introduction of direct and universal suffrage; (2) the age of voting fixed at twenty-six years; (3) obligation to vote under penalty of imprisonment; (4) exclusion from the privilege of suffrage of all Jews and those remotely connected with that race, either by marriage or remote ancestry; (5) adequate measures to prevent all corruption at the polls.

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MILITARY MANOEUVRES IN FRANCE.—The French Ministry of War has just issued an elaborate programme for the military manoeuvres which will take place next October on the fields of Chalons. Besides the cavalry and infantry drills by brigade and division there will be two important assemblies with larger bodies. The Third Army Corps, one of whose divisions is in Normandy and the other in Paris, will occupy a week in manoeuvres applicable in actual war, in which field batteries will play an important part. At the end of the week the Third Corps, re-inforced by the Third Division of cavalry, will manoeuvre for a week under the personal direction of Gen. Jamont, Generalissimo of the French Army, against the Sixth Corps, commanded by Gen. Kessler, who will be aided by the Fourth Division of Cavalry. On his side Gen. de Négrier will direct the manoeuvres participated in by the Eighth and Thirteenth Corps, as well as those of the Sixth and Seventh Cavalry divisions. On Oct. 15 a siege such as may occur in real warfare will take place at Châlons, but the details of this have not been made public.

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TRIAL FOR QUICK-FIRING GUN CARRIAGES.—For two years the British War Office has discussed the subject of field carriages for quick-firing guns, but nothing definite had been done until recently, when it was decided to hold a series of competitive trials at Shoeburyness in April. Six rivals are in the field, including Elswick, Maxim-Nordenfelt, and Vickers. Although Vickers and Maxim-Nordenfelt are now amalgamated, they are sending in separate designs. It is the general belief in British military circles that even should the trials at Shoeburyness result in the adoption of a special carriage, no attempt can be made to mount field service quick-firing guns on it until 1900 at the earliest. Great efforts are now being made to complete the arming of the new field artillery batteries, and they are being supplied with ordinary field carriages.

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BIRMINGHAM RIFLES FOR THE BOERS.—It is reported in London that the Transvaal Government has ordered 25,000 rifles for immediate delivery from a Birmingham firm, and that one well-known large gun manufacturer and several ammunition companies are busy with extensive orders from the same source. Westly, Richards & Co., (Limited,) last year consigned 18,000 rifles to the Boer Government.

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ONE PHASE OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900—The coming Paris Exposition will be rich in panoramas and dioramas. The veteran artist Poilpot will give the history of exhibitions in a series of brilliant views of the most famous enterprises of this stamp, ranging from the first French National Exhibition of 1798 to the World's Fair of Chicago in 1893. The work will illustrate the changes in costume, locomotion, illumination, architecture, and other branches of human activity during the century. Another composition by the same artist will revive the glories of Jena, as a sort of set-off to the too persistent Teutonic glorification of Sedan. Other artists will rival this painting by exhibiting compositions based on nearly all the French victories to be found on the Arc de Triomphe. A "Soirée et the Tuileries" will group all the celebrities of the epoch of the First Napoleon. M. Louis Dumoulin, the marine painter, is hard at work on his series of canvases illustrating "A Tour of the World in Eighty Minutes." Against the background real figures will be introduced engaged in national dances or national sports.

ENTERPRISE CADETS UPSET.

BOSTON, March 20.—One of the boats of the training ship Enterprise was capsized in the harbor this morning, and seven cadets had a narrow escape from drowning. Fortunately, they were sighted by the police boat and taken from the water considerably chilled and exhausted.

The boys left the Enterprise for a sail, but when about two miles down the harbor a squall struck the boat, and she went over without warning. The boys were all good swimmers, and managed to keep afloat until picked up by the police boat.

POLES KILLED BY COAL GAS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 20.—Kasimir Obara and Szymon Galuszka, two Poles, were found dead in bed this morning in the parochial residence connected with the Independent Polish Catholic Church of Chicopee. It is supposed that they were drunk when they went to bed and carelessly built a rousing fire in the hot-air furnace in the cellar of the house.

They permitted the register to remain open and then went to bed. Coal gas and hot air came up in such quantities that the medical examiner considered that they died in an hour after retiring. Obara was the household servant of the pastor of the church, and Galuszka was a friend whom he had induced to spend the evening with him.

Epidemic at Geneseo.

ROCHESTER, March 20.—An epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria is raging in Geneseo, a small village fifty miles south of here. A number of fresh and serious cases of the diphtheria were reported to the village health authorities to-night.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Augustin Daly has made a contract for three years with Yvette Violette to appear in his coming production of "La Poupée."

Klaw & Erlanger have purchased from Dr. William A. Hammond of Washington an option on his play "Love and Treason." This is a war play, with scenes laid on the Potomac during the period of the civil war.

The elder Joseph Wheelock has been engaged to play Harry Harwood's part in "The White Heather," beginning to-night. It is the part of James Hume. Mr. Harwood retires from the cast to become a member of "The Heart of Maryland" company, which is to produce the play in London next month.

The début of Miss Margaret Fuller is to take place at an invitation matinée at the Knickerbocker Theatre Tuesday, instead, as announced, of Wednesday, under the direction of Frank Perley. The company engaged in her support is composed of Joseph Haworth, Joseph Wheelock, Edgar Davenport, Mrs. Louisa Eldridge, and Miss Frances Gaunt.

In order that there might be no hitch in the first performance of the new musical comedy, "Monte Carlo," to-night at the Herald Square Theatre, E. E. Rice, who is responsible for the production of the play, gave a trial performance of it last night to about 200 people, including several guests, and all those connected with the piece in an official capacity. The performance went off smoothly, and several photographs of the company were taken.

Soldiers, cowboys, Arabians, Mexicans, and various other people from many different lands who are to take part in Buffalo Bill's Wild West were actively engaged Saturday in rehearsals at Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn, and will continue holding them until the day before the opening performance, on March 31, at Madison Square Garden. Chief among the novelties which will be presented this year is a realistic representation of Custer's last rally, at which some of the Indians who will take part were present at the original engagement.

LABOR UNION DIFFERENCES.

Socialists and Their Opponents Show Bitter Feeling at the Sunday Meeting.

The meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday tended to bring out the bitter feeling that exists between the Socialists on one side and trade and labor unions that do not belong to that party on the other.

Delegate Haupt of the cigarmakers, in speaking on the strike in the cigar factory of Seidenberg & Co., in East Seventy-first Street, said that when a general strike was ordered in that factory, several men remained at work, and these were formed into a union by the Socialist agitator Daniel De Leon, under the name of Pioneers, No. 141, Social Trade and Labor Alliance. The Pioneers, however, could not do all the work required of them, and when they went to join the strikers they were ejected from the meeting hall. Thereupon De Leon called for a mass meeting, and said that the strike had been gotten up to oust the Jewish workmen.

"De Leon and his fellow Socialists are always bragging about principle," said Delegate Prince, "but they are the arch enemies of labor and wreckers of trades unions. They hate trades unions more than capitalists and trusts do."

Then a delegate complained that Bernard Hughes had refused to join in a strike against the Boston Dry Dock Company in the Erie Basin. "Hughes is an extreme Socialist," said Delegate Hawkesworth of the Amalgamated Engineers, "but he won't stay in the union long. He'll be put out."

Then Delegate Heaning of the shoe workers complained that De Leon and Brower, the Master Workman of the Socialist faction of District Assembly 49, were trying hard to break up the Shoe Workers' Union, and had organized a rival Socialist organization for that purpose.

The next question that came up was a quarrel between the building trades and miscellaneous sections of the Central Labor Union over the admission of the rival coach drivers, the Knights of Labor Liberty Dawn Association, and the Maher faction of that body, that has adopted the name of the Manhattan Coach Drivers' Association. The building trades section had induced the Central Labor Union to admit the Knights faction, while the miscellaneous section admitted the Maher faction.

Delegate Daly held that that section had violated the by-laws in doing so. "Under the constitution," he said, "a union must be at least six months old to entitle it to admission, and the Manhattan Coach Drivers' Association has just been organized."

Chairman William J. O'Brien, who belongs to the building trades section, decided that Daly was right.

"I appeal from the decision of the Chair," cried Delegate Johnson of the musicians, who belongs to the miscellaneous section. "Political organizations often change their names."

"But this is not a political body, and the date on that union's seal shows that it is a new union," replied the Chair.

The Chair was sustained, and Delegate George Warner moved that the miscellaneous section take action in the matter within two weeks or be suspended.

"The constitution makes no provision for the suspension of a section," said the Chair.

"If it does not obey, what are you going to do about it?" asked Warner. "And it has not yet acted on the admission of the Liberty Dawn Association either."

It was decided to make this matter the special order of the day at the meeting after next.

Delegate Daly of the metal polishers said that August B. Ahrens, a member of the Brass Workers' Union, had become blind. In 1882 he saved over 100 lives by giving an alarm of fire in a double tenement at 170 West Sixty-fifth Street, in the dead of night. A benefit will be given for him on Saturday evening at Clarendon Hall.

$10,000 FOR A LIQUOR CURE.

A Liberal Ohio Man Anxious to Stop Drinking.

MARION, Ohio, March 20.—Allyn W. Dunlap of Troy, Ohio, who recently inherited a fortune, has been dispersing it with a liberal hand since his arrival in this city about a week ago with the Robert Wayne company, posing as the advance agent. One of his favorite pastimes is to smash hats and replace them with new ones. He has made liberal investments also in expensive jewelry and clothing.

He offers to pay $10,000 to any person who will cure him of the drinking habit, and says that he has taken the Keely cure without the desired effect. He will go from here to Indianapolis with the company.

THE GERMAN CHARITY BALL.

Out of the Proceeds, $9,300 Is Given to Institutions.

The committee which had charge of the German Charity Ball in the Metropolitan Opera House three weeks ago met yesterday afternoon in Liederkranz Hall, in East Fifty-eighth Street, Rudolph J. Schaefer presiding.

Treasurer Hubert Cillis, who is also the Vice President of the Germania Life Insurance Company, submitted his report, showing a cash surplus on hand of $9,500. The Committee on Distribution, comprising Edward Burghard, R. F. Palmenberg, and Fred Treuleben, ordered that the sums specified be given to the following named institutions: German Hospital, $1,400; German Poliklinik, $1,000; German Aid Society, $1,200; St. Mark's Hospital, $1,000; St. Francis Hospital, $1,000; Warburg Orphan Asylum, $900; West Side German Dispensary, $850; German Ladies' Aid Society, $850; Isabella Home, $1,000; total, $9,300.

German hospitals and charitable institutions have received in all the sum of $75,000 during the eight years in which the German Charity Ball Committee has been in existence.

Charitable Society Election.

A meeting of the Young Ladies' Charitable Society was held yesterday afternoon at the Lexington Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street near Third Avenue, for the purpose of electing officers. Herbert H. Levene, a Director of the society, presided. There were about 125 votes cast, Miss Malvina Newman being elected President, Miss Julia Feist Vice President, and Miss Wolfine Dunkirk Recording Secretary. Arrangements were also completed for the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the society by a banquet in Terrace Garden on April 17.

The Kind Word Society's Appeal.

The Kind Word Society, which during the last year has found situations, principally in the country, for nearly 500 women and children, appeals to the public for money to carry on its work. Three hundred dollars will enable it to carry on the work for the coming year. Five dollars will secure homes for three persons. Any contributions, however small, will be gladly received, promptly acknowledged, and may be sent to Miss M. E. Shea, Secretary, 116 East Forty-seventh Street.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Charlotte Winturn, author of "The Science of Human Activity," will speak tomorrow night in the parlors of the Royal Asiatic Academy, on Stuyvesant Park. Well-known artists will furnish entertainment. J. Guelph Norman, Director of the academy, will preside.

Mrs. Mary H. Peabody's lecture on Goethe's "Faust," which is a literary criticism, takes place Wednesday evening at the Van Norman Institute, 280 West Seventy-first Street.

On Friday Marshall Darrach's final Shakespeare matinée at the Waldorf-Astoria takes place at 3:15 P. M. He will recite from "Hamlet."

The last of the series of four "Sketches of New York," given by Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton of Staten Island, will take place at 11:30 o'clock to-morrow morning in the Assembly Room of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Prof. James Hervey Hyslop will discuss "Psychical Research" at 3:30 o'clock on Thursday afternoon at 64 East Fifty-eighth Street. This is the fourth in a course of five readings given under the auspices of the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College for the Emma Weed Memorial Room fund.

On Wednesday, April 13, in Carnegie Lyceum, will take place the full dress rehearsal of the play that the Amateur Comedy Club, of which John F. Plummer is Secretary, will give to their clientele of friends on the following three evenings. Wednesday's audience will be composed of the inmates of various charitable institutions for children, as it is the practice of the club to thus give the little ones a treat, and themselves a trial audience at the same time. Besides these young beneficiaries practically none but the favored associate members, numbering about 200, will see the performance.

MOODY'S LAST MEETINGS

Scenes of Excitement Mark the Close of the Services in the Grand Central Palace.

IS JESUS WANTED ON EARTH?

The Evangelist Makes This Question His Theme, and Says If Put to Popular Vote Christ Would Not Carry a Single Precinct.

Dwight L. Moody completed his series of meetings at the Grand Central Palace last night. For eight days he had held three regular services daily, besides special prayer meetings, "after-meetings;" experience meetings, &c., and had assisted in almost hourly services from 10 A. M. to 11 at night.

The meetings yesterday at 3 and 8 P. M. were as large as could be held within that hall. On both occasions there was not even standing room left. In the afternoon several hundred were turned away; and at night more than a thousand were unable to find seats or a place to stand, and left the building. The meeting in the evening was, indeed, the climax of the mission service of a week. The audience had grown in size and enthusiasm, and last night the hall was more closely packed than it had been, and only the most enthusiastic procured seats by getting there long before Mr. Moody began his sermon.

Possibly the most striking feature of the meetings was the way in which the evangelist withstood the intense strain on voice, body, nerve, and brain. Last night when he began speaking his voice had a little weariness in it; but this soon passed away and his words rang clear and true to the remotest corners of the hall. It was not only strong and clear, but it seemed to possess something like hypnotic power.

Toward the end of the evening he concluded his mission in this city by an appeal to the people. He had preached in a desultory way about the parable of the supper in Luke, and then applied his text by inviting all to the feast that Jesus has prepared. He called upon all who would accept the standing invitation to rise and say: "By the grace of God I will."

At first no one rose. The vast audience sat stolid and still. He again asked all to stand and accept the invitation. Still no one responded. A third appeal brought forth one reply, a faint "I will," that swept over the silent crowd like a frightened whisper. This was followed by another "I will," and another, and another. Then persons began rising all over the hall. A negro woman in front stood up and shouted, almost defiantly: "By the grace of God, I will be with you!" In another minute hundreds were standing, and a long chorus of "I will's" was sent up to the platform.

"Thank God for these 'I will's,'" said Mr. Moody.

Is Jesus Wanted on Earth?

At the afternoon meeting Mr. Moody preached on the subject of the world's refusal to welcome the coming of Jesus. The platform was occupied by several hundred singers, and a dozen ministers. Among those who were assisting Mr. Moody in the services were William E. Dodge the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, and the Rev. Drs. Claggett, Moore, and Avery.

An interesting part of the programme of both afternoon and evening meetings was the singing by Prof. Towner and Miss Updegraff of the hymn, "Saved by Grace." A large number of requests were sent to Mr. Moody that they sing the hymn again at night. It was rendered with exquisite grace and effect both times.

Mr. Moody announced in the afternoon that only $800 had been collected for the starving Cubans on Saturday, but that promised contributions will bring the amount up to at least $1,000.

"Somebody wrote to me yesterday," he said, "that the Catholics should look after their own poor. God help such a shriveled soul!"

He then announced that the expenses of the meetings have already been paid and that all money now collected will be used to place books in the prisons.

"I am writing a little book myself," he said, "which will cost only 10 cents a piece. It is on the Ten Commandments—just the commandments and a word or two about each. Each one of you can afford at least to buy one or two of these books and place them in some prisoner's hands.

"I want to make one request. Don't write me grumbling letters. Grumble, if you want to, but don't write me about it and bother me."

Mr. Moody read from Revelations and from John, and took as his text the seventh verse of the second chapter of Luke: "And laid Him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn."

"For four thousand years the world had been looking for Jesus; its prophets and its devout men had been watching for Him with yearning hearts; and yet when He came there was no room for Him. He came to seek that which was lost, to give strength to the weak, sight to the blind, liberty to captives, to heal broken hearts, to reveal the Father, to give life and not to take it, and yet when He came there was no room for Him on the earth He came to save.

"I was in Chicago when the Prince of Wales visited that city. The people were proud of the honor the Prince was showing to Chicago, and had all the brass bands that could be brought together, and turned out by thousands, making the day a holiday, suspending business—all to welcome an earthly Prince. But when the Prince of Peace comes on earth, what do we find? No room; no room anywhere.

People Would Vote Against Christ Now.

"People say that if the world had known who He was, it would have welcomed Him. Didn't it know? When the wise men told Herod the Messiah had been born in Bethlehem, he sent out and had all the male children killed in the hope of killing Jesus.

"He was never welcomed. In Capernaum they hailed Him eagerly at first, but soon tired of Him and made it to hot for Him. Did Jerusalem, where stood His Father's temple, welcome Him? It is a mystery to me that the Jews do not, even now, rise up and receive Him at least as the chief of the prophets. Crowds flocked to hear Him at first, but they soon melted away. Many left Him, and even some of His disciples went back and walked no more with Him. He was left almost alone and slept on the ground. The Son of Man had not where to lay His head.

"When Jesus came they laid Him in a borrowed manger. When He instituted the supper it was in a borrowed chamber. The only time He ever rode on earth it was on a borrowed beast. He, who owned the starry heavens, had no place to lay His head.

"Are times better? Has there been any change in the 1,900 years since He was put in that borrowed cradle? I think not. If Christ should come to the world to-day it would not welcome Him. If the question could be put to a popular vote I do not believe that a single State would vote for the coming of Jesus to reign here as He reigns in heaven. I do not believe a single county, a single ward in this city, or a single precinct in this country would vote for His coming. We don't want Him. There is no room for Him now in our homes or in our hearts. The Odd Fellows and Free Masons would blackball Him, and even the churches would find His presence inconvenient. He would break up some things in the churches.

"The political parties wouldn't want Him. The Republican Party would vote for the biggest blackguard on earth rather than for Him. The Democrats would vote solidly against Him. Even the Prohibitionists wouldn't want Him here. I see some of you shaking your heads. Well, shake 'em. [Laughter.] I'm talking facts.

"Some one said that if truth were embodied the world would fall down and worship it. Would it? Why doesn't it fall down and worship Jesus? Jesus lost his reputation before He had preached for thirty days. If an archangel came down and preached in New York he would lose his reputation inside of thirty days and his public character would be as black as night.

Unpopularity of Religion.

"Martha of Bethany never did a more unpopular thing than when she invited Jesus to come to her home. Nothing would be so unpopular in some places in this city than to invite Jesus of Nazareth to your homes. But Jesus valued that little retreat, and often when He was weary and lonely He and His disciples would leave the uncharitable city and go down into the Valley of Jehosaphat and over the hill to Bethany, where there was always a clean room for Him, and, perhaps, fresh flowers.

"And it was a blessing to have such a friend as Jesus. When Jonathan Edwards was dying of smallpox in Cambridge he said: 'Where is my old friend, Jesus of Nazareth?'

"Do you remember the message that Mary and Martha sent to Jesus when Lazarus was sick unto death? I like that message. It was: 'He whom Thou lovest is sick.' They didn't ask Jesus to come. They knew that it was enough to tell him that Lazarus, the beloved of God and man, was sick.

"Once, when I was returning from Europe, a man on the boat was dying of consumption. As we approached New York he realized that he would not be able to go home, and asked us to telegraph to his mother. He said, 'Just say: "I am sick."' 'Is that all?' we asked. 'Hadn't we better say, "Come to New York?"' 'No, that's enough. Mother will come.'

"When Jesus was told that Lazarus was dead He said that he was not, and when the message was taken to Mary and Martha, doubt began to enter and cloud their hearts. They said: 'If He were a true prophet, He would have known Lazarus is dead.' But Jesus, when He comes, replies to these doubts: 'I am the resurrection and the life.' There was no death with Him."

The Feast and the Excuses.

In the evening the evangelist took up the subject of "The Great Supper," and the three men who sent excuses.

"The excuses that these three men sent for not accepting the invitation to the feast were the poorest, lyingest excuses they could have devised. And yet I challenge any of you to stand up and give one as good for not accepting the invitation of Jesus."

A man rose in the gallery and began: "Mr Moody—"

But a woman sitting by him pulled him back into his seat.

"Excuses started in Eden. The first and the meanest the world ever heard was made there. When God asked Adam about eating the fruit, Adam said, 'The woman tempted me, and I did eat.' I hate a man that hides behind his wife. (Laughter.)

"People are not often invited to royal feasts. I have been in England many a time, but I have never been invited to dine at Windsor Castle yet. (Laughter.)

"One man said 'I have bought a piece of ground, and must go and see it.' Why didn't he look at it before he bought it?

"Another said, 'I have married a wife.' Why didn't he take his wife with him? [Laughter.]

"Some people won't join the church because they say there are hypocrites in the church. For every hypocrite you show me in the Church I will show you 100 outside. We don't preach ourselves; we preach Jesus. Pick a flaw in His character, will you? There would be a jubilee in hell if a single defect could be found in that character."

Mr. Moody will start for Chicago this morning. He has already engaged the Auditorium of the Northwestern University, where he will hold a series of meetings this week and next.

THE UNITARIAN VESPERS.

Addresses by the Rev. Messrs. Collyer and Wright.

In the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, the two opening addresses of the second series arranged by the Unitarian Club of New York in cooperation with the churches of that denomination in this city were made last evening. The subject to be dealt with in these vesper discourses during the series now entered upon is "The Religion and the Church of To-day and To-morrow." The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright was the first speaker, and he dwelt upon "What Is Religion?" the second address being by the Rev. Robert Collyer on "Will Religion Ever Pass Away?"

Having given the definition of religion as made by a number of writers, Mr. Wright referred to the definition by the Unitarian leader, Dr. James Martineau: "Not the truth or any stereotyped proposition, but the highest life of the moving spirit." He did not think this definition could be improved upon. Mr. Wright defined it himself as "The right relation to philosophy, the whole harmony of one's powers properly adjusted and employed."

"What do we seek in everything in life except to touch reality and to become real?" he said. "Religion claims the whole man or it is an insignificant fragment that can safely be neglected. It is a thing to be felt rather than a thing to be learned. It is the spiritual side of every real thing. Religion makes a man rise in thought and rise in action, as the wire which has its sources high above it must rise to the summit which they represent.

"Religion in action is seen in charity and tender human love. In meditation it is seen in prayer. It may be summed up in another way—a completion of human life in all its aspects. It is the completion of morality as it is the completion of science.

"Religion demands a development of the entire being on every side. It makes a small demand on the small and a great demand on the great—according to the kind and capacity of the man. If you can be no more, at least you can be genuine, you can be true. According to what is in you is the demand that is made on you, and the command that is laid on you.

"Religion die out!" exclaimed the Rev. Robert Collyer in the course of his remarks. "Men and women cease to look up to the Eternal, cease to lift their hands in prayer, to sing mighty psalms of thanksgiving, to wail out their trouble into the heart of the Eternal! I could sooner imagine the blotting out of the stars, and the sweeping away of the oceans. It is the deepest, sweetest, most absolutely certain thing of which I can form any conception in my own heart. It has touched every one of us, and it touches us now."

STEAMER OSBORNE DISABLED.

Tail Shaft Broke at Sea and the Duffield Towed Her 1,000 Miles to Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 20.—The big freight steamer Osborne, Capt. Rettie, from London, bound to Philadelphia, was towed here disabled to-night by the oil-tank steamer Duffield, Capt. Young, also on a voyage from London for Philadelphia. The Duffield pulled her prize a mile inside of Camperdown, at the entrance to Halifax Harbor, when the towing hawser broke away and the two steamers were separated. The Osborne found a safe anchorage, but she began to roll so much that efforts to connect the hawser had to be abandoned, and Capt. Rettie arranged with three steam tugs to bring his ship up to the city.

The accident which disabled the Osborne was the breaking of her tail shaft on Friday night, the 11th inst. For over four days she drifted helplessly. One day an east-bound vessel came near enough to be signaled for assistance, but she declined to take the drifting Osborne in tow. The Duffield bore down on her at 6 o'clock last Monday morning, and three hours later had her under way with two hawsers out. They started from latitude 46.25 N., longitude 42.50 W., over 1,000 miles from this port. Capt. Young of the Duffield offered to take the Osborne to Halifax or Philadelphia, and Capt. Rettie preferred Philadelphia.

Had the weather been favorable the two steamers would perhaps have reached Philadelphia all right, but as they neared the coast heavy gales prevailed and it was almost constantly stormy. The Osborne, having a light cargo, rolled and pitched fearfully, and the strain on the towing hawsers was tremendous. On Friday last Capt. Rettie requested the commander of the Duffield to make for Halifax, and they turned their noses in the direction of this port, reaching the harbor without mishap. The accident which happened inside the mouth of the bay when the hawser broke away will not affect the salvage question, as the Duffield had brought her prize into port and did not give her up.

The Osborne's propeller was not lost when the tail shaft broke, being secured and lashed before it fell off. The Osborne was towed the longest distance of any disabled steamer ever brought to Halifax. The Duffield will proceed to Philadelphia without delay. The Osborne is under charter to the Atlantic Transportation Line. She is a fine steamer of 2,033 net tonnage, 3,133 gross. She was built at Wallsend, three years ago, and is owned by John B. Verel of Glasgow. The Duffield is 2,426 net tonnage and is owned by the Northern Petroleum Tank Steamship Company of Newcastle-on-the-Tyne.

Two Incendiary Fires.

TRENTON, March 20.—The house of George Hendrickson, on the Princeton road near this city, was destroyed by fire two weeks ago. It was evidently a case of incendiarism. Last night Mr. Hendrickson's large stock barn was set on fire and destroyed. The authorities have obtained no clue to the incendiaries. The loss on the barn and stock is about $8,000.

An Octogenarian's Fatal Fall.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., March 20.—George Wurtzenburg, aged eighty years, was found dead at 2 o'clock this morning at the foot of the stairway in the Hotel Elk building. His neck was broken. Upon his person was found $1,000.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Roland Worthington.

Roland Worthington, for years editor and proprietor of The Boston Traveler, died yesterday in Boston. Mr. Worthington was born in Agawan, Mass., Sept. 22, 1817, and was educated in the district schools of that place. He began making his own living at the age of twelve, and in March, 1837, went to Boston and was employed in the counting room of The Daily Advertiser. In 1843 his health became impaired by hard work, and he took a trip abroad. He returned to Boston in 1845 and assumed charge of The Traveler.

When Daniel Webster made his famous speech at Marshfield in August, 1848, Mr. Worthington published a verbatim report and had it sold by the newsboys in the streets, an innovation which called down the severe criticism of the other Boston papers. He sold a very large number of copies.

Mr. Worthington was one of the earliest of the Free Soilers of Massachusetts, and was one of those who foresaw and welcomed the conflict with the slave power. When the Republican Party was organized he at once joined it and carried his paper with him. In 1860 his paper was the first to suggest the nomination of John D. Long as successor to Gov. Banks. He was opposed by the other Republican papers of Boston, but his candidate was nominated and elected. In 1883 he insisted that George D. Robinson was the wisest nomination that could be made against Gen. Butler, and here he won again.

When President Garfield's death was announced Mr. Worthington at once undertook to correct the prejudice that existed against the new President, Gen. Arthur, and predicted that he would have a conservative, capable, and patriotic Administration. President Arthur tendered him the office of Collector of the Port in April, 1882. May 1, 1890, Mr. Worthington retired from the active management of The Traveler.

Dr. John C. Zachos.

Dr. John C. Zachos, the Curator of Cooper Union, died yesterday at his residence, 113 West Eighty-fourth Street. He was born in Constantinople in 1820, his parents being natives of Athens. His father was a General in the Greek Army during the Grecian revolution, and after his death young Zachos was brought to America by Dr. Howe.

Dr. Zachos went to school at Amherst, afterward entering Kenyon College, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1840, delivering the Greek oration. He then studied medicine in Cincinnati, but after completing his course adopted literature as a profession, and became a lecturer and teacher on that subject. When the war of the rebellion broke out he enlisted in the army as a surgeon. He afterward went to Boston and became a Unitarian minister in 1867. In 1871 he came to this city and became Curator of Cooper Union, which position he held until the time of his death. A great attachment sprung up between Dr. Zachos and Peter Cooper, and they were close friends.

Dr. Zachos was widely known as a teacher of literature and oratory, and was the author of several works on those subjects, among them "Analytic Elocution," "The New American Speaker," and "The New Method of Teaching English." He was one of the original members of the Ohio Society and Twilight Club, a member of the Greek fraternity, Beta Theta Pi, and an honorary member of the National Association of Elocutionists. He was a widower, but leaves three grown-up children. His wife, whom he married in Cincinnati, died two years ago.

The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon in the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Collyer officiating. The interment will be in Newtonville Cemetery, Boston.

Capt. Aaron C. Crooker.

Capt. Aaron C. Crooker died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. F. Lockwood, 551 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. The funeral will be held there this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the Rev. John W. Chadwick of the Second Unitarian Church will officiate.

Capt. Crooker was born eighty-four years ago in Bridgewater, Mass., where he was a schoolmate of Mr. Chadwick at the Bridgewater Academy. At the age of twenty-one he went to sea, his first cruise being on a China trading vessel commanded by his uncle. He afterward became connected with the Union Line, and was mate on several trading vessels between New York, Mobile, and Havre. He shipped as mate with the Franklin, one of the first ocean steamships built, under Capt. James A. Watton. The wreck of the Franklin on the reefs off East Moriches, L. I., in 1856, was one of the celebrated events of that time. Capt. Crooker was on board at the time.

He then became Captain of a steamship of Sandford's Philadelphia Line, running to California and European ports. He was in command of the Boston, running between New York and Philadelphia, when the war broke out. The vessel was seized by the Government to transport the Seventh Regiment from Philadelphia to Annapolis. Three months afterward her Captain came North to take command of the Cosmopolitan of the same line, which was used as a hospital and transport ship throughout the war. A hazardous trip was made

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

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270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

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NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
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CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

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Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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Issues TRAVELERS CHEQUES immediately available as funds everywhere.

Draws FOREIGN DRAFTS in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and Money Orders, on all parts of the Commercial World.

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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
Apply for Market Letter.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
21 Cortlandt Street,
New York, March 18th, 1898.

To All Stockholders of the
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company:

The Erie Railroad Company, by proper corporate action, having increased its Capital Stock by 130,000 shares of First Preferred Stock and 150,000 shares of Common Stock, notice is given to holders of the Capital Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, that in exchange for certificates of stock of said last-named Company, duly endorsed for transfer, and delivered to the Erie Railroad Company, through Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, (23 Wall Street, New York,) there will be delivered temporary receipts which shall entitle the holder, not later than the first day of June, 1898, and upon surrender of such receipt, to receive therefor stock of the Erie Railroad Company, at the following rates, viz.:

Nine-tenths of one share of First Preferred Stock of the Erie Railroad Company for each and every share of the Preferred Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company specified in such receipt.

One share of Common Stock of the Erie Railroad Company for each and every share of the Common Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company specified in such receipt.

The certificates for Erie stock will be in the form of Stock Trust Certificates, identical with those now listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Such certificates not being issuable for less than one share each, suitable adjustment in cash will be made for fractions of a share resulting upon these exchanges.

If for any reason the Erie Railroad stock trust certificates shall not be ready for delivery on or before the first day of June, 1898, a certificate for the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company's stock, to the amount stated in each receipt will, without charge, be returned upon surrender of such receipt.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time, and without previous notice.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
By E. B. Thomas,
President.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.

NEW YORK, March 12, 1898.
BOSTON,

To Depositors of Consolidated Mortgage bonds and Preferred and Common stock of the Oregon Improvement Company under the Agreement of Reorganization.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sixth installment of the payment required by said Agreement, to wit: twenty-five dollars on each Consolidated Mortgage Bond, two dollars and fifty cents on each share of Preferred Stock, and two dollars on each share of Common Stock, has been called, payable at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Wall Street, corner Nassau, New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before March 22, 1898.

Certificates must be presented at the time of payment that the same may be noted thereon.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

PRICE, McCORMICK & CO.,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
72 BROADWAY.
Up-town office, 18 West 34th Street.
TRADE IN
DENVER CITY RY. 3-4-5s.
DENVER UNION WATER 5s.
METROPOLITAN 6s OF DENVER.
OMAHA & GRANT SMELTER 6s.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMissioners, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 837, 471, 177, 221, 650, 297, 375, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANtile line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

WANTED.—$5,000 TO $10,000 CAPITAL TO INvest in manufacturing business of 20 years' standing, with customers all over the world; desire to organize stock company; fullest investigation invited. Address P. O. Box 653, Bridgeport, Conn.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Outside of the Cuban situation, Wall Street discusses nothing with more interest than the extent and relationships of the short interest. Two or three times during last week practically all the shorts seemed to be eliminated, but every time Wall Street began to commit itself to this idea there developed new evidence that not only was this outstanding interest still existent, but that in some quarters—and these quarters frequently seemed to change—it was unwieldy. There was hardly a day last week without sharp rallies, attributed by the Street to covering transactions. Not only the standard stocks, including those commanding high premiums, but those with insignificant market values, appeared to be equally attractive to traders for the short account. All the week—and on Saturday almost as much as on Monday—there was a borrowing demand for almost every conspicuous stock.

Some Bears Become Bulls.

Among the developments of the week was the fact that some of the cleverest traders on the floor gave up raiding efforts against the market and openly declared themselves converted by experience to the belief that the safest position to take in the market was to stand ready to buy stocks on every reaction. The same traders have till within the last three days been devoted to the doctrine that money was to be most easily made by selling on rallies.

The flop from the bear to the bull side by the room trading contingent is, however, not so significant as a developing disposition of the same sort among some of the conservative commission houses who on Saturday night issued letters to clients advising that on every substantial slump in the market henceforth bargain hunters could buy confidently.

Standard Oil Magnates.

It was estimated at the end of business last week that not less than 400,000 shares of railroad stocks—notably St. Paul, Burlington, Northwest, Rock Island, New York Central, and Pennsylvania—were bought for the account of the Messrs. Rockefeller and some of their Standard Oil associates. The same interests were credited with disposing of Sugar Trust stock to the extent of some tens of thousands of shares. Coincident with this report was the statement that the Sugar Trust war against outside competitors will be given vigorous activity this week, new cuts in the price of coffee being scheduled.

Of the railroad stocks bought for Standard Oil account it is said that a considerable amount was taken on the London Stock Exchange. Sellers there probably were largely speculative shorts.

Mr. Sage and Manhattan.

Friends of Mr. Russell Sage deny with much emphasis that he will get out of the Manhattan Elevated Board of Directors. Mr. Sage himself isn't quite so sure. He is outspoken in declaring that the Manhattan Company must never accept any extension privileges without guarantees of exemption from all land damages. Mr. Sage quotes Jay Gould as having taken this same position and, according to Mr. Sage, George J. Gould "will not be false to his father's memory."

Absorbing Flower Stocks.

No stocks actively traded in have fared better in recent Wall Street uneasiness than those known as the Flower group—Rock Island, People's Gas, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Nor have any other stocks been more pounded by the professional raiders. But response to every attack came in the form of sturdy purchases for inside account. The Messrs. Flower on one panicky day were credited (even in antagonistic speculative quarters) with buying over 60,000 shares of these stocks with which their firm name is so closely identified. There has seemed to be also a large public absorption of the same securities. Confident buying, whether by insiders or outsiders, has been warranted by the exceptional increases in earnings being scored by every one of the three Flower properties.

Tobacco Trust Plans.

Semi-official promises are made that developments will be made public this week in Tobacco Trust affairs which will have important stock market bearings. An insider says:

"Practically every opposition plant outside of New York is to be absorbed by the trust."

Harvard-Princeton Debate.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 20.—The following subject has been chosen by Harvard for the Harvard-Princeton debate, which is to take place at Cambridge on May 6: "Resolved, That the present restrictions on immigration into the United States are insufficient." Princeton is to have the choice of side on this question.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000
SURPLUS, $2,500,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

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TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

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Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers and merchants.

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North American Trust Company

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Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.

Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

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W. L. TRENHOLM

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.,
March 9th, 1898.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 11th, 1898.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, March 9th, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable at the office of the company on the 1ST DAY OF APRIL next, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of March, 1898, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 2d day of April, 1898.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company, payable April 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 26, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Friday, April 1, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on March 31, 1898.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, March 8, 1898.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company.
COUPON NOTICE.
COUPON No. 10 of the First Mortgage 5% bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf R. R. Co., due April 1, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the offices of the Company, No. 1 Nassau Street, New York City, or No. 400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn.
WM. S. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

The Mercantile Trust Company,
120 Broadway.
A quarterly dividend of 3 PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Mercantile Trust Company has been declared, payable at the office of the company, April 1st, proximo. The transfer books will be closed on March 26th and reopened on April 1st.
GEORGE H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
New York, March 21, 1898.

Mexican National Railroad Co.,
New York, March 18th, 1898.
Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on account of past due interest, from the earnings of 1897, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 3 and 4, at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 4th.
ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Secretary.

Dan Talmage's Sons Company,
112 WATER STREET,
NEW YORK, March 15, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. was declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable April 1st, 1898. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. March 30th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2d, 1898.
DAVID TALMAGE, Treasurer.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York,
March 18th, 1898.
A regular dividend of 20 per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent. (both free of tax) have been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable April 1st, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from 26th of March 22d until April 1st, 1898.
FRANK DEAN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 19th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of said company, Penn Avenue and Tenth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna., on
TUESDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1898,
at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1897, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 26th, and reopened on Wednesday, April 13th, 1898.
S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Company.
NOTICE
is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the BUTTE AND BOSTON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Room 28, 31 and 33 Fulton St., New York City, New York, on Tuesday, April 5, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The business to be transacted at this meeting will be the election of two Directors for the term of three years, and any other business that may legally come before it. The transfer books will be closed from March 16, 1898, to April 5, 1898, both days inclusive.
W. J. LADD, Secretary.
Boston, March 8, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company,
No. 45 WALL STREET.
New York, Feb. 15, 1898.
The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting, will be held at the General Office of the company, in Parsons, Kansas, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock M.
The stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 5 until the morning of April 9 next.
S. HALLINE, Secretary.
H. C. ROUSE, President.

OFFICE OF
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company,
PARSONS, KANSAS.
Feb. 18, 1898.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will be held at the General Office of the company, in Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M. This meeting is called pursuant to law, to act upon a contract of proposed consolidation of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, under the name of the latter company, and, if at such meeting a contract of consolidation is duly ratified and approved, to authorize the exchange, conformably with law and the by-laws, of common stock of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for stock of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, and to duly authorize such other acts and the taking of such steps as may be deemed expedient to carry such consolidation into effect.
Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 5 until the morning of April 9 next.
S. HALLINE, Secretary.
WM. DOWD, Vice President.
And by order of Board of Directors.

Office of THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty St., New York, March 8th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 4th, 1898, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 19th and reopened on April 5th.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the PARK ROW BUILDING COMPANY will be held on Monday, the 4th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.—Dated, New York, March 15, 1898.
JOHN E. FRYER, Secretary.

NEW YORK, March 7th, 1898.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held Wednesday, March 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad Street, in the City of New York.
J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

The Mutual Bank,
Cor. 34th Street and 8th Avenue.
New York, March 11, 1898.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the Mutual Bank will be held at the Bank, corner 8th Av. and 34th St., Saturday, March 26, 1898, from one until two P. M.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

Worthington Pumping Engine Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its principal office, Elizabethport, N. J., on Tuesday, April 5, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.
THEO. F. MILLER, Secretary.
Dated March 21, 1898.

Henry R. Worthington.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at its principal office, Elizabethport, N. J., on Tuesday, April 5, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.
THEO. F. MILLER, Sec'y and Treas.
Dated March 21, 1898.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat No. 2	$1.06¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	31¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.35
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Copper, lake ingot	11.95
Tin	14.25
Lead	3.70
Cotton, middling	6¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	5⅝
Sugar, granulated	5⅛
Molasses, O. K. prime	30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	3 11-16
Pork, mess	10.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	5⅝
Lard, prime	5.35
Butter, creamery Western	19

CHICAGO, March 19.—Flour dull; Winter patents, $4.90@$5; straights, $4.20@$5; Spring special, $5.40@5.50; Spring patents, $4.70@$5; straights, $4.40@$4.60; bakers', $3.60@$3.70; No. 2 Spring wheat, 90½@$1.00½; No. 2 corn, 28½@28¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 28½@28¾c; No. 2 oats, 25⅝c; No. 2 white, free on board, 29@31c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28@29c; No. 2 rye, 49¼c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 34@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17½; prime timothy seed, $2.80; mess pork, per bbl, $9.80@$9.85; lard, per 100 lb, $5.05@$5.07½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.90@$5.15; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19½; sugars, cutloaf, $5.88; granulated, $5.38.

COTTON.

Cotton futures received very little attention, in fact, total transactions of 26,200 bales represented almost the smallest single day's business on record. At no time throughout the session did trading reach the semblance of activity. After opening dull but steady at Friday night's figures to a decline of 2 points, prices sagged several points, with the market finally easy at a net loss of 4@5 points. The continued heavy movement to foreign points and only moderate receipts at interior towns and ports acts as a restraining influence on that part of the bear element disposed to take advantage of the almost helpless condition of the market. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 6⅝c for middling uplands and 6⅝c for middling Gulf.

Contract prices were as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.94	5.94	5.90	5.90@5.91
April	5.92	5.92	5.91	5.90@5.91
May	5.97	5.97	5.94	5.94@5.95
June	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95@5.96
July	6.00	6.00	5.97	5.97@5.98
August	6.04	6.04	6.00	6.00@6.01
September	...	...	...	5.98@5.99
October	5.99	5.99	5.98	5.98@5.99
November	...	...	...	5.98@5.99
December	6.03	6.03	6.00	6.00@...
January	6.04	6.04	6.03	6.02@6.03

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Middling uplands, 3 11-32d; December-January, 319b; March, 31⅝s; March-April, 318½s; April-May, 318½b; May-June, 319b; June-July, 319½b; July-August, 320s; August-September, 319½b; September-October, 319½b; October-November, 319½s; November-December, 319b.

Spot Cotton in Southern Markets—Norfolk, 5⅞c; Memphis, 5⅝c; Augusta, 5 15-16c; Baltimore, 6¼c; Galveston, 5 13-16c; New Orleans, 5 9-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5¾c; St. Louis, 5 11-16c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	104¼	105⅛	104¼	104⅞
May	100⅝	101⅝	100½	101⅜
July	89 1-8	89 7-16	88⅞	89
Corn—				
May	34	34	34	34
July	35 3-16	35¼	35 3-16	35¼
Oats—				
May	30	30	30	30

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	106	107	103	103
July	86	86¾	85¼	85¼
Corn—				
March	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
May	29¼	29 5-16	29⅛	29¼
July	30⅝	30 9-16	30 5-16	30½
Oats—				
March	...	...	...	24¾
May	25¾	25 15-16	25⅝	25⅝
July	23½	23½	23¼	23¼

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

During the regular session bull traders had another opportunity to direct the course of prices, and sharp advances were noted, particularly in March and May, resulting from activity among shorts. The later deliveries followed more slowly, on account of exceptional weather conditions throughout the wheat belt, the cold wave which has threatened the crop in the past two days having disappeared over night. Bull leaders at Chicago worked the May up to $1.07, forcing in a further lot of shorts, but on the curb relaxed their attention, and allowed prices to fall back to $1.03. This had a decided effect throughout all other markets of the country, May here showing a quick break to $1, after earlier sales during the regular market at $1.01⅝. No other explanation for the curb decline was offered than that shorts, having satisfied their most urgent needs, dropped out, and the clique, not caring to sustain prices at such a high level, offered no opposition.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—No. 1 Northern, $1; No. 2 Northern, 97c; seller, May, 99c; July, 95¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., March 19.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 98½c bid; May, 98½c bid; July, 94¼c bid.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 19.—March, 97c; May, 96⅝c; July, 93⅛c; No. 1 hard, 99⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 97⅝c;

Corn.

No. 2 closed at 36¼c., free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31¼c; No. 3, 30¾c; No. 2 white, 32¼@32¾c; No. 3 white, 32½c; track, mixed, 31⅞@32½c; track, white, 33@39c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 58¼@58¾c, free on board, afloat, near-by; State rye, 54@55c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, and 54½c, free on board, afloat. Barley—Market dull; feeding, 41½c bid, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, and 34@34½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. Seeds—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.20@$5.45; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.35@$4.55; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. Rye Flour—$2.85@$3.25. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.10, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 69@70c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 75@85c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 70c; oil meal, $24@$24.50; screenings, 65@80c, in bulk; buckwheat grain, 43@44c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 19.—Flour, first patents, $4.90@$5.10; second patents, $4.75@$4.85; first clears, $3.80@$4; second clears, $2.80@$3.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10.25; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5½c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; 140 lb, 5¾c; 120 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6½c; 10 lb, 6¼c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4⅝c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¼@7c; Western, S. P., 7¼@7⅜c. TALLOW—City, 3 11-16@3¾c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. LARD—$5.35; city lard, $5.15; refined, South America, $6.10; Continent, $5.65; Brazil, kegs, $7.25; compound, city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard stearine, 6¼c nominal.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s; 40 to 45 lb, 28s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 27s. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 38s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d.

COFFEE.

Transactions in the market were perhaps more for the evening up of accounts over Sunday than new ventures, and throughout the short session fluctuations were limited to a range of 5 points, with only five months dealt in. The market opened steady, with prices unchanged; the final tone steady at unchanged quotations to a net decline of 5 points. Total sales futures were 13,500 bags, including 5,000 bags on the first call. A difference of 45 points was paid in the exchange of 500 bags May for 500 bags December. The market for spot Brazilian coffee was weak and nominal, with quotations about on the basis of 5⅝c for invoice lots and 6⅝c for jobbing lots of No. 7 Rio.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opened.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	...	...	...	4.95@5.05
April	...	...	...	5.00@5.10
May	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.15
June	...	...	...	5.15@5.20
July	...	...	...	5.20@5.25
August	...	...	...	5.30@5.35
September	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.40@5.45
October	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.50
November	...	...	...	5.50@5.55
December	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.55@5.60
January	...	...	...	5.60@5.65
February	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70

FOREIGN MARKETS.—SANTOS—Coffee, good average, nominal. HAMBURG—¼ pfennig net lower; sales, 14,000 bags. HAVRE—Unchanged to ¼f higher; sales, 26,000 bags, January, 35.75; February, 36; March, 34; April, 34.25; May, 34.25; June, 34.25; July, 34.50; August, 34.75; September, 35; October, 35; November, 35.25; December, 35.50. RIO—No. 7, 7⅜750.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 1-16c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 22½c, nominal; off-Summer yellow, 22c, nominal; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c, linseed, American, raw, 41@42c; American, boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 44@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 22@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's-hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria, and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; nohair, Turkish, 42@48c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.65. Oil, bbls, $3. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits of Turpentine—Regulars and machines, 33½@34c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; W G, $2.35; W W, $2.60.

SAVANNAH, March 19.—Turpentine, 29c. Resin—A, B, C, D, $1.15@$1.40; E, F, $1.40; G, $1.50; H, $1.60; I, $1.60@$1.65; K, $1.65@$1.75; M, $1.70@$1.80; N, $1.75@$1.85; W G, $1.85; W W, $2.

CHARLESTON, March 19.—Turpentine, 32c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, March 19.—Turpentine, 28½@29c. Resin, $1.25 and $1.30.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed beef, 7@8¼c for native sides. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; city-dressed, 8@11¼c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Lambs at $5.65@$6.20. No sheep sales. Dressed mutton, 7@8c; dressed lambs, 8@9½c. HOGS—$4.15@$4.35.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT — Appellate Division — Adjourned until Tuesday, March 22.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Robbins vs. Robbins.
2—In re Miller.
3—Rothschild vs. Schwab.
4—Fitzpatrick vs. Barnum.
5—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
6—Eidlitz vs. Doctor.
7—Bowen vs. Bowen.
8—Jacobs vs. Edelson.
9—Jessuvan vs. Mass. Benefit Life Assn.
10—Wamsley vs. Atlas S. S. Co.
11—Jackson vs. Loucks.
12—Wright vs. Fearing.
13—Cooper vs. Hills Brothers' Co.
14—People, &c., vs. Gialleronzo.
15—Rickerson vs. Pollock.
16—Thorn vs. Lock.
17—Ferriter vs. Thomson.
18—Sheller vs. Sheller.
19—Nassau Bank vs. Reid.
20—People ex rel. Man. Ry. Co. vs. Barker.
21—Knickerbocker Trust Co. vs. Suffolk Gas Co.
22—People, &c., vs. McAuliffe.
23—Morrill vs. Peterson Co.
24—Regan vs. Regan.
25—Sigua Iron Co. vs. Brown

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 581 Hudson Street, west side, 25 feet south of Bank Street, 24.10 by 73.4 by 25.2 by 72.6, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 583 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Bank Street, 75 by 72.6 by 26 by 71.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 1 and 3 Morton Street, northwest corner of Bleecker Street, 50 by 88 by 50 by 81, four-story brick building, with store; 267 West Eleventh Street, north side, 120 feet west of Fourth Street, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of Christopher Gwyer in the foregoing on June 23, 1897.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read

REAL ESTATE,

10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

123 WEST 55TH ST.

17-foot house; two-story extension; unusually attractive; moderate rent.
Apply JAS. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.,
or janitor, 103 West 55th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

126 East 34th St

A desirable, well-appointed, and handsomely decorated

Apartment,

containing eight rooms and bath, servants' toilet, &c. Steam-heated, elevators, (run all night,) electric light, and hall service. Every

MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

Superintendent on premises, or
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St.
Telephone 647 Harlem.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NEW BUILDING

STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF,

29 to 33 East 19th Street,

CLOSE to BROADWAY.

Store and Basement,

4,800 Square Feet Each.

EXCELLENT LIGHT.

Also Two Fine Offices on the Top Floor.

APPLY TO JANITOR OR TO

S. F. JAYNE & CO.,

234 W. 23D ST. AND
55 LIBERTY STREET.
TELEPHONE 432—18 STREET.

FOR RENT.

THE MENDELSSOHN ROOMS,

108 West 55th St., for a term of years; dancing hall, 48x53; small hall, 25x31; living apartment and dressing rooms on second floor. Apply JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

TO LEASE, ELEVENTH AVENUE CORNER, near 23d St. Ferry, four lots; if long lease will build for good tenant. Apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
No. 69 Liberty Street.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY.

NUTLEY, N. J.

40 minutes via Erie Railroad; several very attractive, modern Houses; well-shaded lawns; stables; rent, $350 to $650; golf, tennis; good wheeling. JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against HARRIET DOTY individually, Harriet Doty and J. Edward Carroll as administrators of the goods, chattels and credits which were of Calista Doty, deceased, Orson Doty, Sumner Doty, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through, or under the said Orson Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any of the said Orson Doty or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action, by, through, or under the said Sumner Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Sumner Doty, or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him, and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and the Chaplin Home for the Aged and Infirm, defendants—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 17th, 1898.

STRONG & CADWALADER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, U. S. A.

To the defendants Orson Doty, Sumner Doty, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through or under the said Orson Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Orson Doty or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him, and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and the Chaplin Home for the Aged and Infirm, defendants—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 17th, 1898.

STRONG & CADWALADER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, U. S. A.
mh21-law6wM

J. LINCKS & COMPANY.—The people of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate assigned by John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. LINCKS & COMPANY, to William Muth, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William Muth, as assignee of above-named John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. Lincks & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, this 25th day of February, 1898.

[L. S.]

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Att'y for Assignee,
120 Broadway, New York City
fz8-1awTwM&ap.14.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, New York County.—JAMES EVERARD, plaintiff, vs. MALVINA HAMMERSTEIN and OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 21st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same thirty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along said One Hundred and Twentieth Street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 24th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOOL, Referee.
DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff,
291 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

120th Street.

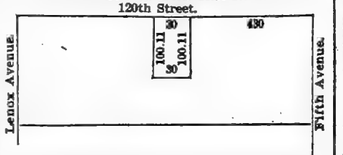

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the property to satisfy which the property is to be sold is fifteen thousand dollars with interest thereon from February first, 1897, at six per cent., together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $347.07, with interest from February 24th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rents, and other liens on said property is twenty-seven hundred dollars.

The property will be sold subject to a prior lien and mortgage thereon for the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars. The approximate amount of interest and charges due thereon being nineteen hundred and seventy-five dollars.

The mortgage of thirty-five thousand dollars will if desired by the purchaser, be permitted to remain at 5 per cent. upon payment of the interest from February 1st, 1897, at five per cent. and charges due thereon by the purchaser when taking title.—Dated N. Y., February 24th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOOL, Referee.
f28—2aw3wS&W&Mh10&21

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FREDERIC A. TANNER and MARY A. TANNER, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1898, and entered in the New York County Clerk's office on the 19th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 22d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street distant two hundred and sixty feet westerly from the Eighth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to said Fifty-first Street; thence easterly along said street twenty feet to the place of beginning. This mortgage is given to secure a part of the purchase money of said premises upon the conveyance thereof by the parties hereto of this second part to the said Louisa C. Friedline, one of the parties of the first part, by deed bearing even date herewith.—Dated February 19th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
FREDERIC A. TANNER, Attorney for Plaintiffs,
95 Nassau Street, New York.

No. 320 West 51st Street.

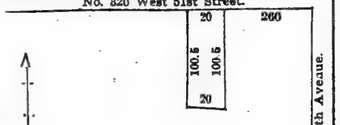

The above is a diagram showing the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. The amount of the plaintiffs' claim is approximately $15,500. The amount of taxes and assessments unpaid on said premises is approximately $550.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
f24-2awTh&M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—GILBERT M. 3PEIR, plaintiff, against CHARLES RUSSELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the 16th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, distant forty-eight (48) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Twenty-third Street and the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with the southerly line of Twenty-third Street; running thence easterly along the said southerly line of Twenty-third Street twenty-two (22) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the half distance line between said Twenty-third Street and Twenty-second Street; thence westerly along said half distance line twenty-two (22) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 11, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
J. C. O'CONOR,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
62 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing sale:

466 West 23d St.

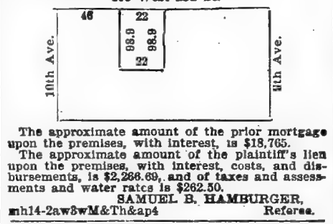

The approximate amount of the prior mortgage upon the premises, with interest, is $13,765.

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements is $27,653 74-100, and of taxes and assessments and water rents to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $375.00.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,

AMONG THE PINES.

Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazza filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

Address T. P. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Or Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Trial desired in New York County.—GRACE C. CUDLIPP, plaintiff, against WILLIAM C. CUDLIPP, Edward A. Cudlipp, all creditors, if any there be, of Harriet L. Cudlipp, deceased, late of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, the names of such creditors, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, and the next of kin, legatees, executors, administrators, and assigns, if any there be, of such creditors, the names of such persons, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 28, 1898.

WILLIAM R. PAGE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Edward A. Cudlipp, all creditors, if any there be, of Harriet L. Cudlipp, deceased, late of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, the names of such creditors, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, and the next of kin, legatees, executors, administrators, and assigns, if any there be, of such creditors, the names of such persons, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fourth day of March, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on said day, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

WILLIAM R. PAGE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
mh7-law6wM

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—HARLAN P. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against CLARK W. BRYAN COMPANY, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feby. 3, 1898.

EDWARDS & BRYAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Notice.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of five hundred and four 14-100 dollars, ($504 14-100,) with interest from: On $100, from Jan. 17, 1897; on $100, from Dec. 17, 1897; on $50, from Dec. 20, 1897; on $85.98, from Dec. 19, 1897; on $37.50, from Jan. 23, 1898; on $37.50, from Dec. 23, 1897; on $50.82, from Dec. 25, 1897; on $50, from Jan. 17, 1898; on $35.80, from Nov. 19, 1897, and with costs of this action. EDWARDS & BRYAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To Clark W. Bryan Co.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of March, 1898, and on the fifth day of March, 1898, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City of New York, in said State.—Dated, March 5th, 1898.

EDWARDS & BRYAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
31 Nassau Street, New York City.
m7-1aw7wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the 17th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the AMERICAN GAS CONTROL COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said American Gas Control Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at his office, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 16th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1898.

ALBERT H. GLEASON, Assignee.
GEORGE S. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Assignee,
No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
f21-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—NATHANIEL E. BAYLIES, plaintiff, against SCHUYLER VAN CORTLANDT HAMILTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Broadway with the northerly line of Spring Street, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of Spring Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the westerly line of Broadway, seventy-five feet; thence easterly and parallel, or nearly so, with Spring Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel, or nearly so, with the westerly line of Broadway twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel, or nearly so, with the northerly line of Spring Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of Broadway, and thence southerly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, and the appurtenances, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, with the buildings thereon erected.—Dated New York, March 15, 1898.

HAMILTON ODELL,
Referee.
CARTER & LEDYARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

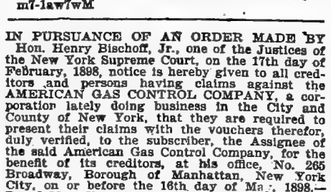

The premises are to be sold subject to the unexpired term of a lease for the term of 15 years and 7 months from October 1st, 1888.

There are two mortgages which are liens upon undivided interests in the above-described premises, and which are to be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale.

Upon one of these mortgages there is due the sum of ten thousand dollars and accrued interest from November 3d, 1897, at the rate of five per centum per annum.

Upon the other of these mortgages there is due the sum of fifty thousand dollars and accrued interest from November 1st, 1897, at the rate of five per centum per annum.

There are unpaid taxes on a portion of said property as follows: For the year 1896, $4,280, and for the year 1897, $4,410, with interest on each of said sums. The premises will be sold free from the lien of these taxes.

HAMILTON ODELL,
Referee.
mh21-2aw8wM&Th&ap11

BOARDERS WANTED.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Doctor's office; two rooms parlor floor; large rooms up stairs; superior board. No moving.

A NEW HOME.—Elderly people and others, $4 per week; circulars sent. 148 Saint Ann's Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A BACK parlor and extension, with use of front parlor for physician or dentist; or furnished saloon floor, with private bath, at exceptionally reasonable price. House on West 92d Street, near Central Park. Address S. R., Box 198, Times Office.

STUDIO AND APARTMENT TO LET, FURnished. 3 North Washington Square. Murdoch.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work. 408 West 48th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, or PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A lady of thirty, a teacher, desirous of increasing her income, would like a position as companion or as private secretary during the Summer months; references exchanged. C. E. L., Box 108, Times Office.

COMPANION.—By a young Swedish lady; highly educated; speaks several languages; best of references. Miss G. Ohnell, 86 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl to cook, wash, and iron, or housework in small family; good city reference. Call, former employer, 816 Lexington Av., corner 88th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook to go out by day, week, or month; competent in all branches of cooking; excellent pastry. Gardner, 238 East 55th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook with good city references; in private family; is also good baker. Can be seen at 125 West 41st St.

COOK.—By a Scotchwoman as first-class cook; can take entire charge; good references. Garrett, 885 8th Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman; assist washing; short distance in country. 144 East 43d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter, formerly with Mme. Laforcade, 5th Av., desires more engagements in private families; $2 day. Louise Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—$4 to $6; French; dressmaking, cutting, basting, 50c; glovefitting. Mme. Roome, 138 West 16th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French maid, with six years' experience from present employer; would give her services to lady going to Europe in return for passage across. Call, Monday and Tuesday between 2 and 8 o'clock, at present employer's, 27 West 19th St.

MAID, &c.—By a respectable German girl as maid, seamstress, or as nurse to grown children; good reference. H. J., Hotel Remo, 8th Av. and 74th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant woman in a private family; good reference. M., 309 East 38th St., Mrs. Barnes's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced woman to take charge of a baby from birth; good city reference. 108 West 61st St., housekeeper's bell.

NURSE.—By a competent English nurse or maid to children three to ten years; neat sewer; city references. P., Box 845, 1,269 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—$4 to $6 French dressmaking; cutting, 50c.; glove-fitting. Mme. Roome, 138 West 16th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to take in washing; references. Mrs. Lynch, 113 West 60th St.

Miscellaneous.

EDUCATED YOUNG LADY WISHES SITUATION; office or any clerical work. Miss Allen, 101 East 122d St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, neat, and accurate, unexceptionable references. Exceptional, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, A1 DOUBLE ENTRY, EIGHT years with present firm, desires to make change at once; highest references; salary moderate. Address W. F. Presley, 74 Richmond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced in every respect; willing, obliging; excellent references; last employer seen. Butler, Box 872 Times Uptown Office, 1 269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; tall, sober; first-class in all branches; New York or country; highest city and European references. Rochet, 325 West 40th St.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler in first-class private family; best city reference. 18 East 28th St.

BUTLER.—Eight years' reference; five years second man, three years as butler; lady can be seen. 57 East 25th St.

BUTLER.—Middle-aged man, good experience in all branches, in a private family; first-class city reference; city or country. 147 East 29th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; twelve years' city reference. Gardner, 238 East 55th St.

Coachmen

COACHMAN.—Single; Protestant; careful driver; willing to be generally useful; care furnace, mow lawn; can milk; wages moderate. S. L. B., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; reference from three of the best families in New York. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; thoroughly understands his business; greenhouse, vegetables, fruit, and shubbery; thorough farmer; fourteen years in present place. W. R. care Alex. McConnell, 546 5th Av., corner 45th St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—With practical experience; first-class in its branches; single; German; with best references; gentleman's place. C. H. Franckel, 320 East 59th St.

GARDENER.—By a single young man. Protestant, to take care of a gentleman's place; understands greenhouse and rose culture; first-class reference. S., Box 326, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER and GENERAL WORKMAN.—By a middle-aged man; care of cows and horses; reference and security. Welsh, 332 East 23d St.

Valets.

VALET.—By French-speaking valet; corresponding in French and German; best European and American references; will accompany tourist to Europe. 822 6th Av., Ergen's hair store.

VALET and USEFUL MAN.—By a young Frenchman; trusty worker, honest, willing, and neat; highly recommended. D., 89 7th Av.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—As stenographer and Remington typewriter; aged twenty-three; six years' experience; salary $15. Box 203 Times Office.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 893-79th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DICKINSON, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN DICKINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Galinger, her attorney, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of October, 1897. SARAH L. DICKINSON, Administratrix. GEORGE W. GALINGER, Att'y for Administratrix, No. 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City.
o11-1aw6mM

FELDHAUS, JOHN H., or JOHAN H.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Catharine Feldhaus, Regina Glatzmayer, Mary Schafmeister, Rose Ramsen, John Henry Feldhaus, Lena Blanck, John Herman Feldhaus, John H. Peters, Elizabeth Rosenberg, Lena Aspenleiter, Henry Feldhaus, and John William Feldhaus, all of full age, the next of kin of JOHN H. FELDHAUS, or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, send greeting:

Whereas, Catharine Feldhaus, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN H. FELDHAUS or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at said county, the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. MICHAEL C. GROSS, Attorney for Petitioner, 3 Chambers Street, New York.

[L. S.]

fe7-1aw6wM&mch21

EXCURSIONS.

CALIFORNIA

Special vestibuled trains, consisting of sleeping, dining, library, and observation cars, will leave the Eastern cities in April for California and the Pacific Coast. The Rocky Mountain resorts, the Yosemite Valley, Alaska, the Yellowstone National Park, etc., can also be included if desired. Circulars about them or tours to Europe, Japan, Around the World, etc., can be had on application. State information desired.

Raymond & Whitcomb

Tours and Tickets

31 East 14th Street, Union Square, West, New York.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON Lectures

In Broadway Tabernacle, cor. 34th St. & B'way to-day at 3, on "Samuel the Seer."

For Prompt Reviews and the Earliest News of Books and Art

READ THE

REVIEW of BOOKS and ART

PUBLISHED BY

THE NEW YORK TIMES

EVERY SATURDAY.

3 cents per copy, the regular news pages of THE TIMES included.
Sent to any address ONE YEAR for $1.
SIXTEEN PAGES devoted exclusively to Literature and Art.
Sample copy on application.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

The scene of the launching of the great twin battleships

Kearsarge

and

Kentucky

which occurs at Newport News on Thursday, March 24, can be most comfortably reached by express S. S. "Yorktown" of the

OLD DOMINION LINE,

sailing from New York Tuesday, March 22d, at 3 P. M., arriving at Old Point Comfort following morning. Passengers can return on steamer leaving Norfolk 7:30 P. M., (Old Point 6:15 P. M. by annex steamer,) Thursday, March 24, reaching New York Friday, 4:30 P. M.

Tickets, including meals and berth en route, $13.00.

For full information apply to

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.,
Pier 26 North River, New York.
Telephone, No. 1580, Franklin.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice President and Traffic Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon | Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, April 6, Noon | Teutonic, May 4, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon | Britannic, May 11, noon.

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,853 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and July 26, according to tide. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rates $60 and upwards.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, Mch. 26, 8 AM | Etruria, April 16, 10 AM
Umbria, April 2, 10 AM | Campania, Apr. 23, 8AM
Lucania, April 9, 8 AM | Aurania, Apr. 26, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Edam.....Saturday, March 26, 10 A. M.
S. S. Werkendam....Saturday, April 2, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., foot West Houston St.
MOBILE.....March 26
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Winifreda.....Mch 19 | Boadicea.....Apl. 9
Victoria.....Apl. 2 | Alexandra.....Apl. 16

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LARGE CHURCH DEBT PAID

Congregation of St. Andrew's Raises $105,000, Excelling All Previous Achievements of Methodists.

$5,000 MORE THAN NECESSARY

Culmination Yesterday of a Ten Weeks' Effort by Dr. Wilson to Pay Off a Mortgage Which Has Been Running Eight Years.

A great outburst of triumphant jubilation found voice in the doxology in St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventy-sixth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, yesterday morning. The work of extinguishing the debt that had been hanging over the congregation eight years had been completed, one of the handsomest church buildings in the city had been virtually made free and clear of incumbrance, and the largest sum ever given by a Methodist congregation for payment of an obligation had been subscribed.

Ten weeks of earnest and active but generally quiet work culminated in the announcement that the pastor had $105,000, although he had asked for only a round $100,000.

St. Andrew's was built eight years ago, having been first organized as a mission in 1889. The founders saw the steady drift of population up town and determined to build for the future needs of the congregation. The building is of granite and cost $230,000. Of this $130,000 was paid, the remaining $100,000 being secured by mortgage, on which nothing had been paid. Ten weeks ago the Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, the pastor, began the work of securing this $100,000 in subscriptions from the congregation, which is not a wealthy one as wealth is counted in New York. There is probably not a millionaire among the members, but a large proportion of them are people in comfortable circumstances according to New York standards, although they would be regarded as rich in most communities.

Black Book as a Keepsake.

Dr. Wilson made personal calls and appeals, taking with him a little black memorandum book, which he proudly exhibited yesterday and said he would leave to his children, to be handed down as the family's most prized heirloom. He has been successful in similar undertakings heretofore. A few years ago he obtained nearly $50,000 for the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church in Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.

He was, however, surprised and gratified by the responses to his appeal from the people of St. Andrew's. He read out from his pulpit yesterday some of his largest subscriptions. John D. Slayback led off with $12,000. William B. McCord and George C. Batcheller gave $10,000 each, John Huyler, Samuel W. Bowne, Richard Deeves, and J. W. Punderford $5,000 each, and C. P. Armstrong $7,500. From these the subscriptions ran in smaller amounts down to a large number for $5 each.

Yesterday morning Dr. Wilson announced to the congregation, which was an unusually large one, and keenly expectant, that he had on his book $90,000, and that while only $10,000 more was actually needed, he would ask for $15,000, for good measure, and to show what St. Andrew's could do when it tried. Two Trustees then went into the congregation, two secretaries were placed at a table under the pulpit, and Dr. Wilson began to talk. He explained that the gift asked from each member of the congregation was a "sacrifice gift," and that he wanted it to represent a sacrifice to God.

Pelted with Subscriptions.

The congregation became intensely interested and sympathetic as the Trustees announced additional subscriptions and the pastor announced the totals, and became more and more earnest with each step toward the culmination of his hope and efforts. It was not very long before Dr. Wilson announced, after adding up a number of $250, $100, and $50 subscriptions which had been announced in rapid succession from all parts of the building, that only $350 was lacking. Then the Trustees were fairly pelted with small subscriptions, the announcements coming from all directions with a rush. As soon as these could be assorted and added up, the secretaries announced that the $105,000 had been reached, and then the congregation vented its suppressed excitement by singing with one great voice the stately, sonorous doxology, "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow."

The Rev. Dr. Osborn, Presiding Elder; Dr. J. M. King, Dr. F. M. North, and Dr. Thomas L. Jones made addresses, congratulating pastor and people. After the service, congratulations were showered on Dr. Wilson and exchanged among members of the congregation. There was a praise and jubilation service in the church last night, and Dr. Wilson said it was the great day of his life.

A NEW LUTHERAN CHURCH.

St. Paul's, in Harlem, Dedicated with Special Ceremonies—Services During the Week.

The new St. Paul's Lutheran Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, was dedicated yesterday. At 10:30 A. M. the congregation assembled in the lecture room in the basement of the new edifice, and led by the pastor, the Rev. John A. W. Haas, marched up stairs to the auditorium. The services of dedication were held in German. The dedicatory prayer was offered by the Rev. Julius Ehrhart, a former pastor of the church, now retired, and the Rev. Drs. Richter, President of the New York Ministers' Association of the Lutheran Church, and G. C. F. Haas of St. Mark's Church, East Sixth Street, a brother of the pastor of St. Paul's Church, delivered addresses.

There was a rally of the Sunday school at 3 P. M. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. Gustave Tappert and G. C. Berkemeier. The Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel delivered an address in the evening.

This evening the Rev. Hugo W. Hoffman, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. J. W. Knapp, pastor of the Epiphany Lutheran Church, this city, will deliver addresses. To-morrow evening occurs the reunion of the church societies. The Rev. D. W. Peterson of Middle Village, L. I., and the Rev. A. Steimle, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, will speak. The Rev. Dr. Tappert will bring greetings from the new Washington Heights Church, an offshoot from St. Paul's. On Wednesday evening Stainer's "Crucifixion" is to be sung by the Luther League Choral Society, and the Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity, will speak.

The new church is of Gothic architecture, built of a bluish stone quarried in Vermont. The interior is finished in carved oak. The Ladies' Aid Society presented the organ. The Luther League gave the rose window, and the pulpit and lectern are memorial gifts. The chancel windows, in three lancets, represent the "Ascension of Christ," the "Birth of Christ," and "Christ Among the Doctors." They were given respectively by Mrs A. M. Brandes, John Doscher, and Mrs. C. Haaren.

NEW CHURCH IN WILLIAMSBURG

A Site for a Building for St. Mark's Episcopal Congregation.

Six city lots have been selected on the Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, for a site for the new St. Mark's Episcopal Church of Williamsburg. The church, which is the oldest of that denomination in Williamsburg, is at South Fifth Street and Bedford Avenue, and was erected nearly sixty years ago. It will be demolished for purposes of the new East River Bridge when the bridge work is far enough advanced.

Some time ago a committee was appointed to select a suitable location for a new church. The site selected is not far from Nostrand Avenue, and the lots extend through to Degraw Street. It only remains for the Standing Committee of the church to pass upon the selection, and this will probably be done some time this week. It is proposed to erect an edifice to cost $50,000. The membership of the church is 500. The Rev. S. M. Haskins is the rector, and the Rev. John D. Kennedy assistant.

ON SIN AND SINNERS.

Swami Abhedananda of India Discusses the Subject at Mott Memorial Hall.

Swami Abhedananda, the young Hindu who has since last September lectured triweekly in this city, yesterday spoke on "Sin and Sinners," in the regular place of meeting, Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, at 3 P. M. He said that the belief in sin and sinners was a hindrance to realizing the unity of the individual soul with God. This belief, he said, implied a cruel, merciless Father operating against His children. The idea of sin and sinners was illogical and unscientific. Does it appeal to reason, he asked, that one is a sinner by birthright and must suffer for another's fault? "What thou thinkest thou shalt become" was quoted, and it was asserted that he who thinks always that he is wicked will become wicked.

There was great danger in thinking one's self eternally separate from God. As long as this idea existed there was no hope of the great end of all religions, which was the realization of the unity of the human soul with the universal Spirit, or God. If our innate nature be sinful, then there was no hope of our salvation, and we could never exist as sinless. No power in the universe could change the nature of a being without destroying the thing itself. So-called "sin" was only imperfect knowledge, and disappeared when true knowledge came.

It was a great wrong to call men sinners. They were children of immortal bliss. The spirit was divine. "Sins" would be burned out the moment a spark of true knowledge lighted up the understanding now covered with ignorance. Instead of seeing good and evil, virtue and vice, a sage saw God in and through everything. That which was virtue to one might be vice to another. Thousands were killed in war, and this was considered righteous. A murderer was called a sinner, but when he was executed by a Government this was called a virtue. Punishment and reward were the reaction of men's own actions. Science demonstrated one universal harmony, unity in variety. The glory which Christ had with the Father existed latent in every human soul. In Him men lived, moved, and had their being, though they did not realize it.

The lecture was closely listened to by an audience which filled the hall, and was followed by questions and answers. Swami Abhedananda has the advantage of a remarkably winning personality and the ability to make interesting abstract philosophic subjects relating to religious life. He wears the robe of an ancient order of religious teachers in India, a gown and sash of terra cotta color and a turban of light orange color.

REV. DR. PETERS TO LABOR MEN

He Speaks on "Labor Unions and the Kingdom of God" in Amity Hall.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, spoke yesterday afternoon before the fortnightly conference of the Catholic Workingmen's Club, the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, and the Christian Workingmen's Institute. The conference was held at Amity Hall, in Fifty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, and the subject of the discourse was "Labor Unions and the Kingdom of God."

Dr. Peters took for his text a story that he has heard recently of an able business man on an island who, through executive ability, sobriety, and intellectual superiority, became owner of all the property on the island, and the people became his serfs. He was a good master, and when they wanted a water supply for the city he issued water bonds that passed for money. By the same methods he lighted the streets with electricity and introduced trolleys, and at last he wanted to build a palace and enjoy himself. Just then he heard a priest talk of Jesus' lowliness and self-sacrifice for humanity and of his teachings, to the effect that the more able and wealthy a man is the greater responsibility he incurs, and so by the time the conclusion that he hardly needed the palace and enjoyment, and that he had better gradually help the people to get what he had and thus share the goods with them.

The speaker seemed to have great faith in trades unions, and to regard them as bodies in a transitional state, which would ultimately lead to the fraternization of all mankind.

In referring to his story test Dr. Peters went on to say: "It would be very difficult for such an event to happen in the large busy world. Many wealthy men are desirous of carrying out the doctrines of Jesus Christ, but if they tried they would find it difficult to divest themselves of their riches without injury to many. The mere distribution of wealth would certainly do injury, and so the wealthy Christian should act as a brother to other men who are not as clever as he, rather than indulge in building palaces and yachts, and having grand equipages. He should take only his living from the wealth, which he should share with those about him.

"The trade unions represent the brotherhood of man. They teach the necessity of self-control for the acquisition of greater things in the future, and they must recognize that the interest of one is that of all. Trades unions are educational influences, teaching man's duty to his brother man and that all men are dependent upon one another.

"The Christian Church has many divisions which I hope will eventually be done away with. The Church is very conservative, and looks with distrust upon what it has not tried. Sometimes it must be forced from without to take certain action. The Church, however, is beginning to awake, and the unions are beginning to carry it out in a limited sphere.

"The unions often order strikes and are irritated because the law is against them. As a rule they do not gain by strikes, but by following Christ's teachings of patience, forbearance, and a spirit of love. It is thus that they win a favorable public opinion. The trades unions represent monopoly on one side, and on the other side are the monopolies of department stores and others.

"I am anxious to see the Church recognize trades unions, and give them encouragement and support. They are a guild in the great church that is working for the realization of the Kingdom of God."

In the discussion that followed, Hugh Lusk of Auckland, New Zealand, was called, and in referring to the land question in New Zealand, said: "We had an idea that no man had a right to monopolize the soil. There was a great deal of that done in New Zealand, and so we said that no more land should be sold, but only leased, and not more than 300 acres should be held by any one. Of the large tracts of land that are held by private individuals, the Government is to purchase by condemnation proceedings and give 3½ per cent bonds. You can do the same in America, but it is for you to devise the means. Your politics are strange to me and have not impressed me well.

"I do not believe in a dead level among men. It has not pleased God to make us so, and a nation that is reduced to a dead level will not amount to much. However, I do believe in equal opportunities. We have been called Anarchists and Socialists that are ruining the country, but all the same there is not a more prosperous country than New Zealand anywhere in the world."

The meeting passed a resolution of thanks to Assemblyman John F. Maher for promising to introduce a bill in the Legislature for the more efficient inspection of the sweat shops.

Another resolution passed said that owing to the importance of the study of how best to apply the moral truths and principles of Christianity to the social economic difficulties, it was the sense of the meeting that certain Sundays should be set apart in each church for the consideration of social topics from the Christian point of view.

HIRSCH COPLEMANN HELD.

He Is Charged with Being Implicated in a Gold Brick Game.

Hirsch Coplemann of 380 Grand Street was held, in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, to await the arrival of Max Bernstein, the Cincinnati liquor dealer, who was robbed in this city last November of $15,000 by Solomon Jacobs and an accomplice by means of a gold-brick game, a lot of brass filings being tested and palmed off as genuine gold.

Jacobs was arrested at the time, and last month was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary, but his accomplice was not caught. Coplemann was seen in Grand Street Saturday by Charles Roberts, and he so closely resembled the description of the fugitive that he turned him over to the police. Coplemann claims he can only speak Russian and Turkish, so he could not be examined, but, on the strength of his resemblance to Jacobs's accomplice, the Magistrate held him until Bernstein can come and identify him.

A CRITERION OF PROGRESS

Prof. Felix Adler Addresses the Society for Ethical Culture on Moral Advancement.

THE RIGHT INWARD ATTITUDE

Persistence of War Passion and Present Economical and Political Conditions Signs that Mankind Lingers on Lower Levels of Civilization.

Prof. Felix Adler's discourse yesterday before the Society for Ethical Culture, at Carnegie Music Hall, was on the subject "The Promotion of Human Progress Considered as a Religion." He had pointed out in his lecture on the preceding Sunday that the hope for progress was absent from the Stoic philosophy, and yesterday he proposed to consider how far the belief in progress was tenable and on what grounds it rested. He began with a review of the theories of life held by the several orthodox and liberal beliefs, and the influence such theories had on the moral life of their adherents. Continuing, he said:

"To lead the moral life, it is not enough merely to practice the personal virtues. We must also try to improve society, and our attempts in this direction are precisely the ones that fill our hearts with the most generous enthusiasms, and make us feel that there is a great and holy cause to serve. But is it possible to make headway in the matter of social improvement? Are we not deceiving ourselves with youthful idealism when we look forward so confidently to the advancement of the human race, as if that were really an attainable goal? Certainly, one must admit that a very strong case can be made out against the belief in progress.

"Here we are within three years of the twentieth century, and the most sanguinary passions, far from being eradicated—at least among the civilized nations—are more rampant than ever. Just at the present moment, the whole civilized world seems to have been seized by a kind of madness. The rumors of war are on every breeze. Every newspaper that we take up is full of accounts of warlike preparations. The German Emperor sends his fleets to the Far East and speaks menacingly of using the mailed hand, if he be challenged. An ex-Liberal Prime Minister of England, a few days ago, discussed the chances of war, and seemed only anxious to impress on his hearers that the prizes to be gained should offset the sacrifices involved. France, long since armed cap-à-pie, has watched eagerly the opportune moment for retrieving the rank she has lost.

Position of Our Republic.

"As for our own Republic, the position in which we find ourselves is certainly a very precarious one. It is to be hoped that the danger of actual conflict will pass away. But the feelings of our people have been worked up to such a pitch that a single misstep on the part of those in authority might precipitate war; a single spark might ignite a far-spreading conflagration.

"It had been believed by the enemies of Kings that the era of popular government would be an era of peace. Far from it. A democratic people seems to be as ready to shed blood—its own and that of others—as Kings and their minions ever were. I do not say that war is never justified. A war in self-defense, a war undertaken for the vindication of some great principle may be just in itself, and have the most salutary effect in rousing the moral spirit of a people. But what I allude to is the warlike mood that has appeared among a considerable part of our population, and is probably due simply to the love of excitement, the desire to get away from the monotony of existence, to the emergence of the primaeval fighting instinct, which we have simply not outgrown, and which asserts itself quite irrespective of the merits of the dispute in which we are involved with a foreign nation, and rather seizes upon such a dispute as a welcome occasion to vent itself.

"In respect of war, then, can we say that mankind has made any decided progress? It is true that the claims of humanity are enforced to some extent as to noncombatants, as to the care of the wounded, &c., but is not this offset by the immense increase in the number of combatants? It is also true that wars are of briefer duration than they used to be. On the other hand, however, the instruments of slaughter are far more terrible and destructive than they ever have been. But the persistence of the war passion is not the only sign that mankind still lingers on the lower levels of civilization, and is far from justifying the proud boasts that are sometimes made on its behalf.

"The political conditions that prevail in the most advanced communities, misgovernment of vulgar wirepullers, which we have exchanged for the rule of monarchs, and the economic conditions—the uncertainty of employment, the frequent industrial crises, with their attendant sufferings—are also to be considered as indications of this. Of what avail is the advancement of arts and sciences, of what avail all the great discoveries and inventions that have illustrated our century, if the masses of mankind derive no benefit from them? Or, granted that a considerable proportion of the population do enjoy more of the comforts of life than they formerly did, how can such partial improvement satisfy us, if the disproportion in the enjoyments of the few and of the many has increased, and if the share that falls to the lot of the poorer class is only large enough to whet their appetite for more, but not large enough now or likely to be so in the near future to make them really contented?

The Great Problem of the Day.

"These are facts which we ought manfully to face. The great problem of to-day and of many a day to come is the so-called labor problem. I have tried to show that, in view of the meagreness of external results, we must seek the evidence of progress in internal results. In reality, the question whether the human race has advanced or not is not to be determined by examining the houses in which people live nowadays, or the clothes they wear, as compared with the nakedness of the savage state or the means of transportation by which they are conveyed from place to place, but by the kind of souls that inhabit this globe at the present time. Are the souls of men larger than they were? Are their mental and moral faculties more developed? Are they grappling with more difficult problems than their ancestors, no matter whether they are as yet adequately solving them or not?

"I want to impress this, that the right inward attitude toward political or social reform counts for more than any scheme of reform that may be proposed. In the first place, the right inward attitude consists in the spirit of reverence toward all our fellow-men, in what might be called the humane feeling, but better, perhaps, the spirit of reverence; in the recognition that every one of them is a rational being just like ourselves; that he has a mental and moral nature, just as we have, and that he counts one, not only at the polls, but in the sum of existence, just as we, each of us count one, and no more, and that hence we must desire to see the moral nature in him developed; that we must ardently desire a state of things in which this manual toiler shall have a chance to develop the higher faculties that are latent in him, just as in the rest of us; that he shall not be compelled to toil like a beast of burden from morn till late at night; that he shall not be so crushed and stupefied by the weight of labor as no longer to be able to think, and shall not be forced to live in surroundings which make moral health and cleanness, not indeed, impossible, but incalculably more difficult than they need to be.

"The second characteristic mark of the right inward attitude toward the industrial masses is a readiness to co-operate with them in their struggle for the attainment of better conditions. To what extent can we wisely co-operate? Not by paralyzing among them the motives of self-help; not by throwing the burden of social regeneration on a paternal Government, be it monarchical or socialistic. I am convinced that in Anglo-Saxon countries, at all events, the movements that shall make for the permanent betterment of the wage-earning class must emanate from their own ranks.

"But are we therefore discharged from our duty in the matter? We must co-operate with them in various ways, all having for their object to help them to become self-helping. There should be superior facilities in education, improvement of the dwellings of wage earners, and in general whatever contributes to maintain the standard of living, to make employment more steady, and to prevent any depression of wages which is not imperatively called for by the conditions of the market.

The Problem of Organization.

"The third, and to me the most important, element in progress is what I consider the deepest problem in society—organization. In every line of activity and endeavor the watchword of the present age is 'organize.' Now the wage earners, too, have almost instinctively and unconsciously taken up the cry, and the greatest help we can give them is to help them in working out the problem of organization. It is true that the attempts at organization that have been made by wage earners have in many instances not been successful and have aroused the bitterest animosity. It is charged that they are often turned into instruments of tyranny and oppression; that they are prone to violate the rights of the individual; that they are intemperate in the use of power when it is in their hands; that they are often guilty of violating their plighted faith, and that they sometimes attempt the grossest outrage on the manhood of the employer.

"In reply, I would say that in so far as such charges are founded, in so far as such evils exist, they are due, not to the organization of labor, but to the lack of proper organization, to the unorganized condition in which these associations still find themselves. The right course to pursue is not to endeavor to crush these organizations, but to assist our fellows in achieving a more perfect organization. Let public opinion once be strongly in favor of the right type of workmen's organization, and the right type will be sure to come much more quickly than so long as public opinion merely tolerates it as a necessary evil."

COL. WARING'S APPEAL.

He Wants Money to Print a Report of the Work He Did for the City.

George E. Waring, Jr., ex-Commissioner of Street Cleaning, has made public the following request for money:

"I appeal to the people for a small contribution for the following purpose:

"In December last I made to Mayor Strong a full report of the operations of the Department of Street Cleaning during his administration. The Mayor ordered 2,500 copies of it to be issued in pamphlet form, but in the hurry of the closing days of his term he failed to have the order recorded. His successor, Tammany Hall, refused to confirm it, because the report describes and illustrates by photography some of the disreputable conditions which existed at the beginning of my work. In the language of the present Administration, it has been 'turned down.'

"The report is copious and instructive. It ought to be made public, for it is the only record of the processes by which the well-known change of management and condition was made.

"The cost of printing, binding, and distribution will be about $900. The smallest contribution will be gladly received, and it is requested that not more than $10 be sent by any one person. It is also requested that addresses be given to which copies of the report may be sent.

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr."

175 Second Avenue, March 19, 1898.

BRONX BUILDERS PROTEST.

They Object to the Proposed Abolition of the Up-town Branch of the Building Department.

The architects and builders of Bronx Borough have been thoroughly aroused by a statement made several days ago by an official of the Building Department to the effect that Commissioner Brady was seriously considering the abolition of the up-town branch of the department, at Third and Courtlandt Avenues. Petitions are now being circulated asking Commissioner Brady not to abolish the branch.

A special committee will appear before the head of the department with an appeal. The branch is a great benefit to the architects and builders of the district, and saves them much time and many aggravating delays. The branch was established about two years ago by Superintendent Constable after considerable agitation on the part of the North Side Board of Trade and other local organizations.

Those interested in the retention of the branch claim that its existence should continue, not only for the reason that this branch located in the borough carries out the idea of home rule, but for the stronger reason that the building operations of the borough demand and require it.

Homes, factories, and flats are being built on every hand in that borough, but the best proof of what is being done is shown by the figures of the branch department which it is proposed to wipe out. During 1895 there were 1,418 plans filed calling for buildings of an estimated cost of $8,148,450. During 1896, 1,617 plans were filed for buildings estimated to cost $11,009,625, and during the past eleven months there have been filed 1,448 plans for buildings to cost $11,621,500.

FOR HONEST ADVERTISING.

Men Back of the Guy Bill to Promote It Are Confident of Success at Albany.

The delegation of business men who were sent to Albany as the representatives of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade in aid of the Guy bill to prevent misrepresentation in advertising returned to the city yesterday confident that the bill would pass the Assembly as easily as it did the Senate, and that it would be signed by the Governor. The delegation was headed by A. M. Patterson, a prominent cloth merchant, who is the Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the board.

"I have been informed," said Mr. Patterson yesterday, "by a number of the members of the Legislature that the bill has an excellent chance to pass the Assembly, and in consequence I think that it is going to become a law. There has been some opposition to the law, but this has been nullified by the fact that it has come from persons who are known to be unprincipled, and persons whose methods will not stand the light of an investigation. This opposition compelled us to go to Albany this time, and it may be the cause of another trip in a day or two. If the opposition is continued, we will be prepared to make public in a few days the names of the New York men who are in the opposition, and the reasons for their action will be made public. This information will be given in the form of affidavits. There is too much at stake in the present bill to allow it to be defeated."

Vice President J. A. Heckman of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade was also sanguine that the bill would pass. "We have been needing such a bill for a long time," said he, "and we finally think that we are going to have one. It was the honest advertising of the old-time merchants that was the foundation of the present advertising system, but of recent years there have sprung up hundreds of dishonest advertisers, who get the money of purchasers, and who by no means try to live up to the claims made by them in their advertisements. This condition hurts advertising. It will kill it in time. If the bill becomes a law, it will stop, and the abuses that the best class of merchants and the general public complain of will cease."

PROF. P. GARDNER TO LECTURE.

Oxford Scientist Invited to America by Archaeological Institute.

Prof. Percy Gardner, Lincoln and Merton Professor of Classical Archaeology and Art in the University of Oxford, formerly Disney Professor of Archaeology in Cambridge, has accepted the invitation of the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America to lecture before the societies of the institute during April and May of the present year. Societies of the Institute exist at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and Madison.

The subjects of Prof. Gardner's lectures will be "Archaeology in Relation to History," "The Athenian Acropolis as a Background to History," "Greek and Roman Portraits," "The Sarcophagi of Sidon," and "Greek Coins in Relation to History." These lectures will be illustrated by lantern slides.

Prof. Gardner is well known to readers in America through his "New Chapters in Greek History," his numerous contributions to journals and magazines, and more recently by his "Sculptured Tombs of Hellas." In 1897 he gave a course of three lectures on "Greek History and Extant Monuments" before the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

University Summer Session.

New York University announces the programme of its fourth Summer session. As in former years, the work is arranged with special reference to the needs of teachers and college graduates. Eight courses are offered—mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, Germanic languages, Latin, Greek, and pedagogy. The session will be from July 5 to Aug. 12, except the pedagogy course, which comes a week later, July 11 to Aug. 19.

We've asked a number of fathers where their boys' clothes were bought.

And they didn't know.

Proved their faith in us by always buying here for themselves; yet allowed their boys to go anywhere, everywhere.

We're just as thoroughly prepared with Spring overcoats, Spring hats, Spring furnishings for boys as for men.

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CITY CLUB AND HOME RULE

Committee on Legislation Reports on Local Bills Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

MANY TO AMEND THE CHARTER

Protests Invited Against Rapid Transit Commission Bill and Proposed Amendment to Act Creating Board of City Magistrates.

According to a statement issued yesterday by the City Club 159 bills directly affecting the City of New York were introduced in the Legislature between Feb. 11 and March 11. The Legislative Committee of the club has met weekly, and has been constantly at work through sub-committees at Albany. From time to time as occasion demanded it has voiced a protest against one or more of the bills.

A compilation of the bills presented during the month preceding March 11 shows:

IN SENATE.

Bills not local but of special interest to New York City	9
Second forms of similar bills, of which first forms were introduced before the 11th of February	1
Bills to amend the charter	11
Second forms of similar bills	1
Bills in effect, although not in terms, amendments to the charter	5
Second forms of similar bills	2
Other local New York City bills	31
Second forms of similar bills	5
Third forms of similar bills	4

IN ASSEMBLY.

Bills not local, but of special interest to New York City	13
Second forms of similar bills, of which first forms were introduced before the 11th of February	2
Bills to amend charter	6
Second forms of similar bills	4
Third forms of similar bills	1
Bills in effect, although not in terms, amendments to the charter	3
Other local New York City bills	35
Second form of similar bills	23
Third forms of similar bills	3

The bills also in the Senate are not included in the list under the heading "In Assembly."

In the statement the City Club says that, in view of the hostility expressed by Gov. Black and Mayor Van Wyck to all unnecessary amendments to the charter, it is reasonable to expect that but few of the undesirable bills will be permitted to become laws.

A Matter of Concern to the City.

Referring to the list of bills introduced the statement says:

"It appears, therefore, that there is not any diminution in the flood of proposed legislation. The conditions under which laws are proposed and passed are a matter of grave concern to this city. The volume of bills is now so great, and they are often prepared so carelessly and unskillfully, that the task of following them intelligently as they are introduced is beyond the power of any available existing agency. A careful computation shows that any conscientious legislator who had attempted to read, as they were printed, the bills introduced during the first fifty days of the present session would have been compelled to devote two hours a day to the undertaking.

"The total number of bills and amended forms of bills introduced before the 11th of March is 2,428. The mass of bills is appalling; and the form is often obscure to the verge of nonsense. Thus, Senator Grey-Dollar Sullivan proposes to provide that electric light companies shall not 'charge more than three-quarter cent per light per hour for each incandescent light, nor more than 4 cents per hour per light for each arc light.' Mr. Brennan of Kings County proposes, in Assembly bill No. 627, to provide, as to certain work upon the streets, that 'no one shall be engaged at such work who is not a citizen of the United States and a legal resident wherein and by which he is employed.'

"The labor of following the bills," the report says, "is vastly increased by the failure to enforce uniformly the rules requiring that proposed amendments to the law shall be so printed that the parts of the old law which it is proposed to omit and the new matter which it is proposed to insert shall appear at a glance. In many cases the system of brackets and underlining used for this purpose is applied only in part. A bill appears to be marked according to the rules, but upon close examination it will be found to show only some of the proposed changes.

Laborious Work of Comparison.

"As a result, the only way to learn with reasonable certainty what amendments are proposed by a bill, whether or not it appears to be marked according to the rules, is to compare it word for word with the existing law. Many bills which are in terms amendments to the law are not marked at all. In such a case laborious comparison of a bill several pages long with the law as it stands may result in the discovery that the proposed amendment involves the change of only a few words, which would have appeared upon the most cursory inspection if the bill had been marked."

In its report the Legislation Committee refers at length to Senator Page's bill designed to open the way for the appointment of ex-Judge Divver to the bench of the City Magistrates' Court, and Senator Ellsworth's bill to abolish the present Rapid Transit Commission, and invites persons interested in clean government to remonstrate in writing to their representatives in the Assembly before to-morrow afternoon, when there is to be a public hearing.

Like action, the report says in conclusion, should be taken in regard to all bills introduced to amend the provisions of the charter limiting the term for which franchises can be granted by the city. That section of the charter received the most careful consideration at the hands of the Charter Commission, and was believed by that body to be one of the most important results of its work. It is now proposed to relax those provisions by bills introduced at the end of the session, when full discussion and consideration are out of the question.

Confirmations at the Ascension.

A large number of children and grown people were confirmed in the faith at the Ascension Church, at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, at the 4 o'clock service yesterday afternoon. Bishop Potter preached the sermon and congratulated the church and the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, upon the "change in the structural form of worship," meaning the change in the pew system, by which the church abandoned the renting system and made all pews free.

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SAILORS' CHARGE OF CRUELTY.

British Consul Will Give a Hearing To-day to the Crew of the Ship Ancyra.

Alexander McCausland, a sailor, eighteen years old, of the Nova Scotian ship Ancyra, which arrived Friday, 126 days from Manila, is a patient at the Long Island College Hospital, suffering from some disease akin to scurvy, and marked by various bruises, which he says he received from the officers of the ship. Several of the sailors who are now at the Sailors' Home confirm his story of cruelty, and say that they did not receive sufficient food. Mrs. Kate Henderson, wife of the ship's cook, who came as a passenger, also says that she did not receive sufficient food.

Capt. Morris, First Mate Robinson, Second Mate Cuno, and Boatswain Shellnur left the vessel when she docked at Congress Stores, Brooklyn, on Saturday, and have not been seen since. A new master, Capt. Stewart, appointed some time ago to succeed Capt. Morris, awaited her here and took charge at once. He discredited the stories of cruelty told by some of the sailors. One sailor, Peter Hansen, died a week before the ship reached port. Capt. Morris reported the death as due to dropsy. The sailors admit that he had dropsy, but some of them say that his death was hastened by his being compelled to work by kicks and cuffs when he was too ill to stand up.

Capt. Stewart said yesterday that several sailors have signed an entry on the log testifying that Hansen died a natural death.

The men will have an opportunity to tell their story to the British Consul to-day. The vessel's agents say that the Captain, mates, and boatswain will be on hand to answer any charges made. From what could be learned yesterday, the Ancyra sailed with short rations, which sailors say is no uncommon thing for Nova Scotiamen to do.

CRAP PLAYERS CAPTURED.

Seeking Refuge from Police, They Burst into the Home of the Bischoffs.

Three youths occupied a portion of the pavement on Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, in the bright sunlight of yesterday. One was an Ethiopian, one a Saxon, and one a Celt. The Ethiopian was James Williams, twenty-two years old, of 151 Eastern Parkway; the Saxon was Henry Clark, seventeen, of 1,061 Fulton Street; the Celt was Joseph McCauley, nineteen, of 361 Rockaway Avenue. Williams was instructing his companions in a game of chance. As the words "Come, seven; come, eleven," floated out on the air, McCauley looked up and uttered a cry of alarm. In the distance, but rapidly nearing them, was the figure of Mounted Policeman Richards of the Liberty Avenue Station. The eye of Richards was fixed sternly upon the crap shooters, and his rapid approach indicated that he was bent on business.

At this time, in the home of Frederick Bischoff, at the corner of New Jersey and Blake Avenues, the head of the house was seated in his room comfortably enjoying a cigar and a morning paper and listening to the airs which Mrs. Bischoff was playing upon the family piano in the parlor.

Into the residence of the Bischoffs burst the Ethiopian, the Saxon, and the Celt, seeking sanctuary. Clark and McCauley rushed through the hall to the cellar door and disappeared down the stairway into the coal bin. Williams opened the parlor door and appeared before the startled Mrs. Bischoff. He looked wildly around for a place of refuge. Before him was a sofa placed across a corner of the room so that there was a triangular space behind it. Into this space Williams leaped and vanished from sight.

Meanwhile Mrs. Bischoff had ceased playing the piano and was screaming "Police! Murder! Help!" Down from the second floor came Mr. Bischoff three steps at a time, carried his frightened spouse out of the room, and then, under the impression that his home had been entered by a desperate burglar, locked the parlor door and made for the street, shouting "Police" at the top of his voice.

When he opened the front door he darted into the arms of Policeman Richards, and in a few moments Williams had been hauled from behind the sofa and his colleagues from the coal bin. They were escorted to the Liberty Avenue Station. Mr. Bischoff resumed his newspaper and relighted his cigar. Mrs. Bischoff gave the piano stool a twist and went on with the music from where she had broken off, and all was peace once more.

THE HIGH SCHOOL BULLETIN.

A Weekly Paper Now Issued by Principal Buchanan's Boys.

The first number of The Boys' High School Bulletin, a weekly paper conducted by members of the Boys' High School, in West Thirteenth Street, has just been issued. It is neat, has sixteen pages, and reflects great credit on those whose efforts have been put forth in its production.

It is intended to be the organ of no one of the many departments in the school, but aims to be in the truest sense a school paper of high grade, faithfully representing every phase of a diversified life. Features of the current issue are a picture and sketch of the career of Principal John Thomas Buchanan and a full-page cut and description of the new High School, which is to occupy the entire block between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, in Amsterdam Avenue, and which will be ready for occupancy in September, 1899.

Much space is given to athletics, showing a record made since last September when the school was first opened, and with inadequate accommodations, of which any school might well be proud. The Glee Club, Camera Club, and Gun Club also receive their share of the space.

The Bulletin has founded a general scholarship prize of $5, which is to be given to the member of the entering class each year who, with a perfect record for deportment, shall obtain the highest standing in the largest number of hours' work.

QUEENS OFFICIALS INDIGNANT.

They Say President Bowley's Charge of Shortage Is a Mistake.

Several officials of Queens Borough who handle money are indignant at the assertion made by President Bowley that there is a shortage in accounts. President Bowley has not yet thrown any more light upon the matter. He says that to do so would be improper at this time.

The Deputy Commissioners and others who have disbursements to make or who receive sums of money for the city say that if the time is not yet here to tell all, the time has not come to tell anything. They hold that while his charges indicate only one department, it places several departments under suspicion. They declare that any discrepancy in the accounts would be quickly detected by the men in the main offices in Manhattan.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's — Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. Every Evening This Week. THE GEISHA. Virginia Earl, James Powers, Joseph Herbert, Frank Rushworth, Cyril Scott, and Marguerite Lemon. Everything Fresh and New. MATINEES: WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

DALY'S — LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. Mon., Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 11 A. M. Tuesday and Friday 3 P. M. —MOVING PICTURES— PASSION PLAY. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. — High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. The Eminent American Actor Eben Plympton in Bronson Howard's little comedy & Agnes Proctor "Old Love Letters." Gus Williams, Hilda Thomas and Frank Barry, Florence Bindley, Letta and Minni,

MARCH 1898

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks, week ending March 19.	1,934,364
Same week last year	1,218,245
Stocks to date this year	23,980,306
Corresponding date last year	9,131,114
Bonds for the week	$10,231,600
Same week last year	7,813,500
Bonds to date this year	224,930,100
Corresponding date last year	101,392,838

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@2½; at three months, 4½@5; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

HOW BANKS FIGURE.

Significance of Clearing House Statements—The Way Averages Are Calculated.

Strange as it may seem, there is a great deal of ignorance in Wall Street as to the meaning and significance of the ordinary statement which is put out each week by the banks of the New York Clearing House Association. There are many Wall Street men who, if they have any understanding whatever of the meaning of a bank statement, have a wrong one. Ignorance on this subject is rather inexcusable, for the explanation is very simple and very easily obtained. In spite of this, however, there are comparatively few men outside of the practical bankers of the Street who can explain intelligently just what a bank statement is and what the "system of averages"

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used in its computation means.

In explanation of the statement of the conditions of the various New York banks which is published every Saturday by the Clearing House Association, it must first be understood that there is given out regularly each week a report of the capital, net profits, outstanding loans, specie, legal tenders, deposits, and circulation of the eighty-seven associated banks. This report includes a full week, extending from Saturday to Friday, both included. Each bank on Friday night sends to the Clearing House its report of the past six business days, giving the daily average for each of the foregoing items. The figures turned in by the several banks are added together at the Clearing House and the aggregate amounts, with their increases or decreases from the figures of the previous week, are made public some time before noon on each Saturday. The increases and decreases are printed on the Stock Exchange tickers, usually between 11 and 12 o'clock. Subsequently there is sent out by the Clearing House a printed list containing the individual reports of the various associated banks.

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This much of the matter is very well known in Wall Street, but it is the "daily averages" used in making up the figures that are so generally misunderstood. Each item as reported by a bank to the Clearing House is an average of that item as it stood on the bank's books at the close of each of the six business days of the week, and not the actual item at the time the statement is made.

To make this clearer, let it be supposed that on Saturday, March 5, the Chemical National Bank had loans outstanding to the amount of $21,000,000. On Monday, March 7, it had $22,000,000, on March 8 $23,000,000, on March 9 $24,000,000, on March 10 $25,000,000, and on March 11 $26,00,000. Adding these amounts together and dividing their sum by six, gives the average loans of the week—$23,500,000. This, then, would be the amount reported to the Clearing House as the outstanding loans of the Chemical National Bank for the week ending March 12.

The Chemical's loans are added to those of each of the other banks, and the total given represents the outstanding loans of the associated banks for the week. They are not really the loans which the banks have outstanding at the close of the week, but they are the average daily loans outstanding during that period.

All of the other items of the weekly bank statements are made up in the

from people who are discussing the bank statement and its relation to financial conditions that because of the system of averages used in its make-up the Clearing House total is not an accurate showing of conditions of the date of a statement's issuance. That is quite true; but the Clearing House authority points out that by using the average system they are always able to give to the public a better general idea of the business which the banks have done during the week than by giving them the actual totals at the close of the seven days' business. The average system prevents an extraordinarily large showing such as would be made should any of the items run unusually heavy at the close of the week. There is no technical reason why the average system is used; it was adopted simply because in the opinion of the banks it would give the public the best idea of the week's business.

BOOK VALUES OF BANK STOCKS.

The computed book values of the several New York banks are seldom to be found tabulated so that comparison may be made between them. In the following table are the values of the various stocks of the banks, both National and State, of New York City as calculated from two official cails, one made about a year ago and the other recently. The National banks made a statement to the Controller of the Currency March 9, 1897, and again Feb. 18, 1898. The State banks made reports March 16, 1897, and again Dec. 16, 1897. The values of the banks' stocks, computed upon their statements at these times and figured on the basis of $100 shares, are as follows:

	Recent Call.	March, 1897.
American Exchange National	152	152
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	202	203
Bank of America	273	265
Bowery	348	340
Bank of the Metropolis	372	376
Bank of New Amsterdam	211	197
Chemical National	2,429	2,546
Chatham National	318	317
Corn Exchange	231	224
Continental National	122	120
Central National	140	130
Chase National	207	206
East River National	159	156
First National	1,612	1,506
Fourth National	164	164
Fifth Avenue	1,214	1,206
Fifth National	254	253
First National, Brooklyn	416	410
Gallatin National	271	269
Greenwich	182	183
German American	138	137
German Exchange	385	375
Germania	456	444
Garfield National	514	463
Hanover National	322	304
Irving National	170	170
Importers & Traders' National	473	470
Leather Manufacturers' Nat'l	180	179
Lincoln National	280	300
Liberty National	161	150
Merchants' National	152	151
Mechanics' National	199	203
Merchants' Exchange National	127	128
Mercantile National	201	198
Market & Fulton National	211	207
Mechanics & Traders'	157	156
N. Y. National Banking Assn.	193	195
National City	467	461
National Butchers & Drovers'	155	161
National Bank of Commerce	171	173
National Broadway	257	258
National Bank of Republic	158	157
National Bank of North America	179	183
National Citizens'	163	166
Nassau	153	156
National Shoe & Leather	116	112
National Park	282	290
Ninth National	138	139
New York National Exchange	122	125
New York County National	310	313
National Union	171	156
New York Produce Exchange	131	135
Oriental	205	201
Phenix National	124	136
People's	225	219
Pacific	210	216
Seventh National	133	131
State of New York	141	144
Second National	332	324
Seaboard National	167	157
Sixth National	271	270
Tradesmen's National	115	113
West Side	271	260
Western National	131	121

WILLIAM J. WOLLMAN.

FORECASTING A PIG IRON BOOM.

Is there to be a pig iron famine? Important industrial circles in Great Britain are agitated over this problem. Prominence is given in leading trade journals and in commercial and financial reviews to discussion of it. Going elaborately into statistics, The London Statist commits itself to the theory that there is real reason for seriously considering current iron trade conditions.

"There was a time," observes this authority, "when the Glasgow iron-warrant market was regarded as an infallible barometer of the trade of the country. That time is no more, and, strange to say, the warrant market has even ceased to reflect the condition or to foreshadow the prospects of the iron trade itself. Those, therefore, who are molding their opinion on the stances of the time are such that if the speculative spirit which used to characterize the Iron Ring were still existent, the price of warrants would be at least 10s. per ton higher than it is.

"The dullness in the warrant market is no index of dullness in pig iron, but is simply due to the absence of the speculative element. The outside public have found more attraction for speculative investment elsewhere than in iron scrip. This has made it comparatively easy for those to 'sit upon' the warrant market whose interest in finished iron is against any great or rapid rise in crude iron.

"Assuming that we have no European war, and bearing in mind how industrial activity in one country stimulates industries in other countries, it is fair and reasonable to expect that as much crude iron will be taken away from us as last year. If that be so, then the total of deliveries for consumption this year will far exceed those of last year and be beyond all precedent. One has only to take a look at the shipbuilding trade—of which we gave a summary view on Feb. 26—to see that this must be so. The requirements in all classes of iron and steel for shipbuilding purposes are already enormous, and are bound to increase as further additions are made during the year to our merchant fleets and the navy. We are aware that there is not quite so much activity in the making of railway material as last year, and that no new railway schemes of any magnitude are at present in evidence. But there is no reason to expect less than a normal demand all the year—not to speak of the infinite possibilities of China—and with even a normal demand for railway iron our consumption of pigs this year will greatly exceed anything ever yet seen.

"Can we meet it? Last year we had to take 314,000 tons out of stocks and 100,000 tons from America to enable us to meet the home and foreign demand. The home consumption in 1897 was, in round numbers, about 600,000 tons more than in 1896, and the exports were 140,000 tons more. It is quite possible, therefore, that before the end of the year our present visible stock of a million tons will have disappeared, and a pig iron famine be in prospect.

"The total make of the world was never so large as last year. The following shows the comparative outputs of the three greatest producers in the world:

Year.	United Kingdom. Tons.	United States. Tons.	Germany. Tons.
1891	7,228,490	8,280,000	4,640,000
1892	6,616,890	9,450,000	4,911,240
1893	6,830,000	6,657,000	4,962,120
1894	7,364,745	7,124,500	5,343,630
1895	7,805,675	9,157,000	5,431,000
1896	8,565,503	8,500,000	6,380,980
1897	8,609,459	9,652,680	6,889,067

"The American make has been further increased since the beginning of this year. It is now at the rate of a million tons per month, and the total output for 1898 will probably exceed 12,000,000 tons. At first sight this suggests a large surplus for export; and, as a matter of fact, American pigs are still coming over to us—when suitable freight opportunities occur—in pretty much the same ratio as last year, while considerable quantities are being shipped direct from the States to the Continent. But competent authorities say that America has not yet developed her maximum requirements for iron and steel, and that when she does she will readily absorb the whole of this enormous output of pigs. And whatever comes out of the Cuban business, this is pretty certain—that it will create an era of iron shipbuilding in the United States such as never yet has been seen. The States, however, have not yet reached their maximum production of pigs, and it is quite within the range of probability that we may have some day, if the not very dim or distant future, to fall back on America to make good our deficient supply of crude iron—on America, once our largest buyer both of pigs and of finished material. No wonder the oldest men in the iron trade say that the experience of a lifetime affords them no guide in the new conditions which prevail in the world."

Imports of Gold and the Stock Market.

Diplomatic complications and rumors of rope has attracted comparatively little attention. If times were not troublous and conditions extraordinary, this movement of gold alone would make Wall Street bullish and stocks would doubtless leap upward with the announcement of each engagement for import.

In the last three or four years the Street has paid close attention to the importation or exportation of gold and the movement of the yellow metal has had much influence upon speculative sentiment. This year, however, it has had practically no effect, although already there has been engaged since Feb. 25 more gold than used to be imported in a whole twelvemonth ten or fifteen years ago. With the exception of 1877, there was no year from 1860 to 1880 when the gold imports amounted to as much as has been engaged in Europe in the past three weeks.

Interest attaches to a review of the gold importations of the past thirty or forty years. In 1860 the imports amounted to $2,500,000. In 1861 they were $13,800,000, a substantial increase, but in 1862 they dropped back again to $5,400,000. In 1863 $11,100,000 gold was imported, in 1864 $5,100,000, in 1865 $9,300,000, in 1866 $17,000,000, and in 1867 $8,600,000.

From 1868 to the present year the exports and imports of gold were as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
1868	$8,737,443	68,231,158
1869	14,132,568	28,442,776
1870	12,656,959	28,580,909
1871	6,883,561	64,581,678
1872	8,117,458	48,377,502
1873	8,682,447	44,472,038
1874	10,503,157	32,945,896
1875	13,606,793	61,543,545
1876	7,992,740	29,431,757
1877	36,240,224	22,350,101
1878	13,330,215	6,632,570
1879	5,624,348	4,145,085
1880	80,758,336	1,775,039
1881	100,031,259	1,820,307
1882	134,377,664	31,403,625
1883	17,734,149	8,920,900
1884	22,831,317	35,294,204
1885	26,601,696	2,741,559
1886	20,743,349	32,760,066
1887	42,910,601	5,705,304
1888	43,934,317	12,560,084
1889	10,284,858	54,930,332
1890	12,943,342	13,403,532
1891	18,225,367	84,103,551
1892	49,699,454	43,321,351
1893	21,174,581	102,068,153
1894	72,440,110	44,467,354
1895	56,384,760	55,880,295
1896	33,525,066	106,934,336
1897	85,014,780	39,152,522

A glance at the following will show the excess of imports or exports during the same period:

1868—Exports	$63,658,901
1869—Exports	21,870,930
1870—Exports	21,570,012
1871—Exports	59,862,647
1872—Exports	40,831,302
1873—Exports	36,174,268
1874—Exports	14,539,283
1875—Exports	53,284,184
1876—Exports	23,184,341
1877—Exports	344,140
1878—Imports	4,125,760
1879—Imports	1,037,334
1880—Imports	77,119,371
1881—Imports	97,466,127
1882—Imports	1,780,174
1883—Imports	6,133,261
1884—Exports	18,250,040
1885—Imports	18,213,804
1886—Exports	22,226,842
1887—Imports	33,269,414
1888—Imports	25,558,083
1889—Exports	49,967,427
1890—Exports	4,331,149
1891—Exports	68,130,087
1892—Exports	495,873
1893—Exports	87,590,468
1894—Exports	4,528,942
1895—Exports	29,755,709
1896—Exports	78,884,882
1897—Imports	44,653,200

It will be seen that the exports of gold were largely in excess of the imports in every year from 1868 to 1878, and attention has been more than once directed of late to the improvement in stock market prices which was practically coincident with this inflow of gold.

In 1880 the stock market boomed, and the advance in prices was continued well into 1881, the heavy imports of gold influencing an activity not known for years. In 1880 the excess of imports, it will be seen, was over $77,000,000, but the total in 1881 was over $100,000,000, an aggregate, by the way, that has never since been reached.

The panic of 1893 was largely attributable to the heavy exports of gold in that year, the excess over imports being $87,506,463, the highest amount on record.

From an excess in exports of $78,884,882 in 1896 there was a surplus in imports last year of $44,653,200, and the improved condition of the stock market during that inflow of gold is too well remembered to need comment. The market has not responded to the present influx because of the weightier matters over-

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 19, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat. March 19. Bid.	Closing Sat. March 19. Ask'd	Net Chg's Fm Prl Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ending March 19, 1,043,564.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending March 19. First.	Week Ending March 19. High.	Week Ending March 19. Low.	Week Ending March 19. Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. Mar 19, 1898.
*183⅝ Feb. 18.	100. Feb. 15.	101	104	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2?	100⅝	103	100⅝	103	142	170
23⅝ Jan. 10.	16. Mch 17.	16	17¼	..	American Cotton Oil	20,357,100			17	17¼	16	16⅝	1296	1,630
77¼ Feb. 1.	66. Mch 14.	67¼	69½	+ ⅛	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '97.	3	66	67¾	66	67¾	87	648
130 Feb. 14.	117½ Jan. 3.	125	130	..	American Express	12,000,000	Jan. 2, '98.	3½	126	126	126	126	112	170
9⅝ Jan. 26.	6¼ Jan. 20.	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing	28,000,000			6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼	12¾	2,127
*20⅝ Feb. 17.	17. Mch 16.	17½	18	— ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	7,000,000			17¾	17¾	17	17¾	35½	1,913
145 Jan. 7.	117¾ Mch 18.	119	119½	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	122¾	125½	117¾	119	114	310,115
118 Jan. 6.	107⅜ Mch 18.	107	108	— 1¼	American Sugar Refining Company pf	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1¾	110¾	111¼	107⅜	107¼	104	2,703
*93 Feb. 11.	90. Mch 8.	....	96	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1½	96	96	96	96	89½	5
89¾ Mch 16.	83⅜ Jan. 24.	96⅜	96½	+ 5⅛	American Tobacco	17,900,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	92	89¼	91⅝	96½	76¾	96,326
118⅛ Feb. 18.	*112 Jan. 26.	113	115	+ 2	American Tobacco, preferred	11,985,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	115	115	115	115	106½	355
15. Feb. 8.	*11⅝ Jan. 19.	12	13	..	Ann Arbor	5,250,000			12	12	12	12	....	100
40¾ Feb. 7.	34. Jan. 4.	35	36	+ 2	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			36	36	36	36	26¾	400
13⅝ Feb. 7.	10⅜ Feb. 24.	11¼	11½	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000			10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11¼	11⅞	5,022
32⅝ Feb. 8.	22⅞ Mch 12.	25¼	25⅞	+ 2⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	119,657,300			24½	25⅞	24	25⅞	22⅜	28,676
19 Feb 3.	12⅜ Jan. 25.	17	17⅝	+ 1	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	15⅞	17⅛	15⅞	16⅝	16	2,910
3⅝ Jan. 21.	2½ Mch 12.	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛	Bay State Gas	50,000,000			2⅝	3	2⅝	2⅞	10	9,635
42¾ Feb. 18.	36. Mch 12.	38⅝	38½	+ 2½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000			37	38⅝	36¾	38⅜	21	49,848
125 Jan. 29.	111. Mch 12.	113½	115½	+ 3	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	112	114	112	114	97¾	437
6⅝ Jan. 3.	3⅛ Feb. 22.	5	5⅞	+ ⅛	Brunswick Company, third installment paid	5,000,000			5	5	5	5	—	229
57⅝ Feb. 5.	44½ Mch 12.	46	47	+ 1½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	46¼	47⅜	46¼	46¼	49¾	2,171
90¾ Jan. 29.	79. Mch 14.	82⅜	83	+ 2	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 2, '97.	1½	79¾	83¾	79	82	....	5,800
*14¾ Feb. 5.	11⅜ Jan. 4.	12	12⅜	— 1	Central Pacific	67,275,500	Jan. 3, '96.	½	12	12	12	12	8¾	500
24½ Feb. 1.	17⅜ Mch 7.	19	19¼	+ 1⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,497,500			18⅜	19¼	18	19	17⅞	18,185
203¾ Jan. 5.	*150 Mch 14.	151	....	+ 1	Chicago & Alton	18,751,100	Mch. 1, '98.	1¾	150¼	151	150½	151	102	342
103⅝ Feb. 11.	96⅝ Mch 12.	90⅞	91	+ 4⅛	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,962,899	Mch. 15, '98.	1½	90⅞	92⅛	87⅞	91	77⅜	196,583
113⅜ Feb. 1.	102. Jan. 7.	105½	107	+ 3	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	4,830,700	Jan. 3, '98.	1½	106	106	106	106	....	280
24⅝ Jan. 8.	9½ Feb. 24.	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western	20,580,245			10	10¼	9¼	10¼	....	9,380
36¾ Jan. 28.	28. Mch 15.	25	30	..	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,157,000			26	26	26	28	....	100
25⅝ Jan. 14.	7. Feb. 24.	7	8	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			7⅞	7¾	7¼	7¾	....	156
35⅞ Jan. 22.	24½ Mch 14.	24	25	— ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	3,883,750			25	25	24½	24½	....	248
87⅛ Jan. 12.	85¾ Mch 12.	89¼	89⅝	+ 3⅞	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Oct. 21, '97.	3	87	90⅞	86⅝	89⅝	77⅞	223,898
149¾ Feb. 16.	142¾ Jan. 3.	145½	146	+ 1⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	30,792,900	Oct. 21, '97.	3½	144	146	144	145⅝	135	1,215
136⅞ Feb. 11.	113⅜ Mch 12.	117⅝	118	+ 3½	Chicago & Northwestern	33,086,353	Jan. 7, '98.	2½	116½	119½	115½	118	108⅜	18,484
*176 Mch 2.	163 Jan. 3.	173	....	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,386,600	Jan. 7, '98.	1¾	172	172	172	172	156	10
94½ Jan. 28.	80⅜ Mch 12.	83⅞	84	+ 3½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	48,156,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	82	85	81	84	68⅜	63,779
*8⅝ Mch 3.	4½ Jan. 3.	7⅜	8¼	+ ⅞	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000			7½	8	7⅜	8	....	459
33 Feb. 5.	22½ Jan. 8.	27½	28½	+ ⅞	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000			28½	28½	27⅞	28	....	525
*38⅝ Jan. 31.	25. Mch 12.	28	29½	+ 3¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	27,987,835	Aug., '93.	1½	26½	28⅝	26½	28¼	31½	3,361
82. Feb. 1.	77⅝ Mch 9.	....	82	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1¾	80	80	79	79	80¾	131
19⅝ Jan. 12.	12½ Mch 14.	12⅞	13	+ ⅛	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			12⅝	13½	12⅝	13	....	7,630
*29⅜ Jan. 11.	17. Mch 12.	18	20	+ 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron	11,000,000			18⅝	19½	18	18	20¼	1,100
7⅛ Jan. 13.	5. Feb. 24.	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. paid	47,000,000			5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	4¾	150
9¾ Feb. 10.	6. Mch 13.	5½	6	+ 1	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,086,300			5⅞	6	5⅞	5	3¾	300
195⅛ Jan. 25.	174⅛ Mch 12.	179½	180	+ 4⅞	Consolidated Gas	36,230,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	175½	181	175½	179⅝	159⅝	3,084
31⅞ Jan. 24.	27½ Mch 13.	27½	30	— 1½	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Feb. 10, '98.	1	27½	28½	27½	28½	....	200
91 Feb. 15.	85. Jan. 7.	84½	....	..	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	85	85	85	85	....	100
114⅝ Feb. 3.	106. Mch 12.	109	110	+ 3	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Mch. 15, '98.	1¼	107½	110½	107½	109	108⅝	2,307
159 Feb. 5.	150. Mch 11.	....	150	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1¾	159½	150½	159⅝	150⅝	157	23
52⅜ Feb. 9.	42⅜ Mch 12.	44⅞	44⅞	+ 2	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	44	45¼	44	45	40¼	1,425
63¼ Mch 18.	53. Feb. 2.	60	61½	+ 4⅞	Detroit Gas	4,000,000			57	61¼	57	61¼	....	4,400
7¼ Feb. 5.	5½ Mch 17.	5	6¼	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000			5½	5½	5½	5½	....	100
16¼ Feb. 1.	12⅜ Mch 7.	12¼	12⅝	..	**Erie**	100,000,000			12¼	12⅞	12¼	12½	13⅞	1,780
43⅝ Feb. 11.	33. Mch 12.	34⅞	35	+ 1⅜	Erie first preferred	30,000,000			33½	35⅜	33⅛	34⅝	34	5,836
21⅜ Feb. 11.	17. Mch 7.	17	18	+ ⅛	Erie second preferred	1,600,000			17	17⅝	17	17⅜	19⅝	410
*41 Jan. 11.	40. Jan. 18.	40½	42	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '97.	1	41	41	40	40	....	103
28 Mch 5.	19¼ Jan. 24.	....	....	..	**Fort Worth & Denver City** stamped	2,555,000	Mch 15, '98.	2	21½	21½	21½	21½	....	4
29⅝ Feb. 7.	29¼ Mch 12.	32¼	32¾	+ 2⅝	**General Electric**	30,460,000	Aug., '93.	2.	30⅝	33	30	32⅝	34⅜	17,396
162 Feb. 24.	130. Jan. 12.	150	151	..	Great Northern preferred	25,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	150	150	150	150	....	125
36¼ Feb. 15.	26½ Mch 12.	31	31¼	+ 4½	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000			30	30¼	28⅜	31	....	3,110
*49 Mch 18.	44 Feb. 1.	44	50	..	Homestake	18,650,600	Feb. 25, '98.	25c	49	49	49	49	....	10
108⅞ Jan. 31.	97¼ Mch 12.	99¼	100	— 2	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2½	98¼	100	97⅝	99½	95⅜	3,274
9½ Jan. 13.	7¼ Mch 13.	7¼	7½	— ⅛	Iowa Central	8,457,425			7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	6½	100
*6¾ Jan. 12.	6. Feb. 2.	5⅝	6½	..	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000			6	6	6	6	....	300
24½ Feb. 10.	19½ Feb. 26.	19¼	19¾	..	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	19,863,000			20	21¼	19½	19½	....	2,300
18 Feb. 2.	*13½ Mch 19.	13½	16	..	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	Jan. 15, '95.	90c	13½	13½	13½	13½	....	39
48 Jan. 19.	39 Mch 12.	42	43	+ 4	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	40	43	40	43	24½	1,070
94½ Jan. 14.	85 Mch 12.	84	90	..	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	3	85	85	85	85	76	420
18⅝ Feb. 1.	12½ Mch 14.	13⅜	14½	+ ⅜	Lake Erie & Western	13,840,000			12½	13⅜	12½	13⅜	17⅛	835
76½ Feb. 8.	66. Mch 14.	67	69	..	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,940,000			66	68¼	66	68	67	750
194⅜ Jan. 20.	170⅜ Jan. 4.	186	187½	+ 1½	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 1, '98.	3	183	186½	183	186½	169	3,375
90½ Jan. 31.	45½ Mch 12.	49½	49⅝	+ 3⅝	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	47	50⅝	47	49⅝	48⅜	43,875
120¼ Jan. 14.	94⅝ Mch 12.	101	101¼	+ 6	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Jan. 13, '98.	1	98	104¼	95½	101¼	85⅝	143,148
*147 Mch 16.	140 Mch 9.	....	....	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	5	147	147	147	147	....	40
141½ Feb. 14.	129½ Jan. 4.	141¼	141½	+ 6⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	138½	145	138⅜	141½	....	52,913
114½ Jan. 8.	99. Mch 12.	104	105	+ 4⅜	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 15, '98.	2	100	105	100	104½	98	3,610
30⅞ Feb. 15.	24. Mch 11.	26	28	+ 1¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	19½	100
59⅜ Feb. 15.	50½ Mch 18.	51	53	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	51	52	50½	52	48	467
66. Feb. 4.	57. Jan. 20.	61½	63	+ 3	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '96.	1½	60⅝	64	60⅝	64	....	648
14¾ Jan. 26.	10½ Mch 12.	11	11½	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			10⅝	11	10⅝	11	13	397
41 Jan. 28.	28⅜ Mch 12.	32	32½	+ 3½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000			29½	33½	29½	32¼	31½	18,615
35⅝ Jan. 28.	22. Mch 12.	25⅝	26	+ 3⅛	Missouri Pacific	47,442,375	July 1, '91.	1	23⅜	26½	23½	25⅝	15½	20,520
*175 Jan. 14.	*167½ Jan. 4.	170	173	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3½	171	171	171	171	165	217
37⅞ Jan. 7.	27¼ Mch 12.	29¼	30	+ 1⅞	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	29	30½	29	29¼	23⅝	1,891
109¼ Feb. 10.	101½ Mch 14.	103	104	+ ⅞	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Mch 15, '98.	1¾	101½	104¼	101¼	103⅜	91¼	1,414
19 Jan. 14.	*15⅜ Mch 17.	15¾	16	..	National Linseed Oil	15,000,000	Sep. 16, '96.	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	13	3
8¼ Feb. 7.	7. Jan. 5.	6¾	7½	..	New Central Coal	5,000,000			7	7	7	7	....	200
96½ Jan. 8.	89. Feb. 24.	96	92¼	+ 3¾	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	90½	93	90	92½	90¾	6,720
110⅜ Jan. 28.	105⅝ Jan. 3.	110	110¾	+ 3⅞	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	110¼	111¼	109	110⅛	100¾	37,398
*195½ Feb. 2.	184. Jan. 4.	184	185½	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,638,500	Dec. 3, '97.	2	185	185	185	185	174	10
15⅜ Jan. 31.	11⅜ Mch 14.	12	13	— ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000			11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	14	150
40¼ Jan. 29.	30. Mch 7.	30	32	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d preferred	11,000,000			31	31	31	31	31⅝	200
18 Jan. 5.	8. Jan. 8.	11	13	..	New York, Susquehanna & Western	12,451,000			11	11	11	11	9	30
38 Feb. 11.	23. Jan. 10.	29	31	..	New York, Susquehanna & Western pf	12,951,100	Nov. 1, '93.	1¼	28	28	28	28	25⅝	20
56¼ Feb. 7.	42½ Mch 12.	45⅝	46	+ 3⅜	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 23, '98.	1	43⅜	46	43⅝	45⅞	27⅜	5,505
6⅜ Feb. 17.	4¼ Jan. 15.	5¼	5½	+ ⅛	North American	39,733,600			5½	5⅝	5½	5¼	4⅜	3,310
23⅝ Jan. 31.	19. Feb. 24.	22	22½	+ 1⅝	Northern Pacific	79,800,000			20½	22⅞	20½	22	12⅝	32,941
62. Jan. 31.	56⅞ Mch 12.	61⅜	61½	+ 3⅜	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Mch. 3, '98.	1	58½	62⅜	58¼	61¼	36¾	103,649
15⅞ Feb. 2.	14. Mch 12.	14½	14¾	+ ⅜	**Ontario & Western**	58,118,982			14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	5,750
30½ Jan. 22.	19. Jan. 3.	25¾	26½	+ —	Oregon Improvement, fifth installment paid	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	25	26	25	25¾	....	2,020
72½ Jan. 20.	67. Mch 17.	67	70	— ½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1	67	67	67	67	....	272
33⅜ Feb. 17.	19⅜ Jan. 3.	28½	30½	— ½	Oregon Short Line	24,778,600			28½	30	28½	28½	12½	860
32⅜ Feb. 4.	22½ Mch 12.	24	24⅜	+ 2⅜	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1	23	24⅞	23	24¼	27¾	8,957
120⅜ Feb. 7.	110⅜ Mch 12.	114	114¾	+ 3½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 30, '97.	2½	112	114⅝	112	114⅜	....	9,584
99½ Feb. 11.	87⅜ Mch 12.	91¼	91½	+ 3½	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '98.	1½	89¼	92	88½	91¼	79⅝	44,177
46¾ Feb. 7.	38⅝ Jan. 5.	44½	46	+ 1⅜	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,354,827			43	44⅞	42⅝	44½	13½	2,518
71. Feb. 7.	62. Mch 10	60	64	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,658,460	Jan. 27, '96.	2	62	62	62	62	....	100
180⅝ Feb. 11.	165. Mch 12.	170	175	+ 3⅝	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	2	165	172	165	169	161½	2,741
23⅝ Jan. 6.	15⅞ Mch 12.	17	17½	+ 1¼	**Reading**	69,900,000			16¼	17⅜	16¾	17¼	....	7,465
54½ Feb. 3.	36. Mch 12.	39¼	39½	+ 3⅜	Reading first preferred	28,000,000			37⅝	40⅜	37	39⅝	....	9,688
29 Jan. 6.	19½ Mch 12.	21	21¾	+ 1½	Reading second preferred	42,000,000			20	21½	19⅞	21	....	5,691
25 Feb. 11.	*21½ Jan. 11.	....	....	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000			22½	22¾	22¾	22¾	....	25
61¼ Jan. 8.	50¼ Mch 15.	....	....	..	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	Feb., '98.	1¾	50¼	54	50¼	54	....	200
*123 Jan. 4.	*118½ Mch 14.	119	120	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	118½	118½	118¼	118¼	117	10
8¾ Feb. 11.	5½ Mch 7.	6	6½	+ ¼	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,000,000			....	....	6	6¼	....	....
56 Feb. 10.	45 Feb. 24.	47	48	+ 3⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,497,600	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	50	50	50	50	....	1,535
22⅜ Feb. 10.	15. Mch 11.	16	17½	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,430,000			16	16	16	16	....	250
7¾ Jan. 8.	6⅜ Mch 12.	6½	7	..	St. Louis & San Francisco	29,000,000			....	....	6⅜	6⅜	5	100
58½ Feb. 7.	52½ Mch 12.	54	56	+ ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	55	55	54	54½	39⅜	800
28 Feb. 8.	22½ Feb. 24.	25	25½	+ 2½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	16,000,000			23¾	25⅜	23⅜	25⅝	14¼	706
6 Feb. 2.	3⅜ Jan. 24.	4	5	..	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000			4⅜	5	4⅜	5	3¾	2,423
11 Jan. 27.	7⅜ Mch 12.	9¼	10	+ 1⅜	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			9¼	9¼	8⅞	9¼	10¼	425
79 Feb. 11.	65. Mch 12.	69¼	70¾	+ 4¼	St. Paul & Omaha	15,539,187	Feb. 21, '98.	2	68⅝	72	68¼	69¾	61½	430
155 Feb. 28.	*148 Jan. 5.	150	155	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	11,259,912	Feb. 21, '98.	3½	150	150	150	150	....	4,490
22. Jan. 12.	15¼ Mch 17.	15⅜	16½	+ ⅜	Southern Pacific	70,006,100			15¼	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	14⅝	5
9⅞ Feb. 10.	7½ Mch 12.	7⅞	8¼	+ ½	Southern Railway	128,000,000			7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8¼	8⅞	2,100
33¾ Feb. 11.	24⅜ Mch 12.	26¼	26½	+ 1⅝	Southern Railway preferred	54,300,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1	25⅛	26⅞	24⅜	26¼	28⅝	2,727
5⅞ Feb. 16.	3¼ Jan. 3.	3⅜	4½	+ ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			3½	4	3½	4	7⅜	8,293
28¼ Jan. 11.	17. Mch 12.	19	19½	+ 2¼	**Tennessee Coal and Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '97.	1	17⅜	19¼	17¼	19¼	27¼	400
12⅝ Feb. 15.	8⅞ Mch 12.	9⅝	10	+ ⅜	Texas Pacific	38,710,900			9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9¾	9,122
194½ Feb. 17.	164 Jan. 5.	176	180	+ 2⅜	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Feb. 28, '98.	$2	175	180	174	176⅝	163	2,430
22½ Feb. 25.	16⅞ Mch 14.	18¾	19	+ 2·	**Union Pacific Railway**	61,000,000			....	....	....	....	....	3,570
63¾ Feb. 2.	45½ Mch 12.	50⅝	50⅞	+ 3⅜	Union Pacific Railway preferred	59,250,000			17	19	16⅞	19	....	4,100
36½ Feb. 2.	23. Mch 12.	....	....	+ 3½	Union Pacific, all instalments paid	60,868,500			48	51⅞	47¼	50⅝	....	137,746
10¾ Feb. 18.	6⅜ Mch 12.	7¾	8	+ 1⅜	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts	29,380,182	Apl. 1, '84.	5½	24¾	26⅞	24¼	26⅝	....	16,635
*49 Feb. 9.	40 Jan. 5.	39	43	..	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1½	7	8	7	8	....	4,110
7¾ Feb. 5.	5½ Mch 12.	5⅞	6	+ ⅝	United States Leather	61,500,900			42	42	42	42	39	3
67 Jan. 31.	56½ Mch 12.	57⅝	58	+ 2⅜	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Jan. 3, '98.	1	5¾	6¼	5¾	5⅞	7⅜	1,250
21⅞ Feb. 15.	14¼ Mch 12.	16⅞	17¼	+ 2¼	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	57⅞	59¼	57	57⅞	58¼	5,621
74⅜ Feb. 15.	60. Mch 12.	65½	65⅞	+ 6¾	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	Jan. 15, '98.	2	15¼	17	15	16⅜	15	1,431
7⅞ Jan. 12.	6¼ Feb. 24.	6⅜	7	+ ¼	**Wabash**	28,000,000			61	67	60¼	66⅝	62⅜	4,848
18⅞ Jan. 13.	14¼ Mch 7.	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜	Wabash preferred	24,000,000			....	....	6½	7	6⅜	710
*120 Feb. 14.	*113 Jan. 10.	115	118	..	Wells-Fargo Express	5,000 000			15	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	14⅜	4,550
102 Jan. 8.	91¼ Mch 19.	....	....	— 1½	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	115	116	115	115	101	168
8 Jan. 13.	7½ Jan. 5.	7¾	8¼	+ ½	Western Union Beef	13,636,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	93	93¾	91¾	91¾	....	1,900
93⅜ Jan. 10.	83½ Mch 12.	85⅞	86⅞	+ 2⅜	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Nov. 25, '97.	2	8	8	8	8	....	100
3⅜ Jan. 11.	1⅞ Mch 12.	1⅞	2	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 ass't. paid	15,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1¼	85¼	87¼	84⅜	85⅝	83⅜	13,068
3⅜ Jan. 12.	2¼ Mch 12.	2¼	2¾	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., $1 ass't. paid	4,500,000	May 15, '94.	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	....	175
3⅜ Jan. 17.	1½ Mch 10.	1⅝	1⅞	..	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000			10	10⅝	10	10	....	400
									1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	535

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Incl 100 per cent. in bonds.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 19, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'g March 19.$10,357,000

	Week Ending March 19, 1898. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil 8s	102½	105	102½	105	12
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	64½	64½	64	64½	4
American Tobacco scrip	78	82¼	78	81	24
Ann Arbor 4s	82½	83	82½	83	22
Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fé general 4s	87½	89¾	87½	89¼	623
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	56	58½	55	57½	1,924
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	84½	84½	84½	84½	10
Broadway & Seventh Av. consol. 5s	119	119	119	119	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	92	94½	92	94½	63
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	112¾	112¾	112½	112¾	30
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	94	94	94	94	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	100	109¾	100	109¾	24
Central of Georgia 1st income 5s	37	37	36½	36½	5
Central of New Jersey general 5s	112	112	111	112	43
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	112	112	112	112	8
Central of New Jersey 1st con., 1899	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Central Pacific land grant 5s	102	102	102	102	2
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con 4s	103¾	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	1
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. and Alle. 2d con. 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	77	78½	76¾	78½	126
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	113	114½	113	114	32
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy conv. 5s	105½	106½	105¼	105½	17
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div., 4½s	102	102	101	101	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115	115	115	115	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	97	97	97	97	14
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext., 4s, reg	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	2
Chi. & East Ill. general 5s	104½	104⅝	104	104	21
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	6
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	6
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refunding 6s	100¼	100½	100¼	100½	2
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	133	134	133	133	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	82	82½	81½	82¼	114
Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div. 4s	96⅜	96¾	96⅜	96¾	30
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div., 4s, reg	93	93	93	93	1
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	10
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, t. r.	60½	61½	60½	61	31
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r., $65 pd	73¼	73¼	72⅝	72⅝	16
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	5
Commercial Cable 4s	104	104	104	104	2
Consumers' Gas (Chicago) 1st 5s	102	103¼	102	103¼	17
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Detroit Gas Company 5s	95	95	95	95	2
East. Tenn., Vir. & Georgia 1st 7s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	15
East. Tenn., Vir. & Georgia con. 5s	109	109¼	109	109¼	15
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	115	115	115	115	5
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
Erie Consolidated 7s	142	142	142	142	2
Erie prior lien 4s	86½	87¾	86¾	88	49
Erie general lien 3-4s	68½	70	68½	70	31
Escanaba & Lake Superior 1st 6s	107	107	107	107	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	65	68½	65	68½	42
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 3-4s	57	57	57	57	5
Galveston, H. & Harrisburg 5s	90	90	90	90	1
Gal., Harrisburg & San An., Mex. & P. 5s	95¾	95¾	95½	95½	31
General Electric debenture 5s	101¼	101¼	101	101	10
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	43	43	43	43	3
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	78	78½	78	78½	12
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	108½	109	108½	109	7
Houston & Texas Central con. 6s	107	107	107	107	3
Illinois Central 3½s	105	105	105	105	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953, registered	101	101	101	101	2
Iowa Central 1st 5s	99	100	99	100	18
Kansas City, F. & Gulf 1st 5s	78	78⅝	78	78	5
Kansas Pacific consol. gold 6s, tr. rects	97¼	102½	97¼	102¼	44
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	86	87	86	86½	118½
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	58¼	60	58¼	59¼	264
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	89	89	89	89	3
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102	102	101¼	101½	15
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	4
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	100½	101⅞	100½	101⅞	3
Lake Shore 3½s	103½	104	103	103	79
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre 5s	90	90	90	90	2
Lexington Av. & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	10
Long Island consolidated 5s	120	120	120	120	10
Long Island general 4s	88	88	88	88	13
Louisville Railway 1st 5s	109	100	109	109	10
Louisville & Nashville consol. 7s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	11
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s	85½	86¼	85½	86	21
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	94	94⅝	94	94¾	9
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	11
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½	20
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	109	110	109	110	102
Mexican International consol. 4s	71½	72⅞	71¼	72⅞	143
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Michigan Central consol. 7s	113½	113½	113½	113½	5
Mil. & Northern 1st, 1910, main line	120	120	120	120	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	105	105	104¾	105	4
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	94	96	94	96	65
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	62	65	62	62	15
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	108	108	108	108	8
Miseouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	96¼	96¾	96¼	96½	5
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	73½	73½	73½	73½	5½
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	118	118	118	118	2
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	140	140	140	140	1
Morris & Essex consol. 7s, guaranteed	140	140	140	140	1
Mutual Union Telegraph 6s	111	111	111	111	3
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	129½	130½	129½	130½	6
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	104¼	104¼	103	103	51
National Starch Manufacturing Co. 1st 6s	106	106	106	106	2
New York Central deb. 5s	107¼	107¼	107⅛	107⅛	4
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116½	116½	116¼	116¼	4
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	103¼	104¼	103½	104¼	11
New York, New Haven & H. deb. certs 4s	145	145	145	145	1
New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s	106	106	106	106	6½
New York, Ontario & Western rfdg. 4s	96	96	96	96	14
New York, Susquehanna & West. rfdg. 5s	105	105	105	105	9
Norfolk & Western, New River 1st 6s	118	118	118	118	4
Norfolk & Western general mortgage 6s	120	120	120	120	2
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	79	80½	79	80	109
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	58½	60⅝	58½	60	109½
Northern Pacific prior lien, 4s	93½	94¾	93⅝	94⅜	202
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	105½	106½	105½	106½	27
Northern Railway of California 5s	102½	102½	102	102	28
Northwest 25-year debentures	106½	106¾	106¼	106¼	1
Northwest 25-year deb. registered	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Ore. Imp. con. 5s, 5th in. paid	51	56⅜	51	53	127
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, trust receipts	106	106	106	106	7
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	99	100	99	99¾	56
Oregon Short Line 6s	120	120	119½	120	20
Oregon Short Line In. E. and col. trust	47	47	47	47	20
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	80½	82	80¼	82	75
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	94	94½	93⅝	94	52
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 1st 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	10
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	110½	110½	110	110	6
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	70	77	70	76	23
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago 2d 7s	140	140	140	140	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	79	81	79	81	13
Reading general 4s	80¼	81½	80¼	81¼	302
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	80	81	80	80½	33
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	122⅝	122⅝	122¼	122⅞	271
Rock Island 5s, coupon	105¾	106¼	105½	106¼	390
Rock Island 5s, registered	105½	106	105½	106	40
Rock Island 5s	105	105¼	105	105¼	22
Rock Island debenture 5s	122	122	120	120	10
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens. consol. 5s	70	71	70	70¼	22
St. Joseph & G. I. 1st 2-3-4s	105	105	105	105	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 2d extended 5s	89	90⅞	89	90⅞	146
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	118	118	117	117	4
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	115	115¼	115	115¼	5
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st 6s, Class A	115	115	115	115	6
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	115	115	115	115	3
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class C	102	102¼	102	102¼	12
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	73½	76	73¾	76	69
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¼	12
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pacific & Western 5s	141¾	141¾	141	141	13
St. Paul 1st Chicago & Milwaukee 7s	115	115	115	115	2
St. Paul Terminal 1st 5s	116½	117	110	116	10
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minnesota Div. 6s	141	141	141	141	1
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota Extension 7s	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	3
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota Division 7s	105	105	105	105	6
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110	110	110	110	1
St. Paul 1st, La Crosse & Davenport 5s	117	117	117	117	1
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	2
St. P. Minn. & Man., East Minn. Div. 1st 5s	109¼	109½	109½	109½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. Cent. 5s	121	121	121	121	12
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 7s	89	89	89	89	6
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86	86	86	86	6
Scioto Valley & N. E. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	32
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	106½	106½	105⅝	106½	30
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	104¼	104¼	104	104¼	41
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	89	89½	88	89	140
Southern Railway 5s	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	3
Standard Rope & Twine income 5s	82	87	82	86	13
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	110	110	110	110	2
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s	96¼	98¼	96	96	12
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s	84	84	83	83	6
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham 6s	96	98¼	96	95¼	96
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	29	32	29	31⅝	500
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	82	82	82	82	1
Union Elevated 1st 5s, trust receipts	89¾	92¼	90	91¾	1,833
Union Pacific new 4s	53¼	54⅞	53¼	54	217
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	105¼	106¼	105¼	106¼	36
Wabash 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	10
Wabash debenture series B	23	23	23	23	2
Wabash 2d 5s	74¾	77	74¾	76¼	89
West Shore gtd. 4s	109	109	106¼	106¾	28
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	106	106	106	106	1
Western New York & Penn. gen. 3-4s	51½	52¼	51	51	9
Western Gas Co. 5s	101	101	101	101	5
Western Pacific 6s	101	101	101	101	1
Western Union coll. trust 5s	106½	106½	106½	106¼	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wheel. Div., 1st 5s	90	90	90	90	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s, trust rects	100	100	100	100	2
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	97	97	97	97	1
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	36	35½	36	35¼	161

Total sales.....$10,231,600

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 19, 1898.

	Week ending March 19, 1898. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112	112	111	111	30
United States 4s, 1907, registered	110	110	110	110	1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	121½	121½	121½	121½	10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	121½	121½	121½	121½	*18
United States 5s, coupon	111½	111½	111½	111½	29

Total sales.....$71,800

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 19, 1898.

Louisiana Consolidated 4s	101½	101½	101½	101¾	1½
Louisiana Consolidated 4s, small	100½	100½	100½	100½	*1
Tennessee Settlement 3s	89	89	89	89	5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	68½	68½	68	68½	47

Total sales.....$73,600

Grand total.....$10,357,000

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	109⅝	Mch. 8	110	Mch. 16
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅝	Feb. 8	111	Mch. 17	111	Mch. 17
United States 4s, 1925, registered	120½	Jan. 11	121½	Mch. 14	121½	Mch. 14
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	120¾	Jan. 12	121½	Mch. 14	121½	Mch. 14
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	113½	Jan. 18	113½	Jan. 18
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	111¾	Mch. 9	111½	Mch. 17
United States currency 6s, 1899	10₃	Jan. 22	103	Mch. 11	103	Mch. 11

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	108½	Mch. 8	103½	Mch. 8	108½	Mch. 10
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	101½	Mch. 14	101½	Mch. 14
Louisiana Consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	89	Mch. 8	89	Mch. 18
Tennessee Sett. 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5	88	Feb. 5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	Jan. 31	68	Mch. 16	68½	Mch. 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	4¼	Feb. 15	4½	Feb. 15

STATE AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last sales in 1897 of Government and State Bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1
Alabama, Class B	104⅝	July 28	United States 2s reg	98¼	Sept. 10
North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4			

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	356	Mar. 9
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	170	Jan. 6	175	Mar. 11
Chatham	295	Mch. 2	294	Mch. 2	295	Mch. 2
Commerce	210	Mch. 1	210	Mch. 1	210	Mch. 1
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 27
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mch. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mch. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146	Mar. 8
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	Mar. 9
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15
Park	290	Mar. 11	265	Jan. 28	290	Mar. 11
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 18	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 28	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Manhattan	290	Nov. 13
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Metropolis	475	April 21
Central National	162	Nov. 23	New York	240	Dec. 6
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	New York County	900	March 23
Citizens'	152	Nov. 19	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
Columbia	170	May 10	Republic	159	Aug. 17
East River	140	Nov. 23	Seaboard	170	July 19
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	State of New York	114	Dec. 2
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	Third National	86	March 14
Importers & Traders'	535	March 23			

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@2 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for first-class four to six months' single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for good names.

The Bank of England lost £279,625 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 43.35, became 42.84 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 20,400,000f. gold and gained 925,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market irregular. Posted rates were $4.81¼ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.80⅝@4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.83⅞ for demand, $4.84¼@4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80@4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅝ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 and 94⅝, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago — Par. Boston — 10½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 60c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—Par to 12½c premium.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $5,553,625. The banks now hold $23,060,050 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the average show a decrease in loans of $10,585,100, an increase in specie of $5,211,300, and a decrease in legal tenders of $1,698,800, a decrease in deposits of $7,304,500, and an increase in circulation of $69,100.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Mar. 19,'98.	Mar. 12,'98.	Mar. 20,'97.
Loans	$607,273,900	$617,884,000	$506,370,000
Specie	129,275,900	124,064,600	85,534,200
Legal tenders	70,828,500	72,527,300	106,216,900
Net deposits	668,177,400	695,481,900	574,328,500
Circulation	13,964,300	13,795,700	15,052,900

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Mar. 19,'98.	Mar. 12,'98.	Mar. 20,'97.
Specie	$129,275,900	$124,064,600	$85,534,200
Legal tenders	70,828,500	72,527,300	106,216,900
Total res've	$200,104,400	$196,591,900	$191,751,100
Reserve required a'g'st deposits	172,044,350	173,870,475	143,582,125
Excess of reserve above legal req'ments	$28,060,050	$22,721,425	$48,168,975

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, with the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896 for comparison:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 9	$23,294,575	$43,901,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,986,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,276,300	57,087,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	29,609,650	58,163,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	24,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,625,225	38,518,875
Feb. 19	29,698,450	55,669,650	28,627,050
Feb. 26	32,909,325	57,530,975	24,422,150
March 5	30,223,500	55,554,625	22,254,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,983,550	21,448,525
March 19	23,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$23,060,050	1893	$6,089,125
1897	48,168,975	1892	16,194,700
1896	19,042,675	1891	9,668,375
1895	17,585,775	1890	4,414,425
1894	11,862,900	1889	5,091,975

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending March 19, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Range for Year 1898. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995.	69⅞	Feb 14	62	Jan 5	63	Mar 18	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995.	94	Feb 3	86¾	Mar 12	89¼	Mar 19	89	89½
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995.	64½	Feb 10	54⅜	Mar 12	57½	Mar 19	57⅜	57½
Atlantic & Pacific income.	¾	Jan 7	¾	Jan 7	½	Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934.	..	....	..	....	82½	Feb 1	96	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950.	98	Feb 19	95	Jan 5	98	Feb 19	..	..
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118¼	Feb 11	112¼	Jan 29	117	Mar 4	115	116
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925.	103	Feb 9	90	Jan 12	98	Mar 2	..	..
Do., coupons off, registered.	..	....	..	....	78	Dec 16,97	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit.	96½	Feb 15	90	Jan 25	96½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., do., registered.	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988.	..	....	..	....	102	May 1, 97	92	97
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd.,1990	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990.	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
B. & O. S.W. R.R. 1st gtd. g. 4½s,1990	100	Jan 10	93¼	Jan 17	99	Feb 7	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993.	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043.	..	....	..	....	47⅞	Nov., 95	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043.	9¼	Feb 3	9¼	Feb 3	9½	Feb 3	..	..
Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.	..	....	..	....	104¼	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s,1930	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	93	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s,1930	..	....	..	....	90	Nov 1, 97	..	..
Do., coupon off.	..	....	..	....	90	Nov 1, 97	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946.	..	....	..	....	103½	Oct 8, 97	..	..
Ohio & Miss. con sink. fund 7s, 1898.	..	....	..	....	103	No 18, 97	..	..
Do., con 7s, 1898.	106⅝	Jan 8	104	Jan 29	105¼	Jan 31	..	..
Do., 2d con. 7s, 1911.	..	....	..	....	121	Dec 13,97	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905.	107⅞	Feb 10	105	Mar 9	105	Mar 9	104	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932.	..	....	..	....	108	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941.	..	....	..	....	115	Sep 18, 97	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. cfs., 1st g. 5s,1924	87½	Feb 9	80	Mar 12	80	Mar 12	81	84
Do., Tr. Co. cfts., 2d g. 5s, 1915.	..	....	..	....	43	Jne 19, 97	..	..
Sea. & B.B.Tr.Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.5s,1942	..	....	..	....	70¼	Dec 14,97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.6s,1937	87½	Feb 8	82	Mar 18	82	Mar 18	81	84
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945.	97	Feb 18	92	Feb 25	94½	Mar 19	93½	94½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938.	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.	106	Feb 25	104½	Jan 18	106	Feb 25	103	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 4s, 1921.	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	122	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	120	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943.	..	....	..	....	103	Apr 14,97	113	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913.	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906.	109	Feb	104	Mar	9	107	Mar 10	106½	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	107⅝	Jan	4	109	Jan 24	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.	..	....	..	....	140	Feb 14,97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W.1st g.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	108	Dec 10,97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921.	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908.	111	Jan 10	109	Mar 11	109¾	Mar 16	109¾	110
Do., 2d 5s, 1913.	111	Feb 17	107⅞	Mar 10	107½	Mar 10	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30,97	..	..
Cent.RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	93½	Feb 16	91¼	Feb 23	91½	Feb 23	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945.	119¼	Jan 13	116⅜	Feb 21	116⅜	Feb 21	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945.	92¼	Jan 22	88	Feb 25	88½	Mar 10	86	89
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	44½	Jan 6	36¾	Mar 12	36½	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	15¼	Jan 6	12	Mar 10	12	Mar 10	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	8¼	Jan 21	7¼	Feb 5	7⅝	Mar 2	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor.Div. 1st g.5s,1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	95⅞	Jan 19	95¾	Jan 19	95¾	Jan 19	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899.	104½	Feb 2	104⅜	Jan 4	104½	Mar 16	104½	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902.	..	....	..	....	113½	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908.	110¼	Feb 15	110¼	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987.	114⅞	Feb 10	110	Jan 4	112	Mar 18	111½	112½
Do., do., registered.	114⅜	Feb 14	110	Jan 6	112	Mar 14	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.ass.7s,1900	103¼	Feb 18	100	Jan 3	101¼	Mar 1	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912.	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	90	Mar 15	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.	116	Mar 4	114	Feb 4	116	Mar 4	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899.	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898. Speyer cfs.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103¼	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Serie E, 1898.	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cfts. dep. E, 1900	..	....	..	....	100¼	Dec 20,97	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900.	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939.	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900.	100¼	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. D. 1st ext. g. 5s, 1918.	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899.	103	Feb 28	101	Mar 17	101	Mar 17	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd g. 6s, 1907.	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938.	102¼	Feb	3	100	Jan	6	102	Mar 19	102	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. cfts.,1st g.6s,1938.	40	Feb	2	40	Feb	2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898.	101¼	Jan	7	101¼	Jan	7	101¼	Jan 7	101½	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908.	120½	Feb	14	119½	Mar	3	119½	Mar 3	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911.	120¾	Jan	21	119½	Mar	7	119½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.	117	Feb	11	113	Mar	14	114	Mar 18	113½	..
Do., do., registered.	114½	Jan	31	113	Jan	3	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992.	84½	Feb	15	76	Mar	12	78½	Mar 19	77½	78
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g.4s,1989	105	Jan	21	103¾	Jan	7	103¾	Mar 15	..	105
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989.	94	Jan	12	92	Mar	14	92	Mar 14	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940.	99½	Feb	7	95½	Jan	13	99½	Feb 7	..	..
Ohio, Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g.5s, 1902	104	Jan	13	98	Mar	14	98½	Mar 19	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903.	112½	Feb	7	112½	Feb	7	112½	Mar 7	112	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900.	111	Jan	7	110⅝	Jan	3	111	Jan 7	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	..	....	107½	No 18, 97	..	..
St. L.,Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	..	....	101¾	Mar 25,97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s,1912	..	....	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926.	110¼	Jan	5	109¾	Feb	1	110¾	Feb 5	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903.	116¼	Feb	4	115	Mch	8	115	Mar 19	115	116
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901.	107	Feb	24	104¾	Feb	7	107	Feb 24	102	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913.	109	Feb	7	106	Jan	3	106	Mar 18	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903.	112	Jan	13	105¼	Mar	17	105½	Mar 19	105	109
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919.	109½	Feb	17	109½	Feb	17	109½	Feb 28	108	..
Do., do., 4s, 1919.	104	Feb	4	101	Mar	17	101	Mar 17	101	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922.	101¼	Jan	7	99¼	Feb	26	99¼	Mar 4	98½	100
Do., 4s, 1921.	..	....	..	....	..	....	93¾	Dec 3, 97	95	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 6s, 1905.	..	....	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927.	100	Jan	14	95¾	Mar	10	97	Mar 18	96⅜	..
Do., do., registered.	97¼	Mar	19	97¼	Mar	19	97¼	Mar 19	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911.	123	Jan	29	110	Mar	9	119	Mar 9	118	120
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink.fd.cur.6s,1907	116½	Feb	3	118¼	Jan	14	116¼	Mar 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.	130	Jan	3	129	Jan	14	129	Jan 14	..	..
Do., gen. con 1st 5s, 1937.	108	Feb	10	101¼	Jan	11	104	Mar 15	104	105½
Do., do., registered.	101	Jan	4	101	Jan	4	101	Jan 4	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936.	102	Feb	11	100¼	Jan	14	109	Feb 11	..	105
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—										
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	113½	Feb	16	112	Feb	25	112	Mar 11	111	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 6s, 1947	89	Feb	10	80	Mar	12	80	Mar 12	..	85
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947.	105	Feb	10	97	Jan	7	100¾	Mar 17	..	103
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—										
Mil. & St.Paul 1st 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902	143	Feb	10	140	Jan	29	143	Feb 10	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1902.	140½	Mar	17	137¼	Jan	3	140½	Mar 17	140	143
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.	144	Feb	16	140	Jan	13	141	Mar 17	140	143
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905.	142½	Feb	10	138	Jan	4	141	Mar 11	140	143
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.	142¾	Feb	9	139¼	Jan	5	141	Mar 16	140	143
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.	119⅝	Jan	19	118¼	Jan	19	119¼	Mar 17	..	..
Do., 1st La.C. & Dav. 5s, 1919.	110	Mar	14	110	Mar	14	110	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910.	121	Feb	8	116	Mar	17	116	Mar 17	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.	130¼	Jan	13	130	Feb	17	130	Feb 17	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910.	..	....	..	....	..	....	100	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.	121	Jan	28	118	Mar	11	118	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.	117	Jan	10	114¼	Mar	18	114½	Mar 18	114½	115
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.	117	Feb	10	114¾	Jan	3	114½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910.	110	Jan	17	107	Jan	5	110	Jan 17	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar	2	113¾	Mar	2	113¾	Mar 2	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.	115⅜	Feb	11	114¾	Jan	5	115	Feb 24	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914.	115	Feb	7	114	Jan	11	115	Mar 10	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assn. g. 6s, 1924.	127½	Jan	27	127⅛	Jan	5	127¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do., cont. sink. fd. 5s, 1916.	..	....	..	....	..	....	106¾	July 9, 97	106	..
Do., Dak. & Great. g. 5s, 1916.	113¾	Jan	17	112¾	Feb	14	112¾	Feb 14	110½	112½
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989.	107	Feb	4	104¾	Jan	10	105	Mar 16	104	106
Do., do., registered.	105½	Feb	19	104¾	Feb	1	105¼	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.	122½	Jan	19	120	Mar	15	120	Mar 18	..	122
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913.	123	Feb	7	122	Mar	11	122	Mar 11	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915.	145	Jan	10	141	Mar	3	141	Mar 17	..	129
Do., gold 7s, 1902.	116½	Feb	15	115½	Mar	8	115¼	Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., registered.	116½	Feb	15	115¼	Mar	7	115	Mar 7	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929.	118½	Mar	10	116¾	Jan	7	118½	Mar 10	118	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	..	....	117½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929.	111½	Feb	2	111¼	Jan	5	111½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	..	....	109½	Dec 30,97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933.	119	Feb	2	117⅞	Jan	5	117¾	Mar 8	114	..
Do., registered.	119	Feb	21	117	Mar	8	117	Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 6s, 1909.	110½	Feb	19	108¼	Jan	3	109½	Mar 16	107	..
Do., do., registered.	109¼	Mar	19	109¼	Mar	19	109½	Mar 19	106	109½
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	..	....	..	....	..	....	115	Dec 13,97	114	..
Do., do., registered.	117¾	Feb	7	117¾	Feb	7	117¾	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926.	107	Feb	4	104	Mar	8	104	Mar 8	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	..	....	100	No 10, 97	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901.	107	Mar	18	107	Mar	18	107	Mar 18	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898.	102	Jan	31	101¼	Jan	3	102	Mar 1	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907.	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905.	117	Jan	12	117	Jan	12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909.	109	Mar	3	109	Mar	3	109	Mar 3	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 30, 97	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	137	Jan	3	138	Mar	2	138	Mar 12	136	138
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.	..	....	..	....	..	....	105¼	Feb 24,97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g., 6s, 1929.	117½	Feb	24	116¼	Feb	8	117½	Feb 24	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.	..	....	..	....	..	....	131¼	Au 30, 97	..	134
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925.	135	Feb	26	135	Feb	26	135	Feb 26	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911.	..	....	..	....	..	....	110¼	Jly 2, 97	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917.	130	Mar	11	130	Mar	11	130	Mar 11	130	..
Do., do., registered.	131¼	Jan	29	131	Feb	14	131	Feb 14	..	..
Do., ext. and col. 5s. 1934.	106⅜	Jan	28	105¼	Jan	6	106¼	Mar 19	105⅞	106
Do., do., registered.	106	Jan	28	105¼	Jan	8	106	Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	107⅞	Feb	2	105	Mar	7	105¼	Mar 19	105	105½
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905.	92	Feb	4	85	Jan	15	92	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905.	70¼	Feb	11	69¼	Jan	10	70	Feb 28	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905.	..	....	..	....	83	Mar 15,97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923.	109	Feb	17	106¼	Jan	10	108¾	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., small.	..	....	..	....	..	....	100	Apr 15,97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930.	133	Jan	24	133	Mar	16	133	Mar 16	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.	133	Feb	18	131½	Jan	11	132	Mar 4	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919.	133¾	Jan	28	132	Jan	6	132¾	Jan 28	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Range for Year 1898. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919.	..	....	..	....	..	....	106	Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932.	122¼	Feb	17	118	Mar	18	118	Mar 19	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s.	87⅝	Feb.	7	61½	Mar	14	85¾	Mar 19	85	85½
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921.	..	....	..	....	..	....	98½	Nov., 98	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905	..	....	..	....	..	....	119	Oct 26, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937.	..	....	..	....	..	....	103¼	Mar 13,97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s,1941	111½	Feb	11	110½	Jan	31	111½	Mar 2	106	..
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.	..	....	..	....	..	....	105½	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s,1917	75¼	Feb	4	70	Jan	25	73¾	Mar 2	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g 4s,1993.	..	....	..	....	..	....	84	Oct 14, 97	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	90	Jan	12	89	Jan	8	90	Jan 13	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col trust g. 4s, 1990	96¼	Feb	14	90¼	Mar	15	96¼	Mar 15	..	..
Do., do., registered.	93	Mar	15	93	Mar	15	93	Mar 15	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	....	..	....	..	....	97	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	88¼	Jan	13	87¼	Jan	11	88¼	Jan 13	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	90	Mar	9	89	Feb	28	90	Mar 10	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936.	102	Feb	11	101	Jan	29	102	Feb 11	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920.	..	....	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928.	..	....	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	..	....	107¼	Feb 19,97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940.	75¾	Feb	2	70	Mar	14	78	Mar 18	..	..
Do., income 4s, 1990.	..	....	..	....	..	....	21	Au 26, 97	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899.	106½	Mar	5	106⅜	Jan	25	106¼	Mar 5	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914.	137	Jan	17	122	Mar	7	122	Mar 7	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.	..	....	..	....	..	....	123	No 26, 97	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s,1901.	..	....	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s,1933	102½	Jan	11	100	Mar	18	100	Mar 19	100	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938.	..	....	..	....	..	....	120¾	July, 96	..	..
Col.Mid. Tr.Co. cts., 1st g.6s,assdr.1938	68	Feb	15	60¼	Mar	17	61	Mar 19	61	64
Do., con. g. 4s, 1940, ast'd, all in.pd.	21¼	Jan	7	17½	Mar	8	18	Mar 10	..	..
Col., Hock. Val & Tol. con. g. 5s,1931.	..	....	..	....	..	....	68¼	My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts.,$65 paid	77	Mar	5	72⅜	Mar	18	72⅜	Mar 18	73	74
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904.	61	Feb	14	54	Jan	11	61	Feb 14	..	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.	..	....	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 96	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907.	128	Jan	15	128	Jan	15	128	Jan 15	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N.Y. 1st 7s, 1906.	125¼	Jan	3	125¼	Jan	3	126¼	Mar 2	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.	144	Jan	4	140	Mar	15	140	Mar 15	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	..	....	109	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901.	112¼	Feb	28	112¼	Feb	28	113¼	Feb 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.	142	Feb	21	140	Mar	16	140	Mar 16	..	140
Do., registered.	..	....	..	....	..	....	138	July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921.	138⅞	Jan	20	138	Feb	28	138	Feb 28	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923.	..	....	..	....	..	....	115¾	No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	..	....	112	May, 98	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st, Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.	..	....	..	....	..	....	137½	Au 31, 97	138	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906.	125½	Jan	25	125¼	Feb	11	125¼	Feb 11	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906.	118½	Jan	27	117	Feb	23	117	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	..	....	114½	Mar 22,97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.	..	....	..	....	..	....	145½	Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered.	145	Feb	18	144⅜	Feb	15	145	Feb 18	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1938.	95⅜	Feb	2	89¼	Jan	4	90	Mar 16	89¼	90½
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900.	110½	Feb	9	110	Mar	8	110	Mar 12	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928.	93	Feb	2	85½	Jan	3	90	Mar 4	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917.	99	Feb	19	97	Jan	6	98	Mar 8	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. 1st gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	17½	Jan	12	17¼	Jan	12	17¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.	107⅞	Mar	18	104	Jan	3	107⅞	Mar 18	..	105
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928.	92¼	Feb	11	92¼	Feb	11	92¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s,1937	107	Mar	8	105	Jan	17	105	Mar 12	..	105½
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.	116	Feb	2	112½	Jan	4	113	Feb 28	110¾	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.	..	....	..	....	..	....	116¼	Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.	..	....	..	....	..	....	112⅝	No 12, 97	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.	..	....	..	....	..	....	120½	Oct 29, 97	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.	104½	Feb	21	104½	Feb	21	104½	Feb 21	104	105
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.	147⅞	Feb	11	142	Mar	12	142	Mar 15	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920.	143	Jan	13	142¼	Jan	11	143	Jan 13	..	..
Long Dock con. g.

1898

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990.	98⅜ Jan 13	94 Mar 12	94⅝ Mar 16	94½ 95⅛
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½ Feb 8	116 Mar 11	116½ Mar 18	115½ 117
Do. 2d 6s, 1899	105 Jan 28	103¾ Mar 16	103¾ Mar 15	103½ 104
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼ Jan 14	109 Mar 14	110 Mar 19	109¾ 110
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½ Jan 14	119 Mar 16	119 Mar 16	119 119½
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	121¼ Jan 14	117 Mar 11	117 Mar 15	-- --
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	123¼ Jan 12	117 Mar 12	117 Mar 15	-- --
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66 Feb 10	66 Feb 10	66 Feb 10	-- --
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	-- ----	-- ----	39 April, 90	-- --
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	-- ----	-- ----	11⅛ Sep 16, 96	-- --
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	73 Feb 28	70⅜ Feb 10	72⅞ Mar 19	71 --
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123 Jan 28	113½ Mar 19	113½ Mar 19	-- --
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝ Feb 1	106¼ Mar 16	106¼ Mar 16	-- --
Do., 6s, 1909	122 Feb 25	122 Feb 25	122 Feb 25	-- --
Do., 5s, 1931	127 Jan 10	127 Jan 10	127 Jan 10	-- --
Do., do., registered	125½ Jan 20	125¼ Jan 20	125¼ Jan 20	-- --
Do., 4s, 1940	106 Feb 25	106 Feb 25	106 Feb 25	-- --
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	-- ----	-- ----	90 Mar., 96	-- --
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	-- ----	-- ----	42⅜ No 12, 96	-- --
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	-- ----	-- ----	13 Jly 9, 97	-- --
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	-- ----	-- ----	100 Jan 30,97	-- --
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	-- ----	-- ----	143 Jly 22, 97	-- --
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¾ Feb 1	104¾ Mar 19	105 Mar 19	-- --
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	-- ----	-- ----	127 No 22, 97	-- --
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	-- ----	-- ----	129 May, 96	-- --
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	-- ----	-- ----	121¼ Au 31, 97	-- --
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91⅜ Feb 4	85⅞ Jan 4	86⅛ Mar 19	86 86¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67¼ Jan 27	58 Mar 12	59¾ Mar 19	59 59½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83⅜ Jan 28	83⅜ Jan 28	83⅜ Jan 28	-- --
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g.5s,1942	85½ Feb 18	80 Mar 12	80 Mar 12	80 --
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	74 Mar 1	71 Jan 4	74 Mar 4	73 76
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84½ Feb 18	80 Jan 8	84½ Feb 18	-- --
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99¼ Feb 14	94 Jan 5	96¾ Mar 16	96 97
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	100⅛ Feb 15	94 Jan 3	96 Mar 19	96 96¼
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109 Jan 22	107¼ Jan 3	108 Mar 14	110 --
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	92¼ Jan 3	85½ Jan 19	75 Feb 23	-- --
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72 Feb 4	62 Mar 14	62 Mar 17	62 65
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106 Jan 31	103 Feb 26	103 Feb 26	-- --
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	106½ Feb 3	106¾ Feb 3	106¾ Feb 3	-- --
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110⅝ Jan 7	107½ Feb 8	107½ Feb 25	-- --
Do., 2d ext. gold 5s, 1946	105 Feb 23	104 Feb 28	105 Mar 16	-- --
Do., Arkans. Brch. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108 Feb 8	106¾ Jan 3	108 Feb 8	-- --
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld. gr.g.5s,1931	94½ Feb 9	88 Jan 3	90⅝ Mar 19	90¼ 91
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	92⅛ Feb 15	86 Feb 26	86 Feb 26	-- --
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123 Feb 7	120 Mar 11	120 Mar 11	-- --
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	---- ----	---- ----	119 Dec 6, 97	-- --
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80⅛ Feb 5	73½ Mar 18	73⅝ Mar 16	-- --
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	---- ----	---- ----	84 April, 96	-- --
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131¼ Feb 3	129½ Mar 14	130¼ Mar 16	-- --
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	---- ----	---- ----	105⅝ De 17, 97	-- --
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105 Feb 10	103 Jan 6	103 Mar 17	-- --
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W.&Al.1917	---- ----	---- ----	108 Mar., 96	-- --
No. O. & N. East pr. lien 6s, 1915	---- ----	---- ----	106½ Aug., 94	-- --
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117¾ Feb 8	116 Jan 11	116¼ Mar 15	-- --
Do., do., registered	117¼ Feb 8	116¼ Feb 23	116¼ Feb 23	-- --
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112 Feb 23	107⅛ Mar 19	107⅛ Mar 19	-- --
Do., do., registered	111⅝ Feb 8	108 Mar 2	108 Mar 10	-- --
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108⅝ Feb 19	108½ Feb 21	108½ Feb 21	-- --
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105 Feb 9	103¾ Jan 19	105 Feb 9	-- --
Do., do., registered	104⅞ Feb 5	104⅝ Feb 5	104⅝ Feb 5	-- --
Do., deb certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105 Feb 8	103½ Jan 3	105 Feb 8	-- --
Do., registered	105 Feb 7	105 Feb 7	105 Feb 7	-- --
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110¼ Feb 17	108¾ Mar 16	108¾ Mar 19	108½ 109
Do., registered	110 Feb 7	108 Mar 11	108 Mar 14	-- --
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	---- ----	---- ----	106¼ No 16, 97	-- --
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s,Ser.A,1940	---- ----	---- ----	86 No 15, 97	-- --
Do., do., registered	---- ----	---- ----	104 Jly 24, 97	-- --
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½ Feb 3	109¼ Feb 24	109¼ Mar 8	108⅝ 110
Do., do., registered	109¼ Jan 27	109¼ Jan 27	109¼ Jan 27	-- --
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	---- ----	---- ----	103 May 7, 97	-- --
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123 Jan 24	120 Mar 18	120 Mar 18	120 122
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1915	-- ----	-- ----	109 Jan., 97	-- --
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	-- ----	-- ----	110 Oct., 94	-- --
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	-- ----	-- ----	107¼ Oct 14, 97	-- --
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	-- ----	-- ----	100 Mar., 96	-- --
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126 Feb 14	123 Feb 14	126 Feb 14	-- --
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107⅛ Jan 12	103½ Mar 14	104¼ Mar 17	103½ 104
Do., do., registered	---- ----	---- ----	103 Nov 4, 97	-- --
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st registered 4s,1903	---- ----	---- ----	104½ Oct 7, 97	-- --
Do., con. deb. ctrs., $1,000	150 Jan 24	145 Jan 6	145 Mar 17	-- --
Do., do., small ctrs., $100	146 Jan 6	145 Jan 6	146 Jan 14	-- --
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	---- ----	---- ----	122 Jne 16, 97	-- --
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	---- ----	---- ----	125¼ Feb 6, 97	-- --
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	119 Feb 11	119 Feb 11	119 Feb 11	-- --
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	---- ----	---- ----	114 My 27, 97	-- --
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108¾ Jan 6	106 Mar 7	106 Mar 19	106 106¼
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼ Feb 11	96 Mar 16	96 Mar 19	96 96½
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s,1937	108⅝ Feb 11	103 Jan 6	105 Mar 19	-- --
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91 Feb 4	84¾ Jan 6	90 Mar 8	-- --
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98 Feb 7	97 Jan 6	91 Mar 8	85 90
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½ Jan 28	110⅜ Feb 2	111 Mar 12	-- --
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101⅞ Feb 8	93¾ Jan 3	97 Mar 16	-- --
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121 Jan 4	120 Jan 10	121 Feb 16	-- --
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119⅝ Feb 9	115½ Mar 11	115¼ Mar 11	110 --
Do., do., registered	119 Feb 11	114½ Mar 11	114½ Mar 11	-- --
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	---- ----	---- ----	128 Dec 8, 97	-- --
Do., do. registered certificates	---- ----	---- ----	126 No 3, 97	-- --
Nor. Pac. Ry. pr. lien 4s, 1997	97⅝ Feb 11	93½ Mar 12	94⅜ Mar 19	94 95
Do., registered	97¼ Feb 7	94½ Mar 2	94½ Mar 2	-- --
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63¾ Jan 31	57½ Mar 12	60 Mar 19	59 60¼
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	107⅜ Feb 16	104 Jan 5	106¾ Mar 18	-- --
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 6s, 1941	105 Mar 5	105 Mar 5	105 Mar 5	-- --
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½ Jan 17	120 Mar 15	120 Mar 17	-- --
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	118 Mar 17	118 Mar 17	118 Mar 17	118 --
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾ Jan 20	117 Feb 9	117 Feb 10	-- --
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	---- ----	---- ----	101 Feb 23,97	-- --
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	87½ Feb 8	83¾ Jan 7	86 Mar 18	-- --
Nor. & West. Ry. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85 Feb 8	78½ Mar 12	80 Mar 19	79¾ 80
Orden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920	---- ----	---- ----	94 April, 98	94 --
Do., do., smaH	---- ----	---- ----	82 Feb., 87	-- --
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼ Jan 28	102 Jan 12	102¾ Jan 26	-- --
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	---- ----	---- ----	85 Dec 16,97	76 --
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84⅞ Feb 21	80 Jan 13	84⅞ Feb 21	-- --
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15 Jan 20	10¼ Jan 7	14½ Feb 11	-- --
Do., do. eng. Trust Co. certfs.	14¾ Jan 20	14½ Jan 22	14½ Jan 22	-- --
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82 Jan 3	78½ Feb 1	78½ Mar 9	-- --
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	---- ----	---- ----	108 Sep 21,97	-- --
Do., en. Trust Co. ctfs. of deposit	112¾ Feb 8	103½ Jan 5	108 Mar 19	104 107
Do., cons. 5s, tr., 5th in. paid	62½ Feb 15	51 Mar 12	53 Mar 19	-- --
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	---- ----	---- ----	120 Dec 13,97	115 --
Do., g. 5s, 1926	---- ----	---- ----	102 My 24, 97	100 --
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	102 Feb 17	96¾ Jan 3	99¾ Mar 19	99 100
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	69 Feb 7	58 Jan 5	62 Mar 19	61 62
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	49⅝ Mar 4	39 Jan 4	47 Mar 16	-- --
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115 Jan 28	112¾ Jan 3	113¾ Mar 18	-- --
Ore. R.R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97 Feb 7	93¾ Jan 4	94 Mar 18	-- --
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	127⅛ Jan 29	119½ Mar 15	120 Mar 18	-- 120½
Panama sink. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	---- ----	---- ----	101½ Dec., 96	-- --
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114 Jan 26	110 Mar 18	110 Mar 18	110½ 112
Do., do., registered	---- ----	---- ----	112¾ Dec 21,97	-- 110
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113 Feb 8	111⅜ Jan 4	113 Feb 11	111 --
Do., do., Series B, gtd. 1942	113 Jan 21	112 Jan 11	112¾ Feb 23	111 --
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	---- ----	---- ----	111 Jne 17, 97	-- --
Do., do., Series D, gtd, 4s, 1945	---- ----	---- ----	102 Oct 9, 97	-- --
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	106⅝ Mar 1	106⅝ Mar 1	106⅝ Mar 1	-- --
Do., do., registered	---- ----	---- ----	109¼ Apr 23,97	-- --
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼ Jan 25	140 Jan 10	140½ Jan 25	-- --
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140 Jan 4	140 Jan 4	140 Mar 15	-- --
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	---- ----	---- ----	125 Aug., 96	-- --
G., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	---- ----	---- ----	110¼ July 8, 97	-- --
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s, 1900	---- ----	---- ----	110¼ July 8, 97	-- --
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	---- ----	---- ----	113½ April, 96	-- --
St. L., Van. & T. H. 2d 7s, 1898	102 Jan 24	102 Jan 24	102 Mar 7	-- --
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	102¾ Mar 7	102¾ Mar 7	102¾ Mar 7	-- --
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	---- ----	---- ----	110 Jne 27, 96	-- --
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	---- ----	---- ----	102 No 10, 97	-- --
Penn. R.R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	---- ----	---- ----	108 My 12, 97	-- --
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½ Feb 14	115½ Feb 14	115½ Feb 14	-- --
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	100¾ Mar 3	90¼ Jan 24	99¼ Mar 11	-- 100
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	---- ----	---- ----	100 Dec 23,97	-- --
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs.	96 Feb 15	96 Feb 15	96 Feb 15	-- --
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	---- ----	---- ----	14½ Dec 30,97	-- --
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	---- ----	---- ----	112½ Mar 8, 97	-- --
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	98¼ Feb 23	98¼ Feb 23	98¼ Feb 23	-- --
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	---- ----	---- ----	137 No 17, 97	-- --
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	---- ----	---- ----	106¼ April, 98	-- --
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	---- ----	---- ----	124 Mar., 96	-- --
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s,Ser.A & B,1928	---- ----	---- ----	114 Mar., 98	-- --
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	---- ----	---- ----	117 Mar., 89	-- --
Pitts., Painv. &Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	---- ----	---- ----	106½ April, 95	-- --
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109 Feb 14	108¾ Jan 3	108⅞ Mar 5	-- --
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	---- ----	---- ----	98 Jly 14,97	-- --
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	86 Feb 9	77 Jan 7	81 Mar 18	-- --
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	---- ----	---- ----	83½ Mar 1, 97	-- --
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼ Feb 3	79¾ Mar 12	81¼ Mar 19	81 81½
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1930	86¾ Feb 5	79 Mar 12	80¾ Mar 19	80¾ 81½
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾ Feb 18	92¼ Feb 2	94¾ Feb 18	-- --
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	54 Feb 2	54 Feb 2	54 Feb 2	-- --
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	76 Feb 18	70 Jan 5	70¾ Mar 17	-- --
St. L.,A.& T.H.1st& ter.g.5s,1914	---- ----	---- ----	105 Dec 28,97	-- --
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	---- ----	---- ----	115 Jan 22,96	-- --
C. St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917	---- ----	---- ----	106 Jly 1, 97	-- --
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	---- ----	---- ----	90 No 12, 97	-- --
Do., 2d income 5s, 1931	---- ----	---- ----	72½ Feb., 98	-- --
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¾ Feb 15	115 Mar 14	115¾ Mar 17	114½ 115¾
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¾ Feb 17	115 Jan 6	115 Mar 17	114½ 115¾
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¾ Feb 22	115 Jan 6	115 Mar 17	114½ 115¾
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	---- ----	---- ----	115¾ July, 96	-- --
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	119¾ Feb 5	116¾ Jan 25	117 Mar 19	116¾ 118
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	102¾ Feb 9	101½ Mar 12	102¾ Mar 18	100¾ 102¾

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	97¼ Feb 15	93 Jan 7	97¼ Feb 15	-- --
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	---- ----	---- ----	105 Oct 4, 97	100 --
St. L. & San Fran. R.R. g. 4s, 1996	77 Feb 7	72 Feb 24	73¼ Mar 17	-- --
St. L. & Sap Fran., S.W. Div. 5s, 1947	96 Feb 15	94 Jan 28	95½ Mar 4	-- --
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝ Feb 8	72 Jan 4	76 Mar 19	75¼ 76
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts, 1989	30 Feb 8	26 Mar 7	28 Mar 11	28 28¼
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g.5s, 1937	---- ----	---- ----	90 Nov 8, 97	-- --
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117 Mar 7	115 Mar 12	117 Mar 14	114 119
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109 Feb 16	107¾ Jan 4	109 Feb 21	107½ 109
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾ Jan 28	122¾ Jan 28	122¾ Jan 28	-- --
Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910	122 Jan 20	121 Mar 16	121 Mar 16	-- --
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	128 Feb 24	128 Jan 5	128 Feb 26	-- --
Do., do., registered	---- ----	---- ----	119¾ Sept., 96	-- --
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼ Feb 15	106 Jan 4	107 Mar 11	-- --
Do., do., registered	---- ----	---- ----	106½ M'r 29,97	-- --
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100½ Mar 4	94½ Jan 10	99 Mar 10	97 99
Do., do., registered	96 Feb 19	96 Feb 19	96 Feb 19	-- --
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½ Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	-- --
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	130 Feb 4	127 Jan 21	127¼ Feb 8	-- --
Do., do., registered	---- ----	---- ----	115 Apl 24,97	-- --
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109 Feb 9	108 Jan 14	109¼ Mar 18	-- 110
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½ Jan 14	105 Mar 17	108 Mar 17	-- 108¼
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	---- ----	---- ----	111 No 23, 97	-- --
Do., do., registered	---- ----	---- ----	115 Apr 24,96	-- --
San. F. & N. F. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	---- ----	---- ----	100½ Oct 20, 97	-- --
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	---- ----	---- ----	114 Jan 25,97	-- --
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	---- ----	---- ----	104½ Oct 18,97	-- --
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	-- --
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80 Jan 21	42 Jan 6	80 Jan 25	-- --
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98 Feb 8	94 Mar 8	94 Mar 9	92 --
Southern Pacific Co.—				
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107 Jan 20	107 Jan 20	107 Jan 20	-- --
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105 Mar 5	100 Jan 17	105 Mar 5	103 --
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	95¾ Mar 14	92 Jan 4	95¼ Mar 18	95 --
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	---- ----	---- ----	102 Nov., 94	125 --
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd.	110⅝ Jan 22	106½ Mar 15	109 Mar 16	-- --
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	107 Mar 18	107 Mar 18	107 Mar 18	-- --
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	80 Jan 11	78 Mar 18	78½ Mar 18	-- --
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	---- ----	---- ----	114 No 17, 97	120½ --
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127 Feb 28	127 Feb 28	127 Feb 28	123¾ --
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75 Jan 6	75 Jan 6	75 Jan 6	-- --
San. An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	62½ Jan 21	58 Mar 7	59 Mar 18	-- --
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110 Mar 17	110 Mar 17	110 Mar 17	-- --
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	---- ----	---- ----	106¾ No 17, 97	-- --
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98⅜ Feb 21	96½ Jan 3	98 Mar 17	98 --
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	104¼ Mar 17	100½ Jan 3	104¼ Mar 19	103 --
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110 Jan 24	110 Jan 24	110 Jan 24	-- --
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97 Feb 19	92¼ Jan 6	96¼ Mar 19	96 --
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼ Jan 15	84½ Mar 18	84½ Mar 18	85 --
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	108½ Feb 17	105¾ Jan 5	106¾ Mar 16	106 --
Southern Ry 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	94½ Feb 10	88 Mar 12	89 Mar 18	89 90
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100 Feb 3	96 Jan 19	100 Feb 16	-- --
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	---- ----	---- ----	112¾ Au 17, 97	-- --
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	---- ----	---- ----	119 Dec 22,97	-- --
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107 Jan 31	106¾ Mar 16	106¾ Mar 16	-- --
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115 Feb 10	112½ Feb 28	113½ Mar 10	-- --
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½ Feb 9	109 Mar 14	109¾ Mar 18	-- --
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	121 Feb 17	119¼ Feb 14	119¼ Mar 11	-- --
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117¼ Feb 18	116 Mar 2	116 Mar 2	114¾ --
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125 Feb 14	122 Jan 4	122½ Mar 17	-- --
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	---- ----	---- ----	101 No 22, 97	-- --
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	106 Feb 19	105 Feb 19	105 Feb 19	-- --
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	105½ Feb 28	103¾ Jan 17	105¾ Mar 4	101¼ 103
Do., do., gtd. stamped, 1936	105½ Feb 21	103¼ Mar 7	103¾ Mar 7	-- 103
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd.4s,1924	---- ----	---- ----	84 Au 10, 97	-- --
West'n No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½ Jan 11	112¾ Jan 3	115¾ Jan 21	-- --
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½ Feb 19	110¾ Jan 12	110¼ Feb 19	-- --
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¾ Jan 12	106½ Feb 3	107 Feb 24	-- --
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1939	---- ----	---- ----	103 Oct 27, 97	-- --
Tex. & Pac. Ry, E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110¼ Feb 14	109 Jan 18	110¼ Feb 14	-- --
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	102⅜ Feb 8	96¼ Mar 12	98⅞ Mar 19	98¼ 99
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	35 Feb 19	28 Jan 4	31⅜ Mar 19	-- --
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124 Feb 21	122 Jan 5	123 Mar 12	-- --
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	104⅝ Feb 18	102¾ Jan 3	104½ Feb 28	-- --
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½ Jan 7	102¼ Jan 3	103¾ Jan 21	-- --
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	82½ Feb 23	79 Jan 4	80 Mar 11	-- --
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	72½ Jan 7	70 Mar 11	70 Mar 11	70 --
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	90 Jan 10	86 Jan 27	86 Mar 3	-- --
Ulster & Delaware 1st c.g. 5s, 1928	104 Jan 7	103¼ Jan 27	103¼ Feb 4	-- 101
U.P. g. 6s,1898,T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps	127½ Feb 10	116½ Jan 7	127⅛ Feb 10	-- --
Do., g. 6s, 1897, T.C.cts.,ex mat. cps	126¼ Feb 14	113¾ Jan 4	126¼ Feb 14	-- --
Do., g. 6s, 1898,T.C. cts.,ex mat. cps.	124 Jan 29	115 Jan 5	124 Jan 29	-- --
Do., g. 6s, 1899,T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps.	125¼ Feb 9	116½ Jan 5	125¼ Feb 9	-- --
Do., col. tr. g. 6s, 1906	100 Feb 1	100 Feb 1	100 Feb 1	100 --
Do., col

MARCH

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, March 21.

Chicago City Railway—Books open.
Union Ferry Company—Books close.
United Traction and Electric Company of New Jersey—Books close.
Western Gas Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, March 22.

Cincinnati Street Railway—Books open.
Commercial Cable Company—Books close.
German Alliance Insurance Company—Election.
Western Gas Company—Books open.

Wednesday, March 23.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Books open after dividend on preferred.
Journeay & Burnham Company Preferred—Books close.
Nicaragua Company—Election.

Thursday, March 24.

American Bell Telephone Company—Books close for annual meeting.

Friday, March 25.

Colonial Brewery—Annual meeting.
Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Pittsburg and Birmingham Traction Company—Books close.
Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Standard Gas Company—Books close.
Welsbach Light Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, March 26.

Metropolitan Street Railway—Books close.
North American Oil Company—Books close.
F. Lorilliard Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad—Books open.
Southern Pacific Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended March 18, 1898	$9,127,234
Week ended March 19, 1897	10,654,898
From Jan. 1, 1898	98,681,140
From Jan. 1, 1897	104,409,617

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended March 15, 1898	$11,902,333
Week ended March 16, 1897	7,015,534
From Jan. 1, 1898	86,064,392
From Jan. 1, 1897	77,688,571

Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 18, 1898	$8,214,089
Week ended March 19, 1897	129,353
From Jan. 1, 1898	15,869,216
From Jan. 1, 1897	988,289

Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 18, 1898	$20,404
Week ended March 19, 1897	153,450
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,540,129
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,035,221

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 18, 1898	$8,193,635
From Jan. 1, 1898	12,359,087

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 19, 1897	$4,097
From Jan. 1, 1897	46,952

Imports of Silver.

Week ended March 18, 1898	$31,372
Week ended March 19, 1897	39,017
From Jan. 1, 1898	562,857
From Jan. 1, 1897	472,407

Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 18, 1898	$780,395
Week ended March 19, 1897	991,268
From Jan. 1, 1898	9,096,771
From Jan. 1, 1897	9,829,468

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 18, 1898	$899,023
Week ended March 19, 1897	952,251
From Jan. 1, 1898	8,533,914
From Jan. 1, 1897	9,357,061

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 18, 1898	$8,245,411
Week ended March 19, 1897	168,370
From Jan. 1, 1898	16,462,073
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,460,676

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 18, 1898	$750,799
Week ended March 19, 1897	1,124,718
From Jan. 1, 1898	12,582,490
From Jan. 1, 1897	10,864,689

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 18, 1898	$7,494,612
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,869,673

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 19, 1897	$956,348
From Jan. 1, 1897	8,904,013

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
March 17, 1898	£33,346,568	.....
March 18, 1897	29,580,546	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
March 17, 1898	74,862,256	£48,519,443
March 18, 1897	76,673,938	49,087,719
BANK OF GERMANY.		
March 17, 1898	31,804,000	16,235,000
March 18, 1897	30,381,250	15,754,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
March 17, 1898	36,906,000	12,483,000
March 18, 1897	30,931,000	12,617,000
SPAIN.		
March 17, 1898	9,578,000	10,880,000
March 18, 1897	8,528,000	10,750,000
NETHERLANDS.		
March 17, 1898	2,751,000	6,885,000
March 18, 1897	2,632,000	6,943,000
BELGIUM.		
March 17, 1898	2,791,000	1,395,000
March 18, 1897	2,798,967	1,399,333
Total for the week	£191,838,825	£96,427,443
Total preceding week	192,101,781	96,973,300
Corresponding week last year	191,825,400	96,551,052

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55⅝@56⅛. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	104	107
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	106	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	86	..
Bleecker St. & F'ton F'y stock	83	..
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	104	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	312	315
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brooklyn City Railroad	199	200
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114	116½
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	195	200
B'klyn C'y & Newtown 1st 5s	114	116
Brooklyn El. t. r., 2d ass't p'd	11	11½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo St. Ry. stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	255	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	118	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	113	115
Christopher & Tenth Street	187	195
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	101	104
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	77	80
Cleveland City Railway	59	61
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	103
Cleveland Electric Railway	50	53
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock	195	200
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	99
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	95	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	42½	43¼
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	195
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	114½	116
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	103
Eighth Avenue	300	320
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	104	109
42d & Grand Street	320	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nich Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1⅛	2⅛
Kings County Traction	44	47
Louisville St. Ry. com.	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	95	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	47	50
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	100	103
New Orleans Traction com.	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	10	12
North Shore Traction pf.	70	77
Ninth Avenue	192	194
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	106	107
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	73	77
Rochester Ry.	16	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	95	98
Second Avenue stock	160	170
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107½	106½
Second Avenue debenture 5s	104	108
Scranton Traction	7	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	111
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	175	179
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	104
Twin City R. Transit. Co. com.	..	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	111½	114
West Chicago Street	91	92½
West End, Boston	81	82
West End (Boston) pf.	102	103
Worcester Traction common	16	18
Worcester Traction pf.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	58	60
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	..	177½
Atlantic	135	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	198
Brooklyn	..	407
Central	..	1385
Colonial	190	200
Continental	185	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	875	..
Fifth Avenue	..	365
Franklin	225	235
German-American R. E.	20	30
Guaranty	450	500
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	230	..
Knickerbocker	225	..
Lawyers' Surety	103	108
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	..
Manhattan	160	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	425	..
Metropolitan	310	..
Nassau	155	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1225	..
N. Y. Surety & Trust	375	..
People's	250	280
Produce Exchange	200	205
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	200	210
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	295
Union	1025	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	285	295
United States	1175	..
Washington	230	240

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	105	111
Commonwealth	105	110
Continental	420	..
Eagle	240	250
Empire City	97	100
Farragut	90	100
German-American	440	..
Germania	250	260
Greenwich	155	..
Hamilton	110	115
Hanover	143	150
Home	195	205
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
New York	110	115
Niagara	170	180
North River	125	..
Pacific	150	160
Peter Cooper	120	130
Phenix, Brooklyn	173	177
Rutgers	..	120
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	117	125
Westchester	225	..
Williamsburg City	330	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	355	360
American Exchange	169	171
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	300	320
Broadway	225	230
Butchers & Drovers'	..	100
Central	165	175
Chase	400	..
Chatham	280	290
Chemical	..	4000
Citizens'	125	135
City	300	..
Clinton	..	95
Colonial	125	..
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	200	205
Continental	125	..
Corn Exchange	270	280
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First National of Staten Island	120	160
Fourth National	175	182
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	300	..
German-American	115	125
Germania	235	..
German Exchange	250	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	120	130
Hanover	390	..
Hide & Leather	90	95
Home	..	155
Hudson River	155	..
Importers & Traders'	..	520
Irving	145	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	140	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	225	240
Market & Fulton	225	230
Mechanics'	180	185
Mechanics & Traders'	..	112
Mercantile	160	170
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Merchants'	140	146
Metropolis	440	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	220	..
New Amsterdam	245	..
New York	235	..
New York County	800	..
New York National Exchange	..	80
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	100
North America	130	..
Oriental	145	..
Pacific	175	185
Park	305	315
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	96
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	115	120
Republic	150	..
Riverside	165	..
Seaboard	175	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	108	120
Shoe & Leather	95	100
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	110	..
Tradesmen's	110	..
Twelfth Ward	130	140
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	180	..
Western	150	160
West Side	290	310
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	194	200
Beech Creek	99	102
Boston & Providence	255	..
Cayuga & Sus.	145	..
Columbus & Xenia	190	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	129	..
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	126	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	108	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	140
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids	143	150
Little Miami	181	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	160	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	316	..
N. Y. Lack. & West.	121½	123½
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	180	..
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	168	..
P. Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	..
Pitts. McK. & Yough.	135	..
Providence & Worcester	249	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	250	254
Valley of New York	107	..
Warren	166	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	99	102
American Bank Note Co.	42	44
American Brake	90	95
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	10
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain com.	10	15
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	55	65
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	25	40
Am. Typefounders, new stock	40	42
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	100	..
American Graphophone	15¾	16
American Graphophone 1st pf.	15½	16
Anderson Tobacco	16	20
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	16	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	65	70
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	100	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	..	50
Celluloid Company	77	82
Central & South Amer. Tel.	104	107
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	50	55
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	102	105

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	385	389
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	98	..
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	98	..
Commercial Cable	174	175½
Consolidated Car Heating	30	35
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	27½	..
Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	60	67
Diamond Match Company	134	135
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	1¼	1⅝
Empire & Bay State Tel.	66	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	42	45
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	38	39
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	92	93
Gorham Mfg. Co. common	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	111	114
Great Falls Ice	107	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	91	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105½	..
Hudson River Telephone	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	40	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	16	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	62	72
Lanston Monotype	15	16
Lorillard pf.	114	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	30	40
Malt Trust com.	18	24
Malt Trust pf.	73	73¼
Mechanical Rubber com.	6	12
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	30
Mergenthaler Linotype	145	147
Mich. Pen. Car. com.	9	12
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	..	51
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	84	88
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock	..	54
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
National Biscuit	21¼	21½
National Biscuit pf.	77	77½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	107	110
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
New York Air Brake	20	25
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	151
Nicaragua Construction	6	8
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Pennsylvania Coal	356	380
Penn. Salt Mfg.	105	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142¼
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	39	43
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Procter & Gamble	210	215
Procter & Gamble	157½	165
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pf.	40	56
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	87½	95
Simmons Hardware com.	105	110
Simmons Hardware pf.	112	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	330	360
Standard Oil	364	365
Southern Cotton Oil	20	40
Swift & Co.	93	95
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	45	50
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	100	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	72½
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Union Switch & Signal	30	31
Union Switch & Signal pf.	50	59
Union Typewriter com.	6¼	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
U. S. Glass com.	25	30
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	160	163
Westinghouse Air Brake	215	230
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	120
Worthington Pump	15	20
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	56	56½
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	..	100
Bay State Gas Inc.	60	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. I.	92½	94
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	29
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	99½	100
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	102	..
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	103	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	110	..
Chi. P. Gas & Co. 2d 6s	107	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	..	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104	104¾
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	100	104
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	85	89
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	99	101
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	75	80
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	102½	104
Detroit income 5s	95	100
Equitable	210	225
Equitable 1st 6s	102	103½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	78	81
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	91
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	100	102
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	58	62
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	106	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	78	83
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st 6s	90	91
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	74	75
Madison (Wis.) Gas	59	61
Madison, (Wis.) 1st 6s	99	101
Minneapolis Gas 6s	98	102
Mutual of New York	320	330
New Amsterdam	27	28
New Amsterdam pf.	65	66½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas com.	77	78½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	114	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	108
Ohio & Indiana stock	50	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	69	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	134	138
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	150	158
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	110	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 5s	89	91
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	82	84
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	101½	103
Williamsburg 1st 6s	103	105

1898

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, March 19, total transactions included 1,043,364 shares of stock, $10,231,000 bonds, with $71,800 Government and $53,600 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Mch. 20, '97.	Mch. 19, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Mis.	$1,218,245	$1,943,364	*$725,119
Banks	65	....	105
Mining	11,000	500	†10,500

BONDS.

R. R. & Mis.	$7,813,500	$10,231,600	*$2,418,100
State	125,500	71,800	†53,700
Government	44,000	53,800	*9,800

*Increase. †Decrease.

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	5½	Mo. K. & T. pf.	3½
Am. Tobacco pf.	2	National Lead	1⅞
Ann Arbor pf.	2	N. J. Central	3¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2⅝	N. Y. Central	3¼
Balt. & Ohio	1	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Brooklyn Union Gas	3	Norfolk & West. pf.	3⅜
Bklyn Rapid Trans.	3¼	Northern Pacific	1⅜
Canada Southern	1½	Northern Pacific pf.	2⅜
Canadian Pacific	2	Pacific Mail	2¾
Ches. & Ohio	1⅝	Pennsylvania R. R.	3½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	3	People's Gas	2¾
Chi., B. & Q.	4⅛	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	3	Pullman Car	3¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	3⅝	Reading	2⅜
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1⅞	Reading 1st pf.	3¾
C., R. I. & Pac.	3½	Reading 2d pf.	3½
Chicago Fuel & Iron	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	3¾
Consolidated Gas	4⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Delaware & Hudson	3	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2¼
Den. & R. Grande pf.	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	1⅝
Detroit Gas	4½	St. P. & Omaha	4¼
Erie 1st pf.	1⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅝
General Electric	2⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2½
Hawaiian Sugar	4¼	Third Avenue	2¾
Illinois Central	2	Union Pacific	3
Laclede Gas	4	Union Pacific pf.	3⅝
Lake Shore	1¼	Un. Pac., all in. pd.	3½
Louis. & Nash.	3⅝	U. P., D. & G. 1st. t. r.	1½
Manhattan	6	U. S. Leather pf.	2⅝
Metropolitan Street	5⅝	U. S. Rubber	2½
Michigan Central	4⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	6⅝
Min. & St. L.	1¼	Western Union Tel.	2¾
Minnesota Iron	3		
Missouri Pacific	5¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	1¼	Consolidated Ice	1½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1	West. Chicago St.	1¼

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Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. gen.	2⅝	Or. Short L. inc. A.	2
A., T. & S. F. adj.	2⅜	Or. Short L. inc. B.	1½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	2⅝	Reading gen	1⅝
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	1¼	Rio G. West. 4s	1⅜
Erie con. prior 4s	1½	St. Louis S. W. 1st. 3	3
Erie gen. lien	1	St. P. & Duluth 1st. 2	2
K. Pacific con. t. r.	2⅜	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
L. E. & W. 1st	1	Southern Ry. 5s	1
Man. 1st con. 4s	1⅝	Stand. R. & T. 6s	4
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¼	Texas Pacific 1st	2⅜
Mo. Pacific con.	1¼	Texas Pacific 2d	2¼
N. Pacific prior lien	1½	Union Pacific 4s	2
N. Pacific gen.	2	U. P., D. & G. 1st. t. r.	3
Nor. & West. con.	1½	Wabash 1st	1⅞
Or. Imp. con., 5th in. paid	1¼	Wabash 2d	1¼
		Wis. Cen. 1st, t. r.	2¾

Bonds Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1	Kan. C. P. & G. 1st.	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2¾	Met. Elev. 2d	1
Brook. W. & W. 5s	2	Mich. Cen. con. 7s	1¼
Chi. Gas, L. & C. 1st.	1	Mo. Pacific col. 5s	2
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	1	Mobile & Ohio gen.	3
C., M. & St. P., Chi. & P. 6s	3½	Nash., C. & St. L. con	1¼
Col. Mid. 6s, t. r.	2	N. Y. O. & W. ref. 4s	1¼
C., H. V. & T. 5s, ass. paid	1⅝	Or. Imp. 1st, t. r.	2
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1	Pennsylvania 4½s	1
Den. & R. G. 4s	2	Tenn. C. & I. 1st	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1	Birm	1
Gal., H. & H. 5s	2	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
		W. & L. E. 1st, t. r.	1⅛

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.12	.12	.12	.12	500

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.38	.38	.33	.33	2,100
Belcher	.25	.25	.25	.25	500
Best & B.	.40	.40	.40	.40	200
Brunswick	.12	.12	.12	.12	1,400
Comstock	.06	.06	.05	.05	2,000
C. & C. C.	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
C. C. & Va.	.83	.83	.80	.80	550
C. Imperial	.02	.02	.02	.02	5
C. C. Con.	.08	.10	.08	.10	1,500
C'wn Point	.11	.11	.11	.11	400
D. Terra	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	250
Horn Silver	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	100
Isabella	.23	.24	.21	.21	1,000
Lacrosse	.16	.16	.16	.16	1,000
Leadville	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,000
M. Gibson	.22	.23	.22	.22	1,500
Mexican	.25	.25	.24	.24	200
Mt. Rosa	.14	.14	.14	.14	1,000
Pharmacist	.07	.07	.07	.07	3,000
Portland	.77	.80	.77	.80	400
Potosi	.80	.90	.80	.90	100
Sierra Nev.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	500
S'all Hopes	.90	.93	.90	.90	400
Union	.11	.11	.11	.11	100
Utah	.13	.13	.12	.12	1,500
Work	.06	.06	.03	.03	500
Yel. Jacket	.30	.30	.30	.30	300

Total sales..... 22,700

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02½	.02¾	.02	.02¾	31,900
Am. Flag	.15	.15	.05½	.05¾	3,000
Anaconda	.36	.38¾	.25	.33	9,900
Anchoria	.90	.91¾	.79	.79	2,400
Cannon B.	.003½	.003½	.003	.003½	169,980
C. C. Con.	.09¾	.09¾	.09¾	.09¾	48,100
Elkhorn	.80	.80	.74½	.74½	1,700
Garfield Gr.	.06¾	.06¾	.06¾	.06¾	29,000
G. Fleece	.47	.47	.35¾	.36	4,200
G. Magnet	.006¾	.008	.006	.007½	120,000
Havana	.76	.76	.75	.75½	2,100
Isabella	.21	.24	.20¾	.23½	7,000
Jefferson	.04½	.05¾	.04½	.04¾	49,000
Justice	.06	.06¾	.05½	.05¾	43,000
Lillie	.74¾	.75½	.74¾	.75¼	3,400
Miami	.39	.39¾	.39	.39	1,000
M. Gibson	.20¼	.20¾	.19¼	.20⅜	17,100
Mt. Rosa	.13¾	.13¾	.12¾	.13¾	5,300
Old Gold	.006½	.006¾	.004½	.005¾	17,000
Pilgrim	.005	.006¾	.003	.006¼	11,000
Portland	.75¾	.77¾	.74¾	.77¾	2,400
Red M'tain	.09½	.10¾	.08	.08¾	32,000
Rocky M.	.12	.12	.12	.12	2,000
R. F. Car	2.75	2.75	2.62½	2.62½	1,400
Scantlen	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000
Tamarack	.08¾	.09	.08¾	.08¾	5,000
Union	.10¾	.11¾	.09¾	.10	28,000
Work	.03¾	.03¾	.03¾	.03¾	4,000
Yellow	.12	.12	.12	.12	1,000

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing March 19. Bid.	Asked.		Amount Outst'd'g.	Last Dividend.			Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,520,000	Jan.,	1898	3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	Mar.	1, 1898	4	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
100	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar.	1, 1898	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	Sept. 16, 1897
..	23	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	Mar.	1, 1897	1	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19, 1898
..	5¾	6¼ Baltimore & Ohio Southw. pf.	20,000,000	.....	.....	..	7⅞	Feb. 3	5¼	Jan. 10	6¼	Mar. 9, 1898
106	107	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Oct.,	1897	2	*106	Mar. 9	*106	Mar. 9	*106	Mar. 9, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*71½	Dec. 28, 1897
23	30½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	.....	..	30¼	Jan. 6	25	Mar. 12	25	Mar. 12, 1898
90	94	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb.	15, 1898	1	67⅝	Jan. 8	65	Jan. 21	65¼	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	Burlington, Cedar Rap. & Nor.	5,500,000	Feb.	1, 1898	2	*72	Jan. 10	*65	Mar. 10	*65	Mar. 10, 1898
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct.	1, 1897	65c	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	29¾	Oct. 13, 1897
165	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Mar.	1, 1898	1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	170½	Oct. 2, 1897
53	57	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	.....	.....	..	60¼	Feb. 1	51½	Mar. 12	51½	Mar. 12, 1898
20	24½	Chicago Gt. Western pf., B.	7,444,130	.....	.....	..	25⅝	Jan. 14	*20	Feb. 21	*20	Feb. 21, 1898
..	..	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	12,050,500	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*75	Dec. 27, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan.	3, 1898	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	49	Cleveland, Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct.	1, 1896	1	50¾	Feb. 5	47	Feb. 23	48	Mar. 1, 1898
103	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,050	Mar.	1, 1898	1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*167	Dec. 23, 1897
..	1	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	6,000,000	.....	.....	..	⅞	Jan. 28	⅝	Jan. 10	⅝	Jan. 28, 1898
1½	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	.....	.....	..	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7, 1898
17	78	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	20,000	Feb.	20, 1897	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*80	Dec. 14, 1897
17½	25	Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol. pf.	2,500,000	Jan.	2, 1897	2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	*20	Mar. 12, 1897
165	..	Commercial Cable	1,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*162½	May 28, 1897
41	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb.	1, 1898	2	*45	Feb. 14	*45	Feb. 14	*45	Mar. 4, 1898
11¼	12¾	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	.....	..	13	Jan. 12	12	Jan. 12	*12	Feb. 10, 1898
11	14	Des Moines & Fort. Dodge	4,283,000	.....	.....	..	15½	Feb. 2	11	Feb. 24	11	Mar. 11, 1898
75	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
2¼	4	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	Sept. 16, 1897
..	65	Eastern Elevator	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	68	Mar. 11	65¾	Mar. 11	68	Mar. 12, 1898
..	..	Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	7,038,000	Feb.	1, 1898	1¼	135	Jan. 20	127½	Jan. 8	*130	Mar. 8, 1898
..	..	Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Jan.	15, 1898	1¼	111	Feb. 8	106¾	Mar. 5	106¾	Mar. 5, 1898
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct.	15, 1897	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	July 30, 1897
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	Feb.	15, 1898	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
19	22	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,132,100	Aug.,	1893	7½	25	Jan. 7	*20	Feb. 17	*20	Feb. 17, 1898
..	9½	11½ Flint & Pere Marquette	3,338,200	.....	.....	..	14½	Feb. 14	10	Mar. 12	10	Mar. 12, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	9,312,000	Feb.	15, 1893	2	43	Jan. 4	38	Jan. 18	43	Jan. 28, 1898
10	14	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	.....	..	16¾	Jan. 31	*14	Jan. 22	16¾	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	General Electric pf.	4,252,000	July	1, 1893	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	Mar. 22, 1897
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*103½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....	.....	..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Feb. 7	*25½	Feb. 24, 1898
..	90¾	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Jan.	15, 1898	1½	92½	Feb. 10	*91	Feb. 24	*91½	Feb. 26, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb.	1, 1898	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb.	1, 1898	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Jan.	3, 1898	4	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5, 1898
90	98	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan.,	1898	2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 18, 1898
27½	29½	Iowa Central pf.	5,593,376	Apr.	1, 1892	1	35	Jan. 8	26	Mar. 12	26	Mar. 12, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	Mar. 9, 1897
3	4½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.....	.....	..	4½	Feb. 8	*2½	Jan. 28	4½	Feb. 17, 1898
30	34	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Oct.	1, 1897	1	34½	Mar. 1	*33	Feb. 7	34½	Mar. 1, 1898
1	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Aug. 30, 1897
40	50	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov.	2, 1896	1	50	Feb. 4	40	Jan. 20	*45	Mar. 11, 1898
4	7	Manhattan Beach	350,000	.....	.....	..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	5¼	Jan. 24, 1898
40	50	Maryland Coal pf.	1,585,000	Jan.	3, 1898	2	51	Feb. 2	*50	Feb. 18	*50	Feb. 18, 1898
5	6⅝	Mexican Central	47,989,100	.....	.....	..	6¼	Jan. 8	5½	Mar. 12	5¾	Mar. 12, 1898
1	1½	Mexican National certs.	33,350,000	.....	.....	..	1⅜	Feb. 5	1	Feb. 10	1¼	Feb. 18, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct.	1, 1893	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	5,000,000	Feb.	7, 1898	1	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
82	86	Minneapolis & St. L. 1st pf.	2,500,000	Jan.	15, 1898	2½	8¼	Feb. 15	*85	Feb. 24	*86	Mar. 7, 1898
..	5½	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	.....	..	7	Jan. 5	6¼	Mar. 11	6¼	Mar. 11, 1898
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	Dec. 2, 1897
26	29	Mobile & Ohio	5,230,800	Feb.	28, 1898	1	32½	Feb. 7	27	Feb. 24	28¾	Mar. 10, 1898
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Feb.	1, 1898	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	Dec. 14, 1897
..	7	National Starch	4,450,700	.....	.....	..	9	Feb. 10	8¾	Feb. 10	9	Feb. 10, 1898
65	83	National Starch 1st pf.	2,210,400	Nov.	1, 1897	2	*81	Jan. 24	*70	Mar. 5	*70½	Mar. 7, 1898
15	30	National Starch 2d pf.	1,846,800	Jan.,	1893	6	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27, 1898
..	..	N. Y. Air Brake	5,000,000	.....	1896	6	26	Jan. 24	22	Mar. 1	24	Mar. 3, 1898
53	73	N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar.	1, 1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*67	Jan. 22	73	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	New York & East River Gas	5,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	Sept. 13, 1897
..	..	New York & East River Gas pf.	1,671,000	July	22, 1897	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	117½	Sept. 10, 1897
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan.,	1898	1¼	*123¾	Feb. 16	121	Jan. 4	*123½	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan.	10, 1898	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan.	15, 1898	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
11¼	14½	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	.....	..	17	Feb. 7	*13¼	Mar. 7	*13⅜	Mar. 11, 1898
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,300	.....	.....	..	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
3	5	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec.	31, 1897	75c	*3⅜	Feb. 10	*3	Mar. 8	*3	Mar. 8, 1898
49	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	.....	.....	..	54½	Feb. 1	35½	Jan. 7	45¼	Mar. 11, 1898
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*96	Sept. 22, 1897
330	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb.	1, 1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*350	Feb. 25	*350	Feb. 25, 1898
1	1¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	.....	..	1½	Feb. 11	⅞	Feb. 11	1	Feb. 24, 1898
3	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	.....	..	5¾	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 28	4	Feb. 28, 1898
..	..	Pitts. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*115	Sept. 29, 1897
60	64	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	22,658,460	Jan.	27, 1896	2	71	Feb. 7	62	Mar. 10	62	Mar. 11, 1898
166	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Jan.	4, 1898	1½	*171½	Feb. 11	*168	Feb. 25	*168	Feb. 25, 1898
..	..	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	53¼	Dec. 22, 1897
1¼	2	Quicksilver	5,705,700	.....	.....	..	⅞	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 26	2¼	Jan. 27, 1898
3	7	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	.....	1891	4½	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Sept. 24, 1897
180	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan.,	1898	4	*184	Feb. 16	*182	Jan. 26	183⅝	Feb. 21, 1898
20	25	St. Paul & Duluth	4,680,207	July	5, 1897	3	25	Jan. 8	20¼	Jan. 26	24	Feb. 11, 1898
80	86	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,702,686	Mar.	1, 1898	2½	*83	Feb. 15	80¼	Feb. 23	80¼	Feb. 23, 1898
127	134	St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	20,000,000	Feb.	1, 1898	1½	138	Mar. 5	*121½	Jan. 6	132	Mar. 5, 1898
55⅝	56½	Silver bullion certifs.	.....	.....	.....	..	57⅜	Jan. 13	56½	Feb. 24	56¼	Feb. 24, 1898
195	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Dec.	3, 1897	3½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	Dec.	31, 1897	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144¾	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Oct.,	1897	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan.	15, 1898	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	9,284,896	.....	.....	..	6¾	Jan. 8	5¾	Jan. 8	*6	Feb. 9, 1898
16	34	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov.	25, 1893	1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10, 1898
37	42	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,708,000	July	25, 1896	1½	*41	Feb. 7	*38½	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10, 1898
20	25	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	.....	..	22½	Feb. 25	20¾	Mar. 4	20	Mar. 4, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	1,137,200	Oct.,	1897	1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan.,	1898	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,222,900	Sept.	20, 1897	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	Oct.	15, 1897	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan.	20, 1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
3	6	Wisconsin Central pf.	3,000,000	.....	.....	..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	5	Feb. 5, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 20.—The money market is somewhat easier on improved political prospects, but it is improbable that rates will fall much while the American demand for gold continues.

The Stock Exchange is keen. It became steadier toward the end of the week. In many cases prices improved. The situation in the Far East is considered more reassuring, and the sale of high-class stocks, owing to the demand for gold, has ceased. A more optimistic feeling as to Spanish-American relations also prevails.

Home railways show a fairly general improvement and American railways have recovered materially on quiet buying here and in Wall Street. The chief increases were in Northern Pacific preferred shares, which rose 3⅝ points; Union Pacific, 2⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1⅛; Illinois Central, 1½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1¼; Erie firsts, 1¼; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼; Northern Pacific, 1¼; Union Pacific, 1¼; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, 1, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds, 1.

Canadian Pacific shares have improved 2¾ points, and the rise in Grand Trunks ranges from 1 to 2½ points.

Internationals are mostly higher. Spanish securities, after a substantial decline, recovered on the official announcement that the April interest would be paid. Chinese and Greeks have risen in view of the new loans. On the other hand Transvaals have been sold, owing to the political clouds, which have unsettled the mining market also.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 20.—The pause continues, but inquiry exists, though the producers are independent enough to disregard efforts to obtain material concessions. Business in Indian cloths and similar things continues moderate. The home trade also is better. Yarns are firm, with a good small daily business, and the spinners are improving the margin slightly. Cottonseed is quiet, but mostly sold. Cotton oil is quiet, but prices are firm.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $5,338,625. The banks now hold $28,060,050 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	March 12.	March 19.	Differences.
Loans	$617,884,000	$607,278,900	*$10,585,100
Specie	124,064,600	129,275,900	†5,211,300
Legal tend's.	72,527,800	70,628,500	*1,698,300
Net deposits.	695,481,900	688,777,400	*7,804,500
Circulation	13,795,700	13,864,800	†69,100

*Decrease. †Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 2	$22,221,575	$43,991,450	$27,185,100
Jan. 15	25,962,775	52,172,325	32,945,350
Jan. 23	31,275,300	57,067,300	37,575,500
Jan. 29	35,699,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,575
Feb. 19	25,988,450	55,665,950	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,925	24,422,150
March 5	20,522,500	55,556,925	28,234,500
March 12	22,221,450	52,983,350	21,448,525
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,043,675

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$28,060,050	1893	$4,089,125
1897	48,168,975	1892	16,799,700
1896	19,043,675	1891	9,086,375
1895	17,598,775	1890	3,416,425
1894	77,808,300	1889	5,070,875

Export of Specie Imported into District of New York, March 12 to 18, 1898, Inclusive.

Name.	Where From.	Amount.
Aquitania, Gold Coin—		
Navahoe	Havre	$482,500
Lahn	Bremen	1,693,396
Majestic	Liverpool	784,656
Venezuela	Curacao	3,123
Prins Wm. I	Port au Prince	5,000
Normandie	Havre	3,000
American Silver Coin—		
Navahoe	Cape Haiti	515

MARCH 1898

High Grade Investment Securities

Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors,

FOR SALE BY

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 19th day of March, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$150,058,227.60		
Gold bullion	57,369,047.98		
		$207,427,275.58	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,909,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,536,700.00		
		36,372,449.00	
			*$171,054,826.58
Standard silver dollars	$396,354,355.00		
Silver bullion	893,259.50		
		$396,247,614.50	
Outstanding silver certificates	$394,123,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	8,548,159.00		
		385,575,345.00	
			10,672,269.50
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,421,744.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	99,538,536.25		
		$103,960,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		103,960,280.00	
			.25
United States notes		$85,184,193.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$52,200,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	8,025,000.00		
		44,175,000.00	
			41,009,193.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$4,871,652.00		
National bank notes	2,049,852.83		
Fractional silver coin	11,906,376.11		
Fractional currency	40.09		
Minor coin	1,277,027.25		
Deposits in National banks	31,703,606.19		
Bonds and interest paid	429,565.04		
		$52,737,219.51	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,384,792.45		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,946,373.08		
Disbursing officers' balances	29,312,786.09		
Post Office Department account	4,222,415.97		
Miscellaneous items	2,213,512.20		
		52,380,084.79	
			357,134.72
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$223,093,424.05

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fis'l Y'r.
Customs	$802,857.62	$10,679,942.40	$102,731,638.14
Internal revenue	509,276.15	6,307,083.66	119,126,275.44
Miscellaneous	14,199.97	1,666,861.00	73,353,918.24
Total receipts	$1,126,335.74	$20,653,889.06	$295,211,851.82
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	199,000.00	3,716,000.00	73,232,555.85
War	340,000.00	3,195,000.00	46,932,312.12
Navy	140,000.00	3,910,000.00	26,361,535.24
Indians	42,000.00	2,227,000.00	8,989,151.51
Pensions	200,000.00	10,417,000.00	111,255,938.40
Interest	.....	281,000.00	28,502,272.87
Total expenditures	$921,000.00	$23,786,000.00	$295,273,825.99
Excess of receipts over expenditures	205,335.74	†3,132,110.94	†61,974.17
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	4,890.00	512,425.00	20,370,425.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	40,992.50	935,070.00	11,899,273.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$514,442,517.00	$91,651,702.00	$606,094,219.00
This fiscal year	19,935,489.00	1,755,901.00	21,691,390.00
This month	743,003.00	115,160.00	858,163.00
This day	64,941.00	12,650.00	77,591.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 5	Apr. 1
Boston & Maine quarter	1½	Apr. 1	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Canadian Pacific	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 7
Canadian Pacific pf	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 7
Chartiers	5	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Chi. & East. Ill. pf., (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Mar. 21
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul	2½	Apr. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 12
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	3½	Apr. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 12
Chi. & Northwestern pf., (quarter)	1½	Apr. 6	Mar. 12	Mar. 23
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	1¼	Apr. 20	Mar. 31	Apr. 11
Manhattan Elevated (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 18	Apr. 2
New York Central (quarter)	1	Apr. 15	Mar. 21	Apr. 1
N. Y. & Harlem (quarter)	2	Apn 1	Mar. 16	Apr. 2
N. Y. & Harlem pf. (quarter)	2	Apn 1	Mar. 16	Apr. 2
N. Y., N. H. & H. (quarter)	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 19	Apr. 1
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Apr. 11	Mar. 31	Apr. 12
Nor. of New Hampshire (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Oregon R'way & Nav. pf. (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 17	Apr. 2
Pitts., Youngstown & Ash	3	Mar. 25	Mar. 15	Mar. 26
Pitts., Youngstown & Ash. pf	3½	Mar. 25	Mar. 15	Mar. 26
Sunbury & Lewiston (semi-annual)	4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 2

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Chicago City Railway (quarter)	3	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	Mar. 21
Cincinnati (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Mar. 22
Cleveland Electric (quarter)	¾	Apr. 5	.....	.....
Metropolitan Street	1¼	Apr. 15	Mar. 26	Apr. 18
National R'y, St. Louis, (quarter)	1½	Apr. 9	Mar. 31	Apr. 9
Newtown, Mass., (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 19	Apr. 1
Philadelphia Traction	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 1
Pittsburg & Birmingham Trac	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 2
United Traction & Electric of N. J.	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 21	Apr. 3
West End, Boston	3½	Apr. 1	Mar. 18	Apr. 2

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental (quarter)	1½	Apr. 11	Apr. 1	Apr. 12
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarterly)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
State Street, Boston, (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 1	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Bell Telephone (quarter)	$3	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 15
American Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 11
American Pipe Mfg. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	.....	.....
American Sugar Ref. (quarter)	3	Apr. 2	Mar. 15	Apr. 4
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mar. 15	Apr. 4
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	Apr. 1	Mar. 5	Apr. 2
Cambria Iron	2	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Chi. J. R. & U. S. Y. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 1	Mar. 19	Apr. 2
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 1	Mar. 22	Apr. 2
Dan Talmage's Sons Co. pf	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 30	Apr. 2
Equitable Gas of Memphis	1	April 1	.....	.....
Equit. Gas & El. of Ulica (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 15	Apr. 1	Apr. 16
Homestake Mining (month)	25c	.....	Mar. 19	.....
Journeay & Burnham pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 23	Apr. 1
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Mar. 31	Mar. 19	Apr. 1
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	2½	Mar. 31	Mar. 19	Apr. 1
Minnesota Iron (quarter)	1½	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 16
North American Oil	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 2
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 1
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	..	Apr. 16	Apr. 1	Apr. 16
Standard Gas (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 2
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 4	Mar. 19	Apr. 5
United Electric Securities (semi-an.)	$3.50	May 2	Apr. 20	May 3
Union Ferry Company (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 21	Apr. 2
Union Typewriter 1st pf. (semi-an.)	3½	Apr. 1	Mar. 17	Apr. 1
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	4	Apr. 1	Mar. 17	Apr. 1
United States Leather pf.	1¼	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 2
Welsbach Light	$1	Mar. 25	Mar. 15	Mar. 25
Westmoreland Coal	3%	Apr. 1	.....	.....

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Bell Telephone	Mar. 24	Mar. 30	Mar. 29	Annual
Chicago & Alton Railroad	Mar. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Colonial Brewery	Mar. 19	Mar. 25	Mar. 25	Annual
German Alliance Insurance	.....	Mar. 22	Mar. 22	Election
Joliet & Chicago	Mar. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Kings County Traction	.....	.....	Apr. 11	Special
Lawyers' Title Insurance	Mar. 19	Apr. 6	Apr. 4	Annual
Mexican Central	.....	.....	May 4	Annual
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	Mar. 5	Apr. 9	Apr. 7	Annual
New York Central	Mar. 15	Apr. 21	Apr. 15	Annual
Nicaragua Company	.....	.....	Mar. 23	Election
Panama Railroad	Apr. 2	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	Mar. 26	Apr. 13	Apr. 12	Annual
St. Paul & Duluth Railroad	.....	.....	Apr. 14	Special
Southern Pacific	Mar. 26	Apr. 7	Apr. 6	Annual
West End Realty Company	.....	.....	Mar. 22	Annual
Western Gas Company	Mar. 19	Mar. 22	Mar. 21	Annual

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

State and James Sts., Albany.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.

CAPITAL, $250,000; SURPLUS, $250,000.

FRANK TILFORD, *President.*

R.B. MOORE, *Vice-Pres.* G. J. BAUMANN, *Cashier.*

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.

OLIVER S. CARTER, Pres't.

E. H. PULLEN, Vice Pres't.

CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

W. B. T. KEYSER, Ass't Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK,

COLUMBUS AV. AND 72D ST.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus and undivided profits	186,827
	$386,827

OFFICERS:

FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.

THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Vice President.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Government AND Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NEW YORK—CHICAGO—BOSTON.

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

52 EXCHANGE PLACE,

NEW YORK.

CURTIS & COMPANY,

Stocks, Grain, Cotton,

20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Two private wires to CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Private wire to N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.

BONDS,

18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Frank E. Wing. Henry A. Glassford,
Edward N. Gibbs, Special.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending March 19	$785,675,895
Balances week ending March 19	48,968,653
Exchanges week ending March 12	732,221,310
Balances week ending March 12	39,548,544
Exchanges week ending March 5	904,747,377
Balances week ending March 5	50,181,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	803,511,503
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,630,453
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	766,690,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19	48,226,399
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,429,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	928,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,219,251
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,876,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	853,827,085
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,661,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,965,033
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,897,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,869
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,220,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	38,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	985,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	783,621,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	793,330,900
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,461,812
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	652,151,030
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,889,276
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	728,628,090
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,031
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	792,900,295
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,103
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	725,052,553
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	43,290,182
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30	680,229,861
Balances week ending Oct. 30	41,276,452
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23	764,598,108
Balances week ending Oct. 23	47,110,718
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16	799,310,899
Balances week ending Oct. 16	42,786,540

*Five days.

The Mercantile Trust Co

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

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THE WEATHER.
Rain; slightly warmer; southeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,037. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.04¼; cash corn, No 2 mixed, 36⅝c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—Mrs. E. Haughton Jackson, the principal in the famous Clitheroe case, died as a result of blood poisoning in England. Henrik Ibsen's seventieth birthday was celebrated in Christiania. The Austrian Reichsrath reopened at Vienna amid scenes of tumult and a proposition to impeach Count Badeni, the late Premier. The Duc de Talleyrand-Perigord is dead in Berlin. The Anglo-Egyptian force in Nubia is hourly expecting an attack from the dervishes. During a false alarm at night, while the whole brigade stood at fixed bayonets, a Highlander was impaled by mistake on a comrade's bayonet.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Dr. George Powell of La Crosse has cabled a reply to Baron Elcardo's challenge, offering to fight him with army pistols in Senator Mason's stead.

Twenty-three men are estimated to have perished and many more were injured in a fire which destroyed a lodging house at Butte, Montana, yesterday.

The Committee of Fifty of the Citizens' Union named to oppose the Ellsworth Rapid Transit bill chose a sub-committee yesterday to appear at the hearing before the Senate Committee on Cities at Albany to-morrow. The Retail Grocers' Union adopted resolutions against the bill.

Page 2.

Bishop Walden, in an address before a meeting of Methodist preachers, said that we do not want Cuba, but we do want Hawaii.

Page 3.

Two prisoners at the Dedham (Mass.) House of Correction yesterday sawed their way out of their cells, overpowered a guard, robbed the safe of $2,500 and three revolvers, and then escaped.

The Holland submarine boat was tested in the Kill Von Kull channel with entirely satisfactory results yesterday, the boat traveling well while entirely submerged. A more thorough test is to take place on Saturday, when the torpedo guns will be fired.

Page 4.

E. S. Willard, the actor, who is seriously ill in Chicago, was better yesterday, and his attending physician thinks he will recover.

The Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound held its annual meeting and adopted a schedule of racing dates for the season.

A temporary structure erected at the Fleetwood Race Track collapsed, burying five men in the débris. Two of the men were removed to Fordham Hospital.

When Frederick W. Falconer pleaded guilty of bigamy, before Judge Cowing, his second wife fainted, and was restored to consciousness by his first wife.

A shooting affray arising out of a quarrel at Ducketts Creek, Ky., on Sunday, resulted in the death of the three principals and the wounding of two bystanders.

Managers of hospitals and prominent doctors denounce Assemblyman Hoffman's bill, which requires that only legally practicing physicians shall be elected as officers or managers of such institutions.

An early morning fire in the old frame building at 641 West Forty-seventh Street, yesterday, resulted in injury to a fireman. One woman lost $1,000 in cash, and another nearly perished in saving her cat.

The Health Department was informed yesterday that diphtheria had appeared in Public School No. 9 of Brooklyn, there having been two deaths since Thursday. The department refused to close the school, but Col. Culyer, Chairman of the local committee, may do so.

Page 5.

Bennett's Road, leading to and over the White Pass, in Alaska, has been seized by lawless men, who have placed the country in a state of terror. Troops have been ordered to the scene. Two murders and a fire of supposed incendiary origin, in which two men perished, are reported from Skaguay.

The State Senate last night amended the Assembly's concurrent resolution fixing March 25 as the date for final adjournment by making the time March 31. The Assembly will agree to the change to-day. The Weekes bill, permitting non-professional games or sports on Sunday, was among the bills advanced in the Assembly.

Strained relations that may lead to an open breach are said to exist between Mr. Platt and Gov. Black as a result of the latter's repeated opposition to the Platt-Crowder deals. Gov. Black, it is said, is not committed to the Lexow-Marshall bill to establish bi-partisan election boards, and may veto it. He has not yet expressed any opinion on the report of his civil service law submitted by the Civil Service Reform Association, and it is believed that he will not consider the criticisms sufficiently well founded to call for any action on his part.

Page 7.

The second of the eleventh series of Lenten trio recitals took place yesterday at Mrs. Henry C. Valentine's home, 13 East Thirty-sixth Street.

The third Annual Model Doll Show opened at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday with a private view, attended by fashionable people. Some sixty dolls are competing for $450 in prizes.

Sorosis celebrated its thirtieth birthday anniversary with a breakfast, followed by a literary and musical programme in the Waldorf-Astoria. Prominent women from other cities were in attendance.

Page 9.

Formal settlement of the litigation over the proceeds of the sale of the old Clearing House Building was made yesterday.

Page 12.

A lull in gold imports was caused yesterday by lower rates of money here and higher sterling exchange.

Ex-Coroner E. B. Coombs of Kings County was sentenced to serve a year and seven months in the penitentiary and pay a fine of $1,000.

Mayor Van Wyck told a delegation that called on him yesterday that he favored small parks, but that the city had no money to spend for them.

Paul Bauer, known as George W. Duval, who is charged with chloroforming and robbing women, was put on trial yesterday for trying to escape from the Tombs.

Justice Dykman, in White Plains, yesterday, heard argument in the dispute of New Rochelle Democrats, and declared the Dillon ticket the regular Democratic one.

Carolus Duran, the French portrait painter, after long delaying his visit to this country on account of his dread of a sea voyage, arrived here yesterday, and is now at the Astoria.

William Henry, known as the "bad son" at the time of the murder of his father in 1895, has been sued by his mother, who accuses him of getting hold of her property by false representations.

The body of Frank E. Yuille, who died on Sunday in a Park Row lodging house, will be buried by his second cousin, William Bloodgood. Yuille was once a prominent and rich society leader and clubman of New Orleans.

The East River Bridge Commission has called the attention of Mayor Van Wyck to the fact that the commission is without funds and in debt, and if his orders to push the work are to be carried out, money must be furnished with which to do it.

The waiting room in the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City was totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The combined attack of the firemen on land and water saved the adjacent train shed and ferryhouse. The loss, which will approximate $100,000, is insured by the company.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
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Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.

THE RAPID TRANSIT FIGHT

Men Chosen by the Citizens' Union Committee of Fifty to Oppose the Ellsworth Bill.

TO GO TO ALBANY TO-MORROW

Chamber of Commerce Resolutions to be Used at the Hearing Before the Senate Cities Committee—Grocers Take Up Arms.

The opponents of the Ellsworth bill to remove the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners and to create in its stead a bi-partisan board, notwithstanding recent assurances from Albany that Gov. Black will not permit the bill to become a law if it should pass the Legislature, are taking steps to present to the Legislature protests so strong and convincing against the bill that they cannot be ignored.

The Committee of Fifty appointed by Arthur Von Briesen, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Citizens' Union, to oppose the Ellsworth bill, met yesterday afternoon at 42 East Twenty-third Street. Abram S. Hewitt presided. Letters from Stephen H. Olin, William E. Dodge, and Bishop Potter, stating that they could not serve on the committee, were read. Mr. Olin said that he was a partner of one of the Commissioners, and Mr. Dodge's reason was that business cares engross his attention. Bishop Potter wrote that he doubted the expediency of putting any clergyman on the committee.

Isaac N. Seligman suggested the appointment of a sub-committee to co-operate with committees from other bodies in opposition to the bill, and asked John Harsen Rhoades whether the Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting to-day, would appoint a committee to go to Albany.

It had been announced that a hearing on the bill would be held by the Senate Cities Committee to-day at Albany, and it was not known in this city until last night that the hearing had been postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Rhoades said he understood it was the intention of the Chamber to pass resolutions in condemnation of the bill, and telegraph them to Albany.

Part of a General Movement.

Mr. Hewitt explained the reason for the meeting. He said that this Ellsworth bill was only a part of the general movement to throw everything into the hands of the politicians. The removal of the new East River Bridge Commissioners was one phase of that movement. The effect of the substitution on that commission of a lot of politicians for a body of business men had been the paralysis of all work on the bridge. Mr. Hewitt spoke of the delay in the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge that resulted from political management, and said that the cost of the bridge was thereby increased by $2,000,000.

"The enactment into law of the Ellsworth bill," he said, "will delay rapid transit, add greatly to its cost, and probably prevent the construction of any road at all in our day and generation. The present Commissioners are men of the highest character and their labors are just at the point of fruition. And now the Legislature is asked to step in and put these trustworthy men out and put the work of rapid transit into the hands of—whom? You all know. If there is any public spirit left in New York, now is the time to express it."

Charles H. Strong moved the appointment of a sub-committee to carry personally to Albany whatever resolutions the committee might adopt. He said he understood that the bill would be pressed to passage, if possible, and he thought the personal presence of a committee would have a good effect.

John Harsen Rhoades said that personally he had little fear that the bill would make much progress. He thought it inconceivable that the Republican Party would commit hari-kari, as it certainly would if it made this bill a law. He had been informed by a Senator that it could not be passed. Still, he thought the committee should speak out its opposition unfalteringly.

The Committee to Visit Albany.

Mr. Hewitt suggested that the sub-committee should have power to co-operate with the committees of any other bodies, and to take such action as it might deem necessary. This suggestion was accepted. Mr. Strong's resolution was passed, and the following committee was appointed to go to Albany: Everett P. Wheeler, Isaac N. Seligman, Alfred E. Marling, L. J. Callanan, Bowles Colgate, W. Bayard Cutting, and Charles H. Strong.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler the following reolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a removal of the present Rapid Transit Commission just after the plan for rapid transit recommended by it has been approved by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, would postpone indefinitely that much needed improvement, would be a shameful violation of the pledges of political parties, and a great injury to the people of the City of New York."

Mr. Hewitt read aloud a recent interview with Richard Croker, in which he spoke approvingly of the Ellsworth bill and slightingly of the present Commissioners and the Chamber of Commerce. "There you have it all," said Mr. Hewitt. "Mr. Croker, after having consented to fortifications for our coast defense, has now taken hold of rapid transit. What is the use of having a boss if he does not boss things?"

It was said last night by a member of the sub-committee that it would go to Albany to-morrow morning instead of this morning in view of the postponement of the hearing.

The Reform Club in Line.

The Reform Club has taken the field in opposition to the Ellsworth bill through its Committee on Municipal Administration and President John De Witt Warner has appointed the following committee to act for it: S. Stanwood Menken, William B. Hornblower, John G. Agar, Major Avery D. Andrews, and James Loeb. The position of the Reform Club is one of opposition to the tendency to infuse politics into the conduct of great public enterprises.

Mr. Menken, the Chairman of the committee, yesterday said that he personally felt that New York was nearer rapid transit now than at any other time during the past years, if the invaluable work of the present Commissioners could be preserved by the defeat of the Ellsworth bill; that it was, however, necessary to prove to the city officers the extent of the public interest in rapid transit; that it was a question in which all the people held the deepest concern, and that they would not allow any further trifling with it. Mr. Menken added:

"It seems to me, if we could form a rapid transit association, with a membership of thousands, having branches in all parts of the city, as could readily be done, we could then show the politicians that the question of proper transit facilities is one that more nearly concerns the people's comfort and welfare than anything else, and that they would not only be influenced to an extent which would prevent their opposing rapid transit, but they would most willingly co-operate to further it."

The Chamber of Commerce will meet this afternoon at 12:30 o'clock, and resolutions strongly condemning the Ellsworth bill will be presented. The resolutions will undoubtedly pass, and will be sent to Albany.

Retail Grocers Take Action.

L. J. Callanan brought the subject before the Retail Grocers' Union at its meeting last night by offering a preamble and resolutions in opposition to the Ellsworth bill, which were adopted. The preamble states that the union recognizes the necessity to the growth and prosperity of the city of a means by which passengers can be carried from one end of the city to the other with comfort, safety, and dispatch; asserts that an underground road, built in the most modern way, lighted and run by electricity, is the only quick, safe, reliable, and comfortable means of transit; declares that the Rapid Transit Board now sees its way clear to advertise for bids for the construction and operation of such a road, and that the removal of the present Commissioners, who are well known citizens, having the confidence of the entire community, would be a real misfortune to the City of New York. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That this union earnestly requests the members of the Legislature in both houses to vote against the Ellsworth bill or any bills which contemplate the removal of the present commissioners from office.

Resolved, That a committee from this union be appointed to appear before any committee of the Legislature before which a hearing on this matter may be had and to take any other honorable means in conjunction with other commercial bodies to appear before the Governor in opposition to this bill.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to have these resolutions printed and a copy sent to the members of both houses of the Legislature and to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State.

Attitude of the Commissioners.

The attitude of the Commissioners themselves toward the Ellsworth bill is shown by the following letter, written by President Orr:

New York, March 18, 1898.

Hon. N. N. Stranahan, Chairman Senate Committee on Cities.

Dear Sir: I have received your telegram of this date in which you very courteously informed me that "the Rapid Transit Commissioners may be heard on Senate Bill 958 next Tuesday at 2:30." As no bill of that number is to be found upon the printed files of Senate bills to which I have access, I have no positive information concerning the contents of the particular bill to which you refer, but I assume that the measure in question is one of which I have read in the newspapers, by which it is proposed to legislate the present Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners out of office and to transfer the powers of the board to four new Commissioners, to be appointed by the present Mayor of this city.

If I am right in this assumption as to the contents of the bill, it is clear that the only question involved is whether the important duties of the board will be more efficiently performed by the present Commissioners or by the Commissioners to be appointed, as it is proposed, by the Mayor. In other words, the question is merely one of the personal fitness of the present Commissioners. And, concerning this question, it is clear that neither my associate Commissioners nor I can properly assume to advise the Legislature or its committees. I am, Sir, yours very respectfully, A. E. ORR, President.

The Rapid Transit Board will meet this afternoon to consider the report of its Committee on Contract, submitted last week, which recommends the granting of seven franchises to the Manhattan Railway Company. It is not known whether the Mayor or the Controller will be present, neither of them having answered the special request of the board to be present. Unless one of them attends the meeting no franchise can be granted to-day, as such action requires six votes, and there are present in the city only five Commissioners besides the ex-officio members of the board. It is not known whether the board will receive any communication to-day from the representatives of the Manhattan Company, but it is not thought likely that the Manhattan managers have had time to examine thoroughly the conditions of the proposed franchises.

The matter of advertising for bids for the construction of an underground road may be considered to-day.

At a special meeting of the Council of the City Club, held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Chairman, Charles C. Beaman, 52 Wall Street, it was resolved to oppose the Ellsworth bill. The Chairman was instructed to appoint a committee of three members of the Council and to take the necessary action to make effective opposition to the bill.

HEARING ON THE BILL TO-MORROW.

It Is Likely to Die in Committee—Gov. Black Still Against It.

ALBANY, March 21.—Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the Senate Cities Committee, announced to-night that a public hearing will be given on the Ellsworth Rapid Transit bill Wednesday afternoon, instead of to-morrow, as previously announced. J. Edward Simmons of the Chamber of Commerce has notified the Chairman that a committee from that body will be present to argue against the bill.

Senator Ellsworth is not disposed to abandon the bill, even in the face of the Governor's opposition, and the services of the Cities Committee may be required to choke it off. Chairman Stranahan is in sympathy with Gov. Black's attitude on the measure, and it is not thought likely that he will allow it to come out of the committee. Mr. Ellsworth's determination to push the bill may cause it to retain life for a time, but its death eventually is certain.

Intimations that the Governor has relaxed his opposition may be denied on the highest possible authority. He will not sign it if it reaches him, and Senator Stranahan will do what he can to prevent its getting to him.

Manhattan's Suburban Extension.

The Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx held a monthly meeting last night in its rooms, at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Courtlandt Avenue. President J. G. Grossman presided, and a resolution was passed protesting against any further privileges being granted to the Manhattan Railway Company until it had extended its suburban line as the road had agreed to do.

THEATRE HATS IN BOSTON.

Back Bay Ladies Trying to Have the Law Modified.

BOSTON, March 21.—Mrs. Jack Gardner and other ladies of the Back Bay have espoused the cause of theatre hats. They requested the Board of Aldermen to-day to amend the law so that they may wear dainty little conoits that do not obstruct the view and prevent the fair ones from catching cold. They represent that the regulation of the board entitled, "A regulation relating to the covering of the head in places of public amusement," as understood and enforced in the theatres, is unnecessarily harsh.

As interpreted, they say, it subjects persons to embarrassing annoyances and compels them on unreasonable complaint to run the risk of illness. They, therefore, ask that the regulation be so modified as to permit the wearing of a covering for the head that in the managers' opinion is not large enough to obstruct the view. The matter was referred to the Committee on Licenses.

TAXATION BILL IN MICHIGAN.

Compromise Suggested on the Measure Proposed by Gov. Pingree.

LANSING, Mich., March 21.—It is evident that Senator McMillan's reply to Gov. Pingree's letter on the subject of taxation of corporations will be the keynote of the opposition to the Pingree taxation bill in the special session of the Legislature which convenes to-morrow. Appointment of a commission which shall report investigation of the subject at the regular session of the Legislature next Winter will be urged as a compromise measure.

The Pingree bill was completed to-day. It provides for appointment by the Governor of a State Board of five Assessors, with the Auditor General as President, who shall assess all railroad, telegraph, express, and telephone companies' taxes, the assessments to be at the average rate of taxes on other properties for the previous year. The corporations named are required to file sworn statements of all their property, real and personal, and gross receipts from all sources and other facts, as the board may require. The companies' franchises are also to be assessed at their true cash values.

Why Mr. Achorn Resigned.

BOSTON, March 21.—Edgar O. Achorn of Boston, who resigned his appointment to the American Legation at St. Petersburg, has returned home. Mr. Achorn was originally made First Secretary by the Government. He started for Russia, but on his arrival in Paris was informed that he had been made Second Secretary of the legation. Mr. Achorn thereupon sent his resignation. He declined to discuss the circumstances of the affair, further than to say that he had been originally appointed First Secretary and would not accept the subordinate position.

Two Bodies Recovered in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The body of A. M. Peterson, shipping clerk for the W. A. Olmstead Scientific Company, was recovered from the ruins of the burned Emerson Building to-day. The body of C. H. Armes, a partner in the W. A. Olmstead Scientific Company, was recovered later. It was tightly wedged in between a piano and a safe and was charred and mangled.

Krell Pianos Have No Equal, 174 Fifth Av., (22d St.,) cash or installments.—Adv.

SAILOR TALKED TOO FREELY.

Spanish-Born Member of the Brooklyn's Crew Imprisoned on the Receiving Ship Franklin.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., March 21.—Charles Selandos, Quartermaster's mate of the cruiser Brooklyn, now lying off Newport News awaiting the launching of the battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge Thursday, and the arrival of war vessels ordered to rendezvous in Hampton Roads, was brought to this city late last night and imprisoned on the receiving ship Franklin.

The guards and officers of the ship absolutely refused to talk about the affair, but it was learned that Selandos, who is a Spaniard by birth, has been using his tongue too freely in criticizing the attitude of the United States toward Spain, and predicting disaster to our fleet if it invaded Spanish waters. In view of possible trouble with the Dons, it was deemed wise to detach Selandos from the Brooklyn and place him where he cannot do harm. He is not kept in irons or the "cage," but is not allowed his liberty.

It is reported that a Spanish spy was here several weeks ago, making a map of the fortifications.

FATAL FIRE AT BUTTE, MON.

Twenty-three Men Supposed to Have Perished in a Lodging House—Many Others Injured.

BUTTE, Montana, March 21.—The Hale House, a three-story building on East Broadway, used as a boarding and lodging house for the men in the employ of the Anaconda copper mines, was entirely destroyed by fire early to-day. When the fire started, shortly after 3 o'clock, there were 300 men in the building. Of these many are now in the hospitals, and others, who escaped almost without clothes, are scattered all over town.

Until the safe, now buried in the cellar under tons of débris, is removed, and the books examined and a roll called, it will not be known how many perished. So far as is known two men are dead from injuries received in jumping from windows; another is dying, and twenty are missing, while a search of the ruins may disclose the fact that many transient lodgers also lost their lives.

The dead are Mathew Doyle, aged forty-five, miner at the Mountain Con, jumped from third story window, and Frank Rehdey, aged forty, lately from Portland, Ore., jumped from third story window. Hugh Boyle, aged thirty, miner, at the Anaconda Mine, is dying. He started to lower himself from the third story window by an improvised rope, which parted fifty feet from the ground. He was just recovering from the effects of a broken leg, through an accident a month ago.

When an alarm was turned in the Fire Department responded promptly. When the firemen arrived men in their underclothing and others half dressed were clambering down the fire escapes in the rear. The servant girls and others were at windows in the front of the building calling for help. All the females help were rescued. It was impossible to obtain a full list of those slightly hurt. The night was bitterly cold, the thermometer registering 5 degrees below zero. As long as there appeared any chance of any one being in the building the firemen devoted themselves to saving life. It was only after there was no further chance to do this that they began work on the fire. The flames had gained such headway that two hours after the fire began the walls had fallen in.

Some of the missing men may turn up. Early in the day the list of the supposed dead ran up as high as fifty. This was because many of the men who escaped did not report for work at the mines. Little by little the list decreased until but twenty known lodgers were unaccounted for.

The Hale House belonged to the Anaconda Company. It was built in 1895, at a cost of $70,000, and, with the furniture and belongings of the lodgers, the loss will reach fully $100,000.

ELCARDO'S CHALLENGE TAKEN.

Dr. George Powell of La Crosse Offers to Fight the Baron in Senator Mason's Stead.

WINONA, Minn., March 21.—In response to the challenge of Baron Elcardo, Marquis of Alta Villa, Madrid, Spain, to fight a duel with Senator Mason of Illinois for the latter's utterances in the Senate, Dr. George Powell of La Crosse has cabled the following acceptance of the challenge in Mason's stead:

To Baron Elcardo, Madrid, Spain:

Through the press dispatches I am informed that you have challenged Senator Mason to mortal combat for words spoken in defense of his position as the champion of the patriotism and principles of his country and its people in the United States, with usual Spanish generosity selecting your own weapon.

Now, as Senator Mason has spent a lifetime in the pursuit of a more humane calling and in the walks of civilization, which has but poorly fitted him to meet a bully at arms, as one who has admired and now indorses the objectionable words and patriotism of Senator Mason, I, a plainsman, a Westerner, one of a class known as typical American, typical because it holds principle, as patriotism, above price—because it believes that murder in the first degree cannot be paid for with gold—hereby accept your challenge and name the army pistol, the old forty-four, the organ of civilization, the instrument with which the American pioneer measured justice to assassins, and, while earnestly assuring you and all your kind that thousands of men of my type stand ready to step in my tracks and pick up my pistol if it should fail, I sincerely thank the representative of a thousand years of barbarism for the opportunity to fire the shot in revenge for the Yankee sailors who fed the sharks in the bottom of Havana Bay. GEORGE POWELL,
La Crosse, Wis.

The above cablegram was sent March 17, but was not made public until to-day.

Dr. George E. Powell is a noted Western plainsman and Indian fighter, who followed the fortunes of the army for thirty years in the capacity of scout and guide in the numerous Indian wars, serving with distinction under every General of the army west of the Mississippi River during his term of service. So valuable had been the services rendered by him to the army that he has been the recipient of many mementos from his commanders, notable among them being a magnificent silver-mounted revolver, costing $150, and presented by the late Gen. George A. Custer.

Dr. Powell is about fifty years of age and a well-known physician of La Crosse. He was a boon companion of such noted frontiersmen as Buffalo Bill, Wild Bill, Texas Jack, and others of equal note.

McKANE'S TERM IN PRISON.

Shortened by Good Behavior, It Will End on April 30.

SING SING, March 21.—Warden Sage has notified John Y. McKane, the former ruler of Gravesend, that his term, counting the commutation for good behavior, will expire on April 30 next. When informed that he had earned a reduction in his term, he thanked the Warden and said that the Warden had done everything in his power to make his imprisonment as pleasant as possible.

McKane is now superintending his last piece of work in Sing Sing. He is refitting the office of Warden Sage in hardwood. The work is being beautifully done, and when completed the whole interior of the office will be in hardwood. McKane is making his preparations to leave the prison. As soon as he is discharged from prison, he says, he will return to his old home, and after a few days will engage actively in business. He says he will become a contractor and builder, and has been assured of support by his friends. He is hopeful of regaining some of the fortune he lost because of his imprisonment.

In Just 24 Hours you make the trip between New York and Chicago by either "The Lake Shore Limited" or the "North Shore Limited"—the banner trains of the New York Central.—Adv.

NO MAINE REPORT YET

Believed, However, that It Has Been Prepared and Turned Over to Admiral Sicard.

MAY LEAVE KEY WEST TO-DAY

Bundle of Papers Handed the Admiral Yesterday by Judge Advocate Marix—Brought from the Iowa.

KEY WEST, March 21.—Lieut. Commander Marix, Judge Advocate of the court of inquiry, came ashore at 3 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by an orderly from the Iowa, who carried a bulky package of official documents. The latter were at once turned over to Rear Admiral Sicard. It is believed the documents are the full findings of the court of inquiry.

Lieut. Commander Marix, when questioned on this subject, refused either to deny or confirm the impression referred to, but an officer from the Iowa said the documents were the long-expected report on the Maine disaster.

The papers were immediately examined by the Rear Admiral and Commander West, his chief of staff.

It is presumed that, if these documents are the anxiously expected report, they will be taken to Washington to-morrow by Lieut. Commander Marix.

PROCEDURE WITH THE REPORT.

Copy to be Laid Before Spanish Government and Later Publicly Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The procedure in connection with the submission of the report of the Maine court of inquiry by the President to Congress is now clearly outlined, and a Cabinet officer to-day explained the general line of action at present intended to be pursued upon receipt of the report, which is expected to reach Washington Thursday. A copy of it will be laid before the Spanish Government very early, and as soon as can be consistently done, the report will be sent to Congress and made public at the same time. Speaking of the report, one of the Cabinet officials said he agreed heartily with the suggestion that had been made that the President should be allowed a reasonable time to consider it before giving it to the public, and he felt sure the public would take the same view. In so important a matter, he said, the country can well afford to give the Chief Executive, in whom it has so much confidence, reasonable time for deliberation, feeling assured that the full report will then be given out and nothing withheld.

The same officer also expressed the hope that this same confidence which is felt in the President will lead Congress and the public to recognize that the President has better sources of information than are possessed by anybody else, by reason of his communications with foreign Governments and his diplomatic channels, and if anybody can shape a policy which will lead to a satisfactory settlement of the present critical situation it is the President. The solution, he added, may not be far off, after all. The country may be sure of one thing—that the President will safeguard its rights and its honor to the utmost, and will at the same time let no opportunity slip to preserve peace.

SAGASTA AND THE EXPLOSION.

No Report from the Court of Inquiry, and No Claim from America.

LONDON, March 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Señor Sagasta, the Premier, declares that the Government has not received the report from the Spanish naval court on the Maine disaster; that no definite news has come from Washington in the matter, and that all statements with reference to the United States claiming indemnity or offering to submit the Maine question to arbitration are pure inventions."

WORK ON THE MAINE DELAYED.

Functions to Aid the Spanish Naval Fund Arranged.

HAVANA, March 21.—The divers are working to clear a passage to the ten-inch magazine aft in order to remove the ammunition, but a strong shore breeze, which has been blowing daily for a fortnight, somewhat delays the work all around. On land rain would be grateful to lay the dust and to freshen vegetation.

The cruiser Alfonso XII. is ready to occupy the floating dock and to be cleaned. Capt. Sigsbee and Lieut. Commander Cowles entertained Consul Gen. Lee, Spanish Commissioner Klopsch, and Mrs. Klopsch this morning at breakfast on the Fern.

Politics and the election next month are occupying local attention to the exclusion of most other topics; but the cities and towns outside of Havana are preparing for functions in aid of the Spanish naval fund. To-day 70 officers and 600 soldiers, who are on the sick list, returned to Spain.

Gunner Morgan will go to Key West on Wednesday in obedience to orders from the Navy Department.

MAINE'S BATTERY MAY BE SAVED.

Hopes of Rescuing the Battleship Believed to be Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Evidence that the Navy Department has about abandoned hope of raising the hull of the Maine is presented by the fact that the mammoth floating derrick Monarch, which was chartered conditionally for that purpose, if it was found to be practicable, has not even started on her proposed trip to Havana. Under the terms of the contract, the sum of $500 a day was to be paid for the Monarch for every day she was in actual service on the wreck of the battleship. Her specialty is heavy lifting, and she was to be utilized for the recovery of such parts of the ship and its equipment as could not be lifted by the wrecking vessels now at work on the wreck.

The owners of the Monarch were to receive a sum aggregating many thousands of dollars if they raised the warship and took her to the New York Navy Yard. In case she was used in the wrecking operations, the Monarch was to be specially employed to raise the turrets and heavy guns, which the Government is desirous of recovering at this time, without special consideration for their value in dollars and cents.

The navy has particular need of first-class guns at this time, and would regard the recovery of the main battery of the Maine as a consummation devoutly to be wished. There is good reason to believe, from the reports of the divers, that many, if not all, of the guns may be recovered eventually from the wreck.

HOLDS SPANIARDS GUILTY.

Diver McGee Understands the Board of Inquiry Will Report the Maine Was Blown Up.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company's tug Right Arm returned Saturday evening from the scene of the Maine accident at Havana, and is now moored at the Weehawken coal docks, Hoboken. Hugh McGee, a diver, who assisted in the work of rescuing the victims of the ill-fated vessel, returned with the Right Arm. He was reluctant to talk about his experience at Havana, but was finally prevailed upon to speak of his work in recovering the bodies. He said that the Right Arm laid alongside the sunken battleship for twenty-three days, and that he made a descent into the hull of the Maine nearly every day. He added:

"While a patrol of six boats was kept in constant service to keep inquisitive people from the wreck, we were constantly bothered in our work above water by the Spaniards, who said insulting things to us and tried to interfere with our work. Finally a complaint was made to Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, and he came at once to the tug. He said: 'You have a right to demand every courtesy, and if you do not receive it, let me know.'

"When we got in the hold of the ship," the diver continued, "the bodies were pressed against the ceiling, and we had to drag them to the hatchway with the boat-hook, when they would bob to the surface, five or six inches above the water.

"The plaster of the hull, consisting of pure concrete, was thrown about, and I picked it off the steel plates. The concrete found, the Spaniards claimed, came from the deck, which, of course, was not so. The main magazine was intact, and there wasn't a sign of an explosion. The shock of the explosion was so great that the Maine is practically in two parts, the bow at almost right angles to the rest of the wreck.

"In my mind the Maine was blown up, without doubt, from a mine under the ship, and every one in Havana believes the same thing. I have it pretty straight from a naval officer that the board of inquiry will report that the 'accident' to the Maine was not due to an inside explosion."

Mr. McGee stated further that the wreck was sinking into the mud at the rate of two inches a day, and it would not be long before no part of it would be visible above water. There was one compartment of the Maine, he stated, in which there are believed to be fifty-three bodies which the divers have been unable to reach.

BIG GUNS FOR DRY TORTUGAS.

The Daisy Farlin Will Sail To-morrow with Ten and Eight Inch Ordnance—Terror Yet Here.

The Benner Line schooner Daisy Farlin will sail to-morrow with a cargo of big guns destined for the Dry Tortugas. She lay at Pier 13 East River yesterday, and beside her was the big floating derrick Reliance, on whose deck were several heavy pieces of ordnance, which had been taken aboard from the proving grounds at Sandy Hook, and which she was transferring to the schooner. The schooner's cargo when she has completed loading will consist of four ten-inch guns, 30 feet 6 inches long, and weighing 67,000 pounds each; two eight-inch guns, 28 feet 6 inches long, weighing 32,000 pounds each, and two twelve-inch mortar carriages, weighing 76,000 pounds each.

Quite a crowd was gathered at the bulkhead yesterday, watching the big guns, and their deft handling by the derrick men. One man was heard to remark that he guessed we would not be fighting Spain for a fortnight yet if they could trust these guns to the slow transportation of a coastwise schooner and on the open sea.

It was learned yesterday that the smokeless powder which arrived from Hamburg Sunday on the steamer Nordkyn was intended for certain ten and twelve inch guns designed for its use. A small portion of it will be kept. The bulk was forwarded yesterday afternoon to certain Southern fortifications.

The monitor Terror did not sail yesterday, and it is believed that she will not sail for a few days.

The Auxiliary Naval Board met in executive session at the Army Building. No additional craft were tendered by owners yesterday.

The Merritt & Chapman wrecking tug Right Arm was inspected yesterday. It had been intended to inspect certain of the Ward Line steamers in the afternoon, but the inspection was postponed until to-morrow, as the vessels will not be in readiness till then.

There was a report yesterday that three Ward Line steamers—the Saratoga, Yumuri, and Seneca—would be the first to be taken by the Government and fitted as cruisers. There was no official sanction for the report. The results of the board's inspection of vessels and its recommendations, it was said yesterday, are forwarded daily to the Navy Department.

SAYS CUBA IS LOST TO SPAIN.

Senor Pi y Margall Declares that the Island's Independence Should Be Recognized Ere It Is Too Late.

BRUSSELS, March 21.—A dispatch to Le Soir from Madrid describes an interview with Señor Pi y Margall, at one time President of the Spanish Federal Republic and Chief of the Ministry, in which he is represented as declaring that Cuba is practically lost to Spain.

"Spain is exhausted," he is reported as saying. "She must withdraw her troops and recognize Cuban idependence before it is too late. By an immediate recognition she would obtain payment of a portion of the war debt and commercial advantages."

E. S. WILLARD BETTER.

His Attending Physician Thinks the Actor Will Recover.

CHICAGO, March 21.—E. S. Willard, the actor, who is seriously ill at the Auditorium Annex, was reported much better yesterday. Dr. Hammond, the attending physician, thinks his patient will recover.

"The fever has gained a strong hold on his system," said the doctor, "and will have to run several weeks, but all things considered, nothing better could be expected than his present condition." Mrs. Willard has been notified of her husband's illness, and it is possible she may leave her home in England to come to his bedside.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page o the right of the title.

An area of high pressure, accompanied by zero weather, exists in the Northwest. A storm area is central in Kansas, and will probably advance Tuesday to the Ohio Valley. It is generally cloudy in the Upper Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys, the lake regions, and the Middle Atlantic States, and rain has fallen throughout the same districts. The weather is nearly clear in the South.

The temperature has fallen 30 degrees to 40 degrees in South Dakota and Western Nebraska. It is somewhat colder on the Middle Atlantic Coast.

Rain is indicated Tuesday for the North Atlantic States, the lake regions, the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys, probably clearing in the Mississippi Valley by Tuesday afternoon, and in the Ohio Valley by Tuesday night.

A cold wave will be experienced in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, and a decided fall in temperature through the Southwest. The temperature will be decidedly lower in the eastern districts by Wednesday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	36	44	46
6 A. M.	36	34	42
9 A. M.	38	34	41
12 M.	54	35	45
4 P. M.	62	37	46
6 P. M.	60	37	43
9 P. M.	54	39	42
12 P. M.	51	39	42

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43⅜
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1897	47
Corresponding date for last 20 years	37

The humidity at 8 A. M. was 98, and at 8 P. M. 83. The maximum temperature was 45 degrees, at 12 midnight, and the minimum 34 degrees, at 8 A. M.

Take Notice. that the April Harper's is now ready. You ought to have it.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT'S PURPOSE

Indications that He Intends at Once to Stop the Starvation and Depopulation of Cuba.

WILL INTERVENE IF NECESSARY

**The Maine Report Not Likely to be Much of a Factor in Coming Relations with Spain—Freedom for Cuba the Great Thing in

which Mr. Straus is understood to have asked the President to consider, and which contemplated an application of the Egyptian experiment to Cuba, is declared by advocates of independence, including the representatives of the Junta here, to be absolutely inadmissible, because it would rest, if at all, upon too precarious a basis—the faith of the Spanish to keep their promises.

"If adopted it would lead to independence in a few years," said a stanch friend of Cuba, "and we might as well be free now from the embarrassments that three more years of Spanish control would put upon us."

EXPECTATION OF SENATORS.

Business Suspended for Action by the Administration.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The short session of the Senate to-day was quite unusual for the first working day of the week. That no one was prepared to go on with any pending measure was given as the explanation, but privately the opinion was stated by some of the Senators that while the Cuban question remained in such suspense there was no desire to take up important legislation.

The outlook as to Cuba was discussed among Senators almost to the exclusion of other topics, and the belief was quite decided that the Administration is preparing to take a positive position within the next week. Several Senators made the prediction that the United States would intervene.

Being pressed for a reason they stated that they had reached this conclusion after more or less conference with executive officers, but at the same time saying quite emphatically that they had no positive information on this point. Other Senators thought the recognition of Cuban independence more probable than intervention. Almost all expressed the view that some action surely will follow the report of the Maine court of inquiry, regardless of its purport.

TWO CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

One for a Joint Committee and Another Recognizing Independence.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Representative Wheeler of Alabama to-day introduced in the House the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a joint committee, consisting of seven members of the Senate, to be appointed by the Vice President, and seven members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker, be created, to consider the question of our relations with Spain growing out of the Cuban question. That all messages heretofore received, or which may hereafter be received from the President referring to this question be referred to said committee.

"That such committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, to take evidence, and to administer oaths to witnesses. That said committee be authorized to employ a clerk and one assistant, a stenographer and messenger, and that said committee report with as little delay as possible the true conditions which prevail in Cuba, what portion of the Spanish debt is a burden upon revenues collected in the island, the protection given to Americans and American interests in that island by the Spanish Government, and the truth regarding the inhumanities and atrocities which have come to our knowledge through semi-official and other sources. The committee will also recommend to Congress what action should be taken by this body. The committee shall have authority to report at any time."

Representative King of Utah introduced to-day the following joint resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba:

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Republic of Cuba, having established and maintained an independent government capable of performing those duties, foreign and domestic, which appertain to independent Governments, and it appearing that there is no longer any reasonable prospect of the successful prosecution of the war by Spain against said State, it is expedient and proper and in conformity with the laws of nations and the practice of this Government in like cases that the independent political existence of said State be acknowledged by the Government of the United States."

ARMY IMMUNE FROM FEVER.

Prof. Kleks's Advice Is to Cook Food and Boil Drinking Water.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Uncle Sam has only to issue an order to his troops to "cook your food and boil your drinking water" to render the whole American army immune from yellow fever, according to Prof. Edwin Kleks of Rush Medical College, an account of whose discovery of yellow fever germs was published a fortnight ago.

The Spanish soldiers in Cuba, among whom the mortality from yellow fever has been great, have eaten and drunk cooked and uncooked food and water indiscriminately. It is Prof. Kleks's theory that if the simple precaution of boiling and cooking had been followed the army would have been practically immune from the disease.

MR. CHANDLER'S PROPHECY.

Predicts a Presidential Proclamation Declaring This Country Will End the Sufferings of the Cubans.

CONCORD, N. H., March 21.—Senator William E. Chandler, in an editorial article in his paper, The Concord Monitor, to-day, under the caption, "The Cubans to be Rescued," says:

"The people of New Hampshire, without distinction of party, should, with one accord, support President McKinley in the action he is about to take in the name of the United States to relieve the devastating famine and sickness which are now sending to death the whole Cuban population in the western provinces of the island.

"Read Senator Proctor's vivid description of the horrors. Feeble women and tottering children are no longer to die from starvation and disease.

"Food, medicine, and clothing given by the generous people of the United States are to save them. Relief will go with the approval of Spain, if she consents, or will be carried by American sailors and soldiers without that approval if she does not consent.

"To longer tolerate the existing cruelties will dishonor the American Nation; and the end of starvation and torture is near at hand. Every humane person in this whole land should sustain and bless the President in his coming proclamation, which is to cause the name of William McKinley to be held in sacred reverence by the Cuban generations as long as will be revered the name of Abraham Lincoln by the colored race in America."

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Senator Chandler's attention was called to-day to his editorial article in The Concord (N. H.) Monitor, in which he predicts that the President will send relief supplies to the Cubans with or without Spain's consent. He said that such was his information, and he had every reason to believe that it was true.

SENATOR THURSTON ON CUBA.

He Favors Intervention and Would Ask an Indemnity or Declare War on Account of the Maine.

OMAHA, March 21.—"If the time for the intervention of the United States in the affairs of Cuba is not here now, it never will come," said Senator Thurston to a reporter this morning. "I wired Senator Allen to announce that I would speak on the Cuban question in the Senate next Thursday."

The Senator says the only solution of the trouble is intervention, unless the people of the United States are willing to look and see the work of starvation, already so far advanced, completed. The reconcentrados are absolutely without hope, and if the death lists in any parts of the island are decreasing, it is only because the material for starvation to work upon is giving out. All that the reconcentrados can now do, with their homes and implements destroyed by fire, their little farms devastated and growing in weeds, their stock driven off to furnish food for the Spanish soldiers, and themselves emaciated and diseased, is to remain in their pens with a look of quiet despair and take the little food that they can get, sent by the charity of the United States.

It is perfectly true, says the Senator, that the insurgents practically have the whole island. All the Spanish hold is Havana, and even while the Congressional party was there there was fighting in the suburbs of that city.

Senator Thurston was asked what effect intervention would have in increasing the volume of the insurgent movement. He said that it would have some effect in that direction, for then the Cubans generally would rise and declare themselves.

The members of the party saw all classes of Spaniards in Cuba, and had an opportunity to learn their temper with regard to the Americans there. He said that by the better classes he and his friends were treated with respect, and if any bitterness was entertained it was kept concealed. But he had heard that by the rabble of Havana some insulting remarks were made with reference to the ladies of their party.

He said it was the impression among Americans in Havana that the Maine was blown up by an external explosion, and, while he denied having information from any official sources on which to form an opinion, he said that he had no doubt that the ship was blown up from without. If, he was asked, "the report of the naval board should be that such was the case, but that the agency could not be definitely ascertained, what course would you advise?"

"I would," he answered, "determine what would be a proper indemnity, and demand it."

"If the report of the naval board of inquiry should implicate responsible Spanish officials in the blowing up of the Maine, what course do you think would be proper?"

"I would consider the blowing up of the ship an act of war, and declare war at once."

"Do you think the Administration would consent to submit either the general Cuban dispute or a question of indemnity for the destruction of the Maine to arbitration?"

"I do not see how it could," replied the Senator. "I do not believe it would."

Senator Thurston to Speak on Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In behalf of his colleague, Mr. Thurston of Nebraska, Mr. Allen of Nebraska announced to-day that on Thursday, at the conclusion of the morning business, Mr. Thurston would address the Senate upon the condition of affairs on the Island of Cuba.

DENIAL BY MR. PINKERTON.

Agency's Detectives Not Acting as Spies for Spanish Government.

CHICAGO, March 21.—William Pinkerton of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency denounced to-day as "grossly malicious and tending to create an unjustifiable prejudice" the statement that employes of the agency were ferreting the secret defenses of our Government and furnishing the information to the Spanish.

He said the agency had never been employed for any such purpose, and under no consideration would it accept employment from the Spanish or any other Government to furnish information regarding any matter connected with the United States Government.

As to the filibustering expeditions, the employment of the agency, he said, was for the sole purpose of gathering information for the United States Government which would enable it to prevent the breaking of the neutrality laws, for which our Government might be liable, as England was held responsible in the Geneva arbitration. The employment of the Pinkerton detectives was known to the authorities in Washington, and the co-operation of the Pinkertons was sought for by United States Attorneys, United States Marshals, commanders of war vessels, and other Government agents who were on guard to stop these unlawful expeditions.

Chaplain's Prayer in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The blind Chaplain of the House in his invocation to-day prayed that the members might meet with patience the problems of the week and dispose of them to the highest and best interests of all concerned.

SAYS HE SAW MACEO SHOT.

Dr. Mark Chado Tells of the Cuban Army—Suspicions Against Alfonso XII.

Dr. Mark Chado, who says that he was a surgeon with Gen. Garcia with the rank of Colonel, was a passenger on the Ward Line steamship Concho, which arrived here yesterday from Mexican ports and Havana. Dr. Chado saw Gen. Maceo shot, and his account of the shooting was confirmatory of the details published at the time.

The doctor says that when he went to Cuba three years ago, he was an able-bodied man, weighing 210 pounds. He weighs 115 pounds now, and is a paralytic, the result of exposure, privation, and a wound.

The insurgents are now, he says, well horsed, dressed, and armed. The fighting force numbers 35,000 men, and the soldiers are confident that they will win Cuba's fight, even though the United States does not intervene. Intervention, however, though not necessary for Cuba's freedom, would save the thousands of reconcentrados from death by starvation. The story of misery and suffering among them, the doctor said, will never be pictured in words. He has known cases, he says, where they have dug into the earth for worms to eat. Some were not able to do even this.

Some of the Concho's passengers, who came from Mexico, said that they had an ocular demonstration of the Spanish hatred of Americans when the Concho went into the harbor of Havana. Though she saluted as she passed in by dipping her colors, the courtesy was unacknowledged, while Spanish officers sitting on the embankment of the fortifications pointed derisively to the wreck of the Maine.

One passenger said he had heard that the Maine had been blown up by a torpedo from the Spanish warship Alfonso XII. It was suggested that though this charge had been made before, the correspondents in Havana had failed to find any evidence to give it warrant.

"The correspondents work under great disadvantage," replied the passenger, who did not wish to have his name used. "It is not safe to be seen talking to an American correspondent in Havana, and you can see, therefore, that they ply their questions under difficulties."

He then said that since the Maine blew up none of the crew of the Alphonse had been allowed shore leave, and his inference was that this precaution was taken lest they should become inebriated and talk too much.

James Buchanan, a civil engineer, returning from Mexico, will sail next week to England, whence he will escort to Mexico a party of English capitalists who are negotiating for railroad grants in the States of Chihuahua and Durango.

TORTUGAS HARBOR DEFENSES.

Engineer Officers Decide They Will Cost About $1,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A conference was held in the office of the Secretary of War to-day in regard to the fortification of Tortugas Harbor. A troublesome question has arisen in connection with the proposed system of fortifications at Tortugas. The engineer officers who have been investigating the matter estimate that it will cost about $1,000,000 and take nearly two years to put the island in a proper state of defense from sea attack, and Secretary Alger and his assistants hesitate to embark on an undertaking of that extent unless the Navy Department considers the work absolutely necessary.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, representing Secretary Long, was not prepared to assume the responsibility without further consultation with the naval officers specially interested in the establishment of the coaling station, and definite action was postponed in order to give him an opportunity to further investigate the matter and report as to the advisability of the proposed engineering work at this outpost of the United States.

WASHINGTON WELL DEFENDED.

Preparations for an Attack by Sea Practically Completed.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The preparations for the defense of the National capital have been practically completed so far as its approach by water is concerned. The battery at Sheridan's Point, on the Potomac, just above Mount Vernon, is now completely manned, and will prove a powerful auxiliary to the main battery at Fort Washington, on the opposite shore of the river, nearer this city.

A garrison was established at Fort Washington several months ago. It consists of a detachment of the Fourth Artillery from Washington Barracks, under command of Capt. Howe. The work of building the emplacements and mounting the guns at Sheridan's Point was completed only a short time ago, and its establishment as a post was accomplished only within the past few days, when Battery K of the Fourth Artillery arrived there from Fort Monroe and went into camp. There are sixty-five men in the detachment under command of George G. Greenough of the Fourth Artillery.

THE MARVEX GLOVE.

THIS NEW KID GLOVE IN ALL THE LATEST COLORINGS FOR SPRING, IS NOW FOR SALE BY B. ALTMAN & CO.

BIDS FOR IRON PROJECTILES.

Many Competitors for the Contract to Make 1,600 Shells.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Ordnance Office of the War Department presented a very busy scene to-day when bids were opened for furnishing the department about 1,600 cast-iron projectiles for sea coast cannon. The advertisement called for 187 ten-inch solid shot, 916 twelve-inch mortar shells weighing 800 pounds each, and 500 twelve-inch mortar shells weighing 1,000 pounds each. There were an unusually large number of firms who bid for the contract, and the prices at which they proposed to furnish the projectiles showed a wide range.

The companies bidding included the following: The Johnson Engineering and Foundry Company, Rearic Engineering Company of Columbus, Ohio; the Davies & Thomas Company of Catasauqua, Penn.; the Phoenix Foundry Manufacturing Company of Landsdale, Penn.; the Vulcan Iron Company of Chicago, the West Point Foundry Company, the Wyman Machine Company of Lebanon, Penn.; the Pulaski Foundry & Machine Company of Pulaski, Va.; the West Side Foundry Company of Troy, N. Y.; William P. Hunt of Boston, the Petersburg (Va.) Iron Works, the Rome (N. Y.) Machine Works, the Builders' Iron Foundry, Providence, R. I.; the Payne Engineering Company of Elmira, N. Y.; the Pottsville (Penn.) Iron & Steel Company, and the Balk & Murdock Iron Company of Charleston, S. C. So far as figures are concerned, the Petersburg Iron Company were the lowest bidders, although certain conditions might prevent them from getting the contract.

The company offered to supply the ten-inch shot at $12.66 each, one-half to be delivered in forty days and the remainder in seventy days. The twelve-inch shells of 800 and 1,000 pounds each the company agreed to furnish at $21.28 and $23.97, respectively, offering to supply fifty of each kind in forty days and the remainder at quick intervals.

The ten-inch shot the Rome (N. Y.) Machine Works offered to supply at $14.25 each, to begin the delivery in one week, and they agreed to turn over the entire amount in four weeks.

ARTILLERY MEN FOR NEW YORK.

Detachment Coming from Fort Sheridan for Harbor Defenses.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Fort Sheridan troops are to join the forces stationed at the New York Harbor defenses. Volunteers were asked for the new artillery regiments, and 200 men presented themselves. From among them 100 were selected, and they will be sent to Fort Slocum within a few days.

The men were taken from the different companies at the post, and their places will be filled with new recruits.

Night Work at Watertown Arsenal.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 21.—The United States arsenal to-night was run under a night force for the first time since Major J. W. Reilly, commanding officer, received his emergency orders. The night shift will be run from 4 o'clock until midnight, and will be filled by thirty-five or forty men, the majority of them mechanics, experienced in the plant. The night shift will be employed on work nearly completed. To-morrow morning two twelve-inch and three ten-inch barbette carriages, making ten carloads, will be shipped to Puget Sound. The twelve-inch disappearing carriage which has been advertised so extensively lately, will be taken apart to-morrow and placed on cars to go at once to San Francisco.

Secretary Alger's Military Aide.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Lieut. Duvall has been appointed military aide to Secretary Alger, and will relinquish his present connection with the artillery school at Fort Monroe and take up his residence in this city. It is supposed that Lieut. Devere, who has been acting as the Secretary's military aide since the beginning of this Administration, will continue to act in that capacity in conjunction with Lieut. Duvall.

Gen. Miles to See Gatling's Gun Bored.

CLEVELAND, March 21.—Dr. Gatling has received word that Gen. Miles will be in Cleveland March 29 to witness the last process before boring and rifling in the big steel coast-defense rifle cast in one piece. The members of the Army Ordnance Board have been notified, and some of them undoubtedly will be present.

Rhode Island Troops Ready.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 21.—Capt. McGregor of Company H, First Regiment, and Capt. Lithgoe of Company G, Second Regiment, Rhode Island Militia, of this city, received orders from the State headquarters to-day to have their commands placed in immediate readiness for an emergency call.

Col. Williston Sees Gen. Miles.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Col. Williston, who was recently placed in command of the Sixth Artillery, one of the new regiments authorized by Congress, conferred with Gen. Miles to-day in regard to the defenses of Baltimore. He is stationed at Fort McHenry, just outside the Monumental City.

France Interested in Cuban Affairs.

LONDON, March 21.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon, commenting upon the mobilization of the French fleet, suggests it may be connected with the Spanish question, and says:

"If the trouble between Spain and the United States became acute it would precipitate issues of great moment for France."

CAPT. CARTER'S DEFENSE.

Almost All the Charges Against Him Denied by His Counsel.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 21.—The defense in the Carter court-martial began the presentation of its case to-day. At the outset A. J. Rose, one of Capt. Carter's attorneys, occupied the attention of the court for more than an hour outlining the defense in full. He said that the office methods, the methods of advertising, furnishing specifications, and information pursued by Capt. Carter were not in violation of law and were in accordance with office practice found when he came here, and that all materials used were in accordance with specifications.

The alleged intimacy with Capt. Green and the letters between them, he said, were all personal, and there was nothing wrong in them. Capt. Carter never had anything to do with the Empire Construction Company, the stock book of which was found among his private papers. It would be shown that if the contract, as interpreted by Capt. Gillette, had been followed, it would have cost the Government $1,000,000 more on the Savannah River work, and that the money Capt. Carter handled was the money of his father-in-law, R. F. Westcott of New York, who is wealthy.

If Capt. Carter spent money lavishly, as claimed, Mr. Rose argued, it was nobody's business so long as he did not get it from the Government or otherwise dishonestly. It would be further shown that as Capt. Carter knew nothing about the signing of other names by M. A. Connolly and others, they could have nothing to do with the case. The charges of leaving his post without permission and others of a minor nature would be refuted and explained to the full satisfaction of the court.

B. F. Finney, an expert chemist, was the first witness called. He was put up to disprove the statements of the prosecution with reference to specific gravity.

George Y. Wisner, a civil engineer and a member of the Deep Waterways Committee appointed by the President, testified on many technical engineering points sustaining Capt. Carter's work and office practice, and showing that there had been, by actual measurement, only 240 yards of brush washed on the beach at Hilton Head from the breakwater, whereas Witness Hale swore there was 80,000 yards. The court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The Smallpox Cases in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 21.—The Governor is to-day sending State militia tents to Middlesborough and Richmond to be used as houses by smallpox patients and suspects. It is denied that the suspicious cases in the penitentiary here developed into smallpox.

THEODORE B. STARR,

206 Fifth Avenue.

Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

NAMES FOR NEW CRUISERS

The Amazonas to be Called the New Orleans and the Admiral Abrouall the Albany.

NO OTHER SHIPS PURCHASED

Assurances Given that Chile's Cruiser O'Higgins and Argentina's San Martino Will Be Sold to This Country If at All.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Secretary Long issued an order to-day that the Amazonas, the cruiser recently purchased at Newcastle-on-Tyne from the Brazilian Government, hereafter shall bear the name New Orleans, in honor of the principal city of Louisiana.

He has also rechristetned the cruiser Abrouall the Albany in honor of the capital of the Empire State.

Telegraphic instructions were sent to the officer in charge of the Amazonas, who will take immediate steps to carry them into effect. New Orleans was chosen as the name of the warship acquired from the sister Republic of South America for the reason that Louisiana is one of the very few States of the Union not represented in the navy at this time. There was quite a contest among several other cities to get the warship named in their honor. Albany, N. Y.; Providence, R. I., and Buffalo, N. Y., advanced their claims quite strenuously.

The Government has made no further purchases of warships, but its negotiations in that line have been productive of at least one important result, namely, in establishing that unless the armored cruiser O'Higgins becomes the property of the United States, it will not be sold at all. Spain, it is confidently asserted, will not be able to secure this war vessel, nor are her chances any better as to the Argentine armored cruiser San Martino, which will become the property of this Government if it passes out of the hands of Argentina.

COMMANDER BROWNSON'S WORK.

He Will Inspect Vessels Building for Brazil at La Seyne, Near Toulon.

LONDON, March 21.—Commander Willard H. Brownson, United States Navy, who is visiting Europe in the interests of the United States Navy Department, has started for France to inspect the ships which are being built at La Seyne, (opposite Toulon, on the Mediterranean,) for Brazil, concerning which vessels negotiations have been proceeding.

Commander Brownson, previous to leaving for France, spent two days inspecting the Admiral Abrouall, (the Albany,) a sister vessel of the Amazonas, (the New Orleans,) and some torpedo craft at Ellswick and elsewhere. Commander Brownson is understood to have been highly pleased with the Abrouall, though the United States authorities may decide to change some details of her plans before she is completed. It will be impossible, however, to complete her for some time to come.

MEN WANTED FOR THE NAVY.

Places Where Enlistments of Seamen and Machinists Will Be Made.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The enlistment branch of the Navy Department to-day issued a large poster advertising for men for the United States Navy. The recent putting into commission of the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis and the prospective demands that will be necessary as a result of the acquisition of the Brazilian ship Amazonas and the American yacht Mayflower requires the enlistment of additional men.

Enlistments will be made at the following places: The navy yards at Boston, Brooklyn, League Island, (Philadelphia,) Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Mare Island, 66 South Street, New York City; United States steamship Michigan at Erie, Penn.; the Custom House at New Orleans, and the Custom House at Gloucester, Mass.

The following classes of men are wanted: Seamen, 18 to 35 years of age, $24 per month; ordinary seamen, 18 to 35 years of age, $19 per month; chief machinists, 18 to 35 years of age, at $70 per month; machinists, first-class, 18 to 35 years of age, at $55 per month, and machinists, second-class, 18 to 35 years of age, $40 per month.

The requirements for enlistment provide that all candidates must pass a physical examination showing them to be free from disqualifying ailments. Seamen and ordinary seamen must pass examination in seamanship and must have had experience at sea. Machinists are required, before enlistment, to pass an examination showing that they are machinists by trade.

THE HAMPTON ROADS FLEET.

The Vesuvius May Join It and Commodore Howell Command.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Lieut. Commander J. E. Pillsbury, commanding the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which has just arrived at the Washington Navy Yard from Florida, was at the Navy Department to-day in conference with the officials regarding the future of his unique craft. The pneumatic gear used in operating the dynamite tubes is undergoing repairs, which, it is calculated, will take about two weeks. It is considered probable, in view of the speed of the Vesuvius, that she may be attached to the squadron at Hampton Roads. According to present plans, the squadron to be organized at Hampton Roads will consist of the battleships Massachusetts and Texas and the cruisers Brooklyn, Minneapolis, and Columbia. The Texas sailed to-day for Hampton Roads from Key West. The Vesuvius would be perfectly at home in the Hampton Roads fleet, being faster than either of the battleships, and nearly the equal in speed of the pennant holders Minneapolis and Columbia.

Although no orders to that effect have been given, it is generally believed that Commodore Howell will be assigned to the command of this fleet. He was recently in command of a European squadron, which has just been abandoned by the recall to the United States of the vessels comprising it—the San Francisco, Helena, and Bancroft. Commodore Howell is now on the San Francisco, and will accompany her on her cruise to the United States as the convoy of the cruiser New Orleans, formerly the Amazonas of the Brazilian Navy. It is expected that these vessels will soon start from England on their voyage across the Atlantic Ocean, and the probabilities are that they will make Hampton Roads their destination.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

It Is Calculated to Carry Between $36,000,000 and $37,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs completed the Naval Appropriation bill this afternoon, and it will be reported to the House to-morrow. While the footings of the various items were not completed when the committee adjourned, the bill is roughly calculated as carrying between $36,000,000 and $37,000,000, of which about $5,000,000 will be expended on this year's work on the three new battleships, six torpedo boats, and six torpedo boat destroyers. The bill may be brought up in the House Wednesday.

CIVIL ENGINEER A BUREAU CHIEF.

Mordecai T. Endicott Succeeds Admiral Matthews in Yards and Docks.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The vacancy which has existed in the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, since last Tuesday, when the term of Rear Admiral E. O. Matthews expired, was filled by the President to-day by the appointment of Civil Engineer Mordecai T. Endicott, for a term of four years. In view of the probability of the early construction of four or five new dry docks, this bureau becomes one of the most important in the Navy Department.

Mr. Endicott is an engineer officer of high repute, and is thoroughly informed in regard to the matters which come directly under the bureau of which he will be the head. Aside from this, his position as Bureau Chief will make him a member of the general board which determines questions of general policy relating to the navy.

He was a member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, of which Col. Ludlow was President, several years ago, since which time he has been on duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The appointment of a civil engineer to this position is a distinct innovation in the naval service.

Spanish Fours in Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 21.—Spanish 4s were quoted on the Stock Exchange to-day at 54¾, a decline of ¼ from Saturday's closing price.

PARIS, March 21.—On the Bourse to-day Spanish 4s closed at 55 7-16. The closing price of Saturday was 55 8-16.

MADRID, March 21.—Spanish fours are quoted to-day at 76.55.

45,000 Spaniards Would Volunteer.

HAVANA, March 21.—El Correo says that at the end of 1894 there were on file in the Spanish Navy Department 45,000 petitions of men who desired to enlist, and that in case war broke out now the number ready for enlistment would be found to exceed 200,000.

Commander Sobral Sees the Queen.

MADRID, March 21.—Lieut. Commander José G. Sobral, former Naval Attaché of the Spanish Embassy at Washington, was in conference with the Queen Regent to-day.

GEN. PANDO ADVANCING.

Insurgents Blow Up an Iron Bridge and Culvert.

HAVANA, March 21.—Gens. Pando and Salcedo, it is announced at the palace to-day, "continue advancing with considerable forces of all arms toward Puerto Principe."

The insurgents, on Saturday night, dynamited the iron railroad bridge near Madruga, Province of Matanzas, partly destroying the structure, and last night they destroyed with dynamite a culvert between Robles and Madruga.

The surrender is announced in this province of the insurgents Col. Guillermo Sabato and Major Alberto Dubusche, with eight unarmed insurgents.

Col. Tejoda, of the Spanish forces reports having been engaged near Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, with the insurgent Brigadier General Benitos. The Spanish version of the affair says the insurgents lost four men killed, that the Spaniards captured two prisoners, and that the Government force lost four men.

LEE ORPHANAGE IN HAVANA.

Bishop Santander to Consecrate It—Suffering in Matanzas.

HAVANA, March 21.—To-morrow morning Bishop Manuel Santander y Trutos of Havana will consecrate the Lee Orphanage, of which Dr. Lesser and his wife are to have charge. The institution will do an admirable work. Consul General Lee expects to be present at the consecration.

Reports from Matanzas say that the Governor has postponed consideration of the resignation of members of the relief committee. In spite of the fact that more than $14,000 has been set aside for the relief of the reconcentrados there, it is said that many of the sick have neither medicines nor milk. There is sharp rivalry among the members of the relief committee.

CUBAN ARMY IN GOOD HEALTH.

Gen. Garcia Has 16,500 Men in the Eastern Department.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 21.—Col. Salcedo of the Cuban Insurgent Army, who arrived here yesterday after a severe experience in an open boat, said to-day:

"The Cuban Army is in excellent health and condition. Gen. Calixto Garcia has 16,500 men in the Eastern Department, between Santiago de Cuba and Camaguey. These forces have 12 field pieces, 2 dynamite guns, and 2,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition."

CONSUL BARKER'S DEVOTION.

He Says He Will Give the Cubans All the Aid in His Power.

HAVANA, March 21.—The United States Consul at Sagua la Grande, Walter B. Barker, in a letter just received here, says he is not suffering from nervous prostration, but is in fine health and spirits, "owing to the food supplies, which are at last on hand and sufficient to afford relief."

Mr. Barker adds:

"As Consul or ex-Consul I will continue here, giving all the aid in my power to these people, who have won all my sympathies."

TONS OF SUPPLIES FOR CUBANS

The Relief Committee Receives Aid from All Quarters, and Will Charter a Steamer.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee has just moved to 58 William Street, where it has taken offices on the third floor.

Chairman Stephen E. Barton of the committee said yesterday that the committee has decided to charter a steamer to carry a contribution of 2,000 tons of cornmeal and 200 tons of bacon to Cuba within about eight days. They have two or three steamers in view, and will probably decide to-morrow which they will take. The supplies that will go by this vessel cost about $50,000, and have already been bought, and will be delivered here during this week.

The 10,000 circulars which the committee sent broadcast last week through the States of New York and New Jersey have brought so many favorable responses that it has been determined to charter a second vessel in about four weeks. This second cargo will be somewhat of a miscellaneous one, and will contain provisions, clothing, and medicines.

Supplies addressed to the care of the committee come in every day, and the accumulation has become so great that the committee has leased a warehouse at 48 Furry Street. Here the miscellaneous supplies are carefully examined to prevent the possibility of any goods not strictly relief articles getting in.

The committee received a large mail yesterday morning, and among the letters was one from North English, Iowa, stating that a carload of ear corn had been shipped. This will be exchanged for cornmeal. Other letters announced the shipment of a carload of provisions from Rome, Ind.; boxes of supplies from Decatur, Ind.; Winchester and Fredericksburg, Va.; 5,000 pounds of beans, 163,125 grains of quinine, 2,000 pounds of codfish, 960 pounds of condensed milk from Portland, Me., and more provisions from other places.

Another letter was from J. V. Cova, a Cuban missionary at Tampa, Fla., appealing for aid for Cuban refugees there. The letter says: "There are 15,000 refugees here, 3,000 of whom have no means of making a living. They must be fed, clothed, and healed."

Chairman Barton went on to say: "Arrangements have been made with the Clyde Line for free transportation to Jacksonville, Fla., of contributions for the relief of these unfortunate people, and with the Southern Express Company for free transportation to Tampa."

Chairman Barton said further that no shipment of Cuban relief supplies should be made to Gulf ports. Only the Plant system of ships sailing from Montgomery, Ala., and Tampa, Fla., will furnish free transportation, and these vessels being small, can only carry supplies originating along the line of the Plant system of railroads. All other shipments from any other part of the United States should be consigned to the Cuban Central Relief Committee at New York, and the committee requests all shippers to give notice before shipments are made in order that provision for steamship transportation may be arranged. The Ward, Munson, Mallory, and Spanish-American steamship lines are donating all their spare capacity for Cuban relief supplies without charge, and the committee wishes to give them all possible notice before delivering the goods at their respective piers.

Chairman Barton received a telegram from The Omaha World-Herald, stating that it will collect provisions, medicines, and money and send several carloads of supplies. The first shipment will be made on April 1 to Matanzas, where the paper wants the shipment landed.

BISHOP WALDEN ON CUBA.

He Says Hawaii Would Be a Desirable Acquisition, but that We Do Not Want Cuba.

During an address which Bishop Walden delivered at a meeting of Methodist ministers in the Methodist Book Concern Building yesterday he touched upon the Cuban situation, saying he did not think the Latin race had ability enough to govern itself, and that the annexation of Cuba would be undesirable, but the annexation of Hawaii the opposite. He said he had been to Hawaii, and knew what he was talking about. It was a question whether the discovery that the Maine had been blown up, he said, would justify us in going to war, while autonomy for Cuba would answer every purpose, making Spain responsible and giving Cuba an opportunity to learn how to govern herself.

He then continued: "I'm glad that we have such a level-headed man as Mr. McKinley at Washington. I happen to know, through members of his family, that the weight of the present responsibility rests heavily upon him. He scarcely sleeps day or night. I am glad that Mr. McKinley feels the weight of the present responsibility.

"I hope that war can be avoided, for it paralyzes prosperity. It is said that the effect of war talk has already been felt, and how do we know what the next ten years would bring us in the event of war? Autonomy may not be the ideal solution of the Cuban question, but we can't get ideal things in this world. We haven't got them here in New York."

WATER WORKS SUIT IN OMAHA.

Farmers' Trust Company Seeks to Recover a Deficiency Judgment.

OMAHA, March 21.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has filed an answer in the suit instituted by the New England Water Works Company against the American Water Works Company to secure a deficiency judgment of $242,795.53. The suit is a continuation of one from the Cook County (Illinois) Circuit Court.

The judgment was secured there, but as a reason for having it entered in the court in this district it is alleged that all the property in which the American Water Works Company claims to have an interest is located here. In the answer the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which held the mortgages which were foreclosed, directly charges that the Cook County judgment was secured through fraud. The judgment was secured on two notes of $101,520.25 each, and several others of smaller amounts, all made payable to C. H. Venner & Company, and transferred later to the New England Water Works Company by Venner. The fraud consists in the company's attorney confessing judgment without authority.

The St. Lawrence Lower at Montreal.

MONTREAL, March 21.—The water in the St. Lawrence is still receding to-night, and apprehension of a flood has almost passed away. The Hochelaga Cotton Mills, employing 1,200 hands, are not in operation, the fires underneath the boilers having been extinguished. So far most of the damage done has been in the low-lying suburbs.

New Departments—Carpets, Wall Paper, Tailoring.

Macy's

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.) Sixth Ave

An Important Talk About Triple Plate.

This may seem to some as very long, dry reading, but it is reading that will help you in buying.

There is no line of goods in which you can be so easily deceived as in silverware. We are very sorry to see that many have quite recently been deceived. We hope not intentionally, for it is hard to believe that an otherwise shrewd merchant would deliberately advertise single plate seconds as triple plate firsts. This question of truthful advertising touches us all, and we, for one, propose, as far as possible, to keep you posted, so you cannot be deceived. We want to help make it unprofitable for the untruthful advertisers. When all business men keep their advertising honest, then advertising will be more profitable to us and more important to you.

The reputable manufacturers all mark their plated ware, so you cannot be deceived if you know the marks.

Silverware marked A1 or AA is only single plate. Silverware marked XII is only single plated, with an additional plate on parts most exposed to wear. Real Triple Plate Silverware is marked as follows: 6 is the mark on teaspoons; 9 the mark on dessert spoons; 12 the mark on tablespoons.

TEASPOONS, per set of 6, 1.41	We sell these goods, made by William Rogers, the very latest patterns introduced, all triple plate, and stamped according to the above rules, at these prices:	TABLESPOONS, per set of 6, 2.81
DESSERT SPOONS, per set of 6, 2.38		DESSERT FORKS, per set of 6, 2.38

And other Rogers makes of same quality, but not of recent design, at still lower prices.

If you have recently purchased silverware as triple plate, compare the mark on it with the marks above and see if you have been deceived. A merchant who will deceive you in one way will deceive you in others.

2D FLOOR, MAIN B'LD'G.

EXPLOSION OF A PASTE POT.

Two Men Hurt in the Inter Ocean Office in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The explosion of a pot of paste in the stereotyping department of the Inter Ocean severely injured two men at 4 o'clock this morning. Charles Vivian, 1,551 Jackson Boulevard, foreman of the stereotyping room, was burned about the face, arms, and shoulders, and David Taurnal, an apprentice, had his face and head burned.

The explosion was caused by the accidental closing of the exhaust pipe in a ten-gallon pot of paste. The mixture was bubbling, having passed the boiling point. Vivian and Taurnal were standing near the paste and the explosion covered them with the scalding mixture.

BOY OFFERS AID TO LEITER.

Louis Van Praag of New York Sends $100 to Invest in Wheat.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Louis Van Praag, a New York boy, wants to have a hand in the big wheat deal now being manipulated by Mr. Leiter. The accession to Mr. Leiter's forces was announced by a letter from New York City containing $100, signed by the little fellow of the knickerbocker ago, and stating that the "money was to help Mr. Leiter in his wheat fight."

The missive with the unsteady signature of the youthful broker passed in review before all the powers of the Board of Trade during the morning. The brokers who are waging battle upon the Leiter clan laughingly declared that this move had broken the back of their opposition, and best wishes were forwarded the New York lad. Mr. Leiter has not yet decided whether to invest his well wisher's money or to return the sum with a suitable accompaniment.

WHEAT STEADY IN CHICAGO.

Leiter a Buyer All Day of the May and July Options.

CHICAGO, March 21.—With the exception of May, the closing prices of wheat to-day, compared with Saturday's close, showed very little change. July closed ½c. lower, all advance caused by fears of frost in the Winter wheat region being lost under late realizing.

May fluctuations were apparently out of the pale of regular market influences. Opening prices of that future were ½c.@1c. higher, at $1.03¼@$1.04. It sold up at once to $1.05, and did not get below $1.04 again during the session. The close was 1¾c. above Saturday's closing price. Heavy selling by Leiter on Saturday in

RELIEF FOR MAINE VICTIMS

Bill to Reimburse Survivors and to Make Payments to Heirs of the Dead Passes the House.

UNANIMOUS VOTE FOR IT

Eloquent Tribute to Those Who Were Lost in the Disaster Delivered by Representative Cousins of Iowa.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The House to-day unanimously passed the bill for the relief of the survivors and victims of the Maine disaster. The bill reimburses the surviving officers and men for the losses they sustained to an amount not to exceed a year's sea pay and directs the payment of a sum equal to a year's pay to the legal heirs of those who perished.

The bill was called up for consideration by Mr. Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Boutelle said that the purpose and provisions of the bill were well understood, and so far as he was concerned he thought debate unnecessary. Still, he was ready to yield to the desire of the House.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) said there was no disposition on his side of the House to debate the bill. Such matters as members on his side desired to speak about in connection with the disaster they would reserve for the Naval Appropriation bill. He gave notice of an amendment he would offer.

Without debate, therefore, the bill was read by sections for amendments. Several minor committee amendments were agreed to.

Cannon Offers an Amendment.

Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, offered an amendment to allow the surviving officers and men twelve months' sea pay without rations in full compensation for losses sustained by them. This provision, he thought, preferable to one to indemnify them for losses sustained, limited in amount to twelve months' sea pay. He called attention to the fact that in the case of the Samoan disaster the compensation in each case was about the maximum. He thought a provision for compensation for actual losses might lead some of the survivors into the temptation of magnifying their claims.

There would be also this advantage in voting directly a year's sea pay. It would obviate delay and the mediation of claims attorneys. While Congress was doing this act of justice it should do the generous thing.

Mr. Boutelle at this point concluded that, as debate was to be indulged in, it would be well for him to make a general statement. He then explained briefly that it was the idea of the committee that Congress should be as liberal toward the victims of the Maine disaster as it had been toward those who suffered in the Samoan disaster, and the bill had been drawn along the lines of the bill passed for the relief of the Samoan victims. The committee did not believe the survivors should be reimbursed beyond the actual losses incurred. The provision relating to the filing of the schedule of losses, made and sworn to, had been hedged about carefully and could not be criticised successfully.

Mr. Bailey asked what the sea pay of the highest officer of the unfortunate vessel was.

"Capt. Sigsbee's pay is about $4,500," answered Mr. Boutelle.

"Then, under the proposed amendment, he would receive that amount, no matter what losses he sustained."

"Exactly."

"What was the largest amount paid under the bill for the relief of the Samoan victims?"

"About $2,000."

Mr. Boutelle said he did not imagine that Capt. Sigsbee or any other of the gallant officers of the Maine would dream of being reimbursed beyond the actual amount of the losses they sustained.

Exchange of Personalities.

Mr. Boutelle and Mr. Cannon had a rather spirited exchange of personalities. The former criticised the latter's attitude toward the bill, and the latter said he was responsible to his constituents and the general public sentiment of the country, not to the gentleman from Maine for his position.

"The gentleman does not live on God's footstool," said Mr. Cannon, "who possesses the ability to merit the approbation of the gentleman from Maine." [Laughter.]

Proceeding Mr. Cannon again advocated his amendment, pointing out that the average value of the regular equipment of a ship's crew was $66, yet in almost every instance the members of the crews of the ships which went down at Samoa obtained practically a year's sea pay. Americans, Chinamen, and others on those ships submitted schedules detailing losses aggregating practically the maximum amount they could obtain under the Samoan act. As a practical legislator he thought his amendment was wise and should be adopted.

Mr. Bailey said at first he had been disposed to favor the Cannon amendment. He had heard something of the scandal in connection with the Samoan act, and did not desire a repetition of that disgraceful episode. But upon closer examination he thought the provision in the bill preferable. He long had been of the opinion that the best part of the Lord's Prayer was contained in the words "Lead us not into temptation." But this amendment would make it more profitable not to fall than to fall. It would give to the honest man more than the dishonest man would claim.

Mr. Hilborn (Rep., Cal.,) denied emphatically that there had been any wholesale fraud in connection with the Samoan act. He read a list of the officers in the Samoan wreck, together with their salaries and the amounts of their claims in proof of this. Several of the officers claimed nothing at all, and all of them claimed only a small fraction of their salaries.

Mr. Cousins's Tribute to the Dead.

Mr. Cousins (Rep., Iowa,) changed the whole tenor of the debate at this juncture by the delivery of a brief but eloquent tribute to the American sailors who went down with the Maine.

"The measure now proposed," said Mr. Cousins, "is most appropriate and just, but hardly is it mentionable in contemplation of the great calamity to which it appertains. It will be merely an incidental, legislative footnote to a page of history that will be open to the eyes of the Republic and of the world for all time to come.

"No human speech can add anything to the silent gratitude, the speechless reverence already given by a great and grateful nation to its dead defenders and to their living kin. No act of Congress providing for their needs can make a restitution for their sacrifice. Human nature does, in human ways, its best and still feels deep in debt. Expressions of condolence have come from every country and from every clime, and every nerve of steel and ocean cable has carried on electric breath, the sweetest, tenderest words of sympathy for that gallant crew who manned the Maine."

Mr. Cousins closed with these words:

"Hovering about the dark waters of that mysterious harbor of Havana the black-winged vulture watches for the belated dead, while over it and over all there is the eagle's piercing eye, sternly watching for the truth. Whether the appropriation carried by this resolution shall be ultimately charged to fate or to some foe shall soon appear. Meanwhile a patient and patriotic people, enlightened by the lessons of our history, remembering the woes of war, both to the vanquished and victorious, are ready for the truth and for their duty."

There was a tremendous round of applause when Mr. Cousins concluded his remarks.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) followed in a similar strain, concluding with the declaration that it was God's will that Cuba should be free.

The Cannon amendment was lost without division.

Mr. Bailey offered an amendment to insert the word "dependents" before parent or parents in the section, making them beneficiaries under the bill in certain contingencies. The amendment was rejected—60 to 106. Another amendment to strike out the words "and if there be no parent, the brothers and sisters," &c., also was rejected. The bill then was passed unanimously.

THE HAWAIIAN RESOLUTION.

Amendment by Senator Bacon to Submit Question of Annexation to Vote of Hawaiian Electors.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) introduced an amendment which he announced he would offer to the resolution providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

The amendment provides that the resolution shall not be effective until the question of annexation shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of Hawaii and passed upon affirmatively by them.

The amendment is the same which Mr. Bacon offered to the Hawaiian treaty and which is still pending.

ONE POST OFFICE IN NEW YORK.

Bill Providing for Consolidation of All the Offices in This City.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Representative Loud of California, Chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices, introduced a bill to-day authorizing the Postmaster General to consolidate all the Post Offices within the incorporated limits of the City of New York.

Bills Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—No business of importance was transacted by the Senate to-day, and quite unexpectedly an adjournment was taken before 2 o'clock. These bills were passed:

To remit the penalty of $32,823 imposed upon the Union Iron Works of San Francisco because on the official trial of the Monterey the required horse power was not maintained.

To pay the Union Iron Works of San Francisco for extra work on the Monterey $14,742.

To provide for promoting Capt. William N. Tisdall, United States Army, now on the retired list, to the rank of Major.

To amend Section 1,370 of the revised statutes of the United States relating to the medical corps of the navy, and providing that persons appointed to the naval medical corps shall be between twenty-one and thirty years old.

To authorize the use of depositions before naval courts in certain cases.

Night Session of the House.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—At the night session of the House nineteen pension bills were favorably acted upon. Those carrying pensions of $30 per month or more were as follows: A. V. Bloodgood, Fifty-second New York Volunteers, $30; Hannah C. Pile, widow of Gen. William A. Pile, $30; William H. Olive, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, $30; Hannah L. Stevenson, widow of Gen. John D. Stevenson, $50; David N. Thompson, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, $35; Daniel H. Phillips, Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, $30; John J. Boatwright, Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry, $30; Joseph V. Bowie, Fourteenth New Hampshire Infantry, $30, and William D. Foote of Madison, Ill., Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, $50.

Overstreet Pension Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has favorably reported the Overstreet bill prohibiting the withholding, suspension, modification, or cancellation of any pension except for fraud, clerical error, mistake of factor, or recovery from disability. The committee has recommended to the House the allowance of a pension of $100 per month to Katharine L. Cushing, widow of Commander Cushing, United States Navy, who gained distinction by destroying the Confederate ram Albemarle.

Internal Revnue Statistics.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue issued to-day shows the receipts during February from all sources amounted to $11,986,550, a gain, as compared with February, 1897, of $1,257,533. The receipts for the eight months of the present fiscal year were $110,484,524, an increase over the receipts for the same period last year of $11,566,550. The principal increases during February are as follows: Whisky, $600,-115; cigars and cheroots, $107,704; cigarettes, $121,499; beer, $250,542.

Licenses for Customs Brokers.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Representative Payne of New York, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, has introduced a bill to license custom house brokers, imposing a $25 fee. The bill, however, does not prohibit any importer from transacting business at a custom house pertaining to his own importations.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HAWAII.

Sir Julian Pauncefote Says the Senate Committee Is Misinformed.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Much surprise has been created in England by the passage in the recent report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations respecting the attitude of Great Britain toward Hawaii, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, under instructions from his Government, has informed the Department of State that the committee of the Senate is under an entire misapprehension and that there is no ground whatever for the allegations contained in the statement.

The passage referred to states that "if Great Britain is not industriously and openly engaged in fomenting the concerted movement for the destruction of the republic and the restoration of the monarchy on its ruins, her agents and the Princess, her protégée, are kept conveniently near at hand to fasten her power upon the islands on the happening of any pretext for the protection of the lives and property of British subjects in Hawaii."

LONDON, March 21.—Sir James Fergusson, Conservative member for Northeast Manchester, will ask Mr. George Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, to-morrow whether there is any truth in the accusations brought by a committee of the United States Senate against England with respect to Hawaii.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

NEW JERSEY—Wilburtha, Joseph D. Mitchell. NEW YORK—Callicoon Depot, Gertrude W. Eickhoft; Canaseraga, Adolph Bluestone; Dongan Hills, E. R. Colebrook; Kidders, James V. Quick; Marcellus, Frank J. Lawless; Second Mile, Stephen M. Rector; Wallkill, E. B. Dubois; Wawarsing, H. C. Terwilliger; Whitfield, Luther Quick; Willard, John J. Mahoney.

SHERIFF AND DEPUTY KILLED.

Said to Have Been Shot by Wealthy Planter at Senatobia, Miss.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21.—A special to The Post-Dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., says:

"The bare announcement of a double killing that took place to-day at Senatobia, Miss., has reached here. Ashley Cocke, one of the most prominent and wealthy planters of North Mississippi, shot and killed Sheriff Bray and one of his deputies, named Gilmore. No details are known."

Sacramento Burglar Uses Revolver.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 21.—Ex-Street Commissioner E. J. Croly, one of the most prominent contractors in California, was shot and probably fatally wounded by one of two burglars who were attempting to rob his house last night. Although sixty years of age and entirely unarmed, Croly grappled with one of the men and was overcoming him, when the man broke loose and fired two shots into his breast.

Capt. Witherell Not Responsible.

DETROIT, March 21.—When the court-martial of Capt. Charles T. Witherell of the Nineteenth United States Infantry reconvened to-day it was announced that the defense would be irresponsibility. The testimony to-day in reference to the Captain's duplication of his pay vouchers was to that effect. One of them stated that since Capt. Witherell had suffered an attack of yellow fever his mind had been affected. No testimony was offered in rebuttal.

Suicide by Burning at New Britain.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., March 21.—Miss Elizabeth Bosworth, aged sixty-six years, committed suicide to-day by igniting a chicken house in which she had locked herself. Neighbors saw the burning building, but had no idea that the woman was inside it. Miss Bosworth, it is said, had quarreled with her brother, and threatened to kill herself.

Methodists for Lay Representation.

CHESTER, Penn., March 21.—The Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference this morning took a vote on the Rock River resolution providing that the laity shall have equal representation with the clergy in the General Conference. The vote in favor of the resolution was 159 to 66. It will not be formally announced to the conference until to-morrow.

March winds may blow, but will leave no trace of roughness of the skin if Lundborg's Velcrema is applied. It contains no greasy or sticky matter.

A DEFENSE OF CORPORATIONS.

Bad Methods of Some Lead to Unjust Condemnation of All, Says Mr. Dutton.

Corporations were defended by Charles Dutton at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The occasion was the monthly meeting of the Institute of Accountants, and the subject of the paper read by Mr. Dutton was "Corporations, Their Importance and use." He said in part:

"No one in these days says a good word for corporations, but there is a good principle underlying them. It is the abuse of corporate power that is held up for criticism, and the people read of that abuse and condemn the corporations. The mission of yellow journalism seems to be to attack every corporation, trust, or rich man. Whether it is done to pander to the laboring class I know not.

"Corporations are not a forced product. They have grown up spontaneously; they have arisen naturally out of economic conditions and are a necessity."

After describing some of the advantages of corporations from a business man's standpoint, the speaker said that the laws of New York extorted large sums for licenses and had driven corporations to other States. West Virginia he called the mecca of bubble and tramp corporations, and he admitted that New Jersey was the ideal home of trusts.

"The methods of some corporations," he said, "are detrimental to the best interests of all such organizations, but that is no proof that the principles of all are bad. It is easy to confound methods with principles. The true position of the business community is to recognize the principles governing corporations, as an important factor in the evolution of commercialism, and to contend only against abuses."

MONEY FOR SOUTHERN MILLS.

Sensible Suggestions to Business Men There Who Desire Co-operation from the North.

From advance sheets of The Chattanooga (Tenn. Tradesman.

Zeal is commendable; even excess of zeal, in a good cause, is pardonable, and there are few causes better than that of developing textile industries in the South.

To that end, much effort, and every sort of effort, is exerted to attract and impress Northern, especially New England, investors.

If the main object is to induce the Northern mill owner to migrate southward in a good humor, some of these efforts are neither prudent nor politic, nor always polite.

If the purpose is to show, and state, and insist upon, and prove and prove again, the manifest Southern advantages in the way of raw cotton, short haul, lumber, fuel, climate, wages, contented labor, and fair laws, it is time to remind whomsoever is overworking himself at that task that to keep up vehement argument to the jury after it has come around your own way can't help your case, and may even hurt it a little.

Months ago it was publicly and solemnly admitted by New England experts and investors of unquestioned influence and authority that it is a hopeless task for New England to compete with the Southern mills. So far as conditions have changed since that confession, the changes have heightened New England's disadvantage, and no sensible, practicable way of equalizing conditions North and South has been proposed or is likely to be found.

Nor was it a new truth thus publicly confessed. For several years past, investor after investor had come down and had made his own quiet investigation, and had simply put his money into some Southern mill without feeling called upon to hurry back and report or explain his action to any club, or committee, or State Legislature in the Northeastern United States.

In view of the now general recognition of the South's superiority, increasing clamor over its advantages is superfluous, and though it will attract attention of some sort, is hardly likely to hasten the movement of Northern capital Southward.

The fact is, that the financial conscience of the Northern cotton mill stockholder is at last fully awakened and is smiting him hard. More than any one else he notices and appreciates the dividends earned by Southern mills, for during the past year or two he hasn't had the spending of 1 per cent. on his own home investment. He can't find, even in his most prejudiced newspaper, a single dispatch about a Southern cotton mill strike; but his own ex-employes and fellow-citizens have lately been demanding free soup in four languages.

He is not happy; he hardly realizes yet just what is wrong, or what to do; he wants to think it over quietly. And would it not be polite and proper, not to say prudent, to leave him to himself a little while, and let the still, small voice of financial conscience be heard and get in its work?

And when it does, as it surely will, each man who hears it will act according to his own circumstances and choice. One will put in a little of his surplus down South along with some set of fellows that he knows right well, or will come down himself and go in a little heavier. He puts in all he is going to, begins drawing dividends in a year, and keeps still about it, or maybe says: "Yes, the new mill makes a little something on the coarser grades, but they can't work the finer grades down South, nor bleach, nor dye; and I don't know but that we've got about enough spindles going down there, for a while, anyhow."

Another can't get away, or can't get his money out of the fix it's in, or won't sell his local mill stock on a falling market, or is timorous, or has spent a Winter in Southern Florida, and won't believe that machinery can work in North Georgia during the Summer months, or is willing to put up with light returns or none on his home mills, just so they keep running, and help his savings bank stock or his rent roll or some other investment, his returns on which depend on labor having employment.

Northern mills and Northern mill men are not going to pick up and start South en masse; and there is more for them to do, when they get ready to start, than to put out the fire and call the dog. Perhaps out of every $10 invested in New England cotton mills $1 can get away if it wants to. Even that little, however, would aggregate some $25,000,000, and sooner or later a good share of that will be brought here by men who want to pursue at a profit, instead of at a loss, the business they have been trained in and best understand.

But such men will distinctly not arrive on the scene with a whoop and a yell, and fall straightway in thankfulness upon the neck of the Samaritan who has been frantically pointing out to them the path. They will proceed quietly and without bulletins, put their money into the right place, in the right way, and at the right time, make their investment pay, and maybe indulge in a little bragging about their own superior discernment and nerve.

The man who would come and can't, or who can come and won't, may be depended on to call the other fellow flighty and venturesome, the Southern climate suffocating, and the Southern workman languid; to argue that our labor laws are good, but will be as bad twenty-five years hence as the New England labor laws are now; to prove that negro labor will, in ten or fifteen years, break into the mills and work for nothing; to keep right on denying that anything which has been successfully manufactured in the South for less than ten years can ever be manufactured in the South at all, and to go on talking as usual about things unknown with that frank, cheerful positiveness to which we are almost habituated.

Meantime, most men who have the slightest idea of taking money out of cotton mills North and putting it into cotton mills South come pretty near knowing just how and when and where to do it, and what there is in it for them; and their present demeanor, to judge from the public expressions, is characterized by that stoical indifference, that vacant gaze and preoccupied air, and that mild though searching criticism of imaginary weak points which in a horse trade signify that the swap is imminent.

A great deal of the prevailing clamor is, therefore, superfluous; those toward whom it is specially directed already know well the situation, and others are likely to get the notion either that cotton manufacture is already overdone or that a cotton mill boom is impending.

Eighty per cent. of Southern cotton mill capital is Southern money, and is doing very well, and there is still some Southern money for investment. Let the Northern mill man take his time, so long as Southern capital can build mills and take the profits.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special Orders—Relieving Major Edmond G. Fechét, Sixth Cavalry, from duty with the National Guard of Nebraska, amended to take effect April 1.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered as follows: Major Henry McElderry, Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report to the commanding General of the Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty as Chief Surgeon of that department.

Major George H. Torney, Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at the Military Academy at West Point on or about June 1, and will then report to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty at that post.

Major John M. Banister, Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., upon the arrival there of Major Torney, and will then report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point for duty at that station.

First Lieut. John H. Stone, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty at that post.

Capt. Jefferson D. Poindexter, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Willets Point, N. Y., and from temporary duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and will report to Capt. William C. Gorgas, Assistant Surgeon, in New York City, for the purpose of assisting him in the examination of recruits in that city, including the Borough of Brooklyn.

Transfers: In the Tenth Cavalry, Capt. Charles L. Cooper from Troop E to Troop G, Capt. Charles G. Ayres from Troop G to Troop E.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted to Major Harry O. Perley, Surgeon.

Navy.

Ensign G. L. P. Stone is detached from the New York and ordered to the Marblehead.

Lieut. A. W. Catlin is detached from the Maine, ordered home, and to wait orders.

Lieut. G. F. W. Holman is detached from the Maine, ordered home, and to wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster S. Bryan is ordered to the Dolphin, March 24.

West Point Cadets Discharged.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 21.—The following cadets of the fourth class who underwent an intermediate examination were found deficient and discharged to-day: Clifton P. Arnold, Arkansas; Marshall H. Hurt, Alabama; Joseph C. Kay, New York; Allen F. Marrissett, Virginia, and Robert F. Roth of Pennsylvania. Herman W. Albery of Ohio resigned. The examination was the record trial of all those discharged, they having been reappointed. Their careers at the Military Academy are ended now.

Boston Man Arrested as a Lunatic.

LONDON, March 22.—The Daily News this morning says the police of Llanelly, Wales, recently placed under detention and confined in a lunatic asylum a "religious maniac." The man was found half naked in the street at midnight, and on regaining consciousness gave the name of George Ernest Royal. He said he belonged in Boston, Mass., and described himself as a ship's steward.

Japan's Parliamentary Election.

YOKOHAMA, March 25.—The Parliamentary election returns show that the two parties will have about equal strength and that some fifty neutrals will probably hold the balance of power.

Russell Sage says:
"I have a span of very promising three-year-old colts, that seem to take just as much delight in hauling my 'Crawford Pneumatic Wagon' as I do in riding in it."
—Adv.

THE HOLLAND DIVES AGAIN

The Submarine Boat Shows that She Will Fulfill Her Inventor's Claims.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL TRIAL

The Vessel to be Taken Into Deeper Water on Saturday, and the Torpedo Guns and Diving Engines Tested Thoroughly.

That the Holland submarine boat will do all that has been claimed for it by John P. Holland, its inventor, was demonstrated at yesterday's trial, which was the most successful one since the vessel was launched.

Despite the inclement weather and the treacherous channels in the Kill Von Kull, between Tottenville and Perth Amboy, the vessel made a successful trip completely submerged for a considerable distance.

The trial was to have taken place early in the day, but it was after 4 P. M. that word was sent to Mr. Holland that everything was ready for the trip. The delay was due to the fog and the number of vessels anchored in the channels.

The tugboat Erie, with a number of guests, was moored alongside the pier of the Raritan Dry Dock Company at Perth Amboy when the submarine boat was being made ready for her trial.

When everything had been placed in order two stanchions were made fast on the little boat, whose superstructure was only about one foot above water. On the forward one was placed the jack, while aft the Stars and Stripes were unfurled.

Beginning of the Test.

The vessel was taken in tow by the tugboat and hauled down stream, where, opposite the Tottenville ferry, she struck out for herself and began to disappear. The mooring line from the tug then loosened and the submarine boat, with only a small portion of her conning tower visible, started forward. Mr. Holland was in charge of the vessel.

After reaching the main channel the boat sunk gradually, showing that the apparatus for sinking the vessel was entirely under control. The stern was sunk about four feet and then the bow the same distance. When the vessel had reached an even keel both stanchions which carried the flags began to sink until they were completely submerged.

The boat remained under water for some time, and the forward flag was next seen several hundred feet from the tugboat. The vessel came to the surface slowly, and when the superstructure had appeared she shot forward and then began to disappear again. The bow was first submerged and then the stern. The vessel reached a depth of about fifteen feet and remained under water for a quarter of an hour.

The tugboat followed the vessel, and when the submarine boat appeared again she had struck a sand bar. She was pulled off by the Erie with little effort and without any damage.

Guns Not Tested.

No test of the gun tubes was made. It was found that some alterations must be made first, as they leak slightly at the breech blocks. It is expected that everything will be arranged so that a complete test of the vessel and the apparatus for discharging the torpedoes can be made on Saturday.

The crew of the vessel, all of whom are expert machinists, will be kept at work making the necessary improvements and alterations to the machinery.

It was impossible to steer the boat accurately yesterday or to find exactly at what depth she was sunk, on account of the lack of light at the compass and pressure gauge, both of which are in the conning tower. A set of electric lights will be placed in the vessel.

At the next test the vessel will be taken into deeper water, and the "diving" engines will receive a thorough test. The dummy torpedoes will also be fired. The trial will in all probability take place in Prince's Bay, between the lighthouse and Sandy Hook.

Tiffany & Co.

Diamond and Gem Merchants

have made unusual preparations for the *Easter Wedding Season* and ask an inspection of their stock of jewels and gem jewelry prepared for engagement and wedding gifts.

Solitaire diamond rings, strings of pearls, brooches, pendants and hair ornaments of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, etc., are shown in an exceptionally rich assortment of designs.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Inter-State Commerce Commission on Canadian Pacific Differentials on Klondike Business.

In reviewing the railroad conditions in the Northwest, the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in its decision against the Canadian Pacific's contention that it is entitled to a differential on the Klondike business, says that conservative estimates fix the amount of traffic which would naturally pass over the various competing lines to points on Puget Sound and vicinity at from 100,000 to 200,000 passengers during the current year. Of this large amount of business the American lines, if maintaining equal rates with the Canadian Pacific, might properly expect a large percentage, but if the American lines should maintain their standard rates and the Canadian Pacific takes advantage of its differential, the last-named road will carry practically the whole traffic.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission report says incidentally: "The General Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific presented to us the case of the trans-continental American lines, and he was able to give us specific information only in reference to his own road. His statement was that the intermediate business of the Northern Pacific contributed about 30 per cent. to the passenger revenues of that company, and that to meet the present rates of the Canadian Pacific to Pacific Coast points would necessitate a diminution of revenue from that intermediate business of from 30 to 50 per cent."

TRACK ELEVATION IN CHICAGO.

Efforts to Compel Chicago and Alton Road to Comply with the Law.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Friends of track elevation at the City Hall are angry at the refusal of the Chicago and Alton to elevate its tracks in compliance with an ordinance adopted some time ago. A committee has the matter in hand, and will seek to have the Council restrain the road from running trains into the city until the law of the Council is obeyed. Father Flanagan, the untiring worker in the cause of track elevation, says:

"On Jan. 24 last the City Council passed an ordinance for the elevation of the tracks. Other roads have already complied, but the Alton is holding out. Instead of elevating its tracks the Alton has built two or three viaducts over streets."

Father Flanagan leads the committee that will urge the Council to take action.

DEBTS OF PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Bills for Settlement Approved by the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day decided to report the bills for the settlement of the Central Pacific and the Sioux City and Pacific debts. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney General are created a commission to settle the debts and to make such extensions as may be necessary to secure the Government's interest.

In the case of the Central Pacific an amendment was adopted providing that the full amount of the Government's principal and interest must be paid. No limitation was placed on the Sioux City and Pacific, and it is probable that Senators Morgan and Harris will make a minority report in favor of a similar restriction to that placed on the Central Pacific settlement.

Buffalo Valley Railroad Company.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Buffalo Valley Railway Company was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State with a capital of $350,000, to construct and operate an electric surface railroad twenty-seven miles long, from the east city line of Buffalo, in the town of Cheektowaga, to the village of Java, Wyoming County. The Directors are Luther S. Bent and Felton Bent of Philadelphia, Mason D. Pratt and Edgar C. Felton of Steelton, Wyoming County; Herbert P. Bissell and J. Henry Metcalf of Buffalo, Joseph R. Foard and Fred W. Wood of Baltimore, Md., and Benjamin Watson of Strykerville, Wyoming County.

Ohio Southern Railroad to be Sold.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 21.—The Ohio Southern Railroad; which has been in a receiver's hands for several years, will be offered for sale within a few weeks. The matter has been taken under advisement by the different bondholders and the English capitalists. The line runs from Jackson, in the heart of the Jackson County coal fields, to this city, and then to Lima, eighty-five miles north. Ex-Senator Brice has large holdings in the road.

Bronxville Incorporation Stands.

WHITE PLAINS, March 21.—Supervisor Herbert D. Lent of East Chester, Westchester County, having declared the recent proceedings in the matter of the incorporating of the village of Bronxville illegal and void, the matter was taken before County Judge Smith Lent, who to-day reversed the Supervisor's decision and declared that the incorporation of Bronxville stand as originally planned.

Two Sisters 47 Years in Same Factory.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., March 21.—The Misses Louisa and Mariana Collins have just completed their forty-seventh year in the employ of a factory here. In that time they have lost but five or six days. They are still working every day.

Monument to George D. Prentice.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

A wealthy Washington woman, who does not want her name known in the transaction, has given orders to Mr. Mike Muldoon to erect a handsome sarcophagus in Cave Hill Cemetery to the memory of Mr. George D. Prentice, long editor of The Louisville Journal. The contracts was closed several weeks ago, and the cutters in Mr. Muldoon's marble yards have already begun work on the monument, and it is expected that it will be completed and set up in Cave Hill by June 1. The monument will be made of Barre (Vt.) granite, with no polish except in the faces of the dies. The base is 7 feet long by 4 feet 4 inches wide. The monument, including the base, is 6 feet 6 inches high, and in design and workmanship will be one of the handsomest in Cave Hill Cemetery. On the front die in large raised letters will be the name George D. Prentice, and beneath it on the molding of the second base will be carved a palm branch. On the back die will be inscribed:

GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
December 2, 1802.
Jan. 20, 1870.
HARRIET BINGHAM,
His Wife;
Died April 26, 1868.

CARING ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

Two Prisoners at Dedham, Mass., Saw Through Their Cells, Overpower a Guard, and Rob the Safe.

DEDHAM, Mass., March 21.—Two prisoners at the Dedham House of Correction, having sawed their way out of their cells, overpowered a guard this morning, and, after binding him, seized his keys, opened the safe, took about $2,500 in money belonging to the officials and prisoners, and three revolvers, and then escaped. They were Patrick E. Gill of Hyde Park, who had served but a few months of a two years' sentence for larceny, and Charles Cook of Walpole, who was awaiting a hearing before the Norfolk County Grand Jury charged with burglary. The prisoners occupied adjacent cells.

The break occurred when only one man, Night Watchman Fairbanks, was on duty. He was thrown down and his head covered with a blanket before he had a chance to cry out, after which he was bound with a cord which was in the corridor. It was some time before he could free himself and give the alarm.

All the surrounding towns were notified of the escape, but no trace of the fugitives has yet been found.

MURDER TRIAL POSTPONED.

Irregularities in the Drawing of the Jurors to Try James A. Clemmer.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., March 21.—The trial of James A. Clemmer, charged with implication in the murder of Mrs. Emma Kaiser, which began to-day, has been postponed until the June term of court. This was the result of a petition by the defense that the panel of jurors be quashed because Jury Commissioners Troy and McDowell had drawn the panel irregularly, and for various other technical reasons. It was alleged that the Commissioners had drawn the entire panel for personal and political reasons.

It was developed that Jury Commissioner Troy sealed the jury wheel with his cuff button, alleging it was his seal. Mr. Troy admitted sending out a circular letter to the Democratic County Committee, asking for the names of men who could act as jurors. He said that as he was elected on the Democratic ticket he thought he had to get Democrats for the jury.

When the circular letter was submitted it appeared that the Commissioners had followed precedents established by those whom they succeeded in office.

Judge Weand sustained the motion of the defense.

Lake Champlain Open.

RUTLAND, March 21.—Lake Champlain is open. It is expected that the Champlain Transportation Company will be able to start its steamers on an earlier date than in any previous year.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	6:01	Sun sets	6:14
Moon sets			

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:32	Gov. Isl'd	7:58
H. Gate	9:07		
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:52	Gov. Isl'd	8:22
H. Gate	10:17		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston		2:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Lahn, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Schleswig, St. Marc, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores		

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Grenada, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Navarre, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Ayrean, Glasgow		
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Normannia, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

Benedict, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26.

Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Concho, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Edam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fulda, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zelandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 31 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China and Japan which arrived at Tacoma per SS Victoria, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Thursday, March 24.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 22.

Alene, Port Limon, March 15.
Bovic, Liverpool March 12.
Edam, Amsterdam, March 10.
El Paso, New Orleans, March 17.
El Sud, New Orleans, March 15.
Gottfried Schenker, Gibraltar, March 7.
Hudson, New Orleans, March 16.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, March 15.
Sir Garnet Wolseley, Gibraltar, March 8.
Southery, Hamburg March 8.
Southwark, Ant

The First of Our "First View" Days

The Best of the Whole World's Best

THE Spring Millinery Exhibit is ready this morning. We can give it no stronger recommendation to your favor than by saying that we believe it worthy of us, and worthy of you who come to visit us.

For months the Millinery Chief has been viewing, selecting, planning, thinking and getting ready for to-day, and the days that follow. Here is the result, arranged for your judgment. We have no doubt as to the nature of that judgment, for we know that we have done well.

It is the custom to speak proudly of the Imported Hats in such a collection. We think we may be proud of ours. So far as expert knowledge, trained taste and ample resource can obtain such a result, we have here the masterpieces of the world's millinery masters;—the best of the whole world's best. If there is a Parisian name known to you as one associated with highest-class work, the chances are that there are models here bearing that name. Here is a partial list of those who have contributed to the showing,—some names world-famous, some not yet, but *which will become so:*

Caroline Rebeaux	*Paul Virot and Berthe*	*Mons. Virot*	*Lewis*
Susanne	*Marescot Seurs*	*Loys*	*Josse*
Julia	*Heitz-Boyer*	*Camille Roger*	*Carlier*

These are names that carry assured excellence with them, yet even these have grades and qualities and conditions. And so it is not merely to the names we ask attention, but to the *selection* of the models which bear those names. In Millinery, as in perhaps nothing else to a similar extent, it is the picking and choosing that counts for success or disaster.

But the Imported Hats are not all nor nearly all. There are also

The Millinery Productions of Our Own Designers

Of course it is Paris which sets the style, but even Paris may have close and worthy followers, and even keen competitors. Our own designs are shown beside those of the world's leaders. It is Broadway versus the Rue de la Paix again, and the judgment lies with you.

The showing is on the second floor. It opens at eight o'clock this morning, and continues Wednesday and Thursday.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

DIPHTHERIA IN A SCHOOL

Several Cases and Two Deaths in the Primary Department of No. 9 in Brooklyn.

IT IS ON THE PARK SLOPE

Most of Its Pupils Belong to Wealthy Families—The Health Department Refuses to Close It, but Col. Culyer May Do So.

The Health Department was informed yesterday morning that diphtheria was raging in Public School No. 9, which is situated in one of the finest residence districts of Brooklyn. The Deputy Commissioner, Dr. Robert A. Black, was informed that in the opinion of the head of the department affected the department ought to be closed to prevent the disease from becoming epidemic. Deputy Commissioner Black said it was unnecessary to close the school, and that it would be better to wait a while.

The local committee of the school is powerless to close the school permanently without the sanction of higher authority. The school therefore remains open. If, however, the disease continues to spread, and the Health Department still maintains its present attitude, the local committee is likely to take upon itself the responsibility of temporarily closing the school.

Public School No. 9 is situated at Sterling Place and Vanderbilt Avenue, and the children who attend it belong to families living on the Park Slope. Most of them are the children of wealthy parents. No. 9 is a new building. The old building adjoining it, which was formerly No. 9, has been renumbered 111, and in this old building the primary department of No. 9 is placed. Here, too, is a kindergarten, one of the few which have been established experimentally in Brooklyn. This kindergarten has about thirty pupils, and it is among them that most of the diphtheria cases have occurred. There are also some cases in the lower primary grades.

The First Case on Thursday.

The first case of diphtheria was recorded on Thursday. Since then two children have died and at least six others have been taken ill. It is stated on good authority that the number of those taken sick, exclusive of the two who have died, is ten, but Principal Frank L. Greene says he thinks it is only six, although admitting that he is not certain.

One of the children who died was a little boy named Sayre, living in Carroll Street, who was a nephew of Miss Hattie Sayre, the head teacher of the kindergarten. It was stated yesterday that Miss Sayre had also been taken sick with diphtheria. She was not at school yesterday, but Principal Greene says she may have staid at home on account of the death of her nephew. The other boy was named Davis, and lived in Dean Street.

Yesterday morning Principal Greene was visited by Miss Annie L. Buchanan, who is in charge of the department. The head of the branch school, Miss Emily G. Bridgham, is at home sick. Miss Buchanan was much alarmed over the rapid spread of the disease since Thursday, and was afraid of an epidemic. She thought the school ought to be closed at once; or, if not the whole school, at least the department affected.

Col. Culyer Called In.

Principal Greene at once communicated with Col. John Y. Culyer, the Chairman of the local committee of the school. Col. Culyer was also alarmed, and determined to at once state the case to the Health Department. He visited Deputy Commissioner Black and asked if he should close the school. What passed at the interview cannot be learned, but it is known that Dr. Black said that he saw no reason to close the school, and that he thought it better to wait a day or two. When this decision was made known to the teachers, they were highly indignant and much alarmed.

Col. Culyer, when seen last night, said he wanted it understood that he had no criticisms to make upon Commissioner Black or the Health Department. "I simply went to him for advice," he said. "I am not a physician, and did not think it best to take action without consulting the health authorities. I shall visit the school to-morrow, and if necessary I may close it then.

"I do not think the cases result from any unsanitary conditions in the school," added Col. Culyer. "I have heard of only two cases. These may have resulted from entirely different causes."

"If on your visit to-morrow you should find the situation as bad as ever or worse, would you close the school without regard to the Health Department, and on your own responsibility?" he was asked.

"I think I have the power to close the school temporarily, and I should do so if it became necessary," he replied.

A PUGILIST BADLY INJURED.

Death May Result from a Boxing Bout in Trenton.

TRENTON, March 21.—Henry Brown, a local pugilist, was probably fatally injured here to-night in a bout with "Jack" Smith, another local pugilist. Brown was taken to the hospital.

Samuel C. Austin of New York, the referee for the Palace Sporting Club, where the fight took place, was arrested with Smith.

PERMIT DENIED TO CROWLEY.

Husband of Margaret Clark Wanted to Bury Her.

John Crowley, the husband of Margaret Clark, the woman who was found strangled a week ago at 27 Monroe Street, called at the Coroner's office yesterday and said that the woman was his common-law wife. He wanted a permit for the burial of the body, but this was refused for the time being. Crowley turned up Sunday night at the Morgue, where he identified the woman's body. Coroner Zucca yesterday adjourned the inquest in the case until next Monday.

Magistrate Kudlich, in Essex Market Police Court, yesterday held five of the seven persons who were suspected of having caused the woman's death. They are John Brown, a sailor; Robert Hoey and his wife, Charles Weston, and Joseph Cosgrove.

Illicit Distillers Arrested.

Mandel Yamm, his son Harry, a nephew, Iza Yamm, and an employe, John Fifer, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with operating two illicit stills at 138 Ludlow Street, and held for examination next Saturday under $2,500 bail each. The stills, which are in the cellar of the building, containing a saloon and dance hall controlled by the Yamms, were raided early Sunday morning by revenue officers. The stills were in full operation, and some thirty barrels of whisky and a quantity of raw spirits were found. It is said that the Government has lost thousands of dollars through the evasion of the revenue laws by the Yamms.

New Rochelle for Incorporation.

NEW ROCHELLE, March 21.—A special election was held here to-day, to give the citizens a chance to vote upon the proposition now pending before the Legislature to incorporate the place. The proposition was carried by thirty-four votes. It is now expected that the charter, as originally introduced in the Assembly, will pass. The charter takes in all the territory of the town of New Rochelle. In this form it has been opposed by Adrian Iselin, Sr., and C. O'Donnell Iselin, who did not want the property of the New Rochelle Water Company, which they own, included in the corporate limits. It has been amended so as to leave this property outside, but it is thought that the amendment will be defeated.

Death of William Vogel.

William Vogel, an old manufacturer of Brooklyn, died last evening at his residence, 202 Keap Street. He was born in Brooklyn in 1839. In 1862 he started in the manufacture of tinware, and accumulated a fortune. He was a member of the Hanover and Union League Clubs, and was connected with the Exempt Firemen's Association. He also belonged to the Society of Old Brooklynites and the Manufacturers' Association. He was a Trustee of All Souls' Universalist Church, a Director of the Manufacturers' Trust Company and of the Manufacturers' National Bank. He leaves a son and two daughters—Mrs. Gilbert Kitching and Miss Henrietta Vogel.

Petit Jurors All Discharged.

Prosecutor James J. Erwin of Hudson County, N. J., said yesterday that he would try no more causes before the petit jurors who have been doing duty in the Sessions Court. He thinks the jurors were almost invariably prejudiced in favor of the defendants and refused to convict when there was no ground for reasonable doubt o fguilt. The petit jurors were discharged yesterday by Judge Hudspeth without thanks by the Court. Prisoners will have to wait for a new jury panel.

A BILL ON HOSPITALS

It Says that Only Legally Practising Physicians Shall Be Elected Officers of Them.

SEVERE PENALTIES PROVIDED

Managers of Such Institutions and Prominent Doctors Denounce the Measure and Say It Would Destroy All Charitable Work of the Kind.

Managers of hospitals, supported by the charitable public, and physicians connected with the work of such institutions are much interested in Assembly Bill No. 1,664, which was introduced on March 16 by Assemblyman Benjamin Hoffman of the Sixteenth District of New York. The measure was referred to the Committee on General Laws.

Mr. Hoffman's bill is described as "an act amending Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, as amended by Chapter 398 of the Laws of 1895," being an act in relation to the public health, so far as it is affected by the illegal practice of medicine and dermatology. It provides "that it shall be unlawful for any corporation doing business within this State, the conduct of which involves the practice of medicine or surgery, and for the members, stockholders, and Directors thereof, to elect any person as an officer, Director, or manager of such corporation, unless such person is, at the time of the election or appointment, a practicing physician or surgeon lawfully authorized to practice medicine within this State, and is so registered according to law."

The measure further provides that any person who permits himself to be elected a Director or manager, contrary to its provisions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of $250 or imprisonment, and, further, that the corporation in which the election is held does by the act of such election forfeit its charter.

John Harsen Rhoades, President of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and a member of the Board of Directors of Roosevelt Hospital, when seen at his home, 559 Madison Avenue, last night, was astonished when told the provisions of Mr. Hoffman's measure.

"I can't imagine what object is to be gained by the bill," he said, "or any advantage to be derived from it. On the contrary, it is absolutely ridiculous, and the man who would father such a bill must either be crazy or temporarily out of his head. Should the measure pass the Assembly and Senate, I am confident that Gov. Black would never attach his signature to it.

"If laymen are barred from serving as officers in hospitals, who will interest themselves in the institutions and raise the money for their support? It is the laymen who work for donations and contributions to carry on these charitable works, and if the bill became effective it would not only seriously cripple the institutions, but would endanger, if not wipe out, every such institution in the State. The medical men don't want to govern the institutions, for whenever one of the kind is organized they at once seek for the co-operation of laymen in the conduct of its affairs, for they know that it is necessary for its welfare to have the business in the hands of business men.

"The medical man's time is taken up in caring for the sick, and he has neither the time, nor is he fitted by education, environment, or experience to manage the business affairs of an institution. A board of Directors, consisting for the most part of lay members is absolutely essential in every medical institution that hopes to be a success. There are several physicians on the Board of Directors of the Eye and Ear Infirmary who offer advice to the laymen, and perhaps suggest the appointment of a physician on the hospital staff, but the appointing power lies in the hands of the lay members, as it should do."

James G. Cannon, President of the Good Samaritan Dispensary and a trustee of the Flower Hospital, was seen at his home, 72 East Fifty-fourth Street, and he echoed the sentiments expressed by Mr. Rhoades.

"The bill would be a great blow to every charitable institution in the State," he said. "It is most important that active business men should conduct the business affairs of the institutions, for without such assistance they could not thrive. Such a bill can never become a law."

Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa of 20 East Thirtieth Street, who is connected with the Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Post Graduate Hospital, said:

"I think the bill would be declared unconstitutional if it ever passed, because it would be greatly against the public interest. If we had to be subjected to such laws we might as well live in Russia. If our medical institutions were deprived of their business managers it would mean the death of the majority of them. Let the physicians take care of the medical end and business men the other end."

Dr. Richard H. Derby of 3 East Fortieth Street, said:

"The measure is simply monstrous, and beyond comprehension. Were it to pass it would be the greatest misfortune that could befall the institutions. By depriving us of the co-operation of business men in management of the hospitals it would deprive them of the means of subsistence. The doctor has all he can do to look after the patients."

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN KENTUCKY

Quarrel Ends in Killing of Three Men and Wounding of Two.

PINEVILLE, Ky., March 21.—A battle took place yesterday afternoon at Ducketts Creek, in Harlan County, about sixteen miles from this place, in which three men were killed and two wounded. The killed are Thad Snellings, Josiah Leroy, and Wes Taylor.

They were at a neighbor's house drinking when a quarrel arose between Snellings and Taylor, the former firing the first shot, but missing. Taylor then opened fire, killing Snellings. Leroy, hearing the shooting, rushed to Snellings's defense. Finding him dead, he opened fire on Taylor, both shooting at the same time. When the fracas was over both were found to be stretched on the ground dead. Two men were wounded by stray bullets, but will recover.

Found Dead in Her Room.

A woman about thirty-two years old, who lived at 303 East Sixty-third Street, and was known as Mrs. Albertina Carlson, was found dead in her room yesterday afternoon, and a bottle that had contained carbolic acid stood on the table. She had lived here in furnished rooms for two months, and went out to work almost every day, but no one in the house knew anything of her.

Later the police learned that she had a husband, Thomas Reed, employed as a butler in the family of Donald B. Toucey, at 24 East Sixty-second Street, and that two weeks ago he called on her and quarreled with her. The man called at the house again last evening, but when he heard that the police were after him he left and was not seen again. The body was taken to the Morgue.

A Fountain from Macmonnies.

A beautiful bronze fountain has been presented by Frederick Macmonnies, the sculptor, to the Park Department, to be placed in the Vale of Cashmere, in Prospect Park. It is now in storage awaiting Commissioner Brown's acceptance. Mr. Macmonnies desires that it shall be shown at the Spring exhibition of the Sculptors' League, which will take place in May.

The fountain represents a small boy paddling in a pond filled with reeds and rushes. He is hugging to his breast a duck which he has caught, and about his feet several ducklings are paddling around trying vainly to get at their mother. Water rushes from the mouths of the duck and her brood.

Concert Hall Licenses Valid.

A few weeks ago the Police Board asked the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the validity of the licenses for concert halls and places of amusement issued prior to Jan. 1, 1898. Yesterday the Corporation Counsel submitted an opinion, in which he stated that the board should recognize these licenses as valid until the times of their expiration. As to the licenses of athletic clubs, President York when seen thought that they did not come in the same category. They were under a special act—the Horton law. He said, respecting the matter of boxing exhibitions, that the matter would be decided on the applications for licenses at the next meeting of the board.

Anarchist Editor Reitzel Dying.

DETROIT, Mich., March 21.—Robert Reitzel, a noted German Anarchistic writer and editor of the Arme Teufel, is dying at his home in this city. He is well known in German circles, and his writings have been widely read both in this country and the fatherland. He will be remembered as having made the leading speech at the funeral of the Chicago Anarchists.

Japan's Big Outlay for War Ships.

VIENNA, March 21.—The newspapers announce that Japan between 1895 and 1905 will have devoted 193,000,000 yen to the building of warships. Forty-seven have already been ordered, with short terms of delivery, in England, France, Germany, and the United States.

A YOUNG WIFE'S RUSE.

Lured a Recreant Husband from Canada and Had Him Arrested for Stealing Her Savings.

Two years ago Esta Prindrick, an attractive young Russian woman, whose parents live at 101 Moore Street, Brooklyn, married Israel Pallack, a tailor, twenty-four years old. The ceremony was performed by an Alderman. Three days later, Pallack deserted his young bride and went to Montreal. In his flight he took his wife's savings, amounting to $135. Two weeks ago the deserted wife, hearing of her husband's whereabouts, wrote him to return home, as all was forgiven.

The young wife's entreaties had the desired effect, and a few days ago Pallack wrote to his wife that he would join her on Sunday night. Mrs. Pallack, on the receipt of the letter, hurried to the District Attorney's Office, where she swore out a warrant for grand larceny. The warrant was given to Policeman Gillon of the Stagg Street Station to serve. Gillon was informed of Pollock's expected return on Sunday night.

Pallack arrived at the home of his father-in-law about 11 o'clock, and was greeted by his wife most affectionately. After a pleasant hour had been spent, Pallack retired and was soon asleep. The young wife then hurried to the station house and told the Sergeant that her husband was home. Policeman Gillon hurried to the house and awakening Pallack placed him under arrest. Pallack was greatly surprised to be taken into custody. He was held on a charge of grand larceny.

Mrs. Pallack told the police that her husband had other victims. She alleged that he had married other women and deserted them as he had her.

TRAMP HUNTS IN JERSEY.

Lively Parties Go Out in Middlesex County to Replenish a Dwindling Chain Gang.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 21.—The city and county authorities here have been somewhat anxious of late regarding the chain gang, an organization of tramps which was put to work on the streets of this city last Fall. When tramps learned that if caught within the limits of Middlesex County the chain gang would be their fate, they gave this city a wide berth. There was soon a scarcity of tramps and the end of the chain gang seemed to be in sight.

Formerly when to arrest a tramp meant to lodge him in jail at the county's expense the plan of jailing him met with disfavor. It costs $1.75 to keep a tramp in jail for a week, and the "hoboes" were fond of getting arrested, as it meant a comfortable berth for awhile. But in the chain gang the overseer of that company estimates he can get at least $1.75 worth of work out of a "hobo" in a week. Now tramps are eagerly sought for, but as the life has no charms for the tramps the ranks of the gang have dwindled down to nothingness.

To meet this difficulty tramp-hunting parties have been started. These parties go out at all hours of the night and raid any hobo rendezvous they can find in the vicinity of the city. If any tramps are found they are captured and taken to the County Jail here. But the scarcity of tramps of late has resulted in these hunting parties returning in most instances without a captive. Still the excitement is so intense when a gang is rounded up that the searchers are always eager for it.

City officials are now the leaders of these parties, and accompanied by policemen, constables, and friends, these officials sally forth nearly every night. Alderman Charles Oliver, who has always been a valiant tramp-seeker, laid off for a night's rest when a hunting party went out early yesterday morning, and Alderman John H. Becker went in his stead. In the same party was Freeholder William C. Canse, the originator of the chain-gang scheme.

This party started out about 2 A. M., and after wandering about fields and woods just outside the city and sustaining numerous bruises, cuts, and scratches, they came upon seven sleeping tramps near the Pennsylvania Railroad roundhouse. Each of the party secured a tramp and marched him off to this city.

In a day or two the chain gang will be reorganized and the streets will be cleaned once more. Alderman Becker says that yesterday's hunt was the liveliest time he ever had, and advises all his colleagues to take a hand at the game themselves.

MONEY BURNED; CAT SAVED.

Much Excitement at an Early Morning Fire in West Forty-seventh Street.

A fire early yesterday morning in the three-story frame dwelling at 641 West Forty-seventh Street, said to be nearly a century old, created much excitement for the neighbors, as well as the firemen. The fire started in the kitchen of the top floor, occupied by Donald O'Neill and his family.

Mrs. O'Neill, who stayed behind to gather up some clothing and $1,000 in money which she had secreted in various parts of her rooms, and Mrs. Burns, who lived on the floor beneath, and who waited to save her pet cat, were almost caught in the flames.

Mamie O'Neill, finding that her mother had determined to stay behind at the risk of her life, ran out into the rear yard and called to Michael Carroll, who occupied a house there, to save her mother. Carroll, instead of going to the rescue of Mrs. O'Neill, ran out in the street to turn in an alarm. James McNab, another tenant of the burning building, carrying his three-year-old daughter, was also bent on the same mission, and the two men raced down the street together, in their excitement passing the fire box at Forty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue.

Carroll forged ahead a little, and reached the fire box at Forty-fifth Street, a neck in the lead, where he turned in an alarm. Carroll then went back to the scene of the fire, and finding Mrs. O'Neill groping about in the smoke in her apartments, forced her to follow him out, but she lost her money, after all her trouble.

Engine Company No. 2 arrived first, and a ladder was raised against the roof of an adjoining shed. Foreman Clifford and Firemen Volge, O'Brien, and Smalley mounted the ladder, but when near the top it slipped, throwing the men to the ground. All escaped injury except O'Brien, who sustained internal injuries and a fracture of the ankle, necessitating his removal to Roosevelt Hospital.

Mrs. Burns, who was at first supposed to have perished, was subsequently found in the house of a neighbor, proudly fondling her cat, which she had rescued.

The top floor of the house was gutted, and the contents of the lower floors damaged by water, the loss being estimated at $1,500.

Malinak Will Be Resentenced.

TRENTON, N. J., March 21.—The Court of Errors here to-day affirmed the finding of the lower court of Essex County in the trial of Andreas Malinak, who was convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of Mrs. Annie Kretz. Malinak will now have to be resentenced to death, and it will not be known until after that is done whether or not his counsel will take any further steps in his behalf.

We Throw Down the Glove

and challenge any one to produce any Whiskey, made in the United States, that costs as much, the day it is made, as our

Old Crow Rye

Everything in and about its manufacture is strictly first class—the water, the grain, the talent, and the formula of the late James Crow, the first man to make whiskey on scientific principles. No animals fed at the distillery. Buy only of reliable dealers.

H. B. Kirk & Co.

69 FULTON ST., ALSO B'WAY & 27TH ST., N. Y.

Agents for the Great Western Champagne.

YACHTSMEN IN SESSION

The Long Island Association Adopts Racing Dates and Elects Its Committee.

STARTING SIGNALS DISCUSSED

The Season Will Open May 14 with the Spring Regatta of the Huguenot Yacht Club and Close September 17.

The annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound was held in the Republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Although the gathering was one of the most important in the history of the organization, there were nine clubs not represented by delegates. Those who answered to roll call were:

Corinthian Fleet of New Rochelle, W. P. Stephens.
Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club, Ward Dickson.
Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club, F. E. Towle, Jr., and J. M. Price.
Huntington Harbor Yacht Club, H. H. Gordon.
Huguenot Yacht Club, E. Burton Hart, Jr.
Indian Harbor Yacht Club, F. Bowne Jones and Charles E. McManus.
Knickerbocker Yacht Club, O. H. Chellborg and H. Stephenson.
New Rochelle Yacht Club, Paul A. Meyrowitz.
Park City Yacht Club, Rodney S. Bassett.
Riverside Yacht Club, C. T. Pierce and George B. Clark.
Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, Oliver E. Cromwell.
Douglaston Yacht Club, O. H. Chellborg, representing W. A. McLellan.
Harlem Yacht Club, W. A. Towner.
Sachem's Head Yacht Club, R. C. Mitchell.

The principal business before the meeting was the rearrangement of starting signals, made necessary by the advent of the special classes of 30-footers and knockabouts in the regular races of the various clubs, the final acceptance of racing dates allotted by the Executive Committee to the different organizations, and the election of an Executive Committee for 1898.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Cromwell shortly before 9 o'clock. The Executive Committee reported through its Secretary that the consensus of opinion was that it would be for the good of the sport that time allowance in the various classes be continued for at least one year. The recommendations that the starting signals be altered so as to conform to the exigencies of the varied classes was the subject of considerable comment. Several amendments to the original arrangements, which were, for six guns fired at five minutes' intervals, each succeeding one to be the handicap signal for the previous class, were offered. The amendment offered by E. Burton Hart, Jr., that substituted nine signals for the six originally recommended by the committee, appeared to be satisfactory to the delegates, and on a vote was referred back to the committee, which was instructed to arrange the signals in that manner.

The definition of a cabin yacht was then discussed, and the rule of the Boston yachtsmen was finally adopted as being the fairest and most comprehensive.

A communication from the Larchmont Yacht Club requesting that the association publish its dates on the regular schedule of Long Island Sound races was received, and, after some discussion, was agreed to, as it appeared to be the consensus of opinion that a complete schedule of the races on the Sound would be of advantage to racing yachtsmen. When put in the form of a resolution, it was adopted. The Larchmont dates, however, will be designated with a star in order to show that the organization is not a member of the Long Island Association.

The Executive Committee for the ensuing year was then elected as follows:

Oliver E. Cromwell, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club; Charles T. Pierce, Riverside Yacht Club; O. H. Chellborg, Knickerbocker Yacht Club; E. Burton Hart, Jr., Huguenot Yacht Club; W. P. Stephens, Corinthian Fleet of New Rochelle; Charles P. Tower, New Rochelle Yacht Club, and Frank Bowne Jones, Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

The corrected schedule of dates, as adopted by the representatives of the various clubs, including the schedule of the Larchmont Yacht Club, is as follows:

Saturday, May 14—Huguenot Yacht Club Spring regatta.
Saturday, May 21—New Rochelle Yacht Club Spring regatta.
Monday, May 30, (Decoration Day)—Harlem Yacht Club annual regatta, Indian Harbor Yacht Club special race.
Saturday, June 4—Knickerbocker Yacht Club annual regatta.
Saturday, June 11—Corinthian Fleet annual regatta.
Saturday, June 18—Larchmont Yacht Club Spring regatta.

RACING CIRCUIT.

Saturday, June 25—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club annual regatta.
Monday, June 27—Stamford Yacht Club annual regatta.
Tuesday, June 28—Indian Harbor Yacht Club's Spring regatta.
Wednesday, June 29.—Douglaston Yacht Club's annual regatta.
Thursday, June 30—Sea Cliff Yacht Club's Spring regatta.
Friday, July 1—Reserved for either American Yacht Club or Corinthian Fleet of New Rochelle.
Saturday, July 2—New Rochelle Yacht Club's annual regatta.
Monday, July 4—Larchmont Yacht Club's annual regatta.
Tuesday, July 5—American Yacht Club's annual regatta. (End of racing circuit.)
Saturday, July 9—Riverside Yacht Club's annual regatta.
Monday, July 11 to Friday, July 15—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's trial races.
Saturday, July 16, to Saturday, July 23.—Larchmont Yacht Club; race week.
Saturday, July 30.—Indian Harbor Yacht Club; annual regatta.
Saturday, Aug. 6.—Hempstead Harbor Club; annual regatta.
Saturday, Aug. 13.—Horseshoe Harbor Club; annual regatta.
Saturday, Aug. 20.—Huguenot Yacht Club; annual regatta. Park City Yacht Club, (Bridgeport;) annual regatta.
Saturday, Aug. 27.—Huntington Harbor Yacht Club; annual regatta. Douglaston Yacht Club; special regatta.
Saturday, Sept. 3.—Indian Harbor Yacht Club; Fall race. Larchmont Yacht Club; special regatta. Norwalk Yacht Club; annual regatta.
Saturday, Sept. 10.—Riverside Yacht Club; Fall regatta. Larchmont Yacht Club; special regatta.
Saturday, Sept. 17.—American Yacht Club; Fall regatta.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Results at Ingleside to-day:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Mamie G. won, Tim Murphy second, William O'B. third. Time—1:29½.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; purse. Briar Sweet won, Bellicose second, O'Connell third. Time—1:00¾.

THIRD RACE.—Occidental Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling; nine-sixteenths of a mile. Frank Ireland won, Buena Ventura second, Toluca third. Time—0:55¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Queen Nubia won, Stentor second, Break o' Day third. Time—1:15¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and an eighth. Joe Ullman won, Fashion Plate second, Rey del Tierra third. Time—1:53¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse; one mile. Dr. Marks won, San Venando second, Don Luis third. Time—1:42¾.

Flat Racing Opens at Lincoln, Eng.

LONDON, March 21.—Flat racing opened to-day at Lincoln. There were no Americans among the starters.

Mr. James R. Keene has decided to start Voter in the Lincoln Handicap to-morrow in preference to St. Cloud.

FALCONER PLEADED GUILTY.

When the Bigamist Was Sentenced His Second Wife Fainted.

Frederick W. Falconer, who belongs to an old New York family, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary by Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday for bigamy. As the sentence was pronounced a pretty young woman who sat inside the railing shrieked and fell to the floor in a faint. She was the convicted man's second wife, Catherine Smith. Falconer's first wife applied restoratives to the fainting woman. When the latter recovered the women left the courtroom together, both weeping hysterically.

Falconer was employed as a floorwalker in a store at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. He married Lillian Field Travis, the daughter of a well-to-do real estate dealer at Dobbs Ferry, Nov. 3, 1893. On Jan. 13 last he married Catherine Smith, who was a clerk in the store where he was employed. Miss Smith lived at 469 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. She did not know of the young man's previous marriage. Falconer's first wife's suspicions were aroused by his long stays away from home, and she began an investigation, which resulted in her discovery of his double life.

Falconer pleaded guilty to the charge against him, and before he was sentenced both the women he had wronged pleaded with the Judge to be lenient with him.

THERE'S AN ELEMENT OF CHANCE

in selecting as your tailor the first man that comes along. Your judgment should lead you to the tailor whose productions are flattering enough to create hundreds of unsuccessful imitators. That's the position we now occupy. The suits and top-coats that we make to order at

$15.00

carry with them the assurance of high-class fit and workmanship, and material that no other tailor would give you for less than $30. Money back if dissatisfied.

Send for Samples and Self-Measurement Blanks.

W. C. Loftus & Co

Tailors,

Broadway, cor. Prince, (11th floor.)
1,191 B'dway, near 28th, Sun Building, nr. Bridge. | 125th & Lexington Av, 25 Whitehall St.
BOSTON—PHILADELPHIA—ALBANY — TROY.

CAUGHT BY FALLING TIMBERS.

Five Men Injured by the Collapse of a Building at the Fleetwood Race Track.

While seated in a shed, eating their noonday meal, at Fleetwood Race Track yesterday, five men were buried by the collapse of the building, all of them sustaining more or less serious injuries. The building was constructed of large beams and joists, taken from the grandstand, which the men were tearing down.

Two of the men, Owen McArdle of 307 East One Hundred and Fifth Street and Richard Stockhoff of 804 Melrose Avenue were so badly injured that they were removed to Fordham Hospital, the former suffering from a compound fracture of both legs and the latter from severe contusions, cuts, and bruises. Henry Burns of 162 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Frederick Simons of 184 Bathgate Avenue, and the foreman, Frank Kemlein, of 134 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, were injured about the body, the two first mentioned being taken to their homes.

The cries of the men were heard by Policeman Nolan of the Morrisania Station, who, together with several others, rescued the victims. Kemlein, the foreman, was arrested and held for examination Friday in the Morrisania Police Court. He said he was employed by J. Reeber's Sons of 409 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, who have the contract for the removal of the structure. Magistrate Braun fixed bail at $500.

THE BROOKLYN WOMAN'S CLUB.

Officers, Directors, and Committee Chairmen Are Selected.

The annual meeting and luncheon of the Brooklyn Woman's Club was held yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Young Women's Christian Association, at Schermerhorn Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Nominating Committee made its report and submitted the following names for the officers of 1898, who were all unanimously elected: President—Mrs. Trueman J. Backus; First Vice President—Mrs. Noah Chapman; Second Vice President—Mrs. Elizabeth Corter; Recording Secretary—Miss Anna Burt Phelps; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Ellen F. Swan; Federation Secretary—Mrs. Isabella M. Knowlton; Treasurer—Mrs. F. W. Shepard; Auditor—Mrs. M. S. Fitkin. The Directors selected for three years are Mrs. I. Sherwood Coffin, Mrs. Sarah Estes, Mrs. Olive W. Ferris, Mrs. Eunice Swan, and Mrs. Clementine S. Wing.

Those elected to take charge of the various committees are: Literature—Mrs. S. B. Raymond; Music and Drama—Mrs. Isaac Pratt; Art—Mrs. Ellen Brockaway; Education—Miss N. E. Butterick; Science—Mrs. M. E. Jacobs; Economics—Mrs. A. H. Shepard; Home—Mrs. S. B. Ferris; Hospitality—Mrs. H. Allin, and Current Topics—Mrs. W. L. Atwell.

Shot His Wife and Her Sister.

GENEVA, Ohio, March 21.—James McStockard this evening shot and fatally wounded his wife and Mrs. Gaines Trunkey, her sister, with whom she had taken refuge with her little girl, owing to her husband's ill-treatment. After firing the shots, McStockard started to run, but was pulled down by two large hounds owned by Mrs. Trunkey. He succeeded in releasing himself, however, and escaped. Officers and a posse of citizens are now scouring the country for him.

Retired Manufacturer's Suicide.

Henry Horner, a retired manufacturing tailor, committed suicide last evening by hanging himself. He lived with his stepdaughter, Lena Hoffman, on the second flat at 229 Suydam Street, Williamsburg, having been separated from his wife for three years. He owned the house in which he lived. His failure to rent the other floors in the house caused him to become despondent.

BICYCLES.

Bicycles for All

We are offering the largest line of highest quality bicycles to be found under one roof. Bicycles at right prices, that have quality and a name-plate that means something.

1898 SPALDING,	Diamond or Drop Frame, One Quality—Highest Quality	$50.00
1897 SPALDING,	Diamond or Drop Frame.	42.50
1896 SPALDING,	Diamond Frame,	35.00
1896 SPALDING,	Drop Frame, (All fitted with 1898 tires and 1898 Christy Saddles.)	37.50
1897 MAJESTIC,	. . . .	30.00
1897 CREDENDA,	Diamond or Drop Frame,	20.00
1898 NYACK SPECIALS,	Diamond or Drop Frame.	35.00
1898 NYACK ROADSTER,	Diamond or Drop Frame. Fitted with Christy Saddles.	25.00

The Spalding line of high grade Juveniles cannot be equaled.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS. | SPALDING-BIDWELL CO
126-130 Nassau St. | 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

'98 Ramblers

ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.

The price, **$60.**

"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR"

1898 Ideals, **$40.**

OTHERS - - - - - - - - - - CHEAPER

GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.
939-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents,
—68 Vesey St.—

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senate Defers the Date of Final Adjournment from March 25 to March 31.

HOUSE WILL AGREE TO CHANGE

Weekes Bill Permitting Non-Professional Games or Sports on Sunday Advanced to Third Reading in the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Assembly of the Legislature of 1898 began the last two weeks of its existence at to-night's session with a calendar of forty pages containing 170 bills in various stages of progression. While three-fourths of these of a necessity cannot pass, it will take every moment of the time of the House to go through the form of considering them. The summary of the measures before the House shows that 1,322 bills have been introduced against 1,553 in 1897; 383 passed against 421 last year. Of these, 140 have also been passed by the Senate, against 152 in the same time last year.

In the Senate the Finance Committee reported an amendment to the Assembly's concurrent resolution fixing March 25 as the date for final adjournment by making the time March 31. It was adopted by 27 votes to 13 after strenuous opposition by Senator Cantor and Senator Wray, who contended that the Appropriation and Supply bills ought first to be passed.

Senator Ellsworth, in behalf of the Committee on Rules, presented a resolution fixing the hours for the holding of the sessions of the Senate for the remainder of the legislative session as follows:

Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock; Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 P. M. until adjournment is agreed upon; Friday, one session at 10 A. M.

This was adopted without much debate.

When the Senate resolution calling for final adjournment on March 31 reached the Assembly many of the Republicans had gone home, and as the Democrats are strongly opposed to it, it was laid aside. It will be called up the first thing in the morning. A call of the House will be made, and it will be adopted.

On the Assembly order of second reading was Mr. Weekes's bill permitting non-professional games or sports during certain hours on Sunday. It was moved for advancement to a third reading, and a division of the House was necessary to progress it. The voting showed the city to be arrayed against the country.

Mr. Weekes pleaded that Sunday was the only day of recreation that many young men could enjoy.

"Baseball is our National game," he said, "and while this is for non-professionals, it is conducive to the betterment of mankind in general. It strengthens our young men, and makes of them athletes which ishures to the benefit of the Nation. This bill is for cities of the first class only, which means New York and Buffalo. Mr. Nixon, the Republican leader, is opposed to the bill. When will this illiberal sentiment of these Republican fanatics cease? Our game is for the good of the Republic. Look at Spain and their bullfights! In all other European nations barbaric notions also prevail. But in free America we are so far advanced that we want our children to be free men, and in order to inculcate those ideas we desire to make them strong, and for enjoyment and recreation give them such a Sunday as shall be wholesome, healthy, educational, and liberal."

Leader Nixon claimed that while certain localities of the State might advocate a so-called liberal Sunday, there were representatives in the Assembly who "would not dare vote for it."

The division resulted in 71 yeas to 55 nays.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Several Bills of Local Interest Introduced in the Senate.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—These bills relating to New York City were introduced in the Senate to-night:

Senator Guy—Authorizing the use of the school grounds in New York City for recreation purposes during the Summer.

Senator Brush—Widening Clinton Avenue, between Gates Avenue and Willoughby Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, 20 feet on each side, and reserving this additional space for ornamental courtyards.

Senator Brush—Requiring the Commander of each Grand Army Post in New York City to file a detailed statement of all the moneys distributed by him out of the public funds for the relief of indigent soldiers and sailors' widows with the Controller of the city and also with the Commissioner of Charities in each borough.

Senator Page—Providing that if any medical officer who shall have been physically disabled and who shall have been in the continuous service of the State in its hospitals for the insane or of a county or municipality to whose duties the State succeeded, for the term of fifteen years, he shall receive annually for life a sum equal to one-third the annual salary he received at the time the pension is granted. If the officer shall have been in the service continuously for twenty years his pension shall be one-half his annual salary.

Senator Brackett—Requiring private detectives and private detective agencies to be licensed by the State Controller.

Senator Wieman—Providing that any industrial or prudential insurance company, when a policy issued by the company has been in force three years or more, and when the insured applies for a paid-up policy shall issue such paid-up policy for not less than 35 per cent. of the premium paid in by the insured during the three or more years. This shall not apply to policies issued prior to Sept. 1, 1898.

Senator Cantor—Authorizing street railroad companies to sell lost property found on cars and unclaimed for three months, and to pay the proceeds to an association having for its object financial assistance to its members in case of sickness or accident.

The following were among other bills advanced:

Mr. Oliver—Providing for the proper labeling of poisonous articles as such.

Senator Raines—Including all makes of voting machines in the present law relating to the use of the Myers voting machine.

Mr. Chanler—Vesting in the Government of New York City the right of eminent demain in entirety relative to the land abutting on the Manhattan and Brooklyn approaches to the East River Bridge authorized to be constructed by the laws of 1897, the rights concerning which were formerly vested in the old City Governments.

BILLS PASSED.

Measures Relating to New York City Adopted in Senate or Assembly.

ALBANY, March 21.—Among the bills passed by the Senate to-night were the following:

Senator Grady—Authorizing the leasing of public buildings in New York for twenty-one, instead of five, years.

Also—Authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New York City to invest in securities of the annexed districts.

Senator Wray—Providing that the Governor may, on certificate of necessity, assign Justices to serve on Appellate Divisions.

Mr. Dillon—Requiring blind persons in New York City to secure a license before peddling.

Mr. Martin—Permitting the East River Bridge Commission to acquire land about anchors and towers.

In the Assembly the following were among the measures adopted:

Mr. Kelly—Providing that all cars propelled by electricity or cable in the State shall be equipped with fenders, to be selected by the Railroad Commissioners.

Mr. Redington—Creating a new Aldermanic district in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, New York City.

Mr. Cain—Amending the law in several respects relating to the fire limits of Brooklyn.

Mr. Marshall—Legalizing the transfer and providing for the compensation of clerks employed in several municipal and public corporations consolidated by the Greater New York charter.

Senator Ford—Two bills relating to violations of the Penal Code with regard to the manufacture and sale of spurious silverware and the stamping and marking of articles manufactured of silver.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 21.—Among the bills signed by Gov. Black to-day were the following:

Senator Cantor's, incorporating the Hebrew Charities Building, in New York City.

Senator Koehler's, including Flatlands Bay, Grassy Bay, and adjacent bays and inlets under the provisions of the act which prohibits the catching of fish except by angling in the waters of Jamaica Bay.

Senator Krum's, providing that all investments of money by a trust company chartered by a special act prior to May 18, 1892, shall be at its sole risk, and that its capital stock and property shall be liable, with the exceptions provided in the general law governing trust company investments.

Also amending the law relative to taxable transfers of property by providing that an adopted child, to receive a bequest of property from a foster parent free of taxation, must have been adopted before its fifteenth year, and the relationship must have existed for at least ten years.

Senator Guy's, providing that 5 per cent. of the excise moneys collected in New York City shall be paid into the teachers' retirement fund, and that the same shall be apportioned by the Board of Education among the several boroughs of the City of New York as now constituted in proportion to the number of teachers employed and the amount of salaries paid to them.

Renomination of Port Wardens.

ALBANY, March 21.—Gov. Black sent to the Senate to-night the nominations of the following to be Port Wardens of the Port of New York: John H. Boland of Troy, William O'Connor of Little Falls, Wilbur W. Capron of Wayland, Robert M. Johnston of Kings County, and John H. Gunner, and Robert B. Miller of New York County, all of whose existing terms of office as such Port Wardens will expire during this current year.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Incidental Expenses Something Like 20 Per Cent. of the Cost of the Entire Work.

ALBANY, March 21.—Indications are not wanting that the Canal Investigating Commission, which will begin its sittings tomorrow, will not suffer for material on which to work. A compilation of the expenditures actually made up to date under the nine-million-dollar loan shows the following: Advertising, $91,997.95; Inspectors, $119,952.91; engineers, $700,000; contractors, $5,105,949.59; disinfectants, $5,409.20; total, $6,023,309.65.

Of the total of $6,000,000 in round numbers so far spent, it is pointed out that a little over $5,000,000 went for actual work on the canal improvement, the other million going for advertising, Inspectors, and engineers.

This makes the incidental expenses something like 20 per cent. of the cost of the work, a proportion which it is thought the officials responsible will find difficulty in convincing the commission to be either wise or economical. The item of $700,000 for engineering is one to which the investigators will probably devote much time in their effort to learn whether the funds have been extravagantly spent. The figures are pronounced by experts to be wholly disproportionate to the cost of the contracts, especially in view of the fact that elaborate data concerning the canals was already in the State Engineer's office when the work was begun.

In the inquiry into the item of over $100,000 for Inspectors, some of the most interesting testimony is expected to develop. The commission is not expected to find any difficulty in procuring evidence, if it searches for it, to show that many of these Inspectors did little or no work; that in numerous instances their appointments were political, and that, as a rule, their duties consisted in nominally inspecting work which had already been inspected by the engineers, making a useless duplication of duties.

REIGN OF TERROR IN ALASKA.

Road Leading To and Over White Pass Seized by Lawless Men—Troops Ordered to the Scene.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Information has reached the War Department that the rowdy element of Alaska have seized Bennett's Road, leading to and over White Pass, and have placed the country in a state of terror.

Instructions were telegraphed to-day to Gen. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia at Vancouver, Washington, to order the infantry garrison at Skaguay to take proper steps for the protection of persons and property in the disturbed region, regardless of the expense attending such a movement of troops.

CRIME AT SKAGUAY.

Man Shot and Killed—Two Lives Lost in Fire Attributed to Incendiary.

ASTORIA, Oregon, March 21.—The steamer Oregon arrived from Dyea and Skaguay, making the passage in five days. She brings 146 passengers, who report that the epidemic of spinal meningitis in Skaguay is abating, no deaths having occurred for some days.

Frank Clement of Hillsboro, Oregon, was shot and killed at Sheep Camp on the 14th by Gottlieb Schneider of Howard County, Md. A lynching was averted only by the prompt action of the officers in getting the murderer out of the way. He is now in jail here. Clement lived several hours, but failed to give an account of the quarrel.

Three gamblers and all-round toughs have been arrested and jailed on suspicion of being the murderers of Sam Roberts, who was killed on the 14th. One of them, named Corbett, had a bullet wound in his shoulder, supposed to have been inflicted in the mêlée.

A saloon and lodging house belonging to Henry Douglass was recently burned and two men perished. The wife of one of the dead men says her husband had considerable money, which is now missing. It is supposed the house was set on fire.

Another Murder at Skaguay.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 21.—Skaguay has had another murder, according to the officers of the steamers Alki and Hueneme, which have arrived here direct from Lynn Canal. On last Monday night a laboring man was shot by a colored woman of the lower class in the entrance of her cabin, in the saloon district of Skaguay. He died shortly before the steamers sailed. The murder was the result of trouble which began early Monday evening over the disappearance of the man's watch.

Steamers Sail for the Gold Fields.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 21.—The steamers City of Seattle and Utopia have sailed for Dyea and Skaguay with 330 passengers from this port. The ship Yosemite has also sailed for the same port with sixty-seven passengers and 2,000 tons of cargo. She carried eighty head of burros. Steamer Excelsior has sailed for Copper River with 157 passengers.

Alaska Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, March 21.—The Alaska Transportation Company, with an authorized capital of $2,000,000, was incorporated to-day. The company is formed to conduct a transportation and mining business. The incorporators are Andrew F. Burleigh, Seattle; Willard Brown, New York; Daniel E. Wing, Hackensack, N. J.; Ervine D. York, Flushing, N. Y., and Edward A. MacClean, Glenridge, N. J.

Archæological Society Election.

At the annual meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, held last evening in the Academy of Medicine Building, the old officers were re-elected, excepting the Recording Secretary. Bauman L. Belden was elected to that office. The making of a medal for the General Conference of Charity Organizations, to be held in this city in May, was intrusted to Victor D. Brennan of the society, and the Charter Day Celebration Committee put in the hands of a committee the designing and making of a suitable medal for the charter celebration.

Strike of Williamsburg Tailors.

The men who went on strike about ten days ago from Levy's tailor's shop, at Driggs Avenue and North Fourth Street, Williamsburg, have assumed an aggressive attitude, and yesterday it was necessary to put policemen on guard. Henry Slavin of 132 Moore Street was held in $300 bail in the Lee Avenue Police Court charged with assaulting Simon Konchinski, who had taken the place of one of the strikers. Warrants were issued for three other alleged assailants.

PLATT MAY DROP BLACK

Strained Relations Said to Have Resulted from Governor's Defiance of the "Easy Boss."

AN OPEN BREACH LOOKED FOR

"Organization" Men Resent Mr. Black's Veto of Platt-Croker Deals, and Talk of Opposing Him If He Seeks Renomination.

ALBANY, March 21.—Signs that Gov. Black's recent repeated defiance of Mr. Platt have strained the relations of the two leaders and may lead to an open breach between them are multiplying here.

Politicians who know how closely the Governor and the Senator have worked together heretofore have been at a loss to explain certain recent actions of the Chief Executive on any theory of political collusion. It has been suggested that the Ellsworth anti-newspaper bill and the Ellsworth rapid transit bill, which were attributed to Mr. Platt and which Gov. Black has been credited with killing, were all part of a deep-laid plot of Mr. Platt's, aimed to deceive the people into the belief that the Governor had "downed" the "machine" so as to enable him to capture the anti-Platt vote and secure a renomination and re-election, when the "Easy Boss" would, by agreement, resume his sway.

But those who know Gov. Black best do not believe that he would play the humiliating part such a programme would involve. Neither is it believed that Mr. Platt would willingly consent to an apparent defeat for the sake of ultimate victory. He is a man, it is said, who wants to seem to win every time and nobody can be found here to subscribe seriously to the theory that he would deliberately propose measures like the press-gag and rapid transit bills in order to let the Governor win popularity by killing them. That would be shrewd politics, it is acknowledged, but not Platt politics.

"Organization" Republicans Aroused

An indication of the effect of the Governor's opposition to the Platt-Croker "deals" is found in the fact, very patent here to the most casual observer, that in the same degree that his killing these bills has won him praise from independent sources, it has aroused the antagonism of the pronounced "organization" Republicans. There has been a sudden revival of talk among these about the next Gubernatorial nomination, and a canvassing of the chances of various candidates, which seems odd in view of what appeared to be a general admission at the opening of the session that Gov. Black could have a renomination "if he wanted it." Men who are not unfriendly to the Governor now say they do not believe Platt will indorse him for another term.

Gov. Black's friends blame Mr. Platt for the whole trouble. They say that the Governor is the only man in the party who is doing anything to help its prospects. They point to his completion of the new Capitol, which the Democrats contend is incomplete without the tower,) to his putting through the Biennial Sessions bill, which is highly popular with the people; to his killing the Anti-Newspaper bill, (which the Democrats give David B. Hill credit for doing,) and to his capture of the independents by his advocacy of the Primary bill.

"Only Making Deals with Tammany."

While the Governor has been doing these things, they complain Mr. Platt has been doing nothing but making deals with Tammany, like that on rapid transit, and sending them up here to be indorsed by the Legislature, regardless of their effect on the party in the State. All that Gov. Black has done, they assert, is to block such of Mr. Platt's bills as would have doomed the party to defeat. They think Mr. Platt should be grateful for this, instead of undertaking to punish the Governor by refusing him a renomination.

The strong Platt men, who have become suddenly cognizant of Mr. Black's unavailability for a second candidature, point to the fact that he has during his term made a number of influential enemies among the party leaders. In the Senate, especially, they say, he has laid up a store of antagonism which is sure to burst forth against him should he seek for renomination.

Senator Ellsworth, for instance, who has been put in so sorry a plight by Gov. Black's advance vetoes of the press and rapid-transit bills, is known to be extremely bitter in consequence, and can be depended on, it is urged, to head an anti-Black delegation to the State convention for his revenge. The hostility of Senator Tibbitts to the Governor is open and violent, and Senators Brackett and Malby have more than once this session shown their opposition. Senator White, whose bills nearly all died at the Governor's hands last session, is another stalwart Republican who is credited with a desire to get even.

In case Gov. Black is not in the race for renomination, the one open and avowed candidate is Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. There are others, however, who will come from cover the moment word gets forth that Platt has dropped Black.

THE LEXOW-MARSHALL BILL.

Measure for Bi-Partisan Election Boards May Not Be Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Lexow-Marshall bill to establish bi-partisan election boards in all the boroughs of Greater New York is another machine scheme whose consummation is menaced by Gov. Black's opposition to "deal" bills.

The fact that Senator Lexow, who has been managing the Primary bill for Gov. Black, took up the bill after it had lain dormant in the Assembly for weeks, caused the impression to go abroad that it had been adopted as a part of the primary scheme with Gov. Black's approval. This impression was confirmed by Mr. Lexow's statement, when he introduced the bill last Friday, that the new bureaus were considered necessary in view of the primary law.

From a source whose reliability cannot be questioned the information comes to-day that Gov. Black is not committed to this bill; that, though it has been strongly urged upon him by advisers whom he respects, he still doubts its wisdom, and that it is by no means certain he will sign it if it is passed. It is certain that if it should delay the proposed primary legislation or threaten its defeat he would be against it unequivocally.

Herein lies an opportunity, it is pointed out, for the independents in the Legislature to defeat the bill. The support is necessary to the enactment of a primary law. If they insist on the Lexow-Marshall patronage attachment being dropped, it will be done. Gov. Black is determined that nothing shall block the Primary bill, and there is good ground for the belief that the independents have but to show him that the new-fangled election boards scheme would have that effect, to secure his co-operation against it. He is as yet unpledged to the scheme, and if it goes through it will be because the independent members fail to fight it.

It developed to-day that the borough bi-partisan election board plan is of Brooklyn origin, and was taken up by Mr. Lexow at the urgent request of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Walter B. Atterbury, and Michael J. Dady. It is of a part with half a dozen similar bills introduced by Kings County members with a view to corralling a share of the municipal patronage. If Gov. Black is to follow out the policy of opposition to patronage "deals" for which he has been so much praised, he cannot afford to approve this, it is pointed out, the more so because it would tend to cast suspicion on the primary law itself. For the machine to create five new election boards simultaneously with placing the primaries under the jurisdiction of the regular election authorities would, it is contended, certainly justify the suspicion that the machine was planning to fasten its control more firmly on the men who are to manage the primaries.

The fact is considered suspicious that, the moment Messrs. Woodruff, Atterbury, and Dady found they could not get Kings County excepted from the proposed party reorganization this Spring, they set to work to have the Marshall bill passed, which would put the reorganization in charge of a local commission, composed of a machine Democrat and a machine Republican.

The excuse for the scheme is that there will be so many primaries under the new law that the Police Board cannot attend to them properly. In answer to this, it is pointed out that as all the primaries will be held on different days, the Police Board can attend to them as well as it now does to the several elections.

GOV. BLACK AND CIVIL SERVICE.

Reform Association Criticism Not Likely to Influence Him.

ALBANY, March 21.—Gov. Black has not yet given sufficient consideration to the report on the workings of his civil service law, prepared by Secretary McAneny of the Reform Association, to express an opinion on it, but it may be accepted that what he has seen of the report has not changed his attitude.

Mr. McAneny brought the original copy of his report to Albany and left it with the Governor, returning for it several days later. Gov. Black looked over the document, but did not find time for the careful perusal which he will probably give it when he receives a printed copy.

The Governor's position, there is the best of authority for stating, is substantially this: He recognizes that abuses are possible under the present law, but contends that they were equally so under the old system. He believes that, while dishonest officials may make the new law work badly, they can never make it work so badly as they could the old law. Conceding that improper appointments may have been made under the system now in force, he declares that just as many, if not more, could be picked out for criticism under the old system.

If it is urged that "heelers" and "strikers" may be appointed under the dual examination plan, the Governor argues that the Civil Service Commission is responsible, for no man can be named except from lists supplied by the commission. If it is objected that these lists merely certify the grade of the applicant, based on his answers to the examination questions, and that the man who ranks lowest may be selected, he answers that the commission should raise the standard. It has the power to do this, he points out, and if incompetent people are being appointed under the present standard, whose minimum is 70, the commission can, if it sees fit, raise it to 85, or even to 90.

Dishonest officials, the Governor holds, can administer any law so as to make its results bad, but the present system, which divides the responsibility between the commission and the appointing officer, makes it to 95, or even to 99.

The State Civil Service Board has as yet received no reply to its request of the New York City Commission for its reasons for not submitting its rules for approval, except an acknowledgment of the receipt of the request from Secretary Lee Phillips, who stated that it would probably be considered at the next meeting of the Municipal Commission. That letter was written last Thursday and the commission met the next day.

REDUCED RATES TO MERCHANTS.

The Local Association Will Hold Meetings for Those Who Buy Here.

The Merchants' Association has perfected an arrangement with the New York and Maine Steamship Company similar to that which was made with that company last Fall for reduced rates for merchants who desire to come to New York from Maine for the purpose of making their Spring purchases in this market from now to May 1. The arrangements for reduced rates recently made with the Old Dominion Steamship Company, whose ships ply between Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Old Point Comfort, Va., and New York, goes into effect to-day. The tickets will continue on sale up to and including March 20, with a return limit up to and including April 4.

The meetings or conventions which will be held, for which these reduced rate tickets will be sold, cover the period from March 25 to 31, inclusive. Between those dates there will be three sessions known as merchants' conventions, at which topics of current interest will be discussed. The programme for these meetings is now being arranged and will be made public in a day or two.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Both Branches Hold Long Sessions, but Do Little Important Business.

TRENTON, March 21.—The Senate and House had long and tedious sessions to-night, but little important business was transacted.

The Senate passed Senator Vreeland's bill authorizing the lease of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad to the Erie, and confirmed the nomination of Assemblyman Eugene C. Cole for Prosecutor of Cape May County.

The House passed Senate bill No. 246, ceding to the Federal Government four acres of ground adjoining the Government property at Sandy Hook, and the Squire Trolley bill giving the Union County Freeholders power to dispose of a franchise to construct a road from Elizabeth to Plainfield. The bill limits the grant to seventy-five years, and provides for the payment of a portion of the gross receipts each year to the county.

The Joint Committee on Appropriations decided to allow $150,000 for new buildings at the Morris Plains Asylum for the Insane, $47,000 for equipment of the State militia in case of war, and $5,000 for the Rahway reformatory.

Gov. Voorhees to-night signed three bills, one of which permits cities of between 10,000 and 40,000 population to elect an Alderman at Large where there are an even number of Councilmen.

REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETING.

The Initiation Fee Suspended to Attract Non-Resident Members.

Two amendments to its constitution were adopted last night at the regular monthly meeting of the Republican Club, and nine candidates for admission were elected to membership. The first amendment decreasing the membership limit from 2,000 to 900 was adopted unanimously after the Executive Committee's report recommending it was read.

The second amendment, which provided "that the initiation fee for active and non-resident members be suspended until July 1, 1898," provoked considerable discussion. An amendment offered by William Brookfield that the initiation fee for non-resident members be indefinitely suspended was defeated by a yea and nay vote, and the original amendment amended by the omission of the words "active and" was adopted.

Chauncey M. Depew, President of the club, presided, and fifty-six members voted on the applicants for membership. A resolution that the club take some action on the bill now before the Legislature providing for an international exposition in this city in 1900 was referred to the Committee on State and Local Affairs.

President Depew announced that the club is flourishing financially, and that the invitation to non-residents to join without any initiation fee was to increase its prestige without regard to its exchequer.

Democratic Club Plans.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Governors of the Democratic Club was held last night at the clubhouse. The usual routine business was done, and thirty-four resident and nine non-resident candidates for admission were elected, and the committee appointed to consider the plans for the alteration of the house reported progress. It is expected that work on the plans submitted will be begun early in July.

City Club Against "Divver" Bill.

At a meeting of the Council of the City Club yesterday at the office of its Chairman, C. C. Beaman, 52 Wall Street, it was resolved to oppose Senate bill printed No. 586, introduced by Mr. Page of New York, which amends Section 25 of Chapter 601 of the Laws of 1895, by allowing the appointment of a person as a City Magistrate who is not a lawyer, provided that such person shall have served as a Police Justice for at least two years. This bill has been referred to as the "Divver bill," as it would allow the Mayor to appoint ex-Police Justice Patrick Divver as a City Magistrate.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Speedily cures whooping-cough, croup and measles' cough. This old reliable medicine never fails. Get only Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

For the convenience of those of their patrons who prefer to make early selections

The Gorham Company, Silversmiths,

are now showing, ahead of the usual season of exhibition, the most recent productions of their factories, including

Sterling Silverware for Household use, suitable for the Spring Wedding Season,

Sterling Silver Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles, appropriate as Easter Gifts,

and an interesting collection of Sterling Silver Jewelry, Buckles, Belts, Girdles, Chatelaines, etc., now so much sought for as accessories to the prevailing style of costume, many of these being richly set with semi-precious stones, or embellished with vitrified colored enamels.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
Broadway and Nineteenth Street,
23 Maiden Lane.

"FANCY MEETING YOU."

Explanation of What Anglomaniacs Mean When They Use the Latest Londonism.

From The London Mail.

A Daily Mail representative was on the outside of an omnibus in the Strand recently.

"Now then," said the coachman to the driver of a crawling hansom that was in the way, "'igher up with that flounder, if you please."

The cabman looked up from his perch as the bus went by. He made no rude reply. He merely assumed an appearance of contemptuous surprise, and said: "Fancy meeting you!" with the accent on the "you."

The Daily Mail representative recognized that he was in the presence of the new street gag. He recalled that on several previous occasions he had heard people say to one another: "Fancy meeting you." But until now he had regarded the phrase as a colloquial version of "I am really charmed to meet you," just as in the early days of "Now we shan't be long" he had regarded it in the light of its restricted literal meaning of "there will be little further delay." It takes a street gag a long time to declare itself a gag. Its humor only comes with reiteration. He had heard "Fancy meeting you" many times, but had never realized before that the words carried with them any other than their face meaning.

"Fancy meeting you!" Inquiries in several learned quarters revealed the fact that the phrase has been establishing itself for quite a long time. Like most other popular catch phrases it is a music hall product. Some one had a song of which it was the title and the burden. It held up its head in one or two provincial pantomimes a year ago. Since then it has been gradually making its way in London.

In a few months more it will probably have taken complete possession of the town. "Now we shan't be long" is worn out, on its last legs. To use the expression anywhere within the metropolitan police district is nowadays to brand one's self as a person hopelessly behind the times. It may survive for a time in strongholds of the older fashions—cathedral cities and places like Oakham and Huntingdon and Bedford Park. But where the pulses beat fast, and life is lived, and quick intellects respond to the newest phases of thought, to say "Now we shan't" would be to risk being counted a fogy. The expression has had its day. The word has gone on remorselessly revoluting, and "Fancy meeting you" has arrived.

"Fancy meeting you!" The phrase grows on you. It has the terrible merit of meaning nothing and yet meaning everything that mere language fails to convey.

"Fancy meeting you!" You can speak it so that it may convey an insult, a protest, a remonstrance, a compliment, incredulous surprise, astonishment, admonition, an affirmative, a negative, an acceptance, a refusal, a promise of subsequent consideration, anything, or nothing, or everything. When the new County Council has its first meeting, members will say to one another, "Fancy meeting you" by way of mutual congratulation. Mr. Chamberlain will only have to say "Fancy meeting you" by way of contemptuous reply to some absurd Little Englandism of Sir William Harcourt. A housemaid to whom the butcher's boy has addressed some facetious compliment will say "Fancy meeting you" by way of expressing her desire that he should go along with such impereence. "Fancy meeting you!"

Paris Landmarks Disappearing.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Through the progress of the metropolitan improvements in Paris many ancient landmarks are about to disappear to make room for long lines of straight streets and high houses. The members of the Old Paris Society are consequently bestirring themselves to secure as many relics as possible, and preserve them in the Carnavalet Museum. Among the prisons that are to be demolished are the Mazas, the Grand Roquette, (known to criminals as the "Ante-chamber of the Guillotine";) Sainte-Pélagie, and Saint-Lazare. It is proposed to collect all the locks, bolts, bars, and keys of these places, and store them in the museum, together with a gate, or postern, of the Bastille, which is now in the prison of Sainte-Pélagie. The prisons themselves will be photographed, and colored drawings are to be made of them before they disappear.

The Old Paris Society will also probably succeed in buying the Hôtel de Sens, a curious specimen of architecture, dating from 1498, and situated not far from the Hôtel de Ville. The interior is not worth much from the archaeological point of view, as it has lost its fifteenth-century character, but the shell of the building is intact.

Another survival of the fifteenth century, namely, the Tour de Jean Sans Peur, is also receiving attention. The tower is quadrangular in form, with pointed bays and machicolated battlements, and is a relic of the Hôtel de Bourgogne, constructed in the thirteenth century. It is near the modern Boulevard de Sébastopol. Machicolation, it may be explained, is an opening in an external gallery floor of old castles for hurling boiling lead and other hair curlers on the heads of the besiegers.

Public Requests by a Bostonian.

From The Boston Transcript.

By the inventory of the executors of the will of E. C. R. Walker it appears that his estate amounts to $281,545—$237,645 on personal estate, fully $200,000 being small mortgages upon real estate, and the balance, $43,900, on real estate. The testator, who was a son of Samuel Walker, a former President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, died last Fall. His will gives his brother a life interest in the estate, and then directs that it be divided as follows: Twenty thousand dollars to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the income to be used for prizes; $50,000 to the First Religious Society of Roxbury, $20,000 to the Roxbury Latin School, $10,000 to the Roxbury Home for Children and Aged Women, $10,000 to the Home for Aged Couples, and $10,000 to the Society for Aged and Destitute Clergymen. The remainder he directs shall be devoted by his trustees to such Protestant societies as they may determine upon.

Bequest for Aged Employes.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The will of Peter C. Tomson, disposing of an estate of $200,000, was admitted to probate Friday. The income of the residuary estate is to be applied to the care of the sick and worn-out employes of the firm of which he was a member, as long as the business is conducted under the present name. When it ceases to exist under that name the bequest is to revert to his widow, Emma. "I direct," reads the will, "and request my executors to look after the wants and needs of the old employes. They have been faithful and true through all the long years of the existence of the firm, and have given their best years to our service. See to it that they do not want in their old age. Give them your sympathy and care in sickness and in death, as I have done." The bulk of the estate is apportioned to his widow, his daughter, and his sister.

TO HONOR MAX FREEMAN.

Theatrical Managers to Give a Testimonial on Easter Sunday.

A communication bearing the signatures of nearly all the theatrical managers in New York was received by Max Freeman last Friday, which read as follows:

It is needless to say how well your artistic work has been done, how faithfully you have accomplished the staging of American comic operas and plays for so many authors, composers and managers, and how much your profession thinks of you. The man behind the scenes, the hidden hand, receives too little recognition. We the undersigned, wish you to name a suitable time and place where, in compliment to your career, we may tender you a testimonial to that effect.

A feature of this proposed entertainment will be the appearance of several leading composers in the orchestra leader's chair for the purpose of conducting their own compositions. Among these will be Reginald De Koven, Victor Herbert, Julian Edwards, Ludwig Englander, and William Furst.

Mr. Freeman has selected the Casino, and the entertainment will take place on Easter Sunday, April 10. This will be the twentieth anniversary of Mr. Freeman's entry into theatrical life in New York.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. J. Young, Adelaide; ex-Congressman W. A. Russell, Massachusetts; ex-Congressman George West, Boston.

HOLLAND—C. W. McNally, London; E. Montague Allan, Montreal.

IMPERIAL—Sir Dominic Colnaghi, London.

MANHATTAN—George Eastenau, Rochester.

WINDSOR—Baron von Bischoffhausen, Vienna; W. J. A. Malcolm, London.

WALDORF—John B. Garrett, Philadelphia; Henri Bernard, Paris; Prince Albert Leopold of Belgium.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. A. Parrott, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, dress goods, silks, and velvets, ginghams and wash fabrics; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, dress goods and silks; St. Denis Hotel.

Baker, Mme., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. E. D. Morse, dressmaker; Waldorf Hotel.

Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; C. E. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Burgunder Brothers & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. Burgunder, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 310 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; E. Brandeis, furnishing goods; 328 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Brian Brothers, Salem, Ohio; A. Briar, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bullard, W. H., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; W. H. Bullard, ladies' furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Corcoran, O'Brien & Tigue, Pittston, Penn.; J. Corcoran, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Campbell, L. D., Cleveland, Tenn.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Carroll Dry Goods Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. H. Carroll, upholstery goods; F. F. Freeman, domestics; W. Ritchlin, dress goods and silks; L. Stevens, linens; Miss McLaughlin, trimmings; Miss Fisher, jewelry; Miss Conlon, millinery; Miss Cooney, ladies' hosiery; Miss Manning, laces; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; J. E. McDonald, wash goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Edmonson & Pinkle, Comming, Ga.; Thomas J. Pinkle, general merchandise; 29 East Twenty-first Street.

Eskind, J., & Brother, Nashville, Tenn.; A. Eskind, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Cosgrove, house furnishing goods; L. Kaufman, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Eliel, Loucheim & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Loucheim, woolens; Hoffman House.

Frank Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; R. Frank, woolens; Grand Hotel.

Follers, Isaac, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. B. Segal, clothing and woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Harmon, furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Frankenberger, P., & Co., Charleston, West Va.; P. Frankenberger, furnishing goods; Belvedere House.

Gussdorf Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. A. Gussdorf, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Gundlefinger & Brother, Warren, Ohio; W. H. Gundlefinger, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. J. Knatz, house furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Stuart House.

Heng er, William, Company, The, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. G. Miller, notions and fancy goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hinbergen Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamberger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; C. H. Stroh, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; S. A. Heiser, white goods, laces, and hosiery; Hotel Imperial.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. R. Hurst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Morrell, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. H. Greene, rugs; 43 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Howard, Nettie C., Jackson, Mich.; millinery.

Haire, Andrew W., Derby, Conn.; G. W. Martin, dry goods and carpets.

Hodgson, Sumner & Co., Montreal, Canada; W. C. Hodgson, dry goods and notions; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hayes, J. M., St. Louis, Mo., woolens; Manhattan Club.

way; Holland House.

Jacobs, Whitcomb & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. H. Jacobs, notions; W. B. Whitcomb, fancy goods and jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.

Judd, Max, Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; N. Friedman, cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. Kaufman, cloaks, furs, and laces; 443 Broadway.

Keller, M. J., & Co., Oakland, Cal.; M. J. Keller, outfitting; Hotel St.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Maritana—8:15.
BIJOU—The Man from Mexico—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Cumberland '61—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—3:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Macbeth—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Electrician—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Faithless—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—3:00.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

AN ESTABLISHED POLICY.

It is too late for Spain, it is too late for any opponent of intervention in this country, to deny the right of the United States to insist upon and compel the pacification of Cuba. We have repeatedly asserted that right, and in responsible official utterances we have threatened to undertake the work. And Spain's acquiescence in the positions we have taken, positions which were equivalent to a denial to her complete sovereignty in Cuba, has committed her to an acknowledgment of our right to have much to say about the affairs of that island.

It is more than twenty-two years since President GRANT, in his seventh annual message, in 1875, deploring the continuance of the savage and hopeless warfare in Cuba, expressed the opinion "that other nations would be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible, mediation and intervention."

In his last annual message, in December, 1896, President CLEVELAND discussed the affairs of Cuba at great length, and, while asserting that Spain should have the benefit of our forbearance in her attempts to establish her authority and an orderly government in the island, concluded with the following declarations:

"It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending conflict in all its features, and properly apprehend our inevitably close relations to it, and its possible results, without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone and in her own way or with our friendly co-operation.

"When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge."

Such language used by the head of one nation about the internal affairs of another nation is extraordinary, and might in other circumstances become a cause of war. Sovereign nations are equal in their independence and dignity, the small with the great, the humble with the haughty, and no independent nation can permit such assertions to pass unchallenged without a perceptible impairment of its sovereignty over the matter in dispute. But there was worse to come.

In President MCKINLEY'S first annual message, sent to Congress last December, the world was informed that by heeding our earnest remonstrances and obeying our suggestions as to important changes in her policy, Spain had already admitted the Government of the United States to a participation in the control of the affairs in Cuba. Our Minister at Madrid had been instructed to inform the Spanish Government that "we could be required to wait only reasonable time for the mother country to establish such authority and restore peace and order within the borders of the island; that we could not contemplate an indefinite period for the accomplishment of this result." In her reply, received on the 23d of October last, Spain admitted that our country is deeply affected by the war in Cuba, and that our desire for peace is just. Reciting the contents of Spain's note, the President said:

"It declares that the present Spanish Government is bound by every consideration to a change of policy that should satisfy the United States and pacify Cuba within a reasonable time. To this end Spain has decided to put into effect the political reforms heretofore advocated by the present Premier without halting for any consideration in the path which in its judgment leads to peace. The military operations, it is said, will continue, but will be humane and conducted with all regard for private rights, being accompanied by political action leading to the autonomy of Cuba while guarding Spanish sovereignty. * * * In the absence of a declaration of the measures that this Government proposes to take in carrying out its proffer of good offices, it suggests that Spain be left free to conduct military operations and grant political reforms."

While advising Congress that the recognition at that time of Cuban belligerency was inadvisable, and that Spain ought to have a fair chance to apply her proposed reforms, in concluding his discussion of this subject, President MCKINLEY said:

"The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced without misgiving or hesitancy in the light of the obligation this Government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and their honor, and to humanity. * * * If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization, and humanity, to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part, and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world."

Spoken by the ruler of one nation of the internal affairs of another nation that was really the undisputed sovereign of all its domain, these expressions would be without occasion or excuse. They would be a monstrous impertinence, which the offended nation would be justified in resenting most energetically, and if they were not apologized for, the maintenance of its own dignity and its honor would require it to inflict exemplary chastisement upon the offender. So far from resenting our necessary interference in her affairs, Spain has acquiesced in it. For twenty-five years her Cuban policy has had our Cuban policy impressed upon it. Her control of the island has been exercised in the full consciousness that she could exercise her will and pleasure in that part of her dominions only at the risk of losing that control altogether, and beyond all that she knows and the world knows that Spain has held possession of Cuba for the last three-quarters of a century only under our guarantee, repeatedly asserted in state papers, and notified to all nations.

Our right of intervention in Cuba rests not only on present intolerable conditions, but on precedents long ago established with the assent, willing or unwilling, of Spain herself. Over Cuba she holds only a diminished and imperfect sovereignty, which we have repeatedly assured her that we should be compelled to extinguish if she did not keep order in the island.

DO WE WANT CUBA?

Every American who has kept the run of European comment upon our disagreement with Spain respecting Cuba must have been surprised as well as saddened by the unanimity with which the Continental organs of opinion favor the Spanish side. Perhaps this sentiment would not amount to much practically if the disagreement reached a point at which it could not be reconciled by peaceful means. No European nation has enough interest in Spain to take her part actively against the United States. Spain is in fact as much isolated from the general politics of Continental Europe by the Pyrenees as Great Britain by the "silver streak." She is even more detached by the temper of her people, for she does not belong to the modern world at all. The espousal of her cause is not "Latin," for Germany and Austria are engaged in it. It is not monarchical, for France is equally engaged in it. It may be, and to a certain extent we believe it is, a tradition of the resentment inherited by Continental Europe from the times of the Holy Alliance, three-quarters of a century ago, the resentment of CANNING'S declaration that he had "called a New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old," and of the Monroe doctrine, in which the sentiment of the New World was formulated. That would account for part of the cordial approval of Great Britain as well as for part of the cordial animosity of the Continent. But, after all, that is too remote and vague to explain so general and so active a sentiment.

We believe that the European sympathy with Spain and the corresponding European antipathy to the United States upon this issue comes from a pure misapprehension. The misapprehension was expressed in the remark attributed to the Emperor of Germany, and which is equally significant for the present purpose whether he actually made it or not, that so long as he was Emperor the United States should never have Cuba. It is a misapprehension that we want Cuba, and that we are intriguing to get it for ourselves. If this were true, there would be something not only rational but generous in the European opposition to our aggrandizing ourselves at the expense of Spain. Spain is old and poor. We are young and rich. Like DAVID, we have exceeding many flocks and herds, and, like URIAH, Spain has nothing "save one little ewe lamb." The notion that we are attempting to deprive Spain of her only possession evidently underlies most of the European comment upon the situation, and appears in journals that are apt to be well informed.

No American needs to be told, though evidently a great many Europeans need to be told, that this theory is not at all founded upon fact. If we had wanted Cuba we should have taken it long ago. But we do not want it. There has not been since 1860 a body of American citizens numerous and powerful enough to deserve to be called a party which has favored the annexation of Cuba. Before that, and in the days of the Ostend manifesto, Cuba was no doubt ardently desired by the Southern leaders as a means of extending the area and the political power of slavery, and some remembrance of this may have aided the confusion of European opinion upon this point. The highest figure named in the Ostend manifesto was $120,000,000, and yet Cuba was worth in 1854 many times what Cuba is worth now. If Cuba were now in the same position as Hawaii and were offered to us upon the same terms, it is likely that we should return the same answer that we have decided to return in the case of Hawaii, and for the same reason. Cuba is indeed not so distant as Hawaii, but it is as true of Cuba as of Hawaii that it is inhabited by an alien population which we could not without apprehension admit to Statehood, while we have no machinery for governing it otherwise than as a State.

It is especially unfortunate that Continental critics should so have misconceived our motives. So long as the misconception continues it will prevent them from seeing the real point at issue. It is virtually admitted that the entire native Cuban population is hostile to Spain. It has been shown by the experience of three years that Spain cannot pacify the island by reconquest, and it is scarcely pretended, except officially, that she has the slightest chance of pacifying it by reconciliation. What is going on now is nothing more or less than an attempt to pacify it by the extermination of the inhabitants, to "make a solitude and call it peace." It is this process that we are called upon, as a friendly nation, to promote not merely by passively holding aloof, but by actively interfering, through a patrol of our coast which has been maintained at a cost of millions, to prevent the dispatch of supplies to the insurgents. It is our reluctance to make further exertions to enable Spain to continue to make a hell upon earth of "the ever-faithful isle," in order to save "Spanish pride" that Spain imputes, and induces Continental Europe to impute, to a desire to take Cuba from her for our own advantage.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

M. HANOTAUX, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has given mankind a needed reassurance by disavowing the action of the French representative at Pekin. It appears that that functionary has been taking a share in the partition of China on his own account, and has even demanded a part of what Great Britain had pretty plainly designated as her own "compensation" in case it was impossible to prevent the distribution of China into "zones of influence." In that case France might as reasonably have claimed the southern provinces as any of the other powers their respective allotments.

In fact, however, the only two powers which can be said to be in China "on business" are Russia and Great Britain. Russia is evidently bent upon obtaining a virtual monopoly of the trade of North China, and Great Britain is as evidently bent upon preventing her. The German occupation is fantastic, and was really accurately enough described in Prince HENRY'S too famous phrase. Its object is not to do business, but to preach the gospel of the Kaiser's consecrated person by not allowing mankind to forget that wherever there is an international competition he is to be counted in.

What is personal vanity in the case of Germany could only be national vanity in the case of France. It is refreshing to learn that it is only the personal vanity of her representative that is involved. He evidently is a small Kaiser in his own way, and does not mean to be overlooked while there is any demanding going on. M. HANOTAUX talks like a man of sense and true patriotism in pointing out that France has no real concern in the politics of Pekin, so long as she is allowed to cultivate her own garden of Tonquin in peace. Although, in case of a dismemberment in China, France might very reasonably demand and obtain the southern provinces, it is gratifying to know that she will not promote the dismemberment in order to get them.

OUR SURPLUS, AND DINGLEYISM.

An esteemed neighbor remarked recently that if revenues continue at February's rate there will result in a year's time a "small surplus" over the recent average of expenditures. As we remember it, Mr. DINGLEY invited us to a feast of which the centrepiece was to be an immediate increase of revenue by $113,000,000. It is, we submit, a trifle trying, after waiting seven months, to be told that in twelve more there will be a "small surplus." We fear that it will be necessary to wait even longer upon February's basis. Applying a daily surplus reckoned at $17,000 above a five-year average of expenditures to a realized deficit of $49,928,720, our neighbor's forecast seems too sanguine by several years.

The outlook is thus clouded, however, only for those who think not only that Dingleyism is the best thing that ever happened, but also the only thing that ever happened. The truth is that however excellent Mr. DINGLEY'S rather too technical surplus may be, there are some other things a trifle faster. For example, the bank clearings of February this year exceeded last year's by 55 per cent. And the internal revenue receipts, reflecting this briskness of domestic trade, are running as much above Mr. GAGE'S expectation as the customs are falling below it. The unblemished success of a law which was to support the Government upon customs and does increase the internal taxes is too obvious for mention. Only one thing could be plainer, and that is the intimate relation between the enactment of the Dingley law and the new security of the standard of value, the good crops, and the foreign need for them. It is pernicious partisanship to hint that these good things have nothing to do with a tariff upon imports, and would have come as soon, if not sooner, if Mr. WILSON'S rates had not been displaced by Mr. DINGLEY'S. Whoever doubts this is capable of wishing that a popular verdict might be had upon the tariff, disentangled from all other issues.

But we fear this can never be, or at least not very soon. That same inscrutable Providence which watches over fools, drunkards, and "high and higher" protectionists has now supplied an undeniable excuse for interrupting the beautiful demonstration of the adequacy of the Dingley idea to every need of the Nation, or at least of the Republican Party. Our $50,000,000 will be well spent if it secures for us a tax on beer by the barrel. That will not make beer cost a cent more by the glass. And if official optimism is not realized, and it becomes necessary to apply the beer tax to the cause of Cuba, it is not inconceivable that it may suffice for both purposes. A million of income will pay interest on twenty-five millions of 4 per cents. The case needs only to be stated thus to show what untouched sources of revenue are ready to gush forth whenever Republican amour propre will permit them to do so.

OUR RIGHT AND DUTY.

"All that is left to the United States, if she does anything, is to intervene. Intervention means war, and there is no ground in international law which would justify intervention by the United States."—Senator DONELSON CAFFERY of Louisiana.

Senator CAFFERY is mistaken, and his error is a very serious one, for it tends to mislead the American people and to make them despise their own Government.

If the President and Congress should determine to intervene in Cuba, committing the country to a policy which Senator CAFFERY says is not justifiable in law, all that part of the American people who believe Senator CAFFERY'S word and trust his judgment would be forced to adopt the terrible conclusion that their Government had played the part of a bully and a coward, meddling with force and arms in a quarrel in which it had no lawful concern and making war on a weak nation to rob it of valuable territory. If Senator CAFFERY is right President MCKINLEY would be execrated as a monster if he committed the country to a policy of intervention. If the Senator is wrong he is guilty of having spoken words in ignorance that would lead American citizens no better informed than himself to denounce the President for doing his duty in a lawful and honorable manner.

There is ground in international law for intervention in Cuba. The Senator from Louisiana will discover it if he will read the history of his own country and of the other civilized countries whose views and conduct determine the principles and the rules of international law. He will find it in the dispatches of Ministers, in the speeches of statesmen, in the commands of sovereigns. He will find it in the great writers on international law, from whose works THE TIMES has freely quoted during the past two years.

For our own peace and domestic tranquillity, to protect the commercial interests of our citizens, and to put an end to the hideous barbarities of which Senator PROCTOR has given us a picture that wrings men's hearts, we have a right and a duty to demand that Spain withdraw from Cuba.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Nickel is found in many parts of the world, but for some years past the great and rapidly growing demand for this semi-precious metal has been almost entirely supplied from two localities, where alone the ore exists in large quantities and is at the same time free from substances—cobalt and the like—which make trouble for the refiner. One of these localities is the French colony of New Caledonia, and the other is the Sudbury district in Canada. The latter, owing to its more convenient position, has a commercial advantage over its one great competitor, and it is rapidly attaining to a position of unique importance. This fact is highly pleasing to the Canadians, but their satisfaction is mitigated by the other fact that, owing to an arrangement made between the owners of such parts of the Sudbury field as already have been exploited and a New Jersey smelting firm, Canada is getting a comparatively small profit from her treasure. As soon as the ore has been mined, or, at most, as soon as it has been reduced to "matte," a crude mixture of copper and nickel, it is shipped to this country, and its further and better waged manipulation is performed by American workmen. A number of prominent Canadians, assisted by capitalists on this side of the line, are now urging the Dominion Government to change this state of affairs by putting on nickel ore an export duty large enough to give home refiners a monopoly of the work, and to force foreign customers to buy pure nickel, nickel steel, and similar costly alloys instead of raw material. There is said to be a large amount of money behind this movement, and of course it is highly popular among all Canadians except those interested in the present combination. The scheme is, indeed, an alluring one, but there is room for doubt as to its permanent practicability. The Sudbury ore is more easily worked than any in the United States or Europe—by present methods, that is. If the Canadians are too greedy, however, some ingenious metallurgist will be sure to find a method of reducing the more refractory ores, and then what will become of the monopoly?

—Spain has had practically uninterrupted possession of Cuba since 1511 and of the Philippines since 1571, those being the dates to which Havana and Manila respectively date back. As the result of between 300 and 400 years of occupation, the present condition of these, the last remnants of a world-wide empire, does not give much promise of speedy improvement under the same rule. Too often people think of the Spanish possessions as of the new colonies of other nations—new, wild countries, of which not much is expected and where much can be excused. Such consideration is undeserved.

—One of our Brooklyn readers writes to us expressing grieved surprise that THE TIMES, though treating "Christian Science" with perfect fairness in its news columns, is not at all kind to that doctrine on its editorial page, denouncing or deriding its advocates there in a way most painful to their sensibilities. Somehow, the inconsistency of our course is not nearly as obvious to ourselves as it is to our correspondent; indeed, it is not obvious at all, and, as he admits the impartiality and accuracy with which we have always reported the deeds and views of the "scientists," why does he object to such comments thereon as these reports, in our opinion, may warrant? This question, it must be admitted, is merely oratorical. We know why the correspondent objects, for he writes it at considerable length—thus: "Christian Science was revived about thirty years ago, and since that time it has steadily grown, notwithstanding all opposition, till it numbers hundreds of thousands of the best people in our land and many in England, France, Germany, and in fact in every country in the world. Now, if we were such a 'queer gang of deluders and dupes' would it have spread to that extent? Do you think people would be 'impressed by harangues,' or 'by the pretty stories of miracles credited to saints whose saintliness will stand a lot of confirmation?' That neither you nor any one else who does not fully understand our tenets and system do not indorse it, is not at all strange; in fact, it would be strange if you did." But what surprises me is that a fair-minded paper like yours should criticise and make fun of something they know nothing at all about, as is evident in your case to any of us." So! We know nothing about the system because we criticise it, and we criticise it because we know nothing about it. Aren't there a good many somewhat rash assumptions in this, to say nothing of some very circular logic?

PERSONAL.

—Presence of mind, combined with courage and ingenuity, enabled Mrs. A. J. LUSK of Albany, Mo., one day last week to save her little son from what looked like certain death. Mrs. LUSK and her two boys, one three years old and the other six, were alone in a farmhouse far from any neighbors. The younger child took the opportunity to fall into a cistern twenty feet deep and containing five feet of water. The other boy set up a howl of alarm that brought the mother flying to the rescue. A not more loving but less sensible woman would have leaped instantly into the cistern, and probably would have sacrificed her own life without saving that of her son, but Mrs. LUSK controlled this heroic but stupid impulse and instantly decided on a more effective line of action. Hastily procuring a rope, she tied it about the older boy, and, before he had time to be frightened, had lowered him to the surface of the water. Then she called to him to seize his little brother and hold on with all his might. The boy obeyed, and the mother began steadily to pull in the rope. Before she had brought the children within her reach the strength of the older boy gave out, and the baby fell again to the bottom of the cistern. Once more the rope was lowered, once more the drowning child was seized, and this time both were pulled to the top and out on the ground in safety. And then the mother fainted? Not much. Mrs. LUSK isn't of the fainting kind. She took the boys into the house, changed their clothes, and prepared an oration of considerable length on the wicked carelessness of leaving cisterns uncovered. This oration she delivered with much elocutionary effect to her husband when that gentleman returned from the back pasture, and he has since pronounced it a most able and convincing effort.

—Col. LAWRENCE ENNIS—who, we suspect, is called LARRY by his more intimate friends—is a Chicago patriot much in need of earnest exhortation. For Col. ENNIS commands a regiment of the National Guard, and hence should be a model of the soldiery virtues, chief of which, not even excluding courage, is unvarying respect to superior officers. But, instead of displaying such respect, Col. ENNIS has turned himself into a truly horrible example for his men by openly declaring that delay in "avenging" the loss of the Maine is a National disgrace and that he will not serve under a flag which represents Wall Street. Col. ENNIS threatens to resign. It might be well to show a little of the haste he desires, not in accepting his resignation, but in dismissing him as a mutinous and therefore worthless officer.

—Emperor WILLIAM has taken a lot of wholly unnecessary trouble in denying that reported dinner table speech of his about Cuba. In the first place, it is a matter of no appreciable importance whether he did or did not say that, while he is alive, we shall never get possession of the island, and, in the second place, the alleged declaration is so thoroughly characteristic of him that, if he didn't make it, we know he would have done so if it had occurred to him, and so the denial produces no effect whatever. Some stories are true, even though founded on nothing firmer than imagination, just as some pictures are accurate likenesses, though their originals never existed. The Kaiser may feel that the adoption of this attitude toward him is unreasonable and unjust, but that doesn't make any difference either. We know that he dislikes Americans and American institutions, and we know that he has good reason for his dislike. Of all nations in the world, we treat him with the sort of disrespect which is hardest for a man of his type to endure. The English detest him as the representative of dangerous commercial rivalry; the French hate him as the embodiment of their cruelest humiliation; Americans simply laugh at him as a grotesque anachronism, and deride his pretensions to divine authority as a clumsy joke, exhumed from an almost prehistoric age. That he will thwart our plans, real or imaginary, if opportunity offers, is a matter of course. He may not have expressed the policy ascribed to him, but he is that policy, and that settles the credibility of, and, therefore, our belief in, the words that were or were not uttered by him.

THE PENSION OGRE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In counting the cost of a possible war with Spain, the prospect of having another army of pensioners saddled on to the country does not seem to have been much considered. It would seem not the least of threatened evils if we are to have some millions added to our already enormous annual expenditure for pensions.

It is a notorious fact, which any one may take cognizance of, at least in country towns, where every pensioner is known as such to his neighbors, that a large proportion of those who are drawing $12 a month are men who received no sort of injury during the war, were neither wounded nor sick, and are many of them engaged in business or work at their different trades with all the strength and endurance usual to men averaging a little over fifty years of age.

On the occasion of the passage by Congress of the bill appropriating $50,000,000 to put the country in a condition of defense there was a great display of patriotic oratory of the sentimental variety. If there was more genuine patriotism in Congress there would have been ere this some effort made to reform the pension system and save the people some $50,000,000 a year, which could be done without depriving a single soldier of the late war of his just due.

We are reminded very often in these days of Dr. Johnson's saying on a certain occasion, "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." It would read better at the present time if changed to "Patriotism is the last refuge of a Congressman."

In reply to facts showing up the abuses of the pension system the champions of the pensioners assert that you are a soldier hater and that all the survivors of the war are more or less physical wrecks, broken down in the war. Also that they saved the country, and it mostly belongs to them. If they saved the country, it would now seem to need saving from the rapacity of its saviors.

The letter from an old soldier to President McKinley, printed in THE TIMES a few days ago, offering the services of 10,000 veterans in case of need, would seem to be a refutation of the oft-repeated assertion that the survivors of the war are ailing and broken-down men, requiring financial aid from the Government.

It is singular how people will work themselves into a fighting mood over the wrongdoing of foreign nations, while they sit quietly under the outrageous impositions of our pension system, but so it is.

C. G. BARROWS.
Mansfield Centre, Conn., March 19, 1898.

COLLEGE STUDIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your admirable editorial of to-day on the subject of "English Colleges" gives me courage to submit a thought of my own. I may say that it is the fruit of some little experience, for my occupation keeps me in daily communion with the best literature of our English language from Shakespeare to Kipling, and in constant touch with "college-educated" young men and women, to say nothing of an occasional older and presumably wiser instructor of these youthful minds.

As I understand it, the object of training in English literature is primarily to cultivate a taste for the good things that Shakespeare, Milton, Browning, Burns, Tennyson, De Quincey, Emerson, Webster, and the rest have written. To love such authors one must understand them, and to understand them one needs only to know the things that they knew. With the exception of Browning, none of those I have named at random makes any greater demand upon scholarship than a knowledge of the meaning of the words they used, and a sufficient acquaintance with history and philosophy to understand an occasional allusion. A well-edited edition of Shakespeare's plays is sufficient for the needs of any but a Shakespearian specialist, while one or two handbooks of art and the ordinary reference library will suffice for even the subtilties of Browning. Anglo-Saxon, Attic, and the rest are as useless to the reader of modern English as they were unknown to the men who wrote in it. It has been my misfortune on one or two occasions to come up against a pedantic creature nurtured on the rules of scansion and the worship of the letter, and I know of no more hopeless task than the attempt to lift such a mind into the realms of poetry or of dramatic feeling.

To my mind, there is one form of expression which comes next to actual creation, and that is interpretation. It has this advantage, also, that while creative genius cannot be attained by study, interpretative skill in at least a reasonable measure can. No sane musician would recommend to the aspiring student of his art a course in acoustics, dynamics, Greek notation, Plato, or even the history of musical theory, as a preparation for the interpretation or creation of fugues, symphonies, and operas. In our art schools we do not waste time on the study of the crude mediaeval painters. Why should literature, which is an art, not a science, be the slave of pedantic wordmongers? A soldier may become the better tactician from a study of the primitive bow-and-arrow methods of the American savage or a knowledge of the uses of the catapult and the advantages and disadvantages of chain mail, but, if so, I am not aware that these subjects form an important part of the courses in our war college.

The trouble, it seems to me, is that with respect not only to English, but to the majority of advanced studies, our academic courses are planned for the scholarly few, and with no recognition of the needs of the vast number of students who are to be the busy workers of the next generation, with only a few hours now and then for higher pursuits. If our English teachers recognized this we might find less occasion to bewail the prevalent taste for high kicking in our theatres and yellow journalism in our literature. ELOCUTIONIST.
New York, March 20, 1898.

HAROLD FREDERIC'S LETTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to congratulate THE TIMES upon the splendid cable letter of Harold Frederic in this morning's issue. Mr. Frederic's letters are always most interesting, and I, for one, never feel that I have posted myself on the Sunday's news until I have carefully read his cable dispatches. His handling of Michael Davitt's vagaries this morning is most able and most true.

It is perfectly useless nowadays for men like Davitt to try to keep alive hatred between Irishmen and Englishmen. If an Irishman has one trait of character more strongly developed than another, it is that of generosity. The Irishman of to-day recognizes that the Englishman of to-day has nothing whatever to do with the errors of British rule in Ireland in the past. He knows that the great bulk of Englishmen to-day are in favor of making any sacrifice to secure the good feeling of their Irish fellow-countrymen.

In my own case—an Englishman born and proud of it—I can testify that the majority of my friends in this city, both rich and poor, are Irish, and that I have had thousands of jolly times with them, and hope to live to enjoy as many more. I cannot recall one unkind word, in nearly thirty years' residence in this grand city, from an Irishman because of my English birth and feeling. AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.
New York, March 20, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Subsequent.

After popping the question Pop's the question.—Boston Courier.

Used to It.

That submarine boat is appropriately named. Holland has been under water before.—Rochester Democrat.

Not a Locket.

A Somerville girl who went out to spend the evening carried a doorkey on a gold chain hung around her neck, because she hadn't any pockets. She explained to her friends that it wasn't a locket she was wearing, but an unlock-it.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Unappreciated Melody.

Mrs. Weeks—In the name of goodness, what was going on at your house last night? It really did sound like a lot of Indians on the warpath.

Mrs. Meek—Oh, it wasn't quite as bad as that; it was only my husband singing the baby to sleep.—Richmond Dispatch.

RUDYARD'S REGRETS.

At the dinner of the Kipling Club of Yale University, held on May 14, 1896, the following verses were read as an answer by Rudyard Kipling to an invitation to attend the celebration:

Attind ye lasses av swate Parnasses,
An' wolpe me burnin' tears away;
For I'm declinin' a chanst av dinin'
Wid the boys at Yale on the fourteenth May.

The leadin' fayture will be liter-ature,
(Av a moral nature, as is just an' right,)
For their light an' leadin' are engaged in readin'
Me immortial worruks from dawn till night.

They've made a club there an' staked out grub there,
Wid plates an' dishes in a joyous row,
An' they'd think ut splindid if I attinded,
An' so would I—but I cannot go.

The honest fact is that daily practice
Av rowlin' inkpots the same as me
Conshumes me hours, in the muses' bowers,
And laves me divil a day to spree.

Whin you grow oulder and skin your shoulder
At the world's great wheel in your chosen line,
Ye'll find your chances as time advances
For takin' a lark are as silra as rinn.

But I'm digressin'—accept my blessin'
An' remimber what ould King Solomon said,
That youth is ructious an' whisky's fluctious,
An' there's nothin' certain but the mornin' head.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

"Monte Carlo" Lacks Spirit, Tunefulness, and Humor, as Well as Common Sense.

To the thoughtful, the fastidious, the blasé, "Monte Carlo," the new "musical" piece produced by Mr. E. E. Rice at the Herald Square Theatre last night, cannot honestly be commended. In fact it is hard to say just who will like it—if anybody. An assemblage of children from the rural districts might be charmed by the gorgeous color of its stage pictures, its reminiscent tunes, its primitive jokes. The blasé "first nighters" found it slow.

As song followed song, as dance gave place to dance, as wheeze succeeded to wheeze, they seemed to wish they had gone somewhere else. Yet Mr. Rice may yet "work" this thing "into shape." He has pretty scenery, many gorgeous dresses, a small army of reasonably comely girls, and a low comedian of the acrobatic, pantomimic order, who utters a pun and turns a double somersault in the same breath.

With these, an impresario of Mr. Rice's skill and experience can do almost anything. He also has, in the dialogue of "Monte Carlo," two or three droll phrases, and among the songs one or two that may turn out to be pleasing after the performers have learned to sing them better. The droll phrases were written, presumably, by one "Sidney Carlton," along with the rest of the dialogue; Henry Greenbank wrote the words of the songs, and such of those as one could distinguish were smart enough. Howard Talbot originally composed the music, but E. E. Rice and Herman Perlet have also had a hand in it.

"Monte Carlo" requires two showy stage pictures—an exterior view of the Casino at Monte Carlo and the deck of a steam yacht cruising in the Mediterranean. It includes two ballets, or ensemble dances, two noisy finales, one of them avowedly "patriotic," and a large number of solos, duets, trios, "songs and dances," and choruses. Its plot is nothing, like its wit.

Some of its scenes remind one of "The French Maid," but that is nothing, for some of its scenes reminded one, equally, of the city directory and the dictionary, because of their lack of sequence. There is, however, a smart, trim little hussy in a short black dress and cap, who is betrothed to a supposedly comic waiter, and flirts with all the other men.

The single notable hit in the performance, as in the case of "The Gold Bug" a year or more ago, was made by Marie Cahill, a plump, agile comic actress, who has a sense of humor and a gift of mimicry. She appeared as a music hall "star," who aspired to be "understudy" to Letty Lind, and she denoted cleverly the natural good humor, imperturbability, self-sufficiency, and vulgarity of the species. This, as far as it went, was acting. Josie Sadler contributed a harsh caricature of another type of variety actress, without much appreciable humor.

Conspicuous in the performance was the Jeannie Winston of "Boccaccio" and "Fatanitza" days, whose singing voice has vanished, but who is still comely, in her large way, and walks with her old mannish stride.

"THE GEISHA" AT DALY'S.

New Performers in Important Roles of the New Musical Comedy.

"The Geisha" was put forward again at Daly's Theatre last night, and was performed in a sprightly manner. This dainty burletta retains its hold on popular favor, and, both pictorially and musically, it is superior to any other recent work of its kind. But praise of its scenic charm is now an old story. The cast now includes Marguerite Lemon, instead of Nancy McIntosh, as O Mimosa San; Joseph Herbert as the pompous Imari, and Frank Rushworth as Fairfax.

Miss Lemon is petite, nimble, and has a singing voice of good quality. Her portrayal of the principal geisha may be commended without comparing her work with that of her predecessor, Miss McIntosh, a young artist of uncommon charm. Mr. Herbert did not know his part last night; and it must be admitted that his accession to the company has not resulted in much pleasure for the frequenters of Daly's this season. Virginia Earl was absent because of illness, but her place as Molly was filled with grace, spirit, and firmness as well as neatness of execution, by Mabelle Gilman, who has improved greatly within the last year. She has been Miss Earl's understudy in this piece and "The Circus Girl," and has frequently been called upon to take her parts.

James T. Powers is incessantly active and amusing as the Chinaman. Cyril Scott, Eric Scott, Belle Harper, Helma Nelson, and others are involved in the merry proceedings.

AGNES SORMA'S ENGAGEMENT.

She Presents a Three-Act Comedy from the Italian.

Agnes Sorma presented a German version of a three-act Italian comedy last evening at the Irving Place Theatre. It was the "Untreu" of Otto Eisenschitz, translated from Roberto Bracco's "Infidele"; in English it is called "Faithless." A one-act sketch from the Italian of Felice Cavallotti, called "Das Hohe Lied," was to have preceded the comedy; but this was not given as on rehearsal, it was found that with both pieces the evening's entertainment would have been prolonged beyond reasonable time.

European aristocratic society, at least on the stage, is very much the same whether the environment be Italian, Spanish, French, German, or Austrian. Particularly is this so where conjugal bliss is intruded upon by a real or supposed lover of the wife. The declaration of impious love is always made in the most dignified and suppressed manner, only bursting forth into ranting passion at the exasperating laugh of the woman. In plays of the bourgeoisie, they do differently. And so, except for a little local coloring, Agnes Sorma probably played Countess Clara Sangiori in much the same manner as Tina di Lorenzo portrayed the part a few weeks ago in Florence.

The Countess has a very jealous husband and a fervent but rather naïf admirer in her husband's friend, Gino Riccardo. The Count is the typical stage Count, jealous of a beautiful wife, cool, severe, lowering in controlled passion, and very dignified; the would-be lover is effeminate and pseudo-eloquent; the Countess coquettes with her husband and flirts in an insinuating way with her admirer, until she teaches the former his lesson and laughs in the face of the latter for his presumption.

Frau Sorma played with wonderful grace and a charming manner of phrasing, with a delicacy of discrimination, that gave no suggestion of possible unpleasant consequences, and with a perfect and happy appreciation of the character of a very playful but thoroughly honest wife.

Her immediate "support" filled space on the stage, leaned against the furniture, smoked cigarettes, and repeated the lines they had learned to the best of poor ability; it was the atmosphere of her vivacious presence that filled the scene, and when she was absent from it the comedy sank into mere insipid dialogue, dull, stale, flat, unprofitable.

There were, besides, three servants in the piece, two men and one woman, and they were all the usual stage article, with perhaps a little more finish than one sees in some of the American theatres. The scenery was suitable, and Frau Sorma's gowns could only be adequately described by an expert modiste. The audience, which was large, applauded with careful discrimination and was very sincere in all its emotions.

**

Allen and other performers quite equal to their tasks are in Mr. Collier's company.

The house was crowded to the doors last night, and the laughter was boisterous and continuous.

Theatres and Music Halls.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—May Irwin appears in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell" this week.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. Jack declares that this place of amusement is truly "Parisian." Two performances are given daily.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"Our Honeymoon" is the title of a droll sketch by H. H. Winslow, in which John C. Rice and Sally Cohen appear. Alice Atherton is also in the bill.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"The Electrician" is a melodrama full of hairbreadth escapes. The scenery is new and includes some modern mechanical and electrical effects. The performance is satisfactory.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The new souvenirs of "The Highwayman" are unusually pretty and expensive. They are genuine silver devices, appropriate to the occasion, to be used both as bookmarks and paper cutters.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Burr McIntosh appeared for the first time last night as Squire Bartlett in "Way Down East," and greatly pleased his audience. The souvenirs for the fiftieth performance are little lamps, with decorated shades.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Ballet Girl" is presented this week, with showy scenery and a good, well-drilled company of comedians, singers, and dancers. It is a showy and amusing example of spectacular "comedy" of the newest English brand.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—Fyles's stirring play, "Cumberland '61," holds the stage this week. The cast is notable, as it includes J. W. Kellerd, E. L. Davenport, W. J. Ferguson, Frank Losee, Charles Craig, Lionel Barrymore, Lucile Morrow, Marie Shotwell, Millie Sackett, and Amelia Summerville.

PLEASURE PALACE.—This week's entertainment is unusually varied and interesting. J. K. Emmet appears in a brisk new farce called "The Lively Nerve Nourisher," while the veteran actor J. G. Saville and his associates are seen in a bright little comedy. The biograph pictures are of naval and warlike interest.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Charmion—always Charmion—nice, tasteful, ingenious, pretty Charmion; the funny and sometimes intelligible Rogers brothers; Albert Guille, the tenor singer, and Bartho, the graceful dancer, are prominent in the bill, which contains fifteen or twenty "turns" of great interest to habitual frequenters of music halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—After nearly three months' run, the Passion Play pictures remain as popular as ever, and last night the number of visitors was unusually large. Other cinematograph views include naval scenes and cavalry dashes and the ship Maine. Many new wax groups have been added to the collection recently, but the Cuban groups and the figure of Capt. Sigsbee still have the most admirers.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—A new lantern dancer, who calls herself Solaret, and is nimble and graceful, is conspicuous in this week's performance. Eben Plympton and Agnes Proctor appear in Bronson Howard's charming comedy, "Old Love Letters." That versatile soubrette, Hilda Thomas, was again in evidence, and so was Florence Bindley. The bill also brought forward Josephine Gassman and her pickaninnies; Letta and Minni, hand-balancers and equilibrists; the Blondells, "The Society Kids"; Stinson and Merton, eccentric comedians; McMahon and King, plantation sketch; Eldora and Norine, jugglers; Cal Stewart, Yankee comedian; Brothers Morello, acrobats; the Diamond Comedy Four, and Joe Linder, a trick pianist. Lillian Burkhart will appear next week in her new sketch, "A Passing Fancy."

"MARITANA" SEEN AGAIN.

This Popular Opera Well Played by the Castle Square Company.

"Maritana" has been added to the series of operas at the American Theatre by the Castle Square Opera Company. This opera was last presented in New York in the Summer of 1884, and previous to that in 1880 by the Mapleson company, in the shape of a single performance in Italian at the Academy of Music, with Mlle. Alma Fohström, the Swedish soprano, in the title rôle.

This opera, which is by William Vincent Wallace, was a much sought for work in the days of Emma Abbott and Parepa Rosa. In London it was produced more than half a century ago, and is very popular in English provincial towns.

Miss Grace Golden, as the gypsy, last night sang the part in a painstaking and artistic manner, and acted with restraint and good feeling. Miss Ruth White, as Lazarillo, finds plenty of opportunity to use the lower register of her voice. Joseph Sheehan's Don Caesar de Bazan is a conscientious effort on his part, and one of the best parts he has thus far assumed, while in Max Eugene, the new acquisition to the company, who made his first appearance in the part of Don José de Santarem, the company has an artist of dignified bearing and good voice. The minor parts were acceptably filled.

Last night's was the one hundredth performance of the company, and souvenirs, representing the cruiser New York on ground glass, were presented to every woman in attendance.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

At to-night's programme of "Way Down East," handsome metal lamps with shades of colored china will be distributed as souvenirs.

The cast of "The Telephone Girl" was materially changed last night for its road tour, which begins after next Saturday night's performance.

A. H. Chamberlain said yesterday that Elita Proctor Otis has purchased from him the play entitled "Strategy," which will be produced in May, perhaps at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. It is an adaptation from the French.

Augustus Pitou is writing a new romantic play for Chauncey Olcott, the scenes of which are laid in Ireland in 1800. There will be four acts to the play, with the introduction of some new songs, which will be written especially for Mr. Olcott.

Beginning next Monday, Duncan B. Harrison will present Paul M. Potter's "Fun Aboard the Pacific Mail," and among others in the cast will be Maggie Cline, who will introduce three new songs, and Mme. Alexa, who will sing the prima donna rôle.

Richard Mansfield, who played such a successful engagement at the Garden Theatre last season, returns to that house on April 25, following immediately the close of Henry Miller's engagement in "The Master." Mr. Mansfield's engagement will extend over several weeks.

Additional members have been added to the company to support Sam Bernard next year in "The Marquis of Michigan." They are Charles Jackson and Helen Brackett. Manager Sire also completed arrangements whereby Mlle. Pilar-Morin will appear next season as one of the members of May Irwin's company.

Mme. Clementine De Vere will be the soloist at the next concert of the New York Philharmonic Society on April 1 and 2. On both these occasions she will introduce a musical novelty, written for her by Holden Huss. It will be Cleopatra's death scene, on Shakespeare's text, set to music for soprano and orchestra.

Augustin Daly announces that the musical comedy "La Poupée" is in active preparation, and will be given under Oscar Hammerstein's management at a date to be announced soon. The Daly's Theatre company will include Virginia Earl, Catherine Lewis, James Powers, Frank Rushworth, Samuel Slade, and Joseph Herbert.

John Drew's engagement at Wallack's has proved so successful that he has arranged to stay there a week longer, and a week of one-night engagements out of town have been cancelled. After he leaves New York Mr. Drew will be two weeks in Chicago, at Hooley's Theatre, and one week each at St. Louis, Philadelphia, Washington, and Brooklyn. From present indications his season will close the latter part of May, and he will resume his next season about Sept. 1. The present intention of Mr. Frohman is that Mr. Drew open at the Empire in October, producing Henry Arthur Jones's new comedy, "The Liars."

TO STOP TICKET SPECULATION.

Managers of nearly all the principal theatres of the city or their representatives met at the Knickerbocker Theatre yesterday afternoon to take some action for the suppression of ticket speculation.

A hearing will be had before the Committee on City Ordinances of the Board of Aldermen relative to the licensing of ticket speculators, and it was the call of this hearing that the theatrical managers discussed. It was decided to refer the matter to counsel.

The lawyers who will appear before the Board of Aldermen and endeavor to defeat the bill now pending before that body at the hearing to be held next Thursday are Emanuel Friend, Warren W. Foster, Edward Lauterbach, Job E. Hedges, Sheppard & Ogden, and others.

DUC DE TALLEYRAND DEAD

His Son's Life Prolonged by the Princess de Sagan, His Wife, in Order to Secure the Estates.

THE SECOND SON MAY INHERIT

A Separation Occurred About Thirty Years Ago, but the Princess Won Back Her Husband Recently After He Had Had a Stroke.

BERLIN, March 21.—The Duc de Talleyrand is dead. His second wife was a daughter of the late Marshal Boniface, Count de Castellane.

Napoleon Louis, Duc de Talleyrand-Périgord, but better known under the name of Duc de Valençay, was born in Paris, March 12, 1811. He was the head of the second branch of Talleyrand et Sagan, and his father was Gen. Alexandre de Talleyrand-Périgord, who died in 1872. He at first followed a military career, but left it when he was elevated to the peerage in 1845 only to be obliged to retire to private life by the revolution of February, 1848. He was made chevalier de la Toison d'or in 1838, and was promoted to be an officer in the Légion d'Honneur in 1867. By his first marriage with Mlle. Alix de Montmorency, he had two sons, Boson, Prince de Sagan, born in 1832, and Adalbert, born in 1837. Upon the latter, by an imperial decree dated May 4, 1864 was conferred the title of Duc de Montmorency, extinct by the death of his maternal uncle in 1862. The Montmorency family attempted to have the decree annulled, and a bitter legal conflict was waged. And when the Tribunal of the Seine finally confirmed the decree, a duel took place between the newly created duke and M. de La Rochefoucauld, Duc de Doudeauville. The second wife of the Duc de Valençay was a daughter of the late Comte Boniface de Castellane, and widow of Count Maximilian von Hatzfeldt, whom he married April 4, 1861.

The dead Duke is, of course, succeeded by his eldest son, Prince de Sagan, about whom there has lately been so much talk. Over thirty-five years ago the Prince de Sagan married the daughter of Baron de Seillère, who made a fortune through swindling army contracts prior to the Franco-Prussian War. They had two sons, Comte Hely de Talleyrand-Périgord and Comte Boson de Talleyrand-Périgord. The younger was his mother's favorite, while the elder had a strong affection for his uncle, the Duc de Montmorency. The Duke, who has just died possessed vast wealth, including the castles at Valencay, in France, and Sagae, in Prussia. If the Prince de Sagan had died before his father, all this property would have gone to his brother Adalbert, Duc de Montmorency. Therefore it was to the interest of the Princess and her children to keep the Prince de Sagan alive until after his father's death, and in the meantime she wished him to make a will in favor of her favorite son, Comte Boson de Talleyrand-Périgord.

The Prince de Sagan was a beau of the Second Empire, and, owing to his wild life his wife left him about thirty years ago. About a year ago he had a paralytic stroke, and was reported to be on the point of death; he was cared for by his eldest son and the Duc de Montmorency. His condition frightened the Princess, and she found a way to communicate with him at his club in the Rue Royale.

One day last October the Prince de Sagan ordered his carriage for a drive in the bois, but instead of returning home he was taken to the Hôtel de Sagan, in the Rue St. Dominique, Faubourg Saint Germain, where his wife lives. It is said that she called in the most famous physicians in Paris, who, by prescribing milk diet and electricity, have so far succeeded in prolonging his life. By his father's death he inherits all the wealth of the Talleyrand-Périgord family, but whether he has made a will in favor of his second son, Boson, remains to be learned. His eldest son with the Duc de Montmorency attempted to regain possession of Sagan from the Princess through the courts, but the tribunals decided that as the Prince and Princess de Sagan had never been divorced, the wife might have the custody of the husband.

Col. Dyer Dead.

LONDON, March 21.—Col. Dyer, who was a representative of the employers during the recent engineers' strike and a member of the Armstrong-Whitworth firm, is dead.

Gen. Biornstierna Dead.

STOCKHOLM, March 21.—Gen. Biornstierna, the former Minister of War, is dead.

Karl Tavastierna Dead.

STOCKHOLM, March 21.—Karl Tavastierna, the poet, is dead.

HENRIK IBSEN'S BIRTHDAY.

King and Queen of Sweden Among Others Send Congratulations.

CHRISTIANIA, March 21.—The birthday of Henrik Ibsen (who was born at Skien on March 20, 1828,) was celebrated here to-day with great festivities. Numerous deputations, including one from the Storthing, congratulated the eminent Norwegian poet and dramatist, and King Oscar telegraphed:

"I and the Queen send you our cordial congratulations on your seventieth birthday. Your day of honor is likewise a day of honor for the Norwegian people."

Ibsen received hundreds of other telegrams during the day.

PARCEL POST WITH ENGLAND.

Mr. Hanbury Tells the Commons the Delay Has Been in Washington.

LONDON, March 21.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day to questions on the subject, the Financial Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. R. W. Hanbury, said the delay in the establishment of a parcel post between Great Britain and the United States was due to the reluctance of the authorities at Washington to inaugurate such a service. Negotiations, Mr. Hanbury added, had been proceeding since 1885, and there were reasons to hope that an arrangement would shortly be reached.

Mr. Hanbury further remarked that a conference on postal rates within the British Empire would meet in June next.

REICHSRATH OPENS IN TUMULT.

Herr Fuchs, of the Catholic People's Party, Chosen President.

VIENNA, March 21.—The Reichsrath reassembled to-day. There was a full attendance of Deputies, and the public galleries were filled.

After Count von Thun Hohenstein, the President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior, had declared the session opened, Dr. Zurkan was called to the chair. He made a speech, expressing hope that the House would set diligently to work, finding special incentive from the approaching jubilee of Emperor Francis Joseph's glorious reign. The remark brought forth cheers from the Deputies.

Herr Fuchs, Catholic People's Party, was elected President. The German People's Party, the Progressists, Christian Socialists, Schoernerers, and Social Democrats did not participate in the election, and the announcement of Herr Fuchs's election was greeted with shouts of "Disgraceful!" "He is a State criminal and ought to be in jail!" "He belongs to the former Presidential Bureau!"

While Herr Fuchs was making his inaugural speech Herr Schoernerer unceasingly shouted the above denunciations.

Motions were afterward submitted for the impeachment of Count Badeni, the former Premier, for the abrogation of the language ordinances.

French Panama Canal Inquiry.

COLON, Colombia, March 21.—The French steamer Labrador, Capt. Brillouin, from Havre, on Feb. 22, via Santander, on Feb. 27, has arrived here, having on board five Commissioners, sent to investigate the affairs of the new Panama Canal Company and to report upon the progress made upon the canal.

New Archbishop of Freiburg.

BERLIN, March 21.—Bishop Komp of Fulda has been elected Archbishop of Freiburg.

BRITISH IN NUBIA ALARMED.

A Highlander Impaled on a Comrade's Bayonet—Patrols Feeling for the Dervish Army.

ATBARA CAMP, Nubia, March 21.—The Anglo-Egyptian force is hourly expecting an attack.

During a false alarm at the Hudi Fords last evening a shot was fired from some unknown quarter, and the whole British brigade stood with arms at fixed bayonets. In the pitch dark a Highlander, rushing to the place, was impaled on a comrade's bayonet.

The army marched to-day six miles to Rashudi, and is now awaiting the reports of the patrols, who are feeling for the Dervish army.

Ali Digna, brother of Osman Digna, has thrice attacked the post at Adarama, but the friendly natives have each time defeated him, killing in all forty-one.

GERMANS MASSACRED IN AFRICA

Foresters Attacked by Wahehes and Many Persons Killed.

BERLIN, March 21.—A dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Dar es Salaam, twenty-five miles south of Zanzibar, East Africa, says that last month during a revolt of the Wahehes, an expedition of German foresters was attacked, and three Germans and many of the native carriers were massacred.

CURRENCY QUESTION IN INDIA.

Sir James Westland Omits a Statement from the Budget.

LONDON, March 22.—The Calcutta correspondent of The Times says that Sir James Westland, Financial Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, when making his budget statement to the Council yesterday, (Monday,) expressed his regret that he could not include a statement on the currency question, but he intimated that the Indian Government had communicated its views to the imperial Government.

LADY BROOKE HAS A SON.

Dr. Schenk's Treatment Accredited with the Sex of the Child.

LONDON, March 21.—The Countess of Warwick, better known as Lady Brooke, has given birth to a son.

The Countess of Warwick is one of the most beautiful women in England. Before her marriage to the Earl of Warwick in 1881, she was Frances Evelyn Maynard. She and the Earl had already three children—young Lord Brooke, a sickly youth of sixteen years, who physicians say is dying from lung trouble; Charles Algernon Cromartic Brooke, who was born in 1885 and died in 1887, and Lady Marjorie, born Oct. 25, 1884.

A NEW VICEROY FOR INDIA.

The Earl of Elgin Said to Desire to Resign His Post.

LONDON, March 22.—The Standard says it has reason to believe that the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy of India since 1893, desires to resign his post, and that the Government is considering the appointment of a new Viceroy.

Victor Alexander Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, who sits in the House of Lords as Baron Elgin, has had, apart from his Indian Viceroyalty, a comparatively unimportant public career, and has never displayed conspicuous administrative ability. He was Treasurer of the Royal Household and Commissioner of Works and Buildings in 1886, and at present is a University Commissioner for Scotland and Lord Lieutenant of Fifeshire. He was born May 16, 1849, and is the son of a very distinguished Indian Viceroy. It was rumored last December that he would soon resign and be succeeded by Lord George Hamilton, the present Secretary of State for India.

DEATH IN THE CLITHEROE CASE.

Mrs. Jackson, the Principal, Expires as a Result of Blood Poisoning.

LONDON, March 21.—Mrs. Jackson, who became prominent in 1891 as the principal in what was known as the Clitheroe case, is dead. She expired as a result of blood poisoning, following an operation performed upon her foot.

Mrs. Jackson was a Miss Emily Hall. She was born in 1860, and was married in 1887 to Mr. E. Haughton Jackson at Blackburn. They never lived together; she returned to her friends, and he went to New Zealand. In 1888 Mr. Jackson returned to England, corresponded with his wife, and had one interview with her, but she steadily refused to live with him. Litigation between the couple ensued, a decree against her was obtained in 1889, and on March 8, 1891, Mr. Jackson and others seized Mrs. Jackson when she was coming from church at Clitheroe, and carried her off to his house at Blackburn, where she was placed in charge of a nurse and closely confined.

Friends of Mrs. Jackson obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and she was brought before the Court of Appeal, which eventually decided, on March 10, that a husband has no legal power to detain his wife against her will. Mrs. Jackson then returned to her friends.

REBELLION IN CHINA DENIED.

The Emperor Has Confidence in the Viceroys Accused of Treason.

PEKIN, March 21.—An official Chinese denial has been issued of the statements made by a special correspondent of The Shanghai Mercury at Kiu-Kiang, on March 4, who alleged that the Viceroys of Nanking and Hu-Kuang and the Governor of Hunan had entered into a compact to direct the affairs of the entire Yang-tse-Kiang Valley and its adjoining territories. It is added that the Emperor of China has no higher confidence in any one than in the Viceroys of Nanking and Hu-Kuang and the Governor of Hunan.

Irish Government Bill Progressed.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons to-day the Irish Local Government bill passed a second reading, without a division and amid loud cheers.

CAROLUS DURAN ARRIVES.

The French Painter Finally Braves the Sea Voyage He Dreaded.

Carolus Duran, the French portrait painter, arrived in this city yesterday from Paris on the French steamer Navarre. M. Duran has frequently planned a visit to America, but until now always abandoned his purpose at the last moment through fear of sea sickness. Reports of the harvest of golden shekels reaped here during the past few years by his fellow countrymen and portrait painters, Constant, Madrazo, Chartran, Boldini, and de la Gandara, doubtless influenced him to persist in making the trip across the seas this time.

M. Duran was met at the pier by a delegation of friends, headed by Carroll Beckwith, George Glaenzer, and Roland Knoedler, who gave him a cordial greeting. He is a tall and rather handsome man, with long hair and a pointed beard. He wore yesterday a long fur-lined overcoat over a black suit, and a gray Alpine hat, and displayed much jewelry.

After the customs examination the artist was driven to the Astoria Hotel, where he will reside while here, and where he will paint several portraits for which he has received commissions.

Carolus Duran was born at Lille, France, in 1838. He went to Paris in 1853 and spent much time in copying "La Goconde" at the Louvre. In 1861 he went to Rome and lived six months with the monks of Sabiaco, during which time he painted the "Evening Prayer," shown at the Salon of 1863; "The Victim of Assassination," shown in Paris in 1866, and which now hangs in the museum of his native town, gained him his first medal. The fame of Duran rests more upon his portraits, the best known of which are those of his daughters, of Emile Girardin, and the famous life-size equestrian portrait of Mlle. Covizette, shown at the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876, and the equally famous life-size portrait of the young Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, and which is now at Blenheim Castle.

A SOROSIS CELEBRATION

The Organization Has a Breakfast on Its Thirtieth Birthday Anniversary.

THE OLD MAID AGE AT HAND

Yellow, Peculiarly Enough, Predominates in the Decorations—Fine Literary Programme After the Feast in the Waldorf-Astoria.

Sorosis is an old maid. She celebrated that dreaded anniversary her thirtieth birthday yesterday. Perhaps it was a coincidence that her decorations were yellow—jealousy—the typical color of the typically bad old maid.

But there was nothing old maidish, rednosed, or dyspeptic about the breakfast with which Sorosis celebrated. It was a distinctly good breakfast, over which she lingered from 12 to 3, when began a literary programme which occupied the remainder of the afternoon.

The anniversary was celebrated in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. At a long table at one end of the room sat the President with the old-time members of Sorosis and speakers of the day. The remainder of the guests were seated at small tables.

The largest of those tables was that of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, who entertained the Board of Managers of the State Federation, Miss A. M. Jones, Saratoga; Mrs. E. N. Martin, Binghamton; Mrs. F. B. Church, Ilion; Mrs. Longstreet, Syracuse; Miss Helen Winslow, Boston; Miss Macdonald, Flushing; Mrs. Goinloch, Warsaw; Mrs. Northrup, Syracuse; Miss Avery, Albany; Mrs. Satterfield, Buffalo; Miss Fulton, New York; Mrs. Thayer, Boston; Mrs. Lozier, New York; Mrs. Leavenworth, Syracuse; Miss Hills, Binghamton, and Dr. Flint, Boston.

The flowers which formed the decorations of the tables were yellow jonquils and tulips. The latter, a large cluster, stood in front of the President, Mrs. Mary Dame Hall, and her chair was hung with them. Green leaves and yellow ribbon were the other decorations of the President's table, and there was a centrepiece of green leaves on each small table.

Sorosis showed the patriotism of the hour in the small United States flag which was at the plate of each guest, tied with a Sorosis ribbon, mulberry, with the elaborate toast card.

There was a long list of toasts on this card, most of which were given. "Power," from different points of view, was the subject of all the speakers. These were Mrs. J. C. Croly, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, Mrs. E. S. Tillinghast, Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier, the Rev. Dr. Augusta J. Chapin, Mrs. Caroline F. Frye of Washington, Mrs. Stone of Boston, the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford, and Dr. Katherine A. Townsend.

Songs were given by the Sorosis Carol Club, solos by Miss Martha Miner, accompanied by the composer Edna Rosalind Park, and Miss Clara E. Stutsman, and recitations by Mrs. Mary M. Bergholz, Mrs. D. T. S. Dennison—both original poems—and Mrs. Lydia Wood. The exercises closed with the singing of "America."

Mrs. Hall opened the exercises of the day by saying that she welcomed the members and guests of Sorosis with a glad hand. Following that the Chairmen of committees recently elected were installed in office.

THIRD ANNUAL DOLL SHOW.

Opened with a Private View, Attended by Fashionable People, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The private view of the third Annual Model Doll Show took place in the Astor Gallery at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon and evening, and brought out a crowd of fashionable people, all of whom had obtained tickets by personal application to the patronesses. The show will run the rest of the week, tickets being sold to all comers. The proceeds are to be given to the fund for the erection of a model apartment house for self-supporting women.

There are about sixty dolls in this year's show. They represent women in all varieties of fashionable costumes, and there is one figure of a little girl in short dresses. The bicycle girl, the golf girl, the sportswoman, the matinée girl, the operagoer, the ballroom belle, the diner-out, and the promenader are all there, faultless of complexion; regular of feature, and full of repose to the finger tips.

Practically all of the dolls are mounted on handsome cloth-covered stands, three or four feet high, and surmounted by large double arches of laurel. Four of them are set exclusively apart in a glass case in the centre of the room. There are five prizes. The Committee of Award (to consist of five of the patronesses) has not yet been selected. Vogue offers a prize of $100 for the most original design; Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs an equivalent prize for the best walking street gown; Mrs. Trenor L. Park and Mrs. William C. Whitney a one-hundred-dollar prize each for the best garden party dress and the best ball gown, and a bicycle firm offers $50 for the best bicycle and golf costume. The contestants are professional costumers.

Many dressmakers from Rochester, Utica, and other points have come to town especially to study the Spring fashions shown in the costumes.

Among the doll costumes is an "official reception gown," cut decolleté, made of white material, with black cloth trimmings, and with a headdress of black and white tips and a long white veil. One of the glass case exhibits is a golf girl, who bears the figure of a tiny American shield on her tight-fitting blouse, underneath a gray cloth jacket. There is also a young woman on the way to the matinée, armed with a lorgnette. Her gown is a dark cloth, the waist being faced with white, and she carries a pair of white gloves. A girl in shooting costume wears a low, brown derby and gaiters, and holds a gun. There are some beautiful ball and dinner gowns shown.

Yesterday's visitors included Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. John F. Dillon, Mrs. Frank Spencer Witherbee, Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer. Among the patronesses are Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. William D. Sloane, and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson.

THE LENTEN TRIO RECITALS.

Fashionable Music Lovers Attend the Second One This Year.

The second Lenten trio recital of this year's series took place at the home of Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, 13 East Thirty-sixth Street, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and attracted some 125 music-loving people. Gustav Dannreuther, leader of the Dannreuther Quartet, played the violin; Anton Hegner played the violoncello, and Richard Hoffman was at the piano.

The Lenten trio recitals, as their projectors call them, were organized eleven years ago by Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Charles B. Foote of 10 West Forty-sixth Street, and Mrs. Mathew C. D. Borden of 25 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Mr. Dannreuther, Mr. Hegner, and Mr. Hoffman play for them at each recital this Lent. The opening trio yesterday was Schumann's Opus 63. This was followed by two pianoforte solos, Mr. Hoffman giving "Ich Liebe Dich" and "Lyrische Stücke." Book 3, both compositions of Grieg. The trio from Grieg's Peer Gynt Suite and "Le Matin" and "La Mort d'Ase," by the same composer, were also given, followed by Schütt's "Walzer Märchen" and Trio, Opus 54.

The audience included Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Mrs. Gorham Bacon, Mrs. George Blagden, Mme. Madeline Schiller, Mrs. Harry Durand, Mrs. Charles Tweed, and Mrs. Charles Roper. The artists and some of the guests were entertained at a tea after the recital.

Hebrew Benefit Entertainment.

A benefit entertainment will be given the children of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of the New York Orphan Asylum and the Montefiore Home Thursday afternoon at the Harlem Music Hall, which Hertig & Seamon have generously donated to the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the asylum for the occasion. Three hundred children from both institutions will be on hand to enjoy the entertainment, a feature of which will be the playing of the lately organized band of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society. A vaudeville programme will be included in the entertainment, in which all the artists playing at the Music Hall will take part. Those who have not already purchased tickets can secure them at the box office on the afternoon of the performance.

Art of Stained Glass Designing.

The American Association of Allied Arts held its regular monthly meeting at the Nevada, 205 Boulevard, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Charles Lamb was to have spoken, but was unexpectedly prevented, and his brother, Frederick Lamb, took his place and delivered a discourse on the art of stained-glass designing to an audience of about one hundred. Mr. Lamb went at length into the history of the art, tracing its origin and development. He expressed his opinion that the finest stained glass in the world was now produced in America.

The Duncan Sisters Entertain.

Miss Elizabeth Bloren Duncan, whose lectures on the meaning and spirit of dancing and her sister's expression of them in the language of real motion, have won great favor with society, gave a "studio afternoon" in her Carnegie Hall studios at 5 P. M. yesterday. The reception room was lighted by a blazing log fire, and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. John B. Pine, Mrs. John A. di Zerega, Miss di Zerega, and Mrs. John Jay White were among the guests.

Clement—Russell.

It was learned by communication with the office of The Boston Transcript yesterday that Edward H. Clement, the editor-in-chief, was married at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in this city, to Mrs. Russell. The couple could not be located here. Mr. Clement lost his first wife nearly a year ago. Some thirty years ago he was connected with The New York Tribune. It is understood that he and his bride have gone South.

Mrs. Elford Gould's Recital.

About 100 people attended the pianoforte recital of Mrs. Elford Gould yesterday afternoon, given under the auspices of Miss Chanler and Miss Margaret L. Chanler, at their home, 317 West Seventy-fourth Street.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Joseph Henry Allen.

Dr. J. H. Allen, the Unitarian clergyman and Biblical scholar, died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., Sunday, after an illness of two weeks. He was the son of that well-known Massachusetts divine Joseph Allen, who was a delegate to the Peace Congress of Paris in 1849. Joseph Henry Allen, the son, was born in 1820 in Northborough, Mass. He entered Harvard in 1836, and was graduated four years later. In 1843 he was ordained a Unitarian minister, and installed in the Third Parish, in Roxbury, Mass.

In 1847 he became pastor of the Unitarian Church in Washington. He then occupied a pulpit in Bangor, Me. He left Bangor in 1857, and for several years gave private instruction in Roxbury. Since 1867 he had resided in Cambridge, except for short parochial charges in Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1877-8; in Ithaca, N. Y., and in San Diego, Cal. He was lecturer at Harvard Divinity School in ecclesiastical history from 1878 until 1882.

He wrote much on religious and on philosophical subjects. His latest book is a complete translation of Ernest Renan's "L'Antechrist." Other works by which he will be remembered are "Fragments of Christian History," (1880,) "Christian History in Its Three Great Periods," (1883,) "Ten Discourses on Orthodoxy," (1849,) "Hebrew Men and Times," (1851,) "Our Liberal Movement in Theology," (1882,) and a "Sequel" to this in 1897; "Positive Religion," (1892,) and "Unitarianism Since the Reformation," (1894.) Besides the "Ante-Christ" he has also translated or revised several volumes of Renan's "People of Israel" and "Origins of Christianity."

He represented the American-British Unitarians in the Consistory of Unitarian Churches in Hungary in 1881, and ten years later Harvard gave him the degree of D. D.

Gen. George W. Rains.

Gen. George Washington Rains died yesterday at Ramsdell Homestead, Newburg, N. Y. Gen. Rains was born in Craven County, N. C., in 1817. He went to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and was graduated in 1842. He was first assigned to the Engineer Corps, but was transferred to the artillery and assigned to the Fourth Regiment in 1843. The following two years he was Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology at West Point. During the Mexican War he served on the staffs of Gen. Scott and Gen. Pillow, and was brevetted Captain and Major for gallantry at Contreras, Churubusco, and Chapultepec. He served in the Seminole War, and in 1856, after being made Captain, resigned, to become part proprietor and President of the Washington Iron Works and Highland Iron Works, at Newburg, N. Y.

When the rebellion broke out he followed the fortunes of his native State, and was given a commission as Colonel in the Confederate Army. He had charge of the erection and equipment of a powder mill at Augusta, Ga. He was made a Brigadier General in 1865. Two years later he accepted a position as Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the medical department of the University of Georgia. He married a daughter of the late Homer Ramsdell, and she survives him.

Mrs. E. S. Roberts.

Mrs. E. S. Roberts, widow of Major Gen. Benjamin S. Roberts of the United States Army, died at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Fort Hamilton, where she was living with her son, Capt. B. K. Roberts, of the Fifth Artillery. Gen. Roberts fought through the Mexican war with the mounted rifles, and was made a Brevet Lieutenant Colonel for bravery. Mrs. Roberts accompanied him on the march across the plains to establish Fort Mahoney, and when later they crossed the Rocky Mountains they met Indians who had never before seen white people. She was with him in all his military experiences until the opening of the civil war. Her last years were spent with her son. She leaves two other sons—E. P. Roberts, a civil engineer in New York, and Lieut. H. L. Roberts of the Nineteenth Infantry, at Fort Wayne.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Fort Hamilton, and the Rev. Mr. Putnam will officiate. The remains will be taken for interment to Manchester, Vt., where Gen. Roberts is buried.

Peter K. McCann.

Ex-Assemblyman Peter K. McCann died on Sunday at his home, 390 Degraw Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Ireland forty-six years ago, but came to this country when quite young. He became a newspaper man, and was one of the editors of The New York Star and afterward worked on other New York papers. In 1885 he was elected to the Assembly as a Democrat, and served five consecutive terms. In 1891 City Clerk Michael J. Cummings appointed him as deputy. When he went out of office, in 1893, he became the New York local manager of The United Press. In politics he was a follower of the McGarrys. Mr. McCann was President of the Irish-American National Union, and was a member of the Clan-na-Gael and of other Irish societies. He leaves a widow and one child. He will be buried from St. Agnes's Church, Sackett and Hoyt Streets, to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The burial will be in Holy Cross Cemetery.

Granville W. Smith.

Granville W. Smith one of the most prominent laymen in the Catholic Church of America, died yesterday at his home at Louisville, Ky., of Bright's disease. He was the founder and at one time President of the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America, and was also at one time prominently identified with the Catholic Knights of America. He was one of the leading members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and was identified with other church work. Mr. Smith was sixty-three years old.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES F. BARTON, proprietor of the United States Hotel at Valatie, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday.

OSCAR I. JONES, a prominent business man of South Norwalk, Conn., died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy. He was sixty-six years of age.

Dr. ELIZABETH S. DALBEY-NORRIS, a member of several medical societies, died at Minneapolis, Minn., yesterday. She was fifty-five years old.

KATE BAYLOR PERLEY, wife of Major H. O. Perley, United States Army, and daughter of the late Col. Thomas G. Baylor, Ordnance Corps, United States Army, died last Friday at Hot Springs, Ark.

JOSEPHINE FROST UNDERHILL, wife of Editor John Underhill, proprietor of The Warsaw Times, died of lockjaw at Warsaw, N. Y., on Sunday night, aged twenty-nine years. She was the daughter of Capt. Frost of Elmira.

Mrs. JOHN TOWNSHEND of 302 West Seventy-third Street, died yesterday morning at her home. Mrs. Townshend was the wife of a well-known lawyer, and upon her return from Europe about five months ago became ill. Her husband and her daughter, Mrs. John Clifford Rennard, survive her. Funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church at 11 o'clock. The interment will be in Woodlawn.

JOHN HALL died early Sunday morning of heart failure at the home of his son, William C. Hall, 58 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn. He was born in this city in 1816. In 1845 he was engaged by The New York Herald. He remained there until 1878, when he retired. Mr. Hall was a member of the Star of Bethlehem Lodge, Order of Freemasons. The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Bellinger, pastor of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Classon and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, will officiate. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Hall is survived by two sons.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dyeing and cleaning for clothiers, tailors, dressmakers, and families. Lord's offices, 868 6th Av., near 39th, and 15th St., opposite Tiffany's. First-class work.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhœa. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. "Loma." E. & W.
A new collar.

DIED.

BERLIN.—On the 10th inst., at San Diego, Cal., Walter G., son of Henry and Sarah C. Berlin. Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Wednesday, March 23, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BUCK.—March 21, 1898, Charlotte Spofford, widow of Richard P. Buck, in her 86th year. Funeral from her late residence, 40 Livingston St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

ENGLISH.—On March 19th, at her residence, 18 West 82d St., Anna R. Morris, widow of James E. English,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Kountze Brothers,
Bankers,
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York,
Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.
Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, March 1, 1898.
TO HOLDERS OF
$2,600,000
St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
Second Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing May 1st, 1898,
AND
$2,109,000
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1898.
The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will, until April 1, purchase the above-described Bonds
on a 3% Basis
Holders desiring to dispose thereof can communicate with and forward the Bonds TO THIS OFFICE by Adams Express free of expense.
ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. NORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary. N. THAYER ROBB, Asst. Treasurer.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1898.
The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Friday, April 1, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1898. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1898, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.
The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
SUPERIOR RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated August 13th, 1892, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds up to an amount not exceeding Ten thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven 90-100 dollars, ($10,737.90). Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on March 28th, 1898, and submitted to the Board of Directors of the Railway Company for approval and acceptance.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE TUCKER ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that bonds Nos. 10, 18, 43, and 47 have been drawn for redemption, according to agreement, on the first day of April, 1898, and will be paid by the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City. JAMES R. STRONG, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Produce Exchange Trust Stock
DEALT IN.
WM. WILLIS MERRILL,
ROOM 419, PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular.

During much of yesterday the Stock Exchange ticker was almost at a standstill. No pronounced tendency developed in any part of the market. Quotations sagged and quotations rallied—every movement being fractional—without the disclosure of any purpose in either bull or bear quarters.

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Much news came from Washington, but very little of it was of consequence enough to get consideration. Reports were current specifically attributing the Maine's destruction to outside agencies—this as from the naval board of inquiry. Other specific assertions had it that President McKinley was preparing to send to Congress to-day an outspoken arraignment of Spain—this, ostensibly, from Administration authorities.

But in the face of all such representations the market stood almost still, and traders showed indisposition to assume the risks of any further contracts.

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Outside of Washington "news" no subject got Wall Street attention. Many business developments were reported, and most of them of encouraging character, but not one exerted any influence. In banking circles there seems to be about as much uncertainty and indecision touching prospective money rates as in the Stock Exchange there is disagreement over what Washington policy may bring about in the security market.

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Government bonds were weaker. The closing quotations were one half of 1 per cent. lower for the new fours. There was a sale of $10,000 of the new fours, coupon, at 122, an advance of ½ since the last previous sale a week ago.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Consolidated Ice	1½	Oregon Short Line	1½
K. C., P. & G.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar. Refs.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Sugar pf.	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	New Jersey Central	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	Northern Pac. pf.	⅞
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chicago & N. W.	¾	St. P. & Omaha	⅞
Delaware & Hudson	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Denver & Rio G. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Illinois Central	¾	Union Pacific	¾
Laclede Gas	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅝
Louis. & Nash.	⅞	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Manhattan Cons.	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Den. & R. G. 1st.	1½	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s.	1⅜
Int. & G. N. 2d.	2	St. L. S. W. 1st.	1
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	2	Wabash 1st, D. & C.	2¼
Louis. & N. gen. 6s.	2		

There were no advances.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@5 for other periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names and 5½@6½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $75,689,858; balances, $6,253,296; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $620,269.

Money on call in London 2 per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were ½c higher at $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@$4.81½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.21⅞ for short. reichsmarks at 94 1-16 and 94 7-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—10@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—Par to 25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ¼, to 8⅞. Declined—St. Paul, ⅜, to 92; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 50¾; New York Central, ⅜, to 114¼; Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 58¾, and Erie, ⅛, to 13¼. Atchison sold at 11⅝, Canadian Pacific at 84¾, and Illinois Central at 103. British consols declined 1-16, to 111 13-16, for money and 111 15-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £3,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes closed at 103f 32½c, and exchange on London was 25f 29c. In Berlin, exchange on London was 20 marks 49 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 165.80, in Lisbon at 53¾, and in Rome at 105.60.

RUMORS OF THE MAINE REPORT.

The general belief that the President is about to send to Congress the Naval Board's report on the Maine investigation yesterday gave Wall Street's prophets and rumor mongers excellent opportunities to display their genius. The Street was deluged with all sorts of stories telling just how the report reads, and what the President and Congress will do with it. The dullness of the market, however, showed how these fables were treated. They had no effect; indeed, they were not anywhere given serious consideration.

THE SELLING OF SUGAR TRUST.

Sugar Trust opened at a considerable decline yesterday, being affected with the rest of the market by the lower London quotations. Thereafter during the day the stock was irregular, receiving its support from the shorts, who now and again bid it up. Every advance, however, was met by liberal offerings, apparently from those interests who of late have been conspicuous as sellers of Sugar Trust. The Street does not now hear as much talk regarding the settlement of the sugar-coffee war as a week or two ago. It is understood that another cut in the price of coffee is to be announced this week.

ANTICIPATING HIGHER MONEY.

In banking circles there appears to be a general belief in higher money rates within the next week or ten days. Many of the larger Wall Street banks of late have been making no more time loans than they could help, believing that in view of the uncertainties of the situation conservatism will prove not only wise but profitable. With borrowers, however, there seem to be no such ideas. Since the establishment of the higher rates the demand for money has fallen off considerably.

LONDON HOUSES INACTIVE.

Early London prices yesterday were considerably lower than the New York closing of Saturday, and in the first two hours of business the arbitrage houses sold small lots of the active international stocks. Their trading was not very heavy, but it was practically all selling. The London houses reported that although Americans were weak in the foreign market, there did not appear to be any pressure to sell them, the weakness coming chiefly from speculators calculating that the New York market would continue to show heaviness in anticipation of the board of inquiry's report.

GOSSIP ON THE COALERS.

In some Wall Street quarters, even where there is to be found uncompromising bearishness, there is developing an idea that better things may be expected of the anthracite coal stocks in the near future. It is argued that in case of war the coal trade will be one of the first to receive what business activity the conflict would create. The Government, it is understood, has already asked for prices and bids on large quantities of coal, and friends of those anthracite properties in which Wall Street is interested are asserting that war will not prove a very great calamity for them.

MR. LEITER IN WALL STREET.

Recent advices from Chicago have been hinting that young Mr. Leiter, who is now so prominently identified with the grain market, has plans in view which, if carried out, will make him as conspicuous a figure in Wall Street as he now is in the Chicago wheat pit. These intimations come from close friends of Mr. Leiter, and it is their opinion that he intends beginning his Wall Street experience within the next thirty days.

NORTHERN PACIFIC EARNINGS.

The Northern Pacific's estimated gross earnings for the second week in March were given out yesterday afternoon. They showed an increase over the corresponding week of 1897 of $127,542, or 47.8 per cent. The total for the week was $394,569, making for the two weeks of March $802,285, an increase of $278,404 compared with the corresponding period of last year, or 53.1 per cent. For the fiscal year so far the gross earnings have been $17,102,748, an increase of $3,643,739 over the last fiscal year, or 27.1 per cent.

SPAIN'S NATIONAL BANK.

More than ordinary interest attaches to the annual report just made by the Bank of Spain.

The institution's relations to the Spanish Government are so close and of such consequence that the official showing has significance.

The report is in some ways exceptionally candid, at its very opening declaring that the year "has not been favorable for the development of mercantile operations, and it is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the prevalent anxiety and the rise of foreign exchanges have made capitalists show reserve, and have caused a decrease in business, that is naturally reflected in the commercial operations of the bank."

It is admitted that the same circumstances have developed in the operations of the bank with the Treasury, and especially with the Colonial Treasury; so much so that the bank has had to increase its note issue considerably. The note issue (the report in English showing calculations in British currency) rose during the year 1897 from £41,376,255 to £48,250,820. At the end of the year the cash in hand amounted to £21,807,725, being 45.20 per cent. of the note issue, whereas the bank's charter does not require the cash in hand—half in gold, half in silver—to amount to more than a third of the notes in circulation. The bank held £11,157,006 in gold at the end of 1897, having during the twelvemonth purchased £902,364 worth of the metal to increase its reserve, thereby incurring a loss of £200,000.

It is stated in the report that the "exigencies of the colonial wars have obliged the bank to continue to make advances to the Treasury as far as it has been possible to do so." At the end of 1896 the operations of the bank with the Colonial Office amounted to £8,690,200, advanced on Cuban bonds, with the double guarantee of the Cuban and Spanish Treasuries. The same class of operations at the end of 1897 had increased to £16,306,744, including "all the previous operations except one credit of £806,000, that had been renewed in the shape of pagares discounted with the signatures of that Ministry, (Colonial Office,) and of the Peninsular Treasury, and with the same guarantee in Cuban bonds." The new advances made to the Cuban Treasury in 1897 were also guaranteed by the two Treasuries, and secured besides by the deposit of Cuban bonds and Spanish customs bonds. The latter securities were themselves guaranteed by a special lien on the revenue of the Spanish customs. The new advances guaranteed by Spanish customs bonds amounted to £5,508,465, and the new advances guaranteed by Cuban bonds to £2,202,496.

In the year 1897 the Bank of Spain assisted the Minister for the Colonies in sending to Cuba £4,800,000 in silver dollars, and £1,630,000 in bills on Havana, £82,258 in bills on Manila, £220,735 in bills on London, and £206,890 in bills on Paris, besides minor operations. The bank report does not mention the fact that the Colonial and Spanish Treasuries have obtained since the end of 1897 further advances from the bank for the Cuban Treasury, but as a matter of fact, the Madrid Government made, in February, 1898, another issue of £8,000,000 nominal of Spanish customs bonds, in order to be in a position to offer the bank these securities as a guarantee. It is with these advances of the Bank of Spain that the Government expects to be able to cover the expenditure of the war in Cuba, at the rate of £1,600,900 a month, from January to June, 1898, when the Cortes about to be elected will be asked to vote fresh supplies.

The bank report shows that the Spanish Treasury itself did not require many advances for imperial requirements in the Peninsula, as the liquidation of accounts at the end of the financial year on July 1, 1897, only revealed a credit of £298,640 in favor of the bank. The Treasury gave the bank treasury bonds for that amount, and in the second half of 1897 the bank received £233,503 of 4 per cent. pagares to cover the balance of its monthly advances to the Treasury. At the beginning of last year the bank held £10,192,700 of 5 per cent. Treasury bonds, and on Dec. 31 only £6,427,600, having gradually placed the balance among its clients. The bank held, on Dec. 31, 1897, £15,309,633 of 4 per cent. redeemable debt of 1882, £152,499 of 4 per cent. redeemable debt of 1891, £6,417,600 of 5 per cent. Treasury bonds, and £233,503 of 4 per cent. Treasury pagares, besides all the Cuban and customs bonds received as a guarantee of over £16,000,000 advanced to the Colonial Office.

The bank report is rather gloomy in its sketch of the commercial operations of 1897. It shows that outside the discounts of Treasury paper the ordinary discounts amounted to only £37,428,186, being a net decrease of £22,020,000 on the figures of 1896. The advances on securities and the credits opened also on securities decreased £4,326,144 in 1897, and the total figures of the former were £7,329,064 in 13,239 credits, and of the latter £9,251,387 in 6,189 credits. The balance of the accounts current at the end of December was £17,716,277, an increase of £2,660,000 on the balance of 1896. The cash deposits showed an increase of about £100,000, and the securities deposited in the custody of the bank an increase of £5,040,000. The profits realized out of the commercial operations of the bank in 1897 showed a falling off of £220,000 as compared with the profits obtained in 1896, and they amounted to only £509,761. The report points out that the falling off of the commercial operations was "more than made up by the profits drawn from the advances to the Treasury and from the interest of the State and Treasury stock held by the bank." Indeed, this was so much the case that out of gross profits amounting to £2,455,155, the bank drew £556,352 from discounts of Treasury paper, £1,245,228 from the interest and amortisation of the Government securities held by it, and £59,792 from the commission the Treasury pays the bank for its management of the debt. Out of the gross profits—amounting to £2,455,155 in 1897—£789,395 was deducted to cover all the outlay of the twelvemonth, and the surplus, £1,715,757, was distributed as follows: £1,715,757 in payment of a dividend of 24 per cent., or £4 16s. to each of the 300,000 shares, and £288,907 for the balance of £36,850, being the tax on dividends carried forward to 1898. The shareholders of the Bank of Spain approved the report, and expressed satisfaction on receiving the highest dividend on record, but financiers and the press in Spain criticise the ever-increasing relations of the bank with the imperial Treasury, and even more so with the Colonial Treasury, which have contributed more than anything else to the abnormal development of the note issue.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Expectation of Burlington officials that traffic over that line during March promises to be a record-breaker as compared with same months for several years past.

Meeting of Western Gas Company stockholders. Present Board of Directors re-elected.

Decrease of 4,000 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of 75,000 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Heavy purchases of gold in the open market, London, for shipment to this country. Yesterday's sales estimated at £100,000.

Incorporation at Albany of the Buffalo Valley Railway Company.

Decrease of $1,429,775 in surplus reserve as shown by statement of outside banks.

Meeting of bondholders of Mexican National Railroad. Present Board of Directors nominated for re-election at meeting of stockholders on April 4.

No more gold to be imported at present by First National and Union National Banks of Chicago.

Prospects of another meeting to try and arrange rate difficulties in the Northwest.

Flint and Père Marquette's gross earnings in 1897 in excess of any previous year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in March showed increases:

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	$11,889
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	20,916
Flint & Pere Marquette	6,915
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	5,067
Georgia & Alabama	5,297
Mexican National	2,789
Norfolk & Western	31,936
Northern Pacific	127,542
Oregon R. R. & Navigation	63,303
Western New York & Penn	400
Wisconsin Central	17,068

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Ohio River showed a decrease of $2,689.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	212	215
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	199	200
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 2d asst. pd	11	11½
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	323
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	44	47
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	192	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div	175	178
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	68	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	88	90
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam pf	65	66½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	29
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92½	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	99½	100
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	103	105
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	134	138
Standard Gas, New York pf	150	158
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17½	18½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	101½	103

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	40	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	38	39
Glucose preferred	92	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf	114	117
Malt common	23	24
Malt preferred	73	74
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com	21	22
National Biscuit pf	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	362	364
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	160	163
Worthington Pump pf	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	4¾	2½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	47	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Hanover	390
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	116
City	900	New Amsterdam	245
Columbia	150	Republic	150
Garfield National	900	Seventh National	108
Greenwich	165		

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55⅝@56. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .10, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .90, 500 Golden Fleece at .40, 200 Mollie Gibson at .13, and 1,500 Pharmacist at .08, seller 10.

On the Mining Exchange, 3,500 shares of Alamo sold at .02½@.02, 800 Anaconda at .30½@.30¾, 5,200 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.09½, 1,000 Garfield Gr. at .05⅞, 2,300 Golden Fleece at .40@.41@.35½, 700 Havana at .75, 200 Isabella at .22½, 1,000 Jefferson at .05@.05⅞, 5,000 Justine at .04⅜, 900 Lillie at .75½@.75¼@.75⅝, 3,000 Old Gold at .06½, 1,500 Rocky Mountain at .12½@.12¼, 1,200 Red Mountain at .08@.08½, 105,000 Sentinel at .01⅛@.01⅝, buyer 30, to .009⅜, cash, to .009⅞; 1,000 Work at .02, and 800 Yukon at .13½, buyer 30, to .14, buyer 30.

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The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compare as follows with those of Saturday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.60	1.00	.60	1.00
Alta	.10	..	.10	..
Belcher	.21	..	.21	..
Best & Belcher	.30	.40	.30	.40
Breece	.39	.48	.39	.48
Brunswick	.10	.12	.10	.12
Challar	.40	..	.40	..
Chrysolite	.10	.13	.10	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	..	.70	..
Crown Point	.10	..	.10	..
Deadwood	.75	1.05	.75	1.05
Enterprise Mining Co.	.25	..	.25	..
Father De Smet	.15	.21	.15	.21
Gould & Curry	.15	..	.15	..
Hale & Norcross	1.15	..	1.15	..
Horn Silver	1.30	1.50	1.30	1.50
Iron Silver	.35	.45	.35	.45
Kingston & Pembroke	.16	.21	.16	.21
La Crosse	.14	..	.14	..
Leadville	.07	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.13	..	.13	..
Mexican	.27	..	.27	..
Ophir	.40	..	.40	..
Phoenix Gold	.05	.08	.05	.08
Potosi	.35	..	.35	..
Plymouth Con.	.08	..	.08	..
Savage	.21	..	.21	..
Sierra Nevada	.95	..	.95	..
Standard Consolidated	1.60	1.75	1.60	1.75
Union Consolidated	.35	..	.35	..
Utah	.05	..	.05	..
Yellow Jacket	.24	..	.24	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.75	..	..	..
Belcher	.20	..	.20	..
Best & Belcher	.28	..	..	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick Con.	.10	.18	.09	.12
Belmont	..	..	.10	..
Caledonia B. H.	.60	..	.50	..
Challar	.40	..	.40	..
Crown Point	.10	..	.15	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.09	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	..	.70	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	..	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	..	.75	1.00
Eureka Con.	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.15	..	.15	..
Hale & Norcross	1.30	..	1.15	..
Horn Silver	1.30	..	1.20	..
Iron Silver	.36	..	.35	..
Julia Consolidated	.15	..	..	..
Kingston & Pembroke	.15	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.15	..	.16	..
Leadville Con.	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.14	..
Mexican	.28	..	.25	..
Moulton	.22	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.40	..	.40	..
Occidental	2.00	..	..	..
Potosi	.35	..	.35	..
Savage	.20	..	.20	..
Sierra Nevada	1.05	..	1.00	..
Standard	1.60	1.75	1.60	..
Small Hopes	.90	..	.90	..
Union Consolidated	.32	..	.35	..
Utah	.10	..	..	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.20	..	.25	..
Argentum Juanita	.19	..	.18	..
Alamo	.02	..	.02	..
Anaconda	.37	..	.30	..
Cripple Creek Con.	.09	..	.09	.12
Creede & Crip. Creek	.03	..	.03	.05
Golden Fleece	.30	..	.30	..
Isabella	.20	..	.19	..
Mollie Gibson	.20	.25	.20	.24
Mount Rosa	.11	..	.11	..
Pharmacist	.06	.08	.06	.08
Portland	.74	.78	.74	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.08	..	.10	..
Work	.02	..	..	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
American Flag	.04½	.06½	.02	.10
Annetta	..	.40	..	.41
Alamo	.02½	.03	.02½	.03
Anaconda	.25	.41	..	..
Anchoria	.78	.83	.75	.77½
Cripple Creek Con.	.08¾	.09¼	.08½	.09½
Cannon Ball	.003½	.004	.003¼	.004
Elktoa	..	.78	..	.75
Gold Magnet	.005	.01	.005	.01
Gold Coin	1.50	2.50	1.00	..
Garfield Grouse	.05¾	.06¼	.05⅞	.06¼
Golden Fleece	.35	.40	.37	.40
Havana	.75	.75½	.75	.76
Isabella	.22	.22½	.21¼	.22¾
Japan	2.50	5.00	2.50	5.00
Jefferson	.04½	.06	.04	.05½
Justine	.03¾	.04½	.03¾	.04½
Lillie	.75	.76	.75	.77
Miami	.39½	.39¾	.39	..
Mollie Gibson	.20½	.20¾	.20¼	.21½
Mount Rosa	.13	.14	.13	.13½
Old Gold	.005½	.006	.003½	.006
Pilgrim	.004½	.005½	.004½	.006
Portland	.75	.75	.75	.77
Rocky Mountain	.12	.13	.11	.14
Red Mountain	..	.09	.08	.09
St. F. Cariboo	.2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Sentinel	.01	.01¾	.009¾	.01
Tamarack	.004	.005½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, March 21, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
101	103	79	Adams Express	102	102	102	102	.....
16¼	17¼	300	American Cotton Oil	17	17	16½	16½	.....
67¼	69	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	— ¼
7⅞	7½	538	American Spirits Mfg.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
117¾	117⅞	52,484	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	118	118⅝	117⅛	117⅝	—1⅛
107	107½	720	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	107	107½	107	107	— ¼
96¾	96	4,507	American Tobacco	96	96¾	95⅝	95¾	— ⅛
113	115	20	American Tobacco pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½	.....
11	11¼	750	At., T. & S. F.	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
24¾	25	1,160	At., T. & S. F. pf.	25	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	2¾	3,250	Bay State Gas	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	.....
113½	115	302	Brooklyn Union Gas	113¼	113⅝	113¼	113⅝	— ⅜
38	38⅛	7,980	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	37⅞	38¼	37	38	— ⅛
46	48	200	Canada Southern	46½	47	46½	47	— ¼
81	82	500	Canadian Pacific	82⅝	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜	+ ⅜
18¾	18⅞	650	Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
90¼	90⅜	23,595	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	90	90⅜	89⅝	90⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	9⅞	1,265	Chicago Great Western	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
89⅛	89¼	22,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	88⅝	89⅜	88⅝	89⅛	— ⅛
144½	145	375	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145	145	145	145	— ¾
117⅛	117¼	2,303	Chi. & Northw.	117	117¼	116½	117¼	— ¼
83⅜	84	4,820	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	83	84¼	83	83⅞	— ⅛
28	29	100	Chi., Term. Trans. pf.	28	28	28	28	.....
27¼	28	280	C., C., C. & St. L.	28	28	28	28	— ¼
12⅜	12⅞	700	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	13	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
17½	18	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18	18	18	18	.....
...	...	210	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
179½	180	583	Consolidated Gas	179	179½	178	179½	+ ⅛
27¾	31	100	Consolidated Ice	30	30	30	30	—1½
108	110	228	Del. & Hudson	108¼	108¼	108½	108¼	— ½
44	44⅞	320	Denver & R. G. pf.	44½	44¼	44¼	44½	— ½
12½	12⅞	280	Erie	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅜
34	35	530	Erie 1st pf.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
...	...	106	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	28	28	24⅝	24⅝	.....
32¾	33	2,840	General Electric	32¼	33⅛	32½	32⅝	.....
99	99¼	1,057	Illinois Central	99½	99½	99	99	— ½
19½	20¼	300	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¾
42	43	100	Laclede Gas	42½	42½	42½	42½	— ½
13	14½	100	Lake Erie & West	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	.....
68	69	15	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69	69	69	69	.....
183¾	186¼	2,110	Lake Shore	186	186	186	186	— ½
48⅜	48⅝	5,240	Louisville & Nashville	49¼	49¼	48¼	48¾	— ⅞
100	100¼	15,000	Manhattan Con	100	100⅜	99	100	—1½
140⅛	140⅝	3,724	Metropolitan St. Ry.	139¾	141½	139¾	140½	—1
5	5½	100	Mexican Central	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
103¾	104	120	Michigan Central	104	104	104	104	— ¼
82	83½	40	Minnesota Iron	63	63	63	63	.....
10½	11¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11	11	11	.....
32⅛	32½	2,245	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31¾	32¼	31⅝	32¼	.....
...	...	645	Missouri Pacific	25	25⅞	25	25½	— ⅛
29¼	29½	130	National Lead Co.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	.....
103	104	5	National Lead Co. pf.	104	104	104	104	.....
15	17	100	National Linseed Oil	16	16	16	16	— ½
91½	92	330	New Jersey Central	92	92	...	92	— ½
109¾	110	2,730	New York Central	109¾	110	109¼	109⅞	— ⅛
45½	46	335	Norfolk & West. pf.	45½	46	45½	46	+ ⅛
5⅝	5¾	900	North American	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	.....
21⅜	21¾	1,800	Northern Pacific	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21⅞	— ⅛
60⅝	60⅞	9,592	Northern Pacific pf.	60¾	61⅜	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅛
14½	14⅝	180	Ontario & Western	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
25½	26	600	Ore. Imp., 5th m. pd.	25½	25½	25	25	— ¾
29⅝	30	132	Oregon Short Line	30	30	30	30	+1½
23⅜	23⅞	900	Pacific Mail	24¼	24¼	23½	23¾	— ¾
114	114½	1,180	Pennsylvania R. R.	114⅜	114½	114	114	— ⅛
90½	90⅝	4,700	People's Gas, Chicago	90½	91	89⅞	91	— ⅛
45¾	46	200	P., C. C. & St. L.	46	46	46	46	+1½
15⅝	17	282	Reading 1st pf.	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
38⅝	39	470	Reading 1st pf.	39	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
54⅝	55	400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	55	55	54	54½	.....
25	25½	150	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
9⅝	10	500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
68⅝	69	915	St. Paul & Omaha	69	69¾	68	68¾	— ⅛
15¼	16¼	300	Southern Pacific	15½	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
7⅝	7¾	725	Southern Railway	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	26¾	1,062	Southern Railway pf.	26¼	26	25⅝	26	— ⅛
18⅝	19	770	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19	19	18¾	18¾	— ½
9¾	9¾	100	Texas Pacific	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
176	178	300	Third Avenue	175	176½	175	176½	— ⅛
18¼	18⅝	682	Union Pacific	18½	18¾	18	18⅛	— ⅜
50⅜	50½	12,215	Union Pacific pf.	50¼	50⅝	49⅞	50½	— ⅜
7⅞	7⅞	410	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
39	43	2	United States Express	42	42	42	42	.....
5⅞	6	500	United States Leather	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
56¼	57	2,723	U. S. Leather pf.	57	57	56¼	56¼	—1⅝
16½	17¼	400	United States Rubber	16¾	16½	16¼	16½	— ¼
64½	65½	270	U. S. Rubber pf.	65½	65¾	64¾	64¾	—2
6¾	7	100	Wabash	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
15	15⅞	60	Wabash pf.	15⅜	15	15	15	— ⅛
114	118	2	Wells-Fargo Express	115	115	115	115	.....
...	...	100	West Chicago Street	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	— ½
7¼	8¼	141	Western Union Beef	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ½
83⅜	86	1,305	Western Union Tel.	85¼	86	85¾	86	+ ½
1¾	2¾	300	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	— ⅛
1½	1⅝	300	Wisconsin Central	1½	1½	1½	1½	.....
Sales		214,730						

Complete Bond Transactions.

At, T & S F gen 4s
3,000 ... 89¼
7,000 ... 89⅛
7,000 ... 89¼
5,000 ... 89⅜
5,000 ... 89½
Adjustment 4s
1,000 ... 57⅜
32,000 ... 57⅜
5,000 ... 57½
5,000 ... 57¼
5,000 ... 57⅜
10,000 ... 57½
5,000 ... 57¼
30,000 ... 57
5,000 ... 57¼
5,000 ... 57⅜
Brooklyn R T 5s
5,000 ... 94¼
20,000 ... 95
1,000 ... 94¼
Cent of N J 1st consol, 1899
2,000 ... 104½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000 ... 113½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 ... 105
2,000 ... 104½
4,000 ... 104
Chicago & Erie 1st
1,000 ... 111
Chi G L & C Co 1st
2,000 ... 104
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
41,000 ... 106
Chi. R I & P deb 5s
3,000 ... 105
Chi Term Trans 4s
1,000 ... 82¼
5,000 ... 82½
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, 865 paid
10,000 ... 73½
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ... 60¼
Den & Rio Grande 1st
1,000 ... 108½
Den & Rio Grande 4s
2,000 ... 89⅞
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
10,000 ... 115
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
5,000 ... 99½
Erie gen lien 3-4s
1,000 ... 60⅛
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
11,000 ... 95¾
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
12,000 ... 101
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge
1,000 ... 79
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000 ... 100
Total sales ... $948,000

Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
2,000 ... 78
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ... 100½
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s
5,000 ... 102
Louis & Nash G M 6s
1,000 ... 117
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
1,000 ... 86
Met St Ry gen 5s
1,000 ... 109⅞
5,000 ... 100½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
10,000 ... 72½
5,000 ... 72⅜
4,000 ... 72¾
Mil & St P, Iowa & D 7s
4,000 ... 140½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
4,000 ... 86½
Mo, K & T 2d
10,000 ... 58½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
5,000 ... 96¼
Missouri Pacific 3d
6,000 ... 108
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
500c ... 76
Norf & W Ry con 4s
5,000 ... 79⅞
7,000 ... 79⅜
2,000 ... 79½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
500 ... 95
15,000 ... 94¾
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
10,000 ... 59¾
12,000 ... 59½
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 5th installment paid
5,000 ... 53
Oregon S L, inc A 5s
5,000 ... 61¾
3,000 ... 62
Penn Co gtd 4½s
1,000 ... 111
4,000 ... 110½
Peo & Eastern 1st
11,000 ... 76
Reading Co gen 4s
17,000 ... 81
4,000 ... 80⅞
8,000 ... 81
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000 ... 80½
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
2,000 ... 90⅜
3,000 ... 89½
Stamped gtd
5,000 ... 88
St L & S F 2d, Class B
1,000 ... 114½
St L & S F G M 5s
8,000 ... 102¼
5,000 ... 102½
St L & S F G M 6s
2,000 ... 116½
3,000 ... 117
St L S W 1st
10,000 ... 75½
2,000 ... 75
St P, M & M consld 6s, reduced to 4½s
1,000 ... 107
St P & S City 1st
5,000 ... 131
San An & Ar Pass 4s
4,000 ... 58½
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
1,000 ... 96½
10,000 ... 96¾
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 ... 108½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ... 89
Tex & N O cons 5s
10,000 ... 98¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000 ... 90½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
70,000 ... 31
Union Pacific 4s
10,000 ... 91½
2,500c ... 91⅝
5,000 ... 91⅝
3,000 ... 91½
12,000c ... 91½
27,000 ... 91½
6,000 ... 91⅜
30,000 ... 91¼
5,000 ... 91¼
2,000 ... 91¼
50,000 ... 91
10,000 ... 91⅛
10,000 ... 91
15,000 ... 91⅜
20,000 ... 91
500 ... 91¼
22,000 ... 91
6,000 ... 91⅛
20,000 ... 91¼
U F, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
3,000 ... 54
9,000 ... 53½
1,000 ... 54
U S Leather Co 6s
10,000 ... 115⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 ... 106¾
5,000 ... 106¼
3,000 ... 106⅜
7,000 ... 106¼
Det & Chi ext
15,000 ... 100
10,000 ... 99⅞
Wabash 2d 5s
7,000 ... 76¾

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	...	Consol. Coal	41	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	63	73
4s, r., 1907	109¾	110½	Consol. Ice pf.	84	85	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29	31
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	Del., L. & W.	...	150	N. Y., S. & W.	11	12
4s, r., 1925	121½	122½	Den. & R. G.	10¾	11¼	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	29	31
4s, c., 1925	121½	122½	D. M. & Ft. D.	11	14	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	29	31
5s, r., 1904	111	112	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	15	...	Norfolk So.	62	66
5s, c., 1904	111	112	Detroit Gas.	60	61½	Nor. & West.	11½	14
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	4	Ohio Southern	...	5
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	4½	6	Ont. Mining	3	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..	Eighth Avenue	315	325	Ore. R. & N.	44½	49
			Erie 2d pf.	17	18	Ore. R. & N. pf.	66	70
Albany & Sus.	180	...	Ev. & T. H.	19	22	Penn. Coal	325	...
American Coal	100	140	Ev. & T. H. pf.	40½	42	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Am. Dist. Tel.	...	23	Flint & P. M.	9½	11½	Peo. & Eastern	3	6
Am. Express	125	130	Gt. Nor. pf.	148	154	P., C. & St. L. pf.	60	63
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	17	17½	Green Bay & W.	30	40	P. Ft. W. & C.	106	...
Am. T. & C.	...	90	Homestake	44	50	Pullman Car	170	175
Ann Arbor	12	13	Ill. Cent, l. l.	90	98	Quicksilver	1⅝	2
Ann Arbor pf.	35	36¾	Ill. Steel Co.	45	50	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5¾	6¼	Ind., Ill. & Iowa.	...	25	Reading 2d pf.	20⅝	21
Boston A. L. pf.	103	107	Iowa Central	...	8	Rens. & Saratoga	180	...
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	...	5¼	Iowa Central pf.	27	29½	R., W. & O.	119	120½
Buff., R. & P.	23	30½	Jollet & Chicago	160	...	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	64	Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	46½	49
Central Pacific	12	12¾	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	16	17
Chi. & Alton	152	160	Keokuk & West.	32	34	St. L. & S. F.	6½	6⅞
Chi. & Alton pf.	165	..	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. L. S. W.	4	5
Chi. & E. Ill.	53	58	Laclede Gas pf.	84	90	St. P. & Duluth	20	25
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	103	107	Long Island	40	50	St. P. & D. pf.	79	86
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	25	30	Manhattan Beach.	4	8	St. P., M. & M.	127	135
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24¾	Md. Coal pf.	42	50	St. P. & O. pf.	150	155
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	Sil. bullion certfs.	55⅝	56
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	24	25	Minn. St. L.	25½	28	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Chi. & N. W. pf.	173½	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	82	86	Standard R. & T.	3¾	4½
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	50½	53⅛	Tol. & O. C.	17	24
Clev., L. & W. pf.	44	48	Minn. St. P. & S. M.	5½	...	Tol. & O. C. pf.	37	42
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Mobile & Ohio	25	29	Twin City R. T.	20	25
Col. C. & I.	¼	1	Morris & Essex	170	173	Union Pacific	...	...
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	8	Nat. Starch	5¾	7	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	9¾	11
Col. F. & I. pf.	...	78	Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	83	Wis. Central pf.	4	6
Col., H. V. & T.	5⅜	6⅛	New Central C.	6	7½			
C., H. V. & T. pf.	20	25	N. Y. & N. H.	183	186			
Com. Cable, ex d.	160	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13			

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island which are not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof shows:

	March 19.	Changes.	
Loans, dis., invest's.	$59,667,700	Inc.	$585,900
Circulation	1,369,300	Inc.	3,900
Net deposits	65,077,100	Dec.	607,200
Dep. with C. H. agts.	8,163,400	Dec.	1,243,700
Dep. b'ks & tr. Co.'s.	3,808,900	Dec.	296,200
Legal ten. & b'k n'ts.	3,855,700	Dec.	4,600
Specie	3,141,200	Dec.	37,100
Total reserve	$15,769,200	Dec.	$1,581,600
Reserve required	16,269,275	Dec.	151,825
Surplus reserve	$2,499,925	Dec.	$1,429,775

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$228,742,643
Gold reserve	171,179,797
Net silver	11,109,192
United States notes in the Treasury	40,161,139
Treasury notes of 1890	4,150,286
Total receipts this day	2,469,732
Total receipts this month	23,123,621
Total receipts this year	297,681,584
Total expenditures this day	1,208,000
Total expenditures this month	24,054,000
Total expenditures this year	296,481,325
Deposits in National banks	31,559,407
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	298,808
Government receipts from internal revenue	721,580
Customs	404,289
Miscellaneous	1,843,911

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place.	$250,000	$2,514,100	$165,500	$81,200	$202,800	$156,600	$2,789,500
Clinton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colonial	100,000	668,700	8,800	58,500	202,100	.....	845,100
Columbia	300,000	1,914,900	111,800	76,000	139,000	.....	1,868,000
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,120,000	70,200	93,300	280,400	.....	1,420,300
Fourteenth St.	100,000	714,800	15,100	97,900	158,500	.....	907,700
Franklin Nat.	200,000	455,000	95,000	17,000	120,000	.....	490,000
Gansevoort	200,000	666,200	8,600	48,600	59,400	4,300	510,000
Hamilton	200,000	1,188,900	60,200	79,600	149,000	.....	1,301,100
Hide. & L. Nat.	500,000	1,969,700	248,200	66,400	118,700	.....	1,429,000
Home	100,000	467,700	24,400	59,700	50,900	16,200	568,100
Hudson River	200,000	1,180,600	48,000	72,000	112,000	.....	1,148,900
Mount Morris	250,000	1,881,500	72,800	88,400	65,000	270,000	1,798,800
Mutual	200,000	851,800	26,300	111,400	192,600	48,600	910,500
19th Ward	100,000	600,000	32,600	96,000	115,000	127,500	910,000
Plaza	100,000	1,147,000	14,100	124,500	196,200	.....	1,268,600
Riverside	100,000	750,800	8,900	86,400	75,800	.....	740,600
Standard Nat.	200,000	436,000	14,000	36,400	65,700	500	263,900
State	100,000	1,445,000	56,000	28,000	79,000	77,000	1,601,000
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,087,300	22,200	94,500	112,400	145,200	1,454,000
23d Ward	100,000	675,100	19,600	81,100	53,700	101,800	837,400
Union Square	200,000	2,070,800	48,100	176,500	180,900	.....	2,302,600
Yorkville	100,000	1,146,900	93,500	89,800	133,400	.....	1,226,300
Astor National	300,000	990,600	71,100	122,100	84,000	.....	968,200
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	961,200	28,800	48,600	140,700	85,000	1,087,600
Broadway	100,000	1,241,200	32,500	107,600	9,500	.....	1,246,900
Brooklyn	300,000	1,136,000	65,100	72,900	166,400	215,500	1,358,900
Eighth Ward	100,000	272,200	11,200	16,200	42,100	2,400	234,400
Fifth Avenue	100,000	513,300	24,500	22,300	54,400	64,700	515,700
Fulton	200,000	949,500	54,900	37,400	182,600	.....	868,000
Kings County	150,000	593,400	24,900	27,500	98,500	.....	594,500
Manuf'rs' Nat.	252,000	2,136,100	231,000	226,800	520,900	.....	2,691,500
Mechanics'	500,000	2,369,500	96,100	115,200	158,700	.....	2,231,000
Mec. & Traders'	100,000	878,800	51,800	89,000	62,300	26,400	859,600
Nassau National	300,000	3,409,000	196,000	174,000	667,000	68,300	3,862,000
National City	300,000	2,270,000	78,000	323,000	451,000	77,000	2,729,000
North Side	.....	795,500	10,200	54,100	77,600	446,600	1,191,700
People's	.....	789,900	44,100	27,400	74,200	62,200	872,100
Queens County (Long Is. City)	100,000	1,524,200	151,200	187,300	884,400	122,300	2,184,400
Schermerhorn	100,000	486,700	28,600	15,700	117,700	.....	503,800
17th Ward	100,000	395,000	6,900	88,900	88,000	.....	356,300
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,000,800	90,900	12,500	328,000	10,700	1,060,000
28th Ward	100,000	358,800	6,000	23,200	87,200	2,600	376,700
Union	100,000	271,000	7,000	14,000	29,800	65,000	247,800
Wallabout	100,000	479,000	12,900	34,800	69,800	2,500	473,700
Other Cities:							
First Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,878,800	123,700	197,300	408,500	484,800	4,232,900
Hud.Co. Na., J.C.	250,000	2,023,700	77,900	48,200	196,800	378,700	2,110,300
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,540,800	59,400	64,200	383,900	.....	1,428,500
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	806,200	33,300	59,300	180,400	158,900	944,600
1st Nat., Hoboken	110,000	1,504,600	100,300	33,500	111,200	213,700	1,445,000
2d Nat., Hoboken	125,000	689,500	42,900	38,300	65,700	131,200	785,500
Bank of S. I.	25,000	425,100	19,000	13,800	82,100	700	504,200
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	547,100	18,600	21,500	80,300	.....	515,400
Total	.....	$9,212,000	$59,667,700	$3,141,200	$3,855,700	$8,163,400	$3,608,900	$65,077,100

*As per official reports—Fifteen National Banks, Feb. 18, 1898; thirty-seven State banks, Dec. 16, 1897, $1,420,775 decrease, reserve.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
26,450	Am. Sug. Refs.	117⅞	118⅝	117	117⅞
860	Am. Tobacco.	96⅜	96⅜	95½	95½
420	Bay State Gas	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
280	Brook. R. T.	38	38	37½	37⅜
9,830	C., B. & Q.	90½	90⅞	89⅝	90½
17,890	Ch., M. & St. P.	88⅜	89½	88⅛	89¼
1,350	C., R. I. & Pac.	83¾	84⅜	83	83⅞
40	Chi. & N. W.	116¾	117¼	116¾	117⅛
980	Gen. Electric.	32⅜	33	32⅜	32⅞
870	Louis. & Nash.	48¾	49¼	48¾	48⅝
8,180	Manhattan.	99⅞	100⅞	99	100⅜
290	Mo. Pacific.	22	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝
80	N. Y. Central.	109⅜	110	109⅛	110
1,580	Nor. Pacific pf.	60⅝	61⅜	60½	61
1,280	People's Gas.	91	91	90	90⅜
40	Reading.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
30	Southern pf.	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜
40	Tenn. C. & I.	18½	18½	18½	18½
10	Union Pacific.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1,580	Union Pac. pf.	50⅛	50⅝	49⅞	50⅛
100	Western Union.	85⅝	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞
71,130					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$17,000	A., T. & S. F. adj. 58	58	57½	57½	57½
5,000	Nor. Pacific 3s.	59½	59½	59½	59½
7,000	Nor. Pac. 4s.	95½	95½	94⅝	94⅝
4,000	Rock. Is. 5s. c.	106	106	106	106
2,000	Peo. & East. 1st.	76	76	76	76
3,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s	90¼	90¼	90	90
9,000	Southern Ry. 5s.	89¼	89¼	88⅞	88⅞
7,000	Tex. Pac. 1st.	99	99⅝	99	99⅝
$54,000					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 21.—West Chicago today ranged from 91½ at the opening to 91¾ at the close. Diamond Match dropped from 131 to 130, and Lake Street Elevated was sold sparingly around 11½@11¾. Biscuit common was quoted at 21⅝@21⅝, preferred at 77½@77½, and Metropolitan Elevated at 4. Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	26
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	61
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	130
National Biscuit Co. common	21⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	76¾
Chicago Brewing & Malt. Co.	6
Chicago Brewing & Malt. Co. pf.	30
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	6¾
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	31
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	31½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	50
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railway	230
North Chicago Street Railroad	212
West Chicago Street Railroad	91¼
South Side Elevated Railroad	60
Lake Street Elevated	11½
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	9
Street's West Stable Car Line	20

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—The trading in local securities has come to a standstill, to-day's session being one of complete stagnation. Quotations rule a shade lower, due largely

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Flats and Dwellings Make Up a Day of Small Dealings—

Transactons at Auction.

Henry Mosback has sold, for about $35,000, the two five-story tenements 196 and 198 Stanton Street, 50 by 75.

E. S. Willard has sold for Clarence True to a Mr. Lugeer the four-story brick dwelling 321 West Eightieth Street, 24 by 68.

William G. Weber has sold to Max Bargebuhr, for $29,000, the five-story double flat 57 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 86 by 100.

W. B. Davis has sold for Rosalie Meyers the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 110 East Ninety-second Street, 18 by 50 by 100.

It is reported that Jane V. Chalfin has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 3 East Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.5.

William Rosenzweig has sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine the five-story brick tenement 95 Forsyth Street, 25 by 75 by 100.

Alexander A. T. Nichols has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 16 East Seventy-fourth Street, 22 by 102.2.

William H. Hall, Jr., has sold the five-story double flat 65 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer sold, in foreclosure, to R. J. Tracy, for $44,675, the four-story stone-front dwelling 44 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 30 by 100.11; also, for the Sheriff, to the plaintiff, Charles Brown, for $2,100 and $2,800, respectively, all title and interest of Christopher Gwyer in the two five-story brick tenements, with stores, 581 and 583 Hudson Street, 24.10 and 25, respectively, by 72.8; also, for the Sheriff, to the same plaintiff, for $5,500, all interest of Christopher Gwyer in the five-story brick building, with stores, northwest corner of Morton and Bleecker Streets, 50 by 86 by 50 by 81; also, to the same plaintiff, for $1,800, all interest of Christopher Gwyer in the four-story brick dwelling 267 West Eleventh Street, 25 by 102.2.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 22 Chatham Square, south side, 22.7 feet east of Oliver Street, 17.0⅝ by 60.10 by 16.2 by 63.3, four-story brick building, with store.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 208 and 210 Wooster Street, east side, 175 feet north of Bleecker Street, 42.3⅜ by 100 by 42.2 by 100, six-story brick and stone business building.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 327½ East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 206 feet west of First Avenue, 21 by 100.11, three-story brick and frame dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William E. Horton, referee, 461 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 105.10, five-story brick and stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $4,526.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 498 West Broadway, west side, 123 feet north of Houston Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with store, and three-story frame tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $19,353.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 219 East Forty-eighth Street, north side, 224.4 feet east of Third Avenue, 12.8 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 165 East Thirty-third Street, north side, 115 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,183.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, Lot 129 on map of Powell farm, Fordham, being on the west side of Lorillard Street, 176.3 feet north of the road from King's Bridge to West Farms, 50 by 80.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,600.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Herman W. Schmitz, referee, Barker Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Elizabeth Street, 100 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,053.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John S. McNulty, referee, Mott Avenue, east side, 332.3 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, extending to the tracks of the New York and Harlem Railroad, 25 by 221.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $21,564.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Hamburger, referee, 320 West Fifty-first Street, south side, 280 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,260.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 1,428 Avenue A and 502 East Seventy-sixth Street, being at the southeast corner of the streets named, runs east 125 by south 102.2 by west 76.7 by west 98 to Avenue A, by north 25.7, five-story brick tenement, with store, on the avenue, and two-story brick tenement on the street; 1,615 Avenue B, northeast corner of Eighty-third Street, 26 by 81, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By Solomon de Walltearss, public auction sale, 227 and 229 West Fifteenth Street, north side, 310 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 103.3, two five-story brownstone-front flats; 226 and 228 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 245 feet west of Seventh Avenue, each 25 by 117.6, two five-story brownstone-front flats; 708 and 710 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Fiftieth Street, two six-story brick tenements, with stores.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles N. Morgan, referee, Prospect Terrace, William's Bridge, west side, 128.4 feet north of Twelfth Street, 25 by 100, vacant; Prospect Terrace, west side, 50 feet south of Thirteenth Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgments, on the former parcel, $2,519; on the latter, $2,550.

By John T. Boyd, public auction sale, 84 Perry Street, south side, 81.7¾ feet east of Bleecker Street, 20 by 95, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Cherry Street, northwest corner of Oliver Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 24.9 by 95; Mrs. Pepi Wertheim of 279 Delancey Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 228 and 230 Henry Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 23.7 by 86.8; Harry Fischel of 215 East Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, for four three-story frame dwellings, 18.9 by 45; Rose Berwin, owner; S. B. Sabetti, architect; cost, $34,000.

Forty-second Street, northeast corner of Madison Avenue, for three two-story brick office buildings, with stores; Joseph Milbank of 27 East Thirty-ninth Street, owner; Lamb & Rich of 35 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $85,000.

Alterations.

No. 343 East Twelfth Street, to a two-story frame storage house; R. E. Rogers, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 332 and 334 East Twenty-first Street, to two five-story brick flats; Moses Katz of 765 Avenue B, owner; William E. White, architect; cost, $2,500.

Wendover Avenue, northwest corner of Vanderbilt Avenue, to a four-story frame tannery; Alfred T. Bertine, owner; A. Arctander of 561 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $700.

No. 603 Robbins Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Andrew Olssen, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, March 21.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 96th St, 25.8x89.9; Emma S. de Chaboubon to Morris Heimerdinger..... 1

BROADWAY, s e corner of Walker St, 23 x175x29.5x175; Louis M. Jones and wife to Evah E. Phyfe..... 1

BOULEVARD, w s, 125.8 ft n of 92d St, 45.4x100x48.1x100; Joseph H. McKennee and wife to William P. Rider..... 1

BROOK AV, w s, 85 ft n from s s of Lot 163, map of Morrisania, 25x109x25x114.3; Jakobina E. Schuh to Jacob Pfeiffer..... $2,500

CANNON ST, 87, 25x100; Louis Lese and others to Samuel Aufses and another.... 1

CATHARINE ST, 80, w s, 25x100; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Michael Fay and another..... 1

CLINTON ST, e s, 67 ft s of Rivington St, 32.11x irregular; Adolph Friefeld and wife to Adolphus C. Horbacher..... 1

CLINTON PLACE, 127, 24.9x93.11; John G. Morra and wife to William M. Washburn..... 60,000

FAILE ST, s w corner of Gilbert Place, 100x— to Hunt's Point Road x21.3 to Gilbert Place x297.6 to beginning; Faile St, e s, 200 ft e of Lafayette Av, 214.7x 203.8 to Bryant St, w s, x253x200; Lafayette Av, n e corner of Bryant St, runs e 200 to Longfellow St x508x203.8x464.7; Lafayette Av, n e corner of Longfellow St, runs e 50x n 100x e 150 to Whittier St x n 307.10x w 50.6x n w 132.6x w 70.6 to Longfellow St x s 514.7 to beginning; Whittier St, s w corner of Lafayette Av, 99.9x200.1 to Longfellow St x95.1x200; Longfellow St, s w corner of Lafayette Av, 92.9x200.2 to Bryant St x101.2x200; Bryant St, s w corner of Lafayette Av, 101.7x161x irregular; Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, to Edward A. Rollins..... 600

HUNT'S POINT ROAD, n e corner of Lafayette Av, runs n 328.5x e 148.7x s 75x e 150 to w s of Faile St x s 250 to Lafayette Av x w 50; n 100x w 50x s 100 to Lafayette Av x w 139.9; Thomas C. T. Crain, referee, to Edward A. Rollins... 3,000

LENOX AV, s w corner of 137th St, 25.4x 75; John C. Barth to Catharine Judson..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 496, s w corner of 47th St, 16.11x90; Robert A. Evans to Walter E. Ward..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 496, s w corner of 47th St, 16.11x90; Walter E. Ward to Robert A. Evans..... 1

LOCUST AV, e s, 389.5 ft n of 134th St, 101.6x—x101.5x—; John H. Shipway and wife to Charles M. Shipway..... 10

MACDOUGAL ST, 99, 25x100; Laemmlein Buttenweiser and others to John Fogelsong and another..... 32,000

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 91.11 ft n of 104th St, 18x50; Annie S. Sittig to John F. Kohler..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 37.11 ft n of 104th St, 18x50; Mathilde Otto, by attorney, to John F. Kohler..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 104th St, 19.11x50; Otto Gravenhorst, by attorney, to John F. Kohler..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 73.11 ft n of 104th St, 18x50; Julius Gravenhorst, by attorney, to John F. Kohler..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 19.11 ft n of 104th St, 18x50; Frederich Gravenhorst and wife, by attorney, to John F. Kohler 1

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 55.11 ft n of 104th St, 18x50; Bunro Otto to John F. Kohler 1

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 375 ft n of Randall Av, 35.1x100x36.4x100; Land Company C. of Edenwald to John Nelson.... 500

PARK AV, s w corner of 81st St, 102.2x 20; Solomon Mehrbach and wife to Catharine Leopold..... 100

STANTON ST, 200, n w corner of Ridge St, 25x80; Solomon Weinhandler and wife to Israel D. Goodman..... 35,000

STEBBINS AV, s e s, 212 ft n e of 167th St, 25x145; Bessie Malneros to Mathilda A. Bengston..... 1

SUFFOLK ST, e s, 149.8 ft s of Grand St, 0.4x100; Charles Malawista to William H. Mills..... 1

TERRACE PLACE, the, 530, map of Melrose South, 62.2x129x59.2x151.3; Daniel Hoffman and wife to George Stolz..... 9,500

TINTON AV, e s, 32 ft s of Home St, 50x100; Tinton Av, s e corner of Home St, 25x100, release; Mary C. Day to Margaretha Mirsel..... 1

WATER ST, s e s, 79.3 ft n e of Coenties Slip, 30x85.7; Robert McGill to Sarah J. Busby..... 1

WEST FARMS to Hunt's Point Road, Lots 13 and 14, map of Hedges Farm, 100x197x82.6x193; Belle F. Lumley to Benjamin Lumley..... 1

WHITTIER ST, n w corner of Lafayette Av, 100x150; also land known as meadow land; Thomas C. Crain, referee, to Edward A. Rollins..... 2,000

1ST AV, s w corner of 60th St, 20x75; Emelie Uhlmann to Anna Hermina Fischer..... 1,500

1ST AV, s e corner of 60th St, 20x75; Herman Wustenfeld, as executor, to Anna H. Fischer..... 3,500

1ST AV, s w corner of 61st St, 25.5x91; Henrietta Vogel and another to Heinrich Roth..... 1

3D AV, s w s, adjoining s w boundary line of school property, runs s w 125x s e 272.11 to Crotona Park x n e 801.3x n w 254.10 to avenue x s w 391.10 to school property, on; City Real Estate Company to Max Marx and another..... 45,000

3D AV, 1,449, e s, 20x70; Catharine Leopold to Solomon Mehrbach..... 100

2D AV, 1,889, e s, 27.3x100; Carl Roffmann and wife to Ricke Benzing and another..... 31,000

37TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Park Av, 1,505, e s, 25.3x55x irregular; Adolph Wallach to Selma Wallach..... 20,000

40TH ST, s s, 185.9 ft w of 7th Av, 14.3x 98.9; Emily E. Lawrence, executrix, to Annie Goucher..... 5,500

40TH ST, s s, 185.9 ft w of 7th Av, 14.3x 98.9; Leonard Jacob and others, trustees, to..... 11,000

50TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; August Thiele to Bernard F. Mullen..... 17,000

53D ST, 40 West, 25x100.5; Josephine E. McHenry and others to Albert B. Boardman..... 90,000

53D ST, 40 West, 25x100.5; Wallace B. McHenry, as executor, to Albert B. Boardman..... 90,000

84TH ST, n s, 381 ft w of West End Av, 19x102.2; William Rankin and wife to Mary R. McAfee..... 1

87TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.8; Selah B. Strong, referee, to James H. Beals..... 38,000

93D ST, 255 West, 18x100.8; Helen J. Erickson to Olivia A. Van Rensselaer.. 100

102D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 1st Av, 428 ft to East River x n w 428x100.11; Harry F. Diefenthaler to Katharina Diefenthaler..... 2,250

102D ST, 304 West, 25x100.11; John F. Kohler to Annie S. Sittig and others... 1

104TH ST, n w corner of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; Helene Nutzhorn, executrix, to John F. Kohler..... 1

115TH ST, 20, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Thomas Adams to Leopold Hasser..... 9,525

115TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Edward Miehling to Frederick A. Ringler..... 1

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Mary Hare, as committee, to Leopold Hutter..... 19,050

118TH ST, 329 West, 16x100.11; Jennie A. Beause to Andrew L. Bassett..... 13,500

120TH ST, 317 East, 21.6x100.10; Walter H. Wagstaff and another, executors, to Rachel Smith..... 9,000

121ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Kate Mordecai and another to Benjamin Mordecai..... 1

121ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Benjamin Mordacai to Constance D. Mordecai..... 1

133D ST, n s, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 75x 100; James L. Wells and others, trustees, to William H. Ten Eyck..... 2,000

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Ferdinand Forsch to John Davis..... 100

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Thomas Jennell and another to Ferdinand Forsch..... 100

148TH ST, n s, 85 ft e of Convent Av, 17x 99.11; Elizabeth Cotrell to Morris S. Thompson..... 100

148TH ST, n s, 101 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 18.6x80; Charles S. Hirsch and wife to Annie V. Jandorf..... 1

150TH ST, s s, 151.6 ft w of Mott Av, 16.8 x100x irregular; Daniel Currie to Stephen McCormick.....

152D ST, n s, 325 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Gottfried Krahe to Christian Krahe..... Gift

153TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 45 x100; Rollin B. Archer, referee, to Moses G. Wright..... 500

Recorded Leases.

DIMICK, Jere W., Jr., to John J. Cavanogh; 258 West 23d St, 3 years..... $3,000

ETTLINGER, Louis, to Albert Zammatti; 134 Bleecker St, 3 years..... $2,000, 2,500

HAFT, Dora, to Moses Zimmerman and another; 259 Delancey St, 3 years..... 600

HUTTON, Lawrence, to James Todd; 341 7th Av, 5 years..... 2,800

MANHEIM, Emeline, executrix, to William Bornhoff; Columbus Av, 63, s e corner of 62d St, 5 years..... $1,800, 2,000

MOORE, Kate G., to Salvatore Bruno; 73 New Chambers St, corner of Batavia St, 3 years..... 540

Recorded Mortgages.

BARRON, John C., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 41 and 43 Stone St; 25 and 27 South William St, 1 year..... 40,000

BARRON, John C., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 37 and 39 Stone St; 29 and 31 South William St, 1 year..... 40,000

BARRON, John C., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 131 Greene St, 1 year... 85,000

BENZING, Ricke, and George Haering to The East River Savings Institution; 1,889 3d Av, 1 year..... 16,000

BOARDMAN, Albert B., to James Roosevelt, executor, &c.; 40 West 23d St, 5 years..... 45,000

BREHM, John J., to P. Ballantine & Sons; Lots 618, 169, and 620 map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 1 year..... 7,500

BRUNO, Salvatore, to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; 73 New Chambers St, saloon lease, demand..... 5,000

RUZBY, Sarah J., to Sylvester Pope and others, executors; 45 Water St, 3 years.. 24,000

CEBURRE, Margaret, and another to James D. Burton and another, trustees; Lot 87, map of new Village of Jerome, 24th Ward, 3 years..... $1,535

CEBURRE, Margaret, and another to the John Kress Brewing Company; Lot 87, map of new Village of Jerome, 24th Ward, demand..... 600

CHALMERS, Mary S., to John H. Metzler; w s of Arthur Av, 86.2 ft s of 179th St, 5 years..... 1,250

CHALMERS, Mary S., to John H. McGuffog; w s of Arthur Av, 86.2 ft s of 179th St, 5 years..... 1,500

CONNELLY, John, to Noble H. Briggs; s s of 14th Av, Lot 591, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years..... 500

DAVIS, John, to Ferdinand Forsch; n s of 146th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, ½ year, (2 mortgages)..... 34,500

DELAFIELD, Robert H., to Adrian H. Jackson; parcel in Borough of Bronx, bounded n by land of R. H. Nevins, e by William E. Dodge and another, s by Martin Delafield, and w by New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; also parcel fronting on Riverdale Av, Delafield Lane, &c., ¼ part of all, 3 years..... 3,500

EICKWORT, Louis, to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; w s of Hughes Av, 91 and 116, s of 182d St, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 5,000

EICKWORT, Louis, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; w s of Hughes Av, 141 ft s of 182d St, 3 years.. 2,500

EVANS, Robert A., to F. Kingsbury Curtis, as trustee, &c.; 496 Lenox Av, 5 years..... 13,500

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 80 Catharine St, 1 year..... 24,000

FISCHER, Anna H., to Jacob Ruppert; s w corner of 1st Av and 60th St, demand..... 3,500

FISCHER, Anna H., to Emilie Uhlmann; s w corner of 1st Av and 60th St, installments..... 500

FITZGIBBON, Patrick, and another to Peter Doelger; 237 1st Av, lease, demand. 4,000

FOGLIASSO, John, and others to Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 99 Macdougal St, ½ year..... 4,750

FRENCH, Robert J., to Joseph Spears; n s of Arthur Av, 312.8 ft s w of Samuel St, 1½ years..... 1,000

GOODMAN, Israel D., to Reuben Grunauer; 200 Stanton St, installments..... 22,000

GOODMAN, Israel D., to Solomon Weinhandler; 200 Stanton St, installments... 3,500

GOUCHER, Annie, to Irving Savings Institution; 214 West 40th St, 1 year..... 7,000

HAYES, William and Mary, to Charles F. Emery; e s of White Plains Road, 75 ft n of 8th St, installments..... 300

KEHOE, John, to Jacob K. Lockman, trustee; 151 Norfolk St, 5 years..... 28,000

KEHOE, John, to rector, &c., of St. Bartholomew's Church; 153 Norfolk St, 5 years..... 28,000

KEHOE, John, to the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York; 155 Norfolk St, 5 years..... 28,000

KEHOE, John, to Frederick W. Senff, executor; 149 Norfolk St, 5 years..... 28,000

KEHOE, John, to Abraham Stern and Isidore Jackson; 149 to 155 Norfolk St, demand..... 19,642

KEOGH, Thomas W., to Edmund Coffin; 774 to 780 8th Av, demand..... 10,000

KOHLER, John F., to Everett C., McVicker; n w corner of Manhattan Av and 104th St, 1 year..... 5,000

LEON, Rebecca, to Bernard L. Tim; 216 East 58th St, 5 years..... 15,000

LEOPOLD, Catharine, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 82 East 81st St, 5 years..... 30,000

LUDLAM, Gertrude De L., to the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity, and Trust Company of Philadelphia, as trustee; 333 Greenwich St, 5 years..... 20,000

LURCH, William E., and others to East River Savings Institution; 157 Grand St, 1 year..... 9,500

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to Caroline L. Macy; s s of 98th St, 100 ft e of Park Av, 5 years..... 18,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 98th St, 100 ft e of Park Av, demand..... 17,800

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to Louise M. Weeks; s s of 98th St, 125 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 18,000

MANDESTEIN, Morris to William Strange and another, executors, &c.; s s of 98th St, 125 ft e of Park Av, 3 years.. 18,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to William Strange and another, executors, &c.; s s of 98th St, 150 ft e of Park Av, 3 year.. 18,000

MARX, Max, and Marcus Nathan to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of 174th St and Fulton Av, 1 year..... 6,000

MARX, Max, and Marcus Nathan to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of 3d Av and 174th St, 1 year..... 19,000

MARX, Max, and Marcus Nathan to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of 3d Av and 173d St..... 7,500

MARX, Max, and Marcus Nathan to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of 173d St and Fulton Av, 1 year..... 3,000

MARX, Max, and Marcus Nathan to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of 3d Av and 174th St, 1 year. 7,000

MARX, Max, and Marcus Nathan to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of Fulton Av and 174th St, 1 year..... 2,500

McAFEE, Mary R., to the German Savings Bank of New York; s s of 9th St, 381 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 18,000

MORDECAI, Benjamin, to Frances A. Findlay; s s of 121st St, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 14,000

MORSE, Daniel, to Morris S. Thompson; s w s of Grand St, 40.4 ft n w from n e corner of estate of Edward Laight, &c., 3 years..... 1,000

MULLEN, Bernard F., to Clara V. Shepard; s s of 50th St, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 11,000

MULVANEY, Edward J. and Margaret, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 73d St, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 5,000

NOULETT, John, to Judson S. Todd; part of Lot 366, map of East Morrisania, 1 year..... 7,500

O'CONNELL, Patrick, to Hyman and Herman Stein; s s of 124th St, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 114,000

PHYFE, Alvah E., to Louis M. Jones; s e corner of Broadway and Walter St, 1 year..... 110,000

PHYFE, Alvah E., to Louis M. Jones; s e corner of Broadway and Walter St, (building loan,) 1 year..... 115,000

PINCHBECK, J. Arthur and Joseph, to Henry Oppenheimer; n s of 93d St, 125 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 75,000

PLINUS, Morris, and wife to Frank W. Rose; s w corner of Lexington Av and 62d St, 1-3 year..... 3,700

REGAN, John T., to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 1st Av, 24.8 ft s of 29th St, 1 year..... 8,000

ROTH, Bernhard, to Henrietta Vogel; s w corner of 1st Av and 61st St, 3 years.... 9,000

RUETH, Joseph, and Emil Bartolicius, to William H. McWhirter; 226 and 228 West 112th St, 1 year, (2 mortgages).. 2,200

SCHWEBBERT, Johann H., to Francis H. Macy, trustee, &c.; 323 9th Av, 5 years..... 8,000

SMITH, Rachael, to Sarah Wohlgemuth; 317 East 120th St, 3 years..... 7,000

STEIN, Theodore G., and others to Alois Gutwillig; s e corner of 5th Av and 135th St, 1 year..... 50,000

TALLMAN, Cornelius H., to Frank Tilford; s s of 39th St, 510.2 ft e of 8th Av; n s of 56th St, 150 ft w of 7th Av, and s s of 97th St, 520 ft w of 8th Av, ½ year..... 4,000

TIERNEY, James F. and Lucy M., to Susan A. Tier; n e s of 159th St, 350 ft from n corner of 159th St and Washington Av, 1 year..... 300

TODD, James, to George Ehret; 341 7th Av, lease, demand..... 5,000

TUPPER, Virginia, to Hannah Dickerson; s s of 121st St, 158 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 6,000

WALTON, George, to Robert Carter; n e corner of St. Ann's Av and Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 28,500

WALTON, George to Peter McDonald; e s of St. Ann's Av, 58 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 5 years..... 15,000

WALTON, George, to Peter McDonald; e s of St. Ann's Av, 83 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 5 years..... 8,500

WALTON, George, to Annie C. Cochran; e s of St. Ann's Av, 33 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 15,000

WALTON, George, to Charles P. Bigelow; n e corner of St. Ann's Av, and Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 5,000

WASHBURN, William M., to John G. Norris; 127 Clinton Place, installments. 8,500

WRIGHT, William H. and Wilbur T., to Emil E. Gabler; s s of Freeman St, 381 ft w of Prospect Av, 5 years..... 2,800

WRIGHT, William H. and Wilbur T., to Emil E. Gabler; s s of Freeman St, 332.5 ft w of Prospect Av, 5 years..... 2,800

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARTH, Alfred, and another, executors, &c., to Ida B. Iden..... $9,000

BROWN, William R., executor, to Helen D. Bogert..... 8,005

CHILVER, John H., and another, executors, to Mary H. Haldane..... 6,000

EBELING, Theodor, to David Allen..... 1,000

FRITZ, Henry, to Everett Heaney & Co. 800

FRITZ, Henry, to Henry Frohwitter, trustee..... 2,500

HASSE, Caroline, to Lena Kuntz..... 10,000

JAY, William, administrator, to Florence M. Bagnell..... 14,000

LAWSON, Jacob, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 65,000

LORD, John T., trustee, to Frederic R. and Charles Coudert, trustees..... Nom.

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Charles Unangst..... 3,250

SEIFERD, Rose, to Raymond C. Hoff.. Nom.

SELLMANN, Maurice, to Albert Kaskel. Nom.

SPEARS, Joseph, to Edward P. Steers, (6 assignments)..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Luis Marx..... 7,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Luis Marx..... 7,500

TRAVERS, Susan, to Louise Kunz..... 10,000

WORTH, Cora F., to Eliza C. Black..... 450

Mechanics' Liens.

EASTCHESTER ROAD, s s, 25.2 ft w of Blondell Av, 25.2x103.8; Watson H. Browne against Payson L. Lane, owner and contractor..... 384

WILLIS AV, 1 and corner of 141st St, 56x99; Walter E. McClatchey against the Methodist Episcopal Church of New York, owner; Andrew Sheehy and others, contractors..... 67

1ST ST, 87, William's Bridge; Edward Subitzky against Margaret Ceburre and Pasqualina Giella, owners; Louis Subitzky, contractor..... 32

1ST ST, 87, William's Bridge; Louis Subitzky against Margaret Ceburre and Pasqualina Giella, owners and contractors..... 290

3D ST, 54 and 56 West; Anthony Schwoerer against Alden Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 211

6057—Levy vs. Passavant. 6261—Caesar vs. Mather. 6171—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. vs. Morse. Highest number reached in regular call, 6410.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Hiscock, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Preferred Causes.

14533—Nicholson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
15302—Simon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15246—Knevals vs. Zucker.
15289—Walch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15056—Tchernlack vs. Tchernlack.
13189—Horn vs. Dry D'k, &c., R. R. Co.
14604—Wynn vs. Doelger.
13088—Markus vs. Jungmann.
14420—Curry vs. Budenweiser.
14855—O'Brien vs. Jackson.
15236—Gross vs. Golden.
14921—Hyam vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

9679—Falk vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
9672—Same vs. same.
350—Spero vs. West Side Bank.
351—Same vs. German Exchange Bank.
336—Same vs. Bowery Nat. Bank.
342—Same vs. Nassau Bank.
347—Same vs. Nat. Butchers & Drov. Bank.
15334—Clark vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
15300—Rosenzweig vs. N. Y. Veal & Mutton Co.
15351—Ballerus vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15201—Thornet vs. Whitman Lumber Co.
15081—Simon vs. Ellinger.
13565—Ramitch vs. Wegener.
15392—Day vs. Ficklen.
14930—Berliner vs. Mc-Mullen.
13142—Grauer vs. La Roy.
14238—Lowry vs. Lynde.
14698—Moses vs. Hatch.
11634—Juret vs. E. De Braekeler & Co.

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33—Thonet vs. Whritner Lumber Co.
34—In re Van Cura.
35—In re Obst.
36—Nugent vs. Nugent.
37—People, &c., vs. Baker.
38—Smith vs. Fisher.
39—Steinhart vs. Harlit.
40—In re Widows and Orphans' Ben. Life Ins. Co.
41—Sanders vs. Porter.
42—Benton vs. Ordway.
43—Taylor vs. Wright.
44—People, &c., vs. Sarlie.
45—Mitchell vs. Conkling.
46—Hatch vs. O'Connor.
47—Boyd vs. Knight.
48—Scott vs. Scott.
49—H. Herman Lumber Co. vs. Williams.
50—In re English Enamel Paint Co.
51—Marks vs. Murphy.
52—Ehrich vs. Mahon.
53—Levy vs. Ehrlich.
54—In re Prov. Co-op. Savings Ass'n.
53—McGinty vs. Thorp.
56—People, &c., vs. Martin.
57—Moran vs. Vreeland.
58—Jacobs vs. Edelson.
59—Weideke vs. Weideke.
60—Shannon vs. Shannon.
61—People, &c., vs. Flor.
62—Same vs. Hannigan.
63—Hayden vs. Lowenthal.
64—Gillespie vs. Klingman.
65—Oelamundee vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 10385.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

8308—Dann vs. Worman. 7782—Ritchle vs. Robinson. 9997—Strong vs. Bonnell. 8886—Fischer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. 8885—McDonald vs. same. 7155—Igoe vs. Post. 1659—Kerby vs. Roby.

10333—Hillemeier vs. Schwarzler. 10042—Kiffe vs. Lyons. 10316—Charles vs. Walter. 10935—Hatch vs. Carey. 6940—Traynor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. Inquest. 9910—Banker vs. O'Reilly.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Emma P. Worman.
2—Sophia Rosenberg.
3—John Elchler.
4—John K. Moll.
5—Page C. Dennis.
6—Caroline A. Cooper.
7—William H. Moore.
8—Joseph P. Hale.
9—Michael Latvore.
10—Philip Loesch.
11—Bernard A. Goodwin.
12—Charlotte H. F. Skidmore.
13—Napoleon Sarony.
14—Bridget Foley.
15—Sarah Kane.
16—Benjamin Hirschberg.
17—Arthur Brandt.
17½—Julia H. L. Leowolf.
18—Grace H. Franklin.
19—Catharine M. Allen.
20—Felix Govin y Pinto.
21—Daniel Mahon.

22—Hetty M. Gomez.
23—Nathaniel Niles.
24—Richard S. Newcombe.
25—William Guden.
26—Ellen L. Dunn.
27—Nathan D. Morgan.
28—Philip Stephan.
29—Mary P. Haggerty.
30—Rudolph Silberschmidt

CASE OF MRS. BEACH-ROGERS.

A Conspiracy to Defraud Her and William Cauldwell Alleged.

There was another hearing as to the sanity of Mrs. Harriet E. Beach-Rogers, the Spiritualist, yesterday, before a commission in lunacy and the Sheriff's jury. Mr. Hamilton, representing the children who are trying to have a commission appointed to take care of her and her property, submitted an order for the substitution of Niles & Johnson, Mrs. Beach-Rogers's attorneys, for her former lawyers, and also an order substituting the same firm in the case of William Cauldwell. Mr. Hamilton also made a statement pointing out that Mrs. Beach and Rogers were traveling together during the divorce proceedings, and that he married her less than three weeks after his wife had secured judgment in Alexandria, Egypt. On that same date he got Mrs. Beach to transfer to him all her property under the trust deed. One week afterward Rogers's former wife was married to Cauldwell. Both Mrs. Beach and Cauldwell were Spiritualists, counsel said, and it would be clearly proved that there was a conspiracy between Rogers and his former wife to defraud Cauldwell and Mrs. Beach.

Mr. Niles, counsel for Mrs. Beach-Rogers, denounced all this statement as calculated to prejudice the jury, and as being in a great measure untrue.

Telegrams from Rogers to his former wife and from her to him were submitted for identification, as were also letters that passed between them from 1894 to 1897.

An assignment of a patent made by Rogers to Cauldwell on March 3, 1896, was put in evidence, and a similar assignment to Mrs. Cauldwell on Sept. 3, 1897. The latter was followed by a reassignment to Henry R. Rogers by Mrs. Cauldwell on the latter date.

Frederick C. Beach, son of Mrs. Beach, admitted that he had never heard that any of his mother's family had been insane, nor had he any recollection of his mother having been in a railroad accident.

The case was adjourned to next Thursday afternoon.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GA.,
One of the most elegantly-appointed hotels in the world. Accommodations for 500 guests.
Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a Winter resort.
WATSON & POWERS, PROPRIETORS.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.
The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.
J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Ky. Av., 150 feet from beach; steam heat; sun parlor; elevator; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $10 to $15 per week. American Plan. L. V. STICKNEY.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Hollywood Hotel and Cottages,
WEST END, NEW JERSEY.
Renovated, Sanitary Plumbing, Sewerage, etc.
PARTIES DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS SEASON 1898 CALL OR COMMUNICATE WITH
R. T. DUNLOP,
HOTEL IMPERIAL,
BROADWAY AND 32D ST.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—In street, March 10, roll containing plans and specifications of Chicago Post Office, addressed W. E. Diebbell, care Melville Brown, 27 William Street; for recovery $10 reward is offered. W. E. DIBBELL, care Melville Brown, 27 William St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

A NEW HOME.—Elderly people and others, $4 per week; circulars sent. 148 Saint Ann's Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A BACK parlor and extension, with use of front parlor for physician or dentist, or furnished saloon floor, with private bath, at exceptionally reasonable price. House on West 92d Street, near Central Park. Address S. R., Box 198, Times Office.

STUDIO AND APARTMENT TO LET, FURnished. 3 North Washington Square. Murdoch.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Irish girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. 157 East 31st St., between Lexington and Third Avs., present employer's.

Companions.

COMPANION, or PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A lady of thirty, a teacher, desirous of increasing her income, would like a position as companion or as private secretary during the Summer months; references exchanged. C. E. L., Box 108, Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By experienced German cook in small American family; would assist washing. 1,656 3d Av., second flight.

COOK.—By a cook; no objection to assist with washing; best city reference. 40 West 47th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced child's dressmaker; formerly with Mme. Thuen; few more customers by the day; first-class work only. M. Early, 780 Amsterdam Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman as first-class laundress or plain cook; undoubted personal references. 168 East 38th St., Franklin's bell.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable woman to do general housework in a small private family; city or country; city reference. 523 West 48th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework; city or country. 486 7th Av., three flights.

HOUSEMAID.—By competent woman as housemaid; thoroughly understands her work; best city references from last place. E. O. C., care Mrs. Wilson, 213 East 56th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID. &c.—By first-class French maid; middle aged; seamstress, dressmaker; accustomed to travel, or country preferred; reference; Madeline, 217 West 33d St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to place with a family going abroad her French maid whom she can highly recommend. 54 West 49th St.

MAID.—By refined French maid to young ladies; good accent; first-class references. E. M., 251 West 24th St.

MAID.—Mrs. Frederic Bronson wishes to recommend a very trustworthy maid. Call at 174 Madison Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent Swedish laundress in small family; first-class reference. 138 East 46d St. Mrs. Neuman.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a competent person as laundress and to assist with chamberwork; references. 110 West 102d St., Keaye's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress; best city reference; private family. 181 East 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; best city references. 155 East 27th St.; no cards.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her infant's nurse, whom she can highly recommend. Call between the hours of 10 and 12 on Tuesday at 6 East 12th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable young girl to take care of children; can sew; four years' reference. Call, at present employer's, 9 Park Av.

NURSE.—Will assist with chamberwork. 341 West 41st St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse for small children; excellent reference. B., 1,096 3d Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; good city reference. 902 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress. Call at present employer's, J. M. Ogden, 10 East 10th St.

Miscellaneous.

TUTOR.—By a refined young girl in a private family to teach piano and English; best city references. 139 East 48th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By young man, 22, as assistant bookkeeper, entry clerk, or general office assistant; has six years' experience, and has excellent references, both as to business and moral character; permanent position a greater consideration than salary. T., Box 197, Times.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By sober, steady man as butler, private family; long city references; nine years last place. G. P., 208 East 38th St.; call three days.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced every respect; willing, obliging; excellent references; last employer seen. Butler, Box 372, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Eight years' reference; five years second man, three years as butler; lady can be seen. 57 East 25th St.

BUTLER.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his butler and valet as first-class in every respect. 63 West 36th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—English experts; can take full charge; good caterers. A. Scott, 314 East 62d St.

BUTLER.—By first-class Irish Protestant; age, 33; twelve years' city reference. G., 750 3d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—CHAMBERMAID, &c. — Useful; married; no family; steady country place; wife chambermaid and seamstress if required; moderate wages; good references. W., 217 West 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Useful; single; Swede; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; careful driver; strictly temperate; country preferred. Louis Erikson, 15 East 30th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; Protestant; careful driver; willing to be generally useful; care furnace, mow lawn; can milk; wages moderate. S. L. B., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; reference from three of the best families in New York. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a capable, trustworthy man; married; no family; competent and experienced in cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; pruning, trimming, and general care of fine country place; three years' reference from present employer. John D., Box 141, Katonah, Westchester County.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; thoroughly understands care of gentleman's place; greenhouses, vegetables, fruits, and shrubbery; fourteen years in present place. M. K., care of Alexander McConnell, 546 5th Av., corner 45th St.

GARDENER.—By single man, 34; thoroughly understands his business; capable of taking charge of first-class gentleman's place; fifteen years' first-class references. Capable, Box 198 Times Office.

GARDENER.—Single; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's place; well versed in the growth of flowers and fruits in and out of doors; can furnish good testimonials. P. A., Box 218, 154 6th Av.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—With practical experience; first-class in all its branches; single; German; with best references; gentleman's place. C. H. Franckel, 320 East 59th St.

GARDENER.—By a single young man, Protestant, to take care of a gentleman's place; understands greenhouse and rose culture; first-class reference. S., Box 326, 1,269 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By Swede, 26; in private family; knowledge of cleaning silver, polishing brasses and floors, washing windows; take care of gentleman's wardrobe; attend to furnace; also assist in dining room, and make himself generally useful; willing and obliging in any capacity; highest city references. Ernst Delin, 417 3d Av., care of Silverthorne.

Miscellaneous.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, 30 YEARS' REFERence, desires a position, city or country, to care for horse, cow, or kitchen garden. J. Horan, care of S. Matthews, 201 St. Ann's Av.

FARMER and GARDENER.—By German-American, to take charge of gentleman's place; understands farming and gardening in all its branches; also greenhouse and laying out and gardening new place; married; no family; five years' best reference from last employer. J. B., Box 176, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

THE TRADES.

MILLER and STONEDRESSER.—Understands spicet. J. J. Burns, 315 West 44th St.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 308-79th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Stenographer in freight department railroad; young man having had freight office experience; references required. Ability, Box 197 Times Office.

WANTED—Valet butler; city references; send copy of references and wages asked. M., Box 824, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

"Standard of Highest Merit."
FISCHER PIANOS.
Special attention is called to our superb stock of New Pianos—Grand and Upright, encased in rare and beautiful woods in Artistic and Chaste Designs.
104,000 Pianos sold and in use since 1820.
SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES
Cash or Easy Payments.
A Large Stock of Pianos for Rent.
33 UNION SQUARE—WEST.
Between 16th and 17th Streets, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

The New York School of Oratory and for the cure of STAMMERING.
1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH RED ASH AND Locust Mountain Coal at lowest Cash rates. Yards cor. 67th St. & West End Av., 54th St. & 10th Av., 32d St. & 10th Av. THOMAS STOKES.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE MIRANDA, LUCIANA GOVIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 56 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1897.—ANGELINA M. DE QUESADA, Executrix. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Executrix, 58 New Street, New York City. n9-law6mTu

DUVAL, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE DUVAL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 97, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1897. MARGARET DUVAL, Administratrix. JOSEPH G. GAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. o26-law6mTu

GEHLERT, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD GEHLERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1897. SOPHIA GEHLERT, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, attorneys for executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. o19-law6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Att'ys for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-law6mTu

LEDGER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEDGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmot L. Morehouse, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of November, 1897.—WILLIAM PERCY MILES, Executor. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor. No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. n9-law6mTu

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. d7-law6mTu

RIDLEY, CARRIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE RIDLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of BOWERS & SANDS, No. 81 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. LEOPOLD GUSTHAL, FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. s25-law6mTu

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Att'ys for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-law6mTu

SURROGATE N[illegible]

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDE[illegible] suance of an order [illegible] ald, a Surrogate of the City [illegible] York, notice is hereby given [illegible] claims against ANNIE E. [illegible]DENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. HORTON HART, Administrator. [illegible], & HOLMES, Attorneys for Administrator, [illegible] way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh5-law6mTu

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against EDWARD E. BLACK and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment duly appointed, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 23d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Solomon De Walltearss, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street with the westerly line or side of West End Avenue, said point being at the southwest corner of a plot of land heretofore conveyed by Julia A. Clark and Cyrus Clark to John O. Baker by deed bearing date May 11, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County May 18th, 1887, in Liber 2,068 of conveyances, page 51; running thence northwardly, along said last-mentioned land and parallel with West End Avenue, seventy-five feet eight and one-half inches; thence eastwardly, still along said land conveyed to John O. Baker and parallel with Eighty-ninth Street, one hundred and twelve feet; thence northwardly, still along said land conveyed to Baker, and parallel with West End Avenue, fifty-eight feet six and five-sixths inches, to the southeasterly corner of a lot of land heretofore conveyed by Cyrus Clark and Julia A. Clark to Edwin Parsons by deed bearing date June 23, 1894, and recorded June 4th, 1894, in said Register's office in Section 4 of conveyances, Liber 33, page 460; thence westerly, along said last-mentioned land and parallel with Nineteth Street, Riverside Drive or Avenue; thence southwardly, along said Riverside Drive or Avenue, to the northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street; thence eastwardly, along said northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street, one hundred and seventy-four feet ten and three-fourths inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.
Subject, however, to and with the benefit of the covenants and restrictions set forth in a certain agreement made by and between Mary L. Parsons, Annie B. Phelps, and Cyrus Clark, dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 2d day of October, 1897.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.
ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

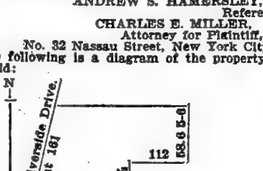

The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the property, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $106,688.58 and interest thereon from February 14, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $1,048.97, with interest thereon from February 24, 1898; and together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee, is $1,442.16 and interest.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.
ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Referee.
mh1-2aw3w&mh22

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JULIE B. BRETTELL, plaintiff, against AUGUSTA A. BRUNJES and JOHN EDMUNDS, defendants.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and eight feet and four (4) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and St. Ann's Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with St. Ann's Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, sixteen feet, more or less, to the westerly line of Second Avenue, thence running westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Second Street seventy-five (75) feet, thence running southerly on a line parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet eleven (11) inches, thence running easterly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Second Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said parties of the first part named in the mortgage described in the complaint in and to the street and avenue in front of and adjoining said premises.—Dated New York, March 17th, 1898. RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.
HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.

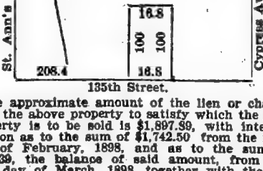

No. 1083 Second Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,087.15, (exclusive of costs,) with interest from February 18th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rates, &c., is $1,072.65, with interest to be added.
RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.
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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—WALTER F. KINGSLAND, plaintiff, against KARL M. WALLACH and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the first day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the thirteenth day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point where the southerly line of One Hundred and Second Street intersects the westerly line of Second Avenue, thence running westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Second Street seventy-five (75) feet, thence running southerly on a line parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet eleven (11) inches, thence running easterly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Second Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said parties of the first part named in the mortgage described in the complaint in and to the street and avenue in front of and adjoining said premises.—Dated New York, March 17th, 1898. RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.
HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.

No. 1083 Second Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,087.15, (exclusive of costs,) with interest from February 18th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rates, &c., is $1,072.65, with interest to be added.
RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ELIAS KEMPNER, plaintiff, vs. WALTER B. ATTERBURY and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York the 2nd day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, place, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street, distant eastwardly from the easterly line of the Third Avenue two hundred and ten feet, and running thence southerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue, ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the centre of the block; thence easterly parallel to the said southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the last mentioned line twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated March 4th, 1898. CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.
BACKUS & MANNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

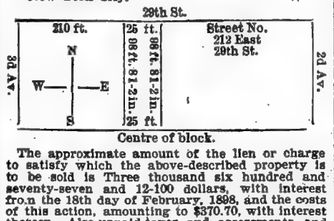

Centre of block.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Three thousand six hundred and seventy-seven and 12-100 dollars, with interest from the 18th day of February, 1898, and the costs of this action, amounting to $370.70, with interest thereon. Also unpaid taxes and assessments, and water rates, amounting approximately to Four hundred and fifty-seven and 80-100 ($457.80) dollars. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure the sum of Twenty-four Thousand Dollars, with interest thereon.
CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

BREWSTER, JAMES B., & CO.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JAMES B. BREWSTER & CO., (Reorganized,) incorporated, lately doing business at 311 to 319 West 43d Street, in the City of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscribers, the duly appointed assignee of said James B. Brewster & Co., (Reorganized,) for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.
SHERMAN EVARTS, Assignee.
WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Attorney for Assignee, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator.
HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-law6mTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Cook's Vacation Tours
TO EUROPE.

S. S. Ems	April 2	54 days	$385
S. S. Werra	April 23	54 days	385
S. S. Ems	May 14	52 days	355
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.	June 4	52 days	350
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.	June 4	89 days	485
S. S. Ems	June 18	63 days	445
S. S. Maasdam	July 2	31 days	205
S. S. Mohawk	July 2	45 days	245
S. S. Berlin	July 2	84 days	250
S. S. Berlin	July 2	48 days	345
S. S. Werra	July 2	59 days	400
S. S. Mohawk	July 2	66 days	410
S. S. Servia	July 5	59 days	430

Independent tickets for individual travelers—railroad and steamship—everywhere—at lowest rates.
☞ Excursion to World's Sunday School Convention from Boston by S. S. Canada, June 30. Japan Parties, June 18, Aug. 23. Palestine, Sept. 24. Round-the-World, Sept. 12, Oct. 11.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1225 B'way.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon | Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, April 6, Noon | Teutonic, May 4, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon | Britannic, May 11, noon.
The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and July 26, according to size. Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rates $60 and upwards.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing at 10 A. M. as follows:
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.
La Navarre....March 23 | La Gascogne....April 16
La Bourgogne....March 30 | La Normandie....April 23
La Bretagne....April 9 | La Normandie....April 30
Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Campania, Mch. 26, 8 AM | Etruria...April 16, 10 AM
Umbria...April 2, 10 AM | Campania, Apr. 23, 8AM
Lucania...April 9, 8 AM | Aurania...Apr. 26, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Edam.....Saturday, March 26, 10 A. M.
S. S. Werkendam....Saturday, April 2, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MOBILE.....March 26
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ltd.
Winifreda.....Mch 19 | Boadicea.....Apl. 9
Victoria.....Apl. 2 | Alexandra.....Apl. 16
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music, Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....April 12, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honoluiu..May 19, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 28, May 30, Aug. 1
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.April 18, June 20, Aug. 22
EMPRESS OF CHINA...May 9, July 11, Sept. 12
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA:**
MIOWERA, April 7 | WARRIMOO, May 5.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Algonquin...Tues., Mar. 22 | Iroquois, Fri., Mar. 25
*Seminole, Thurs., M

THE JERSEY CITY FIRE

Pennsylvania Railroad's Big Waiting Room Totally Destroyed.

LOSS FALLS ON THE COMPANY

The Damage Nearly $100,000—By Hard Work the Firemen Saved the Train Shed and Ferryhouse—Fire Every Seven Years.

The fire which started at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the restaurant attached to the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City wrought the total destruction of the handsome waiting room in the station before it was brought under control, after three hours of the hardest kind of work on the part of the Jersey City Fire Department. The loss will foot up between $75,000 and $100,000. The Pennsylvania Company insures all its own property, a fund being reserved for this purpose equaling the amount of premiums that would ordinarily have to be paid to insurance companies. Thus none of the loss will fall on outside companies.

Watchman Kelly discovered the fire at 2 o'clock in the kitchen of the Keystone restaurant, situated on the ground floor of the building, and three alarms were speedily turned in, bringing to the spot the entire fire department of the city, consisting of thirteen engines and four trucks.

The entire waiting room, with the exception of the immense overhead girders, was of yellow pine, which fed the flames like oil, and it was quickly decided to allow the station to burn itself out and make the effort to save the enormous train shed, office buildings of the railroad and express companies, and the ferryhouse and slips. At once the ferryboats moored in the slips were taken out into the river, and the cars in the train shed were moved into the yard. In the meantime, twelve tugs, the property of the company, and which had lately been fitted with fire-fighting apparatus, moved into the slips and directed their streams on the ferryhouse and slips. They were reinforced by two fireboats from the Erie Railroad, one from the Jersey Central, another from Hoboken, and three from this city. The Jersey City firemen directed their attention to the train shed and office buildings.

When the great iron girders supporting the roof of the waiting room fell an opportunity was given the firemen to concentrate their streams upon the flames, and the surrounding property was saved.

In the waiting room, which was about 200 feet square, was located the Keystone Restaurant, managed by Kent & Bothwell; a fruit and candy stand, Western Union Telegraph office, Union News Company's stand, barber shop, the railroad and ferry ticket offices, the Pullman ticket office, the Commissary Department, and a flower stand. The destruction here is complete. In the ticket office of the railroad was a safe containing $6,000, the receipts since Saturday night, and there was $3,000 in the Pullman safe. They were lying in the ruins yesterday, with their contents supposedly intact. All the tickets were destroyed, and in his anxiety to save $300 in a drawer in the ticket office, C. B. Althaus, the night ticket agent, was nearly suffocated. He and Richard Brown, a young man but lately employed, were in the office, and had gotten nearly out when Althaus remembered the cash. He went back, secured it, but had a hard time fighting his way through the smoke a second time.

The passengers arriving on the early trains from the Jersey suburbs were thrown into more or less confusion. There was difficulty in getting them to the boats and getting others from New York to the trains, but soon all the available force of employes was put to work directing passengers over the long bridge on the second floor of the ferryhouse. As early as 7 o'clock many loads of lumber had been obtained and temporary walks and bridges were constructed over which to conduct passengers.

Except in the very early hours of the morning there was no delay in moving either trains or ferryboats. Late yesterday afternoon the information bureau, in the southwestern corner of what was the waiting room and which escaped the flames, was turned into a temporary ticket office.

Some of the firemen worked on the ruins until late in the afternoon. There were but two casualties among them of any importance. Charles Jobes, engineer of No. 10 Engine Company, had his right arm caught in the fly wheel of his engine, and the arm was broken in two places. Engineer William Kelly of No. 7 met with a similar mishap, but escaped with a crushed hand.

E. F. Brooks, Superintendent of the New York Division and Ferries of the Pennsylvania Road, said yesterday that the work of rebuilding would be begun as soon as the debris was cleared away. Not a scrap of mail or baggage was destroyed.

If history was to be expected to repeat itself a fire was due in the station this year. The first one of importance occurred in 1877, but the damage was not great. On Aug. 4, 1884, fire totally destroyed the Jersey City terminus, including the train shed, waiting room, ferryhouse, and adjacent buildings, and was the most severe in the history of the road. Again, on Dec. 4, 1891, while the present station was building, a fire destroyed part of the new waiting room and big office building. These conflagrations coming every seven years would bring the present year next in order.

"BAD SON" HENRY SUED.

Accused by His Mother of Getting Hold of Her Property by False Representations.

Mrs. Maria L. Henry, widow of Charles W. Henry, who was mysteriously murdered in his house in South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, in June, 1895, has brought suit against William S. Henry to recover part of her husband's estate. The defendant is her son, and at the time of the murder was referred to as "the bad son" to distinguish him from Walter, "the good son."

The case was placed on trial yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, but was not finished. Mrs. Henry's claim is that her share of the property was $19,364, and that the administrator gave her $15,000 in shares of the German-American Insurance Company, the rest being in checks. William induced her to indorse the checks over to him, and she also transferred to him the stocks. She alleges that her son induced her to make this transfer by false and fraudulent representations, and demands judgment for $4,364, the amount of the checks, and for a retransfer of the stock.

William Henry's story is that while he was in jail, after the murder, Walter Henry put his mother in St. Martha's Sanitarium. On being released in October, 1895, William took his mother from the sanitarium and provided a home for her, first in Vanderbilt Avenue and then in Flatbush, where he bought a house. He agreed to support and care for her, and she therefore transferred the property to him. He carried out his part of the agreement, using the property entirely for the support of himself and his mother, and there was no fraud or misrepresentation. In November, 1897, she visited Walter, and the next day the latter called on him and asked what he had done with his mother's property. The suit followed.

A WEE WITNESS IN COURT.

He Tells the Judge that if He Tells a Lie He Will "Go to Gerry."

At the trial, before Judge Newburger, in the General Session Court, yesterday, of Philip Oswald of 38 Essex Street, who was charged with stealing a pocketbook containing $32, a seven-year-old boy named Hyman Albert of 115 Delancey Street was one of the most important witnesses. Before the boy was called Judge Newburger looked around the courtroom and inquired, "Where is the witness?" The boy was so small that he could scarcely be seen above the table behind which he was standing.

"There he is," said an officer, and the witness was led out before the bar.

"Now, little boy," said the Judge, looking down upon him, "do you know the nature of an oath?"

There was no reply.

"If you tell a lie do you know what will become of you?" queried the Judge.

"Yes," said the boy, in a deep voice. "I'll go to Gerry."

James McLaughlin, the defendant's counsel, explained to the Court that this expression meant to children on the east side that they would be terribly punished.

The Judge decided that the witness was too young, and directed an acquittal for the prisoner.

LEGAL NOTES.

WAIVER OF CASH PREMIUM.—Judgment was given for the defendant, on a non-suit, on the trial in this city of an action brought by Anna B. Stewart to recover $5,000, the amount of an insurance policy issued upon the life of Joe H. Stewart by the defendant, the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. The defense was that the first year's premium had never been paid and that the policy never had a legal inception. It appeared that upon the delivery of the policy, on April 19, 1890, the insured delivered to the agent of the defendant a premium loan note for the full amount of the first year's premium, $123.10, payable three months thereafter. On Aug. 7 following, Stewart gave a check to pay the note, but the check was returned by the bank marked "Not good." On Aug. 12 Stewart wrote to the agent that he had been very sick, and that he would at once, on being able to get around, provide for the check; that he had ample funds to meet it had he not been stricken down the day before. Stewart died at 1 o'clock the next morning. The Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the First Appellate Division, which affirmed the judgment below. The Court holds, in an opinion by Judge Haight, Judges Gray and O'Brien dissenting, that the acceptance by the insurance company's manager and agent of the promissory note from the insured for the amount of the advance premium and a delivery of the policy upon receipt of the note constituted a waiver of the cash premium provided for in the application and policy, which bound the company, although the policy also provided that the first premium should be paid at the home office of the company, at Portland, Me., on the delivery of the policy, and that no agent had power in any way to waive the terms of the contract.

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MORTGAGE BY BANK PRESIDENT TO HIS BANK.—A judgment awarded at the Broome County Special Term of the Supreme Court to George W. Dunn, as receiver of the Merchants' Bank of Binghamton, N. Y., in his suit against Edmund O'Connor, as assignee of Erastus Ross, for the foreclosure of a mortgage given by the latter to the bank, has been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division. Mr. Ross, who owed the bank of which he was President about $150,000 that he had improperly withdrawn, gave the mortgage to secure that sum, asking at the same time that it be not recorded. About an hour afterward Mr. Ross made his general assignment to the defendant. Justice Landon, giving the opinion of the Court, holds that Ross, the President of the bank, although indebted to other creditors, might properly secure the bank by a mortgage for a debt which he had incurred to it by an abuse of his official position, and proof that his request that the mortgage be not recorded was answered by the bank by a statement that it would delay the recording as long as it was safe to do so afforded no evidence of an agreement that the mortgage should not be recorded. The Court also held that the general assignee of the bank's President was estopped from insisting that the notes, guarantees, and indorsements which were made the basis of the mortgage were prohibited by the banking law because in excess of one-fifth of the capital stock and surplus of the bank. The mortgage was held not to be invalidated because it contained a clause having reference to future loans and renewals to be made to the mortgagor, especially where it contained a disclaimer of any obligation on the part of the bank to make them, and none in fact was made.

***

POSSESSION OF MORTGAGE EVIDENCE IT IS NOT PAID.—Marie J. Fitzmahony brought suit in the Westchester County Supreme Court, as administratrix of her former husband, Michael J. Cody, to foreclose a mortgage for $500, executed by George and Ellen F. Caulfield. The mortgage was made in February, 1879, and Mr. Cody died intestate in April, 1883. The defense was that the mortgage had been paid to Mr. Cody during his lifetime. There were two trials, both resulting in judgment for the defendant, and the Appellate Division has granted a new trial for the third time. Mrs. Fitzmahony's story was that Mr. Caulfield came to her house and told her the bond and mortgage were paid, and that she, not knowing their value, handed the papers to him from a tin box where they were kept by her husband. Caulfield claimed that plaintiff admitted to him when she gave him the papers that the mortgage had been paid, and that she had found a memorandum to that effect in her husband's papers. The first reversal was upon the ground that it did not appear that plaintiff had been appointed administratrix at the time she surrendered the bond and mortgage to Caulfield, and that her admissions at the time were inadmissible as evidence. The Second Appellate Division, in granting another trial, now holds, by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that the possession of the bond and mortgage by the mortgagee constituted evidence that they were valid and unpaid, and that the defense of payment was not sustained by proof that the widow, before qualifying as administratrix, surrendered the securities upon Caulfield's representation that they were paid.

***

THE NIECE WAS THE BENEFICIARY.—Mary Cosgrove came to this country from Ireland about ten years ago, at the request of her uncle, John McDonald, and served him faithfully for a number of years, without compensation, other than her actual necessaries. The Catholic Benevolent Legion, of which McDonald was a member, issued to him a certificate agreeing, in the event of his death, to pay Kate McDonald, his wife, $500. About a year ago Kate McDonald died, and her husband made Mary Cosgrove the new beneficiary, his intention being evidenced by signing an application in the presence of two witnesses. Afterward he erased, without re-execution or formality, Mary Cosgrove's name, and inserted that of his sister, Rosie Barry. Subsequently he resubstituted, again without re-execution, the name of Mary Cosgrove, and last March the legion reissued its certificate, pursuant to its by-laws, by the terms of which Mary Cosgrove, "dependent," was made the beneficiary. Five days afterward John McDonald died. Mary Cosgrove brought a suit in the Supreme Court against the legion to recover on the certificate. The decedent's mother, Mary McDonald, and his sister, Rosie Barry, who also claimed the fund, were substituted as defendants, and the legion deposited the amount due with the City Chamberlain. Justice Cohen, before whom the case was tried at Special Term, has given judgment in favor of the plaintiff. The defendants claim that John McDonald was induced by undue influence to change the name of the beneficiary. Justice Cohen holds that the evidence does not support any such defense, but on the contrary shows plaintiff's entire ignorance that she was a beneficiary, until after the death of her uncle. The Court holds also, that from the evidence, both under the definition of the word "dependent," "one who looks to another for support, help, or favor," as well as from the expressed intent of the member, the plaintiff was clearly within the designation. The Court further holds against the contention of defendants, that there having been an informal revocation after the first formal change of beneficiary, the certificate should be taken as it originally stood, payable to Kate McDonald, and that the money must be paid to the legal representatives of the deceased. "When the beneficiary was changed," Justice Cohen says, "for the first and only time pursuant to the by-laws, to Mary Cosgrove, "the right to receive the benefit became vested in her until, pursuant to the by-laws of the legion, the beneficiary was again changed. There was no sufficient redesignation of a beneficiary after the first."

A LULL IN GOLD IMPORTS.

Lower Rates for Money Here and Higher Exchange Cause It.

Because of lower rates for money here and higher sterling exchange there was a lull in the gold import business yesterday, no new engagements being announced, while it was stated that the amount to arrive for the First and Union Banks of Chicago will be $1,250,000, an increase of $250,000. The amounts already named for eighteen firms and corporations were approximate, and in some instances, where the importation was bullion, lump sums, so that the total of the import engagements in Europe since Feb. 25 may be a little above or a little below $27,000,000, although some figures put it at $27,450,000 and others at $27,050,000.

About $2,200,000 in gold coin and bars arrived yesterday on the steamship La Navarre, consigned as follows: Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $500,000; National City Bank, $500,000; Lazard Frères, $500,000; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $250,000; J. & W. Seligman & Co., $250,000, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $200,000.

Answer to "K. D. L."

K. D. L.—The institution to which your note refers was closed three years ago.

NEW BRIDGE NEEDS MONEY

An Appeal to the Mayor from the Commission in Charge of the East River Structure.

THEY WERE ORDERED TO HURRY

Mr. Van Wyck Is Reminded of His Instructions to Push the Work—If These Are to be Carried Out Funds Must Be Provided.

The members of the new East River Bridge Commission, finding themselves without funds to carry on their work, have, through their Secretary, Smith E. Lane, written the following letter to Mayor Van Wyck and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

"At a meeting of the commission of the new East River bridge held on the 18th day of March, 1898, I presented a full statement of the financial condition of the commission on that date, which became an official report. There was on that date to the credit of the commission in the Finance Department of this city the sum of $967.94; to the debit, bills, outstanding, liabilities, $64,626.48; also an item of $350,000, with interest thereon at 4 per centum per annum from Sept. 1, 1897. Time to close title has been extended from time to time to 28th of March, 1898, for want of money to pay with. There are also payments becoming due on contracts and other bills on the 1st of April, 1898, amounting to the sum of $140,000, making a total of indebtedness on that date of $554,626.48, together with interest on $350,000 from the 1st of September, 1897, to date of payment. To-day there is not money enough to pay salaries to the 1st of April, 1898. All of the above-named contracts were entered into by the former commission.

"I also transmit herewith a statement of money required to prosecute the work up to the 1st of July, 1898, of $4,140,000, this to include a new contract of about $1,000,000 to be given out forthwith for steel towers and spans. The awarding of this contract was withdrawn on the 26th day of February, 1898, for want of money. To further proceed with the proper prosecution of the work not less than $2,000,000 more will be required during the year 1898, after the first day of July next. I append herewith a copy of a requisition for the issue of $4,140,000 of bonds now before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"When the commission entered upon the discharge of its duties, on the 19th day of January, 1898, the Commissioners were advised by your Honor that the work must be prosecuted with all speed possible. The commission has acted upon that advice. Work upon the four tower foundations has proceeded with the men working twenty-four hours per day, in three shifts. The magnitude of the work may not be known to you. It will be much larger and more ornamental than the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. The latter is eighty-five feet in width, while the design of the new bridge is for 118 feet in width, with longer approaches at each end, made necessary on account of the elevations.

"Some 450 lots of land are to be acquired by condemnation proceedings in the Borough of Manhattan and about 400 lots in the Borough of Brooklyn, money for the payment of which must be provided. The New York and Brooklyn Bridge was fifteen years in building, with two years of suspended work, and cost $15,000,000. The commission hopes to complete the new bridge by the 1st of January, 1901, in accordance with the wishes of your Honor, but to do so money must be appropriated as called for. It will be the largest and finest structure of a suspension bridge in the world.

"A bill is now pending in the Legislature to authorize the commission to acquire more land adjoining the anchorage and steel towers, made necessary by the enlargement of the plans; also to enable the commission to acquire title to land by condemnation proceedings under the provisions of the charter of Greater New York, instead of under the Code of Civil Procedure, thus facilitating and simplifying the proceedings. The bill was drawn in the office of the Corporation Counsel and with his approval. I have had charge of it in Albany, and it will pass. When it comes before your Honor for approval I will be pleased to explain its provisions."

MAYOR AND SMALL PARKS.

He Asserts that He Favors Them, but the City Has No Money to Spend for Them.

Mayor Van Wyck told a delegation of citizens who called upon him yesterday to plead for playgrounds for the children of the poor that, although he favored the establishment of small parks and other improvements, the extravagance of the last local administration and the corruption of the Brooklyn administration had brought the city so near its debt limit that it would be some time before any public improvements could be made. When his visitors suggested that he ask the department Commissioners to aid in the scheme, he said he would ask no favors of any of the heads of departments, because he wanted to feel free to remove them at any time.

The delegation represented the Seventh Assembly District Tammany organization and the West Side Improvement Association. They asked the Mayor to request the Park Commissioners to provide for fifteen Summer concerts free in Abingdon Square, instead of the twelve promised, and they asked that the farmers' wagon market near Gansevoort Market be turned over to the boys of the neighborhood for a playground in the afternoon; that the basements of west side schoolhouses be open to children as playgrounds during the Summer vacations and that the city open a small park south of Twentieth Street and west of Eighth Avenue.

When they had explained the object of their visit and submitted the resolutions under which they were acting, the Mayor told the delegates they must submit their schemes to the Park Board and to the Board of Education.

"I will not approve or disapprove any suggestion in advance," he said. "I am asked every day to interfere with the heads of departments, and I have consistently declined to do so. If I asked a Commissioner to do anything he would perhaps feel that he was called upon to do it, but that I was under obligations to him on that account. I have not asked a favor of any head of a department, and I am not going to ask one. It may be necessary for me to remove some of the heads of departments sooner or later, and I want to feel free to do so if the time comes."

The delegates pleaded that there was urgent need of a small park on the west side, and the Mayor interrupted them:

"You need not tell me that," he declared. "I know it. I am emphatically in favor of more small parks in all sections of the city. They are badly needed, but we cannot get parks without money, and the reckless extravagance of the last administration in New York and the corruption of the last administration in Brooklyn have left us without money. The things you want will come in time, but we must go slow and economize for a year or two. It may even be longer before we get the money, but we shall get it, and then more parks will be laid out and other needed improvements will be accomplished. The last administration left us a criminal legacy, but we are going to take up the affairs of the consolidated city carefully, and with honesty and economy we will soon have it again upon a firm financial basis."

The delegates will wait upon the Board of Education to-morrow and upon the Park Board Friday. They are hopeful of obtaining the co-operation of those departments, and argue that no one will be injured and many will be benefited if their requests are granted.

A PLETHORA OF SMITHS.

There Are So Many of Them in One Part of Queens that They Give Tax Assessors Much Trouble.

The Assessors, preparing for their task of fixing the taxable value of property in the eastern end of the Borough of Queens, are confronted with a plethora of Smiths and are at their wits' end to know how to deal with the situation. Nearly all that section is owned by Smiths, and many of them are John Smith. Field books are being prepared for assessment purposes, and it is necessary to describe in them accurately every parcel of real estate.

Nearly fifty pages of the field book now being got out is filled with descriptions of Smith property, and the Assessors do not know how they will avoid confusion. One entry in the book says: "John Smith, four acres, bounded on the north by farm of John T. Smith, on the east by lands of John Smith, on the west by a lane and lot of John Smith, and on the south by fence of John G. Smith's farm."

The property of John T. Smith, which adjoins John Smith's land on the north, is bounded on the north by the land of another John Smith. J. Cass Smith owns twenty acres to the west and J. Smith owns seven acres to the east. John Smith and wife own five acres of woodland to the south of the property of J. Smith, and J. V. Smith's land is located on the northeast of that. Further complications arise from the entry that John Smith is the owner of swamp land "three chains one link from the blasted maple due east from the land last described." Smith Road bounds on the west the lot 50 by 101 feet adjoining the property of John G. Smith and belonging to the heirs of John Smith.

SALARIES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Many Changes in the Office of the Commissioners of Accounts.

The Commissioners of Accounts yesterday appointed these examiners in their department: L. B. Hubbard, C. M. Siebert, George S. Raines, P. J. McGowan, Eugene Shepard, J. H. Connell, A. E. Schwartz, George W. Waters, W. A. Brown, T. A. Drake, F. A. Davis, E. S. Connell, Rudolph Halde, J. J. Daly, M. J. McMahon, T. J. Nugent, and Philip Linderman. The salaries range from $1,500 to $1,800 a year. John E. Ellison was appointed chief clerk at $3,500. The Commissioners removed J. L. Randle, C. A. Erlund, and William E. Spencer, examiners, and William E. McFadden, James M. Boyd, C. T. Ashley, William J. Hampton, and William Ahmuty, assistant examiners, positions abolished, and F. E. Hartley, stenographer, and Benjamin F. Welton, assistant engineer.

Ernest Harvier, who was legislated out of office last week by the abolition of the Park Avenue Improvement Commission, was yesterday appointed a member of the Board of Municipal Statistics. No salary is attached to the place under the charter, but the Municipal Assembly may suggest that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment make some provision for the members of the board.

Robert Looney has been appointed chief clerk to the Board of Assessors at $1,600 a year. The salary of the four accountants in the office appointed last week has been fixed at $1,200.

Mr. Scannell Denies Charges.

Commissioner Scannell of the Fire Department yesterday sent to Mayor Van Wyck a reply to the charge of the Commissioners of Accounts that the forage accounts of the department were carelessly kept. In a long discussion of the Commissioners' report Commissioner Scannell says: "The criticisms are so trivial that I cannot conceive of their having received serious consideration. I believe that every provision of existing contracts is being carried out faithfully." Mr. Scannell denies absolutely several of the statements made by the Commissioners of Accounts, and says the erasures in the books of which they complain show for themselves openly that they cover only clerical errors.

To Call the Boulevard Broadway.

The Committees on Streets and Highways of the Municipal Assembly have decided to report favorably to-day on the petition to change the name of the Boulevard to Broadway above Fifty-ninth Street. Both houses are expected to accept the report. If they do so, Broadway will be continuous from the Battery to the city line at Yonkers.

E. B. COOMBS SENTENCED

The ex-Coroner to Serve a Year and Seven Months in the Penitentiary and Pay a Fine.

Edward B. Coombs, ex-Coroner of Kings County, was yesterday sentenced by Justice Keogh of the Supreme Court to spend one year and seven months in the Kings County Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000. His counsel, Joseph A. Burr and Frederick E. Crane, obtained from Justice Hirschberg an order to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not be granted. This order, which is returnable at Newburg on March 28, will operate as a stay.

Coombs showed no emotion when arraigned, and none when he heard his sentence. When District Attorney Marean moved for judgment Mr. Burr asked for a certificate of reasonable doubt and an arrest of judgment pending argument. The motion was denied and Mr. Burr took an exception. The lawyer addressed the Court, saying that his client profoundly regretted any wrong of which he had been guilty, and that his wrong-doing had grown out of the customs of the Coroner's Office, and not out of any desire to commit a crime. Justice Keogh, without lecturing the prisoner or making any comments, announced the sentence.

It is thought likely that ex-Coroner George W. Nason, who was jointly indicted with Coombs, will plead guilty and save the county the expense of a trial. In this case Nason may receive a sentence even lighter than that of Coombs. The maximum penalty for the offense is seven years' imprisonment, and Coombs's friends consider the sentence imposed by Justice Keogh very lenient.

A RUMOR ABOUT J. H. HANAN.

It Is Said He Has Gone to Europe—Mrs. Dutton's Suit Against Him.

It was reported in Brooklyn yesterday that John H. Hanan, the wealthy shoe manufacturer, had gone to Europe. His recent suit against Mrs. Thompson of Newport to recover diamonds given her before her marriage attracted considerable attention, and was followed by the announcement of Mrs. Beulah M. Dutton's suit against him for $150,000 damages.

She lives in Chicago, and some weeks ago her lawyer, Julius N. Heldman, brought her to New York, saying that it had been charged that the suit was one of blackmail, and he wished to give Hanan an opportunity to have her arrested. When he had staid long enough to give Mr. Hanan ample opportunity, he and Mrs. Dutton returned to Chicago.

KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE.

She Averages 22 Knots to Plymouth—The New Kaiser Friedrich.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday, made a remarkably fine run over the long southern course, averaging 22 knots an hour, and covering a course of 3,030 knots in 5 days 17 hours and 42 minutes. On her first trip to the eastward in October last, she made a shorter course to Plymouth in 5 days 15 hours and 10 minutes, but the average was only 21.91 knots an hour.

The Kaiser's days' runs on the trip just completed were 507, 508, 506, 517, 513, and 479. She broke no record, save that on this, the second time she has made Plymouth the English port of call, she made a better hourly average than on the preceding trip, which was 21.91. On a trip to Southampton, however, in November, she made an hourly average of 22.35 knots, beating all records.

Work is being pushed on the steamer Kaiser Friedrich, of the same line, which is to come out in a couple of months, and is to be half a knot faster than the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. She is somewhat smaller, her length being 600 feet, as compared with 648 feet of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, but her engines are of tremendous proportions. There are two triple expansion engines of 28,000 horse-power, nine double-ended cylindrical boilers, one single-ended boiler, and 73 furnaces.

In connection with the main engines are numerous auxiliary engines for the most varied purposes. Among these auxiliary engines are numbered the large dynamo engines for the supplying of electric light, a number of small motors, the fan engines, six ash ejectors, with six electric lifts for the disposal of the ashes, an electric mail elevator, as well as the steam pumps, the electric fresh-water pump, two steam coffee mills, four steam engines for the anchor windlasses, capstans, &c.; one refrigerating machine, and others. Including the fourteen fan ventilators, the Kaiser Friedrich is supplied with not less than seventy-three auxiliary engines.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.

THE TRIAL OF PAUL BAUER

The Present Charge Against Him Is Attempting to Escape from the Tombs Prison.

LOTTIE WALLING CONFESSES

On the Stand She Tells How She Aided the Prisoner in His Plot—Immunity Has Been Granted to Her.

Paul Bauer, better known to the public as George W. Duval, was put on trial yesterday before Recorder Goff in the General Sessions Court. The courtroom was filled with spectators, for the defendant is one of the most interesting and mysterious men who have figured in the records of recent crimes. He was arrested Oct. 6 last on a charge of chloroforming Sadie Miller and robbing her of her jewelry and money. After his arrest chloroform and knock-out drops were found in his pockets. About a month ago, while in the Tombs awaiting trial, Bauer attempted to escape. Steel saws, counterfeit prison passes, a razor, shears, and money were smuggled in to him by friends.

When his plan was discovered he had sawed nearly through the iron bar which held to the wall the hoop into which ran the bolts of the cell door. Ten minutes later he had intended to cut off his long hair and beard, and, thus disguised and by the aid of one of the counterfeit passes, mingle with the crowd of visitors to the prison and escape. Benjamin Collier, who had been sent with a note to Bauer telling him that his friends were waiting for him outside, was arrested in the prison, where he now is. The next day Lottie Walling was arrested at her home in Newark for smuggling the saws to Bauer, getting the bogus passes printed, and otherwise aiding him. Bauer is on trial for attempting to escape from prison, there being a surer case against him on this charge than on the other charges against him.

Lottie Walling was one of the most important witnesses for the prosecution yesterday. She had confessed to her part in aiding the prisoner in his plot to escape, and immunity was granted to her. She testified that last October in Newark the defendant had chloroformed her, and that when she awoke from a stupor she had a hazy recollection of seeing Bauer standing over her and pulling her rings from her fingers.

Two weeks later, she said, she called on him in the Tombs. She asked him to restore her jewelry, and he told her he would get it for her if she would only return the love he had for her and help him to escape. One of several letters put in evidence was the following, written by Bauer to the witness:

My Own Darling: Am all ready, and I put myself in the hands of my fate. If I fail it will not be my fault, as I am very anxious to do what others have tried and failed at. If Jack comes with his brother, have him and his brother come to see Thomas Seavers, a man in No. 46 cell, and Collier to see a man named John Howard, No. 56 cell; and Vanderbilt and chum to see G. W. D. Am almost through and have no fear now of success, as I can do it in a jiffy. You wait corner of Leonard and Franklin, and we will go together. Have your hair dyed dark brown. My love, think of me, and if you ever think hard then do so; perhaps it will bring me good luck. I guess you are a genuine Klondike, for I have had good luck ever since I have met you, and love has opened my eyes. I await the rising of to-morrow's sun; hope it will be a clear day, so there will be lots of visitors here.

Another letter put in evidence was from the young woman to Bauer, while they were both imprisoned in the Tombs after the plot to escape failed. She asked him for money, and he told her that he would get some from his lawyer and would give her all of it.

Sadie Miller told the story of how Bauer chloroformed and robbed her in her flat, and of her discovery of the thief weeks later in the Haymarket.

Bauer during the trial was remarkably self-composed. He joked and laughed with his lawyer, and took a lively interest in the proceedings. He went on the stand in his own defense toward the close of the day. He admitted that five years ago, in Newark, he was sent to the penitentiary for burglary, but he said he had not been guilty of any crime since then. Assistant District Attorney Osborne created something of a sensation by asking him if he killed Flossie Murphy, the woman found strangled in her flat in the Tenderloin, and whose murder the police at one time believed Bauer committed.

Bauer replied with a smile that he was not the murderer of the woman. The question was ruled out.

The summing up of the lawyers will begin this morning.

"KING OF LITTLE ITALY" DEAD.

Antonio Monaco Was the Leader of His Countrymen in Hoboken.

Antonio Monaco, one of the most prominent Italian residents of Hoboken, died yesterday at his home, Seventh and Grand Streets, Hoboken, from pneumonia. His death was sudden and unexpected, as he had been ill only a few days. Monaco was familiarly known in Hoboken as the "King of Little Italy," and seemed proud of his title.

He was born in Italy in 1852, and came to this country about twenty years ago. He immediately settled down in Hoboken, and by his thrift and industry amassed a fortune, which was regarded as fabulous by his poor compatriots. He was the owner of considerable real estate, and conducted a profitable liquor business.

When the news of his death became known yesterday almost the entire population of "Little Italy" in Hoboken swarmed to his home to pay the last respects to their dead leader. The corpse reposed in a rich black casket in the parlor on the second floor, surrounded by lighted candles. The mourners kept up a weird chant during the entire day, and every now and then would strike their breasts and exclaim: "Our King is dead! Our King is dead!"

Storrs Memorial Hospital.

Mrs. Cornelia K. Storrs, widow of Richard A. Storrs, for many years Deputy Controller of this city, with Mrs. Irene K. Denison, Mrs. Nava D. Sherwood, Miss Myra B. Martin, and Miss Edith A. Houston, have applied as incorporators to the State Board of Charities for an approval of incorporation of the Storrs Memorial Hospital, the principal office of which is to be in this city. When Mr. Storrs died he left a considerable estate. The object for which the incorporation is formed is the building and maintenance of a hospital for the treatment of chronic diseases, and especially for women.

The Navarre Transferred.

The French Line steamship La Navarre, which takes the place on the Havre-New York route of the disabled La Champagne, arrived here yesterday. She has heretofore been in the Mexican service maintained by the Compagnie Générale Trans-Atlantique. She came here once before about two years ago. She was built several years ago, is a twin screw craft, and is conspicuous for her very tall and very slender funnels.

Sound Flier in Commission Again.

The twin screw Sound flier City of Lowell of the Norwich Line resumed her trips yesterday on the New York-New London route. For four months she had been laid up undergoing a thorough overhauling, and some important improvements were made in her. The City of Worcester of the same line has been lately overhauled and partly rebuilt.

Because it's summer on Saturday and Winter on Monday, that needn't puzzle you.

We're always prepared for warm weather or cold.

Wet weather or dry.

Man or boy.

Clothing, shoes, hats and furnishings.

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Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FRANK E. YUILLE'S CAREER.

The Life Story of the Former Society Man Who Died in a Park Row Lodging House.

The body of Frank E. Yuille, who, it has been learned, was at one time a society leader and clubman of New Orleans, and who died on Sunday afternoon in his quarters in a Park Row lodging house, was taken from the Morgue yesterday to an undertaking establishment.

William Bloodgood of the firm of W. S. Taylor & Bloodgood, Jr., manufacturers and jobbers in felts at 8 Thomas Street, who is a second cousin of the deceased, will see that he is decently buried. The two men have had no personal relations for many years.

Yuille's relatives here knew nothing of his death or even of his illness until they read it in yesterday morning's papers. The extraordinary career of Yuille was the subject of wide comment yesterday. His father was an Englishman, who married a New Orleans woman, and young Yuille received his education in one of the best universities of the South. He began commercial life as a clerk in the cotton house of Anderson & Simpson. When his parents died Mr. Anderson of that firm was made his guardian. The young man became an expert in the cotton trade, and added largely to the fortune his father left. He moved in the best society, and was a member of many clubs of New Orleans, including the Pickwick and Boston Clubs. In 1878 he married Miss "Katty" Buckner, then one of the handsomest young women in the city, who had both social influence and wealth. Mrs. Yuille was a niece by marriage of James B. Eustis, recently Ambassador to France. She died soon after their marriage, and Yuille later married Miss MacMurdo, the daughter of R. W. MacMurdo, one of the wealthiest cotton dealers in New Orleans, with whom Yuille had formed a partnership in business. During the early eighties, however, Yuille began to drink heavily, and gradually lost his financial and social prestige. His second wife finally got a divorce, and not long ago married M. De Anglade, until a few weeks ago French Consul at New Orleans and now stationed in Italy.

Yuille squandered his fortune in dissipation, and when his money was all gone and his friends had turned their backs upon him he drifted through Texas for a while, and ten years ago came to New York. Here he drifted into the lodging house district and remained there, although he received liberal weekly remittances from his cousin, William Bloodgood.

MRS. ARNOLD HELD.

Her Victim, L. R. Beckley, Is Expected to be Out in Ten Days.

Mrs. Dora Arnold, who last Friday shot Lafayette R. Beckley, a lawyer, at his office, in the Vanderbilt Building, in Nassau Street, was held in $3,500 bail by Magistrate Cornell, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday for examination March 29.

The woman's former husband, Charles Eagleton, whom she claims to have deserted for Beckley, was in court. He appears to be still on friendly terms with her. He said she had been wronged by Beckley, and that he would like to assist her in every way possible. He was willing, he said, to testify in her behalf. Eagleton is now a waiter in an up-town restaurant.

Beckley is recovering, and is expected to be out of the hospital in about ten days.

THE YALE-PRINCETON DEBATE.

Grover Cleveland Will Be the Presiding Officer on Friday Evening.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 21.—Yale meets Princeton for the fourth time in debate on Friday evening in Alexander Hall, Princeton. The question is: "Resolved, That National party lines should be disregarded in the choice of the Councils and administrative officials of American cities." Princeton selected the question, and, as is customary, gave Yale the choice of sides. Yale chose the affirmative.

The presiding officer at the debate will be Grover Cleveland, while the following men will act as judges: William L. Wilson, President of Washington and Lee University; Everett P. Wheeler of New York, and Prof. F. H. Jameson of Brown University.

Immediately after the debate will be the Yale-Princeton supper at the Princeton Inn, at which President Patton will preside.

Contributions Acknowledged.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges, with many thanks, the following contributions in response to its recent appeals for the support of a couple seventy-five years old who are awaiting admission to a home, and for the support of a widow of seventy-three years in her own home:

E. A. W., $50; I. B. F., $25; Mrs. E., $20; "McC." Mrs. Selina Simpson, Mrs. Clarence Satterlee, "Lawrence," M., "Cash," W. H. McC., "In Memoriam," C. H., M. L. Potter, Grace H. Potter, L. R., G. B. White, $10 each; E. P. W., E. J. Swords, Mrs. B., J. S. B., L. B., $5 each; E. G. D. and H. C. F., $3 each; Emil C. Beck, $2.50; K. T., K. Otani, and A. M. M., $2 each; Leo, J. Gould's Son & Co., and M. A., $1 each.

As sufficient money has now been received for these two cases, no further contributions are required.

Trolleys and Bridge Traffic.

Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges said yesterday that he had removed twelve ticket choppers and other employes of the Brooklyn Bridge Railway, because of the decrease in traffic due to the trolley cars. Before the week is over a considerable change will be made in the bridge service. The train dispatcher is now making up a schedule for running shorter trains during the hours of light traffic, it being the intention of the Commissioner to run a number of two-car trains during the greater part of the day. Mr. Shea said that it was expected that the Brooklyn elevated trains would be running over the bridge by the middle of June, with the result of a still further reduction in the city's bridge service.

A "Yellow" Journal's Bad Influence.

Members of the crew of the Nova Scotian bark Ancyra called at the British Consulate yesterday to prefer charges against the vessel's master, Capt. Morris. They charge cruelty and an insufficiency of food. Capt. Morris, who has been supplanted by Capt. Stewart as master of the bark, did not appear, and the Consul issued a Consular

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and warmer; winds southerly, shifting to northwesterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.04½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36½c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

CONGRESS.—The National Quarantine bill and the Alaska Civil Government bill were discussed in the Senate yesterday. No action was taken on either bill. The House considered the election contest in the Fourth Virginia District, brought by Mr. Thorpe against Mr. Eppes.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Li Hung Chang and Chang Yin Huan have been appointed China's representatives at the conference to secure a modification of Russia's demands. The Chinese militia have prevented the execution of the murderer of an American missionary student at Chung-king-fu, and the foreign Consuls have taken the matter up. The French met with a serious reverse in Madagascar, six officers and 100 men being killed. The steamer Ville de Rome of the French Line was lost off Port Mahon. All on board were saved. Mr. Gladstone has arrived at Hawarden from Bournemouth. Von Welthein, the assassin of Woolf Joel at Johannesburg, is said to have committed the act because money was refused him for the "removal" of President Krüger. The Italian Chamber of Deputies discussed the report of the committee to inquire into the charges against ex-Premier Crispi. Some of the Radicals demanded that he be tried on criminal charges. The Panama Railroad laborers at Colon have struck for $2 a day. The bill to increase the customs duties on pigs and pig products was adopted in the French Senate.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Judge Wheeler in New Haven reduced the attachment which Margaret A. Harding secured on her brother's property for damages resulting from the breach of an agreement never to marry.

A tornado and blizzard are raging in the South and West. A man was fatally hurt in Missouri. The mercury dropped 40 degrees in Kansas and Nebraska. Cattle and Winter wheat will suffer severely.

St. Paul banks have lost $300,000 by frauds through the suspected collusion of Government clerks connected with the commission having in charge the improvements on the Upper Mississippi River.

A sick boy in Mount Holly, N. J., attended by a "divine healer," is said to be in danger of dying. The town authorities, alarmed at the possible outcome of the case, will, it is said, make an investigation, as the patient has received no medicine.

Owners of property at Sheepshead Bay and Flatlands complain that, owing to the war scare and the unprotected condition of that part of the coast, there is little demand for Summer cottages this year. They have petitioned the Government to erect fortifications in that neighborhood.

The bark Helen W. Almy, from San Francisco with twenty-seven passengers and thirteen officers and men, which left Sunday for Alaska, was passed bottom up off Point Bonita, California, ten miles off shore. No one who was on board has been heard from, and it is thought that all were lost.

Catharine White, a widow, sixty-three years old, died yesterday after having lived in poor circumstances for years. Her body was taken to the Morgue. She had a recent letter from her son, who is in a theological seminary in Philadelphia, which said he could not held her, and thought himself under no obligation to do so.

The report of the Maine court of inquiry left Key West for Washington yesterday. The expectation is that it will be made public Monday or Tuesday. The conviction is general in Washington that the Administration is preparing to bring the Cuban question to a head and that its plan is of suoh a character that it may lead to hostilities with Spain. It is believed the President will demand indemnity on account of the Maine, and at the same time will start upon his policy for making Cuba free and for terminating the atrocities on the island. One of the indications that the Administration contemplates the possibility of severe measures in the enforcement of its plan is the stationing of a squadron at Port Antonio, Jamaica, eighty miles only from Santiago de Cuba, a strong strategic point, commanding the south shore of Cuba.

Page 2.

Senator Proctor, in a letter to the Central Cuban Relief Committee declining an invitation to address a meeting in this city, praises Miss Barton for the work she is doing in Cuba and hopes the committee will be able to sustain her with all that she needs.

The naval auxiliary board yesterday decided to recommend the purchase of the Morgan Line steamship Chalmette for use, in case of war, as a repair ship to follow the fleet. The speedy vessels of the Mallory, Morgan, and Old Dominion Lines will be examined as to their adaptability for cruisers, transports, and hospital ships.

The plan which the Cuban insurgents will follow in the event of war being declared between the United States and Spain was outlined by a Cuban Junta official yesterday. The leaders in the field, he said, do not think it will be necessary to disembark an American soldier. They declare that if a fleet blockades the harbor the Cuban Army will be able to do the rest.

Page 3.

John Donaldson, an alleged diamond swindler, was arrested in Boston, where he is held for extradition to New York.

D. McNicoll of the Canadian Pacific Railway is making another effort to settle the Northwest passenger rate war in the Klondike traffic.

H. Content & Co., brokers, of 50 Broadway, caused the arrest of T. J. Dunn and Walter Elliott on a charge of tapping their telephone wire to the Stock Exchange.

Four firms were yesterday invited to furnish bids on the work of laying telegraphic cables to connect the fortifications in the harbor. Work is being begun on the barracks at Fort Hancock. Big guns are to be sent from the Sandy Hook proving ground to Seattle for Puget Sound fortifications.

A large force of men will be put to work at once to transform the yacht Mayflower into an auxiliary cruiser, and it is expected that she will be ready to join the squadron in about two weeks. One hundred and thirty men and boys are to be drafted from the receiving ship Vermont to the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis. Others will be drafted to the dispatch boat Dolphin.

Page 4.

Paul Bauer, alias George W. Duval, was convicted on the charge of attempting to escape from the Tombs and remanded until Monday for sentence.

Henry Braun, a local pugilist of Trenton, N. J., died in St. Francis Hospital, the result of a blow inflicted by Jack Smith at the Palace Sporting Club, Trenton.

President Swayne of the General Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York yesterday announced the appointment of the different standing committees.

At the sale of trotters and pacers in Madison Square Garden yesterday much better prices were paid than had been expected. Alcantara and other speedy animals will be sold to-day.

Sterling Elliott of the League of American Wheelmen appeared in opposition to a bill for the free transportation of bicycles by railroads in Massachusetts before a committee of the Legislature.

The sixth annual trapshooting tournament of the Inter-State Association began yesterday at Elkwood Park, and the two events contested were watched closely despite the bad weather. The Grand American Handicap will begin to-day.

Page 5.

The Eldridge Railroad bill, which has been alleged to be in the interest of the Third Avenue Railroad Company in its control of the Huckleberry Railroad franchise, was passed yesterday by the Senate, and now goes to the Governor. The Primary Election Reform bill will be considered to-day in both houses of the Legislature.

Page 7.

Walter C. Gilson, Secretary of the Union League Club and of the Grant Monument Association, was suddenly stricken with heart disease at his law office, 31 Nassau Street, about noon yesterday, and died in a few minutes.

The sixth annual performance of the Ingersoll Dramatic Club took place last night in the private theatre in Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's home, 220 Madison Avenue. The comedy "The Guardsman" was acted, by permission of Daniel Frohman of the Lyceum Theatre, before some 200 society people.

Page 8.

Nearly $5,000,000 is involved in an exchange of down-town business buildings, the interested parties being the New York Realty Company and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Page 9.

Dr. Russell W. Moore has been appointed chemist in charge of the Government laboratory connected with the Appraisers' Department in this city. General Appraiser Tichenor held a special hearing yesterday on protests regarding the classification of Italian cloths.

Page 10.

Hamilton W. Mabie in a lecture last night at Cooper Union on the subject of "Education and Business," pointed out that the former was essential to the success of the latter.

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, in answer to a letter from Borough President Grout of Brooklyn, suggesting certain road improvements on the trolley routes in the interest of bicyclists, severely criticised the wheelmen, who, he said, appear to think they own the right of way.

Page 12.

Frederick L. Wing of Brooklyn, while ill, arose from his bed and cut his throat with a razor before his nurse could stop him.

Mrs. Mary W. Merrigan applied for alimony and counsel fees yesterday, pending the trial of a suit for divorce against her husband, Patrick, whom she accuses of illtreatment.

Policeman Harrison of Jersey City yesterday rescued a cat which had been up a tree for forty-two hours. Several boys had failed in their attempts to restore the animal to its owner.

Runi Kas San, known as "Little Chrysanthemum," a Japanese acrobat, who followed her fiancé to this country a few months ago, died yesterday. She will be buried with Buddhist rites.

The resolution recommending the appropriation of $50,000 toward the expenses of the Charter Day celebration was defeated by the Brooklyn delegation of the Board of Aldermen yesterday.

Produce merchants charged that Baltimore and Ohio officials held back correct returns on receipts of produce, especially on butter and eggs. Protest brought forth affidavits, which apparently satisfied the dealers.

Louis Levy, a witness in a case on trial in the Criminal Court Building, spent last night in that building to avoid being arrested by three policemen, who say they suspect him of being connected with a burglary.

When the Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday they took no action on the proposed granting of franchises to the Manhattan Elevated Railway, as the Mayor was absent and the Controller declined to vote on the question.

Recorder Goff sent a boy whom a policeman found in a grocery store, and charged with burglary, to a protectory. The Recorder administered a rebuke to his mother, who is dissipated, and alluded to his father, now serving a term in prison.

Frederick Barry, discharged by Judge Cowing because the court had no jurisdiction, sought to avoid rearrest yesterday by remaining in the court room. When court was adjourned and the room declared cleared Barry was taken into custody again on the charge of theft committed in New Jersey.

Andrew H. Green addressed the Municipal Council yesterday on the intent of the charter. Nowhere else, he said, has the question of government of great cities been brought to such conspicuous trial, and it is regarded with the deepest interest by those observant of civic affairs throughout the domain of civilization.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce resolutions were adopted protesting against the proposed removal of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. There was an earnest discussion of the rapid transit question, in which Abram S. Hewitt took an active part. A resolution offered by J. M. Levy to ask the Commissioners to resign was not seconded.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 4.
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Railroads.—Page 3.

BANK FRAUDS OF $300,000.

Government Clerks Connected with Mississippi River Improvements Suspected at St. Paul.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Information has reached the Government, through a number of banks at St. Paul, that during the past year and more these and other near-by banks have been made the victims of colossal frauds through the suspected collusion of Government clerks connected with the commission having in charge the improvements on the Upper Mississippi River. Full details of the affair have not yet reached the Government, but the statements submitted by the banks indicate that $300,000 or more has been procured from them through fraudulent time checks for services never performed.

Copies of some of these time checks are said to be signed by J. H. Southall, chief clerk of the United States Engineer's office at St. Paul, and are dated at different times during the year 1897. Others, it is understood, are dated in 1896. How the banks came to be imposed upon to the extent indicated, and why the checks have been withheld until this time, cannot be even conjectured. It is understood that the banks will make a claim for reimbursement, but the law is said here to be clearly against this contention. The Government will begin a searching investigation at once into the whole matter.

ST. PAUL, March 22.—Just how great the loss through the Government time check fraud may prove to be cannot be known until an examination of the books of the engineering department has shown which checks are good and which false. Southall is said to have admitted that fully 25 per cent. of the checks that are now outstanding are worthless.

J. H. Southall has been employed by the Government for a period of more than fifteen years up to six months ago. At that time he resigned the position of chief clerk of the engineering department in this city, being succeeded by J. D. Dushare. It was announced at the time that Southall retired from the position of clerk that he had made considerable money in a speculation in corn, and that he intended in the future to devote his entire time to the stock market.

His duties while he was acting as clerk were to keep the time as turned in by the foreman of the pay that was due the workmen. The time checks were often bought up in large numbers by speculators, were cashed by banks, and were held until the Government was prepared to meet the bills, when Southall would receive a remittance direct from Washington, and would then deposit the money in his own name and take up the checks with his individual checks. By doing this for a period of fifteen years his signature became perfectly well known to all the banks in this vicinity, and his credit, with the Government back of the paper that he issued, was considered as good as a Government bond.

Of the $300,000 or $400,000 worth of the checks known to be outstanding, probably less than one-fourth was held by banks, and some of this was held by them for individuals. Two local banks which failed fifteen months ago held over $20,000, and nearly as much more was held by a Hartford (Conn.) bank. One man in Wisconsin whose name could not be learned to-day had bought $64,000 worth of the checks and $40,000 more had been taken as a good investment by a St. Paul capitalist. In smaller amounts the time checks are understood to be held all over the country, and it will be some time before the full amount outstanding can be learned.

KLONDIKE SHIP BOTTOM UP

Bark Helen W. Almy from San Francisco Lost with Forty Lives Off Point Bonita, Cal.

WAS CONSIDERED SEAWORTHY

She Left the Golden Gate on Sunday and Is Thought to Have Capsized in a Squall Ten Miles Off Shore —Steamer Finds the Wreck.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Upon the arrival of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer Santa Rosa from San Diego to-day the news was received of another terrible accident, indirectly attributed to the Alaskan gold excitement, which is believed to have cost the lives of forty passengers and sailors.

Capt. Alexander of the Santa Rosa reported that early this morning, while nine miles off Point Bonita, at the mouth of the Golden Gate, he sighted a derelict bottom up. The tug Sea Witch was immediately dispatched to the point indicated, and found the derelict to be the bark Helen W. Almy, Capt. Hogan, which sailed hence for Copper River points with twenty-seven passengers and a crew of thirteen on Sunday last. The bark lay upon her starboard side with her stern low in the water, her deck hamper badly wrecked, and several planks of her hull washed loose by the seas which broke over her. While there were no signs of boats among the wreckage, it is not believed that her passengers and crew escaped by putting off from the vessel in them, as there have been very heavy seas for several days past. Furthermore, no word has been received from the survivors if any exist, although the derelict was sighted within ten miles of the shore and fully forty-eight hours have passed since the wreck occurred.

According to the tugboat men, there was a pretty stiff breeze when the Almy sailed out of Golden Gate on Sunday last, and by noon it was blowing a gale. She left here under topsails, and when last seen was standing out for an offing. There was a heavy sea running, and it is supposed that some time during the night she was struck by a squall and capsized.

The following is a list of her passengers and crew:

Passengers—A. Anderson, David Anderson, A. B. Beach, G. D. Cinotto, Theodore Greber, E. P. Currier, Oscar D. Kersander, Fred Franks, Julius Gilli, J. T. Gotsky, Gus Journer, M. R. Lemley, John Levick, William McCray, R. N. Nichols, James Ronalds, J. T. Reason, James B. Sagon, John Snell, William Snedon, C. B. Spilles, Charles R. Smallwood, John Vance, Adolph Waldi, John Walker, John Westwick, and an unknown man.

W. J. Hogan, Captain; V. B. Crantz, chief mate, native of Boston, thirty-five years old; F. Mackie, second mate, California, twenty-six years old; John Higgins, cook, Massachusetts, thirty years old; W. C. Hopkins, steward, Illinois, forty-six years old; Ira Cook, cabin boy, Connecticut, forty years old, and Fred Cromwell, apprentice, twenty years old, Pennsylvania.

Seamen: C. P. Bronson, United States, forty years old; J. B. Underwood, New Jersey, twenty-four years old; Charles N. Leach, Connecticut, forty-five years; Ernest Tallan, England, twenty-nine years; William McKeon, New York, twenty-seven years, and Antoine Nicholas, Australia, twenty years.

The Helen W. Almy was once a South Sea trader, and was quite famous for her many adventures among the reefs. Her commander was then Capt. Tuttrell, and he operated her in the interest of John Wightman, who retained an interest in her when she entered the Alaskan trade.

The vessel was in good condition for an old vessel, and perfectly seaworthy. She was on the drydocks some days before being put on the berth, and her owners spent $3,000 in repairing her. She had a temporary house on deck.

When the Almy left port she had twenty-five tons of ballast in her, besides the provisions of the passengers and their outfits. She was a vessel of only 250 tons, and was thereafter ballasted sufficiently to make her "stiff."

SARATOGA COUNTY'S GOLD.

A 200-Ton Run of the Sand Begun and a Test to Follow.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 22.—The Sacandaga Mining and Milling Company, of which W. W. Worden of Saratoga is President, to-day commenced a two-hundred-ton run of its gold-bearing sand at the mine in the town of Hadley, Saratoga County. The sand assays from $8 to $28 per ton. This will be followed by a seven-day official test, twenty-four hours each day.

Klondike Railway Denounced.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 22.—In an address to Senators to-day on the proposed Stikeen and Testin Lake Railway, Mr. Livemash of San Francisco denounced it in behalf of the Dawson miners as useless, expensive, and destructive of existing rights. He undertook to prove that it would wrong the miners cruelly, and drive them out of the country, and that the land grants suggested would give Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann monopoly of the best claims in the gold area of the Klondike, extending about thirty-five miles by forty. Dr. Wills and Mr. Landreville of Dawson City followed on the same lines. Senator Snowball tried to reply, but other Senators declined to hear him.

Klondike Railroad Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—Articles of incorporation of the Alaska Railroad Company were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The company is formed to construct a railroad from some point on the Lynn Canal in Alaska to Fort Selkirk. The capital is $1,000,000. The incorporators are Clinton W. Sweet, New York, Joel Francis Freeman, East Orange, and Henry W. Desmond, of Cranford, N. J.

MAY DIE UNDER TREATMENT.

"Divine Healer" in Attendance on a Boy—Excites Townspeople.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., March 22.—Frederick Bennett, a boy residing on Pine Street, this place, has been ill for a long time. It became known to-day that no physician was in attendance, and that he was under the treatment of a faith curist. This man is George L. Hotchkiss, and he calls himself a "divine healer." It is alleged that instead of improving, the boy has become worse, and there is danger of his dying. He has received no medicine, and it is said that occasionally when asleep he has been awakened by some believers in the faith cure, who annoy him greatly by their professions of the power of faith over medicine to cure the afflicted.

When asked regarding the treatment of young Bennett to-day Hotchkiss said: "Christian science means Christ's knowledge. Disease is the beginning of death, which is regulated by God. Divine love is healing power. Man is simply the agent to impart it. I have cured many cases. I have made it years of study, and am satisfied it will do more good than medicine. I can cure at long range. I only want to know the name of the patient and the disease."

A majority of the residents are opposed to the faith cure, and it is reported the authorities will investigate the matter.

Big Schooner Ashore.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 22.—The four-masted schooner Mary E. Dow, loaded with phosphate rock, is ashore on Staten Island Sound, near Boynton Beach. The vessel is in command of Capt. Malcomb, and is the largest craft of its kind which enters the Sound. It is expected the vessel will be floated to-morrow. She is uninjured.

A WIDOW'S SAD DEATH.

She Had a Letter from Her Son, Who Is Studying Theology, Declining to Aid Her.

Catharine White, sixty-three years old, lies dead in the City Morgue. Whether she died solely from grief or from some disease can only be determined by the autopsy, to be performed to-day by Coroner's Physician Philip J. O'Hanlon.

For twenty years Catharine White had been a widow. Her husband was a machinist and they had been in comfortable circumstances. As far as could be learned they had but one child, Harry Carroll White, now twenty-six years old. His mother had been earning an existence by living out as a cook in private families and doing washing.

She had been unemployed for some time when, about a year ago, she was compelled to go to the almshouse. She left there some time ago and was engaged as cook by a Perth Amboy family. She left there seven weeks ago and came to this city, going to live with a Mrs. Bridget Swan, a friend, on the third floor of the tenement house at 514 West Twenty-seventh Street. There she died yesterday morning.

When Dr. O'Hanlon visited the house he found among the old woman's effects a letter from her son, written in reply to one she had sent him, asking for aid. He is at present preparing himself for the ministry in Philadelphia. When she read the letter, in which he told her that he could give her no aid, she seemed sick at heart, and sighed: "I never thought Harry could ever treat me like that. I always thought so much of my Harry."

Early yesterday Mrs. White complained of feeling ill. She called for a glass of water, had nothing to say except that she was very ill, and in a few minutes she died. Mrs. Swan could not afford to give her a decent burial, so the body was removed to the Morgue.

The son's letter follows:

Dear Mother: I received your letter and was very sorry that you are in such deep distress, and I am also sorry that I am in no condition to render you any aid. I will be through with my seminary work in about three weeks, then I am going to California to preach for eight months. What little money I have I need for clothes and other necessaries on my trip, and other things necessary for my trip to the Far West.

You must remember that I had a hard struggle to get my education, and that it has been a hand-to-mouth struggle with me. I have been many, many times without a $1 in my pocket, and did not know where the next was coming from. You must also remember that you never gave me a dollar to secure my course in any college. Of course I cannot see how that I can owe you so much. Of course I am your son, but a mother that has only been with her child eight years out of twenty-six can have very little claim to that child's support. You left me in homes and asylums till I was determined to dig out for myself, and now when you have lost me, who is to blame? The only way to keep a child is to have a home and keep him in that home. Besides all this, I have now come to the time in life when I must commence and think about getting a wife and a home. It may be two or three years, or, perhaps, longer, before I get married. In the meantime I must provide a home for one who will be my companion in life. It takes money to provide you a wife and home, and if I do not begin to lay by a little, why, I will never be able to have a home. I am about tired of knocking about from place to place.

I want to settle down as soon as possible, and I am very sorry to tell you that I cannot help you at present, possibly when I begin my work at California I may be able to do something for you. How is it that you are at 514 West Twenty-seventh Street? I thought you were still at where I last heard from you. They will, I am sure, at least give you a bed and something to eat. I cannot write more at present as I am very busy with my studies. I remain your son,

H. CARROLL WHITE.

P. S.—I hope you will consider the position I am in and not trouble me with calls for help, for I cannot help you at present. I have to pay my own way as I go to the position, and the position I can occupy makes that way an exceedingly expensive way. H. C. W.

1,920 Cambridge Street, Philadelphia, March 14.

BABIES NAMED FOR LEITER.

Gratitude of Farmers to the Man They Say Made $1 Wheat.

CHICAGO, March 22.—So much has been written about Joseph Leiter and his wheat operations that his name has become familiar to every one who reads the papers. Farmers talk about him at their gatherings, and think that he has done more for them than any speculator that ever lived. He made wheat sell, they say, to $1 and over.

They are naming their baby boys after him, and Mr. Leiter frequently receives a notice that a twelve-pound boy has been christened "Joseph Leiter Smith," or "Joseph Leiter Jones." A member of a leading shipping house, who returned from England last week, said the people there speak of Mr. Leiter as "Leeter," and say that he is a great man.

FANNY DAVENPORT ILL.

A Severe Cold Caused Cancellation of a Chicago Date.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Miss Fanny Davenport is ill at her hotel to-night, and the performance of "Fedora" was, consequently, canceled at the Grand Opera House, to the great disappointment of several hundred reserved seat purchasers.

Her physician says that Miss Davenport's trouble is only a severe cold, and that she will be able to play to-morrow night. It was noticed last evening that she appeared to be suffering, but it was not known what ailed her.

BROTHER AND SISTER AT LAW.

Connecticut Woman's Award of Damages for His Wedding Reduced.

NEW HAVEN, March 22.—One of the strangest cases on the Superior Court docket came up before Judge Wheeler this morning when ex-Representative Michael P. Harding of Branford, a retired business man, through counsel, asked to have reduced the amount of the attachment which his sister, Miss Margaret A. Harding, now of Leetes Island, had placed upon his property and bank deposits in Branford.

The attachments were for $20,000 in a suit for that amount brought by Miss Harding to recover for services, and resulted from the marriage of Mr. Harding, in 1896, after a mutual compact had been made nearly thirty years ago that neither would marry, but that each was to share the joys and worries of life and live for each other.

After the marriage the sister left the house and refused to live with the couple. She then put in a claim for $50 a month wages from the time she was fifteen years of age until the time of the marriage, a period of twenty-seven years.

The case was not tried out as to its merits, but Judge Wheeler decided to reduce the attachment by $7,000.

Executors for a $2,500,000 Estate.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Jacob Beidler, who died last week, were issued yesterday to his sons, George, Augustus, and Francis Beidler, the widow, Mary Ann Beidler, waiving her rights to this appointment. The estate is valued at $2,500,000, of which $2,200,000 is in real property. The heirs are the widow, the sons, and Emma Beidler Camp, a daughter.

Silk Mills Wrecked by Fire.

PATERSON, N. J., March 22.—The Barnert Silk Mills were wrecked to-night by fire which started in the boiler room. The loss is estimated at $5,000. The fire will throw 1,000 silk operators out of work until repairs can be made and the machinery replaced. This cannot be done under two weeks.

Democratic Trustees in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 22.—At the charter election to-day the Democrats elected five out of the six Trustees. The new Board of Trustees stands the same as the old, with twelve Democrats and one Republican.

Morning, Noon, and Night

you may leave Grand Central Station for the West on one of the great through trains of the New York Central—justly styled "America's Greatest Railroad."—Adv.

MAINE INQUIRY FINISHED

Lieut. Commander Marix Leaves Key West with the Findings of the Naval Court.

DUE IN WASHINGTON THURSDAY

The Report to be Given to the Public Monday or Tuesday — Officers of the Maine Leave for Their Homes.

KEY WEST, March 22.—The report of the Maine court of inquiry left here to-day in the custody of Lieut. Commander Marix, Judge Advocate. It is expected that he will arrive in Washington with the documents Thursday night. The general opinion of naval officers here is that the Navy Department will approve the findings and convey them to the Nation with as little delay as possible. It is thought that the report will be made public in about a week. All who could speak authoritatively continue to maintain silence regarding the findings of the court Lieut. Commander Marix went aboard the Nashville early this morning and brought off the findings. After a prolonged conference with Rear Admiral Sicard certain alterations were made, and then the Admiral affixed his signature of approval. After luncheon Lieut. Commander Marix boarded the steamer City of Key West and sailed for Miami at 4:30 o'clock, with the court's findings in his custody. All he would say before his departure was that he was intensely glad to be through with a very tedious work and once more to be on the way North.

The court of inquiry continues in existence, though inactive. Should the Navy Department require further investigation and express dissatisfaction with the findings, it is probable that the court would be obliged to return to Havana, though the release of all the Maine officers held here as witnesses until to-day makes it unlikely that any loophole has been left which would justify the department in requiring the court to perform further work.

All the officers of the Maine remaining here except Paymaster's Clerk McCarthy received orders to-day to leave for their homes, there awaiting orders, as in the case of the other officers who left here last week. Lieuts. Jungen and Hood, Cadets Bronson and Boyd, Passed Assistant Engineer Bowers, Assistant Engineer Morris, and Carpenter Hilms of the Maine left here to-day on the City of Key West for Miami. Gunner Hale of the lost battleship will leave later. The receipt by the officers of the Maine of their orders to leave for their homes caused the greatest joy among them, for it meant their release from the irksome bondage under which they had been held, awaiting the conclusion of the work of the court.

TALK OF CABINET OFFICERS.

The Maine Explosion Assumed to Have Been Caused by an External Agency.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—After the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Long authorized the statement that the understanding before the Cabinet was that the report of the Maine court of inquiry would reach Washington next Thursday or Friday, that it was very voluminous, and that its publication and transmission to Congress would not occur until next Monday or Tuesday, as the President would require that much time to give the document the mature consideration its momentous character required.

Other Cabinet officers said that the general plan included the sending of a Presidential message along with the report, declaring that Spain had been called upon to make suitable response to the case presented by the court of inquiry. While the Cabinet associates of the President maintained their usual reserve as to the exact character of the deliberations to-day, yet it was conceded that the discussion proceeded on the theory that the coming report would show that the Maine explosion was not the result of an accident, but was due to an external cause.

HENRY WILLIAMS'S DEATH.

Diver Expires from Hemorrhage of the Stomach at Havana.

HAVANA, March 22.—The death of Henry Williams, one of the diving force of the American tug Chief of the Merritt Wrecking Company, which occurred at 8 o'clock last evening, was due, according to the American physician who attended him, to chronic hemorrhage of the stomach. It was not unexpected. Mr. Williams was ill before he left the United States. The body will be sent to Key West.

LOSS OF LIFE ON THE MAINE.

Chaplain Chidwick Reports the Number of Deaths 266.

HAVANA, March 22.—Chaplain Chidwick has finished his mortuary report, which shows that 257 men and 2 officers perished in the Maine catastrophe; 6 succumbed to their injuries while lying in the San Ambrosio Hospital here; 1 died on the Spanish transport Colon; 171 bodies have been recovered from the wreck, of which 61 have been identified; 161 have been buried in Colon Cemetery and 11 at Key West.

This is the official report, made public, after careful correction, for the first time. It is probable that many more identifications will be established when the enlistment records are compared with the notes in Chaplain Chidwick's possession of marks on the corpses.

MAINE OFFICERS IN HAVANA.

Capt. Sigsbee Not Well—All May Be Ordered Away by April 1.

HAVANA, March 22.—Up to the hour of closing the cable office to-night the officers of the Maine in Havana had not received orders to go North. All but Lieut. Commander Wainwright may be ordered away at any time. He has been placed officially in charge of the wrecking in progress under the contract. Capt. Sigsbee and the other officers were supposed to remain only while the court of inquiry was in session here, and they are confident they will be ordered away before April 1, as after that date stringent quarantine laws against yellow fever will be enforced more rigidly than ever on account of the outbreak last year in New Orleans and elsewhere in the United States. The younger officers are anxious to get away to prepare for examinations. They feel badly handicapped in this respect, all the records having been lost in the Maine wreck.

Capt. Sigsbee is not very well. He is anxious to go North, but says nothing on the subject, being willing to wait patiently for orders.

GETTING GUNS AND EXPLOSIVES.

Divers Performing Hazardous Work in the Wreck of the Maine.

HAVANA, March 22.—The wrecking contract divers have been busy on the Maine to-day, raising two six-inch guns from the after cabin with great difficulty and getting ammunition from the magazine aft. In doing this the divers are compelled to go down through the turret aft in a narrow chute and then along the deck to the magazine opening. They are liable to be jammed, and great care is necessary. It may be requisite to cut a hole through the decks direct into the magazine. Moreover, the divers are somewhat nervous about handling explosives.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S 27 VICTIMS.

Memory of the Maine Dead Honored by Exercises at Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., March 22.—The death of twenty-seven New Hampshire men by the destruction of the United States battleship Maine was fittingly commemorated here to-night. At 5 o'clock the principal streets were paraded by militia, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, school children, and two bands, several hundred men being in line under the marshalship of Col. Robert H. Rolfe.

Many business houses and residences were appropriately decorated. White's Opera House was crowded with people this evening at an entertainment for the benefit of the families of the dead heroes. The celebration was originated and brought to a successful conclusion by Mrs. Hamilton Hutchins, wife of Lieut. Hutchins, United States Navy, at present navigator on the cruiser Montgomery.

BIG STORM IN THE WEST.

Mercury Drops Forty Degrees in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska—A Man Fatally Hurt.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 22.—A storm to-day wrecked fourteen houses and destroyed many smaller buildings at Blue Mills, Mo., a little village near the summit of a hill about ten miles north of Independence, on the Missouri Pacific Road. The only house occupied, that of Martin Hugle, was carried a distance of 120 feet. Hugle was internally injured and may die. Neither Mrs. Hugle nor the children were injured. The property damage was nominal.

The most severe storm of the season is in progress in the Southwest and West. Emporia, Kan., reports a fall of 40° in temperature since last night, and Wichita, Florence, and other Kansas points make like reports. Beatrice, Neb., reports a fall of 70° in the past twelve hours. Vegetables have been ruined, and it is believed that fruit crops have been seriously damaged.

OMAHA, March 22.—A terrific blizzard prevails throughout Nebraska. The mercury has fallen 40°. The wind is seventy-five miles per hour. Zero weather is announced for to-night. The storm is particularly hard on cattle and Winter wheat. The severe weather is general throughout the West.

WASHOUTS IN MANY STATES.

Railroad Travel Delayed on Account of the High Waters.

PITTSBURG, March 22.—As a result of the heavy rains in this section during the past forty-eight hours, the rivers are rising rapidly. Navigation along the Monongahela River has been suspended, and the water is over the locks. The Beaver River is a raging torrent and factories on its banks have closed down. At noon the marks indicated 21 feet, and the water was rising three inches an hour. The Allegheny and Ohio Rivers are also rising, and from 23 to 25 feet of water is expected here to-night.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., March 22.—The Litchfield, Carrollton and Western Railroad will not be able to run trains for some time on account of washouts and destroyed bridges. Nearly all the bridges leading to the city are gone. Fears are entertained for the safety of the water company's dam and pumps. The Macoupin River is two miles wide and still rising.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 22.—Several washouts were reported to-day on different railroads. Trains on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis and Bluff line between here and St. Louis came in over the Chicago and Alton. Another washout north on the St. Louis and Peoria has stopped traffic on that road between here and Peoria.

MILLERSBURG, Ohio, March 22.—The Kilbuck River is rapidly rising and rain is still falling. People living in the lowlands are leaving their homes. No trains arrived here during the day, there being bad washouts on the Cleveland, Akron and Canton and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad north of here.

SIDNEY, Ohio, March 22.—The Miami River rose a foot to-day and is still rising, and many people living along its banks have commenced to move out of their homes.

SUMMER RESIDENTS FEAR WAR.

Sheepshead Bay Owners Say They Cannot Rent Their Cottages.

Owners of property at Sheepshead Bay, Flatlands, and thereabout are complaining that, owing to the prospect of war with Spain and the unprotected condition of that section of the coast, they have been unable to let many of their Summer cottages. A few days ago they forwarded a petition to the War Department asking that a portion of the $50,000,000 recently appropriated by Congress be expended for fortifications in that neighborhood.

Yesterday Col. William Ludlow, Chief of the Engineer Corps in charge of the work at Fort Hamilton, visited Plum Island and made an extensive examination of the reservation owned by the Government thereon. He refused to say what the Government plans were respecting the establishment of fortifications on Plum Island or at Rockaway Point.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has risen in the Southwest and the Lower Missouri Valley; has fallen in the Northwest and the district east of the Mississippi. The storm has crossed the lake regions and is central in Lower Canada. Clouds extend from the North Atlantic Coast westward across the lakes to the Upper Mississippi Valley. During the past twenty-four hours rain has fallen over about the same region and light snows further west to the Rocky Mountains. The weather is nearly clear throughout the South and in Rocky Mountain districts.

The cold wave has advanced rapidly southward, carrying freezing temperature to Northern Texas. Eastward freezing weather extends to the upper lake region and Illinois. It is very warm in the Ohio Valley and to the southward east of the Mississippi. Rain is indicated for to-day in New England, clearing to-night. The weather will probably clear in the lower lake region and the Middle States by this afternoon. Fair weather is indicated for other districts. The cold wave will probably be felt in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region by to-night. The temperature will remain low to-morrow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	46	39	44
6 A. M.	45	38	43
9 A. M.	42	39	44
12 M.	40	39	44
3 P. M.	46	42	44
6 P. M.	45	42	45
9 P. M.	45	42	44
12 P. M.	53	42	44

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	44
Weather Bureau	40½
Corresponding date 1897	46½

The maximum temperature yesterday was 42 degrees at 6:30 P. M.; the minimum was 37 degrees at 10 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .94 and at 8 P. M., 1.00.

WAR TALK IN WASHINGTON

Conviction that the Administration Intends to Take Steps That May Lead to Hostilities.

SITUATION CONSIDERED GRAVE

Believed the President Will Demand Indemnity on Account of the Maine and at the Same Time Intervene in Cuba's Behalf.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The air of suspense observable to-day at the Capitol was so intense as to interfere with the ability of members of the Senate and House to apply themselves to business with their ordinary calmness and interest in matter-of-fact legislation.

Everybody was anxious. In the halls and in the committee rooms the sole topic of conversation was the increasing seriousness of the Cuban situation, for everybody seemed to have settled down to the belief that after many alarms the aspect of the controversy between the United States and Spain was decidedly grave, and that there was no way out of it except through intervention. It was the prevailing opinion that hostilities might result from the expected declaration by the United States that Cuba is a nation, entitled to be free.

Conference at the White House.

The conference held yesterday between the President and the leading men of the House was followed to-day by another conference

bitration will be resorted to to settle the question is not entertained. Those persons who have heard this talk to-day say that the presentation to Spain of several unpalatable propositions must result in a breach of friendly relations.

Severe Measures Foreshadowed.

The closing in of the naval forces of the United States at the south side of Cuba does not assure the observers of the situation that the President expects to bring the trouble to a close without the use of other constraints than those of diplomacy. The temper of Congress is not such as to justify any expectation that a suggestion to arbitrate a demand for indemnity would be well received.

The determination to have the dispute brought to a head by severe measures is too marked now to encourage the advocates of arbitration to look upon this situation as one in which that method can be invoked with a hope of popular support. Spain will ask for it, it is believed, simply to gain time. Just now time is a factor of the utmost importance to the United States and to the Cubans in the field and in the reconcentrado camps.

Senator Gallinger to Speak on Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who recently returned from a trip to Cuba, announced to the Senate to-day that, yielding to the kind solicitations of many Senators, he would to-morrow, immediately after the morning business had been transacted, briefly address the Senate upon his observations in Cuba unless, meantime, something should occur to prevent it.

Connecticut Prays for Peace.

HARTFORD, March 22.—Gov. Cooke to-day issued the annual Fast Day proclamation. After the usual recommendations the Governor urged the people "especially that they do earnestly beseech Almighty God in the present crisis of our country to avert war if it may be consistent with humanity and National honor."

British Aid for Maine Sufferers.

British passengers on the British steamship Alene of the Atlas Line, which arrived yesterday from Central American ports, gave an entertainment on the voyage for the aid of the families of the Maine victims. There were only a few passengers, but they raised $18.50, which they turned over to Purser Knox to be put into the hands of the proper authorities for distribution.

CHINESE ON THE EGAN BILL.

Laundrymen Believe They Can Beat It, and Thirst for English Literature Develops Suddenly.

Little disturbance was caused in the Chinese colony here by the news from Albany that the Assembly yesterday by an overwhelming vote passed the Egan bill, which requires that in New York and Buffalo all tickets, or receipts, for clothing left with laundrymen must be made in English with Arabic figures. The indications are that if the bill becomes law there will be a great rush of Chinamen to Sunday school and other educational centres where they may acquire the necessary instruction.

When the bill was first offered the Chinese here opposed it bitterly. They employed counsel to fight it, and talked of subscribing a large sum and engaging Mr. Joseph H. Choate to do battle in the courts. But since then they have been thinking.

A Chinese merchant in Pell Street, who is an important man and supposed to be the backer of many laundrymen, delivered this opinion on the subject last evening with an impassive countenance:

"I don' know; Melican man not so velly wom. Plenty Chinaman laundlyman know English. Plenty mo' lun lite away, quick. Plenty like lis bill all lite. 'Spose Chinaman laundlyman can' lead no English. He mus' quit wok laundlyman what can lead English he git heap mo' wash. Chinaman no lun English damfoo'. Maybe he bett' go home in China lite away, quick."

The meaning of this is that the Chinese laundrymen who can write English are very willing that the Egan bill shall become a law, because it will drive some of their less fortunate countrymen out of business and tend to concentrate the custom. It is not certain, however, that many will be driven out. Wo Fong, another Chinese merchant, said he believed most of them would in a few weeks learn to make out a laundry list.

In fact, this work has begun already, and in many laundries the washermen in intervals between their engagements as animated spraying machines are laboriously copying and studying the combinations of characters that represent "shirts," "collars," "cuffs," and so on.

Those who continue to oppose the bill, yet have hope that the Governor will refuse to sign it. Their ideas regarding the functions of the two houses of the Legislature are rather hazy, but they know that nothing can be law unless the Governor says so, and are pinning their faith on him. They are preparing for the worst, however, and are concentrating their patient Oriental intellects and imitative faculties on the task of making tickets which English reading human beings can comprehend.

NO LINSEED OIL CO. REPORTS.

Business Reported Good, but Details Not to be Published.

CHICAGO, March 22.—By a vote of the Board of Directors of the National Linseed Oil Company it has been decided definitely to publish no more statements of the condition of the company. The Vice President stated to-day that those reports were utilized by the rivals of the National organization to the detriment of the latter.

The official said that the business of the concern is exceptionally good, showing a large increase over the same period of last year. The question of a resumption of dividends has not yet come up for consideration.

Amsterdam Avenue Track Agitation.

The Independent Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District has issued a circular advocating the passage of the bill now before the Legislature restricting the Third Avenue and Metropolitan Railroad Companies to a space of twenty feet in the middle of Amsterdam Avenue, from Seventy-second to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and leaving a space of twenty feet between the tracks and the curb on each side. This would compel the two roads either to use the same tracks or else to interlay their tracks. The Third Avenue Company is violently opposing the bill. Its defeat would result in four tracks being laid on Amsterdam Avenue, which, the Independent Club maintains, would render the crossing of that thoroughfare dangerous to life and limb.

Old Woman Found Dead in Her Room.

Mrs. Bridget Breen, a widow, sixty-seven years old, living alone on the third floor of 439 East Ninth Street, was found dead in her room last night. The neighbors say her husband and two sons died within the past year, and since their death the old woman has kept to herself in her small flat. It is said she has wealthy relatives up town.

Body in Morningside Park.

The dead body of a man was found yesterday, hidden away in an opening formed in the projecting parapets, or "bays," in the wall at One Hundred and Tenth Street, separating Morningside Park from Morningside Drive. Pinned to the inner band of a derby hat found beside the body was a slip of paper, on which was written "Joseph Nicholls, 38, Dec. 20, vag." The body had been in the place for weeks.

An Architect in Trouble.

Howard C. Stone, an architect of 136 Madison Avenue, was held for examination yesterday in Jefferson Market Court on complaint of Caleb W. Durham of 162 West Twenty-seventh Street, who charged him with having given a worthless check for $25 on March 10 in payment of a debt of $5, Durham giving him the $20 change. Stone denied any intent of committing fraud, and was anxious to settle.

Two Men Killed by Powder Explosion.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., March 22.—An explosion occurred this afternoon at the works of the United States Smokeless Powder Company near here. C. A. Jenks, one of the head employes, and a laborer named Jensen were killed.

NAVAL AUXILIARY BOARD

Purchase of Morgan Steamship Chalmette as a Repair Ship Will Be Recommended.

WOULD FOLLOW FLEET TO WAR

Speedy Vessels of the Mallory, Morgan, and Old Dominion Lines as Cruisers, Transports, and Hospital Ships.

The most important step taken yesterday by the naval auxiliary board was the decision to recommend to the Navy Department the purchase of the Morgan Line screw steamship Chalmette, for use, in case of war, as a repair ship. The Chalmette is one of the older vessels of the Morgan Line, having been built in 1879, but, while not adapted to use as an armed cruiser, she is considered a particularly well-adapted vessel to the uses for which she is proposed. She is an iron vessel, of 2,983 gross and 1,931 net tonnage. She is 321 feet in length, 42 feet beam, and 21 feet depth. Her engines develop about 800 horse power.

Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelley of the Naval Auxiliary Board said that the navy would be following the plan of Chile, which in the Chilean war with Peru chartered the American steamship Ohio, to follow the fleet as a repair ship.

It is believed that the purchase of the Chalmette will be speedily consummated, so that she may be properly equipped and loaded with spare parts of machinery that might be from time to time required by vessels of the fleet.

The board planned yesterday to examine such vessels as were in port of the Mallory, Morgan, and Old Dominion Lines. The Morgan Line boats are used exclusively for freight, but are speedy, and there are no handsomer craft entering the port and, with one of two exceptions, they are among the fastest of the coasting fleet. If others are taken it is thought that they will be fitted out as cruisers, the absence of extensive saloon and stateroom arrangements making them more easily convertible to the necessities of the navy.

While some of the Mallory and Old Dominion boats because of their strength and speed may be used as cruisers, some of them are likely to be used for transports and hospital ships; the cabin and berth accommodations being susceptible of hasty adaptation to such purposes.

Lieut. Commander William H. Reeder, Naval Constructor Tawresey, and Passed Assistant Engineer Danforth spent the afternoon examining the Jamestown and Yorktown, two of the latest additions to the Old Dominion fleet, and the steamship Concho, which belongs to the Mallory Line, but is under charter to the Ward Line.

An inspection of the Morgan Line steamer El Sud was also begun, and will be completed to-day, when the El Norte and the El Dorado, and the speedy tug El Toro, belonging to the same company, will be examined. Clyde and Cromwell and Ward Line vessels will also be visited to-day.

Most of the vessels examined yesterday are capable of steaming fifteen knots. The Jamestown and Yorktown are sister ships of 2,900 tons gross, 300 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 16 feet depth. The Concho is of 3,724 gross tons, 329 feet long, 47 feet beam, and 21 feet depth.

The Morgan Line boats vary from 3,500 to 4,600 tons, and from 330 to 390 feet in length, and horse power of from 3,000 to 3,600.

BJOERNSON AND IBSEN.

The Contemporary Drama in Scandinavia Discussed Before the Comparative Literature Society.

At the last of the four Tuesday evening conferences of the Comparative Literature Society upon the contemporary drama, last night, in Carnegie Lyceum, the contemporary drama in Scandinavia was the topic. Introduced by Charles Sprague Smith, Director of the society, Prof. Thomas R. Price of Columbia University, Dr. W. H. Schofield of Harvard University, Dr. P. Groth, and Miles Menander Dawson carried on the criticisicm and analysis, speaking mostly of Björnson and Ibsen.

"Personal Impressions of Björnson and Ibsen," gained by visits to their homes about a year ago, was the subject of Dr. Schofield's paper. He described Björnson as a tall man of knightly bearing and supreme self-possession. His faults were not spared by Dr. Schofield, who said: "He is a bundle of contrasts. Impetuous of disposition, he has estranged many of his former friends, and has made a sorry mess of his political dealings. His friends gaze open-mouthed at his vagaries, yet they cannot but love his many-sided nature."

In the course of a conversation with Björnson, Dr. Schofield said he referred to a visit to Harard. "You have much to be proud of there," Björnson said. "I am very fond of your land, and have great hopes of its future."

Ibsen was almost a direct opposite to Björnson, Dr. Schofield said. He was reserved, cold, cautious, taciturn, never caught off his guard, and always alone. Björnson has been called the heart of Norway, Ibsen the head of Norway. He walked slowly, with a gingery step, Dr. Schofield said, and every day at a fixed hour he went to the Grand Hotel of Christiania to sip his coffee and read all the Scandinavian papers in a room by himself. His apartments were characteristic of the man—very carefully arranged, everything in its proper place and in the most precise order. In his parlor what few books there were seemed ornamental rather than useful.

Ibsen often received Dr. Schofield, and was always pleasant and agreeable to him. One day, to his visitor's surprise he was communicative, expressed his opinions, and talked freely. At last, falling into a reverie, Dr. Schofield heard him murmur, "I have tried always to live my own life, and I think I have done right."

"Ibsen" was the subject of the paper by Prof. Price. Mr. Dawson spoke of "Björnson," and Dr. Groth of the "Most Recent Norwegian Dramatists."

DIVINE HEALERS LAWFUL.

They Are Not Amenable to Kansas Laws Against Quacks.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 22.—By an opinion rendered by Attorney General Boyle to-day divine healers cannot be prosecuted by the State Board of Health under the "anti-quack" law. Boyle holds that the State Board may proceed against the magnetic healers and hypnotists as "quacks," because they pretend to possess personal healing powers, but that divine healers are exempt from prosecution, because they declare their power to come from Jehovah. Jehovah, Boyle explained, was in no way amenable to the laws of the State.

Lazarus Goldmintz Not Convicted.

The jury in the case of Lazarus Goldmintz, on trial in the Criminal Branch of the United States Court for attempting to smuggle $1,600 worth of diamonds and opals into this port on Feb. 23 last, disagreed yesterday. Goldmintz, who is an Antwerp jeweler, arrived on the steamship Campania as a steerage passenger. He gave a packet containing the jewels to the purser and returned for them two days after the steamer reached port, when he was arrested.

Boy in Mr. Webb's Chair.

James Dunworth, a Dobbs Ferry lad, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of having been found asleep in the chair of Vice President Webb of the New York Central Railroad. Dunworth was found in the Vice President's office, in the Grand Central Station, late Monday afternoon, intoxicated. The boy's father told the Magistrate that it was his son's first offense, so he was released on payment of a small fine.

Innocent Children Sacrificed.

The "slaughter of the innocents" continues, until it is estimated that fully one-fourth of the human race die before attaining their fifth birthday, owing in great measure to our rigorous and changeable climate. And there are thousands of adults, even in this land of plenty, that stomach, liver, and bowel complaints are reducing to confirmed invalidism, whom Hostetter's Stomach Bitters would promptly relieve and invigorate. Malaria, rheumatism, and kidney trouble yield to the Bitters.

In Good Health

Because Their Blood Is Kept Pure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Whenever we are troubled in our family with any sickness due to impure blood or debilitated condition of the system, we resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla and always find relief. We are in good health most of the time and believe that this is due very largely to keeping our blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla." J. H. FOLSOM, 509 Hamilton St., Long Island City, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

HURT BY LUMBER TARIFF.

Grand Rapids Furniture Men Ask Reciprocity with Canada.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 22.—The furniture manufacturers are protesting against the two-dollar lumber tariff which Senator Burrows, acting, it is said, under instructions from John W. Blodgett, caused to be inserted in the Dingley bill and have forwarded to William Alden Smith resolutions on the subject.

The resolutions say that the furniture industry is dependent for its raw material upon the forests, which in Michigan are rapidly disappearing; that Canada cannot furnish a supply for the perpetuation of an industry in which $1,000,000 is invested, and urging the establishment of reciprocal relations with Canada.

NURSERY STOCK IN CANADA.

Complaints of the Exclusion of the United States Product.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 22.—The Hon. John Charlton (Liberal) attacked the Government in the House of Commons to-day for its bill prohibiting the importation of nursery stock into Canada. He read telegrams and letters from a number of firms in the Dominion showing that their business had been ruined.

In many cases nursery stock had been bought and paid for weeks ago in the United States, and was waiting in cold storage to be shipped to Canada when required. Now it cannot be imported. Several members urged that these people should be indemnified for their losses.

CHINA FAVORS RESISTANCE.

Li Hung Chang Dissents from the Others in the Council.

PEKIN, March 22.—The Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) had the Russian demands under consideration to-day. The members of the Council strongly favored resistance to western aggression.

Orders were issued to strengthen the threatened posts by a concentration of troops.

The council, however, lacked unanimity, owing chiefly to the opposition of Li Hung Chang, and it was decided later to agree practically to Russia's demands.

A PRINCESS SEEKS DIVORCE.

Louise of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha Begins Suit in the Coburg Courts.

LONDON, March 23.—A special dispatch from Vienna says that the Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, eldest daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, and wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, has commenced an action for divorce in the Coburg courts.

It was recently announced from Vienna that Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has taken the preliminary steps to obtain a divorce from his wife, and that the case would be heard after the marriage of their daughter, who is affianced to a young Prince of the house of Schleswig-Holstein, younger brother of the German Empress.

Prince Philip fought a duel on Feb. 18 with Lieut. Mattachich-Kegievitch under stringent conditions, first with pistols and then with swords. The Prince was severely wounded in the right arm. The cause of the duel dated from a year back, when the love affairs of the Princess Louise, who eloped with the Lieutenant, were the talk of Vienna.

The New Orleans.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

For the first time in the history of the navy a ship bearing the name New Orleans is carried on the active list. It is true that one of the old-time line of battleships was named New Orleans, but she never came off the stocks, and, consequently, never floated the National flag, much less displayed it on the high seas. Saturday the Secretary of the Navy decided to name the new cruiser just purchased from the Brazilian Government New Orleans. This was done at the solicitation of the Progressive League and a number of business organizations of this city, and of our representatives in Congress. Many other cities were competitors for the honor. Our citizens may well be proud of the splendid ship which will henceforth bear the name of the largest and most important city in the South. Now that Secretary Long has consented to name the new ship New Orleans, it behooves our business men and citizens to consider the question of providing the customary silver service. The Progressive League and the Exchanges should take this matter in hand at once.

Mrs. Garcelon's Bequests.

From The Oakland (Cal.) Enquirer, March 15.

Mrs. Catherine Garcelon died on the 29th of December, 1891, and left property which was then valued at $600,000 to endow a hospital in the City of Oakland. Some months after her death litigation over the estate began, and it continued until yesterday, when the Supreme Court of the United States dismissed an appeal from a decision rendered by the Circuit Court. It has taken more than six years, counting from the date of the death of Mrs. Garcelon, to establish the proposition that the deed of trust creating the hospital endowment and also giving a large amount of property (originally estimated at $400,000) to Bowdoin College, Maine, shall stand and shall not be destroyed by the attacks of contestants. Most of these contestants have found themselves by stipulations long before Mrs. Garcelon's death not to make any attacks on her will or her deed of trust; nevertheless, it has cost a hard fight to beat them off and reserve the great public trust from their clutches. It seems to be accomplished at last, for it is hardly possible to conceive of an excuse for a new attack.

Takes a Blow for a Nickel.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"I was in a country store a few days ago," said a gentleman, "when a big black negro came in. He evidently saw that I was a stranger. He approached me deferentially, with hat in hand, and said: 'Say, boss, will you give me a nickel? If you do I will let you break a plank over my head.' I told him to go away. I thought he was trying to make fun of me, but the storekeeper put in with: 'Yes, he will let you hit him on the head with any sized plank, and the plank will break, too, if you are strong enough.' This made me curious. I told the negro to find a plank. He went on the outside, and returned with a piece of thick scantling. I was afraid to hit the fellow myself, because I thought I might hurt him, so I told the storekeeper to do the plank breaking. The negro held his head down, and the storekeeper whacked it three times with all his might. At the third blow the plank splintered. 'Give me my nickel, boss,' said he. I gave him a quarter, and he went out laughing, 'Yaw! yaw! yaw!'"

Jacob Tome's Will.

From The Baltimore American.

The will of the late Jacob Tome was opened Monday at the Safe Deposit and Trust Company's office, in this city, and was read in the presence of Mrs. Tome, Mr. W. W. Hopkins, who was Mr. Tome's private secretary, and Mr. Peter E. Tome, his nephew. Mrs. Tome and Mr. Peter E. Tome are named as executors. The will was drawn June 4, 1889, and makes about forty bequests, to relatives and employes. Liberal provision is made for Mrs. Tome and Mr. Peter E. Tome of this city, who was a nephew of the deceased millionaire. The residue of the estate, after these bequests, is given to the Jacob Tome Institute, at Port Deposit, to which he gave $2,000,000 during his lifetime. The estate is valued at about $4,000,000. It is estimated that the institute will receive under the will about $2,000,000, making its total endowment by its founder $4,000,000. The will contains a liberal bequest for Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Penn.

CUBAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Junta Official Tells How Insurgents Would Help Us In a War with Spain.

LEADERS IN THE FIELD READY

If a United States Fleet Blockades the Harbors, They Say, the Rebel Army Will Be Able to Do the Rest.

The plan which the Cuban insurgents will follow in case there should be war between the United States and Spain was obtained in outline yesterday from a prominent member of the Cuban Junta. The plan is not complete, and a full understanding between the Cubans in the field and the Junta has not been arrived at, because of the delays incident to communication between them, and even when the necessary communications between them have been effected, to secure harmonious action at either end it may still be subject to change by the United States military officers, in conjunction with whom the Cubans expect to act.

Immediately after the war talk started the Junta sent dispatches to the Cuban Generals asking what steps should be taken here to enable the insurgents to make a decisive campaign ashore in conjunction with a naval demonstration undertaken by the United States.

A reply has been received, and while this was sufficient to warrant the inauguration of the work to be done by the Junta, further correspondence is taking place now to more nearly perfect the arrangements for the consummation of the plan.

"If our plan carries through," said the Junta official, "it may not be necessary for the United States to send an army of invasion to Cuba. We can put 100,000 acclimated men in the field so completely equipped that they can hem in the Spanish forces holding Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, and the larger towns, while the American fleet blockades the harbors. Thus cut off from all source of supply, I do not think the Spaniards would long withstand the siege."

The Insurgent Army.

There are at present about 35,000 men under arms in the insurgent ranks, but there are nearly twice that number not armed. According to the authority quoted, arrangements have been already completed for shipping at once, in case of war between Spain and the United States, 60,000 rifles, ammunition, and other supplies and artillery.

A general movement of the insurgent troops toward the west of the island has already begun, and the Spanish, seeing that it is directed toward their stronghold, have begun a counter movement of troops to the eastern end of the island, where the insurgent position is strongest. This is believed to be designed to draw back the Cuban troops to the defense.

Gen. Calixto Garcia is in command of the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, and under him Gen. Jesus Rabi commands the cavalry in Santiago de Cuba, and Brig. Gen. Mario Menocol commands the troops in Puerto Principe, with Braulio Pena, who is called the Sheridan of the Cuban Army, in command of the cavalry in that province.

Gen. Maximo Gomez, commander in chief of the Cuban Army, is at the head of an army in Santa Clara Province, Gen. Francis Carrillo being the next in command.

The campaign in the Western provinces of Matanzas, Havana, and Pinar del Rio is under the direction of Gen. J. M. Rodriguez, the troops in Matanzas being directly under Gen. Pedro Betancourt; those in Havana under Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez, and those in Pinar del Rio under Gen. Pedro Diaz.

The disposition as to numbers of the men in these various commands, the Junta is not disposed at this time, for obvious reasons, to make known. It was learned, however, that in the movement of the insurgent forces to the west not less than 2,000 men will be retained in each command in the eastern districts, to meet Spanish attack. Here is also the large number of unarmed men, or the industrial army, as it might be termed, who escaped the dragnet of Weyler, which gathered in the reconcentrados. These men till the soil and carry on manufacturing and do all the work necessary for their own and the army's sustenance. These would be ready on the arrival of the equipping expedition to take up arms and reinforce the armies already moving westward.

Weak in Artillery.

Not less important than the arming of these men will be the landing of field pieces. The insurgents have been weak in this respect. The last attempt to add to the artillery was made futile by the disaster to the Tillie expedition. Two modern weapons, purchased at a cost of $2,500, went down with the Tillie off the Jersey coast. Seventeen pieces make the sum total of the insurgent outfit in artillery at present. They have a Hotchkiss gun in Pinar del Rio, a dynamite gun in Santa Clara, another dynamite gun in Gen. Garcia's army, and fourteen other pieces of various descriptions, some not of modern type, located where they can be most effectively used in the Province of Santiago de Cuba for the protection of supply stations and various headquarters of the insurgents.

The arrangements for forwarding munitions from the United States have advanced so far, it is stated, that in case war is declared they can be landed in Cuba in two weeks, and arrangements have also been made for the earliest possible notification of the Cuban Generals of the outbreak of hostilities between Spain and the United States. It is, in fact, said that the insurgents will know it as soon as do the Spanish officials in Havana.

JUSTICE RUMSEY ON CUBA.

Expresses Opinion at Y. M. C. A. Debate that It May Be Our Duty to Stop Atrocities.

A debate between the literary societies of the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn and the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Manhattan took place at the latter's quarters, at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, last night. William Rumsey, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, rendered the decision. The question at issue was: "Resolved, That the United States adopt a vigorous foreign policy." The speakers for Brooklyn, which took the affirmative side, were Charles W. Morhous, Emil Schneelock, and Irving C. Barnes, and for Twenty-third Street, which took the negative, Walter C. Campbell, F. M. Applegate, and William F. Stonebridge.

Justice Rumsey decided in favor of the negative side of the question, and in rendering his decision he took occasion, in expressing his own views on the matter, to refer to the Cuban question. He said that President Cleveland's action in the Venezuelan affair seemed to him all nonsense. It was entirely right and proper in such a case, when two foreign countries had territory adjoining, to allow them to determine the boundary line themselves without our interference.

"Furthermore," he said, "this aggressive action on the part of the President, instead of being of any benefit to us, was harmful. It upset business and put us in danger of a war for which we were not prepared. Of all the countries in the world, we are the worst fitted for foreign aggression. Our foreign population, coming from all the countries in the world, would set their faces against it. We would have an enemy in our midst.

"Nevertheless, I do not mean to say that there are not occasions which arise when a nation should exercise itself for the protection of downtrodden people, and if Senator Proctor's statement is true, it is worthy of consideration, however wedded we may be to home affairs, whether it is not our duty to put a stop to atrocities that make one blush for the human kind."

Salvation Army Nurses Volunteer.

In response to the request for more nurses for service in Cuba Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army has cabled to the officials in charge of the relief expeditions offering the services of a number of the army's trained nurses. The offer is being considered. The nurses of the Salvation Army are trained and capable. The officers to be dispatched will be men and women more or less accustomed to the climate of the sub-tropics, and who would thus be especially fitted for the work in hand.

UNCERTAINTY IN MADRID

Movements of United States Warships Noted and Alarm Shown at the Preparations.

SPAIN URGED TO BE PREPARED

Delay of the Torpedo Flotilla Ascribed to Damage to One of the Boats—America Blamed for the Failure of Autonomy.

MADRID, March 22.—The papers here publish full reports of the movements of the United States warships and of the defensive preparations being made by the Government of the United States.

It is reported that the Spanish warship selected to convoy the torpedo flotilla has sailed from Cartagena for the Canary Islands. It appears that the delay in the voyage of the torpedo boats is due to the fact that the Ariete, one of the Spanish torpedo boats, sustained some slight damage while on her way from Cadiz to the Canaries.

The Spanish newspapers advocate further strengthening of the naval squadron in Cuba, so as not to be caught at a disadvantage in the event of war.

The Heraldo thinks that in view of the "ostentatious preparations" of the United States Spain has full liberty to make similar preparations.

The Globe insists that injury has been done to Spain by the United States squadron remaining close to the seat of war. It gladly notes, however, that the "verbal suggestions of Señor Polo y Bernabé, the Spanish Minister at Washington, to Secretary Sherman have led to the withdrawal of a portion of the squadron, thus demonstrating the cordiality existing between the two countries."

The Imparcial (Independent) expresses the opinion that the action of the United States has completely checked the advantages which Spain might have derived from granting autonomy to Cuba, and alleges that the United States has "practically strangled autonomy at its birth."

The Imparcial also thinks Spain failed diplomatically in not having obtained the removal of Consul General Lee and the withdrawal of the ship from Cuba," and expresses fear that, "although military action will be keener than ever," it will not suffice to pacify Cuba, "owing to circumstances created by the United States."

The Correo (Carlist) does not expect help from Europe, but hopes the Latins of America will support Spain.

SPAIN'S REPORT DELAYED.

Senor Moret Says the American Findings Will Be Unfavorable.

MADRID, March 22.—Señor Moret, the Minister for the Colonies, told the newspaper men who waited on him to-day that the report of the Spanish court of inquiry would not be known as soon as had been expected. He said he believed the American report would not be as favorable as Spain desired.

Court de Villagonzalo, Spanish Ambassador to Russia, has resigned.

SENOR POLO MAKES A DENIAL.

He Has Not Told His Government About the Maine Report.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—When the attention of Señor Polo, the Spanish Minister, was drawn to-day to a cablegram from Madrid, which stated that he had notified his Government that the American Naval Court of Inquiry's report was that the explosion was of external origin, he said the statement was not true. He added that he had not notified his Government what the report would be, for the reason that he did not know, and did not send cablegrams to his Government except where he knew what were the facts, and in this case he was not in possession of the facts.

Spanish Fours on Exchange.

LONDON, March 22.—Spanish fours on the Stock Exchange to-day were quoted at 54⅝. The closing price yesterday was 54¾c.

PARIS, March 22.—On the Bourse to-day Spanish fours closed at 55 5-16c, a net loss of ⅛ from yesterday.

MADRID, March 22.—Spanish fours were quoted on the Bourse to-day at 76.60, against 76.55, the closing price of yesterday.

GEN. PANDO TREATS IN VAIN.

Negotiations with Garcia and the Insurgents Fail and Hostilities Are Resumed.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., March 22.—It is now known positively that the negotiations between Gen. Pando's delegates, Ramirez and Charvez, and Gen. Calixto Garcia and other prominent insurgents, in which the Radical Autonomists made what are said to be final offers of practical independence, have proved an absolute failure. No news has yet been received at the palace here as to the place or the particulars of the meeting, but the failure of the negotiations is known, since hostilities, which were suspended in order to allow of the negotiations, were at once resumed.

Gen. Pando's command is again moving eastward, purposing to carry out the plans in the Provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, made prior to Gen. Pando's arrival at the City of Santiago de Cuba.

The rumors that Gen. Pando has been recalled and is awaited here with 6,000 men are pronounced to be without foundation. Gens. Pando and Salcedo, it is further pointed out, are continuing their operations in the Province of Puerto Principe.

The fact that Gen. Maximo Gomez remains inside the Jucaro-Moron trocha and in Gen. Pando's rear makes the latter the subject of criticism upon the part of military men in Havana. It is acknowledged, however, that the details of the movements of the Spaniards and insurgents are meagre, and that all judgment passed is liable to revision on receipt of fuller information.

The insurgents recently attacked, captured, and destroyed Fort Oleso, in the district of San Juan Martinez, Province of Pinar del Rio. Five of the Spanish garrison were killed and five were wounded. The name of the insurgent leader is not known.

In a skirmish which has just taken place at Jibaro eight insurgents were killed, according to the Spanish report, and the Government force also lost eight men killed.

A FAIRY TALE FROM TAMPA.

Told in a Letter to a Millbrook Man, Who Attributes It to a Swindler.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 22.—Adam Davenport of Millbrook, a village near this place, has forwarded to the postal authorities a letter he recently received, and which he thinks is a form of swindle invented to obtain money during the present Cuban excitement.

The letter was dated and postmarked at Tampa, Fla. It told of the trials of a Cuban and his daughter, both of whom are represented to be at present in a Spanish prison. The girl is represented as knowing where a large amount of wealth is hidden in a mountain in Cuba. The person receiving the letter is asked to forward a sum of money, much or little does not matter, to a post office box at Tampa.

With this and similar contributions, the girl's freedom is to be secured by bribing her jailers. Then she is to obtain the money hidden in the mountains, divide with those who contributed to the fund to release her, and use the balance to ransom her father.

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Silversmiths and Electroplaters.

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Factories:—Meriden, Conn.—Hamilton, Ont.

LETTER FROM SENATOR PROCTOR.

Urges Cuban Relief Committee to Help Miss Barton to the Utmost.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee yesterday gave out the following:

"Senator Proctor having been invited by the Central Cuban Relief Committee to speak at a public meeting to be held in New York for the purpose of organizing a relief movement in behalf of the Cuban sufferers, writes to Mr. Barton, the Chairman of the committee, regretting his inability to attend the meeting because of important matters deferred by his month's absence in Cuba. He adds:

"'I have said my say, and doubt if anything more from me would be of especial benefit. I wish to tell you how much pleasure and benefit I derived from trips with Miss Barton. I did not half appreciate her before. I think she is managing in all respects excellently, and I hope you will supply her and be able to sustain her with all that she needs. She understands the situation at that end, and if we do our part here she will do a great work there.'"

FEEDING 12,000 IN HAVANA.

La Discusion Criticises the Comments of La Lucha on the Charitable Work of Americans.

HAVANA, March 22.—The central relief station in this city is feeding 12,000 persons daily. To-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, Bishop Manuel Santander y Trutos of Havana, assisted by Chaplain Chidwick of the Maine, will consecrate the station, although it is in partial use already. The system is admirable. There are 1,085 tons of supplies now on hand or afloat.

Advices from the country districts are satisfactory, and show the same conditions as have been recently described.

La Discusion to-day criticises the editorial in La Lucha referring contemptuously to the charitable work of Americans in the island, a synopsis of which has been cabled, and says that the editorial was inspired by hatred of the Cuban people, from whom La Lucha has derived a large part of its income. "The editor of La Lucha," says La Discusion, "knows that there are 300,000 victims of starvation, and would not care if there were as many dead. He is ignorant of the great charities maintained by the United States, and also of the great gifts of supplies from the United States to other countries than Cuba in time of need." La Lucha and La Discusion are political opponents and their editors are personal enemies.

So far as may be every needy family on the island, reconcentrado or otherwise, is being scheduled. The following is the official list of those in distress:

	Total Population.	Distressed.
Marianno	2,900	500
Galabogar	900	250
Arroya Navoango	550	150
Santiago de la Vegas	2,900	750
Bejineal	600	210
Rincon	400	100
Inivican	750	225
Hoyo Colarado	1,250	500
El Cano	300	120
Puertes Grandes	250	175
Alquinzar	675	225
Guera de Melata	2,200	1,250
Artemisa	1,500	800
Mariell	1,200	620
Playa de Mariel	1,000	430
Guanabocoa	6,000	2,500
Regalba	2,000	375
Casa Blanca	800	280
Santa Cruz de Norte	3,100	2,360
Total	29,175	11,800

Relief in this city and probably elsewhere is being given on the principle "better feed 20 per cent. of undeserving beggars than risk suffering among 80 per cent. of deserving poor."

Senate Chaplain Prays for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—At the opening of the Senate's session to-day the Chaplain, in his invocation, gave heartfelt thanks for the Christian charity of the American people of all faiths, which was being extended to the starving men and women and children of Cuba, and for the work that was being done in behalf of the reconcentrados by the devoted men and women on the island. The Chaplain referred to this relief work as "a great Christian spectacle," and fervently prayed that it might be continued.

Pardon Asked for Capt. Hart.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A petition was circulated in the Senate to-day and signed by many Senators asking the President to pardon Capt. John D. Hart of Philadelphia, who was convicted of filibustering. He was the owner of the Laurada and Dauntless.

Gen. Cabrera Reported Dead.

HAVANA, March 22.—It is announced from Spanish sources that the insurgent Brigadier General Rafael Cabrera died recently from sickness at the farm of Las Olivas, in the district of Sancti Spiritus, Province of Santa Clara.

ALABAMA NEGRO KILLED.

Riddled with Shot by a Mob of Angry White Farmers.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 22.—John Collar was riddled with shot by a posse of angry white farmers residing at Round Mountain yesterday. Collar is a negro, and had wronged the daughter of a white farmer named Stout, for whom he worked. The girl reported the matter to her family two days ago, and the negro, who had moved some miles away, was run out of the community.

After the negro left the relatives of the girl organized a posse and pursued him through the country, finally coming up with him near Leesburg at night. The negro fled from the house where he was sleeping and took refuge in a forest, but was caught and killed.

Jeffries Whips Jackson.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The bout to-night between Jim Jeffries and Peter Jackson, which was scheduled for twenty rounds, was won by Jeffries in the third round. Jackson, who had trained hard for the fight, weighed 200 pounds, and was pronounced by physicians to be in perfect condition. Jeffries weighed 215 pounds, and on account of his youth and strength was favorite in the betting at odds ranging from 10 to 6 to 10 to 8.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—W. Green Fenton, England; S. Kulota and K. Myairi, Japan.

CAMBRIDGE—Gen. Roy Stone, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman John Dalzell, Pensylvania; ex-Senator J. N. Camden, West Virginia; ex-Mayor William W. Hyde, Hartford.

HOFFMAN—William Warren, Nottingham, England; Eugene De Mar, London.

HOLLAND—Oliver Ames, Boston; C. R. Collins, Seattle.

MANHATTAN—William Mackenzie, Dundee; M. R. Menendes, London; J. Pope De Leeney, Geneva.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. J. L. Howard, Hartford; Arthur Davis, London.

WALDORF—Antonio A. Suler, Havana; Gustav Faussen, Germany; John H. McFadden, Liverpool; Henry Vallon, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adari, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyers, silks and dress goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Allen, Stephenson & Co., Knoxville, T

MILITIA IN TIME OF WAR

How the President Would Avail Himself of State Troops in Case an Emergency Arose.

OPINION OF LIEUT. COL. DAVIS

Proper Course Would Be to Call on the Governors of the States for Such Soldiers as Were Needed.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The War Department is studying the problem of the utilization of the immense militia forces of the several States in the event of war. It is understood clearly that the regular army would be a mere nucleus for a far larger organization, but it is not understood so clearly how this larger body of men could be got together and put into fighting trim in short order. If an emergency should arise at once, the United States would have to depend upon the militia of the States, as the most readily available source for recruiting its army. The question has come up how the militia could be used, and what would be the effect upon the status of the militia when mustered into the regular military service of the country.

To settle this question the following inquiries were submitted to Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Professor of Law at the United States Military Academy:

"If the President of the United States should call out the militia of one State for duty in another, would it be necessary that it be mustered into the general service by any oath other than that administered to the men as militiamen in their own State?

"Does the call of the President necessarily have to be through the Governor of the State?

"In calling out the militia would it be within the powers of the President to designate certain organizations, or would he have to limit himself merely to making a requisition for a certain number of men?"

The answer of Lieut. Col. Davis was given out by the Adjutant General's office to-day. He says that in all modern States a military force is obtained in one of two ways—either by enlistment of volunteers or by compulsory military service. It would not be necessary, he says, for the members of the militia to take the oath of allegiance, usually required in entering the military service of the United States, but he adds that the War Department always has administered this oath to such recruits. This was the case when, at the outbreak of the late war, a portion of the State militia was called into service by the President's proclamation of April 12, 1861.

To the first question he makes the following direct reply:

"Under the practice established by the War Department, a practice, however, neither required nor expressly sanctioned by law, an oath of allegiance is essential to the muster-in of militia troops under the act of July 17, 1862. Being a condition imposed by order or regulation merely, and not a statutory requirement, it is subject to change or modification by the same authority. It is proper to observe, however, that one of the chief reasons for the imposition of the oath of allegiance, to test the loyalty of the individual members of the militia, upon their being mustered into the service of the United States, still exists, and would serve the same useful purpose in the future that it has served in the past."

In answer to the second inquiry Col. Davis says:

"The only statutory restriction upon the authority of the President, in respect to calling forth the militia, is that contained in the act of July 17, 1862, which requires that 'when the militia of more than one State is called into the actual service of the United States by the President, he shall apportion them among such States according to representative population.'

"On the other hand the act of Feb. 28, 1795, conferred authority upon the President 'to call forth such number of the militia of the State or States most convenient to the place of danger, or scene of action, as he may deem necessary to repel invasion, or to suppress such rebellion, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officer of the militia as he may think proper.'

"The manner of calling out the militia by the President under the act of Feb. 28, 1795, (Section 1,642, Revised Statutes,) is indicated by the Supreme Court in the leading case of Houston vs. Moore, (5 Wheaton, 15,) where it is observed that 'the President's orders may be given to the chief executive Magistrate of the State, or to any militia officer he may think proper.'

"The call would ordinarily be addressed to the Governor, who, in most of the States, is made the Commander in Chief of the active militia of the State. Such, indeed, has been the practice of the Executive since the formation of the Government under the Constitution.

The reply to the third question is as follows:

"Under the authority conferred by the act of Feb. 28, 1795, it would be entirely within the discretion of the President to designate certain organizations for service under the call. If there be no organized militia in the State pointed out by the act of July 17, 1862, as the one from which the militia should be drawn, the power to designate becomes impossible of execution, and the call must in consequence be addressed to the Governor of the State.

"It is proper to say that the latter course is the one properly to be pursued under ordinary circumstances. It is only when an emergency of time exists, or the loyalty of the militia of a particular locality is doubted, or where there is reason to believe that the Executive will not honor the President's request, that the call should be addressed directly to the commanders of the militia organizations whose services are believed by him to be necessary to meet the existing emergency.

One of the chief causes of solicitude in the War Department is that if the militia is thus mustered into the National service it would add 114,000 troops to the army, with all the possible consequences of retirement on partial pay and pensions. The War Department would insist, therefore, upon as rigid physical examinations in the case of these militiamen as obtains in the case of raw recruits.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

Provisions Against Recruiting Except in Time of War.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Military Affairs Committee of the House to-day completed consideration of the Army Reorganization bill, and ordered a favorable report upon it. As agreed upon, only a few changes were made. The section authorizing the President to recruit the skeleton regiments "in time of war" was changed so as to make it more specific, limiting such authorization to a time of actual hostilities, after a declaration of war had been made. An additional section was added as a precaution, providing that nothing in the act should be construed as an authorization to increase the enlisted force of the army in time of peace.

Section 5, empowering the President to authorize each regiment to draw its recruits from such State or States as he might designate, was amended, so as to provide that each State should be entitled to furnish its quota before recruits should be drawn from designated States.

Another amendment provides that "at the end of any war in which the United States may become involved, the army shall be reduced to a peace basis by the transfer or absorption through promotion of the supernumerary officers and the honorable discharge or transfer of supernumerary enlisted men."

CADETS RESIGN TO JOIN ARMY.

Joseph Kay, Jr., Enters the Artillery with Rank of Sergeant Major.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 22.—Joseph Kay, Jr., of this city has resigned his cadetship at West Point with the intention of joining the regular army. He is now on a two months' leave of absence. He intends to take advantage of the law recently passed increasing the United States Artillery by two regiments, and has made application for admission to the artillery. Four or five other cadets have taken the same course. They will by this means gain admission to the regular army without remaining for two years more at West Point.

Cadet Kay is the son of Capt. Joseph Kay of the National Guard. He will enter the army with the rank of Sergeant Major and will probably be assigned to Fort Slocum, near New Rochelle.

ORGANIZING STATE BATTALIONS.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast Says His Orders Do Not Contemplate War.

ALBANY, March 22.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day issued an order combining the separate National Guard companies into battalions so as to have them prepared for battalion and regimental organization and field work. The order reads:

"Under the provisions of M. C. 17, the separate companies of the Third Brigade are hereby organized into battalions, as follows:

"The Fourth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, and Twenty-third Separate Companies will constitute the Eleventh Battalion.

"The Fifth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-fourth Separate Companies will constitute the Twelfth Battalion.

"The Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth, and Twenty-first Separate Companies will constitute the Thirteenth Battalion.

"The Ninth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, and Thirty-second Separate Companies will constitute the Fourteenth Battalion.

"The Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Forty-sixth Separate Companies will constitute the Fifteenth Battalion.

"The Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-fourth Separate Companies will constitute the Sixteenth Battalion.

"The Third, Twentieth, and Thirty-third Separate Companies will constitute the Seventeenth Battalion.

"The commanding officer of the Third Brigade will, without delay, recommend officers for appointment as Majors of these battalions, and as soon as practicable suitable men to fill the positions of Adjutant, Quartermaster, Commissary of Subsistence, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Assistant Surgeon.

"When the Majors have been commissioned by the Commander in Chief, the commanding officer of the Third Brigade will designate where the headquarters of each battalion shall be; and until the Majors have been appointed, the senior officer in each battalion will command it, and the officers now detailed by the brigade commanders to service as staff officers of battalions will remain on such duty until properly relieved."

SCHENECTADY, March 22.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast was in Schenectady to-day, and when his attention was called to his order relative to the formation of separate companies into battalions he said that it had nothing to do with any warlike preparations, but was an order that had been contemplated for a year past.

SYRACUSE, March 22.—The Forty-First Separate Company of this city, Capt. John G. Butler commanding, has sent a communication to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, offering its services as volunteers in case of war.

WORK ON HARBOR DEFENSES.

Bids for Telegraphic Cables to Connect the Forts Called For—Big Guns Going to Puget Sound.

Capt. James Allen of the Signal Corps, with headquarters on Governors Island, yesterday called for bids on the work of laying telegraphic cables to connect the fortifications of New York Harbor. Urgency dispensed with advertising, and representatives of four concerns were invited to the island and specifications were handed to them.

They call for a cable between twelve and fourteen miles long, to be laid between Fort Hancock on Sandy Hook and Fort Wadsworth on Staten Island; another cable from Fort Wadsworth to Fort Hamilton, on the Long Island shore, one and a half miles long, and a third cable of the same length as the last to connect Willet's Point on the Long Island shore of the Sound with Fort Schuyler, on Throggs Neck.

The first section of cable referred to will have three conductors and be protected by twenty steel wires, resisting a breaking strain of fifteen tons. The second section of cable will have six conductors protected by twenty-two steel wires and be capable of resisting a breaking strain of twenty tons. The third section will be the same in construction.

The cables are to be laid in the order named, and the bidders are requested to state the time it will take to complete the work. The cables will be connected with Governors Island by land wires, and telephones will be used instead of telegraph. The sum of $25,000 has been apportioned from the fifty-million-dollar defense fund voted to the President by Congress for this work in New York.

The Quartermaster's Department is providing the telephone instruments that will be required.

Lieut. Col. Ludlow of the Engineer Corps has made separate arrangements for his own department, and he said that within two days he will have direct telephone communication between the navy building and Forts Hancock and Hamilton. The most important of the works in progress are at these points. To complete these works as the officials would plan, it is estimated $1,250,000 would be required. The work under way, however, will make them formidable fortifications and equal to any attack that a Spanish fleet could make.

Work is being pushed on the barracks at Fort Hancock, and half of the garrison is now housed. All will be under shelter by June 1, a month earlier than was expected two weeks ago. Capt. C. A. Duval is in charge of construction. The Quartermaster's Department yesterday forwarded additional tents to the Hook from Philadelphia, made necessary by the additional batteries that have been sent there, and the desirability of keeping all of the contractor's workmen at the Hook over night.

Quartermaster General Kimball yesterday awarded bids for the transportation of 300,000 pounds of heavy ordnance, including some twelve-inch guns, from the Sandy Hook proving ground to Seattle. They are designed for Puget Sound fortifications. They will go over the Northern Pacific.

Bids have also been called for for the transportation from the Watertown Arsenal to Seattle of 500,000 pounds of gun carriages for these guns.

Shipments of powder to the South, it was said, will continue through the week.

The guns which have been placed on the schooner Daisy Farlin, it is said, are destined to the Dry Tortugas, but are to be placed at Key West.

Southampton Guard Organizing.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., March 22.—The plan to organize a company here to be made up of residents of near-by towns, has taken definite shape. There are now fifty men enrolled, and the indications are that all the men required will be obtained without much trouble. Col. Henry G. Trevor left for Albany to-day to consult Gov. Black, and he expects to have the Governor issue an order to bring the company under the National Guard regulations as a separate company. The village authorities are to be asked for an appropriation with which it is proposed to purchase land here for an armory.

YACHT MAYFLOWER AS A CRUISER.

Expected that Work of Transformation Will Soon Be Completed.

The steel steam yacht Mayflower, which was recently purchased by the Navy Department, is being refitted as an auxiliary cruiser. The plans for the alteration of the vessel have been approved by the department, and the work will begin at once. The vessel is now at the navy yard here, and the engines were given a final test yesterday under direction of Naval Constructor Bowles.

The alteration plans were prepared by Naval Constructor Bowles, Commander Swift, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Commander C. S. Sperry of the Equipment Department. They decided that the yacht was stable enough to carry powerful batteries. Besides the two five-inch guns which will be mounted on the fore and aft decks, she will carry five twelve-pounders, mounted in broadside, and be fitted with two torpedo tubes. It has also been decided to furnish armor protection to the hull. A belt of Harveyized steel seven-eighths of an inch in thickness will extend four feet below the water line and run to within a few inches of the deck. The armor will not afford absolute protection from rapid-fire guns, but it is calculated that it will withstand the impact of projectiles from machine guns.

A large force of men from the various shops will be put to work on the vessel immediately, and it is expected that she will be ready to join the squadron in about two weeks. The cost of the alterations is estimated at $25,000.

A detail of 130 men and boys from the receiving ship Vermont is to be sent from the navy yard at this station to League Island, where they will be assigned for duty on the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis. The men and boys have just finished a cruise in the training ship Essex. The other men available for duty, and who are now on the receiving ship, will be drafted to the dispatch boat Dolphin, which will be placed on the active list Thursday. The vessel has been thoroughly overhauled and larger guns have been mounted on her.

At the Church of the Strangers.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon will preach every night this week in the Church of the Strangers, Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, and J. H. Burke will sing. These meetings will be a continuation of the Moody meetings. During the week other ministers and singers will take part.

Malt-Nutrine

is especially helpful during the convalescence of fever patients. It builds flesh—gives strength and appetite. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it. —Adv.

SHIPS MASSED ABOUT CUBA

Squadron of United States Vessels Now Stationed at Port Antonio, Jamaica.

A STRONG STRATEGIC POINT

Only Eighty Miles from Santiago de Cuba—The Fleet Within Striking Distance of the South Coast of the Island.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Grave interest is shown by naval and military men to-day in the sudden movement of the cruiser Cincinnati and the gunboats Castine and Wilmington, from Barbados to Port Antonio, Jamaica.

It is understood pretty generally that the object of this concentration of ships at Port Antonio is to have an effective force within striking distance of the southern coast of Cuba. The effect of the movement is to establish in conjunction with the squadron at Key West complete surveillance of the island and the massing of a strong fighting force within a few hours' steaming of its two principal ports.

Port Antonio is on the northern coast of Jamaica, near the eastern end of the island. It is in north latitude 18.10 and is about 80 miles from Santiago de Cuba. A squadron stationed there would be able to command both the Windward Passage on the east of Cuba and the channel between Jamaica and Cuba, and also would threaten the entire southern Cuban coast. Port Antonio is even nearer to Santiago de Cuba than Key West is to Havana.

The assembling of these vessels south of Cuba makes a total of four squadrons within from five hours' to two days' sail of that island. It is believed here that these four squadrons at Port Antonio, Key West, Hampton Roads, and Port Royal are to be strengthened. The Oregon is hastening from the Pacific. The gunboat Marietta is at Panama to-day, awaiting orders, and it is thought her destination is either Key West or Port Antonio.

There also is an apparent tendency to develop a strong fleet at Hampton Roads, as that point is admirably located for observation and for the rapid movement of vessels up or down the coast, wherever they may be needed for attack or defense. The Massachusetts is on her way to Hampton Roads, where she will arrive to-morrow.

There is the liveliest activity in the Navy Department, and every movement of vessels is watched and discussed with eagerness. The concentration of ships at Port Antonio is considered the most significant in navy affairs within the last few days. It is intimated that it is an answer to the Spanish torpedo flotilla, now in the Canaries, which is bound for Cuba.

ADMIRAL SICARD'S ILLNESS.

Speculations Regarding the Succession in Case of His Enforced Retirement.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Owing to the continued ill health of Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, arrangements are making for his detachment from that duty as soon as it becomes apparent that such a step is necessary. Several weeks ago Admiral Sicard asked for a short leave of absence in consequence of a severe attack of malarial fever. His request was granted, and he spent a short time on shore. He is again ill, and it is now feared that it will be necessary either to give him a shore assignment or else a leave of absence.

In accordance with instructions from Washington a board of medical survey will convene either at Key West or on board the flagship New York for the purpose of examining the condition of Admiral Sicard, with the view of determining the question of his physical fitness to continue in the discharge of his present onerous and responsible duties. The Secretary of the Navy and other high officials have shown great confidence in the ability and tact of Admiral Sicard, and will regret the necessity, should it arise, of replacing him just at this critical period in his command. The hope is expressed that the medical board will report that Admiral Sicard's illness is only temporary in character, and probably will yield to treatment with a short leave of absence, but should it report that his condition is somewhat serious it will result in his formal detachment from the command of the squadron and his probable retirement.

In view of the possibility of the latter course there is considerable speculation with regard to his probable successor. His retirement would create a vacancy in the list of Commodores, to which Capt. W. T. Sampson, commanding the battleship Iowa and President of the Maine court of inquiry, is eligible, thus raising him to the dignity of a flag officer. In that event Capt. Sampson would be entitled to command a squadron, and necessarily would be relieved of command of the Iowa.

There is an abundance of excellent material for the selection of a new commander of the North Atlantic squadron, including Rear Admiral Bunce, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, and Commodore J. A. Howell, recently in command of the European squadron. Other officers of slightly lower rank who are mentioned as likely of selection to the command of the home station are Commodore Schley, now on duty in this city, President of the Light-house Board, and Capt. Sampson. In view of the circumstances of the case, it is more than likely that the matter will be settled immediately upon the receipt of the report of the board of survey, which probably will be submitted before the end of the week.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

Provisions of the Appropriation Bill Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Naval Appropriation bill, as reported to the House to-day carries a total of $35,693,058, an increase over last year of $3,764,432, and over the current estimates of $2,514,824.

For the increase of the navy the bill allows to be constructed by contract three sea-going coast-line battleships designed to carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance, displacement 11,000 tons, with the highest practicable speed for their class, to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding $3,000,000 each, one to be named the Maine; six torpedo boats, 150 tons displacement, and six torpedo boat destroyers, about 350 tons displacement, to cost not exceeding $2,340,000; and one gunboat to take the place of the Michigan, to cost exclusive of armament not over $260,000, to be built on the great lakes. One of the sea-going battleships is to be built on the Pacific Coast. The contracts for the construction of all these vessels are to be made within sixty days of the enactment of the bill.

Toward the construction of four timber dry docks $200,000 each is allowed, each to be not less than 700 feet long and sufficient to meet probable future requirements of the largest vessels. They are to be located at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; League Island, Pennsylvania, and Mare Island, California, the total cost when completed not to exceed $850,000 each. At Algiers, La., a dry dock is to be built, but is to be of a double-sided, steel floating type known as the combined floating and graving self-docking dock, capable of lifting a vessel of 15,000 tons' displacement and 27 feet draught of water, to cost, including moorings and wharf, $850,000, of which $200,000 is appropriated this year.

The bill directs the appointment of a board of naval officers to determine the desirability of locating and constructing a dry dock in the harbor of Galveston, Texas, and to report to Congress at the next session.

Toward the armament and armor of vessels authorized under four previous acts and the present bill, including the completion of the ordnance outfit for the six torpedo boat destroyers and six torpedo boats, there is an item of $5,458,800, the total cost of the armor according to the plans and specifications already prepared for the three battleships authorized by the act of June 10, 1896, not to exceed $3,210,000, including all nickel in the same and exclusive of the cost of transportation, tests, &c., and no contract for armor plate to average exceeding $400 per ton. To complete the equipment outfit of new vessels heretofore authorized $175,000 is given and to install electric plants in gunboats Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13, $40,000.

The committee provided that if the battleship directed to be built on the Pacific Coast cannot be built at a cost not exceeding 4 per cent. above the lowest accepted bid for the other battleships it is to be constructed elsewhere.

The total allowed for the pay of the navy is $9,125,460. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to enlist at any time after the passage of the bill as many additional men as may be necessary to man the ships in commission, provided that the total number of men and boys in the general service and under training shall not exceed 12,750 men and 1,000 boys.

Other items include smokeless powder, $1,000,000; Bureau of Navigation, $148,950; Bureau of Ordnance, $2,084,551; Bureau of Equipment, $1,514,178; Bureau of Yards and Docks, $470,435; public works, $2,875,312; Naval Academy, $232,978.

The bill provides that no person shall be appointed Assistant Surgeon until examined by a board of Surgeons, or who is under twenty-one or over thirty years of age, and authorizes the President to appoint for temporary service twenty-five Acting Assistant Surgeons to have the relative rank and compensation of Assistant Surgeons. The active list of Assistant Paymasters of the pay corps is made to consist hereafter of twenty-five.

An Oft-Repeated Tale:

"We'll Take That Store If You'll Equip It with Luxfer Prisms."

They make dark stores light—No gas. No electricity.

See Exhibit, 288 Fifth Ave.

Am. Luxfer Prism Co., 160 Fifth Ave.

ONLY GOOD SHIPS WANTED.

Efforts to Sell Obsolete Craft to the United States End in Failure.

LONDON, March 22.—The return of the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, to London from Egypt has brought to the Embassy a swarm of war-munition men and brokers who have options upon warships, some of them renewing efforts to sell to the United States obsolete craft at preposterous prices; but they have not succeeded. Two brokers offered one ship at prices £150,000 ($750,000) apart.

New contracts for ammunition and guns probably will be made on the return of Commander Willard H. Brownson, United States Navy, from Paris, when there will be a conference of the naval authorities to discuss the question of buying more ships, upon which occasion Commander Brownson will report on the condition of the ships building in France and which might be purchased by the United States.

An official said: "The United States will not be frightened into paying exorbitant prices, or into buying second-rate ships and guns at any price." This disposition proves disappointing to war-material firms, some of which have tried to profit by the Government's needs and extort fabulous bargains; but they have been beaten down to fair contracts.

The first installment of the Vickers-Maxim Company's contract for guns, amounting to £75,000, ($375,000,) including many half-inch quick-firers, was delivered to-day.

PURCHASING FOREIGN SHIPS.

A Small Harbor Torpedo Boat Bought by the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The negotiations for the purchase of ships abroad are going forward steadily, but there was a regrettable disappointment in this connection to-day. The authorities had been exceedingly anxious to get the big torpedo cruiser Tupy, built for Brazil. She is one of the most formidable torpedo craft afloat, her size placing her in the torpedo class, while her torpedo armament gives her the effectiveness of torpedo boat and cruiser combined. It was learned positively to-day, however, that the Brazilian Government would not part with the Tupy, and this closes the efforts for one of the best ships under negotiation.

In a small measure this was offset by the success of the Navy Department in securing a trim little Yarrow-built launch, which, though very small, will serve as a harbor torpedo boat. She is only seventeen tons displacement, 60 feet long, 9.3 beam, and 3.8 draught. Her speed is sixteen knots or better. The armament consists of two Hotchkiss one-pound quick-fire guns, and one torpedo tube. She is of the same class of craft as the Moxito, built for the Brazilian Navy. The price paid for her was less than $25,000, with her armament complete, delivered at New York. Being so small she will be shipped over on one of the Atlantic liners. Owing to her size she has not yet taken on the dignity of a name, but one will be assigned to her later.

COALING PORT IN THE INDIES.

Casting About for a Location from Some Friendly Government.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Serious attention is being given by the Navy Department officials to the question of the acquisition of a suitable location for a coaling station somewhere in the West Indies. Steps have been taken already to establish such a station at the Dry Tortugas, but this, it is said, is the only deep-water harbor available for big war vessels between Hampton Roads and the Rio Grande.

Besides, it is practically unprotected at present, and a fleet would have to be stationed there to protect the coal stored, which is unsatisfactory. The officials, therefore, have been casting about for a location which would serve the purposes of a coaling station, and which the United States might acquire either by purchase or cession from one of the friendly Governments.

There are a number of fine harbors among the West Indies, said a naval officer today, and one of these we ought to have for a coaling station. Secretary Long is considering the matter, and it is probable that if the Government can make the necessary arrangements a station will be secured. The importance of securing one, the officials point out, is very great, as, in the event of hostilities, our ships might be put to very great inconvenience and delay in filling their bunkers when their presence might be necessary to protect critical points.

Want a Torpedo Boat Called Acton.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts to-day introduced in the House the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be required to name one of the torpedo boats the Acton, in honor of the town which furnished the men who were the first to shed their blood in the cause of fredom in the War of the Revolution."

The New Orleans in Readiness.

LONDON, March 22.—The New Orleans (formerly the Amazonas) and the San Francisco completed coaling to-day. The latter cruiser will await orders. The former will go at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning to Holehaven to ship powder and ammunition previously ordered by Brazil, and will then await orders.

ROCHESTER MAN DISAPPEARS.

H. H. Craig Separated from His Daughter at Oakland and Not Found.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The whereabouts of H. H. Craig, a prominent merchant of Rochester, N. Y., have been a mystery to the police since 5:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he was separated from his daughter, Miss A. B. Craig, in the crowd at the ferry station, as they were on their way to take the train at Oakland for Pasadena.

Although the matter was promptly reported to the police and a diligent search was made for the missing man, no clue has been found to account for his sudden disappearance. It is still a question whether he has met with foul play or has succumbed to paralysis, to which he has been subject for some time.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

GERMANY'S CREDIT SYSTEM

How Business Men Have Organized to Protect Sellers from Unworthy and Unsafe Buyers.

METHOD OF MAKING REPORTS

Extracts from a Paper Read by President James G. Cannon of the National Association of Credit Men in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank of New York and President of the National Association of Credit Men, read before the Philadelphia Credit Men's Association to-day a paper on "The Plan and Scope of the Union of the Credit Reform Associations of Germany." The following are extracts from the paper:

"At the last annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men, held at Kansas City, the attention of the convention was called to the fact that there existed in Germany a very strong union of credit associations. The President of the National Association of Credit Men immediately entered into correspondence with the officers of the Credit Union of Germany, and succeeded in procuring a copy of their constitution and by-laws.

"In England and America the seller has the advantages offered by the mercantile agencies, but in Germany, owing to the strictness of mercantile law and the inability of private concerns to secure access to the proper records, these agencies, if established, could not render effective service. Constant losses, arising from the extension of credit to parties whose financial standing could not be ascertained, caused the German merchant to seek some means of protection, and in 1864 two Dresden tradesmen, under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce, formed the Mercantile Protective Association, which was soon imitated by similar organizations all over Germany.

Formation of the Union.

"On Aug. 28, 1882, the representatives from the associations then in existence met at Mainz for the purpose of establishing reciprocal relations among the associations, and the result of this meeting was the organization of the Union of the Credit Reform Associations.

"Local associations are formed in cities and other business centres, have their own constitutions and by-laws, and are self-governing and independent in all local matters, but in matters affecting the interests of the union they are subject to its rules and regulations. Branches are subordinate offices of the individual associations, which are established for the convenience of members and for the purpose of more thoroughly procuring and disseminating information. They are required to furnish written and verbal reports on parties in their neighborhood, but the process of admonishing debtors is not within their province. Official agencies of the union are established in countries having no credit reform associations.

"The Union News is the official newspaper organ of the Union, in which is published anything of general interest to the members. It prints from time to time articles by eminent specialists on economic and legal problems which are in accord with its policy of upholding sound business principles, and of opposing questionable methods. The latter object is more especially accomplished through the Warning Bulletin, which is published in The Union News. This is a list of fraudulent dealers of all nations, and is of great value to exporting concerns. A 'search list' is issued as a supplement to The Union News for the purpose of locating delinquents who have fled. By its aid a more effective prosecution of 210 dishonest debtors was made possible in the year 1893.

The Board of Arbitration.

"The Board of Arbitration, which consists of three managers chosen by the Union Convention, and one person each chosen by the association interested and the Union Board, decides all controversies arising between the associations or between associations and the Union Board.

"The Association Bureau may be used only by members for the admonition of debtors who, notwithstanding repeated demands of the member, have not paid nor denied their indebtedness; for procuring written reports regarding credit relations; for procuring verbal information on same, and for inspection of the lists of the associations in the union. Members are forbidden, under penalty of expulsion from the association, to use its privileges in the interest of non-members.

"The annual dues for membership vary according to the resolutions adopted by the meetings of separate associations, from about $2.85 to $4.75, and are payable in advance. An initiation fee of about 70 cents is charged.

"Every association has its business manager, and in small cities some well-known, reliable business house takes the work of getting and giving the information. The person selected must have an absolutely clean record, and he must be able, energetic, reliable, and discreet. A written contract is made with him, and he can be discharged only for gross neglect of duty, through the association meeting or by sentence of the Board of Arbitration. He receives as his compensation the entire receipts of the association, which he collects in his own right as his own claims, but out of these receipts he must meet all the expenses of the association and establish its bureau.

"He must record on the books of the association all inquiries made by the members, to which he is obliged to give prompt and thorough attention; attend to the printing and distribution of the lists of bad debtors, and to the distribution of 'Union News' and 'Search Lists'; carefully preserve all information gathered by him; this information, however, is the property of the association and must be turned over to his successor when he vacates the office. Secrecy is enjoined upon him in all matters.

How Information Is Given.

"The reports furnished by the association are based upon the principle of decentralization. That is, the members request written reports direct from any bureau in the union, and thus obtain them in the quickest possible manner. When information is wanted an inquiry ticket is filled out and sent to the office of the union in the city, town, or place in which the parties concerning whom information is wanted are located or doing business. Upon receipt of same, or as soon as possible thereafter, the business manager fills out the card, adds any other necessary facts, and returns it. The facts are given at once if on file; if not, they are gathered immediately and furnished just as found. Inquiries on points where there are no bureaus are attended to through the use of a list of correspondents, compiled by the Union Bureau. This list comprises about 18,000 European correspondents, also some across the sea, and is especially valuable to importing and exporting concerns. Every effort is used to obtain the most reliable information possible, but neither the association, the manager, nor the correspondent concerned assumes any responsibility for consequences which may arise from a report perhaps falsely colored or incorrect. This information is given only for the use of the member, who is liable for the consequences of its communication. Discretion is a matter of honor, both for him who receives and for him who gives the information.

"To facilitate correspondence, inquiry tickets, each good for one report on a firm or corporation, may be purchased at the Association Bureau for about 20 cents per ticket. If not used within two years from date of purchase they become void and can only be extended by the manager.

Admonitions to Debtors.

"The process of admonition is a plan adopted by the associations for the purpose of collecting bad debts by the pressure of the union. No charge is made for this service, and when payment is offered after a dun has been sent, it is the duty of the manager to accept and transmit such payment to the party to whom it is due, without any deduction whatever, except for postage. A regular dun is sent twice to the delinquent, the first within three days after the receipt of the request and the second not later than ten days after the sending of the first, and the names of those ignoring same are compiled in a list, if the member says nothing to the contrary, which is published periodically and sent to all the members. The Supreme Court in Germany has decided that the publication of the names of such fraudulent debtors is not punishable.

"In order to arrive at the most favorable result possible, the debtor is offered, free of charge in the letter of admonition, the services of the association in effecting a compromise. In cases of undeserved misfortune, feelings of sympathy are not to be suppressed, but members are urged to discountenance swindling, chicanery, and malice with the utmost severity.

"The statistics received from 320 associations show the following results for the year 1896: Members, 50,301, an increase over last year of 3,273; certificates of membership issued for travelers, 30,646, an increase of 980; written reports, 1,194,196, increase 31,637. Duns were sent to the amount of $2,400,985, increase $53,514; of this amount, $1,091,628 were collected, being an increase of $46,000."

W. & J. Sloane

SPECIAL ORDERS

now taken for delivery next Autumn or earlier for WHOLE CARPETS,

Woven in one piece to cover any space in

FRENCH AUBUSSON and SAVONNERIE, BERLIN, HAND-TUFTED and SCOTCH AXMINSTER, INDIA, TURKISH,

and other fine grades.

Designs prepared to suit any period of decoration.

Broadway & 19th Street.

ALLEGED DIAMOND SWINDLER.

John Donaldson Held in Boston for Extradition to New York—He Obtained Jewels Worth $25,000.

BOSTON, March 22.—John Donaldson, a young man for whom detectives have been searching the country ever since early in January, 1895, and who is alleged to have swindled some of the largest diamond firms in the country out of more than $25,000 worth of jewels, is locked up in the City Prison here. The man was caught in the West End district by the Boston Inspectors this morning. He will be held for New York officers.

Many Maiden Lane diamond dealers were glad to hear this afternoon of the arrest in Boston of John Donaldson, a young broker, who left this city in January, 1895, after having obtained more than $25,000 worth of diamonds from various dealers. The young man, who was but twenty-seven years of age, and the son of a minister, had married a handsome young woman in Brooklyn but two weeks before he absconded. He had been arranging for the marriage while continuing his speculations.

Donaldson was a clerk in his father's employ in the wood-engraving business, in Maiden Lane. He became ambitious and started an office on Broadway. He was trusted by every one with whom he had dealings, and he received large consignments of diamonds on memorandum, which he sold on commission.

In the beginning of 1895 he secured all the diamonds he could from many firms without exciting suspicion, and then pawned the entire lot.

Cooper & Forman, Ludwig, Nissen & Co., A. S. Gardner & Co., J. B. Bowden & Co., Smith & Knapp, F. Kallender, Max Freund & Co., and John W. Blom & Co. are said to have lost considerable money by Donaldson.

Detective Nugent of Capt. McClusky's staff went to Boston yesterday to bring the prisoner back to New York. The specific complaint against Donaldson is the theft of $2,850 worth of diamonds from Cooper & Forman.

COL. CAVANAGH LOSES COMMAND

Gov. Tanner Blames Him for Parading Troops on St. Patrick's Day.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Col. Marcus Cavanagh has been relieved of the command of the Seventh Regiment, Illinois National Guards, by Gov. Tanner for parading his troops on St. Patrick's Day. Lieut. Col. Daniel Moriarty has been placed in command.

Col. Cavanagh said to-day that he had made application in regular form for permission to parade to Gen. Wheeler of the brigade "It has been the custom of the Seventh Regiment to parade on the Irish national holiday whenever there was a public celebration," said he. "The precedent was well established and the usual preliminaries were observed."

ALLEGED WIRE TAPPERS.

Thomas J. Dunn and Walter Elliott Accused by a Broker.

Thomas J. Dunn of 370 Washington Street and Walter Elliott of 185 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on complaint of Walter Content of the firm of H. Content & Co., brokers at 50 Broadway, who charged them with tapping wires.

During the past week Mr. Content noticed that several deals he had on the Stock Exchange became known outside. Last Monday he found that his private telephone to the Stock Exchange was weak. He sent to the telephone company to have it fixed. The man who came to fix it discovered that the wire had been tapped.

Detectives went to the firm of Dunn & Elliott yesterday, on the third floor of the same building in which H. Content & Co.'s offices are situated, and arrested the men.

In court the prisoners said that some one must have gone to their office early in the morning and put in the extra wire. They were held for examination Friday in $1,000 bail each.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONTREAL, March 22.—Fire to-night destroyed the sash and door factory and planing mill of F. Tremblay, on William Street. Loss, $20,000.

HALIFAX, March 22.—The moulding shop and mill buildings of Rhodes, Curry & Co.'s car works, in Amherst, were burned to-night. Loss, $40,000.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 22.—The old Meadowbrook breaker of the Connell Coal Company was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $19,000.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The six-story building 118 and 120 Monroe Street, occupied by the Monroe Catering Company and the Building Trades Club, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $90,000.

WHEELING, West Va., March 22.—The Summer hotel at Berkley Springs, in Morgan County, this State, was burned to the ground to-day. Incendiarism is suspected. Loss on building, $50,000; insurance, $18,000.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 22.—Fire which was discovered at 12:30 A. M. in the Wood Side, a large frame hotel, which was unoccupied, threatened for several hours to wipe out the entire eastern end of the city, but was brought under control shortly after 3 o'clock. The Wood Side and several adjoining cottages were destroyed. Loss, $120,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 22.—The largest fire in this city for several years started at 7:15 o'clock to-night in the Reynolds Elevator, and in two hours completely gutted the structure. Joseph Mund, a fireman, was injured slightly by a falling wall. The business was conducted by a stock company styled the James Reynolds Elevator Company. The buildings were valued at $30,000 and the stock at $25,000. The insurance, it is believed, will cover the loss.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

6:15 A. M.—155 East Twenty-fifth Street; Gillis Brothers; damage, $200.

9:15 A. M.—206 East Sixty-third Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

9:20 A. M.—140 Greenwich Street; John Sullivan; damage, $25.

12:15 P. M.—113 Bowery; unoccupied; damage slight.

3 P. M.—214 Chrystie Street; C. H. Cohen; damage slight.

4 P. M.—8 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; William Weiss; damage $25.

7:30 P. M.—

The Wanamaker Store

The Millinery vs. the Weather

A HIGHER compliment could not be paid to the attractiveness of our Millinery than the fact that it proved superior to the weather conditions of yesterday, and that all who came felt repaid for coming.

We are putting especial stress on the feature of *selection* in the imported hats. There is not one of them which does not bear a famous name, but the very breadth of that fame proves the accessibility of the makers to general mercantile approach. Therefore it is the *selection* even among masterpieces, which counts,—and it counts heavily in this collection.

Of the productions of our own designers we say little, although there is much to say. We place them beside the picked models of the world's best designers, with perfect confidence, and leave the rest to your own judgment and preference.

In Untrimmed Hats and English Walking and Cycling Hats, there is such an assortment here as wholly prohibits detail or attempt at detail. You must see it for yourself, and if you would see it thoroughly, you must take a day to it.

Our "view days" continue to-day and to-morrow.

A Selling of Rose Bushes. THIS is strictly a matter for out-of-town people. The "Cliff-Dwellers" have no part in it unless their garden be a window garden. We have an immense quantity of hardy Rose-bushes, grown in Holland from Manetti roots. Florists prefer this growing because the blossoms are even handsomer than the natural product would be, and better able to withstand the rough-and-tumble of existence.

These are ready to be planted at once. Don't put them in the cellar. We are selling them for

15c. each,
2 for 25c.,
$1.25 a dozen.

Here are the kinds:—

Baroness de Rothschild	Magna Charta
Jacqueminot	Paul Neyron
Gloire de Dijon	Ulrich Brauner
Jules Margotin	Gabrielle Luizet
Mistress John Laing	La France.

Basement.

The New Petticoats. INGENIOUS makers have produced some novel and effective fabrics for the new Spring Petticoats. Notable among these is a black sateen with gold or silver checks. This closely resembles silk, requiring close scrutiny to detect the difference. Petticoats of this material, lined with crinoline, and having deep corded umbrella ruffles, are here at $2.25.

A few of the less expensive sorts:

At 50c.—Of colored striped lawn; deep umbrella ruffle.

At 75c.—Of striped seersucker; seven-inch ruffle on bias.

At $1—Of striped seersucker; Spanish flounce, with 2 five-inch ruffles.

At $1.25—Of black sateen; deep corded umbrella ruffle, lined with crinoline.

At $1.50—Of excellent quality black sateen; corded umbrella ruffle. Others up to $2.75.

Second floor.

A Saving on Toilet Sets. WE have acquired 150 Toilet Sets, of eleven pieces each, in underglaze printed patterns. They are recent shapes of large size and well finished. They are of the grade which commands a fixed retail price of $3.50, and so far as we know have never been sold for less money than that. We offer these 150 sets for

$2.50, complete with Jar.
$1.75, without Jar.

The goods are perfect in every way. Don't let this price deceive you into thinking them seconds.

Basement.

About Corsets. PRINCIPALLY about the "Lillian," although you'll find almost all makes in this corset store. We control the sale of the "Lillian," which we consider the finest corset made. That opinion is endorsed by many women who have purchased them here on our recommendation. There are thirty-seven styles of this perfect-fitting corset and prices run from $1 to $20. Here are three of the more popular kinds:

At $1.25—Of coutil; medium length waist, 2 side steels; trimmed with lace.

At $3.50—Of white and drab coutil: medium and long waist, bias and straight cut. Some in black sateen, $4.

At $5.50—Of coutil; made entirely on the bias; gored bust and hips; all whalebone, trimmed top and bottom with lace and ribbon. Same in black sateen, $6.50. White, pink and blue satins at $8.

Two other sorts that are well liked:

A corset that appeals especially to stout figures is called "Her Majesty." In white, drab or black; guaranteed unbreakable, $2.75 to $5. In fancy satin, $10.

The "L.R.," also made solely for us; and one that has many friends, comes in many styles, 75c. to $3.25.

Second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

COMMITTEE OF FIFTY-THREE.

President Swayne Announces the Appointment of Standing Committees.

Gen. Wager Swayne, President of the General Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York—the Committee of Fifty-three movement—yesterday announced these standing committees of the organization:

Appeals—Chairman, P. Tecumseh Sherman; J. Homer Hildreth, Louis T. Golding, Seventeenth Assembly District; William E. Crosby, Twenty-third; H. G. Kinkle, Thirty-third; Oliver C. Semple, Fifth; Henry B. Smith, Thirty-first; John Little, Twenty-sixth; Dr. W. Edson Andrews; Thirty-fifth; Benjamin E. Hall, Twenty-ninth; Robert A. B. Dayton, Ninth; F. F. Waters, Nineteenth, and William M. Bennett, Twenty-first.

Organization—Chairman, William Brookfield, Twenty-seventh Assembly District; Theodore F. Ruhle, Eighth; James Yereance, Twenty-ninth; James S. Lehmaier, Twenty-first; William F. Daly, Fourteenth; Thomas F. Eagan, Twenty-second; William H. Douglas, Nineteenth; William H. Huber, Sixteenth; Edward W. Zimmerman, Fifth; Joseph Murphy, First; Chester W. Southworth, Thirty-fourth; Alford W. Cooley, annexed district, and Abraham Mass, Twelfth Assembly District.

Election Officers—Chairman, Wayland E. Benjamin, Thirty-first Assembly District; Richard D. Alliger, Twenty-ninth; George W. Clarke, Thirty-fourth; User Marcus, Tenth; Warren C. Crane, Nineteenth; Charles W. Reed, Twentieth; Rudolph Mass, Twelfth; William R. Clendenning, Third; Edward J. Conway, Twenty-fifth; Henry Platt, Twenty-sixth; Roger H. Lyon, Thirty-fifth; John A. Sullivan, Second, and Louis Hecht, Twenty-eighth.

Finance—Chairman, James B. Ford, Twenty-seventh Assembly District; John Vinton Dahlgren, Twenty-ninth; George H. Robinson, Seventeenth; Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., Nineteenth; Peter A. Welch, Thirty-first; John Stewart, Twenty-first, and Herbert Parsons, Twenty-fifth.

Public Meetings—Chairman, J. Noble Hayes, Eighteenth Assembly District; James S. Barcus, Twenty-first; William H. Fearns, Ninth; Ewance Copeland, Eleventh, and William C. Barker, Seventh.

Printing—Harry W. Roseborn, Twenty-second Assembly District; George R. Bishop, Eighteenth, and Joseph D. Brandes, Thirty-second.

Naturalization—Chairman, Edward Cotter, Sr., Fourth Assembly District; William T. Hepper, Seventh; John J. Mallon, Twenty-fourth; G. P. Gaggiano, Sixth, and Henry Gompers, Sixteenth.

Without exception the Chairmen of the different committees are men who have been long known as followers of William Brookfield. J. Bayard Backus, who as Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment did considerable work in organizing the Committee of Fifty-three movement, and who ran against Gen. Swayne for the Presidency, is on none of the committees. J. S. Lehmaier, who put Mr. Backus in nomination, is on the Committee of Organization.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN JERSEY.

Four Persons Killed While Walking on Railroad Tracks.

NEWARK, N. J., March 22.—Two fatal accidents occurred on the Pennsylvania Road to-day near this city. William A. Porter, aged seventeen years, of 51 Crawford Street, Newark, was struck and instantly killed by the Pennsylvania flier at Waverly. Michael Pompour, thirty-two years old, of 63 River Street, Newark, was fatally injured, having been hit in Harrison by a train. The body of Porter was removed to Halles Morgue, while Pompour was taken to St. Michael's Hospital in a dying condition.

The rain and thick weather prevailing were responsible for the accidents, the victims not seeing the trains until they were almost upon them.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 22.—Fidelle Piquette, a car cleaner employed by the Central Railroad, was run over by an engine to-night while crossing the tracks on that road. His body was cut in two. He leaves a widow and four children.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 22.—John Newhaus of Park Avenue, Lodi, was struck by an Erie freight train while walking to his home at midnight last night. His legs were cut off at the knees, and he was badly mangled. He died in the hospital to-day.

Car Fender Company Incorporated.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 22.—The Best Manufacturing Company filed articles of incorporation in the office of the County Clerk here to-day. The company is to manufacture and deal in car fenders and bicycle sundries. The company begins business with $125,000 capital. Of the 1,250 shares, Peter Best of Elizabeth holds 1,248. The business is to be carried on in Elizabeth and New York City.

Brooklyn Democrats Incorporate.

ALBANY, March 22.—The regular Democratic Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District of Brooklyn was incorporated to-day. The Directors are Controller Bird S. Coler of New York City, John L. Shea, George Uppington, Theodore Bunginger, Isaac S. Forster, William H. Whitney, H. A. D. Hollmann, Edward Kaufmann, William J. Sexton, A. C. Aubery, T. H. Malone, William M. Harker, William Van Wyck, William T. Ahearn, and John Swan.

Good Government Club Meeting.

There will be a special meeting of Good Government Club A to-morrow evening at the Tuxedo Building, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, to consider the advisability of changing the name of the organization to the "Citizens' Union Club of the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts." This step is favored by the Board of Trustees.

THE GARDEN HORSE SALE

The Market for Trotters and Pacers Much Better Yesterday Than for Months.

ADBELL SOLD FOR $3,000

Alcantara and Other Speedy Animals Will Be Placed on Sale To-day—List of Horses and the Prices Paid for Them.

The auction sales in this city during the past few months proved a poor market for trotting and pacing stock, so that not many big prices were anticipated when the combination sale opened yesterday at Madison Square Garden. What was thought to be the pick of the lot—Alcantara and several other well-known horses—were reserved for to-day's sale, but, to the surprise of even some of the consignors, prices ruled high yesterday, and animals with any strain of good blood brought excellent prices.

Contrary to the usual custom, the best horse in the lot offered during the day was put up at the beginning of the sale. This was Adbell, a five-year-old son of Advertiser and Beautiful Bells, who as a yearling took a record of 2:23, and with it the world's trotting championship for his age. There were many bidders anxious to secure Adbell, who is a magnificent black, and, after some spirited bidding, he was knocked down to W. E. Speir of the Suburban Stock Farm of Glens Falls, N. Y., for $3,000.

John Connors of this city paid $1,250 for Hallington, 2:16¼, who was the sensational trotter in New England last season, and "Doc" Tanner, one of the prominent members of the Cleveland (Ohio) Driving Club paid $1,150 for Astolfo, 2:29¼.

The horses that brought $200 or over, with the names of their purchasers and the prices, are as follows:

PROPERTY OF THE PALO ALTO FARM.

Adbell, (trotter, 2:23,) blk. h., 5 years, by Advertiser-Beautiful Bells, by The Moor; Suburban Stock Farm, Glens Falls, N. Y., W. E. Speir	$3,000
Prince Russell, (pacer,) b. c., 3, by Dexter Prince-Gertrude Russell, by Electioneer; M. E. Sturgis	210
Prince Rose, (trotter,) blk. f., 5, by Dexter Prince-Sweet Rose, by Electioneer; E. A. Hyde, Hartford, Conn.	210
Genesta, (trotter,) b. f., 4, by Belmar-Geneva, by Cyrus; Isaac L. Goff, Providence, R. I.	275
Pazote, (trotter,) ch. c., 3, by Whips-Sally Benton, by General Benton; Dr. J. C. McCoy, Kirkwood, Del.	550
Salome, (trotter,) b. f., 5, by Whips-Sonnet, by Bentonian; Nathan Straus	600
Local, (trotter,) br. h., 5, by Wildnut-Ladywell, by Electioneer; J. Connor	310
Rio Doncella, (trotter,) br. f., 2, by Rio Alto-Anselma, by Ansel; Isaac L. Goff, Providence, R. I.	200
Astra, (trotter,) b. f., 3, by Armoor-Ashby, by General Benton; John A. Dillon, New Haven, Conn.	875
Agua Dulce, (trotter,) br. f., 3, by Dexter Prince-Sweet Water, by Stamboul; M. H. Goodacre, Hartford, Conn.	240
Anselor, (trotter, 2:21½,) br. c., 4, by Electricity-Anselma, by Ansel; W. C. Wade, Hartford, Conn.	470
Fleuretta, (trotter,) b. f., 2, by Dexter Prince-Wildflower, by Electioneer; Dr. J. C. McCoy, Kirkwood, Del.	675
Mararsquin, (trotter,) b. g., 2, by Dexter Prince-Maiden, by Electioneer; W. C. Wade, Hartford, Conn.	200
Bellorio, (trotter,) br. g., 3, by Dexter Prince-Bella Fairfax, by Electioneer; Isaac L. Goff, Providence, R. I.	300
Superba, (trotter,) br. f., 4, by Superior-Black Bess, by North Star; J. Connor	250
Hallington, (trotter, 2:16½,) b. h., 9, by Haldane-Lilly Lexington, by Lexington Star; J. Connor	1,250
PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS.	
Tom Craig, (trotter,) blk. c., 2, by Electrite-Lady May, by Fort Leonard; C. W. Lewis	925
Astolfo, (trotter, 2:29¼,) b. g., 5, by Electrite-Modesty, by Tallmage; Doc Tanner, Cleveland, Ohio.	1,150
Dick Heaton, (trotter,) ch. g., 2, by Electrite-Mambrino Maid, by Chief; J. A. Robinson, Newark, N. J.	235
Helen, (pacer,) b. f., 3, by Monocacy-Lucy King, by Tuscarora Sea King; H. R. Smith, Orange, N. J.	435
Keepsake, (trotter, 2:29¾,) b. m., 7, by Monocacy-Novita, by Robert McGregor; Fred H. Kels.	850
Gertrude C., (pacer, 2:31¼,) br. m., 6, by Don Pizarro-Lizzie Harkaway, by Harkaway; B. C. Patchen, Wayland, N. Y.	225
Rebus, (pacer, 2:12¾,) b. g., 11, by Chesterwood-Roxy, by Miller's Hambletonian; Frederick E. Lewis	425
Victor, (pacer, 2:20¾,) g. g., 9, by Pilot Medium-dam by Greenback; F. E. Lewis	425
Haskell, (trotter,) br. g., 7, by Deucallon, Jr.-Maud, by Ben Franklin; C. L. Millet.	200
Valeria, (trotter,) b. m., 8, by Vasco-Chess, by Magic; C. H. Schurtz	410
Don Monteith, (trotter, 2:29¼,) b. h., 18, by Electioneer-Mamie C., (thoroughbred,) by Hercules; Frederick S. Nelson, Newmarket, N. J.	310
Greenfield Girl, (trotter, 2:19¾,) g. m., 6, by Jim Wilson-Blanche L., by Hambletonian Tranby; William McFarland, Philadelphia.	320
Charlie Boggs, (trotter, 2:21¾,) br. g., 8, by Charles Caffrey-Eva, by Tippoo Bashaw; W. P. Bacon, Derby, Conn.	210
Valiena, (trotter, 2:23¾,) ch. g.; J. McGuire	660
Prince T., (pacer, 2:13¼,) rn. g., 10, by Climont-Jennie Dean; J. McCaffrey.	225
Ralston Boy, (pacer, 2:16¾,) b. g., 6, by Ralston-Kate Sprague, by William B.; J. McGuire	500
Gilead Oh So, (pacer, 2:29¾,) ch. g., 6, by Oh So-Nelly B., by Prince Elmo; John Dillon, New Haven, Conn.	410
King Delmar, (pacer,) b. g., 5, by Seth P.-Lady Goldwood, by Chitwood; W. W. Williamson, Palmyra, N. Y.	580
Hinbert Wilkes, (pacer, 2:12¾,) ch. g., 7, by Hinder Wilkes-Kate, by Egbert; M. E. Sturgis	500
Wilkaline, (pacer,) b. m., 6, by Red Wilkes-Anna Clay, by Harry Clay; J. H. Steel, Patterson, N. J.	375
Marsh Murdock, (trotter, 2:24¾,) b. h., 9, by Ashland Wilkes-Silver Hair, by Administrator; W. H. Smith.	280
Plenipotent, (trotter,) br. h., 6, by Ambassador-Georgia, by Hambletonian Wilkes; J. Connolly	250

FREE CARRIAGE OF BICYCLES.

BOSTON March 22.—Senator Towle had a little encounter with Sterling Elliott of the Massachusetts Division of the League of American Wheelmen at the hearing on free transportation of bicycles before the railroad commission to-day.

Mr. Elliott had said that he did not favor the passage of the bill and the Senator thought it strange that such a prominent member of the League of American Wheelmen in this State should be opposing here a bill that the League of American Wheelmen all over the country is so strongly advocating.

Mr. Elliott replied that he was looking forward to the time when free transportation of bicycles could be secured throughout the country, and that his only objection to the present bill was that he believed the desired object would be secured without it, before long, in the natural course of events.

THE BOXING BOUT FATAL.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—Henry Braun, the local pugilist, who was injured in a boxing bout with Jack Smith at the Palace Sporting Club last night, died this morning at St. Francis Hospital. Braun did not recover consciousness from the time he was taken to the hospital.

Braun and Smith were scheduled to box six rounds as a preliminary go. During the first four rounds Smith landed at will. In the fifth round Smith struck Brain a terrific blow on the jaw, knocking him down. Braun arose in a weak condition, but was floored again a moment later. The bell saved him from a knock-out.

The sixth round was a repetition of the fifth, and at the close of the round Braun had to be carried to his dressing room. A physician was summoned, and directed that the injured pugilist be removed to a hospital.

The post-mortem examination this afternoon showed that death resulted from a hemorrhage of the brain. County Physician Rogers, who conducted the examination, said that death might have been produced either by a blow or a fall.

A formal charge of manslaughter has been made against Jack Smith. The hearing of Smith and of Manager Jack Skelly and Referee Sam C. Austin, who are held as witnesses in $500 bail, which was to have been held to-night, was postponed until Thursday night. Skelly was here to-night, but Austin was not. Senator Daly has been engaged to defend the prisoners.

Receiver for a Montana Company.

BUTTE, Mon., March 22.—Upon the petition of Livingston Cushing of Boston, Judge Knowles of the United States Court to-day appointed a receiver for the American Developing and Mining Company. Cushing's petition was filed for himself and other creditors of the company.

The indebtedness is placed at $270,000, of which $40,000 is an overdraft at Clark's Bank in Butte, $8,000 wages and salaries, and $182,000 notes held by Boston parties. F. W. Bacon, Secretary of the company, was appointed receiver.

NOTES FROM THE GOLF LINKS.

Match Between G. E. Armstrong and J. R. Chadwick on Staten Island—Other Events Scheduled.

George E. Armstrong, the golf champion of the Richmond County Country Club, at Staten Island, is matched to play a friendly game with John R. Chadwick of the same club on the links of the Staten Island Cricket Club, at Livingston, next Saturday. Chadwick is one of the leading golfers on Staten Island. Armstrong won the championship of his club last November, and has been prominent in many tournaments. The match will be thirty-six holes, match play, and the friends of the opponents have offered a fine silver trophy to the winner.

Golf contests will soon become numerous in this locality. On Saturday, April 2, the Crescent Athletic Club will commence its handicap tournaments on its improved links at Bay Ridge. The members' weekly contests for the Frederick B. Pratt Cup have already begun at the Queens County Golf Club at Glen Cove, L. I. The last match was won by H. W. Maxwell, and Herbert L. Pratt got second.

The Philadelphians are beginning their golf matches fully as early as the New Yorkers. Members' tournaments are in progress every week at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, and the last match played for the Winter Club Cup was won by F. H. Bohlen, who has a wide popularity as a cricket expert. He won by a net score of 88 strokes. His handicap was 6, but still his scratch score of 94 was the best of the day, beating J. Wilmer Biddle by 5 strokes. The last match for the cup will take place April 2.

The St. Andrew's Golf Club is anxious to raise a purse for the purpose of bringing James Braid and Harry Vardon, two of the most prominent Scotch professionals,, over to this country in the Fall, and has asked a number of other clubs to help in sharing the expense.

James D. Winsor, Jr., the intercollegiate high jumper and the leading golfer in the University of Pennsylvania, expects to go abroad shortly after the intercollegiate golf tournament, at Ardsley in the first week of May. While away he will visit some of the famous golf courses in England and Scotland, as St. Andrews, Holyoke, North Berwick, Musselburgh, and Westward-Ho.

LINCOLNSHIRE SPRING MEETING.

James R. Keene's Voter Shows Bad Temper and Finishes Almost Last.

LONDON, March 22.—At the second day's racing of the Lincolnshire Spring meeting to-day, Mr. W. M. Clarke's five-year-old ch. c. Prince Barcaldino, by Barcaldine, out of St. Olave, finished first in the Lincolnshire Handicap. Lord Howe's five-year-old ch. c. High Treasurer was second and Capt. Greer's five-year-old br. g. Ravensdale finished third. Fourteen horses ran over the straight mile.

The start was somewhat delayed owing to James R. Keene's Voter displaying considerable temper, and it became necessary to lead the American colt to the post.

Ravensdale led at the beginning of the race, with Voter last. There was little change in the order of the horses until near the finish, when High Treasurer supplanted Ravensdale, who was soon passed by Prince Barcaldino. The latter took the lead in the last few strides, making a most exciting finish. Voter finished eleventh or twelfth.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse; for two-year-olds. Seven-sixteenths of a mile. La Parsesseuse won, Don't Tell second, Winifrede third. Time—0:43¾.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Newsgatherer won, Fig Leaf second, Lode Star third. Time—1:14¾.

THIRD RACE.—Purse. Six furlongs. Lord Marmion won, Glorian second, Torsida third. Time—1:14½.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Del Paso II. won, Claudius second, Tulare third. Time—1:43.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. One mile. Won't Dance won, Odds On second, Bonita third. Time—1:41½.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Robair won, Miss Lynah second, Harry Thoburn third. Time—1:28.

Race Track Assessment Reduced.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—The State Board of Taxation to-day reduced from $100,000 to $50,000 the assessment on the Monmouth Park race track property.

A TRAGEDY IN ARKANSAS.

John Cox Accused of Murdering His Wife and Child at Texarkana.

TEXARKANA, Ark., March 22.—Several weeks ago Mrs. John Cox and one of her children were burned to death two miles east of here. It was reported as an accident, in which Mrs. Cox had fainted and fallen into the fireplace, where the embers set fire to her clothing and burned her up.

The flames were supposed to have also ignited a cradle and burned the baby. Now, as the result of a story told by an elder child of John Cox, the husband and father has been arrested and is confined in jail charged with the murder of his wife and her child.

Armenian Killed by a Boy in Maine.

ROCKLAND, Me., March 22.—Manoog Piligian, an Armenian laborer, was shot and killed this morning by Douglas Fuller, the thirteen-year-old son of W. O. Fuller, Jr., by whom the Armenian was employed. The shooting was accidental. Piligian was twenty-six years of age, and came to this city from Armenia in 1896, he having left the country owing to the internal troubles which prevailed at that time.

Truman B. Welch a Suicide in Duluth.

DULUTH, March 22.—Truman B. Welch, Superintendent of the Duluth Gas and Water Company and the Commercial Light and Power Company, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Welch was thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

Killed a Friend for a Burglar.

BROCKVILLE, Ontario, March 22.—J. M. Scribner was shot and instantly killed here last night by William Pear. The affair occurred at the front of Pear's house, the latter mistaking his friend for a burglar.

New Coastwise Steamer Line.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 22.—There were filed here to-day incorporation papers of the Staten Island Sound Transportation Company. The incorporators are Frank Deen of Brooklyn, James H. Ward of Matawan, and Robert Keating of New York City. The company proposes to establish a line of freight and passenger boats to ply between Manhattan and points along the shores of the Kill Von Kull, Staten Island Sound, and Raritan Bay.

Clothing Men Acquitted of Arson.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., March 22.—Herman Friedlander and Meyer Bremer of Washington, proprietors of the Chicago Clothing Establishment of Altoona, were acquitted of arson, with intent to defraud insurance companies, in court here to-day.

ELKWOOD PARK SHOOTING

The Sixth Annual Tournament of the Inter-State Association Is Begun.

TWO CONTESTS TAKE PLACE

Pigeon Shooters Watch the Events with Great Interest—The Grand American Handicap with More Than 200 Entries to Begin To-day.

The sixth annual trapshooting tournament of the Inter-State Association began yesterday at Daly & Chanfrau's Elkwood Park. The weather throughout the day was as disagreeable as could be wished for by the most rabid enemy of the sport. The contestants in the two events that were shot off faced the traps in a steady downpour of chilling rain, the birds flying against a background of dull gray, making the work of the marksmen unusually difficult.

The shooting box was crowded throughout the day with shooters and enthusiasts, who watched the men at the traps in a vain endeavor to get a line on their probable work in the Grand American Handicap, the principal event of the tourney, which will begin to-day.

The Grand American is of especial interest to pigeon shooters for the reason that it is the only event of the year open to amateurs and professionals alike, where the handicaps are arranged as nearly as possible on the performances of the men on an equitable basis. It has been since its inception the largest event of the year, but the present competition having upward of 200 contestants, is the largest in point of entries, and bids fair to be also in point of excellence, that has ever been held in the world.

Strong Western Delegation.

The Western delegation this year is particularly strong. All of them appear in light gray jerseys, and if by any fair means the silver loving cup offered by the association can be taken to the land of the setting sun, they intend to take it with them. Thomas Marshall, Mayor of Keithsburg, who won the handicap last year, says he will wear the green coat that was his mascot last year. The Westerners have engaged a hotel where they can be together until the end of their visit.

An interesting feature of the tourney is the excellent work of Mrs. W. P. Southwick, who is handicapped at 25 yards. She was a revelation to the Eastern talent and made several difficult kills.

The opening shoot of the tournament was the "Elkwood Park Introductory," which brought out 89 experts. The first money in this event was divided among 35 men, each of whom grassed his full allotment, all shooting at 30 yards' rise. Second money was apportioned equally among 5, who retired with one miss each, while 49 others withdrew before completing the event. Among those who retired were Capt. Brewer, Mrs. Shattuck, Bob Welch, Rollo Heikes, Capt. Money, Gus Grieff, and Aaron Woodruff.

The second event and the only other match that was shot during the day was the Nitro Powder Handicap. This brought out 129 entries, shooting with the same allowances as will govern the big handicap to-day. The unusually large number of competitors compelled the committee to amend the conditions so that two misses were sufficient to refine the marksman without privilege of shooting up. Even then the work of the competitors was of such a high order that at the end of the twelfth round there were 40 straight scores, and the remainder were retired so as to give an opportunity to finish the event before dark.

Brewer-Gilbert Match.

There was considerable discussion during the afternoon relative to arranging a match between Capt. Brewer and Fred Gilbert, to take place at Elkwood after the tournament. A party of Philadelphians offered to back Capt. Jack for any amount of money from $500 to $8,000, and, as the Westerners believe to a man that Gilbert can defeat Brewer, there is every probability that arrangements will be made to-day.

The summaries for the two events follow:

ELKWOOD PARK INTRODUCTORY.

Seven birds; entrance fee, $5; birds extra; thirty yards' rise; three moneys, 50, 30, and 20 per cent; high guns, (no class shooting;) all ties to be divided.—Dickson, Roll, Wagner, Clay, Gilbert, Fleming, Dunnell, Malone, D. Elliott, Young, Burkhardt, Grimm, Besiner, Martin, Marshall, Bingham, W. Dunnell, Faurote, Fulford, Leach, Root, Cooper, Coleman, King, Cameron, Faucette, Kibbey, Kirkover, White, Hicks, Geoffroy, Adolph, Hoffman, J. A. R. Elliott, and Capt. Bunk, 7 each; Parmelee, Baker, Swan, Budd, and Glover, 6 each. Forty-nine others withdrew.

NITRO-POWDER HANDICAP.

Fifteen birds; entrance, $10; birds extra; handicaps from 25 to 33 yards.—Twenty moneys, to be divided as follows: Fourteen, 12, 9, 8, 7½, 6½, 6, 5, 5, 4, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, and 2 per cent. The following contestants retired with full scores, and divided $1,300 equally: Dr. J. L. Williamson, 30 yards; G. W. Day, 29; F. S. Parmelee, 30; H. Dunnell, 28; B. Dunnell, 28; C. A. Young, 28; Ralph Kuss, 27; Edward Bingham, 28; "Swan," 26; T. P. Lafin, 28; Rollo Heikes, 30; E. A. Leach, 28; Dr. J. G. Knowlton, 27; Capt. A. W. Money, 29; S. Glover, 30; "Hood," 27; Edrington, 26; S. P. Walker, 26; Charles Zwerlein, 28; O. R. Dickey, 29; L. W. Stoddard, 26; C. M. Chapin, 27; T. P. Hicks, 28, and "Sporting Life," 28.

Pocantico Hills Post Office Retained.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 22.—William Foley has been appointed Postmaster at Pocantico Hills. He succeeds John Reedey, who was recently arrested for alleged connection with a gang of green-goods men and who was held for the Federal Grand Jury. He resigned, and it was expected the office would be abolished and the mail sent to the Post Office at East View. The residents of the vicinity, including John D. Rockefeller, protested against the abolition of the office, and were successful in having it retained.

Wheat Strong in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Weather and war probabilities were the chief factors in to-day's wheat market. Fears of damage from the freezing temperature rapidly spreading over the Winter wheat belt made the market strong throughout, though the Cuban news from Washington had a tendency to restrict trading. May closed 1¼ higher, and July advanced ½ cent. Corn and oats were both affected by the weather, and advanced about ¼ cent each. July wheat advanced to 85⅞@86 cents and closed at 85⅝@85¾ cents. May closed at $1.06. It sold as high as $1.07.

Keystone State Miners Killed.

PITTSBURG, March 22.—An explosion occurred at Manoun coal mine, near Monongahela City, to-day. Two persons were killed and five injured.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 22.—Alfred Buff was killed and George Miller was fatally wounded to-day by an explosion of dynamite at the Kaska-Williams colliery near here.

McGibbon & Co.

Upholstery and Lace Curtain Attractions.

During past week have received many novelties, and as they are suited to "Town" and "Out-of-Town" houses—the unexpensive and handsome character of each will commend them to the "good taste" purchaser. These are part of our Easter Display.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

PAUL BAUER CONVICTED.

The Jury Found Him Guilty of Attempting Escape from Prison.

Paul Bauer, alias George W. Duval, who was put on trial before Recorder Goff in General Sessions on Monday for attempting to escape from the Tombs, was convicted yesterday. The jury was out only ten minutes.

When the prisoner was asked if he had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced upon him he said: "I demand to know why I was not brought out on trial from the Tombs instead of being locked up for three and one-half months. My liberty was as sweet to me as liberty is to any one else. From time to time I demanded a trial, but I never got it until I—"

"Remanded until next Monday for sentence," interrupted the Recorder.

The prisoner was led back to the Tombs.

Earlier in the day, when the prisoner's lawyer had finished summing up, Bauer sprang to his feet and cried: "Your Honor, may I have the chance to say a few words?"

Assistant District Attorney Osborne said he had no objection, but the Recorder declined to hear him.

Bauer will be placed on trial Monday on the charge of having chloroform in his possession.

SEARCH FOR A MURDERER.

California Sheriff Hopes His Man Is in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 22.—Sheriff James M. Lyndon of San José, Santa Clara County, Cal., who brought Edwin A. Lowe, the absconding Post Office clerk, to Boston, will remain in this State about one week in search of one of the most brutal murderers of the century. The murderer is James C. Dunham, who killed a family of four and two servants on May 26, 1896, in Campbell, Cal. Dunham is thought to be identical with Paul Mueller, who is suspected of murdering the Newton family at Brookfield, Mass., in January last. Sheriff Lyndon has photographs and a description of Dunham in his possession, and will visit Brookfield to-day or to-morrow for the purpose of determining whether Dunham is Mueller.

The Sheriff already has followed clues through all the Northwestern States, Mexico, and Texas, but so far has not located his man. A reward of $1,000, offered by the Government of California, and another by the citizens of Santa Clara County, will be paid for the capture of Dunham dead or alive.

BAY STATE EXECUTIONS.

Bill Adopting Electricity as the Medium Passed by the House.

BOSTON, March 22.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives to-day the Parsons-Greenfield bill, providing for the infliction of the death penalty by electricity and directing that all executions shall take place at the State Prison at Charlestown, came up for debate. Mr. Benham of New Bedford, for the Committee on Prisons, briefly advocated the measure, as did Mr. Tilton of Brockton of the same committee.

Mr. Sheehan of Holyoke offered an amendment, providing that executions should take place between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., instead of between midnight and sunrise. He thought it rather rough to keep a man up all night for the purpose of putting him to death. The Sheehan amendment was adopted, and the bill was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Benedict Made Party Defendant.

Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court, has handed down a decision, holding that E. C. Benedict was properly made a party defendant in the suit brought by William J. Logan against the syndicate which effected the consolidation of the Brooklyn gas companies, and by which syndicate Logan claimed he had been defrauded out of a share of the profits due him by such consolidation.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:00	Sun sets...6:15	Moon sets...8:01

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:15	Gov. Isl'd...8:38	H. Gate...10:27
	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....8:31	Gov. Isl'd...9:00	H. Gate...10:49

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Navarre, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Schleswig, Inagua, &c.,	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Ayrean, Glasgow	.....	.....
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Normannia, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

Benedict, Barbados, &c...	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26.

Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Concho, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Edam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fulda, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 127 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Haw

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Eldridge Railroad Bill Passed by the Senate by a Vote of 29 to 10.

ITS PROVISIONS IN DOUBT

Senators Laugh When Asked If It Is Not the Same as the "Huckleberry Railroad Bill" of Former Sessions.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Eldridge Railroad bill passed the Senate to-day with only 10 dissenting votes, and with its real character as much a mystery as ever. Senator Elon R. Brown alone undertook to point out the meaning of the measure, and he contented himself with criticism of certain of the general amendments which it makes to the railroad law. These, he declared, give to street railway companies extensions of power which would be dangerous to the rights of the municipalities of the State, without sufficient safeguards of the public interests.

The fact that the bill is in the interest of the Third Avenue Railroad Company was admitted by Senator Coggeshall, who explained his vote for the bill on the ground that it would help the cause of rapid transit in New York City.

Senator Brush said that he had examined the bill carefully, but had been unable to get any information about it because of the faulty manner in which it was drawn.

Senator Higgins asked Senator Raines, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, if the bill was not the same in purpose as the measure that had been before the Legislature for several years, known as the "Huckleberry Railroad bill." This question caused a general laugh, but elicited no direct reply.

Senator Pavey asked to have the bill laid aside for a day until he could learn more about its provisions. He said that if the representations made to him were true some of its provisions were in the interest of rapid transit.

After further discussion the roll was called, and the bill was passed by a vote of 29 to 10. Senators E. R. Brown, Brush, Coffee, Ellsworth, Higgins, Humphrey, Krum, Stranahan, Tibbits, and White voting against it.

The measure now takes its place among the thirty-day bills on the Governor's desk, and if what it really does is ever discovered and proves to be objectionable, opposition to its becoming law will have to be centred on the Chief Executive.

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. Brennan's Bill Providing for It Passed by the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Assembly to-day passed, by a vote of 86 to 38, the Brennan bill, for the construction of a new bridge over the East River, in the City of New York, for the use of railroad companies, bicyclists, and foot passengers. The Republican majority was reinforced by the Brooklyn Democrats in the vote for the bill, the Tammany men supplying most of the votes against it.

The bill provides for the appointment by the Mayor of six citizens, to constitute a commission for the purpose of constructing the bridge, which is to be a suspension structure. One terminus is to be between Fulton Ferry and the navy yard in Brooklyn, and the other between Houston Street and the present bridge in the Borough of Manhattan.

The Commissioners are to have the right to examine, use, or copy any plans, calculations, or data of any kind for a bridge across the East River belonging to New York City or in the possession of any board, officer, or public corporation constructing or controlling a bridge across the East River, and they may by a two-thirds vote of their number purchase or acquire the rights, franchises, or property of any corporation that has the right or franchise to construct a bridge across the East River within the limits specified by the bill.

MAYOR VAN WYCK'S POWER.

He Can Kill All the Local Bills Passed Hereafter.

ALBANY, March 22.—When Assemblyman Tiffany's bill transferring the assessment for the improvement of Prospect Avenue in the former village of Flatbush to the City of New York came up for final passage in the Senate to-day, Mr. Cantor objected to its passage, calling attention to the fact that it saddled the cost of a local improvement on the city at large.

"I merely wish to point out the objectionable character of this bill," said Mr. Cantor. "There is no use wasting time in an argument on it here. Its passage can do no harm, as the Mayor will take care of it in New York."

Senator Cantor's remarks direct attention to the fact that the fate of all bills relating to New York City passed from this date forward lies wholly within Mayor Van Wyck's hands. He can keep any bill sent to him for approval fifteen days. At the end of that time the Legislature will have adjourned and such bills as he has not returned will be dead.

NEW YORK'S LOSS OF COMMERCE.

A Bill to Investigate It Passed by the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 22.—Mr. Laimbeer's bill, carrying out the suggestions made in the Governor's message for the creation of a commission to inquire into New York's commercial decline, received its final reading in the Assembly to-day, and was sent to the Senate.

The bill provides that within thirty days the Governor shall appoint a commission of five persons to examine into the commerce of New York, the cause of its decline, and the means of its revival, together with a summary of conclusions to be drawn therefrom, and to suggest such legislation as they deem advisable. The commission is to have authority to employ stenographers and other necessary assistants and to send for persons and papers, and to compel the attendance of any person before them at any place within the State. They are to present their final report to the Legislature on or before Jan. 15, 1899, and shall present therewith such bill or bills as may be necessary to carry into effect the changes deemed advisable by them. Each of the Commissioners shall be a resident and inhabitant of the State of New York. They are to receive their necessary expenses.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action on Various Measures in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 22.—The following bills were passed to-day by the Senate:

Mr. Addis—Changing the time of holding town elections in Putnam County from Spring to Fall.

Mr. Adler—Permitting the Sheriff of New York County to close his office at 2 o'clock during July and August.

Mr. Hanna—Dividing Dutchess County into two School Commissioner Districts.

Senator Nussbaum's insolvency bill.

Mr. Post—Providing for franchises for shell fish cultivation in Long Island Sound in Suffolk County.

Senator Cantor—Authorizing the Board of Estimate of New York to allow to Rufus G. Bardslee such compensation as may be due for services as counsel to the Board of Education.

Mr. Tiffany—Transferring the assessment for improving Prospect Avenue, Flatbush, to New York City.

Mr. Eldridge—Amending the railroad law relating to interlocking switches.

Mr. Wallace—Extending the time for payment of certain taxes in Long Island City until September next.

Mr. Davis—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York to appropriate $35,000 to aid in the erection of a monument in memory of the martyrs who perished in the prison ships in New York during the Revolution.

Senator Krum—Providing for a corporation tax of one-half mill on each dollar of the appraised capital stock of a company which is invested or held within this State.

Mr. Tiffany—Prohibiting the operation of any surface, elevated, steam, or other railway on East Nineteenth Street, Borough of Brooklyn, between Caton Avenue and Foster Avenue.

Senator Ellsworth—Appropriating $500,000 for the acquisition of lands in the Adirondack Park.

Senator Ahearn—Providing that school teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn, shall not be paid less than $900 per year.

The Assembly passed the following bills: Mr. Schoeneck—Providing for the improvement of certain park lands in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Senate Finance Committee—Amending the legislative law relating to the printing of an increased number of bills.

Mr. De Graw—Appropriating $35,000 for repairing and enlarging the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory.

RECEPTION TO MR. DEPEW.

Great Gathering of Notable Men to Honor His Twenty-first Year as University Regent.

ALBANY, March 22.—A reception almost unparalleled in the history of the State, as regards the prominent personnel of those present, was given at the Albany Club here to-night in honor of the twenty-first anniversary of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew's election by the Legislature as a Regent of the University. There were Judges of the highest courts, Federal and State officials, Senators, the editors of nearly all the daily newspapers in the State, prominent educators and members of the clerical and medical professions.

Mr. Depew arrived early in the afternoon, and after visiting Gov. Black attended a meeting of the Regents. At 7 o'clock he was given a reception by the Legislative Reporters' Association at the Hygeia, where he was introduced to the working newspaper men by President Stegman of the association. At 9 o'clock the reception at the Albany Club began, and for three hours a steady stream of people passed, offering their congratulations. At Mr. Depew's request the affair was absolutely informal. Letters of regret were received from President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, several members of the Cabinet, and United States Senators Hanna, Platt, Murphy, and many others. Gov. Black did not attend, having notified Mr. Depew of his inability and regret.

Mr. Thomas C. Platt's letter was as follows:

"Mr. Thomas C. Platt regrets that his duties will deprive him of the pleasure of accepting the invitation of the Hon. C. M. Depew to meet the Regents of the University, and takes the opportunity to congratulate Mr. Depew on becoming 'of age' as a Regent, which is 'greater than a King.'"

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

A Bill Introduced to Extend the Time to Aug. 1.

ALBANY, March 22.—The commission appointed by the Governor to investigate the expenditure of the appropriation of $9,000,000 for the improvement of the canals met in the Secretary of State's office soon after 2 o'clock to-day. Those present were George Clinton of Buffalo, Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, Darwin R. James, President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation; Frank Brainard, President of the New York Produce Exchange; Franklin Edson of New York, and William McEchron of Glens Falls. A. Foster Higgens of New York, the seventh member of the commission, was unable to be present, on account of sickness.

The commission organized by electing Mr. Clinton Chairman and Mr. Edson Secretary. After discussing the work to be performed the Commissioners decided that the time allowed for the investigation was insufficient, and, with the approval of the Governor, a bill was introduced in the Senate this afternoon extending the time until Aug. 1.

PROPOSED SALE OF THE CANALS.

The Federal Ownership Resolution Reported to the Senate.

ALBANY, March 22.—The advocates of the proposed Constitutional amendment permitting Federal ownership of the canals are encouraged by their success this afternoon in having the Pavey resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee for the consideration of the Senate. They claim thirty-eight votes practically pledged for the resolution in the Senate, and assert with confidence that it will receive a two-thirds vote in the Assembly.

Gov. Black has not as yet indicated his position on this proposition, but the Republican leaders generally are inclined to regard it favorably for the reason that they see in it a means of removing the canal question to a large degree from the State campaign. Senator Pavey is confident that the resolution will pass both houses. Being a concurrent resolution, it does not require the Governor's approval.

Legislative Notes.

In the Assembly yesterday the bill to create the County of Nassau out of part of the County of Queens was advanced to third reading by a vote of 70 to 53.

The Assembly yesterday concurred in the Senate amendment to the adjournment resolution, making March 31 the date for the final session, by a vote of 79 yeas to 61 nays.

The Primary Election Reform bill will be the principal feature of the legislative programme for to-day, when it will come up for final passage in the Senate and will be debated on the order of second reading in the Assembly.

In the Assembly yesterday Mr. Hill's bill amending the banking law by providing that bank officers need only certify to the correctness of their reports to the best of their knowledge and belief, was advanced to the order of third reading.

In the Assembly yesterday Mr. Seligsberg of New York introduced a bill sent to him by the City Club of New York, amending the election law by providing that independent nominations for a State office may be made by 3,000 voters instead of 6,000, as now provided.

In the Senate yesterday Senator Brush moved to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of his telephone bill. Upon motion of Senator W. L. Brown, Senator Brush's motion was laid on the table by a vote of 24 to 13, thus practically disposing of the subject of telephone legislation at this session.

Fire Truck Presented to Afton, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J., March 22.—A number of the residents of Afton, a village near Madison, and not far from H. McK. Twombley's home, have organized a hook and ladder company. They went about securing subscriptions to purchase the truck. They appealed to Mr. Twombley, who replied by announcing that he would purchase a truck and present it to the company. The subscriptions previously obtained will be used for other fire purposes.

Magician Herrmann's Yacht Sold.

GREENPORT, L. I., March 22.—E. S. Stokes of New York has purchased the steam yacht Fra Diavolo, which is moored at Fordham's yards here. The yacht was formerly owned by the late Prof. Herrmann, the magician. It was seized by a Deputy United States Marshal in order to foreclose a mortgage. The yacht was bid in for Mr. Stokes by his brother-in-law for $6,250.

The Prince of Wales

ORDERS

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

ABERGELDIE CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE.

Please supply three dozen Hoff's Malt Extract, on account of H. R. H., Prince of Wales. J. CROSS.

By goods train to Abergeldie, Ballater, Aberdeenshire.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract makes Flesh and Blood. More strength in one dozen bottles of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract than in a cask of Ale, Beer or Porter, without their intoxicating effects.

The well dressed man—all other things being equal—will make more money than the man who is carelessly dressed.

Top coats, lined with silk throughout, to order $18.00. They are excellent value. Our special line of black and silver gray vicuna, for cutaway coat and vest, with a striped English trousering of medium shade, to order at $20.00, is just the thing for present wear.

WE GIVE YOU PRESENT AND FUTURE PROTECTION! YOUR MONEY BACK OR A YEAR'S GUARANTEE!

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, FREE ON APPLICATION.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Assemblyman Porter Attacks Mr. Allen for the Latter's Fight Against Porter's Insurance Bill.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—The afternoon session of the House was made lively by a debate over Assemblyman Porter's bill changing the method of taxing insurance companies incorporated in New Jersey. Mr. Allen attacked the bill, and said it would divert from the State over $100,000 a year in taxes paid by the insurance companies. Mr. Allen charged that the bill was introduced in the interest of the Prudential and Mutual Benefit Insurance Companies, and that no one could vote for it without being open to the charge of wearing the yoke of those companies.

Mr. Porter manifested considerable anger when he arose to defend the bill. He made a broad insinuation against Mr. Allen when paraphrasing the Hudson Assemblyman. He said it was true Mr. Allen had been seeking intelligence on the bill, but that the intelligence was "of a substantial character, and was not to be found in the records of the State Board of Assessors or the bank and insurance offices, where the gentleman from Hudson claims to have looked."

Mr. Porter's pointed insinuation caused an exclamation of surprise from all parts of the House. Every one expected Allen to resent the remarks of Porter, and there was more surprise when he allowed the matter to pass without saying a single word. In private conversation afterward Mr. Allen said there were some things that did not deserve to be dignified with a notice. The bill was defeated—12 to 41.

These bills among others were passed by the House: Requiring custodians of public money, excepting City Treasurers, to turn over to the city all moneys, papers, &c., when their terms expire; Gledhill's amendment to the libel law, making it a misdemeanor for any person to deliver any libelous statements to a newspaper publisher, and also providing that plaintiff must prove malice, or that a retraction was asked and refused.

The House defeated the bill giving the State Board of Taxation power to decide disputes between the State Board of Assessors and local Assessors as to their right to assess railroad or canal property.

The Senate passed Senate Bill No. 1,888, placing the County Clerk, Register, and Surrogate of Essex and Hudson Counties on a salary of $7,500 each in place of fees. The bill does not affect the present incumbents of those offices.

The Senate also passed among others these bills: Providing for a new Passaic Valley pollution commission to be appointed by the Governor, and report to the next Legislature; for the better protection of the Palisades in the matter of riparian leases, but not applying to leases already granted; requiring seats to be provided in stores for clerks when not working; allowing Jersey City to spend $80,000 for new station houses; validating deeds and mortgages made by corporations whose charters have been forfeited.

The Senate practically defeated Senator Foster's bill to reduce the legal rate of interest from 6 to 5 per cent. Mr. Foster moved to take the bill out of the hands of the Judiciary Committee. Senator William M. Johnson moved to table Mr. Foster's motion, and the Senate did so by a vote of 11 to 8.

The bill prohibiting the giving of trading stamps was reported from the Judiciary Committee with a majority report against it and a minority report in favor of it. The minority report was adopted.

The Senate had a debate on two game bills. The first was the Senate bill regulating the open season and the second the Senate bill providing a punishment for gunning on land without the owner's permission. The first bill was amended, so as to allow farmers to trap rabbits when it is discovered that the rabbits are destroying their fruit and trees, and the latter bill was amended so as to make permission to gunners necessary only on "occupied" land.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate to-day confirmed these nominations of Postmasters:

NEW YORK—F. Jones, Ballston Spa; F. E. Holmes, New Berlin; J. S. Chase, Windsor; W. S. Ostrander, Schuylerville; J. H. Broad, Morrisville; G. C. Slisbee, Avoca; A. Youmans, Fulton; J. P. Moran, White Plains; F. B. Dodge, Mount Morris.

NEW JERSEY—A. C. Yard, Trenton; O. H. Mattis, Riverton.

Ten Millions for Post Roads.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator Hoar to-day introduced, by request, a bill appropriating $10,000,000 to be expended by the Secretary of War in constructing military and post roads, the purpose being to relieve the exigency of the times by giving employment to labor.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices have been appointed as follows: Franklin Iron Works, James P. Warner; Kent, Benoni M. Reed.

A NOTABLE OPENING DAY.

Crowds Inspect New Millinery at Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's.

There was a crowd of busy shoppers in Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's big store at Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street yesterday. It was their yearly Spring opening in hats, millinery, costumes, &c., and there were many articles of usefulness and beauty.

Feminine visitors were especially pleased with the hats—about 1,000 new ones, half of them models and no two of them alike.

The imported wraps and jackets made a fine showing, and there was an abundance of reefers, jackets, &c., for misses and children. A tailor-made Pacquin gown much admired was made of tan parège poplinette, with Pacquin skirt flounced with braid of spider web design, and a braided jacket, opening in front with broad bretelles of narrow shirred ribbon. The coat sleeve is small and pointed, with spider web design braid

One beautiful negligée gown was made of gold brocade, the same material used in the gown the present Duchess of Marlborough wore when presented at Court. It is trimmed with maline lace, embroidered with silver spangles, a stole effect of gold cloth being produced on the sides, with scalloped ruchings of white chiffon.—Adv.

THE EUROPEAN LABORER

Consul General Du Bois Compares His Condition with that of the American Workman.

LIVING ABROAD NOT CHEAP

The American Laborer Gets More Wages and Enjoys Greater Comforts—Carpenters and Locomotive Firemen Here and Abroad Compared.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The following report, from James T. Du Bois, Consul General at St. Gall, Switzerland, on labor conditions in Europe, has been received at the State Department:

"The following paragraph has been heralded through the United States in recent times: 'The European laborer gets small wages, but the cost of living there is proportionately small.' If the paragraph had read, 'The European laborer gets small wages, but the manner in which he lives makes living cheaper there than in the United States,' the truth would have been told.

"I desire to make some comparisons which will disclose the actual condition of things relating to the cost of living among the laboring classes in Europe. I will take two skilled workmen in the United States and carefully compare their receipts and expenses, their homes, their mode of life, the cost of their food, clothing, rent, taxes, fuel, and amusements, with men operating in the same department of toil in Europe, and hope that the result may be carefully considered by those who honestly desire to know in what land the great mass of human workers are blessed with the best conditions.

American Laborer Lives Better.

"I will take the first examples from two cities, one in the United States and one in a fairly prosperous nation of Europe. The population of each is about 30,000. They are industrial centres, and the commercial surroundings are nearly the same. Both have excellent religious and educational facilities. In both the system of free public schools has been brought to a high state of perfection, so that the children of these workmen have equally good educational advantages. I will select my first examples from the class known as carpenters and joiners, and, in order to bring the comparisons into easy and striking contrast, I present the following statement, giving a single question in one paragraph, followed by two answers—one from the American and the other from the European workman:

"Question—What wages do you receive?

"Answer—American, $2.37 a day; European, 80 cents a day.

"Question—Are you able to support your family?

"Answer—American, Yes, I do so comfortably; European, No, my wife and daughter earn something to help me.

"Question—What are your average yearly earnings?

"Answer—American, $498; European, $230.

"Question—What does it cost you a year to live?

"Answer—American, about $412, my family consisting of a wife and two children; European, $251, my family consisting of a wife and three children.

"This shows a surplus for the American of $86, and a deficit for the European of $21, which is covered by the earnings of his wife and daughter.

"Question—Of what does your daily food consist?

"Answer—American, tea, coffee, milk, sugar, meats, (such as steaks, roast beef and mutton, ham, bacon, pork, sausages,) fresh fish, vegetables of all kinds in season, wheat bread, oatmeal, wheatlets, hominy, buckwheat cakes, butter, eggs, and fruits in season—that is, I have this list with many other kinds of food, such as canned goods, to select from, and my table is usually amply supplied; European, good bread, potatoes, potato soup, coffee, beer, cider, common wine, and now and then sausage or some ordinary cuts of beef. I may say that our good bread is our real staff of life. It is nourishing, satisfactory, and cheap; therefore, it is our chief diet.

"Question—What do you pay for rent?

"Answer—American, from $8 to $10 a month for a good, comfortable house of six rooms situated in the suburbs, and to which there is attached a good garden; European, $4 a month for three rooms in the third story, (water on first floor,) house situated in cheap and densely populated part of the city. All fuel and water must be carried up two flights of stairs.

"The above is an honest picture of the condition of two skilled workmen, one in the New World and the other in the Old but both employed in the same department of human labor. It has been drawn from knowledge and not from imagination, and any thoughtful American skilled laborer who views it with intelligence and a genuine desire to know the truth must feel profoundly grateful that his lot and that of his children has been cast on the soil of the great Republic and under the protection of its flag and institutions.

Locomotive Firemen Compared.

"The statement already referred to, to the effect that European laborers get small wages, but that the cost of living there is proportionately small, leads the careless observer to believe that the cost of living is cheaper in Europe than in America. The opposite is the truth. The difference in the cost of living is accounted for by the difference in the manner of living, and I hope to clearly demonstrate this by another example.

"Take a locomotive fireman in the United States. I know many of them; I know what wages they receive and how they live. An ordinary locomotive fireman in the United States earns usually $60 a month, and, counting loss of time, he earns on an average about $550 a year at the lowest estimate. European locomotive firemen consider themselves well paid if their earnings amount to $22 per month, or $264 per year. As to the manner of living, I am satisfied that one-third of the firemen in the United States possess their own homes, and a large majority of all could be in the same happy condition if they lived on the same economical basis as the European firemen. The homes owned by the American firemen consist of from six to eight rooms. They are usually well built and comfortably furnished. In country towns they are generally surrounded by good gardens.

"The school facilities for their children are equally as good as those of the European firemen, and I am inclined to believe that they are better in many respects, since the European school experts at the World's Fair in Chicago frankly confessed that, taking everything into consideration, the public-school system of the United States is the best in the world. Thus, it may be seen that the American firemen have the advantage of their fellow-workers in the Old World.

The Question of Clothing.

"If their educational advantages are equally as good, their food advantages are far better. The ordinary food supply of the American fireman consists of good coffee, tea, sugar, milk, bread, butter, meats of all kinds, fresh fish, fruits, and canned goods of every description, and for nearly every one of these items of food they pay from 6 to 12 per cent. less than the cost of the same class and quality of goods in the European markets.

"While at work the locomotive firemen of the United States usually wear overalls, but when they cease their labors they become apparently as well dressed as is a merchant, a banker, or a Judge of a superior court in either country. An interesting fact is that if these clothes are ready made their cost in the American market is no more, and sometimes less, than in the markets of the Old World. To be sure, these clothes made to order would cost less in Europe than in America, because labor is much cheaper in the Old World than in the New. The journeyman tailor in Central Europe gets only $5 for sixty-five hours of work, while his fellow-worker in the United States gets $12 for five hours' less work.

"Every intelligent person realizes that the people of that country where the cost of living is cheapest and the earnings highest are the happiest and will be the most prosperous people on earth. In the United States, prices for the necessaries of life are lower and the wages of all who labor are higher than in any other country. No one can successfully challenge this assertion. I speak of as necessaries those things that enter into the making of a comfortable home, as we understand such a home in the United States—such as ample and wholesome food, furniture, fuel, lights, clothing, and cheap transportation by railroad, steamboat, or tramcar.

"To the American workmen, all these things are cheaper than they are to their brother breadwinners in Europe, and, to double this great advantage, their wages are sometimes more than twice as high. But these are not the only advantages American labor has over conditions in the Old World. When workmen go to church in the United States they find a comfortable pew in a warm, well-lighted, and pleasant place of worship. When they go to the theatre they occupy good seats. When they travel with their families on the railroad they ride first class, and, if sober and industrious and of good moral character, as they usually are, they hold a pleasant social position in the community in which they live.

"This is a fair and conservative picture of the surroundings, condition, and life of the American firemen. You may search the Continent of Europe, from St. Petersburg to Lisbon, from Stockholm to Palermo, and the isles of the Briton from the Hebrides to Brighton, in vain for such conditions among railroad men. I am confident that not one-twelfth of the locomotive engineers and firemen of Europe live in their own homes. How can they? The average wages of the engineers is about $320 per annum, and that of the firemen $264; switchmen, $216; watchmen, $240, and prices of food and clothing, rent, fuel, and lights are as high in their markets as in the markets of the United States. I mean the same kind and quality of food, clothing, fuel, lights, and the same number of rooms as to rent prices.

Few Foreign Firemen Own Homes.

"A locomotive fireman of Central Europe receives, on an average, for a week's work of sixty-five hours' time, $5; for a full months' work, $20, and for a year of fair average time, $264. He seldom owns his home. A well-informed person says that he does not know of a single instance where a locomotive fireman in Europe has bought and paid for his home out of his regular earnings. I can name a hundred firemen in my limited knowledge of the personnel of railroads in the United States who own their homes and have paid for them out of the savings from their wages. The European fireman is simply forced, by the conditions that always confront him, to pay rent, and he usually rents rooms and not a house.

"His quarters generally consist of from two to three rooms, and the rent price is approximately the same as in the United States, taking floor space, location, condition, and conveniences into consideration. His quarters are of necessity in the cheap residence quarter. The facilities for housekeeping are scant, as a rule, and the furnishings very meagre. He usually cooks and eats his food consists of coffee and bread for breakfast; potato soup, bread, potatoes, and cheap wine or beer for dinner, and sometimes meat; for supper, bread, beer, or cider, or common wine that costs perhaps 10 cents a liter or quart. For every ounce of this food, except the common wine and beer, he will pay just as much as, and sometimes more than, the American fireman pays for food similar in quality and kind.

"His coffee, fair Rio, is 32 cents per pound; fair Java costs 35 cents; tea, from 70 cents to $1; sugar, 6 cents; beef, 18 to 25 cents; horseflesh, 5 to 7 cents; bacon, 20 cents; ham, 25 cents; sausages, 22 cents; rice, 6 cents; cheese, from 16 to 26 cents; dried apples, 11 cents; flour, 5 cents; common soap, 7 cents; American canned beef, 18 cents; potatoes, from 40 to 60 cents a bushel; eggs, 15 to 24 cents per dozen; milk, 4 cents a quart; cider, 6 cents a quart; beer, 8 cents a quart; common wine, 19 cents a quart; kerosene, 20 cents a gallon; wood, cut for stove, $10 per cord; coke, $8 per ton; coal, $7 per ton; coarse cowhide shoes, from $2 $3.50 per pair; cotton overalls, 96 cents; cotton blouse, 96 cents; Sunday suits, from $8 to $18; common coarse suits, from $5 to $8. And, as everybody is taxed in Central Europe, the fireman comes in for his share; not on his possessions, for he seldom has any, but on the amount of the meagre earnings which he may receive during the year.

"The above are the average retail prices for food and clothes, and he who will take the trouble to compare them with prices for the same articles in the American markets will discover that in almost every article the American fireman has the advantage, besides having twice the income with which to make the purchases.

Europeans Desire Better Pay.

"The European firemen usually wear overalls during working hours, and, when they dress after their labors, they present a plain, neat appearance; but their clothes are coarse and never fit as well as those of the American, while the foot and head wear are positively awkward and rough in make and appearance. To these disadvantages should be added the fact that when the European firemen go to church they find an uncomfortable, poorly heated, poorly ventilated, and sometimes gloomy place of worship; when they go to the theatre they must occupy the poorest places; when they travel with their families on the railroad they do so in the third-class cars, and, no matter how sober and industrious they may be, they can never hold the same position in the social world that their brother breadwinners do in the United States.

"But, with all these disadvantages, it must be conceded that the railroad employes of the Old World are usually loyal to the corporations that give them employment, and discharge their duties with a fidelity, industry, and care that make them worthy of better wages, better food, better homes, and brighter hopes. Their earnings are small; they can save nothing; their time of toil is long and their chance of advancement slow. Yet, with all these discouraging conditions, they are as sturdy and faithful a class of men as can be found in any department of human labor in the world.

"If the conditions were the same in Europe as in the United States—that is, if the locomotive firemen of Europe received the same wages that are paid in the United States—and if they continued to live in the way they do now and practiced the same economy, a service of twenty years would find them in the possession of savings that would place every one of them in his own home and in independent circumstances.

"Whenever it is stated in the United States that 'the wages in Europe are small, but the cost of living is proportionately small,' it should not be forgotten that, while the cost of living among the workmen of Europe is proportionately smaller than among the toilers in the United States, the manner of living is also immeasurably poorer, not only in housing, clothing, and food, but in all conditions; and also the wages are only half the amount paid in our country."

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

Registered Trade Mark.

Proven.

None are so enthusiastic over the marvelous sanitary properties of

Deimel Linen-Mesh Underwear

as those who have tried to keep themselves warm, and have sweltered and taken cold in wool.

Send for descriptive pamphlet and samples of material, or call and examine the goods at

"The Linen Store"

Headquarters for all good things in linen.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

FLOATING DRY DOCK HEARING.

Mr. Roosevelt Advocates the Clark & Stanfield Model for New York.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day granted a hearing to a number of gentlemen on the proposition contained in an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill for the construction of a floating steel dry dock of the Clark & Stanfield model in New York Harbor, the Government to pay $90,000 a year for the use of the dock. Among those who appeared were Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, ex-Senator Blackburn, Mr. Clark, one of the inventors of the system sought to be used, and Mr. A. B. Colonna.

Mr. Roosevelt confined himself to a general advocacy of floating steel docks. President Dykeman of the New York Dry Dock Company opposed the granting of the contract to Clark & Stanfield without giving others an opportunity to put in proposals.

JUDSON LYONS FOR REGISTER.

Negro National Committeeman from Georgia Chosen by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The President to-day announced to members of the Iowa Congressional delegation that he had decided to appoint Judson Lyons, the negro Republican National Committeeman from Georgia, to be Register of the Treasury, to succeed the late B. K. Bruce.

ELECTION CASE IN THE HOUSE.

Thorpe's Contest Against Eppes of Virginia Under Discussion.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Naval Appropriation bill was reported to the House to-day, but as it had not been printed, the contested election case of Thorpe vs. Eppes from the Fourth Virginia District was taken up and debated until 4 o'clock, when the House, owing to the illness of Mr. Rhea of Kentucky, who was to speak this afternoon, adjourned until to-morrow. The case will be disposed of to-morrow.

The prevailing impression is that Mr. Eppes, the sitting member, will be unseated. Upon the decision in this case will depend largely the decision in the two other Virginia cases, in which practically the same questions are involved.

Mr. Eppes had 2,621 plurality on the face of the returns. Extensive frauds were charged, and the majority of the committee found that Mr. Thorpe should have received 307 plurality, and upon this finding recommended that he be seated.

BILL FOR A GOLD INCOME.

Senator Cullom Introduces a Measure Regarding Customs.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator Cullom to-day introduced a bill which had been sent to him by the National Business Men's League. The purpose of the measure is to provide a gold income for the United States, and is as follows:

"That, in order to provide a gold income to meet obligations required to be paid in gold and avoid unnecessarily increasing the Government's obligations in maintaining the gold reserve and to strengthen the public credit to meet all reserve and to strengthen the public credit to meet all emergencies, 50 per cent. of the duties levied upon foreign importations of merchandise or manufactured articles or other articles imported from foreign countries, shall be paid in gold coin of the United States, and the remaining 50 per cent. in such currency of the United States as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate."

CRAMPS' BIG BILL FOR LOSSES.

Their Claim for Damages in Building Vessels Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Committee on Claims favorably reported to the House to-day a bill referring to the Court of Claims the claims made by the Cramps Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia for losses and damages arising from the contract to Clark & Stanfield without giving others an opportunity to put in proposals.

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By Teaching the People

To Obey the Simplest Law of Nature

Hundreds Have Been Cured of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

It seems strange indeed that in this enlightened age people should have to be taught that the air passages in the head, throat, and lungs were made for dry air alone, and that moisture of any kind cannot enter the bronchial tubes and lungs. Yet such is the case, and the efforts of the R. T. Booth Company (who, during the past few months, have been teaching the people that great and unchangeable law of nature which permits nothing but dry air to enter the bronchial tubes and lungs, and prevents moisture of any kind from entering these passages) show how much such a lesson is needed by the general public. The reason why it has not been taught before is this: Until "Hyomei" was discovered

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Maritana—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Man from Mexico—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Piano Recital—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Cumberland '61—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinee—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Macbeth—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Electrician—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:10.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Faithless—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15. Matinée.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Matinée 2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

COMING EVENTS.

Unless a state of war is created by the act of Spain which the Executive and Congress would be compelled instantly to recognize by measures of defense and offense, some time may yet elapse before the relations of the two countries come to the breaking point. Before we can go to war we must not only make sure that our cause is just, but we must see to it that our dealing is courteous, civilized, and humane. It would be a barbaric act for us to declare war on Spain without giving her an opportunity to meet our demands without fighting.

The ways in which we may go about the matter of reaching a final understanding are various. Now that the finding of the court of inquiry has been foreshadowed by the hundred tongues of rumor there is no longer much doubt in the public mind that the Maine was blown up by an explosive applied externally by a public or private enemy. If it was a public enemy, that is, if a Spanish mine did the work, of which there is no evidence so far as we know, there would be no reason for deferring for a single day a hostile demonstration against the Spanish fleet at Havana. We should simply be engaged in carrying on a war which Spain had begun by blowing up our battleship. But if the origin of the external attack is reported as being unknown, we should doubtless intimate to Spain that we held her responsible for the affront and for the loss of property and of life. Although the case is new, we hold it to be a principle of law, as laid down by our Supreme Court, that a public ship in the waters of a friendly foreign nation is under the protection of the local Government; and the law of indemnity which we have acknowledged in cases of damages to property and insult to foreign flags is pretty certainly applicable to the case of the Maine. A demand for reparation will follow the report of the court of inquiry. It may be thought that the extraordinary circumstances of the case will justify us in making a peremptory demand, which Spain would be required to meet in a specified number of days. This would be an ultimatum the rejection of which by Spain would bring on war at once. The question is often asked whether we should consent to an arbitration of the Maine case if it were asked for by Spain. Is not arbitration precluded by the fact that the time has now come when we must insist on the immediate pacification of Cuba? We have two questions with Spain, the Maine and Cuba. Can we simultaneously arbitrate one and fight about the other? Isn't the proposition a little too absurd to be seriously entertained? By itself the demand we have to make on account of the Maine is a fair subject of arbitration, being made up of questions of fact as to the explosion and as to the degree of diligence exercised by Spain for the protection of the visiting ship. But it would be June before the tribunal could begin its sittings and September before the finding would be reached. Shall we consent to maintain until September our coast patrol to aid Spain in her warfare of extermination in Cuba? With the appalling report of Senator PROCTOR in our minds and its sickening pictures before our eyes, can we put off the pacification of Cuba until September? No.

Arbitration and intervention are too violently incompatible to be concurrently undertaken, and intervention cannot wait on arbitration.

Intervention is war, and would not be entered upon until we had made our demands upon Spain. We may demand that she release the penned-up, starving wretches now under restraint and permit them to return to their homes, and that she carry on her war against the insurgents in a humane and civilized way. That would be the piecemeal and temporizing way of coming at the end of the business. This is the tone of President CLEVELAND in December, 1896, and of President MCKINLEY in December, 1897. It is now March, 1898. That reasonable period of which we have solemnly discoursed was long since spent, and both the power and the intentions of Spain have been fully and fairly tested. She cannot pacify Cuba, and she will not abate her savagery in Cuba except under our menace or our compulsion. COPPRINGTON'S shot and shell were the only argument to which the Turk would listen when he was drunk with the blood of Greece. We must not be wrong, but we do not want to be silly and absurd. To go on remonstrating and representing and repeating the exalted and elastic palaver of diplomacy year after year makes us ridiculous and involves us in visible peril at home.

We must consider intervention as a probable and near-by event. Spain may yield to our ultimate demand and abandon Cuba. That is an ideal and wholly improbable solution of the difficulty. If she refuses to listen to reason, denies our right to have anything to say about Cuba, a right she has repeatedly admitted, and insists that devastation and starvation shall continue in Cuba, "to the destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict," we should have no choice but to intervene at once with force. It would be open to us at the outset to recognize the independence of Cuba and then to take sides with it against Spain. That would be an irregular proceeding, however, since we have always insisted that revolted colonies should in fact achieve their independence before we could recognize it. It would be more in accord with our traditions if we deferred recognition until the Republic of Cuba actually existed. It would exist after we had driven out the oppressor. We should then acknowledge its independence and welcome it to the family of nations by receiving its Minister and sending our own Minister to its seat of Government.

SPAIN AND EUROPE.

That American is very unwise who allows himself to be influenced by the hostile expressions of a part of the Spanish press. The expressions are natural enough. They proceed from the humiliated patriotism of what has been a great nation, from which the last signs of its ancient greatness are about to be taken away. No intelligent Spaniard imagines that either Cuba and Puerto Rico or the Philippine Islands will belong to Spain ten years from now. It is more probable that she will enter upon the twentieth century with all her outlying possessions lopped off and reduced to the peninsula which she occupied in the middle of the fifteenth. That is so humiliating a prospect for a patriotic Spaniard that it ill becomes the most modern and progressive of the nations which have successively supplanted Spain in the leadership of the world to add to the humiliation. It is "manifest destiny." "The stars in their courses fought against SISERA." In proportion as we are strong and Spain is weak we can afford to rely quietly upon our strength and to be patient with the petulant exhibitions of her weakness.

Among the most pathetic of these exhibitions is the betrayal of the Spanish belief that "Europe" will intervene at the last to prevent her from reaping as she has sown. "Europe" has her own troubles. There is a definite dynastic reason for the sympathy with the reigning family of Spain of the reigning family of Austria. There is a general sympathy with reaction on the part of the "two young men" who have altogether too much influence in swaying the destinies respectively of Russia and Germany, and of whom one is asserted to have given expression to that sympathy. And there is in France, where the Spanish debt seems to be mainly owed, a natural desire that the security of the debt shall not be wiped out or diminished.

But these are not among the reasons which impel modern nations to intervene in war. Not one of them amounts to a reason why any first-class European power should intervene in behalf of Spain, in accordance with the fond Spanish hopes, to avert or to delay her manifest destiny. Without doubt, if Spain could prevail upon the three powers which intervened to prevent Japan from reaping the benefit of her victory over China to intervene again to prevent the United States from withdrawing the protection under which Spain has engaged in the task of exterminating the native population of Cuba, the intervention would give us pause. But the expectation of such an intervention is wildly chimerical. An endeavor to resuscitate at the end of the century the Holy Alliance which constituted a monarchical propaganda at the beginning would produce such an opposition in Austria and in Germany as would force the governing classes of those nations to look at home. As for France, there is no evidence that her Spanish sympathies extend beyond French financial interests, and these would necessarily be enlisted in an effort to prevent an insolvent debtor from squandering what is left of his assets in fighting the inevitable. If Spain were ill-advised enough to make war upon us, as the result of our insisting that she should recognize the inevitable and act upon it, the most that she would have to hope would be the "benevolent neutrality" and the most that we should have to fear would be the malevolent neutrality of Austria and Germany and Russia. The trade of the United States is a far more important object with every one of the Continental powers, Russia possibly excepted, than anything that an alliance with Spain could give them.

Indeed, it is plain that the hope of European intervention is one of the resorts of desperation to which unhappy Spain is driven, and that well-informed Spaniards put no faith in it. The Carlist organ in Spain, which has been one of the most bitter of the jingo newspapers, adds a touch of burlesque to it, while admitting that help is not to be looked for from Europe, by invoking the aid of the "Latins of America." Now, "the Latins of America," excepting the Brazilians, constitute the nations which have successively thrown off the yoke of Spain because it had become intolerable. From the time when Spain invoked the Holy Alliance against them till now, hatred of Spain has been almost the ruling passion of their citizens. It is a feeling far more intense than the hatred that we had half a century ago for the British because it is far better grounded. Does any Spaniard expect that the grandchildren of the reconcentrados whom Spain is now endeavoring to starve to death will take her part in any quarrel against anybody? The expectation would be no more absurd than is the expectation that the grandsons of the Chileans and Peruvians who emancipated their countries from stupid and corrupt misgovernment should now espouse the cause of the misgoverning power.

There is thus no interest and no effective sentiment anywhere in favor of intervention on behalf of Spain. There is one great nation, however, which has a vital interest in doing whatever may be necessary to be done to keep open her communications with the United States. That is the nation which imports two-thirds of her food, which has on hand at any time but the supply of a few weeks, which looks for the greater part of her imports of food to the United States, and which is at the same time the first naval power in the world. We should neither ask nor need the help of Great Britain, but in her own interest Great Britain would be bound, in case of an embroilment of any European power with the United States, to keep the way open for the ships

That bear the wheat and cattle, lest streetbred people die.

It is vital to her that the transatlantic traffic shall not be suspended or interrupted. A Spaniard who might be besotted enough to believe that Spain could conquer the United States, and willing to take the chances of war with us in the cause of exterminating the inhabitants of Cuba, might still not be so besotted as to embark in an enterprise which would bind Spain to interrupt our commerce with Great Britain. For success in such an enterprise would be the defeat of the United States and Great Britain together.

THE ENEMIES OF RAPID TRANSIT.

That old-fashioned calamity known as getting hoist with your own petard has lately befallen the two leading opponents of actual, genuine underground rapid transit.

The Manhattan Elevated Railway, which is the most formidable opponent of the tunnel project, asked the Rapid Transit Commission to allow it to construct a tunnel road under the Boulevard, constituting one of its proposed extensions. On the instant that request was made a towering mass of laboriously constructed arguments against underground rapid transit crumbled into nothingness. We have had it dinned into our ears that tunnels are dank, damp, noisome, filled with smoke, and reeking with deadly gases; that they are the scenes of the most awful accidents known to railroading; and that no prudent human being would go down into the bowels of the earth to travel. But here come the Manhattan people praying that they may be allowed to construct and operate a hole-in-the-ground!

Our esteemed contemporary The Sun, which has been the most obstreperous opponent of underground rapid transit, in proposing an amendment to the doomed Ellsworth bill, ingeniously designed to make it less objectionable to Gov. BLACK, makes this interesting statement of fact:

"A committee of more or less wealthy Mugwumps, appointed by the City Club [sic; our neighbor means the Citizens' Union] to defend the Mugwump scheme, is backed by the Central Labor Union on the ground that the millions required to build the tunnel would be so much benefit to labor."

When the millionaires and the workingmen put their shoulders to the wheel in joint effort the wheel is pretty apt to move ahead, and any obstructive person who lies in its way gets crushed. Opponents of rapid transit who understand the full significance of this union of interests will not make the mistake of sneering at it. They will deny its existence or get out of its way.

The workingmen are right. It is for their interest that the underground road be built. The work of construction would give them employment, the finished road would take them quickly, cheaply, and comfortably to homes in the North End, where earth and air are not held at the high rates that prevail in the tenement-house districts. They show that they are awake to their own needs when they oppose the infamous Ellsworth bill, gotten up by PLATT and CROKER to destroy the present Rapid Transit Commission and put the control of that great and urgent work into their hands.

Unspeakable villainy of motive and corruptness of purpose underlie this Ellsworth bill. It is a liars' bill, because its authors charge that the present commission is expensive, dawdling, and incompetent. It is a thieves' bill, because its responsible backers want to get the work into their control for loot and plunder. It is a bill to be resisted by all the force that the Chamber of Commerce, the up-town local organizations, the real estate interests, the labor unions, and reform bodies can muster against it.

The legislators must be made to understand at to-day's hearing that this is a dangerous bill—dangerous to them if it is not at once abandoned. Mr. HEWITT is right. "If there is any public spirit left in New York now is the time to express it."

CUBA AND HAWAII.

It is a natural instinct of American citizens to sympathize with the Cubans in their struggle to establish a government with the consent of the governed. But the United States Senators who have been advocating the cause of the Cubans and trying at the same time to force a government upon the Hawaiians without their consent and against their protest must find a new plea of necessity for their pitiable inconsistency if they persist in the plan of annexing by resolution.

Since it has become obvious to everybody that the ownership of the Sandwich Islands or any other populated islands, distant from our coast, would be a source of weakness to the Government in case of war, (just as Cuba and the Philippine Islands would be to Spain,) it is difficult to imagine what new plea of necessity can be presented to the House of Representatives that would induce a majority of its members to stultify themselves as a majority of Senators have done. But, aside from the question of stultification, the resolutions in themselves are such that it will be impossible for any member of the House or Senate to support them, at the present juncture, without subordinating the cause of National defense to that of annexation.

The finger of scorn will be pointed at every member of Congress, regardless of his former standing in public estimation, who puts himself where people can say of him: "He voted for investing $4,000,000 in the Hawaiian public debt when every dollar was needed for ships and guns."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Rarely have we had the pleasure of publishing letters more interesting than those which several readers of THE TIMES have been moved to write as contributions to the current discussion about the teaching of English at Yale. These communications have expressed what seemed to be irreconcilable views as to methods and aims in this branch of instruction, some of them advocating a thoroughness of study, philological and historical, that would necessarily consume a very large amount of time, while others went to the other extreme and criticised as waste of energy the giving of much, or even a little, attention to anything except the careful perusal of literary masterpieces. It is more than possible that this apparently wide divergence of opinion results merely from failure to realize that a university is one thing, a college another, and that there is room and need for both of them. Until recently, few American institutions of learning divided human knowledge into more than four departments—one each for the clergyman, the lawyer, and the doctor, and another for "the well-educated person." Now the differentiation has gone much further, and as a consequence the necessary minimum has been considerably decreased; at any rate, the student of to-day cannot wait as long as did his predecessors before taking up a specialty. Failure to recognize this fact leads, on the one hand, to a demand that everybody should go to the roots of everything; and, on the other, to what amounts to denunciation of anything not comprehensive at the expense of superficiality. The system of electives will change all this in time; the old idea of a "regular course" will disappear, and the aspirant for knowledge will be allowed to buy of our universities, as of those abroad, as much or as little knowledge on any subject as in his own judgment he can use.

—Yesterday's rain revealed to people passing along the Park Row side of the Post Office a piece of stupidity for which some contractor should be held responsible. It was recently decided, in order to give the street cars more room, to cut off there about three feet of the sidewalk, which was regarded as unnecessarily broad. The work was done and new pavement laid on the strip of added roadway. This paving was badly done, and as a result a long, narrow lake of dirty water diversified but did not ornament the scenery in that place. How long it is to remain nobody seems to know.

—Lake navigation will open on April 1, but it is stated, and seriously, that not a vessel will sail from Chicago on that date, because, forsooth, April 1 is Friday. This is hard to believe, especially as grain shippers are anxious to get their merchandise on its way to the coast, but the lake Captains, while disclaiming any regard on their own part for the ancient superstition, say that it will not do to disregard the opinions of their crews, and in consequence no start will be made until after midnight on the morning of the second. The matter is not one about which these intelligent mariners are eager to talk. They prefer discussing the advance of Spring. Already, they say, there is no ice to speak of in Lake Superior, and it is leaving the channels between Lake Huron and Lake Erie rapidly. In the Soo passage the ice is much lighter than in recent years, and it is fast giving way under favorable weather. Other conditions are not so promising. The outlook is for an immense traffic, indeed, but at desperately low rates. Of iron ore, not less than 15,000,000 tons will be moved this season, and some charters have been signed at 60 cents per ton from Lake Superior to Ohio ports. This is the cheapest ever known. A somewhat larger movement of grain from Chicago is predicted than last year. A heavier movement of soft coal is expected, but no great increase in the shipments of hard coal is anticipated. Owing to the threatened shortage of logs at Lake Superior mills it is feared that the lumber trade will be somewhat smaller than last season. Wages are now on the same basis as last year, but if the struggle with Spain reaches an acute stage, it is thought, owing to the large demands which the navy will make upon lake seamen, particularly marine engineers, the scale will have to be advanced.

PERSONAL.

—A reminder of one of the most painful episodes in our naval history comes from Louisville in the shape of a statement made by Miss THERESA WALES, member of a religious order which has an establishment in that city. Miss WALES says that her father, W. J. WALES, was in 1842 purser of the United States brig Somers, and that, on information furnished by him, the Captain, ALEXANDER SLIDELL MCKENZIE, arrested and soon after hanged at the yardarm as a mutineer, PHILIP SPENCER, son of the then Secretary of the Navy. WALES told the Captain that he had overheard young SPENCER and two other boys plotting to seize the vessel, which was then off the coast of Liberia, and turn her into a pirate. A court of inquiry, and later a regular court-martial, decided that MCKENZIE simply did his duty, but the general impression was that his punishment of what had been little more than a freak of reckless youth was unnecessarily severe. Secretary SPENCER naturally took this view, and it is known that his feeling toward the Captain was most bitter. Miss WALES says that his animosity extended to her father, and that it followed him for many years. Its first result was the dismissal of WALES from the navy. Then the man drifted from place to place, securing employment in many positions, only to lose it through some mysterious influence which he ascribed to the man of whose son's death he had been the unwilling cause. Finally, WALES settled in Louisville and was allowed to live there in peace. He died a short time ago, carefully concealing to the last his connection with the Somers tragedy.

—Ex-Coroner COOMBS, it appears, evidenced no emotion when he was sentenced for barefaced robbery of public funds. That is really remarkable, for the sentence he received was so inexplicably lenient that he might reasonably have leaped for joy at hearing it. But Mr. COOMBS is strange in other ways than in his stoicism. Few men would have had the courage to give so poor an excuse as he did for acts so obviously criminal. "It was the custom of the office," he said. "I needed the money," would have been a vastly more adequate explanation, and one that would have spoken better for his intelligence.

—People still talk as if it were a fact that no wave disturbed Havana Harbor when the Maine explosion took place. This has been often asserted, but never by anybody, so far as we remember, except Spaniards and those who quoted them. On the contrary, many other observers, some of whose narratives we have given, declare that there was a very decided wave just after the explosion. More evidence to the same effect is given by Capt. C. C. THOMSON, commander of the English "tramp" Vimeira, just arrived at Boston. Here is Capt. THOMSON'S description of what he felt and saw, as given to a Boston Post reporter: "The evening of Feb. 15 was very warm and I had pushed a couch near the door of my cabin on the upper deck. The wind was blowing gently from the northeast and the night was unusually dark and quiet. Suddenly I heard an awful roaring crash. The Vimeira was lifted upon a tremendous wave and then bumped violently against the sides of the dock to which we were fastened. I ran out on deck and saw the whole harbor lighted up. The first thought which struck me was that the Spanish war vessel had been blown up, but on looking through my marine glass I saw I was wrong. The smoke and flames made it impossible for a few moments to learn what the trouble was, but when the cloud lifted I saw that it was the American ship which had gone to pieces. I heard the Quartermaster of the Alfonso XII. blow his whistle for a full muster of the ship's crew, and during the next ten minutes all the men aboard the Spanish vessel were working like devils, mooring the boat about 300 feet further north and nearer where my boat was lying. Then, when the anchors had been recast, the small boats were launched and the work of rescue began."

CURRENT NOTES.

The Granite State has not yet given up its Puritanical custom of the annual public fast day. Gov. Ramsdell has appointed it this year for Thursday, April 21.

* * *

Gen. Reuben Williams completed March 15 the fiftieth year of his connection with the Warsaw Northern Indianian. He began as a printer, but for forty-three years has been its editor.

* * *

A Toronto philatelist has paid to a resident of Bangor, Me., $600 for what he calls two rare Canadian stamps, to the amazement of all Torontonians who are not philatelists.

* * *

A citizen of Kansas City, Mo., is seeking admission to the bar despite the fact that he is ninety years of age. If the law has many delays in his practice it may be unfortunate for his clients.

* * *

Miss Mary Garmory of Rockford recently passed a stringent examination for admission to the bar at Ottawa, Ill., and maintained her position at the head of her class, which contained nine young men.

* * *

Some Philadelphians are calling upon the police to enforce a long-forgotten ordinance of the city which forbids a vehicle following another in the streets of that city at a less distance than ten feet. Fancy it in Broadway!

* * *

The Birmingham (Ala.) News has reached the mature age of ten years, and marks the epoch by issuing a forty-page number, which it claims is the biggest paper ever printed in Alabama. It contains a vast amount of information concerning the industries of its wide-awake city and vicinity.

* * *

The Rev. G. W. Young of Richmond, Ky., suggests that our Government acquire Cuba, by purchase if possible, lay it off in forty-acre sections, and give them to the negroes of our Southern States for homesteads, with the requirement that they shall occupy the land five years at least and make stipulated improvements.

* * *

The Democrats of Georgia are to hold two State Conventions this year, one in June to nominate candidates for the State offices and one in July to select three candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court. The separation of the judicial convention from the other was made at the urgent request of many lawyers of the State.

* * *

The Chamber of Commerce and the City Council of Atlanta, Ga., have joined in the preparation of a pamphlet setting forth adequately the business, educational, and manufacturing facilities of that enterprising city. There are in it a hundred or more handsome half-tone pictures of public buildings, business offices, residences, &c., while a photographic view of "the heart of this gate city of the South," taken from the dome of the State Capitol, is very pleasing.

* * *

A horse of seven years' service in the Fire Department of Rome, Ga., is noted locally as a beer drinker. The firemen say he will drink a gallon with the spirit and relish of a confirmed tippler. In a spirit of fun one of the boys offered the horse a dipperful of beer one day, and to his astonishment "George R." drank every drop. Since then he has developed a big thirst, and takes his allowance with every sign of pleasure.

ENGLISH AT YALE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been glad to read the letter of "A University Professor" which appeared in THE TIMES of the 17th inst., but which did not fall under my eye till to-day—glad for at least two reasons; first, because I welcome any evidence of intelligent interest in the matter of English at Yale, and second, because I regard the views of this particular writer as valuable. Even his strongly supercilious references to me give me no pain, because I am ready to overlook all personal ill-treatment if only the cause of all this discussion is advanced. While I do not profess to have reached the height of Paul in Romans ix., 3—and I certainly hope Paul was self-deceived in that case—I do profess to care nothing for any floutings which may be administered to me by those who bring some valuable word to the symposium which has followed a few remarks made by me at a retired banquet of Yale graduates a few weeks ago. Neither pride in having aroused discussion or in maintaining a position once taken, nor anxiety to lead or participate further in the discussion moves me or will move me; but I hope I shall be able to stand up even under the blows of the present unknown "University Professor," and not be afraid to take the responsibility for my opinions over my own signature.

This writer treats of much which has interest, but has nothing to do with English at Yale. I might give good reasons, if I cared to, for dissenting from his general disparagement of Yale, but if he is what he appears to be—not a Yale graduate—he is probably giving us what is almost always to be desired—a glimpse of ourselves as others see us. Hence I do not here quarrel with what he thinks differentiates Yale from other leading American universities and makes her relative rank far lower than our Yale pride has fixed it. What interests me most and what is alone germane to this discussion is his views regarding English at Yale.

He first deplores the fact that this discussion has fallen into my hands. So do I. This "University Professor," I am sure, doesn't deplore it half so much as I do. And I deplore it for much the same reasons that he does, namely, because I am not a specialist in the art—or science, as our critic seems to prefer—with which the discussion has to do. If this "University Professor," who evidently does regard himself as a specialist, "familiar with the methods and results of instruction in English literature and in the English language, both in this country and abroad," or any other like master of the subject, had taken the lead; if, in fact, any man, be he university professor, trained specialist, or what not, had ever stirred the air with his tongue or inked white paper with his pen, calling attention to the low condition of English at Yale, I should have spared myself all this writer's gibes and slings, as well as the sore wrench to my habitual filial love and enthusiasm for Yale necessarily involved in appearing as her critic and the critic of men nearly all of whom I have always held in affection, and all of whom I have had no reason to think ill of, except it be in their official relations to English at Yale. I can, therefore, thank this learned writer, not only for putting me where I belong—among the non-experts in the science of English literature—but for giving me this excuse for stating why I have appeared at all in this discussion and for expressing my profound regret that men like my present critic, if indeed, the literary or scientific world is so rich as to afford others, his equals, did not anticipate me and make my appearance impossible or superfluous.

So much of personal remark in all seriousness; but there remains a matter on which I confess I indulge quite different feelings. I mean this "University Professor's" peremptory, not to say offensive, dismissal of my candidates, so-called, for the English chairs at Yale. Here my amiability will not serve me. No man who is himself an expert in teaching English, or who is fit to criticise others, would ever treat the list I named in the manner he has done. Claiming nothing for myself, I venture to challenge this anonymous censor to drop his mask and let us see by what standard of self-attainment he measures others or by what titles of authority he reads down men in all ways eminent in the science of literature and—what is of chief importance here—the art of teaching the English language. Indeed, he here gives us a sample of himself which cannot fail to excite a violent "discouraged feeling" in the minds of all fairly well-read persons. To show us all, and me especially, what an expert or "trained specialist" is, he sketches what he deems "essential to a professor of English literature." He informs us with naïve and yet stately gravity, as if opening a new page in science and literary art, how English literature has come from Anglo-Saxon and Celtic sources, and even mediæval Latin, has been affected by French influences, and thus has passed through the Middle-English and Elizabethan periods and the Restoration, down to the present century. Ex pede Herculem, with a vengeance! No prettier piece of unmixed pedantry has fallen under my eye in many a long day. No more partial, inaccurate, misleading bit of statement can easily be found. I, a notorious, self-acknowledged non-expert, can assert without a quaver of fear that this array of sources of our English is empty and futile to the point of amusing absurdity. No notice of, no reference to, Greek or classic Latin, sources of more than half our English vocabulary and of far more than half the strength and beauty of our tongue, almost sole source of our whole scientific and art nomenclature! Well, I have hitherto doffed my hat readily to experts in philology or literature, sciences which I greatly appreciated, perhaps honored, in proportion to my own ignorance of them; but if we have here an expert—and I shudder to think of his disappointment if he is not—then I reserve my reverence hereafter for other sorts of men. But ridicule here is too easy, and I pass on.

The real question to be discussed with this university professor is as to instructors, teachers of English, not as to philologists or learned men of literary science. I was asked by President Dwight to name fit teachers of English, and this critic suggests that "the canny President"—an epithet I never before heard applied to President Dwight, though it is not for me to dispute its aptness—did this to "unmask his (my) empiricism and superficiality." I cannot dispute that, but I can say I named five men, every one of whom has proved his fitness to teach English, and especially the art of writing English. Perhaps it will surprise this university professor, possibly it may add to his present "discouraged feeling," to know the fact that "the canny President" did offer the Sanford chair to one of these five men, and vainly pressed it upon him with all his famed persuasiveness. Moreover, there is not one of the five whose career has been in any sense unsuccessful, much less "a succession of failures"; not one who is not noted throughout the land for knowledge of literature and of literary science and art, and for "learning and an interpretative literary sense," to use this university professor's vague and sounding terms; not one who is a politician or a retired clergyman. I have been charged with condemning the present professors of English at Yale without knowledge of them or their work, a silly charge, made only by the ignorant and presuming, but it is charitable to this peremptory critic to think he has condemned these five men without knowledge of them, for, if he does know them, he has merely condemned himself.

I have already credited myself with reference toward real experts; I now say that I or any intelligent, well-educated man can judge both of the qualifications and success of a teacher of English as well as an expert in philology, or in the history or science of literature, or in literature itself can, and probably better. I deny altogether the dictum of this university professor on this point. An experienced New York business man, who never turned a page of a language book, to whom the names of Marshall and Kent may be as unknown as mediæval Latin, can name the fittest lawyer for a given case with an accuracy far more unerring than another lawyer can. He has had cases of his own; he has seen and heard cases tried; he has noted results. On the same principle, a non-expert in literary science or literature, familiar with teachers and the teaching of English, can name fit men to teach English. The poorest board of selection for such a position, absolutely the poorest I can just now think of, would be a group of "trained specialists" for whom this critic offensively arrogates the sole right even to "discuss" the question.

I do not pretend to guess who is "behind the arras" here. I suspect it is some one whom I, like Hamlet, have taken for his better. I merely make my pass at him and bid him, "Take thy fortune."

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

Elm Knoll Farm, West Brookfield, Mass., March 21, 1898.

YELLOW JOURNALISM IN IRVINGTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can nothing be done to lessen the evils of the new or yellow journalism of Greater New York? At the present writing there seems to be a disposition on the part of the self-respecting citizens as well as the self-respecting press of our greater city to surrender to this seemingly irrepressible nuisance. Our quiet Sabbath is outraged by the cry of "Extra," the contents of which have no basis in fact. We have been plunged into war numberless times during the last month, and we have read interviews from the President down which have been nothing more than unblushing lies. Their handling of public questions is diabolical. They issue extras half hourly, containing imaginary solutions, guessing often enough to hit the truth; when the facts become known, forgetting all about the contradictory statements they have made, they say, "We told you so; way back in our issue of a week ago will be found an exact statement of the facts as they exist to-day. Are we not smart?" This is new journalism. To use an athletic term, new journalism is "overtrained." The alleged enterprise which started it on its mad career has become "stale and blasé," and what a price we pay for its present overwrought condition! Next to National dishonor there can be nothing more harmful to the community in general than our present yellow journals. They are a stench in the nostrils of our National life. Is there no balm in Gilead? Occasionally a self-respecting newspaper exploits their methods; here and there a clergyman, at risk of persecution, boldly characterizes their infamous practices as they deserve, but they still continue their nefarious traffic. The better class of our community is smarting under their abuses. With the co-operation of our self-respecting journals the people will rise in unison and an army of men and women will gladly stand for this much-needed reform. How? We (thousands of us) would gladly wear for a period of thirty days some distinguishing badge, ribbon or button as a silent protest against new journalism, which would so shame the readers of yellow newspapers (the names of which it is unnecessary to mention) that they would as liefe fondle a mad dog as they would be seen reading these papers. I have sent a similar letter to the other self-respecting newspapers of this city, and it rests with you and them if we (the people) are by this method (or any other that may be discussed) to drive these iniquitous schemers into the paths of old journalism or out of business.

AN AMERICAN.

New York, March 22, 1898.

The Charter Celebration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From a paragraph in your issue of this morning under the heading of "City Money Not to be Used" we learn that the proposition to expend $50,000 of the public funds in what is spoken of as "the charter celebration" has been defeated. This is certainly the best thing that has yet occurred under the new regime, and if it be an indication of the temper that is to prevail in our city councils, we may have good reason to congratulate ourselves on the advent of Greater New York. Assuming that there can be any need of such a celebration at any time, there is surely wisdom in the suggestion of Councilman Christman that the time for it has not arrived. In the future, say a hundred years from now, if, and when it is ascertained that, consolidation was a movement in the right direction, and our city can look back upon a century of judicious and successful administration of its affairs, with all its departments in approved working order, and can contemplate with entire comfort its financial condition, it may be in order to have some such celebration; although even then there may be no occasion whatever for the expenditure of $50,000 of public money to make the event a success.

In any and all proper public work there need not be and should not be in our Municipal Government anything like parsimony; but in all things there ought to be prudence.

Q. McADAM.

Nyack, March 19, 1898.

Spring Flowers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day Mr. G. B. Hendrickson writes of finding on the 19th one specimen of the Claytonia Virginica, or Spring Beauty, but no hepaticas, wherefore he is "compelled to regard the Spring Beauty as our earliest flower." On my table here beside me is a large bunch of hepaticas, which were gathered on the 18th. Our Spring Beauties as yet show no sign, though we are watching their haunts closely.

L. W. B.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., March 21, 1898.

The First Wild Flower.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of March 21 appeared a letter from a botanist at West Farms, saying that the Claytonia Virginica, or Spring Beauty, had been found at West Farms on March 19, and your correspondent claims for it the honor of being our first wild flower.

I must say a word for the Hepatica, or Liverwort, which on March 20 was growing here in profusion.

I. K. B.

Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., March 22, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The New Servant's Methods.

Mrs. Holmes—Have you anybody you can refer me to?

Menial—Oh, yes; I have come prepared to exchange references with you.—Boston Transcript.

Commendable Ambition.

"Then you don't believe in prestige derived from ancestors?"

"Not a bit; I believe in fixing things so my ancestors will derive prestige from me."—Chicago Record.

Momentarily Forgetful.

"Doctor, who was that man that screeched and yowled so loud when you were pulling his tooth?"

"That was a Christian Science friend of mine."—Chicago Tribune.

The Wrong Word.

"Newspapers make use of some very strange expressions," remarked Mrs. Snaggs.

"Do they?" replied her husband.

"For instance, here is an article which speaks of speculators pocketing their losses, when I should suppose that they really unpocketed them."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

After the Concert.

Mr. Wellwood—How did you like Mme. Mebley?

Miss Highrocks—She was wretched.

Mr. Wellwood—I'm astonished to hear you say that. I thought she was in fine voice.

Miss Highrocks—Oh, her voice may have been all right, but I'm sure the gown she wore never could have been made in Paris.—Cleveland Leader.

ILL-FATED.

J. Law Redman in The Fishing Gazette.

This came to pass: the sky grew dark,
A wondrous wind swept o'er the sea,
And rude waves smote a laboring bark,
And roared like fiends in revelry.
Then loud above the creaking spars,
The furious hell of storm's discord,
A cry rang out that sought the stars—
The frenzied cry, "Man overboard!"

The beetling seas bore hard behind,
Their summits capped with glistening foam;
And screaming furies in the wind
Forbade the ship in "stays" to come;
And bobbing there within the deep,
The rushing waters in his ears,
The man essayed to climb the steep,
The vast and yielding hemispheres.

And there he swam alone with death;
Beneath the water sobbing slips;
How fiercely drawn his quick'ning breath
Between his bloodless lips!
And lo! like one who views the past,
Sweet vistas soon to be forsook,
He turned his head and for a last
Heart-broken, lingering look.

* * * * * * *

A sun-kissed stretch of yellow sand,
A dimpling waste of sunlit sea,
That lately roared when Wizard's wand
Disturbed the Summer harmony.
A ravaged form there, dark and still,
Unmoved, unknown, forsook, forgot;
Yet once it braved the tempest's will,
Creature of circumstance—or what?

CHINA KNEELS TO RUSSIA

Li Hung Chang and Chang Yin Huan to Represent Her at the Forthcoming Conference.

SMALL HOPE OF EASIER TERMS

No Reply Yet Made to the French Demands and Awaiting Further Action on the Part of France—Loan Not Popular in London.

LONDON, March 23.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"China has not yet formally replied to the French demands. She is passively awaiting further French action. Li Hung Chang and Chang Yin Huan have been appointed to represent China at the forthcoming conference with M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, who has received special powers. Both are credited with strong Russian sympathies, but there is little hope of obtaining any practical abatement of the original Russian demands. Last night (Monday) the Emperor granted an audience to all the members of the Tsung-li-Yamen at the Summer palace.

"M. Pavloff's intended departure from Pekin has been postponed until August."

The Times, commenting editorially on the dispatch of its Pekin correspondent, regards the postponement of M. Pavloff's departure from Pekin as "tantamount to an approval by his Government of M. Pavloff's peremptory methods."

The Times publishes a letter signed "Shanghai," to which it attaches importance, whose writer alleges that Li Hung Chang and Chang Yin Huan, who are representing China in negotiations with M. Pavloff, are definitely committed to support the Russian policy, and that Li Hung Chang actually informed M. Pavloff of all the details of the British proposals as to the Government loan on the day they were confidentially submitted to the Tsung-li-Yamen.

FRENCH DIPLOMACY IN LONDON.

De Courcel Visits the Foreign Office and the Russian Embassy.

LONDON, March 22.—There is considerable speculation as to the fact that, after a hurriedly convened Cabinet council today, the French Ambassador, Baron de Courcel, arrived at the Foreign Office and remained the unusual time of two hours, afterward visiting the Russian Embassy.

There were also frequent consultations between the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council; Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, Government leader in the House of Commons, and, in the absence of Lord Salisbury, Acting Foreign Minister, and Sir Thomas Sanderson, Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

CHINESE MURDERER SHIELDED.

Slayer of an American Student Protected by the Militia.

SHANGHAI, March 22.—Further telegrams from Chung-King-Fu regarding the sacking of the Methodist Medical Mission in the Kiang-Peh country show that the Chinese militia is now there in large force, and refuses to allow the execution of the death sentence passed upon the murderer of the student who was killed at the time the rioters destroyed the mission.

The foreign Consuls have demanded that the Taotai disperse the militia, execute the murderer, arrest the leaders of the rioters, pay 500 taels for the property destroyed, allow the mission to reoccupy its premises, and engage to protect the members of the mission.

RAISING THE CHINESE LOAN.

Oversubscribed in Berlin, but Its Success in London Doubted.

BERLIN, March 22.—The Chinese loan was largely oversubscribed here to-day.

LONDON, March 22.—There was no rush here to subscribe for the Chinese loan, and it is doubtful whether the amount will be covered.

FRENCH LOSS IN MADAGASCAR.

Six Officers and 100 Men Killed by the Insurgents.

PARIS, March 22.—The Siècle to-day says a French expedition sent against Bossiriris, in the Island of Madagascar, has met with a serious reverse, six officers and 100 men being killed. The insurgents, it is added, also captured a number of rifles and 125,000 cartridges.

THE O'GRADY DEAD.

The "Plan of Campaign" First Put into Execution on His Estate.

DUBLIN, March 22.—The O'Grady of Kilballyowen, County Limerick, upon whose estate at Herbertstown the "plan of campaign" was first put into execution, is dead. He was born in 1844, and was head of the ancient sept of O'Grady. His full name was Thomas de Courcy, (The O'Grady.)

STEAMER VILLE DE ROME LOST.

French Liner Wrecked Off Port Mahon in the Balearic Isles.

MARSEILLES, March 22.—The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamer Ville de Rome has been wrecked off Port Mahon, Balearic Islands. The Ville de Rome had on board 117 passengers, including 30 women. There was no loss of life and the mails were saved.

The French steamer Ville de Rome was built at Glasgow in 1881. She is of 1,870 tons gross register, is 314 feet long, has 34 feet beam, and draws 17 feet of water.

AMERICAN PERHAPS ABDUCTED.

George E. Royal Now Charged with Attempting Suicide.

LONDON, March 22.—George Ernest Royal, the American who was recently placed under detention and confined in a lunatic asylum as a "religious maniac" by the police of Llanelly, Wales, and who was found half naked in the streets at a late hour last night, according to a dispatch from Llanelly to The Daily News, now says that after being paid off by the Captain of the bark Emily at Swansea he was seized in a coffee tavern at night.

He declares that his abductors carried him on board a train, drugged him and robbed him of everything, including his clothing.

To-morrow he will be charged with attempting to commit suicide by leaping out of the window of the infirmary.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Ritchie Says America Will Be the Most Formidable Competitor.

LONDON, March 22.—At the banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce to-night the guests included the Canadians, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Mr. Richard Doboll and Lieut. Gen. John Wimburn Laurie, member of Parliament for Pembroke Boroughs.

The Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, in responding to the toast, "Her Majesty's Government," referred to foreign competition and quoted figures showing that America was destined to be more formidable than Germany as a competitor. He declared that this was due to the energy and determination displayed by both masters and men in the United States, and that Great Britain would do well to imitate America in this respect.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal echoed Mr. Ritchie's remarks.

Other speakers were Lord Selborne, Under Secretary for the Colonies; Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, member of Parliament for York, and the Right Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, member of Parliament for East Fife and former Secretary of State for the Home Departments.

MR. GLADSTONE AT HAWARDEN.

He Leaves Bournemouth Blessing the Crowd in a Clear Voice—Regarded as His Farewell.

LONDON, March 22.—Mr. Gladstone started from Bournemouth for Hawarden to-day in a royal salon carriage. He walked firmly from his carriage to the train, but was pale. The old statesman was greeted with frequent cries of "God bless you, Sir!" "God's richest blessings rest upon you!" Upon entering the train, Mr. Gladstone turned and said, in a clear voice:

"God bless you all, and this place and the land you love."

The distinguished traveler was loudly cheered as the train departed.

Mr. Gladstone arrived at Hawarden, not much fatigued by the journey.

Along the whole route special precautions were taken to avoid demonstrations when passing stations.

It was noticed that Mrs. Gladstone seemed even feebler than her husband. Everywhere it was regarded as his last journey, and his words on entering the train at Bournemouth are taken as an expression of his farewell to the public.

LONDON, March 23.—The morning papers in referring to Mr. Gladstone's journey from Bournemouth to Hawarden, recall that in one of his latest speeches, after alluding to Liverpool as his birthplace, he continued: "With Hawarden, if it please God, my last acquaintance with light and air is likely to be connected."

CRIMPING SEAMEN AT NEW YORK

Mr. C. T. Ritchie Answers a Question in the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 22.—The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question on the subject, said he was in communication with the British Consul General at New York relative to the reported crimping of seamen at the shipping office of the Consulate.

WANTED TO "REMOVE" KRUGER.

Woolf Joel's Assassin Had Demanded Money to Commit Murder.

JOHANNESBURG, March 22.—At the examination yesterday of Von Welthein, the alleged American, who shot and killed Mr. Woolf Joel, the nephew, partner, and trustee of the late Barney Barnato, in his office here on March 14, Manager Strange, who was present when the murder was committed, testified that the prisoner had continually demanded money of Mr. Joel for the "removal" of President Krüger.

PANAMA RAILROAD STRIKE.

Laborers Demand $2 a Day on the Arrival of the Advance.

COLON, Colombia, March 22.—On the arrival here to-day of the Panama Railroad Steamship Company's steamer Advance, Capt. Phillips, which left New York on March 15, the Panama Railroad laborers struck work, demanding $2 currency per day, instead of the present rate of wages, namely, $1.50 currency per day. All the other wharves are affected by the strike and the steamers are lying idle.

CRISPI'S CASE IN PARLIAMENT.

Radical Italian Deputies Want Him Tried as a Criminal.

ROME, March 22.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed the recently submitted report of the Parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the charges brought against Signor Francesco Crispi, former Premier, of complicity in the Bank of Naples scandals and of illegal trafficking in decorations.

The Radicals hotly attacked Signor Crispi, demanding that he be put on trial before the criminal courts.

The debate was adjourned.

FRENCH DUTY ON PIGS RAISED.

M. Meline Thinks Reprisals by America Would Be a Mistake.

PARIS, March 22.—During the discussion in the Senate to-day of the bill to increase the customs duties on pigs and pork products, M. Siegfried, representing the Seine-Inférieure, moved to reduce the general tariff on lard from 40 to 25 francs to a minimum tariff of from 25 to 5 francs, pointing out that otherwise other countries, notably the United States, might retaliate.

The Premier, M. Méline, replied that the United States would make a bad mistake in resorting to reprisals, since the United States was the first to protect herself with high duties.

The bill was adopted.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HAWAII.

George N. Curzon Denies the United States Senate Committee's Report.

LONDON, March 22.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir James Fergusson, Conservative member for Northeast Manchester, questioned the Government as to whether there was any truth in the accusations brought by the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations against Great Britain in the committee's Hawaiian report to the effect that Great Britain was plotting for the absorption of Hawaii.

The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, in reply said he did not know whether the published statement of the accusations was authentic, but, if such was the case, he added, there was no truth at all in the allegations made.

Beverly, Mass., to Beverley, England.

LONDON, March 23.—The Suffragan Bishop of Beverley writes to The Times this morning a warm expression of appreciation of Prof. Woodberry's donation on behalf of the Town of Beverly, Massachusetts, for two statues for the Beverley minster. he ishop notes it as "an interesting example of the warm feeling of the Americans for the British."

Anglo-Belgian Trade Treaty.

BRUSSELS, March 23.—Le Soir learns that the new Anglo-Belgian commercial treaty, arranged in Belgium, will participate in the favored nation clause as regards Great Britain and her colonies, thus securing the benefits of the Canadian preferential tariffs.

Ambassador Hitchcock Sees the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—Mr. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, the new United States Ambassador to Russia, had an audience with the Czar yesterday and presented his credentials.

African Gold Sent to New York.

LONDON, March 22.—The sum of £234,000 ($1,170,000) in gold arrived here yesterday from Africa and was taken for New York at 77s 10d. per ounce.

German Mail Steamship Subsidy.

BERLIN, March 22.—The Reichstag today passed the third reading of the Mail Steamship Subsidy bill.

Burglars Rob a Cemetery Safe.

Burglars broke into the office of Flower Hill Cemetery, North Bergen, N. J., early yesterday morning, and blew the safe open with a charge of dynamite. They secured $1,800, of which $600 was in cash, the remainder being in checks, payment of which has been stopped. The building, which was one story high and of brick, was shattered; the heavy safe doors having been blown to the opposite side of the room, yet none of the watchmen heard the explosion, and the robbery was not discovered until the arrival of Superintendent Bott at 8 o'clock.

Capt. Morris Exonerated.

The British Consul yesterday dismissed the charges of cruelty preferred by the sailors of the Nova Scotian ship Aucyra against Capt. Morris. He permitted the men who desired it to be paid off without completing the three years for which they had shipped. They had two more years to serve. Nearly all of the crew will take advantage of the Consular order.

MISS HAWKES'S CONCERT.

A New Contralto Heard at Mendelssohn Hall.

Miss Eva Hawkes, contralto, introduced herself to the New York public in a concert given at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall last night. She displayed a desire to give as much artistic importance as possible to her entertainment by engaging to assist her Heinrich Meyn, baritone, and the American Symphony Orchestra, Sam Franko, conductor. She selected as her own numbers Grieg's "Autumn Gale," Vidal's "Le Fidèle Coeur," Chaminade's "Bleus," and Bemberg's "A Toi." Miss Hawkes possesses a voice which was originally of excellent quality, to judge from its sound last night, and which contains now some good tones. But it has apparently been injudiciously worked in training, and has become hard and inflexible. The middle register is weak and hollow, and the upper and lower registers sound forced, though they are the more resonant parts of the voice. Miss Hawkes enunciates tolerably and phrases very well, indeed. With the best possible wishes for her, however, it can hardly be hoped that her sincerity, which was made manifest, will so far replace the want of freshness and warmth of quality in her voice as to enable her to take a commanding place among local singers.

Mr. Meyn sang Mozart's "Mentre ti Lascio" with considerable vigor and with appreciation, though not throughout with faultless tone. He was down on the programme also for Schubert's "Aufenthalt" and Schumann's "Widmung." The orchestra, capably conducted by Mr. Franko, played with fine spirit Thomas's "Raymond" overture, and with careful shading Wagner's "Träume." Its other numbers on the programme were a sarabande and a passepied by Moszkowski, and three dances from Edward German's music to "Henry VIII."

A HARLEM OPERA HOUSE ROW.

Proposed Retelling of an Old Story Causes a Disagreement.

There was trouble in the office of the Harlem Opera House yesterday afternoon between Manager George Blumenthal of the theatre and Manager Harrison of "The Ballet Girl" company. Mr. Blumenthal, according to his own story, with the assistance of a couple of stage hands, succeeded in throwing Mr. Harrison into the street.

At any rate there was a fight over a topical song telling a Harlem story six weeks old. The story began one night when the "Whirl of the Town" Company was appearing at the opera house. One evening the members of the Harlem Republican Club bought up the house and attended as a large theatre party. Later it was reported that a member of the company had been made the recipient of a jeweled garter. The story was enlarged and amplified until when it reached the ears of the wives of the club members the domestic circle of Harlem was stirred from centre to circumference.

Then Mr. Harrison came along with his topical song, to be sung by a leading lady of his company, in which the whole story was to be told afresh.

"No, Sir!" said Mr. Blumenthal with great emphasis. "No Siree!"

Mr. Harrison insisted, and within a few moments the end came. No arrests were made.

MUSIC AT CARNEGIE HALL.

Ethelbert Nevin to Give an Entertainment There To-morrow.

Ethelbert Nevin, the composer, will give an interesting entertainment at Carnegie Lyceum, at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, Mrs. Charles C. Worthington, Mrs. Henry Ross, and Lewis Coleman Hall are patrons of the event.

The opening numbers will be: Piano soli by Mr. Nevin, "Misericordia," "Il Rusignuolo," "La Pastorella," and "Arlecchino"; Mrs. Julie Wyman will then sing "At Twilight," "La Vie," "Raft Song," "Oh! that We Two Were Maying," "In a Bower," "Love's Rosary," "Dites-Moi," and "There! Little Girl!"

Miss Isadora Duncan will dance three pieces of music by Mr. Nevin, which he calls "Water Scenes." These are "Water Nymph," "Ophelia," and "Narcissus." The last-named composition has been used for the setting of a poem, "The Story of Narcissus," by Raymond Duncan.

The last feature of the programme will be "Floriane's Dream," a pathetic love story by Vance Thompson, which has been set to music by Mr. Nevin for piano and orchestra. This will be interpreted by Mlle. Severin.

An Early Spring Camille.

A plump, comely young lady named Margaret Fuller appeared as the coughing heroine of the famous and now tiresome play called in the American language "Camille," at the Knickerbocker Theatre yesterday afternoon. The audience was invited, and was of the usual ingenuous, unsophisticated quality. The ancient extravagances of Louisa Eldridge as the hungry old woman created screams of laughter. Miss Fuller has a cheerful aspect and a pretty smile. She was perfectly self-possessed, and in attempting to denote the traits of Marguerite Gautier and her many and uncomfortable emotions frequently gave indications of study and training in theatrical technique.

But Miss Fuller has not the artistic temperament, the physical equipment, or the talent of expression required for such a rôle. While her efforts were not pitiably weak and ludicrous, like those of the novice who tried to act Portia on the same stage about a year ago, yet they proved that her ambition, or the wicked encouragement of interested acquaintances, had led her to undertake a hopeless task. Her Armand was Joseph Haworth, and Joseph Wheelock appeared as old Duval.

Tremont Theatre in Boston Sold.

Another meeting of the stockholders of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House. It was decided to accept the offer made by John B. Schoeffel, representing the Tremont Theatre Amusement Company, to purchase the Tremont Theatre in Boston. The terms of the sale were not made public, but Mr. Goerlitz, Secretary of the company, said the amount was more than sufficient to enable the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company, Limited, to settle its liabilities.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

To-night's performance of "The Telephone Girl" at the Casino will mark the one hundredth performance, and the management will distribute handsome sugar bowls and creamers.

Miss Josephine Hartman, the pianist, who returned from Europe recently, will appear in New York at Mendelssohn Hall Tuesday evening, March 29. She will be assisted by Mrs. Katherine Fisk, Max Karger, M. Liebling, and an orchestra under the direction of Herman Hans Wetzler. Miss Hartman will play the Beethoven concerto.

Ricaard Mansfield, who has been making an extraordinarily profitable tour of Western cities, will begin a two weeks' engagement in Boston Easter Monday, and will then present for the first time his play founded on the romance by Jessie Fothergill, called "The First Violin." If this piece is then successful it will be acted in New York, at the Garden Theatre, April 25.

The concert to be given under the management of the Jewell Day Nursery at the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon at 3 o'clock for the benefit of the nursery, promises to be one of the most interesting musical events of its kind this season. The programme is as follows: "Etude de Concert," (Schloetzer,) Miss Florence Terrill; sonata, (Bocherini,) M. Jean Gerardy; melodies, M. Pol Plançon, last appearance this season; "Fantasie de Faust," (Wieniawski,) Miss Maud Powell; "The Templar's Love Song," ("Ivanhoe," Sullivan,) Mr. Frangcon Davies; a., Aria, (Bach,) b., Tarantella, (Popper,) M. Jean Gerardy; a., "Absence," b., "Spring Song," (Arthur Hyde,) Miss Ethel Hyde; songs, M. Pol Plançon; a., Romance, (Svendsen,) b., Caprice, (Ogareff,) Miss Maud Powell; cantillations—a., "Lorraine, Lorraine, Lorree," b., "Riding Thro' the Broom," (Stanley Hawley,) Mr. Frangcon Davies.

Two Failures in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—Two failures were reported here to-day. The Cincinnati Elevator and Warehouse Company of 334 East Court Street assigned to Henry Burkhold. Assets, $50,000; liabilities about the same. Adolph Wood of California is President of the company and B. R. Cowen Secretary and Treasurer. The Oakley Distilling Company of West Ninth Street assigned to M. T. Corcoran. Liabilities, $40,000; assets not more than half that sum.

INGERSOLL DRAMATIC CLUB

Its Sixth Annual Performance Cleverly Acted in a Private Theatre.

"GUARDSMAN" BY AMATEURS

Two Hundred Society People Witness the Play at Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's Home—Music by Anton Seidl Between the Acts.

The event of chief social importance yesterday was the sixth annual performance of the Ingersoll Dramatic Club, which took place in the evening at the home of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, 220 Madison Avenue. The play was acted by a clever amateur cast, and was followed by a supper and dance.

The club gets its name from the fact that it was organized about six years ago by Col. Ingersoll's daughter, Miss Maud R. Ingersoll, and his niece, Miss Eva Ingersoll Farrell, the play being then given in the little theatre of his Washington home. He has been in the home he now occupies, and which Perry Belmont lived in before him, about three years, and the annual play was given last night in the attractive theatre on the fifth floor, which is lighted by electricity. It holds about 200, and that number were invited. As the Colonel explained it yesterday: "We would like to have had more, but you know people have a habit of taking up space."

The play acted was "The Guardsman," a comedy formerly acted at the Lyceum Theatre, and produced by the club by special permission of Daniel Frohman. It concerns an impecunious guardsman, Capt. Sir Eustis Bramston, who is on the hunt for an heiress and finds and wins her in the person of Daphne Lovell, an American protégée of his aunt, Lady Jones, after having first fallen in love with her without knowing how financially desirable she is. His uncle, Sir James Bramston, in an effort to separate the lovers, succeeds in marrying off five couples. The play is full of amusing complications. Rutger B. Jewett, as Sir James, and Thomas S. Jevons, as Hanbury Hakes, were notably clever.

Marshall McLean, who played the hero, was stage manager, but the actors played their parts according to their own ideas. Harold Seymour Andrew was property man, and Miss Ingersoll acted as prompter. Three scenes were required—The Mall and St. James's Park, Lady Jones's drawing room, and Sir James's quarters. The first and second were constructed from the theatre's regular properties. The third scene and all the costumes were got ready by the young actors themselves.

The guests began to arrive about 8 o'clock, and about 9 o'clock the curtain rose. Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, the Misses Brice, Gen. and Mrs. J. Fred. Pierson, and Miss Daisy Pierson; Harrison Grey Fiske, the playwright, and his wife, Minnie Maddern Fiske; Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, John W. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Lounsberry, Tom Karl, who gave a solo later; Dr. Richard H. Derby, Commander Harry Lyon of the United States dispatch boat Dolphin, and John Lyon Gardiner and Miss Gardiner were present.

A striking feature of the evening was the playing between the acts by Anton Seidl's Orchestra, led by Mr. Seidl himself. The comedy lasted about two hours, when the audience descended, highly pleased, to take supper with the actors in the dining room. The chairs in the theatre, which has a level floor, were meanwhile removed, and the guests returned afterward for a dance, the music being furnished by Sherry's Orchestra.

"The Guardsman" is the second piece Mr. Frohman has given the club the right to play. The cast last night was:

Sir James Bramston.....Rutger Bleecker Jewett
Capt. Sir Eustis Bramston.....Marshall McLean
Archibald Clinton.....William Savery Lower
Gen. Kenneth Blazer.....John Lovejoy Elliott
Hanburry Hakes.....Thomas Seton Jevons
Miles.....Henry Stokes
Martin.....
Park Keeper.....Frederick Stuart Greene
Boy.....Henry Seymour Jewett
Lady Jones.....Mrs. A. Lawrence Phillips
Lucy Greville.....Miss Bessie Reynolds Finley
Daphne Lovell.....Miss Eva Ingersoll Farrell
Kitty Masters.....Miss Florence Lauterbach
Thompson.....Miss Rita Burgess

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton gave the last of her "Sketches of New York," in the assembly room of the Waldorf-Astoria, at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The families of the Maine victims are to have another benefit—Ricci's violin virtuoso concert, which will take place at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, April 1, in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria.

The engagement of Miss Helen Frances Coolidge of Brookline, Mass., to W. F. Owens of the Stock Exchange firm of Beers & Owens has been announced. The marriage will take place after Easter.

Miss Ada Webster Ward talked on the history of Russia and its present situation in her course on "The Making of Modern History," at the home of Mrs. James W. Pinchot, 2 Gramercy Park, at 3 P. M. yesterday.

Miss Jennie Dutton of 117 West Fifty-eighth Street will give a musicale at 11 o'clock on the morning of April 5, in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, Miss Lillian Littlehales, Reinhold Herman, and William Lavin assisting her.

Philip Hauser, organist of the new German Lutheran Church, on Sixty-eighth Street, near First Avenue, gave the second of two organ recitals for its benefit in the church yesterday evening. Carl Hauser, his brother, a violinist, and Dr. F. D. Lawson, tenor, assisted him.

Will C. Macfarlane gave his thirty-fourth free organ recital at All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday evening. Miss Elizabeth Dodge, soprano, and Miss Eleanor Stuart Patterson, contralto, assisted him, singing in solos and duet.

The last lecture of the course on English cathedrals, by Alfred M. Collett of Oxford University, for the benefit of the Manhattan East Side Mission, will be given at Sherry's this afternoon at 3 P. M. The University of Cambridge will be described, and the lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

Miss S. C. Very delivered the third in her course of lectures on "The History of Music" at the home of Miss Rosalie Zimmermann, 11 East Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday morning. The proceeds will aid the fund to establish a vacation school at Bloomfield, N. J. Miss Very will talk before the Harlem Philharmonic Society tomorrow.

Mrs. Henry J. Gielon closed her course of Lenten readings at the home of Mrs. George D. Russell, 170 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The selections read were from the Southern stories of George W. Cable and Paul Dunbar. Much interest has been taken in these readings, and this year's course has been the most successful of any yet held.

The anniversary breakfast of the Cambridge Club was held yesterday morning at the Lincoln Clubhouse, in Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Pillsbury, President of the club, gave a cordial greeting to the women assembled, while among those who made addresses were Mrs. E. T. S. Benison, Mrs. Jennie June Croly, Mrs. Margaret Welch, Miss Hamilton Ormsbee, and Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden.

Gilmour—Oakley.

Miss Ida Augusta Oakley, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. John G. Oakley, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church, at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Washington Avenue, was married last night to Benjamin Roberts Gilmour. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father in the presence of about 500 friends and relatives in the Centenary Church. Miss Gussie Gilmour was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss A. J. Hand and Miss J. M. Brower. G. B. Phyfe was best man. The ushers were James Gilmour, C. E. Hamilton, and J. J. Wilson. A reception followed in the church parlors. The couple will take a Southern trip, and on their return will reside in Yonkers.

Married Sixty-one Years.

WESTFIELD, N. J., March 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob V. Coles of Netherwood to-day quietly celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of their wedding. For fifty-four years they have occupied the house in which they now reside. Mr. Coles has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He is eighty-five years old and his wife is eighty-two.

WALTER C. GILSON DEAD.

Secretary of the Union League Club Succumbs to Heart Disease in His Law Office.

Down-town business men were shocked to learn yesterday of the sudden death of one of the most popular members of the bar in this city, Walter C. Gilson, the Secretary of the Union League Club, who was stricken down in his prime by heart disease.

Mr. Gilson had been a healthy man for years, but a few months ago he told an acquaintance that his physician had forbidden him bicycle riding. For the last three or four days his vitality had been a trifle impaired by a cold, complicated with a cough. He went to business as usual yesterday, and shortly before noon was seated in his private room in the law offices of his firm, Stanton, Gilson & Hopkins, on the third floor of the Bank of Commerce Building, dictating to a stenographer, when the fatal attack seized him, and he fell back in his chair. A physician from the Travelers' Insurance Company, in the same building, and one from the Mutual Life Insurance Company across the street were hastily summoned. He died in a few minutes, just after the first doctor arrived, at 11:50 A. M.

Walter C. Gilson was born on Feb. 14, 1854, in Worcester, Mass., and spent his boyhood at Westborough, a neighboring town. His father, Walter M. Gilson, was in the Cuban trade, and largely interested in municipal contracts at Havana. The latter has been dead several years, but Mr. Gilson's mother, whose maiden name was Miss Lois Clark, now survives him. The Gilson family removed to Jersey City, while Walter was a boy, and there he was prepared at Hasbrouck Institute for the United States Military Academy at West Point. He did not go there, however, but studied law instead, being graduated about twenty-two years ago from the Columbia Law School. While a student there he was also at work in the law office of Edwin W. Stoughton, who was counsel for Rutherford B. Hayes in the Hayes-Tilden controversy, and who served under Mr. Hayes's Administration, from 1877 to 1879, as United States Minister to Russia. Mr. Gilson remained in Mr. Stoughton's office shortly after being admitted to the bar, and in 1877 went to the law firm of Wilson & Wallis, at 48 Wall Street, as a clerk, being employed by that firm and its successor, Marsh, Wilson & Wallis, until Jan. 1, 1883, when he was admitted to partnership. In December, 1895, he joined with Henry Stanton, forming the firm of Stanton & Gilson. A few months ago Milton Hopkins was admitted to partnership.

Mr. Gilson was Secretary of the Grant Monument Association and active in the monument dedication ceremonies last year. In January, 1896, he became Secretary of the Union League Club, and had held the office ever since, being in his third term when he died. He was recently chosen Director in the American Surety Company, and was a member of the Metropolitan, City, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and New England Society.

Mr. Gilson was a successful lawyer, being especially strong in corporation law. He was a bachelor, and had lived at the Union League Club for eight or ten years. He once had a pew in the Brick Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Gilson's body was taken to an undertaking establishment temporarily, and will now remain at the Union League Club until to-morrow morning. The funeral will take place at 10:30 o'clock, in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, at Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue. Mr. Gilson's cousin, William C. Johnson, came from Westboro last night, and will return at noon to-morrow with the body for burial.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Wheelock G. Veazey.

Wheelock G. Veazey of Vermont, soldier and lawyer, and formerly a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, died last evening in Washington, D. C. He was born Dec. 5, 1835, in Brentwood, Rockingham County, N. H., and was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, Dartmouth College. He studied law in the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Windsor County, Vt., in December, 1860. He began to practice in Springfield, Vt., and when the civil war began he enlisted as a private in Company A, Third Vermont Infantry. He was made Captain of that company in May, 1861. In August of the same year he was made Major, and in the Fall of 1862 he became Colonel of a Regiment. Later he was Chief of Staff of Gen. William F. Smith.

Upon returning from the army at the expiration of his term of service, in the Fall of 1863, he resumed his law practice in Rutland. One year later he was elected Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of that State, and he was repeatedly re-elected to that office until 1872, during which time he prepared and published nine volumes of decisions. In the Fall of 1872 he was elected State Senator, and the following year he was appointed a Register in Bankruptcy. In 1879 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and he continued to hold that office by legislative biennial elections until his appointment as Inter-State Commerce Commissioner in September, 1889. Soon after going on the bench he was appointed a Commissioner for revising the statutes of the State, and also upon the question of court expenses.

He was delegate at large from Vermont to the Republican National Convention that nominated Gen. Hayes for the Presidency. He was a charter member of Roberts Post, No. 14, G. A. R., at Rutland, and was its first Commander. He was Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Vermont in 1871; 1872, and 1873. He served as Judge Advocate General upon the staff of the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1877 and 1888.

For many years Mr. Veazey was one of the Trustees of Dartmouth College and of other educational institutions. He received the degree of LL. D. from Dartmouth in 1886.

He was married June 22, 1861, to Miss Julia A. Beard, daughter of Albin Beard, proprietor and editor of The Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph.

Mgr. de Concilio.

Mgr. Januarius de Concilio, rector of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, died yesterday at the rectory, on Ninth Street, from a complication of diseases, which terminated in rheumatism of the heart. Mgr. de Concilio was born in Naples, Italy, on July 7, 1835. He began his education at the College Brignoli Sali, Rome, and completed it at Geneva, where he was ordained in 1860. He came to the United States in 1861 and went to Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., where he became Professor of Theology under Bishop Bayley.

Shortly after he was appointed curate of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken, where he remained two years. He then became curate of St. Mary's Church, Jersey City. This parish embraced all the northern section of old Jersey City, and when the section adjoining Hoboken became thickly settled, it was made the parish of St. Michael's, in 1867, and Mgr. de Concilio was made its rector. Under his charge it grew to be one of the most important parishes in Hudson County. In addition to building an imposing church edifice, he erected a parochial school, in which 1,200 children are taught, and established an orphan asylum, in which 600 children are comfortably provided for.

In conjunction with Father Senez of St. Mary's Church, he established St. Francis Hospital, in which patients are received without regard to their religious faith. If they are willing to pay they may do so, but if not, they are cared for without charge. The staff includes all the most prominent physicians of the city. St. Michael's Club was also founded by Mgr. de Concilio, and it was through his efforts that the handsome home it occupies was erected.

The title of Monsignor was bestowed upon him by the Pope in 1887, in recognition of his services, and also as a reward for his theological writings, which have come to be regarded as text books by the Church. Some of these are "Catholicity and Pantheism," "The Glories of Mary," "A Treatise on Logic," "Science and Religion," and "St. Thomas's Opinion on the Land Question." (which was written in contradiction of Henry George's theories.) He also wrote two plays for the use of Catholic dramatic societies. They are called "The Irish Heroine" and "Woman's Rights."

The funeral arrangements, which will be superintended by Bishop Wigger, had not been completed last night.

Mrs. Diancy Pickering Abbott.

Mrs. Diancy Pickering Abbott, the mother of Surrogate George B. Abbott of Kings County, died at her residence, 96 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon after a short illness of pneumonia. She was born in Worcester, Otsego County, N. Y., on May 8, 1819, and was the widow of Benjamin F. Abbott, formerly a shipping merchant of New York, who died six years ago. Mrs. Abbott came of a distinguished New England ancestry, the Pickerings of Salem, who came to this country in 1637, and among whom were many of those who took a prominent part in the foundation of the American colonies. She leaves two children, Surrogate Abbott and Mrs. Alice May Scudder of Jersey City, wife of the Rev. John L. Scudder. The funeral will be held at the house on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock and the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Theological Seminary, will officiate.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARGARET SCOTT, sister of Gov. Bradley, died yesterday at Somerset, Ky.

JOSEPH ROPE, an artist of considerable note, died yesterday at Salem, Mass., aged eighty-six years.

The Rev. ROBERT S. HARRIS, a well-known South Jersey clergyman, died at his home, at Camden, N. J., Monday night. He was eighty-two years of age, and was the originator of the Children's Day celebration.

Gen. JOSEPH TOLLMAN, one of the "Lilliputians," was found dead in bed yesterday at his home in Richmond, Me. The diminutive "General" entered the show business when he was thirteen years of age, and had been connected with several museums. He was thirty-six years of age.

Mrs. NANNIE VAN NOSTRAND RAYMOND died yesterday in Brooklyn. The deceased was the wife of Dr. Joseph H. Raymond, once Health Commissioner of Brooklyn, Secretary of Long Island College Hospital, and formerly a member of the Board of Education of Brooklyn. She lived at 173 Joralemon Street. The funeral will be private and the interment will take place at Northport.

JOHN F. ANDERSON, who, until his retirement from business twenty years ago, was a member of a wholesale shoe firm in New York, died yesterday at his home, 508 Orange Street, Newark, N. J. He was a native of New York and was 73 years old. He settled in Newark forty years ago. In 1866 he was a member of the New Jersey Legislature. His death was due to cancer of the stomach. Two sons and a daughter survive him.

CLINTON A. BELDEN, one of the best-known practicing physicians in Queens County, died at his home, in Clinton Avenue, Jamaica, Borough of Queens, Monday night. He was born in Springfield, Mass., seventy-two years ago. Dr. Belden was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1854, and two years later became a doctor. He founded the Jamaica lodge of Masons, and was a member of Grace Episcopal Church. He is survived by a widow and one son, who is also a doctor.

JAMES S. OAKLEY, Secretary of the Hudson Trust Company of Hoboken, died suddenly Monday night at his residence, in Montclair, N. J. He was in apparent good health when he left the office of the trust company at 3 o'clock Monday night. He went to his home, and a few hours later died of heart disease. He was for twenty years connected with the American Exchange Bank of New York. He left the New York bank to take the position he held with the trust company. He is survived by his widow and three children.

Funeral of Dr. J. C. Zachos.

The funeral of Dr. J. C. Zachos, for twenty years curator of Cooper Union Institute, took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Collyer officiated. The casket was covered with many floral offerings, the tributes of friends and relatives. The pall bearers were Gen. H. L. Burnett, President of the Ohio Society of New York; ex-Mayor Strong, S. S. Packard, Andrew J. C. Foye, Milton T. Southard, A. D. Juilliard, and Judge Warren Higley. Among the attendants at the funeral were Mayor Van Wyck, Richard Croker, ex-Mayor Hewitt, D. N. Botassi, the Greek Consul

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FINANCIAL.

Equitable Gas Light Company of New York. The New York and East River Gas Company.
Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the plan of union of Equitable Gas Light Company of New York and The New York and East River Gas Company, and agreement with the Central Trust Company of New York, deposited, dated Sept. 1, 1897, and agreement modifying said plan of union, dated Jan. 12, 1898, are hereby notified that the undersigned, Central Trust Company of New York, is now prepared to deliver certificates for shares of the preferred and common capital stock of the New Amsterdam Gas Company upon presentation at the office of the undersigned of said certificates of deposit and as therein provided.
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Canton, Baltimore Co., Md., March 2d, 1898.
By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that Forty Thousand Dollars will be expended in the purchase of shares of the capital stock of the CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE for cancellation, in accordance with its charter.
All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to sell stock."
All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 23d day of March, 1898, will be considered and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the Company, however, reserving the right to reject any and all offers. W. B. BROOKS, Jr., President.

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TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$225,176,922
Gold reserve	171,775,960
Net silver	10,360,852
United States notes in the Treasury	36,780,139
Treasury notes of 1890	4,047,861
Total receipts this day	741,198
Total receipts this month	23,884,820
Total receipts this year	208,422,783
Total expenditures this day	861,000
Total expenditures this month	25,855,000
Total expenditures this year	207,342,925
Deposits in National banks	31,511,650
National bank notes received for redemption	130,834
Government receipts from customs	301,201
Internal revenue	429,519
Miscellaneous	10,477

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

All the news that came from Washington yesterday—and there was an abundance of it—seemed to be of depressing character. At the opening of the market some disposition developed in rather important quarters to provide support for conspicuous stocks, but that tendency lasted only a little while. Before the day was far advanced quotations showed pronounced weakness, and the net changes of the day were with practical uniformity on the side of declines. Some losses were substantial. Most of the active stocks fell off more than fractionally.

***

London appeared in the market as a seller of almost every one of the American stocks dealt in abroad. Europe apparently was as much deluged with American war news as was Wall Street itself. For the most part hitherto, sensationalism of this kind has not received much attention among holders of our stocks abroad.

Along with London selling came suggestions (not popularly considered serious) of possibilities that recent shipments of foreign gold here might after all be largely drawn back to Europe again. Among sensible people this was set down as indicative of bearish romancing ability.

***

Not a single new factor appears in the business situation, except it be that crowding war talk is day by day more and more damping general business activity. Westbound railway business, which might be expected first to show interference on this account, does not yet, however, fall off in any significant way.

***

Conservative counsels change not at all. Traders and investors, guided by prudent veterans in the Street, are doing nothing whatever in the market, assuming no new obligations either upon the bull or the bear side.

Certainly no fact is clearer than that nine out of ten standard stocks are to-day selling below their intrinsic values.

After the current period of nervousness is over, after a sensational smash—if, indeed, such a smash be coming—market prices are bound to rush upward, not only with rapidity, but largely.

National scares accentuated by manipulation can count temporarily, but prosperity cannot be snuffed out by passing bugaboos. The Stock Exchange is being fast transformed into a colossal bargain counter.

***

Government bonds were fairly steady. There were sales of $10,000 2s, registered, at 98½, and $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 121½.

***

In State bonds, $1,000 Louisiana Consolidated 4s sold at 101.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Am. Tobacco	1¾	National Lead Co.	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. J. Central	2
Balt. & Ohio	¾	N. Y. Central	1¾
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	1½
Canada Southern	1	Northern Pacific	¾
Canadian Pacific	1½	North. Pacific pf.	1⅜
Chi., R. & Q.	2¼	Oregon Short Line	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1¼	Pennsylvania R. R.	¾
Chicago & N. W.	1¾	People's Gas, Chi.	2⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2½	P., C., C. & St. L.	3
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Cleve., Lor. & West.	½	Pullman Car	½
Consolidated Gas	4½	Reading	⅞
Den. & Rio G. pf.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1¾
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Ft. W. & D. City	1	St. Louis S. W.	½
General Electric	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	1⅞
Illinois Central	½	Southern Pacific	½
K. C., P. & G.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Laclede Gas	2¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Lake Shore	1½	Texas Pacific	½
Louis. & Nash.	1¾	Union Pacific	¾
Manhattan Cons.	3¼	Union Pacific pf.	2¾
Met. Street Railway	3½	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	2	Western Union Tel.	1⅜
Minnesota Iron	2		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Can. Southern 2d	1	St. L. S. W. 1st	1½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B 3	
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	1
E., L. & B. S. 5s	1⅛	West Shore 4s	1
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	1⅛		

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Merchants' Ex.	116
City	900	New Amsterdam	245
Garfield National	800	Ninth National	90
Hanover	390	Second National	450
Lincoln National	750	Seventh National	108
Mercantile	168		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@5 for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $112,976,537; balances, $5,879,370; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $794,322.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅞ per cent. for short and 2¾@2⅞ for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¼@$4.81½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84 for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛@94 3-16 and 94½@94 9-16, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15@25c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ½, to 102½, and Reading, ⅛, to 8¾. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1½, to 84; Erie first preferred, ⅞, to 35; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 49½; St. Paul, ⅝, to 91⅝; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 58⅝; Atchison, ¼, to 11½; New York Central, ⅛, to 114¼, and Erie, ⅛, to 13⅛. British consols declined 1-16 to 111⅜, for money and 111⅞ for the account. The Bank of England gained £44,000 bullion on balance.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 45c. Exchange on London was 25f 28½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 166.90, in Lisbon at 55, and in Rome at 105.62.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $11,340,238, against $11,902,838 in the preceding week, and $8,107,256 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $99,404,540, against $85,795,827 in the corresponding period last year.

ONLY A FEW STOCKS ACTIVE.

The number of stocks yesterday traded in to the extent of 5,000 shares or more reached only about half a score, and about half of this list was made up of Western railroad stocks, St. Paul, Rock Island, Burlington and Quincy, Northern Pacific preferred, and Union Pacific preferred. The only other standard railroad stock similarly figuring was Louisville and Nashville, in which transactions were augmented by orders from abroad.

The local traction group figured conspicuously, Manhattan, Metropolitan, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit all going beyond the 5,000-share mark. Besides Sugar, only Tobacco in the industrial list was traded in beyond 5,000 shares.

RECENT MARKET RANGE.

Though toward the end of yesterday's market there seemed to be a close approach to demoralization, a tabulation of the recent range of quotations for conspicuous stocks shows that in not a single instance were prices yesterday made as low as those which were quoted in previous breaks since the Maine catastrophe.

Herewith is an interesting table, showing the low prices of yesterday, compared with both of these low points, being put beside the prices of Feb. 15, Maine disaster day, and contrasted with the figures which were current a year ago yesterday. In almost every instance quotations for these conspicuous stocks are substantially higher than they ruled a year ago, though showing material declines from the level of Feb. 15:

	Mch. 22, 1897.	Feb. 15, 1898.	Since Feb. 15.	Low. Mch. 22, 1898.
Atchison pf.	22½	31¾	22⅞	24¾
Brooklyn R. T.	20¼	41¼	35	36⅞
Burlington	75½	102¾	86⅜	88½
Consolidated Gas	151¾	193½	174½	175¼
Louis. & Nashville	47¾	60	45½	47
Manhattan	83	117¼	94⅝	96½
Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	30½	38¾	28¾	31
Mo. Pacific	15	33¼	22	24½
N. J. Central	88	96⅞	89¼	90
N. Y. Central	102	118⅜	107⅞	108½
North. Pacific pf.	36½	66⅞	56⅞	59
Northwestern	105⅜	122⅜	113¼	115½
Omaha	51⅜	77⅞	65	66½
People's Gas	81¼	96¾	87⅜	88¾
Reading 1st pf.	46½	51½	36	37
Rock Island	67	91⅜	80½	81½
St. Paul	76½	95⅝	85⅞	87⅜
Southern pf.	27½	32⅝	24¾	25⅞
Sugar	111⅝	138⅞	117⅜	118⅝
Tobacco	74½	92	86	93⅝
Western Union	82⅜	92⅞	83½	84½

It is to be borne in mind that during the present week New York Central (1 per cent.) and Sugar Trust (3 per cent.) have been quoted ex dividend—thus making New York Central's fair comparison figure of yesterday 109⅛ and Sugar Trust's 118¼.

IT IS GOOD SENSE TO WAIT.

The following is an extract from a London letter regarding the position of American rails:

"American railways are all doing excellently and showing largely increased receipts. Americans themselves have proved their appreciation of the position by buying up their own stocks in the last year from European holders. There has been a fall of from 10 to 25 per cent. in the market value of these stocks in the last few months mainly on the possibility of trouble in connection with Cuba. Spain has shown herself unable to put down the insurrection, and her finances are on the verge of bankruptcy. She can only pay the April coupon on her debt by borrowing from French bankers. They will hardly lend unless they see some prospect of a favorable outcome of the situation. The Bank of Spain itself is in bad shape financially. It seems as if the turning point of the political crisis is very likely to bring an immense buying movement in American stocks. We can see very little reason for fearing much further shrinkage at the present time. So far as we can judge, the floating supply of stocks on this side is small."

***

Chicago advices from railroad men show that there is no let-up in the volume of traffic, and the profitable west-bound business continues to increase. There is little or no cutting on this business, although the east-bound rate situation continues demoralized. In spite of the cut rates, March earnings of Rock Island and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy will be record breakers if the weather the last ten days continues favorable.

Even if earnings in the last ten days are no better than they were last year, the March returns will compare favorably with the best March prior to 1893. In the Northwest, conditions on St. Paul and Northwest have been favorable, and in the case of St. Paul the gross increase for the month promises to be considerably in excess of $500,000. So far there has been no visible curtailment of business because of the war talk.

***

Acknowledging that general business conditions are favorable in all sections of the country and that railroads are doing a magnificent business, with no appearance of its immediate diminution, and that the present prices of our best stocks are below their intrinsic worth from an income-bearing basis, we cannot see that any advance in stocks can be expected until our difficulties with Spain are adjusted and war eliminated from among the probabilities, but before this point can be reached the naval court's decision and the Consular reports, with a message from the President, must be submitted to the houses of Congress for their action on this momentous question, and as these matters must be acted upon with due consideration, some time may yet elapse before the result of their deliberations are made public; in the meantime, one cannot advocate the purchase of stocks in the face of the great uncertainties ahead.

TALBOT J. TAYLOR.

SUGAR TRUST LOSSES.

Much the largest trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was in Sugar Trust's stock, its total of 60,000 shares being double that of any other stock. Finally professional Wall Street begins to pay attention to current reports that insiders have been liquidating the stock as fast as the market would absorb it.

This idea began to be discussed when Sugar Trust stock was selling up around 135, but practically every professional trader on 'Change scouted the notion, and, though the price of the stock is down 15 or 20 points, there have continually been confident purchases.

In some ways it has seemed as though more money were being lost during the current decline in Sugar Trust stock than in any movement in which that erratic and lightning-change specialty has ever hitherto figured, though the present range does not by any means approach some former records. But the professional speculators have never before been such persistent bulls on the property in the face of continuing declines. Hardly a single rally has come in the stock since it broke below 130.

Of the many reports current touching Sugar Trust's affairs none can be authenticated. Representations that insiders have sold out the stock and are prepared for an aggressive campaign against independent outside refineries are heard on every side, but officially no information whatever can be elicited. Throughout the decline of close to 20 points there has appeared uniformly to be an extended short interest; but this feature of the market seems not to have been as real as at times it seemed.

TOBACCO TRUST'S POOL.

Some of the New York members of the pool in Tobacco Trust are engaged in an unhappy controversy with Southern capitalists who joined with them in the movement to put Tobacco stock above par. The New Yorkers allege that one of the pool managers, acting on advice from the South, bought stock beyond what was warranted, and allotted to individual members of the pool more stock than each cared to carry. So sharp has grown the controversy over this issue that it was current gossip on the Stock Exchange yesterday that much of the recent selling of Tobacco Trust stock was traceable to New York insiders who, in their wrath, were not only letting go what they held to be excessive in their allotments, but their entire holdings.

Semi-official statements are still whispered through Wall Street to the effect that four out of five of the important outside competitors of the Tobacco Trust have finally agreed to come into the combination and take new stock for their plants.

CHICAGO BEARISHNESS.

Boston and Philadelphia figured yesterday as buyers of stocks here, though not to quite the extent which has recently been their daily average. Upon the other hand, Chicago continued a persistent seller, and toward the end of the day's business traded more heavily than for a long while past. Practically every one of the Western railroad stocks has been largely sold short by Chicago. From Chicago, therefore, naturally enough, come animated "special dispatches" telling of terrific losses by the railroads through rate wars. Chicago's exaggeration ability induces conservative listeners to go a trifle slow, however, in undertaking market commitments based upon such Western information.

PERILOUS TO SELL ON BREAKS.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Co. write:

"The feeling of timidity increases as the nearness for the settlement of the Cuban question approaches, and it is hard to find a bull, as nearly all are bears, with the exception of those on the fence. From the information at hand there is no doubt that the court of inquiry will report that the Maine was destroyed by a submarine mine. As far as the independence of Cuba is concerned, both the President and Congress have determined to recognize its independence. This may not be done to-day, to-morrow, or the next day, but the feeling of the whole country is that it must be done.

"Sugar continues in its downward course, making a new low record for the year. Houses with Washington connections sold quite a few stocks during the last hour. A small amount of gold was taken for import, but the exchange market continues firm, and it is believed that the import movement is over for the time being.

"From the character of the selling, it looks as though some one has information, but whether valuable or not, we would not care to sell stocks after the decline which has taken place since Feb. 15, the day of the Maine explosion."

THE WESTERN RATE WAR.

"One factor has taken a decided change for the worse. The Northwestern rate war has become serious. The Canadian Pacific, the instigator of the war, demands as a sine qua non certain differentials in its favor over the competing American lines. The American lines have as positively refused to grant the concessions. The meeting of traffic agents in this city has abandoned efforts at reaching an agreement, and both sides are now competing for gross earnings at rates which necessitate important net decreases. The Canadian Pacific does not argue that it can make money under the conditions. It merely regards itself as better able to stand the fight, hoping by this means to gain, at some future time at least, some of the desired concessions."

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Such are the views expressed by Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co. in circular letter advices to clients.

IN THE CENTRAL WEST.

Charles Chatsworth Murray contributes to The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune a review of the business situation in the Central West, saying:

The local industrial situation is improving. The demand for stocks of all kinds has been light, because of the uncertainty prevailing in the East. Many of the leading investors have disposed of as much of their local securities as possible, to have large amounts of available funds on hand in order to purchase stocks upon breaks in Wall Street. None of the declines East has been so great as expected, and, consequently, the business for Cincinnati in Wall Street is less than might be expected.

All concerns manufacturing railroad supplies are exceptionally busy. Newspaper reports have from time to time stated the Barney & Smith Car Company was well filled with orders, sufficiently so to keep it busy until August. Regarding this, the Vice President of the company writes: "We are prepared to take orders for June delivery, although it might be late in the month before the deliveries commence; that, of course, depends upon how successful we are in running the works to their utmost capacity every day for many weeks to come."

The business year of this company ends March 31. It is expected the showing for the past business year will be a very great improvement over some preceding ones, but attention is also called to the fact that the company continued dividends longer than most other companies in the same line, following the depression of 1893. June 1, 1895, was the first dividend on preferred stock which was passed, and which is still unpaid. Twelve dividends of 2 per cent. are unpaid on the preferred stock to date. The officers of the company refuse to offer any encouragement as to when a resumption of dividends may be expected, but they feel happy over the outlook.

In many other cities, it is claimed, money is working firmer, and especially so in Chicago, but the supply of funds in Cincinnati banks is still excessive, and interest rates continue low. Possibly Cincinnati is the cheapest money market in the country outside of New York.

AT THE OLD STAND.

Much the most important contributor to the strength which the market has shown was Jay Gould's old partner, Washington E. Connor. Mr. Connor went to his Florida Winter home early in February, but apparently he kept in close touch with market conditions here, for he received the news of last Saturday's panicky smash promptly enough to permit him to catch an express that afternoon bound North, and when the stock market opened last week his forceful work was influential throughout the whole market.

Manhattan Elevated, his own specialty, was made leader of the entire list. It had closed on Saturday around 94 or 95. Monday's opening price, as Mr. Connor was able to make it, was 99. Similar advances were scored in other conspicuous stocks, and forthwith the market bounded.

If the ghost of Jay Gould gets glimpses of Wall Street these days it must have chuckled cheerily over the masterful way in which the conjuring tricks of the old-timers can yet at the old stand toy with Wall Street.

All the week Mr. Connor had pretty much his own way with the quotations. There wasn't a bad development in the Cuban situation which Connor didn't burnish till it fairly glistened in bull beauteousness. In profits his reward is estimated in large figures. Many air castles have been built on what further good things he is to do, or rather such calculations were the fashion till the stock market closed at noon to-day, when the placid announcement came from his office that, having made his turn, he had hurried off to Florida again.—Chicago Tribune.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Determination of Southern Railway to build a line thirty-six miles long between Chattanooga and Stevenson, Ala., to connect with the recently acquired Memphis and Charleston.

Introduction of a bill in the United States Senate to provide that the gold reserve shall be secured by compelling 50 per cent. of the customs receipts to be paid in gold.

Decision of Board of Directors of National Linseed Oil Company to publish no more statements of the condition of the company.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York.

Loaded car movement at Indianapolis last week reached maximum limit.

Application to Stock Exchange to list $813,500 additional Northern Pacific prior lien 4s and $275,000 additional Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis consolidated 5s.

Chicago dispatches stating that there is evidently no intention on the part of the railways to stop rate cutting in the near future.

Decrease of $600,000 in exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with previous week, an increase of $8,200,000 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Quiet demand for gold in the open London market, but no purchases of any considerable amount.

Meeting to-day of executive officers of Western roads having membership in the Western Joint Traffic Bureau to consider the future of the organization.

Special settlement in Union Pacific preferred in London market completed satisfactorily.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in March showed increases:

Chicago and West Michigan	$9,168
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	3,462
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis	1,143
Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham	20,358

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The outside security market was dull and featureless yesterday until near the close of business. Standard Oil again led in activity. This stock opened at 361, with a slight decline, and on small trading held around this figure during the forenoon. With continued decline in the general stock market, further lowering in the price of Standard Oil took place, and at the close a net decline of 5 points for the day was scored by the stock. In sympathy with Standard Oil a net loss for the day was made by Malt common of about 1 point, and by Malt preferred of nearly 2 points. The outside bond market is fairly steady at the figures of the recent decline, and there is likely to be continued firmness in good bonds unless the money market becomes seriously affected.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	212	215
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	197	200
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brook. Elev. tr. rcts, 2d asst. pd.	11	11½
Brook. Elev. tr. rcts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	81
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	44	47
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	173	175
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	58	60
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	58	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam pf.	64	65
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	29
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92½	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	99⅞	100
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	73	75
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	108
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	98	104
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	88	91
St. Paul Gas bonds	90	95
Standard Gas, New York	134	138
Standard Gas, New York pf.	150	156
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17½	18½
Syracuse Gas 5 p. c. bonds	10	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	101½	103

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	40	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Barney & Smith stock	60	67
Glucose common	37¼	38
Glucose preferred	92	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	21	22½
Malt preferred	70	72
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com.	21	22
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust	355	357
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	160	161
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat Co.	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	47	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

Richard V. Harnett's & Co.'s Sale.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 71 shares Seventh National Bank of Philadelphia, $100 each, (hypothecated,) 40 per cent.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Rackawona Mining Company of Elizabethtown; capital, $5,000. Directors—R. L. Hand, Harry Hale, and M. C. Perry of Elizabethtown.

Lancaster Malleable Iron Works of Lancaster; capital, $150,000. Directors—Clarence E. Rood and Eugene Chamberlain, Buffalo; William Brownell, Lancaster.

Phoenix Toilet and Paper Manufacturing Company of West Phoenix, Onandaga County; capital, $50,000. Directors—William H. Hoffman, Stiles Station; N. D. Wood and R. S. Hoffman, Phoenix.

Delaware Valley Creamery Company of Roxbury County; capital, $5,000. Directors—George Montgomery, O. P. More, J. E. More, G. R. Hamma, M. D. Parsons, David Van Dyke, James McIntosh, William Anderson, and F. G. Simmons, Roxbury.

Hampshire Pearl Button Company of Amsterdam; capital, $5,000. Directors—Harvey Chalmers, A. A. Chalmers, Emma C. Chalmers, Annie C. Chalmers, and Helen R. Downey, Amsterdam; Stephen Jorgenson, Hubert Smith, and Walter Smith, Williamsburg, Mass.

The John P. Holland Torpedo Boat Company of New York City has certified to the Secretary of State an increase of capital stock from $600,000 to $1,000,000. The liabilities of the company are $107,851, and the amount of its capital stock paid in is $600,000.

Exempt Firemen's Association of the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens. Directors—F. D. Doolittle, J. Joseph Mott, T. W. Dolan, John F. Marsden, and Charles Hoffner, Far Rockaway; T. A. Wellwood, Albert Ringk, M. F. Holland, Frank Baldwin, E. A. Neuman, G. L. Lambert, and Jacob Mohn, Rockaway Beach.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56@56½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25 13-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Argentum Juniata sold at .20, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .80, 300 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 1,000 Isabella at .22, 400 Mount Rosa at .14, 1,000 Pharmacist at .07, seller 10, and 100 Standard at 1.65.

On the Mining Exchange, 4,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02½@.02, 10,000 American Flag at .06½@.06¼@.06½, 6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, March 22, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	154	Adams Express	100	100	100	100	.....
67½	67¾	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	.....
125	130	15	American Express	127½	127½	127½	127½	.....
6¾	7	800	American Spirits Mfg.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
16½	17½	90	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	.....
115⅝	115¾	60,015	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	117¼	117⅝	115¼	115⅝	—2½
105¾	106¾	350	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	106½	106½	106	106	—1
..	90	40	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	89	89	89	89	.....
93⅞	94¼	17,635	American Tobacco	95	95⅝	93⅝	94	—1⅜
10¾	11	1,450	At., T. & S. F.	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
24½	24¼	1,890	At., T. & S. F. pf	24⅝	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
16	16⅛	200	Baltimore & Ohio	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	— ¾
25	26	960	Bay State Gas	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
86½	86⅝	6,035	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	37½	37⅝	36⅝	36½	—1⅛
4½	5¼	100	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
45½	47	200	Canada Southern	46¼	46¼	46	46	—1
80⅞	81	300	Canadian Pacific	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	—1¼
18⅞	19¼	775	Chesapeake & Ohio	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅜
88½	88¾	29,500	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	89⅜	89⅞	88½	88⅝	—2¼
10	10⅛	1,100	Chicago Great West	9⅞	10¼	9⅝	10	.....
87½	87⅞	31,804	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	88⅞	88⅞	87⅜	87⅝	—1½
144	145	37	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	144	145	144	145	.....
115½	115¾	2,115	Chicago & Northw	116¾	117	115½	115½	—1¾
81½	81¾	8,510	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	83	83¾	81½	81⅝	—2½
26½	27	430	C., C., C. & St. L	27½	27½	26⅝	26⅝	—1⅝
12¾	12⅞	507	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	25	100	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
175¼	177	895	Consolidated Gas	177	177	175¼	175¼	—4¼
107	109	179	Delaware & Hudson	108½	108½	108	108	.....
145	150	40	Del., Lack. & West	149¾	150	149¾	150	.....
42¾	44	100	Denver & R. G. pf	44	44	44	44	— ½
..	..	1	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	.....
12¼	12¾	100	Erie	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅝
83½	84	200	Erie 1st pf	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—1¼
..	..	100	Ft. W. & D. C., st	25	25	25	25	—1
31¼	31½	1,040	General Electric	32½	32½	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅞
30⅜	31	300	Hawaiian Sugar	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ¼
98½	99	580	Illinois Central	98⅞	98⅞	98½	98½	— ½
45	47½	150	Illinois Steel Co	..	..	45	45	.....
25	27	100	Iowa Central pf	26	26	26	26	.....
18½	19¼	410	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	19½	19½	19	19	—1¼
40	42	100	Laclede Gas	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	—2½
12¾	14	10	Lake Erie & West	14	14	14	14	.....
184	186	370	Lake Shore	185	185	184½	184½	—1½
40	50	25	Long Island	45	45	45	45	.....
46⅞	47⅛	7,180	Louisville & Nashville	48⅜	48⅜	47	47	—1¾
96¾	96⅞	17,357	Manhattan Con	99	99⅜	96½	96⅜	—3¼
137¼	137½	9,864	Metropolitan St. Ry	140	140	137	137⅜	—3⅞
82	85	24	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	84	84	84	84	.....
48½	50½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	50	50	50	50	—2
60½	63	140	Minnesota Iron	62	62	62	62	—2
30½	31¼	1,317	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	31½	31⅝	31	31	—1¼
24	24½	1,335	Missouri Pacific	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅝	—1⅝
28	28¼	400	National Lead Co	29¼	29¼	28½	28½	— ⅝
102	102½	206	National Lead Co. pf	103	103½	103	103	.....
90	90¼	2,160	New Jersey Central	91	91	90	90	—2
108¼	108⅜	2,070	New York Central	108⅞	109¼	108⅛	108⅛	—1⅜
183	185	35	N. Y., N. H. & H	184½	183	184½	185	.....
..	..	200	Norfolk & West. pf	44¾	44¾	44½	44¾	—1¼
..	5⅝	900	North American	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	.....
20⅞	21	2,900	Northern Pacific	21⅜	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
59⅜	59¾	14,575	Northern Pacific pf	60	60⅝	59	59¼	—1⅝
14	14½	500	Ontario & Western	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ⅝
28	30	200	Oregon Short Line	29	29	29	29	—1
23¼	23⅜	400	Pacific Mail	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
113¼	114	1,719	Pennsylvania R. R	114	114	113¼	113¼	— ¾
88⅞	89	4,180	People's Gas, Chicago	90⅜	90⅝	88¾	88⅞	—2⅞
42¾	45¼	110	P., C., C. & St. L	43	43	43	43	— ⅜
58	60	210	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	60	60	60	60	—2
168	169	465	Pull. Pal. Car Co	170	170	168½	168½	— ½
15¾	16	955	Reading	16	16	16	16	— ⅝
37	37¼	900	Reading 1st pf	37⅞	37⅞	37	37	—1⅝
19⅞	20½	100	Reading 2d pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ½
..	..	8	Rio Grande West. pf	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	.....
5½	6¼	800	St. J. & G. I.	6	6	6	6	— ¼
15	17	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
6½	6⅝	100	St. L. & San Fran	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
24½	24⅞	170	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
4	4⅜	200	St. Louis Southw	..	..	4¼	4¼	— ½
9¼	9⅜	150	St. Louis Southw. pf	..	..	9¾	9¾	.....
65	66	200	St. Paul & Omaha	67	67	66½	66½	—1⅞
15	15½	400	Southern Pacific	15⅜	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
7⅜	7⅝	1,474	Southern Railway	7¾	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
25	25⅜	1,055	Southern Railway pf	26	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
18¼	18½	1,063	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19	19	18¼	18¼	— ½
..	..	800	Texas Pacific	9½	9½	9	9¼	— ½
..	17¼	535	Union Pacific	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½	— ¾
48¼	48⅛	18,042	Union Pacific pf	49⅞	50½	48	48⅝	—2⅝
7¾	7⅞	100	U. P., D. & G., t. r	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
5¾	6	200	United States Leather	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
56	56¾	328	U. S. Leather pf	56¼	56¼	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
63	64	300	U. S. Rubber pf	64½	64½	64	64	— ¾
6¾	7	900	Wabash	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	14⅞	265	Wabash pf	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ¼
..	..	200	West Chicago Street	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	— ¼
81½	85	2,256	Western Union Tel	85¼	85½	84½	84⅝	—1⅝
1½	2⅛	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	.....
1⅜	1½	200	Wisconsin Central	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Sales.....		268,365						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000 82¾
At; T & S F gen 4s 5,000 89¼ 1,000c 89⅝ 20,000 89 4,000s3 89¼ 1,000 89⅜ 5,000 89 Registered 1,000 89⅜ Adjustment 4s 44,000 57 4,000 56⅞ 30,000 56¾ 4,000 56⅞ 10,000 56⅝ 15,000 56½ 500 57 10,000 56½ 5,000 56⅝ 6,000 56¾ 10,000 56⅜ 10,000 56⅛ 2,000 56⅝ 3,000 56¼ 21,000 56½
Austin & N W 1st 10,000 84¼
Brooklyn R T 6s 1,000 94¾ 2,000 94
Canada Southern 2d 5,000 106⅛
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc 1,000 36¾
Cent of N J 1st consol, 1899 6,000 104½
Cent of N J gen 5s 2,000 111¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 1,000 77¾ 1,000 77
Chi, B & Q con 7s 1,000 115
Chi, B & Q deb 5s 5,000 105½
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s 2,000 101 Nebraska ext 4s 5,000 97
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 3,000 104⅝ 1,000 104¼ 2,000 104
Chicago & Erie 1st 2,000 111 5,000s20F 111
Chi, G L & C Co 1st 5,000 103½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 28,000 106
Chi, R I & P deb 5s 1,000 105 4,000 105½
Chi Term Trans 4s 1,000 82¼ 8,000 81½
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 7,000 17½
Del, S S & A 5s 1,000 105½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 2,000 93
Total sales

East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s 2,000 109½
Gen Elec Co deb 5s 5,000 101
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs 15,000 99 15,000 99⅝
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s 4,000 101
L S & Mich So 3½s 10,000 103
Lehigh Val Coal Co 5s 2,000 92½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s 1,000 86
Mexican Inter 1st 4s 8,000 72½ 5,000 72⅝ 4,000 72¼
Mich Cent cons 7s 2,000 113½
Mo, K & East 1st 1,000 96
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 2,000s15F 86 1,000 86¼ 5,000 86
Mo, K & T 2d 5,000 58¾ 4,000 58⅝
Missouri Pacific cons 2,000 96 1,000 95¾
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 4,000s5F 74 5,000 74¼ 500 75
Nash, C & St L 1st 2,000 130
Nash, C & St L con 6,000 102½
N Y Cent deb 5s 1,000 107
N Y, C & St L 4s 13,000 103½
N Y, O & W refdg 4s 2,000 96½
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s 5,000 105
Norf & W Ry con 4s 1,000 79¾ 10,000 79⅝
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 16,000 59½ 6,000 59¾ 10,000 59¼
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 10,000 94¾ 1,500 94⅜ 6,000 94⅝ 5,000 94⅜ 7,000 94¼
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 10,000 102
Oregon Imp Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000 106
Oregon R & N 4s 2,000 93½
Oregon Short Line 6s 1,000 120

Oregon S L 1st con 5s 10,000 99¾ 3,000 99 Inc A 5s 6,000 61¼ 5,000 61½
Peo & Eastern 1st 2,000 76
Reading Co gen 4s 51,000 80¾ 24,000 80½
Rio Grande West 1st 4,000 80
St Jo & Gr Isl 2-3-4s 5,000 70
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s 3,000 89½ 5,000 89
St L & S F 4s 10,000 72¼ 7,000 72
St L & S F 2d, Class B 3,000 114½
St L S W 1st 1,000 73⅞
So Pac of Ariz 1st 10,000 104
Southern Ry 1st 5s 4,000 89 3,000 88½
Tenn C I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st 1,000 80
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 7,000 99¾ 5,000 99
Tex & Pac 2d inc 12,000 30¼ 14,000 30 4,000 30¼
Tol, Peo & West 4s 5,000 69
Union Pacific 4s 18,000 91⅛ 11,000 91¼ 55,000 90⅞ 40,000 90⅝ 1,000 90⅜ 5,000 90⅝ 30,000 90½ 5,000 90⅝ 10,000 90¼ 1,000 90⅝ 4,000 90⅜ 4,000 90⅜ 5,000 90½ 2,000 90⅝ 50,000 90½ 9,000 90⅝ U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000 53½ 10,000 53⅞
Wabash 1st 5s 2,000 105¼ 6,000 106⅛ 9,000 106¼
Wabash 2d 5s 5,000 76
Wabash deb, Series B 10,000 23½
West Shore gtd 4s 9,000 108 2,000 107¾ Registered 5,000 107¾
W N Y & P gen 10,000 51

Total sales $1,085,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..
4s, r., 1907	100½	101½
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112½
4s, r., 1925	121½	122½
4s, c., 1925	121¾	123¾
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½
5s, c., 1904	111½	112½
Currency 6s, 1890	103	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898-1900	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..
Albany & Sus	180	..
American Coal	100	140
Am. Cotton Oil	16	16¾
Am. Dist. Tel	..	23
Am. Tobacco pf	112	115
Ann Arbor	11½	13
Ann Arbor pf	35½	36½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	..	6¼
Boston, A. L. pf., ex dividend	103	107
B'klyn Union Gas	111½	113¼
Buff., R. & P	23	30½
Buff., R. & P. pf	60	64
Bur., C. R. & N	60	75
Central Pacific	12	12⅛
Chi. & Alton	152	160
Chi. & Alton pf	165	..
Chi. & E. Ill	32	53
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	100¼	103
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	25	30
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	20	24¾
Chi., Ind. & L	7	8
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	21	25
Chi. & N. W. pf	172½	..
Chi. Term. Trans	7½	8½
Chi. T. T. pf	27½	28½
Clev., L. & W. pf	43	..
Cleve. & Pitts	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf	¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf. 2	3	5
Col. Fuel & Iron	17½	18
Col. F. & I. pf	..	78
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5¼	6⅛
Col., H. V. & T	5¼	6
Com. Cable	160	..
Consol. Coal	41	..
Consol. Ice	27¾	31
Consol. Ice pf	82	85
Den. & R. G	10⅜	11¼
D. M. & Ft. D	11½	13
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	70	..
Dul. S. S. & A	2¾	4
D., S. S. & A. pf	4¾	6
Eighth Avenue	315	325
Erie 2d pf	16¾	17½
Ev. & T. H	19¼	22
Ev. & T. H. pf	40	42
Flint & P. M	9	11½
Flint & P. M. pf	30	40
Gt. Nor. pf	148	154
Green Bay & W	30	40
H. B. Claflin	90¾	98¾
Homestake	42	50
Ill. Cent. 1	90	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	7	25
Iowa Central	7	7½
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich	5¾	6½
Keokuk & D. M	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf	13	15
Keokuk & West	32	35
Kingston & Pem	4	10
Laclede Gas pf	84	88
L. E. & W. pf	67	68½
Manhattan Beach	4	5
Md. Coal pf	43	50
Mexican Central	5	5½
Mex. Nat. certfs	1	1¼
Mich. Central	100	101
Minn. & St. L	25	28
Mo., K. & T	10½	11
Mobile & Ohio	26	28
Morris & Essex	170	173
Nat. Lin. Oil	15	17
Nat. Starch	5¾	7
Nat. St. 1st pf	65	83
Nat. St. 2d pf	15	30
New Central C	6	7½
N. Y., C. & St. L	11⅝	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	63	78
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	29	30
N. Y., S. & W	11	12
N. Y., S. & W. pf	28	31
Norfolk So	62	66
Nor. & West	11½	14
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	3	5
Oregon Imp., all in. paid	26	27½
Ore. R. & N	40	48
Ore. R. & N. pf	64	70
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev	1	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3½	6
P., Ft. W. & C	166	..
Quicksilver	1⅝	2
Quicksilver pf	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
R., W. & O	118½	120½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf	46	48
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	15	17
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	53	55
St. P. & Duluth	20	25
St. P. & D. pf	78	80
St. P., M. & M	127	135
St. P. & O. pf	150	155
Sil. bullion certfs	56	56½
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Standard R. & T	3¾	4½
Third Avenue	173	175
Tol. & O. C	17	24
Tol. & O. C. pf	37	42
Twin City R. T	20	25
U. S. Express	38	43
U. S. Rubber	16	17
Wells-F. Express	114	118
West. Union Beef	7¼	8½
W. & L. E. pf., $1 paid	9⅜	11
Wis. Central pf	3	6

. . . The New York Times "All the News That's Fit to Print."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
26,240	Am. Sug. Ref.	117¼	117⅝	115¼	115⅝
460	Am. Tobacco	95	95	93⅞	93⅞
30	A., T. & S. F. pf.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
560	Brook. R. T.	37⅜	37⅜	36⅝	36⅝
100	Can. Southern	46½	46½	46½	46½
40	Central of N. J.	92½	92½	90⅝	90⅝
12,060	C., B. & Q.	89⅝	89⅞	88⅛	88⅜
14,880	C., M. & St. P.	88⅝	88⅞	87⅛	87⅝
2,810	C., R. I. & P.	83⅜	83⅝	81⅝	81⅞
350	Gen. Electric	32½	32½	31⅝	31⅝
330	Louis. & Nash.	48⅝	48⅝	47	47
6,680	Manhattan	99⅜	99⅝	96⅝	96⅝
400	Mo. Pacific	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½
20	Met. Street	138½	139½	139½	139½
150	N. Y. Central	109	109⅛	108⅝	108⅝
10	Nor. Pacific	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
8,080	Nor. Pacific pf.	60⅞	60⅞	59½	59⅝
1,800	People's Gas	90⅝	90⅝	89	89
1,580	Union Pacific pf.	49⅜	50½	48¼	48⅜
160	Western Union	85¼	85¼	85	85

71,710.

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F. adj. 5	57	57	56¼	56¼
2,000	B. & O. con.	115	115	115	115
12,000	Gen. El. deb. 5s.	102	102	101¾	101¾
17,000	Nor. Pacific 4s	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼
5,000	Reading 4s	80½	80½	80½	80½
2,000	St. J. & G.I. 1st	70	70	70	70
4,000	Tex. Pacific 1st.	99⅜	99⅜	99½	99½
5,000	Wabash 1st	106⅝	106⅝	106¼	106¼

$67,000.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 22.—The market to-day did little better than drift, being generally weak, dull, and featureless. Copper advices continued favorable. Call loans, 3@4; time money, 4@5; commercial paper, 4@6.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	220	221
Boston & Lowell	215	..
Boston & Maine	162	164
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	105	106
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf	110½	115
Fitchburg pf	98¼	98½
Old Colony	188	..
Oregon Short Line	29	30
West End	79½	80
Wisconsin Central	1¼	1⅝

Mining Companies.

Alloues	1⅝	2
Arnold	8½	8⅝
Atlantic	..	29½
Boston & Montana	168½	169
Butte & Boston	20⅜	20⅝
Calumet & Hecla	515	520
Centennial	11¼	11½
Franklin	12	..
Gold Coin Mines	1½	2
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	8
Osceola	37½	38
Pioneer, (gold)	5	5¼
Quincy	..	106
Santa Ysabel	6	7
Tamarack	143	146
Tecumseh	2½	3½
Wolverine	19½	20

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	244	245
Dominion Coal	17	18
Dominion Coal pf	105	110
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	61	63
General Electric	31¾	32¼
Illinois Steel	45	48
Lamson Con. Store Service	19½	..
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
New England Telephone	120	125
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	168	170
United States Oil	12¼	..
United States Rubber	15½	16
Westinghouse Electric	21	22½
Westinghouse Electric pf	53	54

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	5¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	25	25½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The market was dull. In the afternoon there were concessions, and most stocks showed lower prices. Philadelphia Traction was about the weakest stock on the list. Toward the close the price dropped to 78⅝. Baltimore Consolidated fell off from 23½ to 23, and Union Traction from 15⅞ to 14¾. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey was about steady around 43. United Gas Improvement opened weak, and, while it was not traded in largely, it declined from 108¼ to 105. Little of it is offered for sale. Marsden showed slightly lower prices. The transactions in Pennsylvania were few, but there was a disposition on the part of the room traders to bear the stock. The stock, however, fell off only a fraction. Lehigh Valley was dull and showed lower prices, touching 21½. There was little done in Choctaw or Lehigh Navigation. The close was weak at the lowest prices of the day, as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21	21⅜
Northern Pacific, t. c.	21¼	21½
Northern Pacific pf.	59½	59⅝
Pennsylvania	56⅝	56⅞
Reading, t. c.	8⅛	8¼
Reading 1st pf.	18⅝	19
Reading 2d pf.	10	10½
St. Paul	87⅜	87½
W. N. Y. & P.	3½	4
Metropolitan Railway	136½	137½
Philadelphia Traction	78⅜	78¾
Baltimore Cons.	23	23¼
Union Traction	14¾	14⅞
Electric Storage	19½	20½
Electric Storage pf	21½	24½
United Gas Imp.	104¾	105⅞
Welsbach Light	36	39
American R. E. L.	4	..
Marsden	6¾	7
Choctaw	9⅞	10
Choctaw pf.	23½	23¾
N. J. Traction	43	43⅜
Reading gen. 4s	80	80⅜
Elec. & P. 4s	79½	79⅝
Equitable Gas 5s	102⅜	102⅝
Cons. T., Pitts.	13¼	13½
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	46¾	47

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Cables still continue weak and lower. West Chicago opened at 91⅝ and closed at 90; North Chicago opened at 213 and closed at 212; Diamond Match opened at 130½ and closed at 130; Biscuit common ranged from 21½ to 21⅞, and the preferred dropped from 77⅝ at the opening to a close at 77.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	26
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	61
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	130
National Biscuit Co. com.	21⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	76⅞
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	6
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	30
Mil. & Chicago Br. Co.	6¾
Mil. & Chicago Br. Co. pf.	31
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	34½
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	89
Int. Pkg. & P. Co.	17½
Int. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railway	230
N. Chicago St. R. R.	212
W. Chicago St. R. R.	90¾
South Side El. R. R.	58½
Lake St. Elevated	11
Lake St. Ele. t. ctfs.	8¾
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.17	.15
Alpha Con.	.07	.07
Andes	.11	.10
Belcher	.24	.23
Best & Belcher	.31	.31
Bullion	.91	.91
Challenge Con	.29	.25
Chollar	.48	.45
Confidence	.71	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	.79	.78
Crown Point	.13	.13
Exchequer	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.20	.20
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.25
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.27	.26
Kentuck Con	..	.02
Mexican	.34	.31
Occidental Con	2.55	2.55
Ophir	.46	.46
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.41	.41
Savage	.25	.25
Scorpion	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	1.55	1.10
Silver Hill	.02	.02
Standard	1.65	1.60
Union Con	.45	.41
Utah Con	.12	.10
Yellow Jacket	.29	.28

Silver bars, 50½; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2	2¼	2	2⅜
Anaconda	38	38	33	40
Anchoria	60	80	70	84
Argentum	10¼	20¼	10¼	20
Consolidated	9	9¼	9	9⅛
Elkton	72¾	73	72¼	72¾
El Paso	7	7¼	7	7¼
Gibson	20¼	21½	20	22
Gold Coin	98	102	98	100
Gold King	50	53	52¼	53
Golden Fleece	35	40	35	39
Grouse	5½	6	5¼	6
Isabella	22	22½	22	22¼
Jefferson	4¼	5	4¼	6
Lillie	75	77	75½	80
Matoa	13½	14½	13½	14½
Moon Anchor	98½	98¾	98	98½
Pharmacist	5⅞	7	5⅝	6½
Portland	76¼	75½	75¾	76½
Rawlings	16½	16	17	17¾
Rosa	12	12½	13	14
Union	9⅞	10	10	10¼
Work	2	2¼	1¾	2⅛

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	581	581	581
2d week March	$36,899	$27,675	$26,179
From Jan. 1	294,181	247,731	275,092

DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—

Mileage	334	334	334
2d week March	$24,975	$21,513	$18,053
From Jan. 1	236,213	204,490	185,604

KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Sales of Interest Aside from the Day's Big Trade—Dealings at Auction.

Details in regard to the big deal in downtown properties, closed yesterday by Broker Read, will be found in another column.

Henry Morgenthau has sold the dwelling, recently purchased by him, at the northwest corner of Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, 27.8 by 100. Mr. Morgenthau denied yesterday the report that Henry Corn is the purchaser.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold, to Thomas Stokes, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 11 East Forty-ninth Street, 22 by 100.5.

Pease & Elliman have sold, to Dr. John Dornning, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 111 West Forty-eighth Street.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold, for Jung & Mohr, to George Raymond, the five-story brick and stone front flat 137 West Ninetieth Street, 27 by 85 by 100.

Henry M. Denton has sold, through Broker H. H. Johnson, to Gottfried Johnson, the plot southwest corner of West End Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, 100 by 100.5. A builder's loan is made with the sale, and the buyer will erect on the plot four five-story flats, with stores.

John J. Weatherby has bought the four-story brownstone front dwelling 16 West Thirty-ninth Street, 22 by 98.9.

Jackson & Stern have sold to Feinberg & Polstein the old building 91 Henry Street, 25.5 by 100, for improvement.

The same operators have also sold to Simon Jacob for improvement the old buildings 739 and 741 Sixth Street, 45 by 91, and have purchased 234 Henry Street, 23.3 by 100, and 226 Clinton Street, 25 by 93.5. The two latter parcels belonged to the Remsen estate for over 100 years.

Charles B. Tooker has purchased for $29,000 the four-story dwelling 1,895 Madison Avenue, 20 by 55 by 95.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold at executor's sale to A. L. Hayes, representing a client, for $12,400, the four-story brick building 22 Chatham Square, 17.0½ by 63.3 by 16.2 by 60.10; also at public auction, to James A. McDermott for $3,100, the three-story brick and frame dwelling 327½ East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 21 by 100.11.

George R. Read sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Elias C. Benedict, for $21,700, the five-story brick tenement, with store, and three-story frame tenement at rear, 498 West Broadway, 25 by 75.

William M. Ryan sold, at public auction, to Leonard & Pregelet, for $7,200 the three-story brownstone front dwelling 219 East Forty-eighth Street, 12.8 by 100.5; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Harlem Cooperative Building and Loan Association, for $4,200 the plot, Barker Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Elizabeth Street, 100 by 125; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John H. Wilson, for $20,000 the plot, Mott Avenue, east side, 332.3 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 221.7 by 25.6 by 227.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Frances Flory, for $12,250, the four-story brick dwelling 165 East Thirty-third Street, 20 by 98.9; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frederick A. Hanner, for $12,500, the four-story brick dwelling 320 West Fifty-first Street, 20 by 100.5; also, in partition, to one of the defendants, John H. Meuhrer, for $26,000, the five-story brick tenement 1,428 Avenue A and the two-story brick tenement 502 East Seventy-sixth Street, occupying a plot at the southeast corner of the streets named, runs east 123 by south 102.2 by west 25 by north 76.7 by west 98 to Avenue A, by north 25.7; also, in partition, to Charles Seligman and another, for $15,000, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 1,615 Avenue B, northeast corner of Eighty-third Street, 28 by 81.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Isabella M. Hayden, for $2,500, the lot Prospect Terrace, William's Bridge, west side, 128.4 feet north of Twelfth Street, 25 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James A. Ridden, for $2,500, the lot, Prospect Terrace, west side, 50 feet south of Thirteenth Street, 25 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Solomon de Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Andrew S. Hamersley, referee, Riverside Drive, northeast corner of Eighty-ninth Street, runs east 174.10¾ by north 75.8½ by east 112 by north 58.6 by west to Riverside Drive by southwest 161, vacant. Due on judgment, $109,739.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Frederick J. Winston, referee, 1,469 Avenue A, southwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street, 25 by 94, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $15,577.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Kinney, referee, 252 and 254 West Thirty-third Street, south side, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 86 by 50.4 by 89.4, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $46,479.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 108 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 366 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 19 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,439.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard P. Lydon, referee, Railroad Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of Fletcher Street, 25 by 150, vacant. Due on judgment, $870.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 222 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 94 feet west of Rutherfurd Place, 19 by 80, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Amelia A. Barnum on June 7, 1894.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 242 and 244 East Eighty-second Street, for a five-story brick stable and dwelling, 38.3 by 98.2; John McLaughlin of 346 East Eighty-first Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $20,000.

Seventh Avenue, east side, extends from One Hundred and Twelfth to One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, for two six-story brick flats, 100 by 94.11; Seaboard Realty Company of 320 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $300,000.

No. 144 Reade Street, for a one-story brick storage house, 25 by 53; William H. Ludlam, owner; Thomas R. Jackson of 61 Broadway, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 329 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 88.3; Peter Fries of 339 East Ninety-third Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, for three five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 80; Sauer, Gross & Herbener of 1,205 Park Avenue, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $66,000.

Twentieth Street, south side, 87 feet west of Fourth Avenue, for an eight-story brick factory, 88 by 82; Seaboard Realty Company, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $200,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 105 and 25 by 92; S. W. B. Smith of 256 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $60,000.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 291.3 feet south of Jefferson Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 23 by 50.6, George Reinhardt, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

St. Lawrence Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45, August Diener, owner; Chris F. Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet west of Bronxdale Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 45, Joseph Schwartz, owner; Chris F. Lohse, architect; cost, $4,000.

Unionport Road, east side, 175.2 feet north of Manna Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 39, Hugh Muffitt of 685 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $2,100.

White Plains Road, west side, 301 feet north of Flower Street, for a one-story frame store, 25 by 60, Patrick Cleary, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $2,500.

Main Street, southwest corner of Poplar Street, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 24.6 by 50, Martin Crasner of 157 Tenth Avenue, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $4,500.

Lester Park, William's Bridge, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 38, Frank McGarry, owner; James H. Perry, architect; cost, $2,400.

Alterations.

Nos. 1,101 and 1,103 First Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; Joseph Wiener of 1,046 Fifth Avenue, owner; M. M. O'Brien, architect; cost, $2,000.

Forty-third Street, southwest corner of Tenth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Mrs. Finn, premises, owner; J. L. Jordan, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 143 and 145 Water Street, to a four-story brick warehouse and offices; Emanuel Hoffman estate of 149 Water Street, owner; Brun & Hauser of 1,120 Broadway, architects; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 364 and 365 South Street and 308 and 310 Front Street, to a four-story brick stable; Jackson Brothers of 260 Henry Street, owners; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 152.8 feet east of Third Avenue, to a two-story frame clubhouse, 100.11 by 50, Schnorer Club, premises, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $15,000.

Hoe Street, west side, 55 feet north of Home Street, to a two-story frame stable; James O'Hara, premises, owner; A. Ericson, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 251 feet west of Sheridan Avenue; to a two-story and basement frame dwelling; E. H. Hargrave, premises, owner; O. Reissman, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 22.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 87th St, 25.8x100; Estelle L. Salomon to Marie L. Briggs-McCool 1

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 74th St, 84x100; George H. Coutts, executor, &c., to Martha Holmes 165,000

GRAND AV, e s, 25 ft s of North St, 50x100; Josephine A. Smith to James V. Lawrence 1

FULTON ST, 49, 51, and 53, 44.5x67.8x 45.2x68.0; Robert W. Van Wyck and wife to George T. Hewlett. 1-48 part 2,200

LANE From King's Bridge to William's Bridge to lands of Mary Schrady, s s, 280 ft n w of road from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, 25x100; Robert Dolan to William Dolan 1

LEWIS ST, 57, 25x100; Geza Eichhorn to Adolph Goldhammer 1

LOT 200, map of Laconia map, 25x100; Malinda G. Mace to Hattie V. Davis 400

LOT 140, Block D, and Lot 351, Block J, amended map of the Hudson P. Rose property; Hudson P. Rose to Charles Knauf 1,200

LOT 397, Block H, amended map of the Hudson P. Rose property; Hudson P. Rose to Charles Knauf 600

LOTS 320 and 321, Block I, map of the Hudson P. Rose property; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Sherman Wager 1,100

LOTS 529 to 531, 409, 410, 416, 417, and 462 to 467, map of the Arden property; Edward V. Burton and wife to Cameron L. Macdonell 1

LOTS 39 and 40, map of the Metropolitan Real Estate Association, Fordham Ridge; Mark Mayer and wife to Martha A. Kohn 1

LOTS 39 and 40, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, Fordham Ridge; Henry B. Pierce, as receiver, to Martha A. Kohn 200

MOTT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 150th St, 50x98; David Herrmann and wife to Gustav Strauch 1

MOTT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 150th St, 50x98; Gustav Strauch and wife to David Herrmann and another 1

NORFOLK ST, 149 to 153; John Kehoe and wife to Louis Lese 1

NORTH CHESTNUT DRIVE, s s, Lot 106, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 40x100; Michael J. Tierney to Isabella O. Lawrence 800

PLEASANT AV, s s, 29.5 ft n of 116th St, 25.1x75; Louis Lese to John Kehoe 1

ROAD FROM WESTCHESTER VILLAGE to Pelham Bridge, e s, adjoining lands of Baxter & Buckle, Baychester; Hildeburn Paul to Philip Paul 1

TRAFALGAR PLACE, proposed, e s, 150 ft s of Woodruff Av, or 176th St, 25x78; Edmond C. Alicot and others to Jacob Schmutz and another 3,700

TRAVERS ST, proposed, s s, 76.8 ft e of Marion Av, proposed, 25.6x86.5x25.5x85; Edward T. McCrystal, executor, &c., to William H. Birkmire 850

WILLIS AV, e s, 79 ft s of 136th St, 21x110; Ida Bierling to Regina Keller 11,000

1ST AV, s e corner of 85th St; John Schilling to George Wilding 1

3D AV, s w corner of 165th St, 98.7x115x 96x115; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Mary Schafer 1

33D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Charles Davison, as executor, to Susan L. Smith 55,000

45TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 20x 100.5; Dwight M. Harris to Ada L. Harris 1

56TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 50x 100.5; Gustav F. Taussig to Frank Dirlam 1

61ST ST, s s, 306 ft w of Lexington Av, 19 x100.5; Charles L. Cohn to Joseph Hahn. 100

63D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Anna M. Talcott and others to Fanni Horowitz 1

81ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 22.6x102.2; Henrietta Blinn to Alice B. Colcord 1

87TH ST, 344 West, 20x100.8; John T. Farley and wife to Thomas J. Shanley. 1

89TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 50x 201.5; George P. Labatut and others, executors and trustees, to Siegfried Willershausen 41,000

90TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 50x 201.5; Kate G. Storm and another to Siegried Willershausen 1

89TH ST, n s, 147 ft w of Columbus Av, 3x—x—; Walter H. Mead, as sub-trustee, to Siegfried Willershausen 100

89TH ST, n s, 96.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 50.4x100.10x50x100.10; Price W. Hasbrouck and wife to Siegfried Willershausen 100

90TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Frank Hasbrouck and wife to Siegfried Willershausen 100

90TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.4; William R. Potts and another, executors, to William G. Audenried, Jr. 1

114TH ST, 14 and 16 East, 50x100.11; Louis Lese to John Kehoe 1

135TH ST, 864 East, 16.8x100; William Schwab and wife to Ellen F. Reed 100

142D ST, n s, 156.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x90; Samuel E. Duffey, referee, to Ferdinand A. Siegbardt 4,950

156TH ST, s e corner of Eagle Av, 52.6x 100; Patrick O'Neill, Jr., to Nannie O'Neill 100

176TH ST, s s, 194.5 ft w of Worth St, 32.5x124.2x25x146.6; Mary E. Smith to James D. Rogers 1

Recorded Leases.

CAHEN, Hannah, and another, executors, to Jacob Shapiro; 134 Orchard St, 5 years $2,184

CONGER, Clarence R., to Charles J. Maguire, executor; East Broadway, Lot 29, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 21 years.. 800

CHILDS, C. H., and another to John Masser; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 130th St, 4 1-16 years 1,500

CONYNGHAM, Michael, to John Wagner; 3d Av, 2,596, 4 11-12 years 480

DE PEYSTER, Cornelia B., to Joseph McGinty; 2d Av, s e corner of 63d St, 25.5x80, 9 years 1,000

LUCAA, Henry F., to John E. Coonan; 2,234 5th Av, corner of 136th St, 10-12 years ..... 1,120—1,320

MANNING, Daniel V., to Margaret Leahy; 7th Av, s e corner of 116th St, 3 years ..... 2,280—2,

WAGNER, Otto, to August Buhrmeister; 302 East 24th St, 3 years 2,580

WELLBROCK, Jacob J., to Michael J. Sullivan; 646 Water St, 4 years 696

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Margaret S., to Katharine Englert; e s of Jackson Av, 500 ft n of Columbus Av, 3 years $700

ARNDSTEIN, Moser, to William Dannheim; 50.84 East 101st St, (three mortgages,) 3 years 7,000

BARTON, Jesse, to Mary D. Weaver; w s of Union Av, 223 ft s of 168th St, 3 years 800

BONN, Barmara J., to John Denner; s s of 12th St, 345.6 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years 4,000

CAHN, Caroline and Moses, to Solomon Weill; 302 East 88th St, leasehold, secures rents 9,000

CAILLAUX, William, to August Caille; n s of Broome St, 22.4 and 39.8 ft e of Allen St, 5 years, (two mortgages) 25,000

CARPENTER, Bertha and Achilles, to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; Lot 592, east half, on map of the village of Wakefield, demand 3,500

CHILLAS, Cordelia F., to William A. Smith, trustee, &c.; 7 Livingston Place, 5 years 10,000

COLEMAN, Catharine E., to Regine Bunn; 314 Sixth St, 1 year 5,500

DAVIS, Hattie V. and William T., to Malinda G. Mace and others, executors; Lot 200, map of Laconia Park, 3 years 170

DIRLAM, Frank, to William J. Cruger; 3 s of 56th St, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 14,000

EICHHORN, Geza, to Celia Eichhorn; 57 Lewis St, demand 4,000

FERGUSON, John S., to William P. Dixon and another, executors; 3 s of 53d St, 100 ft w of 6th Av; 54th St, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av; 54th St, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year 15,000

HAHN, Joseph, to Moses J. Stroock; 108 East 61st St, 2 years 3,000

HERMES, Francis J., to the Excelsior Savings Bank; s s of 55th St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years 9,000

HOGENCAMP, John M., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; s s of 124th St, 250 and 275 ft e of 7th Av, two mortgages, 5 years 32,000

HOROWITZ, Fannie and Salo A., to Lewis H. Schultz and another, trustees; n s of 83d St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 23,000

JOHNSTON, John, to Virginia Anderson; e s of Brook Av, 25.1 ft n of 139th St, 3 years 2,000

JOHNSON, Emma, Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church; 519 3d Av, 5 years 16,000

KEMPNER, Elias, to the Mercantile Trust Company; 60 Grove St, 3 years ... 22,000

KEHOE, John, to Louis Lese; s s of 114th St, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 3,000

KEHOE, John, to Louis Lese; e s of Pleasant Av, 29.5 ft n of 116th St, 1 year. 4,000

KEHOE, John, to Louis Lese; s s of 114th St, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 3,000

LANGER, Samuel, to Simon Epstein; n w corner of Rutgers Place and Clinton St, installments 1,000

LAUGHLIN, Sara H., to Manly A. Raymond; n s of Crotona Park North, 100 ft w of Crotona Av, 3 years 1,000

LESE, Louis, to Jacob Levy; 155 to 149 Norfolk St, one-half year 20,000

LEWIS, Louisa I. and William R., to New York Security and Trust Company; 77 Mulberry St, 1-4 part, 3 years 3,000

LUTZ, Louis, to George Ehret; n e corner of Morris Av and 181st St, and e s of Morris Av, 100 ft s of 183d St, 1 year... 1,500

McGINTY, Joseph, to William L. Flanagan; s e corner of 2d Av and 63d St, leasehold, demand 15,000

MURPHY, Ellen, to Frances C. O'Connor; n s of 144th St, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years 13,000

NASI, Giacomo and Louisa, to Simon Elstner; n w corner of 194th St and Decatur Av, 5 years 2,500

O'SHEA, Annie T., to John H. Higgins and others, trustees; n w corner of Mount Morris Av and 120th St, 3 years.. 35,000

PAUL, Philip, to Hildebrun Paul; e s of Westchester Village to Pelham Bridge Road, adjoining land of Baxter, &c., 5 years 4,000

PORTER, William K., to L. Lindsey Fountaine; n s of 40th St, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 1½ year 1,000

RUBENSTEIN, Sarah, and Isaac to A. Alonzo Teets; 185 East 109th St, 3 years. 7,000

SCHAFER, Mary, to Enoch C. Bell; s w corner of 3d Av and 165th St, demand.. 52,000

SCHMUTZ, Jacob, and wife to Edward C. Alicot; e of Trafalgar Place, proposed, 150 ft s of 176th St, or Woodruff Av, installments 1,300

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lambert Suydam; n e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 115th St, 1½ years 5,000

SIEGHARDT, Ferdinand A., to Charles Reynault; n s of 142d St, 156.6 ft e of Alexander Av, installments 4,000

SMITH, Andrew H., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; n s of 38th St, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years 40,000

SMITH, Andrew H., to Davidson H. Smith; n s of 38th St, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years 5,000

SMITH, Susan L., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 33d St, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 30,000

STEARNS, Jessie T. and Charles M., to Frederick A. Bacon; n s of 156th St, 100 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years 1,500

TAUSSIG, Gustav F., to S. V. R. Cruger and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 56th St, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 35,000

TYLER, Roberta, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 25 White St, 5 years 20,000

VAN VORDEN, Lana J., to Elizabeth Gifford; n s of 136th St, 294 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years 4,500

WELCKER, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 101.8 ft s of 159th St, demand 18,000

WILDUNG, George, and John Schilling; s w corner of 1st Av and 85th St, 1 month 5,000

WILEY, George, to Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks; s e corner of 11th Av and 39th St; also 11th Av, 20.9 ft s of 39th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years 18,000

WILEY, George, to Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks; s w corner of 11th Av and 39th St; also s s of 39th St, 100 ft w of 11th Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years 22,000

WILLERSHAUSEN, Siegfried, to Frank Hasbrouck; s s of 90th St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 19,000

WILLERSHAUSEN, Siegfried, to Price W. Hasbrouck; n s of 89th St, 96.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 19,000

WILLERSHAUSEN, Siegfried, to George P. Labatut and others, executors, &c.; n s of 89th St, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year, (two mortgages) 39,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CAMPBELL, Anna M., and another, executors, to Anna T. De Motte $2,500

GERMAN, Henry C., administrator, to Oscar Roesen 6,100

GRAY, Mattie P., to Nellie J. Wheeler.. 300

DRESHFIELD, Lena, to Beatrice Frankenstein and another, (two assignments) ....Nom.

ERNST, Carl, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, (two assignments) ..... Nominal

LESE, Louis, to Theresa Baumann and another ..... Nominal

LEVI, Pauline, to Marcus Roth 5,583

PETTY, SQUILARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Chas. Unangst 3,700

ROTH, Marcus, to Joseph Cahn 500

SEYMOUR, Julius H., to Lewis Hurst ....Nom.

SPANGENBERG, Mary A., to H. Wendt. 1,500

TIERNEY, Ellen, to Julia I. Waldo and another, executor, &c 3,029

TROMAN, Annie, to James V. Lawrence ....Nom.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST Company, as guardian, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company 25,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 5,000

WILLIS AV, e s, 79 ft s of 136th St, 21x 110; Ida Bierling to Regina Keller 11,000

1ST AV, s e corner of 85th St; John Schilling to George Wilding 1

3D AV, s w corner of 165th St, 98.7x115x 96x115; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Mary Schafer 1

33D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Charles Davison, as executor, to Susan L. Smith 55,000

45TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 20x 100.5; Dwight M. Harris to Ada L. Harris 1

56TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 50x 100.5; Gustav F. Taussig to Frank Dirlam 1

61ST ST, s s, 306 ft w of Lexington Av, 19 x100.5; Charles L. Cohn to Joseph Hahn. 100

63D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Anna M. Talcott and others to Fanni Horowitz 1

81ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 22.6x102.2; Henrietta Blinn to Alice B. Colcord 1

87TH ST, 344 West, 20x100.8; John T. Farley and wife to Thomas J. Shanley. 1

89TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 50x 201.5; George P. Labatut and others, executors and trustees, to Siegfried Willershausen 41,000

90TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 50x 201.5; Kate G. Storm and another to Siegried Willershausen 1

89TH ST, n s, 147 ft w of Columbus Av, 3x—x—; Walter H. Mead, as sub-trustee, to Siegfried Willershausen 100

89TH ST, n s, 96.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 50.4x100.10x50x100.10; Price W. Hasbrouck and wife to Siegfried Willershausen 100

90TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Frank Hasbrouck and wife to Siegfried Willershausen 100

90TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.4; William R. Potts and another, executors, to William G. Audenried, Jr. 1

114TH ST, 14 and 16 East, 50x100.11; Louis Lese to John Kehoe 1

135TH ST, 864 East, 16.8x100; William Schwab and wife to Ellen F. Reed 100

142D ST, n s, 156.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x90; Samuel E. Duffey, referee, to Ferdinand A. Siegbardt 4,950

156TH ST, s e corner of Eagle Av, 52.6x 100; Patrick O'Neill, Jr., to Nannie O'Neill 100

176TH ST, s s, 194.5 ft w of Worth St, 32.5x124.2x25x146.6; Mary E. Smith to James D. Rogers 1

Recorded Leases.

CAHEN, Hannah, and another, executors, to Jacob Shapiro; 134 Orchard St, 5 years $2,184

CONGER, Clarence R., to Charles J. Maguire, executor; East Broadway, Lot 29, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 21 years.. 800

CHILDS, C. H., and another to John Masser; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 130th St, 4 1-16 years 1,500

CONYNGHAM, Michael, to John Wagner; 3d Av, 2,596, 4 11-12 years 480

DE PEYSTER, Cornelia B., to Joseph McGinty; 2d Av, s e corner of 63d St, 25.5x80, 9 years 1,000

LUCAA, Henry F., to John E. Coonan; 2,234 5th Av, corner of 136th St, 10-12 years ..... 1,120—1,320

MANNING, Daniel V., to Margaret Leahy; 7th Av, s e corner of 116th St, 3 years ..... 2,280—2,

WAGNER, Otto, to August Buhrmeister; 302 East 24th St, 3 years 2,580

WELLBROCK, Jacob J., to Michael J. Sullivan; 646 Water St, 4 years 696

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Margaret S., to Katharine Englert; e s of Jackson Av, 500 ft n of Columbus Av, 3 years $700

ARNDSTEIN, Moser, to William Dannheim; 50.84 East 101st St, (three mortgages,) 3 years 7,000

BARTON, Jesse, to Mary D. Weaver; w s of Union Av, 223 ft s of 168th St, 3 years 800

BONN, Barmara J., to John Denner; s s of 12th St, 345.6 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years 4,000

CAHN, Caroline and Moses, to Solomon Weill; 302 East 88th St, leasehold, secures rents 9,000

CAILLAUX, William, to August Caille; n s of Broome St, 22.4 and 39.8 ft e of Allen St, 5 years, (two mortgages) 25,000

CARPENTER, Bertha and Achilles, to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; Lot 592, east half, on map of the village of Wakefield, demand 3,500

CHILLAS, Cordelia F., to William A. Smith, trustee, &c.; 7 Livingston Place, 5 years 10,000

COLEMAN, Catharine E., to Regine Bunn; 314 Sixth St, 1 year 5,500

DAVIS, Hattie V. and William T., to Malinda G. Mace and others, executors; Lot 200, map of Laconia Park, 3 years 170

DIRLAM, Frank, to William J. Cruger; 3 s of 56th St, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 14,000

EICHHORN, Geza, to Celia Eichhorn; 57 Lewis St, demand 4,000

FERGUSON, John S., to William P. Dixon and another, executors; 3 s of 53d St, 100 ft w of 6th Av; 54th St, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av; 54th St, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year 15,000

HAHN, Joseph, to Moses J. Stroock; 108 East 61st St, 2 years 3,000

HERMES, Francis J., to the Excelsior Savings Bank; s s of 55th St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years 9,000

HOGENCAMP, John M., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; s s of 124th St, 250 and 275 ft e of 7th Av, two mortgages, 5 years 32,000

HOROWITZ, Fannie and Salo A., to Lewis H. Schultz and another, trustees; n s of 83d St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 23,000

JOHNSTON, John, to Virginia Anderson; e s of Brook Av, 25.1 ft n of 139th St, 3 years 2,000

JOHNSON, Emma, Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church; 519 3d Av, 5 years 16,000

KEMPNER, Elias, to the Mercantile Trust Company; 60 Grove St, 3 years ... 22,000

KEHOE, John, to Louis Lese; s s of 114th St, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 3,000

KEHOE, John, to Louis Lese; e s of Pleasant Av, 29.5 ft n of 116th St, 1 year. 4,000

KEHOE, John, to Louis Lese; s s of 114th St, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 3,000

LANGER, Samuel, to Simon Epstein; n w corner of Rutgers Place and Clinton St, installments 1,000

LAUGHLIN, Sara H., to Manly A. Raymond; n s of Crotona Park North, 100 ft w of Crotona Av, 3 years 1,000

LESE, Louis, to Jacob Levy; 155 to 149 Norfolk St, one-half year 20,000

LEWIS, Louisa I. and William R., to New York Security and Trust Company; 77 Mulberry St, 1-4 part, 3 years 3,000

LUTZ, Louis, to George Ehret; n e corner of Morris Av and 181st St, and e s of Morris Av, 100 ft s of 183d St, 1 year... 1,500

McGINTY, Joseph, to William L. Flanagan; s e corner of 2d Av and 63d St, leasehold, demand 15,000

MURPHY, Ellen, to Frances C. O'Connor; n s of 144th St, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years 13,000

NASI, Giacomo and Louisa, to Simon Elstner; n w corner of 194th St and Decatur Av, 5 years 2,500

O'SHEA, Annie T., to John H. Higgins and others, trustees; n w corner of Mount Morris Av and 120th St, 3 years.. 35,000

PAUL, Philip, to Hildebrun Paul; e s of Westchester Village to Pelham Bridge Road, adjoining land of Baxter, &c., 5 years 4,000

PORTER, William K., to L. Lindsey Fountaine; n s of 40th St, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 1½ year 1,000

RUBENSTEIN, Sarah, and Isaac to A. Alonzo Teets; 185 East 109th St, 3 years. 7,000

SCHAFER, Mary, to Enoch C. Bell; s w corner of 3d Av and 165th St, demand.. 52,000

SCHMUTZ, Jacob, and wife to Edward C. Alicot; e of Trafalgar Place, proposed, 150 ft s of 176th St, or Woodruff Av, installments 1,300

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lambert Suydam; n e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 115th St, 1½ year 5,000

SIEGHARDT, Ferdinand A., to Charles Reynault; n s of 142d St, 156.6 ft e of Alexander Av, installments 4,000

SMITH, Andrew H., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; n s of 38th St, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years 40,000

SMITH, Andrew H., to Davidson H. Smith; n s of 38th St, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years 5,000

SMITH, Susan L., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 33d St, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 30,000

STEARNS, Jessie T. and Charles M., to Frederick A. Bacon; n s of 156th St, 100 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years 1,500

TAUSSIG, Gustav F., to S. V. R. Cruger and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 56th St, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 35,000

TYLER, Roberta, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 25 White St, 5 years 20,000

VAN VORDEN, Lana J., to Elizabeth Gifford; n s of 136th St, 294 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years 4,500

WELCKER, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 101.8 ft s of 159th St, demand 18,000

WILDUNG, George, and John Schilling; s w corner of 1st Av and 85th St, 1 month 5,000

WILEY, George, to Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks; s e corner of 11th Av and 39th St; also 11th Av, 20.9 ft s of 39th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years 18,000

WILEY, George, to Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks; s w corner of 11th Av and 39th St; also s s of 39th St, 100 ft w of 11th Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years 22,000

WILLERSHAUSEN, Siegfried, to Frank Hasbrouck; s s of 90th St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 19,000

WILLERSHAUSEN, Siegfried, to Price W. Hasbrouck; n s of 89th St, 96.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 19,000

WILLERSHAUSEN, Siegfried, to George P. Labatut and others, executors, &c.; n s of 89th St, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year, (two mortgages) 39,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CAMPBELL, Anna M., and another, executors, to Anna T. De Motte $2,500

GERMAN, Henry C., administrator, to Oscar Roesen 6,100

GRAY, Mattie P., to Nellie J. Wheeler.. 300

DRESHFIELD, Lena, to Beatrice Frankenstein and another, (two assignments) ....Nom.

ERNST, Carl, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, (two assignments) ..... Nominal

LESE, Louis, to Theresa Baumann and another ..... Nominal

LEVI, Pauline, to Marcus Roth 5,583

PETTY, SQUILARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Chas. Unangst 3,700

ROTH, Marcus, to Joseph Cahn 500

SEYMOUR, Julius H., to Lewis Hurst ....Nom.

SPANGENBERG, Mary A., to H. Wendt. 1,500

TIERNEY, Ellen, to Julia I. Waldo and another, executor, &c 3,029

TROMAN,

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed four visits during March, and not to exceed six visits during April, to the works of the Firth Sterling Steel Company at Demmler, Penn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of projectiles by that company.

Transfers made at the request of the officers concerned—First Lieut. Robert Alexander, from the Twelfth Infantry to the Eleventh Infantry, Company C; First Lieut. Willis Uline, from the Eleventh Infantry to the Twelfth Infantry, Company H.

First Lieut. Henry A. Reed, Second Artillery, previously ordered to report to Col. Royal T. Frank, First Artillery, President of the Examining Board, appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., is ordered now to report to Col. John I. Rodgers, Fifth Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major Ernest H. Ruffner, Corps of Engineers; Capt. William P. Van Ness, First Artillery, and First Lieut. Frank S. Harlew, First Artillery, will assemble at Fort Sumter, S. C., March 24, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting upon the question of responsibility for the loss of certain engineer property belonging to the United States, for which Capt. Frederic V. Abbott, Corps of Engineers, is accountable.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk E. W. Alsinger is appointed on board the Puritan on nomination of Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Jewett.

Paymaster's Clerk W. C. Waldman is ordered home April 20, his appointment on the Montgomery revoked April 24.

Lieut. G. F. W. Holman is ordered to torpedo station April 1.

Acting Carpenter J. H. Gill is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to navy yard, Mare Island.

Acting Carpenter C. Thompson is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to the navy yard, Mare Island.

Lieut. J. J. Blandin is ordered to Washington March 24 for examination for promotion, after which he is ordered home and to wait orders.

Lieut. F. F. Fletcher is detached from the torpedo station March 31 and ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Marblehead sailed from Port Tampa for Tortugas March 21.

Marietta arrived at Panama March 21.

Cincinnati arrived at Port Antonio March 21.

Castine arrived at Port Antonio March 21.

Wilmington arrived at Port Antonio March 21.

Massachusetts sailed from Key West for Hampton Roads March 22.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly competent; best references; in private family. 632 3d Av., between 40th and 41st Sts.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent reference. 404 West 55th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman; first-class cook; good references. S., Box 291, 1,269 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; just starting in business; more customers. 148½ East 40th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By highly educated North German governess; can also assist with sewing. H. G., 240 East 79th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent Protestant as lady's maid; good seamstress; best of city references. Care Mrs. Clayton, 988 6th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined German girl as maid and seamstress, or to take charge of children; good references. 125 Amsterdam Av.

MAID.—By refined French maid to young ladies; good accent; first-class references. E. M., 251 West 24th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; experienced in shirts, collars, cuffs, and flannels; city reference. 522 East 31st St.

Nurses.

NURSE and GOVERNESS.—By educated French person to take entire charge of children over three years; German and music. Monnet, 200 West 94th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her infant's nurse, whom she can highly recommend. Call between the hours of 10 and 12 on Tuesday at 6 East 12th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—Some more work by day or week; best references. Seamstress, 9 West 19th St.

Miscellaneous.

PRIVATE SECRETARY or USEFUL COMPANION.—By capable, energetic Englishwoman accustomed to European and Eastern travel; Catholic; recommended by ex-member of Diplomatic Corps. A. M., 143 West 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman; unmarried; thoroughly competent, perfect cleaner of silver; best references from Paris and city; tall; strictly sober. Eugene, 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By French butler and valet; tall; sober; first-class in all branches; New York or country; highest city and European references. Rochet, 325 West 40th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; personal reference. Butler, 455 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an English expert as butler and valet; long experience; good caterer and decorator. Scott, 314 East 62d St.

BUTLER.—Eight years' reference; five years second man, three years as butler; lady can be seen. 67 East 25th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By English coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business as such; good driver; honest, sober, and obliging; good references; last employer can be seen. W. G. A., 45 Greenwich Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; Protestant; careful driver; willing to be generally useful; care furnace, mow lawn; can milk; wages moderate. S. L. B., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Temperate, reliable, and trustworthy; first-class city reference; married; no incumbrance; present employer can be seen. J. K., care of janitor, 849 7th Av.

COACHMAN, &c.—By middle-aged German as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; garden; lawn; handy with tools; best reference. Weimar, 78 East 3d St.

COACHMAN.—By a man with large experience; best reference; 15 years last place. D. B., 2 East 38th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; reference from three of the best families in New York. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By strictly first-class married gardener; fourteen years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., care Peter Henderson & Co., 37 Cortland St.

GARDENER.—By single gardener, (thirty-five,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; on gentleman's place; fifteen years' first-class references. References, Box 198 Times Office.

GARDENER.—Married; understands growing vegetables, flowers, and lawns; also under glass; well recommended. Deitschman, 230 East 42d St.

GARDENER.—By a single young man. Protestant, to take care of a gentleman's place; understands greenhouse and rose culture; first-class reference. S., Box 326, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUR.—By a graduate from Royal Medical Institute for massage and gymnastics at Stockholm; highest city references. R. von Kock, 38 Lexington Av.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 303-79th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—German nurse and maid, with full charge of growing children, willing to live near Boston; good references necessary. Apply at Room 401, Hotel Netherland, between 12 and 2 o'clock, Wednesday, March 23.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

USEFUL MAN.—Able to assist waitress at table. If about twenty-two, call, with city reference, 4 to 5 o'clock. 18 East 80th St.

WANTED—A first-class carriage washer; good wages and permanent place; only experienced and sober men need apply. W., Box 346, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

THE GARDEN CITY HOTEL

GARDEN CITY, L. I.,

WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST,

And Remain Open Throughout the Year.

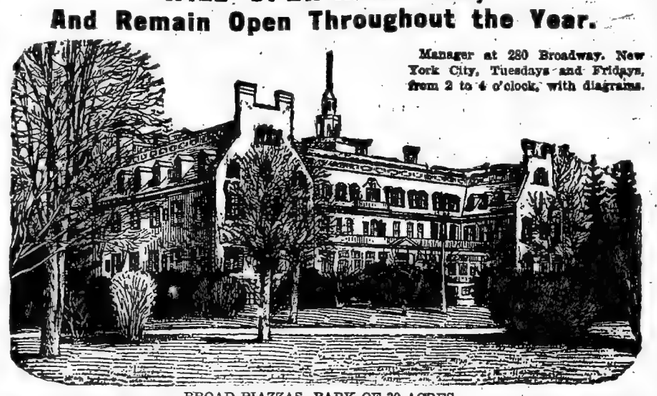

Manager at 280 Broadway, New York City, Tuesdays and Fridays, from 2 to 4 o'clock, with diagrams.

BROAD PIAZZAS, PARK OF 30 ACRES.
FINE CUISINE, UNEXCELLED SERVICE, FINE ROADS FOR BICYCLING AND DRIVING. 18-HOLE GOLF LINKS, WHICH ARE SUPERIOR TO THOSE ON ANY OTHER COURSE. NEW MACADAMIZED ROADS TO LONG BEACH AS WELL AS POINTS ON THE SOUND. FOR TERMS AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ADDRESS C. E. ADAMS, MANAGER.

WINTER RESORTS.

AVERY'S INN, LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Located between Laurel House & Lakewood Hotel. Good service for moderate rates.
Summer Hotel, Averne, L. I. F. W. AVERY, Prop'r.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 800; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Write for the new illustrated catalogue (postpaid) of the famous **HARDMAN PIANO.**
Prices and terms to suit the times.
HARDMAN, PECK & CO., Mfrs., 138 5th Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

A NEW HOME.—Elderly people and others, $4 per week; circulars sent. 148 Saint Ann's Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

35TH ST., 52 WEST.—In private family, large room, hot and cold water; bath; suitable for gentleman; reference.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A BACK parlor and extension, with use of front parlor for physician or dentist, or furnished saloon floor, with private bath, at exceptionally reasonable price. House on West 92d Street, near Central Park. Address S. R., Box 198, Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and eighty-one (181) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue; running thence northerly and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence westerly along the same, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 597 East 136th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $15,139.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest to the date fixed for sale is $260.00.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.
mh23-2aw4wW&F

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant two hundred and six (206) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 599 East 136th Street:

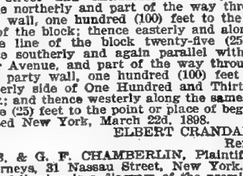

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $14,971.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest to the date fixed for sale, is $260.00.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.
mh23-2aw4wW&F

EXCURSIONS.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc., March 5, April 2, 16, May 14, June 11, 18, 22, 25, 28, July 2.
Round the World departures March 5, May 7, July 2, Oct. 1.
Round the World departures Oct. 1 and Nov. 1.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

LANGUAGES.

CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. Videre, 138 West 49th St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON LECTURES
In Broadway Tabernacle, cor. Broadway & 34th St., To-day at 3 P. M., "David the Saint."

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. MATHEWS and Mary, his wife; Robert H. Mathews and Fannie C., his wife; Andrew W. Mathews and Lottie, his wife; Anna M. Tucker and Henry B. Tucker, her husband; Catherine M. Mathews, Sarah J. Steele, William J. Mathews, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of James Mathews, deceased; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman, John P. Kane, Matthew Baird, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of John P. Kane; Charles Eggers, Mount Morris Bank, Jacob Meurer and Andrew Meurer, the Brainerd Quarry Company, the Shaler and Hall Quarry Company, the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, Herbert A. Shipman, August T. Hirt and Paul Hagdorn, Jacob Vornaus, the Canda & Mathews Manufacturing Company, Limited; Maillard M. Canda, as receiver of the Canda & Mathews Manufacturing Company, Limited; Hugh G. Kelly, Hugh Kelly, the Young & Farrell Diamond Stone Sawing Company of Chicago, Illinois; Herman Harvers, Frederick G. Moore, George B. Robbins and Harry W. Bell, Michael C. Foertsch, P. William Nickerson, the John Kress Brewing Company, American Encaustic Tiling Company, Limited; Hattie Kotel, Henry F. Mohrmann, F. Mohrmann, Cornelius O'Connell, Nicholas J. O'Connell, as assignee, for the benefit of creditors of George A. Douglass; Lillie E. Henderson, Reuben W. Ross, Joseph Thomson and Peter M. Wilson, as executors of the last will and testament of Reuben Ross, deceased; the New York Gas Fixture Company, Henry M. Bendheim, Henry Rauch and Moses H. Rauch, Daniel Schwartzkopf, Benjamin F. Kraft, George N. Manchester, surviving partner of the firm lately composed of George N. Manchester and William P. Philbrick, C. Y. Wilson Company, the Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, Emanuel Lowinson, James King, Howard D. Hamm, Gustave Palmer, Theodore H. Martin, Charles A. Christman, as general assignee for the benefit of creditors of George Mackenzie; the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; Ronald K. Brown and George Chesterman, as substituted trustees under the last will and testament of George Chesterman, deceased; George N. Reinhardt and John G. Reinhardt, Thomas F. Devine, Henry Heuer, John J. McPhee, Hieman A. Meyer and Oscar F. Miller, composing firm of Meyer & Miller; Gustavus W. Rader and Michael Schmitt, composing the firm of G. W. Rader & Company, and Adam Unger, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 27, 1897.

RICHARD H. CLARKE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office and Office Address, No. 49 Chambers St., New York City.

To the defendants, Frederick G. Moore and Theodore H. Martin: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of February, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in said county.—Dated Feb'y 21, 1898. Yours, &c.,

RICHARD H. CLARKE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
f23-1aw6wW&ap8

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—The County of New York is designated as the place of trial.

SILVIE M. WARNER and MARIE MARTINACHE, as the Committee of Eugenie Martinache, an incompetent person, plaintiffs, against KARL M. WALLACH, Simon Canaan, and Esther Canaan, his wife; Maria A. Schmieder, Josie Cohn, Joseph Rosenberg, Hyman Sharff, Fanny Diamond, David Goodman, Jacob Cohn, Benjamin Greenberg, Selig Cohn, Daniel Dannhowitz, Congregation Eitz Chaim Nusach Hoary, (otherwise known as Congregation Eitz Chaim Ansche Konotop,) which congregation is more particularly designated and described as the one occupying the second floor in No. 16 Ludlow Street, New York City, and Marcus Stern, President of said Congregation; Abraham Salkin, Charles C. Davis, Sigmund L. Weisil, Jefferson M. Levy, Henry F. Huntemann, Luke Boyle, Adelbert D. Cronk, Eleventh Ward Bank, Abraham Cooper, Joseph Newmark, and Meyer L. Levene, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1898.

EUGENE G. KREMER,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Maria A. Schmieder, Josie Cohn, Meyer L. Levene, and Charles C. Davis:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of February, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, in same day.—Dated New York, February 8th, 1898. Yours, &c.,

EUGENE G. KREMER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York City, New York.
19-1aw6W

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—WAKEFIELD INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, complainant, against THE FAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that, by decree duly made and filed herein, on the 8th day of February, 1898, the undersigned were duly appointed receivers of all the assets of the FAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, within the Southern District of New York, and that we have duly qualified as such and do require:

First.—All persons indebted to said corporation, within said district, to render an account to us of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to us at our office, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April, 1898.

Second.—All persons in said district having in their possession any property and effects of said corporation, to deliver the same to us at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Third.—All creditors of the said corporation who may be entitled to payment out of the assets thereof, within the Southern District of New York, to present a statement of their respective claims, with proper vouchers in support thereof, at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Dated New York, March 1st, 1898.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
CLARENCE A. COOK,
Receivers.
MASTEN & NICHOLS, Solicitors for Receivers, 49 Wall Street, New York. mh2-2aw6w

LEGAL NOTICES.

SPEAR, THEODORE A.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of THEODORE A. SPEAR, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part I., to be held in the County Court House in the County of New York on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a settlement of the accounts of William C. Figner, assignee of the above-named Theodore A. Spear, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court of the County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John J. Freedman, Justice of said Supreme Court, this 14th day of February, 1898. WM. BOEHMER, Clerk.

G. W. HOPKINS, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman Street, New York City, N. Y.
f16-1aw6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, made on the 9th day of February, 1898, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the said day, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FRANKLIN MILLER, lately carrying on the business of a dealer in tiles and plumbers' materials under the name of Miller & Coates, at No. 270 Pearl Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Franklin Miller for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 101 Beekman Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, February 16, 1898.

JOHN H. COMER, Assignee.
MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Assignee, 16-23 William Street, New York City. f16-1aw6wW&mh30

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of John W. Pirsson, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d15-1aw6mW

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHARINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway. d1-1aw6mW&je1

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator.

CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-1aw6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f12-1aw6mW

GOULD, JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY GOULD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Lyndhurst, in Tarrytown, Westchester Co., New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1897. GEORGE J. GOULD, EDWIN GOULD, HELEN M. GOULD, HOWARD GOULD, Executors. JOHN F. DILLON, Attorney for Executors, 195 Broadway, New York. o20-1aw6mW

GRAINGER, MARY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Bernard Westervelle, Heinrich Westervelle, and Fritz Westervelle, the only heirs and next of kin of MARY GRAINGER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles M. Grainger, of the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of January, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY GRAINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of February, [L. S.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JAMES CARRIGAN, Frances C. O'Connor, Joseph F. Carrigan, Anna C. McCreery, Louisa C. McCreery, Mary B. Hooper, Joseph V. Pardow, Robert R. Pardow, Mary Carrigan, Andrew Carrigan, William L. Carrigan, Louis R. Carrigan, John N. Carrigan, Clarence Carrigan, Joseph Carrigan, and Jeremiah J. Campion, as executor of the last will and testament of Catharine Carrigan, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Andrew Carrigan, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Thomas H. O'Connor, as surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and [L. S.] county, at the City of New York, the 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executor, &c., 49 and 51 Chambers St., New York City. mh23-1aw6wW

HAVEMEYER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, No. 61 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, JENNIE B. H. CAMPBELL, Administrators. EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Attorneys for Administrators, 61 Wall Street New York City. o13-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897. EDWARD N. BOND, Executor, WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York. d29-1aw6mW

MARQUIS, ROBERT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT M. MARQUIS, late of the City of New York, engineer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 42 West 20th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. HELEN M. MARQUIS, Administratrix. EDWARD B. MERRILL, Attorney for Administratrix. o18-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City. d15-1aw6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898. GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

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Brooklyn, N. Y..Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cambridge Springs, Pa. Htl. Rider, a.p. $2.50 up
Charleston, S. C.: Charleston Htl., a.p., $3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1 up, ap, $3up
Lakewood, N. J..Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap, $3 to $5; ep, $1up
Memphis, Tenn. Gayoso Hot

FIGHT FOR RAPID TRANSIT

Chamber of Commerce Protests Against the Proposed Removal of the Present Board.

ABRAM S. HEWITT'S REMARKS

A Resolution Offered by J. M. Levy to Ask the Commissioners to Resign Is Not Seconded—Tammany Hall Assailed.

Morris K. Jesup, a Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided yesterday at a special meeting of the Chamber which was called to consider what, if any, action the Chamber ought to take in reference to the bill recently introduced into the State Senate removing the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners and amending the Rapid Transit act.

John Crosby Brown offered these resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York learns with indignation of the bill introduced in the State Senate to legislate out of office the present Rapid Transit Board.

Resolved, That such bill has no support in public sentiment, and is absolutely without other justification; that the present board, by its persistent and unwearied labors, by its resolute determination to make good the vote of the people for a genuine and sufficient system of rapid transit, by its refusal to lessen its efforts because of the numerous obstacles which have been thrown in its way, by its sincere, earnest, and wise administration of the trust reposed in it, has deserved and now enjoys the confidence of the city.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, an early and adequate solution of the rapid transit problem depends upon the continuance in office of the present board, and that the proposal to remove its present members can proceed from no other motive than the desire to prevent a real solution of the rapid transit problem, and to secure through a union of politicians on nominally opposite sides a grossly improper political advantage at the expense of the masses of the people of the city.

Mr. Levy's Proposal.

Jefferson M. Levy offered these resolutions, which were not seconded:

Whereas, The present Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners have made no progress within the last six years, and,

Whereas, The underground road proposed by the present commission is surrounded by obstacles, physical, legal, and financial; and,

Whereas, The commission is antagonistic to the administration of the city government, recently intrusted by an overwhelming majority with the management of the city's affairs; and,

Whereas, The need of a feasible system of rapid transit is urgent,

Be it resolved that the members of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners be requested to tender their resignations.

Mr. Levy said he offered the resolution because he was satisfied that underground rapid transit could never be accomplished in this city, and that the present commission could not solve the problem. Mr. Levy was ruled out of order, because his amendment had not been seconded.

Mr. Rhoades's Remarks.

John Harsen Rhoades, in seconding Mr. Brown's resolutions, denounced the Ellsworth bill and Tammany Hall, and said, after reviewing the work of the Rapid Transit Commission:

"They have been fought persistently on every hand and at every turn by those who, in various ways, generally from self-interest, are opposed to underground transit; and if it were not that the members of this commission were able, determined, and well-trained men, they would have been defeated long ago. And whether all men agree that an underground road should be built or not, the people of New York still owe a debt of gratitude to these men, who, in the discharge of their duty, have performed that duty faithfully and well.

"But what is this attempt, gentlemen, after all, but part and parcel of the general damning process against reform and reformers now going on in connection with the present administration of affairs in New York?

"Tammany Hall turned over this city to the reform government with its public buildings going to decay, its school accommodations inadequate, its departments badly managed, its streets reeking in filth, its public improvements delayed, its parks neglected, and general mismanagement apparent everywhere.

"It returns to power to find that free and liberal expenditures have been made by the reform administration, largely rendered necessary by their own shortcomings when they were in power, and actually required to supply the needs of the people with these things which they themselves ought to have given, and which they failed to give.

"And now, because of a shortened Treasury and a Constitutional limit to expenditure, finding themselves unable to carry on their own schemes of development, they put upon themselves the borrowed robes of virtue and endeavor to hoodwink the people with the cry of dishonesty on the part of reform Mayors and honest Commissioners, and seek to turn out of office every decent man placed in power by their predecessors, and even strain the law to effect their purpose."

Mr. Levy rose to a defense of Tammany Hall and a challenge of Mr. Rhoades's statements. He asserted that Tammany left the city in splendid financial condition, and was always in favor of honest rapid transit. Mr. Levy added that Mayor Strong's administration should be denounced for criminal extravagance.

Mr. Hewitt's Remarks.

Abram S. Hewitt's first utterance on seconding the resolution was:

"I am a member of Tammany Hall. I also am a Democrat. I have been taught to believe, however, that when the members of this Chamber come into this room they leave politics behind them, and whether they are Republicans or Democrats, they remember, when they are here, that they are only members of the Chamber of Commerce and merchants of the City of New York."

Mr. Hewitt added in part:

"Of all the propositions which within my memory have been submitted to the Legislature, the one looking to the abolition of this commission is the most impudent and barefaced. This commission is composed of men who have no superiors in this community or in any other. It is incredible that any self-respecting community will tolerate the idea that men who have no personal motives to serve, who have nothing but a desire to do their duty to the community, shall be removed, in order that politicians may lay the hand of spoliation upon the public funds. Now, this proposition is a confession, open and declared—a declaration that the politicians who are now in charge of our municipal affairs propose to appropriate to themselves every dollar of the public property which can by any possibility come under their control for expenditure. The Mayor has given as a reason for this legislation that they hold their meetings in secret, and that he does not know what they are doing. Why does he not know what they are doing? He is a member of the commission. It is his duty to attend the meetings, and if in the pressure of business he is unable to do so, the remedy is very simple; he has only to send for the minutes of the commission or to send a stenographer to take down every word that may be uttered."

He Criticises Mr. Croker.

Mr. Hewitt took up and criticised a recent interview with Mr. Croker, and said: "One of the difficulties which will occur to every man who undertakes to run the National Government and the State Government and the City Government is that he cannot possibly be master of all the facts. That is the trouble with Mr. Croker. Either his memory is failing or he never knew the facts."

Mr. Hewitt sketched the history of rapid transit and the way the Chamber of Commerce came into it, and concluded as follows:

"There is somebody who holds no office, who has never received any commission from the people, who decides what shall be done. In old times a decision was kept quiet, nobody talked about it; but in these days there is no hesitation at all in taking the public into their confidence. Their orders are proclaimed everywhere and they are obeyed. Fortunately there is, after all, some point of redress. We have a Governor who represents the people of this State. He is not deaf to the voice of public opinion. He came into office young in years, somewhat inexperienced in politics, but, as I believe, with a sincere intention to do his whole duty to the people of the State of New York.

"It is for that reason, gentlemen, it is for that reason, Mr. President, that these movements that we make here to-day, and that are to be made by other bodies in this city, are very important. These meetings should be held in every ward of New York and the Governor be made to feel that, after all, there is an honest public opinion which will sustain him in doing his duty to the people." [Great applause.]

Chairman Jesup appointed this committee to oppose the Ellsworth bill at Albany: J. Harsen Rhoades, Richard Deeves, William Brookfield, James Talcott, Gustav H. Schwab, and Edward A. Marling.

To Oppose the Ellsworth Bill.

Besides the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, there will go to Albany today to oppose the Ellsworth bill before the Senate Committee on Cities, the committee named Monday as representatives of the Citizens' Union, some members of the Reform Club's committee, L. J. Callanan, representing the Retail Grocers' Union, and a committee named last night to represent the City Club.

RAPID TRANSIT BOARD MEETS.

The Mayor Stays Away and the Controller Declines to Vote on Manhattan Franchises.

Mayor Van Wyck was not at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday afternoon, nor did he send any explanation of his declination of the board's special formal request to him to attend. The Controller was present, for the first time since he became an ex-officio member, and his presence made it possible for the board to act upon the proposed granting of franchises to the Manhattan Railway Company. No action was taken, however, as the Controller pleaded unfamiliarity with the subject as an excuse for not voting.

The meeting was attended by Alexander E. Orr, the Controller, John Claflin, John H. Starin, George L. Rives, and Woodbury Langdon, Commissioners; Edward M. Shepard, counsel; W. B. Parsons, Chief Engineer, and Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary.

Counsel presented the forms of seven certificates granting certain franchises to the Manhattan Railway Company, as suggested in and subject to the conditions contained in the report of the Committee on Contract presented last Thursday. The first of these proposed certificates was read, and Mr. Starin moved that said franchise be granted and the certificate be executed as provided by law.

The Controller stated that he did not wish to vote upon the question of granting the franchise until he had had an opportunity to examine it and to have it examined by the engineer of the Finance Department, and this prevented action. The remaining certificates were read, discussed, and ordered printed. The Chief Engineer was directed to confer with the engineer of the Finance Department and to furnish him all information concerning the franchises.

Mr. Orr said that the resignation of Charles Stewart Smith as a Commissioner had been placed in his hands by Howard C. Smith, to be used if he deemed it necessary, but that he hoped that, as Mr. Smith would be back in New York by April 6, it would be unnecessary to accept the resignation. The board has power to fill by a vote of four of its members any vacancy caused by the retirement of any except ex officio members. Mr. Smith's resignation was handed in, so that if the Mayor and Controller should refuse to attend the meetings and so block business a successor might be named to him at once and the board be enabled to go ahead without Mayor or Controller.

No communication was received by the board yesterday from the Manhattan Railway Company and nothing is known authentically of its attitude toward the proposed franchises. The board will meet again at 3 P. M. to-morrow.

PROPERTY OWNERS SARCASTIC.

Resent a Trolley Company's Encroachments and Ask Relief.

"People have no right on this sidewalk. It belongs to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. If you want to use this street, go to the other side."

This sign and others equally sarcastic have been erected by irritated property owners as a means of venting their feelings, and adorn Gates Avenue, between Ralph Avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn. The company formerly had a stable on Gates Avenue, and maintained a siding which occupied a large share of the street. When the company substituted electricity for horse power it constructed a new siding in front of the property of other persons.

In affidavits submitted yesterday to Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, it is alleged that the cars run so close to the sidewalk as to project over it, and in one instance a car knocked down a sign which was placed on the sidewalk. The property owners have been complaining bitterly, and at last, one of them, Adelaide M. Rice, brought suit to have the siding removed. W. S. Brewster, her lawyer, yesterday obtained from Justice Dickey an order requiring the company to show cause why a temporary injunction should not be granted.

BOY CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

His Father a Convict and His Mother Dissipated—The Recorder's Rebuke.

Recorder Goff, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday severely rebuked the mother of a twelve-year-old boy who had been brought before him for trial on a charge of burglary. The boy's mother is a dissipated woman, said the Recorder, and his father a crook, now serving a term in prison.

The boy was Charles Sennett of 244 Cherry Street. He had been indicted for burglary in the third degree. At midnight on March 10 last he broke into Pauline Wallack's grocery store, at 57 Market Street. Policeman Peter Gillman of the Madison Street Station testified that he had found the door of the grocery store open and the boy inside.

The boy was called to the stand to testify in his own behalf. As he did not know the nature of an oath, he was allowed to make a statement. He said that while on his way home on the night in question he met a boy known as "Red Johnson," and that the latter ordered him to go into the store. He refused, he said, and Johnson pushed him in.

The Recorder objected to allowing the defendant's lawyer to put the boy's mother on the stand to testify to her son's good character by saying, "I have affidavits to show that the mother is a dissipated woman and the father a crook, now serving time."

After the jury had returned with a verdict of guilty of the crime charged, the Recorder called the prisoner's mother before him, and, after questioning her, said:

"I am informed that you are a dissipated woman. The sooner your boy is taken from you the better it will be for him. A thief for a father and a dissipated woman for a mother! Can you wonder that this little child would commit crime? He knows neither God nor man. A more pathetic case never came under my observation. His home surroundings have eliminated all knowledge of right or wrong, if, indeed, he ever had that sense cultivated in him. Poor little fellow; he is to be pitied. I will send him to the Catholic Protectory, where he will have some one to look after him."

The woman looked at the Recorder during this speech without the slightest change in her demeanor. She gave no sign that she had been in the least affected by his words.

On the boy at the time of his arrest was found the same bunch of skeleton keys that his father had used in committing the crime for which he was sent to prison.

CAT UP A TREE FOR TWO DAYS.

Rescued by Jersey City Policeman After Several Boys Had Failed.

F. R. Radcliff of 368 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday notified the police that his family's pet cat was up a tree, and had been there for forty-two hours. He said the cat was chased by a dog on Sunday evening, and took refuge in the tree. It climbed to a limb forty feet from the ground, refusing to be coaxed down. Mr. Radcliff said he had hired several boys to recover the animal, but none of them could dislodge it.

Policeman Harrison was sent to the rescue. He made his way by means of a ladder to the branches of the tree, and finally got near enough to the cat to grasp it by the back of the neck. Then he put it in a bag and lowered it to the ground with a cord. When released the cat scampered home.

The Whooping-Cough or Croup, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the natural remedy. If given according to directions, it usually affords immediate relief.—Adv.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Andrew H. Green Addresses the Councilmen on the Intent of the Charter.

A MOMENTOUS EXPERIMENT

City Legislature Is Invested with Unprecedented Power, and the Result Is Awaited with Interest Throughout the World.

Andrew H. Green talked to the Councilmen in the Council Chamber yesterday upon the intent of the consolidation charter and the duties that devolve under it upon the City Government. A resolution according him the privileges of the floor was adopted at the last meeting of the Council, and yesterday, as soon as the Council was called to order, Vice Chairman Oakley, presiding in the absence of President Guggenheimer, who is sick, appointed Councilmen McGarry of Brooklyn and Brice of Manhattan to escort him to the speaker's platform.

In introducing him, Mr. McGarry said he esteemed it a privilege to present "Andrew H. Green, better known as the father of consolidation, the man who did more than any other one man to make possible the Greater New York." Mr. Green said among other things:

"This City Legislature marks the dawn of a new era in the administration of this city. It is a harbinger and example for advanced municipal government that will be regarded with the deepest interest by those observant of civic affairs throughout the domain of civilization.

"With the charter of 1870 and subsequent acts departed pretty much all semblance of power of local legislation. It is restored by the Constitution of this Municipal Assembly to an extent of authority that is unprecedented.

"For the administration of the affairs of communities heretofore disunited it is committed to you to frame rules for the guidance of these vast, varied, and complicated interests that engage the activities of 3,500,000 free people, a greater population than that of all the other cities and of the towns of this State.

Underlying Purpose of the Charter.

"The underlying purpose of the charter under which you act is the fusing and welding of the complex governmental mechanism of various municipalities. Care is to be taken to give effect to this purpose and to combine and unite and not disperse forces organized for better progress in the material development of the city.

"The question of government of great cities is nowhere else brought to such conspicuous trial as it now undergoes in this single commonwealth of former divided municipalities. Great as our interests in this result are, they are trivial in comparison with those which our example will effect throughout this country and the world.

"It is the fashion for ill-advised officials and essayists to refer to foreign lands as guides for civil administration in our country. We are adopting too many of their customs and habits. Slight observation will show that the structure of society abroad is in every view so radically different from our own that borrowed foreign practices interwoven with American theories would largely neutralize either for usefulness. Though often deeply veiled, the presence of force as an immediate relator is felt in European municipalities, and is recognized as the power of first resort; with us, it is the very last.

"As the commercial capital of a Nation, New York has a great trust in charge. More than any other community, we have had greatness thrust upon us. Without making an effort or taking thought in a period which is but a span in the life of great cities in the Old World, the community assembled around this port, one by contiguity of borders, by commercial association, by industrial pursuit, and by social sentiment, already the second city in the world, is still progressing with such rapid development that there is scarcely room for doubt that when the infant of this day shall reach maturity and come to cast his first vote he will be a citizen of a municipality which, in population, in wealth, and influence shall stand at the head of the line of great cities whose influences guide the destinies of the world and whose records embellish the pages of history."

Mr. Green spoke of the needs of the port and referred to the passages in the Governor's message about the slowness of the growth comparatively of the commerce of New York which declared that the State should open such facilities in New York Harbor as will draw and accommodate every pound of commerce that should naturally come here.

"In this relation," Mr. Green went on, "among the multiplicity of subjects of grave importance that will be urged upon your attention is that of the largely added extent of water front that comes within the scope of your jurisdiction. The imperative need of the provision for its utilization to diminish the inconveniences and charges for dock and wharf facilities is manifest. As early as 1868, in presenting some views respecting varied necessities for the future city, I found that if bridges across the East River were as frequent as those in Paris over the Seine, twenty-two would be required, and if as frequent as those in London, over the Thames, thirty would be required."

Other Needs of the City.

The speaker talked of the need of an ample supply of pure water, new parks, and public buildings, &c., and declared that the plans adopted for public improvements should be for the accommodation not only of the present but of the future.

"Works of this and similar character intended for public use," he observed, "should not be left as to their location and safety and convenience to the schemes of individuals associated in the form of corporations organized solely for gain. They are for the public, and the public should control them from inception to completion as well as in their subsequent management."

After thanking the Councilmen for their courtesy, Mr. Green said that if, under the provisions of the charter, the Government of this new metropolis should fail to command popular approval, it will not be possible to attribute it to a lack of adequate authority.

"While it is true," he said, in conclusion, "that ultimate power still resides in the Legislature of the State, it is equally clear that if there is hereafter to be any legislation prejudicial to the interests of this city, an explanation is likely to be found in the want of force and impressiveness in 20 of the 50 Senators and 59 of the 150 of the Assemblymen that it sends to the State Legislature."

On motion of Mr. McGarry, a rising vote of thanks showed the Council's appreciation of Mr. Green's address, and then the ordinary business of the day was taken up.

Permission was given by a unanimous vote to the Bloomer Cycle Club to parade on Eighth Avenue at their own expense on May 3, 4, and 5, and several newsdealers were authorized to erect stands under certain stations of the elevated railroad.

A report approving the salaries fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for Coroners and Coroners' clerks was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, because of the opposition of the Aldermen to the schedule, as were resolutions regarding the appointment of a confidential clerk to the Finance Committee and a doorkeeper.

No report was made on the resolution for an appropriation toward the expenses of the proposed Charter Day celebration, and it was said unofficially that in consequence of the action of the Aldermen it would be killed in committee.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Charter Day Celebration Resolution Defeated by Brooklyn Delegation.

For more than an hour yesterday the Board of Aldermen debated the resolution to recommend that the city appropriate $50,000 toward the expenses of the Charter Day celebration. Aldermen Goodman and Gluck led the forces supporting the resolution, and Aldermen Burleigh, Bridges, Wafer, and Stewart of Kings spoke against it. When a vote was taken there were 35 for and 20 against the resolution, the Brooklyn and Queens delegations voting unanimously nay, as did Alderman Folks, the Citizens' Union representative. Under the charter, which requires a four-fifths vote of the Municipal Assembly to authorize the expenditure of city money, the resolution was declared lost.

Mr. Goodman, in his opening speech, said that to refuse the appropriation would injure the city in the eyes of the country and would mar the scheme of the celebration, which was to illustrate the general rejoicing of the citizens of what is destined to be the greatest city in the world.

Mr. Stewart said he could not believe that his constituents in Brooklyn would be willing to spend $50,000 on a jamboree when their streets were dark because there was no money to pay for lighting the lamps. Aldermen Bridges and Burleigh spoke in like strain, referring to the lack of paving in the Brooklyn streets, and Mr. Wafer remarked that he was indicted in Brooklyn for voting to expend public money on the Columbian celebration. Several other members spoke for and against, the yea division talking of the glory of the city and the Brooklyn men speaking of the needs of their borough and the shaving "in the interests of economy" of the department budgets.

The New Yorkers retaliated on the Brooklyn men on the first resolution offered after the appropriation matter was disposed of. It was a resolution to request the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make a special appropriation of $100,000 to carry on contracts for street lighting in Brooklyn for which the appropriation already made does not provide. The resolution was beaten, but in any event it could have done no good, as the Mayor had in advance declared his intention to veto it.

When the vote was announced on the resolution Alderman Stewart declared that if the Manhattan Aldermen wanted a sectional fight they could have it at any time. "You will want public improvements," he said, "and we can vote you down as often as you vote us down. We can stand it as long as you can."

It was decided without debate to allow the veterans of Farragut's fleet to hold a reunion in the Aldermanic chamber at a date to be decided later.

A resolution introduced by Alderman Goodman to establish a marriage bureau in each of the different boroughs, with two clerks in charge, was laid on the table after a long debate. It will be taken up again when the Aldermen reach an agreement as to how the patronage of the bureaus shall be distributed.

CHARTER DAY CELEBRATION.

Committee Deplores the Action of the Municipal Assembly.

A meeting of the General Committee on Charter Day celebration was held yesterday afternoon in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall. Several members of the committee spoke on the action of the Aldermen and Council in refusing to recommend the appropriation of $50,000 toward the celebration, and declared it short-sighted policy.

A. A. Alling said there was an impression abroad that the success of the demonstration depended on the making of the appropriation, and declared that while aid was welcomed from all sources, the celebration would be made successful by the co-operation of members of the committee and their friends without any money from the city.

Col. Alfred Pagelow, ex-Judge Pittman, and Chairman Washington spoke in a like strain.

Mr. Washington said the suggestion to raise the money had come from the Municipal Assembly, and not from the committee, and the appropriation was asked simply to give the celebration a sort of official indorsement.

Richard Deeves asked if there was any estimate of the amount of money necessary to carry out the celebration, and Mr. Washington said that the estimates were not yet complete.

A report was read from the Finance Committee recommending that the public be asked to subscribe toward the fund for the celebration, and with that object in view it was recommended that the various trades and manufacturing interests be canvassed and that popular subscriptions be asked for.

Appointments in City Departments.

The Commissioners of Charities yesterday appointed Dr. Horace Bigelow examining physician at Bellevue Hospital. C. J. Hussey has been reinstated as foreman in the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, S. F. Muldoon was added to the force of the Commissioners of Accounts as an examiner, John F. Frost was appointed Deputy City Paymaster at a salary of $2,500 a year, and J. J. Flood was made Superintendent in the Department of Sewers.

Board of Municipal Statistics.

Lots will be drawn to-day by the six members of the Board of Municipal Statistics to decide their terms of office. Two are to serve for two, two for four, and two for six years. Dr. Nagle, the Chief of the bureau, is exempted from the fortunes of the drawing. After the terms have been decided the Commissioners will organize by electing a President and Secretary and fixing a regular meeting day.

Preparing for Investigation.

The Commissioners of Accounts are preparing to begin investigating the larger departments of the City Government. They purpose examining all the records of the administration of Mayor Strong in New York and of Mayors Schieren and Wurster in Brooklyn. They have an appropriation of $160,000 at their disposal for the purpose and have engaged a large force of expert accountants.

F. L. WING KILLED HIMSELF.

Cut His Throat While Ill and in His Nurse's Presence.

Frederick L. Wing, a real estate broker, committed suicide yesterday morning at his home, 233 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was in business with his brother at 446 West Fourteenth Street, Manhattan. On Wednesday last, while returning with a friend from a performance at the Montauk Theatre, he gave up his seat in a trolley car to a woman, and went out on the rear platform, where he stood until he reached his home.

He was suffering from a chill when he arrived home, and gradually became seriously ill. On Saturday he was obliged to call in Dr. Chapin of 21 Schermerhorn Street, who diagnosed the case as one of pneumonia with typhoid complication. A professional nurse was employed.

While the nurse was watching at his bedside, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Wing suddenly arose and ran to his dressing case. The nurse tried to stop him, but he hurled her aside and seized his razor. He cut his throat from ear to ear, and fell dying by the side of the bed. The nurse screamed for help, but when others in the house rushed in, Wing was dead. Coroner Delap will hold an inquest. The deed was evidently done in delirium. Mr. Wing was thirty-eight years old and unmarried.

LITTLE RUNI KAS SAN DEAD.

Followed Her Fiance to America, but Could Not Stand the Climate.

In a coffin surrounded by chrysanthemums and lighted Japanese lanterns, Runi Kas San, "Little Chrysanthemum," was lying in her room, at 76 East One Hundred and First Street, yesterday. Koshui Kijjiwaei, her fiancé, is heartbroken, for death has stepped in between a love conceived in their native country, and which, through the devotion of the little dead girl, had been continued in America. Runi Kas San was hardly out of her teens, yet she was known as one of the best female acrobats here and in Japan, having traveled all over the Mikado's dominions in company with her parents, who are also acrobats.

Little Runi fell in love with Kijjiwaei, but seven months ago he was forced to come to this country to seek his fortune. When he left her, "Little Chrysanthemum" was inconsolable, and persuaded her parents to come to America, which they did a month after Kijjiwaei's arrival. She found her fiancé in this city, and they all managed to join the same troupe. "Little Chrysanthemum," however, was delicate. She found that our climate did not agree with her, and during the Winter suffered severely. Last Friday she became very sick, and on Monday night she died.

At the door of the room yesterday was a Kredda, placed there by Kijjiwaei, on which were a heap of candy, a cup of rice, and a lighted taper, for food, drink, and light, to last until her soul reached Heaven. Kijjiwaei had also erected a miniature representation of the Temple of the God of the Winds, in the village of Siki, where "Little Chrysanthemum" was born.

Dr. Whitney of 1,461 Madison Avenue, who attended the girl, did not grant a death certificate, and Dr. O'Hanlon, the Coroner's physician, will make an autopsy to-day. The girl will be buried in some Brooklyn cemetery, and the funeral service will be according to the rites of the Buddhists. As there is no Buddhist priest in the city, the manager of the troupe, Takezana, will recite the ritual. The members of the troupe, numbering over twenty, will attend the funeral in a body, with such other Japanese who belong to theatrical troupes as are in the city.

MERCHANTS HAD A GRIEVANCE.

Produce Men Charged the B. & O. Road with Withholding Correct Returns, but an Affidavit Satisfied Them.

There has been a quarrel between produce merchants of this city and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in regard to the alleged withholding of information by the railroad of receipts of butter and eggs, especially the latter article.

The railroads furnish daily to the New York Mercantile Exchange and the Produce Exchange the amounts of the receipts of produce for the information of the members of the exchanges, and it is on this information that the prices for the day are made. The merchants suspected for some time that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad people were not reporting the full amount of the receipts of butter and eggs by that line. Two reasons were alleged to have prompted the railroad to that action. One was that the road was carrying the produce sent by some of the largest Western shippers at cut rates, and had thus secured nearly 50 per cent. of the dairy produce carrying trade. The other was that the suppression of the news of the full receipts tended to demoralize the trade, as when light receipts were reported and the market prices were based upon the reported receipts, the agents of those receivers tried to work off their stock at the higher prices or a shade lower, to the detriment of the other dealers.

The receipts of eggs listed at the Mercantile Exchange on Monday amounted to about 3,500 cases. Several members of the Exchange said they went to the Baltimore and Ohio dock, and had counted between 5,000 and 6,000 cases, and that the foreman in charge had ordered them off the dock.

A committee from the Mercantile Exchange and the Produce Exchange then called on the railroad officials and made a protest. The latter denied that full information about the receipts had not been given, and promised that in the future the daily information would be accompanied by an affidavit. Accordingly, the first affidavit was yesterday posted up in the Mercantile Exchange. In it Albin Van Dusen, the eastbound clerk of the road, swears that the receipts which he furnished to the New York Mercantile Exchange on Saturday, Monday, and yesterday were absolutely correct to a package, as far as he was able to make them up from the manifests of the road.

The merchants said they were satisfied with the arrangement.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHTS OF CARS IN THE STREETS.—A judgment on a verdict for $1,300 in favor of Victor Rosenblatt, in his suit in Kings County against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for personal injuries, resulting from defendant's alleged negligence in a collision between one of its trolley cars and the wagon of the Fleischmann Yeast Company, driven by the plaintiff, has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division. The court held, by Justice Woodward, that the trial court erred in refusing to charge, as requested by defendant, that where the accident occurred, at a point between two streets, the railroad company had the paramount right to the use of the streets where the track was laid. The court held that street railroad companies, while organized for private profit, are yet instituted for the convenience of the public, and it was necessary in the accomplishment of this higher object that the company's cars should be operated and run with the least delay and the greatest regularity consistent with the safety of the community. Confined by the necessity of their construction and mechanical appliances to a particular part of the highway, public policy demanded and the law sanctioned the doctrine that the paramount right should be given these companies to that portion of the highway which is taken up by their track, and which is between intersecting highways. This rule, while absolving the company from none of the obligations to use that caution which is required in guarding against collisions, was necessary to the discharge of that duty which the company owed to the community, and imposed upon individuals the duty of observing a greater degree of caution than would be necessary if the superior rights of the public did not intervene, requiring the operation of vehicles propelled by mechanical appliances, and running as a part of a system reaching all parts of a great city and affecting business interests throughout the State.

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CONSTRUCTION OF WILL.—Levin R. Marshall by his will directed that the trustees of his residuary estate should, during the lifetime of his wife, pay $2,000 a year to each of his children named, "or to the children of any of my said children who may die during my lifetime, or the lifetime of my said wife," and on the death of his wife to reduce the estate into money and divide it into "as many equal parts as I shall then have of my above children, or the lawful issue of any deceased child living," each child to have the income of one part, "during the lifetime of the youngest of my said children who shall be living at the time of my decease or the decease of my said wife, if she survive me." Levin R. Marshall, Jr., a son, who died before the testator, and left a son named Dunbar, was not among the six children named in the will, although he had been on friendly terms with the testator, and the latter, four months before he died, had conveyed a plantation in Mississippi to a trustee in trust for the mother of Dunbar, during her lifetime, with remainder over to the son upon her death. In proceedings taken by George Macculloch Miller, and another, as trustees, after the death of the widow, for a voluntary accounting under the will, the Court of Appeals has affirmed judgment of the Second Appellate Division, on the opinion of Justice Willard Bartlett, holding that Dunbar Marshall was entitled after the death of the testator's widow to share in the income of his grandfather's residuary estate. Chief Judge Parker gave a dissenting opinion, in which Judges O'Brien and Vann concurred.

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ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.—May Thorne Brantingham, when the will of Joseph Thorne was presented for probate in the Surrogate's Court in Westchester County, petitioned for leave to intervene on the ground that she was his lawfully adopted child and interested in the distribution of his estate. It was shown that in 1863 in this city Mr. Thorne and his wife attempted to adopt the petitioner, then one year and eleven months old, and for that purpose an indenture was duly executed, the relation to continue until the child attained the age of eighteen years. At the time of the agreement she became a member of the household of Mr. and Mrs. Thorne, and they maintained the relation of foster parents toward her until the time of their death, last year. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the order of the Second Appellate Division upholding the action of the Surrogate dismissing the petition. Judge Bartlett, who gives the opinion, holds that the attempted adoption in 1863, when there was no legal sanction for such procedure, the first statute upon the subject having been passed in 1873, did not create the relation of foster parents and adopted child, the adoption of children being unknown to the common law of England, and exists in this country only by virtue of statute.

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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS MUST EXERCISE CARE AND DILIGENCE.—George W. Pike, about ten years ago, when five miles from his home, had the patella, or kneepan, of his right leg broken by the kick of a horse. He drove to a village a mile and a half distant, and to the office there of Willis T. Honsinger, a physician and surgeon. He was absent, but his father, who was also a physician and surgeon, was there and treated the injury by applying on each side a strip of adhesive plaster twelve inches long to the calf of the leg and running it over the knee to the side of the thigh. The leg was then bandaged, a splint being put on, another bandage wrapped over all, and then Mr. Pike walked to his wagon and rode home over a rough road. On the way the bandage and splint became loose. With the aid of his wife on reaching home he tightened them as well as he could. Six days after the accident Dr. Honsinger came to Pike's house in response to a message. The leg was then so swollen at the knee that it was as large as the thigh. The doctor after taking off the bandages and splint pronounced his injury a rupture of the ligaments and told Pike he would have to lie in bed perfectly quiet until they were united, which might take six or eight weeks. After placing the foot on some cushions on a board, Dr. Honsinger said he would come again and with a better splint. Three days afterward he bathed the leg, restored the bandages, and put on a long splint, but nothing was done to reduce the swelling. After five weeks the doctor told Pike he could go out, but must be careful and not hurt the leg. During further treatment he put the leg across his knee and tried to work it, and said if it did not loosen up he would put Pike under the influence of ether and "break the —— thing down," and told him to use some skunk's oil. In Pike's suit against Dr. Honsinger for damages for negligence and malpractice, the Court of Appeals recently reversed a judgment of the late General Term of the Third Department, which affirmed a judgment in favor of the defendant on a verdict directed by the court. Judge Vann, who gave the opinion of the court, holds that a physician and surgeon, by taking charge of a case, impliedly represents that he possesses, and the law places upon him the duty of possessing, that reasonable degree of learning and skill that is ordinarily possessed by physicians and surgeons, and the law holds him liable for an injury to his patient resulting from want of the requisite knowledge and skill or the omission to exercise reasonable care and for the failure to use his best judgment, and the exercise of reasonable care includes not only the diagnosis and treatment, but also the giving of proper instructions to his patient with relation to conduct, exercise, and the use of an injured limb. The Court held that the facts of this case called for the submission of the question of negligence to the jury, and the direction of a verdict was therefore error.

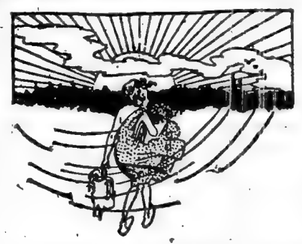

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LEVY FOOLED THE OFFICERS.

They Couldn't Arrest Him in the Criminal Court Building, So He Stayed There All Night.

Rather than sleep in a cell, Louis Levy, who was wanted by the police, wandered about the Criminal Court Building all last night. Policemen Cohen, Burke, and Leonard of the Eldridge Street Station guarded the doors of the building, prepared to arrest him as soon as he came out. At last accounts Levy was still pacing up and down the dark, deserted corridors.

Levy lives at 106 Allen Street. Yesterday afternoon he was a witness in a case of grand larceny on trial before Judge Cowing in General Sessions. The three officers were in the courtroom, and saw him there. The case was adjourned to to-day, and Levy left court in company with his attorney, Otto A. Rosalsky. In the hall Policeman Cohen stepped up to Mr. Rosalsky and inquired if Levy was a witness in the case. Mr. Rosalsky told him that it was none of his business. "Well," said Cohen, "I'm going to arrest him as a suspicious person for having committed a burglary."

Mr. Rosalsky instructed Levy not to accompany the officers outside the building, and that inside the building they had no right to arrest him. He then told Cohen that he would have no objection to going before Magistrate Cornell in the Centre Street Police Court, on the first floor of the building, with Levy, whose case would be laid before the Magistrate. The officers consented, and the entire party went to the police court. Then Cohen stated to the Magistrate that he arrested Levy in the building as a suspicious person, and that he had reason to believe he had committed a crime. He asked that Levy be transferred to the Essex Market Court, as the alleged crime had been committed in that district.

"I object," said Mr. Rosalsky, "on the ground that the defendant is not legally under arrest, and your Honor has no jurisdiction to commit him. The police are persecuting him. In the last three weeks he has been arrested three times as a suspicious person and discharged each time. On each occasion he was remanded two days."

The Magistrate discharged Levy. Cohen then announced his intention of arresting him again, and the Magistrate instructed him that he could not arrest him in the building.

Cohen ordered the two other officers to station themselves outside the building, and arrest Levy as soon as he appeared in the street. Mr. Rosalsky overheard this conversation and told his client to stay in the building all night. The law provides that a witness in a case cannot be arrested until he leaves the building.

Levy will leave the building this morning when the Essex Market Police Court opens. Mr. Rosalsky will appear in the court in his behalf, and is confident of securing his discharge.

HOW BARRY WAS CAUGHT.

A Detective Had to Wait for Him Until Court Adjourned.

Frederick Barry, who lives in Newark, where he was a collector for the Siegel-Cooper Company, was put on trial before Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday on a charge of stealing $600 from the firm which employed him. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gordon, from the examination of several witnesses in the case, found that the alleged crime had been committed in New Jersey, and that the court had no jurisdiction. The prisoner was discharged, and Detective Sergeant Cuff, who was present, was informed by the Judge that he could arrest Barry as a fugitive from justice. The accused man was instructed by his lawyer to remain in the court room, as the officer could not arrest him there. Cuff was then in a quandary as to what to do. The Captain of the court squad helped the detective out of the difficulty by crying, "Court's adjourned. All out!" Barry was pushed along with the crowd into the hall, where Cuff grabbed him.

MRS. MERRIGAN SEEKS DIVORCE.

Alleges Ill-Treatment and Asks Alimony Pending Trial of the Suit.

Justice Werner, in the Supreme Court, yesterday reserved decision in the application of Mrs. Mary W. Merrigan for an allowance of $20 a week alimony and counsel fees of $250, pending the trial of an action for a divorce which she has brought, on the ground of ill-treatment, against her husband, Patrick Merrigan, a real estate broker living at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and King's Bridge Road.

Mr. Merrigan is a Captain in the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers, a member of the Clan-na-Gael and a number of other Irish societies. He also presided at a dinner given to John E. Redmond, M. P., during the Parnellite leader's visit to this country in the early part of 1897. He married Mrs. Merrigan in Dublin in 1886. He sets up a general denial of the charges, alleging in turn that his wife has a violent temper, has often assaulted him, has caused their children to threaten him, and made his life generally miserable.

He says his property is heavily mortgaged, and that his wife owns real estate valued

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair and colder; winds northwesterly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,039. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.04; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36¾c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire made a recital of the horrors he observed in Cuba during his recent visit there. Mr. Bacon of Georgia offered a resolution declaring that the United States, "desiring peace and deprecating war," will endeavor to do its duty with respect to Cuba "through peaceful agencies and without unnecessary resort to war and bloodshed." The House settled the election contest in the Fourth Virginia District by unseating Mr. Epes and giving his place to Mr. Thorp.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—China refuses to accept Russia's pledge that Port Arthur will not be occupied permanently and has asked for France's guarantee. Russia, it is believed, will seize Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan unless China accedes to her demands before Saturday. The Dervish horse was repulsed by Anglo-Egyptian troops in two engagements near Atbara. The Italian Chamber of Deputies has adopted the committee's report recommending political censure against former Premier Francesco Crispi. Count von Thun-Hohenstein, the Austrian Premier, was interpellated in the lower house of the Diet regarding the acquittal of Sheriff Martin and his deputies at Wilkesbarre.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Dr. T. H. Bean has been informed that his place as Director of the Aquarium is wanted. Friends of the Aquarium hope that he will be retained.

Ensign Roscoe Spear jumped overboard from the cruiser Montgomery at Key West and rescued a sailor who was drowning. He nearly lost his life in the attempt.

The London Daily Chronicle says the long Cabinet council on Monday was to consider an intimation from the Marquis of Salisbury of his desire to resign the Premiership and the Foreign Secretaryship.

The Guarantors' Finance Company of Philadelphia must answer an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed in Harrisburg on Monday. Its troubles are ascribed to hostility of the trust.

There was less war talk yesterday in Washington, and the impression prevailed there that, instead of having outlined a vigorous policy to be pursued in respect to the Cuban matter, the President was in doubt as to what course he would pursue. There was a good deal of discontent manifested by members of Congress with the understood position of the President, and a disposition was shown to charge the Administration with backing down. On the other hand, preparations for possible war were prosecuted vigorously in both the army and navy. One of the most important events of the day was the simultaneous dispatch of the double-turreted monitor Terror to Key West, where, in conjunction with the formidable Puritan, she is expected to make the squadron there strong enough to control the Gulf and the Caribbean Sea, and the ordering into immediate service of the eight single-turreted monitors left from the civil war, which were at Philadelphia in good order. These are to be used for harbor defense in Northern ports, two of them coming to New York to replace the Terror. The report of the Maine Court of Inquiry probably will reach Washington to-night.

Page 2.

The steam yacht Mayflower was put in dry dock at the Navy Yard yesterday, preparatory to making her a Government vessel.

There was an outburst of patriotic ardor at the dinner given last night by the Brooklyn Club to the Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second District.

More men were sent from the navy yard here to League Island yesterday. The supply of men is almost exhausted and enlistment is slow.

Members of the First Division, Naval Militia, were greatly excited last night over pictures of the Maine and the Vizcaya shown on board the New Hampshire.

New Jersey National Guard Captains reported the condition of their commands at Trenton yesterday. Practically the whole force is ready to leave the State.

A letter from Gen. Grant to Gen. Badeau, written in 1883, is now published, in which he said it would be easy to capture Havana by a combined army and navy attack.

A letter written by Consul Barker was received by the Central Cuban Relief Committee describing the terrible condition of the starving Cubans in his district, and telling what supplies are most needed.

Plans have been made by which at least 3,000,000 pounds of provisions will leave this country for the starving reconcentrados of Cuba by March 30. A public meeting is to be held in Chickering Hall next week.

The Government yesterday bought the steel sea-going tug De Witt C. Ivins and secured an option on her sister tug. The Board of Inspection reported favorably on El Norte and El Sud of the Morgan Line.

Page 3.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency reported the Currency bill proposed for this session.

In the New Jersey Legislature Assemblyman Fairchild gave the lie to Mr. Dawson during a heated controversy. Assemblyman Benny vigorously attacked the lobby in the interest of electric light companies.

The steamer Horatio Hall of the Maine Steamship Company was launched at Roach's yard, at Chester, Penn. Mrs. Jeannette Hall Clark of Brooklyn, daughtered of Capt. Horatio Hall, christened the vessel.

Michael Brooks, who wanted to have his wife committed to Bellevue yesterday for examination as to her sanity, was in turn accused of disorderly conduct by several friends of the wife, and Magistrate Crane refused to entertain his complaint.

During the Councilmanic bribery investigation at Philadelphia yesterday, Councilman Louis J. Walker caused a sensation by confessing that he had received $500 for voting in committee to favorably report the water ordinance. He implicated others. Committeeman Peter E. Smith was held in $10,000 bail for trial on the charge of attempting to bribe Common Councilman Stevenson.

Page 4.

At the sale of trotters and pacers in Madison Square Garden the famous trotting stallion Alcantara, formerly sold for $10,000, brought only $600.

The Grand American Handicap, now being contested at Elkwood Park, was about half completed when the shooting was stopped by darkness last evening. One hundred and ninety-seven persons faced the traps, and sixty-one of them had stopped every bird they had drawn at the end of the ninth round.

Page 5.

The Rapid Transit Commission will meet to-day to consider the proposed franchises for the Manhattan Railway.

Richard Croker in an interview attacked the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Hewitt, and the Rapid Transit Commission.

Attorney General Hancock authorized the former East River Bridge Commissioners to commence an action in the Supreme Court to test the title to office of the members of the commission appointed by Mayor Van Wyck.

The Primary Reform bill finally passed both Houses yesterday without a dissenting vote. There was, however, a bitter debate among the Republicans in the Senate, and Mr. Ellsworth, who wanted to make the measure applicable to the entire State, was sharply criticised by his party colleagues.

The annual report of the Civil Service Commission was presented to the Legislature yesterday. It shows that the Commissioners are divided as to the efficacy of the new civil service law. The majority claim that though it is still experimental it has so far worked satisfactorily. The minority report criticises it mercilessly and condemns it as a failure.

A delegation from this city appeared before the Senate Cities Committee at Albany yesterday in opposition to the Ellsworth bill abolishing the present Rapid Transit Commission. The bill was nevertheless favorably reported to the Senate, but the point of order raised by Senator Brush that a majority of the committee did not vote in its favor was sustained by the Lieutenant Governor, and the measure was sent back.

Page 7.

Justice Russell granted a divorce to Mrs. Engelhardt, seventy-one years of age, from her husband, who is the same age. She charged abandonment and non-support and secured alimony.

The Haarlem Philharmonic Society held the fifth meeting in its course on "The Romantic and Classic in Music" at the home of Mrs. Hamilton Higgins, 227 Lenox Avenue, yesterday, Miss Very lecturing on "The Lyric Drama."

Miss Christine Bradley, who will christen the battleship Kentucky at Hampton Roads to-day, was thanked by Woman's Christian Temperance Union members in Washington for her resolution to use water in the ceremony.

William K. Vanderbilt gave one of the most notable concerts of the season in the dining room of his home, 660 Fifth Avenue, last night. Anton Seidl, Josef Hofmann, and Leo Stern provided the music, and some 350 fashionable people attended.

At a meeting yesterday of the Orchestra Society of New York it was announced that $10,500, to be paid each year for five years, had been subscribed toward the establishment of a permanent orchestra. This is nearly half of the amount necessary.

Page 9.

Both the Equitable and East River Gas Companies, it is expected, will be represented in the organization of the New Amsterdam Company, which will probably take place soon.

Rulings of the Collector of the Port were sustained in two protested cases and overruled in one by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday.

Page 12.

Ex-Coroner Dobbs was made Chief Sanitary Superintendent in the Health Department yesterday.

Consideration of Brooklyn's water supply occupied most of the time of yesterday's meeting of the Board of Public Improvements.

Mayor Van Wyck was asked yesterday to approve a bill passed by the Legislature exempting the property of the University Settlement, in Delancey Street, from taxes.

Mayor Van Wyck told a delegation representing the New York Public Library yesterday that he would oppose an issue of $150,000 bonds to prepare the Bryant Park site for the library. He said that no more bonds would be issued until the city's exact financial condition, in relation to the debt limit, has been ascertained.

The Board of Education at its meeting yesterday received reports indicating that the arrangements made for building new schoolhouses are likely to be entirely upset by the failure of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue the bonds for the work. Senator Guy's bill to authorize the board to open the public school playgrounds to the public during the heated term was indorsed. The board declined to grant a request that it recommend the participation of pupils of the schools in an entertainment to be given for the Maine Monument fund.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
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United Service.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 5.

SOUTHALL GOT $1,000,000.

Forging of Time Checks by a Government Clerk at Minneapolis Exposed—He Will Be Arrested.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 23.—It begins to look as though the amount realized by Francis Southall from the issue of forged time checks will not fall far short of a million dollars. Word was received in the twin cities to-day that as nearly as the Government clerks had estimated it, his swindling would amount to $300,000, but more than that amount is now known to be against him, and it is not likely that all places in which he has operated have yet been heard from.

Southall's scheme was a unique one, and his position as chief clerk in the Government work gave him the necessary standing to push it. He had supervision of the pay rolls, and when money was not available it was his custom to issue time checks to workmen, which were cashed at banks and by merchants.

For some time he cashed these checks himself, and seemingly did a straight business.

As operations grew he called upon banks for loans, depositing time checks received from workmen for security. As soon as the money was forthcoming from the Government he would take up the checks, repaying the loans made by bankers by his personal check. The promptness with which he met these obligations gave bankers confidence in his integrity, and soon a time check stamped "O. K. F. Southall" was regarded as good as gold.

It was therefore easy for him to float fraudulent checks. Bankers in the Twin Cities now hold over $200,000 of these fraudulent checks, and large sums are held in New York, Chicago, Hartford, Boston, St. Louis, and probably other places not yet heard from. Late this afternoon word reached here that Southall would be arrested by Government officers at once.

RUSSELL SAGE'S MAN A HERO.

C. D. Rand Mans a Locomotive at Poughkeepsie and Draws His Freight Cars from a Fire.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 23.—C. D. Rand, a confidential man in the employ of Russell Sage, made a hero of himself at a fire in this city last night, in which the James Reynolds Elevator Company's property and stock, valued at $60,000, were destroyed. The elevator stood by the track of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, owned by Russell Sage, and several of Mr. Sage's freight cars were close to the elevators.

Mr. Rand had just arrived at the Nebon House from New York, and, learning where the fire was, remembered that Mr. Sage's cars were at the elevator. He called a cab and was driven in haste to the station, a mile away. He found the employes all gone. As there are no night trains on the little road, only one locomotive had any fire, and that was very low. Mr. Rand mounted the engine and shoveled in some coal. He soon had it ready to start, and ran the locomotive down the track a quarter of a mile.

Thousands of people surrounded the burning elevator, and Mr. Rand ran the engine through the crowd, blowing the whistle wildly as the people scattered in all directions. He backed his engine down close to the blaze, and some men coupled it to the cars. It was a matter of a short time until Russell Sage's freight cars were saved. Two cars belonging to other railroads were destroyed, because the flames made it impossible for Mr. Rand to get near them with his engine. A pouring rain made Mr. Rand's task the more difficult.

STANDARD OIL'S NEW VENTURE.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—The Standard Oil Company of New York to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of extension of business. The business of the company is extended to include the following:

"The purchase and sale of the products of petroleum, and of all products entering into the manufacture thereof, and the purchase and sale of utensils and packages of which said products and materials are used, stored, and transported, and of the materials used in the manufacture of such utensils and packages; said business of buying and selling to be done in all countries in which markets may be found; also the purchasing, acquiring, holding, and disposing of the stocks, bonds, and other evidences of indebtedness of any corporation, domestic or foreign, engaged in a similar business or engaged in the manufacture or sale of property useful in the business of this corporation, or in which the manufactured articles, product, or property of this corporation are or may be used."

The capital of the company is $7,000,000, and the Directors named in the certificate are William Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, H. M. Flagler, John D. Archbald, H. H. Rogers, W. H. Tilford, A. M. McGregor, Paul Babcock, and C. M. Pratt.

FRESHETS IN FIVE STATES

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and West Virginia Suffer Serious and Widespread Disaster.

FATAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED

Farming Lands Under Water, Railroads Washed Out and Traffic Paralyzed, and Thousands of People Flooded Out of Their Homes.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Five States are suffering from severe floods—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Railroad bridges have been washed out in every direction, miles and miles of railroad track and farming lands are under water, and many people are in danger of their lives.

The usual Spring thaws, augmented by unusually heavy rains which have been falling for two and three days almost incessantly in some places, caused the disaster.

Several railroad accidents have resulted, but only one resulting in loss of life is reported so far. A work train on the Pennsylvania Road went through a trestle weakened by the floods, near Columbus, Ind., and several lives were lost. The reports at present are conflicting, the number of dead being placed at from eight to thirty, and the number of injured at from fifteen to twenty.

At Greensburg, Ind., Will Shane and Clara Miller, who were to have been married to-morrow, were swept away while crossing a stream and were drowned. The property loss in and about Greensburg will reach $200,000. At Shelbyville the loss will be equally large, the residence part of the town being flooded. Among the other Indiana towns affected are Lebanon, Rushville, Richmond, Westport, St. Paul, Manchester, Wabash, Terre Haute, and Indianapolis. It is thought the total loss in Indiana will reach fully $1,000,000.

Ohio has suffered almost as badly as Indiana. At Dayton fully three-fourths of the city is inundated, and the prospects are that the entire city will be under water unless cool and clear weather prevails. Early this morning the levee of the Great Miami broke north of the city, and within an hour the lower portions of North Dayton were submerged. Shortly after the entire suburb was under water, and over 1,000 householders were compelled to abandon their homes.

Thousands were rescued, though as many were compelled to remain. The City Lighting Department is disabled, and the entire city is in darkness. The loss will run up into the hundreds of thousands. At Columbus three square miles of the city is under water, including many manufacturing concerns, and tenement houses—a total of over 600 buildings. Many families had to be rescued in boats.

Two men, Sidney H. Brelesford, an express driver, and Percy Mayo, station agent for the O. T. and O. C. lines, are missing and are believed to be dead. The city is also in darkness to-night, the electric light plants being under water. The City Council to-night appropriated $5,000 for the sufferers. The water, however, is receding, and the worst is over.

Among the other Ohio cities less seriously affected are Cincinnati, Urbana, Upper Sandusky, Springfield, Piqua, Canton, Newark, and Canal Dover. At Pittsburg several iron mills are submerged and the damage already wrought is about $150,000. The river, however, is six feet above the danger line and is rising at the rate of three inches an hour.

Three men—Martin and David Fichter and David Parnell—who were asleep on a coal float, were washed down the river and against a bridge, and barely escaped with their lives.

Wheeling, West Va., and several other towns along the river are badly flooded. Every iron and steel mill in the vicinity of Wheeling has been closed by the water, and one-sixth of the town is submerged. The property loss is very heavy.

While the floods in Illinois are not so heavy as in the adjoining States, the loss to farmers and the railroads will be extensive. The towns most seriously affected are Cobden, Mascoutah, Lonesville, Virginia, Charleston, Ottawa, and Nashville. Rain is still falling in many of the places, so that much greater damage is feared throughout the Mississippi Valley.

BLIZZARD IN MISSOURI.

Heavy Snow and Cold Weather Follow the Floods There.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23.—A regular blizzard prevails in St. Louis and vicinity, extending down into Arkansas and part of Illinois. The temperature shows a drop of 48 degrees since yesterday. The ground is covered with heavy wet snow, something unprecedented for this season of the year.

The heavy rains of the past few days have caused rivers in Missouri to rise rapidly. The Osage and Gasconade, especially, are pouring floods of water into the Missouri, which in turn flows into the Mississippi.

The gauge here is 4.9 feet higher than yesterday. It is expected that by to-morrow all lowlands on the Mississippi as far up as the mouth of the Illinois River, will be under water. At St. Charles the Missouri has risen at an alarming rate, threatening to overflow a large area, covering the best farming lands in the State.

Only a few incoming trains reached Union Station on time to-day. The delays were caused by the wash-outs and landslides.

DR. BEAN AND THE AQUARIUM.

He Has Been Told that His Place Is Wanted—Many Hope that He Will Be Retained.

A request has been made from official quarters to Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, Director of the New York Aquarium, that he vacate his position. He has received no intimation that there is any dissatisfaction with his work, nor has any reason been given for the request. Dr. Bean's work has been generally recognized as the principal factor in making the Aquarium a success. He is a man of experience and ability, and was recently spoken of prominently for United States Fish Commissioner.

Eugene G. Blackford, formerly President of the Fish Commission, was seen shortly after midnight this morning, and was asked what he knew concerning the request made to Dr. Bean.

"Dr. Bean," said Mr. Blackford, "has received such an intimation as you speak of. The only reason given is that his place is needed to make a berth for somebody. To remove him would mean nothing less than the ruin of the Aquarium. Such a place as he holds cannot be administered by everybody. It requires a person of scientific attainments, aptitude, and experience, and these qualifications Dr. Bean unquestionably possesses. He made the Aquarium a success, and he should not be removed to the peril of public interests merely to give Tammany Hall another office to dispose of.

"It is much to be hoped that Dr. Bean will not have to go. He has not been removed and has not resigned, and there is a movement on foot among persons interested in having the Aquarium a credit to New York which will, it is hoped, make the powers that be see the inadvisability of removing such a man."

Barkentine Ashore at Nantucket.

NANTUCKET, Mass., March 23.—The British barkentine Culdoon, Capt. Richter, bound from Cape of Good Hope for Boston with a cargo of wool, ran ashore during the thick weather opposite the Surf Side Life Saving Station at 4:30 o'clock this morning. The crew of the station went to the assistance of the men on the vessel and by their aid the crew were landed. The vessel lies in an easy position, although she is well up on the beach.

A few choice Krell pianos, which have been rented to artists, will sell at reduced prices. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av., between 22d and 23d Sts. —Adv.

SALISBURY MAY RETIRE.

Cabinet Council on Monday Held to Consider the Question—Duke of Devonshire for Premier.

LONDON, March 24.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"We learn that the long Cabinet council on Monday was to consider an intimation from the Marquis of Salisbury of his desire, acting under medical advice, to resign both the Premiership and the Foreign Secretaryship.

"Our news is obtained from a source usually trustworthy; but the crisis may take a few weeks to develop, the Queen being abroad. Lord Salisbury's successors are almost certain to be the Duke of Devonshire as Premier and Mr. Arthur J. Balfour as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

GLADSTONE A VERY SICK MAN.

He Desires the Queen's Surgeon Not to Mention His Condition.

LONDON, March 23.—Sir Thomas Smith, Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen and Senior Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who was called in consultation upon the case of Mr. Gladstone, in an interview said to-day that after the examination Mr. Gladstone begged him not to say a word about his condition, unless the Queen asked for information on the subject.

The surgeon confirmed the report that Mr. Gladstone was suffering intense pain and was very ill. He added that Mr. Gladstone would regard it as the greatest kindness if the newspapers and the public would not discuss the details of his sickness.

ENSIGN SPEAR SAVES A TAR.

Officer of the Montgomery Risks His Life at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 23.—An act of heroism on the part of a young naval officer became generally known to-day. Ensign Roscoe Spear of the Montgomery, now lying in the harbor, jumped overboard late the other night in response to the cry of "Man overboard!"

He was in uniform, but after a few minutes found the luckless sailor, who was unable to swim, and was being rapidly borne away from the ship.

After a hard struggle young Spear brought the almost lifeless man back to the Montgomery, and both were hauled in more dead than alive. It took several hours to revive the lucky officer. Ensign Spear comes from Norristown, Penn.

BIG INSURANCE FAILURE.

Guarantors' Investment Company of Philadelphia Involved.

HARRISBURG, March 23.—Deputy Attorney General Reeder, at the instance of Insurance Commissioner Lambert, made application in the Dauphin County Court yesterday for a receiver for the Guarantors' Finance Company of Philadelphia, of which Thomas V. Cooper is President. The court granted an order returnable Monday, April 4. The liabilities, including the capital stock, amount to $1,047,500, while the admitted assets are $582,967.03, which shows an impairment of $464,532.97.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The Examiners of the State Insurance Department, under date of March 1, 1898, show the total ledger assets of the Guarantors' Finance Company to be $1,841,570.48, including $250,000 in real estate; mortgages, $286,169; collateral loans, $115,838.02; stocks and bonds, $987,000; bills receivable, $3,570.94; cash, $6,722.70, and some minor securities. The total ledger liabilities are shown to be $604,440.03. But the total admitted assets the Examiners find to be but $582,967.03. President Cooper said to-day that the action of the Insurance Commissioner was so quick that it did not give the company time to make good any impairment, and added that this might be done by Monday next, the date of the hearing.

Mr. Cooper said: "The Guarantors' Company refused two years ago to enter the Casualty Insurance combination, or trust, and ever since its credit has been assailed by their insurance organs or agents. It has made a brave fight, resisted every squeeze, and if given an opportunity can even yet resist successfully. If not, we will be lodged in the line of trust methods in business, a line which is becoming too long for single corporations and individuals to contemplate with complacency."

TRAIN ROBBERY IN CALIFORNIA.

Express Car Blown Up and Registered Mail Matter Taken.

TRAVER, Cal., March 23.—Northbound passenger train No. 18 of the Southern Pacific Road was stopped at Cross Creek Bridge, four miles south of Traver, last night about 8:55 by two train robbers. The men boarded the train at Goshen, and soon after pulling out climbed into the engine and compelled the fireman to cease shoveling. When the train reached Cross Creek the steam gave out and the train stopped. The express car was blown up with dynamite. It was completely demolished. The mail car was entered and the mail pouch containing the through San Francisco registered matter was cut open and all contents taken. No one was injured.

The robbers had a buggy in readiness near the scene, and they left in this, going north. It is not known how much was taken from the express car. The train was a local from Los Angeles, and as a rule does not carry a great deal of treasure.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has risen from the lake regions southwestward to Texas, and has fallen throughout the Northwest. The storm centre has passed off the coast in the vicinity of Newfoundland. The temperature has risen nearly to its normal height in the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri Valleys and in the Rocky Mountain districts. Low temperatures prevail in Texas and the Central Mississippi Valley, and moderately cold weather in the Ohio Valley and the lake regions. It remains warm along the Atlantic coast. Heavy rain has fallen in the Ohio Valley, causing a rapid and dangerous rise in the Ohio. Lighter rainfall has occurred throughout the North Atlantic States and lower lake region. The weather is now clear throughout the West, in the lake regions, the South Atlantic, and East Gulf States. Fair weather is indicated for to-day in New England, the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and all districts to the westward; fair weather, preceded by showers, in the Middle Atlantic States, and fair weather on the South Atlantic and East Gulf coasts, with showery conditions in the interior. The temperature will be lower in the Middle and North Atlantic States and the Lower Mississippi Valley. There will be a general rise in temperature over most of the West and in the lake regions.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	56	43	43
6 A. M.	54	42	44
9 A. M.	55	44	49
12 M.	59	49	59
4 P. M.	51	53	57
6 P. M.	48	49	52
9 P. M.	44	45	48
12 P. M.	40	44	46

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square....49½
Weather Bureau....46½
Corresponding date 1897....50½
Corresponding date for last 20 years....37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 56 degrees, at 2:05 P. M.; the minimum was 41 degrees, at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .100, and at 8 P. M. .61.

24 Hours of Solid Comfort

Can be had on either of the limited trains of the New York Central between New York and Chicago every day in the year. See time table in this paper.—Adv.

MARIX EXPECTED TO-NIGHT

Secretary Long Thinks the Maine Report Will Reach the White House Next Day.

NO CHANGE IN PROGRAMME

Admiral Sicard's Remark at Key West Taken to Mean that Direct Responsibility for the Explosion Cannot Be Placed.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Long said to-day that the Maine report probably would reach Washington to-morrow night. If, however, it did not come before 8 o'clock Thursday evening, Mr. Long said he probably would not receive it until Friday morning, when it would be laid before the President immediately. The Secretary did not think the President would give the document any consideration at a late hour. It was more probable, he thought, if Lieut. Commander Marix arrived at a late hour that he would take the report to a hotel for the night. There has been no change in the plan of sending the report to Congress early next week, probably Monday, accompanied by a message from the President.

The remark attributed to Admiral Sicard at Key West yesterday to the effect that the case of the Maine was perhaps the most peculiar in the history of modern times is interpreted here as clearly indicating that the direct responsibility for the explosion cannot be placed.

During the progress of the investigation the law officers of the Government have been giving the legal side of the question their close attention, and the statement is made that the case of the Maine is indeed peculiar. The records, it is said, do not show that ever before in the intercourse of nations has a vessel of one power been destroyed in the waters of another without the cause of the disaster and the responsibility for it being known beyond dispute by any other nation.

If the court of inquiry has found, as is generally believed, that the responsibility for the loss of the Maine cannot be definitely located, the fact will present a new feature to the long list of otherwise similar disasters.

MARIX REACHES JACKSONVILLE.

He Will Arrive in Washington with the Maine Report at 9:25 P. M.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 23.—Lieut. Commander Marix, bearing to Washington the findings of the Maine court of inquiry, reached this city at 7:45 o'clock to-night, and left at 8 o'clock via the Florida Central and Peninsular and Southern, and will reach Washington at 9:25 P. M. Thursday night.

During the short time of the stay in this city a reporter showed Lieut. Marix a dispatch from Miami that appeared in the afternoon papers, in which he was quoted as saying: "It looks like war; it certainly does." He exclaimed: "It is utterly false. I have said nothing of the kind. I don't talk about this matter."

SOON TO ABANDON THE WRECK.

Naval Officers to be Withdrawn from Havana and What Is Left of the Maine Blown Up.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Navy Department has arranged for the practical withdrawal of all its naval officers at Havana and the abandonment of the wreck of the Maine. Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright, Surgeon L. G. Heneberger, Paymaster Ray, Chaplain John P. Chidwick, Chief Engineer Charles P. Howell, and Naval Cadets J. A. Holden and W. T. Cluverius, who have been in Havana with the wreck, will return very soon.

Secretary Long said this morning, in answer to an inquiry on the subject, that he saw no reason for the officers to remain at Havana much longer, and the probability was that they would be ordered home in a day or two. Capt. Sigsbee, he said, would come to Washington as soon as convenient, but as yet nothing has been settled in regard to his future duty. It might be necessary for Lieut. Commander Wainwright, who is in special charge of the wrecked vessel, to remain there a short time longer, or at least until it is finally settled that the wreck cannot be raised and that there is no prospect of the recovery of any other portions of the ship or its equipments. It might be necessary also for one of the naval cadets to remain, but this is not regarded as probable. The return of Surgeon Heneberger and Chaplain Chidwick will depend upon the question of whether they are able to render any further service. Although it is not finally settled, it is more than probable also that the Fern will return to the United States as soon as it is ascertained that nothing more is to be gained by her presence there. In the event of the abandonment of the wreck, it is more than likely that the Navy Department will make an arrangement for its complete destruction by the use of dynamite or torpedoes. In its present condition it is a dangerous obstruction to navigation, and it is not believed that any opposition will be offered to its removal.

Gunner Morgan left for the fleet at Key West to-day. With him went the naval divers, Fisher, Sundquest, and Schluter, with Hanz, the helper. Hanz belongs to the Fern, and has been ill. This leaves two navy divers and five civilians on the contract work.

The body of a white man was found in the forward part of the wreck to-day. It will probably be identified by marks on the clothing, when the latter has been disinfected. The body was sent to Key West on the Olivette.

No orders have yet been received by the Maine officers here to go North.

SAGASTA QUOTED ON THE MAINE.

Approves of Blanco's Conduct in Denying Alleged American Claims.

MADRID, March 23.—Señor Sagasta, the Premier, is quoted in an interview as saying:

"The Government entirely approves of Capt. Gen. Blanco's conduct in denying that the Maine's magazines were blown up with dynamite, as the Americans have alleged."

Thinks the Maine Can Be Raised.

BOSTON, March 23.—Capt. W. F. Humphrey of the Boston Towboat Company states that in his opinion it is probable that the battleship Maine can be raised, the only question being whether the proper apparatus can be towed into Havana Harbor.

Maine Relief Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Senate to-day, without a word of debate, passed the Maine Relief bill.

A Maine Survivor Arrives Here.

Among the passengers on the steamer Nueces, which arrived yesterday from Galveston via Key West, was James Rowe, one of the survivors of the crew of the Maine. He was recovering from a bad wound which he received on the right leg, and was able to walk only with the aid of crutches. He was taken in an ambulance to the Marine Hospital in Brooklyn.

DID JENKINS FIND A MINE?

Alleged Letter from the Maine's Dead Lieutenant Written the Day Before the Explosion.

LIMA, Ohio, March 23.—A letter written by Lieut. R. E. Jenkins of the Maine the day before the warship was blown up was received by his relatives in this city to-day. The family refuse to permit the text of the letter to be printed or to give extracts from it. The purport of it is known, however, and is sensational.

The letter says that the Lieutenant had just found a sub-marine mine under the Maine and had reported his discovery to Capt. Sigsbee. His next duty, he thought, was to write home, as he feared the boat might be blown up at any minute. His prediction came true, the Maine was blown up the next day, and the letters the young officer wrote that night were the last he ever penned. Why the letter has been delayed so long is not known, unless it was used for the Board of Inquiry. Lieut. Jenkins's sword, the only property of his which has been found, was received by his old mother here to-day.

A CABINET DISAGREEMENT.

Reported that Secretaries Gage and Bliss May Resign on Account of Their Cuban Views.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—It is reported that the Cuban question has caused serious differences among the members of the Cabinet, and that it is possible Secretaries Gage and Bliss may resign their portfolios.

Both are said to be bitterly opposed to recognizing the independence of Cuba, and to look with no favor on the plan of relieving the suffering on the island by armed intervention. It is said they object to any action on the part of this Government attempting to interfere with Spain's control of Cuba.

The story runs that Secretaries Alger and Wilson are both doing all they can to induce the President to recognize Cuba without further delay, that Attorney General Griggs and Secretaries Gary and Long are somewhat undecided on the proposition, but are inclined to support the President. Secretary Sherman does not count.

TO AID CUBA "OFFICIALLY."

Probability that Our Government Will Appropriate $250,000 to Go Directly to the Needy.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—An amendment to the Sundry Civil bill is pending before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, appropriating $250,000 to furnish supplies to the destitute people of Cuba. The sub-committee has not yet considered the amendment, but it is stated that it will probably be adopted.

The suggestion for the appropriation to relieve the destitute Cubans is one of the results of the conference yesterday between the President and Senators Allison and Gorman, and it is understood that the President will follow it with a request to Congress that the appropriation be made. He thinks it as well that the money with which to relieve the distress of the Cubans should come from the National Treasury as that it should be collected by private subscriptions. No doubt is expressed that the committee will report favorably on the resolution or that Congress will pass it.

No fear is expressed that Spain will refuse to allow this Government to officially furnish aid to the sufferers, and it is pointed out that if she should she would bring upon herself the condemnation of the civilized world. It is also suggested that there is little difference between the present method of supplying help through private American subscriptions and assistance officially supplied, as is now proposed.

SPAIN SEEKS FRENCH AID.

Reported to Have Inquired Whether France Would Mediate Alone or with Other Powers.

LONDON, March 24.—The Vienna correspondent of The Standard says:

"I am credibly informed that Spain has informally inquired at Paris whether France, as her largest creditor and traditional friend, would, either alone or in conjunction with other powers, mediate at Washington, and also whether it is possible to place a Spanish loan in France."

LA LUCHA DEPLORES THE INQUIRY.

Thinks More Time and Care Should Have Been Given to the Report.

HAVANA, March 23.—La Lucha, in an editorial under the caption of "Expectation in the World," maintains that the American court of inquiry, owing to the short time it was here, could not give a scientific report on the Maine disaster.

"American naval officers," says La Lucha, "are not likely to decide against brother officers. The divers could not give expert testimony, owing to the fact that the machinery was imbedded four feet in the mud. It is greatly to be regretted that more time and care were not given to the preparation of a report for which the whole world waits, and which is likely to change the entire feelings of a part of the American people toward Spain and Cuba."

La Lucha publishes also an interview with Consul General Lee, which quotes him as saying that he knows nothing of the nature of the report, but is satisfied that Gen. Blanco never conceived the disaster until he heard the shock in the harbor.

TRYING TO AVERT WAR.

Reported Utterance of the President Comes from London.

LONDON, March 24.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily News says that President McKinley declared to a recent visitor at the White House:

"I believe that there will be no war, and I am determined to prevent it, if possible, by all the means in my power."

RUSH ORDER OF CORN FOR SPAIN.

Tate, Miller & Co. of Baltimore Buy 1,000,000 Bushels for Export.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—The Consolidated Elevator Company of this city has just closed a deal with Tate, Miller & Co. of Baltimore for 1,000,000 bushels of corn for export and for immediate delivery.

The belief is that the corn is for Spain, and that she is rushing the order, because in the event of a declaration of war she would be shut out of the purchase.

The New Orleans Leaves Gravesend.

GRAVESEND, England, March 23.—The United States cruiser New Orleans, formerly the Amazonas, started for Hole Haven at 11 o'clock this morning, to take on board her ammunition.

MAYOR McGUIRE FOR GOVERNOR.

Onondaga Democracy's Choice to Lead the State Ticket.

SYRACUSE, March 23.—The Democratic leaders of this city met this evening to settle the question as to whether Mayor James K. McGuire would be a candidate for a place on the State ticket next Fall. A resolution was unanimously passed declaring that Mayor McGuire is the unanimous choice of the Onondaga Democracy for Governor.

The motion to instruct was made by ex-Mayor William B. Kirk. A committee of five from each Assembly district was appointed to urge his claims on the voters of the State.

"TOM" WATSON HAS RETIRED.

The Georgia Populist Leader Is Disgusted and Hopeless.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 23.—Thomas E. Watson, who was last week nominated for Governor of Georgia by the Populists, will to-morrow in his paper, The People's Party Paper, announce his declination of the nomination, and further announce over a signed card that his life in the future will be devoted absolutely to the practice of law and literature, and that he will not under any consideration enter politics again in any capacity.

The statement will create a sensation in political circles, as it will add also that he can see no hope of the Populist Party bringing about the reforms contemplated so long as the present fusion plan prevails and the party is managed as it is now.

THE PRESIDENT IN DOUBT

Impression Prevails that He Has Not Yet Determined What to Do in the Cuban Matter.

LESS WAR TALK IN WASHINGTON

Discontent Among Members of Congress Aroused by the Fear that the Administration Is Backing Down.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Public feeling here as to the Cuban crisis changes more rapidly than the real situation. Not that popular wish changes, but that the response to that wish, as obtained from the Administration from day to day, seems to change. To-night the impression as to the President's attitude is something different from that which prevailed yesterday.

All day yesterday there was discernible an impression amounting almost to a conviction that the Administration had decided upon a course of action, not clearly defined, but seeming to have symptoms of vigor and contemplating a settlement of the Cuban question with ultimate independence to the insurgents.

To-night the impression that prevailed everywhere is modified. The advocates of peace measures to bring about a settlement are confident the war feeling of yesterday was but an alarm, attributable to no sufficient cause. For the most part it is traced by those who believe that war is unnecessary and unjustifiable

seem at all improbable that the most extravagant of all the resolutions would be accepted.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

Adopted by the Committee and Reported to the House—The President's Powers Modified.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Army Reorganization bill was adopted unanimously to-day by the House Committee on Military Affairs and it was subsequently reported to the House. The bill was agreed on yesterday, but in view of the significance of the measure it was deemed best that the committee should also pass on the report which had been ordered prepared, to insure the correct representation of the committee views.

In passing upon the measure the committee has disposed of a very significant point as to the President's functions in war time. There was a long discussion over a proposition to insert in the bill an express provision which would permit the President to increase the army forces immediately in case of a sudden grave emergency. It was pointed out that no President ever would take advantage of such a provision and that President Lincoln had set the example, and his action had been subsequently justified. It was felt by some that where the necessity for hasty action was great, subsequent approval of Congress would be sufficient and the President should be given some warrant for such a step, with a requirement to secure the approval of Congress at the earliest moment practicable. The discussion was not on party lines, but the Republican members of the committee differed among themselves as to the wisdom of enlarging the President's functions in this respect or to have them remain in statu quo.

Representative Griffin of Wisconsin was one of those who held out for enlargement of the Executive powers, believing there would be no usurpation of the opportunity and that in no case would the action be taken prior to approval save where justifiable. He, however, concluded that it would be best to allow the conditions to remain unchanged and the committee inserted a provision modifying Section 2, to make previous Congressional action more binding, allowing the establishment of the third battalion war formation only upon the declaration of war by Congress or a declaration that war exists.

The committee in its report cites official reports as showing the increase of the command force of the line of the army needed to change it from a peace footing to war footing, and puts the enlisted strength at 104,384 men, an increase of 78,954 men, an equivalent to sixty-six regiments of volunteers of 1,200 men each. To properly officer these regiments would require 66 Colonels, 66 Lieutenant Colonels, 198 Majors, 792 Captains, 924 First Lieutenants, and 792 Second Lieutenants, the pay aggregating $4,498,800.

To officer the same number of troops under the provisions of this bill in time of war would cost as follows: 120 Second Lieutenants, cavalry; 84 First Lieutenants, artillery; 84 Second Lieutenants, artillery; 50 Captains, infantry; 50 First Lieutenants, infantry, and 350 Second Lieutenants of infantry, their pay aggregating $1,078,600. This, the committee concludes, effects a saving in organization of $3,850,200 per year.

AN OUTBURST AT A DINNER.

Judges, Lawyers, and Merchants Warmly Cheer the Flag and Sing Patriotic Airs.

There was an unusual demonstration last night at the dinner given by the Brooklyn Club to the Supreme Court Justices in the Second Judicial District. Nearly all the Justices were present, together with the leading members of the bar and many other prominent citizens. At the outset of the dinner the orchestra played "The Red, White, and Blue." Justices, lawyers, merchants, bankers, and all joined in singing the words, and as the chorus was reached they rose and joined in it with a will.

Later on, but before the speeches were reached, "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played. At the end of it there was a tremendous burst of applause, and three cheers for the flag were given. The same demonstration followed the playing of "Yankee Doodle." No one was more prominent in the outburst than Justices Maddox, Goodrich, Hirschberg, and the other representatives of the bench.

District Attorney Josiah T. Marean, the first speaker, praised the bench and its members. Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland followed with a witty speech, and ex-Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr spoke on the jury system. Justice Michael H. Hirschberg responded for the guests of the evening, and a few informal speeches closed the dinner.

WAR SCARE AFFECTS TRADE.

Orders for Goods Cut and Canceled at New England Woolen and Worsted Mills.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23.—There is agitation in the managerial end of the big woolen and worsted mills in Olneyville, Manton, Burrillville, Pascoag, Wanskuck, Geneva, and Central Falls. Orders for goods used in the clothing of men, women, and children are being cut and canceled.

The largest selling agents in New York, Philadelphia, and other distributing cities have evidently become thoroughly war scared. They openly state that it is not a question of trade depression or falling off in the demand for any particular kinds of goods, but they say they want to keep stock down to the lowest level.

At one mill in Olneyville preparations have already been made for the manufacture of soldiers' clothing, and the factories there will be turned to good account in the event of war.

GEN. GREELY WANTS BALLOONS.

He Has a Conference on the Subject with Secretary Alger.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Alger had with him in conference for some time to-day Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal officer of the army. In the course of the conference they talked about the use of balloons in case of war. This matter Gen. Greely thinks of great importance to the army. He has asked repeatedly for an appropriation from Congress for experiments in this line, but thus far his efforts to obtain money have been unsuccessful. He has hopes that more money may be put at his command for experimenting with balloons, as he believes they would be invaluable for many purposes in time of war.

For instance, he says, while floating in the air off the coast around any of the seaport cities they could observe the presence of ships of the enemy's fleet at great distance off shore and by means of the cable attached to them and connecting with telegraphic instruments below could disseminate information of the fact while the ships were yet a great distance off. Balloons, moreover, he thinks, would be of great value to the military branch of the service. Should an army of occupation be sent to Cuba, the balloons would be of use, it is thought in the observations of the operations of the enemy's army, the country being quite heavily wooded so that it would be impossible to ascertain the movement of opposing troops on the ground.

Gen. Greely does not believe there is much danger to be feared from the fire of the enemy, as experience has shown it to be a very difficult matter to gauge properly the height to which the aeronaut takes his balloon, and guns of peculiar pattern and manufacture are almost a necessity for use against balloons.

REBUKED BY THE PRESIDENT.

A Wisconsin Representative Solicits Post Office Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A Wisconsin Representative who appealed to the President to take action on the appointment of a number of Postmasters in his district, received a shock from which he will not speedily recover.

The Representative called the President's attention to the fact that the papers in the case were sent to the White House early in March and that he had not acted upon them.

"Yes," said the President, "there are about 500 cases in all on my desk that I have given no attention, and they are accumulating daily. The man who feels he cannot wait for a Post Office appointment at a time like this doesn't deserve the place and will not receive it."

REINFORCING THE NAVY

Eight Old-Style Monitors to be Used for Harbor Defense, Two at New York.

TAKING THE TERROR'S PLACE

Terror and Puritan to Key West, Massachusetts and Texas to Hampton Roads—Revenue Cutters for Naval Use—Many Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Orders issued by the Navy Department to-day bring into service as coast defense ships the eight single-turreted monitors that were used during the civil war. They have been lying for some time at the League Island Navy Yard, at Philadelphia.

The Catskill and Lehigh of these monitors will proceed to Boston and the Nahant and Jason to New York. The other monitors, Manhattan, Mahopac, Montauk, and Canonicas, will remain at Philadelphia, where the work of preparing them for service will begin immediately.

The four ordered to Boston and New York will proceed under their own steam, as they are good sea boats, and their engines are in fair condition, capable of a speed of five to seven knots an hour. The orders concerning the four monitors remaining at Philadelphia direct that they shall be completed and ready for commission within the next thirty days. Three of them are to be given new boilers, and Secretary Long approved orders for these boilers at a cost of $25,000 each.

Simultaneous with the issue of these orders to the old single-turreted monitors Secretary Long ordered the modern double-turreted monitor Terror, Capt. Ludlow, from New York, where she has thus far been stationed, to Key West, where she is to join Admiral Sicard's fleet. This last move takes from New York City what has been regarded as her chief naval reliance for harbor defense, and the Nahant and Jason will supply her place.

Old Monitors Yet Effective.

While there is a vast difference between the old and the new type of these peculiar naval engines of destruction, yet they are essentially the same, and naval officers say that it is a great mistake to believe the effectiveness of the old monitors is past. The monitors now brought into commission took part in the notable engagement resulting in the fall of Charleston. In recent years they have been somewhat overshadowed by the fine cruisers and battleships of the new navy, but the Navy Department never has lost sight of them as effective coast-defense vessels in time of need. Monthly reports have been made on them, and these show they are well equipped for the special service they are now called on to perform. They have each two fifteen-inch guns, mounted in a revolving turret. The turrets are in perfect condition, and the mechanical devices which operate the turrets are in good working order throughout. The guns, while not of the latest type, are effective for heavy solid shot. The fact that they will proceed under their own steam from Philadelphia to Boston indicates the confidence of naval authorities in their seaworthiness. In a heavy sea they are completely awash, save the turret; but it is said that this is an advantage rather than otherwise, and that even in this condition they can make from five to seven knots an hour. There is no intention of utilizing them otherwise than as harbor defense boats. Even in this latter character the naval officials are fully conscious of their defects, but are satisfied that they will prove adequate for the limited defensive purposes to which they are assigned.

The Catskill and Lehigh will undergo some additional repairs when they arrive at Boston, and the two going to New York may also require some additional work there.

Little Repairing Needed.

Mr. Roosevelt and the various bureau chiefs were with the Secretary for some time to-day perfecting the plans for the speedy completion of the old monitors. The Bureau of Engineering can put in the three new boilers with little delay. The Ordnance Bureau has little to do on the monitors, owing to the good condition of their guns, armament, &c. The quota of powder for their fifteen-inch guns is already sacked, and can be put aboard in a few hours.

Mr. Roosevelt also saw a number of public men, including Senators Proctor and Lodge, Representatives Alexander of Buffalo and Sherman, and Labor Commissioner Powderly. It is understood that Buffalo would like the honor of having one of the new naval vessels named after that city, and New York members have been quite active in that direction.

The Terror will be permanently attached to the squadron at Key West. It is said that the Terror and the double-turreted monitor Puritan, which will also be added to the squadron at Key West, will take the place of the Massachusetts and Texas, which have gone to Hampton Roads, and that this move has been contemplated for more than a week. The Puritan is the largest monitor in the service, is of 6,000 tons displacement, and carries ten guns in her main battery. By many experts she is regarded as the most formidable fighting machine in the navy.

NO MORE WARSHIPS FOR SALE.

Offers Refused by All Governments—Navy Department Distrusts Promises of Our Builders.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Navy Department is besieged daily by shipbuilders and contractors who are offering to do not only what the Government wants in the way of ship construction, but a great deal more.

Stimulated by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, the department is devoting much of its time and attention to strengthening the one weak point in the navy—the fleet of torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers.

It has finally been learned, after the naval attachés of this country have ransacked the navy yards and construction docks of the world, that the market for war vessels is exhausted. This market was limited, to begin with. The purchase of the Amazonas and the Abrouall seems to have disposed of all the vessels that foreign nations are willing to sell. The department says that there were a number of desirable ships that could have been purchased but for the Eastern crisis, which has closed the shipyards of England, and the sudden activity in the French Navy, which has sealed the yards of all the rest of Europe. In this dilemma the department turned its attention to South America; but it has learned that Chile is holding her ships for a possible contest with Argentina, and the latter country and Brazil have suddenly realized that they may need what ships they have afloat or building.

The shipbuilders have offered to-day, as they have been offering for several days past, to build torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers with great dispatch; but it is clear that the department does not put much confidence in these assurances. An official said to-day:

"I do not believe that these shipbuilders can do much more under the stimulus of a war scare than they can do in time of peace. They have never been able to build boats so rapidly, and I doubt if they could give us a boat in first-class condition in twice the time they mention. If the Government should give out contracts for these boats it is not at all likely that they would be ready for any emergency that might arise within the next few months."

Under these circumstances, the department is relying upon transforming yachts like the Mayflower and others into effective torpedo boats by constructing torpedo tubes in them. Secretary Long said this afternoon that the department has this work in view. He added that these yachts could be made into torpedo boats within a week. Tugs would also be used for the same purpose, and the Secretary intimated that the Government has an abundance of this material on hand, and that a formidable torpedo fleet for offense and defense can be got together in a week or ten days.

No contracts have been made with the shipbuilders for other class of vessels, and the Navy Department is depending upon its ability to transform pleasure craft and heavy tugs into torpedo boats to meet any emergency that might arise before the twelve torpedo boats now building can be made ready for service. It does not seem probable that anything can be done just at this time to get or construct any vessels that will answer the purpose of torpedo-boat destroyers. In the meanwhile the work on the four destroyers that are building will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

LONDON, March 24.—The correspondent of The Times at Santiago de Chile says the Chilean Government absolutely refuses to entertain the notion of the sale of any war vessels to either Spain or the United States.

ADMIRAL SICARD'S HEALTH.

Medical Board Has Completed Its Work at Key West, but Its Findings Are Not Yet Known.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 23.—The board which sat on the flagship New York yesterday to consider the matter of relieving Admiral Sicard from command of the North Atlantic squadron on account of physical disability has completed its work. Its recommendations will be forwarded to the Naval Department, where action will be taken. It is impossible to learn the decision at which the board has arrived, but it is believed that it recommends that the Admiral be relieved.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Long desires to have it understood that his action in ordering a medical board of survey for the examination of Admiral Sicard was based entirely upon the request of that officer. The department, he says, has every confidence in Admiral Sicard, and would regret exceedingly his retirement from active duty.

"Admiral Sicard," said the Secretary, "will not be relieved unless he desires it. The department has every confidence in him, and would keenly regret the loss of his valuable services. If is to be hoped that the medical board will find that his fears as to his health are unfounded, and that he will be able to retain his present command."

It is realized by Admiral Sicard's friends, however, that he has been a very sick man for several weeks, and that he is hardly able to continue the discharge of the arduous duties devolving upon the commander in chief of the naval forces in home waters much longer. Commodore Winfield S. Schley, Chairman of the Lighthouse Board, is regarded as most likely to succeed the Admiral should he be relieved.

If he does not succeed Admiral Sicard, it is generally understood in naval circles that he will be assigned to the command of one of the divisional fleets about to be organized on the home station. Other officers mentioned as possible successors to Admiral Sicard are Admiral Bunce, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, and Capt. Sampson of the battleship Iowa and President of the Maine court of inquiry.

THE MARINE WAR HAZARD.

Underwriters Preserve Their Conservative Position.

The local marine insurance men were besieged yesterday with inquiries from shippers and consignees as to the war hazard rates. The great increase in the volume of inquiries was attributed by a prominent marine underwriter yesterday afternoon to an effort to learn whether the companies thought the chances of an outbreak had materially increased within the last ten days. The responses in most cases did not vary essentially from the replies of a month ago, when the chances of war were reckoned by the underwriters to be approximately one in ten. A cable dispatch from London, which was posted in the Maritime Exchange on Tuesday afternoon, sheds some light on the possible future attitude of London shipping interests. The dispatch gives the text of the war clause in charter party, called for by the word Recamar in Watkins's Code, (which signifies "owners insist on war clause,") viz., "It is understood steamer is to be only employed in strictly neutral traders, is not to carry contraband cargo, or trade with ports declared under blockade; also, in the event of war being declared by or against Great Britain by maritime power, this charter is to be null and void at end of the then current voyage."

The report that there has been an active demand for the insurance of coal shipped on sailing vessels for Southern ports is somewhat exaggerated, in that the heavy shipments for coaling United States vessels have been sent to Southern ports by means of railroad transportation, thus involving no war hazard.

THE NAVY SHORT OF MEN.

Enlistment Is Slow and the Supply Here Is Almost Exhausted.

Another draft of men recently enlisted on the receiving ship Vermont at the navy yard were transferred to the League Island yard yesterday. The draft consisted of 130 men, and they have been detailed for duty on the commerce destroyers Columbia and Minneapolis, which are now being made ready for service. The men were taken from the receiving ship to Jersey City on the Government tug Nina.

The rest of the men now on the Vermont will be assigned for duty on the dispatch boat Dolphin, which will be placed on the active list to-day. She will be commanded by Commander Henry W. Lyons and will join the fleet of vessels now at Dry Tortugas and Key West. The Dolphin has been completely overhauled. She has been fitted with new boilers and her engines have been improved so that the speed of the vessel will be materially increased. The old battery has been removed and a larger and more powerful one of the latest type of rapid-fire guns has been substituted. The vessel formerly used as a dispatch boat will now be placed in the cruiser class.

The enlistment of men on board the receiving ship Vermont has fallen off considerably, and with the assignment of men for duty on the Columbia and Minneapolis and the crew for the Dolphin, the men left on the old vessel will not be sufficient to do the work required there. Only a few of the many men who apply are accepted. Those that are now being taken into the service will be mustered to make up a crew for the Mayflower when that vessel is ready for service. She is the last vessel now at the yard that will be ready for active service in some months.

PUSHING WORK ON MAYFLOWER.

She Will Be Ready for Service in About Two Weeks.

The work of fitting the steam yacht Mayflower for Government service was begun yesterday at the Navy Yard. The vessel was floated into the stone dry dock early in the morning and men from the Bureau of Construction and Repairs were put to work on the vessel. The work, which will consist of strengthening the frames forward and aft, where the mounts for the five-inch guns will be placed, and also where the armor plates are to be fitted on the outside of the vessel along the engine and boiler room span, will be in charge of Naval Constructor Hibbs, while the fitting of the electric signals will be done by Ensign Fred R. Payne of the Bureau of Equipment.

All the material for use on the vessel has arrived at the yard and will be put in place as rapidly as possible. The mounts for the guns are alongside of the dock and will be placed on board during the week.

Very little alteration will be made to the cabin plan of the vessel. The crew space will be enlarged, and magazines for storing the ammunition will be placed in the hold of the vessel fore and aft of the engine room space between the coal bunkers.

The sails and spars of the yacht will be removed and only the masts will be left in place. It is expected that the work will be completed in about two weeks, and the vessel will then be sent to join the fleet at Key West as a dispatch boat. She will take the place of the Dolphin, which has been refitted and will now be placed in service as a second-class cruiser. The crew for the Mayflower will be made up from the men enlisted on the receiving ship Vermont. As yet no officer has been ordered to command the vessel.

MAY BUILD MANY NEW BOATS.

Hurry Contracts to be Given Soon to American Builders.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Another important step in the preparations for defense has been practically decided upon by the Navy Department. Since it has been demonstrated that it will be impossible for this Government to obtain from abroad any considerable number of war vessels of any class, the department has under consideration the question of building a number of torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers. Investigation has disclosed the fact that no vessels of either class can be built in less than ninety days, but the exigencies of the case are such that a conclusion has been about reached, it is said, to give American builders contracts for a number of these vessels. Only such builders, however, as are known to have the necessary facilities will be entrusted with the work which, if the present purpose is carried into effect, will be pushed forward with the greatest possible speed. The number to be constructed has not been decided upon, but it seems likely that contracts will be given for a considerable number of each class.

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET

The Government Buys the Steel Seagoing Tug De Witt C. Ivins and May Take Another.

EL NORTE AND EL SUD PASSED

Members of the Inspection Board Going to Philadelphia to Examine Four American Line Steamships That Have Been Offered.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers yesterday afternoon completed the purchase of the ocean-going steel tug De Witt C. Ivins. The vessel was secured from the Moran Towing Company of 12 South Street, and was turned over to the Government at the Navy Yard. The price paid has not been made public. The Ivins is one of the best tugs on the Atlantic Coast. She was completed last October by Neafie & Levy of Philadelphia, and cost $30,000.

Her hull and deck houses are of steel. She is of 198 tons gross, 110 feet long, 22 feet beam, and a depth of hold of 10 feet. She is fitted with compound engines of the most approved pattern, and is capable of making fourteen and a half knots an hour.

The Government also has an option on a sister tug to the Ivins, the P. H. Wise, and also on the wooden tug R. C. Veit, both belonging to the Moran Company. It is probable that both vessels will be bought within a short time. The Ivins will be thoroughly overhauled at the Navy Yard, and in case of war will be used as a tender.

The Naval Board has reported favorably on the steamships El Norte and El Sud of the Morgan Line. It is thought that these ships may be secured immediately in case the transfer is decided upon.

Two members of the board will start early this morning for Philadelphia to inspect four steamships offered by the American Line. The armament for these vessels up to six-inch guns is ready at the League Island Navy Yard. After the decks are strengthened the guns can be put in place within four days.

Several members of the board went on the tug Daniel S. Lamont to the Erie Basin yesterday afternoon to inspect a number of smaller craft placed at their disposal. A considerable portion of the afternoon was devoted to the inspection of vessels of the Morgan and Savannah Lines at Piers 25 and 37 North River. Among the steamers that were most minutely inspected were the Tallahassee of the Savannah Line and the El Paso of the Morgan Line. These steamers, it is said, were found to be particularly adaptable to the needs of the Government in case of an emergency.

Naming the New Vessels.

There was some dismay felt in the Navy Department at the naming of the Abrouall the Albany. A war sloop of that name went down at sea, and when Secretary Herbert was asked to name another ship the Albany he declined. Naval men do not as a rule like to give to a new ship the name of one that has been lost.

The new torpedo boats are to be named after distinguished American naval officers, and the department is now selecting suitable names for those that are nearing completion.

PLAN OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Four Squadrons on the Southern Coast and the Monitors to Guard Northern Harbors.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The plans of the Navy Department are gradually being evolved and made visible. Four squadrons have been assembled for defense and offense, if necessary. Three of these are within easy striking distance of Cuban waters—one at Port Antonio, Jamaica; another at Key West, and the third at Port Royal. The fourth squadron, at Hampton Roads, is apparently designed for observation and as a flying guard along the entire Atlantic coast.

All of these, especially the one at Key West, are being strengthened.

The presence of the Terror and the Puritan at Key West in addition to those previously there will give to the squadron, it is thought by naval experts, the practical mastery of the Gulf and the Caribbean. With the four squadrons defending the coast south of Baltimore, it is believed the monitors will make effective defenses for Northern harbors.

Activity in the Navy Department increases hourly. Secretary Long at the close of each day comes into his reception room looking worn with fatigue and his face haggard and lined, and says: "It has been very quiet to-day. We have had plenty of work, but no excitement and no worry."

The Department in a Rush.

It is pretty generally understood about the department that the Secretary uses the word "quiet" merely to mean that a state of war does not yet exist. It is a sort of euphemism for an armed and threatening peace. There is quiet nowhere, however, except in the calm words of the Secretary. The Navy Department is the busiest and most excited quarter in the capital. Men are bustling from morning to night. Secretaries, assistants, aides, clerks, and officers are working as they have never worked before in the history of this country. Office hours have become an antiquated form. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt set the example of hard work and late hours, and his example has proved contagious.

An official said to-day: "It looks like war time. Last week I did not expect war. Now I do not hope for peace. War seems inevitable, because every one is saying: 'What a blessing it would be if peace could be assured.' This is always one of the harbingers of war."

MAPS OF SPANISH TERRITORY.

All that Are Needed for Military Purposes Now Completed.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Adjutant General's office is especially busy preparing maps of Cuba and Puerto Rico and of the various harbors of both islands. Long before the Maine disaster, and even before the relations between the United States and Spain had begun to grow strained, the office began the preparation of military maps of Cuba. The Virginius trouble and the various complications arising or that seemed imminent as the outcome of the present revolution had warned the War Department of the necessity of having such maps ready at hand. Work was begun on them, therefore, and several series were completed months ago. Recently a fuller map, giving every detail necessary to be known in military movements on the island, was completed. A map of Havana Harbor has also been completed. This does not give the location of the mines, as such information is contained only in the secret maps, closely guarded, in the Spanish Navy. The office is about completing a military map of Puerto Rico. It will be ready early next week. This will complete the detailed mapping and charting of all Spanish possessions and waters in the Western Hemisphere.

NAVAL MILITIAMEN AROUSED.

Pictures of the Maine and Vizcaya Excite the First Division.

There was much excitement at the annual "smoker" of the First Division, Naval Militia, on board the New Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, last night. There was not a single member of the division absent, and the spar deck was crowded to its capacity. During the earlier hours of the evening there were several exhibitions of fencing and boxing, and some singing.

The excitement began as soon as the stereopticon views were shown. There were pictures of the Maine, and the cheer that went up was heard for blocks. It seemed as though the cheering would last all night, but the man in charge of the views brought it to a sudden stop by showing the Vizcaya passing by Sandy Hook. Instantly there was silence, followed in a few seconds by hisses. After that there were more pictures of the Maine, her sailors, and her commander, and the cheering became so loud and the men present grew so demonstrative that Lieut. Townsend was compelled to stop the picture show to restore quiet.

Warships Leave Port Antonio.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, via Bermuda, March 23.—The Cincinnati, the Wilmington, and the Castine sailed from Port Antonio, on the north coast of the island, to-day.

THE KNABE PIANO
A PERFECT ART PRODUCT.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
148 Fifth Avenue, near 20th St.

It is thought they are merely going on a short cruise and will return, as no definite sailing orders have been received.

GRANT ON CAPTURE OF HAVANA.

He Said in a Letter to Gen. Badeau that It Would Be Easy with Combined Army and Navy Attack.

The disclosure is made by Leslie's Weekly in this week's issue that on April 30, 1883, Gen. U. S. Grant wrote to Gen. Badeau, telling him how easy it would be for the United States to capture Havana by a combined attack with land and naval forces. This letter is printed in fac simile, and is as follows:

New York City, April 30, 1883.

Dear Badeau: I beg your pardon for not answering your letter requesting my views about the capabilities of the defenses of the Harbor of Havana to resist any navy. I supposed I had answered it, but your last letter reminds me that I have not. On my visit to Havana three years ago I had the opportunity of seeing the forts and armament. Both are formidable, and with additions that could easily be made before any country could attack them, impregnable from direct attack. But I should not regard Havana as a difficult place to capture with a combined army and navy. It would have to be done, however, by effecting a landing elsewhere and cutting off land communication with it, while navy would perform the same service on the water. The hostility of the native population to the Spanish authority would make this a comparatively easy task for any first-class power, and especially easy for the United States in case of war with Spain. I have no special news to write you. Buck and Jesse have returned from abroad all well. Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT.

STATE MILITIA FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Representative Marsh Wants Them to be Called on First.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Representative Marsh of Illinois is Chairman of the House Committee on the Militia, which recently has reported the bill to reorganize the militia, to raise its efficiency, and to appropriate $1,000,000 for its support, had a talk to-day with Secretary Alger. Mr. Marsh said he had spoken to Speaker Reed recently in regard to the bill, and he hopes to be able to call it up in the House for consideration within a reasonable time. Mr. Marsh urged that in the event of hostilities the first recourse of the Government for soldiers be the State Militia, who should be invited to volunteer for the country's defense.

These men, he pointed out, are well organized, well drilled and officered, and are in a position to render very effective service. In view of these facts Mr. Marsh believed that it was the duty of the Government to call upon these citizen soldiers for duty in case they cared to volunteer. If any members or officers of the Guard preferred not to enlist because of family or business cares and responsibilities, then their places might be taken by volunteers from outside the service. Secretary Alger was very much interested in the arguments made by Mr. Marsh, and, while not committing himself on the subject, seemed to regard the suggestions made by him as practicable. Afterward Mr. Marsh called on President McKinley and repeated the statements he had made to the Secretary.

TO STRENGTHEN DRY TORTUGAS.

Secretary Alger Considering Improvements at Fort Jefferson.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Alger was in conference to-day with Gen. Miles, commanding the army, respecting the military occupation of Fort Jefferson on Dry Tortugas Island. The determination to garrison this fort has been reached by the Secretary after a conference with his aides and the Navy Department officials, and the questions now to be met are those of what improvements in the fortifications now there may be necessary.

Already a contract has been let by the Navy Department for dredging a large part of the harbor of the island so as to permit the entrance of large naval vessels, and to-day bids were opened for erecting an immense shed in which the navy will store large supplies of coal.

It is realized, however, that without very material improvements and additions to the fortifications and armament of Fort Jefferson it would be impossible to protect the coal supply from the depredations of a hostile fleet, unless United States men-of-war were constantly on hand for that purpose.

The armament of Fort Jefferson at this time consists of probably over a hundred old-time smooth-bore guns which would have to be supplemented by a number of additional ones of modern pattern and effectiveness.

NEW JERSEY GUARDSMEN READY.

Captains Report at Trenton from All Parts of the State.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—A large number of Captains of the National Guard were in this city to-day. They came quietly and left town in the same manner. Their mission, it is understood, was to make a personal report to Adjt. Gen. Stryker and Quarter Master Gen. Donnelly as to the condition, needs, and requirements of their men.

Companies which have drilled since Saturday in different parts of the State have had significant questions put to them. The usual form has been, so far as reported, for the Captains to call upon any man who did not feel himself physically well enough to undergo the hardship to step forward. Then those not willing to leave their families have been called for. Then the third question was, how many were unwilling to leave the State for service if called upon.

The Captains who were here to-day are supposed to have turned in the information thus obtained at headquarters. In military circles it is said that in the whole State so far but two or three men have left the ranks in response to the first question and none in response to the second and third.

Whitestone Works Open with a Rush.

To the great surprise of people at Whitestone, L. I., a force of men arrived yesterday at the Whitestone Forge and Construction Works and the buildings were thrown open. The men at once set to work cleaning up the machinery and getting ready for operations. The greater part of the works had been closed for some time. John Henderson, the general manager of the company, said last night that the rush work had been started because of a hurry order received from the Government to build gun carriages and turn out solid shot. He would not say how large the order was, but said the work would be pushed to the full capacity of the plant.

400 Artillery Recruits Found.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Reports received at the War Department show that about 400 men up to this time have been enlisted for the two artillery regiments recently authorized by Congress. About 1,600 men in all are required. Most of the new recruits are sent to join old established regiments, and in many cases experienced men from the latter are detailed for duty at the seacoast fortifications.

Half of the $50,000,000 Expended.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—It is stated that already $25,000,000 of the $50,000,000 appropriated for the National defense has been expended or contracts entered into for its expenditure.

$500,000 Order for Ammunition.

DERBY, Conn., March 23.—L. L. Driggs of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company stated to-day that his company had received a half-million-dollar order from the Government, and that the order was for ammunition.

TONS OF SUPPLIES FOR CUBA

Three Million Pounds Will Probably Leave This Country by March 30.

RELIEF COMMITTEE'S PLANS

Public Meeting in Chickering Hall—A Regular Monthly Steamer to Carry New York and New Jersey Contributions.

About 100 tons of bacon and cornmeal were shipped to Cuba on the Ward Line steamer Orizaba, which left here yesterday. There was also sent a large quantity of miscellaneous supplies—300 tons in all—destined for the relief of the starving reconcentrados and collected by the Central Cuban Relief Committee of this city. The Concho of the Ward Line will take 300 tons of meal on Saturday. The Ward Line furnishes the transportation gratis.

Next Saturday, it is understood, the steamer Utstein will leave New Orleans for Matanzas, carrying over twenty tons of provisions and medicines raised by The Kansas City Star among the people of that city. The citizens of New Orleans have chartered the ship and will transport the provisions free. It is thought that the Central Cuban Relief Committee will furnish enough additional supplies to fill this vessel, which carries 800 tons.

The committee will send 100 tons or more by the steamer Bergen of the Munson Line, sailing from this port March 30, to Consul Barker at Sagua. The Central Relief Committee has sent a letter to one or two pastors and prominent citizens of every city and town in New York and New Jersey containing a population of 500 or more asking co-operation in securing a relief ship to ply regularly between here and Cuba, with supplies given exclusively by the two States.

Chairman Stephen E. Barton said yesterday that favorable replies had been received from 700 points, and that the number of local committees were at work in the cities and towns of the two States. Three hundred towns are yet to be heard from. A similar communication has been addressed to every pastor of whatever denomination in New York City, and also to every fraternal society and humanitarian organization.

These have been asked to take part in a public meeting to be held in Chickering Hall one week from either to-day or Saturday, to discuss the question of securing a large steamer to represent the two States in its relief work. The committee has already received nearly 1,000 favorable replies, which will insure a big meeting. While the general public is cordially invited to attend the meeting, it will not be so much in the nature of a mass meeting as a business gathering, in which those actively interested in the relief work will confer. Among the prominent men who will probably make addresses are Chauncey M. Depew, Congressman Amos J. Cummings, Senator Gallinger, and Senator Proctor.

While it is confidently expected that the adult citizens of both States will load the relief ship, it is proposed that the children of the Sunday schools, the parochial schools, and the public schools shall charter the vessel. Therefore all the money received from the children will be reserved for this purpose.

It is intended to charter a first-class vessel and have her leave here once a month and make a tour of all the coast towns on the island. The regular shipments of supplies sent weekly by other steamers will in no way be interfered with by this enterprise.

MISS BARTON TO LEAVE CUBA.

She Will Go to Washington, but Hopes Soon to Return—Bishop Santander's Consecrations.

HAVANA, March 23.—Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Branch of the Red Cross Society, left for New York today on the Key West mail steamer. It was not known until this morning that she intended to do so. Miss Barton says the cause of her departure is purely personal, and has to do with private financial matters.

Miss Barton expects to go to Washington, and expressed the hope that she would soon be able to return to Cuba.

Dr. Lesser and Mrs. Lesser will defer their departure until Saturday, but Dr. Egan left by the mail steamer.

Manuel Santander y Trutos, the Bishop of Havana, consecrated the Central Relief Station and also the Lee Orphanage today. He paid high tributes to Louis Klopsch, the special Commissioner, for his system of relief work, and seemed greatly pleased with all the arrangements made to help the poor, as well as the orphans.

PATRIOTISM IN TARRYTOWN.

Mrs. Donald McLean and Others Address Schoolgirls on Cuba and American Intervention.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 23.—Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to-day visited Miss C. E. Mason's school, The Castle, on the heights back of Tarrytown. Her visit was made the basis of a patriotic demonstration by the young women of the school. The American flag was floated from the staff over the school. The programmes were printed in red and blue ink, with the white paper making the combination of red, white, and blue, while the leaves were held together with red, white, and blue ribbon. The young women during the exercises sang "America," and other patriotic airs.

Marshall H. White, editor of The Christian at Work, delivered an address. He spoke of the sufferings and destitution of the people in Cuba. He said it was the duty of the United States to interfere and put an end forever to the sufferings of the Cubans. He knew when the time for intervention came there would be no objectors in this country except, possibly, some brokers in Wall Street.

Short addresses were also made by the Rev. A. H. Redding and the Rev. George H. Ferris. Mrs. McLean, in an address lasting over half an hour, spoke of the possibilities of war and the duties of women in case of war.

She said if war came, she hoped that American women of to-day would take the same high place as the women of the earlier days of the country, during the Revolution. In an hour of need, France had, during the Revolution, come to the aid of the United States. Now it was to be hoped the United States, grown strong and powerful, would assist Cuba. Mrs. McLean said she would not criticise the Administration, but expressed a hope that when the time comes, such action will be taken as will uphold the Nation's honor.

The pupils of the school presented Mrs. McLean with a handsome souvenir spoon.

CUBAN SUPPLIES IN CHICAGO.

Quantities of Food and Clothing Received for Reconcentrados.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Boxes and barrels, parcels and packages, all filled with articles intended for the starving thousands in Cuba, stretched in long rows back from the door at 170 Adams Street to-day. Inside the office a young man was busily engaged noting down the list of packages as they were delivered, taking the names of the donors and the general description of the donation. A complete list of the packages would have seemed like an inventory from a small department store. Clothing and cloth, boots and shoes, potatoes and bacon, canned peas and condensed milk, oats—oats in a dozen styles and from a dozen sources—and a score of other things helped to make up the total. But there was plenty of room for more.

"Supplies are coming in at a very fair rate," said the clerk who presides over the office when Walter B. Phister, the official collector and forwarder of the relief collections, is away. "Still," continued the young man, "it seems to me that a city of this size could do much more."

PANDO IN EASTERN CUBA.

He Finds Well-Stocked Farms and Expects to Pacify the Provinces in About Four Months.

HAVANA, March 23.—According to the official summary of news from the eastern part of the island, Gen. Pando advanced on the 20th toward San Juan, Province of Puerto Principe, and was constantly and energetically engaged with the insurgents. Gen. Pando, after a strong resistance, captured the insurgent camps Chomenda and Guanoles, and the insurgents lost eight killed, four taken prisoners, a large quantity of stores and ammunition, and also their military hospital. The Spanish troops found well-stocked farms in the district, with plenty of horses and cattle. Many of the former were used to mount guerrillas.

On the 21st the Spanish troops reached Vertientes, where they rested and provisioned. Statements made by the insurgent prisoners show, according to the Spanish reports, that the insurgents had planned to make a formidable movement to the west, but that this had been prevented by the Spanish troops under Gen. Castellanos from Puerto Principe and Col. Cruz Gonsales from Santa Cruz del Sur.

Gen. Bernal continues operating toward Baracon de la Sierra, and Col. Tejeda is marching toward Gen. Calixto Garcia, whose whereabouts are not defined in the official dispatches. Gen. Ruiz will soon relieve Giroud in the command of his brigade, so as to operate toward Arroyo Blanco. Later, probably, he will conduct operations along the Moron-Jucaro trocha. It is believed that the campaign should be principally on the western side of the trocha, where the Spanish forces are to be reinforced, because Gen. Maximo Gomez has been calling earnestly for more ammunition and troops from the eastern districts. According to the statements of captured and surrendered insurgents, a considerable force of insurgents has already passed the trocha, and it is reported

GALLINGER'S CUBAN STORY

The New Hampshire Senator Tells of the Horrors He Witnessed in His Visit to the Island.

CRUELTY BEYOND DESCRIPTION

War of Starvation and Extermination —Poverty, Sorrow, and Suffering Everywhere — Desolated Country and a Stricken People.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A vivid picture of the horrors and barbarities practiced by the Spanish in Cuba was drawn in the Senate to-day by Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, who recently visited Cuba to study the condition of the reconcentrados and to ascertain the facts concerning the general Cuban question. It was known that Mr. Gallinger was to speak upon Cuba to-day, and long before the Senate convened the galleries were packed.

Mr. Gallinger spoke in a low, clear tone of voice, distinctly audible throughout the Chamber. His auditors listened intently to his description of the horrors and cruelties suffered by the reconcentrados. When he declared that a Government that would starve 400,000 of its people would do anything, and followed this with the further declaration that the lives of the brave men lost in the Maine disaster could not be atoned for with gold or silver a wave of applause swept over the galleries, and the Vice President had difficulty in restoring order. When Mr. Gallinger concluded there was a tremendous burst of applause which the Vice President made little effort to restrain.

Plain Recital of His Observations.

In opening his speech Mr. Gallinger said that after the calm, dispassionate, and touching statement concerning Cuba, made in the Senate recently by Mr. Proctor of Vermont, it might be well for him to remain silent, but yielding to the desire expressed by many of his colleagues, he had consented to give a plain recital of some of his observations in Cuba. He referred to the efforts made by the Cubans in 1829, 1844, 1848, 1850, 1851, 1868, and the present struggle, begun in 1895, to break the chains that bound them to Spain in order that they might establish for themselves a free Government "upon the soil that was rightly theirs." Save the last, all these efforts had ended in failure. That failure was history and need not be recounted.

Mr. Gallinger then detailed some of the events leading up to his arrival in Cuba and of his reception by Consul General Lee.

"Gen. Lee," said he, "is deserving of the highest possible praise for the manner in which he carries himself in Havana. Cool and fearless in the midst of difficulties and dangers, he never loses sight of the fact that he is an American citizen, nor is he unmindful of the tremendous responsibilities and duties of his position."

Referring to his call upon the Autonomist Cabinet, Mr. Gallinger said it was evident the President of the Cabinet was not encouraged in the work.

"The truth is," said Mr. Gallinger, "autonomy is a flat failure, opposed alike by the ultra-Spaniards and the Cubans. The leaders of the insurrection have not forgotten how they were treated by Spain in 1878, and the blandishments and bribes now being offered them are spurned with contempt: 'Better death than autonomy,' said a leading Cuban to me, 'for autonomy is only a pretense under which we would again be slaves to Spain.'"

Mr. Gallinger recalled that he had heard during debates in Senate denials made that a state of war existed in Cuba, but it required only a brief personal observation to convince one that war actually did exist. The deluded Cuban people and its foreign people told the story more eloquently than it could be conveyed in words. The war in Cuba, however, he said, was a war of starvation and extermination—a war more cruel than the world had ever known before.

The Spanish troops, Mr. Gallinger said, did not impress Americans as great soldiers. They were under a lax discipline and were poorly uniformed and inadequately fed. The high officials did most of their fighting in hotels and cafés, the actual fighting being done by those of inferior grade.

On the contrary, the insurgents were comfortably clad and under strict discipline. They occupied a large part of the island, and could take Havana or Matanzas whenever it might suit their purpose, although these cities could not be held for lack of a navy.

Harrowing Scenes in Havana.

"The scenes in the streets of Havana," said Mr. Gallinger, "are harrowing beyond description. People in want and suffering are everywhere seen, and walking skeletons meet one on every hand. Naked children, emaciated and ragged women, and diseased and starving men throng the streets, the hotel lobbies, and every place of public resort. It is a terrible sight—one that sickens the heart and quickens every impulse of human sympathy and love.

"Under the very shadow of cathedrals and churches, where Spain's authority is absolutely unquestioned, the most horrible conditions are conceded to exist. Many have refused to believe that a great Government is waging a war of extermination instead of a war of honor, yet such is an absolute fact. A visit was paid to the orphanage which is now under the care of Miss Clara Barton. It contains now about fifty children, almost every one of whom is a victim of starvation. Dr. Lesser, one of Miss Barton's assistants, has had experience in the Armenian and Indian famines, but he declares that the famine in Cuba is worse than that in Armenia, and the pictures he drew of the terrible suffering and starvation in the island more than confirm all that has been written upon the subject."

Mr. Gallinger gave a detailed story of a visit to Los Focos, the place where the reconcentrados daily assemble to get food. A few weeks ago, when Miss Barton discovered the place, there were 645 people lying on the floors, many of them entirely nude, and all suffering the pangs of starvation. Much has been done by the Red Cross Society to alleviate the condition of those who still remain, but scores of men, women, and children are yet there, gaunt and bony almost as a skeleton, many of them covered with sores directly traceable to insufficient food.

"What a chapter of horrors and death is that," said Mr. Gallinger, "And still the tragedy goes on. How much longer it shall continue largely depends upon the forebearance of a great people, who through suffering and sorrow achieved their own independence, and whose sympathies have always gone out to the oppressed of all nations of the world."

Wretchedness of Matanzas.

Mr. Gallinger told of a trip to the City of Matanzas. All along the route were wretched people in rags, but not until the city was reached was the full extent of the suffering realized.

"It occurred to me," said Mr. Gallinger, "as I looked upon the scenes of suffering and horrors that the Cuban reconcentrados might well have adopted the words of Dante 'Who enters here leaves hope behind,' when they were driven from the fields like cattle into the cities and towns of this fertile land. The truth is that Weyler devised a scheme of human suffering and sorrow that put Dante's 'Inferno' into the shade, and converted a contented, prosperous people into a herd of suffering, starving unfortunates.

"Matanzas is literally a place of beggary and death. Never before did my eyes behold such suffering, and never again do I expect to see such havoc wrought through a cruel and inhuman decree.

"A visit to the Matanzas hospitals revealed an even more shocking condition than the streets. Members of the Red Cross Society who had visited one of the hospitals two weeks before were almost overcome upon discovering that nearly every one of the inmates at that time had since died. There poverty, sorrow, and suffering were depicted in their worst forms. Children, gaunt in face, but with abdomen and limbs terribly swollen, women in the last stages of emaciation, and men were rapidly drifting to death.

"If there was food in these hospitals," said Mr. Gallinger, "I did not discover it; neither were there signs of medicine or of proper nursing and care."

The Governor of Matanzas informed Mr. Gallinger that the first day he occupied the palace fifteen persons had died in the courtyard. He said further that in the city 1,200 had died in November, 1,200 in December, 700 in January, and 500 in February. The death rate was decreasing, simply because the reconcentrados by death were becoming fewer.

"The number of people who have starved in Cuba will never be definitely known," said Mr. Gallinger. "It is estimated that 300,000 were driven from their homes into the cities and towns. I had it from Spanish authority that according to their figures 225,000 already have perished, but it is said that the Red Cross Society is in possession of figures showing that 425,000 Cubans have died as a result of Spanish cruelty from starvation, and that 200,000 more must inevitably die.

A Reference to the Maine.

"I have been asked many times what of the Maine. I do not know. This, however, I do know. A Government that will deliberately starve 400,000 of its own people will do pretty much anything. If the ship was blown up from the outside, what should our Government do? Perhaps I should forbear to discuss that question now, but this I will venture to say: Human life purposely taken cannot be paid for in gold or silver. Mark my words 'purposely taken,' and if it shall appear that such was the fate of 250 brave American sailors, then Heaven pity the guilty parties. It will not be a question for arbitration, but a question involving the dignity and honor of this great Republic."

Mr. Gallinger said there was little real loyalty to Spain in Cuba, as would be demonstrated when the hour of trial should come. He did not believe that Spain could subdue the insurgents. The Cubans had been oppressed so long that they preferred death to continued Spanish rule.

Discussing the subject of Spanish rule, Mr. Gallinger referred to the matter of taxation. In addition to all direct and indirect taxes on real estate, there was a tax on every door, every window, and every chimney in every house; on every letter in every business sign, and on every name on every hotel register. Licenses were required to build houses and to paint houses. There was a tax on food animals as a whole, and special taxes on the horns, the hoofs, and the hide. In addition to all this, the interest on the debt was a tremendous burden, the salaries of the Spanish officials were beyond all reason, and the amount of money wrung from the Cubans to keep the Madrid Government from complete insolvency was simply enormous. No people on the face of the earth had been so oppressed, the Treasury of Spain being literally supplied from the revenues extorted from Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

"Our forefathers," said Mr. Gallinger, "went to war because the mother country put a tax on tea. Cuba has 10,000 more reasons than we had for rebellion, and she deserves the sympathy and help of every true American.

American Sympathy for Cuba.

"Fortunately the people of this great Republic are thoroughly aroused to the situation, and the great heart of the American populace is in full sympathy with Cuba. Religion and humanity alike demand that this unholy war shall cease, and cease it should, even though the glitter and glamour of military rule shall end and a decaying and dissolute throne shall pass away, never to return."

As to what should be done, Mr. Gallinger felt that sooner or later this Government would of necessity absorb Cuba, but if annexation could not be accomplished now, he would let independence speedily come.

"American interests in Cuba," said Mr. Gallinger, in conclusion, "have already suffered enough. We have patrolled our coast in the interest of Spain as long as we should, and we have spent quite too much money in protecting our people from epidemic diseases coming to our shores because of the unsanitary condition of the harbor and City of Havana. Spain has failed to meet the requirements of an advanced civilization. Let the United States or Cuba take up the problem and solve it."

A PEACE RESOLUTION.

Offered in the Senate by Mr. Bacon of Georgia—No Action on It.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Bacon (Ga.) presented the following joint resolution:

That the Government and people of the United States, while avowing that at all times, and to the uttermost limit, they will maintain their National honor and protect their material interests; and while they will count no cost of blood or treasure which may be necessary for the accomplishment of this high resolve, nevertheless declare that it is their desire to live at peace with all the nations and peoples of the earth.

That, supremely confident in the loyalty and patriotic devotion of the people of every class and of every section of the country, strong in more than 70,000,000 of people, resolute, brave, and ready for any personal sacrifice the honor and safety of their Government may require of them, and rich in the possession of material resources practically without limit, the United States nevertheless desire and intend in the present threatening emergency, earnestly and patiently to use every practicable and honorable means to preserve peace, so far as the same may be consistent with the honor of the nation and with their duty to themselves and to others.

That, while unswerving in their purpose to fully protect the honor and the property of the Nation as well as the persons of its citizens, and while determined upon the performance of their duty to humanity and to a neighboring people struggling for liberty, the United States, desiring peace and deprecating war, will, in good faith, endeavor to accomplish these ends, consistently with National honor, through peaceful agencies and without unnecessary resort to war and bloodshed.

Mr. Bacon said that owing to the importance of the resolution he would not ask for its immediate consideration, but would permit it to lie on the table until to-morrow.

HOUSE UNSEATS A DEMOCRAT.

Contest Against Epes of Virginia Decided in Favor of Contestant.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The House to-day unseated Sidney P. Epes of the Fourth Virginia District and gave the seat to R. T. Thorp, who had contested it.

This action was brought about by a strict party vote of 151 to 130. The Republicans voted for Thorp and the Democrats and Populists, with the exception of Mr. Howard of Alabama, a Populist, voted for Epes. Mr. Thorp contested the seat of Mr. McKenny in the last Congress and was seated.

The Republican majority in the House, which was 52 when the House convened last Summer, is now 54.

WORK FOR REVENUE CUTTERS.

To be Used as Naval Pickets and, Perhaps, Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Navy Department to-day took steps toward utilizing ten of the seagoing revenue cutters for use along the Atlantic Coast. Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, conferred with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt during the day on the plans for turning over these cutters to the navy. They will be first sent to Norfolk, where additional guns will be mounted, and will then proceed to Key West and become a part of the squadron there. Their main service, however, will be as naval pickets. A chain of these fleet cutters will be maintained outside of the cruisers and battleships. The Revenue Cutter Service now has ready for instant and active service 124 line officers, 74 engineers, 900 enlisted men, and 19 vessels, of which 14 are on the Atlantic Coast. Two others are in course of construction at Cleveland, and with rush work can be completed and ready for sea in from thirty to forty-five days. The Manning, the Gresham, the Algonquin, the Onondaga, and the Windom are all new, fast, and efficient vessels, and could go anywhere and perform any service that any vessel of their class can perform.

The Manning is considered an eighteen-knot boat. All of them, it is said, could be quickly converted into torpedo boats or dynamite cruisers. Whether this last move will be made is not yet definitely decided. Secretary Long said to-day that it had become evident that torpedo boats could not be bought abroad and could not be built soon enough in this country, so that we might have to equip other craft with torpedoes.

BURNED WHILE COOKING.

A Newark Woman's Brother and Sister Try to Keep Her from a Hospital.

NEWARK, N. J., March 23.—Mrs. Mary Watson, a widow, thirty years old, was fatally burned to-day in her home, 8 King Street. While cooking she went too close to the stove and her clothing ignited. Before her garments could be torn from her Mrs. Watson had been frightfully burned about the face, head, hands, and body. An ambulance was summoned from the hospital, but the brother and sister of Mrs. Watson arrived and refused to allow her to be removed to the hospital. They took her out of the ambulance and started her back to her home.

A physician was summoned, and he said that Mrs. Watson would receive better treatment at the hospital than she could at home, and advised that she be sent to the institution. The brother and sister finally consented to this, and Mrs. Watson was taken to the hospital, where she died late this afternoon.

CURRENCY BILL REPORTED

House Committee Prepares Measure Throwing on Banks Task of Finding Gold for Redemption.

NATIONAL RESERVE NOTES

United States to Assume Liability for Them in Case the Banks Fail—Bond Deposit to be Reduced One-fourth Annually.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day brought up the proposed general currency legislation for this session. The report of the sub-committee appointed to draft the general measure was made to the full committee by Representative McCleary of Minnesota, and it was read by sections, and led to much discussion.

The sub-committee took as their basis the four bills introduced at this session, known as the Monetary Commission, Gage, Walker, and Fowler bills, and considered the features of these measures, but did not confine themselves to them. The bill is the result of about six weeks' close conference of the sub-committee, which met most of the time at the private residence of a member.

The bill they have reported is entitled "A bill to provide for strengthening the public credit, for the relief of the United States Treasury, and for the amendment of the laws relating to National banking associations." The method of dealing with the greenbacks is not by direct retirement, but by the substitution of a legal-tender note, which the banks are required to assume and for the redemption of which they are required to find the gold so long as they are conducting a solvent business. The principal provisions of the bill are as follows:

1. A division of issue and redemption is established in the Treasury, for which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to set aside the general cash balances in excess of $50,000,000. This excess on March 17, 1898, was $176,138,522. United States notes received by this division for redemption in gold are to be canceled and returned in proportion as certain substitute currency is issued. No note redeemed in gold is to be again paid out except under exceptional conditions.

Banks to Redeem Demand Notes.

2. National banks are required to assume the current redemption of United States demand notes in order to obtain circulation based upon their commercial assets. A new class of notes, called National reserve notes, is to be issued in lieu of legal tender notes deposited by the banks with the Treasury, and these reserve notes are to be redeemed upon demand by the banks out of the redemption fund which they are required to maintain in gold. These reserve notes are not treated in any respect as banknotes, because the banks are not liable for their ultimate redemption.

3. The basis of National banknote circulation will eventually be the commercial asses of the bank. This result will be reached, however, only after a series of years. National banks will continue to be required during one year after the passage of this act to maintain the minimum amount of United States bonds as security for circulation which is required by existing law, but they will be permitted to issue notes to the face value of these bonds. This bond deposit may be reduced by one-fourth annually, beginning one year after the passage of the act.

4. National banks are to be permitted to issue current notes upon their commercial assets to the amount of the reserve notes issued to them in return for deposits of United States notes. The purpose of this provision is to compel the conversion of United States notes into reserve notes as well as to limit the issues of currency upon commercial assets.

5. Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, are to be dealt with eventually upon the same basis as United States notes.

6. A tax of 2 per cent. is levied upon currency notes issued in excess of 60 per cent. of the capital of any National bank. A tax of 6 per cent. is levied upon circulation of the same character in excess of 80 per cent. of the capital.

Banknote Guarantee Fund.

7. The National currency notes based upon commercial assets are to be secured by a banknote guarantee fund, made up by the contribution in gold coin of 5 per cent. of the entire circulation of the bank. This fund may be replenished by calls upon the bank, if reduced by the redemption of the notes of failed banks, but no bank shall be required to pay more than 5 per cent. in addition to its original deposits and 5 per cent. in any one year. The notes are also secured by a first lien upon the bonds on deposit as security, and upon all the other assets of the bank.

8. The National reserve notes will continue to be legal tender until received into the Treasury from failed and liquidating banks, when liability for them will be assumed by the Government and they will be redeemed and canceled. Provision is made that they shall cease to be required as a basis of circulation when the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied that there is no longer a sufficient amount available to meet the demands for new banks and increased circulation.

9. Standard silver dollars are to be redeemable in gold, but silver certificates are redeemable only in standard silver dollars. The parity of silver with gold is secured by a gold redemption fund, deposited in the division of issue and redemption, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of silver which has been coined.

10. Silver certificates are hereafter to be issued only in denominations of $1, $2, and $5. Legal-tender notes, reserve notes, and currency are not to be issued in denominations below $10.

11. National banks are required to pay a tax of ⅛ of 1 per cent. semi-annually upon their capital, surplus, and undivided profits.

12. National banks are permitted to establish branches under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Loan by Banks to the Government.

The committee say, in explanation of the provision regarding the assumption of the legal-tender notes by the banks, that they have endeavored to adopt a system which would be subject to none of the criticism made against the issue of interest-bearing bonds or the taxation of the people for the payment of this demand debt. They declare:

"The system adopted is such as to continue to the Government all the benefits of the loan without any of the disadvantages of its character as a demand obligation. The proposed bill imposes upon the banks the whole burden of carrying and sustaining this debt. The form of the proposition submitted by your committee makes that portion of the demand debt which is not now covered by gold in the Treasury a loan by the banks to the Government. This loan is made without interest and without any compensation to the banks except what is afforded them by the power to issue a banking currency which is granted in other sections of the bill. There is no profit or return to the banks in thus carrying the Nation's debt, and they are required by the bill to assume the entire obligation as compensation for the franchise and provisions granted the National banking corporations.

"The heavy burden assumed by the banks must be given its due weight in measuring any additional privileges which are given them by this bill. The banks are required to redeem this debt of the Government now assumed by them, upon precisely the same terms as the redemption of their own notes while they are conducting a solvent banking business. It is only when, by the refusal to pay such notes, they become insolvent that the Government recognizes again its demand debt and assumes it for the complete protection of the holder of the note and for the benefit of the creditors of the bank by leaving the remaining assets unimpaired for the settlement of their just claims.

National Reserve Notes.

"The form of note thus assumed by the bank, with the final redemption guaranteed by the Government, combines the strongest of all resources for its ultimate payment. Current opinion sometimes runs into error regarding the whole wealth and resources of the Nation as an adequate basis for paper currency. The difficulty with the present redemption system is that this great wealth and these great resources are available only through the power of taxation. The conduct of a proper banking business and the issue of circulating notes, redeemable in coin on demand, requires a mass of assets which can be quickly converted into cash without loss. This security the Government note lacks and the bank note possesses. The note which it is proposed to issue under this bill in lieu of the Government notes is called the National reserve note—a designation which may be taken to imply at once that it has behind it not only the banking resources of the issuing bank but the reserve strength of the National Government, and also that it is peculiarly available for money reserve of all kinds. It is, moreover, a legal-tender note whose parity with gold is assured so long as the banks maintain the parity of their own notes, and for whose parity the Government also is responsible, if it is conceivable that the Government should maintain specie payments while the banks were unable to do so. The country is thus provided with an ample legal-tender currency, consisting of all the notes substituted for the present legal-tender notes, and of all the gold and silver coin in circulation, to the maintenance of whose parity the faith of the Government is sacredly pledged."

Redemption of Legal-Tender Notes.

The report states that there are several possible results which may follow the authority given the banks to assume the Government debt and issue reserve notes. It is conceivable and probable that a large proportion of the present legal-tender notes will be converted into reserve notes, and will cease absolutely to be redeemable at the Treasury, except in the restricted cases of the failure or liquidation of the bank through which they are issued. If, however, only a small portion of the legal-tender notes are thus absorbed, the fact that they are canceled when redeemed in gold by the Treasury will give them a value which will at once remove all question of their prompt redemption and will give them substantially the character of gold certificates. The fact that a note is to be canceled on redemption and not reissued will tend very greatly to prevent its presentation for redemption.

"The purpose and effect of the proposed bill," says the report, "is to throw upon the National banks the entire burden of finding gold for the notes of the country. There is no doubt of their ability to do this if it is required by law. They have the power to regulate the rates, within the narrow limits marked out by economic law, in such a manner as to attract gold to the country by restricting their circulation when necessity arises. The system proposed by your committee provides an easy and adequate method of obtaining gold for export from the banks without exposing the country or the United States Treasury to the alarm and convulsion which have attended gold exports durings the last five years."

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Army—Second Lieutenants of Artillery, to supply vacancies created by the act of Congress approved March 1898: Second Lieuts. FREDERICK E. JOHNSON, Eleventh Infantry; EARLE D. PEARCE, Third Cavalry; ARTHUR S. CONKLIN, Twentieth Infantry; BENJAMIN M. KOEHLER, Fifteenth Infantry; JAMES F. BRADY, Nineteenth Infantry; HUGH L. APPLEWHITE, Twenty-second Infantry.

Additional Second Lieutenants: R. L. CARMICHAEL, Eleventh Infantry; HARRY G. BISHOP, Nineteenth Infantry; ANDREW MOSES, Eleventh Infantry; FRED A. PEARCE, Sixteenth Infantry; T. Q. ASHBURN, Twenty-fifth Infantry; S. F. BOTTOMS, Tenth Infantry; W. D. NEWBILL, Fifth Infantry; H. E. CLOKE, Third Infantry.

Navy—Civil Engineer MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, with rank of Commodore.

Passed Assistant Paymasters: S. L. HEAP and JOHN Q. LOVELL, to be Paymasters.

JAMES EDWARD PALMER of North Carolina, to be passed assistant engineer.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

NEW JERSEY—Sewall, Melvin L. Jack, Jr.

NEW YORK.—Breesport, John M. Vangorden; Grafton, Chester F. Waite; Hawksinville, Mrs. Salona Briggs; Piercefield, L. C. Cahoon.

AN ACCUSER GLAD TO ESCAPE.

Magistrate Crane Declines to Commit Mrs. Michael Brooks for Examination as to Her Sanity.

Michael Brooks, collector for a Williamsburg brewery, living at 410 West Fifty-fourth Street, was a complainant in the West Side Police Court yesterday afternoon against his wife, Kate, forty-eight years old, whom he wished to send to Bellevue for an examination as to her sanity.

When Mrs. Brooks, who was accompanied by a lawyer, appeared to answer to the charge, Magistrate Crane scrutinized her features closely, and, after receiving rational replies to several questions, exclaimed: "Why, this woman is not insane any more than you are, Mr. Brooks. I shall not go into this case any further. You can go, Mrs. Brooks."

The complainant begged for an adjournment until Friday, in order to secure the services of a lawyer. He alleged that his wife was a victim of the quinine habit. "She has left me seven times," he added, pathetically.

"And I don't blame her," spoke up the lawyer for Mrs. Brooks. "This man," he continued, "is continually abusing her. The fact is that Mrs. Brooks has a little money, and Mr. Brooks has demanded sums, varying from $2,000 to $5,000, from her during the five years they have been married. He wants to get rid of her in order to marry a younger and better-looking woman, and on several occasions he has threatened her life. I now ask your Honor to entertain a charge of assault against this man."

"Oh, tut, tut," said the Magistrate, "I have already dismissed this case. Fix it up between yourselves."

The parties, and those interested in the case, numbering about seventy-five, then left the courtroom, almost emptying it. Several minutes later Charles Carroll of 538 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, appeared before the Magistrate to make a complaint against Brooks, who followed him to the stand. Carroll said that when Court Policeman Lang came to his house on Tuesday night to serve the warrant on Mrs. Brooks, he was accompanied by Brooks, who was very abusive. Brooks, in turn, charged Carroll with disorderly conduct. "All right," said Magistrate Crane, "each of you make a charge of disorderly conduct against the other, and I'll fine each of you $10."

Carroll and Brooks were hastening to the Clerk to make the complaints when Carroll suddenly remembered that he hadn't $10 in his pocket. He told the Magistrate, and the parties were allowed to leave the courtroom.

A minute or two afterward Brooks was on the stand again charged by Mrs. Kate Henderson of 448 West Fifty-fifth Street with disorderly conduct. She alleged that Brooks had come to her house a few days ago in search of his wife, and had called her a thief. Brooks put up an indignant denial, and was advised by the Magistrate to leave the courtroom as quickly as his heels could carry him. He followed the Magistrate's advice.

An Oft-Repeated Tale.

"WE'LL TAKE THAT STORE IF YOU'LL EQUIP IT WITH

LUXFER PRISMS."

THEY MAKE DARK STORES LIGHT. NO GAS. NO ELECTRICITY.

See Exhibit, 288 Fifth Ave.

AM. LUXFER PRISM CO., 160 FIFTH AVE.

NEW MAINE LINE STEAMER

The Horatio Hall Christened at Roach's Yard at Chester by Mrs. Jeannette Hall Clark.

AVAILABLE FOR A CRUISER

Two Hundred New Yorkers Go Over in a Special Train and Witness the Launching—The Vessel to Run Next Summer.

CHESTER, Penn., March 23.—The steamer Horatio Hall, built for the Maine Steamship Company, whose vessels ply between New York and Portland, was launched successfully this afternoon at Roach's shipyard in the presence of thousands of spectators, including about 200 from New York, who came in a special train of parlor cars.

The new steamer was christened Horatio Hall as she left the ways by Mrs. Jeannette Hall Clark of Brooklyn, a daughter of Capt. Horatio Hall, for many years New York agent and general manager of the Maine steamship line, and for whom as a compliment the new steamer is named.

Mrs. Clark, who is a tall and handsome young woman, wore a tailor-made light-blue cloth suit. She stood on the extreme point of the bow, and as the huge hull began to move smashed the traditional bottle of champagne, which was covered with red, blue, and white ribbons, against the vessel's side. Most of the New York guests were on the steamer as she slid smoothly down the ways and into the placid Delaware, but some preferred to watch the launch from points of vantage in the shipyard.

The launch took place precisely at 1:15 P. M., after the New York guests had partaken of a lunch in the molding room of the shipyard. This lunch was served at three long tables, running the length of the room, and a smaller table of honor, placed at right angles at the east end of the loft. At this last table sat Capt. Hall, his daughter, Mrs. Clark; Mr. and Mrs. John Englis, Capt. George L. Norton, and T. V. P. Talmage. When the repast was well over Mr. Kafer toasted Mrs. Clark, Capt. Hall, and the new steamer, and T. V. P. Talmage responded for Capt. Hall. He briefly reviewed the history of the Maine Steamship Company, complimented Capt. Hall on his good management and executive ability, paid a high tribute to Capt. Bonsg and others of the line's commanders, and stated that the Horatio Hall had a freight and passenger capacity one and one-half times as great as the freight and passenger capacity of the Eleanore and Franconia, the company's boats of fifteen years ago.

The keel of the steamer launched yesterday was laid early in November last, and the builders expect to deliver her to the owners complete before June 1 next, so that she will ply between New York and Portland next Summer. Although a little larger than the John Englis, launched in March, 1897, she was built as a sister ship. She is 319 feet in length, has 48 feet beam, and a depth of 19 feet 10 inches. Her tonnage is 3,300, and she has a freight capacity of 2,000 tons. She has triple expansion engines, carrying 180 pounds of steam, and six boilers. Her horse power is 4,500, and her guaranteed speed 17 knots. She is expected to reduce the time between New York and Portland to 18 hours in good weather. Her fine lines and powerful engines which will enable her to acquire this desired speed would make the Horatio Hall valuable in case of war as a swift transport for troops, and it is reported that the attention of the Government experts has been directed to her in consequence. She could be made ready for sea in thirty days, and the Government, should it desire to arm her, would only require thirty days more for the purpose.

The passenger accommodations of the new steamer are unusually good. There are two upper decks of staterooms, containing 135 in all. The dining saloon is on the upper deck, forward. There are 450 twin electric lights on the steamer. The total cost of the Hall will be $400,000.

PHILADELPHIA BRIBERY CASE.

Councilman L. J. Walker Confesses that He Accepted $500 and Implicates Others.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 23.—A hearing was given this afternoon by Common Pleas Judges Gordon and Bregy to Peter E. Smith, the Republican City Committeeman who is charged with attempting to bribe Common Councilman Stevenson by an offer of $5,000, if Stevenson would vote for the ordinance leasing the city water works to the Schuylkill Valley Water Company. Evidence similar to that given before the recent Councilmanic investigating committee was presented, and Smith was held in $10,000 bail for trial. District Attorney Graham announced that he would call the case for trial Tuesday next.

The District Attorney, after disposing of Smith's case, proceeded with the investigation of the charges of bribery before the two Judges named, and a sensation quickly developed in the admission of a member of City Council that he had accepted a bribe.

The self-accused Councilman was Louis J. Walker, Select Councilman from the Eleventh Ward. On the witness stand under severe examination of the District Attorney, he acknowledged having received $500 in cash for voting in committee to report the water ordinance to the main body with a favorable recommendation. On further pressing questions he implicated Edwin E. Smith, Common Councilman from the Eleventh Ward, and said Smith received $500 cash at the same time that he (Walker) was paid. The money was from them, he said, by Charles Seger, Common Councilman from the Seventh Ward. Walker further acknowledged under pressure of the District Attorney's questioning that $5,000 in cash was offered to him by Select Councilman J. Emery Bryam of the Twenty-third Ward to vote for the passage of the bill in Council.

Upon leaving the witness stand Walker was placed in charge of a court officer. Walker's admission caused a profound sensation in the court room, which was crowded with Councilmen and politicians. Further important developments are expected. Several other Councilmen were examined, but all denied any knowledge of the use of money in connection with the bill. Councilman Smith, who was accused by Walker, declared emphatically that he had received no money, and had never been offered or promised any reward for his vote.

District Attorney Graham, in the course of his examination of the Councilmen, declared that he knew $25,000 in cash was paid for a favorable report of the ordinance from the Water Committee, and he stated that he intended to find out who received this money and also by whom it was paid.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN ALASKA.

Provisions Relating to It Under Discussion in United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.,) called up the bill making further provision for a civil government for Alaska and completed his speech begun yesterday.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) then offered a long amendment to the measure, providing for the placing of a license upon almost every kind of business and for the taxing and regulation of the liquor traffic. The tax on a wholesale liquor establishment is fixed at $2,000 per year, upon a barroom or saloon in any town of more than 1,500 inhabitants at $1,500 a year, and upon any retail liquor saloon in communities of less than 1,500 inhabitants at $1,000 per year.

Mr. Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.,) said the Perkins amendment meant simply that the Government would take part in the liquor business of the district, and he did not believe it was right or that the people of this country would approve of such a step. He offered an amendment to the pending bill to be considered as a substitute for that proposed by Mr. Perkins. The amendment provides that no liquor shall be imported, manufactured, or sold in Alaska, and that any violation of this provision shall be considered as a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Perkins, in reply to Mr. Hansbrough, said that nobody would go further than he in advancing the cause of temperance, but he maintained that the National law was absolutely a dead letter in Alaska. There was not a town in any part of the West that had so many saloons in proportion to population as the mining camps of Alaska.

No action was taken on the bill.

Tiffany & Co.

Diamond and Gem Merchants

have made unusual preparations for the *Easter Wedding Season* and ask an inspection of their stock of jewels and gem jewelry prepared for engagement and wedding gifts.

Solitaire diamond rings, strings of pearls, brooches, pendants and hair ornaments of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, etc., are shown in an exceptionally rich assortment of designs.

UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Assemblyman Fairchild Gives the Lie to Mr. Dawson During a Controversy in the House.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—The afternoon session of the House was characterized by several interesting episodes. Mr. Benny (Dem., Hudson,) started the ball rolling by charging that he had been made a victim of bad faith. He desired to move a reconsideration of the vote on House Bill No. 178, passed yesterday. The bill relates to grants of franchises to electric companies to erect poles and wires, and Mr. Benny claimed that its object was to legalize a grant in Bayonne that the cofnrts had declared to have been improperly conferred. Mr. Benny said he had promised ex-Assemblyman McArthur and Senator Daly, supporters of the measure, that he would not press the motion to reconsider until to-day, and now found himself confronted with the fact that the bill had been in the meantime sent to the Senate. This, he claimed, was a trick played on him, and that, moreover, the sending of the bill to the Senate inside of twenty-four hours was a violation of the rules of the House. He then moved that the Senate be requested to return the bill to the House.

Leader Gledhill of the majority moved to table Mr. Benny's motion, and the motion to table prevailed. Subsequently the matter came up again on Mr. Benny's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. In support of this motion Mr. Benny made a vigorous attack on the lobby, which he said was openly working for the bill in a most flagrant manner. He said that lobbyists could be seen with their arms around members of the House asking them to stand by the bill. He said he would give names if they were desired. Finally the motion to reconsider was carried, 31 to 23.

After adjournment the point was raised that the carrying of the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed is void because the bill was not in the possession of the House. The fight is expected to be renewed in the morning.

The Railroads and Canals Committee reported adversely the bill introduced by Assemblyman Dawson giving the Essex Board of Freeholders power to grant a trolley franchise on a county road in Montclair regardless of the wishes of the Montclair authorities. Speaker Watkins asked if the introducer had been notified in advance, as required by the rules, that an adverse report was to be made. Chairman Fairchilds of the Railroads and Canals Committee answered in the affirmative. Assemblyman Dawson jumped up and excitedly said that he had not been notified. Messrs. Fairchild and Dawson, who sat near each other, then engaged in colloquy in which the lie was directly given by Dawson. The Speaker took no notice of the war of words between the two. The House subsequently defeated the committee's adverse report and the bill went on the calendar.

The Senate, by a vote of 11 to 6, passed Senator Francis's Anti-Trading bill.

House Bill No. 22, making an appropriation of $50,000 a year for five years to pay a bounty to growers of sugar beets, was the subject of a long discussion in the Senate, and was finally passed—12 to 7.

The House and Senate have both adopted a concurrent resolution to make recommendations to the next Legislature for the preservation of the forests of the State.

The House passed a Senate bill empowering the Governor to reinstate corporations whose charters had been forfeited for nonpayment of taxes, upon the payment to the State of 20 cents for each $1,000 of capital stock

A JERSEY JUSTICE IN JAIL.

Locked Up as a Result of an Unsatisfied Judgment.

NEWARK, N. J., March 23.—Justice of the Peace John R. Kent was committed to jail to-day on a writ of execution issued from the Court of Common Pleas as a result of an unsatisfied judgment which was obtained against the Justice, his former constable, Julius Sager, and William L. Cheeseworth, a tailor. The last mentioned was also committed, but Sager, who is now connected with the Sheriff's office, secured bail.

The arrest was the outcome of an attachment issued by Justice Kent at the instance of Cheeseworth and served by Sager last Spring against the property of the Whitney Opera Company, which was playing at the Newark Theatre. Cheeseworth had a claim for $100 for clothing against William L. Davis, the stage carpenter of the company, and when the company was about to leave town he had the attachment made to satisfy the claim.

Acting on advice of counsel, the company filed a bond for the amount, and was permitted to remove its property. When the case came up in the First District Court, Judge McCarter decided that the Justice had no right to issue the attachment. Counsel for the company then sued for damages and secured a judgment for $206.20. The judgment was not satisfied, and to-day Judge Fort issued body executions on which the men were arrested. They will secure their release through the Insolvency act.

MINNESOTA BANK WINS.

Alfred Kittson Ordered to Pay the Receivers $20,000.

ST. PAUL, March 23.—The District Court this afternoon directed Alfred Kittson to pay the receivers of the Minnesota Savings Bank $20,000. The suit was a queer one. W. F. Bickel, President of the bank, secured Kittson's notes to the amount of $22,000, giving the latter a half interest in the bank charter, which was afterward found to have no value.

Kittson went into court with the novel plea that he was drunk when he signed the notes, and that he was such a spendthrift that he had to have a guardian appointed. Judge Lewis, however, directed a verdict in favor of the receivers.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:30 A. M.—415 West Twenty-sixth Street; occupant unknown; damage slight.

12:45 A. M.—34 West Houston Street;

The Wanamaker Store

The Most Important

Bicycle News of the Year

A Large Reduction in Humber Prices

PRESENT conditions in the Bicycle market lead us to the conclusion that it is wise to reduce the prices of the leading Humber Bicycles.

This action is not forced by any distress on the part of Humber & Co. They are running to their full capacity executing our contract for machines of their own matchless standard. Conscience in construction has made the Humber the leading bicycle of the world. All intelligent bicyclists know *that*. Why then spend good money in telling it?

The unexpected is happening. The price changes are as follows:—

Humber Roadsters are Reduced from $100 to $73
Humber Tourists are Reduced from $102 to $75
Lady Humbers are Reduced from $106 to $79

These prices are fixed for the Bicycle Season of this year, and you may buy with confidence that you will be protected in price. But the reductions are retroactive and the differences between present and previous prices *will be refunded* to all purchasers of either of the 1898 models named in the announcement. Application for the rebate should be made at the place of purchase with such evidence as will identify the purchaser. This applies to the Wanamaker stores and agencies. We are only responsible within the limits of our own territory.

In addition to the foregoing we offer, through

The Greatest Bicycle Combination

ever effected, a variety of high-grade wheels that meets every price idea.

The Cygnet, $75 The Continental, $40 The Coronet, $25
The Duquesne, $50 The Continent, $45 The Rodman, $35.

We are also selling THE FALCON wheel, not the 1898 model, but the 1897 improved model, at $22.50. We are particular in calling attention to the model, because *in 1897* the Falcon was a $75 wheel.

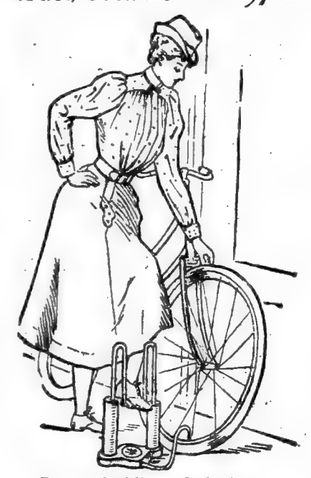

The "New Idea" Foot-Pump

IT'S a good idea, too, this new pump. Simple in construction, strongly made and durable. We thought so much of its many advantages that we bought the entire output of the factory where it is made and will have exclusive control of its sale. Come in and examine it. You'll surely want one.

Its Price, $1.50.

Christy Saddles at $2

YES, that's right. Two dollars will be the price of the famous Christy Saddles, 1898 models, in this store. We try to save money for you on Bicycle Sundries generally, and no better illustration is needed than our power to sell these 'way below prices asked elsewhere. Other illustrations in the following:—

Brown Saddles, 1898, $2
Plew Saddles, 1898, $1.90
Messinger Saddles, 1898, $1.50
Wheeler Saddles, 1898, $3
Lovekin Saddles, $3

Wanamaker Tires, $3
Hartford Tires, $3.50
Kangaroo Tires, $4.50
Vim Tires, $3.50
20th Century Lamp, 1898, $1.65

Searchlight Lamp, 1898, $2.75
Banner Lamp, 1898, $1.90
M. & W. Lamp, 1898, $1.75
Bicycle Watches, $1, $1.20, $1.50
Bicycle Bells, 18c. to $1

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE GARDEN HORSE SALE

The Old Trotting Stallion Alcantara, Sire of Twenty Noted Performers, Brought $600.

ALRICH THE HIGHEST SELLER

Sales Throughout the Day Excellent—Foreign Buyers Who Have Been Missed for Some Time Have Returned to the Market.

Lovers of the light harness horse were out in force yesterday at the combination sale of trotters and pacers in Madison Square Garden, for whether they were intending purchasers or not, the horsemen were anxious to see the grand old stallion Alcantara pass under the hammer. The stallion, the sire of twenty performers in the 2:10 list, is probably beyond the stage of usefulness for breeding purposes, for he is twenty-two years old, and this fact was responsible for the comparatively low price he brought. When he was last sold, Alcantara brought $10,000, but yesterday he was purchased for $600 by A. K. Ware, a breeder of Fredericksburg, Va. A. A. Bonner would not have parted with Alcantara but for the fact that he has retired from the breeding business. Of his big string of horses he retained only King Rene, Jr., which was one of the prize winners at the Horse Show last Fall.

The best price of the day was brought by Alrich, 2:18¾, a handsome black gelding, by Altus-Nanouna. He was purchased by S. F. Paul of this city for $1,850. Prices throughout the day ruled strong, and as at Tuesday's sale, good blood commanded a good price. A few of the foreign buyers who absented themselves from the sales since the embargo on American horses in some parts of Europe was ordered, were present, and one of them, Max Gross of Berlin, Germany, was a purchaser.

The horses sold for $200 or over are as follows:

Marie Ansel, (trotter, 2:25,) br. m., 8 years, by Ansel-Mattie, by Hambletonian; J. Murphy, Brooklyn	$760
Margarite, (trotter,) b. m., 8, by Director-May Day, by Cassius M. Clay; A. L. Thomas, Belle Meade, N. J.	900
Pauline Root, (trotter,) blk. m., 5, by Nutwood-Panacea, by Electioneer; Mike Bowerman, Lexington, Ky.	390
Alcantara, (trotter, 2:23,) br. s., 22, by George Wilkes-Alma Mater, by Mambrino Patchen; A. K. Ware, Fredericksburg, Va.	600
Sportly, (trotter, 2:27¼,) b. h., 7, by Sport-Emmaline, by Electioneer; Leland & Tanner, Hamilton, N. Y.	260
Monitor, (trotter, 2:24¼,) br. g., 9, by Monarch-Lucrece, by Robert Whaley; Max Gross, Berlin, Germany	260
Nellie A., (trotter, 2:18,) b. m., 7, by Wilkes Boy-Wilksie G., by Robert McGregor; Suburban Stock Farm, (W. E. Speir,) Glens Falls, N. Y.	800
Geraldine, (trotter,) blk. m., 8, by Rumor-Gilda, by Jay Gould; J. Connors	260
Jessie Clark, (trotter, 2:27½,) blk. m., 9, by Norwood Star-Lady Sutherland, by Clark Chief; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	300
Newsboy, (trotter, 2:20¼, and pacer, 2:12¾,) s. g., 12, by Brentwood-Lemons, by Dan Allen; C. H. Scott	250
Alvula, (trotter,) b. m., 6, by Palo Alto-Viola, by Electioneer; J. Connors	360
White Prince, (pacer,) wh. g., 8, by Rex Hiatoga-Lucy, by Billy Green; A. Butler Duncan	220
Alice Wilson, (trotter,) g. m., 5, by Wilkes M.—Gray Nelly, by Bayard; Dr. Aernecsius, Jersey City	550
Alvina, (trotter,) br. m., 9, by Nutbreaker-Lacina, by Cuyler; Robert Steele, Philadelphia	275
John Allerton, (trotter,) blk. g., 4, by Allerton-Mocha, by Onward; H. E. Mapes, Westchester	210
Notion and Motion, (pacing team,) bay geldings, 4 and 5 years, both by Northwestdam by Wilkie Russell; N. R. Doe	535
Smock, W., (trotter, 2:10¼,) b. g., 7, by Alburn-Kitty E., by Honest Irishman; Jeremiah Palmer, Fishkill, N. Y.	425
Amy Grant, (trotter,) b. m., 6, by General Grant, dam by Red Heart; J. Connors	360
Glory Oh So, (trotter,) b. g., 5, by Oh So-Ollie B., by Magic; Frederick Watson, Brooklyn	800
Chemistry, (trotter,) br. g., 4, by Red Heart-Wilkia by George Wilkes; W. Shipman, Stony Brook, L. I.	825
Black filly, (trotter,) 2, by Director-Lena Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes; A. K. Ware, Fredericksburg, Va.	400
Chestnut filly, (trotter,) 2, by Andrew M.-Reba Kate, by Norval; W. C. Hendrickson, Belle Meade, N. J.	300
Brown filly, (trotter,) 2, by Director-Ollie Wilkes, by Favorite Wilkes; S. M. Klotz, Brooklyn	400
Kerins, (trotter, 2:21½,) b. s., 8, by Sphinx-Neenah Belle, by Nugget; J. Connors	735
Black filly, (trotter,) 2, by Director-Hattie Wilkes, by George Wilkes; W. C. Hendrickson	240
Bay filly, (trotter,) 2, by Wilkes Boy-Bonnie Belle, by Almont; W. C. Hendrickson	260
Brown filly, (trotter,) 2, by Allie Wilkes-Angella, by George Wilkes; Sam Gamble, San Francisco	325
Brownie Axtell, (trotter,) br. m., 6, by Axtell-Merry Thought, by Happy Medium; E. Baldwin	250
Roselawn, (trotter, 2:29¾,) br. m., 6, by Acmon-dam by Great Western; W. H. Clark	425
Dan Wilkes, (trotter, 2:18¾,) g. g., 8, by Mambrino Wilkes-Nelly Grant, by General Grant; W. H. McKenna	475
Avon W., (trotter,) blk. m., 7, by Arapahoe Chief-Mary A., by Stockwood; S. F. Paul	475
Allrich, (trotter, 2:18¾,) blk. g., 8, by Altus-Narnouna, by A. W. Richmond; S. F. Paul	1,875
Blanche Pedro, (trotter,) b. m., 9, by Dom Pedro, dam Thoroughbred; Dr. Abernesius	360
Luke Morgan, (pacer, (2:19¼,) b. g., 9, by Luke Brodhead-Puss, by Sim's Prophet; M. S. Woods, Stamford, Conn.	285
Maud H., (trotter, 2:26,) blk. m., 8, by Lozaro Cossack-Dolly Davis, by Mambrino Davis; A. F. Eno	370
Mary Levan, (trotter,) b. m., 5, by Argulle-Mary F., by Mario; Dr. Abernesius	375
George W., (trotter, 2:25,) g. g., 6, by Glenwood-Cora, by Alon Duke; George Franklin, Newburg, N. Y.	235
Miss Cleveland, (trotter, 2:17¼,) b. m., 10, by Aytoun-Ole Mammy; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	300
Bert C., (trotter,) b. g., 5, by Happy Heir-Dau; M. Kahn	220
Pearl M., (pacer,) ch. m., 5, by Rowland, dam by Caldwell Chief; L. & S. Frank	230
Frank and Billy, (trotters,) bay geldings, 18 years old; W. B. Jenkins	600
Majel, (trotter,) br. m., 9, by Wilkes Boy-Molly P., by Mohawk, Jr.; C. H. Cook, Hampden, Conn.	330
Woodberry, (pacer, 2:18¼,) br. g., 9, by Beechnut-Leaf, by Haw Patch; W. M. Wilson	310

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse for maidens. Five furlongs. Daisy F. won, Hohenlohe second, Terabis, third. Time—1:02½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Fortunate won, McLight second, Rubison third. Time—1:14¾.

THIRD RACE.—Maidens; selling. Five and a half furlongs. Sardonic won, Oahu second, Twinkler third. Time—1:08¾.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Half mile. Maud Ferguson won, Formero second, Ach third. Time—0:49¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile. Briar Sweet won, Joe Ullman second, Recreation third. Time—1:40½.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Dr. Marks won, Watomba second, Go To Bed third. Time—1:42¾.

NOTES FROM THE GOLF LINKS.

Executive Committee Meets Next Week —Naval Academy Tournament.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association said yesterday that notices had been sent for a meeting of the Executive Committee next Wednesday in this city. President Laurence Curtis of Boston will come to the city to attend the meeting, and all of the other members except Charles B. Macdonald of Chicago are expected to be present. They are Ransom H. Thomas and John Reid of this city, Henry May of Washington, and George D. Fowle of Philadelphia. Many important questions are to be decided, among them the advisability of placing some limit upon the competitors in the amateur championship tournament this year, and the time for the open championship, which is to be played on a different date from the amateur event. One application for this tournament has been received. The contest will probably come before July 1. About ten new clubs will be elected to membership in the association.

An effort is being made to lay out a golf course at Cape May, and several Philadelphians have made two or three visits to that place for the purpose of selecting a suitable tract of land for the links.

The golf tournament which has been in progress for several days on the links of the Annapolis Naval Academy will be finished this week. Among some of the promising contestants are Capt. Finley, Ensign McNamee, Lieuts. Shipley, Fullam, Knapp, and Ruse and Ensign Buck. In the ladies' tournament are Mrs. Halsey, Mrs. Shipley, Mrs. Finley, Miss Key, Miss Terry, Miss Safford, and Miss Schenck.

Herbert J. Tweedie, one of the able Scotch golfers in Chicago, has just laid out a nine-hole course near that city for the Midlothian Golf Club. It is one of the longest courses of nine holes in the country, being 3,000 yards in circuit. The longest hole is 560 yards, and the shortest 170 yards. A new clubhouse is also being erected.

Presbyterian Wins the Derby.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—The Crescent City Jockey Club's meeting terminated today with the four-thousand-dollar Derby. Presbyterian, the favorite, won by a length. Summary:

Crescent City Derby.—Mile and an eighth. Presbyterian, 100 pounds, (Burns,) 9 to 10, won; Joe Shelby, 115, (Sullivan,) 8 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Dinsmore, 115, (A. Barrett,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:55½. Isabey and Nabob also ran.

A BITE POISONS A DOCTOR.

He Had Been Attending a Boy Who Suffered from Croup.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 23.—Dr. Benjamin, a prominent physician, a member of the City, County, and State Medical Society, and an authority on the germ theory, is dangerously ill of blood poisoning, and is under the care of his medical associates, who have performed an operation on him, and hope to save his life.

The doctor was attending a boy suffering from membraneous croup. Heroic measures were used. The patient bit the doctor's fingers severely, and blood poisoning developed.

Providence Hotel Man Assigns.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23.—George B. Knight, the proprietor of the City Hotel, Providence, R. I., filed his voluntary petition in insolvency in the Appellate Court here yesterday afternoon. The liabilities amount to $18,998.54 and the assets are estimated at $11,990.

WORK OF TRAP SHOOTERS

The Grand American Handicap, Now On at Elkwood Park, About Half Completed.

ABOUT TWO HUNDRED ENTRIES

Sixty-one Had Stopped Every Bird They Had Drawn at the End of the Ninth Round—Mrs. Shattuck's Chance for Money.

The second day of the big pigeon-shooting tournament at the Elkwood Park traps was brought to a close by darkness last night with the Grand American Handicap, the stellar event of the meeting, about half completed. When the shooters retired at the end of the day's sport, there were only 17 straight scores out of the field of 197. Shooting began promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continued until the failing light made it difficult for the marksmen to distinguish the birds against the dull gray background of sky.

The sun shining down through a remarkably clear atmosphere were the weather conditions, and the change from the drizzle of Tuesday was a welcome one, both to shooters and spectators.

During the day upward of 2,000 pigeons were trapped, and many enthusiasts followed their favorites around the clover leaf from one trap to another. Among those who attracted the greatest amount of attention were Capt. Brewer, Fred Gilbert, J. A. R. Elliott, Ferd Van Dyke, George S. McAlpin, and Mrs. Shattuck.

When the race was fairly started it was learned that ten of the original entries had forfeited, and there were six post entries, making a total of 197 that faced the traps, the largest shooting match ever held in this or any other country. Out of this aggregation, at the end of the third round there were 186 straight scores. At the close of the sixth ninety clean scores were recorded, and at the end of the ninth sixty-one had not failed to stop every bird they had drawn. The committee made an effort to finish the twelfth round, but were compelled to stop on account of darkness after 100 had finished that round.

Mrs. Shattuck was among the first to miss. She lost the fifth, seventh, and eighth during the day, but still has a chance for one of the money prizes.

The conditions governing the match call for twenty-five birds each, $25 entrance, birds extra, handicaps from 25 to 38 yards rise, $1,500 guaranteed by the association and all surplus added. In addition to the money prize, the winner will receive a sterling silver loving cup, presented by the Inter-State Association.

The cash prizes amounting respectively to $652.50, $582.50, $482.50, $440, $385, $330, $288.75, $275, $247.50, $233.75, $137.50, $137.50, $110, $82.50, $82.50, and nine additional prizes of $55 each in all amounting to $5,075, will be divided among the twenty-five high guns.

The scores to date are as follows:

Name.	Yards.	Total.
E. E. Baker	28–2 2 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–11	
"Swan"	28–2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–11	
"Landis"	27–2 2 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2–10	
Dr. J. L. William-son	30–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–12	
H. C. White	27–0 0 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1–10	
G. R. Hunnewell	26–1 1 2 1 1 2 1 0 1 2 2 1 1–11	
C. Geisdorfer	28–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 * 0–10	
"Hell Gate"	27–1 2 0 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 2 2 0–9	
J. A. R. Elliott	31–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–11	
F. M. Hooper	28–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–11	
C. A. Young	28–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–12	
E. K. Dickson	27–2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–11	
H. A. Chisholm	28–2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–11	
H. B. "Richey"	28–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–12	
Aaron Woodruff	28–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 2–10	
W. S. Edey	27–2 0 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–10	
John J. Hallowell	28–2 2 0 2 1 1 2 0 2 2 2 2 2–10	
H. P. Collins	25–2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 0 2– 9	
George A. Winn	26–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–11	
J. G. Knowlton	27–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–11	
Dr. S. Shaw	28–2 2 2 2 1 1 2 * 2 2 2 0 0– 9	
J. "Old Boy"	26–0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0–10	
J. H. Swan	27–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0–10	
B. C. Kuser	27–2 * 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–11	
E. L. Post	27–2 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 0 2 2 2–11	
J. F. Edrington	26–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1–11	
R. C. Root	28–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–11	
A. Doty	28–2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2–11	
T. P. Hicks	28–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 1 2 2 1–10	
F. M. Faurote	30–2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–10	
"Sherburne,"	29–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–11	
D. Leach	28–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–12	
M. F. Lindsley	27–0 0 2 2 2 2 * 0 1 2 1 2– 8	
†B. H. Norton	25–2 1 2 2 0 2 0 0 0 – 5	
S. H. Mason	26–2 1 2 0 2 0 1 1 2 1 2 2–10	
A. W. Money	28–1 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 0 1–11	
Charles Zwirlein	28–2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0–11	
E. B. Wadsworth	25–2 1 0 1 2 0 2 1 2 2 1 1–11	
F. V. Van Dyke	29–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–12	
W. M. Hayes	27–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2–11	
F. I. Hammond	26–2 0 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2– 9	
"Vermont"	27–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–12	
T. A. Marshall	30–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–12	
†D. Valenti	26–0 0 0 0 2 0 – 1	
G. E. Greiff	28–2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 0– 9	
O. R. Dickey	29–2 1 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2–10	
I. W. "Watson"	27–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–11	
E. Bingham	28–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–12	
H. T. Folsom	25–2 0 2 1 1 0 1 1 2 0 2 0– 8	
"Walters."	27–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2–12	
C. von Lengerke	28–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0–11	
John Hoffman	27–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 * 2 * 0– 9	
John Watson	27–2 1 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0 0– 8	
D. W. Shipman	28–0 2 0 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–11	
H. Wolfe	27–2 2 0 0 2 0 2 2 2 0 1 2– 8	
U. M. C. Thomas	25–2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2–10	
E. D. Fulford	29–2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–12	
J. McShane	26–1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2–11	
"Summit"	27–1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 0 2 2–11	
F. W. Cooper	28–2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 0–11	
"Scott"	26–2 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2–10	
U. F. Bender	27–2 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2–12	
J. A. "Chauncey"	25–2 2 2 2 2 * 1 2 0 0 0– 8	
J. Gaughen	26–2 2 2 1 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2–10	
Emil Work	27–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–12	
F. S. Parmelee	30–2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–11	
Fred Gilbert	32–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–12	
George Roll	29–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0–11	
C. M. Meyer	28–2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0– 9	
James L. Smith	27–2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 0 1 2 2–10	
G. W. Loomis	28–1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–12	
G. W. Holloway	27–2 0 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–11	
John Parker	29–2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 1 1 2 2–10	
A. L. Ivins	28–1 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 1 2 2–11	
"Sporting Life"	28–1 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2–12	
J. von Lengerke	28–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–11	
G. H. Piercy	28–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–12	
E. C. Meyer	27–2 2 0 2 2 2 2 * 0 2 0 2– 8	
J. B. Savage	27–1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1–12	
"Jim Jones"	27–2 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2–12	
"B. M. C."	27–2 0 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 0 0– 8	
Dr. W. B. Kibbey	27–2 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 0 1 2 2–11	
F. W. Ramalay	28–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 * 0 0– 7	
S. Palmer	28–2 2 2 1 1 0 0 1 2 1 2 *– 9	
W. S. Canon	25–2 2 2 2 0 2 2 1 2 1 2 1–11	
J. C. Small	26–2 2 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 2 2– 8	
Harry Graham	27–2 2 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2– 8	
F. Schwartz, Jr.	28–2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1–12	
W. Fred Quimby	27–2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 1 1–11	
W. Wagner	27–1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2–12	
Charles Wooley	27–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0–11	
G. S. McAlpin	30–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2–12	
Mrs. W. P. Shattuck	25–2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2–11	
W. E. Steelman	28–2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0–10	
R. L. Trimble	28–2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 0– 9	
"Joe Shinn"	27–0 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–11	
J. S. Fanning	30–0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–11	
A. L. Bacon	28–2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 0– 9	

Name.	Yards.	Total.
John Glover	27–2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2–7	
G. Forehand	26–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–9	
Dr. G. V. Hudson	27–2 2 1 1 0 1 2 2 0 2 2 2–7	
J. M. Baker	26–1 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–9	
R. Gravatt	26–2 2 0 1 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1–6	
F. D. Kelsey	29–2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–8	
"Bran Dadley"	27–2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2–7	
A. W. du Bray	27–2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–8	
W. L. Cameron	27–2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–8	
C. M. Chapin	27–2 2 2 1 0 2 2 2 2 *–7	
J. O'H. Denny	26–2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 * 0–6	
G. Cubberley	29–2 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 0 2–8	
Dr. C. W. Carson	27–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0–7	
A. G. Courtney	27–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2–9	
Jay Snell	26–2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2–9	
S. M. Van Allen	26–0 2 1 2 1 0 1 1 1–7	
Fred Coleman	28–* 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 2–6	
M. "Meredith"	27–2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 * 2–7	
A. L. Marshall	26–2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2–6	
H. Dunnell	28–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–9	
G. Peterson	28–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0–8	
W. Dunnell	28–2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2–8	
S. Glover	30–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–9	
H. E. Colvin	26–2 0 2 2 0 2 2 1 2–7	
A. Dunnell	29–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–9	
Henry "See"	27–2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 * 2–7	
J. J. Reid	26–1 2 0 1 1 0 2 * *–5	
C. Muirheid	26–* 0 0 2 1 2 2 0 2–5	
J. T. Anthony	26–1 2 2 2 0 1 1 2 1–8	
"Bessemer"	28–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–9	
T. A. Divine	26–2 0 2 0 1 1 2 2 2 0–6	
Ralph Kuss	27–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–9	
T. J. Laughrey	27–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–9	
L. H. Goodrich	27–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 * 2–8	
James "Hood"	27–1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1–9	
W. H. Hassinger	26–2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–9	
"Roberts"	30–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 1 2–8	
George Detter	28–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2–8	
R. O. Heikes	30–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–9	
G. B. Hutchings	26–1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1–9	
C. G. Blandford	28–2 2 0 1 2 2 2 2 2–9	
Dr. D. B. Mosher	28–2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2–7	
H. Otten	27–1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1–7	
Thomas Howe	26–2 1 2 0 0 2 1 0 2–6	
W. Terry	27–2 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2–9	
J. E. Applegate	28–* 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–8	
"E. M."	26–2 1 2 1 2 0 1 2 2–8	
L. Harrison	27–2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2–8	
D. Elliott	26–2 2 2 0 1 2 2 2 2–8	
C. W. Budd	30–2 2 2 2 0 2 1 2 2–8	
J. L. Brewer	32–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 *–8	
William "Adolph"	27–0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–8	
Frank "Park"	28–2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2–7	
Alexander King	28–2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2–8	
C. M. Grimm	30–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–9	
J. H. Covington	27–1 2 1 1 2 0 2 2 2–8	
"Donly"	27–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–9	
E. A. Geofroy	27–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–9	
Thomas Martin	27–2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2–9	
C. W. "Peale"	26–2 2 2 2 0 * 1 2 2–7	
"Capt. Bunk"	26–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–9	
F. Gerbolini	29–1 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0–6	
L. Hildebrandt	25–2 0 2 1 0 1 2 2 2–7	
F. D. Alkire	29–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–9	
H. Bucknell	26–2 0 2 2 2 2 2 1–8	
J. Plankington, Jr.	27–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0–8	
"Hamilton"	27–2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2–8	
A. Loaring	28–2 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 1–8	
C. B. Dicks	27–2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2–9	
"Le Roy"	27–2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2–9	
Allen Willey	27–2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2–8	
R. Phister	27–1 1 2 1 1 x 2 2 2–8	

ADVICE FOR MR. LA ROSA.

After His Acquittal Judge Cowing Recites Poetry to Him.

Francis La Rosa, who said he was a music teacher at 120 Hamilton Street, Brooklyn, was on trial before Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday on a charge of stealing an overcoat belonging to Edward E. Bendit, a lawyer, of 74 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. La Rosa is about fifty years old, well dressed, and of dignified appearance.

Mr. Bendit's story was that he had been dancing with a woman at the Lenox Lyceum, and had left his overcoat in one of the boxes. While dancing around the hall he caught sight of La Rosa walking away with the overcoat. Evidence was also submitted to show that the defendant had been arrested several times before for stealing overcoats. The jury acquitted La Rosa, but Judge Cowing evidently believed him guilty. In discharging the man, the Judge said:

He who steals and gets away
May live to steal another day.

"Now, Mr. La Rosa, when you go out of this court, keep repeating this. Pin these lines to your own coat, Mr. La Rosa. Keep them in your mind. They may be of value to you, Mr. La Rosa."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—H. L. Howison, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col. J. J. Estey, Brattleborough, Vt.

HOLLAND—Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.

MAJESTIC—Col. Thomas A. Dodge, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—George Westinghouse, Pittsburg.

PLAZA—Senator Frank J. Cannon, Utah.

SAVOY—The Rev. Dr. William McAfee, Columbus, Ohio.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Prescott Bigelow, Boston; Charles E. Bunker, United States Marine Corps.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adler, S. J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Adler, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, clothing, 676 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Aimy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. W. Hildreth, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Arnold, J. H., Williamsport, Penn., art store; Continental Hotel.

Burnap, Z., Canajoharie, N. Y., millinery; 246 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn.

Bascoe, Ida M., Morris, N. Y., millinery; St. Marye's.

Beardsley, S. A., Gouverneur, N. Y., millinery; Hotel Bristol.

Brownell, Mrs. L. J., Norwood, N. Y.; Margaret E. Looby, millinery.

Brownell, Mrs. L. J., Norwood, N. Y., millinery.

Burnap, Z., Canajoharie, N. Y.; Miss Bella Clingen, millinery; 15 East Eleventh Street.

Burnap, Z., Canajoharie, N. Y.; Mrs. John J. Thomas, millinery; 15 East Eleventh Street.

Briggs, O., & D., Friendship, N. Y.; Miss Bell Briggs, millinery; Hotel Bristol.

Bearsley, S. A., Gouverneur, N. Y.; Mrs. E. C. Mosher, millinery; Hotel Bristol.

Ballentine Company, Port Huron, Mich; A. R. Ballentine, dry goods and shoes; Cadillac Hotel.

Baum & Balz, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Baum, hats and caps; Hotel Normandie.

Biedler, F. R., Baltimore, Md.; boots and shoes; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. Johnston, carpets, 2 Walker Street; Grand Union Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.

Burns, W. H., Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Burns, underwear; Hotel Normandie.

Burgunder, Brother & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Burgunder, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Bernheimer Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. Wolf, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Babcock & Shannon, Albany, N. Y.; R. W. Shannon, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bush & Bull, Easton, Penn.; S. R. Bush, notions and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Burrows & Sanborn, Lynn, Mass.; C. S. Sanborn, notions and furnishing goods; Holland House.

Clark, T. R., Watkins, N. Y.; grocer; Mills Hotel.

Clark, T. R., Watkins, N. Y.; Francis Clark, grocer; Mills' Hotel.

Clark, T. R., Watkins, N. Y.; William Harrington, grocer; Mills' Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces and gloves; Westminster Hotel.

Clement, J. V., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery, 622 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Cohen Company, The, Richmond, Va.; I. Cohen, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 45 Lispenard

RAPID TRANSIT QUESTION

Bill to Abolish the Present Commission Favorably Reported to Senate, but Not Accepted.

A POINT OF ORDER RAISED

Senator Brush's Contention that a Majority Did Not Vote for It Sustained—New York Delegation's Objections to the Bill.

ALBANY, March 23.—But for a point of order raised against it by Senator Brush, the Platt-Croker Rapid Transit bill would have been reported favorably to the Senate this afternoon. Three Republican and three Democratic members of the Cities Committee voted to so report the bill. Five members, all of them Republicans, voted against it. One member, a Republican, asked to be excused from voting. This made the vote 6 to 5, and on that showing a favorable report was ordered.

When the report was offered in the Senate by Chairman Stranahan, Senator Brush raised the point that it had not received the votes of a majority of the members of the committee and was not, therefore, properly reported. The point was decided by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who was presiding, to be well taken and the bill was sent back to the committee, which will hold a special meeting to-morrow morning at 9:30 to decide.

The six votes for the bill were cast by Senators Ellsworth, Page, Seibert, Grady, Ahearn, and McCarren. The five votes against it came from Senators Stranahan, Lexow, White, Brush, and Tibbits, Senator Nussbaum asked to be excused from voting. What position he will take to-morrow, when he will be called on to take one side or the other, is not known. It is considered significant that the personal representatives of Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker, respectively, Senator Ellsworth and Grady, were for the bill, and that the other votes in its favor were also from Platt and Croker machine men of the most pronounced type. It is regarded as equally significant that Senators Stranahan and Lexow, who probably stand closer to Gov. Black than any other two men in the Senate, voted against the bill, and that the two independent Republican members of the committee, Brush and Tibbits, were with them.

Rules Committee May Stop It.

If the bill is reported to the Senate to-morrow, and comes to a vote there, it is possible that the joint pressure of Platt and Croker may put it through. It would then have to go to the Rules Committee of the Assembly, made up of four Republicans and three Democrats. It is thought likely that the bill may be stopped by that committee if Gov. Black so desires. There are some, however, who believe that the Governor will not seek to prevent the passage of the bill, but will let it come to him and then let it with veto.

There is no reason to doubt that he will refuse to sign the bill if it is passed. He has made a definite stand against it, and his severest critics say that when he takes a position he can be depended on to stick to it.

A large delegation from New York appeared before the committee this afternoon in opposition to the bill.

J. H. Rhoades, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, who was the first speaker, read a series of resolutions adopted by the Chamber sharply criticising the bill, commending the work of the present commission, and characterizing the proposed change as being in the interests of politics.

Senator Grady interrupted, asking if Mr. Rhoades did not consider the resolutions impertinent.

Mr. Rhoades replied that he did not so consider them.

Senator Grady insisted that the language was in the nature of an insult to the Senator having the bill in charge. He added that the Chamber of Commerce represented nothing beyond its power.

D. F. Læum, claiming to represent between 8,000 and 9,000 carpenters and joiners, appeared against the bill. He said that it was objectionable to the carpenters.

E. P. Wheeler, representing the Citizens' Union, read a resolution condemning the bill. He read from the platforms of both political parties adopted last Fall, claiming that each favored the plans proposed for rapid transit. The plans of the present commission, he said, were all prepared, and if the bill under consideration was killed the work could be commenced at once. He called attention to the fact that a Senate committee had reported that an underground system was the only safe method of rapid transportation in large cities.

Harry White, representing the Social Reform Club of New York City, and about fifteen associations of garment workers, told the committee that the working people of New York were in favor of the underground road and heartily approved the work of the Railroad Commissioners.

John De Witt Warner, representing the Reform Club, said it might be impertinent for him to suggest such a thing, but no man's reputation was good enough to convince the people that the bill was not in the interests of the people, but that it would serve the Manhattan Elevated Road.

Michael Kelly of the Knights of Labor protested against any delay in the underground system and disapproved of the removal of the commission because it was in a position to progress the work without another delay.

Claims It Is Unconstitutional.

A. R. Conklin of the City Club read extracts from the decision in the Albany police case to prove the bill unconstitutional. He intimated that should the bill become a law the new Commissioners might be attacked upon Constitutional grounds, and the work thus once more delayed.

Edward Thimms, representing the Central Labor Union, said the workingmen of New York were opposed to bi-partisan commissions. "We have had too much of that in the Police Commission," he added. Speaking of the position of the workingmen, he said it was their belief that the bill would result in turning the whole rapid transit question over to the Manhattan Railway Company.

R. V. Harnett of the Real Estate Exchange said the commission had done a noble work, and it was believed by its efforts rapid transit was now at hand.

L. N. Fuller, appearing in favor of the bill, said that the workingmen of New York were in favor of elevated railroads. The only way to get rapid transit within twenty-five years was to extend the elevated roads or build new ones. An underground road, he said, would starve to death, because people would not ride underground when they could ride for the same rate of fare in the sunlight.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer said it had been charged that John H. Starin was on the present commission for the purpose of directing the course of the rapid transit route by the Grand Central station. It had been hinted, he said, that the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce was a heavy stockholder in the Manhattan Elevated Road.

While Mr. Creamer was speaking, the hour for the Senate to continue its session arrived, and the hearing was brought to a close.

COMMISSIONERS MEET TO-DAY.

Proposed Manhattan Franchises to be Considered—The Controller's Attitude.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners will meet this afternoon, when the matter of granting the proposed franchises to the Manhattan Railway Company will again be considered. The motion made by Mr. Starin at Tuesday's meeting of the board to grant a certain one of the franchises, which was not pressed because of Controller Coler's unwillingness to vote upon it until he had examined the matter and taken advice upon it, is still pending. It was not known yesterday whether or not the Controller will be prepared to-day to vote upon it. The view taken in some quarters, that the Controller's action on Tuesday was dictated by an intention to block proceedings by the board is not that of the Commissioners. They are agreed that the Controller's wish to know what he was asked to vote upon was a legitimate one.

Statements are made that the Manhattan managers are not disposed to accept any of the franchises proposed because of the conditions attached to them. While it is believed to be more than probable that they will decline the franchises, if not modified, it cannot be learned that any positive decision has been reached by the Manhattan Directors. The fact that George J. Gould has left the city for a fortnight's tour of inspection of the railway systems under his control is interpreted to mean that he at least has lost interest in the negotiations with the Rapid Transit Commission, and has no intention of making further suggestions.

One of the subjects to come before the board to-day may be a report from the Committee on Contract relative to a form of advertisement for bids for the construction and operation of an underground road, and to a form of bond for the contractor, to meet the requirements of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. It is the purpose of the board as soon as practicable to get matters in shape to offer the contract for this underground road to bidders.

Against the Present Commission.

A mass meeting will be held in the Athenaeum of the Young Men's Christian Association, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Tuesday evening, March 29, to demand the removal or resignation of the present Rapid Transit Commissioners. A number of speakers will address the meeting.

MR. CROKER SHOWS TEMPER.

He Attacks the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Hewitt, and the Rapid Transit Commission.

Accompanied by Corporation Counsel Whalen, Sheriff Dunn, and John F. Carroll, Mr. Croker will go to Lakewood to-morrow to remain until Monday. Andrew Freedman is there with the New York baseball team, and if the weather be fine Saturday Mr. Croker will see the Giants in a practice game.

Mr. Croker took occasion yesterday, when asked the probable fate of the Bi-Partisan Rapid Transit Commission bill, to express his opinion of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Rapid Transit Commission. "The Chamber of Commerce," he said, "is composed of a crowd of self-sufficient, narrow-minded men, who have accomplished nothing for the city. The most they have ever done was to pass resolutions and send delegates to this or that place to repeat the rubbishing speeches made when the resolutions were adopted. Ex-Mayor Hewitt is a fair type of the body. I do not wish to speak unkindly of the old man, but did any one ever hear of his doing anything? When he was in Congress, he talked; when he was Mayor, he talked, and he is still talking.

"It is reasonable that the Chamber of Commerce should support the Rapid Transit Commission. Both bodies resemble each other in never having done anything. The Rapid Transit Commission has spent $400,000 and talked. That is the record of their years of service. They should resign and give to Tammany an opportunity to carry out the pledge it made to furnish rapid transit. The people showed by their votes that they trusted Tammany to fulfil its promises and the commission should realize the situation and get out."

EAST RIVER BRIDGE SUIT.

Attorney General Hancock Authorizes the Old Commissioners to Test Mayor Van Wyck's Removal.

ALBANY, March 23.—Attorney General Hancock to-day authorized Andrew D. Baird, James A. Sperry, Henry Batterman, Richard Deeves, Salem H. Wales, and Francis B. Thurber to commence an action in the Supreme Court to test the title to office of the members of the East River Bridge Commission, appointed by Mayor Van Wyck. The petitioners were the members of the commission who were succeeded in office by the appointees of Mayor Van Wyck.

Attorney General Hancock, in making his order, says:

"For the purpose of deciding the present application, I do not consider it necessary to discuss the power of the Mayor of the City of New York to remove arbitrarily and without notice persons in office upon Jan. 1, 1898, by virtue of appointments heretofore made. There appears to be sufficient question concerning his authority to remove the former East River Bridge Commissioners and to appoint others in their places to warrant the commencement of a suit to test the title of the present incumbents and the legality of the removal of the petitioners. An action may be commenced in the name of the people, with the petitioners as relators, against the persons now acting as Commissioners of the East River Bridge upon the filing of a bond in the sum of $2,000 to indemnify the people against the costs and expenses of the suit."

Test Suit for Coroner in Queens.

ALBANY, March 23.—The application of Benjamin G. Strong to commence an action in the Supreme Court to test the title of Leonard Ruoff, Jr., to the office of Coroner of the Borough of Queens was to-day granted by Attorney General Hancock.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

PACIFIC RAILROADS REPORT.

Minority Suggests $1,028,320 as the Minimum Figure to be Considered.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senators Morgan, Rawlins, and Harris, of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, to-day presented a minority report on the bill providing for the settlement of the claims of the United States against the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company.

They agree with the majority that the matter should be placed in the hands of a commission, but they recommend that a sum shall be named, below which bids will not be considered, and they suggest $1,628,320 as the minimum figure. This is the amount of the principal of the company's indebtedness to the United States.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The holders of the trust certificates of the Mexican National Railroad Company met in this city yesterday and nominated William J. Palmer and George Foster Peabody, residents of the United States, and James Sullivan of Mexico, as three Directors to be elected at the annual meeting of the company.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, held yesterday, Charles F. Cox was appointed Treasurer and Secretary of the company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Allyn Cox, and Frederic Middlebrook was appointed Local Treasurer, with offices at the Grand Central Depot, New York.

The effort to adjust the Northwest passenger rate war is to be renewed at Montreal next week, probably on Tuesday. The invitation to a special conference there from Passenger Traffic Manager D. McNicoll to the other members of the special committee, Messrs. Whitney, Davis, and Heafford, for a meeting this week could not be accepted, but they have notified Mr. McNicoll that they will meet him next week.

ENTERTAINED BY TELEPHONE.

Miss Fancher Hears in Bed a Performance at Plymouth Church.

In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, a benefit entertainment was given last night for Mollie Fancher, the remarkable invalid, of 160 Gates Avenue. Miss Fancher was enabled to listen to the entertainment at her home by telephone.

Ex-Congressman S. V. White introduced Prof. Charles E. West, whose pupil Miss Fancher was when a child. Prof. West told the well-known story of Miss Fancher's injuries and of the wonderful cataleptic state in which she has been for over thirty years. She had lived for twelve years virtually without food, and blind. She had lost eyesight, speech, hearing, and the power to open her mouth, and for twelve years had rested in one position on her right side, able to move only her hands and head. He told how she could reveal the contents of sealed letters which she had never held; how she could read books by running her fingers over the print, and of her remarkable feats of clairvoyance.

A programme of music and recitations followed.

Vaudeville Players Plaintiffs.

Vaudeville players who appeared at the recent Commercial Travelers' Fair filed Civil Justice Bolte's court room yesterday as plaintiffs, suing Alexander Goldsmith and I. Cohen for salaries alleged to be due them. The defense was that Goldsmith alone is responsible for the salaries. Briefs will be handed in to-morrow. Justice Bolte intimated that on the evidence a number of the performers might secure body executions against both the defendants, who would have to pay such judgments or be locked up.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Primary Reform Bill Passed by Both Houses Without a Dissenting Vote.

BITTER DEBATE IN THE SENATE

Senator Ellsworth, Who Wanted to Make the Measure Applicable to the Entire State, Sharply Criticised by Party Colleagues.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Primary Reform bill passed both branches of the Legislature to-day. In the Assembly, where the most opposition was expected, it had perfectly smooth sailing, not a vote being cast against it. In the Senate it provoked a family fight among the Republican members such as has not been seen in many a day, and though it was finally passed by a unanimous vote of 49—Senator Sullivan being absent—several votes were given with avowed reluctance and misgivings. The Democrats made no opposition in either House.

The latent rancor and bitterness among the Republican Senators so far concealed under the guise of Senatorial courtesy showed itself in full vigor during the debate, and several of Mr. Ellsworth's party colleagues took the opportunity afforded by his temporary resignation of the leadership to administer sharp blows which he did not fail to resent. Among these was Senator Elon R. Brown, who compared Mr. Ellsworth to Machiavelli for proposing to recommit the bill in order to have it amended to cover the whole State.

Senator Raines announced at the outset that he would vote for the bill if, as he understood it, it was not compulsory upon any but cities of the first and second class. Otherwise, he said, it would never get his vote. Commenting further on the bill, Senator Raines said:

"This bill has been prepared to meet an emergency. It is to be hoped it will accomplish the results it aims at. I shall vote for it, hoping, trusting, that it will do so, but hardly believing it. The idea of the framers of the measure is that it will bring back into the party certain gentlemen of so-called independent proclivities, who, whenever it suits their own sweet will, go off into a corner, get together their pile of brimstone, and set up a little hell of their own."

Raines Upholds Party Government.

Senator Raines denounced, with vehemence and passion in his tones, the theory of non-partisanship in municipal affairs which the bill proposed to recognize by law, but which he declared was a blow at the whole theory of government in this country, which was a theory of government by parties. If party government was good enough for the Nation and for the State it was good enough for any city. It went greatly against his grain, he averred, to vote for a bill containing such a provision, and he would do so with many misgivings.

Senator Ellsworth moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to amend it so as to make it applicable to and mandatory upon the entire State, cities, towns, villages, and country, not only to places where personal registration is now required, but to the rural districts as well, where a system of proxy enrollment might be provided similar to the registration proxy allowed under the general election law. He disavowed any intention to delay the bill. He was, he insisted, in hearty accord with it as far as it went. His only idea was to make it go further.

"Let us make this law cover the entire State," exclaimed Mr. Ellsworth, with unwonted animation, "that never again, from the day of its passage, shall there be excuse for any individual's refusing to act with his party on the ground that the primaries are not honest and fair."

Senator Elon R. Brown thought this suggestion of Mr. Ellsworth's worthy of Machiavelli. The bill was adequate for cities of the first and second class. For the rest of the State it was inadequate. But to extend the provisions of the present law, with its elaborate machinery, to small cities and towns and to the rural districts would be to cumber the voter and defeat the very purpose of the bill. That would be all the Judiciary Committee would have time to do now, and to recommit the measure would result either in a bill unfitted to the rest of the State or in killing it altogether.

Senator Ellsworth responded with feeling to Mr. Brown's intimation of Machiavellian tactics on his part. If the Senator did not know that he (Ellsworth) always meant exactly what he said, it was high time he (Brown) was learning it, said the Republican leader.

Tibbits Attacks the Organization.

Senator Tibbits made an impassioned attack on the Republican organization, which was listened to with smiling faces by the Democrats. Mr. Tibbits was in favor of Mr. Ellsworth's amendment, so far as it referred to cities of 5,000 inhabitants and upward.

"This law has been assented to by the men who now control the Republican Party," he said, "because they think it will harmonize all factions of the party. It may bring about harmony in New York, but it won't harmonize the party outside of the city, unless it is made mandatory. The machine will never allow the law to become operative where they have the choice. It is a confession of weakness on the part of the organization not to make the law apply everywhere there is personal registration. Nowhere else is there more rottenness than in the country primaries. This law is asked for by the people of the country, not by the present divided Republican machine. The time is fast coming when, unless things are changed, the machine, the close corporation which now controls the party, must be punished for its iniquitous and wrongful methods."

Senator Lexow, custodian and defender of the bill, denounced Senator Tibbits for his allegation that there was as much need for primary reform in the country as in the cities, and declared that only in rare instances were there irregularities in the rural caucuses.

Mr. Lexow said that the amendment proposed by Mr. Ellsworth would kill the bill. It would take ten days to remodel the measure on the lines proposed, and even if it could be done it would defeat the very purpose of the proposed legislation, which was to include, to bring in, voters. To make the law mandatory in the country would exclude voters, since there is no personal registration in the rural districts and to require personal enrollment there would shut out all but those living in thickly populated districts from participation in the party councils.

"A Condition, Not a Theory."

To Senator Raines's declaration that the doctrine of non-partisanship in municipal affairs was a theory and not a condition, Mr. Lexow replied that he considered the 150,000 good and true Republicans who marched to the polls in New York last Fall and voted for Low made it a condition and not a theory.

"All that this bill does on the question of municipal non-partisanship," he said, "is to provide that our Republican associates in the city of New York shall not be cast out like pariahs, but that they shall be allowed to join with us to save the Union again, as we did in 1896, and the State, as we will do in 1898."

This peroration was greeted with jeers and laughter by the Democrats, and provoked a reference by Senator Grady to Mr. Lexow as the logical Republican candidate for Governor this Fall, which caused the subject of the remark to smile broadly.

Senator Ellsworth renewed his motion to recommit to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to report forthwith, so as to make it apply to the whole State.

Senator Brackett opposed the motion.

Senator Cantor said it was an open secret that the Republicans of New York were not anxious for the primary law. He could not see why the bill should not apply to the entire State. Citing a speech made by Judge North of Genesee County at a political convention held at Batavia, he charged that primary frauds exist in the country as well as in the city. He resented the charge that all the corruption exists in New York.

Senator Ford asked by what right Senator Cantor, leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate, spoke for the Republicans of New York. In a lengthy argument, Senator Ford maintained that the legislation was demanded in New York, and that the bill was the practical solution of a hard problem.

After a long discussion as to whether country primaries were purer than city primaries, Senator Ellsworth's motion was put to the vote and lost by 24 to 18, and the bill was then adopted.

THE PRIMARY REFORM BILL.

Main Provisions of the Measure Adopted by the Legislature.

The Primary Reform bill, which passed the State Legislature yesterday, places the primary elections of all parties under the machinery of the general election laws. In cities of the first and second class an enrollment of all parties is required next September, upon the first day of registration, under the direction of the regular election inspectors. If voters shall then be challenged they will be required to make a declaration that they intend to support generally the ticket of the party with which they desire to enroll at the next election.

Any party in cities of the third class or villages of 5,000 inhabitants or over may come under the operation of the bill if a majority of the General Committee so elect, or upon the filing of a petition the people of the city or village may vote upon the question, and if they so elect it will be operative upon all parties in such city or village.

PAGE CITY MAGISTRATE BILL.

Regarded by Independents as Another Platt-Croker "Deal."

ALBANY, March 23.—Senator Page's bill, making former New York City Police Justices of two years' service eligible to appointment as City Magistrates in the Borough of Manhattan, is now in the hands of the Assembly Rules Committee, where Assemblymen Laimbeer and Seligsberg hope to keep it.

Senator Page is making strenuous efforts to have the bill reported and passed. As the measure refers to appointments to be made by Mayor Van Wyck, the anxiety of Mr. Page, who is a Republican in its behalf is not understood. It has been supposed that the bill was intended to open the way to Patrick Divver's appointment, but Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has interested himself to the extent of urging that the bill be reported, and this, taken in connection with Senator Page's association with it, arouses the suspicion that certain former Republican Police Justices are also interested.

The independent members of the Legislature see in the bill another evidence of a Platt-Croker entente.

SAVINGS BANK INVESTMENTS.

Senator Higgins's Bill Thereanent Passes the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Higgins bill relative to the securities in which savings bank deposits may be invested was passed by the Assembly to-day without opposition.

The bill, which now goes to the Governor, will permit the investing of savings bank deposits in the bonds of the New York Central Railroad. Strong lobby influence has been at work to have it amended so as to apply to several Eastern and Western States and take in securities of the Illinois Central Railroad also, but the effort was abandoned at the last moment, and the bill as passed applies only to the bonds of railroads operating chiefly in this State.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action on Various Measures in the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 23.—The following bills passed the Assembly to-day:

Senator White—Providing uniform charters for cities of the second class.

Senator Stranahan—Authorizing the appointment of a commission to inquire into the expediency of revising the statutes relating to taxation of real and personal property and to suggest adequate legislation for the same.

Mr. Murphy—Amending the labor law by providing that unskilled laborers shall receive not less than 18 cents an hour for eight hours' work a day.

Senator Guy—Authorizing the Board of Revision of Assessments in New York City to award damages for the change of grade of certain streets in the Borough of the Bronx.

Also, making it a misdemeanor to fraudulently advertise or misrepresent goods for sale.

Senator Burns—Providing for the payment of the volunteer firemen in that portion of West Chester County annexed to New York City in 1895.

Senator McCarren—Extending to volunteer firemen the privileges to vend and hawk enjoyed by discharged soldiers.

Senator Martin—Exempting the House of the Good Shepherd, New York, from taxation, assessment, and water rates.

Mr. Burr—Specifying penalties for wrongful entries in cases where trotting and pacing horses are entered in contests.

Mr. Adee—Providing for the establishment of three recreation piers in New York City.

Also, providing for the relief of Mount Sinai Hospital, in New York City.

Senator Brackett—Providing that disputes in certain election cases may be taken direct to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Cowles—Appropriating $55,000 moneys collected and due from racing associations for the support of agriculture.

Mr. Guider—Prohibiting the maintenance of railroads upon Ashland Place, in Brooklyn.

Senator Page—Permitting banks to open branches in cities of 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Williams—Providing that the Bureau of Labor statistics shall determine what constitutes the prevailing rate of wages paid employes on public works.

Senator Raines—Generally amending the elections law.

Also, providing that all makes of voting machines may be used.

Mr. De Graw—To provide for the office of Inspector of construction, alteration, and repairs of public buildings in the County of Kings, and to define its duties.

Legislative Notes.

The Canal Investigating Committee yesterday appointed George S. Bixby and Abel Blackmar of this city as Assistant Secretary and attorney, respectively.

Senator Ford's bill, regulating the laying of railroad tracks on Amsterdam Avenue, was favorably reported from the Railroad Committee of the Senate last evening.

The bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the advisability of establishing a consumptive colony in the Adirondacks and making an appropriation of $500 was passed in the Senate yesterday.

Senator Cantor introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday to provide for the representation of the State of New York in the Omaha Exhibition. It authorizes the Governor to appoint ten Commissioners and appropriates $25,000.

The bill providing for the appointment of a commission to examine into the cause of the decline of the commerce of New York, and report recommendations for its restoration, passed the Assembly yesterday. It will pass the Senate to-day.

A delegation of Grand Army of the Republic men made a personal canvass among members of the Legislature yesterday in opposition to the bill of Senator Johnson, which permits the Adjutant General to place some of the battle flags of the regiments of the war of the rebellion, which are now in the military bureau at Albany in the tomb of Gen. Grant.

When Senator Wray's bill, amending the act regulating the profession of public accountants by providing that the latter, within certain limits, shall have the right to say who shall constitute the Examining Board of Public Accountants, was reached in the Assembly yesterday, Mr. Olive produced affidavits to prove the said, that Frank Broker, who, it was claimed sought to pass the bill, was dishonest, and had so been charged by the Board of Regents. The bill was recommitted and is probably dead.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary yesterday reported favorably the bill of Senator Coggeshall providing that the Inspector of the State may designate four of his Deputies, two to visit and inspect all places where labor is employed in the construction of public works for the State or a municipal corporation, for the purpose of ascertaining if the provisions of the labor law relating to hours and wages are complied with. The visitation and inspection shall be made whenever complaint is made in writing, signed and verified by the complainant, that the provisions of the law are being violated.

Senator Cantor's bill fixing responsibility and personal liability for accident upon employers will be favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The most salient feature of the measure is the following provision: "No person or corporation shall, by any special contract with persons in its employ, exempt himself or itself from any liability, or by any such special contract limit the extent of any liability which he or it might otherwise be under to such persons for injuries suffered by them in their employment, and which result from the employer's own negligence, or from the negligence of other persons in his or its employ. Any such contract or agreement entered into in violation of the provisions of this section shall be null and void."

A Good Hazard,

Golf men and women say, Lundborg's Perfume, Heather of the Links.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE LAW

Annual Report Shows that the Commissioners Are Divided as to Its Efficacy.

APPROVED BY THE MAJORITY

Though Still Experimental, Has So Far Been Satisfactory, It Is Claimed—Minority Report Condemns It as a Failure.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Civil Service Commissioners are divided in their opinions as to the efficacy of the new civil service law, which was adopted by the last Legislature at the solicitation of Gov. Black.

This was evidenced to-day by the presentation of the annual report of the commission to the Legislature. The report is divided into two parts, a majority report signed by Commissioners Cobb and Lord, which speaks well of the new law, and a minority report prepared by Commissioner Burt, the Democratic member of the commission, severely criticising the operations of the new law.

The majority report, speaking of the working of the new law, says that the rules necessary to operate the law were not finally prepared and approved by the Governor until July of last year. Continuing, it says:

"Inasmuch, however, as it was deemed impossible to hold new examinations in less than six weeks from the time the new rules went into effect, the old eligible lists were voted operative until Sept. 15. Since that time examinations under the new law have been held throughout the State, and all the requirements promptly met. As circumstances, therefore, have as yet allowed only a comparatively short period for ascertaining the practical workings of the civil service law as supplemented, obviously it is still experimental. But such results as have been already obtained fairly indicate not only mtaitenance of Constitutional requirements, but faithful civil service administration of State affairs. By the co-operation of heads of departments, themselves vitally interested, even increased practicability and efficiency has been attained."

Speaking of the work of the commission during the year the report says:

"The year's work appears to have been a practical advance. The civil service system is in the State Constitution, and is approved by the majority, and all that is necessary, in our opinion, to its full acceptance is its right and just application under the Constitution on equitable and practical lines."

The Minority Report.

Commissioner Burt's minority report is addressed to the Governor, through whose hands it is delivered to the Legislature. It is exceedingly lengthy, and reviews the whole history of civil service reform. It says, in part:

"Having had for over thirty-five years some experience in the civil service and in the methods adopted for its regulation, I reached certain conclusions as to the existence of abuses in that service and as to the most feasible method of removing them. This method, so far as principles are concerned, was that embodied in the law of this State and the rules under it as they stood before May 15, 1897. The amendatory law passed on that date was in many respects a signal departure from the fundamental provisions of the antecedent statute.

"The avowed purpose of the framers of the Civil Service act of May 15, 1897, was to secure a more effective enforcement of the ninth section of the fifth article of the Constitution enjoining appointments for approved merit and fitness, and was thus a condemnation in that respect of the vital principles of the previous act that it amended. Those who had given any special attention to that branch of public policy known as civil service reform saw in advance that the proposed law would not serve the declared ends of its supporters.

"It is an indisputable fact that there was a general public expression of dissatisfaction with the law and the rules as they stood before the enactment of May 15, 1897. The latter statute has been in force in all its features since Sept. 15 last, a period of over six months, during which its practical operation has sustained the validity of many of the adverse criticisms upon it made in advance.

"The new law rests upon that very assumption that officers will exercise the power of appointment with an eye single to the public welfare that existed before any civil service laws were enacted, and the results of which had made such laws necessary. It in terms differentiates merit and fitness, qualities theretofore considered as identical or conjointed; but this differentiation might be in itself immaterial were it not made harmful by the restoration to the appointing officer of exclusive control of the examination for fitness. This is a great retrogression toward the old patronage system, since, however high or low may be the marking of a competitor for merit, it can be practically reversed, or even nullified, by the subsequent marking for fitness made by the appointing officer.

City Commission's Report Attacked.

"Some insight into the character of fitness examinations held by appointing officers may be obtained from the recent report of the New York City Civil Service Commission, where the disclosure of a defiance of all respect for law, fairness, and decency is as conspicuous as in many instances it is ludicrous. It is manifest that in such examinations there is no reality or even semblance of that open, fair competition contemplated by the Constitution.

"It may be said on the other side that the law is tentative and should have a further trial, but this claim loses its force in view of the fact that the law restores to appointing officers a power the free exercise of which the experience of centuries condemns. If it were not such a question of radical principles, but simply of applying such principles, there might be good cause for further trial, but modification could at the best only mitigate the present known defects."

In conclusion the report says:

"The only effective remedy for the inherent defects of the law is, in my opinion, a restoration of the previous law, since no possible circumspection could detect abuses of the present clear opportunities for favoritism, and its consequent evils and denial of fair play to all, granted to so many distinct officers. I do not see how they could be effectively guarded against by the vigilance of this commission, aided by that of all citizens, official or otherwise, who desire to sustain the Constitutional provision for the civil service, supplemented by your own purpose to punish, so far as you have the power, any infraction of that provision in its letter or spirit."

Senator Brush's Amendment Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—Senator Brush's bill, amending the civil service law, was presented to the Senate to-night in an emasculated condition from the Committee on Judiciary. It strikes out the clause abolishing the present civil service laws and merely provides that the rules adopted by the New York City Civil Service Board shall be approved by the State board, and that removals shall only be made for cause.

Civil Service Examination Dates.

Secretary Lee Phillips of the Civil Service Commission yesterday announced the dates for examinations under the revised civil service rules: April 5, assistant engineers; April 7, topographical engineers; April 12, transit men; April 16, levelers; April 19, chain-and-log men; April 22, axemen. The examinations will be the first under the new rules. Physical examinations are now being held for policemen and laborers.

Exhibition of Spring Millinery.

Despite the inclement weather of the past two days, throngs of people have visited the store of D. M. Williams & Co., One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, the event being the Spring millinery opening of this firm. The millinery department is gorgeously decorated for the occasion, and large numbers of the latest Parisian and American effects in Spring millinery are displayed.

The upholstery and cloak departments also afford unusual attractions, and many new and exclusive styles and patterns for the Spring of '98 are exhibited.—Advt.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup No need to despair if you have consumption or asthma in its incipiency. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures it or any other pulmonary trouble.

When in a Hurry

for custom tailoring remember that we will deliver your suit or overcoat within 48 hours from the time you leave your order. You know the values contained in the suits or overcoats we make to order at

$15.00

and you should not overlook the importance of our prompt and efficient work. Your money back if dissatisfied.

W. C. Loftus & Co

Broadway, cor. Prince, (11th floor.)
1,191 B'dway, near 28th. | 125th & Lexington Av.
Sun Building, nr. Bridge. | 25 Whitehall St.
BOSTON—PHILADELPHIA—ALBANY — TROY.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of November, 1897.

ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York.
n4-law6mTh

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next. —Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898.
ALBERT FRANKE, Executor. JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
mh10-law6mTh

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City.
mh17-law6mTh

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City.
ja27-law6mTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators.
mi7-law6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.
mh10-law6mTh

OFFERMAN, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA OFFERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. CARSTEN F. OFFERMAN, Administrator. HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for the Administrator, 61-65 Park Row, New York City.
a23-law6mTh

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City.
n25-law6mTh

PARKER, FORREST H., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORREST H. PARKER, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, The Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1898. Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. FORREST H. PARKER, Administrator.
s30-law6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Maritana—8:15.
BIJOU—The Man from Mexico—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Recital—2:30.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Cumberland '61—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Macbeth—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Electrician—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Sunken Bell.—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Concert—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

OUR JUSTIFICATION.

If forcible intervention in Cuba shall finally be undertaken by the United States Government, it will unquestionably entail grave responsibility, but it will be a policy that we can frankly defend before the "opinion of mankind."

In the first place it must be conceded by all fair minds, and cannot be denied by Spain, that our Government long ago pointed out the conditions under which such a policy would become inevitable, and at a later period repeated the notification. It is now sixteen months since President CLEVELAND declared that unless peace and order could be re-established in Cuba, intervention by the United States was only a question of time. A year later, President MCKINLEY in terms equally plain again made the statement which must be considered as an official warning.

During that time Spain has undertaken to comply with the conditions made clear to her, and she has not succeeded. Owing to the change in her own Government she was enabled to make efforts in a wholly different direction from that previously pursued, and sought to pacify the island by a measure of autonomy which presumably was the most liberal that Spanish opinion would permit. There is not the slightest evidence that it is acceptable, and it is not at all surprising that it is not, since it was, by any American standard, entirely inadequate to give substantial self-government. We have only to compare it with the system under which the English colonies live in peace, order, prosperity, and loyalty to the mother country to see how hopelessly defective it is.

The alternative to autonomy was conquest. This Spain has not accomplished, and in all seriousness must confess that she has not really undertaken it. For the past two years her policy toward the insurgents has been defensive, not repressive. There have been no effective military operations, and none have been attempted either by WEYLER or BLANCO. The plan seems to have been to bring the population of the island as far as possible within the towns and fortified places, with the hope of starving out the insurgents. Plainly, this plan has failed, for the insurgents are as strong as at first, and apparently stronger. Meanwhile the island has in all its parts suffered enormous injury. Agriculture and commerce have been ruined over large areas, while, directly consequent on the Spanish policy, abject want with a terrible mortality has been visited on at least one-fifth of the entire population.

Plainly the notification given by the Government of the United States, first through President CLEVELAND and second through President MCKINLEY, must be conceded to have matured. The conditions which Spain was warned would make intervention inevitable have not been removed. They have, on the contrary, grown constantly worse. If our Government shall now announce that the time for intervention has come, it cannot be claimed even by Spain that its action is precipitate, or that ample time has not been given to avoid the necessity of it.

So far as the action of the Government is concerned, intervention is, then, "res adjudicata." Whether it be justifiable or not, it has been determined upon, duly announced by the Executive to Congress, and the announcement repeated, without the slightest dissent from Congress and with no prospect of any. What is popular opinion on the subject? That is a different question, and to some extent unsettled. There has been no formal expression of that opinion and no opportunity for one. Doubtless the Executive and Congress have sought to ascertain what the people feel, and they may be taken as the logical representatives of public sentiment. If the policy which in effect has been fixed is acted on, we believe popular opinion will approve. We believe, on deliberate reflection, it should approve, and for three reasons.

1. The Cuban question is not to be solved by Spain, and so long as it is unsolved it is a constant source of confusion, disturbance, and danger in our own affairs. We have in the last three years borne such losses as make their continuance intolerable. We have a right to end them.

2. Considering the large and permanent interests of the United States, it is our right to put an end to the condition of things in Cuba. Not only is our commerce with the island being ruined and the investment of our money there destroyed—and this is a grave element in the situation—but a country of splendid resources, lying at our doors, capable of great industrial development and of adding largely and increasingly to our trade and prosperity, is being steadily reduced to chaos. All hope of its rescue under Spanish rule long since vanished. We have a right to say that Spain shall set free the land she cannot administer.

3. While these considerations of interest bring the case fairly within the range of the principles that States observe in their relations with each other, there is beyond and above these the consideration of duty, imposed by humanity. We are frequently told that it is "none of our business" what happens in Cuba. We have shown briefly but plainly that in the strictest sense our "business" is deeply involved and will constantly be more so. But this is not our sole concern. We have in the island not merely unimaginable suffering, but such suffering made the express aim of a Governmental policy. It is not only the logical result, it is the purpose of the policy of Spain to crush the Cubans by starvation and disease. There has been no such fearful inhumanity among civilized nations in modern times. There is no modern nation save Spain that would be guilty of it. It is within our power to end it. There is no hope from any other source. What we can do, we believe soberly, without passion, in no spirit of aggression, but recognizing a solemn duty, we should do.

TAKING RISKS.

The chief officers of the City Government exhibit a great deal of impudence and are taking some risks in their attitude toward rapid transit.

To a visiting delegation of taxpayers the Mayor said the other day that he had no means of knowing what the Rapid Transit Commissioners were doing, as their meetings were held in secret. As the Mayor is by law made a member of the board and as it is his sworn duty to attend its meetings, a service which the city pays him to perform, this statement indicates that he cares so little about public opinion that he will not even take the trouble to find a decent excuse for his defiance of it.

In his message Mayor VAN WYCK recommended that the privilege of extending and improving its system be granted to the Manhattan Railway Company. Thereupon the Rapid Transit Commission, on the application of the Manhattan Company, with great labor and care prepared a series of seven distinct franchises, giving to the company practically everything it had asked for and far more than the Mayor suggested in his message, and sent a special request to the Mayor asking that he attend the meeting at which the granting of these franchises was to be considered. The Mayor did not attend the meeting to vote upon his own proposition. He did not have the common decency to send an excuse. He treated the request as it would have been treated by a Hottentot chief at war with the board.

Mr. BIRD S. COLER, Controller of the finances of this great city, also by law a member of the commission, attended the meeting, and had the hardihood to ask to be excused from voting until he had had an opportunity to examine the plans and have them examined by the engineer of the Finance Department. Mr. COLER is a well-compensated and sworn servant of this great and rich city. In order to impress him with a sense of the gravity of his neglect and non-feasance let us violate the privacy of his domestic establishment to the extent of projecting therein a hypothetical parallel to his own public behavior. We will assume that he keeps a butler. One morning he tells the butler that he has bidden friends to dinner, and desires the repast to be served at 8 o'clock. At the coming of the guests and 8 o'clock and hunger therewith, the butler, being interrogated in wrath, replies that it would be quite impossible for him to allow dinner to be announced until he has had an opportunity to go over the menu with the cook. Would he not forthwith be pitched out neck and heels, and serve him right? Yet the contumacy of a domestic incommodes a dozen persons, while the vicious attitude of these city officers toward rapid transit denies relief to untold hundreds of thousands now in daily torment.

There are rewards and punishments in politics as well as in orthodox theology. Unless we very much mistake the temper of this community, it is getting into a punitive mood. It has stood the juggling with rapid transit as long as it can. It fully recognizes the ability, zeal, and efficiency of the Rapid Transit Commission. In the attack of the two great bosses on that commission it sees an assault upon its own interests, a defiance of its own commands. It has been patient; it can be very ugly.

SPAIN'S FINANCIAL SITUATION.

A statistician for whose standing as such Harper's Weekly vouches contributes to the current issue of that journal a most interesting exposition of the financial situation of Spain. By this it is made clearly to appear that it is the war in Cuba and the war in Cuba alone that makes that situation hopeless. But for the desperate endeavor of Spain to retain her clutch upon an island inhabited by a hostile population, which her rule has changed from an asset into a liability, she might now be in a condition of financial convalescence with a reasonable prospect of restoration to complete solvency.

She was in a convalescent condition when the existing insurrection broke out. The anarchistic risings of 1873, the Carlist rising, which was not completely suppressed until 1876, and the Cuban ten years' war, composed in 1878 by a compact which Spain failed to keep, had left their several legacies of debt. There was an annual deficit, but it had been pretty steadily diminishing under the regency, while an increasingly larger proportion of the expenditure had been yearly diverted from the army and navy to internal improvements which were presumably productive or promised to become so. The annual deficit, which in 1885-6 had been in round numbers $20,000,000, had shrunk in 1894-5 to little more than $5,000,000. It is true that the "home" debt of Spain in 1893 was already about $1,400,000,000, or as nearly as possible half what the United States owed at the close of the civil war, and, considering the disparity in the resources of the two nations, this was a frightful burden. But the Cuban debt was under $50,000,000, and the total debt was perhaps not beyond the resources of Spain if these resources had been made available and economized by Spanish statesmen; in other words, if Spain had devoted herself to her true honor and her true interest.

It was upon this critical but not yet desperate condition of Spanish finance that the new rebellion supervened, instigated, say the Cubans, by Spanish bad faith, instigated in any case by Cuban distress. The island was already a liability and not an asset. The Cuban revenues had been less than the Cuban expenditures for many years. This was of course not wholly due to Spanish misgovernment and corruption. Cuba had suffered, in common with the rest of the West Indies, by the changes in the conditions of sugar growing. She had suffered peculiarly by the disturbance in her labor system, wrought, for the time being, by the abolition of slavery, which took complete effect in 1886. Whatever the cause, she was not able to meet the ordinary and normal demands of Spanish rule. Yet, when the Cubans began their second insurrection, Spain charged the expenses of the war to "the resources of Cuba." This is a security the value of which is problematical. In 1854, when Cuba was peaceful and prosperous, and her sugar planters as well as her Captains General lived like nabobs from the surplus of her resources, the famous Ostend manifesto appeared, in which the American Ministers in Europe proposed the purchase of Cuba for a price not to exceed $120,000,000. The war debt now charged against Cuba amounts to about $290,000,000, or six times what it was at the beginning of the war. Evidently the whole island is not worth the face of such a mortgage. It is the credit of Spain herself that is in pledge for the Cuban debt, and without that pledge it could not have been contracted.

A great part of the exposition of Harper's Weekly is devoted to an explanation of the various shifts to which Spain has been reduced in order to carry the load she has been piling up for herself in addition to the load that seemed before this was incurred to put upon her resources what seemed to be almost a breaking strain. Some of these shifts are commendable expedients, such as farming out the collection of the revenue to private companies, which had an interest in collecting the largest amount, instead of intrusting it to officials whose interest was to enrich themselves at the public expense. Some were antiquated, such as lotteries and monopolies. And many of them fall under the head of what in Wall Street is known as "kiting." The account given of them by the expert of Harper's Weekly is very interesting. But what is of most importance is the conclusion, which his narrative and his figures seem amply to sustain, the conclusion that the recovery of value in the Spanish obligations from their present depression—bonded obligations at 50, as against 80 three years ago, and paper currency less one-third than its face—may be accomplished, as the recovery from a deeper depreciation was accomplished by the United States, when Spain is freed from the cancer of war. It is the hopeless attempt to retain Cuba which has brought Spain to the verge of bankruptcy. It is to the abandonment of that attempt that she must look for any improvement in her condition.

DE LOME'S FORECAST.

It is universally conceded that the letter which caused the downfall of the now almost forgotten DE LOME was a sincere expression of his views. The sentiments were too indiscreet to have been manufactured, and the absence of possible motive for such an invention shuts us up to the conclusion that they were uttered for no other reason than that they were honestly entertained. Two passages from the fallen Minister's letter to CANALEJAS still have interest and timeliness:

"The situation here continues unchanged. Everything depends on the political and military success in Cuba. * * *

"I agree entirely with you, without a military success nothing will be accomplished there, and without military and political success there is here always danger that the insurgents will be encouraged, if not by the Government, at least by part of the public opinion."

This was written the last week in December—three months ago. And how has the cause of Spain prospered in Cuba?

There has been some fighting, but no military successes. The insurgents continually harass PANDO in Santiago de Cuba, they roam at will over three-fourths of the island, and BLANCO goes not forth against them.

Politically the case is even worse. The insurgents reject the plan of autonomy with anger and unanimity. The partisans of WEYLER spurn the project and obstruct it by every means in their power. It has failed altogether and hopelessly. Already the Spanish Government is presenting excuses for the inevitable fiasco of the coming elections.

"Everything depends on the political and military success in Cuba," wrote DE LOME. Political and military failures have followed in an unbroken series. It would appear that "everything" must be in jeopardy, and that is actually the case. The hope that survived in December has been extinguished by the failure of all the forecasts that kept it alive. There is nothing to wait for in Cuba, nothing to hope or expect except what we see now and have seen for three years.

Spain has reached the end of her rope, but obstinately refuses to let go. If we are unwilling to put up with her maintenance of a permanent hell upon earth at our doors we must in one way or another break her hold.

THE MAYOR AND THE LIBRARY.

The Mayor yesterday, in his interview with the deputation of the Public Library, kindly refrained from taking his usual ground in reference to such applications. His usual ground is that it is all nonsense for anybody to have the means of learning more than he himself was taught, and that the provision of any educational facilities more than he has enjoyed is "fancy" or "new fangled." That has been substantially the position he has taken with respect to public education, and there are quarters in which it has been received with much sympathy. The Mayor's change of ground may denote an increased sense of the desirableness of "pandering to the better element."

At any rate, upon this occasion he planted himself upon the debt limit. And even upon that he planted himself hypothetically. The deputation asked for $150,000 to clear away the reservoir and prepare the ground for the new building. The Mayor declined for the reason that he was not sure that the constitutional debt limit had not been reached. Apparently it is his business to be sure. A Mayor who has been in office three months and who does not yet know how much money he is authorized to spend should acquire that information at the earliest possible moment. He intimated that the new East River Bridge, as a "necessity," ought to take precedence of the new Public Library, which by inference is a luxury. There are among the Mayor's constituents those who differ with him as to the comparative urgency of the two projects. They even hold that a delay in the construction of the bridge until its design shall be revised so as to make sure that its erection will not inflict upon the city a conspicuous architectural disfigurement would be an excellent thing in itself.

The Mayor's professions of economy would be more respectable if they rejected the proposition to appropriate $50,000 for a "birthday celebration" of Greater New York as well as $150,000 for the beginning of the new Public Library. The former project contemplates what to most people seems a sheer waste of public money. The latter contemplates the prosecution of an enterprise the completion of which will mark the attainment by the greater city of one of its most solid claims to be regarded as a metropolis.

It is a question whether the Trustees of the library are not in a position to compel the Mayor by mandamus to grant their request.

It is, perhaps, a little late in the day for the furniture manufacturers of Grand Rapids, Mich., to enter protest against the heavy duty on imported lumber, but the ground of their complaint is a perfectly sound one. Their industry only a few years since was regarded as possessing inexhaustible raw material, and when it was transferred from the East to the Peninsular State the change was accepted as a striking proof of the rapid progress of the country in availing itself of its natural resources. But the consumption of our people has overtaken the most energetic expansion of the trade, and the furnituremakers already see themselves perceptibly hampered by the tax on their material. And this not merely because of the needless addition to the cost, but because this tax is hastening the destruction of our own forests. Nor this alone. Twenty years ago the manufacture of furniture was as completely a domestic industry as bricklaying. To-day American furniture of excellent design and sound workmanship is being exported in increasing quantities. During that time we have passed, in this and in many other industries, from the condition of a young country, with infant industries, to that of England, requiring material from other lands and able to manufacture it for export. Such a change makes protection ridiculous.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We are fast losing confidence in The Boston Transcript. Its former gravity of expression and soundness of thought have departed, and now, instead of representing the respectability and common sense of New England, it vehemently supports the newest delusions of the period, and does not hesitate at making rash generalizations from what once it would have lamented as exceptional cases or ignored as unworthy of attention. A few years ago, surely, The Transcript would have suspended publication rather than print, as an editorial utterance, this amazing statement: "The girls of to-day admire the Ibsen pompadour more than the Ibsen poetry." That, in Boston, and on the great dramatist's birthday, which converts a misdemeanor into a felony! Just possibly the assertion quoted is true—of Boston girls, who, judging by recent reports, consider the theatre only in its relation to bonnets, but certainly it is false as regards the girls in literary centres like New York and Chicago, and The Transcript should have restricted the application of its apothegm to the little trading city or "cheaping-town," as MORRIS would call it, in accordance with whose tastes the paper is now conducted. Even there, we hope, only the merit of alliteration will be found in the sentence, and it will certainly be denounced by the esurient ghosts of learned men that still haunt a few of Boston's streets.

—A member of the Cuban Junta in this city is quoted as declaring that, were war to be declared between the United States and Cuba, 60,000 more soldiers, all well armed, would immediately be added to the insurgent army, and a vigorous attack from the rear on Havana and the other coast towns would assist the operations of our navy. If the statement is anything more than an idle boast, if the Junta has at its command men and money enough to carry out even half of this plan, why on earth does it wait for us to act? Such a force, added to those already in the field, could drive the Spaniards from the island in a week, and Cuban independence, self-won, would be infinitely more glorious than anything that can come from outside intervention.

—More than money may be involved, some observers think, in the efforts now making by certain prominent Canadians to secure a firmer control of the nickel trade. This metal is useful for many purposes, but it is absolutely necessary in the construction of modern warships of the best class. Nickel-steel armor plates are much harder to penetrate, and therefore more valuable for protective purposes, than plates which can be made in any other way. Now, if England, with the Sudbury deposits, and France, with those in New Caledonia, choose to do so, they can make it difficult, temporarily, at least, for other nations to build vessels able to cope with theirs. "It is possible to conceive," says a Canadian paper, "of a condition of rivalry for naval strength so keen as to induce Great Britain to take over the Sudbury nickel deposits and limit the use of British nickel to British ships of war, and France to pursue a similar course in regard to the New Caledonia deposits. The result would be to place British and French warships in a position of tremendous advantage as compared with those of the nations which have no nickel, and would therefore have to meet nickel-steel armor with ordinary steel. There is no doubt that the thought of this possibility floats through the minds of the nations without nickel."

PERSONAL.

—People who have hitherto been most skeptical as to the possession of supernatural power by the practitioners of "Christian Science" find that their unbelief is weakening. As regards the treating of disease no new evidence has been presented to show that even the most successful of these self-styled mystics do more than, or even as much as, is accomplished through "faith" by reputable doctors every day, but when it comes to influencing State officials and State legislators, they certainly do manifest a potency not to be explained in ordinary ways. This wizardry has been illustrated at both Albany and Boston within the past fortnight, and the statesmen subjected to it seem instantly to have lost all control of their wills and all regard for their reputations as reasoning beings. At any rate, they decided a grave question, involving the health and safety of whole communities, not in accordance with obvious facts and commonest sense, but with the dull stupidity of men in a state of helpless trance. And now Attorney General BOYLE of Kansas has proved himself to be an equally docile "subject." When asked whether "divine healers" could be prosecuted under a State law that forbids persons having no knowledge of medicine or surgery to treat the sick, he answered with a formal and official negative. Why? Oh, because the "divine healers" claim to exercise powers delegated directly to them by GOD! All the homicidal cranks in the country ought instantly to betake themselves to Kansas. Does not every one of them make the same pretension and back it up by the same authority—his own unsupported assertion?

—It will be highly interesting to see what effect will be produced upon the ministerial and other prospects of Mr. H. CARROLL WHITE by the wide publicity just given to his views on the subject of filial duty. Mr. WHITE is evidently a young man of intense respectability, inspired by ambitions entirely commendable, and able, no doubt, to answer satisfactorily all the theological conundrums by which the good character and perfect orthodoxy of candidates for ordination are or are not brought to light. It is probable, too, that he could and would labor diligently in the pastoral field awaiting his cultivation, and that his sermons would be of at least average excellence. But will the Californians accept his ministrations?

—There was more in the letter which A. BURLINGAME JOHNSON, our Consul at Amoy, sent to The San Francisco Bulletin than the remarks, already quoted here, about England's fear of enemies in pantaloons. They were more picturesque than any of the others, but certain passages dealing with Germany and Russia were not less unpardonable as coming from a man in a semi-diplomatic position. That phrase of the communication, however, has received sufficient comment, but its concluding paragraphs, which explain why there can be no such a thing as a war with China, whatever the other nations do, is interesting. The teeming millions of the great kingdom, says Mr. JOHNSON, are either wholly oblivious to what is going on, or else they are indifferent to the consequences. "They are a thrifty, money-making, peace-loving people. If questioned as to their concern for the integrity of their empire, the more intelligent and wealthy, Chinese shrug their shoulders as they observe, 'We don't care.' If urged for a reason, they cite the fact that the royal family in Pekin, as well as the principal rulers, are aliens who conquered China 200 years ago, who have no sympathy for the great masses of the people, and who, by a system of squeezes, make life a burden to those who accumulate property. They say they would welcome a Western ruler, for then Chinese would learn Western knowledge and soon become able to throw off any yoke and choose their own rulers. This argument may account for the many strange phenomena that arose in the course of the war with Japan."

—Lieut. Commander MARIX, whose name has become so familiar of late, owing to his prominence as Judge Advocate of the Maine court of inquiry, will cast not a little of reflected interest upon a member of CHARLES COGHLAN'S company. Miss GRACE FILKINS, who has a prominent rôle in "The Royal Box," is the Lieutenant Commander's wife, a fact not known or remembered, perhaps, by all of the many theatregoers who have admired the force and intelligence of her acting in this and other plays.

GEN. PHILIP KEARNY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a communication which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 15th inst., in regard to the marriage of Gen. J. Watts Kearny, it is stated that "he is the son of Gen. Philip Kearny, who distinguished himself in the Mexican and civil wars, and of whom Gen. Winfield Scott said: 'He was the bravest man I ever knew, and the most perfect soldier.'"

As pertinent to this, I have a letter written to my father, just forty-six years ago, by Gen. (then Major) Kearny from Ceylon, in which he speaks of Gen. Scott, and thinking that anything from the pen of this distinguished officer may possess interest for the present generation, I send you a copy of it. Gen. Kearny, who was descended from Irish ancestry, and whose father was for a long period the Secretary of the old New York Life and Trust Company, with his cousin, Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, were brought up by and inherited their wealth from their maternal grandfather, John Watts, whose name is perpetuated in both families—and in other ways. Gen. Kearny was not educated at West Point, but was graduated from Columbia College in 1833, from whose law school his son, Gen. J. Watts Kearny, received his degree of LL. B. in 1866. Gen. Philip Kearny was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the First Regiment of United States Dragoons March 8, 1837, was made Major in 1847, and served through the Mexican war with distinction and gallantry, and for a time was a member of Gen. Scott's staff. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Bullit of Kentucky, whom I well remember when a child coming to my father's house, on Hudson Street. Owing to incompatibility they separated, and Gen. Kearny married for his second wife Miss Agnes Maxwell, daughter of Hugh Maxwell, an eminent lawyer of this city, and at one time Collector of the Port.

When the letter was written, Gen. (then Major) Kearny had resigned, after taking a detachment of United States troops from Oregon to California, giving the Rogue River Indians—the Modocs, who in later days killed Gen. Canby—a severe drubbing on the way because of their hostile interruptions of his march. It was doubtless on this occasion that Capt. Stuart, United States Army, who is mentioned in the letter, was killed, and Gen. Kearny's solicitude in regard to his remains and monument, and his kind thoughtfulness in regard to Dr. Edgar, serves to prove that there was a very tender spot in the heart of him who was by some called a cynic, and by others, when he rode in battle with his bridle in his mouth and his sword grasped in his only remaining hand, (having lost one arm in the Mexican war,) "Daredevil Phil Kearny." Surely this says not only what is good, but what is true of him, and he himself has left it on record.

On the breaking out of the civil war, Gen. Kearny re-entered the army, being made Brigadier General United States Volunteers in 1861, Major General in 1862, and meeting his death in 1862, at the age of forty-seven. His achievements during this war are so well known that I need not recount them. Gen. Kearny's letter is as follows:

Galle, Ceylon, Sunday, March 14, 1852.

Dear Sir: I write to you from nearly your antipodes, but though painfully far off from old friends, I hope that they are all well—on that point I am very deficient—two very severe attacks of bilious colic in January, February, and March last in California prostrated me so far that I had not recovered sufficiently for the hardships (unusually severe) of the march with the "rifle transfers," from Oregon to Sonoma, Cal. And much as it surprises me, the going rapidly from the warm climate of the Sandwich Islands to the severely cold in the weather of China last February, brought on symptoms which are too nearly indicative of consumption to be agreeable. I forgot to mention that on my return in July to California I had a third attack of bilious colic, followed by a severe fever. Perhaps rest and caution will bring me right—excuse this list of ailings.

My route has been exceedingly instructive and generally pleasing, but I am so gregarious in my habits that I miss companionship. Chance acquaintances by no means supply the place of friends, especially such as one finds in my late profession. The climate delicious, healthy, unparalleled, of the Sandwich Islands, with its hospitable and Southernlike society. The quaintness, the inimitable strangeness and imperturbable nonchalance of the Chinese, original and odd. The dreamy Orientalism, the turbaned crowd, the luxurious European trader, astounding tangled luxuriance of tropical vegetation, cocoanut groves assuming the bushy density of our lawn trees of the North; all these mark and make poetic Singapore, Penang, and Ceylon. When I look back on all this and find what stores for reflection in after years, what knowledge, which one's own observation alone, since books cannot afford it, and how much pleasant chat, tete-a-tete with some old friend, has been laid up, I feel that the time and money have been well spent. It is, however, a great pity that I had not been a month of two earlier, but I had to await word from Washington, as Gen. [Ethan Allen] Hitchcock could not accept my resignation.

I would have greatly preferred, and found the advantage of availing myself of some months leave on resignation, so as to have borne my commission while traveling, (not but that I have received more attention than I have felt entitled to from the various people in power,) but I considered having six months' service previous to the war [Mexican] at that previous resignation, and had been nearly three years on recruiting service, that it was hardly the thing to crowd Uncle Sam too hard for favors. And while speaking of my resignation, I must confess myself somewhat hurt that Gen. Scott did not bid one word of private leave-taking of me on my parting from under his authority.

This is "entre nous," for the General's acts to me, while in service, were so marked in their distinction, and so indicative of his kind feelings for me, that I attribute this latter omission to want of time or thought.

I have been very unfortunate in being out of reach of all news, letters, &c., so that I cannot calculate on what has passed elsewhere. So far as I can judge, I presume, in accordance with what I wrote that Capt. [Rufus] Ingalls, [Assistant Quartermaster,]will have been able to have the remains of the late Capt. Stuart removed in time to go home by the Vincennes, Commander Hudson; this ship will arrive most probably in July or August. The precautions taken to prevent the Indians discovering the grave were so studied, that up to leaving California it had not been disturbed. Still I have, from fear of such an accident, been precluded from informing his family of my endeavors in that behalf. When they arrive, or when you learn of their coming and safety, (Capt. Ingalls will inform you, or Mr. Street,) permit me to request you, as no person would so satisfy those interested, to write to Stuart's mother, in Washington, to ascertain her wishes on the subject. Should she prefer the final resting place to be nearer to her, then be it so—otherwise, I think that the army would prefer, and that it would meet Gen. Scott's approbation, to have them conveyed to West Point—to which, as having been one of her chiefest ornaments in life, his mortal remains belong a "memento non mori." In either case, as his family is not well off, having undertaken this duty on myself, I wish all the expenses whatever incurred to be at my charge; and although his State, or the army, may see fit to erect, in his memory, a monument worthy of the subject, still as delay may insure, I deem it requisite to secure the case against any apparent temporary neglect during the intermediate time that must elapse, to have a plain tomb in good taste erected for the present—also to be at my charge.

Relying on your judgment, may I, as an old friend, request you to perform and direct all this for me, as one friend would for another. Should I be in the States, it would be otherwise, I would not impose so much on your attention, but many uncertainties interpose. As your office is the favorite rendezvous for officers passing through New York, please give them, one and all, assurances of my warm regards. My best respects to your family. I remain very truly yours,

Signed: P. KEARNY.

Dr. Thomas G. Mower, United States Army.

P. S.: If you ever find yourself in Washington I beg of you to remember Dr. [William F.] Edgar, [Assistant Surgeon, United States Army,] who served under me last Summer, as one of your most indefatigable, gentlemanly, and capable officers, and one who, like myself, has prematurely broken himself down by continuing on duty when he should have left on sick leave.

MANDEVILLE MOWER.

New York, March 20, 1898.

SPAIN'S PRIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pride is alleged by Spain as the cause of her desperate tenacity in holding to Cuba.

We are enormous consumers of tropical products, and Cuba, being tropical and near us, we afford a great market for her sugar, tobacco, and other products, and thus make her the most valuable agricultural country of the size in the world. Our imports from her are much more valuable than our exports to her, and, in time of peace, the balance of trade between the two countries being largely in her favor, a considerable amount of our wealth flows from us annually to settle it.

Spain is not prosperous. Nature has blessed her highly for agriculture, mining, manufacture, and commerce; but, always having had bad government, she is cursed by man—herself. Her aristocratic and official class is needy and does not find the home offices sufficient for its wants of revenue. The class, therefore, constantly relies on the colonial offices as its best resource, they affording superior pecuniary opportunities and the natives being excluded from them. Cuba was constantly invaded by throngs of hungry carpetbaggers sent out from Spain by the Government to occupy the offices there. The term of office is two to three years, and is considered by the Government long enough for the occupant to enrich himself, carte blanche being practically given him as to methods of exploiting the office. By extortion and bribery, as well as salary, he is usually able to return to Spain with considerable wealth. The Government looks out for itself by imposing all sorts of onerous taxes and by the sale of all sorts of monopolies in Cuba.

Thus was the wealth produced by the labor of the Cubans largely absorbed by the vampire—Spain. Cuba was the bee gathering honey from us and Spain was the bear robbing her of it. Spain's love of our honey is violent. Cuba is her instrument for getting it from us. She, naturally enough, will use every artifice and means short of actual war to hold on to the instrument. Her allegation of "pride" is merely an artifice. Our gold is her real motive in holding on so tenaciously to Cuba. If she had the alleged pride it would be rabidly exercised at England's holding of Gibraltar, the most important piece of Spain herself; but her pride stands this deprivation quite well, while making so great a parade of it respecting Cuba, whose release from her bloody hand it cannot stand.

It would be a blessing for Spain herself if by some means, even of war, the hold of her dominant class upon the throat of her labor were broken.

G. W. J.

New York, March 23, 1898.

THE MAINE EXPLOSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In common with many another nautical man, I have heretofore been very skeptical as to "any outside agency in the explosion of the Maine"; the result, perhaps, of an old sailor's prejudice against, or perhaps his ignorance of, the very complex conditions in the "make-up" of the modern battleship; it appearing to him that sooner or later an explosion would be the natural sequence of a juxtaposition of steam, gunpowder, dynamite, and electricity. Having myself had some experience in a small way with submarine explosives, I was on that account the more inclined to ascribe the destruction of the Maine to an internal explosion, for the reason that in none of the many accounts that I had read of the catastrophe had I seen any mention made of any undue disturbance of the waters of the bay resultant therefrom, which in my own experience would have resulted from an explosion of a torpedo or of a submarine mine.

My opinion, however, has been greatly modified, if not absolutely changed as to the cause of the accident since reading in today's TIMES the testimony of Capt. Thompson of the ship Nermeire, whose vessel was lying, made fast to a wharf, abreast of where the Maine was anchored at the time of the occurrence, and I am astonished that more stress has not been laid upon it, for the undulations which he describes as coincident with the detonation would seem to furnish the strongest proof that the explosion occurred beneath, and not within, the ship; for Capt. Thompson states that his vessel, which was lying alongside the wharf, "was lifted on a tremendous wave and dashed violently against the dock."

It is highly probable that this violent disturbance of the water of the bay will appear an important factor in the forthcoming report of the court of inquiry, and that it will have largely influenced its verdict, so impatiently awaited by the world at large.

T. R. WARREN.

New Brunswick, N. J., March 23, 1898.

Flowers at Fort Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's TIMES I notice one of two letters about early Spring flowers. Last Sunday, March 20, at Fort Washington, this city, I found a number of "Dutchman's breeches" (Dicentra cucullaria) in bud and bloom, but no evidence of the hepatica, although the ground there is suited to the plant; an experience of more than thirty years has invariably resulted in finding this beautiful little flower several days before any of her dainty companions. As a rule, (in my experience,) the wild flowers have appeared in the following order, viz.: Hepatica, anemone, sanguinaria, (bloodroot,) dicentra, saxifraga, and claytonia, (Spring Beauty,) to say nothing of the violet family.

New York, March 23, 1898. G. S. O.

Hepaticas the Earliest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 21st inst., Mr. G. B. Hendrickson, Botanist of the Bronx, says he picked on March 19 in Crotona Park the first wild flower of the season, a "Claytonia Virginica," or Spring Beauty; he looked in vain for hepaticas, and therefore he regards the Spring Beauty as our earliest flower.

I beg to say that on March 14 I picked hepaticas in the woods here. This place is at least thirty miles north of Crotona Park, and the hepaticas are five days earlier than the Spring Beauty. MABEL F. IRVING.

Garrison-on-Hudson, March 22, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Ambiguity.

"Well, well, these are stirring times."

"Do you mean war or housecleaning?"—Detroit Free Press.

The One.

When a man tells you that he is one of a thousand he means that he is the "1" and that all the rest are ciphers.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Spread of the Patriotic Spirit.

"How do you pronounce 'Don Quixote'?"

"'Don Quicks-oat'! not 'Don Keehotay,' if you have a spark of American blood in your veins!"—Chicago Tribune.

Original Sources.

Mrs. De Style—Dear me! What a lot of society news you've got hold of—even to a full description of Miss Tiptop's Paris trousseau! Where did you hear it all?

Miss De Style—At the symphony concert.—New York Weekly.

Patriotic Abstinence.

"Spiffins thinks that he is observing Lent in a patriotic manner," remarked Mr. Manchester to Mr. Birmingham.

"What is Spiffins doing?"

"He refuses to eat Spanish mackerel for breakfast."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

ONE RELIGION.

From The Rush City Post.

Yer kaint hev one religion fer the feller thet is poor,
'N another fer the feller thet hez got a goodly store.
The Lord don't think of money when He notifies a soul
To rise where everybody wears a golden aureole.

The rich man gets no credit fer his heavy bank account,
'N kaint impress the angels by a-namin' his amount;
But ef he lived a decent life, 'n tried to do what's right,
He'll hev a cozy corner in the realms of endless light.

The poor man won't be favored 'cus he didn't seem ter win
The gold 'n silver treasures thet he longed ter gather in;
But ef he bore his poverty 'n tried ter serve the Lord,
He won't hev any trouble in a-findin' his reward.

The p'int is this: Not one

CHINA STILL HOLDING OUT

She Wants France's Guarantee that Russia Will Not Occupy Port Arthur Permanently.

PLACES MAY NOW BE SEIZED

China Now Alive to Her Serious Situation — Emperor Wishes He Had Let England Open Ta-Lien-Wan —Natives Oppose Germany.

LONDON, March 24.—The Nagasaki correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"China, it is reported, refuses to accept Russia's pledge that the occupation of Port Arthur will not be permanent unless the document is countersigned by France and Germany, but it is believed that if she does not accede to the Russian demands before Saturday next Russia intends to seize Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan and to hoist the Russian flag there."

PEKIN, March 23.—During the last few days the constant consultations between the Emperor and the high officials of state have shown that China is finally alive to her serious situation. One night the Emperor actually decided to resist Russia by force of arms, but lack of money and the counsels of Li Hung Chang prevailed upon him to stop.

Nevertheless the eyes of the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) have been opened to the full extent as to the value of Russia's promises of friendship, and during a recent discussion the Emperor exclaimed: "Why did I not accede to the opening of Ta-Lien-Wan when England proposed it?"

Germany is beginning to experience some difficulty in the Province of Shan-Tung, where the natives declare that, in spite of the Emperor's proclamation, they will oppose with violence the construction of the projected railway.

RUSSIAN FAILURE IN KOREA.

Alexeieff Transferred to Port Arthur, Shanghai Advices Say.

LONDON, March 24.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, M. Eurli Alexeieff, the Russian representative in the Korean customs office, and his entourage, disgusted over their failure in Corea, have been transferred to Port Arthur.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN SOKOTO.

Accuracy of the News Now Admitted and Regret Expressed.

LONDON, March 23.—It was reported in the lobby of the House of Commons this evening that France had finally admitted the accuracy of the news of the French advance in Sokoto, West Central Africa, last month, which had been denied.

It is understood that the admission was accompanied by explanations, and by an expression of regret.

LATTIMER CASE IN VIENNA.

Count von Thun-Hohenstein Interpellated in the Lower House.

VIENNA, March 23.—In the lower house of the Diet to-day Dr. Mayreder addressed an interpellation to Count von Thun-Hohenstein, the President of the Council of Ministers, asking what steps he proposes to take for the purpose of getting the Austro-Hungarian Government to adopt a vigorous attitude respecting the acquittal of Sheriff Martin and the Deputy Sheriffs of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who were charged with shooting a number of striking miners, including Austro-Hungarian subjects, at Lattimer, on Sept. 10 last.

DERVISH CAVALRY REPULSED.

Two Engagements with the Anglo-Egyptian Troops Near Atbara.

ATBARA, (On the Nile,) March 23.—An Anglo-Egyptian cavalry patrol was in contact with a large party of dervish horsemen on Monday, eleven miles up the river. A smart engagement took place, in which hand-to-hand encounters with spears occurred, and the dervishes were driven back. The horse artillery went to the support of the Anglo-Egyptian cavalry and shelled the dervishes at 1,500 yards, doing considerable execution. The Anglo-Egyptian loss was seven men killed and eight men wounded. The patrol returned to Rashudi before midnight, bringing the wounded. No British officers were wounded.

A force of 400 dervish cavalry appeared a few miles from here on Tuesday morning. It was met by a squadron of cavalry and a force of Soudanese, who drove off the dervishes with considerable loss, following them some miles beyond Abadar.

Mahmoud's main force occupies the same position.

POLES OPPOSE THE NAVAL BILL.

Count Posadowsky Defends the Government in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, March 23.—In the Reichstag today, during the discussion of the Navy bill, only the Socialists, Guelphs, Poles, German People's Party, and a minority of the Centrists opposed the bill. Count Radziwill justified the attitude of the Poles on the ground that it was a protest against that of the Prussian Government, which had declared war against the Poles.

Count Posadowsky, Minister of the Interior, defended the policy of the Government, which, he said, was not directed toward Germanizing the Poles. But, he explained, it was the duty of the Government to maintain and strengthen the economic and political position of the Germans and the German language. The Poles, he continued, would always receive the same treatment as the Germans.

The House then adjourned.

HANS WACHENHUSEN DEAD.

German Novelist and Correspondent Expires at Marburg.

MARBURG, Prussia, March 23.—Hans Wachenhusen, the novelist, is dead.

Hans Wachenhusen, the German novelist, was born at Trieste on Dec. 31, 1827, and began life as a war correspondent. He was present at the Italian campaign of 1859, with the Austrian army, and in 1860 was with Garibaldi in his Sicilian expedition. In 1863 he accompanied Langiewicz during the Polish insurrection, in the following year he was in the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, and in 1866 he followed the Prussian army in the war against Austria. After having assisted at the inauguration of the Suez Canal he followed the Franco-Prussian war as correspondent of The Cologne Gazette. His varied experiences furnished him with matter for a number of military works, including "From Widdin to Constantinople," "A Visit to the Turkish Camp," "The New Paris," "Under the White Eagle," "Behind the Entrenchments of Duppel," "Volunteers and Royalists," &c. The deceased was also the author of "The Women of the Third Empire," "The Golgoths of the Heart," "The Vampire," "Young Girl," "Yellow Rose," "The Count Betsany," "The Wife's Secret," "History of a Beauty," "Satan's Gold," and "Sacrificed."

Panama Railroad Strike Ends.

COLON, Colombia, March 23.—A general order of the Panama Railroad Company offering an increase in the wages of the railroad laborers of 25 cents per day, during the present high rate of exchange, ended yesterday's strike. The men demanded $2 currency per day, instead of $1.50 currency, which had been the wage rate.

Plague Case at Jiddah, Arabia.

JIDDAH, Arabia, March 23.—It is officially announced that a suspicious case, believed to be sickness caused by the plague, has been discovered here. The pilgrimage to Mecca has just commenced.

CRISPI RESIGNS IN ANGER.

Will Appeal to Constituents Against the Censure of the Deputies—Vexed at the King.

ROME, March 23.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted, by a vote of 207 to 7, the committee's report recommending "political censure" against former Premier Crispi, who has been accused of complicity in the Bank of Naples scandals and of illegal trafficking in decorations. He will not be prosecuted.

Before the vote was taken, the Minister of Justice, Signor Gianturco, said the Chamber could arraign Signor Crispi after a sentence from the Court of Cassation, but could not initiate a prosecution and thereby forestall judicial procedure. The resolution of Signor Rovasendas favoring arraignment was thereupon rejected by a show of hands.

Another resolution declaring that the facts found in the investigating committee's report were common law offenses, and proposing that the accusations should be referred to the judicial authorities, was also rejected by a vote of 184 against 106.

The report of the committee was then adopted.

Signor Crispi is greatly incensed at King Humbert and the higher authorities for not interfering to protect him.

It is reported that he resigned his seat in the Chamber of Deputies to-night, with the intention of appealing to his constituents to decide whether he is still worthy to remain in Parliament.

Italy's Budget Shows a Surplus.

ROME, March 23.—In spite of the unfavorable year the budget for 1897-8 shows a surplus of between two and three million lire.

PRINCESS LOUISE DISAPPEARS.

Assumed that She Is in Paris—Lieut. Mattachich-Keglevitch Went Simultaneously.

LONDON, March 24.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The sudden departure from the Riviera of Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, eldest daughter of King Leopold of Belgium and wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with the simultaneous disappearance of Lieut. Mattachich-Keglevitch, (with whom Prince Philip recently fought a duel,) is now developing in such a manner that it is impossible to maintain the original resolution to preserve secrecy.

"At Coburg Palace the whereabouts of the Princess are absolutely unknown. She had money addressed to her butler at Monte Carlo for her, and it is assumed that she is now in Paris. Steps have been taken at Gotha, by order of the reigning Duke, whose consent was necessary, to obtain a judicial separation. By the Emperor's express wish the proceedings will not occur in Vienna. At the same time it will be sought to place the Princess under guardianship as a spendthrift. Prince Philip's advertisement in Paris that he would not be responsible for his wife's debts was just in time to prevent her raising a loan on the security of her splendid jewels.

"Another curious feature of the case was an attempt made to suppress the advertisement through the telephone by the unwarranted use of the name of the Secretary of the Austrian Embassy, Count Berchtold."

ELOPERS AND IMMIGRANT LAWS.

A Question About Princess Louise and Her Companion.

Dispatches received from Europe yesterday announcing that Princess Louise, wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and eldest daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, was on her way to this country with Lieut. Mattachich-Keglevitch, with whom she recently eloped, gave rise to the question whether or not the erring pair would be allowed to enter this country by the immigration authorities. In the cases of ordinary immigrants who arrive here in the steerage nearly all elopers are excluded. Some immigration officials think that the decision as to the admission of the Princess and her companion will depend upon whether they intend to make the United States their permanent home.

Thomas Fitchie, the local Commissioner of Immigration, last night said it was his judgment that the Customs House authorities could not prevent the Princess and her companion from coming to this country except upon the request of her husband. On account of the supposed divorce proceedings he thought she would be free to land and travel or live here. In his opinion the only way in which Princess Louise could be stopped and deported was through a requisition from King Leopold of Belgium or Prince Philip to the Department of State.

MARQUIS DE MUN DEAD.

Father of Count Albert de Mun, the Clerical Leader in France.

PARIS, March 23.—The Marquis de Mun, father of the famous French statesman, Deputy for Finistère, (Morlaix,) and leader of the Clerical Party in Parliament, Count Albert de Mun, is dead.

THE POLES WERE MENACING.

A Home-Going Crowd Unruly Because the Ship Did Not Sail.

A small riot was narrowly averted at the Hamburg-American dock, Hoboken, yesterday. The steamship Hercinia was advertised to sail, and forty Poles gathered on the dock with tickets. Some of the ship's freight had not been received, and notice was posted that she would not sail till Friday. The Poles could only be made to understand that the steamer would not sail yesterday, and they thought they were to be swindled out of the money they had paid for their tickets. They attempted to force their way on board the vessel, and the police were called. They drove the men back. Then an interpreter was secured and the matter was explained.

The company provided the men with board and lodging, and will ship them by the Normannia to-day. When all this was explained the Poles marched off to the lodging house provided for them, singing a patriotic song of the fatherland. They asserted they had won a victory over the company.

GOERDES PLEADS GUILTY.

He Forged the Name of George L. Rives to a Check for $18,000.

William Goerdes, a broker, pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery before Judge Newburger in General Sessions yesterday. Goerdes forged the name of George L. Rives and the certification of the North Side Bank of Brooklyn to a check for $18,000. With the check he bought 100 shares of Chicago Gas stock from William Hawley & Co., Wall Street brokers.

He hypothecated the stock with Mendham & Co., receiving in return a genuine check for $16,000. He took the money to the office of a coin dealer, where he asked that it be exchanged for Spanish gold. Meanwhile Mendham & Co. discovered that the check they had received was a forgery. Goerdes was about to receive the Spanish money when he was arrested. He confessed that he had intended to flee to South America.

Goerdes lived in Newark, is twenty-nine years old, and married. He was once a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

He will be sentenced next Wednesday.

MAY STOP A NOVEL INDUSTRY.

Chicago Court Says Alcohol Extracted from Old Barrels Must Be Taxed.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day rendered an opinion sidetracking a novel industry for the extraction of alcohol from old spirit barrels.

Corning & Co. of Peoria conceived the scheme two years ago. The firm figured out that there would be a good profit in the business if the extracted spirits were exempt from taxation. Collector Hunter agreed to have the matter tested, and he levied an assessment of $10.88 on the 10.8 gallons extracted from thirty barrels treated by the process.

In the court below Judge Grosscup held that spirits thus extracted were non-taxable; that the tax having been paid on the original package, the assessment levied by the Collector was virtually a double taxation.

John Cavagnaro's Explanation.

John Cavagnaro has written to THE NEW YORK TIMES to contradict a paragraph contained in a circular sent out by the Italian-American Democratic Union. The circular says: "Mr. John Cavagnaro has been dropped from membership in our organization." Mr. Cavagnaro writes that he mailed his resignation from the union about Feb. 11, and that consequently he could not have been "dropped."

FOR A PERMANENT ORCHESTRA.

At a Meeting Yesterday It Was Announced that $52,500 Had Been Subscribed.

The Orchestra Society of New York, organized to maintain a permanent orchestra in this city, held a meeting yesterday at the home of Dr. William H. Draper, 19 East Forty-seventh Street. Most of the members were present, and it was announced that $10,500 had been subscribed toward the carrying out of the object of the society. This amount represents $52,500, as each subscriber agrees to pay the amount for which he binds himself for five years, beginning May 1, 1898.

The subscribers so far on the list are:

C. H. Ditson	$2,000	Charles H. Coster	$500
W. C. Schermerhorn	1,000	Gustav E. Kissel	500
James Speyer	1,000	William E. Strong	500
C. T. Barney	1,000	Mrs. G. E. Jones	500
G. T. Bliss	1,000	Mr. and Mrs. H. Villard	500
Henry W. Poor	1,000		
Charles Lanier	1,000		

The terms of the subscription to the guarantee fund read as follows:

In consideration of the organization of the Orchestra Society of New York and of its undertaking to give musical performances, we, the undersigned, each for himself and not one for another, agree with one another and with the said society, to pay, each year, during the five years beginning May 1, 1898, to the said society at the call of its Treasurer, our pro rata share of any deficiency that may exist between the annual receipts and expenditures of the society, in accordance with the amounts set opposite our respective names. All, or any part, of the yearly amount subscribed by us, not called for in any one year, may be called by the Treasurer in any of the succeeding years if the Trustees shall so elect, but in no event shall the total liability of either of us be in excess of five times the amount hereinafter set opposite our names. No subscription hereto is to be binding until a total of at least $25,000 has been subscribed for each of the above-mentioned five years.

The following officers were elected: President—Charles T. Barney; Secretary—Gustav E. Kissel; Treasurer—William E. Strong. The Trustees are W. Bayard Cutting, Richard H. Derby, Charles H. Ditson, Robert W. De Forest, Charles Lanier, Charles F. McKim, Stephen H. Olin, Henry W. Poor, Whitelaw Reid, J. Hampden Robb, Albert Stettheimer, Gustav H. Schwab, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Arthur Von Briesen, Mrs. Walston H. Brown, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mrs. William H. Draper, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Miss Louisa Morgan, Miss Purdy, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. James Speyer.

At the close of the meeting Mrs. Draper expressed herself well satisfied with what had been done. She said she felt sure that the permanent orchestra was now on a sound basis and that the amount necessary for its maintenance would be obtained soon.

M. PUGNO'S TOUR ENDED.

Is Well Pleased with His Visit and Hopes to Return Next Season.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 23.—M. Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, who left here this morning for Indianapolis, said he would conclude his American tour to-night with a concert in that city. He will sail a week from Saturday for his home in Paris. He expressed himself as delighted with America and Americans, and said he hoped that he would be able to come back next season. "If I do," he said, "I will visit Springfield."

While here he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bean. The latter is a native of France, and knew M. Pugno well in Paris. It is said the pianist will take $30,000 back with him as a result of his tour.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The audience at the performance last night at Weber and Fields's included ex-President Cleveland and E. C. Benedict, who occupied a box; Richard Croker and a party of friends in a stage box, and Jefferson M. Levy and Miss Marie Engle with a party in another box.

The company which Smyth & Rice have selected to appear in their play, "The Old Coat," which opens at the Bijou Theatre on April 4, will include Frederick Bond, May Vokes, Helen Reimer, John F. Ward, Nita Allen, Clara Hathaway, John B. Maher, and Nita Maynard.

The new musical comedy, "The Chorus Girl," which will have its first production in Boston on May 16, and two weeks later will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in this city, will have an elaborate cast. Thus far those signed are Bert Coote, Merri Osborne, and William Norris.

J. E. Dodson has deferred his starring tour for the present, owing to his inability to secure suitable plays. He will therefore remain another season with the Empire Theatre Stock Company, and will resume the rôle of Cardinal Richelieu in the three matinée performances of "Under the Red Robe."

Willie Collier has made arrangements with the Warden of the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island to produce the prison scene in his play of "The Man from Mexico" on next Thursday for the benefit of the prisoners. An improvised stage will be erected in the large mess hall, and the entire company will take part in the production.

At the benefit performance in aid of the Normal College Alumnae Settlement at the Empire Theatre to-morrow afternoon, in addition to the long programme which is promised, W. D. Howells's comedietta, "The Mousetrap," will be presented, with Isabel Irving, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Katherine Florence, Nina Morris, Adelaide Keim, Caroline Rohr, and William Courtleigh in the cast.

Manager Alfred E. Aarons of Koster & Bial's has secured Adele Ritchie and Signor Perugini for the cast of the new musical play entitled "An Bain," by Alexander Derolles, the right to produce which in this country he has obtained. The production of this thoroughly French play by Manager Aarons is somewhat of a new policy for his house. It will be presented on April 4, with elaborate scenery and costumes. Max Freeman will have entire charge of staging the play.

Considerable interest is manifested in the coming London production of David Belasco's American war drama, "The Heart of Maryland." With the performance next Saturday the regular season for the company ceases, and on the following Wednesday, March 30, the newly organized company engaged by Charles Frohman will sail on the steamship St. Paul. After a week's rest in London the play will be presented at the Adelphi Theatre on April 9 for the first time in England.

TWO "JOHNNY LAW" VIOLATORS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 23.—Henry Selkirk and George Eldridge, aged respectively sixteen and nineteen years, were arrested to-day for violating the new State "Johnny law," which prohibits young men from flirting with schoolgirls. Selkirk and Eldridge were tried this afternoon, but released after severe reprimand for their action in ogling the young women.

GARFIELD UNIVERSITY SOLD.

Will Be Presented by J. M. Davis of St. Louis to the Society of Friends.

WICHITA, Kan., March 23.—James M. Davis of St. Louis, through his Wichita agents, received to-day the transfer of Garfield University in consideration of $50,000. It was owned by Edgar Harding, a Boston capitalist, who purchased it under a mortgage sale. Mr. Davis purchases it for the purpose of donating it to the Society of Friends of the United States, who will establish a National University.

The university was erected in 1889 at a cost of $125,000 and will accommodate over two thousand students. The main auditorium will seat 5,000.

WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND.

May Not Be Applied to the Extinguishment of the Temple Debt.

CHICAGO, March 23.—There is a possibility that the fund for a memorial to Frances E. Willard, which the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is using every effort to secure, may not be turned in with the amount secured by the Trustees of the Woman's Temple, to aid in paying off all the debts on the $1,000,000 building. It may be applied to another form of memorial. This is admitted by the Acting President, Mrs. Stevens, of the National organization.

This contingency, which would be such a blow to the hopes and expectations of Mrs. Matilda B. Carse and her associates, would arise should it be found after months of energetic campaigning that the memorial fund, plus the amount raised by the temple Trustees, would be insufficient to pay off all debts of the building.

Levy Arrested and Discharged.

Louis Levy, who staid in the Criminal Court Building Tuesday night to avoid arrest, left the building early yesterday morning and escaped the officers who had been watching for him at the doors. He gave himself up later, and appeared with his lawyer, Otto A. Rosalsky, in the Essex Market Police Court. He was then discharged.

W. K. VANDERBILT CONCERT

Anton Seidl, Josef Hofmann, and Leo Stern Furnish Music for His Guests.

SOCIETY WELL REPRESENTED

A Notable Programme Followed by a Seated Supper on the Third Floor of Mr. Vanderbilt's House—About 350 Attend.

The even tenor of the way of Lent was broken last night with an entertainment which threw the customary lectures and sewing-class meetings into dismal shade. This was the private concert given by William K. Vanderbilt at his home, 660 Fifth Avenue, and which society people had looked forward to as a compensation for the February dance Mr. Vanderbilt was to have given in honor of his niece, Miss Lila Sloane, but which was given up because of the illness of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

About 400 invitations were issued to the concert, and some 350 persons attended. The world of society was, of course, well represented. Baron von Bischoffshausen of Vienna was a visitor. Mr. Vanderbilt began to receive his guests about 10 o'clock, the concert being set for 10:30 P. M.

The decorations for the occasion had come from the conservatories of the host's Long Island country seat, "Idlehour," and were arranged by his servants. Easter lilies were used about the house. One reception room was adorned with violets in profusion, another with American Beauty roses, and a third with lilies of the valley. The concert was given in the dining room, a spacious chamber in the rear of the main floor. A place for the musicians was arranged in the south end of the room.

The Musical Programme.

Anton Seidl, with his orchestra of about forty men, opened the programme with an overture of Dvorak. Josef Hofmann, the young pianist, gave half a dozen selections in the evening, and Leo Stern played some violoncello solos of his own composition. Both artists were accompanied by Isidor Luckstone. The full programme was as follows:

1. Overture, "Carneval" ..... Dvorak
   Mr. Seidl's orchestra.
2. "Omphale's Spinning Wheel" ..... Saint-Saens
   The orchestra.
3. Piano solos—
   a. Deux Chants Polonais. }
   b. Polonaise, A Flat Major } ..... Chopin
   Mr. Hofmann.
4. From suite, "Peer Gynt" ..... Grieg
   a. Anitra's Dance.
   b. In the Hall of the Mountain King.
   The orchestra.
5. Violoncello solo—
   Incarnation and Gavotte ..... Fitzenhagen
   a. Pastorale. }
   b. Humoresque. } ..... Stern
   Leo Stern.
6. a. Andante Cantabile, for string orchestra.
   b. Pizzicato Ostinato ..... Tschaikowsky
   The orchestra.
7. Piano solos—
   a. Magic Fire Spell, (Walkure) ..... Wagner
   b. Valse.
   c. Polka Boheme. } ..... Rubinstein
   d. Toccata.
   Mr. Hofmann.
8. "Tristan und Isolde," prelude and finale .. Wagner
   The orchestra.

Seated Supper Up Stairs.

After this programme the guests adjourned, about 12:30 A. M., to the third floor, where a seated supper was served at small tables, the entire floor being devoted to the purpose. The menu, arranged by Mr. Vanderbilt's chef, was an elaborate one, and its attractions were supplemented by the playing of another orchestra, of about twenty pieces. The affair was, on the whole, as brilliant as any similar event of the season. It was, furthermore, probably the last big private concert to be given before Fall.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Emily V. Sloane, Miss Lila V. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Miss Katharine Duer, Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Burden, Miss Burden, William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Hewitt, and Chauncey M. Depew.

JEWELL DAY NURSERY AIDED.

Pol Plancon and Jean Gerardy and Maud Powell Appear at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The much-anticipated concert in aid of the Jewell Day Nursery, which brought several hundred fashionable people to the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon, was a thorough success. Some notable artists appeared, and the audience was correspondingly enthusiastic.

Miss Florence Terrell opened the programme about 3 o'clock with a piano solo. Then Jean Gerardy, the 'cellist, played two sonatas of Bocherini. M. de Blanck accompanied him, as well as performing a like service for Pol Plançon, the baritone, who followed and was most warmly greeted. M. Plançon sang a French melody of Chaminade and "En Route," and was forced to sing again, after trying to escape by bowing acknowledgment of emphatic applause.

Miss Maud Powell, the violinist, played Svendsen's "Romance" and Ogareff's "Caprice" effectively, and then Frangcon Davies sang "The Templar's Love Song" from Sullivan's "Ivanhoe" as a baritone solo, accompanied by Mr. Luckstone. Miss Ethel Hyde, soprano, sang, Victor Beigel accompanying her, and the programme closed with 'cello solos by M. Gerardy.

HYGIENE FOR CHILDREN.

An Interesting Lecture by Dr. Mary De Booij Ingram in Brooklyn Institute.

"It is just sixty-three years since Froebel began his good work for children," said Dr. Mary de Booij Ingram at the meeting of the Department of Domestic Science of the Brooklyn Institute yesterday, "and now our cities are full of sunny gardens where the child plants are being trained, and of late years the mothers have been peeping over the garden walls."

This was Dr. Ingram's introduction to an interesting talk upon "Hygienic Conditions for Children." "The kindergartens," she went on, "are teaching the mothers to rule by love, and how to weed the garden and water the young plants.

"The two rooms which should be given to the children for a day and night nursery should be the brightest and coziest in the house, and preferably on the third floor if there is an attic above. If possible the day nursery should be a corner room with windows looking south and west. There should be proper blinds and awnings in the hot weather. An open fireplace is desirable.

"Two thermometers should be kept in the nursery, one near the floor, and the temperature should range between 66 and 70 degrees. In cold weather children should not be allowed to play too near the windows. A ventilating board may be used to secure admission of fresh air.

"To furnish the nursery let us not forget a low table and small chairs for the children's play, and where they can take their meals. A certain amount of the furnishing should be made in proportion to the size of the children. Wherever it is possible the children should have separate beds, and should sleep in the dark."

Dr. Ingram concluded her talk upon the nursery with a description of the English nurse, who is a family inheritance. She went extensively into the subject of the care and rearing of children. Mrs. A. E. Palmer presided.

THE HAARLEM PHILHARMONIC.

Miss Very Discusses "Lyric Drama" and Talks of Popular Concerts.

At Mrs. Hamilton Higgins's home, 227 Lenox Avenue, many Harlem fashionable people gathered yesterday morning, when Miss S. C. Very gave the fifth lecture in the Haarlem Philharmonic Society's course on "The Romantic and Classic in Music." Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mrs. Frank H. Daniels, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. Thomas H. Newman, Mrs. Jarret Blodgett, Mrs. F. Foster Bryan, and Mrs. C. R. Wright were among those who heard her discuss "The Lyric Drama."

Miss Very prefaced the lecture with some remarks on the furnishing of music for the masses, urging that its quality ought to be bettered in this city. She pointed out that art museums had been thrown open to the public on Sundays, and artists had been given supervision of public statues and bridges, while the best that the city would do to improve the musical taste of the people was the park concerts. In this connection she referred favorably to the Boston scheme of public noon concerts. Then followed a brief review of the times of the romantic composers.

The course will close on Wednesday morning with Miss Very's lecture on "Dawn of a New Era," at the home of Mrs. John McLoughlin, 2,041 Fifth Avenue.

A New Patriotic Society.

At a meeting of the various patriotic societies at the home of Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, 114 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, a new patriotic society was formed, to be composed of men and women who will assist the Fort Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in erecting a monument over the prison ship martyrs buried in Fort Greene. The following officers were elected temporarily to select a name and meeting place for the new association: President—Elijah R. Kennedy; Vice President—Mrs. S. V. White; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Horatio King; Treasurer—Felix Campbell.

Invitation for President McKinley.

A committee, consisting of William R. Stewart, President of the Twenty-fifth National Conference of Charities and Correction; Joseph H. Choate, Chairman of the local Committee of One Hundred to arrange for the conference, and ex-Mayor William L. Strong, went to Washington yesterday to present to President McKinley and Vice President Hobart letters of invitation to attend and deliver an address at the celebration of the quarter-centennial of the conference, on the evening of May 16.

A Matinee Euchre for Charity.

A matinée charity euchre will be given at the Hotel Endicott, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, on April 14, at 2 P. M., for the benefit of a home for aged women and the Bethany Day Nursery. The euchre will be under the chaperonage of Mrs. David M. Holmes and Mrs. William A. Hearn.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. George H. Warren of 28 East Sixty-fourth Street gives a dinner of fourteen covers to-day.

Mrs. Mary H. Peabody lectured on Goethe's "Faust" at the Van Norman Institue, 280 West Seventy-first Street, last night.

The lecture to-day in the Society of Decorative Art courses will be given at Sherry's at 5 P. M. by Grosvenor Atterbury, the subject being "The Anatomy of a House."

Prof. John Krum Reese of Columbia lectured on "Recent Advances in Astronomy" for the benefit of the Emma Willard Scholarship Fund, at the Windsor Hotel at 3 P. M. yesterday.

Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab's sewing class in aid of the Mothers' and Babies' Hospital met at her home, 4 East Forty-eighth Street, yesterday in large numbers. They were entertained by music.

The Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols gave a reading from the advance sheets of his novel, "Blackwell's Island," for the benefit of the Prison Guild in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

J. Carroll Beckwith presided at a dinner party given at The Players last evening by Herbert F. Lenman and himself in honor of Carolus Duran, the French artist. There were fifteen in the company.

Mrs. Robert R. Booth's home, 270 West End Avenue, is the meeting place for the First Auxiliary Society of the Riverside Day Nursery to-morrow at 3 P. M. Col. Waring and Ralph Trautman will speak.

The second of a series of Lenten recitals by the Kaltenborn-Beyer-Hané Quartet took place yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. St. Clair Smith, 25 West Fiftieth Street. The quartet was assisted by Mrs. Charles B. Foote, pianist; Frederick Chapman, baritone, and Miss Ziela Brownell, accompanist.

The Wednesday Morning Sewing Class gave a musicale for the benefit of the babies in the Orthopedic Ward of Post-Graduate Hospital at the home of Mrs. George H. Moller, Jr., 55 East Fifty-sixth Street, yesterday evening, the artists giving their services. Mrs. A. J. Pulsford and Miss Lyle played a piano duet, Miss Ufford sang negro melodies to her own banjo accompaniment, Miss Hadley played the violin, accompanied by her mother; Miss Arabella Duncan, Thomas C. King, and S. De Kay Townsend sang, and R. L. Rees read.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Wirtz—Heath.

Miss Bessie Heath, daughter of Mrs. Mary Loomis Heath of West Seventeenth Street, was married to John Calvin Wirtz, a New York importer, at 2:30 P. M. yesterday, in the parlors of the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, officiated. The bride, who was unattended, wore a blue traveling gown and a picture hat, and carried white roses. John Kyle and H. A. Kinports were ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Wirtz have started on a Southern wedding trip.

Beebe—Richardson.

Olive B. Richardson, daughter of Thomas E. Richardson of 621 Walton Avenue, yard master of the Grand Central Station, was married yesterday to Irving H. Beebe of the Lumber Purchasing Department of the New York Central Railroad. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Reynolds of St. Mary's Episcopal Church. De Witt H. House of Haverstraw, N. Y., acted as best man, and the bridesmaids were Misses Estelle and Carrie Richardson.

DIVORCED AT SEVENTY-ONE.

Mrs. Engelhardt's Husband Abandoned Her and Refused Support.

Mrs. Elizabeth Engelhardt, who is seventy-one years old, and who has been married nearly fifty years, was granted a decree of separation by Justice Russell in the Supreme Court yesterday, from her husband, Christian Engelhardt, who is also seventy-one years of age.

Mrs. Engelhardt, who is quite feeble, testified that she married the defendant in Jersey City on Nov. 25, 1849, and that he abandoned her and refused to support her on Oct. 21 last. She said that he was worth $35,000 in real estate in Brooklyn and Manhattan, which he had made in his business as a grocer and baker. They had had ten children, of whom four are alive. The eldest child is forty-seven years old.

Mrs. Engelhardt said that in July, 1897, she was arrested on a charge of insanity, and was committed to Bellevue for examination, where Drs. Fitch and Wildman decided that she was sane. She was then sent to the almshouse at Blackwell's Island, when the Superintendent sent for her husband and told him that if he did not remove her and provide for her he would be prosecuted. Her husband, she said, supported her until Oct. 21, when he removed the furniture from her apartments and left her penniless.

Engelhardt admitted that his property was valued at $25,000, but said is was encumbered. Justice Russell granted Mrs. Engelhardt $6 a week permanent alimony.

Prince Albert Visits Columbia.

Prince Albert of Belgium visited Columbia University yesterday morning. He was attended by Col. Yungblutt, his tutor; Dr. Mellis, his regimental surgeon; Mr. Youstens, Attaché of the Belgian Legation at Washington, and Pierre Moli, Belgian Vice Consul in New York. In honor of his visit flags were displayed on all the buildings. President Low received the visitors, and after the buildings had been inspected the party was driven to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and afterward to President Low's residence, where luncheon was served.

Mrs. Taylor Gets $150,000 Alimony.

Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decree of absolute divorce in the suit brought on statutory grounds by Mrs. Mae L. Taylor against her husband, Mortimer L. Taylor, a lawyer and promoter. The decree provides that the defendant is to pay Mrs. Taylor $150,000 in lieu of permanent alimony in installments of $500 a month, or until the full amount be paid. Mrs. Taylor is also awarded the custody of her daughter, Jacqueline.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"K. D. L."—The institution to which you refer was located in Jersey City and classed itself in the first school you mention. Full details may be found in a pamphlet in the Free Library in Jersey City.

OVATION TO MISS BRADLEY.

W. C. T. U. Members in Washington Thank Her for Resolving to Christen the Kentucky with Water.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Miss Christine Bradley, daughter of the Governor of Kentucky, who will to-morrow christen the battleship Kentucky at Newport News, left Washington this morning for Fort Monroe. A large number of representatives of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union seized the opportunity to meet her at the station and make some speeches. Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, President of the District of Columbia Union, praised Miss Bradley for the "noble stand" she had taken in resisting the opposition to christening the Kentucky with spring water.

"There need be no fear," said Mrs. Platt, "that water in christening will bring evil instead of good to the ship. The Constitution, Old Ironsides, pet ship of the navy in the 1812 war, and thereafter celebrated in song and story, and known and loved by every schoolboy, was christened with water taken from a spring on Copps's Hill, where the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, and a bottle of salt water was broken over her figure-head as she left the ways. The United States ship Hartford was also christened with water."

Mrs. Crafts also spoke. She said, among other things: "We have come to congratulate you and ourselves that you have brought from your 'Old Kentucky Home' a bottle of pure water with which to christen the warship Kentucky, instead of following the usual bacchanalian custom of using wine, a senseless custom, unless it signifies that the reeling of the ship is to be like the reeling of those that tarry long at the wine, with wreck and ruin as the ultimate result. By the choice of water instead of wine you honor the best people of your State, who are strong friends and promoters of temperance. You honor the temperance cause."

Several other speeches were made, the young woman was decorated with white ribbons, and presented with a bouquet of white roses, and Miss Bradley briefly thanked the speaking ladies and gentlemen for their attentions.

If the reports at the Navy Department are to be relied upon, the christening of the Kentucky with spring water will be supplemented by the voluntary offering of the contents of sundry cruets and flagons of Kentucky spirits to be flung at the stem of the battleship as she glides from the ways into the water at Hampton Roads.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE SUED.

Edward F. Leber Wants to be Reinstated as a Member.

An application for a writ of peremptory mandamus directing the New York Produce Exchange to reinstate Edward F. Leber as a member of the Exchange was made before Justice Werner, in the Supreme Court, yesterday by Edward Lauterbach, counsel for Mr. Leber.

Mr. Leber is a member of the firm of Leber & Meyer, which has a membership on the Exchange. The firm sold some sugar for a Rotterdam house to Wallace, Muller & Co. in September last, and it is contended on behalf of Leber that Wallace, Muller & Co. wanted a guarantee that any additional taxation imposed by the United States Government would be paid by the consignors, and this was agreed to. It was part of the contract that certain documents required by the statute should be annexed to the bill of lading, in order that the sugar might be admitted without additional taxation, but this was not done. When the sugar arrived the highest tax possible was imposed, and a deposit required as security in case the impost was upheld. Wallace, Muller & Co. claimed that this impost came under the guarantee that Leber & Meyer would repay any additional taxation. Leber & Meyer refused to allow it, on the ground that the question as to whether the proper amount had been levied had not yet been finally decided, as an appeal was pending.

Wallace, Muller & Co. then made a complaint to the Produce Exchange

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LEAVENWORTH BRANCH 7% BONDS.

On and after this date we shall be prepared to issue the new securities in exchange for certificates of the above classes.

Schedules must be handed in before one o'clock P. M., and not more than one hundred will be received per diem.

The new coupon bonds are in denominations of $500 and $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either receive scrip or sell the fractions to us, or purchase from us such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to receive scrip or to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express, at their expense.

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by LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

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J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

54,	197,	1369,	1865,	2146,	2383,	2652, 2940,
64,	245,	1372,	1889,	2174,	2397,	2685, 2959,
72,	305,	1494,	1900,	2210,	2417,	2688, 2968,
112,	325,	1522,	1905,	2220,	2429,	2699, 2979,
125,	357,	1597,	2003,	2236,	2454,	2741, 3039,
128,	382,	1617,	2042,	2263,	2486,	2766, 3058,
133,	388,	1714,	2045,	2285,	2503,	2806, 3140,
160,	402,	1771,	2089,	2302,	2507,	2849, 3222,
166,	420,	1774,	2119,	2308,	2515,	2865, 3235,
171,	444,	1809,	2122,	2323,	2604,	2931, 3293,
185,	453,	1840,	2136,	2328,	2630,	2937, 3291,

194, 1365.

as the numbers of the ninety bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
SUPERIOR RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated August 13th, 1892, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds up to an amount not exceeding Ten thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven 90-100 dollars, ($10,737.90.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on March 28th, 1898, and submitted to the Board of Directors of the Railway Company for approval and acceptance.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, March 23rd, 1898.

The bonds of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, due April 1st, 1898, will be paid, on behalf of this company, at maturity, by the United States Trust Company of New York, 45 Wall Street.

Coupons due that date will be paid at this office as heretofore.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANtile line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

In volume, yesterday's business on the Stock Exchange did not reach average figures—falling short of a total of 300,000 shares, but feverish interest dominated it. At the end of the day four or five stocks had declined. Only in about a dozen instances did the changes reach a full point, but at one time during the day there were more substantial losses, for at the close there was a smart rally, through which earlier declines were to some extent recovered.

The character of the trading was, as it has been for some time past, almost wholly professional. Outside buyers and sellers alike seem altogether to have disappeared. Only exceptionally are ordinary commission houses figuring at all in current transactions.

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During most of the day yesterday the room-trading contingent was ranged on the bull side, and, led by two or three daring spirits, did its utmost to give the market an upward twist. The bigger professional operators had adverse interests, however, and selling contracts were more largely offered than the room traders cared to handle.

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Washington "news" continued the one absorbing topic. Every man in Wall Street, big and little, seems to have interest now only in what may come to pass in international relationships. A large majority of rumors reaching the Street are very warlike. One receiving attention yesterday had it that the Government has already served notice upon Spain that if humanity be not forthwith re-established in Cuba the United States must at once intervene. Such representations are considered more seriously now than hitherto, though the one fact most conspicuous still is that Wall Street is fairly filled with men of means waiting to pick up stocks the moment any extra weakness develops.

The cheapness of money continues. Bankers who have been predicting rising rates are not having their predictions verified, and some of them seem finally to be shifting their positions, taking more cheerful views.

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Government bonds were weak. There were sales of $1,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 122 and $27,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 122@120, a decline of 1½ per cent.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Northern Pacific pf..	⅝	Union Pacific pf.....	⅝
St. Paul & Omaha..	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.....	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil.....	½	Nat. Lead. pf.....	1¼
Am. Sugar Refs.....	1	N. Y. Central.....	⅝
Am. Tobacco.....	⅝	N. Y. S. & West....	3
Ches. & Ohio.....	½	Norf. & West. pf....	1
Delaware & Hudson..	1½	Oregon Short Line...	1
Den. & Rio G. pf....	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Hawaiian Sugar.....	¾	Pullman Car.....	½
Lake Shore.....	½	Reading 2d pf.....	½
Met. Street Ry.....	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅝
Michigan Central....	4	St. L. & S. W. pf....	¾
Minnesota Iron.....	1¼	South. Pacific.....	⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf.....	½	Third Avenue.....	5½
Mobile & Ohio.....	2½	U. S. Rubber.....	½
National Lead.....	½	West. Chi. Street....	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm.....3

Bonds Declined.

Chi., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s.....1	K. C., P. & G. 1st..1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..2	Missouri Pacific con.1¾
Int. & G. N. 2d.....1	Morris & E. con. gtd.1
Int. & G. N. 3d.....3	Ore. S. L., Inc. B..2
Iowa Central 1st....2	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.....1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@5 for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $110,139,849; balances, $7,133,047; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $234,829.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2¾@2⅞ for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weaker. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81@$4.81¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.83⅝@$4.83⅞ for demand, $4.81¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94 1-16@94⅛ and 94⅞@94½, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅝, to 113; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 58½, and Reading, ¼, to 8⅜. Declined—Erie first preferred, ¾, to 34; St. Paul, ½, to 90; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 83⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 48¼. Atchison sold at 11¼, Illinois Central at 101½, and Erie at 12⅞. British consols declined 1-16, to 111 11-16, for money and ¼, to 111¾, for the account. India Council bills were allotted at 1s. 2 21-32d. per rupee.

In Paris, rentes closed 10c lower, at 103f 35c, and exchange on London was 25f 29c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 167.60, and in Rome at 105.65.

ACTIVITY UNPRECEDENTED.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, foremost iron trade authority, will say to-day:

There never was a time when, generally speaking, the iron and steel plants in the United States were as fully employed as they are at the present. One of the largest works in the West has actually been forced to buy a little steel in the open market, its enormous output being inadequate. Another great plant, as noted by our Pittsburg correspondent, expects to turn out close to 200,000 tons of ingots in the month of March. With isolated exceptions, the modern steel plants in the United States are rushing, and there is considerable complaint among consumers of delays in deliveries.

With cloudless political skies, there could be but one inference to draw from this state of affairs, coupled with the fact that order books are well filled for months to come. But prolonged apprehension concerning our relations with Spain, or actual rupture, would check a very large amount of constructive work and bring out cancellations, compared with which orders for war material would fade into insignificance. War might afford opportunities for speculators, but the majority of manufacturers would suffer, and our growing export trade might collapse entirely. As an incidental effect it is suggested that European steel makers might grow uneasy over their supplies of Spanish iron ore. It would not take much to blockade Bilbao.

As yet, however, the iron trade has been proceeding serenely and the movement toward harmonizing contending interests goes on. The Western wire consolidation is practically concluded, though it may yet gather additional smaller concerns into its fold. It is understood that the sales territory is to be divided into three districts—the Eastern, Central, and Western—each handled by a general manager. The course of the markets in the near future may be dependent upon the attitude assumed by the large outside interests.

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The makers of Bessemer pig in the valleys and in the Cleveland district are continuing their conferences. The original plan has been already seriously modified.

There is a movement on foot to interest all the leading producers of foundry iron South, East, and West in some scheme to restrict production; or, in other words, render comprehensive the arrangement talked of by the majority of the Alabama and Tennessee makers. With the frayed reputation of all "gentlemen's agreements" on the one side and the fear of collision with Federal authorities on the question of trusts on the other, any success must be regarded as a remarkable "tour de force." The conviction is growing, not alone among producers, but also among buyers, that nothing short of actual consolidation can keep contending interests up to a mark however sharply drawn and carefully fenced in.

One of the latest schemes, which it is believed has chances of success, is to get the Mesaba ore interests to unite in advancing prices. This would probably prove of most interest to the furnace plants making foundry irons.

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It is gratifying to note that a very good tonnage of orders is steadily coming out, but the nerve of manufacturers has been shaken by the recent proofs of a wonderful elasticity in productive capacity, and prices therefore remain at a low level.

RECENT MARKET RANGE.

At the end of weakness on the Stock Exchange yesterday, prices were still, as a rule, above the low points which have been touched since Feb. 15, date of the Maine's destruction. New York Central and Jersey Central, among the prominent railroad stocks, are fractionally below prices made on any previous breaks, and Sugar is close to a couple of points under the preceding low record. For the most part, however, prices are still materially higher than they were a year ago.

Herewith is an illustrative table, showing contrasts between yesterday and the corresponding date of 1897, with closing prices of Feb. 15, and the low figures up to and including the day before yesterday:

	Mar. 23, 1897.	Feb. 15, 1898.	Low. to Mar. 22, 1898.	Low. for Mar. 23, 1898.
Atchison pf..	21⅞	31¾	22⅞	23⅛
Brooklyn R. T.	71½	41¼	35	36½
Burlington..	74⅜	102¼	86⅝	87⅝
Consolidated Gas.	151¾	193½	174½	174½
Louis. & Nash.	47¼	60	45½	46¼
Manhattan.	83	117¼	94⅝	95⅝
M., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30	38¾	28¾	30⅞
Mo. Pacific.	15	33¼	22	23⅜
N. J. Central.	84¾	96⅞	89¼	88½
Nor. Pacific pf.	35⅝	66⅞	56⅞	59
Northwestern.	105⅞	128½	113¼	115
Omaha.	65	77⅝	65	68
People's Gas.	81⅝	96⅝	87¾	87¾
Reading 1st pf.	46	51½	36	37
Rock Island.	66¾	91¼	80½	80⅞
St. Paul.	76½	95⅝	85⅝	87
Southern pf.	27½	32⅝	24¾	24⅞
Sugar.	117⅝	138⅞	115¼	115½
Tobacco.	74¼	92	80	93
Western Union.	82⅝	92⅞	83½	84⅝

GOVERNMENT BONDS DOWN.

The new 4 per cent. Government bonds sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 120, and after the close large amounts were offered outside the board at this price. These figures are by far the lowest made this year, and lower than any quotations made on actual sales since December, 1896, when the United States Senate was recognizing Cuban belligerency.

The new 4s early this year sold up to 129¾, but fell to 128½ in the beginning of February, with a later rally to 128¾, but by the end of the month they had fallen to 123⅝. In the first week in March there was a further decline to 122, with a rally to 123¾ later. The recovery did not hold, however, as last week sales were made at 121½. As noted above, there were also transactions at these figures on Tuesday.

The following table shows the highest prices at which Government bonds have sold this year, the closing bid prices on Feb. 15, Maine disaster day, and the final quotation yesterday:

	Highest, 1898.	Feb. 15.	March. 23.
4s, 1907, registered	113½	113	109
4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	114½	111¾
4s, 1925, registered	129½	128½	120
4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	128¾	120
5s, 1904, registered	115	113⅝	111
5s, 1904, coupon	115	113⅝	111
Currency 6s, 1899.	104	104	103

The shrinkage since Feb. 15 represented in dollars is $41,516,697, divided as follows:

4s, 1907	$20,286,732
4s, 1925	13,391,020
5s, 1904	2,625,000
2s	5,072,900
Currency 6s	140,045

ST. PAUL'S GAINS.

The St. Paul Railroad earnings for the third week of March were made public last night, showing a gain of about $158,000 over the corresponding week last year. This represents an increase of over 30 per cent., and is much larger than in Wall Street had been generally expected.

UNION PACIFIC FACTS.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday listed $18,765,000 additional first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and $15,750,000 additional preferred stock.

These listings make a total of $84,235,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds and $75,000,000 preferred stock. It was also yesterday voted by the Governors of the Exchange to add $5,765,000 additional 4 per cent. bonds whenever notice shall be received that such bonds have been issued for payment of undeposited old bonds and the acquisition of property.

***

The application of the Union Pacific Railroad Company upon which the Governors yesterday acted was dated a week ago today, March 17, and in many ways is of direct interest to an unusually wide circle of investors. In full it is as follows:

The Union Pacific Railroad Company now respectfully applies to have the following additional bonds and shares of stock issued by it placed on the regular list of the New York Stock Exchange:

$18,765,000 of the first mortgage railroad and land grant 4 per cent. gold bonds, being 14,765 bonds for $1,000 each, numbered from M65,236 to M80,000, inclusive, and 8,000 bonds for $500 each, numbered from D12,001 to D20,000, inclusive, and registered bonds each for $500, $1,000, or $5,000, into which such coupon bonds may be converted; $15,750,000 of 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, being 157,500 shares of $100 each.

The bonds and stock embraced in this application have been issued and delivered by the company to the Reorganization Committee referred to in said application of March 2, 1898, in consideration of the properties transferred to the company by said committee, and said bonds and stock are now held by said committee, which intends to use the same for the following purposes, viz.:

Toward redeeming the certificates of deposit for Kansas Pacific Eastern and Middle Division and Denver Extension first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, Kansas Pacific Consolidated 6 per cent. bonds, and various minor issues, as per plan of reorganization, $11,761,000; sold to provide funds to be applied toward payment of undeposited bonds and the acquisition of the property by the Reorganization Committee, $7,004,000; bonds, $18,765,000.

Toward redeeming the certificates of deposit for Kansas Pacific Eastern and Middle Division and Denver Extension first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, Kansas Pacific Consolidated 6 per cent. bonds, and various minor old issues under the terms of the plan of reorganization, preferred stock, $15,750,000.

Of the total authorized bonded debt of $100,000,000, there are now required to be issued—as detailed above and in said previous application—$90,000,000. The remaining $10,000,000, by the terms of the company's mortgage, are subject to the disposal of the Reorganization Committee.

It is the purpose of the Reorganization Committee, upon the final winding up of the reorganization, to make such disposal by placing in the treasury of the company as a free asset, a portion of such remaining $10,000,000 of bonds, and to reserve under Section 3 of Article I. of the company's mortgage the balance of these bonds, to be issued only for new construction and acquisition and for betterments and improvements at a rate not exceeding $1,500,000 per annum. In view of the prospective sales of important securities in the proceedings for finally winding up the affairs of the Union Pacific Railway Company, it is not practicable at the present time to state definitely the respective amounts of bonds so to be appropriated or reserved, but so far as can be estimated at the present time, it is expected that in any event no less than $5,000,000 will be so reserved under said mortgages.

The Reorganization Committee has caused the entire Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific lines (extending from Kansas City, Mo., to Denver, Col., and from Denver, Col., to Cheyenne, Wyoming, respectively,) and the Leavenworth Branch, (from Leavenworth, Kan., to Lawrence Junction, Kan.,) a total mileage of 770.58 miles, with the lands and land grants appertaining thereto and the remainder of the equipment formerly of the Union Pacific Railway Company, to be purchased by persons acting on its behalf at the sale thereof which took place under decrees foreclosing the subsidy lien of the United States and the several mortgages on the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific lines. All such sales have now been duly confirmed, and upon completion of the legal formalities connected with the transfer of the property and the satisfaction of the Denver Extension mortgage—all of which, it is expected, will have been accomplished within the next forty days—the company will become vested with title to the entire railroad and telegraph, terminals, equipment, &c., and to the lands and land grants purchased at said sales or with securities representing the beneficial ownership of such lands, all of which property is covered by the first mortgage of this company, free from any prior mortgage or lien, the same as the main line of the Union Pacific Railway Company, from Council Bluffs to Ogden, including the Omaha Bridge and certain spurs, a total of 1,050.05 miles, and the equipment acquired therewith, as more fully described in the application of March 2, 1898.

The mortgage is further to cover, (by actual conveyance or deposit of securities,) upon completion of the necessary legal proceedings to that end, which are now in progress and which will shortly be terminated, as an absolutely first lien, all or substantially all the following important branch lines, the outstanding securities of or title to which are practically all owned by or in course of transfer to this company:

	Miles.
Brighton and Boulder Branch, (Brighton, Col., to end of track, Boulder, Col.).....	27.00
Carbon Cut-Off Railway Co., (Allen, Wyo., to Hanna, Wyo.)..16.98 Hanna mine tracks..... 2.08	19.06
Echo and Park City Railway Co., (Echo, Utah, to Park City, Utah).....	27.59
Coalville, Utah, to Wahsatch Mine, three rail.....	2.60
	30.19
Junction City and Fort Kearny Railway Co., (Junction City, Kan., to Concordia, Kan.)....70.86 Lawrenceburg, Kan., to Belleville, Kan..... 17.14	88.00
Kearny and Black Hills Railway Co., (Kearny Junction, Neb., to Callaway, Neb.).....	85.72
Salina and Southwestern Railway Co., (Salina, Kan., to MacPherson, Kan.)	35.74
Solomon Railroad Co., (Solomon, Kan., to Beloit, Kan.).....	57.04
	322.75

The supplemental mortgages required to carry into effect the inclusion of the branch lines aforementioned in the properties embraced in the first mortgage are in course of preparation, and will be submitted to your committee when completed.

All the outstanding Omaha bridge renewal bonds have been delivered to the Mercantile Trust Company, the trustee of the company's mortgage, to procure the satisfaction or release of such Omaha bridge mortgage under the direction of the counsel of this company. Provision has been made for the payment of all sums in cash required under the decrees of foreclosure or otherwise, to satisfy and retire all bonds not deposited with the Reorganization Committee.

The mortgage covers directly or through beneficial ownership over 6,500,000 acres of land, situated in Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Kansas. It so covers further notes or contracts for land sold, which the Land Department considers safe, to the extent of $2,196,858, and notes representing 2,402,000 acres of lands sold, which the Land Department considers doubtful or bad, and the lands for which, if not paid for, revert to the company.

The following is a statement of the equipment acquired under the various foreclosure sales, and on which the mortgage is (or will be upon completion of the transfer of the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific properties) a first lien, subject only as to part thereof to the equipment trust debt stated at $435,000, (due on or before April 1, 1899,) to the extent that this indebtedness may be held to be outstanding and valid, and for the payment of which full provision has been made:

Cars—Passenger, 305; Pullman sleepers, 67; Pullman tourist, 19, (in which one-fourth ownership remains in the Pullman Company;) freight, 9,656; road and miscellaneous, 176; total cars, 10,223. Locomotives, 508. The net earnings of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific main lines, after deduction of taxes, were, for the last fiscal year, as detailed in said application of March 2, 1898, $5,602,513.33; the 322.75 miles of branch lines previously described produced during the last fiscal year net earnings, taxes deducted, of $135,626.67; total, $5,738,140.

The free assets now held in the company's treasury, consisting of large amounts of bonds and stock of auxiliary railroad and other companies, such as the Union Pacific Coal Company, the Pacific Express Company, various water, depot, &c., companies, yielded during the last fiscal year a net income of approximately $500,000, this income being apart from and additional to the earnings from the railroad lines above specified.

In addition to the mileage above described, viz., 2,152.38 miles, arrangements have been made through which the company expects to acquire, within the resources now at its own or the Reorganization Committee's disposal (and it has partly already acquired) the securities of, or title to, the following lines: Julesburg Division of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, 151.53 miles; Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado Railway Company, 225.52 miles; Omaha and Republican Valley Railway Company, 482.04 miles, which would make the length of the system absolutely owned by it upon completion of the pending proceedings and negotiations 3,011.47 miles.

By the use of the bonds and stocks heretofore listed and the additional bonds and stocks embraced in the present application, viz., $90,000,000 of the first mortgage railroad and land grant 4 per cent. gold bonds, $75,000,000 of 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, and $61,000,000 of common stock, (this being the total of its outstanding securities,) this company will have acquired, in addition to other property and securities, all the lines of railroad, equipment, lands, land contracts, and property contemplated in the plan of reorganization of Oct. 15, 1895, to be acquired and mortgaged by the new company.

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Other securities were yesterday listed on the Stock Exchange as follows:

Chicago Union Elevated Railroad—$287,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1945, Nos. 3,926 to 4,212, inclusive, making total amount listed to date $4,212,000, Nos. 1 to 4,212, inclusive.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis—$275,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1928, Nos. 15,424 to 15,698, inclusive, making total amount listed to date $5,913,000, Nos. 1 to 1,022, inclusive, 10,808 to 15,698, inclusive.

Northern Pacific—$863,500 additional prior lien railway and land grant 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds, Nos. M74,199 to M75,087, inclusive, for $1,000 each; D20,002 to D20,050, inclusive, for $500 each, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted, making total amount listed to date $85,062,000, Nos. M1 to M75,087, inclusive, for $1,000 each; D1 to D20,050, inclusive, for $500 each.

Spokane Falls and Northern—$2,812,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds of 1939.

Iowa Central—$24,000 additional common stock and $102,300 additional preferred stock, making listed to date $8,480,600 common and $5,671,000 preferred.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Heavy oversubscription in London of the new Chinese loan.

Spanish elections to-day.

Sale of Union Pacific collateral in Boston.

Sales of Park Bank stock at 312, an advance of 22 since the last sale on March 14.

Further sales of gold in the open London market for shipment here.

Earnings of People's Gas Company of Chicago reported to have increased 13½ per cent. in the first half of the present month.

Easier rates for sterling exchange. Round amounts of demand bills purchased.

Meeting to-day of Rock Island Directors to act on dividend.

Statement from Chicago that two more important distilleries have agreed to enter the new combination, making seven in all.

Provost Brothers have moved to the Commercial Cable Building.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following the decline of the last few days there has been much greater activity in the outside security market, and many orders were yesterday placed by brokers to buy at prices slightly below the figures of Tuesday's closing. On a greater volume of transactions yesterday prices again went down. Traction and ferry securities recorded lower figures during the day, and natural gas was inactive. The leader of the tractions was Third Avenue Railroad, which closed weak at 170 bid, offered at 174.

Weakness also ruled in the local illuminating gas stocks. Amsterdam common was offered at 25 and the preferred at 62, low record prices for the new securities. Standard Gas common made a bad break, selling down to 124, closing offered at 128. Western Gas bonds and stock were lower, the 5 per cent. bonds being offered at a price which nets 5 per cent. on the investment.

With the exception of Standard Oil, the industrial stocks showed resistance to the general lowering tendency. Standard Oil had a net decline of about 5 per cent., closing offered at 352. In the miscellaneous list Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s were offered at 99, which is considerably lower than the figure of last reported sales.

New activity and strength developed in Electro-Pneumatic on news that the New Jersey Legislature had enacted a law which permits of the re-establishment of the company's franchises and reinvests them with all old powers. It is a Wall Street report that plans are maturing for development of the company in active business undertakings. Metropolitan West Side 5s of Chicago were steady at the figures of Tuesday's decline, and the New York and New Jersey Telephone stock was offered at 145 in sympathy with the general market depression.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	212	215
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	197	200
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 2d asst. pd.	11	11½
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	81
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	46	48
Consolidated (Ohio) con. 6s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	44	47
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6s	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad	170	174
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	176	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	85	87
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	58	60
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	116	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	24	25
Amsterdam pf.	60	62
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	29
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92½	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	99½	100
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	86	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104¾	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	39	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	115	128
Standard Gas, New York pf.	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17½	18½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	97
Western Gas Company	78	80
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders	40	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	66	67
Glucose common	37	37½
Glucose preferred	91	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	20	21½
Malt preferred	70	71
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	93
National Biscuit com.	21	22
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whit

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 23, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	51	Adams Express	101	102	100	100	.....
15¾	16½	110	American Cotton Oil	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
6⅞	7¼	10	American Spirits Mfg.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
10	17½	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
114¾	114⅝	62,295	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	114½	115¼	113¾	114⅝	—1
105	106	350	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	106	106	105⅜	105⅝	— ¾
98¾	98¾	12,305	American Tobacco	98¾	94¼	98	98⅝	— ⅛
112¾	115	51	American Tobacco pf.	112	114	112	114	.....
86	87½	500	Ann Arbor pf.	86	86	85¾	86	.....
10⅜	10¾	600	At., T. & S. F.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
23⅝	24	1,584	At., T. & S. F. pf.	24½	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
16	16⅜	10	Baltimore & Ohio	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	.....
2½	2⅝	640	Bay State Gas	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
86¾	87	5,965	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	86½	87¼	86¼	86⅞	+ ¼
111	114	59	Brooklyn Union Gas	113	113	111¾	111¾	— ¼
4⅝	5¼	100	Bruns. Co., 8d in. pd.	4½	4¼	4½	4½	— ⅛
17⅝	18	2,195	Chesapeake & Ohio	18	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
88¾	88⅝	34,301	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	88	89	87⅝	88⅞	+ ⅜
9⅝	10	635	Chi. Gr. Western	9⅜	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
25	28	10	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	30	30	30	30	.....
7	8	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
87¾	87¾	25,961	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	87½	88	87	87¾	+ ⅛
144	145	2	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	144½	144½	144½	144½	.....
115¾	115¾	3,040	Chicago & Northw.	115¾	116	115	115⅞	.....
...	...	25	Chi. & Northw. pf.	171¼	171¼	171¼	171¼	.....
81¼	81⅛	8,326	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	81⅛	81⅞	80⅞	81⅛	— ⅛
7¾	8	25	Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
27⅛	28¼	25	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	27½	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
27	27½	850	C., C., C. & St. L.	27½	27½	27	27	+ ⅜
12¾	12½	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	12¼	12¼	11⅞	12¼	— ⅛
5½	6	50	Col., H. V. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	.....
175	176½	1,840	Consolidated Gas	175	175	174½	175	— ¼
106¼	107	260	Delaware & Hudson	107	107	107	107	—1½
145	150	10	Del., Lack. & West.	150	150	150	150	.....
42⅝	...	390	Denver & R. G. pf.	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	—1¼
12¾	12⅞	120	Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
33	33½	1,010	Erie 1st pf.	33⅛	33⅜	33	33⅛	— ⅛
16¾	17½	100	Erie 2d pf.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
...	...	15	Ft. W. & D. C. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
31½	31⅝	1,005	General Electric	31¾	31⅝	31½	31½	— ¼
30	31	200	Hawaiian Sugar	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
98¼	99	50	Illinois Central	99¼	99¼	98½	98⅛	.....
45¼	50	25	Illinois Steel Co.	45	45	45	45	.....
40	42	100	Laclede Gas	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
67	69	45	Lake Erie & West. pf.	68	68	68	68	.....
181	184	671	Lake Shore	184	184	184	184	— ½
47	47	4,305	Louisville & Nashville.	46¾	47⅜	46¾	46⅞	— ⅛
96¾	96¾	20,320	Manhattan Con	96¼	97¼	95¾	96½	— ⅛
135⅜	135⅝	15,187	Metropolitan St. Ry.	136½	137¼	134½	135½	—1⅛
101	102	472	Michigan Central	100	100	100	100	— ¼
80	85	20	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	84	84	84	84	.....
60¼	63	680	Minnesota Iron	61½	61½	60½	60½	—1½
30½	30¾	530	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30¾	31	30½	30½	— ⅛
24	24½	2,295	Missouri Pacific	23⅝	24¼	23⅝	24	— ⅛
26	29	100	Mobile & Ohio	26	26	26	26	—2½
28¼	29¼	325	National Lead Co.	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
103	104½	120	National Lead Co. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	—1¼
89½	90	2,130	New Jersey Central	89½	90	88¾	89⅜	— ⅛
107⅛	107⅝	9,705	New York Central	108	108½	107¼	107½	— ⅝
11	12	306	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	11	11	11	11	—3
43⅜	44¼	1,025	Norfolk & West. pf.	44	44	43¾	43¾	—1
5⅜	5¼	490	North American	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
21	21¼	3,498	Northern Pacific	21	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
59⅞	60	10,875	Northern Pacific pf.	59⅛	60	59	59⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	14½	202	Ontario & Western	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
26	27½	400	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	26½	26½	26	26	.....
28	30	100	Oregon Short Line	28	28	28	28	—1
22¾	23	845	Pacific Mail	22⅞	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	— ¼
325	360	24	Pennsylvania Coal	325	325	325	325	.....
112⅜	113½	1,225	Pennsylvania R. R.	113¼	113½	112⅝	113	— ¼
88½	88¾	10,325	People's Gas, Chicago.	88½	88⅞	87⅞	88⅜	— ⅛
42¾	44½	1,300	P., C., C. & St. L.	42⅝	43	42⅝	43	.....
57	60	500	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58	58	57	58	—2
167	168	515	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	167½	168	167	168	— ½
15¾	16	1,400	Reading	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16	.....
37¼	37½	1,900	Reading 1st pf.	37	37¼	37	37¼	+ ¼
19½	20	520	Leading 2d pf.	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
118½	120	12	Rome., W. & Ogdens.	120	120	120	120	.....
24¼	24¾	225	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	—1⅝
4	4¾	500	St. Louis Southw.	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
8¼	9¼	400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
67	67½	250	St. Paul & Omaha	68	68	68	68	+1½
150	154	110	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	153	153	150	150	.....
14	15	400	Southern Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅝
7⅜	7¾	530	Southern Railway	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	25¼	860	Southern Railway pf.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
18½	18½	1,460	Tenn Coal & Iron	18	18½	18	18½	.....
9¼	9½	500	Texas Pacific	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9¼	.....
170	174	330	Third Avenue	168¼	171	168¼	171	—5½
17¼	17¼	1,680	Union Pacific	17	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅜
48⅝	48¾	18,215	Union Pacific pf.	48	49	47¾	48¾	+ ⅜
7⅛	7¾	200	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
5⅞	6⅛	425	United States Leather.	5¾	6	5¾	6	— ⅛
55½	56	670	U. S. Leather pf.	56	56	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
16	17	100	United States Rubber.	16	16	16	16	— ½
64¾	65	510	U. S. Rubber pf.	63½	64⅜	63½	64⅜	+ ⅜
6½	6⅝	215	Wabash	6¾	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
14½	14⅝	425	Wabash pf.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
...	...	300	West Chicago Street.	90¾	90⅞	90⅜	90⅞	— ⅛
84¼	84⅜	1,242	Western Union Tel.	84½	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜	— ¼
1⅞	2¼	15	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	.....
Sales.....		279,928						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip 100	79½	Iowa Central 1st 5s 5,000	99	Pac of Mo 1st 4s 2,000	102
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 10,000	82½	2,000	93	Peo & Eastern 1st 3,000	76
At, T & S F gen 4s 26,000	89	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st 1,000	77	Reading Co gen 4s 1,000	80¼
1,500	89	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s 6,000	101	9,000	80⅝
10,000	88¾	La & Mo River 1st 5,000	107	2,000	80¼
15,000	88⅝	Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st 1,000	121½	21,000	80
500	89	Unified gold 4s 5,000	86	Rio Grande West 1st 1,000	79⅜
3,000	88⅞	Metropolitan Elev 1st 4,000	116¾	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s 2,000	88¼
10,000	88⅝	4,000	116	5,000	88¼
3,000	88¾	4,000	116½	5,000	88¼
1,000s5F	88½	1,000	116	6,000	88¾
Adjustment 4s 15,000	56¼	Met St Ry gen 5s 19,000	109	St L & S F gen 5s 2,000	102
1,000	56⅛	Mexican Inter 1st 4s 11,000	72¼	St L & S F 4s 2,000	72
20,000	56¼	5,000	72¼	St P, M & M, Dakota ext 5,000s20F	120
1,000	56¼	5,000	72¼	So Pac of Cal 5s consld 10,000	96½
20,000	56⅜	Mil, L S & W 1st 1,000	136	So Pac of N M 1st 33,000	108
55,000	56	Michigan Div 1,000	134	Southern Ry 1st 5s 33,000	88
5,000	56¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 20,000	86	Standard R & T inc 1,000	11½
50,000	56	7,000	85¾	14,000	11
10,000	55⅞	5,000	85½	Tenn C, I & R, Birmingham Div 1st 3,000	83
10,000	55⅝	8,000	85¼	Tex & N O cons 5s 5,000	98¼
10,000	56	Mo, K & T 2d 22,000	58	7,000	98
Canada Southern 2d 5,000	106	1,000	58⅜	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 15,000	99
Cent of N J gen 5s 1,000	111¾	10,000	58	Tex & Pac 2d inc 5,000	30¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 3,000	76½	9,000	58¼	5,000	30¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s 2,000	114	10,000	58	30,000	30
Chi, B & Q con 7s 1,000s30F	114¼	Mo Pac 1st cons 4,000	95	2,000	30¼
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s 1,000	96	10,000	94	7,000	30
Chicago & Erie 1st 4,000s20F	111	Mobile & Ohio gen 4s 1,000	74¼	Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs 1,000	45
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s 1,000	107¾	3,000	74½	Union Pacific 4s 10,000	90¼
Chi & N W S F 6s 3,000	117	Morris & Essex con gtd 25,000	139	179,000	90
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 35,000	106	Nash, C & St L con 4,000	102½	500	90¼
Chi, R I & P deb 5s 110,000	105	N Y Cent 1st coup 1,000	116½	39,000	90⅛
Chi Term Trans 4s 5,000	81	3,000	116¾	30,000	90
3,000	81⅝	N Y Cent deb 5s 5,000	107	20,000	90⅛
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs 6,000	59	Nor & W Ry con 4s 3,000	79	48,000	90
4,000	59⅞	Nor Pac gen lien 3s 11,000	68¾	5,000	90⅛
Col, H V & T 6s, J & P M & Co ctfs, $65 paid 1,000	73¼	4,000	69¼	500	90¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 3,000	109	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 10 000	94	10,000	90
Erie gen lien 3-4s 3,000	69¼	1,000	93⅜	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 15,000	52
Erie 4s prior bonds 31,000	87	5,000	93½	Wabash 1st 5s 5,000	106
Ft W & D C 1st 2,000	66½	5,000	93⅜	5,000	105¾
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge 1,000	78	Oregon S L 1st con 5s 2,000	68	3,000	106
Int & Gt Nor 3d 1,000	48	5,000	99	Wabash 2d mtge 5s 5,000	76
1,000	47½	Inc A 5s 2,000	61	1,000	75⅞
6,000	47	Inc B & col trust 5,000	45¼	4,000	75¼
C. C. & I. Dev. pf. 2	3	15,000	45	5,000	75⅞
C. C. & I. Dev. pf. 2	3	Morris & Essex	170	20,000	75½
Col. Fuel & Iron	19	Nat. Lin. Oil	15	West Shore gtd 4s 1,000	108
Col. F. & I. pf.	78	Nat. Starch	53¾	Registered 5,000	107½
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5½	Nat. St. 1st pf.	65		
C., H. V. & T. pf.	17½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15		
	35	New Central C.	6¼		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..	Com. Cable	160	..	N. Y. & N. H.	183	185
4s, r., 1907	109	110	Consol. Coal	41	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11⅝	13
4s, c., 1907	111¼	112	Consol. Ice	27	30	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	63	73
4s, r., 1925	120	121	Consol. Ice pf.	81	85	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	30
4s, c., 1925	120	120½	Den. & R. G.	10¾	11	N. Y. & Westch. & B. pf.	28½	30
5s, c., 1904	111	112	Den. & R. G. pf.	11	14	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	29	31
5s, r., 1904	111	112	D., M. & Ft. D.	11	..	Norfolk So.	62	66
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	Nor. & West.	11½	14
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..	D., S. S. & A.	2½	4	Ohio Southern	..	5
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	4¾	6	Ont. Mining	3	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..	Eighth Avenue	315	325	Ore. R. & N.	41½	48
			Ev. & T. H.	19½	22	Ore. R. & N. pf.	64	69
			Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	42	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
			Flint & P. M.	9½	11½	Peo., & Eastern	3	6
			Gt. Nor. pf.	148	154	P., Ft. W. & C.	166	..
			Green Bay & W.	30	40	Quicksilver	1½	2
			Homestake	42	48	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
			Ill. Cent. 1. l.	90	98	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
			Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5½	6½
			Iowa Central	7	7½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	45	48
			Iowa Central pf.	25	27	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	15	17
			Joliet & Chicago	160	..	St. L. & S. F.	6¼	6¾
			K. C., P. & G.	18¼	19	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	54	55
			Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	St. P. & Duluth.	20	25
			Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½	St. P. & D. pf.	..	90
			K. & D. M. pf.	13	15	St. P., M. & M.	125	135
			Keokuk & West.	32	35	Sil. bullion certfs.	56	58⅜
			Kingston & Pem.	1	10	Sixth Avenue	195	210
			Laclede Gas pf.	84	88	Standard R. & T.	3¾	4
			Lehigh Valley	20	25	Tol. & O. C.	16	24
			Manh. & St. L.	24	28	Tol. & O. C. pf.	37	42
			M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47	50	Twin City R. T.	20	25
			Mo., K. & T.	10¼	11	U. S. Express	39	43
			Morris & Essex	170	173	Wells-F. Express.	114	118
			Nat. Lin. Oil	15	17	West. Union Beef.	7¼	8¼
			Nat. Starch	53¾	7	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	9¾	11
			Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	83	Wis. Central	1½	2
			Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30			
			New Central C.	6¼	7¼			

. . . The New York Times "All the News That's Fit to Print."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$40,670	Am. Sugar Ref.	115	115¼	113¾	114⅝
260	Am. Tobacco	93½	94	93½	94
210	A., T. & S. F. pf.	24½	24½	24	24
40	Brk. R. T.	86¾	87¼	86¼	86¾
23,020	C., B. & Q.	88¾	88⅞	87⅝	88⅝
20,810	C., M. & St. P.	87¼	68	87	87⅜
4,480	C. R. I. & Pac.	81¾	81½	81	81⅜
20	Cent. of N. J.	89½	89½	89	89
70	Ches. & Ohio	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
190	Gen. Electric	31⅞	31¾	31½	31½
1,190	Louis. & Nash.	46⅞	47⅛	46½	47
4,800	Manhattan	96⅞	97¼	95⅞	96⅛
500	Mo. Pacific	23¾	24⅛	23¾	24
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	31	31	31	31
80	Met. Street	136¼	136¾	136	136
610	N. Y. Central	107⅞	108⅜	107½	107⅜
1,840	Nor. Pac. pf.	59½	59⅞	59½	59⅝
2,390	People's Gas	85⅝	85⅞	87⅛	85⅞
140	Reading 1st pf.	37¼	37½	37¼	37¼
10	Tenn. C. & I.	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼
1,290	Union Pacific pf.	48	49	48	48¾
110	West. Union	84¾	84¾	84½	84¾

108,980

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$27,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	56½	56½	56	56¼
5,000	Ches. & O. con.	114¼	114½	113¾	113¾
3,000	Met. El. 1st	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
2,000	Met. St. Ry. 5s	109	109	109	109
4,000	Nor. Pac. 4s	94	94	94	94
2,000	Rock Island 5s	106	106	106	106
83,000	Texas Pac. 2d	30¾	30¾	30	30¼
6,000	Wabash 1st	106	106	105¾	105¾

$82,000

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56@56⅝. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02, 1,000 Brunswick at .12, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 300 Isabella at .22, 100 Mollie Gibson at .24, 500 Syndicate at .05.

On the Mining Exchange 500 shares of Alamo sold at .02⅛@.02¼, 86,500 American Flag at .06@.05@.05⅞, 700 Anaconda at .85@.85¼, 8,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¼@.08⅝@.09@.09⅛, 800 Elkton at .72⅝@.72¼, 6,000 Garfield Gr. at .05⅝@.05¼@.05⅝, 500 Golden Fleece at .37@.38, 5,000 Gold Magnet at .007 buyer 30, 300 Havana at .75⅛@.75, 600 Isabella at .22@.22⅛, 3,200 Jefferson at .05@.05¼, 7,000 Justine at .05 buyer 30, @.04 cash, @.07 buyer 60, 1,200 Lillie at .75@.77, 7,000 Mollie Gibson at .21@.21¼, 1,900 Mount Rosa at .12½@.12¼, 300 Portland at .75, 3,000 Rocky Mountain at .14 buyer 30, @.15 buyer 60, 1,000 Red Mountain at .08, 70,000 Sentinel at .01 buyer 5, @.01¾ buyer 60, @.009 cash, @.01¼ buyer 10, 4,000 Union at .10@.08⅞, 8,000 Work at .01⅞@.02¼, 500 Yukon at .14 buyer 30.

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The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.65	1.00	.65	1.00
Alta	.11	..	.11	..
Belcher	.20	..	.20	..
Best & Belcher	.28	.30	.28	.30
Breece	.37	.46	.37	.46
Brunswick	.11	.12	.11	.12
Chrysolite	.12	.13	.11	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	..	.65	..
Crown Point	.12	..	.12	..
Deadwood	.70	1.10	.70	1.10
Enterprise Mining Co.	.23	..	.23	..
Father De Smet	.17	.22	.17	.22
Gould & Curry	.17	..	.17	..
Hale & Norcross	1.10	..	1.10	..
Horn Silver	1.30	1.50	1.30	1.50
Iron Silver	.35	.45	.35	.45
Kingston & Pembroke	.17	.22	.17	.22
La Crosse	.12	..	.12	..
Leadville	.06	..	.06	..
Little Chief	.12	..	.12	..
Mexican	.28	..	.28	..
Ophir	.45	..	.45	..
Phoenix Gold	.05	.09	.05	.09
Potosi	.40	..	.40	..
Plymouth Con.	.08	..	.08	..
Savage	.22	..	.22	..
Sierra Nevada	1.00	..	1.00	..
Standard Consol.	1.55	1.75	1.55	1.75
Union Consolidated	.30	..	.30	..
Utah	.05	..	.05	..
Yellow Jacket	.25	..	.25	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.76	..	.65	..
Albany G. M. Co.	..	.04	..	..
Belcher	.25	..	.20	..
Best & Belcher	.25	..	.25	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick Consol.	.09	..	.09	..
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Challar	.40	..	..	..
Crown Point	.10	..	..	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.09	..
Con. California & Va.	.70	..	.70	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	..	.75	..
Eureka Consolidated	.15	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.15	..	.15	..
Hale & Norcross	1.10	..	1.20	..
Horn Silver	1.20	1.50	1.20	..
Iron Silver	.35	.40	.35	..
Julia Consolidated	.01	..	..	..
Kingston & Pemb	.10	..	..	..
La Crosse	.16	..	.16	.18
Leadville Con.	.08	..	.08	.10
Little Chief	.14	..	.15	..
Mexican	.25	..	.30	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.40	..	.45	..
Occidental	2.00	..	2.00	..
Potosi	.37	..	.40	..
Savage	.20	..	.22	..
Sierra Nevada	1.00	..	1.35	..
Standard	1.60	1.75	1.60	1.75
Small Hopes	.90	..	.90	..
Union Consolidated	.35	..	.40	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.25	..	.20	..
Argentum Juanita	.18	..	.18	..
Alamo	..	.02	.02	.03
Anaconda	.30	..	.30	..
Cripple Creek Cons.	.10	..	.09	.12
Creed & Cripple Creek	.03	..	.03	.05
Golden Fleece	.30	..	.30	..
Isabella	.19	..	.20	..
Mollie Gibson	.21	.25	.22	.25
Mount Rosa	.11	..	.11	..
Pharmacist	.06	.08	.06	.08
Portland	.74	..	.74	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.09	..	.09	..
Work	.02	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Flag	.06	.09	.05¾	.06
Annetta	..	.35	..	.40
Alamo	.02⅛	.02½	.02	.02¼
Anaconda	.30½	.40	.34½	.36
Anchoria	.75	.77½	..	..
Cripple Creek Con.	.08½	.09¼	.09	.10¼
Cannon Ball	.003¼	.004	.003¼	.004½
Elkton	.70	.73	.71	.75
Gold Magnet	.005	.01	.004	.007
Gold Coin	1.00	2.50	1.00	1.50
Garfield Grouse	.05⅞	.06¼	.06	.06¾
Golden Fleece	.37	.40	.36	.40
Harvard	.75	.76	.75	.76
Isabella	.21¼	.22¼	.21½	.23
Japan	2.50	5.00	2.50	5.00
Jefferson	.04	.05½	.04	.06
Justine	.03¾	.04¼	.03¾	.04½
Lillie	.75	.77	.75	.78
Miami	.40	.38	.38	.38¼
Mollie Gibson	.20¾	.21½	.20½	.22
Mount Rosa	.13	.13½	.12	.12½
Old Gold	.003½	.006	..	..
Pilgrim	.004½	.006	.004½	.006
Portland	.75	.77	.74½	.76
Rocky Mountain	.12	.15	.12	.14
Red Mountain	.09	.09	..	.08
St. Paul Caribou	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Sentinel	.009¾	.009¾	.009½	.009¾
Tamarack	.004	.006	.004½	.005¼
Union	.09¾	.10¾	.09½	.10¼
Waldorf	.07¾	.09	..	.10
Work	.01⅞	.02¼	.02	.02½
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Diamond Match dropped from the opening at 130 to 129½ and closed there. Strawboard declined a point, closing at 25. West Chicago sold around 90½. North Chicago lost 3 points, closing at 207, very low for that stock. Biscuit common dropped from 22 to 21

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Property at Monroe and Jefferson Streets Sold—Other Sales by Brokers and Auction Room Dealings.

John N. Golding has sold for E. H. Crampton to Mandelbaum & Lewine, for about $100,000, the five and six story factories on a plot 103.2 by 114.6, at the southeast corner of Jefferson and Monroe Streets. This property was announced for sale at auction a few weeks ago, but was withdrawn.

The Stevens Real Estate Company has sold for John Burch to Mrs. Hela the two five-story flats, 332 and 334 West Eighty-fifth Street, each 25 by 80 by 100, for $110,000. The buyer gives in part payment a country place at Avon, N. J.

It is reported that the purchaser of the property at the northwest corner of Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue is William K. Everdell, representing B. H. Howells.

Heilner & Wolf have sold to a builder the plot northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 100 by 109.

Layton & Rogers have sold for Albert Friedlander to P. A. Schindler a plot of lots on the east side of Twelfth Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

Matthew J. Ward & Co. report that they have leased for Mrs. Emma F. Kirby the Beach View Hotel at East Moriches, L. I., for a term of years to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rhode, former proprietors of the Hotel Pomeroy, Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for H. J. Erickson the five-story American basement Indiana limestone-front dwelling 253 West Ninety-third Street, 19 by 60 by 100; also, 257 West Ninety-third Street, five-story American basement Indiana limestone-front dwelling, 19 by 60 by 100, on private terms.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Solomon De Walltearss sold, in foreclosure, to Francis S. Marsden, representing the defendants, for $112,271, the plot northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-ninth Street, runs east 174.10½, by north 75.8½, by east 112 by north 58.6 by west to Riverside Drive by southwest 161.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to Morris Franklin, for $18,050, the four-story tenement, with store, 1,469 Avenue A, southwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street, 25 by 94.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Anthony E. Royce, for $1,000, the plot Railroad Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of Fletcher Street, 25 by 150.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel Strasbourger, referee, 515 Washington Street, east side, 227.5 feet north of Spring Street, 21.3 by 56.3 by 21 by 56.6, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,361; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 226 West Tenth Street, south side, 114.6 feet west of Bleecker Street, 21.6 by 95, three-story brick dwelling, with extension.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 625 Greenwich Street, east side, 74.5 feet north of Leroy Street, 26.4 by 44, with rear lot 22 by 18.2, three-story brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 223 Lewis Street, west side, 13.2 feet north of Seventh Street, 24.6 by 89.9 by 25 by 90.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,350.

By William Kennelly, assignee's sale, Charles C. Dickinson, assignee, 26 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 285 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story stone front store; 12 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 120, four-story stone-front dwelling; 146 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 175 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100, two and three-story brick building; all title and interest of Eugene M. Earle in the foregoing parcels.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Dallas Flanagan, referee, 580 and 582 Third Avenue, west side, 22.7 feet north of Thirty-eighth Street, 27.11 and 29, respectively, by 95, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, on 580, $33,658; on 582, $41,971.

By Thompson & Pryor, partition sale, Stuart F. Randolph, referee, 171 Bowery, east side, 120 feet south of Delancey Street, 23.5 by 125.4, four-story brick store, with one-story extension. Subject to mortgages for $14,000.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Theodore Sutro, referee, Jennings Street, south side, 128 feet west of the Southern Boulevard, 52 by 128, three two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $6,658.

By John T. Boyd, public auction sale, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Kelly Street, two lots, 20.3 and 25, respectively, by 85.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, 168 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, south side, 96 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 90.11, three-story brick dwelling.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, 1,749 Bathgate Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 50 by 120, three-story frame dwelling.

At the Mount Vernon Hotel, at 11 A. M., by Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilson Brown, Jr., referee, 37 lots at Mount Vernon, located on River, Monroe, and West Streets, Stevens, Fourth, Fifth, and Railroad Avenues.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Lexington Avenue, west side, 80 feet south of Seventieth Street, for a three-story brick office building, 20.5 by 20, the William S. Anderson Company of 1,248 Third Avenue, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $3,500.

Broadway, west side, 23 feet north of Ninth Street, for a five-story brick factory, with store, 23 by 96.4, Mary L. Vail, owner; Mowbray & Uffinger of 55 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $15,000.

No. 307 to 311 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, for a one-story brick chapel, 58.6 by 90, John T. Brady of 222 East Forty-second Street, owner; T. F. Houghton, architect; cost, $8,000.

Ninety-sixth Street, northwest corner of West End Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25.2 by 95, Thomas Maloney of 127 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; Thorn & Wilson, architects; cost, $35,000.

Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, 150 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 75 by 200.10, Hoagland & Robinson of 615 West Forty-ninth Street, owners; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $500.

Vyse Street, east side, 75 feet north of Freeman Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 48, Schwallenberg & Coryell of 1,175 Hoe Avenue, owners; John Schwallenberg, architect; cost $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 34 West Twenty-second Street, to a five-story and attic brick office building, with stores; Jane E. Faltoute, owner; Pollard & Steinam, architects; cost, $9,000.

No. 1,889 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; J. J. Benzwig of 201 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; J. Wolfgang, architect; cost, $800.

No. 201 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; G. Sidenberg of 48 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $1,500.

Seventh Avenue, west side, extends from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a six-story brick hotel; G. Sidenberg, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 8 East Sixty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. H. Choate of 50 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $21,000.

No. 303 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-first Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone studio building, with stores; Mrs. E. H. Moir of 6 West Twentieth Street, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 6, 8, and 10 East Thirteenth Street, to a six-story brick storage house; The Butterick Publishing Company of 7 West Thirteenth Street, owner; L. C. Holden, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 698 Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-story brick stable, Sophia Moebus of 609 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $1,500.

Westchester Turnpike, north side, 325 feet west of Unionport Road, to a two-story frame dwelling, Sarah E. Conway, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $400.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 240 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, George Stolz of 1,324 Franklin Avenue, owner; C. Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $1,900.

No. 768 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store, Bertha Merkle, premises, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 23.

ALLEY running from Sullivan to Thompson St, aw s, 217.5 ft n e of Broome St, 0.9x22x0.2x22; David H. Van Name to F. C. Linde Company ..... Omitted.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 100.11 ft n of 100th St, 50x97.11x50x98.1; Thomas McC. Peters to Sally C. Peters..... $50

BEDFORD ST, s e corner of Commerce St, 30.2x50; Edward Schendel, referee, to James Morrison and another..... 1,000

COURTLANDT AV, n e corner of 158th St, 51.6x92; Elizabeth E. Crawford and others to Henry Linsmann..... 1

COURTLANDT AV, n e corner of 158th St, 51.6x92; Henry Linsmann and others to Louis Wirth..... Exch.

DOWNING ST, s s, 154.2 ft w of Bedford St, 27.10x91.1x28.9x96.10; George B. Christman and wife to Samuel W. B. Smith..... 1

FORSYTH ST, 176, 25x100; Pratt A. Brown, referee, to John H. Burt..... 24,100

FOX AV, w s, 275 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Christian P. Keck to Carl Waltz and another..... 800

GRAND ST, n e corner of Attorney St, 50x100; Norfolk St, e s, 100.2 ft n of Grand St, 25x75; James M. Shaw and others to Isabel Wering and others, re-recorded..... 1

HALL AV, n e corner of Eclipse St, 151x200x119.11x202.6; Oliver H. Corsa to George B. Corsa..... 10

HALL AV, n e corner of Eclipse St, 151x200x119.11x202.6; George B. Corsa to New York Building Loan Banking Company..... 18,000

LAFAYETTE ST, centre line, n s, 151 ft w of Prospect Av, 60.5x101.3x—x118; Martin Kramer and another to Ludwig Tremmel and another..... 1,400

MARKET ST, 48, 25x87.7; Louis Frank and wife to Jacob Korn..... 1

MONROE ST, n w corner of Scannell St, 25x79.8; Gustave A. F. Seelig and wife to Anngeannette Seeley..... 1

MOUNT MORRIS AV, or Mount Morris Park West, n w corner of 126th St, 20.11x85; Annie T. O'Shea to Margaret Kilpatrick; Webster Av, e s, 279.11 ft n of 168th St, 14.11x15.1x irregular; Augusta M. de Peyster to Maria Hindeniang..... 1,500

PARK AV, s w corner of 94th St, 50.8x80; William H. C. Jackson to G. E. Crogan..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft s of 186th St, 25x98; Louis Wirth to Henry Linsmann and another..... Exch.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50 ft s of 186th St, 25x98; Louis Wirth to John Mollenhauer, exchange and..... 1

THOMPSON ST, 35 and 37, n w s; Kate V. Gibson to F. C. Linde Company....Omitted.

THOMPSON ST, 29½, 31, 33; George F. Secor to F. C. Linde Company..... 1

THOMPSON ST, 35 and 37, n w s, 18.5x60 to alley; Thompson St, n w s, 149 ft s of Broome St, 1x60 to alley; Eliza West to Kate V. Gibson..... 1

17TH ST, s s, 95.6 ft e of Avenue A, 23.9x92; Elizabeth Biringer to Philip Klamp and another..... 3,850

17TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 20x39.11x20.1x40; Hannah Wallach to Betta Bacharach..... 1

22D ST, s s, 195.10 ft e of 7th Av, 20.10x98.9; Maria L. Emmons and another to Francis R. Emmons..... 1

24TH ST, n s, 195.2 ft e of 3d Av, 68.4x98.8; Joseph D. Carroll to John B. Doerr.

33D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Ellen S. Chapin to Susan L. Smith, all title..... 1

33D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Charles E. Mahony to Susan L. Smith... 10

36TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Harriet L. Mohun to Samuel F. Barry... 1

39TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Elizabeth Renz to Philip Hoffman..... 1

45TH ST, 411 West, 24x100.4; William F. Kip, referee, to Sarah V. Cadod and another..... 9,200

53D ST, 39 West, 22x100.5; Fanny Woodleaf to Wesley H. Tilford..... 1,000

55TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 11th Av, 22x100 ft to Hudson River, x—x10x84; 12th Av, n e corner of 55th St, 100.5x550x19x—x232; Zacharia Jaques and another to Wallace C. Andrews..... 1

56TH ST, n s, 92 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100; Perez M. Stewart to Annie Randall..... 16,500

56TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Frank Dirlam and wife to Gustav F. Taussig..... 1

60TH ST, s s, 68.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 20.6x100; Rachel I. Heyman to William Caille, Jr..... 1

87TH ST, 344 West, 20x100.8; Thomas J. Shanley to Sarah L. Shanley..... 100

89TH ST, s s, 147 ft e of West End Av, 15x100.8; Edward J. McGuire and wife to John Campbell..... 1

89TH ST, n s, 412 ft w of West End Av, 174.11x—x irregular; Francis S. Marden and wife to Elizabeth S. Clark..... 100

89TH ST, n s, 412 ft w of West End Av, 174.11x—x irregular; Andrew S. Hamersley to Francis S. Marden..... 112,271

89TH ST, n s, 412 ft w of West End Av, 174.11x—x irregular; Cyrus Clark and wife to Elizabeth S. Clark..... 1

100TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Arthur Gorsch and wife to Hermandt..... 1

101ST ST, 217 East, 25x100.11; John T. Duff and others to Kate Helriegel..... 13,100

114TH ST, 352 West, 25x100.10; Sarah Strykower to Israel Frankel..... 1

120TH ST, s s, 430 ft w of 5th Av, 30x100.11; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to R. J. Tracy..... 5,000

129TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Old Broadway, 82.1x100x irregular to 130th St; 130th St, s s, 101.1 ft e of Broadway, runs s 26.7x n e—x—; Thomas McC. Peters to Sally C. Peters..... 100

137TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 30x90.11; James V. Donovan to Catharine C. Corcoran..... 35,000

141ST ST, s s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; 143d St, n s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 28.6x73x1.6x25; 144th St, s s, 209.11 ft e of North 3d Av, 18.6x38.6x irregular; interior lot, 31.6 ft s of 144th St, being Lot 33, Block 8, map of Sections A and B, North New York; 144th St, s s, 289.4 ft e of North 3d Av, 70.7x34x25x100; North 3d Av, e s, 112 ft s of 145th St, 28x53.4x25.6x70.10; North 3d Av, s e corner of 145th St, 28x18.1x25x5.7; 145th St, s s, 45.6 ft e of North 3d Av, 7.6x25x3.10x25.8; 145th St, n s, 153.3 ft e of Old Boston Road, runs e 70x n 25x e 12.9x n 25x w 72.4 to avenue x551; 149th St, s s, 152.5 ft w of Cypress Av, 39x46.2x48.4x74.8; Mary R. Wright and others, executors, to George J. Gould..... 1

176TH ST, s s, 96.3 ft w of Worth St, 97.3x146.6x irregular; Virginia Williams to Carolina Wenninger..... 1

176TH ST, s s, 194.5 ft w of Worth St, 32.5x124.2x25x146.6; James D. Rogers to John R. Wenninger..... 1

183TH ST, n s, 229.9 ft e of 11th Av, 20.3x55.4x20.3x55.6; Louise H. Eaton to Mary A. Brinckerhoff..... 9,000

Recorded Leases.

ADRIAN, M. J., to Max Schlanger; 313 and 315 Canal St, 4 years..... $7,800

BRODEK, Fredericka, to Michael Farrell; 332 9th Av, 5 years..... 1,600

DETMOLD, Ernst, to Simon Gluck and another; 146 West 17th St, 5 years..... 1,950

ECKOFF, Doris, and others to William Shedd; 106 Prince St, and 120 Greene St, 7 years..... $3,500, 3,800

EHIN, John, and others to Max J. Kinsky; 174 Ludlow St, 3 1-2 years..... 2,000

HALPIN, Delia, executrix, to John Bergin; 10th Av, s e corner of 19th St, 5 years.. 2,000

HEALY, James B., to Carl Hildebrand; 1,055 Park Av, 5 years..... 600

HORN, Henry J., to Pauline Alexander; 132 Delancey St, 5 years..... 1,050

HULBURT, Hannah M., to Max Lindemann; 3d Av, 2,452 and 2,450, 10 years.. 1,500

LEVY, Abraham, to Ary Flaks; 52 Rutgers St and 120 Monroe St, 5 years..... 840

MAYER, Frederick, to Oscar Eberhardt; 902 Washington St, 5 years..... 1,200

McGINTY, Joseph, to Daniel E. Gillen; 2d Av, 1,186, s e corner of 63d St, 9 years..... 1,000

ODELL, Mary J., to Samuel Busick; 5 Columbus Av, 4 years..... 900

PEARSALL, Samuel H., to Meta Frese; 509 East Houston St, 3 years..... 1,000

PRICE, Lena, to Louis Zasuly; 175 Ludlow St, 3 5-12 years..... 2,025

RIEPER, Henry, and another to Adam Trabold; 301 West 121st St, 4 1-3 years.. 1,500

SCHNEIDER, Thomas, to Joseph Marianson; Union Av, n w corner of 156th St, 5 years..... 540

SEELIG, Ann J., to William Griffin; 223 Monroe St, 1 year..... 720

STEELE, Rosalie M., and others, executors of Adolph Prince, to Adolph Prince; Clinton St, 112, 6½ years..... $1,000, 1,500

TOCH, Henry M., and another to A. E. Pratt & Co.; 35 Bowery, 4 2-12 years.. $3,600, 3,800

WYNKOOP, Henrietta, to William T. Stohlmann and another; 2d Av, 54.6 ft s of 2d St, 25x100, 12 years..... 700

ZASULY, Louis, to George E. Moore; 175 Ludlow St, 3 years..... 720

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDREWS, Wallace C., to Zachariah Jacques and another; n s of 55th St, 250 ft w of 11th Av, extends to high-water mark, Hudson River, &c.; 12th Av, n e corner of 55th St, installments..... $35,000

BACHARACH, Babetta, to Mary H. Haldane; n s of 17th St, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 2,000

BARNES, Mary, to Isadore Peritz; n s of 19th St, 350 ft w of 7th Av, ⅛ part, demand..... 300

BELLINGER, William H., to Joseph M. Strong and another; n s of 118th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 4,000

BURT, John H., to George H. Byrd; 176 Forsyth St, 3 years..... 25,000

CADOO, Sarah V. and John, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 411 West 45th St, 1 year..... 4,500

CAILLE, William, Jr., to Rachel Heyman; s s of 60th St, 63.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 2,000

CORCORAN, Catherine C., to The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 137th St, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years..... 12,000

CORCORAN, Catherine C., to James N. Donvan; s s of 137th St, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years..... 8,000

CORSA, George B., to Oliver H. Corsa; n e corner of Hull Av and Eclipse St, to Decatur Av, 3 years..... 10,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to John F. Steeves; s w corner of Valentine Av and Suburban St, 3 months..... 3,000

EDWARDS, Richard, to George Ringler & Co.; n w corner of 7th Av and 26th St, demand..... 4,500

FOSTER, Finley M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 341 West 29th St, 3 years..... 8,500

GILLEN, Daniel E., to Joseph McGinty; 1,196 2d Av, leasehold, demand..... 4,500

HAUSCHILD, John P., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 112 Centre St and 16 and 18 Franklin St, 5 years..... 27,000

HAUSCHILD, John P., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 116 Centre St, 5 years.. 18,000

HENDERSON, James, to Jennie P. Stuart; s w corner of Lexington Av and 119th St, demand..... 4,000

HILLIER, Emmas and Henry E., to Celia M. Schell; s s of 85th St, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 500

JOHNSON, Emma, to William F. Vause; 519 3d Av, demand..... 5,000

KAHN, Leopold, to The Germania Life Insurance Company; n w corner of 7th Av and 137th St, 3 years..... 145,000

KLAMP, John and Philip, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 504 East 17th St, 3 years..... 6,000

KORN, Jacob, to Louis Frank; 46 Market St, 1 year..... 4,000

LAKE, William H., to the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; n s of 136th St, 950 ft w of Home Av; e s of Van Courtland Park Av, 75 ft s of Radford St, secures bonds

MARDEN, Francis S., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company; Riverside Drive, or Av, n e corner of 89th St, 1 year..... 105,000

McGUIRE, Ann and Thomas J., to Elisabeth M. Anderson; 966 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years..... 26,000

McGUIRE, Ann and Thomas J., to Elisabeth M. Anderson; 966 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years..... 26,000

MOLLENHAUER, John, to Louis Wirth, w s of St. Ann's Av, 50 ft s of 136th St, 3 years..... 1,000

MUHLKER, Henry, to Julia S. Bryant; w s of Lenox Av, 74.11 ft n of 137th St, 1 year..... 5,000

NAGEL, Catherine, to John W. Sterling, trustee; n s of 91st St, 281 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 2,000

NEWCOMBE, Annie, to James M. Hanley; 488 West 81st St, 1 year..... 1,000

PROVOST, Stephen B., and wife to Henry E. Keuch; lots 356 and 357, map of 370 lots of the McGraw estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years..... 300

PUNCHARD, George, to Francis H. Leggett; 8 Charles St, 1 year..... 8,200

RABENSTEIN, Fredericka, jr., to Linda Schwarz; n w corner of 2d Av and 108th St, 1 year..... 1,000

REILLY, Philip F., to James Everard; n e corner of Avenue C and 9th St, demand..... 21,000

SHAW, Mary, to Thomas H. Borden; 226 East 51st St, demand..... 4,000

SHANLEY, Thomas J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 344 West 87th St, 3 years..... 20,000

SHEAHAN, Cornelius F., to the American Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females of the City of New York; n s of 32d St, 298.2 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years..... 8,500

SIMMONS, Thomas O., and wife to Emily Momberger; e s of Hoe Av, 179.2 ft s of Home St, 3 years..... 3,000

SMITH, Sarah, to Charles Jackson; 44 Henry St, demand..... 3,000

THE FIRST UNION PRESBYTERIAN Church of New York to The Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association of New York; n e corner of Lexington Av and 86th St, 3 years..... 3,000

TIEMANN, Horatio, and wife to John Rooney and another; w s of 3d Av, at n e corner of land of James Valentine, runs s 19.6x w irregular, 3 years..... 2,800

WATERBURY, Selleck A., to The Chelsea Savings Bank; w s of Union Av, 89.7 ft s of Home St, 1 year..... 4,500

WENNINGER, John P., to Anna L. Moore; s s of 176th St, 194.6 ft w of Worth St, old lines, 1 year..... 4,000

WILMERDING, Caroline M., to The Washington Trust Company; s s of 77th St, 295 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 40,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRAKER, Henry J., to Albert J. Wise.. $1,000

BUNKER, Washington A., to John J. Gordon..... 5,000

CORCORAN, Catharine, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 12,000

EISNER, Anna, to Henry Gottgetreu..... Nom.

GREENWOOD, Richard B., to James W. Green..... 1,000

HAMILTON TRUST COMPANY to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company..... 84,500

JOHNSTON, William F., to East River Mill and Lumber Company, (two assignments)..... Nom.

KEMPNER, Elias, to the New York Security and Trust Company..... 83,000

KOCH, Andrew, to James Everard..... 3,000

McGINTY, Joseph, to William L. Flanagan, as managing Director..... Nom.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York..... 21,052

O'CALLAGHAN, Thomas, to Edmund Coffin..... 10,000

PENFIELD, Thomas D., to Warren E. Sammis..... 420

POWELL, Sarah H., to Frances H. Macy, trustee, &c..... 18,000

RANSOM, Rastus S., trustee, to George B. Ashley..... 2,950

ROSENBERG, Charles, to Emanuel Katz. 5,000

ROTHSCHILD, Henry, to Thomas Brady and another..... 2,550

STRAUSS, Simon N., to Leopold Sonn.. Nom.

STRONG, Joseph M., and another to Albert J. Wise..... 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Atlantic Trust Company, guardian, &c..... 30,000

UNION TRUST COMPANY to New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, (two assignments)..... 68,000

Mechanics' Liens.

HENRY ST, 44; John W. Rapp against Sarah Smith, owner; M. Robinson, contractor..... 100

MONROE ST, 261; George Schillinger & Co. against Harris Goldberg, owner; Hastings & Gleason, contractors..... 100

NORFOLK ST, 149 to 155; John and Joseph Ruff against Louis Lese, owner; John Kehoe, owner and contractor..... 5,800

NORFOLK ST, 149 to 155; David J. Cohen against John Kehoe, owner and contractor..... 745

STANTON ST, 97; Bornstein Brothers against Joseph Eichner, owner; D. Rosenblum, contractor..... 25

11TH ST, 64 and 66 East; William H. Schmohl against Amund Johnsen, owner and contractor..... 3,427

159TH ST, s s, 257 ft e of Boulevard, 75x100; The Union Granite Company against Anna T. Dale, owner; Charles Hemle, contractor..... 231

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

CLINTON ST, 226; Isidore Jackson, with Hyman Adelstein and Abraham Avrutine, (seven payments)..... 12,000

CLINTON ST, 228; Isidore Jackson, with Hyman Adelstein and Abraham Avrutine, (six payments)..... 10,000

PARK AV, w s, 50.6 ft n of 116th St, 100.9x90; Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees, with Nicholas D. Kendall and others, (eight payments)..... 48,000

6TH ST, 739 to 741; Isidore Jackson, with Simon Jacobs, (twelve payments)..... 15,000

Lis Pendens.

CENTRE ST, 88 and 90; Robert C. and Harriet C. Peters against Rebecca H. Queen and others, (partition;) attorney, B. Yates.

EDGECOMB AV, s e corner of 139th St, 18.11x85; Edgecomb Av, e s, 36.11 ft s of 139th St, 36x85; Edgecomb Av, e s, 18.11 ft n of 138th St, 36x86; Edgecomb Av, e s, 90.11 ft n of 138th St, 18x85; 138th St, n s, 85 ft e of Edgecomb Av, 17.6x99.11; 138th St, n s, 190 ft e of Edgecomb Av, 35x99.11; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Jane M. Hamilton and others, (foreclosure of 9 mortgages;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

8TH AV, n e corner of 154th St, 150x100; Florence A. Alker against Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Alker.

197TH ST, n s, 344.6 ft w of 2d Av, 20x92; Angelina S. Macy against Alfred C. Carpenter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. and G. F. Chamberlain.

72D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 30x100.2; John McCarron against Sarah Levenson, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, C. B. Augustine.

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 31.6x100.11; Orrin D. Person against Emilio Vigna and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would take a recess from March 28 to April 11.

425—Josephine C. Drake et al., executors, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Daniel H. Kochersperger, County Treasurer; 463—Elizabeth E. Sawyer et al., executors, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Daniel H. Kochersperger, County Treasurer, &c., and, 464—Jessie Norton Torrence Magown, appellant, vs. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, executor, et al.—Leave granted to file and submit copy of opinion of Supreme Court of Missouri in case of Conley's executor, &c., vs. Switzler, Judge, &c., on motion of William D. Guthrie for the plaintiffs in error and appellant.

157—Henry C. King, plaintiff in error, vs. M. B. Mullins et al.—Argument continued by Maynard F. Stiles for the plaintiff in error, by Z. T. Vinson and Holmes Conrad for the defendants in error, and concluded by Maynard F. Stiles for the plaintiff in error.

86—George Schollenberger, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; 87—George E. Paul, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; 88—J. Otis Paul, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and 17—Clarence E. Collins, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of New Hampshire.—Argument commenced by William D. Guthrie for the plaintiffs in error.

Call for to-day: 86, (and 87,) 88, (and 17,) 141, 496, (and 431.)

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 405, 306, 364, 355, 408, 441, 450, and 1203.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumeration motions.

57—McClure vs. Central Trust Co.
71—Knapp vs. Knapp.
93—Kenney vs. Rhinelander.
97—Solomon vs. Continental Fire Ins. Co.
99—Richards vs. Washburn.
101—Murphy vs. Leggett.
102—Hales vs. Seamen's Bank for Savings.
103—De La Piechardiere vs. Ropes.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Kiernan.
2—Richard vs. Richard.
3—Trahan vs. Trahan.
4—Close vs. Kjelgaard.
5—Derby Lumber Co. vs. Hopkins.
6—Hall vs. Cordier.
7—Sherry vs. Lee.
8—Franklin Sav. Bank vs. Watson.
9—In re Smith.
10—Feder vs. Vreeland.
11—Kaufman vs. Kaufman.
12—Stones vs. Moran.
13—Jenkins vs. Warren.
14—Donnelly vs. Mc-Ardle.
15—Weisenstein vs. Thomas.
16—In re Stritch.
17—Telet vs. Belmont.
18—Stevens vs. Stanfield.
19—Hall vs. Simpson.
20—Linch vs. Rhoads.
21—Squyer vs. T. E. Ward & Co.
22—Weil vs. Brandenstein.
23—Smith vs. Fisher.
24—Keuffel & Esser Co. vs. Investment Corp.
25—Hazard vs. Hazard, &c.
26—Taylor vs. Wright.
27—Dayton vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
28—Stuart vs. Stuart.
29—Hatch vs. O'Connor.
30—Con. Nat. Bank vs. Myerk.
31—Tracy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
32—Goodwin vs. Coddington.
33—Blood vs. Barnard.
37—Wendt vs. same.
35—Beaudel vs. Man. Ry. Co.
36—Colgan vs. same.
37—Wendt vs. same.
38—Erzer vs. same.
39—Gutwillig vs. Seward.
40—Anger vs. Herter.
41—Polacsek vs. Dunn.
42—In re Daly.
43—People, &c., vs. McEvoy.
44—Same vs. Armstrong.
45—Oakley vs. Oakley.
46—Prayer vs. Press Pub. Co.
47—Union Associated Press vs. Press Pub. Co.
48—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Bailey.
49—Spiegel vs. Zoccolo.
50—Schloesheimer vs. Fry.
51—Shirmer vs. Crosin.
52—Henry vs. Salisbury.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Wright vs. Welsel.
—Weil vs. Weil.
2—N. J. Construction Co. vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
4—Rose vs. Durant.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6113—Grams vs. Wedenen.
6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
6345—Kline vs. Bank of State of New York.
6342—McMahon vs. Smith.
6348—Graziadio vs. Graziadio.
6354—Greenfield vs. McKahary.
6376—Stelzer vs. Stelzer.
5670—Weller vs. Broughton.
6253—Cassel vs. Weisblatt.
Highest number reached in regular call, 6410.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Hiscock, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred Causes.

14538—Nicholson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
15288—Walch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13189—Horn vs. Dry D'k, R. & Co.
14921—Hyam vs. City of New York.
15300—Rosenzweig vs. N. Y. Veal & Mutton Co.
15651—Buderus vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14698—Moses vs. Hatch.
14454—Ferris vs. Baird.
15175—Israel vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
15350—Kleiner vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15231—Masters vs. Rosenblum.
15068—Klein vs. German Odd Fellows' Home.
15234—Read Fertilizer Co. vs. Wells.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V., and for trial.

351—Spero vs. German Exchange Bank.
336—Same vs. Bowery Nat. Bank.
342—Same vs. Nassau Bank.
347—Same vs. Nat. Butchers & Drov. Bank.
4415—Muldoon vs. Honig.
8487—Cosgrove vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
7064—Fleck vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
Highest number reached in regular call, 10388.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI

WINTER RESORTS.

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GA.,
One of the most elegantly-appointed hotels in the world. Accommodations for 500 guests.
Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a Winter resort.
WATSON & POWERS, PROPRIETORS.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.
The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.
J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMBERLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., near beach; capacity 300; steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street level; cuisine and service unsurpassed. Special Spring Rates, $3.00 from Saturday P. M. to Monday A. M. Tel. 376. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

LINDEN HALL,
Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Av. and beach; opens April 2d; capacity, 350; steam heat, elevator; special Spring rates. M. C. ADAMS.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Ky. Av., 100 feet from beach, steam heat; sun parlor; elevator; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $10 to $15 per week. American Plan. L. V. STICKNEY.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $6 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Hollywood Hotel and Cottages,
WEST END, NEW JERSEY.
Renovated, Sanitary Plumbing, Sewerage, etc.
PARTIES DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS SEASON 1898 CALL OR COMMUNICATE WITH
R. T. DUNLOP,
HOTEL IMPERIAL,
BROADWAY AND 32D ST.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1—65 PARK AV.—Handsome suite of corner rooms; parlor, dining room; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A BACK parlor and extension, with use of front parlor for physician or dentist, or furnished saloon floor, with private bath, at exceptionally reasonable price. House on West 92d Street, near Central Park. Address S. H., Box 188, Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

Great Removal Sale—Jewelry, Gloves, Corsets, at one-quarter value. Libert's Crême Liliane, 42c.; Libert's Sachets, 25c.; Libert's Incomparable Violets, 29c. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH RED ASH AND Locust Mountain Coal at lowest Cash rates. Yards, cor. 57th St. & West End Av., 54th St. & 10th Av., 32d St. & 10th Av. THOMAS STOKES.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S.
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist in dining room or with light washing; private family. C., 180 West 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will be disengaged the 1st of April; has six years' best city reference. S. A. G., 990 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—City reference, Box 340, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—City references. 230 East 75th St., third floor.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Protestant; good cook and laundress; no objections to country with family for Summer; best city reference; no cards. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman; will take full charge of kitchen. Ring Scelel's bell, 328 West 52d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a woman to cook, wash, and iron by the day or month. C. N., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent reference. 404 West 55th St., first floor.

COOK, &c.—As cook and housemaid, or kitchenmaid; wages, $30; personal city reference. Box 218, 130 Clinton Place.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; first-class; good city reference. A., Box 290, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; willing to do coarse washing; six years' city reference; city, or country preferred. 219 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a French cook; wages, $40; or to go by day; best city reference. 127 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman; is a first-class cook, good reference. 137 East 31st St.

COOK.—A first class cook wants situation; city references. 116 West 21st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class cutter and fitter, formerly with Mrs. Laforcade, 5th Av., more customers; private families, $2 day. Louise Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; would like a few more customers by day at greatly reduced prices; McDowell system. Mrs. Taylor, 77 East 119th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; $4 to $6; cutting, basting, 50c. Glove fitting. Mme. Roome, 133 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER. — By experienced cutter and fitter; home or out by day. Campbell, 175 East 77th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a respectable girl to do housework for a small family of three or four; is willing and obliging; clean and neat in habits, and good tempered. 338 West 49th St.; ring Kinne's bell.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a middle-aged woman to do housework in a small family. 441 East 18th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By competent North German, Protestant, as maid to growing children; good seamstress; wages, $18 to $20. N. B., Sutton Place, Christian Home, near 59th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant woman as laundress in a private family; no objection to country; good city reference. 309 East 33th St., Burns's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; would go to the country; personal reference; wages, $25. 416 West 50th St., Burns's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman laundress; city or country; city reference. 105 West 60th St., second bell to the right.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Nurses.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a child's nurse or seamstress, or for grown children; by a refined woman in a Christian family; would live in the country; home more than high wages; two years' reference. 146 East 123d St., third bell, west.

NURSE.—By a competent person as infant's nurse; understands bringing child up on bottle; capable of taking full charge; best references. 75 East 120th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent infant's nurse to take entire charge and bottle feed; best city references. 235 East 29th St., Mulrooney's bell.

NURSE.—By middle-aged German; thoroughly understands care of growing or young children; good plain sewer; will make herself useful. 804 East 88th St., dressmaker.

NURSE.—Will assist with chamberwork. McLaughlin, 562 Lexington Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS. — By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Washing.

WASH, &c.—By respectable woman to wash, iron, or clean; reference. 119 East 53d St., rear house. Mrs. Murphy.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Eight years' experience in mercantile house; educated, refined young woman; thoroughly competent; best references. Remington Machine, Box 189 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By French butler and valet; tall; sober; first-class in all branches; New York or country; highest city and European references. Rochet, 325 West 40th St.

BUTLER.—Willing to be generally useful; middle aged single man; honest, sober, faithful; first-class references; country or city. M. L., 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced every respect; willing, obliging; excellent references; last employer seen. Butler, Box 372, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Swiss; thoroughly competent; excellent references. B., 207 East 45th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By well-trained Englishman; highest references; last employer can be seen. H. B., 302 West 70th St.

BUTLER.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his butler and valet as first-class in every respect. 63 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—English; three years' personal character; single; age, 30. T., Box 316, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; tall; thoroughly competent; first-class references; just disengaged. Ray, Box 342, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; best references; town or country. Butler, Box 197, Times Office.

BUTLER.—By an experienced butler; first-class city references. Butler, 554 3d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; Protestant; careful driver; willing to be generally useful; care furnace, mow lawn; can milk; wages moderate. S. L. B., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; reference from three of the best families in New York. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—Four years' experience; reference. 252 West 10th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; thoroughly understands care of gentleman's place; greenhouses, vegetables, fruits, and shrubbery; fourteen years in present place. M. K., care Alexis McConnell, 548 5th Av.

GARDENER.—Protestant; married; small family; age, 35; thoroughly understands the growing of plants, shrubs; good florist; cows, poultry; best American reference. J. B. B., Box 124 Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, 30 YEARS' REFERence, desires a position, city or country, to care for horse, cow, or kitchen garden. J. Horan, care of S. Matthews, 201 St. Ann's Av.

FARMER and GARDENER.—By German-American, to take charge of gentleman's place; understands farming and gardening in all its branches; also greenhouse and laying out and gardening new place; married; no family; five years' best reference from last employer. J. B., Box 176, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN OF 24; five years with present employer; desires situation with chance of advancement. Advancement, Box 197 Times Office.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 338-79th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PLUNKETT, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PLUNKETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of her attorney, Francis T. Garrettson, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. MARY ANN LARKIN, Executrix. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney for Executrix, 26 Broad Street, New York City.
s30-1aw6mTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. ja6-1aw6mTh.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN S. NEWTON, Executors. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Attorney for Executors, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. s11-1aw6mTh

BRIARLY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BRIARLY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ennever & Trautmann, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. EDWARD WILLIS, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., New York City.
s23-1aw6mT

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-1aw6mTh.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

LEWIS STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—HENRY STEERS, plaintiff, against JOHN E. HOFFMIRE and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, commencing at a point on the westerly line of Lewis Street, distant ninety-four feet eight inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lewis and Seventh Streets, thence running southerly along said westerly line of Lewis Street twenty-four feet six inches, thence westerly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to a point in the easterly line which bounds a lot (now or lately belonging to Samuel A. Fanshaw) in the rear of the lot hereby conveyed; thence northerly along said easterly line of said adjoining lot to a point distant ninety-seven feet six inches northerly from said northerly line of Seventh Street, thence easterly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to the westerly line of Lewis Street at the point or place of beginning, and known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-three (223) Lewis Street, said lot being twenty-four feet six inches in width in front, and twenty-five feet wide in the rear, and eighty-eight feet nine inches in depth on the northerly side, and ninety feet eleven inches in depth on the southerly side, and being the same premises described in a deed dated April 18, 1866, made by Joseph M. Price and James Rowe, executors, &c., to said John E. Hoffmire, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 894 of Conveyances, Page 510, on the 18th day of June, 1866.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.
CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.
G. S. P. STILLMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the premises above described:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is $6,308, with interest from February 5th, 1898. The unpaid taxes are approximately $475.
CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.
ml-2aw3wT&F&m24

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—GILBERT M. SPEIR, plaintiff, against CHARLES RUSSELL et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:
All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the 16th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, distant forty-six (46) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with the southerly line of Twenty-third Street; running thence easterly along the said southerly line of Twenty-third Street twenty-two (22) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the half distance line between said Twenty-third Street and Twenty-second Street; thence westerly along said half distance line twenty-two (22) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 11, 1898. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER,
J. C. O'CONOR, Referee.
Plaintiff's Attorney,
62 Wall Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing sale:

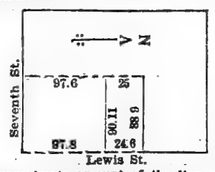

The approximate amount of the prior mortgage upon the premises, with interest, is $18,785.
The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $2,286.69, and of taxes and assessments and water rates is $262.50.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER,
mh14-2aw3wM&Th&ap4 Referee.

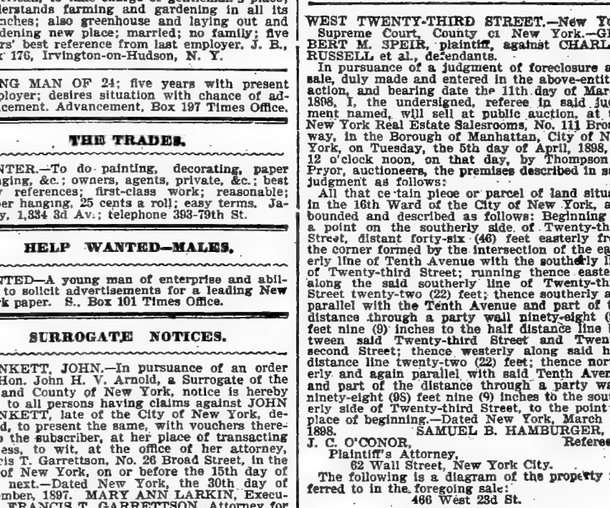

A custom tailor, doing business in Ithaca, N. Y., relates the interesting case of a sister of his who had catarrh in the head and of the stomach for ten years, and had changed her place of residence a number of times trying and hoping to get rid of it. She had tried some of the best doctors, but without any help, until finally her brother sent her some Ripans Tabules. They benefited her from the first. She has taken six boxes of them in all, and is now entirely cured.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—NATHANIEL R. BAYLIES, plaintiff, against SCHUYLER VAN CORTLANDT HAMILTON and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Broadway with the northerly line of Spring Street, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of Spring Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the westerly line of Broadway, seventy-five feet; thence easterly and parallel, or nearly so, with Spring Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel, or nearly so, with the westerly line of Broadway twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel, or nearly so, with the northerly line of Spring Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of Broadway, and thence southerly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, and the appurtenances, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, with the buildings thereon erected.—Dated New York, March 15, 1898.
HAMILTON ODELL,
Referee.
CARTER & LEDYARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

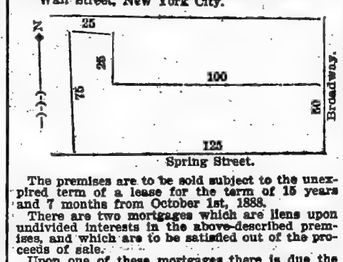

The premises are to be sold subject to the unexpired term of a lease for the term of 15 years and 7 months from October 1st, 1888.
There are two mortgages which are liens upon undivided interests in the above-described premises, and which are to be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale.
Upon one of these mortgages there is due the sum of ten thousand dollars and accrued interest from November 3d, 1897, at the rate of five per centum per annum.
Upon the other of these mortgages there is due the sum of fifty thousand dollars and accrued interest from November 1st, 1897, at the rate of five per centum per annum.
There are unpaid taxes on a portion of said property as follows: For the year 1896, $4,280, and for the year 1897, $4,410, with interest on each of said sums. The premises will be sold free from the lien of these taxes.
HAMILTON ODELL,
mh21-2aw3wM&Th&ap11 Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. B. SMITH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Downing Street, distant one hundred and fifty-four feet (154 ft.) one and three-quarter inches (1¾ in.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Downing Street with the westerly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches, (98 ft. 10 ins.) thence westerly twenty-eight feet nine and one-half inches, (28 ft. 9½ ins.) thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-one feet one inch (91 ft. 1 in.) to the southerly side of Downing Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet ten and one-quarter inches (27 ft. 10¼ ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 9, 1898.
THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number is 44 Downing Street:
Downing Street.

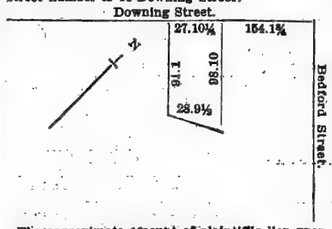

The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $27,653 74-100, and of taxes and assessments and water rents to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $875.00.
THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and described therein as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant two hundred and six (206) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Alexander Avenue one hundred and (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less.
ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.
The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 599 East 136th Street:

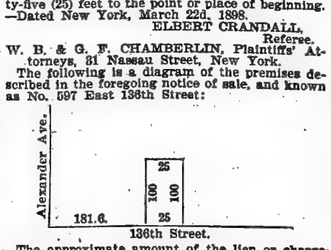

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $15,139.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest to the date fixed for sale is $280.00.
ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—NATHANIEL R. BAYLIES, plaintiff, against AUGUSTA A. BRUNJES and JOHN EDMONDS, defendants.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and eight feet and four (4) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and St. Ann's Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with St. Ann's Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, sixteen feet, eight inches; thence southwardly, parallel with St. Ann's Avenue, one hundred feet to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Augusta A. Brunjes by John Entwistle and Lucy E. Entwistle, his wife, by deed bearing date the 12th day of November, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 12th day of November, 1891, at 2 o'clock 33 minutes P. M., in Block Series, (Conveyances,) Section 10, Lib. 3, Page 49, and indexed under Block Number 2,548 on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated March 11th, 1898.
QUINCY WARD BOESE, Referee.
LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is known by the street number 861 East 135th Street:

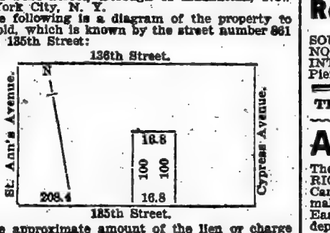

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above property to satisfy which the said property is to be sold is $1,897.59, with interest thereon as to the sum of $1,742.50 from the 28th day of February, 1898, and as to the sum of $155.39, the balance of said amount, from the 10th day of March, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. And the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $85.
The said premises are sold subject to a first mortgage to secure the principal sum of $3,500, with interest from December 15th, 1897, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.
QUINCY WARD BOESE, Referee.
LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
m15-2aw3wTu&Th&apr5

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WEINY PHILLIPS CO.
Notice is hereby given that THE WEINY PHILLIPS COMPANY, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Electric Novelty Company.—Dated, New York, February 23d, 1898.
THE WEINY PHILLIPS CO.
By PRESTON J. HURLBURT, President.
F24-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHMITT, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SCHMITT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Werner, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1897. JOHN WEBER, JACOB E. McMICHAEL, Executors. SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. o21-1aw6mTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Cook's Vacation Tours
TO EUROPE.

S. S. Ems	April 2	54 days	$385
S. S. Werra	April 23	54 days	385
S. S. Ems	May 14	52 days	355
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.	June 4	52 days	350
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.	June 4	69 days	485
S. S. Ems	June 18	63 days	445
S. S. Masadam	July 2	31 days	205
S. S. Mohawk	July 2	41 days	245
S. S. Berlin	July 2	34 days	250
S. S. Berlin	July 2	48 days	345
S. S. Werra	July 2	59 days	400
S. S. Mohawk	July 2	60 days	410
S. S. Servia	July 6	50 days	430

Independent tickets for individual travelers—railroad and steamship—everywhere—at lowest rates.
Excursion to World's Sunday School Convention from Boston by S. S. Canada, June 9th. Japan Parties, June 18, Aug. 23. Palestine, Sept. 24. Round-the-World, Sept. 12, Oct. 11.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1225 B'way.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon	Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, April 6, Noon	Teutonic, May 4, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon	Britannic, May 11, noon
Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon	Majestic, May 18, noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,652 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and July 26, according to tide. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rates $60 and upwards.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE,
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, Mch. 26, 8 AM	Etruria, April 16, 10 AM
Umbria, April 2, 10 AM	Campania, Apr. 23, 8 AM
Lucania, April 9, 8 AM	Aurania, Apr. 26, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Edam.....Saturday, March 26, 10 A. M.
S. S. Werkendam....Saturday, April 2, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing at 10 A. M. as follows:

From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.			
La Bourgogne	March 30	La Navarre	April 23
La Bretagne	April 9	La Normandie	April 30
La Gascogne	April 16	La Bourgogne	May 7

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Victoria	Apl. 2	Alexandra	Apl. 16
Boadicea	Apl. 9	Winifreda	Apl. 23

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MOBILE.....March 26
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....April 12, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 19, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

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Mayor Van Wyck Opposes an Issue of $150,000 in Bonds to Prepare the Site.

THE DEBT LIMIT PLEA RAISED

"No Bond Issues Will Be Authorized Until the Exact Financial Condition of the City Is Ascertained," He Says.

A delegation of Trustees and others interested in the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, waited on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and asked him to help them secure from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a bond issue for $150,000, to remove the old Forty-second Street Reservoir and to prepare the site for the library. The Mayor told them the city could issue no bonds at present for the library or any other purpose. The delegation included John D. Crimmins, John Bigelow, Alexander Maitland, John L. Cadwalader, and W. Cass Ledyard, of the Board of Trustees; Dr. J. S. Billings, the librarian, and John M. Carrère of Carrère & Hastings, the architects who are to build the library.

A special act of the Legislature last year authorized the city to construct a building for the library at a cost of $2,500,000. Mr. Cadwalader, as spokesman for the party, referred to the act, and told the Mayor the Trustees were desirous of getting to work without delay.

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment," said the Mayor, "will authorize no bond issues until the exact financial condition of the city has been ascertained. I have here (taking a typewritten document from his desk) a statement of the bonds issued by the Board of Estimate under the last administration. The total shows $21,000,000 of bonds authorized but not issued. If you add these to the other debts of the city you will find that the Constitutional debt limit has been reached. Under those circumstances we can issue no bonds for any purpose. The most important work the city has undertaken is the East River Bridge, and that will be built before anything else is done. Six weeks ago the Commissioners asked for additional bonds, and we are anxious to issue the $2,000,000 they asked, but we dare not do it. We are stopped by the charter, and if we tried to issue bonds now they would be illegal and could not be sold.

His Predecessors Accused Again.

"You must not blame this administration for the condition of affairs. The situation was created by the extravagance of my predecessors, and is as annoying to me as to you. I am not taking this stand because I am opposed to the library taking $3,000,000 of land that should be devoted to park purposes. I am simply making you acquainted with the situation as it is to show you that it is impossible for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to heed your request."

The Mayor handed the statement to which he had referred to Mr. Cadwalader, and he and the other Trustees looked it over. They found that the last administration had not authorized bonds for the library, and asked if any arrangement could be made by which the work could be begun. The Mayor said he was afraid not. He would not vote for the bond issue.

Mr. Cadwalader suggested that the debt limit might be increased by raising the assessment next Fall, and the Mayor replied: "I know nothing about that. I am dealing with the present. You are here to ask a bond issue, and I tell you we could not issue another bond if the life of the city depended upon it."

The Trustees said they would renew their application when the city was in better financial condition, and the Mayor said he would be pleased to hear from them at any time.

Contingent Liability Question.

The statement made by Mayor Van Wyck that $21,000,000 bonds authorized by the last administration and not issued increase the liabilities of the city to the Constitutional limit is the first official declaration that the administration holds a contingent liability as a charge against the bonding capacity of the city. Controller Fitch held differently, and in a letter replying to Mayor Strong's message to the Aldermen, he said that a contingent liability could be charged against the city's borrowing capacity only in the actual amount that would be expended during the current year.

Mayor Strong, in his message, said that the Gilroy administration had left a contingent liability of $70,000,000 above the net debt of the city, and that consequently no public improvements could be started. Controller Fitch's interpretation of the matter was accepted by the Board of Estimate, and public expenditures were not checked. Part of the $21,000,000 of bonds to which Mayor Van Wyck referred was included in the $70,000,000 of which Mayor Strong wrote. The bonds include the new East River Bridge and the new Hall of Records, and even if the issues were authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, those structures could not be completed in less than three or more years.

Controller Coler yesterday declined to give any opinion on the subject. If he follows the precedent made by Mr. Fitch and records only actual expenditures against the debt margin this year, from $8,000,000 to $12,000,000 can be issued on present valuations without exceeding the Constitutional limit.

INTRENCHED IN THE LAW.

Legal Measures Giving the Public Library the Use of the Bryant Park Reservoir Site.

Each step thus far taken by the Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, has been based on either the laws of the State of New York or the legally authorized action of some local municipal body. By an act passed by the Legislature in 1893 the Department of Public Parks was empowered to contract with the Tilden Trust for the use and occupation of any building that might thereafter be erected on the site of the reservoir. Chapter 556 of the Laws of New York is entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a public building in Bryant Park, in the City of New York, to be occupied by the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations."

This act was approved by the Governor on May 19, 1897, and was duly accepted by the City of New York. It says in part: "The Department of Public Parks in the City of New York is hereby authorized to remove the reservoir now occupying a portion of such Bryant Park and to erect, construct, maintain, equip, and furnish in said Bryant Park, or in or upon any portion thereof, a suitable and appropriate fireproof building, in accordance with plans to be made and prepared by the Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, and to be approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the City of New York." This law further provides that the Department of Public Parks "shall prepare and submit to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment forms of contracts, specifications, and bonds for the faithful performance of the work and the furnishing of materials required from time to time, to be approved by the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York as to form."

The Trustees applied to the Board of Aldermen for the passage of a resolution by which the land occupied by the reservoir should be placed under the control and management of the Department of Public Parks, that being under the existing statutes the first step necessary toward procuring the removal of the reservoir. Public hearings were held before a committee of the Board of Aldermen, and it reported on June 30, 1898, in favor of passing the desired resolution with a proviso that the reservoir should not be removed till the new water mains in Fifth Avenue had been laid and were in use as far south as Thirty-eighth Street. No action was taken till Dec. 22, 1896, when the resolution recommended by the committee was unanimously adopted and was approved by the Mayor two days later.

On Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1897, a committee representing the Trustees of the Public Library appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in the Mayor's office, and presented plans for the proposed Public Library building in Bryant Park. These plans had been prepared by Architects Carrere & Hastings, submitted and scrutinized under an elaborate scheme of competition, and accepted by the Trustees, subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as required by law. At this meeting, on Dec. 1, Mayor Strong presented a form of contract and a preamble and resolution, all of which were acted upon promptly and unanimously. The form of contract was approved and the preamble and resolution were adopted approving the plans submitted, and "authorizing and requesting" the Department of Public Parks to proceed in the manner provided in Chapter 556 of the Laws of 1897 to remove the reservoir on the Bryant Park site and to erect a suitable fire-proof building "in accordance with the plans approved this day by this board" for the use of the New York Public Library.

Plans Unanimously Adopted.

Armed with this authoritative act of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, John Bigelow, John S. Kennedy, and George L. Rives, Trustees of the Public Library, and John M. Carrere, architect, presented themselves before the Board of Park Commissioners on Monday, Dec. 6, 1897. The plan for the proposed building on the old reservoir site was unanimously adopted by the board, as also were the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in connection with the erection of the said building this board will remove the reservoir now occupying a portion of the Bryant Park, such removal to be made by contract as hereinafter provided.

Resolved, That Messrs. Carrere and Hastings be, and they are hereby employed as architects, such employment to be in accordance with the montract prepared by the Counsel to the Corporation, and this day submitted to the board, which said contract is hereby approved and ordered to be executed by the President and Secretary of the board.

Resolved, That the architects be and they are hereby instructed to proceed forthwith to prepare drawings, forms of contract, and specifications for said building, pursuant to Section 2, Chapter 556, Laws of 1897.

Resolved, That the architects be and they are hereby instructed to consider and report as to the best method of removing the reservoir and as to the expediency of using and employing the materials composing said reservoir, or some part thereof, in and about the erection and construction of the new building, or as to what other use can be made of such materials, and that the architects be instructed to prepare forms of contract for the approval of this board in reference to removing said materials, or selling or disposing of the same, or making other use thereof as the said architects may think best.

In addition to the foregoing action Park Commissioner Mitchell, at the meeting of Dec. 6, moved that "the form of the articles of agreement as submitted and approved by the Counsel to the Corporation be accepted and executed by the department in behalf of the city." This motion was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Provisions of the Charter.

Section 623 of the charter of the present City of New York says:

Whenever, pursuant to lawful authority, the land at present occupied by the reservoir at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second and Forty-second Streets shall be made a public park, and the removal of said reservoir shall have been duly authorized and directed, the Commissioner for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond is hereby authorized and directed to make and enter into a contract with the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, a corporation duly organized under the laws of this State, for the use and occupation of said land, or of any part thereof, by the said corporation and its successors for establishing and maintaining thereon a free public library and reading room, * * * and said contract may provide that such use and occupation shall continue so long as the said, the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, or its successors, shall maintain such free public library and reading room upon said land.

In the latter part of December the Commissioner of Public Works caused the old reservoir on the Bryant Park site to be drained and disconnected from the water supply system, and Gen. Collis officially informed the Park Department that the old reservoir was at their disposal for such purposes as the law provided. The Park Board at that time remained inactive because there was no money available for the removal of the old structure.

The first manifestation of Mayor Van Wyck's antagonism to the New York Public Library was at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held in the Mayor's office on the 13th of last January. The Mayor asked Deputy Controller Levey what consideration the city had received for the old reservoir (Bryant Park) site. The Deputy Controller replied that the site had been granted to the Public Library in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, whereupon Mayor Van Wyck exclaimed: "The city had no right to give away that property. It would be just as fair for the Library Trustees themselves to give away the property of the city." No reply was made to the Mayor's outbreak, and the matter was dropped for the time being.

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FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Brooklyn's Water Supply Considered at Yesterday's Meeting of the Board.

Nearly all of yesterday's session of the Board of Public Improvements was taken up by a discussion of the Brooklyn water supply. Deputy Commissioner Moffett of that borough sent directly to the board without consulting his chief, Commissioner Dalton, a long statement of Brooklyn's needs, recapitulating nearly all that has been said and written on the subject during the last three years. He declares the situation critical, and submits a list of the material, &c., necessary to provide an additional 10,000,000 gallons daily at a total cost of $3,211,950.

Commissioner Dalton made no comment on the action of his subordinate beyond saying he believed the details of his statement correct. He presented a communication from the Brooklyn League urging the board to act promptly.

President Grout asked what steps had been taken to determine how the McNamee contract should be disposed of, and Chief Engineer Birdsall said he was trying to bring about a friendly suit that the courts might decide the matter. Mr. Grout thought the question could not be settled that way because, although the contracts had been regularly awarded to McNamee, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had never provided for the work. It was decided to lay the whole matter on the table until Corporation Counsel Whalen submits an opinion on it.

A resolution to extend the system of water mains in Queens from Flushing east to the city line, at a cost of $26,000, was reported favorably and transmitted to the Municipal Assembly for action.

SALARIES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Former Coroner Dobbs Made Chief Sanitary Superintendent.

Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways yesterday announced these appointments and salaries: Bernard McQuade, cashier, $2,000 a year; Joseph B. Cunningham, leveler, $1,200; Joseph P. T. J. McPeak, leveler, $1,200; Luther E. Gregory, leveler, $1,200.

In the Health Department ex-Coroner Dobbs has been appointed Chief Sanitary Superintendent at $2,000 a year, Thomas O'Connell has been appointed a Milk Inspector at $1,200 a year, and Alfons Muller, M. D.; Henry P. Hirsch, M. D.; John R. Gillespie, M. D.; Denis A. McAuliffe, M. D., and James F. Curry, M. D., Special Medical Inspectors in Manhattan and the Bronx. William Kennedy, Erskine H. Hickey, James Feeney, Matthew G. Fullum, John Eyrne, and William Kenney were made Sanitary Inspectors at $1,200 salary, and Charles J. Brady, George Flaherty, and James A. Reardon were made disinfectors in Brooklyn at $780 a year each.

Ezekiel R. Thompson has been appointed an attorney in the Bureau of Penalties by Corporation Counsel Whalen. The salary of the place is $1,800.

Commissioner Lantry of the Department of Correction has appointed John E. Nagle Warden of district prisons at a salary of $2,500 and has appointed eight keepers and doormen in the penitentiary and removes eleven minor employes.

The salaries of the Deputy Tax Commissioners of Richmond, appointed last week, have been fixed at $1,700 a year.

The Departments of Highways and Street Cleaning in the Borough of Queens were consolidated yesterday by the appointment of John P. Madden as Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning for the borough. He was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Highways in January. He will draw one salary while doing the work of the two departments.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT TAXES

Mayor Van Wyck Asks Questions About James B. Reynolds's Salary.

Stephen H. Olin of the University Settlement called upon Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and asked him to approve the bill passed by the Legislature exempting the property of the settlement at 26 Delancey Street from taxation. The Mayor asked several questions about the settlement, its objects, and scope, and learned that James B. Reynolds, the Headworker, draws a salary for his work.

"Did he draw pay for his work during the last campaign?" he asked.

Mr. Olin assured him that Mr. Reynolds's labors in behalf of Seth Low were performed during a vacation specially granted to him, and the Mayor said he was glad to hear it. He did not say what action he would take on the bill, but intimated that to be consistent he would have to disapprove it as he disapproved a like bill passed some weeks ago in the interest of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Coler to Reform His Own Office.

Controller Coler yesterday designated John R. Sparrow, D. C. Tate, and Robert H. Weems expert accountants, and Isaac S. Barrett general bookkeeper of the Finance Department, as a commission to investigate the system of bookkeeping in his office with a view to reform it. He believes that the present system is antiquated and cumbersome, and that the enormous difficulties placed upon the bookkeeping bureau by consolidation necessitates a reform.

Natural History Museum's New Wing.

Morris K. Jesup and Albert S. Bickmore appeared before the Mayor yesterday and asked him to approve the bill authorizing an additional appropriation of $30,000 to provide for the maintenance of the new west wing of the American Museum of Natural History. The Mayor said he would consider the matter when the bill was presented for his signature.

POSTAL CARD ORDER RECALLED.

Business of the Firm Addressed May Be Printed on Them.

The order issued by the Post Office Department limiting business addresses printed on postal cards to the name and address of the firm, and prohibiting the use of any word or words designating specifically the business in which the firm is engaged, has been rescinded.

In its first order the department held that the use of such words constituted an advertisement and rendered valueless the Government stamp thereon, making the card subject to higher rates.

THE MENOCAL TRIAL ON TO-DAY

Court of Inquiry on the Dry Dock Charges Meets at the Navy Yard.

The officers of the court of inquiry, appointed to try Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal for his work in connection with Dry Dock No. 3 at the navy yard, will convene in Building No. 7 in the yard to-day. The trial was to begin shortly after Mr. Menocal returned from Nicaragua, early this month, but on account of his poor health was postponed indefinitely. His health has improved to such an extent that the department has ordered him to appear before the court.

Mr. Menocal is charged with culpable inefficiency and with neglect of duty in connection with the construction of the new dry dock at the navy yard. Each charge is backed up by twenty-one specifications, all of which he will have to answer.

The accused engineer is Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks at this station, and he has the relative rank of Commander. While he has been in charge of the bureau he directed the work on the new dry dock, which resulted disastrously while the battleship Massachusetts was undergoing repairs in the big structure last May. The dock has never been a success. In fact, since the ground was broken on which it was built there has been trouble with it, and many alterations in the plans were made. When the dock was completed it cost more than $1,000,000, and has only been used once, and then with unfortunate results. Mr. Menocal was also in charge of Dry Dock No. 2 when the new caisson at the gate seat caused damage to the extent of about $70,000. He ordered the ballast to be taken out of the caisson without making any arrangements to hold it in place against the tide pressure. The caisson capsized and damaged not only the dock but also several small vessels, including the torpedo boat Ericsson and Admiral Sicard's launch.

Mr. Menocal has only a few months more to serve before he will be retired on account of reaching the age limit, and whether the court finds against him and he is dismissed from the service or he retires at the age limit, his son, Civil Engineer Adolfo J. Menocal, will be promoted.

SPRING MILLINERY EXHIBITED.

Many Visitors at Wanamaker's Spring Opening—Some of the Hats.

Throngs of women, anxious to see the styles in this Spring's headwear, visited the Spring opening in millinery at Wanamaker's yesterday. It was the second day of the opening, which will close to-day. In the millinery department, which occupies nearly one-third of the second floor, nearly every conceivable style of hat or bonnet decreed permissible by fashion for this season, was on exhibition, and a large corps of trained attendants was on hand to explain and answer questions.

In the corner where the show room of the department is situated, all was a mass of bright color. The room was arranged in a color scheme of gold, decorated with palms, lilies, golden rod, and cut flowers. The counters were weighted with millinery until they seemed like hedges of flowers and feathers.

In the gold salon was a collection of the daintiest and most valuable creations in Easter hats, mostly from Paris. One of the hats was in the fashionable turquoise blue, from Rogers. It was of turquoise blue straw, shepherdess shape, trimmed with tucks of turquoise blue chiffon and antique satin, caught on the left side with turquoise blue aigrette wings. The ornaments were rhinestones, the band with insertions of chiffon and antique satin.

A cape and hat from Lewis, Paris, selling for $95, was much admired. The cape was a creation of black and white ruffles of silk and lace, the yoke of spangled net over white taffeta, high Medici collar of white chiffon, with a white chiffon scarf with bow in front. The hat was of black Tuscan faced with white. Six plumes of black and white bend down to the brim. A black velvet band and rhinestone ornaments, with an Alsacian effect, complete the creation.

Another fetching cape and hat, from Paul Virot, was entirely black. The cape was of ruffles of black taffeta silk, overlaid with silk chiffon, chenille dot, yoke of tucks, high collar, tucked on the edge, a scarf of chiffon and real lace, clasped with a steel ornament. The hat had a shirred brim of chiffon, trimmed with six large plumes falling to the side, and steel ornaments and rhinestones.

A wax figure in an exhibition booth apart from the rest held court for a large number of admirers. She was costumed in a hat and collarette of the new turquoise blue, with telling effect. The collarette was of turquoise blue silk, edged with turquoise blue silk and appliqued in cream passementerie. The high Medici collar had a large chiffon bow in front. The hat was of leghorn, the coronet of cream net, overlaid with real lace. It was shirred with turquoise blue. The plumes coming from the left side were caught with a jet dagger, and on the band were crushed-cream roses. A parasol of turquoise blue taffeta, inserted with cream lace, was an accessory.

Considerable space was devoted to an extensive exhibit of bicycle hats. These were both of plain crowns and some quite fantastically shaped. Some were trimmed, in Alpine, and in broad brims. Among the large variety of trimmings, a fleur-de-lis in fine heliotrope was notable.—Adv.

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THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

All Arrangements for New School Buildings Reported to be in Jeopardy.

PLAYGROUNDS TO BE OPENED

No Comment on Controller Coler's Letter to President Hubbell—Plan to Enlist School Children in a Maine Monument Entertainment Discouraged.

The Central Board of Education, at its meeting yesterday took no action in the direction suggested at the meeting the week before, when legal proceedings to compel the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to honor requisitions for bonds for new schoolhouses were threatened. The letter of Controller Coler to President Hubbell of the Board of Education, dated March 17, explaining that the bonds are withheld because there is serious reason to fear that the city's debt limit had been nearly reached, was not even read to the board. The Secretary began it, but President Hubbell remarked that as the document had been printed in all the newspapers he would not have it read unless some member requested him to do so. No member made such a request, and the letter was duly filed among the board's archives.

The Committee on Buildings submitted a report intended to show the embarrassments, delays, and losses likely to result from the inaction of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It says that the plans for the new boys' high school and four other schools are completed and ready to be advertised, and that plans for other schools absolutely needed for the accommodation of children of school age are nearly ready, but that contractors are hesitating whether they will put in bids in the circumstances.

It was also reported that iron and steel manufacturers who have submitted bids for schoolhouses demand that their bids shall be acted on within the next two weeks because of the unsettled conditions caused in their trade by the war scare.

The same committee recommended that the Counsel to the Corporation be asked for an opinion as to whether contracts made by the old boards prior to the consolidation of the School Boards can now be enforced.

Other reports called attention to the lack of school facilities in the Van Ness Park neighborhood, where, it is asserted, many children are literally running wild, and expressed the fear that similar conditions will soon exist in many other parts of New York, and suggested that the board consider whether, under the present law, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may virtually nullify the civil service law, and defeat the appointments of the School Board by fixing such salaries as the appointees of the School Board cannot work for. There was not a word of comment on any of these reports or recommendations, all of which will be taken up for future action.

On motion of Commissioner Kelly the amendment to the charter, offered by Senator Guy was indorsed by the board. It gives the board specifically the right to throw open the roof gardens and playgrounds of the public schools to the public during the heated term. In connection with this, an official communication from Good Government Club E, inclosing resolutions adopted by the club was read. These resolutions urge speedy action to provide adequate school facilities and small parks for the city and that the public school playgrounds be opened to the public in vacation times.

The only discussion during the meeting, which lasted but an hour, was over a resolution offered by Commissioner Maxwell, providing for a Deputy Superintendent of School Supplies for the Borough of Brooklyn. This discussion was very brief, Commissioners Rogers and Anderson both argued that the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Supplies, and in behalf of that committee Commissioner Anderson promised that the resolution shall be given full consideration, and that if it is found that Brooklyn needs a Deputy Superintendent, she shall have one. Commissioner Maxwell at last consented to the reference.

The Committee on Finance reported, recommending the appointment of a Deputy Superintendent of School Supplies, at a salary of $3,000, and the establishment of two depositories for supplies, one in the Borough of Manhattan, for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and Richmond and such parts of the Borough of Queens as it may be convenient for, and the other in the Borough of Brooklyn, for Brooklyn and Queens generally.

The same committee reported an appropriation of $18,504 for the February salaries of teachers, janitors, and officers in the Borough of Richmond. The same committee also reported an appropriation to pay teachers for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for absences excused, claims which have heretofore been "held up," and recommended that all absences of teachers in the county of Queens for February be remitted in a lump, that being the only way out of the confusion caused by the lack of system in keeping the records there, which makes it impossible to discover which absences were excused and which without permission.

A communication from the Maine Monument Committee asking the indorsement of the board for a scheme to allow fifty children from each public school in the city to volunteer for a grand entertainment and May-pole dance on May 2, for the benefit of the monument, was disposed of by the adoption of a resolution declining to indorse the scheme. The board expressed its sympathy with the purpose of the Monument Committee, but declared that it would be unwise at this time to advise the children to engage in work which would occupy so much of their time and attention as to interfere seriously with their studies.

PARISH HOUSE DESTROYED.

Fire Consumes the Building Adjoining St. Paul's Church on Boston Road.

The parish house adjoining St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, on the Boston Road, just north of Rockwood Bridge, was completely destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. It was a three-story frame building and stood a short distance from the church. The fire was discovered by the janitor, who lived in the house, and he ran to the station of the East Chester Volunteer Firemen and gave the alarm.

A hose carriage was taken to the place, but all efforts to put out the flames were futile, and the firemen directed their efforts to saving the church, one side of which was only slightly scorched. The damage is estimated at $8,000.

St. Paul's Church is the oldest place of worship in the town of East Chester. The parish house was over 100 years old.

fices in Philadelphia.

PERSONAL.

ADVICE GIVEN on how to act and what to wear; no notice to agents. Address THE-MAN-WHO-KNOWS-WHAT-YOU-WANT, 372 Bugler, Uptown.

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LEGAL NOTES.

HEALTH OFFICER NOT ENTITLED TO EXTRA COMPENSATION.—The Board of Health of Mount Vernon employed Dr. James Reynolds as Health Officer at a salary of $75 a month. It was his duty, among other things, to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases, and to isolate those so afflicted, so as to prevent the exposure of others to the disease. Dr. Reynolds, in March, 1894, reported a case of smallpox, and the Board of Health by resolution instructed him "to employ a special physician, compensation not to exceed $20 a day." Dr. Reynolds employed a physician, but, finding him unsatisfactory, took charge of the case himself, charging $5 each for thirty visits. When he reported another case of smallpox he was directed by the board to take charge of it himself. He charged $10 a visit for sixteen visits. He recovered judgment for his total bill of $355, on the ground that the services rendered were over and above the ordinary services of a health officer, and that the salary of $75 a month did not include these services, which were extra hazardous. The judgment has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Hatch, that the duties of a health officer, though not specifically defined by the statute, embraced necessarily the character of service which was rendered in this case. While the board could employ other physicians, the Health Officer himself could not exact extra compensation, upon the basis that the services he rendered were extra hazardous. The fact that the city had formerly given extra compensation for such services would not give the plaintiff a valid claim.

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FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.—James R. Cuming recovered a judgment in August, 1882, against Thomas Kerrigan, which became a lien, subject to a mortgage executed the previous January, upon real estate owned by Kerrigan. In October, 1891, Sarah Nutt, who owned the mortgage, brought an action to foreclose it. Judgment of foreclosure and sale was secured on Jan. 13, 1892, but the sale did not take place until December, 1896. It was held at Special Term that Mr. Cuming, who was joined as defendant in the foreclosure action, was entitled to have his judgment paid out of the surplus moneys arising on the sale, although at the time of the sale more than ten years had elapsed from the entry of his judgment. This part of the order was reversed by the Appellate Division, which held that the lien of the judgment had ceased to exist before the sale took place under the foreclosure judgment, and that therefore no lien in favor of Mr. Cuming was transferred to the surplus moneys. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Haight, has now affirmed the order of the Appellate Division, holding that a judgment creditor has no interest in the surplus moneys on foreclosure of a prior mortgage, if at the time of the sale his judgment was more than ten years old. The fact that his judgment was less than ten years old when the judgment of foreclosure was entered was held not to secure to him an interest in the surplus, if more than ten years old at the time of the sale. Judge O'Brien gave a dissenting opinion, holding that the ruling of the majority of the court that the right of a judgment creditor to share in the surplus was lost, simply because ten years had elapsed before the sale, but after the judgment, had no foundation in reason and no support in authority. Judge Bartlett concurred with Judge O'Brien.

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IT WAS A QUESTION OF FACT FOR THE JURY.—A judgment dismissing the complaint of Mrs. Mary House, in her suit against the Erie Railroad Company for damages for personal injuries, has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich. Mrs. House testified that after crossing defendant's tracks, in Main Street, a principal thoroughfare in the village of Goshen, Orange County, she tied her horse, which she had driven to town, and walked back to the track to cross it; that the gates closing the track at the coming of trains were up, and that when she got to the track she looked up and down the track and around the curve, but saw no train coming and heard neither bell nor whistle, and saw no flagman. The gates were out of order at this crossing, and for that reason a flagman had been placed there. The dismissal by the trial Judge was upon the ground that, as a matter of law, the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence. The Appellate tribunal held that the question of contributory negligence should have been submitted to the jury. "It is not true," the Presiding Justice said, "that a traveler on a public thoroughfare is guilty of culpable negligence, as matter of law, if he does not stop to listen or look up and down the tracks before he goes over a crossing. The open gate was an invitation to cross, in the absence of any signal from the flagman, and whether he did signal is in dispute here, as a matter of fact."

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LONG ISLAND CITY POLICEMAN REINSTATED.—Policeman Peter Reidy was charged before the Police Commissioners of Long Island City about a year ago, after having incurred the displeasure of Mayor P. J. Gleason, with alleged misconduct in the service of subpoenas. He was tried before the full board, of which Alexander Grady was President. At the close of the hearing Reidy's attorney moved on various grounds to dismiss the charges. The motion was taken under advisement, but was never decided. At a subsequent session the board passed a resolution "that said patrolman Peter Reidy be and he is forthwith dismissed from the Police Department of Long Island City, its service and employ." The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Woodward, has directed, on writ of certiorari, that the relator be reinstated, on the ground that it did not appear that the board had ever found him guilty, and there was no legal conviction of any offense. It was held that the mere passage of a resolution of dismissal, after a hearing upon specific charges, was of no more effect than the same action would be without such hearing.

***

ALLEGED FRAUD IN EXCHANGING REAL ESTATE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in this city, heard argument yesterday upon the appeal by Marie A. Strelinger and Maurice B. Strelinger, the actor, better known as M. B. Curtis, from judgment given in favor of plaintiffs, in the suit brought by Mina Daiker and George Daiker against the Strelingers, to set aside an exchange of real estate claimed to have been induced by false and fraudulent representations made by the defendants. The house and lot at 720 St. Nicholas Avenue was deeded to defendants in exchange for a ranch in Solano County, Cal., which, though represented to be worth $40,000 above incumbrances, turned out, as alleged, to be of no value. It was contended for the appellants that the alleged false representations were not proved, or, at any rate, that reliance was placed upon the representations, and that the plaintiffs failed to tender back the sum of $347, which the defendants gave them.

Woman Hurt in a Collision.

A horse owned by John Freytag, a baker of 633 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, was left standing in Glenwood Avenue yesterday and ran away. At Bergen Avenue it dashed into a trolley car of the Consolidated Traction Company's belt line. The car was thrown from the track. Miss Grace Hendry of 633 Communipaw Avenue, who was in the car, was badly cut on the arm. The wagon was wrecked, but the horse was not hurt.

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LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

The Difference

Between the figures we quote for Boys' Clothing and those which are lower, mean simply the difference between clothes made to wear, and those made to sell.

Our Clothing, made to wear, costs as little as such clothing possibly can, and is the most economical to buy. Then there is the satisfaction of having the boy well dressed. We suggest one of these suits for a trial:

Sailor Suit, of Alstata serge, a fabric made especially for us, light in weight, but designed to withstand the rough wear of the average boy. Several handsome colorings, neatly embroidered, silk sailor tie, 6.50

The same cloth in Norfolk Jacket Suit, 5.50

60-62 West 23d St.

ASPHYXIATED IN A WELL.

Buhrer Lay Dead and Firemen and Others Nearly Lost Their Lives While After the Body.

Charles Buhrer, a bricklayer, was asphyxiated yesterday morning at the bottom of a fifty-foot well in East New York. Three men who attempted to rescue him came near meeting the same fate, and one after another were drawn from the well just in time to save their lives. The body was finally recovered by policemen.

Buhrer was employed by J. Finsch, a contractor, who is erecting new buildings for the Empire Artificial Ice Plant at the corner of Stone and East New York Avenues. In one of the cellars the well is being constructed. It has been dug and boarded, but not yet bricked. Buhrer descended yesterday morning by means of wooden side braces into the well, and when near the bottom his fellow-workmen, John Bauer and Charles Drilling, saw him let go his hold and pitch head first to the floor.

He lay there apparently unconscious, and Bauer and Drilling started to go down to his assistance. About half way down they entered the gas stratum, and, realizing their danger, hurriedly ascended. When they reached the surface of the pit they were blue in the face. They sent word to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station House and to Engine House No. 31. Assistant Foreman Joseph Savage and Fireman Joseph McNamara hurried to the scene with a long coil of rope. Buhrer could be plainly seen, and it appeared an easy matter to bring him up.

Savage looped the rope around his armpits, and McNamara lowered him into the well. When Savage had gone down about twenty-eight feet he was seen to gasp for breath and his head fell forward. He was hastily brought back, and was found to be almost dead. As soon as he could speak he said that the place was surcharged with sewer gas, and that no man could live in the atmosphere.

But McNamara determined to make the attempt, and he, too, was almost stifled when he reached the sewer gas. He was drawn out blue in the face and nearly asphyxiated. After this Savage notified Fire Headquarters, and Truck No. 7 was sent to the place with ladders. A thirty and a twenty foot ladder were linked together and placed in the well, and Fireman Hugh Hazard volunteered to go down. It seemed to be safe, for Hazard wore a patent hood inclosing his head and breathed through a piece of wet sponge. If, however, he should by any chance find himself succumbing to the gas, he was to raise his hand as a signal.

Hazard got much further than his predecessors. He went down the ladders with a rope around his shoulders, and was almost at the bottom when he held up his hand and then suddenly pitched forward off the ladder. The men above lost no time in pulling him out, but when Hazard reached the surface he was insensible and evidently in great danger of his life. Dr. Lee of St. Mary's Hospital, who had been summoned in case of emergency, worked over him for a long time before he could be restored to consciousness and taken home.

This last adventure put an end to any projects for entering the well. After considerable discussion, Sergt. Owen Rooney and Detectives Stack and Croak solved the difficulty. They got a pair of ice tongs, attached them to a rope, lowered it into the hole, and caught the dead man's clothing. At 10:10 o'clock, over two hours after Buhrer fell unconscious at the bottom of the well, he was hauled to the surface. The body was taken to his home, 328 Shepard Avenue. Buhrer was twenty-two years old.

POISONED BY SARDINES.

Jersey City Family Hurried to a Hospital for Treatment.

A family consisting of four persons was taken to the City Hospital in Jersey City yesterday, three of whom were suffering from metallic poison. They were Thomas Sheehan of 367 Railroad Avenue, his wife, Mary, and Anne, their two-year-old daughter. The fourth was an infant. It was found that they had been poisoned by eating sardines. Fortunately, they had partaken of them sparingly, and prompt antidotes placed them out of danger. They returned to their home before noon.

The sardines were bought of Peter Weiss, a grocer at 343 Railroad Avenue. Dr. Swatzerlander says that the poison was due to lead or tin. Weiss's stock was seized by Health Inspector Benjamin and will be analyzed. The sardines were packed at Eastport, Me.

POLICEMAN MURPHY DEAD.

His Death Is Attributed to His Oversensitiveness.

Patrolman Michael Murphy, formerly of the Centre Street Court squad, who had been on the force twenty-eight years, died Tuesday night at his home, 18 Trinity Place. His death is attributed by his friends to his oversensitiveness. During the last ten years of his service he had been on the Criminal Court squad, and for five years at the gate of the Centre Street Court. He was regarded as the most careful of all the men of the squad.

About a year ago a prisoner walked out of court, mixing with some Gerry agents. Murphy was removed from the gate, tried, but acquitted. He caught the prisoner ten days later, but was removed to another part of the court. Since then he has been aging rapidly, and half the time was away on sick leave. His widow and one child are invalids, and this also preyed on his mind. Tuesday afternoon he received word of his transfer from the court squad to the Macdougal Street Station, and four hours afterward he died.

WHISKY AT A SCHOOL FAIR.

Said to Have Been Sold at a Bazaar in West New York.

A story has been in circulation in Hudson County for several days to the effect that liquor was sold at a fair given in the public schoolhouse in West New York recently to raise funds to buy uniforms for a company of zouaves formed by the pupils. Chairman Otis of the Board of Education denied the statement, but an investigation made yesterday apparently establishes the truth of the story.

John Furhsmann of Pierce Avenue says that he was at the fair and bought and drank whisky there. He said he was willing to go before the Grand Jury and testify to the fact if desired. He will also give the names of four other persons who bought whisky at the fair.

Whether any steps will be taken to prosecute the persons who sold the liquor has not been decided. The Rev. Wilfrid R. Ackert of West Hoboken and the Rev. Isaac W. Gowen of North Bergen have the matter under consideration.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. 100th Performance March 30. Souvenirs. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors

EMPIRE THEATRE—Special.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Friday at 2. BENEFIT IN AID OF

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The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair and slightly warmer; winds becoming southerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,040. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.03¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35¾c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—Public and secret consistories were held in Rome. The report that Lord Salisbury may resign is denied by the Foreign Office. China has agreed to all the Russian demands granting a lease of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan for twenty-five years, with railroad rights conceded. Signor Suardi, in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, said the United States has taken the most energetic measures against the new parasite which is ruining the Italian fruit culture.—Page 7.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Thurston of Nebraska delivered his promised speech on Cuba, in which he depicted the horrors he witnessed on his recent visit to the island. He urged that it was the duty of this country at once to intervene and take measures necessary to secure Cuba's independence. At the conclusion of Mr. Thurston's speech, a resolution was adopted on the death of Senator Harris of Tennessee, and the Senate then adjourned until Monday. The House considered the Naval Appropriation bill, and decided to take a vote on it this afternoon.—Page 3.

Page 1.

The Italian schooner Addolorata was sunk off Monte Cristo by an unknown steamer, which paid no regard to the signals of the crew for help.

According to the reports that came from the White House yesterday, the President does not contemplate immediate intervention in the Cuban matter, and the only thing he has determined on is to ask Congress to appropriate a sum of money—say $500,000—for the relief of suffering Cubans. If this request should be granted it is said the President would expect Spain to offer no opposition to his feeding policy, and while the feeding was going on would endeavor by diplomatic means to secure a settlement with Spain. The report of the Maine Court of Inquiry reached Washington last night. It will be handed to Secretary Long to-day, and will be read at the Cabinet meeting this morning. The Spanish flotilla has left the Canary Islands for Puerto Rico. The Washington view of this movement is that it is warlike, the theory being that the Spanish vessels that are coming across the Atlantic would be useful here only in the event of a conflict with this country.

Page 2.

The dispatch boat Dolphin was put into commission at the navy yard yesterday. Changes to increase her speed have been made in her.

It was announced by S. E. Barton, nephew of Clara Barton and Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, that a statement about Miss Barton's departure from Cuba would soon be made. The work will go on more vigorously than ever.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers displayed unusual energy in examining vessels of different classes at this port yesterday. Tugs, yachts, and large steamships were inspected, among the yachts being John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal and M. C. D. Borden's Sovereign.

Page 3.

The battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky were launched at Newport News, and christened, one with wine and the other with water.

Page 4.

Society people and many well-known lovers of the horse were present at the show at Durland's Riding Academy.

Eugene Leigh is reported to have bought Plaudit, the favorite in the Kentucky Derby, for $20,000, acting for Phil Dwyer.

At the Garden horse sale a proposition was made which may result in a match between John R. Gentry and Guinette and between Gentry and Star Pointer.

Beatrice Frost, daughter of Bryon W. Frost of Hoboken, shot herself through the heart. Her act is supposed to have been caused through grief for the death of her mother a year ago.

William H. Sayward, Secretary of the Boston Board of Trade, will report favorably on a plan he has been investigating by which it is proposed to form an alliance of business men of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

The Italians who deposited money with Antonio Monaco, the dead "King of Little Italy," without receipts are clamoring for its return. Monaco's widow says they must wait for the appointment of an administrator. The claims so far amount to $4,600.

Nine trap shooters, who did not miss a single bird in the Grand American Handicap at Elkwood Park, divided first money at the end of the competition yesterday. They will decide who shall take the silver trophy by miss and out contest to-day. Twenty-two men, who missed only one bird each, divided second money.

Page 5.

President Ledyard of the Michigan Central Railroad Company says the acquisition of that road by the New York Central is waiting for Cornelius Vanderbilt's return from Europe next Summer, and that eventually it will take place.

A bill to permit the Municipal Assembly to remit the franchise taxes on surface railroads in this city was advanced yesterday by the Senate, and the proposition to sell the State canals to the Federal Government was discussed by that body.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday tabled a resolution committing it to the support of the Pavey concurrent resolution, permitting the State of New York to sell or lease the canals to the General Government. The Chamber adopted a resolution in favor of the Cantor-Hill bill for the submission to the people of the question whether $7,000,000 shall be expended in completing the improvement of State canals.

Page 7.

Both houses of the New Jersey Legislature will adjourn the present session to-day.

Democrats representing all the boroughs of the city will confer with Mr. Croker, in the interest of "harmony," to-morrow and Sunday.

Carmen Briordi confessed at Nyack, N. Y., that Maria Disabia killed Mrs. Mary Kenny at Sloatsburg and gave him $20 as his share of the spoils.

Extensive pension frauds are said to have been discovered at Providence, R. I. Four persons have been arrested, and warrants for many other persons have been issued.

Miss Pamilla Katz of Paterson, N. J., and Abraham King of Washington, D. C., were married at Delmonico's yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Louis Stern of Washington officiated.

Col. John Oakey, United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of New York, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Death is supposed to have been due to gastric apoplexy.

The litigation of seventeen years' standing over the ownership of the play "Hazel Kirke," written by the late Steele Mackaye, was decided yesterday in favor of the author's estate.

The last regular meeting this season of the Midwinter Club took place last night at Sherry's, where the large ballroom was converted into a theatre. "The Rose," Minnie Maddern-Fiske's drama, and "A Game of Cards" were presented by two casts, headed by Felix Morris.

During consideration of the Burns Insurance bill in the Assembly yesterday Mr. Armstrong alleged that Senator Burns, the author of the bill, had sent an insurance lobbyist to him with a note of introduction. The Assembly adjourned in confusion, and the Senator and Assemblyman concerned had a hot personal encounter in the Chamber, Mr. Armstrong repeating the charge and Mr. Burns indignantly denying it. Mr. Burns repeated his denial later, and Henry M. Russell of this city, the bearer of the note of introduction, declared that he desired to see Mr. Armstrong about an entirely different matter. It is thought that the incident will result in the defeat of the bill, especially as other members say that money has been offered to them to vote for it.

Page 9.

The trial of Engineer A. G. Menocal was begun at the navy yard yesterday, but was postponed for six weeks at the request of the defense.

A will written in a cheap memorandum book by Mary Louise Clawson, and peculiarly witnessed, provides for a bed for teachers of the public schools in Flower Hospital.

Lieut. Commander Kent of the New York Naval Militia was surprised at Assistant Secretary Roosevelt's reported action in asking that his resignation be not accepted pending an investigation.

The Classification Board of the General Appraisers yesterday took up the question of the dispute regarding the duty that should be paid on dyes entered as alizarin or artificial alizarin.

On evidence furnished by Miss Lotta Crabtree, the actress, the members of the firm of Macy & Pendleton, which failed recently, were indicted for grand larceny by the Grand Jury yesterday.

The Directors of the Guarantors' Finance Company decided on Wednesday night in Philadelphia to reduce the capital stock of the company from $725,000 to $500,000 in order to make the concern perfectly solvent.

United States Appraiser Wakeman has sent a circular letter to importers, inviting them to co-operate with him in avoiding delays at the Custom House by putting an end to fraudulent importations. Commissioner Scott has made a ruling placing the smallest quantity of spirits which may be withdrawn for export at ten gallons.

Page 12.

Three members of the choir of the Marble Collegiate Church have resigned and two new singers have already been selected.

Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, were not disturbed yesterday over Mayor Van Wyck's hostility to the institution.

Dr. Charles S. Benedict, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases in the Health Board, was removed yesterday. Many other changes in city offices were made.

The Cities Committee of the State Senate yesterday by a tie vote refused to report the Ellsworth bill to legislate out of office the present Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners.

Samuel Miller told Justice Hiscock in the Supreme Court yesterday that he was drunk when he married his wife, Ida Miller, but the Justice refused to free him from his contract.

Stanley Beach, a grandson of Mrs. Beach-Rogers, testified before the commission which is investigating the woman's sanity, and told an interesting tale regarding what he saw at a séance in Europe.

The body of Joseph McFarland, a hotel keeper at South Beach, was found under the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge at Staten Island. He had broken telephone wires by falling, and the body was discovered by linemen. It is not thought that McFarland had been murdered.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and her daughter, Margaret Stanton Lawrence, complained to the Board of Health that three young children of their neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Keller, cry continually and are a nuisance. The Board of Health, after an investigation, refused yesterday to take any action.

Controller Coler failed to attend the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday. He said that the engineer of the Finance Department had not yet reported to him on the proposed Manhattan franchises, so he could not vote on them. Taxpayers of the Bronx laid their grievances against the elevated road before the board.

The report that the resignation of Dr. Tarleton H. Bean as Superintendent of the aquarium has been called for, is confirmed, but Dr. Bean's friends say he is protected by the fact that he is a veteran. President Clausen of the Department of Parks says he called for the resignation in pursuance of a plan to reorganize the aquarium force.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
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United Service.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.

LOST $75,000 BY SOUTHALL.

S. F. C. Cobban of Chippewa Falls, Wis., a Victim of Time Check Frauds—A Bank Also Loses.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., March 24.—S. C. F. Cobban, one of the wealthiest men in Northern Wisconsin, is one of the victims of the colossal frauds practiced by Francis Southall and other Government clerks at St. Paul. Reports say the amount of Mr. Cobban's loss will reach $75,000. Mr. Cobban stated to-day that the figures will not run so high as this, though his loss will be considerable. He takes the loss very calmly, and believes that his chances of being reimbursed for the money are very slim.

ST. PAUL, March 24.—The Bank of Merriam Park failed to open to-day, and it was rumored that it had lost heavily by the time-check frauds. It was learned, however, that the bank held but $3,500 of the Southall checks and is not insolvent. The Directors decided to close, fearing a run on the bank. The last statement, issued Feb. 18, showed deposits $70,000; cash reserve, $20,000; capital, $50,000; undivided profits, $4,000; loans, $102,000. Howard Marston of Boston is President and Eastern capitalists are interested in the bank.

SIGNALS FOR HELP PASSED BY.

Unknown Steamer Sinks an Italian Schooner and Disregards the Shipwrecked Crew.

MARSEILLES, March 24.—The Italian schooner Addolorata of Messina, Sicily, has been run down off Monte Cristo while on her way to Genoa by an unknown steamer, which proceeded, disregarding the signals of the crew of the schooner.

The latter, after enduring great privations and passing fourteen hours in the schooner's boats, heavy weather prevailing, landed at Monte Cristo. The underwriters of this city offer £400 for the discovery of the identity of the steamer.

BRITISH CREW LOST IN A GALE.

LONDON, March 24.—Snow and sleet are falling to-day in various parts of the United Kingdom, while heavy gales are sweeping the coasts and causing vessels to seek shelter in the harbors. A blizzard is raging in Derbyshire, imperiling the flocks and pedestrians.

There were many small wrecks, without loss of life, on the east coast, and the steam trawler Nellie, which was wrecked off Rattray Head, lost all her crew by drowning.

UNION PACIFIC STRIKE FEARED.

OMAHA, March 24.—The Union Pacific system is threatened with a strike. The trouble grows out of the apprehensions that the new management under President Burt will carry retrenchment to the point of reducing the salaries of all members of labor organizations on the line. Nearly every member of the force is connected with some labor organization. The Union Pacific has always paid higher salaries than parallel roads.

A meeting of the five railway orders has just been held at North Platte, which was attended by the grand officers of the various orders. It was decided to resist any salary cut in the most determined manner, because the road is doing more business and making more money than ever before.

Every Patron Is an Advertiser.

The patrons of the New York Central's great through trains are never tired of telling their friends about the comfort of a trip via that line; the most popular passenger line in America.—Adv.

SPAIN'S FLOTILLA STARTS

Vessels Which Can Be Used Only for War Against Us Coming to Puerto Rico.

EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON

Naval Men Urge that the Formidable Menace be Attacked During Its Slow Voyage—List and Descriptions of the Spanish Boats.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Spanish flotilla of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers steamed from the Canary Islands for Puerto Rico to-day. The arrival of this news through a dispatch to the Navy Department caused excitement there and in the State and War Departments. The two latter accepted the westward movement of the flotilla as either an act of hostility or an indication of preparation for immediate war.

An official of the Navy Department said to-day of this movement: "It can mean only one of two things—that Spain is taking the first step in the war which she regards as about to commence, or that she has determined upon this method of showing us that she is ready for war at once. It is not true that this country has notified Spain that we should consider any movement of the torpedo boat flotilla west of the Canaries as an act of war or even as an unfriendly act. We have been sending our war vessels to Cuban waters, and could not with good grace or good faith demand that Spain should not be as active on her part.

Useless but for War on Us.

"But there is a difference in the two cases. We are manoeuvring, for the most part, in waters about Key West and elsewhere where our ships are frequently seen, and we are sending there vessels customarily used in manoeuvres. On the other hand, Spain sends to Cuban waters a fleet she could not use there for any purpose other than war against us. Torpedo boat destroyers are not used in fighting insurgents in the mountains; neither are they used in guarding against filibustering expeditions. It is also unusual for a fleet of these boats to be sent such a distance from home. It is not at all likely that they would be sent to Cuba except in the event of actual war, as the first step toward, or the last step in, warlike preparations.

"To me it seems to mean war and nothing short of it. Spain has apparently seized upon our weakness, and is prepared to make the most of it. She sends to American waters just the kind of fleet that is the greatest menace to us—torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers.

"If she had sent cruisers or battleships it would not have been nearly so significant of her hostile intentions.

A Formidable Menace.

"There is no use in attempting to conceal the formidable character of this fleet. Its five torpedo boats are superior to any similar boats we have. The seven torpedo boat destroyers are weapons of naval warfare with which we cannot compete at all. We have not a single vessel of this class, and those we are building will not be ready for four months. Otherwise there is no cause for complaint. We are better prepared than Spain. Our superiority at sea is quite sufficient to offset the torpedo boats and the torpedo-boat destroyers; but they will be a source of vexation and a continual menace, against which it is now useless to say we should have guarded long ago."

War Department officials were equally of the opinion that the movement of the flotilla is the most serious step yet taken by either Government. If war actually follows, its inception will be dated from the hour this torpedo-boat flotilla sailed from the Canaries.

Immediately on the receipt of the official dispatch which came from one of our naval attachés abroad, briefly announcing the sailing of the fleet, the fact was made known to the President and an earnest conference was held between him and Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt.

Later in the day the Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y Bernabe, called at the State Department and spent some time with Judge Day. It was naturally inferred that the approach of the Spanish flotilla was one of the subjects referred to. Whether, however, there was any suggestion against the move was not disclosed by either Judge Day or the Spanish Minister, both of whom maintained the strictest reticence regarding the conference.

Prompt Interception Urged.

There is a very decided sentiment among naval officers, including some of the highest, in favor of decisive and immediate action. They say that from a naval strategic view it would be most unfortunate at this time to have this great torpedo flotilla brought within easy reach of our squadron at Key West. This, it can be stated, is not mere naval speculation, but has been given official cognizance, and has been urged upon the President. It was due to the big importance of the movement that instructions were issued some days ago to keep the Navy Department immediately advised on the departure of the torpedo flotilla from the Canaries.

The flotilla, according to reports received by the Navy Department, has been formed into two squadrons of seven vessels each. In each squadron there are three large and three smaller vessels, and a convoy with coal and munitions. There are seven torpedo boat destroyers and five torpedo boats.

Slow Voyage of 3,000 Miles.

It is about 3,000 miles from the Canaries to Puerto Rico, and the Navy Department expects the flotilla to make the trip within ten to fourteen days. The boats will not steam at their highest speed, and will be further delayed by having to get coal from the convoys almost every day.

The torpedo boat destroyers are the Furor, Terror, Audaz, Osado, Pluton, Prosperina, and another. They are steel, two screws, three funnels, one mast; length, 220 feet; beam, 22 feet; draught, 5 feet 6 inches; coal capacity, 100 tons; speed, 24 to 30 knots. The torpedo boats are the Arlete, Azor, Barcelo, Habana, Halcon, Or Rayo. They are 127 to 147 feet long, 12 to 14 feet beam, 4 to 6 feet draught; speed, 21 to 26 knots; two torpedo tubes; coal capacity, 16 to 25 tons.

There were rumors in the Navy Department to-day that several torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers can be obtained in Europe, and that negotiations are about concluded for several of each class. The torpedo boat Rowan now building by Moran Brothers will be completed in two or three weeks. In two months the construction department is confident that it can have ready the five other torpedo boats nearing completion. The Princeton gunboat will be ready, it is said, in a few weeks.

LONDON TRYING TO AVERT WAR.

Financiers Supposed to Have the Sympathy of the Rothschilds in Their Efforts for Peace.

LONDON, March 24.—The imminence of the Cuban crisis has aroused financiers to make efforts to avert war. A movement to this end is on foot in Lombard Street, and American bankers who are leading it are supposed to have the sympathy and perhaps co-operation of the Rothschilds. The American bankers are endeavoring to secure the influence of financiers and Governments, representing to them the damage to the commerce of all nations which a war would involve. The financiers are willing to invest liberally to prevent war, but apparently they are unable to devise a plan promising success. The American bankers tell the diplomats that if the United States demands an indemnity and Spain is willing to pay the financiers will gladly furnish the funds.

The best-informed diplomats do not believe the Spanish Cabinet or dynasty dare to risk the wrath of the populace which would inevitably follow acquiescence with a demand of the United States for reparation for the loss of the Maine.

Prominent financiers are calling upon the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, seeking inside information regarding the political situation, and the Ambassador replies that he has not been informed as to the contents of the report of the United States naval court of inquiry.

Financiers are also seeking to bring pressure upon Washington, through American diplomats, but it is believed they have met with little success.

The Spanish and Cuban firms and financial houses in London generally agree in expressing the opinion that there will be no war.

The Stock Exchange was uneasy to-day. The Cuban crisis arrests business, and the alleged nervousness in the United States is regarded as serious. Foreign securities were at a standstill, easier, and closed better.

SPANISH SOCIALISTS' APPEAL.

They Urge Cuban Workmen to Abandon the Insurrection.

MADRID, March 24.—At a largely attended meeting of Socialists here this evening a resolution was adopted urging Cuban workmen to abandon their insurrection and exhorting American Socialists not to make common cause with "the middle class that is merely seeking personal gain."

200,000,000 PESETAS FOR SPAIN.

Bank of Spain to Make a Loan Guaranteed by New Treasury Bonds.

MADRID, March 24.—It was announced this evening that the Bank of Spain is to lend the Spanish Government 200,000,000 pesetas, guaranteed by the new Treasury bonds.

Spanish Fours Declining.

PARIS, March 24.—Spanish 4s opened weak to-day on the Bourse at 52 13-16, against 53¾, yesterday's closing price. They closed at 53.

LONDON, March 24.—On the Stock Exchange to-day Spanish 4s were quoted at the opening at 53¼, but soon weakened and dropped to 52½. They advanced to 53⅛. The closing price yesterday was 53½.

BARCELONA, March 24.—The quotation of Spanish 4s on the Bourse here to-day was 74. The closing price yesterday was 75.20.

DIVERGENT VIEWS IN LONDON.

One Paper Accuses the President of Indecision; Another Says Mr. Thurston Is Reckless.

LONDON, March 25.—The Daily Graphic says editorially this morning:

"We think it time that Washington ceased wabbling. Weeks ago it was said that the starting of the Spanish torpedo flotilla for the West Indies would compel America to declare war. To-day the flotilla is steaming straight for Puerto Rico. Meanwhile acute Senators in Washington and overclever journalists in New York are planning ingenious campaigns to fix the odium of declaring war on Spain.

"Surely this is unworthy of the American people. Two clear lines of policy are before President McKinley: Either to co-operate with the Sagasta Cabinet in making home rule a reality or to give Spain peremptory notice to quit. To avoid both courses is to turn the terrible Maine disaster into a sort of red herring. If President McKinley does not mean war let him say so and the horrors in Cuba will soon be mitigated.

The Standard, commenting editorially on the cabled abstracts of Senator Thurston's speech in the United States Senate yesterday, severely censures it as a "flagrant example of the recklessness of American politicians in goading the Spanish people to war." The editorial proceeds:

"Such oratory only adds to the insults Spain has borne hitherto with a proud calm which has won European respect, and should have shamed even bellicose Senators. Such folly is unpardonable in a representative of a great nation that is forever declaring its affection for high principles.

"If, however, Mr. Thurston was aware of the intentions of the Washington Government, the speech was significant; for the Government would scarcely employ a speaker so deficient in self-restraint unless it wished the public mind to be fully prepared for war. Fortunately, there is no clear evidence yet that President McKinley is of Mr. Thurston's way of thinking."

The Daily News, in an editorial on the "Conflict Between Congress and President McKinley," says:

"It is no wonder, after the horrors of the Weyler régime in Cuba, that the President finds it hard to hold Congress in hand."

SPANIARDS WANT ARBITRATION.

Desire to Blow Up the Wreck Creates a Bad Impression in Madrid.

LONDON, March 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The statement that United States Consul General Lee had asked permission to blow up the wreck of the Maine has created an unfavorable impression, because it is supposed to imply a desire to destroy what would be necessary evidence if the matter were submitted to arbitration.

"Many Spaniards consider arbitration the only way out of the difficulty, and cannot believe that the nation which first laid down the principle of arbitration will not admit that the Maine case might be dealt with in that manner or severed from the other aspects of the Cuban question."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure extends from the North Atlantic States to Texas. The pressure has fallen throughout the West. A small storm area is central on the North Carolina coast, causing rainfall near the coast from New Jersey to South Carolina. The temperature has fallen along a belt extending from the Middle Atlantic to the Central Gulf coast. It still remains warm on the South Atlantic coast and over Florida. The weather will probably clear as far south as Virginia during to-day, while rain may continue on the South Atlantic coast. In the South Atlantic States the fall in temperature will extend to the coast and Northern Florida. The temperature will fall in the Northwest. It will continue to rise in other districts. An extensive flood is in progress in the northern half of the Ohio Valley. The Ohio is above the danger line from Pittsburg to its mouth, and its northern tributaries are flooded. The lower river will continue to rise for several days.

The record of temperature for the twenty-fours hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	36	42	43
6 A. M.	38	40	44
9 A. M.	40	40	46
12 M.	39	40	46
4 P. M.	40	40	47
6 P. M.	42	40	45
9 P. M.	41	39	43
12 P. M.	41	38	42

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	44¼
Weather Bureau	39½
Corresponding date 1897	39½
Corresponding date for last 20 years	38

The maximum temperature yesterday was 42 degrees at 1:45 P. M., the minimum was 39 degrees at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 82 and at 8 P. M. 79.

MAINE REPORT ARRIVES

Secretary Long Will Receive It To-day and It Will Be Read at the Cabinet Meeting.

OFFICERS ESCAPE THE CROWDS

Obliged to Lay Hands on Their Revolvers to Ward Off the Surging Throngs About Their Carriage—They Go to a Hotel to Rest.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The report of the naval board of inquiry into the Maine disaster was received in Washington at 9:35 to-night. The four naval officers who have guarded it since its departure from Key West were hustled at once into a carriage by an attaché of the Navy Department and driven to the Ebbitt House, where they tried to catch a little needed sleep and at the same time withstand the crowd of newspaper men who thronged the lobby in hopes of some stray bit of information which had escaped the scrutiny of numerous correspondents along the route.

The party consisted of Lieut. Commander Marix, Lieut. John Hood, Lieut. Carl Jungen, Passed Assistant Engineer Bowers, A. T. Marix, a nephew of the Judge Advocate, and Ship Carpenter Helms of the Maine's crew. There was an immense crowd waiting at the depot when the train pulled in. The naval contingent was in the last sleeper on the train, and deftly avoided the crush of citizens by alighting at the upper end of the platform and going out across the tracks. All were thoroughly tired, and Lieut. Commander Marix was asleep in the corner of the seat when the train pulled in, and was gently shaken into sensibility by his companions, who were on guard. The party was met at the steps of the car by Cadet Ward of the Navy Department, who was the sole representative of Secretary Long.

He informed Lieut. Commander Marix that the Secretary would not receive the report to-night, and, gathering the tired travelers under his protecting wing, made for the hack stand through the rapidly thickening crowd, which, balked of its prey at the gate, had swarmed out over the pavement to get a glimpse at the outside of the much-heralded report.

Lieut. Hood, as the most muscular member of the party, carried the bulky document in a white canvas bag slung under his arm. It must have weighed 10 or 20 pounds without its case, and portended endless reams of complicated testimony to be digested by the Administration before the next step in the progress of the Maine incident can be taken. That the whole party carrying the report was armed was demonstrated in a rather theatrical way just as they were about to get into the carriage. The crowd closed around the party and jostled them considerably. Some one ran against the end of the mysterious canvas bag in which the report was concealed. Quick as a flash Lieut. Hood's hand went back to his hip, and Lieut. Jungen laid his hand on the butt of a revolver that was sticking from his side pocket. The movements were sufficient to prevent further jostling.

On being driven to the Ebbitt House the whole party retired, first having ordered some light refreshments to their rooms. It was not long before the report of their arrival spread, and the lobby was filled with a curious crowd of idlers, while the negro bellboys worked overtime carrying up cards from the various correspondents in search of an interview. Young Marix was deputed as a sort of a press committee, and met all inquirers with the stereotyped reply of "I don't know" to every question. It may be said, however, that the report, in due process of law, must first be delivered to the Secretary of the Navy, and this, according to all precedents, will be at the Navy Department. It will then be submitted to President McKinley, upon whose decision its future migrations will depend.

It was announced that the report would be read at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

It is reported that the President in conversations with Senators and Representatives to-day frankly acknowledged the expectation that the report of the Board of Inquiry will find that the Maine was blown up from the outside.

SPAIN OPPOSES DYNAMITE.

Maine Contractors Intended to Use Small Charges in Clearing, but Both Governments Forbade.

HAVANA, March 24.—Regarding the use of dynamite by the contracting wreckers, Capt. Sigsbee said to-day:

"More has been made out of the matter than was warranted by the facts, which are simply these: The contractors asked my permission to use dynamite in small quantities and also asked leave to use dynamite tape to blow off protuberances, angles, &c., where the wreckage is so entangled that it is very difficult to hoist. There was never any intention to use the explosive in large enough quantities to destroy the wreck. I submitted the request of the contractors to Consul General Lee for him to ask permission from the Spanish authorities, and I also asked for orders from the United States Navy Department. Both our own and the Spanish authorities refused the necessary permission. That is all there was to the matter."

On the same subject Consul General Lee said: "I transmitted Capt. Sigsbee's request, made on the part of the contractors, to Capt. Gen. Blanco, and I received a reply that the matter was too important to be settled without reference to Madrid. Gen. Blanco also intimated that the United States Court of Inquiry having sat in judgment on the disaster to the Maine, it would be unwise to destroy by the use of dynamite the wreck upon which its judgment was formed. Last evening I had word from Capt. Sigsbee that the United States Navy Department forbade the use of dynamite on or about the wreck. The papers here to-day say Madrid has sustained Gen. Blanco's prohibition against the use of dynamite on the wreck.

"The result will, naturally, be slower work in removing the débris, and also, it is possible, more hoisting apparatus may be needed. It is probable the wreckers wished most to use dynamite or dynamite tapes to get the top off the turret, so that the ten-inch guns could be hoisted out."

The Spanish Story of It.

MADRID, March 24.—A semi-official note, just issued, says: "At the Cabinet meeting yesterday Señor Segasta (the Premier) read a telegram from Capt. Gen. Blanco saying that the Captain of the Maine had requested permission to blow up the wreck with dynamite, and that permission to do so had been refused him.

"The Cabinet empowered the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Señor Gullon) to watch the situation with the view of seeing justice done and defending the rights of Spain.

"The Minister of Finance (Señor Puigcerver) declared the resources were sufficient for all war expenses until the new chambers meet."

The note is absolutely reserved in regard to the Spanish commission's report on the loss of the Maine.

Why Long Opposed Dynamite.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Secretary Long's attention was called to the Madrid dispatch stating that the use of dynamite in blowing up the wreck of the Maine had been refused. Mr. Long said there had been no proposition to use dynamite on the Maine, as there was still a part of one of the magazines in the wreck of the ship.

LIEUT. JENKINS'S BODY FOUND.

Not So Badly Decomposed as Some Others Taken from the Wreck.

HAVANA, March 24.—The body of Lieut. Friend W. Jenkins of the Maine was found early this morning near the torpedo tube aft, as it has been hoped would be the case. Of course it was badly decomposed, though not so bad as many others found previously since the explosion. It was recognizable, aside from the clothing. On his finger was found a gold clasp, with a bloodstone seal ring with his monogram and inside the inscription, "F. W. Jenkins, Class '86, U. S. N. A." Private papers were also found in his coat pockets.

The body will be prepared for burial as well as possible, and will be inclosed in a metallic casket and sent to Key West on Saturday. Thence it will be disposed of as decided by his relatives in the United States.

Two bodies were found this afternoon. One, a Japanese wardroom boy, had floated into the wardroom; the other, a white man, was found forward, and may be the body of a machinist.

Two of the eight Whitehead torpedoes carried by the Maine have been recovered. These were aft. The other six were probably destroyed.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—The mother of Lieut. Jenkins was shown The Associated Press bulletin announcing the finding of her son's body. She was very much affected, but thankful that the strain of uncertainty has been removed. She will at once notify the authorities at the naval station at Key West to have the body shipped to Allegheny City.

No Truth in the Story of a Mine.

LIMA, Ohio, March 24.—The report sent from here yesterday that the family of Lieut. Jenkins, who lost his life in the Maine disaster, had received a letter from him, written just before his death, in which he announced the discovery of a mine under the Maine, turns out to be a canard. There is no truth whatever in it.

MAINE OFFICERS ORDERED HOME.

All But Lieut. Commander Wainwright to Return.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Orders were issued to-day detaching Capt. Sigsbee and other officers from the battleship Maine at Havana and ordering them to proceed home and await orders. These officers, besides Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, are Chief Engineer C. P. Howell, Surgeon L. G. Heneberger, Paymaster Charles M. Ray, Chaplain J. P. Chidwick, and Naval Cadets J. H. Holden and W. T. Cluverius.

This list includes all the surviving officers of the ill-fated battleship who have remained on duty at Havana since the destruction of the ship on the 15th ultimo, with the single exception of Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright, executive officer of the vessel.

Lieut. Commander Wainwright is in special charge of the wrecking operations, and will remain at Havana until they are concluded.

HAVANA, March 24.—Capt. Sigsbee and his brother officers expect to leave for the North by the Plant Line steamer Olivette on Saturday.

GERMAN DIVER BLAMES SPAIN.

Baumann Writes to His Parents in Dresden About the Explosion.

LONDON, March 25.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Baumann, a diver engaged by the United States to examine the wreck of the Maine, has written his parents in Dresden stating that the vessel was undoubtedly exploded by the Spaniards by means of a submarine mine, in proof of which he points out that the gunpowder, dynamite, and other explosives in the magazine were found on the wreck quite intact."

Court of Inquiry Not Dissolved.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 24.—Rear Admiral Sicard said to a correspondent last night that the United States naval court of inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine was not yet dissolved. He added:

"I expect to dissolve it in a few days. I am almost certain that the Washington authorities will not require any further investigation."

An Unknown Victim Buried.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 24.—An unidentified body from the wreck of the Maine, which was brought here from Havana on the Olivette last night, was interred this morning. The body was followed to the grave by a squad of bluejackets from the Detroit. Chaplain Royce of the flagship New York read the burial service.

Paris Praise for the Naval Court.

PARIS, March 24.—The Temps testifies to "the really judicial calm with which the American naval court of inquiry into the Maine disaster has achieved its task," and expresses the hope that President McKinley's wisdom will obviate a conflict.

MAINE FUND IN BALTIMORE.

Mrs. McKinley the Guest of Honor at a Benefit Which Netted $5,000.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—A matinée benefit in aid of the monument fund for the men who were killed in the Maine disaster was held here this afternoon at Ford's Opera House, all the theatrical companies now playing in Baltimore taking part in the long programme.

Mrs. McKinley was the guest of honor. She came over from Washington on a train arriving here at 1:30 P. M., and occupied a box during the performance. The receipts approximated $5,000.

Bodies of Victims May Come Here.

Health Officer Doty yesterday received a dispatch at Quarantine from Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine, dated Havana. The Captain wishes to know if bodies of the members of the Maine's crew drowned in Havana Harbor might be landed in New York if brought here in air-light metallic caskets. Dr. Doty consulted with the Board of Health, and cabled a reply to Capt. Sigsbee that permission would be granted.

WAR RISKS SOLD IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 24.—Business was done at Lloyds to-day in war risks, to cover speculative accounts, 10 guineas per centum being paid against war being declared between Spain and the United States during the next six months.

YERKES TELESCOPE'S MANAGER.

CHICAGO, March 24.—According to an unconfirmed report, Prof. Edwin Brant Frost, Professor of Astronomy at Dartmouth, has had an offer of the Chair of Astronomy and Astro-Physics at the Chicago University. This chair carries with it the direction and management of the Yerkes telescope.

NEW YORK HERALD'S EASTER

number will be issued next Sunday. It will contain 32 pages of superb color work and half-tone pictures by well-known artists. A brilliant array of literary features will include stories by Ian Maclaren and other eminent writers of fiction. It will be a superb specimen of journalistic art. Order from your newsdealer in advance. Price as usual. —Adv.

PLAN OF THE PRESIDENT

Expected He Will Ask Congress to Appropriate Money for the Relief of the Cubans.

HE MAY ASK FOR $500,000

That Granted, He Would Wait for Developments, Meanwhile Making an Effort to Get a Settlement with Spain by Diplomacy.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—President McKinley has not yet authorized officially the announcement of a policy to be pursued by the Administration to bring the war in Cuba to an end, but Washington has been discussing to-day, with varying comments, the heads of a partial policy outlined at the White House. The attention of the President has been directed to the fact that the starvation of the Cubans has been the chief topic of all the speeches in Congress and of most of the indignant editorials upon the situation. All the recent visitors to Cuba who have called upon the President have dwelt upon the distress of the wretched reconcentrados and also of the loyal Cubans and Spaniards who have been deprived by war of the opportunity to earn their livelihoods. It has seemed to the President that the first thing to be done—the most important thing in the eyes of humanity—is to feed the starving.

This thought has furnished him with the ground for determining upon a course of action. Moved by motives of humanity, resolved to extend to the suffering that help which ought to be supplied to them without objection on the part of Spain, the President has called in members of Congress from all parties, and has asked advice as to the policy of his plan, and as to the best method to be adopted to carry it speedily into effect.

Thinks Spain Will Consent.

Sustained by the replies he has heard, the President, it is understood, unless some unexpected and unfortunate accident shall prevent, will ask Congress to appropriate a sum of money—say, $500,000—to be expended for supplies, and the transportation of them to the people, who now are without food, medicine, and clothing. It is the expectation of the Administration, as reported by those who have heard the policy of humanity outlined, that Spain will not oppose it, although it is intimated that the relief to be offered is to be extended to the insurgents as well as to those who are not in rebellion against the Spanish authority.

If there should be opposition to such a plan, then the President might feel called upon to adopt strenuous measures to provide the Cubans with help. Should Spain resent the plan of assistance to her starving

Democratic visitors obtained the impression that the President has determined to be directed hereafter by the judgment of the Congress.

Some of the members of the House, not of the Military or Naval Committees, have needed to be informed that there were some preparations of a military kind that were still incomplete, and that the departments have reported that it will take until about April 20 to put the army and the navy in possession of some material of which they have not yet the ample supplies needed for rapid and impressive work.

The President said to several of his visitors to-day, in discussing the situation, that he would do everything consistent with the honor and dignity of the country to avert war, and he still believed war could be averted. He also said that he believed the Government of Spain was as anxious for peace as we were, but at the same time he did not hesitate to admit the gravity of the situation.

JUDGE DAY DID NOT SAY IT.

He Denies Language Attributed to Him Defining the Attitude of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The attention of Assistant Secretary of State Day was to-night called to a story printed in New York this afternoon which represented him as having attended a conference of Republican Senators last night, and, speaking for the President, declared that the Spanish situation had gone beyond diplomatic adjustment and advocated forcing the freedom of Cuba by armed intervention. Judge Day does not usually take the trouble to deny many of the stories set afloat as to his beliefs and utterances, but this was such a pointed statement purporting to define the position of the Administration that he did make a denial. He said:

"I did not say to any one and have never for a moment thought that the present relations between Spain and the United States were beyond the hope of diplomatic adjustment. I have not advocated sending Cuban relief supplies in war vessels. These supplies will be sent in merchant vessels, and I do not apprehend the slightest objection from the Spanish Government. I did not say that this Government should intervene at once and force Cuban freedom, and I have never advocated such a course. As to my saying that the Administration had semi-official information from the Naval Court of Inquiry fixing the blame of the Maine explosion on Spain is as untrue as all the rest of the story. I have had no such information to convey to any one."

VETERANS UNFIT FOR WAR.

Army Recruits, When Needed, Must Be Young Men Who Have Had No Experience in Fighting.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—"The next war, whether it be fought this year or ten years from now, will be fought by young men who have had no military experience," said an official of the War Department to-day. "There has been a great deal said and published about the veterans of the late war forming the nucleus of the army that some of us expect to invade Cuba or defend our own coasts; but as a matter of fact most of these veterans are barred from service. In the first place, they are too old; and, in the second place, they are drawing pensions because of disability. Either of these conditions would disqualify them for military service."

This official explained that the records show that very few of the Revolutionary soldiers served in the War of 1812, which was begun twenty-nine years after the peace of Paris, which closed the Revolution. Thirty-three years have elapsed since the close of the civil war, and boys who were eighteen in 1865 are fifty-one years old now. The age of military service is between eighteen and forty-five the world over, and those veterans who were youth at the surrender at Appomattox are far beyond the limit in age. The war, however, was fought, for the most part, by men of middle age, who are now, of course, much too old to endure the fatigue of a campaign.

There is another matter that disqualifies a host of veterans of the late war. This is the pension roll. Veterans who receive pensions are supposed to be suffering some disability. If they are, they are disqualified for active service, and could not pass the physical examination necessary for enlistment. Moreover, in the opinion of this official, the Government would stultify itself by accepting for active duty men whom it has pensioned because of disability. The pension roll, therefore, would become a list of exemptions.

"Many thousands of these old soldiers," said this official, "have practically volunteered their services already. They are anxious to serve their country in the field again, and it will be a matter of grave regret that the country cannot use the splendid valor that won Gettysburg and saved the Union. But that it cannot make use of them is evident; and we are looking to the younger generation, which has, we are confident, the same amenity to discipline and the same natural qualities of the soldier which won our wars in the past and can win them in the future."

Even if the veterans were accepted for military duty, it is thought they would not be able to withstand the rigors of the Cuban Summer climate. A few marches would send most of them into the hospitals or home on sick leave. The War Department expects, therefore, to depend on vigorous young recruits, officered as far as possible by men who have been seasoned by service in the West or veteran officers of the civil war. Among the veteran officers were mentioned Gens. Miles and Merritt, whose robust health fits them for active duty in the field.

But the department realizes that the war must be fought in the main by the new generation, and that it must rely upon undisciplined troops and to a large extent upon officers who have had no experience in actual warfare. This applies also to the veterans of the Confederate service, though to a less extent. They would have no pensioned disability in the way of enlisting, but old age probably would bar them from the army of occupation or active defense.

On the other hand, the Spaniards have seen more military service than the troops the United States could put in the field. They have many veterans of African, Philippine, Cuban, and Carlist wars, and the regular troops are greatly in excess of those of the United States.

These matters, while they are considered seriously by the military department, are not disturbing its confidence in any degree. It is chafing, however, like the Navy Department, under the present policy of the President, and the wish is often heard that an Executive like Lincoln or Jackson occupied the White House in this crisis. To-day an officer, who said that he wished Lincoln was at the helm, so that a definite policy, whether of peace or war, might be adopted, said: "We need a strong guiding will now as we did when Lowell wrote: 'Oh, for one hour of Cromwell and the Lord.'"

The news of the westward movement of the Spanish torpedo boats has stirred the department to even greater activity. Work on maps, commissary and field supplies, and on fortifications, and the completed organization of the army is being pushed with feverish haste, and the department has become as warlike in appearance as an army headquarters.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER'S VIEW.

MEXICO CITY, March 6.—Charles Dudley Warner, the American author, now here, says on the Cuban question that he much doubts the ability of the Cubans to govern themselves, and adds:

"There will be no war. But many things combine to a warlike feeling and the appearances of preparations for war. We have in the West an element of population that is always ready for an adventure. They are constantly agitating for more money. They want free silver. I don't mean the free silver as you have it here, but silver artificially maintained by the Government at an unnatural ratio with gold. They are ready to support any adventure that will force the Government to issue more silver or paper money. It was these same people, who, at the time of the Venezuelan question, almost wanted the Government to declare war at once against Great Britain, and for the same reason.

"Then, too, there is in all of our large cities an unsettled element of population who are ready for any sort of adventure merely for adventure's sake, and the less thinking element, as I have said, has been stirred up by stories published in the sensational journals.

"Another thing combines to the appearance of warlike preparations. Senator Hawley, who is no more of a jingo than I, and other Senators and members of Congress have long been anxious to increase our artillery force and our coast defenses. Advantage was taken of the present circumstances to obtain from Congress the necessary money for this purpose which would not have been voted at any other time. I am quite in favor of such expenditures.

"I am quite of the opinion that every nation should be in a position to protect itself and to resent affronts, but the activity in this respect just at present has given additional color to the reports that war is imminent."

NAVY COMMANDS CHANGED

Capt. Sampson to Relieve Admiral Sicard as Flag Officer of the Key West Squadron.

COMMODORE SCHLEY'S WORK

Slated to Command the "Flying Squadron" Now Assembling at Hampton Roads—"Fighting Bob" Evans Assigned to the Iowa.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Secretary Long made the following announcement to-day:

"Admiral Sicard has been granted leave, very much to the regret of the Navy Department and altogether on account of his health.

"Capt. Sampson has been made commander of the fleet at Key West. Capt. Evans has been ordered to take command of the battleship Iowa.

"The orders to the squadron in Hampton Roads have not yet been issued."

Although the announcement did not so state, it soon became known that Commodore W. S. Schley was slated to command the "flying squadron." This announcement was recognized at once as of unusual importance at this juncture. Admiral Sicard has been in command of the fleet at Key West throughout the critical period of the Maine disaster. Capt. Sampson has been in command of the Iowa, but more recently has been conspicuous before the public as President of the Maine court of inquiry.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, who is better known as "Fighting Bob," arrived in Washington this morning from Key West, and had half an hour's conference with Secretary Long. He has been temporarily on duty in the Lighthouse Service, but he told the Secretary that if there was to be a fight he wanted to be in it. Mr. Long appreciated the suggestion, and immediately issued orders placing Capt. Evans in command of the battleship Iowa, which stands at the very head of the ships of the American Navy, both as to tonnage, guns, armament, and all the qualities that go to make up a first-class modern battleship. The Iowa is now at Key West with Admiral Sicard's fleet.

"Flag Rank" for Capt. Sampson.

Although it was known that Admiral Francis M. Bunce, commandant at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, had asked for a sea command, it had been rumored for some time that Capt. William T. Sampson would be placed in command of the squadron at Key West in the event of Admiral Sicard being retired or given leave on account of his health. Upon the retirement of Admiral Sicard, which will take place in a few months, when he reaches the age limit, Capt. Sampson will be promoted to "flag rank," or Commodore's grade. His varied experience and long service have made him one of the most available men to command the squadron, and he is looked upon in the Navy Department as one of the most expert officers in the service.

Capt. Sampson was born in New York, and was appointed to the navy Sept. 24, 1857. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1860, and was assigned for duty on the frigate Potomac. He was promoted Master in 1861, and saw much active service in Southern waters, being on duty on many of the vessels attached to the South Atlantic blockading squadron until 1865. He was attached to the ironclad Patapsco when she was destroyed in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., Jan. 15, 1865. He was promoted a Lieutenant in 1862 and reached the grade of Lieutenant Commander in 1866. He has seen duty on all of the stations from the South Atlantic to the Asiatic, and has represented the Navy Department at many of the international congresses. He was commissioned Commander in 1874, and was in charge of the Alert until 1875, when he was ordered to command the Swatara on the Asiatic station. He was Superintendent of the Naval Academy from 1886 to 1890, and was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1889. His first command in that grade was the cruiser San Francisco. He was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in 1892, and served in that capacity until placed in command of the Iowa, Jan. 15, 1897.

Capt. Sampson for years has been considered the most scientific officer in the service. He designed and inspected the construction of the system of turrets on the battleship Iowa, and many of the mechanical appliances for operating the big guns on the ship. The fact that he has been placed in command of the squadron before attaining the rank of Commodore is conclusive proof of the confidence reposed in him by the Navy Department.

Commodore Schley's Career.

Commodore Winfield Scott Schley, who is expected to command the squadron now assembling in Hampton Roads, is one of the best known officers of the navy, and for conspicuous services rendered he has received two medals, one from Congress and the other from Maryland, his native State. He was also the recipient of a gold watch, given by the people of Maryland, and he received the thanks of Congress for having successfully commanded the expedition sent to the north polar regions to rescue Greely and his party in 1884.

He was born in Maryland in 1839, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1860. He served on several vessels of the Southern blockading squadron, and was mentioned in special orders for gallant services. He was promoted Lieutenant in 1862, and was attached to the gunboat Wateree when it was attacked by Chinese coolies in the Pacific in 1864. He subdued the islands inhabited by the coolies at that time. He was commissioned Lieutenant Commander in 1866 and was sent to the Naval Academy in 1867, remaining until 1869. He received his commission as Commander in 1874, and was assigned to the Essex, and was in charge of the Lighthouse Station from 1877 to 1883. He was promoted Captain in 1888, and commanded the Baltimore when that vessel went to Valparaiso. He was Chairman of the Lighthouse Board until 1893, when he was placed in command of the flagship New York. He was commissioned Commodore Feb. 6, 1898.

"Fighting Bob" Evans.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, who became known as "Fighting Bob" because of his attitude during the trouble of 1891, when he commanded the gunboat Yorktown in Valparaiso, has one of the best records in the Navy Department, and it is said of him that he would "rather fight than eat." He entered the navy in 1860, and was sent to sea from the Naval Academy three years later. He distinguished himself in many engagements, and was wounded severely twice during the attack on Fort Fisher. He was commissioned a Lieutenant in 1866 and a Lieutenant Commander in 1868. He served on the European station, and was in charge of the lighthouse station from that time until he was promoted Commander, in July, 1878.

He was placed in command of the gunboat Yorktown in July, 1891. The vessel entered the Harbor of Valparaiso when the relations between Chile and the United States were considerably strained. The vessel was small and carried few guns, but what she lacked in armament Capt. Evans made up in nerve. The Yorktown was anchored directly in front of one of the water batteries, a shot from any of which would have sunk her.

Shortly after the arrival of the vessel the Chileans had torpedo practice. They had a number of small boats fitted with long arms, on which the torpedoes were placed, and, as the only vessel in the harbor was the Yorktown, they made her the point of attack, much to the displeasure of Capt. Evans. He stood on deck for some time watching the manoeuvres of the small vessels, until he could stand it no longer. He then ordered the ship cleared for action, and the guns were loaded. His cutter was ordered away, and he visited the commanding General of the city. He lost no time in saying that he wanted the torpedo boats taken out of the harbor within a half hour, and his request was granted.

Capt. Evans received his commission as Captain in 1893, and was assigned to command the battleship Indiana when that vessel was placed in commission, being transferred later to the Lighthouse Board.

WARSHIPS LEAVE JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 24.—The cruiser Cincinnati and the gunboat Wilmington, with the gunboat Castine, returned to Port Antonio late last night, and sailed an hour later. It is thought the warships have gone to Key West.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Navy Department is informed of the departure of the cruiser Cincinnati and the gunboats Castine and Wilmington from Port Antonio, Jamaica, last evening, but the officials decline to state where they are bound. It has been reported that they have just gone off on a short cruise, and will return to the Jamaica port. What is regarded as a more probable theory as to their movements, however, is that when next heard from they will be at Key West, or some other port in the United States. They are not particularly strong ships, and in their present position they might possibly fall a prey to the more powerful Spanish fleet in Cuban waters in the event of a conflict. Inasmuch as considerations of this character resulted in the recall of the cruiser San Francisco and the gunboats Helena and Bancroft from the European station, it is not unlikely that the same course will be followed in the case of the three vessels last reported at Port Antonio, whose position is regarded by naval strategists as even more exposed and dangerous in the event of hostilities than was the case with the European squadron of about the same size and power. The Cincinnati and Castine were attached to the South Atlantic squadron, and their withdrawal for service on the home station leaves the navy without a single representative in South American waters, just as is the case with the European station. The arrival of the six vessels named will add greatly to the strength of the home squadron.

THE DOLPHIN IN COMMISSION.

Her Speed Has Been Increased—Changes in Armament.

After being at the navy yard for several months undergoing repairs and alterations, the dispatch boat Dolphin was placed in commission yesterday at the yard by Admiral Bunce. Commander F. Gilmore, chief of Admiral Bunce's staff, formally turned the vessel over to Commander Henry M. Lyon in the morning. The usual formalities were omitted. Commander Gilmore read the order from the Navy Department ordering the ship to be placed on the active list. He then turned to Commander Lyon and said: "I turn the ship over to you." Commander Lyon read his order giving him command of the vessel; bugles sounded, the flag was run up, and the boat was in commission.

While the Dolphin has been at the yard her engines have been thoroughly overhauled and changes made to give her more speed. New boilers have been put in, and the living quarters of the officers and men have been altered. The battery of the vessel has been changed; two rapid-fire guns have been mounted on the forward deck, while two four-inch guns have been placed on the main deck forward of the officers' quarters. The Dolphin is the first vessel to be fitted with the new Colt automatic gun, which is capable of firing about 200 shots a minute.

No orders have yet been received for the vessel's departure. It is expected she will remain here for about ten days and then go South and join the squadron at Key West.

BUYING WARSHIPS FOR US.

Commander Niblack Hard at Work in Italy and Germany.

BERLIN, March 24.—Lieutenant Commander Niblack, the United States Naval Attaché here and at Rome, who has returned from Italy, has visited the Schichau Yards, at Elbing, where he is negotiating for a torpedo boat. He goes to Kiel to-night, where he hopes to find several available vessels, and will then return to Italy, where he is negotiating for a number of Italian ships.

Commander Niblack has been seriously hampered in his work by speculators, Americans and foreigners, who have secured options on vessels building. His instructions are to proceed with purchases and negotiations according to his own discretion.

MONITOR TO PORTLAND, ME.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The old single-turreted monitor Montauk has been ordered from League Island Navy Yard to Portland, Me. A suggestion was made to send a monitor to New Haven, Conn., but it remains unacted on.

THE TERROR SAILS FOR KEY WEST.

The monitor Terror sailed yesterday afternoon to join the fleet at Key West. Everything had been got in readiness last week for the sailing, and there was therefore no cause for delay when the order from Washington reached Capt. Ludlow. She was temporarily delayed by the breaking of her anchor chain yesterday morning. She was to have started early in the morning, and on Wednesday night one of her two anchors was weighed and lashed on deck. When the windlass was started yesterday morning to draw up the other, however, the chain broke and fifteen fathoms sank into the mud. Capt. Ludlow had the spot marked with a buoy, and then notified the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, which at once sent out the wrecking boat William H. Cooley, with divers.

To lose no time, however, Capt. Ludlow also telephoned the navy yard asking that another anchor and fifteen fathoms of chain be sent, but when the navy yard tug Traffic came alongside at noon the Cooley had rescued the lost anchor and chain.

The Terror left her anchorage at 1:30 P. M., passed Quarantine at 2 P. M., and the Hook at 3:08 P. M.

Taking Coal to the Fleet.

The Government has sent to a number of shipping men of this city requesting space for carrying coal from Norfolk, Newport News, Baltimore, and Philadelphia to the fleets at Key West and Tortugas. Arrangements have also been made by coal companies having Government contracts for shipping coal south. The schooner A. B. Sherman has been chartered to carry the first consignment of the 10,000 tons of coal at Baltimore to Key West. She is a vessel of 800 tons register. The schooner Thomas W. Hyde of 700 tons has also been chartered to carry coal from Philadelphia to Dry Tortugas. These contracts are made through coal merchants, but the Government has requested that the schooners remain at Key West, for use in transporting coal to the various vessels.

Orders for Jersey Guardsmen.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 24.—At the drill of Company E, Third Regiment, N. G. N. J., to-night, orders were given that no man leave the city without special leave obtained from the First Lieutenant. The rifles were inspected and a special field drill had. A special drill of Company C will be held to-morrow night.

To-day's Carnival of Sports.

The programmes of the carnival of sports for the benefit of The Journal's Maine Monument Fund this afternoon and evening at the Madison Square Garden are long and varied. Capt. Zavier Orlofsky of America and Capt. W. F. Rawson Turner of the British Army will have a broadsword contest for the championship of the United States. There will be a championship game of association football in the afternoon between the Arlingtons of Arlington, N. J., and the True Blues of Paterson, N. J. John L. Sullivan will deliver a three-minute talk on Spain. Fitzsimmons, the pugilist; Roeber and Yousouf, and others will also take part in the carnival.

Policeman Gerow Acquitted.

Policeman Hemaa B. Gerow, who has been on trial before Judge Fitzgerald in the General Sessions Court on a charge of perjury, was acquitted by the jury Wednesday. Gerow said in his defense that the affidavit in the Elizabeth B. Merrill case bearing his name which he had said was forged was not the same affidavit which the prosecution claimed it was, and which experts had pronounced genuine. He said the affidavit he had asserted was forged had not been produced at the trial. It then transpired that there had been another affidavit bearing Gerow's name in the Merrill case, and that it had been lost. The case of the prosecution collapsed in consequence. Police Sergt. Petty was the complainant against Gerow.

Innocent Children Sacrificed.

The "slaughter of the innocents" continue, until it is estimated that fully one-fourth of the human race die before attaining their fifth birthday, owing in great measure to our rigorous and changeable climate. And there are thousands of adults, even in this land of plenty, that stomach, liver, and bowel complaints are reducing to confirmed invalidism, whom Hostetter's Stomach Bitters would promptly relieve and invigorate. Malaria, rheumatism, and kidney trouble yield to the Bitters.

MANY VESSELS INSPECTED

Great Activity Displayed by the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers.

AFTER BIG STEAM YACHTS

J. J. Astor's Nourmahal and M. C. D. Borden's Sovereign Examined—Tugs and Steamers Looked Over—Sweeping Purchases Predicted.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers yesterday thoroughly inspected two big steam yachts, John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal and M. C. D. Borden's Sovereign. It is understood that the owners have offered these vessels to the Government, either for charter or purchase, and that they will be bought within a few days. The yachts, if they are taken, will be transferred at once to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and fitted with armament similar to that being received on the yacht Mayflower.

The Nourmahal is now lying in the bay off Liberty Island and the Sovereign is moored at the foot of Fourteenth Street, Hoboken. The announcement yesterday that the two vessels had been examined and favorably considered by the board created considerable stir in yachting circles. The two vessels are about the largest and finest listed in the yachting register.

The Sovereign a Fine Boat.

The Sovereign is considered the fastest yacht of her size afloat. She was launched in 1896 at the yards of the John N. Robins Company, in Brooklyn. She is a twin-screw steel vessel of 627 tons gross. She is 250 feet long over all and has a beam of 28 feet. She can develop a speed of from seventeen to eighteen knots. The Nourmahal is a still larger vessel, having a gross tonnage of 745. She was launched in 1884 at the Harlan & Hollingsworth yards, at Wilmington, Del. She is 250 feet long, with a thirty-foot beam and 20 feet depth of hold.

Both yachts are well adapted to use in the navy as dispatch boats. It is supposed that John Jacob Astor, in the event of the Government's purchasing the Nourmahal, will have another and even finer vessel constructed.

The naval board inspected more vessels in the Harbor yesterday than on any previous day since its organization, notwithstanding that three of its members are out of the city. Lieut. Commander Kelley, Constructor Tawresey, and Chief Engineer Dixon are in Philadelphia inspecting the vessels of the American Line running out of that port, and several fast tugs besides two vessels nearing completion in the ship yards at Chester. The officers remaining here consumed almost the entire day on board yachts, tugs, and steamers, and it is rumored that a wholesale purchase outright of vessels available for war service will be made within a few days.

Large Vessels Examined.

The larger vessels inspected with a view to converting them into cruisers were the San Marcos and Nueces of the Mallory Line, the Iroquois and Seminole of the Clyde Line, and the Kansas City of the Savannah Line. Every one of these vessels is well built and stanch, and is well adapted to the carrying of armament.

The Nueces is probably the best of the fleet. She is of steel, with a gross tonnage of 3,867, is 328 feet long, 44 feet beam, and 21 feet deep. She was launched in 1887 at Chester, Penn. The Iroquois is also of steel, but smaller. She is of 2,944 tons, is 280 feet long, and has a beam of 46 feet. She was built by the Cramps in 1888. The Kansas City has a tonnage of 3,609, is 337 feet long, and 45 feet beam. She was built at Chester, Penn., in 1889 and is of iron. The Seminole is 269 feet long, 43 feet beam, and has a tonnage of 2,557. She is of iron and was built in 1886. The San Marcos is a comparatively old but stanch vessel. She was built in 1881 and is of 2,839 tonnage. She is 317 feet long and has a beam of 39 feet. These vessels can average from twelve to fifteen knots an hour.

A member of the board yesterday said that he had no information of the purchase by the Government of the Cromwell Line steamer Creole, which, it was rumored, had been sold as a hospital ship. General Manager Allen denied that the vessel had been sold. She has been inspected, however.

The report that Capt. Rodgers, President of the board, had been ordered by telegraph by the Navy Department to secure at once a dozen tugs and yachts to be equipped for active service as torpedo craft at Key West could not be verified yesterday. A list of desirable vessels, however, has been prepared, it was learned, and has already been sent to Washington. The work done yesterday would tend to confirm the report. At least a dozen tugs were examined besides the two yachts already mentioned.

Revenue Cutter as a Picket Boat.

It was learned that the Government has ordered the transfer of the revenue cutter Hudson, now stationed at this port, to the navy yard to be equipped as soon as possible and sent to Key West to be used as a picket boat. She is 100 feet long, 136 tons, 22 feet beam, and can steam 12 knots an hour. The cutter Hamilton will replace her in the Revenue Service.

A thorough inspection was made yesterday of the steel tugs Atlas and Hercules of the Standard Oil Company, plying between here and Philadelphia. The tug Columbia of the Greenpoint Lighterage Company was also examined. Other tugs inspected were the John A. Lawrence, P. H. Wise, and El Taro.

This is the second time within two days that the Wise of the Moran Towing Company has been examined. Michael Moran, President of the company, stated that he he had reason to hope that the sale of the vessel would be effected to-day. The tug R. C. Veit of the same company may also be included in the sale.

It was learned late yesterday that the Government had purchased the tug Edward M. Timmins of the Mutual Lumber and Towing Company. President E. M. Timmins of the company, whose offices are in the Produce Exchange Building, admitted last night that the sale had been made, but refused to make known the price paid. The vessel will be taken to the navy yard to-day and fitted up for duty in Southern waters. The Timmins is a first-class tug of 68 tons. She is 82 feet long, and 18 feet in beam. She was built in 1889, and is known to be exceptionally stanch and strong.

It was learned unofficially yesterday that the board was negotiating for the purchase outright of a hundred-thousand-dollar steamer belonging to one of the steamship companies engaged in the Southern trade, but nothing definite on the subject was ascertainable. Capt. Rodgers paid a hurried visit to the navy yard late yesterday afternoon.

NAVAL MILITIA RUMOR.

Said to Have Been Ordered Out to Man the Monitors in New York and Boston Harbors.

BOSTON, March 24.—A Herald special from Washington says:

"For the first time the militia is called into service and the Governors of Massachusetts and New York are requested to direct their naval militia to assume charge of the monitors assigned yesterday for the protection of the harbors of Boston and New York, in conjunction with the land fortifications.

"The orders sent to Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts and Gov. Black of New York for transmission to the commanding officers of the State Naval Militia, inform them that they will be directed to assume charge of the two monitors assigned to each of those States, to assist in the second line of defense.

"The Boston men will be sent on board when the monitors Catskill and Lehigh arrive, and the New Yorkers may proceed to Philadelphia and take their two ships around. A naval officer will be in command of each monitor, and under him will be naval militia officers and sufficient seamen from each organization to give the ships their complements.

"Instructions have also been sent to the Western organizations to hold themselves in readiness for transportation to the East, where they will be sent aboard auxiliaries, and, with what regular sailors can be procured, are to comprise the crews. Illinois and Ohio have large, well-drilled militia organizations, and these will be first drawn on."

TWELVE AUXILIARY VESSELS.

Eight Yachts and Four Tugs Bought for Torpedo and Dispatch Boats.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Navy Department has succeeded in purchasing eight steam yachts and four steam tugs presumably at and near New York for use in the auxiliary naval fleet. The boats are about 400 tons each, and in an emergency would be suitable as torpedo boats.

The yachts purchased are among the fleetest along the Atlantic Coast, and are said to be somewhat similar to the Mayflower recently purchased of the Ogden Goelet estate.

This acquisition to the navy is regarded as an exceptionally valuable one at the present time, as the greatest need is felt for small craft suitable as torpedo boats and dispatch boats. There was additional satisfaction at the Navy Department at the large number secured in a single purchase. The names and amounts paid for the various yachts and tugs are not disclosed, as it is said this would prove an embarrassment to the Government in promoting speculation on other craft for which negotiations are now proceeding.

CAPTAIN FOR THE MAYFLOWER.

M. R. S. Mackenzie to Command and Lieut. Roper Executive Officer.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Orders were issued to-day to have the Mayflower put into commission as soon as possible. This vessel probably will be used as a dispatch boat or as a torpedo boat destroyer.

Commander M. R. S. Mackenzie will be her first commander. His orders issued to-day direct him to take command "at once." Lieut. J. H. Roper will be her executive officer. The remainder of the Mayflower's officers will be selected to-morrow.

COOKING OUTFITS FOR AN ARMY.

A Chicago Inventor May Furnish Enough for 100,000 Men.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The United States Government has ordered of Frank H. Buzzacott, a Chicago inventor, 100 of his combination cooking outfits, each competent to prepare food for 100 men. It was intimated to him that 1,000 more will be needed, and the factory, at 43 Franklin Street, is busy turning them out.

The outfit, which is of wrought steel, and weighs 180 pounds, looks a good deal like a small steamer trunk when packed for transportation. It contains boilers, baking pans, frying pans, broilers, spoons, knives, forks, plates, pepper and salt dusters, and everything else needed for the preparation of a dinner. The body of the trunk is a stove. Buzzacott was formerly a field cook for Gen. Miles.

A MILLION FOR RAPID-FIRE GUNS.

War Department Decides on the Use to Make of Its Allotment.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The officials of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department have already determined on the manner in which the additional $1,000,000, which has just been allotted to that branch of the service out of the $50,000,000 emergency fund, shall be expended.

Aside from a few unimportant items all the money will be used in the purchase of rapid-fire guns and ammunition and carriages for the same. The department is making an extraordinary effort to secure all the rapid-fire guns it possibly can for the fortifications on the coast and the additional allotment made available will assist materially in that direction.

The Maxim rapid-fire guns, about twenty or more of which have been purchased abroad, will be shipped to the United States at the earliest practicable moment and will be distributed to the points where the greatest necessity exists for them.

BIDS FOR THE MILITARY CABLE.

It Will Connect the Fortifications About This City.

Capt. James Allen, one of the aides on Major Gen. Merritt's staff, yesterday opened nine bids for the laying of a cable system to connect all the local fortifications with Governors Island. The bids were all from New York men, and although the amounts asked were not made public, the cost of the work will, it is understood, be about $21,000. The bids were at once forwarded to Washington. It was stated by well-informed officers that the work will probably be begun next Monday and finished within thirty days.

The new system will begin at Fort Slocum, Davids Island, and will be laid in Long Island Sound to Fort Schuyler, then across to Willets Point and around Hell Gate to Governors Island. From the army headquarters there it will be continued down the bay to Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton, and thence to Fort Hancock at Sandy Hook.

Cheers for the Flag in the Street.

An impromptu but none the less stirring manifestation of patriotism was witnessed at the southern end of the Post Office Building yesterday when an American flag was flung to the breeze from the staff on top of one of the domes of the new Syndicate Building in Park Row. Several hundred persons watched with eager interest while a professional steeple climber made his perilous ascent to the towering height. He climbed the pole with the flag on his shoulders, and, after making it fast, proceeded to paint the staff. The watching crowd cheered lustily as the National colors unfolded, and continued to gaze at the daring painter as long as he remained in sight.

Rifle Experts Organising.

DENVER, Col., March 24.—Col. Frank D. Bartlett and Dr. B. F. Wooding of this city are enrolling 500 young men, experts in the use of the rifle, who will offer their services to President McKinley in case of war. The organization will be known as "the Rocky Mountain Sharpshooters." Col. Bartlett was a member of the celebrated Creedmoor Rifle Team.

Capt. Burbank to be a Major.

ALBANY, March 24.—Capt. J. B. Burbank, the army officer stationed at the National Guard Headquarters in this city, will within a few days be commissioned as a Major in the Fifth Regiment, United States Artillery, which is stationed at the fortifications in New York Harbor.

Big Guns at Willets Point.

The ten-inch guns at Willets Point have been placed in position and the artillerymen detailed from Fort Schuyler have returned to their post. Recruits for the new artillery regiment reach Fort Slocum daily.

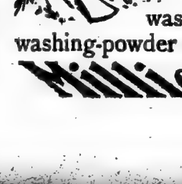

It has blazed the way for all sorts of washing-powders. But none of them can take the place of Pearline. If you want the best washing and cleaning that can be had, you'll have to get Pearline.

This is just as true now as it was twenty years ago, when Pearline was the only washing-compound. No matter how little a poor washing-powder costs, it's more expensive than Pearline. 590

Millions NOW USE Pearline

THE CUBAN RELIEF WORK

Speculation About the Reasons for Miss Barton's Departure from the Island.

WHAT HER NEPHEW SAYS HERE

He Is Chairman of the Relief Committee—Mr. Klopsch's Course—A Statement Expected To-day—Gifts from All Parts of the Country.

The sudden departure from Cuba of Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, gave rise to the belief freely expressed in this city yesterday that she had abandoned her relief work among the starving Cubans because of misunderstandings between the Red Cross officers and Louis Klopsch, a member of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, who has been personally assisting in the work among the reconcentrados.

About three weeks ago Mr. Klopsch, the third member of the Cuban Relief Committee, went to Cuba, and he has asserted that he found the work of relief at a standstill because of the incompetency of some of the assistants employed by Miss Barton. It is known that several stormy interviews took place between Miss Barton and Mr. Klopsch, Miss Barton believing that because of the $10,000 contribution from his committee he was presuming unduly to interfere with the Red Cross work.

Many inquiries bearing upon the question were made yesterday at the offices of the Central Cuban Relief Committee in this city. Stephen E. Barton, Chairman, who is a nephew of Miss Barton and also a member of the Red Cross Society, said that he had been informed of the fact that his aunt had left Cuba, and that her departure was not a surprise to him, but he refused to give any further information. He said that after he had consulted with the other member of the committee, Mr. Schieren, who is now in Albany, he would probably issue a signed statement. The statement will probably be issued to-day.

Mr. Barton on Mr. Klopsch.

In answer to further questions, Mr. Barton said decidedly that Mr. Klopsch was in Cuba in his private capacity and not as representing the committee. "This committee," said he, "was appointed by the State Department to send relief supplies directly to Consul General Lee. We have nothing officially to do with the distribution of the supplies, and therefore nothing to do with the Red Cross Society, which was asked to assist Consul General Lee. We will continue our shipments.

"This much you can say regarding Miss Barton's departure from Cuba: It is not on account of any differences with this committee as a body and was not caused by obstructions put in her way by the Spanish officials. I have learned from her by personal letter that she has been in no way interfered with by the Spanish authorities, but, on the contrary, was greatly assisted by them."

The committee will this week send 900 tons of supplies to Cuba. Their mail increases daily, and telegrams announcing the successful work of relief committees in all parts of the country are received. Among the contributions received at the committee rooms yesterday was a letter from Senator Proctor, in which were inclosed two checks from constituents of his, amounting to $115. The letter read as follows:

United States Senate, March 23, 1898.

Dear Mr. Barton: I inclose herewith two checks for the relief work in Cuba. I do not quite understand the distinction between the Cuban Relief Committee and the Red Cross work. I see some statements that the Red Cross work is to be discontinued. I think it would be a great mistake to have any action taken that would affect your aunt's service there. She represents a great deal of prestige, and it would certainly injure the work to have her leave or her authority in connection with it lessened. * * *

REDFIELD PROCTOR.

Spreading Over the Country.

Chairman Barton said yesterday that the movement to aid the starving Cubans was spreading all over the country. A letter was received from the Cuban Relief Committee of Nebraska, at Omaha, saying that a carload of flour and a carload of corn had been shipped to New York. This makes eight carloads that have been sent from that State.

A dispatch was received from The Atlanta Journal announcing that $1,000 had been raised within a week, and that a carload of provisions had been sent to Tampa, Fla., for shipment to Havana, and that others would follow. Chairman Barton telegraphed asking that hereafter all provisions be sent directly to this city. The committee has better facilities here for the shipment of goods than are possessed at any other port.

The Buffalo committee wrote that a carload of flour was ready for shipment from that place.

A letter was received yesterday from J. Louis McClung of Culpeper, Va., which is characteristic of thousands that have been received. Mr. McClung begged to state that he had a coat and vest, "almost new," which he wanted to give "for use in relieving suffering in Cuba." He was told to send the articles along.

Mr. Klopsch has cabled from Havana as follows:

Havana, March 24.

We are making splendid progress. The whole island is now covered by our arrangements for distributing supplies.

According to the foregoing dispatch, the entire territory from Pinar del Rio to Santiago de Cuba is now reached by the distribution, and 220 towns, in each of which are numbers of famished reconcentrados, are included in the arrangement. This is the first intimation that all the centres of suffering have been reached.

MISS BARTON MAKES A DENIAL.

She Contradicts Rumors About Her Health and Dissensions in the Red Cross Society.

KEY WEST, March 24.—Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society of the United States, who has just returned from Havana, when seen yesterday evening in her cabin on board the Olivette, said:

"I wish to say to the whole world that the published statements regarding internal dissensions in the Red Cross Society, tardiness in supplying relief after its arrival in Cuba, and the stories of my own feeble health, are utterly without foundation. Provisions are reaching the suffering Cubans with commendable promptness. The statement that my health or mental powers are impaired is cruelly false. The dissension emanates from outside, and not from inside the Red Cross."

Miss Barton was intensely indignant on this subject, and spoke with considerable warmth. It was the first time in her life, she declared, that "derogatory statements" had been published about her work. Continuing, she said:

"During the six weeks I have been in Cuba the condition of starving thousands has much improved, thanks to the generosity of the American people. Still, much more remains to be done, and it seems hard that work of this description is hampered by external criticism and interference. Spaniards, Cubans, and American officials have done all in their power to help, taking much needed relief to the sufferers. The impression that the Spaniards do anything to retard the distribution of provisions is erroneous.

"I am returning to my home in Washington, and expect to return to Cuba shortly."

FIRST CARLOAD FROM CHICAGO.

Food and Clothing to Start To-day for the Cuban Sufferers.

CHICAGO, March 24.—To-morrow the first carload of provisions will be sent to Cuba from Chicago. It will include, among other things, ten cases of condensed milk, an article Secretary Phister of the local relief bureau says is most needed by the starving Cubans.

The list to be sent also includes large quantities of quinine, a case of jelly, big bags of beans, rice, sago, dried fruits, cases of beef extract, malted milk, canned goods, flour, and cornmeal.

Large quantities of Summer clothing will be part of this first shipment. Most of the supplies have come from persons in moderate circumstances and not from the people of greatest wealth.

CUBANS TAKE FORT HANABANA.

HAVANA, March 24.—A Spanish report says the insurgents under Valentin Rojas, after an unsuccessful attack upon Fort

THURSTON'S CUBAN SPEECH

The Nebraska Senator Describes the Misery of the Cubans and Demands Intervention.

REFERS TO HIS WIFE'S DEATH

His Message to the Country Delivered in Response to the Command of Her Silent Lips—The Senator's Auditors Moved to Tears.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Mr. Thurston of Nebraska made his promised speech on the Cuban situation in the Senate to-day. Not before since the inauguration of President McKinley had so many people been on the Senate side of the Capitol as were there to-day. The galleries were packed with people, many of whom had arrived at the Capitol as early as 9:30 A. M. in order to obtain seats. Even the diplomatic gallery, which rarely is occupied, was filled, among those in it being Señor Mendonça, the Brazilian Minister, and party; ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster and Mrs. Foster, and many ladies and gentlemen from the various foreign legations.

Within a few minutes after the Senate convened every Senator who could be present was in his seat, and by the time Mr. Thurston had begun his speech dozens of members of the House were either standing or occupying chairs in the area without the semi-circle of seats. A jar of roses had been placed on Mr. Thurston's desk, but he spoke from that of Mr. Hawley, in the central part of the Chamber.

Mr. Thurston in his first sentence said he spoke by command of silent lips—a delicate and touching reference to the loss of his wife on his memorable trip to Cuba. Some surprise has been expressed that the Senator should appear in public prominently so soon after the death of Mrs. Thurston, but the first sentence of his speech furnished the key to his action.

Mrs. Thurston's Dying Request.

Mrs. Thurston's dying request to her husband was that he should lose no time on account of her death to do his utmost to save and free Cuba and its people. In accordance with this request, therefore, Senator Thurston sacrificed his personal feelings and delivered his speech—a speech that was his tribute to the memory of his wife.

The speech generally was regarded as a masterly effort, and even those who could not agree with Mr. Thurston's conclusions conceded the power of his oration. As he neared the end of his speech his voice, which had been clear and ringing, noticeably broke. He was almost overcome by emotion, but rallied with an effort and closed in a manner that thrilled his auditors. Senators turned away and wept, and in the galleries tears welled to hundreds of eyes.

As Mr. Thurston sank into his seat and buried his face in his hands the galleries were swept by such a tumult of applause as had not been heard in the Senate Chamber in a long time.

As a brother might have done, Mr. Allen, Mr. Thurston's colleague from Nebraska, walked to him, and, placing his arm over his shoulders, quietly led him from the chamber.

In the course of his address, Mr. Thurston referred to a statement purported to have been made by Mr. Hale of Maine in an interview to the effect that the President in the present emergency had been swept off his feet.

When Mr. Hale later entered the chamber and had his attention called to the statement, he interrupted Mr. Thurston to say:

"The Senator has referred to an alleged interview quoting me as saying that in the present emergency the President has been carried off his feet. I not only did not say anything of the kind, but the statement quoted does not correctly represent my views. I believe the President has been eminently wise and calm in this whole Cuban matter."

A Plea for Freedom for Cuba.

In opening his speech Mr. Thurston said:

"Mr. President: I am here by command of silent lips to speak once and for all upon the Cuban situation. I trust that no one has expected anything sensational from me. God forbid that the bitterness of a personal loss should induce me to color in the slightest degree the statement that I feel it my duty to make. I shall endeavor to be honest, conservative, and just. I have no purpose to stir the public passion in any action not necessary and imperative to meet the duties and necessities of American responsibility, Christian humanity, and National honor. I would shirk this task if I could, but I dare not. I cannot satisfy my conscience except by speaking, and speaking now."

Mr. Thurston said he went to Cuba firmly believing that the condition of affairs on the island had been greatly exaggerated, and that he had directed his efforts in the first instance to the exposure of the supposed exaggerations. He had concluded, however, that an overstatement of the horrors of the situation was impossible. He was prepared, he stated, not only to adopt every word of the careful, concise, and specific statement of the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. Proctor,) but he was even convinced that he had understated the facts.

The Conditions in Cuba.

Mr. Thurston then summarized his observations and conclusions as follows:

"After three years of warfare and the use of 225,000 Spanish troops, Spain has lost control of every foot of Cuba not surrounded by an actual intrenchment and protected by a fortified picket line,

"She holds possession with her army of the fortified seaboard towns because they are under the virtual protection of Spanish warships, with which the revolutionists cannot cope.

"The revolutionists are in absolute and almost peaceful possession of nearly one-half of the island, including the eastern provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe. In those provinces they have an established form of government, levy and collect taxes, maintain armies, and generally levy a tax or tribute upon the principal plantations in other provinces, and, as is commonly believed, upon the entire railway system of the island.

"In the four so-called Spanish provinces there is neither cultivation nor railway operation except under strong Spanish military protection or by consent of the revolutionists in consideration of tribute paid.

"Under the inhuman policy of Weyler not less than 400,000 self-supporting, simple, peaceable, defenseless country people were driven from their homes in the agricultural portions of the Spanish provinces to the cities and imprisoned upon the barren waste outside the residence portions of the cities and within the lines of intrenchment established a little way beyond. Their humble homes were burned, their fields laid waste, their implements of husbandry destroyed, their live stock and food supplies for the most part confiscated. Most of these people were old men, women, and children. Slow starvation was their inevitable fate. A conservative estimate indicates that 210,000 of these people have already perished from starvation.

"The Government of Spain has never contributed one dollar to house, shelter, feed, or provide medical attention for these its own citizens. Such a spectacle exceeds the scenes of the Inferno as painted by Dante.

"There has been no amelioration of the situation except through the efforts of the people of the United States. There has been no diminution in the death rate among these reconcentrados except as the death supply is constantly diminished. There is no relief and no hope except through the continued charity of the American people until peace has been fully restored in the island.

"Spain cannot put an end to the existing condition. She cannot conquer the insurgents. She cannot re-establish her sovereignty over any considerable portion of the interior of the island. The revolutionists, while able to maintain themselves, cannot drive the Spanish army from the fortified sea coast towns.

"The situation, then, is not war as we understand it, but a chaos of devastation and depopulation of undefined duration, whose end no man can see."

Pictures of Cuban Horrors.

In detailing the incidents and reciting the facts that came under his observation Mr. Thurston said he had no desire to deal in horrors. "If I had my way," said he, "I would shield the American public even from the photographic reproductions of the awful scenes that I viewed in all their original ghastliness."

Of the 225,000 soldiers Spain had sent to Cuba, Mr. Thurston said, less than 60,000 were now available for duty. The remainder were dead, sick in hospitals, or returned to Spain incapacitated. It was currently reported that 87,000 were now sick in the hospitals on the island. The army was in poor condition and under lax discipline.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Thurston, "that the entire Spanish army in Cuba could stand an engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American soldiers."

Of the Spanish soldiers, he said that they, of all people on earth, most gladly would welcome any result which would enable them to return to their homes.

"The pictures in the American newspapers of the starving reconcentrados are true," Mr. Thurston went on. "They can all be duplicated by the thousands. I never saw, and please God I may never again see, so deplorable a sight as the reconcentrados in the suburbs of Matanzas. I can never forget to my dying day the hopeless anguish in their despairing eyes. Huddled about their little bark huts, they raised no voice of appeal to us for alms as we went among them. Men, women, and children stand silent, famishing. Their only appeal comes from their sad eyes, through which one looks as through an open window into their agonizing souls.

Starvation in Matanzas.

"In Matanzas," Mr. Thurston said, "the people had done all they possibly could do for the reconcentrados, but it was too true that many Matanzas people who resided in fine houses scarcely knew where their own next meal was to come from. The Governor was willing that the reconcentrados should repass the trocha to their homes, but the great majority were physically unable to go. Their fate was a slow death by starvation. The Governor of Matanzas could see no end to this condition of affairs and could suggest no relief except through the United States.

"The Government of Spain," said Mr. Thurston, "has not appropriated and will not appropriate one dollar to save these people. They are now being attended and nursed and administered to by the charity of the United States. Think of the spectacle! We are feeding these citizens of Spain; we are nursing their sick; we are saving such as can be saved, and yet there are those who still say it is right for us to send food, but we must keep our hands off. I say that the time has come when muskets ought to go with the food.

"I shall refer to these horrible things no further. They are there. God pity them; I have seen them; they will remain in my mind forever—and this is almost the twentieth century. Christ died 1,900 years ago, and Spain is a Christian nation; she has set up more crosses in more lands, beneath more skies, and under them has butchered more people than all the nations on earth combined.

"Europe may tolerate her existence as long as the people of the Old World wish. God grant that before another Christmas morning the last vestige of Spanish tyranny and oppression will have vanished from the Western Hemisphere."

The Question of Remedy.

Discussing the remedy which should be applied to the evils he found, Mr. Thurston said:

"I counseled silence and moderation from this floor when the passion of the Nation seemed at white heat over the destruction of the Maine; but it seems to me the time for action has now come. Not action in the Maine case! I hope and trust that this Government will take action on the Cuban situation entirely outside of the Maine case. When the Maine report is received, if it be found that our ship and sailors were blown up by some outside explosion, we will have ample reparation without quibble or delay; and if the explosion can be traced to Spanish official sources there will be such swift and terrible punishment adjudged as will remain a warning to the whole world forever.

"What shall the United States do, Mr. President?"

For answer Mr. Thurston, as a Republican, turned to the last National platform of his party, which declared: "The United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island."

In accepting the nomination tendered him by the convention which had adopted the Cuban plank with a "mighty shout," William McKinley had said: "The platform adopted by the Republican Convention has received my careful consideration and has my unqualified approval."

Twice within the past two years, Mr. Thurston said, he had voted for a resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, but he was satisfied it was now too late to accord them belligerent rights, or even merely to recognize the independence of the Cuban Republic.

"Our platform," said he, "demands that the United States shall actively use its influence for the independence of the island.

"I am not here to criticise the present Administration. I yield to no man living in my respect, my admiration for, and my confidence in the judgment, the wisdom, the patriotism, the Americanism of William McKinley. When he entered upon his administration he faced a difficult situation. It was his duty to proceed with care and caution."

Mr. Thurston then recounted the steps which the President has taken upon the Cuban question during the past year, and pronounced his course wise, statesmanlike, and in accordance with the diplomatic usages of the world. Continuing, he said:

"It was the plain duty of the President of the United States to give to the Liberal Ministry of Spain a reasonable time in which to test its proposed autonomy. That time has been given. Autonomy is conceded the wide world over to be a conspicuous failure. The situation in Cuba has only changed for the worse. Sagasta is powerless; Blanco is powerless to put an end to the conflict, to rehabilitate the island, or to relieve the suffering, starvation, and distress.

Time for Action Has Come.

"The time for action has then come. No greater reason for it can exist to-morrow than exists to-day. Every hour's delay only adds another chapter to the awful story of misery and death. Only one power can intervene—the United States of America.

"Ours is the one great nation of the world, the mother of American republics. She holds a position of trust and responsibility toward the people and the affairs of the whole Western Hemisphere. It was her glorious example which inspired the Cubans of Cuba to raise the flag of liberty in her eternal hills. We cannot refuse to accept this responsibility, which the God of the universe has placed upon us as the one great power in the New World. We must act! What shall our action be?"

Mr. Thurston briefly adverted to the propositions of recognizing the belligerency or the independence of the Cubans, only to say that it was too late for either. As to annexation, he said:

"God forbid! I would oppose annexation with my latest breath. The people of Cuba are not our people; they cannot assimilate with us, and beyond all that, I am utterly and unalterably opposed to any departure from the declared policy of the fathers which would start this Republic for the first time upon a career of conquest and dominion utterly at variance with the declared purposes and the manifest destiny of popular government. Let the world understand that the United States does not propose to annex Cuba, that it is not seeking a foot of Cuban soil or a dollar of Spanish treasure."

The Cubans themselves, Mr. Thurston said, would never listen to the proposition to secure peace by a broad autonomy. Any attempt to enforce such a plan "would simply transfer the subjugation of the Cuban patriots to the armies of the United States."

As to the plan of the United States to guarantee Cuban purchase bonds, Mr. Thurston said: "The American people will never consent to the payment of one dollar to the guaranteeing of one bond as the price paid to Spain for her relinquishment of the island she has so wantonly outraged and devastated.

Cuba Must Be Independent.

"Mr. President, there is only one action possible, if any is taken; that is, intervention for the independence of the island; intervention that means the landing of an American army on Cuban soil, the deploying of an American fleet off the harbor of Havana; intervention which says to Spain, leave the island, withdraw your soldiers, leave the Cubans, these brothers of ours in the New World, to form and carry on a government for themselves. Such intervention on our part would not of itself be war. It would undoubtedly lead to war. But if war came it would come by an act of Spain in resistance of the liberty and the independence of the Cuban people."

Of all the people on the island, Mr. Thurston maintained, the native Cubans were the best qualified and fitted for government, and any government would be better than the tyranny of Spain.

"The American people," said Mr. Thurston, "have waited and waited and waited in patience; yea, in patience and confidence—confidence in the belief that decisive action would be taken in due season and in a proper way. To-day all over this land the appeal comes up to us; it reaches us from every section and from every class. That appeal is now for action."

Mr. Thurston paid a high tribute to the Government for the work it had accomplished in preparing for any emergency. He expressed the opinion that Congress, as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, had performed its part of the work patriotically and thus far and would remain in session to assume its full share of the duties yet to be performed, of the responsibilities yet to come.

"We are not in session," said he, "to hamper or cripple the President; we are here to advise and assist him. Congress alone can levy taxes; and to this Congress the united people of this broad land from sea to sea, from lake to Gulf, look to voice their wishes and execute their will.

Only the Money Changers Fear War.

"Mr. President, against the intervention of the United States in this holy cause there is but one voice of dissent; that voice is the voice of the money changers. They fear war. Not because of any Christian or ennobling sentiment against war and in favor of peace, but because they fear that a declaration of war or the intervention which might result in war would have a depressing effect upon the stock market.

"Mr. President, I do not read my duty from the ticker; I do not accept my lessons in patriotism from Wall Street. I deprecate war. I hope and pray for the speedy coming of time when the sword of the soldier will no longer leap from its scabbard to settle disputes between civilized nations. But, Mr. President, it is evident, looking at the cold facts, that war with Spain would not permanently depreciate the value of a single American stock or bond.

"War with Spain would increase the business and the earnings of every American railroad. It would increase the output of every American factory. It would stimulate every branch of industry and domestic commerce. It would greatly increase the demand for American labor, and in the end every certificate that represented a share in an American business enterprise would be worth more money than it is worth to-day.

"But in the meantime the spectre of war would stride through the stock exchanges, and many of the gamblers around the board would find their ill-gotten gains passing to the other side of the table. Let them go. What one man loses at the gambling table his fellow-gamblers win. It is no concern of yours; it is no concern of mine, whether the 'bulls' or the 'bears' have the best of these stock deals. They do not represent American sentiment; they do not represent American patriotism. Let them take their chances as they can. Their weal or woe is of but little importance to the liberty-loving people of the United States. Let the men whose loyalty is to the dollar stand aside while the men whose loyalty is to the flag come to the front.

Duty of the Republican Party.

"There are some who lift their voices in the land and in the open light of day insist that the Republican Party will not act, for they say it sold out to the capitalists and the money changers at the last National election. It is not so! God forbid!

"The 7,000,000 freemen who voted for the Republican Party and for William McKinley did not mortgage the honor of this Nation for a campaign fund, and if the time ever comes when the Republican Party hesitates in its course of duty because of any undue anxiety for the welfare of the accumulated wealth of the Nation, then let the Republican Party be swept from the face of the earth and be succeeded by some other party, by whatever name it may be called, which will represent the patriotism, the honesty, the loyalty, and the devotion that the Republican Party exhibited under Abraham Lincoln in 1861."

"Mr. President, there are those who say that the affairs of Cuba are not the affairs of the United States, who insist that we can stand idly by and see that island devastated and depopulated, its business interests destroyed, its commercial intercourse with us cut off, its people starved, degraded, and enslaved. It may be the naked legal right of the United States to stand thus idly by.

"I have the right to pass along the street and see a helpless dog stamped into the earth under the heels of a ruffian. I can pass by and say that it is not my dog. I can sit in my comfortable parlor, with my loved ones gathered about me, and through my plate glass window see a fiend outraging a helpless woman nearby, and I can legally say, 'This is no affair of mine—it is not happening on my premises'; and I can turn away and take my little ones in my arms, and with the memory of their sainted mother in my heart look up to the motto on the wall and read: 'God Bless Our Home.'

Intervention Means War.

"But if I do I am a coward and a cur unfit to live and, God knows, unfit to die. And yet I cannot protect the dog nor save the woman without the exercise of force. We cannot intervene and save Cuba without the exercise of force, and force means war; war means blood.

"The lowly Nazarene on the shores of Galilee preached the divine doctrine of love, 'Peace on earth, good will toward men.' Not peace on earth at the expense of liberty and humanity. Not good will toward men who despoil, enslave, degrade, and starve to death their fellow-men. I believe in the doctrine of Christ. I believe in the doctrine of peace; but, Mr. President, men must have liberty before there can come abiding peace.

"Intervention means force. Force means war. War means blood. But it will be God's force. When has a battle for humanity and liberty ever been won except by force? What barricade of wrong, injustice, and oppression has ever been carried except by force?

"Force compelled the signature of unwilling royalty to the great Magna Charta; force put life into the Declaration of Independence and made effective the Emancipation Proclamation; force beat with naked hands upon the iron gateway of the Bastille, and made reprisals in one awful hour for centuries of kingly crime; force waved the flag of revolution over Bunker Hill, and marked the snows of Valley Forge with blood-stained feet; force held the broken line at Chickamauga, climbed the flame-swept hill at Chattanooga, and stormed the clouds on Lookout Heights; force marched with Sherman to the sea, rode with Sheridan in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and gave Grant victory at Appomattox; force saved the Union; kept the stars in the flag; made 'niggers' men.

Time for God's Force Again.

"The time for God's force has come again. Let the impassioned lips of American patriots once more take up the song:

In the beauty of the lilies
Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom
That transfigured you and me.
As He died to make men holy,
Let us die to make men free,
For God is marching on.

"Mr. President, in the cable that moored me to life and hope the strongest strands are broken. I have but little left to offer at the altar of freedom's sacrifice, but all I have I am glad to give I am ready to serve my country as best I can in the Senate or in the field. My dearest hope, my most earnest prayer, to God is this, that when death comes to end all I may meet it calmly and fearlessly as did my beloved, in the cause of humanity, under the American flag."

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Begins Its Consideration and Will Take the Final Vote at 1 o'Clock This Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up in the House to-day, and an arrangement was made to close general debate at 1 o'clock to-morrow. The debate to-day was not on sensational lines, but every radical expression was cheered to the echo by the crowded galleries.

As soon as the Journal was read, on motion of Mr. Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) Chairman of the Naval Committee, the House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.,) in the chair, for the consideration of the bill. Mr. Boutelle said that it was exceedingly important that the bill should be passed as speedily as possible. It was the most complete measure for strengthening the naval establishment ever reported to the House. The reasons were too obvious to require mentioning. The committee had been impressed with an earnest desire to meet fully and completely the expectations of the House and the country in providing this great arm of the naval defense with all reasonable requirements to meet any exigency that might arise.

Mr. Boutelle then entered upon a detailed explanation of the bill and the increases and extraordinary provisions it carries. In the course of his remarks he replied to what he termed an "extraordinary slander" upon himself, which appeared in a New York paper yesterday, charging him with responsibility for the lack of engineer officers in the service. He explained the urgency with which the Navy Department had pressed a request for additional engineers upon the committee. Chief Melville had asked for 110 additional assistant engineers. At a subsequent hearing it was decided that 100 skilled machinists, enlisted as warrant officers at $1,200 a year, would relieve that number of junior officers. The immediate commissioning of the last two graduating classes of Annapolis cadets and the shortening of the course at the Academy, which was also recommended, would have still further relieved the stress produced by the present deficiency in the number of available officers. Later Assistant Secretary Roosevelt had appeared before the committee and had urged that the whole scheme for the reorganization of the personnel of the navy should be placed in the bill, but when it was explained that this was impossible he had requested that all the proposed provisions be eliminated lest the personnel bill might be weakened when it was brought before the House.

A Naval War Predicted.

After the time for taking a final vote on the bill had been agreed upon, Mr. Meyer, (Dem., La.,) one of the members of the Naval Committee, took the floor. Mr. Meyer said that the theatre of war, if such should come, would not be on land, but on the sea. Our army required no addition to place us in a position of defense. It was large enough for peace purposes and could easily and quickly be expanded in the event of war.

"But," he said, "you cannot improvise a navy, even with fifty or one hundred millions placed at the discretion of the President. You may have an ample supply of officers, yet even these require experience in the handling of ships and in habits of command. Nor can you make a sailor as quickly as you can a soldier. Still less can you improvise a man-of-war's crew, with a thorough knowledge of all they have to do, and possessing the discipline and training needed to make them efficient in sea service and in battle. A battleship or an armored cruiser is not built in a day any more than Rome was; not even in the old days of wooden ships could a war fleet be improvised or built expeditiously. It is obvious that to wait for a war and to await naval preparations until war actually arrives, in the hope that a disparity in naval forces can be speedily corrected, is an idea unworthy of rational and patriotic men. It is the very acme of human folly.

"So much has been said in the press and on the stump about the 'new navy' that the public has grossly overestimated its fighting capacity. True, the ships we have are of the best, and our personnel active, keen, and equal to the highest traditions of their predecessors. It is indeed a powerful navy, compared with the best fleet of wooden ships that the United States or any other nation ever possessed, but it is far inferior to the present navies of France, Germany, and Russia. It is a very small navy compared with that of Great Britain. It is inferior to that of Italy, a country nearly bankrupt, with about one-third of our population, and still more inferior in wealth and the interests she may be called on to defend.

"There are only four battleships of the first class and two of the second class. One of these, the Maine, now lies at the bottom of Havana Harbor, the victim, probably, of an assassin's foul act, whose instigators, whoever they may be, evidently took no thought from the words of the English statesman that 'assassination has never changed the history of the world!' So then we have only five battleships left. We have five more of the first class now being built, and these, the Secretary tells us, will not be ready for service before the latter part of 1899, say eighteen to twenty months from now. Even the torpedo boats—an essential part of our system of coast defense—will not be ready for a considerable time to come.

Past Neglect of Congress.

"Holding these views as to our duty and the public necessities, I welcome even the exceedingly modest and reasonable addition of three battleships and six torpedo boats and six torpedo destroyers proposed by the bill. With equal satisfaction do I hail the step which proposes to give our warships adequate docking and repair facilities upon the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Gulf Coasts. The $50,000,000 appropriation unanimously voted by Congress was not only a declaration of our purpose to stand by the country in case of war; it was also a confession by Congress that we are lacking, sadly lacking, in preparation for war, and that whatever money, freely voted, would do to atone for our past neglect and want of foresight would be cheerfully and promptly given."

Mr. Dayton, (Rep., West Va.,) another member of the committee, in discussing the bill, spoke feelingly of the Maine explosion. "But the blowing up of the Maine," said he, "is a mere incident compared with that greater and more horrible tragedy which is transpiring daily before our eyes, and which we, as a great and enlightened nation, insist must stop. [Great applause.] Two hundred and fifty-seven American sailors have gone down in Havana Harbor, 250,000 people are dead in Cuba, and 250,000 more, mostly women and children, are being starved to death. We do not know that Spain blew up the Maine, but we do know that she is responsible for the deadly murder in Cuba. This thing must cease. I hope without war, but if war is necessary, let it come." [Applause.]

Mr. Low, (Rep., N. Y.,) in comparing the navies abroad with that of this country, said that had the steps now being taken to increase the navy been taken years ago the United States to-day might be fitted to cope with the navies abroad on a more equal footing.

Mr. Skinner (Pop., N. C.,) referred to the war preparations, and said almost every country in Europe was voting money to augment its military establishment for possible conflict, and that Spain was "hawking its depreciated credit in every market to secure means for defense."

At 5:50 o'clock the House adjourned.

Senator Isham G. Harris Eulogized.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.,) presented resolutions in memory of the late Senator Isham G. Harris of Tennessee. Eulogies were delivered by Mr. Bate, Mr. Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Mr. Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,) Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Mr. Stewart, (Silver, Nev.,) Mr. Chilton, (Dem., Texas.,) and Mr. Turley, (Dem., Tenn.) As a further mark of respect the Senate adjourned.

Senate Adjourns Until Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Senate, at the conclusion of its session to-day, adjourned until Monday. This action was taken on a motion by Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa.) Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) moved that the vote be reconsidered. His motion was defeated—32 to 9. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Cannon, Chandler, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Harris, Mason, Mills, and Pettigrew.

Bill to Protect Song Birds Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Senate passed a bill for the protection of song birds, providing that the importation into the United States of birds, feathers, or parts of birds for ornamental purposes be prohibited, and prohibiting the transportation or sale of such articles in any territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Surveyor of Customs at the Port of Pittsburg, Penn.—MAHLON M. GARLAND.

Register of the Treasury—JUDSON W. LYONS of Georgia.

Pension Agent at Louisville, Ky.—LESLIE COMBS.

Navy—ARTHUR ELWOOD GREGORY of New York to be a Civil Engineer.

War—First Lieutenants to be Captains—ROBERT C. VAN WYLIET, Tenth Infantry; EATON A. EDWARDS, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—HARRY A. SMITH, First Infantry; HOLLIS C. CLARK, Twenty-third Infantry; GEORGE C. SAFFARRANS, Sixth Infantry.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

Connecticut—Shewville, George Fanning.

New York—North Petersburg, Stephen R. Brimmer.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Gillender & Sons' flint-glass factory, at Howard and Oxford Streets, was damaged by first last night to the extent of $50,000, partly covered by insurance.

Malt-Nutrine

is a blessing to invalids—strengthens and gives appetite. The pure nutriment of malt and hops. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

KEARSARGE AND KENTUCKY

Two Great Battleships Launched at Newport News and Christened with Wine and Water.

NEW IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE

Gov. Bradley Says the Kentucky Will Be Sanctified by the Prayers of More Christian Women than Any Other Ship Afloat.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 24.—The first great battleship ever launched from a private yard in the South kissed the waves in the James River at 10:02 o'clock this morning at the immense plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and at 11:35 o'clock, a little more than an hour later, a second ship, the exact counterpart of the first one except in name, followed. They were christened respectively the Kearsarge and the Kentucky, proud and historic names that have just representatives in the splendid fighting machines put afloat to-day.

"The ship of the Nation" was launched first, and long before the hour announced for the ceremony fully 18,000 people were pushing and jostling around the powerful steel hull, or No. 18, as the Kearsarge was known in the shipyard, each person endeavoring to get the best view obtainable of the ceremony about to take place.

Just before the preliminary preparations were finished the christening party arrived and was conducted through the vast throng to the gayly decorated stand at the bow of the gaping barge. The party was composed of Calvin B. Orcutt, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company; Mrs. Herbert Winslow, sponsor for the Kearsarge, and her maid of honor, Miss Margaret Eastman of Washington; Miss Christine Bradley, sponsor for the Kentucky, and her maids of honor, Misses Mary E. Gatewood, Lillian Stege, Sallie Bronston, Abbie Ballard, and Alice Castleman, all of the Blue Grass State; Miss Anna Webb of Paducah, Ky., Mrs. Hillary Bradley, mother of the sponsor; Gov. Bradley of Kentucky and staff, Gov. Tyler of Virginia and staff, and a number of State officials of Kentucky; Lieut. Commander Herbert Winslow, the only surviving son of the Captain who commanded the old Kearsarge in her historic fight with the Alabama; members of the House and Senate Committees on Naval Affairs, and other distinguished visitors from Washington, including Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army; Admiral Matthews, Commodores McNair and Wallace, Representative E. J. Hopkins of Illinois, ex-Senator Black, Miss Belle Tyler, and Miss Miles.

The Kearsage Glides into the River.

All preparations being arranged and the fair sponsor of the Kearsarge in her station, a saw severed the sole pieces that held the Kearsarge in place, and the splendid hull started on her journey to the water. As it started, Mrs. Winslow broke the bottle of champagne over the bow and exclaimed clearly and distinctly, "I christen thee Kearsarge."

As the vessel glided smoothly into the river, cheer after cheer went up from the crowd and the shrill whistles of the steamers in the harbor welcomed the new naval champion to its element. The cruiser Brooklyn and the Monitor Puritan, which were lying out in the stream, were the representatives of the navy present.

The christening party then proceeded to the bow of the Kentucky, which was launched at 11:35 A. M. This ceremony was an exact counterpart of the former, except that when the critical moment arrived Miss Christine Bradley broke a cut-glass bottle of water from the spring on the old Lincoln farm and said, "I christen thee Kentucky." Then, as the vessel started down the ways, several bottles of old Bourbon whisky were hurled against her sides by Kentuckians who were opposed to the water christening. Water from the spring on the Jefferson Davis farm in Kentucky was also thrown on the vessel's sides. Both launchings were successful in every particular.

The invited guests and distinguished visitors then boarded the steamer Newport News and proceeded to Old Point, where the shipyard officials tendered a magnificent banquet. Covers were laid for 600 persons. It was entirely informal. Among the toasts responded to were "Kentucky," by Gov. Bradley, and "Virginia," by Gov. Tyler.

The following was the menu:

MENU.
Mob Jack Bays.
Consummé en Tasse.
Olives. Lettuce. Radishes.
Planked Shad Maitre d'Hotel.
Croquettes of sweetbread with green peas.
Spring lamb, mint sauce.
String beans. Mashed potatoes.
Potato salad. Celery mayonnaise. Cold slaw.
Ham. Tongue. Sardines.
Vanilla ice cream. Assorted cake.
Apples Bananas. Oranges.
Cheese. Crackers.
Coffee.
Moet and Chandon White Seal.

Gov. Bradley Responds to a Toast.

Gov. Bradley said:

"Which Kentucky? Is it the Kentucky whose people with one acclaim return thanks to the distinguished Secretary of the Navy for the splendid compliment paid them to-day and to the builders of the ship for their kind and generous courtesy and hospitality?

"Is it the Kentucky whose name is written indelibly upon every chapter of the Nation's history, since her admission into the sisterhood of States?

"Is it the Kentucky whose brave, bold pioneers rescued a wilderness from the savage and made it blossom as the rose?

"Is it the Kentucky, the eloquence of whose Clay, Crittenden, Marshall, and Breckinridge shook the halls of Congress and stirred the hearts of the people on the hustings?

"Is it the Kentucky of waving blue grass, of crystal stream, blended mountain top and sky, of chivalrous men and beautiful women?

"Is it the Kentucky whose gallant soldiers have ever been found in the forefront of battle, whose seamen have won fame upon the ocean and christened heathen lands with their precious blood?

"Is it the Kentucky whose generous people sympathizes with the oppressed and downtrodden of every land, and who earnestly desire that the Nation shall intervene to prevent further atrocities upon the suffering people of Cuba, and, if the investigation should justify, to avenge the death of our sailors, not by demanding an indemnity in money, but an indemnity in blood?

"Of this Kentucky I cannot fittingly speak in the short time allotted. But it is the other Kentucky that calls for speech and poetry and song, that Kentucky which to-day gave its first kiss to the sea.

"There is no better ship; there could be no better name.

Quenched Lincoln's Thirst.

"When fully manned and equipped she starts on her mission we will all exclaim: 'God bless Kentucky on the land! God speed and protect Kentucky on the sea!'

"No ship has ever been christened as it has been. Not according to the custom of pirate Vikings clad with the skins of wild beasts, but with sparkling water from the spring which quenched the infant thirst of him who gave freedom to a race and saved our country from destruction.

"And when the great ship majestically moves to the glorious destiny which is in store for it, it will be sanctified by the prayers of more Christian women than all others that have ever moved on the face of the waters.

"Whether under calm and cloudless skies or struggling with tempest and wave, whether in peace or in war, there shall hover over it, not the spirit of alcohol, which has destroyed so many lives, desolated so many homes, and caused the shedding of so much blood and so many tears; but the spirit of Kentucky's noblest son, the grandest man in all the tide of time, symbolized by God's gift to man, that which causes the earth to yield its fruits and harvest, which cleanses and purifies, which quenches the thirst of the living and relieves the parched lips of the wounded and dying.

"Purity and patriotism have to-day been blended in the christening of the ship which I predict will win more fame, gather more laurels, and accomplish more good than any other that has ever swept the seas.

"And in parting with the majestic vessel Kentuckians with one voice exclaim:

"In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea;
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee;
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee."

EQUAL TO ANY SHIPS AFLOAT.

There are larger battleships afloat than the Kearsarge and the Kentucky, yet it is doubtful whether any prudent naval commander, even leaving out of his calculations that great factor represented by the superb fighting qualities of the American sailor, would care to venture a hostile meeting with one of these steel bulldogs of the sea; for the new American battleships embody in their design and construction the highest development up to this date in offensive and defensive warfare as the great game of naval strife would be played on the coast line of the United States. In their broad hulls are packed all of the engine power, the armor and ordnance that the highest scientific ability is able to concentrate in a floating structure that is able to seek a base of operations, a supply of fuel and ammunition, and an opportunity to heal wounds received in battle. Larger ships, those of deeper draught necessarily, may not enter nor attack our ports at fighting range, and this consideration was always kept in mind by Chief Constructor Hichborn when the Kearsarge and the Kentucky were planned. This is the explanation of the fact—a new one in naval design—that these ships, with a displacement of 11,525 tons, draw only 23 feet 6 inches of water.

Save the Indiana class, they carry the heaviest batteries in accord with modern naval practice, and with primary batteries fully equal to that class they mount secondary guns in such fashion as to make the combination almost unequaled in naval architecture. The big rifles, four in number, are mounted in two turrets, one sweeping the entire sea from directly ahead, fully half way astern, the other, with equal range, placed so as to command the sea from either bow or straight astern.

At this point in the armament of the ships the American designers have embarked in a bold and enterprising experiment, the result of which will be awaited with interest by the whole marine world. They attached the smaller turrets, each containing two 8-inch guns, to the top of the big thirteen-inch turrets. The plan had another advantage than weight-saving. Theoretically, it tended to a terrible concentration of the fire of the ship. Probably the craft does not float that would survive the awful impact from the four guns of one of these combined turrets upon one small section of its hull, because they are trained in unison their projectiles must strike close together.

With the saving in weight the designers were able to give splendid armor protection to the ships. All of this armor is of Harveyized nickel steel, of American invention, and the best in the world up to this time, as is shown by the many European efforts to equal it by other processes of manufacture.

The big turrets are seventeen inches thick in front, diminishing to fifteen in the rear, where they are less liable to be struck, because in action the guns are supposed to be turned toward the enemy. The smaller turrets above, for a like reason, vary in thickness from eleven to nine inches. To make sure no stray shot strikes the ammunition hoists leading from the magazine to the turrets, the former are incased in tubes of hardened steel fifteen inches in thickness. Mounted in this fashion the guns are almost invulnerable from the eight-inch rifles mounted high in the fore, with good range and capable of piercing the walls of most armored ships at fighting quarters, to the big thirteen-inch guns that can project their armor-piercing shot a dozen miles across the sea.

The combination battery is supplemented by a numerous auxiliary battery of smaller guns, perched on every convenient point of the superstructure. All are rapid-fire, or machine guns. About four motions suffices to load, discharge, and reload one of these guns, and in rapidity of fire they are equal to three of the ordinary navy breech-loading guns. The largest are five-inch calibre, fourteen in all, sheltered behind six-inch steel walls, and separated one from another by two-inch steel walls to minimize the effect of an exploding shell in any compartment. Then there are six-pounders, one-pounders, and Gatlings, mainly for use against torpedo boats, or to clear a deck or an open porthole or earthwork. Some of the machine guns are placed high in the military tops, where they rain bullets down below.

To protect the hull which carries all of this offensive power, 16½ inches of armor is placed along the sides, dipping four feet below the water line, and numerous heavy bulkheads are disposed to prevent any shot that may enter from traversing. The engines, the vitals of the ship, are covered by an arched-steel deck, 2¾ inches thick, placed on an angle calculated to deflect and throw upward any projectile.

Under that deck lies 10,000 horse power of boilers, engines, and other machinery capable of pushing the vast hull through the water at the rate of at least 16 knots

The Wanamaker Store

In connection with the showing of Spring Millinery we have made some especial efforts in flowers with particular reference to Violets. The Violet Show is on the first floor, Tenth Street side. We are selling large bunches of them at five cents each. They are artificial violets, of course, but you won't know it until you try to inhale their perfume.

Novelty Weaves in Black

PEOPLE who make a practice and profession of foretelling the vagaries of Fashion say that Black is to be very much in her favor this Spring. This would be an easy guess for any one who had looked over the season's offerings in black, for there's no resisting them. They are handsome enough to create a fashion on their own merits and strength.

If you think that all-black fabrics must necessarily lack in variety, that's because you have never looked over such a collection as this of ours. High class black weaves have as much novelty and originality to them as their more brilliant sisters in colors. And in this store you will get just as much choice, just as much newness and just as much of the exclusive element in black as in our colored fabrics.

There are about five hundred designs in black dress goods here. You will find among them precisely what you wish, and you will not find that particular pattern elsewhere. Among these five hundred are these few, mentioned as suggestions:—

Large plaids of Silk Taffeta and crinkly Grenadine, at $4.50.
Corded Silk Goffered Taffetas arranged in Bayadere stripes, at $4.
Escurial Crepon Grenadine with heavy Bayadere cords, at $4.
Silk-and-wool Crepey Velour Cords, at $4.
Figured silk-and-wool Crepons, at $3.50 and $4.
Goffered ribbon stripe Crepon Grenadine, at $3.
Silk-and-wool Travers figured Velours, at $2.75.
Silk-and-wool Crepon figured Grenadine Cords, at $2.75.
Bayadere plaited Taffeta, at $2.25 and $2.50.
Silk-and-wool figured Velour Cords, at $2.50.
Grenadine in Bayadere, drawn work, at $6.
Bayadere plaited, figured Grenadine, at $5.
Lace Escurial striped Grenadine, at $4.
Grenadines in drawn design, at $3.50 and $4.
Tricotine and gauze plaid Grenadine, at $3.50.

Women's Bicycle Costumes

THE wheel costume of the woman rider has always been a source of much trial and travail. It is really a difficult problem to adjust all the conflicting features of skirt-length, skirt fullness, comfort, appearance and practicability into such a combination as shall be satisfactory on all points.

If you who read this are yourself a woman and a rider, you will undoubtedly remember the struggles you had with your first wheel-habit. You may also recall the first ready-to-wear wheel-suits which appeared. They were even worse than the kind you made yourself.

Now, to point the moral and adorn the tale, come in and see the natty, stylish, perfect fitting, perfectly tailored wheel suits which you can buy *now*. The past two years have worked wonders. The trained judgment, the long experience and the professional taste and ingenuity of high-class women's tailors have been pitted against the question, and here are the results.

At $10—Of serge; fly-front jacket, lined with striped satin; circular skirt, finished with stitching.
At $18—Very stylish suit in mixed cheviots; fly-front jacket, with striped silk lining; circular skirts.
At $19—Of mixed cheviots; jacket has Eton back, open blouse front; lined with satin rhadame; circular skirt finished with 10 rows of stitching.
At $23.50—Of double-faced cheviot; fly-front jacket has revers of plaid; circular skirt with 4 folds of plaid; very stylish.
At $24—Of tweed or covert; fly-front jackets silk lined; circular skirts beautifully finished.

Plant and Jardiniere for $1.25. FINE palms (mostly of the Latania or fan-leaf sort), young and strong, just received from the nurseries, and generally sold at $1.25 each. The Jardinieres are 8 in. in diameter, and in three colors, red, blue or green, gold stippled. These have also always sold for $1.25 each. A large purchase of the palms and jardinieres enables us to sell both for the price of one,

$1.25 for Palm and Jardiniere.

There is a very complete assortment of Jardinieres, and Pedestals with Jardinieres, in this large basement Chinaware and Pottery Store. Any taste or purse can be suited. Fifty cents buys a very pretty little jardiniere. From that up to $100.

Fine Dinner Sets Greatly Reduced. OFFERINGS like the following are rare, indeed. The goods are perfect in every way,—of excellent quality and in beautiful patterns. Fifty sets of American porcelain and French china have these new prices to-day:—

At $5—13 sets American porcelain, 100 pieces, underglaze print, border decoration; were $7.
At $9—10 sets American porcelain, 113 pieces, flower decorations and gilt; were $13.50.
At $22.50—6 sets Limoges china, 3 flower decorations and gilt handles; 113 pieces; were $30.
At $30—21 Haviland dinner sets, 3 flower decorations and gilt handles, 125 pieces; were $40.

There are also just ten nicely decorated Dinner Sets which are slightly imperfect or have a piece or two missing that are to go at exactly half former prices.

FIVE PORCELAIN SETS
Were $13.50, $13, $7;
Now $6.75, $6.50, $3.50.

FIVE FRENCH CHINA SETS
Were $42.50, $30, $25, $22.50, $20;
Now $21.25, $15, $12.50, $11.25, $10.

Basement.

Bicycle Shoes, Men's and Women's. THE very newest styles are here. We think them attractive in appearance. They certainly are in price. As for quality—compare them, if you please, with those at the same figures elsewhere. In women's bicycle shoes you can pay as high as $5. You will know, however, that you're then getting *the best*. But we want to speak now of another sort that is bound to find much favor in the eyes of critical women.

This is of tan canvas, perfectly shaped and full knee-high; nut-brown kidskin vamps, quarters and trimmings; welted and stitched soles, very flexible; no wax, nails or lumps to vex the soul and blister the feet. And the price is

One Sixty a Pair.

The most remarkable thing about it is, perhaps, that at this price it will compare with any $3 shoe we know about.
Others in all kidskin, black or tan, with welted soles, perfectly made,

Two Twenty-five.

FOR MEN—A black box calf, Oxford L. A. W. special style; the every-day and every-place $2.50 shoe;

Here at $1.90.

Box calf is a dry leather and doesn't hold the dust.

Fourth avenue.

We're Selling Pictures Cheaply. AS an illustration: Seventy-five colored photographs and photo colors (the latter a new process, unfadable), with fine gilt frames 24x20 in., are going at $3 each. They're all good subjects, and are perfect in every way—worth fully $4.25, their former price.

Fifth floor.

Sheet Music Every Day at Half THAT means *new* sheet music at *half* publishers' prices, *always*;—not on special days only. All the late pieces are on our counters as soon as published. Among those recently received are

MARCHES—Proposal, Bridesmaids, Scorcher, Tandem, Jolly Bachelor, Speedway, Cuba Free Forever.
WALTZES AND LANCIERS—Conquerors, Babble, Drew, Wedding Chimes, Artists, Sweet Repose, La Susanna, Birth of the Rose, Highwayman Lanciers, Footlight Favorite Lanciers, Vesta Lanciers.
Break the News to Mother, Just Behind the Lines, I Don't Blame You Tom, How I Love My Lou, You're Growing Cold, Cold, Cold, Tell Me My Lady, I've Just Come Back to Say Good-bye, My African Queen, Organ Grinders' Serenade.
FULL SCORES—$1.60 each.
Highway, Serenade, Bride Elect and Geisha.
The Book Store, Ninth street.

Do You Know the Handkerchief Store? EACH new acquaintance means a new friend here. The high standard of the handkerchiefs sold here together with the little prices at which they are sold is argument which strongly appeals to the shopper generally. It is well understood among the store's numerous patrons that admixtures are not tolerated in this stock. Handkerchiefs here are *all* linen or *all* silk.

FOR MEN
At 12 1-2c.—An excellent quality; hemstitched.
At 15c.—Fine hemstitched handkerchiefs, hard to match at the price.
FOR WOMEN
At 15c.—Hemstitched and embroidered; are easily worth 25c., their former price.
At 25c.—With fine Point Gaze edging.
At $1 doz.—Unlaundered; with neat hand-worked initial.

For Dens, Cosey Corners and Lounging Rooms. WE claim to have had some hand in occasioning the remarkable popularity of Oriental furnishings. The showing here in these goods is a superior one, and our Oriental room is fairly crowded with Indian and Turkish fabrics for hangings, coverings, etc. Have you some corner in your house that can be given up to furnishings of this kind—a corner where comfort and rest are suggested in the very atmosphere? Let us attend to it, and you'll be pleased. Mention of a few of the most popular goods:

Farrucabad Prints, rare colorings, $1.50 and $1.80 each.
Merut Prints, $2.25 each.
Hazara Phulkaries, large variety, from $6.50 to $10 each.
Wax and Poona covers for cushions and table scarfs, from 65c. to $1.50.
Genuine Bandana, 75c. yard.
A new lot of Dhurries, fine colorings, $2 to $3.50 each.
A fine assortment of lamps from $2.50 to $50 each.
Cosey corners of strictly Oriental fabrics, from $22 upwards.
Silk Kutch Skirts, $11 to $20.
PILLOWS—Merut, Phulkaries, Dhurries, Bagdads and Gagros, at $1.50 to $6. Also 200 fancy pillows, value $3, are to go at $2.

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

SUICIDE OF A HOBOKEN GIRL.

Beatrice Frost, Through Grief for Her Mother, Shot Herself.

Beatrice Frost, twenty-two years old, committed suicide last night at her home, 106 Eleventh Street, Hoboken. She was a beautiful girl and popular in society. No reason is known for her action except grief for the death of her mother, who died a year ago from apoplexy. Since then she has been at times very despondent.

Her father, Byron W. Frost, whose only child she was, is Superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company at Weehawken. He reached home at 8 o'clock, and was surprised to learn from the servant that Miss Frost had retired. He knocked at her door, but getting no answer entered the room. She was lying in bed dead. In her right hand she held a small revolver, one chamber of which was empty. She had shot herself through the heart. On her breast, held in place by her left hand, was a picture of her dead mother, and a lock of her mother's hair. Mr. Frost was utterly prostrated by his daughter's death, and could give no further particulars.

AN INTERCITY ALLIANCE.

Co-operation of Business Men of Eastern Cities Is Planned.

William H. Sayward, Secretary of the Boston Associated Board of Trade, has had a conference with the officers of the Merchants' Association of New York in regard to matters of mutual interest to the two organizations.

Mr. Sayward had been instructed to investigate the purposes and methods of operation of the Merchants' Association, and report as to whether he thought an alliance could be made between the New York Merchants' Association and similar representative associations of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, which would be of mutual advantage to those cities. Mr. Sayward will make a favorable report.

The officers of the Merchants' Association say that an alliance of the kind suggested would benefit the whole country.

ITALIANS ARE ANXIOUS.

Left Money with Monaco Without Receipts and Must Wait.

The Italians of Hoboken, who early in the week were mourning the death of Antonio Monaco, whom they called their King, learned yesterday that they were likely to have more serious cause for regretting his death. In accordance with the custom of many Italians in other cities, they had made their King their banker. Also in accordance with their custom they had taken no receipts for the amounts deposited.

Several of them called on Mrs. Monaco yesterday to ask her for the money they said they had deposited with her husband, but she said she could do nothing and they would have to wait until the Orphans' Court appointed an administrator. Mrs. Monaco said she was willing to pay back all the money her husband had received, but she would not do it at present, nor did she think the court would sanction the payment of any claimant upon a mere statement that he had deposited a certain amount with Mr. Monaco. The claims to date amount to $4,600.

THE GARDEN HORSE SALE

Ed Bowne Wants to Make a Series of Matches Between the Pacing Kings.

MR. MURPHY WILL NOT ACCEPT

Good Prices Were Offered for the Light Harness Stock, but Interest Was Centred in Matchmaking for the Coming Season.

Trotting and pacing stock was again in great demand yesterday at the closing of the combination sale in Madison Square Garden; but there was more at the Garden than the horses to interest the light-harness racing men. A number of owners of crack trotters and pacers were present, and most of them were endeavoring to make matches for their horses.

The match between James A. Murphy's Emily, 2:11, and N. W. Hubinger's Margaret, 2:18½, for $2,500 a side, which was arranged on Wednesday, was the chief topic of conversation among the horsemen, and Mr. Murphy's offer to bet $10,000 that his pacer Guinette can beat any pacer in the world, barring Star Pointer, his own horse, and Joe Patchen, was also discussed. The offer was not accepted by any one, but Ed Bowne, who last season managed John R. Gentry and Robert J. for Lewis G. Tewksbury, met Mr. Murphy half way with a proposition to match Gentry against Star Pointer and Guinette in a series of four races. The proposition was made last night in the presence of a number of horsemen, and although Mr. Murphy declined the proposition, some of the listeners were of the opinion that he was holding off for further concessions from Mr. Bowne. The latter offered to make four matches of $2,500 each, play or pay—one between John R. Gentry and Guinette and three between Gentry and Star Pointer. The owner of Star Pointer and Guinette replied at once that he would match Guinette against Gentry in any series of matches, but that he did not intend to race Star Pointer this year.

It is said, however, that there are a number of reasons for Mr. Murphy's refusal of what looks to be an advantageous offer for him. Star Pointer is said to be now receiving a special preparation for a number of attempts at record breaking. Mr. Murphy believes that he has the fastest harness horse in the world, and it is his intention to give him two trials against his own record of 1:59½, and also a trial against the two-mile record, another against the wagon record, and still another against the pacing record to the old high-wheel sulky record.

A match race between Star Pointer and John R. Gentry would attract world-wide attention, for until the former took his mark of 1:59½, and with it the world's championship, that title was held by Gentry.

The sale yesterday continued, as on Tuesday and Wednesday, to bring forth good prices. In the evening there was a sale of Kentucky saddle horses. Of the trotters sold, Major Ross, whose record of 2:16¼ was made on a half-mile track, brought the highest price. He was purchased by C. W. Lascelle for $1,075.

The horses sold for $200 or over, with the names of the purchasers and the prices, are as follows:

Belle West, (pacer, 2:10¾,) b. m., 8 years, by Double Stroke-Belle, by Westwood; J. McGuire	$600
Joy, (trotter,) b. g., 9, by Red Wilkes-Thornleaf, by Young Jim; W. M. V. Hoffman	210
Elata, (trotter, 2:21¾,) blk. m., 8, by Enright-Jessie C., by Smuggler, Jr.; Dr. Albanesius, Jersey City	575
Ally, (pacer, 2:11,) b. g., 6, by Alabaster-Wiley Mare, by son of Tom Rolfe; George L. Buckman	450
Major Ross, (trotter, 2:16¼,) br. g., 8, by Anteros-Blanche H., by Blue Devil; C. H. Lascelle	1,075
Lady Ness, (trotter,) b. m., 5, by Greenback, dam by Sir Charles, and Daisy L., (trotter,) b. m., 4, by Lavalard-Annie Hough, by Kentucky Prince; George Clark	660
Mortimer, (trotter,) b. g., 5, by Vigil Rene-Lady Lumps, by Lumps, and Judge Ricks, (trotter,) b. g., 5, by Vigil Rene-Allie, by Hotspur Chief; Henry Ludbach, Jersey City	760
Irene, (trotter, 2:27¾,) ch. m., 10, by Kenmore-Silvertail, by Aristos; Max Gross, Berlin, Germany	215
Guy White, (pacer,) blk. g., 7, by Keeler, dam by Blackstone; H. A. Crane, Jersey City	280
Quo Vadis, (trotter,) b. c., 4, by Baron Wilkes-Creole, by Strathmore; John Elsey, Jersey City	625
Simmonis, (trotter,) ch. f., 3, by Simmons-Della Payne, by Robert McGregor; Louis Dunn, Brooklyn	210
Philena, (trotter,) ch. m., 7, by Egotist-Dixie Sprague, by Governor Sprague; J. Connors	400
Tom Cole, (pacer, 2:23¾,) b. g., 4, by Delmarch-Mamie D., by Autocrat, Jr.; J. V. Baylis	660
Lona Wilton, (trotter, 2:23,) b. m., 6, by Wilton-Lona Guffin, by Blue Bull; A. K. Ware, Fredericksburg, Va	430
Colonel Jim, (trotter,) b. g., 6, by Alphonso-Lady Eleanor, by Walkill Chief; Max Gross, Berlin, Germany	230
Calistus, (trotter,) b. g., 4, by Wilkes Boy-Lady Ham, by Mambrino; Frederick Watson, Brooklyn	450
Penedo, (trotter,) b. g., 7, by Jay Bird-Queen Sweepstakes, by Sweepstakes; "Doc" Tanner, Cleveland, Ohio	600
Crucible, (trotter,) b. g., 7, by Alcantara-Czarina, by Jay Gould; Frederick Watson	710
Bay colt, (pacer,) 3, by Red Wilkes-Maggie H., by Homer; Frederick Watson	275
Unnamed mare, (trotter,) ch. m., 5, by Indian Hill-Mite, by William L.; Dr. Albanesius, Jersey City	710
Ben Bramble, (trotter, 2:28¾,) ch. g., 4, by Allerton-Isabel, by Belmont; W. C. Abendroth, Port Jervis, N. Y	500
Daisy Lewis, (pacer,) b. m., breeding and age unknown; A. Schuyler, Crawford, N. Y	360
Little Dan, (pacer, 2:16,) ch. g., 7, by Elias G.-Molly, by Red Cloud; J. McGuire	430
Winola, (pacer, 2:22,) b. m., 7, by Favorite Wilkes-Lona, by General Benton; N. E. Parsons, Jr	310

PLAUDIT SOLD FOR $20,000.

Eugene Leigh Buys the Kentucky Favorite, It Is Said, for Phil Dwyer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24.—Eugene Leigh is said to have purchased Plaudit, the favorite in the Kentucky Derby, for $20,000. He is believed to have acted for an Eastern turfman, Phil Dwyer being mentioned as the real purchaser.

Plaudit was the stable companion of the great Hamburg last year, and was one of the really good two-year-olds of the year. He was a starter in the Futurity, and ran fourth. His best performance, which was one of the gamest struggles of the year on the metropolitan tracks, was in an all-aged event at Gravesend on Sept. 29, when he defeated Ben Brush, the Suburban winner. The race was a game one, and one of the few of the year in which a two-year-old defeated an older horse. The colt also won the Nursery Stakes of $3,500 at Morris Park and the Champagne Stakes on the same track. He is a brown colt, by Himyar-Cinderella, and is a candidate for the Brooklyn Handicap. He is the favorite for the Kentucky Derby, which will be run soon.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse for maidens, six furlongs. Justine won, Sleepy Jane second, Eakins third. Time—1:16¾.
SECOND RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Montellade won, Hermoso second, Break o' Day third. Time—1:14¾.
THIRD RACE.—The Androus Stakes, nine-sixteenths of a mile. Sombre won, Olinthus second, Humidity third. Time—0:55½.
FOURTH RACE.—Purse, one mile. Tulare won, Claudius second, Salvation third. Time—1:43¾.
FIFTH RACE.—Selling, mile and a sixteenth. Buckwa won, Flashlight second, Myth third. Time—1:49½.
SIXTH RACE.—Purse, seven furlongs. Woodford filly won, Candle Black second, San Venado third. Time—1:28¾.

Current Sporting Notes.

The basketball game between the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Huguenots of New Rochelle played at the Knickerbocker Clubhouse last night resulted favorably for the athletic team by a score of 20 to 6.

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Miss M. Ebbets, daughter of the President of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, turned the first spade of earth on the site of the club's new grounds yesterday and christened the grounds Washington Park.

NINE TRAP SHOOTERS TIED

They Divide First Money in the Grand American Handicap at Elkwood.

TO TRY FOR TROPHY TO-DAY

Twenty-two Men, Who Missed Only One Bird Each, Divide the Second Prize—Brewer and Gilbert Arrange a Match.

The third day of the Inter-State Trap Shooting Association's annual tourney ended last night at the Elkwood Park traps. The last two days were devoted to the Grand American Handicap, at the close of which competition there were nine men tied for first place. They divided $3,713.75 equally, but the ownership of the silver trophy will be decided in a miss and out to-day.

The weather conditions embraced almost everything from clear sunshine to a cold, disagreeable rain, and the strain on the leaders toward the close of the match was a noticeable feature. Each of the nine men who grassed his entire allotment received $412.64 as his share of the big sweep, while the twenty-two men who missed only one bird each received $61.85 each.

Shooting began promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning yesterday, the committee, consisting of Manager Elmer Shaner, Edward Banks, and a corps of assistants, conducting the arrangements for the unwieldy shoot in a manner that called forth much favorable comment. The first contestants to face the traps were those who did not have an opportunity to shoot more than nine on Wednesday. Capt. Brewer lost another bird, his seventeenth, a fast left quarterer, which effectually debarred him from any share in the money. "Tom" Marshall, winner of last year's handicap, failed to stop a screaming right quarterer that topped the fence before he came to earth. Frederick Gilbert also lost his eighteenth, a rather easy driver that dropped dead out of bounds.

It was announced during the early hours of the morning that after the end of the eighteenth round contestants who had three or more misses against them must be retired, as it was apparent that they had no chance to win any of the moneys. Mrs. Shattuck was, with the unanimous consent of the contestants, permitted to continue, notwithstanding that she had made three misses on the first day.

At the finish Elliott, Walters, Fulford, Bender, Loomis, "Jones," Wagner, Heikes, and Lafin were the ones that stopped them all on the right side of the fence. During the day a match between Capt. Brewer and Fred Gilbert was arranged. It will be shot in Chicago, and will be for the Dupont Championship Trophy and $100 a side. The Westerners, however, have given assurances that there will be plenty of side bets on the event, so that it will practically be for more than $1,000.

The scores in full follow:

	Yds.	Gr'd	H'c'p.	Tot'l.		Yds.	Gr'd	H'c'p.	Tot'l.
E. E. Baker	28	18			G. Forehand	26	19		
"Swan"	26	23			Dr. G. V. Hudson	27	23		
"Landis"	27	23			J. M. Baker	27	10		
Dr. J. L. Williamson	30	23			R. Gravait	28	14		
H. C. White	27	15			F. D. Kelsey	29	14		
G. R. Hunnewell	26	23			"Bran Dadley"	27	16		
C. Geisdorfer	26	15			A. W. du Bray	27	15		
"Hell Gate"	27	23			W. L. Cameron	27	11		
J. A. R. Elliott	31	23			C. M. Chapin	27	14		
E. M. Cooper	28	24			J. O'H. Denny	26	14		
C. A. Young	28	23			G. Cubberley	29	5		
E. K. Dickson	27	15			Dr. C. W. Carson	27	22		
H. A. Chisholm	26	20			A. C. Courtney	27	14		
H. B. "Richey"	26	23			Jay Snell	26	23		
Aaron Woodruff	28	24			S. M. Van Allen	26	20		
W. S. Edey	27	15			Fred Coleman	28	15		
J. J. Hallowell	28	22			M. "Meredith"	27	12		
H. P. Collins	25	12			A. L. Marshall	26	14		
G. A. Winn	26	15			H. Dunnell	28	23		
J. G. Knowlton	27	15			G. Peterson	28	15		
Dr. S. Shaw	29	23			W. Dunnell	28	23		
J. "Old Boy"	26	15			S. Glover	30	24		
J. H. Swan	27	23			H. E. Colvin	25	10		
B. C. Kuser	27	23			A. Dunnell	28	22		
E. L. Post	27	23			Henry "See"	27	20		
F. P. Errington	28	15			J. J. Reid	26	9		
R. C. Ross	26	23			C. Muirheid	26	5		
A. Doty	28	23			J. T. Anthony	26	18		
T. P. Hicks	28	12			"Bessemer"	28	23		
F. M. Faurote	30	"Sherburne"	26	12	A. Divine	26	12		
E. A. Leech	27	24			Ralph Kuss	27	18		
M. F. Lindsley	27	9			T. J. Laughrey	27	2½		
B. H. Norton	25	5			L. H. Goodrich	27	18		
F. H. Mason	26	18			James "Hood"	27	23		
A. W. Money	28	23			W. H. Hassinger	26	23		
Charles Zwiebel	28	20			"Roberts"	30	23		
E. B. Wadsworth	25	15			George Deitch	28	23		
F. V. Van Dyke	29	22			R. O. Heikes	30	25		
W. M. Hayes	27	15			G. B. Hutchings	26	13		
F. I. Hammond	26	13			C. G. Blandford	26	6		
"Vermont"	26	15			Dr. D. B. Mosher	26	24		
T. A. Marshall	30	23			H. Otten	27	22		
D. Valenti	26	1			Thomas Howe	26	13		
C. E. Greiff	28	15			W. Terry	27	21		
G. B. Dickey	29	23			J. E. Applegate	28	22		
I. W. "Watson"	27	18			"H. M."	26	23		
E. Bingham	28	23			L. Harrison	27	23		
H. T. Folsom	25	9			D. Elliott	26	17		
"Walters"	27	25			W. Rudd	30	15		
C. Von Lengerke	28	19			J. L. Brewer	32	23		
John Hoffman	27	15			Wm. "Adolph"	27	24		
John Watson	27	14			Frank "Park"	28	14		
D. W. Shipman	26	11			Alex. King	28	23		
H. Wolfe	27	18			C. M. Grimm	30	18		
U. M. C. Thomas	25	10			J. E. Covington	27	18		
E. D. Fulford	29	23			"Donly"	27	24		
"McShane"	26	14			E. A. Geoffrey	27	15		
"Summit"	27	15			Thomas Martin	27	25		
F. W. Cooper	28	18			C. W. "Peale"	26	15		
"Scott"	26	15			"Capt. Bunk"	28	24		
U. F. Bender	27	25			F. Gerbolini	26	5		
J. A. "Chancey"	25	8			L. Hildebrandt	25	13		
J. Gaughen	26	18			F. D. Alkire	29	23		
Emil Work	27	10			H. Bucknell	26	21		
F. S. Parmelee	30	23			J. Plankington	27	23		
Creed Gilbert	32	Jr.							
George Roll	29	25			"Hamilton"	27	14		
C. M. Meyer	28	15			A. Loening	26	15		
J. L. Smith	27	15			C. B. Dicks	27	23		
G. W. Loomis	28	25			"Le Roy"	27	23		
G. W. Holloway	27	21			R. Phister	27	18		
John Parker	29	15			Allen Willey	27	23		
L. Ivins	28	23			"Conn"	26	18		
"Sporting Life"	28	23			C. H. Stockwell	26	15		
J. Von Lengerke	28	23			J. M. Thompson	26	24		
G. H. Piercy	26	18			W. Levens	27	15		
E. C. Meyer	27	8			J. R. Blamey	26	15		
J. C. Savage	27	24			E. C. Burkhardt	27	24		
"Jim Jones"	27	25			S. B. Walker	26	14		
"B. M. C."	27	10			Mr. Reynolds	28	23		
Dr. W. B. Kibbey	27				F. S. Sinnock	27	14		
F. W. Ramalay	28	21			J. R. Malone	28	23		
S. S. Palmer	28	7			E. S. Rice	26	24		
W. S. Canon	25	15			T. F. Laffin	28	25		
J. C. Small	26	23			W. P. Shattuck	27	24		
Harry Graham	27	13			"Ben Hur"	28	23		
F. Schwartz, Jr.	26	5			Robert Baar	26	14		
Charles Zwiebel	28	24			H. H. Moore	26	23		
E. B. Wadsworth	25	15			Geo. W. Clay	26	23		
F. V. Van Dyke	29	25			S. McPherson	27	22		
W. M. Hayes	27	22			T. W. Morfey	29	23		
F. I. Hammond	26	19			W. H. Faucette	27	23		
"Vermont"	26				Huckins	28	24		
T. A. Marshall	30	21			Neely	28	14		
D. Valenti	26	14			Hebard	26	20		
C. E. Greiff	28	15			Stoddard	26	24		
R. L. Trimble	28	22			Hostetter	28	2		
"Joe Shinn"	27	24			Parker	26	15		
J. S. Fanning	30	A. L. Bacon	28	15	Davis	25	17		
John Glover	27	8							

HORSE SHOW AT DURLAND'S.

Many Well-Known Exhibitors Carry Off Prizes—Miss Doremus and Miss Bush Among the Winners.

Not since the Horse Show in Madison Square Garden last November have so many lovers of the horse gathered to pay homage to the equine beauties as last night at Durland's Riding Academy, Fifty-ninth Street and the Boulevard, when the seventh annual horse show of the academy opened. Many of the horses exhibited had been competitors in similar classes at the Madison Square Garden show, but there were some reversals of decision last night in the judging.

There was not an empty seat in the house, and the attendance was of the same class usually seen at the Horse Show. The sides of the big tanbark ring were decorated with flags and bunting, and a band played, among other pieces, the patriotic airs throughout the evening.

Most of the well-known exhibitors at the shows of the National Horse Show Association had candidates in the classes. Charles F. Bates had his champion harness horses Coxey, Brown Donna, and The Whirl of the Town in the ring, and he carried off some of the silver trophies offered. It is rarely that a woman attempts to show harness horses, but that is what Miss Emily Beach did in the class for best pair. She drove Forest King and Deltonware for Miss Anna Bush, against two of Mr. Bates's teams, and won third prize.

Eight splendid types of the harness horse were exhibited in the opening class of the show. Those of the spectators who were present at the National Horse Show last Fall when Charles F. Bates's showy gelding The Whirl of the Town captured a blue ribbon, expected that he would receive a similar decoration, but they were disappointed, for the blue ribbon was awarded to George B. Hulme's Lieutenant Wilkes, which received third prize in the class in which The Whirl of the Town got first.

The ladies' saddle-horse class brought eleven contestants into the ring. The blue ribbon in this class was awarded to Chester, owned and ridden by Miss C. Adelaide Doremus, one of the best-known young equestriennes in the city. Chester is a handsome chestnut geilding, and in 1896 won the championship in the saddle class at the Horse Show in Madison Square Garden.

Only two teams competed in the four-in-hand class, and in this also George B. Hulme was successful. He had a showy-looking team of four entered, with Lord Brilliant and Lieutenant Wilkes in the lead, and they were admirably handled by Aurel Batonyi, who handled most of Mr. Hulme's horses when they captured a number of blue ribbons at the English and Irish horse shows last Spring. Edwin H. Wetherbee's team, "tooled" by Howard Brown, was the second competitor.

Miss Bennett's El Capitan, a bay gelding, with splendid conformation, admirably ridden by his owner, carried off the blue ribbon in the class for weight carrying saddle horses. Gen. Howard Carroll was bitterly disappointed when only the second prize was given to his gelding, George, in this event.

Again in the class for the best-appointed ladies' single turnout was Miss C. Adelaide Doremus success with Chester, which won over Miss Edith Colford's Cottage Prince and six other competitors.

Among the visitors to the show were: Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Kooh, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Munorling, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kohl, Cornelius Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rubins, Gen. Thomas Eckert, Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken, Miss Balfour, J. C. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. William Doerr, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. O'Loughlin, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. D. Bristol, Miss Straight, E. N. Gibbs, Mrs. H. S. Ladew, G. H. Wetherbee, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Slawson, Miss H. D. Gallatin, Henry S. Blum, George Saportas, Mrs. R. S. McCreery, Miss A. H. Wolft, Dr. W. S. Hoag, E. H. Talmage, R. L. Ward, C. O. Corr, O. P. Amend, Miss Whitcomb, R. H. Halstead, John H. Shults, Jr., F. Roy Kendall, and David T. Pulsifer.

The summaries:

Class 12.—For single harness horses, 15 hands and under. First prize, won by George Hulme's b. g., Lieutenant Wilkes; Charles F. Bates's b. g., The Whirl of the Town, second; Dr. S. O. Van de Poel's ch. m. Aconite third.

Class 6.—For the best lady's saddle horse, not under 14.2 nor exceeding 15.2 hands, to be shown at the walk, trot, and canter; manners, conformation, and style of going especially considered; ladies to ride. First prize, won by Miss C. Adelaide Doremus's ch. g., Chester, ridden by the owner; Miss A. H. Wolff's ch. g., D'Or, ridden by the owner, second; Charles L. Railey's ch. m., Killala, ridden by Mrs. Gladdington, third; Miss L. H. Wetherbee's br. m., Caramel, ridden by the owner, highly commended.

Class 18.—For the best four-in-hand team, 15 hands and under. First prize won by George B. Hulme's team, driven by Aurel Batonye; Edwin H. Wetherbee's team, driven by Howard Brown, second.

Class 1.—For best saddle horse, 15.2 hands and over; conformation, manners, action, and style of going at the walk, trot, and canter, soundness to be considered. First prize won by Miss Gulliver's ch. g. Pumps, ridden by Emil Antony; F. Coykendall's b. g. Sport, ridden by A. Cobb, second; R. S. O'Loughlin's b. g. Fra Diavolo, ridden by the owner, third; Miss L. H. Weatherbee's b. g. Caramel, ridden by the owner, highly commended.

Class 15.—For the best pair over 15 hands. First prize won by Charles F. Bates's b. g. Coxey and b. g. Brown Donna, driven by the owner; same owner's b. g. Hi and b. g. High Tide, driven by C. G. Pratt, second; Miss Anna Bush's b. g. Forest King and br. m. Deltonware, driven by Mrs. Emily Beach, third.

Class 8.—For the best weight-carrying saddle horse, 15.2 hands and over, up to carrying 200 pounds. First prize won by Miss Bennett's b. g. El Capitan; Gen. Howard Carroll's b. g. George, second; C. E. Railey's Stonewall, third; J. F. Williams's Vladimir highly commended.

Class 21.—For the best appointed ladies' single turnout. First prize won by Miss Doremus's ch. g. Chester; Miss Edith Colford's b. g. Cottage Prince, second; Miss Doremus's br. m., Lady Babble, third; E. H. Wetherbee's ch. m., Lady Grace, third.

Jumpers' Class.—First prize won by W. D. Gramba's Red Oak; second, by Dr. J. O. Green's Bay G.; third, Henry Bloom's Ruby; fourth, E. H. Wetherbee's Sir Peter.

Princeton's Baseball Team.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 24.—Capt. Butler of the university baseball team to-day reduced the 'varsity squad so as to contain the following men: Kafer, 1900, and Robbins, 1901, catchers; Kelly, '98, first base; Duncan, 1901, and Burke, 1900, second basemen; Barret, '98, and Hutchins, 1901, third bas

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Proposition to Sell the Canals to the Federal Government Debated in the Senate.

WILL BE VOTED UPON TO-DAY

Decisive Vote Against the Bill to Submit to the People the Question of an Appropriation of $7,000,000.

ALBANY, March 24.—In the Committee of the Whole in the Senate to-day, Senator Pavey moved for advancement his concurrent resolution authorizing the State to dispose of the canals to the National Government.

Senator Cantor opposed the resolution, saying that the canals of the State had been its pride, and had been the means of creating its wealth and commercial supremacy, and that the Senate should hesitate before turning them over to the Government. A second reason why the Pavey resolution should be defeated was, he said, because its passage would prevent the possibility of passing the $7,000,000 act to enable the completion of the canal work.

Senator G. A. Davis said that if the first step should be taken in the direction of turning the canals over to the Government it would be impossible ever again to secure a canal appropriation.

Senator Cantor called attention to the fact that ex-Senator Daniel H. McMillan of Buffalo, an attorney for the New York Central Railroad, has appeared before the Judiciary Committee in favor of the Pavey resolution. Senator Pavey replied that Senator McMillan spoke on his own responsibility and not in the interest of the railroads. Mr. Pavey urged that the people be permitted to vote on the proposition. It must be disposed of sooner or later, he said, and now was a good time.

Senator Tibbits expressed surprise that any Senator from New York City should assault the interests of the canals. He argued that the rivalry of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for commerce would tend to prevent Congress from improving or maintaining the canals. "I cannot understand," he said, "why the State should consider the question of abandoning a great waterway. In the future, with the aid of electricity, the canal will enter on its greatest field of usefulness. Do not consign the interests of the canal to the Federal Government with the interests of every State against us."

Senator Guy said that he was not surprised that Senator Pavey, born in Ohio, should propose to turn the canals over to the West, but he was surprised that any Senator from New York City should favor it when the City of New York had been unable to secure necessary harbor improvements from Congress, even in the face of war.

After further discussion, it was decided to suspend consideration of the resolution until to-morrow morning, when it will be taken up as a special order.

When this had been agreed to, Senator Cantor moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the consideration of his bill to submit to the voters the question of appropriating $7,000,000 for the completion of the canal improvement. On motion of Senator Malby Senator Cantor's motion was tabled by a vote of 24 to 12.

The Assembly Committee on Rules this morning agreed to report favorably to the Assembly Mr. Madison's resolution, similar to the Pavey resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution whereby the State can dispose of the canals to the National Government.

William R. Corwine, representing the Merchants' Association of New York, made the following statement here to-day:

"It has just come to my knowledge, through a conversation with a member of the Senate, that it was being reported that the Merchants' Association of New York has practically shifted its position in the matter of the so-called Pavey joint resolution providing for the Government control of the canal system of this State. If such a statement is being circulated it is not true.

"There has never been any doubt about the position of the Merchants' Association in this matter. The Merchants' Association is unalterably opposed to the acquisition by the General Government of the canal system of this State or of any portion thereof by purchase or by lease. It believes that the State should improve its own canals at the expense of the State, and that the canals should be brought up to the very highest degree of excellence possible, so that the demands of commerce my be met.

"It is in favor of the Cantor-Hill bill, which provides for a referendum of the people for the latter to say whether an extra appropriation of $7,000,000 should be made for the improvement of the canals or not. It believes that that bill should go before the people irrespective of any question of politics at all. If by any chance the Pavey resolution should pass the Legislature the Merchants' Association will fight it till the day of election throughout the entire State."

TO AID THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment Reported to the Senate.

ALBANY, March 24.—The concurrent resolution of Senator E. R. Brown proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the relief of the Court of Appeals was reported this morning from the Judiciary Committee to the Senate. The resolution provides that whenever a majority of the Judges of the Court of Appeals shall certify to the Governor that the court is unable by reason of the accumulation of causes pending therein to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, the Governor shall designate not more than four Justices of the Supreme Court to serve as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals. The Justices so designated shall be relieved from their duties as Justices of the Supreme Court, and shall serve as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals until the causes undisposed of in said court are reduced to 200, when they shall return to the Supreme Court.

There are now on the calendar of the Court of Appeals over 1,400 causes, and about 600 more have been filed but not yet indexed and placed on the calendar. In the present condition of the calendar causes cannot be reached under three years.

BARBERS' BILL ADVANCED.

Bald and Whiskered Senators Combine, but Fail to Beat It.

ALBANY, March 24.—When Senator Lamy's bill providing for the sanitary inspection of barbers' shops was reached in the Senate to-day Senator Martin moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Senator Krum, defending the bill, said that it was in the interest of clean barbers' shops. Asked if it created a commission, he replied that it would cost the people nothing, as the licensing of barbers would pay all the expenses.

Senator E. R. Brown feared that the bill might be made an instrument in the hands of some barbers to oppress others, and Senator Humphrey described the bill as a piece of the worst kind of legislation.

"No," said Senator Brackett, "it is not the worst kind, but the silliest. The next thing will be a law regulating the number of clean shirts that a man shall wear each week." He characterized the measure as one of the attempts to regulate all the little things of life by legislation. "If you pass this bill," he added, "we will have a full-fledged State Department of barbers in the capital, with a red and white sign in front of it."

Senator Coggeshall approved the bill and called attention to the peculiar fact that all the Senators who had opposed the bill were either bald or full whiskered.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost and the bill was advanced to the order of third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action on Various Measures in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 24.—The following bills were passed to-day by the Senate:

Senator Parsons—To prevent discrimination in ordinances relating to bicycles.

Senator Page—To prevent department stores from dealing in liquors.

Mr. E. C. Brennan—Directing the payment of claims of clerks employed in the collection of taxes in Brooklyn.

Senator Brush—Amending the membership corporation law relative to the number of Directors.

Senator Cantor—For the relief of Mount Sinai Hospital in New York.

Senator Tibbits—Authorizing the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute to regulate terms of admission and grant degrees and certificates.

The Judiciary Committee's bill providing for the placing out of children only under the regulation of the State Board of Charities.

The following bills were passed by the Assembly:

Mr. De Graw—To provide for the office of Inspector of Construction, Alteration, and Repairs of Public Buildings in the County of Kings.

Senator Stranahan—Providing that all appointments made by the Governor must be confirmed by the Senate.

Senator Ellsworth—Appropriating $500,000 for further purchase of forest lands.

Senator Stewart—Providing for the study of scientific forestry at Cornell University and making an appropriation.

Mr. Taylor—Making the usual appropriations for canals for 1898.

Mr. Tripp—Extending the time for the completion of the Rhinebeck Railway.

Senator Martin—Directing the new East River Bridge Commission to prepare an amended plan, which shall show such lands adjacent to the anchorages and to the towers of the bridge as shall be necessary for the protection of the anchorages and towers against danger from fire or other casualty, and authorizing the commission to acquire title to such lands by condemnation.

Mr. E. C. Brennan—Grading the doormen of the New York police force and equalizing their salaries.

Senator Burns—Incorporating the City of New Rochelle.

Senator Guy—Concurrent resolution, giving to the Governor power to designate one or more Justices to assist in Appellate Division work in certain cases.

Mr. Cullen—Extending the corporate powers of the Atlantic Dock Company.

Mr. Roche—Preventing the use of prison manufactured goods in public schools.

Mr. Reisert—Discontinuing certain improvements in the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn.

Senator Page—Authorizing the Court of Claims to determine alleged claims for uniforms for the National Guard of the State.

Senator Cantor—Regulating license fees for public exhibitions in New York City and the payment of a portion of the receipts to the Actors' Fund of America.

Mr. Sanford—Amending the charter of Mount Vernon with respect to the duties of the Controller.

Mr. De Graw—Authorizing the Controller to appoint a collector of taxes for racing associations.

Mr. Wallace—Appropriating $8,000 for the payment of expenses of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps of inland waters.

Mr. Nixon—Authorizing Boards of Supervisors to provide for the holding of town meetings at the time of general elections.

Mr. Weekes—Repealing Section 249 of the game laws, which permits the possession and sale of game during the closed season when it can be shown that it was shipped from a point at least 300 miles distant from the State of New York.

Legislative Notes.

The nomination of Charles J. Boyd of Middletown as Commissioner of Prisons was reported to the Senate from the Committee on Penal Institutions yesterday, and confirmed without opposition.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff yesterday named Senators Brush, G. A. Davis, and Gallagher as a special committee to investigate the project of establishing a colony for consumptives in the State forest preserve in the Adirondacks.

Senator Humphrey's bill, permitting bank officials to swear to the correctness of their reports "to the best of their knowledge and belief" was lost in the Assembly yesterday by a vote of 75 yeas to 55 nays, 76 affirmative votes being necessary to pass it.

A message was received by the Senate yesterday from Mayor Van Wyck of New York disapproving the bill of Senator Brush making the Mayor and Controller of New York and the President of the Borough of Brooklyn members of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Society of Arts and Sciences. The bill and the Mayor's message were referred to the Cities Committee.

Senator Coggeshall yesterday introduced a bill appropriating $300,000, and authorizing the Governor to enter into a contract for the purchase for the use of the State militia of "15,000 rifles of modern pattern of the type recommended by the Board of Examiners appointed under Chapter 600 of the Laws of 1895." This is the Savage gun, over which there has been a determined fight in the Legislature for the last two years.

The Genesee Storage Dam bill, which permits the incorporation of a company with a capital of $3,000,000, which may be increased to $12,000,000, to build a dam and store the waters of the Genesee River, near Rochester, has been amended to meet the criticisms aimed at it. It now provides that the State may take, free of charge from the corporation, 1,500,000,000 gallons of water at the opening of navigation to help fill the canal, and if a shortage occurs, may demand 1,000,000,000 gallons more. The State now takes only about 2,000,000,000 gallons from the Genesee. The dam is to be finished within five years.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Michigan Central's Absorption by the New York Central Awaiting Mr. Vanderbilt's Return.

DETROIT, March 24.—President Ledyard was asked to-day as to the truth of a rumor that the Michigan Central Railroad Company is about to be acquired by the New York Central in manner similar to the recent transfer to the New York Central of the Lake Shore Road. In reply, Mr. Ledyard said:

"When the New York Central made its arrangements to control the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern the plan included the acquiring of a like control of the Michigan Central. No definite action has yet or can be, taken until the return from Europe of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is Chairman of the Michigan Central and one of its largest stockholders.

"Mr. Vanderbilt is expected to return to this country some time this Summer. Beyond this there is nothing that I can say to make the situation clearer. Eventually the Michigan Central will become the property of the New York Central and a part of its system."

Pecos Valley Railroad Sale.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 24.—The Master's sale of the Pecos Valley Railroad has been set by Judge Hamilton to take place at Eddy on April 19. It is expected that the bondholders will buy it in, take it from the hands of the receivers, and turn it over to the new corporation, which immediately will extend it 200 miles northeast to Amarillo, Texas.

A Santa Fe Appointment.

CHICAGO, March 24.—George T. Nicholson has been appointed general passenger traffic manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, to succeed W. F. White, deceased. The appointment is to take effect May 1.

A Live Wire Hurts Two.

George Sweeney, nine years old, of 82 Clay Street, and John Donahue, an engineer, of 280 Van Brunt Street, Greenpoint, were severely shocked yesterday afternoon by a broken telegraph wire dangling from a pole in the lumber yard of Edward E. Smith, at Clay and Setauket Streets. The wire was across an electric light wire.

Fatally Hurt by a Wheelman.

James Desmond, fifty years old, of 357½ Seventh Street, Jersey City, was knocked down by a wheelman in front of his home last night and his skull was fractured. Dr. Kyte, who attended him, said he could not live till morning. The wheelman made his escape, leaving his wheel.

A Woman Murdered.

A woman known as "English Mary" was stabbed and killed at 12:45 o'clock this morning in a saloon at 194 South Street. The police have sent out an alarm for the woman's murderer. He is an Italian known as "Gus."

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

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Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

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Andreas Saxlehner.

SURFACE RAILROAD TAXES

A Bill to Permit the Municipal Assembly to Remit Them Advanced by the Senate.

OPPOSED BY SENATOR CANTOR

Mr. Trainor, Who Introduced the Bill in the Assembly, Endeavors in Vain to Bring the Tammany Leader "Into Line."

ALBANY, March 24.—The combined surface railroad interests of New York City achieved another victory in the Senate to-day when the Page-Trainor bill to relieve street railway companies from the payment of the 3 per cent. franchise tax was advanced to a third reading, by a vote of 22 to 16. This bill is recognized here as a link in the scheme of legislation in the interest of street railway corporations in New York City which has been one of the notable features of the present session and which has given rise to allegations of undue corporate influence.

Section 95 of the railroad law imposes a tax of 3 per cent. on the gross earnings of every corporation building or operating a railroad, or branch or extension thereof, in the City of New York for the first five years, and of 5 per cent. thereafter. When the notorious "Huckleberry" franchises were granted, Gov. Flower insisted, as a condition of his signing the bill, that a special provision which should compel the company to pay this annual tax should be incorporated in the law, which was then amended so as to provide that "if a street surface railroad corporation existing and operating any such railroad in any such city on May 6, 1884, shall have thereafter extended its tracks or constructed branches therefrom, and shall operate such branches or extensions, such corporation shall pay such percentages only upon such portion of its gross receipts as shall bear the same proportion to its whole gross receipts as the length of such extension or branches shall bear to the entire length of its line."

The bill considered in the Senate to-day further amends this section by providing that it "shall not apply to cases where in pursuance of any provision of law other provision for the compensation to be paid to any city in which a railroad is located is to be fixed by the local authorities or other authorities thereof, as a consideration or condition for the grant of the right to construct or operate a railroad."

In spite of the fact that the bill was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Trainor, Senator Cantor led a vigorous and aggressive fight against it. He contended that it would reduce the revenue received by the city from the street railroad corporations, and pronounced it the first move in a campaign inaugurated by the surface transportation corporations for that purpose.

Senator Raines, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, stood up for the bill. It could only apply, he said, in a city where the local authorities were empowered to demand other compensation for surface franchises than the 3 per cent. tax imposed by the railroad law. The only city in which this was the case, he explained, was New York, whose charter gives the Municipal Assembly power to sell these franchises to the highest bidder. He accused Senator Cantor of abandoning the doctrine of home rule for New York, of which he had been so eminent a defender, and twitted the Democratic leader with being afraid to trust the Tammany Municipal Assembly in the matter of street railway taxation.

"If the local authorities of the City of New York desire such legislation as this," replied Senator Cantor, "they will ask the Legislature to enact it. They have not done so. The truth is the city has already nearly exhausted its debt limit, and is in no condition to suffer any loss of revenue, such as I believe this bill would bring about. We can trust our local authorities, but I prefer to have the statute."

Senator Malby uncovered the interest of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, the present owner of the one-time "Huckleberry" system, in the bill when he asked Senator Raines if it would not relieve corporations whose charters had been granted on the express condition that certain percentages provided therein should be paid. Mr. Raines was not sure about that. Mr. Malby believed the bill would have that effect.

On the vote to advance the bill Senator Cantor was the only Tammany member to vote "No," his only Democratic associates being Messrs. Coffey and McNulty of Kings. Mr. Cantor's stand created something of a sensation among the Tammany men in both houses and led to Assemblyman Trainor's hurrying over to seek in vain to bring him "into line."

Meaning was attached to the presence of Edward Lauterbach, the legal representative of the surface railroad interests, in the Senate Chamber while the vote was being taken. Mr. Lauterbach held a conference with Senator Raines which lasted some time. It is noted, also, as an indication of the Third Avenue's interest in the bill that the five-year period in which the Huckleberry Road pays 3 per cent. on its earnings expires next year, and that after May 6, 1899, it will have to pay 5 per cent. Under the proposed amendment it may be relieved altogether by the Municipal Assembly.

Nominations by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 24.—Gov. Black this afternoon sent to the Senate the following nominations of Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara: Andrew H. Green of New York, to succeed himself; Alexander J. Porter of Niagara Falls, to succeed John M. Bowers; Thomas P. Kingsford of Oswego, to succeed Robert L. Fryer; Charles M. Dow of Jamestown, to succeed William Hamilton. The Governor also nominated Isaac S. Signor of Albion, to succeed William B. Dye as manager of the Western House of Refuge for Women. All the nominations were referred to the Finance Committee.

WOULD KEEP THE CANALS.

Chamber of Commerce Disapproves the Pavey Resolution to Dispose of Them.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday to consider a report from its Committee on Internal Trade and Improvement on the concurrent resolution pending in the Legislature to amend the Constitution so as to enable the State to sell or lease the canals to the General Government, and also on the bill providing for the submission to the people this coming Fall of the question of a further appropriation of $7,000,000 to complete the improvements of the canals. Thomas A. McIntyre read the report, which recommended the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York recommend and urge the passage by the Legislature of the State of New York of the concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Pavey, permitting the State of New York to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the canals, or either of them, to the United States, upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon, and upon the express condition that the United States shall improve, maintain, and operate the same as a free public waterway, and, in case of failure by the United States so to do, that the said canals, or either of them, together with all improvements made thereon, shall revert to and again become the property of the State of New York.

Tabled by a Large Vote.

This resolution was tabled by a two-thirds vote, on motion of Louis Windmüller, seconded by A. Foster Higgins, and after a vigorous debate, in which Mr. McIntyre, John D. Crimmins, and Gustav H. Schwab spoke for the resolution, and Louis Windmüller, Abram S. Hewitt, A. Foster Higgins, and D. S. Ramsey opposed it.

On motion of Alfred Romer, the Chamber adopted the following:

Whereas, An estimate has been made by the State Engineer and Surveyor that in order to complete the improvements of the State canals the sum of $7,000,000 is required; and

Whereas, It has been recommended by the Governor of the State in his annual message that any further sum to be expended should first receive the people's sanction, in accordance with such recommendation a bill has been introduced in both Senate and Assembly with this purpose in view, which, if not immediately passed, will cause an indefinite postponement of an improvement in the great waterways of the State essential to the prosperity of New York; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York urges upon the Governor and the Legislature the immediate passage of the bill, known as the Cantor-Hill bill, which provides for the submission during the Autumn of 1898 of the question whether the State shall or shall not be bonded for the sum of $7,000,000 in order to complete the improvements of the State canals.

The following committee was appointed to urge the passage of the Cantor-Hill bill: Abram S. Hewitt, A. B. Hepburn, Thomas A. McIntyre, A. Foster Higgins, John D. Crimmins, Alfred Romer, Henry Hentz, Alfred R. Conkling, Frank S. Witherbee, and Louis Windmüller.

The advocates of the Pavey resolution said the entire West and the ocean carrying trade wanted the measure to pass. Louis Windmüller argued that if the Government obtained control of the canals such control would pass to the railroads.

Mr. Hewitt's Argument.

Mr. Hewitt made the chief argument against approval by the Chamber of the Pavey resolution, and amplified the arguments he advanced last Friday at the committee hearing. He said the issue is not whether the Erie Canal should be enlarged, but whether the State of New York, which has derived its supremacy from the canal, shall part with it under any circumstances whatever. He asserted that by the transfer of the canal to the custody of the United States it would pass out of the control of its friends into the hands, possibly, of its enemies, and certainly into the hands of its rivals. If turned over to Congress the appropriation for the maintenance of the canal must be made in the River and Harbor bill, and if that bill should fail for a single year there would be no money to maintain the canal as a free highway. As to the proposed reversion of the canal to the State of New York, Mr. Hewitt asserted that there could be no assurance whatever of that.

"If the proposition is made," he continued, "for Congress to spend the money to enlarge the canal, or for its annual maintenance, you ask the gentlemen who, by your own confession, are profiting by the present condition of the canal, its insufficiency to do the work—you ask them to vote the money of the United States to build up the port of New York and to help the merchants and shipping of New York. How much sympathy are you going to get from those rival cities on the Gulf and on the Atlantic shore? We have been told that we are suffering now because these ports can do the work cheaper than we can. Do you suppose they are going to spend the money of the United States to enable New York to do the work cheaper than they can? Won't they be just as earnest to keep the business as gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce and of the City of New York are anxious to keep it to-day?"

Mr. Hewitt asserted that the people of the State of New York want the canal restored to its former position of power and influence and capacity and are willing to vote the money to do it.

Question of Maintenance.

Mr. McIntyre took exception to Mr. Hewitt's statement that if the River and Harbor bill authorizes the purchase of the canal a law would have to be enacted every year to maintain the canal.

Mr. Hewitt replied: "We may settle that question of fact. There is a law with reference to existing canals that have been taken over by the Government, that they are to be paid out of the fund appropriated for the War Department, but it requires a special act to do it. And I do not think it will ever be possible to get a continuing appropriation for the Erie Canal, owing to the feeling that exists there in regard to New York enterprises."

Mr. McIntyre contended that Mr. Hewitt did not stop to think that this was an entirely different proposition from ordinary river and harbor appropriations. This proposition was advocated by every State in the Northwest. A Congressman or Senator in the State of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota, the Dakotas, or any of the central or Western States, he said, would not dare to go home if he opposed this canal. He would never be returned to his seat in Congress or in the Senate.

FLOODS CAUSE SHOOTING.

People at Moundsville Shower Bullets on River Boats to Save Their Homes from Waves.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 24.—To-day James Jones & Son and the McKinley Coal Company received telephone messages from the Captains of the tow boats Tornado and Sallie that they had been compelled by a shotgun patrol to tie up their tows below Moundsville. Capt. John H. Jones said: "Fearing that the waves caused by passing steamboats would rock and upset their houses, which were surrounded by water, the people of Moundsville are holding up all Ohio River boats. When the Tornado hove in sight with a big tow of empties en route to Pittsburg last night, Capt. George Kitchen and his crew were given no warning. They saw men lined along the river bank, but thought they were sightseers. It was not till the approach to the town was reached that the Captain discovered the purpose of the gathering. Bullets began to fly thick and fast about the boat. Men shouted from the shore to "back up," and the general confusion was so great that the Captain thought the people had gone mad.

Finding no decrease in the number of bullets flying toward the boat, he backed down the river. A landing was made and the firing ceased.

"The Captain says the shooting was done by the regularly organized military company of Moundsville, which is attached to the National Guard of West Virginia.

"After our boat had tied up, the Sallie, owned by the McKinley Coal Company, appeared and got her share of bullets, the Captain of that steamer having nine large-sized nicks in his boat to remember the gantlet. He, too, tied up, and the Sheriff was sent for. The Sheriff said the people were in earnest about refusing to allow any boat to pass up with tows.

"The Tornado, with her tow, is still tied up at Moundsville, and will not proceed, I suppose, until the people of the town believe their houses are safe from the waves. The people should have signaled or warned our boat. Instead of doing this they allowed the boat to get right upon them and then they commenced firing, caring not where the bullets went or who was hurt. I propose to find out who was responsible for the outrage."

THE RIVERS RECEDING.

Loss Heavy, but the Worst Over, Except at Cincinnati.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—The worst of the freshets is over, but it is found that the loss will amount to many hundred thousand dollars. The river here is falling rapidly, but the lowlands are yet under water and thousands of workmen are idle and likely to remain so for weeks. All the railroads centring here and at Allegheny are crippled except the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio main line east. Freight traffic west is paralyzed.

The loss to the Indianapolis lines, including loss of business, is $800,000.

At Columbus, Ohio, the National Guard has relieved the police in aiding the sufferers.

At Wheeling, West Va., the loss is estimated at $750,000.

At Cincinnati the trouble is not over, as there is a quantity of water to come down the river.

Loss of life is reported at Hamilton, Ohio, where the great Miami swept away two cottages and drowned six inmates.

Zanesville reports the drowning of the infant son of Mrs. Charles Wuestand, of a man known as "Deacon" Jones; also of the drowning by the upsetting of a skiff of Mrs. James Brennan and child and John Leach, and the drowning of Mrs. Mary Church and Timothy Jones.

The situation at Dayton is distressing. The hospitals and other public buildings are crowded with persons driven from home. Not a railroad train is running in or out of the city. Water caused a fire there last night. The Craig-Reynolds shops in North Dayton were flooded with ten feet of water, which reached some packing of carbide of calcium. This formed acetylene gas, causing several explosions and a fierce blaze. The fire department had to fight the flames from boats.

RAINES LAW PENALTY VOID.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., March 24.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has just sustained Justice Barnard in an important Raines law decision. Last December Conrad Stock, a saloonkeeper of Pawling, in this county, was fined $200. He could not pay and was locked up until the sentence had been served, at the rate of $1 per day for each day he remained in jail.

He remained in jail five days, when he was released by order of Justice Barnard, who ruled that his body could not be taken under the law, but it would be necessary to recover the money by a civil action. As Stock owned no property, recovery in his case was an impossibility. District Attorney George Wood appealed the case, and the Appellate Division has sustained Justice Barnard's ruling.

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For H. R. H.

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AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman Jesse Spaulding, Chicago; Manuel M. Ahavado, Paris.

GRAND—Capt. Charles King, United States Army; Lieut. C. H. Lauchheimer, United States Marine Corps.

HOFFMAN—R. Middlemas, London; Manuel Arribas, Costa Rica.

HOLLAND—Gen. F. Whiting, Washington; Henry M. Bigelow, Boston.

IMPERIAL—Parker D. Dix, Baltimore.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Congressman Carlos French, Connecticut; Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell, Tennessee.

PARK AVENUE—Dr. H. M. Ami, Ottawa; Dr. G. H. M. Rowe, Boston.

WALDORF—Admiral S. Makaroff, Russian Navy; Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, Troy.

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Bair, John B., Punxsutawney, Penn.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Beaman, A., Antwerp, N. Y., millinery; 27 East Eleventh Street.
Beaman, A., Antwerp, N. Y.; E. M. Graves, millinery; 27 East Eleventh Street.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. K. Taylor, laces and embroideries; 438 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; Miss M. C. Connelly, ladies and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bernstein, Cohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; P. Bernstein, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Kennedy, silks and velvets; 116 Worth Street.
Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; J. P. Connelly, dry goods and notions; H. C. Wallace, fancy goods; Grand Hotel.
Church, A. M., Co., The, Troy, N. Y.; W. J. Harper, millinery and laces; 52 Franklin Street; Continental Hotel.
Coffee, Jacob, Schroon Lake, N. Y.; dry goods.
Harrington, Ella, Amsterdam, N. Y.; jeweler.
Cavendish, L. F., Look Out, West Va.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Crossley, Mary, Mansfield, Penn.; millinery.
Dobbie, Andrew, Columbus, Ohio, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Crandall, George B., Osceola, Penn.; A. S. Crandall, general merchandise.
Finch, Clara M., Dundee, N. Y., millinery; Ellsworth House.
Fishburn, A. A., Penbrook, Penn.; general merchandise.
Fisher, H. M., Pittsburg, Penn.; cloaks and suits.
Fenno, W. W., Genesee, N. Y.; dry goods, &c.; St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.
Fries & Schuele, Cleveland, Ohio; C. Fries, silks and dress goods; Hotel Albert.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Grund, toys; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Gilchrist & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Jardine, laces and embroideries; Murray Hill Hotel.
Goetter, Weil & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; S. J. Goetter, dry goods, furnishing goods, and clothing; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman, dry goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Glaser Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Glaser, furnishing goods; Hotel Savoy.
Garvin, M., J., & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; M. J. Garvin, notions and cloaks; St. George Hotel.
Glover, Thomas S., Warsaw, N. Y.; George H. Lewis, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Gloo Sisters, Herkimer, N. Y.; Miss H. House, millinery.
Goltry, Jessie H., Penn Yan, N. Y.; millinery.
Goldsmith, Laura F., Penn Yan, N. Y.; millinery.
Heislein, H. J., Rochester, N. Y.; booksellers; Sinclair House.
Henkel, J. C., Corning, N. Y.; wholesale rubbers; 314 West Fourteenth Street.
Hewitt, J. B., & H., Batavia, N. Y.; L. J. Smurr, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Hewitt, J. B., & H., Batavia, N. Y.; J. B. Hewitt, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Hoffer, Mrs. Frank, Pittsburg, Penn., dressmaker; St. Denis Hotel.
Hislop, W. B., & Co., Auburn, N. Y.; A. Angus, notions; 386 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Hamburger, A., & Sons., Los Angeles, Cal.; E. S. Butterfield, toys; H. C. Limbrook, crockery; D. A. Hamburger, cloaks and suits; S. A. Hamburger, dress goods; C. S. Holtz, notions; 487 Broadway.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Swallow, laces and embroideries; Stuart House.
Irmisch, G. W., Lindenhurst, N. Y.; confectionery, toys, &c.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. L. Better, blankets; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Vendome.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. Johnson, jewelry and perfumery; 8 Greene Street.
Johnson & Co. and Johnson & Muehler, St. Peter, Minn.; Charles A. Johnson, manufacturing and retail general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
King, H., Washington, D. C.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.
Kenney Brothers, Canton, Ohio; J. H. Kenney, notions, furnishing goods, and millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Kline, Epplhimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; J. H. Zarbe, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Klock, Mrs. Herbert H., Utica, N. Y.; millinery; Continental Hotel.
Lugg, A. W., Sons, Knoxville, Penn.; C. H. Lugg, general merchandise.
Lundy, Miss A. M., Argyle, N. Y.; millinery; Continental Hotel.
Loebman, A., Brookville, Penn.; general store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Levy, Paul S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. P. Levy, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mann, C. W., Buffalo, N. Y., cloaks and suits; Grand Hotel.
Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; E. B. Sydnor, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; J. W. Fuller, furnishing goods; 487 Broadway; Grand Union Hotel.
McAuslan, J. W., Company, The, Burlington, Vt.; J. E. Fraser, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Powers, dress goods and silks; 86 Worth Street; Stuart House.
Myers, C. F.; Frewsburg, N. Y., general merchandise; Hotel Albert.
Miles, F. S., Auburn, N. Y.; groceries; Continental Hotel.
Olin, M. P., Boonville, N. Y.; millinery; Colonnade Hotel.
Pringle, W. H., Rochester, N. Y.; toys and fancy goods; Union Square Hotel.
Packer Bros. & Co., Walcott, N. Y.; E. A. Wadsworth, general merchandise; Sturtevant House.
Rockwell Brothers, Wellsville, N. Y.; H. H. Rockwell, dry goods; 250 West Forty-fourth Street.
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Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; M. S. Bond, prints and dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; D. Rothschild, notions and cloaks; Union Square Hotel.
Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; D. Eiseman, linings and ginghams; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Renwick, millinery and ribbons; Broadway Central Hotel.
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Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Eddington, carpets; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Metropole.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions and fancy goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 454 Broome Street.
Schloss Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; A. W. Schloss woolens; 10 White Street; Hotel Savoy.
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Wells, W. W., Clinton, N. Y.; men's furnishings; Sinclair Hotel.
Wood, Mamie, Bath, N. Y., grocer.
Waltermire, Emma, Philmont, N. Y., millinery; Margaret Louise Home.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; J. D. Wilson, misses' and children's cloaks; 481 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
White, Z. L., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; E. F. Bentley, house furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Yeater, P. C., McKeesport, Penn.; Mrs. M. C. Yester, jewelry; Astor House.
Zander, J., Tarborough, N. C., dry goods and carpets; Hotel Albert.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Maritana—8:15.
BIJOU—The Man from Mexico—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Cumberland '61—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—3:00 P. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—Benefit—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Macbeth—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Electrician—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Sunken Bell—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—Carnival of Sports.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Recital—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE SPANISH MOVEMENT.

There is no room for doubt that the sailing of the Spanish fleet of torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers from the Canaries for Puerto Rico is a warlike movement. The vessels are intended and are fit for offensive operations chiefly—the torpedo boats for offense alone. They cannot be used against the Cubans. Their dispatch is the practical and plain reply of Spain to the preparations for war which our own Government has been making for the past month. It means either that Spain will be ready for war, if it must come, or will begin it.

What course the President will take at this juncture cannot be foretold, nor is any suggestion regarding it at present pertinent. He will act on his own knowledge of all the facts, a part only of which is known to the public, and on the counsel of his responsible advisers. He cannot have expected that Spain would not take her own measures in response to those we have so openly taken, nor can he regard a just and honorable policy as less honorable or just because it is liable to be resisted. The situation is not changed by this event; it is only made more clear.

PEACEFUL INTERVENTION.

"Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." By one of these paths we shall come to the pacification of Cuba, and one or the other we shall surely take. All doubt about that disappeared with the publication of Senator PROCTOR'S recital of the horrors that now possess that island. But what civilized human being would not urge us to take the peaceful path if by that we may attain to the end we seek? Should we not strain every point and exhaust every possibility of a pacific adjustment before we give the order to fire the first gun?

There is one measure of aid to the Cubans—the recognition of their independence—that the President has maturely considered, but, according to report, has not felt himself justified in resorting to it because of the absence of those governmental conditions of stability and authority which we have uniformly held to be indispensable precedents to recognition. It is true that we have always insisted that there should be a Government before we consented to recognize it; that it should be an organization of such substance as to enable it to rule its own people and discharge satisfactorily its obligations to other nations. Our recognition of the independence of the revolted colonies of Spain in South America was long delayed by MONROE'S refusal to act until independence was actually achieved and a responsible Government had been brought into existence. To put the argument against the recognition of Cuban independence in the strongest way it is necessary only to point out the undoubted fact that the condition of the insurgents does not yet, according to public law and practice, justify the recognition of their belligerency, which is a state manifestly prior to that of independence and sovereignty.

If the United States should now recognize the independence of the Republic of Cuba, therefore, it would violate the unbroken traditions of a century and disregard the principles of international law and the practice of nations. These are grave reasons for declining to take the step. It is not surprising that the President hesitates to brush them aside.

Nevertheless, might he not be amply justified in overriding tradition and custom to avert war? If it should appear that as a consequence of the immediate recognition of Cuban independence the Spaniard would be driven from the island without our having to drive him, that peace would come without our fighting for it, and that the perils and grievances of which we complain would be removed, would not the end go far to justify lack of regularity in the means? Would not the precipitancy of our act be overlooked if it averted war?

THE TIMES has repeatedly said that the greatest good fortune that could befall the Cubans would be to conquer their independence by their own valor. Would they be willing to attempt that high destiny now, in one final patriotic rally of all their forces under the tremendous stimulus of the recognition of their independence by the United States and other nations? It would not be a long struggle. Spain could not withstand such a blow, and Cuban freedom might be won before she had recovered from its first effects.

Would England join the United States in this extraordinary measure? Nobody could tell until she was asked. She, too, is something of a stickler for regularity in international procedures, but upon occasion she has cut Gordian knots with astonishing informality and has so won "peace with honor." And it is very much for her interest that there should be no war between the United States and Spain.

Would some of our sister republics in the New World join us in this attempt to close up the inferno maintained by Spain in the island of Cuba? Again the reply is that nobody can tell until they are asked. We think the consent of some of them might be obtained.

If the United States, Great Britain, Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico, and, perhaps, the Argentine Republic were to recognize Cuban independence forthwith, would the representatives of President MASSO undertake in his behalf to "do the rest"? They can answer the question themselves.

But precipitate recognition of independence is a cause of war! There is no doubt of it. Great Britain went to war with France for her hasty recognition of the independence of the United States. If we should recognize President MASSO'S republic now Spain would be entirely justified in declaring war upon us. We should have to take that risk. We should take it smilingly, not merely because we are pretty well prepared, but because the risk is not great. It is better to take a remote and quite negligible chance of war than to begin an actual war, isn't it?

There might be European complications. France or Austria or Germany might resent England's and our recognition of a new State before its time and they might take a hand. Then there would be war, indeed, a veritable Armageddon. That is the reason why we can take that risk with composure. The Continental powers are not spoiling for such a fight on the Atlantic front of their continent. We can dismiss international complications from the reckoning.

This is perhaps a counsel of perfection as well as of peace. It may not be attainable, but it would be a very praiseworthy act of high policy if it freed Cuba without a new war.

A CURRENCY BILL AT LAST.

The most significant and encouraging thing about the bill of the House Committee on Banking and Currency is that it is at last before the committee in a shape to be acted on. That is a long step, because it is the one that every one had begun to despair of, and that is, nevertheless, absolutely essential. That a bill has been agreed upon by a sub-committee after long and careful discussion gives ground for reasonable hope that action may be taken by the whole committee and by the House.

We reserve specific criticism of the proposed measure until we shall have it in full with the arguments in its favor. It is in some respects novel, in others it is a novel combination of features familiar in the bills prepared by the Monetary Commission and the Secretary of the Treasury. The most interesting of its provisions is that which hinges the privilege of bank issues on assets upon the assumption by the banks of the redemption of the demand notes of the Government. The purpose of this is to relieve the Government of the strain of maintaining a gold reserve for current redemption and for the supply of any extraordinary demand for gold. The Government is further to be relieved by setting apart a very large fund from which all notes coming to the Treasury for redemption in gold are to be paid and not reissued except for gold. This necessarily means the gradual reduction of the volume of demand gold obligations, while the ordinary redemption of such obligations is to be assumed by the banks. Practically it turns over to the banks by a gradual process the charge of the gold reserve of the country and takes the Government out of that business.

Obviously the bill is based frankly and exclusively on the gold standard. For that much the committee is highly to be praised. Its action looks toward a definite issue in the House, with the official organization of the majority on the right side. That is a great gain.

THE TROUBLES OF THE BOSSES.

The disclosures made at Albany on the hearing of what The World happily calls "the Bi-Boss Rapid Transit bill" are calculated to "give pause" to reflective citizens. They are also calculated to give pause to legislators. Finally, they are calculated to give pause to bosses, to "bi-bosses." Because they show that the bosses are not all-powerful. The people of the City of New York still have some rights which Mr. CROKER is bound to respect. The people of the State of New York still have some rights which Mr. PLATT is bound to respect.

Mr. FRANK S. BLACK is nominally the Governor of the State of New York. Occasionally he has shown "velleities" in the direction of being actually so. There is no sort of reason why he should not show them. He owes PLATT no subscription. In a burst of apathy or magnanimity, as a matter of fact because he did not venture to choose between two candidates practically equal, the boss left it to the convention who should be nominated for Governor, and the convention nominated Mr. BLACK. Why should not Gov. BLACK be Governor in fact as well as in name? Why should he do what the boss directs to be done, when in his own judgment the doing of it would imperil the Republican Party, and, what is much more to the purpose, would imperil the political interests of Mr. FRANK S. BLACK? Gov. BLACK has weird and wondrous views of his own upon various topics, for example, civil service reform. But his paternal and fatuous fondness for these views need not blind him to the weirdness and wondrousness of the views of other people, even though the other people were PLATT, to whom he is not bound, and CROKER, to whom nobody pretends that he is bound. Why should he rush violently down a steep place into the sea after PLATT and CROKER? He declines to do it. He declined to do it when PLATT and CROKER agreed that the license of the press toward their sacred and respective persons should be curbed by a measure which would disgrace the legislation of Spain or Russia. He declines to do it when the question is of the joint control by the two bosses of the Rapid Transit Commission, to their great profit in respect both of the stocks of which they may be short and of the stocks of which they may be long.

As it does not appear that the Governor has any interest in common with these pleasing persons, there is nothing to prevent his expressing his opinion upon this project of law. And he has distinctly expressed the opinion that it was a mischievous project. But observe the effect of this declaration upon the power of the bosses. As soon as the power of a boss is challenged, he is no longer a boss. The titular holder of authority must be absolutely the boss's man. His Honor the Mayor has thus far been unflinchingly Mr. CROKER'S man. The ultimatum laid down by Mr. CROKER to the German delegation which waited upon him to secure a decent candidate has been made good. The Tammany candidate chosen was a man whom "I can control." But Boss PLATT has not been so circumspect as Boss CROKER. CROKER is VAN WYCK'S sovereign, but PLATT is at most BLACK'S suzerain. When the suzerain, or "old man," goes wrong, the vassal is not bound to follow him to all lengths. When something plainly idiotic, like a press-gag bill or a bi-boss bill, is demanded of him, he has a right to exert his independent judgment. Gov. BLACK has exercised it upon these two measures, with the result that both have been rendered hopeless, and Boss PLATT has been rendered ridiculous.

See the effect of this upon the common legislator. So long as he is assured of the omnipotence of the boss and that the things the boss favors will succeed, so long he rises superior to public opinion and does what the boss tells him to do. But when it becomes doubtful whether the boss can "see him through," he begins to consider the effect of his action upon the opinion entertained of him by his decent constituents, the people who live in families and go to churches and pay taxes. As soon as he does this, the hold of the boss upon him is weakened. Take the case of Senator ELLSWORTH. He was ordered to introduce a bill for muzzling the press, and he introduced it. He was ordered to withdraw it, and he withdrew it, throwing the blame upon the boss, whom he called The Responsibility. He was ordered to introduce another bill, constituting PLATT and CROKER a commission of two with full power to blackmail all corporations existing or hereafter to be organized, to promote rapid transit in the City of New York. He introduced it. The Governor whom the bosses neglected to square has announced his intention of vetoing it, if it passes. Therefore it will not pass. Senator ELLSWORTH may be forced to withdraw this also. He and his yoke-fellows can no longer confide in the power of the boss. Therefore they will begin to consider the opinion of their constituents. Therefore the boss is no longer a boss, and government of the people for the people by the people will not perish from the earth.

THE REPORT OF COL. BURT.

Col. SILAS W. BURT of the State Civil Service Commission deserves great credit for the temperate but perfectly plain judgment he has passed upon the operations of the amended civil service law, commonly known as the Black law. Nor is his searching condemnation of the law in any sense disrespectful to the Governor, whose appointee he is. By the intention and explicit terms of the original statute under which he is appointed, Col. BURT is an adviser to the Governor, and it is his duty to give the results of his observation and study as to the manner in which the objects of the Constitution are attained or defeated. Were he to regard his office as binding him to say only what it might be pleasant for the Governor to hear, he would treat his own office as a part of the essentially debasing spoils system which the Constitution intended to destroy and does prohibit. It is, moreover, only fair to assume that Gov. BLACK desires honest performance of his adviser's duty and will give weight to his adverse criticism.

Col. BURT is neither a novice nor a doctrinaire in the matter of the civil service. He has had long, intimate, and practical acquaintance with it and has contributed as much as any public official—probably more—to the development of the merit system in accordance with sound and lasting principles and on lines of practical efficiency. Both in the Federal and in the State service he long since won a high reputation as an administrative officer of great intelligence, energy, and thoroughness. His untiring industry, his keen business sense, his cool and practiced judgment, and his entire freedom from partisan or personal bias have made the offices over which he has been placed models of their respective kinds. His record in them is one long chapter of proof that every decent requirement in the public service can be more effectually met by the merit system than by the spoils system.

It was stated publicly in our columns on Monday last that Gov. BLACK had expressed his purpose to aid in the repeal of the amended civil service law if he were shown that it did not secure a better service than the original law. We do not see how he can resist the official demonstration submitted by Col. BURT and the like evidence afforded by the statement of the Civil Service Reform Association of the State. There is not a single thing which a law can do to promote efficiency, economy, and honesty in the service which the old law is not shown in actual operation to have done. The new law, on the contrary, not only fails to do these things, but it gives opportunities that have frequently been acted on to appoint unfit men for partisan reasons, as was nearly impossible under the original law. The Governor is bound by the obligation of his office, quite independent of specific pledges, to use his influence to repeal the law to which his name is so discreditably linked and to restore the old one.

CROKER AND HEWITT.

"JESHURUN waxed fat and kicked." The modern way of describing the performances of JESHURUN would be to say that his head was swollen. That seems to be the case with Mr. RICHARD CROKER. Nothing but the proud consciousness of "bossing" the town and having in the Mayor's chair of the second city of the world "somebody I can control" could have induced Mr. RICHARD CROKER to make a public attack upon the Chamber of Commerce in general and Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT in particular. Until his latest success the enemies of Mr. CROKER have not asserted that his head had expanded abnormally or that he was no longer capable of seeing things as they are. But nobody can deny that that is now his condition, when he "gives out" his opinion that "the Chamber of Commerce is composed of a crowd of self-sufficient, narrow-minded men who have accomplished nothing for the city" and that ex-Mayor HEWITT "is a fair type of the body." "Did anybody hear," exclaims the suddenly impassioned boss, "of his doing anything? When he was in Congress, he talked; when he was Mayor, he talked, and he is still talking."

It has been pertinently suggested by The Evening Post that there is an element of personal ingratitude in this arraignment. When Mr. CROKER was under indictment for murder, Mr. HEWITT "talked" to the effect that the homicide which Mr. CROKER had unfortunately committed was justifiable or excusable. A great many persons who were quite prepared to believe that Mr. CROKER was a willful murderer were led to believe, on the authority of Mr. HEWITT'S talking, that this was not the case. What is more to the immediate public purpose is the showing furnished by Mr. CROKER'S remarks that the opposition of the Chamber of Commerce in general and of Mr. HEWITT in particular to Mr. CROKER'S scheme for getting control of the Rapid Transit Commission has, by the success which is now opened to it, given Mr. CROKER pain; that consequently he attached much importance to the measure in question; that consequently the opposition to which Mr. HEWITT gave voice has prevented the accomplishment of a design injurious to the city.

The personal comparison which Mr. CROKER'S remarks irresistibly invite is a comparison which in his sane condition, before he outgrew his hat, Mr. CROKER would have been aware that he could not stand. Mr. HEWITT is a man who has done the public great service at the sacrifice of his personal interests. Mr. CROKER is a man who has followed his personal interests to the injury of the public. Mr. HEWITT is a man who is recognized at home and abroad as one of the half-dozen men who give New York whatever it has of intellectual distinction. Mr. CROKER is recognized at home and abroad as the man whose sway over New York is the most disgraceful fact, and the essence of all the other disgraceful facts, in its political situation. There is not a decent citizen who does not feel some shame that it is a man of the Croker type, and not a man of the Hewitt type, who has the chief authority in its municipal affairs. Mr. CROKER cannot be expected to appreciate this contrast. He is not fitted to appreciate it by his education or his associations or his character. But it might be expected that the opinion of his decent fellow-citizens should make a sufficient impression upon him to prevent him from speaking in public otherwise than respectfully of his betters.

Tammany Hall has requested Dr. TARLETON H. BEAN to give up his place as Superintendent of the Aquarium. No fault is found with his work, and none could be. He has performed it from the first with extraordinary skill and intelligence, and with entire fidelity. The city owes the Aquarium to him, and for him it is indebted to the merit system, of the product of which he is an excellent example. Tammany cares nothing for the Aquarium except as it gives a chance to put a heeler in a paying place; it hates the merit system, which, honestly enforced, would make that impossible. Dr. BEAN certainly ought not to resign, and we assume that he will not. Meanwhile if any of the estimable gentlemen who assured us during the Mayoralty canvass that Judge VAN WYCK would resist the demands of Tammany for the re-establishment of barbaric government in this city have any influence with that gentleman, now would be a good time to exercise it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Despite the—theoretically—almost complete absorption, just now, of the American people in thoughts of war, they still have interest for other and very different matters. This is made evident by the instant attention that was attracted by a short letter published by THE TIMES the other day, in which the Claytonia Virginica was credited with being the first flower, hereabout, to bloom in the Spring. This is a subject about as peaceful as it is possible to bring up, and yet a large number of readers not only perused this communication with care, but were moved to send us their own views and experiences in regard to vernal blossoms. In most of these letters the claims of the hepatica to honor as the true harbinger of nature's awakening have been defended with much emphasis, and the Claytonia person, having had the error of his ways—or of his observations—thus pointed out, must by this time have reached the conclusion that a single walk in Bronx Park will hardly supply enough material for a generalization as broad as his. It is more than possible, however, that the hepatica faction is not less hasty in demanding acknowledgment of its favorite's precedence. Wild flowers are a clannish lot, and each family of them likes to flock by itself. The result is that one species may be first in one neighborhood, simply because it is numerous and vigorous there, while another may blossom as early for the same reasons a few fields away. The question is worth considering, even in a season of warlike excitement; perhaps, as affording welcome relief from a too pervasive topic, it is better worth considering then than at other periods. At any rate, we were very glad to receive and to print these delightfully sincere contributions.

—If the bubonic plague has appeared at Jiddah the chances of confining it to India are small, and the whole Mohammedan world is threatened, with no small part of the Christian world as well. Jiddah is the point on the Arabian coast where all the lines of pilgrimage to Mecca converge, and as it, like Havana, is a place where sanitary precautions are regarded as more or less impious, it has long been a depot whence pestilence is distributed broadcast. Civilized nations would have put a stop to the pilgrimages long ago if they were not so absurdly scrupulous about limiting the freedom of any opinion that calls itself religious.

—Patriotic Britons who are also Welshmen get considerable attention from the London papers for their claim that the arms of Wales should have a place in the fourth grand quarter of the royal shield and standard. References to the leek, and even to the rabbit, are not uncommon in the allusions to the subject, but the majority of them are entirely sincere and sympathetic—surprisingly so for outlanders like ourselves, who are apt to think of Great Britain as a unit and not as a federation, however intimate. The separate nationality of Wales during the period of its very gradual subjugation cannot be doubted, declares one grave writer, nor is it possible to deny that the country had a code of honor and legal usages well devised for the condition of its people. No more can be said of English law until that period, for the conquest of Wales covers almost precisely the dates of the first English Parliaments of EDWARD I. Nor can the want of previous knowledge by the English of the heraldry of the country to be united have any effect upon the justice of the claim. For ages the great Red Dragon was the emblem of the Cymri. It is the oldest of historic cognizances in the Isles of Britain, sung by English poets from SPENSER to TENNYSON, and the standard of the Tudor at Bosworth field. Surely this piece of historic continuity of a thousand years counts for something. Nor can it be said that this continuity has failed down to to-day, when the same "heraldic beast" still marches with every Welsh regiment. The Welsh, however battered they may have been in the strife which they endured for ages, still retain their sense of nationality, and even their language; among them exists the remnant of the ancient race which met Roman, Saxon, and Norman, and gave way indeed, but not ingloriously. But, once the fighting days passed, the history of Wales has been that of the other constituents of the United Kingdom, a history of empire-making, in which, allowing for numbers and material strength, she has not been behind her companions. In regard to recognized sign of her descent, she has not been, and is not, treated with that equality which is necessary to a true union.

PERSONAL.

—Some of the vanishing glories of the lecture platform seem to have been revived by a course of addresses which Dr. WILLIAM EVERETT has been delivering at Boston. His subject was "Some Poets of Our Grandfathers' Days," and he took up, one after another, the works of the singers whose voices were lifted in the fifty years divided by the beginning of the nineteenth century. The selection for treatment of men who have been so thoroughly discussed as COWPER, CRABBE, CAMPBELL, SCOTT, MOORE, and BYRON was not one calculated to awaken high hopes for new light, but, judging from the comments on Dr. EVERETT'S efforts that come from competent critics, he succeeded in attaining to a large degree of originality. It is reported that rarely has a course of Lowell lectures—the famous Institute provided this, like many another, intellectual feast for the Bostonians—been more interesting and valuable. In summing up his appreciations of the poets with whom he dealt, Dr. EVERETT warmly protested against the too prevalent idea that the waning vogue of some of them was due to lack of merit. "If they are not as much esteemed now," he said, "if students of literature, or ordinary readers, find other contemporary or later poets more to their taste, it proves only that the ear and heart like the intellect of man cannot grasp every strain of feeling or thought at once. Every age possesses its cultivated, sensitive, tender natures responsive to the strains of poetry; but the ears of one age are sensitive to what falls dead upon those of another; what in one age is natural passion is to another extravagant cant; what is now richness of illustration anon becomes tawdry pedantry, and what had been clasped as simplicity will soon be repelled as baldness. Yet certain characters, whether of expression of thought or of feeling, are too deeply rooted in human nature ever to be wholly superseded and will recur if once laid aside."

—Senator ELLSWORTH was justified, and more than justified, in hotly resenting the application to him by Senator BROWN of the epithet "Machiavellian." If ever a man was utterly unlike the author of "Il Principe" it is the statesman from Lockport. MACHIAVELLI was a great man, a deep and original thinker, a leader, not a follower, an establisher of principles to be followed by rulers, not a runner of errands for petty bosses. MACHIAVELLI was not a good man, according to modern notions, but he knew a lot, and more than one, or two, or twenty of the ideas formulated first by him have stood the test of five centuries. Senator BROWN well deserved indignant reproof.

—To-day is the sixtieth anniversary of BISMARCK'S entrance into the Prussian Army, and plans for a very quiet celebration of the event have been made. The Prince began his military service as a one-year volunteer in the Potsdam Rifle Guards. He served the second half of his year in the Greifswald Rifles, and was appointed a non-commissioned officer of the Landwehr on March 26, 1839. On Aug. 12, 1841, he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Landwehr Infantry, and was transferred to the Landwehr Cavalry a year later. Much comment and not a little anger was caused by his appearing in the uniform of a Second Lieutenant at the festivities held in the first years of his stay as Prussian Envoy to the Bundestag, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and in consequence he was made First Lieutenant in 1854, and Captain in the Seventh Regiment of heavy Landwehr Cavalry—the Landwehr of the Seydlitz, or Yellow Cuirassiers, at Magdeburg—in 1859. He became Major in 1861, and Major General after the war with Austria, on Sept. 20, 1866, skipping the grades of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel. On the day of the proclamation of the German Empire at Versailles, Jan. 18, 1871, he was made Lieutenant General, and General of Cavalry on March 22, 1876, the late Emperor WILLIAM'S birthday. On his resignation on March 20, 1890, he was appointed Colonel General of Cavalry, with the rank of Field Marshal General, and Honorary Colonel of the Seydlitz Cuirassiers, whose uniform, with the yellow collar, he generally wears. As BISMARCK, in spite of all this military history, was always much more of a politician—or to be kind, a statesman—than of a soldier, his army record is interesting simply because it is characteristically Prussian. In no other country would a man of his stamp have entered the army at all.

Spring Birds and Flowers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may interest the persons who have lately written letters to THE TIMES concerning the appearance of the early wild flowers to hear a record from Cornwall, N. Y. Three hepatica blossoms were picked there on March 11 and chickweed blossomed March 13. As for birds, by the latter date not only had the robin, bluebird, and song sparrow been heard and seen, but also the red-winged blackbird, the purple grackle, and even the hermit thrush had put in an appearance. L. J. H.

Brooklyn, March 23, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Reconciled.

However much they may have been at war in the past, Yankee Doodle and Dixie are now the chummiest sort of musical chums.—Denver Post.

Their Difference.

"I had a scrap with teacher to-day, dad."
"What was the trouble?"
"She said Burns was a poet, an' I said he was Cap'n of th' Chicago Colts."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Practical Part of It.

"A little quarrel now and then helps a love affair."
"Yes; the lover quits buying roses and gets a chance to catch up with his board bill."—Chicago Record.

The Outlay.

"What a beautiful specimen of inlaying!" exclaimed the guest.
"Yes," replied Mr. Cumrox, complacently; "but that isn't anything. You ought to have seen the outlay it represents."—Washington Star.

New Attraction.

"Going to raise my rent after the 1st of May, are you? I won't stand it!"
"My dear Sir, this is a more desirable corner than it used to be. Look at the crowds that come here every day to gaze at that six-foot-nine-inch policeman at the crossing."—Chicago Tribune.

LAUNCHING OF THE KENTUCKY.

Lucien V. Rule in Louisville Courier-Journal.

'Tis sad to see our brothers bleed,
But sadder still to see them cursed
With tyrant servitude;
And times there are when nations need
To rouse from sleep, and sternly burst
Hell's chains, so harsh and rude.
The sword of war must still be drawn
When holy honor is assailed,
And justice trampled down;
And so to-day we start thee on
The ocean's billows, armed and mailed,
To meet a monarch's frown.

Pride of the Union and the Deep,
The lands behold us as we launch
Thee on thy high career!
Then let the breasts of those who keep
Thee evermore be nobly stanch,
Defying foes and fear.
Soft murmurous airs of Springtime blow,
And blissful birds their rapture sound,
With us, to wish thee well
When forward in the fiery glow
Of battle thou shalt boldly bound,
Through storms of shot and shell.

Fair faces flush with fondest pride,
And patriot pulses warmly beat
To see thee sail away;
For freedom's foe shall be defied,
And as the shock when earthquakes meet
Shall seem the awful fray.
But when thy thundering guns have ceased,
And anxious eyes shall toward thee gaze,
Old Glory shall be there!
Then shall the loftiest and the least
Whom thou hast shielded, speak thy praise
With wonder everywhere.

Great namesake of our sovereign State,
Go forth to guard the Southern shore,
True as Kentucky's heart—
The Union's stay through every fate;
In calm, or when the cannon's roar
Makes millions trembling start.
Remember thou the hapless Maine!
Dear to the same Republic as
Thyself, alas, she was.
When allen dastards so disdain
A mighty Nation, sure it has
A clearly righteous cause!

Strike for the helpless and oppressed,
O'erwhelming such as do them wrong,
And show thy chivalry!
So shall thy pennant e'er be blessed
With victory, and thou be strong
To set all sufferers free.
The billows and the boundless air
Are friends of freedom and of thine,
And leap to greet thy mast!
Fierce to thy foes are they, but fair
To thee, since yonder starry sign
Of Heaven itself thou hast!

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Last Concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Metropolitan.

JOSEF HOFMANN'S RECITAL

An Ancient "Mystery" in Contrast with a Modern Tragedy of Wall Street Life—Frau Sorma as Rautendelein.

The final concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the present season took place last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. In spite of the fact that no soloist was announced, the audience was one of the largest of the season, and its enthusiasm was unmistakable. The simple statement of this fact is a tribute to public taste in this town, for to admire such orchestral playing as that of the gentlemen from Boston is to prove that one is capable of recognizing the best work of this kind that can be heard in this country. Comparisons are always odious and they are not good criticism. But it is the habit of the New York public to wish to know what is the best and for that it is willing to pay liberally. If the opinion of THE NEW YORK TIMES has any weight, it may be uttered frankly, and it is to the effect that the playing of the Boston Symphony Orchestra is to-day, as it has been for the past dozen years, the standard of excellence in orchestral performance in the United States. Those who are timid about forming absolute ideals as to what is best in orchestral playing will not go far astray if they hang their judgment on the work of this organization.

The programme last night was devoted to Beethoven and Wagner. The first was represented by three movements of his Ninth Symphony and his "Leonore" overture, No. 3. The second was represented by the overture to "Rienzi," the "Siegfried Idyl," the prelude to the third act of "Lohengrin," the vorspiel and "liebestod" from "Tristan und Isolde," and "The Ride of the Valkyrs." Mr. Paur gave a most interesting and unconventional reading of the movements of the Ninth Symphony. He took the working-out part of the first movement rather slowly, but used the tempo to bring out in the clearest and most convincing manner every fragment of melodic significance in the various instrumental voices. It was a working-out in the fullest sense of the term. The scherzo Mr. Paur took too fast, but the orchestra passed the ordeal triumphantly. The slow movement was played with magnificent breadth and with most eloquent accentuation. That was, indeed, a noble performance, and was heard with breathless attention.

The tremendous vigor of Mr. Paur's reading of the "Rienzi" overture is well known here. The familiar number went finely last night. The "Siegfried Idyl" was perhaps a trifle hurried, but the "Lohengrin" excerpt was played most brilliantly, and the "Tristan" music was given with superb emotional effect. The "Ride of the Valkyrs" was a veritable tour de force and brought the concert to a stirring conclusion. We shall be happy, perchance, when we have a real permanent orchestra of our own, but in the mean time we need not want for great orchestral playing while the Boston organization exists and comes to gladden us with its glorious singing of masterworks.

JOSEF HOFMANN'S RECITALS.

The Third Entertainment Given Yesterday at Carnegie Hall.

Josef Hofmann, the young Polish pianist, gave his third recital yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. There was a large audience present, evidently prepared to be amazed and delighted by feats of technical dexterity, and not especially anxious to be touched by the higher qualities of the pianist's art. At any rate, the compositions which made the greatest demands on the player's technical powers won the largest amount of applause. It is not surprising that people enjoy this kind of playing by young Hofmann, for he does it with immense strength and brilliancy; but he also plays profound music with deep expression, and it seems a pity that the public does not encourage him more heartily to do that kind of work.

His programme yesterday was one well suited to a revelation of his enormous endurance and inability of wrist and finger. It was one which made few and short calls for exhibition of his cantilena, but which fairly bristled with heavy chord successions, runs of sixths and double thirds, arpeggios, trills, and jumps. It consisted of Handel's variations in D minor, Chopin's sonata in B flat minor, Scriabine's étude in D sharp minor, prelude in D major and étude in D flat major, Rubinstein's variations, Opus 88; the Saint-Saëns transcription of ballet music from Gluck's "Alceste," a bolero and an intermezzo by Hofmann, and Tausig's "Zigeunerweisen."

The young pianist played his entire programme most brilliantly. The Handel variations and the Chopin sonata gave him the best opportunities for the display of the nobler qualities of his playing. Of the two works he played the variations the more beautifully throughout. His performance of the first two movements of the sonata lacked the true Chopin feeling. The funeral march, of course, was made effective by the employment of the Rubinstein crescendo and diminuendo effects. The pianist's tone in the cantabile part of this movement was exquisite. The final movement was played with unusual clearness, yet without any loss of the sighing effect designed by the composer.

Hofmann's performances of the Rubinstein variations and Tausig's "Zigeunerweisen" were colossal as exhibitions of technical skill. His own bolero and intermezzo proved to be graceful compositions without especial weight. After the programme had been completed there was the now customary display of enthusiasm.

AGNES SORMA'S ENGAGEMENT.

"Die Versunkene Glocke," by Gerhardt Hauptmann, at the Irving Place Theatre.

A great crowd enjoyed Agnes Sorma's acting as the fascinating sprite, Rautendelein, of Gerhardt Hauptmann's beautiful, imaginative, yet profoundly sad drama of reckless ambition and blighted hopes, at the Irving Place Theatre last evening. In this rôle the distinguished German actress is seen positively at her best, so far as one can judge from the other selections from her repertory which have been seen here. The melody of her speech seems to equal the requirements of the play, wherein the voice of the nymph enchants the wandering bell-founder. Her plastic grace well fits the rôle, and she looks the enchantress, while her acting has at once the effect of simplicity and the rich variety of expression such a rôle demands. Under the influence of her adroit and careful portrayal of Nora Helmer one finds himself doubting if she is ever really in exact accord with Ibsen's ideas or has much faith in the Norwegian's theories of life; out in this "Versunkene Glocke" no such feeling mars our enjoyment. The illusion is always perfectly sustained. The actress has perfect sympathy with and comprehension of her poet; is in accord with his mood when he blends the nursery and fireside legends and old wives' tales with his modern philosophy, which may not be always uplifting, but is at least understandable.

"The Sunken Bell" is one of the finest and most original of recent plays; it has a wealth of poetic charm, and a breadth of feeling lacking in the same author's "Die Weber," and if not superior to his "Hannele" in imaginative power and beauty of expression, is certainly much better suited to theatrical representation. For "Hannele" is wholly out of place on the public stage.

The supporting cast is not quite so good as it was last year, when Pfeil and Eggeling were on hand to do the crafty Nickelmann and the knowing, mischievous Waldschrat. Those rôles are now taken in a heavy sort of way by Vorwerk and Marx. As Meister Heinrich Mathieu Pichon expresses the enthusiasm of the inspired artist at least with a robust ardor that does not fall of effect. Auguste Burmester is, as usual, sincere and capable as Magda, the bell-founder's deserted wife.

The crowd last night exceeded any yet drawn by Frau Sorma. Many persons who paid for admission could only obtain fleeting glimpses of the stage.

MR. SARGENT'S PUPILS.

They Present Richard A. Farrelly's Clever Wall Street Piece Again.

By far the most interesting and relatively important item in the bill of Mr. Sargent's dramatic pupils at the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon was Mr. Richard A. [illegible]

relly's one-act play called "A Duel in Wall Street," which Mr. Sargent first produced at an exhibition of his school of acting in the Berkeley Lyceum Jan. 18, 1894. Why the piece has been so long neglected by managers and actors is a mystery much more puzzling than the ancient and primitive "mystery" which was performed with it yesterday afternoon. For "A Duel in Wall Street" is a graphic representation of life in action. The few incongruities, noted in its performance by these students of acting, are mostly such as a competent stage manager could remove in the rehearsals. It has character, taken directly from nature, humor and pathos, swift, cumulative action, and tragic force. It is true and full of vitality. There is no false note in it all, excepting perhaps in the typewriter's soliloquy as she gazes through the office window on the tombstone of Charlotte Temple. Of few native plays could so much praise be honestly written. Yet this one has been in the market, without a taker, for more than four years.

The performance yesterday was, as a whole, as good as the first one. Francis Sedgwick was less natural and more like a professional funny man as the shrewd office boy than his predecessor, Brandon Tynan, but Charles Halton denoted the traits of the calm, cold-hearted, penurious old speculator with a good sense of effect, and Helmina Horneman was really excellent as the tempted typewriter girl. The "modesty of nature," too, was in Joseph Malon's sketch of the policeman. The management of the excited crowd which breaks into the operator's private office was skillful.

Not so much can be said of the management of the groups of expostulatory onlookers in the long excerpts from "The Winter's Tale," which were presented, without change of scene, on a stage decorated with tapestry hangings, with a simulated gallery or "gods' stage" at the back. In this, too, the attempts of the novices to deliver, with some sort of human expression, the involved and difficult verse and to denote the lofty passions of the poet's imagination were very feeble. Mr. Halton's Leontes was a mouthing, tiresome person, and Miss Horneman's vociferous Paulina was quite out of the question.

Mr. Sargent also put forward a representation of a miracle play in old London, which was pictorially very attractive. A highly idealized street in the city of Chaucer's time was filled with a highly idealized crowd of citizens, mostly young, feminine, and excitable. Presently, with a blowing of horns, came the booth or pavilion on wheels with the actors. The "Secunda Pastorum" was then performed, partly in the street, partly on the upper stage or second story of the booth. This crude, juvenile farce, with three shepherds, a sheep stealer and his wife as the personages, ends suddenly with the revelation to the shepherds of the birth of the Babe of Nazareth and a representation of the adoration. The likeness of the method employed by the mediaeval priests to enforce the faith upon the people to the modern ways of the Salvation Army, which associates things divine with the slang of the gutters and the happenings of every-day life, must have occurred to many persons in the audience. But it cannot be said that Mr. Sargent's reproduction of a "mystery" was continuously interesting. In fact, it was fatiguing.

"HAZEL KIRKE" CASE DECIDED.

Litigation of Seventeen Years Ends In Author's Favor.

The long litigation over the ownership of "Hazel Kirke," written by the late Steele Mackaye and first produced by Marshall A. Mallory at the old Madison Square Theatre, was ended yesterday. Judge Hoyt A. Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court, handed down a decision that the sole right to the play belongs to Mallory, and in the cross suit brought by Mackaye for his share of the profits of the play from Mallory, Mary M. Mackaye, as administratrix of the estate of Steele Mackaye, gets judgment for $7,323.49, with interest. The suits have been in the United States courts for seventeen years. In 1879 Mackaye agreed, with Mallory, to devote all his time to Mallory's service as author, actor, manager, or director as Mallory might direct for ten years at $5,000 a year salary. Under the contract Mackaye wrote the play "Hazle Kirke," and in 1881 he claimed that Mallory had violated the contract, and produced the play on his own account. Mallory secured a temporary injunction, and Mackaye brought a cross suit for his share of the profits and property.

PRIZE FOR A SACRED WORK.

The Musical Art Society Offers $250 in Competition.

The Musical Art Society of this city offers a prize given by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Butler McCagg, and which it is proposed to make an annual one, of $250 for the best composition of mixed voices, unaccompanied. The conditions under which the first competition is to be held provide among other things that the competitor must have been a resident of the United States or Canada for five years, that the work shall be set to sacred words, Latin or English, for a chorus of about fifty voices, and that the time for performance shall not exceed fifteen minutes. The judges will be George W. Chadwick, Asger Hamerik, and the conductor of the Musical Art Society. All manuscripts must be in the hands of the President, Dr. Fred E. Hyde, 20 West Fifty-third Street, before Sept. 1, 1898.

The society proposes to offer this prize, with the same restrictions as to residence, for a work set to secular words, English or German, in 1899, and to offer it without any restrictions as to nationality of language in 1900.

ART AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

For the last monthly art exhibition but one of the present season at the Lotos Club, Henry T. Chapman of the club's Art Committee has arranged an interesting display of thirty-one pictures, all painted by artists who are members of the club. The idea of such an exhibition has long been contemplated, but the Art Committee has only now been able to carry it into effect.

In years long past some of the older New York clubs depended almost entirely for their art exhibitions during the Winter season upon the contributions of their artist members, and the Century Club still perpetuates the custom. It fell into disuse, however, at the Union League and Lotos Clubs some fifteen years ago, so that the present display comes almost as a novelty to the older, and entirely as a novelty to the younger members of the Lotos.

The exhibition will surprise art lovers both in and out of the Lotos, the former because it gives evidence that their fellow artist members painted better than perhaps they knew, and the latter because it proves that the Lotos has many of the stronger American artists on its membership roll. Robert C. Minor, John La Farge, Thomas Moran, Charles H. Miller, and Eastman Johnson stand in the first ranks of older American painters, and Irving R. Wiles, George H. Bogert, Louis Paul Dessar, and Henry W. Ranger are forging to the front among the younger men. All are well represented in the present display, and there are also shown good examples of Frank S. Bicknell, William S. Macy, P. Florian, E. S. Kramer, Arthur Hoeber, and Homer Lee.

Of necessity most of the canvases shown are familiar ones and do not call for extended notice in consequence. John La Farge shows a large unfinished sketch, Mona, a Samoan boy, seated cross-legged under the shade of a huge tree, with sunlight falling through leaves in the surrounding green sward. The figure is strongly drawn, the expression striking, and the color characteristically good. Eastman Johnson is represented by his well remembered little figure piece, "Dying Embers," and an old-fashioned, but strong female portrait. There are three fine examples of Minor; three of Thomas Moran, including his forceful "Sunrise After Storm—Easthampton"; three richly-colored and glowing Long Island landscapes by Charles H. Miller; Ranger's strong "Woods at Fort Lee" and "Passing Shower"; four decorative and delicately colored pastels and oils by P. Florian, a clear aired little landscape by George H. Bogert, a characteristic low-keyed landscape by Joseph Jefferson, a good marine by Homer Lee, three tender tonal studies by L. P. Dessar, and two charming landscapes by Arthur Hoeber, simple in motif, clear-aired, delicate in color, and with tender feeling.

Irving R. Wiles's double portrait, presumably of his parents, is remarkably good—strongly drawn, with much expression and simple, direct, and forceful treatment. Virile also is his portrait of the shaggy-headed Edward Eggleston.

The exhibition will be open to-day, to-morrow, and Sunday to members, and Monday and Tuesday will be ladies' day.

CHINA YIELDS TO RUSSIA

A Lease of Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan for 25 Years, with Railroad Rights, Conceded.

EQUIVALENT TO FULL CESSION

Nominal Sovereignty Retained Which China Is Powerless to Assert—She Agrees to All the Russian Demands.

LONDON, March 25.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"China yesterday (Wednesday) agreed to all the Russian demands. The following are the concessions: A lease of Port Arthur for twenty-five years as a fortified naval base; a lease of Ta-Lien-Wan for twenty-five years as an open port and as the terminus of the Trans-Manchurian Railway, with a right of fortification, and the right for the Russians to construct a railway from Petuna (in Manchuria, on the Sungari River) to Ta-Lien-Wan and Port Arthur on the same terms as stipulated in the case of the Trans-Manchurian Railway.

"China saves her face by retaining nominal sovereign rights, which, however, she is powerless to assert, the lease being equivalent to cession."

RUSSIAN RESERVES FOR KOREA.

LONDON, March 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"All classes of the Russian Army reserve have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to be summoned to service, and on account of the difficulties in Korea it has been decided to dispatch to East Asia a corps of 50,000 men of the First Line of Reservists."

ENGLAND MAY HAVE TO ACT.

LONDON, March 25.—The Times, referring editorially to the dispatch of its Pekin correspondent as to the Chinese concessions to Russia, says:

"The news is so serious that it may compel England to take immediate action. If the Russian demands are allowed to prevail we shall be obliged to recognize the fact that China is about to be rapidly reduced to the position of the Khanates of Central Asia, first terrorized and paralyzed, and ultimately swallowed up by Russia."

INDIA'S CURRENCY PROPOSALS.

LONDON, March 24.—The Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, announced in the House of Commons to-day that an inquiry would be forthwith made into the currency proposals of the Indian Government. He added that the latter's dispatch on the subject, which has just been received, would be published.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA.

LONDON, March 25.—The correspondent of The Times at Santiago de Chile says he learns on the best authority that within two months both Chile and Argentina will submit a boundary line.

In the event of a disagreement, Chile will demand the submission of the whole question to the arbitration of Great Britain, and in the event of a refusal by Argentina she will declare war.

The correspondent says it is generally believed that Argentina will accept arbitration.

AMERICAN PARASITE IN ITALY.

Signor Suardi Says This Country Is Doing All It Can Against It.

ROME, March 24.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor G. Suardi, Under Secretary of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, replying to a question by Signor Mancini as to means of defense against "the new parasite from America that is menacing ruin to the Italian fruit culture," said:

"The United States Government has taken the most energetic measures, and the Italian Government has reserved to itself the duty of studying the best known precautions that can be adopted."

SALISBURY NOT TO RESIGN.

British Foreign Office Denies The Daily Chronicle's Statement.

LONDON, March 24.—The Foreign Office has issued a statement to the effect that there is no truth whatever in the statement made by The Daily Chronicle to-day that the long Cabinet council on Monday was called to consider an intimation from the Marquis of Salisbury of his desire, acting under medical advice, to resign the Premiership and the Foreign Secretaryship. The Marquis of Salisbury, it is announced, is very much stronger, in better health, and will start for the Riviera on Saturday.

CONSISTORIES HELD IN ROME.

ROME, March 24.—Public and secret consistories were held here to-day. Among the Bishops preconized were the Most Rev. P. L. Chappelle, Archbishop of New Orleans; the Most Rev. Paul Napoleon Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, and the Right Rev. John F. Fitzmaurice, Coadjutor Bishop of Erie, Penn.

Contrary to custom, the consistories followed one another.

The Pope, in the Sala Regia, presented the hats to the Archbishops of Lyons, Rennes, and Rouen in the presence of the Sacred college, the dignitaries, and the diplomats.

The secret consistory followed in the Sala Consistoriale. Only members of the Sacred College were present.

The Pope was in excellent health.

Hanotaux Enters the Academy.

PARIS, March 24.—At his formal reception to membership in the Académie Française to-day, M. Albert Auguste Gabriel Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, delivered a eulogy upon the late M. Challemel Lacour, to whose seat in the Académie he has succeeded.

Reichstag and the Naval Bill.

BERLIN, March 24.—The Reichstag to-day, by a vote of 312 to 139, adopted the first paragraph of the Navy bill, providing that the navy be raised to the strength proposed within six years.

1,259 Plague Deaths in Bombay.

BOMBAY, March 24.—There were 1,259 deaths from the plague during the past week. Four Europeans were among the victims.

COL. McCLURE ON THE SOUTH.

He Suggests that Skilled Labor Unemployed Go into Farming.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 24.—Editor McClure of The Philadelphia Times was a guest of the Birmingham Commercial Club to-night. He made a brief and practical address, in which, after stating that Alabama had become supreme in the manufacture of iron and that the South was rapidly absorbing the cotton factory business; he said the important problem in the United States to-day was provision for skilled labor of the North and East thrown out of employment by labor-saving machines.

The solution of this problem, he thought, was in the colonization by the surplus labor of the North and East of the rich farm lands of the South. This energetic set of people would supplant the present shiftless style of farming prevalent in many States of the South, and make ten acres produce what a hundred acres now yield. He believed that North and East would send its tide of emigration and solve the problem as soon as it was properly informed of the resources. Col. McClure will speak to-morrow in Montgomery.

FOR DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

Representatives of All the Boroughs Will Confer with Croker at Lakewood.

A special gathering of the Democratic leaders of the city is to be held at Lakewood, N. J., to-morrow and Sunday. The Tammany delegation, which will include Mr. Croker, John F. Carroll, Commissioner Murphy, and Daniel F. McMahon, a host of lesser lights, and perhaps Mayor Van Wyck, will leave the city at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon. Commissioners Shea and York, with Senator McCarren and one or two more, will represent Brooklyn, and Deputy Commissioner Madden and his political antagonist, ex-Mayor Gleason, will go from Queens. Richmond will also be represented. Harmony between the different boroughs is the watchword of the gathering.

Unless something unexpected occurs, Mr. Croker intends sailing for Europe to look after his racing stable in the first week in April, and he wishes to establish a cordial understanding between Tammany Hall and the borough organizations before he goes. Queens and Richmond are disgruntled because the consolidation of the various departments has robbed them of the patronage given by the charter, and because of the lack of sympathy which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has evinced for their needs. Brooklyn is on the verge of open rebellion, and Hugh McLaughlin's followers decline to be placated by the favor shown to Commissioner Shea and Commissioner York.

Mr. York, his old friends say, is now divided in his allegiance between Mr. McLaughlin and Tammany Hall, and in his capacity as dispenser of patronage for Brooklyn has neglected the expressed wishes of Mr. McLaughlin and the local organization. It is expected that Senator McCarren, speaking with the authority of the Brooklyn leader, who is in Florida, will not mince matters in telling Mr. Croker exactly how far the Brooklyn men will follow Tammany's lead. They are strong enough to block all business in the Municipal Assembly, as was shown by the fight over the Charter Day appropriation resolution, and Mr. Croker will be told, although he does not need telling, that no "business" can be done unless there is "harmony."

What price the Brooklynites will demand for doing their part in promoting harmony can only be conjectured, but it will probably include a more liberal understanding of Brooklyn's need for public improvements and greater deference to Mr. McLaughlin's wishes in the matter of patronage. Whatever the terms may be, Mr. Croker will accede to them, if he can.

Another matter that will be settled at the conferences to be held will be the nomination of John F. Carroll to represent Mr. Croker, and to direct the Tammany forces at the primaries and at the State Convention. Mr. Croker will probably outline as much of his plans as he cares to make public, and will invite the co-operation of all who desire present or future favors from the administration.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses Will Adjourn Without Call To-day—Attempt to Reduce the Governor's Salary.

TRENTON, N. J., March 24.—The House and Senate to-day each adopted a concurrent resolution for final adjournment to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Senate this afternoon, after a long debate between Senators Stokes and Daly, defeated Senator Vreeland's bill providing that companies becoming incorporated under the laws of New Jersey need not hereafter give the Post Office address of the Directors and incorporators living outside of the State. It is made sufficient to give their address as at the principal office of the company in this State. The bill is designed to hamper the New York tax authorities in the taxing of those holding stock in New Jersey corporations. The bill received ten affirmative votes, one less than the necessary eleven. Senator Vreeland changed to the negative in order to bring up the matter again.

The Republican Senators in caucus this afternoon decided to increase the general appropriations for 1899 reported this morning by the joint Committee on Appropriations from $2,191,207.32 to $2,245,707.32.

The House this morning had a lively debate on the House bill reducing the Governor's salary from $10,000 to $7,500 a year. The bill was championed by Assemblyman Cole and a number of the rural members. It was vigorously opposed by Assemblyman Murphy, (Dem., Hudson,) who said that the rural members had no hesitation in passing best sugar bounty bills, and he thought the State ought to be willing to pay for brains.

The House at the afternoon session passed the bill providing that a verdict of murder in the first degree accompanied by recommendation of mercy shall carry punishment of life imprisonment—intended for the relief of Edward Clifford. House Bill No. 178—Crispen's famous electric light bill—over which there was such a warm discussion Wednesday, was brought up on third reading, without having been amended, and was passed by a vote of 47 to 13. Mr. Crispen, in explaining it, said it was "all right, notwithstanding the attacks made against it." Mr. Benny said, in reply: "The House seems determined to pass this bill; all I have to say is that those who vote for it have my sympathy."

Senate Bill No. 185, consenting to the lease of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company to the Erie Railroad, was favored on third reading by Mr. Cole and opposed by Messrs. Belle and Porter. Mr. Belle said the merging of the roads would destroy competition and leave Bergen County at the mercy of the Erie Railroad Company, which could and undoubtedly would advance railroad fares and freight rates. The bill passed—40 to 8.

The House also passed these bills: The Beet-Sugar Bounty bill, with Senate amendments; for the better protection of the Palisades in the matter of riparian leases, with Senate amendments; with Senate amendments codifying the district court laws.

Gov. Voorhees sent to the Senate to-night the name of William Stainsby of Newark to be Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, vice Charles Simmerman, whose term has expired. Mr. Stainsby is President of the Street and Water Board of Newark, and prominent in Republican politics. His nomination is something of a surprise.

The Governor also sent these names for State Board of Arbitration: James Martin of Hudson, John W. Dent of Somerset, James O. Smith of Camden, William M. Doughty of Cumberland, and Jacob Van Hook of Bergen. These nominations were referred to the Judiciary Committee, and will be acted on to-morrow.

The Senate passed a bill making it a crime to furnish newspapers with false information.

COLLISION MAY CAUSE DEATH.

A Brooklyn Woman Badly Hurt While in a Trolley Car.

A panic occurred yesterday afternoon among the passengers on trolley car No. 1,545 of the Graham Avenue line, at Graham Avenue and Montrose Avenue, Williamsburg, by a collision with a truck driven by Louis Kolditz of 1,231 Flushing Avenue. The pole of the wagon penetrated the side of the car and struck Mrs. May Johnson, forty years old, of 25 Sutton Street.

Mrs. Johnson was carried unconscious to a store, where Ambulance Surgeon Glennen of St. Catherine's Hospital found that she had been probably fatally injured. Besides several contusions of the back she was injured internally. She was removed to her home in the ambulance.

Policeman Anthony of the Stagg Street Police Station arrested Kolditz.

VAN PRAAG'S GIFT TO LEITER.

The New York Boy Reaps Profit and His Brother Apologizes.

CHICAGO, March 24.—J. W. Van Praag of New York, who says he is a brother of young Francis Welles Van Praag, who achieved prominence by sending $100 to Joseph Leiter, called on Mr. Leiter yesterday to apologize for the peculiar action of his younger brother. When seen later at the Palmer House, where he was registered, Mr. Van Praag said: "I can't imagine what induced the boy to send that money to Mr. Leiter, but it was all right. I did not see Mr. Leiter, but saw his private secretary, who said my brother had been sent his money with another $100 as profit on the deal.

"The dispatch from New York, saying my brother is eighteen or nineteen years old, is a mistake. He is only fourteen, and attends Grammar School No. 89. It, as reported, he denied that he was Francis Welles Van Praag, it probably was due to a well-defined fear that my father might warm his jacket as the result of the unpleasant notoriety his action has brought upon the family."

SENATOR BURNS ACCUSED

Mr. Armstrong Charges Him with Giving an Introductory Note to an Insurance Lobbyist.

CHARGE INDIGNANTLY DENIED

An Exciting Scene in the Assembly During Consideration of the Burns Insurance Bill — The Measure Probably Killed.

ALBANY, March 24.—A Senator of the State denounced in open debate by a member of the Assembly for introducing an alleged lobbyist, the denunciation hailed with applause from the floor, the adjournment of the House amid great excitement, and a heated encounter between the two legislators in the chamber, were incidents of today's session of the Assembly which made it the most dramatic and sensational of the session. The incident was the climax of the scandal which has been brewing over the Burns Insurance bill, relieving life insurance companies of the obligation to send notices of installments of premiums due and abrogating the rights of holders of lapsed policies.

The bill has had the backing of State Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn, and so strong was the pressure brought to bear for it that the feeling of those who considered it a thoroughly bad bill had been aroused to the point of resentment. Among the most active workers for the bill was Senator Burns of Westchester, its sponsor, whose active canvassing on the floor to-day led to the Speaker's attention being called privately to his conduct with a suggestion that it might cause unpleasant comment. Charges that the insurance companies were using money to influence votes had been made openly, and when the bill was called up to-day, for the second attempt to pass it, the scandal was the talk of the chamber.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost last week was carried by a vote of 81 to 58. The bill was then placed upon its final passage, and Mr. Armstrong of Monroe, rising to speak on an amendment which he had offered, said:

Senator Burns's Letter.

"Since I took my seat, after speaking upon the proposition for the reconsideration of this motion, one of the Senators of this State, even the Senator whose name is above this bill, had the presumption to send me a note, which reads as follows:

"'My Dear Mr. Armstrong: This will introduce to you, (the name is here, but I do the gentleman the courtesy to conceal his name,) of New York City, counsel for the Board of Insurance Underwriters of said city. Yours sincerely,

"'J. IRVING BURNS.'

"Here and now I want to say to the gentlemen of this House, and to that Senator, as he is present, that I resent his insult from my place in this House, and I hope that neither he nor any other member of the Legislature will ever again presume, when I am upon my feet to honestly discuss a measure that is here for final consideration, to address me in my seat in behalf of a man who comes here to lobby for the bill which I am trying to prevent the enactment of."

A moment after Mr. Armstrong sat down the House broke into loud applause. Mr. Finn leaped to his feet to contend that there was nothing in Senator Burns's note to deserve the treatment it had received, but he was ruled out of order. Before he subsided S. Fred Nixon, the Republican leader, was recognized. Speaking with much feeling, he said:

"I will not stand as a member of any house where such a proposition or suggestion is resorted to in order to pass a measure. I was one of the members who voted to reconsider, for the purpose of bringing this bill before the House for an honest and fair consideration. But I desire to say now that under no circumstances will I stand upon this floor and vote for a bill if such means as have been referred to are to be resorted to in order to pass a bill, and now, if the gentleman from Monroe will withdraw, I will move that the House do now adjourn."

Burns Confronts His Accuser.

Tumultuous handclapping greeted this utterance. Mr. Armstrong agreed, and the House adjourned. Mr. Armstrong was instantly surrounded by members, who hurried to congratulate him. Through this throng Senator Burns pushed, pale of face. The two men met. Senator Burns exclaimed:

"You have done me a great wrong, Sir. The man I gave that note to had nothing to do with this bill. He was a personal friend of mine, and wanted to see you about a bill before your Judiciary Committee. It is a shame that you should do me this injustice."

"I have stated only facts, and I have done you no injustice," replied Mr. Armstrong. "You know as well as I do that the Judiciary Committee no longer has charge of any bills. I want nothing more to do with you."

While this colloquy went on an excited mass of members, newspaper men, and attendants, surged about the two men, who seemed on the point of coming to blows every moment, but finally they parted without an actual encounter.

Senator Burns, when seen afterward, said: "Henry M. Russell, a lawyer of New York City, asked me for a letter of introduction to Mr. Armstrong, whom he wanted to see on a bill before the Judiciary Committee. I gave him the note. Mr. Russell never said a word to me about the bill under consideration, and I don't think he knew it was before the Legislature. Besides, he represents fire companies only. This thing is as wicked a deed as was ever done."

Henry M. Russell, to whom Senator Burns gave the note of introduction, said: "I came up here to see about several bills for the New York Underwriters' Association. One of these was Mr. Haight's bill, No. 1,663, about combinations of insurance companies, which I found had been referred to the Judiciary Committee. Not knowing Mr. Armstrong, Chairman of that committee, I asked Mr. Burns, who is an old friend, to give me a note to him. I sent the note by a messenger, but I had no conversation with Mr. Armstrong. His jumping at the conclusion that I wanted to see him about the Burns's bill is an outrage."

The Bill Probably Killed.

Feeling runs high to-night over the incident. Those who have opposed the bill and resented the methods used to further it applaud Mr. Armstrong's course. Many of those who voted for the bill, including practically the entire Tammany contingent, denounce his inference as unwarranted and his attack as unjustifiable.

It is the belief that the incident will result in killing the bill. When the house adjourned half a dozen men were on their feet trying to announce that, like Mr. Nixon, they would change their votes and oppose the bill. In the midst of the confusion and uproar that followed a Democratic member who had voted against the bill was heard to say that he had been approached in its behalf, and that from $250 up had been offered for votes for the bill.

A TRAVELER IN CHICAGO.

Stewart of Toronto Says He Was Fined for Being Robbed.

CHICAGO, March 24.—With his face badly cut, covered with blood, and wearing no coat or waistcoat, Dr. A. J. Stewart, a prominent physician and citizen of Toronto, Ontario, was arraigned before Justice Foster at the Armory Police Court this morning, and fined $3 and costs, on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The physician says he arrived in Chicago at 2 o'clock this morning from Toronto. He started west in Polk Street from the station, and was assaulted and knocked into a basement entrance by three men, who beat him into unconsciousness and robbed him of his watch, money, coat, hat, and tickets. Three hours later he regained his senses and went to the Harrison Street Police Court, where he told of the robbery and insisted on the officers taking some immediate action to apprehend the thieves. According to the physician, Sergt. Mooney took offense at his remarks and placed him under arrest, charging him with disorderly conduct. Mooney claims Stewart had been drinking and talked too loud. Attorney Thomas E. Barry paid the fine, after which Dr. Stewart entered complaint against Sergt. Mooney and told his troubles to the British Consul.

MIDWINTER CLUB MEETING.

Sherry's Ballroom Converted Into a Theatre for the Pleasure of the Guests.

The last regular meeting of the Midwinter Club for the season, which took place last night at Sherry's, was one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind this Winter. The large ballroom was converted temporarily into a theatre, the necessary scenes having been especially painted for the improvised stage. Two plays and a monologue were given.

The programmes were in old-fashioned phraseology, advertising the meeting "At the Sign of Sherry's," at "Ten o' the clock." Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Westervelt, Mrs. W. E. Shepherd, and Mrs. John Jay White, Jr., received the guests, and a brief interval of chatting, supplemented by music from Lander's orchestra, preceded the supper, which was served at small tables in the parlors adjoining the ballroom at 10:45 o'clock. The entertainment of the evening had to come after supper, contrary to the club's custom, because the actors first had to get through with their regular theatrical work.

Two plays were given—Minnie Madden-Fiske's drama, "The Rose," and "A Game of Cards," the old French play. Daniel Frohman of the Lyceum Theatre not only gave the club his consent to have certain of the actors appear, but even had the plays rehearsed in his theatre, in order that the fashionable audience might see them at their best. Felix Morris starred in both dramas. Each lasted about thirty minutes, with an intervening musical monologue, written by Kate Douglass Wiggin, which Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh gave.

The plot of "The Rose" deals with the love affair of the young Southern wife of an old French nobleman, and the nobleman's young physician, the scene being laid in New Orleans. The nobleman kills himself on learning, through a note sent his wife with a rose, that the young couple loved, but were parting as a duty.

The cast, in the programme's phraseology, was:

Comte de Rohan.....Felix Morris
Frederick, his physician.....Mr. Allison
Baptiste, his valet.....Mr. Brinton
Marie, Comtesse de Rohan..Mistress Dellenbaugh
Tilda, her maid.....Mistress Riker

KING—KATZ.

The Princeton Athlete's Brother Marries a Paterson Young Woman.

Miss Pamilla Katz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Katz of Paterson, N. J., and Abraham King, son of Mrs. Henry King, Jr., of Washington, D. C., were married at Delmonico's at noon yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Louis Stern of Washington officiating.

The ceremony took place under a canopy of green, studded with white roses. The bride, who was attended by her sister, Miss Rita Katz, as maid of honor, was given away by her father. She wore white satin and lace and a tulle veil, and carried a Bible bound with white satin. "Phil" King, the Princeton athlete, of the Class of 1893, attended his brother as best man, and the ushers were: Herbert Katz, the bride's brother; Arthur Katz, the bride's cousin, and Max Oppenheimer, Louis Hirsch, Samuel Rothschild, and Selig C. Wallack, of Washington.

A wedding breakfast for about 140 people followed, Albert R. Lesinsky making an effective speech in honor of the bride and bridegroom, who received congratulatory messages from Europe and all parts of this country. Mr. and Mrs. King started afterward for an eight weeks' Southern trip, and will make their home in Washington. The guests came from several cities. Among them were Senator and Mrs. Braun of Paterson, N. J.; John C. Eisely, the Republican nominee for Mayor of Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. S. Froehlich, William Katz, and Dr. T. Y. Kinne of Newark; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. King, Mr. and Mrs. Harry King, Joseph King, and Miss Grace Mildred King of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Samuels of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Strouse of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hand of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Katz, and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Koehler.

Loved in Youth; Wedded When Old.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 24.—In the Baptist Church in Cape May Court House last evening Mrs. Roxana Hand, seventy-three years old, and R. Babcock Swain, seventy-two years old, were married by the Rev. Frank H. Shermer. Mrs. Hand was the sweetheart of Mr. Swain in his youth, but they parted, and both married others. Mr. Swain made Philadelphia his home and became a wealthy manufacturer. Seven years ago he retired from active business, and came to live on a farm near here. His wife had died four years previously. A short time after he came here he renewed his acquaintance with Mrs. Hand, whose husband died nine years ago.

Harlem Evening High School.

The closing exercises of the Harlem Evening High School, at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Madison Avenue, of which Edward A. Page is Principal, began last evening with a debate. This evening the work of the term will be placed on exhibition, and there will be prize speaking and the distribution of diplomas. On Monday evening at the final exercises the class in Shakespeare will entertain.

Seidl Subscription Concert.

There was a fairly large attendance last night at the eleventh Seidl subscription concert in the Waldorf-Astoria large ballroom. The concert lasted an hour and three-quarters including the ten minutes intermission devoted to ice-cream, gossip, and cake. The attractions of the orchestra were supplemented by the appearance of Mrs. Josephine Jacoby, the contralto.

Vaudeville for Poor Children.

About 350 children from the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society and 15 cripples from the Montefiore Home had a rare treat yesterday afternoon. The lady members of the auxiliary society of the institution entertained them with a vaudeville performance at the Harlem Music Hall.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Georgina Roberts lectured to children at Sherry's yesterday afternoon on China and Japan, illustrating what she said with stereopticon views.

The Bellevue Hospital Sewing Class, which is an auxiliary to the Arthur Leary Mission, established at the hospital, met from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. yesterday at the home of Mrs. William Lummis.

Grosvenor Atterbury talked on "The Anatomy of a House" in the Society of Decorative Art course in Sherry's large ballroom at 5 P. M. yesterday, using stereopticon views. He took Miss Hewitt's place.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly gave a dinner of eighteen covers at their home, 684 Fifth Avenue, last night. The table decorations were Cattleya orchids from Mr. Twombly's country place at Madison, N. J.

The Hijas de Cuba (Daughters of Cuba) began a fair for the aid of the sick and wounded of the Cuban Army at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, last night, and will continue it this and to-morrow afternoon and evening. Mrs. G. de Quesada is President of the club, Mrs. B. J. Guerra Treasurer, and Miss Carmen Mantilla Secretary.

The Society of American Fakirs, an organization of Art Students' League members, designed to caricature the Society of American Artists, in good nature, held yesterday an exhibition of posters advertising their coming auction of "fakes." These posters were entered in competition for prizes of $10 and $5, respectively, at the league headquarters, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. J. F. Conlon won the first and C. H. White the second.

Carnegie Lyceum was well filled with fashionable guests at Ethelbert Nevin's entertainment yesterday afternoon. Mr. Nevin played "Misericordia," "Il Rusignuolo," "La Pastorella," and "Arlecchino," and Mrs. Julie Wyman gave eight soprano solos. Miss Isadora Duncan danced three "water scenes," the music composed by Mr. Nevin, and Mlle. Severin enacted in pantomime, to musical accompaniment, "Floriane's Dream," by Vance Thompson.

The second 'cello sonata recital, given by Anton Hegner on Thursday afternoons in Lent, took place at 3:30 P. M. yesterday at the home of Mrs. Frederic S. Dennis, 542 Madison Avenue, Richard Hoffman being at the piano. Mr. Hegner and Mr. Hoffman played Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy's sonata for 'cello and piano, Opus 45, B flat major, in tree movements, and then Mrs. Julie Wyman, the soprano, sang. The next recital will be on Thursday at Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff's house, 23 West Fifty-seventh Street.

CDL. JOHN OAKEY DEAD.

His Death Occurred Suddenly at His Home in Brooklyn Yesterday Morning.

Col. John Oakey, United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of New York, was found dead in bed in his residence, 605 Union Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The exact hour of his death is not even known to the members of his family, who heard him early in the morning walking about his room. His decease is supposed to have been due to gastric apoplexy.

Col. Oakey was a lifelong resident of Brooklyn. He was born Sept. 12, 1829, in a house built by his father at 138 Sands Street, and his early schooling in preparation for an academical course at Yale was had at Erasmus Hall Academy in Flatbush. He entered Yale in 1845, and was graduated from there four years later with honors. He decided to study law, but owing to his father's financial circumstances at the time the young man had to depend largely on his own efforts to make his expenses. After a season of preliminary study he entered the law office of James Humphrey of New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1851.

In 1866 Col. Oakey was elected to the Assembly on the Republican ticket from a district then strongly Democratic. He was returned in 1867 and served as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. In 1874 he was counsel for the Brooklyn Police and Excise departments; was assistant District Attorney under Gen. Catlin for six years, and was later an assistant United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York. He was a veteran of the Seventh Regiment, and with that command went to the defense of the National Capital in 1861. For five years previous to 1873 he was Judge Advocate with rank of Colonel on the staff of Major Gen. Shaler, First Division, N. G. N. Y.

Col. Oakey was a particularly popular and interesting stump speaker and lecturer. He was a member of the Rocky Mountain Club in 1856, when Fremont ran for President, and had taken the stump in the interest of the Republican party in every campaign since that time in various parts of the United States. He was a member of many political and social organizations among them the Lincoln Club, Mansfield Post, No. 35 G. A. R.; the Society of Old Brooklynites, the Yale Alumni Association of Long Island, the Brooklyn, and Atlantic Yacht Clubs. He was one of the founders of the Entre Nous, the Amaranth, the Social Literary Union, and the Athenean Societies.

Col. Oakey was the last of his branch of the family in the male line. He is survived by his widow, Dr. Frances Oakey, and a daughter, Frances, eighteen years of age. Col. Oakey was appointed a United States Commissioner last Summer by Judge Tenny.

Charles B. Wright.

Charles Barstow Wright, who died at his home in Philadelphia yesterday at the age of seventy-six years, was in his time a very influential factor in the railroad affairs of this country. He was of Quaker ancestry, and was born in Wysox, Bradford County, Penn., Jan. 8, 1822. He embarked in business while a mere boy, and at the age of twenty years he was a successful merchant and banker in Western Pennsylvania. In 1843 he went to Chicago, where, within two years, he amassed a competency in the management of certain real estate interests.

In the early sixties Mr. Wright engaged actively in the development of the petroleum interests of Pennsylvania. He took a prominent part in the construction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and subsequently he became the general manager of the united railway companies in the oil regions. He was called into the Directory of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1870, and for many years he exercised a powerful influence in the policy and management of that transcontinental line. Both as Director and as President of the company he did effective work in pushing the road to completion. After the failure of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., the Northern Pacific's fiscal agents, Mr. Wright assisted in the reorganization, by which the road was completed to Puget Sound. He took an active and financially liberal part in 1874 in founding the City of Tacoma, where he endowed the Annie Wright Seminary for girls and the Washington College for boys.

Mr. Wright resigned the Presidency of the Northern Pacific in 1878 in consequence of impaired health, and was succeeded by Frederick Billings. In more recent years Mr. Wright's counsels had been sought on more than one occasion in the interest of this property, and he interested himself as a Director in the preliminary reorganization proceedings which followed Henry Villard's retirement from the management. C. B. Wright, the President of the Rio Grande and Eagle Pass Railway, is a son of the dead financier.

Obituary Notes.

T. J. TREADWAY, ex-member of Assembly from Essex County and a prominent hotel keeper on Lake George, died Wednesday evening at Ticonderoga, N. Y.

The Rev. Dr. G. H. EMERSON, one of the best known clergymen of the Universalist denomination, died y

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

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Apply for Market Letter.

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BANKERS,
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.
New York and London,
February 19, 1898.
Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained, We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1898.
The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Friday, April 1, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1898. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1898, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.
The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, The New York and East River Gas Company.
Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the plan of union of Equitable Gas Light Company of New York and The New York and East River Gas Company, and agreement with the Central Trust Company of New York, depositary, dated Sept. 30, 1897, and agreement modifying said plan of union, dated Jan. 12, 1898, are hereby notified that the undersigned, Central Trust Company of New York, is now prepared to deliver certificates for shares of the preferred and common capital stock of the New Amsterdam Gas Company upon presentation at the office of the undersigned of said certificates of deposit and as therein provided.
The bonds of said New Amsterdam Gas Co. will be ready for delivery on and after April 8, 1898.
Central Trust Company of New York, Depositary.

Texas Central Railroad Company
hereby gives notice that on April 1st, 1898, it will redeem all of its outstanding First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds at 105 per cent. and accrued interest at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. of New York, in accordance with Sibdivision Eighth of Article I. of its First Mortgage, and that interest on these bonds will cease on that date.
New York, 23d February, 1898.
HENRY K. McHARG, President.

WM. CRAMP & SONS'
Ship and Engine Building Co. Stock
DEALT IN.
CLARENCE H. WILDES & CO.,
36 WALL ST.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P. Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANtile line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

Stock Exchange quotations yesterday continued to yield. Liquidation was again much in evidence. Buying for the long account was in very few places discernible. Two or three times during the day what appeared to be substantial covering movements seemed under way, but they exerted little effect upon the course of prices, checking declines only temporarily.

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Reports of serious goings on touching American and Spanish affairs kept Wall Street in a state of feverish excitement throughout the whole day. The announcement that Congress was to adjourn over to Monday was welcomed as suggesting somewhat the possibility of good things which might meanwhile be accomplished through diplomacy, but all the better feeling on this account was offset by bulletins chronicling the departure of the Spanish flotilla from the Canaries.

***

The bigger operators of the Street seem either altogether out of the market at present or else are outspokenly bearish. There are now among Wall Street professionals the same vehement expressions of belief in the certainty of war as eighteen months ago there was hysterical assurance that Bryan and a debased currency were assured of a National victory.

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One fact clearer than most others disclosed just now is that the Stock Exchange district is fairly crowded with two classes of men with market interest, who, on the least favorable turn in our Government's relations with Spain, would fairly tumble over one another to buy stocks in vast volume.

One of these classes is composed of an army of professional speculators, big and little, short of stocks which they must eventually buy back; and these speculators are not without nervousness; any materially good news might stampede them.

The second class includes hosts of investors who, with millions on millions of idle funds available at from 1 to 2 per cent., are now, and have been for weeks past, acutely anxious for some signal to warrant them in the belief that war influences are to disappear; and when this class finally begins to buy stocks the movement will be of consequence much beyond any manifestation that the market has known since the extreme buoyancy of last Summer.

Should both of these buying factors start at once to buy securities, the immediate market effect would not be moderate.

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Government bonds were again weak, closing quotations being ¼ below those of Wednesday. There were sales of $120,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120½@120, and $1,000 do, registered, at 120.

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In State bonds, $4,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 101.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Hawaiian Sugar	1¾	Pacific Mail	½
Mich. Central	½	Pullman Car	1
Nat. Lead pf	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refs	1¾	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Ann Arbor pf	½	Manhattan	1¼
Brook. Union Gas	3⅜	Met. Street Ry.	3
Can. Southern	½	Minn. & St. Louis	1¼
C., C., C. & I. pf	⅜	N. J. Central	⅜
Chi. & Northwest	1¼	N. Y. Central	⅜
C., B. & Q.	¾	Norf. & West. pf	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	North. Pacific	⅝
C., M. & St. P.	1⅛	North. Pac. pf	⅜
Col. & H. C.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅜
Consol. Gas	1⅝	Reading 1st pf	¾
Erie 1st pf	½	St. P. & Omaha	1
Illinois Central	½	Southern Ry. pf	½
Laclede Gas	2½	Union Pacific pf	1
Lake Shore	2	Western Union	⅛

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Eliz., L. & B. S. 1st.	1	Mo. Pacific con.	1

Bonds Declined.

C. of N. J. gen. reg.	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
L. V. of N. Y. 1st	2	Union El. 1st, t. r.	1
L. & N., P. & A. 1st.	4½	V. Mid. gen.	5½
N. Y. Cent. 1st c.	1¼	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	2⅜

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $98,490,630; balances, $5,413,457; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $278,860.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81@4.81¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.83⅞ for demand, $4.84⅛@4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.21⅞@5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 1-16 and 94 7-16 and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c. discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ½, to 112½; Atchison, ¼, to 11⅜; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 58⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 48½, and Erie, ⅛, to 12⅞. Declined—Reading, ¼, to 8⅛; Erie first preferred, ½, to 34¼, and Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 83⅛. British consols were steady at 111 11-16 for money and 111¾ for the account.

The Bank of England gained £15,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £202,000, circulation increased £246,000, bullion increased £44,174, other securities decreased £449,000, other deposits decreased £1,270,000, public deposits increased £639,000, notes reserve decreased £148,000, and Government securities increased £56,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 42.84 per cent., is now 42.97 per cent., against an advance from 55.03 per cent. to 55.32 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 30,500,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 13,525,000f, gold in hand decreased 4,825,000f, bills discounted decreased 19,225,000f, and silver in hand increased 3,750,000f. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 167.20 and in Rome at 105.70.

LONDON SOLD STOCKS.

London continues a seller of stocks. Early quotations from abroad yesterday were lower than the New York closing, and in the first two hours of business the arbitrage houses sold between 15,000 and 20,000 shares of stock, chiefly St. Paul, Union Pacific preferred, and Louisville. Foreign houses are loudly proclaiming that on any substantial break in the American market Europe will be a large buyer of stock. Until that break comes, however, the London houses do not look for much buying from the other side.

THE SENATE AND THE SHORTS.

Many short contracts were covered yesterday when news that the Senate had decided to adjourn until Monday reached Wall Street. This action was construed by many cool-headed people as indicative of possibilities of peace, and there was in consequence much short covering, especially by commission house customers. Many of the traders who early in the day had been working on the bear side took the opposite position when told of the Senate's adjournment. The short covering, however, did not give the market much strength. Liquidation was so persistent that all bids for stock were supplied without advancing the market to any extent.

Houses with Washington connections led the buying movement, their advices apparently indicating that there might be some foundation for the peace talk.

GOLD FOR IMPORTATION.

Gold to the amount of $325,000 was announced yesterday as engaged for import. Of this amount the City Bank took $200,000 and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. $125,000. This brings the total engaged or imported since Feb. 25 up to $27,675,000. Exchange market authorities are predicting large imports early next week.

EXCELLENT RAILROAD EARNINGS.

No attention was paid yesterday to the large increases shown in the statements of railroad earnings. Practically every road reporting for the third week of March showed increased business. St. Paul and Northern Pacific made exceptionally good statements. Northern Pacific's report for the month of February showed gross earnings of over $1,500,000 and net earnings of nearly $600,000. The total net income for the month amounted to nearly $525,000. For the eight months of the fiscal year the company's net income exceeds $8,000,000.

GRANGERS ACTIVE AND WEAK.

Activity in the Granger group was again a feature of the market yesterday. The stocks were largely traded in, and all were notably weak. St. Paul, in the face of unexpectedly large earnings, sold down to 86⅝, where it closed, with a net loss of over 1 point. St. Paul was, with the exception of Sugar Trust, the most active stock on the list. London was a seller. Burlington's net loss amounted to less than that of St. Paul, the stock closing at 87½. Northwest and Omaha each declined a point. Rock Island was the firmest of the Granger group, making only a fractional loss.

LIGHT DEMAND FOR BONDS.

What activity there is in the bond market is confined to the speculative issues. The demand for the better class of securities has disappeared, investors apparently having lost that keen appetite for bonds that made the market so active a short time ago. There is no pressure to sell bonds, but the investing public seems to have all the securities it wants at the moment.

TRADERS ON THE BULL SIDE.

Many of the smaller room traders of the Stock Exchange are working aggressively on the bull side of the market. As has been the case for several days past, these speculators made efforts to bid stocks up yesterday which, taken in the aggregate, were of no small proportions. Their work to lift prices, however, was not very successful, the steady selling by larger interests largely overbalancing their purchases.

WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY.

Indications appear of arrangements for making West Chicago securities more prominent.

An important banking house with international connections is credited with plans for acquiring a substantial interest in the property at prices considerably above current quotations for the stock. Hints are heard of large investments of German capital about to be made in American street railways, and it may be that Chicago is attracting the big Berlin syndicate.—Chicago Tribune.

EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

"The Edison Electric Illuminating Companies of Greater New York" is the title of a pamphlet which has been issued by the banking house of Spencer Trask & Co. The booklet tells of the progress made by these companies and gives much information as to bonded debt, capital stock, dividends, and the magnitude of their operations. Tabulated statements of income and earnings since establishment of the companies are shown. It is pointed out that in the past fourteen years the gross earnings of the New York company have increased twenty-fold and net earnings thirty-three-fold. The Brooklyn company's gross earnings have increased ten-fold since it began business in 1889, while its net earnings made a seventeen-fold increase. Referring to the capital growth of the New York company, the following appears in the pamphlet:

"Although the capital stock has increased about eight-fold, and a bonded debt of $6,500,000 is now outstanding, the percentage of surplus, applicable for dividends to total capital stock, has grown from about 3¼ per cent. in 1884 to over 9 per cent. in 1897, showing that the present capital invested is three times as profitable as fourteen years ago. During the five years from 1892 to date the increase in total capitalization (stocks and bonds) amounted to about 57 per cent., while in the same period net earnings increased over 135 per cent. In 1892 the net return on capitalization (bonds and stocks) was about 5 per cent. In 1897 it was 7¾ per cent."

DEMAND FOR COPPER.

"Copper is in greater demand to-day," said L. N. Trimble of New York, "than it has ever been. There is not in the country a sixty days' supply of all kinds of copper, and of that particular quality used for electrical engineering I do not think there is a thirty days' supply. Copper cannot be bought to-day for ninety days' delivery for less than 12½ cents a pound, and as the demand is constantly increasing the price will undoubtedly go still higher.

"The great danger to the copper industry from this condition of affairs is that the price will go so high before new sources of supply are discovered and opened up that a substitute will be discovered, in which event the vested interests in copper mines and manufacturing enterprises will be in danger of serious loss. As a result, there is a feverish anxiety on the part of all who are interested in copper in any form to find new copper deposits.

"Phelps, Dodge & Co., who practically control the copper trade of the country, have an agent in the field all the time looking up alleged copper finds, with a view to the opening of the properties in case they are promising. The reports received from Colorado are extremely flattering, and if the discoveries in Paradox Valley, in the La Sal Mountains, and in the Unaweep Cañon are half what has been reported, they will be the scenes of wonderful activity during the coming season.

"I am in the brokerage business for copper and electrical supplies, and my errand to Denver at this time is to investigate the reports of the discoveries that are said to have been made here during the past year. If they turn out to be true, I have a number of friends who propose to invest quite largely and make an earnest effort to put the mines they may secure into productive condition at once.

"There is nothing in the way of business that promises more constant and profitable returns. A mine with a vein of copper ore yielding 10 to 30 per cent. copper in sufficient quantities is much better than a gold mine, as I believe such ore will bring in the open market not less than 10 cents per pound for the copper contained in a very short time, and any man who has a vein of this kind of ore will not have to look far for a customer if he desires to sell."—Denver Republican.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. by the Rock Island Directors.

Statement that reorganisation plan of the Chicago Metropolitan "L" Road will be submitted to security holders May 1.

Report that Spanish Cabinet has decided to create Treasury bonds to the amount of about $38,000,000 on the guarantee of their redemption by the Bank of Spain.

Adjournment of the Senate until Monday.

Formal possession of Kansas Pacific lines taken by the Union Pacific Railway.

Election of W. W. Taylor of Washington and George B. Thurnauer to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Weakness of Spanish 4s, both in London and Paris.

Increase of $71,312 in Chesapeake and Ohio's net earnings for February.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Continued demand for gold bars in the open London market for shipment to America.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in March showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$3,822
Denver and Rio Grande	14,800
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	27,574
Kansas City Suburban Belt	2,278
Missouri Pacific	70,000
—Central Branch	6,000
Rio Grande Western	17,800
Texas and Pacific	30,961
Toledo and Ohio Central	468

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International and Great Northern showed a decrease of $1,759 and Minneapolis and St. Louis $793.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Considering the general Stock Exchange weakness the steadiness of the outside security market yesterday was remarkable. There were declines of a point or so from Wednesday's closing figures in some gas securities, and Standard Oil made a lower price of about 4 points, but otherwise little change took place in quotations.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	212	215
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	197	200
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 2d asst. pd.	11	11½
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	323
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	45	47
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad	169	171
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Tract. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	85	87
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	58	60
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex. int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	24	25
Amsterdam pf.	60	62
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	25	27
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	90	91
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	99½	100
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	115	128
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17½	18½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	75	80
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	40	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	36½	37½
Glucose preferred	92½	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	43	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	116	117
Malt common	20	21½
Malt preferred	70	71
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com.	22	22
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	347	348
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	160	161
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅜	1¼
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	46	49
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Merchants' Exchange	116
City	900	New Amsterdam	245
Garfield National	800	Republic	150
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	108
Lincoln National	750	Shoe & Leather	94
Mercantile	168		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons and dividends will be paid as follows:

Coupons No. 5, from Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due April 1, on presentation at the company's office, 59 Cedar Street, New York.

Panama Railroad Company, first mortgage, 4½ per cent. sinking fund gold bond coupons, due April 1, at its office, 29 Broadway, New York.

A quarterly dividend of three-quarters of 1 per cent. on preferred stock of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company will be mailed by check on May 1.

Garfield National Bank will pay a quarterly dividend of 10 per cent. on its capital stock, March 31.

A 1 per cent. quarterly dividend, free of tax, will be paid on April 1 by the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.

It is announced that the Continental Trust Company has declared its quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable April 11.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55⅝@56¼. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 1-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 1,000 shares Brunswick sold at .12, 900 Plymouth at .08, and 1,800 Standard at 1.75@1.85.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Anaconda sold at .35, 1,200 Cripple Creek consolidated at .09, 400 Creede and Cripple Creek at .03, 200 Hale and Norcross at 1.30, 1,900 Leadville at .08, 200 Mollie Gibson at .23, and 300 Pharmacist at .07.

On the Mining Exchange 4,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02¼@.02½, 800 American Flag at .18@.25@.06, 700 Anaconda at .34@.34¼, 900 Anchoria Leland at .76@.75½, 7,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08⅝@.09, 1,500 Elkton at .72¾@.72½, 8,000 Garfield Grouse at .05⅝@.05¾@.06, 15,000 Gold Magnet at .007½ buyer 30; 400 Golden Fleece at .38@.39, 1,100 Isabella at .22@.21½, 100 Havana at .75, 8,000 Jefferson at .04½@.05¼, 4,000 Justine at .04¼, buyer 10, to .04@.05, buyer 30; 3,400 Lillie at .81@.79¾@.80¼, 3,400 Mollie Gibson at .20¼@.21, 8,000 Mount Rosa at .11½@.12@.11⅞, 300 Portland at .75, 700 Rocky Mountain at .14½, buyer .60; 5,000 Red Mountain at .08, 116,000 Sentinel at .01¾, buyer .30@.009¾, cash @.01¾, buyer .30; 1,900 Union at .09¼@.10½, 7,000 Work at .02@.02½, and 100 Yukon at .14, buyer .30.

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The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.65	1.00	.65	1.05
Alta	.11	..	.10	..
Belcher	.20	..	.21	..
Best & Belcher	.28	.30	.29	.38
Breece	.37	.46	.35	.45
Brunswick	.11	.12	.11	.13
Chrysolite	.11	.13	.10	.14
Com. Tunnel Co.	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	..	.70	..
Crown Point	.12	..	.13	..
Deadwood	.70	1.10	.75	1.05
Enterprise Mining Co.	.28	..	.28	..
Father De Smet	.17	.22	.16	.22
Gould & Curry	.17	..	.18	..
Hale & Norcross	1.10	..	1.05	..
Horn Silver	1.30	1.50	1.80	1.50
Iron Silver	.35	.45	.35	.45
Kingston & Pem. I.	.17	.22	.16	.21
La Crosse	.12	..	.12	..
Leadville	.06	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.12	..	.12	..
Mexican	.28	..	.29	..
Ophir	.45	..	.44	..
Phoenix Gold	.05	.09	.05	.09
Potosi	.40	..	.38	..
Plymouth Cons	.06	..	.07	..
Savage	.22	..	.21	..
Sierra Nevada	1.00	..	.95	..
Standard Cons	1.53	1.75	1.75	1.90
Union Cons.	.30	..	.31	..
Utah	.05	..	.05	..
Yellow Jacket	.26	..	.24	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.65	..	.70	..
Belcher	.20	..	.22	..
Best & Belcher	.25	..	.27	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick Cons	.09	..	.12	.13
Caledonia B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	..	..	.40	..
Crown Point	..	..	.10	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.09	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	..	.75	..
Com. Tun. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	..
Com. Tun. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Com. Tun. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	..	.75	..
Eureka Cons.	.10	..	.15	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	1.50	..	1.50	..
Hale & Norcross	1.20	..	1.20	..
Homestake	37.00	..	37.00	..
Horn Silver	1.20	..	1.25	..
Iron Silver	.35	..	.35	..
Kingston & Pembroke	..	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.16	.18	.16	..
Leadville Cons.	.08	.10	.08	.19
Little Chief	.15	..	.15	..
Mexican	.30	..	.30	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.45	..	.40	..
Occidental	2.00	..	2.00	..
Potosi	.40	..	.35	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf.	2.00	..	2.00	..
Savage	.22	..	.21	..
Sierra Nevada	1.35	..	1.30	..
Standard	1.60	1.75	1.70	1.80
Small Hopes	.90	..	.80	..
Union Cons	.40	..	.30	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.20	..	.25	..
Argentum Juanita	.18	..	.18	..
Alamo	.02	.03	.02	.03
Anaconda	.30	..	.30	..
Cripple Creek Cons.	.09	.12	.09	..
Creede & Crip. Creek	.03	.05	.02	.03
Golden Fleece	.30	..	.30	..
Isabella	.20	..	.20	..
Mollie Gibson	.22	.25	.21	..
Mount Rosa	.11	..	.10	..
Pharmacist	.06	.08	.06	.03
Portland	.74	..	.74	..
Specimen	.02	..	..	..
Union	.09	..	.09	..
Work	.07	..	.01	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
American Flag	.05¾	.06	.05	.18
Annetta	..	.40	..	.40
Alamo	.02	.02½	.02	.03⅜
Anaconda	.34½	.36	.34	.37
Anchoria	..	..	.75	.77
Cripple Creek Cons.	.00	.10½	.08¾	.00¼
Cannon Ball	.003¼	.004½	.003¼	.003¾
Elkton	.71	.75	.73	.75
Gold Magnet	.004	.007	.005	.01
Gold Coin	1.50	..	..	..
Garfield Grouse	.05	.06¼	.06	.06¼
Golden Fleece	.36	.40	.37	.40
Havana	.75	.76	.75	.76
Isabella	.21½	.23	.20½	.22
Japan	2.50	5.00	2.50	..
Jefferson	.04	.06	.04¼	.05½
Justine	.03⅞	.04½	.03½	.04⅛
Lillie	.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, March 24, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	8	Adams Express	102	102	102	102	.....
6⅞	7½	100	American Spirits Mfg.	7	7	7	7	.....
15	17½	10	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	16	16	16	16	.....
112½	112⅝	77,955	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	114½	115⅛	112½	112⅝	—1¾
104	106	500	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛
93¼	93½	18,045	American Tobacco	93⅝	94⅝	93¼	93¼	+ ⅛
34½	35½	100	Ann Arbor pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
10½	10¾	370	At., T. & S. F.	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
23⅝	23⅞	2,095	At., T. & S. F. pf.	24⅝	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
2½	2⅝	504	Bay State Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	.....
36⅛	36⅜	2,570	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	37	37⅝	36½	36½	— ⅛
109	111	270	Brooklyn Union Gas.	110	110	110	110	—3½
45¼	46	135	Canada Southern	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
80⅝	81½	900	Canadian Pacific	81	81	81	81	— ⅞
11½	12	100	Central Pacific	12	12	12	12	.....
17½	17⅝	935	Chesapeake & Ohio	17¾	17¾	17⅜	17¾	.....
160	...	5	Chicago & Alton pf.	168	168	168	168	.....
87⅜	87⅝	31,349	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	88¾	89	87½	87½	—⅝
9½	9⅞	660	Chicago Gr. Western.	10	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
23	24	383	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	24	24	23½	23½	—1
86⅝	86¾	45,030	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	87¾	89¼	86⅝	88⅝	—1½
144	145	156	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145	145	145	145	.....
114¾	114¾	4,350	Chicago & Northw.	115¼	115⅞	114¼	114¾	—1¼
173	...	25	Chi. & Northw. pf.	173½	173½	173½	173½	.....
81⅛	81⅜	7,310	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	81¼	81⅞	81⅛	81⅜	—1
25½	26¼	210	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	26¾	26¾	26	26	—1
11¾	11⅞	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
17	19	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
5¼	6¼	200	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
174	174½	2,475	Consolidated Gas	176	176	173⅝	173⅝	—1⅝
106	107	131	Delaware & Hudson	107	107	107	107	.....
12¼	12¼	100	Erie	12½	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
32½	33½	560	Erie 1st pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
31⅝	31⅞	1,360	General Electric	32	32	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
28	31¾	400	Hawaiian Sugar	30	31⅜	30	31¾	+1¾
97½	97⅞	430	Illinois Central	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
18⅝	19	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	18¾	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
38	38¼	4,270	Laclede Gas	40	40⅜	38	38	—2½
181	185	400	Lake Shore	182	182	182	182	—2
45¾	45⅞	6,799	Louisville & Nashville.	46⅜	47¼	45⅜	45⅜	—1½
96⅜	96½	16,455	Manhattan Con	96½	97⅜	95½	95¼	—1¼
132½	132⅜	13,470	Metropolitan St. Ry.	136½	137¼	132½	132½	—3
100½	101	540	Michigan Central	101	101	100½	100½	+ ½
24	26	100	Minn. & St. Louis	24	24	24	24	—1¼
81	84	10	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	83	83	83	83	.....
60½	63½	200	Minnesota Iron	60¼	60½	60¼	60¼	.....
10½	11	20	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10½	10½	10½	10½	.....
30½	30¼	515	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
23⅜	23¾	1,605	Missouri Pacific	24	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
170	173	60	Morris & Essex	171½	171½	170⅝	170⅝	.....
27½	28	345	National Lead Co.	28	28	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
102	103¼	257	National Lead Co. pf.	102⅝	103	102⅜	103	+ ⅛
89¾	89⅞	2,494	New Jersey Central	90¼	90¼	89¼	89⅝	— ⅛
106⅜	106⅝	9,859	New York Central	107⅜	108¼	106⅞	106⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	13	10	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
43	43½	1,000	Norfolk & West. pf.	44	44	43¼	43¼	.....
5¼	5½	525	North American	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
20½	20⅝	4,855	Northern Pacific	21	21¼	20½	20½	— ⅝
58⅞	59½	13,537	Northern Pacific pf.	59⅝	60¼	59	59	— ⅞
...	...	100	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	26	26	26	26	.....
23	23¼	450	Pacific Mail	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
112¼	113¼	300	Pennsylvania R. R.	112⅝	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝	— ¼
87⅞	88	6,733	People's Gas, Chicago.	88¾	89½	87⅞	88	— ¾
167	169	150	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	169	169	169	169	+1
15⅜	16	40	Reading	16¼	16¼	16	16	.....
36½	36⅝	1,130	Reading 1st pf.	37¼	37¾	36¼	36½	— ⅛
19⅜	20	336	Reading 2d pf.	19¾	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
117	119¼	10	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	118½	118½	118½	118½	.....
6¼	6½	10	St. L. & San Fran.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	.....
53	54½	25	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	.....
24¼	24⅞	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	24½	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	— ⅜
4	4½	10	St. Louis Southw.	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
9	9½	110	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9	9	9	9	.....
66	67½	269	St. Paul & Omaha.	67½	68	67	67	—1
13½	14⅜	400	Southern Pacific	14½	14¾	14	14	— ⅜
7¾	7⅞	120	Southern Railway	8	8	7⅞	8	— ⅜
24⅜	24⅞	675	Southern Railway pf.	25	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ½
3¾	4	150	Standard R. & T.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
17⅞	18	1,820	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	18½	18½	18	18	— ¼
87⅜	91¼	720	Texas Pacific	9	9	9	9	— ¼
169	172	50	Third Avenue	172½	172½	172½	172½	.....
16⅜	17	1,230	Union Pacific	17¼	17½	17	17	— ⅛
47¾	47⅞	23,454	Union Pacific pf.	48⅜	49⅜	47½	47⅝	—1
7¼	7¾	200	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
5⅝	5⅞	100	United States Leather.	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	.....
55¼	56	1,050	U. S. Leather pf.	56	56	55½	55½	— ⅛
15½	18¼	150	United States Rubber.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
64	65	290	U. S. Rubber pf.	64⅜	64⅜	64½	64½	— ⅛
6¼	6⅝	100	Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
14⅝	14⅞	305	Wabash pf.	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	.....
115	118	34	Wells-Fargo Express.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	.....
90	91	900	West Chicago Street.	90	90½	90	90½	— ⅜
7½	8¼	1,300	Western Union Beef.	7½	8	7½	8	+ ¼
83½	84	3,241	Western Union Tel.	84¾	85¼	83½	83½	— ⅛
1⅞	2¾	100	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅜
1½	1⅞	12	Wisconsin Central	2	2	2	2	.....
Sales.....		324,113						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Erie 4s, Prior Bds	
1,000	83	10,000	86
Atch. Top & S F Gen 4s		10,000	86½
1,000	89	Gal, Harg & San An.	
19,000	88½	Mex & Pac Div 5s	
9,000	88¾	10,000	95½
5,000	88⅝	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	
5,000	88¾	1,000	100¼
500	88⅞	1,000	101
4,000	88½	2,000	100¼
10,000	88¼	Kansas Pacific 6s,	
6,000	88	Denver Division,	
2,000	88½	Assented,	
1,000	88⅜	Trust Co Certfs,	
1,500	88⅝	Ex Matured Coupons	
5,000	88¼	1,000	120
Adjustment 4s		Laclede Gas L Co of	
3,000	55⅞	St L 1st 5s	
3,000	56¼	21,000	101
28,000	56½	Lehigh Val of N Y 1st	
5,000	56¼	1,000	102
10,000	56⅛	Louisville & Nashville,	
56,000	56	N O & Mob 1st	
Broadway & Seventh Av		1,000	121½
1st Cons 5s		Louisville & Nashville,	
1,000	119	Pens & Atl 1st	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		1,000	100
3,000	94	Metropolitan Elev 2d	
Bur, C Rap & Nor 1st		1,000	103½
1,000	106½	Met St Ry Gen 5s	
Canada South 1st 5s		5,000	109
6,000	109¾	Mex Inter 1st 4s	
Central of N J Gen 5s,		9,000	72
Registered		5,000	72¼
3,000	110½	8,000	72
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s		Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
3,000	76½	2,000	85½
Chic, B & Quincy Con 7s		12,000	85
4,000	114¾	1,000	85⅝
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s		1,000	85
15,000	105	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	
Chic, Bur & Quincy,		1,000	58½
Nebraska Ext 4s		7,000	58
12,000	96	3,000	57⅞
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s		Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	
5,000	104	4,000	62
Chicago & Erie 1st		Mo Pac 1st Con	
5,000	110½	1,000	95
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s		N Y Cent 1st Coup	
32,000	106	2,000	115½
10,000	106⅛	N Y, Chic & St L 4s	
Registered		7,000	103
5,000	106	N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	
Chic, R I & Pac 6s		1,000	106
1,000	130⅛	N Y, Ontario & Wn	
1,000	130	Refunding 4s	
Chic Term Trans 4s		4,000	96½
1,000	81	1,000	96
Clev C, Chic & St L,		Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s	
St Louis Div 4s,		3,000	93⅝
Registered		2,000	93¾
1,000	90	North Ry of Cal 5s	
Colorado Midland 4s,		10,000	102
Trust Co Certfs,		Oregon Short Line	
All Instlmts Paid		1st Con 5s	
2,000	17½	1,000	99
Colorado Midland 1st,		2,000	98⅞
Trust Co Certfs		7,000	98⅜
1,000	59	1,000	98⅝
Eliz, L & B Sandy 5s		3,000	98½
3,000	99	Oregon Short Line	
Ft Wth & D C 1st		Inc A 5s	
4,000	66½	3,000	60¾
Total sales			

Oregon Short Line 6s		Albany & Sus	180
6,000	120	American Coal	100
Reading Co Gen 4s		Am. Cotton Oil	15½
1,000	80	Am. Cot. Oil pf	65½
2,000	80¼	Am. Express	123
2,000	80	Am. T. & C.	89
4,000	80¼	Am. Tobacco pf	112½
16,000	80	Ann Arbor	12
St L. & S F G M 5s		Balt. & Ohio	15⅜
3,000	102	B. & O. S. W. pf.,	
St L & San Fran 4s		new	5
1,000	72	Boston A. L. pf	103
St Paul. Min & Man,		Brunswick Co., 3d	
Montana Central 5s		in. paid	3½
1,000	109½	Buff., R. & P.	23
San A & Ar Pass 4s		Buff., R. & P. pf.	59
1,000	57½	Bur., C. R. & N.	60
So Pac of Ariz 1st		Chi. & Alton	150
10,000	104	Chi. & E. Ill.	52
Southern Ry 1st 5s		Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	101
6,000	88⅝	Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	25
8,000	88¼	Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20
1,000	88	Chi., Ind. & L.	7
Standard R & T 6s		Chi. Term. & Tr.	8
1,000	54	Chi. T. & Tr. pf.	28
Standard R & T Inc		Clev., L. & W. pf.	44
5,000	11	Cleve. & Pitts.	168
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s		Col. C. & I. Dev.	1
5,000	99	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2
1,000	98⅝	Col. F. & I. pf.	78
1,000	98⅞	Col. H. V. & T.	5½
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc		C., H. V. & T. pf.	16¼
10,000	30½	Com. Cable	160
1,000	30	Consol. Coal	41
Union Elevated 1st 6s,			
Trust Co Certfs			
6,000	81		
Union Pacific 4s			
10,000	90¼		
1,000	90⅝		
6,000	90¼		
50,000	90		
4,000	90½		
31,000	90		
19,000	89⅞		
9,000	90		
3,000	90½		
46,000	90		
15,000	89⅞		
500	90		
500	90		
10,000	89⅞		
U P, Denver & Gulf 1st,			
Trust Co Certfs			
11,000	52		
Virginia Midland G M			
1,000	100		
Wabash 1st 5s			
1,000	106¼		
1,000	105¾		
Wabash 2d 5s			
11,000	75		
5,000	74⅞		
4,000	74½		
1,000	74¾		
West Shore Gtd 4s			
1,000	108		
Wisconsin Central Co 1st,			
Trust Co Certfs			
1,000	35½		
	$848,000		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..	Consol. Ice	27	30	N. Y. Air Brake	..	22
4s, r., 1907	108½	109½	Consol. Ice pf	81	85	N. Y. & N. H.	183	185
4s, c., 1907	111	112	Del., L. & W.	145	150	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	73
4s, r., 1925	119¾	120½	Den. & R. G.	10⅝	11	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28½	30
4s, c., 1925	119¾	120½	D. & R. G. pf.	42½	43½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	14	14½
5s, r., 1904	110¾	111½	D. M. & Ft. D.	11	14	N. Y., S. & W.	11	12
5s, c., 1904	110¾	111½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	28	31
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	4	Norfolk So	62	66
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	4½	6	Nor. & West	11½	14
Dist. Col. 3-65s	115	..	Erie 2d pf	16¾	17¼	Ohio Southern	..	5
			Eighth Avenue	315	325	Ont. Mining	3	5
Albany & Sus	180	..	Ev. & T. H.	19½	22	Ore. R. & N.	41½	48
American Coal	100	140	Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	42	Ore. R. & N. pf.	60	68
Am. Cotton Oil	15½	16⅜	Flint & P. M.	10	15	Oregon S. L.	27	30
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	65½	69	Ft. Wth. & R. G.	8	14	Penn. Coal	325	375
Am. Express	123	127	Gt. Nor. pf.	147	154	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Am. T. & C.	89	89	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Peo. & Eastern	3	6
Am. Tobacco pf.	112½	115¼	Homestake	42	48	P., C., C. & St. L.	42¾	46
Ann Arbor	12	13	Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	98	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	..	..
Balt. & Ohio	15⅜	16½	Ill. Steel Co.	45¼	50	P., Ft. W. & C.	166	168
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6¼	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	7	Quicksilver	1⅝	2
Boston A. L. pf	103	107	Iowa Central	7	7½	Quicksilver pf.	5	6⅝
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	3½	4½	Iowa Central pf.	25	27	Rens. & Saratoga	190	..
Buff., R. & P.	23	30½	Kan. & Mich.	..	6¼	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5½	6½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	59	64	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	45	48
Bur., C. R. & N.	60	75	Keokuk & West.	32	35	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	15	17
Chi. & Alton	150	160	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. P. & Duluth.	20	25
Chi. & E. Ill.	52	53	Laclede Gas pf.	90	85	St. P. & M.	125	133
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	101	105	L. E. & W.	12½	14	St. P. & O. pf.	148	153
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	25	30	L. E. & W. pf.	66½	68	Sil. bull. certfs.	55⅝	56¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24⅝	Long Island	40	50	Sixth Avenue	190	210
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8	Manhattan Beach	4	8	Tol. & O. C.	16	24
Chi. Term. & Tr.	8	8½	Md. Coal pf.	48	48	Tol. & O. C. pf.	37	42
Chi. T. & Tr. pf.	28	28½	Mexican Central	5	5½	Twin City R. T.	20	25
Clev., L. & W. pf.	44	48	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	U. S. Express	38	43
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	51	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	9¾	11
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	..	Mobile & Ohio	28	28½	Wis. Cent. pf.	8	8
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3	Nat. Lin. Oil	15	16			
Col. F. & I. pf.	78	..	Nat. Starch	5¾	7			
Col. H. V. & T.	5½	6	Nat. St. pf.	65	83			
C., H. V. & T. pf.	16¼	25	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30			
Com. Cable	160	..	New Central C.	0¼	7½			

Hudson County Bonds Sell at 108.61.

Collector Hugh Dugan of Hudson County yesterday sold $44,153 worth of county bonds to the highest bidder. They were 30-year gold bonds at 4 per cent., and were awarded to Cornelius Zabriskie at 108.61. The proceeds are to be used in building the new branch of the Hudson Boulevard.

Bankers to Meet at Denver.

The Council of the American Bankers' Association met yesterday at the Lawyers' Club and arranged to hold the next annual meeting at Denver at a date to be set.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
49,490	Am. Sug. Refs	114⅜	115¼	112⅝	112¾
130	Am. Tobacco	94⅝	94⅝	93½	93½
110	A., T. & S. F. pf.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24⅜
740	Brooklyn R. T.	37⅛	37⅝	36⅝	36⅞
12,570	C., B. & Q.	87⅞	90	87⅞	87⅞
35,090	Chi., M. & St. P.	87⅝	88¼	86⅞	86⅞
2,020	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	81¼	82	81¼	81¼
60	Central of N. J.	90¼	90¼	90	90
20	Chi. & N. W.	115	115	115	115
170	Gen. Electric	31⅝	31⅞	31¾	31¾
490	Louis. & Nash.	47¼	47½	45½	45½
7,210	Manhattan	96⅞	97⅝	95¾	95¾
450	Mo. Pacific	24¼	24½	23⅜	23⅝
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
10	Met. Street	135	135	135	135
800	N. Y. Central	106¼	106¼	106⅛	106⅜
10	Nor. Pacific	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
2,080	Nor. Pacific pf.	60	60¼	59	59⅜
1,450	People's Gas	88¾	89½	88	88
10	Tenn. C. & I.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
30	Union Pacific	17	17	17	17
1,430	Union Pacific pf.	48¾	49¼	47⅝	47⅞
220	West. Union	85¼	85¼	83⅞	83⅞
114,600					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Gen. El. deb. 5s	101	101	100¼	100¼
20,000	Nor. Pac. 4s	94	94	93½	93½
10,000	Reading 4s	80½	80½	80	80
3,000	Southern 5s	88	88	88	88
23,000	Wabash 2d	75	75	74¼	74¼
$63,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.15	.16
Alpha Con	.06	.07
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.22	.22
Best & Belcher	.30	.30
Bullion	.10	.91
Challenge Con	.27	.28
Chollar	.47	.47
Confidence	.70	.73
Con. Cal. & Va	.78	.79
Con. New York	.02	...
Crown Point	.23	.18
Exchequer	.04	...
Gould & Curry	.19	.18
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.30
Julia	.01	.01
Kentuck Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.35	.38
Occidental Con	2.65	2.55
Ophir	.43	.44
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.39	.38
Savage	.24	.25
Scorpion	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	1.60	1.40
Silver Hill	.02	.02
Standard	1.75	1.65
Union Con	.41	.41
Utah Con	.11	.12
Yellow Jacket	.28	.28

Silver bars, 55⅛; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2	2¼	2	2¼
Anaconda	30	38	33	38
Anchoria	65	80	75	81
Argentum	19¾	19¾	19½	21
Consolidated	8¾	9	8¾	9
Elkton	71¾	71¾	72¾	73
El Paso	6¾	6¾	7	7⅛
Gibson	20½	21	20¼	21
Gold Coin	97	100	98	99½
Gold King	51	55	50	53
Golden Fleece	38	41	37	45
Grouse	5¾	6	5¾	6
Isabella	21¾	21½	21¾	22
Jefferson	4	6	4	5½
Lillie	79	81	79¾	80
Matos	13¾	14	13¼	14
Moon Anchor	97½	98	98	98¼
Pharmacist	5¾	6	5¾	6
Portland	75	75½	74⅞	75
Rawlings	17	17¼	17	18
Rose	11¼	12	11¼	12⅜
Union	9¼	9½	9¾	10
Work	2¼	2⅜	2	2¼

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

All Importers of Dyes Interested in a Hearing on the Classification of Alizarin.

A fine distinction relating to dyes came up before the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers yesterday. The present tariff provides for the free admission of alizarin and artificial alizarin dyes, derived from an element of coal tar. The Collector of this port has refused free entry to a large quantity of powder and paste, entered as alizarin dyes, and has classified such merchandise as "coal tar colors and dyes, not specially provided for," dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Several importers have protested, and a large amount of money is involved. The case of the Farbenfabriken Company of Elberfeldt was taken up yesterday as representative of the points at issue, and Edward N. Dickerson of this city appeared as counsel for the protestants. W. J. Gibson, as usual, looks carefully after the Government's interest, and General Appraiser George C. Tichenor, who for many years has made a special study of dyes, conducted the hearing. An interesting variety of samples of the different dyes was displayed. One of the choicest of the dyes was only two years old.

The original alizarin dye, which is a peculiar red coloring matter capable of endless combinations, was obtained by digesting madder root with alcohol and treating the result with sulphuric acid. The artificial alizarin is manufactured in Germany, and imported into this country in such large quantities that it has practically superseded the madder root article. Importers, it is alleged by customs officers, have taken advantage of the tariff exemption of artificial alizarin to enter all kinds of coal oil dyes under that name. The purpose of the present investigation is to define clearly just what kind of dyes may properly be classed as alizarin or artificial alizarin.

The important witness for the importers yesterday was Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, chemist of the Farbenfabriken Company. He described the character of the dyes and the methods of their manufacture. The hearing will be continued next week.

IN THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Appraiser Wakeman Invites Importers to Co-operate with Him—Bottled Spirits Ruling.

With a view of putting himself more in touch with the New York importers and merchants, United States Appraiser Wakeman has sent a circular letter to several hundred of them, saying that it is his desire to systematize the work of his department, so as to reduce to a minimum all vexation and delay to business men. To this end he solicits suggestions.

Appraiser Wakeman has already held several conferences with prominent importers on special matters, with good results. The honest importers have taken hold of this work in earnest, for the avowed reason that their existence as business men depends upon putting an end to fraudulent importations.

Commissioner Scott of the Internal Revenue Bureau has made a ruling that the smallest quantity of spirits which may be entered for withdrawal for export is the contents of an original package which when first entered contained not less than ten gallons. No division of one entry into two or more lots, for the purpose of taxpaying on some and the exportation of others, is allowed. Spirits withdrawn and bottled for export are not allowed to be held in the warehouse, and the order for export must be antecedent to the entry for withdrawal.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,314—Non-en. manf. article, from Johann Faber, Nuremberg, Jan. 8, 1898, 353-5, blue colored pencils, entered at 4.60, advanced to 5.75 marks per gross; 230-1, round lead pencils, No. 2, entered at 4.70, advanced to 5.88 marks per gross; 235-6, hexagon lead pencils, No. 2 and No. 3, entered at 4.80, advanced to 6 marks per gross; 425-6, hexagon lead pencils, No. 2, entered at 4.90, advanced to 6.13 marks per gross; 406, hexagon portfolio pencils, No. 2, entered at 5.40, advanced to 6.75 marks per gross; 104, triangular lead pencils, No. 2, entered at 6.60, advanced to 8.25 marks per gross; 270, ball programme pencils, entered at 3.40, advanced to 4.25 marks per gross; 252, hexagon lead pencils, entered at 8.66, advanced to 10.83 marks per gross; 593, blue colored pencils, entered at 9.40, advanced to 11.75 marks per gross; 594, red colored pencils, entered at 11.40, advanced to 14.25 marks per gross; 517, red colored pencils, entered at 6.58, advanced to 8.23 marks per gross; 660, copying pencils, violet, entered at 4.80, advanced to 5.38 marks per gross; 663, copying pencils, thick violet, entered at 9.60, advanced to

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings Among the Brokers—Transactions at Auction.

Polhemus Brothers have sold for Charles A. Kuster, to William Shoemaker, the five-story brick flat, with stores, 691 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

Benson & Gildersleeve have purchased, through Benjamin F. Hillery, the residence of the late Mayor Havemeyer, occupying a plot 37.5 by 125, at 335 and 337 West Fourteenth Street. The buyers, it is said, will improve the site by the erection of a seven-story warehouse.

George W. Ruddell has sold the residence 142 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, leaving three unsold of a row of five recently completed.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to a Mr. Glauder the lot, Ninetieth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, and to Feinberg & Freedman the two four-story brick dwellings, 186 and 188 Henry Street, 51 by 100.

It is reported that the same firm of operators has resold to Fay & Stacom the factory property at Monroe and Jefferson Streets, the purchase of which from E. H. Crampton was reported yesterday.

Details will probably be given out to-day by a down-town broker concerning a deal involving about $750,000.

Brooke & Georger have sold for Perez M. Stewart, to Dr. David Randell, the three-story brownstone front dwelling, 141 East Fifty-sixth Street, 19 by 100.5.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Henry and Hartman Schmidt, to Miss Minnie Powers, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 28 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 18 by 60 by 100.

John B. Keller has sold to the New York Central Building Association the five-story brick building, 210 East Fifty-seventh Street, 18.7 by 100.4.

Plans are in preparation for a magnificent residence to be erected by Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark on the plot at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-ninth Street, purchased by her from Cyrus Clark last September. The sale of the property under foreclosure to one of the defendants in the action on Wednesday was, it is understood, only a formal proceeding to remove certain restrictions which will enable the owner to go ahead with the plans for its improvement.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Domenico Garofalo, for $9,500, the four-story brick tenement 515 Washington Street, 21.3 by 56.5 by 21.2 by 56.3.

William Kennelly sold in foreclosure to Julius Katzenberg for $7,300 the lot 223 Lewis Street, 24.6 by 89.9 by 25 by 90.11.

Thompson & Pryor sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Eloise M. Breese, for $31,000, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 580 Third Avenue, 27.11 by 95 by 13.11 by 96; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, James L. Breese and Henry V. Higgins, Trustees, for $40,000, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 582 Third Avenue, 29 by 95.

John T. Boyd sold at public auction to M. Joseph Naughton for $2,500 the plot southeast corner of Kelly and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets, 45.3 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, William R. Rose and Gibson Putzel, for $7,800, the three two-story frame dwellings, Jennings Street, south side, 126 feet west of the Southern Boulevard, 52 by 128.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Kinsley, referee, 643 East Thirteenth Street, north side, 142.6 feet west of Avenue C, 27 by 103.3, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $21,429.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 139 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 29.6 by 98.9 by 31 by 98.9, with stores and three-story brick tenement at rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 420 Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17 by 85, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,137.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 100.8 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25.5 by 103, John Welcker of 385 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; M. V. B. Ferdon, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 242 to 246 Madison Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 32 by 80, Polstein & Feinberg of 200 Henry Street, owners; M. Bernstein, of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

No. 91 Henry Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25.6 by 88.2, Polstein & Feinberg, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Ninety-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, for two six-story brick and stone flats, 45 by 88.8, M. A. Brown of 128 West Ninety-third Street, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $140,000.

Harlem River, east side, Mott Haven Canal, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Railroad Avenue, for a one-story steel freight shed, 168 by 35, Harlem Transfer Company of 47 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; W. G. Berg of 207 West Fifty-second Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 50 by 82.10, Joseph W. Campbell of 247 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $25,000.

West End Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet south of One Hundred and Second Street, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 86.6; Mary E. Dempsey, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $50,000.

First Avenue, east side 76.9 feet north of Seventy-second Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 88; Emil Green of 182 East Seventy-second Street, owner; A. Balschun, Jr., architect; cost, $23,000.

No. 389 Grand Street, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 86.9; Woodbury G. Langdon of 710 Fifth Avenue, owner; A. O. Hoddick, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 50 feet east of Convent Avenue, for four three-story-and-basement brick dwellings, 17 by 54.4 and 16.6 by 50.4; Moore & Ashley of 433 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owners; F. W. Moore, architect; cost, $28,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, northeast corner of Morningside Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 40 by 85.7 and 60.10 by 95; Elizabeth Moore of 81 Morningside Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $150,000.

Main Street, southwest corner of Bay Avenue, City Island, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 54; K. Boeger, owner; Kerby & Cc., architects; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Southern Boulevard, for a two-story frame stable, 30 by 50; Charles Stearns, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,800.

Alterations.

No. 914 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Michael Bergmann, owner; P. F. Brogan, architect; cost, $600.

Nos. 103 and 105 Lewis Street, to two five-story brick tenements; William O'Brien of 59 Liberty Street, owner; Max Muller of 21 Centre Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 14 West Twenty-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick store; S. Blackwell, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine of 1,262 Broadway, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 37 East Sixty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Gertrude R. Hoyt, owner; Lienau & Nash, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 308 East Twentieth Street, to a four-story brick flat; J. H. Henshaw, owner; J. J. Gavigan, architect; cost, $2,750.

Willis Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; W. C. Delger of 198 East Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Frank Wolfgang, architect; cost, $600.

Cedar Avenue, northeast corner of Union Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Thomas F. Kennedy, premises, owner; William A. O'Hea, architect; cost, $1,750.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 24.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 189th St, 50x100; Max Marx to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company..... $1

AVENUE A, w s, 100 ft n of 8th St, 20x75; Henry Osterweis, executor, &c., to David Osterweis and another..... 10,000

AVENUE C, w s, 100 ft n of 8th St, 20x75; 17th St, n s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 20x ½ block; Henry Osterweis and others to David Osterweis..... 1

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 360 ft n of 161st, St, 20x125; Kate B. Decker to Clara Decker..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 75.9 ft n of 97th St, 23x100; John Rollmann and wife to Mary M. Mills..... 1

COURTLANDT AV, s e corner of 152d St, 86.8x100; Thomas Lenane and wife to Herman Schmuck and another..... 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 48 ft n of Oakland Place, 24x100; Dimock & Fink Company to Julia L. Gerding, exchange, &c..... 1

LAIGHT ST, 5, e s, 66 ft e of St. John's Lane, 22x101; Clara J. Brown to Therese D. Brawning..... 1

LOT 7, map of portion of Hunt estate; E. B. Levy to Patrick Oxley..... 1

LOT 47, map of Lot G, Hunt estate, near Van Nest Station, 25x100; Edward Sherman and wife to Frank Fasulo..... 250

LOTS 110, 111, and 112, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Angelo Rezzano.. 1,350

MARKET ST, 48, 25x87.7; Jacob Korn to Abraham Siegel and another..... 100

NAEGLE AV, n e corner of Academy St, 100x160; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Simon Sichel..... 100

NAEGLE AV, n e corner of Academy St, 100x160; Paul Weiss, s s, 100 ft s of Academy St, 150x150; Sherman Av, s e corner of Hawthorne St, runs e 300x s 168x w 200x n 50x w 100 to street x n 110; West Av, n w corner of Emersen St, 100x175; Charlton W. Crane to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 771, 20x109.10x20x105.6; Amanda M. De Graaf and another, executors, &c., to Emil S. Levi..... 1

TERRACE VIEW AV, s e s, 176.10 ft n w from corner of Terrace View Av and Jacobus Place, runs s e 65.1x n e 30x n w 83.9, to avenue, and s w 30; Jules E. Schneider to Margaret T. Van Nest.....Omitted

THOMPSON ST, 35 and 37, n w s, 18.5x60, to alley; Thompson St, n w s, 149 ft s of Broome St, 1x60; Kate V. Gibson to F. C. Linde Company, re-recorded.... 1

WEBSTER AV s e corner of 173d St, 25x90; William Hugershoff to Jacob Koldbeck..... 7,000

WEST END AV, n e corner of 88th St, 20.8x100; Walter E. Ward to Robert A. Evans.....

WEST END AV, n e corner of 88th St, 20.8x100; Robert A. Evans to Walter E. Ward..... 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100.5x100; Henry M. Denton to Gottfried Johnson..... 100

1ST AV, e s, 18.11 ft s of 118th St, 75x—; Henriette Wissler to Katchen Elm..... 1

3D AV, as widened, s e s, at s w boundary line of school property, 125x272.11x irregular; Max Marx and another to Ernst Marx Nathan Company..... 1

7TH AV, n e s, w s of Lot 1,050, map of the village of Wakefield, 50x114; Arthur Stewart and wife to Charles Muir..... 1

7TH AV, n e corner of 112th St, 201.10 ft to 113th St, x 100; Simon Adler and another to Edwin B. Stanton..... 1

8TH AV, s w s, 309.3 ft s of 133d St, 25.3x 100; William A. Chanler to John A. Prigge..... 10

12TH AV, n w corner of 4th St, 114x105, Wakefield; Paul Schoenbein to Mary Phillips..... 5,000

17TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 20x ½ block; Henry Osterweis, executor and trustee, to David Osterweis and another. 15,000

22D ST, n s, 353.6 ft w of 6th Av, 21.6x 98.9; United States Trust Company, executor, to Michael Rowan..... 24,000

24TH ST, 130 West, 25x98.9; Alexander V. Fraser to Samuel W. Peck..... 100

46TH ST, 108 West, 20x100.5; Edward E. McCall, referee, to James V. Falvey.... 15,200

52D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 26x 100.5; Katchen Elm to Emil and Henriette Wissler..... 24,500

55TH ST, s s, 254.2 ft w of 9th Av, 20.10x75.11x21x78.7; Laura A. Delano and others to Margaret Devlin..... 6,000

72D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x102.2; Elizabeth S. Clark to Cyrus Clark..... 100

87TH ST, s s, 158.11 ft e of 4th Av, 18.6x 100.8; Henry Steinbach to Edwin Gomez and others..... 1

88TH ST, n s, 337.9 ft e of 4th Av, —x 100.8x25.6x100.8; Henry Thompson, referee, to Florence J. McCarthy..... 3,500

88TH ST, n s, 337.9 ft e of 4th Av, 25.6x 100.8; Florence J. McCarthy to Joseph Stegmayer..... 100

89TH ST, n s, 412 ft w of West End Av, 174.11x161x irregular; Edward E. Black to Elizabeth S. Clark..... 100

89TH ST, n s, 393 ft w of West End Av, 19x irregular; Edward E. Black to Elizabeth S. Clark..... 100

89TH ST, n s, 393 ft w of West End Av, 19x irregular; David Rothschild to Moses K. Wallach..... 100

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Morris Mandelstein to Owen Costello..... 25,250

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to Morris Mandelstein..... 2,000

100TH ST, 226 East, 25x100.7; Frieda Hart to Charles Naarden..... 1

100TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.9; Harriet W. Barnard, as trustee, to Max Nathan and others..... 1

100TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.9; Gertrude M. Taylor and another to Max Nathan and others..... 1

101ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Moses Cohn and wife to David Rothschild..... 100

101ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Moses Cohn and wife to David Rothschild..... 100

127TH ST, 118 West, 16.8x99.11; Harry Brown and wife to Philip Bohnet..... 1

130TH ST, s s, 91.10 ft w of Madison Av, 18x99.11; Henry and Hartman Schmidt to Minnie Powers..... 1,000

134TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 150x100; the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company to Mark E. Stevens..... 1

143D ST, s s, 400 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 99.11; Edward M. Bloomer to Sarah Bloomer..... 1

152D ST, 557 West, 15x99.11; Emma C. H. Scheuermann to Ferdinand C. Bamman..... 1

157TH ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 49x 101.6; William F. Schneider to Enoch C. Bell..... 1

167TH ST, s e s, 113.10 ft s w of Fox St, 25x85.10x28.8x95.3; David Lackenbruch and wife to Hannah Levi..... 1

169TH ST, n s w corner of Prospect Av, 21.1x94.1x20x87.3; Thomas Farley to Carl Weiss..... 11,300

182D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 99.11; Edward T. McCrystal, executor, &c., to Martin H. Ray..... 6,800

Recorded Leases.

APPEL, Solomon, to Max Schwartz; 255 Houston St, 5 years..... 2,100

BITTERMAN, Theodore, to Samuel Rosenblum; 57 Cannon St, 5 years..... 300

COWEN, N., to Joseph Jung; 773 Columbus Av, 3 years.....$720 to 780

EARLE, William H., and another, executors, to Robert Reid Company; Grand Circle No. 8, at 8th Av, between 58th and 59th Sts, store, 1 year..... 1,200

HOSS, John D., to Henry Holter; 446 West 36th St, 5 5-12 years..... 1,140

KELLY, Thomas P., and another, executors, to Alfred Belew 618 6th Av 2 years..... 2,600

WHITE, Morris, to Charles Stirk; 2,232 5th Av, 3 years..... 420

Recorded Mortgages.

BELL, Enoch C., to New York Security and Trust Company; n w corner of 157th St and Melrose Av, 1 year.....$18,000

BORGES, John C., to Josephine Hess; s e corner of 7th Av and 122d St, 2 years. 40,000

BRUNNER, Albert E., to Caroline Mank; n s of 13th St, 220.11 ft e of Avenue A, 5½ years..... 1,000

BUCHANAN, Michael, to New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations; 106 West 101st St, 5 years. 12,000

BUSHLAHN, Frederick W., to Frederick Wurster; n e corner of Robbins Av and 150th St; n w corner of 162d St and Melrose Av, 3 years..... 8,000

BUSHMANN, Amalie, to Sophia Bolte; Robbins Av, n e corner of 150th St, 2 years..... 1,750

COSTELLO, Owen, to Morris Mandelstein; s s of 98th St, 100 ft e of Park Av, 3 months..... 8,000

DEVLIN, Margaret, to Sarah W. Downer; s s of 55th St, 254.2 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years..... 10,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Charlton W. Crane; s s of Post Av, 100 ft e of Academy St, 2 years..... 1,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Charlton W. Crane; n w corner Post Av and Emerson St, 2 years..... 1,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Charlton W. Crane; n e corner of Naegele Av and Academy St, 2 years..... 1,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Charlton W. Crane; n e corner of Hawthorne St and Sherman Av, 2 years..... 2,000

EVANS, Robert A., to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; n e corner of West End Av and 88th St, 5 years..... 32,500

FALVEY, James V., to William Wicke and others, executors; 108 West 46th St, 3 years..... 10,000

GERTH, Elizabeth and Ethel, to Michael T. Brophy and others, executors; 1,110 Forest Av, 1 year..... 7,000

GILBERT, Frank W., to Mary Hopkins; Madison Av, s e corner of 126th St, demand..... 2,600

HATFIELD, Fletcher W., to Oscar W. Alcot; e s of Mohegan Av, 145 ft s of Woodruff Av, or 176th St, installments.. 1,200

HEIDEL, Emma, to David Stevenson Brewing Company; n ½ of Lot 6, map of the village of Mount Hope, demand..... 1,300

JACKSON, Stephen H., to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; n w corner of Madison Av and 132d St, 5 years..... 10,000

JOHNSON, Gottfried, to Henry M. Denton; s w corner of West End Av and 68th St, 1 year..... 21,000

KERVAN, Charles, to Clarence Cary and another, trustees; s w corner of 7th Av and 144th St, 3 years..... 28,000

KERVAN, Charles, to Bradley & Currier Company; s w corner of 7th Av and 144th St, 1 year..... 3,525

LAKE, William H., to Mary A. A. Woodcock; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 100 ft s of 144th St, 3 years..... 15,000

LAKE, William H., to Harriet H. Wilcox; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 136.6 ft s of 144th St, 3 years..... 15,000

LAKE, William H., to Elbert S. Carman; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 443 ft n of 141st St, 5 years..... 15,000

LAKE, William H., to Hudson River Bank; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 154.6 ft s of 144th St, demand..... 30,000

LAKE, William H., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 206.8 ft s of 144th St, demand..... 20,000

LAKE, William H., to Harriet H. Wilcox; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 119.6 ft s of 144th St, 3 years..... 15,000

LAKE, William H., to Mary A. A. Woodcock; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 240.6 ft s of 144th St, 3 years..... 14,500

LAKE, William H., to Elbert S. Carman; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 425 ft n of 141st St, 5 years..... 15,000

LAMPHEAR, Ida M., to Emma B. Levin; 32 4th Av, or St. Wakefield, installments. 3,000

LAMPHEAR, Ida B., to Emma B. Levin; 34 and 36 4th Av, or St. Wakefield, installments. (two mortgages)..... 6,000

LEVI, Hannah, to Eugene M. Chargois; s s of 167th St, 113.11 ft w of Fox St, 2 years..... 650

LEVY, Sarah, to the German Savings Bank; s s of 81st St, 250.3 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 9,000

LIBBEY, Jonas M. and Frederick A., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 408 East 123d St, 1 year..... 8,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 98th St, 100 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 2,000

MANKO, John and Theresia, to Morris Kein; s w corner of 4th Av and 14th St, Wakefield, 2½ years..... 1,500

MAYER, Isaac, to Frederic de P. Foster; Madison Av, s w corner of 101st St, 3 years..... 26,000

MAYER, Theobald, to Eliza Worthington; w s of Old Fordham Av, 212.9 ft n of 175th St, 1 year..... 500

MAYER, Isaac, to Cornelius F. Kingsland; w s of Madison Av, 50.11 and 75.11 ft n of 101st St, (two mortgages,) 3 years.. 36,000

MAYER, Isaac, to Frederic de P. Foster; w s of Madison Av, 25 ft s of 101st St, 3 years..... 18,000

McKEONE, Thomas, to William E. White; n s of 112th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year

McKEONE, Thomas, executor, to Anna C. Stephens, executrix, &c.; n s of 112th St, 120.3 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 20,000

McKEONE, Thomas, to Anna C. Stephens, executrix, &c.; n s of 112th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 20,000

MILLER, Mary M. and James, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; w s of Columbus Av, 75.9 ft n of 97th St, 5 years..... 16,000

MILLER, John L., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 77th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 40,000

NAARDEN, Charles, to Anne W. Greenwood; s s of 190th St, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 2,500

NATHAN, Marcus, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 133d St, 300 ft e of Cypress Av, 3 years..... 4,000

OGDEN, James W., to Henry L. Pratt; s s of 161st St, 98 ft e of Eagle Av, 5 years..... 16,000

POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen, to Robert Carter; 159 Monroe St, 3 years.. 25,000

REZZANO, Angelo, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 110, 111, and 112, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 1 year..... 1,200

ROTHSCHILD, David, to Abraham Walach; 426 East 86th St, 1 year..... 1,000

ROTHSCHILD, David, to August Horrman and another, trustees; 426 East 86th St., 5 years..... 15,000

ROWAN, Michael, to Union Trust Company, trustee; 133 West 22d St, 5 years.. 15,000

ROZELL, James, to the Greenwood Cemetery; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 29.6 ft s of 124th St, 5 years..... 30,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Thomas Lenane; s e corner of Courtlandt Av and 152d St, installments, (two mortgages,) 9 months..... 62,000

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to John W. Cornish; Jackson Av, w s, 159 ft s of 166th St; Jackson Av, e s, 159 ft s of 166th St, demand..... 18,771

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Florinda C. Tilford; Jackson Av, w s, 245.11 ft s of 166th St, 3 years..... 4,000

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Isabel Milne, as guardian; Jackson Av, w s, 223.7 ft s of 166th St, 3 years..... 4,000

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Agnes V. Hobart; Jackson Av, 1,949, w s, 263.3 ft s of 166th St, 3 years..... 4,000

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Louisa B. Van Nostrand; Jackson Av, w s, 280 ft s of 166th St, 3 years..... 4,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lena Kuntz; 101st St, 53 East, 3 years..... 4,000

SIEGEL, Abraham, and Isaac Grossman to Jacob Korn; 48 Market St, 1 year..... 7,500

SMITH, Mary A., to Henriette Gehring; e s of Lenox Av, 66.10 ft n of 126th St, 5 years..... 9,000

SNARES, or Schnares, Mary, to Herman Mundheim; e s of Anthony Av, 26.9 ft s of 174th St, 2 years..... 100

SPRUNG, Isaac and Julia, to Louis Fischer; e s of Willett St, 100 ft n of Grand St, 1½ years..... 6,000

STANTON, Edwin B., to Simon Adler and another; 7th Av, e s, extends between 112th and 113th Sts, demand..... 28,500

STANTON, Edwin B., to German Savings Bank; n e corner of 7th Av and 112th St, 1 year..... 155,000

STANTON, Edwin B., to German Savings Bank; s e corner of 7th Av and 113th St, 1 year..... 155,000

STEINMAYER, Joseph, to Florence J. McCarthy; n s of 88th St, 337.9 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 9,000

TANENBAUM, Emanuel, to Samuel L. Bear; 52 Washington St and 29 West St, 1 year..... 6,000

TOERNER, August H., to Michael Devlin; s s of New St, 494 ft w of Union Av, 5 years..... 3,250

WISSLER, Emil and Henriette, to Katchen Elm; n s of 52d St, 300 ft e of 11th Av, installments..... 6,000

WOLLEY, James V. S., to Joseph F. Stier; e s of 5th Av, 451.11 ft s of 128th St, 1 year..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALTMAN, Henry, to Samuel H. Myers.. Nom.

BARNARD, Henry H., to John De Hart.. $500

BERRIAN, Samuel L., to Maximilian Poisinski..... 1,250

BILGRAM, James, to Hannah Sheehy..... Nom.

BOGERT, Harriet L., to Mary L. Higgins, guardian..... 1,512

BREESE, James L., and another, executors, to Eloise L. Breese..... 20,345

BREESE, James L., and another, executors, to James L. Breese and another, executors, (2 assignments)..... 16,077

COLLIER, Katherine D., to Warren Delano, Jr., guardian, &c..... 4,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Charlton W. Crane..... 7,000

HOPKINS, Mary, et al., to Henry H. Jackson.. 2,500

LESE, Louis, to Joseph and John Ruff.. 2,800

LESLIE, Warren, to Charles Cahn..... 300

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to New York Security and Trust Company, (3 assignments)..... 44,100

RICKERSON, Martin L., to Emmeline C. Rickerson, trustee..... 2,500

SMITH, Percival C., to R. W. Underhill, guardian, &c..... 16,000

SMITH, Percival C., to Hannah U. Hicks. 4,018

SNOW, Frederick A., to Continental Trust Company of New York..... Nom.

STERN, Caroline, to Julius Robertson.... 950

STERN, Jacob, to Isaac and Louis Stern, executors..... 80,500

STERN, Jacob, to Isaac Stern..... 2,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the American Geographical Society of New York..... 16,000

THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT Company to Noah C. Ridgway..... 1,500

THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK to William F. Newkirk..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Josephine T. Colt..... 18,000

VAN WAGENEN, Cornelia, to S. R. E. Gentes..... 1,000

WARREN, Joseph, to Bell Brothers..... Nom.

WHARTON, Edith M., to St. John the Baptist Foundation..... 6,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to Frederick A. Snow..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME ST, 508 and 510; William Schindele against Mutual Building Company, owner; John Wyman, contractor..... $815

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of Alden Place, 4 lots, —x—; William C. Upton against Samuel H. Vanderbeek, owner and contractor..... 172

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Hiscock, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

3D ST, 54 and 56 West, Hopkins & Co. against Maurice Deshong, owner; Alden Realty Company and Franklin A. Thurston, owners and contractors..... 299

147TH ST, 25 East; the Herm. Hafers Iron Works against Ferdinand M. Thierfelder, owner; Morris Young, owner and contractor..... 200

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; R. McLaughlin's Sons against Herman Engelhardt, owner; Giacomo Vicrotto, contractor..... 584

142D ST, 501, n s, extends from Amsterdam Av to Hamilton Place; John Fehn against Henry D. Bayne, owner and contractor..... 24

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MARKET ST, 48; Jacob Korn, with Abraham Siegel and Isaac Grossman, 9 payments..... 11,000

WEST END AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 50x100; David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hasenshlag, with Mary R. Dempsey, 12 payments..... 88,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 303; George Millett against Timothy D. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. T. Magee.

FOREST AV, e s, 175 ft n of Elm St, 25x100; Frank Weber and another against Lawrence and Fannie Weber, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, J. A. Lynch.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 176.8 ft s of 187th St, proposed, 25.3x187.2x190.5; King's Bridge Road, e s, 75.8 ft s of 187th St, proposed, 50.6x97.3x50x104.2; Welcome S. Jarvis, trustee, against Joseph H. Cain and others, (two actions of foreclosure of mortgages;) attorney, H. P. Whitehead.

WEST BROADWAY, w s, adjoining Lot E, map of property of Francis Cooper, runs w 90x s 38x e 90x n 43 to beginning; Daniel Lord and another against Charles H. Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. H. Beers.

157TH ST, 132 West; Herman Wronkow against Jennie Kaiser, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. S. Ritterband.

63D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 16.9x100.5; Henry B. Auchincloss, executor, &c., against Beale Coady and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harrison.

124TH ST, 344 East; Meyer A. Bernheimer against Joseph Stern and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Platzek, Stroock & Herzog.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 431—North American Commercial Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Reassigned for argument on April 11 at the head of the call for that day.

No. 86—George Schallenberger, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

No. 87—George E. Paul, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

No. 88—J. Otis Paul, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and

No. 17—Clarence E. Collins, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of New Hampshire.—Argument continued by William D. Guthrie, for the plaintiffs in error, by John G. Johnson for the defendant in error, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and concluded by William D. Guthrie for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 141—Pullman's Palace Car Company, appellant, vs. Central Transportation Company, and

No. 496—Pullman's Palace Car Company, petitioners, vs. Central Transportation Company.—Argument commenced by Edward S. Isham for appellant and petitioner and continued by F. P. Prichard for appellee and respondent.

Call for to-day: Nos. 141, (and 496.)

Calendar for Friday, March 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Motion Calendar. Adjourned Cases.

1—Fuller vs. Underwood.
2—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Am. Gas Control.
3—Pepper vs. Grasmeck.
4—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
5—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Walcott.
6—Dooley vs. Tamsen.
7—Fletcher vs. May.
8—Terry vs. American Museum of Nat. History.
9—Hahn vs. Goodman.
10—Sun Printing and Publishing Co. vs. Associated Press. Cases Noticed.—
11—Howard Mfg. Co. vs. Eriesloh.
12—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. De Haven.
13—Maloy vs. Duden.
14—Dooley vs. Tamsen.
15—Venner vs. Fitzgerald.
16—Wirt vs. Farrelly.
17—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. vs. Walker.
18—J. C. Ayer & Co. vs. Ayres.
19—Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co. vs. Ludwig.
20—Fisher vs. McNaught
21—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. vs. Walker.
22—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Walcott & Leeds.
23—Whelen vs. Man. Ry. Co.
24—McNamara vs. New England R. R. Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar; 408, 441, 450, 1202, 434, and 382.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J., Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Isaacs vs. Calder.
2—In re Int. Soc'y of Hebr. Employes.
3—Brennan vs. Gals.
4—Blanc vs. Blanc. 5—Same vs. same.
6—In re Smith.
7—Kelly vs. Eastmont. Non-enumerated motions.
8—Elias vs. Schweyer.
9—Paget vs. Melcher, (2 cases.)
10—Feldstein vs. Richardson, (4 cases.)
11—State Trust Co. vs. Casino Co.
28—Predigested Food Co. vs. Scott.
29—In re Steinway.
30—In re Griscom.
31—Wertheimer vs. Independent Order T. S. of I.
33—In re Lyman.
34—Lindenheim vs. Man. Ry. Co.
36—In re Lyman.
39—In re Lyman.
40—Raphael vs. Mencke.
41—Lynch vs. Carter.
42—People ex rel. Belden Club vs. Hilliard.
44—In re Archer & Pancoast Co.
45—People ex rel. Throckmorten vs. McCartney.
46—Crawford vs. Canary.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Robinson.
2—In re Voght.
3—W. A. Gaines Co. vs. Metz.
4—In re Clark.
5—Auerbach vs. Windsor.
6—Mahler vs. Klemme.
7—Auger vs. Herter.
8—Layman vs. John Anderson & Co.
9—Chapins vs. Frances.
10—Montgomery vs. Knickerbocker.
11—Hall vs. Black.
12—G. W. Lederer Co. vs. Jordan.
13—Sawyer vs. White.
14—Browning vs. Roberts.
15—Merriam vs. Wood & Parker Co.
16—Manning vs. Scherer.
17—Regan vs. Regan.
18—Brennan vs. Lawlor.
19—Welch vs. Welch.
20—Hickok vs. Bailey.
21—Allner vs. Hunha.
22—Nally vs. Brady.
23—Washington Life Insurance Co. vs. Beckel.
24—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. Regan.
25—Cooper vs. Hills Bros. Co.
26—Cochrane vs. Buchanan.
27—Met. Trust Co. vs. Broadbelt.
28—Michelbacker vs. McNiece.
29—Siegel vs. Lichtenstein.
30—Kirkpatrick vs. Stollbardt.
31—Voorhees vs. Bell & Bogart Soap Co.
32—Sumner vs. Clark.
33—Faccini vs. Tamsen.
34—Ramersley vs. Forgotson.
35—Bent vs. Bent.
36—Zarin vs. Zarin.
37—McGinty vs. Throp.
38—Bean vs. Morrill.
39—In re J. T. Camp Co.
40—Smecke vs. Haebler.
41—Lippmann vs. Levinson.
42—In re Palen.
43—Rosenfeld vs. Rosenfeld.
44—Sneckner vs. Sneckner.
45—Reed vs. Poucher.
46—Waldron vs. Van Wess.
47—Metz vs. Singer.
48—Durgeldein vs. Johnson.
49—In re 169th St.
50—In re Hope.
51—Sternbach vs. Friedman.
52—Scriven vs. Clark.
53—In re Nelson Av.
54—Allen vs. Thuren.
55—In re Clinton Av.
56—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Weaver Cycle Mfg. Co.
57—In re Sey Angle Cigar and Cheroot Co.
58—Kauffeld vs. Lyman.
59—In re Bostwick.
60—Walton vs. McMorrow.
61—People, &c., vs. Morrissey.
62—Lange vs. Hirsch.

PENNY PROVIDENT FUND.

After three years, without increase in deposits, the Penny Provident Fund, according to its annual report just issued for the year ended Jan. 31, shows a gain of nearly $5,000, the net deposits being $36,235.48, as against $31,305.44 for the previous year. It shows the same number of stations as for the preceding year, 321, and the number of depositors as 57,189, an increase of 3,740. The entire amount deposited during the year was $74,253.98, and the amount withdrawn $69,323.94.

While the report shows the fund to be in a prosperous state, it complains of a lack of stations in the tenement house districts, particularly on the lower east side, where as many as fifty would-be depositors are turned away nightly from one station, owing to lack of accommodation to receive them. The officers ask that some generous men and women assist them in making it provident and self-respecting men and women by opening stations where they are so badly needed, or paying a treasurer to collect deposits. The expenses of the fund were slightly less than for the previous year, but the interest on deposits falls short of necessary expenses by about $1,000 each year. Otto T. Bannard is Chairman and Treasurer of the fund, and Miss Marian Messmer Secretary and Cashier.

Simon Buttner Acquitted.

Simon Buttner, a hotel keeper at 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, was put on trial before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, yesterday on a charge of receiving stolen goods. The principal witness in the case was Asa O. Beville, who was a clerk in John Wanamaker's city store in this city, and who testified that he himself had stolen goods from the store and had sold them to Buttner. Beville is under indictment for robbing the store. Testimony given by George S. Oestricher was of such a character that Recorder Goff directed the jury to acquit, which they did.

Morning Glory on Sweet Potato Vine.

BERKELEY, Cal., March 24.—Supt. J. W. Mills of the Pomona Agricultural Experiment Station has succeeded in a most unique and interesting experiment—the grafting of a morning glory on a sweet potato vine. As a result, both plants attained an unusually large growth. The sweet potato vine produced twenty-one pounds of potatoes, the average being from ten to twelve pounds.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of survey, to consist of Lieut. Col. Gilbert C. Smith, Deputy Quartermaster General; Capt. Owen J. Sweet, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and Capt. John H. Duval, Commissary of Subsistence, will assemble at the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department, St. Louis, from time to time, at the call of the senior member thereof, for the purpose of ascertaining and fixing the responsibility for any loss or damage existing or arising in the duties of Quartermaster's supplies at that depot.

Leave of absence for one month and fifteen days, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. Loyd S. McCormick, Seventh Cavalry.

Changes in the duties of officers in the Subsistence Department are ordered as follows: Major Oskaloosa M. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, will temporarily perform the duties of Chief Commissary Department of the Lakes in addition to his duties as Purchasing Commissary at Chicago.

Major Edward E. Dravo, Commissary of Subsistence, is relieved from duty as Purchasing Commissary at San Antonio, Texas, and assigned to duty as Purchasing Commissary at Atlanta, Ga., in addition to his duties as Chief Commissary Department of the Gulf.

The retirement from active service of Capt. John S. Bishop, Thirteenth Infantry, is announced.

Transfers in the Fourth Artillery: Second Lieut. Henry H. Whitney from Battery I to Battery H; Second Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming from Battery H to Battery I.

Navy.

Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee is detached from the Maine and ordered home to await orders, March 23.

Chief Engineer C. P. Howell is detached from the Maine and ordered home to await orders, March 23.

Surgeon L. G. Henneberger is detached from the Maine and ordered home to await orders, March 23.

Paymaster Charles M. Ray is detached from the Maine and ordered home to await orders, March 23.

Naval Cadet T. H. Holden is detached from the Maine and ordered home to await orders, March 23.

Naval Cadet W. T. Cluverius is detached from the Maine and ordered home to await orders, March 23.

Chaplain T. P. Chidwick is detached from the Maine and ordered home to await orders, March 23.

Lieut. Commander C. A. Adams is detached from the Montgomery on her arrival at League Island, and ordered to the Minneapolis as executive officer, March 23.

Lieut. Commander James W. Carlin, on the arrival of the Montgomery at League Island, is detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to the Montgomery as executive officer, March 23.

Lieut. Jesse M. Roper is detached as Assistant Inspector in charge of the Third Lighthouse District, and ordered to the Mayflower as executive officer, March 23.

Commander Morris R. S. Mackenzie is ordered to command the Mayflower at once, March 23.

Cadet appointments of past week: James L. Kite, Graves Mill, Va.; Edmund Thomas, Littleborough, N. C.; Charles A. Cook, Jr., (alternate,) Warrenton, N. C.; Richard B. Orndorff, Tucson, Arizona; Richard P. Williams, (alternate,) Prescott, Arizona.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Puritan arrived at Newport News March 23.

Texas arrived at Hampton Roads March 24.

Monadnock arrived at San Francisco March 24.

Monterey arrived at San Francisco March 24.

Terror sailed from New York for Key West March 24.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.
The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.
J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMBERLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., near beach; capacity 300; steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street level; cuisine and service unsurpassed. Special Spring Rates, $3.00 from Saturday P. M. to Monday A. M. Tel. 376. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

LINDEN HALL,
Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Av. and beach; opens April 2d; capacity, 350; steam heat, elevator; special Spring rates. M. C. ADAMS.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

41ST ST.—Parlor floor in woman's clubhouse; attractively furnished. Apply PRESIDENT, 15 West 42d St., second floor.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A BACK parlor and extension, with use of front parlor for physician or dentist, or furnished saloon floor, with private bath, at exceptionally reasonable price. House on West 92d Street, near Central Park. Address S. R., Box 198, Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

The New York School of Oratory and for the cure of STAMMERING, 1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music. $5.00; circulars.

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW YORK PRIMARY UNION WILL HOLD its Sixteenth Annual Institute at the Broadway Tabernacle on Saturday, March 26th. Sessions at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. All Teachers of Primary and Intermediate Classes cordially invited.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; excellent reference. 404 West 55th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands best American cooking; city or country; city reference. M. M., Box 346, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; where there is a kitchenmaid; best city references. A. W., 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best reference; for the country for the Summer, with kitchen girl. 243 East 59th St.

COOK.—By a French cook; wages, $40; or to go by day; best city reference. 127 West 33d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman; first-class cook; reference. 230 East 75th St., top floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; $4 to $6; cutting, basting, 50c. Glove fitting. Mme. Roome, 133 West 16th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; experienced in shirts, collars, cuffs, and flannels; city reference. 322 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 435 West 30th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going South desires to secure position for a competent waitress and chambermaid. Call, at present employer's, 141 East 36th St., Friday, 10 to 3.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Eight years' experience in mercantile house; educated, refined young woman; thoroughly competent; best references. Remington Machine, Box 199 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—Lady wishes to recommend honest, reliable, and competent Frenchman as butler and valet. M. D., 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced every respect; willing, obliging; excellent references; last employer seen. Butler, 372 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; three years' personal character; single; age, 30. T., Box 316, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; Protestant; careful driver; willing to be generally useful; care furnace, mow lawn; can milk; wages moderate. S. L. B., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; temperate; country preferred; references. Coachman, 428 3d Av., care Mrs. Fitzpatrick.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; reference from three of the best families in New York. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Single; (32;) understands his business thoroughly; life experience; 13 years first-class references. Gardener, Box 186, Times Office.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Single; best reference; to take charge of gentleman's place. B. F., care of Schnackenberg, Albany Av., Flatbush, L. I.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUR.—By a graduate from Royal Medical Institute for massage and gymnastics at Stockholm; highest city references. R. von Kock, 68 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN OF 24; five years with present employer; desires situation with chance of advancement. Advancement, Box 197 Times Office.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to collect advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—Physician wanted on salary at 62 West 22d St. Call at 3.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

FOLSOM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID FOLSOM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of his attorneys, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the fourth day of November, 1897. DANIEL W. TOMLINSON, Executor. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New York City. n5-1aw6mF

LEGAL NOTICES.

SIEGEL, LOUIS C.—In pursuance to an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the 1st day of March, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LOUIS C. SIEGEL, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Louis C. Siegel, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, March 24, 1898. LOUIS P. MAHLER, Assignee. WILLIAM S. KEILEY, Attorney for Assignee, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. mh4-1aw6mF&ap15

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—CHARLES H. IVISON against EDWARD IVISON, David B. Ivison, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry I. Parsons, James G. Parsons, Betsy Ann Ivison, Sarah Ivison, John C. Ivison, Mary Ivison, Helen Ivison, Emma Ivison, J. Henry Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Williams, Augusta B. Dixon, Mary L. Hammer, Ivy Rhea Scott, Ruth Scott, Mary Ann [illegible], Eliza Jane Seelye, and David B. Ivison, as sole executor of the last will and testament of William Ivison, deceased.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial to be held in the County of New York.—Dated this seventh day of December, 1897.
GOODRICH, WHITNEY & HAGEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. Address 59 & 61 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants David B. Ivison, Edward Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry I. Parsons, and James G. Parsons:

The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of February, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the same date with the complaint herein.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898. Yours, &c.
GOODRICH, WHITNEY & HAGEN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
m4-1aw6wF&ap15

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JOSEPHINE M. GOULD, plaintiff, against PETER P. REIN and BRIDGET REIN, his wife, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants; You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 2nd, 1898. G. TARLETON GOLDTHWAITE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New York.

To Peter P. Rein and Bridget Rein, his wife, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the sixteenth day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the seventeenth day of February, 1898. G. TARLETON GOLDTHWAITE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New York City. f25-1aw6wF

ROBERTS, DAVID H.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID H. ROBERTS, an adjudged incompetent person, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Annie A. Roberts, as committee of the person and property of said David H. Roberts, an adjudged incompetent person, above named, should not be had.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Supreme Court of the State [L. S.] of New York, to and for the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of said court, this 9th day of February, 1898.
SOHMER, Clerk.
HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Committee, 346 Broadway, New York City. f11-1aw6wF&mar25

Notice to Creditors.

I, Henry G. Parker, Receiver of The National Water Tube Boiler Company, do, by direction of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made in a cause wherein John Shey Suydam and others are complainants, and The National Water Tube Boiler Company is defendant, bearing date the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said The National Water Tube Boiler Company to present to and prove before me by oath or affirmation their respective claims and demands against the said company within two months from the date hereof, or they will be excluded from the benefit of the dividends as may thereafter be made and declared by the said Court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.—Dated March 4, 1898.
HENRY G. PARKER,
Receiver of The National Water Tube Boiler Co., New Brunswick, N. J.

BERDELL, THEODORE.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 18th day of December, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against THEODORE BERDELL, late of the firm of the business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Theodore Berdell, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, December 15, 1897. THOMAS PERKINS, Assignee. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. mh4-1aw6wF&ap15

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ELIAS KEMPNER, plaintiff, vs. WALTER B. ATTERBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 2nd day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street, distant eastwardly from the easterly line of the Third Avenue two hundred and ten feet, and running thence southerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue, ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the centre of the block; thence easterly parallel to the said southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the last mentioned line twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated March 4th, 1898.
CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE,
Referee.
BACKUS & MANNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

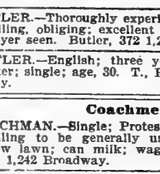

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Three thousand six hundred and seventy-seven and 12-100 dollars, with interest from the 18th day of February, 1898, and the costs of this action, amounting to $370.70, with interest thereon. Also unpaid taxes and assessments, and water rates, amounting approximately to Four hundred and fifty-seven and 80-100 ($457.80) dollars. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure the sum of Twenty-four Thousand Dollars, with interest thereon.
CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE,
Referee.
m8-2aw3wTu&F&m29

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—WALTER F. KINGSLAND, plaintiff, against KARL M. WALLACH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the first day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the thirteenth day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point where the southerly line of One Hundred and Second Street intersects the westerly line of Second Avenue, thence running westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Second Street seventy-five (75) feet, thence running southerly on a line parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet eleven (11) inches, thence running easterly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Second Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said parties of the first part named in the premises described in the complaint in and to the street and avenue in front of and adjoining said premises.—Dated New York, March 17th, 1898. RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee. HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.

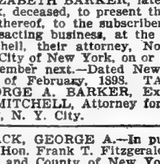

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,037.15, (exclusive of costs,) with interest from February 18th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rates, &c., is $1,072.65, with interest to be added.
RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.
mh22-2aw3wT&F&ap13

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, HAMILTON COUNTY. Union Trust Company of New York against Hamilton Park Company et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made on the 27th day of December, 1897, entered in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on the 30th day of January, 1898, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at Morley's Lake Pleasant Inn, in the Village of Lake Pleasant, County of Hamilton, State of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises described in the complaint in this action, and in said decree hereinbefore referred to, and as hereinafter set forth, upon the following terms and conditions:

TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will include simply the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises hereinafter described.

The sale of the said property shall be subject to all liens prior to the lien of said mortgage, and the undersigned, Referee, will not pay out of the proceeds of sale any taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens upon the property sold, nor redeem the property sold from any sales for unpaid taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens.

The undersigned, the Referee, will first, in the order as hereinafter described, offer for sale the property in separate lots. The bids received for the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall be received on condition that all the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel. The highest bids received for the separate lots so offered for sale will be noted by said Referee.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which shall be sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest upon all the then outstanding and unpaid bonds secured by said mortgage, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sale, and all costs of this cause, and all proper allowances, compensation, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any parties or their counsel, or to the undersigned, said Referee, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the trustee in the administration of the trust, then the undersigned, said Referee, will offer one more of such parcels for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the property offered for sale in separate lots the undersigned, said Referee, shall offer the same for sale together as a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bid for all such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the said highest bids received and noted for said property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such property shall be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid received for such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received and noted for such property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several separate lots offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for parcels of land herein described as Tracts I., II., III., IV., and V. who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $500 in money, or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid on parcel hereinafter described and known as Tract VI. who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $1,000 in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the parcels offered as a whole, whichever parcels they may be, who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $2,000, in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The above deposits are required as a pledge that the respective bidders will make good his or their bids in case of acceptance.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for any parcels, respectively known as Tracts Nos. I., II., III., IV., and V., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter, deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $1,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for parcel known as Tract No. VI., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $5,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for the parcels offered as a whole the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $7,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Any sum which may have previously been deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the undersigned, said Referee, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with the terms of sale as to the passing of title, the payment of the purchase price, or otherwise, or shall fail to comply with the terms of the said decree hereinbefore referred to, or with any order of the court relating to the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash deposited by such purchaser or purchasers as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon resale.

The purchaser shall pay to the undersigned, the said Referee, at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, within fifteen days after said sale, when the said Referee's deed will be ready for delivery, such other payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid as the court may direct; the balance of the purchase price, not required to be paid in cash, may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning in at the same time and place, to be cancelled or credited as hereinafter provided, bonds and coupons, to be paid out of the proceeds of sale upon distribution thereof, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price all such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to resell the property, upon such notice as the court shall direct, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after proper demand made upon said purchaser therefor, or within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment.

The biddings will be kept open after the property is struck down, and in case any purchaser shall fail to comply with any of the above conditions of sale, the premises so struck down to him will be again put up for sale under the direction of the undersigned, said Referee, under the same terms of sale, without application to the court, unless the plaintiff's attorneys so elect to make such application; and such purchaser will be held liable for any deficiency there may be between the sums for which said premises shall be struck down upon the sale and that for which they may be purchased on the resale, and also for any costs or expenses accruing on any such resale.

Where reference is made herein to the sale of "tracts or parcels of land," it is understood that such term refers simply to the right, title, and interest of the defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, on the 1st day of May, 1889, the date of said mortgage foreclosed, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to such parcel or parcels of land.

The following is a description of said mortgaged premises hereinbefore mentioned:

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land and territory situated in the County of Hamilton, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

TRACT I.

All that certain tract or parcel of land and territory described as being four thousand nine hundred (4,900) acres, or thereabout, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, lying in a square (as near as may be) in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, lying in the County of Hamilton (formerly Montgomery County) in the State of New York; being the same tract of land or premises conveyed to Margaret L. Woodruff by John D. Clute, by deed dated November 6th, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on March 2d, 1880, in Book No. 13 of Deeds at pages 414 et seq., and being the same premises conveyed to the said Clute by James Robertson and others, Trustees of the Bank of the United States, as described and set forth in said deed of conveyance, dated November 28th, 1849, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book No. 3 of Deeds at page 329.

And being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret L. Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 258, and thereafter conveyed by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT II.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the northwest quarter of Township thirty-five (35) in Hamilton County, State of New York, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, being bounded in a deed dated October 14th, 1858, made by Abner Benedict and wife to John D. Clute, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County October 20th, 1858, in Book 5 of Deeds at page 604, as follows:

"All that piece of land situated on the north shore of Racquette Lake in Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, in Hamilton County, State of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly shore of said lake distant twenty (20) chains westerly in a straight line from the northerly end of the bridge crossing the outlet of said lake, and running thence north to the southerly boundary of lands now owned by said Clute; thence southwesterly along said southerly boundary of said Clute's lands to the westerly boundary of said Township thirty-five (35); thence southeasterly along said last-named boundary to the northerly shore of said lake, and thence along the shore to the place of beginning, be the quantity more or less contained therein."

Being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book of Deeds No. 20 at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 267.

This tract being the same tract described in and conveyed by two certain deeds of quit-claim as follows: One made by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey, dated 19th day of April, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 264; and the second made by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, dated the 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded on the 28th day of November, 1888, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book 20 of Deeds at page 272.

TRACT III.

All that certain undivided one-quarter interest of a lot of land known and described as lot No. ninety-seven (97) in Township twenty-one (21), in Hamilton County, New York State, said lot containing two hundred (200) acres or thereabout, and being a portion of the lands conveyed by Anne M. Van Benthuysen, as sole executrix, etc., to John D. Clute, by deed dated November 1, 1861, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County January 7, 1862, in Book No. 6 of Deeds at page 340, with all the appurtenances thereof.

Being the same property conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT IV.

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situated in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35. Two thousand one hundred and thirty (2,130) acres, more or less, being all that remains of that part of the southwest one-quarter of the Township not covered by water, after excepting therefrom three hundred and twenty (320) acres of Literature lands thereto. Two thousand eight hundred and forty (2,840) acres, more or less, being the undivided one-half of the remainder of said southwest one-quarter, on which taxes were paid by Mrs. Sarah A. Russell; and ten (710) acres, more or less, being the undivided one-eighth of said remainder, on which taxes were paid by the Bank of Lansingburg, New York, or Alexander Walker, Cashier.

Being the same tract of land conveyed by Edward Wemple, Comptroller of the State of New York, to Clara E.

RAPID TRANSIT PROBLEMS

Controller Coler Fails to Attend the Meeting of the Commissioners.

WAITING FOR HIS ENGINEER

No Report from That Person on Proposed Manhattan Franchises—Bronx Taxpayers Heard—President Orr Denies an Insinuation by Mr. Creamer.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners before going into executive sesssion at its meeting yesterday afternoon gave a public hearing to a delegation of north side property holders. In this delegation were James L. Wells, President of the North Side Board of Trade; Col. Joseph A. Goulden, George J. Grossman, President of the Taxpayers' Alliance; the Rev. Dr. Dennis J. McMahon of St. Thomas's Roman Catholic Church, West Farms; William Gill, West Farms, and W. H. Keating, William's Bridge.

President Orr spoke a few words of welcome to these gentlemen and invited them to make their views known. Father McMahon said that in the plans of extensions of the Manhattan Railway suggested in the proposed franchises all the eastern portion of the Borough of the Bronx is left out in the cold. He asked the board, before granting the Manhattan Company any concessions below the Harlem, to require it to agree to build an extension to Westchester Avenue, to Intervale Avenue, to Boston Road, to William's Bridge and Westchester.

President Orr said that the board could not suggest to the Manhattan Company what it should ask for; it could grant or refuse concessions after application had been made for them.

Father McMahon said he had been mistaken as to the power of the board, but he and those he represented were opposed to any concessions whatever to the Manhattan Company below the Harlem unless it agreed to furnish such facilities as he had suggested.

James L. Wells's Views.

James L. Wells gave a brief history of previous attempts of the residents of the present Borough of the Bronx to secure rapid transit, and said he too thought that the Manhattan Company should build to the northern limits. He believed there should be a rapid transit road to West Farms, but thought that road ought to be the one planned by the commission. If it were possible for the board to deny concessions to the Manhattan below the Harlem unless the company granted proper facilities to the district above it, he would ask it to do so. But the board is in no such position. He was, besides, unwilling to stand in the way of better facilities for Fordham, Bedford Park, and Woodlawn by demanding that the Manhattan Company agree to build to the northern limits before receiving the right to the Bedford Park extension. Mr. Wells said he thought it was folly for the elevated road managers to hesitate to build extensions in the Bronx in view of the constant and rapid growth of that borough.

Mr. Keating said that his request for the people east of the Bronx was for the board to withhold its consent to the Bedford Park extension unless the Manhattan Company agrees to go to Mount Vernon or rather to the northern limits.

Mr. Goulden said: "I wish to tell you, gentlemen, that we of the Bronx are with you, one and all. We believe nine-tenths of the people of the city are with you. We congratulate you on your victory at Albany to-day; we hope it is a victory. I believe you are doing all you can with these Manhattan people. Mr. Wells and I have had more than twenty interviews with Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage, and are as far away from obtaining any definite result as when we began. I congratulate you on your having limited them in point of time; stick to that or nothing will be done. The talk of paying damages above the Harlem is idle; the Manhattan Company never has paid any damages there and never will be required to pay any. The people are back of you. If possible, gentlemen, rush this matter of rapid transit. Put on more steam and see if you cannot accomplish something."

Wish to Treat All Fairly.

President Orr said: "We are trying to do everything possible to accomplish all the purposes for which we were appointed. We wish to treat all roads fairly and to extend to the Manhattan Company every consideration."

Mr. Goulden closed by asking the board if the way should not be clear to carry out all its plans for an underground road to build such a road from the Battery to Forty-second Street and arrange for connections with the steam railroads entering at the Grand Central Station.

Col. McNaught, counsel for the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, stated to the board that there would be no serious conflict of interests in West Street between his client and the Manhattan Company.

The board here went into executive session with the expectation that Controller Coler would be present and that action could be taken on one at least of the proposed franchises to the Manhattan Company. A message was finally received from the Controller stating that the engineer of his department had not yet reported to him upon the proposed grants of franchises, and he would, therefore, be unable to vote upon them at this meeting.

The board authorized the President and Secretary to execute the stipulation required by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court with regard to the bonds to be required of the contractor for the underground road.

James M. Mitchell, who was engaged by President Orr after the recent report of the Commissioners of Accounts as to the financial management of the commission had been made public to examine the board's accounts, presented a report which shows that the total sum spent by the present Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners up to Jan. 1, 1898, was $211,656.39.

Mr. Orr's Manhattan Stock.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners declined yesterday to make any reply to Richard Croker's utterances of the previous day. Mr. Orr, however, departed from his usual habit of silence under criticism and took notice of Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer's remarks at Albany by writing the following letter:

March 24, 1898.

Hon. N. N. Stranahan, Chairman Senate Committee on Cities:

Dear Sir: It is reported in this morning's papers that, in advocating the bill now pending before your committee to legislate the present Rapid Transit Board out of office, Mr. Creamer, who is, I am told, one of the assistants to the Corporation Counsel of this city, asserted that "the President of the Chamber of Commerce (Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission) is known to be one of the heaviest stockholders in the Manhattan Company."

As this assertion, if it was actually made, must have been advanced with the intention of creating the impression that my personal interests might in some manner influence my official action touching the application of the Manhattan Railway Company which is now pending before the Rapid Transit Board, I feel constrained, although with the utmost reluctance, to deny it.

When I first learned that the Manhattan Railway Company intended to make an application to our board for additional franchises I at once sold all of my securities in that company, (which amounted only to 118 shares of its stock,) and I have not since then held, and do not now own, any of the securities of that corporation except a $1,000 4 per cent. bond.

Although I am thus reluctantly constrained from a sense of official duty to reply to this reported insinuation, you will pardon me, I am sure, for adding that, from a purely personal standpoint, the obligation to make this denial is the most disagreeable one that has been forced upon me for a long period, I am, Sir, yours very truly, A. E. ORR.

A petition against the passage of the Ellsworth bill, which was circulated among the leading business houses of the city yesterday and was numerously signed, reads as follows:

The commission as it now exists has not betrayed its trust, is not governed in any sense by partisanship, and, as far as practicable, has faithfully fulfilled the duties intrusted to it. The talent, performed and the experience acquired will, in the event of its abolition, have gone for naught, and the important work, for which there is so universal a demand, be greatly retarded. No substantial reason has been assigned for this proposed change, and your petitioners pray for the retention of the present Commissioners.

Some attention was attracted by an entry in the list of recorded real estate transfers published yesterday morning. This was of the transfer to George J. Gould by Mary R. Wright and others, executors, of a number of lots in the Borough of the Bronx. The situation of these lots relative to a proposed extension of the Manhattan Railway's lines was regarded as of significance.

SENATE WITH THE GOVERNOR.

The Cities Committee, by a Tie Vote, Refuses to Report the Rapid Transit Bill.

ALBANY, March 24.—The Senate Cities Committee rallied to Gov. Black's support in his fight against the rapid-transit "deal" this morning, and, by a tie vote, locked up the Ellsworth bill for a new Platt-Croker Commission.

The committee met at 9:30 and remained in executive session for an hour. After the meeting it was learned that Senator Nussbaum, who had asked to be excused from voting at the meeting yesterday afternoon, had cast his ballot against reporting the bill. This made the vote stand six to six, and, as a majority is required to report a bill, it meant that the bill would not come out of the committee.

The final vote in committee was: For reporting, Senators Ellsworth, Page, Seibert, Grady, Ahearn, and McCarren—three Republicans and three Democrats; against reporting, Senators Stranahan, Lexow, Nussbaum, White, Brush, and Tibbits—all Republicans.

The result is regarded as a measure of the relative potency of Gov. Black and Senator Platt, when it comes to a direct trial of strength with the Legislature. The Governor's friends point to the fact that Mr. Platt was able to command the support of only three out of nine Republicans on the committee, while six Republican Senators stood with the Governor against the "deal," as indicating the percentage of power possessed by the two leaders in legislative matters. Never before this session has such a test been made, and the result is expected still further to strain the relations between the Governor and the Senator, which, as pointed out in terse dispatches heretofore, have been at an unpleasant tension for several weeks.

The only method left to Senator Ellsworth for getting his bill before the Senate is to move to discharge the committee from its further consideration. Should he do so, no doubt is felt by the opponents of the bill that the motion would meet overwhelming defeat. Even if the bill should get on the calendar, it could only be passed now, it is pointed out, by being advanced to third reading by unanimous consent, which would never be given, and by an urgency message from the Governor relieving it from the necessity of lying on the desks of members three days in its final form, which admittedly would not be forthcoming. That the bill would receive little aid from the Assembly Rules Committee should it reach it is shown by the fact that that committee has had the same bill, introduced by Mr. Eldridge, in its possession all this week without reporting it.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE LIQUOR TAX LAW.—The Second Appellate Division has affirmed the order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, discharging Frank Stock, on writ of habeas corpus, from imprisonment under sentence for selling liquors without having a certificate. Stock was convicted about three months ago under Section 34 of the liquor tax law and sentenced to pay $300 fine, and on default to stand committed to the county jail for one day for each dollar of the fine. The provisions of the liquor law under which the sentence was imposed declare that the fine must be docketed as a judgment against the person convicted, in favor of the Commissioner, and that execution shall issue against the property of the judgment debtor, which shall take precedence of all liens, mortgages, conveyances, or incumbrances subsequent to the docketing, and where there is a bond under the statute the judgment may be collected on it. Presiding Justice Goodrich, who gives the opinion of the court, holds that the Judge at Special Term was right in deciding that imposition of a fine merely was in no sense a criminal punishment, as the statute provided that the debtor might be punished by imprisonment in addition to the fine, and that he could not be imprisoned simply for non-payment of the fine. "The statute in these sections," the Presiding Justice said, "contains specific directions for sentence for the offense, and must, being in derogation of personal liberty, be strictly construed. No specific authority can be found in its provisions for imprisoning the defendant for the non-payment of the fine."

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ATTACHMENT AND REPLEVIN.—On Dec. 14, 1895, Porter Brothers & Co., a San Francisco firm, shipped 329 sacks of almonds by the Sunset Route from California to New York, at the same time drawing their draft on Thomas Roberts & Co. of Philadelphia, Penn., the consignees, for $1,458.33, payable to the order of the Sather Banking Company, a California banking institution, which discounted it, taking as collateral security the bill of lading for the almonds. The draft was neither accepted nor paid, whereupon the banking company made claim for the goods, but failed to obtain them because Louis Hartwig and Roberts had intercepted them on their arrival at New York and caused them to be seized by the Sheriff on attachments which they procured against Porter Brothers & Co., the consignors. The goods were sold as perishable property. In a replevin suit by the Sather Banking Company against Hartwig and others, Justice McAdam, before whom the case was tried at Trial Term, held that the delivery of the bill of lading to the plaintiff for the purpose of securing the payment of the draft drawn by the consignor upon the consignee, and which the plaintiffs discounted, was sufficient to pass the title to the almonds to the plaintiff, subject to be divested only by the payment of the draft, and that the contention of the defendants that they were not liable without proof of a personal direction to levy and sell was untenable. The property brought $1,560.43 at the Sheriff's sale, and Justice McAdam gave judgment for the plaintiff for the possession of the property, assessing its value at the amount of the draft, with interest. A like judgment was given in another replevin action between the same parties for the possession of dried fruit and raisins, which were also shipped from California to New York, and were seized and sold, under attachment, in a similar manner.

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THE DAMAGES AWARDED WERE NOT EXCESSIVE.—Robert H. Furman secured a verdict for $9,000 in his action against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for damages for personal injuries which he received by the collision of two of the company's cars, on one of which he was employed as conductor. The company, on appeal, claimed a reversal because the amount of the verdict was excessive. The Second Appellate Division, in unanimously affirming the judgment, held, by Justice Willard Bartlett, that the judgment in view of the fact that plaintiff was so injured in the right leg that he was thereafter unable to support his weight upon it, suffered constant pain, and was practically deprived of the power to earn a living, which disability was likely to be permanent, was not excessive, when it appeared that, although in the capacity of conductor, he only earned $2 a day, he had accepted such employment only for the Winter months, and that he had earned in each of the two years prior to the accident at least $1,200 as a dealer in vegetables.

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RESTRAINING THE USE OF A MILL POND.—The Dosoris Pond Company recovered judgment in the Queens County Supreme Court, restraining the defendants, Edward J. Campbell and others from taking any fish or shell from the East Dosoris Mill Pond and from interfering with the company's rights there. The company claimed the exclusive right of fisheries in the pond, under a lease from Leonard Jacob, who claimed to be the owner. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment of the Special Term, upon the opinion of Justice Smith below, who held that the evidence sustained the claim of plaintiff that the grant from the crown to Robert Williams, contained in the Nicoll Patent of Aug. 1, 1688, embraced these premises, and that a substantial chain of title had been proved from the original grantee. The court held that the claim of defendants of title in the town of Oyster Bay, derived from the Andros Patent, was not tenable, because that patent was antedated by the Nicoll Patent to Williams, and it excepted from its operation all prior grants.

Adjt. Clark Now Chief of Staff.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, commanding the First Brigade, has appointed a chief of staff in the person of Battalion Adjutant Henry S. Clark of the Twelfth Regiment. He will serve as Assistant Adjutant General, and will have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

DR. BEAN ASKED TO RESIGN

The Request Made to the Superintendent of the Aquarium Without Charges or Explanation.

MAY BE SAFE AS A VETERAN

President Clausen Says the Demand Is in Pursuance of a Plan of Reorganization on Which He Has Determined.

Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, Superintendent of the aquarium, yesterday said the report in THE NEW YORK TIMES that his resignation had been asked for was true. He received yesterday morning from George C. Clausen, President of the Park Board, a letter telling him that his resignation was wanted. It contained no charges and no explanation of the reasons for the action. Dr. Bean declined to express an opinion, or to say what he intends to do. He said he would be in position to talk more freely in a few days.

From another source it was learned that some of Dr. Bean's friends are urging him to make a fight for what they regard as his rights. He is a veteran of the civil war, and therefore comes under the protection of special provisions of law.

He was appointed Superintendent of the aquarium in 1895, after undergoing a competitive examination which was almost entirely technical and in which his rating was 99½. He is one of the world's leading authorities on fish having been twenty-one years Chief of the Bureau of Fish Culture. Just before he came here he was very strongly indorsed for Fish Commissioner of the United States, but he is a Republican, and President Cleveland gave the place to a Democrat. Dr. Bean edited the publications of the United States National Museum for years, and represented the Fish Commission at the Atlanta Exposition. He has written a number of scientific and practical works on fish and fish culture, has been in the field for the Government as a representative of the fisheries industries and researches, and has traveled through Europe, receiving honors from museums and associations there, and has explored many of the waters of Alaska.

The salary of the place he holds is $4,000 a year, and Dr. Bean said yesterday that he came here chiefly because he believed the position here would be permanent and removed from the changes of politics and would give him the opportunity of pursuing his favorite study and doing work which will endure.

Under the present city administration his place was changed from the competitive to the non-competitive class, but he had no idea that he would be disturbed.

Under his management the aquarium was practically rebuilt and remodeled from the first designs. It is recognized as in many respects the greatest institution of its kind in the world, and a centre of scientific knowledge and practical investigation. It has facilities which are possessed by no other aquarium.

President Clausen said, when asked about the demand for Dr. Bean's resignation, that he had sent it.

"Are there any charges against Dr. Bean?" he was asked.

"No charges," he answered.

"Any complaints about his management or administration?"

"None that I know of."

"Is his resignation asked as a political move, in the interests of the Tammany organization?"

"His resignation is asked as a step in a general plan of reorganization I have for the Aquarium. It is asked from my own motives; not for anything else."

"Have you a successor for him in view?"

"No. That is a matter that is pending. There are several applicants."

"Did you consider the possibility that he may be protected by the fact that he is a veteran of the war?"

"No. I did not know he was a veteran. We have no records showing that."

"Do you propose to make other removals at the Aquarium?"

"Well, I have changes in view. I am going to reorganize the force there as I did the park force when I separated the artistic and mechanical departments of park work and put a landscape gardener at the head of one and a practical foreman in charge of the other."

Mr. Clausen declined to say who the applicants for Dr. Bean's place are or to define the further changes he expects to make at the Aquarium. About twenty-five men are employed there, all of them having obtained their appointments under the civil service rules.

Dr. Bean was asked if he had undertaken to influence the political action of any of the men there. He laughed and said he did not believe he knew the politics of a single man in the place.

THE BEACH-ROGERS CASE.

A Grandson Tells of What He Heard at a Seance.

At the session of the commission to inquire into the sanity of Mrs. Beach-Rogers, the spiritualist, yesterday Stanley Beach, a grandson, testified that when he visited Europe with her he first saw Rogers in Geneva, where a séance was held in her room. He looked through a crack in the door, and heard Rogers tell his grandmother that her letters were being tampered with, and spoke of money that was to be paid him.

The spirit, through Medium Rogers, told Mrs. Beach to keep the séances quiet, not to return to the United States, that the culminating work of her life was at hand, and that she would soon meet her second fate and be happy. The spirit also said he would bring her to one who would make her heart happy.

FOUND DEAD UNDER A TRESTLE.

Joseph McFarland Broke the Telephone Wires in Falling.

The body of Joseph McFarland of Garretsons, Richmond, was found lying under the trestle approach to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge over Staten Island Sound yesterday morning. There is considerable mystery over his death, although it is not thought he was murdered.

McFarland was the proprietor of Miller's Hotel at South Beach. Three years ago Mrs. McFarland obtained a divorce from her husband. She has since married Otto Crero, another South Beach hotel keeper. After the divorce McFarland became morose and despondent. He had boarded for some time at the house of Mrs. Krause, on Old Town Road, Garretsons. He left there Wednesday morning. Nothing more can be accounted for until his body was found.

The telegraphic operator at St. George about midnight on Wednesday found he could not get a response from the operator on the tower on the bridge across the Sound. He then attempted to communicate with the tower by telephone, but the telephone also failed to work. A couple of linemen were sent out at once to seek the trouble. They found broken wires at a point 500 feet east of the draw in the bridge. They looked over and found that a man's body falling from the trestle had broken the wires.

There was no money in the clothing, but McFarland's gold watch was in his pocket. It was broken by the fall and had stopped at 10:08. McFarland's father is said to be wealthy and to live in Manhattan. It seems evident that McFarland fell from the trestle, but how he got there no one seems to know.

Jersey Artist Died by Gas.

Paul Meisner, an artist, who lived at 129 Irving Street, Jersey City, committed suicide yesterday by means of illuminating gas. He told his wife that he was going to lie down as he did not feel well. That was at 1 o'clock. About 4 o'clock she went up stairs to call him and noticed an odor of gas. The door of her husband's room was locked. She called several neighbors and the door was forced. Meisner was found dead. Mrs. Meisner says she knows of no reason why her husband should have killed himself.

Review of Squadron A.

The members of Squadron A were reviewed at the armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, last night by Major A. D. Andrews, the new commander. The squadron was not mounted, and after the review there was a presentation of marksmen's badges. There were few absentees and the members made a fine appearance.

NEW AND OLD WOMAN WAR

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Daughter Complain to the Board of Health of Crying Children.

THE BABIES' MOTHER IN REPLY

Artist Keller's Small Wife Expresses Her Scorn of Advanced Ideas Concerning the Hopes and Happiness of Her Sex.

It is likely that every woman and many men in the civilized world will be interested in the battle now pending between Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and her daughter, Margaret Stanton Lawrence, representing the elderly woman with new ideas, on one side and Mrs. A. I. Keller and her three babies on the other, representing the young woman with old ideas. The two parties are arrayed against each other in fourth-floor flats at 26 and 24 West Sixty-first Street, and are divided only by a seven-foot alleyway. Both have auxiliaries and reserves, and both have waged war through the Board of Health.

Sanitary Superintendent Charles F. Roberts handed in to the Board of Health yesterday a communication from Elizabeth Cady Stanton and others, living at 26 West Sixty-first Street. The gist of it is that Mrs. Keller, who lives on the fourth floor of No. 24, next door east, has children who, like the cherubim and seraphim in the Te Deum, continually do cry. Caroline A. Cabot, M. D., furnishes a certificate that Mrs. Margaret Stanton Lawrence, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and sharing her apartments, has for three years "suffered from steadily increasing insomnia and neurasthenia, largely due to the noise of crying children." Dr. Cabot adds the opinion that it is a willful annoyance, as "the said children could during the night easily be kept in the front room of said apartments."

Induced and Abetted by the Babies.

Dr. Clarence C. Howard testifies that Mrs. Lawrence's nerasthenia and insomnia are "induced and abetted" by "the constant and willful annoyance" of the Kellers, who have refused to close a window on the west side of their apartments. Mrs. Stanton sends an appeal to the board signed by herself, Mrs. Lawrence, Elizabeth Merle Carhart, Anna Georgine Carhart, Kate Savin, and several other women physicians. This appeal summarizes the increasing wrongs done by the Kellers in these gloomy words:

"We have suffered from this nuisance for the past three years. At first there was one child. Next year two, and now, within the past two months, a third child has been added to the number, and each and every one is a persistent crier and screamer."

It adds that when the Kellers first moved into 24, three years ago, Mrs. Stanton, who is described as being eighty years old, the mother of seven children and an authority on children, "wrote a very sweet, motherly letter to young Mrs. Keller and asked her to bring her baby in to see her. Mrs. Stanton told Mrs. Keller that it was not natural for children to cry continually; that it always showed that there was something the matter, and that if she (Mrs. Keller) would kindly call she would give her the benefit of her years of study and experience."

The Kellers, the appeal continues, gave this note no attention, but continued to have children and to leave the windows of their nursery open. The result was that Mrs. Lawrence, who is a teacher of physical culture, was compelled to leave home to go to sleep, and to employ a substitute to do her work. Another woman who lived on the third floor of 26 is alleged to have suffered from nervous prostration because of the Keller children. The Board of Health is asked to compel the Kellers to close their doors and windows.

The Board Only Laughs.

Sanitary Inspector Roberts, who investigated the case, indorsed on the appeal an official recommendation that the board do nothing, and the board unanimously laughed for fifteen straight minutes and did as the Inspector suggested.

A reporter who called at 26 West Sixty-first Street yesterday afternoon and sent up a message to Mrs. Lawrence telling her that he wished to ask about the complaint, received the reply that Mrs. Lawrence had nothing to say on the subject. At 24 he saw Mr. and Mrs. Keller and the three little Kellers.

Mr. Keller is a newspaper and magazine artist, who is known throughout the country, and whose work has won for him many prizes in Munich and here. He is a big, young man and a brunette, apparently in perpetual good humor. Mrs. Keller is a very little and pretty woman, and a blonde, and she expressed her sentiments and opinions freely.

"Yes," she said, briskly, "I've had three children in three years and a half, and I'm glad of it, and I hope to have a dozen. That's one thing I married for—to have a big family of children and make good American men and women of them. That's what I think is a woman's business."

Then she added, with a little energetic dash of vindictiveness, "And I'd like to have the whole dozen right in this flat."

She laughed gleefully over the thought of the consternation of her complaining neighbors at the fulfillment of this ambition.

"Did Mrs. Stanton write you a note?" she was asked.

Plenty of Good Advice at Home.

Mrs. Keller made a brief little grimace and laughed again. "Yes, she did," she said. "The idea! It was my first baby, but one of the baby's grandmothers had had seven children and the other nine, and if I wanted advice do you think I would go to Mrs. Stanton for it? Besides"—here Mrs. Keller sat very straight in her chair and looked dignified—"I'm told that Mrs. Stanton is very—well—'liberal' in her ideas, and I'm not at all 'liberal.' I'm not at all sure I would care for the honor of meeting her. The note seemed to me impertinent, and I took no notice of it. I've received several from those people since, all abusive, and I've taken no notice of them either."

"Then we thought it possible the old lady had some kind of soothing syrup or patent medicine she was booming and wanted to sell us," interposed Mr. Keller.

It further appeared from the statements of the Kellers that there is a man, or a person with a man's voice, connected with the complaining family in 26 who has for a long time made a habit of coming to the window opposite the Keller nursery and bellowing through a funnel or megaphone, or some such device. The Kellers keep two servants, and one of these, a certain Annie O'Reilly, being the nurse to the children, became so zealous and active in contriving ways for dropping things from the roof or heaving missiles at this offender that a good part of Mrs. Keller's time was occupied in interposing between the invention and execution of these operations of war. It was partly on this account that Miss O'Reilly's services were at last dispensed with, a German woman equally faithful, but less fertile of combative schemes, replacing her.

"Many a time I've saved him from a broken head," Mrs. Keller said; "and we've never retaliated in any way."

"Except by adding to the crying force?" was suggested.

"Oh, yes," she answered, "I've done that, but it wasn't for that reason." Here she laughed heartily again. "I love children and want to have them, and my husband is man enough to take care of all I can have, and of me, too."

A Bugaboo with a Megaphone.

"I could reach that fellow across the alley with a good, long club," Mr. Keller remarked regretfully, "but I can never catch him. He always keeps out of my way. I complained to the Board of Health about him some time ago, because he frightened my little girl. He's the bugaboo man of the two oldest children, and makes them nervous at night. The Sanitary Inspector said he could do nothing. He threatened those people with getting their names in the papers, and they said that was just what they wanted, and I believe it, too."

"But do your children cry much?" was asked.

"Of course they cry," said Mrs. Keller. "All children cry. Did you ever know any who didn't? Mine don't cry any more than others. They've come pretty fast, and are all young—the oldest three and a half. We gave them our dining room for a nursery, because the best we have isn't too good for them. Think I'll cut off fresh air from them to please Mrs. Lawrence? No, I won't, (very emphatic here.) Mr. Keller needs the front room for his studio because of the light. That's what we moved here for. Talk about physical culture! (Scornfully.) What kind of physical culture is that for a woman when she can't stand a baby crying? I don't know much about physical culture, but I've had three children and taken good care of them and put up with their crying, and expect to have many more. Isn't that what a woman's for? Maybe these new women don't think so, but I do."

The Innocent Causes of the War.

The three children were shown—the oldest a girl, the others boys. They had just been put to bed and were not crying. The small girl was playing peacefully in her crib, the older boy was "snuggling" under his draperies, and the baby was staring with profound eyes at the gasjet, his countenance indicative of deep but not acrimonious thought. There was a pervading flavor of orris root about, and the face of each of the three was the shape and about the color of a ripe peach.

"There!" said Mrs. Keller, with a triumphant little comprehensive wave of her hand. "Do you think they look like crying children? Do you think a woman with three babies like that and a husband like mine has any reason to worry herself about any new women or Boards of Health?"

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY PROJECT.

Mayor Van Wyck's Antagonistic Attitude Does Not Disturb the Trustees—The Architects' Contract.

Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, were disposed yesterday to take a philosophic view of Mayor Van Wyck's antagonistic attitude toward their request for a preliminary appropriation of $150,000 for preparing the Bryant Park site for the proposed Public Library Building. George L. Rives, the Secretary of the board, said that in all probability the matter would not be discussed officially by the Trustees until their next regular meeting, which will be held about the middle of April. Mr. Rives was not disturbed in mind regarding the future of the great library project, and his equanimity in that respect was shared by the other Trustees.

If any of the Trustees of the New York Public Library feel affronted at the Mayor's action in refusing to sanction the desired appropriation they refrained from showing such feeling yesterday. Beyond an expression of regret that there should be any likelihood of serious delay in the progres of the work, the Trustees declined to comment on the situation. A feeling of confidence in the strength of public sentiment and in the ultimate triumph of that sentiment animates the members of the board. As public-spirited citizens they desire that the great library shall be erected and maintained as a public institution for the edification of all the people, and they have faith that such will be the outcome. As the custodians of a great trust, however, they know that they have ample means to fulfill that trust on other lines should the public support, already legally pledged, be for any reason withdrawn.

The question of the legal rights of the Library Trustees in the matter of enforcing the terms of its contract with the city has been considered in certain quarters. Lawyers have informally advised some of the Trustees that the agreements already executed by the city's representatives afford ample ground for mandamus proceedings, should any officer of the city refuse to perform acts necessary to carry out those agreements.

The architects of the proposed library building, Carrere & Hastings, have been formally engaged by the Park Board to proceed with the work of removing the old reservoir, now on the Bryant Park site. The specifications prepared by these architects for the work were approved by the newly appointed Park Commissioners only a few weeks ago. One clause in the contract between the city and the architects is as follows:

"The city further undertakes and agrees to pay the said architects for their services at the rate above specified, (5 per cent. on the total cost of the building,) as follows: One per cent. on the proposed cost of the work upon the completion of the preliminary sketches, &c." These preliminary sketches have been completed and accepted and a part of the appropriation of $150,000 now asked for is desired as compensation for the architects. It is specially provided in the contract that the city shall pay the architects' fees, even "if the city should fail or neglect in due time to award contracts or to provide for the construction and completion of said building."

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

Health Department Changes the Head of the Contagious Diseases Bureau.

The Health Board yesterday removed from office Dr. Charles S. Benedict, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, and Chief Inspector Alfred Lucas of the Sanitary Division. Both men had been asked to resign, and had refused to do so. Dr. Alonzo Blauvelt replaces Dr. Benedict temporarily, and Dr. M. B. Feeney takes Mr. Lucas's place. Dr. Benedict had been connected with the department nearly eleven years. His salary was $2,500 a year. The board announced a long list of minor appointments in the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens.

Richard V. Croker, a nephew of Richard Croker, resigned the office of milk inspector to take the place of assistant foreman of steam engineers in the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies.

A complete reorganization has been made in the working force of the office of the Commissioners of Accounts. The position of assistant examiner has been abolished, and the ten men holding that rank have been removed. Examiners J. L. Randle, C. A. Utland, and W. E. Spencer have also been removed. The commissioners abolished the office of "stenographer to the board" and removed F. E. Hartley, the incumbent. Then they created the office of "stenographer to the commissioners" and appointed A. E. Walker to the place.

City Clerk Scully has appointed Matthew M. Sheridan Journal Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, and Daniel F. Scarry Ordinance Clerk to the Council. Maurice Ahearn has been appointed confidential stenographer to President Guggenheimer, and B. J. Reilly has been appointed a page to the Council.

Room for the Hall of Records.

Peter F. Meyer yesterday sold at auction all the buildings on the site at Chambers, Reade, and Centre Streets bought by the city for the new Hall of Records. The amount realized was $1,205. The conditions of sale provided that the buildings must be torn down and the débris removed by April 25. Each purchaser paid a ten-dollar fee and deposited $250 as security that he would fulfill the conditions. The houses sold are 35 Chambers Street, for $5; 33, for $105; 31, for $380; 27, for $330; 25, for $145; 23, $160; 15, 17, and 19, sold together for $80. Six feet of 11 Reade Street attracted no bidders. Aaron Burr lived in the house for several years.

Registered Trade Mark.

Linen Poplins.

To keep pace with the revival in Poplins we have a new material called Linen Poplin, and the name is suggestive of the weave. It is firmly woven and very strong, and has the wiriness so characteristic of linen fabrics, making it particularly appropriate for Coats and Skirts.

There are navy and cadet blues, reds, blacks and browns in these, striped and plaided in white or tan, 55 cents per yard.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

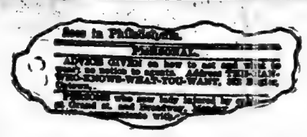

Our Spring book, just issued, is a book of 148 pages.

It treats of the subject of dress from the bath-tub to the drawing-room; then it gives prices of every article worn by man or boy; then it pictures them.

At a book store it would probably cost 50 cents; here you get it for the asking.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

REMEMBER

The Review of Books and Art

Published Every Saturday by

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Appears To-morrow.

I see nearly all the publications intended specially to interest book buyers and art lovers, but find THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW far and away the biggest dollar's worth procurable—both as to quality and quantity.—Framingham, Mass., Dec. 16, 1897. F. A. Whiting.

Some of the Features Will Be These:

Yellow Journalism in Literature

"Quo Vadis" and Its Horrors. Shocking Details Given in Greater Fullness than by Tacitus. A Protest from a Valued Contributor to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

London Literary Letter

Written by William L. Alden.

Coming Sale of a Fine Library

All the Shakespeare Folios, the First Five Walton's "Angler," and the First "Paradise Lost" to be Sold Next Month.

Authors at Home. XXII.

Thomas Dunn English in Newark.

Easter in Rome

Mrs. Sherwood's Reminiscences of Street Scenes and Church Ceremonials.

Frederick Tennyson

His Great Age and His Verse. Other Tennysons Still Alive.

Books Worth Reading Again. IX.

Letters from America Written by Achille Murat, Son of Caroline Bonaparte.

Books at Auction

Piranesi's Works Bring Over $500. Further Deane Sale Prices. London Sales.

Omar Khayyam

The Many Versions That Have Been Made of His Quatrains.

Popular Fiction

Incredible Incidents Put Into Books. Cooper, Scott, and Sienkiewicz.

Other Features

Reviews of Several Recent Books, News of Authors and Publishers, a Sketch of "The Prophet of the Kailyard School," Letters from Readers on Many Timely Literary Topics, and a Variety of Miscellaneous Matter, including the regular feature, "THE WEEK IN THE ART WORLD."

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MILLER'S MARRIAGE VALID.

He Tells Justice Hiscock He Does Not Remember the Wedding.

The suit of Samuel Miller to annul his marriage with Ida Miller was continued yesterday before Justice Hiscock in the Supreme Court. Miller claims that he was only seventeen years old when he was married by an Alderman in the City Hall last April, and also that he was so drunk at the time that he did not remember what the Alderman said. He also testified that he did not go home with Ida after the wedding because he did not know that he was married.

Miller's appearance seemed to belie his statement as to his youth, as he looks near thirty. Fanny Gordon and Philip Lieberman testified that at the time of his marriage Miller said he was twenty-two, and wore a beard and mustache. He had repeatedly urged Ida to marry him, and was sober at the wedding ceremony. Justice Hiscock decided that the marriage was valid.

THE MARBLE CHURCH CHOIR.

Three Members Resign and Two New Singers Already Selected.

Owing to the fact that three members of the choir in the Marble Collegiate Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, are to leave on May 1, the rumor has become current in certain quarters that everything was not as harmonious in the choir as it should be. This was strongly denied yesterday by officers of the church and by the Rev. Dr. Burrell's lay assistant, H. A. Kinports.

Among those who are about to leave is H. Evan Williams, the well-known tenor, who has appeared frequently in concerts and some of the oratorios this season. The other two are Mrs. Anna Mooney Burch, the soprano, who will go to Orange, and Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto, who will be heard next season in the choir of the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry's South Reformed Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. The new soprano for the Marble Church will be Mrs. Orchard, and the new contralto Miss Mae Sherwood. The selection of the new tenor is still unsettled. Flattering inducements to try for the place have been extended to A. P. Quesnal of St. Paul, Newell Vinson of St. Louis, and George J. Hamlin and F. W. Carberry, two of the leading church choir tenors in Chicago.

Mr. Williams, it is stated, intends to devote his entire attention hereafter to concert work. He refused for the coming year what is regarded in musical circles as a princely offer, the highest price ever offered to a church tenor in this city. It was a salary of $2,400, three months' vacation, and one Sunday off during each of the other nine months.

Jersey City Charter Election.

The Jersey City charter election will take place on April 12. There is but one important city candidate to be chosen—a Street and Water Commissioner to succeed Richard Brown, now the only Republican member of the board. These nominations were filed yesterday: Democratic—Col. Robert G. Smith, commander of the Fourth Regiment; Republican—John H. Weastell. Each party will also elect one Aiderman in each of the twelve wards.

Bondsman His Accuser.

John S. Cornwell, who said that he lived at 52 West Twelfth Street, was yesterday arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of having passed a worthless check for $25 on Martin Mahon, proprietor of the Hotel New Amsterdam. Magistrate Mott held him in $300 bail for examination to-day, and Mahon himself went his bond.

AMUSEMENTS.

Madison Square Garden.

This Afternoon and Evening.

Greatest Carnival of Sport Ever Witnessed.

Hear John L. Sullivan talk three minutes on Spain; see Bob Fitzsimmons punch the bag; see the cycling kings—Jimmy Michael and Tom Linton; see the great Australian pursuit race between Kaser, Kiser, Gougoltz, and Goodman; see the exciting broadsword contest between Orlofsky and Turner; see Yousouf, the "Terrible Turk," and Roeber; see Buffalo Bill and all the Indians, Arabs, cowboys, and troops from the Wild West Show; see the lacrosse game, football game, and fancy horsemanship; hear the concert by Fanciulli's band, Torsiello's band, and the Cowboy band.

POPULAR PRICES AFTERNOON.

All the Garden for 50 cents, except boxes and first four rows of seats in arena

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Fair, slowly rising temperature, winds southerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,041. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.02; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35¾c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

CONGRESS.—The House did not pass the Naval Appropriation bill yesterday, owing to a filibuster by the minority which consumed the most of the session. The filibuster was caused by an attempt by Mr. Hartman (Sil. Rep., Mon.,) to make a political speech. The Chair ruled that Mr. Hartman was not in order. There was no session of the Senate yesterday.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—The severe storm continues in the United Kingdom, railroads being blocked by snow and people frozen to death on the moors. The Channel services have been suspended, and many lives lost at sea. Fire at Fiume, Austria, did $400,000 damage. Edward Stempel, described as an American millionaire, is wanted by the Berlin police for a deadly assault committed on a railroad train. Mr. George N. Curzon informed the Commons that the reported submission of China to all of Russia's demands has not been confirmed. A report that Japan has requested Russia to evacuate Port Arthur finds credence at Yokohama. China has stipulated that Ta-lien-wan shall be open to the commerce of the world under Russian administration. Japan has been conciliated by Russia's withdrawal from Korea. James Payn, the novelist and journalist, is dead in England. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer China is ashore on Azalea Point and may be a total loss.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A well-known Brooklyn man sent by telephone to President McKinley yesterday a story about a fire in the coal bunkers of the Maine while she was lying off Staten Island last August.

The report of the Maine Court of Inquiry was read yesterday in the Cabinet. The court finds the Maine was blown up by a submarine mine, but does not fix the responsibility for the disaster. The President, it is reported, found nothing in the report to alter his plan of furnishing immediate relief to the suffering Cubans, and continuing his efforts to make a settlement with Spain by diplomacy. The substance of the Maine report was communicated to Minister Woodford yesterday, with instructions to inform the Spanish Government of its purport. The report of the Spanish Court of Inquiry, made public yesterday in Madrid, expresses the belief that an internal explosion destroyed the Maine. The feeling in Washington is that the relations between Spain and this country have reached a serious condition. That this view is entertained by the Administration appears in the great activity displayed yesterday in all possible directions by the Army and Navy Departments. It seems to be the intention of the Navy Department to call the naval reserves of the East into active service at once, and to use the militiamen in manning the harbor monitors and other coast defense vessels.

Page 2.

There was an increased demand for war insurance among shipping men yesterday.

The new primary law was discussed last night at a dinner of the Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District.

The contract for laying the military cable to connect all the local forts by telegraph with Governors Island was let yesterday, and work will begin to-day.

Five fleet steam yachts and seven oceangoing tugs were bought yesterday by the Government. Twelve more vessels are expected at the navy yard in a few days.

The New Jersey Legislature adjourned sine die last night. The appropriation bills were passed, and a sharp fight in the House over the Senate bill legalizing the payment of debts contracted by Hoboken for street paving resulted in the adoption of the measure. Speaker Watkins was presented with a ring by Assemblyman Allen, leader of the majority, on behalf of the members.

Page 3.

The New York State Art Teachers' Association began their ninth semi-annual convention yesterday afternoon in the Art Rooms, 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

The plan for erecting a home for the Royal Arcanum in Brooklyn has fallen through. The mortgage on the ground has been foreclosed and the property is for sale.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of the Cuban Central Relief Committee went to Washington yesterday to consult the State Department in regard to the Barton-Klopsch trouble.

Dr. Frederick G. Winters, whose lawyers presented a bill for $10,000 for professional services, contends that the fee asked is excessive, and has appealed to the courts.

The State Senate yesterday, by a vote of 23 to 21, advanced to third reading the Pavey resolution looking to Federal control of the State canals, but its passage is considered unlikely. Senator Ellsworth has announced his abandonment of the bill to substitute a bi-partisan commission for the present Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. Further charges of lobbying in the Assembly Chamber were made yesterday while the bill to reduce telephone rates was under discussion.

Page 4.

A large addition to the Maine Monument Fund was raised by the attractions at the carnival of sports in Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon and evening.

E. D. Fulford of Utica won the silver trophy in the final contest of the Grand American Handicap, at Elkwood Park. His nearest opponent was G. W. Loomis of Omaha.

Page 5.

The City Council of Chicago has limited the height of sky-scrapers to be built hereafter to ten stories or 130 feet.

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention has adopted the suffrage article, intended to enfranchise a majority of the whites in a legal way and to disfranchise a majority of the blacks.

Page 6.

A hearing was held yesterday on the proposed ordinances for and against licensing theatre ticket speculators.

Page 7.

Yale won in the annual debate with Princeton last night at Princeton.

Columbia won last night in the debate here with the University of Chicago.

The annual dinner of the New York Association of Phillips Exeter Academy was held last night.

Ex-Senator J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky became ill suddenly in Washington yesterday, and for a time fatal results were feared, but he rallied quickly.

There is trouble among the members of the Washington Heights Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and it is expected to cause resignations after the election on April 1.

William A. Bellwood, alias Louis Alfred Balensi, was convicted last night of swindling William E. Marcus & Co., jewelers of Union Square, out of several thousand dollars worth of diamonds. Bellwood became notorious through his dealings with the late Max Lebaudy.

It was learned yesterday that John S. Hopkins, cashier of the People's Bank of Philadelphia, who was said to have died of heart disease, committed suicide by shooting, and that his act was precipitated by the failure of the Guarantors' Finance Company, to which he had loaned over $900,000 of the bank's funds on worthless securities.

Page 9.

Members of the United Life Association have decided to resist the assessment recently levied by Receiver McKean.

Nathaniel Halligan, the stock broker who, with seven of his employes, was arrested on Thursday on the charge of keeping a bucket shop, was discharged yesterday, there being no case against him.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell has instructed the Collector of Customs at Key West to apply to the United States Circuit Court for a review of the decision recently made by the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers regarding the duty on tobacco.

The Higgins bill, allowing the investment of savings banks deposits in the securities of certain railroads within the State, is opposed by savings banks Presidents, who fear the cropping up of laws which would break down the safeguards heretofore regarded as necessary for this class of deposits.

Page 10.

A furniture factory in Rivington Street was almost destroyed by two fires, one of which was discovered on Thursday evening, and the other early yesterday morning.

Page 11.

It is now acknowledged that there are fifteen cases of diphtheria in Public School No. 9, in Brooklyn, which was yesterday closed and placed under quarantine.

Page 12.

A supposed burglar fell down an air shaft at 2,103 Third Avenue early yesterday morning, injured his wrist, and bled to death.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners referred to the Controller yesterday the question of leasing offices for the city departments.

J. A. Font, who was once sentenced to be hanged, but was pardoned after serving ten years in prison, committed suicide yesterday.

"Jew Gus" killed "English Mary," the woman with whom he lived, by hurling a cheap knife at her across the back room of an east side saloon.

Corporation Counsel Whalen gave an opinion yesterday to the effect that the civil service rules adopted by the Municipal Commission did not require the approval of the State Board to become operative.

Dr. Duryea, Medical Superintendent of Kings County Hospital, in a letter to Charities Commissioner Simis accuses the Brooklyn City Hospital authorities with inhumanity in allowing a dying woman to be removed from that institution.

While Miss Bessie Parkinson, seventeen years old, and her two little sisters, too frightened to raise an alarm, buried themselves under the bedclothes, a couple of burglars ransacked the house at 9 Boyd Avenue, Jersey City, on Thursday night.

Theodore B. Willis, Police Commissioner Philips, J. R. Clark, W. Leaycraft, R. W. Fielding, F. Milne, O. Knapp, W. H. Goff, and A. L. Jensen were indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday on charges growing out of the old Brooklyn City Water Works Department scandal.

William F. Smith, chief clerk of David Hirschfield, a lawyer, was paroled yesterday in custody of his employer in the Second District Court at Williamsburg, pending the hearing of a charge of contempt of court in calling a policeman "a big stuff," brought against him by Policeman Alfield, attached to the court.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Railroads.—Page 10.

NEW TORPEDO BOAT BOUGHT.

Twenty-three Knot Vessel Which can Cross the Atlantic Secured —She is Ready for Sea.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Navy Department was informed by cablegram from Lieut. Colwell, Naval Attaché to the United States Embassy at London, that agents of this Government had purchased a Schischau torpedo boat that had been constructed for the German Government. The new acquisition is of the general type of German torpedo boats and is regarded as a valuable addition to our navy. One feature regarding her that affords special gratification to the officials of the Navy Department is that she is now ready for sea. It is expected that in a few days she will leave for the United States. She will be able to make the journey across the Atlantic without difficulty, as she is a good seagoing vessel and her coal capacity is ample for the trip to this country.

She is a twenty-three knot vessel and about 150 feet long. While of the same general type as the Rodgers and Foote of the United States Navy she is a trifle larger. At the Navy Department the precise dimensions of the new boat could not be given. The price paid for her the navy officials declined at this time to state, but it was said to be very reasonable.

Work on the vessel has just been completed. She never has been in service. She is supposed to carry three torpedo tubes and two small-calibre rapid-fire guns. Nine to twelve men will be needed to man her.

HURRYING WORK ON THE ALBANY.

She May Be Ready for Sea in Three Months or Less Time.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Lieut. Colwell, at London, has been directed by the Navy Department to urge the builders of the recently purchased cruiser Albany, formerly the Brazilian vessel Abreuall, to hasten the construction of the ship with all possible speed.

In the ordinary course of work the vessel would not be completed before next December, but it is believed by officials of the Navy Department that if the builders are placed under pressure she can be made ready for sea within three months, and perhaps in a little less time.

Sale of Italian Warships Favored.

ROME, March 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Admiral Brin, the Minister of Marine, replying to questions, declared that the sale of certain Italian warships to foreign Governments would be favorable to the interests of the country and give employment to numbers of workmen in building fresh ships. Several Deputies opposed the sale.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has risen in the Northeast and has fallen in the central valleys and the Southeast. There is a moderate increase in pressure and accompanying low temperature in the Northwest. The weather is generally clear east of the Mississippi, while there is a partial cloudiness from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast. Little rain has fallen during the past twenty-four hours, it being confined to scattered showers on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast. A light snowfall has accompanied the cold wave in the far Northwest. The temperature is below zero in Montana, but rises rapidly toward the east and south; it is above the normal through the Mississippi Valley and in Southern and Eastern districts. For to-day fair weather is indicated everywhere east of the Mississippi, with a tendency to higher temperature west of the Mississippi. The weather will be more cloudy and threatening, possibly with showers, in the Southwest and probably with light snow in the far Northwest. The temperature will fall decidedly in the Upper Mississippi and Central Missouri Valleys and westward to Colorado.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	37	38	41
6 A. M.	35	37	40
9 A. M.	36	42	47
12 M.	38	46	51
4 P. M.	39	47	53
6 P. M.	38	44	49
9 P. M.	35	41	44
12 P. M.	33	41	43

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1897	36¾
Corresponding date for last twenty years	39

The maximum temperature yesterday was 53 degrees, at 1:10 P. M.; the minimum was 40 degrees, at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 80, and at 8 P. M. 76.

Paris Dresses by Worth,

Paquin, Felix, Honnet, Doucet, Raudnitz, Beer, Sara Mayer, with working patterns. Easter edition of the great Sunday World to-morrow, March 27. Finest fashion sheet ever published. Easter Egg book for every child. Religious symposium, edited by Dr. W. S. Rainsford. America's Naval Victories, in art colors. Five cents.—Adv.

MINE WRECKED THE MAINE

A High Government Official Gives This as the Conclusion of the Court of Inquiry.

RESPONSIBILITY NOT PLACED

The President and His Cabinet Receive the Findings of the Court and Discuss the Measures to be Adopted.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the cause of the Maine disaster has reported that the loss of the battleship was due to an outside explosion. The State Department, by direction of the President, has cabled United States Minister Woodford, at Madrid, to notify the Spanish Government of this conclusion. The Spanish Government has cabled officially to Washington that the Spanish naval commission holds the disaster to the Maine to be of internal origin. This information is furnished by one of the highest officials of the Government.

Lieut. Commander Marix, Judge Advocate of the court of inquiry, delivered the report to Secretary Long early this morning, and shortly afterward it was carried to the White House and placed in the hands of the President. At 10:30 o'clock the Cabinet assembled, half an hour earlier than usual, and began the consideration of the document. Even the rigid rules of secrecy which prevail at all Cabinet meetings were made doubly strict in this case, and no intimation of the results reached by the court was given until 2 o'clock.

These results, briefly stated, are that the loss of the Maine was due to an explosion from the outside, the court being unable to fix the responsibility for the explosion. The court does not express an opinion as to the character of the explosive, but the testimony goes to show that it was a powerful submarine mine, the exact character of which is not determined by the testimony, though the belief was expressed that it was a floating submarine mine. There were two explosions, the court finds. The first was from the outside, and that set off one of the smaller magazines.

Publication of the Report.

It was this result, expressed in detail and with the precision of a court deeply conscious of its responsibility, together with the evidence on which it was based, that occupied the attention of the Cabinet throughout its extended sessions of the morning and afternoon. All other and lesser subjects gave way to this foremost question. There was no change in the plan of making the report public and transmitting it to Congress early next week, accompanied by a brief message from the President.

Although the contents of the Maine report cannot be ascertained in full, enough has been ascertained about it to make it possible to say that, when printed, the findings of the court will fill less than a column of THE TIMES, while the testimony is voluminous. Secretary Long has been besieged all days by persons who wish to have the opportunity to publish the report at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Long was not prepared to say how it would be given to the public or when. If the President finds that he needs more time for perfecting a plan of proceeding, he may not send it to Congress on Monday.

Delivered to Secretary Long.

Lieut. Commander Marix and Lieut. Carl Jungen left the Ebbitt House, where they had kept the report through the night, a few minutes before 9 o'clock this morning. They were in civilian dress, and attracted little attention along the street as they proceeded toward the Navy Department. Lieut. Jungen carried a large canvas bag, or portfolio, inclosed by straps, containing the report. They arrived at the department at exactly 9 o'clock. Secretary Long was already at his desk, in anticipation of their coming.

The two officers proceeded first to the office of the Judge Advocate General, Capt. Lemly, in accordance with the naval regulations requiring the transmission to be made to that office. Capt. Lemly greeted the officers, and together they went direct to the Secretary's office, a colored messenger going ahead with the report. They were ushered into the Secretary's office, where the formal delivery was made by Lieut. Commander Marix, Capt. Lemly then retired, and for twenty minutes Secretary Long and Lieut. Commander Marix were together. The Secretary did not, however, open the report.

Taken to the White House.

At 9:35 o'clock Secretary Long left his office with Lieut. Commander Marix and proceeded to the White House. The report was still carried by the Lieutenant Commander, while Mr. Long had in his hand a long sheet of transparent paper, such as maps are made on, wound round a wooden roller. The Secretary also carried a large black bag. Mr. Long cordially greeted the group of newspaper correspondents, and remarked that he had not opened the report, and knew no more than they did of its contents. Then the Secretary and the naval officer stepped into the Navy Department brougham and were driven around to the main entrance of the White House.

It was 9:38 o'clock when they entered the White House doors. They did not go direct to the President's office, but passed through to the private corridor on the first floor, and thence to the Blue Room to await the President. He had been in his office before their arrival, but at the moment was in the residence portion of the house. A few minutes later the Secretary and Lieut. Commander Marix joined the President in his library, and the report of the Maine court was delivered to the Chief Executive.

Meeting of the Cabinet.

The arrival of the report hardly created a ripple of excitement at the White House except among the group of newspaper correspondents gathered there. Assistant Secretary Day had called about 9 o'clock, but as the President was at breakfast he retired, but returned about 10 o'clock. Secretary Alger came about half an hour later and was followed by the Postmaster General and Secretary Bliss. The other members of the Cabinet did not arrive until about the usual hour for meeting, 11 o'clock.

Secretary Long did not return to the Navy Department after delivering the report, but was with the President continuously up to the assembling of the Cabinet. Neither did Lieut. Commander Marix return to the Navy Department, and it was understood that he remained with the President and the Secretary of the Navy, with a view to answering any verbal inquiries which might arise during the Cabinet conference.

Secretary Gage and Attorney General Griggs were the last of the members of the Cabinet to arrive. They went into the Cabinet room and were joined at once by the President, Secretary Long, and the other members who had preceded them, Lieut. Marix remaining in the library, so as to be near at hand to make any explanations. Assistant Secretary Day retired when the session began.

The first to leave the meeting was Secretary Long, who returned to his department about 1 o'clock. About 1:15 o'clock the session was concluded, and the members drove away. In answer to inquiries it was stated that after the report had been read over carefully in the presence of all of the members of the Cabinet, a general discussion followed of its principal features. Lieut. Commander Marix was called in and in answer to queries explained some matters not fully covered by the report.

An extra session of the Cabinet began at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and continued until nearly 5:30. When the morning session adjourned, it was with the understanding that the members should meet again at 3 o'clock. It is understood that the entire meeting was devoted to the discussion of the general situation and plans for future action. All of the members present, however, were unusually reticent, but there is reason to believe that the matters under discussion were of the gravest character, and that it is the opinion of the members of the Administration that never since the wrecking of the Maine has the situation seemed so critical as to-day, and that trouble can be averted only with great difficulty.

Probable Course of Congress.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, had a brief interview with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt to-day, but had no information to impart at its conclusion. Senator Davis said that it was his understanding that the Maine report would be sent to Congress next Monday, but its transmission might be delayed until Tuesday.

As to the disposition to be made of it by the Senate, he said that in all probability, after the reading of the letter or message of transmittal, it would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed. Any Senator, however, might demand the reading of the report in the Senate, and if it should prove to be not too long that course might be pursued, on account of the intense interest in its contents. He was decidedly of opinion that there would be no debate upon it until it had been considered by the Foreign Relations Committee.

The expression of an opinion as to the action either of the committee or of Congress with regard to the report would be premature at this time, in Senator Davis's judgment, as only those who had read the report had any definite idea of the findings of the court of inquiry, and even they might not be prepared to say what course it would be most desirable and politic to pursue.

ADMIRAL SICARD'S COMMENTS.

They Confirm the Statement That the Maine Report Finds the Ship was Destroyed by a Mine.

KEY WEST, March 25.—The bulletin stating that the court of inquiry had found the Maine was blown up by a submarine mine was shown here to-day. The comments of Admiral Sicard on the bulletin apparently confirm the statement in the bulletin.

After reading the bulletin the Admiral said:

"The court of inquiry brought in findings according to what its members believed. Nothing could have made them do otherwise. If they had been able to fix the responsibility, I feel sure they would not have shirked this duty."

The attention of Rear Admiral Sicard was drawn to the fact that Spain had denied officially that Havana harbor was mined.

"If Havana harbor were mine," he replied, "I should certainly have mined it. The water there is especially suitable to such a method of defense. Spain's denial had nothing to do with the court of inquiry.

"I should not believe a statement that Havana harbor was not mined.

"The court of inquiry is composed of splendid men. I am greatly satisfied with their work. I hardly suppose much excitement will be caused by the announcement of the verdict, as I am under the impression that 99 per cent of our own people were already convinced that the Maine was blown up externally, and I scarcely think their ideas would have changed even if the court had reported otherwise."

When the possibility of arbitration of the Maine case was suggested to him, Rear Admiral Sicard said:

"The Maine case is nothing in comparison with the Alabama claims. Then we were opposed to a powerful commercial rival, but now we are dealing with Spain."

SPANISH REPORT POSITIVE.

It Declares that the Maine Was Destroyed by an Explosion of Internal Origin.

MADRID, March 25.—The report of the Spanish board of inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine says emphatically that the explosion was of internal origin. It declares that that fact has been demonstrated "scientifically and practically." The report, however, is said to be "confused," and explanations are said to have been requested.

The Spanish Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, was engaged all last night in deciphering a long dispatch from the Admiral in command in Cuban waters, containing complete details of the findings of the Spanish board of inquiry. It is said that the report will not be published until after the report of the United States naval court of inquiry has been made public.

The Correspondencia says the Spanish Government will dispatch a note to Washington requesting that the American report on the loss of the Maine be not sent to Congress until both reports are presented and considered by both Governments.

The United States Minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, had a long conference this evening with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Gullon. Absolute reticence is observed as to what transpired.

Minister Woodford, interviewed to-night with reference to the report that he had received advices from Washington as to the findings of the Maine court of inquiry and the proposed action of the American Government, declined to divulge anything. Gen. Woodford said:

"President McKinley desires peace, which I also earnestly desire."

SPANIARD'S FEEL INSULTED.

Provoked at Suggestions of Treachery Regarding the Maine—Story About Blanco Killing Lee.

LONDON, March 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The tenor of the comment of the Spanish press is that the American Commission of Inquiry into the Maine disaster is afraid of an international investigation. It was first reported that the United States would not accede to Capt. Sigsbee's request, but later information alleges that the Washington Government is discussing the advisability of blowing up the remains of the Maine.

"The general belief in Madrid is that America does not consider the Maine question a sound basis for conflict, and is seeking to provoke Spain by sending help, nominally to the reconcentrados, but really to the rebels. The Spanish press is unanimous in treating as an insult America's suspicion that Spain is guilty of having blown up the Maine."

MADRID, March 25.—El Imparcial says: "The United States is brutally forcing Spain into a conflict. To send the Maine report to Congress is equivalent to throwing a torch into a barrel of gunpowder."

The Government, despite such comments, is pursuing a conciliatory policy, and, it is believed, will propose that the Maine disaster be referred to international arbitration.

Among the wild rumors current to-day was one to the effect that United States Consul General Lee at Havana had slapped Gen. Blanco's face and that Gen. Blanco drew his revolver and killed his assailant. The rumor was ridiculed and immediately denied officially.

Tammany Men at Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 25.—A party of Tammany politicians arrived on the 5 o'clock train from New York. They are the advance guard of the coming conferences in the interest of harmony in New York City politics. The party includes Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, Isaac Fromme, John Whalen, John B. Sexton, Thomas J. Dunn, Theodore W. Myers, Peter F. Meyer, and Nathan Straus. Others are expected to-morrow, and the party will remain over Sunday. The Brooklyn leaders are expected to come down to-morrow noon.

NEW YORK HERALD'S EASTER

number will be issued to-morrow, (Sunday.) It will contain 32 pages of superb color work and half-tone pictures by well-known artists. A brilliant array of literary features will include stories by Ian Maclaren and other eminent writers of fiction. It will be a superb specimen of journalistic art. Order from your newsdealer in advance. Price as usual.—Adv.

In Just 24 Hours

you make the trip between New York and Chicago by either "The Lake Shore Limited" or the "North Shore Limited"—the banner trains of the New York Central.—Adv.

PRESIDENT'S PLAN STANDS

His Policy of First Relieving the Distress in Cuba Unchanged by the Maine Report.

THE REST LEFT TO CONGRESS

Mr. McKinley Fatigued by the Strain Upon Him and Anxious to Share the Responsibility of Taking Further Steps.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—It does not appear that the policy of the Administration, as intimated yesterday, for the relief of the starving people of Cuba, as the first and most imperative duty of the United States, has undergone any important modification on account of the receipt of the Maine report. An appeal to Congress for the means with which to extend that relief will afford the President the opportunity to transfer to that body the responsibility and the opportunity to direct more vigorous measures than the simple plan of relief to the hungry and naked.

The President is much fatigued by the protracted strain upon him, and regards with a sense of relief the chance to share his great responsibility with Congress. His talks with the leading men on both sides have assured him of their support still further, and that there will be no rash action which strong leadership can prevent. The President has done about all he can do in the way of preparation. If any further step is to be taken, Congress has authority to take it, which the President has not.

Members of the Cabinet say that the President is resolved not to connect the finding of the Court of Inquiry with the propositions he will make for Cuban relief or for other treatment of the Cuban question. This assurance is considered as disposing of the expectation that there would be a request for indemnity. Such a proposition, as has been pointed out heretofore, might prove embarrassing if it should be followed by a request from Spain for an arbitration. When the President undertakes to bring about a settlement of the Cuban question he may not desire to be obstructed by the deliberations of a court of arbitration.

The men who still insist that there shall be no war, and that there is no real necessity for war, took courage to-day. Senator Hanna, who is as uncompromising in his resolution to maintain peace as is Senator Elkins, regrets the inclination to put an unfriendly construction upon all Spanish acts. He is not more pronounced in his advocacy of the diplomatic plan for settling the controversy than is Senator Elkins. The difficulty could be cleared up by the President and Mr. Hanna the prospect for continued peace would be more assuring than it will be with the conduct of the case turned over to Congress.

The scare about the movement of the Spanish flotilla from the Canaries toward Puerto Rico has not taken possession of the White House, first, because the President is not yet convinced that Spain is determined to bring on hostilities, and next because there does not seem to him to be any occasion for fearing that the torpedo destroyers in the flotilla would be able to destroy the United States fleet before it could do the Spanish destroyers any damage.

War preparation on an unprecedented scale is being hurried to completion by the War and Naval Departments, and the country practically is on a war footing.

SPAIN HEARS FROM WASHINGTON.

LONDON, March 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Ministerialists are making no secret that important communications have already passed between Washington and Madrid acquainting the Spanish Government with the drift of the policy President McKinley is about to adopt, which has been met with conciliatory, but firm, protest and representations on the part of Spain."

MASSACRE IN HAVANA FEARED.

C. B. Price Thinks Spanish Fury Will Be Let Loose If War Is Declared —Reconcentrados Poisoned.

PITTSBURG, March 25.—Charles B. Price, Superintendent of the River Division of the Allegheny Railroad, to-day arrived home from Havana. Relative to his observations in Cuba, he said:

"Consul General Lee informed our party that we were leaving Havana in the nick of time. I want to say right here the newspaper reports we get here in the United States regarding the suffering down in Cuba are not one bit exaggerated. In fact, they don't really tell the truth by half. I never dreamed of such barbaric cruelties being perpetrated by an alleged civilized nation against civilized human beings.

"Louis Klopsch, who is superintending the disbursement of the Red Cross relief supplies, informed me that he had in his possession checks, drafts, and cash to the amount of $100,000 and enough provisions on the way from the United States to relieve all suffering throughout the entire Cuban Island, provided he was not interfered with by the Spanish authorities. He intimated to me that the Spaniards were constantly hampering him at every turn. He did not say that any reconcentrados were being poisoned, but he just as good as said so.

"The Spaniard hates the American, and he is only waiting for war to be declared. God help Americans who remain in Havana once the terrible carnage commences. I am afraid they will all be massacred."

CORREO THINKS WE WANT CUBA.

HAVANA, March 25.—El Correo to-day, in highly colored rhetoric, insists that the parallel drawn by Cuba, the New York organ of the Autonomists, between the "jingoes of the United States" and the Spaniards in Cuba is unwarranted, "because the Yankees only urge war for their own selfish greed, while the Spaniards urge it from motives of patriotism." The same paper also insists that the United States is trying to make Spain declare war, while the real reason is that "the Yankees desire to absorb the island, with all its wealth, and to debilitate Spain." The editorial continues:

"The hypocritical charity of the United States is intended to produce the same result in Cuba as was reached in the case of Texas and is being reached in the case of Hawaii; but the United States cannot debilitate Spain, and will find that the nation has sons as honorable as those who refused to submit to American dictation at the time of the siege of Callao, South America."

MAINE'S COAL BUNKERS AFIRE.

An Interesting Story Sent to the President by Telephone by a Well-known Brooklyn Man.

A prominent citizen of Brooklyn who has heretofore done good service in the legislative branch of the National Government, established long-distance telephonic communication with the White House in Washington yesterday and imparted a significant piece of information concerning the battleship Maine to President McKinley's private secretary, J. Addison Porter. The motive of the communication was to suggest to the President the overhauling of the records of the Navy Department for the official report of an extraordinary occurrence on board the Maine when that warship was lying off Staten Island, in New York Harbor, last August.

According to the statement made by the Brooklyn citizen to Private Secretary Porter, a fire occurred in the coal bunkers of the Maine one day while the commanding officer was entertaining three or four landsmen at dinner. The story is substantially as follows: An orderly entered the officer's dining room while the company was at the table and whispered a few words to the Captain and the executive officer. Both of the officers became visibly agitated, and one of them uttered an involuntary "My God!" as he hurriedly arose from the table and left the room. For some time after the Captain and the executive officer went on deck the perplexed guests were allowed to remain alone and unadvised as to what had happened. After a while, however, an orderly appeared, and, saluting formally, said: "Gentlemen, the barge is ready to take you ashore."

Without question the landsmen donned their outer garments and followed the orderly. After they were seated in the barge the Captain leaned over the rail and said by way of explanation: "Gentlemen, you have had a narrow escape to-night. The coal bunkers were on fire, and the fire was put out with much difficulty."

This startling information made a deep impression on the guests, but they tacitly agreed that to discuss it publicly would be a violation of hospitality, therefore they refrained from mentioning the circumstance except in the most guarded way. One of the guests was an army officer of rank.

The Brooklyn citizen declined to tell Private Secretary Porter the name of his informant, but he declared that he had implicit confidence in the truthfulness of the story. He was impelled to communicate it to the President because it revealed the possibilities of accident on a warship, and he thought that the official report of the occurrence on file in the Navy Department ought to be considered in connection with the report of the court of inquiry regarding the cause of the destruction of the Maine.

In a brief interview with a reporter for this newspaper this Brooklyn citizen said last evening: "I have no desire to figure personally in this matter. My communication to the President was in the line of what I deemed to be a duty, and it was mainly inspired by the published suggestion that the Navy Department desired to destroy the wreck of the Maine with dynamite. In view of the fact that there are likely to be conflicting reports as to what actually did destroy the Maine, I think that it would be very wrong to make away with the hull of the battleship. If there is to be a dispute between this Government and Spain over the manner of the Maine's destruction, we should in justice to ourselves preserve all the evidence possible. My idea is that we ought not to be too hasty in accepting the results of a one-sided investigation, even though that investigation was made by men whom we all honor and trust. We are bound in common justice to give our adversaries a respectful hearing, and then we will probably need all of the evidence there is to justify our own conclusions."

VIEWS OF ENGLISH PAPERS.

Opinions in London as to the Relation Between Spain and This Country—The Prospect for War.

LONDON, March 26.—The Daily Mail, which regards war between the United States and Spain as inevitable, the only uncertainty being the time Spain will choose for beginning hostilities, says:

"America naturally will triumph and earn the world's praise for ridding Cuba of ruthless tyranny, but she will fight at a disadvantage if compelled to fight immediately."

The Daily Graphic commends President McKinley for making the Maine matter a side issue, and says:

"It is the duty of both sides to obtain an independent investigation. To send assistance to the non-combatants in Cuba is to force war.

"President McKinley should either help the Sagasta Cabinet to make home rule a reality, or should give Spain notice to quit."

The Times does not comment on the cabled forecasts of the report of the court of inquiry, apparently awaiting the official announcements.

The Morning Post says: "The gravity of the Cuban question is enormously increased by the American report; because, even if no distinct indictment of the Spanish Government is included, the reserve hitherto maintained will be abandoned and Spain will be charged by the American papers with treachery and malice, while the American people will be excited to fever point.

"Spain, however, has already borne so much that conflict may still be avoided, but if her object has only been to gain time, it may be that she is now in a position to adopt a more martial attitude."

The Daily Chronicle, after expressing a doubt whether the Spanish inquiry has been conducted as carefully as the American, the report of whose commission, it says, is "in harmony with all the probabilities of the case," proceeds to review the principal aspects of the question.

"The patience of the Washington Government," it says, "and the calm, pacific policy of the President have been beyond all praise. Had the people of the United States been polled on the question, war would have been declared before now, not, as has been falsely suggested, on account of financial and commercial interests, but on grounds of humanity, and because of the intolerable stench of the open sore close to the borders of the great Republic.

"But it is evident that the time for action has arrived. President McKinley must take such steps as to challenge in the most direct way Spain's right to murder her revolted colonists any longer. If she attempts to resist the provisioning of the starving Cubans from American ports, war there will and must be, quite apart from any treachery to the American warship. Despite all rumors, it is quite certain that Spain will have no allies, and the result will be the liberation of Cuba."

The Daily Telegraph says: "Supposing the American report to be substantiated, there can be no question that Spain is primarily responsible, as any country would be if a similar catastrophe occurred along its coast line.

"If the Spanish authorities were ignorant of the position of the submarine mines, their ignorance is culpable. If they were aware and omitted to warn their guests, their position is still less defensible. The report adds fuel to the flame. If the task of diplomatists and statesmen was arduous before, it is ten times more difficult now."

The Daily Telegraph, discussing elsewhere the financial aspects of the case, says that if the situation should become more acute there would certainly be a big export of gold from this side.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY EXPRESSED.

LONDON, March 25.—The Executive Committee of the party called the Liberal Forwards has sent to the American Embassy and the Foreign Office a resolution of sympathy with America's humane efforts in behalf of the Cubans.

ALARM FELT IN ENGLAND.

Liverpool Cotton Brokers Send a Significant Message to Helena.

HELENA, Ark., March 25.—A cablegram from a cotton firm in Liverpool to W. A. Short & Co., cotton exporters of this city, received to-day reads: "You must ship British bottoms."

This is taken to mean that, in view of the crisis in Cuban affairs, all shipments are to be made in vessels flying the British flag.

STATE TROOPS UNDER ORDERS.

BUFFALO, March 25.—Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle this afternoon received the following telegram:

"Albany, N. Y., March 25, 1898.

"Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle, Fourth Brigade, N. G., Buffalo, N. Y.:

"Hold your officers within call. None should absent themselves without approval of proper authority.

"C. WHITNEY TLLINGHAST,
Adjutant General."

Immediately upon receiving this message, Gen. Doyle notified the commanders of the Seventy-fourth and Sixty-fifth Regiments in this city, the First Separate Company at Rochester, the Second at Auburn, the Eighth at Rochester, the Thirteenth at Jamestown, the Twenty-fifth at Tonawanda, the Twenty-ninth at Medina, the Thirtieth at Elmira, the Thirty-fourth at Geneva, the Forty-first at Syracuse, the Forty-second at Niagara Falls, the Forty-third at Olean, the Forty-seventh at Hornellsville, the Forty-eighth at Oswego, and the Signal Corps at Buffalo.

The direct effect of these orders is to place practically every officer of the Fourth Brigade on waiting orders under martial law.

Quickest line New York to Key West and Havana is via Port Tampa. Semi-weekly sailings by Plant Line. Office, 261 Broadway.—Adv.

SPAIN'S FLOTILLA A PERIL

Anxiety Felt in Washington Over the Departure of Torpedo Boats for Cuban Waters.

NO PROTEST HAS BEEN MADE

The Administration Feels that It Has No Right to Interfere in Time of Peace—A Chance to Intercept the Boats on the Ocean.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Anxiety increases in the Navy Department as the Spanish torpedo flotilla draws nearer Cuban waters. The feeling at the department is as if some enemy were creeping up in the dark and no one knew when, where, or how he will strike. Ten or fourteen days must elapse before the torpedo boats and destroyers will be heard from, unless an American vessel chances to run across their path in the meantime. It is probable that they will be heard from at Puerto Rico by April 4, but they may pass by that island and steam directly to Havana. In that case they would not be heard from before April 7 or 8.

It is evident that nothing

in early days, the defenses consisting of a wall which completely encircles it, of several forts at strategic points, while the only points of egress and ingress are through massive gates. These fortifications are being strengthened, and the armament has been increased by two large guns of formidable pattern and calibre. San Juan has 23,414 inhabitants.

SPANISH DESTROYER DAMAGED.

Bows Stove and Stern Twisted Around in Rough Seas.

WATERFORD, March 25.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Audas has arrived here with her bows stove in and her stern twisted completely round, being displaced about ten feet.

The Ornarda and Audaz were built on the Clyde, and were on their way to Ferrol when the accident occurred.

DEMAND FOR WAR INSURANCE.

Marine Underwriters Issue Policies Containing War Clause in Large Numbers.

There was a great demand yesterday by shippers and consignees for insurance against the marine war hasard. It was the first time that policies containing the war clause were demanded in any number, although for several days marine underwriters have been besieged with inquiries as to the rates for the extra hazard. The prevailing rates yesterday were 2 and 3 per cent., and 5 per cent. on vessels to sail within a month. For some time previously, such risks were written at from 1 to 1¼ per cent. The increase in rate was apparently due to the sudden increase in the demand, and the greater anxiety of shipping interests, thus implied, than to a conviction on the part of the underwriters that the increased rate was essential.

The demand for insurance against the war hasard was confined yesterday almost entirely to American bottom, and chiefly to those vessels plying to and from the West Indies and the South American ports, as well as coastwise vessels sailing to Gulf ports. The risks were generally offered in most of the offices, and the fact that 5 per cent. was the top rate yesterday is evidence that the underwriters are in doubt as to whether there will be an outbreak of hostilities. In the event of a declaration of war, rates would certainly rise to 10 or 12 per cent., and might become prohibitive.

Many prominent banking houses doing business with shipping men yesterday demanded war risks on all cargoes in American and English bottoms before advancing money to importers. Among these are such banks as Amsink & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. As a result, the amount of underwriting during the day ran into the millions, although it was said that the rates had doubled since Thursday, when it became known that the Spanish flotilla had departed from the Canaries, which is considered by insurance men throughout the district as increasing the probabilities of war. The risks are demanded by bankers on cargo, specie, and bottoms.

BOSTON, March 25.—The demand for marine war insurance has greatly increased within the last few days.

President Fuller of the Boston Marine Insurance Company says his company has recently written about twenty-five risks, and is daily receiving many applications. In consequence of the threatening aspect of the situation, war rates have been increased 50 per cent. over rates prevailing two days ago.

LONDON, March 25.—Lloyds regard the situation as being worse to-day, and are asking 20 guineas per cent. on war risks.

MORE GUNS AND CARRIAGES.

Secretary Alger Adds to the Allotment of $1,600,000 for Ordnance.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance of the army, to-day had a long conference with Secretary Alger with reference to additional guns and gun carriages. A few days ago Secretary Alger allotted to Gen. Flagler $1,600,000 from the emergency appropriation made by Congress to be used by the Ordnance Bureau in the discretion of Gen. Flagler. This amount, although large, was not, in the opinion of Gen. Flagler, sufficient to meet the requirements of the present emergency, and his conference with the Secretary was to obtain an additional allowance.

After a careful canvass of the situation, Secretary Alger gave Gen. Flagler a liberal additional allotment from the appropriation, but no information could be obtained either from Gen. Flagler or from the Secretary's office as to its amount.

The sum must be a very considerable one, however, as Gen. Flagler said that it was to be used to cover provisional contracts entered into for the construction of new guns of various calibres and their necessary carriages.

No additional contracts for ordnance supplies were closed to-day, but it is likely, now that Gen. Flagler has another large sum at his disposal, the provisional contracts to which he referred will be made definite within a few days.

The Ordnance Bureau expects to obtain in all about forty-six rapid-fire guns from abroad for the sea coast fortifications. Twenty of these were obtained through Vickers Sons, and the remainder through the Hotchkiss people. The former consignment, it is understood, is already on its way to this country. These guns are of 4.7 calibre, and the officials say the contract providing for their purchase includes between 200 and 300 rounds of ammunition, a very desirable thing at the present time.

BOSTON MERCHANTS PATRIOTIC.

Chamber of Commerce Commends the President and Secretary Long.

BOSTON, March 25.—At a special meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce held to-day resolutions were adopted commending President McKinley for his attitude in the present crisis and for his efforts to avert war and expressing confidence and pride in the ability and moderation of the Secretary of the Navy.

The "so-called sensational press" was condemned, sympathy with the suffering people of Cuba was expressed, and the settlement of all international disputes by arbitration was advocated. It also was resolved that should the failure of every laudable effort to maintain peace compel the Nation to take up arms, the Boston Chamber of Commerce pledges that the merchants of Boston will, when necessary, devote life and fortune in the accomplishing of victory.

THE TEXAS COMING TO NEW YORK.

Battleship Puts to Sea in a Hurry from Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 25.—The battleship Texas, which arrived here last night, sailed suddenly this afternoon when only a few tons of coal had been taken aboard. A barge load of fuel was refused and the ship put to sea in a hurry.

It is understood that she has gone to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Texas is bound for the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where some improvements will be made in the facilities for loading the guns of the ship. The necessary plant for this purpose is not available at Norfolk. It is the desire of the department to put the Texas into the highest state of efficiency, said an official of the Navy Department to-night, so as to have her ready for service at twenty-four hours' notice.

WARSHIPS TO BE PAINTED BLACK.

Orders Issued for Their Transformation for Hostilities.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Orders were issued to-day to have all the warships painted black, a color that is better adapted to hostilities, because the vessels will not afford as good a target.

Further Drop in Spanish Fours.

LONDON, March 25.—Spanish fours on the Stock Exchange to-day opened weak at 1⅜ lower, namely 51⅝, but they soon reacted to 52¼. Spanish fours closed at 52, a net loss of 1⅛ from yesterday's closing price.

PARIS, March 25.—On the Bourse to-day Spanish fours were first quoted at 53¼, a decline of ¼ from the closing price of yesterday. They closed at 52⅞, a net decline of ⅛ from yesterday.

THE "FLYING SQUADRON"

Commodore Schley to Command the Vessels Now Assembling at Hampton Roads.

THE BROOKLYN HIS FLAGSHIP

The Massachusetts, Columbia, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Wilmington, Bancroft, St. Louis, and St. Paul to Join His Fleet.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Commodore Winfield Scott Schley, at present connected with the Lighthouse Board, has been ordered to command the flying squadron at Hampton Roads, with the Brooklyn as his flagship. His command, when completely organized, probably will consist of about a dozen ships. Commodore Schley's orders in terms make him commander of a distinct squadron, so that the ships at Hampton Roads will be entirely apart from the North Atlantic squadron, of which Capt. Sampson is in command.

Commodore Schley visited the Navy Department this morning, and after a talk with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said he would assume command of the flying squadron on Monday. The formal orders, posted at the department to-day, stating that Commodore Schley was detached from his present service with the Lighthouse Board and was ordered "to command the flying squadron, cruiser Brooklyn flagship," was the first public admission by the Navy Department of the creation of a flying squadron.

The fact that this squadron was contemplated has been well known, but not until to-day has the department defined its character. The designation of "flying" has a distinct meaning in naval parlance. It will give the ships a base at Hampton Roads, but they will be subject at all times to Commodore Schley's orders for immediate service at any other point along the Atlantic Coast, or, indeed, throughout the world.

At present the fine armored cruiser Brooklyn, which is to be Commodore Schley's flagship, is the only ship of the flying squadron at Hampton Roads. The battleship Massachusetts is expected hourly, and the crack cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis are outfitting at the League Island Navy Yard, and will proceed to Hampton Roads at an early date as well. The cruiser Cincinnati and the gunboat Wilmington probably will be added to this squadron, as will the Bancroft, now on her way across the Atlantic for Fort Monroe.

Among the other ships which probably will be added to Commodore Schley's command are the St. Paul and the St. Louis of the American Line, which were built so that they could be turned into efficient fighting machines at a few days' notice. These vessels have not been impressed as yet, but arrangements have been perfected so that no delay will result as soon as the decision is reached that the outlook justifies the large expenditure of money necessary for their transfer to the Navy Department. Officers have been picked out provisionally to command these ships, Commander W. H. Emory and Commander Willard H. Brownson, at present in Europe on a special mission for the Government, being the men who it is expected will be assigned to the St. Paul and the St. Louis.

An order issued to the Navy Department to-day carries out the announcement of Secretary Long yesterday that Capt. Sampson would command the North Atlantic squadron at Key West. The order as issued reads that he is "Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic Station." Although Key West advices say that the battleship Iowa probably will be his flagship, the understanding at the Navy Department is that the cruiser New York will continue as flagship. Capt. Sampson's flag is a triangular blue pennant, without stars or other insignia.

Admiral Sicard was detached from command of the North Atlantic squadron and allowed six months' leave by orders issued to-day. The effect of this six months' leave is practically to close Admiral Sicard's active service in the navy. He will retire under the age limit of sixty-two years on Sept. 30 next, which is just six months and six days from the beginning of his leave. This will give him only six days of active service when his leave expires, so that to all practical purposes the Admiral closes his active service when he hauls down his flag from the New York. This is a source of the sincerest regret to Secretary Long and all naval officers, who pay the highest tribute to the devoted service of Admiral Sicard throughout the recent critical period, and to his personal bravery in remaining at his post while his health was in a precarious condition.

REVENUE CUTTERS FOR DUTY.

Lake Vessels to be Brought to Hampton Roads or Norfolk—A Week to Assemble the Fleet.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, was busily engaged to-day in making assignments of officers to the revenue cutters detailed yesterday for defensive service along the Atlantic seaboard. Every vessel in the service available for action has been, or will be, assigned to duty. Even the new cutter Gresham, on the great lakes, and the little cutter Calumet, located at Chicago, have been called on, and in a day or two both the lake ships will be en route to the rendezvous at Hampton Roads. They will make the trip to the Atlantic seaboard through the St. Lawrence River. The commanders of the revenue cutters have been notified by wire to be in readiness to move as soon as their general orders are received, which probably will be issued to-day.

The revenue cutters which will be ordered into service and their present stations are as follows:

The Woodbury, at Portland, Me.; Hamilton, Philadelphia; Hudson, New York; Manning, Boston; Calumet, Chicago; Gresham, Milwaukee; Morrow, Wilmington, N. C., and Windom, Baltimore.

Capt. Shoemaker was of opinion that it would require about a week for all of the vessels to reach Hampton Roads, or, rather, Norfolk, which will be their official rendezvous. At the navy yard there the vessels will receive their equipment, guns, ammunition, torpedoes, and supplies, and will make such other preparations as are necessary for fighting service. The new cutter Gresham, recently built at Cleveland, in a brief time can be transformed into a formidable commerce destroyer or torpedo boat. She was built expressly for such an emergency as she is now called upon to meet. She is equipped for a torpedo tube, and can carry an ugly battery of rapid-fire guns. All of the vessels are first-rate seagoing craft, and all of them are fitted with small but effective batteries. Their speed varies from fourteen to twenty knots.

All officers of the Revenue Cutter Service now on duty with the Life Saving Service are being withdrawn to-day and assigned to duty on the vessels ordered to Norfolk. Their orders are made immediately effective in every case, and they will report to the commanding officers of the ships as soon as the vessels arrive at Norfolk.

Orders were issued from the Navy Department to-day to the commandant of the New York Navy Yard directing him to prepare the revenue cutter vessels for service. He was directed to expedite the work as rapidly as it could be done efficiently. That the Navy Department officials are anxious the revenue vessels should be equipped for sea duty at an early date was evidenced by a request made upon the Revenue Cutter Service of the Treasury Department for information as to the length of time it would require for the vessels to report at Norfolk.

As soon as they are prepared for service they will be dispatched to Key West and placed at the disposal of Capt. Sampson. The cutters will be employed as scout or picket boats, and will be prepared for both offensive and defensive service. It is thought they will prove to be pretty formidable ships even in aggressive tactics.

The new revenue cutter McCulloch left Baltimore several weeks ago for duty on the Pacific station, going by way of the Mediterranean Sea and Suez Canal. She is now somewhere in the vicinity of Singapore, and will be used as a dispatch boat on the Asiatic station.

RESERVES TO MAN MONITORS.

Offers of Service Accepted by the Navy—Commander Strong Ordered to the Nahant.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—It is probable that the naval reserves will have a lively experience of the sea. They have repeatedly offered their services to the Government, and the latter has at last decided to accept them for active duty. Requests have been sent to the New England States, New York, and New Jersey to know if the naval reserves there could man the monitors that are to be stationed at New York, Boston, and Portland. Massachusetts has already replied that its naval reserves are ready to man the two monitors assigned to the Harbor of Boston. Replies are hourly expected from the other States.

It is understood that the naval reserves of New Jersey are ready for any duty, and are asking for a fighting ship. They have a wooden vessel in which they have trained, but they want something more formidable. It is very probable that they will be ordered to man one or more of the little monitors at League Island very shortly. The first assignment to any of these monitors was made to-day, when Commander E. T. Strong was ordered to New York to command the Nahant. Other orders are expected to-morrow. It is probable that as soon as the department receives the reply from the New York Naval Reserves some of them will be ordered to man the Nahant and the Jason in New York Harbor.

It was said at the department to-day that it was thought advisable in view of the possibility of having need for the services of these reserves to give them full opportunity for actual training at sea. When they are got on board the monitors it is proposed to give them a trip at sea to get them on their sea legs, and accustom them to life and discipline aboard a fighting ship.

As soon as possible provision will be made also for the naval reserves of other States along the Atlantic Coast. Several States are using ships classed as unserviceable for training purposes. The reserves of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts are using these ships. New Jersey has the sailing ship Portsmouth and the monitor Ajax, and North Carolina, Georgia, and Connecticut have third-rate ships for their reserves. The department thinks that it could recruit the navy from this source with a first-class quality of seamen, who have had sufficient experience to be ripened soon into an effective force.

MONITORS BETTER THAN YACHTS.

A Naval Official Thinks a Mistake Has Been Made Regarding Them.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—There is some difference of opinion as to the wisdom of the course being pursued by the Navy Department in buying yachts and tugs, and in not completing the small amount of work necessary to put the single turret monitors in fighting condition. It was learned today that the Navy Department has steadfastly refused the request of the Bureau of Construction to have these monitors overhauled at once. The expense would be inconsiderable, but the department has replied that the money is needed for more necessary work.

There are only three of the monitors still needing repairs, the Manhattan, the Mahopac, and the Canonicus. The Montauk is all right again, and has been ordered from League Island to Portland. Each of the three needs a tubular boiler, sheathing of asphalt on her deck to prevent leaking, and the overhauling of the hull. This work could be completed in a month, according to the Bureau of Construction and Repair, at a cost of $300,000 for the three. The navy would then be better off by three good fighting machines that could well defend any harbor of the United States.

Speaking of these vessels, a navy official said to-day: "They are formidable ships. Put one of them in the Narrows of New York, and there is not a ship afloat that would care to rush in upon her. They are armed with fifteen-inch smooth-bore cannon, but these guns are good for three miles and can do terrific damage. The low freeboard of the monitors prevents them from being seen at a long distance, and they can, by taking advantage of their light draught, choose their own position in shallow water, behind a projecting point of land, and get in close to their adversaries. They could not only inflict serious damage with their guns, but they could demoralize and confuse the enemy's line of battle.

"Their armor is also quite effective. It consists of eleven inches of laminated armor, which is not as good as the same thickness of solid armor, but is almost impenetrable, because of the smallness and circular shape of the turrets. A shell would have to strike square, or it would not 'bite' and force the turret, but would glance off. Not one shot in a hundred would have any effect on the turrets except to make a tremendous amount of noise. In fact, the monitor is, according to my mind, an ideal coast defense vessel.

"It does not seem to have occurred to any one that the monitor is the only type of war vessel afloat that has ever been thoroughly tested in war. The cruiser, battleship, and torpedo craft are novelties, and our first naval battle with Spain will be a wild experiment on both sides. These ships were fought well by the Japanese in the Yalu battle, but as the Chinese did not fight well, the Japanese ships were not given a severe test. On the other hand, the monitor has stood the severest baptism of fire and has proved a success. Her great power as a fighter should not be overlooked in this crisis.

"We haven't money enough to put the three monitors at League Island in good order, when it could be done for $300,000; and yet we can pay $400,000 for a single fine yacht. One of these little monitors that could be put into fighting trim for $100,000, could whip all the tugs and yachts that the Government has bought in the last month."

THE NAVAL MILITIA READY.

Capt. Miller's Prompt Reply to a Government Inquiry.

A request from the Government asking if the New York State Naval Militia was ready to assume charge of the two monitors assigned to this State to assist in the second line of defense reached Capt. Jacob W. Miller through Gov. Black yesterday afternoon. Capt. Miller at once replied that the New York Naval Militia was ready, and that it had been for some time.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 25.—Lieut. G. H. Mather, who is in command of the Second Division of the Battalion of the East, Naval Militia of New Jersey, received an order to-night from Commander Washington Irving to ship the howitzer, carbines, and other equipments of the division to the training ship Portsmouth at Hoboken. The battalion is to drill on the Portsmouth on Monday night. The object of the order is to mass the equipments of the battalion at the general rendezvous, so that in event of hostilities or the battalion being called into service for any purpose the men will not have to delay to ship their equipments.

ROCHESTER, March 25.—A dispatch from Capt. Miller of Albany at 2 o'clock this afternoon asked Lieut. Walbridge, in command of the Naval Reserves of Rochester, how many volunteers he could furnish to man a monitor at Philadelphia. Lieut. Walbridge promptly wired back that he could furnish the full quota. He then notified all the reserves to assemble at the State arsenal at 5 P. M. to await further orders.

COLLEGE BOYS READY FOR WAR.

Lafayette Students Make an Anti-Spanish Demonstration in Easton.

EASTON, Penn., March 25.—Three hundred and fifty Lafayette students made an anti-Spanish demonstration in Easton tonight, headed by a flag bearer and the college band. They marched to the telegraph office and offered President McKinley their services in case of war.

In Centre Square they burned red fire, made speeches, and on the point of a sword burned a flag supposed to represent the standard of Spain. The Stars and Stripes were nailed to the top limb of the tallest tree in the square. The crowd serenaded the Mayor and other municipal officers and returned to the Hill, followed by a great throng of townfolk.

MILITARY CABLE CONTRACT.

Work on the Fortifications Telegraph Service Begins To-day.

The largest order ever placed by the Government for telegraphic cables was given yesterday to the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company for submarine and underground cables connecting all the forts of New York Harbor, so that in case of war immediate and direct communication can be had between Gen. Merritt's headquarters on Governors Island and all the forts. The cost of construction will be about $10,000.

The work will begin this morning at Sandy Hook, and will continue night and day until it is completed. It is estimated that complete connections will be established within thirty days.

THEODORE B. STARR,

206 Fifth Avenue.

Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

CAPT. SIGSBEE TAKES LEAVE.

He Calls on Blanco and Admiral Manterola—Six More Bodies Taken From the Maine.

HAVANA, March 25.—Capt. Sigsbee, who, with other officers of the Maine, will leave here to-morrow, made farewell calls to-day upon Gen. Blanco and Admiral Manterola. He repeated to the former his thanks for expressions of sympathy at the loss of the Maine, and also for the help given in rescuing at the time of the disaster, requesting Gen. Blanco to convey these sentiments to his subordinates. The two officers parted with mutual assurances of esteem.

Six bodies were found to-day, and with three others, including that of Lieut. Friend W. Jenkins, will probably be sent north by the Ward Line steamer to-morrow. By that time Chaplain Chidwick hopes to be able to identify one as the body of John H. Ziegler, mariner, of New Brunswick, N. J.

The Spanish divers have not been down to the wreck of the Maine since last Sunday, but the American divers have got up two six-inch guns. They are working to-day on the war heads of the torpedoes, and expect to get up all the heads before night.

Pending the arrival of a junior doctor from Key West for service on the Fern Dr. Dudley, the United States Sanitary Officer, will act as naval physician.

The Italian frigate Amerigo Vespucci arrived here to-day from Curacao.

LIEUT. JENKINS'S FUNERAL.

Military Organizations to Take Part in the Event at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, March 25.—It has been definitely decided that the funeral of Lieut. F. W. Jenkins next Wednesday will be a public one. A meeting will be held tomorrow to complete the details. The Fourteenth and Eighteenth Regiments, Battery B, the Naval Reserves, and the Grand Army of the Republic will participate in the event, with probably several patriotic societies. On its arrival here the casket containing the body will lie in state in Carnegie Music Hall, Allegheny. The catafalque will be placed in the front of the hall.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 25. — Mrs. Jenkins has telegraphed to have the body of her son, Lieut. Jenkins, which was recovered yesterday from the wreck of the Maine, sent direct to Pittsburg. It is expected to arrive here to-morrow night on the steamer Olivette, if this turns out to be the case, the remains of the Lieutenant will go right through via Tampa.

MANGROVE SAILS FOR HAVANA.

Lighthouse Tender to Bring All the Naval Officers Home.

HAVANA, March 25.—The lighthouse tender Mangrove left for Havana this afternoon. The officials here refuse to say what her errand is, but it is believed the object of her visit is to bring American navy officers here.

A report is in circulation that all American officers in the city except Consul General Lee will be brought here on the Mangrove.

Coupled with this report is a story that officials here fear that the knowledge of the court's report has excited the Havana population, and brought the anti-American sentiment to a climax, and that American officers are in danger there.

No confirmation of either report has been obtained.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—At the White House it was said that official advices here did not bear out the suggestion of a pending crisis in Havana, and that there were no dispatches from Gen. Lee of a disquieting nature. As to the movement of the Mangrove, it was said that her departure was merely in line with orders issued several days ago to go to Havana and return with the remaining officers of the Maine now there.

SKILLED ARTILLERISTS COMING.

Picked Men at Chicago Ready to Start for Fort Slocum.

CHICAGO, March 25.—One hundred picked men are all ready at Fort Sheridan awaiting orders from Washington to start for Fort Slocum. From there they will be distributed to various parts of the East to aid in making soldiers of the recruits in the artillery service.

From Fort Wayne another company will be picked, part of them going to San Francisco and part to New York. There is a feeling at Fort Sheridan that the command may be ordered to the front at any time. "Little Maude" and "Sweet Alice," two dynamite guns, have been received at the fort.

Alleged Filibuster Arrested.

Capt. George Berry, a Sandy Hook pilot, was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Fox and lodged in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn. He is charged with having aided and abetted a filibustering expedition which left for Cuba several months ago. He lives at 234 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn. The evidence against Berry was worked up by the authorities in Manhattan, but the warrant on which he was arrested was issued by United States Commissioner Morle of Brooklyn. The authorities have for some time been on the track of a number of filibusters. They refuse to say anything about the Berry case, expecting to make other arrests. Berry also refuses to talk.

Prison-Made Curios.

From The London Chronicle.

Perhaps the explanation of the origin of the large number of mummies that have latterly been offered for sale may be found in an article by Dr. Ebers in the Allgemeine Zeitung, in which collectors are warned against the mummy-masks which have latterly been freely offered to dealers. Some of these specimens, which are so skillfully got up that they might deceive the very elect, have been carefully examined, with the result that the wood has been shown to bear traces of the saw and the colors to be mixed with oil, whereas the ancient Egyptians would have used a knife and wax. More disquieting still is the statement—entirely uncorroborated, it is true—that since the British occupation the prisoners in all the Khédive's jails have been almost exclusively employed in producing sham curios. After trying their prentice hands on scarabael, frontlets, and bronze statuettes, the criminals are trained to turn out entire mummies, sarcophagi, and even papyri.

Hypnotic Wonders.

No one need go to Paris now to see all that is marvelous in hypnotism. In the hypnotic wards of many hospitals of this country are hypnotic subjects that a mere glance, it is said, throws them into the trance state. But in order to overcome that obstinate kidney trouble, the persistent use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is necessary. Use it also systematically for malarial, bilious, dyspeptic, rheumatic, and nervous diseases.

A DOZEN VESSELS BOUGHT

Five Fleet Steam Yachts and Seven Ocean-Going Tugs Secured by the Government.

THREE GO TO THE NAVY YARD

Rapid-Fire Guns and Searchlights to be Put on All of Them—Twelve More Vessels Expected at the Yard in a Few Days.

Acting upon the information furnished by the naval auxiliary cruiser board, the Government yesterday purchased five of the best American yachts and seven ocean-going tugs of the most approved pattern. Three of the vessels were delivered at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday afternoon, and the remaining ones will arrive there to-day and to-morrow. The board has about completed negotiations for at least a dozen more tugs and yachts, all of which are expected to arrive at the yard within four days. The work of fitting them with rapid-fire guns and searchlights will be rushed forward with all possible haste, and it is expected that a formidable fleet for picket duty will depart for Key West by the latter part of next week.

The vessels already secured are among the finest of their classes in existence. The yachts secured yesterday were the Sovereign, Columbia, Hermione, Alicia, and Almy and the tugs purchased were the P. H. Wise, Storm King, Walter Luckenbach, Edward Luckenbach, Argus, Winthrop, and Paoli. The yachts Columbia and Hermione and the tug P. H. Wise arrived at the navy yard at 1 P. M., and were receipted for. The commandant of the yard has been notified to prepare for the reception of the other vessels mentioned.

In addition to these vessels the naval board yesterday made a final inspection of the tugs El Toro of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, the John A. Lawrence, owned by Albert Dutch of South Street; the Atlas and Hercules of the Standard Oil Company, and the Taurus and Kate Jones of the Boston Towboat Company. It is said that the purchase of all these vessels was advised, and that negotiations with the owners will be completed to-day.

Finest of Steam Yachts.

Yesterday's purchase of yachts includes the flower of the yachting register. The Sovereign, one of the finest and fastest of her class afloat, has already been described in THE NEW YORK TIMES. She will arrive at the navy yard to-day. Joseph H. Ladew, the owner of the Columbia, accompanied his vessel to the yard yesterday and got a receipt for her. She is a steel schooner-rigged yacht of 380 tons. She is 194 feet long, 23 feet beam, and 14 feet in depth. She has triple expansion engines of 1,800 horse power, and has a speed of about fifteen knots an hour. She was built in 1893 at Philadelphia by the Cramps.

The Hermione is a British-built boat, having been constructed in Paisley, Scotland, from designs by G. L. Watson. She is 270 tons, 145 feet long on the water line, 22 feet in beam, and 13 feet deep. She was purchased from the Pierce estate of Boston.

The Almy was purchased from Frederic Gallatin, the prominent yachtsman. She is a steel, schooner-rigged yacht of 364 tons. She is 177 feet long, 24 feet in beam, and 12 feet in depth. She was built in 1890 by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Del., and is of the most improved pattern. She has triple expansion engines, and can develop a speed of about fifteen knots.

The Alicia was built in the same year and by the same firm as the Almy, and resembles her in many respects. She is of 301 tons, is 180 feet long, 24 feet in beam, and 13 feet deep. She was purchased by the Government from Henry M. Flagler.

Few Tugs Equal These.

There are few tugs on the Atlantic Coast that can compare with the fleet purchased yesterday, either in point of size or construction. The only vessel of the number delivered at the yard, the P. H. Wise, was purchased from the Moran Towing Company, and is a sister vessel to the De Witt C. Ivins, which was bought and delivered two days ago. She is one of the best of her class of vessel.

The giants of the fleet of tugs, however, are the Winthrop and Paoli, which have been running out of Philadelphia. The larger of the two is the Winthrop, a magnificent steel vessel of 240 tons. She is 125 feet long, 26 feet in beam, and 15 feet deep. She is fitted with the latest pattern of triple-expansion engines, and can develop a speed of twelve knots. She was built in Philadelphia in 1896 for the Staples Coal Company. Her companion, the Paoli, is of 225 tons, 136 feet long, and of the same beam and depth. Her interior construction and fittings are the same as those of the Winthrop. She was built in 1896, and was owned by the same company.

Smaller, but scarcely inferior in any way, are the Walter Luckenbach and the Edward Luckenbach. Both these vessels are of steel, and fitted with triple-expansion cylinder engines. The first-named is of 142 tons, 110 feet long, 25 feet in beam, and 14 feet deep. She was built in 1893 at Camden, N. J. The Edward Luckenbach is 149 tons, 88 feet long, 21 feet in beam, and 10 feet in depth. She was built in 1896. Both vessels were the property of Lewis Luckenbach of this city.

The Storm King was purchased from the Boston Towboat Company through their New York agent, Fred B. Dalzell. She is of iron and was built in 1882 in Philadelphia. She is 91 tons, 109 feet long, and 21 feet in beam. The Argus is also an iron tug. She was built in Camden, N. J., in 1882, is of 85 tons, 112 feet long, 22 feet in beam, and 11 feet in depth. She was the property of James A. Wright. All of these vessels are especially adapted for the service which will be required of them as picket boats in Southern waters.

The amount paid for the different yachts and tugs purchased yesterday could not be definitely ascertained.

The Nourmahal Recommended.

No one connected with the Naval Board would say yesterday that the steam yacht Nourmahal, owned by John Jacob Astor, had been purchased, though it had been admitted that a recommendation of her, following an inspection made Thursday, had been made to the Navy Department at Washington. It is understood that the board has received instructions to inspect and obtain options on every available yacht, and the members were actively engaged all day yesterday in carrying out those instructions.

Thomas Manning of Manning's Yacht Agency called on the board and submitted a list of twenty first-rate steam yachts whose owners are willing to part with them. Yacht Agents Tams & Lemaine also presented a long list of available vessels. Acting under instructions of the board neither of the agencies would divulge the names of the craft offered. They are known to include, however, the Eleanor and Rahda, the Atalanta, belonging to George J. Gould; J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, and F. W. Vanderbilt's Conqueror.

Members of the board were on board the tug Daniel S. Lamont throughout the day visiting these and other vessels in various parts of the harbor. Lieut. Sargent, Secretary of the board, went to Boston to inspect tugs and yachts there, and other members remained in the offices conferring with owners of tugboats, steamers, and yachts. The offices were crowded throughout the day.

Fred B. Dalzell, representing the Boston Towboat Company, had several talks with Capt. Rodgers regarding the sale to the Government of the tug Kate Jones. He said that the sale of the tug would have been consummated yesterday but for a slight hitch which he thought would be straightened out this morning. The vessel has already been inspected.

The Maran Towing Company, which has already disposed of the tugs P. H. Wise and De Witt C. Ivins, is negotiating for the sale of three other craft.

A member of the board stated yesterday that the steamer Chalmette had been recommended for use as a repair ship, and that to-day a selection will be made of two steamships to be used as distilling ships. These vessels, when secured, will be fitted with distilling plants of enormous capacity, capable of supplying the drinking water for an entire fleet. Several vessels have already been considered for this work, but no definite selection has been made.

San Francisco and New Orleans to Sail.

LONDON, March 25.—The United States cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans were expected to sail to-day for the United States, but they will probably postpone their departure until to-morrow, as they may be unable to complete loading ammunition.

WELSBACH Patent Sustained

INJUNCTION GRANTED

Judge Townsend, in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, has sustained the Welsbach Light Company's Patent and granted an Injunction.

Every manufacturer, seller or user of incandescent gas lights other than the Welsbach is, under this decision, an infringer of this patent.

All infringers will be proceeded against at once.

We again caution the public against the purchase of any incandescent mantel other than that made and sold by the Welsbach Company or its agents. Every genuine Welsbach lamp has trade-mark—"Welsbach"—conspicuously printed upon the package and upon the burner itself. Dealers desiring to handle the genuine article should communicate at once with the address given below.

FOR SALE AT
931 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
517 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

PRIMARY LAW DISSECTED.

Senator Pavey and Mr. Kenyon Indorse It and Mr. Warner Opposes It in After Dinner Speeches.

The new primary election law was discussed last night before the Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District after a banquet given at the Sherman Square Hotel, Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard. Senators Frank D. Pavey, Charles L. Guy, and Jacob A. Cantor of this city and George W. Brush of Kings were expected to speak, but Senator Pavey was the only one of them who appeared.

He spoke at some length and elaborately in explanation and praise of the new law. He said the result of the last election in this city was an illustration of the effects of the violation of all good principles of party management by the Republican leaders and had been accepted by politicians of all parties as a revolt against them. He warmly commended the work of W. H. Hotchkiss of Buffalo, Elihu Root and Raul D. Cravath of this city, and Gov. Black in the preparation and management of the new bill.

"From a political standpoint, it is the most scientifically drawn measure of its kind in existence," he added. "The men who prefer to exert their political activities inside the lines of organized political parties look to it with great hope." He appealed to all members of the Good Government Clubs to accept the law for the best that can be done with it, and insisted that efforts against the machine inside the Republican Party are not hopeless if a man will give his time and attention and have patience. "The bill," he said, in conclusion, "opens the way for all independents to return to their party with hope of achieving good results for the people."

John De Witt Warner said he supposed he was present as the skeleton at the feast, but that a mistake had been made in giving him the opportunity to talk. He could see no hope of good from any primary law that the genius of reformers or the acquiescence of politicians could produce. The new law, he said, left the way open for an exact repetition of the Ward-Fairchild scandal, a ridiculous result of a ridiculous ballot law. He had observed while in Albany last Wednesday that the bosses and machine men on both sides were unanimously in favor of the new law supposed to be intended to strike them down. They might have been committing suicide, but they looked very cheerful over it. [Cheers and applause.]

His objection to the law is that it gives an advantage, offers a premium, to citizens who belong to a political party, and discriminates against the independent, non-partisan voter who really needs help. The reform that is really needed, he argued, is to wipe every recognition of parties from the statute books.

William H. Kenyon of the Committee of Fifty-three said he regarded the new primary law as one forced from the Legislature by public opinion as an aid to the steady advance of the people toward political purity and liberty. It was a recognition of practical, existing conditions. He thought one of its most important and valuable features was the definition of a party as an organization for the election of State and National candidates. That, he says, writes into the fundamental law the principle of non-partisanship in municipal affairs. The door to independent action is left wide open by the provision enabling a man to become and be counted a member of the party he intends to support at the coming election, regardless of his action at the previous election.

Harlem Evening High School Work.

There were closing exercises at the Harlem Evening High School, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Madison Avenue, last night, together with an exhibition of work done by pupils during the term. The chief feature of the evening was declamations by the members of the school of oratory. Besides these there was singing, with brief addresses made by Assistant Superintendent of Schools Dr. James Lee, and School Inspectors Karelson and O'Borio. The school numbered 400 boys, and there were a thousand of their friends present. Edward A. Page, Principal, presided over the exercises.

Sand Cloud in the Atlantic Ocean.

Reuter's correspondent at Las Palmas, Grand Canary, writes under date Feb. 19, as follows: "A very unusual occurrence has been observed in these islands. On the morning of the 16th, a dense, overspreading mist appeared, but it was seen to be no ordinary fog, but a very thick cloud of fine sand which obscured the light of the sun and prevented people seeing objects at all clearly at a distance of 100 yards. The sails of the ships lying in the harbor as well as the roofs of the houses were all covered with this fine sand of a reddish color. It is supposed to have come from the Sahara, where a terrific simoom must have occurred, as a strong wind was blowing here from the southeast on the 15th inst., which brought the sand with it."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4:00 A. M.—365 Rivington Street; Eckhardt & Co.; damage, $10,000.

1:00 P. M.—108 Norfolk Street; A. Schmits; damage slight.

2:00 P. M.—355 Madison Street; Morris Schapiro; damage, $25.

7:00 P. M.—300 Sixth Avenue; C. Buckman; no damage.

8:20 P. M.—1,150 Forrest Avenue; Mrs. Harron; damage, $50.

10:00 P. M.—703 First Avenue; damage, $10.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses Adjourn Sine Die After Passing the Appropriation Bills—Hoboken Paving Bill Adopted.

TRENTON, N. J., March 25.—The Senate and House to-day passed the supplemental appropriation bill for 1898 and the general appropriation bill for 1899, the Democrats in both houses with one or two exceptions refraining from voting. The appropriation bills were amended in a few instances. An increase for stone roads from $100,000 to $150,000 was allowed, and the naval reserve allowance was increased from $10,000 to $13,000.

In the Senate there was a long debate on the Judiciary Committee adverse report of the House bill intended to save from execution Edward Clifford, convicted of the murder of Superintendent Wattson of the West Shore Railroad; but it was sustained by a vote of 13 to 8.

The nominations sent in by the Governor last night, which included William Stainsby, for Chief of the Labor Bureau, were confir

THE CUBAN RELIEF WORK

Mr. Schieren of the Committee Goes to Washington on the Barton-Klopsch Trouble.

MR. BARTON GOING THERE, TOO

Reports of Large Quantities of Supplies Raised in Various Parts of the Country Received at Headquarters Here.

Trouble of an apparently serious nature is brewing in the Cuban Central Relief Committee, which may result in a split in the committee. The difficulty grew out of the trouble which, it is alleged, arose between Dr. Louis Klopsch, a member of the committee, and Miss Clara Barton, President of the National Red Cross Society. The other two members of the Relief Committee are Stephen E. Barton and Charles A. Schieren, former Mayor of Brooklyn.

Dr. Klopsch went to Cuba a few weeks ago to inspect personally the Red Cross Society's system of distributing the supplies to the suffering natives. It is alleged that he attempted to take the work out of Miss Barton's hands, and she returned to this country.

Stephen A. Barton has stated that, as a member of the Cuban Relief Committee, Dr. Klopsch has nothing whatever to do with the distribution of supplies, the committee's work being simply to forward the provisions to Consul General Lee.

Mr Schieren returned from Albany yesterday, and was closeted with Mr. Barton for several hours in the committee rooms. Subsequently Mr. Barton stated that the discussion was about his aunt and Dr. Klopsch. Mr. Schieren then started for Washington, to have an interview with the State Department officials. While refusing to be interviewed at length, he admitted that the differences between Miss Barton and Dr. Klopsch would be touched upon there.

Mr. Barton said later that he would go to Washington to-day and visit the State Department. To-morrow he and Mr. Schieren will have a conference with Miss Barton.

It is considered extremely significant that both Mr. Schieren and Mr. Barton should go to Washington at this time together, and the impression is said to exist that the trouble is more serious than either of the committee members cares to make known.

A telegram was received at the rooms of the committee yesterday from New Ulm, Minn., stating that the flouring mills and business men of that city had subscribed 33,000 pounds of flour, which was on its way here to be sent to Cuba.

The Omaha World-Herald also sent word that it had collected five carloads of provisions ready for shipment, and that by April 10 five more would be ready.

The Texas Star Flour Mills at Galveston sent word that they had shipped 310 sacks of flour to Santiago by one of their own steamers, and The Atlanta Journal sent a dispatch stating that the first carload of provisions consigned to Consul General Lee, by way of this city, had left there.

In answer to many inquiries, it may be stated that all donations may be addressed to the Cuban Central Relief Committee, 58 William Street, New York.

SPANISH PRESS AND GEN. LEE.

La Lucha Blames the Imparcial for the Relief Measures in Cuba.

HAVANA, March 25.—La Lucha publishes an editorial criticising the Imparcial of Madrid for an editorial in the last-named paper in which the recall of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is urged on the Government. It says no one is so much to blame as the Imparcial for Gen. Lee's course, "since the editor of that paper gave Gen. Lee weapons by its strictures upon Capt. Gen. Weyler's course in regard to the reconcentrados."

Continuing, La Lucha says:

"The Imparcial published reports of such terrible scenes of starving in Cuba that the United States Government directed its Consuls to give all the relief possible."

In conclusion, La Lucha remarks:

"Gen. Lee must have done what was required, because, in response to the request for his removal, President McKinley says the Consul General's course has been perfectly satisfactory."

CUBANS THANKFUL FOR SUPPLIES.

Dr. Lesser Coming to the United States and May Not Return.

HAVANA, March 25.—Four Red Cross nurses, who recently arrived here from New York, were presented to Consul General Lee to-day. The nurses have been installed in the Lee Orphanage. Dr. Lesser and his wife will go north to-morrow. The doctor does not know whether he will return to Cuba or not. Owing to the holiday, relief trains for interior points will not leave until to-morrow.

The daily distribution of relief at the central station, on Estrella Street, is moving with admirable precision. The grat tude shown by the recipients of supplies might serve as an object lesson to the poor who frequent the soup kitchens of the large cities of the United States. Even the little children are profuse in bestowing their thanks and blessings upon the donors.

PRESIDENT CONTRIBUTED $5,000.

His Appeal for Suffering Cubans Has Brought in $30,000.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—On Dec. 27 last, President McKinley issued an appeal to the people of the United States for contributions of money, food, and clothing for the benefit of the starving Cubans, and announced that contributions of money might be sent to the Consul General at Havana through the Secretary of State.

The total fund received at the State Department to date in response to this appeal amounts to $30,048. It was started by a subscription of $5,000 from the President of the United States and gradually has been added to by organizations and individuals all over the country.

TWENTY-TWO CARS OF SUPPLIES.

Gen. Lee Says Special Trains Will Be Run Through Free of Charge.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The State Department has received the following telegram from Consul General Lee, telling of the satisfactory progress of relief work for the sufferers in Cuba:

"HAVANA, March 24.—Work of relief progressing most satisfactorily; to-morrow arrangements made for twenty-two cars of supplies for Cienfuegos, Cardenas, Sagua, Carbarien, and Santa Clara and other places. Railroads will carry special trains through, free of charge. Have been greatly assisted by Mr. Klopsch."

SPANISH TROOPS STARVING.

A Letter Writer Says the War Cannot Last Two Months Longer.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 25.—A private letter, dated three days ago from Manzanillo, received here by a schooner, says the condition of the Spanish troops there is terrible. It adds that starvation and disease prevail everywhere and that the Government forces have sustained heavy losses in recent skirmishes with the insurgents, the wounded being brought in town in cartloads.

The letter says in conclusion that even without the intervention of the United States the war cannot last two months longer.

DESTRUCTION OF CUBAN CAMPS.

Spaniards Report Many Ravages, Killing Numbers of Insurgents.

HAVANA, March 25.—Gen. Hernandez Velasco, according to Spanish reports, has burned an insurgent camp at La Leche, Province of Pinar del Rio; has surprised four other insurgent camps, killing sixty-one insurgents, and has captured thirty others, among whom were two insurgent officers. The General is also said to have captured an insurgent camp at Ojo de Agua and to have killed fifteen insurgents there.

In all cases, the Spanish reports add, the troops of Gen. Hernandez Velasco captured a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Spanish details of the fighting at Ojo de Agua say the insurgents sought safety in flight and by swimming the river. The Spanish commander demanded their surrender, and, the insurgents refusing to do so, the Spaniards killed seven more of their enemies, among them being an insurgent Captain.

Gen. Bernal, another Spanish report says, while operating in the district of Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, has destroyed a number of insurgent camps, prefectures, plantations, and farms, killing ten insurgents and capturing twenty-two of the enemy. The Spanish troops are alleged to have lost three men killed and to have had twenty-nine men wounded.

Col. Escario, it is reported from Spanish headquarters, has also surprised several insurgent camps and has destroyed a number of insurgent prefectures and many plantations.

GEN. LEE ON RELIEF WORK.

He Says Supplies are Distributed Now Throughout the Island.

HAVANA, March 25.—Consul General Lee said to-day, with reference to the present status of the relief work:

"I am happy to know that now all matters pertaining to the reception and distribution of American supplies to the poor of Cuba are progressing successfully. The people of the United States, in assisting to support some 200,000 destitute people, have undertaken a colossal task. The modes of procedure and the details connected therewith presented many troublesome features at the outset, but now most of these difficulties have been overcome. Everything is in good working order.

"Donors can rest absolutely assured that what they have sent here reaches those for whom it was intended. At first, owing to the meagre supplies and the large number of poor in the City of Havana and its vicinity, the distribution was necessarily confined to those localities. Now, however, everything is coming in great abundance and those supplies are reaching all parts of the island. I have been unable to give close attention to the details of relief work, owing to the heavy and exacting duties of the Consular office. But my attention has been arrested by many conscientious workers.

"Recently Louis Klopsch, member of the Central Cuban Relief Committee of New York, has been in Havana, and has given much of his time and attention to the business of relief. This interest is natural, owing to the close connection he has had with the collection of funds applied to the purchase of relief supplies. His labors here are now bearing abundant fruit.

"One of the most gratifying achievements up to the present is the establishment of an asylum to feed, clothe, protect, and shelter the smaller orphan reconcentrados. The institution has been exceedingly well managed by Dr. and Mrs. Lesser, and has already attained great and gratifying results."

Cuban Officers Reported Killed.

HAVANA, March 25.—It is reported that the Spanish troops recently killed Major Rafael Castillo, lately appointed an aide de camp of Gen. Gomez. It is also alleged that the insurgent Gen. Nodorse has been shot near Alquizar, this province.

Public Works in Cuba Advocated.

HAVANA, March 25.—La Union Constitucional urges the propriety of providing work for such as can labor on the sugar plantations, and also for the reconcentrados, and that great public undertakings should be begun to provide these people with sustenance.

MADRID PRESS OPINIONS.

Hopes of Assistance from European Powers—Bad Wishes for the Montgomery.

MADRID, March 12.—Much importance has been attached by the Madrid press to the recent visit to this city of Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to Paris.

"It appears," says El Imparcial, (Independent,) "that the Philippine refugees who recently arrived in Paris have been invited by Dr. Vetances and other friends of the New York filibustering Junta to conferences, in which the subject of a fresh rebellion in the Philippines was discussed. It is added that the rich American banker Monroe, who on several occasions has unsuccessfully sought the support of several Spanish politicians for the purchase of Cuba, is the person who at second hand is offering to find the funds required for the rising. Señor Leon y Castillo, on learning of these manoeuvres, had an interview with the French Minister of State, and as a result it has been decided in Madrid to present a note requesting the expulsion of the Philippine refugees from that country."

Elsewhere El Imparcial says: "Great importance is attached to the conference yesterday (March 11) between Señor Leon y Castillo and the President of the Council, as it is supposed it turned upon the attitude of the powers in the dispute between Spain and the United States. On this subject it is said that the Government has sounded the dispositions of various European Cabinets, with the result that it may be stated that Germany, Austria, and Italy, with the Pope at their head, have not disguised the sympathy they have with our country and their intention to place themselves on the side of Spain should a conflict arise with the United States. It is said France awaits the reply of her Russian ally before deciding the question. The latest intelligence leads to the hope that Russia and France have resolved to follow the conduct of the other nations."

El Heraldo (Independent) regrets the policy of past years, which has isolated Spain and left her without allies. It continues:

"Fortunately, her interests are now to a large extent identical with those of several of the European powers as well as with those of the Latin republics of South America. The occupation of Cuba by the forces of the United States would threaten the existence of Mexico and the Central American republics. Moreover, as Spain would in that case declare war, the Philippines might become the object of an American attack. The occupation of Manila by an American expedition would at once arouse the alarm of France, England, Germany, and Japan. These powers are therefore anxious to prevent hostilities breaking out, and were they to break out we should have their moral support from the first, and later on probably something more.

"We therefore think our present Government could find friends in Europe by simply looking for them with a little good will and judgment, and we are convinced that at the first signs of such friendships being found, the arrogance of the Yankees would sufficiently abate."

El Heraldo does not credit the rumor that the hurried visit of the Spanish Ambassador to France was due to electoral reasons, considering that so important a personage would not have left his post except for an affair of national interest. It thinks that financial questions are at the root of the affair, and that the decline of Spanish securities in Paris was the principal subject considered.

El Pais (Revolutionary) remarks that whatever the Government may say, there is no doubt the financial panic arises from the strained relations between Spain and the United States.

Under the heading "Yankee Ships at Havana," the Carlist organ, El Correo Español, publishes an illustration representing the United States cruiser Montgomery, followed by a description of her armament and speed. At the end of the description is the following remark:

"May God so deal with this ship as shall best serve our interests."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NANTASKET BEACH, Mass., March 25.—A fire which caused a loss of $30,000, and which, from evidence discovered by the Fire Department, was started in five different buildings by an incendiary, was discovered here at about 5:30 o'clock this morning. The Hotel Standish, one of the finest structures here, was destroyed, with its contents, and several other buildings were damaged. The loss is covered by insurance.

WAUKESHA, Wis., March 25.—Fire tonight destroyed the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys. The 350 inmates escaped without injury. The loss is $75,000.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Pavey Resolution for Federal Control of the State Canals Advanced by the Senate.

BUT NOT LIKELY TO PASS

Mr. Pavey Accused of Misrepresenting the Attitude of President King of the Merchants' Association on the Question.

ALBANY, March 25.—The Pavey resolution providing for submitting to the people a Constitutional amendment permitting the sale of the State canals to the Federal Government was advanced to a third reading in the Senate to-day by a vote of 23 to 21. It will come up for final action as a special order next Tuesday morning.

Two of the Senators who voted to advance the resolution to a third reading, Messrs. Brackett and Nussbaum, announced that they did so only as a courtesy to Senator Pavey, and that they would vote against it on final passage. This makes the number who voted squarely for Federal control just 21. As the resolution must receive 26 affirmative votes to pass, the promoters of the measure will have to secure five additional votes between now and Tuesday to put it through.

Unless some of the Senators who voted against the resolution to-day change their minds, these five votes will have to come from the six absentees from to-day's roll call—Senators Foley, Grady, Grant, Higbie, Munzinger, and Sullivan. As four of these are Tammany men and all the Tammany Senators present to-day followed Mr. Cantor's lead against the resolution, the chances are thought to be against the necessary five votes being forthcoming. Senator Pavey and Gen. E. C. O'Brien, the active promoters of the measure, profess confidence of ultimate success, however.

The vote in detail on Senator Cantor's motion to recommit the resolution, which would have meant its death, was as follows:

Ayes—Ahearn, Brush, Burns, Cantor, Chahoon, Coffee, Coggeshall, G. A. Davis, Ellsworth, Featherson, Gallagher, Guy, Harrison, Koehler, Lamy, Lexow, Martin, Parsons, Seibert, Tibbits, White—21.

Nays—Brackett, E. R. Brown, W. L. Brown, Daley, C. Davis, Ford, Higgins, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Malby, McCarren, McNulty, Nussbaum, Page, Pavey, Raines, Sheppard, Stewart, Stranahan, Wieman, Wilcox, Wray—23.

The record shows that the Democrats voted against Federal control and that only two, McCarren and McNulty, voted for it. On the other hand, only 13 Republicans voted against National ownership, while 21 voted to make it possible. The predominance of Republican support for the proposition is accounted for by the Democrats by their anxiety to keep the canals out of the State campaign. If the present Legislature should adopt the Pavey resolution, the Democrats say, the Republicans would contend that it would be useless to do anything more about the canals, even to discuss them, until the question as to whether the general Government should take hold of them was settled.

The debate in the Senate to-day was on the same lines as yesterday, the advocates of the Pavey resolution arguing that as the canals benefit the whole country, they should be supported by the Federal Government, while the opponents of Federal control declared that if the waterways should pass out of the possession of the State, they would be neglected in the interest of seaports that are rivals for the foreign commerce of New York.

At one point in the debate a question arose as to the position of the Merchants' Association of New York City upon the subject. Senator Pavey asserted that President King had said to him that he would send out a circular withdrawing his opposition to the resolution. "I said yesterday," declared Senator Pavey, "and I repeat the assertion, that the President of that association offered to withdraw his opposition if he were paid for it. I do not mean that he did anything dishonorable, for he is in the business of sending out circulars for the purpose of influencing legislation, and he has a right to do so."

"And I am authorized by the President of the association to say that that statement is false," interposed Senator Guy, ending the incident.

President King of the Merchants' Association last evening issued a statement in which he touched upon the question of Federal control of the canals, as follows:

"Measures are pending before the Legislature proposing to give the officials of the State the right to turn over the canals to the Federal Government, thus taking from this State one of its greatest and most efficient means of protecting itself against freight discrimination in favor of other trade centres. We know of no reason why the citizens of New York should calmly give away their birthright, or allow it to decay through neglect and indifference."

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action on Various Measures in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 25.—The following bills were passed to-day by the Senate:

E. C. Brennan—Regulating the hours of the Municipal Court in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. Fuller—Amending the highway law relating to the payment of money by the State, for aid to towns in repairing highways when the money system is adopted by such towns.

Senator Brush—Changing the lines of Clinton Avenue, in Brooklyn.

Mr. Weekes—Repealing the section of the game law which allows the sale of game in this State during the closed season when it is procured in localities 300 miles distant from the State.

Mr. McLaughlin—Amending the agricultural law relating to the inspection of dairy products.

Senator Ellsworth—The new Military Code.

Senator Krum—Requiring all railroads to issue mileage books for 500 to 1,000 miles at 2 cents a mile, which shall be accepted on all trains.

Mr. Cain—Changing the fire limits in Brooklyn.

Senator Brush—Providing for the reimbursement of Grand Army posts for expenditures for indigent soldiers.

Mr. Marshall—Providing for the payment of clerks transferred from one department to another under the New York charter.

Judiciary Committee—Amendments to the Penal Code in relation to violations of the primary election law.

Mr. Nixon—Amending the act of incorporation of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York.

Mr. McKeown—Extending to the commonality of New York the right to levy certain paving assessments on the boroughs.

E. C. Brennan—Adding the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Borough of Brooklyn to the Trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Laimbeer—Authorizing the appointment of a commission to inquire into the condition of the commerce of New York.

Senator Sullivan—Increasing the salaries of assistant clerks and interpreters of New York City courts from $1,500 to $2,000 per year.

Senator Coggeshall—Conferring on the factory Inspectors authority to make inspections regarding the enforcement of the labor law.

Also—Authorizing the State Engineer to co-operate with Federal officers in making a topographical map of New York.

E. Le Grand Smith—Providing for the branding of cheese.

Mr. Williams—Permitting trustees of labor councils to hold real estate.

Mr. Armstrong—Exempting law books and safes from liens.

E. C. Brennan—To provide for the payment of certain employes under the Department of Collection in Brooklyn.

Mr. Redington—Authorizing the Dock and Park Boards of New York to lease certain lands under water for boat house purposes.

Senator Ford—Amending the Penal Code by providing for the labelling of bottles containing poisonous substances.

Mr. Perkins—Amending the Civil Code relative to the succession to personal property.

Mr. Eldridge—Amending the benevolent orders law relative to the election of trustees of fraternal orders and the consolidation of such orders.

Mr. Laimbeer—Releasing the real estate of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church in New York City from taxes after the year 1894.

The following bills were passed by the Assembly:

Mr. Peterson—Specifying the qualifications of the Directors of the United States Mortgage Company.

Mr. Mitchell—Exempting land and building corporations whose capital is wholly invested in real estate within the State from taxation on their capital stock.

Mr. Goodsell—Amending the corporations law relative to certificates of authority for foreign corporations.

Judiciary Committee—Providing for the placing out of children by charitable institutions only under rules and regulations to be adopted by the State Board of Charities.

Senator Guy—Incorporating the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company.

Mr. Eldridge—Prohibiting the use of transfer tickets on street surface lines by others than those to whom they are issued.

Mr. Ives—Permitting building and loan associations to invest in securities of other companies.

Mr. Hubbard—Authorizing the Controller to determine the application of owners of certain lands in Kings County for cancellation of tax sales.

Mr. Williams—Providing that the Bureau of Labor Statistics shall determine what constitutes the prevailing rate of wages to be paid employes on public works.

Mr. Gale—Providing for the maintenance of the Wood Haven Fire Department in the town of Jamaica.

Mr. Finn—Extending the time for the completion of the Hudson Tunnel Railway.

Senator White—Providing for the purchase and erection of suitable headstones for honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and the Revolution.

Mr. Fitzgerald—Incorporating the Merchants' Transportation and Storage Company.

Mr. De Graw—Authorizing the Governor to appoint two additional race-track tax Inspectors at salaries of $2,500 and $1,500 respectively.

Mr. Wallace—Creating a new county out of a portion of Queens County to be called Nassau.

Mr. Dillon—Providing for the improvement of tenements and lodging houses in New York City.

Mr. Tiffany—Providing for the improving of certain streets in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Also—Specifying the procedure relative to the sale of school lands in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Also—Providing for payment for services rendered by the volunteer firemen of the town of Flatbush after its annexation to Brooklyn.

Mr. Lowenthal—Providing for the payment of claims for material furnished and services performed for the Commissioner of Correction in New York City in making alterations to the Tombs.

Senator Ford—Amending the lien law relating to contracts for the conditional sale of goods and chattels.

Senator Coffey—Authorizing the construction of a bulkhead in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Senator Ahearn—Equalizing school teachers' salaries in the boroughs of New York.

Senator E. R. Brown—Amending the railroad law relative to grade crossings.

Senator Brush—Authorizing the Sinking Fund Commissioners of New York City to transfer certain property to the Brooklyn Public Library.

Senator Raines—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the appointment of a foreign committee of the person and property of an idiot or habitual drunkard.

Senator Brush—Leasing and improving the Wallabout lands in the Borough of Brooklyn.

MORE CHARGES OF LOBBYING.

Made in Connection With the Telephone Bill—The Burns-Armstrong Incident Closed.

ALBANY, March 25.—No public reference was made in the Assembly to-day to the sensational incident which caused the House to break up in an uproar yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Armstrong was in his seat, and, shortly before the House was called to order, Senator Burns appeared in the chamber, escorting Henry M. Russell, whom Mr. Armstrong had denounced as a lobbyist. The Senator introduced Mr. Russell to several members who had sided with Mr. Armstrong and endeavored to demonstrate to them that his action in sending Mr. Russell to the Assemblyman with a note of introduction had been misunderstood.

The disposition of the legislators who commented on the incident dispassionately to-day seemed to be to regard Mr. Armstrong's inference from the note he received as not unwarranted by the methods resorted to by those who were pushing the Burns bill, while they admitted that he might have been mistaken and was perhaps hasty and imprudent in giving publicity to the matter. Senator Burns's friends urge that the injustice which they claim was done to him should be publicly apologized for, but nothing of that kind is expected.

It is the general belief that the last has been heard both of the incident and of the bill. The latter can only come before the House again by a report of the Rules Committee. Speaker O'Grady, Chairman of that committee, and Leader Nixon, who is a member, are against the bill, and there is no likelihood that they will invite a revival of the scandal by bringing it before the Assembly again.

While the Armstrong-Burns incident is regarded as closed, the Assembly was not without its talk of lobbyists and lobbying to-day. During the discussion of the Telephone bill, which is similar to the Brush bill, in the Senate, Mr. reen of New York called the attention of the Speaker to the presence of lobbyists in the chamber. He declined, however, to name the persons to whom he referred.

"The Chair will insist that on charges of lobbying the persons must be named, and the Chair will see that they are expelled, but no accusation must be made on mere information," said Speaker O'Grady.

The discussion of the Telephone bill was on a motion made by Mr. Davis to discharge the Committee on Rules from further consideration of the measure. The motion was lost by a vote of 74 yeas to 58 nays, a two-thirds vote being required to discharge the committee.

PROTECTION FOR VETERANS.

Not to be Discharged from Positions in This City.

ALBANY, March 25.—The Senate to-day passed Mr. Brush's bill providing that in a city of the first class, if a position held by an honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine or volunteer fireman shall become unnecessary or be abolished for reasons of economy or otherwise, the incumbent shall not be discharged from the public service, but shall be transferred to any branch of the said service for duty in such position as he may be fitted to fill.

Senator Cantor characterized the bill as a Republican Party move intended to affect the Democratic City of New York alone. He charged that abuses such as the bill was alleged to be intended to remedy existed under the very eyes of the Legislature, in the State departments, and charged that the Superintendent of Public Works, as shown by the Civil Service Reform Association's report, not only did not employ veterans but selected ex-convicts as Inspectors of the canal work.

Senators Brush and Wray defended the bill as being necessary to protect the veterans in the public service of New York City from arbitrary removal at the hands of the Tammany administration.

Senator Cantor endeavored to have the bill amended so as to apply to the whole State, but this amendment was voted down, and, hesitating to do anything that might seem to antagonize the veteran vote, he voted for the bill on its final passage amid the laughter of the Senate.

RAPID TRANSIT BILL DEAD.

Senator Ellsworth Abandons the Bi-Partisan Commission Scheme.

ALBANY, March 25.—The statement may be accepted as final and authoritative that the Platt-Croker Rapid Transit Commission bill is dead past all hope of resurrection. Mr. Ellsworth has communicated to the Tammany Senators his decision not to attempt to have the Cities Committee discharged from consideration of the bill, and its final abandonment has been accepted by the combined Platt-Croker forces.

The fact that the bill is locked up in committee will relieve Senator Ellsworth of the humiliating necessity to which he was subjected in the case of his newspaper bill, of having publicly to move its recommittal. There will be no funeral oration over the latest victim of Gov. Black's war on New York "deals."

THE PAGE-TRAINOR BILL.

Counsel for the Third Avenue Road Speaks of Misapprehension.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Third Avenue Railway Company, said yesterday, after reading a report of Thursday's debate in the State Senate on the Page-Trainor bill, that he did not know where so much misapprehension could have come from. Under provisions of the railroad law previous to the adoption of the Greater New York Charter, he said, franchises for street railroads were sold in perpetuity and at public auction to the highest bidder.

The law also imposed a tax of 3 per cent. of its gross annual receipts on every corporation building or operating a railroad, or branch or extension thereof, in any city of the State having a population of 1,200,000 or more—that is, New York—for the first five years after the beginning of its operation, and of 5 per cent. thereafter.

The charter of Greater New York provides that grants of railroad franchises shall be by ordinance, forbids grants in perpetuity, and leaves the determination of the money value of the franchise to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, without whose approval the Municipal Assembly cannot make a grant. Whether the old provision relative to the tax of 3 and 5 per cent. of gross receipts would apply to franchises granted under the new charter is a matter of doubt, and it was to remove that doubt that the amendment to Section 95 of the railroad law, which is contained in the Page-Trainor bill, was offered.

New Telephone Company.

ALBANY, March 25.—The New Amsterdam Telegraph and Telephone Company was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $100,000, to operate in several boroughs of New York City. The Directors are H. W. Corbin of Paterson, N. J.; E. J. Leavy, F. B. Mullaby, B. F. Currier, Joseph F. Leavy, John J. Healy, and A. E. C. King of New York.

None of the names with initials as above given appears in the directory. The Directors are not known to the officers of the New York Telephone Company, nor is anything known of the new corporation or its objects.

Good Roads Measure Now a Law.

ALBANY, March 25.—Gov. Black to-day attached his signature to the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill, thereby creating the first good roads law, under which the State pays a share of the expense, that has been placed on the statute books of the State.

Legislative Notes.

Both Houses of the Legislature will meet to-day, the usual Saturday recess being omitted in view of the fact that the session is to end next Thursday.

In the Assembly yesterday Mr. Lowenthal's bill providing for the examination of stationary engineers the same as locomotive engineers was lost by a vote of 63 ayes to 54 nays, 76 votes being necessary to pass it.

In the Senate yesterday Senator Nussbaum's bill permitting savings banks to invest in the securities of New Bedford, Mass., was defeated, and a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost was tabled.

Senator E. R. Brown's concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the Governor to designate four Justices of the Supreme Court as additional Judges of the Court of Appeals was adopted yesterday by the Senate.

The Merchants' Association of New York has filed a request with the Committee on Finance of the Senate, asking that an item be inserted in the Supply bill to provide for an appropriation of $12,000 to enable New York State to be represented properly at the fair to be held at Omaha this Summer.

Gov. Black yesterday sent to the Senate the nominations of the following persons to be managers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics: Frederick Peterson of New York, Katharine Hathaway Salmon of Syracuse, Percy L. Lang of Waverly, and Daniel B. Murphy of Rochester. They were referred to the Finance Committee.

Senator McNulty moved yesterday to discharge the Senate Cities Committee from further consideration of his bill to provide for an exposition in New York. Senator Stranahan said there should be no international exposition until there was a great public demand for it. The motion to discharge the committee was lost by a vote of 12 to 23.

The Primary Election bill, having passed both Houses, reached the Executive office yesterday, and now lies on the Governor's desk, awaiting his signature. Mr. Pavey yesterday introduced in the Senate a resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee, providing for the printing of 5,000 copies of the act for the use of the Senate.

ART TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Ninth Semi-Annual Convention in Session in Brooklyn.

The New York State Art Teachers' Association began their ninth semi-annual convention yesterday afternoon in the Art Rooms, 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn. It was held in conjunction with the Brooklyn Institute's Section of Art Education. Works of art suitable for school rooms were on exhibition.

President Walter S. Goodnough, who called the meeting to order, introduced J. Frederick Hopkins, Director of Art in the Boston public schools. He spoke on "The Use of Works of Art in the Class Room," and his remarks were followed by discussion. James Hall, Director of Art in the public schools of Springfield, Mass., was the first speaker. Mr. Melvil Dewey, Secretary of the State Board of Regents, delivered an address on the promotion of art by the State through the circulation of art works, and Fred Hovey Allen of Boston spoke on "Art as an Element of National Greatness."

In the evening the fourth annual dinner of the association was held at the Clarendon Hotel. Another session will be held to-day.

D. A. R. Officers Elected.

The annual election of the Knickerbocker Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held yesterday afternoon at 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, resulted in the success of the following ticket: Regent—Mrs. Richard Henry Greene; Vice Regent—Mrs. Ward; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Charles Hilton Brown; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Charles P. B. Peck; Treasurer—Mrs. John L. Meaker; Historian—Miss Anna Perrin; Registrar—Miss Helen Fisher; Chaplain—Mrs. Edward Schultze; Executive Board—Mrs. John M. Duncan, Mrs. Walter Clark, Mrs. W. J. Lyon, Mrs. S. M. Blanchard, and Mrs. William A. Copp. On the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, April 19, the chapter will give a patriotic entertainment and reception.

Fair for a Home for Nurses.

The Nurses' Alumnae Association of the Post Graduate Hospital will hold a fair at their hospital, Twentieth Street and Second Avenue, on Wednesday, from 1 to 10 P. M. The proceeds are to go for the building of a Home for Nurses. The Art Gallery will be under the supervision of Miss P. A. Bunker. Refreshments will be served.

The Stationery Department of Tiffany & Co.

formed a prominent feature of their business when the house was established in 1837. Its extraordinary development and present importance are due, not only to the high standard maintained, but to the unremitting care given to the minutest detail of every order.

Attention is directed to this service with particular reference to the advantages it offers in the execution of orders for *Wedding Stationery*.

Tiffany & Co.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

ARCANUM PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Plan for Erecting a Club Building in Brooklyn Comes to Grief.

The plan for erecting a home for the Royal Arcanum in Brooklyn has come to grief. On last Labor Day the cornerstone of the proposed Arcanum building was laid in Tompkins Avenue, between Jefferson Avenue and Hancock Street. The building was to be one of the most complete lodge buildings in the country.

The ground cost $12,000. A deposit of $2,000 was paid down. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company took a seventy-five-hundred-dollar mortgage, and there was also a second mortgage on the property. The capital stock was placed at $75,000, divided into ten-dollar shares. About one-third was pledged before the cornerstone was laid, but only a little over $2,000 has been paid in.

When the builders applied for a part payment it was found that there was no money for them. The Board of Directors were unable to do anything, and finally lost interest in the project. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company foreclosed its mortgage, and the property is now for sale. In the cornerstone are a number of ancient Royal Arcanum records and other articles of interest.

QUESTION OF LAWYERS' FEES.

Dr. Winters Objects to Paying $10,000 and Appeals to the Courts.

In the Supreme Court in Brooklyn Justice Van Wyck yesterday listened to an interesting exposition of the value set by lawyers on their services. In the course of the testimony it was brought out that in the opinion of an eminent lawyer one-third of a client's fortune is a proper and reasonable fee to charge.

Dr. Frederick G. Winters is said to be worth $15,000, and he complains because his lawyers charged him $10,000 for professional services. Some time ago Dr. Winters, although sane, was a prisoner in a private asylum. He escaped on last election night and went to New Jersey. Legal proceedings followed, and Dr. Winters's sanity was established.

His counsel, Dowd, Hartridge & Murray of Manhattan, charged him $10,000. He paid them $1,000, and gave notes for $9,000. Subsequently he paid them $1,000 more, and they now hold notes for $8,000. He thought the matter over and concluded that they had charged him too much, and obtained a temporary injunction preventing them from enforcing their claim. Justice Van Wyck yesterday heard argument on a motion to make the injunction permanent.

The lawyers called other lawyers as expert witnesses on the value of their services. Col. Albert E. Lamb testified that their services were worth $15,000. Ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll testified that in the case of a man like Dr. Winters, who was worth only $15,000, he would charge only $5,000. Ex-Judge James Troy and Jere A. Wernberg took a different view of the case, and thought the services were worth only $1,500.

One of the points made by the defendants was that they had had to obtain a writ of habeas corpus for Dr. Winters. Edward M. Grout, who appeared for the plaintiff, solicited the fact that this writ was obtained when Dr. Winters was actually at large in New Jersey, and that it was addressed to the lawyers themselves. He secured an order directing the production of this writ in court, and it will be produced to-day.

Dr. Depew Backing Yale Men.

NEW HAVEN, March 25.—Chauncey M. Depew is back of the Yale Law School baseball team financially, and the Southern trip of the nine is assured for the Easter recess.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:54	Sun sets...6:18	Moon sets...11:09

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:09	Gov. Isl'd...10:29	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:26	Gov. Isl'd...10:52	H. Gate...12:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	*10:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Concho, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Edam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fulda, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

Alliança, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Bovic, Liverpool		
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zelandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 31 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 26.

Gottfried Schenker, Gibraltar, March 7.
Hekla, Christiansand, March 11.
Kansas City, Swansea, March 11.
Miami, Galveston, March 19.
Olbers, St. Lucia, March 18.
Peconic, Gibraltar, March 12.
Southery, Hamburg, March 8.
St. Paul, Southampton, March 19.
Remus, London, March 11.
Umbria, Liverpool, March 19.

SUNDAY, MARCH 27.

Arabia, Hamburg, March 14.
El Mar, New Orleans, March 22.
La Bourgogne, Havre, March 19.
Michigan, London, March 15.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

California, Gibraltar, March 14.
City of Birmingham, Cavannah, March 25.
Olivedene, Grenada, March 20.
Scindia, Gibraltar, March 14.
Yucatan, Havana, March 24.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

Altai, Port Limon, March 22.
Bratten, Hull, March 15.
Comal, Galveston, March 23.
El Norte, New Orleans, March 24.
Gibraltar, Gibraltar, March 15.
Jersey City, Swansea, March 15.
Massachusetts, London, March 17.
Noordland, Newport, March 17.
Tauric, Liverpool, March 19.
Werkendam, London, March 17.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

Caracas, La

The Wanamaker Store

Bicycles and Other Essentials.

NOBODY,—at all events, no wheelman,—will take us to task for classing a bicycle among the fin-de-siecle essentials to happiness and health. Since it became a possession of almost universal attainment it has ceased to be a luxury, and we have ourselves done much toward bringing this condition about.

Our bicycle experience has always been in the way of bringing the best within easier reach, and within ten years we have accomplished much in that regard. Now it is the HUMBER'S turn.

Every rider knows the Humber,—knows that its position as the highest class wheel in the market has never been disputed; knows that "Humber quality" is the superlative degree of bicycle comparison. How many riders have you ever known to change their mounts once having ridden a Humber?

Humbers have always demanded and received the highest prices until now. At their present prices they are the cheapest mounts in the markets, as well as the best.

Humber Roadster, $73 Humber Tourist, $75 Lady Humber, $79

We have also a few hundred left of the improved 1897 model Falcons. Mind you, it was in 1897 that the Falcon was a $75 wheel, and these are of 1897 quality, somewhat bettered. We are selling them at $22.50.

Shoe News of New Shoes

WE have two lines for children, of which we think a great deal. We style them lines "935" and "936," and they are leaders of their kind. We have cheaper shoes than these, but, taking them all-in-all, we have none which are any better value. Made from selected kidskin, with sole leather tips made to stand abuse, and solid oak-tanned leather soles. Neat shoes, but built for practicalities.

Sizes 8½ to 10½, $1.20
11 to 2, $1.40.

Here's a little lot of 420 pairs, in almost all sizes for both men and boys. If you get here early enough and find your size, you'll have a shoe-bargain to remember. Waxed and satin oil calfskin, machine sewed soles, somewhat stiffer than a welted sole, but of great endurance.

One-Twenty-Five a Pair.

Look over the Women's Shoes which have been marked

Two Dollars a Pair.

Don't expect to find regular two-dollar shoes. Think of the best $3 and $4 shoes you ever owned, and then come here expecting to see shoes like them. You'll not be disappointed.

Stylish Clothing for Men. WHAT do you say to a good quality, well made, stylish business suit, up to the Wanamaker standard, at $10? Come in and look ours over. Depend upon being perfectly fitted should you wish to buy. A particularly strong line of fine worsted and fancy cheviots, at $15 a suit. Others up to $28. No detail has been neglected in the making of these suits. They're finished with almost the same care that is given to fine custom tailoring.

Light weight top-coats in assortment that will make easy choosing. Prices begin at $10. You'll not be likely to find its equal at that price. We are showing a very fine $12 coat in either soft black cheviot or covert cloth, silk lined; the style is absolutely correct, the making and finishing perfect. You won't be permitted to take one from this stock unless it's a fit. Some elegant garments at $15 and $18, and from those prices up to $30. At this last figure you'll see a covert cloth top-coat the equal in every respect to the sort turned out by fine custom tailors at $60 and $70.

Boys' Clothing Made Like Men's. THIS is especially noticeable in the natty little top-coats. They are very close copies of the late styles for men. We are showing a splendid variety of them at prices beginning at $3.50. At that price, one of all-wool covert, with lap seams, short and stylishly cut. Many between-grades up to $15. This latter sort is the best boys' top-coat that we know of. Made of the finest material, silk lined, strapped seams, loose back. Sizes for boys' Spring overcoats are 4 to 16 years.

Here's a special offering of boys' double-breasted jacket suits, in all-wool fancy cheviots; made with an extra pair of golf trousers with cuff extensions. For both school and sport,

$5 for Complete Suit.

Second floor.

Special Order Dressmaking. THE Special Order people are showing some very effective and novel stuffs for tailor-made gowns and carriage and street dresses. These are especially imported goods, wholly exclusive fabrics and they appeal strongly to the attention of women who desire excellence and novelty without ostentation or bizarre effects.

We make these gowns up in a style and finish which have absolutely no superior, if they have equals. Our prices are fair and reasonable. To-order gowns from these stuffs range in cost from $50 to $250.

Fifth floor.

Silk Waists. HERE they are, come and take your choice. You can make no mistakes, and the only trouble will be in making up your mind among so much that is pretty and striking.

If you wish the plainest, simplest, darkest kind you can find in the stores it is here in black taffeta. If you wish the most brilliant affair made, for evening wear, it is here likewise, and between these two extremes there is an assortment which is simply exhaustive of all the pretty effects which the season's laws of color and style allow.

Prices? Very reasonable,—lower than you'd believe if you saw the goods. Some few suggestions:—

At $5—Of heavy rich taffeta silks, in figures, stripes, checks, and plaids; yoke and two plaits in back; blouse front; cuffs and collar of same material.

At $6.75—Brown, blue or black and white checks; fitted back with two plaits from shoulders; blouse front with plait, edged with narrow knife plaiting; collar and cuffs of same material.

At $10.50—Heavy rich Roman stripe taffeta with satin stripe; yoke and plaits in back; blouse front; stripes running bias, detachable collar of same material and white tie. Superior quality.

Plaid Waists, $6 to $25.

Changeable Waists, $4.75 up to $17.50.

Striped Waists, $5 to $18.

Second floor.

Paris Sends More Beauty; New York Competes. THE assortment in Imported Jackets and Capes is increasing rapidly, and will soon reach a completion which we think has never been equaled in New York. Paris is indefatigable of late days in her shipments of the prettiest things she turns out, and Berlin is adding her quota.

These are the world's best wraps, of course, and they bear names famous for years. But they are not extravagantly priced, and many of them are positively cheap.

The goods of domestic manufacture, with makers' names less well-known but often losing little in comparison otherwise, compete with the imported goods for precedence. Altogether, this is a showing in wraps worth coming to see, and economical people seem to like the prices.

Second floor, Broadway.

Children's Outfitting. THE time was, long ago, when the little ones wore the clothing which descended to them from their elders, moulded and amended by the mother's shears to suit the new conditions. We have dresses and wraps here for little girls especially, on which there have been as much thought and care expended as if they were intended for the most fastidious belle. Yet, with all that, almost cheaper than the "made-over" kind, and a deal less bother.

We are *very* particular about our Children's Wear. We'd like you to spend some time examining the dainty little garments for wearers from six months to a dozen years. If you like pretty things and exquisite workmanship, these will interest you.

As for prices,—

REEFERS

At $7.50—Reefer of broadcloth, in latest shades of green, blue or tans; double box-plaited back with belt and buttons; broad yoke effect, front and back; round cape, which, with yoke, is trimmed with Roman striped ribbon and lace; large buttons and buckles.

At $9—Reefer of imported cloth, accordion plaited, large square collar and extra collar of pique leather belts.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS

At 35c.—Caps of lawn and lace, close fitting; many styles; up to $4.50.

At $1 to $6.50—Bonnets of organdie point d'Espri and embroidery, trimmed with ruffles and ribbons. Others of silk and chiffon, $3.50 to $9.50.

Second floor.

Easter Novelties in Jewelry. SO many pretty and useful articles in this interesting collection—many of them the most recent productions of the skillful Parisian makers. Appropriate for Easter gifts, and prices so low you'll wonder. In this late importation are the following:

Pearl collars, with from one to 14 rows, at 50c. to $6.75; some with bars and clasps beautifully set with rhinestones.
Jeweled Hat Pins, 50c. to $2.
Jeweled Side Combs, $1.65 to $3.
Rhinestone Combs, $1.75 to $2.50.
Rhinestone Buckles, $1.25 to $6.50.

American manufacturers vie strongly with their French rivals, and their ingenious efforts find expression in many handsome novelties. Here, too, are:

Shirt Waist Sets, in sterling silver, 35c. to $1.50.
Button Hooks, Files and Cuticle Knives, with sterling silver handles, at 25c. each.
Scarf Pins, representing coaching horns, golf sticks, etc., in gold plate and silver, at 50c.
Bonnet Brushes, sterling silver mounted, at 75c.
Flower Holders, in gold plate, 50c.
Book Markers, many kinds, at little prices.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE CARNIVAL OF SPORTS

Champion Athletes Exhibit in Order to Help Swell the Maine Monument Fund.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN ON CUBA

The Spectators at Madison Square Garden See Some of the Patriots Who Have Taken Part in the Struggle for Cuban Independence.

The carnival of sports held yesterday afternoon and evening in Madison Square Garden under the auspices of The New York Journal and a committee of citizens, added a considerable amount to the fund, with which a monument will be erected in memory of the sailors who were killed in the Maine explosion.

Most of the athletes who appeared were champions in their respective classes, and added to this there was an exhibition by a detachment from "Buffalo Bill's" Wild West Show, singing by children from the Melrose Turnverein, and an introduction of a number of Cuban patriots who have been engaged in the Cuban fight for independence. Patriotic airs were played throughout the programme, and the spectators joined in singing when "The Star-Spangled Banner" and similar airs were played.

The stars of the athletic division of the entertainment were "Bob" Fitzsimmons, who gave an exhibition at bag-punching; Yousef, the gigantic Turkish wrestler; "Jimmy" Michael, the bicycle rider, and John L. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan was billed for a "three-minute speech on Cuba," and his ideas on the subject were embodied in the following speech:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before Spain talks about fighting us they should go out and get a reputation. From what we know about Spain she fights best in the dark, like a polecat. There is Irish blood in President McKinley, and it will boil at the right time, and then Spain will go out of the business. Spain wants war, but I don't think she could lick a postage stamp. Hoping to merit your appreciation in the past as I have always done in the future, I am yours very truly—John L. Sullivan.

There was a smile while the ex-pugilist was struggling through the last sentence, but he only scowled, and then smiled when "Bob" Fitzsimmons presented to him one of the big baskets of flowers some one had sent him.

Another feature of the show was the sprint race between eight Chinamen. "Chuck" Connors, the pride of Chinatown, arranged this race, and he succeeded in getting the eight scared Mongolians to toe the scratch. He gave the word to go, and all started, but before they made one lap, all but two cut across the arena to the other side, with "Chuck" after them yelling:

"Hey, youse guys, come back here or yer'll break up me show!"

The fleeing Chinamen paid no attention to the command, and the original promoter of Chinese sprint races in New York turned away in disgust, and remarked that "Yer can't never figure on a Chink unless yer fill him wid hop before de trick comes off." Ging Tong, one of the two Chinamen remaining in the race, won by about five yards.

"Jimmy" Michael's three-mile exhibition race was watched with interest by the spectators, but the track was very slow and the time poor.

The most interesting contest of the evening was the game of lacrosse between the Staten Island Athletic Club and the Montclair Athletic Club teams. The battle was a fierce one, but it was played under unfavorable conditions, for the electric light was poor, and the ball was lost to sight many times during the game. The Staten Island Club made 1 goal and won, the New Jersey men failing to score.

When the Cuban soldiers were introduced the crowd went wild with enthusiasm and cheered the men and the Cuban flag they carried for fully five minutes. "Buffalo Bill's" Indians, too, created a small sensation in their war dance.

The championship game of Association football between the Arlington Athletic Association team of Jersey City and the True Blue team of Paterson, which was played during the afternoon, brought out plenty of enthusiasm from the followers of the kicking game of football.

An interesting mounted sword contest between Major Fritz Lund of Denmark and Sergt. W. C. Barber of the British Guards was spirited while it lasted, but it was a one-sided affair, Major Lund winning all five points.

In the aim

to meet the critical requirements of our patrons, a large department of our works is now exclusively devoted to the production of "personal belongings" in Silver for both Women and Men.

These articles are designed and made in the most careful manner, and are readily distinguished from the ordinary Silver Novelties.

Gorham Mfg. Co.,

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

FULFORD WINS THE TROPHY.

Loomis of Omaha His Nearest Opponent in the Grand American Handicap at Elkwood.

The contest for the silver trophy in the Grand American Handicap, which has been attracting the attention of all the stars in the trap-shooting firmament for three days, was shot off yesterday on the No. 2 traps at Elkwood Park. Of the nine starters who faced the traps, E. D. Fulford grassed twenty-three straight, and captured the mug, along with the lion's share of the honors. His nearest opponent was G. W. Loomis of Omaha.

There was a large gathering of enthusiasts present at 10 o'clock in the morning, at which hour J. A. R. Elliott, the Kansas City expert, gave the signal, and a swift right quartering driver left the trap like an express train. The Western man's gun threw a charge in the direction of the fast-flying bird, but it only reached a few unimportant tail feathers, and before he could send another charge in the wake of the beauty it had crossed the boundary, and Elliott was out of the race.

Walters, Fulford, Bender, Loomis, Jones, Heikes, and Laflin stopped their first birds in good style, but Wagner missed an easy one, leaving seven competitors. Rollo Heikes was the next one to slip up, losing a towerer, dead out of bounds, that came in the fourth round.

Laflin missed in the seventh round, Walters in the tenth, and Bender in the eleventh.

The excitement was intense, and each contestant was greeted with cheers as he stepped to the score. Jones, the pride of the Philadelphia contingent, missed his fourteenth, a driver with plenty of speed that twisted out of both barrels, leaving Loomis and Fulford alone in the race.

It now became a battle between the East and the West, the Utica expert finally winning amid the prolonged cheers of the assembled throng, while several of his admirers lifted him on their shoulders and bore him in triumph around the grounds.

Loomis failed on his twenty-third bird, a left quartering driver, which, although hit hard with both barrels, had vitality enough to carry it outside the boundary. The scores:

E. D. Fulford, (29 Yards.)—2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2. Killed, 23.
G. W. Loomis, (28.)—2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0. Killed, 22.
"Jim Jones," (27.)—1 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 0. Killed, 13.
M. F. Bender,—2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0. Killed, 10.
"Walters," (27.)—2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0. Killed, 9.
T. R. Laflin, (28.)—1 2 2 2 2 2 0. Killed, 6.
Rollo Heikes, (30.)—2 2 2 *. Killed, 3.
J. A. R. Elliott, (31.)—Killed, 0.
W. Wagner, (27.)—Killed, 0.

After Fulford was announced as the winner of the cup a 100-bird match was shot between Frank Parmelee and Capt. Brewer, in which the Westerner defeated the New York man by a score of 94 to 90, both standing, at 30 yards rise.

The scores:

Frank Parmelee, (30 Yards.)—1 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2. Killed, 94; missed 6.

Capt. John Brewer, (30 Yards.)—2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 0 0 2 2 2 2 0 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 0 2 1 2 2 2 2 0. Killed, 90; missed, 10.

For the Zabriskie Trophy.

Some excellent scores were made in the final competition for the Zabriskie Trophy at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last night. Company B's team, with an aggregate total of 1,817 for the three competitions, easily captured the prize. The score is also a new record for a team of ten men under the conditions of the match, which were five shots standing and five shots prone. Lieut. W. R. Hill's score of 49 out of a possible 50, which was made in the second competition, was not beaten. The scores:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.	Aggregate.
Corp. W. F. Johns	21	23	44	....
Private Edwards	21	21	42	....
Lieut. W. R. Hill	22	23	45	....
Corp. J. Eben	22	22	44	....
Private Cameron	23	20	43	....
Private Paul	21	23	44	....
Sergt. W. C. Haskell	21	20	41	....
Private Byerly	21	22	43	....
Private Daube	22	25	47	....
Corp. W. T. Wright	21	22	43	....
Total	216	221	437	1,317
Company H	199	221	420	1,275
Company D	197	229	426	1,230
Company G	200	183	383	1,150
Company C	189	208	397	1,118

I. A. A. A. COMMITTEE MEETS.

Harsh Terms Toward English Collegians Said to Have Been Used.

The Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America was in session for a short time at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night and considered several important questions, chiefly those pertaining to the answer to the recent communication from Oxford University, in which the English collegians refused to meet the Americans.

President Swift said that the committee had decided to give the question further consideration. It was rumored, however, that when the committee appointed to prepare an answer read its report there were two dissenting votes. Those voting in the negative are said to have objected to several harsh terms used in the letter.

OXFORD ACCEPTS A CHALLENGE.

Pleasant Words in a Letter on Chess for American Universities.

A letter was received last night at the Manhattan Chess Club from Arthur H. W. George, Honorary Secretary of the Oxford University Chess Club, accepting, on behalf of that club, the challenge of the United States universities. The letter is in part as follows:

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 1st inst. was received last Friday. I have to-day wired you of our acceptance of the challenge transmitted through you by the United States universities. I have much pleasure in being able to repeat now by letter that we are honored and gratified by the proposal of your great universities to meet them over the chess board, and fully appreciate the kindly feeling of rivalry which has prompted the challenge. Would you kindly convey the greetings of the Oxford University Chess Club to the Universities of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, and express our hope that this present match may be the first of a series of matches between the universities of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Oxford and Cambridge Sports.

LONDON, March 25.—The Oxford and Cambridge sports were postponed indefinitely to-day, on account of the bad weather prevailing. Later it was announced that the Oxford-Cambridge field sports had been postponed, on account of the weather, to the first week in July. The hope was expressed to-day that many university men would be present and that this would lead to an international match between Yale and Harrow.

St. Nicholas and New Yorks Tied.

The St. Nicholas Skating Club, by defeating the New York Athletic Club in the championship hockey game last night, tied the latter for first honors in the amateur league. The game was one of the most interesting contests played during the season, the St. Nicholas team winning through superior passing and stick work by a score of 4 to 2. The game will be played off at the St. Nicholas Rink to-night.

Victory for New York University.

New York University won the dual gymnastic contest with Wesleyan, which was decided at University Heights last night, by a score of 37 to 35 points. The contest was limited to nine men from each university. The local collegians won through the superior work of E. J. Belcher and J. F. La Due. The former scored two firsts, one second, and one third in the nine events decided.

Golf at Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 25.—Four golfers competed to-day in the match for the Mrs. George J. Gould Cup on the Ocean County links. The win was secured by Francis A. Walthew, with Walter H. Coles runner up, and C. T. Richardson, third. The score: Francis A. Walthew—Gross, 94; handicap, 8; net, 86. Walter H. Coles—Gross, 89; no handicap; net, 89. C. Tiffany Richardson—Gross, 96; handicap, 2; net, 94. Arthur B. Claflin—Gross, 105; handicap, 8; net, 97.

RACE RUN IN A BLINDING SNOW.

Drogheda Wins the Grand National Steeplechase.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—At the second day's racing of the Liverpool Spring meeting at Aintree to-day, Mr. C. G. M. Adams's six-year-old bay horse Drogheda won the Grand National Steeplechase, the great event of its kind of the year. The race was run in a blinding snowstorm.

This race is of 2,500 sovereigns, by subscription of 25 sovereigns each, 15 sovereigns forfeit, for five-year-olds and upward, second to receive 300 sovereigns and the third 200 sovereigns from the stakes.

There were twenty-five starters in this event over the Grand National Course, (about 4 miles 856 yards,) and the following is a summary of the race:

Mr. C. G. M. Adams's 6-year-old b. h. Drogheda, by Cherry Ripe, out of Eglentine.....1
Mr. Reginald Ward's Cathal, aged.....2
Mr. F. D. Leyland's Gauntlet, aged.....3

Yousouf and Roeber to Wrestle.

Yousouf, known as "The Terrible Turk," and Ernest Roeber will engage in a wrestling match, Graeco-Roman style, to-night at the Madison Square Garden. Roeber will be seconded by Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist. Preliminary to this event Leo Bartelle of France and Frank Louden of New York will compete in a heavyweight encounter, catch-as-catch-can, and William Johnson and Frank Hanlon, both of this city, will meet in a collar-and-elbow match.

CAMBRIDGE BEATS OXFORD.

Interuniversity Chess Match Played at the British Chess Club.

LONDON, March 25.—The twenty-ninth annual interuniversity chess match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities was played at the British Chess Club, in this city, to-day, when Cambridge beat Oxford, the score being: Cambridge, 4; Oxford, 3.

The Cambridge 1898 team is much above the average, while the Oxford team is only average.

The English end of the international university chess match will be played at the British Chess Club, and the players to-night were most enthusiastic on the subject of the forthcoming contest.

For Intercollegiate Shooting.

The Intercollegiate Shooting Association was organized at a meeting held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning. Representatives from Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania were present, but it is expected that several other colleges will become members before the first championship shoot, which will take place on the grounds of the New Haven Gun Club on May 7. The officers elected were Horace Fletcher Lunt, Harvard, President; T. R. Coffin, Columbia, First Vice President; H. S. Paine, Princeton, Second Vice President; O. Paul, University of Pennsylvania, Secretary; C. B. Spears, Yale, Treasurer.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Bonnie Ione won, Suscol second, Hohenlohe third. Time—1:17.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds. Seven-sixteenths of a mile. Toluca won, Gold, scratch, second; Ach third. Time—0:44.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile. Coda won, Charles A. second, Donation third. Time—1:44.

FOURTH RACE.—Allowances. One mile and a quarter. Morrelito won, Scarborough second, Traverser third. Time—2:09½.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Lode Star won, Fort Augustus second, Mamie G. third. Time—1.48¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Veragua won, Sir Dilke second, Atticus third. Time—1:29¾.

SEVENTH RACE.—Purse. Five furlongs. May W. won, O'Connell second, Paul Griggs third. Time—1:01.

Reported Sale of Plaudit Denied.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 25. — John E. Madden denies the story that Eugene Leigh has paid $20,000 or any other sum for Plaudit.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Pleurisy and pneumonia are the outcome of neglecting cold and cough. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in time; it may save your life.

ITALIAN EXPEDITION TO ALASKA

Major Ingram to Lead Gold Hunters Backed by Prince Luigi.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 25.—Prince Luigi of Italy is to be the backer of an expedition to Alaska which is to leave here in May under the leadership of Major E. S. Ingram, who accompanied Prince Luigi on his ascent of Mount St. Elias last Summer.

The party will consist of fifteen persons, and will include a number of Italians. With Kotzebue Sound as a base, an exhaustive prospecting for gold will be made. It is stated that Prince Luigi would accompany the party were it not for the desire of King Humbert that he lead an expedition to the north pole.

Canadian Miners in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—An agreement has been reached by the conferees on the Alaska Land bill to insert a provision allowing Canadian miners the same rights in Alaska as are given by the Canadian Government to the American miners. Canadians will not have to be naturalized to take mines in Alaska.

IMPORTS OF GOLD.

$3,000,000 Arrived on the Trave and $175,000 More Was Ordered.

European gold engagements, amounting to $1,175,000 were announced yesterday. The shippers are: Muller, Schall & Co., $250,000; National City Bank, $375,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $150,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $125,000; Guaranty Trust Company, $125,000; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $100,000, and Hallgarten & Co., $50,000. With these new orders the amount destined for this port since Feb. 25 is close to $29,000,000.

By the steamship Trave there arrived $3,000,000 in gold for these consignees: Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $850,000; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $345,000; Muller, Schall & Co., $150,000; National City Bank, $350,000; L. Von Hoffmann & Co., $200,000; Bank of British North America—a new importer—$50,000; J. & W. Seligman & Co., $800,000, and, to order, $255,000.

Killed by Fall from Car.

Mrs. Barbara Mannberger, forty-five years old, of 424 East Fifty-eighth Street, was fatally injured last night in alighting from a Broadway cable car in front of 447 Broadway. She slipped and fell, her head striking the pavement. Her skull was fractured, and she died in the ambulance while on the way to St. Vincent's Hospital. The conductor, Orrin Whittier of 163 Meserole Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. William A. McCorkle, West Virginia; Frank Hiscock, Syracuse, and Joseph Jefferson, Buzzard's Bay.

GRAND—S. C. Hazard, United States Army, and Capt. Ephraim Williams, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Senator H. Murphy, Jr., Troy.

IMPERIAL—Hamilton Rowan, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Sir James and Lady Carnac, Montreal.

MURRAY HILL—Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont.

NETHERLAND—Gen. P. Porter, Muscogee, I. T.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Anchor Silver Plate Company, Oswego, N. Y.; silversmiths; James Dowell; Hoffman House; A. E. Seliger; 226 East Sixty-eighth Street.
Barwarth, Julia, Norwich, N. Y.; dressmaking.
Ballantine Company, The, Port Huron, Mich.; W. R. Ballantine, clothing and shoes; Hotel Cadillac.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. Morton, dress goods, 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Bradt, D. L., Rome, N. Y., grocer.
Cruttenden, Mrs. A. M., Morris, N. Y., millinery; 245 East Thirty-ninth Street.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; A. Brough, furnishing goods, 41 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Cross, L. J., Friendship, N. Y.; millinery.
Copeland, Mattie R., Woodland, N. C.; general store.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; R. Dey, dry goods, &c., 66 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Dietz, L. W., Gilbertsville, N. Y., general merchandise.
Ellis, J. H., Troy, N. Y.; merchant tailor and furnishings.
Edson, Keith & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. L. Walker, flowers and feathers, 96 Spring Street; Hoffman House.
Erlich Brothers, Hornellsville, N. Y.; Sidney Ossoski, millinery, &c.; Aulic House.
Ferguson, The D., Company, Stratford, Ontario; Duncan Ferguson, dry goods.
Gethin, R. H., Corning, N. Y., millinery and fancy goods.
Gillam, The J. S., Company, Tyrone, Penn.; J. M. Long, wholesale grocers.
Garwood, Mrs. Cora, Canaseraga, N. Y.; millinery.
Gillam, The J. S., Company, Tyrone, Penn.; C. O. Templeton, wholesale grocers; St. Denis Hotel.
Hammond, Lilian, Norwich, N. Y.; millinery.
Ichenhauser, Lewis & Sons, Evansville, Ind.; Silas Ichenhauser, wholesale crockery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Johns, S. E., Norwich, N. Y., dry goods.
Jackson, S. L., Ronciverte, West Va.; general merchandise; Sinclair House.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Lamb, hosiery, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Kennedy, D. H., Hudson, N. Y.; groceries; St. Cloud Hotel.
Lowe Brothers & Co., Indian Mills, West Va.; W. G. Lowe, general merchandise; New York Hotel.
Legge, J. F., Summersville, West Va., general merchandise.
Levy & Stern, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Rothheimer, notions and fancy goods, 493 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Lewis, Mrs. P. A., Weldon, N. C.; millinery.
Frein & Chaftman, Allegheny, Penn.; Daisy Lewis, millinery.
McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; R. S. Thompson, dry goods, 338 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
MacHarg, John B., Rome, N. Y.; fishing tackle; J. MacHarg; 172 West West Ninety-fifth Street.
McConnell, Thomas, Auburn, N. Y., dry goods; Continental Hotel.
McCaffrey, T. C., Amsterdam, N. Y.; groceries.
Moore, L. J., Norwich, N. Y.; Rose Loftus, millinery.
Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; E. Millhiser, domestics and dress goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. R. Hall, notions, 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Oppenheim, A., Fort Edward, N. Y., boots, shoes, and clothing.
Olson Brothers, Lockport, N. Y.; D. Olson, dry goods.
Pardy & Hayes, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Alexander Pardy, jewelry.
Peebles, H. J., Oswego, N. Y.; clothing.
Parisian Cloak Company, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Reilly, cloaks.
Peck's, S. C., Son, Mexico, N. Y.; Charles A. Peck, dry goods.
Ruttenberg & Co., Olean, N. Y.; S. Ruttenberg, clothing; 102 Madison Street.
Sharp & Wright, Buckhannon, West Va.; F. W. Wright, dry goods, clothing, &c.; Imperial Hotel.
Samuels & Sons, Jamestown, N. Y.; C. Samuels, dry goods; 23 East Ninth Street.
Smith, J. W., Dry Goods Company, Geneva, N. Y.; Mrs. L. F. Wood, dry goods; 6 West Twenty-first Street.
Schifman, S., & Co., Huntsville, Ala.; I. Schiffman, clothing and shoes; Hotel Metropole.
Shoneman Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Polster, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; F. E. Blake, notions, 55 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Shaw & Sassaman Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. L. Sassaman, white goods and notions; Westminster Hotel.
Seymour & Co., Canton, Ohio; J. V. Seymour, produce.
Seed, James, & Co., Bay City, Mich.; J. F. Eddy, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.
Tobin, William H., Syracuse, N. Y.; heating and plumbing; Grand Union Hotel.
Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. H. Nash, dress goods, silks, and velvets; J. Motter, domestics, 338 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Thornton Brothers, Alleghany, Penn.; J. Thornton, laces and cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
Van Duser, S. B., Newark, N. Y., dry goods.
Whitney, E. I., Sherburne, N. Y., general merchandise.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; E. G. Eby, notions, 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry and silverware, Broadway and Tenth Street; Sturtevant House.
Watkins, Thomas C., Hamilton, Ontario; dry goods.
Woodmansee & Southwell, Pequinunk, Penn.; F. M. Woodmansee, general merchandise, Mass.; D. Morton, dress goods, 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Wade, T. R., Fort Edward, N. Y.; Lilian J. Wade, millinery.
Winger, Lucetta, Connaughtville, Penn.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Zimmerman, Mrs. C. F., Frederick, Md., millinery.

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FILIBUSTER IN THE HOUSE

The Minority Delays the Passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill in Committee of the Whole.

FIGHT STARTED BY HARTMAN

When the Chair Rules His Remarks Out of Order a Parliamentary Struggle Begins, Which Lasts Until the Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The stirring scene of the Fifty-first Congress, when members of the minority were charging down the aisles protesting against the rulings of Speaker Reed, were recalled to-day in the turbulent protests made by the minority against a ruling of the Chair while the House in Committee of the Whole was considering the Naval Appropriation bill. The ruling, in effect, compelled members to confine their remarks under the five-minute rule to the subject before the House, and was made against Mr. Hartman, (Sil. Rep., Mon.,) who attempted to make a political speech. The ruling was denounced as a usurpation, and appeal after appeal was taken. When all else failed, every expedient was resorted to to block progress with the bill. As a result, instead of the passage of the bill, which was expected, only four pages were disposed of.

Chairman Boutelle of the Naval Affairs Committee introduced this afternoon a resolution calling on the Committee on Rules for a rule continuing the debate on the Naval bill, under the five-minute rule, until an hour and day to be designated by the committee, the Committee of the Whole at the appointed time to report the bill and any amendments adopted thereto to the House; whereupon the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments, and a final vote shall be taken without intervening motion. This is to meet the filibustering tactics of the minority.

The debate to-day was opened by Mr. Foss, (Rep., Ill.,) a member of the Naval Committee. The eyes of the American people, he said, were fixed upon the American Navy, the defender of the living and the guardian of the honor of the dead. If an emergency was upon the country the American Navy was ready to meet it. He made a plea for the policy of strengthening and maintaining a powerful navy, arguing that it was necessary for the protection of commerce and the guarantee of peace.

At 1 o'clock the Clerk began the reading of the bill for amendment under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., N. J.,) paid a high tribute to the crew of the Maine. He said that before and since the great disaster in Havana the people of the United States had suffered Spanish humiliation. Something was needed to arouse the Nation and the House to the condition of Cuba, the result of bloody acts of Weyler and Spanish cruelty and deceit. No matter what should be the judgment of the court of inquiry it was the duty of Congress to declare Cuba free and independent.

Mr. Bartholdt (Rep., Mo.,) said that some European papers and their echoes in this country had intimated that the foreign-born citizens of this country would be a menace to the United States in case of war with a foreign country. He resented this in the strongest possible manner. The flag of the United States was the flag of its adopted citizens.

Hartman Called to Order.

Then came the Hartman incident, which lasted till the House adjourned. Mr. Hartman made a five-minute talk, satirizing the Republican Party, and, under a cover of a second pro-forma amendment, attempted to proceed.

Mr. Boutelle called him to order, making the point that Mr. Hartman's remarks were not pertinent to the amendment. A parliamentary wrangle followed, when the Chair sustained the point of order. Mr. Bailey insisted that there could be no limitation upon the latitude of debate in committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Boutelle pointed out a distinction between general debate in committee of the whole and debate under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) appealed from the decision of the Chair, and in doing so warned the Republican members that such a ruling, if not reversed, would come back to plague them. From time immemorial it had been the custom to make pro-forma amendments. It was impossible to make remarks to a pro forma amendment pertinent.

Mr. Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.,) who was in the chair, cited several precedents in support of his ruling.

Mr. Boutelle and Mr. Bailey had several lively exchanges, at the conclusion of one of which Mr. Bailey said he had noticed ever since the disaster to the gallant ship which bore the name of the State from which Mr. Boutelle hailed that the gentleman from Maine had been laboring under great excitement.

"I have feared," said Mr. Bailey, "that a similar occurrence would happen to the gentleman himself. If it should have occurred, there is no doubt that the explosion would have been from the inside." [Laughter and applause.]

"I hope it would not be as disastrous to me as it seems to have been to the gentleman from Texas," retorted Mr. Boutelle.

After the debate on the appeal had run on for an hour Mr. Boutelle moved to close the debate on the appeal. Instantly a point of order was made against Mr. Boutelle's motion, which was overruled. Party feeling ran high. The vote was taken on Mr. Boutelle's motion to close debate on the appeal and carried—111 to 95.

The vote then came upon the appeal from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained—120 to 92.

The Struggle Renewed.

Mr. Hartman, after this two hours' wrangle, again got the floor and was proceeding with the speech which had been interrupted, when Mr. Boutelle again interposed a point of order. It was again sustained, and when Mr. Bailey again appealed, the point was made that the appeal was dilatory and the Chair declined to entertain the appeal.

Mr. Hartman then changed his tactics and rose to a question of personal privilege.

Mr. Dingley made the point that no question of privilege could be raised in committee of the whole.

Pending a decision upon Mr. Dingley's point of order, Mr. Hartman was allowed to proceed, but Mr. Payne objected, whereupon, with flushed face, Mr. Hartman shouted out that he would refuse to be intimidated by the gentleman from Maine.

Thereupon Mr. Payne called him to order and the Chair ordered him to take his seat.

Mr. Bailey moved that Mr. Hartman be allowed to "proceed in order." The motion was opposed by the majority and defeated—91 to 110.

The minority then inaugurated a filibuster, demanding a vote by tellers on the pro forma amendment to which Mr. Hartman had been speaking.

Mr. Payne made the point that the demand was dilatory, and was sustained. The Chair also sustained a similar point against an appeal.

A moment later, when another demand was made for tellers and it was denied, Mr. Bailey denounced the ruling.

"If you do not permit us to verify the count," he declared, "you destroy the last safeguard of the minority. A dishonest man in the chair—and there have been dishonest men in the chair—could defeat the will of this House. I am frank to say that my purpose in inaugurating this filibuster was to consume twice as much time as you denied the gentleman from Montana, and I intend to do it every time you deny a reasonable demand." [Democratic applause.]

Mr. Grosvenor contended that the real test whether a demand was dilatory depended upon whether the amendment was offered in good faith. No pro forma amendment was an amendment offered in good faith to be voted upon.

Bailey Says He is Insulted.

The Chair finally announced that he did not desire to deprive any member of a right honestly demanded. If the gentleman from Texas would state that the demand for tellers was made in good faith he would entertain the demand.

"I repel as an insult," retorted Mr. Bailey, "that demand from the occupant of the chair. The Chair has no right to ask me to disclose my motive, and you and all the power behind you cannot compel me to say what my motives are." [Democratic applause.]

Thereupon the Chair insisted upon his ruling, and the reading of the bill proceeded. At the end of the first paragraph read Mr. Hartman again offered a pro forma amendment and after some prefatory remarks in denunciation of what he characterized as an attempt to "throttle free speech," was proceeding with the speech he began hours before when he again was called to order.

Mr. Hartman was obliged to take his seat while the confusion and the parliamentary struggle went on. At last, Mr. Bailey moved that Mr. Hartman be permitted to explain. The motion was defeated 104 to 116.

Debate then was closed on the paragraph, and as soon as the next paragraph was read with a dozen Democrats on their feet demanding recognition, the Chair recognized Mr. Boutelle, who moved that all debate on the paragraph be closed.

"How can debate be closed before it is begun?" asked Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) amid laughter.

The turbulent scenes continued the remainder of the day.

After the committee rose Mr. Pearson (Rep., N. C.,) denied a charge made by a North Carolina paper that he had abused the franking privilege.

At 5:05 o'clock the House adjourned.

DEFICIENCY BILL $14,000,000.

Over $8,000,000 the Amount to Meet Demands for Pensions.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Secretary of the Interior sent to the House today an estimate calling for appropriations of over $8,000,000, to meet a deficiency in the pension funds.

Of this amount, $2,000,000 is credited to the lack of last year's appropriations, and the other $6,000,000 to large increases, restorations, and new pensions granted. This brings the estimates so far submitted for incorporation into the general deficiency bill to about $14,000,000.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Act for Their Closer Unification Is Under Preparation.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—For several months past a committee composed of Swedes and Norwegians has been engaged in the preparation of an act for the closer and more intimate unification of Sweden and Norway, and information received here shows that the work has just been completed and the majority report submitted to the upper and lower houses of the Congress.

It provides that the royal residence shall, as heretofore, be located in Stockholm; that the Department of Foreign Affairs shall also be located there; that the Minister of this department may be either a Swede or a Norwegian, but not a member of Congress. Foreign representatives are to be appointed, as heretofore, and the strength of the army and navy of each country is to be determined by laws agreed upon by the Congress of each of the two countries. The Department of Foreign Affairs is to consist of the Minister and an equal number of members from each of the two countries.

Fourth-class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

NEW JERSEY—Eagleton, Harry C. Hopper.
NEW YORK—Bacon Hill, William S. Deyoe; East Galway, Amasa G. Savage; Kiskatom, Edna G. Linzey; Mooers Forks, D. W. Shurtliff; South Berlin, John W. Wellman; Tiashoke, Amos Broughton; Upper Lisle, Henry Goetchens; West Davenport, W. H. Gifford; West Lebanon, George W. Carpenter; West Stockton, Mrs. Myra Trussell.

DISENFRANCHISING THE BLACKS

Louisiana Constitutional Convention Adopts the Suffrage Article Requiring a Test of Voters.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—The Constitutional Convention practically has adopted the suffrage article which is to become a part of the new Constitution. The convention then decided to write into the Constitution Section 5, which has aroused such fierce antagonism, and which is declared by at least ten of the leading members of the United States Senate to be unconstitutional.

The suffrage proposition came up this afternoon on third reading, and for debate, and of course it may undergo some changes, but the likelihood is that it will be finally voted upon favorably, the vote of this morning of 65 to 45 indicating the present temper of the convention with respect to it. The suffrage article makes voters of citizens of the State and of the United States, native born or naturalized, who have lived in the State two years, in the parish one year, and in the voting precinct in which they offer to vote three months. The new Constitution generally is to become effective at the beginning of next year.

The voter must be able to read and write in his mother tongue or English and must make his application to register in his own handwriting, or if he is unable to read and write he must own property to the value of $300. All who were voters in 1867, or prior thereto, and their sons and grandsons are given the right to register and vote without any other qualification, provided they have lived in the State five years prior to the election at which they may offer to vote, and provided they shall register before Sept. 1 of the present year.

Under the same conditions of residence persons of foreign birth who have been naturalized before the end of the current year, may register and vote. A poll tax provision as a prerequisite to voting is incorporated in the Constitution, but it becomes effective only after the next general election in Louisiana in 1900. In all political conventions in the State, apportionment or representation shall be on the basis of population. These are the main provisions of the Constitution which its promoters believe will have the effect of enfranchising a majority of the whites in a legal way and of disfranchising a majority of the blacks in a legal way.

CHICAGO LIMITS SKY-SCRAPERS.

Ten Stories or 130 Feet to be the Highest for Buildings Hereafter.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Sky-scrapers in Chicago must not be more than ten stories high in future, as the City Council at a special meeting has amended the section relating to the height of buildings.

The ordinance provided for buildings 155 feet or twelve stories high. The amendment cuts off two stories and makes the maximum height 130 feet.

PROF. PERRINE'S COMET.

Astronomers Say it is Traveling Earthward 1,000,000 Miles a Day.

BERKELEY, Cal., March 25.—The astronomers of the University of California have completed their computation of the comet discovered Sunday morning by Prof. Perrine of the Lick Observatory, and, according to them, the comet will become brighter and remain in sight for some time.

It is now traveling toward the earth at the rate of 1,000,000 miles a day. For the next two weeks it will continue to move northeasterly at the rate of one degree a day north as well as east. It is visible about 4 o'clock in the morning.

BRITISH TAR BURIED IN FLORIDA

United States Troops Join the Crew of H. M. S. Cordelia.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 25.—United States soldiers joined the men of H. M. S. Cordelia this afternoon in the ceremonies attending the funeral of J. McCormack, a seaman who died aboard the ship Wednesday morning.

When the death of McCormack was made known to Col. Rawles, in command of St. Francis Barracks, he immediately sent word to Capt. Bourke of the Cordelia that a grave would bet set aside for the interment in the National Cemetery, and that he would be pleased to detail the First United States Artillery Band and a squad of Company B, Fifth Infantry, to attend the funeral as a mark of respect. The offer was graciously accepted by Capt. Bourke.

Coachman and Groom Asphyxiated.

LOWELL, Mass., March 25.—George Smith, forty-five years of age, and Patrick Shannon, twenty-five years of age, employed as coachman and groom, respectively, by Manager Alfred E. Rose of the J. C. Ayer Company, were found dead in the stable near his residence this morning. They had been asphyxiated by gas. Smith was a widower and Shannon was unmarried.

No Wine at This Dinner.

Women will be welcomed at the dinner in honor of Thomas Jefferson at the Marlborough Hotel on April 13. This has been decided by the Banquet Committee of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, which has directed that wine be omitted from the menu in order to overcome the scruples of any woman guest on the subject.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Important Matters to Come Before the New York Methodist Conference Next Week.

CHANGES IN THE PASTORATES

Dr. McMillan of Philadelphia Refuses the Call to the Rich Calvary Church in Harlem—Extension of the Work of the Metropolitan Temple Talked Of.

Members of the Cavalry Methodist Episcopal Church, Harlem, thought, until a few days ago, that they were to have the Rev. Dr. McMillan of the Philadelphia Conference to succeed the Rev. Dr. Ensign McChesney, but a declination came this week. At present there is no one in mind, and the pulpit, one of the most desirable in the conference, will be filled in the usual way. Other changes in the New York Conference are pending, but they are not many in number.

The chief event in interest will be the Methodist Social Union's meeting at the Hotel Savoy on Friday evening, when the matter of equal lay representation will be discussed, the speakers being ex-Gov. Cumback of Indiana, Dr. John E. James of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman and Bowles Colgate of this city. This question of equal lay representation in the General Conference of the Methodist Church is already regarded as settled. Very remarkable changes in opinion have been shown by the votes already taken in other Spring conferences. The Central Pennsylvania Conference, which last year voted 70 to 128, has just voted 185 to 0. Baltimore changed from 77 to 100 last year to 141 to 18 this year. Washington Conference shows an equally great change, and it is said that the New York, New York East, and Newark Conferences will vote quite as pronouncedly in favor of the innovation.

The remarkable growth of the Metropolitan Temple, which has received 1,100 members in three years, has led to a proposal to enlarge the scope of the work so as to include in one large parish the several churches of the Temple—Jane Street, Perry Street, and Franklin Street. These will be under the charge of a chief pastor and his associates, who will be appointed by the Bishop. The gifts of the Temple and the congregation it draws have placed it in the front rank of Methodist churches in the world.

Dr. John G. Oakley completes a very successful term at the Centenary Church, and will go elsewhere. Dr. Snedeker has been at Trinity, Newburg, for three years, and will not return, although he was invited to do so. Dr. Ostrander is called to succeed Dr. Oakley, and the Rev. Frank Beale of Rhinebeck to follow Dr. Ostrander. Dr. Harrower has been five years at St. Luke's. Enough has been said to show that some first-rate appointments must follow, and there are many others besides these where changes are pending. The Rev. W. F. Anderson, the pastor of the Washington Square Church, will preach the official sermon of the conference.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in Bushwick Avenue Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday. Mrs. J. A. Lantry, the Treasurer, made the following report: Receipts of the contingent fund for the year, $304.03; expenses, $272.54—leaving a surplus of $31.49 in the contingent fund. The membership dues for the year were $603.78. The special fund was depleted to the extent of $250.19. There was $3,992.30 sent to the Deaconess' Home. The newly elected officers are: President—Mrs. John A. Secor; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. E. H. Carhart; Recording Secretary—Mrs. K. H. Stone; Treasurer—Mrs. J. A. Lantry; District Officers—Brooklyn, North, Mrs. A. R. Clare; Brooklyn, South, Mrs. S. D. Compton; New York, Mrs. George Chapman; New Haven, Mrs. J. A. Lantry.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 25.—The Wilmington Methodist Conference, in session at Lewes to-day, adopted by a vote of 132 to 5 the proposition of the Rock River (Ill.) Conference, favoring equal representation of lay and ministerial delegates in the General Conference.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for March 27.

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SUBJECT—Review of the Quarter.

GOLDEN TEXT—Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God.—Matt., xvi., 16.

At the foundation a quarterly review lesson is simply a calling to mind again the places visited, the persons met, the words spoken, and the deeds done in the various lessons of the quarter. In many cases this is all that is expected; probably it is all that should be expected. If the main historical facts have not been entirely forgotten, the teacher is satisfied that his or her labor has not been in vain, and the scholars are commended as having been fairly attentive and faithful. Undoubtedly in many cases the satisfaction is honestly earned and the commendation justly bestowed.

But there are a great many scholars whose memory for such things is very defective—facts and figures are great stumbling blocks to them. When the result of the quarter's teaching, therefore, is judged of in this manner, both teachers and scholars are apt to become discouraged. They forget that to many minds—both among the old and young—the searching after truth is like the washing of lace—water is poured upon it again and again, and, although it never holds a drop, yet it all the while becomes whiter and whiter. So it is with ourselves and with those we teach.

Besides, it is not the historical facts which are of most importance. A certain combination of bones, muscles, nerves, and other organs we call a man. But we call it so simply to distinguish it from other somewhat similar combinations which we call horses, oxen, or dogs. The real man is something entirely different from this physical organization. It is only a casket in which the real man, the character we admire and love, is for a time contained. So the facts of Scripture are to the truths of Scripture what the body is to the man. We call them sacred history simply to distinguish them from certain other facts which we call secular history. Simply as facts, the one is of no more importance than the other.

Evangelists are not Biographers.

For instance, the facts that Jesus was baptized and that He was tempted—simply as incidents in his earthly life—are in themselves of no more worth to us than the same incidents in the lives of other men. Their priceless value grows out of their spiritual meaning, out of their place in God's great plan of grace to His people. It is the impression of this spiritual meaning upon the mind and heart (and that is not always a very clearly defined operation) which, like the water on the lace, changes a man or a child "even as by the Spirit of the Lord," (II. Cor., iii., 18.) If we fail to see this, even these momentous facts are simply interesting incidents in the history of a remarkably interesting man. There is no life in them.

This should always be borne in mind when studying the sacred Scriptures, especially when studying the historical parts. The great purpose of such study should be to find the spiritual meaning and application of the facts. And the great value of a review is that it gives an opportunity to emphasize this deeper instruction without having the attention diverted to the details of special incidents.

At the outset, therefore, it is important to remember, in considering the incidents brought before us during the last three months, that neither St. Matthew nor any of the other evangelists, undertake to give us either a narrative of the life of Jesus of Nazareth or a description of His character or person. As a biographer each evangelist is a conspicuous failure. All of them together tell us of less than one-tenth of His history—only three years out of more than thirty. And the facts which are given are not given in any true chronological order, neither do any two agree in the order in which they give them. But they do give us a full and satisfactory account of the great work which He accomplished during His earthly ministry—so full and satisfactory that it has fed the faith and sanctified the lives of men for more than 1,800 years, and will continue to do so for countless generations yet to be born.

Facts of Past Lessons.

The lessons we have studied in St. Matthew's Gospel have brought before us some of the initial facts concerning this work. During the next three months we have some of the concluding facts. As we look back at what we have studied, let us not merely attempt to recollect, or remember, the incidents, but recollect, gather together, and remember, put them into vital union, with our Lord and Saviour, as we see Him working out for us our complete redemption. The facts brought before us were simply these:

1. Jesus was baptized.
2. He was tempted by the devil.
3. He went everywhere preaching the Gospel of the kingdom.
4. He told His disciples who were "blessed," and why.
5. He taught them to pray.
6. He told them that God was their Father, and bid them trust Him.
7. He supped with publicans and sinners.
8. He chose men to be "with Him," and then sent them out to preach.
9. He upbraided the impenitent and invited men to come to Him.
10. He declared Himself to be the Lord of the Sabbath, or of "Rest."
11. He said His wheat must grow in the midst of tares.
12. His messenger was faithful unto death.

Now the work of Christ, the apostle tells us, was "to redeem them that were under the law." (Galatians, iv., 5.) The above facts, as we have said, do not tell us how this entire work was done, but only of its beginnings. How it was completed will come before us in the lessons of the next three months. Those of the last quarter have reference particularly only to one of its phases—His relation to the demand of the law for a perfect obedience. Those of the next quarter will have particular reference to the other phase—the demand of the law for a full payment of its penalties. Our recent studies, therefore, having to do with the obedience demanded by the law, have brought before us with great emphasis the fact that man—every man—is a sinner, and needs righteousness to make him acceptable to God.

Jesus Prepared for His Work.

In meeting this demand we find that when John the Baptist awakened men to a sense of sin, Jesus came, and, standing among those who trembled at John's preaching—Himself "numbered with the transgressors"—He was baptized, as they were. He thus publicly, in the sight of men, undertook all that was demanded of them—"to fulfill all righteousness." So He entered upon His official work, that "by the obedience of One many 'might' be made righteous." (Romans, v., 19.) All through His earthly ministry He wrought out this perfect obedience. He was "without sin," although "tempted in all points" as "the first man, Adam," was, and "like as we are." (Hebrews, iv., 15.)

This is what every man needs, a righteousness which he cannot, by any means within his own reach, work out for himself because of the power of sin within him. For, as Prof. Drummond puts it, "any man who watches his life from day to day, and especially if he is trying to steer toward a certain moral mark which he has made in his mind, has abundant and humiliating evidence that this power is in his life, defeating him at every turn and persistently opposing all the good he tries to do. He finds that his natural bias is to break away from God, and good. Then he is clearly conscious that there is an active ingredient in his soul which not only neutralizes the inclination to follow the path which he knows to be straightest and best, but works continually and consistently against his better self, and urges his life onward toward a broader path which leads to destruction." All this St. Paul more tersely stated long before Drummond, when he said: "I find a law that, when I would do good, evil is present with me. For I delight in the law of God after the inward man; but I see another law in my members, warring against the law of my mind and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members." (Romans, vii., 21-23.)

The Way to Salvation.

Now to every sinner who is conscious of this power of sin within him, and who longs to be delivered from it, Jesus Christ presents His spotless and perfect life. As He died, "the just for the unjust," (First Peter, iii., 18,) so He lived, the righteous for the unrighteous. Hence He says: "Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink His blood, ye have no life in you." (John, vi., 53.) By His life in the flesh He provided righteousness; by shedding the blood of His flesh He paid the penalty of sin. Therefore men must both "eat" and "drink"; eat His flesh, that they may have righteousness, and drink His blood that they may have pardon, that being "reconciled to God" by His death, we may "be saved by His life." (Romans, v., 10.) "For Christ is the end of the law for righteousness, to every one that believeth." (Romans, x., 4.) Laying hold of this righteousness by faith, it is imputed to every penitent sinner, and henceforth his life is hid in Christ; "the power of Christ" rests upon him. (Second Corinthians, xii., 9.) The righteousness of Christ covers him and makes him acceptable to God, and the indwelling Spirit of Christ sanctifies him to live to the glory of God.

As Jesus of Nazarath wrought out this righteousness in His life, we find Him going "about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil," (Acts, x., 38,) but pre-eminently He went everywhere preaching the Gospel of the kingdom. Not only did He Himself preach, but He sent out His disciples to do the same thing. For, although men were sinners, yet they were made in the image of God. Hence they must be dealt with as free agents, who could, and who must, decide the great issues of life for themselves. They must be reasoned with and called to repentance. But like Chorazin and Bethsaida and Capernaum, they might resist and reject every call and perish miserably.

So it is even yet. No man is compelled to accept, and no man is refused, the grace of God, but every one who "labors" to make himself better, and every one who "groans being burdened" (Second Cor., v., 2) with the heavy load of sin, is invited to come to Jesus Christ and in Him find rest and peace. He Himself will come in and sup with them, as He did with Matthew and his company of publicans and sinners, and they shall sup with Him. They will not be taken out of the world, away from its temptations and cares; but as the wheat must grow in the midst of tares, so they must live unto Him in a world full of sin and sorrow. Like John the Baptist, they must be faithful even unto death. He will supply all their wants and strengthen them to bring forth fruit to His glory. The "new garment" of His righteousness will be put upon them as "new creatures," and the "new wine" of His grace will fill to overflowing the "new vessels" fitted for His service.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is ordinarily expected in a Quarterly Review?

Why is not this always satisfactory?

What is said of historical facts, and how is it illustrated?

What is the great purpose of the historical facts of Scripture, and what is the special value of a review?

What important fact must be remembered concerning the narratives of St. Matthew and the other evangelists?

What are the facts of the last quarter's lessons, and how should we deal with them?

What was the work of Christ, and what phase of that work is brought before us in this quarter's lessons, and what in those of the next quarter?

How was Jesus' work inaugurated, and what did He do all through His earthly ministry?

Why was this necessary, and how is it illustrated by Prof. Drummond and by St. Paul?

What is presented to every sinner who is conscious of the power of sin, and how is it set forth in the Scriptures?

As Jesus wrought out this righteousness, what did He pre-eminently do, and why?

What is said of the results of faith in Him, as set forth in the lessons of this quarter?

NEW WEST SIDE CHAPEL.

The Chapel of the Comforter to be Used for the First Time To-morrow.

The Chapel of the Comforter, 8 and 10 Horatio Street, connected with the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, 36 Fifth Avenue, is completed, and will be used for the first time to-morrow. Caledonia Hall, the original name of the building, has been undergoing remodeling for the past three months, and the resultant chapel and class rooms make an admirable mission plant. The Ascension Mission Association paid $40,000 for the four-story structure, which faces a well-kept park triangle. The chapel proper, on the second floor, has a small gallery at the lower end, and a seating capcity of 350. On the first floor two large connected rooms will serve for the infant class and intermediate departments. In the rear of the basement a large room will be used for the boys' club and shower baths. The fourth floor has two connecting rooms, used by the girls' and young ladies' clubs, and the janitor's apartments. The Rev. Dr. N. Maynard is the minister in charge of the chapel, and there are in active operation a kitchen garden, a guild, a young ladies' club, a mothers' meeting, a King's Daughters chapter, a penny provident fund, a boys' club, a teachers' meeting, and a choir.

PASSION MUSIC RECITAL.

To be Given at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin To-morrow Evening.

On Sunday evening the choirs of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin will give their twenty-third recitation of passion music. The two choirs, numbering sixty voices, will be assisted by an orchestra under the direction of T. M. Prentice. Following is the programme:

Prelude, "Arioso".....Handel
Violin solo and orchestra.
Hymn 200.....Handel
Miserere.....Allegri
For gallery and chancel choirs.
"Hear My Prayer".....Mendelssohn
Motet for soprano solo, chorus, and orchestra.
Prayer for Orchestra.....Nicode
"Stabat Mater".....Rossini
1. Stabat Mater.....Soli and chorus
2. Cujus Animam.....Tenor solo
3. Quis Est Homo..Soprano and contralto duet
4. Pro Peccatis.....Bass solo
5. Eia Mater.....Bass solo and chorus
6. Sancta Mater.....Quartet
7. Fac ut Portem.....Contralto solo
8. Quando Corpus.....Quartet
9. Inflammatus.....Soprano solo and chorus
Hymn, "The Way Is Long and Dreary"..Sullivan
Postlude, Marche Funebre.....Chopin

The soloists will be Miss Hubbell, soprano; Miss Schmidt, alto; Mr. Nickerson, tenor, and Mr. Vickery, bass. No tickets are required.

NEWARK'S NEW CATHEDRAL.

Work on the New Edifice is to be Begun Immediately.

Work will be begun at once upon Newark's million-dollar Roman Catholic cathedral. The plans decided upon last November have been undergoing minor changes and modifications without any material changes being made. It is to be erected on the property bounded by Fifth and Sixth Avenues, Clifton Avenue, and Ridge Street, which has been in the possession of the diocese for a quarter of a century. It is to be paid for by subscriptions from Catholics of the Diocese of Newark, and will be known as the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart. The style will be Continental Gothic of the thirteenth century. The interior, exclusive of the atrium and rear chapel, will be 258 feet in length and 86 feet wide. The interior of the transept will be 44 feet in width, and the entire seating capacity will be 2,500, with standing room for as many more.

The edifice will be surmounted by two towers, one 300 and the other 275 feet high. The materials to be used are marble, granite, steel, and quartered oak. The building will cost at least $1,000,000, and ten years is the time allowed for its completion. Bishop Wigger spent much time in ascertaining the feelings of the priests of the diocese upon the projected building, and found them all very enthusiastic. Indeed, they all volunteered to levy upon themselves for annual subscriptions during the entire ten years of building, and, in addition, to pledge their parishes for an annual amount covering the same period.

AMONG THE ENDEAVORERS.

One Society Has Raised Over a Thousand Dollars for Missions.

New officers for the Christian Endeavor Society of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, are: President—M. E. Evans; Vice President—C. A. Littlefield; Recording Secretary—Miss Grace Way; Corresponding Secretary—H. G. Weidler; Treasurer—John W. Geery. Besides these the society has nine different committees and a Junior Endeavorer Superintendent. The Missionary Committee has closed the most successful year in its history, having raised over $1,000 for home and foreign missions, $600 of which goes toward the annual expense of a missionary in China. For several years a native missionary has been supported in India by this society. Mrs. W. M. Beekman was Chairman of the committee during the year.

The Endeavorers in the First Union Presbyterian Church, at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, have a Literary Committee, which is carrying on a course of reading and study in American history, occasionally having special meetings, at which appropriate papers are read. It has been a very successful plan.

The young people of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifty-third Street, recently sent two large boxes of clothing and other necessaries to relieve the Cuban sufferers.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Marble Collegiate Church is arranging for a social evening for the members Friday night. On Tuesday night the Utrecht Missionary Society will show stereopticon views of old New York in the church, Dr. Burrell explaining them. The members of the society are making garments for the fresh-air work of the New York City Mission.

The Christian Endeavor Union of the Oranges has elected these officers for the year: President—James Froggatt; Vice Presidents—The Rev. Charles A. Savage, the Rev. Dr. George L. Shinning, and Thomas Price; Recording Secretary—Stanley Wilson; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Agnes J. Tait; Treasurer—Miss Remsen.

Sunday School Workers Active.

Sunday school workers in every denomination have never been so active as now. The American Sunday School Union is to hold eight annual meetings this year, instead of one, as heretofore. One of these will be held in this city, when speakers will be successful field workers from the West and South, where the union is establishing about 1,000 new schools a year.

The International Sunday School Lesson Committee is to meet during the coming week to select the lessons for the year 1901, and to pass finally upon the lessons to be studied during the year 1900. These international lessons are now studied by 12,000,000 children in all parts of the world each Sunday. In connection with this international work a convention is to be held this year in London, to be tended by the largest delegation of Sunday school workers ever sent from this country. The delegates sail from Boston, and will include a large number from this city and State.

The Presbyterian effort to increase the number of Sunday school scholars in that denomination from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 by April, 1901, is meeting with unexpected success. Above fifty Presbyteries have now indorsed the movement, and in hundreds of churches active soliciting has been taken up.

Its Tenth Anniversary.

The tenth anniversary celebration of Bethany Presbyterian Church, McDonough Street and Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, the Rev. J. A. Billingly pastor, will be held to-morrow, and on the succeeding Tuesday, Friday, Sunday, and Monday evenings. To-morrow morning there will be a historical sermon. In the afternoon there will be the anniversary of the Sunday school, with an address by Frank R. Hibbard, Superintendent of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Sunday school, and in the evening a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry of the South Reformed Church, New York. On Tuesday evening there will be held a reunion of the members of the congregation, with addresses by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, the Rev. Dr. Donald McLaren, who was in charge of the church for three years, and who is a retired Chaplain of the navy, and Darwin R. James. The Sunday school, out of which the church grew, was begun in 1881; the church itself in 1888. At first it had thirty members; now it has 288. The congregation owns a large lot, and hopes to be able to build a church upon it during the coming Summer, as it has outgrown its present quarters.

Looking After Brooklyn Boys.

The Rev. W. E. Needham, the new pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Sumner Avenue and Decatur Street, Brooklyn, has organized what he calls a Saturday night movement. It consists of a number of the best-equipped young men in the church, who are pledged to work on Saturday nights among the boys usually found upon street corners. These boys are to be conversed with, and if possible induced to attend at a clubroom in the neighborhood where there are games, lectures, music, and at times refreshments. Efforts are to be made to induce these boys to come to the clubroom regularly instead of loafing about the streets. During the Summer jaunts into the country are contemplated, and a bicycle club will be formed.

Beginning next week and continuing throughout April services in greater numbers than usual will be held in Calvary Church. They will be conducted by three brothers of the pastor, all of whom are ministers. They are the Rev. George C. Needham of Northfield, Mass.; the Rev. Benjamin Needham of Coatesville, Penn., and the Rev. Thomas Needham, an evangelist at present working in North Carolina.

At Dr. Hall's Church.

The new Trustees of Dr. Hall's Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church have voted to keep open Romeyn Chapel, in East Fourteenth Street, which the old Trustees thought wise to order closed. The Rev. John P. Dawson will be retained as pastor. Work at other chapels of the Fifth Avenue Church is to be maintained. To-morrow afternoon the preacher at the Fifth Avenue Church will be the Rev. Dr. D. Sage Mackay of the North Reformed Church, Newark, who has been called to the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chicago, and is being urged by his own congregation to remain in Newark. His preaching at the Fifth Avenue has nothing to do with any possible call to be an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Hall, so a prominent member of the church said yesterday.

American Church in Berlin.

The Rev. Dr. J. F. Dickie, pastor of the American Church in Berlin, Germany, will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, to-morrow. Dr. Dickie comes to the United States for the purpose of raising $40,000 for the erection of a church building in Berlin. The site for it has already been secured, and of the $100,000 needed for the enterprise about $50,000 is already in hand. Dr. Dickie brings letters from Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, indorsing his endeavor and commending him to the favor of the American public.

Church News and Notes.

Elder Thomas S. Strong of 61 West Seventieth Street is Chairman of the committee of ten appointed to select a successor to Dr. Charles L. Thompson as pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

At the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue, to-morrow, new electric organ fixtures will be used for the first time. Electric lights have also been put in and will be used at the later services.

"Social Reform; the Inequalities of Wealth and Poverty, and How They Are to Disappear," will be the subject of the address by the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost of Unity Congregation at Carnegie Music Hall to-morrow morning.

The Rev. Henry Frank, pastor of the Metropolitan Independent Church, will preach in the Berkeley Lyceum, West Forty-fourth Street to-morrow at 11 A. M., at "The Scientific Interpretation of the Soul." As a prelude he will speak on "Our National Crisis."

Sabbath is missionary day in St. James's Presbyterian Church, 211 West Thirty-second Street. A collection will be taken up for the different boards of the church. The Rev. P. Butler Thompkins, the pastor, will preach at the morning service, and the Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., of the Brick Presbyterian Church will preach at the evening service.

The date of the dedication of the new Lutheran Church of the Atonement, Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, the Rev. F. H. Knubel, pastor, has been fixed for Sunday, April 10. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. M. W. Hamma of Washington, President of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church.

The special Lenten services which have been in progress in the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, for the past two weeks, will close to-morrow evening. At the morning service, Bishop Andrews will preach. The evening sermon will be by the pastor, the Rev. George P. Eckman.

Five addresses on "The Life of Christ" are to be delivered by the Rev. A. C. Dixon in the Hanson Place Baptist Church in Brooklyn, next week, beginning Monday and continuing on the succeeding evenings until completed. The several topics to be treated are: "Christ and His Mother," "Christ and His Father," "Christ and the Devil," "Christ and the Angels," and "Christ and the Children."

There promises to be an unusually general observance of "Prison Sunday" in all parts of the State to-morrow. The Prison Association invites gifts of money, clothing, and books from individuals as well as collections from churches. A number of such donations have already been sent in. Any gifts will be called for upon notification by postal card to the Secretary, W. M. F. Rounds, 135 East Fifteenth Street.

The Rev. Maitland Alexander, D. D., pastor of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Madison Avenue, will preach to-morrow morning in the interests of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance on "The Sabbath for Man." This is a

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Maritana—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Man from Mexico—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
COLUMBUS—Cumberland '61—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Macbeth—8:15. Matinée—Measure for Measure—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Electrician—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Sunken Bell—8:15. Matinée—A Maiden's Dream—2:00.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE LAW OF INTERVENTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest your editorials of the 23d and 24th inst., on the general subject of Cuban intervention. I have appreciated so keenly the position which you have occupied between an extreme jingoism and a merely selfish conservatism that I am tempted to suggest in the interest of throwing all possible light upon the situation that you carry your discussion far enough to demonstrate the legal right of the United States to intervene between Spain and Cuba. On this point there is, I believe, a very general and sincere desire to be informed. What defined principle of international law, or what accepted custom of international usage compels or justifies our intervention? What principle, I mean, that would apply equally to a similar complication where Great Britain and Jamaica were concerned, or France and Guadeloupe, or Denmark and St. Thomas. Assuming the sympathies of the people to be with the insurgents, and their sentiment to be anti-Spanish, how shall they show their sympathy or indulge their sentiment in a way at once effective and legal—legal in the sense of silencing all reasonable criticism from the nations. They want to know, not so much what Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. MCKINLEY have assumed as to our right to intervene, but why they assumed it—what precedent exists for the assumption. The question is being asked by honest and patriotic men, seriously desirous of being just as well as generous, and of being "sure they're right" before they "go ahead."

Will you not add to your thoughtful presentation of the Cuban case a clear answer that the plain man may comprehend?

C. B. W.

New York, March 24, 1898.

The legality of intervention is treated by the leading writers as one of the difficult subjects of international law on account of the widely varying practice of nations and the conflicting principles that at different times have been proclaimed. BRENTANO and SOREL dodge the question neatly by affirming that there can be no right against right, and the right of sovereignty is opposed to the right of intervention; therefore the exceptional cases where intervention is commanded by necessity are not within the domain of law or right, but are simply the practice of States, so that if a Government finds that a revolt in a neighboring State is a menace to its independence or security the act of intervention to which it resorts in self-defense belongs to the law of nations in time of war and not to the law of nations in time of peace. Probably no law writer ever made a more unscientific statement than that. Most of the writers are able to deduce sure precepts from universally admitted principles. HEFFTER states the case with perfect precision when he declares that "non-intervention is the rule, intervention the exception." But every writer justifies intervention in those exceptional cases where self-preservation demands it, and some have been able to formulate the rule of law with reasonable precision. The older writers, previous to the American and the French Revolutions, are unsafe guides, since the conflict between liberal institutions and the reactionary spirit represented by the Holy Alliance has given rise to a great number of new principles. VATTEL declares that "when a nation has risen against insupportable tyranny every power has the right to assist an oppressed people who ask its assistance; and whenever civil war results foreign powers may assist that one of the two parties that appears to them to have a just cause." That is broad enough to justify every act of intervention that was ever perpetrated, and is, of course, not a sound statement of principle. GROTIUS's observation that cruelty in war may make intervention necessary lacks the quality of definiteness. We will present the views of some of the modern writers of greatest authority:

HEFFTER ("Das Europäische Völkerrecht") holds intervention to be justified in four cases: (1) When it is permitted or requested by the State interested or is in pursuance of treaty guarantees; (2) to protect reversionary rights, as the right of succession to the throne vested in the intervening sovereign, and (3)

"It is an established privilege, by common consent, to employ forcible interference in order to set bounds to an aimless state of war that may exist within a country or between different powers, in order thereby to re-establish disturbed national relations and to afford protection against continuing causes of disquietude; naturally, also, so far as possible, to preclude such purposeless conditions of warfare."

(4) To prevent a State from meddling with the affairs of another State or destroying its independence. The third of HEFFTER's reasons is applicable to the case of Cuba.

FIORE, ("Diritto Publico Internationale,") while declaring that non-intervention is the rule, instances as a case of justifiable intervention "when measures have to be taken to stay a revolution that has passed beyond the limits of the territory of the nation and may become a cause of disorder in neighboring States."

G. F. MARTENS ("Précis du Droit des Gens Modernes") justifies intervention when the changes that have taken place in another State "are incompatible with its security and its conservation."

BELLO, a Chilean and author of "Principles of International Law," asserts that every nation has the right of self-preservation and of taking measures of protection against danger of every sort; "but the danger must be grave, manifest, and imminent."

WHEATON ("Elements of International Law") reviews the leading cases of intervention with some fullness and concludes that "non-interference is the general rule, to which cases of justifiable interference form exceptions limited by the necessity of each particular case."

WOOLSEY ("Introduction to the Study of International Law") says: "Whatever be the interference, it can be justified only as an extreme measure and on one of the two following grounds: (1) That it is demanded by self-preservation; (2) that some extraordinary state of things is brought about by the crime of a Government against its subjects.

BLUNTSCHLI, not a very safe guide, says "intervention is authorized when a friendly power requests it," a rule that is wholly inadmissible. DE CUSSY justifies it in cases where the safety of a State may be compromised by disturbances in a contiguous State. PRADIER-TODERE holds to the rule of non-intervention, but justifies interference when the acts of a neighboring State "compromise the safety of the nation." KLUEBER rests intervention upon the law of necessity.

CALVO, ("Le Droit International,") an eminent authority, says: "There are cases of intervention which rest upon the exercise of an incontestable right and of which the tendency and the appreciation of the act by others are logically and necessarily in accord with true international principles," and this appears clear to his mind from a study of the cases. The rule of judgment must be in each case to "examine in what measure the results of intervention approach or depart from reciprocal respect for duties, rights, and interests, if they establish it or if they destroy it."

PHILLIMORE, ("Commentaries Upon International Law,") the great English author on the subject, lays down the following as "the just grounds of intervention are: (1) Self-defense, when the domestic institutions of a State are inconsistent with the peace and safety of other nations; (2) the rights and duties of a guarantee; (3) the interest of the belligerent parties in a civil war."

The intervention of France and England at the time of the Crimean war he declares to have been "justified by the open, notorious, and admitted insecurity of life and property of French and English subjects commorant or resident in Greece." Of intervention to stay the shedding of blood caused by a protracted and desolating war in another State PHILLIMORE says: "This ground has frequently been put forward, and especially in our own times, but rarely if ever without others of greater and more legitimate weight to support it; such, for instance, as the danger accruing to other States from the continuance of such a state of things or the right to accede to an application from one of the contending parties. As an accessory to others this ground may be defensible, but as a substantive and solitary justification of intervention in the affairs of another country it can scarcely be admitted into the code of international law, since it is manifestly open to abuses tending to the destruction of the vital principles of that system of jurisprudence."

T. J. LAWRENCE ("Principles of International Law") has written the latest and one of the most useful treatises on the law of nations. We present somewhat fully the views he entertains:

"Intervention to ward off imminent danger * * * Intervention of another State is justifiable. But we must note carefully that the danger must be direct and immediate, not contingent and remote, and, moreover, it must be sufficiently important to justify the expenditure of blood and treasure in order to repel it. * * * Further, the cause which justifies intervention must be important enough to justify war. * * * Intervention in pursuance of a right to intervene given by treaty is technically justifiable. * * * Intervention to prevent or terminate the illegal intervention of another State is justifiable. * * * The rules we have just laid down cover every case in which intervention is legal. With regard to the second and third of them, the justification is little more than technical. It is only when a State intervenes to save itself from some grave and imminent danger that we can regard its action as beyond the scope of criticism. In the opinion of some writers interventions undertaken on the ground of humanity and interventions for the purpose of putting a stop to religious persecutions are also legal. But we cannot venture to bring them within the ordinary rules of international law. * * * At the same time, it will not condemn such interventions if they are undertaken with a single eye to the object in view and without ulterior considerations of self-interest and ambition. Should the cruelty be so long continued and so revolting that the best instincts of human nature are outraged by it, and should an opportunity arise for bringing it to an end and removing its cause without adding fuel to the flame of the contest, there is nothing in the law of nations which will condemn as a wrongdoer the State which steps forward and undertakes the necessary intervention. Each case must be judged on its own merits. There is a great difference between declaring a national act to be legal, and therefore a part of the order under which States have consented to live, and allowing it to be morally blameless as an exception to ordinary rules."

These citations from the authorities, some of which have previously been published in THE TIMES, will suffice to show the law of intervention as it is understood by leading writers on international law. THE TIMES believes intervention in Cuba is legal, in order to put a stop to conditions which threaten our peace, and is justified on the grounds of humanity. We have never put considerations of humanity among the legal grounds of intervention. On that ground alone we might or might not interfere. But when the continuance of the conditions that appeal to our humanity provokes unrest among our people, stirs them to deep sympathy with the starving Cubans, and fires them with a just and burning indignation against Spain, a state of things exists that is dangerous to our peace and safety. We must, so far as we are able, prevent violations of our neutrality laws. But it will presently come to such a pass that we cannot repress the impulses of our people to go to the assistance of the Cubans without the sternest measures. When things have come to such a pitch that we must constantly arrest and imprison our own citizens in order that the Spaniard may continue his cruel oppressions unmolested, the situation is no longer one to be prudently borne. We cannot wait until we have street tumults over the Cuban situation. We cannot wait until our country is aflame against the Spaniards and an irrepressible enthusiasm seizes upon great numbers of Americans to depart from our shores against them. Those are conditions that threaten our peace and security. They must be averted. We may properly conclude this review by a quotation from an article contributed to The Independent by THEODORE S. WOOLSEY, Professor of International Law in Yale University:

There are three justifying reasons, then, for intervention—for the attempt, by National action, to heal this open sore; the burden of neutrality, the dictates of our commercial interests, the call of humanity. * * * I repeat the opinion that some form of intervention by our Government is near at hand, and would be justifiable.

THE SENATE.

Senator THURSTON may be pardoned for losing his self-restraint in the presence of the private calamity which has befallen him. The abatements that are on this account to be made from his speech in the Senate must have been made in that body, and will be made throughout the country, though it seems they are not made abroad. Unfortunately, they are very easy to be made because Senator THURSTON, in his normal condition, has failed to impress the public with the coolness and soundness of his judgment. The same may be said of Senator GALLINGER, whose position is much more discreditable than that of Senator THURSTON. He had accepted the invitation of a yellow journal upon the implied understanding that he would have made a yellow speech. Neither his hysterical denunciation nor that of Senator THURSTON ought to or does carry any weight with sober people. What does carry weight with such people is the dry, passionless statistical recital of the condition of Cuba which was made by Senator PROCTOR. That was information which Senator PROCTOR had acquired without any derogation of his Senatorial or personal dignity and which he imparted in the same manner. It was information to which the country was entitled and which has in fact had an immense influence upon public opinion.

It is greatly to be hoped that Senators who have no information to impart will continue to hold their peace. It would be a National misfortune if the example of Senators GALLINGER and THURSTON should encourage all the blatherskites in the Senate to deliver appeals to popular passion. It would be especially a misfortune for the Senate itself. That body has not in years stood so well in the estimation of the country as it has stood within the last month. And that is because Senators showed the general recognition that the condition of affairs had become too serious for loose talking. They refrained even from good words. There has been a like abstention on the part of the House, but that may be taken to have been enforced by the Speaker. Senators could not be reduced to speechlessness except by their own individual sense of the gravity of the crisis. This silence was ominous, whether it was so understood by Spain or not. As for the American people, we have been for a month proud of the Senate. It is greatly to be hoped that Senators will continue to exercise self-restraint and to indulge us in the enjoyment of that unusual sentiment.

THE CANALS.

The Chamber of Commerce doubtless expresses the opinion of most business men directly interested when it indorses the bill submitting a new $7,000,000 loan to the people this Fall and flatly rejects the Pavey bill for the transfer of the canals to the United States on condition of their maintenance as a permanent free waterway. For the latter policy the time has not yet come. Public opinion is not prepared for it, and whatever its merits, no action can be had on it for a long while yet. For the Cantor-Hill bill, submitting the loan to the people, there are plenty of good arguments.

There is much danger that these will not be listened to by the people. One source of such danger is the kind of advocacy the bill is receiving. Here, for instance, is a statement sent out by the "Executive Canal Committee" urging the members of the Chamber to support the bill despite the scandalous management of the business so far:

"That the verdict of the Canal Investigation Commission will be one entirely exhaustive and just no one for a moment doubts, and that it will be favorable to the State officials and commendatory of the work done those familiar with the subject certainly believe."

This comes from a body of excellent gentlemen who were active in securing the appointment of the Investigating Commission. It discredits the commission from the start. It assumes that its members will undertake, in from sixty to ninety days, with very limited means, to make an "exhaustive" investigation, when it is extremely unlikely that they can do anything of the kind. This is bad enough, but this statement goes to the verge of insult when it declares that the verdict of the commission "will be favorable to the State officials and commendatory of the work done." Clearly the "Executive Canal Committee" needs the services of a vigorous fool-killer among its scribes.

Despite the silly behavior of some of its advocates, we believe that the bill for submitting the loan to the people this Fall should pass. It may be possible before the money is to be spent to put its disbursement in the hands of more honest and capable men than those now in office. The canals should in any case be improved and as rapidly and effectually as possible. The Port and the State of New York require that. Our trade is rapidly going to other Atlantic ports, and though the decay of the canals is not the only cause, it is a very powerful cause, and their improvement would do much to check, possibly to reverse, the course trade has so long taken.

Twenty-five years ago New York exported over 15,000,000 bushels of wheat to less than 1,000,000 bushels from all other Atlantic ports. Last year her exports were under 20,000,000 bushels, and those of the other ports were over 22,000,000 bushels. During the same period our exports of flour have increased by 300,000 barrels; those of the other ports by nearly 7,000,000 barrels. Our exports of corn have increased by about 4,000,000 bushels, those of the other ports by over 87,000,000 bushels. The change in the corn trade is especially striking, as the following table shows:

EXPORTS OF CORN.

	1873. Bushels.	1897. Bushels.
New York	20,211,512	24,340,194
Boston	947,584	8,929,972
Philadelphia	2,909,150	19,281,593
Baltimore	5,869,519	40,255,878
Norfolk	62,053	13,805,522
Newport News	None	14,778,151
Other ports	9,788,906	97,051,116

Taking the grain and flour exports together, New York has in a quarter of a century completely reversed its position relatively to the other ports. In 1873 we had 61.4 per cent. of the total and they 38.6 per cent.; now they have 63.4 per cent. and we but 36.6 per cent.

This is not progress. It is not holding our own. Unquestionably a practical improvement of the canals would do much to help us, and as we have expended at least half the sum needed—though much of that is wasted—we would do well to provide the rest and try to see that it shall be honestly spent.

There is much candor and no little prescience in the following statement of The Spectator of London, (March 12.) After describing the failure of diplomatic protests, it remarks:

"This has gradually brought the American people—we mean by the American people not merely the jingoes and the cranks, but the mass of quieter citizens—to see that diplomacy can do nothing, and that they must take one of two courses. Either they must allow Spain to go on in Cuba in the future as she has gone on in the past, or else they must intervene by means of war. There is no third course possible, for half measures only mean letting Spain have a free hand in Cuba. Which course will the Americans choose? Will they allow an island which is not very much further from Florida than Jersey is from Hampshire to be turned into a permanent hell upon earth? Or will they go to war to secure some amelioration of the situation? In our opinion they will reluctantly and with many hesitations and misgivings come to the conclusion that Spain must cease to reign in Cuba, and that they must take action to produce this result."

In making up one's judgment of the action of Mr. CLAUSEN in seeking to get rid of Dr. BEAN as Superintendent of the Aquarium, one is not permitted to forget that the appointment by the Federal Executive of Senator ELKINS's man as Fish Commissioner was just as complete a betrayal of public trust and prostitution of the service to low partisan ends. The spoils tar is of much the same defilement on a Democratic or a Republican stick.

To men of short sight who cannot perceive that there is anything more cruel than open war, we commend this paragraph from HAROLD MARTIN, correspondent of Harper's Weekly in Havana:

"Turn from the lighted plaza and the strolling officers down a side street. Gaunt women, their rags drawn around their bony bodies, their despairing faces hid against their dying babies, lean against the walls. Little boys and girls are stretched out under your feet; their bodies are swollen and their arms like pipestems. These are the reconcentrados, and that many of them are alive to-day is due to the charity from our country. There are thousands that cannot live; life is torture, death a blessing, and it would be a mercy to aid them peacefully to pass away. This is Havana, and Havana has known less suffering than any other city in the island."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some of the earnest remarks on "Christian Science" that have appeared in this column have not, we sincerely regret to say, won the approval of quite all our readers; indeed, to be quite frank, they have won from several of them just the reverse of approval, and this fact has been demonstrated to us by letters expressing various emotions, from grieved surprise at our cruelty to angry denunciation of our impiety. The most remarkable of these communications came yesterday. It is from a New York business man, and is characterized by businesslike brevity and directness of statement. The writer, after declaring that anybody who criticises "Christian Science" is probably destitute of any religious beliefs of his own—a proposition that may well be passed over in silence, so utterly unwarranted is it—proceeds as follows: "But, however problematical this may be, there can be no question as to the density of his (the paragrapher's) ignorance regarding the laws of his country, (if, perchance, he is a citizen of the United States,) and more especially that portion of those laws, most dear to loyal American hearts, granting religious liberty to all dwellers on our soil." Isn't that delightful! This wise person really thinks that in some statute book or other there is authorization for any sect choosing to call itself religious to commit every crime or folly the ingenuity of weak or wicked minds can devise. Of course he is utterly mistaken. Such liberty does not exist in the United States or anywhere else on earth. The authors of the Federal Constitution had a most clear idea of what they meant when they provided that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," and the Mormons, among others, have had that meaning explained to them with much emphasis. And lest there should be any doubts on this subject, the State Constitutions are all very explicit in defining the limits of religious freedom. Our own, for instance, says: "The liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness"—which form an essential element in numberless self-styled religions—"or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State"—which puts the "Christian Scientists" out of court. "Religious liberty," forsooth! Why, even the ringing of bells has been forbidden many a time, and does our correspondent imagine that the sacrifice of human life to a miserable superstition cannot be legally interfered with?

—Spain will not be left quite destitute of outlying possessions even if she loses both of her West Indian islands and all the Philippines. Whoever has once had a great fortune always can find a coin or two on searching through his pockets, and so the quondam world-owner will still have some small change after her gold pieces are gone. The movement of her torpedo boats recalls, for instance, that the Canaries are still Spanish. They amount to little, to be sure, but there are seven of them big enough to have names, their combined area is more than 2,800 square miles, and on one of the group is that famous mountain, the Peak of Teneriffe. England could use the Canaries in her business, and possibly would pay a good price for them.

—Something dreadful comes from Boston every day. Now it is the news that the sacred fence which inclosed the sacred Common has been stolen and sold for old iron. The sacrilege was not committed by city officials, either, but by private citizens, and it is therefore the more heartrending to think of. It seems that when work on the subway and other public improvements near the Common began the fence was taken down and carefully piled in a vacant lot. The necessity of guarding it occurred to nobody, but the possibility of stealing it did, and night after night men used sledge hammers in breaking up the venerated paling, and day after day they drove with carts to the historic spot and boldly carried away the pathetic fragments. An observing little boy at last noticed what was going on, warned the authorities, and the vandalism was stopped just in time to save the famous West Street gates. A few tons of the broken iron have been recovered and several arrests made, but this is poor satisfaction for the city's deep disgrace.

PERSONAL.

—JAMES B. COLLIER, a Philadelphia lawyer, announced the other day that within two months the Keely motor, which for twenty-five years has been "on the eve of completion," would at last be presented to an astonished world in full working order. This familiar declaration has moved another Philadelphian to make some remarks in which the unkind phrase "old fraud" is used, and to call attention to a paper which he read before the local Engineers' Club not long ago. In it was detailed the result of his examination, made at the request of KEELY's faithful backer, Mrs. BLOOMFIELD H. MOORE, of what the greatest of secret-keepers had to exhibit. Such examinations by scientific men have been attempted so often, and so often have been stopped just short of the point at which an explanation of the mystical machine's real nature would be discovered, that Mr. SCOTT's experience need not be described further than by saying that it was exactly like all its predecessors. At its close he had gained no new knowledge, but he had acquired a strong suspicion—two of them, in fact. The first was that talk like that in which KEELY indulges when discussing the force he calls "apergy" would convince an alienist that KEELY's place is in an asylum, and the second was to the effect that all the phenomena presented were produced by the use of compressed air. Furthermore, Mr. SCOTT felt sure that certain platinum wires, which KEELY said were solid, really were tubes through which the air was supplied to the engine. This belief he was not allowed to confirm or disprove, and the "test" simply made another skeptic.

—There was much pathos in the application made by Mme. DREYFUS to the French Minister of the Colonies for permission to share her husband's terrible exile, but it was couched in terms hardly calculated to elicit a favorable reply. The appeal began thus: "In all the letters which my husband has addressed to me from the Iles du Salut, he has, in spite of my urgent desire to join him, requested me to remain here and use all my efforts to throw light upon the frightful judicial error of which he is the victim. But I think that my duty is to-day to go and join my husband in the island upon which he is in exile." Had the communication ended here, it is hard to see how the request could have been refused, for similar ones have often been granted in the case of other prisoners condemned to transportation. Mme. DREYFUS, however, continued as follows: "He has been ill; he is wasting away in the horror of unmerited punishment. In spite of all his strength of character and of his heroism he does not always succeed in hiding his sufferings from me. I, therefore, beg of you to permit me to join him and to see him once again. This permission, which your predecessors have not accorded to me, the law does not refuse to the wife of the worst criminal. I therefore invoke the law and I invoke your pity. You cannot think that my presence by the side of my husband will give rise to any danger in that distant island. I submit myself in advance to the régime which is inflicted upon him. I will share willingly all his hardships." The French Government could hardly give her permission to share an "unmerited punishment."

No Reason for Sacrificing Property.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The United States seems to be on the verge of a contest with a small and weak European power; but will not somebody tell why on that account the holders of our securities should be disturbed in mind? Can any reasonable person suppose that our industries will decline or our property become less valuable in consequence of any foreign complications we are likely to have? As a matter of fact, our country has never been in a more prosperous condition than it is to-day, and, judging by the experience of our last war, general business will become still more active if hostilities actually commence.

Does not the present depression in our markets indicate that as a people we have lost a little of the calm and sturdy nature of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers and have acquired somewhat of the emotional and excitable character of certain other races that have come among us? Let us cheer up and not sacrifice our property to wealthy bargain hunters, who are always ready and waiting. W.

New York, March 23, 1898.

THE CASE OF H. CARROLL WHITE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see you indulge, under "Personals," in some speculations about Mr. H. Carroll White, candidate for the ministry, novel expounder of the obligations of filial affection. I feel like speculating a little myself. I surmise that this eminently respectable young gentleman (who does not smoke, drink, or swear, of course,) deems it a heinous moral offense to play cards, or dance, or attend theatre. He is no doubt opposed to Sunday bicycling, and would feel horribly guilty if he had inadvertently taken an idle stroll on the Sabbath day. What a fine sense of moral integrity, what a delicate sensitiveness of moral organization must be involved in the habitual straining at these gnats of an artificial wickedness, (ma'e sins to order by the fulminations of the pulpit, but never felt to be so by any healthy conscience,) while such an enormous camel of real moral turpitude as that stalking through every line of the young man's letter, is swallowed with placid equanimity and glides down with the ease and swiftness of a blue-point oyster.

It is the most complete illustration in modern days of the abuse and enormity wherewith our Saviour charged the Scribes and Pharisees of his day. When parents were in need and asked financial aid of a son, the hypocrite would answer: "It is corban; it is a gift, this money that you see me have. I cannot take anything of that to help you: I have dedicated it to the temple and the altar." So this recent Pharisee turns around to his mother, dying in want, and says: "It is corban; I need this money that I have earned to make me a minister, and get a church, and marry a wife, and furnish a parsonage. All this is for the Lord. I myself, and what I might give to you are dedicated to Him."

It is, indeed, a precious dedication. If we are not to abandon a faith in Providence, it seems as if we might read an opinion of the Lord Himself as to the worth of this dedication to Him, by allowing this letter to become public, which, if there be any decency left in the Christian Churches of this country, will forever bar this "respectable" youth from the ministry.

A CLERGYMAN.

Astoria, N. Y., March 25, 1898.

Wait Till We Know.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have heard it stated several times that it might turn out that some Cuban may have instigated or caused the destruction of the Maine in the Harbor of Havana. Of course, we can imagine why such a thing could be done, but I merely suggest. Don't you think it well for us, before we commit ourselves in any way, to wait until we know more about how this thing occurred? I have heard it stated, too, that Spain had nothing at all to do with it; and until we have evidence to the contrary, don't you think it is uncharitable and unfair to jump to conclusions? HUMANITY.

New York, March 25, 1898.

EARLIEST FLOWERS OF THE YEAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this locality the earliest flower is undoubtedly the skunk cabbage, the first of which I found Feb. 26. Next comes the hepatica, appearing about the first week in April. The early saxifrage makes a close third. Adder's tongue, Dutchman's breeches, violets, and anemones all follow in a bunch. The Claytonia virginica does not appear till the end of April or first of May.

ALBERT A. JOHNSON.

Glen Ridge, N. J., March 23, 1898.

The Trailing Arbutus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As my letter relative to "The First Wild Flower in Crotona Park," which you so kindly published on the 21st inst., elicited several most interesting replies, may I not venture to ask some of your obliging readers to tell me through the columns of your paper or through the post, where the trailing arbutus, or mayflower, may be found? Having never seen it growing, I have a great desire to find it in its habitat. Please inform me where, when, and how it may be found, and oblige,

G. B. HENDRICKSON,
Secretary Wood Club.

West Farms, N. Y., March 25, 1898.

Hepaticas in Dutchess County.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a contribution to the Spring flower discussion, I should like to say that I picked full-blown hepaticus at Glenham, Dutchess County, N. Y., on the afternoon of Friday, March 11, this year. That is earlier than any other date I have seen mentioned in your paper, and the locality is further north. EDWIN FAIRLEY.

Roseland, N. J., March 24, 1898.

Spring Flowers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I must put in a claim for "Fort Nonsense" in Morristown, N. J., for hepaticas on March 20, and think they were there even earlier. M. V.

Morristown, N. J., March 23, 1898.

NUGGETS.

His Trust in Her.

"Before I go to war, Louise, I have a few words to say to you—a trust to place in your hands."

"Speak, Arthur; tell me all!"

"Take good care of my wheel while I'm gone."—Chicago Record.

Advice.

Winkle—I wonder what becomes of all the boys who leave the country and enter the great struggle of life in the city.

Kinkle—They make big fortunes, and then lie back in their easy chairs and advise country boys to stick to the farm.—New York Weekly.

Doing the Best She Can.

"Are you making any sacrifices this Lent, Miss Shadyside?" asked Mr. Murray Hill.

"Not exactly," replied the young lady, "but I am helping others to make sacrifices."

"In what way?"

"I am attending all the sacrifice sales I see advertised."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Gave Himself Away.

"Old Bullions says he isn't rich at all, but I know better."

"Hmh! How did you get your information?"

"From himself. He told me not long ago that there was no such thing as luck in business. You never hear an unsuccessful man talk in that strain."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE WEST TO MATANZAS.

William Hamilton Cline in Kansas City Star.

In the midst of the West's broad plenty
Came the shock of a public cry:
"The poor of Matanzas are starving!
Help—help! or we surely die!"

From the prairies of blooming Kansas, with
its miles on miles of corn,
And its acres and acres of wheat fields,
arises a shout, new-born,
That is carried across the country on the
wings of the Western wind:
"We have heard your cry and have listened;
have seen, and we are not blind."

From the hills and dales of Missouri the
music of glad acclaim
Joins in with the joyous message, and adds
to Missouri's fame;
And the mingled "voice of the people" thus
blends with the words of love:
"Ye have starved, but your day of plenty
shall come, by the God above!"

From the red land of Oklahoma, and from
Texas's broad ranch and range;
From Nebraska, Dakota, Iowa—ah! think
ye the answer strange?
Ye know not the Western people; with
death they are able to cope;
They have put their hands in their pockets
—and Matanzas hath cause to hope!

And the bounty the West has offered,
Now speeds down the Southern slope;
And the hearts of the starved beat stronger—
"Matanzas hath cause to hope!"

THE MUSIC OF YESTERDAY.

Last of the Piano Recitals of Alexander Siloti.

Alexander Siloti, the Russian pianist, gave his final recital at Mendelssohn Hall last night. The programme was one of considerable variety, and in the performance of the first number required the assistance of Franz Kneisel, violinist, and Alwin Schroeder violoncellist. The list of compositions was as follows: Trio in D minor, in memory of Davidoff, by Arensky; Rachmaninoff's prelude, Opus 3; Arensky's étude, Opus 31, and "Esquisse" No. 1, a nocturne by the pianist on a theme by Tschaikowsky; Balakireff's "Dance of the Dervishes," Liszt's étude in D flat major, and "Consolation" No. 5, and a fantasie, an étude, a ballad, a nocturne, and a scherzo by Chopin.

The audience, which was large, was apparently well pleased with the entertainment. There is not much to be said now about Mr. Siloti's piano playing. His technic, which had abundant opportunity for display last night, is certainly very highly developed, and he masters formidable difficulties with the most refreshing ease. He has not been heard here before as a player of chamber music, and it must therefore be noted that his performance of the piano part of the mellifluous Arensky trio was admirable in color and in tone. Messrs. Kneisel and Schroeder played their parts in their usual polished style, and the result was that the entire interpretation left nothing to be desired.

Mr. Siloti's Russian numbers, as usual, aroused the interest of the audience, and he achieved his now familiar effect with the thunderous prelude of Rachmaninoff. But it was in the Balakireff number that he let loose the resources of his technic. Such a bewildering piece of chromatic fireworks is seldom heard. It made one's head spin to listen to it, and it hardly seemed as if one pianist could have fingers enough for its performance. It seemed difficult even for Mr. Siloti, and that is saying a good deal.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT.

First of Two Entertainments at the Lyceum Theatre.

At periodical intervals it occurs to some good people that something ought to be done to cultivate a taste for good music in young persons. This idea usually issues in the form of concerts of music of the simpler kind. Perhaps the hearing of such music prepares young persons to hear the advanced symphonies of Beethoven and Brahms and the music-dramas of Wagner, and perhaps it does not. The older people do not know and the younger ones cannot tell. But one thing is very certain. Such concerts are very enjoyable to children of a larger growth who have been wrestling with such adversities as "Thus Spake Zarathustra," and the children seem to find pleasure in listening to the simpler music.

The first of the two concerts for young people was given at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon. The forces engaged were a small orchestra directed by Mr. Sam Franko and Miss Sara Anderson, soprano. The orchestra played Beethoven's "Prometheus" overture, two movements of Haydn's "Surprise" symphony, the scherzo from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, the familiar air from Bach's D minor suite, Boccherini's equally familiar minuet, Goumod's "Funeral March of a Marionette," and Strauss's waltz, "Stories from the Vienna Woods." Miss Anderson sang in a very intelligent manner three songs by Schumann, Franz, and Schubert. The work of the orchestra was done acceptably.

There was an audience of good size, and there were many young persons in it, some of them little children. Their appreciation of the music was greatly aided by very well devised programme notes written by H. E. Krehbiel. The value of these notes was shown by the manner in which the young people enjoyed the number most suited to the stimulation of their fancies—the Gounod March. This they applauded long and heartily, and if they had known how to get it, they would have had an encore. The concert, as a whole, was a most agreeable diversion.

THEATRE TICKET QUESTIONS.

Nearly every theatre in the city was represented at the hearing held yesterday by the Aldermen's Committee on Streets and Highways in the Chamber of the board on the proposed ordinances for and against licensing ticket speculators. Job E. Hedges appeared for Daniel Frohman, Warren M. Foster for Augustin Daly, S. S. Slater of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson for the Metropolitan Opera House, Hugo Hirsh for Col. Sinn of Brooklyn, and "Abe" Hummel for the theatrical managers generally. Albert L. Sire of the Bijou, Frank W. Sanger of the Madison Square Garden, and Daniel Frohman were among those, in addition to the lawyers, who spoke against the ticket speculating business.

The speculators were represented by David Nuwberger. The subject at issue was discussed for nearly two hours. No decision was announced. The committee will make known its findings when it reports to the board at the regular meeting on April 5. No new arguments were raised on either side. The speculators declared the managers wished to shut them out that they might create a monopoly and permit the hotel people to sell their tickets at advanced rates and share the profits with them.

The managers denied that they did or intended to do anything of the kind. They sent their tickets for sale to the hotels as a convenience to their patrons, and if the sellers at the hotels charged 50 cents extra on each two-dollar ticket—the usual hotel advance—the theatres did not profit. Mr. Foster, speaking for Mr. Daly, declared that Mr. Daly had fought the ticket speculators for years, and that, license or no license, he would decline to accept at his theatre tickets purchased from speculators.

Mr. Hedges argued that to license the speculators would be to legalize the disposal of property obtained under false pretenses, and Mr. Slater declared that writers on economics had shown that amusements, and especially music, were as much necessities as food and clothing, and that it was against public policy to license men to speculate in necessities.

Benefit for College Settlement.

The benefit given yesterday afternoon at the Empire Theatre in aid of the Normal College Alumnæ Settlement was satisfactory in every respect, and netted the settlement over $1,700. James K. Hackett made an opening address, Henry Miller, T. Prince Lloyd and

CHINA'S GRANTS TO RUSSIA

Ta-Lien-Wan to be Open to the Commerce of the World Under Russian Administration.

SURPLUS REVENUE FOR CHINA

Effort to Compensate Her for the Loss at Niu-Chwang—Japan Conciliated by Russia's Withdrawal from Korea.

LONDON, March 25.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times explains that his statement of Thursday as to the concession to Russia of a twenty-five-year lease of Talien-wan as an open port should have read as an ice free port. He adds:

"At the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) yesterday (Thursday) further conditions were agreed upon respecting the Talien-wan lease. Russia agrees that the port shall be open to ships and the commerce of the whole world, with a customs tariff similar to that of a Chinese treaty port, although its administration and collection will be the same as at any other Russian port.

"China having represented that Ta-lien-wan is certain to supplant Niu-Chwang as the chief port of Manchuria and to cause a loss in the imperial customs revenue, Russia undertakes to contribute to the Chinese Government the balance of the customs collected at Ta-lien-wan, after payment of expenses.

"Though this arrangement is obviously temporary, the Chinese are much flattered by the concession. The conditions generally are cleverly designed to conciliate the trading nations, while Russia will consolidate her power and strengthen her base prior to the absorption of Manchuria. Russia has notified China that Japan has withdrawn opposition to Russian action as to the Liao-ong ports in consideration of Russia's withdrawal from Korea."

PEKIN, March 25.—The Tsung-li-Yamen, it is reported, has notified M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, that China virtually accedes to the Russian demands.

Several important modifications have been made, it is said, in the original proposals; but the Russians and the Tsung-li-Yamen are keeping profound secrecy on the subject for the present.

Prince Kung has retired from the Presidency of the Tsung-li-Yamen, and has received ten days' sick leave. The sickness is probably diplomatic, and due to his dissatisfaction with the trend of events.

CHINA'S SUBMISSION UNCONFIRMED.

England Not Advised of the Agreement to Russian Demands.

LONDON, March 25.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. George N. Curzon, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said the Government had no confirmation of the news contained in a Pekin dispatch to The London Times, published to-day, to the effect that China had agreed to all the Russia demands.

EVACUATION OF PORT ARTHUR.

Report that Japan Has Asked It of Russia Finds Credence.

YOKOHAMA, March 25.—A report that Japan has requested Russia to evacuate Port Arthur finds credence in the Japanese press, which regards the recall of M. Alexieff, the Russian Customs Agent at Seoul, as a sign that Russia has changed her policy in regard to Korea.

BRITISH PRESS ANXIOUS.

The Times Hopes a Naval Demonstration Will Now Be Made.

LONDON, March 26.—The morning papers publish anxious articles reproaching the Government for its inaction in China, and asking whether England has surrendered to Russia.

The Times charges the Government with vacillation and with directly inviting Russia to enter upon "plans which a little foresight and determination on England's part would have prevented." It hopes, now that the situation is realized, that Great Britain "will make a naval demonstration in Chinese waters with a view of retaining such advantages as are not irretrievably destroyed."

The most indulgent editorials only venture the hope that Lord Salisbury has obtained some equivalent concessions, and warn the Government that the nation wants to know how it stands.

The specially disturbing feature of the situation is the rumor that Russia has arrived at an entente of some kind with Japan. On this point reports are conflicting, and the Secretary of the Japanese Legation, Hayashi Gonsuke, expresses the conviction that the Anglo-Japanese understanding still holds good.

The Morning Post's editorial points out the danger that England's delay will drive both Japan and France into the hands of Russia.

CHINESE QUITTING PORT ARTHUR.

Mandarins and Soldiers Ordered to Leave by Russia.

LONDON, March 26.—The Russians, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, having ordered the Chinese to leave Port Arthur, the mandarins and soldiers are bolting pell-mell, with their baggage, to Chee-Foo, Niu-Chwang, and Ta-Ku.

Russian Battleships for the East.

LONDON, March 26.—Three of Russia's largest battleships, says a special dispatch from St. Petersburg, will shortly proceed through the Bosphorus for Chinese waters.

HURRICANE ON BRITISH COASTS

Channel Service Suspended and Many Lives Lost—Twenty-six Danish Fishing Boats Missing.

LONDON, March 25.—The storms continue throughout the United Kingdom. Railroad trains are imbedded in heavy snowdrifts, telegraph wires are down in many parts of the country, people have been frozen to death while traversing the moors, a hurricane has swept all the coast, and terrific seas have been running. The Channel services have been suspended; there have been numberless wrecks of small craft, the lifeboats and the rocket service have been busy, many people have been rescued from drowning, and the shipping is everywhere seeking shelter.

A large four-masted vessel, supposed to be the British ship County of Linlithgow, Capt. Stroak, which arrived at Falmouth on March 17, from Calcutta, is reported to be dragging her anchors, east of Dungeness, in a east-northeast gale.

Much damage has been done at the harbors, piers have been swept away, and the high tides are flooding the streets.

A Swedish brig went ashore near Grimsby this morning. Her crew perished before assistance could reach them.

The greatest anxiety is felt for the safety of the fishing fleets.

COPENHAGEN, March 25.—Violent gales, accompanied by heavy snow, have caused numerous casualties among the shipping.

A dispatch from Bernholm, a Danish island in the Baltic, says that twenty-six boats, engaged in salmon fishing, are missing.

AMERICAN WANTED FOR CRIME.

Edward Stempel Accused of a Deadly Assault in a German Train.

BERLIN, March 25.—The police have issued a circular containing a personal description of Edward Stempel, described as an American millionaire, born at Rock Island, and lately residing in a suburb of Berlin, asking for his arrest on the charge of committing a deadly assault upon a fellow-passenger on a train. Stempel is said to be stopping at Nice, with his family.

STEAMER CHINA STRANDED.

Peninsular Liner Will Probably Be a Total Loss According to Lloyds —Ashore on Azalea Point.

PERIM, Island of Perim, March 25.—It develops that the steering gear of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer China, Capt. De Horn, ashore on Azalea Point, has been carried away, and that her double bottom has been pierced forward.

The company's steamer Carthage and the Government steamers Orlando and Mayo have left Aden to assist the stranded vessel. The mails, baggage, specie, and the 408 passengers of the China have been landed here. She is full of water and Lloyds agent says she will probably be a total loss.

A further examination of the China today showed her forehold to be full of water, and her engine room and from there aft is dry. Her main bulkhead has been raised to the saloon deck, eighteen inches. The weather prevailing does not permit of her cargo being lightered.

Late this afternoon the specie, 666 bags of mail, and a part of the passengers of the China were transferred to the Carthage. The weather is moderating.

LONDON, March 25.—At the offices of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company it was said to-day that the officers of the company considered that the statement of Lloyds agent at Perim, that the China was full of water and would prove a total loss was premature.

The China sailed from Melbourne on March 2 for London. She was built in 1896 at Belfast, her hailing port. She is of 7,899 registered tonnage, and of 4,165 net tonnage. She is built of steel, and has ten compartments.

The Carthage, which has gone to the assistance of the China, trades between Aden and Bombay.

BRITISH CABINET MEETING.

Hastily Summoned Conference to Consider Foreign Relations.

LONDON, March 25.—There was another hastily summoned Cabinet meeting here this afternoon, presumably to further consider the grave political situation in all parts.

TWENTY MINERS KILLED.

Dynamite Cartridge Causes an Explosion of Coal Gas in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, March 25.—The firing of a dynamite cartridge in the Hasard coal mines near Liege to-day caused an explosion of coal gas.

Twenty miners were killed.

$400,000 FIRE AT FIUME.

Docks Damaged and the Season's Jute Imports Destroyed.

FIUME, Austria-Hungary, March 25.—Lightning last night set fire to the docks here, which were damaged to the amount of £80,000, ($400,000). In addition nearly the whole of the season's jute imports were destroyed.

JAMES PAYN DEAD.

The English Novelist and Journalist Passes Away.

LONDON, March 25.—James Payn, the novelist and journalist, is dead.

James Payn's novels have been known to the English-speaking world for nearly forty years. He was also a well-known journalist, and at one time editor of The Cornhill Magazine. His father-in-law is editor of The London Times. Mr. Payn was born at Rodney Lodge, Cheltenham, Feb. 28, 1830. He was educated at Eton and at Woolwich Academy, and, having abandoned his original design of entering the army, he finished his preparations for Trinity College, Cambridge, whence he was graduated in 1854. He first courted publicity as a poet with "Stories from Boccaccio" (1854) and "Poems," (1855,) but fiction became his sole endeavor, and in 1858, after publishing a few stories of doubtful merit, he was made editor of Chambers's Journal. In 1882 Mr. Payn became editor of The Cornhill Magazine, in succession to Mr. Leslie Stephen. He continued Mr. Stephen's high standard of criticism, but gradually introduced a less classical and more subjective system of review. Mr. Payn was the most prolific English novel writer of his day, and at one time the most popular. His works are of a high standard as literature and possess the varied attractions of lively dialogue, a keen sense of the ludicrous, and a clever manipulation of incident. Among his works best known in America are "The Lost Sir Massingberd," (1864;) "Like Father Like Son," (1871;) "At Her Mercy," (1874;) "By Proxy," (1878;) "What He Cost Her," (1879;) "Two Hundred Pounds Reward," (1880,) and "For Cash Only," (1882.) Mr. Payn also published a collection of essays, such as "Some Private Views," several handbooks to the Lake District, and some capital "Literary Recollections."

Minister Angell Back at His Post.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 25.—The United States Minister, Dr. J. B. Angell, has returned here from a tour of Egypt and Palestine.

Deaths from Plague in Arabia.

JEDDAH, Arabia, March 25.—Three deaths from the plague have occurred here.

FUSION PLATFORM IN OREGON.

Populists, Democrats, and Free Silver Republicans Adopt It.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 25.—The conference committees of the Populist, Democratic, and Free Silver Republican State Committees agreed upon a platform to-day, and it was adopted in each of their conventions. When the vote on the adoption of the platform was announced in the Populist convention twenty Middle-of-the-Road delegates left the hall.

The platform demands the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of foreign nations, opposes government by injunction, and condemns as dangerous the packing of the Supreme Court of the United States with corporation lawyers. It demands the initiative and referendum.

Conference committees on the distribution of officers were appointed by the conventions.

ARMOUR AND LEITER AGREED.

A Report in Chicago That They Are Working Together In Wheat.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Well-informed brokers on the Board of Trade believe that an agreement has been reached between Armour and Leiter concerning the disposition of wheat now in the elevators here. Both men refuse to affirm or deny the report, but it is known that no more Armour wheat is being shipped here to the elevators, which have held large amounts of Armour's grain for months, and that the cleaning mills, which have been running overtime to supply the demand for contract grades of the breadstuff, have been shut down.

A broker said to-day: "I think Armour is now out of the local cash wheat field, and that Leiter has agreed to take the wheat now in store in the Armour elevators throughout the Northwest and ship it from there, if shipping suits his pleasure."

Grain Prices Fall in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Liquidation of long property continued on the Board of Trade to-day, the threatening Cuban situation dominating all other influences. Covering of short contracts near the close caused rallies throughout, but left declines in July wheat of ¼@⅝c, ½c in May corn, ¼@⅝c in oats, and 2½@17½c in provisions, the latter in May pork. Clique brokers accepted all the May wheat offered and held it at 104. July opened ½c lower at 82½@82½c, sold off to 81¼c, and closed at 82⅛@82¼c, sellers.

Missing Boy Committed Suicide.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 25.—Alexander Frazee, the nineteen-year-old son of Hartson Frazee, a farmer of Allenwood, near here, disappeared from his home on Feb. 24. His dead body was found in the woods near his home last evening. Coroner Herbert of this place was notified, and he made an investigation, which showed that Frazee had committed suicide by shooting himself over the heart with a shotgun. No motive for the act is known.

A. D. A. R. CHAPTER'S TROUBLE.

Washington Heights Members expect a Lively Battle at the Election on April 1.

There is trouble among the members of Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle is regent, and it is expected that after the annual election of the chapter, on April 1, there will be many resignations.

It is alleged that the trouble was brought about by Mrs. Mary Banks Stacey's wish to withdraw from the chapter, and Mrs. Earle insisting on her paying dues of $10 and an initiation fee of $3. According to Mrs. Stacey, she assisted Mrs. Earle at a lawn party last year, shortly after she had sent her application for admission. After the party she decided that she would rather not join the chapter, and wrote to have her papers returned, but never received them.

A four-hour session of the chapter was held yesterday behind closed doors, and from all accounts there was a very lively time. When seen after the meeting Mrs. Earle at first refused to have anything to say. When asked if there were any resignations, Mrs. Earle replied:

"There are none up to the present time, but we are in hopes that there will be some handed in, for it will be for the benefit of the chapter. There has been considerable talk and gossip going on, I understand, but the women know what I have done for the chapter and the society in general, and I believe they will stand by me at the annual election. That was the feeling expressed by all present to-day.

"It's outrageous that these women, Mrs. Stacey, for instance, should partake of my hospitality and then criticise me behind my back. As far as Mrs. Stacey is concerned we don't want her in the chapter. We voted at this morning's meeting to drop her name and never mention it again."

RECEPTION AND MUSICALE.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern Observe the Anniversary of Their Wedding.

A very pleasant social event of yesterday was a reception by Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern at their home, 858 Fifth Avenue, to celebrate the anniversary of their wedding. Floral decorations, consisting mostly of lilies, were artistically placed about the house, and the white and gold ballroom, on the upper floor of the house, was fitted as a concert room, with a stage at one end.

Mr. and Mrs. Stern received alone, Mrs. Stern wearing a gown of white brocade trimmed with exquisite old point lace, relieved by a rope of pearls and diamonds around the throat. In the ballroom a musical programme was provided by Josef Hofmann and the Kneisel Quartet.

Following the musical features, supper was served by Delmonico in the large dining room. Many of the younger guests then returned to the ballroom and danced. There were about 200 guests, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Carl Schurz, the Misses Schurz, Mr. and Mrs. S. Neustadt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard, Mr. and Mrs. H. Budge, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lorsch, Mr. and Mrs. Julius G. Kugelman, Dr. and Mrs. M. Deschere, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward King.

A CONCERT FOR CHILDREN.

The Plan to Teach Simple Music to Young Ears is Tried.

An orchestral concert for children, arranged by Mrs. Felix Adler and Mrs. Edward G. Love, and approved by a large number of prominent society women was given at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon, and proved so popular that the seating capacity of the theatre was taxed. The object in giving these concerts, the second of which will be given on April 15, is to educate the taste of young people for music and to enable them to hear music of a pure and simple character.

Miss Sara Anderson and other artists supplied the musical programme yesterday, selections being presented from Beethoven, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Gounod, Bach, and other masters. Explanatory paragraphs on the programme by Henry E. Krehbiel, referring to the lives and works of the old masters, proved very useful to the young people.

Some of those encouraging the plan who were present yesterday were Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mrs. William H. Draper, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. E. R. Hewitt, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. E. R. A. Seligman, Mrs. Charles C. Worthington, and Mrs. James Speyer.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The reception which Justice and Mrs. Charles H. Truax had planned to give today for Prince Albert of Belgium has been postponed on account of the departure of the Prince for the South. It will be held on his return. Mrs. Truax will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. J. Calvin Westervelt, who is a friend of the Prince's father.

The first of a series of two readings by Felix Morris and Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon was attended by nearly 200 persons. Among them were the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Mrs. Gustavus Winston, Mrs. Thomas Flagg, Mrs. John Westervelt, Mrs. Irving Wiles, and Mrs. J. Wells Champney.

To aid in the work of the New York Household Economic Association, an entertainment and lecture was given last night in the Industrial Building, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, before about 500 persons. Solos by J. Henry McKinley, tenor, and Lewis Williams, baritone, assisted by Mrs. J. Henry McKinley at the piano, and a duet by Messrs. Williams and McKinley preceded the lecture which was upon the topic, "New York, Historic and Artistic," and was given by Mrs. Westover-Alden.

A meeting of the Auxiliary Society of the Riverside Day Nursery was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Robert Russell Booth, 277 West End Avenue. Musical numbers were provided by Mrs. Douglas H. Stewart, and Col. George E. Waring, Jr., made an address. The meeting was in the Oriental room, and there were about 100 present, among them Mrs. Alfred Whitman, Mrs. John C. Coleman, Mrs. R. J. Mount, Mrs. E. M. Hosgland, Mrs. Eugene Paddock, Mrs. Charles Paddock, and Mrs. R. S. MacArthur.

The first of the course of dance recitals of Elizabeth Bloren Duncan was given yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William K. Otis, 5 West Fiftieth Street. The poems, "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso," by Milton, were illustrated by dancing by Isadora Duncan, after a short lecture by Miss Duncan explanatory of the translation of poetry into dance. Among those present were Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Henry P. Loomis, Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Miss Dinsmore, Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt, Mrs. Theodore Weston, Mrs. Henry C. Stimpson, and Mrs. Charles W. Cooper.

Chauncey M. Depew gave a dinner at his home, 43 West Fifty-fourth Street, last night. The dining room was handsomely decorated in dark red roses, and covers were laid for twenty-four. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Brice, Dr. and Mrs. Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, Miss Cora Randolph, Miss Gurnee, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Miss Furniss, Miss Ethel Hyde, Mrs. Kortright, Levi P. Morton, Bourke Cockran, Frank Thomson, Calvin S. Brice, and H. R. Bishop.

BELLWOOD FOUND GUILTY.

Result of His Second Trial for Robbing W. E. Marcus & Co.

William A. Bellwood, who has been on trial before Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, on a charge of swindling William E. Marcus & Co., jewelers of Union Square, out of several thousand dollars worth of diamonds, was convicted last night. The jury was out forty minutes.

The prisoner was remanded to the Tombs until Thursday. Bellwood was arrested under the name of Louis Alfred Balensi. He came here from Paris, where he became notorious through his dealings with the late Max Lebaudy, the young millionaire who was blackmailed out of millions of francs. While Assistant District Attorney Osborne and the defendant's lawyer, Vernon M. Davis, were summing up yesterday afternoon, a United States Deputy Marshal was in court prepared to arrest Bellwood on charges against him in France if he should be acquitted.

This was Bellwood's second trial. On the first trial the jury disagreed.

Counterfeiters' Outfit Seized.

In a house at 139 Water Street, Williamsburg the police yesterday came across a complete outfit for the manufacture of counterfeit ten and twenty-five cent coins. The discovery was made after Mrs. Kate Puhl, aged sixty-nine years, had been arrested by Policeman Duffy for attempting to pass a spurious dime in the grocery of Jacob Jerefsky at 52 Leonard Street.

PHILADELPHIA BANK'S LOSS

Worthless Securities Held by the People's Representing Loans of Over $600,000.

CASHIER HOPKINS A SUICIDE

His Act and the Discovery of the Bank's Loss Precipitated by the Failure of the Guarantors' Finance Company.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—John S. Hopkins, cashier of the People's Bank, committed suicide by shooting, and did not die from heart disease, as announced yesterday by the family. His act was precipitated by the failure of the Guarantors' Finance Company, which rendered inevitable the discovery of transactions between himself and that institution resulting in heavy losses to the bank. The bank to-day closed its doors indefinitely.

It was learned to-day from an authoritative source that the Guarantors' Finance Company, which made an assignment yesterday, owes the People's Bank over $600,000, and that the securities given for the loan are practically valueless. This aggregate was obtained in loans at various times during the last few years by Richard F. Loper, general manager of the Guarantors' Company, from Cashier Hopkins, the latter granting the loans and accepting the securities without the knowledge of the officers and Directors of the bank. On looking over the affairs of the bank yesterday, the Directors came across the securities referred to, and on taking them to a leading banking house to ascertain their value, the Directors were informed that the paper had no value whatever.

Regarding a rumor that the Philadelphia Traction Company was a heavy depositor in the People's Bank, it was learned definitely this afternoon that the deposit to the credit of the company was insignificant. The rumor evidently was based upon the fact that the Philadelphia Traction Company heretofore, on the approach of dividend day, placed a heavy deposit with the People's Bank, and then paid the dividends to stockholders by checks on the bank. On Friday next, April 1, the company will pay a quarterly dividend amounting to $800,000, but the company had not yet made any deposit for the purpose of dividend payments.

The personal assignment of Richard F. Loper was placed on record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds to-day. No real estate was conveyed by the assignment.

A gentleman closely connected with the People's Bank says that the liabilities of the bank are about $1,500,000. He expresses the belief that the bank is solvent. The bank was incorporated under the State laws in 1870 and was rechartered in 1890. It has carried heavy deposits of State funds, the State's deposit at present approximating $500,000. A summary of the bank's condition, as shown by its last published statement, made at the close of business Nov. 16, 1897, is as follows:

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand, checks, and other cash items, due from banks and bankers	$179,481.68
Loans and discounts	1,674,374.48
Investments, securities, stocks, bonds, &c.	110,118.29
Real estate	48,934.28
Overdrafts	4,959.84
Total	$2,017,868.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$150,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	10,918.84
Deposits subject to check	1,216,021.19
Due to banks and bankers	83.52
Dividends unpaid	850.00
Miscellaneous liabilities	390,000.00
Total	$2,017,868.55

The par value of the stock is $100, and the last sale, reported Sept. 29, 1897, was at $200 per share. The bank's last dividend, paid in November, 1897, was at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

It is the general belief in financial circles that the bank will pay dollar for dollar to its creditors. President James McManes is reputed to be worth at least $10,000,000, and he is credited with the statement that he will see that no creditor of the bank will lose a cent. The Directors are James G. Wells, Clay Kemble, Allen B. Rorke, and John Wiseman. Cashier Hopkins was also a Director. Director Clay Kemble, who is also assistant cashier, represents the wealthy Kemble estate, which has large holdings of the bank's stock.

The bank for years was known as the "political bank," because it attended to the financial transactions of nearly every city and State politician of note. In recent years, however, it has not been patronized so extensively by politicians as formerly. United States Senator Quay has had extensive dealings with the bank, but a telegram received to-day from Mr. Quay stated that he was not affected in any way by the failure.

City Treasurer McMichael says there is $52,000 of the city's money on deposit, this being about 13 per cent. of the deposit to which the bank is entitled by law.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 25.—The State had on deposit in the People's Bank of Philadelphia $505,000. This is the second time within a few months that the State funds have been tied up by the failure of a bank, the first being in the case of the Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia, where $215,000 was on deposit. The State, however, will not lose a cent, as both it and the State Treasurer are protected amply by bonds. Deputy Attorney General Reeder and Bank Commissioner Gilkeson were summoned to Philadelphia to-day, for the purpose of protecting the State's interests.

Deputy Sheriff Maguire yesterday put a keeper in the New York office, at 115 Broadway, of the Guarantors' Finance Company of Philadelphia on an attachment for $200 in favor of Charles J. Smith. The Western National Bank, which recently obtained an attachment for $5,000 against the company, has withdrawn it, and yesterday filed a discontinuance of the suit.

DRIVEN OUT OF THIS STATE.

The Guarantors' Finance Company Lost its Certificate Here.

ALBANY, March 25.—The Guarantors' Finance Company of Philadelphia, which made an assignment yesterday, has not had authority to transact business in this State since March 1. The statement which the company offered the State Department of Insurance, showing the condition of its business for the year ended Dec. 31, 1897, was of such a character that State Superintendent of Insurance Payn refused to accept it, and, in consequence, he did not issue to the company a certificate authorizing it to do business in this State during the current year.

The Guarantors' Finance Company was admitted, to transact an employers' liability business in this State, on Dec. 10, 1897. The admission was granted on a statement, verified by the Insurance Department of Pennsylvania, showing the amount of its capital stock and that its assets were sufficient to make it sound and reliable. This company absorbed the business of the Guarantors' Liability and Indemnity Company of Pennsylvania. The latter company was admitted to transact business in this State on Oct. 10, 1894. On March 5, 1897, it was refused a renewal of its certificate to transact business, because it was not considered to be in a good financial condition. The certificate was issued on April 7 following, on the basis of an examination of the company by the Insurance Department of Pennsylvania, which showed that the company was able to transact business on a safe footing. The company continued until it was absorbed by the Guarantors' Finance Company.

Object to the Erection of Poles.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 25.—A year ago the New Jersey Electric Railroad Company laid tracks through Second Street, Passaic, but did not put up the poles or string wires, because when an effort was made to do so some months ago the property owners forcibly resisted. To-day they started work under police protection and the property owners turned out to stop them. Louis Goodman jumped in a hole and shouted to them to "keep off." The foreman of the linemen appealed to a policeman, who ordered Goodman out of the hole. Further up the street Mrs. Grinnens jumped into a hole and dared the men to pull her out. The men dug another hole and put the pole in it. More trouble is expected to-morrow.

DEBATERS THE VICTORS.

They Defeat Princeton Men on the Question of Non-Partisanship in Municipal Affairs.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 25.—Yale won the fourth annual intercollegiate debate between Yale and Princeton this evening. The scene of the contest was Alexander Hall, Princeton's spacious college auditorium, and the gathering was a notable one. Ex-President Grover Cleveland presided and William L. Wilson, one of the members of Mr. Cleveland's last Cabinet, was one of the judges. The other judges were Everett P. Wheeler of New York and Prof. F. H. Jameson of Brown University. The subject under discussion was: "Resolved, That National party lines should be disregarded in the choice of councils and administrative officials of American cities."

Upon this proposition Yale took the affirmative, her representatives speaking in the following order: N. A. Smyth, New Haven, Conn.; J. K. Clark, Brooklyn, N. Y., and C. H. Studinski, Pueblo, Col. Princeton's speakers on the negative were H. H. Yocum of Columbia, Penn.; W. H. Schultz of Danville, Penn., and N. Matthew Lowerie of Warriorsmark, Penn. Each of these young orators was allowed twelve minutes for an opening speech and five minutes for rebuttal. The decision of the judges was announced by Mr. Wilson.

COLUMBIA DEBATERS WIN.

They Argue Against Chicago Men that the Nation's Navy Should Not Be Increased.

"Resolved, That the policy of increasing the United States Navy is wise and should be continued," was the subject selected by Columbia University men for debate, and the University of Chicago had the selection of sides and chose the affirmative, Edward Sherwood Meade, Charles Albert Frederick, and Michael Francis Gallagher being appointed to uphold the position. That was three months ago, and the debate on the question took place last night at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. Three months have witnessed so much in the way of international complications that the men to whose lot it fell to defend the negative proposition found themselves presented with a difficult and unpopular task. They were Bernard M. L. Ernst, '99; Charles Frederick Wheaton, '97, Law, and Joseph Meyer Proskauer, '96, '99 Law.

It was difficult to tell whether the audience, which completely filled the hall, was entirely a New York audience or was half Chicago. It was presumed to be largely a New York audience, yet one side drew forth quite as much cheering as the other.

Seth Low presided, and the judges were John G. Carlisle, James B. Eustis, and Charles S. Fairchild.

Perhaps no judges ever had a more difficult task. The boys fought out the battle of words with great vigor and comprehensiveness. The whole field of history, diplomacy, naval power, National policy, and international law was ransacked; the relative strength of navies and armies was analyzed, and the audience, its lay portion at least, as a student put it, was "paralyzed" with the amount of erudition and technical knowledge that the subject involved. A mandolin club played college airs while the judges retired. Ex-Secretary Carlisle delivered the decision. He said that after giving full consideration to the arguments of both sides the judges had found in favor of those who supported the negative. The decision was greeted with the Columbia yell.

EXETER ALUMNI DINNER.

Patriotic Words from Justice Van Wyck—The Officers Elected for the Year.

The New York Association of the alumni of Phillips Exeter Academy held its sixteenth annual dinner last evening at the Hotel Manhattan.

Eighty members were present and the President of the association F. G. Ireland, presided, and introduced the speakers. Just before the close of the dinner the orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner," at which those present burst into song and cheers.

Letters of regret were read from Trustees George Walton Green and Sherman Hoar. George S. Morison, one of the Trustees, in the course of a short address recommended that the association raise $15,000 in order to provide an appropriate dining hall for the students and where an annual alumni dinner might be held.

Justice Augustus Van Wyck, after telling some good stories, said: "May the spirit of peace rescue the flag from bloodshed is my prayer. But if the flag drops and the contest be entered into, every good citizen will respond. We can but admit the fact that when they called for $50,000,000 not a Senator or Representative had the least suspicion that the President and his advisers would ever trifle with the Nation's honor. The President of the United States, as an officer of an Ohio regiment in the late war, represents the soldiers of the blue, and Fitzhugh Lee, as an officer of the Southern Army, represents the wearers of the gray. This is a sublime sight never witnessed by any other nation.

"If Spain imitates the foolish courage of the billy goat who would contend against a steam engine, however much we may admire her courage, we must condemn her judgment."

The other speakers were Prof. Cilley, the oldest educator of the school; the Rev. F. R. Slicer of Chicago, William Bancroft, representing the New England Alumni, and J. C. Bartlett, President of the Western Alumni. The following were elected officers:

President—Edmund L. Baylies; Vice Presidents—Nathaniel S. Smith, Charles MacVeagh, Lawrence E. Sexton, D. Hunter McAlpin, Jr., Camillus G. Kidder, William H. Rand, Jr., and Hector M. Hitchings; Secretary—Ethan Allen; Treasurer—J. Craig Havemeyer; Executive Committee—Arthur H. Lockett, Charles R. Bangs, William J. Farquhar, John H. Hammond, Ford Huntington, and McKee Dunn McKee.

CAPT. CARTER'S COURT-MARTIAL.

Alexander E. Kastle Testified for the Defense at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, March 25.—Alexander E. Kastle, an expert engineer and constructor of jetties, was on the stand to-day for the defense in the Carter court-martial.

Mr. Kastle testified as to the accuracy of the surveys of Capt. Carter's work made by himself and Mr. George Y. Wisner. Lieut. Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engineers and Assistant Professor of Engineering at West Point followed him. Lieut. Rees indorsed all of Capt. Carter's office methods. He was located here with Capt. Carter from 1889 to 1893, and was thoroughly familiar with the office work.

He stated that Chief Clerk Sterley had been detected in an irregularity by Capt. Carter and corrected. He had never heard of any false pay rolls in the office.

Athletic Club's New House.

The new home of the New York Athletic Club, at Central Park South and Sixth Avenue, was opened to inspection by members of the press last evening. The building has just been completed. At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon the Building and Finance Committee will formally present the house to the Board of Governors, and speeches will be made by representative members of the club. Music will be furnished by a Hungarian band and a string orchestra. Members only will be admitted.

Charged with Robbing Employers.

William Beuttel, twenty-five years old, of 850 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested in the offices of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, bankers at 13 William Street, last night and locked up in the Old Slip Police Station. He was charged by Alfred A. Whitman, the firm's attorney, with appropriating $300 of the firm's money to his own use. The money, it appears, was paid in by a customer to Beuttel, who, as alleged, kept it instead of turning it into the Cashier. The police say that the prisoner confessed his guilt.

Mother and Daughter Burned.

While eight-year-old Mary Farara was seated before the fire yesterday at her home in the rear tenement at 37 Sullivan Street, a spark set fire to her clothing, and she was badly burned about the body. Her mother, Mrs. Teresa Farara, was burned on the hands and arms in putting out the flames. Both sufferers were conveyed in an ambulance to St. Vincent's Hospital. Antonio Liberti, a tenant in the house, who went to Mrs. Farara's assistance, had his hands blistered, but declined medical treatment.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. M. S. Euen.

Col. M. S. Euen, sixty-five years old, well known in Grand Army of the Republic circles, died at his home, 4 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Thursday. Col. Euen was born in this city, and came of an old Knickerbocker family. At the outbreak of the war he was Captain of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment. As there was little prospect of seeing service as Captain of Company B, he volunteered and went out as Captain of Company E of the New York Volunteers. He served throughout the war, escaping without serious injury, and at its close was brevetted Colonel for bravery. For many years Col. Euen was connected with the firm of Brooks Brothers, clothiers; but about ten years ago retired from business. He was a member of the Seventy-first Regiment Veterans' Association, the Loyal Legion, and of Washington Post, G. A. R. A wife and two daughters survive him. Funeral services will be held at his late residence Sunday at 4 P. M. The Rev. Charles J. Young, pastor of the Church of the Puritans, in West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, will officiate.

Prof. Henry Allen Frink.

Henry Allen Frink, Ph. D., Professor of Logic and Oratory in Amherst College, died yesterday in Amherst, Mass. He was about thirty-five years of age, and was formerly an instructor in Hamilton College. He went to Amherst in 1884, where he is said to have done good work in bringing the debating in the college up to a high standard.

Obituary Notes.

Henry Augustus Fisher, a civil engineer and well-known resident of Tarrytown, died there on Thursday, aged seventy-seven years.

William T. Dielman, a naval veteran who served under Farragut, died on Thursday at the Soldiers' Home, in Arlington, N. J., aged sixty-one.

John Gallagher of Sandy Hill, N. Y., died suddenly last evening. Mr. Gallagher was Vice President of the People's National Bank, and was engaged also in the clothing business.

Reuben Franklin Butler, President of the Columbia Street Railway of Washington, died suddenly at his residence, 1,335 Columbia Street, Columbia Heights, Washington, on Wednesday.

William Mailly, Vice President of the Empire Building and Loan Association, and President of the Duncan Terrace Company, died on Thursday at his home, 899 Montgomery Street, Jersey City. He was fifty-five years old.

Truman P. Handy, who, it is said, had the distinction of being the oldest active banker in the United States, died at his home, in Cleveland, yesterday, aged ninety-one years. Mr. Handy was for many years President of the Mercantile National Bank of Cleveland, and was a Director of that institution at the time of his death.

EX-SENATOR BLACKBURN ILL.

He Rallies Quickly From a Sudden Attack in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Ex-Senator J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky became ill suddenly here this morning, and for a time fatal results were feared. The ex-Senator, accompanied by members of his family, yesterday attended the launching of the battleships at Newport News, and this morning returned to Washington. While walking from the boat to his carriage he became unconscious.

He was conveyed to the Wellington Hotel, where he lives, and by 3 o'clock this afternoon he had regained consciousness, and his friends thought there was no doubt of his complete recovery. The attack is thought to have been brought on by a bad spell of indigestion.

LEVY ON CLOVERDALE FARMS.

Sheriff Acts to Prevent a Sale of A. H. Moore's Valuable Stock.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., March 25.—At the Cloverdale stock farms of A. H. Moore, near Colmar, to-day, the Sheriff made a levy on personal property to satisfy nineteen judgments aggregating about $40,000. The personal property levied on as that of A. H. Moore is also claimed by the executors of the estate of his father, Andrew Moore, lately deceased, and a portion of it has been advertised at the executors' sale.

The object of the levy is to prevent the sale and give an opportunity to test the question of ownership. The property levied upon is of great value and includes fancy stock of all kinds. In the levy are 178 horses, including 90 brood mares.

Director, an animal for which Mr. Moore paid $75,000, and Red Wilkes, one of the greatest sires in the world, are excluded from the levy.

Claudia Carlstadt Divorced.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Judge Brentano today granted to Claudia Carlstadt, the actress, a divorce from her husband, after a hearing lasting but a few minutes. The plaintiff sued under the name of Claudia Theresa Christie. Mrs. Christie, it is said, will marry Albert Gallatin Wheeler of New York.

Tried Suicide After Wife Murder.

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FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
21 Cortlandt Street.
New York, March 18th, 1898.

To All Stockholders of the
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company:

The Erie Railroad Company, by proper corporate action having increased its Capital Stock by 130,000 shares of First Preferred Stock and 150,000 shares of Common Stock, notice is given to holders of the Capital Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, that in exchange for certificates of stock of said last-named Company, duly endorsed for transfer, and delivered to the Erie Railroad Company, through Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, (23 Wall Street, New York,) there will be delivered temporary receipts which shall entitle the holder, not later than the first day of June, 1898, and upon surrender of such receipt, to receive therefor stock of the Erie Railroad Company, at the following rates, viz.:

Nine-tenths of one share of First Preferred Stock of the Erie Railroad Company for each and every share of the Preferred Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company specified in such receipt.

One share of Common Stock of the Erie Railroad Company for each and every share of the Common Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company specified in such receipt.

The certificates for Erie stock will be in the form of Stock Trust Certificates, identical with those now listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Such certificates not being issuable for less than one share each, suitable adjustment in cash will be made for fractions of a share resulting upon these exchanges.

If for any reason the Erie Railroad stock trust certificates shall not be ready for delivery on or before the first day of June, 1898, a certificate for the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company's stock, to the amount stated in each receipt will, without charge, be returned upon surrender of such receipt.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time, and without previous notice.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
By E. B. Thomas,
President.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, March 1, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF
$2,600,000
St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
Second Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing May 1st, 1898,
AND
$2,109,000
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will, until April 1, purchase the above-described Bonds
on a 3% Basis

Holders desiring to dispose thereof can communicate with and forward the Bonds TO THIS OFFICE by Adams Express free of expense.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, March 23rd, 1898.

The bonds of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, due April 1st, 1898, will be paid, on behalf of this company, at maturity, by the United States Trust Company of New York, 45 Wall Street.

Coupons due that date will be paid at this office as heretofore.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANtile line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

Further liquidation, much bear manipulation, substantial declines throughout the list, some losses being sensational—such was the Stock Exchange record yesterday.

Though total transactions were not in any sense extraordinary, there was feverish excitement in Wall Street. Operators of considerable consequence avowed themselves for the first time openly on the bear side. In practically no important quarter was there any apparent effort to give the market support. Under the pressure of such circumstances it was surprising that the market did not fall further.

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As for days and days past, no topic received attention in Wall Street aside from "war news." Many current reports were such flimsy fables as in ordinary times would have been sure to provoke deserved ridicule, but there has developed in and about the Stock Exchange a readiness to accept and speculate upon any statement which is to any extent bellicose. The appetite for battle seems finally to have affected most of the traders of the Street; that a yarn is foolish does not prevent its getting prompt acceptance; the only element which the Street insists on having is sensationalism.

A tremendous short interest has been created.

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Government bonds developed marked weakness, quotations being generally 1 per cent. lower at the close than on Thursday. There were sales of $2,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 110, and $16,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 119¼@118¾@119, a decline of 1 per cent.

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In State bonds $5,000 Louisiana Consolidated fours sold at 101.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Laclede Gas	1	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Minn. & St. L.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Met. St. Ry.	4½
Am. Sugar Refg.	2⅝	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	2½	National Lead	1½
American Tobacco	1½	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	12½
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
At., Top. & S. F.	½	N. J. Central	2⅜
Balt. & Ohio	1	N. Y. Central	1
Brook. Un. Gas	2	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	5
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1¼	Nort. & West. pf.	½
Brunswick Co.	⅝	Nor. Pacific	½
Can. Southern	1	Nor. Pac. pf.	1¼
Can. Pacific	½	Ore. Imp't	1½
Chi. & Northwest	⅜	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	4⅜
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1½	Ore. Sh. Line	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Pacific Mail	⅞
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	½	Penn. R. R.	1½
Chi. & Hock. Con.	⅝	People's Gas	1
Consolidated Ice	2⅜	Pullman Car	2½
Consolidated Gas	5⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Del. & Hudson	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Del., Lack. & W.	5	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1
Erie	⅛	St. P. & Omaha	1½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Southern Pacific	⅝
General Electric	1⅛	Third Avenue	10
Hawaiian Sugar	1⅝	Union Pacific	½
Illinois Central	⅞	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	⅛
L. E. & Western	¼	U. P., D. & G. 1st pf.	1
Lake Shore	2	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Louis. & Nash.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Manhattan	2⅜	West Chi. St.	⅜

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Brook. R. T. 5s	1	Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1½
Ches. & Ohio con.	1	Ore. Sh. Line con.	2
Ches. & O. 4½s	2½	Ore. Sh. L. inc. A.	1½
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	1	Pitts. & West. 1st.	1
E., T., V. & Ga. con.	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	3
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1½	St. P., M. & M., Dak. 6s	2½
Kan. C., P. & G. 1st.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	4
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	1⅞	Texas Pac. 2d	1
Manhattan con.	2⅝	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1
Met. Elev. 1st	1	West Shore 4s	1
Mo. Pac. con.	1		
Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	3½		
Nor. Pac. gen. lien	1⅝		
Nor. Pac. prior lien.	1¼		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $106,773,087; balances, $7,444,838; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $556,577.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 3 per cent. for short and 2 15-16@3 for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were ½c lower at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¾@$4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.83½@$4.83⅝ for demand, $4.84@$4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 1-16 and 94 7-16 and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—7½c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 83½; New York Central, ¼, to 111, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 47⅜. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 33⅜; Pennsylvania, ¾, to 57⅞; Atchison, ¼, to 11½; Reading, ¼, to 8⅛, and Erie, ⅛, to 12¾. St. Paul sold at 89½, and Illinois Central at 101. British consols declined ¼, to 111 7-16 for money and 3-16, to 111 9-16, for the account.

In Paris, rentes advanced 5c, to 103f 42½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 165.90, in Lisbon at 51¾, and in Rome at 105.77.

RICH MEN BUYING STOCKS.

Says The Chicago Times-Herald in pointing out the sort of investment buying now going on:

"A wealthy Chicagoan declared yesterday that he had $2,000,000 ready to invest in stocks if war should ensue between Spain and the United States. This capitalist is of the opinion that securities are already cheap, but he argues that if there is to be any lower level of prices it will be at the moment when war becomes certain. He is a representative of a considerable class, and a significant feature of their purpose is the fact that moneyed men have no fears as to the effect of such a conflict on good American securities.

"But there is also a large class of investors that has bought stocks liberally already on the theory that recent low prices had reached the bottom level. Chicago banks have been reporting men of means withdrawing funds for some time past with the avowed purpose of investing them in stocks. New York reports hundreds of thousands of shares of stocks bought recently by strong interests to be laid away in safety vaults as secure investments sure to bring good returns. One case is that of an insurance company which bought 40,000 shares of Granger railroad stocks. Another is that of a capitalist of international fame who took 25,000 shares of railroad stocks. State bonds have sold recently to net only 2.60 per cent. interest, while high-grade stocks paying 4 and 5 per cent., and even 6 per cent., are selling around 90. Investors who have taken advantage of the situation argue that war cannot lessen the earning power of the majority of stocks, but, on the contrary, may increase it.

"While there has been a considerable decline in the quotations of securities, it is admitted stocks are worth better prices on their merits and will quickly recover when the international situation clears. There has been nothing of a panicky character in the movements of the market, not a failure of any consequence. The banks are in an exceedingly strong position, gold is coming to America in a deluge, and the country is prepared to withstand any financial strain likely to be put on it by a conflict with Spain. If matters should go so far as to make an issue of Government bonds advisable, Chicago banks and capitalists would subscribe for a bravely big block of them, partly in a spirit of patriotism and partly because they have the money to spare and consider such securities a good investment."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of March to-day will cover thirty-two roads and will show 18.50 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ann Arbor	$27,611	$3,822	....
Balt. & Ohio Southwest.	145,428	29,984	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	60,563	3,459	....
Canadian Pacific	463,000	138,000	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	204,118	....	26,509
Chicago Great Western	110,545	14,179	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	666,498	157,955	....
Chic. Term. Transfer	22,170	1,339	....
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel.	29,186	9,472	....
Denver & Rio Grande	187,500	14,800	....
Evans. & Indianapolis	4,954	373	....
Evans. & Terre Haute	24,052	6,474	....
Int. & Great Northern	59,576	....	1,759
Kan. City, Pitts. & Gulf	63,065	27,574	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	8,698	2,278	....
Lake Erie & Western	60,026	2,157	....
Mexican Central	246,326	899	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis	39,196	....	793
Mo., Kan. & Texas	159,358	....	12,184
Mo. Pacific & Iron Mt.	447,000	70,000	....
Central Branch	25,000	6,000	....
N. Y. Ontario & Western	65,540	250	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	15,872	1,075	....
Rio Grande Southern	8,713	2,420	....
Rio Grande Western	57,000	17,800	....
St. Louis Southwestern	88,500	24,600	....
Texas & Pacific	137,691	30,961	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	30,845	468	....
Tol., St. L. & Kan. City	43,393	3,315	....
Wabash	252,726	40,616	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	28,143	10,165	....
Wisconsin Central	90,871	18,021	....
Total (32 roads)	$3,823,812	$638,284	$41,245
Net increase (18.50 p. c.)	....	597,019	....

TRACTION STOCKS WEAK.

The local traction stocks were the weakest features of yesterday's market. Metropolitan Street Railway dropped down to 127 and closed at that price, with a loss of over 4 points. Over 15,000 shares of the stock changed hands. Apparently the selling was largely liquidation of long stock, and it was stated that interests close to the management of the company who have held their stock through the recent decline have now become frightened at the state of the general market. There was also much talk of the possible dislodgment of large blocks of Metropolitan Street Railway now held in Philadelphia, because of the failure of the People's Bank of that city. The Kemble estate, which is largely identified with Metropolitan Street Railway, is deeply interested in the People's Bank, Mr. Clay Kemble having been one of its Directors. Messrs. Widener and Elkins are also understood to be connected with the broken institution.

Manhattan Elevated, on transactions of over 20,000 shares, sold as low as 92. At that price some support came from the shorts, and during the latter part of the day it held firmly around 93. Manhattan's net loss was 2½ points.

Third Avenue made a decline of 10 points on transactions of only 800 shares, selling down and closing at 161. The weakness was largely attributed to the rumors of a 100 per cent. scrip dividend, which, according to Street gossip, the company may declare in order to make its capitalization high enough to permit the issuance of new bonds with which to pay for the newly acquired lines above and below the Harlem River.

In the face of the weakness of the other local railway stocks, Brooklyn Rapid Transit showed considerable resistance. It declined about a point, closing at 35¼. Brooklyn Rapid Transit has shown remarkable firmness throughout the recent stock market weakness, and its shrinkage in market value has been considerably smaller than that of any of the other traction stocks.

STANDARD OIL SELLING?

St. Paul, which was the weakest of the Granger stocks on Thursday, was the strongest of them yesterday. The stock broke below 86, but closed at 86¼, with a small fractional loss for the day. Burlington, on the other hand, lost 1¼ points, Rock Island lost 1 point, Northwest and Omaha were decidedly weak. There were London purchases of St. Paul early in the day, and later the stock was bought by a clique of traders who for some time past have been short of a large line of it. Brokers usually acting for Standard Oil interests, however, were steady sellers of the stock all day. These same brokers were heavy sellers of Sugar Trust. It is intimated that in some Standard Oil quarters there is fear of war and of disastrous consequences to the stock market.

GOVERNMENT BONDS LOWER.

Government bonds were again notably weak yesterday. The new fours, coupon, lost 1⅛ and the old fours, coupon, 1½ points. Closing bids on the more active issues were 1 per cent. lower than those of Thursday. Offerings of the new fours were more liberal than for some time, the bonds being offered in large volume just before the close of business. Reports circulate suggesting a new bond issue, and these are to some extent responsible for the conservatism that prevails among investment interests.

TIME MONEY CLOSELY HELD.

Call money continues to loan at 2 per cent., the comparatively light demand operating against higher rates. In the time department, however, the offerings are smaller than for some time. Funds which in ordinary times would be loaned on time are now offered on the call market, besides apparently wishing to have their loans where they can be readily called in. Practically no time money is obtainable under 5 per cent., the quotation for all dates being 5 to 6 per cent.

GOLD FOR IMPORTATION.

Gold to the amount of $500,000 was yesterday announced as engaged for importation. Of this, $375,000 is for the City Bank and $125,000 for Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. This brings the total engaged and imported since Feb. 25 up to $28,175,000.

HIGH-PRICED STOCKS SUFFER.

In yesterday's weakness the high-priced issues suffered considerably. The liquidation which was also reflected in the bond market affected Wall Street's "standard stocks." Lackawanna on sales of 300 shares dropped 5 points. Consolidated Gas on sales of about 3,000 shares lost nearly 6 points. Third Avenue Railroad, of which there was less than 800 shares traded in, declined 10 points. Lake Shore, with 600 shares, and Pullman, with less than 400, lost a couple of points apiece.

DROP IN STARCH PREFERRED.

National Starch preferred startled the Street yesterday by selling at 60, a decline of 12½ points from the last previous sale. National Starch is a stock closely held, and with which the insiders are able to do pretty much as they please. All along they have held up its price—until yesterday. They have handled it much as Tobacco Trust has been handled by its insiders. In neither of the two stocks is there any short interest; in Tobacco especially there are no aggressive bears.

JERSEY CENTRAL IN FEBRUARY.

Jersey Central's statement for the month of February was made public yesterday. It is as follows:

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$885,290.57	$848,989.39	*$36,351.18
Operating expenses and taxes	574,790.09	592,982.16	†18,192.07
Net	$310,500.48	$255,957.23	*$54,543.25

*Increase. †Decrease.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"It is difficult to take dismal views when the Nation is surpassing all records in marketing products. Atlantic exports of wheat for the week have been 2,180,826 bushels, against 1,272,289 last year, and in four weeks, 9,302,514 bushels, flour included, against 5,108,427 last year, with Pacific exports 4,232,032 bushels, against 890,242 last year. The price has declined 2⅞ cents, but the heavy shipments and contracts for export are having a constant influence. Corn has declined only a small fraction, with exports not a sixth lower than a year ago to date. Cotton has fallen a sixteenth in spite of large exports, because sales of fertilizers and other evidences indicate that curtailment of acreage this year will be less than was expected. Domestic exports from New York in two weeks have been $9,108,000, or 37.8 per cent. larger than last year, while imports have been scarcely larger, foreshadowing exports again exceeding $100,000,000 for the month and $24,000,000 over imports. In such conditions no stringency in money is needed to bring money hither.

"Sales of wool have been only 11,411,600 pounds in three weeks at the three chief markets, against 46,605,300 last year, and prices are yielding, with sales of old wool ½ to 1 cent below current quotations for clothing, and no indication that manufacturers are nearing the end of their stocks. Cancelations are numerous, but in proportion to orders smaller than for five years past, and find natural explanation in an advance of prices greater in some lines than distribution seems to warrant. Yet the mills are nearly all full of orders for some months to come, and rather more demand for goods is seen since colder weather appeared. Cotton mills at Fall River still increase their accumulated stocks, about 2,000,000 pieces, and print cloths have declined to 2.06 cents, the lowest quotation on record. Some prints have also weakened, but ginghams are firm, and the better grades of dress goods are sold well ahead.

"Manufacturers of boots and shoes who have not accepted recent prices find business dull, 'owing to war reports,' but the heaviest sales ever known in that business have been made in the past four weeks, and still continue, with March shipments 14.5 per cent. larger than last year, 10.6 per cent. larger than in 1893, and 28.6 per cent. larger than in 1896. Leather is a shade weaker, and also hides, with restricted demand.

"The iron and steel industry is more fully employed than ever before in its history, and although production of Bessemer pig is beyond all precedent, the price advances, and billets are still bought in open market by some of the largest producers. Other pig is steady in price, and no decline appears in finished products excepting steel plates at the East, but for these the demand at Chicago is enormous, as for cars and agricultural implement materials, pending orders for cars covering 500 to 2,000 each. The structural demand during the first quarter has been 80 per cent. larger than in the same quarter of any previous year, it is said, and the demand for pipe is swelled by pending contracts for 120 miles. Minor metals are comparatively quiet, tin at 14.3 cents, lake copper at 12 cents, lead firmer at 3.7 cents, and nickel in heavy demand at 34 cents."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-day will say:

"The favorable features of the week in distributive trade have been the reports coming, with few exceptions, from all parts of the West and Northwest, and marred only by the check to business and to shipments caused by heavy rains and high water in the Ohio Valley. The unsettled condition of our relations with Spain is credited with exercising some effect upon immediate demands and upon future undertakings in the eastern portion of the country. But the two industries—cotton and woolen—most complaining are those in which conditions other than foreign complications have for some time past been working toward depression.

"The price situation this week is notable in showing decreases more numerous than for some time past. This, of course, includes many lines in which speculation plays a prominent part. The passing of the cold wave, with little or no reported damage to the growing Winter wheat, coupled with the general forward condition of agricultural matters and the anticipated heavy acreage in Spring wheat, is credited with much of the depressing influence manifested in cereals this week. Aiding this, of course, is the discouragement of speculation by the strong statistical position of the immediate wheat supplies and uncertainty as to our political relations. The position of the flour trade is unsatisfactory for several reasons; business is reported as dragging and production may be restricted. With the exception of some makes of pig iron, which are higher, increases are conspicuous by their absence. Wheat, corn, flour, lard, pork, coffee, cotton, printcloths, and raw sugar are all lower this week, while most of the metals are either firm and unchanged or higher.

"Bank clearings in the United States reflect reduced speculative interest, chiefly at New York, in a total for the week aggregating $1,084,000,000, 16 per cent. smaller than last week, but 22 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago, 21 per cent. larger than in 1896, 22 per cent. larger than in 1895, 46 per cent. larger than in 1894, but 12 per cent. smaller than 1893 and 6 per cent. smaller than 1892. Business failures in the United States this week are 215, against 233 last week, 221 in this week a year ago, 276 in 1896, and 232 in 1895.

"Flour and corn exports are larger this week, but those of wheat are smaller. The total exports of wheat, including flour, aggregate 3,896,318 bushels, against 3,679,056 bushels last week, 1,749,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,744,000 bushels in 1896, 2,562,000 bushels in 1895, and 2,966,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports aggregate 4,496,000 bushels, against 3,941,874 bushels last week, 5,882,687 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,727,000 bushels in 1896, and 672,000 bushels in 1895."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Spanish 4s weaker in the London market, with a slight rally at the close.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Sharp break in Standard Oil shares in the outside security market.

Incorporation at Albany of the New Amsterdam Telegraph and Telephone Company of this city.

Declaration of Lackawanna's regular quarterly dividend.

Increase of $900,000 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with previous week. Increase of $800,000 in amount marketed.

No gold sold by Bank of England, but keen demand in London open market. Available supply being bought for shipment to United States.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The outside security market yesterday was generally lower. Among the traction stocks exceptional strength was shown in Kings County, which closed with a net gain of 1 per cent. over the bid price of Thursday. Third Avenue Railroad was very weak, the report that 100 per cent. scrip dividend would be issued adversely affecting the stock. The stocks in the ferry group were also weak. Hoboken went down to 80 at the close.

In the local and out-of-town illuminating gas list there were considerable pressure and a narrow market. Amsterdam preferred was offered at 59 at the close. The common showed firmness at 24. Weakness prevailed in Buffalo Gas common and bonds, the closing prices for them being equal to a discount on the original subscription. Weakness in New York and East River firsts and consols also appeared.

Standard Oil led a general decline movement in the industrial stocks, losing 14 points for the day. Glucose common dropped a point, while the preferred remained steady at Thursday's final figure. Malt stocks did not change in price, being well supported, and there being an absorption of speculative stock. Wagner was slightly lower, and Electro-Pneumatic was active and steady, closing with sales at 1½.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	212	215
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
?Brooklyn City Railroad	195	199
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 2d asst. pd.	11	11½
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	42	46
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	105
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	15	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad	160	162
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	80	81
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	56	58
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas Bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	58	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex. int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	24	25
Amsterdam pf.	57	59
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	25
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	88	89
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	98	100
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	55	58
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	102	105
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104½
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	115	128
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	16	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	78	80
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders	40	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	35	36
Glucose preferred	91	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	43	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	20½	21½
Malt preferred	69	71
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com.	20	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	9
Pennsylvania Coal	330	340
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	333	334
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	158	160
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	46	49
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The sudden closing of the People's Bank and the many unsettling rumors in connection therewith had an unfavorable effect upon the local market, which up to this time has been steady, considering the course of the New York list.

To-day, however, it yielded perceptibly all around. United Gas Improvement was the especially weak feature, falling to 100. Yesterday it was 108½ and the day before 105, and a few weeks ago 116 was not considered a high price for it. All the street railway group reacted—Philadelphia Traction to 77, Electric and People's 4s to 78, and Union Traction to 13⅞. Marsden made a new low record—6—and Choctaw preferred fell to 28 for a small lot. The only exception to the rule was Welsbach Light, which rose from 39 to 43½ on a verdict in favor of the company against the Sunlight Gas Lamp Company, which is restrained from manufacturing and selling incandescent mantles and called upon to reimburse the Welsbach Company for infringing upon the latter's patents.

New Jersey Traction sold at 42 and closed at 42 bid.

Closing bid and asked:

Lehigh Valley	21¼	21⅜
Nor. Pac. com., t. c.	19⅞	20¼
Nor. Pac. pf.	57⅝	58
Pennsylvania	55⅝	56
Reading, t. c.	7 13-16	7 15-16
Reading 1st pf.	18	..
Reading 2d pf.	9¼	..
St. Paul	86⅛	86⅜
West. N. Y. & Penn.	2⅞	3
Metropolitan Ry.	127	128
Philadelphia Traction	77	77⅛
Baltimore Cons.	22	22½
Union Traction	13⅞	14¼
Electric Storage	19	20
Electric Storage pf.	21	23
Welsbach Light	41	41½
New Jersey Traction	42	42½
Am. R. E. L.	4	..
Cons. T., Pitts.	12	12¼
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	44¾	45
Marsden	6	6½
Choctaw	9¼	9⅝
Choctaw pf.	28	..
Reading gen. 4s	79¼	79⅜
Elec. & P. 4s	77⅝	78
Equitable Gas Light 5s	101¾	102
United Gas Improvement	99¾	100

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 25.—A sharp drop in the leading Coppers has been the feature in the local market. Montana was off 7 points, to 160; Tamarack 4, and Calumet 3. The decline was due to liquidation caused by the general nervousness. Sugar was a weak spot in both markets on bearish reports as to opposition. Chicago

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, March 25, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	103	4	Adams Express	101	101	101	101	.....
15¾	16¼	510	American Cotton Oil	15½	15¾	15½	15½	— ½
6⅝	6¾	450	American Spirits Mfg. pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅝
15½	17½	90	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	16	16	16	16	.....
109¾	110	81,260	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	112	112¾	109½	109⅝	— 2⅞
103¾	104	535	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	104	104	103	103½	— 2½
92	92½	2,080	American Tobacco	92¾	93	92	92½	— 1½
112½	115¼	30	Am. Tobacco pf	112	113	112	112	.....
34	34¼	100	Ann Arbor pf	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¼
10¼	10⅞	580	At., T. & S. F	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10½	— ⅛
23½	23⅝	1,798	At., T. & S. F. pf	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	.....
15¼	15⅞	1,130	Baltimore & Ohio	15⅝	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	2¾	1,245	Bay State Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
35	35½	8,050	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	35⅝	36	35⅝	35¾	— ¼
108½	112	570	Brooklyn Union Gas	108	108¾	108	108	— 2
3⅝	4½	100	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅝
44¾	46½	590	Canada Southern	45½	45¾	44½	44¾	— 1
79	80	100	Canadian Pacific	79½	79⅝	79⅛	79⅝	— 1⅝
17⅜	17⅞	1,245	Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17½	— ¼
86¼	86⅝	32,587	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	87⅛	87⅝	86½	86¾	— 1½
9⅝	9¾	380	Chicago Great West	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
22	23	25	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	22	22	22	22	.....
86¼	86¾	36,820	Chi., Mil. & St. P	86⅜	87	86⅛	86¼	— ⅝
143	144	120	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	144	144	144	144	— 1
113¾	114	3,310	Chicago & Northw	114¼	114¼	113¼	113¾	— ¾
80½	80¾	12,465	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	80¾	81	80	80⅜	— 1
7½	8¼	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8	8	8	.....
27¾	28½	1,065	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	28	28	27½	27½	— ½
25½	25⅞	860	C., C., C. & St. Louis	26	26	25½	25¾	— ⅛
11½	11⅞	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	11⅝	11⅞	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
16⅜	17	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
4½	5⅜	600	C. & H. C., all in. pd	5½	5½	4⅝	5	— ⅝
5½	6	10	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol	5	5	5	5	.....
168	171	2,970	Consolidated Gas	173½	173½	168	168	— 5⅜
27¾	32	150	Consolidated Ice	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— 2¾
82	85	58	Consolidated Ice pf	82	82	81	81	.....
106		320	Delaware & Hudson	106¼	106½	106	106	— 1
42⅝	42½	300	Denver & R. G. pf	42½	42½	42¼	42¼	— ¼
11⅞	12	450	Erie	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
31½	32	572	Erie 1st pf	32	32	31½	32	— 1¼
15⅜	16¼	100	Erie 2d pf	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅞
30¼	31	1,900	General Electric	31	31	30¼	30¼	— 1⅞
29	30½	150	Hawaiian Sugar	30	30	30	30	— 1¼
97	97¼	405	Illinois Central	97½	97½	97½	97⅜	— ⅛
45	50	100	Illinois Steel Co	45¼	46¼	45¼	45⅝	+ ¼
18¼	19½	100	K., C., Pitts. & Gulf	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
37¾	38½	660	Laclede Gas	37½	39	37½	39	+1
12½	13½	230	Lake Erie & West	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	— 1¼
65	67	60	Lake Erie & West. pf	67½	67½	67	67	.....
180	182	621	Lake Shore	182	182	180	180	— 2
45¼	45½	6,075	Louisville & Nashville	46⅝	47⅝	45¼	45¼	— ½
92⅝	93	20,327	Manhattan Con	95	95¼	92	92⅜	— 2⅝
127	127¾	10,661	Met. St. Ry., ex div	131	131½	127	127	— 4¼
101	102	200	Michigan Central	101¾	101¾	101¼	101½	+1
24	26	100	Minn. & St. L	24	24	24	24	.....
47	50	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	51	51	51	51	— ½
60	62	400	Minnesota Iron	60	60	60	60	— ½
28¾	30¼	1,880	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	30⅜	30⅝	30	30	— ⅜
23	23¼	8,287	Missouri Pacific	23½	23½	23	23	— ⅝
26	28½	100	Mobile & Ohio	26	26	26	26	.....
170	173	60	Morris & Essex	170¾	170¾	170½	170½	— 1¼
28½	27¾	730	National Lead Co	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— 1⅛
102	103	35	National Lead Co. pf	102	102	102	102	.....
12	15	315	National Linseed Oil	15	15	15	15	.....
60	80	100	National Starch 1st pf	60	60	60	60	— 12½
87	87½	3,675	New Jersey Central	89	89	87	87¼	— 2⅞
105⅝	106	8,012	New York Central	107⅛	107⅞	106¼	106⅝	— 1
182	185	210	N. Y., N. H. & H	183	183¾	183	183¾	.....
27	29	200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	28	28	28	28	— ⅜
42⅜	43	730	Norfolk & West. pf	43½	43½	42¾	42¾	— ½
5⅛	5¾	800	North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
20	20¼	4,106	Northern Pacific	20⅜	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
57⅜	57⅞	18,085	Northern Pacific pf	59	59	57½	57⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	14	810	Ontario & Western	13⅞	14	13⅜	13⅞	— ¾
41	45	400	Oregon R. & Nav	41½	41½	41	41⅜	— 1⅜
22	26	100	Oregon Improvement	24½	24½	24½	24½	— 1½
27	30	100	Oregon Short Line	27	27	27	27	— 1
22⅝	22¾	1,125	Pacific Mail	22¾	22¾	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
111⅜	111⅞	3,900	Pennsylvania R. R	112	112¼	111¾	111⅝	— 1⅛
87	87½	9,565	People's Gas, Chicago	87⅜	87⅝	86⅞	87	— 1
56	58	50	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	.....
166	167½	830	Pull. Pal. Car Co	166¾	166¾	166¾	166¾	— 2½
15¾	16	1,400	Reading	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
36½	36¾	1,760	Reading 1st pf	36½	36½	36	36½	— ⅜
19¼	19¾	200	Reading 2d pf	19⅛	19⅜	19¼	19¾	.....
14	16	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	15	15	15	15	— ½
52	53½	215	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	53⅜	53⅝	53	53	— 1½
23½	24	310	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	24	24	24	24	— ⅜
8½	9	120	St. Louis Southw. pf	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— 1
65	66	675	St. Paul & Omaha	66½	66½	65½	65½	— 1½
145	150	50	St. Paul & Omaha pf	148	148	148	148	.....
13	14	500	Southern Pacific	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅜
7¼	7¾	780	Southern Railway	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
24½	24⅞	1,385	Southern Railway pf	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅜
17⅜	18	1,450	Tenn. Coal & Iron	18	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
8¾	9¼	105	Texas Pacific	9	9	9	9	.....
160½	162	796	Third Avenue	168	168	161	161	— 10
19	22	79	Twin City R. T	20	20	20	20	.....
16⅜	16⅝	1,915	Union Pacific	16½	16½	16¼	16½	— ½
47½	47⅝	11,450	Union Pacific pf	47¾	48	47	47⅝	— ¼
6⅞	7⅛	2,900	U. P., D. & G., t. r	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
54¼	54½	1,865	U. S. Leather pf	55	55⅝	54½	54½	— 1
63	64¼	126	U. S. Rubber pf	64	64	64	64	— ½
6¾	6⅝	625	Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
14⅜	14⅝	700	Wabash pf	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
89½	90	230	West Chicago Street	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
83¾	83½	4,982	Western Union Tel	83¾	83¾	83	83¼	— ⅜
1⅞	2	100	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
Sales		336,499						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
1,000 105½
4,000 105
Am Tobacco Co scrip
1,000 70½
At, T & S F gen 4s
8,000 88¾
500 88
11,000 88⅝
1,000 88
9,000 88⅝
35,000 88
3,000 87⅞
10,000 87⅞
Adjustment 4s
47,000 55⅝
500 55¼
500 55⅝
13,000 55⅝
36,000 56
Austin & N W 1st
10,000 84
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
3,000 119
Brooklyn R T 5s
2,000 93¼
12,000 93¼
4,000 93
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
4,000 94
Bur, C R & N 1st
8,000 103¾
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
10,000 36
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s
1,000 114
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
2,000 88
Cent of N J 1st consol, 1899
50,000 104½
Cent of N J gen 5s
9,000 20F 111⅝
1,000 111
Ches & Ohio con 5s
25,000 113½
5,000 113
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
25,000 75
8,000 74⅜
25,000 74½
10,000 74
Chi, B & N 5s
1,000 105
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
6,000 114½
14,000 114
1,000 114½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
5,000 104½
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
3,000 95½
Chi G I, & C Co 1st
3,000 103½
2,000 104
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s
3,000 100
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
51,000 106
2,000c 106
18,000 106
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
5,000 104¾
Chi Term Trans 4s
6,000 80
Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s
1,000 111
East, Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
1,000 114½
Ft W & D C 1st
6,000 65¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s
2,000 97½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
5,000 77
15,000 76
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
10,000 97½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
3,000 101
L S & Mich So 3½s
2,000 103
L S & M So 1st reg
5,000 3b 105½
Louis & Nash G M 6s
10,000 117
Unified gold 4s
1,000 85½
Manhattan Ry con 4s
1,000 92
Metropolitan Elev 1st
2,000 115
Metropolitan Elev 2d
1,000 102½
Met St Ry gen 5s
2,000 109
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
10,000 72¼
5,000 72
Mich Cent cons 7s
1,000 113
Mil & St Paul con
2,000 140¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
6,000 85
1,000 85½
Mo, K & T 2d
1,000 57¾
9,000 57½
11,000 57
Missouri Pacific cons
1,000 94
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
5,000 62
N Y, C & St L 4s
5,000 103
N Y, O & W con 5s
4,000 106
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
3,000 96
Norf & W Ry con 4s
6,000 79
2,000 78¾
North Pac 1st 6s
1,000 112
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
500 59
500 59
500 59
500 59
2,000 58
1,000 57¾
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
1,000c 93¾
6,000 93½
2,000 93
500 92½
Oregon Imp Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 104½
Oregon Short Line 6s
7,000 120
Peo & Eastern 1st
5,000 76
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
6,000 97½
4,000 96¾
1,000 97½
20,000 96½
Income A 5s
5,000 60½
10,000 80
6,000 60¾
6,000 60
1,000 59½
2,000 59½
Inc B & col trust
2,000 45
Pitts & Western 1st 4s
10,000 80
Reading Co gen 4s
2,000 80
4,000 79⅞
4,000 79¾
5,000 79½
St L & Ir Mt gen 5s
3,000 88
St L & S F G M 5s
5,000 101⅜
5,000 101⅝
St L & S F 4s
1,000 71¾
10,000 71
5,000 71¼
St L S W 2d inc
1,000 25
St P, M & M, Dakota ext
5,000 119
1,000 118½
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
10,000 90¼
5,000 96
Southern Ry 1st 5s
8,000 88¼
10,000 88
Standard R & T 6s
2,000 54
Tenn C, I & R, Birmingham Div 1st
2,000 79
Tex & N O con 5s
10,000 98
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 98½
7,000 98
Tex & Pac 2d inc
9,000 29
Tol, Peo & West 4s
2,000 70
Union Pacific 4s
25,000 89⅞
8,000 89¾
5,000 89⅝
2,000 89½
15,000 89⅝
3,000 89¾
36,000 89¾
500 89¾
5,000 89⅝
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
25,000 52
5,000 51½
15,000 51
3,000 50¾
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 105½
3,000 105⅜
9,000 105
West Shore gtd 4s
3,000 108
1,000 107

Total sales $1,048,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1901	98	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	10	14	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	27	30
4s, r., 1907	108	109	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	63	73
4s, c., 1907	110	111	Del., S. S. & A.	2	4	Norfolk So.	62	66
4s, r., 1925	118¾	119½	D., S. S. & A. pf.	4	6	Norfolk & West.	42	44
4s, c., 1925	118¾	119½	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	119	125	Nor. & West.	11½	14
5s, r., 1904	111½	111¾	Eighth Avenue		325	Ohio Southern		5
5s, c., 1904	111¼	111¾	Ev. & T. H.	19¼	22	Ont. Mining	3	5
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	42	Ore. R. & N. pf.	60	68
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	Flint & P. M.	9½	11½	Penn. Coal	325	375
Dist. Col. 3-65s	115	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	8	15	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
			Gt. Nor. pf.	145	154	Peo. & Eastern	3	6
Albany & Sus.	180	..	Green Bay & W.	30	40	P., C., C. & St. L.	42¾	46½
Am. Dist. Tel.		23	Homestake	42	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	100	..
American Coal	100	140	Ill. Cent. 1. l.	93	98	Quicksilver	1⅝	2
Am. Express	120	127	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Am. T. & C.	..	88	Iowa Central	7	7½	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Ann Arbor	11	12½	Iowa Central pf.	24	27	R., W. & O.	116	119½
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	5¼	6¼	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5¼	7
Boston A. L. pf.	103	107	Kan. & Mich.		6¼	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	45½	49
Buff., R. & P.	21	30½	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½	St. L. & S. F.	6¼	6⅝
Buff., R. & P. pf.	59	64	K. & D. M. pf.	12	15	St. L. S. W.	4	4¾
Central Pacific	11½	12	Keokuk & West., ex dividend	30	35	St. P. & Duluth	20	25
Chi. & Alton	152	160	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. P. & D. pf.	75	85
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..	Laclede Gas pf.	84	86	St. P., M. & M.	124	135
Chi. & E. Ill.	51	55	Long Island	40	50	Sil. bullion certfs.	55⅜	56
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	102	105	Manhattan Beach	4	8	Sixth Avenue	190	210
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A. 2d	30	40	Md. Coal pf.	43	48	Standard R. & T.	3¾	4
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B. 2d	24¾	25	Mexican Central	5	5½	Tol. & O. C.	16	24
Chi., Ind. & L.	6¾	8	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	Tol. & O. C. pf.	37	45
Chi. & N. W. pf.	172	175	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	84	U. S. Express	38	43
Clev., L. & W. pf.		48	Mo., K. & T.	10¼	11	U. S. Leather	5⅝	5⅞
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Nat. Starch	5¾	7	U. S. Rubber	15½	16½
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30	Wells-F. Express	115	118
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3	New Central C.	6¾	7⅞	West. Union Beef.	7	8
Col. F. & I. pf.		80	N. Y. Air Brake		22	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid		11
C. H. V. & T. pf.	17½	25	N. Y. C. & St. L.	11⅝	13	Wis. Central	1¼	2
Com. Cable	165	..	Consol. Coal	41	..	Wis. Cent. pf.	3	6
Del. & R. G.	10⅝	10⅞	N. Y., S. & W.	10½	12			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
29,600	Am. Sugar Ref.	112¾	112¾	109⅝	109⅞
700	Am. Tobacco	92	92	92	92½
60	A., T. & S. F.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
160	Am. Sp. Mfg.	7	7	6¾	6¾
790	Brook. R. T.	86	86	85	85¾
15,650	C., B. & Q.	97⅝	97⅝	96	96⅝
25,190	C., M. & St. P.	86⅝	86⅝	86	86⅜
5,880	C., R. I. & Pac.	80⅜	80⅞	79⅝	80
160	Cent. of N. J.	89	89	88	88
10	Chi. & North. pf.	114	114	114	114
110	Gen. Electric	31¼	31¾	30⅝	30⅝
280	Louis. & Nash.	45¾	46¾	45⅝	45¾
6,080	Manhattan	95¾	95¾	92¼	92⅝
470	Mo. Pacific	23¾	23¾	22¾	22¾
80	Met. Street	130½	130½	129¾	129¾
800	N. Y. Central	106⅜	106⅜	105½	106½
120	Nor. Pacific	20½	20½	20½	20¾
2,390	Nor. Pacific pf.	58⅜	58⅜	57⅝	58
20	Pacific Mail	23	23	23	23
1,740	People's Gas	87⅛	87¼	86¾	86⅝
60	Reading	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
40	Stand. R. & T.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
19	Southern pf.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
40	Tenn. C. & I.	17⅞	18	17⅞	17⅞
280	Union Pacific	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼
1,820	Union Pacific pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
190	West. Union	83¼	83¼	83⅛	83⅛

101,650

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$35,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	65⅛	65⅜	65½	65⅜
800	Met. Elev. 1st	115	115	115	115
2,000	N. Y., O. & W. con.	106	106	106	106
5,000	Rock Isl. 5s c.	105⅝	106⅛	105⅝	106¼
10,000	St. L. Southw. 2d	24½	25⅜	24½	25⅛
11,000	Wabash 1st	104⅜	105⅝	104⅜	105⅝

$66,000

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 25.—American Strawboard opened at 22, dropped to 21, and closed at 22 second account and 21½ regular. Diamond Match opened at 129¼, sold to 130, and closed at 129⅝. West Chicago dropped from 90 to 89, and closed at 89½. Lake Street Elevated ranged from from 10⅝ to 11, closing at 10½. Biscuit common, 21¼ at the opening, dropped to 21, and the preferred declined from 76 to 75¾, closing at 75½.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	21⅝
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	61
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	129½
National Biscuit Co. com.	21
National Biscuit Co. pf.	75⅝
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	6¼
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	31
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	34½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	50
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railway	226
North Chicago Street Railroad	210
West Chicago Street Railroad	89½
South Side Elevated Railroad	57½
Lake Street Elevated	10½
Lake Street Elevated 1. ctfs.	8
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.17	.15
Alpha Con.	.06	.06
Andes	.12	.10
Belcher	.27	.30
Best & Belcher	.37	.30
Bullion	.10	.10
Challenge Con.	.38	.27
Chollar	.50	.47
Confidence	.70	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	.86	.78
Con. New York	.02	.02
Crown Point	.25	.23
Exchequer	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.22	.19
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.30
Julia		.01
Justice	.24	..
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.40	.35
Occidental Con.	2.75	2.85
Ophir	.43	.43
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.45	.39
Savage	.27	.24
Scorpion	.06	.05
Sierra Nevada	1.85	1.60
Silver Hill	.02	.02
Standard	1.65	1.75
Union Con.	.46	.41
Utah Con.	.12	.11
Yellow Jacket	.29	.23

Silver bars, 56⅛; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2	2¼	2	2¼
Anaconda	26	27	30	33
Anchoria	70	80	65	80
Argentum	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝
Consolidated	8½	8⅝	8⅜	9
Elkton	69½	69¾	71⅝	71⅞
El Paso	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
Gibson	20	20½	20½	21
Gold Coin	100	100½	97	100
Gold King	50	51	51	55
Golden Fleece	35	40	38	41
Grouse	5½	6	5¾	6
Isabella	20½	20¾	21¼	21½
Jefferson	3	6	4	6
Lillie	79	81	79	81
Matoa	13½	13⅞	13½	14
Moon Anchor	90	93	97¾	98
Pharmacist	6	8	5½	8
Portland	73	7½	72	75½
Rawlings	16½	17	17	17¼
Rosa	10½	11	11½	12
Union	8¾	9⅜	9¼	9½
Work	2⅜	2⅝	2¾	2⅞

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Merchants' Exchange	116
City	190	New Amsterdam	245
Columbia	145	Second National	450
Garfield National	800	Seventh National	108
Lincoln National	750		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$224,474,672
Gold reserve	172,219,161
Net silver	10,854,543
United States notes in the Treasury	39,430,400
Treasury notes of 1890	3,897,373
Total receipts this day	787,152
Total receipts this month	26,897,423
Total receipts this year	$01,165,338
Total expenditures this day	930,000
Total expenditures this month	28,340,000
Total expenditures this year	299,827,825
Deposits in National banks	$1,553,544
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	237,320
Government receipts from internal revenue	390,344
Customs	381,884
Miscellaneous	14,023

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Manhattan Soda Water Company of New York City; capital, $150,000. Directors—Joseph Horowitz, William Jacobs, Wolff Wallack, Israel Ravel, and P. B. Scarff, New York City.

Burlee Dry Dock Company of New York City; capital, $300,000. Directors—William J. Burlee, Port Richmond, S. I.; W. J. Davidson, West New Brighton, S. I.; J. T. O'Donnell, Brooklyn.

Olympia Amusement Company of New York City, to conduct a general theatre, hotel, and restaurant business; capital, $50,000. Directors—Malvina Hammerstein, Charles Brownold, and A. L. Turka, New York City.

Jordan Elbridge and Skaneateh Heat and Light Company of Jordan, Onondaga County, to drill for natural gas and oil; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. H. Tappin, T. M. Tole, and A. P. Clark, Baldwinsville; G. E. Southard, Clarion, Penn.; Edwin Mitchell, Wayne, Neb.

Grangers Association of Herkimer County, to deal in real estate; capital, $15,000. Directors—V. O. Phillips, Middleville; T. P. Parker, Guelph; R. H. Smith, East Schuyler; H. H. Green, Palms Hollow; Jackson Smith and W. E. Kay, Herkimer; W. W. Richardson, West Schuyler.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MICHAEL DONNELLY.—Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court has appointed Samuel B. Paul receiver in supplementary proceedings for Michael Donnelly, dealer in iron, of 134 Leroy and 616 Greenwich Streets, on the application of Edward R. O'Reilly, a judgment creditor. Mr. Donnelly in his examination said that he has no money, and has to borrow to live. He has an interest in the leasehold property at the above address, which he values at $20,000—that is, the buildings and improvements cost that amount. He has assigned the lease to the Jackson Architectural Iron Works. Mr. Donnelly has sued his former partner, Patrick J. McArdle, for an accounting, and the suit is pending in the Supreme Court. Mr. Donnelly claims that Mr. McArdle owes him over $100,000, but a large part of the claim has been assigned to various persons.

DIAMOND TRUCK AND CAR GEAR COMPANY.—Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Louis B. Hasbrouck of this city and John E. Kraft of Kingston receivers of the Diamond Truck and Car Gear Company, whose factory is at Kingston, N. Y., and office at 26 Cortlandt Street, this city, in proceedings brought by Directors Charles M. Preston, T. Beekman Westbrook, and Frederick H. Parker for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. Mr. Preston is Vice President. The company manufactured trucks for electric and cable cars and gears. It was stated that the company is heavily in debt, has no money to carry on the business, has never paid any dividends, the business has always been carried on at a loss, and creditors have commenced suits against it. The company was incorporated in 1888 as the Phelps Car Gear Company, and the name was changed in February, 1896, to the present style. The original capital stock was $50,000, which was afterward increased to $150,000, half of which remains in the treasury. The liabilities are $34,089 and nominal assets $92,245, consisting of patents, $51,140; real estate, $11,282; machinery and patterns, $11,411; stock on hand, $3,500; trial trucks outstanding, $9,064; furniture, $301; accounts receivable, $11,567. The principal creditors are the Western National Bank ($9,712) and the National Bank of Rondout, ($9,084.) In the accounts receivable there is due the company from the Metropolitan Street Railway of this city $9,685. The order to show cause was made returnable for July 6.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Catharine H.—James F. Ferguson	$1,276
ANDERSON, Catharine H.—Anna C. C. Hays	415
BROWN, George R.—Thomas Sheffield	694
BROWN, George R. and James J. N. Evans—Thomas Sheffield	126
BUFFALO ARGENTIC PAPER COMPany—Jacob Kleinhaus and others	1,254
CONDON, Daniel, and John Higgins—E. B. Schlesinger	117
CONERTY, James T.—J. Ruppert	4,

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII

Criticism of the Allusions to Japan in the Report of the Senate Committee.

ALLEGED TO BE DISCOURTEOUS

Both the Protest Made by Japan and the Reply of the President Declared to Have Been Misrepresented.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A gentleman intimately acquainted with Japan and the sentiments that animate the Japanese Government, and who feels that justice to the Japanese by even the advocates of the annexation of Hawaii ought to give Japan audience a this time, talked to-day about the report made by Senator Davis for the Foreign Relations Committee.

"The report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations," said he, "introducing the resolution for the annexation of Hawaii, contains the following statement::

"'Japan has openly protested against the annexation of Hawaii to the United States upon grounds that indicate an unjust suspicion of our National honor in our future dealings with those islands. The blunt refusal of the President to consider that protest caused Japan to make a formal withdrawal of it, but this diplomatic intervention cannot be dissociated from its real predicate, which is the demand made by Japan upon the Republic of Hawaii, which has not been withdrawn, that her subjects in Hawaii shall have equal rights with natives in voting at elections and in holding offices.'

"The official utterances of the members of a body which exercises such important functions as the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate reasonably might be expected to command respect if not acquiescence. Acting in a quasi-diplomatic capacity as they do at times, it naturally might be taken for granted that when they have occasion to express an opinion regarding the motives and actions of foreign nations it at least will be couched in courteous and considerate language.

"It hardly can be said that the foregoing extract shows that the committee has cared to conform to this rule. In effect, it ascribes to Japan, a country with which we have always maintained peculiarly cordial relations, a motive which is gratuitously insulting to the United States, and to the President a method of dealing with a delicate international complication which was not dignified, to say the least. The case is far more serious, however, when, as is the fact, it can be shown that these statements are wholly without foundation.

"The correspondence between the United States and Japan concerning annexation has been public property for some time past. Any one who has read it may be challenged safely to point out a word or expression which even hints at an opinion so wantonly offensive as that attributed to Japan, or to any reply from the United States which can by the utmost stretch of the imagination be characterized as 'blunt.' On the contrary, the correspondence was conducted throughout with mutual courtesy, forbearance, and good will, and terminated, although the Committee on Foreign Relations does not seem to be aware of the fact, in an amicable understanding equally honorable and satisfactory to both parties."

After declaring that there were several other inaccurate and misleading statements in the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the gentleman said:

"To the disinterested observer it would seem that the time has arrived when the question of annexation might be allowed to stand or fall upon its own merits. It can gain nothing in the end by exaggerated statement or hypocritical pretense. Discourteous and unwarrantetd allusions to the designs of other nations cannot aid it, least of all when they are based upon a mistaken conception of material facts. The Committee on Foreign Relations has not helped the cause of annexation by going out of its way to drag Japan and other foreign nations in the controversy."

FACTORY TWICE ON FIRE.

Rivington Street Building Almost Destroyed by the Second Outbreak.

Two fires which occurred in the furniture factory of Morris Eckhardt &\Co., 363 and 365 Rivington Street, Thursday evening and yesterday morning almost destroyed the building, the total damage being estimated at $20,000.

The first fire occurred at 7 o'clock Thursday evening, and was extinguished after $1,000 damage had been done. The second fire was discovered by Fire Patrolman Eagan, who had been left on duty at the building, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Instead of turning in an alarm from the nearest box, it is said, Eagan ran to the quarters of Engine Company 11, and turned in a "still alarm." The fire meantime had been discovered by Policeman Corey, who sent in an alarm from a near-by box, and when the firemen arrived and found the flames shooting through the roof two more alarms were turned in.

Two horses in a stable in the rear of the burning building were rescued by Policeman Corey, and the tenants of the adjoining houses vacated their premises.

Little Girl's Burns May Be Fatal.

Elizabeth Shapiro, the two-year-old daughter of Morris and Augusta Shapiro of 355 Madison Street, was, it is feared, fatally burned about the head and body yesterday afternoon. The father, who is a tailor, was at work, and the mother had gone out, leaving Elizabeth with her three-year-old sister, Gertie. The children played with matches, and Elizabeth's dress caught fire. Her shrieks attracted the attention of Abraham Herschman, a barber, of 348 Madison Street, who rushed across the street, tore the burning clothes off the child, wrapped her in a blanket, and ran with her to Gouverneur Hospital. The surgeons said the little sufferer would probably succumb to her injuries.

Attempted to Burn Herself to Death.

Mrs. Kate Weisse, thirty-six years old, of 423 West Twenty-sixth Street, deliberately set fire to her clothing yesterday morning, intending to burn herself to death. She was seen running about the yard in the rear of the house by Dennis Mahon, a neighbor, who extinguished the flames with a blanket and had her removed to the New York Hospital. Her burns are slight and she will recover. She said that she had tried to take her life because her husband had deserted her.

Mrs. Witthaus Gets a Divorce.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 25.—The divorce proceedings instituted by Mrs. Bly F. Witthaus against Prof. Dr. Rudolph A. Witthaus, the expert in chemistry, was decided here to-day in favor of the plaintiff by ex-United States District Attorney William F. Fiero, as referee. The testimony was taken in private. The co-respondent named was Kate Devivo of 114 West Sixty-first Street, New York City, and the defense claimed that a previous judgment of limited divorce for abandonment, obtained by the plaintiff, when she knew of the cause now assigned, prevented the granting of an absolute divorce.

The Fiske Libel Suit Dismissed.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the charge of criminal libel against Harrison Grey Fiske, editor of The Dramatic Mirror. He was accused of libeling Marc Klaw, Al Hayman, Charles Frohman, J. F. Zimmerman, and Abraham L. Erlanger, members of the so-called theatrical trust. The alleged libel was in an article published in The Dramatic Mirror on Dec. 18 last. The charge was dismissed because, in the opinion of the District Attorney, the evidence was not sufficient to convict.

Washington Man in Bellevue.

A well-dressed man, with a diamond scarfpin, walked into Bellevue Hospital last night and asked to be committed to the alcoholic ward. He described himself as Silas Hastings, fifty-two years old, a contractor living at 1,329 Twelfth Street, Washington, D. C. He had a letter from a Dr. Phelps of Washington. The man was in a condition bordering on delirium tremens, and his request was granted.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Grand Trunk's Big Surplus—Semi-Annual Report Touches on Wabash and Canadian Pacific.

MONTREAL, March 25.—A special cable to The Star from London, England, says: The semi-annual report of the Grank Trunk Railway, made public to-day, shows a net revenue surplus for the half year ending December, 1897, of £275,263, being an increase of £236,177 over the corresponding half year of 1896.

The passenger traffic decreased £151,728, compared with 1896, however. Freight and live stock increased 410,960 tons, and the earnings per train-mile increased 7d. The working expense decreased nearly 7 per cent. The Chicago Grand Trunk Branch shows a deficit of £49,467, being £17,950 better than 1896. The Detroit and Grand Haven Branch shows an increased net revenue of £21,573, leaving a net deficit of £2,174 on revenue.

The Directors report that the agreement granting the Wabash Railway joint use for twenty-one years of a portion of the Grand Trunk's lines between Windsor and Buffalo provides that the Wabash pay the Grand Trunk a rental commencing at $275,000 per annum, to be increased at the end of every five years by $25,000 a year until it reaches a maximum of $350,000 per annum, at which rental it will continue for the remaining six years of the agreement.

The Directors regret to report that amicable relations with the Canadian Pacific have been interrupted in consequence of the unwillingness of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to agree with their American competitors and the Grand Trunk upon equal passenger fares to and from Western points.

The Directors record a high appreciation of the great ability displayed by C. M. Hays, the General Manager, in promoting the interests of the company, and of the exertions manifested by himself and his staff toward the achievement of the remarkable results attending the working of the road in the past half year.

Goshen Railroad Incorporated.

ALBANY, March 25.—The Goshen Railroad Company was incorporated to-day to operate a steam road two and three-quarter miles long, from a point on the Erie Road in the village of Goshen to a point on the company's line one and a quarter miles east of the Goshen Station, in Orange County. The capital is $300,000, and the Directors are E. B. Thomas, C. W. Buckholz, John A. A. Middleton, G. M. Cummings, O. M. F. Merrill, George B. Sownell, and Edward White of New York; J. B. McCullough of Bennington, Vt., and C. R. Fitch of Paterson, N. J.

Columbia and Maryland Sold.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Messrs. Merryman & Pattison, auctioneers, sold the Columbia and Maryland Railway this afternoon at the Real Estate Exchange to Nicholas P. Bond, President of the Baltimore Security and Trading Company, for $450,000. This is the road popularly known as the Boulevard Line, between Baltimore and Washington, and was intended to be operated as an electric line, connecting the two cities. It has been in financial difficulties for some time.

Railroad Men and Matters.

George T. Nicholson, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, succeeds the late W. F. White as Passenger Traffic Manager of this system, with headquarters at Chicago.

The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association indorses the recommendation of the Joint Passenger Committee that 150 pounds of personal baggage may be checked free on each full first or second class ticket sold at authorized regular or reduced fares, and 75 pounds on each half ticket. Through baggage of first or second class passengers in excess of free allowance shall be subject to a charge of not less than 12 per cent. of the standard first-class limited fare, via direct route. One hundred and fifty pounds of baggage may be checked on each full immigrant ticket, and excess baggage shall be subject to a charge of not less than 15 per cent.

TO END THE TOBACCO WAR.

The Cigarette Trust Negotiating for the Purchase of the Plug Tobacco Concerns.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The Tribune tomorrow will say:

"If present negotiations succeed the Cigarette Trust will absorb its big rivals in the plug tobacco business within the next few weeks. According to information received by insiders to-day it is all but certain the big St. Louis concerns, which have resisted all efforts at purchase, will capitulate and become part of the trust.

"Within the last few months both Mr. Liggett of the Liggett & Myers Company and J. B. Drummond of the Drummond Company have died. The former carried his opposition to the trust into his will, which forbade the sale of the stock in the company to the trust unless the heirs of three-quarters of it consented.

"The scheme on which the trust is said to be working involves the sale of the majority of the Liggett & Myers stock to the Drummond Company, and afterward the purchase of the latter. The present head of the Drummond Company will, it is said, become Vice President of the trust in place of Major Ginter, who recently died.

"The amount involved in the deal is stated to be upward of $10,000,000. The trust has a surplus of nearly $7,000,000, part of which will be used. The rest will be easily raised. Jobbers said to-day that big men in the trade in this city alone would subscribe upward of $500,000."

STUCK NEEDLES IN HER FLESH.

Twenty-nine Pieces Removed from a Mount Carmel (Penn.) Girl.

READING, Penn., March 25.—Dr. Biddle of the Miners' Hospital, at Pottsville, Penn., removed twenty-nine pieces of needles from the body of Miss Jennie Fessler, a young woman who lives at Mount Carmel, Schuylkill County.

During the past year Miss Fessler developed a mania for sticking needles into different parts of her body, and the twenty-nine pieces just extracted she had stuck into herself within the past week. Her parents frequently saw her in the act of pressing the needles into her flesh, and when upbraided she would burst into tears and say she could not resist the queer desire to fill her body with the needles.

QUINTIN HOGG HERE.

British Sugar Grower to Establish a Big Business in This Country.

Quintin Hogg, founder of the London Polytechnic Institute, which educates and cares for 16,000 men, women, and children daily, was a passenger on the White Star Line steamship Germanic.

Mr. Hogg is one of the largest sugar growers in the West Indies, and consequently one of the heaviest losers from the present crippled condition of the sugar industry in the island. He has come here to make arrangements for the acquirement of 11,000 acres of sugarcane-growing land thirty miles from New Orleans. He will devote $750,000 to the industry, installing the most improved machinery.

HENRY WHITE'S ADDRESS.

He Speaks at Carnegie Lyceum on the Problem of the Unemployed.

The problem of the unemployed and what labor organizations have done to assist them were the themes lectured upon last evening before the People's Institute, at Carnegie Lyceum. Henry White, General Secretary of the United Clothing Workers of America, made an address.

He claimed that all the benefits which have accrued to workingmen have come through the agitations of trade unions. Factory laws, prevention of young child work, shorter hours, better wages, all have helped workingmen and helped to reduce the number of unemployed.

On the other hand, improvements in labor-saving machinery tended to increase the army of unemployed. Mr. White believed with certain political economists that a general eight-hour labor day and the prevention of child work under the age of fourteen would enable all the unemployed in the country to find work. The tendency of people from the agricultural districts to go to large cities, where they swell the ranks of the unemployed, Mr. White thought could be checked by making agricultural labor more attractive, and by encouraging colonization on a large scale.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Day of Small Dealings Both at Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Bryan L. Kennelly for $51,000 the five-story American basement dwelling, 330 West Seventy-sixth Street, 22 by 63 by 100.

The same broker has also sold for Charles Buek to A. Browing the four-story dwelling, northwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, 30 by 57 by 60.

Francis T. Underhill has sold to Joseph L. Buttenweiser, for improvement, the two lots, 247 and 249 West Thirty-second Street.

The owners of the building covering the block front on the east side of Wooster Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, denied yesterday the report that the property had been sold.

Brooke & George have sold for Daniel B. Freedman for about $32,000 the five-story brick dwelling, 143 West Eighty-first Street, 19.6 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday John N. Golding sold, in foreclosure, to John P. Duff for $22,000 the five-story brick tenement, 643 East Thirteenth Street, 27 by 103.3.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in partition, to Boehm & Boehm for $44,698 the three-story brick tenement, with stores, and the three-story brick tenement at the rear, 139 West Twenty-eighth Street, 29.6 by 98.9 by 31 by 98.9.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company, for $15,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling, 420 Lenox Avenue, 17 by 85.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 48 and 50 Market Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 74.2; Siegel & Grossman, owners; Louis Korn of 37 Maiden Lane, architect; cost, $40,000.

Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Central Park West, for a five-story brick flat, 25.6 by 86; James B. Baird, owner; M. L. Ungrich of 13 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $17,500.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 190 feet west of Park Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 80; Emily L. Feit of 218 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $90,000.

No. 177 Orchard Street, for a five-story brick tenement, with stores, 22.10 by 73.4; Samuel J. Ruth of 22 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $15,000.

Bainbridge Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Southern Boulevard, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 17.6 by 45; Oswald Benedix, owner; W. C. Dickinson, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 519 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, with store, 25.8 by 90; John Klein of 516 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner; L. F. Heinecke of 62 Bowery, architect; cost, $8,000.

Union Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for five two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 60; Eugene H. Hammond of 1,385 Franklin Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $17,500.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of Madison Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 80; Garden & Gillingham, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $2,800.

Alterations.

No 13 West Fifty-first Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling, H. Walters of 13 West Fifty-first Street, owner; Barney & Chapman, architects; cost, $15,000.

No. 156 Henry Street, to a four-story and basement brick tenement, with stores, Abraham J. Deorsky of 157 Rutgers Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 454 West Forty-first Street, to a four-story brick and stone studio and dwelling, John H. A. Walthausen, premises, owner; M. C. Schumann, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 13 West Eleventh Street, to a two-story and attic brick dwelling, Mary Tobin of 19 West Eleventh Street, owner; James E. Ware & Son, architects; cost, $1,946.

Elton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 24.4 by 48, Peter Daly of 2 Teller Place, owner; Charles Drechsel, architect; cost, $1,000.

Twelfth Street, northeast corner of Avenue B, to a two-story frame dwelling, Adam Schaeffer, premises, owner; J. Mazean of Unionport, architect; cost, $400.

Southern Boulevard, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, J. P. Pearlhofter of 2,787 Third Avenue, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, March 25.

ALL LAND between Hoffman and 188th St and 187th St, and Washington Av and Fordham Av, of which grantors have any interest; Richard W. Robinson and wife to William Man..... 100

ANDERSON AV, centre line, 23.3 ft n of 164th St, runs w 25x n 25.10x—x41.5x e 19.10 to centre line of Anderson Av, x s 64.10 to beginning; John Hone to Wilmot Johnson..... 1

ANDERSON AV, e s, new line, at intersection of e s of Anderson Av, old line, runs n 471.8x w 29.3 to centre line of old Anderson Av x s, crossing Kemp Place, 541.3x e 59.6 to beginning; John Hone to Wilmot Johnson..... 1

ANDERSON AV, e s, new line, at intersection of e s of Anderson Av, old line, runs n 471.8x w 29.3 to centre line of old Anderson Av x s, crossing Kemp Place, 541.3x e 59.6 to beginning, and interior lot, 23.3 ft n of centre line of Anderson Av, old line, corner 164th St, runs w 25 x n 23.6 x 41.5 x e 19.9 to centre line of Av x s 64.10 to beginning; Wilmot Johnson to Hugh L. Metz..... 1

BOSCOBEL AV, east corner of Elliott St, runs n e 49.6x n along e s of Elliott St, 149x e 70 to Cromwell Av, x s 178 x w 169 to Boscobel Av x n 51 to beginning; Thomas E. Rush, referee, to William Grupe..... 6,600

CONCOURSE, e s, 189.3 ft s of McClellan St, 25.10x72.10 to Carroll Place x 25x 175.1; Augustus N. Morris to James Morris..... 1

CRANE PLACE, e s, 123.5 ft n of 174th St, 25x100; Mary A. Barber to Belle C. Hard and another..... 1

GRAND BOULEVARD, n w corner of 109th St, 85x100x irregular; Robert E. Westcott and wife to Walworth Ward.. 1

GRAND BOULEVARD, n w corner of 109th St, 85x100x irregular; Walworth Ward and wife to Adelle Heer..... 1

GROVE ST, n s, 250 ft n of Cliff St, 25x 100, Morrisania; Matilda E. Walling to William Werner..... 100

GROVE ST, e s, 250 ft n of Cliff St, 25 x100, Morrisania; Mary M. Dunscomb and husband to Matilda E. Walling (correction deed)..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,723, Bernhard Tramm and wife to Theodore Vanderveer..... 1

LOT 76, Block 28, Lots 10 and 11, Block 34, Lot 18, Block 35, and Lots 23 and 26, Block 36, map of Section C, Edenwald; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, to John H. Eden, (release mortgage)..... 750

LOT 509, map of 90 acres, part of the estate of Isaac Dyckman, Nichols Place, n w s, 188.2x86.10x50x165.1; H. Y. Cummins, referee, to Rose McKenna..... 3,600

LOT 568, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Nellie Rice to Augustus B. Carrington.. 1

MADISON AV, 2,108, n s, 39.11 ft n of 132d St, 20x80; James Jennings to Annie M. Jennings..... 9,000

NORFOLK ST, 148, 25x100; Abraham Newmann to Henry Breslauer..... 1

PEARL ST, n e corner of Fulton St, 18x 61.7x29.8x62.7; Julia L. Kirkland and another to Robert C. Cornell and another..... 250

PROSPECT AV, e s, 41.4 ft n of Jennings St, 20.11x80.9x20x86.11; Bertha Schmuck to Henry Gartelman..... 1

SAMUEL ST, e s, Lot 225, map of Village of East Tremont, 24th Ward; Julia H. Gerding to Dimock & Finck, exchange and..... 1

VANDERBILT AV, n e corner of 116th St, 108x100; David B. Ogden and others to Winslow E. Buzby..... 1

1ST AV, 1,777, 24.6x75; Thomas F. Hines to Melissa R. Holmes..... 1

3D AV, s w corner of 170th St, 28x79.9x 28.4x82.6; 170th St, n s, 82.6 ft w of 3d Av, 40x52.9x40x52.8; Benjamin Steinhardt to John Massimino..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 87.2 ft n of 72d St, 40x180x irregular; Arabella D. Huntington to Samuel Thorne..... 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 72d St, 37.2x125x irregular; also, alley adjoining; Arabella D. Huntington to James A. Stillman..... 1

FIRST ST, e s, Lots 224 and 226, map of Hyatt Fordham, 80x153; Michael Neubauer and wife to Adelaide L. Ferris.. 4,000

11TH ST, n e s, 133 ft s e of Avenue C, 25x103.3; Pitt St, n e corner of Delancey St, 54x25; Terence P. Rafferty and others, executors, to Terence P. Rafferty..... 1

13TH ST, n s, Lot 365, map of subdivision of farm of George Clinton, 25x80; Mary S. Fogg to William W. Fogg..... 1

24TH ST, s s, 84 ft w of 6th Av, 16x49.4; Eliza L. de P. Clarkson and others to Morris Pilnus..... 1

24TH ST, n s, 84 ft w of 6th Av, 16x 49.4; Anna L. Short and another to Morris Pilnus..... 1

24TH ST, n s, 84 ft w of 6th Av, 16x 49.4; Ariana de P. Hunt to Morris Pilnus.. 1

24TH ST, n s, 84 ft w of 6th Av, 16x 49.4; Henry de Peyster, executor, to Morris Pilnus..... 1

30TH ST, 531 West, 31x31.6; John H. O'Brien, referee, to Timothy Donovan and another..... 3,775

34TH ST, s s, 520 ft e of 7th Av, 80x98.9; Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company to Henry H. McGay..... 1

84TH ST, s s, 520 ft e of 7th Av, 80x96.9; Henry H. McGay to Victoria Hotel Company..... 1

44TH ST, n s, 261.8 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8 x100.5; Donald G. Geddes to George S. Morrison..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

APPELL, Jacob, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 493 West 22d St, 1 year..... 8,000

BARBOUR, Harriet G. and Henry M., to Charles F. Emery; 101 West 136th St, installments..... 600

BRAMWELL, Cora M., to Anzonetta D. Anthony; 335 Broadway and 87 and 89 Worth St, 3 years..... 20,000

BRESLAUER, Henry, to Abraham Newman; 148 Norfolk St, installments..... 2,000

BROWNE, Ella C., and husband to Sarah F. Fabbricotti, executrix, &c.; south ½ of Plot 7, map of property of William O. Giles, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 6,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to David B. Ogden; n e corner of Vanderbilt Av and 178th St, demand..... 7,425

CORN, Henry, to Charlton J. Barnes; 598 Broadway, ¼ year..... 60,000

CRUISE, William, to Hans and Henriette Bornhagen; n e s of 88th St, 187 ft n w of Avenue A, 10 yrs..... 4,500

DANIEL, John, to August F. W. Schland; 185 Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 10,000

DONOVAN, Timothy, and John J. Duffy to Ida E. Brown; n s of 30th St, 431 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years..... 2,500

DWORSKY, Abraham J., to Elizabeth E. Wenzel, executrix, &c.; n e corner of Avenue D and 4th St, 5 years..... 35,000

ENTWISTLE, John, to William R. Brown, executor, &c.; s s of 136th St, 200 ft w of Willow Av, 3 years..... 2,550

ENTWISTLE, John, to William R. Brown, executor, &c.; s s of 136th S., 250 ft w of Willow Av, 3 years..... 2,550

EXNER, Paul J., and another to Philip Pretzfeld; s s of 113th St, 470 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years..... 22,000

EXNER, Paul J., to Amelia Robison; s s of 113th St, 445 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years. 22,000

GARTELMANN, Henry, to Bertha Schmunk; e s of Prospect Av, 41.4 ft n of Jennings St, 1 year..... 2,800

GOLD, Jacob and William K., to Katharina Mouquin; 323 East 74th St, 3 years. 3,000

GOLDBERGER, Max, to the East River Savings Institution; n s of 73d St, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year..... 11,000

GRAHAM, William Van W., to Guarantee-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 82d St, 100 ft w of Park Av, demand..... 5,000

GUY, Emma A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 106 West 79th St, 3 years..... 10,000

HECHT, Samuel L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 249 West 70th St, 3 years..... 12,000

HOLMES, Melissa R., to Lloyd Saltus; 1,777 1st Av, 3 years..... 13,000

"HUDSON BUILDING" to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 32 and 34 Broadway, and 69 and 71 New St, demand..... 50,000

ISRAEL, David, to Samuel Weil; e s of 2d Av, 25.11 ft s of 102d St, installments..... 2,250

ISRAEL, David, to Samuel Weil; e s of 2d Av, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 5 years..... 2,250

ISRAEL, David, to United States Trust Company; e s of 2d Av, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 5 years..... 14,000

ISRAEL, David, to United States Trust Company; e s of 2d Av, 25.11 ft s of 102d St, 5 years..... 14,000

ITES, Cora M., to Margaret A. Murphy; s s of 189th St, 200 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 3,000

JONES, Charlotte and John W., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; e s of Park Av, 200 ft n of 178d St, 1 year..... 5,000

KAISER, Arnold and Michaels, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of 79th St and Lexington Av, 3 years..... 40,000

KUHLMANN, D. Otto, to Mary J. Steeves; West Farms Road, s w corner of Bronx Park Av, ¼ year..... 2,000

KUHLMANN, D. Otto, and Cornelius Olsen to Henry H. Barnard; s w corner of West Farms Road and Bronx Park Av, demand..... 1,000

LAKE, William H., to Jacob D. Butler; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 478 ft n of 141st St, demand..... 12,000

LARKIN, William R., to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of 151st St, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 6,000

LYNCH, John H., to Perez M. Stewart and another; n s of 91st St, 175 ft w of West End Av, installments..... 4,000

MARX, Julia, to Leopold M. Heidenheim; s s of 69th St, 131.6 ft w of Columbus Av, demand..... 1,500

McKENNA, Rose, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n w s of Nichols Place, Lot 509, map of eighty acres, 12th Ward, estate of Isaac Dyckman, 3 years..... 4,500

MORRIS, Thomas, to James Buchanan, Sr.; Webster Av, s w corner of 171st St, demand..... 4,500

MORISON, George S., to Rachel K. Sichel and another, executors, &c.; 53 West 44th St, 1 year..... 20,000

NEUMAN, Charles and Daniel, to Louis H. Fibel; s s of 167th St, 124.3 ft e of Railroad Av, 2 years..... 3,500

PFAENDER, Christiane C., and another to Emilie Huber and others, executors; s s of 82d St, 100 ft w of Junction of the s s of East Broadway and the s s of Grand St, 1 year..... 4,000

PHILLIPS, Henry C., and Nathaniel B. Cannon to Adolph G. Hupfel, trustee; s s of 138th St, 210 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 2,388

PLINUS, Morris, to Elizabeth C. Gassner; n s of 24th St, 84 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years..... 17,000

RADLEY, Katie and Peter, to Franklin Savings Bank; 513 West 35th St, 1 year. 8,000

RAFFERTY, Terence J., to Hattie Rosenthal; n e s of 11th St, 133 ft s e of Avenue C, 1 year..... 5,000

RUSCH, Elizabetha, to S. Hartwell Chapman, executor, &c.; s s of Delancey St, 100.4 ft e of Chrystie St, 3 years..... 1,800

RUSS, Rosie, to Fannie Horowitz; n s of 63d St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1½ years..... 2,500

SHEEHAN, Ann, to Rose Schwaab; w s of Stebbins Av, 33.3 ft w of land of William W. Fox, and 38.6 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 3,500

STEARNS, Jessie F., to John Entwistle; n s of 135th St, 300 ft w of Willow Av, 3 years..... 900

VANDEVEER, Theodore, and another to Florence R. and Mary G. Pinner; 1,723 Lexington Av, 3 years..... 10,000

VAN ETTEN, Charles H., and Frances Clarke and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 52d St, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 6,000

VAN ETTEN, Charles H., to Susie Crowell and another; s s of 52d St, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 1-3 part, and Commerce St, n s, 102 ft w of Bleecker St, 1 year..... 4,000

WARD, Walworth, to Robert E. Westcott; n w corner of Grand Boulevard and 109th St, 2 years..... 20,000

WEBER, Gottlieb, to Union Dime Savings Institution; s s of 90th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 10,000

WERNER, William, to Matilda E. Walling; e s of Grove St, 250 ft n of Cliff St, Morrisania, 7 months..... 1,400

ZIEMER, Bernhard, to George Ehret; 152 William St, lease, demand..... 8,100

ZIEMER, Bernhard, to George Ehret; 60 Beekman St, store lease, demand..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADRIAN, John S., to Samuel and Jacob Kahn..... $2,038

AYRES, Samuel R., to Augusta A. Jefferis; s s of 141st St, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 2,057

BARNES, Carlton J., to William K. Everdell..... 60,000

BEEKMAN, Charles K., to Fanny N. B. Adrain..... 8,000

BLEES, Josephine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... Nom.

BLOCH, Bernhard, to Jonas Goebel..... 2,000

CLOCKE, G De Witt, guardian, to Silvanus Purdy..... 2,000

CLOCKE, G. De Witt, guardian, to Margaret J. Ray..... 2,800

DEEN, Anna M., to Henry M. Mittag.... 2,000

FROST, John S., to Marie True..... 1,500

HIRTREITER, Auguste, individually and as executor, to James W. Burton..... 2,000

HARTLEY, Clarence J., to Carrie Bendheim..... 1,500

LESE, Louis—William H. Schmohl..... 3,500

JAY, William, as administrator, to Florence M. Bagnell..... 14,000

KEMPNER, Elias, to Jeannette K. Manne. Nom.

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Unangst..... 1,000

SCHIERLOH, John, and another to Elizabeth C. Stanton..... 2,310

STEWART, Perez M., and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook..... 4,000

BEYBEL, Daniel E., to Anthony Walisch. 50,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Henry B. Ely and others, trustees, &c..... 30,008

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Home for Old Men and Aged Couples..... 10,000

WEIL, Jonas, and another to Samuel Weil, (2 assignments)..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

NORFOLK ST, 149 to 155; Jacobson and Marx against Louis Lese, owner; John Kehoe, owner and contractor..... $5,400

NORFOLK ST, 149 to 155; David J. Cohen against Louis Lese, owner; John Kehoe, owner and contractor..... 745

PARK ROW, 162; Julius Berliner against David Feuerstein owner or lessee and contractor..... 100

110TH ST, 306 to 309 East; Tony Altieri against Morris Lewin, owner and contractor..... 1,056

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

ST NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 154th St, runs w 151.10x s 99.11x e 163.11 to Croton Aqueduct x n e 16.8 to St. Nicholas Av x n 86.8 to beginning; Jacob D. Butler with William H. Lake, (nine payments)..... $64,000

Lis Pendens.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of Adams St, 84x—x—x201; Bridget Connelly against Charles V. and Amelia C. Lamb, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Browne.

MOSHOLU AV, s s, adjoining e s of plot 26, map of property of Abraham Schermerhorn, 50x116; proposed avenue, n s, adjoining e s of Plot 26 of said map, —x122x50x118; Robert L. Harrison, as trustee, against Hamlin Babcock, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

PARK ROW, 8; Joseph Pulitzer against National Life Association and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

57TH AV, s e corner of 127th St, 100x95; John C. Orr and others against William Lyman, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Atwater & Cruikshank.

82D ST, 37 West; George H. Coryell against Harriet W. Bliss, (action to establish a lien;) attorneys, Dowd & O'Brien.

84TH ST, 303 East; Ira R. Parker against Benjamin F. Parker and others, (partition;) attorneys, Stitt & Phillips.

84TH ST, 420 East; Simon B. Bernheimer and another against Mary M. T. Yunk and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

140TH ST, s s, 106.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x 100; Lizzie A. Condon and another against James J. Condon and others, (amended partition;) attorney, A. J. Rogers.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 141—Fullman's Palace Car Company, appellant, vs. Central Transportation Company, and 496—Fullman's Palace Car Company, petitioner, vs. Central Transportation Company.—Argument continued by F. P. Prichard and John G. Johnson for the appellee and respondent, and concluded by Joseph H. Choate for the appellant and petitioner.

Adjourned until Monday.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

T. E. Butler, appellant, vs. Thomas Brown; E. J. Kline, appellant, vs. J. P. Hibbard and another; E. R. Lazarus, appellant, vs. C. J. Sands; Nellie M. Spaulding vs. Leonard Fierle and another, appellants; David Thomson and another vs. Emma C. Hill and another, appellants; Gilbert M. Husted, respondent; the Neuschatel Asphalt Company, Limited, vs. the Mayor of New York City, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

In re application Mayor, &c., of New York City, relative to Cathedral Parkway; Henry T. Carey and another, appellants, vs. H. C. Von Post and another.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Lyman G. Mason vs. W. F. Robison et al., appellants.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff on stipulation, with costs.

Leroy Parker, appellant, vs. D. F. Day.—Judgment of General Term reversed, and that entered upon decision of the trial court affirmed, with costs.

Abraham Simson et al., appellants, vs. J. H. Vanderveer.—Judgment of General Term reversed and judgment entered on the verdict affirmed, with costs.

Joseph B. Smith vs. the Ingersoll-Sergeant Rock Drill Company, appellant.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff on the stipulation, with costs.

The rector, &c., of the Church of the Holy Apostles, in the City of New York, vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company and another, appellants.—Motion to dismiss denied, with $10 costs.

Court of Appeal Takes a Recess.

ALBANY, March 25.—The Court of Appeals to-day took a recess of three weeks.

Appellate Division Decisions.

Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in this city, yesterday handed down the following decisions:

W. Preston Hix, respondent, vs. Edison Electric Light Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Catherine Taylor, appellant, vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Jacob Birshfeld, suing, &c., appellant, vs. John Epp et al., respondents.—As to defendants Baum and Livermore, judgment affirmed, with costs; in all other respects, judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to the appellant against the other defendant stockholders to abide event.

Ephraim B. Levy, appellant, vs. John Schreyer, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to plaintiff to abide event.

Mary B. Pringle as executrix vs. Long Island Railroad Company, respondent, James S. Biddell as administrator, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs.

Louise Young, appellant, vs. Adele W. Leach, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs

CHILDREN AND STUDY.

Address by Col. Parker to the Public Education Association.

At the weekly meeting of the Public Education Association yesterday Col. Francis Parker was down on the announcement card for a talk upon "The Child and the Man," but it developed into a consideration of the subject of child study.

"Ever since man began to teach," he said, "there has been child study. Every step in education has been made by studying children. I have in my school a great many defective children and I am glad to have them. We study them. It has been discovered that all children abnormally dull—not so as the result of education—have physical defects. I thought at first that they were dull and we punished them, and worse, nagged them.

"I think many children have been driven to despair because they could not learn. I could give you many instances where physical defects have prevented learning. Children mourn over their inability to study, and insipient insanity begins in that way.

"And oh, such a mess as we cook up for a child to teach him to read! When the right time comes he will learn easily. We think that reading is the key to knowledge; it is the key to perdition as well. Reading is not a moral process."

CHARGES AGAINST A HOSPITAL.

Doctor Protests Against the Removal of a Dying Woman.

An investigation will probably be made by Charities Commissioner Adolph Simis into the treatment of an old woman named Margaret McKimm by the authorities of the Brooklyn City Hospital. Commissioner Simis yesterday received a letter from Dr. J. T. Duryea, Medical Superintendent of the Kings County Hospital, containing grave charges against the other institution. The letter, which is dated March 24, reads as follows:

"Margaret McKimm, aged seventy, was admitted to this hospital to-day at 11:30 A. M.; she was in a dying condition, and her death occurred at 2:30 P. M., three hours after admission. She was brought from the Brooklyn Hospital in their own ambulance, and it is quite evident she was in a critical condition when she left the Brooklyn Hospital.

"It is, in my opinion, most inhuman for any hospital authority to allow a patient to be removed under conditions that must necessarily hasten death. This woman's condition was most pitiable, and I am informed she had been at the Brooklyn Hospital for four days prior to her transfer.

"It occurs to me that you might desire to communicate with the Brooklyn Hospital authorities and indicate your feelings in the matter, which I am sure you would do had you seen this emaciated, dying old woman when she was brought here."

DIPHTHERIA IN A SCHOOL.

Public School No. 9, Brooklyn, Closed and Under Quarantine.

On Tuesday THE NEW YORK TIMES called attention to the existence and rapid spread of diphtheria among the pupils of the kindergarten attached to Public School No. 9, Brooklyn, and to the action of Dr. Robert A. Black, Sanitary Superintendent for the Borough of Brooklyn, in refusing to close the kindergarten. Next day Dr. Black, through some of his subordinates, announced in the Brooklyn papers that there was no cause for alarm and no reason for closing the school.

Yesterday Dr. Black closed not only the kindergarten, but the whole primary department of No. 9, which is known as Primary School No. 111. The school was placed under quarantine. It is attended by about 1,000 children, and twenty-six teachers are employed there. Dr. Black says there are fifteen cases of diphtheria in the school.

Secretary George G. Brown of the Brooklyn School Board came out yesterday in a statement on the subject in one of the Brooklyn papers. He had evidently not heard of the action taken by Dr. Black, for he declared:

"The reports have been exaggerated beyond reason. The school has been fumigated as a matter of precaution, and instruction is going right ahead. So far as we have been able to learn, there were only two cases, and they were not contracted in the school."

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW YORK PRIMARY UNION WILL HOLD its Sixteenth Annual Institute at the Broadway Tabernacle on Saturday, March 26th. Sessions at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. All Teachers of Primary and Intermediate Classes cordially invited.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.

A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. 7 to 9 CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a refined German as companion, &c., to family going to Europe; references. Has, Box 49, 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook. 448 West 19th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—Mrs. Frederic Bronson wishes to recommend a very trustworthy maid. Call at 174 Madison Av.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Eight years' experience in mercantile house; educated, refined young woman; thoroughly competent; references. Remington Machine, Box 199 Times Office.

CARETAKER.—By a party with A1 city references; would take care of house of a family leaving New York for any length of time. Three bells. 253 West 19th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler or valet; 27 years; best references; speaks French, German, and a little English. 61 West 46th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, married; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; four years' best of reference from Mr. L. C. Lathrope, who can be seen at 37 Broad St., or Hotel Majestic, New York City; country preferred. A. McD., 13 South St., Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman or groom, or as useful man; five years' highest reference. 518 Hudson St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; temperate; country preferred; references. Coachman, 428 3d Av., care Mrs. Fitzpatrick.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; Protestant; thoroughly understands the growing of flowers and all kinds of plants; best American reference; 5 years with last place. B. B., Box 124 Times.

GARDENER, &c.—By a North of Ireland man, married, as gardener and general man; understands the culture of all plants and flowers; five years' best reference. B., Box 113 Times Office.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Single; best reference; to take charge of gentleman's place. B. F., care of Schnackenberg, Albany Av., Flatbush, L. I.

Miscellaneous.

FARMER and GARDENER.—By German-American, to take charge of gentleman's place; understands farming and gardening in all its branches; also greenhouse and laying out and gardening new place; married; no family; five years' best reference from last employer. J. B., Box 176, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN OF 24; five years with present employer; desires situation with chance of advancement. Advancement, Box 197 Times Office.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

THE GARDEN CITY HOTEL

GARDEN CITY, L. I.,

WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST,

And Remain Open Throughout the Year.

Manager at 280 Broadway, New York City, Tuesdays and Fridays, from 2 to 4 o'clock, with diagrams.

BROAD PIAZZAS, PARK OF 30 ACRES.

FINE CUISINE, UNEXCELLED SERVICE, FINE ROADS FOR BICYCLING AND DRIVING. 18-HOLE GOLF LINKS, WHICH ARE SUPERIOR TO THOSE ON ANY OTHER COURSE. NEW MACADAMIZED ROADS TO LONG BEACH AS WELL AS POINTS ON THE SOUND. FOR TERMS AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ADDRESS C. E. ADAMS, MANAGER.

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café-grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMBERLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., near beach; capacity 300; steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street level; cuisine and service unsurpassed. Special Spring Rates, $2.00 from Saturday P. M. to Monday A. M. Tel. 376. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

LINDEN HALL,

Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Av. and beach; opens April 2d; capacity, 350; steam heat, elevator; special Spring rates. M. C. ADAMS.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Ky. Av., 100 feet from beach, steam heat; sun parlor; elevator; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $10 to $15 per week. American Plan. L. V. STICKNEY.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A BACK parlor and extension, with use of front parlor for physician or dentist, or furnished saloon floor, with private bath, at exceptionally reasonable price. House on West 92d Street, near Central Park. Address S. R., Box 198, Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and eighty-one (181) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue; running thence northerly and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence westerly along the same, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 597 East 136th Street:

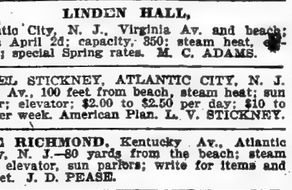

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $14,971.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest to the date fixed for sale is $260.00.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant two hundred and six (206) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 599 East 136th Street:

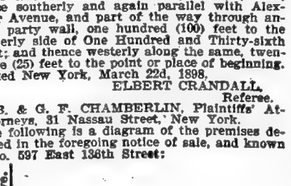

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $15,139.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest to the date fixed for sale, is $260.00.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898.
MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-law6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JONES, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James P. Albright, No. 391 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1897. WALTER G. JONES, Administrator. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Administrator, 391 Broadway, New York City. o6-law6mSat

MACAULAY, JOHN L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Grace Macaulay, the widow of JOHN L. MACAULAY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henrietta M. Parker of the City of New Brunswick, N. J., has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John L. Macaulay, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. f26-law6wSa

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-law6mS&s3

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. f4-law6mS

YORAN, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK YORAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 59 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1897. LILLIE T. YORAN, BENJAMIN F. GERDING, Executors. IAS. B. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Executors, Temple Court, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. o16-law6mS

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK to all persons interested in the estate of Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau, as copartners in business under the firm name of ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU, and to all persons interested in the private or individual estates of said Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York at the New York County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Arnold A. Rand and Luis James Phelps, as assignees for the benefit of the creditors of the above-named insolvent debtors Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau, as copartners in business under the firm name of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, and as individuals, should not be had; and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final judicial settlement of the said assignees' accounts.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Henry Bischoff, Junior, Justice of the Supreme Court, this 16th day of February, 1898.

Seal of Court. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
OLIN & RIVES, Attorneys for Assignees, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. f19-law6wS

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—WAKEFIELD INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, complainant, against THE PAWLING MANUFACTURING COMPANY, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that, by decree duly made and filed herein, on the 8th day of February, 1898, the undersigned were duly appointed receivers of the assets of the PAWLING MANUFACTURING COMPANY, within the Southern District of New York, and that we have duly qualified as such and do require:

First—All persons indebted to said corporation, within said district, to render an account to us of all debts and sums of money owing to them respectively, and to pay the same to us at our office, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April, 1898.

Second—All persons in said district having in their possession any property and effects of said corporation, to deliver the same to us at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Third—All creditors of the said corporation who may be entitled to payment out of the assets thereof, within the Southern District of New York, to present a statement of their respective claims, with proper vouchers in support thereof, at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Dated New York, March 1st, 1898.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
CLARENCE A. COOK,
Receivers.

MASTEN & NICHOLS, Solicitors for Receivers, 49 Wall Street, New York. mh2-2awSw

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—CONCETTA B. RUOCCO, plaintiff, vs. ALFONSO DI NOLA, Cristina Ruocco, and Raffaele Ruocco, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial in New York County.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 21st, 1898.

HOBBS & GIFFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office Address and Office, No. 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, Alfonso di Nola: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 1st day of March, 1898, and this day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.—Dated March 3d, 1898.

HOBBS & GIFFORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y. m5-law6wS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested as creditors or otherwise in the estate assigned by Belt, Butler & Co. to William H. Hamilton for the benefit of creditors:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the Supreme Court at Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 19th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of William H. Hamilton, as assignee of the said assigned estate should not be had, and if no cause be shown to attend the settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, and the seal of said court, the 24th day of February, 1898.

[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
LOUIS V. BOORAEM, Atty. for Assignee, No. 100 Broadway, New York City. f26-law6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated the 25th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HENRY P. ROSS AND COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 92 White Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Henry P. Ross and Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his office or place of transacting business, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 16th day of May, 1898. MARTIN SAXE, Assignee.
HASTINGS & GLEASON, Assignee's Attorneys, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. f24-1aw6wS

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS

LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

For Booklets of American, European Hotels.

FALL AND WINTER RESORTS

and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamps.)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
{ 23 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 96 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, e. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J.Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)...Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
do .....Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md..Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
Brooklyn, N. Y..Pierrepont House, e.p., $1 up
Cambridge Springs, Pa.Hu.Rider, a.p.$2.50 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago, Ill.The Virginia, ap., $3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up.
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1 up, ap, $3up
Lakewood, N. J..Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, (Westminster).St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville, Ky.Galt House, ap, $3 to $5; ep, $1up
Memphis, Tenn..Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala.Battle House, rooms, bath, ap, $2.50 up
Naples, Italy.(Splendid view south.) Parker's Htl
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
N. York (N.B.Barry).The St. Cloud Htl, ep, $1.50up
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W. B'y).Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
Philadelphia, Pa.The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond, Va.Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl...The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
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For Old Point

CITY WORKS INDICTMENTS

Charges Against Brooklyn ex-Officials Growing Out of the Contract Scandals.

PROMINENT MEN INVOLVED

Theodore B. Willis, Police Commissioner Philips, J. R. Clark, W. Leaycraft, R. W. Fielding, F. Milne, O. Knapp, W. H. Goff, and A. L. Jensen Accused.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday handed up fourteen indictments, involving nine former Brooklyn officials, in connection with the scandal in the City Works Department under Mayor Wurster's administration. The persons indicted are the following:

THEODORE B. WILLIS, ex-City Works Commissioner and leader of the Platt-Willis organization in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM E. PHILIPS, now Police Commissioner of New York City.

JOSEPH R. CLARK, ex-President of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen.

WILLIAM LEAYCRAFT, ex-Alderman.

ROBERT W. FIELDING, Deputy City Works Commissioner under Willis.

FREDERICK MILNE, son of Water Purveyor Milne and Inspector in the old City Works Department.

OSCAR KNAPP, ex-Water Purveyor.

WILLIAM H. GOFF, ex-Superintendent of Sewers.

A. L. JENSEN, ex-Warrant Clerk.

Willis and Philips are jointly indicted, and there are three indictments each against Fielding, Knapp, and Milne. Willis and Philips are indicted for conspiracy to defraud the city, Fielding, Knapp, and Milne for conspiracy, bribery, and passing false accounts; Leaycraft and Clark, bribery; Goff, passing and falsely certifying to work done; Jensen, false auditing and conspiracy.

The Courtroom Crowded.

The courtroom was crowded in anticipation of the Grand Jury's report. At 11 o'clock Judge Hurd gave orders to clear seats for the Grand Jury. They entered the room, and Foreman Thomas Edwards handed up the indictments. Assistant District Attorney Clarke announced that the jury had completed their labors and wished to adjourn until Monday. The regular work of the court was then taken up, and the indictments were not made known until later.

Ex-Justice N. H. Clement and Mirabeau L. Towns soon visited the court on behalf of Knapp and Milne, respectively, and asked that the bail be made as light as possible. Willis and Philips appeared later and gave bonds of $5,000 apiece. Willis's bondsmen were Cornelius Donellan, President of the D. & M. Chauncey Real Estate Company, and Joseph R. Willis. President William H. Hazzard of the Fulton Bank and William H. Harrison were Philips's bondsmen. All the defendants gave bail yesterday, except Milne and Leaycraft. The arraignment will be on Monday. Mr. Willis made the following statement to reporters:

"I am conscious of nothing during my administration which would invite the slightest censure, so far as I personally was concerned. I declare most emphatically that I am wholly innocent of any wrong-doing. The indictment is decidedly unjust and in the line of wicked persecution. I worked most faithfully and honestly with but one end in view, that the city should be faithfully and properly served, and that I might have the gratification, which I confess I was ambitious to have, at the close of my administration, of hearing from the people that I had proved myself a satisfactory, competent, and honest official.

"The case as it stands to-day is entirely one-sided. I was before the Grand Jury at the commencement of its labors, and believed that the statements I made were more than satisfactory. It seems that if anything subsequently transpired regarding me, it would not have been unreasonable for the District Attorney to allow me again to appear and be questioned. I am sure I could have cleared the matter up to the entire satisfaction of the jury. I am only anxious now that the earliest opportunity be given me to make whatever defense is necessary in court."

Philips Will Not Resign.

Commissioner Philips was asked if he intended to resign from the Police Board, and he replied: "Decidedly not. I have committed no crime. Why should I resign? I intend to fight this case as soon as I get a chance."

Civil suits will be brought against the indicted officials by Assistant Corporation Counsel Jenks, in order to recover some of the city's money. Apparently, in anticipation of such an event, Knapp some time ago transferred real estate to his wife, and on Wednesday a number of deeds made in October by ex-Alderman Clark to his wife were recorded in the Kings County Register's office. The property conveyed is in Arlington Avenue, New Lots Road, and Milford Street, and the consideration is "one dollar and other valuable considerations."

The investigation by the Grand Jury grew out of that made by Controller Coler immediately after he took office. It was found that $80,000 of the city's money had disappeared, and that it was accounted for only as having been spent on "emergency work." The law requires that bids must be advertised for where the contract exceeds $2,000. The City Works conspirators avoided this law by splitting up a job into contracts of $2,000 or less. It was found that many of these contracts had gone to a mysterious concern called "Thomas Frazier & Co." It was found that "Frazier & Co." had been paid for filling up a certain street where the sewer pipe was lying above the ground. Then it was discovered that "Thomas Frazier & Co." was Daniel Doody, and this led to the unraveling of the whole conspiracy.

There is no question that the recent conviction and sentence of ex-Coroner Edward B. Coombs and the coming trial of ex-Coroner George H. Nason has spread panic among the participants in the City Works frauds. The Coombs trial has shown that District Attorney Mareau means business, and the terrifying way in which he piled up a mass of evidence against Coombs which could not be overcome has convinced the officials of the last Brooklyn administration that he is a dangerous foe. Nor is the work likely to stop with the City Works Department. It is certain that other departments will be investigated, and the Park Department under the administration of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is likely to be the first taken up. No faction of the Republican Party is spared. Coombs and Nason were members of the Worth faction, while the men indicted yesterday all belonged to the Platt-Willis faction.

Evidence Given by the Doodys.

The indictments were obtained largely by the evidence given by Daniel Doody and his son, Daniel F. Doody. These men were the contractors who profited by the deals, and when the Grand Jury began its investigation they turned State's evidence. Immunity was promised them, with the condition that if they left town the promise would be regarded as annulled. They will, therefore, be the chief witnesses against their associates.

A general conspiracy among officials and contractors is said to have existed, and the Doody contract is said to have been only one of many. In some quarters Phillips is thought to have been the head of the ring. He is a cousin of Willis's wife, and it was through Willis that he secured his appointment as Police Commissioner. Prior to that time he was almost unknown in politics. The Platt faction were regarded as entitled to the Republican Commissionerships, and Willis, as the head of that faction in Brooklyn, was able to dictate the Brooklyn appointment. The nomination of Philips occasioned much surprise among politicians.

Another scandal in the City Works Department is about to be probed in a civil suit. Peter Feeley of 202 Tillary Street has brought suit as a taxpayer against Michael J. Dady, ex-Mayor Wurster, ex-Controller Palmer, ex-Auditor Sutton, ex-Commissioner Willis, Robert W. Fielding, and Peter Milne. The suit relates to the work done, or alleged to be done, in cleaning the sources of Brooklyn's water supply.

In 1896 panic spread through Brooklyn over the condition of the city water, which was foul and undrinkable. Mr. Willis announced his intention to clean the Simonson Twin Ponds at Rosedale and the pond at Valley Stream, and induced the Board of Aldermen to appropriate $75,000 for the purpose. According to Feeley's complaint, Dady, Willis, Fielding, and other persons entered into a conspiracy to misappropriate this money, or a portion of it. They conceived the scheme of splitting up or subdividing in contracts of the amount of less than $2,000 each, the performance of the work and the furnishing of the material" in connection with the protecting of the water supply, which of right constituted but one item of work. This was done "with the intent that the said several contracts, in amounts of less than $2,000 each, might be awarded to the defendant, M. J. Dady, without advertising for bids therefor," and to allow him to charge exorbitant prices.

Like the Doody Case.

The conspiracy was carried out, and Dady did charge "excessive and exorbitant prices," and an additional 10 per cent. for himself on the amounts charged for work and materials. Dady's bills, it is alleged, were not made out in items, and no vouchers were submitted. The scheme was carried out in order to avoid the provisions of law requiring the advertising for bids prior to the awarding of contracts involving expenditures of more than $2,000, precisely as was done in the Doody case. The work was not properly done, and the menace to Brooklyn's health was not removed.

Feeley demands that the defendants restore the sum of $25,232.91 paid to Dady, to the City of New York as the successor of the City of Brooklyn. Wurster, Sutton, and Palmer are made defendants only because they approved the bills on the representations of Willis, Fielding, and Milne, that they were all right.

Dady is now Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Kings County, but there is a movement on foot to compel him to resign. The Republicans who are engineering this movement assert that in view of these revelations, Dady would be too much of a load to carry in the next campaign.

Controller Coler did not care to discuss the indictments of Brooklyn ex-officials yesterday.

"I don't want to say anything about it," said he. "It isn't at all a pleasant thing either to think or to talk about. This department has made the investigation it was charged to make, and the results have been turned over to the proper authorities. We will go on investigating. But this indictment matter isn't a part of the work of this office, and it isn't a pleasant thing to discuss."

It was learned on good authority last night that Foreman Thomas E. Edwards of the Grand Jury was approached by some one who offered him a bribe of $10,000 to prevent an indictment against some of the officials of the city works.

When Mr. Edwards was seen regarding the report, he appeared much startled. He would neither affirm nor deny the report, but said that all information was in the hands of the District Attorney.

Royal Baking Powder is made of pure crystal cream of tartar and is beyond all question as to wholesomeness and strength. The most economical to use.

A REPORT FROM MR. COLER.

He Issues Another Statement on the Affairs of the Old City Works Department.

Controller Coler yesterday made public a further statement of the result of his investigations into the City Works Department of the former City of Brooklyn. According to the statement, on April 25, 1895, Thomas Gilbride obtained a contract to remove a hill at the Wallabout Market. He agreed to do the work at 16 cents per cubic yard, the total for the job not to exceed $6,200. He removed 10,000 yards and left 28,000 yards untouched.

On March 4, 1895, G. L. Murphy, clerk of the market, wrote to Commissioner Willis of the City Works Department that $14,563 would be necessary to complete the improvement of the market lands. At the request of Mr. Willis, Mayor Wurster approved a bill for $20,000, including $6,400 for grading the hill. An agreement was made with Washington Bulkley to take down the hill lying to the east of the market square for $13,645, or 66 cents a cubic yard—50 cents per yard more than Gilbride received for the first part of the same work.

The report of Mr. Coler's accountants shows that Mr. Bulkley's bill, involving an expenditure of more than $10,000, was certified as correct by the clerk, Murphy, approved by Deputy Commissioner of City Works, and audited by City Auditor Sutton without an examination or resurvey.

Another report to the Controller deals with the claims of Thornton M. Malley & Co. for supplies to the City Works Department of Brooklyn, a considerable portion of which seems to have been ordered at high prices through A. S. Smith, a relation of Deputy Commissioner Fielding. The accountants specify a long list of the bills they allege were improperly audited.

HID WHILE BURGLARS WORKED.

Miss Parkinson and Her Two Little Sisters Were Too Frightened to Raise an Alarm.

Burglars held high carnival in the residence of Charles H. Parkinson, at 9 Boyd Avenue, Jersey City, for nearly three hours Thursday night, while Miss Bessie Parkinson and her two little sisters listened and trembled in an upper room, though the burglars were not aware of the fact, and supposed they had the house all to themselves.

Mr. Parkinson's family consists of himself, wife, and four daughters—Bessie, seventeen; Emma, fifteen, and the two little ones alluded to, one nine and the other six years old. Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson and Miss Emma left home at 8 o'clock to attend a euchre party at the house of R. B. Hoagland, 129 Forrest Street, only three blocks away. The lower part of the house was securely fastened. Miss Parkinson and her sisters were in an upper room.

About 9 o'clock as Miss Parkinson was sitting at a window she saw two men stop in front of the house, hold a brief consultation, and then ascend the stoop. Had Miss Parkinson raised the window, and given an alarm she would have secured aid with little delay, the street being much frequented by wheelmen, even if her outcry had not driven the burglars away. But instead of doing so, she and her sisters ran to her room, where they jumped into bed and buried themselves under the clothes. She heard the burglars enter the house and laugh and talk as they searched the lower rooms. Her sisters, who were even more frightened than she was, finally cried themselves to sleep.

Miss Parkinson finally heard the door bell ring. Presuming that the burglars had gone and that her parents had returned, she ran down stairs to find the front door open and a policeman on the stoop. He was Patrolman McDevitt. He said he saw the door open and had rung the bell to see if all was right. At Miss Parkinson's request he searched the house, while she ran to call her parents. It was found that the burglars had ransacked all the lower rooms, and had then helped themselves to the contents of the larder, eating their supper leisurely, and smoking some of Mr. Parkinson's cigars. They had ample time to do this for it was midnight when McDevitt found the door open. The total value of the booty carried off, which consisted of jewelry, silverware, and cash, was $200.

The Case of Hilda Petersen.

Hilda Petersen, the young woman accused of having murdered her child at Rockville Centre, was visited yesterday at Long Island City by her lawyer, Emanuel Friend. It is reported that she made a statement to her lawyer contradicting the one made by her at the time of her arrest, in which she is said to have confessed to the murder. It is alleged that she now attributes the crime to a man who had betrayed her. Neither the District Attorney nor Mr. Friend would discuss the matter or say whether any further arrests would be made.

New Captain of Ninth Regiment.

Company E, Ninth Regiment, elected Private E. B. Pickhardt of Company I, Seventh Regiment, Captain last night, in place of Dessar, who resigned. Col. William Seward presided, and the election was a very close and exciting one, Pickhardt receiving 19 votes against 18 cast for Lieut. Frank King of Company E, Ninth Regiment.

Before the fever, headache, and oppressed breathing which come with "a bad cold" have assumed a dangerous form, cure it with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

KILLED BY THROWN KNIFE

"Jew Gus" Suddenly Ends the Life of the Woman with Whom He Lived.

HIS ATTEMPT TO REFORM HER

While Drunk Himself, He Meets Her in a Saloon, and After Scolding Her, Hurls the Cheap Weapon with Fatal Effect.

By a remarkable feat of knife throwing "Jew Gus" contrived to kill "English Mary," the woman with whom he lived, in the back room of the Beehive saloon, southwest corner of Oliver and South Streets, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Police and knife-throwing experts in the museums agree in the opinion that the man would probably fail to duplicate his fatal marksmanship in a thousand trials.

The man and woman are types of their class. Nobody knows much of either. They had been hanging about the East River water front three or four years, which is a long time to stand the pace that is set there, and were about as low as human beings ever sink.

"Jew Gus" called himself a longshoreman, but he worked only at intervals when he could get money in no other way. He is about forty years old. "English Mary" is said to have come here from Liverpool six or seven years ago. In a vague way some of the women of her own class had the idea that her original name was Ward, and that she married a man named Casson, who is now "doing time" somewhere.

She had been living with "Jew Gus," whose other name is supposed to be Eckhart, two years. They were familiar figures in the all-night saloons and dance houses, and were known as fighters. Sometimes they fought each other, and at other times they fought bartenders, policemen, or anybody else who was handy. The man returned from doing a six months' "stretch" on the Island only a month ago.

Tried to Reform Her.

Queerly enough, the murder came from an effort of "Jew Gus" to reform the woman's morals. He got drunk himself whenever he could, but objected violently to her getting drunk. Early Thursday night he met her in South Street, accused her of having drunk wrisky, and fought her. When he entered the "Beehive" yesterday morning with "Dutch Heiz" and found "English Mary" sitting at a table with another woman of her own kind called "Sheeny Rosa," he immediately accused "English Mary" of drinking whisky. He was drunk and ugly, and the woman was in about the same condition.

They exchanged taunts and epithets, and "Gus" suddenly jumped from the chair which he had drawn to the table. Heiz rose and interposed, pushing "Gus" back. The latter reached into his trousers or side coat pocket, fished out an open knife, and while yet struggling with Heiz threw the weapon overhand across the other man's shoulder. He threw from his open hand, the butt of the knife handle braced against his wrist.

The knife went straight. The pointed blade struck English Mary in the left breast just above the corset and entered its full length of two inches and a half. She clutched at her breast, and as she sank forward tried to rest her head on her hand. The marks of her blood-stained fingers were found on her forehead.

Died in Five Minutes.

Her arm dropped helpless, however, and her body fell across the table. She was dead in five minutes. "Sheeny Rosa" says she tried to pull the knife out, but that her nerve failed, and that Heiz got it and handed it to "Jew Gus," with whom he ran through a side door. As they reached the street the murderer said, "Here goes the knife," and threw it up on the roof of a house adjoining the saloon. The police found it there yesterday, with blood clotted on it. It is a cheap bit of cutlery, with an imitation buckhorn handle, and probably cost a quarter when it was new, a long time ago.

No autopsy had been made on the woman's body last night, but it was evident that an artery had been cut. Her clothing was soaked with her blood.

There is no reason to believe that "Jew Gus" had ever acquired any special skill as a knife thrower, and yet he made a shot from a distance of eight feet which men who throw knives for a living say the most skilled of them could not make in such circumstances. The Mexican knife throwers invariably throw from the hip "underhand."

The police feel sure that they will have "Gus" in a day or two, as he has no money and no friends. They found "Sheeny Rosa" and "Dutch Heiz" yesterday and locked them up.

CALLED HIM "A BIG STUFF."

Wherefor Policeman Alfield Accuses Smith of Contempt of Court.

William F. Smith of 15 Ewen Street, chief clerk of Lawyer David Hirschfield, was paroled in the custody of his employer in the Second District Court, at Williamsburg, yesterday, pending the hearing of a charge of contempt of court in calling a policeman "a big stuff," brought against him by Policeman Alfield, attached to the court.

Smith was sent to the court yesterday to obtain a summons. He went into the clerk's room, where several other men were also waiting. One of them made a noise, and Alfield entered the room and ordered quietness. Smith says he told the policeman that he had not made any noise, and was promptly ordered out of the room. He refused, and Alfield, he alleges, struck him and forcibly ejected him. Whereupon he called the policeman "a big stuff." Alfield, regarding this as an insult, complained to Justice Schnitzspan that Smith had been guilty of contempt in insulting an officer of the court.

Mr. Hirschfield said last night that it was the intention of his clerk to complain of Alfield's conduct to Chief McCullagh.

FUNERAL HONORS FOR A PARROT

Body Embalmed and an Elaborate Casket Ordered for It.

A parrot belonging to William H. Parkinson of Clifton, Richmond, died on Thursday and is to have fitting honors paid to it. A plush casket will contain its remains, which have been embalmed.

The bird was a very old one, how old no one knows. It was at one time the property of Col. H. Brown, U. S. A., when he commanded at Fort Sumter many years ago. Col. Brown gave the bird to James R. Robinson, then County Treasurer of Richmond County. Some years later Mr. Robinson gave the bird to Mr. Parkinson.

Parkinson and Robinson were friends when boys, almost seventy years ago. Robinson married when a young man, but his wife died, and for nearly two decades the two old friends have lived together, keeping bachelors' hall on Ames Street, Clifton. The bird called Parkinson "Papa," and Robinson "Grandpa." Seven years ago they had their first and only serious difference. It was over the parrot. Robinson came to the conclusion that it talked too much and demanded that it be given a home elsewhere. Parkinson refused, whereupon Robinson packed up his things and moved out. After a brief separation, however, he moved back again, and since then the friendship has remained unbroken.

When the parrot died on Thursday Mr. Parkinson took the body to a photographer's and had it photographed, then to an undertaking establishment, where it was embalmed, and a casket covered with pink plush and trimmed with blue silk ordered for it. Mr. Parkinson will not say when or where the burial is to take place.

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West 23d St.

LEGAL NOTES.

TRIUMPH OF MADISON SQUARE BANK DEPOSITORS.—The receivers of the Madison Square Bank yesterday secured an important victory in the Appellate Division in the suit brought by them in the name of Jacob Hirshfield against John Bopp and others. The action, which was begun in January, 1894, was brought in the interest of all the creditors of the bank to enforce the statutory liability against the stockholders and to compel them to make good to the depositors the deficiency between the value of the assets coming into the hands of the receivers and the aggregate amount of the deposits. The case went to the Court of Appeals several years ago upon the question whether, after Hirshfield had assigned his interest, the action was maintainable by other creditors on whose behalf he sued. The decision below, in favor of the stockholders, was by Justice Stover, in December, 1896. Justice Barrett, giving the unanimous opinion of the Appellate tribunal, said in conclusion: "In its main aspects the liability of the defendants may be considered as settled upon grounds which cannot be altered upon a new trial. But each defendant has the right to prove that he is not a stockholder within the meaning of the act. Some of them have already done so, and others may be able to do so upon a new trial. That right should not be taken from them; and there should consequently be a reversal and a new trial." The depositors have already received 60 per cent. of their claims against the bank, and it now looks as if they would receive considerably more.

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RECOVERY FOR SERVICES AS PROMOTER.—The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed a judgment awarding damages to W. Preston Hix, on a verdict given in his favor on the second trial of his suit against the Edison Electric Light Company, upon a contract of employment to promote and organize for the benefit of the defendants a company, to be known as the Edison Electric Light Company of Philadelphia. Mr. Hix received as compensation for his services 15 per cent. of the $1,000,000 of stock of the Philadelphia corporation, but he claims to be entitled to one-third of three separate issues of shares subsequently made, by which the capital stock of the Philadelphia company was increased. A dismissal of the complaint on the first trial was reversed, and the Court then held that the plaintiff's right to recover 5 per cent. on the increase of capital of the Philadelphia company depended upon his establishing that he was the person referred to by the words "present promoter" in the contract. The jury on the second trial found by its verdict, upon a very serious conflict of evidence, that plaintiff had established his claim that he, and not a Mr. Jameson, as claimed by defendant, was entitled to the 5 per cent. on the increased capital. The Court holds that the alleged release by plaintiff of all his claims against the defendants was not proved. Justice Ingraham gave a dissenting opinion, in which he said: "The General Electric Company and the defendant are distinct corporations. The General Electric Company admits and declares that it controlled the defendant and is the owner of its stock, but I see no evidence in the case in which the defendant has admitted or made such a declaration; and upon what principle it can be said that this defendant is to be liable for a contract made between the General Electric Company and the Philadelphia company, not purporting to be made by the defendant, and where it is not alleged that the principal had any knowledge that a particular contract was being made in its name or on its account, I am at a loss to conceive."

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THE JESSE HOYT ESTATE.—Samuel N. Hoyt, Alfred M. Hoyt, and James W. Jackson, trustees of Mary Irene Hoyt, under the will of her father, Jesse Hoyt, have succeeded in their appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court from a decree of the Surrogate, made last June, settling their accounts. Mr. Hoyt, who died in 1882, after giving the bulk of his estate to brothers and nephews and nieces, created two trusts of $1,250,000 each, one for the benefit of his wife, during her life, and the other for the benefit of the daughter, Mary Irene. The trustees were directed to apply the income of the fund "to her use for and during her natural life, in the most bounteous and liberal manner as to expenditure, and so as to promote her convenience and comfort and gratify her reasonable desires." After the protracted contest over the will, the trustees, in 1886, invested most of the sum specified in United States Government bonds, which could only be purchased at a premium. To restore and make good this premium, which amounted to $245,000, they annually retained from the interest a sum equivalent to the proportionate wearing away of the value of the security, or creating what they called a sinking fund. In August, 1895, the retention by the trustees of over $8,000 for such purpose was objected to, and a referee, who was appointed, reported that the trustees were justified in their action. The Surrogate decided otherwise, and now the Appellate Division, by Justice McLaughlin, holds that the referee was right. "The testator did not intend," Justice McLaughlin says, "that any portion of the $1,250,000 should go or be given to his daughter. This sum he intended for his nephews and nieces. It will be observed that he did not intend that the whole of the interest, income, or dividend received from the trust fund should belong or necessarily be paid to his daughter, without deductions therefrom, since he left it to the discretion of the trustees to determine how much of such income should be paid to her."

***

DAMAGES TO ABUTTING OWNER.—The dismissal by the Supreme Court at Special Term of the suit brought by Catherine Taylor against the New York Central and Hudson River Railway Company and others, to restrain the company from operating its railroad along Park Avenue, in front of her premises, at One Hundred and Ninth Street, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division. The railroad at that point is upon an elevated structure in the middle of Park Avenue, about twenty-six feet wide at the bottom and twenty-four feet wide at the top. The alleged injury to plaintiff's property resulted from the change of grade authorized by the Legislature in 1892, necessitated by the Federal legislation two years previously, requiring the bridges over the Harlem River to be raised so that there should be a clear space of twenty-three feet between the bridge and high water. The Court, in an elaborate opinion by Justice Rumsey, decides against the plaintiff's first ground of damage that the increased height of the embankment upon which the railroad is permanently to run obstructs her easement of light and air to an extent greater than the defendants were authorized to do. The Court holds that the railroad company had acquired, by virtue of adverse possession, the right to the user of the embankment as it stood down to 1895, and that the embankment, when finally finished, so as to meet the requirements of the Federal law, being raised for a public purpose, exclusively under the control of the Board of Improvements created by the statute, the railroad company was not responsible for it. The fact that the defendants contributed under compulsion a certain portion of the expense did not operate to render them liable for what was done. But the Court held that a different question was presented by the temporary structure, which was used by the railroad company for the operation of its road during the building of the permanent viaduct. This structure occupied the street at about the height of the second story windows of the plaintiff from the embankment to the sidewalk, and it interfered with the access to her premises and with her easements of light and air. The use of this temporary structure for the purpose of running trains upon it was held to be an obstruction of the street, greatly in excess of anything which the company had previously done, and was beyond its power; and for the obstruction thus caused, the railroad company was liable.

***

NO DAMAGES FOR PERJURY OR SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.—Mrs. Louise Young, in a suit in the Supreme Court against Mrs. Adele W. Leach, claimed damages by reason of the latter's perjury and subornation of perjury. Mrs. Young charged in her complaint that after she recovered judgment in Ohio against her husband, Henry C. Young, for $40,000, Mrs. Leach, with intent to cheat her, and to prevent her from collecting upon the judgment, induced Mr. Young to fraudulently transfer to her certain stock of a Connecticut corporation more than sufficient to satisfy the $40,000; and that, when plaintiff sued in Connecticut to set aside the transfer, Mrs. Leach falsely testified, and induced Mr. Young to falsely testify that the stock was transferred to her in good faith prior to the rendition of the judgment in favor of Mrs. Young. On the trial of the suit against Mrs. Leach before a referee, it appeared that the $40,000 was awarded for alimony, and Mrs. Leach testified that she purchased the stock in good faith for a valuable consideration, and that the present parties, during the progress of the trial, made an agreement by which the suit was discontinued, the stock was sold to plaintiff's attorney, and other property was delivered to plaintiff. The Appellate Division yesterday, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, unanimously affirmed the decision of the referee dismissing the complaint, holding, first, that an action cannot be maintained to recover damages for perjury or subornation of perjury; and, second, that plaintiff did not sustain any damage by reason of the testimony given by the defendant and Henry C. Young in the Connecticut suit, it appearing that plaintiff herself voluntarily stopped the trial, and thus prevented judgment being rendered.

***

JUDGMENT FOR SERVICES SUSTAINED.—Charles F. Gall's recovery of judgment for $21,960 against Amelia Gall, as administratrix of plaintiff's uncle, the late Joseph Gall, has been unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division. It was shown upon the trial that plaintiff, at his uncle's request, came here from San Francisco in 1882, abandoning a valuable business, and that from the time of his arrival here until Mr. Gall's death, in May, 1896, he acted as the latter's companion, confidential adviser, agent, and personal and business representative. The decedent recognized his nephew's services in these capacities as exceedingly valuable. Mr. Gall left a will giving the greater part of his property to his nephew, but probate was refused upon the ground that the will was revoked by the decedent's marriage to the defendant after its execution, and by the birth of a child—the fruit of the marriage, after his death. Justice Barrett, who gave the opinion, said in part: "As to the verdict, we can only say that it was supported by ample evidence of the services rendered, and sufficient evidence of their value. The amount awarded was reasonable, and was arrived at under a careful charge by the learned trial Justice, to which no exception is taken. The verdict gives the plaintiff but about $3,000 per annum, although the decedent himself admitted that his nephew, in coming to him, had abandoned a business worth at least $5,000 per annum." The appeal was based principally upon alleged improper admission of testimony.

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POLICY ON THE LIFE OF HERRMANN THE MAGICIAN.—A policy of insurance for $10,000, issued by the Connecticut Indemnity Association of Waterbury, upon the life of Alexander Herrmann the magician and prestidigitateur, payable to his wife, Adelaide Herrmann, was, before Mr. Herrmann's death, assigned to Henry J. Braker. Mr. Herrmann died on Dec. 17, 1896, and soon after Braker applied to and obtained from the agent of the company blank proofs to be presented, and they were presented on the 7th of January. These were returned about three weeks later, it being claimed that they were not completed in accordance with the conditions contained therein. Braker refused a request to fill a second blank which was inclosed, and after the time had expired within which the policy was to be paid, brought suit, after refusal of payment. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, has affirmed judgment directed for plaintiff at Trial term, holding that if the proofs furnished to the company contained sufficient evidence of the actual fact of the death, the receipt of those proofs fixed its liability.

KILLED IN AN AIR SHAFT.

Supposed Burglar Fell, Injured His Wrist and Bled to Death.

A man supposed to be E. R. Carson, a bricklayer, was killed early yesterday morning, by falling down an airshaft while, it is thought, engaged in an attempt to rob the liquor store of John Smith, at 2,103 Third Avenue.

At about 2:30 o'clock Policeman Gorsuch of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, while standing near the corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, heard sounds like the breaking of wood, and on investigating found that the rear door leading to the saloon had been pried off its hinges. He rapped for assistance, and a thorough search of the premises was made.

The man was found lying at the bottom of the airshaft, bleeding from a wound in his wrist, which he had received in his fall. He died from hemorrhage before an ambulance arrived. The contents of the saloon had not been disturbed. A man who had been seen standing outside the saloon made his escape.

J. A. FONT COMMITS SUICIDE.

Once Sentenced to Death, But Pardoned After Serving Ten Years.

James A. Font, a notary public and copyist, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in the head with a revolver, at his home, 154 West Houston Street. Some months ago he broke the middle finger of his left hand, and had to have it amputated, which interfered with his work. He was a cripple, and it is thought that despondency prompted his act.

In May, 1877, Font was indicted with two others for killing John Ryan of 64 Leroy Street. The men were convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but afterward they were reprieved and their sentence commuted to life imprisonment. On his death bed Police Capt. Kennedy, on whose testimony the men were convicted, admitted there might be some mistake, and the men might, after all, be innocent. Gov. Hill pardoned Font and one of the men, who had served ten years. The third man had been discharged soon after the trial.

Don't be so proud of your figure and insist on an overcoat that fits as though you had been melted and poured into it.

They're not comfortable that way; and then suppose you grow stouter next season? What's more, it's directly contrary to fashion's orders.

Big, very big; loose, baggy, is what you want—$15 to $30.
Spring Hats
Spring Furnishings
For boy and man.

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NO BETTER IN THE WORLD.

TO HOUSE CITY OFFICES.

Sinking Fund Commissioners Discuss Reports on the Subject From a Sub-Committee.

President Guggenheimer of the Council and Alderman Muh, the sub-committee of the Sinking Fund Commission appointed to find accommodations for the different city departments, reported to the commission yesterday the result of their investigation. Mr. Guggenheimer gave it as his opinion that the city could not do better than to lease eight or ten floors and the basement of the new Syndicate Building, in course of erection in Park Row.

He said the agent of the building had offered to lease to the city ten floors at an annual rental of $1.60 per square foot of space, and suggested that the city offer $1.50 per square foot. At that rate the amount of space required by the city could be obtained for about $125,000 a year.

Alderman Muh favored the Jones Building, at Duane and Elm Streets. He declared the location better for the city's purposes than that of the Syndicate Building, and said all the room required could be obtained at 75 cents a square foot, or an annual amount of less than $75,000.

Mayor Van Wyck said it was hard for the board to make a selection when experts like Mr. Guggenheimer and Mr. Muh disagreed. He asked if the owners of the buildings suggested had made any proposition in regard to the leases the city had taken on the offices now occupied. Mr. Guggenheimer said the agent of the Syndicate Building was willing to assume all the leases, and Mr. Muh said he could not tell what the Jones people would do, but he presumed they would take the leases off the city's hands.

Controller Coler made no comment on either report. In reply to a question, he said that the departments would require about 88,000 square feet, and that the city is now paying an average rental of $1.60 per square foot in the Stewart Building and in the New York Life Building. On motion of Mr. Keenan, the whole matter was referred to the Controller for investigation and a report.

A report in favor of leasing the Richmond Building, in Stapleton, for the Richmond Borough offices, took a like course. The committee reported that the building was offered at $9,000 a year, but that the owners had come down to $5,000. It was decided to offer $4,500 a year for the building, with heat and janitor service for two years.

Commissioner Kearney of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies was authorized to lease 214 East Nineteenth Street for the use of the Bureau of Gas Inspection. The building is owned by Edward Kearney, formerly a district leader in Tammany Hall.

The lease of the Board of Health Building, in Clinton Street, Brooklyn, was renewed at $4,000 a year, and it was decided to lease offices for the Bureau of Municipal Statistics, at 346 Broadway, at an annual rental of $1,840.

THE CITY CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Mr. Whalen Says They do not Need the State Board's Approval.

Controller Coler, some days ago, wrote to Corporation Counsel Whalen for an opinion on the legality of the position taken by the Municipal Civil Service Commission. He referred to the letter written to him by Secretary George McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association, and asked if he would be justified in deciding upon the pay rolls as certified to by the Municipal Civil Service Commission. In his reply Mr. Whalen wrote yesterday:

"I have given to this question the serious consideration which its gravity demands, and after this consideration I state, without elaboration, in view of the necessity of a speedy answer to your question, that, in my opinion, the new rules and regulations adopted by the Municipal Civil Service Commission of this city and approved by the Mayor do not require approval by the State Civil Service Commission, but are in full legal force and operation when they have been approved by the Mayor, as required by the charter.

Anti-Alcohol Tax Association.

The National Association to Promote the Use of Untaxed Alcohol in the Manufactures and Arts was formed yesterday at a meeting in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, 203 Broadway, representatives of about fifty industries using large quantities of alcohol in manufacturing being present. Officers were elected as follows: President—Henry Dailey, Jr., New York; First Vice President—E. H. Hance, Philadelphia; Second Vice President—J. H. Bird, Boston; Treasurer—B. T. Fairchild, New York; Secretary—Charles Truax, Chicago, and an Executive Committee made up of Dr. P. T. Austen, Henry Clementson, Andrew B. Rogers, and Charles S. Keaton.

Cantor Will Talk on Canals.

Jacob A. Cantor, who introduced a bill for the appropriation of $7,000,000 for the improvement of the Erie Canal, will deliver an address on "The Importance of the Canals of the State of New York" at the convention of the Merchants' Association to-day at noon.

Carpet Dept.

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Best Body Brussels,

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per yard,
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Axminster & Moquette,

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Lord & Taylor,

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Your winter overcoat is a back number since our Spring Overcoats are ready.

Fashion says, you ought to get your spring coat at once. Comfort agrees with Fashion.

When prices are as low as they are at our stores, economy can find no objection to early buying.

Spring Overcoats, $9 to $35.
Street Covert Coats, $10 to $30.
(For Silk Lined, $18, $22, $25, $28 & $30)
Boys' Covert Coats (all ages), $4.50 to $20.

The rule of our business is: please the customer at all hazards; and if he won't be pleased, give him back his money.

A big spread of Handsome Spring Neckwear, 50c. up to $2.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
The Eminent American Actor Eben Plympton in Bronson Howard's & Agnes Proctor little comedy "Old Love Letters." Gus Williams, Hilda Thomas and Frank Barry, Florence Bindley, Letta and Minnie, Josephine Gassman, the Blondelle, Solaret; many other stars.

AMERICAN. 42d St. and 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
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MARCH 1898

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art.

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Books Received.

The New York Times.
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

The Prophet of the Kailyard School.

Thrums and Drumtochty at one time threatened to become more familiar words to the rising generation than Athens and Rome. The Scotch school had for the time being taken possession of popular literature. Its writers were household names, and its books are now in nearly every home. The sales have been immense, and are still large, although of late they have shown a falling off. Literary prophets are not yet done forecasting the future of Barrie, Crockett, Ian Maclaren, and their imitators. Some prophesy a speedy death and a funeral with no hope of resurrection, but the wish is too apparently the father of the thought to give it much weight. Saner and more impartial critics are of opinion that the men who have the field now will hold it for some time longer.

The only point in connection with the Kailyard school on which all the critics are at one is that its prophet and champion, Dr. Robertson Nicoll, is a remarkably clever man, who is able and willing to do much to keep in the front ranks of literature the men he discovered and introduced to the world. He is sensible enough to admit that people will not go on for ever reading books about either Thrums or Drumtochty, but he is bold enough to affirm with confidence that they will read whatever the leaders of the Scotch school choose to offer, because these leaders are men of such resource and wisdom that they may turn out to have wider horizons and to control larger areas than certain of their critics think.

Dr. Nicoll is forty-five years old. The son of a Presbyterian minister in the far north of Scotland, he was exceptionally fortunate in his early environment and training. His father was a bookworm of catholic tastes who collected a library of 15,000 volumes, representative of every department in ancient, mediæval, and modern literature. The son roamed through that collection like a bee gathering honey. During the long and dreary Winter evenings he stored up with the help of a marvelously retentive memory the encyclopedic knowledge which is the admiration of all who know him. One of the ablest of London editors has said that he never met a man who knew so much and knew it so accurately. He has made a special study of English literature in the Victorian era, and his acquaintance with every part of the subject is so minute that he is constantly putting right the mistakes of acknowledged specialists. There was a time when he hoped to write a comprehensive work on Victorian literature along with his brother, the brother dealing with philosophy and history, and he himself taking theology and poetry. Considerable progress was made with the undertaking, and immense quantities of valuable material were accumulated; but the death of the brother ended the project.

Nicoll followed in his father's footsteps and became a Presbyterian divine. His sermons were distinguished for their combination of Celtic warmth, Saxon robustness of thought, and the purple patches of a style that was enriched by quotations from all kinds of authors. The passion for writing burned nearly as brightly in his breast as the passion for preaching; so when a lung affection forbade further service in the pulpit he turned eagerly, after a year's traveling for recuperation, to journalistic work. He established The British Weekly. Its freshness, its brilliancy, its charming literary tone, and its unique individuality show Dr. Nicoll's powers at their best. Other journals came into existence and influence through his fertile brain. He now edits, in addition to his weekly paper, three monthly magazines, and he proposes soon to launch a fourth, the control of which he will share with Ian Maclaren.

It was as editor of The British Weekly that Nicoll became the prophet of the Kailyard school, discovering its writers, and proclaiming their merits with such skill and persuasiveness that the world was forced to listen. J. M. Barrie was a journalist who earned an occasional guinea with short sketches of life and manners in his native town until the wideawake editor induced him to try his power as a novelist. Ian Maclaren was an eloquent preacher who could tell with inimitable aptness a story at the dinner table, but who never dreamed that he could write an idyl until Nicoll with Scotch pertinacity badgered him into attempting some stories for his paper. Both Barrie and Ian Maclaren are grateful enough to give Nicoll the credit that is due to him, and they know that to his championship, all the more effective because never ostentatious, they owe much of the continuance of their prosperity.

Nicoll has been paying the penalty of his success in discovering new authors by being worried by unknown writers who are anxious to be discovered. In a single week he has had as many as forty idyls thrust upon his attention, each one of which modestly claimed to be far superior to anything written by Barrie or Maclaren. One does not wonder to learn that he is utterly sick of Scotch idyls, and that he finds them the hardest of all kinds of idyls to read. Over and over again he has printed notices intimating that he does not wish to receive any more, but they keep pouring in all the same. Of late he has buried himself in his charming retreat at Hampstead Heath, and goes to his office in Paternoster Row only once a week. In this way he seeks to escape the Frankenstein he has called into existence.

Personally Dr. Nicoll is one of the most lovable of men. Very shy and retiring, and in anything but robust health, he avoids the haunts of literary men, but with congenial friends he is the soul of the company. He knows from experience the rough places of journalistic life, and nothing affords him greater pleasure than to lend a helping hand to some clever lad cultivating literature in the great metropolis on a little oatmeal. He fulfills many activities and fulfills them all well, but as yet his most distinguished service to his generation has been rendered as prophet of the Kailyard school.

What vitality there is in popular error as to historic facts! Here we have Scribner's Magazine for April, in Senator Lodge's article on the Revolution, printing a picture of one of the blockhouses in Harlem as if it were a relic of the Revolutionary defenses of New York. The particular blockhouse given is the one near the northeast end of Morningside Park. This structure had no relation whatever to the Revolution. It was built, along with others, in 1814, when the British were expected to attack the city, coming by way of the Sound. Of these defenses only the walls had been set up and some of the guns mounted when peace came. Never a gun was fired from them in action. And yet in the popular mind and in more than one history these blockhouses are pictured and set down as relics of the Revolution. Senator Lodge must know his Boston better than his New York.

THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of next week, April 2, will contain a carefully classified series of lists of Spring books. Books published since Jan. 1, or to be published before June 1, will be included. For this occasion THE REVIEW will be enlarged to twenty-four pages.

Yellow Journalism in Literature

"Quo Vadis" and Its Horrors—Shocking Details in Greater Fullness Than Tacitus Employed.

Letter to The Editor of The New York Times from
A Constant Reader and Valued Contributor.

Many articles have appeared from time to time in your REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART on that much-read volume "Quo Vadis," and if the subject is not exhausted may the undersigned be permitted to express his views upon it in the interest of morals and decency?

No reader of "Quo Vadis" will question its literary excellence, its artistic qualities, its many beautiful descriptions, or its thrilling interest; still, within the range of the literature admitted into our American homes, it is doubtful whether a volume can be found abounding in more pages of refined cruelty or tinted with more repulsive crime, and here and there punctuated with deliberate and abhorrent sensuality.

The writer, says the translator, "claims to give pictures of opening scenes in the conflict of moral ideas with the Roman Empire—a conflict from which Christianity issued as the leading force in history," and has chosen to give it in the form of a historical novel. Such a purpose in and of itself is very laudable, but when he elaborates his descriptions of the many scenes in Nero's palace—the most revolting, blood-curdling, and sensuous the world has seen—many, many pages—and also pictures the shocking exhibitions in the amphitheatre, as well as elsewhere, he displays an aim for the sensational rather than a sober statement of facts—indeed, a travesty on the simple desire to show a conflict of "moral ideas." It is not enough to say either in extenuation or justification of his writing that out of this corrupting paganism grew the religion of the humble Nazarene and His disciples, and that the world under paganism and Christianity is produced in striking contrast, or, in brief, that the world has been greatly bettered by the spread of Christianity. A large part of these shocking details easily might have been eliminated without in the least impairing the interest in the book, and at the same time the facts brought nearer to authenticated history.

True it is that all the author has given is substantially corroborated by Tacitus, but this old historian devotes but a few pages to these same accounts. Let it not be forgotten, however, that at the time of Nero's reign Tacitus was an infant, and did not write his history until some forty years later, and therefore was dependent upon reading and conversation for his knowledge of the events alluded to, and so with other contemporary writers equally entitled to credence, who pass them over in silence. Even Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," speaks of these atrocities as being greatly exaggerated. As your readers may be interested to know just what so careful a historian says on the same general subjects I venture to copy a few paragraphs from Chapter XV., Page 304, of his works, (Harper's edition,) merely for the satisfaction of such of your readers who, like myself, may be sufficiently interested to know to what extent the author of "Quo Vadis" is warranted in laying bare these nauseous details as sober historical fact.

That my position, however, may not be misunderstood, I would not deny that the most inconceivable tortures and barbarities were perpetuated by the Cæsars on the early Christians; this unhappy fact is as well settled as any historical incident of the early days. What I contend is that the fervent imagination of the ancient writers, and racial and religious animosities, deeply colored the descriptions which have come down to us, and, as a consequence, the author of "Quo Vadis" in no sense is justified either in introducing many of his descriptions, still less in giving them their attractive setting. But for the quotation from Gibbon:

"The total disregard of truth and probability in the representation of these primitive martyrdoms was occasioned by a natural mistake. The ecclesiastical writers of the fourth or fifth century ascribed to the magistrates of Rome the same degree of implacable and unrelenting zeal which filled their own breasts against the heretics or the idolaters of their own times. It is not impossible that some of those persons who were raised to the dignities of the Empire might have imbibed the prejudices of the populace, and the cruel disposition of others might occasionally be stimulated by motives of avarice or personal resentment.

"But it is certain, and we may appeal to the grateful confessions of the first Christians, that the greater part of those magistrates, who exercised in the provinces the authority of the Emperor, or of the Senate, and to whose hands alone the jurisdiction of life and death was intrusted, behaved like men of polished manners and liberal education, who respected the rights of justice and were conversant with the precepts

MARCH

of patronage. They frequently declined the odious task of persecution, dismissed the charge with contempt, or suggested to the accused Christian some legal evasion by which he might elude the severity of the laws. They were far from condemning all the Christians who were accused before their tribunal, and very far from punishing with death all those who were convicted of an obstinate adherence to the new superstition.

"The learned Origen, who from his experiences, as well as reading, was intimately acquainted with the history of the Christians, declares in the most express terms that the number of martyrs was very inconsiderable, and in the immense City of Alexandria and under the vigorous persecution of Decius records that only ten men and seven women suffered for the profession of the Christian name."

Origen, however, refers to Alexandria, and a period some two hundred years later than Nero's time, and only has a general bearing on the extent of the persecutions subsequent to the reign of the Caesars.

It is safe to say that this book of Sienkiewicz's has been read the past year or two more extensively than any other publication issued from the press, and chiefly by the young. That it should not have called forth stronger protests from the purist and moralist indicates a blunted sensibility as to the fitness of things on the part of those interested in the education of the mind that seems to the writer both amazing and deplorable. Other books are tabooed by those discriminating in their reading, and yet it could easily be shown that the descriptions of the life in Nero's palace by the author of "Quo Vadis" are far more sensuous and revolting than any other volume shut from our homes; indeed, it is not too much to say that "Quo Vadis" is but the advanced type of the yellow novel, and by reason of its literary excellence is finding a wider and higher circle of readers. In conserving the sweetness, innocence, and purity of the young minds so lovely in adolescence and so ennobling and winning in maturity, such books should, in the judgment of the writer, be relegated to neglect, there to find a natural death. Could this be the fate of all such publications, what a plague society would be relieved of.

It may be asked here pertinently whether an author should print sentiments which he certainly would scorn to express in the social circle. The young will and should read certain light literature, but your correspondent fails to see why any literature should be welcomed or be given to the public which in any way panders to the lowest instincts of our being and heats the mind to such a degree as to make it self-consuming.

A late English writer of eminence remarks that "the cultivation of our intellectual powers is only second to moral obligation." The devout student, recognizing this fact, seeks in books for thoughts and examples to assist and guide him in molding his moral and intellectual faculties. How important, then, that all reading should be sound in ethics, pure and elevating in thought, while leading the reader onward to the truest and most harmonious development of his powers which constitute the highest type of manhood. J. W. H.

New York, March 21, 1898.

Persecutions Under Nero.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considering the generous space that you have already given for comment on the Roman story of the distinguished Polish author, and especially after its scornful banishment from Court by Mr. Alden, it certainly is very presumptuous to offer to say any more about it. However, in the last issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW a contributor has touched upon a point which has received but little attention from any of the reviewers, and yet it is the one subject of vital historical interest in the story, and the one likely to leave the most permanent impression upon readers.

Is the picture of Christianity in the time of Nero painted by the author of "Quo Vadis" true or false? It must be conceded that the Annals of Tacitus are substantially the one source of contemporary authority for the persecutions of Christians under Nero. Were they written by Tacitus? Our knowledge of them dates from the fifteenth century, when they were discovered by Poggio Bracciolini. It was a time when large rewards were offered for the discovery of unknown classics. It was an age of forgery. Bracciolini was charged with their authorship in a work published in London some years ago. They are not referred to by Eusebius, Tertullian, Origen, or any of the ancient fathers, and that is conclusive proof they were unknown to them. On the other hand, there is a passage in Sulpicius Severus, written in the beginning of the fifth century, which is also in the Annals. Their genuineness is claimed because of their agreement in description with minute details of coins and inscriptions found since the Annals were discovered. Rudolphus, writing in the ninth century, says Tacitus speaks of the River Weser as the Visurgis. It is so mentioned in the Annals. Is it elsewhere in the history of Tacitus? While such proofs, taken in connection with the work itself, seem to make it almost certain that the work as a whole is not a forgery, as has been claimed, yet they have little or no bearing upon the question whether this particular passage is the work of a later hand.

Your correspondent does not quite fairly state the views of Gibbon. He certainly accepts the Annals as genuine, but he does not accept the story as given by Tacitus as historical. He says the Jews were numerous and much fitter objects for the suspicion of the Emperor. Again that Tacitus, writing some fifty years later, it would have been natural for him to attribute to the Christians the guilt and suffering which he might "with far greater truth and justice" have attributed to the followers of Judas, the Gaulonite. Guisot says this sect were never in Rome at all. Yet in a Roman province they had made much trouble in the reign of Claudius, and the matter had been carried to Rome, according to Josephus, and they were also turbulent in the reign of Nero. Gibbon seems to credit Nero with the persecutions, but to disbelieve that the Christians received them. W. W. Capes (Early Roman Empire, Page 16) says, in speaking of this, that the Christians were "confused in the popular fancy with the Jews." Canon Farrar says the distinction was not fully realised by the pagan world till the massacre in the reign of Hadrian. Upon the theory that the Jews suffered the persecutions described by Tacitus, and were confounded by him with the Christians, there is certainly considerable contemporary history that has a bearing.

Josephus made his first acquaintance with Nero when he was sent to him as a delegate at the age of twenty-six. Six years after the fire he took up his permanent residence in Rome. He nowhere mentions the Christians in his histories, but he could not have failed to record these persecutions of Nero if they had been inflicted upon the Jews a few years before. He certainly could not have written of Nero as he did in his Antiquities, Book XX., Chapter viii.: "For there have been a great many who have composed the history of Nero; some of whom have departed from the truth of facts, out of favor, as having received benefits from him, while others, out of hatred to him, and the great ill-will which they bore him, have so impudently raved against him with their lies that they justly deserved to be condemned."

Pliny the younger was born two years before the burning of Rome. Sixteen years afterward he began to practice as an advocate in Rome. For twenty-three years he practiced in the highest courts and held the highest official positions. A friend of Tacitus, who was a little older, he was often associated with him. Together they prosecuted Marius Priscus in the last year of the first century. In 103 Pliny went as Proconsul to Bithynia. While there the question of punishing the Christians came before him officially. His correspondence with Trajan over it shows that Pliny knew nothing of the Christians. He did not know what was their belief, or what was charged against them. He only knew them as "obstinate," and as holding to an "absurd and extravagant superstition." Is it possible that so well-informed a man as Pliny could have been identified with the public affairs of Rome for so many years so soon following the massacre of the Christians described in the Annals, and so intimately associated with the author of them, without having more information concerning them if there had been any such slaughter of them a few years before, or if there had been anything like so "huge a multitude" of them as the Annals and Sienkiewicz say were in Rome?

When Pliny went to Bithynia, Suetonius went with him. He was a younger man. The date of his birth is unknown, but probably between 70 and 79. He was a favorite in the Court of Hadrian, and held an official position, which he lost somewhere between 117 and 138, when he devoted himself to literary pursuits. In his life of Nero he only knew the Christians as persons who held a "new and impious superstition," and in Claudius, Chapter XXV., he transfers Chrestus, who had been crucified under Tiberius in Judea some twenty years before, to Rome, and makes him the leader of rebellious Jews, who were banished from the city. This is more than half a century after such a multitude of them had been persecuted in Rome, according to the Annals. Is such ignorance of them conceivable, or is the story of them in the Annals a fiction?

There is one more point in the Roman history of Sienkiewicz to which I have seen no allusion. He represents Seneca as approving of the slaughter of the Christians for political reasons. Seneca died at the command of Nero shortly afterward. His influence with Nero had already waned. He had nothing more to expect from him but death. He makes no allusions to the Christians in his works. Did he have any knowledge of them? Is not the fact that he says nothing about them the basis of the charge that he approved of their massacre? L. D. BURDICK.

Oxford, N. Y., March 13, 1898.

Tacitus and the Christians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of March 12, Mr. S. W. Green contends that the passage in the Annals of Tacitus concerning the Neronian persecution of the Christians, is a forgery of the mediaeval monks, and says that if we could get hold of a copy of Tacitus belonging anywhere in the first thousand years of this era, this passage would be found absent therefrom.

It is well known that the best classical scholars, including the latest German editors of Tacitus, Ritter, Dubner, and Nipperday, and the most recent English editor, Furneaux, all regard this passage in the Annals as genuine, and for good reasons. The peculiar style of Tacitus is very marked—he differs as much from all other writers of Latin. He wrote a specially crabbed, compressed form of Latin. In an extant work of Sulpitius Severus, an ecclesiastical writer of the fifth century, is a passage almost verbally identical with the passage in Tacitus about the persecution of the Christians. The style of Sulpitius Severus is very different from that of Tacitus. The passage in the Annals is written, not in the style of Sulpitius Severus, but in the marked, peculiar style of Tacitus. Classical scholars are at one in the statement that this passage is a fair sample of the very peculiar Latin of Tacitus, and that it does not resemble that of Severus. On the other hand, as the parallel passage in Severus is almost word for word with that in Tacitus, we find in Severus a passage not written in the usual style of that author, but in that of Tacitus—proof that Severus copied from Tacitus, instead of the Tacitus passage being copied from Severus by a mediaeval forger. To show the close agreement of the two, I shall give both in the original Latin: First. Tacitus, speaking of Nero, says he could not free himself "of the charge of having commanded the conflagration"—Quin jussum incendium crederetur. Severus says, Quin ab eo jussum incendium putaretur—He could not escape "from the charge that the conflagration had been caused by his orders." In describing the treatment of the Christians by Nero, Tacitus says, "For they were covered with the hides of wild beasts and worried to death by dogs, or fastened to crosses, or set fire to, and, when day declined, burnt to serve as noc- Severus says, Ut ferarum tergis contecti laniatur canum interierint, aut crucibus affixi, and flammandi atque, ubi defecisset dies in usum nocturni luminis uretentur. Serverus says, Ut ferarum tergis contecti laniatur canum interierint. Multi crucibus affixi aut flamma usti. Plerique in id reservati ut cum defecisset dies in usum nocturni luminis uretentur. (Sacred History of Sulpitius Severus, Book II., Chapter XXIX.) In the last passage, out of twenty-one consecutive words in Tacitus, seventeen are in Severus. We have therefore good evidence that in copies of Tacitus as early as the fifth century, this passage was found, written in the marked style of Tacitus.

WILLIAM EMMETTE COLEMAN.

San Francisco, Cal., March 18, 1898.

Juvenal on the Christians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not know whether Mr. S. W. Green, in his curious argument in THE TIMES'S last SATURDAY REVIEW meant to deny that Nero persecuted the Christians, or to question the employment of such a punishment as that of the living torches at that time. If the latter, he may find additional authority by consulting Juvenal, who says, in his First Satire, (Gifford's translation:)

"But where the powers so vast a theme requires?
Where the plain times, the simple, when our sires
Enjoyed a freedom which I dare not name,
And gave the public sin to public shame;
Heedless who smiled or frowned?—Now let a line
But glance at Tigellinus and you shine,
Chained to a stake, in pitchy robes, and light,
Lugubrious torch, the deepening shades of night;
Or, writhing on a hook, are dragged around,
And, with your mangled members, plough the ground."

And again, in the Eighth Satire:

"Cethegus! Catiline! whose ancestors
Were nobler born, were higher ranked than yours!
Yet ye conspired, with more than Gallic hate,
To wrap in midnight flames this hapless state;
On men and gods your barbarous rage to pour,
And deluge Rome with her own children's gore:
Horrors, which called, indeed, for vengeance dire,
For the pitched coat and stake, and smouldering fire!"

Seneca (De Ira, III., 3) speaks of:

"Racks and cords and prisons and crosses and flames wrapped around bodies planted in the earth, and the hook dragging corpses, manifold kinds of fetters, varieties of torments, mangings of limbs, brandings on the forehead, and dens of wild beasts."

And Martial says (Book X., Epigram 25, Bohn's translation:)

"If that Mucius, whom we lately beheld in the arena in the morning, and who thrust his hand into the blazing fire, appears to you to be a man of patience, fortitude, and endurance, you have no more sense than the people of Abdera; for when a man is commanded, with the alternative of the pitched shirt before his eyes, to burn his hand, it would be more courageous to say: 'I will not burn it.'"

SAMUEL E. MOFFETT.

New York, March 17, 1898.

"Nero and the Christians."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S last SATURDAY REVIEW the authenticity of the account by Tacitus of Nero's punishment of Christians is questioned, in a letter from Mr. Green of Brooklyn. The objector will find all the evidence summed up, with his wonted lucidity, by Paley, in Part I., Chapter 2, of "The Evidences of Christianity," a work far too much disparaged at the present day. He quotes Juvenal, Sat. i., lines 155 to 157:

"Pone Tigellinum, taeda lucebis in illa,
Qua stantes ardent, qui fixo gutture fumant,
Et latum media sulcum deducit arena."

Paley translates: "Describe Tigellinus, (a creature of Nero,) and you shall suffer the same punishment with those who stand burning in their own flame and smoke, their head being held up by a stake fixed to their chin, till they make a long stream of blood and melted sulphur on the ground."

Tacitus, Juvenal, and Suetonius were contemporaries. Suetonius speaks of Christians being punished. It seems obvious that Juvenal had either read the account of Tacitus or knew of the same facts he describes from independent sources. It is not without weight, either, to bear in mind that the great fire at Rome first broke out in the house of Tigellinus.

W. ALLAN JOHNSON.

Middletown, Conn., March 14, 1898.

"'Quo Vadis' as History."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article on "'Quo Vadis' as History," published in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 29, Prof. Harry Thurston Peck calls attention to several archaeological slips made by the Polish novelist, but his list does not include the introduction of chimneys into Nero's Rome.

The author mentions them in Chapters 48 to 51, saying that around the villa of Petronius "chimneys pointed up from the ruins of houses," and that rows of them stood "like columns over graves in a cemetery." It is certain that these are not the pipes of the hypocaust, through which the smoke and heated air were made to circulate.

Have recent discoveries furnished any positive proof that the chimney was known to the ancients, and thus settled a question which savants have discussed for centuries?

S. A. WETMORE.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., March 14, 1898.

Why "Quo Vadis" Was Omitted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Doubtless I am late in the day to point out to you a simple explanation of so noteworthy an omission from the list of fifty best books as that of "Quo Vadis." Perhaps the fact that it was first published in 1896 might make clear the studious avoidance of the "most popular book of the year" by librarians, to whom is credited a surprising unanimity of opinion, or want of ordinary intelligence, supposing it to have appeared first in 1897.

WILLIAM B. CHILD,
Librarian Union League Club.

New York, March 17, 1898.

Col. Knowlton of Harlem Heights.

There can be few Americans who do not carry in their mind's eye Trumbull's picture of the Battle of Bunker Hill. It is a stirring picture to-day. To the left of the fallen Warren is a figure trying to turn the bayonet of an English soldier. Right back of him stands an American hero, a rifle clasped in both hands, and here we have the only portrait existing of Thomas Knowlton, who took a leading part in that notable action. It was Thomas Knowlton who constructed a barricade of stone and fence rails at the Bunker Hill fight. His record at Bunker Hill was so gallant that in his honor the first countersign given by Washington after Bunker Hill was "Knowlton." He was made Lieutenant Colonel in 1776, and at the battle of Long Island saved "by a timely and masterly retreat his regiment from capture." On Sept. 16, 1776, at the battle of Harlem Heights, Knowlton was killed. When at his last gasp the man said: "I do not value life if we but get the day." Capt. Stephen Brown wrote of him: "He seemed as unconcerned and calm as though nothing had happened to him." In commemoration of this gallant soldier a volume has been published called "The History of the Knowltons of England and America," and its author is the Rev. Charles Henry Wright Stocking. The first of the Knowltons who left the mother country for the New World was Capt. William Knowlton. He sailed from London to Nova Scotia in 1632 or 1634, the date being uncertain. Capt. Knowlton having died at sea, his widow and children remained for some time in Nova Scotia, but a son, John, settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1639. The book is an exceedingly handsome one, showing great care in editing, and is handsomely illustrated. It is published by the Knickerbocker Press of New York.

Antique Furniture in France.

Under date of Feb. 21, 1898, Consul Skinner writes from Marseilles in reference to a law dealing with curio and old furniture merchants, promulgated on Feb. 15, 1898, a knowledge of which, he says, may be of service to the many Americans who visit France with the expectation of buying articles of the above description, possessing artistic or historic value. The Consul continues:

The vital feature of the law is the obligation now resting upon all brokers, dealers in old furniture, linen, clothes, jewels, books, dishes, arms, and other objects to keep an official register, signed by the Commissaire of Police or the Mayor, containing "day by day, without blanks or erasures, the name, surname, character, and dwelling of those with whom said broker has contracted; also, the nature, quality, and price of all said merchandise; and said register must be forthcoming on demand." Penalties are prescribed for violation of the foregoing provision, the purpose of which is to prevent fraud in the exchange of old and second-hand goods, especially such as are sought by collectors.

In an excellent collection of old English engravings and mezzotints, disposed of in London, were the following: "The Romance" and "The Dream," by J. R. Smith, after Westall, printed in colors, 60 guineas; Mrs. Tickell, after Cosway, by Condé, in colors, 34 guineas; "The Citizen's Retreat" and "Feeding Rabbits," after J. Ward, by W. Ward, a pair in colors, 90 guineas; the following after G. Morland: "Juvenile Navigators," by W. Ward, and "Children Nutting," by E. Dayes, proofs in colors, 69 guineas; "Burning Weeds in Leicestershire," by J. Ward, 69 guineas, and "Inside" and "Outside" of a country alehouse, by W. Ward, a pair in colors, 46 guineas; "St. James's Park" and "A Tea Garden," by Soiron, in colors, 46 guineas; "Modern Graces," after Bunbury, by E. Scott, in colors, 33 guineas; Jane, Duchess of Gordon, after Reynolds, by W. Dickinson, in colors, 31 guineas; "The Gamesters" and "The Fortune Tellers," after Peters, by J. R. Smith, in colors, 72 guineas; the set of four engravings, in colors, by and after J. R. Smith, a maid, a wife, a widow, and "What You Will," 90 guineas, and "Melania," (Mrs. Robinson,) after Cosway, by J. Condé, in colors, 31 guineas.

Popular Fiction.

Incredible Incidents Put Into Books—Cooper, Scott, and Sienkiewicz.

Letter to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES from

The Rev. Cornelius Van Santvoord,

Author of "Discourses and Miscellanies," "A Life of Eliphalet Nott," &c.

Scenes and incidents are sometimes related in the popular stories of the day, and even in the best-known stories of a former day, which greatly transcend the bounds of probability. The thoughtful reader feels, on perusing these incidents, that their happening, as told, if not quite impossible, yet belongs to that class of events which do not occur, even if it were possible, in real life. Nor are readers apt to censure or condemn an author whose books have given them delight because his pictures in certain parts lack vraisemblance. The reader is indulgent to the favorite writer, and allows him wide margin for imagination to disport in, and is lenient toward embellishment that does not grossly offend propriety and good taste.

The "romancing license" is no less recognized than the "poetic license," and so long as the writer tells his story cleverly, interests his readers deeply, and holds their delighted attention to the close they are not apt to censure him sharply for going now and again beyond probability nor cruelly throw his books aside by reason of incidents in them which, soberly regarded, must strain credulity to the utmost to look upon as lifelike verities.

Occasionally we find a critic so uncompromising as to make this defect—if it be one—with some kindred ones a ground of wholesale condemnation of a popular author, and even of one whom all the world has commended. In The North American Review appeared some months ago a critique on Fenimore Cooper and his works (some of your readers will recall it) by Mark Twain. The genial humorist, we thought, had strayed quite beyond his proper sphere. The critique left the author of the "Leather-Stocking Tales" clean shorn of every shred of merit for works which people of all countries had found it delightful to peruse. This fact itself renders all carping criticism absurd. One in reading Mark Twain's sharp arraignment of Cooper felt irresistibly inclined to suspect that his strictures were penned in his usual facetious vein, and meant praise where they expressed censure. Reading on, however, the criticism seemed put forth in sober earnest as expressing the writer's real sentiments. Whether he meant to be taken seriously throughout or not, this extract will enable the reader to judge:

"In one place in 'The Deerslayer' and in the restricted space of two-thirds of a page, Cooper has scored 114 offenses against literary art out of a possible 115. It breaks the record."

He goes on to say that "there are nineteen rules, or, as some say, twenty-two, governing literary art in the domain of fiction, and of these Cooper has violated eighteen." Two of these rules, our space allowing no more, are these:

"They require that the personages in a tale, both dead and alive, shall exhibit a sufficient excuse for being there. But this detail has also been overlooked in 'The Deerslayer' tale.

"They require that the personages of a tale shall confine themselves to possibilities and let miracles alone; or, if they venture a miracle, the author must so plausibly set it forth as to make it look possible and reasonable. But these rules are not respected in 'The Deerslayer' tale."

Now I would like to make a remark or two on this last rule as being in line with what has gone before, touching the leniency shown by the public toward a favorite author who narrates scenes and incidents which savor of the impossible and sorely tax the reader's credulity. To illustrate his point that true art "requires that personages shall confine themselves to possibilities and let miracles alone" the critic cites some of the Pathfinder's performances with the rifle as going beyond possibility and falling but little short of miracle. The shooting match was on the shore of Ontario. The target was a hundred yards away. In its centre was driven a common wrought iron nail, the head painted, forming the object to be aimed at. To see a painted nail-head at that distance the critic assures us is as hard as to see a fly a hundred yards off, to say nothing about hitting it with a bullet. But this latter feat was really achieved, as the critic describes:

"The bullet of the bush marksman chipped an edge off the nail-head; the next man's bullet drove the nail a little way into the target and removed all the paint. Haven't the miracles gone far enough now? Not to suit Cooper, for the purpose of his whole scheme is to show off his prodigy Deerslayer - Hawkeye - Long Rifle-Leather-Stocking-Pathfinder-Bumppo before the ladies.

"'Be all ready to clench, boys,' cried out Pathfinder. 'Never mind a new nail. I can see that, though the paint is gone, and what I can see I can hit at a hundred yards, though it were only a mosquito's eye. Be ready to clench.' The rifle cracked, the bullet sped its way, and the head of the nail was buried in the wood covered by the piece of flattened lead. There you see is a man who could hunt flies with a rifle, and command a ducal salary in a Wild West show to-day if we had him back with us."

But this wonderful exhibition of skill is surpassed by another, presented by the critic, who finds so much pleasure in exposing this miraculous rifle-shot practice that he covers two or three pages of the Review with its details. This time it is the target without the nail, the ordinary bull's-eye being the mark to hit at a hundred yards. The three contestants spoken of before enter the lists, fire at the mark in turn, with the following marvelous result. The first just hit the bullet through the centre of the bull's-eye, the very maximum of successful achievement. The second man's bullet passed through the same hole in the target, which it slightly enlarged in the transit, and then comes the "conquering hero," who puts his bullet through the same hole, and so deftly that the sides of the orifice are not even grazed.

And all this Pathfinder sees and pronounces upon oracularly, at the distance of a hundred yards from the target, a thing impossible to be known, Mark Twain avers, without digging into the wood where the bullet lodged, and thus ascertaining by personal inspection whether the three bullets were planted there one on top of the other. It is a knotty question to decide, sure enough, and we leave others to grapple with it, barely remarking that the skill displayed in the performance, if not quite supernatural, was certainly very extraordinary.

Hardly more so, however, than other instances afforded by the same famous "shot," which one wonders the genial critic had not noticed; the shooting, for example, with a bullet of a swiftly flying single wild pigeon, as told in "The Pioneers," or the shooting by Pathfinder of two gulls flying above Lake Ontario, "some yards apart," and brought down by a single bullet from the unerring rifle. Now, what we say is that, though these feats of skill are marvelous and hard to believe possible, readers do not cast the book aside on this account, nor heap ridicule upon the author who interests and amuses them with these harmless embellishments. They don't ask whether these agreeable stories correspond in their minute details to what is actually true in life and experience, but are content to allow the clever story teller fair scope and verge to expatiate in, even though he draw somewhat freely on their credulity. And if he puts them under an illusion sometimes, they no more quarrel with him than do the readers of Shakespeare with him for Banquo's ghost or the witches in Macbeth that nobody believes in.

They treat other authors in the same liberal way. The wondrous rifle feats of Cooper's hero are no more incredible than some of a similar nature given us by Scott. All remember the contest in "Ivanhoe" of the rival archers in the lists at Ashby in the presence of King John. The two principal contestants were Locksley (Robin Hood) and Hubert, whose "grandsire drew a good bow at the battle of Hastings." The distance in this case as in the other was a hundred yards. After several trials, Hubert fixed an arrow in the very centre of the target. "Thou canst not mend that shot, Locksley," said Prince John, with an insulting smile. "I will notch his shaft for him, however," replied Locksley; and letting fly his arrow with a little more precaution than before, it lighted right upon that of his competitor, which it split to shivers, a feat worthy to rank with the most wonderful performances of Pathfinder. But this was not all. The contest thus far Locksley regarded as only child's play, and proposed a mark to hit, which would stamp the successful man as an archer worthy of the name. This was a peeled willow wand six feet long, somewhat "thicker than a man's thumb," placed upright in the ground a hundred yards distant. The veteran Hubert declined the contest, saying:

"If this yeoman can cleave that rod, I give him the bucklers, or, rather, I yield to the devil that is in his jerkin, and not to any human skill. I will not shoot where I am sure to miss. I might as well shoot at the edge of our parson's whittle, or at a wheat straw, or at a sunbeam, or at a twinkling white streak which I can hardly see."

Locksley, no way discomposed, bent his good bow and launched his arrow, which "split the willow at which it was aimed." In another place in the same charming book, when the company wanted a pen to write with and none was at hand, Locksley stood ready to supply the deficiency. Singling out a wild goose which happened just then to be flying high above them in the heavens, he sent an arrow through it from his wonder-working bow, and the victim came fluttering to the ground, with quills enough to furnish a regiment. This "tremendous archer," as Scott calls him, is certainly a worthy prototype of Hawkeye-Pathfinder. The feats achieved by the bow of the one are not a whit more credible than those achieved by the rifle of the other.

And yet the interest and charm of "Ivanhoe" are not impaired with its multitudinous readers, nor the genius or literary art of the author called in question by reason of things in the book which put the reader's faith to sharp tension. I do not remember to have seen Locksley's feat of skill at Ashby arraigned by anybody save the author of "Lorna Doone," who in a passing remark calls the thing, as described, an impossibility. Cooper should certainly be dealt with as liberally as his great fellow-workman, the Magician of the North.

In a recent great story, read by everybody, a similar case of achieving seeming impossibilities occurs. "An enormous German aurochs," fresh from his native wilds, rushes into the arena at Rome with the gentle heroine of the story, who has interested all hearts, fastened to his horns. A dozen stalwart men could scarce withstand the onset of such an assailant, and one man alone is left to do it. He, however, is endowed with gigantic strength and a fearless heart, and, taking in at a glance the peril of his "adored queen," unarmed as he is, rushes at once to her rescue. Seizing the mighty brute by the horns, Ursus holds him fast in his iron grasp, nor can the fiercest efforts of the beast advance him a single step against a foe destined as a victim and looked upon by all as a certain and easy sacrifice. And then the giant's tremendous force is exerted in twisting the enormous neck of his adversary, the process going on gradually, but irresistibly, till, amid the animal's groans and convulsions, the final twist is given, and the huge body falls lifeless on the arena, and the strong man's "darling" is then delivered "from the horns of" if not the unicorn, from those of a beast scarce less formidable—a feat not undeserving to rank with one of the labors of Hercules.

This incident in a popular story does not take away from its merit or that of the author in the estimation of the reader. It gives rather added interest and spice to the narrative. One is willing for the moment to believe what on sober thought is confessed to be quite too hard for belief. There is in most minds a love of the marvelous, and feats of strength, prowess, or skill transcending what passes in ordinary life have for most mortals a strange fascination. While this is so, it is not likely that the novel which meets with a wide popular approval will cease to present scenes and incidents of the character described which gratify this taste, add to the sum of the reader's pleasurable recreations and do him no more harm than his reading about Homer's "invulnerable heroes," as Gibbon phrases it, who do their wondrous feats loaded "with a useless weight of cumbersome and brittle armor."

C. VAN SANTVOORD.

Kingston, N. Y., March 22, 1898.

Library of the University Club.

The annual library report of the University Club, just made public by its Committee on Literature and Art, composed of Henry E. Howland, Charles Scribner, and Charles H. Russell, shows that the additions to the library during the past year were 927 volumes, an increase of 56 over the previous year. The library now contains about 15,000 books, and the committee is looking forward with considerable pleasure to the time when it can be more conveniently housed in the new quarters, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street.

In the special college collections Harvard and Princeton have profited the most, 72 additions being made to the memorabilia of Harvard and 92 to Princeton, giving the latter a total of 340 volumes, while Harvard has 523. Several graduates of Brown University have added 21 books to that collection, and smaller additions were made to the Johns Hopkins, Yale, Columbia, Bowdoin, Hamilton, Union, and the University of Virginia memorabilia.

The most expensive single volume ever purchased by the club is William Walton's "Army and Navy of the United States," $330 having been paid for the eleven serial parts, which has just been completed and bound. The Harvard Club gave a set of the first nineteen reports of the Record Commissioners of Boston, which forms a valued addition to the genealogical material, and former Mayor Strong presented the seven volumes of New Amsterdam records recently compiled by B. Fernow.

The four most expensive books purchased during the year are Bowker's "American Catalogue," $12.50; Burke's "Peerage," fifty-ninth edition, $13.50; Ford's "New England Primer, $13.50, and Hardenbrook's "Financial New York," $37.50 being paid for the first three serial parts.

The bulletin contains considerable interesting information regarding the library and the long list of periodicals kept on file, the 166 different ones subscribed for costing slightly over $700.

Crockett's "Lochinvar."*

Of course Mr. Crockett's title at once suggests our old friend, whose breezy way of coming out of the West in the very nick of time and of swooping down upon a bride, have made him a favorite hero, ever since "the wily Lady Heron" sang his exploit to the ill-fated James IV.

The relation of the spirited ballad to the novel is that of the Scotch air to the elaborate symphony of which it is the theme. The Lochinvar of the poem is the prototype of the Lochinvar of the story, and, although the plot of the tale wanders far afield from the slight sketch of the ballad, the dénouement of each is almost identical.

Mr. Crockett's Lochinvar belongs to the times of William of Orange, and we have one or two impressive glimpses of Macaulay's great hero. The light of history, however, simply glints upon the surface of the romance, which is a tale of love and adventure of the old-fashioned kind. It will be dear to those who abhor the "purpose-novel," and who find "realism" deadly dull. "Walter Gordon of Lochinvar" is as fine a young fellow as one could meet on a Summer's day:

"So faithful in love and so dauntless in war,
There never was knight like the young Lochinvar."

His rival, however, is not "—a laggard in love and a dastard in war," but a genuine villain of the Brian de Bois Guilbert type, with the redeeming quality of courage. The "fair Ellen of young Lochinvar" (whose name in the novel is Kate) has all the qualities a heroine should have—beauty, charm, loyalty, courage, though, we must confess, we could never understand these unwilling bridals. If the worst comes to the worst, why cannot the lady say "I won't," instead of "I will," at the decisive moment?

The story gives a pretty picture of women's friendship, and touches upon that whimsical feminine combination against husbands and lovers, considered in the light of mere men, which results in much browbeating of the same, and is so bewildering to the masculine intellect. We recall, in passing, how delightfully Mr. Barrie brings out this trait in "A Window in Thrums."

The dialect is not excessive, and, altogether, the book will please Mr. Crockett's large audience and the novel-reading public in general.

Again we sigh: If we had but time for everything! And we utter one feeble protest: Kind authors, generous authors, if you would but make your books a little shorter! Your panting readers toil after you in vain. Had "Lochinvar" been two-thirds its length it would have been all pure pleasure. But you writers, with your facile pens, you—

"—are gone, over bank, bush, and scaur,
They'll have fleet steeds that follow"

—and the steeds of "the reading public" are breaking down! Remember, we do not ride your Pegasus.

A French Historical Romance.*

"An Enemy to the King" soberly considered and with the stage as far as possible from mind is quite a satisfactory romance. Ordinarily, when a writer lays violent hands on the sixteenth century the dramatic interest of the period is smothered in picturesque cloaks and picturesque oaths. Mr. Stephens is fortunate in having a plain taste. He tells his very unconvincing story so directly, and with so little ornamentation, that he almost persuades his readers that everything happened as he says it did. The thing we miss is beauty—there is nothing lovely about Mr. Stephens's French landscape, with its farms and forests and ruined châteaus. There is hardly any landscape at all except where it is needed to help along the action. And Mademoiselle Julie is not sufficiently charming to impress herself upon the mind—one forgets her name, her aspect; one never even hears her voice as one is forced to hear the voice of Renée in "Under the Red Robe."

There is some slight resemblance between the two plots, only it is the shield reversed. In the case of the King's enemy the lady is set to spy upon the gentleman, and her father's life, not her own, is the reward of success. In the one fable as in the other the spy and the enemy fall in love, and the spy refuses to carry out the prearranged plan. There is also the necessary dueling, and soldiers and people of rank make their exits and their entrances. With these details, however, the resemblance stops. Mr. Weyman's story is glowing with color and filled with spirited sentiment. His Renée is bewitching, his Gil is clever and brilliant, daring in love as in war, and within his breast is a continual conflict of more or less noble emotions with the tendencies of the natural man.

The Sieur de la Tournoire, on the other hand, is a very simple gentleman, easily fooled, brave enough in physical danger, but without very serious convictions. In 1578, at one and twenty, although the son of Huguenot parents, he started gayly forth from his château in Anjou, to seek Paris and a place in the King's infantry, explaining himself in a paragraph the final sentence of which has the ring of honesty:

"People who have thought it bad enough that I should have gone to Paris, instead of to the Court of Henri of Navarre, have been astonished beyond expression at my having desired to serve in the King's infantry, which, in the event of another civil war, might be arrayed against the army of our faith. But it must be borne in mind that I had this desire at a time when none knew how the different armies might be placed toward one another in the civil war, which everybody admitted must at some time or other occur. I was one of the many who believed that the Duke of Guise, using the newly formed Holy League as his instrument, would aim for the throne of France; that King Henri III. would be forced, in self-defense, to make an alliance with the Huguenot leaders, and that, therefore, I, in fulfilling my ambition to be of this King's own soldiers, with quarters in or near Paris in time of peace, would at the outbreak of civil war find myself in line with the armies of our faith, opposed to the common enemy, the great Catholic Guise faction. Of the various predictions as to the future of France I chose this one, perhaps because it was the only one which permitted me to follow out my wishes without outraging my sense of duty."

It will be seen that Mr. Stephens has not flaunted extravagant notions of honor before the credulous eyes of his readers, and, for a very obvious reason, his story gains by it.

Harper & Brothers will publish the following on April 15: "Vanity Fair," the first volume of the biographical edition of Thackeray's complete works; "Social Pictorial Satire," by George Du Maurier; "Through the Gold Fields of Alaska to Bering Straits," by Harry de Windt, F. R. G. S.; "The Golficide, and Other Tales of the Fair Green," by W. G. Van Tassel Sutphen, and "Four for a Fortune," by Albert Lee.

"Colonial Mobile," by Peter Joseph Hamilton of Mobile, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., has entered upon its second edition.

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*AN ENEMY TO THE KING. By R. N. Stephens. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1898. Price $1.25.

*LOCHINVAR. A Novel. By S. R. Crockett. New York: Harper & Brothers.

MARCH

The Week in the Art World.

The Spring Academy—Arrival of Carolus Duran —Second Notice American Artists' Exhibition—Minor Notes.

It is an unusual and severe test to which the annual ...g exhibition of the old Academy of Design—the se...ty-third which the venerable institution has held —is subjected this year. Rarely if ever in New York's art history has there been at one time so many displays of notable pictures as during the past few months. And even now with the present art season nearing its close, the Spring Academy finds itself in a measure in competition with the annual Spring display of its younger sister, the Society of American Artists, a remarkable exhibition of fifty of the representative works of Winslow Homer and George Inness at the Union League Club, and an unusually notable display of foreign and American canvases at the Manhattan Club.

There are 346 pictures, including a score or more of miniatures in the Academy exhibition, and four pieces of statuary. Yesterday was varnishing and press day. To-day will be devoted to the annual private view and reception, and on Monday the exhibition will open to the public and remain open until May 14. There is a certain respect, one might almost say reverence, due to the old Academy, which makes one halt each year in the presence of certain canvases always to be found at its exhibitions and always by custom hung upon the line, and compels one to shake one's head in mournful meditation as in some moss-grown cemetery and pass on. It is gratifying to be able to state that the number of these relics of the past in the present exhibition is markedly less this year than it was last. And one may almost paradoxically from this standpoint pronounce each succeeding Spring Academy, with its lessening number of these old-time landscapes and figure pieces, an improvement upon its predecessor.

If this manner of contemplation be followed, one may find much to enjoy in the Spring Academy display, and will discover more of interest than seems possible at first glance. This year's display is particularly strong in landscapes, is unusually weak in portraiture, and has almost a remarkable dearth of marines. Under the new rules by which the three Hellgarten prizes for the three best pictures in oil painted by American artists under thirty-five years of age, the Dodge Prize for the best picture painted in the United States by a woman, and the Clarke Prize for the best American figure composition painted in this country, are bestowed, the Jury of Selection has this year awarded the Dodge Prize to Miss Letitia B. Hart's single figure fancy female portrait, "The Keepsake," and the three Hellgarten prizes, in order, to Robert Reid's large decorative ceiling panel, "The Dawn"; Harry Roseland's good study of negro character, "An Important Letter," and Walter Hartzon's simple and delicate little landscape, "Field in September." The Clarke Prize, given to Abbott H. Thayer, was awarded for a portrait of a woman.

The jury has decided well on the whole. Miss Hart's picture is refined in atmosphere and treatment, well composed, and harmonious in color. It is not in any sense a great work, but is a good and artistic canvas. Harry Roseland has won deserved reputation for his studies of negro life and character during the past few years, and the jury's recognition of his ability and industry in awarding him a prize is to be commended. The chief merit of Walter Hartson's landscape is its extreme simplicity. It is no better and no worse than twenty other small landscapes in the display, but has a feeling and atmosphere which doubtless attracted the judges. Robert Reid deserved the first Hellgarten Prize. His virile yet graceful drawing, decorative color sense, and power of composition are all present in the canvas, which won in the prize. Abbott Thayer also deservedly won the Clarke Prize by his strong, earnest, and sympathetic portrait. There will be of course the usual amount of disappointment and the usual amount of complaint of the jury's decision among the unsuccessful competitors for these prizes and their friends, but the unprejudiced visitor will find little to complain of in the jury's selections.

The exhibition contains some few remarkably fine landscapes, and these are its chief feature. Easily first is W. L. Picknell's splendid large transcription of a characteristic French river scene, "On the Banks of the Loing," which holds the place of honor on the east wall in the South Gallery. Although not so deep, and rich in color as the famous "Route du Concarneau" of the same lamented artist now in the Manhattan Club, this remarkable canvas has the same clearness of atmosphere, sunlight effect, composition, and distance, while it has a softness of color which is not always found in Picknell's canvases.

Second to this landscape in strength and merit is William M. Chase's fine, breezy, and joyous, "Morning at the Breakwater—Shinnecock," full of air and light, soft in color—a thoroughly satisfactorily plein air study of the Summer airs and seas and skies of Eastern Long Island, to which the artist has so well attuned himself.

Other strong landscapes in the South Gallery which compel attention are a large one by J. F. Murphy, Bolton Jones's "November," R. M. Shurtleff's "The Hills Beyond," J. Appleton Brown's "Mill Pond," too smoothly painted, but with well-handled greens and lovely light on the water, and Horatio Walker's strongly drawn and feeling outdoor study, with its good figures, "The Harrower—Morning"; Bruce Crane's delicately colored sunlit "Spring," and W. M. Palmer's with its delicate if unnatural color.

In the West Gallery there is a good tonal study by Bruce Crane, "A Winter Night"; a strong, solidly painted but somewhat uninteresting "Moonrise in August," by W. A. Coffin; a clever impressionistic outdoor study and one of Niagara Falls, by J. H. Twachtman; "A Spring Idyl," by George A. Smillie, so soft and delicate in color as to mark a new departure for the artist; a very simple and charmingly colored little meadow landscape by Charles A. Burlingame, and a large, ambitious and we regret to say unsuccessful study of a "Mountain Torrent," by Walter L. Palmer. Mr. Palmer is to be commended for his attempted new departure from his always charming but cloying Winter scenes, and should not be discouraged, because in his attempt to follow the French impressionists he has made his alleged "Torrent" resemble a vicious and many-hued field of broken glass. There is strength in his picture, good light effect, and strong drawing, but his color leaves much to be desired.

The most notable landscapes in the North Gallery are two large and characteristic ones by J. R. Bristol, C. Harry Eaton's by the "Old Bridge," in which Mr. Eaton has handled his greens well; R. Swain Gifford's "Salter's Beach, Dartmouth," which is good in color quality and feeling; Arthur Parton's strong study of "Autumn Woods," with truthful flaming color; Thomas Moran's Turneresque "The Teton Range, Idaho," and F. K. Rehn's feeling little landscape, "Along the Massachusetts Shore," a change from his usual marine motive.

Robert C. Minor's exceedingly strong and fine "Cloudy Autumn Day," Edward Gay's "My Lady's Estate," with its splendid distance and characteristic sweep of air and sky; De Forest Bolmer's "Evening Shadows," sombre but strong; Arthur Parton's "Willows," deep and rich in color; Walter Clarke's "The Bridge on Kings Run"; George H. Smillie's "Salt Meadows in Autumn," again a departure in color and feeling; Robert C. Minor's "September by the Sea"; Walter C. Hartzon's "Fields in September," and Charles H. Miller's "Long Island Farm" are the best landscapes in the East Gallery.

In the Corridor these landscapes may be mentioned: W. R. Leigh's "Sunlight in the Woods," George E. Brown's "Crossing the Dunes," Arthur W. Dow's "Passing Shower," George Inness, Jr.'s, dramatic but hard and thin "Crucifixion," Louis P. Dessar's "Cazin—A Moonlight Night," and Lydia Field Emmet's "Summer Evening."

By some chance, or perhaps design, the three best marines in the exhibition have been hung in the West Gallery. These are S. M. Laurence's "Setting Sun, Coast of Cornwall," Howard Russell Butler's "Sea at Evening," and W. T. Richard's "Off Sark." The first of these marines is really a noble piece of work, extremely simple in treatment—a low beach with a projecting rock in the centre, the red ball of the sun sinking near the horizon, and the dying waves of the calm sea spreading in soft ripples over the sands. There is something in the picture of the power and vastness of the sea which cannot be defined but which one feels the artist has caught and transcribed. There is more life in Mr. Richard's large marine than usual, and his waves seem really alive. Howard R. Butler's marine has lovely shades of color and very tender and true feeling.

Carroll Beckwith bears off the honors of this year's Spring Academy is portraiture. His portrait of his wife, in the South Gallery, is one of the best examples of his able brush he has shown in years. He has painted Mrs. Beckwith standing three-quarters length in her Winter dress of rich green velvet and brown cloth, with little bonnet and muff and boa of sable. The likeness is good, the pose easy, the lines graceful, and the rendering of the textures quiet and true. The portrait is one that must be eminently satisfactory to the original, and is thoroughly artistic. Mr. Beckwith also shows a clever little tour de force, a study of a nude, in which the foreshortening is admirably done.

Irving R. Wiles's "Portrait of Mr. M." in the South Gallery has good rendering of the sheen of the satin robe and curtain background, but is too stiff and stary, and is not successful. T. W. Wood's "Portrait of Edward Gay," the artist, is strong and truthful—one of the best portraits he ever painted, and there are harmonious color, lovely expression, and good modeling in F. W. Frere's three-figure portrait study, "Nursery Rhymes." F. A. Bridgman's "Portrait of Miss C." has good movement, but the flesh tones are too cold. Eastman Johnson has an excellent portrait of a gentleman, recalling his old inspirations, very soft in color, and strongly drawn. There are good decorative effect, nice color, and a pretty pose in George Burroughs Torrey's little portrait of his wife. Henry Mosler has handled skillfully a color scheme of greens in his "Portrait of My Daughter," and there are good character and expression in J. B. Flagg's somewhat aggressive portrait of Dr. Savage. Frank Fowler shows good action and graceful drawing in his "Portrait of a Lady," and Walter Shirlaw has deep and rich color in a very satisfactory portrait in the East Gallery. The color in this last portrait, which he calls "In Church," is almost reminiscent of Munkacsy. Other portraits must be left for review and notice until another day.

The Academy display this year is not over-rich in figure works. Douglas Volk sends a study of a seated maiden, which he calls "Reverie," and which is very refined in treatment, well drawn, and tender in sentiment. Walter Satterlee's "First Step of the Minuet," a number of old people watching a child taking its first dancing lesson, tells a good story. Louis Moeller's "Search" is one of those characteristic genres for characteristic army picture, "News from the Front," which, while it tells a good story, is crude in color and would make a better illustration than a picture. Over the main door of the corridor which leads to the North Gallery there is a large figure canvas by A. Jolli, "Gone"—an Indian weeping over a dead comrade. The canvas has unusual merit, the figures being strongly and well drawn, the flesh color good, and the story dramatically told.

There are now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries three collections, one of paintings formed by Abraham Disbecker, one of American engravings, etchings, and illustrated books collected by Dr. Frank Abbott, and a large one of Oriental porcelains and Japanese art objects collected by Kichigoro Sujuki of Tokio. The porcelains and art objects will be sold at the galleries on the afternoons of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next; the Abbott collection of books, etchings, and engravings on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next, and the Disbecker pictures, which include many good examples of American and foreign artists, on Friday evening next.

Again the week in the New York art world has been crowded with art incidents and events, and again a protest becomes necessary against the extremely injudicious custom now prevalent of crowding art events of every description into the same few days of each week. The Art Committee of the Lotos Club arranged the press view of their monthly exhibition, which opened yesterday, for Thursday afternoon, the day preceding the press view of the annual Spring Academy exhibition, while the American Art Association has arranged for its press view of the collections of Abraham Disbecker, Kichigoro Suzuki, and Dr. Frank Abbott, not only on the same day, but during the same hours as that of the Spring Academy. Surely this last view might have been postponed until yesterday, and it would certainly seem as if the Art Committee of the Lotos Club might have deferred their monthly exhibition till next week, when the Academy opening would have been well over. The result of this crowding together of press and private views and of the simultaneous opening of exhibitions is that the conflicting displays in no case receive the attention that would be otherwise given them either by the press or public, and the managers thus defeat their own ends. This would seem to be poor business, and it is to be devoutly hoped that there will be a change in these conditions next year. The custom seems to have become so firmly established that it is probably too late to hope for any change during the few weeks that now remain of the present art season.

One of the most interesting incidents of the week in the art world was the arrival of Carolus Duran, the famous French portrait painter, on Monday. As was first stated in this supplement, M. Duran, who had several times planned a visit to America in previous years, but who had turned back at the last moment on every occasion until now through fear of seasickness—that uncomfortable malady, which after all, in his case, according to his own testimony, proved to have been a chimera, for he was not ill during his voyage—has come over primarily to paint the portrait of the eldest of ex-Gov. Morton's three daughters. He has, of course, an expectation of securing other commissions, and it is reported in the studios that he has concluded negotiations for the painting of the portrait, among others, of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Henry D. Sloane, and Mrs. Cass Canfield—a trio of brunette beauties. Carolus Duran is best known to the New York art public through his dashing equestrian portrait of Mlle. Croizette, the noted French actress, which was shown at the Philadelphia exhibition of 1876, and was afterward exhibited in this city, and of his equally famous and skillful, but more refined, full-length portrait of the young Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, which once adorned the walls of "Marble House" at Newport, but now hangs in her new home of Blenheim Castle. M. Duran has met with a cordial reception on these shores, and was taken in charge on his arrival by several of his old pupils in Paris, headed by Carroll Beckwith, the well-known artist. He has taken a temporary studio in the Astor Court Building, where he will paint Miss Morton's portrait.

As was announced in this supplement last Saturday, the group of ten painters who recently seceded from the Society of American Artists will hold their first exhibition at the Durand-Ruel Galleries next week. There will be no reception or private view, and the exhibition will open to the public on Wednesday and continue until April 16. The galleries will be open every day from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and an admission fee of 50 cents will be charged.

The annual exhibition of the Manhattan Club, which could not be adequately noticed last week, owing to the pressure of other art events, was continued through Saturday and Sunday and the early days of the week, and was visited by some thousands of people, as the club members were very liberal in sending cards and invitations to their friends. The exhibition was a remarkable one in every way and reflects the greatest credit upon the club, and particularly upon Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, who unaided arranged the display. Of course the chief public interest centred in the "star" pictures from the recent exhibitions and sales, and notably in the great Roussean, Troyon, and Corot, and in Fortuny's glowing and glittering "Choice of the Model," from the recent Stewart and Fuller-Dana sales, but cultured art lovers found many treasures outside even these famous canvases, and were especially delighted and even surprised at the magnificent showing made by the American landscapes displayed. Such canvases as Bolton Jones's "Spring

Time," Homer Martin's "Adirondack Valley," Picknell's "Route du Concarneau," Walter Clark's "Sunset," Murphy's and Dewey's strong and noble landscapes, and Troyon's and Kost's tonal symphonies of soft and harmonious color, would be worthy of any gallery in any land. The exhibition of the fifty examples of Winslow Homer and George Inness and of the few selected canvases of Wyant and Homer Martin at the Macbeth Gallery, both now in progress, together with the splendid showing of American landscapes by Mr. Clark at the Manhattan Club, have combined to strike a deep, full note which calls to the art of the world, "Attention! American art has arrived!"

There is at present a small exhibition of some oil landscapes by William Plimpton at the Kraushaar Gallery on upper Broadway which does not call for any especial notice. They were painted in and around Etaples, France, and show some facility in handling and good color sense, but there is a feeling of immaturity in both execution and treatment which makes it necessary to pronounce them as promising but not entirely successful.

The sale of a number of marines by J. G. Tyler at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries on Tuesday evening was fairly successful, but Mr. Tyler's spirited, well-drawn, and vividly colored seascapes did not on the whole bring the figures they deserved. His pictures are bound to appreciate in value, for no living American marine painter better depicts the peculiar feeling of the sea along our Atlantic seaboard. The buyers of Tuesday night may therefore be assured that they secured bargains in their purchases.

Further study of the twentieth annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists, now open in the Fine Arts Galleries, in West Fifty-seventh Street, does not alter the general estimate made of it in this supplement after the press view last week. It is a good and interesting but not great exhibition, and might have been improved by the rejection of several portraits and a number of the many landscapes, which, while showing some technical skill and cleverness, are too plainly reflections of the French impressionists. There are some 60 potraits in oil, some 40 miniature portraits, and 12 or 15 portrait busts, so that out of the 350 numbers in the catalogue nearly a third are portraits of one kind or another. This is in accordance with precedent, for the society has always been notable for its display of portraiture. Notice was made last week among the "star" pictures of the display, of Sargent's portrait of Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Phelps Stokes, of "Dr. C. D.," and Robert Louis Stevenson, of Mr. Vonnoh's portrait of Dr. Weir Mitchell, and of Mr. Chase's "Young Miss C.," and it was noted that W. H. Hyde and Miss L. L. Huestis also showed good portraits. Mr. Sargent's portraits on a second visit to the exhibition stand out as prominently as they did on the first, and their defects are just as evident. It is impossible to reconcile the small heads of Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, and particularly that of the latter, which in size and color resembles a Winter apple, with any idea of correct artistic proportion, while the flesh tones in his bust portrait of "Dr. C. D." are unnatural and too hot. Mr. Sargent's best portrait is his sympathetic little seated figure of Robert Louis Stevenson, painted some years ago, and charmingly truthful in drawing, color, and atmosphere.

Miss Edith Mitchell Prellwitz, who has won deserved reputation for her sympathetic and clever portraits of children, sends two or three of these portraits, of which the best is that in the Vanderbilt Gallery, entitled "Child with Azalea." The child stands in a room in a white dress, and there is a potted azalea in the window seat. The pose of the little figure is very simple and natural, the infantile expression has been charmingly caught, and the color, cool whites and blues, is true and delicate. Abbot Thayer's portrait, a half-length seated one of a young woman in black, is characteristic in its simple composition, strong drawing, and individuality. George Brush's portraits, one of a mother with three children and another of a boy in brown velvet costume, are excellent. The first is admirably composed, and has a curious but effective color scheme of subdued blacks, blues, and browns. The expression of the mother and children is lifelike and the heads are particularly well modeled.

W. H. Hyde sends three striking portraits, which show marked improvement over his earlier work. The best is one of three figures, "Mrs. R. and Children," which is as good in composition as Mr. Brush's three-figure portrait and is an excellent study of character. There is some good painting in Wilton Lockwood's "Master of the Hounds," a full length standing portrait in low color key, and which we should have liked to have studied in conjunction with Miss Louise Hustis's recently completed portrait of another huntsman in red coat, Mr. N. C. Reynal, one of the strongest portraits of the kind privately shown in New York in many a day, and which she should have sent to the exhibition instead of her refined, pretty, and delicately colored portrait of Miss Tyrell if she really wished to show her best work. Kenneth Frazier has a lifelike and strong seated full length lady's portrait, and Sergeant Kendall an excellent outdoor portrait of a young woman, which has a curious silhouette effect. Other portraits which must be mentioned in this second review are Mr. Mowbray's of a lady in black, very simple in conception and execution; Mr. Isham's portrait of a lady, Miss Lena Mills's portrait of a huntsman against a tapestry background, and Clinton Peters's clever portrait of a young French schoolgirl. There are also good portraits by J. W. Finn, Charles Hopkinson, Dora Wheeler Keith, and H. D. Murphy, and some excellent miniatures by Miss Laura C. Hills.

A fairly good exhibition of some 275 paintings, etchings, and engravings belonging to the estate of Alfred T. Baxter, and to be sold by order of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings next, is now open at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries.

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

William L. Alden,

Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, March 15.—The Authors' Society, which many people erroneously confound with the Authors' Club, is an excellent institution. Under the benign guidance of Sir Walter Besant, it takes up the cause of oppressed authors, and on various occasions it has wrung payment from dishonest publishers, and compelled capricious editors to perform their contracts, when, without the help of the society, gross injustice would have been done to more or less deserving authors and journalists. It has recently taken up the case of the authors who sold manuscripts to The Idler, and when that magazine went into bankruptcy were unable to obtain any payment whatever. The Idler was the property of a limited company, consisting of three or four men, and its assets consisted of one or two desks and a few second-hand books. Of course, the unfortunate authors whose contributions were unpaid for at the time of the bankruptcy could not divide two desks exclusively among themselves, as the debenture holders were also entitled to their share of the assets. Consequently the authors received next to nothing.

The case was a hard one, but the remedy proposed by the Authors' Society to meet similar cases in the future is quite impracticable, and would be unjust were it practicable. The society intends to introduce a bill into Parliament giving the claims of authors precedence over those of debenture holders in limited companies. Had such a law been in existence when The Idler went under, the only result would have been that the two desks and the second-hand books would have been divided among the authors, instead of being divided among the authors and the debenture holders. As this would not have materially profited anybody, the efficiency of the proposed law may well be doubted. Furthermore, it does not appear why an author has any better title to be paid what is due to him than has the debenture holder. Doubtless it is a great and glorious thing to write magazine stories, but it does not follow that the writer of magazine stories should receive for his exclusive benefit, and to the detriment of debenture holders, all the money that a deceased magazine may have left. The calm assumption of the Authors' Society that an author is a sacred being, whom the State must preserve from loss at the expense of everybody else, is rather amusing, and that estimable body of authors who sit at the feet of Sir Walter Besant will scarcely find a majority of the House to support their proposed law.

Undoubtedly there are deserving authors who make very little money, and others who are frequently victimized by unscrupulous publishers, but the fact remains that authorship is, as a general thing, a profitable business. There are a score of authors to-day in London who make very large incomes, though the names of some of them are little kown in circles where people like to be thought cultivated. Probably the Rev. Silas Hocking makes as large an income every year from his writings as any one in England, with the possible exception of Miss Corelli. Mr. Hocking is said to be a most estimable gentleman, whose novels are by no means without merit. In fact, he might be called the J. G. Holland of England. But there are very few persons who would think of Mr. Hocking if they were asked to give a list of English novelists. Miss Corelli, Miss Edna Lyall, and Mrs. Annie Swan receive very high prices for their novels, and the supply of them seems to be unlimited. These ladies may not write books that our descendants will read with eagerness, but they are certainly entitled to be called authors, and they certainly make a great deal of money. As for the men and women who are confessedly in the second or third rank of novelists, there are many whose incomes pay taxes that rejoice the heart of the tax collector. If we could pool the incomes of all the authors in England, and divide the money equally, it would be seen that authorship is a fairly profitable business, and the theory that authors deserve especial protection and unique privileges would be found indefensible.

Possibly I have just conveyed the impression that The Idler is dead. It still lives, and the new proprietors promise to make it a better magazine than it has ever been. Of course, this can be done, for good editorship and plenty of money can always make a good magazine. The first number of the new issue, however, does not show any striking improvement, and if The Idler is to conquer the prejudice which its recent failure must inevitably produce, future numbers must show more distinctly the effects of judicious editing.

"Iota," the lady whose "Yellow Aster" rivaled the "Heavenly Twins" in popularity, has just published a new book entitled "Poor Max." Though its chief male character is a man of extremely objectionable morals, there is nothing in the story that can cause it to be classed with the physiological studies of Mme. Sarah Grand. If "Iota" intended to show how base a man may be, and thereby demonstrate the inferiority of men to women, it is rather odd that she should have given to her rascal precisely the sort of vices which are usually found in unprincipled women. "Max" is conspicuously feminine in all his traits, though it is hardly probable that the author is aware of the fact. The verdict of the average reader will be that "Max's" weaknesses and faults were due to his femininity, and that if he had been a little more manly he might not have been so bad a fellow, after all. As a story "Poor Max" is by far the best thing the author has done. It is interesting, which is the first great merit of all readable stories, and it is exceptionally well written. Every page shows the care and time that the author has spent in writing the book, and this time she can be congratulated on having done thoroughly good work. It is pleasant to see that "Iota" has turned aside from the weedy paths of physiology. If Sarah Grand and George Egerton and the rest of them would follow her example, the public would have reason to congratulate itself.

Mr. H. G. Wells is to contribute a story each month to The Strand Magazine during the ensuing year. Last week I mourned the excess of work into which Mr. Wells is permitting himself to be drawn. These twelve stories for The Strand emphasize the fact that he is working too much. The announcement in regard to them, which has just been made by the editor of The Strand, will be welcomed by every one who likes to read stories that are original, strong, and entertaining; but no man can do the amount of work Mr. Wells is doing and do himself justice. I sincerely trust that after he has filled his present engagements he will give himself a long rest. Stories such as he writes cannot be ground out with the ease with which the seemingly automatic typewriting machines of certain women writers grind out their three novels every year.

The Ludgate Magazine has once more changed hands. It was originally started by that clever artist, Mr. Phil May, and was intended to be sold for threepence a number. Of course it could not be published profitably at that price, and consequently it became a sixpenny magazine, with threepenny contents. Then it was sold and sold again. The last proprietors were also the owners of Black and White, and The Ludgate was intended by them to hold the overflow of pictures bought by that periodical. There is no doubt that The Ludgate has latterly been an attractive magazine so far as illustrations go, but a magazine cannot live by pictures alone. Now some sanguine man has undertaken to resuscitate the magazine, and I sincerely hope he will succeed; but, like most men not familiar with magazine publishing, he evidently does not comprehend that to buy a magazine that has failed is simply to handicap one's self. It is always so much cheaper and safer to start an entirely new magazine, against which no prejudice can exist. But nobody outside of a publication office seems to grasp this fact, and there can always be found a purchaser for a dying magazine, no matter how long and severe and hopeless its illness may be.

The C. Arthur Pearson Company, (Limited,) which is generally known by the shorter name of "Pearson's," gave their annual ball a few days ago. The Pearson Company publishes eleven weeklies and one monthly, besides publishing a large number of books. There are about a hundred young women, and at least as many young men, employed at Pearson's, for the managers are themselves young, and they prefer to catch all their assistants young and train them in the office. Every year Pearson's gives a ball to the employes, and the delight which the girls take in this annual festivity ought to be a full reward to the managers. In addition to this, Pearson's does no work either on Saturday or Sunday, thus giving every employe two full holidays weekly. There are so few establishments in London that show anything like this consideration to the people they employ that Pearson's is regarded as the most desirable place in which to serve that the publishing business affords. The remarkable prosperity that has attended every enterprise that Pearson's has undertaken proves that liberality and consideration for the comfort of employes is not a financial mistake. It does one good to visit Pearson's, and to note the contented look which nearly every face shows. The establishment has realized to some extent what Sir Walter Besant dreamed of in his Palace of Delight. It is a pity that other large employers of men and girls could not grasp the idea that willing service can be gained by liberal treatment, and that such service is worth much more than the kind which is gained by hard driving and small pay.

Mr. Conrad's "Nigger of the Narcissus" I mentioned in a letter written some weeks ago. Since then the reception of the book has more than justified all that I said about it. Owing possibly to the fact that there is no woman in the story, and hence that readers who delight in love stories passed it by, Mr. Conrad's book sold slowly at first. But the reviewers have been so unanimous in its praise that it has made its way, and is now one of the most popular books of the season. I had only read a single page of it before its publication in book form, but when I read that page—it was the one in The New Review—I saw that we had a new writer who had a future before him. The "Nigger of the Narcissus" is not Mr. Conrad's first book, but it is his first great success, and shows his powers as nothing he had previously written had done.

There is yet another translation of Omar Khayyam. When an English literary man has nothing else to do he seems to translate Omar Khayyam as a relaxation of his literary labors. The Khayyam market must be greatly overstocked by this time, and literary men would do well to employ their vacation hereafter in some other form of recreation. I have never been able to understand why some one of the thousands of men and women that are constantly searching for something to translate have not hit upon the idea of translating the works of the Italian poet Carducci. Competent judges of poetry, who have read Carducci, do not hesitate to say that he is the first of living poets, but so far the English public has been left in complete ignorance of his existence. There is nothing I should like better than to translate Carducci myself, but unfortunately I rhyme rather worse than the Sweet Singer of Michigan. I once induced a friend to attempt the work of translation, and provided him with Carducci's works, but he died within a few months. This has deterred me from urging others to follow his example; but it irritates me to see men making wholly unnecessary translations of Omar Khayyam, and totally neglecting Carducci. W. L. ALDEN.

MARCH

Spring Books.

Grant Duff's Stories.*

It is the anecdotes in Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff's volume which make it entertaining. Sir Mountstuart has a keen relish for such things, and has the supreme talent of presenting them in the briefest manner. What can better describe Cobden than this? Cobden was in France in 1860, doing his best to bring about a commercial treaty with France. Lord Cowley was the English Ambassador. As the perfect diplomatist he was always advocating "how not to do it." Invariably Cowley would be referring back to Downing Street for further instructions. One day bluff Cobden said outright: "Lord Cowley, when I was a bagman traveling for orders I had more power than you, her Majesty's Ambassador in Paris."

That perfection of the supple politician, Lord Palmerston, had a decided affection for Cobden, and maybe "Pam" would like to have had Cobden in his Cabinet. If overtures ever were made at all it is not so well known, but this story is from Sir Grant Duff's pages:

> "'Don't you think,' said Cobden, 'that it would really be better that I should first change my principles, and then go into your Cabinet, than that I should first go into your Cabinet and then change my principles?' Lord Palmerston struck his hand violently on the table, and exclaimed, 'Damn it, Mr. Cobden, what did you go into public life for?'"

What is a politician for, one may ask, if not to benefit himself by a change of base? But Palmerston appreciated Cobden's plain talk. The sick man, Turkey, Palmerston fully understood, but he was well up in the characters of the several self-proposed doctors or surgeons. Brunnow was expatiating on this invalid when Palmerston told Brunnow the following story:

> "That makes me think of what happened to me the other day in the street. A man bustled up to me and said, 'My lord, my lord, you will lose your handkerchief.' 'Oh, no,' I replied, 'my good friend; my handkerchief is quite safe—if you don't take it.'"

This is what Disraeli said to Lord Aberdare when the latter complimented the former on his elevation to the peerage: "I feel I am dead, but in the Elysian fields." This story of the boyhood of Gladstone is amusing:

> "The old Bishop of Norwich, having been very much pleased with some of his son's performances, said that, as a reward, he would take him to visit William Gladstone, the most extraordinary schoolboy who had ever been seen. They went to the house where he was, and Arthur Stanley was sent out into the garden to make acquaintance with the prodigy, who was said to be sitting in a Summer house at the end of a walk. He went, and, having arrived at the Summer house, saw Gladstone reading a book. As Stanley entered Gladstone looked up, and said, with great vehemence, 'Little boy, little boy, have you read Gray?' Stanley, much startled, faltered out that he had not read Gray, to which the other, with increased intensity of manner, replied, 'Then you must read Gray.'"

The first Lord Lytton was certainly daft, and this is what Sir Grant Duff tells about him:

> "They [the guests] were all assembled at breakfast in the great hall, when their host came in, in an old dressing gown, poured out a cup of tea, and disappeared without uttering a word to any one. Arthur Russell expressed his surprise to his next neighbor, who said, 'He believes himself to be invisible,' and, sure enough, in a little time, he appeared in his usual dress, and saluted his friends as if he had not seen them since the previous night."

The Prince of Wales when a boy showed his pluck in the following way, and at the same time his perfect reliance on the words of his instructor in science, who was Sir Lyon Playfair:

> "'Now, Sir,' said Sir Lyon Playfair, 'if you have faith in science, you will plunge your right hand into that caldron of boiling lead and ladle it out into the cold water which is standing by.' 'Are you serious?' asked the pupil. 'Perfectly,' was the reply. 'If you tell me to do it, I will,' said the Prince. 'I do tell you,' rejoined Playfair; and the Prince immediately ladled out the burning liquid with perfect impunity."

This is a characteristic story about Tennyson, and the authority was a clergyman:

> "As we walked through Richmond he told me that it was in the church there that, on the occasion of Hallam's coming down to be godfather to Tennyson's eldest boy, the historian asked 'What is to be the child's name?' 'Hallam,' answered the poet. 'I don't like surnames for Christian names,' said the other, 'Why not call him Alfred?' 'What if he were to turn out a fool?' was the reply."

Once Bishop Blomfield had forgotten his notes, and had to deliver an extempore sermon. The topic he selected was "The Existence of God"; he thought he could handle that with ease, and so the sermon was given:

> "On the way home he overtook a very respectable farmer, and asked him how he liked the sermon. 'Well,' said the man, 'it were a very good sermon, Mr. Blomfield, but I don't agree with you.' 'Not agree with me?' said the other, 'What can you mean?' 'Well, Mr. Blomfield,' was the reply, 'I think there be a God.'"

It is indeed hard to hammer a joke into an Englishman's head. Sir Francis Doyle was dining with his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, when some one broached the queerness of American names. "Fancy such a name," said Doyle, "as surely as good as Cavendish." Then round the ducal dining room there was sepulchral silence. Here is another tobacco story: In Colonial times the Virginians had a grievance and sent in a long-winded petition for redress of fancied wrongs, with the wind-up that their request was to be granted, "for the safety of their immortal souls." "Oh, d—n your souls," replied the Minister; "grow tobacco."

*NOTES FROM A DIARY, 1873-1881. By the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, G. C. S. I. Two vols. John Murray.

W. E. Henley's Verse.*

William Ernest Henley, whose verses have enjoyed a certain vogue in England during the past ten years, has now reprinted at the request of his publisher in London, Alfred Nutt, in an attractive volume, a larger part of the poems which made up his first volume, "A Book of Verses," published in 1888, and "London Voluntaries," published in 1893. The present volume virtually covers all Mr. Henley's poetic work during the years between 1872 and 1897, and gives us a comprehensive idea of the poet's versatility, mannerisms, merits, and defects.

Mr. Henley is a strong singer, and his lute is more often tuned to numbers that deal with the more virile side of life than to the softer measures to which his fellow-poets of our time sing. His portrait bust, a cut of which forms the frontispiece of the book, shows him to be a man of intense vitality and vigorous mentality, and his temperament and character are reflected throughout his verses. It requires a man of strong character to select as subjects for several of his poems scenes and incidents in a hospital, and while such subjects as "An Operation," "Waiting," "Before," and "After" cannot be considered poetical ones, Mr. Henley has certainly sung them vigorously and with evident close knowledge of hospital work.

Far pleasanter are his poems under the heading of "Bric-à-brac," "Echoes," and "Rhymes and Rhythms." The poet has paid much attention to the "Ballade," and especially to the ballade of the double refrain. Those of "Youth and Age," of "Midsummer Days and Nights," of "Dead Actors," of "Life and Fate," are well known, and the refrain of the "Dead Actors," "Into the Night Go One and All," of "Life and Fate, of "Fate's a Fiddler, Life's a Dance," ring in the memory of many a reader who perhaps may be ignorant of or who has forgotten their source. Good, also, are the sonnets, and especially those entitled "At Queen's Ferry," "Croquis," and also "The Rondeaus," "The Gods Are Dead," and "Let Us Be Drunk." The influence of Tennyson is particularly noticeable in Mr. Henley's more distinctively lyrical work, as witness the two quatrains:

> Bring her again, O western wind,
> Over the western sea;
> Gentle and good and fair and kind,
> Bring her again to me!
>
> Not that her fancy holds me dear,
> Not that a hope may be:
> Only that I may know her near,
> Wind of the western sea.

which is too strong an echo of

> Sweet and low, sweet and low,
> Wind of the western sea.

and also the little lyric,

> The sands are alive with sunshine,
> The bathers lounge and throng,
> And out in the bay a bugle
> Is lilting a gallant song.

Of "The London Voluntaries," "The Scherzando," "Down Through the Ancient Strand," and the allegro "Spring Winds that Blow," are the best, and are really beautiful descriptions of the atmosphere of London as seen through a poet's eyes. In the "Rhymes and Rhythms" we should select "Over the Hills and Far Away," "On for the Years to be," and "O Time and Change" as the strongest and best.

Mr. Henley's dedication of this his last volume "To My Wife" is worthy of quotation for its extreme simplicity and sweetness:

> Take, dear, my little sheaf of songs,
> For, old and new,
> All that is good in them belongs
> Only to you.
>
> And singing as when always young,
> They will recall
> Those others, lived but left unsung—
> The best of all.

*POEMS BY WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Travel in the Everglades.*

For two centuries that mysterious portion of Southern Florida known as the "Everglades" has baffled the efforts and inspired the curiosity of tourists and explorers. It seems strange that with all the railway development of Florida during the past two years and with the thousands of home seekers and tourists who have made their way to the lower east and west coast of the "Land of Flowers," that the Everglades are still or at least have been until very recently a terra incognita. Any surprise that this statement may occasion will be removed from the mind of the reader of Lieut. Willoughby's book entitled "Across the Everglades—a Canoe Journey of Exploration."

Lieut. Willoughby, who was until recently commanding officer of the Rhode Island Naval Reserve, and who appears to be made of the stuff of which true explorers should be composed, namely, perseverance, patience, bravery, and physical strength, in the Winter of 1896-7, determined to solve the mystery of the Everglades. He says that the purpose of his journey was to explore that unknown portion of the Everglades into which the Seminole Indians were driven during the Indian war, which was left untouched by the two previous expeditions, and also to examine the fauna and flora of the region in the interests of the University of Pennsylvania. He left Miami, on the lower east coast, about Christmas, 1896, accompanied by a guide, Brewer, and a negro, Sam Roberts, in the little sloop Cupid, on which were loaded two specially built canoes, and which transported the party around Cape Sable to the mouth of the Harney River. Here Lieut. Willoughby and Brewer left the Cupid, which Sam sailed back to Miami, and started in their canoes across the Everglades. The popular impression has always been that the Everglades are a huge swamp, full of malaria and disease germs, but Lieut. Willoughby says to the contrary. "Around the shores of the little islands," he says, "the mud may be a trifle soft, but pure water is running over it, and no stagnant pool can be found. In the daytime the cool breeze has an undisturbed sweep, and the water is protected from overheating by the shade the grass affords. Water plants of various kinds and several varieties of fish and reptiles keep the balance of life, as in a self-sustaining aquarium." The author also states that the water is quite wholesome to drink. From his description the Everglades would appear to be a huge but wholesome swamp, on a bottom of coral rock and filling the depression, in width from 25 to 75 miles between the Hummock lands of the coast and extending from Cape Sable to Lake Okeechobee. The chief difficulties in traversing this swamp lie in the shallow water, the numberless and perplexing blind leads, the poisonous snakes, and especially in the tall and tough saw grass, which has such sharp edges that it cuts the skin and grows so thickly to a height above a man's head that progress through it is only possible with the utmost and exhausting labor. It took Lieut. Willoughby and his companion over two weeks to traverse the distance between the mouth of the Harney River and Miami, only about twenty-five miles in a straight line, although they had to travel nearly three times that distance. They camped fourteen nights, many times almost in the water, exhausted their provisions, and suffered much exposure, but they came out at Miami safe and sound, and Lieut. Willoughby brought many specimens back of geological, ethnological, and botanical interest and value. They saw few traces of human life beyond an occasional Indian trail, but found much animal and bird life. The otter, various species of the rail tribe, and deer abounded, while the deadly moccasin was unpleasantly numerous. On some days the two explorers were able to accomplish only two or three miles on their journey, and many men less bold would have turned back discouraged early in the trip.

A word for the typographical appearance of the book, which is more than usually good, and also for Lieut. Willoughby's photographs, which are splendidly reproduced and add much to the interest of the story.

*ACROSS THE EVERGLADES. A Canoe Journey of Exploration. By Hugh L. Willoughby. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Anthony Hope's "Simon Dale."*

It is difficult to write a notice of Mr. Hope's new novel with the reading fresh in one's memory. The plot is so full of interest and excitement, the author's touch is so original, his style so brilliant and captivating, the whole book so pervaded with charm, that it takes possession of the reader with a sort of expulsive force, imperiously driving out such critical faculties as he may chance to possess.

"Simon Dale" is a historical novel of the times of Charles II., and "how sad and bad and mad" they were Mr. Hope portrays with wonderful vividness and delicacy. He loses no feature of the period. We see Christianity forgotten, while libertines and harlots are enthusiastically Protestant or Catholic. We see pure lips kissing the hands of Kings whose characters had not even the redeeming vice of hypocrisy. And we see the few good men and true, the few noble women, always to be found in Sodom. In delineating these, Mr. Hope shows his consummate art; they are not impossible paragons; they are very human, touched, we will not say tainted, by the atmosphere in which they lived. Their point of view is essentially that of the nineteenth century. Among them is Simon Dale, the hero, who tells his own story, introducing it with Bacon's great words: "It is Heaven upon Earth to have a man's mind move in Charity, rest in Providence, and turn upon the poles of Truth." Although Simon Dale does not apply this saying to his own character, it well befits him, and is the keynote of his story. Before his birth "a wise woman" predicted that he "should love where the King loved, know what the King hid, and drink of the King's cup," and the fulfilling of this prophecy is the novel; with a delightful vicar, whom we fancy to have been in the author's mind a prototype of the modern reader, watching over it all.

The words of the prophecy indicate that the canvas is to be filled with historic figures, and so it is. They are wonderfully vital and human, every one of them. There is no suggestion of Mme. Tussaud about them, nor any of that creaking of machinery too frequently audible when a historic figure is dragged upon the stage. They are both living, and true to the portrayals of history. Charles II. is a wonderful creation. We see with the eyes of old Pepys the cynical openness of his vice, with the eyes of Macaulay his public perfidy, with the eyes of Hume the wit, courtesy, and frank kindliness of speech that made his people love him to the last.

This same Mistress Barbara is the heroine of the story, and a very adequate heroine as heroines go. But the real heroine, nay, the centre and soul of the tale, Mr. Hope's masterpiece of portrayal, is Nell Gwyn; the "pretty witty Nell" of the King's Theatre; the Trilby of history; the Nell whom men loved and women forgave; ("I kissed her, and so did my wife," quoth honest Pepys;) the Nell who was less immoral than non-moral; who could not be called shameless, for she seemed to see no cause for shame; whose freedom was as shocking as her kindness was inexhaustible; who did not relinquish even to the all-conquering Frenchwoman her hold upon the fickle monarch's heart, and whose name was the last upon his dying lips. How she lives in the pages of "Simon Dale," how she fills them with the flashes of her wit, and dominates them by her personality, one must read to appreciate. One lurid tint, and the picture would have been too revolting; one caressing light, and it would have been too alluring. Mr. Hope has touched it with the hand of a master. We feel the charm, the inevitableness, but, most of all, "the pity of it."

Closing the book, the reader will pay it the compliment of not thinking at all about it, but solely of the world into which it has carried him, while his thoughts linger upon its closing words:

> "For a man may be very happy as he is, and still not forget the things which have been. 'What are you thinking of, Simon?' my wife asks sometimes when I lean back in my chair and smile. 'Of nothing, sweet,' say I. And in truth I am not thinking: it is only that a low laugh echoes distantly in my ear. Faithful and loyal am I, but—should such as Nell leave naught behind her?"

*SIMON DALE. By Anthony Hope. Illustrated by St. John Harper. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Tales by Ambrose Bierce.*

Ambrose Bierce's collection of "Tales of Soldiers and Civilians" was originally published in London and Leipsic under the title of "In the Midst of Life," but in the original American edition published by E. L. G. Steele they bore the simple title above given. The popularity which these short stories of Mr. Bierce have enjoyed is a deserved one. He has the journalistic faculty of vivid description and the painting of a picture in a few rapid strokes. In this new and attractive edition the many readers who have learned to admire his work will enjoy almost as if they were new friends the strong "Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge" and those splendid etchings of war scenes, "Chickamauga," "A Son of the Gods," and "Killed at Resaca." Even through his civilian tales the author's warlike spirit and fondness for the dramatic and sombre side of life are plainly evident. In the present period of war excitement and rumors this little book comes attuned to the popular pulse, and will undoubtedly have a large sale.

*IN THE MIDST OF LIFE. Tales of Soldiers and Civilians. By Ambrose Bierce. 8vo. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A Greek Romance.*

"Are you grinding corn?" asked Mistas, when on his errand, which was to find out who were the Greeks ready to fight the Turks. If the reply was "Black corn for the Turk" then Mistas and the answerer clasped hands, for the intimation had come that the outbreak was near, and the tyrants were to be exterminated. Mr. E. F. Benson describes that period in Greek history which began in 1821. The hero of the romance is a fine young fellow, Mistas, and the heroine his cousin, the beautiful Suleima. Nicolas Vidalis, the moving spirit of the uprising, is a well-drawn character. He has the wisdom of the serpent and the courage of the lion. Mistas is a valiant lad, as brave as he is generous, and he

*THE VINTAGE. A Romance of the Greek War of Independence. By E. F. Benson. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers.

1898

leads, as should the hero of any decent romance, a charmed life. The mise en scène of the story has been perfectly studied, and the romance is an interesting one.

Maria Louise Pool's New Story.*

It is certainly depressing to observe how the glory has passed away from some of our women novelists. Long ago we had "Louisiana," and but recently we have been obliged to accept "His Grace of Osmonde" from the same hand. Once Miss Pool drew for us a country girl of fascinating oddity and ardent, uncorrupting emotions; now she gives a picture of queer, unwholesome people with vulgar sentiments and stale, self-conscious thoughts.

The plot of this latest story is quickly told, and holds opportunity for strong treatment. Robert Nawn, a miser by inheritance, vacillates for a time between two girls, one rich and one poor, and each loving him, and finally marries the one who is dying with grief over the possibility of losing him. Olive's qualities, which are those of a paragon, win the friendship of her husband's father, but gradually repel Robert's lower nature, and he drifts back to Isabel. There is a burglary, a divorce, and unlimited moral squalor. This sort of material requires either nobility of imagination or perfect literalness to render it endurable. If we are to see all that makes life ignoble and sterile we must see it precisely as it is, and thus enlarge our knowledge of human experience, or else we must see it dignified by an absolutely artistic purpose. To have it thrust upon us with theatrical display and the most inartistic pretentiousness is to be repelled and irritated as by a coarse intruder upon the privacy of our thought. It is the more disappointing that Miss Pool's obvious intention has been to illustrate a problem that is not altogether commonplace. Her impeccable heroine is not the mush of concession that heroines in a similar position are frequently made. Olive's love for Robert dwindles self-respectingly under repeated insults and revelations of weakness and vice. She has compassion upon him in his final hour, but it is not a compassion that even she can mistake for love. This is the author's one stroke of art; it is the one firm line in a confusion of curves and wriggles, and there is a single scene of but little more than a page in which Olive's character and Robert's are shown convincingly; this is the scene in which Robert concludes after his wife's gift to him of money that he has loved her all the time.

For the rest there is a constant painful impression that the characters, men and women alike, are turning themselves about before a mirror, taking account of their attitudes and trying to improve upon their expressions. They are playing to the gallery, and the gallery likes its sentiment highly spiced with plenty of crises. This art Miss Pool has attained to unfortunate perfection; she manages to make the most unimportant passages throb with hidden significance. When Olive asks her mother for a cup of tea, saying that she thinks it will make her feel better, we feel in the moderate request the electric shock of imminent catastrophe.

Now and again there are disjointed fragments of a former style, one infinitely preferable to the present style. When Mrs. Newcomb turns up the skirt of her best black dress after the funeral of old Mr. Nawn and prepares to put the bread and pies in a basket to take them home, we remember that Miss Pool knows her neighborhood, and could, if she would, depict it with the same charming humor she used in bringing "Roweny" to Boston. We remember, too, that the character of Rowena held the germ of Olive's morbid and voluminous intensity. She was not the loveliest of wild flowers, but she was honestly and unmistakably a wild flower, differing from Miss Pool's later creations as a field of sturdy country clover differs from pearl powder and sachet.

We cannot for a moment suppose that Miss Pool has intended to produce a false impression of life, or that she realizes the effect given by the presence of her feverish, unnatural specimens of humanity among the sweet-scented hedgerows of her genuinely lovely landscape; we suspect, indeed, that a definitely moral purpose lurks behind her curious arrangement of emotions. We get from her pages the notion that she has keyed herself up to teach an infinitely important lesson to her sex, under the guise of flexible romance. But she has underestimated the danger of her method for readers of light mental calibre, and these are the ones who will care most for her story.

If they sympathize with her artificial types they will learn to believe that this is a world in which plain every-day fidelity and kindness and decency are only for uninteresting people, who have not the intelligence or sensibility to perceive their chances for melodramatic effects. They will see the potentialities of tragedy and calamity in the slight domestic episodes that to a balanced mind are merely the insignificant disturbance of the surface of deep waters. They will incline to dally with the happiness of those they love as if before the audience that always applauds dramas of conjugal infelicity. They will, in brief, take the tawdry for the genuine, and may easily mistake the rich plain fabric of commonplace duty for a valueless possession, to be cast aside as soon as it shall pall upon a vitiated taste. In seeking the extremes of experience one may safely follow only the greatest and sanest of leaders.

*THE RED-BRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD. A Novel. By Maria Louise Pool. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1898. $1.00.

Wheeling on the Continent.*

Bicyclists ambitious enough to meditate an extension of their "runs" from home to foreign fields will find in a handsomely printed and illustrated book by Clarence Stetson exactly the sort of information they are seeking, while stay-at-home devotees of the wheel, and that inconsequential remnant of the public whose interest in the steed of steel is impersonal, will enjoy his sprightly narrative of adventures on roads never traversed by the army of conventional tourists and in wayside inns unmentioned in any guide book. A veteran practitioner of the art of interviewing others, the author in this instance has interviewed himself, and he turns into what city editors—who are ablest of judges—would call "a good story" the mass of facts, economic, statistical, and other, which he collected at first hand while pedaling through France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, and which the wheelman or wheelwoman not above considering the question of expense—that is to say, nine-tenths of the whole fraternity—would be desirous of learning before anything else. "Why Not Cycle Abroad Yourself?" is the title of the book, and after reading it the objections to such a procedure seem ridiculously small and the arguments in its favor tower impressively high.

From these not too numerous pages innumerable hints can be gathered in regard to the necessities for wheeling on the Continent, the habits of customs officials and of hotel keepers, the details of daily outlays for food and lodging in villages and cities, and the devices by which the trials of the independent wayfarer may be minimized and his comfort and enjoyment increased. The reader follows three Americans—two men and the wife of one of them—from Paris to the Swiss frontier and then to Venice, and returns with them along the coast to Nice. He gets to know the trio well before the journey ends, and to understand the easy possibility of emulating their achievements. Even more valuable than the book's facts is its humor, for it is not in every work of travel that reflections on modern life take forms of which the following is a specimen:

"Of course, the bicycle, like the baby—I believe in families where expense is an item and they can't have both, they generally choose the former—is the first thing to be considered."

*"WHY NOT CYCLE ABROAD? What a Bicycle Trip in Europe Costs, how to Make It, how to enjoy It, with a narrative of personal tours. Illustrations, and maps. By Clarence Stetson, Esq. The American News Company. 50 cents.

A Spirited Romance.*

"Tausend Donnern und Bomben!" but this "Pride of Jennico" is a rattling romance. Here is your pandour, your hei-duck, with Margraves and Princesses galore, and the faithful nurse, and duels, adventures, waylayings, ambuscades, escalades, with flashes of Tokay wine and a czimbalom accompaniment. It is a story which runs along in a riotous manner, and is all the more fascinating on that account.

You start off in the perfect melodramatic manner. The wind soughs and howls, and shakes the old castle of Tollendahl, while Basil Jennico sits down disconsolate and writes his memoirs. Moravia is the locality. Basil has inherited from his great uncle vast estates in Moravia, and the elder Jennico, an Englishman, had been an Austrian Field Marshal, a magnifico of the Barry Lyndon stripe. Basil, who had been a favorite nephew, from a simple and "obscure Rittmeister," was now a man possessing untold wealth. The old man was eaten up with pride, and before his death had told Basil that if ever he married he must seek for a wife some one with princely blood in her veins. Somewhat blasé with his solitary grandeur, Basil comes across two young ladies in the woods near Tollendahl. One is a Princess and the other is her maid.

The maid is by far the prettier, the loveller, of the two, but her lowly condition is an impediment to Basil's love. At least he is in a measure undecided which of the two he likes. In some hocus-pocus manner the Princess so arranges it that Basil, thinking he marries the Princess, weds the maid; the performance taking place in a dark church, a priest in his second childhood performing the ceremony. Basil finds himself tricked, yet the maid as a wife has her charms, but the husband broods revenge. It was a marriage under false pretenses. Some time, sooner or later, Basil has made up his mind to bolt, to leave behind him his mate, and go to England to live; and yet there is a charm, a spirit, a grand manner about Ottilie, a peculiar Versailles deportment, that enchants him. With the grand Jennico blood in his veins he does not like his wife's calling him in her bantering way "M. Jean Nigaud de la Faridondaine," and, what is more galling, she rather pooh-poohs the ancestry of the Jennicos. Then comes the rupture. Basil quarrels with Ottilie, calls her low born, and says he will leave her. Ottilie does not give him the chance. When he is away on a hunting trip, half regretting his bitter words, his wife disappears. Then Basil finds out all he has lost. He discovers the depth of his passion for the woman who was but a serving maid to the Princess.

A stilted style, occasionally displayed, may be one of the necessities of a romance of this kind, with the plentiful use of "wotted" and "wotting," but "skedaddle"! though it may have its time-honored Celtic origin, is just a little jarring and overmodern in a story of the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

But what, after all, are these little blurs? The Princess Ottilie of Lusatia is a most piquant heroine, and you are bound to fall in love with her and her coquettish ways, and Basil Jennico, though he was hot-blooded, is a very proper man—that is to say, in a novel—and for a real good draught of romance, say a glassful, not a barrelful, we are very much indebted to Agnes and Egerton Castle. There are evidently several people who can write the pure story of adventure.

*"THE PRIDE OF JENNICO. Being a Memoir of Capt. Basil Jennico. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The Late War in Greece.*

"When you make an omelette, eggs must be broken," and something to that effect Napoleon said about war. Mr. Brailsford's "The Broom of the War God" tells mainly of the disasters which befell the Greeks in their recent contest with the Turks. The volume may hardly be called a military romance because there is only the faintest allusion to love in it. It is a picturesque account of the Foreign Legion, its composition, and the part it took in the struggle.

Why Graham espoused the cause of the Hellenes we cannot tell. When he left London and Charing Cross, "the taunt of folly seemed to leer at him" from the eyes "of the policemen, the clerks, even the porters." But Graham would have his way. "Folly, folly," had rung in his ears as the train left the station, and then he had settled down in his corner and written in his notebook, "The only expiation of folly is to be resolute therein."

In the Legion were all sorts and conditions of men. Did many of them have any love for Greece? Some of the volunteers rather liked the ways of the Turks. It were unjust to think that they did not, at least those few of them who entertained ideas of freeing Greece, but the majority of the volunteers were simply adventurers, not sparing of their own lives. "The Broom of the War God" sounds as if it were the work of a war correspondent, but of one possessed of strong and remarkable descriptive powers. The author's marked ability is not shown alone in his vivid telling of the onward rush, the hand-to-hand conflict, but he excels in individual portraiture. The volunteer, if he is an Englishman, is not the regulation "Tommy Atkins," but has characteristics of his own.

If Mr. Brailsford is to be taken literally, the Athenian Greek is a theatrical poseur. Everything is in his make-up, his mise en scène, and his valor is a question of uniform. It is a different case with the Klephts, who though close on to savagery are men with the true martial spirit.

Prince Constantine of Greece is roughly handled. This Prince is described as "having a heavy face of the Romanoff cast, a degenerate type of a race never famed for courage." We may not admire the Romanoffs, but save in the case of crazy Peter "the Great" we have never heard that there were any poltroons in the family.

One military personage, Varatasi, Mr. Brailsford describes in glowing terms. He was the bravest of the brave, and died fighting at his post. "The Broom of the War God" we deem to be a remarkable volume, and written by a man possessing a fine literary style and the strongest descriptive powers. It is not obligatory that a romance should be instructive, but Mr. Brailsford does give a clear insight into the military events of the late war and presents what we think is the true conception of the modern Greek. The day may come when the generalizer will set down ethnological conditions in the Greece of to-day and mayhap will show that the Hellene at the close of this century has running through his veins but the faintest trace of that richer blood which once gave vigor to the men of Marathon. A small native population in the long past has by injudicious crossing lost all its original traits.

*"THE BROOM OF THE WAR GOD. A Novel. By Henry Noel Brailsford. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

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MARCH

Authors at Home.

XXII.

Thomas Dunn English in Newark.

One may do good work in a garret. When I read of sumptuous apartments and of all the grand surroundings of the literary characters of to-day I trust that the occupants may be in perfect accord with upholstered conditions and enjoy all that well-earned fortune has given them. I recall, though, Dean Swift, who wrote Stella: "I lodge in Bury Street. * * * I have the first floor, a dining room and bedroom, at 18s. a week—plaguey deep"—we should say "steep" to-day. The Dean tells how he saved his coals: "Patrick had a fire ready for me, but I picked off all the coals before I went to bed."

The morning happened to be cold and the wind was tearing over the Jersey meadows when I paid my visit to a comfortable, old-fashioned brownstone house at No. 57 State Street, in Newark, N. J., and on the doorplate read "Dr. English." As I presented myself to the Hon. Thomas Dunn English, (for the distinction is fully merited,) I somehow remembered the Dean and his thrift of coal. I enjoyed then the pleasant fire in Mr. Dunn English's study, but much more the warmth of my reception. I had written of my intended mission, and had not concealed the fact that he was to be exploited for the benefit of the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. I received a kindly worded reply granting me an audience, and, much more than that, Mr. English had expressed a wish to renew "an old acquaintance."

It is indeed an "old acquaintance," for I first met Thomas Dunn English nigh on to half a century ago. Even that early he had exercised editorial functions. In salad days I had once brought him a mild caricature with text and he had accepted it for publication. Mr. English was my earliest patron. He is then, indeed, a very old and to me a dear acquaintance.

The sitting room and study into which I went was well garnished with books. On the walls hung pictures and prints, so that I renewed an acquaintance with many engravings I had well-nigh forgotten. On a table were scattered volumes, Virginia clay pipes, and all else of the complete smoker's outfit. On the ledge of the bookcase stood an imposing array of empty tobacco boxes. On the mantelpiece and on brackets around the room were nice bits of Japanese pottery. If you may not afford to lavish thousands on an ox-blood vase or a Palissy plaque, for a dollar or less you may buy unassuming yet neatly decorated Japanese work. For men past their prime, as were host and guest on this occasion, these old books, old pictures, and old china were somehow bonds of sympathy. They showed me a taste in Mr. English's composition I was unacquainted with.

I soon found that his was no theoretical acquaintance with art, but that he had practical knowledge; he has painted his pictures. Mr. English has ideas about the effectiveness of certain colors and their lasting qualities, and he lays down the law about mastic and varnish. I was attracted by a little landscape and its freshness. "That picture," said Mr. English, "is my work. It shows after its having been painted many years that my idea of how to put in a green or to select the pigment was correct. Don't praise the art in it. You are only to eulogize the green." Here was grass still and not hay. Then there came back to me a remembrance of some verses Mr. English wrote:

> "Now we pass the hills that throw
> Glassy shadows far below,
> Past the leaking, trembling rills
> Plowing channels in the hills."

I found myself wandering away from the man himself, but I may indulge in divergencies, for I think I am coming to a better understanding of Mr. English's many-sidedness. I was at once impressed by Mr. English's fine head and delicate profile, the true signs of a blooded race. He told me his sight was failing, but his dark and sparkling eyes never showed it. On his shapely head there is still a profusion of hair but little grizzled, and here is a man who was born in 1819.

His talk is brilliant, with the charm of perfect ease. Now and then he is incisive. He might be ironical if he so pleased. The usual retour of the man of his time to early days, that power of the subconscious self coming most to the surface, is never perceptible. The mind is still alert, intensely active. Nor is there the least lapse of memory. There is no hesitancy as to a name or date. He pounces hawklike on the incidents of the past or those of to-day. He talks fluently of literary or political happenings of the present. He tells me he has read to him all the best journals of to-day, and that now his interests are keen in European complications.

I touch on the subject of his last writings. Then he tells me a fairy story of his own invention. He is filled with it. His face becomes mobile, his eyes dance, and I who am sharp set follow him. He describes the adventures of his hero in the land of the giants, of the pigmies in the realms of the No Eyes. I am touched with the sorrows of the disconsolate Princess and appreciate the true talent of the accomplished raconteur. I am as a little boy once more listening with gaping mouth and wide-stretched eyes to the story of the perfect improvisateur. With the vigor of a stripling, his conclusion is: "Oh! oh! If I could only read the Arabian Nights once more, over again from beginning to end. It was my habit—that is, before my eyes failed me—to go through Walter Scott every year, and now, and now!—"

I waited for some plaint, but it was not voiced. [illegible] a long [illegible] a philosophical and so natural task [illegible] once more. At first I was afraid of interrupting Mr. English's current of talk, chary of blocking him with cross-questionings or shunting him off the track, but there was no obstructive task befalling me. Mr. English followed the exact sequence of his own thoughts, which was the logical one.

It was natural, however, that I should ask about "Ben Bolt." The amusing side of it was at once uppermost in his mind. "The autograph fiend," he said, "knows no pity. He never stops. I do not suppose he ever will. Here is one in this morning's mail. Somebody in Canada wants me to write in my own hand, mind you, all of 'Ben Bolt,' and I must sign it. My failing sight prevents it. You have not asked how I began verse making. I must give you, then, some idea of my schoolboy days."

Mr. English told me that he first went to school in Philadelphia at a private academy on Race Street near Juniper. "When I was six I could read and write, and at eight I was at the head of the class. I was endowed with a remarkable memory. I was that little horror, a show boy. But Wilson, the master, was cruel. The rod never was out of his hand." Then Mr. English paused and repeated those two well-known lines:

> "And don't you remember the school, Ben Bolt,
> With the master so cruel and grim."

Splendidly and effectively were the lines recited. "Those lines," continued Mr. English, his face all aglow, "came to me as a reminiscence of that schoolmaster. I have never forgotten him. That hatred of tyranny and injustice which has always been my strongest trait began thus early. I could not stand his uncalled-for punishment. One fine day I went fishing, and I fished on for a week. Wilson complained to my father of my truancy. I explained how brutally I had been treated, and I wound up by saying to my father: 'I will not go back. If I am forced to return I shall try to kill Wilson.' I never went back. Then I was sent to a Friends' Academy at Burlington. It was an excellent school, just and strict. The master had a strong mathematical turn of mind, and thought there was material in me for the making of a geometrician. When I was thirteen I drew a survey of a part of Burlington, the regulation map. I would give a great deal to have that map now. Later came disgust for mathematical studies. I detest mathematics to-day. The pons asinorum! The asses cross there, and the wise fellows keep on the other side of the bridge."

Then Mr. English told of another school, and the facility with which he acquired Greek and Latin. This was his preparation for entrance into the University of Pennsylvania, where he was to study medicine. "I know I had a turn for acquiring languages, for I picked up French, Spanish, and even Polish, and somehow I never have forgotten my Polish. There, I will give you a verse which has been running all my life through my head." With rich intonation Mr. English recited some verses in Polish, telling me they were a translation of Clement Marot, written by Krasicke, the author of the "Monomachia." Entering the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. English was graduated in 1839.

"I had made verses very early, and of course wrote rot. Once I dropped into the contribution box of The United States Gazette of Philadelphia, when Joseph R. Chandler was editor, the copy of some verses. I was printed, properly ticketed 'T. D. E.,' and oh, how I chuckled! I was then fifteen. I wrote more verses. I somehow had what might be called a fatal acceptance. I always was in type. One fine day a song was printed, and there appeared my verses arranged to music. The composer was Mr. James C. Beckle, and I think he is alive to-day. I was set to music! Then, indeed, so I thought, I had been launched.

"I always was an intense reader. Nothing came amiss. You are of the time of Alexandre Dumas. Don't you remember Zieber? He kept a news shop on Third Street, near Chestnut Street, in Philadelphia. One afternoon I asked for something to read. I got the first volume of 'Monte Cristo.' Well, I thought that would amuse me in bed. I began it, and read it all through that night. Next morning I scarcely swallowed any breakfast. I hurried down to Zieber's. I must have the second volume."

I knew from some prior correspondence that Mr. English delighted in flowers, and so we talked of garden plants, the new varieties, and that wonderful lottery, the result of seed planting. He told me of his successes and his failures. Had he read Dr. S. W. Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne"? I must confess that was a trap I had laid for him, so as to make my host tell me of the present Dr. Mitchell's father, Dr. J. K. Mitchell. How pleasant it was to hear Mr. English extol him. His song, "Fly to the France," he declared ought to be read and cited to-day. "Yes," he added, "Dr. J. K. Mitchell was the type of the highly cultured gentleman of the past." He added this bit of wisdom as far as related to his son: "Dr. S. Weir Mitchell has had the great good sense of earning merited distinction in his own profession. Having achieved that, he could take his stand in literature. It was his profession first and before everything else." Then I thought of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and how it is not given to many men to do two things well at one and the same time.

The topic then turned to Poe, for Mr. English knew him well. Poe was only his senior by some ten years. My host said that the abuse showered on Griswold relative to Poe was not deserved. Poe's intellectual side "was very strong, but he was utterly deficient in moral tone. Poe could not be called morose; he was not inclined to be [illegible], but [illegible] a fault [illegible] him he [illegible]."

In vivid language without a halt Mr. English unrolled a panorama in which figured the notable personages, scientific, literary, and artistic, of the past fifty years. For the physicians and surgeons of Philadelphia, Chapman, Jackson, Gibson, Goddard, McClellan, Mutter, Dungleson, and Mitchell, his admiration and respect were touchingly expressed. Then getting on another tack, as I was listening, there came to me many features of resemblance between him and Douglas Jerrold relative to playmaking. There was Burton, for whom he had been the manufacturer of the piece de cerconstance. Then marched past us on the boards the actors of a former generation. All save one or two are in their graves. An exception is Joseph Jefferson. One comment was made on his Rip Van Winkle, "Why was his talk in German, and not Dutch?"

Now came la haute politique, brief accounts of journeys to Washington and interviews with great personages. Amusing was the telling of a particular invitation received by him from James K. Polk during his Presidency. The servant had ushered Mr. English into a private room, where the President was found seated before a table. On that table was a great hunk of tobacco, and a big knife. The President would himself cut off a large bit of the plug, solemnly inviting his guest to partake. As far as expectoration went, Mr. Polk was a master of the art. George M. Dallas, Vice President of the United States, conspicuous for his shock of snow-white hair, next passed alive before us. Then followed rapidly the story of Mr. English's services in the Legislature of New Jersey, and his duties as Representative in Washington. Every item was precise, the only interruption being the filling of his pipe.

"Work is before me," said he. "There are my reminiscences to be finished. The business has begun. I could do it more rapidly had I my younger eyes. But I trust to get through with it. The only trouble is the abundance of material. I know these reminiscences will be of interest."

In Mr. English's Poems, edited by his daughter, Alice English, will be found an admirable selection of verses. His "Battle Lyrics" require no comment of mine, for the time may come when they will once again resound in American hearts. Not so long ago it befell Mr. English to deliver a memorial speech before the House on the death of a much-loved fellow-Representative. Perhaps in a bantering way some time before Mr. English had expressed the wish that Edward F. McDonald might deliver a eulogy on him, for, according to the chances of life, it would have been Mr. English who would have first passed away. But the Angel of Death had willed it otherwise. In his address, delivered in February, 1893, this is Mr. English's fine conclusion:

"How little we know of the future. I have to do to-day for him that which he would have done for me. I am here and he is gone. I stand peering into the dim darkness beyond the margin of that deep river which he has crossed. The old gnarled oak that has braved the blasts of seventy-three Winters still stands erect, while the stately maple in the pride of its midage, that gave such promise of continuous leafage and vigorous growth, lies prone upon the earth, felled by the axe of the woodman Death." P.

Alfred Austin's Italian Quest.

Many good poets have sought inspiration under the blue skies of Italy, and not a few have left their bones there. They form a goodly company, they or their shades—Shelley, Byron, Keats, the Brownings, and the grim-visaged Walter Savage Landor. And now Mr. Alfred Austin is to try the influence of that delightful country, whose beauty age cannot wither and whose infinite variety custom can never stale. But it is quite likely that he will find that the Italian atmosphere as a poet manufacturer is not what it is cracked up to be. But he forgets. The above-named persons were poets before they went to Italy; they had never written anything to be compared with "Jameson's Ride," and if Italy inspired them it was because their spirits were capable of receiving the benign influence. We do not believe that the Poet Laureate's spirit is constructed in that way; he has never given evidence that it was, and we fail to see by what miracle he is going to write poetry in Rome or Venice if he couldn't do it in London. Browning and Shelley used to write very well in London.

But, notwithstanding history, Mr. Austin will spend every Winter and Spring in Italy. The generosity of The London Standard has allowed him to do this; the proprietors have placed him on a pension. For over thirty years Mr. Austin wrote the political leaders for this journal, and there is a shrewd suspicion that he closed his active career there with a remarkably acrid article on George Meredith. If this be true, and thrusting the retirement on a pension aside for the moment, it is very funny. There is something almost hilarious in the picture of the successor of the inept poet Pye criticising the legitimate descendant of Balzac, Flaubert, and a long roll of illustrious Frenchmen. It is evidently not daring that Mr. Austin lacks; what he lacks we are afraid he will search for in vain in Italy.

Friends Far Away.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For some weeks I have been sending my copy of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW to a friend in the West. Other friends of mine would, I am sure, be glad to see the paper. Do you send sample copies? H. S.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 22, 1898.

[THE TIMES will always send, with pleasure, sample copies of its SATURDAY REVIEW to any number of addresses that its readers may supply it with. THE TIMES, in fact, solicits such lists. It has already received a great many from widely scattered communities. It would be glad to receive as many as its readers can be induced to send. Several thousand copies have sometimes been sent out in this way in a single week.—ED.]

Sale of a Fine Library.

All the Shakespearean Folios, the First Five Walton's "Angler," and the First "Paradise Lost" to be Sold.

During the book auction season of 1897-8 New York witnessed a number of important sales, notably the Sewall, the Bierstadt, and the Frederickson, but as yet there has been no large sale here this season, while in Philadelphia the Stone library has been dispersed, and the Deane collection is now being sold in Boston. Bangs & Co., however, are just finishing the cataloguing of the library of the late Hon. Francis B. Hayes of Boston, and the sale will probably occur some time in the latter part of April. There are about 3,000 volumes in the collection, the importance of which will be realized when it is stated that in it are all the folios of Shakespeare, the first five editions of Walton's "Complete Angler," the first edition of "Paradise Lost," and the first editions of the two volumes of Painter's "Palace of Pleasure."

Never before have the folios of 1623, 1632, 1663, 1664, and 1685 figured at one time in an American book sale catalogue, and but rarely, indeed, it may be said, have they been sold together publicly or privately in England. At the Burton sale, 1860, there were sold the folios of 1623, 1632, 1663, and 1685; at the Cooke sale, 1883, those of 1623, 1632, 1664, and 1685 were disposed of, and were resold at the Ives sale in 1891, while C. Fiske Harris (1883) had the first, second, the first issue of the third, and the fourth folios, and Sewall (1897) had the editions of 1623, 1632, 1664, and 1685. But not until the Deane sale have the five editions been offered together at auction in the United States, and because of that fact the library will become famous among American bibliographers. The copies of the first editions of "The Palace of Pleasure," too, one may note, are the only copies ever announced for sale in this country.

Justin Winsor, in his invaluable "Bibliography of the Original Quartos and Folios," 1876, the most important of his many bibliographical works, mentions Mr. Hayes's folios, and describes the first in detail, besides giving the measurements of the first and second, but does not give the size of the editions of 1663, 1664, and 1685, and evidently had only seen the first. The Hayes first folio has been bound in red morocco by Francis Bedford, through whose hands passed an exceedingly large number of bibliographical treasures, including a dozen or more of the first collected edition of Shakespeare's plays. It measures 12¼ by 7⅞ inches, being smaller than the Cooke and Ives copy, now W. A. White's, (12 3-16 by 7 15-16,) and the Fiske Harris, (12¾ by 8,) and larger than the Sewall copy (11⅞ by 7½) and the Duke of Sussex and Kennedy copy, now Theodore Irwin's, (11⅞ by 7¾.)

In addition to being a short copy, the Hayes first folio is not quite perfect, though, of course, few copies are sound and undoctored, and Quaritch once said (in 1877) that only five satisfactory first folios have been sold since the beginning of this century. A portrait from the 1807 reprint, Winsor notes, is inserted in a title page facsimiled by Harris, who has supplied and inlaid several leaves at the beginning, the "Dedication" leaf, for example, being by him, as are the "Digges" and the "Workes" leaves, while the "Great Variety" and "Hugh Holland" leaves are inlaid. The last two leaves are also by Harris. The second folio is in Russia, by J. Clarke. It measures 13 by 8¾, and is an excellent copy, though the last leaf has been repaired and the portrait is from the fourth edition. It has the Allot imprint. The folio of 1663, the first of the two issues of the third folio, measures 12¾ by 8; is in red morocco, by Bedford, and has the portrait from the folio of 1685. The 1664 edition, with what are called the seven spurious plays, also has the portrait from the next edition. Pratt has bound it in red morocco and the size is 12⅜ by 8¼. The fourth folio is in a mottled calf binding, has the verses in fac simile, and a photograph of the portrait in the first state. It measures 13⅛ by 8⅝. The title page has been mended.

When the Hayes library comes to be sold, for the second time a complete set of Walton's "Angler" will be disposed of, at an American auction, Bangs & Co. having sold Alexander's copies—the first so sold—in March, 1895. The "Angler" of 1653 is more sought after than are the other Waltons (though the second edition of 1655 is said to be rarer;) but that is because it is the first edition. Alexander's copy, measuring 5 9-16 by 3 5-16, brought $1,325, and £210 was given in London in 1892 for a copy that was 5 7-16 by 3⅜ in size; £310 is another of the London big prices, while the highest of all —£415—was paid for a 1653 Walton, at Sotheby's, in December, 1896. Hayes's copy measures 5⅝ by 3¼ and has been bound in full straight grained morocco. The title has been rebacked, and the dedication mended at two corners; folios 81, 83, 85, 89, 111, 155, and 161 have been repaired, and the margins of the music shaved closely by the binder; but otherwise it is a tall copy and in excellent condition.

The Hayes Walton of 1655 is in dark olive calf, by Bedford, and measures 5 9-16 by 3, Alexander's, which brought $210, measuring 5⅝ by 3 1-16. Folio 117 has been mended and Folio 203 repaired on blank margin. The music has been cut into slightly by the binder, and in places the head lines are nearly touched. At the Alexander sale $150 was given for a Walton of 1661, which was 6 by 3⅝ in size. Hayes's is 5¼ by 3⅜, and has been bound by Bedford uniformly with the preceding edition. The back cover, however, has been rubbed, the last leaf of text mended, and a few words of the "Table" restored in fac simile. The Hayes Walton of 1668 is a fine copy, though the lower margin of the last leaf has been mended. It is in a binding similar to that of the first edition and is 5⅝ by 3⅜. Alexander's two copies, measuring 5⅝ by 3 9-16 and 5 9-16 by 3 7-16 respectively, sold for $95 and $100. The Hayes copy of the fifth edition, 1676, is in green morocco, by Gosden, and measures 5⅜ by 3 9-16. The first title is mounted and a very small portion of the word "printed" is cut away. The second title is reinforced at back. Alexander's was 6 by 3 9-16. It fetched $90.

William Painter (1525?-1594?) began about 1561 to make a version of the tales of Boccaccio, Bandello, the Queen of Navarre, and other Italian, Spanish, and French novelists, and in 1566, under the title of "The Palace of Pleasure Beautified, Adorned, and Well Furnished, with Pleasant Histories and Excellent Novels Selected Out of Divers Good and Commendable Authors," published the first volume of the prose work which gave Shakespeare the plot of "Romeo and Juliet" and Webster that of "The Duchess of Malfi." This first volume was printed by Henry Denham for Richard Tottell and William Jones, and Painter was styled on the title page "Clerk of the Ordinance and Armorie"; the "Second Tome" of "The Palace of Pleasure," containing a store of "goodly Histories, Tragical matters, and other Moral arguments, very requisite for delight and profit," was printed in 1567 by Henry Byrneman for Nicholas England. The second edition of the first volume was published in 1569 and the third in 1575, and the second edition of the second volume was printed without date about 1580. But the very popularity of the work wore it out, and it has been for over a century among the rarest and most inaccessible of all early English books.

At the Fiske Harris sale, in 1883, copies of the second editions of the first and second volumes were sold, and seem to be those described in the Grolier Club's "Original and Early Editions." They brought $164, and though the title page to the first volume was in fac-simile, no other American auction sale of any copies as good of any edition can be traced. In the Huth catalogue, 1881, F. S. Ellis noted that Henry Huth had Garrick's and Jolley's copies of the third edition of the first volume and the first edition of the second, and when Mr. Ellis sold his own books in 1885 he said that no collector of old English literature could ever hope to have copies of the first editions wholly without restorations, adding that no perfect copies were known, those in his possession having in fac simile the title page to each volume. There are now in this country, however, three copies of the first edition of the first volume, both entirely complete, and with nothing in fac simile, one being the Ashburnham copy, which brought £66, and there are also two sound copies of the first edition of the second volume, one of them the Ashburnham copy, (bound with the 1569 edition of the first volume,) which sold for £131. This list includes the Hayes copies, which are first editions, and in perfect condition, though a few leaves of the first volume have been overtrimmed at the top and the last leaf of the second volume has been repaired. They are in green morocco by Pratt, and should bring in April a price that will seem fantastic to those who do not know their value.

The remainder of the Hayes library contains some extremely scarce and valuable books, besides some of great value. There are Coverdale's "Bible," Zurich, 1550, lacking all before Exodus xxxiii., and after First Epistle to the Corinthians iii.; Mitford's copy, with notes and bookplate, of Brant's "Ship of Fools," London, 1570; the "Mirror for Magistrates," 1610; Jonson's "Works," 1616, large copy, 11¾ by 7½; a Juvenal, bound by Roger Payne; Taylor's "Works," 1630; a large Nuremberg Chronicle, 17⅜ by 12¼, and an unusually fine collection of Dibdin, mostly large paper and in the original covers. Then there is a copy of "Paradise Lost," 1667, first edition, and the first (or second) issue, measuring 7⅛ by 5⅝. According to Lowndes, the first issue is that which has the author's name in large capitals, and the Hayes copy is of this variety. But Sotheby and Masson place this issue second, and the matter is still a subject of dispute. Foote's copy, the finest yet sold in America, measured 7¼ by 5⅛, and brought $525.

The Logic of War.

Where is the logic of war—O ye
Who wave the flag, and who cry the cry
"We fight in the name of humanity;
Let those who have killed prepare to die!
Down with the demons who blew up the Maine!—
The Spaniards, perchance, who Cuba have slain?"

Alas! if they have, what then—O ye
Who wave the flag and who cry the cry?
I ask in the name of humanity;
Shall we be like them and make men die?
Shall a hundred warships, instead of one,
Reek red in the light of the rising sun?

Must the burden of infamy increase?
Shall more cruel engines with shot and shell
Drown the voice of the Prince of Peace
And make of the earth a vaster hell?
Where is the logic, the sense of war—
To do the dark deeds that were done before?

Woe to that nation which steeps in blood
Its own right hand! 'Tis easy to die—
But to kill imperils our highest good;
The Lord God rules in His Heaven on high;
Let Him be arbiter over the lands—
But for Christ's sake lift to Him blood-less hands.

KATRINA TRASK.

Frederick Tennyson.

His Great Age and the Life He Led—Other Aged Tennysons Still Alive.

The late Frederick Tennyson, elder brother of the late Laureate, was born in 1807, and thus had lived ninety-one years. Many years he lived abroad, where he was devoted to music, and when he was eighty he still improvised on the harmonium. In 1859 he came back to Jersey, and there wrote much of the verses published since then. In the memoir by the present Lord Tennyson, when describing his father and his uncle, this relative to Frederick Tennyson, may be read:

"My uncle Frederick lived near St. Heliers, and we visited him in his house, overlooking the town and harbor of St. Heliers, Elizabeth Castle, and St. Aubyn's Bay. The two old brothers talked much of bygone days; of the 'red honey gooseberry,' and the 'golden apples' in Somersby garden, and of the tilts and tourneys they held in the fields; of the old farmers and 'swains'; of their college friends, and of the waste shore at Mablethorpe; and then turned to later days, and to the feelings of old age. My father said of Frederick's poems that 'they were organ tones echoing among the mountains,' and quoted a fine sonnet of his, 'Poetic Happiness':

"'There is a fountain, to whose flowery side,
By diverse ways the children of the earth
Run day and night, athirst to measure forth
Its pure sweet waters, health and wealth and pride,
Power clad in arms, and wisdom argus-eyed;
But One apart from all is seen to stand,
And take up in the hollow of his hand
What to their golden vessels is denied,
Baffling their utmost reach. He, born and nursed
In the glad sound and freshness of the place,
Drinks momently its dews, and feels no thirst;
And sorrows for that troop as it returns
Thro' the waste wilderness with empty arms.'"

If at the start both brothers, Frederick and Alfred, were on the same plane, in that time which was to come Alfred rose very far above the level. Perhaps there was no room for two poets of the same name. Frederick suffered in public appreciation by comparison, and yet, notwithstanding the fame of Shelley's "Skylark," Frederick Tennyson's lines on the same subject are delicious in their limpid and singing qualities:

And now he dives into a rainbow's rivers;
In streams of gold and purple he is drown'd;
Shrilly the arrows of his song he shivers,
As tho' the stormy drops were turned to sound:
And now he issues thro',
He scales a cloudy tower;
Faintly, like falling dew,
His fast notes shower.

A remarkable family were the Tennysons. Some of them still live. In the Saturday Review of London recently appeared the following account of Frederick's life:

"We Tennysons do not die," said Mrs. Jesse, who was herself close upon eighty when she passed away. A week ago there were still surviving four of the brothers and sisters of the late Poet Laureate, and the youngest of them was in her eighty-first year. The two surviving males of this wonderful family were Mr. Arthur Tennyson, who is nearly eighty-four, and whose health this Winter has been very disquieting, and Mr. Frederick Tennyson, the eldest of all, the Nestor of the British poets. Last Saturday he also died, far on in the course of his ninety-first year. Truly a marvelous clan, these Tennysons, with their tall, elastic frames, emotional temperaments, and pertinacious vitality.

The eldest son of the Rev. George Clayton Tennyson was named George, but he died in infancy, and the real leader of the flock was Frederick, born at Louth, in Lincolnshire, so long ago as June 5, 1807. A few months later his parents moved to the classic parish of Somersby, and Frederick was associated with the early achievements of his slightly younger brothers, Charles and Alfred. He was sent to Eton, where he became Captain of the school, and thence to Trinity College, Cambridge. At school his poetical gifts made themselves apparent. In March, 1827, appeared the volume of "Poems by Two Brothers," attributed entirely to Charles and Alfred until after the death of the latter, when Frederick confessed to the authorship of four of the pieces, which have since 1892 borne his initials. He was rapidly distinguished at college, and in his first year won for a Greek ode on the pyramids the university gold medal. At Cambridge he had the reputation of being shy and proud, conversing little with others and capable of singular fits of violent and overbearing heat, which as quickly subsided. On leaving the university he went to Italy, which remained his home for the greater part of his long life, devoting himself to music and poetry.

He was at Milan when his father died in 1835 and left Frederick a substantial estate at Great Grimsby, Overshadowed by the reputation so early made by his brother Alfred, he did not attempt to cultivate the art of verse in a professional way, but he continued to write. He went to Corfu to enjoy the companionship of his cousin George d'Eyncourt, who was secretary to the High Commissioner, and then, about 1839, he bought the Villa Torregiani, on the Fiesole Road, just out of Florence, where he continued to live. Here, as the present Lord Tennyson tells us, in a large hall designed by Michael Angelo, Frederick Tennyson "used to sit in the midst of his forty fiddlers." Here, in 1851, the Poet Laureate came to visit him, in the course of the journey which is recorded in the immortal music of "The Daisy," and here, a year later, for several months, he enjoyed the intimacy of Robert and Elizabeth Browning. It appears to have been the friendly sympathy of the Brownings which induced Frederick Tennyson, in 1853, to print his poems privately in a very small edition, and in the Summer of that year he paid one of his very rare visits to England for the purpose of publishing a volume. He had by this time embraced Spiritualism with much fervor, and he remained to the last convinced of the reality and value of the "manifestations."

In 1854 there appeared in London the collection of poems called "Days and Hours." It enjoyed a slight success. Charles Kingsley praised it in Fraser's. Elizabeth Browning wrote to Isa Blagden: "I am glad you like Frederick Tennyson's poems. They are full of atmospheric poetry, and very melodious. The poet is still better than the poems—so truthful, so direct, such a reliable Christian man. Robert and I quite love him." The general public was not greatly moved by these delicate verses, and the musician determined to retire from the unequal contest with his glorious brother. He continued to live in Florence until 1859, and then he retired still further from the world, to a house at St. Ewold's, in Jersey, commanding a fine view of the sea, and of a gasometer which Frederick Tennyson persuaded himself to think of as a temple to Vesta. He went on writing poetry, but publishing none until in 1887 the Laureate came to visit him in Jersey, and asked his veteran brother to read him what he had composed. He pronounced that these verses "were organ tones echoing among the mountains," and Frederick Tennyson was greatly encouraged. The result of this tardy fillip was that in 1890, at the age of eighty-three, he published his second book. "The Isles of Greece," and in 1891 a third, "Daphne and Other Poems." In 1895 he reissued his "Days and Hours," a selection from the 1854 volume, with eleven short pieces added. The case of Frederick Tennyson is probably unique in the history of literature —that of a poet who remained almost entirely silent until he was an octogenarian, and then actively produced volume after volume.

Mr. Frederick Tennyson was described half a century ago by one who knew him well as "a dreamy, speculative, shy man, moving about in an atmosphere of poetry." His work in verse has the same character. It is poetry in solution, in intention, rather than a product of poetic art. He belongs, as it is desirable to remember, not to our generation, nor to that which preceded ours, but to the far-away and now phantasmal race of poets who immediately followed Shelley and Keats, to the race of Beddoes, Wells, Wade, and Horne. It is with them that he must be compared, and not with fierier and later spirits. It is extremely odd to realize that Frederick Tennyson and Mr. Stephen Phillips were publishing verses at the same date. It is as surprising as to think of Gray surviving to compete with Coleridge, or Andrew Marvell with Pope. These circumstances—his family connections, his serene and beautiful longevity, his romantic lack of ambition—are what preserve our interest in Frederick Tennyson and forbid that he should pass without a respectful salute. But his illustrious friend, Mrs. Browning, when he read his unpublished poetry to her in 1853, formulated the inevitable sentence in describing it to Miss Mitford: "It's the smell of a rose rather than a rose—very sweet, notwithstanding."

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Questions Awaiting Answers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You were very courteous to give place so soon (20 Feb.) to my unimportant note of 20th Feb. However, your reply, though clear and learned, was not an answer to my question, and I have been hoping that some of your many correspondents on this subject would touch upon it again. If I do not tax your patience too far, and you are not too entirely wearied of this "Quo Vadis" discussion, may I ask again what is your opinion and that of your readers as to Nero's poetical gifts? Has anything written by him survived? Did his contemporaries and the critics of the immediate after time regard him as gifted? Does not Nienkewics mean us to infer that Nero wrote good verse? And especially I should like to know the opinion of some good critic as to whether Petronius thought him a poet or not. Of course his affectations and vanity were matters of contempt of Petronius, but did not the latter seem to speak well of Nero's verse and of his music sometimes? If you think these questions not unworthy your attention, I should be deeply grateful for your valued opinion; and meanwhile I am, in appreciative admiration of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, respectfully,

F. I. H.

Montgomery, Ala., March 19, 1898.

London Weekly Circular of Rare Books
Issued every Saturday. Sent gratis by
H. W. HAGEMANN, 366 5th Ave., N. Y.

MARCH

Easter in Rome.

Mrs. Sherwood's Reminiscences of Street Scenes and Church Ceremonials.

I have before me a letter from Rome written on the spot in February, 1885—on the birthday of the Father of his Country, when the day was as warm in Rome as one of our June days, and the flowers of the almond trees were out, the roses beginning to bud in the gardens, the turf as green as an emerald, the daisies and anemones and violets gay in the grass at the Borghese villa. Ladies alighted from their carriages in that charming spot and wandered off under the ilex and live oak and picked flowers, bowing to the Queen meanwhile, as she flashed past with her scarlet liveries. It was Lent, and the balls were over; but the real Roman life comes with the Spring, each day more delicious than the last. It is the time for precaution as well, for it is hard not to throw off a cloak too soon. Rome, however, was singularly free from fever, and the only illnesses seemed to be colds and a certain form of gastritis, which, although painful, was not dangerous. We lived through the carnival without enjoying it much, although we were placed in a balcony by the courtesy of the American Minister, nearly opposite to the Queen and the young Prince of Naples, who did enjoy it.

It is a curious sight to the melancholy and introspective dweller in Northern climes, this yielding of all one's faculties to the throwing of bits of torn paper. The greatest delight of the Italian man or woman, of even the very highest rank, seemed to be the showering of paper snow on the people below them. The floats went by, some drawn by Roman oxen. These, at least, were fine, and drawn by them were the pasteboard and plaster representations of the cathedral at Milan, the bridge at Turin, the sausage of Bologna, the Duomo of Florence, the gondola of Venice, &c. Then the Roman sights were represented by a copy of the Coliseum, a fragment of a ruin, &c., the ever-popular Pasquino and the Castle of St. Angelo; the goose, wonderfully natural and immensely big, was cackling to save the Capitol; and Romulus and Remus and the wolf were, of course, to the fore. On some very large wagons were innumerable maskers, some of whom looked very handsome in their fancy dress, but the generality of the masquerading was very poor. The mummers were mostly in tinsel, paper, and muslin, in conventional and theatrical dress, like the last end of a second-rate pantomime.

The throwing of flowers from balcony to balcony, from balcony to street, and from balcony to carriage, might have had something poetical and fine about it had it not been for a set of hobbledehoys, vulgar, ruffianly boys, who seemed on the alert for everything, and who intercepted those favors which would have otherwise been so pleasantly bestowed. The dust and dirt were dense, and the music was only occasionally good. The crowd was impressive, as crowds always are. They enjoyed without thought of the morrow, and were kindly and full of practical jokes, particularly as when evening came on, and the Moccoletta, or lighted-candle carnival, began. The profusion of long tapers, such as are used for the lighting of gas chandeliers, was immense, and my servant brought me a bunch. As soon as the sun went down, the Corso became brilliantly illuminated, and millions of wax tapers began to glimmer. Then came the fun. To blow out your neighbor's candle and preserve your own was the ambition of the proudest.

It seemed to degenerate into horseplay very soon; yet I saw the beautiful and delicate Queen and her very dignified mistress of the household, the ever-popular Marchesa Villamarina, striving, with shouts of laughter, to blow out each other's candles, as I looked across the crowded streets. Why Rome was not the scene of a conflagration—why, in all this commingling of crowd and tinsel and fire and paper and muslin the whole town was not burned, I do not know. Certainly the carnival passed without a single serious accident, except here and there an inflamed eye, the result of the dust as much as anything. The processions of horsemen in the dresses of the past, the Sunday afternoon procession of the carriages up and down the Via Nazionale; the Queen among them, bowing to every one—these were pretty and gay sights, particularly as the weather was of that delicious quality which makes one happy merely to breathe, to exist. The Moccoletta was a brilliant ending, and the carnival was over at last. If one could only photograph one's impressions with color, what a brilliant picture I could paint of a drive through the crowded Corso and into the Via Nazionale, still having the arches of gaslight remaining ready to be illuminated again for Easter, those which blazed so brightly during the last nights of the carnival. Away I sped across the new, into the old, part of Rome, to the Chapel of St. Agnese, where I drove about the beautiful Piazza Navona, on the site of the ancient Circus Agonalis, decorated by three spouting fountains, whose giant Neptunes, Tritons, and Undines always delight me. Here is the splendid Palazzo Pamfili, a gorgeous pile, lighted up by the unwholesome memory, the baleful illumination, of a detestable life, that of Olympia Maldochini, who ruined the life of her brother-in-law, Pope Innocent X. She made the fortune of the Pamfili family, selling bishoprics and benefices.

The Church of St. Agnese is very beautiful, worthy of that blessed Agnes whom fire would not burn, nor sin profane, nor the hands of the executioner harm. Women of the lower classes crowd these steps and pray to the patron of meekness and chastity. In that day's sunshine, with the crowd of women in white and scarlet, and that deep purple which they love, the steps formed a picture, and high up in air the saints and angels in stone raised their gray arms toward a sky which knows no simile for its blueness. Here is a fountain by Benini, of a man who bears the features of a Moor. It may be Othello, stopping on his way to Venice. I hated to leave this place, the Tritons spouting water were so fresh and so lively. The abundance of water in Rome is so invigorating, it gushes out everywhere as it does in the wooded hills in America—one of the great proofs that Rome is simply a continuation of nature, another grand natural outburst of the universal voice.

Before leaving this delightful square one must look upward at the grand obelisk, a bit of Egypt brought to Rome in honor of Domitian. Then the street which leads to it is well called the Via dell'Anima. What abounding life fills its dirty current! How many beautiful Raphaelesque boys, handsome girls, and stately women! One of them stands alone, with her brass pot, before a fountain in the wall. She has a striped shawl on her head, falling back, a white chemisette, purple sleeves, a striped green and yellow apron, and her black hair in a cushion on her head. She is as slow as she is beautiful, as stupid as she is classic, and nothing can be finer. Then I drove around Pasquino, who stands without a mouth or nose. Poor old, mutilated Pasquino! Surely no man without a mouth has ever said so much. And so on through dirty, crowded, picturesque streets full of nuns, with downcast eyes and folded hands, "breathless with adoration"; not quite unconscious, perhaps, of their picturesque and becoming dress; through groups of soldiers, through avenues of priests, and so on to the bridge of St. Angelo, crowded with carriages, from the donkey cart of the peasant to the stately carriage of the Duchess on her way to St. Peter's to confess her stately sins. The green and red flag of Italy was floating bravely from the castle of St. Angelo in honor of George Washington, and from the American houses floated the Stars and Stripes.

I take my humble way through the crowded street which leads to St. Peter's, and go on up to that magnificent colonnade. I cannot believe that even ancient Rome had anything finer. The Roman poor women are cooking cauliflower and beans, macaroni and eggs, at their doorways. I get the odor as I pass, and also some other odors not so savory. Old Father Tiber sends up a few odors as I look up and down the bridge. I stop at a grand palace to inquire for a sick friend, and so, bathed in Roman sunshine, Roman color, and Roman memories, I make my way home to my hotel and my midday breakfast. I should always advise any one coming to Rome to take this exact drive, as it is one of the most characteristic of all Roman short excursions, winding back through the Campo di Fiore, where the vegetable market is always held on Sunday morning, a very characteristic picture.

I could hardly have believed there were so many picturesque people in all the world as I saw that day. All of Roman life, its poverty, its dirt, its grimness, its cheerfulness, and its laziness, had passed before my eyes. It was as homely and countrified as if it were in the interior of a newly populated Western State. It was as glorious, as old, as pompous, and as grand as the city of the Caesars should be wherever stone and marble can make it so, and it is this contrast which makes Rome unique—so altogether charming. The glory of equipage has departed. There are no fine carriages, or, one may say, comparatively none. The fine old red coaches of the Pope and the Cardinals are no longer seen, and only at carnival time were we treated to a glimpse of the stately coach and golden trappings of the harness which were conspicuous formerly. Roman nobility is too poor to indulge in much horseflesh. The King and Queen, and the American Princesses (who have all the money nearly) prefer to be unostentatious, so that the Roman equipages do not at all equal those of London or Paris.

I spent a delightful morning in the charming gardens of the Princess Brancaccio, whose father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Field, had bought a tract of land near the Coliseum and thereon erected a palace, and had laid out a pleasaunce after the English fashion. Such a combination of trees, turf, flowers, waterfalls, bridges, Summer houses, and views of the Coliseum, such birds, roses, statues, sea lions spouting water, and every natural and artificial grace as this garden combined it would be impossible to describe. Prince Brancaccio is an accomplished man, speaking English fluently and also painting well. He had a gallery of family portraits which was most interesting. His charming young wife, one of the prettiest women in Rome, was a lady in waiting to the Queen, and most popular. She and the Princess Vicovara kept up the good American reputation for beauty, fine manners, and dignity of character.

To return one moment to the Palazzo Field-Brancaccio. Mrs. Field, the graceful hostess, had not forgotten to adorn the inside of her palace with very choice tapestry, bits of bric-a-brac, chandeliers of rock crystal and amber, old marbles, choice and rare old musical instruments, hangings from old Italian palaces—indeed, she seemed to have found the lamp of Aladdin among other bibelots. What a place to found a home! With the views of Rome from every window and the climate of Rome to bring one violets and roses in February, with the Roman nightingale to sing to one by the moonlight, and with the charming and ever-varying society of Rome to amuse one!

I afterward drove to the English cemetery in the light of a Roman Sunday afternoon and found it green and beautiful, full of violets, the air heavy with the perfume. I wandered to the grave of Shelley, well marked by the tread of pilgrim feet, and read again the pathetic

"Nothing in him but doth suffer a sea change
Into something rich and strange."

The tombs under the cypresses have often tufts of white violets growing from the joints of the stones, as if, in this favored spot, even the stones had life. Alas! that here are buried the young and the lovely, they who make alone our lives worth living. I have not heard much music in Rome, except that of the birds. I believe there were good concerts, but, except later on to hear a flute played as "Hilarion's boy" may have played it in Ouida's novel of "Ariadne," I do not go to concerts.

Speaking of Ouida, I came close upon two celebrated women of letters, Miss Harriet Preston and Miss Mary Anne Tinker, the author of "Signor Monaldini's Niece." This last-named lady lived at Assisi, where she was writing another immortal book. Quite restored to health, she was ready to delight us anew with her singularly fresh creations. Rome is the atmosphere for the romance writer. I have no sympathy for the person who could write a poor novel in Rome. Marion Crawford was hard at work, very happy in his recent marriage, but he had promised another novel as good as "A Roman Singer." Meantime March in Rome was adorable. The flowers were profuse in the Campagna, every ruin offered you a bunch of wall flowers, the "almond tree had become a burden," it was so universal; the Palace of the Caesars was a wilderness of it. The whole of Rome and its environs were aflush with the pink flowers of the peach, and deep red salvias hung over old gray walls. The scarlet anemone, like red roses, was sold for a song in the streets, and violets and yellow narcissi were at a discount. Never did Proserpine find a town which she could dress so becomingly. The old villas were of course growing more beautiful every hour, and the trips to Tivoli and Frascati were enchanting. Nevertheless the sirocco, that sickening south wind which makes the head ache and makes one cross and irritable, would blow occasionally. The Romans consider March the most unhealthy month of the year; certainly the temptation to leave off a cloak is very great, and the danger of doing so is imminent.

But there is nothing perfect in this world, even in Rome, the home of gossip and small scandals. It contains within its circles a singularly small society whose aim it is to watch for defects in the midst of all this surrounding grandeur. These seemed to be people leading a precarious existence by feeding on their neighbors' sins. They had taken refuge behind the walls of Rome, as the predatory tribes did before them, and they strove to incite internecine wars within those historic shelters. Rome has always been ready for either an internal or a foreign broil. Certain old residents will tell you all the particulars of these petty Capulets and Montagues, and out of such enmities of Church and State have grown several novels. But the devout lover of the past—and of art—ignores all this rubbish, and is glad to believe that it is only the mud of the Tiber, which, by the way, has never yet been able to injure the good quality of the water; which is still healthful to drink, despite the deposits of ages and the incursions of barbarians.

I left Rome on Easter Monday, after seeing all the great church ceremonies, which, beginning on Holy Thursday, went through almost without intermission until midnight of Easter Sunday. The blessing of the tombs, the floral emblems on Thursday, the music, the processions, following the benignant and beautiful ceremonies of Palm Sunday—all faded grandly into the gloom of Good Friday. The music of the "Miserere," at St. John Lateran, was almost too much for human nature, and the theatrical display of that scene on Mount Calvary, which is manifestly arranged to awaken all that is most profoundly sorrowful in our common nature over the great crime of humanity, was more than I cared to meet. But, having gone into the church to hear the "Miserere," (and it was magnificently sung,) I was obliged to remain and see the whole. Holy Saturday seemed to be a sort of mixed day of joy and humiliation. Processions of various kinds took place, a particularly impressive one in the splendid church of the Jesuits, where every one went to see the largest lump of lapis lazuli, "blue as the vein in the Madonna's breast," which hangs over the high altar.

This rich, overloaded church had never impressed me before. Now, in the season of mortification and prayer, it did seem to me very grand. It is rich in marbles of the rarest kind, and really is decorated, gorgeously. "The Death of St. Francis Xavier," in one of its chapels, by Carlo Maratta, is one of the most powerful and disagreeable pictures which I know of, and that is saying a great deal. One principal objection to Holy Saturday was that it rained—an unfailing calendar for the Roman people that it will rain forty days without intermission. Therefore it was an unpopular day. The illuminations of the Easter evening were somewhat less graceful and profuse than they would have been had it been fair, for Jupiter Pluvius is not a favorite deity in Rome.

Easter Sunday, however, dawned clear and bright. It was a magnificent day, and the steps of St. Peter's were crowded. Within Cardinal Howard sang the mass and the choir gave the triumphant music of Cherubini in a superb and unrivaled manner. Walking inside St. Peter's were the people of Rome and also the strangers within her gates. It did not seem reverential, as there was much interchange of salutations. I took my folding chair and secured a coign of vantage where I could enjoy the profound emotions of the scene, fearing that I looked on that magnificent interior for the last time, and that sad feeling was akin to a sort of reverence, even had I no more prayerful feelings. But I trust that the music, the memories, the psalms, the atmosphere of praise, were not thrown away on me.

Easter Sunday at St. Peter's forms really an episode in one's life. I sat where I could see the altar and its brilliant officiants; also the monument, which I dearly love, of "Truth and Prudence," the one female figure copied from the mother of the Pope, the great Alessandro Farnese, under whose reign the order of Jesuits was formed, while the other is that of his sister, Giulia Bella.

She was not a "nice lady," as the children say—not at all nice. She was one of the most infamous of her wicked house, and it was to the love for her of Alexander VI. that her brother, Paul III., (Alessandro Farnese,) owed his promotion. Yet she is divinely beautiful. The statue is a likeness, evidently, and there she lies in the odor of sanctity, while the perfume of the incense rises about her. Ah, Giulia Bella! It is your lot to lie, like the "Bishop who ordered his tomb at St. Praxed's," according to Browning:

"To list the lazy mutter of the mass,
To see God made, and eaten, all day long."

And there may the voices of the faithful prevail, and may they insure you intercession! To be sure, you needed it, Giulia Bella! How many a real saint has a much less holy, surrounding. Indeed, who else has so noble a sepulchre. There are few angels, however, who are not imaged forth at St. Peter's. And coming out of this great place, which no one really ever exhausts, I walked down amid the crowd, under those world-renowned forests of columns, with the splendid inscription in my mind from Isaiah: "A tabernacle, a shadow in the daytime from the heat, a place of refuge in the storm," which adorns the façade. How St. Peter stretches out its two great arms to welcome all the world! In the afternoon I took a long farewell drive, and my last view of Rome was from the Coelian Hill:

"I cannot tell, I know not why,
But Rome from hence doth wear
Peculiar brightness in the sky
And beauty in the air.

"A dreamy light is o'er the trees,
The winding walks are still,
And quietly the perfumed breeze
Creeps o'er the Coelian Hill.

"As tranquil convents faintly chime
The passing hours of prayer,
They give the only hints that time
Has marked its progress there.

"The martyrs' home, the saints' retreat,
Have filled the place with rest,
The centuries with silent feet
Have touched its lofty crest.

"And Gregory, rising from his sleep,
Himself would scarcely know
That past of his was buried deep
A thousand years ago!"

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

"The Poor of the Village—Scheveningen," by Josef Israels, exhibited in Paris, and at the Fisheries Exhibition by request of the Prince of Wales, has just been disposed of at auction in England, and was sold for 1,350 guineas.

At a sale in London, an Egyptian mummy, in a perfect state of preservation, supposed to be the body of Queen Ahmes Nefritiri, wife of King Rameses II., was put up at auction. The length of the body is 5 feet 2 inches, and the mummy lies in a rough state in a glass case. It realized £12 1s. 6d. The other lots included a bronze molded plaque of six figures, found in Ju-Ju house, in the City of Benin, drenched with human blood, and of antique workmanship, £11 11s.; bronze molded head figure, very ancient, from the same place, £7, and several lots of very fine specimens of native castings which were recently taken from the King's palace, Benin City, and of which the more important were: A bronze life-size head of negress, 9 inches high, £17 17s.; bronze plaque, 20 inches by 15 inches, group of three figures, very old and finely modeled; £17 17s.; bronze pedigree staff, 17 inches long, with ancient King at head and other figures and supports, £16.

1898

Books at Auction.

Over $500 for Piranesi—Later Deane Sale Prices.

Recent book auction sales in this city have been interesting rather than important. The Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms sold a small collection of books on March 9, while Bangs & Co. on March 10 and 11 disposed of the Walker collection of autographs, on March 14 and 15 a large number of valuable etchings and engravings, "the property of a well-known collector"; on March 16-18 and 21-23, the library of the late Alfred T. Baxter, and on March 25 the architectural library of George Alexander Ballantine. Some of the prices were as follows:

Chapman's "Homer," London, (1612,) $23.

Mather's (Richard) "Church Government and Church Covenant Discussed," London, 1643, $11.50; Brinley's, $12.50.

The Fourth Folio Shakespeare, London, 1685, size not given, and not guaranteed to be perfect, $42.

A. L. S. of S. P. Chase, dated July 10, 1863, four pages, $10.50. Bought by Mr. Dickson.

A collection of documents relating to the payment to the Mexican Government, after the war ten pieces in all, $45.50. Purchased for the Library of Congress.

Riker's "Annals of Newtown," New York, 1852, $16. Bought by "Ten."

Trumbull's "History of Connecticut," New Haven, 1818, two volumes, $13. Bought by G. H. Richmond & Co.

Thompson's "History of Long Island," New York, 1843, two volumes, $20. Bought by "Ten." The second edition, but with many manuscript notes and additions of interest.

Schoolcraft's "Historical and Statistical Information Respecting the Indian Tribes," Philadelphia, 1851-57, six volumes, $40.50. Bought by Charles T. Harbeck.

Boydell's "Heads of Illustrious and Celebrated Persons," London, 1811, $22. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure.

Doran's "Annals of the English Stage," New York, 1865, two volumes, $19. Bought by Christian Gerhardt. Extra illustrated with 274 portraits.

Hamilton's "Grammont," London, 1811, two volumes, $22.50. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure.

Lowell's "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," Cambridge, 1845. First edition. $23.50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Presention copy—"To Charles J. Peterson, with the affectionate regards of J. R. L., Phil., Jan. 15, 1845."

A scrapbook containing 641 portraits of "the most distinguished ladies of English and foreign royalty, nobility, and celebrity," $150. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

Piranesi's "Opere," Paris, 1839-37, twenty-nine in twenty-one volumes, $525. Bought by Mr. Dimmock. A complete set of the engravings of G. B. P. and C. F. Piranesi, the engravers and architects.

The 1,988 lots of the first part of the library of Charles Deane brought, it is announced, a total of $13,241.87. The more important of the prices in the patter part of the sale were as follows:

Lot 1,210.—Shepard's "Day Breaking," London, 1647; the second of the tracts, $50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Field's, $30, (resold at Griswold sale for $37;) Brinley's, $15; Menzies's, $27; Ives's, $42; Barlow's $32.50.

Lot 1,211—Shepard's "Clear Sunshine of the Gospel," London, 1648; the third of the tracts. $55. Bought on "Order." Ives's, uncut, $37.50; Barlow's, margins repaired, $28; Brinley's, title mended, $20; Menzies's, $30.

Lot 1,212—Winslow's "Glorious Progress of the Gospel," London, 1649. The fourth of the tracts. $260. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. The highest recorded price. Barlow's brought $300, but it was bound with "A Late and Further Manifestation." Field's, $42.50; Brinley's, $29.

Lot 1,213—Whitfield's "Light Appearing More and More Toward the Perfect Day," London, 1651. The fifth of the tracts. $90. Bought by Mr. Rice. Rice's, (John A.,) $37; Menzies's, $16; Brinley's, (not a good copy,) $6.50.

Lot 1,214—Whitfield's "Strength Out of Weakness," London, 1652. The sixth of the tracts. $46. Rice's, $21; Menzies's, $14, (resold at Ives sale for $105;) Brinley's, $13.

Lot 1,215—Eliot and Whitfield's "Years of Repentance," London, 1653. The seventh of the tracts. $61. Bought by Mr. Rice. Barlow's, $70; Brinley's, $41, and again at Ives sale, $80; Field's, $36. The Rice copy, which brought $100, was resold at the Menzies sale for $70 and for $65 at the Griswold sale.

Lot 1,216—Eliot's "Late and Further Manifestation," London, 1655. Caryl's Address in fac simile. The eighth of the tracts. $32. Bought by George E. Littlefield. Brinley's, $82; Murphy's, $29; Griswold's, $65.

Lot 1,218—"A Further Account of the Progress of the Gospel," London, 1660. The tenth of the tracts. (Mr. Deane had all save the ninth and eleventh.) $130. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. The highest recorded price. Field's, $75; Brinley's, $65; Barlow's, $60.

Lot 1,333—Fox's "Answer to Several New Laws and Orders," 1678. $65. Bought for Harvard College.

Lot 1,354—Fox and Rous's "Secret Works of a Cruel People Made Manifest," London, 1659. Crimson morocco, by Bedford. $103. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Lot 1,355—Fox and Burnyeat's "New England Fire Brand Quenched," 1678. $65. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Menzies's, $31.

Lot 1,498—Gorges's "America Painted to the Life," London, 1659. Two folding plates in photographic fac simile and the map supplied. $60. Bought by Mr. White.

Lot 1,547—Groom's "Glass for the People of New England," 1676. $41. Bought by Boston Public Library. Menzies's, red morocco, by Bedford, $62.

Lot 1,565—Hakluyt's "Voyages," London, 1582. Maps in fac simile. $150. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Murphy's, with title page and maps in fac simile, $40.

Lot 1,566—Hakluyt's "Voyages," London, 1589. Title page in fac simile. $30.

Lot 1,604—Hamor's "True Discourse of the Present Estate of Virginia," London, 1615. Leaf in fac simile by Harris. $165. Bought by Boston Public Library. Ives's brought $275 and Barlow's $300, but they were good and perfect copies.

Lot 1,698—Hennepin's "New Discovery," London, 1698. Two volumes in one. $41. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Lot 1,770—Hooke's "New England's Tears for Old England's Fears," London, 1642. $87. Bought by Mr. Field. Rice's, $40; Menzies's, $25; Brinley's, $13.50; Murphy's, $20; Barlow's, $35; Ives's, $37.50.

Lot 1,825—Howgill's "Popish Inquisition Newly Erected in New England," London, 1659. $66. Bought by Boston Public Library.

Lot 1,826—Howgill's "Deceiver of the Nations," London, 1660. $63. Bought by Boston Public Library.

Lot 1,904—Hubbard's "Present State of New England," London, 1677. Without original map. $55. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Lot 1,905—Hubbard's "Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England," Boston, 1677, $316. Bought by George E. Littlefield. Ives's, $225.

Lot 1,878—Melton's "Sixfold Politician," London, 1609. $90. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. One of the books Ireland pretended to have found in Shakespeare's library.

Lot 1,950—Johnson's "History of New England," London, 1654. $150. Bought by George E. Littlefield. Barlow's, $115; Brinley's, uncut, $150.

Lot 1,973—Josselyn's "New England's Rarities," London, 1672. $39. Bought by George E. Littlefield. Ives's, $42.50.

There were some notable differences in the prices of certain drawings and pictures lately sold in London. In 1875 David Cox's "Peace and War" found a purchaser at 950 guineas. It was sold recently for 450 guineas. "A View of a Castle and Harvest Fields," by De Wint, with a timber wagon on the road in the foreground, brought 440 guineas; "A View on the Scotch Moor," by Copley Fielding, (1844,) with sportsmen watching deer and misty hills in the distance, 390 guineas; "The Entrance to Nuremberg Cathedral," by Prout, 225 guineas; by the same, "The Bridge of Sighs," 330 guineas; a group of William Hunt's flowers—primroses, pear blossoms, and thrush's nest—215 guineas; a little drawing by Frank Dicksee, measuring 14 by 10 inches, representing a girl selling fruit outside a church door, 145 guineas; Loch Lomond, by Copley Fielding, 205 guineas, and "The Exterior of a Village Inn," by Birket Foster, 310 guineas. "Autumn on the Thames," by Vicat Cole, exhibited at the Academy in 1888, 450 guineas; "Benson Ferry on the Thames," by G. D. Leslie, Academy, 1884, 102 guineas; "When Evening Approaches," by H. W. B. Davis, 280 guineas; "The Windings of a Rocky Stream," by T. Creswick, 270 guineas; "The Old Mill," by the same, 140 guineas; "Canterbury Meadows," by T. S. Cooper, 280 guineas; "A Summer Evening," by John Linnell, 290 guineas; "Down in the Marsh," by T. S. Cooper, 225 guineas; "Il Dolce Far Niente," by Holman Hunt, in the 1867 Academy Exhibition, 140 guineas; "Sheep Gathering," by Ansdell, 160 guineas; a small picture by Clarkson Stanfield, "All in the Downs the Fleet Lay Moored," 150 guineas, and Frith's "Dr. Johnson's Tardy Gallantry," 135 guineas.

A collection of rare arms, some of them Greek and Roman, with other antiquities, were recently sold in London. The most remarkable objects were: Three antique Greek bronze helmets, with nosepieces, £15 10s.; a bronze spearhead, socketed type, with barbs at base of blade and projecting rivet, £20; a commemorative sword, "Victory of the Nile, 1 August, 1798," the blade partly blued and etched with royal arms, inscribed "For my country and King," on one side an oval medallion in enamel, £18 15s.; a very fine Mongolian adze, the head attached with elaborately braided sinnet, from Hervey Islands, £7 5s.; a well-modeled bronze statuette of a female, seventeenth century, kneeling and holding a child, £13 5s.; a pair of Derby biscuit pastoral groups, modeled by Spangler, of a youth and girl at a gate, with sheep and dogs, 13¼ inches high, £31 10s.; an old slip ware two-handled posset cup, with yellow glaze, partly combed, with inscription "God bless Queen Anne," £11 10s.; another, dated 1691, and inscribed "The best is not too good for you," £26, and an agate ware jug and cover, octagon form, finely veined, £10 15s.

At a recent book sale in London the following old volumes of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were sold: Cicero, "De Officiis. llb. III.," printed at Ronne, Sweynheim, and Pannartz, 1469, but wanting eleven leaves, £20; "Dialogus Creaturarum," printed at Gouda by Leen, 1480, very rare, £9 10s.; R. Taverner, "Epistles and Gospelles, with a brief Postll upon the same," &c., 1540, fine copy, £9; "Floure of the Commandments of God," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1521, with several leaves in fac simile and others wanting, £15 10s.; Glanville, "Bertholomeus de Proprietatibus Rerum," 1535, £8 15s., and "Heures a Lusaige de Rome," with the calendar and almanac, 1516-27, printed at Paris by Barbier, £8 8s.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Cheerful Yesterdays. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Napoleon III. and His Court. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Pilgrims in Their Three Homes, England, Holland, and America. By William Elliott Griffis. 16mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Eugene Field in His Home. By Ida Comstock Below. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

A Handbook of Musical History and Bibliography. From St. Gregory to the Present Time. By James E. Matthew. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

Led On! Step by Step. An Autobiography. By A. Toomer Porter. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

History of Friedrich II. of Prussia. By Thomas Carlyle. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Vol. III. $1.25.

The Building of the British Empire. By Alfred Thomas Story. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Two volumes. $3.

The Memoirs of a Highland Lady. Edited by Lady Strachey. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

Indian Frontier Warfare. By Capt. G. J. Younghusband. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.

The History of Greece. By Adolph Holm. 12mo. New York: Macmillan & Co. Four volumes. $10.

The Letters of Victor Hugo. From Exile and After the Fall of the Empire. Edited by Paul Meurice. 8vo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

Egypt. Handbook for Travelers. Edited by Karl Baedeker. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.50.

The Two Duchesses. Edited by Vere Foster. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

A Laboratory Manual in Practical Botany. By Charles E. Clark. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.

Model Engines and Small Boats. By Nevil Monroe Hopkins. 12mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.25.

Applied Physiology for Advanced Grades. By Frank Overton. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 80 cents.

Sermons on the Apostles' Creed. By A. St. John Chambre, D. D. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 75 cents.

The New Testament Church. By the Rev. W. H. H. Marsh. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $2.

A History of the Baptists in the Middle States. By Henry C. Vedder. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $1.25.

FICTION.

Tales of the Chef Room. By Elizabeth G. Jordan. Illus. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Schwester Anne. By Fulda. From the German. Philadelphia: American Book Company.

The Girl from Paris. By Roland Oswell Rankin. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper. 50c.

Sarita. By Capt. Allen Smith. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper. 25c.

The Madness of Love. By Leonard Gill. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper. 25c.

So Runs the World. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

A Desert Drama. By A. Conan Doyle. 12mo. Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott Company.

The Girl from Hongkong. By St. George Rathborne. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper. 50c.

The Sword of the Pyramids. By Edward Lyman Bill. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper. 50 cents.

An American Mother and Other Stories. By Mary Lanman Underwood. 12mo. Wausau: Van Vechten. $1.50.

Musings of Morn. By Junius L. Hempstead. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

"Lady" Vere and Other Narratives. By Louis M. Elshemus. 16mo. New York: Eastman Lewis.

At the Sign of the Silver Crescent. By Helen Choate Prince. 16mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The Black Dwarf. By Walter Scott. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 80 cents.

Rob Roy. By Walter Scott. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Two volumes. $1.60.

Old Mortality. By Walter Scott. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Two volumes. $1.60.

The Antiquary. By Walter Scott. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Two volumes. $1.60.

Guy Mannering. By Walter Scott. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Two volumes. $1.60.

Boston Neighbors, in Town and Out. By Agnes Blake Poor. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

The Children of the Future. By Nora Archibald Smith. 16mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

From the Other Side. Stories of Transatlantic. Henry B. Fuller. 16mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Tales of Trail and Town. By Bret Harte. 18mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

In the Midst of Life. By Ambrose Bierce. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Stories of Pennsylvania. By Joseph S. Watson and Martin G. Brumbaugh. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 60 cents.

Margaret's Misadventures. By Adrian Schade Van Westrum. 12mo. New York: Town Topics. Paper. 50 cents.

Blady's Stewponey. By S. Baring Gould. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

The Tales of John Oliver Hobbes. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

The Sandman. By Harriet Morgan. Small quarto. Cincinnati: The Editor Publishing Company.

Stories from the Classic Literature. Edited by Bertha Palmer. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

The Sundering Flood. By William Morris. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25.

Christmas Books. By Charles Dickens. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Disaster. By Paul and Victor Margueritte. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The Poetry of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Edited by Richard Garnett. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

The Maker of Modern English. By W. J. Dawson. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.75.

Hazell's Annual for 1898. Edited by W. Palmer. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Comic History of Greece. By Charles M. Snyder. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

Letters on Strategy. By Gen. Prince Kraft zu Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Two volumes. $12.

Modern Architecture. By H. Heathcote Statham. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

Across the Everglades. By Hugh L. Willoughby. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

POETRY.

Poems. By Florence Earle Coates. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Poems. By William Ernest Henley. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some Common Errors of Speech. By Alfred G. Campton. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

Open Mints and Free Banking. By William Brough. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Evolution and Effort. By Edmond Kelly. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

Psychologic Foundations of Education. By W. T. Harris. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Through Finland in Carts. By Mrs. Alec Tweedie. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Lavengro. By George Borrow. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Love Letters. By Harold Vyvne. 18mo. New York: Zimmerman.

Stray Military Papers. By Lieut. Col. H. W. L. Heine. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

How the Continentals Dosed Mars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not in words, and yet seemingly "i' the vein," your recent review of ons of Washington's Order Books wonders if inoculation was so early fashionable in America as 1752. Boston has a street commemorating him who introduced it to us in 1721, two or three weeks after Lady M. W. M. had tried it on the first dog, her own daughter, in England. Men with nooses in hand waited for Dr. Zabdiel Boylston's patient, a member of his family, to die. Even the Legislative Assembly took action in behalf of the canine. To make sure that Dr. Cotton Mather's later experiment should be disapproved of by the Almighty, a hand grenade was thrown into his house.

By way of preparing the Hessian, the soldiers were valetudinised with an adjustment of jalap and calomel. Inconducive to happiness in some few instances, this vigorous compound was soon superseded in all by a decoction of butternut, which worked admirably. The army felt grateful and otherwise, and in 1863, it may be remembered, the butternut became a badge of distinction for sharpshooters, on the other side. [illegible]

[illegible] N. Y., March 8, 1898.

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Comment and Query.

A Public Library Founded in 1699.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 25, 1897, contained an article on "Future Libraries and Museums in Philadelphia," in which occurs this part of a sentence, "the city of Benjamin Franklin, of the first public library in America." I believe this was founded in 1731. In "The Acts of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina," published by François Zarvier Martin, 1795, I find the following, which may be of interest to your readers:

"An Act Appointing a Town in the County of Bath, and for securing the Public Library belonging to St. Thomas Parish, in Pamlico."

This act, a copy of which I send for your inspection, was "made and ratified the eighth day of March Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and five." Being much interested, I examined all Colonial records of that date in the public library of Wilmington, and also wrote to the only person known to me in that part of the State, the Rev. Robert Brent Drane, D. D., for further information as to whether that library was still in existence and by whom founded. In reply, he referred me to "Church History of North Carolina," published 1892, where, in the index, are references to "Libraries, Public, in the Province of North Carolina," and also states that "among the things exhibited at the Historico-Ecclesiastical Exhibition, held at Tarborough, N. C., May 16-19, 1890, was a copy of one of these volumes from this library, published by Gabriel Towerson, London, 1685." He then gives a list of the books of this library now in existence. The volume on exhibition was given to the Diocese of East Carolina, and intrusted to the care of its Bishop, the Right Rev. A. A. Watson, D. D.

In the history referred to I read that this library was founded by Dr. Bray in 1690, and consisted of £100 worth of books, which had been sent out from England. As early as 1669 there is reference to the "Tower Precincts of Albemarle." (Colonial Records, N. C., Vol. I., 181.) The Rev. Mr. Blair, in 1703, states that there are five precincts in the Colony, and he seems to use the terms "precinct" and "parish" interchangeably. (C. R., I., 602.) In 1705 the colony consisted of two counties, Albemarle and Bath, and these were divided into four precincts, each of which was a parish after 1701.

In 1720 Edward Mosely, a member of the Council, an able lawyer and a leader in the State, "made a large donation of standard books toward a provincial library, to be kept in Edenton, the metropolis of North Carolina." The list of these books I have; also that of the remains of Mosely's private library, which is still extant, and contains many quaint old books, notably an English Prayer Book, printed in London, 1731, and containing the coat-of-arms of the Hassel family, from whom it descended.

In Dr. Drane's letter to me he wrote that on the covers of the volumes from the Colonial Library of Bath which were exhibited at the Historico-Ecclesiastical Exhibition, 1890, was stamped "Belonging to ye Library of St. Thomas Parish, in Pamlico."

The private library of Edward Mosely was removed from Mosely Hall, the residence of its first owner, to Lillington Hall, to the owners of which this library descended, and then to the Summer residence on Masonborough Sound, near Wilmington, of the family of the late Dr. Edwin Anderson of this place, who married a daughter of Gen. Lillington of Revolutionary fame. This library is now at that place, and I have been presented with a list of the books now composing it. Some have been lost in the removal during the burning of Mosely Hall, but it is still a large one.

Mrs. EMMA MAFFITT,
Historian North Carolina Society of Colonial Dames of America.
Wilmington, N. C., March 6, 1898.

Shakespeare's Religion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You speak in high terms of Brandes's "Shakespeare," and yet in two instances you exactly hit on the head a serious fault on the part of that critic. The first is in regard to his refusal to allow any look at Shakespeare's religious side. The "myriad-minded" must have had a mind on that subject, and it exhibits extreme narrowness to exclude evidences of it by a Podsnappian wave of the hand, dismissing Bishop Wordsworth's book. Your quotations are exactly to the point, and show a decided feeling toward religion, and the Christian religion, too.

Shakespeare has been denied any convictions on the subject by many Christian people, because, as Carlyle points out, in the breadth of view possible to him in his myriad-mindedness he contemplated Christianity entirely apart from any denominational phase of it, and in his day no one could appreciate Christianity except through the medium of a denomination. I have always thought that one bright flash of thought—a brief but intense expression—shows more of Shakespeare's real feeling about Christianity and its Founder than any of the longer quotations usually adduced. I refer to the passage in "The Winter's Tale," Act I., Scene II., where Polixenes says: "And my name be yoked with his that did betray the Best!"

That one allusion to Christ as "the Best" has a world of meaning in it.

I think also with you that it is amazing to observe Brandes laboring with a "difficulty" which is as plain as a pipestem. Of course Macduff means that Malcolm's effort at consolation is naught because he, a mere stripling, does not know what it is to lose all these "pretty ones." Its cold irony in addressing grows so harshly upon the afflicted father's ears that he turns somewhat brusquely away from the royal speaker, not deigning to reply, but addresses his remarks to the informant of his losses, of whom he wants to learn more. Mr. John Malone, playing Macduff with Modjeska, evidently puts this construction on that "difficult" passage, and I am astounded that any sensible reader of Shakespeare ever had any other conception of it. It seems that "much learning" does sometimes make persons "mad," or confused in their ideas.

DANIEL VAN PELT.
Astoria, New York City, March 21, 1898.

Misapplied Riches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

YOUR SATURDAY REVIEW of March 19 has this as to partial contents of "The American Metropolis," by Frank Moss:

"As early as 1673 the value of a man's estate seems to have been sufficiently interesting to have suggested the compilation of a list of the principal citizens and the reputed value of each financially. Cornelis Steenwyck is found on this list to have been the richest citizen, a seventeenth century Croesus of New York."

This was not the first such list by thirty or forty years. It was simply an assessment roll to raise funds for fortifying the city, which the Dutch had just reacquired. Probably no part of the tax was ever paid. The Dutch would rather again have opened the back door to the English, who actually resumed possession in 1674. In the book in which the list originally appeared three valuations are given, and it is amusing to note how self-interest has made them vary. Neither then nor at any other time was Cornelis Steenwyck our richest citizen, despite the fact that this "dark little sailor" later became Mayor. In the true list, itself imperfect, he was third or fourth, and not assessed on $6,000 at that. Twenty years before, the much-overrated Nine Men had been fired out of the alleyway now at the back of the houses known as "Bowling Green," and it was because their honored head had officially grown rich, and $38,000 in gold rich, in thirteen years, on a salary of $12 a month. He was Collector of the Port, as it were, and there was a protective tariff both ways—in and out. You will fall, if I remember perfectly, to find any Stuyvesant in that list. Yet Petrus himself, his Bowery No. 5 intact, along with stray parcels elsewhere, was then living exactly eighty feet west of what is now Tenth Street and Second Avenue. His absence from the list tells much to those who know a trifle more than history in nicely bound calf discloses.

APOLLONIA VITDEBOOMGAERT.
New York, March 20, 1898.

Books Bearing on Journalism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly suggest in the columns of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW a list of works that would assist a young man in the study of journalism? I have been engaged in the profession of bookselling for the past eight years, and have a desire to train myself in the art of writing if such can be accomplished. I cannot afford to take a course at any so-called school of journalism, but I can devote about fifteen hours a week to the study. I have access to any books that may be required, and, as to periodical literature, besides subscribing to your SATURDAY REVIEW, I receive every issue of The Book Buyer, The Bookman, The Critic, Literature, and The Publishers' Weekly; and The Review of Reviews is at my disposal whenever I desire it. I have a growing desire to write for the press, but cannot start myself properly in my study. Your kindness will be appreciated by

A SUBSCRIBER.

New York, March 21, 1898.

[There is a very wide difference of opinion as to whether newspaper work can be learned save through practical experience; and without knowing anything about "schools" or "classes" of "journalism," we should say their chief value to a young writer would be the possibility of getting his methods criticised. This is obviously out of the question in home work, and it would be difficult to indicate a course of reading that should have any immediate bearing upon a profession consisting of many different branches. The writer of the above letter does not say whether his fancy turns toward book reviewing, the writing of political articles, or reporting. If he has clear, strong opinions upon subjects of public interest, he can learn to express them concisely by resolute practice and self-criticism. Hints of how to be one's own critic may be gained from Thomas Wentworth Higginson's "Letter to a Young Contributor," in his "Atlantic Essays," and from an article on "Writing for the Press" in Matthews's "Hours with Men and Books," to be obtained from any large library. It might also be a good idea to read Horace Greeley's "Recollections of a Busy Life," and Maverick's "Henry J. Raymond and the New York Press." These men were patriotic, fitted by nature for their profession, and eminently successful, but they had the benefit of a clearer field than at present exists. There has recently been published a "Life of James MacDonnell," who, at the time of his death, was on the staff of The London Times. His biographer says that in his youth he read with special delight "Christopher North" and De Quincey; that he had an instinct for perceiving what subjects were about to attract public interest, and that he read up on these in advance, always making notes, digests, and criticisms as he read. "He perceived very early that nothing could be done in his profession by a man who possessed merely the average knowledge of a subscriber to a daily paper," and he took infinite pains to study special subjects.

We do not suppose that our correspondent has in mind the conduct of a great newspaper, but by reading the lives of newspaper men he will see that their education cannot be indicated within narrow limits. —Ed.]

Edward Everett and His Sister.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inclosed you will find the poem by Edward Everett inquired for in your paper. I copied it from "Crown Jewels," a book of poems in my possession.

H. D. VAN NOSTRAND.
New York, March 20, 1898.

TO A SISTER.

Yes, dear one, to the envied train
Of those around thy homage pay;
But wilt thou never kindly deign
To think of him that's far away?
Thy form, thine eye, thine angel smile,
For many years I may not see;
But wilt thou not sometimes the while,
My sister dear, remember me?

But not in fashion's brilliant hall,
Surrounded by the gay and fair,
And thou the fairest of them all—
O, think not, think not of me there.
But when the thoughtless crowd is gone,
And hushed the voice of senseless glee,
And all is silent, still, and lone,
And thou art sad, remember me.

Remember me—but, loveliest, ne'er
When, in his orbit fair and high,
The morning's glowing charioteer
Rides proudly up the blushing sky;
But when the waning moonbeam sleeps
At moonlight on the lonely lea,
And nature's pensive spirit weeps
In all her dews, remember me.

Remember me—but choose not, dear,
The hour when, on the gentle lake,
The sportive wavelets, blue and clear,
Soft rippling, to the margin break;
But when the deaf'ning billows foam
In madness o'er the pathless sea,
Then let thy pilgrim fancy roam
Across them, and remember me.

Remember me—but not to join
If haply some thy friends should praise;
'Tis far too dear, that voice of thine,
To echo what the stranger says.
They know us not—but shouldst thou meet
Some faithful friend of me and thee,
Softly, sometimes, to him repeat
My name, and then remember me.

Remember me—not, I entreat,
In scenes of festal weekday joy,
For then it were not kind or meet,
Thy thought or pleasure should alloy,
But on the sacred, solemn day,
And, dearest, on thy bended knee,
When thou for those thou lov'st dost pray,
Sweet spirit, then remember me.

Bunner's Short Stories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for Feb. 12 a letter from Mr. William M. Morse, in which that gentleman dwelt upon his need of a list of books containing short stories of sufficient merit to be compared with "Van Bibber and Others," by Richard Harding Davis.

I would seriously advise Mr. Morse to procure a copy of "Short Sixes," by the late Henry C. Bunner, who was infinitely a better writer and a keener observer of the workings of human nature than Richard Harding Davis. Having read "Short Sixes," Mr. Morse will undoubtedly desire to read something more of the same description from the pen of Bunner, which he may find in a little volume entitled "More Short Sixes." This latter book was published shortly after the enormous success of the former, and is virtually a continuation of it. Both these volumes contain many captivating tales, most of them written in a humorous vein, with little touches of pathos, such as Bunner alone knew how to apply.

WALLACE D. JENNINGS.
New York, Feb. 14, 1898.

A Justified Colloquialism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in THE TIMES of the 8th inst. a communication from a Boston correspondent, criticising the use of the word "through" in a sentence which he misquotes from the bookmark used in this library, a copy of which is given in an editorial in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 5.

The bookmark in question was devised by the Rev. Mr. Maxson of Menominee, Wis., for the library of that place. It has been used largely in this library and in others. In it the book is supposed to be addressing the boy or girl in regard to the proper way of handling a book. The talk is a familiar one, in which a colloquialism is certainly allowable. The word "through," exactly as used in the bookmark, is given as a colloquialism in the Century Dictionary. Trusting you will find space for this explanation, I am yours truly,

WILLIAM H. BRETT,
Librarian Public Library.
Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1898.

The Identity of "Peter Stirling."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly answer the following in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW? Does Paul Leicester Ford base any part of his character, "The Honorable Peter Stirling," on the life of the Hon. Grover Cleveland, and, if so, what part?

E. M.
Brooklyn, March 20, 1898.

[Henry Holt & Co., the publishers of "The Honorable Peter Stirling," say that the author has not confided to them the identity of this character. Mr. Ford was appealed to and asked if the character of Senator Maguire was not taken from Senator Hill and that of Peter Stirling from Mr. Cleveland, but Mr. Ford remained noncommittal. —Ed.]

Gouverneur Morris and His Wife.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A reader of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW wishes to tell you how much she is pleased with that department of THE TIMES.

On Page 184 of the issue of March 19 is a charming review of "The Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris," by J. Francis. Here is one fact about Morris which I think has never been in print. A few years ago the writer had a certified copy of the last will and testament of Gouverneur Morris, and from it learned that in case of the remarriage of his beloved wife, Anna, he gave to her an extra sum of several hundred dollars yearly "to support the position such marriage would involve." It is said some of his friends bantered him on this provision of the will, when Morris said: "As a widow she will live a quiet and retired life; as a wife she will wish to keep up a hospitable establishment. She has been a good wife, and why should I not provide for her happiness?"

M. L. W.
Whitestown, N. Y., March 25, 1898.

A Poet's Identity Sought For.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cut the inclosed poem, "The Love Spell," by Willis Steell, out of a country paper which I receive, and, as I suppose it is not an original contribution, I write to ask you if you can tell me who Willis Steell is? I am trying by the aid of your admirable SATURDAY REVIEW to keep abreast of literature, and my reason for troubling you with this detail is that I know no better place where to apply.

JOHN T. McCANN.
New York, March 21, 1898.

Irving's Ichabod Crane.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed with interest the articles in your columns concerning the locality of the legend of Sleepy Hollow. Why not settle the question by calling in the author as a witness? I find in his published letters one addressed to his brother Ebenezer, in which he speaks as follows concerning this very legend: "It is a random thing, suggested by recollections of scenes and stories about Tarrytown."

This statement certainly ought to be sufficient, but it is more fully given by the author's biographer, Pierre M. Irving, who writes thus—vide "Life and Letters of Washington Irving," Volume 1, Page 448:

"The outline of this story had been sketched more than a year before at Birmingham, after a conversation with his brother-in-law, Van Wart, who had been dwelling upon some recollections of his early years at Tarrytown, and had touched upon a waggish fiction of one Brom Bones, a wild blade, who professed to fear nothing and boasted of having once met the devil on return from a nocturnal frolic and run a race with him for a bowl of milk punch."

As Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, in referring to this matter, mentions Tarrytown as the scene of the legend, it is evident that his statement is based on the best possible authority.

W. F.
Honeoye Falls, N. Y., March 22, 1898.

Dogs in Poetry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In The Westminster Review for March there is an interesting article, the title of which is "Dogs in Poetry." Mr. T. Hudson, the author, quotes a poem the first stanza of which is as follows:

"There was grieving in the woodshed,
In the kitchen there were tears,
When the morning showed that Tray was dead,
The friend of many years.
Ah! I can well remember
How the little children cried,
And lifted up their voices
When the old dog died."

Mr. Hudson writes that he believes the poem is by an American, and that he would like to know the name of the author. Can any of your readers give Mr. Hudson the information?

A. H. D.
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 24, 1898.

Sad and Quiet When Browning Was Read.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was reading Browning the other day, when a Philistine of my acquaintance observed me. He shook his head sadly and was very quiet for ten minutes. Then he gave me this:

Browning, if thou hadst lived in that first age
When length of days was man's blest heritage;
And if Methusaleh had read thy rhymes,
And construed them enough for later times
To add their mite of knowledge, hardly earned,
To what that friend of life insurance learned;
And thus, each generation kept it up—
Adding a drop to thy strange, mystic cup;
Perchance by this day some rare, gifted soul
Might venture to believe he knew the whole
Of what some call thy poetry, some rigmarole.

W. H.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1898.

Titles That Mean Nothing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW can you give me any information regarding the following books, especially as to what price they would command? It would be a very great favor to me: Plautus Aldus, Epiles et Evangiles, Nicetiae Historiae, Boetius, Obras, Hieronymus, Cicero de Oratore—Elzivir, edition 1638; Psalterium—hand written in Old English; Agalfe, and Hymnus Tobaci.

S. I. M. M.
Annapolis, Md., March 15, 1898.

[It is impossible to form any idea of the value of a book unless its full title page and its condition are known.—Ed.]

Michael Field and Appreciation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of March 12, 1898, an inquiry in regard to "Michael Field" and "Long Ago." An exquisite edition of it can be had from Thomas B. Mosher, publisher, Portland, Me. It belongs to his "Old World Series," and is uniform with Fitzgerald's translation of the Rubaiyat. I think it is in the "Bibelot Series."

I find the greatest pleasure and instruction in the SATURDAY REVIEW. It is simply admirable. Mrs. Sherwood's exquisite sketches, and, in fact, all the reviews and criticisms are most delightful. I read a little paper before the Woman's Club of Sewickley Valley last week on "Children's Literature." In my class in current topics we have been much interested in the subject of "Books that separate parents from children." I notice also this week a criticism of Gerard de Nerval. His poem, "Sylvie," is one of the Mosher publications. I have not read it. I do not know much about De Nerval, and your criticism enlightened me. I prefer Fitzgerald's version of the Rubaiyat to Richard Le Gallienne's, but since reading the very fine article on

Le Gallienne's paraphrase, I mean to compare them again. Venturing the information about Michael Field's "Long Ago," and wishing to express my appreciation of the SATURDAY REVIEW, I am, sincerely,

M. I. COFFIN-GRAFF.

Sewickley, Penn., March 17, 1898.

Praise for a Contribution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That "A. E. S." has not fallen or been brushed aside by the avalanche of kind sympathizers, but is still on the carpet, I am glad to know. So many friends have come forward with aid and advice that she, I think, has shown a wonderful endurance to have been able to escape entire bewilderment of mind. In my opinion, "F. W. H." is far and away ahead of all others in remarks for "A. E. S." to follow. For good common sense and enlivening discourse she will "take the cake," I am sure, and if "A. E. S." could only meet and talk with her, I know that nature would assert her sway and take the place of art. Her tongue would be loosened, conversation, no more

"Cabined, cribbed, confined, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears,"

would flow freely, or, as "F. W. H." remarks, she would find "resources within herself" and develop. Thanking THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW again for enjoyable entertainment and instruction,

M. C. S.

Troy, N. Y., March 21, 1898.

From Long Island to California.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Like many another, I am moved to express to you a little of the pleasure given by that storehouse of good things, THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. Living for a time out of reach of city libraries and out of touch with the literary world, it is a real blessing to have a paper so comprehensive, so thoroughly well edited, to fall back upon. You will not find my name on your list of subscribers, as THE TIMES is taken by another member of the household, but I have my share of the reading. Then THE REVIEW goes to California to one who fairly feasts on it, and who wrote on receiving the first number: "You do not know what treasures it contains for me." I've been trying to select an especially good number. It's like trying to choose a particularly good page, and yet I think every one of the readers that I know turns first to Mrs. Sherwood's reminiscences.

J. V. D. T.

Northport, N. Y., March 21, 1898.

Praise and Good Wishes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express my high appreciation of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, the successive numbers of which never fail to interest and delight me, showing, I think, unusual tact and skill in management. I don't know its equal as an interesting and instructive literary miscellany, and I wish you all success in the future.

S.

Kingston, N. Y., March 21, 1898.

Recommended to Friends.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I value THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW so much that I have frequently recommended it to my friends as containing the best criticisms on books and art with which I am acquainted. I buy it every Saturday of our local dealer, and would not be without it on any account.

I. M. COX.

Auburn, N. Y., March 17, 1898.

Questions and Answers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just been looking over the first TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW that I have seen, and think it fine. Can any one send in to you questions relating to books for comment and answer?

W. FENTON, Jr.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 21, 1898.

[Many such letters have been received and answered.—Ed.]

Useful in Club Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW and quoted from it many times in my club work, and shall continue to recommend it very highly to every one interested in good literary publications.

GRACE E. WALES, Secretary,
Lady Jane Literary Society.

Binghamton, N. Y., March 17, 1898.

Literary Agents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please say in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW whether or not there are any literary agents in New York like Watt in England.

HENRY W. FISCHER.

New York, March 19, 1898.

[Mr. Fischer will find one such in Mr. Paul R. Reynolds of 70 Fifth Avenue.—Ed.]

Always on File in Jamestown.

From The Jamestown Evening Journal.

The subscriptions to the magazines for the years 1898-9 have been given by the Frendergast Library. THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is one of the most popular reviews, and is always on file in the reading room.

How It Shines.

From The Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, issued weekly as a supplement by THE NEW YORK TIMES, is an admirable production, interesting and elevating. Such work by a daily newspaper shines by contrast with the miserable messes of the yellow journals like a diamond in a muck heap.

"Seventy Years of Book Auctions."

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART has begun a series of articles under the title "Seventy Years of Book Auctions," which promises to be of great value and interest to book lovers and bibliophiles generally. The first article describes briefly all the book sales in New York, where they fetched over $10,000.

The publisher's rights to M. E. Coleridge's "The King with Two Faces" have been purchased from Edwin Arnold by John Lane of the Bodley Head. The book is just entering upon its sixth edition in London.

Sir Herbert Maxwell has written the life of Sir Charles Murray. Sir Charles was Master of the Queen's Household during the first eight years of her reign. In 1834-5 he came to the United States and lived with the Pawnees. Sir Charles played an important part in English literary and social life, and was one of Sam Rogers's constant visitors. Sir Charles died but a few years ago. The Blackwoods will publish the volume.

Omar Khayyam

Many Versions that Have Been Made of His Quatrains.

I.

Algernon Charles Swinburne wrote in 1894 that FitzGerald "has given Omar [properly 'Umar] Khayyám a place forever among the greatest of English poets." This classification of 'Umar among "English poets" is an exquisite and discriminating judgment. For many of us, 'Umar has ceased to belong to the Persian Parnassus, and has, by divine right of the genius of Edward FitzGerald, taken his due place in that English constellation in which Shakespeare, Milton, Chaucer, Wordsworth, Keats, Burns, Browning, and Tennyson are the stars.

But is it 'Umar, the cheerful old philosopher and scientist of Khurásán, the poet who has endeared to all hearts his beloved Nishápúr, and whose splendid genius illumined the path which Sa'dí, Anvarí, and Háfiz were to follow and make even more brilliant, the crafty deviser of rubá'iyát—is this the 'Umar that we have so exalted? I think not, and for one I am glad it is not. I am glad the literature of the world is made richer by another great name, and that there are two 'Umars, the one that has been created for us by FitzGerald and the other still living, fresh and inspiriting, in the quaint verse he fashioned so well and from which no diviner has yet been able to extract all its beauty and significance.

It is difficult for those who have adopted the English 'Umar to imagine the ancient bard in his true character as a Persian poet. It is because he and his great translator are so very far apart. But no critic, translator, or paraphraser who has attempted to take such devotees further from FitzGerald and nearer to 'Umar has added anything more than the sere laurels of scholarship to his own reputation. It is useless to say to them that FitzGerald caught and fixed forever, like a new star, but one ray from this distant orb, and made of it, as Tennyson has said,

"A planet equal to the sun
Which cast it."

They will answer those more faithful translators as 'Umar himself would have done:

"One flash of It within the Tavern caught
Better than in the Temple lost outright."

The English 'Umar, of whom FitzGerald has said the last and definitive word, is a familiar figure. We see him in the tavern with the first gleaming of the "false dawn"; we hear his "high-piping Pahlavi" crying "wine, wine, wine," in chorus with the nightingale; we see him in that wilderness he makes a paradise with his "book of verses underneath the bough, a jug of wine," and the fair houri; we hear him, the gay Silenus, as he says, "I wonder often what the vintners buy, One half as precious as the stuff they sell"; and, finally, imagine the coming of the Saki death, bearer of the last cup, and turning down "an empty glass"—the wine of life, "whether at Nishápúr or Babylon," having run out at last, gone to refresh with "the old familiar juice" some drinker's clay that "with long oblivion is gone dry." This 'Umar is all drinker, you say; or only a "great thinker-drinker," as Richard Le Gallienne calls him; but it is the 'Umar that all "true 'Umarians" worship. Only one touch more is necessary to complete the picture. Fancy an astronomer pausing between his cups to sum up his achievements in two lines;

"'Twas only striking from the Calendar
Unborn to-morrow and dead yesterday;"

and a scientist who confesses, also between deep draughts, that he "has drowned his glory in a shallow cup, And sold his reputation for a song," and that he "was never deep in anything but—Wine." There you have, painted in the words of his greatest disciple, the 'Umar of the West, the chanter of those marvelous hundred and one verses which, despite their praise of wine and their daring skepticism, will live along with "Lycidas" and "In Memoriam."

FitzGerald knew what Le Gallienne calls "that very minor matter—Persian," and therefore knew the real 'Umar. His love and admiration would never have been won by the mere drinking philosopher and genial scoffer. He chose, however, to present to us only one view of the many-sided poet. He deliberately set aside the rubá'iyát that sounded the true depths of the old Persian's soul, and challenged the criticism of the world, in an age of sobriety and of real or professed devotion, by writing of wine, women, and skepticism in as exalted a vein as though he were singing the triumphs of philosophic truth or the martyrdoms of faith. The extent of his success is shown by the judgment of critics, who crown as his best quatrain the famous eighty-first, which is the sublimest expression of revolt against God that can be found in all literature, and which, by the way, is not among the rubá'iyát of 'Umar Khayyám.

If the old Persian were living to-day he would add another rubá'i to his collection, in which, according to the custom of Oriental poets, he would give the year in which he was introduced to the Western world and entered upon a new and greater career. That year was 1700, nearly six centuries after he had been buried under the roses of Nishápúr "by some not unfrequented garden-side" where the north wind scattered rose petals over him. In that year Prof. Thomas Hyde of Oxford gave to Europe the first translation of one of the rubá'iyát. The translation was a Latin version of the rubá'i that is 310 in McCarthy, 459 in Nicolas, and 488 in Whinfield. Whinfield's quatrain is as follows:

"Omar! of burning heart, perchance to burn
In hell, and feed its bale-fires in thy turn,
Presume not to teach Allah clemency,
For who art thou to teach, or he to learn."

According to the Persian tradition 'Umar's mother dreamed this thought, and her irreverent son turned it into a cunningly wrought epigram. Dr. Hyde's single spark fell into a magazine, and the poet's fame rose with a burst of splendor, and the Persian soon had more admirers in the West than he has ever had in his native land.

'Umar owes indeed a great debt of gratitude to the West, the "Yúnán" whose philosophy he loved and mastered. In his own country he is not considered worthy of a place in the first rank among poets who have added glory and beauty to the most exquisite language ever spoken east of Hellas. The Persians, who have all their wisdom and critical judgment already crystallized into beautiful verse, to be used on occasion, would dispose of such a claim by repeating a quatrain which may be translated as follows: "In the matter of poetry we have three prophets—for the epic verse, for the qasá'id, (odes or elegies,) and for the ghazal, (short poem of a prescribed form)—Firdúsí, Anvarí, and Sa'dí." As, however, Háfiz, perhaps the greatest of lyric poets, is not included in this poetic breviary, it can hardly be called a reflection on 'Umar. But in a literature so rich in beautiful song, even the second rank would seem sufficiently exalted for mortal ambition; for if we add Háfiz to the accepted list of prophets given above, only ancient Greece can match it with four equal names. Whatever may be the judgment of the East, we know that the West has not hesitated to place al Khayyám above all the other singers of Irán. FitzGerald himself held this opinion. He says in a letter to Prof. Cowell: "I thought him from the first the most remarkable of the Persian poets." But now that we know 'Umar better we know that FitzGerald says in the rubá'iyát only the wonderful things he himself could fashion from them.

For nearly two centuries the Western world has known 'Umar's name; and for a quarter of a century it has worshipped him—through proxy. His real cult, started in England in 1859 by the first edition of FitzGerald's quatrains, rapidly spread to the Continent of Europe, where Nicolas, Bodenstedt, and Von Schack introduced him to the scholars of France and Germany. It soon reached America, where he now has, perhaps, more devotees than he has in all Europe. We may claim, indeed, to have done more for the extension of his reputation and for disseminating a just appreciation of his verse, as we know it, than any other people. Elihu Vedder's illustration of the rubá'iyát has been aptly called the second greatest translation of 'Umar; and it has probably done more to popularize the Persian poet than all translations combined, even including FitzGerald's.

Sir Gore Ouseley, in the early part of this century, took up the task begun by Dr. Hyde, and made the first translation in English of any of the rubá'iyát, giving two of them as aphorisms in his "Biographical Notices of the Persian Poets." This fragmentary notice of 'Umar was so concealed in a mass of other matter that McCarthy did not even know of its existence (though others did) when he was making his prose version.

The four German scholars who did so much toward establishing 'Umar's fame in Europe may be conveniently grouped. They are von Hammer-Purgstall, Friedrich Rückert, Friedrich von Bodenstedt, and Graf von Schack. Von Hammer-Purgstall was the first to bring to the consideration of modern thinkers any considerable number of the rubá'iyát. He translated twenty-five of them into rather prosaic German, but the radiance of the Persian gems made the world forget their rough German setting. It was from him that Emerson drew his scant knowledge and false estimate of the relative worth of the Persian poets. Friedrich Rückert followed with a transliteration and version of two of the rubá'iyát, and his own great reputation for scholarship and critical judgment added tremendous significance to the star that Europe had just discovered above the eastern horizon. Graf von Schack translated into German verse, in 1878, 336 rubá'iyát, and Bodenstedt put into German quatrains, in 1881, 467 rubá'iyát. Bodenstedt's version is the more musical, though neither approximates the exact sense, the rhythm, the power, or the beauty of the original.

To French scholarship belongs the honor of the first European edition of 'Umar that is at all adequate in point of translation and of editing the Persian text. This was the edition of J. B. Nicolas, containing 464 rubá'iyát, the French and Persian on opposite pages, and published in Paris by order of the Emperor Napoleon in 1867. The original text is beautifully clear, and the translation is in limpid French prose—the kind of prose that makes one regret that Frenchmen should ever attempt to write poetry. Among many scholars of France who have devoted themselves more or less ardently to the study of 'Umar may be mentioned Garcin de Tassy, Darmesteter, and Barbier de Meynard.

Of translations in English, FitzGerald's enjoys "a privacy of glorious light." Tennyson gave it a mere mockery of praise when he wrote of that

"golden Eastern lay,
Than which I know no version done
In English more divinely well."

There is no version in any language that can compare with it. It transcends in power its great original, and surpasses in beauty any English poem of its length that has been written since "In Memoriam." It is not really a translation, but is practically an original poem based upon some of 'Umar's thoughts and upon themes suggested by an imaginative reading of the Persian. He said himself that "many quatrains are mashed together," and disclaims any intention of following the original with fidelity. He chose rather to give us a charming tour de force of his own. A single illustration will suffice to show with what splendid alchemy he transmuted dross into refined gold, and how a hint or even a mistaken guess at the meaning inspires in him some exquisite thought.

The "crowning stanza," as Swinburne calls it, was suggested, as we have it, on the evidence of FitzGerald himself, by a rubá'i which Whinfield correctly enough translates as follows:

"O Thou! who know'st the secret thoughts of all,
In time of sorest need who aidest all,
Grant me repentance, and accept my plea,
O Thou who dost accept the pleas of all."

If 'Umar really wrote this quatrain his admirers might justly base upon it for him the most sweeping claim of piety. All other translators agree in giving the same significance to the verse; but FitzGerald, misinterpreting the last line, wrote this daring Promethean challenge to Divinity:

"Oh Thou, who Man of baser Earth didst make,
And ev'n with Paradise devise the snake:
For all the Sin wherewith the Face of Man
Is blacken'd—Man's forgiveness give—and take!"

Prof. Cowell, who had taught FitzGerald Persian, was astonished by this bold paraphrase, and said: "There is no original for the line about the snake. I have looked for it in vain in Nicolas, but I have supposed that the last line is FitzGerald's mistaken version. FitzGerald mistook the meaning of 'giving' and 'accepting' as used here, and so invented the last line out of his own mistake. I wrote to him about it, when I was in Calcutta, but he never cared to alter it." It is strange that Edward Heron Allen, in the latest version of 'Umar, which has just been published in England, should have overlooked this conclusive evidence and traced FitzGerald's quatrain to an entirely different rubá'i. Pope Gregory, by erroneously pronouncing Latin according to the Italian manner, converted the rude "angles" into "angels," but FitzGerald, by an error in his Persian, transforms poor 'Umar's infrequent devotion into rank skepticism.

STANHOPE SAM.

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IX.

Letters from America Written by Achille Murat, Son of Caroline Bonaparte.*

"I came to America poor and friendless and an exile, and have here found a home and country, which Europe refused me," so wrote Achille Murat on the title page of this book. With each passing decade genuine pictures of life in the generation before the civil war become of more interest and value as showing the environment and influences which molded the convictions of those who bore their part in that conflict. Whatever of worth earnest and sincere patriotism could add to an authentic portrayal—especially, from a Southern standpoint—of the conditions and views which obtained in those days should be found in this volume, to whose author diverse fortunes had given good cause to weigh the worth of citizenship in America at its full value. The sentiment inscribed on its title page is the keynote of the book, as it was of the rest of his life in this country with which he cast in his lot.

Achille Murat, born in 1801 to the title of Prince of the Two Sicilies, nephew of an Emperor, eldest son of the King of Naples and Caroline Bonaparte—that sister of the great Napoleon who exercised over him the greatest influence, whom Talleyrand described as "a handsome woman, with the head of Cromwell"—lived to see by his sixteenth year the King dethroned and executed, the royal family driven from Naples, his own life attempted by poison, (the terrible effects of which affected his constitution till his death,) his escape with the assistance of devoted partisans in the disguise of a sailor boy working his way before the mast to Liverpool; then a few years' refuge with his mother in the castle at Frohsdorf, Austria, where he received a fine education, but as the nephew of Napoleon I.—then consigned to St. Helena for life—was the object of suspicion and surveillance.

In 1821 he left Europe for the United States. On his arrival in New York he made immediate application for naturalization, and made an extensive tour through the United States. On reaching Florida he was so much impressed with the climate of the country that he bought a large estate near Tallahassee, built there a beautiful home, and divided his time between farming and the practice of law. When Lafayette revisited the United States Murat joined him and accompanied him during most of his journey through the country. Lafayette introduced him to Catharina Dudley, a grandniece of Washington, for whom Murat conceived an attachment and to whom, through the personal entreaties of Lafayette for the consent of her family, he was united in 1826.

Murat and his bride went immediately to Wacissa, his estate in Florida, declining the promise of a political career if he would settle in Virginia. He also declined in 1832 a nomination for Congress that was tendered him by the Democrats of Richmond. He lived quietly in Florida, devoting his fortune to aid benevolent institutions and for the welfare of the people. As early as 1828 he published in the Revue Trimestrielle of Paris letters on America; later, however, at the request of his friend Count Thibeaudeau, he addressed to him the letters translated in this volume with the one object of giving him a candid and impartial view of the institutions of the United States. From Wacissa he writes:

"I have described to you the American Union as I have found it, and have endeavored to present a faithful picture; bear in mind that I have had means of an intimate knowledge of the country, that I have not only resided here for a period of more than nine years, but married here, have a family, and numerous friends who are dear to me, am barrister, planter, and have also been engaged in all branches of affairs. I have touched on no question but I have been in the daily habit of discussing, often in public, or supported by my vote in Florida. I have become an American by habit and in heart; and feel honored in bearing the title of citizen of the United States."

One impression forced on the reader in the beginning is that Murat accepted citizenship with strong convictions of all that was implied in the principles of State rights:

"Our Government bears the palm over all the Governments of Continental Europe—the whole is a system per se, unique in its formation. The twenty-four independent republics which compose the United States each has its own laws, Constitution, policy, and parties, and is governed in a manner to excite admiration in the most fastidious politician—revolving, as it were, in its own orbit marked out or assigned to it by the Federal Government, without coming into collision the one with the other. It is impossible to calculate the strength of such a Government. However violent party spirit may be, love for our Government, with which all are satisfied, prevents the slightest danger to the State."

In drawing attention to their internal policy and their relations between themselves, he deems it necessary, in order to complete the general picture, to devote a chapter to "the origin and history of parties." "There exist but two in the United States, the Federalists and the Democrats, but which under different names promise to perpetuate themselves so long as our Government shall last—they serve as a counterpoise one toward the other, and keep the Government to a juste milieu course. When James Madison declared war this measure occasioned division in the Federal Party; one part of the Federalists was republican and patriotic, while the other was English and aristocratic. The former of these resided principally in the South, the latter in the North and East. Both as much as lay in their power were opposed to war; but no sooner was it declared than the former joined the army and shed their blood in the common cause, while the other was opposed to all measures of defense. The Democrats, notwithstanding their distrust in the Federal Government, voted an army of 100,000 men and direct contributions; they re-established the navy which Jefferson had abolished, and increased their power tenfold in zealously calling under arms the militia of those States over which they exercised an influence.

"The Federalists, on the contrary, opposed obstacle on obstacle to the Government exigencies. The Governor of Connecticut, though called upon by the President himself, refused to call out the militia. At last the deputies from the different States of New England met at Hartford to advise about the means and necessary measures of terminating this unnatural war, (as the partisans of England called it.) This convention was secret; it sent a deputation to Washington, but arriving at the moment of peace being proclaimed nothing resulted therefrom. This convention has been accused of a desire to separate the New England States from the Union; its deliberations having been held in secret, it would have been difficult to acquire any positive information on this point, and I hope for the honor of the gentlemen composing the convention that no such idea ever entered their heads, although I had my doubts about it. The peace which followed sealed the triumph of the Democratic Party. The Federalists now renounced that title, which had become odious, and it was only applied to the members of the Hartford Convention as a scornful reproof." One chapter pictures a general view and divisions of the Union:

"The six States of New England form of themselves a very remarkable constellation. Their interests, prejudices, laws, even to their peculiarities and accent, are the same. These six republics fraternize together. Their industry and capitals are immense. Their flag extends over the ocean, they man both our naval and merchant marine, and have given birth to many of our greatest men. The character of their people in general is remarkable and distinct from every other on earth. The most gigantic enterprises daunt them not; argument as to the consequence disheartens them not, while they are characterized by a spirit truly sui generis. These men appear born for calculation from the uttermost cent and rising progressively up to millions without losing one particle of exactitude and ordinary insight. They are eager to amass wealth, and will frankly confess, like Petit-Jean: 'Without money, honor's a disease.'

"Boston, their capital, abounds, however, in men eminent in letters. It is the Athens of the Union; it was the Cradle of Liberty, and produced several of her most zealous defenders. Instruction is here on a more extended scale than in any other part of the world. They have extensive views, and possess within themselves all that leads to great results, without however abandoning the sordid principles of gain. These six States are united and vote as one individual.

"The State of New York forms a nation of more than a million souls. Nothing in the world can be compared to the spirit of enterprise, activity, and industry of the people. There are no contracted views here—they talk of dollars by the million; matters of interest are conducted with a remarkable rapidity and without risking any serious reaction. All goes forward with regular but giant strides. This state of things received a great impulse from the active genius of the Governor, M. de Witt Clinton, in whom originated the first idea of forming the great canal which unites Lake Erie to the sea.

"The activity of the State is so powerful that it is entirely absorbed in itself, and has no time to trouble itself with the affairs of the Union. In general, her influence therein is hardly felt; for, being absorbed in herself, as it were, she centralizes in her own deputation the interest of agriculture, commerce, and manufacture. Commercial interest is, however, therein paramount. It is somewhat remarkable that this State has furnished but few men of superior genius to the National councils. Their talents seem absorbed and, in a measure, annihilated in internal policy, which is of an extremely complicated character, and is looked upon as being full of strange intrigues and developments. A stranger would comprehend nothing further than he would observe personal and violent party feelings, two rather unfavorable signs."

Passing lightly over the Middle States, Murat mentions, in comment on Virginia:

"This latter State has held for a long period the highest position in the Union by means of her policy and great men. Virginia has fallen, however, from her state of splendor, which may chiefly be attributed to party feud. The character of her people is noble, generous, and hospitable, with, however, a little tinge of roughness, vanity, and pride. In politics they are, however, personal, noisy, and turbulent; and the State is, without comparison of all others, that in which the 'limbs of the law' most abound. Although they boast of their democracy, they are the only true aristocrats in the Union. Witness the right of suffrage from which the 'canaille' are excluded in the State.

"North Carolina is a bad copy of Virginia. In the midst of this group, (the Southern States,) South Carolina has distinguished herself by a phalanx of talent unequaled in the Union. In my travels I have found the society of Charleston by far the best, both here as well as on the other side of the Atlantic. There is nothing wanting either as regards finish or elegance of manners; but—what is of more value to people such as ourselves, who attach little importance to refined politeness—she abounds in real talents, and is as far above pedantry as insignificance. In all questions of a common interest, this is the leading State.

"As to Georgia, and it is with pain I state it, nothing equals its violence of factions, except, perhaps, Kentucky. For a European, this part of the country (the South) would best suit him; it more resembles Europe; but if he has not been the victim of persecution in his own country, or if he possess not a strong partiality for our institutions, I would by all means recommend him to stay home."

A chapter is devoted to "slavery," in which it is "discussed but not defended":

"My object is by no means to defend it, but to rectify false notions. I have not infrequently asked myself how it is possible that among so many who have written on America, not one of them has noticed this all-important matter with the justice and impartiality which it deserves. The Northern States look upon our slaves and property with a jealous eye, while we envy them nothing; all which they produce we consume, and if they have the more capital, our revenue is larger. So long as they confine themselves to denouncing slavery, we will not take umbrage, but should the spirit of their doctrines lead them to attempt the emancipation of the slaves, the Legislatures of our States would be compelled to interfere, and should Congress wish to make laws in reference thereto, as was attempted on the admission of Missouri into the Union, then the noblest structure ever raised by man—that of the great Confederation of America—would be destroyed. The Southern States would be compelled to separate from the Northern. Such an event, however, I hope is but imaginary."

Over and again in Murat's letters is to be seen this foreboding, rising before him like a spectre, of a possible dissolution of the beautiful Union to which he has given his love and loyalty. To his view it was simply a union of units in a chain invincible to the rest of the world, but the links whereof were not welded—the slot was there and had but to be turned to the point at issue, and presto, it was free and untrammeled. He asks:

"Why precipitate events? The total abolition of slavery must one day take place in the United States, when free labor shall be cheaper than slave labor."

In a long and careful resume of the subject he considers it point by point—from the state of slavery at the Revolution—the States which had already emancipated their slaves, and others which would probably do the same at some future period; but, should there exist States in which this might be an impossibility, "No authority has the right, or has ever pretended to have, of regulating their domestic affairs." He draws a comparison between the Southern and Northern States in relation to the necessity of negro labor, pictures the planters of the South, their generous hospitality, and kindness to their slaves; life on a plantation, the happiness and comfort of the negro, with a comparison between slave and free negro, and the slave with the white European laborer and peasant—"who not infrequently finds himself and family on the point of death from starvation—an observation which woefully applies to the present melancholy and heart-rending position of the starving peasantry in Ireland. You will tell me perhaps that the mere idea of liberty counterbalances the privations and anxieties to which this very liberty gives rise. I reply, it may be so with you and me, but it requires a certain degree of instruction, a certain energy of moral life, to enjoy the noble idea of liberty. Take, for instance, an Austrian peasant. They who in destroying the feudal system of Austria imagine to ameliorate the condition of the peasant, or that of the negroes of some parts of the Union, by a change to a condition of freedom, grossly deceive themselves if they do not first begin by enlightening him.

"Why else do the negroes return to the same state of barbarism in which they remained since the commencement of the world, when abandoned to themselves, as is the case at the present day at Haiti and other British West Indian colonies, where they have acquired all the crimes of civilization hitherto unknown to them, and instead of laboring on the estates, where labor is comparatively light and wages high, prefer to live a life of listless indolence on what nature supplies them? Witness in proof of this: St. Domingo formerly supplied the whole of France with sugar, while actually now there is not sufficient produce to supply even the island itself. This speaks volumes."

The beginning of an explicit and comprehensive letter on the administration of justice in the United States is a naive avowal of the pleasures of the legal profession:

"Established in a new country, reverses of fortune rendered my financial position rather embarrassing. At the age of twenty-six I commenced my legal career. I purchased my professional library from one of my neighbors, retiring from practice, for a pair of oxen and a bill at long date, and began to study law during the Winter, not altogether forgetting my plantation duties; and what I anticipated would turn out to be a disagreeable occupation, as being altogether so contrary to my previous career and habits, I became extremely attached to, pursued it with enthusiasm, and have ever since spoken of it with most pleasing reflections. With us the avocat is looked upon as almost the first man in the State; he forms the true aristocracy of the country, for, besides the moral and political influence which he enjoys, his life is one continued series of interesting occupations, in which he is both actor and spectator. Nothing in my opinion is so interesting as the interior of a tribunal. A theatre is but a feeble comparison to a court of justice, for in the latter we have truth in the scenes before us. Tragedy, farce, drama, comedy—all are there, while the actors are much better, inasmuch as they represent the passions which they really feel. I speak of the parties and their witnesses. You must yourself have practiced to know the pleasure one feels in following up an idea and unnestling a law which seemed to have escaped you after toiling through the intricate mazes of twenty musty volumes.

"And when you find it, after having verified a thousand citations, what a triumph! Very different to running over a twenty-mile course in a fox hunt! You now address the Court; with what pleasure you enjoy the perplexity and surprise of your opponent at your fortunate discovery! He wishes to put off the cause—you oppose it—he must plead instanter. The examination of witnesses begins. All are in his favor—until you cross-examine. I know nothing more amusing than in the presence of a good jury to examine a witness half fool and half knave, who has already had his instructions from the opposite party. What artifice it requires to upset him, and afterward with what facility the skillful arguments of your adversary are annihilated! Then follow the pleadings, in which the actor is developed, and in which he deploys all his energy and most brilliant efforts; and, whether we come off triumphant, whether we win or lose the cause, we at least have the satisfaction of knowing that in conscience we did all in our power in behalf of our client, who, even should his counsel lose a well-conducted suit, cannot but unite with the bar and audience in their flattering encomiums on his eloquent and laudable efforts to gain it. So that whatever may be the fate of the cause it always affords a barrister some degree of triumph. Again, as either party can appeal to any other authority having the power of deciding; and, as it has rarely happened that two cases were alike, it is always easy for a superior court to discover some circumstance sufficiently strong to destroy the apparent analogy, and thereby admit of its reversing the prior deci-

*AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS. By Achille Murat, Citizen of the United States. 1883.

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ion. This is what we of the profession facetiously call in joke splitting a hair in four—and which, by the bye, is by no means one of the least agreeable occupations in the profession. Whenever I speak of this profession it is always con amore. The hours I spent therein were the happiest of my life."

This piquant treatise on the laws of America, interspersed with racy comments and comparisons, closes with an explanation of the judicial system of the United States of a clearness and perspicuity seldom equaled—though filtered through two languages—which drew from an old-time lawyer the encomium in blunt admiration, "A woman could understand it."

When Lafayette came to America in 1825, to pay us his triumphal visit, he was everywhere received with demonstrations of enthusiasm as the guest of the Nation. Murat writes:

"He might compare the state of the country as he had left it 50 years previous with what it then was, and attribute the difference entirely to the republican institutions by which we are governed. He saw the country as nobody had ever beheld it before, or seen it since that remarkable epoch in our history. All had an appearance of festivity; the houses in the towns were repainted at his approach, and the roads repaired. All took an air of youth and unaccustomed freshness and gayety; the magistrates advanced to meet him, the people received him with unbounded enthusiasm and devotion, and he was looked upon and pointed out as a model to the schools and students on his passage. In many of the towns he met deputations composed of dozens of the most beautiful young ladies of which the place could boast, to embrace him on the frontiers, and welcome him in the name of the sex. He was solicited to hold in his arms at baptismal fonts all the infants born during his route, to listen on Sundays to as many different sermons as there were churches of various persuasions, to partake of as many breakfasts and dinners daily as it suited the pleasure of the various societies and corporations to invite him to, to drink glasses of wine almost ad nauseam, and to give as many extempore speeches as there were orators to address him, who were by no means few.

"But of all which he beheld what struck him with the greatest astonishment was that in a country the most peaceable on earth he passed in review more than 1,000,000 men completely armed and equipped! Indeed, everywhere throughout his progress, and even from a distance of some hundreds of miles to the right and left, the militia were called out and advanced to meet him, presenting altogether a most formidable appearance. He knew the Governors of the States but in regimentals. Among this heterogeneous military array were merchants, lawyers, and planters transformed into Colonels and Generals. In this amalgamation he beheld a National guard in all the pomp and circumstance of National pride, carried to the highest degree of perfection; for all this immense armed array of legions was but the militia or National Guard of America!"

There is a striking coincidence of both title and arrangement of topics between this book and the one published last year of the same name, "America and the Americans." It would not be hard to believe that a stray copy of these notes of two generations ago (also, further coincidence, by a Frenchman, whose ancestor was a close friend of Lafayette,) had fallen into the way of some American, with many convictions but little courage concerning his compatriots, and suggested the idea of a safe way of saying some disagreeable things. Imagination might further see this later author start out bravely with French, idiom-tinged English, later dropping into American phraseology that had known no translator's lexicon, and finally give himself away utterly (this papist Frenchman, here briefly, on a passing diplomatic errand) by his too ready comparison of a dull Boston social function to the dreary vacuity and ghastly character of a "church sociable." His ancestor must have left traditions both of Lafayette and of that purely American institution.

It would have seemed a happy hit on the part of the publishers to have given a reprint of the 1832 "notes" and issued the two books of the same title as companions, permitting an interesting comparison between an alien's views from a citizen's standpoint and a citizen's views from an (ostensible) alien's standpoint.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 14, 1898. M. A. N.

A Sale of West's Pictures.

A sale which excites some attention is the disposal in London of a collection of pictures by Benjamin West. This Chester County, Penn., artist, who was President of the Royal Academy, died in London March 11, 1820. George Robbins, the most grandiloquent of auctioneers, sold on May 22, 23, and 25, 1829, what he designated as the "unequaled collection of historical pictures and other admirable compositions of the works of the revered and highly gifted painter Benjamin West, Esq." At that sale the "Cicero Discovering the Tomb of Archimides," brought £300, and "The Paul and Barabbas" £360. At least, these were the prices bid. The great picture, "The Death of General Wolfe," brought £500, and "Death on the Pale Horse" £3,000. What may be the West pictures to be sold this month in London we do not yet know. The announcement reads that the representatives of the second President of the Royal Academy are to sell "the collection of pictures and remaining works of Benjamin West." Supposably this sale of a late date will not include any of West's best pictures.

Mr. Wells's "The War of the Worlds", necessarily produces its parody in the guise of "The War of the Wenuses." The Wenuses had indeed reasons for dissatisfaction. Possibly they had discovered that the hats on their insignificant planet were not becoming, not assorted to their complexions; hence their cruel inroad. Probably they reached earth just in time to capture Spring bonnets. Here is an extract which is perfectly understandable by even the tyro in astronomy: "It was rapidly becoming too hot for clothes to be worn at all, and this, to the Wenuses, was so alarming a prospect that the immediate problem of life became the discovery of new quarters, notable for a gentler climate and more copious fashions."

Memoirs of Chancellor Kent.*

Certain modern critics of history, probably kinsmen of that critic of the drama who found "Othello" too profusely garnished with quotations, have taken exception to the great personages of the early years of the Republic as too much addicted to Peter Parley virtues, and when reading the "Memoirs of Chancellor Kent" by his great-grandson, Mr. William Kent, one is reminded of the felicitous stupidity and is thankful that it is true. Were all the copybook maxims lost, they might be reconstructed from the lives of the worthies to be encountered in these pages. Here is Washington, the Washington of Sparks, with "patriotism, firmness, wisdom, prudence, enterprise, matchless simplicity, and industry beyond precedent. * * * his letters displaying the great statesman no less than the discreet and daring soldier." Here, again, is Washington as Kent saw him in 1794 at one of his public levees:

"Dressed in a suit of plain cloth of a snuff color, with silk stockings and a sword by his side. His manners were easy, but distant and reserved. His eye was expressive of mildness and reflection. His person was tall and full of dignity. No person can approach him without being penetrated with respect and reverence. Without the brilliancy of Caesar's talents or the daring exertions of Frederick, such have been his steadiness, discretion, good sense, and integrity that no man ever attained a greater ascendency over free minds or ever reigned so long and so completely in the hearts of a sober and intelligent people."

Here is John Adams writing endless pages of acute and suggestive criticism of Kent's lectures for his son Charles; and here is Hamilton, with his "habitual reverence for truth, his candor, his ardent attachment to civil liberty, his indignation at oppression of every kind, his abhorrence of every semblance of fraud, his reverence for justice, and his sound legal principles drawn by a clear and logical deduction from the purest Christian ethics, and from the very foundations of all rational and practical jurisprudence."

It is in Kent's own life and fortunes, however, that the copybook virtues are seen working out to copybook ends, entirely unmoved by the canons of the new criticism of life. The boy whose father was a lawyer in Poughkeepsie, whose grandfather was a distinguished divine, yielded naturally and beautifully to the ennobling family influence surrounding his infancy, and was "amazingly regular, decorous, and industrious." He was not afflicted with mysterious inner questionings, but "anxious to understand his lesson well." According to the custom of his day, both in England and in the Colonies, he was sent away from home to school, and boarded in the family of an illiterate Connecticut farmer, whom he respected "and regarded as a grandfather," instead of feeling the humiliation of associating with him like the New Boy of to-day; his visits to his own home gave him "romantic pleasure," and instead of selecting the most vicious of his classmates as an object of worship he chose a moral equal for a friend. At fifteen years of age, happening to encounter four volumes of Blackstone, the work inspired him with "awe and the fond determination to be a lawyer," and he took the strait and narrow way to the goal, conquered all the obstacles, and was successful because he was good always in the Peter Parley way so unpleasant to the fastidious. The delight of contemplating the simple, stately historic figure is not to be foregone by any one who can appreciate the constant virtue of the antique world. This is his description of himself at eighteen:

"In November, 1781, I was placed by my father with Mr. (now called Judge) Benson, who was then Attorney General, at Poughkeepsie, on the banks of the Hudson, and in my native County of Dutchess. There I entered on law, and was the most modest, steady, industrious student that such a place ever saw. I read, the following Winter, Grotius and Puffendorf, in huge folios, and made copious extracts. My fellow-students, who were more gay and gallant, thought me very odd and dull in my taste, but out of five of them four died in middle life drunkards. I was free from all dissipations; I had never danced, played cards, or sported with a gun, or drunk anything but water. In 1782 I read Smollett's 'History of England,' and procured at a farmer's house where I boarded Rapin's History, (a huge folio,) and read it through; and I found during the course of the last Summer among my papers my manuscript abridgment of Rapin's 'Dissertation on the Laws and Customs of the Anglo-Saxons.' I abridged Hale's 'History of the Common Laws,' and the old books of practice, and read parts of Blackstone again and again. The same year I procured Hume's History, and his profound reflections and admirable eloquence struck most deeply on my youthful mind. I extracted the most admired parts, and made several volumes of manuscripts."

In 1782 he wrote to his chosen friend, Simeon Baldwin:

"The time, Sir, has arrived when we must think seriously of coming forth upon the stage of human life. * * * It is a matter of perfect indifference what profession we are delegated to follow, * * * since all our labors and pursuits ought uniformly to centre in this one great object, the glory of our Creator and the general interest of mankind. These ought to be in all, and they are in the Christian and the Patriot, the governing principles of life, and the great efficacious springs of action. Nam non nobis ipsis nati sumus, sed partim patriae, partim amicis."

It is easy to imagine the sneer of disgust with which modern complexity may regard this noble simplicity, and also the methodic arrangement of a later time, of 1793, when he read Latin until 8:30 every morning, Greek until 10, then gave himself up to law or business until the afternoon, and after two hours' attention to French concluded the day with some English author. At twenty-one he married, "without one cent of property," as he himself recorded.

"Why did I marry? I answer that, at the farmer's house where I boarded, one of his daughters, a little, modest, lovely girl of fourteen, gradually caught my attention and insensibly stole upon my affections, and before I thought of love or knew what it was I was most violently affected. I was twenty-one and my wife sixteen when we married, and that charming and lovely girl has been the idol and solace of my life, and is now with me in my office, unconscious that I am writing this concerning her. We have both had uniform health and the most perfect and unalloyed domestic happiness, and are both as well now and in as good spirits as when we married."

Many of his letters to this idol and solace of his life are included in the memoirs, and also descriptions of the simple home life of the eight years spent at Poughkeepsie as Gilbert Livingston's partner. In 1793 he went to New York with a small, well-chosen library, scanty furniture, and £100 in cash, leaving behind real property worth £200, and then before he was made law professor at Columbia came a time of actual struggle. In 1794 this appointment came; in 1796 he was Master in Chancery; in 1798 on the Bench of the Supreme Court; in 1804 Chief Justice, and in 1814 Chancellor, obtaining his first position, followed in due course by the others, because he had the reputation of being well read.

While Judge he forced his brethren of the bench to diligence by not only examining the arguments submitted to him but searching for all the law applicable to the case in hand and embodying the result of his researches in a written opinion. In that day there were no reports of State precedents, and the Judges assumed that foreign sentences were only good prima facie. He presented and read his written opinion that they were conclusive and the point was ceded. As Chancellor he had nothing to guide him, and was at liberty to assume all such English Chancery powers and jurisdiction as he thought applicable under the Constitution, checked only by the revision of the Senate or Court of Errors. "I always took up the cases in their order," he says, "and never left one until I had finished it. This was only doing one thing at a time.

"My practice was, first, to make myself perfectly and accurately (mathematically accurately) master of the facts. It was done by abridging the bill, and then the answers, and then the depositions, and by the time I had done this slow and tedious process I was master of the cause and ready to decide it. I saw where justice lay, and the moral sense decided the court half the time; and then I sat down to search the authorities until I had examined my books. I might once in a while be embarrassed by a technical rule, but I most always found principles suited to my views of the case; my object was so to discuss a point as never to be teased with it again, and to anticipate an angry and vexatious appeal to a popular tribunal by disappointed counsel."

It was to his hatred of the war of Madison that New York owed the Erie Canal, for, the point being put to him that the State should use its resources in preparing for another war rather than in civil works, he instantly, as a member of the Council of Revision, voted for the canal. His dislike of Napoleon was intense, and his sympathy with England as the leader in the European struggle for national independence was thorough-going, but it does not appear that he was called "un-American" on that account, for in those days the natives of the United States were not required to conform their opinions to the expectations of immigrants. He wrote to his son in defense of a theoretical Senate for life, or even for hereditary perpetuity, saying that no republic now existed without a Senate, and adding these golden words: "In rich, powerful, populous, commercial nations the Senate must not be blown about with every wind of popular breath or doctrine."

In 1823, having arrived at the legal age of retirement, he resigned the Chancellorship, and, like many another statesman of his day, found himself with but a small capital, and returned to his professorship. The Commentaries are chiefly composed of his lectures. Their success wa instant; fourteen editions have been published and the demand still continues. Modest affluence was his lot during his remaining years, which were prolonged until 1847, when he died at the age of eighty-four, crowned with honors and having troops of friends. In these closing years his family gathered about him, and he busied himself pleasantly with reading on law, with annotating the Commentaries, attending to cases and questions sent to him not only from all parts of the United States but also from Canada, and he continued his literary readings with unfailing delight to the very last.

Said Lieber, in a letter to Judge William Kent:

"He went to the grave as it is given to few men. Having spent a life of the highest usefulness, acknowledged at home and abroad, of an extent far beyond the common limits of human existence; loved, almost adored, by his family, and cherished with venerating affection by bands of friends; active almost to the very limit of his life—he was allowed to depart in the arms of his own, leaving a name loved as long as they live, and honored as long as our Nation shall exist. Are there many mortals who can compare with him?"

The United States have been so fortunate as to have two other statesmen—Washington and Marshall—whose names rank with his; but not even the greatest of Virginians led a life more typically American, more abounding in example for the imitation of American youth, but it is to the American lawyer that these memoirs are most valuable. Kent was not a great advocate like Choate; not a politician like Webster; not a man representing any one section of the country, like Calhoun. His life was devoted to setting in order the realm of American law, to making its paths straight, and opening the ways whereby it might be joined to that vaster realm of foreign and international law. He cultivated all his powers to that end, and great as they were originally, as far as mortal judgment could discern, when his Master called him he had made of his two talents yet other ten, and left his native State a heritage of which all her sisters may well be envious.

*MEMOIRS AND LETTERS OF JAMES KENT, LATE CHANCELLOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. By his grandson, William Kent, Editor of the New York Rep. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

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Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Henry M. Stanley's new book "Through South Africa" is published to-day by Charles Scribner's Sons. To-day's list also includes "Port Royal Education: Saint-Cyran, Arnauld, Nicole, Guyot, Pascal, Coustel," being extracts, with an introduction by Felix, Inspector-General of Public Instruction; translated by A. D. Jones. Other books presented to-day by the same house are "Sermons to Young Men," by Henry van Dyke; "Tales of Unrest," by Joseph Conrad; "Music—How It Came to be What It Is," by Hannah Smith, and Sir Walter Scott's "Heart of Midlothian" in the Temple edition, with a frontispiece by Herbert Railton.

Owing to a delay in getting ready the English edition the publication of Lieut. Peary's book "Northward" has been postponed. Now, however, Frederick A. Stokes Company has set May 10 as the definite date of its appearance. Hundreds of photographs have been used to illustrate the book, which is printed in large type upon heavy half-tone paper. The cover is pale blue, with white intaglio, giving a suggestion of the snows of the frozen north under the midnight sun.

"Glimpses of England: 1863-8," by Prof. Moses C. Tyler of Cornell University, will be published before long by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A little brochure of poems on the English Navy and British naval heroes, entitled "Admirals All," is published to-day by John Lane at The Bodley Head. The author is Henry Newbold.

"The Story of the Franks," by Lewis Sergeant, author of "John Wickliffe," has been added to "The Story of Nations" Series published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The editor of this work is George Haven Putnam.

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University discusses "Practical Methods of Teaching History, as Reported to the New England History Teachers' Association" in the April number of Educational Review.

John Lane, at The Bodley Head, will publish next week a novel by Evelyn Sharp, author of "Wymps," entitled "The Making of a Prig"; "A Bishop's Dilemma," by Ella D'Arcy; K. Douglas King's "The Child Who Will Never Grow Old," and "Journalism for Women," by E. A. Bennett.

"Wild Life in Southern Seas," by Louis Becke, just published by The New Amsterdam Book Company, is to have a sequel entitled "The Mutineers," to be brought out some time in July. It will be Mr. Becke's first sustained effort at romance writing, his other works being in the form or short stories or novelettes.

A London paper reports that Anthony Hope has expressed his preference for "The God in the Car" among all his books. A new edition of this novel has just been issued by D. Appleton & Co., uniform with Mr. Hope's "Chronicles of Count Antonio."

The comparative merits of American and English passenger traffic are discussed in the April Pall Mall Magazine by G. A. Beckon. Fred P. Gibbon has his second article on "The Indian Frontier War." Lord Saville has a picturesque article on "Rufford Abbey." Sir Hugh Gough, V. C., resumes his "Old Memories" of the last Afghan war.

The May number of The Pocket Magazine, published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, will contain Harriet Prescott Spofford's pertinent tale "In Cuban Waters."

The list of novels to be presented before long by D. Appleton & Co. includes "The Terror," by Félix Gras, translated by Mrs. Catharine A. Janvier; "Her Memory," by Maarten Maartens; "The House of the Hidden Treasure," by Maxwell Gay; "A Woman of Kronstadt," by Max Pemberton; "Arachne," by Georg Ebers; "John of Strathbourne," by R. T. Cheiwode; "Mater Familias," by Ada Cambridge; "The Millionaires," by F. Frankfort Moore; "The Gospel Writ in Steel," by Arthur Paterson, and "Evelyn Innes," by George Moore.

A new volume of D. Appleton & Co.'s Criminology Series is "Political Crime," by Louis Proal, to be published in April.

D. Appleton & Co. publish to-day "The Animal World," by Frank Vincent, and "An Incidental Bishop," by Grant Allen.

Charles Scribner of the firm of Charles Scribner's Sons is in London. While there he will visit Henry M. Stanley, with whom he has had a long and intimate acquaintance. He will return to New York early in May.

The Macmillan Company announces that the "Pride of Jennico," three weeks after publication, has gone through nearly three editions.

Wolcott Le Clear Beard, the clever writer of short stories of Arizona life and character, the latest of which entitled, "Tizzard Castle: A Story of the Southwest," was published in Scribner's Magazine a few months ago, is said to be preparing to make his début as a writer of novels through Charles Scribner's Sons.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish before the close of the month a new detective romance by Anna Katharine Green, author of "The Leavenworth Case," "That Affair Next Door," &c., entitled, "Lost Man's Lane." It presents a second episode in the life of Amelia Butterworth, whose experiences in "That Affair Next Door" interested the many readers of wholesome tales of mystery to be unraveled.

A new edition of "Pastime Stories," by Thomas Nelson Page, is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons. It will be illustrated by A. B. Frost.

The Poet Laureate has republished in a little volume, issued by Messrs. Macmillan of London, several of his most patriotic verse entitled "Songs of England." In this will be found the poem on the Queen's Jubilee, Alfred's song from the drama of "England's Darling," "The Passing of Merlin," written on the death of Lord Tennyson, together with other similar strains in praise of famous men and their country's glory. But the book doesn't contain the precipitate verses on Dr. Jameson's raid.

Mrs. Alice Morse Earle's "In Old Narragansett" will be published in a few days by Charles Scribner's Sons. The volume is a

The first English translation of Gustave Flaubert's "L'Education Sentimentale" has just been brought out in London by H. S. Nichols, done into English with an introduction by a Mr. Hannigan. The story, if story it may be called, for it has no plot or hero, is a hard, pitiless life history and analytical study of a man who failed in everything. It has little of the romance and intrigue which characterize "Madame Bovary."

T. R. Sullivan's "Ars et Vita, and Other Stories" is in press at Charles Scribner's Sons. The illustrations are by Albert E. Sterner.

A little crimson pamphlet entitled "Zola's Letters to France" has just been published by John Lane. It contains, besides an introduction by L. F. Austin, the four addresses of the novelist to the youth of France, to France, to M. Félix Faure, and to the Minister of War respectively. These letters were originally printed in M. Clémenceau's journal, L'Aurore.

At Bonaventure's there is on exhibition the catalogue of the private library of the late M. L. Conquet, the great Paris publisher of works of the romantic school, still better known perhaps as the editor and agent of the "Société des Amis des Livres," whose most notable productions are Murger's "Vie de Bohême," Merimée's "Charles IX.," Voltaire's "Zadig," de Musset's "Lorenzaccio," Baudelaire's translation of Poe's tales, &c. The publications of the Société are remarkable for the high artistic quality of their illustrations. The editions were all strictly limited, rarely exceeding 125 copies each, which accounts for the seemingly excessive value placed upon them.

Charles Scribner's Sons will shortly publish a work of particular and general interest to the student of Greek history and literature. It is the English rendering of a modern Hellenic work, now used in the schools of Athens, entitled "Odysseus, the Hero of Ithaca." The translator is Mary E. Burt.

Work is well under way on the "Encyclopaedia Biblica," the first volume of which will be published in October by the Macmillan Company. The succeeding volumes will be brought out in January, 1899; April, 1899, and July, 1899. The editors of the work are the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, M. A., D. D., Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford, and J. Sutherland Black, M. A., LL. D., assistant editor of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica." The contributors are among the greatest Biblical scholars of the day. The work will be published simultaneously in London by Adam & Charles Black.

New volumes are soon to be forthcoming in "The Fathers of the Republic" Series, undertaken by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and the original plans of the work have been extended. "The Writings of James Monroe" will comprise six volumes; "The Writings of Samuel Adams," three; "The Writings of James Madison," just arranged for, will take up eight. The editor of this last work is Gaillard Hunt of the State Department in Washington, who, from his position, is enabled to give many hitherto unpublished manuscripts of President Madison, together with comment which throws new light upon some of the intricacies of his Administration.

The Macmillan Company announces within a month after its publication, the third edition of Winston Churchill's clever novel, "The Celebrity." Most of the critics seem bent on fastening the identity of "The Celebrity" upon a young American author who has been a very successful short story writer and magazine correspondent.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation a work which may develop beyond present plans; it is a series devoted to "Historic Towns of New England." Its editor has lately been chosen in the person of the Rev. Lyman P. Powell, who for many years has been identified with university extension work. The authors have not yet been selected, but it is certain that each volume will be written by an able person of letters, who will besides be thoroughly familiar with his subject.

Prof. Thomas Davidson, M. A., LL. D., &c., will publish through Charles Scribner's Sons, some time in April, "Rousseau and Education According to Nature."

The New Amsterdam Book Company will bring out in America the new and revised edition of "William Hogarth" by Austin Dobson.

An article on the League of American Wheelmen is one of the features of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for May. It is an account of the organization of bicyclists from its beginning in 1880, by A. Cressy Morrison, ex-Vice President of the league. In the same number Senator James H. Kyle has an article on "The Statesmen of Jackson's Period," being the sixth paper in the Andrew Jackson Series.

The Brothers of the Book, a literary society of Gouverneur, N. Y., of which Laurence C. Woodworth is scrivener, will issue at Eastertide Mr. Le Gallienne's sonnet "Confessio Amantis," as an eight-page brochure, with rubricated title page, colophon, and all the details, in miniature, of a limited large paper publication. The Brothers of the Book have put over the publication of Pater's "Conclusions" to April 15.

McClurg & Co. announce that the United States Navy Department has ordered a supply of each of Lieut. Sargent's two books, "The Campaign of Marengo" and "Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign," for distribution in the navy.

The New York Ledger of March 19 contains some striking illustrations identified with the blowing up of the Maine in the Harbor of Havana.

Estes & Lauriat have in press a volume of poetry, entitled "Songs of Two Peoples," by James Riley, a Boston editor, author of "The Transmitted Word" and of a previous volume of poems.

Among the additional Spring announcements of Henry Holt & Co. are a volume of "Religious Pamphlets," edited by the Rev. Percy Dearmer, in Waugh's Pamphlet Series, which has already included volumes of "Political Pamphlets" and of "Literary Pamphlets"; "German Lessons for Beginners," by Sigmon M. Stern, author of "Studien und Plauderelen," and "French Lessons for Beginners," by the same author.

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An Interesting Collection of Scarce, Curious & Beautiful BOOKS.

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Original Manuscripts by Robert L. Stevenson. Several Presentation Copies of his Work; Rogers' Copy of Burns; Suckling's Fragments; Some Early English Poetry in Choice Bindings, etc.

Also a small collection of Autograph Letters of Authors, including a very interesting one of Walt Whitman.

Boston Announcements.

BOSTON, March 24.—The Puritan capital does not seem exactly the place whence one would expect a translation of a quaint French mediaeval legend like "Our Lady's Tumbler," but the truth is that the Catholic author who has anything worth publishing may choose among the imprints of all the secular publishers in the city, and if this book happen to bear the names of Messrs. Copeland & Day it is chiefly because they delight in arranging the many details required to give such a volume its mediaeval aspect. It is to look as much as may be as if designed to be read in the refectory of some convent of nuns not vowed to renounce good taste, and it is a prose rendering by Miss Isabel Butler of a manuscript poem in the Arsenal Library in Paris. It tells of a tumbler who, fleeing from the world to a convent, and finding himself all untrained in pious works, practiced his art before the altar of Our Lady in the crypt, tumbling solely in her honor.

Another book to be published this week, "Victor Serenus," is the promised Christian Scientist novel by Mr. Henry Wood. It is worth examining as a plain exposition of the theories held by those Christian Scientists who do not follow Mrs. Eddy. In a certain sense it is of the "Quo Vadis" school, but its author's theories of decent expression are American, and it is as free from any moral defects as any of the old Sunday school favorites. Its theology is only an amplification of the commandment of St. Paul to think on whatsoever things are lovely and of good report, but it is extended in an entirely heterodox manner. The chief characters are Jews, with St. Paul among them. The author makes Christian Science the oldest form of Christianity instead of one of the newest, but his neglect to tell where it has been hiding all these centuries, and why, if true, it has been so ineffectual, counting only a few thousand members, deprives his book of logical continuity. The story includes more than one miracle of healing, although the author admits that physicians are sometimes necessary, and it tells of spiritual apparitions of the species of Miss Katharine King of Philadelphia.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. announce a novel by Miss Marshall Saunders, with the scene laid on Bay St. Marie, Nova Scotia, among the descendants of the Acadians; "Letters of a War Correspondent," by Mr. C. A. Page, father of the three brothers in the firm, and "How to Mix Drinks," which is expected to be useful to traveling salesmen desiring to enter into conversation with the Maine buyers.

Messrs. Lamson, Wolffe & Co. have a historical novel in press, the first prose work of Mr. Clinton Scollard, the author of much carefully finished verse. The title is "A Man at Arms, a Romance of the Days of Jean Galiazzo Visconti"; it will be illustrated by E. W. D. Hamilton. "The Grey House of the Quarries" is from the pen of a new writer, Miss Mary Harriott Norris, and Miss Pauline Bradford Mackie, the author of "Mademoiselle de Berny," has written another story called "The Lyttel Salem Maide." Two volumes of verse, "New York Nocturnes," by Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, and "The Aurelian Wall and Other Elegies," by Mr. Bliss Carman, will appear somewhat later.

Still another new edition of Dumas will come from Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., beginning in April. It will consist of fifty volumes, with at least three pictures in each volume, and is called the "D'Artagnan." The new edition of Bulwer, edited by Prof. Matthews, formerly editor of The Yankee Blade, is selling well by subscription, and there is a fair number of orders for "With Fire and Sword," in its "popular" edition. If the names of the personages could be simplified, and familiar titles substituted for the Polish words, which mean absolutely nothing to American ears, the sale of this book and the other two volumes of its series would be greatly augmented. "Quo Vadis" was intelligible, because the average reader knew all its saints and many of its sinners, and had little difficulty with Latin names.

A few serious books of importance are also nearly ready. One is "The History of the Lowell Institute," by Miss Harriette Knight Smith, who has busied herself for some years with writing it. The best literary and scientific lectures ever given in Boston and the best instruction in languages, science, and art have been free to those receiving tickets to the courses of lectures and lessons given by the institute founded by John Lowell, Jr., and the lists contained in the book include the names of the best thinkers, speakers, and teachers of two generations. This work will be published by Messrs. Lamson, Wolffe & Co. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will be the American publishers of "All the World's Fighting Ships," by F. C. Jane; a new edition of "Iron-Clads in Action," by H. W. Wilson, with a preface by Capt. A. T. Mahan, and the second volume of "The History of the Royal Navy." American lawyers and those interested in the development of American law will read with much interest the "Memoirs of James Kent, LL. D." written and edited by his great-grandson, Mr. William Kent, of the New York bar, for the most ignorant of backwoods attorneys has at least pretended to read Kent, and he has had an important share in forming the mind of every American lawyer of eminence who has lived since his own time.

The New York Times Illustrated Weekly Magazine

SUNDAY, March 27, 1898

FEATURES:

Wife of the President
Latest portrait of Mrs. McKinley.

League Island Navy Yard
Description of the activity now prevailing at this station of the Navy Department. Picture of the Columbia in station at dry dock, the monitor Miantonomoh, the ram Katahdin, and a number of monitors used in the war of the rebellion.

Music
Pictures of Albert Saleza, tenor, and Nella Bergen, soprano.

Men and Women of the Hour
Portraits and sketches of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard University, Major Avery D. Andrews, new Commander of Squadron A; Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, President of the newly formed Woman's Legal Aid Society.

The Drama
Portraits of Amelia Bingham, Alison Skipworth, Henry Miller in "The Master," Gertrude Ollifft, Rose Coghlan in the ball scene in "The White Heather," Louise Allen in "The Man from Mexico," Willie Collier in "The Man from Mexico," Elizabeth Robins as Hedda Gabler, scene from "Much Ado About Nothing" at the St. James's Theatre, London, and two scenes from "Tess of the d'Urbervilles."

Ladies of the Cabinet
Portraits of Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, Mrs. Mark A. Hanna, Mrs. John D. Long, Mrs. John W. Griggs, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mrs. John Sherman, Mrs. Lyman J. Gage, Mrs. R. A. Alger, Mrs. James A. Gary, and Miss Wilson.

The Colonial Club
Six illustrations of the interior of this handsome clubhouse, with portraits of Luther Laflin Kellogg, President, and William B. Webb, Vice President.

The St. Paul
Handsome portrait of the American Liner arriving in dock from Southampton.

Art
Art Collection of Pictures of Abraham Disbecker, at one time Police Commissioner of New York.

How to Decorate a House
Review of "The Decoration of Houses," by Edith Wharton and Ogden Codman, Jr., with seven illustrations of some of the most noted palaces of Europe.

The New York Times.
'All the News That's Fit to Print'

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Threatening, followed by rain; winds easterly, shifting to southerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,041. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1898.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday discussed the Naval Appropriation bill. Mr. Cannon attempted to have the number of new dry docks provided for reduced from four to three, but was voted down.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Mr. Gladstone is said to be in a critical condition. Emperor William of Germany took a sea trip on board the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on Friday. The British warships at Hongkong have been ordered to prepare for immediate sea service. The acceptance of the German Naval bill by the Reichstag is regarded as a foregone conclusion. The Matin of Paris says the Court of Appeal will quash the conviction of M. Emile Zola and order a new trial. A terrible financial condition is reported to exist in Haiti. Gold is at 220 per cent. premium and flour at $30 a barrel.—Pages 7 and 19.

President McKinley's plan is to send the report of the Maine court of inquiry to Congress to-morrow without comment or recommendation. On Wednesday he will send a message on the situation in Cuba. He will call upon Spain at the same time to end the war in a way satisfactory to the Cubans, and will intervene forcibly if some terms are not arranged. The navy is mobilized; the vessels are being repainted for war a dull lead color; Capt. Sampson has taken command at Key West, and the crews are sleeping by their guns, while great vigilance is exercised at night to prevent a surprise by Spanish torpedo vessels. The Italian Chamber of Deputies has decided to sell some of that country's warships. Plans of attack have been mapped out for the army, and everything is ready to occupy Cuba, Puerto Rico, Culebra, and Vieques. The French Chamber of Deputies decided by a large majority not to interfere on behalf of Spain, although expressing a desire to intervene for the preservation of peace. Capt. Sigsbee and the other officers of the Maine left Havana for the United States. A report that Capt. Sigsbee was blamed for the loss of the Maine in the findings of the court of inquiry was denied at the Navy Department. A delegation of Quakers interceded with the President for peace. Señor Sagasta expressed the belief that war may yet be averted.—Pages 1, 2, and 3.

Page 1.

The gale on the British coast, in the North Sea, and in the Baltic continues unabated. Over 300 fishing boats, including the Yarmouth trawl fleet, are missing.

Forty-eight members of the sealing steamer Greenland's crew perished on an ice floe during a storm which separated them from the vessel. Many others were frostbitten.

H. Walter Webb returned from Thomasville, Ga., where he has been for his health, and, on his physician's advice, resigned from the Third Vice Presidency of the New York Central Railroad.

Page 2.

The battleship Texas arrived here last evening from Hampton Roads. Capt. Philip did not know why she was ordered here.

The submarine boat Holland was successfully tested yesterday in Staten Island Sound.

Page 3.

The responses from this State and New Jersey for contributions of supplies for the Cuban reconcentrados continue to be encouraging. Several hundred tons of provisions and medicines are now on the way to Cuba and the indications are that there will be a magnificent outpouring of charity.

Page 4.

Senator Cantor and Assemblyman Hill spoke against Government ownership of the State canals yesterday before the Merchants' Association.

In the wrestling match between Roeber and Yousouf in Madison Square Garden last night the crowd was almost riotous when the Turk pushed Roeber from the platform and disabled him.

The Chamber of Commerce Committee of Ten on Canal Enlargement asked Gov. Black yesterday to recommend the submission to the people this Fall of the proposition to spend $7,000,000 to complete the improvements on the canals.

Page 7.

Miss Florence Sigsbee, a niece of Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine, went to Bellevue Hospital last night for treatment for the opium habit.

Page 8.

Joseph Kemp and Albert Gansdorf were sent to jail in Jersey City yesterday as impostors.

Five men stole a tugboat in Jersey City Friday night, imprisoned the cook, who was alone on board, and steamed about the harbor all night.

The Sheriff's jury which examined into the sanity of Dr. Whitney of East Norwich were each rewarded with a 25-cent fee. They hired a lawyer to recover a larger sum, but his efforts were useless.

Miss Stoddard, a Brooklyn primary grade public school teacher, died from overwork. She had been teaching a class of sixty boys all Winter, and had been recently transferred to another school.

Miss McShane, a Brooklyn girl, who was engaged to one of the sailors killed on the Maine, was arrested at the instance of his father for refusing to return clothing belonging to him left in her charge.

The indictments in the Brooklyn City Works scandal cases furnish a remarkable story of ingenious conspiracy to defraud the city. Mayor Van Wyck urged yesterday that Police Commissioner Phillips's trial be expedited.

Page 11.

Alumni of Middlebury College held a dinner at Delmonico's and an association for this city and vicinity was formed.

The police of Richmond are complaining on account of a recent order by Chief McCullagh that they go to East New York for drill.

Chairman Quigg appointed a committee to condense the Primary Election bill into pamphlet form for the clearer understanding of voters.

A loving cup was presented to J. Bayard Backus by his fellow-members of the Committee of Fifty-three, in recognition of his services.

The New York and Philadelphia Traction Company and the Brunswick Traction Company have combined their forces for the extension of their lines in New Jersey.

Passengers by the steamer Pakshan, which has arrived at Vancouver from Skaguay, report that there is a stampede from the Klondike to the American side below American Creek, where rich findings are announced. It is asserted that a nine-thousand-dollar nugget has been found at Eldorado Creek.

Page 12.

It was reported to the Coroner yesterday that Louis Kopple had caused the death of his baby, Rose, one month old, on Thursday night by administering a dose of morphine by mistake.

A fire in Bruce & Cook's tin and metal warehouse, in Water Street, checked the firemen for a long time by reason of a dense smoke which interrupted travel on the Third Avenue Elevated Road for fully twenty minutes.

Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court has removed Arthur Beckwith as an executor and trustee under the estate of his father, Nelson M. Beckwith, who died in 1889, leaving over $1,000,000. Arthur Beckwith escaped from a Flushing insane asylum in 1893, and has not been heard of since. His sister, who asks for another trustee, fears that her brother has perished.

Page 13.

William F. Apthorp of Boston talked on "Musical Criticism" to an audience composed mostly of women at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

United States Appraiser Wakeman has received hundreds of responses from importers in response to his circular inviting their co-operation in enforcing the provisions of the tariff law.

Mrs. W. M. Williams of 54 St. Nicholas Avenue found a man in her dining room. He threatened to kill her, but was frightened away. She followed the man up the street, and a policeman arrested him.

The Rev. G. M. P. Bowns, formerly a Methodist preacher, has become a Roman Catholic, his final decision to change his faith having been made as a result of the recent mission of the Paulist Fathers to non-Catholics.

Page 19.

In his weekly review of the situation of affairs in Europe, Harold Frederic calls attention in his cable letter to THE TIMES to the fact that London is finally aroused to the enormity of Spain's misgovernment of Cuba and the exposure of the atrocities there. Lord Salisbury's illness is learned to be so serious that the Premier was only prevented from resigning by the personal appeal of the Queen, whom he will meet for a conference on the Riviera. Russia's occupation of Port Arthur and Talien-wan is not considered necessarily inimical to British trade or dangerous to the Chinese dynasty. France still carries a chip on her shoulder in her attitude to Great Britain, forced to this dramatic display by the approaching elections in order to save the Méline Ministry. Reports show India's financial condition to be unexpectedly good. Crispi still has a strong hold on the Italian public, and his past services have saved him from prosecution as a result of the recent revelations regarding his financial operations.

Page 20.

Gold to the amount of $915,000 was engaged abroad yesterday for importation to this country.

Page 21.

The Board of Classification of the General Appraisers sustained the protest of C. D. Stone & Co. of Chicago against the taxation of coronation cords at 60 per cent., and held that the assessment should be only 45 per cent.

National Guard Notes.—Page 16.
Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 21.
Business Troubles.—Page 21.
Arrivals at Hotels.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 4.

FORTY-EIGHT MEN LOST AT SEA.

Steamer Greenland's Crew on an Ice Floe for Seals When a Storm Arose—Others Frostbitten.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 26.—The steamer Greenland, returning from the seal fishery, put into Bay de Verde to-night and reported a terrible disaster. On Wednesday last, when among the ice floes, while her crew were traveling about the floes in search of seals, a terrible storm arose, accompanied by a blinding snow, which drifted rapidly, and a severe frost.

The members of the crew who were on the ice could not regain the vessel, and were exposed to the terrible weather throughout the night and all of the next day. Forty-eight men perished, and between fifty and sixty were so badly frostbitten that the amputation of one or more of their limbs will have to be undergone by all of them.

Yesterday the Greenland succeeded in recovering the bodies of twenty-five of the victims, but the remaining twenty-three were buried beneath the snowdrifts.

All of the frostbitten men now aboard the steamer are suffering terribly, having been without proper medical attendance.

From the circumstances of the disaster, it is feared that other steamers have suffered in a similar manner. The city is in a terrible state of excitement. The disaster is the worse recorded in the history of the sealing industry. Most of the victims were married men.

The Greenland is expected to arrive here to-morrow, and the Government is making preparations for the accommodation of the frost-bitten sufferers.

GALE IN EUROPE UNABATED.

Crew Rescued with the Rocket—Fishing Boats Missing, and Many Vessels Driven Ashore.

LONDON, March 26.—The severe gales, accompanied by intense cold, snow, and sleet, are unabated all over England. The weather is especially severe over the southeast coasts, and it is worse off the French coast. The trips of the Channel steamers to the Continent are still suspended, and telegraphic communication is seriously delayed. There have been numerous shipping disasters all round the English coasts and along the North Sea to the Baltic.

There have been many heroic rescues. At Shields the crew of the Norwegian bark Diamant was landed by the rocket apparatus in the presence of thousands of spectators.

At Dover the gale was especially severe, the shore being strewn with wreckage, while at Lowestoft huge masses of the cliffs were washed away and the houses on their tops were endangered.

Over one hundred fishing smacks are missing.

YARMOUTH, March 26.—Grave fears are entertained here for the safety of the trawl fleet, numbering 200 vessels. They have been exposed to the fury of the gale on the Dogger Banks, and only one boat has returned. She has been lying off this port since Wednesday, unable to enter. The wind is blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

SOUTHEND, March 26.—A large ship is reported ashore four miles northeast of Maplin Light. The vessel, the name of which has not been ascertained, is flying signals of distress.

BERLIN, March 26.—A gale is raging in the Baltic, steamers have stopped running, there have been many casualties, and considerable damage has been done at Kiel, Wismar, and Ruegen.

The destruction of Sassnitz, a popular resort on Ruegen Island, is threatened.

COPENHAGEN, March 26.—Owing to the severe weather prevailing many vessels have been driven ashore on the Danish coast.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

His Ailment Cannot Be Stayed—Physicians Only Hope to Alleviate Pain Now.

LONDON, March 26.—Elaborate precautions are taken to keep any information from reaching the press concerning Mr. Gladstone, but it is learned that his condition to-day is most critical.

The best informed people admit that staying his ailment is impossible, and that his physicians only hope to alleviate the pain he is suffering. The Lancet says, on the subject of the surgical advice called in:

"This can scarcely be interpreted otherwise than that there is serious cause for the symptoms from which he has suffered for nine months. At his great age the gravity of any surgical ailment is apparent, and the exhaustion, in consequence, is prolonged. The severe neuralgia is in itself an unfavorable feature. His vitality, however, is wonderful, and his general health is good."

An examination of the patient with the use of the Roëntgen rays disclosed inflamed cartilage, but there was no sign of cancer.

Although inquiries for press paragraphs are strictly kept from Mr. Gladstone, it is said he has bid farewell to several old friends, and knows his end is approaching.

Referring to his illness, Mr. Gladstone said to a friend:

"A final lesson—a final trial."

The old statesman has been sensibly happier at Hawarden than at the Riviera or at Bournemouth.

A painful incident of Mr. Gladstone's illness has been his bombardment by uninvited spiritual advisers. Not a mail reaches his residence without containing a shower of chapters of the Old or New Testament, extracts from the lives of Scriptural personages, or isolated texts, hymns, poems, &c.

MUSIC BOXES playing any tune and always ready. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av., bet. 22d & 23d Sts. —Adv.

GREAT SUSPENSE IN LONDON

Belief that the Latest Developments of the Cuban Question Make War Inevitable.

SPAIN'S HOPELESS POSITION

Europe Realizes that the Movement Here Is Not Actuated by Jingoes—Opinion of a Foreign Office Official—News in Madrid.

LONDON, March 26.—Although public opinion on this side of the Atlantic, as in America, had already discounted the finding of the United States court of inquiry into the loss of the Maine, and actual confirmation was expected, the verdict only served to whet people's appetites. It has in no way alleviated the suspense or the anxiety in regard to the immediate effect produced by the report, nor the eagerness to know the position which President McKinley and his Cabinet propose to take up in this difficult and delicate situation. So intense is the interest in the latest turn of the kaleidoscope that it has immeasurably increased the nervous tension which has been agitating Europe for the last three months. There is little hope here that hostilities can be averted, and it is believed the revelation now officially made will so combine the other factors of the situation as to make war inevitable, though it is still regarded as possible that Spain, at the last moment, will see the hopelessness of maintaining her position and yield to the inevitable without, as a British Admiralty official said, "having the lesson unmercifully hammered into her, although the hammering may possibly not be accomplished until after her spirits have been raised by a temporary success."

No Longer a Jingo Question.

It is at least realized here that the movement to end the Cuban scandal is no longer in the hands of the jingoes, but that the solid sentiment of the United States bids the Executive to act when the proper moment arrives, that the risks have been estimated, and that the great body of Americans are ready to face them.

So far as it is possible to ascertain the general diplomatic opinion, it can be summed up in the words of a Foreign Office official, who remarked:

"The preservation of peace depends upon the temper Spain displays when the inevitable notification is delivered. The President proposes to relieve the sufferers by distributing food, clothes, and medicines from American warships and transports, precisely as Great Britain is now, unofficially and on a smaller scale, doing in Crete, and unless Spain pockets her overweening conceit, which has hitherto made the recognition of her failure impossible to her, a rupture must come from that quarter, and Spain will put herself hopelessly in the wrong. Spain's pretensions of preparedness for war and her Finance Minister's assurance that she has sufficient funds therefor are equally untenable, unless the latter contemplates the immediate suspension of specie payments and the payment of the interest on the debt in paper. The truth is that Spain is no more in a position to fight the United States than was Greece to fight Turkey. The one great hope of the European Chancelleries is that the President will succeed in delaying the explosion until, under the guise of autonomy, arrangements may possibly be made to facilitate Spain's giving up Cuba. It must be remembered that for two years, although Spain has at times assumed a vigorous attitude, she has invariably failed to maintain it when the crux was reached. The suggestion of the Continental press of intervention upon the part of the European powers is mischievous, and nothing is more certain to provoke hostilities."

It has been suggested that the presence in London of the Infanta Eulalie is connected in some way with diplomacy, but the list of guests at the official dinner given in her honor at the Spanish Ambassador's hardly lends color to the assumption.

Financial Phase of the Question.

The nervousness of the Stock Exchange is evidenced by the crumbling in prices, and it is further indicated by the fact of the insurance against war risks done at Lloyds at 25 per cent. premium.

The Statist says: "While the outbreak of hostilities would seriously affect New York, Madrid would be much worse off. It would mean the immediate suspension of specie payments, and either the suspension of interest on the debt or paper payment. The financial crisis would react on Paris, with the probable effect of throwing the whole of New York's demands for gold on London, and so indirectly affecting the prices of all securities."

Continuing, The Statist remarks: "The Government is indebted to the Bank of Spain between 1,100,000,000 and 1,200,000,000 pesetas, about 40 per cent. more than in 1897, and the position of the bank is such that the suspension of specie payments is bound to follow by a large tender of notes. Its bullion is only 40 per cent. of its note circulation."

The Temper in Madrid.

According to Madrid advices, the papers there are whistling loudly, trying to arouse a sense of wrong by asserting the doctrine that war de facto was declared when the United States "permitted support to be furnished to the insurgents," and a newspaper asks:

"Why then an official declaration of war, with all its consequences, the probable protest of Europe, the possible intervention of other powers, the bombardment of American ports, the possible landing of Spaniards on the mainland, and privateering, when without these extreme measures the United States is quietly making war on us, without indeed the glories of actual warfare, but also without the grave responsibilities attaching to war."

Early during the week strict censorship denuded the Madrid newspapers of news and created widespread alarm. This was enhanced by the suppression of all news of the movements of the Spanish torpedo flotilla and the announcement that a cruiser would accompany the destroyers, which was taken to mean that the Spaniards feared attempts would be made by the United States to stop the flotilla on its way to Puerto Rico.

Great interest is taken in the elections tomorrow for members of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies. It is reported that Gen. Weyler has telegraphed to his friends in Cuba to withdraw their candidatures for seats in the Cuban Chamber.

PRAISE FOR THE MAINE REPORT.

Its Form Anticipated by The Pall Mall Gazette.

LONDON, March 26.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says:

"The report on the loss of the Maine promises to be a model of what such a document should be. The business of the board of inquiry was not to impute motives, nor to find excuses, but to set forth the facts as learned by them. They have done so, and the President will apparently pursue much the same line of businesslike reticence."

VIEWS IN BERLIN AND VIENNA.

Ambassador White Denies Reports of the Kaiser's Feeling for Spain.

BERLIN, March 26.—The Boersen-Courier publishes a dispatch from Vienna to-day saying that, according to information from the best source, European mediation between Spain and America is being undertaken. This report, like similar ones that have been circulated heretofore, is discredited at the Foreign Office and at the United States Embassy.

The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, gave his first diplomatic dinner to-night. Mr. White to-day said:

"Very earnest assurances have been given me in the highest quarters that the Emperor did not make the remarks attributed to him relative to showing friendship for Spain in case of a conflict with America, nor anything similar to that. As a matter of fact, he does not hold the sentiments attributed to him on that subject."

A Paris Paper on the Situation.

PARIS, March 26.—Le Journal des Débats, referring to the Spanish-American situation, says:

"Spain will defend her rights with admirable constancy, and the civilized world will place upon the United States the responsibility for a conflict which a section of the public seems to demand."

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN PERIL.

Spanish Vessels Damaged by Rough Seas—Time Enough Yet to Intercept Them.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Spanish torpedo flotilla, which continues to disturb the equanimity of the Navy Department, seems to be contending with an adversary more potent than the fleets of the United States. The Audaz has succumbed to the waves, which were running unusually heavy off the coast of Ireland, while on its way to Spain, and put into Waterford for repairs. It will be in the docks apparently for several weeks, as its stem is twisted like a piece of wrought iron and the bow is said to be stove in.

Further news comes to-day that another of the little boats has been disabled and has had to seek port and a dry dock. This reduces the force by a very heavy percentage—a percentage of loss that would be considered terrific if it had occurred in battle. If this loss may be considered as a presage of the terrors of a trip across the Atlantic with these rollicking little war engines, it may be supposed that the flotilla when it appears at San Juan de Puerto Rico will be in sad condition.

The fate of these two boats suggests to navy officials apt comparison with a famous event in Spanish maritime history—the wreck of the invincible armada. In that great disaster the channel was too strong a foe for Spanish naval ability and courage, and the English had only to wait a little while and let the armada defeat itself. Navy officials were commenting generally to-day on the similarity of the two cases, if great things may be compared with small, and remarked that by the time the flotilla reaches Puerto Rico there may not be enough left of it to cause the United States any concern for its vessels.

One of them said: "It may be that the same inscription used to commemorate the destruction of the Armada will serve for its little successor, the torpedo flotilla, 'God the Almighty blew and the Armada went to every wind.'"

In the meanwhile Spain continues to fit out other torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers and to send them toward the United States. Several more are reported as having left Spain yesterday for the Canaries, en route to Cuba, following the track of the flotilla. It is also reported by agents of this Government that Spain intends to dispatch several rapid cruisers to supplement the torpedo flotilla in the work of destroying American commerce and the American Navy in the event of war.

Beyond the strengthening of the squadrons at Key West and Hampton Roads, the Navy Department appears to be doing nothing toward preparing for the interception of the flotilla. It feels, indeed, that there will be plenty of time for action should Congress decide upon war within the next week. It is therefore giving itself little concern about the method of meeting the menace of the torpedo boats and destroyers. It is said, however, that if they can be kept outside of Havana Harbor and the convoys destroyed, which would be comparatively easy, the torpedo boats would soon be at the mercy of a single cruiser, as they could not move and could be sunk in detail.

It is regarded as preposterous that the United States, while devoting its energies to war preparations, should make representations to Madrid in remonstrance against the movement in Spanish waters of Spanish vessels. All the representations in the newspapers to the effect that objection has been made on account of the movements of these vessels have been discredited at the Department of State.

OPTIONS ON TORPEDO BOATS.

Several Craft, Fully Equipped, May Come from Europe Shortly.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Navy Department, despite reports to the contrary, has not given out a single contract within the past few days for the construction of torpedo boats or torpedo boat destroyers. It has procured the option on several boats of these classes in Europe, but it has decided that nothing can be done now in the way of building them in this country in time for the war, if war is to come within the next two months.

It was said to-day by an official that it was probable that several of these boats would start from the other side in a few days for our waters, fully stocked with ammunition and ready to go to the front at once.

More Coast Defense Vessels Proposed.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Representative Meyer of Louisiana to-day introduced in the House a resolution authorizing the construction of six additional armed light-draught coast defense vessels.

H. WALTER WEBB RESIGNS.

On His Physician's Advice He Gives Up the Vice Presidency of the New York Central.

H. Walter Webb returned to this city from Thomasville, Ga., yesterday morning and resigned the office of Third Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, which he has held since 1890. He went South several weeks ago for the benefit of his health, never having quite recovered from a severe illness of two years ago. As Third Vice President he has been responsible for the mechanical operation of the New York Central and all its branches, including the Rome and Watertown and the Adirondack Divisions. Of an active and highly sensitive temperament, he has naturally worried a great deal over business affairs at times when his nervous as well as his physical system required perfect repose. His friends frequently cautioned him that he was endangering his health by undertaking too much.

Mr. Webb was in excellent spirits when he left New York yesterday afternoon for his country home, at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson. Although only forty-six years old, Mr. Webb has for several years been an uncommonly active force in railroad affairs. His executive ability was first demonstrated by his practical reorganization of the management of the Wagner Palace Car Company, of which he has been the First Vice President since 1886. From 1889 to 1890 he was assistant to the President of the New York Central, and the office of Third Vice President was revived in order that he might be placed in complete charge of the mechanical operation of the system. His vigorous and successful policy in fighting extensive railroad strikes on two occasions gave him a unique distinction. In the encouragement of progressive ideas in railroading, Mr. Webb has accomplished a great deal, and the Empire State Express is the direct result of his policy.

Mr. Webb is a Director of the National City Bank of this city, the Lincoln National Bank, and of other financial institutions.

$150,000 Given to Six Institutions.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 26.—It has just become known here that in addition to the gift of $25,000 to the Worcester Academy, of which he is a Trustee, Chester W. Kingsley of the University City has recently given a similar amount to each of the following institutions: Colby University at Waterville, Me.; American Baptist Missionary Union of Boston, American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York, and the Newton Theological Institute in Newton, Mass.

Morning, Noon, and Night

you may leave Grand Central Station for the West on one of the great through trains of the New York Central—justly styled "America's Greatest Railroad."—Adv.

WAR DEPARTMENT READY

Anxious Congressmen Informed that Plans of Attack and Defense Are All Mapped Out.

SMALL ARMY OF INVASION

Would Be Transported to Cuba, It Is Said, Under Protection of a Powerful Fleet to Co-operate with the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The naval preparations for possible hostilities by this country and Spain have been followed with such interest that those of our War Department have to some extent been lost sight of. While the navy has been preparing to meet whatever force Spain may dispatch to American waters, however, the army has been busily mapping all the Spanish possessions, and all the harbors and adjacent water, and has been mobilizing its forces to defend the coasts of the United States and to occupy, if necessary or advisable, the Islands of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Culebra, and Vieques.

In addition it has accumulated at points of the greatest accessibility munitions of war for use by the army of defense or the army of occupation. Both of these prospective armies are new well furnished with arms, ammunition, and commissary supplies, but contracts are being let every hour of the day for additional munitions of war and rations, for use in the field.

But so quietly and unostentatiously has the War Department been working that members of both houses of Congress were beginning to grow uneasy; and to-day a number of them called upon Secretary Alger to assure themselves that nothing was being left undone in this branch of the service. These gentlemen are particularly anxious to have detailed plans perfected as soon as possible, including plans of campaign in Cuba, plans of defense of the coasts, and plans for the rapid occupation of Puerto Rico and the two smaller islands near its shores.

Those entitled to such information were assured that all plans, in so far as they can be perfected before a definite campaign is determined upon, are ready to be placed in the hands of the Generals who may command the various armies of the United States.

After Recognition of War.

It is said to be part of these plans that as soon as war is declared or determined on—for it is thought that it will not, in any event, be declared, but merely "recognized as existing," as in the case of the Mexican war and the war of 1812—an army of 5,000 or 10,000 men will leave the United States under the protection of a strong fleet and land on the northern shore of Cuba to cooperate with the insurgents under Gomez. The squadron at Key West, under command of Commodore Sampson, is thought to be strong enough to hold at bay the fleets of Spain until the insurgents can be strengthened and enabled to attack the Spaniards in rear.

In the meanwhile, the fleet could blockade Havana, either taking it from the sea or awaiting the attack of the insurgents and American forces from the land side. A very small force, it is thought, will be sufficient for the purpose of wresting Cuba from the Spaniards, as the insurgents, from all accounts, would be able to effect this unassisted if furnished with good arms and ammunition. The capture of Puerto Rico and the smaller islands will be more of a naval affair. Military experts opine that Spain would have to be weakened or driven from the sea before a successful attack could be made upon these islands, which, however, could then be easily captured.

The Adjutant General's office completed to-day the military map of Puerto Rico. A proof of it shows that every village, plantation, path, and stream has been carefully charted. The map is on a tremendous scale. It shows the island to be about 100 miles long, lying directly east and west, and about 35 miles wide. San Juan De Puerto Rico, the port to which it is reported that the torpedo flotilla is sailing, is on the northern coast, thirty miles from the eastern end of the island. Ponce, the capital and only important town, is on the southern coast, about two miles inland, having a harbor directly to the south. The sheet also gives maps of the Islands of Vieques and Culebra, lying to the east of and very close to Puerto Rico.

Want Work on Fortifications Rushed.

A number of Senators and Representatives who called upon Secretary Alger desired that work on fortifications in the vicinity of their sections be pushed so as to render them impregnable to attack. Senators Hansbrough and Roach of North Dakota and Bacon of Georgia were among the members of the Upper House who saw the Secretary. Others included ex-Representative Linton of Michigan, George H. Russell, a friend of the Secretary, from Detroit, and James S. Clarkson of Iowa.

Representative Barrett of Massachusetts escorted Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, and Messrs. Gaston and Windsor of that city to the Secretary's office. The party had previously called at the Navy Department, where they saw Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. At both places they received assurances that the question of the military and naval defenses of Boston had received the attention of the officials here, and that no steps necessary were being neglected.

Secretary Alger again held extended conferences with his bureau chiefs, notably Gen. Wilson, Gen. Greely, Major Shaler of the Ordnance Bureau, and Gen. Miles. The most important action taken was the allotment to the signal office, of which Gen. Greely is the head, of $94,500, with which to install an electrical system of sea-coast artillery fire control by which projectiles can be fired from guns with reasonably well-defined accuracy. The money will be used also in connecting the various forts and ports at sea coast fortifications by telephone and telegraph.

The War Department has also cabled to London an additional £30,000 in part payment for the rapid-fire guns recently purchased.

MILITARY ATTACHES ASSIGNED.

Army Officers Detailed to Lisbon and South American Countries.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—By direction of Secretary Alger the following assignments to duty as Military Attachés at various United States Legations were made to-day:

Capt. J. B. Hickey, Eighth Cavalry, at Lima, Peru; Lieut. C. D. Collins, Eleventh Infantry, at Caracas, Venezuela; Lieut. S. L'H. Slocum, Eighth Cavalry, at Lisbon, Portugal; Lieut. A. F. Rowan, Eighteenth Infantry, at Santiago, Chile.

The detail to the legation at Lisbon, Portugal, is merely to fill a vacancy. The other three are new assignments, the United States never before having been represented in those countries by military or naval officers. Early in his administration Secretary Alger devised a plan for military representation at all the principal capitals of the world, including those of the South American countries, with a view to getting the benefit of the earliest information of the military operations and improvements in ordnance, ammunition, and projectiles. To-day's assignments are made in accordance with that policy.

PROTECTING LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Smooth-bore Guns to be Mounted at Bridgeport and New Haven.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Major S. S. Leach of the Engineer Division, stationed at New London, has been in consultation with Secretary Alger in regard to the fortification of Long Island Sound. Plans had been made for the defense of Gull Island; at the eastern entrance to the Sound, and it is now proposed to greatly elaborate these plans, so as to give Long Island Sound a first-class defense, thus protecting New York.

It was decided to assemble all of the old smooth-bore guns now at Fort Griswold and other forts in Connecticut and mount them at the harbors of Bridgeport and New Haven. In each of these cities are large factories for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, and Major Leach made this a special point why the Sound and these harbors should be better protected.

DISAPPEARING GUN CARRIAGES.

Walker Company of Cleveland to Take Government Contracts.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A large contract for disappearing gun carriages was awarded to-day to the Walker Company of Cleveland, whose immense foundries and machine shops have been placed at the disposal of the Government.

The company will run its plant night and day to rush the work for rapid delivery. It is probable that the first delivery will begin in about three weeks. This is the first contract the Walker Company has taken direct from the Government. It has done such work for other companies heretofore, but has decided now to take contracts direct.

CLEVELAND, March 26.—Officers of the Walker Company state that they have received a telegram from Gen. Flagler, Chief of the Ordnance Department, stating that their company had received the contract for one-third of the gun carriages upon which bids were invited some days ago. This will necessitate the use of the largest and heaviest machinery in the works and the employment of an additional large force of men.

The intention is to put every man possible on the work day and night and expedite the delivery as much as possible. It is thought that a part of the order can be completed in four months and that the entire contract can be filled in eight months.

ENLISTMENTS MADE RAPIDLY.

The Army Expected to Reach Its Full Quota in a Short Time.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The recruiting officers of the army report satisfactory progress in the matter of enlistments for the two new regiments of artillery just organized by virtue of an act of Congress.

Enlistments have been made at an average of thirty-one men per day, or at the rate of 950 a month. During the past five days this average has been raised to thirty-seven enlistments a day.

In consequence of this rapid enlistment Major Gen. Miles has issued an order to discontinue the plan of transferring men from the old regiments to fill up the two new ones, as was originally contemplated, and it is believed the army will reach its full legal quota within a very short time.

NATIONAL GUARD MOVEMENT.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin Denies a Report About Its Concentration.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin said to-day that there was no truth, so far as he was informed, in the report published this morning to the effect that the War Department has telegraphed to a number of National Guard commanders asking them how many men of the various State militia could be mobilized at Atlanta within five days from any given date.

He said that if such action has been taken it must have been done by the Secretary himself without reference to the Adjutant General's Department, a proceeding which he regarded as extremely improbable in the circumstances.

Notwithstanding this statement of the Adjutant General with regard to a particular order, it is perfectly well understood that the army authorities have prepared plans for the mobilization of the National Guard of the various States and Territories at points along the coast on short notice in case it shall be found necessary to augment the militia strength of the Government.

Col. Van Horn in Command at Denver.

DENVER, March 26.—Col. James J. Van Horn of the Eighth Infantry, with headquarters at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Colorado during the absence of Gen. Otis, who is presiding at the court-martial of Capt. Carter at Savannah, Ga.

The command has heretofore been in the hands of Col. George Hunt of the Second Cavalry, but Col. Van Horn's commission antedates that of Col. Hunt, and the addition of Wyoming to this department makes the change necessary. Col. Van Horn is expected to arrive here to-day.

Washington Barracks Reinforced.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The garrison at Washington Barracks has been strengthened by the arrival of four batteries of the newly organized Sixth Regiment of Artillery. The detachment consists of Foot Batteries C and E, with Lieut. Gilmore, Fourth Artillery, temporarily in command, and Light Batteries D and G, under command of Lieut. Thornton, Sixth Artillery. These batteries average forty-five men each, and are formed mainly of new recruits.

Bets that There Will Be No War.

At the close of the Stock Exchange yesterday it was variously reported that a wager of $2,000 against $1,000 had been booked or offered, the bettor's odds being against a declaration of war between Spain and the United States. As there is a strict rule which has recently been vitalized against betting on the Exchange, no names were mentioned. Small bets were offered on the Street at these odds and conditions.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The centre of low pressure is located in Southeastern Colorado. From this point a belt of low pressure extends to the upper lake region. To the northwest of this is an area of moderately high pressure, accompanied by a cold wave. Eastward the pressure rises to the Atlantic Coast, and is highest in Nova Scotia. Except in New England and on the Rocky Mountain plateau the weather is generally cloudy throughout the country. Light rain has fallen in the Central and Upper Mississippi Valleys. The temperature has fallen sharply in the Missouri Valley, and is low throughout the Northwest. High temperatures prevail throughout the South and East. For to-day unsettled weather and rain are indicated in the Middle Atlantic States, the lake regions, the Ohio, and Central Mississippi Valleys. In New England there will be an increased cloudiness, probably followed by rain to-night. Fair weather will continue in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. The temperature will fall sharply in the Upper Arkansas and Lower Missouri Valleys. It will be slightly warmer in the Middle and North Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	31	39	40
6 A. M.	30	37	40
9 A. M.	34	41	50
12 M.	38	47	54
4 P. M.	40	49	57
6 P. M.	39	48	52
9 P. M.	36	47	50
12 P. M.	32	45	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48⅞
Weather Bureau	44⅞
Corresponding date 1897	35
Corresponding date for last 20 years	39

The maximum temperature was 52° at 2 P. M. and the minimum 37° at 6 A. M. The humidity was 83 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Quickest line New York to Key West and Havana is via Port Tampa. Semi-weekly sailings by Plant Line. Office, 261 Broadway.—Adv.

ALL READY TO INTERVENE

President McKinley Decides to Inform Spain that Hostilities in Cuba Must Cease.

A WAR SOLELY FOR HUMANITY

Maine Report to be Sent to Congress To-morrow Without Recommendation—A Message on Cuba to Follow It on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—President McKinley talked freely with his Congressional visitors to-day, both in regard to his plans for the future and his appreciation of the situation with reference to Cuba. His programme as thus outlined is as follows:

To send the report of the Maine court of inquiry to Congress on Monday without recommendation and without explanation on his part further than to say that he has acquainted Spain with the finding of the court.

To follow this Tuesday or Wednesday with a message dealing with the condition of the non-combatants in Cuba, and asking for an appropriation of $500,000 for their immediate relief.

To present anew this condition to Spain, ask that country to make provision for the care of her own helpless people, and to come to some terms with the Cubans which will be satisfactory to them and put an end to the war.

This failing, to forcibly intervene on humanitarian grounds.

The President indicated to his callers an abiding faith that peace still may be preserved and a determination on his part to accomplish that end if it may be done with honor to our country and without disregarding the demands of humanity. He frankly and repeatedly averred to-day his desire to prevent conflict, while, at the same time, indicating a

Spain will not avert hostilities growing out of any disagreement by proposing, at the last moment, to grant to Cuba the largest measure of freedom. He does not imagine that the offer of food will be rejected.

Spain's Evacuation Necessary.

It is learned that the part of the message which is giving the President the greatest concern is that in which he will convey to Spain the notification that the time has arrived when the warnings of President Cleveland and President McKinley must be referred to as exhausted. The temper of Congress is well known to the Administration. The President has become convinced that the great majority of members on both sides feel that the war must come to a stop by Spain's peaceful evacuation of the Island, if it chooses to withdraw peacefully, but by force if it becomes necessary to end the campaign of murder and starvation.

The President does not expect an outbreak of Congress upon the receipt of the Maine report. To avoid that he has talked with the leading members on both sides of the chambers, and has found them willing to comply with his request that it shall be referred at once, without debate, to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House. Neither house will be able to read the testimony in the case for weeks, probably. It is very voluminous, and no attempt will be made to put it in print until it can be published in a Congressional document.

War Talk Expected in Plenty.

Unless everybody is mistaken, there will be plenty of war talk when the President's message calling for relief is received. It seems to be understood by members that they will be at liberty to discuss the matters treated in the message without further restraint than their best judgment and the prudence that men in responsible positions may be assumed to feel. If the Speaker contemplates any restriction of the debate on the relief bill, no suggestion of restraint has been heard. The report of the Maine Board of Inquiry may provoke more excitement than it now seems likely to do, as its findings have been in a measure anticipated. But it is expected that some resentment on account of that disaster may be manifested in the debate on the bill for the relief of the Cuban unfortunates.

So far as can be ascertained by inquiry among the members of the House that body seems to be impressed with the necessity for maintaining the reputation it has recently won of being more conservative than anybody would have believed possible. Unless some unexpected incident should occur within the next day or two it is not considered probable that it will fly at once to a declaration of war.

All the assurances that peace will be maintained if the Administration can succeed in carrying out its expectations go for little among naval officers, who are engaged in the work of preparation for war. The order issued for the painting of warships in some other color than white has made a deep impression.

"That does not sound like peace to me," said a prominent officer this afternoon, as he was about leaving to take a command. "We do not put on war paint for holidays."

WAR EXPECTED AT KEY WEST.

The Crews Sleep by Their Guns in Expectation of Hostilities—Three More Ships Arrive.

KEY WEST, March 26.—Intense excitement was caused here by the news that the United States Government is about to notify Spain that hostilities in Cuba must cease. Rear Admiral Sicard was upon the point of leaving Key West and knew nothing of the action to be taken by the United States. A torpedo boat was at once dispatched to Capt. Sampson, on board the Iowa, notifying him of the latest development. All the officers here regard war as being imminent and intense enthusiasm is exhibited over the prospect.

Rear Admiral Sicard, his wife, and daughter, left Key West this afternoon on the steamer for Miami. They are going to Nassau and thence to Palm Beach. The Admiral expects to spend several weeks resting at Florida Winter resorts. Capt. Sampson has taken formal charge of the fleet. The usual ceremony in the change of flags was omitted.

Capt. Chadwick of the New York is leaving to take command of the Brooklyn, and Capt. Sampson's flag will be transferred to the New York. The Indiana, Iowa, New York, Detroit, Nashville, Marblehead, and Montgomery are being painted in accordance with the orders of the Navy Department.

The arrival to-night of three new warships added to the excitement, and the shores rang with cheers as the vessels steamed into the harbor. Owing to darkness, it was impossible to make out their exact identity, but they are believed to be the cruiser Cincinnati and the gunboats Wilmington and Castine.

Additional precautions were taken on all the ships to-night. They have everything in readiness to pull out at a moment's notice. The gun crews sleep by their guns. The extraordinary measures in force are due to the belief of all naval officers that Spain will refuse the demand of the United States, and that war will ensue.

QUAKERS PLEAD FOR PEACE.

President McKinley Listens to An Address from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—President McKinley received to-day a delegation from the Society of Friends of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, which presented to him a memorial from the Secretary, urging the amicable settlement of present differences with Spain in regard to the Island of Cuba. The delegation consisted of Joseph F. Elkinton of Philadelphia, Samuel Morris of Olney, near Philadelphia, and Charles Rhodes of Haddonfield, Penn. Mr. Elkinton was the spokesman and read to the President the memorial of the society.

After stating that the society "sympathizes with the friendly efforts that have been used by the President, as well as by the late Administration, to interpose the good offices of the United States in bringing to a close the inhuman warfare between Spain and her insurgent colony," and "deploring the want of success and continued suffering of the Cuban people," the memorial continues:

"While desiring to uphold the hands of the President in all that may conduce to the benevolent end proposed by him, we are firmly impressed with the belief that this purpose is not likely to be attained by a menace of military force on the part of the United States. Should the irritation now felt by the two nations toward each other be inflamed to the point of open warfare, while we may profess to be actuated by the humane desire to relieve the sufferings of the non-combatants in Cuba, shall we not be amenable to the charge of inconsistency by bringing on a second calamity which would add to, rather than remedy, a prior evil? The soldiers and sailors of the United States who will in case of war be thrust into the front rank of the battle, many of whom may lose their lives or limbs in the contest, and whose families must suffer the bereavement of husbands, fathers, and brothers, have surely no less a claim than the people of a foreign country upon the kind consideration of our rulers. Great and solemn, indeed, is the responsibility of men in power, whose action may light the flames of war and doom to death and untold misery many of their fellow-beings, who have had no voice in its inception.

"We hold the belief that there can be no difference between nations that cannot be more advantageously adjusted to the real interests of both parties by peaceful negotiation or arbitration than by a resort to arms. That the principles of the Christian religion forbid war as emphatically as they do private combats, and that National honor cannot be vindicated by mutual destruction and injury."

The memorial was drawn up by a meeting of the representatives of the society at Philadelphia yesterday.

The President seemed deeply affected by this appeal for peace, and said that everything would be done to secure the continuance of peace that would be consistent with the honor of the Nation. He added: "I still hope that war may be averted and that honorable peace may be guaranteed that will be satisfactory both to this country, to Spain, and to Cuba."

The delegation called on Secretaries Sherman and Long and Attorney General Griggs and solicited their good offices in promoting the cause of continued peace.

THE TELEPHONE IN WASHINGTON.

Additional Communication Facilities at White House and Departments.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Among the notable emergency preparations made to-day was a large increase in the telegraphic facilities of both the White House and the Navy Department and War Department. Long-distance telephones have been supplied to Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, and both instruments are in almost constant use. The Western Union Telegraph Company has strung seven additional wires to the War and Navy Departments, and several additional connections have been made with the Executive Mansion.

These additional telegraphic facilities indicate that much, if not the great bulk, of the business hereafter done by both the President and by the military and naval establishments in the way of communication with distant points will be done by wire.

GEN. SICKLES HOPES FOR PEACE.

Does Not Believe War Is Inevitable, Despite Gravity of the Situation.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Gen. Daniel Sickles, who was United States Minister to Madrid during the critical period of the Virginius affair, was at the War Department to-day and had a talk with Secretary Alger. Later, in an interview, he said:

"I am still hopeful that in the present case we will not be compelled to have recourse to war. There is always the hope that sensible people and nations can adjust their differences without taking up the sword. The Maine disaster and the report of the court of inquiry naturally complicate the situation very seriously and make a pacific settlement difficult. But, looking at all the preparations and judging from such information as we can get from intelligent sources as to the condition of affairs, I do not believe to-day that war is inevitable."

Offers to Raise a Regiment in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., March 26.—Ex-Commander in Chief T. S. Clarkson of the Grand Army of the Republic has sent a letter to Gov. Holcomb offering his services in the event of war. He says: "A strong constitution, vigorous health, and four years' field experience give me the right to believe I could be of much service, as my long residence in Omaha would enable me to raise a regiment here in a few days."

For a Children's Battleship.

NEWARK, N. J., March 26.—The Board of Education has approved the plan started by the children of the Thirteenth Avenue School to give their pennies toward building another war vessel to replace the Maine. At a meeting of the board last night the Principals of the schools were selected as custodians of the fund. Each of the Commissioners subscribed $1, and it is proposed to have the school Principals turn over the money to Mayor Seymour as Treasurer. Several hundred dollars have already been subscribed.

At the East End of the Sound.

GREENPORT, L. I., March 26.—Work is being rushed day and night on the fortifications on Gull and Plum Islands at the extreme end of Long Island. A great amount of work has already been done, but it is not thought that all will be completed for ten days yet. There is a scarcity of laborers, and many farmhands have entered the employ of the Government as laborers. Communication with the islands is completely cut off, and no visitors are allowed.

Mr. Cleveland on the Situation.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 26.—After the Yale-Princeton debate last night ex-President Cleveland was asked his opinion of the present Cuban situation. In reply he said: "I think the Government at Washington is pursuing exactly the right course. It could do nothing else and maintain the National honor." Further than this he would not commit himself.

Lieut. Commander Marix Still Silent.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Lieut. Commander Marix, Judge Advocate of the Maine court of inquiry, spent most of the morning at the Navy Department conferring with the Judge Advocate General and with Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. He maintained the strict reticence he has shown ever since the report of the court was confided to his care. He has taken a desk in the Judge Advocate General's office, and will remain in Washington while the report of the court of inquiry is under consideration by the President and Cabinet, with a view to answering inquiries which may be made.

Artillery Reaches Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 26.—A battery of artillery from St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, arrived this morning and was taken at once to the fortifications on Sullivan's Island for reinforcement of the garrison there. The work of mounting the long-range rifles is being rushed and mines are in readiness for placing in the channel.

THE POLICE IN CASE OF WAR.

Privileges Would Probably Be Granted Them as During Civil War.

There was considerable talk yesterday in police circles as to the status of policemen who would care to go to the front in case of war. Two hundred members of the force went to the front in 1861, their positions being secured to them and their time on the force going on as usual.

Chief McCullagh, when asked about the matter, said that he thought the same privilege would be extended to members of the force in case of a war occurring between this country and Spain. President York refused to discuss the matter, saying it would be time enough when war actually broke out or was declared.

Bellevue Doctors Offer Services.

At the suggestion of Dr. G. B. Lee, senior physician of the Fourth Medical Division of Bellevue Hospital, twenty-one of the thirty-two physicians and surgeons of the staff of that institution yesterday signed their names to a document in which they offer their services to the Government in case of war. Dr. Lee is a Virginian, and a nephew of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Ten of the signers are surgeons and the rest physicians. All are graduates and men of skill.

MORE NAVAL MILITIAMEN.

Each of the Two Battalions to Enlist a New Division.

The Military Code bill, providing that the two battalions of the Naval Militia may each enlist another division, passed the Senate and Assembly yesterday.

Each battalion has now four divisions, and the new fifth will be an engineers' division. The Brooklyn battalion will at once proceed to organize such a division, and Lieut. R. J. Beach, now in command of the third division, will command the new one. He is an Annapolis man, and has been in the navy.

Strengthening Southern Forts.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 26.—Birmingham machine and foundry shops have recently received a number of orders to furnish material for fortifications at Southern ports. One of these orders for large bolts and nuts was for Pensacola and another for Rose Island. Some of the orders now in hand are for similar material for the same and other ports. The concerns executing the orders already booked are also in receipt of proposals to do other work, and in most instances the call for bids is immediate.

TO MAKE CELLULOSE FOR SHIPS.

Whitely Company Organized at Springfield, Ohio, with $300,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 26.—The Whitely Manufacturing Company was organized here to-day with $300,000 capital and incorporated. About the same time it bought the knife and bar plant of the old Amos Whitely & Co. The officers of the new company are: President—George S. Graham of Philadelphia; Vice President—W. N. Whitely; Treasurer—W. T. Stillwell of Baltimore; Secretary W. W. Gibbs, Philadelphia. The company will manufacture on a large scale for the Marsden Cellulose Company, of which it is an auxiliary, cellulose machinery of all kinds.

Treasurer Stillwell said to-night that the Marsden Company had a contract to furnish the Government with 600 tons of cellulose for the new battleships, Kearsarge and Kentucky.

This contract, at $350 a ton, amounts to $210,000.

Edward Cramp of the great shipbuilding firm of the Cramps, at Philadelphia, told Mr. Stillwell this week that the Marsden, in which Mr. Cramp is a stockholder, was preparing for an emergency order for 1,000 tons of cellulose from the Government, amounting to $350,000. French and English Naval Commissions have taken up cellulose, and the new industry here promises to be a big thing. Work will be pushed at once.

In the Spring

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is Taken to Purify Their Blood.

"My little boy has suffered for several years with malarial fevers and headaches. I read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla I thought I would try a bottle. He has now taken two bottles and has not had the fever since. In the Spring I give Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my children, and it purifies their blood." Mrs. DORA ALLEN, 208 Nergeline Ave., West New York, N. Y. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

CAPT. SIGSBEE NOT BLAMED

Reports that He Did Not Take All the Precautions Necessary Are Disproved.

STORY THAT HE FOUND WIRES

Charges of Neglect on His Part Resented by the Navy Department and Completely Disposed Of by the Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A number of reports are being published charging Capt. Sigsbee with some degree of responsibility for the Maine disaster. A very sensational one was published this morning to the effect that the report of the Board of Inquiry does not entirely exonerate the Captain of the Maine and his officers, stating that if the disaster had occurred in the British Navy Capt. Sigsbee would have been placed under arrest and held pending the action of the board.

It was asserted by naval officials immediately after the catastrophe that the fact that Capt. Sigsbee was not so held was tantamount to acquitting him of all responsibility. It was clear that the naval authorities did not consider him to blame in the matter. Of course all action on the part of the Navy Department in regard to Capt. Sigsbee had to be postponed until the report of the board was returned to Secretary Long. This is customary, and nothing was thought of it in this instance, but a great deal is now being made of it in certain directions.

It is charged that Capt. Sigsbee knew that the Spaniards were hostile and would not be very careful, to say the least, to protect the Maine from peril in Havana Harbor. He should, therefore, have been constantly on his guard, and should have sent down divers, his critics say, and explored the bottom of the anchorage before leaving the ship at rest. It is said, also, that he was so alarmed at one time that he had the bottom immediately around the Maine dragged with kedge anchors and found some wires and cut them, without saying anything to the Spanish authorities.

These charges are resented in certain quarters of the Navy Department, and it is said that Capt. Sigsbee did everything within his power, and foresaw everything within the range of human probability, and took every precaution possible to protect his ship. So far as the finding of the board of inquiry is concerned, it is understood to-day that it completely acquits the officers of the Maine from all blame or suspicion. A high navy official said to-day that the question as to blame attaching to the Captain or any of the officers of the Maine has passed beyond the stage of inquiry and has been completely disposed of by the investigations so diligently prosecuted in Havana Harbor.

CAPT. SIGSBEE QUITS HAVANA.

Touching Farewell in the Cabin of the Olivette—Tribute to Gen Lee and the Captain.

HAVANA, March 26.—No one privileged to be present will ever forget the scene in the cabin of the Olivette just before that boat sailed for Key West to-day. On a table stood a large floral piece intended to represent a ship. It was not good as a model, but it was beautiful in color and fragrance. Near the flowers stood Consul General Lee, at his left was Capt. Sigsbee, while grouped around were all the naval officers of the Maine and the Fern, together with the newspaper men, to the number of a score. American women were there, too. They were few in number, but they were good representatives in face, figure, and costume of their countrywomen.

There was sadness in all the faces, for the time had come to say good-bye to Capt. Sigsbee and his officers. In a voice trembling with emotion, Gen. Lee, in behalf of the newspaper men, presented the Captain with the flowers, saying:

"They are given as a token of high regard and deep love—regard for your superb qualities as an officer and a seaman, love for the magnificent attributes of heart and hand which have made you pre-eminent among your fellows."

Capt. Sigsbee expressed his thanks simply. He said that as to the Maine he must be silent, and the language of flowers was silent. The Captain could not trust himself to speak of his ship; but he could say, and gladly, what he had put into cipher dispatches to the Navy Department, that all the newspaper men in Havana had treated him with absolute good faith, had never intruded upon him, and had never taken advantage of the confidence placed in them. On his part, he added, he had never refused to see newspaper men, a remark which brought forth cries of "You never did."

Turning to Gen. Lee, Capt. Sigsbee paid him a high tribute. He said we all loved him [cries of "Right, Captain, we do!"] as being "bravery, geniality, and good judgment personified." The Captain also said: "The United States has no better representative abroad than gallant Fitzhugh Lee, its Consul General at Havana." [Loud applause.]

When the parting was over Commanders Cowles and Wainwright went on board the Fern. As all those bound for the shore left, the ship cheers and good-byes were shouted, and handkerchiefs were waved from the hurricane deck.

Nine bodies recovered from the wreck of the Maine, including that of Lieut. Jenkins, were sent to Key West on board the Olivette. The remains of the Lieutenant are to be sent on to Pittsburg.

The Mangrove arrived here this morning, and will take care of the valuables which may be recovered from the wreck, as well as of the high explosives, which the merchant vessels do not like to carry.

Half a gale of wind was blowing here today, making wrecking slow work.

MAY CLOSE OLD POINT HOTELS.

The Chamberlin and Hygeia Liable to be Torn Down If War Comes—Guests Expecting to Leave.

NEWPORT NEWS, March 26.—An order for all women and children to leave the Government reservation at Old Point Comfort may be issued at any moment. Several officers at Fort Monroe said to-night that the order probably would be promulgated to-morrow.

The two hotels—the Chamberlin and the Hygeia—are crowded with guests, and such an order would create consternation. In the event of hostilities the Government authorities would undoubtedly issue instructions for both of these hotels to be razed to the ground.

The privilege of erecting them on the Government reservation was granted with the understanding that they should come down in case of war. They are situated within a stone's throw of the forts.

The Louisville Legion Getting Ready.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 26.—The First Regiment of the Kentucky State Guard is getting ready. Col. John B. Castleman issued an order to-day for all Captains to be at the armory every day until April 9 in order to enlist recruits and fill up the regiment to the last man. He said he had received no order from the Governor, but the legion had offered its services and he wished it to go to the front with a full roster. He said it could start in twenty-four hours after receiving orders.

The Louisville Legion is the crack regiment of the State Guard and has one especially fine battery.

THE TEXAS ARRIVES HERE

Capt. Philip Does Not Know Why His Vessel Was Ordered to New York.

SHE IS IN NEED OF NO REPAIRS

Possibly She Comes to Take the Terror's Place Till the Old Monitors Reach Here—Ammunition Hoists to be Altered.

The United States second class battleship Texas, which received sudden orders to proceed to the New York Navy Yard while she was coaling at Newport News on Friday afternoon, arrived here last evening. She passed in the Hook at 5:35 o'clock and came to an anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., at 6:50 P. M.

Before her anchor was dropped a messenger from the navy yard, who went out in a shore boat, boarded her, and immediately the Texas was anchored the whaleboat was lowered away, and Capt. Philip and several officers came ashore and hastened to the railroad station, to take the train for St. George, where they took the ferry to the Battery. With Capt. Philip, among others, were Lieut. Phelps, Surgeon Du Bose, and Chief Engineer Bates. At the railway station the Captain sent a telegraph dispatch to Washington.

The Texas was taking on coal when she was ordered to New York, and a coal barge lay alongside of her. Without finishing the work of coaling she weighed anchor and got under way. Capt. Philip, it was reported, was visiting aboard another vessel, and a boat was sent to him with the sailing orders. It was said that the purpose of her being sent to New York was to have some repairs made to her ammunition hoist. It was also reported that she was leaking.

Capt. Philip was asked why the Texas came here.

"I do not know," he replied. "I was ordered to the New York Navy Yard."

"How about the report that the Texas is leaking?"

"Nonsense. She is as dry as that road there," he answered, pointing to a very dry spot.

"And the ammunition hoists?"

"My ship is all right," exclaimed the Captain. He has a determined-looking bronzed face, and he looked as though he meant what he said, and knew what he was talking about.

"I have just telegraphed the Secretary of the Navy," he continued, "that I'm here, with all well, and ready for service at an hour's notice."

The Captain, in reply to further questions, said he expected to return to Hampton Roads. When he did not know. He didn't know whether or not the Texas would go into dry dock. She was dry docked in January, and her bottom is perfectly clean. He didn't know when the Texas would go up to the yard.

After talking to the Captain, THE NEW YORK TIMES's reporter went out to the Texas in a shore boat. An unusually sharp watch was maintained aboard her, and the boat was challenged as soon as it got within hailing distance. It was very dark and the sloppy sea was brushed up by the inshore wind. The first reply to the hail not reaching the warship, the challenge was repeated. The boatmen then lay on their oars till permission was received to approach.

The reporter was permitted to go aboard, and the officers seemed very grateful for the batch of newspapers he took aboard. They were particularly anxious to learn if any steps had been taken toward intercepting the Spanish torpedo flotilla, and thought that if this step was taken it would devolve on vessels now at Tortugas to perform the work, as they were the only ones near enough to intercept them now.

Sailors gathered near to overhear any news from shore, and with them was the ship's mascot, "Tom," a small fox terrier, which wears a very big blanket, with the name "Texas" on either side.

There was a belief that the Texas may have come here to fill the gap caused by the withdrawal of the Terror, and pending the arrival of the old monitors that are to be brought from Philadelphia to support the land fortifications in the defense of the port. The presence of the officers and crew of the Texas might also be used to break in the Naval Militia in the manning of the old monitors.

Nothing could be learned from those aboard as to the reason for the Texas being ordered here. Whatever the cause, it was learned definitely yesterday that while here she will have her ammunition hoists, not repaired, but changed, so that her twelve-inch guns may be fed and fired more rapidly. Plans for these changes have been prepared, and the work will be vigorously pushed.

The Texas will also finish coaling here. Her bunker capacity is 830 tons. With this she has a maximum steaming radius of 2,500 knots, going at a speed of from 10 to 12 knots. Her maximum speed under forced draught is about 19 knots, and under natural draught a little over 18 knots. She is rated, however, as a 17-knot vessel. She came up the coast from Newport News at an average speed of only 12 knots.

The Texas is a twin-screw steel vessel of 6,300 tons displacement, 290 feet long, 67 feet 7 inches beam, and 22 feet 6 inches maximum draught. Her horse power is 9,600. She was built at Norfolk in 1892 at a cost of about $2,500,000. She has a twelve-inch armor belt, her gun positions are protected by a similar thickness of armor, her deck plating is 3 inches thick, and the mounts two twelve-inch, six six-inch, 12 six-pounder rapid-fire, six one-pounder, and four machine guns.

The crew consists all told of 325 men. The officers are: Captain—J. W. Philip; Executive Officer—Lieut. Commander G. B. Harber; Navigator—Lieut. L. C. Heilner; Lieutenants—H. Phelps, F. J. Haeseler, H. A. Bispham, and M. L. Bristol; Ensigns—W. K. Gise and A. J. Wadhams; Surgeon—W. R. Du Bose; Paymaster—J. S. Carpenter; Chief Engineer—A. B. Bates; Passed Assistant Engineer—Kenneth McAlpine; Naval Cadets—R. E. Walker, H. P. Perrill, A. W. Pressey, W. H. Reynolds, W. R. Henderson, J. R. Holman, H. O. Bisset, and E. T. Fitzgerald; Boatswain—J. S. Brooks; Carpenter—E. W. Craig; Pay Clerk—G. Gaffney; Gunner—F. Martir.

Lieut. Delehanty, Superintendent of Sailors' Snug Harbor, visited the Texas during last evening on a personal call.

While the Texas is here she will probably have her sleek white sides repainted to meet the order requiring all the war vessels to be painted a dull lead color. It is believed that she will go up to the navy yard this morning.

OLD MONITORS MADE READY.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Navy Department issued orders to-day placing officers in command of a number of single-turreted monitors which have recently been called into service. Lieut. R. G. Peck will be in command of the monitor Lehigh, which is to go to Boston; Lieut. M. Irwin will command the Montauk, which goes to Portland, Me.; Lieut. H. F. Fickbohm will command the Jason, which goes to New York; Lieut. C. S. Richardson will command the Nahant, which goes to New York, and Lieut. M. B. Hull will command the Catskill, which goes to Boston. These naval officers will be first in command of the several monitors, and will be aided by officers and men from the naval militia of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and elsewhere.

The monitors are still at the League Island Navy Yard, being outfitted as rapidly as possible, and reports received at the Navy Department indicate that they will be ready to proceed in from ten days to three weeks.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Acting under orders from the Navy Department at Washington, two of the old monitors now at the League Island Navy Yard were placed in the dry dock to-day for repairs.

The two boats docked were the Catskill and Nahant. All of the monitors now at the navy yard will be repainted and other repairs necessary to put them in condition for fighting will be made.

Special orders were received to-day to put the Catskill in the dry dock first, the others to follow until each had been thoroughly overhauled. Three shifts of men will be placed at work on the fighters, so that work will continue day and night. The men in charge of the dock anticipate rapid progress, for three years ago two of these old fighting vessels were docked and the bottoms found to be in excellent condition.

It was found that two of the monitors could be placed in the dry dock at the same time, and the Nahant, being considered the most available of the old craft, was placed in with the Catskill. The Jason will go in late in the day.

THE NAVAL MILITIA READY.

ALBANY, March 26.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, in reply to a communication from the Navy Department as to whether New York State could furnish sufficient men of the Naval Reserves to man two of the old monitors at Philadelphia and take them to New York Harbor, has replied that it can and will send as many men as may be needed at the call of the Navy Department.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Naval militiamen of Chicago are preparing for a call to instant service, and many of them believe that they will be en route to the seacoast within a week. Orders are expected from Washington directing that the naval reserve of the lake States be held ready for immediate duty. Twenty cases of Lee magazine rifles—400 in all—were delivered to the Chicago battalion last night, and the quarters presented a busy scene as the arms were unboxed, wiped, oiled, and put into the racks. Ammunition is expected to-day, and three Hotchkiss one-pounder guns are looked for early next week.

ASTORIA, Oregon, March 26.—There was an enthusiastic meeting at the Court House last night, called for the purpose of forming a naval militia corps. One hundred names were signed to the rolls, which, with the three divisions in Portland, assures a brigade for Oregon and the assignment here of a training ship.

LYNN, Mass., March 26.—Company E, Naval Militia, has received orders to be ready at a minute's notice to report at Boston to go to Philadelphia to man the monitors assigned for Boston harbor defenses. The company volunteered for service, if needed, Friday night.

FLYING SQUADRON PREPARATIONS.

Commodore Schley to Hoist His Pennant on the Brooklyn To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The flying squadron will not complete its organization until the middle or latter part of next week, although its nucleus will be at Hampton Roads when Commodore Schley hoists his pennant on the flagship Brooklyn next Monday. At that time the Brooklyn and Massachusetts will be the only ships present, the Texas being at the New York Navy Yard to receive her ammunition hoists, while the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis are expected to be ready to leave League Island Navy Yard in time to reach Hampton Roads about the middle of next week.

Already men and supplies have been forwarded to League Island for the two cruisers of this squadron. Sixty sailors have come on from the old ship Michigan, stationed on the Great Lakes, and seventeen coal passers from the receiving ship Wabash at Boston. These men are now at League Island and will be distributed between the cruisers Minneapolis and Columbia. By the end of next week the flying squadron will be complete in its organization of ships, men, and armament.

DESTINATION OF THE OREGON.

Belief in Washington that She Will Be Ordered into the Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—It is understood at the Navy Department to-day that no additional orders have been sent to the battleship Oregon, which sailed several days ago from San Francisco. The instructions to her commander were to await orders at Callao, and it is likely that just prior to the time she is due at that port orders will be sent to her. Upon those orders her future movements will depend.

It is now deemed likely, in view of the present emergency, that the vessel, which is one of the finest in the navy, will be ordered to proceed around the Horn and up the east coast of South America. Whether she will be attached to the squadron of Commodore Sampson at Key West in the event of her coming into the Atlantic has not yet been decided, but that probably will be the disposition made of her.

AT THE WASHINGTON YARD.

Men in the Gun Shops Relieved Every Twelve Hours.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Machinists in the gun shops at the navy yard will be required hereafter to work twelve hours a day. The new order takes effect at midnight Sunday, when a full force will begin and work continuously until noon Monday. A second shift will work from noon until midnight, and they will relieve each other from day to day.

For several weeks the officials have been working the force in three shifts of eight hours each, but the failure to secure the requisite number of hands to push the work as rapidly as they desire causes the change in their plans. Capt. Pendleton, who is in charge, also says the work should not be in the hands of three different sets of men, as it is too important. Guns are being turned out rapidly and prepared for shipment to the warships. Several large thirteen-inch guns are receiving the finishing touches, and a large number of a smaller calibre will soon be ready for business.

TO RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS.

Those in Chicago Ordered to be Ready for Active Service.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Naval officers on the retired list who are now resident in Chicago have received notice from the Navy Department that they are expected to hold themselves in readiness for service and restoration to the active list.

It is thought by retired officers here that similar communications have been mailed to retired officers throughout the country, and that in the event of hostilities they will be all ordered into active service, either in the fighting ships or as commanders of auxiliary vessels.

THE GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT.

Lieut. Knapp of the San Francisco to Command Her—Excels the Cushing.

LONDON, March 26.—Lieut. John Knapp of the United States cruiser San Francisco has been ordered to take command of the torpedo boat purchased for the United States Government by Lieut. Commander Colwell at the Schichau Yards, where she was built for Germany. Lieut. Knapp leaves for Schichau to-night. The crew will be supplied from the San Francisco.

The torpedo boat is of about 160 tons and of the first-class German type, with a single propeller. Germany permitted the sale, as the boat is one knot slower than wanted in the German Navy. She is larger than the Cushing, and resembles the Ericsson. The boat is doing her sea trials to-day, and will sail so soon as she is ready.

Col. Rates goes to Belgium to-morrow in order to buy guns.

DULL LEAD FOR WAR PAINT.

Navy Department Leaves the New Color to Squadron Commanders.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Secretary Long has deferred to the judgment of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt as to the color which the vessels of the navy are to be painted. Yesterday it was announced that the snowy white which has been the distinctive color of and has given the name to the squadron of the United States was to be changed to a piratical black. To this color some objection was made by naval officers, as it was thought to afford too striking a target for an enemy's guns.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt this morning had a conference with Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, at which Mr. Roosevelt announced that he would leave the matter of painting the ships to the squadron commanders, and orders to that effect will be promulgated. It seems quite likely that the color to be selected by the squadron commanders will be a dull lead. That color will furnish a poor target and the vessels will not be discernible, it is said, at so great a distance at sea.

MARINE INSURANCE RATES RISE.

For Policies Containing War Clause They Go Up 25 Per Cent.

The demand for marine war insurance on Friday was repeated yesterday, and the marine underwriters asked 2½ and 3¾ per cent. on risks similar to those written on Friday at 2 and 3 per cent. A prominent marine underwriter said yesterday afternoon that a conservative estimate of the day's business in regard to war hazards would be fully $500,000. The great demand was for vessels chartered for the eastern coast of South America, the West Indies, and Mexico, and chiefly for American bottoms. British vessels plying the same routes were written at an increase of one-fourth per cent. when the war clause was demanded.

The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company declined to write Spanish bottoms at any premium, since there is doubt whether an American company can write insurance against the acts of the United States Government. British companies, however, accepted Spanish risks at 1 per cent. on vessels sailing from the Gulf ports to Europe under the Spanish flag. Heavy demands for war insurance were made by practically all Spanish lines.

DRY DOCK HEARING IN WASHINGTON

Rear Admiral Matthews Opposes Senator Platt's Scheme.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Rear Admiral E. O. Matthews, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, appeared before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day in opposition to the proposition of Senator Platt of New York to authorize the construction of a floating steel dry dock of the Clark & Stanfield pattern in the New York Harbor.

Admiral Matthews also expressed his disapprobation of wooden docks and favored concrete docks faced with granite. Assistant Naval Constructor Dashiell expressed the opinion in his statement to the committee that the Clark & Stanfield pattern was entirely feasible, and said he thought it should be adopted at all places where the Government contemplated the construction of docks except League Island. At this place he did not consider any addition to the present docking facilities necessary. Other speakers in favor of the project were Mr. Clark, one of the promoters of the enterprise, Wallace Downe, President of the International Dry Dock Company, while others against it were L. E. Payson, attorney for the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, and W. N. Dykeman of the New York Dry Dock Company.

ENSIGN CHANDLER'S ADVENTURE.

Mistaken for a Forger by British Detectives and Shadowed.

LONDON, March 26.—Ensign Chandler of the United States cruiser San Francisco had an amusing experience on his way to Gravesend. He was in Madrid when the San Francisco suddenly started for England, and he was obliged to go to Paris, and from there to Dover, where he was recognized by two Scotland Yard detectives as answering the description of a man wanted for forgery.

They shadowed the Ensign to Gravesend, and were only convinced of their error when reaching the ship. Mr. Chandler supposed he was being watched by the British Government.

Torpedo Boat Rogers Accepted.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The assignment of Lieut. J. L. Jayne to command the torpedo boat Rodgers, announced to-day, in effect operates as an acceptance of this new boat and brings her into commission. The Rodgers recently made her trial run from Baltimore to Norfolk, but she has not formally been accepted, although the assignment of a naval commander to her foreshadows her acceptance and commission. She doubtless will be added to the fleet of torpedo craft at Key West.

Navy Facilitates Enlistment.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—In order to expedite the enlistment of men for the naval service, which has not been quite so successful as desired, owing to severe requirements, the Navy Department to-day issued an order waiving the requirements as to height in the case of all landsmen and mess attendants. This applies to all the recruiting stations, including that at the Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. Noel to Command a New Tug.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—An order issued by the Navy Department to-day assigns Lieut. Y. Noel "at once to command the Nezinscott." This craft is a fine new tug, which will be used as a supply boat. She is now at New York, and when Lieut. Noel takes command she will proceed to Key West to further augment the fleet there.

To Enlist Men in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The naval rendezvous in this city has received orders from Washington to enlist first-class firemen, oilers, mechanics, and able seamen for service. The orders do not indicate that there is any restriction to be placed on the number of men that shall be enlisted. At the Mare Island Navy Yard, rush orders have been received to place the Philadelphia, Charleston, and Yorktown in commission. The ships are to be got ready for sea immediately. Survey steamers are to abandon their present work. The list includes the Gedney, which had been detailed to survey work on the Yukon, the Patterson, which had been ordered to Southern Alaska, and the McArthur, which was to have made surveys in San Francisco Bay.

Woolen Shirts for the Navy.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 26.—The Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company of this city has a large force at work on a Government contract. The company is to supply 800 dozen woolen shirts to be used by the navy. It is said that another company had a contract for 1,600 dozen, but could not finish the shirts on time, and the contract was split, the Norfolk and New Brunswick Company receiving half. Charles E. Spencer, the Superintendent of the Hosiery Company admitted this afternoon that his firm had a large Government order, but he would not tell the size of it.

New Jersey Naval Militia.

Commander Washington Irving of the Battalion of the East, New Jersey Naval Militia, and several of the petty officers met on the sloop-of-war Portsmouth at Hoboken yesterday for purposes of consultation. It was reported that the officers were summoned because it had been semi-officially intimated to them that they would probably be called on to take the monitor Montauk or Nahant from the League Island Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, to Portland, Me. According to this plan, they will turn the vessel over to the Maine militia and return to their homes by train.

Big Orders Placed in Bethlehem.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 26.—The Bethlehem Iron Company this afternoon received a big order for the United States Navy. It included seven ten-inch and six twelve-inch disappearing gun carriages, to be finished as rapidly as possible, and five ten-inch guns, which makes fifteen ten-inch guns to be delivered by July 1. The company's works are running night and day on armor, guns, and carriages.

Naval Recruits from Lake Cities.

PITTSBURG, March 26.—Within the next two months the great lakes and lake cities will send from 6,000 to 8,000 men to join the force of the United States Navy, according to the statement of Lieut. R. G. Denig of the United States Navy, now in this city on a recruiting mission. Lieut. Denig is on his way to Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other Northwestern cities, for the purpose of establishing recruiting stations.

The Alliance Bound for Newport.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 26.—The United States steamship Alli

HELP FOR HUNGRY CUBANS

Indications of a Splendid Response to the Call on New York and New Jersey.

CLERGYMEN GOING TO WORK

Hundreds of Tons of Supplies Now on the Way, and Many Other Hundreds Promised—A Mass Meeting in Chickering Hall.

Whatever the trouble in the Red Cross Society may be, it is not impeding the work of collecting help for the suffering Cubans. Stephen A. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, is struggling with a mass of correspondence, including letters, telegrams, and bills of lading, representing shipments, assisted by half a dozen typewriters and stenographers.

It appears that New York and New Jersey only need suggestion and facilities to be as generous as Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska. Replies to the circulars sent to all the towns, villages, and cities of this State and New Jersey are literally pouring in. They are all of the same kind—usually about three or four lines, and saying:

"Yours received. Will co-operate. Send instructions and directions and we will do the rest."

Some of the clergymen and others to whom circulars were sent are so much in earnest that they have not waited to appeal to the public, but have sent cash contributions for their own account and promises to begin work immediately. The Rev. W. T. Doubleday of Binghamton replied to the circular with a cash contribution and a letter in which he says he is eighty years old, but is going to work to do his full part toward loading the vessel that is to make regular trips between New York and Cuban ports carrying the bounty of the people of the two States.

Some of the rural clergy write laconically that they have taken their coats off. The Cubans who think they are well off when they have enough to eat would acquire ideas of the American conception of poverty from several of the letters received from Jersey. "This is a very poor section," the writer says, "but I can get plenty of pork and potatoes if they will do any good." Mr. Barton promptly responded that those things are precisely what the reconcentrados are dying for lack of.

A responsible and wealthy man in Pennsylvania writes that he speaks for one big ship to be loaded entirely by his county, and pledges himself to put in her all she can carry. This, however, will be an independent shipment, and will go as the gift of that county. The prospects are that New York and New Jersey will send many hundreds of tons.

The steamer Utstein will leave New Orleans to-morrow with 800 tons of provisions and medicines contributed in Kansas City, the ship being chartered by the City of New Orleans. She will go to Matanzas.

All through the South the work is being taken up, and each hamlet is contributing its quota. New York City has done, so far, very little. The supplies sent from here represent less than a tenth of a cent per head of population, while Hackensack, N. J., for instance, has given 25 cents for each man, woman, and child within its limits. These conditions are expected to change when the matter has been thoroughly understood among people here. Notices were sent out yesterday for a mass meeting to be held in Chickering Hall on April 2 at 8 o'clock. All the churches, humanitarian, benevolent, and fraternal societies, the newspapers, and organizations of every kind have been invited to send representatives. Chauncey M. Depew, Miss Barton, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, W. Bourke Cockran, and others have been asked to speak, and favorable replies are expected.

The children of the Sunday schools and parochial and public schools of New York and New Jersey have been asked to charter the vessel that will carry the relief supplies from the two States. For this work the committee has prepared a large number of ingenious pasteboard savings banks with slots into which small coins can be dropped. The demand for these banks is said to be very large and indicates a tremendous inpouring of pennies, nickels, and dimes. More than 2,000 of them were sent out by express yesterday in response to orders from interior points.

In ten days the reports will begin to come in and the shipments will quickly follow. Judging from the disposition of the people as indicated by the replies and promises that have come, there will be one of the most magnificent outbursts of charity in the history of this country of great charities, and all the records will be eclipsed.

The Ward Line steamship Concho, which went out yesterday afternoon, carried 100 tons of bacon, 100 tons of corn meal, and 50 tons of canned goods for Havana, to be distributed there to the starving. The Ward Line gives the transportation free. The Spanish line is equally generous, and its steamer San Augustin will carry probably 300 tons of provisions. There are now 150 barrels of meal on the company's pier here. All these supplies have come in from different parts of the country.

Mr. Barton and Mr. Schieren will see Miss Barton in Washington to-day.

GEORGIA CHURCHES TO AID CUBA.

Sermons to be Preached To-day and Subscriptions Collected.

ATLANTA, March 26.—The Cuban question will be discussed from several hundred pulpits in Georgia to-morrow, irrespective of denomination. This determination is the result of a movement for a simultaneous offering in the churches in the State for the starving reconcentrados on the island.

Many of the ministers, it is understood, will devote their sermons largely to the crisis, while others will discuss only the humanitarian feature of the question as a prelude to their sermons. Those discussions and collections will be at the morning services.

Letters were sent early in the week to pastors in all the cities and towns suggesting these simultaneous offerings, and the plan met with almost unanimous approval. The pastors of Atlanta have been interviewed on the war crisis, and, while without an exception they deplore war and indorse it only as a last resort, they are almost unanimous for hostilities if a maintenance of the honor of the Nation demands it.

SHIP LOAD OF CLOTHING AND FOOD.

Arrangements for Distribution in the Interior of Cuba.

HAVANA, March 26.—Albert Miller arrived here to-day to arrange for the coming of the steamer Utstein from New Orleans, bound for Matanzas with 700 tons of clothing, provisions, and medicines contributed through the efforts of The Kansas City Star. The Utstein will reach Consul Brice, at Matanzas, next Tuesday.

Mr. Miller has made all the arrangements necessary to lighter her cargo.

Trains carrying 150 tons to 250 tons to four towns on the coast and in the interior leave here to-night in charge of a committee appointed by Commissioner Klopsch. All the arrangements have been made for the distribution in the interior.

Dr. Lesser and his wife sailed for home to-day.

Fair of the Hijas de Cuba.

Many visitors have patronized the fair given in Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, by the Hijas de Cuba, or Daughters of Cuba, to assist the patriots. The fair, after two days of success, was to have closed last night, but it has been decided to continue the sale on Monday afternoon and evening. The society, which was founded about three years ago and now has about sixty members, has raised nearly $10,000 for the Cuban patriots, a considerable sum being added by means of the fair. Those in charge were Mrs. Gonzalo de Quesada, Mrs. L. B. Bazan, Miss Carmen Mantilio, Mrs. B. J. Guerro, Mrs. E. Trujillo, Mrs. E. Agramonte, Miss M. Carbonell, and Miss F. Moline.

SPAIN'S TORPEDO VESSELS.

The Osado and Audas and the Boats in the Flotilla Now Crossing the Atlantic.

GOUROCK, Scotland, March 19.—Without causing much excitement, preparations for war on the part of Spain have been silently pushed forward for some time back, and as this is being written there lies moored at the mouth of the Gareloch two new 30-knot Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers, Osado and Audaz. These vessels are two of an order of four placed some time ago by the Spanish Government with the Clydebank Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Limited, (near Glasgow.) The order has just been completed, and the sister boats to the Osado and Audaz, called the Prosperina and Pluton, were finished recently, the Pluton arriving in Spain early this year, while the Prosperina left the builders' hands about four weeks ago for the Iberian Peninsula also.

The Audaz and Osado were launched during February and March of last year, respectively, and should have been completed long ere this, had it not been for the engineers' strike in Britain, which delayed all classes of shipbuilding. The Audaz, Osado, Pluton, and Prosperina are sister vessels, and in construction are much similar to the latest class of British torpedo-boat destroyers. While the British boats are 200 feet in length, with an average breadth of 19 feet, and of 300 tons' displacement, the Spanish destroyers have a length of 225 feet, with a beam of 22½ feet, and their displacement in tonnage close on 400 tons.

Larger Than English Destroyers.

In appearance, also, the Spanish vessels look larger and fuller, and are therefore able to carry a larger dead weight. They are constructed entirely of steel, and broadside resemble the British boats very much, with their elongated whaleback forward, on top of which are a steam capstan, anchor rests, ventilators, and hawse pipes. At the after end, and most elevated part of the whaleback, and under the navigating bridge, is the conning tower. The only part of the deck protected is twelve feet on each side, immediately abaft the whaleback, where there are steel bulwarks.

As a preventive from falling overboard there is, of course, a railing all around the vessel, which, when it is under sailing trim, is canvased over with dodgers. Stanchions are also fitted on the vessels, for spreading awnings in warm climates. On deck are principally the funnels, of which they have three, a noticeable feature being that the middle one is just double the size of the fore and after ones in diameter, the accountable reason for which is that it carries away the smoke from two boilers, while the other ones are the uptakes for one boiler each. The mast is very small and is intended for signaling purposes. It is fitted with a yard for flag halyards. Large ventilators for conveying air to the stokeholds are also conspicuous on deck. Two boats are carried on davits, and one collapsible boat is on deck. Their armament consits of one twelve-pounder quick-firing gun, five six-pounder quick-firing guns, and two torpedo tubes. Each of the vessels has four compasses—one on the bridge, one in the conning tower, one aft, and one amidships. They are all steering compasses, with the exception of the one amidships, which is a patent standard compass. Each vessel has four boilers, supplying steam to two sets of engines, which have an indicated horse power of 7,500, driving twin screws.

Each destroyer is divided into several water-tight compartments by steel bulkheads. The officers are berthed aft, while the accommodation for the crew and firemen is forward. The British thirty-knot torpedo boat destroyers are manned by crews of fifty-eight men all told, but in the Spanish destroyers the men number all told over seventy.

The trials of the Audaz and Osado were only completed toward the end of last month, but probably owing to the present state of matters between the United States and Spain everything in connection with their doings has been kept secret. The Pluton's trials on Nov. 4 last were watched by a Government commission under the Presidency of Commodore Triguiro, with whom were Lieuts. Ariba, Guimara, and Vazquay, Naval Architect Taliso, Messrs. Thomson, Gordon, and Haynes. The actual load on board during the trial was seventy-three tons. The results of the trial gave a mean speed of 30.12 knots on the measured mile at Skelmorlie, and during a continuous run of one hour and a half a speed of 30.02 knots was maintained. At the conclusion of the forced draught trial the vessel was, according to contract, run for a further period of two hours under natural draught, the speed attained being 22.7 knots, or 7-10 of a knot over the contract. There was a noticeable absence of vibration, and the engines worked to the entire satisfaction of the Spanish commission.

Clyde yards have built eight vessels for Spain since 1880, when the Juleeta, now known as the Cebu, an unprotected vessel of 1,000 tons, and the Romeo, now a hydrographic ship called the Argos, of 700 tons, were built. In 1886 Messrs. James & George Thomson of Clydebank, now the Clydebank Engineering and Shipbuilding Company, built the 968 ton torpedo-boat destroyer. Since then that firm has built fourteen vessels—a cruiser, seven gunboats, two 28-knot torpedo-boat destroyers, and four 30-knot torpedo-boat destroyers—for Spain. The cruiser was the 4,800-ton deck-protected Reina Regente, built in 1887. In 1895 Messrs. Thomson built seven gunboats for service in Cuba. As some of these vessels are sure to be in Cuban waters at this time their names and particulars will be interesting.

	Month Launched.	Tonnage.	Indicated Horse Power of Engines.
Hernan Cortes	August	300	500
Pizarro	Sept'r	800	500
Vasco Munez de Balboa	Sept'r	300	500
Diego Velasquez	Sept'r	200	300
Ponce de Leon	Sept'r	200	300
Alvarado	Sept'r	100	200
Sandoval	Sept'r	100	200

In 1896 the Clydebank Company built for the Spaniards the twenty-eight-knot torpedo boat destroyers Furor and Terror, of 380 tons each. They exceeded the guaranteed speed by a quarter of a knot, with a load of seventy-five tons. Their engines indicated 6,000 horse power. Last year the sea-going torpedo boat Destructor arrived at Clydebank from Spain and underwent an extensive overhauling to hull and machinery.

In the flotilla which left Cadiz on March 13 for Puerto Rico are the destroyers Furor and Terror and the Pluton. The other vessels in the squadron are English-built, seagoing torpedo boats. The Ariete and Rayo were built at Chiswick in 1887. They are of 120 tons displacement, and their armament consists of three three-pounder quick-firing and one machine gun and two torpedo launching tubes. The Ariete has engines of 1,630 horse power and can carry 25 tons of coal and steam 25 knots. The Rayo can speed half a knot faster, although her engines are of only 1,300 horse power. She can carry the same amount of coal.

The Azor is of 108 tons and was built at Poplar in 1887. She carries the same armament as the Ariete and Rayo, with the exception that she has one less three-pounder quick-firing gun. She has engines of 1,600 horse power and her speed is 24 knots. Her bunker capacity affords space for 25 tons of coal.

REBELS RALLYING FOR ATTACK.

Letter from Manila Says They Recently Gained a Victory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 26.—A letter just received in this city by a business house that has recently had occasion to ship goods to Manila, gives some interesting details of affairs on the island.

"The revolution in these islands," says the writer, "is by no means suppressed. The rebels have withdrawn their forces temporarily and are enjoying what practically amounts to self-government in provinces distant from Manila, where the Spanish troops seldom venture.

"The Spanish could easily have been driven from the islands had the rebels been well equipped with modern weapons of war, but the insurgent forces were unable to raise sufficient funds to purchase arms from Europe in sufficient numbers to arm more than 10 per cent. of their fighting strength.

"Even against this poorly equipped and somewhat disorganized band the Spanish Government has not been able to do much more than hold its own.

"During the lull that followed the so-called surrender of the rebel forces near Manila, wholesale arrests were made, the prisoners being seized at their homes in the night, and as little publicity as possible being given to the occurrence. Meantime the Spanish forces moved against what was thought to be a number of roving bands of insurgents. The Government troops met with overwhelming defeat, and soon after this news was received that the United States was preparing to intervene in Cuba, and the insurgents gained new hope.

"The forces are rallying for another attack on the Government troops, and the revolutionists promise to be as aggressive as ever."

NO FRENCH AID FOR SPAIN

Hanotaux Says France Cannot Do More than Try to Help Make an Amicable Arrangement.

CHAMBER VOTES ITS APPROVAL

Foreign Minister's Reply to Criticisms for Indifference Sustained by the Deputies in a Vote of 300 to 111.

PARIS, March 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Grousset, Socialist, made a sweeping criticism of the foreign policy of the Government.

M. Baron, speaking in support of M. Grousset, introduced the Cuban question. He said:

"France cannot remain indifferent to the Spanish-American conflict and the monstrous encroachment of the Anglo-Saxon race on the Latin race. It is the duty of France to approach Spain and the United States with words of conciliation and peace."

M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to M. Baron, said the negotiations with England regarding West Africa were proceeding favorably. With reference to China, M. Hanotaux said that negotiations were being carried on at Paris and Pekin, and that significant results might be expected.

Turning to Cuba, he said:

"However necessary the defense of our own interests may be, it is subordinate to the importance of the grave difficulties which the Cuban question has presented so long. The whole world is following with emotion and anxiety the varying fortunes of the conflict proceeding in Cuba, and the whole world earnestly hopes for its speedy conclusion. The interests affected or threatened and the courage and perseverance displayed add daily some element to the dramatic trend of events in that island. The chamber knows the sympathy and esteem which the United States inspires.

"On one hand we have ancient and faithful relations, good neighborly feelings, affinities of race and interests, and, finally, the respect with which the patriotism of a heroic nation naturally inspires us. On the other hand we have a powerful republic sister of our own, full of ardor and confident of its valor, which demands that an immediate end be put to evils in which she herself has shared, and which have lasted a very long time. Such is the position of the conflict wherein both interests and honor are involved. Our first duty is unceasingly to express to the two nations the desire of all that a sanguinary and formidable fight be avoided.

"If these two parties, with common accord, are endeavoring to find sure and impartial friends to help them in the amicable arrangement of so grave a question they will see that all well-intentioned people are lending themselves to the desire, and we will not be backward. But it would be going beyond the reserve imposed upon us to go further than this. I can here at least only renew the expression of our ardent wishes for an equitable solution of the matter wherein right, honor, and liberty may be satisfied, and which will result in maintaining between two nations equally dear to us the great benefit of peace." [Cheers.]

A motion approving M. Hanotaux's statements was adopted by a vote of 300 to 111.

SPANISH PRESS OPINIONS.

Country Declared to be Waiting with Calmness and Confidence—A General's View of Maine Report.

MADRID, March 26.—A General in the army, who declines to permit the use of his name, said to-day that it was incredible that the report of the American court of inquiry into the Maine disaster should attribute the destruction of the vessel to a submarine mine.

"Not even among savages," he asserted, "would such mines be placed in their ports. Moreover, our own ships would have incurred equal peril had the mines been placed in Havana Harbor. Mines are only laid in time of war, and then all friendly nations are notified."

La Correspondencia de Espana says it understands the Government is occupied with certain new factors in the situation, which, it opines, may give a more favorable turn to events.

El Correo says the Government is calm in the consciousness of having done its duty and is satisfied. The foreign press has recognized this, and also the firmness with which Spain is resolved to defend her national right and honor. El Correo adds:

"God knows if matters are becoming worse, which is possible, but the provocation is notorious and scandalous, and if onerous solutions are proposed to us the country, en masse, faithful to its traditions, will repel them."

The Epoci says that Spain is trying to prevent war, considering it a calamity, and has freely made important concessions, such as autonomy, in order to avert it. Spain, the paper continues, has not lost for a single moment her calm moderation, but she cannot consent to the perpetual intervention of Americans and the American Government.

El Heraldo declares that without the intervention of the United States the Cuban insurrection would have been reduced to mere brigandage.

"If the revolt continues," says El Heraldo, "it is because the rebels see in America the hope of an ill-starred morrow for Spain, and while this hope exists the insurrection will maintain sufficient strength slowly to consume our blood and money. War with the United States represents, then, the solution of the problem, which we must examine with tranquil minds."

La Nacional says it awaits calmly the approaching denouement.

SAGASTA HOPEFUL FOR PEACE.

He Thinks Means Still Exist for Preventing a Rupture.

MADRID, March 26.—The Premier, Señor Sagasta, in an interview to-day, declared the situation was not changed. He added:

"Private advices from the United States are contradictory, but my personal opinion, unofficial, is that means still exist for preventing a rupture with the United States."

Señor Castelar, the former Minister and Republican leader, editor of the Globo, said: "I do not believe war is possible. I do not see how a democratic Nation like the United States can declare war against Spain. I do not believe the pending question will furnish sufficient motive."

El Liberal, the organ of the Premier, Señor Sagasta, has published a paragraph which is attracting much attention. It says:

"The alarmist impressions continued late yesterday evening, affecting even official centres. The Ministers saw nothing to relieve the situation of things. Thus, at 11 P. M., when a person in the confidence of the Queen Regent visited Señor Sagasta and had a long interview with him, great importance was attached thereto."

Señor Dupuy de Lome, the former Spanish Minister at Washington, has arrived at Valencia. He refuses to be interviewed.

Spanish Fours Still Tumble.

LONDON, March 26.—On the Stock Exchange to-day Spanish 4s opened very weak at 50⅞ and further declined to 49⅝, the lowest point reached in several months. The closing price yesterday was 52.

PARIS, March 26.—Spanish 4s, on the Bourse to-day, closed at 48⅞, against 52½, the closing price of yesterday.

BARCELONA, March 26.—On the Bourse to-day Spanish 4s were quoted at 73. The closing price yesterday was 74.

SALE OF ITALY'S SHIPS APPROVED.

Some Objection, However, Was at First Raised in the Chamber.

ROME, March 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor de Nobili and several other Deputies renewed the opposition to the sale of Italian warships to foreign Governments, declaring that the time was inopportune for such action.

Admiral Brin, Minister of Marine, in reply to their protests, reiterated his assertion that the proposed sale of war vessels would be advantageous to National interests.

The Chamber voted approval of the Government's course and an adjournment was taken.

Spring Fashions.

Beltaire Lurch & Co
Makers & Importers
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hats.
Broadway, Cor. 42d Street | 164 Broadway Near Maiden Lane.

AFTER SMALL STEAM CRAFT

Naval Auxiliary Board Studying the Merits of Yachts and Tugs, Here and Elsewhere.

A RUMOR ABOUT THE ST. PAUL

Unconfirmed Report that She Had Been Ordered to the Navy Yard—The Holland to be Inspected To-day.

The Government continued its examination of swift yachts and tugs yesterday and was known to be in treaty for other vessels required for active naval operations, including hospital boats and water carriers. The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers continued its work vigorously. It was definitely announced that negotiations for the Boston tugs Kate Jones and Taurus are off because their owners wanted $100,000 for them. They are said to be two of the fastest and strongest tugs in the world. It was also officially stated that M. C. D. Borden's yacht Sovereign will not be bought by the Government. Mr. Borden did not want to sell her, and put a very high price on her.

Lieut. Nathan Sergeant returned yesterday from Boston, where he inspected the yachts Ituna and Ollawara. He will go to Perth Amboy to-day to watch the operations of the Holland submarine boat.

Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelley of the board went yesterday, it was said, to Chester, Penn., to inspect the steam tug Horatio Hale.

Last evening it was understood that Lewis Luckenbach was negotiating the sale of the yacht Now Then, which is built on the style of the Stiletto, and has a speed record of twenty-five knots an hour. She has a single screw, and is 78.4 feet long, with 10.1 feet beam, and 6.5 feet depth of hold. Her nominal horse power is 350. She was built in Bristol, R. I., for Norman L. Munro, and carries a crew of six men.

The Government is also believed to be near the purchase of the Lillie, a single screw yacht built in 1880. She is of 201.32 tons, 164.9 feet long, with 18.5 feet beam and 9.0 feet depth of hold. She has 750 horse power and triple-expansion engines.

The yacht Peregrine is another which is being very closely considered. She was built in 1896, and is 136 feet long, 23 feet beam, and 13.6 feet in depth. She is of 247 tons net, and was built by the Bath Iron Works for R. H. White. She is of steel, and has four transverse boilers and triple-expansion engines.

It is thought the deal for the yacht Alicia will be finally closed to-day. Other vessels which it is thought will be soon added to the fleet are the John Ingliss of the Maine Line, for a hospital boat, and the City of Everett for a water carrier.

A story that the steamer Chalmette has been purchased was officially contradicted.

As fast as the tugs and yachts are handed over to the Government they will be hurried to the navy yard, where the alterations needed to fit them for naval service will be made.

It was reported yesterday that the American Line steamship St. Paul had been ordered to unload immediately and report at the navy yard, to be fitted as an auxiliary cruiser, but nobody aboard of her last night knew anything of it. On the contrary, the work of unloading was carried on exactly as usual, being suspended at midnight, and Capt. Jamison peacefully went home to Brooklyn, as is his custom.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Commander William H. Emory, one of the members of the Board of Inspection and Survey, to-day had an extended conference with officials of the Navy Department. In case the American liner St. Louis is called into service as an auxiliary cruiser, which is regarded as very likely, Commander Emory probably will be detailed as her commanding officer. His business at the department to-day is supposed to have been in connection with that matter. There are intimations that Commander W. H. Brownson, who is also a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, and who is now in Europe negotigating for the purchase of warships, is likely to be assigned to the command of the American liner St. Paul, should that vessel be called into service.

BUNCE MAY GET SUPREME COMMAND

Rumor that All Atlantic Squadrons Will Be Under His Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Rumors are afloat to-day that Rear Admiral Bunce will be placed in command of the naval forces embracing all the squadrons on the Atlantic Coast.

LIGHTHOUSE BOATS FOR SERVICE.

Tenders to be Equipped with Small Calibre Guns at Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Preparations are making by the Lighthouse Board to turn over to the Navy Department the lighthouse tenders, and instructions were issued to-day by the board to the commanders of the tenders to make a complete inventory of the present furnishings and equipment of the vessels.

The tenders that will be utilized by the navy are the Lilac, now at Portland, Me.; the Mayflower and Azalia, now at Boston, Mass.; the Armaria, at New York, and the Maple, in Chesapeake Bay. It will be necessary, of course, that these vessels be refitted to some extent, and equipped with such light small-calibre guns as they are able to carry. The equipment of the vessels and the other necessary work upon them will be done at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

REVENUE CUTTERS UNDER ORDERS.

Eight to Rendezvous at Norfolk to be Fitted for Active Service.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Formal orders were issued to-day by Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, for the eight revenue vessels called into the service of the navy to rendezvous at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The instructions given to the commanders of the ships were to report at Norfolk between the 29th of March and the 5th of April, and there to have the necessary alterations and repairs made upon them at the earliest possible moment. As heretofore announced, the ships will proceed to Key West as soon as they can be gotten ready for service.

Some difficulty is anticipated in getting the cutter Gresham out of the great lakes. She is too long to pass through the locks of the canals, and it may be necessary for the department to cut off the stern of the vessel, in order to permit her passage of the locks. The principal objection to this plan is that it will delay the arrival of the ship at Norfolk, but Capt. Shoemaker and the officials of the Navy Department say that her value will not be impaired. The Calumet, stationed at Chicago, being a much smaller vessel than the Gresham, will have no difficulty in passing the canal locks.

Capt. Shoemaker has recommended to the Navy Department that an allotment from the big emergency appropriation be made for the repair and equipment of the vessels upon their arrival at Norfolk, and in all probability it will be made.

Capt. Shoemaker inquired of the Navy Department to-day whether he should include Surgeons in the complement of officers detailed to the several vessels, and was informed that he should.

FOR COALING WARSHIPS.

Contracts Let for Piers and Sheds at Dry Tortugas and Key West.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The contract for the big steel piers, coalsheds, and extensive coal appliances for loading war vessels at Dry Tortugas and Key West were let to-day. The Union Bridge Company of New York City will build the steel piers, &c., both at Tortugas and Key West, the contract price being $590,000. The tracks, cars, and machinery will be furnished by the Brown Hoisting Company of Cleveland for $151,000.

These were not the lowest bids, but the Navy Department considered other features than the amount bid. The contract calls for completing the extensive work at Tortugas in 180 days, and at Key West in 170 days. The machinery is to be installed and ready for service ten days later.

Torpedo Tubes for Sixty Craft.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Naval Bureau of Ordnance is preparing new mounts for a number of Whitehead torpedoes in order to place them on the revenue cutters, the newly acquired yachts, and tugs. The torpedo tubes were originally intended to go below deck, but with the new craft the tubes and mounts must be changed for service on the upper decks. When this work is completed Capt. O'Neil, head of the bureau, expects to be able to equip sixty craft if occasion demands with torpedo tubes.

May Command the New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—It is regarded as not unlikely that Commander W. M. Folger, now in charge of the New York Lighthouse District, may be placed in command of the newly acquired Brazilian cruiser Amazonas, now the New Orleans; but it can be stated upon high naval authority that the detail has not yet been made or even determined upon. Commander Folger is a son of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Folger.

Yacht Can Be Speedily Completed.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Charles R. Flint had a conference with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt to-day. Mr. Flint afterward said that he had talked with Mr. Roosevelt about the completion of the Moshier yacht. He said that the forgings were out and the engines built, and that it would not take long to complete the work of having the vessel ready for service.

REVENUE SERVICE CHANGES.

Transfers of Boats and Officers Due to Absorption by the Navy Department.

The placing of the Revenue Cutter Service at the disposal of the Navy Department has also resulted in a number of changes in the revenue cutter fleet at this port. The cutter Hudson is to sail to-morrow for Newport News. She was taking on supplies yesterday and changes were being made in her interior arrangements to meet the requirements of her new use as a patrol boat. Berths were being fitted in her ward room, and the cabin used by Customs Inspectors was being changed to provide a messroom and a room for petty officers.

The Hudson is a speedy boat of the tug type, and her regular complement is two officers and nine men. With the Chandler, she has been used as a boarding boat by the customs officials. The Chandler will now be assisted in this work by the anchorage cutter Manhattan. James Bradley, the Hudson's pilot, will not accompany her, but will remain to relieve the pilots of the other boats.

He would have liked to remain with his boat. He saw service in the war and witnessed the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac. If there is going to be any more fighting, he says he wants to see it. Owing to the drafts made by the navy on the offices of the Revenue Marine Service, the pilots of those boats remaining in the service will become practically their Captains.

The changes thus far made in the personnel of the New York boats transfer Second Lieut. J. H. Scott from the Manhattan to the Hudson, on which he will be executive officer and navigator under First Lieut. Newcomb, who has the command. The engine department is in charge of Chief Engineer Cutchin. The Hudson will be fitted at Newport News with a six-pounder rapid-fire gun.

Lieut. Carden of the Manhattan has been transferred to the Manning. Lieut. McConnell remains for the present in command of the Manhattan.

Third Assistant Engineer Weber of the Chandler has been promoted to Second Assistant and assigned to the cutter Lot M. Morrill at Wilmington, N. C.

First Lieut. McClellan, who has been in charge of the First New Jersey Life Saving District, has also been assigned to the Manning.

AN ARMY AND NAVAL BOARD.

Capt. Barker, U. S. N., and Lieut. Col. A. L. Wagner, U. S. A., Appointed.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—For several days a proposition has been under consideration by Secretaries Long and Alger to form a board composed of one officer each from the army and navy to systematize and harmonize the defensive operations along the Atlantic seaboard in order that there might be no clashing between the two great arms of the Government.

It is understood that the proposition was considered favorably by both Secretaries, and they proceeded so far as to appoint the board, the representative of the navy designated by Secretary Long being Capt. Barker, his naval aide, and the representative of the army named by Secretary Alger being Capt. Dorst, one of the attachés of the Secretary. Some objection was made by the army officers to the creation of the board, and a day or two ago Capt. Dorst was withdrawn from the proposed board.

It seemed yesterday that the whole proposition would be abandoned, but to-day it was revived, and Lieut. Col. A. L. Wagner, Chief of the Bureau of Military Intelligence, was designated by Secretary Alger to act with Capt. Barker as the representative of the army. Late this afternoon Capt. Barker and Col. Wagner had an extended conference with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt in the latter's private office.

Preliminary plans for the operation of the board were formulated along the lines indicated, but no definite statement concerning the nature of the board's work could be obtained from any of the parties to the conference.

In case of hostilities the work of the board will be very important, as through it the two great departments of the Government at all times will work in perfect unison. It is believed by many of the war and navy officials that the board, composed as it is by two of the most efficient officers, will prove of distinct value.

SERGEANT QUITS FORT MONROE.

A German Named Tschering Able to Give Valuable Information.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 26.—A German Sergeant named Tschering of Battery H, Fourth Artillery, mysteriously disappeared from Fort Monroe Thursday morning, taking with him, according to members of his own company, comprehensive plans showing every important detail in the arrangement of the stronghold. As an expert civil engineer, Tschering has but few superiors in this country. He was an instructor in the Artillery School, and is thoroughly familiar with the fortifications at the garrison, some of which he designed with his own hands.

The commandant of the fort, Col. Royal T. Frank, denies that any drawings belonging to the fort are missing, but admits that Tschering was in a position to make such plans on his own account if inclined to do so. Some of the men at the fort fear that the Sergeant has been bribed.

BEST & CO.
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Golf and Bicycle Outfits for Boys and Girls.

Boys' Suits made in stylish cheviot mixtures, strong and serviceable, 6.75

Separate Trousers, fancy cheviot and corduroy, to be worn with a dark blue or black serge coat.

Hats and Caps in a great variety of colorings and qualities—also made to order to match suits.

Bright Red Ties, for boy or girl, do so much to liven up the dull colors of the bicycle costume.

Flannel Shirts in all the fashionable plaids, to be worn with linen collar.

Sweaters for girls, in all leading colors and in white. An ideal wheeling garment for all sorts of weather, 2.50

Bicycle Shoes, either high or low cut. Corrugated soles, to take firm hold of the pedals, 2.50

Leather Belts, brown and black for boys; white, red and black glazed leather for girls, 48c.

Sweaters for boys, in soft wool, Red, navy, white and in a variety of combinations. Every wheeling boy needs a sweater, 1.90

Golf and Bicycle Hosiery. A large variety in choice designs. Made specially for us in proper proportions, 75c. to $1.75

The Onlex Bicycle, a high grade wheel for Boys and Girls, as nicely proportioned as the regular adult wheel, but in no case has the strength and durability been sacrificed;

20, 24 & 26-inch wheels, $25.00; 28-inch, $27.50.

60-62 West 23d Street.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:53	Sun sets...6:19	Moon sets.....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:44	Gov. Isl'd..11:07	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:03	Gov. Isl'd..11:31	H. Gate...12:56

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

Alliance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Bovic, Liverpool	.....	.....
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Russian Prince, La Plata	.....	.....
Countries	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Augustin, Santiago de Cuba	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zelandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 31 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) MARCH 27.

Arabia, Hamburg, March 14.
El Mar, New Orleans, March 22.
Gottfried Schenker, Gibraltar, March 7.
Kansas City, Swansea, March 11.
La Bourgogne, Havre, March 19.
Michigan, London, March 15.
Peconic, Gibraltar, March 12.
Southery, Hamburg, March 8.
Remus, London, March 11.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

California, Gibraltar, March 14.
City of Birmingham, Cavannah, March 25.
Olivedene, Grenada, March 20.
Scindia, Gibraltar, March 14.
Yucatan, Havana, March 24.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

Altai, Port Limon, March 22.
Bratten, Hull, March 15.
Comal, Galveston, March 23.
El Norte, New Orleans, March 24.
Glenisle, Gibraltar, March 15.
Jersey City, Swansea, March 15.
Massachusetts, London, March 17.
Noordland, Newport, March 17.
Tauric, Liverpool, March 19.
Werkendam, London, March 17.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

Caracas, La Guayra, March 24.
Colorado, Hull, March 16.
Ems, Gibraltar, March 21.
Havel, Bremen, March 22.
Hildebrand, Para, March 18.
Strathlyon, Shields, March 10.
Teutonic, Liverpool, March 23.
Vigilancia, Havana, March 26.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, March 18.
Palatia, Hamburg, March 19.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, March 17.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

Advance, Colon, March 25.
Lucania, Liverpool, March 26.
Niagara, Nassau, March 28.
Port Adelaide, Gibraltar, March 18.
Sardinian, Glasgow, March 19.
Titania, Dundee, March 18.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 30.
Virginian, London, March 20.

Arrived—Saturday, March 26.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Tanner, Rio Janeiro, &c., March 1, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool March 19 and Queenstown 20, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Batoum, (Br.,) Luckham, Barrow March 12, in ballast to Gustavus Heye

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION

Aggressive Speeches in the House During the Consideration of the Bill.

FOUR DRY DOCKS PROVIDED

Mr. Cannon Inveighs Against Undue Extravagance, but Is Voted Down —Relative Merits of Battleships and Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—During the debate on the Naval Appropriation bill today in the House every utterance in favor of aggressive action against Spain was applauded to the echo by the crowded galleries. A strong effort was made to increase the appropriation for the Naval Reserves, but it failed. Another effort to have the Government uniform the naval militia also failed.

The main contest of the day was over a proposition to decrease the number of timber dry docks authorized by the bill from four to three. It led Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who made the motion, to discuss the question of war preparations, and to inveigh against undue extravagance. He said the question should be met with loyal hearts and cool heads, but the temper of the House was in favor of the utmost liberality and he was voted down.

A special notice was sent to all the Republican members of the House this morning to be in their places at noon to-day. The leaders had decided to bring in a special rule to bring the Naval Appropriation Bill to a vote if the filibustering of yesterday was to be resumed, but as the Democrats gave assurances that the obstructive tactics would not be continued the plan of bringing in a rule was abandoned.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal the consideration of the bill was resumed, under the five-minute rule. Mr. Elliott (Dem., S. C.) moved an amendment to provide the Naval Militia with clothing. He pointed out the very important position occupied to-day by the Naval Militia. Mr. Boutelle pointed out that the Government had never been called upon to supply clothing to the Naval Militia, and he did not believe the scope of the Government appropriations should be broadened. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Boutell for Intervention.

Another amendment was offered by Mr. Foote, (Rep., N. Y.,) to increase the appropriation for arms, accoutrements, &c., of Naval Reserves from $60,000 to $100,000. Mr. Boutelle, (Rep., Ill.,) in supporting the amendment, argued that it was the duty of the United States to intervene in Cuba. His remarks aroused several outbursts of applause, but he was called to order under the ruling of yesterday limiting the debate to the section under consideration.

Mr. Lewis, (Dem., Washington,) also argued in favor of intervention. War, he said, was already upon us. We were fools to disguise it. It was not patriotic to delude ourselves further. The Spanish torpedo boat flotilla was sailing toward our shores. He asserted that it was the duty of the Government to intercept that fleet and blow it from the seas. When he quoted John Randolph's utterance, delivered in the House in 1822, "as we would not be bullied by the British lion, so we refuse to be frightened by the Spanish jackal," the House broke into cheers. The amendment, however, was defeated—46 to 97.

Mr. Eliot (Dem., S. C.,) made a point of order against the provision that none of the money appropriated for the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., should be available until the United States acquired title to the land claimed by Agnes A. Niver, adjacent to the Port Royal dry dock. The point of order was overruled. Thereupon Mr. Eliot moved to strike out the provision.

No Time for Technicalities.

Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) argued that it was criminal to suspend an appropriation for a naval station with a proviso at such a time as this. War was at our doors. We had appropriated $50,000,000 to prepare to meet it. The Spanish flotilla was approaching the country. "It is boys' play," said he; "it is cowardice to talk about acquiring title to land at a great naval station now. The naval station should be prepared for action." [Applause.]

Mr. Dayton (Rep., West Va.,) insisted that the Government's title to the property about the naval station at Port Royal should be perfected before some contemplated improvements were made. "We could lick six countries like Spain," said he, "in the time necessary to build the proposed key wall at Port Royal." The amendment was lost—13 to 63.

When the paragraph providing for the construction of four timber dry docks at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Mare Island, Cal., and League Island, Penn., was reached, no point of order was made against it, but Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, moved to reduce the number of timber dry docks to be authorized to three, and to be located at such navy yards as the Secretary of the Navy might direct.

Battleships and Torpedo Boats.

The findings of the Bunce board and the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy with regard to dry docks were discussed at great length, the debate finally drifting to the relative value of battleships and torpedo boats in the present emergency.

Mr. Cannon suggested that the battleships authorized by the bill could not be placed into commission in thirty-six months. The small torpedo boats might, on the other hand, be completed before the war, if war it was to be, was over.

Mr. Boutelle said he would vote for any increase in the number of torpedo boats Mr. Cannon might suggest.

"I suggest, then, that you strike out two of the battleships and insert the equivalent in small boats." [Applause.]

"Strike down the fighting line and increase the mosquito fleet," observed Mr. Boutelle, amid laughter.

Mr. Cannon said he realized that it was a thankless job while the patriotic heart of the country was stirred to criticise anything labeled "National defense." But he had a duty to perform and he would discharge it. The utility of the modern battleship had not been demonstrated. He had been greatly interested in the discussion of the respective merits of the expensive battleships and the relatively inexpensive monitors. He would like to see these great engines of war tested before he voted to expend $15,000,000 more. It would be much better at this time to build or buy small torpedo boats, which would be in service in three or six months.

Results of a Niggardly Policy.

Mr. Boutelle interrupted to declare that it was our niggardly policy with regard to the navy which to-day forced us to ransack Europe to find vessels with which to meet the aggressor. "If we are going to fight the world we must meet the equipment of the world. Ferryboats and tugboats will not perform the service they did in 1861-5." [Applause.]

Mr. Hilborn, (Rep., Cal.,) a member of the Naval Committee, called attention to the fact that we had scoured the earth, but not a battleship in the world was for sale.

Mr. Cannon asked Mr. Boutelle to say frankly whether he personally believed the battleships should be authorized, and the latter created a great outburst of enthusiasm in the galleries by declaring that if he could have his way he would authorize six battleships instead of three.

Mr. Robbins (Rep., Penn.,) moved to strike out the provision for a dry dock at Portsmouth. The amendment was lost—64 to 104—as was that of Mr. Cannon to reduce the number of dry docks to three—78 to 107.

Then, at 5 o'clock, the House adjourned.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed for New York offices as follows: Bridgewater, Charles W. Stoddard; Cedars, Minnie E. Krake; Charlotte Centre, C. L. Bumpus; Davenport Centre, William H. Roberts; Grant Mills, R. E. De Silva; Newton Falls, John L. Ferris; Tully, R. R. Davis; West Burlington, J. N. Van Pelt.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS MEET.

Discuss Measures to Attack the Anti-Scalping Law.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Commercial Travelers' National League was held last night in the Hotel Imperial, members being present from all parts of the United States. The principal matter under discussion was the anti-scalping law, the constitutionality of which will be attacked in the Court of Appeals. The league decided to retain the services of one of the best Constitutional lawyers in the United States to argue the law before the court. The name of the lawyer chosen was not revealed, it being thought best not to make the announcement at this time. It is understood, however, that ex-Senator David B. Hill has been retained.

It was also decided to establish a paper which is to be the organ of the league, and which will supply monthly reports of all the work done by all commercial travelers' associations, legislation, and other matters of interest. The appointment of N. R. Bond to the vacancy in the Board of Directors was indorsed, and Gov. Pingree of Michigan was elected a member of the league. It was also decided to provide a fund to carry on the fight against the creation of anti-scalping laws.

It was announced that the following measures affecting commercial travelers were not liable to pass at this session of the Legislature, and it was agreed to have them revived at the next session if they failed to pass at this. These measures are: The Nussbaum repeal of the anti-scalping law, Coggeshall-Clark mileage book measure, Assemblyman Wickes's bills making the legal rate in this State 2 cents a mile and mileage rate 1½ cents, and Senator Cantor's bill to license ticket brokers.

RANSACKED CHINAMAN'S HOUSE.

Two Thieves Chased by a Motley Crowd and One Captured.

Louise Bow, who lives on the third floor of the house at 57 Bayard Street and is married to a Chinaman, had a lively experience last evening. On entering her room she found two young men ransacking the place.

"What are you doing here?" she asked the intruders.

"Oh, the old Chink has sent us to get some of his duds," replied one, while the other man knocked her down. Then they snatched up some valuables and ran out.

The woman shouted "Murder, police!" from the window, and Policeman Germershauser, who saw the men running out of the house, gave chase. All the Chinamen and Italians and women and children of the neighborhood also gave chase. One of the thieves managed to mingle with the crowd and was lost sight of. The other was caught at Hester Street, and in the Elizabeth Street Station House he gave his name as John Walker, a printer. Nothing was found in his pockets.

MRS. HARRIGAN $900 SHORT.

Woman's Relief Corps Treasurer in Minnesota Defaults.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 26.—It was ascertained to-day that Mrs. Mary Harrigan, for the past two years Treasurer of the Woman's Relief Corps of this State, is short $900 in her accounts. The matter has been known for some time past, but an effort has been made to keep it secret.

March 4 Mrs. Harrigan's successor was elected. A few days later, she called on Mrs. Harrigan, but did not find her at home. She tried to see her on several other occasions, without success, and finally became suspicious that all was not right.

Hugh Longstaff, who is prominent in Grand Army circles, was then sent. To him Mrs. Harrigan confessed she had no money, but stated that she had put the missing amount in two envelopes under the carpet for safety, and that while in a somnambulistic state she had put it away where she could not find it. As this had left no impression upon her memory she said she would be unable to restore the missing funds until she could make further search. The President of the Relief Corps is in town to-day consulting her lawyers to see what can be done toward proceeding against Mrs. Harrigan's bondsmen.

WOMEN AND WORK.

Their Attitude Toward Marriage and Business Changing, According to English Authorities.

From The London Chronicle.

Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, M. P., presided over a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, to hear a paper by Miss Collet, M. A., on "The Collection and Utilization of Official Statistics Bearing on the Extent and Effects of the Industrial Employment of Women."

In the course of an interesting address, Miss Collet reviewed the statistics of employment of women and girls as given in the census reports from 1851 to 1891. It appeared that during that period the proportion of women and girls ten and under twenty-five years of age returned as indoor domestic servants increased until 1871 and declined between 1871 and 1891; at the age periods over twenty-five an increase in the proportion returned as indoor domestic servants showed itself at every census except in 1881. In the clothing trades there had been increased employment for women able to work full time in the factory and workshops; the casual needleworker was being eliminated. The cotton trade since 1861, and the woolen and worsted trades since 1871, had employed a diminishing proportion of the female population above ten.

The proportion engaged in farm and agricultural work had steadily declined from 207 per 10,000 women and girls above ten years of age in 1851 to 21 per 10,000 in 1891. One great defect of the census was the absence of any attempt to classify the returns as to the occupations of married women. To arrive at the truth with regard to the relation between high rates of infant mortality and industrial employment of mothers, it would be necessary for the census to show the proportion of married women in each district who were occupied; and that in registering the deaths of infants under one year particulars should be entered as to the employment of the mother before and after the birth of the child.

Miss Collet proposed that in dealing with the next census returns (1) the occupation of married women should be tabulated; (2) the particulars of the occupations of women and girls at different ages periods, both in the census and factory returns, should be published for all urban sanitary districts with over 50,000 inhabitants, and for the potteries, and (3) the classification of the larger women's industries should be subdivided so as to separate persons working under conditions differing so widely as to necessitate different legislative treatment, should legislative treatment have to be applied.

In moving a vote of thanks to Miss Collet the Chairman said the work of women was becoming more and more organized. Women as girls started with new ideas as to their work in life, whereas in former times there was a disposition to train them for nothing more than marriage. Women were beginning to understand that they had work to do, and were being trained to do it.

A Profitable Sauce.

From The London Chronicle.

How true it is that it is better to invent a sauce or a safety pin as a means to wealth than to discover a gold mine. The personality of the late Mr. C. Wheeby Lea of Lea & Perrin's sauce fame has been sworn at £1,070,000, and the realty at £29,000. The estate duty already paid exceeds £88,000, but that amount will be swelled by a sum of £25,000 in legacy duties, which the estate has to bear. The deceased made bequests of £100,000 each to two nephews and a niece in South Australia. One nephew is dead, and his widow gets instead £5,000. Mrs. Lea—the widow—gets £50,000 and the real estate. Beyond these items there are some sixty bequests to distant relatives, thirty to servants, and others to Worcester charitable institutions, the total amount thus disposed of amounting to £350,000. The widow is the residuary legatee, and will receive in all about £500,000.

The deceased's late partner left a fortune of nearly equal amount—amassed, like Mr. Lea's, wholly from the famous sauce. The recipe of this was given to them when they were chemists in a modest way of business at Broad Street, Worcester, by the late Lord Sandys, who had picked it up casually in his Indian travels. The firm kept it by them for years without suspecting the wealth it embodied. Lord Sandys called at the shop when all the world was beginning to talk of the appetizing sauce, and humorously suggested that he would like to share in the proceeds. The late Mr. Perrin replied complacently that Lord Sandys might share in the profits if he would stand behind the counter and assist in the sale.

STATE LEGISLATIVE WORK

Canal Investigation Commission Demands More Time and Additional Funds.

THE QUESTION OF TAX REFORM

Bills Hung Up in Committee—Senator Ellsworth's Unpopularity—Shortest Session in Recent Years—New Leaders in Next Legislature.

ALBANY, March 26.—The end-of-the-session rush of the past week in the Legislature caused an event which had been looked forward to as of the first importance—the meeting of the Canal Investigation Commission—to be almost entirely overlooked.

The commission met on Tuesday, organized, had a talk with Gov. Black, had another brief session on Wednesday, and then adjourned until next Tuesday. Although it is a body to which the Legislature has delegated vastly important business, and on the results of whose work great commercial and political interests depend, the legislators apparently took little interest in its assembling, and nobody seemed to be curious about its proceedings. How much of this apparent apathy was due to the absorption of the lawmakers in their own affairs, and how much to the impression, which seems to have been general, that the commission would be able to do little with the time and money at its disposal cannot be said.

It is taken as an encouraging sign that the Commissioners quickly realized the limitations under which the law placed them, and set about to broaden them. They first told the Governor that more time would be absolutely necessary, and on their suggestion a bill was prepared and introduced extending the date on which they must report to Aug. 1. The next thing they asked for was more money for expenses. It was deemed inexpedient to introduce a special appropriation bill for that purpose, and the propriety of putting an item into the supply bill was suggested. If this is not done, Chairman Higgins of the Senate Finance Committee is authority for the statement that the commission can be taken care of out of the Governor's contingent fund. "It will have all the money it needs," he said.

Chairman George Clinton of Buffalo was especially in earnest and positive in the contention that the commission would have to have more funds and longer time for its work, and his stand on these points has encouraged the belief that the investigation may result in something after all. To intimate friends Mr. Clinton has expressed the opinion that it will be far better both for the canals and the Republican Party to have the exact truth known about the nine-million-dollar expenditure than for the commission to bring in a whitewashing report.

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The record of the expiring Legislature will be remarkable for the absence from its pages of new experiments in tax legislation. As has been pointed out heretofore in these dispatches, fewer bills than usual have been proposed on this subject, and none of the few of general importance will become law. This is in compliance with Gov. Black's wish that the entire question of tax reform be left to the commission which he has been authorized to appoint to investigate and report to the next Legislature such legislation as they deem wise.

As a result of this policy on the part of the Governor, Assemblyman Ives's elaborate plan for a personal property inquisition has never escaped from committee, and Senator Krum's bill, establishing bipartisan County Boards of Equalization and making other general amendments to the law, although it passed the Senate has been hung up in the Assembly until it has no chance of final passage. The Home Rule bill of the New York Tax Reform Association is on the Assembly calendar, and Chairman Brennan of the Taxation Committee will make an effort to get it through the House, if he can secure recognition from the Speaker for the purpose. Its best friends have no hope of its passing the Senate.

Much interest is felt among those interested in the taxation problem as to the personnel of the commission which the Governor is to name. He has so far given no indication of his choice, further than that they will be experts of the highest rank and that New York City will be amply represented.

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Candidates are appearing already for places on the commission to investigate the commerce of New Ydrk City, established by the bill introduced at the Governor's request by Assemblyman Laimbeer. The bill has passed both houses. Gov. Black will probably take his time about naming the Commissioners, as there is no need for haste, but before the bill had gone through the Assembly even Mr. Laimbeer began to receive solicitations for his support from constituents in New York City who desire to be appointed on the commission.

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Senator Ellsworth's name attached to a bill has come to be regarded as a sort of "hoodoo," so much so that Dow Vroman, the young Democratic Assemblyman from Niagara County, when he rose to oppose one of the Senator's local bills, felt called on to say:

"Mr. Speaker, this bill was introduced by Senator Ellsworth, but there are other reasons why it should not pass."

The Republican leader has reached a level of pitiable unpopularity in the Senate, which probably he alone fails to realize. The animosity of the Republican Senators whom he is supposed to lead cropped out repeatedly in the debate on the Primary bill, when he had temporarily resigned the leadership to Mr. Lexow, and sarcastic references to our "wise and able leader" have been frequent during the week.

This opposition to Mr. Ellsworth is no new thing, but its revelation now is explained by the fact that the present Senate is about to go out of office. Its members realize that he will never again be leader and there is no longer any necessity that their dislike should be concealed for party purposes.

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An instance of the readiness of the Legislature to create new offices for the accommodation of particular persons is supplied by a bill which seems to be in a fair way to pass both houses, for the appointment of two Commissioners for the collection of the State tax on racing associations, one to receive $3,000 a year and the other $2,000. It is common talk about the Capitol that Charles W. Anderson, a colored politician of New York City, now Chief Clerk in the office of State Treasurer Colvin, is to have one of these places, which fact is taken to account for his activity in behalf of the bill. At present the collection of this tax is in the hands of the Controller, where it is held to properly belong, and it costs only $8,000 a year. Under the proposed bill it will cost $5,000.

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The Legislature will adjourn on Thursday, March 31, carrying out the prediction made by Gov. Black two months ago that it would get away by the first of April. The short session will be one of the strong cards of the Republican campaign. It really will be the shortest of recent years, as shown by this record of the date of adjournment in every year since 1885: 1885, on May 11; 1886, on May 14; 1887, on May 19; 1888 and 1889, on May 9; 1890, on May 7; 1891, on April 22; 1892, on April 17; 1893, on April 14; 1894, on April 22; 1895, on May 16; 1896, on April 30, and 1897, on April 23.

The next Legislature will be full of new faces and led by new leaders. Speaker O'Grady expects to run for Congress, and will not be back again. If the Assembly is Republican, S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua is expected to be Speaker, with Otto Kelsey of Livingston the party leader on the floor. In the Senate both parties will have new leaders. Mr. Ellsworth is not likely to be chosen to that position again, in view of his failure this year, even if he returns, and as both Cantor and Grady announce that they will not come back, the Democrats must needs produce a new standard bearer

T. E. H.

A Good Drive,

Golf women and men say, is For Lundborg's Perfume Heather of the Links.

OWNERSHIP OF STATE CANALS.

Senator Cantor and Assemblyman Hill Address the Merchants' Association.

State Senator Cantor and Assemblyman Hill of Buffalo addressed the members of the Merchants' Association yesterday, speaking against the Government ownership of the State canals.

Assemblyman Hill said that as long as Buffalo knew herself and her interests she would emphatically protest against any such proposition.

Senator Cantor said that there never had been a bill presented in the Legislature during his time which was fraught with such danger to the State as the one providing for Government ownership of the canals. One reason for its support was the assurance that large appropriations could be secured from the Government for the improvement of the waterways of the State. Mr. Cantor said that Congress could give no guarantee that one dollar would ever be appropriated for the improvement or maintenance of the canals in this State, and even if appropriations were made they would not exceed what the people of the State would give.

The situation regarding the passage of the measure was extremely critical, he said, and as it now stood it would be almost a tie vote in the Senate. He said that the interests behind the bill were vast and aggressive, and that unles the people awoke to the realization of the danger immediately, enough pressure could not be brought to bear to stop the passage of the bill. The movement had been started, he said, by enemies of the State and largely in the interest of the railroads, and the passage of the measure meant the crippling of the supremacy of the State and the stagnation of its commercial interests.

GOV. BLACK URGED TO ACT.

Chamber of Commerce Committee on the $7,000,000 Proposition.

The Committee of Ten, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to advocate at Albany the passage of the Cantor-Hill bill, which would submit to the voters this Fall the question of appropriating $7,000,000 to complete the enlargement of the Erie Canal, met yesterday. There were present Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas A. McIntyre, A. Foster Higgins, Alfred Romer, Henry Hentz, Alfred R. Conkling, Frank S. Witherbee, and Louis Windmuller. This telegram was sent to Gov. Black:

The Committee of Ten appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to advocate the passage of the seven million-dollar loan for the completion of the enlargement of the Erie Canal appeals to you to recommend the submission of the question to the people at the next election. The committee holds itself ready to appear in person, if such be your preference, but this telegram will assure you of the profound and unanimous feeling in the City of New York in favor of the completion of the enlargement at the earliest possible date.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Chairman.

THE DISPENSARY BILL.

Dr. Wiggin's Comments on Its Present Position in the Hands of an Assembly Committee.

In speaking of the Sullivan Dispensary bill, which has already passed the State Senate, and is now in the hands of the Assembly Committee on Rules, Dr. Frederick H. Wiggin said last night:

"It seems strange that such a bill, which was drafted in the interest of the public and indorsed by 90 per cent. of the physicians and charitable institutions in the State, should, after passing the Senate with only two negative votes, be hung up in one of the Assembly committees, with poor prospect of its being acted upon before the Legislature adjourns. For seventy years only seven dispensaries were required to treat the deserving sick of this city, the number applying for relief each year amounting to about 16 per cent. of the population. Within a few years these institutions have so increased that upward of 45 per cent. of the people are treated at them, and the rivalry between them has become so intense that most of them make no attempt at discrimination between the poor and the rich. It is a fact that in some cases the poor are discriminated against, and are deprived of the medical treatment they need by people patronizing the dispensaries who are fully able to pay physicians.

"The bill if passed will not only give the State Board of Charities power to make certain rules and regulations for the government of the dispensaries, but will also give the board the power to enforce them, which it lacks now. The dispensaries were originally created to give gratuitous medical relief to the sick poor, and the bill, if it becomes a law, will see that this intention is carried out in the future. The abuse has become so flagrant that something had to be done, and if we can only get the bill before the Assembly, I am sure it will pass and be signed by Gov. Black."

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Brief Saturday Sessions Held by Both Houses—Bills Passed.

ALBANY, March 26.—Both Houses of the Legislature held brief sessions to-day and adjourned until Monday evening. No important business was transacted by the Senate. The Assembly passed the following bills:

Mr. Post—Amending the public health law by compelling dentists to display signs indicating their profession.

Mr. Nixon—The new military code.

Senator Coggeshall—Providing for the display of the American flag on schoolhouses of the State.

Senator Raines—Providing for the location of tools in railroad cars by the Railroad Commissioners.

Senator Cantor—Exempting the real estate of the Young Men's Hebrew Association from assessments and water rates.

Senator Page—Legalizing the acts of former Justices of the District Courts in New York City and providing for their compensation for work in connection with the municipal courts.

Senator Malby—Amending the insurance law relative to town and county co-operative insurance corporations.

BLOW AT DEPARTMENT STORES.

Bill Prohibiting Them from Selling Wines Passed by Assembly.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Assembly today passed Senator Page's bill prohibiting department stores from selling wines and liquors.

The bill amends Section 22 of the excise law, in relation to restrictions on the traffic in liquors in connection with other business, so as to provide that "no corporation, association, copartnership, or person, which carries on in a building or in buildings adjoining and communicating, the combined business of dealing in furniture, household furnishing goods, dry goods, groceries and provisions, or any three of these branches of business combined, shall be assessed under Subdivisions 1 or 2 of Section 11 of this act, or receive a liquor tax certificate under Subdivisions 1 or 2."

The measure was fathered by the Liquor Dealers' Association, and is the only piece of excise legislation they have been able to secure from the present Legislature.

BI-PARTISAN ELECTION BOARD BILL.

Senator Lexow Announces that It Has Been Abandoned.

ALBANY, March 26.—Senator Lexow announced to-day that the bi-partisan Borough Election Boards bill for New York City had been abandoned. Asked what the status of the measure which he introduced in the Senate was Mr. Lexow said:

"It has no status. It is cold in death, and there is no chance of its resurrection this session. I introduced the bill because I recognized that, with the vast accession of population under the Greater New York consolidation and the increased number of elections under the new primary law, other machinery than the present Bureau of Elections of the Police Department ought to be provided. But this bill has some objectionable features, which I did not notice before I introduced it, and which would not be there if I had had time to read it over carefully. As it is too late now to amend it, and as it has the air of creating a lot of new offices, we have thought best just to drop it."

This adds another to the list of what would seem to be "deal" bills, killed by Gov. Black's influence. It was introduced at the urgent solicitation of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and the Brooklyn clique, and the Governor was strongly urged to approve it. He refused to commit himself to it, however, and finally let it be known that the bill must not pass.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 26.—Gov. Black to-day signed the following bills:

Senator Cantor—Authorising the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of the City of New York to hold property to an amount not to exceed $1,000,000, and providing that it may mortgage, sell, and convey its property from time to time.

Also—Making Charter Day a legal holiday in New York City.

Senator Stewart—Authorizing the establishment of a college of forestry at Cornell University and appropriating $10,000 therefor.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Lieut. J. H. Sears is detached from the Naval Home and ordered to the Brooklyn, March 28.

Lieut. J. S. Jayne is detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, March 25, and ordered at once to Norfolk with the Rodgers.

Lieut. H. H. Hosley, when discharged from the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, is ordered at once to the Navy Yard, New York, March 25.

Lieut. R. G. Peck is detached from the Naval Academy, March 25, and ordered to League Island, with the Lehigh.

Lieut. W. M. Irwin is detached from South Bethlehem, Penn., March 25, and ordered to League Island, with the Montauk.

Lieut. H. F. Fichbohm is detached as officer at the Naval Institute, March 25, and ordered to League Island, with the Jason.

Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., is detached from the Monadnock, March 25, and ordered at once to the Brooklyn.

Ensign C. F. Preston is detached from the Gedney, March 25, and ordered at once to the Vermont.

Ensign T. H. Sypher is detached from the McArthur, March 25, and ordered at once to the Monadnock, as watch and division officer.

Lieut. R. Welles is detached from the McArthur, March 25, and ordered at once to the Vermont.

Lieut. J. Hood's orders of the 1st inst. are modified, and when detached from the Maine he is ordered home, via Washington.

Acting Boatswain P. Deery is ordered to the Samoset, March 25.

Lieut. Y. Noel is detached from the Samoset, March 25, and ordered at once to the Nezinscot.

Naval Cadet E. McAuley, Jr., is detached from the New York, March 26, and ordered at once to the Brooklyn.

Gunner S. Cross is detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, March 25, and ordered at once to the Nezinscot. Upon his arrival at Key West he is detached from the Nezinscot and ordered to the North Atlantic Station.

Mate A. F. Benson is detached from the Constitution, March 25, and ordered to the Nezinscot.

Ensign M. H. Signor is detached from the Amphitrite, March 25, and ordered to Norfolk, with the Rodgers.

Lieut. C. S. Richman is detached from the Vermont, March 25, and ordered to League Island, with the Nahant.

Lieut. M. E. Hall is detached from the command of the Eager, March 25, and ordered to League Island, with the Catskill.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Vicksburg arrived at Hampton Roads, March 25.

The Texas sailed from Hampton Roads, March 25, for New York.

The Terror arrived at Norfolk, March 26.

The Massachusetts arrived at Fort Monroe, March 26.

The Alliance sailed from Portsmouth for Newport, March 26.

London's "Tram" Traffic.

From The London Chronicle.

Statistics of London street traffic convey no impression to the ordinary mind. Only the railway and bus manager, or persons familiar with stellar distances or bacterial fertility, can apprehend their portentousness. The Railway News has gone into the matter this week, and it gives the results of its calculations in an unpretending table. The figures represent the number of railway, bus, and tram passengers for a year—cabs are not counted:

Metropolitan, Metropolitan District, North London, South London	191,000,000
Suburban traffic of—	
Great Eastern	110,000,000 (estimated)
Brighton, Chatham, Southeastern	
Great Northern, Great Western, Midland, Northwestern	100,000,000 (estimated)
Tramways in London, official returns	150,000,000
Omnibus, General, (1,150)	172,000,000
Road Car, (350)	58,000,000
Other omnibuses, (1,650,) (not enumerated)	100,000,000
	881,000,000

Government Clerks as Soldiers.

From The Washington Post.

In the event of hostilities between the United States and Spain, and should it become necessary to defend the National capital from invasion, a vast army could be secured within the city among the Governmental department clerks. If there exists among the employes of to-day the same patriotism that made up the character of their predecessors during the civil conflict, no call would be necessary, for the clerks would voluntarily form themselves into companies, and stand ready to defend the city, or march against the enemy in the field, if an invasion of the country should take place. It would be no new movement on the part of Government clerks, for during the civil war they were ready and willing to fight, and the employes of the Treasury Department went so far as to organize a company, choosing officers of their own election, and being known as the Treasury Guard. The company was never called into active service. The various departments of the Government to-day are many times larger than during the war, and employ many thousand more clerks. For the most part these clerks are able-bodied young men, who would make ideal soldiers.

A Cure for Snakebite.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Dr. Calmette, who was, some years ago, one of the most brilliant pupils of Pasteur, and is the brother of M. Gaston Calmette, the well-known writer on the Figaro, is credited with having made an important medical discovery, namely, that of a perfectly efficacious antidote for snakebite. This consists of a 1 per cent. solution of chloride of gold, ten drops of which injected into a guinea pig, pigeon, or rabbit immediately suffices to destroy the toxic nature of a drop of the snake venom. Five to ten cubic centimeters of the solution are sufficient to counteract the poison of a bite which is fatal to a dog, a monkey, and probably to a man. The dose has no ill effects. It causes no pain, and by increasing it, absolute immunity from the poison is obtained. The sole condition to be fulfilled is that the solution should be reliable, sterilized, and kept in a dark vial to preserve it from the influence of sunlight. It is injected with an ordinary hypodermic syringe. Dr. Calmette, who is Director of the Bacteriological Institute at Saigon, has been engaged for some time past in the study of antidotes for various microbic diseases, notably cholera and the pest.

Expensive Moth Killing.

From The Boston Herald, March 19.

The employes of the gypsy moth commission were discharged yesterday noon from the headquarters at Malden. This is due to the fact that the advance appropriation of $20,000 had been expended. Superintendent Forbush is of the belief that the Legislature will make a new appropriation shortly, as this is the season of the year when the best work in destroying the pest is accomplished. He said that 18,000 bushels of moths were destroyed last year. The commission desires an extra appropriation of $180,000. The board will not attempt to kill off the browntail moth, as that is the business of the property owners, according to law.

YOUSOUF FOULED ROEBER

"The Terrible Turk," Angered by the German-American's Tactics, Pushed Him from the Platform.

RIOTOUS OUTBREAK FOLLOWED

Chief of Police McCullagh and a Cordon of Officers Necessary to Get the Big Wrestler Safely to His Dressing Room in Madison Square Garden.

The much-heralded wrestling match between Ernest Roeber and Yousouf at Madison Square Garden last night, which it was claimed would restore wrestling to its former high favor with the sporting public, ended in a fizzle, and almost resulted in a riot.

The trouble was caused by the fact that Yousouf, who is known as the "Terrible Turk," almost frenzied with anger at being unable to get his opponent to come on the mat and wrestle, gave him a push which sent Roeber flying off the stage to the ground, five feet below. Roeber was unconscious for a few minutes, but was finally revived, and it was discovered upon an examination that he was unable to continue, and the referee, Hugh Leonard, awarded the match to Roeber on a foul.

When the spectators saw Roeber dive head first from the platform and land on his shoulder on the ground they thought at first that he had been killed, and in spite of the policemen who held the main body of the crowd back many rushed menacingly toward the platform.

There were cries from all parts of the big Garden of "Kill the Turk!" "Lynch him!" but the big wrestler at whom the threats were directed did not understand or else was too angered to notice them, for he stamped about on the mat and indicated in pantomime to the crowd that the fault was not his, but Roeber's, who would not take his place on the mat, but kept running around on the board circle outside the platform.

Chief of Police McCullagh quickly gathered his men around the platform, for it was evident that if the crowd laid hands on the Turk they would deal roughly with him. The spectators kept up a continuous howl, and in the midst of the confusion a cordon of policemen formed around Yousouf and escorted him to his dressing room.

Roeber meantime was being cared for by a couple of physicians, and when it was found that the muscles of his back were injured and the fact was announced from the platform, the crowd again yelled and threatened to harm the Turk. The referee awarded the match to Roeber on a foul, and Manager William Brady announced that in order that the public might not be disappointed in seeing the Turk wrestle, Tom Cannon had been secured to give an exhibition with Yousouf. Chief McCullagh, however, saw that the feeling against the big wrestler was too high and refused to allow him to appear. There was considerable grumbling, but the doors were thrown open and the crowd dispersed, while Roeber was taken to his dressing room.

The crowd that turned out to see the match filled every available seat in the Garden and took up in standing room the greater part of the big arena. There were several preliminary bouts, but the crowd was impatient for the main event of the evening. Many of the spectators were women, and they seemed to be as eager as the men to witness the struggle.

Yousouf, wearing an overcoat over his trunks, and a big plaid turban, was the first to step upon the platform, and Roeber followed him shortly. The referee explained to the men that no hold was to be barred, and that unless a fall was made on the mat it would not count. The announcement was made that the match was for $500 a side and 50 per cent. of the gate receipts, and that the American rules of Graeco-Roman style, the best two out of three falls, would govern the contest.

The big platform, open on all sides, and in the centre of which was the canvas mat, was cleared, and after shaking hands the men crouched into position. The Turk, who towered fully six inches above Roeber, looked like a giant compared with the German-American, and as he took his place on the canvas it was apparent that if main strength would win, the contest was his. Big bunches of muscles stood out prominently on his back, and at the ends of his long and somewhat sinewy arms a pair of massive hands opened and closed nervously.

Tantalized by Roeber.

Roeber, compactly built and more agile than his opponent, stepped on the mat, but was off again in a second, and danced around in a tantalizing manner on the board strip outside of the mat. If the Turk scored a fall there it would not count, and this fact angered him, for, after waiting for a short time for Roeber to step on the mat, he bent outside of the mat line and covered Roeber's head with both hands.

This was not to the latter's liking and he wriggled away. But the Turk would not be thwarted. He seemed suddenly maddened when he reached the Fourth Avenue side of the platform, and gave Roeber a sudden push which sent him off the platform. He was still angry, for he jumped back on the mat and danced about in rage like a caged animal until the policeman escorted him out to his dressing room.

The preliminary bouts were interesting. One of the collar-and-elbow style between William Johnson, the champion middleweight of America, and Harry Reed of Connecticut was won by Johnson, he making the first and third falls.

A catch-as-catch-can affair between Leo Pardell of Chicago and Frank Idone was stubbornly contested, and was won by the former. In his first throw he secured a foothold combined with a half-nelson on his opponent and floored him neatly. Idone secured the second fall. He made a bridge of Pardell's body, and then with a "further arm-and-leg" hold turned him until he was flat. Pardell, however, got a body lift on Idone in the next engagement, and tossed him high in the air. The wrestler landed on his hands, but a moment later he was caught with a hip lock and then a half-nelson, which sent him prone.

23D REGIMENT GAMES.

Soldier Men Make Good Scores and Break Some Records.

The thirteenth annual indoor games of the Twenty-third Regiment took place last evening at the armory of the regiment, at Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, and several records were broken.

The first event was a 100-yard dash, handicap. It was won by A. C. Porter of Company F, with F. Lichenstein of Company A second, and W. G. Dana, third. Time—1:20 2-5.

The second event was a sixty-yard dash, won by W. Weidemann of Company F, with M. Travis second and G. A. Lewis third.

The third event was a sack race, won by F. A. Comin of Company A, with W. D. Dubois of Company K second, and T. B. Nicholson third. Time—1:04.

In a 220-yard hurdle race, novice, scratch, W. G. Dana of Company C came in first, W. G. Dalton, Company K, second, and A. C. Bodic of Company K, third.

Next followed a two-mile handicap bicycle race, which resulted as follows: W. F. Hillman of Company A first, J. H. Lacrois of Company D second, and J. R. Schilldairs of Company F third. Time—5:22 4-5.

The 220-yard hurdle race, handicap, followed, won by F. F. Greene of Company F in 0:29 4-5. The previous record was 0:30 4-5.

Putting the sixteen-pound shot, a handicap event, was won by A. D. Wise of Company F (scratch,) who threw 36 feet 9 inches. The previous record was 35 feet one-half inch. The last event was a half-mile roller skate race, and was won by A. D. Wise, with Mahoney second and Carter third.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—To-day's races at Ingleside resulted as follows:

First Race.—Selling. Five furlongs: Prima Vera won, Frank Ireland second, Oraibee third. Time—1:02¾.

Second Race.—Allowances. Six furlongs. Trolley won, Rubicon second, Newsgatherer third. Time—1:14.

Third Race.—Hurdle. Mile and a quarter. Our Climate won, Tortoni second, Monita third. Time—2:20¾.

Fourth Race.—Evergreen Stakes; he

REPUBLICAN CLUB DINNER

Mr. Depew Declares the Wall Street Millionaires Are Not Lacking in Patriotism.

THEY WOULD PROFIT BY WAR

United States Treasurer Roberts Says Jingoism Does Not Prove Love of Country—Other Speakers Refer to the Rumors of War.

The Republican Club gave the first of what is to be a series of dinners last night at the clubhouse, 450 Fifth Avenue. Chauncey M. Depew, the club's President, presided, and United States Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts was the guest of honor. Covers were laid for 120 members and guests.

Before introducing Mr. Roberts, Mr. Depew made a brief address. He said, among other things, that despite the accusation that the Administration's hands were tied by Wall Street, it would be found that the Wall Street millionaires are no less patriotic than the loudest-mouthed jingo in the land.

"They stand ready," said Mr. Depew, "to give financial as well as physical and moral support to the United States Government in case of necessity. At the present time the country is filled with people talking war. The Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War are not talking—they are working, and it is with money they are preparing to meet every emergency. Should there be war, it will be carried to a successful solution, and not the least valuable allies the United States will find will be the moneyed men.

"But there should be no avoidable war in this beginning of a new century. Let us stand by McKinley and trust the sober, sound judgment of the country. The issue of $1,000,000,000 of bonds to defray the expenses of war would realize to the bankers of this country and Europe a profit of $50,000,000. The telegraph and railroad companies would increase their receipts five fold if war should be the outcome of the present complications. And yet it is said the only thing preventing an outbreak of war is the sordidness of the banking interests."

Mr. Depew hesitated for a moment, and Alexander Caldwell interrupted by asking if the loss of the Maine and her crew did not warrant war with Spain. "I, for one," he declared, "am ready to give up my business and help uphold the honor of the flag and avenge the injury inflicted on us."

When the applause that greeted Mr. Caldwell's outburst was silenced Mr. Depew replied that Democrats and Republicans felt alike on the question and were ready to support whatever action the President and Congress should decide upon, but that until a decision had been reached it was unpatriotic as well as unwise to jump at conclusions.

Mr. Roberts on War and Finances.

In presenting Mr. Roberts Mr. Depew said he would speak on the financial question, but Mr. Roberts, like Mr. Depew himself and the other speakers, left his announced subject and referred at more length to the chances of war than to matters of finance. He said:

"The contrast in the financial situation under the last Administration and that of President McKinley is most striking and encouraging. From the very inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, deficits confronted the Treasury. The sale of bonds followed each other thick and fast. After all the increase of indebtedness with falling revenues and chronic deficits, March 4, 1897, found the Treasury with a nominal balance of $211,500,968, and a gold reserve of $150,975,837. By March 1, 1898, the figures showed a steady increase in ordinary receipts, and a gain of over $9,000,000 over the like period last year.

"Financial architects can find fault with our monetary system, and the time will come when it can be remodeled for the better. For the present it is the sure defense, and just now as administered, the only defense on the gold standard.

"The pressing need of this moment is to distinguish between patriotism and certain qualities that assume its guise. Boasting, benevolence, violence are no part of it. The loud-mouthed jingo is not necessarily a patriot. But even more emphatically timidity, time serving, and cowardice are not patriotism. They are distinct disloyalty. No patriot ever writes with an alien pen, borrows the opinions of foreign cynics, or tests our duties by Spanish or Cuban or British demands.

"We are Americans, guided by American principles, cherishing American purposes. Avoiding entangling alliances, as the champion of humanity, the leader of civilization, this Republic will not be, cannot be, false to its privileges and its obligations. It breathes the spirit of Washington, Jackson, and Grant. Seeking always peace and its blessings, it will if need shall come, as with the hand of the gentle and holy Lincoln, wield the sword of justice not in vain."

Spain a Murderer of Babes.

The Rev. Dr. Duffield of the First Presbyterian Church, who followed Mr. Roberts, said that the relations between Washington and Madrid have passed the commercial and diplomatic stages, and the questions at issue were questions of manhood. Spain had degenerated from a bull fighter, he said, to a murderer of babes and oppressor of weaklings in Cuba.

"The skeleton fingers of those she has starved," he said in conclusion, "are beckoning for help to those who can easily deprive her of power to do further evil. William of Orange once meted out justice to Spain, and like justice, should the occasion arise, will be measured out by William of Ohio."

Edmund Wetmore spoke on the same subject in a more conservative vein. He counseled moderation, combined with firmness, on the part of the United States Government, and implicit confidence in that Government on the part of the American people.

JUDGE BRADLEY IN TROUBLE.

Representative McCall Introduces an Impeachment Resolution Based on His Alleged Words.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Representative McCall of Massachusetts to-day introduced a resolution in the House referring to the Committee on Judiciary the following words alleged to have been uttered by Judge Bradley of the District Supreme Court in sentencing Edward Smith for murdering his common-law wife:

"I do not know of a case in which the Government should be more deeply congratulated in being rid of such a man as that. Lynching probably would be better than putting the Government to the expense of keeping and hanging that brute."

A committee is authorized to bring impeachment resolutions if its investigation warrants it.

CENTRAL VERMONT BONDS.

New Four Per Cents to be Guaranteed by the Grand Trunk Railway.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 26.—Considerable interest has been aroused in railway and financial circles by the revival of the report that the Grand Trunk Railway had guaranteed the bonds of the Central Vermont Railroad. General Manager Hayes explained to-day that this guarantee was to the extent of 80 per cent. of the gross earnings of the business exchanged between the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont.

This guarantee was offered at the conference of bondholders in Boston last Winter, when the plan of reorganization of the company was adopted by the present bondholders after negotiations with the Grand Trunk management. The old bonds bore 5 per cent. The new bonds, as proposed, will be 4 per cent., the same as the debentures of the Grand Trunk Road.

Advance in Price of Window Glass.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—The American Glass Company of Pittsburg, better known as the Glass Trust, to-day telegraphed local dealers that the price of window glass would be advanced 7 per cent., beginning April 1. The local dealers are much excited over the order, as they say that it will cost them thousands of dollars. The only explanation made by them of the advance is that Spring is near, when the demand for window glass is large, and the trust sees a chance of increasing its profits. The dealers, of course, will have to advance their prices to protect themselves.

COLLEGIANS DEFY A. A. U.

They Demand Absolute Exemption from the Registration Rule and a Row Is Threatened.

There promises to be a serious conflict between the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. and the Amateur Athletic Union. The bone of contention is the registration scheme. The Executive Committee of the I. A. A. A. A. came to the conclusion at the meeting held on Friday night that it was well able to conduct its own affairs regarding the management of athletics, and demands of the Amateur Athletic Union that its members be exempt from registration. The following resolution was adopted and forwarded to the Amateur Athletic Union officials yesterday:

Whereas, the reply of the Registration Committee of the A. A. U. in answer to the resolution submitted to that body by the I. A. A. A. A. does not eliminate the objections to the registration scheme as set forth in said resolution; be it

Resolved, That the I. A. A. A. A. demand as its right absolute exemption of all its members from the registration scheme of the A. A. U.

Oliver Shiras of Cornell, who gave out the resolution, said that he had given the matter serious consideration before making the demand, and was prepared for anything that the A. A. U. might threaten to do.

The first resolution passed by the I. A. A. A. A. demanded a modification of the registration rule. The A. A. U. immediately consented to make a change and offered the I. A. A. A. A. half of the $1 fee collected from the members of the college associations. The collegiate association, however, wanted its members exempt from paying any fee.

If the Amateur Athletic Union decides to comply with the demand of the collegiates it will cause a general row with the rank and file of athletes who will also demand that they be exempt.

HORSE SHOW AT DURLAND'S.

Prize Winners on the Third and Last Day of the Exhibition—Some of the Visitors.

A large crowd of visitors turned out last night to witness the third and last day's showing of the seventh annual horse show at Durland's Riding Academy, at the Boulevard and Central Park West. The eight competitions brought out a number of fine animals, which won considerable applause as they were put through their paces. The decisions made seemed on the whole to be popular.

Charles F. Bates, popularly known as "Fatty," was particularly successful in landing the colored ribbons that entitled him to prizes. He drove his own entries, when they were not too numerous to make it impossible, and captured first prize for a runabout horse, second for tandems over fifteen hands, and second for pairs, fifteen hands and under. He drove The Whirl of the Town in all three events, and the horse was well applauded.

The ladies' saddle-horse contest brought out some pretty handling of the contesting animals by their young woman riders. The jumping contest was one of the most interesting of the lot, although few of the horses made a remarkable showing at the bars. The performance of W. D. Grand's Red Oak, the winner, was a remarkably clean one, however, and merited the enthusiastic applause he won.

Society was in evidence, of course, at the show. Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont were there, and Mrs. Belmont had her chestnut gelding Tony entered in Class 4, though unsuccessfully. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Eckert, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clausen, Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Miss C. Adelaide Doremus, and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Grant were among the visitors.

The winners were as follows:

Class 22—For the best and best-appointed ladies' pair turnout; horses to cost 50 per cent.; trap and appointments, 50 per cent.; ladies to drive—Won by Wasp, br. g., 14 hands, 5 years, and Hornet, br. g., 14 hands, 4 years; exhibitor, Miss Martha Cameron; Second, Chester, ch. g., 15.1½ hands, 6 years, and mate of equal height; exhibitor, Miss C. Adelaide Doremus; third, Lady Grace, ch. m., 14.1 hands, 6 years, and Lady Gay, g. m., 14.1 hands, 6 years; exhibitor, Edwin H. Wetherbee.

Class 7—For the best weight-carrying horse not exceeding 15.2 hands, up to carrying 200 pounds. To be shown at the walk, trot, and canter, conformation and manners to be especially considered. Won by Spark, ch. g., 15.1½ hands, 5 years; exhibitor, Edwin H. Wetherbee; second, Blondy, b. g., 15.2¼ hands, 6 years, exhibitor, W. Durland; third, Richard, br. g., 15.2, 8 years; exhibitor, Howard Carroll.

Class 17—For the best tandem over 15 hands high, (second prize offered by Walter J. Lee.) Won by Ruby, ch. m., 15.1¾ hands, 7 years; and Chesterfield, ch. g., 15.1½ hands, 6 years; exhibitor, W. F. Tooker, Jr.; second, The Whirl of the Town, b. g., 14.3½ hands, and Egbert, b. g., 16.1 hands; exhibitor, Charles F. Bates; third, Fitzhugh Lee, b. g., 15.2½ hands, 6 years, and Sir Gilbert, b. g., 15.3 hands, 6 years; exhibitor, John Arthur.

Class 4.—For the best mare or gelding, 14 hands, and not exceeding 15.0 hands. Won by Edna West, b. m., 15.1 hands, 5 years; exhibitor, C. L. Railey; second, Lady of Quality, b. m., 15 hands, 6 years; exhibitor, Harvey S. Ladew; third, Aeonite, ch. m., 14.2 hands, 8 years; exhibitor, Dr. Van der Poel.

Class 20—For the best runabout horse. Won by The Whirl of the Town, g., 14.3½ hands; exhibitor, Charles F. Bates; second, Harkaway, b. g., 15.2½ hands, 6 years; third, Aeonita, ch. m., 14.2 hands, 8 years; exhibitor, Dr. Van der Poel.

Class 3—For the best lady's saddle horse, to be ridden by a lady, to be judged on conformation, manners, action, and style of going at the walk, trot, and canter, soundness to be considered—Won by Chester, ch. g., 15.1½ hands, 6 years; exhibitor, Miss C. Adelaide Doremus; second, D'Or, ch. g., 15.1¾ hands, aged; exhibitor, Miss A. H. Wolff; third, Robin Hood, br. g., 15.1¼ hands, 6 years; exhibitor, Miss C. C. Doremus.

Class 14.—For the best pair 15 hands and under. Won by Lieutenant Wilkes, b g., 14.3½ hands, 7 years, and Lord Brilliant, ch. h. g., 14.3½ hands, 7 years; exhibitor, George B. Hulin; second, The Whirl of the Town, b. g., 14.3½ hands, and A Round of Pleasure, b. g., 14.3 hands; exhibitor, Charles F. Bates; third, Wasp, br. g., 14 hands, 5 years, and Hornet, br. g., 14 hands, 4 years; exhibitor, Miss Martha Cameron.

For the best performance of jumpers over the regular jump. Performance to count 50 per cent and conformation 50 per cent. Won by Red Oak, b. g., 15.2 hands, 6 years; W. D. Grand, exhibitor.

GEN. CARLIN ROBBED.

The Retired Army Officer Loses His Wallet and $794.

Gen. W. H. Carlin, a retired army officer, who gave his address as the Lotos Club, left the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel about 8 o'clock last evening to go to Wallack's Theatre. He boarded a crosstown car, and stood on the platform.

At Broadway he put his hand into his coat pocket and missed his wallet. It had contained a certified check for $500, a check for $104 on the Omaha National Bank, a check for $20 indorsed by Capt. Tine of the United States Army, and $170 in money. He went to the Thirtieth Street Police Station and reported the case. Detectives were detailed to look for the thieves.

RESCUER OR CRIMINAL?

Negro Saves a Train Near the Pawtucket River and Is Arrested.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 26.—Elwood C. Haller, a negro, who says he belongs in New York, set fire to his shirt last night to make signals to the New York and Boston midnight express, to prevent it from running into a pile of ties on the track, near the bridge over the Pawtucket River, and has been arrested pending an examination on a charge of having himself placed the obstruction on the rails.

When the train stopped Haller was found beside the track. He told the trainmen that he found the sleepers on the rails, and, knowing that the train was due in a few seconds, took off his shirt and set it on fire, to use as a signal torch. A few questions convinced the men that Haller's story was not the truth. He was taken on the train to Cranston, where he was arrested. To-day he was arraigned on the charge of placing obstructions on the tracks of a railroad company. He pleaded not guilty, and was held in $8,000 for trial next Saturday.

CAPTAIN'S WIFE BURNED.

Julia Larsen's Dress Afire, Aboard the Lighter Power.

Julia Larsen, thirty-five years old, the wife of Joseph Larsen, Captain of the lighter Power, which is moored at the foot of East Thirty-fifth Street, was severely burned last night, and is lying at Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition.

Mrs. Larsen was standing near a stove in the cabin when a spark ignited her dress. In a moment she was enveloped in flames. Her screams attracted a deck hand, who threw a blanket over her and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The woman was badly burned about the face, hands, arms, and legs. Policeman Robinson of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital, and Surgeon Medwin Leale responded, and after applying bandages, took the suffering woman to Bellevue.

SPAIN TO YIELD GRADUALLY.

Advices Received in Paris Say Senor Polo y Bernabe Has Received Such Instructions.

LONDON, March 27.—The Paris correspondent of The Sunday Special says private advices received from Madrid say that Señor Polo y Bernabé, the Spanish Minister at Washington, has been instructed to yield gradually.

THE TENSION IN HAVANA.

Many Believe Spain Will Ask for Arbitration—What Gomez Is Doing—The Press.

HAVANA, via Key West, March 26.—The tension here, as is doubtless the case in the United States, is greater than it was a week ago, while expectancy grows more acute daily, now that the reports of both courts of inquiry into the Maine disaster are in the hands of their respective Governments. Of outward signs here of an impending breach there are few, if any. The volunteers and recruits are drilling harder, especially in artillery work, while the emplacement of big guns in the suburb of Vidido goes on apace.

It is noted, however, that naval officers smile when passing the works. One said recently: "One of our battleships now at the Tortugas carries more metal than the whole pack of these fellows."

There are murmurings in the low cafés and sometimes rather black looks for the "Americanos" on the streets, but on the whole it is much to be doubted whether Cubans and Spaniards visiting interior cities of the United States during the present state of feelings would be treated with as much general courtesy as is shown here to all foreigners. Naval men here are extremely earnest in the belief that the United States should early take steps to prevent the arrival of the Spanish torpedo fleet off the coast of Cuba, and within a few hours' sail of the fleet at Key West or the Tortugas.

All believe that the Washington officials fully approve of the desirability of such prevention. However, as before said, the real attitude of everybody is that so long maintained, namely, a waiting attitude.

Many believe that diplomacy or arbitration would avert war, even now, and some think that Spain will say in effect: "Your decision is that the explosion was external, and ours that it was internal. This is a grave matter. We demand a further investigation, in which disinterested parties shall act with the Spanish and the American Government. We will abide by the decision of the final tribunal so far as indemnity is concerned, though now and forever disclaiming any foreknowledge of a plot or purpose to blow up the ship."

The high Spanish official who is practically quoted above thinks that such a proposition by Spain is bound to meet with acceptance, being regarded as eminently fair by all civilized Governments.

Meantime, Gen. Gomez and the insurgent chiefs and their followers are evidently prepared to continue fighting for years yet to come, if necessary. The knowledge of this fact may have something to do with the increased bitterness in the tone of the Havana press which, within the week has been really abusive of Americans, not only as to their actions, but their motives as well.

Gen. Gomez has written a letter to the Junta in New York, reiterating his purpose to accept nothing but the conditions of the Monte Cristi declaration. He says he is willing, however, to pay Spain $200,000,000 purchase money if needed. He is also anxious that the Spanish soldiers who remain here should help in the rebuilding of Cuba's commercial greatness. Gen. Gomez says he has nearer 50,000 than 30,000 men under arms, and is gaining recruits daily.

Fighting has been resumed with considerable vigor in the Province of Puerto Principe since the failure to induce the insurgents to accept or even listen to the offers of autonomy.

La Lucha, in an editorial article, says:

"Capt. Sigsbee's request to be allowed to blow up the rest of the wreck was most innocent, destroying it so that the arbitrators would not be able to verify any examination in the future, and so as to render it unable to find out if the explosion was from the inside or from without."

La Lucha adds: "The American court has not taken proper time to examine the wreck."

The other Havana dailies say the American court was "influenced by the sensational press."

GERMAN SYMPATHY FOR SPAIN.

Opinion Regards the Maine Explosion as Ground for Damages—Emperor William's View.

LONDON, March 27.—A dispatch to The Observer from Berlin says the imminent danger of war between the United States and Spain is the absorbing topic of discussion. Until recently political and financial circles refused to credit the probability of war, but the report of the Maine commission dissipated this skepticism. There was general depression on the Bourse to-day.

German opinion may be summarized by saying that it refuses to believe that a mine was intentionally exploded. It regards the case as one of negligence on the part of Spain, for which the United States is entitled to compensation; but that counter claims on account of the filibustering expeditions must be allowed. No German credits the genuineness of the American measures against these expeditions, or the indignation of Americans over Spanish cruelties in Cuba. Indeed, opinion here resents American intervention as impertinence, and would, in case of war, sympathize outspokenly with Spain, but would, at the same time, preserve the strictest neutrality.

The Sunday Special's Berlin correspondent telegraphs:

"I have learned from Ambassador White that Emperor William has expressed his belief that the Maine was not destroyed from the outside. In order to study the cause of the Maine's destruction, the Emperor commanded that the Naval Committee presided over by Admiral Knorr should study a series of exhaustive reports which he had cabled from Havana.

"The reports dealt minutely with the condition of the hull of the Maine, and were supplemented with accurate plans showing the injury thereto. The committee concluded that the explosion was due to the overheating of coal bunkers, and not to a torpedo or mine."

According to the correspondent, Mr. White also said that he held the same view as the committee.

VIEWS OF THE MAINE SHOWN.

The Illustrated Lecture of Horace See Causes Enthusiasm.

"Development of the Steamship" was the subject of a lecture by Horace See in the lecture room of the Museum of Natural History last night. Mr. See was for twenty years connected with the Cramps of Philadelphia and is now a well-known mechanical engineering contractor with offices at 1 Broadway.

He gave stereopticon illustrations, and showed the various stages of maritime construction, beginning with the small vessels of the Norse sea kings. The most popular feature of his lecture was his description of the Maine, with views before and after the explosion. Every detail of this calamity was heard with eagerness by the audience, and there were many patriotic outbursts.

The culminating demonstration came with the last view, a picture of "Old Glory" in a breeze.

A Japanese Influx Expected.

Saduzuchi Uchida, the Japanese Empire's Consul to New York, called on Commissioners Fitchie and McSweeney at the Immigration Bureau yesterday afternoon for information regarding immigration laws touching the immigration of Japanese. The Consul obtained a copy of the immigration laws, and from questions which he put to the Commissioners, it is inferred at the Barge Office that there is to be an influx of Japanese, though the Consul was reticent about it.

Passengers on the St. Paul.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship St. Paul, from Southampton, were: John Armstrong, Robert Anderson, John Kendrick Bangs, A. Curtis Bond, Charles Carroll, F. N. Doubleday, Carl Eichenberg, Capt. W. J. Hannah, J. Henry Harper, Edward A. Jonas, C. Maitland Smith, C. P. Oudin, George Putnam, Dr. Brown F. Swist, Capt. J. E. Sheparard, and Norman Williams, Jr.

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OHIO RIVER FLOOD.

Traffic and Business Interrupted in Cincinnati—Water Still Rising Rapidly.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—To-night the outlook for a great flood in the Ohio River is disheartening. River men set the maximum of the present flood at fifty-one feet, but to-night at 10 o'clock it was fifty-six and six-tenths feet, and is rising one-tenth of a foot hourly. A light rain this afternoon was transformed into a heavy rain to-night.

Here in Cincinnati merchants from Second Street and West Pearl Street to the river are moving goods from inundated cellars as rapidly as possible, with the prospect of having to remove them to the second story. Street railroads are flooded between Newport and Dayton and between Covington and Ludlow, Ky. River navigation is embarrassed here because of a flooded landing. The only place for landing goods is at the river and railway transfer station, in the west end. The Grand Central station has been flooded so that no trains have entered it since noon.

At 6 o'clock to-night the Ohio River was rising at all points from Gallipolis to Cairo. At 10 o'clock to-night it was stationary at Gallipolis, but rising rapidly at all points from Catlettsburg to Cairo.

The condition of the homeless in stricken interior cities is improving. Provision for their relief has been generously and speedily made by their neighbors.

ROBBED IN A HALLWAY.

Thieves Take a Man's Watch and Money in West Thirty-third Street.

Frank Gallagher of 87 Sixth Avenue was accosted about midnight last night by four men, who pushed him into the hallway of 257 West Thirty-third Street and robbed him of a watch valued at $8 and some small change. After robbing Gallagher the men darted down Thirty-third Street, toward Eighth Avenue.

Gallagher started in pursuit, yelling at the top of his voice. Policeman Trojan of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station joined in the chase and captured one of the men at Tenth Avenue. He gave the name of James Kelly, a barkeeper, twenty-nine years old, of 337 East Thirty-seventh Street. Detectives Maxim and Boyle of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station are detailed to catch the other three highwaymen.

SIGSBEE'S NIECE AT BELLEVUE.

Relative of the Famous Captain Has the Opium Habit.

Miss Florence Sigsbee, twenty-four years old, pretty, well-dressed, and seemingly possessed of every comfort, was admitted to the alcoholic ward of Bellevue Hospital last night at her own request. Miss Sigsbee says she is a niece of Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine.

She has lived for two years with Mrs. Fields, who keeps boarders at 145 East Seventeenth Street. Miss Sigsbee came here from Albany, her birthplace, two years ago. She was employed most of the time in Huyler's candy store, on Broadway. She says she received a prescription made largely from paregoric, while she was a student in the Albany City College, and out of this contracted the paregoric habit.

Dr. Huntington diagnosed the case as chronic opiumism. Miss Sigsbee was escorted to the hospital by George Fox, a brother of Mrs. Fields, and living in the same house. Mrs. Fields says Miss Sigsbee is a woman of refinement and culture and verifies the claim to relationship with the famous Captain of the ill-fated Maine. She says the habit has grown to such a degree that it became necessary to place the young woman in an institution. The doctors say she is in a serious condition, but believe they can restore her to her normal health.

N. Y. ATHLETIC CLUB OPENING.

The New House Formally Turned Over to the Members.

The new clubhouse of the New York Athletic Club, at Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, was formally turned over last night to the members by the Building and Finance Committee. The members assembled in the gymnasium, on the fifth floor, and listened to addresses by Chairman James Whitely, Gen. Thomas L. Watson, and Bartow S. Weeks.

The committee had been authorized at a previous meeting to issue $100,000 of 6 per cent. gold bonds for the purpose of furnishing the house. Chairman Whitely announced that all but $46,100 had been subscribed by the members. He appealed to those present to take the balance, and in less than five minutes $47,700, or more than the balance was subscribed.

The members of the committees are: Chairman Whitely, Secretary B. F. O'Connor, Thomas L. Watson, A. G. Mills, Bartow S. Weeks, August Belmont, John R. Van Wormer, W. D. Searls, Charles E. Goodhue, Charles P. Wills, and Walter Stanton. The Superintendent of the club is J. J. Duffy. William A. Cable was the architect.

Two military bands furnished the music. Eight hundred of the three thousand or more members called during the afternoon and evening and registered their names.

Death of W. T. Smith.

W. T. Smith, one of the wealthiest citizens of Scranton, Penn., died on Friday at the residence of his brother-in-law, Judge Elmer B. Adams, in St. Louis.

Young Athlete Begins Vigorously.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times, March 4.

Physical Instructor Allen of the Young Men's Christian Association had a new pupil in the gymnasium yesterday. He came just after dinner. He was from the sunny land of tea and rice, Sing Ga Wing by name, and wanted to take his first lesson. Mr. Allen started him in on the initial course and left him for a while. In gymnasium work half an hour's exercise daily is considered prudent and ample for the first week. Returning in an hour he found the would-be athlete well warmed up to the work, and suggested that he had had enough, and perhaps had better retire and come again the next day. The son of China replied, "Me no tiree," and kept right on. At 5 o'clock he was still there, and at 6 informed Mr. Allen "Me stopee now, cum gain in ev'nin'." Sure enough, in about an hour he was back again, and exercised until the formation of the regular evening class compelled him to desist. Mr. Allen is wondering this afternoon whether he is in bed at home, in the hospital, or is going to show up at the gymnasium. One of the Winter's pupils who tried to take the whole course in one lesson had to be assisted to dress for a week afterward.

POST OFFICE INNOVATIONS

Originality and Vigor in India Shame the Conservatism of the English Home Department.

LESSONS FROM THE HEATHEN

Money Sent by Telegraph—Bills and Taxes Collected—Medicine Delivered in Remote Districts—Profitable Result of Making the Mails Useful.

From The London Times.

The courage with which the Indian Post Office undertakes services from which St. Martin's-le-Grand still shrinks might warm the heart of a British postal reformer. With the assimilating powers of a young institution, it absorbs whatever it finds suitable to its own growth in the systems of Europe and America, and quadruples its work in short periods of years. The Indian Post Office dates only from the beginning of the Queen's reign, and the first Indian postage stamps were struck in 1854 as one of the daring innovations of Lord Dalhousie. It now ranks fourth in the world as regards the number of its post offices, fifth as regards the number of its letter boxes, and seventh in the amount of its money order business. It has attained to these dimensions in a single generation, and among a population of whom only 4 per cent. can yet read and write. It advances by bounds with the progress of public instruction, and before another generation is gone, if the career of British rule in India sustains no check, it will bid for a first place among the postal administrations of the globe. During the past twelve years its number of letters and post cards doubled, while in all other postal business the expansion has been still more rapid.

Many facilities long given by the Indian Post Office have but recently been conceded here. The parcel post, telegraphic money orders, and the free redirection of letters were features of the Indian postal service for years before they were introduced in the United Kingdom. Even now there is a want of simplicity in our English system of redirecting letters, for the redirection of parcels an extra charge is made, and a second commission is taken in the case of money orders if the office of payment be changed. The Indian Post Office saves the public all such vexations and uncertainties by a uniform rule of free delivery from the initial charge. Money orders and parcels, as well as letters, are redirected without further payment, although the fresh journey may involve another 2,000 miles, from Quetta to Mandalay, or from Peshawar to Tuticorin. The Indian authorities admit that a second charge is justifiable, but they find that the convenience to the public and the encouragement to use the post greatly exceed the loss to themselves.

Tempting Illiterates to Use the Mail.

These words "encouragement to use the post" give the keynote of the whole Indian system. That system, on its modern lines, had to be created among an illiterate population, which clung to the old Asiatic methods of transmitting communications by messengers or by word of mouth. The problem, therefore, was how to develop a postal service requisite for carrying on the government of a great empire at as little cost as possible, by tempting the people themselves to use it, and so to contribute to its maintenance. In this task the Indian postal authorities have displayed a spirit of enterprise and a wise liberality. They recognized that Indians are poor, but love secrecy, and use small or light pieces of paper, so they gave a halfpenny post for sealed or closed letters of little weight. The transmission of money through the Post Office without the knowledge of any separate communication between the remitter and the payee, the payment of money orders by postmen at the house of the addressee, and the cash-on-delivery system for parcels are a few of the arrangements of the Indian Post Office of which we have little or no practical experience in this country, although they exist in European postal systems. To take an example of how such arrangements bring the Post Office into the trade and economic distribution of the country.

The cash on delivery system for parcels, or "value-payable post," as it is called in India, is an arrangement under which a letter, parcel, or open railway receipt goes through the post on condition that it is to be delivered only on payment to the postman of a sum specified by the sender, which on receipt is at once forwarded to him by the Post Office. This system has been in operation for nineteen years, and last year more than 2,000,000 of articles, valued at over 23,000,000 rupees, were thus sent through the Indian Post Office. The arrangement not only tends to place purchases on a cash basis, but it enables the consumer in remote up-country districts to obtain the benefit of the lowest cash prices in the great centres of production or of trade. No grievous references are given or required, for the distant seller knows that he is certain of his money on the delivery of the goods. Calcutta firms alone posted over 700,000 consignments last year on this expansion of the cash system, and received in return from the Post Office 8,500,000 rupees. The business has doubled within the last seven years, and, like the services des envois contre remboursement of the Continent, meets a real want.

Rents and Land Taxes Through the Post Office.

The Indian Post Office, however, is very far from being purely imitative of European methods. It strives to bring within its scope not merely trade distribution, but also the relations between the Government and a vast population of small taxpayers. The postal money-order service provides a special procedure for the payment of the land revenue to the Treasury, without requiring the cultivator to stir a foot from his often distant hamlet. It has another special set of forms to facilitate the payment of rents by cultivators who wish to avoid the delays and petty exactions incident to their attending in person at their landlord's office. In the Punjab there is a further development of the system, based on the value-payable post, under which persons in the interior can obtain copies of documents from the courts without the expense involved by a personal journey or by the employment of a lawyer. In the same province, too, there is a special arrangement for the payment of military pensioners through the post and for their identification at their local Post Office. Last year over 24,000 pensioners were paid under this arrangement without troubling them to leave their native villages.

Indeed, so closely has the postal system been brought into the popular life that almost every department of the public service tries to enlist its agency whenever it has to deal directly with the people. In this way the Indian Post Office is led into tasks which would scarcely be appropriate in European countries. Thus in 1892 when Sir Charles Elliott, the late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, resolved to check the scourge of malarial fever by offering the peasantry pure quinine at cost price, he could find no agency likely to be so efficient as the village Post Offices. The duty was admittedly outside the range of the postal authorities, but the importance of the cause was held to justify their co-operation. The quinine is made up in single-dose sealed packets of five grains, stamped with the royal arms, and bearing directions for use, and sold at the village Post Offices for a pice each—the Indian equivalent of a farthing. This arrangement has since been extended with great success to other malarial provinces, and during the last two years nearly 6,000,000 quinine packets were thus sold by the village Post Offices in Lower Bengal alone. More strictly legitimate, and perhaps even more striking, is the banking business done by the Indian Post Office. More than 91 per cent. of the depositors in its savings banks are Indians, and nearly the whole of its 11,000,000 money orders last year were sent by and paid to natives. The sepoy on active service, the coolie from distant provinces on the Assam tea gardens, and the domestic servant following his master's fortunes over the length and breadth of India, are as sure that their monthly wages will punctually reach their remote homes as if they paid over the money with their own hands. A small but promising beginning has also been made in life insurance through the agency of the Post Office.

Such facts are more significant than figures, however large. Yet the figures are very big ones. Of the 123,000 miles of mail lines in India only 42,000 are by railway, steamer, or coach. The remaining 81,000 are lines on which the mails have to be carried by foot runners, mules, camels, horsemen, or country boats. The very accidents of such a postal system form a romance of their own—a resthouse at the height of 13,500 feet buried beneath an avalanche, or the mails attacked by frontier or native States' banditti, or swept away by river floods or irresistible invasions of the sea.

MEMORIALS OF PUBLIC MEN.

The Regrettable Lack of Them in Our American Cities Incidentally Illustrated in Maine.

Judge Joseph W. Symonds delivered the principal address at the presentation of the portrait of the late Gen. Neal Dow to the City of Portland, Me., on Monday, March 21. In part he said:

"I wish we in our times here in Portland might look upon some masterpiece of sculpture portraying the first minister of the town, Thomas Smith, grave and reverend, severe and sombre as the period in which he lived, to stand, it might be, upon our old First Parish grounds near the spot where the church overshadows the monument to the memory of his distinguished successor, Dr. Nichols—or upon another work of art representing the great Commodore who sailed the seas during the Revolution, then and in later life winning high distinction. Inheriting heroic memories, distinguishing himself when a mere youth as midshipman in the provincial marine of Massachusetts in engagements with English privateers, taken prisoner and held in custody in the British prison ship in New York Harbor, but soon after his release with a few men boarding and capturing the English armed brig off Castine under fire of an English battery; after the Revolution, Lieutenant, then Captain, in our navy, and then in his flagship the Constitution, in command of our squadron in the Mediterranean, storming Tripoli and relieving the seas from piracy; at last he came home to Portland, with shattered health, to die at the early age of forty-five. The gold medal which Congress gave him with the thanks of a grateful Nation, and fine old portraits of him, afford ample material for the likeness of Commodore Edward Preble.

"Why should not some noble portraiture of him in sculpture face the mansion which he built in our principal square? Let it stand by the Soldiers' monument commemorating kindred spirit, kindred dust. We might fancy him roused from his rest in the fields Elysian to welcome the coming of that later band of patriots, the soldiers and sailors of our war for the Union, (among them a grandson, worthily bearing his name, at his post on the Kearsarge when the Alabama went down,) as Tennyson, in his great ode, dreams of the meeting of Nelson and Wellington in the world of shades.

"The stately elm tree, the Lafayette elm, under which that illustrious friend of America stood, when in 1825 he was welcomed to the capital of the new State of Maine, was destroyed in the terrible conflagration of 1866; but some fine monument or statue should take its place to mark the historic spot.

William Pitt Fessenden.

"It is strange that the streets and squares of Portland are still without memorial to William Pitt Fessenden, the most intellectual man in public life during the period of the rebellion, a grand, historic figure in the brilliant group of statemen around President Lincoln, and, perhaps, greatest of all in his mastery of the grave and difficult problems of the period of reconstruction. Let us hope soon to see in Portland a public monument worthy to commemorate his splendid career, and to express the universal sentiment of grateful admiration for his life and character and illustrious public service.

"The name of Nathaniel Parker Willis will long hold its place among the memories of American literature, and his birthplace in Portland ought to be designated by some worthy memorial, a statue or bust, on Lincoln Park.

"And Paul Akers, would that by some hand as cunning as his own a memorial might be wrought of him, of his brilliant and brief career, of his early achievements, literary and artistic, some memorial of the past that would still hold in itself the promise and prophesy of the future that might have been, full of the dream and hope all too soon extinguished by his early death. He died at thirty-nine.

"But all this is as if we were strolling together upon the beach at sunset, picking here and there a gem from among the pebbles. Another stroll and other gems appear.

"What wealth of incident and private character, what brilliancy and renown of public service, what halo of learning and virtue, what richly freighted memories and associations of beautiful and noble lives, have the years drawn about this goodly city of ours by the sea!

Neal Dow.

"We are assembled to-day to look upon a portrait, which the hand of genius has touched, of a man whose life, only recently closed, from a period which long precedes the recollection of us all was as much a part of his native city as the glory of the morning breaking over our eastern bay, as the high noon when it looks down into our tree-bordered streets, as the sunset waning in tremulous beauty into night beyond the western hills; and like the sunlight, too, in its influence encircling the globe.

"The proprieties of this occasion, to which I would sensitively respond, forbid my venturing in what I say beyond the limits of common ground, on which we all can meet. No line of disputed boundary shall be crossed or reached by me. Methods and means and all that pertains to controversy are far removed from our thought to-day. I sound no jarring note. I would speak only the common sentiment, only those things on which the minds of all agree.

"That the life of Gen. Neal Dow was pure and noble and good, that throughout its course, from first to last, he labored for a beneficent end, in all sincerity and disinterestedly, with such diligence in a public cause as men ordinarily apply to their private affairs, that his voice was an eloquent one and his pen facile, effective, fine, and strong, that large bodies of good men here and elsewhere, at home and abroad, looked to him as leader and guide, and looking to him far in advance never saw a faltering step, listening to him never heard a word of doubt or fear, only the clarion note from further

OXFORD BEATS CAMBRIDGE

Wins Fifty-fifth Annual Boat Race from Putney to Mortlake in Wind and Sleet.

NINTH SUCCESSIVE VICTORY

The Course of Four and One-quarter Miles Covered in 22 Minutes and 15 Seconds—Cambridge Twelve to Twenty Lengths Behind.

PUTNEY, England, March 26.—With a bitter northeast wind blowing and rain and sleet falling, the fifty-fifth annual boat race between crews representing the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was rowed today over the usual course, from Putney to Mortlake, four and one-quarter miles, and was won by Oxford in 22:15. The Dark Blues were twelve to twenty lengths ahead at the finish, and the Cambridge crew almost stopped off The Ship at Mortlake, thoroughly exhausted and with their boat half full of water.

Oxford has now won thirty-two out of the fifty-five races rowed, and has been the winner nine years in succession.

During the morning the sky was overcast, with fine rain falling occasionally, and a cold east wind blowing, which raised the question as to whether the race would not be postponed, especially as boisterous waves were expected in the unsheltered reaches of the river. But, after a conference between the Captains of the crews and the coaches it was decided to start the race at about 3:30 P. M.

Oxford won the toss and took the Middlesex side of the river, which was regarded as assuring the race to the Dark Blues.

The crews embarked at 3:40 P. M., and the two boats got away at 3:48. Both boats carried a quantity of air bladders. Cambridge led for the first 200 yards, but never had a chance to win.

At the Crab Tree, about one mile and a quarter from the start, Oxford was leading by three lengths. When the Soap Works, about one mile and three-quarters from the start, were reached, Oxford was leading by four lengths, and maintained this lead while passing under Hammersmith Bridge. At The Doves, a little over two miles from the start, Oxford was still leading by four lengths, by which time Cambridge was pulling short.

Cambridge's Defeat a Certainty.

Opposite Chiswick Church, two miles and three-quarters from the start, the race had developed into a procession and was regarded as a certainty for Oxford.

When Thornycroft's Works were reached, three miles from the starting place, Oxford had a lead of five lengths, and at Barnes Bridge, three and two-thirds miles from the start, the Dark Blues were forty-five seconds ahead of the Light Blues.

Off The Ship at Mortlake the Cambridge boat was half full of water, the men were exhausted, and the crew almost stopped rowing. The race had been a martyrdom for the oarsmen and spectators.

Oxford pulled a strong, steady stroke, which soon sent them to the front, and which enabled them to gain throughout the race, while Cambridge, with their boat half filled with water, labored painfully behind.

The finishing distance was estimated at from twelve to twenty lengths.

The result was foreseen, but such a walk-over was not expected. Many of the experts express the belief that the race should not have been started with the water in such a rough condition.

Both crews began with a thirty-four-to-the-minute stroke, which they dropped to thirty, maintaining that rate to the end. The waves caused the crews to splash badly, and the Cambridge boat began shipping water immediately, with the result that her stern sank until, while passing under Hammersmith Bridge, the coxswain seemed to be sitting in water.

Thereafter the spectators expected Cambridge would be obliged to give up the race, but the Light Blues braced up during the last mile, displaying pluck and oarsmanship in the face of heartbreaking conditions, until nearing the finish, when they almost stopped. Both crews alighted without assistance.

The crews were made up as follows:

OXFORD.

		Lb.
Bow.	R. O. Pitman, (New)	152½
2	G. O. Edwards, (New)	176
3	C. K. Philips, (New)	171
4	P. Warre, (Balliol)	180
5	C. D. Burnell, (Magdalen)	194½
6	R. Carr, (Balliol)	173½
7	A. T. Herbert, (Balliol)	178
Stke.	H. C. Gold, (Magdalen)	166½
Cox.	H. K. Pechell, (Brasenose)	117

CAMBRIDGE.

Bow.	W. B. Rennie, (Emmanuel)	161½
2	J. F. Beale, (First Trinity)	176
3	H. G. Brown, (First Trinity)	165¼
4	S. V. Pearson, (Emmanuel)	177½
5	A. W. Swanston, (Jesus)	178¾
6	R. R. Etherington-Smith, (First Trinity)	183½
7	C. J. D. Goldie, (Third Trinity)	169½
Stke.	A. S. Bell, (Trinity Hall)	170
Cox.	E. C. Hawkins, (Caius)	114

Record of the Race.

The record of the race from the time of its first rowing up to date is as follows:

Year.	Winner.	Time.	Year.	Winner.	Time.
1829.	Oxford	14:30	1871.	Cambridge	23:05
1836.	Cambridge	38:00	1872.	Cambridge	21:15
1839.	Cambridge	31:00	1873.	Cambridge	19:35
1840.	Cambridge	29:30	1874.	Cambridge	22:35
1841.	Cambridge	32:30	1875.	Oxford	22:02
1842.	Oxford	30:45	1876.	Cambridge	20:20
1845.	Cambridge	28:30	1877.	*Cambridge	24:08
1846.	Cambridge	21:05	1878.	Oxford	22:13
1848.	Cambridge	22:00	1879.	Cambridge	21:18
1849.	Oxford		1880.	Oxford	21:23
1852.	Oxford	21:38	1881.	Oxford	21:51
1854.	Oxford	25:29	1882.	Oxford	20:12
1856.	Cambridge	25:50	1883.	Oxford	21:18
1857.	Oxford	22:55	1884.	Cambridge	21:39
1858.	Cambridge	21:23	1885.	Oxford	21:36
1859.	Oxford	24:40	1886.	Cambridge	22:26
1860.	Cambridge	28:05	1887.	Cambridge	20:52
1861.	Oxford	23:30	1888.	Cambridge	20:48
1862.	Oxford	24:41	1889.	Cambridge	20:14
1863.	Oxford	23:06	1890.	Oxford	22:00
1864.	Oxford	21:40	1891.	Oxford	21:48
1865.	Oxford	21:24	1892.	Oxford	19:31
1866.	Oxford	25:35	1893.	Oxford	18:47
1867.	Oxford	22:40	1894.	Oxford	21:39
1868.	Oxford	20:56	1895.	Oxford	20:50
1869.	Oxford	20:05	1896.	Oxford	20:04
1870.	Cambridge	22:04	1897.	Oxford	19:12

*Dead heat.

ATHLETICS AT HARVARD.

Changes in Boating Plans and Crews—Team for New York Fencing Tourney—Baseball and Golf.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 26.—A change in the original plans for the Spring boating has been made. It has been found inadvisable to keep four substitutes with each of the class crews, thus depriving the Weld eights of their four best candidates and being at the same time unjust to the men themselves, as fours, if formed, could not receive much coaching and would miss the incentive of an important race. Ten men have therefore been retained on each class crew and the remainder permitted to join their Weld class eights.

The make-up of the different class crews has been materially changed since a week ago, and most of the places in the '98, '99, and 1900 boats may be considered as fixed.

The '98 crew has improved greatly. The men continue to row the long, sweeping stroke they started with, and it is very effective, now that they are pulling well together. Dobyns, who has been rowing stroke since the beginning of the season, was replaced on Monday by Bull, who rowed 2 in last year's 'Varsity boat. Marvin, who was rowing 2, has given way to Du Bois, and Wadsworth is rowing regularly at 3. The order in the '98 boat is now: Stroke, Bull; 7, Goodrich; 6, Perkins; 5, Bancroft; 4, Cabot; 3, Wadsworth; 2, Du Bois; bow, Adams.

Thomson of the '99 crew, who had been resting a week, a bit overtrained, came back Monday and took his old place at No. 6, displacing Donald. Marvin, who had been unable to row for about ten days on account of an injury to his shoulder, also resumed rowing Monday in his accustomed place at bow. The crew is now rowing in the following order and will probably not be altered: Stroke, Boardman; No. 7, McDuffie; No. 6, Thomson; No. 5, J. F. Perkins; No. 4, Hodges; No. 3, Whitbeck; No. 2, Blake; bow, Marvin. Besides these men, Donald and Swift remain at the training table as substitutes.

On Monday Mr. Storrow, who is coaching the sophomore crew, caused quite a sensation by dropping Saltonstall and Glidden and putting in their places at bow and No. 3, respectively, Bedford and Pierce of last year's 1900 Weld. Both Saltonstall and Glidden, together with Tilton, who was dropped last week, rowed in their freshman crew at Poughkeepsie last year and were counted upon for places in the 1900 boat this Spring. But in Coach Storrow's eyes they have not proved their claim to continuing in their old places. Casper Brown, who was ill last week, has returned and displaced Lee at No. 4. The order in the 1900 boat at present is: Stroke, Higginson; No. 7, Biddle; No. 6, Byrd; No. 5, Heath; No. 4, Brown; No. 3, Pierce; No. 2, Harding; bow, Bedford.

The freshman crew squad has been cut down to thirteen men. A provisional first crew was made up as follows on Thursday: Stroke, Locke; No. 7, J. Lawrence; No. 6, Loud; No. 5, Perry; No. 4, Peyton; No. 3, Lyman; No. 2, Williams; bow, Frost. The following men were retained in addition to these: Wheelwright, Endicott, Webster, Whitney, and Talbot. Monday the freshman crew will get into its shell, having so far used nothing but barges.

The candidates for the freshman baseball nine have now been practicing on Soldiers' Field for nearly three weeks. In that time the squad has been cut down from forty to twenty men, exclusive of battery candidates. The scrub baseball games for the Leiter Cup will be played from April 26 to May 13. The class games will be played between May 16 and 28, the preliminaries in the first week and the finals in the second week of that period.

The Harvard Golf Club has arranged to play the following matches: April 9, Concord Golf Club, at Concord; April 13, Agawam Hunt Club, at Providence; April 30, Brookline Country Club, at Brookline. The twelve men from whom teams will be selected to play these matches and any others which may be arranged before the intercollegiate tournament will not be chosen until the first week in June.

The Harvard team, which is to compete in the fifth annual intercollegiate fencing tournament at the Racquet and Tennis Club, New York, April 1 and 2, has been chosen, as follows: M. D. de Diaz, '99; M. Green, 2 L., and F. W. Palfrey, '98. In the junior invitation tournament, to be given by the New York Fencing Club on the same days, Harvard will have the following team entered: A. B. Lapsley, '99; G. H. Breed, '98, and H. Clapp, '99.

BERKELEY OVAL SECURED.

Columbia University Now Has an Excellent Athletic Field, and College Sports Will Boom.

Columbia University has secured Berkeley Oval for an athletic field, and the students of that institution will soon take a prominent part in college athletics. Columbia has not been prominent in outdoor sports in recent years. Her Athletic Association was not properly supported because there were no college grounds. The University of Pennsylvania, until it secured grounds, was never prominent in athletics and other outdoor sports. Now that university has one of the wealthiest and strongest athletic associations in the country. Its profits from football and baseball last year are said to have been nearly $50,000.

Columbia can now arrange interclass contests which will eventually produce excellent results. There will be 'Varsity and freshman football and baseball teams organized, and, as there is some excellent material on hand, the teams will be strong enough, after one term, to tackle some of the big Eastern universities. This will naturally give local enthusiasts an opportunity to witness some big college contests, which seemed impossible until Columbia secured an athletic field, as the leading universities decided recently that all the leading events must be decided on college grounds.

Dr. J. S. White, who controls the oval, has made favorable terms with the Columbia College Athletic Association. The exact terms have not been made known, but from a trustworthy source it is learned that Dr. White offered the use of the grounds on a fair percentage basis.

New York University has made rapid progress in athletics since it secured suitable grounds on University Heights, and an attempt will now be made to form an agreement to hold annual contests, which will revive college athletics in this city. Local men who are prominent in college athletics predict that, with the advantages now offered, Columbia should again come to the front in college athletics. The grounds, which are at Morris Heights, can be reached in twenty minutes from Columbia College. The students can board the elevated trains at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, changing cars at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

QUEENS COUNTY HORSE SHOW.

Thirty-nine Regular Classes in the Prize List Now Published.

The prize list for the second annual horse show of the Horse Show Association of Queens County, which will be held on May 12, 13, and 14 on the Fair Grounds at Mineola, L. I., has been published, thirty-nine regular classes, two of which are championships, and two additional gymkhana events, making up the list. Entries to the various classes close on April 30 with Secretary Samuel Willets.

The Queens County show differs from other horse shows in that its object is not individual profit for the members of the association, for the entire proceeds are given to the Nassau Hospital of Mineola. The officers of the association and the exhibitors are mostly well-known society people.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney offers $50 in plate or money in each of the championship classes—one, open to all horses having taken a first prize at any recognized horse show, and to all harness horses winning first prize at the Queens County show. The other championship will be for the hunters and open to all horses having taken a first prize at any recognized horse show or at the Queens County show. The gymkhana events will be an egg and spoon race and a cigar and umbrella race. Gentlemen riders only will be allowed to compete for the cups offered in each event.

THE RACES AT MACY'S.

Several Contestants Broke Records for Home Trainers' Events.

In the bicycle tournament which was held last week for home trainers in the store of R. H. Macy & Co., several contestants broke records for home trainers' racing. The races were run under the same rule which governs the League of American Wheelmen out-door contests, and the public showed much interest in the contests.

One-Mile Open Race.—First prize, Webster wheel, O. V. Babcock, (Harlem Wheelmen.) Time—1:35. Second, silver-plated coffee and tea set, E. Alexander, (Hudson County Cyclers.) Time—1:39. Third, bicycle suit, H. Y. Bedell, (Riverside Wheelmen.) Time—1:42 2-5. Fourth, silver watch, J. G. Nugent, (S. F. X.) Time—1:44 3-5. Fifth, bicycle lamp, W. Spree, (S. V. W.) Time—1:45 3-5.

Two-Mile Open Race.—First prize, gold watch, O. V. Babcock, (Harlem Wheelmen.) Time—3:09 4-5. Second, Straus bicycle, H. Y. Bedell, (Riverside Wheelmen.) Time—3:11 4-5. Third, punch bowl and silver ladel, J. Dixon. Time—3:16 1-5. Fourth, Hodgman tires, E. Alexander, (Hudson County Cyclers.) Time—3:18 1-5. Fifth, wine set, H. Tomlinson, (Riverside Wheelmen. Time—3:21 4-5.

One-Mile Club Race.—First prize, mantel clock, dead heat between O. V. Babcock and Dixon; time—1:30 1-5; run over, O. V. Babcock first. Time—1:34. Second, Winchester repeating shotgun, J. Dixon. Time—1:39 2-5. Third, suit of clothes, F. Doup, (K. C. W. Time—1:30 2-5. Fourth, military brush set, G. F. Taylor, (Nameless Wheelmen.) Time—1:30 2-5. Fifth, punching bag, H. Y. Bedell, (Riverside Wheelmen.) Time—1:31 3-5.

Pursuit Race.—O. V. Babcock, (Harlem Wheelmen.) versus H. Tomlinson, (Riverside Wheelmen.) Prize, suit of clothes, O. V. Babcock. Time—5:27 3-5.

CHESS PLAYERS TO MEET.

College Men Will Select a Team to Play Against England.

A meeting of the representatives of the Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton Universities' chess clubs will be held at the Manhattan Chess Club this afternoon to select a team to represent the American universities in a cable chess match to be played against the Oxford and Cambridge Universities' chess clubs on April 20 or 22.

The representatives will discuss the advisability of accepting or rejecting the proposed alteration of the rule governing the eligibility of the players. It will be remembered that the Britons wish to limit the eligibility of the players to five years after matriculation. Southard of Harvard will be unable to attend the meeting to-morrow, but Harvard has written that she will abide by the decisions arrived at by the three other universities, Seymour of Princeton, Jacobus of Columbia, and Murdoch of Yale are expected to be present at the meeting.

Princeton-Yale Gymnasts.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 26.—The third annual joint exhibition of the Yale and Princeton gymnastic teams was held in the Bonner Gymnasium this evening. The New Haven men received a hearty welcome, and all their feats were warmly cheered. The exhibition was a finished one and several of the numbers on the programme were of particular merit. Peterson's baton swinging was the feature of Yale's performance, while Beymer's all-round work in the Princeton team was splendid.

CHAT FOR THE SPORTSMEN

Financial Arrangements for the July Regatta of the Amateur Oarsmen at Philadelphia.

ANOTHER "MARATHON RACE"

A New Co-operative Country Club to be Located on the Shores of Pompton Lake—New York Athletic Club's Champion Bowlers—A Telegraph Revolver Match.

At a special meeting of the Ways and Means Committee recently appointed in Philadelphia to make preliminary arrangements for the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which will be held under the auspices of the Philadelphia rowing organizations on the Schuylkill next July, the question of finances to defray the expenses of the regatta was amicably arranged. The various organizations promised to contribute amounts of from $50 to $300. The committee also expects to receive subscriptions from railroad companies and business houses. The money subscribed and the amounts received for privileges will, after medals and banners are purchased, be used to erect a grand stand. The tickets will be distributed among the subscribers.

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The report that the resignation of the Columbia Athletic Club and Analostan Boat Club of Washington from the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen is the beginning of a revolt is denied by the officials of the association. Secretary F. E. Fortmeyer says that the withdrawal of the two clubs has no significance. "The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen is recognized as being the strongest organization of its kind in the world, and the resignation of a few clubs will not weaken the association," he said. "We expected that some of the Washington clubs would pull out, because they thought that I used the influence of my office at the recent election to defeat G. S. Corrigan of Philadelphia, who was their choice to serve on the National Board. Since then it has been clearly proved that I was not guilty of such an offense. An organization like ours, which has a membership of more than one hundred clubs, is always sure to contain a few disgruntled members. When these two clubs get over their feeling of discontent they will apply for reinstatement. This is not the first time that a club has withdrawn, and in each case reinstatement was asked for."

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The Amateur Athletic Union has learned through its delegate, L. M. Hamburger, who is in Paris, that the arrangements for the international athletic carnival, to be held during the exposition in 1900, will soon be completed. He notified the local officials that he had arranged a conference for next week, which will be attended by representatives of the various athletic associations of Europe. Mr. Hamburger says that the French have become enthusiastic over athletics, which fact alone assures the success of the games.

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Local athletes will again have a chance to compete in a "Marathon race" this year. The Boston Athletic Association has decided to hold a another race of this kind, which was first introduced in Greece. The race will be run over the same twenty-five-mile course as last year. It is expected that J. J. McDermott of the Pastime Athletic Club of this city, who won the race last year, will again compete. He covered the distance in 2:55:10, and as an extra inducement the Boston Athletic Association will offer a special prize to the contestant who beats this record. Prizes will be given to the first eight men. Last year the first three men only received prizes. The race will be held on Lexington Day, April 19.

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Chairman J. J. Frawley of the Cross Country Championship Committee announces that all the crack long-distance runners of the big colleges will enter for the championship race, which will be held on April 2. The University of Pennsylvania will probably enter Grant W. Parry, G. Parry, Earnshaw, and Quicksall. The latter are now training for the intercollegiate relay championship, and a race with some of the crack distance runners would help put them in shape. Morris Park affords an excellent course for an event of this kind, and the athletes will run over the regular steeplechase course, a distance of about seven miles.

***

A number of well-known sportsmen met at Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City a few days ago and organized a club to be known as the Aareek Country Club, with headquarters on the shore of Pompton Lake. The club will foster golf, fishing, boating, canoeing, cricket, baseball, football, wheeling, polo, and all other outdoor sports. A piece of land consisting of about twenty-five acres has been secured, having a frontage of about 1,000 feet on the lake shore and running back up a slope to a plateau about 50 feet above the level of the lake. A large country house now on the property will be improved at once for the accommodation of members, pending the erection of a new clubhouse, which will be a two-story and basement rectangular structure, with two inclosed pavilions on the roof. The club is a co-operative enterprise, and all the revenue over and above the cost of erecting buildings and laying out grounds will be used to improve the club's property. An initiation fee of $100 will be charged, and each member will be given credit for this amount upon the purchase price of a lot. The annual dues are fixed at $15. These officers were elected for the ensuing year: Francis L. Ellingwood, President; William A. Belcher, Vice President; L. L. Clarke, Treasurer; George H. Guy, Corresponding Secretary, and Frank B. Anderson, Recording Secretary.

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After an interesting tournament, the New York Athletic Club team has again won the championship of the Athletic Bowling League. H. Toussaint did the best individual work, making an average of 178 1-3 for thirty-nine games and coming within 3 points of winning the championship individual prize. The latter was won by C. F. Meyer of the Roseville A. A.

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The Knickerbocker Athletic Club demonstrated during the past week that it has the strongest team of swimmers in the country. The club's representatives met the best men from the Boston Athletic Association and New York Athletic Club in the aquatic carnival in Boston during the past season, and won every event. The victorious relay team consisted of H. H. Reeder, W. Reuss, H. H. Wotherspoon, Jr., and L. H. Parry. The club also won its water polo game with the New York Athletic Club by a score of 2 goals to 1.

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A telegraph revolver match between the Brooklyn and Louisville Revolver Clubs is being arranged to take place in the near future. The match will be decided in very much the same manner as the telegraph bowling match between Buffalo and Chicago last year. A representative will be secured in each city to certify to the correctness of the scores, which will be kept by official scorers, to be appointed in each city.

Spalding's Athletic Almanac.

Spalding's Athletic Almanac for 1898, which has just been issued, represents the careful work of months by James E. Sullivan. It is complete in a schedule of athletic events the world over, and contains the records for athletic games. It gives the particulars of championships, pictures of some of the leading athletes of the country, and pays particular attention to interscholastic and intercollegiate records.

House of Commons Steeplechase.

LONDON, March 26.—The House of Commons Point-to-Point Steeplechase, at Buckingham to-day, was won by Mr. J. W. Phillip's Oliver, ridden by Mr. Joseph A. Pease, Liberal member for the Tyneside Division of Northumberland. Six horses started.

CURRENT BASEBALL NEWS.

The New York and Brooklyn players have had the elements to contend with during the past week, and for three days they were compelled to practice indoors. Manager Joyce, who is a firm believer in giving the men plenty of work on unpropitious days, kept the players at practice on the inclosed porch of the Lakewood Hotel, and while they were unable to bat the ball, they tossed it around for hours at a time, and in this way kept their muscles from stiffening. The Brooklyns are very fortunate in having the use of a deserted factory in which to do their work at Allaire, N. J. The building is a commodious structure and enables the men to bat as well as toss the ball around.

***

Sperlein, the Giants' new pitcher, has nearly recovered from the injuries he received to his hand, and Manager Joyce expects that he will be able to practice with the team to-morrow. Very much has been said about the pitching ability of Sperlein and Burns, but nothing definite about their future can be said until they have been tried out in a regular League game. Like other youngsters who have tried to enter the major league, they have shown signs of developing into crack pitchers. The Giants' manager is an excellent judge of a baseball player, and he will give the youngsters every opportunity to show their ability.

***

President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club has notified Manager Barnie to try fielder Jones at short stop. As Jones is a natural ball player there is no reason why he will not develop into a good infielder, although since he joined the Brooklyn team two years ago he has developed into one of the best right fielders in the league, and is also the best hitter on the team. If Jones should be played permanently at short the club would be without a first-class right fielder. There is some talk of playing Sheckard or La Chance in right field, but neither man can cover nearly as much ground as Jones. Bean and Yaeger are being tried at short, and it is more than likely that if either of them shows form he will get the position, and Jones will be retained in right field.

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From reports received, it seems that the Cincinnati team will be in better condition on April 15 than any other team in the League. Unlike other managers, Ewing has divided the players into two teams, and has sent them touring in the Southwest, playing games with local clubs. In this way the men play a regular game with a strong club at least four times a week, and are now in good enough shape to begin the League season.

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The Baltimores began a series of exhibition games yesterday. Games will be played in Savannah, Charleston, and Atlanta. While in Charleston, Manager Hanlon expects to meet the local club for the benefit of the Cuban fund.

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The University of Pennsylvania nine will only play one game here this season, that with Columbia. The schedule, which was officially announced a few days ago, does not include a game with either Yale or Princeton. The university will play two games with Harvard, the first at Philadelphia and the second at Cambridge. The complete schedule of games follow:

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April 2, Indians at Franklin Field; 6, Columbia at Franklin Field; 8, Vanderbilt at Nashville, Tenn.; 9, Vanderbilt at Nashville, Tenn.; 11, Georgia at Atlanta, Ga.; 12, North Carolina at Winston, N. C.; 13, Georgetown at Washington, D. C.; 16, Lehigh at Franklin Field; 23, State College at Franklin Field; 27, Lehigh at Franklin Field; 30, Columbia at New York; May 7, Georgtown at Franklin Field; 11, Virginia at Franklin Field; 14, Cornell at Franklin Field; 18, Brown at Franklin Field; 21, Harvard at Franklin Field; 25, Lafayette at Franklin Field; 28, Cornell at Ithaca; 30, Lehigh at Bethlehem; June 1, Cornell at Franklin Field; 4, Lafayette at Easton; 7, Alumni at Franklin Field; 10, Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass.; 11, Harvard at Cambridge; 13, Brown at Providence.

***

St. John's College, Fordham, will be strongly represented on the diamond this season. It is three years since the college has had so much available material, and under the direction of J. Cotter of the Columbia Medical College the various candidates have shown remarkable form. he regular team has not yet been definitely decided upon, but will probably be chosen from the following candidates: P. Dolan, '99, and William Kelley, 1901, catchers; M. O'Gorman, 1900, and W. Maroney, 1900, pitchers; P. B. Reilly, 1900, and Charles E. Downes, '98, first base. There is an even struggle for the position of shortstop between W. Lauterbaum, 1901, and E. Swetham, 1901, and it is rumored that the former will be chosen. G. J. Barry, '98, who did so well at second base last year, will again be stationed there, and Charles E. Wade, 1900, has been selected to play third base. The outfield will comprise C. L. Tierney, 1900; Frank Murphy, 1900, and John McGowan, '99, or L. Mitchell, 1901. The following is the schedule of games arranged:

March 30, Princeton at Princeton; April 2, University of Vermont at Fordham; 16, Catholic University at Fordham; 20, Pennsylvania State College at Fordham; 26, Harvard at Fordham; 27, Lafayette at Easton; 30, University of Maryland at Fordham; May 4, Yale Law School at Fordham; 7, Holy Cross College at Worcester; 11, New York A. C. at Fordham; 14, Syracuse University at Fordham; 18, 21, and 25, open; 28, Lehigh University at Fordham; 30, Manhattan College at Jasper Field; June 1, Lafayette at Fordham; 4, Suburban A. C. at Fordham; 11, Manhattan College at Fordham.

Two of the open dates in May will probably be filled with a game with Princeton at Fordham and a game with Yale.

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With a few exceptions, the Orange Athletic Club will be represented by the same team as last season. One of the latest additions to the team is Stanly, former third baseman for the University of North Carolina, and who made such an excellent showing at Atlantic City last year. Ransome, the prominent Yale football player, who is also a crack ball player, will probably join the team after the present college term. Huyler, Westervelt, and Voorhis will again do the pitching, and O'Neil will catch.

The season will begin at Orange Oval on April 30, with Lehigh University, after which the following schedule of games will be played at the Oval:

May 7, Columbia University; 12, Cornell University; 14, Staten Island C. and B. B. C.; 18, Pacific A. C. at Jersey City; 21, Yale University; 25, Manhattan College; 28, Staten Island C. and B. B. C.; 30, morning and afternoon, Georgetown University; June 4, Oritani F. C. at Hackensack; 11, Arlington A. A.; 18, Yale University, unless tied with Princeton; 22, Oritani F. C. at Hackensack; July 2, Oritani F. C.; July 4, morning and afternoon, All-Collegiates of Philadelphia; 9, Montclair A. C.; 16, All-Scholastics of Philadelphia; 20, Oritani F. C. at Hackensack; 23, Montclair A. C.; 30, Arlington A. A.; Aug. 20, All-Scholastics of Philadelphia; 31, Montclair A. C. at Montclair.

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An attempt will be made to reorganize the semi-professional league which was in existence in 1898. Eight clubs constituted the circuit at that time, but it is the intention of the baseball men interested in the present scheme to organize a ten-club league, including teams from Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Brooklyn, New York, Long Island City, Staten Island, Paterson, and Yonkers. If the league is organized the team representing Brooklyn will play their game at Coney Island. It is said that the Cuban Ex-Giants and Genuine Cuban Giants will not be acceptable. The semi-professional league would help the National League by bringing out some new material. Such prominent players as Keeler, Warner, and Turner were secured when the semi-professional league disbanded in 1894 because the teams could not come to an amicable agreement with the ground owners.

***

Manager F. M. Housling of the New York Athletic Club team has secured a number of former college stars to represent the club this season. The team will include J. Dunne and Summersgill, Irving Brokaw, A. Kelly, P. Dollard, Easton, and McCann.

Princeton Wins at Baseball.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 26.—Princeton played her first baseball game of the season to-day against Rutgers, the Tigers winning easily by a score of 22 to 0. Princeton tried all her pitching material, but the game was notable for nothing except the clean playing of Princeton on the field.

We Are in Readiness for the Easter Trade

The right goods we have—the right displays have been attended to—the right prices have not been overlooked—and taking all in all the veriest critic must admit that "Greater New York's Greatest Store" has done herself justice in anticipating the Easter rush.

Easter Cards and Booklets

in countless varieties will be shown tomorrow in our Stationery Department. To see it is to see the most beautiful display we have yet attempted in Easter Cards and Booklets. Many designs are exclusively our own. The prices range from, each, 2c. to..... **2.00**

Flowering Plants for Church Use.

We have these small plants by the thousand, and make exceedingly liberal discount from regular prices to Churches, Sunday schools, &c.

Committees should make arrangements now, as these plants are in great demand.

High Art Wares.

Suitable for Wedding Gifts, Reception or Birthday Presents and Home Decoration, are now offered you through the medium of a Clearing Sale. Three lots are now advertised:

Lot 1—Comprises Bronzes, Vienna Gilts, Vienna Cloisonne enamel, Delft and Dresden ware for curio cabinets, &c..... **1.98**

Lot 2—Comprising Empire Vases, Bohemian Glass Loving Cups, Coral Zephyr Glassware, Austrian Ware, Bronzes, &c. at..... **2.98**

Lot 3—Comprising Royal Bonn Swedish Wares, Bohemian, Majolica, Sevres Vases, Italian Majolica Ware, Dutch Silver Toys, Japanese and European Ivories, Ivory and enamel Miniatures, Vienna and Limoges enamel Ware, and fine Swiss bone carvings, at..... **3.98**

Besides the above we offer our entire stock of Fine Art Wares, comprising Ivory Statues, French and Vienna Miniatures, painted on ivory and sterling silver; rich French and Vienna enamels, Enamel Vases, French Cloisonne Enamel Ware, Dutch Silver Toys, Lace Figures, Groups, Bronze and Marble Statuary, rich French Clocks and Candelabra, Ink Stands and Writing Sets, Enameled Miniature Furniture, Copenhagen Ware, Royal Bonn Ware, French and Italian Majolica, Dutch Pewter Ornaments and Placques, Terra-Cotta Ware, Danish Ware, and many, many Curios.

For a short time only we will allow an extra discount of 25 per cent. from our prices, which have been already marked with a very small profit.

For Easter Wear

We begin a sale of choice Spring silks to-morrow morning that should prove of deep interest to every lover of Silks and bargains:

24-inch wide Black Dress Taffeta Silks, very rich and lustrous.....	.72
Striped and Figured Taffetas, excellent quality and rich combinations.....	.59
Black Satin Duchesse, all pure silk, 23 inches wide.....	.65
Double Warp All-Silk Surahs, in black, brown, green, hello, gray, and other desirable shades, guaranteed all silk and not to pull, yd.....	.32
Black and colored Taffeta Silks, a splendid, good wearing quality.....	.49

Our Easter Display in Ladies' and Misses' Garments

are many in number, complete in assortments, thorough in details, low in prices, and in every view Easter displays with which this department looks upon with extreme satisfaction. The cold eye of criticism has looked every garment over before entering our stock, and if you do your Easter shopping here you will be highly pleased with the results. A few timely thoughts:—

Tailor-Made Suits

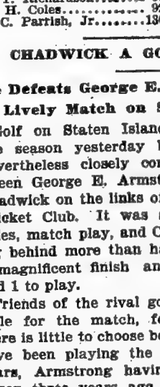

BEAUTIFUL TAILOR SUITS, in tan London covert cloth, handsomely stitched and strapped jacket, silk lined, with the latest touches in style, and worth much more than our present price, which is **7.48**

HANDSOME TAILOR SUITS, in navy, cadet, brown, and green English melton, jacket and skirt trimmed with satin bands and buckles, not a detail skipped in the make up, and the price is only **12.50**

Blouse Suits

BLOUSE SUITS, in this season's best style, with tight-back skirt and blouse handsomely strapped, at the very popular price of **15.00**

PARISIAN BLOUSE SUITS, in American copies, beautifully made of imported broadcloth, navy gray castor cadet satin banded, new flounce skirt, at **19.90**

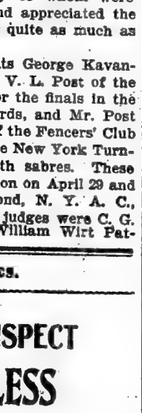

Pebble Eyeglasses and Specs.

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GOLF AT LAKEWOOD.

F. D. Beard and Miss Helen Parrish Winners in Club Contests.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 26.—The third match in the Freeman Cup series had thirteen entries at the Lakewood Club golf links to-day. Francis D. Beard won first place by a large handicap, C. T. Richardson and F. J. J. Deeraismes being respectively second and third. The score was as follows:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Francis D. Beard	109	25	84
C. Tiffany Richardson	89	4	85
F. J. J. Deeraismes	90	3	87
Jasper Lynch	88	0	88
A. W. Black	104	14	90
Walter Stockly	105	10	91
Paul T. Mitchell	98	6	92
C. F. Kerr	101	8	93
W. H. Davis	98	3	95
A. M. Reed	102	5	97
F. A. Walthew	102	4	98
Fred Law	106	6	100
A. J. McClure	114	6	108

The regular handicap golf event on the Ocean County links to-day had as its prize a cut-glass affair, with silver mountings, which was won by Miss Helen Parrish, the only woman in a party of eight. The score:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Miss Helen Parrish	119	40	79
Bruce Price	112	30	82
F. A. Snow	109	25	84
W. A. Stafford	115	30	85
A. B. Claflin	94	8	86
T. Richardson	91	4	87
W. H. Coles	92	3	89
J. C. Parrish, Jr.	130	35	95

CHADWICK A GOLF VICTOR.

He Defeats George E. Armstrong in a Lively Match on Staten Island.

Golf on Staten Island was opened for the season yesterday by a friendly but nevertheless closely contested match between George E. Armstrong and John R. Chadwick on the links of the Staten Island Cricket Club. It was a long contest, 36 holes, match play, and Chadwick, after being behind more than half the time, made a magnificent finish and won by 2 holes and 1 to play.

Friends of the rival golfers were responsible for the match, for in golfing skill there is little to choose between them. Both have been playing the game about three years, Armstrong having taken his first lesson three years ago this coming Summer on the Shinnecock links. Last Fall he won the golf championship of the Richmond County Country Club, and played well in many tournaments. Chadwick also is a frequent and able competitor.

The game was divided into two rounds, the first of 18 holes coming in the morning. Cheerful and enthusiastic friends tramped over the grounds, and no good play was allowed to pass unheeded. Armstrong did miserably at the start. He failed to strike his ball squarely, fooling it,

THE GERMAN NAVY BILL

Its Acceptance by the Reichstag Regarded as a Foregone Conclusion.

HERR BENNIGSEN'S ADMISSION

Measure Necessary in View of Possible War with England; Also to Enable Germany to Remain Neutral in an Anglo-Russian Conflict.

BERLIN, March 26.—The Reichstag to-day adopted Clause 2 of the Navy bill, fixing the periods in which the new vessels are to replace the old, the vote being 193 to 118.

Count Posadowsky, the Minister of the Interior, replying to an objection to any impairing of the financial control of the Reichstag, said the welfare of the Fatherland was of far greater moment than any question of Parliamentary authority.

The Socialists protested against this assertion, whereupon the Count declared the protests did not affect him, adding:

"It is deplorable that there are people who do not recognize the danger and who go to sleep over it. The Government means to do everything to shake the people out of their slumber."

The debate on the second reading of the bill was only a sham fight, and its acceptance is a foregone conclusion. The only reason for the long-drawn discussion was to enable the members of the Reichstag to explain their position to their constituents.

The discussion was chiefly interesting to outsiders from the fact that it threw light upon the ideas underlying the scheme in the minds of the promotors of the measure. Herr Bennigsen, the leader of the National Liberals, was so impressed with the importance of the occasion that he departed from his invariable practice and spoke from the tribune, instead of from his seat.

He confirmed the view expressed in these dispatches several months ago, that the increase in the strength of the navy was partly necessitated by the possibility of war between Germany and Great Britain, and also because it would enable Germany to maintain neutrality in the event of war between Great Britain and Russia. He said that naval experts express the opinion that, after the realization of the present scheme, a battle in the North Sea might be successfully risked against even the strongest sea power. Alluding to neutrality, Herr Bennigsen said that in the event of an Anglo-Russian conflict in the Baltic, Great Britain, with doubtfully neutral Germany in her rear, might be tempted to force Germany to take sides.

Herr Bennigsen further remarked that the progress made by Germany had excited the envy of others, her exports and imports having increased three milliards of marks from 1880 to 1896, while Great Britain's has increased only one milliard. This vast commerce, he continued, must be protected. He then referred to the damage, amounting to £3,000,000 ($15,000,000) suffered by Hamburg through privateering during the Franco-British wars.

Herr Richter delivered a scathing criticism of the bill, which, he declared, will increase the imperial debt by 190,000,000 marks during the next seven years. He regarded the establishment of the septennate principle as the first step in the introduction of absolutism in all military questions.

FORTIFYING KIAO-CHAU.

German Marines to be Augmented—The Harbor Work.

BERLIN, March 26.—The weakening of the marines in Germany by the dispatch of large detachments to Kiao-Chau will be rectified on April 1, when necessary additions will be made to that force.

The supplementary vote for Kiao-Chau includes the costs of the smaller works, but the harbor works construction, which has been placed in charge of Naval Architect Gromach of the Imperial Dockyard at Kiel, will be undertaken by a syndicate.

KING OF SAXONY'S BIRTHDAY.

Emperor Francis Joseph to Attend the Fetes at Dresden in April.

BERLIN, March 26.—The birthday and twenty-fifth anniversary celebrations of King Albert of Saxony, at Dresden on April 23, will be attended by Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, most of the Princes and rulers of Germany, and delegations from the Bundesrath and Reichstag.

The sum of 233,000 marks has been subscribed by the Saxons for a monument to King Albert at Dresden.

ABSURD GERMAN CHALLENGE.

Berlin Student Wants to Meet Dr. Coing on the Field of Honor.

BERLIN, March 26.—The latest absurdity is a dueling challenge sent by a Berlin student to Dr. Coing, President of the Senate Courts of Justice and head of the Board of Law Examiners. Dr. Coing disciplined the student, and the latter sent his brother, an army officer, to Dr. Coing with a demand for satisfaction with pistols. Dr. Coing refused to meet the student, but the matter will have to be submitted to a council of honor.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR STUDENTS.

A Curious Departure of the University of Freiburg.

BERLIN, March 26.—A curious departure has been inaugurated by the University of Freiburg, in Breisgau, to attract students. Hereafter all students attending the lectures there will be insured against all accidents within the precincts of the University, including gymnastics, duelling, or during excursions conducted by the professors. In case of death 15,000 marks will be paid to their families. The university has lost much of its old popularity owing to theological squabbles.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S SEA TRIP.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Praised and Her Officers Decorated.

BERLIN, March 26.—On Friday the Emperor, accompanied by sixty guests, left Bremerhaven on board the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for a cruise. He returned to-day. It is understood that the Emperor's trip was for the purpose of a test of the vessel's speed and availability in the event of war. She averaged twenty-one knots throughout the stormy weather, and, the report says, the waves often submerged her deck.

The following cablegram from Bremen was yesterday received at the New York office of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company:

"The trip taken by Emperor William on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has been successfully completed despite strong northeast gales and high seas.

"The voyage was made out into the North Sea and the Emperor was on board of the steamer twenty-four hours, accompanied by a large retinue. In all there were sixty gentlemen who took part in the excursion.

"The Emperor occupied the suite of rooms comprising Nos. 5 to 7, consisting of two parlors, bedroom, bath and toilet room.

"During a close inspection of all departments of the vessel, such as the engines, boiler rooms, &c., the Emperor repeatedly expressed his high praise and approval of the steamer's entire arrangements; and was especially pleased with the seaworthiness and staunchness of the vessel.

"As a mark of his appreciation, the Emperor bestowed decorations on Capt. Engelbart, Chief Engineer Baun, and several other officers of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

"At the dinner given on board the steamer, President Plate of the company toasted the Emperor, and the latter, replying, offered a toast: 'To the North German Lloyd and Bremen.'"

Kaiser Wilhelm's Health.

BERLIN, March 26.—Emperor William's physicians have advised him to take an early course at Homburg, and their Majesties, therefore, will go there on Tuesday.

MRS. DELIA PARNELL BURNED.

Mother of the Irish Leader Injured by Having Her Clothing Ignite from a Fire.

LONDON, March 27.—The morning papers announce that Mrs. Delia Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, has been badly burned by her clothing igniting as she was sitting before a fire.

Mrs. Delia Tudor Stewart Parnell has been described as "a woman with a charmed life." Within the eighty-three years of her life she has passed through vicissitudes and troubles such as few women could have withstood. In 1867, when the Fenian organization was harrassing the British Government in various ways, it was a dangerous thing for persons within the reach of the authorities of Great Britain to avow any great sympathy with the Fenians. Mrs. Parnell was then in Dublin, and on repeated occasions she openly lent a helping hand to pursued and imprisoned Fenians. She then, and subsequently, participated voluntarily in much of the suffering of her husband's countrymen.

After her removal to this country Mrs. Parnell, as the mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, became in a measure the high priestess of the Irish cause here. She was unselfish in her devotion to that cause, and a large proportion of her limited means went to help those who she believed were true friends and supporters of her son. After her husband's death Mrs. Parnell took up her residence with her father, ex-Admiral Stewart of the United States Navy, at Bordentown, N. J. She lived there alone after the old Admiral died, and it was there that she was murderously assaulted by supposed robbers on the night of April 19, 1895. She was struck on the head with some blunt instrument and left for dead. On two occasions she was reported as dead.

Following this assault, Mrs. Parnell remained in a semi-conscious and critical state for several weeks. Even after her tardy physical recovery it was apparent that the shock had left lasting effects upon her nervous system. In October of 1895 she sold out all of her household effects in Bordentown, realizing about $500 for the entire lot. Many old and highly prized pictures went for a few dollars. With the proceeds of this sale and some other resources of comparatively slight consequence Mrs. Parnell prepared to go to Ireland and make her home on the Parnell estate, at Avondale, with her son John.

Mrs. Parnell enjoys a pension of $50 a month from the United States Government as the daughter of Admiral Stewart. She spent four or five months after leaving Bordentown in visiting friends in different parts of New Jersey and in Philadelphia and New York. She sailed for Great Britain early in 1896, after holding an informal reception in this city.

BRITISH FLEET GETTING READY.

Great Naval Activity in Dock Yards on Account of the Situation in China.

LONDON, March 27.—The Sunday papers are indulging in a British war scare on account of affairs in China. Great prominence is given to the naval preparations which are being made at Portsmouth, Devonport, Chatham, Hongkong, and other places. The Admiralty has asked for urgent reports regarding the condition of ships which are refitting, and several battleships have been ordered to take on coal and prepare for sea. Over 3,000 men are working overtime at Devonport alone.

WAR MEASURES AT HONGKONG.

British Warships Preparing for Immediate Sea Service.

LONDON, March 26.—A dispatch to The Times from Hongkong says orders were issued yesterday to the naval establishment there to make urgent preparations to place itself on a war footing. The staff, it is added, was augmented, and mobilization was ordered.

The dispatch further announces that twenty-nine French cruisers have gone North, avoiding Hongkong.

The British battleship Barfleur has gone to Nagasaki, Japan.

HONGKONG, March 26.—All the British warships are coaling and provisioning, having been ordered to prepare for immediate readiness to go to sea.

The navy yard here is working day and night.

A NEW TRIAL FOR ZOLA.

The Matin Says the Court of Appeal Will Quash the Conviction.

PARIS, March 26.—The Matin says the Court of Appeal will quash the conviction of M. Emile Zola and order a new trial.

HAITI SUFFERING DISTRESS.

Gold at 220 Per Cent. Premium and Flour at $30 a Barrel.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 26.—Advices received here from Port au Prince, Haiti, report a terrible financial condition to be existing there. The premium on gold is 220 per cent., the greatest misery and starvation prevail in the interior, and flour costs $30 a barrel, according to these advices.

CARRIER PIGEONS ON LINERS.

Experiment in Communication to be Made by the Bretagne.

LONDON, March 26.—The French Line steamer La Bretagne, which sails from Havre to-day, takes 100 carrier pigeons with the view of testing the possibility of establishing communication with the shore in case of accident. If the test is successful all steamers of the French Line will hereafter carry pigeons.

The experiment is viewed with great interest, though skeptically.

VACANCIES IN THE COMMONS.

F. S. W. Cornwallis, Conservative, Elected for Maidstone.

LONDON, March 26.—In the polling at the election to-day for the seat in the House of Commons for Maidstone, formerly held by Sir Frederick Seager Hunt, Conservative, Mr. F. S. W. Cornwallis, the Conservative candidate, defeated his Radical opponent, Mr. John Barker, by a majority of 178 votes. Sir Frederick Hunt was returned without opposition at the last election.

A vacancy has been caused in the House of Commons by the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds by Mr. Henry Seton-Karr, Conservative, who had occupied the seat for St. Helens since 1885. Mr. Seton-Karr's resignation is due to ill-health. At the last election the Conservatives carried the division by a majority of 816.

ROBERT BARR COMING HERE.

He Is a Passenger on Board the St. Louis, as Is Also Prof. Burckhalter.

LONDON, March 26.—Robert Barr, the novelist, and Prof. Burckhalter of the Oakland observatory and conductor of the eclipse expedition to India, are passengers on board the American Line steamer St. Louis, which sailed for New York from Southampton to-day. The professor reports that his photographic observations were most successful.

Mr. Sidney Webb, Chairman of the Technical Education Board, is a passenger on board the White Star Line steamship Teutonic, which sailed for New York on Wednesday from Liverpool. He intends to investigate the experiments in technical education introduced in the United States.

AMERICAN FRUIT IN GERMANY.

Now Barred from Rhine District, Where Jelly Industry Is Affected.

BERLIN, March 26.—The Government will not admit American fruit waste into the Rhine district, as it is said to be gravely injuring the jelly industry.

The Cologne Gazette and other newspapers severely blame the Government for exceeding the authority given it by the Bundesrath in the fruit decree. The United States Embassy has not yet been officially notified of the matter.

The Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Baron Von Hammerstein-Loxten, has issued an official report on the San José scale, setting forth that recently numbers have been found in all stages of development on apples. He adds that it must be presumed that German orchards and nurseries are already infected, and he calls for an immediate and general investigation of the reports and the results.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN POLITY

Causes That Have Led to the Agrarian Uprisings in the Rich Alfold Districts.

TRYING TO DOWN SOCIALISM

Renewal of the Austro-Hungarian Compact that Must Be Renewed This Spring—It Touches Only Financial Questions and Cannot Disrupt the Union.

BUDAPEST, March 14.—The agrarian question is the great topic of the day in Budapest. According to the latest reports received in the Magyar capital the Counties of Szaboles, Goemor, Heves, Sempiln, Csanad, and Bekes are in a state of revolution. The great majority of the inhabitants in these counties have rebelled against the local authorities. Several fatal conflicts have taken place between the peasants and the police, and in two or three instances women have been killed by the infuriated gendarmes. The "Alfold," as is termed the portion of Hungary which has witnessed these bloody scenes, is a wonderfully fertile region, and is known throughout Austro-Hungary as the "terra benedictissima." These magnificent and fertile plains are as large in extent as the Kingdom of Portugal, having an area of 54,000 square miles, extending from north to south for a distance of 300 miles, with an average breadth of 170 miles. The principal products of this region are wheat, corn, beets, potatoes, and colza. According to the statistics recently published by Dr. L. de Duranyi, the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, there is no district in Europe where capital invested in agriculture brings in such a high rate of interest as in the Alfold region. And yet agrarian Socialism has made its appearance in this privileged country.

One of the principal causes of trouble lies in the unjust partition of the land in Hungary. Though it has been proved in many countries that large landed estates are useful and even necessary in certain cases, and can render great services by the large amount of capital put into use, it is at the same time a fact that large landed estates are a great evil when they monopolize the ownership of the soil to the detriment of small landowners. Now, according to official statistics, the estates of 1,000 acres and above, concentrated in the hands of less than 5,000 landowners, occupy at least 40 per cent. of the whole Kingdom of Hungary. Large estates are enormous in Hungary as in England. The noble family of Esterhazy owns 480,000 acres of land in Hungary; the Count of Schoenborn, 260,000 acres; the Duke of Coburg, 246,000 acres, and Count Festeticz, 154,000 acres. But the State itself, the towns, and churches rival these large landowners in the extent of their territorial possessions, and own, like them, immense "latifundia," which excite as great a popular envy under the reign of Francis Joseph as did the famous Roman "latifundia" under the Caesars.

Causes of Agrarian Troubles.

There are two other causes which, added to the agrarian troubles, explain the present popular uprisings in Hungary. One of these results from the national traditions of the Magyars and the other from outside competition. The Hungarians are the descendents of nomadic, pastoral tribes, who, above all, love a free and independent out-of-door life, and view with contempt all sedentary occupations, and more particularly anything pertaining to trade or commerce. By a curious phenomena of atavism, which the progress of civilization has weakened but not entirely destroyed, the Hungarians have preserved to this day a marked contempt and dislike for commerce and trade, so that the industry of the country is, to a large extent, in the hands of the Jews. The peasants themselves require agents to manage their finances. These agents, as might be expected, often take advantage of their position to enrich themselves at the expense of their clients. In this manner there has sprung up a deep feeling of hostility between the Hungarian peasants and financiers.

Foreign competition, and more particularly American competition, is another source of alarm for the Hungarian peasant. The United States, with its rich soil, still unexhausted by overcultivation and the comparatively low rate of taxation, is a perpetual and ever-increasing menace to the Hungarian farmer. In this great struggle for life, which has the whole world as its scene, Hungary plays an important part, and this part is not always a happy one. This explains why Socialism has taken such a hold on the Hungarian farmer of late. Etienne de Tisza, the member of the Hungarian Parliament who is a son of Coloman de Tisza, the famous patriot of 1848, recently declared in the course of a political pamphlet, which has caused much comment in Budapest, that he sees no other salvation for Hungarian agriculture but in a high protective tariff.

Striking Socialism Through Press Censors.

Instead of seeking some practical remedy for the evil, the Banffy Government has chosen to suppress the liberty of the press throughout Hungary, the excuse for this action being that the press is largely responsible for the present troubles, owing to the encouragement given the Socialists by the Opposition sheets of Budapest and the provinces. Not only has the Government established the censorship of the press by forbidding the Post Office authorities from forwarding newspapers containing articles unfavorable to the Government, but the writers of all such articles are hereafter to be sued even when the newspapers containing the articles have been confiscated before their circulation.

The protests of the Opposition against these drastic measures have, of course, proved unavailing, and the police have at once begun their work by taking action against all those who, whether writers or politicians, are suspected of sympathizing with Socialism. Perquisitions have even been made in Budapest at the houses of all those who are believed to favor the unfortunate peasants of the Alfold. Besides this, the leaders of the Budapest Socialist Party, and the editors of the Nepssava, (the leading Socialist sheet in Hungary)—no longer finding themselves safe in their editorial rooms—had arranged, as a place of rendezvous, a café on the Boulevard. But the police, getting wind of the fact, arrived post haste, and after closing all the exits to the café, arrested all of those within who were suspected of being Socialists.

It is not surprising that the Liberals of Hungary are asking themselves just now if such arbitrary measures are compatible with the institutions and traditions of a civilized modern State, such as Hungary pretends to be.

Baron Banffy's first duty is to make a through reform of the agrarian system in Hungary, this being the only possible manner in which to avert a bloody revolution in St. Stephen's Kingdom. It is certainly an arduous task which stares the Government in the face.

The Austro-Hungarian Compact.

Another hardly less difficult task which confronts the Banffy Ministry is the everlasting question of the Austro-Hungarian compromise, which must be settled before May 1. Notwithstanding the great importance of this question, so far as the future good relations between Hungary and Austria are concerned, it would be a mistake to suppose that the failure to arrange another compromise for a period of ten years between Austria and Hungary means the disruption of the Hapsburg monarchy. Since the beginning of the negotiations relating to this compact, it has been said frequently that the union between the two States is seriously threatened. From what has been written and widely published, it would be natural to think that if the two States did not come to an agreement nothing would be left but to dissolve the existing union, and for the two countries to become totally independent of each other. It would be reasonable to suppose all this, but the supposition would be entirely erroneous. Short of a revolution, such an eventuality could not occur. The union of Austria and Hungary is in its very essence permanent and indivisible, and as such cannot be repealed.

The union dates from the accession of Ferdinand I. in 1526, and was confirmed by the treaty concluded in 1723 between the Hapsburg dynasty and the Hungarian States General, a treaty known as the Pragmatic Sanction. This treaty stipulates that the Hapsburg monarchy is indivisible, and provides for a common army for Austria and Hungary; but it also stipulates that Hungary shall be completely independent in all her home affairs. On the one hand, then, a perpetual union with Austria, and on the other, autonomy for the counties under St. Stephen's Crown. The Hungarians were sincere in their desire for this union, but they wanted it on condition that their country was to remain an independent State, not a province governed from Vienna. This great problem, from which sprang the revolution of 1848, was finally solved by the compromise of 1867. The perpetual union of the two countries, and the independence of Hungary having been accepted, there remained to fix, in a practical manner, the national defense of the two countries. The negotiations ended by the formation of a common army and Ministary of Foreign Affairs. It was decided that the military and diplomatic expenses should be defrayed by contributions from the two nations in the proportion of 31 per cent. for Hungary and 69 per cent. for Austria. For the third time, the compact is to be renewed, and on this occasion Austria asks that her share of the common expenses be reduced, arguing, not without reason, that the development of material interests in Transleithania has been so great in recent years that the proportion of 31 per cent. no longer corresponds to the relative wealth of the country. The Hungarians do not exactly deny the progress made in their national development of late years, but pretend that the increase from 31 to 42 per cent. asked by Austria is not justifiable.

A Trifling Financial Difference.

Naturally, newspapers on both sides of the Leitha have been actively agitating this question anew, as the time for the definite solution of the problem approaches. To place the matter on a practical basis the question at hand involves, at the most, some three millions florins more to be paid by Hungary, which, out of a total budget of 500,000,000 florins, cannot be called enormous. Hungary is, fortunately, in a position to stand this extra expense without trouble.

Let me make a pessimist supposition and imagine that, notwithstanding every effort, a satisfactory solution is not reached between the two countries—a possible, though not a probable eventuality. In such a case, which is foreseen by the statutes, the question is submitted to the Emperor-King for arbitration, and his Majesty decides in what proportion the common expenses shall be paid by the two States over which he rules. But, in the present case, there will certainly be no need to have recourse to the sovereign's decision. The Cabinets of Vienna and Budapest are both decided not to make the Emperor-King step out of his constitutional rôle, taken in the strict acceptation of the word, and to finish within a brief period a question the importance of which has been greatly exaggerated.

From what precedes, it will be seen that the unity of the two States—their army and diplomacy—dates back several centuries, and is essentially permanent by nature. The compromise of 1867 has simply regulated the relative contributions to be paid by each country to defray their mutual expenses. In 1867, Austria and Hungary concluded a commercial treaty, which has already been renewed twice since then. It will certainly be renewed again, though with some slight changes. There exists a protectionist party in Hungary, which aspires to commercial barriers against Austria, so as to prevent the importation into Transleithania of manufactured articles from Cisleithania. Yet Hungary, par excellence an agricultural country, is interested to the highest degree in having her wheat and cattle enter free of duty into Austria. The principal question over which the two Governments are conferring just now is the indirect taxes, against which the Hungarians protest. Sugar, for instance, manufactured in Austria, is also taxed in Austria, though it be imported into Hungary. Another proposed modification is in the existing convention concerning railway rates. Hungary and Austria allow greatly reduced rates for the transportation of home products. The rates are, in fact, so arranged that they constitute in reality a protective tariff; the railways make such advantageous terms for the transportation of home products that outside competition is impossible, and this to the detriment of everybody's interest. A striking example of this is the strife going on at present between the dealers in coal, iron, and paper in Hungary and the dealers in the same articles in Austria.

It will be seen that, though the questions at stake are of importance, from a commercial point of view, whatever discussion may arise out of them cannot in any way touch the fundamental compact—the Pragmatic Sanction, given in 1723 by Charles VI., and forming the permanent basis of the Hapsburg monarchy. B. C. DE WOLF.

IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

Landlords Too Divided to Make a Vigorous Fight Against It.

LONDON, March 26.—It appears, after all, that there is little heart in the Irish landlords' opposition to the Local Government bill. The majority of them cordially dislike many of the provisions of the measure, but there is too much division in their ranks in regard to the advisability of open hostility to admit of a vigorous fight.

The Government is fairly confident of passing the bill before Whitsuntide. The measure has undoubtedly further accentuated the differences among the Irish leaders, who have been described by Augustine Birrell, home rule Member of Parliament for the West Division of Fife, as "men who sit scowling at one another, like third-rate tragedians."

The Liberals are inclined to take a serious view of the exaggerated eulogy of the Conservative administration which Timothy M. Healy indulged in during the second reading of the bill, which they consider as done with the object of discrediting the leadership of John Dillon and to convince his countrymen that he is equally independent of Liberal support with John Redmond.

Chesapeake Ports and the Loadline.

LONDON, March 26.—The President of the Board of Trade, C. T. Ritchie, has appointed a committee, comprised of representatives of the Board of Trade and the three great marine underwriting corporations, under the Chairmanship of Sir Francis Jeune, President of the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, to consider the long-standing grievance of the North Atlantic ports against the Chesapeake ports, in which British ships during Winter are allowed to load beyond the North Atlantic Winter loadline. The committee met this week to organize.

Cairo Quarantines against Plague.

CAIRO, March 26.—Plague regulations have been ordered against arrivals from Jiddah, where three deaths from the plague have occurred.

E. S. WILLARD'S CONDITION.

His Manager Says His Case Shows a More Hopeful Turn.

CHICAGO, March 26.—E. S. Willard, the actor, was reported as resting easily by the clerks of the Auditorium Annex to-day, and Manager Moore of the Willard Company gave out the statement that he considered Mr. Willard's condition as more hopeful than at any time during his illness. From other sources, however, it was learned that during Friday Mr. Willard suffered a hemorrhage, and it was said that he was weakened as a result. Dr. Hammond, house physician of the Annex, refuses to be seen.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Gustav Amberg arrived yesterday, on the steamship St. Paul, from Germany. He was accompanied by Herr Emil Richard, leading comedian of the Court Theatre at Stuttgart, who is to play a four weeks' engagement at the Germania Theatre, in Astor Place. The comedian was received by a delegation representing German societies, who will also give him a reception at the theatre to-night. Herr Richard will be seen in "Inspector Brasig" and "Hauns Nüte."

"The Geisha" had its two hundredth performance yesterday at Daly's, but there were no special souvenirs given out for the occasion. The performance of this piece will be brought to a close for the season on April 9. On April 11 Miss Rehan returns, and will give four extra performances for Easter week, and then Mr. Daly will put on the musical comedy, "La Poupee," the cast of which will include Virginia Earle, Catherine Lewis, James Powers, Frank Rushworth, Samuel Slade, and Joseph Herbert.

Manager Aarons of Koster & Bial's was looking for a tenor last night to sing the part of Anatole in the musical sketch "Au Bain," which is to be produced for the first time to-morrow with Adele Ritchie in the soprano rôle. He had engaged Sig. Perugini for the tenor part, but the latter insisted on having his name appear in equal type with Miss Ritchie's on the posters and the advertising matter. The understanding with Miss Ritchie was that she was to be featured, and the advertising was arranged accordingly. Sig. Perugini, finding his name in smaller type, threatened to resign his part, and Mr. Aarons promised him he would right matters if possible. In the meantime more posters had been put up in accordance with former orders, and last night Sig. Perugini saw them in Thirty-fourth Street. He promptly wrote Mr. Aarons a note, accompanied by the manuscript of his part with music, and refused absolutely to appear.

THE CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.

One Hundred and Fifty Little Ones Entertain Their Friends.

One hundred and fifty little children, the oldest not more than twelve years old, entertained their parents, the wealthy residents of the upper east side, and several thousand friends at the Central Opera House last night by presenting what was called the "Children's Carnival." The little ones were in costumes of bright colors and fantastic designs, and their dances and evolutions made a pretty spectacle. A Hungarian vintage festival, a Klondike ballet, and an attractive dance called the "Dance of the Boroughs" were parts of the programme, allowing the little folk to appear in agreeable rôles.

Admission was by invitation, and the social features of the evening were prominent. Some of those present were E. W. Bloomingdale, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Thomas J. Dunn, County Clerk William Sohmer, Jacob Marks, and many members of the Delaware Club.

CORNELL CLUB OPENED.

A Housewarming by Alumni of the College at The Royalton.

College spirit and college cheer were in abundance at the housewarming of the Cornell University Club of this city last night, which was given in observance of the club's installation into club quarters for the first time. The home of the Cornell Alumni in New York is in the Royalton, 49 West Forty-third Street, where the occasion was enthusiastically, although quietly, noted.

During the evening nearly 300 members of the club dropped in to shake hands with one another. Dr. L. L. Seaman, President of the club; Secretary H. Haviland, Treasurer L. Carroll Root, and other officers received the visiting members and acted as hosts. The club quarters include a billiard room, library, reception room, cardroom, café, and coffee rooms, all well appointed. The House Committee comprises F. A. Wright, Chairman; A. J. Colnon, W. P. Chapman, Jr., H. R. Ickelheimer, and B. Hoffman.

BADMINTON PLAYERS BUSY.

Miss Martha E. Coster the Winner of the Challenge Cup.

The members of the Badminton Club enjoyed a day of almost unrelaxed play yesterday, disposed of the postponed finals of one tournament, and started and finished a second and third, at the Berkeley Armory, in West Forty-fourth Street. The contestants in the tournament for the Ladies' Challenge Cup had been narrowed down to Miss Grace White and Miss Martha E. Coster, and in the contest yesterday Miss Coster was the winner. The cup is by Tiffany, and valued at $175.

A tourney for a silver salad bowl, presented by Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, and limited to the club's Governors was won by Schuyler Schieffelin, who, in winning, met and defeated Howard Pell, J. T. Wainwright, A. S. Carhart, Horace Gallatin, and T. J. Oakley Rhinelander. The third tourney decided was more of an amusement feature than to reveal skillful matches. The contestants drew sides by lot, and the playing in consequence was often uneven. Four prizes were offered in this tourney, one to each of the winning side. They were presented by Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, and Mrs. Howland Pell.

After play was concluded tea was served, Mrs. Fred Sheldon and William Rhinelander presiding at the tea table.

Woman's Press Club Benefit.

The matinée benefit of the Woman's Press Club for its home building fund is to take place at the Garden Theatre Tuesday at 2 P. M. A generous response has been made to the committee in charge of the entertainment by the various New York managers, and an enjoyable bill has been arranged, comprising musical and dramatic selections as well as favorite vaudeville specialties. The programme will include Jean Gerardy, the violinist; the Cantata Club of forty voices; Minnie Dupree in a monologue, "Cinderella at the Telephone"; Miss Julie Opp in recitations, and Miss Lotta Linthicum and George Alison in "A Pair of Lunatics."

Rice—Kimball.

Miss Alice Woodman Kimball, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Kimball of Lakewood, was married to Richard Henry Rice of Providence, R. I., at noon yesterday in Grace Church Chantry. The ceremoney was performed by the Rev. Ralph L. Brydges, rector of St. Mark's Church, Islip. Anson W. Burchard of Danbury, Conn., acted as best man, and the bride was given away by her brother, Frederick P. Kimball. Only relatives and intimate friends attended the ceremony. The couple after a trip through the South will live in Providence.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Rose Standish Bryant, daughter of Herbert P. Bryant of New Bedford, Mass., to Percy Howland De Mauriac, son of Eugene A. De Mauriac of the New York Stock Exchange.

The first of the three historical recitals of song by Mrs. Grenville Snelling, with introductory talks by W. J. Henderson, will take place at the residence of Mrs. Henry Clews on March 29 at 3:30 P. M. The subject will be French Song.

The last musical, with afternoon tea, for the season, at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, was held on Friday. These have been given every Friday afternoon since November 1, and consisted of helpful and entertaining talks by Miss Lucy Candler Kellogg, vocal and instrumental music and recitations, ending with tea and refreshments, in which Miss Kellogg was assisted by ladies of St. Bartholomew's Parish. Over 1,200 women have been in attendance during the Winter.

The ladies of the Helping Hands Association held a tea at Sherry's yesterday afternoon and obtained a substantial sum for their establishment, in West Fifty-fourth Street. Tables decked in white and green held an attractive assortment of dainty articles, and dainty young ladies in costumes of white and green acted as sales ladies. Monologues by Miss Short and vocal solos by Miss Toffey were also added. Among those officiating were Mrs. E. J. Herrick, Mrs. Frank Coe, Mrs. Leo Powers, Mrs. Walter Donald, Mrs. C. Graham Bacon, Mrs. James Crary, and Mrs. George Carey.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden entertained at dinner at their home, 908 Fifth Avenue, last night. Covers were laid for thirty-four. The floral decorations by Stumpp were of rare flowers and ferns. The centrepiece, surrounding a silver candelabra, was composed of massive bunches of Bougainvillea, or Japanese paper flowers, of a striking mauve tint, set off with a rare variety of maiden-hair fern. At each corner of the table smaller designs of the same composition were placed. The library and reception rooms were also adorned with daffodils, tulips, jonquils, and other Spring flowers.

SAVED FROM THE MAINE.

Another Survivor's Pathetic Story of His Peril and Escape.

Frank Deal, who was a second-class fireman on the Maine, and was at first reported among the killed, and who escaped with slight injuries, was in Wilmington, Del., on Friday, March 25. A correspondent of The Baltimore Sun thus reports him in speaking of the explosion:

"We were piped to quarters about 9 o'clock. I was lying in my hammock whispering to 'Billy' Cotrell, my mate, when we heard a dull, rumbling sound under the ship. I said: 'What's that?' 'I don't know,' said 'Billy.' I had time to turn over, and was thinking of going to sleep, when there was an explosion, and I felt as if all was up with me. I went up into the air until I thought I would never come down.

"Suddenly I struck the water and big waves washed over me. Looking around I saw what appeared to be a display of fireworks. I tried to swim, and managed to paddle about, although my leg pained me. I don't know how it was hurt, unless I struck something in falling down. I said to myself: 'Frank, old boy, there is trouble, and what are you going to do—swim over to the ship and try to save some of the boys or save yourself?' I looked toward the floating dock in the harbor and saw lights on it. Just then my leg began to pain, and I decided to save myself. I started for the dock and made it after a hard struggle. I crawled up on the dock and fell exhausted. I was blown at least 200 feet from the vessel.

"How long I lay on the dock I do not know. When I awoke I was in the Havana Hospital. When I fully recovered I learned of the explosion. The women in the hospital treated us fine. They must have been Cuban women. They brought us fruits and flowers every day."

Deal has been given a year's pay and told to report for duty at leisure. He says if there is war he will report immediately.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Murray.

William Murray, Superintendent of the Kings County Almshouse, died yesterday of pneumonia, after an illness of less than two weeks. The funeral services will be held at the almshouse at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, and the body will then be taken to the Church of the Holy Cross, on Church Avenue, where a requiem mass will be offered. The burial will be in Holy Cross Cemetery.

Mr. Murray was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1828. At the age of seventeen he came to the United States. He became active in politics, and was always a Democrat. In 1868 he was appointed Superintendent, and held the office from that time until his last illness, with the exception of a few months in 1880. Differences of opinion arose among the Superintendents of the Poor at that time, and Mr. Murray was discharged, but was soon reinstated. He was a member of the Brooklyn Volunteer Firemen's Association and of the Andrew Jackson Club of the Seventh Ward.

Sister Margaret Mary.

Sister Margaret Mary died at the Monastery of the Precious Blood, 212 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, Friday, in the fifty-fourth year of her age. Before she took the veil she was Miss Eweretta Waddington, daughter of the late William D. Waddington, at one time President of the Gebhard Life Insurance Company. She leaves a brother, George Waddington, a well-known lawyer of this city, and a sister, who is Mother Superior of the Protesant Episcopal Order of St. John the Baptist, in East Seventeenth Street.

Sister Margaret Mary was at one time a communicant of Trinity Church of this city, but became converted to the Roman Catholic faith in 1880. The death of her father was largely responsible for her assuming the veil, in 1886. Her sweetness of character was always a source of praise at the cloister. For the last five years she had suffered severely from a chronic ailment, from which she succumbed quite suddenly. Funeral services will be held at the monastery to-morrow.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES BRAY, ex-Mayor of Kingston and one of the leading bankers of that city, died yesterday afternoon. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

Dr. JAMES H. KEENEY, a prominent physician, died at Cuyler, Cortland County, yesterday, aged forty years. He was a graduate of the New York Homeopathic Medical College.

CHARLES P. BURDETT of Stamford, Conn., died suddenly at Lakewood, N. J., Friday evening of heart failure. Mr. Burdett was seventy-seven years of age. His body was sent to Stamford. The funeral will be held to-morrow at 3:30 P. M.

DAVID C. MARR, President of the Stoughton Rubber Company, Boston and Stoughton, Mass., died at his home in Hyde Park, Mass., yesterday, from appendicitis. He was one of the best-known men in the rubber business in New England.

Mrs. MARY M. F. PISTOR, widow of Philip Pistor, and daughter of the late Don Alonzo Cushman of New York, died yesterday at her home, in South Orange, N. J. She was well known in Church circles. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday morning at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, on the arrival of the 9:25 o'clock train.

GIDEON WELLS, for many years Judge of the Police Court in Springfield, Mass., and one of the leading lawyers of that city, died yesterday. He was born in Wethersfield, Conn., Aug. 16, 1835, and was graduated from Yale in the class of '58. He was attorney for several large corporations and was a Director of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

N. CLARK, RESTAURATEUR, 23D ST., OPP. 5th Avenue Hotel.—Wedding Receptions and Dinners served at private residences or at the above establishment.

Carl H. Schultz's Carbonated Waters, from distilled water, are grateful to the stomach, increase appetite, mix with wines or liquors.

E. & W. "Loma." E. & W.
A new collar.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Saturday morning, 26th inst., at his residence, New England Terrace, Orange, N. J., William Harrison Adams, in the 48th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter. Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

BLISH.—At Plainfield, N. J., March 24, 1898, Rhoda A., wife of Henry M. Blish and daughter of the late Adeline Metzger, of this city.
Funeral services Sunday, the 27th, at 4:30 P. M., at 695 West 7th St., Plainfield. Train leaves foot of Liberty St. at 2:30 P. M.

BRUCE.—On Friday morning, at her residence, 869 Madison Av., Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late Adam Todd Bruce.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAVILAND.—At Plainfield, N. J., seventh day, Saturday; third month, 26th, Justus C. Haviland, in the 80th year of his age.
Funeral at his late residence, 53 Sandford Av., third day, (Tuesday,) at 2:30 P. M.

HOLMES.—At Richfield Springs, March 25, Jane Seaman, daughter of the late Andrew Ogden of New York, and widow of the late Rev. Benjamin Holm

THE CITY WORKS SCANDAL

Story of Ingenious Conspiracy Contained in the Brooklyn Indictments.

WILLIS AND PHILLIPS LEADERS

The Methods by Which It Is Charged that the City Was Defrauded—Mayor Van Wyck Urges a Prompt Trial for Philips.

The methods pursued by the City Works ring in Brooklyn are becoming clearer, and indicate the existence of a conspiracy of considerable ingenuity. The indictments found by the Grand Jury point to Police Commissioner William E. Phillips as the mysterious individual who was named in the earlier stages of the investigation as "the collector." If the indictments are sustained, it will be found that upon Mr. Phillips fell the duty of collecting the money paid by the contractors who were bled by the ring.

The ring encircled the City Works Department, the Board of Aldermen, the Controller's office, and perhaps other departments of government. Mr. Phillips was not an office holder at that time, but was a friend and a connection by marriage of Mr. Willis, and it would appear from the indictments that these two were the heads of the ring. The first work done by Phillips, according to the indictments, was in connection with the Wortman Avenue sewer. Phillips, acting as go-between, saw Daniel Doody and outlined the scheme to him, making all arrangements for the awarding of the contract and its authorization.

The work was to cost $12,000, which was grossly in excess of its value. Willis having entered into an agreement through Phillips to award this contract to Doody, Phillips visited the contractor on Oct. 10, 1896, and received $650 as a first payment. On Nov. 14 Doody, in response to a demand from Phillips, paid the latter $800 more.

One Set-back for the Ring.

Next in the order set forth in the indictments comes the repairing work in Kent Avenue, between Broadway and North Sixth Street. The contract was awarded to Thomas Frazier, the mysterious shadow who flits through the whole story as Doody's dummy. Everything was proceeding swimmingly when the ring was brought up against a stone wall. This wall was Engineer N. P. Lewis of the City Works Department, who, knowing nothing of these transactions, was amazed at the awarding of the contract to the mysterious Frazier and got in the way of the scheme. John E. Searles, Secretary of the Sugar Trust, who had agreed to pay half the cost, backed Lewis and refused to carry out his agreement if the contract were given to Frazier.

According to the indictments, this delayed the scheme only a short time. A new device was invented. The contract was rescinded by Willis and awarded to Thomas Monahan, although he was not the lowest bidder. Monahan gave Philips $1,500 and the work was done.

The indictments next take up the matter of laying distributing mains in Fort Hamilton Avenue, New Utrecht Avenue, and Sixtieth Street. Philips proposed to Doody that Willis award the contract to the latter and that Doody pay a commission of 10 per cent. Doody agreed, and this time his representative was to be Charles E. Cozzens. Doody did the work under Cozzens's name, and paid his 10 per cent. Then, after Doody had torn up New Utrecht Avenue for the sewer, Willis employed him to repave it.

Finally, the work of cleaning the streets was awarded in 1896 to J. McGarry in spite of the fact that his bid was $50,000 in excess of that of the lowest bidder. Willis requested the lowest bidder to withdraw, and the man did so. This proceeding is not accounted for in the indictments.

The Minor Members as Helpers.

As to the minor members of the ring, they appear to have been admitted in order to carry out the conspiracy and prevent detection. Knapp, the Water Purveyor, is charged with having connived at the auditing of fraudulent claims. On Dec. 24, 1897, he audited the claim of Hayward, one of Doody's dummies, for $1,977.71 for filling in Neptune Avenue. The contract was made without the consent of Mayor Wurster, was not advertised, was not executed in writing, and was not attested to by the City Clerk.

Knapp is also indicted for auditing bills of John O'Connor and Henry E. Finkle, dummies for Doody, for work done in East New York Avenue and Neptune Avenue. Similar indictments are found against Fielding and Milne in regard to the same bills.

A. L. Jensen, who was bond clerk in the Controller's office, now appears on the scene. Claims amounting to $13,821.70 were in Controller Palmer's office on Dec. 23, 1896. On the following day Doody visited the office and had a private conversation with Jensen. At the close of the interview, it is charged, Jensen was richer and Doody poorer by $2,200. Doody's claims were certified to by Jensen

The ring next extended its operations to the Board of Aldermen. The indictment against Joseph R. Clark, who was then an Alderman, and formerly President of the board, charges him with receiving from one Isaac Harris the sum of $2,100 for getting a resolution amended. This amendment enabled the City Works Department to pay out money to contractors in a way which was difficult of detection. Alderman William H. Leaycraft received $180 from Doody for helping to pass one of the latter's bills, amounting to $1,685.

The last link in the chain is William H. Goff, who was Superintendent of Sewers. He is charged with having received $100 for certifying a bill for $650, presented by Dummy Frazier for work in Neptune Avenue.

All the accused men have given bail, and they will be arraigned before Judge Aspinall in the County Court on Wednesday, not Monday, as at first reported.

Mayor Van Wyck's Request.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday wrote to District Attorney Marean of Kings County asking him to hurry up the disposition of the case against Police Commissioner Philips, who was indicted in connection with the alleged frauds in the City Works Department of the old City of Brooklyn. He wrote also to the Police Commissioner, telling him the step he had taken. The letters were as follows:

March 26, 1898.

Hon. J. T. Marean, District Attorney of Kings County:

Dear Sir: Mr. William E. Philips, who was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury, is a Commissioner of Police of the City of New York.

It is in the public interest that the charge of crime thus brought against him should be disposed of at the earliest possible opportunity. I therefore request that by every means in your power you will facilitate and secure a prompt trial of the indictment referred to. Respectfully yours, ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

March 26, 1898.

Hon. William E. Philips, Police Commissioner of the City of New York:

Dear Sir: I inclose herewith a copy of a letter sent by me to the Hon. J. T. Marean, District Attorney of Kings County, with reference to an indictment found against you yesterday by the Grand Jury of that county.

As you are an officer of the City of New York, the public interests require that this indictment should be promptly disposed of. Very respectfully yours,

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

Mr. Marean replied at once that he had received the Mayor's letter, and would deem it his duty to comply, as early as possible with the suggestion contained in it.

Controller Coler yesterday suspended A. L. Jensen, an accountant in the Finance Department, who was also among those indicted.

Y. M. C. A. Library Opening.

A varied programme has been arranged in connection with the opening of the library of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, at Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue. This afternoon at 4 o'clock the Rev. Charles F. Sitterly will deliver an address on "How Our English Bible Came to Us," and to-morrow, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., there will be an exhibit of early Bibles and manuscripts. On Tuesday prints and illustrated books will be exhibited, and at 8 P. M. an address on "Graphic Art in Books" will be delivered by W. Lewis Fraser. On Wednesday evening G. H. Putnam will speak on "The Evolution of the Book," and on Thursday and Friday there will be an exhibition of architectural books, to be followed Friday evening by an address on architecture by W. B. Tuthill. The public is invited to the exhibitions and lectures, or tickets will be sent to those especially interested on application to S. H. Berry, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. MATTHEWS & SONS.

READY in all Departments to meet the Demand for Attractive Spring Goods at Our Usual Low Prices. No Effort has been Spared to Secure the Best Values in All Markets, and a Visit to Our Store Will Show the Results of Careful Thought and Wise Judgment, and Will be Appreciated by Admirers of Desirable Goods.

New Spring Dress Goods

American Cheviots, intended to retail at 29c. per yard,

For 14c.

All Wool Novelties, intended to sell at 39c., special at 25c. per yard.

Drap de Mercier, a new satin-finish Sea Island wrap, pure worsted filling, same effect as $1.00 and $1.25 imported novelties, at 49c. per yard.

Finetta Cloth, a neat fancy weave, all the fashionable colors, 49c. per yard.

Satin Leutina, a new silky finish fine wool fabric, guaranteed not to spot or mark with water, in plain colors, black and fashionable mixtures for tailor-made or bicycle costumes, 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 per yard.

50-inch Habit Cloth, pure wool, all colors, 49c. per yard.

54-inch Costume Cloth, fine wool, worth 75c., at 59c. per yard.

6-4 American Broadcloth, special at 69c., 89c., $1.00 per yard.

Imported Broadcloth, special at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 per yard.

Unusually Large Quantities and Variety of Choicest

Millinery Goods.

Ladies' and Misses' Untrimmed Hats, fancy straws, Milan crowns and fancy straw edges, all the latest shapes and colors, special at 69c.

FLOWERS.

Choice Imported French Violets, with foliage, American Beauty Roses, Carnation Foliage, Apple Blossoms, Hyacinths, Bluets, Buttercups, Daisies, Poppies, Geraniums, Foliage and Chrysanthemums, value 69c., at 38c.

These are only a few of the many we are showing in our Flower Department, main floor.

SHIRT WAISTS.

A complete line of Shirt Waists in Cambric, Percale, and Ginghams, yoke back, laundried collar and cuffs, 39c. to 98c.

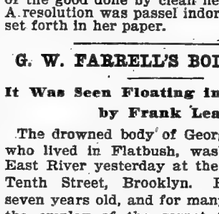

Finer Quality Shirt Waists, in cambric, percale, zephyr, ginghams, and linens; also, Novelty Goods, in choice colorings, checks, stripes and bias effects, with detachable collars,

$1.25 to $1.98.

SHOES.

Ladies' $3.00 and $3.50 Shoes, at **$1.95**

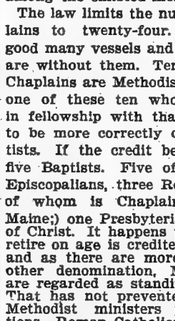

800 pairs Women's Best Dongola and Vici Kid Button and Lace Shoes, welted and McKay-stitched soles, all new Spring lasts and styles, common sense, opera, broad toes, coin and full round toes will be found among them, medium and Spring weight soles, made up by one of Lynn's foremost shoemakers and left on his hands by a countermanded order, these shoes represent the best grades of shoemaking in fit, style, service and comfort, and are considered excellent value at $3.00 and $3.50, we secured the shoes at a price and give our customers the benefit of it; ON SALE MONDAY WHILE THEY LAST at **$1.95**

One of the Many Things we Serve in Cracker Department to an Advantage.

IMPORTED SCOTCH

JAMS AND JELLIES.

PREPARED BY

James McNee & Sons, Crieff, Scotland,

made from the best description of fruits, and being made on the home or domestic principles have all the quality and are unsurpassed by anything that can be made within the family circle. This result is attained by special attention being devoted to the condition and quality of the fruit previous to being boiled, with strict observance that no deleterious matter is introduced, nor anything but best quality of refined sugar used.

Pound Jars, ... **14c.**

Two Pound Jars, ... **25c.**

In all flavors.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place and Livingston Street, Brooklyn.

Happenings in and About Brooklyn.

TEACHER DIED FROMOVERWORK

Miss Stoddard of the Primary Grade Taken Ill with Fever—She Taught a Class of Boys.

In the fight which has been made in the Brooklyn School Board for the past year in behalf of a raise in the salaries of primary grade teachers the argument has frequently been made that the teachers, especially those who have classes of boys, are overworked. This claim has received a startling confirmation in the death of Miss May A. Stoddard, a girl of twenty years, who died on Friday afternoon from overwork.

Miss Stoddard was a beautiful girl, and extremely clever. She was ambitious, and to equip herself for her profession studied night and day. Within the past two years, although the salaries of primary teachers have not been raised, the requirements for becoming a teacher have again and again been raised in Brooklyn, with a view to elevating the teaching standard, and a woman who to-day becomes a teacher in that borough must have undergone a course of thorough professional training. Miss Stoddard was graduated from the Girls' High School and from the Training School for teachers with high honors.

Her graduation from the Training School took place last June. In September she was assigned to the first primary class in school No. 55, in Stockton Street, near Marcy Avenue. There were no less than sixty pupils in the class, all boys, and the young girl soon began to find the task of coping with them beyond her strength. Every day she came home worried and tired, but not discouraged. In leisure moments she studied to take the examination for the next higher grade. At last, on March 1, she appealed to the Board of Education for a smaller class, and was transferred to school No. 89, in Flatbush. Almost immediately afterward her strength gave way. She was taken with a high fever and seemed very nervous. Dr. R. S. Royce of Greene Avenue, who was called in, said that the girl needed rest. While in the fever state she contracted a cold, which developed into pneumonia, and on Friday she died.

Mrs. N. W. Hunt of 341 Washington Avenue, her aunt, with whom she lived, said yesterday: "Overstudy and overwork killed May. She was a beautiful girl, strong and ambitious, and loved school. But a school teacher earns her money. Few people know what they must endure. May did nothing but study and teach."

The minimum salary for a primary grade teacher in Brooklyn is $450.

QUEENS SUPERVISORS UPHELD.

Creditors in the Guldensuppe Case Denied a Review by Certiorari.

Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday denied two motions for review by certiorari of the compensation of the jury which tried Martin Thorn for the murder of William Guldensuppe. One application was made by Dr. Louis N. Lanehart, who attended Juror Frank Larson during the trial. He performed an operation on Larson for appendicitis and charged $800, which was cut by the Queens County Supervisors to $200. Justice Dickey held that as no bargain was made fixing the sum to be paid, the pay was a matter of discretion for the Supervisors.

The Garden City Hotel Company objected to the cut in its bill from $2,049.95 to $904.45. Justice Dickey said:

"The Supervisors did exactly right in refusing to audit or pay for the large bill of wines, cigars, and billiards alleged to have been furnished for the jurors. The law only permits the Sheriff on the order of the Court to provide suitable food and lodging for jurors who are kept together by order of the Court."

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

Justice Goodrich Will Talk on International Law—Other Events.

To-morrow evening, at 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn, Justice Goodrich of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court will deliver an address on "International Law in Admiralty, with Special Reference to the Laws Governing the Rights of Nations with Respect to Vessels of War," under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Tuesday evening, at the New England Congregational Church, South Ninth Street, near Driggs Avenue, Prof. W. H. Goodyear will speak on "Modern Excavations and Researches in Egypt," and Thursday evening, at 174 Montague Street, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi will deliver an address on "The Problem of Physical Exercise for Women."

The last of the series of piano recitals will be given in Association Hall on Thursday evening by William H. Sherwood. The programme will include selections from Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann, and Liszt. On Saturday evening, at the hall, there will be an Author's Reading by Richard Le Gallienne, at which he will read selections from "Prose Fancies" and "The Book-Bills of Narcissus."

On the evenings of April 11, 15, and 22 arrangements have been made for a special course of post-Lenten lectures, to be delivered by Burton Holmes, and which will be illustrated by lantern and cinematograph views. Mr. Holmes has chosen for his subjects "The Yellowstone National Park," "The Wonders of Thessaly," and "The Oases of the Algerian Sahara." The Brooklyn Oratorio Club will give the second oratorio concert on Monday evening, April 18, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, at which Gounod's oratorio, "The Redemption," will be sung by the club, assisted by Miss Miller at the organ, with the boy choir from St. James's Episcopal Church, Manhattan, and a full orchestra of forty-two musicians.

ART TEACHERS' MEETING ENDS.

A Paper On the Evils of "Yellow Journalism" Indorsed.

The session of the New York State Art Teachers' Association in the Art Building, Brooklyn, was concluded yesterday. Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Manual Training in the Borough of Manhattan, delivered an address entitled "A Bit of a Creed." A paper on "The Place of Composition in Art Education" was read by Arthur W. Dow of Pratt Institute, and the discussion was led by Prof. Alfred V. Churchill of the Teachers College. The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Charles H. Neelock; Vice President—Miss Katharine Shattuck; Corresponding Secretary—Miss May J. Dyer; Treasurer—Miss Ruth J. Warner; Member of Executive Committee—D. Langdon Thompson.

Miss Mary Carter of Manhattan read a paper on the promotion of art and literature in journalism. She described the evils of "yellow journalism," and spoke of the good done by clean newspaper work. A resolution was passel indorsing the views set forth in her paper.

G. W. FARRELL'S BODY FOUND.

It Was Seen Floating in East River by Frank Leal.

The drowned body of George W. Farrell, who lived in Flatbush, was found in the East River yesterday at the foot of South Tenth Street, Brooklyn. He was fifty-seven years old, and for many years was in the employ of the carpet firm of W. & J. Sloane as salesman.

On the morning of Feb. 2 he left his home, 871 East Thirty-fourth Street, for his place of employment. He did not report for work, and when he failed to reach his home in the evening a search was made for him. What made his disappearance seem strange was because he was in good health and had no troubles of any kind.

The police were apprised of his absence, and a general alarm was sent out. Nothing was seen or heard of Farrell until yesterday, when Frank Leal, the Captain of the lighter Stag, discovered the body in the river and pulled it ashore. In the pockets were a gold watch and chain, a pair of eyeglasses, a yard rule, some keys, and $22. There were also business cards of the firm with Mr. Farrell's name printed upon them. Word was sent to the dead man's family, and a brother, Howard W. Farrell, identified the body. A gash over the drowned man's right eye was probably made by the body coming in contact with an obstruction.

A ROMANCE OF THE MAINE.

Kelly Had Miss McShane Arrested for Keeping His Dead Son's Effects.

A romance of the Maine was brought to light yesterday in a proceeding in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn. Miss Lizzie McShane of 97 Spencer Street was arraigned before Magistrate Teale on complaint of J. Kelly of 288 Flushing Avenue, who charged her with refusing to return to him a quantity of clothing belonging to his son John.

Miss McShane, who is a pretty brunette, told the Magistrate that young Kelly was one of the sailors killed on the Maine. He enlisted in the navy three years ago, and his term would have expired in April. Their marriage was set for June 22. His father, she said, had been unable to furnish him with a decent home since he was a child, and he had been living with the McShane family for some years. When he went away he left all his personal property with her because he could not trust his father with it.

They corresponded regularly, and the day before the catastrophe she received a letter from him telling of the happiness with which he looked forward to their approaching marriage, and of his impatience to receive his discharge and be with her again. She was beginning a reply to his letter when she heard the news of the explosion.

Magistrate Teale sympathized with the girl, and said he would reserve decision for a week.

GAVE THE JURORS 25 CENTS.

Sat in a Sanity Case, and Sought to Recover More Fees.

A Sheriff's jury, appointed by County Judge Harrison S. Moore of Queens County to go to East Norwich and examine Dr. Daniel V. Whitney as to his sanity, worked for three days, and after finding the old man not of sound mind, were rewarded with 25 cents each by J. McCoum, counsel for Mrs. Eva Griffin, Whitney's granddaughter. She had petitioned for the appointment of the commission, and asked to be appointed her grandfather's guardian. He is worth $100,000.

The jurymen engaged Lawyer George Stoddard of Oyster Bay to compel McCoum to reimburse them properly, but when he appeared yesterday before Justice Garretson, in Supreme Court Chambers, in Long Island City, and said that Sheriff's juries were usually compensated at the rate of $2 a day, he was told that the law allowed a juryman only 25 cents in a Sheriff's case.

Dr. Whitney had two sons and one daughter. The latter died some time after her marriage, and was Mrs. Griffin's mother. While living with her grandfather he made a will in her favor, but the will disappeared. She charged one of her uncles, who lived at home, with having destroyed it, but Dr. Whitney made an affidavit that he had told him to destroy it. Mrs. Griffin brought the proceedings to get her mother's share of the property.

AFTER NAVAL CHAPLAINCIES.

Rivalry Among Denominations to Secure the Desirable Appointments.

An animated contest is on just now over a prospective vacancy in the ranks of Chaplains in the United States Navy. Chaplain Frank B. Rose, stationed at the Naval Home in Philadelphia, is to be retired in April, and every religious denomination of any size in the country has from two to twenty candidates in line for the position. The most active are the Presbyterians and the Roman Catholics, the former because there is but one Presbyterian in the naval list of Chaplains, a disproportion, it is claimed, out of all keeping with the size and importance of the denomination, and the latter because, as is alleged, there is so large a proportion of Roman Catholics among the enlisted men.

The law limits the number of naval Chaplains to twenty-four. In consequence a good many vessels and small naval stations are without them. Ten of the twenty-four Chaplains are Methodists, although there is one of these ten who is said to be not in fellowship with that denomination, and to be more correctly credited to the Baptists. If the credit be allowed, there are five Baptists. Five of the remainder are Episcopalians, three Roman Catholics, (one of whom is Chaplain Chidwick of the Maine;) one Presbyterian, and one Disciple of Christ. It happens that the Chaplain to retire on age is credited to the Methodists, and as there are more of them than any other denomination, Methodist applicants are regarded as standing but little chance. That has not prevented about a score of Methodist ministers putting in applications. Roman Catholics are urging at least seven different men, one of which is known to have the moral if not the active support of Cardinal Gibbons. But the most determined attempt is making by the Presbyterians. Three applications, all from Presbyterian ministers, went from Brooklyn alone on Thursday last, and there are known to be at least eleven others in the race. Applicants are required to be above the age of twenty-one years of age, and not above thirty-five years. In addition to the prospective vacancy there is one chaplaincy nomination—that of Arthur O. Sykes—now awaiting confirmation by the United States Senate. When commissioned, and without regard to denomination, all Chaplains use what is practically the Protestant Episcopal form of service. There is no law on the subject, but custom has made it a rule. Applicants have to stand the same rigid physical examination as do those in line for promotion to the same relative official rank. The rank of Chaplain Rose, who is to retire, corresponds to that of Captain.

Investigation recently made shows that about one-fourth of the men in the navy are Roman Catholics, but it is said the proportion is diminishing because of the law requiring that all who enlist shall be native or naturalized American citizens. Further investigation shows, what is contrary to the general estimate, that about 90 per cent. of the men in the navy are American born, and come from Christian homes.

On account of the incident of the three Christian Endeavorers who went down in the Maine a new effort is making by Endeavorers just now to start Christian Endeavor societies on board men-of-war and at naval stations and yards. At many of the latter the attempt has been successful. At the New York Navy Yard it has been less so because the men come and go so rapidly. A work recently undertaken is that among the Japanese. These form nine-tenths of the cooks and waiters, and their number is fully 500 in the United States Navy. The movement among them was undertaken by a young Japanese, who came to this country to study, joined the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and has since enlisted in the navy in order to work among his fellow Japanese. He is now the waiter for Capt. Miller of the receiving ship Vermont.

BOLD JERSEY CITY PIRATES.

They Imprison a Tugboat's Cook on Her, Steal the Vessel, and Steam About the Harbor.

A bold theft, partaking of the nature of piracy, occurred at Jersey City about midnight on Friday. It was the theft of a tugboat. She is the A. J. Hoole, and is owned by Jarvis F. Underhill & Co., ship chandlers of 25 Hudson Street. She was tied up at the Scranton coal docks, at the foot of that street. Her Captain and crew went to their homes, as was their custom, leaving the boat in charge of Warren Luther, the cook, who slept on board.

A few minutes before midnight, so far as can be ascertained, five men boarded the boat. Before Luther knew what was going on the door and windows of his room were nailed up and he was a prisoner. Then the men, who were evidently accustomed to handling a tugboat, loosed the hawser and went to their respective posts. One acted as engineer, another as pilot, and the others as deckhands. The fires being merely banked, they had no trouble in getting up steam, and the boat was soon under way.

The boat displayed no lights, so far as can be learned, but Luther says she ran at full speed across and up and down the river until daylight began to appear in the east. Then the supply of coal ran low, and the men ran the boat to the foot of Morgan Street, where they made her fast and left her.

Underhill, who had been informed by the regular crew that the boat was missing, notified the police, who shortly afterward found the boat where she had been abandoned. Luther was still a prisoner. When released he said that from his window he had only been able to get a good view of one of the men. He had recognized him as a man named Patrick Collins, who lived at 25 Hudson Street, over Underhill & Co.'s store. He is a steamboat fireman out of work. He was found at his home and arrested.

When arraigned before Justice Geiger he denied that he was on the boat. The police say they have other evidence besides that of the cook that Collins was one of the men, and will be able to arrest the other four soon. Collins was locked up in the City Prison, in default of $500, for examination to-morrow.

TWO IMPOSTORS CAUGHT.

Joseph Kemp and Albert Gansdorf Sent to Jail in Jersey City.

Joseph, alias La Mar, Kemp, and Albert Gansdorf were arraigned before Recorder McDonough, in Hoboken, yesterday, on a charge of being impostors. Gansdorf said that he was about to engage in a newspaper enterprise, and that he and Kemp were soliciting advertisements. The police were informed, however, that the men were soliciting contributions for missionary purposes. Henry Salvator of 61 Newark Street said he gave them $1. He identified the men, but refused to make a complaint.

Gansdorf claimed that Kemp was a minister at one time, and had employed him to assist him in missionary work. He said that he met Kemp at the Monarch Hotel, 123 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City. He also said that Kemp was at one time pastor of a church in Jersey City.

Ernest Lenz, who keeps the Monarch Hotel, says that Kemp worked at his hotel as barkeeper. Kemp said that he was not an impostor, and was the victim of persecution. He said he and Gansdorf were about to publish a religious paper, the name of which, he said, was The Turf. It was so called because it represented the surface of the earth.

Recorder McDonough sentenced both men to the County Jail, Kemp for thirty days and Gansdorf for fifteen. It was afterward ascertained that Kemp had really been pastor of a small parish on Summit Avenue, Jersey City Heights, known as the Church of the Nazarene. It also was learned that he was expelled from the pulpit, but none of the members of the church would talk about the matter or say what Kemp's offense was.

AN EMBLEM OF CHRISTIANITY.

A Flag Designed Which Meets with Mr. Moody's Approval.

C. C. Overton, Superintendent of the Brighton Sunday school, Coney Island, originated a new flag as an emblem of Christianity a short time ago, and last week he submitted his plans to a designer. The work has been completed, and 50,000 of the flags have been sent practically all over the Christian world.

The flag is on a sheet of white, emblematic of peace; also an emblem of purity and innocence. In the upper left hand corner a red cross appears on a blue background. The cross represents the Atonement, while the blue, the color of the sky, suggests Heaven.

The idea of such a flag and the design itself were referred to Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist. He approved it, and said that it was something the Christians should have had long ago.

ROTHSCHILD

FULTON ST., COR. HOYT, Brooklyn,

PARIS, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTING

and Manufacturing Retailer of

FINE TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED MILLINERY,

Is now showing his LATEST IMPORTATIONS and CREATIONS in HATS, TOQUES, BONNETS, etc., for Ladies, Misses and Children. Our SHOWROOM is STOCKED with a collection of TRIMMED MILLINERY, in which will be found the suitable chapeaux for every occasion, to match any costume, AT PRICES with which the most careful or economical shopper can find no fault.

NOTICE OUR STYLES in ENGLISH WALKING HATS, CHILDREN'S HATS, NECK SCARFS and MOURNING MILLINERY.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"

198 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1618.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

MILLINERY.

TRIMMED HATS.

Our artistic creations in Short-back Sailors, trimmed with satin liberty ribbon, spangled quills and wings, bid fair to be the most popular Hat on record, besides they have no rivals in prices at

$3.75, $4.25, $4.75.

LADIES' HATS.

Loop Braid Hats, hand made on wire frames, all best shapes, including shepherdess and short-back sailors, at 98c.

CHILDREN'S HATS.

Rough Straw Hats, in a variety of shapes, trimmed with ribbon, flowers, or quills, at $2.50.

New Tam o' Shanters, in cloth, crash, or straw, without or with quills, from 25c. to $1.75.

GREAT EASTER SALE OF LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS, CAPES, JACKETS AND SKIRTS.

Every garment made up carefully and guaranteed the very latest styles.

SPECIAL.

Ladies' All-Wool Cheviot Suits, jaunty fly-front jackets, the new shape skirt, entirely lined with silk, at $9.98; sold elsewhere at $15.00.

Ladies' Spring Suits, in all the new and beautiful materials for Spring, blouses, fly front and box jackets, plain and braided, at $18.98; sold elsewhere at $24.50.

Ladies' Spring Jackets, black and mixed tans, coverts and clay diagonals, lined throughout with silk, at $4.98 and $5.98.

Ladies' Extra Fine Tan and Black Broadcloth and Kersey Jackets, fly and box fronts, handsomely lined with silk, at $7.98 and $8.98.

Ladies' New Silk Waists, in fancy stripes and lined with good lining, perfect shape, at $2.98; worth $5.00.

Ladies' Fancy Evening Silk Waists, of plain and figured silks, trimmed with velvet and lace, at $5.49 and $5.98.

Ladies' New Spring and Summer Shirt Waists, exclusive patterns, with detachable laundered collar, yoke back, blouse fronts, at 49c.; worth 89c.

Ladies' Spring Wrappers, of fine quality cambric, beautiful patterns, light and dark shades, separate waist lining, at 65c.; worth $1.10.

Misses' and Children's Confirmation and Easter Dresses, in all the latest materials, lawn, organdies, cashmere, whipcord, and silks, handsomely trimmed with ribbon or lace, ages from 6 to 14 years, from $1.98 up.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS!

"Henrietta" Velveteen Facing, 4-yard pieces, 8c.; 5-yard pieces, 10c.

Elite Velveteen Facing, better grade, 4-yard pieces, 13c.; 5-yard pieces, 19c.

"Glace" Dress Belting, 10-yard pieces, 11c.

All Silk Dress Belting, all shades, yard, 7c.

Bone Casing, extra quality, 9-yard pieces, 9c.

Dressmakers' Braid, the best quality, 24-yard pieces, 27c.

The "Irene" Rubber Dress Shields, the kind we guarantee, choice of sizes, 2, 3, 4, pair, 10c.

The "Camille" Stockinet Dress Shields, very good quality, all sizes, pair, 8c.

Large Roll Tape, white, gray, and black, 24-yard pieces, 6c.

India Bunch Tape, assorted widths, bunch, 3c.

"De Long" Hooks and Eyes, all sizes, card, 5c.

Swanbill Hooks and Eyes, white and black, gross, 5c.

All Silk Taffeta Ribbon, piece, 8c.

Clark's O. N. T. 100 Yards Spool Cotton, dozen, 21c.

SHOES.

Ladies' $2.50 Shoes, $1.39, MONDAY ONLY,

950 PAIRS,

Widths C to E, sizes 2 1-2 to 8, in the following assortment:

Ladies' Dongola Kid Button, coin toe.

Ladies' Dongola Kid Button, globe toe.

Ladies' Dongola Kid Lace Coin.

Ladies' Dongola Kid Button, common sense.

Ladies' Cloth Top Button, coin toe.

Ladies' Hand-sewed Oxford Ties, in kid and russet.

Your Choice Monday, $1.39.

500 pairs Misses' Shoes, $1.50 quality, 98c.; in fine kid and vici russet, coin toes.

300 pairs Youths' Spring Heel, in calf and russet goat, size 9 to 13½, $1.50 quality; Monday, 98c.

150 pairs Ladies' Hand-sewed Vici, Russet and Black Diana Low Shoes, $2.50 quality; Monday, $1.69.

Infants and Children's Department.

2d floor.

Infants' Slips, of good cambric, yokes trimmed with embroidery, special, 15c.

Children's Short Dresses, made of the very best cambric, trimmed with fine embroidery, extra wide skirts, puffed sleeves and fancy yokes, 69c., 98c.

Children's Long and Short Coats, of cashmere and Bedford, trimmed with ribbon and fancy braid, $1.98, $3.25, $3.98.

Children's Reefers, of fine broadcloth, made with large sailor collars, in red, blue, and green, $1.49, $1.98.

Children's Reefers, in plain and fancy mixtures, handsomely trimmed with ribbon and silk braid, $4.49, $5.25, $5.98.

Boys' Clothing!

Easter Clothing, Confirmation and Long Pants Suits!

MONDAY, MAIN FLOOR,

TABLES!

Beautiful Easter Dress Suits in tan, Oxford, cadet, brown navy and other pretty mixtures, sizes 4 to 16 years, at $2.98.

Visit our Boys' Department, Second Floor!

Three Great Specials! Tan Covert and Blue Tricot Fauntleroy Suits, Blue Sailor Suits, also mixtures with red collars and Boys' Tan Covert Spring Reefers, sizes 3 to 7 years, in the three styles, Monday at $1.98 each.

We offer the greatest Bargain in Boys' School Suits, in 10 different styles with double seats and knees, strictly all wool, 4 to 16 years, at $1.98.

Extra! Boys' Blue Serge Suits, with vests, sizes 10 to 16 years, style of coat 3-button cutaway, value $6.00; special on sale at $3.98.

For Boys 14, 15 and 16 years, Blue Serge and Clay Worsted LONG PANTS SUITS, value $10.00; these sizes only to go at $5.95.

Long Pants Suits, 14 to 19 years, in a pretty brown mixture or all-over plaid, strictly all wool, worth $7.50; special at $4.98.

Top Coats for boys, 4 to 14 years, in elegant tan covert cloth, fly front, just the thing for now, special at $3.50.

MEN'S Spring Overcoats, tan covert cloth, sizes 33 to 42, $5.95.

Confirmation Suits, blue and black, 3 pieces with short trousers, at $5.50 and $5.95.

Confirmation Suits, black, 3 pieces with long trousers, 12 to 16 years, $6.50 and $7.50.

Middy Suits, for little boys, 3 to 7 years (3 pieces) at $1.98.

Middy Suits, for same ages (SEE WINDOW) at $2.98 and $3.50.

Kilt Suits, beautiful styles, blue, brown and tan, 2 to 4 years, $2.25.

White embroidered Lawn Blouses, 2 to 8 years, good value, at 69c.

100 dozen Knee Pants, double seats and knees, 4 to 16 years, worth 75c.; Monday, 49c. a pair.

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS.

Largest assortment in all sorts for little boys as well as young men; we fit in our Men's Hat Department!

Clothing—2d floor, front.

FIVE SPECIALS IN OUR

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR DEPT

49c. { Ladies' Muslin Gowns, Empire effect, pointed revers, trimmed with cambric ruffle, others with square yoke with insertion and tucks.

98c. { Ladies' Walking Skirts, made of good muslin, deep umbrella ruffle, trimmed with six-inch embroidery.

39c. { Ladies' Drawers, made of good muslin, cluster tucks and embroidery edge, opened or closed.

29c. { Ladies' Fine Cambric Corset Covers, V shape, back and front trimmed with fine embroidery.

12½c. { Ladies' Kitchen Aprons, made of good gingham, full size.

Parasols.

Now complete our entire line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Parasols, at our usual low prices.

Ribbons.

3,000 yards Fancy and Plain Hat and Tie Ribbons, 4 inches wide, at 15c. and 19c. per yard; value double.

China Department.

Souvenir Spoons of the Battleship Maine, triple plate on hard metal, 7c.

Silver Candlesticks, complete, with candle, special, 19c.

Toilet Sets, 6 pieces, just the thing for the country house, neat and not expensive, all colors, special, 98c.

Toilet Sets, 10 pieces, American porcelain, new shapes and a variety of decorations, $1.63.

Toilet Sets, new shapes, assorted colors, heavily stippled with gold, regular, $3.49; special, $2.63.

Toilet Sets, American porcelain, complete, with large covered jar, regular price, $4.49; special, $2.74.

Dinner Set, 112 pieces, all large pieces, handsomely decorated in small Dresden flowers and gold, regular $10.00; special, $7.49.

Tea Set, Carlsbad china, elaborately decorated with sprays and gold, complete set 56 pieces, regular $5.50; special, $3.98.

A large line of Fine Imported Easter Vases, in price from 19c. to $3.00; worth from 30c. to $5.00.

The "Batterman," our New Incandescent Gas Lamp, has met with success far beyond our expectation, complete, 63c.

The "Brooklyn," though cheaper in price, is no less practical, special at 39c.

A full line of Bar Glassware, at prices far below the regular, should be an object at this time of the year; we quote one item, 8-ounce handled beers, per dozen, 39c.

Baby Carriages AND Children's Go-carts.

Here you can find an assortment much more extensive than anywhere. Our specialty is the kind that are GOOD IN QUALITY, attractive in appearance, strongly made, and low in price. You can positively save from $2.00 to $7.00 on each purchase made here.

See our styles and prices.

A New Hospital Wing Dedicated.

The new wing of St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, was dedicated yesterday. The entire building was decorated for the occasion with flowers, potted plants, and evergreens. The services were held in the chapel, which is in the new wing, and which has a seating capacity of 600. Mass was celebrated by Bishop Wigger, assisted by Fathers Kelly and Jachetti as Deacon and Subdeacon. Father Synnott delivered a sermon on "The Mercy of the Saviour." The music was by the choir of the Church of Our Lady of Grace. A dinner followed, at which all the local and visiting clergy were entertained

THE WEEK AT THEATRES

The performances of Agnes Sorma, which attracted great throngs of spectators, mostly Germans or of German origin, were the most important incidents of last week, but the German translation of Bracco's comedy "Faithless" is not a work of any great value, (though it enabled the German actress to exhibit more of her excellent technical resource,) and Hauptmann's "Versunkene Glooke" is now an old story. I feel sure that this beautiful work would be worth trying in English, and I hope the report is true that Julia Marlowe intends to include an adaptation of it in her not very rich repertory. But the adapter might be permitted to curtail the matter somewhat, and to reduce the play to four acts, without incurring too much critical condemnation. We are not a patient people always, though we certainly tolerate much trash in the theatre.

Think of "Monte Carlo," as it was given last Monday, (what it has since become I do not know,) and imagine a German or French audience enduring such dull stuff! Nonsense, even actual silliness, they will tolerate, of course, but it must be apposite and understandable; the growth of their own streets and nurseries and taverns, not imported from a strange land, and quite untranslatable. As in most of the new English "musical comedies," many of the jokes in this are hopelessly English, so English that few persons in the first-night audience recognized some of them as jokes. "Tres bien," exclaimed the imitation French maid. "Tray bang," replied the supposedly comic waiter, dropping his salver on the floor. There's an English joke for you. There were very few laughs in the first edition of "Monte Carlo," and most of the talk was mere gibberish. But there was handsome scenery, and the chorus and ballet were proficient in their way; so that Mr. Rice, with the help of the "vaudevilles," may not only save this thing, but make it a very profitable show.

Marie Cahill's impersonation of an impudent, ignorant, selfish, vulgar, yet always imperturbably "good-humored" music-hall singer was of positive interest, though. I would not attempt to separate the art and the nature in this embodiment, or to measure by it Miss Cahill's mimetic skill. But she was genuinely amusing in a fresh and unforced way, and she may possess unusual comic abilities. It must be remembered, by people who keep in touch with things theatrical, that this same plump Miss Cahill's performance of a spirited lady with a large number of divorced husbands was the only bright feature of another dull farce with songs called "The Gold Bug," which failed at the Casino a year or more ago.

In the revival at Daly's for a week or so of "The Geisha" another young woman who has not been conspicuous in theatricals hitherto comes to the front and may stay there. Mabelle Gilman (who might almost afford now to drop the superfluous letters in her first name) has been Virginia Earl's understudy, and has appeared frequently on off nights and at mid-week matinées as Molly Seamore and the frolicsome young thing in "The Circus Girl," generally with Miss Earl's name on the house bill. Last week Miss Gilman appeared as Molly Seamore on her own account and was received with acclaim. She is young, and not yet as skillful as Miss Earl, but she has a fresh, pleasing voice, and an agreeable personality, and is as lithe and graceful as need be. Though she is not quite so tall, Miss Gilman will remind some of the old-timers of the Fanny Davenport of 1869, who made her first hits in New York in the old-comedy revivals of Mr. Daly's first season as a theatre manager, and whose likeness, by Gurney or Brady, was soon in demand.

Really, the theatrical week that has just vanished justifies no further comment by way of review; unless it is worth while to express one's surprise again that a little play so full of vitality and force as Mr. Farrelly's "A Duel in Wall Street" should be known to be in existence five years or more, with no buyers among managers. To be sure, the demand for one-act plays is comparatively small, but this piece, with some adaptation of old comedy to follow it, would have made an excellent bill for E. M. and Joseph Holland when they were trying to be prosperous stars. Indeed, there is not one of our "character" actors who could fairly feel himself above the rôle of David Drawn. Think of the abject trash that has been produced in our theatres since one set of Mr. Sargent's pupils introduced this clever little play to an invited audience in 1894; and when it was again performed by another batch of pupils of the same school of acting last week it was found to be still interesting and unfaded. E. A. D.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

Return of Mrs. Fiske with "Tess of the d'Urbervilles"—Agnes Sorma's Engagement.

Minnie Maddern-Fiske will begin an engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre tomorrow evening, presenting again Lorimer Stoddard's admirable dramatization of "Tess of the d'Urbervilles." The cast will include Frederic de Belleville as Alec, Forrest Robinson as Clare, Mary Shaw as Marion, John Jack, Mary Barker, and Wilfred North. Wednesday afternoon Elizabeth Robins will give a special performance of Henrik Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," appearing as Hedda, with the support of Leo Dietrichstein as Georg Tesman. Maida Craigen as Thea Elvsted, Ernest Hastings as Lovborg, William Courtleigh as Judge Brack, Mrs. Griffith as Miss Tesman, and Ellen Cummens as Bertha.

This will be the last week of the Sorma subscription performances at the Irving Place Theatre, but Mr. Conried hopes to secure the services of the distinguished German actress for a few extra representations, after her engagements in Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis have been fulfilled. To-morrow night Frau Sorma will be seen as Cyprienne in Sardou's "Divorçons," in which her acting will doubtless be charmingly expressive. Thursday and Friday nights she will appear as Katharine in "The Taming of the Shrew."

Saturday afternoon and evening Mr. Conried will present a new operetta, a German adaptation of the French "Petits Brebis." The cast will include Seyffertitz, Senius, Fräulein Barry, and other popular members of this large troupe.

"In Gay New York" will go on again at the Casino this week and is expected to hold the stage profitably until the new "review" for 1898 is ready. It must be admitted, though, that the vogue of the Casino has not been strengthened by the recent foolish policy of its management. "In Gay New York" is a sprightly and funny show, of its kind, and though the kind is not elevated and inspiring it is not debasing; the principal performers, too, are both competent and decent. The cast now includes Walter Jones, Julius Steger, John Slavin, Louis Wesley, Lee Harrison, Jeannette Bageard, Gertrude Zella, and Crissie Carlisle. To-morrow night they will have quite a time saying good-bye to the members of the "Belle of New York" company, headed by Daniel Daly, Harry Davenport, Edna May, and Phyllis Rankin, who are going to London.

Once upon a time Tom Taylor, who was never original, adapted from a French source a play which he called "The Overland Route." Yet when Victorien Sardou, many years afterward, wrote "Le Crocodile," which was practically "The Overland Route" again, he was accused of cribbing from Tom Taylor. Paul Potter rewrote "The Overland Route" for W. H. Crane, Americanizing its personages and diversifying its incidents in the interest of fun. This re-made piece did not long suit Mr. Crane. It has now been further diversified and transformed into "musical comedy," and renamed "Fun Aboard the Pacific Mail."

In its new form it will be presented at the Fourteenth Street Theatre this week, and in the course of its performance Margaret Cline will declaim a new song entitled "I'd Like This Country Better If Foreigners Didn't Run It," assisted by her "band of pickaninnies," who are presumably Irish. The cast will also include R. E. Graham and Marion Abbott.

McKee Rankin's new version of "East Lynne" will be presented at the Grand Opera House this week. The cast will be of the "star" kind, including Nance O'Neil as Lady Isabel, Wilton Lackaye, McKee Rankin, Rose Eytinge, Andrew Robson, and H. A. Weaver.

It would not be a bad idea for Mr. Pitou to substitute gas for his electric lights this week, and to let it escape freely, and to lay in a large supply of fresh orange peel, in order to give his auditorium the real, old, delightful "East Lynne" odor.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Two entertainments of variety and ballet are given daily.

HOYT'S THEATRE.—"Oh, Susannah!" and "Dangerfield '95" will be withdrawn after this week.

GARRICK THEATRE.—"The Little Minister," with Maude Adams as Babbie, will be continued until the hot weather.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—There is no talk of ending the run of "The Highwayman," which is still a potent attraction.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—Flora Irwin will appear this week in John McNally's successful farce called "The Widow Jones."

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. — Mr. Crane's successful engagement in "A Virginia Courtship" will last a fortnight longer.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. Drew's engagement closes this week, when the last performance of "One Summer's Day" will be given.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Mr. Rice has been making many changes in "Monte Carlo," and he says it will run. The scenic pictures are very pretty.

GARDEN THEATRE.—"The Master," with Henry Miller as Faber, will continue until April 23. Richard Mansfield's short Spring engagement begins April 25.

ACADEMY.—They say "The White Heather" will run until the Fourth of July. Souvenirs will commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth performance, April 5.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—The new travesty of "The Conquerors" has made a hit. Mary Norman, who appears in the olio this week, is a sprightly and original entertainer.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Rice's production of "The Ballet Girl" will be presented here this week, with its company of comedians and singers and its large chorus of good-looking girls.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"Way Down East" has survived seven weeks, and still draws. Burr McIntosh fits well into the rôle of Squire Bartlett. There will be souvenirs for the seventy-fifth performance, April 12.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"The Conquerors" still draws well, and it will run until April 23. Two afternoon performances of "Under the Red Robe" will be given, April 6 and 13. W. H. Crane's Spring engagement in a new farcical comedy begins April 25.

BIJOU THEATRE.—This will be the last week of Willie Collier and "The Man from Mexico" at the Bijou Theatre. The piece has met with great success, attracting large audiences at every performance. Next week Smyth & Rice will present Lieut. Alderyce's new comedy, "The Old Coat."

PLEASURE PALACE.—Bessie Bonehill appears this week, with a new budget of comic songs. Isabelle Urquhart, a handsome and clever actress, will appear in a new sketch, called "A Strange Baby." Solaret, a new and graceful lantern dancer of the Loie Fuller kind, will be prominent in the new bill, which also includes Josephine Gassman and her pickaninnies, Fisher and Carroll, Ward and Curran, the Australian Trio, Phyllis Allen, and the always popular biograph pictures.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This will be the last week of "The Tree of Knowledge." Next week G. P. Serviss will deliver, every evening except Friday, his series of illustrated lectures, as no other performance will take place in the theatre that week. Monday evening "Spain" will be illustrated; Tuesday, "Peter the Great"; Wednesday, "The Rhine"; Thursday, "Napoleon"; Saturday afternoon, "Paris," and Saturday evening, "William Tell and the Alps." Easter Monday "The Moth and the Flame" will be presented by the Kelcey-Shannon troupe.

EDEN MUSEE.—Last night the one hundredth exhibition of the famous Passion Play at the Eden Musée took place. The Musée was crowded, as it has been at nearly every exhibition. The general interest remains as strong as ever. The lecture has been extended, and the choir of boys will sing all this week. The Cuban and Spanish groups are still the chief objects of interest among the waxworks. At the afternoon and evening concerts during the week patriotic and martial music will be rendered, in keeping with the views shown by the cinematograph.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—It is an actual fact that the saucy person who calls herself Charmion has been employed at Koster & Bial's seventeen weeks, with great profit to the managers. Associated with her in this week's bill will be Ritchie, the comic bicycle rider and acrobat; Delmore and Lee, gymnasts; Irma Orbasany and her trained birds, Mlle. Barbe, the Avolos, and Bertho, the dancer. Guille, the tenor, and the Picchiani sisters are also under engagement. A week from to-morrow night a musical piece called politely and suggestively "Au Bain," will be produced, with Adele Richie and Signor Perugini in prominent parts.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Geisha," with its new cast, will be continued this week. Miss Rehan will act four times in Easter week—April 11, in "The Taming of the Shrew"; April 12, in "The Country Girl"; April 13, (afternoon and evening,) in "As You Like It." Wednesday evening, April 13, handsomely bound copies of William Winter's biographical sketch of Ada Rehan, an eloquent exposition of her artistic standing, illustrated with many photogravures, will be distributed as souvenirs. Thursday, April 14, "La Poupée" will be presented, and, presumably, the title rôle will be taken on alternate nights by Virginia Earl and Yvette Violette. The cast will also include Catherine Lewis, James T. Powers, and Frank Rushworth.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Rogers brothers, Gus and Max, make their first appearance at this house in their "Dutch absurdities." Another "artist" who is sure to make a hit is Mlle. Rombello, the woman who makes vari-colored pictures in sand. Mlle. Rombello is soon to return to Europe, and this is likely to be the last opportunity New York will have of seeing her work. John C. Rice and Sallie Cohen remain one more week. Edward M. Favor and Edith Sinclair will present their comic sketch, "The Maguires," which furnishes an opportunity for the introduction of Miss Sinclair's songs. J. J. Dowling and his company will offer a short dramatic sketch entitled "A Pillar of Salt," and Press Eldridge will also appear. Charles W. Littlefield, the monologue artist and whistler; Paulinetti and Piquo, acrobatic clowns; Giguere and Boyer, in a sketch; Leavitt and Nevello, jugglers, and Guilbert, equilibrist, are in the bill.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—This week's excellent bill contains a feature of no little interest in the reappearance on the New York stage of John Mason, who has recovered from his recent illness and is again in his old form. Mason is a graceful dancer, a good singer, and a clever comedian, long a favorite in this town. He will appear in a new musical comedy, assisted by Adelaide Hersh and Beatrice Leslie, late of the Hoyt and McKee forces. Piquant Lillian Burkhart, assisted by Carl Wilbur, will present Grant Stewart's little play, "A Passing Fancy." Kilpatrick and Barber will do marvelous feats on bicycles. The bill otherwise will bring forward Henry J. Bagge and his farce company in a new sketch, "A Tragedy in Bohemia"; Ed Latell, musical comique; Morris's Ponies, Johnson and Dean, darky comedians; James W. Reagan, the popular tenor; Brothers Fortuni, acrobats; Daly and Devere, farcical sketch; Bicknell, clay modeler; R. H. Mohr, crayon artist; the Fansons, McDonough Trio, and Coakley and Huested.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Calendar for the Week.

MONDAY.—"Mikado," Castle Square Opera Company, American Theatre.

TUESDAY.—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall; 2:30 P. M.
Miss Josephine Hartmann's concert, Mendelssohn Hall; 8:30 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Ffrangcon Davies's recital, Mendelssohn Hall; 2:30 P. M.

FRIDAY.—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall; 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall; 8:15 P. M.

Jean Gerardy, the 'cellist, and the Cantata Club, of forty voices, directed by Albert Gerard Thiers, will appear at the Woman's Press Club benefit at the Garden Theatre on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Josephine Hartmann, pianist, will give a concert at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall on Tuesday evening. She will be assisted by Katherine Fisk, Max Karger, Max Leibling, and an orchestra, conducted by Herman Hans Wetzler.

The third chamber music matinée of the Kneisel Quartet will take place at Mendelssohn Hall, on Tuesday, at 2:30. The programme will consist of Dvorak's quartet in F, opus 96; the variations from Beethoven's quartet, opus 18, and the Tschaikowsky trio, opus 50. Alexander Siloti will play the piano part in the last-named work.

Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies, the eminent Welsh baritone, will appear in a recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon, when he will introduce his new specialty, "Cantillation," which consists of a semi-lyric recital of poems, accompanied by descriptive music. Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies recently gave a private performance of cantillations, which aroused deep interest among his hearers. The recital is at times spoken, at times half sung, and at others altogether sung. The effect is unique.

The eighth public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society will take place at Carnegie Hall on Friday, at 2 P. M., followed by the usual concert on Saturday evening. The programme is as follows: Prelude, choral, and fuge by Bach; scene for soprano and orchestra, "Cleopatra," by Henry Holden Huss; overture to Weber's "Euryanthe," and Beethoven's ninth symphony. In the last-named work the solo singers will be Mme. Clementine de Vere, Mrs. Carl Alves, W. H. Rieger, and Heinrich Meyn.

Gilbert and Sullivan's ever-charming "Mikado," fragrant with the delightful memories of the original D'Oyley Carte presentation at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, will be given in picturesque fashion by the Castle Square Opera Company, at the American Theatre, Monday night. Grace Golden will be Yum Yum, Lillian Swain, a new recruit of the Castle Square forces, will be Pitti Sing, and Ruth White Peep Bo. Nanki Poo will be sung by Joseph F. Sheehan. Oscar Girard will assume the rôle of the Mikado and Raymond Hitchcock that of Ko-Ko. William G. Stewart will be the Pooh Bah, Dashiell Madiera Pish Tush, Bessie Fairbairn Katisha, and Charles Scribner Nee Ban.

No Cut in Wages on Union Pacific.

GRAND RAPIDS, Iowa, March 26.—E. E. Clark, Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, who has just returned from a business trip to Denver, says that the rumors that President Burt of the Union Pacific will reduce wages all along the line and that employes were preparing to strike, have no foundation whatever.

Died After an Operation.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 26.—William A. Onderdont, a well-known resident of this place, died last night from the results of an operation performed on him for appendicitis by Drs. Lanehart and Hutchinson. He was forty years old, and a son of Hempstead Inquirer.

LONDON THEATRICAL EVENTS.

Moritz Rosenthal, the Pianist, Hurts His Hand—Laurence Irving Acts.

LONDON, March 26.—Moritz Rosenthal, the pianist, is pursued by ill-luck. He was engaged to play at the Philharmonic concert in London, and accidentally cut the middle finger of his right hand with a razor. He appeared in Edinburgh last week, and on Monday he appeared at Manchester, using the nail of his finger as much as possible, with the result that he split it, and has been obliged to postpone his London appearance. After leaving England Rosenthal goes to Italy and Switzerland, and thence to the United States in the Autumn.

D'Oyly Carte has been unable to find new operas suitable for the Savoy Theatre, and will devote the season to revivals. On Tuesday he resurrected "The Gondoliers" on a fine scale, introducing a new star, Louie Henri, who has hitherto appeared in the provinces.

Laurence Irving, whose "Peter the Great" and Barrymore engagement were a nine-day wonder, has resumed acting, taking the part of Swallow in a revival of "Henry IV." at Manchester, giving an artistic impersonation of senility.

MISS DAVENPORT ILL IN CHICAGO.

Her Physician Says She Must Not Play for at Least a Week.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Fanny Davenport was so ill to-day as to be unable to appear on the stage at the Grand Opera House. It was announced that to-night's performance also had been canceled.

Her illness is the result of overwork, her physician says, and he has instructed her not to attempt any stage performances for at least a week.

Nat Goodwin Lays a Cornerstone.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Nat Goodwin this morning laid the marble cornerstone in the Tulane Theatre, which Mr. Goodwin will open next season. This is one of the two theatres under process of construction in this city by Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger, the other one being known as the Crescent. Speeches were made by Architect Sully, Mr. Goodwin, Col. Rowles, the local manager, and five other well-known citizens.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

Every Afternoon at 2. Every Evening at 8:15. **Madison Square Garden,** Beginning **Wednesday Evening, March 30,** And Continuing 3 Weeks & 4 Days.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—There Will Be No Circus in New York This Season. This Will Be the Only Great Exhibition of the Year. Novel, Unique, and Always the Real Thing. It Is the Greatest of the Great.

COL. W. F. CODY, President.—"IT IS SOMEBODY'S CRIME IF ALL THE CHILDREN DO NOT SEE IT."—THE GREAT EDITOR, MURAT HALSTEAD, in Editorial in Brooklyn Standard-Union.—NATE SALSBURY, Vice Pres. and Manager

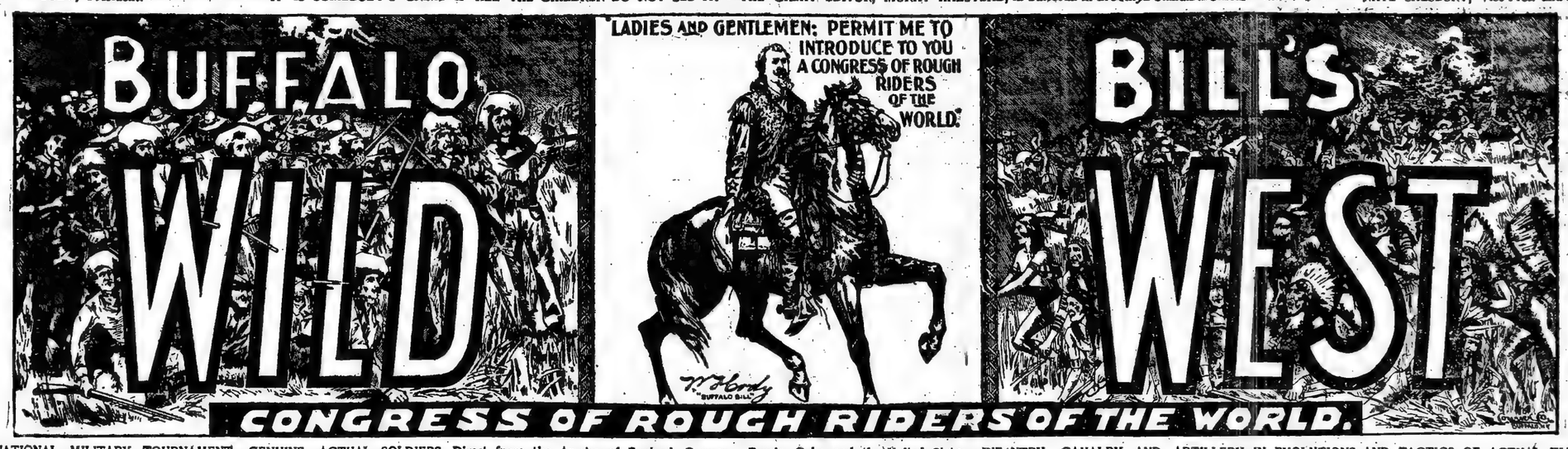

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT.—GENUINE, ACTUAL SOLDIERS, Direct from the Armies of England, Germany, Russia, Cuba and the United States.—INFANTRY, CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY IN EVOLUTIONS AND TACTICS OF ACTUAL WARFARE.
NEW AND GIGANTIC PROGRAMME OF STARTLING NOVELTIES, INCLUDING THE HEROIC AND HISTORIC SPECTACLE, **CUSTER'S LAST BATTLE.** THE VERY APEX OF REALISM REALIZED. MANY OF THE INDIAN CHARACTERS PORTRAYED BY THE ORIGINALS. NEARLY ONE THOUSAND SOLDIERS, SAVAGES AND HORSES IN THE SEVERAL SCENES AND ENORMOUS ENSEMBLE
GALLANT COLOR GUARD OF HEROES OF CUBA LIBRE—Twelve Famous Cavalry Officers and Eight Privates from the Insurgent Army, Whose Wounds Earned Their Furloughs Through the Coming Rainy Season.
Detachments of Regular Soldiers Direct from Active Service, **5th Royal Irish Lancers** in Tent Pegging, Turk's-Head Cutting, etc.; **German Cuirassiers** in Sword Exercises and Musical Drill; **6th U. S. Cavalry** in Bareback Riding and "Athletic" Drill; **5th U. S. Artillery** in Fighting Drill and Fancy Driving; **Russian Cossacks** in Wild Riding and Flying Charges.
THREE TIMES WINNERS OF THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP, THE AURORA (Ill.) ZOUAVES, WHOSE LIGHTNING-LIKE DRILL AT A CADENCE OF 165 IS THE MARVEL AND DELIGHT OF THE MILITARY WORLD.
100 INDIANS from Six Tribes, Vaqueros, of Mexico; Guadias, of Argentina; Hungarian Magyar Gypsy Cszikos; Bedouin and Riffian Arabs, of Arabia and Egypt, and the Roughest Riders of the Rough Riding World, 50 American Cowboys.
A BEVY OF BEAUTIFUL RANCHERAS—GENUINE AND FAMOUS FRONTIER GIRLS FROM WESTERN PLAINS—IN FEATS OF DARING EQUESTRIANISM AND THE VIRGINIA REEL ON HORSEBACK.
ANNIE OAKLEY, Mistress of Rifle, Shotgun and Pistol. JOHNNY BAKER, Master of Fancy and Rapid Marksmanship. ONLY HERD OF BUFFALO ON EXHIBITION. WILDEST UNTAMABLE BUCKING HORSES IN THE WORLD
DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE MOST UNIQUE PAGEANT THAT HAS EVER PASSED THROUGH NEW YORK STREETS. THE GRAND FREE STREET PARADE WILL LEAVE THE GARDEN AT 10 A. M., TUESDAY, MARCH 29, WEATHER PERMITTING.
PRICES:—Gallery, 25c.; Balcony, 50c.; Arena Seats, $1; Private Boxes, Seating Six Persons, $12; Seats in Boxes, $2; Seats in First Tier Boxes, $1.50. Box Office Will Open at the Garden Monday, March 28.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....Begins 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2.
THIRD MONTH. LAST SIX NIGHTS LAST SIX NIGHTS of R. C. Carton's Comedy-Drama, in five acts, entitled,
THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE
The present week is the last one of the Lyceum Company's season in this city prior to their Spring tour.
LYCEUM LENTEN LECTURES
LYCEUM LENTEN LECTURES
G. P. SERVISS.....ILLUSTRATED
DURING HOLY WEEK, (April 8,) every evening (except Friday) and Saturday Matinée.
MONDAY EVE., April 4, "Spain"; TUESDAY, "Peter the Great"; WEDNESDAY, "The Rhine"; THURSDAY, "Napoleon"; SATURDAY AFTERNOON, "Paris"; SAT. EVE., "William Tell and the Alps." PRICES, 50c. to $1.50.
EASTER MONDAY APRIL 11.
THE KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY, THE KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY, with HERBERT KELCEY, EFFIE SHANNON, WM. J. LE MOYNE, and Mrs. SARAH COWELL-LE MOYNE in the new play,
The Moth and the Flame.
BY CLYDE FITCH

MANHATTAN. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Wm. A. Brady & F. Ziegfeld, Jr.....Props. & Mgrs
THIRD BIG MONTH.
WAY DOWN EAST.
April 7. NEW ENGLAND NIGHT.
April 11. 75TH PERFORMANCE. SOUVENIRS.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Prices always 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, and $1.50.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING,
INNES AND HIS BAND.
SPECIAL FESTIVAL PROGRAMME.
Scenes from Trovatore. Anvil Chorus.
SIX GREAT SOLOISTS.

CASINO! CRIMSON NIGHT!!! TO-MORROW NIGHT!!
2 Great Companies! Over 300 Celebrities!
Reception After Perf.! Audience Participating!
One Night Only! To-morrow Night Only
Superb Revival! The Casino's 3d ANNUAL REVIEW!
IN GAY N. Y.
Public Adieu to The BELLE OF N. Y. Prior to Sail for London Wed.!
With WALTER JONES and Tremendous Cast!

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
LAST 5 SORMA NIGHTS.
Mon., Tues., Wed., "DIVORCONS." Thurs. and Fri., "TAMING OF THE SHREW." Sat. Mat. and Eveg., 1st time in America, "THE LITTLE LAMBS," Operetta by Varney.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
EAST LYNNE.

COLUMBUS FLO IRWIN IN THE WIDOW JONES
Next Week—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

PLEASURE
PALACE
58th Street | 3d Ave.
HOME OF REFINED VAUDEVILLE.
1:30 TO 11 P. M.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE, | POPULAR PRICES.
Afternoons, 25c. and 15c.
Evenings 25c. and 50c.
Favorite Resort of Ladies and Children.
BESSIE BONEHILL.
ISABELLE URQUHART
AND HER OWN CO.
THE WONDERFUL
BIOGRAPH
☞ THE BIOGRAPH OPERATORS HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM CUBA, AND VIEWS OF THE WRECKED MAINE, CONSUL-GEN. LEE, OF THE RECONCENTRADOS, ETC., WILL BE SHOWN
Absolutely True to Life!
NATIONAL HISTORY REPRODUCED!
40 Other Star Features.

Proctor's 23D ST.
REFINED VAUDEVILLE.
Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES. 25c., 50c.
Reappearance in New York of the Popular and Versatile Light Comedian,
JOHN MASON
in a Sprightly Musical Comedietta,
"BENJAMIN'S BESSIE."
First Time Here This Season of
LILLIAN BURKHART
The Piquant Comedienne, in Her Latest Success,
"A PASSING FANCY."
ED LATELL
One of the Brightest of Black-Face Comedians and Musicians.
HENRY J. BAGGE and COMPANY in a Screaming Farcical Sketch.
KILPATRICK and BARBER, Marvelous Trick Bicyclists. Direct from Europe.
PROF. MORRIS'S TRAINED PONIES, A Capital Show for Ladies and Little Folks.
MANY OTHER BIG STARS.
TO-DAY'S CONCERT 2:30 to 10:30 P. M. Continuous from
IMMENSE SUNDAY BILL!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Prop's & Mgrs
SOUVENIRS.
150TH PERFORMANCE TUESDAY, APR. 5TH.
THE WHITE HEATHER.
Management Charles Frohman.
THE GREAT CAST.
Amelia Bingham, Olive May, Madeline Bouton, Francis Carlyle, Jos. Wheelock, S. Miller Kent, Charles Bower, Rich. Bennett, Lewis Baker, and Rose Coghlan.
MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2. EVE., 8:15.

EDEN MUSEE
THE WORLD IN WAX.
THE TIGER HUNT. | NEW GROUPS TO-DAY. | HILDA PETERSON.
Grand Patriotic Subjects by the
CINEMATOGRAPH at 3 P.M. Today
Hungarian Band Concerts Aft. and Eve.
ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS
TO-MORROW AND ALL THE WEEK,
PASSION PLAY
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15; Matinées at 2.
The Fascinating Japanese piece,
THE GEISHA.
Marguerite Lemon, Mabel Gilman, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Joseph Herbert, and Virginia Earl.
MATINEES WED. AND SAT.
In Rehearsal: La Poupee.
Easter week—MISS REHAN for 3 farewell nights and a farewell Wednesday Matinée.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'WAY AND 40TH ST. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager.
100TH PERF., WEDNESDAY EVENING. SOUVENIRS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY,
Presenting Paul Potter's Great Play,
THE CONQUERORS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near Broadway.
Evgs., 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. | Charles Frohman, Mgr.
210TH TO 218TH PERFORMANCE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MISS MAUDE ADAMS,
DIRECTION OF CHARLES FROHMAN.
In J. M. Barrie's Great Comedy,
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Wed. & Sat. | Sunday Concert
POUSSE CAFE. BESSIE CLAYTON in her new dances.
ANOTHER BIG SUCCESS. | THE CON-CURERS.
In olio—Mary Norman, O'Brien & Havel; others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
RICE'S THE BALLET GIRL.
April 4, Charles Coghlan, "A Royal Box."

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c Noon to 11 P. M.
Rogers Bros., John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, Mlle. Rombello, J. J. Dowling & Co., Press Eldridge, Ed. M. Favor, Edith Sinclair, Paulmetti & Pico.
C. W. Littlefield, Giguere and Boyes, Leavitt and Nevello, Guilbert, 3 Melrose Bros., The Le Roys, Quinn, Cameron & Farley, Clifford A. Wiley and others.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, B'way and 28th St. Edwin Knowles.....Manager
Evenings at 8:20. Saturday Matinée at 2.
COMMENCING TO-MORROW Monday, March 28.
ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT OF
MRS. FISKE.
TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES,
By Lorrimer Stoddard, from Thomas Hardy's Novel (Copyrighted by Harper & Bros.)
THE COMPANY INCLUDES
FREDERIC DE BELLEVILLE, FORREST ROBINSON, JOHN JACK, WILFRID NORTH, GEORGE TRADER, FRANK McCORMACK, MARY SHAW, MARY E. BARKER, SYDNEY COWELL, ANNA VISLAIRE, DOROTHY CHESTER, EDITH WRIGHT.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

5TH AV. THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 28TH ST.
EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager
Wednesday, March 30, at 2:30 P. M.
ELIZABETH ROBINS
will present for a single performance
IBSEN'S HEDDA GABLER
WITH A SPECIALLY SELECTED COMPANY, Under the direction of Edwin Knowles.

KNICKERBOCKER B'WAY & 38TH ST.
Eve's at 8:30. Mat. Sat. Only at 2:15.
POSITIVELY LAST TWO WEEKS.
WM. H. **CRANE** in the new comedy
A Virginia Courtship.
50TH NIGHT, SOUVENIRS, TO-MORROW EV'NG.
MONDAY, APRIL 11, SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, THE BRIDE-ELECT.
SALE OF SEATS BEGINS TUES., APRIL 5.

WALLACK'S. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. at 2.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF MR.
JOHN DREW
Management Charles Frohman.
ONE SUMMER'S DAY
By H. Y. Esmond.
Theatre closed during "Holy Week."
April 11—The Bostonians in "The Serenade."

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat.
18th WEEK, **CHARMION,**
THE REIGNING SENSATION.
Return of the PICCHIANI SISTERS
The World's Greatest Acrobatic Sextette.
ALBERT A. GUILLE, THE AVOLOS, RITCHIE, and
15—OTHER BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS—15
APR. 4th. THE PARISIAN NOVELTY, —"AU BAIN"— introducing ADELE RITCHIE.

BIJOU. LAST WEEK.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF
WILLIE COLLIER,
in the funniest farce of the season,
THE MAN FROM MEXICO.
April 4, First Time Here of Smyth & Rice's New Comedy,
THE OLD COAT.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av.
Evenings 8:25. Matinée 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager.
50TH PERF. APRIL 4, SOUVENIRS.
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
HENRY MILLER
In G. Stuart Ogilvie's Great Play,
THE MASTER.
"YOU MUST SEE 'THE MASTER.'"—HERALD.

HERALD SQUARE THEA. 35th St. & B'way.
Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
SUCCESS. SUCCESS. SUCCESS. SUCCESS. SUCCESS.
RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION
MONTE CARLO.
THE ONLY NEW THING IN TOWN.

AMERICAN THEATRE. 42d st., 7th and 8th ave. Tel., 3147 38th st.
14TH WEEK. 4TH MONTH.
OPERA IN ENGLISH.
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, MARCH 28.
Picturesque Revival of Gilbert & Sullivan's Ever Popular Comic Opera Gem,
Mikado,
or, THE TOWN OF TITIPU.
SUPERBLY STAGED, GORGEOUSLY GOWNED, BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED.

WED. MAT. at 2.	Evenings at 8:15. Entire House.	SAT. MAT. at 2.
25c.	75c. 50c. 25c.	25c., 50c.
Boxes $2, $3, $4.		Boxes $2, $3, $4.

25c.—25c. General Admission. 25c.—25c.
In Prep.—Grand Double Bill—Billee Taylor and I Pagliacci.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1897—FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON—1898.
ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR
5th Public Rehearsal, Friday, April 1, at 2.
Eighth Concert, Saturday, April 2, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAMME:
Prelude, Chorale and Fugue.....Bach-Abert
"Cleopatra," Scene for Soprano.....Henry Holden Huss
Mme. CLEMENTINE DE VERE.
Overture, "Euryanthe".....Weber
Symphony, No. 9 (Choral,)..Beethoven
SOLOISTS: Mme. CLEMENTINE DE VERE, Soprano; MRS. CARL ALVES, Contralto; MR. WM. H. RIEGER, Tenor; Mr. HEINRICH MEYN, Bass. CHORUS, selected from the RUBINSTEIN and APOLLO CLUBS, Mr. WM. R. CHAPMAN, Director.
Box Office open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Seats 75cts. to $2. Boxes $12. General admission $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL
ORATORIO SOCIETY
WALTER DAMROSCH...Conductor
GRAND FESTIVAL OF FOUR CONCERTS
in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Society by
DR. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH.
April 12, 13, 15, Evgs.; April 16, afternoon.
"SULAMITH".....Dr. Leopold Damrosch
(In memory of the founder of the Society,)
and the principal choral numbers sung at the first concert given by the society, 1873.
"DAMNATION OF FAUST".....Berlioz
"ST. CHRISTOPHER".....Horatio Parker
(First Time.)
"ELIJAH".....Mendelssohn
Subscription sale will open at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, Monday, March 28. Res. seats for the four concerts, $4.25 to $6.50. Boxes seating six, $50.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
THIRD CHAMBER MUSIC MATINEE.
TUESDA

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Brokers Look for Few Transactions of Importance Under the Present Uncertain Conditions.

FEATURES OF THE BIG TRADE

Increased Care Among Lenders—Latest Sales by Brokers—More Voluntary Offerings at Auction Despite Last Week's Withdrawals —Mortgages Filed.

Whatever encouragement there may be in recent realty dealings must be found in the big deal closed early in the week, for, aside from this, the general tendency among investors and even operators seemed to be to settle down and wait until the international situation has assumed definite form, and until it is at least known what is to be the outcome of the present difficulties. Last week for the first time a broker was found ready to say that the war scare had been directly responsible for the breaking off of negotiations in a deal, and it is generally admitted under the existing conditions few transactions of any size or importance may be expected.

The trading of the former Syndicate Building into the hands of a wealthy corporation by which it will undoubtedly be held as a permanent investment, was in all respects a much-to-be-desired transaction. After a career of misfortune, dating almost from the original sale of the site, it is safe to say that this property under its present ownership will not figure as frequently in the realty reports during the next thirty years as it has during the last three, and there is every indication that the hard luck period of its existence has been outlived. For the purposes of Messrs. Flake & Dowling, the deal was equally advantageous, and these operators, with three small parcels in the place of one of such great value, will doubtless figure more frequently in transactions of the next few months.

The only other event of the week which was in any way significant was the quick resale of the northeast corner of Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue by Henry Morgenthau. Small buying of dwellings and unimproved property continued, but even in these branches dealing was of a most desultory character.

The reports in these columns a week ago of the increasing care shown by institutions in putting out their funds on bond and mortgage have been borne out by the events of the week and it is a fact that some of the largest concerns of this character in the city are lending money only in reduced amounts and on the very best security.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. Lewis May to a client for about $80,000 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 21 West Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 70 by 100.

S. V. R. Cruger & McVickar have sold for James C. Parrish the four-story stone-front dwelling 20 West Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Hunt & Mills have sold for W. & J. Bradley to a Mr. Cozzens for about $24,000 the four-story American basement dwelling 244 West Seventieth Street, 16 by 80 by 100.

Abraham R. Wolff has sold the four-story building 122 Park Row, 25 by 106.7.

M. H. Rosenstein has purchased the old building 15 Clinton Place, 37 by 93, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold, and will erect a six-story store and loft building on the plot.

It is reported that Charles H. Taylor has sold the eight-story store and loft building 43 and 45 East Nineteenth Street, 50 by 80 by 100.

Henry Rothschild has sold, for about $28,500 each, two five-story brick flats, with stores, on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 60 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, each 25 by 70 by 100.

George T. Arnoux has purchased, from Andrew A. Bibby, for improvement, the plot, One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 200 feet west of the Boulevard, 75 by 100.

Nathan Wise has purchased, from Lafayette Olney and resold to Henry Fehn, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 310 feet east of Lenox Avenue. Sharrott Brothers were the brokers.

Newman Cowen has sold, to Louis Luetgens, the plot on the east side of Washington Avenue, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 50 by 75.

The Auction Room.

The general feeling of uncertainty which pervaded other branches of the market also showed its effect in the salesroom during the week. Auctioneer Smyth disposed of a dwelling on One Hundred and Twenty-second Street at public auction and of 22 Chatham Square at executor's sale, but these were the only exceptions to the general programme of withdrawal or bidding in which was carried out at all the voluntary offerings. Two partition sales—those of 1,615 Avenue B and 139 West Twenty-eighth Street—resulted in purchases by disinterested parties, but otherwise in the legal sales the plaintiffs held the field with bidding of the most formal and uninteresting sort.

Despite these conditions voluntary offerings continue, and a number of parcels appear in this week's schedule which under ordinary circumstances would be almost sure of a lively reception. Among the properties to be put up on Wednesday by William M. Ryan will be noticed 60 Sixth Avenue, 219 East Twenty-second Street and 221 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The sale of the northeast corner of the widened Elm Street and Houston Street should not be lacking in interest, while the attention of buyers across the Harlem will doubtless centre in Mr. Read's offering for Thursday of six choice lots on the Southern Boulevard, near Willis Avenue.

On Wednesday a number of lots on Jefferson and Tremont Avenues and Elsmere Place will be put up by Auctioneer De Walltearss. The four-story building 172 Sixth Avenue will be offered on Thursday, and among the properties to be sold in foreclosure on the same day is the factory covering the small block bounded by Ninth Avenue, Hudson, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Streets.

There were recorded last week 333 mortgages, for $5,031,529, of which 130, for $1,755,681, were at 5 per cent.; 157, for $1,121,202, were at more, and 66, for $1,354,656, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 287 mortgages, for $3,921,271, of which 105, for $1,751,750, were at 5 per cent.; 149, for $1,373,021, were at more, and 33, for $796,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, March 28.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 400 feet east of Prospect Street, 24.3 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,067.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edwin B. Root, referee, 372 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-first Street, 19.9 by 68, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,715.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 16 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 173.7 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 17.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,005.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reuben Maplesden, referee, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 210 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $13,274; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

On the premises, at 12:30 P. M., by the referee, Harry V. Morgan, foreclosure sale, Delancey Place, east side, 112 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, 25 by 90, vacant. Due on judgment, $296.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, 97 Crosby Street, east side, 114.2 feet south of Prince Street, 25.3 by 66, seven-story building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $36,683.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Herbert Parsons, referee, 2,357 Hoffman Street, west side, 277 feet north of King's Bridge Road, 75 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,968.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward M. Burghard, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 112.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,422; subject to other mortgages for $24,666.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 302 East Fiftieth Street, south side, 21 feet east of Second Avenue, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Benno Lewinson, referee, 2,099 and 2,101 Eighth Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 75 by 100, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,529; subject to other mortgages for $80,876.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, C. W. West, referee, 294, 294½, and 296 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet east of Eldridge Street, 50 by 87.6, two two-story brick and frame stores on 294 and 294½; five-story stone-front tenement, with store, on 296. Due on judgment, $34,855.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 1,141 Washington Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 22.9 by 91.4, two-story and attic frame dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Irving N. Tompkins, referee, Tenth Street, Wakefield, north side, 180 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 114, vacant. Due on judgment, $941; subject to another mortgage for $1,950.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 470 West Twenty-second Street, south side, 125 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.8, four-story English basement brown-stone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Hamilton Odell, referee, 42 East Nineteenth Street, south side, 253 feet east of Broadway, 20 by 92, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 232 and 234 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 425 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 145.6 by 50 by 144.6, two five-story brick tenements, with stores, and two-story brick stables and sheds at the rear. Due on judgment, $10,567; subject to another mortgage for $22,500.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Brown Place, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,321; subject to another mortgage for $22,664.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, Greene Avenue, Westchester, east side 139 feet south of Fifth Street, (proposed,) 19 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,066.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 1,680 Avenue A, east side, 61.5 feet north of Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 75, four-story stone-front tenement, with stores; all title and interest of Michael Springer on July 28, 1897.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, trustee's sale, the country seat of Philip Herrman at Highland-on-Hudson, consisting of 50.3 acres of land, frame residence, stables, and other outbuildings.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.—By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 60 Sixth Avenue, east side, 22 feet north of Washington Place, 21 by 65, four-story brick building, with store, and two-story brick extension.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 219 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 247.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.6 by 75, three-story brick dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 231 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 241 feet west of Second Avenue, 19 by 100.11, four-story brick flat, with store.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, Southern Boulevard, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, runs west 150 by south 84.6 to Southern Boulevard, thence along the latter to beginning, vacant. Due on judgment, $9,434; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

By John N. Golding, public auction sale, 228 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling.

By Solomon de Walltearss, public auction sale, Elsmere Place, south side, 25 feet west of Marmion Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100; Elsmere Place, north side, 300 feet west of Marmion Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100; Jefferson, or Hughes, Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of Columbine Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100; Tremont Avenue, or One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 43.3 feet west of Daly Avenue, plot 36.5 by 143, with "L" at rear 50 by 45.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 38 East Houston Street, northeast corner of Elm Street, as widened, 27.6 by 102.4 by 18.3 by 100.8¾, vacant, excavated and ready for building.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 223 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 260 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.10, three-story stone-front dwelling.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 212 East Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 210 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $4,048; subject to another mortgage for $24,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry S. Sayers, referee, 227, 229, and 231 East Seventy-second Street, north side, 290 feet east of Third Avenue, 75 by 102.2, three-story brick and stone tenement, with two-story brick building at the rear on 227; five-story brick tenements on 229 and 231. Due on judgment, $27,845; subject to another mortgage for $30,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 18 West Ninety-third Street, south side, 175 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,449.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 119 to 125 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $69,710.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, 231 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 408.4 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,114.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, 518 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 208 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 17 by 80, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,012.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, Vyse Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,854.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, James M. Ward, referee, 195 East Third Street, north side, 103 feet west of Avenue B, 24 by 96.2, four-story brick tenement, with store, and four-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $2,016; subject to other mortgages for $12,500.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.—By George R. Read, public auction sale, Southern Boulevard, north side, 150 feet east of Willis Avenue, six lots, each 25 by 100.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, 172 Sixth Avenue, east side, 20 feet north of Twelfth Street, 20.2¼ by 80, four-story brick building, with store.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Charles Decker, referee, 178 West Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 43 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 77.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,587.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee, 38 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 163.2 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, 16.10 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,020.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Louis C. Raegener, referee, 315 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 220.6 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 34.10 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $53,443.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Seward Baker, referee, 165 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 350.2 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 24.11 by 97.4 by 26.9½ by 97.2', five-story brick double flat; 171 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 275 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 96.11 by 25 by 96.9, five-story brick double flat; Cornell Place, Mosholu, east side, 100 feet north of Rock Street, 25 by 100, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 2,036 Fifth Avenue, west side, 40.10 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 20 by 85, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,057; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, block bounded by Ninth Avenue, Hudson, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, 170.10 by 5.6 by 185.10 by 70, five-story brick factory, known as the "Herring Building." Due on judgment, $137,051.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, Ninety-sixth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $67,710.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thos. Darlington, referee, Prospect Avenue, east side, 320.10 feet northeast of Tremont Avenue, 130 by 150.2, vacant; Prospect Avenue, east side, 285 feet south of Samuel Street, 66 by 150, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,899; subject to another mortgage for $2,400.

By Thompson & Pryor foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Kinney, referee, 44 Downing Street, south side, 154.2 feet west of Bedford Street, 27.10 by 91.1 by 28.0 by 98.10, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $27,654.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, George L. Nichols, referee, part of Lot 26 on the map of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, being on the south side of Mosholu Avenue, 125 by 300 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,485.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 24 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of John G. and Florence I Silver on Dec. 18, 1893.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, south side, 70 feet east of Madison Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 85.5; Mary E. Dempsey, owner; C. A. Millner of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $81,000.

York Street, north side, 54.7 feet west of West Broadway, and Canal Street, south side, 63.2 feet west of West Broadway, for six and seven story brick warehouses, 21 by 70 and 42 by 74.6; John F. Scannell of 12 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $75,000.

No. 501 to 507 Fiftieth Street, rear, for a five-story brick factory, 100 by 28; Ruth A. Wallace of Amesbury, Mass., owner; H. Davidson of 101 West Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $13,000.

No. 51 Rutgers Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 90.6; Weil & Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 296 Second Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 91.6; Simon Rossman, Jr., of 1,060 Lexington Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $30,000.

Fifty-eighth Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone dwelling, 28.5 by 100; Clarence C. Rice of 81 Irving Place, owner; Howard & Cauldwell, architects; cost, $45,000.

No. 123 to 135 Attorney Street, for a five-story brick public school, 135 by 65; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $125,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, southwest corner of Lenox Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, with store, 27.6 by 100; John D. Crimmins of 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, owner; D. A. Breen of 50 East Fifty-ninth Street, builder; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 124.5 feet east of Beach Avenue, for a one and three story brick church parsonage, 53 by 143; St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, owner; Dodge & Morrison of 41 Wall Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 34 feet west of Morris Avenue, for a one-story brick stable and shed, 25 by 50; Frederick Hitchcock, owner; C. Baxter & Son of 2,580 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 299 feet west of Washington Avenue, for a one-story frame stable, 15 by 43.4; R. Kenskinsky of 700 East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $400.

Alterations.

No. 30 Cortlandt Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts, Amelia and George A. Gunther, owners; Small & Schumann of 265 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 88 Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick office building, with stores, Samuel Josephs of 111 Lenox Avenue, owner; Franklin Baylies of 51 Bible House, architect; cost, $6,500.

No. 206 Front Street, to a three-story brick office building, Thomas F. Stevenson of 120 Liberty Street, owner; W. Gardner, architect; cost, $900.

Nos. 218 and 220 East Twenty-eighth Street, to a six-story brick factory and storage house, James A. Trimble, owner; S. C. Holden, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 459 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement with store, Elizabeth Schefers of 129 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; J. Wolf, architect; cost, $700.

No. 59 Fifth Avenue, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling, William H. Gebhard, owner; Frank D. Gheen of 10 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Mott Avenue, west side, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, M. Lawson, owner; Rossiter & Wright, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 959 Forest Avenue, to a one-story frame stable, A. Ruckelschel, premises, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, March 26.

AVENUE C, w s, 100 ft n of 8th St, 20x75; David Osterweis and wife to Amelia Osterweis .....

BEDFORD ST, s e corner of Commerce St, 21x30x20.10x30, and 72 Bedford St, 23.8x50.5x30.2x50; James Morrison and others to A. J. Foster 1

CANAL ST, 111, 25x25x24.5x25; Amelia Thompson to Ellen Donovan, 1-60 part.. 1

CANAL ST, 111, 25x25x24.5x23; Ellen Donovan to Olaf S. Thompson, 1-60 part 1

LOT 316, map in partition of real estate of William Adee. 25x150.1x25x153.8; George F. Doernickle to Charlotte L. La Coste.. 1,900

MADISON AV, s e corner of 126th St, 98.5x80.6; Frank W. Gilbert and wife to Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. Exch.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 129th St, 100.11x35; the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul to Frank W. Gilbert.... Exch.

PRESCOTT AV, n w s, Lot 120, map of part of estate of Isaac Dyckman; Samuel B. Hamberger, referee, to Daniel E. Seybel 2,500

2D AV 2,134, e s, 25x75; Henry Wendt to Herman Wendt 1

4TH ST, e s, n ½ of Lot 432, map of Wakefield, 57x165; Alphonso J. Doncourt and wife to Joseph C. Monat 1

4TH ST, e s, n ½ of Lot 432, map of Wakefield; Joseph C. Monat to Alphonse J. Doncourt and wife 1

23D ST, 509 West, 20x74; Ida B. Dodge and another to Jacob Appell 1

23D ST, n e s, 60 ft n w of 10th Av, 20x74; 23d St, n e c, 80 ft n w of 10th Av, 20x74; John P. Lockwood to Ida B. Dodge 1

46TH ST, s s, 460 ft e of 8th Av, 17.10x100.5; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Richard C. Voth 1

73D ST, n s, 93 ft w of Madison Av, 16x102.2; Henry Murray and wife to J. Frederick Sweasy 1

89TH ST, s s, 147 ft e of West End Av, 15x100.8; John Campbell and wife to Mary C. McGuire 1

100TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Herman Wendt to Henry Wendt. 1

104TH ST, 256 West, 16.6x80.11; Charles W. Griffith and wife to Julia P. French. 22,750

109TH ST, s s, 101 ft w of Lexington Av, 10x100.11; Rachel B. Delano to Abraham Cahn 1

Recorded Leases.

CRIMMINS, John D., to Herman Minke; 3d Av, e s, 108.5x21x105, 4 11-12 years... $3,000

HAFFEN, Henry, to Nicolaus Sofka and another; 639 to 643 Courtlandt Av, 3 years 1,380

WYNKOOP, Henrietta, to Charlotte Droste; 2d Av, e s, 29.6 ft s of 2d St, 25x100, 12 years 700

Recorded Mortgages.

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to David E. Oppenheimer and another; e s of West End Av, 50.11 ft s of 102 St, 1 year..... $38,000

GODDARD, F. Norton, to George P. Cammann and another, trustees; n s of 34th St, 76 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years... 12,000

GODDARD, F. Norton, to Mary E. Cunningham; n s of 34th St, 76 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years..... 4,000

LA COSTE, Charlotte L., to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 316, map in partition estate of William Adee, installments..... 4,500

LEDERER, Caroline, and Samuel, to New York City Mission and Tract Society; s s of 71st St, 74.1 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 14,500

MONELL, Maude, to Anna C. S. Hassey, 138 Market St, ½ year..... 750

SIERICHS, Henry, to Emile A. Hassey, executor; w s of Elizabeth St, 200 ft south of Spring St, 3½ years..... 12,000

VOTH, Richard C., to Katharine A. Mannion; s s of 46th St, 460 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years..... 16,000

WOODS, Mary, to Elizabeth H. Thomas; s e side of Crescent Av, part of Lot 21, map of Belmont, West Farms, 3 years. 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

COON, George W., to Adelbert S. Nichols. Nom.

FEUCHERE, Jean V., executor, to Jean V. Feuchere ..... Nom.

JAMES, D. Willis, to Allen L. Mordecai. Nom.

LORGE, Julius B., to Max Stern..... Nom.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Catherine M. Teese..... $4,500

THOMAS, Elizabeth H., to Almon Gunnison and another, trustees..... 2,530

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Vassar College..... 12,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, extends from 144th to 145th St, 200x30; Josephine W. Miller against Charles L. Harrell, owner and contractor $113

WEBSTER AV, e s, extends from Alden Place to 179th St, 101x101x100x81; John R. Scott against Samuel H. Vanderbeek and Alpheus G. Goddard, owners; Moriarty & Lydon, contractors..... 147

65TH ST, 168 West; John Barry against James G. Coburn, owner; Mrs. J. E. Streeter, contractor 9

65TH ST, 168 West; J. E. Lufburrow against James G. Coburn, owner; Mrs. J. E. Streeter, contractor 18

105TH ST, s s, 164 ft e of Columbus Av, 52.4x100; Edwin Shuttleworth against Vincent Cirrito, owner; Vincent and Joseph Cirrito, contractors..... 1,720

119TH ST, 124 to 132 West; John Walsh against James C. Crawford, owner and contractor 400

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 149th St, 25x100; Sarah E. Sherman against Clara E. Bliss and others; (foreclosure of two liens;) attorney, H. C. Marston.

RAILROAD AV, s e s, part of Lot 61, map of Morrisania, 50x150; Elba A. Maring and others against George G. Wacker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Lynch.

SPRING ST, 335; E. Koehler & Co. against John W. and Elmira Morgan, (action to recover chattel mortgage, &c.;) attorneys, Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 26 and 28; 10th St, Lot 110, map by Daniel Ewen, 25x92.3; Charles Fletcher and others against Charles Remsen and others, executors, &c., (action to recover earnings, &c.;) attorney, Hugh L. Cole.

WOOSTER ST, w s, 94.11 ft s of Houston St, 50x100; Jeannette K. Manne against George A. Saward, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Backus & Manne.

38TH ST, 217 and 221 West; Charles H. Stone against Robert Bickert, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Travis.

91ST ST, s s, 176 ft e of 1st Av, 75x100.8; William A. Juch against Caroline W. L. Weinstock and others, (partition;) attorney, John Poth, Jr.

119TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 100x100.11; John Walsh against James C. Crawford, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The annual meeting of the National Association of Life Underwriters will be held at Minneapolis on Aug. 17, 18, and 19.

The Resident Agency bill, recently passed by the Kentucky Legislature, has been vetoed by the Governor on the ground that it would tend to restrict competition.

The constitutionality of the Wharton Anti-Compact law, recently passed by the Virginia Legislature, will be tested in the courts. The law goes into effect on July 1.

Justice Barker of the Massachusetts Supreme Court has granted an injunction, restraining the Berkshire Health and Accident Association from doing a sick-benefit business.

J. J. Skelton, formerly connected with the Tradesmen's of Chicago, has obtained an independent Chicago line for the American Fire of New York. Manager Eustis has ceased to write local business.

Manager Snow of the Suburban Underwriters' Association has secured signatures to the association's new constitution from every Hartford company, and from all Boston companies, with two exceptions.

Robert M. Coyle will be appointed Philadelphia agent of the Caledonian American. The company, which has just been licensed by Superintendent Payn of the New York Department, has made application for admission to Pennsylvania.

The Russian Government is preparing to organize an insurance bureau to write all kinds of insurable hazards, to the exclusion of all private companies. Foreign fire insurance companies have reinsured excess lines for Russian companies to a large extent, but with comparatively unsatisfactory results.

The insurance on the property of T. F. Pollard, at 363 and 365 Rivington Street, which was badly damaged by fire on Friday, was distributed as follows: On building—Hamilton, $1,500; Phenix of Brooklyn, $2,000; Stuyvesant, $1,500; North River, $2,500; Niagara, $2,500; on machinery—Sun of England, $1,000.

Insurance Commissioner Campbell of Michigan based his recent decision against the policies issued through "underwriters' agencies" on the following grounds: First—"Misleading and deceptive (though possibly not so intended) and against public policy." Second—"Contrary to the standard policy law of the State." Third—"A violation of the anti-compact law."

The banquet of the Philadelphia Association of Life Underwriters will be held at the Union League Club of Philadelphia on March 31. Addresses will be made by Commissioner Lambert of the Pennsylvania Insurance Department, United States District Attorney Beck, Clarkson Clothier, the Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, Judge Arnold, and Major Lambert, General Agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Topeka advices state that Superintendent McNall of the Kansas Insurance Department has notified the Aetna, Norwich Union, Phenix of Brooklyn, and American Central of St. Louis to settle in full the loss of W. C. Houston of Neodesha, Kan., whose claim was compromised for less than the face of the policy. McNall's demand is based on the contention that the compromise settlement effected was in violation of the valued-policy law.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, April 12th, 1898,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By Order of Jeremiah J. Campion, Executor, and Mary H. Lawrence, Executrix, of the
Estate of BRYAN LAWRENCE, deceased,
The Choice & Valuable Properties
Consisting of entire block bounded by
3D & LINCOLN AVENUES, SOUTHERN BOULEVARD AND HARLEM RIVER,
Together with 544.53 feet of
WATERFRONT & BULKHEADS
ADJOINING THE
3D AVENUE BRIDGE,
ALSO THE
Valuable 2-story brick bicycle academy, with large plot of land,
SOUTHWEST CORNER BOULEVARD & 60TH STREET,
—AND—
3-story and basement brick house, with 1-story extension and 2-story brick stable on rear, with lot,
NO. 178 EAST 73D STREET.
For book-maps, terms, and particulars, apply to WM. C. ORR, Esq., attorney for executors, No. 49 Chambers St., or at the Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1898,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City,
TRUSTEES' SALE,
BY ORDER OF CHARLES C. GOODRICH AND WILLIAM H. LANGLEY, TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM C. LANGLEY, DECEASED,
591 BUILDING LOTS
ON
3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Avenues, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Streets, 30TH WARD, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
70 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE AT 4½ PER CENT., OR 60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN AT 4 PER CENT. FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, WITH PRIVILEGE OF PAYING OFF. TITLES GUARANTEED BY THE TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO. FREE OF CHARGE TO EACH PURCHASER.
For book-maps, terms, and particulars apply to J. F. ABRAMS & SON, Esqs., cor. 3d Av. and 49th St., Brooklyn, or to DUNNING & FOWLER, Esqs., Attorneys, 67 Wall St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1898,
At 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Absolute Sale, Without Reserve,
THE
HUNTINGTON TRACT,
CONSISTING OF
156 Choice and Valuable Lots,
LOCATED ON
138th, 139th, 140th, and 141st Streets,
AND
ST. ANN'S AVENUE,
23d Ward, New York City.
65 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 1 or 3 years, at 5 per cent. Interest. Titles guaranteed free of charge to each purchaser, by
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
The Second and Third Avenue Elevated Railroads bring passengers to 138th Street and Willis Avenue for one fare. The trolley cars which start at Eighth Avenue and 135th Street, (stations of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Roads, and also at 129th St. and Third Avenue,) **pass in front of this property on 138th Street.**
For book-maps, terms, and full particulars, apply to the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, New York City.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of LEO SCHLESINGER and BALDWIN SCHLESINGER, Executors of the Estate of ABRAHAM SCHLESINGER, deceased.
EAST HOUSTON ST.,
Northeast Corner Elm St.
27.6 on Houston St. x 102.4 on Elm St.; vacant; excavated and ready for building.
LOUIS H. HAHLO, Esq., Attorney, 280 Broadway.
Maps at Auctioneer's, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
TRUSTEE'S SALE
of Property at
HIGHLAND ON HUDSON, N. Y.,
(opposite Poughkeepsie.)
By order of Trustee of Estate of PHILIP HERRMAN, deceased.
Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1898,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City, handsome country seat of the late Philip Herrman, deceased, at Highland on Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie, N. Y., consisting of 50 acres of land overlooking Hudson River, with handsome frame residence, containing 15 rooms, bath, running water, and gas; in perfect repair; also fine stone stable and carriage house, farmhouse, granary, hennery, icehouses, and other outhouses. This property is situated within 1½ miles of depot on West Shore R. R. and Poughkeepsie boats from New York City. Time from New York City, two hours.
Books, maps, photographs, and full particulars with JAMES S. HERRMAN, Esq., Trustee, 227 West 13th St., or Auctioneer's, 66 Liberty St., New York City. (Telephone 3943 Cortlandt.)

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Choice & valuable Boulevard Lot
under direction of ROYAL S. CRANE, Esq., Referee, BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO., will sell at auction,
Friday, April 15, 1898.
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE BOULEVARD LOT, situate on west side of Boulevard, 15.2¾ north of 122d St., with 1½-story and 2½-story frame buildings thereon; size of lot, 25.2¾x146x irregular.
Messrs. HOLDEN & ALLEN, Plaintiff's Att'ys, 173 Broadway.
Maps and further particulars at office of attorneys or with auctioneer, 66 Liberty St.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
THURSDAY, MARCH 31st, 1898,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Trinity Building, 111 Broadway.
Sale of
SIX VALUABLE LOTS
situated on the north side
OF THE
Southern Boulevard,
between Will

RUSH TO NEW GOLD FIELDS.

Stampede from the Klondike to American Territory—A $9,000 Nugget Said to Have Been Found.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 26.—The steamer Pakshan, which arrived from Skaguay, Alaska, had among her passengers four men direct from Dawson City. They were Messrs. J. F. Denham of San Francisco, B. Lung of Tacoma, E. Lasalle of Leadville, and C. A. Goodwin of Los Angeles.

They report a stampede for the American side below American Creek, where rich finds are reported.

This section, they claim, will beat the Klondike. Pay dirt is more easily divided and shallower. A nine-thousand-dollar nugget has been found on Eldorado Creek, they say. It is estimated by them that $40,000,000 in gold will be brought out this season.

In speaking of the finding of the nine-thousand-dollar nugget, Mr. Goodwin said:

"That sounds like a tall story, I know, but it is a fact. The nugget has considerable quartz mixed with it and is as big as a small pail."

The owner's name, Mr. Goodwin said, is being kept dark, as he hopes to get it out intact without paying royalty on it. Several rich strikes have also been kept secret for a similar reason.

The party left Dawson on Feb. 15. In recounting the events of the journey Goodwin said that for the first 600 miles the cold was intense and their travel extremely difficult. At the confluence of the Stewart and Yukon Rivers they met the Northwest mounted police detachment with 700 pounds of mail.

Mr. Goodwin says that at a very conservative estimate at least twenty tons of gold will be brought out in June, when navigation opens. The country around Dawson was black with smoke from fires burning to thaw the frozen ground. Claims are frequently changing hands. Quite recently the Healy Company had paid "Nigger Jim" $225,000 for three claims on Bonanza Creek. Claims on Bear and Dominion Creeks, on Indian and Klondike Rivers, respectively, had been sold for as high as $20,000.

On Hunker Creek $20,500 had been paid for a half interest by a man named Elliott, and $40,000 for a whole claim, Skiff Mitchell, owner of No. 1 Eldorado, was buying several claims on Hunker at a high figure.

In Dawson $60 a cord was the price paid for wood. Before the party left many reports were coming in of the richness of Clarence Bersy's claims on the hillside of Eldorado.

None of the party brought out much actual dust, as draft could be obtained at Dawson for gold at $15.50 per ounce, and very few would pack dust under these circumstances.

Lower Steamer Rates Expected.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Judging by the number of vessels now engaged in the Alaska transportation trade it is almost certain that rates will take a decided tumble within the next few weeks. Already reports are coming from Sound ports of a falling off in the amount of travel northward, and comparatively few have gone from San Francisco. Running between Portland and Sound ports and Alaska, there are now engaged twenty-six San Francisco steamers, and there are thirteen more on their way out to this coast from the East prepared to enter the same trade.

FAMILY BURNED IN KENT, MINN.

Edward Hansman, His Wife, and Five Children Perish.

KENT, Minn., March 26.—The house of Edward Hansman was burned last night and all the family perished in the flames, including Mr. Hansman, his wife, and five children. Mr. Hansman went home late and soon after the fire was discovered. It was impossible to render any assistance. The bodies were burned almost beyond recognition. Mr. Hansman was a saloon keeper, and also had extensive land interests at Wyndmere, N. D.

SOUTHALL'S $625,000 FRAUDS.

Time Checks He Issued against Government Employes All Good.

ST. PAUL, March 26.—The surprise of the day in the case of James H. Southall, under arrest for fraudulently obtaining $625,000, came in the announcement that the time checks are all genuine, but, nevertheless, not good for a dollar.

Those who have been investigating the paper of Southall find that the time checks were originally issued against the work of men along the Upper Mississippi, but that Southall, instead of destroying or filing them when paid, actually reissued them, mulcting his friends for the amounts called for on their face.

Records at the Army Building show that Southall's salary as Chief Clerk of the Engineering Department was only $75 a month. He is still in jail, and likely to remain there, as all his friends hold his fraudulent time checks.

An incident of his rascality came out this afternoon, when he gave a friend an order on his liveryman for his horse, buggy, and outfit. Going to the livery, the friend found that Southall had disposed of the outfit by telephone.

THE MIDDLEBURY ALUMNI.

A Dinner Is Held at Delmonico's and an Association Formed.

A large number of the alumni of Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., dined at Delmonico's last night. Col. Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, presided. After the banquet an alumni association of the college for the City of New York and vicinity was organized, officers elected, and a plan of annual reunions and banquets adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Ezra Brainerd, President of the college, and Walter Howard, Professor of Political Science, represented the college and spoke upon the prospects of the institution, which, under the administration of President Brainerd, has doubled the number of its students.

Among prominent alumni of the college present were ex-Gov. Stewart of Middlebury, Vt.; Prof. Brainerd Kellogg of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Prof. Samuel Sheldon of the same institution, President J. W. Abernethy of the Berkeley Institute of Brooklyn, Charles M. Wilds, George M. Wright, Edward H. Hobbs, James M. Gifford, George W. Ellis, Lauren Redfield, H. H. Vail, the Rev. John M. Thomas of East Orange, N. J.; Prof. Samuel Preston of Mamaroneck, Prof. Willis I. Twitchell of Hartford, the Rev. Dr. George N. Boardman, Dr. Henry L. Walker, ex-Controller of the Currency A. B. Hepburn, R. H. Smith, W. W. Gay, James T. Clark, Jesse Stearns, J. F. MacNaboe, H. P. Stimson, James Clarence Harvey, S. B. Cady, H. B. Bolce of Trenton, C. B. F. Palmer of the Atchison Road, W. H. Button, from the Attorney General's office, Washington; H. S. Snow, and Dr. Frank Churchill.

E. J. Phelps, ex-Minister to the Court of St. James, was expected to be present, but professional engagements prevented his attendance. F. D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; D. J. Newland, and Oscar H. Stearns sent letters of regret.

Thefts in Queens Borough.

Sneak thieves paid a visit to the house of Franklin Vail, 185 Smith Street, Long Island City, on Friday night. They stole two gold watches, one diamond ring, and silverware, worth in all over $300. Three strange men in a buggy were seen about the place a short time before the robbery, and they are suspected of having committed it. The men and the buggy were seen a few days ago in Maspeth just before the safe in the office of Mount Olivet Cemetery was blown open. The residents of that section of Queens Borough claim they have no police protection.

Mother and Child in Bellevue.

Mrs. Elizabeth Malget, thirty-one years old, accompanied by her three-year-old daughter Margaret, walked into Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon, destitute, ill, and homeless. A doctor who examined the woman found she was suffering from heart trouble. The little daughter was also ill, and she was assigned to a cot beside her mother. On the entry slip in the hospital after the woman's name appeared the words "No home, no friends." Mrs. Malget said she worked until her strength gave out. She struggled for sustenance and a home for the little one until compelled to go to the hospital.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS' CAUCUS.

Committee Appointed by Chairman Quigg to Draft an Abstract of the New Primary Bill.

A caucus of the Republican district leaders was held yesterday in the County Committee Headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, to discuss the action necessary under the provisions of the Primary bill just passed by the Legislature, to reorganize the party and to arrange for an enrollment. The bill is not yet a law, but Gov. Black has said that he will sign it, and the local Republican leaders want to have everything in readiness for the rst enrollment, which is set by the bill for April 15.

Chairman Quigg called the meeting to order. Every district was represented, either by its leader or a proxy. With the exception of half a dozen lawyers none of the leaders had any clear conception of the intent of the new law, and the more Chairman Quigg tried to explain the less they seemed to understand. It was decided after a discussion of more than two hours that a committee should be appointed to draft an extract of the voluminous bill that would bring out the salient points in pamphlet form for distribution to the voters. Chairman Quigg appointed as such committee J. Sabine Smith, Charles Hess, Abraham Gruber, Julius Meyer, and Charles Murray.

Mr. Quigg is a member of the committee ex officio, and a meeting will be held to-day at his house to consider the questions at issue. It was the opinion of many of the leaders that the new bill will give to the independents of all parties a better opportunity to make their strength felt than they have hitherto enjoyed. It was said that more than one Republican would be found in the "anti" column after the next primary, and some doubts were expressed as to Chairman Quigg's ability to control his own district under the proposed new enrollment system.

As soon as the committee has completed the condensation of the bill, conferences will be invited wtih the organizations in the other boroughs to decide upon the makeup of the city and borough committees which it is proposed to establish in lieu of or in addition to County Committees of the counties included in the City of New York. The Republicans of the County of New York—the Fifty-three movement—who have just organized their general committee, will have to be consulted about the details of reorganization that the start of affairs Republican may be harmonious and peaceful.

Like proceedings, it is expected, will be initiated for the Democratic organizations next Saturday at the regular meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee.

CHICAGO BUILDING LAW.

Rush to Build Skyscrapers on Account of the Ten-Story Limit Measure.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Following the passage of the revised building ordinance, which practically makes ten stories the limit of future structures, property owners desirous of building skyscrapers are rushing for permits before the new law goes into effect.

To-day two permits were issued, one for a twelve-story building to be erected by A. Montgomery Ward, and the other for a two-story addition to the Rialto Building. The structure which Mr. Ward contemplates erecting will be built on property running from 110 to 120 Michigan Avenue and will cost $225,000. The addition to the Rialto Building, which extends from 137 to 155 Van Buren Street, and is occupied chiefly by brokers and commission merchants, will cost in the neighborhood of $140,000.

RICHMOND POLICE COMPLAIN.

They Do Not Want to Go to East New York for Drill.

The Richmond Borough police are grumbling because of new orders received from Police Headquarters in Manhattan, notifying them to go to East New York to drill when they are off duty. The men say they are compelled now to do nineteen hours' service out of twenty-four. They say that they must pay their own railroad fare to and from East New York, which is about 50 cents a day, and think that Chief McCullagh should modify his order.

It is reported that the policemen are considering the advisability of calling the attention of the Police Commissioners to the matter. They want to have the drill station located on Staten Island, and would prefer the West Brighton Police Station, where the men drilled before the consolidation.

Chief McCullagh yesterday promoted Roundsmen John Shay, George Wilson, and Frank Hodge to be Acting Sergeants.

LOVING CUP FOR J. B. BACKUS.

Enrollment Committee of the 53 Movement Honors Its Chairman.

A silver loving cup was presented to J. Bayard Backus last night in recognition of his work as Chairman of the Enrollment Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York in the Committee of Fifty-three movement. The trophy, of solid silver, nearly twelve inches high, was inscribed:

Presented to J. Bayard Backus by the Committee of Fifty-three in recognition of services rendered as Chairman of the Committee of Enrollment of the Republicans of the County of New York, January to March, 1898.

Gen. Wager Swayne, Chairman of the General Committee of the organization, made the presentation at the headquarters in the St. James Building, and W. Houston Kenyon made an address reciting the history of the Committee of Fifty-three from its inception, and giving to Mr. Backus the credit for its vigorous and healthy entrance into public life.

Mr. Backus, in accepting the gift, said he had done his best for the cause, and he was deeply gratified to find that his associates appreciated his efforts.

SCHOOLS OF QUEENS BOROUGH.

Temporary Appointments Made and Buildings to be Rented.

Several temporary clerical appointments have been made by the School Board of Queens Borough, in the absence of an eligible list from which to select permanent appointees. Thomas S. Barry was named as bookkeeper at a salary of $1,200 yearly; Joseph Byrnes, Chief Clerk, at $1,500; Joseph Carlin, Joseph H. Kolb, and Adolph Koenig, clerks, at $1,000 each. Miss Rose Yowker was named as teacher in the Woodhaven school at $600. Miss Josephine Smith and Miss Ida Hammond were appointed teachers in the same school at salaries of $550 and $500, respectively, and Miss Bertha Olmstead secured a place in Maspeth school at $500.

A committee was appointed on Friday with full power to rent buildings in Long Island City to house the 950 children now out of school because of lack of accommodations.

LIME QUARRY STRIKE IN MAINE.

The Industry May Be Paralyzed Throughout the State.

ROCKLAND, Me., March 26.—A general strike in all the lime rock quarries in Maine is threatened, and unless some understanding is reached between the quarrymen and manufacturers a general paralyzation of the industry is probable. All the quarrymen employed here are now out, and it is expected that their action will be followed by the kiln men throughout the State.

This is the season when lime in Boston and New York is supposed to be greatest in demand, and a strike at this time, the quarrymen say, will bring the manufacturers to their terms. Several of the leading manufacturers, while admitting that the situation is critical, decline to make any statement. It is understood that the manufacturers here are willing to resume paying the kiln men $2 a day, if the Rockport and Thomaston manufacturers can be induced to raise the wages of their men from $1.50 to $1.75.

Owing to the superior quality of Rockland lime and the better facilities for its manufacture, they would be able to compete with these towns, but to pay their men $2 while Rockport and Thomaston can get men at $1.50 is a losing investment for them. At the present outlook it is probable that Maine's whole great lime industry will soon be in comparative idleness.

TRACTION PLANS IN JERSEY.

Two Companies Formerly Rivals Combine Their Interests to Make Extensions.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 26.—It was announced here to-day that the New York and Philadelphia Traction Company and the Brunswick Traction Company, which have until recently fought each other aggressively for trolley franchises in Middlesex and Somerset Counties, have combined with the purpose of building several trolley lines from this city to Camden County.

On Thursday next the Brunswick Traction Company will bring to this city on a special train the Common Council of the City of Burlington, the Board of Freeholders of Burlington County, and the governing officers of the towns of Beverly, Edgewater, Bordentown, Riverton, and other sections through which the company desires to run its lines. Edward Radel, Secretary of the Brunswick Traction Company, and J. Blair MacAfee, Vice President of the New York and Philadelphia Traction Company are now working together to get rights of way for the towns of Burlington County. The Brunswick Traction Company now has lines connecting this city with Bound Brook, Metuchen, South River, and Milltown, and will soon extend them to Perth Amboy. The New York and Philadelphia Traction Company will operate within a few days its line between Bound Brook and Somerville, a distance of five miles.

ITALIANS SLAIN IN WATERBURY

Two Men Stabbed to Death as the Result of a Feud in Italy.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 26.—Two young Italians, Felice Bellefato and Charles Ingrisani, were stabbed to death here last night by Giovanni Genovo and Marciano Famigletti. The murderers have escaped, but two of the accomplices have been arrested. They are Rocco Famigletti and Rafaele Pizoura, partners, who own the saloon where the murders were committed.

It is alleged that the saloon keepers pinioned the arms of the murdered men while the other two buried their stilettos in their bodies time after time. The men had had trouble in Italy. Bellefato was twenty-eight years of age and Ingrisani twenty-two. The murderers are about thirty. They met in Famigletti's saloon and played cards. A row was started. Bellefato ran out and to Ingrisani's house and got him out of bed to help him out in the fight.

When they returned to the saloon Bellefato had a revolver and a club. They were set upon by the whole crowd. Bellefato was disarmed, and it is alleged that the two proprietors held the arms of the murdered men while the other two stabbed them to death.

Bellefato received seven stab wounds through the heart, the lungs, and the kidney, and one of his legs was almost severed from his body with a sweeping blow of the knife. Ingrisani was stabbed through the kidneys, the lung, and his abdomen was ripped open.

TEN O'CLOCK RULE AT VASSAR.

Lights May Now Be Kept Burning Later If the Liberty Is Not Abused.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 26.—When the Vassar students left Friday to spend the Easter holidays at home, they were cheered by the announcement made by the Faculty that the experiment of doing away with the 10 o'clock rule would be tried, to date from this Easter and to continue until next Easter, reserving the right, however, to restore the rule if at any time it appears that the experiment is a manifest failure, or if the students abuse the privilege.

The agitation to abolish the 10 o'clock rule began at Vassar several weeks ago. The question was discussed at a meeting of the Students' Association, and was favored by nearly all the students except the seniors, who are opposed to innovations of any kind. Before the subject was submitted to the Faculty, Mrs. Kendrick, the lady Principal, placed the seal of her approval on the desire of the students for greater freedom.

President Taylor is in favor of allowing the students to run their own affairs, so the fate of their petition was never in much doubt. The greatest objection against the rule requiring students at Vassar to extinguish the lights in their rooms at 10 o'clock at night was that it made a delinquent of every student who, through overwork or ill health, was obliged to study later than that hour. It was also urged that retirement at 10 o'clock every night caused the students to rise earlier mornings than was good for their health.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.16	.17
Alpha Con	.07	.06
Andes	.12	.12
Belcher	.23	.24
Best & Belcher	.31	.37
Bullion	.10	.10
Challenge Con	.28	.30
Chollar	.47	.50
Confidence	.70	.76
Con. Cal. & Va	.82	.86
Con. New York	.02	.02
Crown Point	.24	.25
Exchequer	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.22	.22
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.30
Julia	.01	..
Justice	.23	.24
Kentuck Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.37	.40
Occidental Con	2.75	2.75
Ophir	.45	.45
Overman	.10	.09
Potosi	.40	.45
Savage	.26	.27
Scorpion	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	1.75	1.85
Silver Hill	.02	.02
Standard	1.70	1.85
Union Con	.44	.48
Utah Con	.11	.12
Yellow Jacket	.28	.29

Silver bars, 51⅛; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position: United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 235 Union St., Jersey City.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

LANGUAGES. CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular. CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses supplied to universities, colleges, schools, and families; musical department; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE AGENCY, Book Building, 150 5th Av., corner 20th St.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady: diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. Videra, 133 West 49th St.

TUTOR.—An American student of architecture, residing in Paris, desires to travel in Europe during Summer as tutor; college graduate; best reference. A. J., Box 191 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED.—$5,000 TO $10,000 CAPITAL TO INvest in manufacturing business of 20 years' standing, with customers all over the world; desire to organize stock company; fullest investigation invited. Address P. O. Box 653, Bridgeport, Conn.

CAPITAL WANTED TO DEVELOP HORSELess carriage of striking originality; nothing like it now in the world; caveat filed. Address EDWARD, Box 146 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc., March 5, April 2, 16, May 14, June 11, 18, 25, 25, 29, July 2. Holy Land departures March 5, May 7, July 2, Oct. 1. Round the World departures Oct. 1 and Nov. 1. F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Mutual Reserve Building, 305, 307, 309 Broadway, New York.

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, President.

This Association will be glad to receive applications from gentlemen of ability and standing who desire to represent it. Previous experience unnecessary.

The policy contracts of the Association contain cash values, extension values, and total disability covers, and are easy to sell. The Association is easy to work for and hard to work against.

For full particulars apply, at above address, to

GENERAL MANAGER.

WINTER RESORTS.

AVERY'S INN, LAKEWOOD, N. J. Located between Laurel House & Lakewood Hotel. Good service for moderate rates. Summer Hotel, Arverne, L. I. F. W. AVERY, Prop'r.

LAKEWOOD, N. J. PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN. The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management. A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMBERLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., near beach; capacity 300; steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street level; cuisine and service unsurpassed. Special Spring Rates, $5.00 from Saturday P. M. to Monday A. M. Tel. 376. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, Atlantic City, N. J. Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service. D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

LINDEN HALL, Atlantic City, N. J. Virginia Av. and beach; opens April 23; capacity, 350; steam heat, elevator; special Spring rates. M. C. ADAMS.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Ky. Av., 100 feet from beach; steam heat; sun parlor; elevator; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $10 to $15 per week. American Plan. L. V. STICKNEY.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELDT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Hollywood Hotel and Cottages, WEST END, NEW JERSEY. Renovated, Sanitary Plumbing, Sewerage, etc. PARTIES DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS SEASON 1898 CALL OR COMMUNICATE WITH R. T. DUNLOP, HOTEL IMPERIAL, BROADWAY AND 32D ST.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL, GARDEN CITY, L. I. WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

SPRING RESORTS.

SPRING RESORTS. For circulars and information about the following hotels apply to FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square: The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va. Ufton Court, Camden, S. C. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J. New St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 8. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, March 27th, 1898, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "The Need of a New Type of Leaders." All interested are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. & 43D ST.—On Sunday, Rev. Dr. Gotthelf will lecture on "Religion and Morality." Service begins at eleven o'clock. All are welcome.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

STUDEBAKER Broadway, Corner of Prince St., New York. **CARRIAGES** AND **HARNESS.** 1898 styles now ready for inspection. New and smart designs. Victorias, Cabriolets, Wagonettes, Station Wagons, Gigs, Spiders, Tandem Carts, Phaetons, Runabouts, Surreys, Handy Wagons, &c., &c.

DURLAND ACADEMY. For sale, trained saddle and driving Horses; matched pairs and jumpers always on hand. Fair trial and guarantee given. Horses sold on commission. Apply GRAND CIRCLE AND BOULEVARD, WM. DURLAND.

BROUGHAM BY BREWSTER, has pole and shafts; set of brougham harness, nearly new. Onwen's stable, 26 East 31st St.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND **CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.** Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

FOR SALE.—77-FOOT STEAM YACHT, TRIple expansion engine, &c., fully equipped; can be seen at Gas Engine and Power Co.'s Docks, Morris Heights, New York City.

STORAGE.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSES OF THE LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT CO. For the storage of Household Goods of every description. Burglar-proof vaults for silver plate and valuables. Mothproof and cold storage for furs, clothing, rugs, tapestries. Padded vans. Experienced packers. Send for pamphlet and estimate. Inspection invited. 32-42 East 42d St., 45-55 East 41st St. Branch office, 73d St. and Columbus Av. Telephone 689 38th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

17TH, 116 EAST, ADJOINING UNION SQUARE. —DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

48TH ST., 108 WEST.—Doctor's office; two rooms; parlor floor; also large rooms; superior board; no moving.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BABY WANTED TO BOARD IN REFINED and responsible home in country; no other children or boarders; New York city references. Mrs. H. GERMOND, Verbank, N. Y.

FURNISHEDD ROOMS.

137 EAST 43D ST.—Handsome furnished and finely decorated front room; first flight; bath attached; all conveniences; in a strictly first-class private house; reasonable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT BACK parlor, with extension, (use of front parlor,) as office for physician or dentist; house near Central Park and 93d St. "L" station; another room if desired. M. K., Box 198 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By a trustworthy woman and son as caretaker of private residence; many years' experience; can furnish best city reference. Mrs. Maria Maddox, 67 East 35th St.

CARETAKER.—By a competent woman; care of a house for the Summer; best of personal reference. M. M., 263 West 16th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By an experienced chambermaid and waitress with a family in the country. Call, Monday, 148 Borden Av., Long Island City; near ferry.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in furnished room or boarding-house; best reference. 308 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable, neat woman as chambermaid and seamstress. D. C., 329 East 33d St.

Companions.

COMPANION or GOVERNESS.—German, French, kindergarten; will take whole charge of one or two children; ten years' highest references from one family; city or country. B., Box 823, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—In a private family; good reference given. H., Box 306, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands all kinds of soups, desserts; good baker; personal reference. J. C., 254 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; excellent bread and cake baker; 5 years' city reference. 15 East 54th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; excellent reference. 15 East 54th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; excellent reference. L., 251 West 24

A. BECKWITH IS REMOVED

He Was Executor of His Father's Estate and Disappeared Five Years Ago.

ESCAPED FROM INSANE ASYLUM

A Strange Series of Misfortunes and Fatalities Has Pursued Administrators of the Million-Dollar Estate Left by Nelson M. Beckwith.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down an order removing Arthur Beckwith, if living, as an executor under the will of his father, Nelson M. Beckwith, and as trustee of an estate made under the same will for the benefit of Helene Leigh, Beckwith's sister.

Behind this order, which also appoints Ralph E. Forbes of Boston as executor and trustee, is a tale of the remarkable list of misfortunes and fatalities which have followed the administration of the estate.

Nelson M. Beckwith died in September, 1889. He left two sons, Leonard Forbes Beckwith, a civil engineer, and Arthur Beckwith, an artist, as well as a daughter, Helene, now the wife of the Hon. Francis Dudley Leigh of London. Under the will, which disposed of an estate valued at over $1,000,000, the two sons got their shares absolutely, while the share of the daughter was left to her in trust, with the privilege to her to dispose of one-half of her trust estate by will.

The two sons and W. H. Forbes of Boston were named as executors as well as trustees of the daughter's estate. Arthur Beckwith never actively participated in the management of the estate, and a year later became mentally incompetent. He was taken to an asylum in Litchfield, Conn., from which he escaped. In 1893 he was found in Cuba and brought back to this city. Then he was placed in a retreat in Flushing, and his sister brought proceedings to have him legally adjudged insane. While these proceedings were pending, Arthur escaped from the Flushing asylum, from which time no trace of him has been obtained, and no word of his whereabouts received.

Leonard Forbes Beckwith took charge of his brother's estate when he disappeared, and in its administration lost $100,000. During the same year—1893—he also went insane, and died shortly afterward, leaving a widow and four children. W. H. Forbes, the remaining executor, died in October last.

Mrs. Leigh, through Evarts, Choate & Beaman, brought the action on which Justice Pryor made his order. She says that her share of the estate now amounts to $278,000, besides an interest in 800 acres of land, partially improved, the location of which does not appear. She says she has received no income from the estate since Trustee Forbes died, and claims that she is in need of the funds which have accrued to her. She petitioned to have Ralph E. Forbes, a son of the former executor, appointed in place of her brother Arthur, whom she believes to be dead.

Arthur Beckwith was unmarried, and his share of the estate, equaling the shares of his brother and sister, will be administered by the newly appointed executor. If the fears of Mrs. Leigh can be proved, this part of the estate will eventually revert to the children of Leonard Forbes Beckwith and Mrs. Leigh.

GAVE MORPHINE TO A BABY.

Louis Kopple's Mistake Caused His Little Child's Death.

The death of a month-old baby, through the carelessness of its father in administering medicine, was brought to the attention of the Coroners' office yesterday afternoon by Undertaker A. Wiemer of 155 Rivington Street.

Louis and Annie Kopple of 9 East One Hundred and Sixth Street are the parents. They called the baby Rose. When the little one took ill Thursday Mrs. Kopple took it to the house of her mother, Mrs. Frankfort, 219 Madison Street. Before leaving home she got some calomel from her regular physician for the baby. Soon after arriving at Mrs. Frankfort's house Mrs. Kopple fell ill. Dr. M. Rosenthal of 170 Madison Street was called in, and prescribed morphine.

The father of the baby, in administering the medicines, gave the baby a dose of morphine by mistake. The little one was almost dead before the father discovered his error, and Dr. Rosenthal was called. He did what he could, but the child soon died. Instead of notifying the Coroner, he gave a death certificate, and Undertaker Wiemer came after the body. He took it to his place to prepare it for burial, but later went to the Coroner's office with the death certificate. The Coroner ordered the Delancey Street police to take possession of the body and hold it for an autopsy.

Acid Administered by Mistake.

ORANGE, N. J., March 26.—James Crotty, ten years of age, of New Street, this city, died in the Memorial Hospital early to-day from the effects of carbolic acid. He was suffering from tonsilitis, and awoke before daylight. Mrs. Crotty got up to give her son some medicine, but made a mistake because of the darkness, and it is alleged gave him a teaspoonful of carbolic acid. The mistake was discovered almost instantly because of the acid burning the boy, and he was then removed to the hospital with the hope of saving his life, but he died. Mrs. Crotty is hysterical.

BUFFALO BILL'S SHOW.

Indians, Soldiers, and Cuban Insurgents at the Garden.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders of the World will open for a limited engagement at Madison Square Garden Wednesday evening. Among the new features added this year is a contingent of frontier girls, known in the West as "Cow Girls," who will be seen in daring equestrian feats, and also go through the Virginia reel on horseback. Many Indians have been added to the show, including several chiefs of great renown in the West. Cuba will be represented by fourteen insurgents, including a Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, and several other officers and privates. One of them, Col. Aguerro, has seen twelve years' steady service in the insurgent army, having participated in fifty-five battles, in one of which he lost his right arm about a year ago.

Lieut. Massora, another of the insurgents, was an opera singer before the war broke out and wrote the music of the Cuban national hymn, of which President Masso of the Cuban Republic is the author. The Cubans will give exhibitions of their cavalry tactics and also of the use of the machete.

The contingent of English, German, and Russian soldiers will again be seen, and also detachments from the Sixth United States Cavalry and Fifth United States Artillery. The Aurora, Ill., Zouaves, who made such a hit at the Garden last year, have also been retained.

Salvation Army Inquiry Department.

The Inquiry Department of the Salvation Army, whose business it is to find lost and missing friends, reports that in the months of the present year and of 1897 it has had 1,997 cases for inquiry, and many of their efforts have been successful. The Army officers are found in every English-speaking country and colony in the world, and the army has organized work in almost every civilized nation. The charge is merely nominal. The New York office is at 122 West Fourteenth Street.

Scottish Rite Masons Dine.

A banquet was tendered last evening to the Sovereign Grand Consistory Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry of the United States, its Territories, and Dependencies, at the Lexington Opera House, by the Sovereign Grand Inspectors General. The banquet was elaborate, and during the post-prandial exercises a number of interesting speeches were made by the distinguished craftsmen present. R. W. J. P. Solomon acted as toastmaster.

Before the fever, headache, and oppressed breathing which come with "a bad cold" have assumed a dangerous form, cure it with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

will offer to-morrow, Monday, the following

Exceptional Values in Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

lined throughout with taffeta silks, all sizes including 44 inch bust

of Cheviot Serges, single-breasted fly-front coat, coat and skirt with strapped seams at $24.50

Real value $32.00

of Whipcords in a variety of shades, single-breasted fly-front coat, coat and skirt trimmed with stitched bands of satin at $32.50

Real value $42.50

West Twenty-Third Street

Stern Bros

will place on sale Monday

4800 Yds. Imported Fancy

Dress Fabrics

consisting of French Novelties, Scotch Effects, Fancy Hernani, All-Wool and Silk and Wool Mixtures, 38c and 58c

Formerly 85c to $1.75 yd.

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

To-morrow, Monday,

Extraordinary Offering of

Oriental Rugs

100 Shirvans

average size 3 ft. 4 ins. by 4 ft. 6 ins.,

from $3.00 to $5.00

Regular value $5.50 to $8.00

90 Cabistans & Shirvans

average size 3 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.,

from $5.00 to $7.00

Regular value $8.00 to $11.00

100 Fine Antique Shirvans

average size 3 ft. 6 ins. by 5 ft. 6 ins.,

from $12.00 to $16.00

Regular value $20.00 to $25.00

West 23d St.

LEGAL NOTES.

NATHAN BREWSTER'S MEMORANDUM ENFORCED.—For many years before the death of Nathan Brewster, in October, 1893, Philip E. Gallagher had been his intimate friend. After Mr. Brewster's death William B. Ogden and another, his executors, found among his papers a memorandum, dated June, 1891, addressed to them, saying, among other things: "You will pay Philip E. Gallagher $500. I owe him that. He is my old friend, and may be too modest to put in a claim." The executors refused payment of a claim put in by Gallagher for this sum, and on suit being brought the referee, on the first trial, held that the paper, never having been delivered by Brewster to Gallagher, did not operate as a contract, and that it was not sufficient as an admission to show the actual rendition of the services for which Brewster was liable; and therefore he dismissed the complaint. The Court of Appeals directed a reversal, upon the ground that this paper was an admission of the legal and enforceable liability to the claimant, and that plaintiff would be entitled to recover if, in addition to proof of the memorandum, he showed the actual rendition of services by Gallagher to Brewster. On the second trial the necessary proof as to services was given, and judgment was ordered in favor of David M. Kellogg, as committee of the person and estate of Gallagher. An affirmance of the judgment has now been directed by the First Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice Rumsey. Presiding Justice Van Brunt gave a dissenting opinion.

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QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE WAS FOR THE JURY.—In November, 1895, Pietro Macceo was killed while at work on board the Europe, one of the steamers of the National Steamship Company, at a wharf in the North River. Part of the cargo which the Europe was discharging consisted of chalk which was lifted out of the hold in buckets raised by a rope which was attached to a derrick, and operated by a steam winch on deck. Macceo was in the hold loading buckets and starting them upward, when one of them, which had nearly reached the deck, dumped its contents, and a piece of chalk struck and killed him. The dismissal of the complaint on the trial of a suit by Francesco Gallasso and another, as administrators, against the steamship company for damages for decedent's death, has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Barrett. The action was based upon defendant's alleged negligence in allowing the bucket to become out of repair and dangerous, and continuing it in use while in this condition; while defendant claimed that, conceding the bucket to have been out of repair, this fact in no way caused or contributed to the accident, which was occasioned solely by a collision with an empty bucket which was at the moment being lowered into the hold. Justice Barrett says that, as the result of the evidence, the jury might have found that the bucket dumped from the mere jar of contact. Being a self-locking bucket, and one that could be dumped only by lifting the tongue up, and off of the piece of metal beneath, it could only have dumped because the tongue was worn and loose. The question was therefore one for the jury, and should have been submitted to them.

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THE NEGLIGENCE OF A FELLOW SERVANT.—Patrick Byrne, who had been in the employ of the Eastmans Company of New York for about twenty years, had for two years prior to April, 1895, been engaged in what was called "shoving beef." The sides of beef were taken from the slaughter house and placed upon a hook to which was attached a wheel which was placed upon a metal track running to an elevator, by which the beef was carried to a cooling room. In a suit by Byrne in the Supreme Court for damages from the Eastmans Company for injuries he received by the falling upon him of a side of beef, it appeared that at the time of the accident he was engaged in shoving the beef from the scales to the elevator. There were several tracks in the room which were connected with the elevator by switches, which were pieces of iron connecting the tracks in the room with the tracks upon the elevator. There were two men in charge of the switches, whose duty it was to make the connection between the track on the floor and the track in the elevator. In getting the beef over the track and switch to the elevator, Byrne said he had to make what he called a spring and sudden push. On giving a push to a side of beef it fell upon him and hurt him. It appeared that after the side of beef fell, it was seen that about one and one-half inch of the flange of the wheel was broken off, and when on the curve the wheel fell. The Appellate Division, on motion for judgment on exceptions ordered to be heard there in the first instance, has overruled the exceptions, and ordered judgment for the defendant. Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion of the Court, holds that the fact that the hook and wheel were used when they should not have been, was entirely due to the negligence of the employes who selected this particular wheel for use upon this particular occasion, and that that negligence was the negligence of a fellow-servant of the plaintiff, for which the defendant was not liable.

***

THE EXTENSION OF TIME WAS BY THE SURETY'S REQUEST.—Mary Long, in November, 1895, gave Eugene D. Klein a continuing guarantee, whereby she guaranteed for six months the payment by one White for all goods sold to him by Klein, not exceeding in the aggregate $500. From Nov. 15, 1895, to April 15, 1896, Klein sold and delivered to White, on the faith of the guarantee, goods worth $500. In a suit by Klein against Mrs. Long, to recover this sum, the defense was that at the last named date there was in fact due by White to Klein, $686, on account of which sum White gave Klein four promissory notes, amounting to $669.40, maturing at later dates, and that the extension of time thus given to White released the defendant. The trial Justice took this view of the case, and dismissed the complaint. The First Appellate Division has unanimously ordered a reversal, holding, by Justice Barrett, that the fact was overlooked that plaintiff took these notes at the urgent request of the defendant. The rule was held to be well settled that the surety was not discharged where he consented to the extension of time given to the principal.

B. Altman & Co. TUESDAY, MARCH 29th.

LADIES' CHEVIOT DRESSES.
(TAILOR FINISH)

In Black, Navy, Heather or Dark Gray. New shape Top Coat (three quarter fitting) or Single-breasted Fly Front Coat. Skirt and Coat lined with Stripe, Plaid or solid color Taffetas Silks, . $22.50

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, MARCH 28th.

3,200 Yards of Imported Ladies' Cloth, New Spring Colors, 50-inches wide. Per yd., 72c.

Special Counters, rear of Rotunda.

B. Altman & Co.

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR HIGH-GRADE GLOVE

THE MARVEX.

NEWEST TINTS FOR THE SEASON.

Glove Department, rear of Rotunda.

B. Altman & Co.

Will offer to-morrow, March 28th, in their Department of Decorative and Art Objects (Third Floor), an assortment of Ladies' Boudoir and Writing Desks, Cabinets, Glass Top Curio Tables, 5 o'clock Tea Tables and other fancy pieces at a considerable reduction in prices, as follows:

40 Tea or Fancy Tables,
20 Vernis Martin Screens and
20 Curio Cabinets,
15 to 33 per cent. reduction.
20—Vernis Martin Cabinets, each $45.00
6—$50. Cabinets " 38.50
6—$75. " " 50.00
1—$175. Cabinet now $135.00
1—$200. " " 155.00

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS In

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES IN

PARASOLS

FOR CARRIAGE AND PROMENADE.

THE NEW RAIN-PROOF

"CORDED COACHINGS,"

IN ALL THE CLOTH COLORS.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE MAINE! FREE!
Everybody Wears One.
Our new pin, a miniature of the famous battle-ship Maine, sunk in Havana Harbor; made of fine silver or gold plate, with white enamelled hull and black guns—an exact imitation. We will give this ABSOLUTELY FREE! FREE! FREE! to anyone sending us 10 cents in stamps to pay postage, etc., on the pin and our elegant catalogue of jewelry. Number is limited. Send to-day.
CURTIN JEWELRY CO., - Attleboro, Mass.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

LYONS

Silk and Wool Fabrics.

Popeline Olga, Glacé and Plain Poplins.
Barré and Corded Silk and Wool Fabrics.
Fleur de Velours, Bengaline.

Broadway & 19th Street.

GOSSIP IN SAN FRANCISCO

Wine Yield for Last Season the Largest in the History of California.

GREAT VICTORY FOR BOSS RULE

New Primary Law Declared Unconstitutional by Supreme Court—Latest from the Gold Field—Financial and General News.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Speculations in cereals have been heavy during the past week, and barley advanced from $1.50 to $2 a ton on account of the drought. Rain has fallen for two nights, but a continuous downpour lasting at least ten days is necessary to insure large grain crops. The reports of the devastation wrought by the frost in the fruit-growing districts are confirmed. The loss in cherries, apricots, and early peaches will be especially serious.

On the other hand, wine growers have been cheered by the results obtained from the yield of last season. Returns just completed show that the State produced 6,500,000 gallons of sweet wines, nearly all of which has been sold to shipping houses for Eastern consumption. Of dry wines, 25,000,000 gallons were produced, making the total yield the largest known in the State, and exceeding the previous highest record by 6,500,000 gallons.

The absence of rain and snow will make a marked difference to the gold output in California this year. Still, the situation along the mother lode is rather better than a month ago. Investigation shows that there are four feet of hard snow in the high Sierras, which ought to insure a supply of water until September. In the north there is little snow, not enough to keep the hydraulic mines running for more than two months. The season, however, is not yet over, and there is a remote chance that a material change for the better may be brought about by a few days of rain.

Expedition to Copper River.

To-day the War Department officials awarded a contract for carrying 200 reindeer and their attendant Laps, and a detail of officers and men of the army has been ordered to survey the route to the Yukon through the Copper River district. The Pacific Steam Whaling Company's steamer Valencia will carry the party from Seattle on April 10, landing them at Orca Station, where they will get ready for the work mapped out.

The first gold in any considerable quantity from the Copper River district has arrived here by way of Seattle. There are 700 ounces of placer gold obtained in the streams in the vicinity of Prince William Sound.

The last reports from Dawson, received to-day via Victoria, are to the effect that there is much sickness; that the hospital at Dawson City is crowded to overflowing, and that the death rate is heavy. Hundreds of men, it is said, unable to stand the rigors of the climate, have succumbed to bronchial and lung troubles, and many stories of terrible suffering will be brought out when the Yukon River becomes navigable again.

The wreck of the Helen W. Almy and other disasters that have occurred along the coast are but precursors of more serious catastrophes as the season advances. The Klondike excitement has been the means of dragging to this coast most of the ancient steam sailing tubs. The Atlantic Coast has been depleted of its marine antiquities, so that hungry speculators may gather fortune out of the boom. Any one by a glance at the map can see how tortuous and dangerous is the passage from Seattle to Sitka.

There are narrow channels and sunken rocks by the hundreds, and to get through safely requires the most skillful piloting. The fact is, there are but ten thoroughly experienced pilots. These are in the service of the Pacific Steamship Company and the Alaska Commercial Company, and their services are not to be had for love or money. Considering the dangers, the average of disasters has been low so far.

The Supreme Court, after long consideration, has decided that the new primary law is unconstitutional. This means the strengthening of boss rule and the elimination of all clean citizens from public life. Bosses are naturally jubilant at the decision, which may be technically correct in law, but certainly does not make for the public good.

Among the aspirants for the Senatorship an impression is growing that the withdrawal of Senator White is rather strategical than sincere. Since the announcement that he was out of the race was made his enemies have had nothing to say, whereas his friends have been louder than ever in their declarations of loyalty. If he has any notion of running again, the situation is beautifully shaped for him. The defeat of his party would be no reflection on him, inasmuch as he is not a candidate; but if the Democracy wins he may permit the office to be thrust upon him. It is assumed by the smartest politicians throughout the State that this will be a Republican year, but the absence of rain and the difficulties of the farmers may turn the tide.

In matters theatrical and musical, Anna Held and her milk bath are being boomed for all they are worth, while the performances of Marteau, the French violinist, have attracted a deal of attention. Theatregoers, too, are looking forward to the advent of Melba.

At the request of Charles H. Browning, the Washington genealogist, Mrs. Samuel Lieb of San José, who Browning alleges is descended from Charlemagne and William the Conqueror, has become California's representative in the Order of the Crown. The lady was born in Kentucky.

The Financial Week.

The past week will not soon be forgotten by brokers, dealers, and investors. The warlike preparations of the Government, magnified by the press, and the low quotations from New York, precipitated a veritable panic, and holders were ready to accept almost any price. The leader in the downward movement was the stock of the Hawaiian Commercial Company. Closing the week before at 31⅝, it opened at the same figure. But a decline of a point and a half on Wednesday was followed by a drop of $1.50 on Thursday. It closed four points lower Friday, and reached the lowest figure to-day at 25. Transactions were the largest on record, aggregating 12,000 shares.

Hutchinson opened at 47, which price was pretty well maintained up to Friday, when it broke under heavy sales to 41¾, recovering to-day, however, to 43. No reason for the decline can be assigned but the war scare.

Oceanic Steamship stock opened at 58 and steadily declined to 56.

Giant Powder was well maintained, only receding half a point, and closing at 42.

Gas and Electric lost a point and a half, selling down to 88 bid.

Spring Valley Water stock lost a point and a half. Market Street stock, which sold at 53½, lost a point and a half.

Oakland Gas stock opened at 50 and closed at 45.

All transactions were unusually large.

The bond market suffered in sympathy, and even gilt-edged bonds were affected. Spring Valley Water 6s, which had been 117½, went down to 116 without finding takers. San Francisco and North Pacific was offered at 106. Southern Pacific system bonds were firm.

The week closed extremely weak, with strong pressure to sell.

Money remains easy.

Report on Father Corrigan's Estate.

Judge Hudspeth at Jersey City yesterday received a report from James F. Minturn, representing the executors of the late Rev. Patrick Corrigan of Hoboken. The report showed that the executors had collected $62,061.64 from the sale of the dead priest's estate. Of this, they had paid to creditors and the heirs $52,413.53. There was still due to the heirs $15,870.98. Judge Hudspeth approved the accounts and fixed the compensation of the executors to be paid from the funds in hand. The rest will be divided pro rata among the claimants. They will receive about 80 per cent. of the amounts still due them.

MRS. GREEN'S CURIOUS VISIT.

Tries to See the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers and Threatens Mr. Choate.

The members of the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers were badly frightened yesterday when they learned of the narrow escape they had from a visitation from Mrs. Hetty Green, the famous woman millionaire and financier.

Mrs. Green appeared at the Army Building about 1 P. M. She was quiet and cool, but there were presages of fire and danger in the scintillations of her eyes. She was intercepted by an outpost when she demanded an interview with the board on official business, being told that the body was intensely busy on matters of some importance. She waited about an hour and conversed in her usual frank, free-and-easy way. She had called, she said, to protest against the appointment of Lawyer Stayton as head of the Brooklyn Division of the Naval Militia. Mr. Stayton is the partner of United States District Attorney Burnett, and Mrs. Green expressed opinions of him. She said he had wrongfully acquired $50,000 of her money, and, she believed, would betray his country if he had the opportunity.

Incidentally, she spoke of Joseph H. Choate, with whom Mr. Stayton was once associated, and concerning him made this remarkable threat:

"The next time I meet Choate in front of a Methodist church, I'll paste him in the face with the heel of a satin-lined slipper."

She declined to explain her choice of place and weapon and presently departed.

THIEF IN AN ARMORY.

Harry Rodgers, fifty-three years old, of Chicago, two days in New York, was the information given at the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station last night by a well-dressed elderly man who was caught in the act of rifling the lockers of the Seventh Regiment Armory.

For the past week two teams of Company F have been engaged in a shooting contest, and last night the final event occurred. There was a large attendance and the thief took advantage of the crowd to gain access to the locker room. He was discovered by one of the employes, who notified William H. Palmer, Inspector of Rifle Practice. A soldier was detailed to make the capture, and the man was turned over to the police. He is believed to be an old-time crook.

The police think he had a confederate, and probably passed the stolen goods to him. The losses have not been ascertained and will not be known until the militiamen make a personal inventory of their possessions.

Paterson Strike Settled.

PATERSON, N. J., March 26.—A silk strike, which began on Oct. 9 last in Simpson's Silk Mills, and which cost employes alone thousands of dollars in wages, was ended to-day. A compromise was arrived at through a Committee of Manufacturers. Both the weavers and the firm expressed themselves as satisfied with the result of the agreement, and the weavers will go to work on Monday.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

ALL ABOUT MILLINERY.

The very latest creations in Trimmed Hats, Toques, and Bonnets—many Paris conceptions, together with a very large variety of our own production, all of which we offer at very low prices.

All the newest and most desirable shapes in Ladies, Misses, and Children's Untrimmed Hats, in all the pretty novel braids and colors. Prices from 48c. to $3 ea.

Special value—hand sewn Lace and Fancy Braid, made on wire frames . . . . . $1.18 and $1.45 ea.

Trimmed Turbans, ... $1.25 ea.

EVERY LADY IN THE CITY
Should See Our Flower Department.

500 bunches of "Perfection" Violets and Foliage, value 50cts. per bunch. We sell them at . . . . . 24c.

Other varieties at, per bunch . . . . . 4c., 6c., 8c., to 75c.

Branched Roses, Silk Poppies, Nasturtiums, Bluets, Clover, Wheat, Lilacs, Forget-Me-Nots, Foliage, etc., etc., per bunch . 18c., 24c., 34c., 48c., 98c.

Every one worth double.

Every conceivable novelty for making and trimming Hats—Liberty Chiffon Plaiting and Ruching—jetted and steel fancy crowns—Buckles—Ornaments—Straw Braids and Plateaus of every kind and color—jetted and Spangled Quills and tips—in fact the most complete line of high-class millinery—at the very lowest possible prices will be found in this establishment.

EASTER CARDS.

Beautifully decorated Easter Souvenirs. A carefully selected stock of choice and dainty articles, in unlimited profusion, from 2c. to $5 ea.

Vantine's | Vantine's

Mikado dressing gowns or Japanese kimonos.

Suitable for house gowns and fancy dress; very comfortable, very fashionable.

Bright colored cotton Kimonos in assorted designs; $1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50 and 4.00.

Kanka Crepe Kimonos, silk lined; assorted colors and patterns; $6.00 and 9.00.

Gold Embroidered Habutai Silk Kimonos; best quality; colors: white, pink, light blue, old red, old rose, yellow and black; apron and sash to match; $15.00.

Habutai Silk Kimonos; best quality; silk embroidered with sash and apron to match; $16.50 each; white, pink, light blue, old red, old rose, old blue, yellow and black.

Heavy Silk Crepe Kimonos; lined with silk; extra large sizes; all colors; richly embroidered; $22.00.

Attractions among the silks.

FOR TO-MORROW a complete line of Chinese Pineapple Gauze in pieces of 18 to 19 yards; plain white and in colored stripes—the silk craze of the season.

The most varied assortment of Printed Japanese Dress Silks we have ever shown; all grades are included; 50c., 75c., 1.00.

25,000 yards of Washable Silks in checks and stripes—the largest collection and best qualities in the market; 35c., 45c., 75c.

50 pieces of Plain Black Waterproof Silks, 27 inches wide; the only plain black silk which will not spot by water.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world,
877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.,
Between 18th and 19th Sts.

FOUGHT A PERPLEXING FIRE.

Firemen Checked by a Dense Smoke in Water Street Which Stopped Elevated Travel.

A fire which worked its way through a block started yesterday afternoon in the cellar of the four-story brick building at 186, 188, and 190 Water Street, occupied by Bruce & Cook, dealers in tin plate, sheet iron, and metals. The office building is separated from the storage house, and it was in the latter part that the fire originated after the place had been closed for the day, when only a clerk was in the office. A citizen saw smoke coming up through the opening in the sidewalk, and hurried to the house of Engine Company No. 4. When the firemen arrived smoke was pouring so thickly out of the cellar that they spent fully ten minutes locating the fire before turning in an alarm.

While the firemen were at the Water Street side the fire ate its way to the Pearl Street side, and it was not until the smoke poured up in thick volumes, enveloping the elevated railroad structure, that the first alarm was turned in. The fire by this time had gained considerable headway. On the arrival of the engines in response to the first alarm the serious nature of the fire became appreciated and Chief Castle caused a second alarm to be turned in. This brought the fireboat New Yorker, from which a line of hose was stretched to the building, and by this time the cellarways on both sides of the building had been battered open and half a dozen streams of water were brought to play in the cellar. The firemen had much difficulty in getting near enough to the building to render effective work. After an hour's hard work the smoke began to grow thinner, until finally it was possible for the firemen to get into the building. The flames were kept confined to the cellar.

It was said by a member of the firm that the cellar was used as a packing department as well as a storage place, and that between $40,000 and $50,000 worth of goods were stored there. Most of the material was tin in boxes ready for shipment, but from the amount of water which was poured into the cellar, and as tin becomes practically useless when it becomes wet, it was estimated the loss will be fully $20,000.

The heavy, suffocating smoke filled the neighborhood for blocks around. Pearl Street, between John and Fulton Streets, was practically impassable for several hours, and the elevated trains were delayed at one time for twenty minutes.

The reserves of the Old Slip Station were called out during the fire, with Capt. Killilea in charge. Capt. Killilea was standing on the Water Street side of the burning building when he observed a man make a daring attempt to snatch a diamond pin from the scarf of George E. Cronyn of 151 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, who was gazing intently at the fire. The Captain seized the fellow and sent him to the Old Slip Station. He gave the name of John O'Brien, twenty-five years old, of 156 Cherry Street.

BY THE TAIL OF HIS COAT.

Mrs. Miller Dragged a Thief into Her Store and Sent for Policeman.

A big, burly man yesterday entered the shoe store kept by Mrs. Augusta Miller, at 361 Second Street, Jersey City. He asked Mrs. Miller to show him a pair of shoes of a kind which he described. While Mrs. Miller was getting them he seized another pair and started for the street. Mrs. Miller caught him by the tail of his coat as he reached the door. The cloth was of strong material and held while Mrs. Miller dragged its wearer back into the store. There she held him prisoner until her little daughter Nellie summoned a policeman.

When arraigned before Police Justice Nevin, the accused said he was James Flynn of 298 Fourth Street. He was committed to the County Jail for trial in default of $500 bail.

Canalboat Captain Drowned.

James Sheehan, Captain of the canalboat E. Ronan, lying at Pier No. 4, East River, was drowned there last night. Sheehan was fifty-six years old. His home is in Tonawanda, N. Y., but his widow lives in this city. Dr. James M. Ludden of 312 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, is Sheehan's stepson. The body was sent to the Morgue.

Sunday
March 27-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

HORNER'S FURNITURE.

SPRING 1898

Our display this season surpasses anything ever before seen in the Furniture line. Eight floors filled with the latest productions of home and foreign markets, comprising Furniture of every description from medium to finest grades for city and country homes.

Special exhibit of WHITE ENAMELED and DECORATED FURNITURE, consisting of Bedroom Suites, Chiffonieres, Dressing Tables, Chevals, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Chairs, &c.

ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEADS, in all the new patterns and styles, from $18.50 to $350.00.

Inexpensive and Exclusive

NOVELTIES

from the London, Paris, Vienna and home markets, specially suitable for Easter and Wedding Presents.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

Stern Bros

Glove Departments

Spring Importations of
Alexandre & Lupin Kid and Suede
Gloves
in the most desirable colorings and stitchings

Also
Fabric Gloves
in Taffeta, Lisle Thread and All-Silk, Walking, Driving, Golfing and Cycling
Gloves

And in addition to-morrow
200 Doz
Ladies' 4-Button
Pique Gloves
in very desirable street shades, at 95c pr
Heretofore $1.50

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

Infants' and Children's Outfitting Departments

Later Importations of
Long and Short Dresses,
Guimpes, Wrappers,
Veils, Caps, Bonnets,
Fichus, Bibs, Skirts,
Long and Short Cloaks,
Reefers, Pique and
Cashmere Capes,

Misses'
French and Domestic
Underwear

And in addition
To-morrow
a large assortment of
Infants'
Long Slips
at 48c, 75c, 98c

Infants' & Children's
Short Dresses
at 45c, 79c, 95c

West 23d St.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

EASTER OUTFITTING
and our Readiness for it.

Ready on a larger and grander scale than ever before, as a visit to our establishment will reveal. Novelties abound in every style and form of dress decreed by the fashion leaders of the world for spring and summer wear.

Millinery may be said to hold the field at Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's, notwithstanding that many other lines of goods are deservedly commanding equal attention.—New York Herald.

Despite the unpleasant weather Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's establishment was crowded yesterday and the day before. The occasion was the annual spring showing of handsome tailor-made gowns, evening waists, and beautiful creations of the milliners. The opening began on Monday and closed last night, during which time thousands of patrons of this popular firm viewed the attractive scene within.—The World, March 23.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's was in truth a scene of Easter gayety yesterday. The occasion was the spring opening. Gowns, evening toilets, children's dresses in every description of beautiful material were there in grand array, as were the brilliant productions of the Parisian milliners.—Tribune, March 23.

The varying degrees of fashion are strikingly exemplified in the splendid exhibition of Parisian and European novelties constituting Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's spring opening. A richer and more stylish exposition has never delighted the daughters of Eve in New York City, now eager for Easter novelties.—Mail and Express, March 23.

EASTER MILLINERY.

Our Easter Millinery Exhibit of this week will be by far the most extensive and attractive display ever made by us.

BONNETS, ROUND HATS, TOQUES and TURBANS——the choicest models of all the leading houses in Paris. Also an extremely interesting collection of DRESS and SUIT HATS——exclusive styles from our own workrooms.

Large assortment of MISSES' and CHILDREN'S TRIMMED DRESS and SCHOOL HATS.

An unlimited variety of Ladies', Misses' and Children's UNTRIMMED HATS in all the correct styles, shapes and colors.

FRENCH FLOWERS and FOLIAGE
in every conceivable style, exact copies of the natural. Fine Montures, Sprays, Ostrich Novelties, New Wings, Quills, Aigrette effects.

Millinery Ornaments, Straw Braids, Chiffons, Nets, Fancy Laces, Metal Embroideries, Paillette Novelties, etc.

Over one hundred styles fine wide Ribbons, in rich plain goods and novelties, imported and made for millinery trimming.

SPECIAL VALUES IN FLOWERS.

100 dozen finest French Carnation Pinks, in about 18 different colorings, **50c.** per pacquet; real value $1.10.

60 dozen large Silk Poppy Sprays, in a choice assortment of colorings, **75c.** each; real value $1.35.

SPECIAL VALUES IN UNTRIMMED HATS.

150 dozen Fancy Braid Hats, in a variety of choice dress shapes, black and all colors, **50c.** each, real value 95c.

50 dozen Fancy Hats, all hand made, on wire frames, in black only, **75c.**; real value $1.25.

SEPARATE WAISTS.

Models from every Parisian house of note, with many exclusive examples.

This Department has formed one of our most prominent stocks since Separate Waists became fashionable.

Fashion still decreeing them an absolute necessity, we present a superb collection of imported models in

Waists for Dinner of Real and Jetted Laces;
Waists for Evening of Jewelled Crepes;
Waists for Street Costumes of Fancy Silks;
Waists for Tailor-Made Gowns of Faille;
Waists for Golf of Taffeta;
Waists for Cycling of Canvas;
Waists for Yachting of Pique.

The following will be found well worthy of inspection:

DINNER and EVENING WAISTS from Paquin, Doucet and Felix, of real and jetted laces, full and demi-dress, at . . . . . **48.00 and 69.00**

STREET COSTUME WAISTS from Raudnitz, Beer and Roof, at . . . **19.50 and 29.00**

TAILOR-MADE SHIRTS of Taffeta, from Charvat and Martial, at **15.00**

Also a Collection of
Imported copies from our own workrooms at . . . **9.50**
Taffeta Blouses for tailored gowns, corded, ruffled and fancy fronts **5.75**
Plaid and Fancy Silk Waists **3.98**
China Silk Blouses **1.49**

EASTER GLOVES.

Our importations of Ladies' Gloves for Easter embrace all the fashionable colorings in both Glace and Gant de Suede——4 buttons, 3 clasp and Foster lacing.

Delicate shades and white will be in greater favor than heretofore.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

Ladies' Tailoring.

"I like this suit better than the one I paid $125 for at ———'s." She had paid us $65. We hear it dozens of times daily.

Of course custom is followed by compliments—and more custom.

There is style and sparkle in the work. Fit and finish in it. And that more difficult and delightful thing—a charming becomingness to the personality of the wearer.

Special.

More new Venetian Cloths, Cheviots and Broadcloths, MADE TO ORDER, lined throughout with excellent Taffeta Silk. New shades, watermelon, cerise, turquoise, blue, burnt orange, $35

J. J. Oestreicher,
Ladies' Tailor and Importer,
6TH AVE., Cor. 28TH ST.

23d Street LeBoutillier Bros.

GREAT SILK SALE
this week.

8,000 Yards
FANCY TAFFETA SILKS
68c.

FORMER PRICES $1.00 TO 1.25.

West 23d Street.

Daniell & Sons

Ladies' Suits.

Eton Blouse, tight fitting and fly front Reefer Suits, in the latest Improved Mixtures, Cheviots, Serges and Broadcloths, handsomely tailored, at

$10, 16.75, 18.75, 25.75.

BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH STS

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Preparations for a Possible War Occupy the Attention of All in Washington.

OFFICERS SEEK ACTIVE DUTY

Cranks with Theories for the War and Navy Departments—An American Who Resembles Du Maurier's Idealized Woman—Education of the Indian Wards of the Nation.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Until the possibility of war with Spain is over the National capital seems likely to be interested in nothing less exciting than talk of war preparations, administrative policies, diplomatic endeavors to maintain "peace with honor," and the efforts of politicians and so-called "statesmen" to thwart the best efforts of the wise and prudent. For so general has become the interest in the Cuban situation that all business in and out of the departments of the Government is arrested, with the promise that continued interruption will renew those complaints about stagnation that were suspended for rejoicing when the Administration of President McKinley succeeded that of Mr. Cleveland. To men of all parties there has been satisfaction in the fact that President McKinley has been so tactful and willing to appear to desire assistance from all sides. By those Democrats who have been asked to call upon the President and give him the benefit of their advice in an emergency, the attention has been accepted in the spirit in which it was extended. A Western Senator, speaking to a prominent New York visitor, said a day or two ago that "to call upon the President was like leaning up against a bank of flowers." That was a very apt metaphor. The President has not been able to follow the advice of some of his visitors, for many of them, moved thereto by the patriotic and belligerent sentiments of their constituents, were ready for immediate hostilities with Spain. After their talks with the President they found that when brought face to face with some of the questions that constrained the President to be cautious, they were easily persuaded to consider the subject discussed from the President's point of view, and willing to curb the impatience that would have found expression, without consultation with the President, in reckless and perhaps unfortunate action in the Congress. It has not cost the President a moment's annoyance to receive and hear the Democrats as well as the Republicans who had recommendations to make. But the employment of a little time in bearing with arguments oft repeated has up to this time held the two houses, heretofore divided into three relentless factions, as solid and loyal to the President as if they had unanimously voted for him for President. When the trouble with Spain is over politicians will look back upon the management of Congress by the President as not the least of the victories of the year.

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Fighting Spirit Still Alive.

It is natural that the concern felt in the White House and the Congress about the Spanish controversy should affect this entire town. In two departments of the Government—those of War and of the Navy, in which there has been no shadow of turning from preparation since it was decided to be ready for the worst—war hovers over every household. Both the War Department and the Navy Department are filled with officers who are in great part likely to be sent away if hostilities should occur. In order to secure an effective army to resist assaults upon the coast, it would be regarded as necessary to employ in the work of organization every officer of the regular army who was regarded as well qualified to instruct bodies of men in the duties to be performed for the Nation. In the homes of the naval officers, particularly of those officers nearing the close of their tours of shore duty, it is not possible to know at breakfast whether the head of the table will not come back to dinner with sea duty orders in his pocket and with the peremptory words "at once" put in to push him off to some battleship or monitor. The readiness with which these orders are received indicate to old naval officers that the fighting spirit is alive in the service, and that it will be shown whenever opportunity to do brave or reckless things is afforded. The routine of the business in other departments goes on as usual, but the clerks are more or less affected by the pervading excitement, and in all the shops and markets the disturbance is observed by many dealers who dislike to note any agitation that interferes with the business of the city. The young naval officer who one day during the week asked to have orders to one of the monitors revoked in order to secure the chance of getting command of a torpedo boat, illustrated the desire to achieve distinction that is common in the service.

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Indian Industrial Education.

To those persons who are interested in the advancement of the Indians of this country, and who watch with concern the yearly commencement at Carlisle Indian Industrial School, the commencement number of The Red Man, the school publication, with its illustrated supplement, is very fascinating. The speeches made by visitors who have kept close track of the work at Carlisle were encouraging. The evidences of intelligent direction of the rather latent power of industry in the red people was gratifying. The speeches of the visitors are not so impressive in the school paper as the talks of the graduates. The tone of the essays written by the girls is rather melancholy, as they are apt to be, having in prospect the return to reservation life. In that respect they seem in key with the temperaments as indicated by the photographic portraits of the class. Take the paper of Lillian T. Complainville, a Nez Percé of Idaho and a bright member of the class. It asks the attention of the reader to the fact that the Indians are behind in the march of civilization many thousand years. Yet it is expected that the people who were found in savagery by Columbus will catch up with those who had enjoyed a high state of civilization for several centuries. She looked back at the life on the reservation with the common dread of the women graduates from Carlisle, and declared that the only hope for advancement is in breaking away from "rations" and the tribal relation, the abandonment of the pauperizing system for one that will encourage the spirit of individual independence. Scarcely less interesting as an indication of advancement than the papers read by pupils was the programme with its numbers played by the Indian band, under an Indian leader. Among the compositions played by this wonderful band, considering its make-up, was the "Second Hungarian Rhapsody" of Liszt, and two Indian girl pupils played a piano duet, a "valse brillante," by Bendel, with impressive skill.

Opposed to a Summer Campaign in Cuba.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, looks with evident disapproval upon any suggestion that a Summer campaign for the forces of the United States shall be projected and carried on in Cuba. The climate and topographic peculiarities of Cuba are less favorable to military operations than those of Nicaragua, and yet the expedition of Gen. Dalling, then Governor of Jamaica, in 1780, to reduce Fort San Juan, Nicaragua, with a view to sever Spanish communications between their northern and southern possessions in America, was disastrous. The military position against which the first attack was made was captured with the loss of two lives only. Captain, afterward Admiral, Nelson, commanded the naval forces. As soon as they had captured the fort, with very insignificant loss, at the end of the dry season, in April, the wet season came on and frightful illness followed. Nelson said of his ship's crew of 200 that 145 were buried in his and Collingwood's time. Of the land forces, numbering 1,800 people sent to different posts, few of the Europeans retained their health above sixteen days, and not more than 380 ever returned, and those were in a miserable condition. The United States, says Gen. Greely, through its geographical situation and its disinclination to foreign wars, has had but little experience in military operations within the torrid zone. The General does not refer to the experiences of the colonial expedition at Havana, when the city was occupied, but that was a very disastrous experience, a large proportion of the men sent from the New England colonies suffering from illness, and few of them ever returning to their homes. The Spanish soldiers have been unable to resist the unfavorable conditions, and have been disabled to the extent of 65 per cent.

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Cranks with Fighting Schemes.

War talk has stimulated a vast deal of ingenuity all over the country, and the War and Navy Departments are beset by writers and visitors who have recommendations to make for all sorts of contrivances, described as of the utmost value. The Navy Department is daily addressed by men, women, and children who have "notions" in their heads which, if materialized, are promised to be of inestimable value in the destruction of life and property of a foe. The Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy get rid of these "crank" letters by sending them to the bureaus, and the bureau chiefs get rid of them by throwing them in the waste basket. A stack a foot thick was shown by one officer a day or two ago, and not one of them contained a suggestion that was considered of any practical use. Plans for battleships are common, and usually are prepared by persons who have not the slightest idea of naval construction. A plan for an impossible turret ship was so made up that if a ship were built to look like it, the turrets would upset the vessel as soon as it touched the water. One very eager writer suggested a plan for providing a set of mirrors for a conning tower by using which the director of the fighting ship could observe the movements of his vessel without being exposed to small shot and flying bits of shells hurled against the peeping slit in the observation tower. Another recommendation was for the construction of decoy boats, built to resemble torpedo boats. These decoys were to be used with compressed air machinery and steering apparatus, to be set before they were started. Having been sent out toward the enemy to attract his attention and occupy his torpedo cruisers, the real torpedo boats would have an opportunity to do their work and escape attention. A most eager visitor upon Mr. Roosevelt came intent upon having large supplies purchased of insect powder, to rid the ships of the navy of all sorts of vermin. This bug-chaser was not encouraged.

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American "Duchess of Towers."

The late George Du Maurier made everybody acquainted, in his story of "Peter Ibbetson," with a woman whose beauty and distinction he repeatedly described with an earnestness and particularity that made her very familiar to his readers. Those who have read about the Duchess of Towers, and have retained the impression made, by description and illustration, of her distinction, grace, and loveliness of charcter, may have come across her double in real society, but most of Du Maurier's readers will insist that there was never any Duchess of Towers out of the book. A few nights ago, at a gathering here in Washington, a lady was pointed out by a Du Maurier reader who answered very well indeed to the notion of his finest woman that was impressed by the pages of his novel. She was not an Englishwoman, nor a Duchess far removed, but just an American woman of good family. But she was of something above the average stature. Her figure was not too liberal or yet spare. She stood with grace and moved with unquestionable ease and distinction. Standing, she carried her head loftily and proudly, though it wore no diadem. Her face was a true Du Maurier face, with well-marked and regular features. A wealth of hair most becomingly arranged, helped out the illusion. She may not know that she has been compared to Du Maurier's favorite model, but there are many persons who have met her in Washington society who have stopped to direct attention to Washington's "Duchess of Towers."

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The Kailyard Drama.

Just what can be made out of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" when it is put upon the stage will be learned in Washington on Monday night, when a company under the direction of Frank L. Perley and Frederick M. Rankin will produce a play with that title, with J. H. Stoddard and Miss Marie Burroughs as the leading people of the company. The arrangement of scenes from "Kate Carnegie," "Auld Lang Syne," and "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" is described in advance as adhering so closely to Drumtochty as to have obtained approval from the author of the stories upon which it is founded. There are to be scenes by Physioc, and a quartet of vocalists who are to help out the illusion with anthems, the songs of haymakers and street singers. Stoddard is to be the Lachlan Campbell of the play. E. G. D.

W. F. APTHORP ON CRITICISM.

The Boston Man Lectures Here Regarding the Sphere of the Musical Critic.

A fashionable audience composed mainly of women listened yesterday afternoon to William F. Apthorp, musical critic of The Boston Transcript, who gave a discourse on "Musical Criticism" in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

The speaker introduced his subject with a philosophical disquisition into the relations of art to life in general, into its influence on the cultured public, and into the manner in which it affects the critical mind. Coming then to the functions of the art critic, and more especially the musical critic, Mr. Apthorp said:

"The first essential of the critic is the ability to distinguish between the knowable in art and the unknowable. It is the unknowable part of a work of art that is most important, but naturally no man can solve its mysteries.

"Since a picture of what the critic sees or hears cannot be absolutely true, but is merely a reflection of what it means to him, there must be a relation established between the critic and the public, which will invest the former with a certain authority and will inspire the latter with a degree of confidence that will make the picture presented a stimulus to further thought.

"Of the formula, however above all, let the critic beware. A work of art with a formula is very much like a joke with a diagram, and a critic's attempt to give the essence of a work of art by formula is equivalent to trying to turn a circle into a square.

"Dogmatism is another of the many rocks upon which the ship of criticism so often founders. No new work of art can be judged by a fixed dogma or set of rules governing its character. Evolution must be the critic's watchword—his prayer when he arises and when he goes to bed.

"With this in mind, the public can be made to realize that it can depend on the foresight of the critic who is alive to his duties. His experience, his peculiar training, fit him pre-eminently to judge whether a piece is to remain a pleasing memory with the hearer, or is moribund and worthless.

"The true function of the critic, aside from this prophetic part, is to pass upon the knowable part of art or of a performance and extract its essence. He must also separate fact from fancy.

"It is by no means the function of the critic to be a missionary or to create propaganda in a certain direction. He is not a teacher, but a pupil, and he should be the most teachable of pupils. In short, the critic should teach by example, and not by precept."

As one of the principal dangers to be guarded against by the critic, the speaker mentioned "boredom," and made the point that the critic was by no means bored by the mediocre performers, but by the very greatest. This was due, he explained, to the fact that the great artists created in the critic ideals which were so high that they were seldom, if ever, realized, and when the disillusion is effected, the critic is bored beyond endurance. When in such a state of mind, should he attempt to commit his views to paper, the result can easily be imagined.

SAYS THE ARRESTS WERE LEGAL.

Chief McCullagh Quotes Authority for Action in the Halligan Case.

In regard to the discharge of Nathan Halligan and Frank Murray, arrested for running alleged bucket shops at 57 Broadway and 1,822 Park Avenue, by Magistrate Cornell on the ground that the arrests had been improperly made, Chief McCullagh said yesterday:

"Under Section 317 of the charter, the police have a right to make an arrest without a warrant when it is believed there has been a violation of the law, such as gambling, in the present case. The Chief has a right to give an order for arrests. Under Chapter IV., Section 177, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the police cannot only make an arrest for violations of the law in their presence, but can break down doors or windows without warrants. The real trouble was that the clerks in the court did not make out the proper complaints. There should have been but one complaint, while the clerks made out two. It is said that Mr. Halligan talks of suing for $20,000. Let him sue. But wait until we get some of the people who have been robbed in that Harlem office."

Gift for Superintendent Maxwell.

City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell was presented yesterday with a desk outfit, in sterling silver, with his initials engraved on each piece. The gift came from the Associate Superintendents, Supervisors of Special Departments, and office staff in the Brooklyn Board of Education.

CONVERTED TO CATHOLICISM.

The Rev. G. M. P. Bowns, a Methodist Preacher, Changes His Faith After the Paulist Mission.

One of the most notable of recent conversions to Catholicism is that of the Rev. George M. P. Bowns, formerly a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The conversion of Mr. Bowns to the Roman Catholic communion is especially remarkable because of his natural inclination, both by education and hereditary influences, to the church in which his forefathers and immediate family have gained considerable distinction in the past. One of his ancestors was a disciple of the founder of Methodism, and was one of the early preachers under him. Others among his relatives have been prominent in the Methodist pulpit for nearly half a century.

Mr. Bowns's conversion may be looked upon as a direct result of the recent mission to non-Catholics held in the Church of the Paulist Fathers, although he had had the subject under investigation for the best part of two years before he finally decided to change his faith. Mr. Bowns is still a young man. He was fitted for the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and preached for four years in Montgomery County, this State, where his family resides.

Mr. Bowns is uncertain as to his future. In entering the Catholic Church he again becomes a layman. He is unmarried, and may possibly study for the priesthood.

VACANT LAND FOR THE POOR.

Contributions Asked for the Work in Pelham Bay Park.

William H. Johnson, Secretary of the Vacant Lot Committee, working with the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, announces that the cultivation of vacant land by the unemployed will again be operated this Summer, the committee having secured the use of 321 acres in Pelham Bay Park. The land is well adapted for cultivation, and it will be divided into half-acre farms and assigned to the unemployed on application, preference being given to men with families.

The expenses of the plan are plowing, purchase of seed, fertilizer and tools, and agricultural instruction, in order to get the work under way at once so that the tract will be ready for early planting, and the committee asks for contributions, which may be sent either to Jacob H. Schiff, the Treasurer, at 27 Pine Street, or to Mr. Tolman, at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

WORK OF THE APPRAISER.

Many Responses to the Appeal for Co-operation—Plans for Moving Offices.

United States Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman has received about 200 letters from importers and merchants in this city in response to his circular inviting co-operation in the work of enforcing the provisions of the tariff law. Some of these letters contain suggestions which Mr. Wakeman regards as of practical value, and all of them contain assurances of the desire of the writers to aid the Appraiser in securing a systematic and honest enforcement of the law.

Representatives of some of the biggest houses in the country have also expressed the belief that this policy of co-operation between the local Appraiser and the importers will result in the elimination of many of the annoyances and delays that have existed.

Appraiser Wakeman has decided to begin moving his offices into the new Government building, at Christopher and Greenwich Streets, on Saturday, April 23. All imported merchandise arriving during the four days prior to the date of removal will be carried direct to the new building. Official action on such merchandise will be suspended until after the transfer of the entire working force, thus giving the heads of the ten busy divisions a chance to dispose of all the old business and clean out the old warehouse completely, thus avoiding the confusion and risk of transferring half-examined goods from one place to another. It is expected that everything will be in working order in the new stores on the morning of Monday, April 25.

Charities Department Salaries.

A long list of appointments was announced yesterday by the Department of Charities. Many of them were merely the making permanent through Schedule A—the non-competitive class of the new civil service rules—temporary appointments previously announced. Among those provided for are ex-Alderman T. M. Campbell, purchasing agent, at $2,000; W. B. O'Rourke, Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, at $2,000; ex-Coroner Dr. L. W. Schultze, General Medical Inspector, at $3,000; T. E. Bauer, Assistant Superintendent, at $2,000; George Blair, Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, at $2,400; C. A. Alden, private secretary, at $2,036, and Diana C. Kimber, Superintendent of Training School for Nurses, at $1,800. The salary of Dr. Duryea, Superintendent of the Kings County Hospital, has been reduced from $3,700 to $3,200.

SPANISH ELECTIONS TO-DAY

Senor Sagasta Estimates that He Will Have a Majority of 300 in the Cortes.

RESTRICTIONS ON HIS POLICY

To What Limits the New Cortes Is Likely to Follow It—Popular Pressure May Produce Almost Immediate Rupture—The Carlists' Waiting Game.

The Spanish elections to the Cortes begin to-day; to-day the members of the lower house will be chosen, and on April 10 the Senators will be voted for. The new Cortes will convene April 25. Señor Sagasta, the Liberal Premier, estimates that the complexion of the Cortes will be as follows: Liberals, 300; Carlists, Republicans, and Independents, 30; Conservatives of Señor Silvela's faction, about 50, and Conservatives of Señor Romero Robledo's group, about 20. Señor Sagasta asserts that, following his present policy, he will gather enough from the Opposition to make his majority 300. The Cortes, which upheld the late Señor Cánovas, was made up of 276 personal partisans of Cánovas, pure Conservatives; 12 Socialists, 109 Liberals, 10 Carlists, 4 Republicans and Independents. This was the Cortes which made it possible for the Ministry to sustain Lieut. Gen. Weyler and his drastic policy in Cuba.

Although liberty of elections in Spain is inscribed in the Constitution, it is a fact everywhere evident in the peninsula that it has not yet been adopted as a custom, and, however much Señor Sagasta and his colleagues might desire to have the coming Cortes truly representative of public opinion, and no matter what instructions to produce this result they might send to the prefectos and to the provincial Governors, nothing could be more hazardous to the Government at this time than to attempt a reform of the mode of election, which dates even from the time of the introduction of the Parliamentary system and of universal suffrage in the peninsula.

Mode of Selecting Candidates.

The first burden that a new Cabinet has to bear is the election of the Cortes, for the Parliament of the defeated Prime Minister is at once dissolved by the sovereign. Immediately the political leaders of the Cabinet's party visit the Minister of the Interior and submit lists of the candidates for the Cortes, whose support of the existing Cabinet is practically pledged. These lists are gone over very carefully; thus the Cabinet practically nominates the candidates for the Cortes. As in France, residence in a certain electoral district is not necessary to the candidate who invites the votes there. After the Government has "fixed" the list it is transmitted to the Governors of the provinces. Concessions are then made to a limited degree, and a few civil positions are given to the Opposition. The Cabinet Council in Madrid decides which factions of the Opposition the Government shall favor, even to individuals, and the electors are very quick to take the hint. As the Republicans and Carlists are usually ignorant of the deals made, they often suffer a greater defeat at the polls than is their due, through lack of proper combination.

As will be seen from Señor Sagasta's estimate, it is evident that he did not wish to maintain an equal balance between the two factions of the Conservative Party—those who follow the flag of Señor Silvela and those enrolled under that of Señor Romero Robledo. In this he has conformed to the numerical proportions of the partisans of the two statesmen. As for the Liberals, he has made their proportions so large that his friends cannot complain that their opponents have been favored to any perceptible degree. A majority of 300 is quite sufficient to carry out a strong Liberal policy. But it is a peculiarity of these large majorities in the Cortes that, after a few united votes, they break up into groups on some question of Government policy, and thus dead-lock all further issues until the leaders can make terms with the Premier or succeed, by combined effort, in ousting him and his colleagues.

Sagasta's Parliamentary Backing.

It is understood that Sagasta's promised majority will come together ready to second the Premier on the first two questions with which the Government will have to deal—the Cuban policy and the policy to be pursued in case of intervention, in all its phases, on the part of the United States to put an end to the war on the island, and incidentally in regard to the action of the Spanish Government in the light of the report on the Maine inquiry. Although it is more than probable that Señor Sagasta would maintain his large majority unbroken in dealing with these vexing questions, if the Liberal Party were actually united throughout Spain, it cannot be known, until his resultant policy is revealed, at what point the majority will break away from him to follow the menacing cries of their constituents.

Señor Sagasta shows by his estimate that he would continue to maintain conservative tolerance and patience toward the United States, and to carry out this policy to a definite conclusion he needs an unusually strong majority. At the same time he could deal with internal questions with absolute power and with dispatch. The Opposition journals of Madrid are filled with editorial articles promising the support of the Government to any "reasonable limit compatible with the honor of Spain." And attention is drawn by the Government journals to the patriotism expressed by the Liberals in the Cortes in 1895, who, although in the majority, united with the Conservatives in voting the budget, and in supporting until after the crisis the Cuban policy of the newly appointed Premier, Señor Cánovas. These journals trust the Opposition may show a similar patriotism now.

But the support of the Republican and the Carlist press is qualified in terms of the greatest elasticity, all depending upon the definition of the phrase "honor of Spain." The suggestion of one Madrid organ of Carlist proclivities, the other day, that Cuba was indeed lost, and that the best way out of all difficulty was to sell the island to the United States, puts a suggestive limit to the extent of the support the Carlists are willing to render the present Government.

Of late years Don Carlos has been playing a waiting game; he has been maintaining a policy of education, quietly distributing pamphlets and forming juntas and clubs all over the country. So quietly has he worked that no estimate of his forces can be given with any idea of accuracy. He has been quietly pointing out the terrible misrule of the present régime and the excellent condition of things which might prevail were King Carlos VII. on the throne. He has recently given no indication of his Cuban policy except that pointed out above; his only aim has been to have the idea of misrule thoroughly instilled in and imbibed by the minds of all, and that he is the only man who can give Spain a good government.

Don Carlos's Cuban Policy.

In his latest pamphlets, by his almost perfect silence on the Cuban question he intimates that the "ever faithful isle" is lost to the Spanish Crown. But he knows that the loss when it comes will be the last straw in the balance against the throne. He believes that the upheaval will not only retire the Government, but the dynasty itself, and that a republic more aggressive toward Cuba and the United States even than the Cánovas Government will be set up. Still, he will wait. He realizes from experience that republics cannot exist for any length of time in Spain, and is not optimistic enough to believe the one which will follow the downfall of Alfonso and his Queen Regent will be an exception to the rule. The great cry will go up from the Spanish people for somebody able to govern them. Then will be his opportunity to come in the guise of a rescuer and attempt to make a happy ending of the drama that has racked poor Spain for so many years.

The Don as a Rescuer.

The loss of Cuba he will lay at the doors of the ignorance of the present dynasty, supported by the criminal negligence of the Government and by the illusions of a misguided people. The stress that he will put upon this last phrase will be sufficient, it is believed, to insure a pacific policy in regard to the United States and to accept the inevitable in regard to Cuba.

The quarrel between the two branches of the Bourbon house in Spain dates back to 1833, when, King Ferdinand dying without a son, the question arose whether he should be succeeded by his brother, Carlos, or by his daughter, Isabella. According to the old Salic law of 1713, it should have been by the brother, for that measure precluded women from the throne. Nowadays, however, the so-called legal rights provided by the Salic law trouble the Spaniards very little. What they want is good government, easy money with little exertion, and as much of the tinsel of the ancient grandeur and so-called honor as they can possibly get. Along these lines Don Carlos believes he will be acceptable when the propitious moment arrives.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

BURGLAR THREATENED HER.

Mrs. Williams Had An Exciting Experience with An Intruder in Her Apartments.

Mrs. W. M. Williams of 54 St. Nicholas Avenue had an exciting experience with a burglar in her apartments yesterday afternoon, during which he threatened twice to kill her.

About 3 o'clock, when alone in the house, she saw a well-dressed man in the dining room rifling a trunk. He pointed a revolver at her, threatening to kill her if she moved. Mrs. Williams preserved her presence of mind, and, dropping on her knees, crawled to a push button, which she touched, causing a bell to ring in the janitor's apartments down stairs.

When the burglar saw her action he placed the revolver at her head, saying, "Now, by heaven, I will kill you," but hearing a noise in the hall he became frightened and made his escape. Mrs. Williams ran to the rear fire escape, and, descending to the ground, one floor below, she made her way out to the street. Seeing the burglar running up the street, she called to a passer-by, and both started after him. The man ran into a policeman at One Hundred and Tenth Street, and coolly told him that there had been a burglary and that the man had run around the corner.

Mrs. Williams arrived on the scene at this point and caused the man's arrest. He gave his name as Henry Frost, a bartender, twenty-seven years old, of 441 Lenox Avenue. A box which he had taken from Mrs. Williams's trunk, containing two diamond rings, three purses, a watch, $25 in money, and other articles, was found in his possession, and also a revolver, a "jimmy," and six skeleton keys.

The Beer Stamp Rebate Again.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 26.—Brewers of this city say that the New York State Brewers' Association, through Attorneys Untermyer and Marshall of New York, will contest the ruling of United States Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott, that the 7½ per cent. rebate granted in beer stamps, not used prior to enactment of the Dingley tariff shall be refunded.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

She was such a pretty little maiden, it was such a pretty hat, and he was such an amiable-looking old horse. Perhaps he could not help it—she was such an attractive little girl and that was such a nice little hat bristling with wings under his very nose. Just a little souvenir!

There was a sudden pull that started every hat pin, a crunching of feathers, and a disheveled little maiden with tears in her eyes stepped back upon the sidewalk, and a plaintive little voice murmured despairingly:

"Oh dear, horsey, do you belong to the Audubon Society, too?"

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"Oh-o-o-o," called a small boy to a lone woman cyclist the other Sunday, in tones of derision, "woman suffrage!" The small boy evidently did not quite know the meaning of his remark, only that in some way it meant to him something strong-minded and not quite womanly, and he felt it his duty to apply the expletive to the woman who did not meet with his approval. As a matter of fact the woman was without doubt a lady, she wore a lady-like bicycle suit, and the only fault that could be found with her was that she was out alone and on Sunday. The incident was an interesting commentary upon the Sunday in the land of freedom, and particularly freedom for women.

Americans are wont to boast that women can go anywhere and at any time alone without annoyance. To a great extent that is true, but it does not apply to Sunday. A great many women do not know this because they are not apt to be out on that day alone, except in going to and from church. But it is a fact which a lone woman will soon discover if she cares to experiment. The parks are distinctly unpleasant places for women to visit on Sunday. Two women together will be subject to comment which, if not insulting, will be annoying, and a woman alone will not carry on the experiment long. A woman on a bicycle may go anywhere alone on any other day of the week, but if she is not called woman suffragist on Sunday she will hear personal comments upon her dress and her appearance which will cause her to wish herself at home. The woman who wanders up Fifth Avenue alone Sunday afternoon may not be spoken to, but she will be likely to feel very uncomfortable and out of place.

It may be because of the general class of people who take the first day of the week for a holiday, or it may be because the better class of women as a rule do stay at home one day in the week; but, whatever it is, the fact remains that on Sunday the American woman cannot go out alone with that boasted feeling of security that she has on other days.

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Jack was six and Margery only three, and they were having the nicest time playing some game together. What it was mamma had not noticed until suddenly she observed a very strange performance on the part of little Margery.

The child had put an old straw hat on her head, then taken it off, grasping it tightly by the crown with her left hand while with the right she was vigorously scratching the back of her head.

"Why, Margery," said mamma, "come right here to me. What is the matter? Why are you doing that?"

"Why, mamma," said Margery, in grieved tones, "we are playing coal man, and that is the way the coal man always does."

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No one has seemed to realize what a blessing the Lenten matinées are to the glove man and what an education they are to the women in the way of applause. "Talk about people not wearing out clothes in Lent," said the glove man, enthusiastically; "it is the best season of the year for me. Lent means concerts galore for people's favorite charities and with their favorite artists to play and sing. Of course women are the chief patrons of afternoon affairs, and it would surprise people who do not know to see how they applaud, and it means much to the glove trade."

And it is a fact. There is not a woman who would let Pol Plançon go off the stage without an effort to bring him back again. She claps with her fingers first in one palm and then in the other, and she claps with both hands together, making a fairly loud hollow sound. And the result is effective; there is nothing weak or effeminate about it. It is not exactly like masculine applause; that can be heard now and again at a matinée, rising above the preponderance of applause—a deep bass, bare-handed, masculine clap, but the women produce the volume of sound, and it is just possible that M. Plançon would not come back so smilingly for anything else.

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For people who are interested in the subject of small hats the concert of the Jewell Day Nursery last week was a revelation. Upon the tickets there was printed in small letters, "Ladies are earnestly requested to wear small hats." The grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria was not arranged with the idea of hats at all, hence the request. And the result was interesting. From the back of the room the artistic head of M. Jean Gerardy as he bent over his 'cello—it was certain that he had a 'cello because it could be heard—could just be seen apparently floating upon a sea of plumes, velvet, and aigrettes. Pol Plançon and Ffrangcon Davies had the appearance of the wonderful lady who can be seen in and at the entrance of houses of entertainment such as are to be found along the board walk at Atlantic City—entertainments which do not charge as much admittance fee as is asked at a Waldorf-Astoria concert—the wonderful lady who is usually engaged in sitting upon her waist and who seems to be entirely healthy and happy without any body or limbs below it.

This weird and mysterious effect of the artists was produced by the small hats. There was not a doubt that they were small—relatively. There were not a half dozen that attained the magnitude of a picture hat, but a pretty toque of cloth, encircled with a wreath of life-sized Jacque roses and a few aigrettes on top can do about as much mischief in the way of a screen as anything in the nature of head covering. There was not a hat that did not have a few so-called small plumes or tall bows, and down in the middle of the big room two tall white plumes, standing straight and high in the air, waved their heads like old war horses challenged to battle.

Really, between the Audubon Society, the people who have a vulgar desire to see what is going on in front of them, and the milliners who have no use for hats which will not carry a certain amount of moneyed millinery, the women of to-day are having a hard time.

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There is a dog, an Irish setter, up in the country who does not like Wagner. He has not an ear for music—or perhaps he has—according to individual opinion. This is not due to his being a country dog—perish the thought. He is not a real country dog, for he belongs to that select class of society which is known as suburban, and if the dog was not a dog he would now be putting the finishing touches to a liberal education by constant travel—to and from the city. But as it is, he is still enveloped in a rich rural, suburban atmosphere, and it is clear that his lack of interest in harmony is not due to lack of environment or a neglected early education. But at the same time he hates and abhors music.

Light, gentle music fills him with a plaintive feeling of whining sorrow, while anything of a deep Wagnerian type reduces him to a state of deep, howling despair which, if he could bear, no one else could. Actually his suffering is so real and his attempts to stop what to him are agonizing discords on the piano with his paw are so pitiful that it would be inhuman to continue them.

And his objections are not only to secular music and sounds. The sound of the church bells he apparently considers another method of torture, and he howls with terror and agony when he hears them. Why and in what way his sensitive nerves are affected it is left to the student of dogs and psychology to discover.

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There is a Boston mother who has always one nightly office to perform for her children, and it is never neglected when it is in any way possible to avoid it. The babies are growing so big that the small boy is in trousers and the small girl can talk, but the motherly duty is never omitted. The children go up to the nursery to go to bed and when the evening ablutions have been completed and the little nightgowns are on there is a cry from two small voices: "Now, mamma, come and give us a cuddley time."

Then mamma goes, and taking the little girl first—the small boy considers it his manly prerogative to give this privilege always—cuddles her up in her arms and talks all sorts of love nonsense to her for a few minutes, when the small boy's turn comes. He is kissed and cuddled and petted in the same way, and then the two babies go to bed and to sleep quite happy.

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Some clever women have discovered the best way of utilizing the old newspapers with which every woman finds her house so overcrowded in these days. The one, a mother who has children in the nursery, utilizes them for a little extra fire in the grate for her children to dress and undress by in the morning and evening. She tears the papers in pieces, twists them into tight rolls in which form they burn more slowly than if open, and give all the heat that is needed.

Another woman gives her papers to a poor woman who without them might suffer from cold. She uses them twisted in the same way, and with them she can do much toward keeping a warm room. It is a subject worth considering. One objection by the housewife will be that papers make the most undesirable kind of ashes—thin black films which it is almost impossible to control and keep from floating around the room and settling to leave marks of black soot.

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It is always a trouble to know how to send flowers any distance to keep them from bruising and withering. A bunch of violets which was sent into the city the other day must have been in a close box for thirty-six hours before being taken out and put into water, and at the end of that time the flowers looked as fresh as if they had just been picked. They were tied up tightly in a bunch with a little maidenhair fern surrounding them, as such a bouquet is made, and then wrapped in oiled paper and placed in a square box the corners of which were filled in with the oiled paper to prevent them from tossing about.

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The patriotism in the air is so strong just now that it wakes an enthusiasm for National airs even of other countries. Pol Plançon sang the "Marseillaise" the other day, and its first notes, as they were struck by the accompanist, caused an appreciative little murmur to run through the audience, and at the close of the song there was more applause than for anything that much appreciated artist had sung.

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The violinist is the one woman, perhaps, excepting the pianist, who delights in large hands. They are invaluable to her, and if she can get them in any way she will. Miss Maud Powell submitted her hands to massage treatment at one time for this purpose and, as she thought, with happy results. Strength in both arms is required, and the right side of the body, with the constant use of the bow, acquires an unusual development.

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"What wonderful shoulders! How the Greeks worshipped the beautiful form!" said the art lecturer the other day, quoting Ruskin. "Ruskin said that forty years ago," the man learned in art went on, "and we have been saying ever since that the great idea of the Greeks was to make the beautiful form. Do you know the story of the Englishman? He was talking of one of our roses, the most beautiful rose in the world, with a long, thick stalk. 'Ah,' he said, 'we English people have the roses, but the Americans have the stalk.'

"We know that to make the beautiful rose we must have the large, finely developed stalk. The Greeks had the head, but they knew that the way to make the head was to cultivate the beautiful body."

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"Oh, but you know," said the woman at the club as she greeted a friend, "that I have such a nice husband. He is the dearest man in the world."

"That is one happy marriage," thought the woman, who happened to overhear the remark, to herself. Later she stood again near the same woman, who was talking to another friend. She was still speaking of husbands, but this time there was a touch of acidity in her tones.

"I would never let any one know," she was saying; "I would make people think there never was such a man until it came time for the divorce, and then I would tell everything."

And the woman, overhearing for the second time, opened her eyes and thought things.

A Hint from the Klondike

Joseph Ladue, the famous trapper and miner and the present owner of Dawson City, and for many years the agent of the Alaska Commercial Company, gives a hint to persons going to Alaska. He writes:

"I have always used the Royal Baking Powder in Alaska and Northwest Territory, as no other gave equal satisfaction in that harsh climate. I also found my customers always insisted on having that brand."

This hint should be taken by every housekeeper. The qualities which make the Royal the only baking powder profitable to use in the Klondike are quite as important and valuable in a baking powder used at home. These qualities are peculiar to the Royal, and make it the best for use everywhere.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WORKING WOMEN'S HOMES

What Is Being Done to Give Them Comfortable Home Life at Moderate Expense.

NINETY IN FORTY-SIX CITIES

Board Ranges from $1 to $7—Many Comforts Given for That Money, Though Few of the Homes Are Self-Supporting.

There is a vast amount of matter for thought in an article upon "Boarding Homes and Clubs for Working Women," written by Mary S. Fergusson, which appears in the last bulletin of the National Department of Labor.

The working woman has perhaps received more than her share of attention in the number of years in which she has been gradually making her appearance in public life, but she is undoubtedly an important part of the social problem, and as her change of sphere has undoubtedly complicated matters a little, she may be worth all the words that have been expended upon her.

The most surprising thing in the history of the boarding homes and clubs which are supposed to be the nucleus of the social life of the working woman is the astonishingly small number of them compared to the number of working women. The statistics given do not include all the homes for women, but take up the most important of them in the different cities of the Union, and give the number of applicants who are unable to find admission. The already crowded, or at least comfortably filled, condition of such homes and clubs as are in existance marks their inability to fill the demand, and shows the opening for more effort in this direction. There are only ninety homes given and to be found in forty-six cities.

No charitable institutions are included in the list, but philanthropy is the lever which has raised and kept the greater number of them in existence. They are intended for the working women of moderate means, and as a rule are well satisfied if the income from the guests pays the running expenses of the houses, rents, salaries, and incidentals being met in other ways.

Salary and Age Limits.

It is specified in the greater number of these homes that the guests must be self-supporting, earning a small salary, and in some the amount is specified—earning less than $10 a week, as in the St. Bartholomew's Girls' Club boarding house, this city, while in others the salary of the woman who is received must not exceed $6 or $8. In some, if her salary amounts to either of the two sums specified, she is obliged to go elsewhere if the room she occupies is needed by some one less fortunate. This is, of course, a necessity in a philanthropic work which is taxed to the extent of its ability.

In many of the homes there is an age limit. It is felt that it is the young and inexperienced girl who not only earns less, but whose temptations are greater, and who is less fitted to cope with them. "Under twenty-seven," "under twenty-five," "under thirty," "under thirty-five," "twelve to fifty" are some of the age limits, and "under sixty" is the most comprehensive where the age is a gauge for admission. In some of the homes women of all ages are taken, but in the greater number of them an effort is made to accommodate the younger women.

A complaint that is heard sometimes from people interested in the welfare of working-women is that there is so little done for the middle-aged woman. She is not of so much interest. She has not a growing future before her, she is not so pliable and easily molded to the wishes and desires of her benefactor. But these same rules apply in her employment, and it is more difficult for her to find work, if she loses her employment, or is taking up outside work for the first time, than a younger woman, and she may be the most unhappy of woman workers, for she has not the hope or the prospects of the younger woman, and she knows it. This scheduled list of homes emphasizes her need, but it is perhaps illogical to complain when there is not enough philanthropy to go around, and the younger woman certainly needs all she can get.

Home Life for the Inmates.

The word home, it is explained, is not intended to express an institutional idea or charity, but the real home life which it is hoped to give the girls and women who become residents. In the greater number of the homes they are expected to receive their friends in the pleasant home parlors; there is a library of good books at their disposal, a piano, and many other conveniences which it would be impossible for them to obtain otherwise for the money they are able to pay for board, to say nothing of nourishing food. There is also a housemother in attendance, and few of the homes have unpleasant restrictions, the hour for closing the house, 10 o'clock or 10:30, being the most strongly emphasized.

The amount paid by the residents of the ninety homes and clubs given varies from $1 a week, the minimum amount received in the House of Mercy, Cincinnati, to the $7 a week, which is the maximum cost of board and lodging at the Margaret Louisa, New York, and the Portland Women's Union, Portland, Oregon. In five homes the minimum cost is over $4 a week, and in fifty-eight it is possible for a woman to live at a cost of $3 a week or less. In some of the lower priced homes the privilege of the laundry is given, and in others, higher priced, the laundry is included in the price of board. At one laundry work is done at the rate of 25 cents a dozen. At the Boarding House for Working Girls in Boston, when a girl is received who cannot pay $3.50 a week for board, an effort is immediately made to help her to be self-supporting.

The Women's and Young Women's Christian Associations of the different cities are doing much excellent work in boarding homes for women, but the first home of this kind was opened through the efforts of the Ladies' Christian Union of New York. The rule for admission laid down by the union is that the applicant shall be "earning wages and unable to pay the price of usual boarding houses."

This makes the date, 1856, of the foundation of the first permanent home for working women surprising, in connection with the general impression that self-supporting women are a recent evolution, and the Temporary Home Association of Philadelphia began work for the temporary help of those out of employment at an even earlier date—1849. The greater number of the homes—sixty-four—have been opened since 1879.

With one or two exceptions, in the ninety establishments given there are almost no girls employed in factories, one exception being the Adams House, Waltham, Mass., where an excellent establishment is conducted by the Waltham Watch Company for its employes, and another is the Jane Club, an offspring of the famous Chicago Hull House, which had for foundation members two bookbinders, two shoemakers, and one shirt maker.

The Margaret Louisa Home.

The Margaret Louisa Home of New York has the largest proportion of the whole number of boarders of any of the ninety, and the classification of their employments covers the widest field and is particularly interesting as a commentary upon women workers. Notwithstanding all that has been said concerning the number of women who are taking up so-called unfeminine employments, it would seem from the list of the Margaret Louisa's guests that they were in the minority—certainly in numbers in individual professions.

The greatest number of women in one employment represented at the Margaret Louisa are teachers, and there were 1,710 of them, not including teachers in art, cooking, kindergarten, vocal and instrumental music, 244 all told, making a total of 1,954. Milliners come next in numbers, 630; dressmakers, 436, and housekeepers, 171. In what would be called the outside lines of work there is a marvelous variety, but not many women in any one employment. There are 449 travelers, 246 stenographers, 70 physicians, 39 librarians, 15 lecturers, 37 missionaries, 11 actresses, 98 nurses, and in less numbers every other trade conceivable is represented — forewomen, photographers, farmers, chiropodists, organists, editors, lawyers, florists, hatters, umbrella makers, confectioners, hair curlers, and merchants. That gives an idea of some of them.

There might, perhaps, be a little explanation given in regard to the housekeepers, who seem to appear in greater numbers than might be expected at a temporary home like the Margaret Louisa, thirty-five days being the maximum time during which a guest may remain. But the house is extremely desirable as a temporary stopping place, and married women going there for a few days have been known to register themselves as self-supporting—as undoubtedly they are literally—and the profession they give is, naturally, that of housekeeper.

Of boarding clubs, the Working Girls' Club of Buffalo is interesting. An annual member paying $1 a year has the privilege of living at the club home. Since 1895 this home has not only been self-supporting, but has saved a small reserve fund. It pays $1,000 a year rent, which the room rentals nearly cover, and has a restaurant where members are charged 10 cents a meal and non-members 15 cents. About 150 members take dinner at the club every day, and from 60 to 70 take breakfast and supper. The bill of fare for a ten-cent dinner includes soup, roast, potatoes, and one other vegetable, brown bread, white bread, dessert, and tea or milk.

While at many of the homes there are religious services held daily or weekly, in only a few is attendance at all compulsory. There are almost no stringent rules of any kind, and among the ninety homes examined it was found that there were only two where there was anything of this kind. These apparently were not prosperous, and it was found that the Superintendent's experience had been gained in reformatory work.

In all the homes and clubs there is a growing tendency toward individuality for the inmates. Single beds replace the old-time double ones, and where two or three girls are obliged to occupy the same room, as well as a separate bed, there is a separate chair, washstand, and clothes closet, and possibly screens or curtains. This is not always the case, but the investigation has proved that there is an increasing tendency in this direction, which is hygienic as well as refining.

WHIST.

I own it without hesitation,
Temptation I cannot resist,
When asked to make one at the table,
And join in a rubber at whist.

To me, 'tis a pastime most pleasant,
With friendly opponents to meet,
With hope—I am free to acknowledge—
That they will soon meet with defeat.

In games which we play on life's platform
Self meets with our warmest regard,
We all like the best of a bargain;
My friends, 'tis the same playing cards.

'Tis game that requires much study,
And does not for interest lack,
But fills one with joy most ecstatic
To hold the best cards in the pack.

We shuffle and cut, then we deal them,
The suits in their order we fix,
Indulging in wild speculations
On chances for taking the tricks.

And if—after looking them over—
We're pleased with the suit and the trumps,
The heart vents its pleasant emotions
In series of satisfied thumps.

When ready for action, assuming
An absent and far-away air,
Yet still all alert for the battle,
Proceeding with caution and care.

Our plans are not always successful,
We failure oft meet for our pains,
And bitter experience teaches
Good cards are essential as brains.

For all, then, the chances are even,
My conscience gives never a twist,
I fail to conceive the objection,
'Gainst playing a rubber at whist.

—Katherine B. W. Libby in Somerville Journal.

LECTURES ON PAINTING.

Walter S. Perry to Give Free Talks at Pratt Institute.

Beginning on Wednesday, Walter S. Perry, Director of the Department of Fine Arts, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, will deliver a series of eight lectures on painting. They will be illustrated by 600 lantern photographs, and will be given in Assembly Hall, Pratt Institute, on successive Wednesday afternoons.

In these lectures the history and condition of the times and the causes leading to special phases in the development of painting will be comprehensively treated. The various artists named and contemporaries will be classified and grouped according to their relative position and influence during successive periods.

The lectures embrace Italian, German, Flemish, Dutch, French, Spanish, and English painting, and are free to the public.

THE BABY AND ITS NEEDS

Dr. Mary Ingram Talks of Its Care, Clothing, and Nursery as It Develops.

MUST SLEEP WITHOUT ROCKING

Cleanliness, Freedom, Warmth, and Nourishment Are Chiefly Needed—Trained Nursemaids a Great Assistance—Biology of the Baby.

The nursery was the point at which Dr. Mary de Booij Ingram began a talk upon hygienic conditions for children at the conference of the domestic science department of the Brooklyn Institute last week. She would have preferred to commence in the country, for it was to be desired, she said, that each young life should begin surrounded by nature's harmonies—dewdrops, daisies, and clover. But, taking up life under ordinary conditions, she began:

"The two rooms for the children's day and night nursery should be the brightest in the house, and preferredly on the third floor, provided there is an attic above. If possible the day nursery should be a corner room, with windows looking south and west. There should be proper blinds and awnings in the hot weather. An open fireplace is desirable, and for heating the room there is nothing so healthful as the open fire, except that in this country there are degrees of cold when it would not be sufficient to maintain even heat all through the room. If the room is heated by a hot-air furnace, lessen the dryness by placing vessels containing water in front of the register. Have fireplaces and lights well guarded.

"Two thermometers should be kept in the nursery, one near the floor, and the temperature should range between 66 and 70 degrees. In cold weather children should not be allowed to play too near the windows. A ventilating board may be used to secure admission of fresh air. It consists of a board five inches high, made to fit exactly below the lower sash, which is to be closed upon it. In this way air is admitted between the upper and lower sashes. In addition to this constant ventilation the windows should be opened wide two or three times daily when the children are absent, and the room warmed again before their return.

How to Furnish the Nursery.

"The floors should be of hard wood or painted, with one or two large rugs of bright color. The walls should be painted a delicate tint, and should be washed down from time to time—at least twice a year. There should be a few growing plants in the room, gold fish, perhaps a canary or two.

"To furnish the nursery let us not forget a low table and small chairs where the children can play and take their meals. A certain amount of the furniture should be made in proportion to the size of the children. Here is a quotation from 'Children's Rights':

"'How should we like to live half the time in a place where the piano was 12 feet in height, the door knobs at an impossible height, and the mantel shelves in the sky, where every mortal thing was out of reach except a collection of highly interesting objects on dressing tables and bureaus, guarded, however, by giants and giantesses three times as large and powerful as ourselves, forever saying, 'Musn't touch'?

"Children cannot appreciate fine art, but bright, inexpensive pictures should adorn the walls. Let the grown-up furniture be plain, without sharp corners and without upholstery. Have one or two pretty washable screens to keep out draughts and soften lights. Stationary washbasins are out of place in a child's nursery.

"In the night nursery a few chairs and pretty iron or brass cribs are all that are necessary. The nurse must also have her bed there, and exquisite cleanliness must be maintained. Electric light consumes the least oxygen and is without danger, therefore it is to be preferred. Children should have separate beds and should sleep in the dark. One of the pyramid night lamps will be all that is needed for the baby.

Children in England.

"In England the nurse is often handed down like the family silver. The young mother, remembering her faithfulness, feels that with 'dear Janet' her children's happiness will be secured. As the number of children increases, an under nurse is engaged, who feels herself fortunate to come under the training of the experienced Janet. In this way the wheels of many English nurseries run with great regularity, and there is a sense of profound trust in the hearts of both mother and children. It is all in keeping with the moss-grown cathedrals and the old historic legends. English children of the higher ranks spend so many years principally under the care of nurses and governess that their approximate ages may be surmised by speaking of them as still in the nursery or still in the schoolroom. The parents are, nevertheless, cognizant of all their doings, and there are stated hours in each day, much looked forward to, when they come together in the sweetest communion.

"Last Summer, when in London, I was present at one of these children's hours in the home of one of my old school companions. A little girl was breathlessly relating all the events of the morning walk in Kensington Park, when the younger sister interrupted her, saying: 'Oh, Chrissie, won't you please say Amen and let me tell mother all the rest?'

"One can't help wondering whether the English method of bringing up children is not productive of sounder nervous organizations in both mothers and children. The quiet, regular course of child life with its large proportions of time in the open air, and the close contact of children with nature—for even in the cities there are plenty of gardens well used by children—the studied simplicity of their food, plain nourishing and unstimulating; the 'bread and butter' children they are sometimes called. 'Thou shalt obey' and 'thou shalt speak the truth,' is a brief summary of English law for children, and it seems to comprehend and control every fault that child is heir to.

"Here in America we hail the advent of training schools for nursery maids where in babies' hospitals they are taught by trained nurses. I know several who are doing good work—graduates of the Babies' Hospital on Hicks Street. They wear a very pretty dress of pale blue, with white apron and cap, which gives a pleasing effect, and in a sense enshrines the nurse and secures for her the respect of the other servants. I hope that good work will increase and prosper, for it is much needed.

Healthy, Happy Babyhood.

"And what are the requisites for a healthy, happy babyhood, from the physician's standpoint? Simple enough, yet it needs intelligent patience to secure them. The child must have absolute cleanliness, freedom of motion, warmth, and nourishment given at regular intervals. One thing more—milk does not quench thirst, so the baby must have a little pure water several times a day.

"Handle the baby gently, for it is extremely sensitive, yet hold it firmly, for it loves the sense of security. Let it sleep quietly without rocking. Its weakness is shown by the fact that it continually falls asleep. It ought to sleep about twenty hours out of twenty-four during the first few weeks. From its first hour it should be laid in its little bed and expected to go to sleep, and if this is kept up the habit will be established. Every two hours during the day and twice during the night it must spend a half hour with the mother drinking in love and nourishment. In the New England Maternity Hospital, where numbers of babies are together, they are trained in this way, and I can remember at first being wakened in the night by the warbling of many babies at their accustomed feeding hours, and with an amusing regularity, and a little later stillness; the little beings had returned to slumberland. We used to take the approximate temperatures by putting each little cheek against our own, and the longing to hug the babies was quite irresistible.

"For babies who have to be artificially fed the hygienic nursing bottle is by far the best. It is used in the Babies' Hospital and has much to recommend it.

"The great event of baby's day is baby's bath, which should be in warm water, 80 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit. If perfect drying and massage are given no dusting powder will be needed.

"By far the best infant's dress is that which comes in three Princess garments, all made from neck to feet. The night clothes consist of two long garments, arranged sleeve within sleeve, and put on as one. The first three months the garments should not exceed twenty-eight inches in length, which leaves the child free to kick and develop its members. Crocheted or knitted socks must be worn with dresses of this length.

The Three Periods of Childhood.

"Medically, we divide childhood into three periods—infancy, from birth to two years; childhood, from two to seven years, and late childhood, from seven to fifteen. The following facts about infant biology have been pretty well proved. During the first few days of life the child is hardly more intelligent than a plant. Its soul and intellect are there, waiting to be awakened. All its movements are automatic or instinctive. It never attempts to change its position, but remains as it is laid. Of the special senses only taste is developed. It probably cannot see except to distinguish light from darkness, and does not wink if the finger is brought close to its eyes. It is, in short, not directly conscious of anything.

"Soon most interesting changes begin. There is a distinct increase of power of control over its members. It begins to try to grasp objects at three months, but is unable to judge whether they are near or far away. At six months it can value well-directed movements, and will play with toys. It tries to sit up between three and four months, but does not succeed in doing so until six months. If supported it will try to put one foot before the other on the mother's lap. The creeping period generally extends from seven to ten months, when the baby begins to try to walk with support.

"At one year old, strong children can walk a little without help, but if they do not, it is of no consequence. If the ankles are not very strong, walking is better postponed, and should be left entirely to the baby's discretion. If there is a tendency to bow legs, the mother herself can do a good deal toward correcting it by proper manipulation and massage.

"Let me recommend to all mothers two most charming books on the child question: 'Children's Rights,' by Kate Douglas Wiggin, and 'The Children of the Future,' by Nora Archibald Smith."

IN THE CLUBS.

To those women gathered at the breakfast of Sorosis last week who had any knowledge of the slang of the day there was a feeling of amusement as the President of that dignified body began her address of welcome by saying: "We greet you with the glad hand." That is one of those apt expressions which get tangled up in the brain, no one knows how. Mrs. Hall probably wondered, as she arranged her speech, where among the classics she had read that pleasant, expressive little phrase.

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"Unity United and Organization Organized" is the motto of the women's clubs at large nowadays. The Chicago Woman's Club sent out invitations to the Presidents of ten clubs last week to meet to consider the advisability of forming a federation of the women of Chicago and Cook County to co-operate in practical work. This federation will be entirely independent of the State Federation, and, it is said, will be called the Woman's Club, and will comprise in actual membership some 25,000 women. This will mean 162 organizations organized. Such a body will be a great power. The Chicago Woman's Club is one of the best of women's clubs and a wonderful example of what a woman's club can do and be as a working force.

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Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, has been saying things about men out in Denver, and it is reported that the Denver women giggled—yes, giggled; that the word—with delighted appreciation. The remark was quite involuntary and ought to cause more masculine unhappiness than if it had been an attempt at facetiousness. When the great National Federation of Women's Clubs meet in Denver in June they are going to allow just as many ordinary, every-day men to come in to listen to the combined wit and wisdom of organized womanhood as care to. But the Saturday evening of the convention will be especially devoted to them, "for," as Mrs. Henrotin said, "the programme will be light and they will enjoy it."

This remark may throw a little luminous ray upon the reason why men have not shown any great enthusiasm about women's clubs heretofore, and have even, sometimes, made derisive remarks about them—they don't understand them—the programmes are too deep.

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The National Federation is so large that it is planning already for overflow meetings in Denver and talking of the probability of eventually arranging it in departments with department meetings that at the conventions women may get such part of the reports as they care for without being obliged to sit through much in which they are not interested.

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The Public Education Association, which does such a thoroughly good educational work, asked, in giving its last reports, for clothes and books for its department in the prison school. The clothes may be of all sizes, to be used for the boys in the Tombs, and to be sent to David Willard, 26 Delancey Street, and books and periodicals, good literature, and particularly magazines that are well illustrated, can be marked for the school and sent directly to the Tombs. The friends of the boys keep them supplied with papers of the worst description from the outside unless they are furnished with better material in other ways.

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The Primary Teachers' Association, of which Miss M. A. Magovern is President, opened a course of ten conferences under the direction of Miss Mary S. Thompson, last Friday at the Normal College, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. The conferences are to continue every Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The course is free to members, non-members being charged 50 cents. The next conference will be upon vocal hygiene. The human voice considered physically and psychologically, oral language, and the art of reading will be subjects of other conferences.

The New York State Household Economic Association, through its Chairman of Committee on Auxiliaries, Mrs. S. B. Larned, 309 West Genesee Street, Syracuse, is sending out an appeal to the clubs to aid the association in its work, which is to "awaken the public mind to the importance of a more scientific knowledge of foods and fuels, of sanitation and hygiene, and the proper rearing of children." It asks the clubs to co-operate by forming household economic sections for the study of the home, and that women individually work to bring about the formation of new clubs for the study of the home, and appeals "to the management of State and county fairs, farmers' institutes, the Grangers, and schools and colleges to establish lectures and conferences for women upon this vital subject."

All household economic or domestic science clubs are invited to join the National association. The annual dues are $1 for each delegate. The branch of the association at Syracuse has a flourishing school of domestic science started. The domestic science department of the Brooklyn Institute and the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Buffalo have joined the association as auxiliaries.

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Women's clubs have up to date done about everything the ingenuity of woman, anxious to do something, could do, but it has remained for the Pittsburg Woman's Club to do the most natural and womanly thing in the world, and that is to have a club baby. It appears to be an annual baby if fate is propitious, and Baby Wade, a very recent arrival and daughter of the President of the club has been installed club baby for 1898 in place of Baby Rosenstock who held the coveted place last year, and was withdrawn from office by her courteous mamma as soon as word was received that there was a later and younger aspirant for club honors.

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A meeting was held at the home of Mrs. W. Jennings Demorest, on Friday last, in memoriam for the late temperance leader, Frances Willard. The subject of raising money—$100,000 before the 1st of July—to secure the property rights to the big temperance temple in Chicago, which will then be called the Willard Building or Hall, was discussed.

THE OLD EASTER BONNET.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

Don't make 'em like they use to—done killed with too much style;
Fixed up with buds an' ribbons till you'd know 'em half a mile!
They all look mighty fancy, in the big store windows hung;
But they're nothin' like the bonnets they wore when we was young!

How much completer, neater, and sweeter was the old—
Time bonnet coverin' rosy cheeks and ringlets black an' gold!
Plain, with no fixin's on it—with ribbons white an' blue;
But a kiss beneath that bonnet was as sweet as honey dew!

Don't make 'em like they used to; yet the girls that wear 'em seem
Almost as lovely as the girls that made our boyhood's dream.
But still I sigh to see 'em in the big store windows hung,
For they're nothin' like the bonnets that they wore when we was young!

DISPLAY OF EASTER GOODS.

Features of the Stock Now Shown at Stern Brothers' Store.

An extensive assortment of dazzling creations in Easter headwear and an attractive display of the incoming designs in dress goods have recently drawn a continuous throng of women to Stern Brothers' emporium in West Twenty-third Street. In dress goods a large line of novelties in grenadine and barage is shown, very thin, in light grays, tans, heliotrope, and light blue. A handsome plaid grenadine for a waist with full sleeves and chiffon is a fetching design.

In parasols to match the Easter gowns, some very pleasing styles, exclusive with Stern Brothers, have just been put out. The "anpania," for example, ruffled all the way up with inch-wide ribbon in colors to match the garment, is an agreeable departure. Another exclusive style, the "eclipse," with a top of grosgrain silk and a pleating of chiffon, silk, and embroidered mousseline de sole. Each rib is fitted with an extension, giving a double top at the border. These are furnished to match the gown.

A swell Easter hat from Paris in this firm's display is of yellow straw, shepherdess shape, with a quantity of black and white net coiled around the top, jetted quills, and soft crushed roses under the brim. Another pretty creation is a round black hat faced with turquois blue, chiffon and silver around the crown, and wings hand-painted in blue. A picture hat in cream Leghorn, trimmed with cream lace, side effect of pink roses, and embroidered chiffon and feathers at the side, is another taking model.

Some effects in the new color, "Sèvres blue" or "porcelain," in gowns, are features of the extensive exhibit in Spring costumes. Ginghams in violent plaids for ladies shirtings, and for evening wear, tamboured effects in batiste, are other novelties in dress goods.—Adv.

Easter Sale at the Exchange.

All sorts of pretty things for Easter gifts, as well as shirt waists, sunbonnets, pretty things for Summer wear, and dolls and babies' wardrobes, can be found at the Woman's Exchange, 12 East Thirtieth Street, where an Easter sale is now in progress.

There are silver and gold china, fans, intaglios, beautiful embroideries for the table, sofa pillows, and homespun draperies. Brownies in the form of bunnies are quite new for the children. Luncheon is served after 12, and afternoon tea later.

SPRING OPENING Burt's SHOES. SPRING OPENING

Ladies', Gentlemen's & Children's Footwear

FOR EASTER, SPRING AND SUMMER.

The goods that we are now showing contain the choicest selection of stylish and reliable footwear ever offered by the well-known firm of BURT.

Ladies' Black and Tan Boots and Oxfords in large variety, made in the very latest style toes;—welted and turned soles.

Our Men's Department is especially attractive, containing choice lines of Russet, Patent Leather and Calf Boots and Oxfords, in the new Summer "Bulldog" and other suitable shapes for Spring and Summer.

We have added very extensive lines to our Children's Department, making that particular branch of our business complete in every detail. Shoes for the small folks which are attractive, yet serviceable, have been our aim, and we are fully satisfied that we have attained success in that direction.

72 WEST 23d STREET.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
184 5TH AVENUE, N. Y.

Tailor-Made Costumes,
Suits, Jackets, etc.,
To Order,
At Moderate Prices.

Style of Cut,
Fit and Finish,
Seldom Equalled.

Silk Waists
In Stock and to Order.

Unusual and Exclusive Designs

Exceptionally Low in Price.

THE PAST WEEK IN SOCIETY.

There has been little going on of any particular note in the gay world of New York during the past week. The shadow of the most solemn period of the Church year, Passion and Holy Week, which begin to-day, has been felt since Sunday last, and there has been a gradual slowing of the society engine and a gradual turning of attention to other things than entertaining and entertainments. Frivolous as may be the atmosphere of the New York society world, it always pauses to contemplate the story of the Passion, and this year as usual the curtain falls on the society stage from now until Easter Sunday.

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The large and beautiful musicale given by W. K. Vanderbilt in his graystone Fifth Avenue château on Wednesday evening and the fourth and last regular meeting of the Midwinter Club on Thursday evening at Sherry's were the only large events of the week. The Vanderbilt musicale was one of those large, perfectly appointed, and well-managed affairs which are only possible with the concomitants of well-filled purses, social experience, and palatial mansions. Mr. Vanderbilt, who had intended giving a large cotillion to make up to his young relatives for the abandonment of the one that he had purposed giving in February last, found a few days ago that it was so late in Lent that a dance would not be generally acceptable, even if largely attended, so many women having conscientious scruples anent Lenten dancing. He therefore very wisely decided upon a musicale, and at once engaged Seidl and his orchestra and Josef Hofmann and Leo Stern to play. Rather strangely, Mr. Vanderbilt did not attempt to have any vocal music. The musicale was given in the large banqueting hall, with its lofty roof and stained-glass windows, and in the quieter numbers the effect was churchlike. A supper, served at small tables placed everywhere in the upper rooms of the house, and some informal dancing completed this really beautiful entertainment. Mr. Vanderbilt's sisters, Mrs. Sloane and Mrs. Twombly, assisted him in receiving, and the guests, who numbered upward of 300, included all the people at all prominent in New York society to-day. Mr. Vanderbilt makes an admirable host, and seemed to enjoy looking after the comfort of his guests.

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The Midwinter Club closed its season on Thursday evening at Sherry's as brilliantly as it began it, and the first and last meetings were voted by the members and guests as the real successes of the club's season. The general order of the club's meetings was reversed, and the dancing and supper came before, instead of after, the entertainment. This was due to the fact that the players in the little one-act melodrama and farce presented had to come from the Lyceum and other theatres to Sherry's after their performances. The change was rather a surprise, and after the usual good supper the audience were prepared to more thoroughly enjoy the pièces de résistance of the evening. These were a performance of the charming little melodrama, "The Rose," by Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, in which Felix Morris took the principal part, assisted by Mr. Allison, Mr. Brinton, Miss Dellenbaugh, and Miss Riker. Miss Dellenbaugh next appeared in Kate Douglass Wiggin's clever and amusing musical monologue, a take-off of the Wagner music drama and a certain New York Wagnerian musical critic. Felix Morris, assisted by Mr. Whiffen, Mr. Findlay, and Miss Temple, then gave a capital rendition of the sprightly farce, "A Game of Cards." Although Thursday evening's meeting was the last regular one of the club for the season, it is understood has been so financially successful that it purposes giving an extra meeting, out of compliment to its members, on April 16. This will be an Easter dance.

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The society programme for the present week is almost barren of events. Even the organizers of charity entertainments have, with a few exceptions, ceased their labors, and only the meetings of the sewing classes and what is called a week-a-day's sale in aid of the Summer Rest Society, at the residence of Mrs. William G. Park, 47 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday morning and afternoon next, are to give an opportunity for the women of New York society to meet each other. At this last affair, there are to be tables named for the days of the week, which are to be in charge respectively of Miss Annie T. Morgan, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Albert Speyers, Mrs. William G. Park, Mrs. Charles G. Taylore, Mrs. T. B. Woolsey, and Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow. These ladies are all to be assisted by well-known young society women, and all kinds of useful articles are to be sold at the tables. The sale will take place between the hours of 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.

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There are no additions to be made this morning to the list of the April weddings which have already appeared in this column. Clarence Mackay and Miss Katherine Duer have decided upon May 17 for their wedding, and Miss Duer has chosen Miss Lila Sloane, Miss May Goelet, Miss Katharine Neilson, Miss Evelyn Burden, and Miss Daisy Leiter for her bridesmaids. Philip Lydig will be Mr. Mackay's best man. The invitations to this wedding will be issued soon after the arrival of Mrs. John W. Mackay and the Princess Colonna from London. The wedding of Benoni Lockwood, Jr., and Miss Isabel Bonner will be celebrated very quietly at the residence of the bride's parents in this city on Saturday afternoon, May 7. Luther B. Stoddart and Miss May Boyd, who is a cousin of Miss Bonner, will be married at St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., on April 28.

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There was quite an exodus out of town yesterday to Tuxedo, Hempstead, and the other country clubs of people who had determined to spend the next fortnight at these resorts, while the Washington and Southern trains have been crowded during the past few days, and the Old Dominion steamers to Old Point Comfort have had unusually heavy passenger lists. The going South, especially by the short and delightful sea journey to Fort Monroe, "to meet the Spring," is a favorite diversion of New York society at this time. The hotels at Old Point are filled with New Yorkers at present. The launching of the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky at Newport News on Thursday was witnessed by many well-known New Yorkers.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget recently gave an amateur theatrical entertainment at her London residence, of which a correspondent says: "Every one in town seems to have been at Mrs. Arthur Paget's theatricals, including most of the Ambassadors and all the pretty women. Mrs. Paget herself looked brilliant in black tulle, embroidered with silver, and with diamonds in her dark hair; Lady Lansdowne was also in black, and Lady Alington was beautiful in black and gold. Then Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, Lord and Lady Carrington, Lord and Lady Tweedmouth, Lady Howe, Lady Chesterfield, Lord and Lady Minto, Lord and Lady Coke, and many more were looking on, and the Duchess of Marlborough wore some beautiful pearls. The actors included Mrs. Paget's own daughter and the young daughters of Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and Mrs. Harry Higgins, as well as the Duke of Manchester, Lord Yarmouth, and Mr. Eliot, who all took part in 'My Lord in Livery,' while the other two plays were 'Dream Flowers,' (which has been seen very often of late,) and 'Mrs. Hilary Regrets,' in which Mrs. Glyn, the Duke of Manchester, and Mr. Leo Trevor took part, and Mrs. Glyn looked beautiful in gray satin with old lace."

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The last London Drawing Room, on March 12, seems to have been unusually brilliant for one so early in the Spring, and a London paper says of it: "Yesterday's was but a small Drawing Room, the attendance having been seriously diminished by the disagreeable weather that prevailed in the beginning of the week, just when people were making up their minds as to whether they would go to this one or wait for the possibly more genial airs of May. Small as it was, however, there were beautiful dresses worn, and the loveliness of the flowers surpassed that of the bouquets seen at the February function. The sun came out just as the Princess of Wales drove along the Mall. She was quite alone, and had a tremendous ovation as she passed along in her state coach with a crown on the top, bowing to right and to left, and looked quite like a fairy-tale Princess, wrapped in white ermine and with diamonds sparkling in her pretty brown hair. She was preceded by Sir Francis Knollys, Miss Knollys, and Lord Colville. There was very little for the sightseers to see, as few state carriages were out except the Russian Ambassador's, the Duchess of Buccleuch's, and the one belonging to Lord Lansdowne, which was quite beautiful, the hammer-cloth being entirely covered with coronets and crests of the family, and everything, even down to the silk stockings of the coachmen and footmen, matching the color of the carriage. M. de Soveral had a smart turn-out, and he took it so easily, with a cigarette in his mouth most of the time. Lady Loudoun was in the carriage of her cousin, the Duke of Norfolk, while the Ladies Scott were in the carriage of the Mistress of the Robes; they could not go to the first Drawing Room owing to the death of Lady Rachel Butler. Very few people looked on. The Ladies Egerton were driving up and down the line of carriages, and the Ladies Stanhope were on foot, as also were the Dowager Lady Clancarty and Lady Katherine Trench, Mr. and Mrs. Pelham Clinton, Mr. Richard Cavendish, and Mr. Francis Gordon."

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Some of the gowns worn appear to have been exceptionally handsome: "The royal circle must have been the smallest ever known, consisting as it did of only three people—the Princess of Wales, in pale mauve with many diamonds, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. No one in the immediate vicinity of the Court looked more elegant and graceful than Lady Lansdowne, whose train of bright violet velvet formed a delightful background for draperies of priceless Brussels lace, while her white dress was covered with embroideries, and brilliant, too, with beautiful jewels, which made the bodice quite stiff, while diamonds and pearls quite covered her neck, and she wore a beautiful tiara in her hair. Lady Granby looked very elegant, with her feathers arranged in picturesque fashion and diamonds glittering in her fluffy golden hair; and one of the most beautiful dresses was worn by Lady McGrigor, white satin appliqué with peach color velvet, and embroidered with diamonds and black and white pearls, with a train of pale peach-colored satin, brocaded with pale purple and white lilac."

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This gossipy London chronicle runs on as follows: "Lady Granville Gordon's train of black satin was lined very prettily with turquois blue, and worn with a white satin gown, veiled with jetted net. Her flowers were simply lovely, masses of white orchids and white gardenias, arranged to form one of the new Bow bouquets, and tied with very wide turquois-blue satin ribbons. Lady Savile, in white, with a black velvet train, carried in her hand a careless-looking bunch of pink roses with long stems, and looked charmingly well with her frank face and tall, French-looking figure. She presented her daughter, Miss Helyar, a pretty girl, whose girlish gown of white tulle over white satin was immensely admired, and whose bouquet consisted simply of a handful of white lilies. Lady Gilmour's bouquet of white orchids and palest yellow roses looked lovely with her very striking gown of antique point de gaze and her train of geranium-pink velvet. Some wonderful Brussels lace was arranged on Lady Alexander's rose-pink satin train, and appeared again upon her dress of white brocade. Lace played a prominent part, too, in the charming gown worn by Mrs. Wadsworth Ritchie, undeniably one of the most original and successful dresses seen yesterday at Buckingham Palace. The gown itself was of white mousseline de soie, with appliqués of fine cream lace, while the train was a veritable manteau de cour, slung from the shoulders and made in white satin, bordered with a complete ruche of shaded pink roses, and very cleverly lined with pale green glacé velvet. Lady Katherine and Lady Constance Scott looked very nice indeed dressed exactly alike in gowns of white satin, delicately embroidered with silver, and white satin trains, lined with pale blue and trimmed with gardenias and forget-me-nots. Lady Margaret Sackville looked particularly well, and was dressed very picturesquely with a diamond ornament fastening in the feathers in her Titian-gold hair. Among the many débutantes was a very pretty girl in white, with silver embroideries, who was presented by Lady McGrigor; and Miss Grace Van Cortlandt, an American girl, whose sister was presented by Mrs. Henry White) wore a very pretty dress hand painted with roses, with a train of pink with trails of the same flowers. Miss Merritt, who was presented by Lady Luck, wore white trimmed with ruchings of net, and a lovely lace sash on the left side fastened with apple blossom and an antique buckle, and one very pretty girl wore a wreath of pink roses arranged round the feathers in her hair.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

The return of cold and dreary weather the vernal airs and warm sun of mid-March brought many clubmen, who, deceived by into the belief that Spring had really arrived, had gone to the country clubs, back to town, and the clubhouses have consequently been crowded every evening during the week, and have presented the accustomed scene of Winter. Pool tournaments, which generally are the accompaniment of Lenten days, have been in progress during the past few weeks. The annual pool tournament of the Calumet Club was concluded recently, and was won by B. R. Bayne, who, after a long and well-fought contest, vanquished three formidable competitors in turn.

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Pool continues popular in the clubs. It has almost entirely superseded billiards, and as it gives an opportunity for frequent tournaments in which more men have a chance than in billiards, this popularity is easy to understand. "Dark horses" frequently appear in these club tournaments, and this fact also lends to them an interest which they would not otherwise possess. One well-known New York clubman has become known as "the pool tournament hypocrite," due to his having won a tournament a few years ago to the utter astonishment of his friends and acquaintances, who were not aware of the fact that he even knew how to play. It appeared afterward that, having some time on his hands, he had taken lessons in secret and practiced assiduously for a month previous to the tournament.

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The Racquet and Tennis Club has organized an inter-club pool tournament, which will begin at the Racquet Club on Monday evening, April 11, and will be continued on alternate evenings, excluding Sundays, until the prize, a beautiful silver cup, offered by the Racquet Club, has been won. The contestants in this tournament will be two in number from the Union, University, Union League, University Athletic, Metropolitan, Calumet, Knickerbocker, and Racquet Clubs, and each club has selected its two best pool players to represent it in the tournament. The Union Club will probably be represented by Andrew Miller and Wright Carroll, and this pair will be one of the most formidable in the tournament. The Racquet Club will extend the courtesies of its handsome house to the members of the clubs represented in the tournament on the evenings when the games are played. As may be supposed, this coming sporting event is attracting much attention and anticipatory interest in all the New York clubs.

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Carolus Duran, the French portrait painter who has come to paint the portraits of Miss Morton, daughter of ex-Gov. Morton; Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and other well-known New York society women, has been the recipient of much hospitality in several of the New York clubs during the past week. He was "put up" immediately upon his arrival at the Players, the University, and other leading clubs, and on Wednesday evening was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Players Club, tendered him by fifteen prominent New York artists, among whom were Irving R. Wiles, Frank Fowler, W. H. Low, Carroll Beckwith, Otto Bacher, Charles F. Forbes, Herbert F. Denman, Birge Harrison, and William M. Rice. M. Bernard, a pupil of M. Duran's, who is visiting New York at present, was also a guest at the dinner.

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The Treasurer's report read at the recent annual meeting of the University Club showed that the income of the club for the year had reached the surprising total of $327,535.11, of which $149,685.22 was house receipts. Of these receipts $95,000 was credited to the building fund. While the University Club has now 2,500 members, this showing of receipts is extraordinary, and means an average expenditure of at least $100 on the part of each member. There are over 300 candidates for resident membership, and 250 for non-resident membership. Notwithstanding the heavy expense of the new clubhouse, which is being built at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, and which will cost for the building alone $500,000, the club having paid $805,000 for the site, the financial future of the University Club need not be a cause of alarm among its members at present.

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There is some misapprehension among New York clubmen as to the time of moving of the University Club to its new Fifth Avenue home, and there has been a general impression that such move will be made during the coming Summer or early in the Autumn. As a matter of fact, the club's lease of its present quarters does not expire for over a year to come, or until May 1, 1899, and, while the house could easily be sublet before the expiration of the University's lease to one of several clubs which are looking toward it, its new clubhouse will hardly be completely finished before a year from this Spring.

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Due probably to this misapprehension as to the time of the University Club's moving up town, there is already much speculation as to the future of its present house. The University Club has leased it for some years, as the Union League did before it, from the estate of Leonard Jerome, at an annual rental of $25,000, which, it is generally understood, has been the dot of Lady Randolph Churchill, Mr. Jerome's eldest daughter. The Jerome estate will probably be willing to rent this building again to some club, but it is rumored that it will ask a larger rental, and that, if no club can be found to pay an increased rental, it may transform the building into stores. The probabilities are that the University Athletic Club will succeed to the building on the same terms as those which its elder brother, the University Club, has enjoyed.

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The New York Athletic Club purposes celebrating the taking possession of its new building, at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, next week by a reception and also by a novel art exhibition, which is to be made up of the fifty or sixty pictures owned in New York, and which have been the winners of the Clark and Hallgarten Prizes at the Spring Academy exhibition and of the Webb and Shaw Prizes at the Society of American Artists' annual exhibitions each year since these prizes were first instituted. This ought to bring together a notable and interesting collection of fine American canvases, and such an exhibition would show, as could be shown in no other way, the progress made by American landscape and figure painters during the past twenty years.

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The Lotos Club gave a rather unique art exhibition last week, which was made up of the pictures painted by artist members of the club, the capital idea being very warmly responded to. Some of the best American painters resident in New York are members of the Lotos, and these were all represented by good examples. Of course the display was not on the whole a notable art event, but there was much club interest felt and expressed in it. Many of the artist members of the Lotos, who, for one reason or another had not been represented at the exhibitions which the club has held during the past few Winters, had begun to resent their being constantly excluded, so that the present display was timely, thoughtful, and has made good feeling all around. The April exhibition, which will be the last to be held by the club this season, will be made up of American landscapes.

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The recent ladies' reception days at the Manhattan Club were the most successful ever given by that organization, and the large marble house was thronged during the afternoons and evenings with the fair friends of the members, who seemed to thoroughly enjoy the opportunity of exploring the huge building from basement to roof, even more than the beautiful pictures which were well displayed in the large Stewart gallery. There is some talk of a general reception to which ladies will be invited, at the Union League Club during Easter week, but the plans for this have not yet been definitely decided upon.

CLUBMAN.

NEWS ITEMS FROM NEWPORT.

Preparations Making for the Summer Guests and a Brilliant Season Expected.

NEWPORT, March 26.—The outlook for the season here is very bright. The cottage rentals are excellent and the list of attractions includes the horse show, extra yachting week, polo, golf, tennis, boat racing, and the assembling of the Newport Kat Bote Klub, of which Hermann Oelrichs is prime mover. Then there will be several large house warmings, notably that of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, while the usual large dinner parties, musicales, dinner dances, balls, and the prospects of the Mackay-Duer wedding and the coaching club's parade add to the season's outlook.

There is a large demand for bathing houses at Bailey's Beach, the Spouting Rock Beach Association's pretty spot, which has been tastefully planned by John Whipple, the Manager-Treasurer-Secretary of the association, and most likely to meet this demand additional bathhouses will be erected.

Rumor has it that at the cozy little pavilion on the rocks, a band or orchestra may be stationed, and here pretty airs will be rendered for the additional enjoyment of the bathers and the children of the cottagers who flock to this spot so healthy and cool.

Miss Leary has taken the Paul cottage, opposite pretty Touro Park, for the coming season, and, as usual, will be a prominent entertainer.

The Summer residents have had unnecessary worry about the new fortifications here, as the practice of the mortar battery at Fort Adams will only be with exercise charges and at infrequent intervals. But on the other hand, if this practice should be held daily, it would not in the slightest annoy those whose Summer homes are close to the fort. Nor is there the slightest foundation for the report that the discharge of these mortar guns will shake or jar the houses or their furnishings.

At Dutch Island the three ten-inch guns are so far away from the city that the vibration cannot be felt, and all the gossip about the new ordnance shaking houses is sheer rubbish and reported for the mere sake of disturbing the peace of mind of the more timid ones.

The Highway Department has already begun the preliminary work of placing the fashionable avenues used for driving in proper condition for the use of the Summer residents, and by late April they will be in apple-pie order, as there is to be considerable money expended for the work.

Grace M. E. Church's Finances.

A loyal and liberal spirit has been manifested by the congregation of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in West One Hundred and Fourth Street, near Columbus Avenue, within the past few days. More than $9,000 has been subscribed of the $11,000 required for the church's expenses during the coming conference year. It is expected that the balance will be secured at an early day, and the members of the Finance Committee are encouraged in the belief that the new year will be one of unusual prosperity. The pastor, the Rev. P. M. Watters will preach, to-day, the fourth and last sermon of his series on "Christ on the Cross." The special topic will be "The Triumphant Messiah."

Prices of Furs Go Up.

Advices from London regarding fur sales show an extraordinary increase in the price of raw skins. It seems that there has been a great decrease in the number of animals captured, and as a result prices have increased. Following are some of the increases in prices: Silver fox, 25 per cent.; red fox, 15 per cent.; white fox, 25 per cent.; marten, 10 per cent.; mink, 30 per cent.; lynx, 7½ per cent.; wolverine, 20 per cent.; black bear, 25 per cent.; skunk, 20 per cent.; sea otter, 20 per cent.; blue fox, 15 per cent.; cross fox, 20 per cent.; Russian coast seal, 29 per cent.

Lieut. Peary,

The Arctic Explorer,

Says of Cleveland's Baking Powder, which he took with him on his Arctic Expeditions:

"Cleveland's stood the tests of use in those high latitudes and severe temperatures perfectly and gave entire satisfaction.

"Mrs. Peary considers that there is no better baking powder made than Cleveland's. I shall take it again on my next expedition."

R. E. Peary, U.S.N.

ON MONTE CARLO'S TERRACE

A Morning Parade Ground That Is Cosmopolitan, Charming, and Thoroughly Unconventional.

GAMBLER'S BREATHING PLACE

Touring Female Britons Who Make Themselves Hideous by Their Garb —Night in the Gambling Palace and Some of Those Who Tempt Fortune at the Tables.

MONTE CARLO, March 2.—The sun is deliberate about making his appearance here in the morning, as he is in all this region. It is the same thing in Marseilles, in Cannes, Nice, and Monaco. There are mountains or high hills to the eastward, and you must add nearly an hour to the almanac time before you can hope to warm yourself in his direct rays. When he does come, however, he has such a fair chance to shine upon the Casino terrace, sheltered from every chill north wind, that he makes it one of the warmest spots in Europe, not even excepting, I am told, the Italian peninsula and other points far to the south.

This terrace is the only place I have seen along the Mediterranean where a visitor can comfortably wear Summer clothing at this time of year, and the visitors evidently know its merits, for most of them have come provided with garments so light in weight and color that they would hardly be serviceable in other parts of Europe except in midsummer. But you are not bound down to such a costume on the cosmopolitan terrace. You can wear white linen trousers, thin silk coat, and straw hat if you like and have plenty of company. If you prefer a heavy Winter overcoat, high silk hat, trousers turned up a l'Anglaise, umbrella under your arm, you are still sufficiently in the style. Or if your taste turns toward bright plaid clothes, a low, piratical, soft black hat with broad brim, Vandyke beard and mustaches waxed out to tickle the lobes of your ears, a la Paree, you need not feel lonesome. The silken costume of a Chinese mandarin or the gorgeous apparel of a dusky panjandrum from Morocco attracts no more attention than is desirable for a man who promenades the terrace to display his new Spring clothes. If you belong to the other sex, I cannot venture further than to suggest a small dog, to be led with a ribbon, with a maid to carry your parasol and doggy's blanket.

Beauties of the Terrace.

The terrace is a place to make you feel how good and beautiful are the earth and the people who inhabit it. A missionary meeting or a revival could not put you more at peace with yourself and everybody and everything. If there is evil in the world it must be far away from here; perhaps across the blue sea, where the Arabs live. You come out of the hotel, let us say at 10 o'clock in the morning, and hear the cooing of a thousand doves. They live somewhere up on the Casino roof and have come down to be fed. An old gentleman with a patriarchal white beard and a basket on his arm is scattering grain for them on the smooth grass. They hop about and pick up the grain and run almost under your feet without fear, for they know that being in this peaceful, rural place you are incapable of hurting them. You go on past the Casino, (with music in your ears, of course, for the music seldom ceases in this abode of bliss,) and turn down the tiled steps to the left. Walls of flowers and cactus and rare tropical plants are on both sides of you, and with another turn, leading you down more tiled steps, you are on the terrace. And here you say to yourself that if you are looking for beauty and everything to please the senses, you need go no further.

The Casino is on the summit of the hill, with the sea below, and the terrace is a third of the way down, winding around the hill so that from different points you have different views of the blue water, of the harbor sprinkled with yachts, and of the cliffs and castles of Monaco. But the shapes, beautiful and romantic as they are, would be dull without the coloring. We expect the artist to heighten the colors a little to add beauty to his canvas, but he can add nothing here. He has no bluer mixture in his tubes than this clear blue water of the Mediterranean; nothing redder than the tiled roofs of Monaco; no pigment to represent age and strength as well as the darkened cliffs and the discolored castle; no better creamy white than the houses of the old town. And to find all the other colors one has only to turn to the stone wall, fifteen or twenty feet high, that forms the landward side of the terrace and holds back the top of the Casino hill. No bare stone wall is tolerated here to offend the eye except the smooth, white walls of the buildings. It is hidden under masses of green and flowers, as if put there expressly for them to climb upon.

A Model Lounging Place.

The terrace is about a hundred feet wide, paved with asphalt, with borders of flower beds, and is used solely for promenading and lounging, being inaccessible for vehicles. On the seaward side is a heavy stone balustrade, and outside of that a stone-walled cliff. At the foot of the cliff, far below, the railway runs, but wall and railway are both invisible from the top without special effort. And beyond the railway the pigeon-shooting ground, a smooth, green lawn, running down to the sea. Here and there the broad balustrade bulges out in a semicircle supported by brackets of masonry, and one of these circles extends into a bridge leading out to a little tower in which an elevator runs. Along the seaward side, close to the balustrade, benches are placed, some facing one way and some the other, so that you can sit and watch the sea or turn to admire the ever-moving stream of people. The music comes from the Cinderella-like pagoda further up the hill, and the long line of rocky shore to the southeast is part of the Italian coast.

Soon after the rumble below has told you that a train has passed, the most cosmopolitan newsboy in the world appears. "Yes, Sir," he tells you,—he has The London Telegraph or any other leading London paper of yesterday. And "Oui, Monsieur," he has the Petit Journal of Paris, or the Figaro, or whatever Parisian paper you want. Or he will tell you the names of his German papers from Berlin and Vienna, or his Russian papers from St. Petersburg, or his Italian papers from Rome and Genoa. And to the Englishman he tells the price in pence, to the Frenchman in centimes, to the German in pfennigs, the price in every case being a very small advance upon the price at home. But he has no American papers, the only substitutes for them being one or two publications printed in English in Paris.

The Cosmopolitan Visitors.

Here all the visitors to Monte Carlo, or practically all, gather every fair morning, to look at one another without speaking—for very few seem to be acquainted. Here the flat blue cap of Germany, with spectacles under it, may be compared with the latest shape of silk tile from Paris. Here the rosy young Englishman, with his trousers turned up, sits down to read his Daily Telegrawph or Stawndard. If you want to see the varying styles of all the capitals of Europe, both male and female, here they are. You wonder no longer how they know in every hotel and railway station that you are an American and that your companion is an Englishman. They pass by as you sit on your bench, and the wonder is not that they can be so easily sorted out, but that any one can possibly make a mistake. Here is an American, here an Englishman, here a Frenchman, here a German, there an Italian, there a Spaniard. I speak more particularly of the men. Though the cut of the masculine garments is much the same throughout the civilized world, the general make-up is different in every capital. What American would go to the barber's in the morning to have his mustache curled, as a Frenchman does without blushing? What New Yorker would wear a fiery red necktie with a black coat, or any other coat, as a Londoner often does? Or throw the clothes away and dress them in sackcloth and ashes, and the cut of the jib, the walk, the style of hair and beard would still tell the story.

A Diversion as to Fashions.

With the ladies it is a little different. They cannot be distinguished as easily as the men—at least not by male eyes. They are more zealous devotees of the Paris fashions, I think. We mere men hardly appreciate how sacred in their eyes is every style that comes from Paris—and not without some reason, I must admit. A lady whom I knew in Paris last Summer returned to New York some months ago and asked in one of the good stores for one of those upper things they call a blouse—a Russian blouse, if I am not mistaken, though I am on dangerous ground here.

"Oh, not a blouse!" said the salesman. "They will not be worn at all in Paris this season."

"No?" said she. "But I have just come from Paris, and they are wearing hardly anything else there."

Ah! that changed the tune completely. If it had been merely the most suitable thing, or the most becoming, or the most economical, he would have argued the point. But they were worn in Paris! That being the case, there was no more to be said, except that they were sure to be in the stock of that particular store within a few weeks. This is a subject, however, upon which there is so much to be said that the only safe course is to drop it abruptly.

Canes and Tourists.

The terrace, as I was saying, is the great morning lounging place, where you sit or walk in the sun, look at the water, listen to the music, and see all the new arrivals and admire their clothes or canes or dogs. I include canes in the list because nothing in this bit of vanity fair strikes one's eye sooner than a kind of cane in great vogue here that combines a great deal of clumsiness with a small quantity of utility. It is a cane with a small chair seat attached about half way down, so arranged that the lower part of the stick opens into three legs, and the upper part opens into a back, the whole forming one of the most insecure and uncomfortable chairs known to man. They are very fashionable here, though, and may be seen by the dozen any morning in the hands of visitors and tourists.

I had almost overlooked the tourists. Nowhere do they stand out more prominently than here. The real visitor is in a state of apparent calm and undeniable comfort beautiful to behold, while the tourist is in a rush, and takes no pains to conceal it. He, or she, arrives on the 12:19, leaves on the 2:27, and does the place thoroughly in two hours and eight minutes, including the thirty-nine minutes devoted to the neighboring city of Monaco.

The Touring Female Briton.

There are tourists from all nations, including a great many from our own country; but none of them advertise herself as thoroughly as the female British tourist. No other woman makes such a business of travel. She may be old or young, slim or the contrary, pretty or otherwise, but there is only one outfit for her. I have seen the outfit so often that perhaps I can give a useful hint to any American lady who is ambitious to follow the correct English tourist style. She must have a dress of any dull-colored cloth, made very plain and rather snug to the form, with a skirt reaching barely to the ankles. Below that a pair of her husband's shoes, or any shoes that are much broader and heavier than anything she has previously imagined, which are invariably to be called boots. As to the hat, I am rather at a loss, but I think it is something of the turban shape, with a feather sticking up in it. Add to this an umbrella under the arm, a lorgnette in one hand, and a Baedeker in the other, both hands being incased in white cotton gloves, and the picture is complete. Many a pretty, rosy-cheeked English girl disguises her beauty in this ungraceful costume.

But Three Attractions.

To follow the terrace around the side of the hill is to come to the street that leads down another hill into Monaco; but that is a walk that I shall ask you to take with me on another occasion, when we have leisure to climb still another eminence to the castle, to see how his Majesty of Monaco lives on the profits of the roulette tables. It is a very narrow street at the best, and at present it is almost impassable in places, through the preparations for building an electric railway.

In seeing the terrace, we have seen the third of the three amusements that Monte Carlo has to offer—the gambling rooms, the terrace, and the afternoon and evening concerts. Beyond these three things there is nothing to amuse the visitor, unless we call pigeon shooting an amusement, for nearly all the roads are too steep for comfortable driving. With all its wonderful beauty, this is a place for a few days' stay, not for an extended visit. The grand views soon become too familiar. Most of the faces of last week have disappeared, and new ones have taken their places. It needs no statute to say that one must either gamble or move on.

Gambling Rooms at Night.

Not to see the gambling rooms by night, however, would be to miss the grand show of the place. There are not people enough in the town to make up the crowds that press through the big corridor and the atrium in the evening. They come in the trains from all the neighboring places—from Cannes, Nice, San Remo, Mentone, sometimes from as far as Genoa. People ride down from Paris, twenty hours in the rapide, just for a little "shy" at the tables. All outside is as bright as day, though chilly. When I set out for the Casino late last evening I came upon a young English couple standing near the big fountain, discussing something with great earnestness. They were good looking, well dressed, with something of the air of a bridal couple. What became of them at the moment I did not notice, and inside I stood for a few minutes watching the roulette tables. Ten minutes later I went into the trente et quarante room, and met them just inside the big arched doorway. They were on their way out. Her rosy cheeks were rosier than before, and her face was wreathed in smiles. He was fairly radiant, and looked "very fit," as the Londoners say. In one hand he held a great bundle of French notes, all stretched out at full length, just as they came from the tables. It took no great shrewdness to see that for ten minutes they had been leading active, industrious lives, and had reaped the reward of industry and virtue and were getting out of the place before they were tempted to try again and lose. I hope her ladyship had the tact to negotiate on the spot for a new sealskin coat.

The American Lumberman Plays.

One elderly gentleman was at the moment doing the leading business in that room, and attracting the most attention, by risking ten one-thousand-franc notes ($2,000) at every dealing of the cards. He was particularly interesting to me, because he was beyond doubt an American. He was a fine-looking man with gray hair, iron-gray beard well trimmed, a shrewd eye that watched every move the dealer made, and of course in the regulation black evening clothes. His face showed him to be a man who had made his money, not inherited it. I think that lumber was the foundation of his fortune, in the Northwest somewhere, but long enough ago to give him time to have the sawdust brushed out of his clothes, for he was very smooth and well-groomed. Not a word was said around the table, so there was no chance to hear what language he spoke. He was one of those men who would not look at all out of place leading a prayer meeting, but who might be depended upon for a ready revolver if he caught the dealer at any foul play. The notes came out of one of his vest pockets, but not carelessly. There was none of the usual effort to look as if risking $2,000 every three minutes was an every-day affair with him. He did everything with caution, always deliberating over what square he should lay his money upon, and sometimes changing it to some other square after he had laid it down. But whether he won or lost he showed no emotion whatever. He won oftener than he lost while I watched him, putting the winnings always carefully into the same vest pocket. At one time the banker made a mistake in duplicating a pile of his notes that had won, but this did not bring a word from him. His eyes were open, and instead of picking up the pile, he merely pushed it back toward the banker, which was a sufficient hint for a recount. When the mistake was corrected and the missing note supplied, he added the pile to the big lump in his pocket.

Neither Smoking Nor Drinking.

Like almost every player around the trente et quarante tables, he was there strictly for business. It is not a few dollars laid on for the novelty of the thing, but a deliberate speculation in the hope of winning. My experience of gambling houses is fortunately rather limited, but I have seen the big places of Saratoga and Long Branch, and one or two in New York and some very large ones in Cuba and Mexico. Never have I seen such a businesslike air in any gambling room as there is here. You may not be wicked enough to know that generally a great deal of smoking and drinking and some eating go with fashionable gambling, but that is the case. The sideboard is almost as necessary as the tables, and George and Sambo and Henry are kept busy carrying champagne and cocktails to the thirsty players. This is pure business with "the house," even where these things are not charged for, for does not a man become the more reckless the more alcohol he absorbs? But there is none of that here. There is no smoking in the rooms, and no drinks are served at the tables. As far as I have seen there is no place in the Casino building where drinks can be had, though possibly there may be some cozy corners that I have not discovered. It is as much a business house as a wholesale dry goods store, and the profits are larger for the firm. This gives it a very cold-blooded atmosphere, for there is not a particle of interest in either of the games outside of the financial risks involved. They are stupid games of doctored chance that a navvy can play as well as an arithmetician.

I shall detain you no longer in the unwholesome air of the Monte Carlo gambling rooms. Let us go outside and hear the doves coo, and mingle with the virtuous people about the fountain who are not playing because the tables are all crowded.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

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All-Wool French Whipcords, for tailor-made suits, at 1.00 yard.

All-Wool French Broadcloth, for tailor-made suits, 52 inches wide, at 1.35 yard.

All-Wool French Broadcloth, for tailor-made suits, 52 inches

NEW YORK'S DEFENSES

Strong Fortifications Which Now Protect the Approaches to the Harbor.

PROGRESS IN THREE YEARS

Obsolete Smooth-Bore Guns Replaced with Modern, High-Power Rifles—Forts from Sandy Hook to the Eastern Entrance to the Sound.

There was a time, and it was not very long ago, when a hostile fleet of war vessels from almost any foreign nation could have silenced the forts in and about the Harbor of New York and either bombarded the city or exacted a ransom of many millions of dollars without firing a shot into the city. That might have been done a few years ago when the upper part of Sandy Hook was a wilderness covered with scrub pines and only used as a lighthouse station, and when the only defenses, as far as the entrance to the harbor from the sea was concerned, consisted of a few smooth-bore cannon mounted in the casemates at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth. While the larger of these now obsolete coast defenders, known as the Rodman guns, were built for destructive purposes, no projectiles were ever made for them and they were more ornamental than useful.

The same conditions existed at the western end of Long Island Sound. The old gray buildings, with their many gunports, at Fort Schuyler on Throgg's Neck, and at Willets Point on the Long Island side of the Sound, are familiar sights to the many persons who have passed between them on excursion boats and other craft. Both forts had an imposing appearance and seemed capable of doing untold damage to any vessels that might attempt to enter the harbor for unfriendly purposes. Their appearances were deceptive, for the old guns were practically useless and could soon have been silenced by the guns of an ordinary modern ship of war.

Painted in large black letters across the faces of these old gray buildings are signs warning vessels not to anchor, as torpedoes are planted in the channels. These signs were placed on the buildings when the submarine destroyers were in their infancy, when the modern torpedoes and mines now in use were unheard of, and when the smooth-bore gun was looked upon as the finest work produced by the gunmaker's art.

All Changed in Three Years.

This has all changed, and within the last three years; and whereas the city was then at the mercy of any unfriendly fleet of war vessels, it would now be an impossibility for a squadron to damage the city by trying to bombard it from outside Sandy Hook, and an attempt to enter the harbor either by the channels leading to it from the sea or through Long Island Sound would prove fatal to the strongest vessels.

In the sand and scrub pine at the end of Sandy Hook there has been constructed one of the strongest forts on the coast, or, in fact, on the American Continent. The old guns that were mounted at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth have disappeared, and in their places have been mounted batteries of the latest type of large rifles and mortars and other appliances for the defense of the city from an invading fleet entering from the sea, while at Fort Schuyler and Willets Point new and improved batteries have been and are being mounted to take the places of the old and obsolete guns and mortars that have ornamented the places for years. The work has progressed to such an extent that at present the city is almost impregnable.

Fort Hancock, at Sandy Hook, is the strongest defensive work on the coast. The fort is completely hidden from view from the vessels passing in and out of the channels leading to the bay. Here the largest and finest guns ever made in this country or anywhere else have been mounted, and are so placed that they have complete command of the channels at the entrance to the lower bay, but by their great range of fire, could keep a ship off the coast where the projectiles discharged from her guns would do no damage.

The guns mounted at Fort Hancock are of the eight, ten, and twelve inch breech-loading, rapid-fire type, and were constructed on the latest patterns adopted by the War Department. The ten and twelve inch guns are mounted on disappearing carriages placed in the sunken casemates and in pairs. Their range of fire is from eight to ten miles. Behind these guns are mounted a number of eight-inch rapid-fire rifles, some of which are mounted on disappearing carriages, while others are placed on fixed mounts. These guns have a range of about four miles. A number of smaller calibre rapid-fire guns are mounted along the shore and back of the casemates. These guns were mounted for the purpose of repelling attacks from torpedo boats or landing parties, and boats sent from fleets to operate or destroy mines.

Protected from an Enemy's Shells.

All of the guns are mounted in casemates, the construction of which makes it impossible for the shells of an enemy to do them any harm. They are constructed of heavy granite blocks, with an outside protection of forty feet of sand and earth. The gun mounts are built on foundations of solid concrete and rubble many feet in thickness. Under these are placed the magazines, in which the powder and projectiles are stored for the use of each gun. They are built underground and are protected by granite and concrete walls. The entrances to them are so arranged that an explosive shell dropping into a casemate, while it would destroy the guns and cause considerable other damage, would not affect the magazines, and a shell could not be fired from outside the fort so that it would lodge in one of the magazines.

Among the most important defenses at Fort Hancock are the batteries of ten and twelve inch mortars installed there. Like the rifles, they are mounted in sunken casemates, built of solid granite, with a heavy concrete floor. The casemates are about forty feet square, and sixteen mortars, four in each set, are mounted on carriages that admit of any range or elevation. They are the most destructive of all of the modern weapons placed in the fortifications.

They will throw a solid steel projectile weighing about 1,000 pounds a distance of ten miles. The shell is whirled high into the air and dropped upon an approaching vessel. The mortar batteries can be fired simultaneously or separately. The sets of four are usually fired together, and when one set is being discharged the other can be loaded and made ready for action.

There are several mortar batteries now available for service at Sandy Hook, and several more are being constructed. The old ones are fitted with ten and twelve-inch mortars. The ones now under construction will be fitted with twelve-inch rifled mortars, which were recently sent there from the army gun foundry, at Watervliet, N. Y. They can be fired rapidly, and each discharge of a set will be equal to 4,000 pounds of solid shot, which can be dropped into a space of less than 200 feet.

An electric plant has been established at Fort Hancock, which, besides being used for lighting, is also employed for hoisting, testing, and operating the gun machinery, loading the ammunition, and discharging the guns and mortars. This furnishes additional rapidity in discharging and loading the guns. The guns and mortars can be fired simultaneously by electricity.

A Great Testing Ground.

Beside being the most powerfully equipped fort on the coast, Fort Hancock is one of the most important army stations in the land, as here all the guns and mounts are tested before being sent to the defenses throughout the country to be placed in position. Fort Hancock is the official proving grounds for the War Department, and not only are the guns sent there, but all kinds of high explosives are tested there before they are accepted by the department.

Mines and torpedoes of every kind are constantly being experimented with at Fort Hancock. The torpedoes and mines used to protect the harbor are operated and placed in position by the officers and men in charge of the fort, as are those sent to the various fortifications along the coast.

At present there are about 450 officers and men stationed at Fort Hancock. They are from the engineer, ordnance, and artillery branches of the service. Quarters for the men are now in course of construction. Work is being kept up day and night in arranging the batteries and building casemates for the guns that are yet to be mounted there.

The largest gun ever made in the United States is to be mounted at the fort. It is of sixteen-inch calibre, and is now nearing completion at the foundry at Watervliet. This monster piece of ordnance, it is expected, will be ready in the next two months. It will be capable of throwing a projectile weighing about 1,500 pounds more than twelve miles. Sixteen of them have been ordered, and when completed they will be placed in the fortifications about this and other harbors.

The weight of the weapon will be about 280,000 pounds. Its bore is 35 feet long, while the length is 49.67 feet. The maximum diameter of the breech is 62 inches, while at the muzzle it is 27 inches. The capacity of the powder chamber is 30,000 cubic inches. The charge of powder used will be about 1,060 pounds. It will be capable of piercing a hardened steel plate 2.7 inches thick one and a quarter miles from the muzzle.

Fort Hancock is only one of the several defenses for the protection of the harbor, which during the last few years have been reconstructed on modern plans. Leaving Sandy Hook and coming up the lower bay through the channels, all of which can be studded with mines and torpedoes, a vessel must pass Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, which are situated on either side of the Narrows, leading to the upper bay. Both forts are well equipped with the most modern type of ordnance. While there are many new guns mounted at both the forts, neither has yet received its full complement.

Guns at Fort Hamilton.

South of the old building at Fort Hamilton, and overlooking the bay in the direction of Sandy Hook, there have been mounted five rapid-fire breech-loading rifles of the ten-inch type. They are placed in casemates of solid masonry, with earth through which no shot could penetrate. Only the new earth shows where the casemates, with their death-dealing weapons, are concealed. The guns are only visible when in position to be fired. They are mounted on Buffington-Crozier disappearing carriages. The guns have a range of about eight miles, and can be fired at the rate of eight times a minute. They can be trained in any direction, and a projectile can be thrown that will reach more than half-way from the fort to Sandy Hook, and up to and beyond St. George, S. I. The projectile, which is of solid steel, weighs 850 pounds. The charge of powder used to fire the shot is 425 pounds. There is enough powder stored away in the magazines under these big guns to destroy half the city.

With the exception of several small-calibre guns to be used to destroy small boats, the armament at Fort Hamilton will consist of ten-inch guns and a number of batteries of twelve-inch mortars. The ten-inch guns will all be mounted on disappearing carriages, in casemates overlooking the bay. The work of constructing these casemates is being done as rapidly as possible. A large number of men are kept at work constantly on them.

The mortar batteries are in the course of construction south of the old fort reservation on property overlooking the bay, which was recently purchased by the Government. They will be similar to those now ready for service and those in the course of construction on the hill back of Fort Wadsworth. Not only is the defensive power of Fort Hamilton to be increased, but the force to operate the guns is to be materially enlarged. Several of the batteries from the new artillery regiments that were recently ordered will be stationed at the old fort.

Upon the hill back of Fort Wadsworth on the Staten Island shore and looking southward over the waters of the bay is a powerful battery of eight-inch guns, which command the only channel leading from the lower bay into the approaches to the city. There are no frowning muzzles visible from any part of the fort reservation, but should the guns be called into action by the attempts of unfriendly vessels to force an entrance to the harbor, the seemingly quiet place would be turned into a volcano, raining a storm of both solid and explosive shells which no ship could withstand. There are mortar batteries at Fort Wadsworth like those at Sandy Hook and Fort Hamilton. They are situated on the hill back of the old gray building, and when operated in conjunction with those at the other forts tons upon tons of steel could be kept whirling through the air to prevent the strongest ships from getting into the harbor.

Charts and Range Finders.

The charts used at the forts are divided into squares, each of which is numbered. These are used in conjunction with the electric range finders in locating the exact position of a vessel in the bay. The range finders are placed above the batteries, and the men operating them have an unobstructed view of the harbor from a point above the forts on Staten Island almost to Sandy Hook. They are graduated as are the elevating sights on the guns, and when the range of a ship is found it is communicated to the officers in charge of the guns. The guns are elevated so that a shot fired would strike the ship. All the guns in the forts in the harbor are fitted both with telescopic sights and wind gauges. All the modern appliances known to the War Department have been installed in the forts.

While all kinds and sizes of guns are mounted in the forts for the protection of the city, only two dynamite guns have been installed on the Atlantic Coast. These instruments of destruction are mounted at Fort Hancock. They have been there for some time, and although they have not been used since orders were sent to hurry the work on the fortifications about the harbor, they would be heard from with good results if called on.

While many improvements are being made to the old forts at the sea entrance to the harbor, new ones are being constructed to protect the coast leading to the city. Surveys and plans for constructing defenses at the entrance to Rockaway Inlet are under way. These fortifications, with those at Sandy Hook, will have complete control of the entrance to the lower bay, and, as one of the officers of the Engineer Corps who is in charge of the work in the harbor said, "will command the respect of vessels coming within many miles of them."

A number of small islands on the Long Island shore and opposite Sandy Hook have been purchased by the Government for fortification purposes. Some work has been begun on them, but they are still far from being completed. The heavy guns and mortars will be placed in their defenses as soon as the work has advanced far enough.

While work on the forts at the Narrows and Sandy Hook is being pushed and the great guns are being mounted to do any duty that might be required of them, work on the forts that are to protect not only New York but the many towns and cities along Long Island Sound has equally progressed, and there need be little fear of an invading fleet undertaking to force an entrance to the Sound from the eastern end.

Torpedoes and Mines.

While there are not many large coast defense guns mounted at the eastern end of the Sound at present, it would be dangerous for a ship to undertake an unfriendly trip through the narrow channels leading into that body of water on account of the difficulties she might have to contend with from the many submarine and semi-submerged mines that could be brought into action from the torpedo stations at Rose Island, opposite Newport, and the one at Sag Harbor. Both of these places have been kept going at full force for some time turning out mines and torpedoes of all descriptions and testing and making high explosives to be used in the submarine fighting machines.

Many of the mines and torpedoes manufactured and experimented with at these stations recently are of different types from any that have ever been used before, and are capable of destroying a ship at a greater distance than any other known submarine appliances. They can be operated singly or a number can be discharged at once, as they are fitted with electric apparatus connected with the shore batteries. At a recent test several large mines, any one of which would destroy the largest battleship, were discharged simultaneously, while they were separated from each other fully 1,000 yards.

Both the War and Navy Departments have factories at Newport, where the high explosives are manufactured, and where torpedoes and mines are made and shipped to the various forts throughout the country. The magazines are stored with enough high explosives, such as gun cotton and glycerine, and there are enough mines and torpedoes now on hand, to prevent the most powerful fleets from entering any of the harbors along the coast.

From New London, on the Connecticut shore, to Gardiner's Bay, on the Long Island side of the Sound, fortifications are in the course of construction on the many small islands that command the entrance to the Sound from that direction. Work on the defenses on Plum and Gardiner's Islands was begun some time ago, and part of the batteries are now ready to be mounted. Plum Island is the centre of the three on which defenses are to be erected, and was the first on which work was begun.

Gardiner's Island is on the Long Island side in Gardiner's Bay, and commands the entrances to the channels on that side, while Fisher's Island is nearer the Connecticut shore, and would be the defense for New London, besides having command of the inner channels.

The Government has as yet not acquired possession of Fisher's Island. A commission was appointed some time ago to condemn the property, and it has not as yet completed its work. In consequence of this delay, no work has been done on the fortifications there, although the plans for their construction were completed some time ago, and an appropriation for the work was made by Congress.

Mostly Ten-Inch Guns.

The armament for these forts will be similar to that in the forts in the lower bay, with the exception of the number of guns and mortars placed in them. The guns will be mostly of the ten-inch type, mounted on disappearing carriages. A few small rapid-fire guns will be mounted in the casemates, but the main batteries will consist of a large number of twelve-inch mortars, which will be distributed among the three forts. They will also have control of the torpedoes and mines that will be placed in the water in the channels and for a considerable distance out from the entrance to the Sound. When these fortifications have been completed they will be among the strongest and most effective of those on the Atlantic Coast.

The fortifications between the Narrows and those at the eastern end of Long Island Sound are at the narrow end of the Sound, above Hell Gate. Fort Schuyler is situated on Throggs Neck, on the New Yord side, with Willets Point on the Long Island side, less than a mile distant. Many alterations and improvements have been and are being made to both places, and, while the buildings are old, few of the guns that were mounted there in former days are to be found in either place at present. In their places are mounted the new type of weapon adopted by the War Department. The old smooth-bore guns have given way to the eight and ten inch rifled cannon. Only a few of these guns are mounted in the forts at present, but casemates are being constructed for the reception of several of them, to be placed in both forts, and when the work has been completed these forts will bristle with armaments of the most modern type and be capable of doing great damage to anything that might come within the range of their projectiles.

A complete outfit of mines and torpedoes will be installed in the forts for use in the waters adjacent to them. In fact, the forts are now fitted with a sufficient supply of submarine appliances to keep the ships of any invading fleet busy for some time. Davids Island, a short distance from these forts, is being equipped with modern ordnance. With Fort Schuyler and Willets Point, it will command the entrance to the Sound from the western end.

The New Cable Service.

As yet there are no means of communication between any of the forts excepting by flag signals and lanterns at night. With the wave of improvement that is now going on among the defenses along the coast this will be changed, and besides the telegraph and a telephone system, the forts will be connected with electric apparatus, by which all the forts from Montauk Point to Sandy Hook, including the headquarters of Gen. Merritt at Governors Island, will be brought into direct communication with each other. Plans for laying cables and equipping the forts with signal stations and telephone outfits have been completed, and the work of connecting them will be done without delay.

Cables will be placed from Sandy Hook to Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton during the next week, and later on the forts in the Sound will be connected with the same system. Besides these the defenses will be fitted with a number of searchlights which have been contracted for by the Government.

Little is known of the enormous size of the guns placed in the forts for the protection of the cities and harbors along the coast. The twelve-inch guns weigh 52,000 pounds. They throw a solid steel projectile weighing 850 pounds a distance of more than nine miles with telling effect. The twelve-inch guns are the largest at present used by the War Department. The Navy Department has installed some thirteen-inch guns on the larger ships, but owing to the lack of elevation they cannot throw a shell as far as the land batteries equipped with twelve-inch guns. The projectiles are about forty inches in height, and are of hardened steel. They are conical in shape, and are called armor piercing shells.

The majority of guns now mounted in the forts along the coast are of the ten-inch type. They weigh, unmounted, 28,000 pounds, and throw a projectile weighing 500 pounds seven miles with a powder charge of 240 pounds. The eight-inch guns will throw a projectile weighing 250 pounds more than five miles with telling effect, while the same type of gun mounted on a warship will throw it little more than half that distance.

CATHOLIC PROTECTORY CHURCH.

The New Structure to be Ready for Dedication Late in June.

The new church at the Catholic Protectory, Westchester, is to be finally dedicated by the Archbishop on June 21. By that time the new altar that is being brought from Italy is expected to be in its place and the organ will be ready for use. The finishing touches are now being given to the interior of the building, to the large assembly room, on the first floor, and the church itself, on the second. It will be eighteen months from next June since ground was first broken to put up this building, but when the structure, with its octagonal towers, its red brick and bluestone front, its dark-blue slate roof, its finials, and steel skeleton frame are all allowed for, the time consumed is not great, while the cost—$85,000—is considered moderate.

The gilded cross on the top of the central fleche, though not so high as the spire on the main building of the protectory, can be seen for miles. The style of architecture is a free adaptation of the Lombard Gothic, which lends itself to the materials employed. The new building has, besides the church, a library, a playroom, and a lecture hall. The seating capacity of the church and hall is 2,000. The ceiling of the latter is nineteen feet high, and is deeply paneled. Toilets, cloakrooms, and vestibule are all tiled. There is a very large stage, and every requirement of a theatre will soon be provided. The building is fire-proof, but can be cleared in two minutes even if full.

Three altars will be in the completed church, all of varicolored marble and mosaic. This new church is noticeable as being one of the first in which the Archbishop allowed the use of electric lights, but this has been owing to the security from fire provided by the three-wire or "neutral leg" system, as electricians call a new method of lighting that minimizes the danger from crossed wires and fire.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

There is considerable criticism against a number of sections in the bill now before the State Legislature revising the Military Code of New York by officers of the National Guard, one of them of very long service, and one of the highest in rank in the State, expressing his views as follows:

"Section 6 declares that the Governor, by virtue of his office, shall be Commander in Chief, &c. Section 7 immediately proceeds to ignore this, and enumerates the staff of the Governor. This bill is entitled 'The Military Code,' and every reference to the highest grade should be that which the Constitution and this bill bestow, 'Commander in Chief,' and wherever the word or designation 'Governor' appears, excepting in Paragraph 6, it should be substituted for the proper title. All laws in relation to the militia of the State heretofore enacted have recognized this.

"This section establishes as the staff of the Governor an Adjutant General of the grade of Brigadier General. The lowering of the grade from Major General is, I think, very proper, and should have been done years ago. The bill proceeds to fix the staff as follows: One Military Secretary, grade not above Colonel; fourteen aides de camp, &c. Four of the aides may be appointed of such grades as he may desire, and he can thus make them all Major or Brigadier Generals. The grades of all should be distinctly stated, and thus carry out the policy of the Commissioners who drafted this bill to reduce ridiculous rank. The ten remaining aides are to be selected from commissioned officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia in active service.

"It does not require the enactment of a law to permit this. The Commander in Chief can detail as many officers as he may desire for any special duty during his administration, and as aides de camp are purely the personal military family of the Commander in Chief, why should he be restricted as to who they shall be? I should merely say establish the limit for original appointments. While I am heartily in favor of the elimination of superfluous rank and am glad that measures are being taken to accomplish it, I am inclined to believe that the cutting off of certain officers, or rather certain departments, will have a bad effect.

"I believe the Commander in Chief should have a military legal adviser, and not be obliged to apply to the Attorney General, as is provided in Section 18. Military law is almost a specialty, and as the Commander in Chief or the Adjutant General frequently requires particular advice as to the legality or regularity of purely military questions, they should have a special adviser. The experience and ability of such a man as Col. William F. Ladd, who has wisely advised general headquarters for many years, should not be lost by unwise legislation. The Commander in Chief should have power to appoint a Judge Advocate.

"The duties prescribed under Section 15 of this bill, as to what shall be the duties of the Adjutant General, are nearly all the same as those provided for under the existing law, and have practically added to them all the duties now imposed on the Chief of Ordnance. I speak knowingly, and say that no one man can assume these responsibilities and faithfully execute the details of the duties of these two departments. It is true that in the latter part of this section it provides that the Adjutant General shall have three assistants, one of whom is to be a military storekeeper of the grade of Captain, and who will presumably have custody of the State arsenal in New York City and become the receiving and disbursing officer of the military property of the State. I think this is wrong. I do not believe that a proper officer of this grade and approximate compensation can be obtained. The trust is large and valuable, and the opportunities for wrongdoing are numerous. The responsible officer should be in almost daily attendance at his post, and have personal supervision over the building and its contents. An ordnance officer of sufficient grade should be appointed—say, not below the grade of Colonel. It is not necessary that such an officer should be a military man, but he must be a good clear-headed business man, know how and where to go into the market, and give the Commander in Chief such proper information as he requires. He must also be thoroughly honest. If the Ordnance Department and the duties appertaining to it are to be a bureau of the Adjutant General's department, the latter should be permitted to appoint a man, and without restraint.

"Why should it be necessary that all or any of these assistants must be selected from the commissioned officers of the National Guard? I ask this without in the least degree reflecting on the competency or abilities of the very men who hold commissions in the land and naval service, but it must be remembered that a vast majority of these are not available for appointment, because of individual business demands for their time. The restrictions imposed would prevent the appointing power from selecting a graduate from the United States Military Academy or the Naval Academy, or an officer or ex-officer of the army or navy, when such a man might be available and fully fitted for the place. There are ex-officers of the National Guard who have done honorable service, but this bill prevents their appointment. The restrictions should by all means be removed, and not let it be said that the National Guard of New York is a close corporation, sustained by the people at large cost, and maintained to benefit an available few."

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At the review of Squadron A last Thursday night medals for marksmanship were presented to 215 members. Those who received championship bars for making the highest score in fifteen consecutive shots were Corp. W. F. Smith of Troop 1, 54; Corp. W. C. Smith of Troop 2, 57, and A. D. Shepard of Troop 3, 49. E. A. Thomson has been awarded the Gould Cup for the highest score and average score with the carbine. The following were awarded the bronze medal or bars for having performed 100 per cent. of all military duties during the period between Oct. 1, 1896, and Oct. 1, 1897: Staff and Non-commissioned Staff—First Lieut. and Adjt. John I. Holly, First Lieut. and Quartermaster L. V. O'Donohue, First Lieut. and Commander Gilford Hurry, Sergt. Major S. R. Bradley, Jr., Quartermaster Sergt. Ed. M. Ward, Commissary Sergt. A. B. Duffie, Chief Trumpeter A. E. Braithwaite, Color Bearer George E. Throop, Color Bearer T. B. Gilford, Jr., Hospital Steward Russell Bellamy. Troop 1: First Lieut. Henry W. Williams, First Sergt. M. De M. Marsellus, Quartermaster Sergt. Winthrop Cowdin, Sergt. Lewis B. Gawtry, Sergt. William C. Cammann, Sergt. Alfred Maclay, Corp. Franklin H. North, Corp. Alfred Wendt, Gerard B. Hoppin, Musician T. McK. Brown, Privates William Adams, Carson, Cleland, J. G. Clark, Jr., Cowperthwaite, Dickinson, Douglas, Holt, Hutchinson, Humphreys, Mellen, W. F. Smith, M. H. Smith, White. Troop 2—Capt. Howard G. Badgley, Second Lieut. Louis M. Greer, Quartermaster Sergt. R. K. Prentice, Sergt. A. R. Moën, Corp. C. S. Haight, H. C. Smith, Corp. H. Y. T. Smith, Artificer William D. Judson, F. D. Bowne, Privates C. R. Agnew, Benkard, Harrison, Hartshorne, J. O. Nichols, Pease, Petrasch, Shepard, O. Z. Whitehead, Hill. Troop 3—First Lieut. Herbert Barry, First Sergt. J. S. Frelinghuysen, Quartermaster Sergt. J. M. Galloway, Sergt. E. L. Patterson, Sergt. Stowe Phelps, Corp. N. Stearns Jr., and Privates H. W. Barkley and D. J. De Feraro.

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The battalion drills of the Seventh Regiment, held the past week, have attracted an audience of several thousand people nightly, a good evidence of the interest the people take in the National Guard. The regiment will parade for divine service next Sunday at St. Bartholomew's Church at 3 P. M.

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The First Naval Battalion, Commander Duncan, will assemble on board the New Hampshire next Thursday night for annual inspection by Inspector General Hoffman. The battalion will form as a naval brigade, First, Third, and Fourth Divisions as infantry, Second Division as artillery. The Third Division, Lieut. Barnard, gave a very enjoyable smoker on board the New Hampshire last Wednesday. There was some clever boxing, fencing, singing, &c., as well as an interesting and finely executed drill by the division. Seaman Pentz, Coxswain Gilmore, and Boatswain's Mate Hale were the committee in charge, and they had prepared a programme full of clever surprises. Seaman Raff won the congratulations of his comrades by his excellent vitascope exhibition. A picture of the Maine before her destruction was thrown on the canvas, and instantly every man was on his feet cheering. It was succeeded by a view of the distorted wreck with the divers engaged at their gruesome work, and the cheering was followed by an impressive silence. The fencing exhibitions were of a high class. Prof. Joseph Castaldi, instructor of the division, and Capt. H. Nicolas of the International Fencing Club gave an excellent bout with foils, and were followed by Paola Zappala of the International Fencing Club and Quartermaster Magie of the division. Another good contest was given by Guido C. Marchesi of the International Fencing Club and Coxswain Bill of the division. Several clever bouts with the gloves were interspersed, the best of which were between Seaman I. B. Roberts and Seaman Marshall, who was the Captain of the Orange Athletic Club football team; and between Dan Hickey and Seaman Mulkay, who is one of the quickest of his pupils.

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The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Bartlett, will be inspected next Wednesday night, and, judging from the excellent display made at the preliminary inspection, held last Monday, the regiment will make a fine showing. The efficiency of the hospital corps was amply demonstrated at the recent tournament at Madison Square Garden, when the artillerymen from the army were injured. The Twenty-second detail were promptly on the spot and conveyed the injured to temporary quarters, where Surgeon Beach attended them. The men of the hospital corps on duty were Corp. Grotta and Privates Dewey, Ash, and Reinhardt.

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Ex-Col. William Everdell, the first Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment, will review Company A of that command at the armory next Wednesday night.

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The First Battery, Capt. Wendel, will parade at its armory for annual inspection next Friday night, and a fine showing will undoubtedly be made.

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The annual inspection of the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Watson, will be made tomorrow night.

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Major Gen. C. F. Roe will review the Seventy-first Regiment next Tuesday night, and a presentation of marksman's badges and other trophies will be made. A reception will follow the military ceremonies. Corp. Robert Byars of Company E, recently promoted Sergeant, has passed the board, after an excellent examination. Sergt. E. T. Weed of the same company has been promoted Quartermaster Sergeant.

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Lieut. William L. Flanagan of the Second Battery, who commanded the platoon from that command which gave such a fine exhibition recently at Madison Square Garden, entertained his men at dinner a few nights since, and in turn was most agreeably surprised by being presented with a solid silver loving cup. Among the toasts given were: Sergt. Love, "The Chief of Our Platoon;" Cannoneer Cook, "Free Cuba;" Sergt. Bostwick, "Our Country;" Trumpeter Allen, "The Queen;" Cannoneer Case, "Our Captain, David B.;" Corp. Stephens, "The National Guard;" Cannoneer Thum, "Our Drivers;" Sergt. Love, "The Artillery." Lieut. Flanagan spoke about the exhibition and thanked the men for their work. The supper ended at 4 A. M.

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The Fourth Regiment of Jersey City will hold athletic games at its armory to-morrow night, the programme being a varied one, and promising an abundance of exciting sport.

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The Eighth Regiment, Col. Chauncey, will be reviewed at its armory on the evening of April 22, and a reception will follow. Lieut. C. H. Ross, Battalion Quartermaster, has been appointed Regimental Quartermaster. Quartermaster Sergt. William E. Larragh has been promoted to Battalion Sergeant Major.

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Company G, Ninth Regiment, has been doing some lively recruiting during the past three months, and has enlisted thirty men since Jan. 1. These members of the company have recently been promoted: Corp. W. E. Hulbert, to Quartermaster Sergeant; Corp. T. E. McCullagh to Sergeant, and Lance Corporal George St. John to Corporal.

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Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Capt. Strong, has made its company rooms quite attractive. A stag entertainment will also shortly be arranged. The election for Colonel has not yet been ordered, but it promises to be a lively one when it does come.

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The inspection of the Fourteenth Regiment last Monday was in every way an improvement over last year. The figures are as follows:

	1898.			1897.		
	Pres't.	Abs't.	T'l.	Pres't.	Abs't.	T'l.
Field and Staff	13	1	13	16	1	17
Non-Com. Staff	12	2	14	13	2	15
Hospital Corps	6	2	8	10	2	12
Field Music	27	0	27	..	..	..
Company A	68	1	69	69	6	75
Company B	45	1	46	45	6	51
Company C	49	2	51	50	5	55
Company D	67	3	70	60	4	64
Company E	45	0	45	47	3	50
Company F	47	1	48	54	1	55
Company G	53	2	55	42	4	46
Company H	43	2	45	48	6	54
Company I	54	7	61	50	6	56
Company K	49	2	51	58	0	58
Total	577	26	603	571	45	616

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The Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Eddy, at its annual inspection and muster last Wednesday night, out of an aggregate membership of 601, paraded 589 officers and men. The number of absentees was larger than in any regiment yet inspected. This fact, according to Col. Eddy, is due to the regiment's avoiding the "dropping" of men, as is done in nearly all commands just before inspection to make a record. The figures for this year and last are as follows:

	1898.			1897.		
	Pres't.	Abs't.	T'l.	Pres't.	Abs't.	T'l.
Field and Staff	16	0	16	16	1	17
Non-Com. Staff	14	0	14	15	0	15
Hospital Corps	9	0	9	12	0	12
Field Music	31	0	31	..	..	..
Company A	48	13	61	49	3	52
Company B	57	3	60	63	2	65
Company D	64	18	82	74	3	77
Company E	65	2	67	68	5	73
Company F	51	11	62	69	5	74
Company G	45	5	50	50	4	54
Company I	60	2	62	58	1	59
Company K	79	8	87	92	3	95
Total	539	62	601	566	27	593

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IN

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Officers of the League of American Wheelmen Plan to Obtain Discounts for League Members.

THE DEALERS ANTAGONIZED

Prospects of a Controversy Between the League and the Trade—Chairman Mott Explains and Criticises Some of the New Racing Rules—The National Circuit.

A recruiting plan of the League of American Wheelmen by which members may obtain discounts on bicycles and cycle sundries was broached last week, and has been the chief topic of conversation among league members and the cycle manufacturers and dealers. It was the general opinion that such concessions for league members would tend to greatly increase the organization's membership, but would bitterly antagonize the dealers and makers, and possibly in the end result in a material amount of harm.

Wallace Sherwood, Chief Consul of the Indiana League of American Wheelmen State Division and also Chairman of the National League of American Wheelmen Committee on Local Organization, of which the Chief Consul of each other State division is also a member, has issued a circular to tire makers, asking for discounts, and a second of similar trend to cycle makers. Mr. Sherwood tells the tire makers that the league officials will act as manufacturers' agents, and that cash will accompany all orders, and he makes a like offer to the makers. Each department is asked for the very lowest quotations at their earliest convenience.

Isaac B. Potter, the league President, when his attention was called to the circular, said Mr. Sherwood's action was authorized, and had the approval of the administration. The National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers, however, is very indignant, and says that a general boycott of the league may follow putting the project into execution. Walter Waldrop, the board Secretary, on learning of the existence of the Sherwood circular, immediately asked President Potter for an explanation, and the board caused circulars of warning to be at once distributed among the dealers within reach. Mr. Waldrop said he considered it an unwise move on the part of the league, as it would surely turn the dealers against the big organization.

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The New Racing Rules.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion of cycle racers, cycle race promoters, League of American Wheelmen racing officials, and last, and most important, of the majority of wheelmen who take pleasure in watching spirited contests between wheelman and wheelman, that cycle sport this season will be the most extensive as well as the most interesting presented since the advent of the cycle and the attending introduction of a new sport. At least three large concerns or federations are in the field, strongly backed with capital, with the avowed intention of providing the best cycle sport obtainable, and of supplying the general public with a good value for the money spent to witness their entertainments.

Following, and in a degree consequent upon, the efforts of the professed race promoters has arisen a spirit of rivalry to these concerns by the cycle clubs that is regarded as very hopeful for the ethics of the sport for the future. The clubs decided that to compete with the professional promoters, their annual meets must be on a higher plane of excellence, and in almost every instance the clubs that have previously engineered large annual race meets have concluded to accept the new order of things, and to attempt to compete with the professional promoters. As a result, it has been announced that the racing clubs are already busy preparing for the events under their direction by securing the fastest and most popular riders of the day. The tendency in the past has not been to retrograde, and it is viewed as probable that the standard reached this season by those who really represent the wheelmen—the cycle clubs—will be maintained hereafter.

The Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen has taken a broad view of the importance of this season's sport, and its members have been hard at work preparing rules adapted to the recent changes in the character of cycle racing events. Some of the new regulations seem based on obscure grounds to one who has not carefully followed the sport. Albert Mott, the Board Chairman, last week issued a bulletin of comments and analysis upon features of the new rules that is of much value to one who desires a clear understanding of the sport in its present condition.

The Racing Board's Defense.

"In considering regulations for an athletic sport," says Mr. Mott, "there are so many conflicting interests and so many special cases that certain features in the rules may not strike an interested party as being to his particular advantage. The rules must be made for the whole United States—for the greatest good to the greatest number. All interests must be harmonized as nearly as possible, and from the fortuitous circumstance of having the evidence on record for 1897 and dealing with it practically during the year the board has the best knowledge of what is necessary."

Referring to this year's innovation, that "when a professional makes an application on a regular blank seven days prior to the date of contests, the professional may insert in the entry the name of the wheel or tires he rides, and that promoters are prohibited from inserting the name of wheel or tires of amateurs or of late entries," Mr. Mott comments:

"This rule is in the interest of promoters, racing men, and the public, and encourages manufacturers to confine their advertising plans to professionals. Manufacturers would be encouraged to hire professional teams, and thus give racing men an additional revenue. Manufacturers can make it as conditional in their contracts with racing men that their men shall enter seven days prior to a meet. If they do this the men cannot hold back to the last moment until the promoter offers an extra inducement. By the operation of this rule it is hoped the racing men will be given employment, the promoter will not be 'squeezed,' and there shall be less temptation and cleaner sport."

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Track Responsibility.

A section of the new rules is the following:

"Tracks shall be measured on a line drawn eighteen inches from a defined, fixed, and continuous inner curb or pale; no record shall be allowed on a track otherwise measured. A track may be held responsible for any unsanctioned races that are run upon it, or for the non-delivery of prizes for races given upon it, and when a track is disciplined for that or any other reason, it shall be ineligible for racing or training purposes."

Relative to this regulation, Mr. Mott says:

"It will be observed that a track may be disciplined for non-delivery of prizes at discretion. That discretion has been found necessary in the experience of the board in a very few cases where there seemed to be collusion and subterfuge used between track owner and club or promoter to avoid payment of prizes to the racing men. In a few cases track owners have rented their tracks to parties whom they knew to be irresponsible, making themselves safe by requiring the rent in advance, and being morally certain that the racing men would not get their prizes. In such cases the members of the board would exercise his discretion under the rule and hold the track responsible. In other cases of default, where it was shown reasonable care had been used by the track owner the track would not be held. In order to protect the racing men the board would use as much care as possible not to issue sanctions to speculators, who are irresponsible and depend wholly upon the 'gate,' and track owners must co-operate by using ordinary care in renting their tracks. The issuing of a sanction and the renting of a track have some times acted as an assurance that racing men were certain of the prizes they worked hard for and won, and, indeed, it should be a reasonable assurance to them."

No Bonuses Allowed.

Referring to the prize professional limit of $100 for other than National Circuit events, the regulations against bonuses, and the sanction for pacemaking teams, Mr. Mott's views are as follows:

The bonus rule is necessary to protect promoters, and when the word "promoters" is used it should be remembered that the word does not refer only to a few rich promoters in a few large cities, but comprises bicycle clubs all over the United States, and many individuals in small cities and towns who are conducting bicycle racing as a legitimate business enterprise. These clubs and individuals cannot afford to be unreasonably "held up," and if they are, they can give no more race meets, and the occupation of the racing men will be very much more contracted. Therefore, the interests and welfare of the sport demand that unreasonable extortion must be checked. Another object of the bonus rule is to prevent the market for American riders from being cornered by a few rich speculators who would otherwise employ all the star riders, and at their greed demand extortionate and even prohibitive prices for their appearance. The board must look to the interests of the sport for all, not simply for a season. Without the bonus rule ignorant greed would, in the course of time, kill bicycle racing almost entirely. Another object of the bonus rule is that in the interest of sportsmanship the racing man should have all the incentive possible in the prize for which he contests, in order to bring out his best efforts, and in justice to the spectator who has paid to see the race. If the racing man has a pocketful of appearance money his efforts are dwarfed to that extent, be it much or little. At the same time there is no objection to giving an occasional permit for an exhibition with the prize for it printed on the programme, so that the spectator can read the story of the true merits of all the other contests on the programme. The dividing line between bonus, expenses, and appearance money, and contracts of track owners and promoters with racing men for a series of months, is a delicate one and must be handled wisely to meet all requirements.

The changes in the "racing game" itself make it necessary that track owners and associations shall have a certainty that there shall be trained pacemakers at their call. Impromptu pacemaking in middle distance racing is never good, and is always disappointing to the spectators. Contracting with racing men must, therefore, be allowed to a limited extent (where the privilege is not abused) to enable track owners to avail themselves of all the possible productiveness of earnings of their property. They are permitted to contract with foreign racing men ad libitum, as that does not corner the American market. They are permitted, under the rules, only upon the approval of the Chairman, to contract with a limited number of American racing men for pacemakers, and special features in racing; but even these must be free to enter at other meets when they are not actually engaged in the meets of the track owners. The Chairman must keep a firm grip upon this delicate rule and not permit its abuse. No subterfuges to corner the market will be permitted.

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The Exclusion of Women.

With the cycle clubs the question most frequently heard in discussion bears upon the admission or exclusion of women from century runs. Most of the large clubs have taken, or indicated that they would take, steps toward excluding women from these toilsome feats. Many of the smaller clubs, however, have taken an opposite position and intimated that women would be welcomed on the hundred-mile rides under their direction. The wheelmen of the large organizations view this position with expressions of considerable indifference. They say the smaller clubs, most of which are anxious to increase their membership, have taken such action to assist them in recruiting, and that when they arrive at the age and size of the older clubs they will adopt other views.

The New York Firemen's Cycle Club is one of the larger organizations that have taken action favorable to the admission of wheelwomen on centuries. The firemen have planned a century for May 8, and announced that they would accept the entries of wheelwomen. The Manhattan Bicycle Club also decided after a lively debate at one of its regular meetings not to debar women. The Vigilant Cycle Club, which will hold a century run June 12, has concluded to accept entries of wheelwomen. The Excelsior Cycle Club is another organization that has reached the same conclusion.

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The National Circuit.

The National Circuit has been constructed by the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board on applications thus far received as follows, and if the dates are not accepted by April 1 they will be reassigned to any additional applicants:

Atlanta, Ga., April 4; Chattanooga, Tenn., May 3; Louisville, Ky., (Auditorium track,) May 6 and 7; St. Louis, Mo., May 14; Louisville, Ky., (Fountain Ferry,) May 17; Washington, (D. C. Div.,) May 19; Philadelphia, Penn., (Woodside Park,) May 20; Manhattan Beach, N. Y., (Quill Club,) May 21; Boston, Mass., (Charles River Park,) May 28; Providence, R. I., (Crescent Park track,) May 30; New York, (Berkeley Oval,) June 1; Springfield, Mass., (Springfield Bicycle Club,) June 4; Rochester, N. Y., (American Cycle Racing Association,) June 7; Buffalo, N. Y., (Athletic Field Association,) June 9; New York, (National Cycledrome,) June 11; Bridgeport, Conn., (Pleasure Beach,) June 15; Hill's Grove, R. I., (Collingwood Bicycle track,) June 18; Philadelphia, Penn., (Willow Grove,) June 21 and 22; Washington, D. C., (Park Bicycle Club,) June 23; Brooklyn, N. Y., (Kings County Wheelmen,) June 25; New York, (Berkeley Oval,) June 28; Philadelphia, Penn., (Associated Cycle Clubs,) July 1 and 2; Newark, N. J., (Bicycle Track Company,) July 4; Buffalo, N. Y., (Athletic Field Association,) July 9; New York, (Berkeley Oval,) July 14; Philadelphia, Penn., (Castle Wheelmen,) July 16; Asbury Park, N. J., (American Cycle Racing Association,) July 21; Newark, N. J., (Atalanta Wheelmen,) July 23; Rochester, N. Y., (American Cycle Racing Association,) July 28; Buffalo, N. Y., (Associated Cycling Clubs,) July 30; Erie, Penn., (Cycle and Athletic Association,) Aug. 1; Cleveland, Ohio, (Erie Cycle and Athletic Association,) Aug. 3 and 4; Dayton, Ohio, (Dayton Bicycle Club,) Aug. 6; Indianapolis, Ind., (National meet,) Aug. 10, 11, and 13; Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 16 and 17; St. Louis, Mo., (St. Louis Cycling Racing Association,) Aug. 20; Louisville, Ky., (Fountain Ferry,) Aug. 23; Washington, (D. C. Div.,) Aug. 26; New York, (Quill Club,) Aug. 27; Philadelphia, Penn., (Willow Grove,) Aug. 30; Reading, Penn., (Penn Wheelmen,) Aug. 31; Mahanoy City, Penn., (Mahanoy City Athletic Association,) Sept. 1; Wilkesbarre, Penn., (West End Wheelmen,) Sept. 3; Springfield, Mass., Sept. 5; Waterbury Conn., Sept. 7; New York, (Berkeley Oval,) Sept. 8; Boston, Mass., (Charles River Park,) Sept. 10; New Haven, Conn., Sept. 13; Bridgeport, Conn., (Pleasure Beach,) Sept. 15; Newark, N. J., (Bicycle Track Company,) Sept. 17; New York, (Manhattan Beach,) Sept. 22; Providence, R. I., (Crescent Park,) Sept. 24; Trenton, N. J., (Inter-State Fair,) Sept. 26; Philadelphia, Penn., (Woodside Park,) Sept. 28 and 29; New York, (National Cycledrome,) Oct. 1; Washington, D. C., (Park Bicycle Club,) Oct. 6; Louisville, Ky., (Auditorium,) Oct. 12 and 13; St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 15.

AMONG THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Signs of Activity Are Seen With the Approach of Mild Weather.

The nominating committee of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen has ended speculation as to who will be the regular candidates for the various offices to be filled at the annual meeting in April. For President, B. R. Gray has been nominated. He is one of the club's most popular members, is well known in cycling circles, and has been a member of several other wheeling clubs, and an active worker for the League of American Wheelmen for many years. The nominees for the other offices are as follows: Vice President—J. A. Comisky; Secretary—J. A. Van Wynen; Treasurer—A. W. Hudson; Financial Secretary—Harry Anderson; Captain—H. E. Deninger; First Lieutenant—L. E. Eno; Second Lieutenant—A. Kirkland. Board of Governors—J. W. Turner, B. M. Carlile, H. Hoyt, A. Balmanno, C. W. Tribken, and F. J. Firth. This election is especially interesting, as it is the first under the by-laws recently adopted, which provide for the election of all officers by the members. Formerly the members elected the Board of Governors, and they selected the officers.

The racing members who carried the club colors last year are in training for the coming season's work. Spree and De Martini will lead the road riders. Hicks and Owen will be among the professional contingent.

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Clio Wheelmen of Jersey City.

Delegates were recently elected to represent the Clio Wheelmen in the Associated Cycling Clubs of New Jersey as follows: H. Fordieman, F. Sopher, C. Hernig, and W. Middleton. The bowling team has secured second place in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New Jersey, the final game of which was rolled last Tuesday night at Newark.

The Board of Trustees has practically decided on a clubhouse on the Hudson Boulevard, but the question will be referred to the next meeting of the club for approval before a lease is signed.

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Manhattan Bicycle Club.

The Tour Committee of the Manhattan Bicycle Club has announced that the club's double century run this year will be held June 4 and 5 over the Oakdale course on Long Island. The start will be made at 6 o'clock in the evening of June 4 from the Bedford Avenue fountain. The Tour Committee has offered three prizes for attendance at club runs, two of which will be awarded the two members attending the scheduled club runs most regularly. The other prize is offered to the wheelwoman most regularly attending the club's "ladies' runs." The competition will begin April 3.

The annual reception of the Manhattan Bicycle Club will be held to-morrow evening at Lyric Hall at 10 o'clock. The following applications for membership have been favorably reported by the Membership Committee: Active—George Breeze, D. F. Rennie, Jr., Benjamin Woodruff, Frank Deneau, Leonard Tompkins, Paul Busker, John J. Dillon, George O. Lockwood, Herman F. Bickerman, Henry Chapin, Paul R. Telke, C. D. Henriques, Arthur Mihr, Fred Schuehof; Non-Resident—H. J. Stackpole.

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Riverside Wheelmen.

To-morrow evening a reception will be given by the Riverside Wheelmen at their clubhouse, 804 West End Avenue, to the foreign champions, Jaap Eden and Henri Cissac. It is expected that Kiser, Gougolz, Lamberjack, Gardiner, Michael, and other prominent riders will be present to meet these foreign riders. The Riverside Wheelmen will open the racing season at the National Cycledrome at Ambrose Park, Brooklyn, on May 14. At this meet foreign and American champions will participate, and the electric pacing machines which are being imported from Paris will be used.

CYCLE CLUB NOTES.

The Central Wheelmen will hold a reception this evening at 8:30 o'clock in the Central Opera House, Third Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street.

The Triumph Wheelmen have appointed a Race Committee, consisting of W. Rakowsky, F. Worthem, and Charles Mock.

The Dry Goods Wheelmen of Manhattan have elected these officers: President—J. Tehan; Vice President—K. Murphy; Secretary-Treasurer—L. Sinclair.

C. W. Heaton of Cleveland has been appointed by W. A. Skinkle, President of the Century Road Club of America, to succeed J. A. McGuire of Denver on the Road Records Committee.

The Boulevard Wheelmen of Parkville will hold a century run April 10 from Brooklyn to Oakdale and return. They have decided to apply for membership in the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island.

The Crescent Athletic Club intends to give special prominence to its cycle division this season. A cycling committee has been appointed, the members of which are C. G. Rasmus, E. H. Walker, H. B. Fullerton, and W. T. Wintringham.

Road officers have been elected by the Roja Wheelmen of Brooklyn as follows: Captain—James Smith; First Lieutenant—Thomas J. Cooley; Second Lieutenant—Daniel A. Dolan; Bugler—John J. Timmes; Color Bearer—Frank H. Wasel.

A cycling division of the Columbia Club of Hudson County has been formed with the following officers: President—Louis C. Gelis; Secretary—John Gehrs, Jr.; Captain—W. F. Winant; Treasurer—W. T. Willin; Lieutenant—F. Frommel.

The Excelsior Cycling Club of New York will hold a century run June 19 to Oakdale, L. I., and return. Women are invited to enter, and a prize for the greatest number of survivors over twenty-five brought in by any one club is offered.

The Ascension Club Cyclers of Manhattan have elected road officers as follows: Captain—M. A. Reardon; Lieutenants—F. Caughey and C. W. Knoepfel; Sergeant—F. D. Lynch; Color Bearer—S. F. Mead; Bugler—H. S. Escalette; Surgeon—W. A. Arata.

The Glen Cove Wheelmen elected the following officers last Tuesday: President—R. Frank Bowne; Vice President—George H. Hoffman; Secretary—John C. F. Davis; Treasurer—Roy W. Harrold; Captain—E. D. Skinner, Jr.; Lieutenant—Eugene Hopkins.

The Amphion Wheelmen of Brooklyn have elected officers as follows: President—O. Uhlig; Vice President—E. Hester; Secretary—W. Bohl; Treasurer—W. Reisler; Corresponding Secretary—H. Weiss; Captain—L. Hofler; Lieutenants—A. Viel and W. Foell; Color Bearer—C. Zutraum.

Following are officers elected by the Halcyon Cyclers: Captain—Martin Hoyt; Lieut. L. B. Denemger, and L. W. Fanning; Color Bearers—Oscar Dusenbury and Carroll Latimer; Bugler—Oscar Peters; Pacemaker—W. F. Tyson; Directors—H. W. Reith, T. W. Haughey, and J. E. Wilmot, Jr.

The Lexington Wheelmen have elected the following officers: President—F. E. Sylvester; Vice President—John M. Reid; Financial Secretary—C. Bartels; Recording Secretary—C. B. Buck; Treasurer—Henry Brand; Board of Trustees—Messrs. Reid, Lockwood, Carvein, Luchesi, and Tiernan.

Officers of the Greenwood Athletic Club Wheelmen have been elected as follows: President—John Keegan; Vice President—Charles H. Bang; Secretary—Louis Ronalter; Treasurer—Thomas McCann; Captain—Edward Dougherty; Lieutenants—Frederick E. Scheerer and John O'Brien; Color Bearer—James Kennedy. Road runs will be held weekly.

A club to be known as the Lanigero Bicycle Club has been formed in this city with the following officers: President—S. Goldberg; Secretary-Treasurer—Milton Sanger; Captain—Gilbert Moritz; Lieutenants—Claude Prager and Perry Ansorge; Color Bearer—Victor Moritz; Surgeon—Milton Sanger.

Officers have been elected by the Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn as follows: President—James R. Brennan; Vice President—F. M. Price; Secretary—M. H. Gaubert; Treasurer—H. F. Tuttle—Chairman Road Committee—Wilson Smith; Chairman House Committee—W. P. Seward; Board of Governors—W. G. Brooke, W. Blackburn, J. J. Hughes, Jr., and W. Pendleton.

The St. Alphonsus Wheelmen will hold their first regular club run on April 10 to Coney Island. Officers have been elected as follows: Captain—James P. Shinnick; Lieutenants—C. Duignau and Abram Mistler; Sergeant—John J. Baldwin; Color Bearer—Stephen J. Fulcher; Bugler—Robert J. Godfrey; Treasurer—John H. Mulhall; Assistant Treasurer—Michael Ahearn, and Secretary—Edward J. Gegan.

The Hoboken Division of the Hudson County Good Roads Association has elected officers as follows: President—A. P. Hexamer; First Vice President—L. C. Geils; Second Vice President—W. F. Whittemore; Treasurer—Charles Disbrow; Secretary—Udo F. Roelker. Additions were made to the Executive Committee as follows: Mayor Fagan, S. A. Besson, H. Mehl, A. J. Volk, C. Schultz, and J. H. Woodman.

The following officers have been elected by the Central Young Men's Christian Association Wheelmen of the Borough of Brooklyn: President—J. G. Cochran; Vice President—A. P. Shaw; Secretary—W. Stewart; Treasurer—C. Klinck; Captain—F. A. Cottrell; Lieutenants—B. Adams and G. Chesney; Executive Committee—H. D. Scutell, R. S. Cochran, J. C. Klinck; Delegates to the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—F. A. Cottrell, J. C. Klinck, and H. D. Scutell.

At the annual election of the Kings County Wheelmen officers were elected as follows: President—George A. Needham; Vice President—A. S. Farmer; Recording Secretary—A. R. Gardiner; Assistant Secretary—Charles W. Weaver; Treasurer—Wesley A. Benn; Assistant Treasurer—S. W. Whitson; Captain—A. G. Ralyea; Lieutenants—Thomas B. Smith, Jr., and Charles T. Earl; Governors—L. C. Harris and D. Morehouse; Chairman Race Committee—George A. Needham.

Wheelmen in Brooklyn have formed a cycling organization is to be known as the Mineola Wheelmen. Temporary quarters have been taken at 560 Driggs Avenue, and a permanent clubhouse is being equipped on Berry Street, near Broadway. Officers have been elected as follows: President—Edward Managhan; Vice President—Patrick Sullivan; Treasurer—Patrick Gowen; Financial Secretary—Benjamin Bernard; Secretary—Michael Coffey; Sergeant at Arms—Charles Dupont; Lieutenant—William Richardson.

The Defender Wheelmen of Brooklyn have elected these officers: President—William Bundrich; Vice President—Henry Lehnert; Recording Secretary—Oliver Pearsall; Financial Secretary—Charles Wraas; Treasurer—John H. Ellingsgard; Sergeant at Arms—Frank Steger; Captain—Robert Sehring; First Lieutenant—George Rohmann; Second Lieutenant—Oscar Homans; First Sergeant—Ransford T. Brewster; Senior Color Bearer—Henry Rust; Junior Color Bearer—Louis Brennemer; Bugler—John Werner; Board of Trustees—Thomas J. Tillotson, Edward Penney, William Bundrich, Oliver Pearsall, and John H. Ellingsgard.

HARLEM RIVER OARSMEN.

Crews Are Taking Practice Spins and Preparations Are Being Made for the Season's Sport.

Harlem River oarsmen have been extremely active during the last week, and every evening crews in training have been taking practice spins on the water. The janitors of the various clubs are working like beavers, varnishing, rigging, and preparing the racing craft for actual work.

Capt. Canavan of the Nereid Boat Club is at the boathouse every day overseeing the preparations and work on the thirty boats under his care. The four-oared gig recently completed for the club by Ruddock is considered one of the finest boats of her class ever built. The craft, which is unusually light, is built of red cedar, and is equipped with all the latest improvements. Capt. Canavan has about twenty-five men in training who are candidates for the various crews that will represent the club during the coming season. From these men will be picked a junior eight, junior four, intermediate four, and an intermediate double.

The senior four of the First Bohemian Boat Club is training hard every evening. The present make-up of the crew is as follows: Sedleck, bow; Sahyna, No. 2; Bebinsky, No. 3, and Laadman, stroke. There are a fourteen candidates for positions in the senior eight crew, and it is probable that no eight will be picked for several weeks yet, as it will be hard to weed out the ineligible six, as all fourteen men are in excellent condition and are rowing in good form.

Clearman and Smith of the Nassau Boat Club are training faithfully every pleasant evening. The members of the club expect to see them carry off the honors in the double event at the Harlem River regatta, on Decoration Day.

Several Harlem River Rowing Clubs have already signified their intention of sending crews to the National Amateur Championship Regatta to be held in the Schuylkill June 22 and 23. Dr. George F. Root, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, means to give the visiting oarsmen a good time, and for this purpose the sum of $2,000 is to be raised. This amount, it is expected, is sufficient to defray all expenses, including the cost of banners, prizes, &c. The money is to be raised by contributions from all the rowing associations of Philadelphia.

The Entertainment Committee of the Harlem Rowing Club has completed all arrangements for the entertainment and reception to be given on April 12 at Lenox Lyceum. A long list of professional talent has been engaged. The proceeds of the affair will be used to start a building fund for a new boathouse, the present house of the club being in a badly dilapidated condition.

GOLF AT MORRIS COUNTY

Recent Changes Made in the Management in Preparation for the Coming Season.

WILL SHOW A STRONG TEAM

Many Golfers Hope the Scheme to Bring Braid and Vardon Here from Scotland Will Succeed—Harvard Golf Club Matches.

Several changes have recently been made in the management of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J., in preparation for the coming season, which will surely be the busiest that the club has ever seen. The amateur championship tournament, which will be held on the club links in September, will call for all the ability in golf management that the club possesses, but its success in former big events is a guarantee that the members are perfectly able to cope with the important annual golf contest.

At the annual meeting recently held the former officers were re-elected. They are: President—Paul Revere; Treasurer—Joseph B. Dickson; Secretary—Arthur Berry. The offices of Honorary President and Vice President were abandoned as useless, and also at the wish of the ladies holding them. The Morris County Club, it should be remembered, was organized by the ladies and managed by them entirely during the first year. The rapid growth of the club and its incorporation last year made it necessary for the men to assume the burdens of government, and, at the request of the ladies, this has been still further done by a change in the House Committee. During the present year this work will be in the hands of three men—Alexander H. Tiers, Chairman; Augustus L. Revere, and J. O. H. Pitney. Mr. Tiers has left the Greens Committee to assume the Chairmanship of the House Committee, and, as he has always been one of the most zealous workers in the club, his selection has been a wise one, for the House Committee will play a very important part in the success of the big amateur event.

Able Committee of Ladies.

The ladies, however, while actively retiring, still have a House Committee of their own, which will find enough to do in the matter of decorations and properly receiving visiting golfers and other guests. This committee consists of Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine, Mrs. Charles Bradley, Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, Mrs. Clarence Mitchell, and Miss Fanny L. Hopkins. These are all among the original founders of the club, and have always been its earnest workers.

The Greens Committee, a most important one, as it has charge of all tournaments and the condition of the links, will be composed of Ransom H. Thomas, Chairman; Edward T. Nichols, George G. Kip, Edward Burnett, and George G. Frelinghuysen. This shows two changes from last year, Burnett and Frelinghuysen being the new men. They take the places respectively of Mr. Tiers and Walter B. Wood. The friends of the latter will be sorry to learn that he has been in poor health and has been away from home all Winter, and on this account he declined to serve another year. The committee has an efficient Chairman in Mr. Thomas. He is Vice President of the New York Stock Exchange and an officer of the United States Golf Association. He was Chairman of the committee last year, and can always be relied upon to do everything as it should be done. The Board of Directors will be increased from nineteen to twenty-two members at a meeting to be held next month, and the probable new men will be George J. Kip, Arthur Berry, and Edward T. Nichols.

Will Have a Strong Team.

The Morris County Club expects to have a stronger team this year than last season. H. P. Toler, the crack golfer of the Baltusrol Club, has just joined the club, and will be a member of its team, James A. Tyng, of course, can be counted on, and there are several other good golfers to pick from, including William Shippen, W. Allston Flagg, A. Wright Post, W. Y. Marsh, H. P. Phipps, A. W. Bond, and W. D. Vanderpool. The new Captain of the team is W. Allston Flagg.

The club's professional, Willie Weir, will return from Summerville, Ga., this week, where he has been in charge of a golf club during the Winter, and he will proceed at once to get the course ready for opening. It is hoped to have the opening day during the third week of April. The members are naturally anxious to get out on the course and see for themselves the fine improvements that have been made since last season.

Another new feature is the appointment of a Finance Committee, consisting of John I. Waterbury, W. B. Skidmore, and Henry F. Taylor. The Greens Committee is arranging a series of interesting club events, and everything points to a very lively year.

The coming meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association in this city on Wednesday will be an important one, as several questions are to be decided which will have considerable influence upon golf this season. The open championship will probably be awarded to St. Andrew's or to a Philadelphia club, and definite action will be taken upon the meeting with the Canadian golfers. Some slight changes may be made in the amateur championship, lengthening some of the rounds.

Scotch Professionals Invited.

The scheme recently promulgated by the St. Andrew's Golf Club to bring over to this country two of the famous Scotch professionals, James Braid and Harry Vardon, is meeting with considerable favor in many clubs. Whether this friendly feeling will be weighty enough to lead sufficient clubs to give financial aid will be ascertained within two weeks. The St. Andrew's Club has asked twenty prominent clubs to contribute a sum not exceeding $80, which will raise a purse large enough to pay the expenses of the professionals and guarantee them a salary of $20 a week each for eight weeks. Two or three days will then be assigned to each club in the syndicate for the professionals, and they can arrange such matches as they like. Vardon, who is but twenty-six years old, won the open championship of Great Britain in 1896. Braid is also a young player, and only missed the championship last year by one stroke, the winner being H. H. Hilton, an amateur. Both Braid and Vardon are brilliant golfers, and if they do come it will give a grand opportunity to see some of the finest golf ever played in the United States, and by two of the highest class professionals. A visit by professionals like these will mean something.

Another plan of the St. Andrew's Golf Club is to hold a schoolboys' golf championship in August, the event to be an annual affair. For nearly a year there has been talk of organizing an Interscholastic Golf Association, as the Berkeley and Cutler Schools in this city, and the Lakewood Boys' School, with a few others, are practically ready to go into it. It only needs the firm impetus given by some club to make the association a success, and St. Andrew's seems to be on the right track.

The Harvard Golf Club has arranged the following dates for team matches: April 9, Concord Golf Club; April 13, Ogantan Hunt Club, at Providence, R. I.; April 30, Brookline Country Club. These matches will aid in choosing the six men to represent Harvard in the intercollegiate tournament early in May at the Ardsley Club. No change in the method of scoring in team matches will be made, and probably the same system will be continued at the big tournament.

Next Saturday will see several links in this vicinity opened for the season, and by the middle of April many clubs will have had their handicap matches all started. The Yale golfers will play their first match of the season next Saturday with the Orford Golf Club at South Manchester, Conn.

Amateur Sport at Paris.

News has been received from Col. L. M. Hamburger, special representative of the Amateur Athletic Union for the Paris Exposition in 1900, that everything relating to the Amateur Athletic Union is being well taken care of. Col. Hamburger has found in Assistant Secretary Cridler a valuable friend to amateur sports. It is the intention of Col. Hamburger to remain in Paris until the middle of May, and no doubt some definite plans will be perfected.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

Hunting and Trotting Men in This Vicinity and Throughout the Country Are Active.

PHILADELPHIA HORSE SHOW.

A. H. Moore Will Not Give Up Horse Breeding—The New Toledo Driving Club—Plans for a Driving Track at Highland Park.

The Richmond County Hunt Club of Staten Island honored its Master of Hounds, Erickson N. Nichols, with a dinner at the Country Club last week. It was an enjoyable affair, and befittingly acknowledged the efforts of Mr. Nichols in providing cross-country sport on the island the past season. There were hunting songs, and many toasts were drunk. Besides Mr. Nichols, who has been the club's Master of Hounds three or four years, those present were A. J. Outerbridge, H. T. Boody, Otto Ahlmann, W. W. Lowrey, P. D. Griffiths, G. M. Sidenberg, J. C. Wilmerding, Jr., Morton W. Smith, E. G. Smith, C. H. Robbins, Beverly Robinson, D. G. Gould, Lindsay Van Rensselaer, J. T. Gwathmey, and Dr. James McKee.

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The Rough Riding Class of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club has postponed its dance at the clubhouse from April 12 to Tuesday evening, April 19. G. H. Potter, T. L. Coleman, and W. C. Candee are the Committee of Arrangements, and they propose making the affair one of the notable social events of the season. Unique decorations of the clubrooms with polo mallets, riding crops, whips, and lances are promised, and it is probable that a cotillion will be danced. A number of the ladies of the club will be patronesses.

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The annual horse show at Wissahickon Heights, Philadelphia, will be held this year, May 24 to 29. The prize list is now being made up and will be issued in a week or so. It is probable that there will be but little change from last year in the classes and general arrangements of the show. Joseph E. Widener, who won the Waldorf-Astoria Cup at Madison Square Garden last Fall, has been elected to the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late William M. Singerly. P. A. B. Widener, it is said, has tendered his resignation from the board.

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Charles Doble, who has charge of General B. F. Tracy's horses at Apalachin, N. Y., will have in his string two of the youngsters he bought for the General at the late Fleming sale in Terre Haute, Ind. One of these youngsters is Illinois, by Axtell, 2:12; Avalina, by Jersey Wilkes, and the other by Kindarvis, by Axtell, 2:12; Miss Cadmus, by Cadmus Hambletonian. Doble will work over the farm track till about May 1, when he will move his string to some good mile course not yet picked out.

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A. H. Moore, proprietor of the famous Cloverdell Stock Farm, wishes to deny the report that he has given up horse breeding. The report evidently originated through the advertisement of the sale of Mr. Moore's famous stud, which takes place at the farm, Colmar, Penn., April 5, 6, and 7. Mr. Moore will, however, continue in the business, and will have one of the choicest young stallions in America at the head of his new stud, which will comprise about fifty head of brood mares.

***

Through the breaking of a saddle girth, Max Stevenson had a narrow and lucky escape from what might have been a serious accident while following the Meadow Brook Hounds one day last week. The breaking of the girth threw the horse and rider off their balance, and the two fell in a heap. Mr. Stevenson, except for a shaking up, was unhurt, and after repairing the girth, remounted, and was well up throughout the rest of the run.

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The recently organized Toledo Driving Club of Toledo, Ohio, strats off with the utmost enthusiasm, and a membership numbering sixty-six of the foremost business men and horse lovers of that city. It is proposed to follow the lines which have made the Cleveland Driving Club such a successful organization. George H. Ketchum and the Tri-State Fair Association will each present a cup to be raced for this season. At a recent meeting officers were elected as follows: President—W. H. Morehouse; Vice President—John B. Davis; Secretary—Charles R. Bowman; Treasurer—W. F. Robinson; Executive Committee—C. A. Draper, E. D. Scheble, Frank G. Thompson, George W. Hull, A. W. Gordon, J. W. Marshall, A. L. Spitzer, and George A. Teinl; Race Committee—E. W. Newton, R. E. Messenger, and E. C. Deardorff.

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Much interest is being manifested in the National Horsemen's Convention, to be held in the Palmer House, Chicago, on Wednesday. Not only will prominent Chicago horsemen be present, but a large number of breeders and dealers from all parts of the country have signified their intention of attending. The meeting is in the interest of the horse, and an elaborate programme is now in course of preparation, which will include addresses by a great many horsemen whose names are familiar to every one interested in the turf. F. J. Berry is the committee chairman in charge of the preliminary arrangements.

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The plan of building a driving track in Highland Park, near New Brunswick, N. J., was discussed at a meeting of well-known citizens of the latter place on Wednesday night. The spirit of the meeting was that if the cost of the enterprise can be kept within $10,000 as the first outlay, enough money can be secured to warrant going ahead. The track will be built on the farm owned by Dr. C. M. Slack, who is one of the promoters of the enterprise. It is intended to have a half-mile track that can be used for horse and bicycle races, a grand stand to seat 500, stable accommodations for twenty horses, and an outside and inside fence and other incidentals. Josiah Tice was authorized to prepare a plan and specifications and submit them at a meeting to be held next Wednesday night. It is believed that things will then be in such shape that bids will be asked for the work.

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Newstead, a great race horse in his day, died recently near Port McDonnell, South Australia, from the effects of excessive heat. Bred in 1882 by Sir Thomas Elder, at Morphettville, Australia, Newstead was sold as a yearling for thirty-one guineas. As a two-year-old he ran four times, and was never defeated at that age. Besides winning the Maribymong Plate, Newstead distinguished himself at the same meeting—the Victoria Racing Club's Spring Meeting of 1884—by defeating Malna in the Flying Stakes in brilliant style, and absurdly short odds were accepted on his winning the double event, Victoria Derby and Melbourne Cup, but he failed to stand preparation, and was scratched.

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Three valuable foals have been added to the Village Farm during March. Grace Hamlin, sister to Heir-at-Law, 2:06¾, and Prince Regent, 2:16½, foaled a black colt by Chimes on March 4. She has been bred to Dare Devil, 2:09¾. Nettie King, 2:20¼, dam of The Abbot, 2:11½, foaled a black filly by Lord-of-the-Manor, son of Mambrino King and Princess Chimes, sister of Princess Royal, 2:20, on March 13. She will be bred to Dare Devil, as her yearling colt, The Beau Ideal by that horse, is considered the greatest youngster ever foaled at the farm. He was a prize winner at the National Horse Show last Fall. The third foal of the month is a black filly by Lord-of-the-Man

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TRUST IN THE PRESIDENT.

Despite the general self-restraint shown in both houses of Congress, it is plain that the Administration is at this moment subjected to very great strain, and there is a natural desire on the part of the President to know the real feeling of the people.

The only feeling with which he now need concern himself we can state with the utmost certainty: It is one of profound confidence in his firm purpose to do what is right. What that is, the people must trust him to ascertain and decide. He, more than all others—he, indeed, alone—can know all the facts, numerous, complicated, important, and delicate as they are. He has his responsible advisers at the heads of the various branches of the public service. He has the leaders of both parties in the Legislature within call. He has both the information and the counsel which our representatives to foreign Governments are in position to give him. Unquestionably his responsibility is very grave, for it is the responsibility of great power freely conferred and backed by the loyal sentiment of the whole country. He need fear no suspicion of partisan motive on his part; it does not exist. He need fear no partisan prejudice against him; it could not survive the angry contempt of all rational citizens. His responsibility is only such as a clear conscience and a sound mind can meet and must meet.

The people trust him. There is not a shadow of doubt of that. They trust him as one of themselves, their chief representative, sharing their principles and their convictions, and set apart only by his post of knowledge and of power. They desire no war that can honorably be avoided, nor does he. They long inexpressibly for continued peace if it can honorably be had, as he does. They wish that every resource of diplomacy, of discussion and reflection, shall be employed to the utmost to avert a conflict that, if it can be averted, would be monstrous; and this is his wish. They no more care to urge him than he cares unduly to hasten.

On the other hand, as they trust him to form a careful and honest judgment, they trust him equally to advise them of it in due time, to prepare to act on it when it shall be necessary, in the way and to the degree needed. They no more fear a conflict which cannot honorably be avoided than they wish one that can so be turned aside. They would no more hesitate to follow him where duty points than they would impatiently hurry him. This we believe without qualification to be the unchangeable sentiment of the sober, peace-loving, honor-loving people of the country. There is some clamor, mostly artificial. There is some impatience in expression and some also—but much less—in feeling, but most of it is selfish, even base, and all of it may be disregarded. The country knows that for the present its affairs are necessarily in the hands of the President. It is content that they should be since it expects that he will perform his great and difficult task without passion and without fear.

THE PARTITION OF CHINA.

The "lease" of Ta-lien-wan to Russia, virtually upon the same terms with the lease of Kiao-Chau Bay to Germany, seems to be another step forward in the partition of China. It is to be a "free port," in which the commerce of all nations is to be received upon the same terms with that of the lessee. That is a concession which Lord SALISBURY made much of at the meeting of Parliament. But it is a concession which costs Russia very little to make. Her own share of the commerce of China by sea is trifling. There is no reason to believe that she has either the desire or the ability to nurse it into anything much more important. Her commercial interest in the port of which she has taken possession is that it shall be as much frequented as possible. The permission to trade to Talien-wan, under a tariff "similar," whatever that may mean, to the tariff that prevails in the treaty ports, but under Russian administration, must mean merely that she desires her customs officers to have the handling of as large a revenue as possible. Her intention to retain exclusive possession of the "hinterland" of the port, namely, Manchuria, has been plainly enough shown. That she will allow other nations to do the ocean trading which she has no facilities for doing is not much to the purpose while she has the monopoly of the inland trade.

It is no wonder that the announcement of the lease should have caused serious disquiet in England. It marks the failure to that extent of the announced purpose of Great Britain to maintain the integrity of China and to insist that all nations shall have access to its trade on equal terms. When that purpose was announced it was also announced that for direct cessions of territory by China Great Britain would take compensations in her own way. The cessions to Germany and to Russia, carrying, as they do, exclusive privileges respecting the land behind them, do not lose their character by being described as "leases." The contingency against which she declared that she would protect herself seems actually to have arisen. She has indicated what her compensation in that case would be. It would be a cession, or "lease," of the Valley of the Yang-tse-kiang. In that case the partition of China would be virtually accomplished between Russia, Germany, and Great Britain. We see no occasion for doubting the sincerity of the disclaimer of M. HANOTAUX of any desire on the part of France to complete the partition by taking to herself the southern provinces. When the French Foreign Minister said that France had quite enough of Asiatic possessions already, he said what the French budget abundantly confirms.

Where in this division do we "come in"? We have a larger commercial interest in China than France and Germany together, and a far greater interest in the maritime trade than Russia. We shall have access to the British share, no doubt, on equal terms with Great Britain herself. We shall have access to the German and Russian share on such terms as Germany and Russia choose to impose, for there is in either case no assurance that the lessee will not enact such a tariff as it may judge to be to its own interest. The result can hardly fail to be a diminution of our Chinese trade. That is the fact which is daily becoming more evident, and which makes more astonishing the apathy with which our headless State Department has looked on at all the preliminary proceedings, giving expression only to what Mr. CLARENCE CARY calls the "quaint" view that our interests are not endangered. Our readers are aware that we have not ceased since the differences between Great Britain and the grabbing powers became manifest to insist that we should give to the power which was fighting our battle in China the assurance that she had at least our approval and our moral support. Such an assurance, if given early and emphatically, might have had a considerable, possibly even a decisive, influence. We are not aware that any other journal urged this view upon whoever may be exercising the functions of the Secretary of State. We now observe, however, that some of our contemporaries are joining in the demand that the State Department shall take some notice of the assaults which are making upon American interests in the Far East. But there is reason to fear that now is too late.

THE BROOKLYN CONSPIRACY CASES.

Undoubtedly the indictment of nine Brooklyn officials for conspiracy to defraud the city is not without some political motive. The gentlemen who now control the affairs of New York are not such saints that it grieves them to detect opponents in a suspicious situation or to drag them before the public in the criminal dock. Yet it will not do to say that the prosecution is malicious, or to assume, even if it were, that it is groundless.

We gave some time ago the detailed statements of the Controller's office as to the transactions on which the officials are now indicted. Since they are to stand trial before a jury and a competent court it is not open to any one to express an opinion as to their guilt or to deny them the benefit of the time-honored principle of jurisprudence by which they must be held innocent until their guilt is proved. But the situation is such as to suggest some plain reflections on the relation of partisanship to the public service.

All of these men are partisan politicians, and most of them of the professional type—i. e., they are in politics for what they can make out of it. The places which they held under the City Government were claimed by them and granted to them not because they were known to be honest and particularly capable men, but because they were workers in the victorious party and in the dominant faction of that party. Their places were not bestowed for the benefit of the public, but for their own. It was an avowed and conspicuous application of the spoils system.

It was the more noteworthy because the Department of City Works in which the transactions took place on account of which they were indicted had under Mayor SCHIEREN been conducted very ably and strictly on the merit system, which is as completely opposed to the spoils system as honesty is to cheating. Mr. ALFRED T. WHITE, the Commissioner, had taken office not for profit—for it was a distinct sacrifice of his business interests—but as a public duty. He managed the department on a business basis. He selected his subordinates not for their partisan or factional services, but for their fitness, tested by open competitive examinations or by actual experience. He demanded conformity to the highest standard of efficiency and fidelity, precisely as any private employer would make a like demand, particularly if he were an honest man administering a trust. To these subordinates Mr. WHITE furnished laborers on a system wholly independent of politics, so conducted as to give the city the best work of the best workers to be got.

If at this moment Mr. WHITE were to be accused by political opponents of having conspired with his subordinates to defraud the city of a hundred thousand dollars by means of illegal contracts and payments made for work not done or done ill, would there be any doubt in the public mind as to the motive of the accusers or as to the innocence of the accused? If Ex-Commissioner of City Works THEODORE B. WILLIS and his subordinates do not have the benefit in their present trying situation of the reputation enjoyed by Mr. WHITE, whose is the fault? And what is the plain inference as to the systems which the two men respectively represent?

STATE INSOLVENCY LAW.

The bill regulating insolvency in this State, introduced by Senator NUSSBAUM, has the approval, we understand, of that very excellent organization, the New York Credit Men's Association, and, from the full abstract of it published by the association, appears to be a fair, judicious, and efficient measure.

The bill has been prepared on much the same lines as are followed in the Federal bill recently passed by the House of Representatives, which, in its turn, was substantially the Torrey bill. Its purpose is to secure the fair distribution of all the assets of an honest insolvent as a condition of release from his obligations, and, on the other hand, to prevent and punish any dishonest dealings. It provides for both voluntary and involuntary insolvency. In each case a temporary receiver is to be named by the court, who is replaced by an assignee chosen by a majority in number and amount of the creditors, and the assignee proceeds to close out the estate. Preferences, after the passage of the act, "in fraud to the act," render a claim untenable in the closing of the estate. The process is expected to be completed within six months, and the costs are limited to the necessary expenses of the assignee and his fees, which are those of an executor, 5 per cent. on the first $1,000, 3 per cent. on the next $9,000, and 1 per cent. on the balance. Compositions will be granted by the court on the consent of a majority in number and amount of creditors, if 50 per cent. be offered; but if less is offered, consent must be got from three-fourths of the creditors. Provisions against the usual forms of deceit and sharp practice are made and with considerable severity.

In the absence of a proper Federal law, a State law of this sort is very much needed. Its provisions are a great improvement on the present confused mass of statutes and decisions on the subject. The ground principle of the bill—founding release from debt on honesty—is entirely sound.

JEFFERSON'S "ENTANGLING ALLIANCES."

The policy of National isolation suggested by JEFFERSON in his first inaugural address has been so faithfully maintained during the century which has since intervened that many of our people regard it as a policy as fixed as the stars in their courses. We have made a fetich of his famous words: "Peace with all nations; entangling alliances with none." This famous phrase, emblazoned on banners, shields, and even on articles of domestic use, (such as the "Jefferson pitchers" of our grandmothers,) has been accepted as one of the cardinal doctrines of our democratic political belief. It is very doubtful if THOMAS JEFFERSON dreamed of the possibility that he was framing a lasting axiom when, in his inaugural address, he urged upon the people who then composed the slender population of the young Republic the general policy of "Peace commerce, and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none." He could not possibly have meant that all alliances were likely to be entangling, for we had then only lately emerged from a successful struggle for independence, in which we had been materially aided by an alliance with France. And it was not long after this declaration of JEFFERSON'S that, by a purchase of territory which doubled the area of the United States, we virtually re-entered upon that alliance.

It is a striking illustration of the light-heartedness with which our foreign policy has often been conducted that JEFFERSON'S alleged dictum has been so unquestioningly accepted as final with our statesmen. Like "the glittering and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence," according to RUFUS CHOATE, JEFFERSON'S almost accidental phrase has been quoted ever since its utterance by orators and essayists as if it were the final word upon that branch of our civil polity. Few of those who quote JEFFERSON so glibly ever stop to consider the conditions under which the third President let drop these long-remembered words. The American Republic was a feeble State, not so long emancipated from its Colonial dependence upon the mother country that its citizens could feel themselves the citizens of a mighty, independent commonwealth. Clinging tenaciously to the Atlantic seaboard, with a population of 7,250,000, hemmed in on every side but that next the ocean by the possessions of European powers, what prospect was there that we should ever become a nation for whom alliances could be other than entangling and undesired? The Abbé RAYNAL, himself a revolutionist of the most advanced type, had ventured the prediction that the American Republic might hope for the enormous population of ten millions when it had reached the zenith of its power and glory. That prophecy was derided by many pessimists, and none, not even THOMAS JEFFERSON, could have dreamed that the time would ever come when the Louisiana purchase would be the fruitful mother of our empire, and seventy millions of the American people would have spread over an area far beyond the bounds of that remote region into which he sent the feeble little exploring expedition of LEWIS and CLARK.

A National policy necessary in the early part of this century may become obsolete, even anachronistic, at the close of the century. It does not follow that because we are a great and powerful nation our greatness and power should incite us to alliances with other nations. Nevertheless, these mighty attributes of a free people do impose obligations that did not exist in their days of feebleness. JEFFERSON'S dictum of 1809 is not to be accepted as final forever in the foreign and domestic policy of the United States, allowing to his phrase all that literalists may claim for it. When favoring circumstances—circumstances not of our own creation—indicate the wisdom of an international agreement in any quarter, it would be infantile and foolish blindness to cling to a dogma that has long since lost its significance, an axiom which is no more appropriate to our present condition than BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S little ledger would be in the complicated bookkeeping of the postal service of 1898. The vast, powerful, many-sided, and resourceful Republic owes something to humanity besides the security offered in its own splendid isolation.

JUSTICE RUMSEY'S VIEW.

A debate between literary societies on the highly indefinite resolution, "that the United States adopt a vigorous foreign policy," has given Justice RUMSEY of the Supreme Court an opportunity to state his own views. With some of these we frankly disagree. We cannot at all accept his characterization of the policy of President CLEVELAND in the Venezuelan matter, and we think it safe to say that the event does not show that the Judge is right. Nor can we believe with him that our people of foreign birth or descent would, in any conceivable case, be "an enemy in our midst." We cannot, for instance, conceive of a war with Germany, or Russia, or Italy, in which immigrants from one of these countries, or their descendants, would actively take the part of the Government whose sway they or their parents have voluntarily left for that of the United States Government.

The conservative character of Justice RUMSEY'S views on these points, his obvious disinclination toward aggression, and his somewhat exaggerated impression of the difficulties involved in any kind of war make his remarks on the actual situation in Cuba all the more impressive:

"Nevertheless, I do not mean to say that there are not occasions which arise when a nation should exercise itself for the protection of downtrodden people, and if Senator PROCTOR'S statement is true, it is worthy of consideration, however wedded we may be to home affairs, whether it is not our duty to put a stop to atrocities that make one blush for the human kind."

No one doubts that Senator PROCTOR'S statement is true.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The ladies of Boston have protested against the ordinance which forbids them to wear hats in the theatre on the ground that sitting without any head covering at all subjects them to liability to catch cold. They desire to have the law amended so as to permit them to wear small hats, which, they declare, will not interfere with the line of sight of any person. No doubt these ladies mean well, but as usual they are illogical. Let the ordinance be amended so as to make it compulsory for the ladies to wear bonnets or hats of small size whenever they go to any place of amusement. That will settle the catching cold question. Not even a Boston woman will consent to wear a bonnet or a hat in her opera box. But if she does not need it there she does not need it anywhere—except for looks. And where is the man who does not know what a nuisance is the small evening headdress, with its ceaselessly bobbing feather?

—The plan for the foundation of a permanent orchestra in this city has at last taken a definite shape, which is quite different from that which it was originally expected to take. The first proposition was to raise a fund of $1,000,000 and support the orchestra on the interest of that sum. This plan would at least have the merit of justifying the use of the word "permanent," because the fund, properly invested, would have continued to exist even if the orchestra had not proved to be successful. The present plan, however, is to induce a certain number of persons to pledge themselves to give so much a year for five years. The sum of $10,500 a year has been so pledged, and the projectors believe that the remainder of the necessary amount can be secured. This is very well so far as it goes, but it is not a plan which justifies in all senses the use of the word "permanent." If at the end of five years the orchestra shall not have become self-sustaining it must cease to exist. The persons who have pledged the supporting fund will hardly care to try the experiment for another five years, and so the thing will end. That there is a serious possibility of such an outcome is made likely by the uncomfortable habit history has of repeating itself. The same scheme precisely has been tried here before. At the end of the five years the money was all gone and the orchestra was no longer permanent.

—The story of a fire in the Maine's coal bunkers while she was lying at the wharf in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, told with much impressiveness in a letter to President McKINLEY, is not new nor remarkable. The story is thoroughly well known, and was referred to several times in the course of the sittings of the Court of Inquiry at Key West. It was mentioned immediately after the explosion by Capt. Sigsbee—or some other officer of the Maine—as a possible explanation of the catastrophe. Other stories of coal bunker fires were brought out and thoroughly discussed about the same time. The much impressed Brooklyn gentleman ought to know that our officers were not afraid to face the theory of a coal bunker fire as the cause of the Maine's destruction. He ought also to know that it is pretty generally admitted now that the testimony will show that the magazine next to the coal bunker did not explode.

—The defeat of Princeton by Yale in the debate of Friday night might have been expected. Princeton must have been like the 6,000 unconquerable British infantry at Albuera, referred to by Tom Brown. They held their position by sheer fighting, suffering fearful loss. Yale had the comfortable task of arguing that National issues ought to be dissociated from State and municipal elections. Princeton had to take the opposite side of the question. Yale represented good government. Princeton represented the bosses. As long as it was merely a matter of propounding principles, Yale was bound to win, because she had the only defensible ground. Unfortunately, the thing does not work the same way always in practice. People admit that cities ought to manage their own affairs, but the bosses do not admit it. Hence, when there is an election, the decision of the great voting machines, controlled by the bosses, is not always the same as that made by the judges in the Yale-Princeton debate. But it was easy for Yale. To meet and overthrow the arguments of those who try to prove that National politics ought to play a controlling part in local elections is about the easiest task that any debater could wish. But overthrowing the arguments does not worry the practical politician. He knows he is wrong and he goes ahead. He triumphs. He even founds a club.

PERSONAL.

—It is probably impossible to teach a Spanish nobleman anything, or we should suggest to the Marquis DE HOYOS, who is going to incite revolts in our Southern States, to study the significance of the action of our Navy Department in renaming the newly acquired cruisers Amazonas and Abrouill. The former has been christened New Orleans and the latter Albany. New Orleans, the Marquis should know, is an extremely Southern city, and Albany an extremely Northern one. The Navy Department does not seem to think that one of them is likely to be set against the other by a revolt.

—The action of Ensign SPEAR of the Montgomery in leaping overboard in Havana Harbor in the blackness of night to save a sailor who had fallen overboard will probably be recognized officially. But the general public ought to know that it is not remarkable that a naval officer should risk his life to save one of the seamen of his ship. The sense of responsibility for the welfare of the men under their charge is very strong among our naval officers, and their relations with the men are by no means unpleasant. Of course, discipline compels a sharp drawing of lines aboard ship; but it is not unusual to hear a naval officer express personal esteem for members of the crew.

—Lord BRASSEY, Governor of the Colony of Victoria, had an exciting experience at the regatta held in the Bay of Melbourne last month. It appears that in stepping from his steam launch to go on board his yacht, the Sunbeam, a wave broke over the gangway, carrying it clean away. Both Lord BRASSEY and his boatswain, Mr. JESSOP, were instantly precipitated into the water, and sank in the rough sea. JESSOP rose first to the surface, but some moments elapsed before Lord BRASSEY appeared. Owing to the extreme roughness of the sea some difficulty was experienced in rescuing the pair. Lord BRASSEY received a nasty kick from JESSOP while the pair were under water, causing a bruise on his forehead. Otherwise his Lordship was not much the worse for his immersion. Immediately after the rescue was effected the two vessels crashed together. Both Lord BRASSEY and his boatswain had a narrow escape of their lives owing to the great number of sharks in the bay.

—JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the prizefighter, appears to have some considerable sense of humor. His suggestion in his speech of Friday that Spain ought to go out and get a reputation before she attempted to fight the United States was a delightful hit at his confrères of the ring who are constantly inviting their challengers to fight some one else first and earn a name thereby.

—The oak cradle in which MARY Queen of Scots was rocked is, says The Quiver, very handsome and well preserved, though it has passed through many vicissitudes. She was born on the 7th of December, 1542, at Linlithgow Palace, which was the favorite residence of JAMES V. of Scotland and his young wife, MARY of Guise. The royal father never saw his child, for he was on his deathbed at Falkland Palace when she came into the world. The Palace of Linlithgow was burned by Gen. HAWLEY'S dragoons after they had been defeated by the Highland army under "bonnie Prince CHARLIE" in 1746, and the oak cradle was most likely "looted," and got into the hands of a woman who used it for her own babies and passed it on to her children and children's children. From her granddaughter it was obtained about sixty years ago by Mr. JOSEPH V. PATON, a well-known Scotch antiquary of Dunfermline, who made a fine collection of antique furniture. His daughter, Mrs. D. O. HILL, gives the following account of it: "A man whom my father employed to look out for any old carved oak furniture in the neighborhood of palaces went into a house near Linlithgow Palace, where a woman was rocking a child in an old oak cradle without one of the rockers. The man said: 'What are ye doing, jumblin' your bairn's judgment in a thing like that?' She answered him: 'Eh, man! do ye no ken that was the Queen's cradle?' He said: 'You'll be asking a lot for it?' She replied: 'I wouldna tak a pound note for it.' The man on his return told my father about this, but thought the woman was asking too much for it. My father went off at once to Linlithgow and gave the woman a good price for it, and it has been in possession of the family ever since."

OUR REUNITED LAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement attributed to a Spanish diplomat relative to efforts made by Spain to rouse revolts in the States that formed the Confederacy is, of course, absurd, but it gives an occasion for some reflections on the wisdom of our rulers in regard to the civil war that do credit to our whole people. The writer was traveling with a prominent Senator some years since, and the Senator mentioned the fact that at that time there were more ex-Confederates in the Senate of the United States than would have been in that of the Confederacy had it survived. There were two from each of the States that had composed it, and Maryland, Kentucky, and others had sent one or more.

In the last Cabinet, the Secretary of the Navy was a Confederate veteran, and his loyalty was never questioned. The present Consul General to Cuba occupies a position requiring undoubted fidelity to the Union, and the whole country, regardless of section or party, rings with applause. Still more striking is the selection of Alabama as the name of one of the new ships for the navy, and Charleston, Montgomery, Yorktown, Atlanta, Raleigh, and other Southern cities have been similarly honored.

It is always offensive to draw comparisons, but the contrast between the thorough union effected in one generation and the breach still noticeable between England and Ireland, Austria and Hungary, France and Germany, and other cases, is strikingly in our favor. A civil war exceeds all others in bitterness as a rule, and this bitterness is generally slow to die. Even so broad-minded a nation as England has yet to erect a monument to Cromwell, the man who made her liberty sure, but in all history no grander sight has been seen than that of Northern troops at the unveiling of the Lee monument in 1890, and Southern companies and regiments honoring Grant in 1897. Such a burying of the dead past is unprecedented and cannot fail to make all who reflect on it honor a people capable of such forgiveness and such wisdom.

CHARLES MINOR BLACKFORD, Jr., M.D.
University of Georgia, Augusta, Ga., March 21, 1898.

THE NUSSBAUM BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Nussbaum Bankruptcy bill, which recently passed the Senate, is a dangerous measure which ought to be defeated. It provides that a debtor other than an insurance company, bank, farmer, or clerk on a salary of $1,500 per year may be thrown into bankruptcy for an unpaid debt of $250. It makes it the duty of the court to appoint a messenger to take charge of the debtor's estate, both real and personal, until an assignee is chosen. The power of the assignee is practically absolute and open to questionable proceedings. Furthermore, even property in trust must be included in an assignment. Moreover, it provided for some six causes of arrest, either of which may be used to satisfy the wrath of an unscrupulous creditor. In its application it is more drastic than any bankruptcy bill ever introduced into Congress. It applies to both foreign and domestic corporations, residents or non-residents, doing business in this city.

Under the present law a debtor may get a discharge by giving up all of his property, but under this bill his estate must pay 50 per cent. to entitle him to a discharge.

The Assemblyman who votes for this bill will never be re-elected. The merchants and business community are thoroughly against it. MERCHANT.

New York, March 26, 1898.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AT YALE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With regard to recent letters in your columns, "A University Professor" seems to have overlooked in a certain list of nominees the name of Prof. Tyler of Cornell, who is a well-recognized authority, particularly on American literature. If the other names do not answer pretty well to the description given by the "Professor," I am not informed as I should be. Only he might have said explicitly that W. L. Wilson and E. J. Phelps have done at least well in fields other than literary scholarship.

The "Professor" further says: "Prof. Beers's statement of his views regarding instruction in English will not, I think, carry conviction." May I inquire where the as yet undivulged "Professor," who seems to be a man of intelligence and information, has seen Prof. Beers's statement? In defending himself before the alumni from the assaults of a certain after-dinner speaker, Prof. Beers referred, for a statement of his views, to an article in The Educational Review for May, 1892. I have recently read that article. I am not ready to say that the article carries my conviction in every detail. But I will say that some of Prof. Beers's points are quite as good as any of President Eliot's that I have seen. Here is one as to which I devoutly agree with Prof. Beers:

"I have not the words [of President Eliot] at hand to refer to, but I can readily be corrected if I am wrong. They declare in substance, if my recollection serves me, that a man who can speak and write his own language correctly is an educated man. It is open to any one to frame his own definition of education. But I should say that a man who had a thorough knowledge of, say, chemistry or political economy, or any other branch of liberal knowledge, though unable to write English without making many mistakes, would have a better education—i.e., a better intellectual equipment—than one who could express himself with correctness, or even with elegance, but who had nothing in particular to express."

I am sure many "college professors" are with me in knowing of men who seem born to prove the sagacity of this remark. The last Presidential campaign furnished an instance or two in point—not to mention matters disagreeably recent. A man may hire his typewriter to correct his English for him, and if she is as smart as some typewriters I have known, she will not make a bad job of it. But who can correct a man's ideas—particularly if he has no ideas to correct?

It is to be hoped that the "College Professor" will unmask and tell us who he is. He has said nothing to discredit himself. He has shown that he partly understands the true glory of Yale; and that is more than some people do. If he feels timid after having called President Dwight "canny" I will keep him company. A "canny" man is one who does not let everything in his head go through his mouth. I have suspected President Dwight, Prof. Beers, and many other eminent Yalensians of answering that description.

HENRY BARRETT HINCKLEY.
Northampton, Mass., March 23, 1898.

CATALUNA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the provinces of Spain Catalufia is the most influential. She has considerable manufactures, and shapes the economic policy of Spain, and is a stalwart of protection, by which means, in the name of patriotism, she lays all the colonies and the rest of the monarchy under contribution to herself. Her chief city, Barcelona, is the commercial metropolis of Spain, and her people are the most enterprising in Spain. The proudly call themselves "los Yangueses de España," the Yankees of Spain.

Many Catalans seek fortune throughout Spanish America, and, being thrifty, they generally succeed. They are often rich while seeming poor, and when they have much cash they often bury it in their cellars, banks being few in Spanish countries. Such a place of deposit is a greater puzzle to a cracksman than is an iron safe, as there is no certainty of the spot for his operation.

In America the Catalan is generally a "tendero," shopkeeper, selling groceries and miscellaneous things, but he is ready for anything lucrative. The brigands that cursed Mexico till her present able President, Porfirio Diaz, exterminated them were mostly foreigners, among which Catalans were numerous, and generally the Captains of the bands. The volunteers and the turbulent class in Havana and all Cuban cities are mostly Catalans. If the blowers up of the Maine should ever be found out, it is probable that they will prove to be Catalans. They are intensely vindictive, persistent, and implacable, and bitterly hostile to all reforms, lest they might interfere with their methods and opportunities of lucre. Weyler is their beau ideal of a ruler. He has quit his native city, Palma of the Balearics, to dwell among his devotees, the Barcelonians. On his return from his murderous Captain Generalcy of Cuba he refused to land at Coruña or elsewhere in Spain than his dear Barcelona.

The Catalans are reckless enough to do anything when irritated, and might provoke war with us, though the rest of Spain will probably check them. If we should have war some of our navy's vessels should pay their respects with zeal to Barcelona, and in their feats there for her entertainment they should razee her pet institution, Fort Monjuich, in which the Catalans delight in atrocity rivaling that of the Black Hole of Calcutta. G. W. J.

New York, March 25, 1898.

KEARNY'S GLOVE EXCHANGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Mower's interesting communication in to-day's TIMES, in relation to Gen. Kearny, brings to mind some reminiscences pertaining to that gallant officer, which may interest your readers. An intimate friendship existed between my father, the late Gen. T. W. Sweeny, U. S. A., and Gen. Kearny, from the time of the Mexican War until Kearny's lamentable death at Chantilly, in 1862, and for many years an exchange of gloves was kept up by them, which I find referred to in a clipping in my scrap book from a New York paper, [The Herald?] of 1848, under the heading, "Novel Present."

"Capt. Kearny of the First Dragoons, and Lieut. Sweeny of the Second United States Infantry, were both wounded in the battle Churubusco—the one losing his right arm and the other his left. A present of a parcel of kid gloves was received by Kearny one day last week: 'Hang it,' said he, 'my left flipper is gone, and what can I do with a pair of gloves? By the way, Tom Sweeny has lost his right arm, and he has a right to the left one.' Accordingly he retained all the right-hand gloves and sent those that were left, neatly done up in a parcel, to the Lieutenant, who received them soon after returning from the ball (given in his honor) at Castle Garden, whither Capt. Kearny was unable to go by reason of previous engagements, although invited. This was a novel and unexpected mode of disposing of the present, and will doubtless make the bonds of friendship between the Lieutenant and the Captain as tight as hand and glove."

A like interchange of courtesies also took place between the late Gen. W. W. Loring and Gen. Sweeny, and I find among my father's papers the following note, written from the camp of the rifle regiment, (at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri,) in 1848:

"My Dear Sweeny: I send you for your acceptance a bundle of 'kids.' Pray receive them and wear them for old acquaintance sake. Truly your friend,

"W. W. LORING.

"Rifle Camp, Aug. 7, 1848."

Gen. Loring commanded the regiment of mounted riflemen in the war with Mexico, and with his regiment was "the first to enter the Mexican batteries at Chapultepec on the side next the Capitol, and, though without orders, he led the fighting on the causeway from that point to the Belen Gate, where he received a wound that necessitated the amputation of his left arm."

In 1848 the citizens of Appalachicola, Fla., presented him with a sword on the blade of which was engraved the words addressed by Gen. Scott to the rifle regiment at the battle of Chapultepec: "Brave Rifles, you have gone through fire and blood and come out steel."

At the breaking out of the civil war Gen. Loring resigned his commission of Colonel in the United States Army and was appointed Brigadier General in the Confederate Army, and later rose to be Major General. In 1869 he accepted service in the army of the Khedive of Egypt, as Liwa Pasha, or General of Brigade, and a few years later he was promoted Firik, or General of Division, and was decorated by the Khedive with the Imperial Order of the Osmariah.

Gen. Loring returned to the United States in 1879, and died in New York City, Dec. 30, 1886, much lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

WILLIAM M. SWEENY.

Astoria, March 24, 1898.

TRAILING ARBUTUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to Mr. Hendrickson's request in to-day's TIMES concerning the trailing arbutus, I take great pleasure in inviting Mr. Hendrickson to come over to New Jersey, where he may find the charming little flower that gives the first true feeling of Spring. One of the best places to go is to take an Erie train to Undercliff, go down the hill and cross the little brook, turn to the left, and hunt along the hillside; then cross the track at Hohokus, also the stream, and go along an old road leading to the right from the track, after reaching the top of the hill, hunt about on both sides of the road, especially down toward the brook and on toward a little pond. Last Sunday we found some plants near Paterson that were budding unusually early, as we seldom find the flower before the 1st of April.

For a number of years we have indulged in excursions along the Erie in quest of wild flowers, in the Spring to Hohokus for trailing arbutus, and in the Fall to Allendale and Ramsays to gather fringed gentians.

At Milford, Pike County, Penn., the trailing arbutus grows in great profusion and of rare beauty. JERSEYMAN.

Paterson, N. J., March 26, 1898.

I might advise Albert A. Johnson as to trailing arbutus. It can be found in large quantities at Lakewood, N. J. L. N. S.

Lakewood, N. J., March 26, 1898.

THE PENSION ABUSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 22d, C. G. Barrows has spoken truly of the "outrageous impositions of our pension system." Yes, our pension frauds have become a stench in the nostrils of every true-minded citizen. The whole thing must be remodeled, and none I believe will welcome a change more heartily than our million voters of the G. A. R. One of them said to me: "The G. A. R. man should be neither a pensioner nor dependent on the Government, at least not those who are able to perform any kind of service in so far as it is possible. Why should not the old soldier have a life position of some sort under the Government he fought for and saved? If this were done millions of dollars could be saved and frauds prevented."

If only the Government had possession of some of our big railway lines, they could have places as they do in Germany for thousands of our most deserving and worthy veterans. At the next encampment let the G. A. R. men consider this suggestion and make this decision an issue at our next Presidential election.

J. C. PUMPELLY.

257 West Eighty-fifth Street, March 23, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Unsalable.

Weaver—Poetry is something that is born in one; it cannot be acquired. The making of poetry is a gift.

Beaver—So is the disposing of it, so far as I have had any experience.—Boston Transcript.

Just Think So.

Patient (to Christian Science Doctor)—I just dropped in to say I'm well. I kept thinking I didn't have a pain, and didn't. Will you please receipt this bill.

C. S. D.—Where's the money?

Patient—Oh, that's all right. Keep thinking you have it, and you will.—Brooklyn Life.

The Theory and the Fact.

Good Minister—I don't see how I am to get through my sermon to-day. It's almost church time.

Fond Wife—What is the text?

"It is about the wise and foolish virgins."

"But you were writing at that sermon last night. Why didn't you finish it?"

"I couldn't; the lamp went out."—New York Weekly.

The Dead Love.

"Mr. James McJames, Baraboo, Wis.," said the clerk at the express office, reading the address on the little package. "What are the contents, Madam?"

"A solitaire diamond ring," replied the young woman, coldly.

"What is the value?"

"Nothing—to me," she said, still more coldly.—Chicago Tribune.

FAITH.

Nellie Hart Woodworth in Boston Journal.

Faith links us with the eternal, makes us one
With God itself; its attitude sublime,
It o'erlooks endless reaches, sees the sun
Outchase the flying shadows we call time.

Faith grandly cries unto the human soul;
It molds us in the image all divine;
Holds up Christ's likeness as our final goal,
And says, "This thrilling beauty shall be thine!"

Faith conquers life by its unmeasured trust;
To all His paths there is a goal, we know;
No human soul need ever fear the dust
Placed by our God where best 'twill thrive and grow.

Fate is an heir to nothing which our God
Cannot regenerate, soften, or restrain;
Love puts a misty veil before our eyes
That faith may part its folds and see again.

Faith takes away the commonness from life;
It shows us that all human things are God's;
Sees flashing the divine, pities the strife
And answers "Nay" to doubt's depressing words.

God shapes our life's events with perfect love;
Standing to-day in silence and the shade
We listen for His kindly voice and move
Only in paths He marks for us to tread.

O thought supreme, that we so weak, so small,
Tempted, distressed, weeping, and overcome,
Shall gain the heavenly sweetness waiting all,
As surely as the earth flowers fade and bloom!

The truest life attains by faith alone,
Building all life upon eternal aim;
Take all we have and are; to Thee we come
Rich, radiant, supreme, if faith remain;

Leave but our faith, the centuries in their way
Across the sky of time shall fade and flee,
The seas shall be no more, but Thou always
Sublime, triumphant, evermore shalt be.

IN BRITAIN AND EUROPE

London Aroused at Last by the Revelations as to Cuba's Sufferings.

SALISBURY IS TO MEET QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Exhausted Premier Prevented From Resigning Because of Ill-Health by Her Request.

Tories Alarmed by the Illness of Their Leader—England's Troubles with France and Russia.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, March 26.—The English people have this week been keenly and anxiously watching for news from the United States, and if they could get no direct information, in trying to find whatever scrap of intelligence was discoverable in the news from Spain. This latter channel, however, runs very dry as a rule. Even when there is a flow, the waters are found to have been already poisoned or doctored to suit the Bourses and the political bagmen. What the report of the board of inquiry on the Maine disaster will say and what the President and Congress will do when they get it are the things all England has been most eagerly wanting to know this week. The word "Maine" or "Cuba" on the billboard of any newspaper whatever has been sufficient to attract the attention of a number of excited street politicians, yet it must be owned, to the credit of the English press, that they have, to a remarkable degree, refrained from printing the sensational rumors of the kind that sell papers so freely in the evening hours. Probably some of the eagerness for intelligence is due to the money interests, more or less involved, but this is true only in part, and the feeling is deeper than any possible Stock Exchange emotion.

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British Indignation at Spanish Cruelties.

It would be noteworthy enough if people here had little else stirring at this hour, but at this moment, when in India, China, Egypt, West Africa and South Africa British interests are more keenly involved than they have been for years, it is surely remarkable that men's eyes turn as they most undoubtedly do to the westward. This interest has been labeled in certain quarters a sentimental one, but this description is only sufficiently true to be entirely misleading. Certainly within the last few days a not unworthy sentiment has been introduced by the statements in the Senate as to the suffering in Cuba, which burst on the British public as a revelation. A unit of Britishers knew of these ghastly doings, and doubtless the cruel facts about them might be found buried in the blue books or in the dull heads of the permanent officials. Other sources of information there undoubtedly were, notably certain newspapers which tried to ascertain and tell the truth, but it was the report of Wednesday's doings in the Senate of the United States which opened the eyes of the British public, who are at last realizing the abominations that have been taking place. It was known here that Spain, at Montjuich and other prisons, had been reviving her mediaeval methods and torments, but it is now gradually dawning on Englishmen that these maimed victims were few in number compared to those many thousand Cubans whose death by torture and starvation lies directly at the door of Spain. When the full light has aroused the habitual lethargy of England there will possibly be more indignation against the miserable people of that played-out peninsula than was excited by all the combined Eastern atrocities of late years.

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Lord Salisbury's Serious Illness.

London, for obvious reasons, was thoroughly scared on Thursday morning by the formal announcement in The Chronicle that the Marquis of Salisbury, driven thereto by his doctors, was about to resign, and that the Duke of Devonshire, the present Lord President of the Council, and Arthur James Balfour, now First Lord of the Treasury, would succeed him as Premier and Foreign Secretary, respectively. Although indignant denials from what were called official sources followed as a matter of course, there is very good reason to believe that but for the extraordinary pressure brought to bear on the exhausted Lord Salisbury the information would have been verified by the event. The known devotion of the Queen to the Marquis, and her absolute confidence in him as the one man capable of preventing the political situation from drifting from the safe haven of diplomatic pourparlers into the unknown waters of war, lend color to the rumors that the Queen herself had intervened with such an effect that Lord Salisbury was prevailed upon to defer his resignation till after he should have an opportunity of consulting with his Sovereign on the Riviera. Extraordinary exertions have been made to conceal from the public and the meddling newspaper men the gravity of the Premier's breakdown, and it is pitiful to see the shifts that the Tory press is employing to explain away the unprecedented fact that on his journey to the south the Marquis had to be accompanied by the great physician, Sir William Broadbent.

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Political Chaos in London.

All here, politically, is confusion, uncertainty, and grumbling mistrust. Cabinet Councils are summoned at midnight. The French Ambassador rushes backward and forward to Paris twice in one stormy week, and the stagnation of puzzled depression prevails in the stock markets. The assumed or real ignorance of the Ministers and of Parliament irritates Tories and Liberals alike. A cry is now going up that the British Government is not governing at all, and that its policy is fast disappearing through that open door of which far too much has lately been heard. Men have it that unless something is done immediately, the inaction of the present Administration as to foreign affairs will look perilously like eating crow. What that something may be is not too clearly defined in popular utterances, but undoubtedly the present mistrust and muddle is due to the discipline of silence observed by the political leaders. To almost every inquiry on the grave events existing, the answer from the Treasury bench is that these things they may not tell, until at last men are driven to the conclusion that the officials do not know their own minds, and are sleeping over the work for which they are paid. There are signs that a sharp awakening for the Tories is not far off.

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The Situation in China.

The report, partly ignored in the House of Commons, that Russia had really acquired Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan surprised no one with even a moderate knowledge of events, but has fidgeted into a fever the British public, which in its sublime ignorance of Far Eastern affairs, made little of the really important fact that Russia had just "squared" Japan by clearing out of Korea. It is self-evident, of course, that Russia meant to have Port Arthur sooner or later, but the popular imagination here had been fired by the oft repeated assertions that Pekin was dangerously near Port Arthur, whence the Government of the Czar could and would dictate his imperial will to the Chinese dynasty. It never strikes these good people that the Chinese Court is not immovably fixed at Pekin by any heaven-sent decree, or that the Emperor is actually anxious to move further South. It also escapes them that even with Russia at Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, it is to British merchantmen that the great bulk of trade will inevitably fall. That bugbear, the Trans-Siberian Railway, evidently is not merely a military road, but twisted minds here refuse to look at it in any other light save as a huge pipe pouring out Russian soldiers into a continent whence the British flag has been chucked. There is almost the echo of the cry "Nous sommes trahis!" in this matter.

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France Is Getting Uppish.

In spite of Hanotaux's gracious speeches on royal guests and English friendship, it is with France instead of Russia that this country may shortly have to reckon. Not in West Africa alone is the situation awkward, but in China the terms asked are such as to constitute a real threat for Great Britain. Unless the French demands are modified it is difficult to see how England can tolerate with dignity the Chinese concessions, which, among other things, practically involve the dominating of Hongkong, and cutting it off from the main land. It is said that they will be modified, but this country may have to practice a meek and sham toleration for some weeks. The French Republic cannot at this juncture afford the appearance of backing down between now and May 8, the date fixed for the French elections. The dramatic doings of Méline's Ministry will have much to do in deciding whether it stands or falls, and a fine show of power in the interval will alone save it. Much would be added to the glory of the present Government if, within the next six weeks, France could, without actual war, have all the prestige of having driven Great Britain into a corner and pulled its nose.

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Quick Fleet Mobilization.

That the French have mobilized their naval reserve fleet a few weeks earlier than usual would have excited little comment but for the unfriendly statements made at the same time by Lockroy, the ex-Minister of Marine. He could not have served his country a worse turn, for he has been the means of waking up the rather torpid energy of the English Admiralty officials. Practically, of course, portions of the English fleet are also mobilized yearly, but although the date is known long beforehand, things are seldom got in working trim under a solid week or more. But France has now, and without any warning whatever, got her seventeen vessels in fighting order in less than two days' time, and it is not long since Italy mobilized the whole of her fleet within forty-eight hours. This, and the French lesson, are hardly likely to be thrown away on the British sailor, if only the clerkly persons who control him from Whitehall can be stimulated into life.

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Aggressive Plans of the French.

It would be idle, of course, for England to ignore the fact that Lockroy's plan, which has received the French Government's approval, is distinctly aimed against this country. It includes the fortifying of a number of naval bases from which the French cruisers will harass English trade, and not the least significant proposal is for the construction of a port as nearly facing Gibraltar as is possible. All this is, of course, quite fair, but Lockroy went rather beyond common courtesy in hinting that the supposed English gratitude for French services at the time of the wreck of the Drummond Castle, shown in the building of a fresh water reservoir on the Island of Ushant, off Brittany, was really prompted by a desire to secure a good water supply station for use in case of war. More worthy of note is the fact that within the last few days the highest French military authorities have been organizing an extensive and exceptional scheme for the mobilization of their land forces.

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That Franco-Russian Alliance.

The sale in Paris of the art collection of Baron Mohrenheim, who as Russian Ambassador had so much to do with securing the Franco-Russian alliance, shows how the enthusiasm on that subject has cooled. It would be a low estimate to say that had Baron Mohrenheim sold his treasures before the fever of the Czar's visit to Paris had calmed he would easily have cleared a half million francs. Some experts even give a much higher figure. Now the poorly attended sale hardly realized one-tenth this sum. The French weathercock is certainly going round, though slowly. As yet no one in any position of prominence dares to criticise unfavorably the Russian rapprochement, but a sign of the times is that men are beginning to ask in cold blood what they have really gained in return for so much affection, and secondly, whether there is any forward alliance at all. The answer made by one witty enthusiast is that the coming feast of Chinese lanterns will again throw a warm Eastern light on the subject. This may be so but yet the feast may be far off.

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India's Sound Financial Condition.

A lesson in Indian finance has been provided by the summary of the Indian budget just laid before Lord Elgin's Legislative Council. It comes as an answer to the people who have recently been urging that it was the duty of Parliament to make a grant in aid of the frontier war expenses, and shows such a dole to be entirely unnecessary. Those ignorant of India, and that includes the great majority of the English public, doubtless believed that all the earthquakes, plagues, famines, and wars with which that country has been visited recently would have driven her dangerously near to insolvency. The reality is that her financial position is so good that without any additional taxation a decent surplus is expected in the budget for the forthcoming year.

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One Result of the Engineers' Strike.

The far-reaching effect of that gigantic blunder, known as the engineering strike, is that there is a considerable apparent saving shown in the expenditures on railway construction, yet it is easily conceivable that the saving might in troubled times have been a most deadly loss.

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Queer British Economy.

It has often appeared to candid commercial observers that the colorless nature of some of the British Consuls' reports has almost suggested that the promotion of British interests is not the first object of these gentlemen. Therefore, it is instructive to find from Curzon's recent admissions in the House of Commons that nearly 260 Consuls and Consular Agents are not British subjects at all. The astounding plea is advanced that this course is much cheaper. It is likely to be a very expensive game in the end. It, however, furnishes a curious instance of the cranky side of British economy.

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Crispi Is Still Powerful.

It is well for the stability of King Humbert's throne that the Italian Chamber did not go to the length of ordering the prosecution or impeachment of the former Premier, Crispi. Public opinion in Italy, much as it cursed him after Adowa, would not have stood this degradation of the man who, in his day, however brutally, rendered such loyal service to the united nation. The fallen Minister has still a sufficient backing to make his threatened revelations a source of danger to the King, and he has too many solid and moneyed friends who still freely offer him help. Crispi's odd dealings with the dishonest manager of the Bologna branch of the Bank of Naples were irregular enough, and would certainly have brought him into professional contact with a criminal Judge here, yet in the mass of lies told by the convicted manager there is really nothing to prove that Crispi knew that the man was a thief. For his dabbling in public and private finance the ex-Premier had precedents in plenty in the history of former Italian Ministers, who quite naturally borrowed money from all conditions of doubtful persons to spend on that mysterious object, the secret service, and then found it quite simple to repay the loan from the public funds.

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Kruger's Delayed Dispatch.

I hear from private sources in the Transvaal that President Krüger was considerably perturbed at finding that Joel's assassin had been inviting subscriptions with a view of "removing" the President himself. The cantankerous old man is evidently bluffing about the sturdy terms of his dispatch to Chamberlain, for that fearsome document, which is not yet posted, is getting milder with age. If delayed much longer it threatens to become quite a model of polite diplomatic literature, and it is suggested that Krüger is waiting to see whether his Colonial Office friend is likely to be removed—in another sense—to a higher political sphere.

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Salisbury's Plea for Arbitration.

During an important speech at Leicester on Wednesday, on the occasion of the meeting of the National Liberal Federation, John Morley pleaded hard for peaceful relations between France and England, and emphasized his own belief that the true test of successful English diplomacy is an understanding with France. But most remarkable, as the utterance of a Liberal statesman, was Morley's quoting the following words from an old speech of Lord Salisbury's, which will, perhaps, have a wider and more delicate application to-day: "All the great triumphs of civilization in the past have been in the substitution of the judicial doctrine for the cold and cruel arbitrament of war. We have got rid of private war between the small magnate and the large magnate in this country, and of the duel between man and man, and we are slowly, as far as we can, substituting arbitration for struggles in international disputes."

HAROLD FREDERIC.

ENGLISH RAILWAY TRAGEDIES.

Three Bodies Found on Tracks, and Two Men Shot in Carriages.

LONDON, March 26.—The numerous railroad mysteries (there have been five of them since Sunday) have caused a renewed outcry against the dangers of compartment carriages, and there are demands that legislation compel the railroads to adopt corridor cars.

The bodies of three gentlemen passengers have been found this week on railroad tracks in different parts of the country under circumstances pointing to foul play, and two men have been shot in railroad carriages.

TALLEYRAND-SAGAN SUCCESSION

Question Will Have to be Settled by Emperor William.

BERLIN, March 26.—The Emperor and Empress attended the funeral of the Duke of Talleyrand-Sagan on Thursday.

The Emperor will have to settle the succession, as it is a fief of the Crown of Prussia, and it is doubtful whether the oldest son of the deceased will succeed him, as he has always refused to become a Prussian. The question will probably be submitted to the Prussian Crown Syndics.

Nothing proves more curiously than the death of the Duke the change which has occurred in French social life during the last quarter of the century. The Duke was created a peer by Louis Philippe, and was the last peer of France and the last French Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 he became famous by his Red Cross work. He was a patron of the opera, of which he was immensely fond, particularly of the ballet. Most of the wealth of the family was obtained for them by the great Talleyrand.

IN AND AROUND BERLIN

Germans Sympathize with Spain Because They Do Not at All Understand Americans.

OUR POOR CONSULAR SYSTEM

Hard-Worked American Officials Who Are Underpaid and Come in for a Lot of Abuse—Some Unfit Men the Result of Our System of Political Selection.

BERLIN, March 15.—The German press is prone to look upon America as the source of those extraordinary tales with which it fills its casual columns, and which it loves to call "echt Amerikanisch," (truly American.) It refuses to take us seriously, unless it be in regard to our millions, for you may appeal to the pocket of a German with more success than to his heart or his sense of justice. There are few newspapers here that do not sympathize with Spain in the present imbroglio. The journal with the largest circulation, the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, invariably writes as if we coveted Cuba for our own, and cannot be persuaded that we are actuated by any other motive. The Berlin Tageblatt, which has the widest, though not the largest, distribution throughout Germany, and which exerts a powerful political influence, is well known as an anti-American organ, and speaks of President McKinley as having joined the ranks of the jingoes. There can be little doubt that the majority of Germans would rejoice if the fortune of war should be against us. This feeling arises from ignorance of our character and institutions. If you tell a German that America is one of the most conservative countries in the world, and one that has perhaps the very greatest respect for law of all nations, he would simply laugh in your face. German ignorance of our history is far more profound than that of the English. We are constantly looked upon as revolutionists, our gradual and wholesome political development being wholly ignored. History is, in fact, not a popular study in Germany, and it is no wonder, for their own history is not particularly glorious, if we except that of Prussia during the last 125 years.

The marked uneasiness with which the German press has taken notice of the rumored alliance between America, England, and Japan is significant, and shows that such an eventuality is not the least expected. It is a bugaboo; most improbable, it is true, but one at which Europe shudders.

American Consuls.

We frequently read in American journals attacks upon United States Consuls, which give rise to melancholy reflections. It is true that some of our Consuls, thanks to the method of their appointment, are entirely unworthy of the responsibility thrown upon them; that three-fourths of them do not speak a word of the country's language to which they are accredited, and that four-fifths are totally incapable of writing the English language correctly. It is also true that we sometimes have to blush for the ungentlemanly conduct of our Consuls, though this is much rarer than people think. But in spite of all this I make bold to assert that the United States Consuls, as a class, yield to those of no other country in point of efficiency, and I am quite sure that, if the method of their appointment were more rational, their tenure of office practically permanent, and their remuneration adequate, our Consuls would far surpass those of any other country.

The Appointment System Wrong.

As to the method of their appointment there is a general idea among Americans that Consuls are appointed by the President. To be sure his signature is appended to each certificate, but in most cases he cannot even make a pretense of looking into the characters and careers of the appointees; in fact, he has little else to do in the matter than to sign his name and to shake the successful candidate by the hand. Our Consuls are really appointed by the political bosses, principally by the Senators. It is amusing to listen to politicians discussing Consular appointments. It is "Senator A wanted Smith" and "Senator P selected Jones." Not a word about the President.

Take the case of Cologne. President McKinley, in spite of repeated warnings from many quarters, sent to that city a Chicago man of singular ignorance and vulgarity. I shall not soon forget the visit he made to Berlin on his way to take possession of his post. He stated, among other things, that he was "intending to come abroad anyway," and thought he could "amuse himself as Consul as well as in any other way." This man was connected with a prominent firm of pianoforte manufacturers, and had rendered it great services during the Columbian Exposition. The Paris Exposition was coming in 1900, and it would be well to have somebody near at hand to work the field for the —— pianos. The members of the firm having a "pull" with a Senator, persuaded him to appoint this man Consul to some German post as near as possible to France. Cologne was chosen. It had to be a German city, as the chosen man was a German-American and spoke little French. The Senator asked for the appointment, and the President granted it, although the newspapers, including the musical journals, denounced it at the time, and other pains were taken to enlighten the Chief Magistrate in regard to the candidate's true character. But the "pressure" was too strong to be resisted! It is, however, after all, the system that is more to blame than the President.

Consul's Removal Forced.

By this appointment the American Nation was wronged, for the appointee was so unfit for the post, a position of great responsibility, where he quickly proved his incapacity for pretty much everything, that even a partisan Government, after following the example of all its predecessors, by removing an experienced man to make room for a political friend, was obliged to recall him, to the cynical amusement of the German nation, whose Foreign Office, that had had the man's record looked into, refused to grant him his exequatur!

This is but one of many cases which prove that, with the fewest exceptions, the only motive in the appointment of American Consuls, and of diplomats, too, for that matter, is the desire to pay off political debts.

All Consuls who draw salaries of $2,500 or less are supposed to pass an examination before appointment. Some time ago I asked a newly appointed Consul about that famous examination. "Oh," he replied, "I guess it's pretty hard not to pass if you've got your pull!"

Overworked and Underpaid.

After this it is amusing to hear people complaining because all American Consuls are not ideal. Lately I read a complaint from a certain exporter that Consuls will not send him special reports on his line of trade without asking a fee, which the exporter finds very outrageous. Let us see. Is he aware that all our Consuls in larger foreign cities are overworked and scandalously underpaid men? During the time I served as Vice Consul General my chief received from the Department of State alone requests for so many special reports of a broad and often complicated nature that to answer them properly and conscientiously required all his time, though the office hours were from 9 till 3, and we all staid much later than that. In addition to these exhaustive Government reports there were from 50 to 150 invoices to sign daily, signatures to authenticate, depositions to take, often a will to be drawn, many pension papers to make out, passports to countersign, the leading exporters to receive, as well as many newspaper reporters, fellow-countrymen to advise and often console, beggars to get rid of, the inevitable lady whose check had not arrived to bow out politely, and other less aristocratic mendicants to dispose of. Such calls on the Consul's pocketbook are terribly frequent, and our Government allows him not a penny to assist his needy countrymen, the only exception being in the case of shipwrecked sailors. I testify from experience that the Consul cannot possibly do all this properly, and the consequence is that he is obliged to work out of office hours at his official tasks, especially upon the Government reports that frequently require much research, and often necessitate many calls and certainly a deal of correspondence. In spite of all this many exporters seem to be laboring under the impression that our Consuls have nothing better to do than to prepare and forward them gratis exhaustive reports on all kinds of subjects. This is most unjust, for the Consul must do this kind of work in his leisure time, or he must hire some one to do it for him. At Berlin the single Consular clerk has his hands full of clerical work, though he often finds a spare hour to assist his chief in the preparation of a report. Vice Consular officers receive no remuneration from our Government, so that their salaries, when they get any, come out of the Consul's pockets.

At many Consulates a half-dozen letters a day arrive from American firms, asking for information in regard to their particular branch of trade, and as many from persons who are sure that they have been left more or less vast fortunes abroad, which the Consul is required to collect and remit. Railing at Consuls, or "Consul baiting," as it may be termed, is an ancient sport, and is usually indulged in after some quite unjust demand has been made and properly refused, like that of the young fellow at Berlin who, being told that the Consul General could give him no money, asked in astonishment, "Why, what's a Consul for, then?"

Impositions on the Consuls.

To show the—well, let us say cheek—it is a good word and pat—of many American houses, let me relate the experience of a young American here, to whom the Consulate General sometimes referred letters from firms which it had no time to answer properly. A certain exporters' association in New York requested this gentleman to furnish an exhaustive report on the bicycle trade in Germany, the remuneration to be agreed upon later. The report took up the leisure time of the compiler for a week, and was admitted by the association upon receipt of it to be just what was wanted, and especially as better than the general run of consular reports. The Secretary then made the compiler an offer of $50 for a full set of such reports on the different branches of trade in which the exporters' association was interested—say, forty or fifty, probably, or less than $1.50 apiece! The compiler, indignantly refusing this insulting offer, sent in a bill of $50 for the report on the bicycle trade, worth far more than that to the association, but up to date has never received one cent for the work of a week and much special information, which was exclusive. Another consular officer informs me that this same exporters' association offered him something like $1.50 for a long report. Of course these generous firms first try their best to get such reports out of the Consuls for nothing, and only turn to private agents when they find that the Consul has neither the time nor the inclination to be "bled" in this shameless manner.

Undoubtedly our Consuls should not only be better paid, but should be provided with an efficient corps of assistants, so that such calls from private firms could be promptly and thoroughly attended to. Every Consulate of real importance should have at least one official whose duty it would be to collect and distribute knowledge, statistical and otherwise, concerning the different branches of trade, &c. Of course, our Consuls already do a good deal of this important kind of work, but, as I have tried to show, what they are able to accomplish is but the beginning of what could and should be done. It is absolutely unreasonable to expect them to pay attention to individual firms, so long as our Government expects them to do so much for the present inadequate salaries, and with insufficient assistance. If the American people but half appreciated the manner in which our Consular Corps is managed, thanks in a great measure to the niggardliness of Congress, there would be less "Consul baiting," and more thankfulness that such a system has, nevertheless, given us such men, to speak of Germany alone, as Charles de Kay, Julius Goldschmidt, Monaghan, Sawter, Peters, Robertson, Opp, and many others.

The Case of Dr. Pitcairn.

Just at present our Consul at Hamburg, Dr. Pitcairn, is the subject of violent attacks in the American papers, which have been widely copied in Germany, on account of his objection to working on Sundays. He has been openly charged with serious neglect of duty, with spending all his time in the hospitals, &c. Now I have made it a point to inquire into this last charge, and can state emphatically that there is not one bit of truth in it. Dr. Pitcairn gets to the Consulate in the morning at the same time as, and often before, his Vice Consul, and remains until the office is closed, taking a very short time at noon for lunch. He has had nothing to do with hospitals or with anything else excepting his Consular duties, and no officer has ever been more conscientious in his performances of these. His only absence from his post was a visit of a day or two to Berlin for the purpose of conferring with Consul General Goldschmidt. So much for this charge.

In regard to Dr. Pitcairn's objection to working on Sunday, so that the Hamburg Line could dispatch a vessel on that day, opinions must necessarily be divided. If the Consul had taken his stand on economic grounds and claimed that every man had a right to one day's rest, and that the German authorities were stricter in this respect than we, especially since the inauguration of the "Sunday Rest" regulations, he would have a strong case. Unfortunately, however, he based his objections principally on religious grounds, so that his position is a peculiar one, especially in a country where Puritanism, respected with us, is regarded not only as a mark for ridicule but for contempt.

The attacks upon our Consul undoubtedly emanated from the agents of the Hamburg-American Line in the United States, directly or indirectly, and it is to be hoped that our Government will back up Dr. Pitcairn in his determination not to do Sunday work. We are altogether too kind to these big corporations that think they "own the earth." How does the German Government treat our commercial companies? By putting every imaginable sort of difficulty in their way. What would the German Consul General say to a New York house that asked him to save them a lot of time and money by doing some business for them on, say, the Emperor's birthday? He would simply laugh at them. Our Government has expressed its desire not to interfere in the business of a foreign firm unless absolutely necessary, but it is likely to uphold Dr. Pitcairn.

EDWARD BRECK.

CYCLISTS AND HEART DISEASE.

Eight Crack Wheelmen Judged Unfit for Military Service in France.

LONDON, March 26.—A curious effect of hard cycling is reported from France. Out of the last batch of conscripts no fewer than eight widely known cyclists were rejected as being physically incapable of military duty. Diseases of the heart were the chief reasons for their rejection.

This causes profound astonishment, all classes thinking them at least fit to be accepted as military cyclists.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TUTOR.

He Makes His Will Favoring Several Members of the Royal Family.

LONDON, March 26.—H. W. Gibbs, who from 1852 to 1858 was the tutor of the Prince of Wales, has willed to Lincoln's Inn the plate which was presented to him by the Queen and the Prince of Wales on finishing his tutorship. In addition he has willed his picture to the Prince of Wales and the Empress Frederick, and has willed 100 guineas to the Duke of York and to the Duchess of Fife, 2,500 guineas each to the Princess Victoria of Wales and to her sister, Princess Maud, (Princess Charles of Denmark,) codicilling Princess Maud's legacy to 100 guineas on her marriage.

A BISMARCK ANNIVERSARY.

BERLIN, March 26.—The sixtieth anniversary of Prince Bismarck's entrance into the army was celebrated with great enthusiasm in various parts of the country. The Emperor sent his aide de camp, Gen. Von Schweidnuz, to Friedrichsruh to congratulate him, and he also telegraphed to the Prince from Bremerhaven.

Prince Bismarck is in good health, although his foot still compels him to use a wheel chair. He presided at a dinner party of his family and intimate friends, and countless telegrams poured in upon him. The officers of the Second Foot Guards, of which regiment Prince Bismarck is à la suite, sent him a Sergeant Major with a present of a silver statuette of a guardsman in the uniform of 1813.

The Prince is highly amused at the almost daily cable messages he receives from America, mostly with prepaid answers, requesting his views on the loss of the Maine or the Cuban question. He says he pays no heed to these requests.

FOREIGN PERSONAL NOTES.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred on James Matthew Barrie, the novelist, on Friday by St. Andrews University.

The Prince of Wales is energetically learning bicycle riding at the Riviera, accompanied by an instructor and an equerry.

Locke Richardson, the elocutionist, is a guest of Ambassador White in Berlin. He will give readings during the coming week before distinguished audiences.

Lady Castlerosse headed the list of the newly elected Killarney Poor Law Guardians. She was nominated by her father-in-law, the Earl of Kenmare. Her appearance in this rôle has aroused the greatest interest in Ireland's titled classes and poor, who hope that if members of the aristocracy take up such duties greater measures of relief of the distressed will follow.

WHAT PARIS TALKS ABOUT

Little Change in Political Complexion of Parliament Expected from the Coming Elections.

RIBOT MAY BE MADE PREMIER

Alice Lavigne, a Famous Actress Who Has Become Blind, to Have a Great Benefit—The Death of a Famous Theatre Manager—Plans for New Operatic Productions.

PARIS, March 15.—The budget having been voted after a longer and more dreary debate than the whole annals of Parliamentary life in France can show, the Deputies of the Chamber are now exclusively preoccupied with the forthcoming elections, which will be upon us in rather less than a month's time. One final effort to overturn the Government, which was made by the combined Radical and Socialist groups on Saturday, failed ignominiously, and it is now certain that the present Ministry will "make" the elections. "Making" the elections means bringing every possible administrative pressure to bear upon the provincial voters to secure a Government majority. The instruments which the central authority employs for this purpose are the Mayors of the communes, the Prefects and the Sub-Prefects of the departments, together with all their office underlings. Constans used to have the electorate so well in hand that he could put his finger on any circumscription in the map and tell you, weeks before the polling took place, not only the name of the candidate who would be returned, but practically the number of votes which he would obtain. But those halcyon days of election "making" are now over; the "Man with the Wrist" has been obliged to retire into private life, and he has found no successor. M. Méline is made of much milder stuff; and even the voters are less amenable than before. Still, without hazarding a prophecy, it is permissible to guess that the future Chamber will not be very different from the present one. The Government has decided to support, in a measure, at any rate, the candidature of Rallied Republicans, (rallied, that is, from the Conservative ranks at the Pope's recommendation,) upon the sincerity of they think they can count, and in return for this concession the Monarchists will not oppose Rallied Republicans in constituencies where they themselves have no chance of election, but where they might, by holding aloof, give a chance to the Socialists. It is probable therefore that the Conservatives, both Rallied Republicans and Orléanists, will gain a few seats. On the other hand, the Moderates, or the Government party, at whose head is M. Méline, will certainly win a few seats from the Radicals, who will gain, however, in all probability, from the Socialists. The Socialist Party very nearly came to a split over the Zola trial; for, though there was no difference of opinion among its members as to the merits of the case, an important section of the group, at the head of which was M. Millerand, thought it inopportune on the part of M. Jaurès to demonstrate so loudly and persistently as he did, in view of the almost unanimously hostile feeling among the voters.

Ribot May Be Prime Minister.

The general belief, then, in political circles is that the Socialist group will be reduced in the next Parliament, and that even M. Jaurès, its most authoritative and effective spokesman, may lose his seat. Altogether, about forty Deputies have announced their intention to resign, but none of these are men who have exercised much influence on Parliamentary debates. On the whole, it seems likely that the tendency of the Chamber towards Moderatism, which the home policy of M. Méline has already greatly encouraged, will be further accentuated next session. The Radicals call this handing over the country to the Clericals, but Clericalism is everywhere in France a moribund force; it is drifting toward penury, and can never afford an aggressive policy again. An accession of Radicals, who may take the place of discomfited Socialists, would certainly threaten M. Méline's extreme Protectionist policy, and should he, in consequence, have to abandon the reins of power, the next Prime Minister in France will be M. Ribot. M. Ribot is the leader of the Left Centre, and differs only from M. Méline and his friends on economic grounds. He is certainly the most able statesman in France, and in spite of the almost countless Ministerial vicissitudes through which he has been, it is to him that successive Presidents have invariably turned at moments of Cabinet crisis and Parliamentary dead-lock. He has filled every office in turn, and his powers of work are as unrivaled among his colleagues as is his experience of State affairs. A better Minister of Foreign Affairs than M. Hanotaux, because he is a Parliamentary leader as well as a diplomatist, his accession to office would be looked on with satisfaction by all the Governments of the great powers. His wife is an American, and for this reason M. Ribot's enemies accuse him, rather illogically, of being an Anglophile; but if that be so, the British Embassy in Paris has never found it out.

Coquelin May Go Into Politics.

The possible candidature at the next elections of M. Coquelin Aîné, who is just now filling with such marvelous success the rôle of Cyrano, in Rostaud's great melodrama, at the Porte St. Martin, is being spoken of half in jest, half in earnest. M. Coquelin is capable of the highest ambitions and would flinch at nothing; and he has a distinguished precedent to encourage him, for already a performer at Folies-Bergère, the "Man-Cannon," has been returned to the Chamber by a constituency in which art held a higher place than politics. The good people at Boulogne-sur-Mer, where Coquelin was born, the son of a respectable baker, have so vast an admiration, it seems, for their glorious fellow-citizen that they could refuse him nothing. He might cut a very creditable figure in the French Parliament. He is extremely well read, a fine speaker, and endowed with infinite esprit. But it is precisely that last trait in his character which will prevent him, I think, from ever seeking the dangerous favors of universal suffrage. He is too spiritual.

Alice Lavigne Has Become Blind.

A sad piece of news is just going the round of the theatrical world. Alice Lavigne, who for years has been the life and soul of the Palais Royal, is to retire from the stage owing to a malady of the eyes, due probably to the glare of the footlights, which has rendered her almost entirely blind. She is a great favorite with the public, though her style is more suggestive of mimicry of a gross sort than pure comic acting. She has also been consistently popular with her theatrical comrades, and they have decided to give her a grand benefit next week at the Vaudeville, this theatre having been placed at her disposition with the consent of M. Porel, by good-hearted Réjane, in spite of the fact that Sardou's piece, "Pamela; au, La Marchande de Frivolités," is at the height of its success. Réjane shared her first triumphs with Alice Lavigne, and though poor Alice never rose above farce, the greatness of Mme. Sans Gêne has always held her in affectionate memory.

Alice Lavigne's specialty was to caricature English people and Americans, more particularly the former. She had married an English jockey named Pettit, so that her studies of English character smacked of the stable yard. When Pettit became too fat for the race track, his wife procured him odd jobs about the theatres; for instance, when Augustus Harris's "Prodigal Daughter" was produced at the Châtelet, it was Pettit who rode the winner in the famous racing scene with which the play concludes. Alice Lavigne was a joy forever among the stable connection at Maisons Lafitte, and when she presided as a mock conductor at the "singsongs" of the racing confraternity which are held there on Sunday evenings in the little sporting village, her success was infinitely greater than at the Palais Royal—though it was very great even there. Her present misfortune is, I fear, irreparable, and her retirement from the theatre will cause a genuine void, for there is no one to succeed her.

Death of an Old Theatrical Manager.

Another figure familiar to playgoers which has just disappeared, is that of M. Ritt, who was until 1890 associated with M. Gailhard as manager of the Grand Opéra. His death occurred at the age of eighty-two. His career had been a most varied one. Born in Paris, he was educated (nobody knows why) at Strasburg, but ran away from his relatives early in life to adopt the profession of a strolling player. As an actor he never rose above mediocrity, and, after a brief experience, abandoned the stage in order to sell a new and somewhat gruesome invention which consisted of a mechanical appliance serving as a substitute for the ordinary horse leech. He made money, and then became a wholesale butcher, and was one of the first organizers of the present system of auction sales adopted in the Paris meat markets. His fortune increased rapidly, and then his thoughts turned again to the theatre, and he took over the management of the Châtelet, of the Ambigu, of the Porte St. Martin, in succession, and then of the Opéra Comique, from which he was rather unceremoniously ousted, and finally of the Grand Opéra. His management of the Grand Opéra was not at first felicitous, but, aided by Gailhard, he finally succeeded in raising the fallen fortunes of that national institution. He was retired from his post by the Government, owing to old age, and never forgave this slight (which was not quite merited) in spite of the decoration of an officer's rosette in the Legion of Honor, which was given him by way of compensation. Both he and his wife were known in Paris for their great charity. Ritt's fortune was estimated at from three to four million francs.

New Operatic Productions.

Among the new projects which M. Gailhard is studying for the opera, which he may have to quit at the end of 1900, when his lease expires, are the production of Glück's "Armide," the scenery of which will cost 350,000 francs, the highest sum yet spent for this purpose at the Opéra; Berlioz's "Prise de Troie," which has never been performed in Paris; Paul Vidal's "Gauthier d'Acquitaine"; Chabrier's unfinished "Brisels," and Jonciere's "Lancelot du Lac," the last three all new works. A grand ballet feerique is in preparation for the exhibition year, and M. Gailhard is trying to persuade the Wagner family to allow him to produce "Parsifal."

ROWLAND STRONG.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE DID NOT ELOPE.—A flat denial is given by a Parisian paper to the story of the elopement to America of Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg with Lieut. von Mattachich Keglinch. The writer who makes the statement has unusual facilities for gaining news in the Faubourg St. Germain. He says that the Princess, unaccompanied save by a maid, is residing incognita at Versailles. As already reported in these columns, just before the duel between her husband, Prince Philip, and von Mattachich, she was ordered by the Emperor Francis Joseph to return to her father, King Leopold of Belgium. Instead of obeying she went to her villa on the Riviera for a few days and thence journeyed to Paris. Lieut. von Mattachich Keglinch was seen within a fortnight in Budapest. The causes of the disappearance of the Princess are differently explained. In any case, the Paris journal says, they are not likely to lead to a divorce. The aged Princess Clementine, mother of Prince Philip, who received a severe shock on learning of the outcome of the duel, is now said to be recovering rapidly. Historically the affair is the first published scandal that has ever occurred in the House of Orleans. Grave fears are expressed in the Faubourg St. Germain that the proposed marriage between Princess Dorothy, daughter of the estranged couple, and Duke Günther of Schleswig-Holstein will be postponed, if not definitely abandoned.

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DUTY ON NATURAL ICE IN DENMARK.—Owing to the extremely mild weather that has prevailed in Denmark during the Winter the duty on natural ice has been abolished by a royal decree issued by King Christian IX. and dated Feb. 12, 1898. The duty was formerly 10 per cent. ad valorem.

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RESERVOIRS FOR THE NILE.—It is reported from Alexandria, Egypt, that the Khedive has given his consent for the construction of the reservoirs better to regulate the depth of the Nile in the dry season. The project of these reservoirs has long been discussed in the engineering journals of Paris and London. French engineers assert that the idea originated with them. The works will consist of two causeways damming the Nile, one at Assouan, the other at Assuit. It is expected that they will be finished in the course of five years. It has not yet been decided whether to have the dams pierced with gates and box locks or to have the waters above and below connected by canals with locks. The sluice gates will be closed in Autumn, and by January or February the reservoirs will be full. From April until the end of August, the period when the waters of the river are very low, the irrigation necessary for the sugar and rice plantations will be furnished by a gradual lowering of specially prepared sluice gates. The reservoirs, it is believed, are planned on such an extensive scale that they will not be emptied until the river rises again in the Fall. The depth of the water to be maintained must be fourteen mètres, and for this 1,065,000,000 cubic mètres will have to be stored up. The dam at Assuit is

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FINANCIAL.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street's markets have been feverish throughout the week, several times almost panicky. On some days nervousness reached points where grave anxieties developed, and yet in the two hours' session of the Stock Exchange yesterday there came, after a preliminary smash, a recovery which in conspicuous instances practically put quotations back to where they were a week ago.

Much adroit professional manipulation to depress prices has been in evidence, but it would be unfair to represent that weakness was due only to such influences. The truth is that there has been tremendous liquidation. It started hesitantly; there was more of it in the last days of the week than at any time since the Maine calamity. Over and over again purchases by bear traders to cover shorts were met with supplies in far greater plenty than had seemed probable. At the beginning of the current uneasiness over Spanish relationships there was a hasty clearing out of general commission house holdings of stocks, and Wall Street has been much felicitating itself on this account, but in free sales during recent days there was traceable the liquidation of interests much stronger than any which keep open accounts with the ordinary commission houses of the Street. Rich men have been letting go. Important institutions have been among the sellers.

So much skillful effort has been exerted to create sensationalism in and about Wall Street that it is a matter of much more than passing consequence that there has not been actual demoralization in the security market.

In the early part of the week there seemed for a time to be indications of a disposition upon the part of powerful financial interests to come into the market and pick up large blocks of securities for investment, on the theory that Wall Street had already become a crowded bargain counter. But this feature was not lasting. Indeed, before the week was over it looked as though stocks so bought had been sold out.

It can only be a question of a little time, however, before such a movement on a big scale does begin and stay.

One development that has disturbed buying plans appears in the decline of Government bonds, being offered in large quantities at prices far below what but a few weeks ago investors recognized as normal. Close to $50,000,000 is represented in the shrinkage of Government bond market values since Feb. 15, the date of the Maine disaster. Of course Governments cannot decline without very materially disturbing the market for other kinds of investment securities. One result is that practically corporation bonds generally are quoted materially below hitherto prevailing figures. Many gilt-edged stocks are depressed similarly. There has been, for instance, a shrinkage of over $100,000,000 in the market value of Standard Oil stock—more than the par value of the entire outstanding Standard Oil capital.

The following table tersely shows what has come to pass since the Maine's destruction (Feb. 15) in representative Stock Exchange shares, the exhibit tabulating declines to the lowest figures that have so far been touched, compared with the net decline on the basis of yesterday's final prices, and put beside this record is the showing of how much higher still are these same stocks over quotations which ruled a year ago yesterday:

	Decline to Lowest.	Decline at Saturday's Close.	Advance Over a Year Ago.
Atchison pf.	8⅞	7⅝	4⅛
Brooklyn Rap. Transit.	6¼	4½	15⅞
Burlington	16⅝	14⅛	17⅜
Consolidated Gas.	20⅛	21⅜	14½
Louisville & Nashville.	15	13½	⅜
Manhattan	26¼	22⅜	9⅜
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	10	7¼	5½
Missouri Pacific.	11¼	8¾	6¾
New Jersey Central.	10⅜	8⅝	3⅞
New York Central.	13⅜	11½	8⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	10	7⅞	24¾
Northwestern	15⅝	14⅛	9½
Omaha	12⅞	11½	9¼
People's Gas.	10¼	7⅝	11¼
Reading 1st pf.	15¼	13¾	4
Rock Island.	11¾	9⅜	18⅛
St. Paul.	10¼	7⅝	13⅜
Sugar	31⅜	27	1
Western Union.	10⅜	8⅝	1½

Outside of the abounding war talk to which Wall Street has been morbidly devoting itself, practically every factor having to do with the making of values has favorable bearings. Railway earnings continue to increase. Labor throughout the country is satisfactorily employed. Most corporation enterprises are prospering. West-bound traffic—reflecting Western activity—is in as large volume as hopeful forecasts anticipated. New York banks and New York merchants get from correspondents throughout the country inspiriting reports. But conservative observers agree that much further "war" agitation must be seriously disturbing.

Of more favorable consequence than anything else is the cheapness of money—in so far, at least, as operations in the security market are concerned. The influx of gold in vast volume from Europe has accentuated the good features of the money market's ease; and some New York bankers of importance who a fortnight ago apprehended pronounced advances in money rates have changed their views and are now agreeing in the popular opinion that funds are likely for a long time to come to be available at about the interest rate now prevailing.

If these expectations are verified there is certain to be a tremendous transfer of idle funds into securities at the very first show of a calmer international attitude. The Wall Street market is crowded now with prime bonds yielding three and four times what their money value represents in interest accounts. Such gilt-edged securities are certain to engage the attention of the most important class of investors the moment the market begins to turn, though, of course, the swiftest rises will be in such stocks as have been forced down under professional pressure.

One development which may disturb the money market is vaguely hinted at—the possibility of a new Government bond issue. Were such a move made by the Administration it is not improbable that we would have a quick tightening in rates.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were valued at $11,193,938, of which $2,961,857 was in dry goods and the remainder general merchandise. The imports of specie were $8,169,528, and the exports of specie $947,388.

SATURDAY.

Wall Street had yesterday what almost amounted to a bear panic. In line with precedents, the market did just what it was not expected to do. The report of the naval board of inquiry, the tenor of which was made public Friday night, could not be considered other than bearish, and at the opening prices were from one to two points lower than Friday night. But thereafter strength developed, and before 12 o'clock there was a stampede among the shorts to cover contracts.

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It was again the old story of the market doing the direct opposite to what was seemingly warranted by the news. Traders who had been heavily short of stocks bought to cover on the theory that with the long expected bad news out of the way there would be no further profits on the short side. The buying begun by these traders put stocks up and started the rest of the nervous shorts covering. As a result prices rose sharply and stocks closed in many instances substantially above their opening figures.

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Washington dispatches during the day were not more reassuring than they had been for some time. On the contrary, they were rather more alarming. But professional Wall Street figured that the bad news was out, and that it was time to cover stocks. And cover stocks it did. In the two hours of business over 260,000 shares changed hands. But little of this buying was for the long account. At the close of Wall Street business yesterday the short interest was considerably smaller than it has been at any time for a fortnight.

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Gold to the amount of $750,000 was yesterday announced as engaged for importation. This brings the total engaged and imported since Feb. 25 up to $28,675,000.

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The weekly bank statement attracted but little attention. Loans decreased over $7,000,000, and deposits decreased over $2,500,000. Surplus reserve increased nearly $5,800,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of over $205,000,000, which is nearly $34,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $685,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of $600,000,000.

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Government bonds continued weak, the new fours selling ½ lower. The transactions were $10,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 118½; $12,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 118½, and $10,000 fives, coupon, at 110¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	2¼	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1½	N. J. Central	1
Am. Tobacco	2¼	N. Y. Central	1⅛
A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Norf. & West. pf.	1¼
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1½	North. Pacific	1
Canada Southern	¾	Nor. Pac. pf.	1⅛
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	2¼	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1¾	Peop. Gas, Chi.	2⅛
Chi. & Northwest.	1¼	Pullman Car.	⅞
C., R. I. & Pac.	2	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Consolidated Gas.	3½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
General Electric.	1¼	St. P. & Omaha	1¼
Illinois Central.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Laclede Gas.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	1¼	Texas Pacific	½
Manhattan cons.	1⅝	Third Avenue	4
Met. Street Ry.	4	Union Pacific	½
Michigan Central.	1⅜	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1¼	West Chi. St.	½
Missouri Pacific.	1½	West. Un. Tel.	1⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1	Lake Erie & W. pf.	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	2⅜	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	4½
Erie 2d pf.	⅞	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	⅜
Hawaiian Sugar	4	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1⅛

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	1½	Ore. Sh. Line con. 5s.	1
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	3	Tex. Pac. 2d.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. Trans. 4s.	1	Mob. & O. gen.	2½
Mo. Pac. con.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn.	3
N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s, reg.	1	West Shore 4s, r.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2 per cent.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $107,788,243; balances, $6,842,187; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $313,029.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 3 per cent. for short and 2 15-16@3 for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was quiet. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¾@$4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.83½@$4.83⅝ for demand, $4.84@$4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 1-16 and 94 7-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—5@7½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

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During the past week the New York money market has been less active than for some time. Rates, however, have continued firm, the panicky state of Wall Street sentiment influencing against anything like liberal offerings of money.

In call rates there has been no advance, money being easily obtainable at 2 per cent. This continued ease has been due largely to the fact that there has been offered in the call market much of the money that would ordinarily be put out on time. The banks have been making no more time loans than they can help, preferring to have the greater part of their funds either in hand or in loans where it can be readily called in.

Had the demand for time accommodation been large, rates undoubtedly would have advanced sharply, inasmuch as the supply is comparatively light. There has not, however, been as much demand for time loans as might have been expected. Borrowers are rather disposed to take the cheaper call money for the time being and to wait for affairs to settle rather than to take on time loans at the present high rates.

In commercial paper there has been practically no business. Offerings have been light and the demand has also fallen away. At the higher rates makers of paper do not seem disposed to offer much for sale.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—New York Central, 1¾, to 108½; Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 57½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 46⅛; St. Paul, ⅛, to 89, and Reading, ⅛, to 8½. Advanced—Atchison, ⅛, to 11; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 82, and Illinois Central, ⅜, to 100½. British consols declined ⅛, to 111 15-16 for money, and 3-16, to 111⅝, for the account.

The Bank of England gained £40,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f. 25c. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 940,000 marks; Treasury notes decreased 280,000 marks; other securities increased 23,080,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 18,480,000 marks.

IN DEFENSE OF WALL STREET.

Mr. Henry Clews Arraigns Senator Thurston as Narrow and Unfair.

"The address which Senator Thurston delivered on Friday in the United States Senate depicting the condition of the people in Cuba would have been regarded by the public as a sincere and earnest effort to arouse the patriotism of the country had it not been for the statement which he made to the effect that everybody is in favor of war excepting the money-changers of Wall Street. This sentence is worthy of William Jennings Bryan, and is sufficient to condemn the entire speech.

"This fling at Wall Street is a base libel against the men who in the event of war will not only send a large number of the best youths of the country—their sons—to the front, but will furnish the sinews besides, which was exactly what Wall Street did during our last war.

"The present is not the time for political demonstration or internal demagogism. The issue is of too grave a character to admit of cheap by-play. Our people must and do stand as a unit where National honor is concerned, and no corner or section of the land can be justly accused of apathy or hesitancy in this crisis. The calm, clear, and unerring judgment of the President through these trying times affords a splendid example for the entire Nation. Despite the menace of fast developing events and the clamors of the unthinking, his attitude has been one of perfect poise and stability. Congress and the people cannot do better than leave the entire matter in his hands.

"Let me say that in the event of war it will be found that neither patriotism nor generosity will be lacking in Wall Street, Senator Thurston's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

"I regret very much that the force of Mr. Thurston's able effort was so greatly deteriorated by his weak fling at Wall Street—which was certainly uncalled for. It was indecent and ill-becoming a statesman and an orator of Mr. Thurston's power, eloquence, and accomplishments. It also betrayed great weakness in judgment and a desire—which greatly lowered him in the estimation of high-minded people—to cater to the prejudices of those people who have the vulgar notion that moneyed interests are opposed to patriotism; while, on the contrary, it requires the potency of those very interests in crises like the present to afford the means of sustaining the highest patriotic devotion, and, if necessary, providing the sinews of war for that very purpose.

"This unlucky stroke of Mr. Thurston at the best and most substantial friends of any and every patriotic movement was very similar to unfortunate mistakes sometimes made in battle when soldiers fire upon their own comrades, as in the case of the death of Stonewall Jackson, and in many similar instances in the world's war history.

"In the general tone of that speech and Mr. Thurston's exposé of Spanish rule in Cuba Wall Street was with him, and he committed the error of slapping some of his best friends in their faces. It is an error, however which the men of Wall Street regard more in pity than in anger, and they only express their deepest regret that the blunder was committed by a statesman of such high character. There is inflicted a great wrong on Wall Street.

While there has been no change in our strained relations with Spain, each day adds to the prevailing conviction that matters will shortly be brought to a crisis by the Government making a definite demand with a view to end the Cuban struggle. This country has in so many ways committed itself to the cause of the Cubans and has so prolonged its forbearance that it is felt that the time has now come when consistency requires that we demand a settlement, and the sufferings of the natives have reached such a degree of severity as to give force and impressiveness to this view.

The Administration appears to appreciate this condition of opinion in Congress and among the people, and is evidently prepared to give voice to it in some form of active remonstrance. It is anticipated that the President's contemplated message will reveal his line of policy under the circumstances. It is possible, however, that the President's prudence and his desire to utilize every opportunity for escaping the last resort of war may keep his remonstrances within pacific limits, which would afford a welcome relief to the apprehensions felt in business circles; but in the meantime everybody should deem it prudent policy to remain conservative in movement and expression of opinion until further light is thrown upon the future course of affairs.

In the event of actual hostilities breaking out between this country and Spain there can be no question as to the ultimate result of the conflict. It will be for us to seize what battleships we do not sink and free Cuba.

I suppose the President finds difficulty at the present time in acknowledging the independence of Cuba, as that would require sending a Minister to the new Government who, with his other qualifications, would have to be a good horseman so as to be in the saddle all the time to be able to move from one place to another with the new Government in its change of capital.

The people of this country have arrived at this point, however, that they do not recognize any North, any South, any East, or any West. All are Americans. And Congress should act likewise. This is a time to have faith, to have hope, and to have charity. It is also a time to trust the President, and if this is done all will be well.

HENRY CLEWS.

THE WAR SCARE A BARRIER.

In the last two weeks the war scare which for more than a month has been seriously affecting stock market values has been making itself felt in banking and general business circles. For some little time after the Maine disaster the uneasiness which immediately affected the Stock Exchange was not felt to any great extent in either banking or mercantile lines. Of late, however, both bankers and merchants have been complaining of the harm which the war scare is doing their business. In New York's uptown business district this complaint has now become general. Many of the larger merchants and bankers report that they are beginning to suffer from the general fear of hostilities between this country and Spain.

In talking yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Frank Tilford, President of the Bank of New Amsterdam, and a member of the big grocery firm of Park & Tilford, said:

"There can be no denying the fact that there is a general fright among the people in New York over this talk of war. It is a fright serious enough appreciably to affect many of the larger lines of business. I think everybody in trade has felt it more or less.

"When there is talk of war moneyed people may not become frightened enough to sell out their real estate or throw over their stocks and bonds, but they stop buying for the moment. As it is with investors it is with other people. They hesitate about buying lines of goods or taking on new obligations as long as there is overhanging them the possibility of actual war.

"The war scare came at a very inopportune time. It is certainly discouraging to American business men. Just when they were emerging from a long period of depression and bad conditions, just when their business was beginning to show them long-delayed profits, just when there was reason for believing that the tide had turned and that good times had come again, along came this war scare, which, as long as it exists, is bound to disturb business more or less.

"In mercantile circles there has been a disposition to cancel orders and withdraw inquiries, and in the banking business the demand for loans has fallen off considerably. This is disheartening, particularly because there are on every side influences which if allowed to have their true effect would give us business prosperity.

"I do not mean to say that the war scare has produced any panic in business, or that it has hurt merchants financially to any extent. But it has stopped progress for the time being and is holding back the growth and expansion which were going on so nicely, and which are so well warranted by actual underlying conditions.

"Of course there is nothing whatever in the situation to discourage one except the possibility of an actual conflict between the United States and Spain. And even that should not really discourage the business man, for there is no reason now to believe that affairs will stay in their present tangled state very much longer. Otherwise conditions are all favorable. Once this Cuban matter is out of the way, business will go forward with a rush. Every indication is that we are just at the beginning of a long period of business prosperity. Unfortunately the delays at the start have been numerous. This Cuban matter is simply another of them. That out of the way, and we will have those magnificent results that every observer of conditions must now believe in."

NO REASON FOR FRIGHT.

"There is no reason to be frightened. The conditions which are interfering with business at present are made by the people themselves through nervousness and nothing else. Sensational newspaper writings of war are causing the disturbance. Keep cool and let business proceed as usual. The Government will attend to its duties."

This was the language of the financial veteran, President Francis A. Palmer of the National Broadway Bank, who talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"Nothing," he added, "takes fright so quickly as capital. When people have this feeling of uncertainty they are unwilling to do anything. Thanks to the unceasing efforts of sensational journals, the public has been kept at a high pitch of excitement. Little is to be heard except of war. The effects have been disastrous. Within the last eight or ten days business has fallen off by at least one-third. Bank reports prove this.

"There is no good reason for all this. Let the people attend to their business and all will go well. Matters of Government are in the very best hands."

IMPROVEMENT HELD BACK.

Mr. Alexander H. Stevens, President of the Sixth National Bank, talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the money market and business situation. Mr. Stevens is a man of conservative views, and believes the difficulties between Spain and the United States can be handled by the diplomats of both countries. But he is also of the opinion that while general business has not been seriously interfered with up to the present, the continuance of uncertainty and suspense such as now exists will prove more materially injurious than actual war by preventing the undertaking of new enterprises and hindering the development of trade. Mr. Stevens said:

"If the underlying conditions were allowed to naturally develop I do not see any reason for expecting a stiffening of rates for commercial money. On the contrary, I believe actual conditions would bring about great ease in money. Yet it is apparent that as long as disturbing war rumors create uncertainty there will be a tendency on the part of those who are supplied with funds to proceed very cautiously and to restrict the offerings which they otherwise would make. This, of course, must result in higher rates. Moneyed interests, both individual and corporate, are already adopting this course as the one which prudence and conservatism dictate.

"I am not disposed to think that war with Spain alone could seriously interfere with the general business of the United States, nor do I think that up to the present there has been any appreciable effect on our trade by reason of the prevalence of war rumors. A war would not improve matters, but any check it might bring to our trade and commerce could hardly be other than a slight and temporary one. Those engaged in retail businesses—as many of this bank's customers are—would experience very little change in the event of hostilities with Spain. And as to the matter of a coalition of European powers against us, I cannot regard that as anything more than a subject to be instantly dismissed from serious consideration. But I do not believe the problems confronting our Government and Nation are of such a character that they cannot be satisfactorily solved through the channels of diplomacy. For this reason I cannot bring myself to look upon war as at all likely.

"On the Stock Exchange, of course, there is a war every week. Then they conclude peace, and rush anew into war again. Stocks go up and down in the bull and bear contests as the war progresses, and quite often prices are affected by rumors which have to do with less serious matters than war. This is happening all the time, but such movements are no criterion of how intrinsic values are to be regarded. Railroad earnings continue to improve and general business reports from manufacturing and industrial centres show the satisfactory work that is going on all over the country. The outlook points to good business and prosperity. Dealings in many stocks seem to be at present going on at prices below their intrinsic values.

"There can be no doubt, however, notwithstanding the very satisfactory natural conditions of business throughout the country, that progress is being retarded by the worry and suspense which enter the trading life of a people when uncertainty blocks the way. I certainly think that these elements do more injury than a condition of hostilities itself—that is, hostilities with a nation like Spain. Where suspense is present the spirit of enterprise is arrested, and business eagerness is met by timidity and apprehension, and the resulting injury becomes greater than war could effect, a war that would probably soon come to a termination. I do not think the present suspense and uncertainty can last much longer, and I believe it possible to end them without recourse to war. But once these disturbing elements are disposed of and the country proceeds in the paths of peace, I feel assured that prosperous times will be felt in every section and by every industry."

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended March 26, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$503,049,961	$427,943,374	+17.5
Boston	71,048,368	70,159,516	+ 1.3
Philadelphia	51,032,744	43,778,914	+16.6
Baltimore	11,383,162	10,568,395	+ 7.7
Chicago	77,829,045	57,620,348	+35.1
St. Louis	19,908,511	19,608,619	+ 2.0
New Orleans	6,492,711	5,626,914	+15.4
Seven cities, 5 days	$741,834,502	$635,306,080	+16.8
Other cities, 5 days	141,018,926	111,972,416	+25.9
Total all cities, 5 days	$882,853,428	$747,278,496	+18.1
All cities, 1 day	182,134,217	140,233,835	+29.8
Total all cities, for week	$1,064,987,645	$887,512,331	+20.0

Complete returns for the week ended March 19 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 33.6 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 31.9 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 38.0 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 23.2 per cent., with 1896 18.7 per cent., and with 1895 an increase of 22.9 per cent.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Manhattan	225
American Exchange	169	Market & Fulton	225
Broadway	225	Mechanics'	180
Central National	165	Mechanics & Trad.	100
Chatham	290	Mercantile	160
City	990	Merchants'	145
Citizens'	125	Merchants' Exch.	115
Columbia	150	Metropolis	400
Commerce	200	Nassau	150
Continental	125	National Union	230
Corn Exchange	275	New Amsterdam	240
East River	125	New York	235
Fifth Avenue	2900	Ninth National	90
First National	3000	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	130
First Nat. of S. I.	125	Pacific	180
Fourth National	175	People's	200
Gallatin National	300	Phenix	90
Garfield National	800	Republic	150
German-American	110	Seaboard National	170
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	390	Seventh National	108
Hudson River	150	Shoe & Leather	95
Imp. & Traders'	510	State of New York	110
Irving	140	West Side	275
Leather Manuf'rs'	170	Western National	145

THE GOLD IMPORTATIONS.

Engagements Abroad Yesterday Amounted to $915,000.

New engagements of gold in Europe for importation to this port, announced yesterday, amount to $915,000, as follows: National City Bank, $165,000; Bank of British North America, $500,000, and Muller, Schall & Co., $250,000. These make a total of engagements of more than $29,000,000 for nineteen firms and corporations in this city, Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia since Feb. 25. Of this sum nearly $20,000,000 has been received.

The recent arrivals are: Boston—By steamship Sylvania, $500,000 for Kidder, Peabody & Co.; New York—By steamship Germania, $200,000 for the Produce Exchange Bank and $500,000 for Kessler & Co.

FINANCIAL.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds.
DUE APRIL 1ST, 1898.
HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE BONDS ARE HEREBY notified that the principal of their bonds, and the coupons due April 1, 1898, will be paid in cash on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Vermilye & Co., corner Nassau and Pine Streets, New York City.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.,
By AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

Referring to the above notice, we have purchased from the Company the new
Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.
5-20 Year 4% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds
PAYABLE APRIL 1ST, 1918,
Redeemable on or after April 1st, 1903.
Interest payable April 1st and Oct. 1st.
Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness.
U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., Trustee of the Mortgage.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE OFFER TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS MATURING APRIL 1ST, 1898, THE PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING THEIR BONDS FOR THE NEW BONDS AT ANY TIME PRIOR TO APRIL 1ST.
Bondholders desiring to exchange will please notify us at once, stating the amount of bonds that they hold.
The old bonds will be taken at par and accrued interest to maturity in exchange for the new bonds at par, the interest on the new bonds to date from April 1st.
We reserve the right to terminate the option of exchange at any time at our pleasure.
Descriptive circulars, giving full information regarding the new bonds, may be had upon application to us.
VERMILYE & CO.
Nassau and Pine Sts.,
NEW YORK CITY.

120 Broadway, New York, Mch. 24, 1898.
UNION PACIFIC
REORGANIZATION.
To the Holders of Mercantile Trust Company Reorganization Certificates for
KANSAS PACIFIC, EASTERN DIVISION,
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.
KANSAS PACIFIC, MIDDLE DIVISION,
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.
KANSAS PACIFIC, DENVER EXTENSION,
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.
KANSAS PACIFIC CONSOLIDATED
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.
KANSAS PACIFIC INCOME 7% BONDS.
LEAVENWORTH BRANCH 7% BONDS.
On and after this date we shall be prepared to issue the new securities in exchange for certificates of the above classes.
Schedules must be handed in before one o'clock P. M., and not more than one hundred will be received per diem.
The new coupon bonds are in denominations of $500 and $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either receive scrip or sell the fractions to us, or purchase from us such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.
Holders transmitting certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to receive scrip or to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express, at their expense.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
by LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HAIGHT & FREESE
53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK;
85 State St., Boston; 402 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
Execute orders in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Provisions on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Grain and Stock Exchanges, for investment or to be carried on margin of 3 to 5 per cent., at moderate rates of interest, and 1-16 commission. Interest allowed on margins and deposits, subject to check at sight.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," conceded by Banks, Exchanges, the Press, and Boards of Trade thoughout the country to be the most condensed and statistically reliable publication ever issued by any banking house. Gives range of prices of stocks, wheat, and cotton for ten to thirty years, latest financial reports, statements of earnings, &c., of all railroad and industrial corporations whose shares are listed on the principal Exchanges, thereby enabling investors to operate on their own judgment based on facts to be found in the Manual, which is invaluable to business men generally. It enables any one to invest money, keeping the principal intact, and making it pay an income.
ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.
DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.
New York, Philadelphia, and Boston National Bank references furnished.
Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.
Private wires to Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago.
Branch Office, 1132 Broadway, N. Y.
A MARKET LETTER ISSUED DAILY AND SENT FREE ON REQUEST.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
21 Cortlandt Street,
New York, March 18th, 1898.
To All Stockholders of the
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company:
The Erie Railroad Company, by proper corporate action having increased its Capital Stock by 130,000 shares of First Preferred Stock and 150,000 shares of Common Stock, notice is given to holders of the Capital Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, that in exchange for certificates of stock of said last-named Company, duly endorsed for transfer, and delivered to the Erie Railroad Company, through Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, (23 Wall Street, New York,) there will be delivered temporary receipts which shall entitle the holder, not later than the first day of June, 1898, and upon surrender of such receipt, to receive therefor stock of the Erie Railroad Company, at the following rates, viz.:
Nine-tenths of one share of First Preferred Stock of the Erie Railroad Company for each and every share of the Preferred Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company specified in such receipt.
One share of Common Stock of the Erie Railroad Company for each and every share of the Common Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company specified in such receipt.
The certificates for Erie stock will be in the form of Stock Trust Certificates, identical with those now listed on the New York Stock Exchange.
Such certificates not being issuable for less than one share each, suitable adjustment in cash will be made for fractions of a share resulting upon these exchanges.
If for any reason the Erie Railroad stock trust certificates shall not be ready for delivery on or before the first day of June, 1898, a certificate for the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company's stock, to the amount stated in each receipt will, without charge, be returned upon surrender of such receipt.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time, and without previous notice.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
By E. B. Thomas,
President.

Denver City Railroad Company
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and hereby request the deposit of said bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, under the terms of a bondhol

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, March 26, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	26	Adams Express	100	101	100	101	.....
6¾	7	800	American Spirits Mfg.	6¾	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
17	19	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	16	16	16	16	−1
111⅞	112	66,720	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	108½	112¼	107½	111⅞	+2½
104	108	855	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	103	105	103	105	+1½
94¼	94⅝	6,820	American Tobacco	91⅜	95	91¼	94⅜	−2¼
112½	115	110	American Tobacco pf.	112¼	112½	112¼	112¼	−2⅜
24	24½	2,821	At., T. & S. F. pf.	23½	24⅝	23½	24½	+ ½
15	16	205	Baltimore & Ohio	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅝
2½	2⅝	460	Bay State Gas	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	.....
36⅜	36⅞	4,170	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	35¼	36⅜	35	36⅜	+1½
108½	112	790	Brooklyn Union Gas	108½	107⅞	106	107⅞	− ⅞
3⅜	4½	300	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd.	3⅜	3⅞	3½	3½	+ ⅛
45¼	46	100	Canada Southern	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¾
79¼	79½	900	Canadian Pacific	79	79¾	79	79½	− ¼
17½	17¾	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	17¾	17¼	17½	.....
88½	88¾	22,281	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	86	88⅝	85½	88⅞	+2½
9⅝	9⅞	400	Chicago Great West.	9⅜	10	9⅜	10	+ ⅜
88	88½	31,954	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	85½	88¼	85½	88	+1¾
144	145	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	144	144	144	144	.....
114	114⅜	1,955	Chicago & Northw.	114½	116	114½	114⅜	+1¼
82	82½	16,150	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	80½	82¼	80½	82½	+2
7½	9	50	Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	.....
27½	29	60	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	.....
25¼	26	2,010	C., C., C. & St. L.	25	25½	25	25½	− ¼
11¼	11⅜	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	− ⅛
5	10	100	C. & H. C. all in. pd.	5	5	5	5	.....
171	173	2,465	Consolidated Gas	167	171½	167	171½	+3½
106⅜	..	313	Delaware & Hudson	106	106	106	106	.....
145	150	40	Del., Lack. & West.	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	.....
42¾	42⅞	650	Denver & R. G. pf.	42	42¼	41½	42¼	− ¼
11⅞	12	1,210	Erie	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	.....
33	33¾	120	Erie 1st pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	− ¼
..	..	170	Erie 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	− ⅝
..	..	10	Flint & P. M. pf.	27	27	27	27	.....
31⅜	32	1,280	General Electric	30½	31⅜	30½	31⅜	+1¼
25	26	650	Hawaiian Sugar	26	26	24½	26	−4
98½	99	513	Illinois Central	96⅜	98⅝	96⅜	98¼	+1½
41	50	100	Illinois Steel Co.	45	45	45	45	− ¼
39¼	39⅜	400	Laclede Gas	38	39½	38	39½	+ ½
13	14	125	Lake Erie & West.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
66½	69	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	− ½
180	181	125	Lake Shore	180	180	180	180	.....
46¼	46¾	6,265	Louisville & Nashville.	45¼	47	45	46½	+1¼
94½	94⅞	14,340	Manhattan Con	91½	95	91	94½	+1⅝
130¾	131½	7,216	Metropolitan St. Ry.	125¼	133	125¼	131	+4
102	103	210	Michigan Central	102	103	102	103	+1½
46¼	48	800	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	46½	46	46½	−4½
59½	60	200	Minnesota Iron	60	60	60	60	.....
10¾	11	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ⅜
31½	33	800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31½	32¼	31	31½	+1½
24½	25	2,235	Missouri Pacific	22⅜	24½	22⅜	24½	+1½
27¼	27½	977	National Lead Co.	26½	27	26¼	26¾	+ ¼
101½	102	411	National Lead Co. pf.	102	102	101½	101½	−1½
88½	89¼	1,035	New Jersey Central	88¼	89½	88½	89½	+1
106⅜	107	5,074	New York Central	105	107¼	105	106⅞	+1½
182	185	1	New H. & H.	182	182	182	182	.....
43¾	44	670	Norfolk & West. pf.	42⅜	44	42⅝	44	+1¼
5⅜	5⅝	500	North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
20⅝	21	2,452	Northern Pacific	19⅞	21⅜	19⅞	21	+1
58⅜	59¼	6,505	Northern Pacific pf.	57⅛	59½	57⅛	59	+1⅛
13¾	14	1,125	Ontario & Western	13¾	14	13¾	14	+⅛
40½	44	140	Oregon R. & Nav.	40	40	40	40	−1⅜
23	23¼	975	Pacific Mail	22	23	22	23	+ ⅛
112½	113	3,755	Pennsylvania R. R.	111⅝	112¼	111¼	112¼	+ ⅝
1	1¼	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1	1	1	1	.....
89¾	89¾	6,105	People's Gas, Chicago.	88¾	89⅝	86½	89¼	+2½
42¾	46½	100	P. C. C. & St. L.	42½	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	− ¼
167	170	424	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	165¾	167½	165⅝	167½	+ ½
16	16⅜	855	Reading	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
38	38¼	1,265	Reading 1st pf.	36¼	38	36¼	37¾	+1⅛
19⅜	20¼	1,700	Reading 2d pf.	18⅞	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ⅜
116	119	110	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	118½	118½	116¼	116¼	.....
6¼	6½	200	St. L. & San Fran.	6	6¼	6	6¼	− ¼
23½	25	725	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	23⅜	24½	23⅜	24½	+ ½
4	4¼	100	St. Louis Southw.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
66¾	67	600	St. Paul & Omaha	66	66⅞	66	66⅞	+1¼
13	14	500	Southern Pacific	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	7½	1,165	Southern Railway	7½	7¾	7½	7⅝	− ¼
25¾	25⅞	3,005	Southern Railway pf.	24	25½	23⅝	25½	+1
18⅜	19¼	420	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	17⅝	18½	17⅝	18½	+ ⅝
9½	10	100	Texas Pacific	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
165	170	1,300	Third Avenue	160	165	160	165	+4
16⅞	17	2,250	Union Pacific	16½	17	16¼	17	+ ½
48⅞	49	6,596	Union Pacific pf.	46¾	49¼	46¾	48⅞	+1¼
6¾	7	1,530	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6¾	7	6¾	7	.....
5½	5¾	660	United States Leather.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	.....
54½	54⅝	1,050	U. S. Leather pf.	54	54⅝	53⅜	54⅝	+ ¼
63¼	64½	50	U. S. Rubber pf.	62½	62¾	62¾	62¾	+ ¼
6¾	6⅝	200	Wabash	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	640	Wabash pf.	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
90	91	385	West Chicago Street.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅝
84¼	84½	2,885	Western Union Tel.	82¼	84¼	82¼	84½	+1⅜
19½	21	310	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
Sales.		262,348						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Gal, Har & San An, Mex	Reading Co gen 4s
4,000	82½	& Pac Div 5s	7,000 79
At., T & S F gen 4s		10,000 95½	1,000 79½
10,000	87¾	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	3,000 79¼
14,000	87½	10,000 76	2,000 79½
13,000	87¾	5,000 75½	17,000 80
5,000	88	10,000 76	Rio Grande West 1st
3,000	87¾	Kan Pac 1st cons Trust	4,000 79½
5,000	87⅝	Co certfs	1,000 80
Adjustment 4s		5,000 99	St L & Ir Mt, Arkansas
4,000	55⅝	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	Branch ext 5s
50,000	55½	2,000 100⅜	1,000 102
15,000	56	L S & Mich So 3½s	St L & S F 4s
10,000	55⅞	10,000 102⅜	5,000 70¾
1,000	56	Louis & Nash unified	10,000 70½
5,000	56¼	gold 4s	St P, M & M, Montana
10,000	56¾	8,000 85	Central 5s
2,000	56⅝	Metropolitan Elev 2d	2,000 109½
2,000	56¾	5,000 102¼	San An & Ar Pass 4s
500	56½	Missouri Pac cons	1,000 57
43,000	56¼	2,000 93½	So Pac of Ariz 1st
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925,		14,000 93	5,000 104
eng certfs		Mexican Inter 1st 4s	10,000 103¾
10,000 92		8,000 71½	Southern Ry 1st 5s
Broadway & 7th Av 1st		7,000 71¾	5,000 87½
cons 5s		5,000 72	5,000 88
5,000 119		5,000 72¼	10,000b3 88
Brooklyn R T 5s		4,000 72½	Standard R & T 6s
4,000 93		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	2,000 54
3,000 93⅛		1,000 84¾	Tenn C I & R 6s, Bir-
6,000 93		6,000 85	mingham Div 1st
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		Mo, K & T 2d	3,000 82
5,000 36		1,000 57	Tenn Div 6s
Cent of N J gen 5s		5,000 57½	2,000 81
5,000 120F 110¼		Mo, K & T of T 5s	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		1,000 80	5,000 98
8,000 73½		Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000 74½		2,000 72	35,000b3 29
Ches & Ohio con 5s		N Y Cent 1st coup	5,000 29
5,000 112½		1,000 115	1,000 30
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		N Y Cent deb 5s reg	1,000 30¾
2,000 114		3,000 107	3,000 30½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		N Y Cent & H ext 4s reg	U P, D & G 1st, Trust
1,000 104½		1,000 104	Co certfs
Chi, R I & P 6s		N Y, O & W con 5s	5,000 50½
3,000 130		7,000 106	10,000 50⅞
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		N Y, O & W refdg 4s	5,000 52
22,000 106		13,000 96	5,000 51½
Chi Term Trans 4s		5,000 96½	Union Pacific 4s
1,000 70¼		Nor Pac 1st 6s	80,000 89½
10,000 80		1,000 112	10,000 89
7,000 70½		Nor Pac gen lien 3s	1,000 89⅓
1,000 80		14,000 58	25,000 89
Consumers' Gas Co of		2,000 57¾	16,000 88⅞
Chicago 1st 5s		5,000 58	10,000 89
2,000 102½		Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	500 89½
Dal & Waco 1st 5s		7,000 93¼	29,000 89⅝
1,000 81¾		1,000 93	7,000 89¾
Edison Elec Ill Co of N		Registered	Wabash 1st 5s
Y con 5s		1,000 93½	5,000 105
5,000 114½		Oregon Short Line 6s	Det & Chi ext
Erie 4s prior bonds		6,000 120	5,000 100½
12,000 86		Oregon S L 1st con 5s	Wabash 2d mtge 5s
Ft W & D C 1st		4,000 96½	10,000 74¾
4,000 65¼		1,000 97	10,000 74½
6,000 65		3,000 97½	West Shore gtd 4s reg
Iowa Central 1st 5s		Income A 5s	5,000 106
12,000 97		9,000 60	
Total sales			$418,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97½	..	C., H. V. & T. pf.	17½	25	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, r., 1907	108	109	Com. Cable	160	180	2d pf.	28½	30
4s, c., 1907	110	111	Consol. Coal	41	..	N. Y., S. & W.	11	12
4s, r., 1925	118	119	Consol. Ice	28¼	32	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	28	30
4s, c., 1925	118	119	Consol. Ice pf.	83	88	Norfolk So.	62	66
5s, r., 1904	110½	111¼	Den. & R. G.	10	11	Nor. & West.	11½	14
5s, c., 1904	110½	111¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	8⅞	12	Ohio Southern		5
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	Ont. Mining	3	5
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..	Oregon Imp., all	2	4	Oregon Imp., all		
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	4	6	in. paid	25	28
Dist. Col. 3-65s	115	..	Eighth Avenue	..	325	Ore. R. & N. pf.	62	69
			Ev. & T. H.	18½	22	Oregon S. L.	27	30
Albany & Sus.	180	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	42	Penn. Coal	325	..
American Coal	100	140	Flint & P. M.	9½	11½	Peo. & Eastern	3	6
Am. Cotton Oil	16	17½	Ft. W. & R. G.	10	14	P., C., C. & St. L.		
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	65	68	Gt. Nor. pf.	147	155	pf.	56	62
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23	Green Bay & W.	30	40	P. Ft. W. & C.	166	..
Am. Express	120	126	Homestake	42	..	Quicksilver	1⅝	2
Am. T. & C.	..	89	Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	98	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Ann Arbor	..	11	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Ann Arbor pf.	34½	35½	Iowa Central	7¼	7½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5¼	7
A., T. & S. F.	10¾	11	Iowa Central pf.	25¼	27	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
B. & O. S. W. pf.,			Joliet & Chicago	160	..	1st pf.	45½	49
new	5½	6½	K. C., P. & G.	13¼	..	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Kanawha & Mich.	20	24	2d pf.	14	17
Buff., R. & P.	21	30½	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½	St. L. & S. F. 1st		
Buff., R. & P. pf.	59	64	K. & D. M. pf.	12	15	pf.	52	53½
Central Pacific	10¾	11⅝	Keokuk & West.	30	35	St. L. S. W. pf.	8½	9½
Chi. & Alton	152	160	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. P. & Duluth.	20	25
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..	Laclede Gas pf.	84	88	St. P. & D. pf.	78	86
Chi. & E. Ill.	52	58	Long Island	40	50	St. P., M. & M.	125	135
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	102	106	Manhattan Beach	4	8	St. P. & O. pf.	145	150
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	26	30	Md. Coal pf.	48	48	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24¾	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	Standard R. & T.	3¾	4
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8	Minn. & St. L.	22½	25	Tol. & O. C.	16	24
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	22	23	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	84	Tol. & O. C. pf.	37	42
Chi. & N. W. pf.	172	175	Mobile & Ohio.	26	28½	Twin City R. T.	19	21
C., C., C. & St. L.			Morris & Essex	170	173	U. S. Express	38	42
pf.	75	82	Nat. Lin. Oil	12	15½	U. S. Rubber	15½	17
Clev., L. & W. pf.	44	48	Nat. Starch	5¾	7	Wells-F. Express	115	120
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	63	West. Union Beef.	7	8
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30	W. & L. E. pf., $1		
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3	New Central Co.	6¼	7½	as. paid	9¾	10⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron.	18½	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11⅝	13	Wis. Central	1⅝	2
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	80	..	N. Y. C. & St. L.			Wis. Cent. pf.	3	6
Col., H. V. & T.	5½	6	1st pf.	63	73			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$223,915,499
Gold reserve	172,380,231
Net silver	10,710,848
United States notes in the Treasury	39,738,724
Treasury notes of 1890	3,815,646
Total receipts this day	730,536
Total receipts this month	27,357,960
Total receipts this year	361,895,923
Total expenditures this day	812,000
Total expenditures this month	29,152,000
Total expenditures this year	300,639,825
Deposits in National banks	31,355,108
National bank notes received for redemption	198,712
Government receipts from customs	846,463
Internal revenue	367,336
Miscellaneous	16,736

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends will be paid as follows:

Checks will be mailed to stockholders of the Exploration Syndicate, 35 Wall Street, New York, for the quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share, payable April 1.

A quarterly dividend of 4 per cent., out of the past three months' earnings, will be paid on April 1 by the Chatham National Bank.

On April 15 checks will be mailed to stockholders of the United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia, for the quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., ($1 a share.)

The Union Pacific Railway Company gives notice that all the equipment trust bonds, Series "B," due April 1, together with the coupons thereon, will be paid on and after Friday, April 1, on presentation at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, 120 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Reserve to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,837,400	N. Y. Nat. Exc. Assn.	$14,170,000	$3,180,000	$1,440,000	$15,070,000	30.8
2,050,000	2,100,800	Bank of Manh. Co.	14,440,000	8,661,000	1,588,000	16,679,000	31.4
2,000,000	1,031,900	Merchants' National	11,657,200	2,455,500	1,651,900	14,150,400	29.0
2,000,000	1,981,800	Mechanics' National	9,425,000	1,664,000	1,559,000	9,338,000	34.7
1,500,000	2,597,200	Bank of America	18,568,500	3,241,600	2,778,200	21,760,700	27.6
1,000,000	236,300	Phenix National	3,338,000	610,000	280,000	3,529,000	25.2
1,000,000	3,867,800	National City	57,423,400	28,289,100	2,306,700	82,737,700	50.8
750,000	113,300	Tradesmen's Nat.	3,558,700	427,200	400,500	3,603,400	22.9
300,000	6,088,400	Chemical National	23,915,000	5,933,000	2,421,700	25,060,700	33.3
600,000	163,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,893,000	931,900	506,800	5,896,300	26.6
1,000,000	1,710,400	Gallatin National	6,955,500	1,145,700	1,161,300	6,216,500	37.1
300,000	165,700	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,247,500	197,400	107,700	1,260,300	24.2
400,000	229,500	Mech. & Traders'	2,030,000	395,000	224,000	2,140,000	27.6
200,000	163,400	Greenwich	919,000	102,700	168,300	842,000	32.1
600,000	477,900	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	3,126,800	351,100	445,000	2,774,600	28.7
300,000	99,100	Seventh National	1,824,500	408,800	316,500	2,349,400	30.9
1,200,000	495,700	State of New York	3,489,900	291,000	436,900	2,793,100	26.0
5,000,000	2,585,800	American Ex. Nat.	25,405,000	2,512,000	3,017,000	20,013,000	27.6
5,000,000	3,527,500	Nat. Bk. of Com'erce	24,730,700	3,336,300	2,836,400	20,695,800	29.8
1,000,000	1,565,800	National Broadway	6,092,600	1,081,500	367,700	5,524,400	25.3
1,000,000	1,005,800	Mercantile National	9,398,200	1,140,800	1,635,800	10,281,200	27.0
422,700	465,400	Pacific	2,585,700	445,100	384,400	2,958,500	28.0
1,500,000	536,300	Nat. Bk. of Republic	11,521,400	3,324,300	2,268,100	18,806,500	29.2
450,000	989,300	Chatham National	6,065,900	686,300	892,900	6,064,100	26.0
200,000	250,800	People's	1,977,100	173,000	400,700	2,331,600	24.6
700,000	551,500	Nat. Bk of No. Am.	9,819,500	1,993,300	930,500	11,367,700	25.7
1,000,000	2,219,600	Hanover National	26,464,200	7,009,400	2,938,900	34,367,400	28.9
500,000	345,300	Irving National	3,207,000	372,000	560,000	3,364,000	27.7
600,000	377,100	National Citizens'	2,307,400	472,300	228,300	2,556,700	27.4
500,000	264,300	Nassau	2,517,000	216,800	586,600	3,087,800	26.0
900,000	998,100	M'k't & Fulton Nat.	5,306,400	815,200	862,900	5,703,400	29.1
1,000,000	163,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,653,400	740,200	348,500	4,156,500	26.1
1,000,000	1,314,000	Corn Exchange	8,698,700	1,673,300	970,000	10,053,100	26.2
1,000,000	221,100	Continental National	5,157,500	1,052,000	605,400	6,095,800	25.5
300,000	406,300	Oriental	1,855,000	129,100	359,000	1,798,100	27.2
1,500,000	5,587,500	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	24,119,000	5,146,000	1,108,000	24,432,000	25.5
2,000,000	3,240,500	National Park	37,308,000	9,660,000	3,408,000	46,812,000	28.2
250,000	148,400	East River National	1,264,800	180,400	168,500	1,211,900	29.2
3,200,000	2,033,900	Fourth National	19,156,500	3,398,500	3,908,400	21,336,700	32.8
1,000,000	488,200	Central National	9,499,000	2,320,000	502,000	11,992,000	26.1
300,000	695,000	Second National	5,513,000	1,132,000	614,000	6,434,000	27.1
750,000	281,800	Ninth National	3,388,300	396,700	352,300	3,508,000	21.3
500,000	7,557,600	First National	30,019,800	5,265,800	2,610,100	30,416,300	25.8
300,000	66,900	Third National	1,371,700	228,200	126,100	1,285,200	27.3
250,000	618,800	Bowery	3,117,000	504,000	377,000	3,491,000	25.2
200,000	420,800	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,109,200	750,600	375,300	3,946,600	28.5
750,000	285,700	German-American	2,714,600	240,300	441,500	2,572,800	26.5
1,000,000	1,068,300	Chase National	21,208,100	3,808,500	4,735,100	32,331,900	41.2
100,000	1,113,800	Fifth Avenue	1,937,300	731,100	2,477,400	28.1
200,000	570,700	German Exchange	2,339,200	164,800	582,800	3,022,500	24.6
200,000	711,400	Germania	3,580,900	572,700	452,800	4,500,200	22.7
300,000	690,800	Lincoln National	6,179,200	1,326,800	646,300	6,975,200	28.2
200,000	827,100	Garfield National	5,290,500	976,100	445,800	6,139,700	23.1
200,000	307,900	Fifth National	1,847,500	439,900	245,100	2,308,400	29.7
300,000	816,800	B. of the Metropolis	5,247,000	855,600	857,500	6,408,500	27.3
200,000	341,100	West Side	2,340,000	276,000	370,000	2,511,000	25.7
500,000	335,500	Seaboard National	3,935,000	1,937,000	1,302,000	11,332,000	28.5
200,000	342,200	Sixth National	1,788,000	224,000	173,000	1,522,000	26.0
2,100,000	648,700	Western National	24,805,000	3,820,300	3,559,600	28,878,200	25.5
300,000	946,900	First Nat., B'klyn	4,814,000	607,500	1,205,600	5,336,000	33.9
1,200,000	847,600	National Union	11,755,600	3,092,800	1,138,100	13,653,600	30.0
500,000	302,600	Liberty National	3,051,400	421,200	386,200	3,203,500	25.2
1,000,000	314,600	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,692,400	884,300	117,500	3,304,000	28.8
250,000	277,500	B'k of N. Amst'dam.	2,691,100	602,000	152,300	2,939,200	25.6
$48,000,000	$60,922,300	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,336,800	Total State Banks					
$59,022,700	$74,259,100		600,168,400	136,289,600	68,974,500	665,850,500	

*As per official reports.—Forty-five National banks, Feb. 18, 1898. Nineteen State banks, Dec. 16, 1897.

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from March 21 to 26, Inclusive.

Date.	Mch. Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
22.	Lahn	London	Silver bars	$84,500
22.	Grenada	Trinidad	S. C., (Mex.)	1,772
22.	New York	London	Silver bars	326,990
23.	Normannia	London	Silver bars	94,500
23.	Orizaba	Havana	G. C., (Fr.)	124,012
25.	Campania	London	Silver bars	226,200
Total				$857,974

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

18.	Saratoga	Cienfuegos	G. C., (Span.)	$44,614
18.	Etruria	London	Silver bars	44,800
Total				$947,388

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $5,791,425. The banks now hold $33,851,475 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	March 19.	March 26.	Differences.
Loans	$607,278,900	$600,168,400	*$7,110,500
Specie	129,275,900	136,289,600	↑7,013,700
Legal tenders	70,523,500	68,974,500	*1,854,000
Net deposits	688,177,400	685,650,500	*2,526,900
Circulation	13,664,800	13,861,400	.....

*Decrease. ↑Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$48,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,998,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,850

MEMORIES OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by John Swinton.

A few days ago I got a letter bearing the unfamiliar signature of "Ben Truman." It came from a flowery place in Southern California, where its writer has lived for I know not how many years of his life. When I saw its writer's name at the end of the letter, before I had read any part of it, I was momentarily perplexed, for he had passed out of my sight long ago. It had been perhaps more than thirty years since I heard of him, or knew anything about him. One's memory of a man, if not of a woman, who was lost to sight a generation ago, is apt to be dim, more especially if, meanwhile, one was perpetually absorbed in affairs that left little time for retrospection.

In a few minutes, however, I recalled my old-time acquaintance. He was a war correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES during the years in which North and South faced each other on the battlefield, and when I myself held a post of responsibility on the editorial staff of THE TIMES. He belonged to that bravé and brilliant corps of war correspondents who, during the four years of the conflict, performed exploits that brought fame to THE TIMES and helped to keep it in the forefront of the daily newspapers of New York. He was young, stalwart, and bold; he was bound to "beat" all his rivals in the field; he was, if I remember rightly, a costly passenger; and it can be said that his frequent bills for killed or crippled horses, express trains, useful "contrabands," and grape-vine dispatches added to the interest of his services for THE TIMES.

Brilliant War Correspondents.

THE TIMES, indeed, had, during the civil war, a body of war correspondents of extraordinary ability, men of shining mark, accomplished writers, gifted with descriptive powers that have not often been surpassed. They accompanied all the armies, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, from the day on which Fort Sumter fell to that on which Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomattox. I now recall the names, the appearance, and the work of many of them, and recall, too, the services which they rendered, not only to THE TIMES, but also to their country. I know of at least two of them who are yet alive; but I am very sure that most of them have long been in their graves.

It seems to me now, after the passage of many years, that they are as well deserving of a commemorative shaft as ever were any of the other intrepid patriots who risked or lost their lives in the war for the Union. In my library there are volumes which several of them left to the world, and some of which give a better idea of the battles and perils of the great war than any other books in existence.

Now for the letter which I recently got from the war correspondent of THE TIMES whose name is Ben Truman. Let me quote here from this letter the following brief passage, which comes after a few opening lines designed to prompt my recollection:

"Do you remember my big successes on THE TIMES in the war years, and particularly when I beat the entire press and the Secretary of War by forty-eight hours? Or my dispatch from the battle of Franklin? Or how I again got ahead of everybody about the burning of Atlanta and about Sherman's march? Ah! those were great days. I remember how you used to write to me, while you were managing editor, thanking me, in the name of Mr. Raymond, and telling me how I had beaten all the New York and other papers."

Oh, yes, Mr. Truman! great for you were those days in the field, and great for some others were the nights in the spacious editorial quarters of THE TIMES. They were urgent and momentous nights. There was solicitude in them; there were often thrills of exultation or quaverings of alarm in them; there was, at times, strength that seemed to be more than mortal in them.

Henry J. Raymond at the Helm.

The reading of the few lines here quoted from the letter of Mr. Truman "let loose a flood of memories" in my mind. There were unnumbered scenes and incidents in THE TIMES office during the war that can never be put in print. The well-beloved and honored founder of THE TIMES, Henry J. Raymond, could often be seen at his desk till after midnight, thoughtful and expectant. The members of his editorial staff, nearly all of whom are now but dust and ashes, were on duty near him. The flying reporters were not far off.

Hark! Fort Sumter has fallen; it was Mr. Raymond's part to write the "leader" on the subject. States, one after another, secede, till eleven of them are out of the Union, and Jeff Davis heads the Confederacy. President Lincoln calls for an army of 75,000 men, and is soon authorized to raise a million. The Southern ports are blockaded. The battle of Bull Run is fought. Gen. McClellan is made commander of the Army of the Potomac. The capital is menaced. There is fighting on a hundred fields. The Monitor meets the Merrimac. It is the riot week in New York. Thousands of men are killed in an engagement somewhere. The Confederate cruisers scour the seas. It is the day of Gettysburg. Wall Street is howling mad. Gold is 285.

And so along, month by month, year by year, the clash of hostile armies, the campaign and battle, the victory or defeat, over thousands of miles of territory. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas are in the saddle. Mr. Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation. Richmond has fallen. The Union is saved. Hark, again! The great President has been assassinated.

The few events here marked are not put in their chronological order, but merely as they flash upon my mind at this moment.

News Ahead of Everyone.

Yes, indeed, those were great years for our country, for American freedom, for the Union, and for the embattled hosts. They were great years, too, as I am reminded, for hundreds of war correspondents, including those who were sent to the field by THE NEW YORK TIMES. Surely, Mr. Truman! I remember how THE TIMES got news ahead of the War Department itself, and how you often "beat" every rival in the race for New York. I remember also how other zealous war correspondents of THE TIMES plunged into danger for its sake, for their country's sake, and sent us battle sketches that rank as masterpieces in martial literature. Honor to their memory!

I am familiar with the work of newspaper correspondents in foreign wars, at the time of the war of the allies against Russia, the war in Italy, the Franco-German war, the Japanese war, the Graeco-Turkish war, and the Cuban war; but I make bold to say that, among them all, there was not a man superior in intelligence or enterprise to some of those who served THE NEW YORK TIMES during the war for the Union, from 1861 to 1865. If the English Russell won a title by his leters from the Crimea, or if Oliphant gained renown by his sketches of the Trans-Caucasian campaign, surely THE NEW YORK TIMES had more than one war correspondent in Mr. Lincoln's days who merited a mark of honor. I say this as I turn over the leaves of "Bullet and Shell" and of "The Twelve Decisive Battles of the War," and of some other books on my table at this moment.

An Inspiriting Leader.

There was a measure of sincerity, zeal, and earnestness in the editorial office of THE TIMES during the years of the civil war that does not always exist in newspaper quarters. Every man upon the staff was imbued with the spirit of the editor in chief, full of the generous fervor with which Mr. Raymond himself was inspired. He, as also most of his colleagues, had been of the anti-slavery school from the period of the Frémont campaign, in 1856, or from a still earlier period. He was a recognized leader of the Republican Party, not only in the press, but in the State Legislature, where first he was Speaker of the Assembly and then President of the Senate. He was, indeed, one of the founders of the party and the author of its first platform. He was a thinker and a statesman, at once earnest and temperate in mind, both courageous and judicious in manner, a lawmaker and a man of letters; not less accomplished as a public speaker than as a writer and an editor. When the moral war against slavery, in which he had taken part, was followed by the appeal to arms, he gave all his powers to the conflict; and he would have taken the field as a soldier had he not believed that he could better serve his country as the editor of the powerful TIMES. He had, too, an advantage over the other editors of the day, or of any day, in that he was a friend and counselor of the President, an associate of the Secretary of State, and a co-worker with nearly all the distinguished men who were in control of affairs or who marked out public policies.

I knew Mr. Raymond well from the year before the war till the day of his sudden death, in 1869, at a late hour of which day I held converse with him in his sanctum, and upon the night of which day I wrote the mortuary eulogy, entitled "Our Deceased Friend and Chief," that was printed on the editorial page of next day's TIMES, and subsequently appeared as a brochure dedicated to his memory. It seems proper, therefore, to say now, after he has been entombed for nearly thirty years, that, among all the many newspaper editors whom I have known in New York and elsewhere, he has always seemed to me peerless. It would be impossible to overestimate his services in behalf of the very best and most enterprising kind of journalism. Let me quote here but a few lines from the eulogy already spoken of, which was published in THE TIMES of June 19, 1869, where, in reference to Mr. Raymond, it was said:

A Tribute to Mr. Raymond.

"Entering into a journalistic career in early life, and at a time when the power and importance of the American press were far less than they are now, he at once took a leading part in elevating the position, enlarging the scope, and extending the influence of the daily paper. All his vivacity, enterprise, energy, and genius were brought to his editorial duties, and so also were his skill, knowledge of affairs, and scholarship. With great original powers, which were enlarged and cultivated not only by collegiate studies, but by literary research and extensive inquiry; with a fresh and vigorous style of thought and expression; with the most remarkable intellectual equipoise and self-command; with the noblest of motives and highest of aims, he applied his life to journalism. It is beyond our power to estimate how greatly his editorial labors influenced public opinion, the public press, and the conduct of public affairs; but we believe that the scope and measure of his influence, as well as its beneficent character and results, have been worthy of journalism in the most exalted view of its purpose."

But I could spend hours in recounting my memories of the great editor who, for ten years, was my chief, and whose goodness, wisdom, and valor were so often made manifest through THE TIMES.

A Staff of Ever-Busy Workers.

The men who were his associates in the office, too, nearly all of whom, as has already been said, are moldering in the earth, had their merits. But I suppose that few among the living can now recall the names of Briggs, (once the literary and business partner of Edgar Allan Poe,) Wilson, Sheppard, Conant, William Swinton, Spaulding, Halpin, ("Miles O'Reilly,") Norvell, Morrison, Seymour, Hurlbut, Fitz James O'Brien, (who was killed in battle,) Sewell, Webb, Bacon, and Godkin. I doubt whether more than two of these men, once members of THE TIMES staff, are now living, one of whom is Mr. Godkin, the erudite and irascible editor of The Evening Post.

The local reporters of THE TIMES, too, during the war period, are deserving of a place in the paper's history. I cannot recall the names of all of them; but I am very sure that there are no better or livelier reporters in the journalism of to-day.

I guess that the men of THE TIMES in those years worked harder than it is the habit of newspaper people to work nowadays. What a busy place the editorial office of THE TIMES was! Politicians, officeholders, Colonels, and Government spokesmen came there. We were constantly receiving packages from correspondents at all points of the compass, special dispatches from the front, or from many a front, official documents or advices; covert news from army officers, visits from wire-pullers or pipe-layers; information from the departments at Washington, and gratuitous suggestions from men of all sorts and conditions, including cranks of sundry varieties, some of whom occasionally "got a show" in THE TIMES. Among the latter were the "scrap-iron" enthusiast, now forgotten, and the "solar system" fixer.

The Government's Sturdy Defender.

THE TIMES had a name as the most resolute and inflexible of the newspaper defenders of the Government in New York, and it always spoke with the moral authority that belonged to its chief editor. Several of the other papers of the city were querulous in their speech, or irresolute of purpose, or hostile to the Administration; one of them lampooned Mr. Lincoln until Fort Lafayette yawned for its editor; another reveled in treason till its voice was silenced; two others were of the "Copperhead" species, and another advertised its despair. But THE TIMES upheld the War President and his Administration to the end. It was faithful to the American Union from the first day of trial until the day of triumph.

It was my duty for years to write the greater part of such of the war editorials as had to be written at a late hour of the night, after all the news had been received and examined; and this was a task which many a time had to be done under circumstances of a trying character; and the proper doing of it was beyond my ability. The report of a battle would come in after midnight, and the loyal people of New York were anxious to see what THE TIMES would say about it; but the paper had to be put to press at 2:30 o'clock in the morning. One's mind was in a quandary. The work must be done; the cylinder presses were waiting. I was frequently so exhausted after the "forms" were "made up" and sent down stairs as to be unable to make my way to the Union Square Hotel, in which I lived, and threw myself upon the table or the floor, where I lay until daylight. It was, indeed, hard work that several of the men of THE TIMES's staff, bearing their responsibilities, strove to do in the years of the great war.

The whole story was not included in office work. There were leader writers for THE TIMES, as well as correspondents, who saw something of the dangers of the war at short range. It is possible that Gen. Nelson A. Miles may yet remember an incident which occurred in front of Petersburg, when an individual wearing a white linen coat was ordered off the top of a part of his defensive works where the enemy's bullets were flying. That adventurous individual belonged to the editorial staff of THE TIMES; and was he not a subject for banter when he got back unscathed to his desk in THE TIMES office?

Mr. Raymond's Habits and Associates.

Mr. Raymond himself was an incessant worker for THE TIMES; and this he was even when he served in the State Legislature and in Congress. Upon occasion, when he was absent from the city, it fell to my lot to take his chair and to handle his manuscripts; and I had reason to know of his labor for the paper when far away from it, as also of the watch that he kept upon its pages. I was made aware, too, that he put great confidence in the judgment of that most astute politician and diplomatist, Mr. Thurlow Weed, who, especially in the chief editor's absence, used to visit THE TIMES, by day or night, either to offer advice as to matters of policy or to furnish a piece of copy for print. Mr. Weed was a man of very large experience in politics, and when he became reconciled with Mr. Lincoln, after Mr. Seward's defeat in the Chicago Convention, it was invigorating to behold the manifestations of his patriotic spirit in THE TIMES. It was, perhaps, Mr. Weed who led THE TIMES into what many Republicans regarded as an error in policy during the period of reconstruction; but there is no doubt that his astuteness served it in good stead upon many another occasion.

I have spoken of Mr. Raymond's constant labor for THE TIMES, whether he were in the city or out of it, and even when he went abroad. In this respect he differed from another New York editor, whom I knew long and well, the late Charles A. Dana of The Sun. When Mr. Dana left his office in the afternoon, he threw off all editorial cares, and he threw them off for months of every year, when he took his long vacation in foreign countries, leaving the charge of his paper in the hands of one or another of his subordinates. I am sure that even the most industrious or vigilant of editors will say that Mr. Dana's way was more prudent than Mr. Raymond's. The former always came back from his travels in distant lands, as he came back so recently as last year, refreshed, invigorated, and disenthralled. As for Mr. Raymond, hardly ever during the ten years of my service in his office did I know of a day in which he did not give his mind to THE TIMES. But Mr. Raymond died when yet under fifty years of age, while Mr. Dana lived till he was nearly eighty.

I fear, however, that my interest in THE TIMES of old is impelling me to cover too many pages of "copy." I would like to speak of some of Mr. Raymond's associates who are dead, including Mr. George Jones, and also of some who are yet alive, including that genial soul, Thomas B. Acton; but I shall only say here, for the dead "Peace!" and for the living "Long life!"

It is by the letter that I received from Mr. Ben Truman, one of the war correspondents for THE TIMES in the years of trial, that I have been prompted to write these notes for THE TIMES of to-day, yet in its pristine vigor. Let not Mr. Truman be unhappy because I have forgotten so many fine things that he could tell.

Leonard Jerome's Heroism.

Though my pages stretch out, I must take this opportunity to add an item to a passage in the history of THE TIMES. There have been many accounts of the arming of THE TIMES during the week of the mad and murderous anti-draft riots of 1863, when THE TIMES Building was turned into barracks for its defenders and into an arsenal; but there is one item that I have never seen in any of the accounts. It refers to the part that was played by the late Leonard W. Jerome on the night in which THE TIMES was most dangerously menaced. When I got down stairs from the editorial department, some hours after midnight of the second or third night of the riot, I walked to the front of the building to look into the publication office, which was lighted up, and the main door of which stood wide open. There, at the broad entrance, and pointing outward, were planted two of those revolving battery guns of the newly invented Gatling type, and Mr. Jerome was in command of them, while Mr. Raymond was not far off. The formidable things had been loaned to THE TIMES by order of President Lincoln. I recall Mr. Jerome, tall and mettlesome, proud-looking, and with power in his face, standing by the battery, ready for action, and waiting for the approach of the rioters. Ruffians were lurking about; a gang of them could be seen near the upper end of the City Hall Park, some more at the head of Frankfort Street, and others in Spruce Street. Calmly and alone stood Leonard Jerome by his death-dealing machines, about which plenty of terrifying stories had been told. He was a gallant friend of the editor of THE TIMES, in defense of whom he risked his life, in defense also of the Government of the United States, against which the rioters had risen. There was something like majesty in his mien, and in the tableau at the front of THE TIMES Building. Were I an artist, I would paint the scene as I then beheld it, and as it yet exists in my memory.

A Scare for the Rioters.

The rioters took the alarm at the sight of those new terrors, the Gatling guns, over which the gaslight of THE TIMES blazed; and not a miscreant among them ventured so near as to prompt Mr. Jerome to try his novel means of defense upon them. It was well for all concerned. THE TIMES office was never attacked during riot week. Reports got out, which, I may say, were largely true, that there were soldiers in the second story of the building, and that rifles were held ready for use by editors and reporters on the third story, and that there was on or near the roof another Gatling gun, about which last, by the way, there was afterward some merriment, for, according to a yarn, it had been so placed as to bear directly upon the editorial quarters of The Tribune, where Horace Greeley had his sanctum! and from which he often looked askance at THE TIMES. If that were the case, and if the Gatling gun on the roof had been brought into action, Philosopher Greeley might never have got the chance of standing as the most peculiar of Democratic candidates for the office of President of the United States.

I tell the story here told about Mr. Jerome for the reason that, so far as I know, he has never received the credit due for his valorous service in defense of THE TIMES, which service undoubtedly brought him into very great danger. I would not wonder, however, if he himself had told the tale in his lifetime to some of those of his friends who used to be at his feasts; but I have doubts as to whether Mr. Jerome, the American Lucullus, the magician of Wall Street, could ever have given the martial narrative its proper setting, which it may hereafter get.

JOHN SWINTON.

Vicious Elk's Horns Cut Off.

The big elk in the Central Park menagerie, which has become so vicious lately that he attacks every keeper who enters his inclosure, was shorn of his horns yesterday by Superintendent Smith and four keepers. He was then sent to Van Cortlandt Park, and his horns hung up in Superintendent Smith's office. There was an addition made to the buffalo tribe in the menagerie by the arrival of the buffalo of the Corbin herd, from Van Cortlandt Park. He was the only one the keepers were unable to get in the railroad car to ship back to the Corbin estate, but by the united efforts of six keepers he was put in a wagon and brought to the city, and the inclosure formerly occupied by him in Van Cortlandt Park has been given to the elk.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Recently, while excavating some land for the construction of the municipal sewage outfall works at Stockport, Cheshire, England, a gigantic fossilized oak, with two branches complete, and computed to weigh over forty tons, was unearthed. It is quite a unique specimen, being larger than any oak at present growing in England, and its solidity and beauty of color and grain are alike remarkable. Prof. Boyd Dawkins of Owens College, considers it cannot be less than 10,000 years old.

A correspondent of Nature recently noted this singular fact in connection with strychnia. Some wheat, which had been poisoned by soaking in a solution of strychnine, and which was intended for killing sparrows, after having been kept for some time in cardboard boxes was found to have become infested with weevils. On examination it was found that the boxes were full of weevils and their excrement, and the wheat was more than half eaten. Strychnine was found to be present in the wheat, and in apparently still larger proportion in the excrement of the weevils, so that it had evidently passed through the digestive apparatus unchanged. When so little as from half to three-fourths of a grain of the alkaloid is sufficient to kill a strong man, the difference between the rôle played by the alkaloid becomes very striking. It has been found that the weevil Authonumus drupaarum can feed with impunity on kernels containing hydrocyanic acid, while the same acid administered to caterpillars of Delopelia pulchella caused them quickly to die, although they were quite unaffected by the poisonous principle of the Calabar bean, known as eserine.

M. Bonnier has been trying the effect of Röntgen rays on the growth of seeds, especially bindweed seed, while preserving the grains from the influence of heat and the electricity. He finds that the growth of the plant is markedly quickened by the rays. His experiments were brought before the Académie des Sciences.

Perhaps it is owing to Lord Kelvin's paper at Toronto, in which he showed that the existing fuel of the world would only last 500 years, that the Canadian Government has changed its policy with regard to the timber of Manitoba and the Northwest. The heavier belts are to be withdrawn from settlement, and young trees to be saved for the future. Guardians will be appointed to take care of the reserves, especially in the Turtle and Moose Mountain regions. Fires and the cutting of young trees by settlers will be prevented as far as possible. Roads are also to be made through the reserves between the lakes.

In a recent article by Mr. R. I. Pocock in The Zoologist on "The Stridulation in some African Spiders," some interesting light is thrown on the use to the spider of this power of emitting sound. It has been known since 1876 that some species of the mygale, or large crab spiders, possess certain organs which apparently are destined for no other purpose than to emit sound. In some of the African species Mr. Pocock has discovered two stridulating organs, which are not only quite different from each other, but also quite different in the genera inhabiting tropical Asia. There appears to be no direct evidence to show what part these organs play in the spider's economy, but it appears practically certain that their sole function is the emission of sound. It seems that the spiders emit the sound when on their defense and acting under the stimulus of fear or anger, exactly the same way as the rattlesnake makes use of its rattle. It is suggested that the only explanation of the function of the snake's rattle is that it serves as an advertisement of the whereabouts of the poisonous reptile, so that it may be avoided by enemies that might otherwise inadvertently injure it.

Leather is in its ordinary state fibrous, but these fibres cannot be laid bare either chemically or mechanically. The fibres of leather are lost or imbedded in its adhesive substance, and it would not be easy to separate them from it. A process has been patented by a French manufacturer, which deals with preparing leather waste by soaking, washing, stretching, fulling, and converting it into pulp, which is termed fibroleum. It is claimed that the texture of leather is completely transformed; the leather is softened and treated so that the adhesive substances surrounding the natural fibres are stretched into artificial fibres, then reduced to a pulp, this latter being mixed or not with a certain quantity of textile fibres without any addition of glue. In order, however, to make the pulp waterproof, alluminated colophonium (resin) may be added to it.

The observatory on Mont Blanc, built by M. Joseph Vallet, after weathering some seven Winters in its present exposed position, is to be removed piecemeal to a new site, where it will no longer be subject to certain inconveniences, such as being walled up by masses of snow which threatened to crush the structure, and occupied the energies of the staff to an undue extent.

The Physical Society of Frankfort-on-Main proposes to erect a monument to Philipp Reis, the first inventor of a telephone. The Reis apparatus could transmit musical notes, and even a few spoken words, imperfectly. The memorial is expected to cost $7,500. Reis was neglected, and even laughed at in his lifetime. The money required for the monument would have saved him much anxiety in his life, and perhaps enabled him to perfect his invention.

Romanes showed that seeds could be kept a year or more in a vacuum without detriment to them, and it has also been found that when sealed in vacuum tubes they do not exhale nitrogen or carbonic acid. Prof. Dewar and Mr. Horace Brown of England have demonstrated that seeds can be submitted to a temperature as low as that of liquid air (180 degrees below zero, Centigrade) for 100 hours without impairing their power of germination.

There are three associations of lacquerware makers in Kioto, Japan. The oldest of these has 290 members, the second, organized in January, 1896, now has 120 members, while the third is smaller, having been started in March, 1897. This industry in Kioto shows a decided decline as compared with conditions prevailing during the two preceding years, the market having been in a particularly languishing state since last Summer. Last year the total output was over 250,000 yen worth, of which about 100,000 yen worth went abroad. This year, however, the production will, it is estimated, not exceed 200,000 yen. This industry is, however, suffering less than are many others in Japan. Preparation for the Domestic Lacquerware Exhibition to be held in Kioto this Spring and for the Paris Exposition tend to keep the business in a relatively prosperous condition.

Last year the progress of railway enterprise in Japan was phenomenal. Since the pioneer railway was constructed between Tokio and Yokohama, a distance of 18 miles, in 1872, the system has been extended at an average rate of 100 miles a year, so that at the end of March, 1897, which concluded the twenty-ninth fiscal year, the total mileage had reached 2,446. At one leap, however, during 1897 no less than 530 miles approximately were added to the total, thus bringing it up to 3,000 miles in round numbers. Other lines are under construction or are projected, so that there will be no abatement in the Japanese railway development for some time to come.

A writer in The Shoe and Leather Reporter from Lynn, Mass., notes this peculiar incident: A manufacturer employing cutters by the piece reduced the prices for cutting. The workmen accepted the cut. The manufacturer then gave them stock to cut that cost him 2 to 4 cents per foot more than the kid he had been using. What was the result? The men, under the reduced scale of prices, using the better grade of stock, earned more wages the first week under the new schedule than during any week for months past. The manufacturer did not put anything into his pocket by making the reduction. He made it go toward purchasing a better grade of upper stock, with the result above noted. Previous to the cut the man had to cut a spongy and a very unsatisfactory grade of skin, but under the new arrangement they are provided with stock that does not require planning and stretching, thereby consuming much time in the endeavor to get out satisfactory uppers. This was a case where the men displayed common sense in accepting the reduction.

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Fame.

Full many songs he wrote—alack!
He gave his whole youth to his art—
Yet not a single line came back
From other lips to cheer his heart.

"This is the last song from my pen!"
He cried: his heart was like to break.
He wrote it, then, from haunts of men,
He fled away for poor pride's sake.

His time of prime he lived alone
And labored with his hands for bread,
Nor ever struck a tender tone,
Nor willing words to music wed.

But in the twilight of his years
His heart grew restless, and one morn
He rose with all an old man's fears
And sought the town where he was born.

He strayed within the busy street—
No face he knew, and none knew him—
He looked about for some retreat,
And found a doorway cool and dim,

And rested there.—"How sore to die
When there is nought to lose by death!"
A beggar woman paused hard by,
And whined her song with gasps for breath.

It was his song,—the one he wrote
That day he set his muse to fast.
Joy, like the lightning, flashed, and smote
His heart,—and Fame was his at last!

—J. J. BELL in The Spectator.

The Isthmian Canal and Commerce.

From the April Pall Mall Magazine.

The situation may thus be summarized: The existing lines of trade seem sufficient to carry the products between countries that are in a line with an isthmus canal. To multiply ships will not make trade, as the products to be traded in must first be raised. A survey of the East and its needs and supplies leads to the conviction that an economic revolution must take place before any great change in production and expansion of commerce can be expected. In South America the centres of production are on the eastern coast, and would receive little demand from Asia or the west of the United States. What is obtained from the west coast of South America will bear a transport round the Horn.

The carriage of merchandise between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of the United States alone may offer a prospect of some small increase, but this increase cannot be measured. The rise of the Suez passage in importance is no gauge of a Panama Canal, for the productions of India and Australia, which have more and more appealed to the markets of Europe, and made the canal what it is, will still use that path, and find little or no advantage in passing through Panama. My conclusion is that a canal will be an undoubted commercial convenience; it is not a necessity. It will not result in an immediate or extensive development of trade among the continents, and the commercial interests of the United States in any event are of even less importance than the interests of Europe.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

From the April Pall Mall Magazine.

It has been built over and lined with marble and hung with lamps, &c., till it is no longer a rough-hewn cave; but on entering it (a task of considerable difficulty through the narrow, low arch roughly hewn out in the rock) and on seeing the rocky slab on which lay the body of our Lord, you feel it is the true site, for it conveys the impression that it is just the sort of a cave that would be used for sepulchre purposes and these alone, and not a shrine built to accommodate the thousands of pilgrims who flock there annually. Within it the slab of rough hewn rock lies altar-wise against the side of the cave, and is about the width and length that would be filled by a dead body; the top of it is now covered with a marble slab to protect it from the kisses of the pilgrims, which would long ere this have worn away the stone. There is just room in front of this slab for about four persons to kneel; all the sides of the caves are hung with lights, jeweled icons, and pictures.

To attempt to describe the feelings evoked in the Christian soul when adoring at such a spot would be beyond human pen. The Russian pilgrims have a touching habit of bringing their bundle of grave clothes and laying them on this holy slab in order to bless them for their future use. Of course there is always a Greek ecclesiastic present within the holy shrine, to watch over it. Just outside the cave is a small alabaster ornament marking the traditional spot where the angels stood as they announced "He is not here, but He is risen."

A Study of Racine.

From The Séwanee Review.

In Racine's tragedy men dominate events. They are what they make themselves. But tragedy demands that passion dominate will; and, since his age accepted more readily the dominance of passion in women than in men, his great characters are nearly all women, and they have a certain family resemblance. The maidens Iphigénie, Eryphile, Monime, Junie—all resemble Hermione as sisters, like yet different; while against the more experienced victims of passion Athalie, Roxane, Bérénice, Phèdre, Andromaque, stand out in unique dignity. These women appeal to us with far more tragic intensity than Joad or Hippolytus, Bajazet or Mithridates, Orestes, or Pyrrhus. And thus, as Lanson gallantly observes, "from Racine dates the empire of woman in literature," at least in France.

It was said that Racine did not invent tragic combinations, as did Corneille; and that is true. Far from adding to tradition, he simplified it. He sought no novel situations, but endeavored to draw from natural ones their full import, which was poetic invention of a higher kind; and in this the rules so aided him that, as we see from his comments on the poetics of Aristotle, they seemed to him dictated quite as much by reason as by authority.

The Australian Honey Guide.

From The Saturday Review.

The variegated honey guide is greenish olive as to its upper coloring. That these little birds do of their own design and intention lead man to the nests of the wild bees is a fact quite undoubted. This habit is well known to the natives, and in following a honey guide a soft, pleasant whistling is usually practiced by the black human partner by way of encouragement to his feathered friend. The little indicator, having secured the attention of a native by cries and restless flitting to and fro, flutters on in front, occasionally lighting on a branch or bush to see that his chosen ally is following. It is, however, a mistake to suppose that the honey guide seeks the bees' nest for the honey; his particular share of the plunder consists of the larvae found in the combs.

It is usual for a native, having rifled the nest, to break off a piece of comb and put it aside for his bird friend. No doubt, in process of enjoying its feast the honey guide does taste some small portion of the honey, but its real object is the luscious grubs found within portions of the comb. This habit is surely one of the most singular and extraordinary in the annals of natural history. How these little feathered creatures originally developed this most interesting trait; upon what wild race of mankind they first exercised their persuasive arts; whether, before the advent of man in Africa, they practiced upon some honey-loving animal, such as the honey badger (ratel) or other mammal—these are secrets which have lain hidden during long aeons of the past deep within the breast of nature, and are now never likely to be revealed to mankind.

Poe in New York.

Theodore F. Wolfe in the April Lippincott's.

Near the Boulevard, upon the site of the house 206 Eighty-fourth Street and the lot adjoining on the east, stood until a few years ago a large old-fashioned frame dwelling, in which Poe wrote that chapter of accumulated horrors, "The Facts in the Case of M. Valdemar"—one of the best examples of fiction which has the semblance of literal fact. Here, too, according to metropolitan belief, he composed the deathless poem which gave him his highest renown.

It is noteworthy that, while several localities are now claiming the honor of having been Poe's home when he wrote "The Raven," Dr. Woods is producing specious reasons for his belief that Poe did not write it at all. The house stood high upon the rocks in the midst of a pleasing rural landscape, and was occupied by the parents of Commissioner Brennan, with whom the poet and his family boarded; his room was a large, square apartment of the second floor, whose front windows looked across the lordly Hudson to the heights of the Palisades, and here his desk was so placed that his eyes rested upon that inspiring view whenever he lifted them from his page. This chamber was thereafter called the "Raven Room," and the belief of the Brennans and their neighbors that the great poem was here composed is alleged to have been founded upon the statements of Poe and Mrs. Clemm.

The Philosophical Tailor.

From "The Life of Francis Place."

"How often have I taken away a garment for a fault which did not exist, and which I, of course, never intended to rectify. How often have I taken back the same garment without it ever having been unfolded, and been commended for the alteration which had not been made, and then been reprehended for not having done what was right at first. * * * A man to be a good tailor should be either a philosopher or a mean, cringing slave, whose feelings had never been excited to the pitch of manhood."

"Lookin' Back."

Wathers o' Moyle, an' the white gulls flyin',
Since I was near ye, what have I seen?
Deep great seas, an' a strong wind sighin'
Night an' day, where the waves are green.
Struth-na-Moile, the wind goes sighin'
Over a waste o' wathers green.

Slemish an' Trostan, dark wi' heather,
High are the Rockies, airy-blue.
Sure ye have snows in the Winter weather,
Here they're lyin' the long year through.
Snows are fair in the Summer weather,
Och, an' the shadows between are blue!

Lone Glen Dun, an' the wild glen-flowers,
Little ye know if the prairie is sweet!
Roses for miles, an' redder than ours,
Spring here undher the horses' feet.
Aye, an' the black-eyed gold sunflowers,
Not as the glen-flowers small an' sweet.

Wathers o' Moyle, I hear ye callin'
Clearer for half o' the world between.
Antrim hills, an' the wet rain fallin',
Whiles ye are nearer than snow-tops keen.
Dreams o' the night, an' a night-wind callin',—
What is the half o' the world between?

—MOIRA O'NEILL in Blackwood's Magazine.

Bicyclers and European Customs.

Joseph Pennell in the April Harper's Magazine.

On leaving France, if you expect to return again with your cycle, ask at the frontier Custom House, as you go out, either for a paper called a passavant descriptif, which enables you, upon its presentation, to re-enter without any formalities, or else have your machine prombé—stamped—that, is, have a little lead seal attached, which answers the same purpose as long as you do not lose it. You must follow virtually the same course in Switzerland and in Italy.

If you are so ignorant or careless as not to have joined one of the touring clubs, demand your money back at the last Custom House as you leave the country, or it will not be refunded. In any case, you will be subjected to more or less annoyance and delay, which can all be avoided by joining a touring club. And if you do not understand the language and think delays specially vexatious, do not lose your temper, for the fault is probably all your own. Near any frontier, but especially in France and Italy, never make photographic sketches. There are the strictest laws against it, and ignorance of them is no excuse; you render yourself liable to arrest and imprisonment, and your Ambassador or Minister is quite powerless to help you.

How Sir Henry Irving Takes Pains.

From Random Recollections.

During the "Merchant" Sir Henry would coach me up in my part in "The Bells," which we played on Saturday nights to give Miss Terry a rest. The anomaly of Shylock conversing with a servant of Portia did not matter, as the act drop was down. If genius be the faculty of taking pains, Irving must be a genius, for if it were the last performance of a play, and he saw something that would improve it, he would adopt it. Months after we had been playing the "Merchant" he called me and said: "It would be better, Ganthony, if your spurs jingled a little more as you entered and crossed the stage." I accordingly had two metal disks put in each, the sound from which should have satisfied all the requirements of dramatic art. The company was very prone to say, "Look at the men the guv'nor has to work for him," forgetting that men must be selected like anything else, and what they do must be criticised by a superior intelligence, or a superlative presentment of stage plays is impossible.

When a poacher's hut was set for the first time, with all the windows beautifully painted, Irving rammed a piece of straw into one of them and said, "That's better." The broken window gave character, as did the ornate furniture in the following "set" of the interior of a mansion, the appropriateness of which was as critically examined.

Different Ways of Looking at a Hangman.

From Chambers's Journal.

There is no lack of competitors for the office of executioner when the operation has to be performed in England, but in Ireland there is a great prejudice against undertaking it; and there have been difficulties sometimes in the colonies in finding an operator. Marwood used to say he never experienced any unpopularity in England, and accounted for Calcraft being sometimes badly received by saying that "Mr. Calcraft never made himself agreeable." Going to Wales on one occasion to fulfill his office in the case of a foreigner who had committed several brutal murders, he found himself quite popular, and was received at the station when about to depart with a sort of ovation, to which he responded affably, saying he hoped he might "before long have occasion to visit them again."

On the other hand, on coming back from Cork, where he had been to carry out the duties of his profession because no native could be found to do the job, he had rather a rough experience; for on board the steamer he overheard a conversation between two Irishmen, one of whom related that he heard the hangman was on board; to which the other replied that if he could find him he would throw him overboard during the night. Marwood on this thought it well to retire to his bed in a dark corner, and did not make his appearance any more until the steamer was well in the dock in England.

On Collegiate Physical Training.

From The Harvard Graduates' Magazine.

It seems idle to expect that any systematic physical training worthy of the name will be taken up by the mass of students on the voluntary system. Diffidence, inadvertence, love of ease, distraction in many directions, excessive and morbid devotion to study in some, mere boyish laziness, ignorance of how to begin, and natural sluggishness and vis inertiae in others, will prevent it unless the work is laid out and required. It ought, of course, to be a part of their education, not an accident of their recreation or a passing incident of their feverish and overwrought thirst for glory. There is no greater boon for boys than to have their work laid out for them, and the word "required" has no terrors at all for them, but quite the contrary, if the work itself is obviously beneficial. They welcome it. Being a fundamental and nearly universal need, physical training should not be the subject of election, but should be required of all except invalids and cripples, with election only as to the kind and form of exercise in the large field from which choice can be made.

The builder of a ten-story modern building may have the largest freedom of choice as to architectural style, material, ornament, and internal arrangements above the ground, but he can have no alternative as to his foundations, and the builders of our growing youth, or the youth themselves, should certainly have none in the same particular.

The German Agrarian.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Obstinacy is the root of his whole character, and he only knocks the louder at the doors of the Ministry of Agriculture and asks why France and Belgium are allowed to double the German bounty. In truth, the factious, selfish, fundamentally unpatriotic policy of German agriculture is an ugly enough reverse to the medal of Cincinnatus at the plow. The farming aristocracy claims a kind of divine right analogous to the outspoken pretensions of its Emperor.

They are the nobles, they are the officers, they stand for the land, the support of dynasties, and the nursery of armies. On the strength of all this they demand special consideration, at whatever cost to other elements, from the country to whose welfare they hold themselves essential. Essential no doubt they are. But it must be said that the advance in German prosperity during the last generation has not been in their province, nor are they to be looked to for the continuance and development of it. Germany's peaceful triumphs have been in manufacture and trade. Germany is transforming herself from an agricultural into an industrial country almost as fast as did Britain in the thirties.

The English Ship Builders.

From The Engineering Magazine.

Britain's insular position made a fleet necessary, but early in the century the United States wooden clippers, and France's vessels in a less degree, shared with her the shipping trade of the world. The possession of iron ore was not confined to England, but British builders more quickly recognized the possibilities of iron for construction and of steam for propulsion; and, more fortunately still, the declaration of a free trade policy came to augment enormously the value of the artisan's wage at the right moment—at a time when discontent was in the bud. No attempt was made to reduce the rate or the sum of the wage—it has all along been the other way—but the cheapening of the necessaries of life at once had its effect. Britain had a better-fed, and therefore a more industrious, worker.

The better qualities of man were quickened in direct proportion to his improved social conditions; the mind was developed, and work problems were attacked with the greater courage. The value of labor was thus greatly enhanced, and there is no question that even to-day Britain's position among the nations continues to be due, amid increasing competition, to this higher average physical and mental status. The spirit of independence has been fostered; and, although it may from time to time assert itself in unfortunate ways, aspiration must always be in advance of attainment.

April.

I come, like a hope to a gloomy breast,
With comforting smiles, and tears
Of sympathy for the earth's unrest;
And news that the Summer nears,
For the feet of the young year every day
Patter and patter and patter away.

I thrill the world with a strange delight;
The birds sing out with a will,
And the herb-lorn lea is swift bedight
With cowslip and daffodil;
While the rain for an hour or two every day
Patters and patters and patters away.

I sing of love, and my strains console
The wish of the wak'ning mind,
And their echoes roll from soul to soul,
And grow on my murmurous wind;
And hearts with a true love every day
Patter and patter and patter away.

—BERNARD MALCOLM RAMSAY in the April Pall Mall Magazine.

Agriculture and Industry. Germany.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The old simple life is doomed. Prices and wages fall in the country as they rise in the centres of industrialism. Germany grows richer, but German agriculturists grow poorer; "wealth accumulates and men decay." The country, from a variety of causes, will probably take longer in the killing than it has done with us. The landlord-farmer saves one man's profit which British agriculture is called on to find; so long as he remains the land is at least unburdened by rent. The laborer-boarder cuts off one source of outgoing; so long as he remains it is at least cheaper to feed ten mouths from one dish than from ten.

The political influence of agriculture may bolster up prices awhile. But depopulation must come in the end; it is arriving already. The nobility will not be content forever to remain poorer than their social inferiors. As yet there are few great fortunes, though many small ones, in the world of German industry; but when they come the nobility will probably find even a "von" small compensation for the prohibition to share them. Berlin is already one of the most brilliant of European capitals, and the officers of its garrison will be increasingly loath to say good-bye to its amenities. The more they incline to let their land and live on rent, the less rent there can be to live on.

At the other end of the scale the laborer will become less docile as the emissaries of Social Democracy hawk their pamphlets from hut to hut; he will strike out for a life of more risk and more freedom and enjoyment—the life of the factory, the trade-union, and the beershop.

Early Use of Tobacco.

From "Brief Lives Set Down by John Aubrey," 1669-96.

I have heard my grandfather say that one pipe was handed from man to man round about the table. They had first silver pipes; the ordinary sort made use of a walnut-shell and a straw. Tobacco was sold then for its weight in silver. I have heard some of our old yeomen neighbors say that when they went to Malmesbury or Chippenham Market they culled out their biggest shillings to lay in the scales against the tobacco. Sir W. R., standing in a stand at Sir Robert Poynts's park at Acton, took a pipe of tobacco, which made the ladies quit it until he had done.

Near and Far.

The air is full of perfume and the promise
of the Spring;
From Wintry mold the dainty blossoms
come;
There's not a bird in all the boughs but's
eager now to sing,
And from afar a ship is sailing home.

The cherry blooms, all lightly blown about
the verdant sward,
With silver fleck the dandelion's gold,
The jasmine and arbutus breathe the fragrance they have stored,
The crumpled ferns, like fairy tents, unfold.

And low the rills are laughing, and the
rivers in the sun
Are gliding on, impatient for the sea.
The wintry days are past and gone, the
Summer is begun,
And love from far is sailing home to me.

Ah, blessed Spring! How far more sweet
than any Spring of yore!
No note of all thy harmonies is dumb.
With thee my heart awakes to hope and
happiness once more,
And from afar a ship is sailing home.

—FLORENCE EARLE COATES, in April Lippincott's.

A Russian Poodle.

From The Spectator.

The following story can be vouched for, and in recognition of the timely action of the dog, the Alliance Assurance Company, with which the premises were insured, has awarded a silver medal to Zulu, fully realizing his sagacity in preventing what would otherwise have been a disastrous fire, with considerable danger to the occupiers of the house. Zulu, who sleeps in the basement of a large house in a fashionable quarter of one of our largest cities, was early one Sunday morning lately roused by an outbreak of fire, which had apparently been smoldering for some time between the floor of the dining room and ceiling of the room below. He, after repeatedly scratching at the bedroom door of one of the servants, succeeded in waking her. Thinking the dog must be unwell, she let him into her room, and got into bed again, but was not allowed to sleep, as Zulu, sitting close by her bedside, kept "talking" to her (as she describes it) so vigorously that she suspected something must be wrong.

On getting up the dog appeared so delighted that she followed him out of the room, and on looking into one of the rooms discovered the ceiling burning. Upon rousing the owner of the house, who immediately had the fire alarm rung, (which was fortunately close at hand,) Zulu, seeming to know he had done his duty, rushed up stairs to his mistress and left the house with the children, evidently satisfied that he had fulfilled his part. On the fire brigade's arrival it was found that the fire had taken serious hold, and only required more air (which would have been given in another ten minutes by the collapse of the hearthstone, &c.,) to burst into full flame in several places. The damage by heat and smoke was very great, and had air been admitted nothing could have saved the entire dwelling, as the joists between the flooring were burning from end to end of the room.

Overemotional Humanity.

From Blackwood.

If you inflict one healing pang, exert one touch of salutary discipline, then you are no benefactor, but a heartless devil.

The outcry against vaccination, against vivisection, furnishes an exactly parallel case. The same sentiment is at the heart of both—the unconquerable shrinking from initial pain, even though it promise to repay itself by tenfold exemption in the future. Of course, the agitators against vaccination and vivisection assure themselves that there are no repaying benefits to follow, and in a way they are sincere. But their sincerity is not that which comes from a cool-headed review of known facts; it is the sincerity of an emotion which has overwhelmed reason.

An unbiased deduction from the experience of small epidemics, from the records of medical progress, must convince the most unwilling of us that the benefits of both vaccination and vivisection are real and appreciable. Whether they outweigh the death of a few weakly infants and the suffering of a few insensitive animals is another question—most people would readily answer it with a "Yes." The anti-vaccinators and anti-vivisectors might, on consideration, answer it with a "No." But the instructive feature of their case is that they do not consider at all. They never get so far. The sight of the scabs on a baby's arm, the idea of the yelping of a tortured dog—the first hint or imagining of physical pain—is enough to paralyze their reason.

The Survival of the Fittest.

From The Spectator.

See the grampus hurl himself like some flying elephant into the "brown" of a school of scared porpoises. In vain do they flee at headlong speed anywhither. The enemy pursues, he overtakes, he swallows at a gulp, even as to his victims the lesser creatures upon which they fatten in their turn. So with the huge mackerel, which seamen call the albacore, although so far as one can see there is no difference between him and the tunny of the Mediterranean but in size. What havoc he makes among a school of his congeners, the bonito.

A hungry lion leaping into the midst of a flock of deer will seize one and retire to devour it quietly. But this monster clashes his jaws continually as he rushes to and fro among the panic-stricken hosts, scattering their palpitating fragments around him in showers. In like manner do his victims play the destroyers' part in their turn. Yonder flight of silvery creatures whose myriads cast a dense shade over the bright sea are fleeing for life, for beneath them, agape for their inevitable return, are the serried ranks of their ravenous pursuers. Birds intercept the aerial course of the fugitives, who are in evil case indeed whithersoever they flee. But descending the scale, we shall find the persecuted exoceta also on the warpath in their thousands after still smaller prey.

The Oasis of El Kantara.

Prof. Halprin from the March Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

With all the wild, fitful, and forbidding nature that belongs to the Sahara, it has also its elements of peace and good-will. The cheer of a green oasis is, indeed, one of its first greetings, and long before the great flat expanse of sand is reached the traveler approaching from the north looks down upon an island of emerald verdure. The oasis of El Kantara, the "first oasis" of the desert on the great caravan route leading to Lake Tchad, backs up its sea of palms to the very walls of the Great Atlas, and far into the gateway itself the feathered dates scatter themselves to meet the poplars from the north. How different, then, is this first view of the Sahara from that which the mind had pictured! It was late in the afternoon of an early September day, with the thermometer steadily rising from perhaps 92 degrees to 98 degrees, that we approached this land of true Africa. The bare and rugged rocks roll off from either side of us, to mingle with the almost endless wilderness of boulders which cover the mountain foot, far off to the limits of vision. We pass caravans and parts of caravans, the swarthy children of the south contemplating our passage with at least the interest with which we drink in their picturesque garbs, the complacently meditating camels, the trains of yelping Arab curs, and children galore. How different the two modes of travel, and what feelings must the contrast inspire within the minds of these poor toilers of the desert sands!

Suppawn, Samp, Succotash.

From the March Chautauquan.

The Colonists quickly learned from the Indians to harvest, grind, and cook the corn in many palatable ways. And the foods made from maize have retained to this day the names given by the aborigines, such as hominy, pone, suppawn, samp, succotash. Samp and samp porridge were soon favorite dishes. Samp is Indian corn pounded to a coarsely ground powder in a mortar.

The laborious Indian method of preparing maize for consumption was to steep it in hot water for twelve hours, then to pound the grain in a mortar till it was a coarse meal. It was then sifted in a small basket, and the large grains which did not pass through the primitive sieve were again pounded and sifted.

Samp was often pounded in a primitive and picturesque Indian mortar made of a hollowed block of wood or a stump of a tree. The pestle was a heavy block of wood shaped like the interior of the mortar and fitted with a handle attached to one side. This block was fastened to the top of a growing sapling, which was bent over and thus acquired the required spring back after the block or pestle was pounded down on the corn. Pounding samp was slow work, often done in later years by unskilled negroes, and hence disparagingly termed "niggering" corn. After those simple spring mortars were abandoned elsewhere, they were used on Long Island, and it was jestingly told that skippers in a fog could always get their bearings off the Long Island coast because they could hear the pounding of the samp mortars.

Bloom-Time.

Had you wandered otherwhere
Through the May-time of the year,
I'm not saying that one rose
Had been slower to unclose,
That one pollen-cell the less
Had grown quick o' beauteousness,
Had you wandered otherwhere
Through the bloom-time of the year.

Whatsoever way you went,
How should May be else than May?
Mine the sweeter wonderment
Since you walked with me the way.

Had you passed me all unseeing
In the May-time of your being,
I'd not say these rhymes of mine
Had been fewer by one line,
That my heart had gone unstrung
All the blooming ways among,
Had you passed me by unseeing
In the love-time of your being.

Only, had you never come,
Just one heartbeat were unstirred,
Just one chord had waited dumb,
One song failed to find its word.

—CHARLES WASHINGTON COLEMAN in Harper's Magazine for April.

Austria—A Question of Tongues.

From The Contemporary Review.

The question of tongues has for many years past caused much bad blood and still worse language throughout the empire. Every idiom claims a right to oust every other idiom. This is natural and patriotic. Every people likes its own tongue best. The first step of the Magyars on receiving autonomy in 1867 was to proscribe German, and discourage every language but their own. Their last move, at the close of 1897, has been to replace the names of German towns and districts with Hungarian ones. In Austria proper the language dispute raged principally in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, where the proportion of Germans to Czechs is approximately as two-fifths to three-fifths. Now, of all the nationalities in the monarchy the Germans are the least aggressive and the most amenable to reason. They have always rested the claims of their language on its own merits, and have done nothing politically to support them.

English Flat Fish.

From The Cornhill.

For all kinds of flat fish London is the very finest market in the world. Nowhere are these delicate and justly prized fish to be had in such quantities or in such uniform and constant supply. Soles, turbot, and brill are in season in every month in the year; they never go out of condition, and the supply never fails. Of the inferior kinds, we mention plaice and flounders elsewhere; but it should be remembered that in the months of February, March, and April they are out of season and absolutely worthless. Among the "prime" flat fish, fashion, or change of taste, has recently rearranged the order of precedence—and of price. Formerly turbot, by general consent, held first place. Turbot and lobster sauce was so much a necessary part of a dinner party that special "turbot plates" were made to hold the fine fish—which, according to custom, appeared on the table.

The splendid and very large plates made in China in the end of the last century as part of dinner sets for the English market were destined for this purpose, though now sold as costly bric-a-brac. Sole was much less expensive, and brill was a cheap fish. Now sole is the dearest of all fish except salmon and trout, averaging from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per pound, while brill has so risen in popularity that there is seldom a difference of a penny per pound between the price of this fish and that of turbot. Another flat fish much prized for years in the North of England is gradually finding its way into the London fish shops. This is halibut, the largest of the flat fish. They have been caught weighing as much as 320 pounds, and 60 pounds is a common size. As the fish is so large, it is usually sold in steaks. The flesh is white and firm, and not without flavor. But it has hardly the "quality" to stand alone.

NEW DEPARTMENTS—CARPETS, WALL PAPER, TAILORING.

Macy's

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.) SIXTH AVE.

The Event of 1898 in Ladies' Waists.

We told you some days ago that this store proposes to be Waist Headquarters for all New York. With us to determine is to accomplish at any cost. It is a determination we came to after a serious consideration of all the possibilities of trade and after making ready for this opening gun with months of careful buying and manufacturing. To-morrow the campaign begins.

Bear in mind that this is the only large general store in New York (and perhaps the World) that manufactures in its own factory the larger part of the silk waists that it sells. What does this mean? simply that there are no middleman's profits for you to pay. From us you buy direct from first hands.

To-morrow will witness a special selling that will be the waist sensation of the season. The mere descriptions will not convey to you the real importance of the movement. It remains for you to see for yourself the waist superiority and the price economy of this sale. In the silk waists you will find the very latest shades, including the new Turquois, Burnt Orange and Cerise.

Wash Shirt Waists.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS of percale, self collar, well made, good styles, 29
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS of percale, yoke front, self collar, well made, correct styles, 39
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS of fine gingham, well made, correct styles, 49
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS of fine gingham, superior quality, well made, correct styles, 59
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS of percale, well made, correct styles, 69
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS of madras, well made, correct styles, 89
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS of English percale, great variety of patterns, well made, correct styles, 79
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS of corded gingham, well made, correct styles, 99
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS of white lawn, well made, correct styles, 99
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS of white pique, well made, correct styles, 99
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, extra fine quality gingham, well made, correct styles, 1.24
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS of cheviot, well made, correct styles, 1.49

Very large assortment of finer grades, 1.59, 1.72, 1.99 to 3.74.

(SHIRT WAISTS ON MAIN FLOOR.)

Silk Dress Waists.

LADIES' WAISTS of China silk, black and colored, tucked yoke, silesia lined, 1.99
LADIES' WAISTS of black taffeta, Roman striped, plaid and fancy silk, some with tucked yoke, others plain, 2.99
LADIES' WAISTS of fancy striped and plaid taffeta silk, extra good quality, 3.99
LADIES' WAISTS of heavy checked taffeta silk, 4.99
LADIES' WAISTS of China silk, tucked back and front with accordion pleating, 4.99
LADIES' WAISTS of heavy black taffeta, cluster tucking, 7.24
LADIES' WAISTS, heavy colored taffeta, single bias tucking, 7.49
LADIES' WAISTS, of heavy black taffeta, tucked in squares, sleeves and body, 7.49
LADIES' WAISTS of heavy colored taffeta, tucked in squares, sleeves and body, 8.49
LADIES' WAISTS of heavy black taffeta, bias tucking sleeves and body, 9.74
LADIES' WAISTS of heavy black taffeta, tucked with colored reveres, 9.74
LADIES' WAISTS, black taffeta, with plaid reveres, 10.49

Also full stock of Dress Waists, 24.19, 24.99, 31.49, 33.99.

(SILK WAISTS ON MAIN AND 2D FLOORS.)

Dress Goods.

In this unassuming space we are going to crowd information, one item of which all alone would, at the ordinary store, deserve an entire announcement to itself.

For the price of 69c. we have a grand combination sale of many varieties of beautiful Dress Goods. Every yard this spring's newest weaves in blacks and colors, desirable patterns, all wool, shrunk and sponged. The majority of these would bring $1.25 a yard without question by even the best posted buyers. There are a few that would sell as a very special at $1.00. There is not a yard in the lot that would not at 75c. be quickly seized upon as extraordinary.

BEIGE MELANGE, 38 inch; Bird's Eye Melange, 48 inch; Serge Melange, 44 inch; Doucet and Paquin Serges, variety of colors; Black Cheviot Serge Checked Tweeds, 48 inch; Covert Cloth, tricot finish; Homespun Cloth suitable for tailor suits, your choice for 69

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN B'LD'G.)

Ladies' Suits and Skirts.

Our new and enlarged Suit, Cloak and Skirt Rooms are ready for the greatest spring business of their history. The extra space, the increased stock, the additional facilities for reaching the department all beckon you to see the special preparations we have made for 1898. If you have not visited this floor within the past week you will now hardly recognize it as the same place you saw before.

LADIES' SUITS fly-front reefer of all wool cheviot serge, skirt and jacket tailor finished, with lap seams and lined throughout with an excellent quality of black taffeta silk, colors black and navy; these suits are as well made and nicely tailored as the higher priced ones, very special at 12.99

LADIES' SERGE SKIRTS, tailor made, of all-wool fine serge, lined through with assorted colors of taffeta silk, velvet bound, perfect hanging, colors black and navy, 7.49

(SECOND FLOOR, REAR ELEVATORS.)

An Event in Dinner Sets.

This is what we will term Dinner Set Week, on our second floor. We shall offer such values in this line as will warrant an unusual quick response. There will be shown every quality, from the simple English Dinner Set for the cottage to the elaborate French creation for the banquet hall.

DINNER SERVICE, blue decoration, 101 pieces, English make, set complete, 6.87
DINNER SERVICE, English make, 130 pieces, a floral filled-in design, every piece gilt, set complete, 9.78
DINNER SERVICE, blue floral border, every piece gilt, fancy shapes, 130 pieces, set complete, 11.87
DINNER SERVICE, 130 pcs., rose festoon decoration, 12.87
DINNER SERVICE, Haviland China, 102 pieces, rich new shapes, light cups, three designs, a portion of the set stippled gold service, 19.81

(2D FLOOR, MAIN B'LD'G.)

AROUND ABOUT CHICAGO

Matters That Are Interesting the Residents of the Metropolis of the West.

WORK OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Chief Swenie's Fine Record—The Lenten Season at the Theatres—Walter Damrosch's Leading Appreciated—Naval Militia Preparing for War.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The fire motifs in Richard Wagner's operas, which Walter Damrosch has been conducting this past week at the Auditorium, have been only too appropriate. Chicago was always a fire-cursed city, and not only the Fire Department, but the people, have a superstition that one large fire in the town is likely to be followed soon by at least two others. The Fire Department is one of the best in the world, and its work is facilitated by many ingenious contrivances not yet employed in New York; its men are exceptionally brave, and its chief is famous among firemen, so the cause of disaster does not lie with the department. It may be the high winds or careless building, but whatever the cause, the fact is as stated.

At the time of the burning of the Emerson Building, on Wabash Avenue, which involved the death of nearly thirty human beings, Chief Swenie was away from home. He read the details of the fearful fire battle on the cars while a hundred miles away. Every one in Chicago who knows the fire veteran smiled to think of his ineffectual fury as he read and realized that he had not been on the spot! For this Napoleon of the flames to be absent from such a struggle as that, to know that another man had the responsibility and bore the brunt of the battle, would be to him a genuine distress; but his greater vexation would be caused by the reflection that he was away from duty when his beloved city or any part of it was in danger.

"I never go to a fire," he has often said, "that I do not feel as anxious as if the endangered property were my own. In fact, I may almost go further and say I feel as if I were responsible for the fire."

An Enthusiastic Fire Department.

It is forty years since the Chief became associated with the Fire Department, and long before he was Chief he received many valuable tokens of the appreciation in which he was held by the city, by the department, and by individuals for his bravery in the hour of danger, and for the brilliancy of his exploits. Since he has been at he head of the department he has created an esprit du corps such as may exist in an army working under a trusted and capable General. His firemen have come in so full an appreciation of the responsibility of their work, and have so keen a craving for distinction in the department, and for the commendation of their Chief, that their work has lost its mercenary character to an extent which it would be difficult for the firemen of most cities to realize.

But all the same, this is a fire-cursed city. Or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say that the people here are morbid on the subject of fire, and have been so ever since they saw the greater part of their young town laid in ashes. The population here cannot be considered phlegmatic at any time, and a fire sets the nerves of the city on edge, particularly when the first one of a series within fifteen minutes hurries to destruction thirty human creatures, many of them widely known citizens, who had long been identified with the best part of the city's life.

Apropos of Walter Damrosch, we think him a wonderfully talented young man out here, though we hear that in New York it has been the fashion to smile at him. Theodore Thomas is our own, and we listen to him frequently, and have done so for years, and, of course, we know more or less every musical conductor who lives in this country or has visited it. And, taking all things into consideration, we are quite frank to say there is a certain poetry and passion about young Mr. Damrosch which is not equaled. He does not seem to be a musical scholar or a musicianly dogmatist. He seems very like a young man with a genius for the interpretation of music.

Damrosch and Thomas.

Great as Theodore Thomas is, he could not lead opera as Mr. Damrosch leads it. It would miss the thrill, the lift, the splendor somehow. When, for example, in the "Walküre," the doors of Hunding's hut lean apart and reveal the awakened Spring, bathed in mist of moonlight, and the meaning of Spring illumines the hearts of the lovers who behold, Damrosch leads that loveliest paean of love and joy with the fire of a poet. Something reaches from him personally to his audience as well as to his orchestra, making all conscious of the subtler meanings of the theme.

It is, however, accounted shabby of Damrosch to bring us opera in Lent. The trick is an old one, and church people resent it. Many of the best dramatic attractions also arranged their bookings so as to reach Chicago in Lent. Mrs. Fiske brought "Tess" here for the first time during the holy season. Julia Arthur came with "The Lady of Quality," and poor Mr. Willard came with a very enticing répertoire and was laid low with typhoid fever—but not, so his physicians declare, from drinking Chicago water.

Now, it is true that, notwithstanding the obligations of the season, these attractions have been well patronized, but they would have received yet more pronounced favor had they come at that season which is set apart for gayeties. No little resentment is felt here at this deliberate and oft-repeated offense on the part of the best traveling companies. It must be that there is an idea abroad that Chicago is not addicted to religious observance. As a matter of fact, it is a churchgoing city, and, in spite of its enormous foreign population, has always been astonishingly Sabbatarian.

To be sure, there is a large element of pleasure-seekers of a semi-sporting character who throng the boulevards on their wheels, crowd the German beer gardens, and attend the theatres. As the result of this the casual visitor to the city might suppose that the people gave themselves up on the Sabbath to light or vicious amusements. But the real truth of the matter is that the majority of the people has never ceased to be shocked at these demonstrations, and that the strongest religious influence in the city comes from sects rigorous in their Sabbath-keeping, such as the Presbyterians and the Baptists.

A City of Energetic Workers.

All this is natural enough in a city of intensely energetic men and women, most of whom are ambitious for material success and who desire a reputation for respectability. We are bourgeoisie through and through, and the peculiar achievements which have made Chicago unique in the history of the world have been obtained by the qualities consistent with this fact. Another result of this condition is the absence of Bohemianism. There was once a Bohemian here, but he died in the madhouse. Last week also a man died by his own hand, because, he said, he could not endure the monotony of the city. He may also have been an undiscovered Bohemian, but he was not known to fame, and his name is already forgotten.

The nearest approach to bohemianism in the city is to be found at "The Little Room." Mrs. Madelaine Yale Wynne once wrote a charming story concerning a little room which was now seen and now not seen, and which found its publication in Harper's, and later as the first of a book of short tales. It was such a remarkable yarn that it made a reputation for her as a writer—she already enjoyed a reputation as a craftsman in the smithing of precious metals—and when a number of writing and painting people of the city decided to enjoy a social afternoon together once a week Eugene Field named their place of meeting "The Little Room." Field did not live long after that to impress his whimsical personality upon the gathering, and the conduct of affairs fell into the more serious hands of Hamlin Garland.

The place of meeting has always been the studio of Miss Bessie Potter, a sweet and tender child of genius, whose reputation now extends to the other side of the water, and who is destined to become, if she is not already, the most celebrated sculptor in this part of the world. This is not because of her superior handicraft, which could not be set over that of Gelert, Taft, or Kemys, but it is owing to her individuality, to the distinct quality of her imagination, and to the fact that nature plus Bessie Potter appears to make better art than nature plus somebody else.

The company at "The Little Room" is made up of artists, musicians, writers, and story-tellers; there is no programme—every one does as he or she pleases, drinks tea brewed by Miss Lucy Monroe, and, as all cleverness is tabooed as "shop," the gatherings grow in popularity.

Mr. Ellsworth's Art Treasures Regretted.

Picture lovers in the city have been quite pathetic over the departure of the art treasures of J. W. Ellsworth, which have been taken to New York on that gentleman's removal from Chicago. For several years past the Ellsworth pictures and porcelains have been on exhibition at the Art Institute, and they might have been permitted to remain had not their possessor discovered that his masterpieces were being ruined by the smoke and grime of this superlatively dirty town. In a paper written by D. H. Burnham, the architect, and read before the Woman's Club, this fact was alluded to with a chagrin a public-spirited citizen might naturally feel at such a state of affairs, and the 800 members of the Woman's Club were properly and sympathetically shocked. It needed some one with a memory and a sense of humor to remind the assembly that the attitude of Chicago need not be one of humble apology toward Mr. Ellsworth, since the money with which he bought his art treasures was made by the sale of bituminous and other coal to the inhabitants of this same smoke-begrimed place.

Chicago, like many other American cities at this time, is not without its demonstration of what is called by the newspapers "the war spirit." Even the remote prospect of war with Spain has stirred the latent patriotism of all Americans, as may be proved by the conversations one hears on the street cars, the demonstrations seen at the theatres, and by many other signs and evidences. It is a healthy sign, and not to be regretted so long as it does not lead the country into unnecessary war. But the greatest gainers up to the present time have been the sensational newspapers and the militia.

The former have profited by the many thousand "extras" sold, and the latter by the additions to its ranks and by the acquisition of new uniforms and arms. The activity among the new branch of the service, that is, new for the lake country, the naval militia, has been almost ludicrous. The members have drilled in all the bitter weather of a belated Spring, manoeuvring nervously, as though the Spaniards were just around the corner. The naval militia officials fully believe that at least three of the new torpedo boats will come to Chicago when they are built. The prospect of this has caused the greatest enthusiasm in the ranks, although no one seems to know what use the boats will be put to when they come.

Naval Militia Ready for War.

There are no piratical craft on Lake Michigan, and the chance of the Vizcaya coming through the Straits of Mackinac are very remote. But every one here seems to think he will breathe more easily when the boats arrive. The construction, as contemplated by the Government, of a modern cutter to take the place of the ancient and opera-bouffe Michigan will make Chicago feel quite bellicose and maritime.

An annoying dispute has just been settled, and by the adjustment the united Grand Army posts of this city have secured a lease for their new hall in the Public Library Building. The dispute began several years ago when the bill establishing the library in its present quarters was first introduced into the Legislature. This bill provided for the securing of Fort Dearborn Park from the Federal Government as a site for the new building. At this time the Grand Army posts which were in need of a hall, but did not have the funds, asked the library directors to let them "in" on the bill. This the board refused to do, whereupon the Grand Army of the Republic men raised such an opposition in the Legislature and in Congress to the project of the directors that their demands had to be conceded.

The building was completed, and a very handsome hall containing 15,000 square feet was taken from the space of the library for the army posts. After it had been completely decorated it was found that the Grand Army could not raise the money with which to light and heat the apartment. This service, with that of the janitor, would amount to about $15,000 a year. The army veterans claimed that it was due them that the library board furnish this money. And they won the day. A thirty-year lease has been signed giving them the hall and the service of light and heat free. All this money is to come out of the library fund furnished by taxation. At the expiration of this lease the Grand Army of the Republic will probably be out of existence, but the lease may be renewed in favor of the Sons of Veterans, or the Sons of the Sons of Veterans, or, perhaps, by that time there will be the Survivors of the Cuban war.

R. B. P.

MORITZ REINHAUER'S ARREST.

Charged with Obtaining $1,000 from a Syracuse Bank by Fraud.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 26.—Moritz Reinhauer of New York was arrested in New York yesterday and brought to this city, charged with grand larceny in obtaining $1,000 from the Merchants' National Bank under false pretenses. He was a member of a jewelry firm, and it is alleged that he represented to the bank that the firm's assets were $11,000 more than the liabilities. He secured the $1,000, and soon afterward the firm failed.

THE CARTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Lieut. Rees Makes a Grave Charge Against Capt. C. E. Gillette.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 26.—The testimony of Lieut. Rees of the Engineering Corps at the Carter court-martial to-day created a sensation. He referred to an attempt by Capt. C. E. Gillette to control his testimony in the case. Soon after coming to Savannah he said he called upon Capt. Gillette, who told him he understood he was partial to Capt. Carter. Gillette told him to be careful what testimony he gave that he and Capt. Gillette would be in the Engineering Department long after Capt. Carter left it. It would be well for Lieut. Rees to stand by him. He (Gillette) was looked upon as the author of the charges, and was a hard fighter; no one, Gillette said, must stand in his way.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"L. P. D."—The Lying-in Hospital in this city is located at 251 East Seventeenth Street.

PILGRIMS' LANDING PLACE.

Provincetown People Want It Generally Recognized that the Mayflower First Stopped There.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 26.—After more than a century, the General Court, or Legislature, has been petitioned to settle a question of historical accuracy, and close a contest as to whether the Pilgrims of New England first landed at Provincetown, on Cape Cod, or at Plymouth, Mass. It is a strange yet interesting question to bring before a legislative body. While it has been a question in controversy for more than fifty years between factions of Massachusetts historians, it has now been freshly revived in the examination of the celebrated manuscript of William Bradford, secured by Minister Bayard while Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, and brought in his custody and delivered with formal ceremonies to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The people of Cape Cod have for a long period been somewhat agitated because of a well-founded belief that it has been deprived by many historians and others, of its share of the glory attached to it through its association and connection with the earliest history of the Pilgrim Fathers. It is claimed that through what they mildly term "inaccuracies," Plymouth has become almost indissolubly associated in the average mind with the first landing of the Pilgrims, a distinction which historical facts loudly proclaim is not due that historic town on the south shore of the Cape.

That Cape Cod, and especially Provincetown, shall have its full share of the glory and renown which belongs to it, copies of the following petition have been industriously circulated in various sections of the State, and have been eagerly signed by the people of the Cape who are scattered over the Commonwealth, and has been presented to the Legislature:

"The undersigned citizens of Massachusetts respectfully represent that certain errors in regard to Pilgrim history have been of late widely circulated, which are likely to be perpetuated in the publications of the State, and request an investigation into the same before any further appropriations are made, as requested, for printing the Bradford manuscript memorial volume, as authorized by the last Legislature."

The claims made for Provincetown succinctly stated are these: The Mayflower put into Provincetown Harbor and remained there nearly five weeks before Plymouth was discovered. Aboard the vessel, while anchored in that harbor, took place the signing of the covenant, the election of John Carver as Governor, the drowning of the wife of William Bradford, the author of the much-discussed manuscript, the birth of Peregrine White, and the death of Edward Thompson, facts which it is claimed by those demanding the elimination of errors in so-called histories, have not been given the recognition and prominence which they deserve. In fact, it is argued that not a few of the historians have ignored the just claims of Provincetown, and Cape Cod people are now determined that the alleged false impressions concerning the first days of the Pilgrims in the New World shall not be perpetuated.

Early in this century many distinguished men, John Quincy Adams and others, recognized Cape Cod as the original landing place of the Pilgrims, but when the historical paintings which adorn the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington were ordered, it is claimed that other influences prescribed that while the landing of Columbus should be painted on canvas, Cape Cod was ignored and a scene on the deck of a vessel at Delfthaven, Holland, substituted.

The first Pilgrim monument proposed was for Provincetown. This was in 1852, and a bill was presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts favoring such a monument by Senator Albert Alden from the Cape Cod District and Charles C. Hazewell, a Boston editor, well informed regarding European and American history. The location decided upon for such a monument as it was hoped the State would cause to be erected was Town Hill, or, as it was then called, High Pole Hill. The bill provided for the appropriation of a few thousand dollars. The result appears to have been a temporary agitation, but eventually a monument commemorating the Pilgrims was erected in Plymouth.

It is claimed that at the exercises in May, 1897, when Ambassador Bayard returned the Bradford manuscripts, no Cape Cod society was invited and no mention was made of Provincetown Harbor, although the wife of the author of the manuscript was drowned there before Plymouth had been discovered.

The charge is made by those seeking to have Cape Cod occupy the position to which it is entitled in connection with Pilgrim history that Forefathers' Day orators have been in the habit of making, probably inadvertently, misstatements respecting such early history, and the State Manual of Massachusetts needs correction concerning the matter in controversy.

The following are among the historical facts which those interested in having credit placed where it truthfully belongs, desire to have brought prominently to the attention of the world:

Nov. 11, 1620, O. S., the Mayflower, with the Pilgrim Fathers on board, after a passage of 68 days, cast anchor in Provincetown Harbor. In "Mount's Relation," in a description of the voyage, from the pen of William Bradford, is told how the harbor appeared to the Pilgrims.

The 6th of December following the arrival of the Mayflower a number of Pilgrims, including Gov. Carver and William Bradford, set out on their third voyage of discovery. They did not land until they passed Billingsgate Point. When they reached the shore they found some Indians cutting up a grampus. They fled on the discovery of the English. The Pilgrims encamped for the night, and the next day explored the region round about Eastham.

The following morning the Pilgrims and Indians had an encounter on the north side of Great Meadow Brook, in the town of Eastham. From this point the voyagers coasted along to Plymouth, passing Barnstable Harbor in a thick snowstorm. Dec. 11 they sounded Plymouth Harbor and found it fit for shipping, and, having explored the region round about and finding some fields and running brooks, they deemed the place suitable for settlement, and returned in their shallop to the Mayflower with an account of their discovery.

Upon their return they found that in the course of their absence Mistress William White had given birth to a son, who was called Peregrine, the first child born of English parents in New England; that the wife of William Bradford had fallen overboard and was drowned, and that Edgar Thompson died Dec. 8.

Dec. 15 the Mayflower sailed from Provincetown Harbor for Plymouth, to which place is transferred the interest of their subsequent history.

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Seasonable Underwear.

At Prices to Suit.

Women's fine quality genuine Swiss ribbed lisle thread Vests, low neck, no sleeves, silk tape in neck and arms, white and cream, regular 50 cts. quality, at 39 CTS. EACH.

Women's extra quality silk plaited Vests, handsomely trimmed with silk lace at neck and arms, pink, blue, black and cream, low neck, no sleeves, regular 75 cts. quality, at 49 CTS. EACH.

Men's extra fine medium weight natural Merino Shirts, with long sleeves and re-enforced drawers to match, also shorts and stouts; sizes, shirts 34 to 46, drawers 30 to 46, REGULAR $1.25 QUALITY, AT $1.00 EACH.

A Sensation in Fancy Tables.

3.50 and 5.00 worth for 1.35 and 1.65.

From one of the best makers, 400 mahogany finish inlaid top Tables. There are two sizes and four patterns; one with an 18 inch inlaid top and shelf below, and the other with a 24 inch inlaid top and shelf below. To say they are nicely finished and very ornamental only hints at their worth. They are regular 3.50 and 5.00 tables, but to be sold for 1.35 and 1.65. An unusual snap, but it happened this way: they were delayed in transit, and dampness slightly warped the lower shelf, not enough to affect the table, and perhaps you wouldn't notice it, but it's enough to prevent our selling them as absolutely perfect, so we will close the lot out at these ridiculously low prices. It is an opportunity if you want a nice table.

No. 1, regular 3.50, for $1.35.
No. 2, regular 5.00, for $1.65.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Success That Marks Historic Progress.

Weather doesn't seem to dampen the ardor or lessen the interest of the public, gratified by the attractive prices, varieties, and qualities of this store, as was instanced by the startling extent of our Anniversary Sale last Monday. But success brings success and this week enlarges your benefits and opportunities over the last.

Everything speaks progress; a year even, in this store presents a startling contrast to the old ways of merchandising, an unfolding of strength and energy; new ways that add pleasures and comforts to the shopper. The new Waiting Gallery and Writing Room, main floor; the Sub-Station N. Y. Post Office, Telegraph Office, Parcel Check Office, Information Office, and Pay Telephone Station, are but hints only of the conveniences that make this store's success historic; as Addison said:

"'Tis not in mortals to command success,
But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll deserve it."

Untrimmed Hats.

25 CTS. AND 48 CTS. INSTEAD OF 48 CTS. TO 68 CTS.

125 dozen extra quality Bernina and Fancy Jap. Braid short back Sailor Hats in the leading shapes of the season, "Monterey," "Sharon," "Peconic," &c., in black and all colors, at 25 cts. and 48 cts. each.

68 CTS. INSTEAD OF 98 CTS.

18 dozen new fancy mixed Jap. short back Sailors, with fancy open braid edges, at 68 cts. each.

SPANGLED HATS.

A very large assortment of Spangled Hats, Bonnets and Toques, now so stylish, all ready for trimming, at $2.48 to $6.50 each.

ALPINE HATS.

Everything in Alpine Hats in straw and French felt, including a full assortment made by Knox the Hatter, not to be had elsewhere in Brooklyn.

MISSES' SAILOR HATS.

Everything complete in Misses' stiff brim Sailor Hats, plain and mixed braid bands, plain and Roman ribbon and leather sweats, from 58 cts. to $2.25 each.

New Dress Trimmings at Startling Prices.

An importer's stock of dress fronts at the very opening of the season and at prices one-half less than goods cost to import.

Colored Dress Fronts, in bead and silk, 29 cts. instead of $1.25.

Mohair Straps for skirt trimming, set of two, 15 cts. instead of 98 cts.

Mohair Seam Straps, 5 cts. each instead of 12 cts.

Colored Bead and Silk fronts, $1.49 instead of $2.25 to $5.00.

Silk Blouse fronts, $1.69 instead of $3.00 to $4.00.

Silk and Jet Blouse fronts, 1.98 instead of $4.50 to $6.00.

SECTION C, EXTREME REAR.

Upholstery News. Probably there's no place in this store where one can pick up more real home comforts and cheery effects than in this department. Rich and elaborate things, of course, but many little priced things as well.

A lot of 50 Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, fringed all round, 6 colors, reversible, at 1.85, real value, $3.75.

Another lot, 50 inches wide, at 1.45 each.

Chintz Bed Sets, in 3 colors, made with ruffled valance, shams or roll, at 3.90 each.

150 pairs Nottingham Curtains, Brussels effects, $2.75, reduced to 1.98.

Japanese 4 fold Screens, 5½ feet high, black or light ground, gold embroidered, at 3.00 each.

Bamboo Tabourettes at 75 cts. each.

3,000 yards of figured Swiss Muslin, 27 inches wide, suitable for sash curtains, at 9 cts. yard.

Colored and Black Dress Goods. 50 inch all wool Cheviot Serge at 39 cts., in navy and black only; regular 50 cts.

50 inch silk and wool Suiting Mixtures for tailor made suits at 49 cts.; regular 75 cts.

50 inch Mohair and Wool Novelty Mixtures, in rich, effective colorings, at 59 cts.; regular 85 cts.

45 inch all wool French Serge at 59 cts.; regular at 75 cts.

44 inch Crepon Brocade, in rich designs, at 59 cts.; regular 85 cts.

Cotton Dress Goods. 36 inch fine printed Batiste at 7 cts.; regular 12 1-2 cts.

27 inch fine woven Zephyrs, medium and dark grounds, neat plaids, checks and stripes, at 8 cts.; regular 15 cts.

30 inch best quality American Organdies, good assortment of new designs, at 10 cts.; regular 17 cts.

Women's White Kid Gloves. $1.00, Instead of $1.50. These are beautiful white real Kid Gloves, all sizes, in fact, regular $1.50 gloves for $1.00. We also have some left of those Foster Hook real Kid Gloves, in Tans, Browns and Blacks, all sizes, too, at 98 cts., instead of $1.75.

Easter Cards and Booklets. Thousands of Easter Cards and Booklets, the newest of the season's flat cards, folders, cross shaped, drop cords and Booklets, for 1 ct., 2 cts., 3 cts, 4 cts., and 5 cts.

Housefurnishings. Extra heavy all copper Wash Boilers, oval, $1.50, were $2.00; 8-in. extra heavy oval Wash Boilers, copper bottom, 59 cts., were 85 cts.

Stag Handle Carver and Fork, 59 cts., were 85 cts.

Cream Floating Soap, 2 cakes for 5 cts.

Folding Wood Table Mats, 19 cts., were 44 cts.

1 qt. cans Floor Paint, "Tileite," 24 cts., were 35 cts.

1 pt. cans Enamel Paint, "Tileite," 25 cts., were 35 cts.

Moth Balls, best English, 4 cts. lb.

1-4 lb. Borax, 1 ct. package.

1,000 sheets roll Toilet Paper, fine, 5 cts., was 9 cts.

Kitchen Candles, 6 to box, 8 cts., were 12 cts.

Cake Turners, 2 cts., were 4 cts. to 10 cts.

Ammonia, extra strong, 5 cts. bottle.

Keyes' Tallow Soap, 2 cts. cake, was 7 cts.

Papier Mache Basins, white enamelled, 12 cts., were 20 cts.

Boys' Clothing. 300 dark blue Jean Overalls, strongly made, a good dirt saver, 2 to 16 year sizes, at 29 cts.

White Lawn Blouses, with pique collars and cuffs, something entirely new, 3 to 8 year sizes, at 98 cts.

White Lawn Blouses, trimmed with fine embroidery, 3 to 8 year sizes, at $1.25 and $1.48.

Dark blue, red and white Sweaters at $1.48, $1.98 and $2.25.

Bicycle Breeches in a number of stylish patterns, strictly all wool, full double seat, 8 to 16 year sizes, at $1.48.

Dark blue all wool Serge Suits, very dressy, 7 to 16 year sizes, at $3.98 and $4.48.

Pointing Towards Easter.

In the Millinery Department, it's as attractive as a garden of beautiful flowers, only you imagine yourself in London or Paris. The impression is one of dazzling beauty and extreme novelty. Our preparations for Spring are notable in many ways, including richness of styles and the closeness of prices. Hundreds of luxuriously trimmed Bonnets and Hats in the highest of taste, newest shapes and the latest and daintiest embellishments. New things from the centre of fashion are constantly adding to the attractiveness and increasing the interest of visitors. It's a display that surpasses anything of previous years and draws one's thoughts in a pleasant way towards Easter.

Continued Newness in Tailor Made Suits

For Women, Misses and Children.

The workmanship of these ready to wear garments is equal to that of the best made to order gowns. They are beautiful, attractive, new and fashionable. The most improved system used in making, so that a stylish fit is assured. These prices should serve to introduce you to this interesting and economical department.

150 Suits, in Black, Blue, or Brown Cheviot Serge, fly front coat, first-class shape and well made, AT 7.90 INSTEAD OF 9.50.

75 Suits, in Cheviots, jacket lined with taffeta silk, skirt with percaline, 10.25.

100 Suits, entirely silk lined, in Cheviot Serge, with blouse effect, or in Broadcloth, with stylish top coat, 17.50.

25 Suits, in Heather Mixtures and English Checks, entirely lined with changeable taffeta, 24.00.

Also a superior collection of tailor-made Suits in Whipcord, Vienna, Broadcloth, Thibet, and other fashionable materials, in all the latest models and shades, AT 24.00, 29.00, 33.00, 42.00, 48.00, AND 59.00.

SEPARATE SKIRTS.

Cheviot Serge Skirts, lined with percaline and velvet finished, excellent styles, AT 3.25 AND 4.85.

Gros de Lyon Silk Skirts, large satin figures, lined with percaline and finished with velvet, SPECIAL 5.90.

Black Broadcloth Skirt, with alternating tucks, lined with percaline and finished with velvet, SPECIAL 6.75.

Brocade Silk Skirts in exceedingly handsome designs, lined with colored taffeta, SPECIAL 12.90.

WOMEN'S BICYCLE SUITS.

100 Bicycle Suits in English cheviot serge, entirely lined, with either blouse or fly front effect, circular skirt, perfect in shape, superior finish, SPECIAL 9.50.

FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.

25 Suits in navy blue cloth, jacket ½ lined with serge, skirt with percaline lining, velvet finish, 14, 16, and 18 year sizes, 5.90.

50 Suits in green, blue, and black cloth, jacket lined with silk serge and trimmed with straps of material, percaline lined skirt, 6.75.

Captivating Silks.

The bright, happy, cheerful side of nature is always pictured by these exquisite silks. There's no better place to come when you're despondent. The very colors seem to exercise an indescribable influence for the better on one's spirits, and the prices capture you.

24 inch all silk printed Pongees, extra strong and bright cloth, new designs in floral and Dresden effects, 39 CTS. YARD.

23 inch all silk printed Japanese, in black, navy, and colored grounds, neat, small designs, desirable for Summer wear, 49 CTS. YARD.

24 inch all silk printed Foulards, in a large variety of new and desirable patterns, 59 CTS. YARD.

24 inch all silk white figured India Taffetas, with printed designs in beautiful color combinations, desirable for waists and dresses, at 95 CTS. YARD.

23 inch black silk brocaded Grenadine, large variety of new and handsome designs, special good value, 69 CTS. YARD.

44 inch black silk figured Grenadine, in small neat designs, strong and serviceable fabric, 75 CTS. YARD.

44 inch black silk Grenadine Brocades, extra fine and heavy grade, small neat patterns, 98 CTS. YARD.

44 inch black silk Grenadine Novelties, beautiful fine grade, in fancy stripes and figures, exclusive styles, $1.39 YARD.

An Extension Table Event.

Here are 16 patterns of Extension Tables. The designs are pretty and artistic; substantially made and beautifully finished by New York's best maker. See the tables, then you'll wonder at the possibility of following low prices.

No. 1, 6 ft. wide, good design, was $7.50, now $5.25.

No. 2, 8 ft. Oak Extension Table, regular $14.00, now $9.95.

No. 3, Oak 8 ft. Extension Table, very ornamental, regular $23.00, now $15.50.

No. 4, 10 ft. Quartered Oak Table, very substantial, regular price $42.00, now $28.00.

No. 5, a very elaborately carved 12 ft. Long Table, was $95.00, now $62.00.

All the other patterns reduced in same proportion.

$12.00 for $20.00 Couches.

When you've seen these couches you'll find room for one, no matter how little spare space you may have. They are just the kind for which you would gladly pay $20.00; beautifully upholstered in handsome velours, colors and designs to suit you; really a couch to give you years of enjoyment and only a moment to buy. Not enough of them, however, to last through the day.

Some Notable Mattings.

Opening Sale of Chinese and Japanese Novelties

The new Tariff is no longer new but an old story. For that reason we hesitate mentioning its influence in causing general scarcity and higher prices in Japanese and Chinese Matting Novelties: it seems too much like doubting your intelligence; but it happened this way; we made a fortunate purchase which gives you the benefit of the newest things in Mattings at a price that would have been low under the old Tariff and doubly so under present conditions. The goods are very attractive, indeed it's an unusual opportunity.

200 rolls extra heavy reversible Matting, regularly $8.00 per roll, at $4.95 per roll of 40 yards.

200 rolls Fancy Japanese cotton and linen warp Mattings, regularly $9.75 to $12.00 per roll, at $6.95 roll of 40 yards.

Carpets.

100 rolls Axminster and Moquette carpets, in the famous Alexander Smith & Sons make, at 75 cts. yard, instead of $1.00 and $1.25 yard.

$50.00 Spalding Bicycles.

NOTHING better made in the world, as it is the best Bicycle ever turned out by the Spalding factory. Then why pay more? When we opened our season with the statement that no chain wheel made (excepting a Spalding racer) is worth more than $50.00, we meant just that. That we were right is daily evidenced by our large sales, as well as the fact that other makes are rapidly being marked at less than the prices established a few weeks ago. The simple truth is that Bicycles must be sold as Dry Goods are sold, this is to say, all unnecessary expenses cut out. Surely no one can honestly claim that any wheel made is better than the Spalding.

Juvenile Wheels, $25.00, $30.00, $35.00.

We always have a full line of Velocipedes and Tricycles in stock.

A Chance in Jardinieres.

Here's an opportunity we had to buy over 4,000 Jardinieres (from one of the best makers, too), surplus stock. A low cash price did it. They are various sizes and styles, beautifully made, exquisite colors, heavy hard fired goods. We have made three lots of them, at 40 cts., 60 cts. and 90 cts.; regular prices from 85 cts. to $3.00.

Glassware at Half Prices.

These are some patterns of pressed glassware which will certainly interest you at these half prices:

Sugar Bowls, 10 cts., instead of 20 cts.
Butter Dishes, 10 cts., instead of 20 cts.
Water Pitchers, 12 cts. to 45 cts., instead of 25 cts. to 90 cts.
Spoon Holders, 7 cts., instead of 15 cts.
Cream Pitchers, 10 cts., instead of 20 cts.
Cake Plates, 25 cts., instead of 50 cts.
Celery Trays, 17 cts., instead of 35 cts.
Oil Bottles, 12 cts., instead of 25 cts.
Ice Tubs, 25 cts., instead of 50 cts.
Fruit Bowls, 20 cts., instead of 40 cts.
Cake Stands, 20 cts., instead of 40 cts.
Nut Dishes, 12 cts., instead of 25 cts.
Water Bottles, 25 cts., instead of 50 cts.
Bon Bon Dishes, 12 cts., instead of 25 cts.
Decanters, 37 cts., instead of 75 cts.
Syrup Cups, 17 cts., Instead of 35 cts.
And many other articles at like reductions.

SECTION B AND BASEMENT.

Merchant Tailoring Economies. Superior cloths are not the only best qualities of our made to measure suits. We can fit you perfectly, and that has a great deal to do with the life of a suit of clothes. Glance through these prices, they will save you nearly 50 per cent., and the clothes will give you just as much satisfaction as if made by the fashionable tailor.

Fancy Suitings, in checks, overplaids and plain mixtures, made up in the very best manner at $15.00.

Black Cutaway Coat and Vest, lined with a good Italian cloth or serge, at $15.00.

Top Coats in all shades of covert cloths and whipcords, $14.00 to $27.50.

Fancy check overplaid worsted Suiting, our finish grades, $23.00 to $36.00.

Trousers in a great many styles of plain stripes and checks, at $4.50 to $11.00.

Flannels for Waists. Washable Scotch Flannels, in bright colored plaids, 55 cts. yard.

Cashmere fiuished Scotch Tennis Flannel, neat patterns, 36 in. wide, 33 cts. and 45 cts. yard.

French Plaid Flannels, bright effects, some all wool and some silk and wool, 55 cts., 65 cts., 75 cts., 85 cts. and 90 cts. yard.

Silk and Cotton Shirt Waists. 200 assorted silk Waists, in fine taffetas, black, changeable and stripes, in the newest spring shades; also stylish plaids and black satin waists; choice of lot $4.98, regular $6.50 and $6.98.

Black China Silk Waists, shirt waist style, tucked across front, special $2.79.

Good percale Waists, in assorted stripes and figured, self-detachable collar, every seam covered, at 29 cts., regular 59 cts.

A splendid and well assorted lot of Waists in the newest plaids and stripe effect, at 49 cts., regular 79 cts.

Gingham Shirt Waists in neat checks, also heavy percales in stripes, special at 69 cts.

A choice lot of Gingham Waists in black and white, red and white, blue and white plaid, a very scarce pattern, at 98 cts., regular $1.45.

A choice selection of the celebrated King Waists, ready for your inspection Monday, in the new and exclusive materials, such as Madras, Scotch gingham, Chambray, imported percale and cheviot, at $1.98, $2.18, $2.85, $3.25. These are sold only by us in Brooklyn.

Men's 75 cts. Shirts for 48 cts. White unlaundered shirts, open back and front and open back only, Utica Nonpareil muslin, fine linen bosom, regular 75 cts. quality, 48 cts.

Also plain white and fancy trimmed night shirts, that regularly sell for 75 cts., at 49 cts.

Men wearing 15 1-2 to 18 inch shirts can get for 35 cts. white and fancy shirts, worth $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. This fancy shirt includes some negligee styles; they are all well laundered, though some of them are slightly soiled.

Women's Shoes $1.98 & $2.00, Instead of $3.00 & $4.00 700 pairs women's black and tan Vici kid button and lace boots, the new medium toe lasts, welted and stitched soles, regular $3.50 to $4.00; but the makers were anxious to clear up the factory for the rush of Spring business and we bought the shoes at less than cost to make; to go at $1.98 per pair.

500 pairs women's tan and black Vici kid Oxford ties, just from the maker, genuine hand turned soles, new lasts, best finish and workmanship throughout; compare them with any ties you've seen at $3.00; while they last, $2.00 per pair.

Corset Interests. The balance of our gored R. & G. corsets in white and gray, made of French Coutille, well boned full hip, sizes 18 to 30, 98 cts., instead of $1.75.

Also a special lot of C. P. a la Sirene Imported corsets, hand gored, in white Coutille, $1.59; regular $2.98. Black Italian cloth, $1.89; regular $3.25.

Colored Petticoats and Wrappers. A good lot of seersucker petticoats in pretty stripes, deep umbrella flounce, braided, 59 cts., instead of 89 cts. Extra quality of black satine petticoats, umbrella ruffle, tucked and corded, full size, 98 cts., instead of $1.45.

A choice lot of taffeta silk petticoats in assorted Roman stripes, umbrella ruffle, corded, at $4.48, regular $5.98.

A well assorted lot of percale wrappers in navy, garnet, and mourning effects, some embroidery trimmed, others solid color to match, tight fitting back, wide skirt, 98 cts., instead of $1.45.

White Duck and Madras Cloth Plain white suiting duck, 10 cts., 12½ cts., 15 cts. and 20 cts. yard.

White Imported Madras cloth for waists in stripes, basket weave and plain, 32 inches wide, 25 cts. and 35 cts. yard. White imported Galatea, 35 cts. yard.

Some Low Prices in Rugs Wilton Rugs, 27x54 inches, $1.50.

$4.00 Imported Tufted Rugs at $2.00.

Laparis Rug, fine quality, size 30x60, $2.98 instead of $5.00.

200 silky Oriental Rugs at $4.95, $6.75 and $8.75.

Wilton Rugs, 8.3x10.6, $14.00, former price, $18.00; 9x12, $15.75; former price, $20.00.

Wool Art Rugs, in new colorings, $4.00, $6.50 and $8.50.

Wool reversible Mats, 30 cts. instead of 50 cts.

Art Embroidery. 22 inch pure Down Pillows, covered in best quality China silk, double ruffle, $2.75 instead of $4.30.

Something new in Sateen Sofa Pillows, the so much called for beautiful lilac design, all colorings, trimmed with cord, 20x20, 47 cts; 22x22, 58 cts.; 24x24, 79 cts.

MARCH

The New York Times

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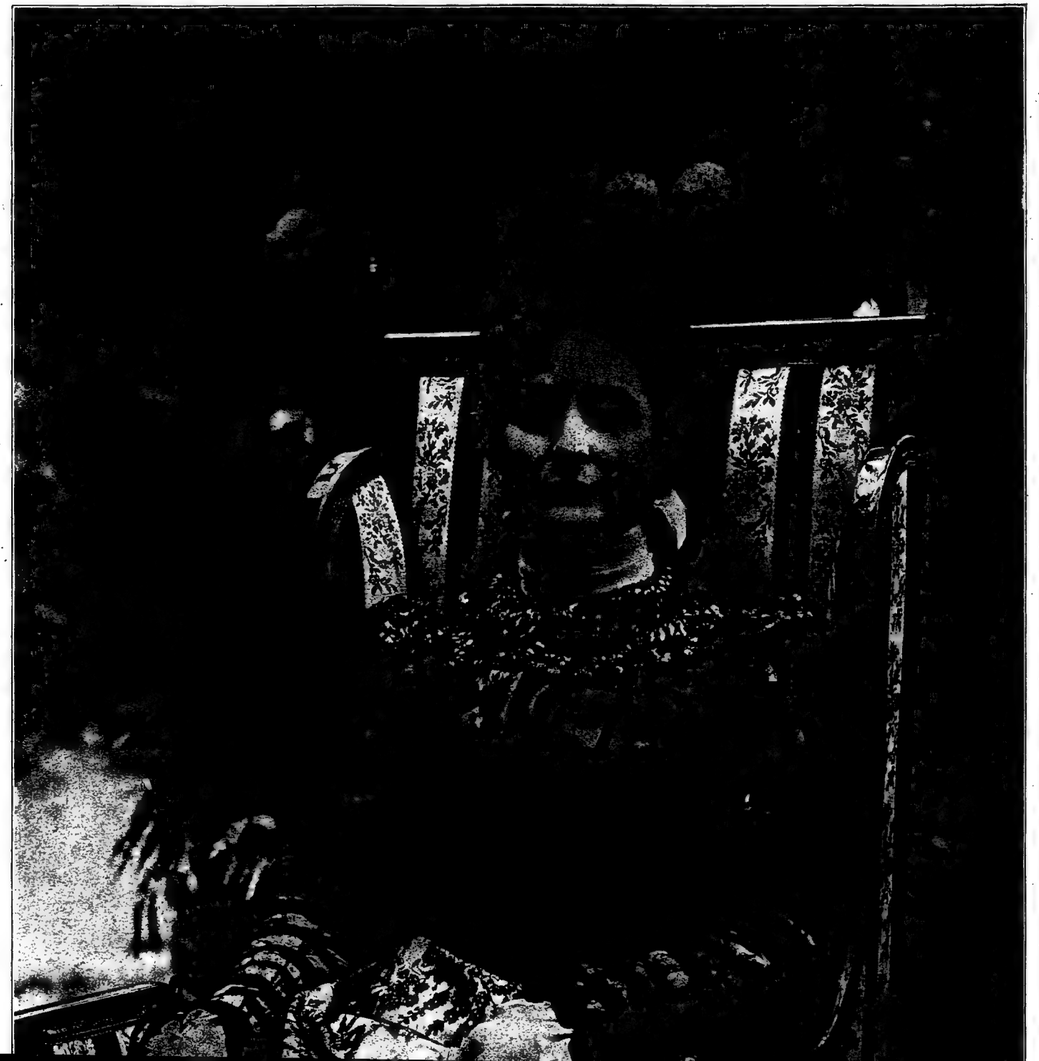

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MARCH

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

Italy has contributed much to make beautiful the modern homes of wealthy Americans, and what she did not have on hand in the original antique, the cunning workmen of Florence, Pisa, Venice, and Rome readily manufactured for the guileless foreigners, until even the Italian's conscience is pricked. He would fain remonstrate against the inordinate thirst for bric-à-brac. The recent shocks to his artistic nerves have been more than he could stand. A Roman journal contains the following hint, which might, however, be expatiated upon: "One can understand how people can become insane in the accumulation of postage stamps, coins, buttons, and even broken crockery, each and all of which have certain historical, geographical, and archaeological interests, but the spectacle of apparently intelligent human beings lugging away collections of tin horns from the Piazza Navona, to encumber their homes with warlike objects and a multiplication of inharmonies, is a thing which passeth understanding. Clearly, the asylums will need to be enlarged if all the diseases of the present generation are to be properly treated."

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Something of permanent value in education may result from primary and grammar school teachers discussing the ways of salvation for the "hopeless minority." Specialists in various branches of education, however, may argue over the "dull boy" until doomsday without bettering his condition. It is a curious paradox that there are more "dull boys" in a class that is handled by five or six teachers than in a class that is presided over by one, and that hardly ever teachers of different subjects have a unanimous opinion about the mental shortcomings of a single pupil. We really wonder if there is such a thing as a real "dull boy." We remember our own school days. The "teacher's pet" of our boyhood acquaintance is now serving his time in a State's prison; the "dunce" is making money hand over fist in the real estate business; the "champion mathematician" is a poorly paid clerk in a broker's office and is likely to remain so; while the poorest speller in the class is a professor of English literature in a well-known university. There is, at any rate, no criterion by which the future of the "dull boy" can safely be predicted.

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Through many decades Eastern cities blessed with a more civilized past have poked fun at the pseudo-culture and at all the strivings and the heart-burnings of the inhabitants of the Windy City to reach the beautiful. But the magnificence and perfect appropriateness of the World's Fair buildings caused the intellectual East to gasp for breath while it thought up axioms on extravagance and tried to convince itself that the sublime architecture was not a local production after all. And soon the fun-poking began again. In the meantime Chicago continued to buy valuable pictures and to make it intensely agreeable for foreign artists—painters, singers, actors, and poets—to sojourn there. The city has steadily been climbing the Parnassus, and is now nearing the summit. One noticeable mark of advance is displayed in the veneration for cats that is making itself felt in the city. This is Egyptian in significance and characteristic of that lost city of grand columns and vast temples on the Nile—Thebes. In Chicago the other day a pure Maltese tabby was knocked down to the tune of $300. We wonder what sort of a spasm Bostonians will exhibit when they read of this in their Chicago stock quotations. It's no use any longer for them to sneeze at Chicago culture. They must accept the inevitable.

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That letter writing should be a lost art among men is perhaps excusable, for there is little besides personal history that one can write to a friend which has not already been ventilated in the newspapers. As to personal history, few men of affairs are so egotistical to-day as to imagine that their correspondents have the time to peruse it in picturesque narrative. But with women it is different. That letter writing among them is fast becoming a lost art has no atoning circumstances. They devote plenty of time to their correspondence, but they write myriads of scrappy, almost unintelligible notes, and rarely any letters. This note writing changes in make-up almost as often as do the fashions. The note of the average society woman of to-day covers the first and fourth pages of a sheet of paper. It is made up of half a dozen, sometimes a dozen, phrases and disconnected clauses, separated one from another by a dash. That is the only punctuation she uses. Often it is more eloquent than her words. And from personal knowledge, we have known a woman to change her hand at least twice a year. In other words, economy of thought in note writing is reduced to a minimum. All this should not be so; women should write fewer notes and more letters; there is quite as much in their life which might find artistic expression in written words to friends as ever inspired the pen of a de Staël, a de Sévigné, or a Lady Mary Montagu. These women wrote subjectively, and their epistles were models of graceful, natural expression, which have a place in literature. But we very much fear that the notes of the New York society woman will not have a similar status in the world of letters a century hence.

AT THE LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

MANY queer-looking craft are to be seen at present moored to the docks at the League Island Navy Yard, just outside of Philadelphia. The vessels are all warships of the United States Navy, and men are kept at work on them day and night in order to get them in readiness to be placed on the active list. Only one of the many vessels there, and there are a number of them, will not, within the next few weeks, be called upon to join the squadrons now being fitted out to do duty along the coast. The vessel is the old wooden ship Richmond, whose usefulness as a fighting machine has long since passed, and which is now moored to the dock at the foot of the main street of the yard. The Richmond is one of the oldest vessels in the navy, and is now used as the receiving ship for that station. The men coming from other vessels to be transferred and the recruits that enlist there are quartered on the Richmond until detailed for duty on ships in active service. While more men have done duty on the Richmond and been quartered on her roomy decks, few remain there long, and just at present there are few men on the vessel. Most of them have been assigned to make up the crews of the vessels being fitted up there.

Nearly every type of vessel used in the navy is to be found at the yard, from the old wooden ships of the past to the steel fast commerce destroyers recently added to the navy. Besides these some of the first monitors built for the service and the ram (the only vessel of her kind in any of the navies in the world) are at present tied up to the docks being fitted out.

As one passes down the yard he is impressed with the business of the place. Everybody seems to be in a hurry, and the sound of hammers and machinery is to be heard everywhere.

The old receiving ship Richmond is the first vessel that comes into view. Her spar deck has been housed over, which gives the vessel the appearance of Noah's Ark. She is vastly different from the two large vessels that are moored to the dock just across the basin from her and the several craft lying low in the water with only a turret and smokestack visible that bob up and down in the channel a few yards away.

The two large vessels are the commerce destroyers Columbia and Minneapolis. They were the first vessels to be fitted with three propellers, which give them such a high rate of speed that it would be impossible for any of the ocean greyhounds to escape them. Both these vessels are of the latest type, and while they were not constructed to stand and fight, they would do untold damage to the commerce of any nation with which we were at war.

The white sides of the vessels and the funnels placed high above the deck can be seen many miles up or down the river. The vessels have been at the navy yard at League Island for some time. They were put "in ordinary," that is, taken off the active list so that the men composing their crews could be sent to the new ships that had been added to the service.

Both the Columbia and Minneapolis are of the protected cruiser type. They carry no heavy armor plate, but are fitted with a steel protective deck ranging from two to four inches in thickness. It extends the length of the vessels, and is curved so the sides and ends are fastened to the frames below the water line. The magazines, engines, and boiler rooms are protected from the shells of an enemy by the coal bunkers, which are placed on the sides of the vessels, while the protective deck covers them from above.

The ships are schooner rigged, having two military masts each, one placed forward and the other aft of the engine room space. The vessels are 412 feet over all on the water line, with a beam of 58 feet 2 inches, and a maximum draught of 22 feet 7 inches, with a displacement of 7,475 tons.

Three sets of triple-expansion engines placed in separate water-tight compartments, so arranged that they can be operated singly or together, have an indicated horse power of 21,500, which gives the ships a speed of about twenty-three knots an hour.

They are sister vessels, and both are fitted with the same armament, which consists of one eight-inch, two six-inch, eight four-inch rapid-fire guns, twelve six-pounders, four one-pounders, and four Gatling rapid-fire guns. Besides these, both vessels are equipped with six torpedo outfits each. The vessels were built by the William H. Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company at Philadelphia, and cost about $2,800,000 each.

The Columbia was tried in 1893, and the Minneapolis one year later. The Columbia is fitted with four smoke funnels, while the Minneapolis has but two. The guns in the main battery of the Minneapolis are protected by steel shields, while those of the Columbia are without any protection.

Down the wharf, back of the Columbia, is the queerest looking vessel at the yard. In appearance the vessel seems to have sprung a leak or sunk from other causes. Only a small portion of the ship is above water, and in rough weather the waves wash over its curved back. This is the Ammen ram Katahdin, the only vessel of her type in the world.

The ram was built from designs furnished the Navy Department by Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, United States Navy, (retired.) She was built at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., in 1893, and since that time has done little service. Most of the time the vessel has been tied up to the wharfs of a navy yard, where many improvements have been added to the machinery. While the vessel carries no large guns, it is said that she could force ships of much larger tonnage and armed with heavy guns to "make terms for peace."

The Katahdin depends wholly upon her ramming powers for either attack or defense. The construction of the vessel is such that it would be almost impossible for the shells from an enemy's guns to cause any damage to her.

The vessel has a conical steel armored deck, running the length and breadth of the ship. It is curved so the ends, which are "knife edge," project from the sides of the vessel about three feet below the water line. When under way only a small portion of the deck is visible. Four small guns of the rapid-fire type are mounted on the deck to repel the attack of torpedo boats, but as all the hatches are battened down when the vessel is "cleared for action," they would be of little use. No one is allowed on deck during an action. The conning tower, placed forward, and only a few feet from the ram, is protected by armor plates ten inches in thickness. This, with the smoke funnel, which is protected half its length by armor plates six inches thick, are the only targets which could be aimed at by an enemy.

The ram is a solid piece of hardened steel weighing about five tons. It is conical in shape, and placed on the bow of the vessel below the water line. When going at full speed the ram has a striking force of about 300,000 foot tons per minute, or

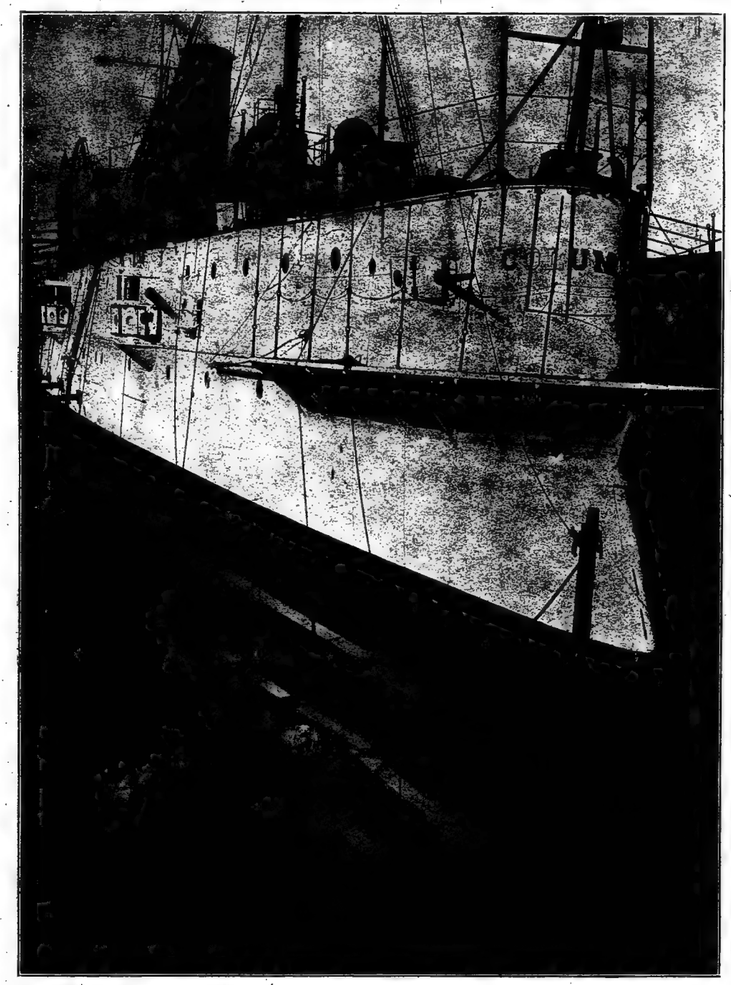

UNITED STATES CRUISER "COLUMBIA" IN DRY DOCK AT THE LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

enough force to drive a hole in an ordinary armored battleship.

The hull of the vessel below the armored deck is protected, and is unlike any of the hulls of the other vessels; it is V-shaped.

The ship is driven by twin screws, operated by a set of triple-expansion engines of the most modern type. They are placed in a water-tight compartment amidships, and develop an indicated horse power of 4,800 The displacement of the vessel is 2,050 tons, and she has a speed of over seventeen knots.

The crew space is forward, while the officers' quarters are aft. All are below the water line, and air is pumped into them by the electrical machinery in the engine room.

Some of the vessels that made a part of the history of the country during the war of 1861-5, and helped revolutionize the construction of war vessels, found what was supposed to be their last resting place at the League Island Navy Yard.

Until recently these vessels have attracted considerable attention from the visitors at the yard. They were moored in the channel near the entrance to the place, and bobbed up and down like a lot of decoy ducks.

The vessels referred to are five of the old monitors that were used for coast and harbor defense during the civil war. It was thought that with the more modern construction these "old war heroes" had become obsolete. They were put out of commission years ago, but were recently taken out of the channel and tied to the wharves, where they are rapidly being overhauled, and will be put into condition for service should occasion require it.

Many of these old vessels have an interesting history, while all carry scars of battle on the plates of their turrets and time-worn decks.

Only the single turrets and smokestacks show above their decks. A sign forbidding visitors going below decks of the vessels is displayed on each of them, but there is enough evidence in sight on the turrets and decks to awaken a thrill in the breasts of the persons who visit them. There are still many men living who were on board these ships when they received their honorable scars and when they were looked upon as the most powerful fighting machines in the world.

The old monitors now at the yard are the Catskill, Jason, Lehigh, Montauk, and Nahant. Some have from ten to fifteen shot marks on their turrets, while the Montauk is more scarred than any of them. There are more than forty-five shot marks on her, and it is said this vessel was hit more than 150 times. Forty-six of these hits, according to the records, were received on Feb. 28, 1862, while the vessel was under the command of Capt. John L. Worden, from the guns of Fort McAllister, during her unsuccessful attempt to destroy the Confederate steamer Nashville, which had gone ashore in the Ogeechee River. A little more than a month later she was struck fourteen times while in an unsuccessful attack on Fort Sumter. It was on this vessel that the body of John Wilkes Booth is said to have been placed after the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln.

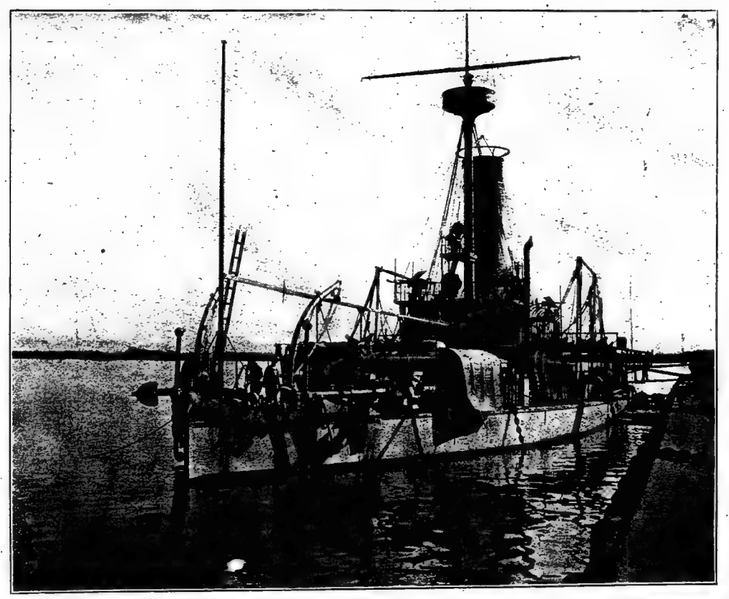

UNITED STATES MONITOR "MIANTONOMOH" AT THE LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

MONITORS USED IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, NOW AT LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

While the vessels are old and their engines and boilers are much deteriorated, the engines have been turned (by hand) every day, and could be moved by steam on short notice should occasion require it. The monitors, although obsolete, could be counted on to do considerable damage to the ships of an enemy attempting to enter our harbors. Three other monitors complete the list of these old veterans—the Comanche, Nantucket, and Passaic—and they have been loaned to the naval reserves of California, North Carolina, and Georgia, respectively.

The Montauk, Catskill, Lehigh, and Jason (formerly the Sangamon) are four of the six monitors contracted for by the Navy Department with John Ericsson three weeks after the famous battle in Hampton Roads between the Monitor and Merrimac.

Leaving the old monitors and crossing to the other side of the dock, the more modern type of monitor is to be seen. This is the Miantonomoh, fitted with double turrets and modern armament. She is in every way different from the old monitors, and is considered to be one of the most formidable fighting machines in the navy at present. Her career has been an interesting one, and, while she was built in 1862, nothing of the old vessel remains. She was built at the New York Navy Yard, and was the first of the low freeboard type of vessel to cross the Atlantic.

While lying in British waters the Miantonomoh was the centre of attraction, and the remark was made on the floor of Parliament that English shipping and English seaports were at the mercy of the vessel should she choose to bombard them, and that England had no vessel afloat that could cope with her.

Since then the Miantonomoh has been rebuilt of steel, and with the exception of the vessel recently purchased by the United States Government abroad, is the only vessel in the American Navy that has armor of foreign manufacture. Even the metal in the tubes of her ten-inch guns was made in a foreign country. Like the rest of the vessels at the League Island Navy Yard, the Miantonomoh is being got ready for service.

F. A. VERDU.

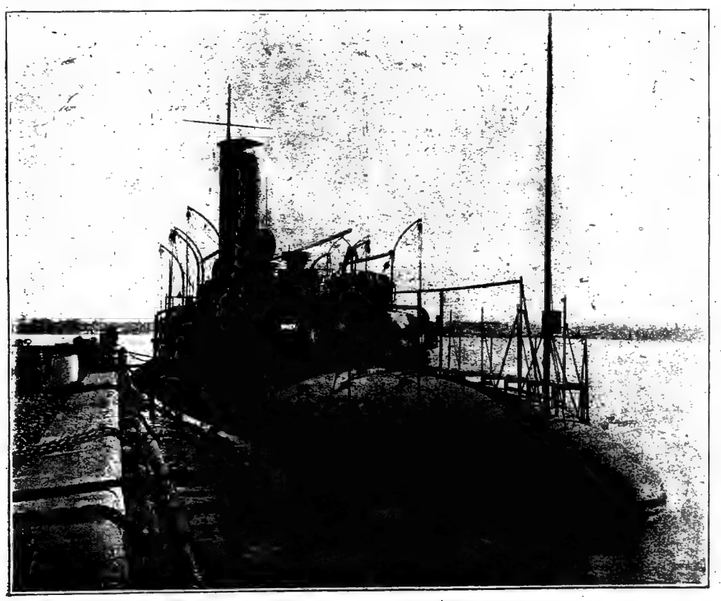

UNITED STATES RAM "KATAHDIN."

Pointed Paragraphs.

From The Chicago News.

A man and a strange umbrella often go without saying.

There is always room at the top—but in case of fire it is better to be at the bottom.

"The man who trusts another educates him," says a writer. If he keeps right on trusting he will also add to his own stock of knowledge.

The Most Important.

From The Washington Star.

"I suppose that there are many problems which polar explorers seek to solve," said the unscientific man.

"Yes," replied the intrepid traveler; "a great many."

"What is the most important one?"

"Getting back."

MUSIC

Albert Salexa,
Tenor.

A GENTLEMAN who has an intelligent interest in music has propounded to me a question which has caused some astonishment in my mind. He asks me what is meant by "playing with expression." He adds that many of his friends seem to think that it is something that is done on the spur of the moment. A performer who has a powerful musical temperament sits down at the piano and begins to play. The music takes possession of his soul and fans into a flame that slumbering spark of "temperament." This blazing temperament now fires the whole performance, and the player, letting his fingers go as temperament drives them, overwhelms the audience with his glorious expression. That, my correspondent tells me, is what, to his great surprise, he found that most of his friends, music lovers like himself, think about the matter. He finds that he cannot agree with this view. He desires to know whether he is not right in believing that expression must be the result of study, of preparation, of thought, not of the mere spontaneous promptings of temperament.

My correspondent has simply propounded for fresh discussion a very old question, and one which affects every branch of interpretative art. Expression is not the sole property of the musician. It belongs just as much to the actor, the elocutionist, or the public reader. The whole matter of study versus spontaneity has been discussed thoroughly by the actors, and artists like Coquelin, Bernhardt, and Irving have given their views. The question was whether the actor ought to prepare beforehand his actions, looks, gestures, and intonations, or trust to the inspiration of the moment. That was one phase of the matter. Another question then arose. Should the actor actually feel the emotions of the scene, or coldly simulate them by carefully prepared symbols? In other words, could he act with expression if he was not carried away by his temperament during the performance, but engaged in doing everything with pure intellectual method?

Now if you ask the actor about this he will answer according to his kind. If he is in the habit of trusting to the inspiration of the moment, he will tell you that the purely intellectual method is cold and valueless. If he is in the habit of doing everything according to cast-iron rules, he will tell you that temperament is of no consequence whatever. "It's all a trick," he will say. "Listen." And in a moment he will recite you a few lines of pathetic poetry in a heart-breaking voice, and when you begin to look sad he will laugh at you. And you will go away convinced that it is purely a matter of business and it is unnecessary for an actor to have any feeling at all. But the Coquelins and the Bernhardts and the Modjeskas will not tell you anything of that kind. They will tell you that the actor cannot simulate any emotion which he is incapable of feeling. He cannot pretend that which he does not know; otherwise he would be a creator, not an interpreter.

He must be able to understand the emotions of every scene in his part before he can convey them to the audience. His first step is to study the personality of the part which he has to act. The commonest actor lounging on a Broadway corner knows that. You say to him, "What is this 'Holloway,' that you are to play in Smith's new piece?" And he answers, always using the third person: "Oh, he's a sort of Elliot Grey fellow." By which he means that the character is like that of Elliot Grey, beloved of Lester Wallack and Lawrence Barrett. The actor, having formed his general conception, proceeds to study out the details by which he is to convey that conception to his audience. He studies first those details of walk, speech, manner, gesture, &c., which are inseparable from the character as a whole. Next he plans the especial effects which are to give point and significance to particular scenes. Having done all this work, the actor relies upon his temperament to infuse the notes of genuine feeling into the whole. He prepares himself to read a certain speech in a certain way, but his temperament puts the ring of sincerity into that certain way. In a measure the true actor does feel the emotion of the scene, but the method by which he conveys that emotion to the audience is the result of study.

The method of expression as practiced by the actor is also that of the musician. It is easiest to perceive the resemblance when the case is that of a singer, for here the musician uses all the apparatus of the actor, except speech, for which he substitutes song. Has any one ever heard M. Jean de Reszke sing "Salut demeure" in different ways on different nights? That is only a single number, you may say. Has any one ever known him to present a Faust different from that which is familiar to us? If not, why not? M. Jean de Reszke has a powerful temperament. Why does it not make him play Faust with a different expression sometimes? Because the conception of Faust which the great tenor presents to us is the result of thought and study, not of spontaneous impulse. Sometimes M. de Reszke plays Faust with more intensity than at others. That is one effect of temperament, which, being an emotional thing, may be strengthened or weakened by physical conditions. But the conception of the part and the methods of expressing that conception are always the same. If they were not, there would be no conception, and hence no art.

All these considerations apply to the performance of a piano sonata or a violin concerto. The first thing that the performer must do is to form his conception of the work as a whole. He must do this with his intellect, for the act of conception is an intellectual, not an emotional, act. He must form a conception even of the emotional content of the composition. Having the conception of the whole, the interpretative artist must next proceed to study out the details of the composition and how they are to be treated in performance. All this is the labor of the intellect. The emotions may influence the intellect by their sympathetic grasp of the feeling of certain passages, but it is the reason which must dictate the methods by which that feeling is to be revealed to the hearer.

The pianist, for instance, uses certain tone colors, certain touch, certain accentuations to make a passage have a particular effect upon an audience. That effect ought to be the effect aimed at by the composer, and this the player can discover only by a careful study, not only of the passage itself, but of its place in the general plan of the work. Such a study ought to lead him to feel the passage, and his aim then becomes the revelation of the feeling of that passage to the hearer. If he does reveal it, he plays with expression.

The conductor of an orchestra is an interpretative artist. He is absolutely useless without temperament. Yet his principal work is intellectual. It is in the nature of preparatory study. He must acquaint himself thoroughly with the score of the work which he is to conduct. He must form a conception of it. Wagner in his "Art of Conducting," says: "The whole duty of a conductor is comprised in the ability always to indicate the right tempo. His choice of tempi will show whether he understands the piece or not. With good players the true tempo induces correct phrasing and expression, and conversely, with a conductor, the idea of appropriate phrasing and expression will induce the conception of the true tempo." If Wagner is right, the conductor who went upon the stage trusting to his temperament to guide his beat would play an allegro at the speed of an adagio, if he happened to be in an apathetic mood, and at the speed of a presto if he had just had a quarrel with his wife.

The whole truth of the matter appears to be this, that the temperament must operate in conjunction with the intellect in the preliminary work to the extent of supplying the element of sympathetic feeling, and in the actual business of performance to the extent of infusing life into it. One writer says: "In a perfect conductor mechanical excellence must be accompanied with knowledge, feeling, appreciation, enthusiasm, poetry, and the highest qualities of the musician." It is the same with the player or the singer. But the best hint as to the province of the temperament in the preparatory study, without which no correct conception of a composition can be formed, is to be obtained from what was said about acting. The assertion that the actor cannot simulate any emotion which he is incapable of feeling applies to musical art. No player can express what he cannot feel. Neither can he conceive it. When he is engaged in the study of a composition he will fail to detect its emotional content unless that content awakens kindred emotions in his own breast. He must be able to exclaim with Omar Khayyam:

"I sent my soul through the Invisible,
Some letter of that life to spell:
And by and by my soul returned to me
And answered 'I myself am heaven and hell.'"

The true interpretative musician must be able to find within his own breast all the heaven and hell of human feeling as poured into music by the geniuses of the art. He must be able to praise God joyously with Papa Haydn, to sing in the sunlight of flowered valleys with Mozart, to thunder like fate at the portals of human life with Beethoven, to hear in some wild lament of Tschaikowsky a vast Aeolian harp of swept heart-strings or grief-trodden steppes, to find in Wagner "tears from the depths of some divine despair."

But when he has found he must absorb, assimilate, and make ready to give forth again as a part of himself. He must take thought as to how he will do this. He must reduce the impulses of temperament to a method, for he is an artist, and there is no such thing as art without method. He must say to himself: "How can I make all this known to my hearers?" And the moment he says "How" he precludes all possibility of doing the thing without preparation, on the impulse of the moment. He may, while playing or singing, feel the music most intensely, but that feeling will not make him play or sing differently from what he has convinced himself is the right way. It will make him do it with deeper and more influential emotional force, and that is how temperament manifests itself.

On the subject of tempo Mr. Ernest Held writes with feeling in the Etude. He says:

"The tempo of a piece of music is its life pulse, and proclaims at once its character. It may be vivacious, fiery, and impetuous, or quiet, gentle, and graceful, or slow and majestic, or solemn and lugubrious.

"The various markings of the tempo, indicated by the composer from grave to prestissimo, with modifying adjectives, are vague and frequently misunderstood by players unless the composer or a well-qualified editor may have added the metronome figures.

"What grievous sins against the composer's intentions are continually committed by vain concert players and by innocent but ignorant backwoods amateurs. Some of the former class, even with high-sounding names, offend against aesthetic sense and propriety by transforming a fast movement into a senseless, confused rush, simply from a silly desire to make the composition a vehicle for displaying their finger dexterity and to break the record.

"Other performers of the same class have often tortured the ears and nerves of their audiences by overdoing the slowness of an andante, making it an adagio, or even a largo, simply from a reprehensible desire of producing a sensation. Still other players transform a lively movement into a slow and dragging one, making it a veritable caricature, entirely void of virility.

"One reputed pianist had the audacity to play a movement of a Beethoven sonata marked tempo di minuetto so freely in time and style that it sounded far more like a sentimental song without words than a graceful and courtly dance movement.

"The faulty tempo taking of the aforesaid innocent backwoods players is more excusable than the sins of the virtuosi, for the former know not what they do. I would advise them to rely on standard editions, metronomized, phrased, and fingered by musical authorities such as Moscheles, Hans von Bülow, Charles Hallé, or the Stuttgart-Cotta editions, and others by our best American music publishers.

"For truly inspired musicians metronome figures seem superfluous. I have known many a good musician who would take the tempi of the different movements of a Beethoven sonata, for example, before consulting the metronome figures, as given by Moscheles, who, as a contemporary of Beethoven and by tradition knew the master's intentions, at exactly the same rate as indicated by the metronome figures."

NELLA BERGEN,
Soprano.

The first of the four Richter concerts of the coming season in London is fixed for May 23. The programmes of the series make a very good barometer of the exact condition of musical taste in London during this year of grace. Wagner is very slenderly represented by one overture at each concert; Beethoven's name occurs twice, as do those of Brahms and Tschaikowsky. Rimsky-Korsakoff is the vogue, and his "Symphonic Suite," upon subjects chosen from the "Arabian Nights," will be performed at the first concert. It deals with the moving adventures of Sindbad, the Old Man of the Sea, the strange story of Prince Kalendar, and the shipwreck on the Loadstone Rock. The overture to Grillparzer's drama, "Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen," by Robert Fuchs, and Svendsen's "Carnival in Paris" are novelties at these concerts. The programmes do not include the name of one Southern composer. France, Italy, and Spain are nowhere, and for the moment musicians are all for the belt of Europe that joins the Swede to the Slav.

For the benefit of those who predicted that this would be an inactive musical season let it be recorded that in January there were forty-eight important public performances, in February forty-seven, and in the first three weeks of March twenty-nine. The last concert announced for the season is Josef Hofmann's recital at Carnegie Hall April 30. But if the promise is then good he may give another.

W. J. HENDERSON.

CONCERNING BREAKFASTS.

The breakfast appetite varies strangely. Some persons are content with a cup of coffee and a piece of toast; others make it the most determined meal of the day. Once it was formidable, indeed. In Sir John Hawkins's "History of Music" is quoted a sixteenth century manuscript belonging to the House of Northumberland, which gives the breakfast arrangements of the Percy family both for Lent and for flesh days; and, oh, how some of us have fallen away in trencher work! Here is the simple Northumbrian scheme: "Breakfast for my lord and lady during Lent—First, a loaf of bread in trenchers, two manchets, (a manchet was a small loaf of white bread;) a quart of beer, a quart of wine, two pieces of salt fish, six bacon'd herring, four white herring, or a dish of sprats. Breakfast for my Lord Percy and Master Thomas Percy: Item, half a loaf of household bread, a manchet, a bottle of beer, a dish of butter, and a piece of salt fish, a dish of sprats, or three white herring. Breakfast for the nursery for my Lady Margaret and Master Ingeram Percy: Item, a manchet, a quart of beer, (this for the nursery!) a dish of butter, a piece of salt fish, a dish of sprats, or three white herring."

At ordinary times my lord and lady fared thus: "First, a loaf of bread in trenchers, two manchets, a quart of beer, a quart of wine, half a chine of mutton, or else a chine of beef boiled." Lord Percy and Master Thomas Percy disposed of "half a loaf of household bread, a manchet, one bottle of beer, a cheeking, or else three mutton bones boiled," while to the thirsty nursery went "a manchet, one quart of beer, and three mutton bones boiled."—The Cornhill Magazine.

A Temperance Pledge.

From The Chicago Journal.

"Drink to me only with thine eyes,
And I will pledge with mine,"
Whereafter we at six may rise,
Nor ice our heads at nine.

Not So Bad as That.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Johnny, Johnny, are you smoking the nasty little things again? I thought you had sworn off!"

"No'm. I never swear. All I said was that I'd be doggoned if I ever smoked 'em again."

MARCH

1898

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

IT may be some sort of reminiscent satisfaction to certain pupils of Charles Eliot Norton who are scattered over this country to learn that Mr. Norton has not entirely severed his connection with Harvard University, but will continue his Dante course as formerly. He only surrenders his courses on the History of the Fine Arts. This is as it should be. Prof. Norton has toiled six hours a week for many years to make several hundred Harvard youths at a time comprehend that there are other things in life besides food, raiment, money getting, and extravagance, and that America by her eager development is prone to forget the significance of culture and refinement. He hesitated to "condition" a man in these courses, for he thought, with gentle conceit, that the pupil could not have listened to him without deriving at least a "pass mark's" worth of benefit. And he was right. These courses in the fine arts for that reason were popularly known in students' slang as "snaps." Nearly all could crawl through, but there must be many graduates who did so who to-day would give a good deal to be able to live their Harvard days over again if only to take advantage of the inestimable privilege of listening to Charles Eliot Norton. These lectures must have been trying to him; many times he must have found his toil as difficult and thought it as fruitless as the task of the Danaïdae.

With his Dante course it was different; here he practically had his pick of the best students—students who knew what he was capable of imparting to them. They made a congenial company, and always inspired the teacher to give the best there was in him. Close and enduring friendships were made over the pages of the "Divina Commedia."

Mr. Norton is probably the oldest professor at Harvard, though not the longest in service; he was a classmate of Prof. Child and Prof. Lane, and, although he may feel that he has not quite completed his mission, he is right to retire from lecturing to large masses of students in the full vigor of his intellectuality, while preserving for his own pleasure and until the very last his small class on the study of the Italian poet.

But Charles Eliot Norton has had a greater burden to bear than the labor of refining the promiscuous youth of Harvard. When a very young man he became the friend of some of the greatest men in literature. This circumstance has made people look at him over these great men's shoulders, as it were, and to see there only an indefinite figure, who appeared sometimes in the guise of a biographer or of a literary executor. In thinking of Mr. Norton one is too apt to recall what Carlyle, Ruskin, Lowell, Matthew Arnold, Emerson, Longfellow, and the rest said of him than to pause and contemplate what he himself has said and done. His own individuality has always been so overshadowed by the great men whose friend he was that even his gentle spirit must have sighed for independence and possessed a yearning to stand alone, unburdened by reflexive honors.

When James Anthony Froude angered the Carlyle family, Mr. Norton was asked to edit the letters of the dead historian and critic. He is the literary executor of James Russell Lowell and the chosen biographer of Dr. Holmes; and to Mr. Norton was intrusted the task of editing the speeches of George William Curtis. He is also the editor of Goethe. And to this is added the crushing fardel of what has been said of him. John Ruskin in his autobiography calls him "my second friend and only tutor." Sir Edwin Arnold said that he was "the only man whom I met in America who gave me keen intellectual enjoyment." Thomas Wentworth Higginson said: "He is perhaps the most cultivated man in America"; and William Dean Howells has written: "He is the only man I ever met who had developed by cultivation in the most perfect measure every original resource and talent and intellectual power." This is the sort of thing that Mr. Norton has been made to bear for over forty years, for, even in 1855, when he was twenty-seven years old, Longfellow wrote in his diary: "Gave a farewell breakfast to Charles Norton." And eight years later, when Longfellow was at work on his poetic translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia," the diary says: "Charles Norton tells me that in 1865 the six hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Dante is to be celebrated in Florence. He wants me to keep back my translation of the 'Divina Commedia' for that occasion." And in March, 1864, there was made this entry: "Finished Canto I. Norton came in and we had a long Dantesque talk."

It is no wonder that with this wonderful prestige sincere students should have regarded attendance at a lecture by Charles Eliot Norton as an inestimable privilege.

But freed from the shadows of the great names, and beyond the lecture room in Sever Hall, Mr. Norton did much which explains his unique literary sponsorship. He has written some things which belong to that class of literature defined by James Russell Lowell as "permanent." He was first, in a North American Review article of 1869, to draw attention to the beauties of FitzGerald's verse in his rendering of Omar Khayyâm. Later on Mr. Norton translated thirty-nine stanzas of the Rubáiyát, which are remarkable examples of limpid poetic prose and full of the atmosphere of Persian mystics. He has made a beautiful prose translation of Dante, rendered into English that is Biblical in diction, and full of the coloring and subtle phrasing that only a master of the two languages could have produced. In his "Church Building in the Middle Ages," he shows deep reverence for the legends of San Marco, and treats all traditions with a sweetness and tenderness of reflection rarely found in the works of a Protestant on Roman Catholic subjects. His style is exceedingly graceful, firm, and smooth; the supreme erudition, the perfect culture of the author impress themselves upon the reader without one taint of pedantry or jot of egotism.

Prof. Norton has also written from time to time on social problems, particularly where they bear upon our political institutions. In these writings he is always true to his ideals, and hence a strain of pessimism seems to permeate his lines. But its significance is rather a warning than a condemnation, rather just praise stayed than the annihilation of hope for better things. He fears that political corruption and zeal of money getting may blight the country before her civilization can develop to that which is truest and best, most beautiful and good.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

THE "CONSECRATED COBBLER."

When in the town of Serampore, not far from the City of Calcutta, a few months ago, I saw in a bookcase of the Baptist College of that place a most astounding monument to the perseverance and genius of one man, writes the Rev. Francis E. Clark in the March North American Review. There on a single shelf were piled high, one above another, no less than forty Bibles or portions of the Bible in as many different languages and dialects, all of them the work of the pioneer missionary of the nineteenth century, the Rev. William Carey, a name revered and honored in all Christian circles. He was the man whom Sydney Smith sneeringly called in his early days, when he wielded the shoemaker's awl and hammer, the "consecrated cobbler," but the "consecrated cobbler" became the greatest Sanskrit scholar of his time.

He became Professor of Sanskrit in the college at Fort Edward at a very large salary, all of which he devoted to missionary purposes, and, as I have said, left this monument of Bibles of his own translation behind him. Most of these are in use today, for no better translations have ever been made, and yet this was only a small portion of the self-denying labors of this missionary hero. No wonder that an eminent writer of the Ethnological Society of New York enthusiastically declares: "Missions enable the German in his closet to compare more than 200 languages; the unpronounceable syllables used by John Eliot, the monosyllables of China, the lordly Sanskrit and its modern associates, the smooth languages of the South Seas, the musical dialects of Africa, and the harsh gutturals of our own Indians." "But for the researches of our missionaries," says another, "the languages of further India," and he might add of most of the rest of the world, "would be a 'terra incognita.'"

MRS. HARRY WALLERSTEIN.

Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, elected President of the newly formed Woman's Legal Aid Society, is a graduate of the New York University and was one of the founders of the society. She is about thirty-five years old and was Miss Adelaide Olmstead of the Massachusetts family of that name. Much of her leisure since her marriage has been devoted to charitable work in connection with the societies of St. Patrick's Cathedral parish, and the Woman's Legal Aid Society, which had its inception there, is expected to attain National proportions under her guidance.

Its scheme is to protect the rights of women and to obtain for them legal recognition in States where they are not so well protected by the law as they are in New York. The cases of women who have been wronged by legal process will be carried at the society's expense to the courts of last resort, and the Legislatures of the different States are to be asked to accord to women equal property rights with men. The society has no interest in equal suffrage and will not interest itself in politics, except as may be deemed necessary to accomplish its avowed purpose. The officers are: Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, President; Mrs. Florence Folsom, Vice President, and Miss Mary Gladden, Secretary.

MRS. HARRY WALLERSTEIN,
Newly Elected President of the Woman's Legal Aid Society.

Major Avery D. Andrews,
The New Commander of Squadron A.

On Dangerous Ground.

From The Boston Transcript.

Flick—Call him a musician! Why, he doesn't know the difference between a nocturne and a symphony.

Flack—You don't mean it!

And they hurry to get away from one another. Each is terribly afraid that the other will ask, "By the way, what is the difference?"

A Cheerful Little Liar.

From The New York Weekly.

Mother—Johnny, you said you'd been to Sunday school.

Johnny (with a far-away look)—Yes'm.

Mother—How does it happen that your hands smell fishy?

Johnny—I—I carried home th' Sunday school paper, an'—an' th' outside page is all about Jonah an' th' whale.

THE DRAMA

Amelia Bingham.

AN irritable but anonymous "playgoer" complains, in one of those letters a newspaper writer on theatrical topics is always receiving from folks who want to correct his errors and teach him something, that no American actress when she plays an old woman's part is ever willing to "make-up" to look old and ugly. He remembers Marie Wilkins as La Frochard in "The Two Orphans," but explains that Mrs. Wilkins was English—that is to say, was born in England. He is aware of Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, but calls her an English actress, though she has been in this country nearly half a century and never spoke a word on the stage in England. The late Mrs. John Drew, who came here as a child, and that esteemed and still hale friend of our early youth, Mrs. W. G. Jones, he calls English actresses. As for Miss May Robson, who has lately been "making-up" to look unusually ugly, in "A Night Session" and "The Conquerors," this young man, (he must be as young as David Copperfield always was in the eyes of Littimer,) declares she is not usually cast for elderly parts; though what that declaration proves I do not know. If Marie Bates, who was so funny as the "cop and the ambulance" lady in "Chimmie Fadden," is of American origin, he thinks she is "the only exception one can readily recall."

Tut, tut! Was not Charlotte Cushman an American actress, and did she not make-up to look 150 years old in Meg Merrilies? The trouble in answering his argument from his own absurd point of view is that so few of our actresses who ever play old women were born in America. Presumably this droll "playgoer" calls Mr. Mansfield a Heligoland actor, and Miss Ada Rehan an Irish actress, though both are of the American stage, and no other. Yet I've seen Alice Fischer make-up to look old enough for an old woman's part, and Emma Sheridan's realistic portrayal of the miserly hag in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" is still vividly remembered by the few who saw that performance in Boston in the Spring in 1887. The late Mrs. D. P. Bowers was born in Stamford, Conn., yet she was as particular to make-up old and ugly, as Ursula in "Mereedes," for instance, as if she had been born in Stamford, Lincolnshire.

What our young friend is aiming at is Mabel Bert's youthful make-up in the character of Mrs. Faber in "The Master," which he seems to think is due to Miss Bert's vanity. As a matter of fact, when this "playgoer" sees more plays, and learns more of the theatrical business, he will more easily comprehend the reason of Mrs. Faber's smooth, fair face and youthful gowns. Meanwhile, he may be too obstinate to believe that the sentimental interest of the play is greatly strengthened by representing Mrs. Faber as a youngish, pretty woman, with whom all the "playgoers" of the masculine gender between the ages of ten and twenty can fall in love. Mr. Ogilvie's play is deficient in sentimental interest. The daughter's character is hazily sketched, and she is too long out of sight. Miss Bert helps to make the play popular, which is a very different thing from making a play natural and reasonable. But the combined genius of Bernhardt and Salvini could not make "The Master" natural and reasonable.

Alison Skipworth
Of the Lyceum Theatre Company.

Henry Miller in "The Master."

"Don Juan" has been a popular stage subject since Molière wrote his "Festin de la pierre," and Shadwell conveyed some of the Frenchman's wit to the English stage of the Restoration epoch in his own gross "Libertine." Pantomimes, operas, farces, and tragedies have grown out of the Don Juan theme. Echegaray has treated the subject from the point of view of modern pessimism and pathology in his "Son of Don Juan." Richard Mansfield, in a play which is extant, printed in choice English, and which reads very well, tried to make Don Juan a "sympathetic" and forgivable young hero. Haracourt's "Don Juan de Marana," lately produced at the Odéon, in Paris, presents another new view of the old subject. His play is thus described: "M. Haracourt gives us an old Don Juan, who is already repentant of his past crimes, and in the last act is to repent of them altogether, to the extent of entering a monastery. He is psychologically interesting, but scenically dull. In the first act Don Juan is presented to us in a picturesque setting of the Hispano-Mauresque order. His bad conduct has caused the daughters of the Commander to be expelled from the palace. Don Juan does not know which of the daughters he likes the better, Inès or Dolorès. Finally Dolorès is preferred, and Inès snatches away her lover's dagger and plunges it into her breast. Don Juan is horrified at the tragedy, and the first seeds of repentance are sown in his heart.

Gertrude Olliffe,
A Young English Actress of Good Promise.

This does not prevent him, however, from killing the Commander, who seeks to molest him and avenge his daughter's death.

"In the second act Don Juan's melancholy finds expression in spite of his gay surroundings. A Franciscan beggar shakes his conscience. Don Miguel, Inès's financé, has found Don Juan out and seeks to kill him. In the third act he enters a monastery, and Dolorès, mad with grief, also takes vows; but she repents of her decision, and to escape sets the convent on fire. In the end Dolorès, unable to tempt Don Juan away from his repentance, kills herself."

Well, I fancy we'll worry along with Mozart's setting of the Da Ponte libretto.

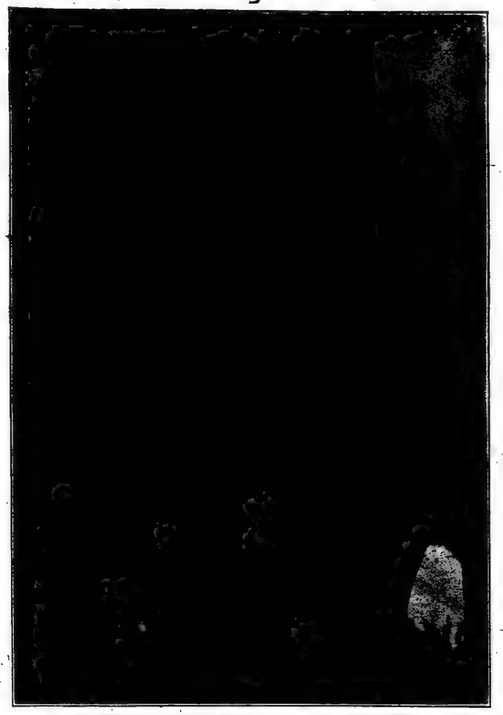

ELIZABETH ROBINS AS HEDDA GABLER.

"Hedda Gabler," in which Elizabeth Robins will make her début in her native land as an exponent of Ibsen this week, has been one of the most successful plays of the Scandinavian dramatist. It was first acted in Munich, early in February, 1891. About the same time it was produced in Berlin and other German cities. Edmund Gosse thus describes its first performance in Copenhagen, Feb. 25, 1891: "The part of Hedda was created by the admired and distinguished actress Mrs. Hennings, who threw herself with great enthusiasm into the rôle. She emphasized the pride of Hedda Gabler and her aesthetic disgust at the commonplace surroundings within which her marriage with Tesman had confined her. In the passages with Lovborg she admitted a slight strain of romantic enthusiasm into Hedda's attitude, and showed how this passion was fanned into jealous rage by the intervention of Mrs. Elvsted. She kept very close to the language of the original, and even braved criticism and the laughter of the house by employing those phrases which had evoked much criticism from the press. Her strength and conviction carried Mrs. Hennings over difficulties which were fatal to actresses taking the same part on other stages.

"Mr. Emil Poulsen was also greatly commended in the rôle of Lovborg, which is doubtless the most difficult in the play. Mr. Poulsen, as all know who are acquainted with the Danish stage, possesses a mask which was of great advantage to him. He was blamed only for uttering some of his phrases in too lamentable and lachrymose a style. Mr. Mantzius was excellent as Brack, especially when he held the house

AFTER THE WEDDING.
Scene in "Tess of the d'Urbervilles"—Act II.

breathless with the description to Hedda of Lovborg's death."

I have no excuse to offer for quoting this much of an old "dramatic criticism," except that it shows that a scholar as supposedly profound and an essayist as elegant as Mr. Gosse is scarcely less oracular and mystical than the professional dramatic critics themselves, when he invades their territory.

Miss Robins introduced "Hedda Gabler" to the English stage April 20, 1891, at the London Vaudeville Theatre. The cast included Miss Robins as Hedda, Marion Lea as Fru Elvsted, Arthur Elwood as Ejlert Lovborg, Henrietta Cowan as Miss Tesman, Charles Sugden as Brack, and Scott Buist as George. A few performances of this play were given in German in this city at the Amberg (now the Irving Place) Theatre, in the Winter of 1891-2. Anna Haverland was Hedda and Hugo Ranzenberg Lovborg.

Two pictures in these pages represent scenes in Lorimer Stoddard's "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," which Minnie Maddern Fiske will again present at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. The pictures are new, and exhibit Forrest Robinson in the rôle of Angel Clare instead of Edward Bell, and Mary Shaw as Marion. Frederic De Belleville is the new Alec. No date has been fixed for Mrs. Fiske's production of her Becky Sharp play, but she promises to act in two new pieces before her present engagement is finished, namely, "A Bit of Old Chelsea," in one act, by Mrs. Oscar Berringer, and a piece from the German, by Marguerite Merington.

Alison Skipworth, to continue in comment upon the likenesses of actors herewith published, has been a successful new member of Daniel Frohman's stock company this season. Her rôles have been slight but important, and both as the strange Mrs. Ware of "The Princess and the Butterfly" and the rustic serving maid in "The Tree of Knowledge," she has shown ability to depict character, and other good qualities, besides personal beauty, which counts for much. And, to conclude, Gertrude Olliffe is another English actress, as yet unknown here, who made her first success as the faithful wife of the unscrupulous hero in "The Rogue's Comedy" in London, when Olga Brandon, who first acted that rôle there, as well as here, was ill and out of the bill.

E. A. D.

A New Piece for the Kendals.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have a new play by Walter Frith, called "Not Wisely but Too Well," and dealing with the Scotch marriage law. Twenty-five years before the play begins, the Duke of Ayrshire, then a callow undergraduate at Cambridge, fell under the fascinations of a lady socially his inferior, and, as she believed, legally contracted himself to her during the month in Scotland which followed their flight. Separated almost immediately by his parents, the Duke loses sight of the woman he loved, and she lives only to secure the rights of her son who is afterward born.

When the curtain rises, this son is, unknown to his father—who is even unaware of his existence—resident as secretary in the Duke's house. A political marriage has just been arranged for his Grace, now a man of forty-five and the Premier of Great Britain, and the drama unfolds itself inevitably as the forsaken and silent woman sees surely slipping from her the chance of establishing what she conceives to be her rightful position as the wife of the Duke, and with it her son's claim to the heritage, of which he is yet ignorant.

The French Dramatists of the Hour.

To the group of French dramatists of the present hour, poets and satirists of these times, in which Henri Lavedan, Maurice Donnay, Edmond Rostand, and Albert Hermant are conspicuous, Alfred Capus, author of the new "Mariage Bourgeois," now at the Paris Gymnase, fairly belongs. This drama of the tyranny of money in modern social life and his "Rosine" place him on a level with the authors of "Catharine," "Les Transatlantiques," and "Cyrano de Bergerac." One of these days all these young men will belong to the French Academy, for they are legitimate heirs of Alexandre Dumas fils, of Meilhac, and of Sardou. M. Lavedan will probably get there first.

A New French "Shocker."

One of the French plays we are likely to see in translated form next season is Jules Mary's "La Pocharde," now drawing great crowds at the Ambigu Comique, Paris. The play is frank melodrama of the psychological description. The principal figure is that of a physician dowered with a penetrating intellect and highly original theories. To him it falls to elucidate an apparently insoluble mystery, and incidentally to clear various people suffering under suspicion of a crime. The drama was based upon a tragedy which occurred at Rouen, and was the subject of much newspaper comment only a year or two ago.

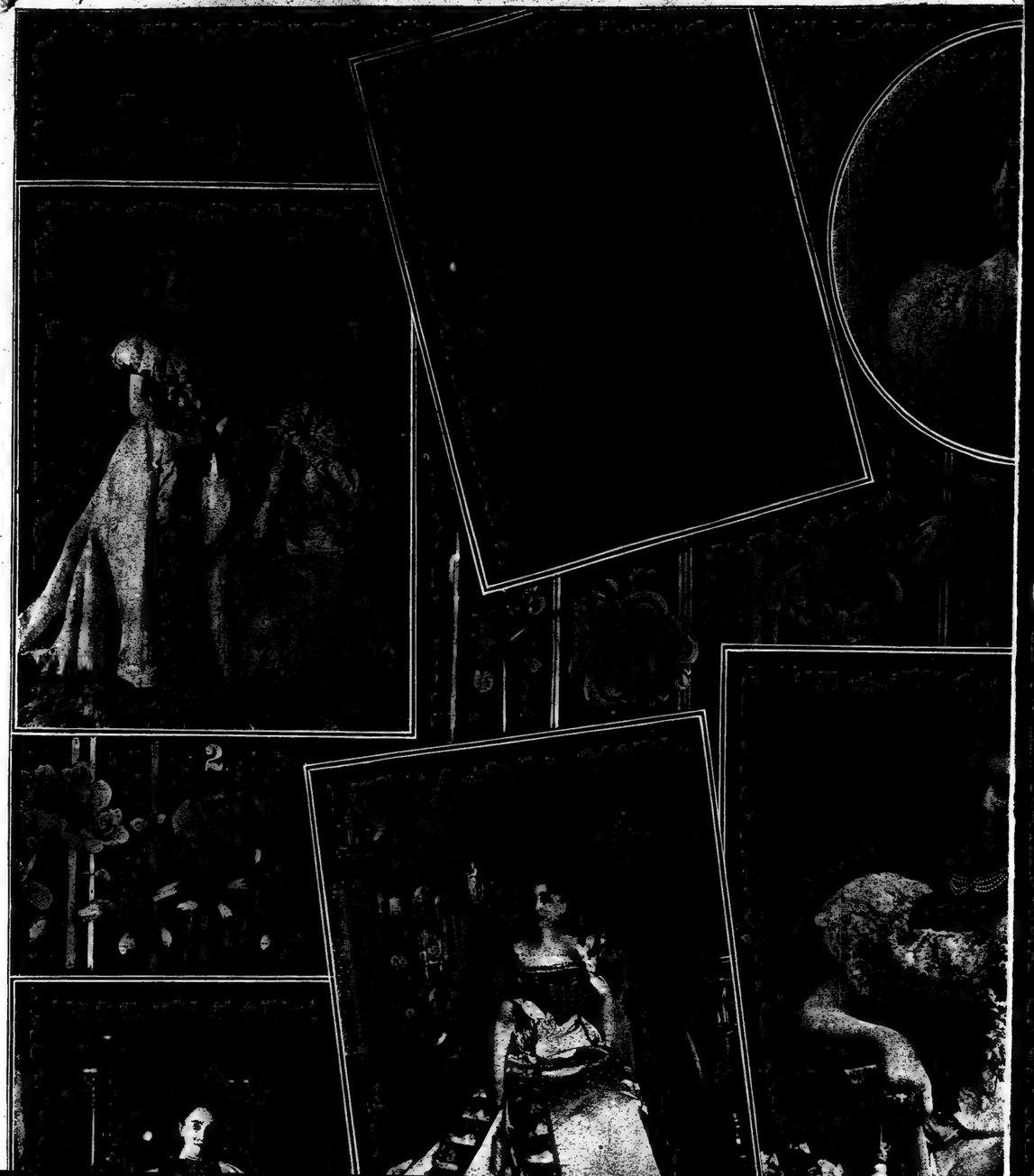

MA

From Photographs by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.

1.—Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, wife of the Vice President of the United States. 2.—Mrs. James A. Gary, wife of the Postmaster General. 3.—Mrs. John D. Long
6.—Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture. 7.—Mrs. J. W. Griggs, wife of the Attorney General. 8.—Mrs. Lyman J. Gage, wife of the Secr

MRS. HOBART, MRS. HANNA, Al

;, wife of the Secretary of the Navy. 4.—Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, wife of the Secretary of the Interior. 5.—Mrs. Russell A. Alger, wife of the Secretary of War.
etary of the Treasury. 9.—Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna, wife of the Senior Senator from Ohio. 10.—Mrs. John Sherman, wife of the Secretary of State.

ND THE LADIES OF THE CABINET.

MARCH

1898

Luther Laflin Kellogg,

President of the Colonial Club.

MAIN STAIRWAY, COLONIAL CLUB.

William E. Webb,

Vice President of the Colonial Club.

ures, crying babies, and other ills to which the male flesh may not be exactly heir, but is certainly subject.

But with woman's advancement, with the raising of her general status, many clubs came to realize that she deserved a place even in their sacred sphere, and it is now a common spectacle to see at the dinner table in many fashionable bodies the married man flaunting his marital treasures in the eyes of the confirmed and traditionally frowning bachelor.

One of the first clubs in this city to bring about this commendable state of affairs and to eliminate the "Femina, noli me tangere!" idea was the Colonial Club, formerly known as the Occident, the subject of this sketch. Although not organized with this particular and praiseworthy object in view, it formed no small consideration with the men ganization were Col. David S. Brown, Frederick M. Littlefield, Charles W. Drake, William D. Putney, and John Elderkin. Their main desire seems to have been to establish a home club in close proximity to their residences, nearly all of which were situated in the "rapid-transit" facilities offered by the several transportation companies.

The location of the club furnished its original name—the Occident—and under this denomination it was started with great hopes of success. With a small membership of from 150 to 200, it rented and occupied for insufficient to accommodate the new members that were constantly coming in, and it was determined to build a home in the immediate neighborhood. It seemed a gigantic undertaking at the time and evoked considerable discussion. This was early in 1890. The managers were extremely cautious, and, in order to obtain suitable and perfect plans for their work, prizes were offered to competing architects for designs best suited for the purpose. This resulted in a keen competition by many of the principal firms in the city, among them Lamb & Rich, Leopold Eidlitz, Burg & Clark, J. C. Cady & Co., R. S. Townsend, Henry F. Kilburn, Frederick F. Camp, Edward Kimball, and William Schickel, each of whom received $200.

The plans of Henry F. Kilburn were accepted, and it was under his supervision that the present clubhouse, at Seventy-second Street and the Boulevard was built and

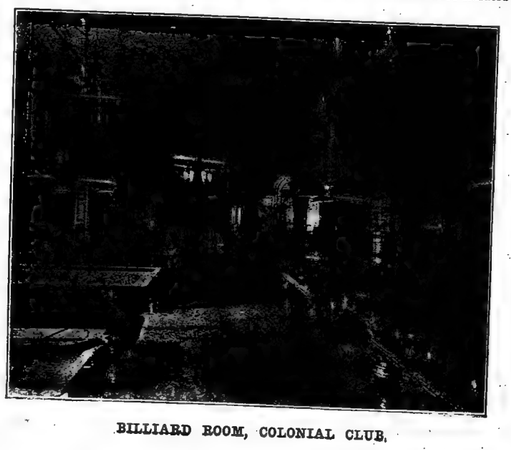

BILLIARD ROOM, COLONIAL CLUB.

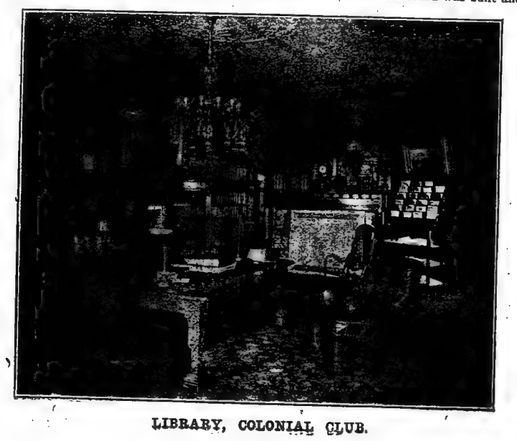

LIBRARY, COLONIAL CLUB.

SOUTH DINING ROOM, COLONIAL CLUB.

completed. He regards it as his masterpiece, and is of course a member of the club.

The clubhouse has a frontage on the Boulevard of 115 feet 3½ inches and extends 44 feet 11 inches on Seventy-second Street. The style of architecture is supposed to be Colonial, at least that is what it is called, and the writer vainly tried to find out what the appellation signifies. Up to the second story the material used is light limestone, and above that it consists of long, thin, white bricks, with terra-cotta trimmings. The main entrance is near the centre of the building on the Boulevard, and takes the form of a broad portal. It has on either side two polished marble columns, while over the doors are ideal heads carved in the same material.

At the third story is a broad balcony of marble, with wrought-iron railings, which extends the whole length of the Boulevard and the Seventy-second Street side. The fourth and top story, which latter is virtually the sixth, as there are two mezzanine floors, are composed entirely of terra cotta. The spaces between the windows on the top story are filled with elaborately molded terra-cotta panels, and the entire building is surmounted by a conspicuous and highly ornamented balustrade of the same material.

On the Seventy-second Street side is an entrance, intended exclusively for the use of ladies. It is inclosed in an open porch 28 feet long and 5 feet wide, with marble columns and balustrade and a marble balustrade above the whole.

So much for the exterior. The interior of the clubhouse, which has undergone only a few minor changes since its erection, is as cozy and comfortable in its appointments as even the most fastidious of loungers could desire. The furniture throughout is of the simple, solid, and substantial variety, not at all conspicuous, but withal tasteful and charmingly arranged, with due consideration for the blending of colors and suitability of environment.

The decorations everywhere are light and delicate in character. The rooms are well proportioned, with much variety in shape and pleasing color. Burlaps, with stenciled patterns applied, are frequently used as wall coverings, while some of the rooms are treated in embossed papers. An exceedingly interesting feature is the ingenious designing of the light fixtures, which in a number of the rooms are managed as a truss, with pendants and connecting rods, thus making a unit in effect, instead of the common individual distribution over the ceiling, so often conflicting with the desired spacing below. The mantelpieces throughout are of quiet and dignified treatment, though at the same time ornamental and handsome. The fireplaces are stacked with genuine hard-wood logs, which are frequently lighted—truly a relief from the encroaching use of gas for heating purposes.

Entering on the Boulevard side, one finds a vestibule some 8 by 12 feet, which leads into a lofty hall, in the centre of phies of the chase adorn the walls, while a large open hearth surmounted by an artistic mantel gives the little nook an extremely comfortable appearance.

Proceeding up the main stairway one is confronted at the very first landing by a beautiful Tiffany window typical of the club's sentiment. There is depicted Antony Van Corlear, jovial and self-contented, surrounded by laughing maidens, who fill his cup and flatter his bachelor vanity, while in the tablets on either side appears the tale as set forth in the "Knickerbocker's History":

"But it was a moving sight
To see ye buxom lassies
How they hung about ye Doughty
Antony Van Corlear;
For he was a jolly, rosy-faced,
Lusty bachelor,
Fond of his joke, and withal
A desperate rogue among ye women!"

The window is executed in beautiful lifelike colors, and at night, when the electric lights behind are turned on, the sight is truly pleasing.

A few steps further up and the concert hall, or ballroom, whichever one may choose to call it, is reached. The ornamentation in this room is composition work gilded on white ground, with silk hangings of red and white and yellow at the windows and on the walls. A magnificent candelabra hangs in the centre of the hall, and when lighted sheds a beautiful subdued light through the entire room. On the walls are a number of valuable foreign and domestic paintings by first-rate artists. Most of the pictures are of course loans made by members, though the club itself owns no inconsiderable number. The furniture, including a large assortment of settees, couches, vis-à-vis fauteuils, and divans, is upholstered in satin of subdued colors, while the rear of the stage is hung with a splendid piece of Persian tapestry. Looking down upon this room is a balcony with accommodations for about 200 spectators.

On the floor above are the main restaurant and the ladies' dining room. The former is beautifully ornamented with stucco floriations in pure white on white ground. Tables are arranged to seat four persons, with a large centre table for parties. The room reserved for the ladies is a symphony in buff and pale green, with several alcoves offering a quiet retreat.

The offices of the club, the meeting rooms, and the board room are on the next floor, and above them are the sleeping rooms for members and guests.

The entire building is perfectly heated and ventilated throughout by the Sturtevant blower system. An electric plant for lighting and a freezing machine for the refrigerators are also on the premises. The value of the building, independent of the furniture, is estimated at $750,000.

The completion of the building was celebrated with a banquet in November, 1892, on which occasion Chauncey M. Depew delivered the address.

Incidental to the club's social features, its members devote considerable attention to the collection of Colonial relics, and it boasts the possession of a number of these reminders of American pioneerdom, besides some literature of historical value.

During the past two years the club has enjoyed an unprecedented era of prosperity, due no less to the great energy displayed by the present administration than to the continuous increase in the population of the West End. Since the first of last April over 400 applications for membership have been received. In consequence the financial affairs of the club are in a more than gratifying condition, and its surplus, at fair valuations, is given at over $300,000.

Entertainments are of frequent occurrence, but the principal feature is the celebration each year of the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, when a grand banquet is given in honor of the occasion and patriotic speeches are delivered by men prominent in public and social life, who are invited for the occasion.

One of the most notable entertainments given by the club was that in honor of the Judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the First Department in recognition of the establishment of the court under the new Constitution of the State. Nearly all of the Justices were present, besides a large number of the Judges of the United States courts, and the memory of the notable scene witnessed on that occasion will long linger in the memories of those who were fortunate enough to be among the guests.

The art displays of the club form no small feature of the club's achievements and have proved more and more of a success with each successive year. Prizes are frequently offered for superior skill in billiards, pool, and bowling. Last Winter President Luther Laflin Kellogg inaugurated a prize, his own gift, for the best pool player in the club. This prize, called the President's Cup, consisted of a silver loving cup containing a picture of the clubhouse and beautifully ornamented. At the same time the Governors of the club gave to the best bowler in the club another prize, called the Governors' Cup, of about the same value. The winner of the pool cup was Roger A. Pryor, Jr., the son of Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court.

The present officers of the club are: President—Luther Laflin Kellogg; Vice President—William E. Webb; Treasurer—J. E. Leaycraft; Secretary—N. A. Shaw, Jr.; R. E. Dowling, Chairman of the House Committee; Frank Tilford, Chairman of the Finance Committee; William T. Evans, Chairman of the Art Committee, and Charles E. Hammond, Chairman of the Admission Committee.

The Trustees include the officers and Chairmen of the committees and George C. Clarke, Daniel O'Day, Charles W. Drake, Henry B. Platt, Frank W. Larom, Thomas H. Cullen, Thomas Dimond, Simeon Ford, Homer Locke, F. C. Denninny, Jr., Charles T. Wills, and F. W. Tarbell.

N. M. RODKINSON.

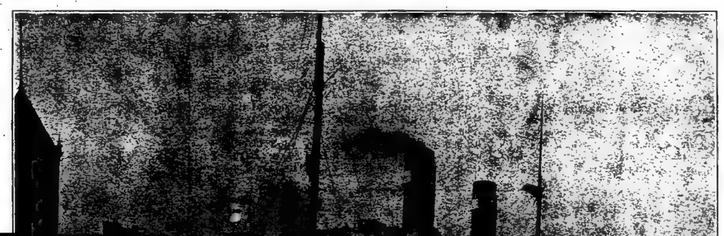

COLLEEN DHAS.

As I roamed out one morning,
The stars were in the sky;
But Chanticleer his warning
Had flung it low and high.
The little birds were talking,
The mountains yet were gray,
When Colleen Dhas came walking
At dawning of the day.

Her feet outvied the daisies,
Her hair outshone the sun;
Her beauty, like the Graces,
Did join all sweets in one.
Her eyes like twin stars married,
Her breath of new-mown hay;
A milking pail she carried
At dawning of the day.

Now, are you tender Hebe?
Or maybe Juno bright?
Your name it might be Phoebe,
That robs the sun of light.
Or are you lovely Venus
That close beside me stray?
With the milking pail between us
At dawning of the day.

Young man, she said, don't flatter.
Your glance is bold and free;
No stranger's praise will matter
To virtuous maids like me.
Pray go where you were going.
I take the other way;
And I hear my Crummy lowing
At dawning of the day.

Upon a bench of rushes
Alone I sat and heard
Her voice outsing the thrushes
And every wakening bird.
I heard the sweet milk spirting,
The hedge between us lay,
And I longed that we were courting
At dawning of the day.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

ANTICS OF ELECTRICITY.

The mention of electricity of a frisky behavior will suggest to most people some of its actions on the trolley, or about the street cars, or in connection with electric light wires, when it breaks loose—which are all of too dangerous a character to be amusing; noting not at all its pranks on their own desks, though no "live" wire be within a mile of them, writes George J. Varney in the March Lippincott's.

It does not always occur to our minds that electricity is playing a little trick when we take a sheet of writing paper from a pile and find it does not come alone, but drags along another sheet or more, "sticking closer than a brother."

Similar action of the immense sheets of book paper on a printing press in certain states of the atmosphere—when one is slid on to the form of type and has one or more others partially adhering to it for a moment, then taking flight away from the press to some dingy resting place—frequently keeps the pressmen in an uncomfortable state of fidgets.

Such action results from the attraction and repulsion of frictional electricity—the same kind that is produced by the chafing of the silk flaps against the rotating glass disk in the so-called "electrical machine."

An experiment with the same kind of electricity, which can easily be tried, is to apply gentle friction to a thin piece of cloth or paper; when, on bringing it near the wall of the apartment, it will be attracted thereby, and adhere to the surface—be it wood, plaster, or paper—for a brief time.

seats are provided for the onlookers.

In the centre of the room, to the right, is an alcove used as a café, a neat, quiet-looking affair arranged on the order of the traditional English tavern. A number of tro-

AMERICAN LINER "ST. PAUL" ARRIVING AT HER DOCK FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
One of the Vessels Available as an Auxiliary Cruiser.

THE DISBECKER COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

THE wealth of New York in fine easel paintings is shown again through the appearance for exhibition and sale at the American Art Galleries of the little collection belonging to Mr. Abraham Disbecker, one time Police Commissioner in the City of New York. Few people knew of this collection. From time to time a devoted committeeman, foraging for a loan view at the Union League, would remember that Mr. Disbecker had some fine pictures and descend upon him with a request for their exhibition. Some, but only a few, have appeared at loan exhibitions; the greater part have never been exhibited.

The gallery contains less than threescore paintings, with more genre and figure pieces than landscapes. French, Franco-Spanish, modern Dutch, and German pictures are included. A very realistic Anton Mauve is called "Shorn Sheep." The pastures lie to the left; to the right is a rickety old unpainted barn, into which the slim-legged sheep, shorn of their wool, are huddling, while a rude farm-maid with a bandage round her head lets them in. If it has not the grace that many of Mauve's pictures present it has more direct truth to nature, without thought of prettiness. Mr. Disbecker's specimen of Israels, reproduced here, has the low tones and pathetic touch common to many of the master's works. The scene is a poor woman's house lit by a broad, low casement; the old woman sits with her knitting in hand by a table which is placed directly before the window and watches her cat lap the milk from an earthen crock.

Although twilight reigns in the room the old woman, chairs, table, and cat are very distinct, because the eye soon accustoms itself to the gloom, just as in actual life. The pathetic note is implied rather than stated; it is poverty, but neither grinding nor dishonorable poverty, and an old age which does not lack venerableness.

Among the French pictures there are two by Julien Dupré, the "Harvesters' Lunch" and the "Brittany Peasant," good specimens of his work; a moonlight by A. Demont; a little Italian girl seated in half

LE PREMIER DEJEUNER——BY BERNE-BELLECOUR.

faelli and some other French painters employ; in one way very realistic, but in another quite the reverse. The realism consists in holding closely to the actual attitude, gait, dress of the model, without attempting to seize a beautiful or striking

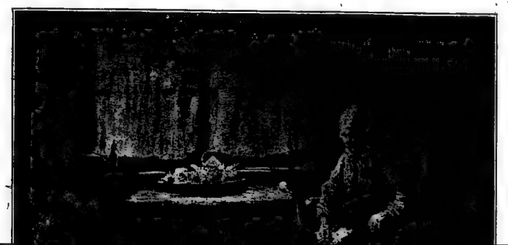

cious scenes from French farms, with distant herds of cattle and sheep and knots of peasants nearer the foreground. In "Les Patureaux" the group of two peasant girls gathering flowers is nicely introduced beside the quiet-flowing stream. Monchablon has a certain coldness when compared with the "Barbizon" painters of the older stock, but his work is very sober and genuine within his limitations. His pictures often seem to lack movement in the sky, as if he had not begun to study cloud effects like the Dutch painters of the past and present.

Speaking of the Barbizonians, Mr. Disbecker has a very peculiar little Diaz, which was painted for the composer Jacques Offenbach. At first glance one is apt to guess hastily that it is an old Dutch landscape or an English picture of Constable's time, made under the influence of the old Holland masters. Black rain clouds above, white "thunderheads" on the horizon beyond the woods, the exposed clay bank of a knoll to the right centre, and on the left a peasant in blouse riding away on a heavy-legged farm horse. The colors are very unlike those of the usual Diaz picture, being low and dark. There is much spirit and go to the brushwork.

Another little Barbizon example which came from one of the Seney sales is a "Plowing in the Morning," by Rousseau. Horses, plow, and peasant are in profile to the left centre. Directly in front in the distance, where a road opens from a fringe of Fontainebleau woods, a peasant woman's tiny figure gives a sparkle of color. The picture is a sketch, but to art lovers it has all that is necessary to a finished painting—freshness, action, and the still fine atmosphere of morning between foreground, and charmingly painted fringe of green trees of early Spring.

Of C. F. Daubigny, he has a good specimen, "On the Oise," remarkable for its fine cloud effects above the farther shore of the river. At the bank's edge are washerwomen at work. Much more remarkable, because

ZOUAVE BIVOUAC——BY A. DE NEUVILLE.

THE WOODCHOPPER——BY C. TROYON.

wrought in a style one seldom sees, is his example of Constant Troyon, a small upright called "The Woodchopper." It seems to belong to his early period, when at Sèvres. The colors are cool but definite; there is a style about it as far as possible from that seen in the big cattle piece, for instance, now on exhibition at the Durand-Ruel galleries. In the latter one sees how Troyon grew to love the painting of atmosphere, and paid less attention to the peopling of his picture with cattle and other natural accessories. For the beauty of the Durand-Ruel picture (a very large canvas, be it said,) lies in the rendering of the distance, which is veiled by an almost imperceptible suggestion of moisture in the air. Mr. Disbecker's painting is harder in that respect, but it more than makes up for this point in the charm of its color, the firm blocking of the woodchopper's figure, of the trees and sawn and split logs, the powerful effects of light and shade. The sky and distance are of the same piece—sweet, strong in color, though not touched with atmospheric grace. It is a very valuable picture for its beauty, but it is also a picture for a museum which possesses examples of Troyon of the later period, such as that sold recently from the W. H. Fuller gallery, and of the still later period represented by the big Durand-Ruel cattle piece. No cattle or sheep are visible in the Disbecker specimen. The woodchopper has his axe high in air, with edge turned away from the block of wood he is about to strike. It is also peculiar in the fact that the uplifted axe does not disturb the scene; the action represents the moment of rest when the woodchopper poises his axe; hence there is no uncomfortable feeling of motion arrested to worry the observer. This has never been exhibited here; it is the star picture of the Disbecker gallery.

The figure pieces are many. Here is an A. de Neuville, representing a bivouac of zouaves, the foreground held by a surly looking sentinel at ease with his musket grounded; the middle distance by a brace of officers talking over their cigarettes as they stand, and the background containing men huddled about fires. There is snow on the ground. Another military picture shown in the illustration is "Le Premier Déjeuner," by Berne-Bellecour. Two soldiers lie on the ground at some distance from their tents, which are pitched at the outskirts of a town. A standing soldier is eating, and looks down at a dog, which is taking great interest in the fact that breakfast, though of a very informal sort, is going on.

A third military picture is by Maurice Leloir; it is an evocation of a scene at a fair in the days of Napoleon. A gaunt cavalryman in a red uniform and tall hat is drinking at a booth served by a neat maid, who is in the act of filling his glass. He has bought or won in a raffle a large white rabbit, which he carries by its long ears; at the same time his arms are full of a green jug and a parcel of cakes. In the background are the booths and visitors of the "French Fair." The canvas is signed and dated 1877.

A characteristic Isabey is a shore scene with an old brown-roofed house to the left rear and the centre occupied by a fishing lugger in process of building on the stocks. To the right is a lively blue sea like the Mediterranean, which dashes in long lines of foam on the promontory where the unfinished lugger lies and on the curving beach in the foreground. Here fishermen are hauling up on the sands a rowboat.

"The New Coat," or "The Village Tailor," is a humorous scene from the past century by Grison. The old tailor and his wife are comedy bits; the little boy looks as thoroughly miserable as little boys do when being fitted for clothes; the parents on the right look critically on.

Raymundo de Madrazo is seen in several pictures from his best period, notably in "Coco," or "Dignity and Impudence," a little upright with a pure white cockatoo on its stand and two or three mice running about its foot to pick up bits of food which the cockatoo has let fall. The feathers of the bird, the pelts of the mice, are painted with surprising brilliancy. It is a picture painted in a happy moment, with great conscientiousness and with a spirited brush. The "Spanish Dance" figured here has the merit of reality; it is noticeable that it is not the pretty young woman who is the dancer, but the swarthy elderly lady, whose years may have taken from the freshness of her complexion and the curve of her cheeks, but have doubtless brought with them that knowledge how to express emotions in the dance which we find in the stagework of elderly divinities of the boards.

The collection boasts of a Boldini, "On the Seine at Bougival," belonging to the seventies, containing villa, bateaux mouches, and canotiers, and a Pasini, "Market Scene at Constantinople," a brilliant Oriental scene, with groups of Eastern men, and one black dog curled up asleep on the right in front. There is also a small German contingent in the collection; for example, an ideal head called "Marguerite," by the Munich painter Gabriel Max, here reproduced,

MARGUERITE——BY GABRIEL MAX.

and a little German interior with children in peasant costume by Gustav Richter. It is called "The Copybook." The elderly woman and the handful of children crowding round the book are in bright, short-skirted peasant dresses; the lady is a hausfrau in a green dress, belonging to the middle class of country folk. Bright colors and rather coarse painting are seen here. The Gretchen of Gabriel Max, on the other hand, has a touch of the old German sentiment, with its far-away look in the eyes, its long, blonde hair, and one pale red rose. By Ferdinand Wagner is "The Prayer by the Wayside Shrine," a brunette beauty, somewhat self-conscious as she kneels in an elegant attitude before a wayside crucifix.

Two landscapes by Americans should not be forgot. One is a richly colored village street by George Inness, remarkable for the big elm tree to the left of the road, which latter is enlivened by a flock of sheep and driver. The other is by J. Francis Murphy—a landscape not without merit.

Among the finest in the gallery is a picture by Charles Jacque called "The Hot Summer Day." Sheep feed near the foot of a clump of ancient oaks. To the right, in the shade of the trees, sprawls the shepherd on his back, while his dog is also enjoying a siesta. Not of very great size, this Jacque takes high rank for the beauty of the work on old tree trunks and foliage; the sheep are naturally of more than usual excellence. It might be said, however, that the later comers in French art have been able to express better than Charles Jacque the effect of great heat; in this picture it is the attitude of the shepherd rather than the subtler study of sunlight upon which the picture relies to carry out its name. Very likely the painter is not responsible for a title which places so onerous a demand that great heat should be at once evident in the scene. A smaller picture with ewe and lamb is also by Charles Jacque.

Mr. Disbecker was born in Albany and is a graduate of the College of the City of New York. His name figured rather prominently in city politics some twenty years ago. He was appointed a Police Commissioner by Mayor Havemeyer, and by a bill which he introduced in the Legislature he established The City Record. He has taken some interest in the city schools and has a liking for music and the fine arts. The sale takes place owing to the breaking up of his family on the death of his wife. His collection shows that he has bought with discrimination a number of excellent specimens of the French and Franco-Spanish schools.

CHARLES DE KAY.

DREAMLAND ITALY.

It will be so; I shall not see
Thy ripening vineyards, Italy,
Nor in a hoary olive wood
When Spring comes in a Southern flood
Gather the great sweet violets.
Yet still my heart sometimes forgets
That with gray skies and leafless trees
I pass my days—but rather sees
Parched hills and silvery woods and sky
Purple as Aphrodite's eye:
A land of fig tree and of vine,
The perfect cup, the godlike wine
Of olden dream and poesy,
Unseen beloved Italy!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

HOW TO ARRANGE A HOUSE.*

LIFE has become complicated in so many other ways that it is not strange if the decoration of a house interior at present should be a problem that brings the boldest to a stand. Formerly architects wrought in some one of several thoroughly conventional styles, either Gothic (what amazing things have not been dubbed Gothic!) or Elizabethan or Queen Anne or Empire or Colonial. They had merely to consult some well-thumbed authority, and after the correct and conventional interior was ready, furnish and decorate that interior in the conventional and correct way.

But that is all changed now. People are no longer possessed with the idea that because the Brown-Jones Robinsons have a house of a certain kind with the decorations which are supposed to fit, therefore they must have one like it in every respect. The clients of to-day expect of their architects something quite different from the house of their friends the Brown-Jones Robinsons. With the growth of luxury and the spread of taste for bric-à-brac and art, the devil of originality has entered people's minds and rides them like a night hag—or, rather, rides the architect who is expected to be original.

Complicated lives demand complicated houses and interiors. Some people have actually reached the pass that a drawing room wall thickly covered with second-rate pictures does not impose on them and a clutter of tables crammed with a worse clutter of cheap figurines and silver trinkets is not regarded as a sign of aestheticism. People are reasoning with their architects and trying to evolve something new. They no longer regard with awe the big houses in which a Japanese room succeeds a Persian antechamber and is followed by a Moorish boudoir and a French salon. People are thinking over architecture and decoration. And because they are thinking such books as this one are apt to meet an appreciative public at least of reasonable size. The great majority of houses, however, are still turned over to common decorators who furnish and decorate with little consideration of the style of the architecture and may even heap up senseless "decorations" that directly violate the essence of the style.

As a result of a division of labor between architect and decorator house decoration has ceased to be a branch of architecture remark these authors. "The upholsterer cannot be expected to have the preliminary training necessary for architectural work, and it is inevitable that in his hands form should be sacrificed to color and composition to detail. In his ignorance of the legitimate means of producing certain effects, he is driven to all manner of expedients, the result of which is a piling up of heterogeneous ornament, a multiplication of incongruous effects; and lacking, as he does, a definite first conception, his work becomes so involved that it seems impossible for him to make an end."

The modern "decorator" applies ornament superficially, seeking to astonish one by the eccentricity of the work or costliness of the materials; but such was not the way of the old architects who designed interiors to suit the building decorated. The present work therefore draws largely on famous buildings of past centuries in Italy, France, and England for examples and in the text dwells upon the architectural side of the work of the old decorators. "The effects that they aimed at having been based mainly on the due adjustments of parts, it has been impossible to explain their methods without assuming their standpoint—that of architectural proportion."

Not only the text but the plates of this work refer to grand edifices in Europe which are not exactly models for dwellings and residences on this side of the Atlantic. But the authors point out that while such buildings have some very highly decorated gala apartments, they also possess living rooms and suites admirably simple, yet worthy of study and imitation. Moreover they say with perfect truth that the course of history in architecture shows that the interior suitable for the aristocrat of one age became the interior used by the burgher of the next. "When the rich man demands good architecture, his neighbors will get it too. The vulgarity of current decoration has its source in the indifference of the wealthy to architectural fitness. Every good molding, every carefully studied detail, exacted by those who can afford to indulge their taste, will in time find its way to the carpenter-built cottage. Once the right precedent is established, it costs less to follow than to oppose it."

Many who have not studied furniture will become for the first time aware, when reading this book, how much art goes to the making of beautiful chairs, tables, beds, clothes presses. From the fifty-six plates seven have been chosen in order to give some idea of the scope of the work; there are reproduced here a carved door at Versailles, a mantelpiece in the Duke's palace at Urbino, an antechamber in the Villa Cambiaso, Genoa, a staircase in the City Hall at Nancy, a door and panel painted in the Chinese porcelain style at Chantilly, a corner of Louis XVI.'s library at Versailles, and a bathroom in the Pitti Palace at Florence decorated by Cacialli in the last century. These are in a way representative, but the entire fifty-six plates are, of course, merely the faintest echo of that wealth of examples which can be drawn upon to instance what should be the principle in decorating rooms of a given kind.

The literature of decoration is an immense one, largely, if not chiefly, compiled in French, but also greatly swelled by English, German, and Italian books; the authors have drawn freely from these, but the greater number of instances are taken from Italian and French examples made since the classic revival in architecture, as the most suitable to modern needs.

After a chapter on the need of following tradition in architecture, in which the advance in matters of decoration as well as external architecture in the United States is acknowledged, a second chapter is devoted to rooms in general, and in a third the authors come to the walls of rooms, starting out with the dictum: "Proportion is the good breeding of architecture," soon followed by another: "Symmetry is the sanity of decoration." Here a strong protest is entered against the Anglo-Saxon's fad for irregularity; the tall dado, out of all proportion to the room, is severely dealt with. Wall papers and chints hangings are scorned and the use of stucco is defended; pictures should not be hung from nails or molding, but fastened flat against the wall, their frames acting a part in the architectural arrangement of the room.

In the chapter on doors, the sliding door is reprobated, and the concealed door, so common in France and Italy, accepted as a thing that has its good use at times. In that on windows, it is counseled that the top be as near the ceiling as possible, on account of light and ventilation. Those on fireplaces and ceilings and floors contain much sensible reasoning and not a few conclusions which will find little favor because too sweeping. Entrance and vestibule, hall and stairs, are considered in turn, and then the various rooms of a well-appointed house—drawing, dining, morning room, boudoir, hall and music room, gallery and saloon, library, smoking room and "den," bedrooms, schoolroom, and nurseries. A final chapter treats of bric-à-brac in a cursory way.

Necessarily there is much hasty reasoning in a book that traverses so large a field, and there is often a tendency to enlarge on comparatively unimportant matters. But, on the whole, the treatise has kept the sense of proportion very well. An attempt to draw the big lines is found in the following words: "The supreme excellence is simplicity. Moderation, fitness, relevance—these are the qualities that give permanence to the work of the great architects. There is a sense in which works of art may be said to endure by virtue of that which is left out of them, and it is this 'tact of omission' that characterises the master-hand. There is no absolute perfection; there is no communicable ideal; but much that is empiric, much that is confused and extravagant, will give way before the application of principles based on common sense and regulated by the laws of harmony and proportion."

The volume reflects much credit on Mrs. Edith Wharton and Mr. Codman; it is to be warmly recommended to people who are about to finish their homes. Practicing architects will find in it, if not a wealth of ideas with which they are unfamiliar, at least many reminders of the principles underlying good decoration.

CHARLES DE KAY.

*THE DECORATION OF HOUSES. By Edith Wharton and Ogden Codman, Jr. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1897.

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LIBRARY OF LOUIS XVI., PALACE OF VERSAILLES.
(Louis XV. Writing Table with Bust.)

READING AT BREAKFAST.

Reading at breakfast is fatal to sociability. In breakfasting alone it is permissible, but not in company. Leigh Hunt wrote in The Indicator: "When we lived alone we could not help reading at meals, and it is certainly a delicious thing to resume an entertaining book at a particularly interesting passage, with a hot cup of tea at one's elbow, and a piece of buttered toast in one's hand. The first look at the page, accompanied by a co-existent bite of the toast, comes under the head of intensities." A book at breakfast is no compliment to the cook, but a newspaper is an insult. On the other hand, a newspaper at breakfast is a benefit to the doctor, for it is when one is put off one's guard by the struggle with the folds and the search for items of interest that the way is made easy for the approach of dyspepsia.

In the old days of The Spectator and Tat-

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STAIRCASE OF THE HOTEL DE VILLE, NANCY.
Louis XV. Period. Built by Here de Corny; Stair-rail by Jean Lamour.

ler, when papers were of a reasonable size and reposeful to boot, they did no harm. Now—well, now the largest circulation in the world may produce the poorest digestion. It has been remarked (by a collector) that the only literature suitable at breakfast is booksellers' catalogues, but since catalogues lead always to telegrams or envy, this is doubtful. The line should probably be drawn at private letters.—The Cornhill Magazine.

DUTCH IN NEW YORK.

More than half a century ago John F. Watson published some "Historic Tales of the Olden Time," in which he narrated many incidents revealing the customs of the early Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam. The well-to-do Dutch families constituted the fashionable people of this city early in the eighteenth century, and their manner of living is thus described: A man in easy circumstances following the true Dutch ton, had all of his family at breakfast at daylight, all the year round. Before breakfast he always smoked his pipe. His family dined exactly at 12, at which time the kettle was invariably hung on the fire for tea, which was Bohea, and always punctually served at 3 o'clock. Then the old folks went abroad visiting their relatives, changing the families every night in succession, over and over again all the year round. The refreshments at each house on these occasions were expected as a matter of course to consist of chocolate and soft waffles. Afterward when green tea came in as a new luxury, loaf sugar also came with it. This was broken in lumps and laid severally by each cup, and was nibbled or bitten as needed.

It was common in families then to clean their own chimneys without the aid of hired sweeps, and all tradesmen were accustomed to saw their own wood for fuel. No man in middling circumstances in life ever scrupled to carry home his own hundred-weight of meal from the market; it would have been his shame to avoid it. The families invariably occupied the broad and comfortable stoops in the evenings, and you could see here and there an old burgher with his long pipe, fuming away his cares, and ready on every occasion to offer another pipe for the use of any passing friend who would sit down and join him. The Dutch kept five great festivals in the year viz.: Kerstydt, (Christmas;) Nieuw Jar, (New Year;) Paas, (the Passover;) Pinkster, (Whitsuntide,) and Santa Claas, (Saint Nicholas, or Christ Kinkle Day.)

The following regulation of 1675 will serve to indicate the state of insecurity in which our ancestors lived at that time, and their apprehension of Indian hostility: "The city gates are ordered to be closed every night at 9 o'clock, and to be opened at daylight. The citizens in general are to serve their time as watchmen, or be fined. No cursing or swearing shall be used by them." The Dutch carmen of the city at that period numbered about twenty, and a regulation was made by the Council ordering them to draw an ordinary load for sixpence and no more, and to remove weekly from the city the dirt of the streets at threepence a load. The latter part of this regulation aroused a small rebellion, but the angry Dutchmen were finally compelled to submit.

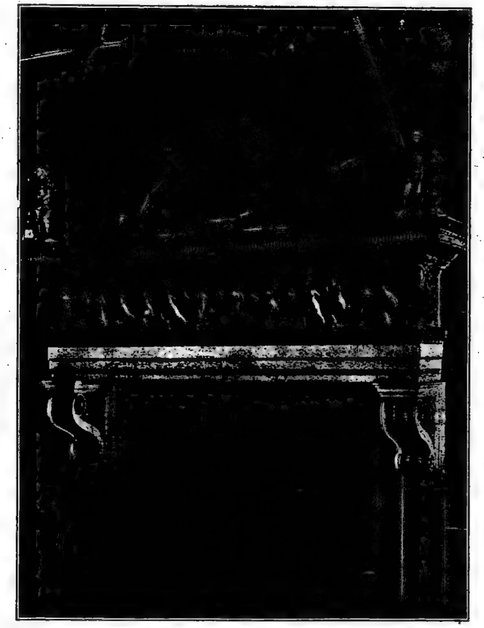

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MANTELPIECE IN DUCAL PALACE, URBINO.
XV. Century. (Transition Between Gothic and Renaissance.)

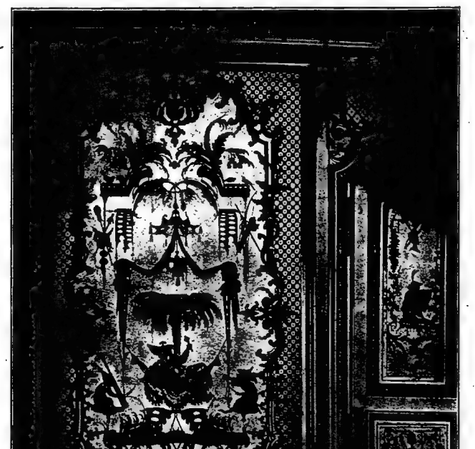

MARCH.

The air is stirring with a trouble sweet,
The brown earth feels her seeds grow burdensome;
New grass strains upward dreaming of the heat
Of April rain and cowslip gatherers' feet;
The air is stirring with a trouble sweet.

The brown earth feels her seeds grow burdensome,
She breathes the breath of roses and the feet
Vague scent of lilies that have yet to come:
The air is stirring with a trouble sweet
And the birds think of songs though they are dumb. —Pall Mall Gazette.

Not the Best Shot.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

He—They say Walter is the best shot in the country.

She—Well, I don't believe it. He kissed me in the dark, the other night, on the nose.

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CARVED DOOR, PALACE OF VERSAILLES.
Louis XV. Period. (Showing Painted Over-Door.)

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PAINTED WALL-PANEL AND DOOR, CHATEAU OF CHANTILLY.
Louis XV. (Example of Chinoiserie Decoration.)

MARCH

1898

SINGING UP THE SCALE.
Teacher—What's after do, Johnnie?
Johnnie—Pa says the tax collector is after the dough.

"SWEETS FOR THE SWEET."

From The Express Gazette.

He shipped of bon-bons quite a peck—
Did lovelorn Billy Doo—
To a wee "mamselle" in far Quebec
Named Polly Francais Voo.

The export invoice certified
The box contained but candy;
About its worth of course he lied
(The Bible wasn't handy.)

That was not all that Billy did—
And a thousand pities this is!
He scribbled on the box's lid,
"One million yum-yum kisses!"

The agent at the frontier town
Informed him three days after
That o'er his shipment Bull & Son
Were paralyzed with laughter.

The agent also emphasized—
And this made Billy wonder—
That after being paralyzed
They kicked like cyclone thunder:

"They fail to understand at all
The sort of reciprocity
Established 'twixt yourself and Poll,
By which, with such 'audahcity,'

"You thus attempt to smuggle through
Your countless osculations
Without the slightest reference to
The customs laws of nations.

"Unless your invoice you amend,
To fit that box-lid 'jolly,'
I'm very much afraid, my friend,
'Twill never reach your Polly."

Then rose the wrath of Billy Doo,
And by Olympus swore he
The I X L Express he'd sue
For damages—and glory.

The trial lasted twenty days,
But interest never dwindled,
His lawyers told in twenty ways
How Billy had been swindled.

With pathos past what pen can do,
They pictured Polly weeping;
All candyless and kissless, too,
Her lonely vigil keeping.

The Judge at last, all quibbling past,
Declared he'd like to teach 'em,
But Bull & Son the wrong had done,
And judgments wouldn't reach 'em.

Yet the jury's verdict, strange to tell,
Gave William Doo one penny,
And saddled on the I X L
The costs of court—"if any!"

"We 'specs, you see, poor Billy's broke,"
The foreman said; "and by all
Precedents the moneyed folk
Should squar' the costs o' trial!"

—JOHN W. BARR.

Cincinnati, March, 1898.

The Spiketown Express.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Mr. Clugston," said the attorney for the plaintiff, "you were standing near the crossing when the train struck my client, the complainant in this case, were you not?"

"I was."

"I will ask you to state, Mr. Clugston, how fast the train was going at the time."

"I refuse to answer," replied the editor of The Spiketown Blizzard, firmly and with dignity, "on the ground that it might cost me my annual pass on the railroad."

Family Repartee.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Mr. Willikins—After all, civilization has its drawbacks. People in the savage state seldom get sick.

Mrs. Willikins (sweetly)—I wonder if that's why you are so healthy?

Two Up-to-Date Young Men.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Fweddy—The papers seem to be full of headlines about Zola. What's he been doing?

"He's a Frenchman that's written a book. I think they're trying him for heresy."

Synonymous.

From The Chicago News.

"Are you giving me straight goods?" asked the young New Yorker.

"The fabric is unbiased," replied the Boston maid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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looks well if her hair is becomingly arranged. Your Coiffure requires as much attention as your hat or gown.

Do you wish to see an extremely beautiful Coiffure? Then call at our store and examine our latest creation. You will admire its simplicity and elegance. All we do is to coil one of our

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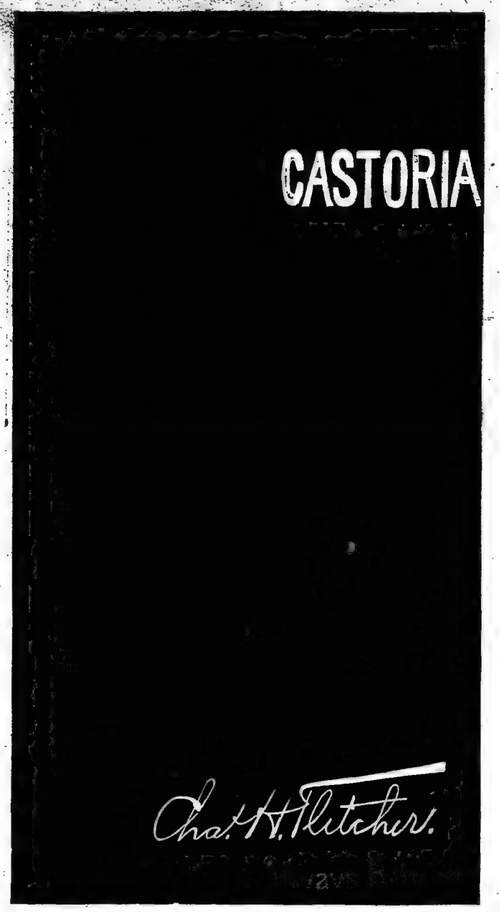

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.
Threatening; showers; warmer; winds southerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,042. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.03; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 38c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—China's leases of Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan and the railway concession to Russia were signed yesterday, and Russia will take possession of Port Arthur to-day. China retains sovereign rights, but Russia is to take the forts and collect the customs. Mrs. Delia Tudor Parnell, the mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, died yesterday at her home in Avondale, County Wicklow, Ireland, as the result of burns received Saturday.

The Washington view of the Cuban situation yesterday was that the outlook for a peaceful settlement with Spain had brightened somewhat. This view was based on a reported communication from Madrid, setting forth a desire for an armistice in Cuba for the purpose of arranging an agreement with the insurgents. No official confirmation of this report was obtained, but official denial was given to another report, that Spain had proposed a measure of more liberal autonomy. Activity in the War and Navy Departments continued yesterday. Commodore Schley will take command of the flying squadron to-day. United States Minister Woodford, in a statement published in Madrid, declares that, under the direction of the President, he is endeavoring to preserve peace. It is learned, however, that he has presented an official note to the Spanish Government declaring that the President is about to act with reference to Cuba. The Spanish Government is endeavoring to secure the intervention of other European powers, and it is said that Russia may act as mediator. The London press is of the opinion that war can hardly be avoided, and the comments of the papers upon the situation are friendly to the United States—Pages 1, 2, and 3.

Page 1.

A Chicago man, who proposed to start a pool on the weather April 20, has been informed by the Post Office Department that his scheme would violate the lottery law.

The report of the Maine Court of Inquiry contains eight findings. It finds the Maine was blown up by a mine, which caused two of the ship's magazines to explode. Responsibility for the disaster is not fixed, but Capt. Sigsbee and his fellow-officers are completely exonerated from blame.

Page 2.

Interesting experiments in night signaling by means of kites are being made at Bayonne, N. J.

The Government has offered the engineer officers of the steamship St. Paul places in the navy with good pay.

There was a big patriotic demonstration last night at the benefit for the Maine Monument Fund in the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn.

The Holland submarine torpedo boat was tested successfully again yesterday and a satisfactory trial with an aerial torpedo was made.

The Texas went to the navy yard yesterday, where her repairs are to be rushed at top speed. All departments at the yard are working day and night.

Page 3.

Reference to the crisis in Cuban affairs was made in several pulpits yesterday.

A conference of high officers of the New Jersey National Guard was held in Trenton on Saturday, and reports were received that showed satisfactory work had been done in preparing for an emergency.

An organization has been started called the National Volunteer Reserve, the object of which is to form a great body of citizens throughout the country who will be ready to respond to the call of the Government at once in case of need. Gen. John Schofield has been chosen commander.

Page 4.

Dr. John Hall is confined to his home by illness resulting from worry over his recent troubles. His physician says his condition is not serious.

Preparations are in progress for the coming golf season. The Ardsley Club's annual women's championship tournament will be held in September. The Myopia Club has applied for the open championship. Entries for the intercollegiate championship tournament are being received. Chicago is anxious to play the Canadians.

Page 5.

Bridget McGillicuddy, a demented immigrant, was taken to Bellevue, after a hard fight with the officials. She will be deported.

Ex-Gov. Morton has written to Gen. F. C. McLewee that if he had known certain facts which he has since learned he would not have removed McLewee as Inspector General of the State.

Magistrate Pool, who evidently misunderstood a remark made by a lawyer, had the latter thrust out of Jefferson Market Court yesterday, but afterward sent for him to help the prisoner he had tried to defend.

The session of the State Legislature has been remarkable for the number and importance of the measures enacted in the interest of the street railroad companies. The supporters of the Nussbaum Bankruptcy bill are hopeful of its passage. The annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which will be transmitted to the Legislature to-night, advocates the adoption of a "curfew law" to keep boys and girls from the streets at night.

John Perhan of 344 Eighth Avenue was taken to the New York Hospital yesterday morning, suffering from a terrible gash in his throat and cuts on his wrists. He attempted to commit suicide on Saturday, it is supposed, but nothing was known about it till yesterday morning, when he walked into the kitchen of the house where he resided, told the servant that he had been assaulted, and asked her to send for an ambulance. He is not expected to live.

Page 7.

The old Clinton Produce Market, at Canal and West Streets, reopened this morning as a flower market.

John Simpkins, Representative in Congress from the Thirteenth Massachusetts District, died yesterday in Washington.

A man who registered as Kestor Germaine Haines committed suicide by shooting himself on Saturday night in a room at the Grand Union Hotel.

President John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company, after a trip through the West, declares that the prosperity of that section is unprecedented.

William Davis, who is under arrest at Troy, is believed to be one of the burglars concerned in the murder of George R. Blodgett at Schenectady last December.

Adonis Legendre, a house painter, was found ill and almost starved by neighbors in his room, in Seventh Avenue. He had eaten nothing for a week. He was taken to Bellevue.

The body of Mrs. Catherine White, mother of the divinity student who refused to help her in her distress, was buried yesterday at the expense of Coroner's Physician Donlin and Undertaker Smith. In the Twelfth Street Reformed Presbyterian Church yesterday the pastor, the Rev. J. D. Steele, spoke in defense of the student.

Page 8.

Magistrate Pool, under a curious misapprehension, discharged an excise prisoner yesterday, to the great amusement of everybody in Jefferson Market Court.

The woman arrested on Saturday in a Sixth Avenue dry goods store on the charge of shoplifting, and who gave her name as "Mrs. Mary Brown," was paroled by Magistrate Pool, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, in charge of her husband, "John Doe." She is said to be the wife of a Jersey City railroad Superintendent. The Magistrate inquired closely into the methods of the detectives in the store, and expressed the opinion that the Superintendent had overestimated his powers.

Page 10.

The Revs. Thomas R. Slicer and Russell N. Bellows spoke on "The Religion of To-day and the Religion of To-morrow."

Miss Emma Arnold, who has been an energetic worker in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, has entered the Catholic Church.

Prof. Felix Adler delivered a lecture before the Society for Ethical Culture, at Carnegie Music Hall, yesterday on "The Need of a New Type of Leaders."

The Young Men's Christian Association Library, formerly in the Twenty-third Street building, has been moved to the new structure in West Fifty-seventh Street, and will be thrown open to-day.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached in Brooklyn on "The Effect of Paul's Teaching on the Christian Thought of the World." He spoke of the retention of pagan and Jewish forms in our Christian theology.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday there was a lively discussion in connection with the Druggists' Shorter Day bill. The action of the Socialists in disturbing a meeting of shoemakers was denounced, and strong opinions were expressed about Socialists generally, and as to what ought to be done with them.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 3.

STORM IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Many Persons Reported Killed in Wrecked Buildings and Railroad Tracks Under Water.

SOUTH M'ALLISTER, I. T., March 27.—A terrific wind storm swept over the country between this place and Lehigh and Colgate last night. Four farmhouses were demolished and the occupants of three of them are reported to have been killed, among them being James Seafoam and his wife and three children.

Passengers arriving from Lehigh to-night say that in the country southeast of here the tornado did great damage, and that many are reported killed and injured. Physicians from various towns along the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad have been sent to the scene of the reported disaster. In the immediate vicinity of South McAllister considerable minor damage was done. A cloud bust near Summit, Durango County, washed out or submerged about 2,000 feet of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company's roadbed. A washout also is reported on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Road, near Galvin, twenty-one miles northwest. The "Katy" road is handling its freight and passenger traffic around the washout by detours over the Choctaw and Missouri Pacific Railroads.

THE MISSISSIPPI RISING.

Ohio River Falling, but Serious Trouble Feared Below.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 27.—Unless rain should come copiously and quickly the present freshet of the Ohio River will very soon pour its great flood into the Mississippi River. From Portsmouth up it is falling to-night. At Portsmouth it is rising slowly. At all points below to Cairo it is rising. Here at Cincinnati the current is unusually swift, which indicates that the access of water from tributaries below had diminished greatly and given free course to the piled-up waters above.

Reports from various parts of the Ohio Valley agree in announcing warm temperature, cloudy skies, and high winds, with only one instance of drizzling rain. In the low lands of Cincinnati nearly 1,000 houses are flooded from one to four feet. Some have been abandoned. In two-story houses families remain in the upper stories.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 27.—Since Friday until this evening the Mississippi River has been falling. To-day the gauge showed 23 feet 6 inches, and indications from above and points on the Missouri indicate fully 28 feet by to-morrow night, showing that a big volume of water is coming down.

The heavy rains of yesterday and to-day have swollen all the streams in Missouri and Illinois. The frequency of heavy rains is becoming a matter of alarm in the Mississippi Valley just north of St. Louis. Every avenue of drainage is full of water, the river is rapidly rising, and the prospects of a flood in the valley are threatening.

FANNY DAVENPORT MAY DIE.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The condition of Fanny Davenport to-night is such that her physicians think her chances are evenly balanced between life and death. Her relatives were informed by wire to-night that her condition was precarious.

She showed signs of sinking at 3 A. M. to-day, and Dr. MacMartin hastily called Drs. Patton and McArthur into consultation. She yielded to the influence of opiates at 6 P. M., and gave her medical attendants the first slender hope of her recovery.

Building Flooded by Liquid Glass.

MUNCIE, Ind., March 27.—One of the new tanks at Ball Brothers' fruit jar glass factory No. 2, burst to-night, and the 320 tons of molten glass flooded the brick floor, firing the building, which will be totally destroyed, entailing a loss of $60,000, with but $22,000 insurance. The building covers three acres of ground.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The Western storm is now central in Northeastern Wisconsin. The pressure is high on the Atlantic Coast, and over the Rocky Mountain districts. Heavy rains have fallen in the Central Mississippi Valley, and lighter rains throughout the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and eastward to New York. The weather is generally cloudy east of the Mississippi, except on the New England Coast and in Florida. It is nearly clear throughout the Rocky Mountain plateau and slope. The temperature has fallen sharply in the Southwest and in the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. It still remains cold, but the temperature has risen somewhat in the Northwest. East of the Mississippi it is warm, and the temperature has risen decidedly in the Middle Atlantic States and Upper Ohio Valley. The weather will remain cloudy and unsettled, with more or less rain in the North Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the central and eastern portions of the lake regions to-day. It will clear in the Central and Upper Mississippi and the Lower Ohio Valleys, with a decided fall in temperature amounting to a moderate cold wave. Continued fair and warm weather is indicated for the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and fair weather, with falling temperature, in the West Gulf States. The weather will be fair elsewhere west of the Mississippi, with rising temperature in the far Northwest. Unusually heavy rains have fallen in the Valley of the Illinois River and the adjacent portion of the Mississippi Valley, which will cause an additional rise in the Mississippi from St. Louis to Cairo. The Ohio continues rising from Cincinnati to the mouth, having attained a height of fifty-nine feet at Cincinnati. The danger line will probably be exceeded at Memphis during the coming week.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	30	43	48
6 A. M.	28	41	45
9 A. M.	31	42	48
12 M.	40	45	50
4 P. M.	39	46	52
6 P. M.	38	46	50
9 P. M.	35	45	49
12 P. M.	33	44	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48¾
Weather Bureau	44
Corresponding date 1897	34¼
Corresponding date for last twenty years	40

The maximum temperature was 47 degrees at 2:25 P. M., and the minimum 42 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100, and at 8 P. M. 96.

MRS. DELIA PARNELL DEAD

The Mother of the Former Irish Leader Expires from Burns Received Saturday.

OF DISTINGUISHED ANCESTRY

Her Mother a Member of the Famous Tudor Family and Her Father Admiral Stewart of the American Navy.

LONDON, March 27.—Mrs. Delia Tudor Parnell, daughter of the celebrated American naval officer, Rear Admiral Charles Stewart, and mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, died this evening at Avondale, Rathdrum, County Wicklow, Ireland, as the result of the burns received yesterday from the igniting of her clothing while she was sitting before a fire.

Mrs. Parnell was born in Boston of parents whose names are inseparably woven in the social and political history of this country. Her mother's maiden name was Delia Tudor. She came from the good old Revolutionary stock of Tudors, one of whom studied law with John Adams, became an eminent counselor, a Colonel in the army, Judge Advocate General, and whose elegant and spirited oration on the Boston massacre, delivered in 1779, fired the hearts of the people with intense patriotic ardor; and another of whom, William Tudor, the distinguished scholar and diplomatist, was the originator of the present Bunker Hill Monument, and projected and first edited The North American Review. Delia Tudor married Charles Stewart, afterward known as "Old Ironsides." In 1798 he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the American Navy. He was retired during President Lincoln's administration, after seventy years' service as an Admiral.

Delia Tudor Stewart (afterward Parnell) was the third child of Admiral Stewart. As a child, those who knew her say that she was remarkably beautiful. At an early age she developed an extraordinary taste for study. She acquired an intimate knowledge of mathematics, explored the wide domain of the sciences, mastered music, learned drawing and painting in oil and water colors, studied chemistry and astronomy, and in later years attained the rare accomplishment of speaking and writing fluently in all the modern languages of Europe, besides Latin and Greek.

While in Washington with her mother Miss Stewart met her future husband, John Henry Parnell, who was traveling with his cousin, Lord Powerscourt. The young Irish visitor was the grandson of the patriot who received from his countrymen, in return for his fidelity, the title of "incorruptible."

Miss Stewart was married to John Henry Parnell by Dr. Taylor, in old Grace Church, New York City, and immediately afterward sailed for Ireland, where she lived at the Parnell mansion, in Avondale, County Wicklow.

In the early days of the terrible Irish famine of 1845-7, Mrs. Parnell was absent from home for change of climate, but hastened to return in time to alleviate the sufferings of as many as possible. Mrs. Parnell's means for relieving distress were limited, and not only during the famine, but at all times, it required womanly ingenuity to make them spread over all or even a part of the numerous cases of urgent need that appealed to her humanity. Rarely, however, did she fail to render some assistance. When all her sources of relief seemed to be exhausted, she would convert the linings of her own garments into clothing for some suffering human beings, and resort to device after device to meet in some way their more immediate wants.

In later years she was in Dublin, residing there during the political excitement of 1867, when the Fenian organization sorely troubled the Government. It was then very "unfashionable" to like the Fenians. Mrs. Parnell thought nothing of that, but busied herself in lightening the burdens of their imprisonment and in pleading their claims for treatment less severe than that accorded them.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Parnell returned to America and took up her residence with her father in Bordentown, N. J. She was always active in the Irish cause, and gave much of her property to assist her son and the Irish Land League. Business reverses came to her, and in later years she had been reduced to comparative poverty.

In April of 1895 she was the victim of a savage assault, presumably by a tramp, from the effects of which she never entirely recovered. About two years ago Mrs. Parnell returned to the homestead of her husband's people at Avondale, and last May an appeal, signed by the Lord Mayor of Dublin and other influential friends of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, was issued in London in behalf of donations to a fund to assist her and other needy members of the family by freeing the Parnell estates at Avondale from debt. This was partially successful, and her immediate necessities were relieved, so that the remnant of her days was passed in comparative comfort.

Her famous son, Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish home rule leader, was born in 1846, and his disgrace in 1890, followed shortly by his death, affected her deeply. For some time after his death she remained under the hallucination that he still lived, a delusion which was shared by her daughter, Miss Anna Parnell, who, at the time of her brother's imprisonment, assumed the direction of the Land League.

Mrs. Parnell was the mother of five children—Charles Stewart, Henry Tudor, Fanny, Anna, and Theodosia.

A WEATHER POOL ILLEGAL.

Scheme of a Chicago Man Discountenanced in Washington.

CHICAGO, March 27.—A Chicago man conceived the idea of forming a pool on the state of the weather April 20. He proposed to sell tickets at $1 each and to award prizes running from $50 to $10,000. He wrote to the Post Office Department to find out if the mails would be closed against his scheme. Attorney Barrett for the Post Office Department at Washington wrote the opinion which has reached Chicago. The opinion says:

"Although the Weather Bureau, with improved appliances, forecasts with a certain degree of accuracy conditions of the weather for twenty-four hours in advance, yet for persons throughout the country to make such forecasts so far ahead as April 20 next would seem to be entirely a matter of chance.

"If operated through the mails this scheme would be held by this office to be a violation of the lottery law."

Amazon Hosiery Company's Troubles.

MUSKEGON, Mich., March 27.—The Amazon Hosiery Company has executed mortgages on its plant to Charles H. Hackley and Thomas Hume, trustees, to secure creditors to the amount of $180,000, and the Circuit Court has appointed George W. Powell of Chicago President of the company, and Thomas Munroe receivers for the concern. The company has been doing an immense business on a limited capital, and the suspension of credit by the company's Chicago bank has put it in a position where it is unable to pay its indebtedness.

Brothers Killed by a Street Car.

AKRON, Ohio, March 27.—George and Anthony Aldersmott, young sons of John Aldersmott, were killed by an electric street car last night. They were crossing the street with their arms about each other and stepped before the car. Their bodies were mangled horribly.

24 Hours of Solid Comfort
Can be had on either of the limited trains of the New York Central between New York and Chicago every day in the year. See time table in this paper.—Adv.

LONDON PRESS EXPECTS WAR.

The Times and The Standard Take Advanced Positions in Favor of the United States.

LONDON, March 28.—The Times, in an editorial, quoting the statement of its New York correspondent, George W. Smalley, that, "despite war talk the best opinion still holds to President McKinley and peace and the greatest danger is from a possible irresistible outburst of unreasoning, if generous, sentiment," says:

"This does not tend to lessen the chances of war, for, although such waves of sentiment not infrequently subside as rapidly as they rise, they may last long enough to lead, for good or evil, to irrevocable decisions."

The Times, proceeding to comment generally on the situation, expresses the opinion that war is inevitable if the United States "interferes" in Cuba, while the result is certain beforehand. It expresses gratification that Gen. Woodford has taken the "unusual and significant step of publishing an emphatic contradiction of the malicious rumors circulated by the Spanish yellow press, which represented him as adopting a provocative attitude."

The Times, after declaring that this statement should greatly assist the peace party in America, concludes its editorial as follows:

"While hoping that we may yet be spared the sad spectacle of a contest between two friendly nations, both bound to us by the ties of old friendship, if the worst comes, we should not forget, while maintaining the duties of neutrality toward both, that one of them is knitted to us yet more closely by ties of blood."

The Standard, editorially reviewing the whole situation, says:

"Unfortunately, there is such a profound distrust in the United States of the competence, if not the good faith, of the Spanish Government, that nothing but emancipation of Cuba is likely to satisfy American public opinion. The name of suzerainty might, perhaps, be retained, but nothing short of practical independence would be held satisfactory, and this is the view which commends itself to English, as well as American, judgment."

The Daily News, in an editorial justifying the attitude of the United States, says:

"America has no spite against Spain to gratify and no selfish interest to serve. It is all very well to call Senator Thurston a fanatic because he invokes the principles of the Christian religion against the cruelties of a Christian power. But he speaks of what he sees and his testimony is not contradicted.

"Spain is entitled to govern the Cubans, but not to extirpate them. A weak despotism is the most cruel government in the world. President McKinley's calm and sober language does honor to him as a Christian and a statesman, and Spain will commit a grievous mistake if she interprets it as a confession of weakness.

"Senor Sagasta has a great opportunity. In President McKinley he has a high-minded and generous opponent, who will make things as easy for Spain as he can. It is curious how completely, at this critical time, Mr. Sherman has fallen into the background and Mr. McKinley come to the front."

Intervention Impossible.

LONDON, March 28.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"It is now thought here that arbitration is quite out of the question, except upon the Maine matter; certainly impossible with reference to the fate of Cuba, even if both countries consented to arbitration. In the latter event the difficulty would arise as to what questions would be submitted; whether Cuba should remain Spanish or be declared independent or annexed to the United States.

"The problem would be almost beyond the competency of a third party to solve. In fact, the whole idea is quite in embryo."

The correspondent proceeds to denounce the attitude of European papers, which have solely admonished the United States as though there were no wrongs on the Spanish side, and then quotes a violent article from the Russian Novosti, which upbraids America for a "barbarous attempt to grab Cuba," and asserts that "all the European States sympathize with Spain, who, however, is doomed to carry on the struggle alone, as none of the powers has any immediate interest in the matter."

LONDON, March 27.—Count de Rascon, the Spanish Ambassador to Great Britain, paid a visit to the Foreign Office at a late hour yesterday and remained three-quarters of an hour.

BERLIN REPORT DISCREDITED.

Emperor William's Views on the Maine Disaster Misrepresented.

LONDON, March 27.—No credence whatever is given in well-informed circles to The Sunday Special's correspondent's alleged interview with United States Ambassador White at Berlin, in the course of which Mr. White is made to say that Emperor William had expressed a belief that the Maine was not destroyed from the outside, and that the German Admiral Knorr, with members of the Naval Committee, had studied, at the Emperor's direction, a series of exhaustive reports cabled from Havana, and reached the conclusion that the explosion was due to the overheating of the Maine's coal bunkers, a view Ambassador White was said to share.

THE FEELING IN ITALY.

Riciotti Garibaldi Offers Troops to the United States.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Rome correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt telegraphs:

"The Marquis Visconti Venosta, the Italian Foreign Minister, says the Cuban situation has grown worse, but that outside of Austria, which morally supports Spain for dynastic reasons, no European power is inclined to show practical sympathy for Spain.

"Riciotti Garibaldi says that if the United States will defray their expenses, he will engage to send 40,000 Garibaldians to Cuba."

WAR EXPECTED IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, March 27.—El Diario de la Marina, replying to the question "Shall we have war?" answers:

"Everything looks like it—the decline in stocks, the bellicose attitude of Congress, and the editorials in a press which is without conscience. Nevertheless, we cannot believe that the Americans will go to war at a moment when domestic questions of political economy in their own country are in such an unsatisfactory state. But in case war comes, we must present a united front. The United States may know when the conflict will commence. It cannot know when it will end. Spain makes no boasts, but prefers death to dishonor."

RELIEF BEING GIVEN FAST.

HAVANA, March 27.—The relief train has been heard from at various points to-day by wire. All the reports show a satisfactory and systematic distribution. The train when heard from was beyond Cardenas. Before morning it will be well into the Province of Santa Clara.

A diet kitchen and dispensary, where 2,000 sick will be cared for daily, was formally opened to-day. The kitchen was built by the Central Committee and serves its purpose excellently. The sick and feeble will find the dispensary a great source of comfort and help.

United States Consul Barker of Sagua la Grande arrived here to-night. He comes to buy blankets for some of the most needy in his district. He speaks well of the relief work in his district, which includes thirty towns. He needs more supplies, finding that the number of destitute is greater than was at first expected.

The Central Committee will send these at once. He says that the civil Government and the Alcaldes of Santa Clara Province have given him all the assistance in their power and that this applies particularly to the civil Governor of Sagua la Grande.

La Union Constitucional editorially criticises to-day the proposition that the United States has a right to give relief to Cuba. It denies this. It says America has still less a right to bring the supplies in warships, adding that the uniforms of American sailors and marines are a poor disguise for alleged Sisters of Charity, and that it may be that these nurses "come to feed the sick on dangerous food like shells and bullets."

MAINE COURT FINDINGS

Abstract of Report Submitted to Secretary Long by the Naval Board of Inquiry.

THE SHIP BLOWN UP BY A MINE ON PORT SIDE.

An External Shock Causes the Explosion of Two of the Magazines.

Responsibility for the Disaster Not Fixed—Capt. Sigsbee and His Officers Fully Exonerated.

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WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Associated Press to-day procured the following abstract of the report of the court of inquiry which investigated the wrecking of the battleship Maine. This abstract is made from the report itself, access to which was obtained, despite secrecy unparalleled in the handling of official papers in Washington.

There are eight findings in the report, as follows:

FIRST—The court finds that at the time of the explosion the battleship Maine was lying in five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

SECOND—The discipline aboard the ship was excellent; everything stowed according to orders—ammunition, guns, stores, &c. The temperature of the magazines at 8 P. M. was normal except in the after ten-inch magazine, and that did not explode.

THIRD—The explosion occurred at 9:40 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 15. There were two explosions, with a very short interval between them. The ship lifted on the first explosion.

FOURTH—The court can form no definite opinion of the condition of the wreck from the divers' evidence.

FIFTH—Technical details of wreckage are submitted, from which court deduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side.

SIXTH—The explosion was due to no fault of those on board.

SEVENTH—The opinion of the court is that the explosion of the mine caused the explosion of two magazines.

EIGHTH—The court declares that it cannot find evidence to fix the responsibility.

The Court Unanimous.

The report is unanimous and is signed by all the members of the court. It does not refer to the existence or non-existence of mines in the harbor of Havana, except in the specific findings that a mine was exploded under the ship, and the opinion that the explosion of the two magazines was caused by the explosion of a mine.

The report, as a whole, is a formal, dispassionate recital of facts, and bears the stamp of that strict officialism which marks naval procedure. It is brief, not exceeding 1,800 words. It goes to the greatest length under the second heading, which deals with the discipline and order of the ship. Under this head the court specifies with extreme minuteness, every detail of the satisfactory condition of everything on board being given.

The normal temperature of the large forward magazines at 8 o'clock—only an hour and forty minutes before the explosion—disposes of the question of accidental combustion within these magazines. While the court holds that these magazines did not explode from internal causes, they nevertheless are of the opinion that the explosion of the mine under the port side of the ship caused the explosion of the two magazines. This will explain the remarkable destruction wrought, the explosion thus being shown to have combined the force of a mine without and two magazines within.

The two explosions, which the court finds to have occurred, with a very short interval between them, is an additional detail showing that two forces operated in causing the destruction.

The finding that the ship lifted on the first explosion indicates an external source, and one of tremendous power to be able to lift a battleship of thousands of tons.

The character of the wreckage, technically described in the fifth part of the report, from which the court deduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side, sustains the view taken by some experts shortly after the disaster that the force of the explosion was exerted from port to starboard.

Exoneration of Capt. Sigsbee.

A feature of the report of deep interest to the navy is the complete exoneration of Capt. Sigsbee and all on board contained in the second finding, setting forth the perfect order and discipline prevailing on the ship, and more directly stated in the sixth finding, which declares the disaster to be due to no fault of those on board.

The inability of the court to find evidence to fix responsibility, as stated in the eighth part, makes the report so guarded in expression of blame that neither Spain nor the Spanish are mentioned throughout.

MINES FOR HAMPTON ROADS.

Plans for Submarine Defenses to Protect the National Capital and Other Cities.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 27.—It is learned on the best authority to-night that preparations have been made to lay submarine mines in Hampton Roads for the protection of the Newport News Shipyard, the Norfolk Navy Yard, Washington, Baltimore, and other cities reached by way of Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, and the rivers emptying into those bodies of water. The cables to which these mines will be attached are already in position, and the explosives can be arranged in a few hours. One day after a declaration of war the cities of this section would be practically secure from a hostile fleet.

The mines will be so arranged that they can be exploded from either Cape Charles or Fort Monroe, so that if any hostile warship should succeed in passing the Capes it would still be possible to blow her up. The commandant at Fort Monroe admits that his stronghold would be ineffectual in preventing the passage of torpedo boats without the assistance of our ships. He has a number of rapid-fire guns, however, and when these arrive the fort will be strengthened materially. The formidable battery of sixteen mortars, on which the men at the fort have been working for the last two weeks, will be ready for use Tuesday.

The cruiser Brooklyn was painted a dull lead color to-day. The battleship Massachusetts will not be painted until Tuesday, by which time she will have received a full supply of coal. Early this morning the monitor Puritan sailed for Key West. She had been painted jet black. Hundreds of people lined the beach to-day, and watched the men on the Brooklyn as they made a transformation in the ship's appearance.

THE "FLYING SQUADRON."

Commodore Schley Goes to Take Command—Activity at League Island and Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Commodore Winfield S. Schley, just appointed the commander of the "flying squadron," left here to-night for Norfolk. It is expected that to-morrow he will hoist his flag on the Brooklyn, which is to be the flagship of the fleet. The only other vessel of the squadron now at Hampton Roads is the Massachusetts. Of the remaining three, the Texas is in New York, receiving her ammunition hoists, and the Columbia and the Minneapolis are at League Island, where the final work preparatory to their sea service is being done.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The cruiser Columbia will leave League Island Navy Yard to-morrow about noon for Hampton Roads. She finished loading ammunition at 5 o'clock this afternoon, after which her pilots were taken aboard.

Notwithstanding rain fell for the greater part of to-day, there was no cessation in the activity at this naval station. Caulkers were busy putting the finishing touches to the decks of the Minneapolis, a few needed stores were placed on board, and the paint was scraped from the torpedo ports. The heads for the Whitehead torpedoes were greased and fitted in the tubes. On the old monitors Nahant and Catskill, which were placed in dry dock yesterday, work was going on below. To-day's work was confined to the machinery and inside painting. The Iason, Montauk, and Lehigh are waiting outside the dry dock, while the Canonicus, Mahopac, and Manhattan are still in the back channel.

The double-turreted monitor Miantonomoh has all her ammunition on board, and as soon as her men can give her a coating of lead paint she will be ready to sail. This was to have been done to-day, but rain prevented it. The Minneapolis and the ram Katahdin will receive ammunition to-morrow morning, and the former will also take about 200 tons of coal.

All the vessels are short of ammunition and men. The Columbia will sail with about 100 men less than her complement. The Minneapolis is also short about that number, and the ram about 20. Fourteen men arrived to-day and were assigned to ships.

Both the Minneapolis and the Miantonomoh will be ready to depart by Wednesday at the latest. This afternoon Capt. Carey and another naval officer visited all the ships and immediately after their departure increased activity was noticed aboard. This was taken as an indication that additional orders had been received from Washington to push the work and have the Minneapolis and Miantonomoh ready to sail at an earlier time.

THE SPANISH ELECTIONS.

Sagasta's Government Estimated to Have Secured a Majority of 300 in the Chamber.

MADRID, March 27.—The elections held to-day for the popular branch of the Cortes passed off, on the whole, quietly. The indications are that the Government of Señor Sagasta will have an enormous majority, estimated at 300 of the 432 seats in the Chamber.

The elections in this city were without special incident. The elected Deputies include five Liberals, one Independent, and two Conservatives.

At Bilbao the polling caused great excitement, and there was much disorder. The Military Judge of Bilbao issued a warrant for the arrest of three Socialist Municipal Councilors. One of them was taken into custody, but the other two escaped. A body of a hundred miners tried to commit acts of violence. It is reported that a Socialist has beaten a Conservative candidate there. All the other provinces are reported calm.

QUIET ELECTION IN HAVANA.

The Government Claims the Success of Its Ticket—A Light Vote.

HAVANA, March 27.—Election day in Havana has been more quiet than many election days in New York, Chicago, and other large American cities. The Government took admirable precautions in the nature of a police guard, which proved effective. There was a good deal of apprehension among the Americans, owing to the distribution of a threatening circular, but it was recognized that this emanated from irresponsible quarters and its threats were disregarded by all except the very nervous.

It is too soon to give the result of the elections, but claims are made that the Government ticket, including twenty Autonomists and ten Conservatives, has been elected. The vote in the city has been very light.

CAPT. CHADWICK IN HAVANA.

Will Decide Upon Work on the Maine—Eight More Victims Buried at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 27.—It was learned to-day that Capt. Chadwick of the New York sailed last night on the Bache for Havana. His mission there, it is said, is to confer with Lieut. Commander Wainwright and to decide whether further wrecking work on the Maine will be of any use.

The Iowa left late last night for the Dry Tortugas, where she will coal. She is expected to come back here soon. The harbor once more presents a warlike appearance. The Marblehead, Montgomery, Detroit, Nashville, Cincinnati, Castine, Wilmington, and six torpedo boats lie close in shore, while the Indiana and the New York loom up six miles out. The Montgomery is expected to go north soon.

Eight bodies from the Maine were quietly laid to rest in the city cemetery this morning, with the same simple ceremonies that have attended the interment of other bodies buried here.

HAVANA, March 27.—The United States Coast Survey steamer Bache, which left Key West at 7 o'clock last evening, arrived at noon to-day. She brought Capt. Chadwick, who, with Lieut. Commander Cowles and Lieut. Commander Wainwright, now on the Fern, will act as a Board of Survey to determine the final disposition of the wreck of the Maine, so far as the United States is concerned.

The board will consider what is best to be done toward raising the wreck, if it is thought such a thing is possible; and also, if raising the hull is not practicable, what is the most feasible plan of saving certain valuable portions. It is said by naval officers here that the Board of Survey is constituted according to rules in force in the navy, under which the loss of every article of value in the navy must be accounted for, from a man-of-war to a marlinspike. It is believed the board will reach a decision as soon as all its members are familiar with the condition of things. Capt. Chadwick was on the court of inquiry; Lieut. Commander Wainwright has been directly in charge of the diving and wrecking work, and Lieut. Commander Cowles has been in the harbor several weeks. It is thought the Bache may return to Key West to-morrow or next day.

MAINE OFFICERS IN TAMPA.

Lieut. Jenkins's Body Arrives on Its Way to Pittsburg.

TAMPA, Fla., March 27.—Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, Surgeon Heneberger, Paymaster C. W. Ray, Chaplain Chidwick, and Lieut. J. H. Holden, all officers from the ill-fated battleship Maine, arrived on the Olivette from Havana this afternoon. The body of Lieut. F. W. Jenkins was also brought over on its way to Pittsburg, where it will be interred.

The officers were all on their way to Washington and left for that point this evening. Capt. Sigsbee would not go further in expressing an opinion than to say that the situation looked decidedly critical.

STILL HOPING FOR PEACE

Conservative Element at Washington Thinks Spain Will Consent to Freedom for the Cubans.

PRESIDENT NOT SANGUINE

Fears Hostilities Will Follow Official Aid to the Reconcentrados, but Is Willing to Grant Time and Assist an Armistice.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The reported developments of to-day show progress in the negotiations between the Government of this country and that of Spain, looking to the maintenance of peace, for the present at least. There is some authority for saying that Spain's present wish is to secure a cessation of hostilities in Cuba rather than to engage in a war with the United States, and that it is more than probable that the negotiations between the Government of the United States and the Sagasta Ministry will take that turn in the immediate future. The present Spanish Ministry has professed a pacific disposition from the beginning, and the indications are strong now that it will avail itself of the good offices of the United States to the fullest extent that public opinion in Spain will allow in bringing to an end the hostilities in Cuba.

Trying to Hold Congress Off.

To what extent the United States may go in assisting Spain in her present design of securing an armistice is not yet determined, but the conservative element in the Administration consider the manifestation of this desire on the part of Spain for even a temporary peace a direct result of President McKinley's diplomacy, and they are naturally disposed to contend that the President should be left free, for the present at least, to pursue a policy which promises much in the way of preventing war between this country and Spain and also of bringing to a close the hostilities in Cuba. Hence, there will be an effort on the part of the peacefully inclined in Congress to continue to hold that body in check and to prevent inflammatory utterances there until this promising diplomatic lead may be exploited.

On the part of the Administration it is said that the development of the situation will not require a great length of time, and hence that there will be no extended delay. A policy has been fully determined upon by the President. It is to bring the Cubar war to a close. This will be accomplished by pointed intervention if necessary, but it is considered far preferable that the end should come as the result of peaceful negotiation than that it should be accompanied by host

only an echo of the report of a week ago, when Oscar S. Straus outlined practically the plan republished this morning.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PLAN.

Disposition to Refrain from Doing Anything to Interfere with the Work of the President.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Enormous crowds are expected at the Capitol to-morrow, when the official report of the court of inquiry on the Maine disaster will be presented in House and Senate. Extraordinary instructions have been issued to the attendants with reference to handling the crowds. Admission to the reserved galleries will be strictly by card. Not one-tenth of those who storm the doors will gain admission. The members of the House and Senate await the report with the same feverish anxiety the public manifests. Those who go to the Capitol to-morrow expecting that the presentation of the report will be followed by wild bursts of oratory probably will be disappointed. The report and accompanying message, after being read, will be referred without debate to the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House and the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate. It is the wish of the President, as expressed to the leaders of both parties, that this course be followed, and the programme has been acquiesced in by all, irrespective of party. Once in committee, the report will remain there until action shall be taken on it, which probably will not be until Spain's explanation and position are made known to the Administration.

Maine Report a Secondary Matter.

Meantime, the precipitation of the real issue between Spain and the United States is likely to throw the Maine disaster, which the Administration intends to deal with as a separate and distinct incident, into the background, as a subject for future settlement, unless Spain should take a position, not now anticipated, which would compel immediate action.

Wednesday the President probably will transmit a message asking for an appropriation to relieve the starvation in Cuba.

The appropriation probably will be voted with almost as much unanimity as was the $50,000,000 for the National defense, but the debate may bring out some criticism of the Administration's policy by those who believe radical and aggressive intervention should be taken at once. The Administration is assured, however, of a strong majority in both houses for the policy it has so far mapped out to the Republican and Democratic leaders.

The members of the House are so completely absorbed by the questions of the hour that during the remainder of the week they are likely to inject debate upon these questions into the proceedings at every opportunity. But the rules, as at present enforced, are rigorous, and the outcropping of passion and patriotism is likely to be confined largely to the debate upon the Naval Appropriation bill. Every effort will be made to dispose of this bill as quickly as possible, in order to remove opportunity for inflammatory speeches.

After the Maine report is read to-morrow, the death of Representative Simpkins of Massachusetts will be announced, and the House immediately will adjourn, as a mark of respect. Tuesday and Friday are private bill days, and a contested election case may be thrown into the House to consume the remainder of the week.

Money to Speak To-day.

The condition in the Senate is about like that in the House. There has been a general appeal from the Administration to the Senate to avoid undue agitation of the Cuban subject until the President can have an opportunity to formulate a policy, and the Senate appears quite disposed to comply with the request. Still, there is no doubt that the Senate would grow restive under delay. Senator Money expects to make a speech to-morrow on the lines of those of Senators Proctor, Gallinger, and Thurston, based upon his observations in Cuba.

What further discussion there may be during the week on the Cuban situation will depend upon circumstances. An effort will be made to hold the expression of opinion down to the minimum pending the negotiations of the President. There is very little heart in the Senate for any other business than that relating to Cuba, and the probabilities are that comparatively little will be done and that the sessions will be comparatively short.

Aside from Senator Money's speech, there is a special order providing for the taking up of the private pension bills on the calendar Monday, beginning at 1 o'clock. Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, eulogies will be delivered on the late Senator Earle of South Carolina. Senator Caffery's speech on the Quarantine bill, which already has run for two days, has not been completed, and it may be resumed in the course of the week. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill probably will be reported to the Senate Monday and taken up for consideration later in the week.

THE CABINET DID NOT MEET.

Unfounded Rumor at Washington—Activity in Departments.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The readiness with which new occasions for becoming excited are found here was observed to-day, when the report was circulated that the President had called an extra Cabinet meeting this afternoon. Several members of the Cabinet had been seen going to the White House. They remained there for more than an hour, and when they came away it was imagined that they looked unusually grave. The fact is that three or four members of the Cabinet did go to the White House, but they did not go there by appointment, and there was no business meeting of the Secretaries. The members who called upon the President were interested in ascertaining whether any news had been received during the day, and each of them knew that the President would not have held a Cabinet meeting on Sunday unless the situation had become graver, which none of those who were present considered to be the case.

At the State, War, and Navy Departments during the earlier portions of the day there was little semblance of the Sabbath. Chiefs of bureaus, clerks, messengers, and telegraph operators were at work. Probably never since the days of the late war have so many officials gathered at the War and Navy Departments on a Sunday. Dispatches that came over night regarding the movements of ships and other matters were received and as many of them required prompt answers in the present emergency replies were forwarded.

Secretary Long, however, did not appear at the Navy Department during the day, as most of the matters requiring attention were those that could as well be attended to by bureau officers and their assistants. Mrs. Long has been ill for some time and the Secretary in part shook off official cares and spent the major portion of the day with her. In the afternoon, in company with Miss Long, the Secretary drove to the Washington Navy Yard and inspected the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which is having her guns adjusted and repaired. The vessel has been at the yard about a week and great crowds have been there to see her.

Assistant Secretary Day spent a portion of the day at the State Department and there received a call from the Spanish Minister, a rather unusual procedure, indicating important matters for consideration. The conference lasted some time, but its nature could not be learned.

TEXAS COTTON MEN ALARMED.

Insurance Refused on Cargoes Owing to the War Scare.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 27.—The cotton buyers and brokers of the State are becoming alarmed at the situation in their business brought on by war rumors. They find it impossible to secure insurance on export cotton from either Galveston or New Orleans, as the insurance people will not accept the cotton with the present war cloud hovering over the country. A Spanish ship now in Galveston attempting to load cotton for Liverpool has been refused insurance for fear of seizure on the high seas.

Several foreign firms have wired their State buyers to ship on British bottoms only, as they are considered the only safe means of transportation in case of war. At least a third of the Texas cotton crop is to be moved, and the war scare is felt seriously in the marketing of the product.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO PRINTERS.

They Want This Country to Stop the Barbarities in Cuba Immediately.

CHICAGO, March 27.—At the regular meeting of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, held to-day, the following open letter directed to Senator Mason and others of the Illinois Congressional delegation, was ordered telegraphed to Washington:

"Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 believes that the eloquent appeals to the intelligence of the American people by Senators Thurston, Proctor, and Gallinger in the United States Senate on behalf of the starving women and children of Cuba place the United States in a position where their duty to civilization and humanity is clear.

"This union, therefore, calls upon the Chicago Congressmen and Senators from Illinois to insist upon the United States demanding that the butchery, starvation, and inhuman policy pursued by Spain in Cuba under the guise of so-called warfare shall cease forthwith, and in the name of humanity, which rises superior to diplomacy and precedent, to enforce such demand immediately—peaceably if possible; by force of arms if necessary."

NIGHT SIGNALS WITH KITES.

Lights Sent Up to a Great Height and a Code Operated by an Aluminium Screen.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 27.—William A. Eddy, Dr. William H. Mitchell, Henry L. Allen, and W. V. Hotchkin experimented last night with army and navy night signals operated aloft by means of kites. The first experiment was the burning of a brilliant red chemical light, which could be seen for a long distance. The red fire was suspended by wire from the kite string in a wooden box lined with asbestos. At 9:45 o'clock two kites, one six and the other seven feet in diameter, were sent up to a height of 600 feet. Each kite had a lantern set close to its face. The result was that the whole face of the kite could be seen because of the bright light showing upon the white cloth.

Capt. W. A. Glassford and Lieut. Wise, who are experimenting with night and day signals by means of kites, are preparing to make use of some large kites. Mr. Eddy and Capt. Glassford have been in communication, and upon the advice of Mr. Eddy the Captain is preparing to make trials with kites fifteen feet in diameter. Lieut. Wise has done even better, and has constructed a kite which he has named the W. A. Eddy, which is twenty-two feet six inches in diameter.

Objection has been raised to the use of kites by the navy on the ground that a ship at anchor in a calm could not send the kites aloft. Mr. Eddy maintains that a tender of a ship or its launch could be used to send the kite to a height where it would find a breeze which would sustain it. A launch or tender running at the rate of two knots would soon raise the kite as high as it would be wanted, and in exceptionally calm weather the kite could be kept aloft by the launch steaming in a circle. An aluminium screen has been constructed which can be sent aloft with the lanterns and which can be opened and closed at will, making the lights appear and disappear as may be desired, and so operate a signal code.

Colorado Springs to the President.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 27.—The letter recently sent to President McKinley from Colorado Springs men, urging "hands off" in the Cuban affair, has caused a storm of disapproval in this city. A mass meeting has been called for Monday evening to denounce the petition, and the petitioners as presumptuous and thoroughly un-American.

The people of Colorado Springs are indignant that a petition should be sent to the President purporting to represent their sentiments by a few people, who, it is asserted, succeeded in getting signatures of prominent men through misrepresentation.

Another petition, bearing over 5,000 signatures, will be forwarded to the President, assuring him of the greatest confidence in him and promising him full support.

Chicago Boys Attack the Caravels.

CHICAGO, March 27.—A crowd of near a hundred boys marched through Jackson Park this morning to the south lagoon and began an attack with stones upon the three caravels, Pinta, Santa Maria, and Nina, which were brought over from Spain for the World's Fair. They carried an improvised Cuban flag, and they sent volley after volley of stones at the Spanish craft. Some of the lads had air guns, which they discharged. The attack attracted the Park Police, who drove the boys off, and a guard then was placed on the lagoon to prevent the return of the boys.

Spanish Sympathy Spoils Business.

TRENTON, N. J., March 27.—Celestine Uribe, who keeps a French restaurant which has been prosperous until recently, has closed his place and departed, he said, for Spain. Uribe was excessively Spanish in his sympathies, and did not refrain from expressing himself in most extravagant terms upon the present crisis, taking the Spanish side. This did not please his customers, who deserted him, and it did not please his neighbors, who did not exert themselves to make things pleasant for the restaurant keeper, so he went away.

Fatal War Dispute in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 27.—William C. Gates, a well known young man, was killed almost instantly this afternoon by being stabbed in the neck during a quarrel in a saloon over the prospective war with Spain. His slayer is Louis Burges, a Frenchman, who is said to have angered Gates by saying that the United States Government would not fight Spain. Gates had been in the insurance business here for several years, and belonged to a good family.

Our Iron in England.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The impetus to the trade in mild steel plates occasioned by the "boom" in the Clyde shipbuilding has not escaped the attention of the American steelmakers, who are making a spirited effort to develop the opening in the North obtained some time ago by their brethren in the cast iron branch of the trade. Pennsylvania H steel bars of the heavier scantlings are on offer, cost, insurance, and freight, at Glasgow, at something like 10s. per ton under the current quotations of the Antwerp merchants, while mild steel plates, in the manufacture of which the Clydesdale mills are believed to be unapproachable, either for quality or cheapness, are actually offered by the Americans at a few shillings less than the present ruling rates. Two adverse circumstances, however, tend to limit the amount of business done. The materials are brought over here in vessels of the "tramp" class, at exceptionally low rates of freight. As, however, the dates of departure of these boats from any one port are as uncertain as the time of their arrival at any other, and are governed by a great variety of circumstances, it is unsafe to make any save the most diplomatic promise of delivery to an anxious buyer. So that, while in a commercial colloquialism, "the prices are right," with the delivery it is very much otherwise, and the prospect of waiting for ten or twelve weeks, and a trifle more, probably deters many from buying from the lowest bidder.

Photography in Colors.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

An interesting lecture was given recently at the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. Mascart on some experiments in photography in natural colors recently carried out by MM. Auguste and Louis Lumière of Lyons. He showed a number of proofs, including the photograph of a basket of flowers, the lovely natural colors of which were most wonderfully reproduced, and that of a woman dressed in outdoor costume, which was equally successful, the different tones and shadows of the silk and wool comprising her dress being most vivid. The effect on M. Mascart's audience was to convince them that at last the great problem of photography in colors was, if not finally solved, within easy distance of being so. Other photographs showed a bed of flowers, the view of a jeweler's shop window, and a group of officers in multi-colored and brilliant uniforms.

According to the subsequent explanations given by M. Mascart, it appears that MM. Lumière employ for the purpose of sorting the various tints screens of orange, green, and violet, and have prepared three series of photographic plates representing, respectively, a maximum of sensibility to the rays which the screens allow to pass. The printing and superposition of the monochromes is obtained by the use of a photographic process with bichromatic muscilages, without transfer. The pose for a photograph in natural colors, which was at one time a lengthy affair, requires only one minute with the process discovered by MM. Lumière.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY YARD

The Texas Arrives There, and the Required Repairs on Her Are to be Hurried.

ALL DEPARTMENTS RUSHED.

The Full Force Working Night and Day, and More Men Are to be Employed—No Visitors Allowed Yesterday Without Passes.

The battleship Texas left her anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., at noon yesterday and arrived at the navy yard at 1:30 o'clock. The big vessel felt her way in through an almost impenetrable fog without mishap, this being the first time that a man-of-war has essayed the passage up the bay in a mist, and it is taken to mean that the Government desires that not a moment be lost in making the necessary repairs to the vessel. The Texas comes to the yard with orders not to remain more than twenty-four hours, if possible, and work upon her will be continued night and day.

The vessel is in urgent need of repairs to the training machinery of her turrets, which are practically broken down. Her boiler tubes are also leaking badly, and require a complete overhauling. It is understood that the Navy Department has ordered her docked, and this fact, it is said, will cause her delay here for three days at least. The stone dry dock at the navy yard is now occupied by the big yacht Mayflower, which is having a steel protective deck fitted, and is being furnished with rapid-fire guns. The tug Markeeta and the tug Dewitt C. Ivins, which was recently purchased from the Moran Towing Company, occupy the blocks in Dry Dock No. 2, and Dock No. 3 is not in condition for the reception of vessels. The Texas will therefore be compelled to wait until to-morrow at least before she can be accommodated.

A force of fifty workmen went aboard her within two hours after her arrival yesterday, and worked until 12 o'clock last night. A gang of painters will begin this morning changing her hull coloring from white to a dark steel gray, which would blend indistinguishably with a late twilight. This will be the color given to all the cruisers, and not a black, which would render a vessel easily distinguishable during any ordinary night on the water. Every vessel in the yard, including all the smaller craft, is being painted a similar color.

Nearly every department at the Navy Yark yesterday was employing its full force throughout the day and during a greater part of the night fitting for service the new yachts and tugs that have already been delivered there. Every available man of the Ordnance and Construction Departments was called upon and a gang of about twenty-five electricians from the Equipment Department and about the same number from the Department of Steam Engineering were pressed into service.

All hands are working overtime until 10 o'clock at night, and it is said that to-day a call will be issued offering work to every man who has been employed at the yard within the last three years. This means that fully 300 more men will be set to work. There has not been such a demand for workmen at the yard for the last ten years. The force will be divided into three shifts, working eight hours each, and it is thought that during the present week every shop in the yard will be running night and day.

Orders were given yesterday for the first time not to allow any one whatever within the navy yard gates without a pass from the commandant of the yard. This order has always applied to casual Sunday visitors, but yesterday it was extended to newspaper men and even to friends of officers stationed at the yard. Such an order is of unusual significance, tending to show that work of extraordinary importance is being carried forward.

Admiral Bunce and his staff were at their desks all day, and every officer attached to the yard was on duty. It is said that in addition to the work being done on all the recently purchased craft, preparations were being made for the reception to-day of at least a half dozen additional fast steam yachts and ocean-going tugs to be added to a formidable fleet to be led southward by the battleship Texas.

THE NEW ORLEANS COMING HERE.

Our New Warship and the San Francisco Sail for New York.

LONDON, March 27.—Lloyds reports that the United States cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans, (formerly Amazonas,) which sailed at 1:40 P. M. to-day, are bound for New York.

CANNOT GET THE SANTA BUONA.

The Italian Government Refuses an Offer of 30,000,000 Lire.

ROME, March 27.—The Fanfulla says the Italian Government has declined to sell to the United States the warship Santa Buona, for which 30,000,000 lire was offered, being 5,000,000 lire over her cost price.

SEA ORDERS FOR NAVAL CADETS.

First Class to Leave the Academy April 9, Second Class in June.

ANNAPOLIS, March 27.—To-day at the dinner formation orders were read for the naval cadets of the first class to prepare for graduation Friday, April 9, and for the second class to be ready to graduate in June.

The first class will come out of the Naval Academy two months ahead of its time, and the second class a year and two months ahead of its time. Contrary to all precedents, the first class went to work to-day in the academy machine shops to cover the course in the steam engineering department, and so as to be ready for examination next week.

It is understood that the cadets are to have sea orders as soon as possible.

THE HOLLAND SUCCESSFULLY TRIED.

She Dives and Reappears Easily—A Torpedo Test.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 27.—The Holland torpedo boat was taken from her dock again to-day and had another test under water. There was a large number of witnesses on board the tug Erie, which acted as consort to the diver. Several of the visitors were naval men, but all declared that they were not in an official capacity, but had asked permission to watch the craft because of its novelty.

The Holland was twice submerged. Both tests were excellent. The boat went out of sight easily and without the drag that was noticeable during her first trials. She remained under water for several hundred yards on the last submersion, and arose easily and gracefully. Her speed did not seem to have been slackened in the least, as she arose about the same distance ahead of the tug as she was running when she went under, and the tug had been kept running with her speed unchanged.

On returning to the dock a test of the forward aerial torpedo tube was made. A dummy torpedo was discharged and traveled a distance of about 700 yards before losing momentum.

New England Coast Signal Stations.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 27.—W. R. Addicks and A. B. Denny of the army arrived here yesterday afternoon to arrange the signal service along this coast to be used in case of war. They had just returned from a visit to all the lighthouses on the Maine coast. This morning they chartered the tug Visit to go to the Isles of Shoals to make views there. They have pictures of all the lighthouses and life saving stations on the New England coast, and carry with them a complete photographic outfit. Arrangements were made at the navy yard for the use of all the carrier pigeons at this station. It is the intention to locate a station on Appledore Island, one of the Isles of Shoals.

OFFER TO THE ST. PAUL'S MEN.

The Government Would Give Her Engineers Places in the Navy.

It was learned yesterday that upon the arrival of the American Line steamship St. Paul in port on Saturday, a letter was delivered from the Navy Department offering positions in the service to all her engineer officers. The letter stated that in view of the fact that the steamship would probably be required for use by the United States Government as a war vessel, it was desired that the services of all her engineers be retained. They were offered positions in the naval service as assistant engineers, with a salary to begin with of $1,400 a year.

As this is considerably better pay than is at present received by the average merchant engineer, at least those below the grade of first assistants, it was said that the majority of the St. Paul's engineer officers would accept the offer. The offer coming at this time is taken to mean that the Navy Department intends to impress the steamer within a few days.

Georgia Reserves Under Orders.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 27.—The Georgia Naval Reserve is under secret orders to be ready for action. The officers and men refuse to answer questions, but there is abundant proof that the men have been instructed to arrange their affairs so as to be ready to answer an instant call.

LIQUOR LAW IN VERMONT.

Figures Showing the Trade of the State Agencies During Last Year.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 27.—In view of the coming agitation to secure a local option law in this State, the figures of its operation during the past year have been compiled, much to the astonishment of the general public. From 108 towns from which reports have been received, 71 have liquor agencies established by law, which have dispensed $167,156.84 worth of intoxicating liquors for "medicinal, chemical, and mechanical purposes." This is an average of nearly 87 cents' worth of liquor for every man, woman, and child in the 71 towns.

These same agencies in the same period bought of wholesale liquor dealers $131,787.62 worth of liquor. Each agency began the year with a stock on hand equal to about one-quarter to one-third of what was sold during the twelve months. The $131,787.62 worth of liquor purchased, with the estimated amount of $43,000 worth on hand, represents an outlay for the legitimate traffic of Vermont of $175,716.83 during the year just closed.

The towns making the greatest profit out of the liquor business last year, which goes into the State and town Treasuries, were: Burlington, $2,643.63; Brattleborough, $922.43; St. Johnsbury, $891.33; Rutland, $847.11; West Rutland, $792.29; Middlebury, $749.60; Montpelier, $640.85; Bennington, $557.20; Colchester, $526.06; Morristown, $462.69. The amount for Rutland does not represent one-half the liquor sold besides in the thirty-four hotels, restaurants, drug stores, and "kitchen groceries" open and selling night and day in addition to the legally authorized city agency. This is almost measurably the case in all the cities and larger towns in the State.

Some idea of the possibilities in this business may be illustrated by the fact that the previous year the account of the agency at Middlebury showed a loss of $38.07, and in 1897 the liquor agency has a profit balance of $423.85. The smallest profits were made by Woodstock, $3.03; Shaftsbury, 85 cents, and Proctor, (the residence of Senator Proctor,) only 69 cents.

Only six towns lost money by maintaining a liquor agency—Derby, (the Governor's residence,) $4.21; Lowell, $110.24; Richmond, $1.27; Bellows Falls, $3.12; Sheldon, $44.16, and Windsor, $2.94.

Following are a few figures from some of the leading towns:

Rutland, population 11,760, purchases $6,228.73; sales, $8,528.10; profit, $847.11; agent's salary, $600.

Montpelier, population 4,160, purchases $5,490.85; sales, $6,821.50; profit, $640.85; agent's salary, $400.

Burlington, population, 14,590, purchases $7,147.34; sales, $9,487.55; profits, $2,643.63; agent's salary, $800.

St. Albans, population 7,771, purchases $694.17; sales, $998.30; profit, $90.01; agent's salary, $200.

St. Johnsbury, population 6,567, purchases $7,628.21; sales, $8,978.23; profit, $891.33; agent's salary, $500.

The State of Vermont claims all profits made by town liquor agencies over 10 per cent. of the sales. Under this statute towns report excess to be paid to the State as follows: Brighton, $7.58; Danby, $3.90; Manchester, $24.01; Middlebury, $423.85; Morristown, $60.99; West Rutland, $414.57.

Whatever may be said of the prohibitory law in general, it is true that in its town agency system it authorizes or permits gross imposition upon the temperance people of this State. The system has become so debased in some communities that the agency is no less than a town rumshop. A local option law cannot be enacted because all of the smaller towns and many of the larger towns will vote against enactment and repealing the present statute. The present prohibitory law has been in existence forty-six years and at nearly every session of the Legislature new features have been added, all making the statute more stringent. Only one leading newspaper gives voice to a sentiment in favor of a local option law. And the journal that does advocate it has for several years been the organ of the liquor interest of the State, and has protected the illegitimate sale of liquor in this city. Many engaged in the traffic say that they prefer the present law to a license law, advancing the argument that the payment of fines assessed against them costs less than would a license.

Both the leading Republican candidates for Governor are understood to prefer the present prohibitory statute to a local option law. Thus there is no hope for a change of the present law with all its faults, evils, and objectionable features, however strong a liquor league or party may be organized.

Boston Bank Dividends in April.

From The Boston Transcript.

The bank dividends come slow this six months, and the unusual number of eight have "not yet decided." The First National reduces from 6 to 5 per cent., the first break for ten years. Rockland reduces from 4 to 3 per cent., having paid 4, semi-annual, unbroken for fifteen years, and Webster, 2½ to 2 per cent. The Revere and South End pass. Some others are in doubt. The Freeman's Bank has reduced its capital from $800,000 to $500,000, and the Revere $1,500,000 to $1,000,000, in both cases by cash payment at $100 per share. The City Bank is in liquidation, and will probably pay its first dividend in April next. Of the fifty-eight banks within the limits of Boston, one pays 3 per cent. quarterly, one 5 per cent. semi-annually, three 4 per cent., two 3½ per cent., seventeen, 3 per cent., six 2½ per cent., one 2¼ per cent., seventeen 2 per cent., two pass, and eight not decided.

Security for Canadian Bank Notes.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Monetary Times.

In accordance with Section 54 of the Banking Act of 1890, (53 Victoria, Chapter 31,) every bank has to deposit with the Minister of Finance a sum equal to 5 per cent. of the average amount of its notes in circulation. This amounted in January last to a sum of $1,883,067 on a circulation at that date of $35,011,722.

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is easily received and readily retained by any stomach. It restores and regulates. The consensus of medical opinion, based upon actual observation and careful experiments, shows that Malt-Nutrine possesses intense nourishing strength and wonderfully assists digestion and that it is invaluable for the strengthening and nourishing of convalescents, weak children, thin-blooded people and dyspeptics. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

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Andreas Saxlehner.

GEN. WOODFORD FOR PEACE

A Madrid Newspaper Publishes a Statement from Him in Spanish and English.

KNOWS THE HORRORS OF WAR

The Spanish Government's Calmness Having an Effect Upon the People, in Spite of Jingoes and Yellow Journals.

MADRID, March 27.—El Liberal, commenting upon the long conference on Friday between Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, and United States Minister Woodford, says:

"The behavior of the United States Minister could not be more significant. He scarcely brought himself to listen and utter a few words of excuse for the attitude of his Government."

El Epoca prints in Spanish and English the following "fully authorized statement" by United States Minister Woodford:

"My official position forbids my saying anything about the diplomatic duties intrusted to my care. The President desires peace between Spain and the United States and peace in Cuba. Ever since I was accredited I have worked by his direction and under his guidance for peace, and I shall so work so long as I am accredited.

"I have been a soldier and know the horrors of war; and to-day, as always, I pray that peace may continue between the land of Columbus and the land of Washington."

The strain of waiting for events, rather than events themselves, is taxing every one except the jingoes, who keep contentedly at their work, discovering daily a fresh ultimatum, a precipitate and premature meeting of the Cortes, and the like. But the situation remains unchanged in its apparent gravity. Stocks are weaker than ever, yet there is one thing clear—Spanish jingoes and yellow journals may rave and create a superficial stir, but the Government's patient calmness is having its effect.

At last the sympathy of the dominant and sober-minded classes has been awakened, and if the situation is becoming grave, the adherence of the people to their Minister is becoming more loyal and more confident.

OFFICIAL NOTE TO SPAIN.

The Government Informed That the President Is About to Act With Reference to Cuba.

LONDON, March 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"I am able to state that the following is the real course of the negotiations: During the past week, on Wednesday, United States Minister Woodford had an official interview with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Colonies, Señors Gullon and Moret, at the private residence of the former. It lasted two hours. Gen. Woodford left with them an official note explaining fully the views and intentions of the American Government.

"In this document no comminatory intimation was made nor any date fixed; but it was clearly and firmly stated that the United States Government could not longer withhold from Congress the correspondence and Consular reports, which not only put in full light the condition of the distressed rural population of Cuba, the inadequate relief, and the persistence of disaffection, but also showed that the new colonial policy and other efforts of Spain had not produced the results that would justify holding out the prospect of early pacification.

"Consequently, the American note lays stress upon the fact that contingencies are now fast approaching for the action which was foreshadowed in Presidential messages and diplomatic correspondence so frequently and clearly during the last three years.

"The American note and the language of Gen. Woodford in his conferences with Señor Gullon leave no doubt that it is the intention of the Washington Government to act very soon, beginning with the communication of the above documents and the Maine report to Congress and sending relief officially to the distressed Cubans."

SPAIN MISTRUSTS CONGRESS.

Anxious to Bring the Spanish Report on the Maine Disaster to Its Attention.

LONDON, March 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, noting that "Spain at present is playing a relatively passive part in the development of the situation," and contrasting the "warlike activity of the United States" with the "subdued and apparently inactive anxiety prevailing at Madrid," says:

"The Ministry, however, is eager to draw President McKinley's attention at the earliest moment to the report of the Spanish commission as to the Maine disaster, and it is understood that a messenger is going post haste from Havana with the document, who will reach Washington probably on Tuesday. The Government believes that the simultaneous presentation of the two reports to Congress would avert or, at any rate, mitigate any tempestuous display of feeling.

"Should, however, the Spanish report arrive at Washington too late or otherwise be withheld from the immediate perusal of Congress, it is suggested that Señor Polo y Barnabé be directed to print it at the cost of the Spanish Legation in Washington and thus secure for it the ear of the American people.

"Although it is not fully understood why, under such delicate circumstances, President McKinley should be in such haste to submit the American report, and presumably, other Cuban matters, to Congress, it is, broadly speaking, the collective American Legislature which Spain mistrusts and not the Presidential unit."

SPANISH PEOPLE AROUSED.

Subscription to Purchase a Warship—The Duke of Veragua Attacks President McKinley.

MADRID, March 27.—The latest intelligence from the United States has occasioned a great patriotic movement throughout Spain. A large number of persons have announced their intention to give up a day's pay for services in order to raise a fund to purchase a warship. A committee, over which the Bishop of Madrid will preside, has been organized to receive subscriptions. Special theatrical performances are announced, the receipts of which are to be devoted to this purpose.

The Duke of Veragua, who knows President McKinley personally, is reported as saying:

"President McKinley does not inspire me with confidence. He thinks himself the finest statesman in the world. He is proud and vain, and his great vanity makes him believe himself a Napoleon, when in reality he is an ignorant sutler."

It is reported that the Conservatives intend to propose that the troops in the interior of Cuba should withdraw to the coast until the Autonomists and Separatists arrive at an agreement; but it is not expected that the Cortes will entertain such a proposal.

The situation in Cuba is declared to-day to be "much improved."

HAVANA, March 27.—Señor Ramon Arguelles, the Cuban "Railway King," has given $100,000 in gold to the Spanish naval fund.

BOLD NEWSPAPER TALK.

Spain's Naval Disadvantages to be Overcome by Superior Bravery.

MADRID, March 27.—El Liberal, referring to dispatches from Washington attributing to President McKinley a decision to propose that Spain should free Cuba for an indemnity, says:

"The Government may answer what it pleases, but the Spanish people, as a whole, will not deign to discuss this proposal. Spain will go to war in fulfilling her duty, but not for commercial glories or the desire of conquest. We may emerge vanquished, which is somewhat doubtful, but we will never come out dishonored."

El Imparcial says:

"It is indispensable to get ready all the elements we possess for a naval fight, and it is urgent that the fleet should go to Cuba. The United States will maintain the advantage if they can place seven ironclads in front of the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, but when our two ships actually have to fight this disadvantage will disappear before the skill and courage of our sailors."

The semi-official El Globo says:

"At a time when the duration of the war in Cuba is being brought to a close by force of arms, and when peace is being restored by means of autonomy, the United States throws down the mask which hid its ambition. In whose name are they going to establish intervention, and in the cause of what, save that of revolutionary bandits? If the United States will put light to the powder it has been heaping up so long, this is an inopportune time to do so."

El Globo, referring to the question of the intervention of European powers, says:

"They will be unable to avert a trial of strength, but they will soon see themselves forced to impose reasonable limits. It behooves us, then, always to be in the right, not only as a satisfaction to our consciences, but as the very backbone of our energy. The Spanish Government, which in every case will meet the demands imposed upon it by the exigencies of the situation, is to-day absolutely in the right, and will make the right known at any cost."

El Tiempo says:

"If we must fight, our means will not be so scanty that we cannot show the world how a nation fights in defense of its rights."

ALARM IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Action Taken to Guard Against a Sudden Sea Attack.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, March 27.—The defenses and forts have been strengthened with a view of guarding against a possible sudden sea attack.

The gendarmerie recently surprised eighty armed separatists in a house where they were preparing a coup de main. The separatists offered a violent resistance, and the gendarmerie shot ten, wounded three, and took the rest prisoners. Three gendarmes were wounded. Order was finally re-established.

HOPING FOR INTERVENTION.

Spain Exchanging Views With Other European Governments—Russia May Act as Mediator.

MADRID, March 27.—Señor Gullon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, still speaks hopefully, but in very reserved terms, regarding the recent exchange of views with European Governments. Diplomacy is most active, and all the Ambassadors are receiving long communications from their respective Governments. The newspapers attach the greatest importance to this phase of the question, so much so that interest in the elections is almost lacking.

Rumor persistently points to Russia as the most likely mediator between Spain and the United States. Señor Sagasta, the Premier, is said to be busy with a diplomatic document, either a note to the American Government or a circular note to the powers.

M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador, had a conference with Señor Gullon to-day, to which much importance is attached.

SENOR GULLON PREDICTS WAR.

He Says a Threatening Note Has Arrived from Washington.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung says:

"Señor Gullon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed me that an extremely threatening note has arrived from Washington regarding the cessation of the war in Cuba. He added: 'No matter how one regards the affair, a rupture can now hardly be avoided.'"

The Madrid correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt says:

"Spain will not only refuse to allow American interference in assisting the suffering Cubans, but will decline to pay indemnity unless it is shown unmistakably that the Spanish authorities were responsible for the Maine explosion. If President McKinley demands these two things war is unavoidable."

Spain May Buy an Austrian Ship.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Vienna correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung says the Austro-Hungarian Government is negotiating for the sale of a war vessel to Spain.

Cuban Delegate Coming.

LIMA, March 27.—The Cuban delegate, Señor Aristides Aguero, arrived here to-day and will proceed shortly to the United States.

FOR THE MAINE MONUMENT.

A Big Patriotic Demonstration in the Montauk Theatre—Gen. Catlin's Speech.

The Montauk Theatre, in Brooklyn, was the scene of a great patriotic demonstration last night. It was a benefit performance in aid of the monument fund for the men of the Maine, and the theatre was packed with people, who took every opportunity to express their feelings on the subject of the Spanish crisis. In the first box at the right were three Maine survivors—John B. Low, master at arms; George Swartz, a bluejacket, and H. Kushido, a powder boy. In another box at the right was Miss Evangelina Cisneros, who was with Mrs. John A. Logan's daughter, Mrs. W. F. Tucker.

The greatest enthusiasm was aroused by the speech of the evening, delivered by Gen. Isaac S. Catlin. The old soldier roused the audience to a high pitch of excitement, and they cheered almost continuously.

After paying his respects to Gen. Weyler, he came to the destruction of the Maine, and said, amid great applause:

"It is not necessary to discuss the question as to the cause of the disaster. The common sense of every one of us has already informed us." Then, turning dramatically to the audience, he cried:

"O Spain, O Spain! Thou hast many sins and many crimes to answer for at the last day, but no single crime shall count against thee as shall the destruction of that battleship. Steeled as you have been for centuries to barbarity, yet that startling and bloody crime you have never surpassed. Hardest to explain of all your crimes will be the fiendishness that enabled you to fire the mine by which that crew was assassinated."

The audience listened breathlessly to this apostrophe, and when it was ended broke out in storms of applause.

"That is a terrible charge, I know," continued the speaker. "I know that the sweet-scented casket of diplomacy may contain words that have the conservatism of icebergs. Yet there can be no doubt of the feeling of the mass of people. The men and women who can think in a straight logical line can see no other course but to declare before the whole world that the death of their brethren and the destruction of their beloved battleship were due to an outside explosion."

Then, turning to the box in which the Maine survivors sat, he said in riging tones:

"It would be diabolical and outrageous to lay the accident to a lack of discipline among the members of that splendid crew. Wouldn't it, boys?"

As he said this, Gen. Catlin stretched out his hand toward the men of the Maine, who rose and shouted "Ay, ay, Sir!" and another cheer broke forth from the audience.

Gen. Catlin finished his speech amid the utmost enthusiasm. Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band furnished the music, and among the participants were Charles A. Bigelow, comedian; Henrietta Scholder and Karl Grienaur in musical selections; Maxwell and Simpson, in illustrated songs; William Armstrong, baritone, of Rice's "French Maid" company; the Three Little Mascots, Miss Grace Golden and Raymond Hitchcock of the Castle Square Opera Company; Willard Simms, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sidman, Andrew Mack, William H. Windom and the Blackstone Quartet, Leon Herrmann, the four Lucifers, Fialkowski, the Brooklyn Cathedral Quartet, and D. W. Robertson, with Edison's projectoscope.

Fewer Deaths from Typhoid.

From The Philadelphia Times, March 27.

According to the returns of the Board of Health yesterday the number of deaths last week was 504. The total of the preceding week was 484, and of the same week last year 470. Of the total number last week 192 were children under five years of age. Typhoid fever is rapidly decreasing, as shown by the figures representing last week's cases, which numbered 57, a decrease of 9 from the total number of the previous week.

Natural and Artificial Gas.

In an article in the February number of Cassier's Magazine, Hosea Webster writes of natural gas in the past, present, and future. After giving statistics to show

FOR A VOLUNTEER RESERVE

A National Organization Started with Prominent Military Men at Its Head.

GEN. SCHOFIELD, COMMANDER

The Object Is to Form a Great Body of Citizens Who Will Be Subject to the Call of the Government in Case of Need.

An organization which may result in the formation of the largest army of volunteers the world has known was begun last Friday night at the Waldorf-Astoria at a meeting of distinguished veterans and others, as the guests of Col. W. D'H. Washington. "The National Volunteer Reserve" is the title decided upon. This new arm of the Nation will be of a distinct character from the militia of the several States, and does not seek to conflict with it.

Among those who were present or represented at the first meeting were Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. A. McD. McCook, Gen. Adelbert Ames, Lowell, Mass.; Gen. James Grant Wilson, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Gen. E. L. Molineux, Gen. J. Fred Pierson, Col. H. H. Adams, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Major Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Brunswick, Me.; Gen. Thomas J. Wood, Dayton, Ohio; Gen. O. B. Wilcox, Washington, D. C.; Gen. Eli Long, Plainfield, N. J.; Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Alabama; Gen. James Longstreet, Washington; Gen. T. S. Peck, Burlington, Vt.; Gen. Zenas R. Bliss, Washington, D. C.; Gen. Stanley, Governor Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.; Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Lexington, Ky.; John Dufais, Edward Marshall, and William D'H. Washington. Gen. O. O. Howard was selected as Chairman of the meeting, and Gen. A. McD. Cook and Mr. Dufais were elected Secretaries.

Object of the Movement.

The plan and scope of the movement, which was termed "A Grand Army of Individual Americans," was explained by Col. Washington. It is proposed that this new "National Reserve" shall consist of volunteers who shall sign enlistment blanks agreeing in case of foreign war or invasion to take up arms at the call of the President of the United States, or of the Governors of the States or Territories in which they reside. Central headquarters are to be established which would practically be a clearing house for recruits.

It is believed that from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 citizens will be found ready to join the body. It is not the object to interfere in any way with the existing State militia, but in case of an emergency the names enrolled in any State can be handed to its authorities for organization and enlistments under its own regulations and officers.

The officers of the organization were elected as follows: Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., Commander; Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. A., Vice Commander; Gen. O. O. Howard, Chairman of the Military Committee, with Vice Chairmen as follows: Major Gen. Adelbert Ames, Lieut. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and Major Gen. Grenville M. Dodge; Col. W. D'H. Washington, President of the organization, and Gen. A. McD. McCook, Secretary.

Plan of the Organization.

The plan of the organization is to get together a reserve body of men to take up arms at a moment's notice without conscription or draft, to be maintained in connection with the present forces, without the irksomeness of military duty, without entailing upon the Government or State the expense of maintaining such a large body of troops, and without drawing from their pursuits the young men of the Nation.

It is proposed to enroll men of proper age and physical qualifications to bear arms, who will sign the enlistment blanks, agreeing to take up arms when called upon. The original rolls would be transmitted directly to the War or Navy Department, there to be tabulated and included in the recognized summary of the military and naval forces of the United States.

The permanent organization will include the President of the United States, to be ex officio Commander in Chief; the Secretary of War, to be ex officio Vice Commander of the military forces, and the General of the Army, Commander; the Secretary of the Navy to be ex officio Vice Commander of the naval forces, and the Admiral of the navy to be ex officio Commander; the Governor of each State to be ex officio Commander of all the reserves of his own Commonwealth, and the Adjutant General of each State to be ex officio Vice Commander of that State, the Military Committee for the purpose of governing and fostering the organization, and a Commander in Chief, who will have charge of the active duties pertaining to the organization and its maintenance.

An Appeal to the Country.

The foregoing organization having been effected, it was decided to send broadcast through the country an appeal embodying the principles of the National Volunteer Reserve. This appeal is in part as follows:

Headquarters National Volunteer Reserve,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway,
New York City.

To the People of the United States:

Whereas, The policy of the Government and of the several States of the United States of America is to maintain a small organized force for the assurance of law and order within our borders, and in case of a serious conflict to depend upon the loyalty of our people and volunteers to augment the regular army and militia, which would form a nucleus around which they would gather, it is apparent that in case of a serious conflict or one of long duration that our standing force would be utterly inadequate to carry it on, and that the body of our army would be our volunteers.

It is acknowledged that all Europe is a vast military camp—the minds of the people of each power being directed to military affairs and taught to despise respect, and envy each other by the consideration of comparative military strength. Familiar with the enormous armies of their own and adjoining nations, they judge the United States by comparison, and our regular army of 25,000 and 100,000 militia occasions on their part a feeling of superiority, if not contempt, and invites frequent and ready aggression, as has been proved by no less than three international difficulties in as many years, and consequently it would appear desirable at this or any other time that all doubts as to our willingness and available strength be set at rest and enrollment of our volunteers be made, which we have not had for a generation, and our military strength has been decreasing rather than increasing ever since our great conflict, while our National wealth and the ever-increasing interests we are called upon to guard and protect have grown many fold. The strength of the army of a nation lies in its reserve, consequently why not let us count our men and make manifest our loyalty to the world and the readiness of every man in the nation to defend the country and the flag, and let us above all seize this opportunity of forever closing any breach that may have occurred and forever blot out sectionalism and publicly weld together anew North, South, East, and West in our ever-glorious and inseparable Union.

A Measure for Peace.

The organization of the National Volunteer Reserve is not intended as an alarm or to arouse an unnecessary military spirit—it is a peace measure; but if conflict must be, then a measure to shorten its duration. Therefore the subscribers, veterans of all classes, forever united under the flag, have organized themselves into a body to be known as the National Volunteer Reserve, and have pledged their services as a military committee. They desire to rally around them the loyal men of the Nation, and they confidently believe that the response will astonish the world. They have carefully prepared an enrollment blank which every loyal man of the Nation can sign, and thereby consecrate himself to his country and his flag. It is believed that a universal and loyal expression on the part of the people at this time will have a great moral effect not only at home but abroad, and will discourage any coalition with an antagonistic power or interference with our affairs.

Such a declaration at this time will also strengthen the hands of the President, and will be a voluntary expression from the people impossible to be misunderstood. To make this movement doubly forceful it must be accomplished quickly, and, therefore, we appeal to the people's voice, the public press, the only vehicle for reaching the Nation instantaneously.

It is confidently believed that this movement will make each enrolled volunteer feel more keenly his individual interest and his integral part in National affairs and thus prove the quality of our citizenship. The plan in no way conflicts with National or State authority, or with the militia, and the National Volunteer Reserve will act as a resource, encouragement, and auxiliary to the National Guard. The President of the United States is the Commander in Chief of the National Volunteer Reserve and the Governor of each State the Commander of the Reserve within his own Comomnwealth, thus fully carrying out the provisions of the Constitution.

The press, without dissent, has volunteered its cordial approval and co-operation in all sections of the country. The Governors of many States have already given their enthusiastic approval. The aid of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Confederate and of all other veteran organizations, of the Sons of Veterans, and of all patriotic societies is confidently depended upon to further the movement, and each is invited to become a recruiting office of the National Volunteer Reserve.

This invitation is also extended to every fraternal and labor organization, and is made individually to every loyal man to rally around the flag.

The Military Committee of the National Volunteer Reserve pledge themselves faithfully to transmit to the authorities all enrollments consigned to their care, and subscribe themselves, loyally,
JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, Lieutenant General, United States of America, (retired,) Acting Commander.
JAMES LONGSTREET, Lieutenant General Confederate States Army, Vice Commander.
O. O. HOWARD, Major General, United States Army, (retired,) Chairman Military Committee.
ADELBERT AMES, Major General, United States Volunteers.
GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Major General, United States Volunteers.
JOSEPH WHEELER, Lieutenant General, Confederate States Army, Vice Chairmen Military Committee.
A. McD. McCOOK, Major General, United States Army, (retired.)
DANIEL E. SICKLES, Major General, United States Army, (retired.)
SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, Lieutenant General, Confederate States Army.
JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, Major General United States Army, (retired.)
ZENAS R. BLISS, Major General, United States Army, (retired.)
DAVID R. STANLEY, Major General, United States Army, (retired.)
R. C. Drum, Brigadier General, United States Army, (retired.)
W. A. Hammond, Brigadier General, United States Army, (retired.)
Eli Long, Brigadier General, United States Army, (retired.)
O. B. Wilcox, Brigadier General, United States Army, (retired.)
H. G. Wright, Brigadier General, United States Army, (retired.)
T. G. Wood, Brigadier General, United States Army, (retired.)
James Grant Wilson, Brigadier General, United States Volunteers.
J. Fred Pierson, Brigadier General, United States Volunteers.
E. L. Molineux, Brigadier General, United States Volunteers.
M. T. McMahon, Brigadier General, United States Volunteers.
I. S. Peck, Brigadier General, United States Volunteers.
William D'H. Washington, President.
A. McD. McCook, Major General, United States Army, (retired.) Secretary Military Committee.

All the Lieutenant Generals and Major Generals, both of the Northern and Southern armies, and the Admirals of both navies, by order of rank, have been elected and upon acceptance will be members of the Military Committee of the reserve.

Executive Committee Headquarters.

Headquarters for the organization have been secured in the Washington Building, 1 Broadway, where the Executive Committee of the Military Committee will meet every day. This Executive Committee consists of Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, Gen. James Longstreet, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Adelbert Ames, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Gen. A. McD. McCook, Gen. T. G. Wood, Gen. J. Fred Pierson, Gen. E. L. Molineux, Gen. M. T. McMahon, and President William D'H. Washington.

President Washington, in speaking of the movement last night, said: "If we can secure an enrolment throughout the country of volunteers it should take away any existing uncertainty in the minds of foreigners as to the loyalty of our people. The chief objects for starting the movement just now are to make this an opportunity for a reunion both of the old soldiers and the people of all sections of the country.

It is a peace rather than a war measure. It will discourage European sympathy on the wrong side in existing troubles, and will make each citizen who enrolls himself feel that he is closer to and a more intimate part of the Government, and it will prove the character and quality of his citizenship.

"The movement is absolutely devoid of politics. It is a means for the people to declare their loyalty to the President of the Union, whoever he may be, at any time.

"The plan outlined has already been before the War and Navy Departments and the Executive, and has met with their full approval. It is hoped to complete the movement within the next ten days."

Letters are pouring in from famous soldiers and eminent citizens from all parts of the country, approving and encouraging the movement.

PREPARATION IN NEW JERSEY.

National Guard Commanders in Conference—Good Work Done.

TRENTON, N. J., March 27.—The work of putting the New Jersey National Guard on a war footing is being successfully pushed. Major Gen. Plume, commanding the National Guard of the State; Adjt. Gen. Striker, and Quartermaster Gen. Donnelly, held a conference here last night to compare notes. They expressed much satisfaction at the work that had been done. Capt. Armstrong of the Quartermaster General's office, returned last night from Washington, where he had gone to hurry the orders for ammunition and ordnance stores. These latter will be shipped to Trenton without delay.

Yesterday a large number of army hats and leggins, and about 2,000 rubber blankets were received at the State arsenal. Adjt. Gen. Striker said that no orders had yet been received from Washington for the calling out of the National Guard or the Naval Militia, but it was not denied that the preparations were being made in the belief that such a call might soon be made. There is also talk of a special session of the Legislature to place a fund of $250,000 at the disposal of the Governor for the better equipment of the National Guard in the event of war.

CROATS OFFER TO FIGHT.

Ten Thousand of Them Volunteer for War Against Spain.

PITTSBURG, March 27.—Ten thousand Croats living in Allegheny County, through their representatives, have proffered their services to President McKinley as volunteers should war be declared between Spain and the United States. Last night fifty ex-officers of the Austrian and Russian armies held a banquet, during which reports from all parts of the country were made.

The result was the formation of the nucleus of an army division and the forwarding of a letter to President McKinley, signed by Z. V. Musina and G. A. Z. Sklyanic, offering the services of their 10,000 countrymen for active duty.

These men are iron handlers and coal and coke workers, and could be put into the field at short notice. The majority of them have seen service in the Austrian and Russian armies, and their desire to come to their adopted country's aid is bona fide.

Orders to Connecticut Troops.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., March 27.—Brig. Gen. Russell Frost, with headquarters here, has issued an order forbidding officers commanding organizations of the National Guard from absenting themselves from their home stations longer than twenty-four hours at a time, except upon regularly issued leave of absence. Lists of men with the squad and telephone arrangements for emergency calls, are ordered to be sent to headquarters immediately.

Shells for Coast Defense Guns.

READING, Penn., March 27.—Under the direction of Lieut. Werlich, United States Navy, the Carpenter Steel Company last night shipped a big consignment of armor-piercing projectiles to Virginia for the equipment of the forts along the coast. Four hundred shells will be sent to Washington Tuesday in response to a telegram requesting the immediate delivery of all that are finished. The Carpenter plant is making from thirty to sixty steel projectiles per day, the number varying with the size. On Wednesday ten additional crucible furnaces will be put in operation.

No Joke About This Bicycle Bell.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

It is not perhaps universally known that France has a canton with the immoral name of Baccarat. This is a district in the Department of Meurthe and Moselle, and the epic of the bicycle bell has made it famous At Baccarat the tribunal of simple police produced a bicycle bell in court which had been captured from a defaulter on the ground that the signal did not carry far enough—could not be heard for a distance of some 180 feet. The judge de paix ordered experiments to be made, and the bell was carried out of court in the custody of experts—the road surveyor, the district police, and the court usher. After a protracted series of trials the bell and its bearer were acquitted. But this was not the end. The prosecution appealed; the bell was sent up to Paris and came before the Court of Cassation. A fresh hearing resulted in a decision which will form the charter of the bicycle bell. It contains some stately language about sonorous signals, apparatus of alarm regulations, and measurements for footfarers, mounted pedestrians, (cyclists,) cavaliers, and charioteers, but it confirms the decision of the previous court and acquits the bell. French law seems to take the bike very seriously.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

EMANCIPATION OF CUBA

The Rev. Dr. Iglehart Says that the Proclamation of Its Freedom Should Be Made.

THIS COUNTRY SHOULD ACT

If Spanish Oppression Does Not Leave the Island at Once It Should Be Shot to Death by American Guns.

At the evening service in the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, on Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart yesterday referred to the Spanish crisis in his sermon. He said, in part:

"Cuba should be free. Cuba will be free. Its emancipation is virtually effected. Let the public proclamation be made. The United States should drive the Spaniard from Cuba by the peaceful pen of diplomacy if possible; by the bullet of war if necessary. War, horrible though it be, is not always wrong; it is often right, and the arm of God is for the maintenance of the right. As society is now constituted, physical might has to stand behind the right to enforce its claims to make it of any value. Might does not make right, but right without might behind it is very weak. The decision of the just Judge is valueless without the Sheriff and the hand of force. The police as well as the minister at the altar makes for righteousness. There is not a Christian nation in the world to-day which is not held up on the point of bayonets, or which could exist without them.

"The cannon has generally torn holes in the walls of barbarism and heathenism, through which the Gospel of Christ has had the most effectual entrance. One reason why the Anglo-Saxon has carried the cross of Christ so high has been because the edge of his sword has been so keen. Much blood has already been shed in behalf of the freedom of Cuba; it may be that Providence will require a little more, and that of our soldiers and sailors to make the purchase complete. If so, the price will not be too dear. Many of the great evils of the world have had to be shot down. If the evils of Spanish oppression, butchery, and starvation do not immediately leave the Island of Cuba, they ought to be shot to death by the army and navy of the United States.

"We do not believe that the blowing up of the Maine should have any incidental place in the settlement of the Cuban difficulty. It was not that $2,000,000 worth of iron was knocked to pieces, or even that 250 lives were lost; it was a great Nation causelessly assaulted by a villainous foe. And if that Nation shall have a becoming reverence for the brave men that laid down their lives in its behalf, if it shall keep up to a healthy tone the loyalty of its army and navy and citizenship; if it shall command the respect of the world, it will demand satisfaction for the crime, not in money, for the banks of Europe have not money enough to pay for the life of one true American sailor, but in the freedom of Cuba. The diplomat may try to brush the Maine disaster away as an incident or a trifle, but a majority of the people of the country will keep the crime full in view and insist upon a satisfaction.

"Whatever differences of opinion there may honestly be about the Maine explosion, the rulers and the people of this country seem to be united in the conviction that the depopulation of the island by Spanish oppression and murder, in as vile forms as ever disgraced any age, are a just cause for our intervention and our forcible intervention. In the name of suffering humanity and in the name of a just God, let it begin at once. We berated England because she sat still and allowed the Armenians to be murdered by the Turks, and we have allowed more horrible things to be done at our very doors. Byron, in his song of the Greek poets, represents the spirits of patriots arising and calling to the living to listen to them. The spirits of the 400,000 starved in Cuba, the spirits of the 250 brave men martyred on the Maine, call eloquently to our people to be loyal to the Stars and Stripes and set Cuba free."

PRAYER FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The Rev. Dr. Watters Asks that He Now Be Guided with Wisdom.

In the prayer which preceded his sermon in Grace Methodist Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Philip Watters said:

"In the crisis which has arrived in the affairs of our Nation, O Lord! give our President the wisdom from on high which will enable him to do his duty aright. Our President, with many advisers, some thinking one way and some another way, needs Thy guidance in order that he be not distracted. Give to him the clear wisdom and courage so necessary at this time, for the dark cloud of war is even now casting its shadow upon our beloved country. If it is Thy will, let peace prevail and banish strife from our borders, but if it becomes our duty to unsheathe the sword in the defense of the right and of our National honor—for the enforcing of justice—give us the strength and resolution to perform our duty under any and all circumstances."

In his sermon Dr. Watters rebuked the spirit of selfishness which had caused Spain to oppress the Cuban people. He said that history was replete with records of cruelty and injustice which had been practiced for the sake of sordid gain. The love of gold had hardened the hearts of rulers. It had under various pretexts and in numerous ways enslaved people. When the oppressor was asked why he did not forsake his evil way and deal fairly by his fellow-men, he replied that it would cause him too much pecuniary loss. In other words, he harbored the devilish spirit that was in him, because by so doing he thought he could add to his pile of ill-gotten gold. But the man of the nation that would not do right was making a terrible mistake. The day of retribution would come, and the devil would be cast out.

The clergyman made a direct allusion to the craftiness of Spain when he spoke of the wiles practiced by the evil one. It was the earnest prayer of the clergyman that the President of the United States be strengthened by the grace of God to be firm in his dealing with Spain—that right and justice be upheld at any cost. Peace was preferable, but if war must come, let the issue be faced with a determination that could not be baffled. Let the President have the ability to see his duty, and to act without being distracted by too many counselors. The people had great confidence in the President, but all knew that he required at this time special guidance from on high in order that the ship of State might be enabled to weather the dark storm which had appeared in the horizon.

"AMENS" TO A WAR SERMON.

The Rev. J. W. Campbell Says the Gospel of the Day Is the Driving of Spain from Cuba.

The presence of the war spirit among the people was shown last night at the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church, where the Rev. John W. Campbell preached a sermon on Cuba, and his audience demonstrated again and again that they agreed with every strong statement he made.

The preacher said that Spanish crimes had continued long enough in Cuba and that Spain should be driven from the island. He was a peaceful man, but peace could now come only through the interference of this country, even if that meant war. He hoped it would come before he preached again. He was a minister of the Gospel, but the gospel of the day was the driving of Spain from Cuba. The preacher spoke calmly, but he said that if needed he was ready to fight. And the audience answered him frequently with solemn "Amens."

"While they promise liberty they themselves are the servants of corruption," (Second Peter, ii., 19,) was his text. After referring to the present situation between this country and Spain, he said: "We do not hate Spain or the Spanish people, and we wish them no harm. But the present duty of this country is to checkmate them in their latest move with a warship or two. For eighty years Spain has been carrying on her oppression in Cuba. Shame upon us, with our heritage of liberty, with our boasts of our National principle of equal rights and freedom for men of all conditions and birth, that we should have allowed this oppression to continue so long!

"I have no sympathy with those who talk softly now about peace and say that we should not interfere, that war is unholy. I say that when men and women and children are being starved to death in Cuba peace is unholy. I am a minister of peace, but such peace is not a Christian peace. I am here to preach the Gospel, but the gospel of this hour is a call to Christian men and men of humane feeling to stop this horror, and to send Spain back home where she belongs. The duty of the hour is to teach Spain a lesson in humanity. And our young men can teach Spain the lesson well, I have no doubt. Can any of you look on the pictures of starving women and children as they have come up to us, and hear the speeches in Congress describing Spain's horrors in Cuba and believe we have done our duty?

"Cuba should be free. It deserves independence. It isn't enough to send a woman or two down there with medicines and shiploads of food. Send the food down by all means, but send a bullet or two with each loaf to insure that the right persons shall get it.

"I read that the Emperor of Germany has said that Cuba shall not be independent as long as he lives. I say that any man who would say that Spain's rule in Cuba should be prolonged deserves to die at once. Cuba will be free whether he lives or dies. If Germany wants to interfere with us, let her try it.

"I do not wonder that the sympathies of Pope Leo are aroused, and that he calls for peace in Cuba. A man of his intellectual training and culture could not help sympathizing with Cuba. In his sympathy he shows how much larger and nobler he is than William of Germany. All honor to the Pope of Rome. For once we are one with him.

"I don't know how long it will take to teach Spain the lesson we must teach her. Some say it would take three weeks. I don't think it would take so long. But if it takes a year, and if it takes money and blood, America must show the world that she lives up to her traditions."

The People's Faith in McKinley.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 27.—In his sermon this morning, the Rev. A. H. Eberhardt of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, in referring to the Spanish situation, said the eyes of the whole world were upon President McKinley, who was acting with calm deliberation. Whatever the President did would be right and would be approved by seventy million of people who had confidence and reliance upon his ability and discretion. If it was necessary to float one hundred millions of bonds the people would take them instantly because of their faith in the Government.

MADRID'S ORDERS TO HAVANA

An Intimation Said to Have Been Received that the Crisis Has Been Reached.

HAVANA, March 27.—Last night it was stated persistently on alleged good authority that the palace officials here had received a cipher dispatch from Madrid which in effect said: "Prepare for war." It is not likely that anything so alarming or peremptory was received; but it is pretty certain that an intimation was given that the time for evasion or delay on the part of Spain was drawing to a close.

There can be no question that the policy of the United States in making the destruction of the Maine merely a side issue and a corollary of the graver question of the continuance of inhumanity and property destruction on the island, is a disagreeable surprise to many high in office in Cuba. They had concluded that the dispute as to the origin of the explosion would be indefinitely prolonged and finally open a way for a new investigation, in which Germany, Italy, or some other European power would take part.

Many of the best-informed Spaniards are free to say that American interference on humanitarian grounds would be bound to carry with it the passive sympathy, if not the active, of all civilized nations, since the facts as to local conditions are no longer in doubt in any Cabinet in Christendom.

Close upon the heels of a dispatch to Consul Gen. Lee from Washington, asking data as to the number and condition of the reconcentrados and also the length of time necessary to feed them, comes the official announcement of the issuance of an order to all the Alcaldes, the Civil Governors, and the Cuban Relief Committee, not to give the information asked by the Central Committee, but to refer all queries to Gov. Gen. Blanco, who approves the order.

It seems to have been decided upon after knowledge of the grounds adopted by the United States as the basis for intervention. It is also asserted that such queries are to answered by saying that the Cuban Government is caring for its own poor, but this is not yet verified, and, in the face of the facts, seems absurd.

When the Mangrove arrived yesterday the chief Custom House officer at the port of Havana sent on board a uniformed Inspector. According to the Mangrove officers, the Inspector was particularly officious in his examination of the vessel, opening even the food lockers, and acting as if he suspected the Mangrove of being a filibuster. Consul General Lee was communicated with, and the Inspector was removed in a hurry, in response to Gen. Lee's earnest and even indignant remonstrance.

The Government's explanation was that all vessels not men-of-war must be boarded by customs officers. The Mangrove, the explanation continued, is not a man-of-war, but a lighthouse tender. It is certain that no customs officer was ordered on board the Mangrove while the ship served as the headquarters of the court of inquiry during its sessions here, and it seems probable that the annoying incident is the fault of the customs department solely, without any sanction by palace officials.

"TOD" SLOANE'S BIG RECORD.

Rode 18 Winners in 29 Mounts, but Lost a Bet at Long Odds.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Tod Sloane, the jockey, wagered $200 to $2,000 a week ago, that he would win half of the races at Ingleside during the week.

He lost the bet, but he reached the highest pinnacle of fame ever reached by any jockey living or dead, for he broke all existing world's records by piloting eighteen winners out of twenty-nine mounts. This is considered phenomenal work and is likely to stay as a record for several years.

COMMANDER HEALD DEAD.

ANNAPOLIS, March 27.—Commander Eugene D. F. Heald of the United States Navy died to-day at his quarters on the United States ship Santee, at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, from an acute attack of Bright's disease, an ailment from which he had suffered for two years.

Commander Heald was appointed a midshipman from Maine Sept. 23, 1863. He was commissioned ensign Dec. 18, 1868; master, March 21, 1870; Lieutenant, March 21, 1871; Lieutenant Commander, Feb. 28, 1890, and Commander, June 4, 1897.

The Commander was at the Naval Academy Club at 1:30 o'clock to-day; ten minutes later he was seized with the fatal attack. His wife and son, Eugene D. F. Heald, Jr., were with him at his death.

Commander Heald was in charge of ships at the Naval Academy, and was one of those whose sea service was enlarged by the recent order of the Navy Department. He was fifty-three years old, and out of his thirty-five years in the navy, he had had twenty years of sea service.

Warner of Rochester for Governor.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 27.—It is announced that Mayor George E. Warner of this city will be a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in the next Democratic State Convention. He has carried the Republican City of Rochester five times for various offices, and has never been beaten. His majority for Major last Fall was phenomenal—over 6,000.

Yale's First Ball Game.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—The first baseball game of the season for the Yale nine will be played on Yale Field next Wednesday afternoon with the Holy Cross nine. The game was not on the official schedule, and was not secured until yesterday. It will be the only game except the one with Wesleyan next Saturday prior to the Easter trip to the South.

. Finest Flavor. Fairest Price .

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

W. & J. Sloane
Recommend the use of the
Nairn Linoleum
for Bath Rooms, Kitchens and Laundries.
ARTISTIC, DURABLE, SANITARY.
Broadway & 19th St.

THE NEW STRIKE IN ALASKA.

Ridge Between the Skookums All Staked and Other Finds Expected.—Pay Dirt Near Skaguay.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, March 24, via Seattle, Washington, March 27.—One of the biggest stampedes yet recorded in the Klondike region was occasioned on Feb. 12 by a very rich strike on the divide between the Big and Little Skookum. The stock was made in bench diggings, on a high hog back, 300 or 400 feet above the level of the gulches. Pay dirt running from $1 to $35 to the pan was found there.

The rush from Dawson following this announcement was tremendous, and the entire ridge was staked out in a short time.

This news comes to this city by A. Piche, official courier and dispatch bearer for the Canadian Government. Mr. Piche says there was great excitement at Dawson when he left over the Skookum strike, and that over 200 men were standing in line at the Recorder's office to make a record of their claims.

Mr. Piche also brings the news of a new strike on Lewis River which is of great importance if it develops as is promised. On March 6 a man named Connelly, while prospecting a small "pup" leading off the leads about seventy-five miles below Lake Lebarge, found pay dirt which is big in promise. Piche personally visited the claim and took from $2 to $3 from a single pan. The discovery is about thirty miles up the stream from the leads.

The latest reports from the Salmon River country are brought out by Charles Fitzpatrick, who arrived here from that district yesterday. Fitzpatrick says the find on Walsh Creek is all that has been claimed for it—that he took from his own claim $2.50 to the pan. He says there are already about 1,000 people at Walsh Creek, which is 500 more than can secure claims on that particular stream. The creek is not fifty miles in length, as first reported. It will not measure over twenty-five miles. He says, however, that the whole country in that locality is mineral bearing and that in his judgment the next three months will see some further remarkable strikes.

He says: "For instance, I think the south fork of Big Salmon will turn out a paying investment. It is about 125 miles from Lewis River. Then there is the Loto Creek, which has already shown up favorably, running about 75 cents to the pan, and I could mention four or five other creeks in the vicinity equally good."

What is regarded by many as an important and rich gold strike has been made in the immediate vicinity of Skaguay. For some time past systematic prospecting has been carried on in the hills surrounding the Skaguay trail, and at last it has been rewarded. Thomas H. Phipps and Ralph Smith claim to have unearthed a lot of rich quartz, bearing free milling gold. The location is kept a secret, but is described by them as being "within an hour's walk of the Post Office." The value of the find cannot be determined, however, until returns from the assay office at Juneau are made.

The prospect bears every evidence of being more than a surface cropping. Samples picked at random were beaten up with a hammer, and particles of yellow metal washed from the first excite much interest. The locators claim to have abundant capital to develop the mine, and say a bucket tramway will solve the problem of getting out the quartz.

Charles McCarthy, a well-known ward politician of San Francisco, was shot through the leg in this city this morning by Charlie Ritter, a waiter in the Horseshoe Restaurant. The row grew out of a drunken brawl. McCarthy's wound is serious, though not dangerous. About the same hour another shooting affray occurred on McKinney Street, in which several shots were fired. No visible results were left save a bullethole through a sign on a newspaper office.

HORRORS OF ALASKA WINTER.

Four Miners Lost in a Storm and 1,200 Stalled at a Glacier.

TACOMA, Washington, March 27.—During the February blizzards on Valdes Glacier, Alaska, number of parties seeing their way to Cupper River lost their bearings and were compelled to camp in the snow drifts on the glacier for days. When they finally got back to Valdes four men were missing, and on Feb. 27 had not returned. They had been gone ten days, with provisions for four, making it certain that they had perished in the storms.

Letters from men at Valdes describe the storms as the most terrific they have ever experienced, the wind blowing 60 to 100 miles an hour. Twelve hundred men bound for the Copper River gold fields are stalled at Valdes, being unable to cross the glacier to the river as they expected to do. In places it is piled up in the ridges, and in others wide crevices impede progress. The prospectors must wait for better weather and go around Valdes peninsula south of the river.

Wrangel is booming. Indians are selling lots they have occupied for fifteen years at $600 to $1,200 per lot, having received nearly $40,000 to date.

A sailor named McDonald of the bark Richard has been drowned at Skaguay.

Mrs. Jessen, a miner's wife, was murdered at Dawson last month.

Mrs. Aldrick became insane at Juneau last week and attacked her four children with a hatchet. Two of them have died.

Four Drowned at Dutch Harbor.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 27.—The steamer Bertha brought news that on March 6 C. A. Andrews, second engineer of the steamer J. C. Barr; T. H. Tracey, riveter and fitter; J. C. Doerr and Peter Doerr, father and son, of St. Louis, Mo., were drowned at Dutch Harbor. While they were crossing in a small boat from Unalaska to Dutch Harbor in a squall their boat capsized. The Bertha brought down $75,000 in gold bullion from the Apollo Mine on Unga Island.

PROSPERITY OF THE WEST.

President McCall of the New York Life Says It Is Unmistakable.

CHICAGO, March 27.—John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, passed through the city to-day on his way from the West, where he has been for several weeks. He said:

"I am returning a confirmed bull on the general Western situation. The condition is particularly encouraging in even such States as Kansas and Nebraska, where I was assured repeatedly that things were in a better shape than ever before in their history. The experience of our company this year also goes to prove this. In the West and Middle West, in loans of over $52,000,000, the defaults thus far have been less than $100,000.

"The only drawback is a slight apprehension as to what may result from the present complication with Spain, but the most conspicuous feature in this respect is a serene confidence in the wisdom of President McKinley, and a feeling that if the honor of the Nation demands it there should be no hesitation in backing him to the utmost limit."

Fatal Fight in Massachusetts.

SOUTH BRIDGE, Mass., March 27.—In a quarrel over the ownership of a harness this afternoon, at the house of Joseph Boucher, Napolean Duqueth was shot and killed by Walter S. Pratt after the latter had been assaulted and severely beaten by Duqueth. Pratt, after being examined by Judge Bartholomew, was removed to his home, the Justice deciding that the shooting was in self-defense.

THE SEALING DISASTER.

Arrival of the Steamer Greenland with a Freight of Dead and Frost-Bitten Men.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 27.—Details of the calamity which overwhelmed half of the crew of the sealing steamer Greenland in the ice fields were received here to-day from St. John's, N. F., which port was reached by the Greenland this afternoon. Twenty-five corpses were piled upon her deck, and fifty-five men were moaning with terrible suffering in the hold, having frostbitten limbs and bodies.

The Greenland sailed from St. John's about the first of March. She was commanded by Capt. George Barbour, and carried a crew of nearly 300 hunters. She proceeded northward with the rest of the sealing fleet, but after a couple of days she diverged on a separate track and reached the hunting grounds not long after. All went well until Tuesday last, and seals were quickly encountered and several good packs were secured.

On Tuesday morning the hunters left the ship about 7 o'clock, as usual. The lookout in the crow's nest reported ice plentiful around them. The men were clad in light clothing, for the slaughtering of seals is exhausting work. Scattered over the ice field, they wandered far from the protection of the ship, and a gale and snowstorm shut them out from view. The ice floe parted and they drifted away from the steamer.

The long night passed, but morning brought no help, for the storm still raged and the atmosphere was thick with snow driven before the gale. Snow continued nearly all day, and the evening brought no cessation to the high wind. Another night was passed in untold agony. Some of the victims had already given up hope, and in despair lay down and died, and every hour witnessed at least two deaths on the floe.

Toward morning the storm subsided, and clear weather enabled the survivors to see that the Greenland was not far away, searching for the missing. The steamer bore down on the drifting ice field, which had by this time separated into a number of sections, and began the work of picking up the bodies of the dead and the bodies of the living. Twenty-five corpses were taken on board that morning, but twenty-three men were still missing, and, though the search was continued all that day, no more were recovered. Most of the men were married, with large families.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Railway Controversy Settled.

The controversy between the Chicago-Denver roads on account of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy's fast train, which was recently put on, leaving Chicago at 10 o'clock in the morning, reaching Omaha the same day at 11:50 P. M., and Denver the next day at 1:30 P. M., has been settled by a decision which has been handed in by Arbitrator Caldwell. He has decided that an extra fare must be charged on the fast trains run by the Burlington route and Northwestern-Union Pacific lines between Chicago and Denver.

The Burlington has issued a notice that commencing April 1 tickets from Chicago or any point east thereof through Chicago to any point in the State of Colorado will not be honored on their fast train No. 1, leaving Chicago at 10 A. M., except in connection with the excess fare check of $1 for those who ride in chair cars and coaches and $4 for those who ride in sleepers.

New Railroad in Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Railway communication is to be established between the City of Mexico and the City of Manzanillo, on the Pacific Coast. At present a branch of the Mexican Central extends west a short distance beyond Guadalajara, to the town of Abura, and abruptly ends. On the Pacific a narrow gauge branch runs from Manzanillo to Colenia. The country intermediate from Colenia to Guadalajara possesses no means of railroad communication. This gap is to be filled in and the central section of the republic united by rail with the Pacific Ocean. A concession for the new line has been granted to Ignace Borda of Mexico, who expects to interest American capitalists in the work.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

11:40 A. M.—2,089 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, nothing.
11:40 A. M.—419 Sixth Avenue; Harris & Co.; damage, $5.
10:30 P. M.—28 Attorney Street; Daniel Robinetz; damage, $10.
10:35 P. M.—470 Sixth Avenue; John C. Ellis; damage, $3,500.
11:00 P. M.—110 West Thirty-third Street; Cornelius Glides; damage, $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NASHUA, N. H., March 27.—Goddards & Ridgeway's block was burned to-day. Loss, $20,000.

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 27.—Fire to-day in the Swett Block caused a loss of $22,000.

BOSTON, March 27.—Fire to-day in the store of Gilbert, Brooks & Tebbitt, dealers in Oriental rugs and carpets, at 39 Summer Street, caused a loss of $15,000.

LAKEPORT, N. H., March 27. — The grocery and hardware store of E. L. Cram and a grain store were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $13,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. N. Sargent, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator N. W. Aldrich,

The Wanamaker Store

The Possibilities of Cotton

YOU probably know something already of the beauty and style that can be found in cotton dress stuffs, but if you would take the time to look over our collection, there'd be new ideas and revelations for you.

We don't do things by halves, and we haven't gone into cotton fabrics by halves. It isn't only that the collection is a huge one,—mere quantity in such comparatively cheap stuffs is of no significance,—but the new things that are not everywhere, are here; the particularly pretty things that only quick and heavy buyers get, are here, and the exclusive things are here in numbers.

Selection, SELECTION, SELECTION. That's the keynote, and its reiteration is endless. Not everything, but absolutely the best of everything.

10c. Printed Lawns, at 7c.
12 1-2c. Printed Stripe Lawns, at 8c.
12 1-2c. Printed Lawns, at 10c.
Printed Dimities, at 12 1-2c.
Printed Figured Swiss, at 12 1-2c.
Printed Organdie, at 15c.
Printed Batise, at 12 1-2c.
Printed Dotted Swiss, at 15c.
Printed Madras, at 15c.
Printed Stripe Organdie, at 18c.
Printed Organdie, at 17c.
Printed Organdie, at 25c.
Printed Cheviot, at 25c.
Printed French Organdie Lisse, at 35c.
Printed French Organdie Raye, at 37 1-2c.
Printed French Organdie Carreaux, at 37 1-2c.
Printed French Plumetis, at 45c.
Printed French Pique, at 50c.
Printed Irish Dimities, at 25c.
Printed Irish Linen Lawns, at 25c. and 31c.

Printed Mousseline de Soie, 50c.
American Ginghams, at 6 1-4c. to 25c.
Scotch Ginghams, 18c. to 37 1-2c.
Scotch Madras, at 35c.
Scotch Cheviot, at 35c.
American Madras, at 12 1-2c. to 25c.
American Cheviot, 10c. to 25c.
Scotch Galatea, at 35c.

Another new fabric among the cottons is a satin stripe silk gauze, printed in floral design, that is attractive and dainty, at 60c. yard.

Pineapple Grenadine; all cotton but so sheer and the threads so fine and hard-twisted that it closely resembles silk; it's crisp, too, and filmy and in charming color combinations; in stripes and checks of white on colors, and colors on white, also plain colors; 50c. a yard.

And a hint or two in illustration of the low prices ruling here on woolen fabrics, notwithstanding the recent great advances in the cost of raw wool:—

37-inch Fancy Mixed Cheviots, at 25c.; reduced from 37½c.
38-inch All-wool Dress Bunting, in cream, navy blue and black, at 31c.; made to sell at 40c. a yard.
37-inch Covert Cloths, at 37½c.; made to sell at 65c. a yard.

40-inch Fancy Mixed Cheviots, at 37½c.; reduced from 45c.
46-inch Diagonal Vigoreaux, at 50c.; imported to sell at 85c.
44-inch All-wool Grenadine, in navy blue and black, at 50c.; made to sell at $1.
45-inch Two-toned Grenadine, at 50c.; imported to sell at 75c. a yard.

White Lawn Dressing Sacques. THESE had first showing on Saturday, and without public introduction of any sort they made friends as fast as they met eyes. They are remarkably pretty garments, with the additional charm of low price. Fortunately they're in good supply, so you may easily find yours. These below seem to be in greatest favor:

At 75c.—With fitted back, loose front; clusters of fine plaits round collar; ruffles on sleeves, collar and bottom of sacque; bow at neck.

At $1—Fitted back, full front; clusters of plaits and ruffle on round collar, with ruffles on sleeves, collar, down front and on bottom of sacque.

At $1.50—Full front, with clusters of fine plaits at neck; fitted back; round collar, with ruffles on sleeves and on bottom of sacque, edged with narrow lace.

At $1.75—Fitted back; pointed yoke front of fine plaits; round collar, sleeves and bottom of sacque, trimmed with embroidery; also a ruffle of embroidery down front.

At $2.25—Fitted back, loose front, with clusters of plaits and row of insertion; round turnover collar; sleeves and bottom of sacque have wide ruffles of embroidery. Others up to $4.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymnals. LAY reverently away the devotional book, that has served you so well, but now shows sadly the evidences of time and use. No more appropriate time than this Lenten season to replace it with a new one. No better place than here to make your selection. Many kinds are shown at many prices; but our Book Store is noted as a place where low prices prevail. A greatly condensed list:

Text Bibles, 25c. to $5.40.
Reference Bibles, $1.10 to $5.85.
Oxford Teachers' Bible, $1.25 to $13.
Revised Bibles, 95c. to $9.
Prayer and Hymnal, combination sets, 80c. to $11.75.
Prayer, 15c. to $4.25.
Hymnal, 20c. to $4.25.
Key of Heaven, 15c. to $5.
White Celluloid Prayer Books for Confirmation, $1 to $2.
Devotional Classics, white and silver covers, extra fine paper, 18c.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

The "Nu-Broom." IT isn't exactly a new broom, but it's the old kind with a wholly new improvement. At first sight the improvement seems nothing to brag about;—merely a splitting up of the handle and the addition of a couple of rings to keep the split portions together. But when you get the "Nu-Broom" in your hand you fall to wondering what there is in such a simple device to make the heaviest and biggest broom feel so *light*. Why should simply splitting the handle seem to make the broom sweep of itself?

The demonstrator in the Basement will explain why, and will undoubtedly sell you a broom if you handle one a moment. They sell themselves as soon as their merits are known, and they cost no more than the old-fashioned kind.

25c., 30c., 35c. and 40c.

Basement.

Bicycle Shoes. THIS morning we show every proper style of footwear for wheeling. In women's shoes prices begin at $1.60,—a quality that favorably compares with the $3 sort elsewhere. Others up to $5, and at that price the *best* shoe that can be bought. A bicycle shoe for men that deserves special mention. Of kangaroo calf, high cut, with rawhide corrugated soles; excellent value at $2.50.

New Curtains. VERY pretty and effective are these new Ruffled Fish Net Curtains, with lace insertion and lace edges. Beautiful novelties, in eight styles, priced within easy reach. Some at $2.25, and up to $7.85 a pair.

NEW CROSS-STRIPE CURTAINS.

Some are all-cotton; others with silk stripes. A large variety of colors. Prices $1.35 to $6.50.

Third floor.

The Care of Furs. WE have special facilities for the storage of furs and heavy winter garments. No need to worry all summer as to their condition if you bring them to us. Experienced men give the most careful attention to articles entrusted to us. Altering and repairing at reasonable charges.

Second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

FOUR YOUNG THIEVES CAUGHT.

Stole Plated Ware and Were Arrested After a Sharp Run.

Four youthful burglars from Cherry Hill, broke into the building 88 John Street, yesterday afternoon and, after securing all the plated ware they could carry away, started through Gold Street toward their homes.

Detective Hahn of the Oak Street Police Station, and Policeman O'Neill of the Old Slip Station, who were standing on the corner of Fulton and Gold Streets, saw the boys coming along with their coats bulging out. The boys saw them too, and started to run away, but all were caught after a sharp run.

Sixteen pieces of silver-plated ware, goblets, decanter-holders, pitchers, &c., were dropped and thrown into wagons by the young burglars in their flight, and were recovered.

At the Oak Street Station the little miscreants gave the following names: Patrick Mahoney and William O'Brien, each sixteen years old, of 28 Cherry Street; Peter Marley, fourteen years old of 37 Cherry Street, and Johnny Connelly, ten years old, of 16 Cherry Street.

Connelly said that all "took a hand in it" and that he broke a pane of glass with his fist, by which they slid back a window catch and entered the place. A steel glass-cutter was found in Mahoney's pocket.

The goods were found to have been stolen from Frederick Kuehne's plated ware and bar goods store, and were valued at $50. Mr. Kuehne later identified the goods and the culprits were sent to the Gerry society's rooms.

Briarwood Pipes Seized in a Raid.

Two prisoners and several boxes of briarwood pipes were taken to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon in a patrol wagon of the Elizabeth Street Station in charge of two Central Office detectives. The police refused to say anything as to the matter, but it was understood that a place had been raided on Bayard Street, and that the pipes were among the goods recovered. It is supposed that the pipes were the proceeds of a recent robbery.

CLERK AND $5,000 MISSING.

Mocaldi Had Access to a Grand Street Restaurant Safe.

A general alarm was sent out last night for Alfonso Mocaldi, thirty-seven years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, dark hair and mustache, 170 pounds, and well dressed.

Mocaldi had been employed by Antonio Ferare in the latter's restaurant, at 195 Grand Street. Ferare recently returned from a visit to Italy, and during his absence Mocaldi had the general management of his place of business, including charge of the cash.

On Saturday morning Mocaldi told his fellow-employes in the restaurant that he had some business to attend to which would detain him for several hours, but that he would return in the course of the afternoon. He did not return that afternoon nor on Saturday night. His employer thought nothing about it, however, until yesterday morning, when he became suspicious that all was not right. Mocaldi was the only one who kept the key to the safe, and it was finally concluded to send for an expert locksmith to open it. The safe was opened and it was found that $5,000 in cash, which it contained was missing. Mr. Ferare immediately reported the loss to the police.

Carrier Finds Gen. Carlin's Wallet.

John A. Woods, a mail carrier attached to Station E, in Thirty-second Street, picked up a wallet in Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Street, yesterday morning. It proved to be the one reported lost Saturday night by Gen. William H. Carlin, while he was on his way from the Waldorf-Astoria to Wallack's Theatre. In the wallet were three checks, for $500, $104, and $20, respectively. Bills to the amount of $170 were missing. The wallet was given to the West Thirtieth Street Police officials and later handed to the General, who thanked the mail carrier for his honesty.

ACTIVITY IN GOLF CIRCLES

Ardsley Club's Annual Women's Championship Tournament to be Held in September.

THE MYOPIA AFTER OPEN EVENT

Champion Whigham Deprecates a Rigid Limitation of Entries for the Amateur Contest—Chicago Anxious to Play the Canadians.

The Greens Committee of the Ardsley Golf Club announces that the annual women's championship tournament will be held in the latter part of September. The exact dates are not yet determined, but they will be arranged this week, and in all probability laid before the Executive Committee meeting of the United States Golf Association on Wednesday for ratification. It will be necessary to have the dates announced thus early so that the clubs in the Metropolitan Association may know what days to leave vacant from open tournaments, and that candidates may have sufficient time to prepare.

More women are expected to enter for this event than ever before, and particularly noticeable among the contestants will be many of the younger players, who came prominently to the front last year. The regular greens of the Ardsley Club links have not yet had their Winter covering removed, but by the middle of April the course will be in good shape for use.

It is very likely that at Wednesday's meeting of the Executive Committee the dates for the amateur championship to be held at the Morris County Golf Club will be settled. This contest will also probably be brought off in September. When these dates are known the metropolitan district dates can be arranged up to Dec. 1.

The Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston, has made formal application for the open championship, which may be held in June. As there seems to be no objection, the Executive Committee will grant the request and fix the time. Joseph Lloyd, the present champion, will be with the Essex County Club, at Manchester, Mass., again this season, and he is not unfamiliar with the Myopia course. His chances of winning again are as bright as those of any other, although it will be a hard tussle and any one of half a dozen of the best professionals stand about on a par for the championship prize.

The Amateur Championship.

Wide interest is being taken by all golfers in the amateur championship, and there is a growing feeling that something should be done to limit the number of entries this season. H. J. Whigham of Chicago, the present amateur champion, recently expressed his views as follows:

"There seems also to be a tendency in the East to look for some means of limiting the entries for the amateur championship, to avoid overcrowding. It is quite true that many players enter who cannot possibly expect, without the help of a miracle, to qualify for a place in the first sixteen. But since up to the present time the entries have not been overwhelming it seems rather a pity to legislate against a situation which may never occur. The expedient of throwing the onus upon the various Secretaries of the clubs who enter the names of the players might at least be tried before extreme measures are resorted to. The Executive Committee might request each Secretary to use his common sense and influence to prevent any player in his club from entering unless such a player has a moderate chance of at least appearing among the first sixteen. Any other method of dealing with the subject is fraught with manifold difficulties."

The Onwentsia Golf Club, of which Whigham is a member, is arranging to hold its annual open tournament in September, while that of the Chicago Golf Club will probably come in May. Active playing has already commenced on the Chicago club links, and the members of that club intend to make an effort to have the return match with the Canadian golfers take place on their links. A challenge from the Royal Canadian Golf Association for a team contest was accepted at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, and the request made that the match take place in Toronto during the Canadian championships in September. It is desired to have the Canadians visit our country for a return match shortly after, and the Chicago golfers are making efforts to secure this event, if it can be arranged.

The usual Laurel-in-the-Pines silver cup will not be played for next month during the Lakewood Golf Club's open tournament. Instead, all the prizes will be given by the club or individual members, the club having decided to abolish the practice of accepting hotel cups. Active work is going on upon the new grounds, and early in April the new eighteen-hole course will be entirely marked out.

The following officers for the ensuing year have been chosen by the Oakland Golf Club at Bayside, L. I.: President—Walter B. Lawrence; Vice President—John H. Taylor; Treasurer—Edgar S. Tarton; Secretary—Malcolm M. Graham; Captain—Walter J. Travis; Greens Committee—J. H. Taylor and Lawrence Embree.

Intercollegiate Tournament.

Entries for the intercollegiate golf championship tournament, which is to be played May 4, 5, 6, and 7, at the Ardsley Club, close April 15, with Joseph H. Choate, Jr., at Harvard University. Instead of being an annual contest, the individual and team championships will hereafter be played semi-annually, so another college tournament will take place in the Autumn.

The Columbia University Golf Club is endeavoring to make a better showing than last year, and has several men who may develop into very good players. One of the best is W. H. Dixon of the Rockaway Hunt Club, a member of its golf team, who did some very creditable work last year in various open tournaments. Louis Livingston, Jr., who holds the amateur championship of the Westbrook Golf Club at Islip, L. I., and the J. M. Knapp gold medal is a Columbia student, and another able golfer is Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., who holds the amateur championship of the Morristown Field Club.

The Camden Golf Club has just been incorporated and work on the clubhouse in Knight Park, about four miles from the city, begins to-day. The Directors are E. H. Chew, W. C. Dayton, G. Franklin Davis, Jr., Augustus H. Reene, W. Foster Reene, E. E. Read, Jr., W. J. Sewell, Jr., Peter Von Voorhees, and George J. Bergen.

William M. McCawley, one of Philadelphia's hustling golfers, is getting a team from the Merion Cricket Club to go to Pittsburg and enter the team competition announced by the Allegheny Country Club for a $250 silver cup, June 16, 17, and 18. Six players are to constitute a team, and many leading clubs will send competitors.

The Flushing Golf Club is getting its course in condition for the season, but will not allow the regular greens to be played on until May. They have recently had their Winter covering taken off, and a thin layer of rich soil has been spread over them. Within a month they will be covered with a thick velvet-like coat of grass, and will be in splendid shape early in May.

Club Men of New York.

"Club Men of New York" for 1898-9, which was issued on Saturday, has been so enlarged that it includes the full membership of representative clubs of New York. The book, which is the work of The Republic Press, 154 Nassau Street, is handsomely bound in dark red cloth, and in its 734 pages devoted to club matters, are contained the membership of 143 organizations, making almost 34,000 names, having an aggregate membership of 74,000, and in addition there appear over 20,000 memberships in out-of-town organizations. Great care has been taken by the publishers of the work to have the information contained in it accurate, and in addition to consulting the official lists of the club members, a personal letter of inquiry was sent to each person whose name appears in the book. In addition to giving the names of the club to which each one belongs, his occupation and business and home addresses are added. Historical sketches of all the prominent New York clubs, and a large number of handsome half-tone pictures of clubhouses are other features of the work. "Club Men of New York" is a handy reference book for both the omce and the library, and it stands alone in its peculiar field, there being no publication either in this city or the United States resembling it.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT.

Final Matches of the Season Decided—Corp. Stewart's Good Work.

An exceptionally large number of members of the Seventh Regiment turned out at the armory on Saturday night to compete in the final matches of the season, and the shooting continued until early yesterday morning. In addition to the members who competed for the prizes in the duplicate and six-prize match, there were many who tried for sharpshooters' bars, but only five of these made the required 65 points.

Corp. J. R. Stewart won first prize in the six-prize match, with a score of 68. The latter's score also enabled him to qualify as an expert, he having previously made 65 for rapid fire. In this match members who had previously won a prize in a competition during the season could only compete for the first three prizes. The conditions were seven shots standing and seven shots prone. The scores:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Corp. J. R. Stewart, Co. B	34	34	68
Private E. W. Zentgraf, Co. G	34	33	67
Private J. N. Emley, Co. G	34	33	67
Private L. L. Clarke, Co. F	34	33	67
Private D. C. Meyer, Co. C	33	34	67
Private P. C. Robinson, Co. G	32	34	66

Other good scores:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private C. E. Dutton, Co. F	33	34	67
Lieut. G. M. Carnochan, Staff	34	33	67
Private R. K. Potter, Co. I	33	34	67
Private E. B. Clark, Co. B	33	34	67

The duplicate match resulted in a tie for first place between Privates C. E. Dutton and L. L. Clarke of Company F, and B. H. Weisker and A. E. Wells of Company E. The former team were awarded first prize for the highest score. Results:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private C. E. Dutton, Co. F	7	5	12
Private L. L. Clarke, Co. F	7	5	12
Private B. H. Weisker, Co. E	6	6	12
Private A. E. Wells, Co. E	6	6	12
Corp. W. H. Ford, Co. A	7	4	11
Corp. F. W. Perkins, Co. F	7	4	11

The following qualified as sharpshooters:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private L. L. Clarke, Co. F	34	33	67
Lance Corp. C. W. Wood, Co. B	32	33	65
Private W. H. Evans, Co. G	31	34	65
Sergt. T. B. Taylor, Co. I	32	33	65
Private E. Lincoln, Co. K	31	34	65

The following qualified as experts:

	Deliberate.	Rapid Fire.
Capt. R. McLean, Co. K	68	65
Corp. J. R. Stewart, Co. B	68	65

RIFLE CLUB AND MOORE PRIZES.

Annual Competition in Progress at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

The annual competition for the Rifle Club and Moore trophies began at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Saturday night, and some excellent scores resulted. The Rifle Club match is for teams of twelve, and the Moore trophy is competed for by teams of eighteen. The teams shoot in squads of six, and the scores made by the companies in the Rifle Club match, which will end next Saturday, will be added to the scores of the final squad of six men who will shoot on April 2, to decide the Moore trophy match.

Company G made the best showing Saturday night, but as Company H has made the best showing in past matches it is expected that its team next Saturday night will make a big enough score to win the Rifle Club trophy and place the company in the lead for the Moore trophy. The conditions of the match are seven shots standing at 200 yards and seven shots prone at 500 yards. The scores:

COMPANY G.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Corp. J. Slator	31	34	65
Sergt. P. F. Burns	30	34	64
Corp. J. A. Sayles	32	31	63
Private C. Levien	29	33	62
Sergt. J. J. Greville	28	33	61
Private W. Weeks	24	26	50
Total	174	191	365

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Company H	162	196	358
Company I	170	182	352
Company C	161	180	341
Company E	158	180	338
Company A	153	150	303

Yousouf Makes a Statement.

Yousouf, the "Terrible Turk," whose wrestling encounter with Ernest Roeber at Madison Square Garden Saturday night came to such a sudden and unsatisfactory conclusion, makes the folowing statement through an interpreter:

Do not judge me harshly for my treatment of Roeber. I meant the man no harm and I am sorry that I hurt him. I am a stranger in a strange land. My language is not that of the men who stood with me upon the platform. There was great talk and many spoke at once. Pierri, my second, explained what the referee was saying. I understood him to order that we should wrestle upon the mat. I was there to wrestle, not to run races. Roeber would not measure strength or skill. He kept sprinting around in a circle outside the mat. When I reached for him he was near the edge of the platform and sprang back. I touched him, truly, but it was his own movement, rather than contact with my hands, that sent him over. I do not need to foul any man to win. I have never been defeated, nor do I believe the man lives who can vanquish me. It was my first match in America. Would I not be a great fool to throw away certain victory? Now this is what I say. I will prove my words. If Roeber will face me again I will yield to his every condition, within the rules, and the winner shall take all. But there must be ropes around the platform so that Roeber cannot jump off to avoid me. They tell me Americans boast of love of fair play. Give me, then, fair play, although I am but a Turk, and let me show you people whether I am a wrestler or a vain boaster.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

The Reversal of Judgment in the Harness Horse Class at Durland's Excited Comment.

STRATHMEATH'S NEW HOME

Star Pointer, the Pacing King, and Guinette May Be Shown at the Parkway Meeting—Fred Gebhard's Steeplechasers Will Be Sold Next Week.

The horse show at Durland's Riding Academy last week was a decided success, both from a financial standpoint and as regards the class of horses shown. The judging throughout was quite satisfactory, but there were a few disappointments. One case in particular which excited some comment was the placing, on Monday night, of Lieutenant Wilkes first in Class 12 for single harness horses. In a similar class at the National Horse Show last Fall Lieutenant Wilkes was awarded third prize, and The Whirl of the Town, Charles F. Bates's stepper, won the blue ribbon. Mr. Bates's gelding was entered in Class 12, and he was awarded second prize. The result was a big surprise to Mr. Bates and his friends and to most of the spectators, who remembered the result at Madison Square Garden, but the stout whip took the matter good-naturedly and solaced himself with winning a number of other prizes. The riding of the women at the Durland show was a pretty feature and proved to be an attraction, for most of them were well-known equestriennes, and their presence in the ring brought a large number of their friends to the show.

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Green B. Morris has presented to Milton Young old Strathmeath, a bay gelding, ten years old, by Strathmore-Flower of Meath, and the old horse will spend his remaining years at the McGrathiana Stock Farm, in luxurious ease. Strathmeath had a great career on the turf. At two years old he started in 10 races and won 5; at three, he started 16 times and won 5 races, among them the American Derby; at four, 22 starts saw him first home 12 times; at five years, he won 13 races out of 27 starts; at six, he started 29 times and won 7 races; at seven, 20 starts and won 10; at eight, 10 starts and won 3, making a total of 134 races, of which he won 55 and was placed numerous times. Strathmeath's career is another illustration of how geldings last on the turf. He has earned his freedom and a good home, which he will, no doubt, find at McGrathiana, where he can doubtless play the rôle of chaperon for the yearlings, as old Parole does at the Rancocas Stud.

***

The following Judges have been selected for the Washington horse show to be held in Convention Hall, Washington, D. C., May 4 to 7. Thoroughbred hunters and thoroughbreds, Frank Ware, New York; trotters and roadster classes, Hamilton Busbey, New York; saddle horse classes, W. Fred Presgrave, Bryn Mawr, Penn., and Frank Ware, New York; harness classes, Prescott Lawrence, Newport, R. I.; Reginald W. Rives, New York, and Col. Edward Morrell, Philadelphia, Penn.; hunters and jumpers, P. F. Collier, New York and H. L. Herbert, New York. The judges for the hackney classes have not been definitely decided upon, but they will be announced shortly.

***

If F. M. Ware brings to a head his plan of giving a trotting meeting at the Parkway Driving Club in June New York horsemen may have an opportunity of seeing Star Pointer, the champion pacer of the world, and Guinette, which James A. Murphy, the owner of both, believes to be the next fastest pacer to his champion. Mr. Murphy spoke some time ago to Mr. Ware about the idea of giving an early meeting, and he promised at the time that if such a meeting were arranged he would do everything in his power to make it a success. He offered to exhibit Star Pointer and Guinette without compensation, and the appearance of the pair alone would bring out a large attendance.

***

The trotting track at Waverly, N. J., the property of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, is to be put in first-class condition. It is to be plowed up, a heavy coating of dressing added, and on top of this a coat of loam. The constant scraping for bicycles last year took all the life out of the track. The Mutual Driving Club of Newark, which last year held the matinés over the Dwyer track at Elizabethport, will return to the Waverly track.

***

Only very few of the good thoroughbreds of this country have been gray, and a thoroughbred of any class with a pure white coat is rarer still. White Cross, a two-year-old colt by Palestine-Black Girl, owned by V. L. Kirkman, is an exception to the rule. He is a thoroughbred, pure white, and, what is thought by racing men to be more remarkable on account of his color, he has shown in his work at Cumberland Park some great speed, going a quarter in 0:26 recently.

***

Horatio Bottomley, who recently purchased the Derby candidate Hawfinch for 5,000 guineas, won his first race a few weeks ago in a selling steeplechase at Plumpton, England, with the four-year-old Rigo. The latter is an American-bred colt, by Longfellow-Rena B. Twelve horses started, and Rigo won in a canter. Entered to be sold at 50 guineas, the colt was bought in at 250 guineas.

***

J. P. Rogers is one of the busiest of the big crowd of trainers of trotting horses now located at the Parkway track, near King's Highway, L. I. He has completed arrangements to handle among others a very fast gelding by Pilot Medium, out of the dam of Belle F., 2:15¼. The gelding has a mark of 2:19½, but so far as training is concerned he is practically green, for he has been handled up to date only by his owner, who makes no pretension of being a trainer.

***

Fred Gebhard has thought over his idea of sending his steeplechaser Olindo to England as a candidate for the English Grand National Steeplechase, and has decided instead to sell out his entire string of "timber-toppers." They will be sold next Monday at the American Horse Exchange. Among others in the lot will be Olindo, one of the best steeplechasers in the country, and Rodman and Becky Rolfe, both good steeplechasers.

***

The Lexington papers point with a pardonable degree of pride to the fact that, notwithstanding the retirement of so many Kentucky trotting horse breeders during the past few months, there are twenty-three men actively engaged in breeding trotting horses in Fayette County. They have an aggregate of 9,491 acres devoted to the breeding and rearing of the trotting horse.

***

Thirty-five thousand dollars will be distributed to winners of stakes and purses in the Kansas Grand Circuit, which begins Aug. 9 at Parsons, and ends Oct. 8 at Guthrie, Oklahoma. The cities included in the circuit and between these dates are Parsons, Fredonia, Erie, Wichita, (Wichita State Fair Association,) Chanute, Independence, (Petroleum Park,) Coffeyville, and Guthrie. Eight weeks' racing with short shipments and plenty of competition among the railways for the business ought to give horsemen a chance to earn a dollar or two when such good purses are offered.

***

Kelly, 2:27, full brother of Expressive, 2:12½, by Electioneer, out of Esther, by Express, is at Belgravia Farm, Mount Kackson, Va. He will soon be trained at Harrisonburg, Penn., by O. A. Trowbridge for the campaign of 1898. It is thought that he will beat his record by a number of seconds.

***

Charles M. Reed, a millionaire of Erie, Penn., has purchased from John E. Madden the promising two-year-old bay colt Hapsburg, by imported Candlemas-Lady Reel. Mr. Reed is the owner of many fast and high-priced trotters, but it is only lately that he has taken a fancy to thoroughbreds.

***

Eton Jacket, the chestnut filly, by imported Whistle Jacket-Reply, by Enquirer, out of Tassel, who showed to advantage in this section last season, dropped dead on the track just as she passed the judges in the finish of the third race at New Orleans on March 22.

***

The veteran driver James Dougrey is the proprietor of a hotel at Saratoga Lake. He has scraped two mile tracks on the lake shore near his hotel for the benefit of his customers, to settle their disputes there about the speed of their horses.

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The New Jersey State Board of Taxation has reduced the assessment on the Monmouth Park race track property from $100,000 to $50,000. The property will be offered for sale at auction on April 19, an upset price of $50,000 being placed upon it.

***

Joseph Leiter, the big wheat operator of Chicago, is buying light harness stock. At the Splan sale, held in Chicago recently, he paid $1,375 for the pacer Red Leaf, 2:11¼, and $1,975 for the pacer Alxymont, 2:14¾.

***

Monbells, by Monaco, 2:19½, out of Beautiful Bells, 2:29, is said to be showing great speed, and is sure to add another to the long list of his dam's representatives in the speedy brigade.

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THE NEW LONDON BOAT RACE.

Cornell Objects to the Change of Date Suggested.

ITHACA, March 27.—The report that Yale and Harvard desire to change the date of the triangular race, set for June 23 or 24, at New London, was not received with satisfaction here. Capt. Colson said to-day that it would be almost impossible for Cornell to race later than the date originally suggested, since the crew will require the intervening time to prepare for its second race, with Pennsylvania and Columbia, on July 1. It would be out of the question to row two big races within the same week, as the crews would not have sufficient time to return from New London and get in shape in so short a time.

Should the second race be transferred to an earlier date, it is probable that Cornell could arrange to meet Yale and Harvard after their commencement exercises, as they desire. It is not thought probable here, however, that the date for the second race will be changed.

DR. JOHN HALL ILL.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, has been confined to his home, 712 Fifth Avenue, since last Thursday, suffering from prostration. Dr. Hall's physical condition became so exhausted in his labors during the recent church troubles that his physician, Dr. Richard Magee of 32 West Forty-eighth Street, ordered him to take a rest and to stay at home until he had fully recovered. Dr. Magee said last night that Dr. Hall's illness was not serious, and hoped that the venerable pastor would be about in a week.

At Dr. Hall's residence last night it was said that he was resting easily, and that no serious results were apprehended. Dr. Hall was to have preached in Boston yesterday. The pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church was filled yesterday morning by one of the clergymen connected with the missions of the church.

Clergyman's House Damaged by Fire.

The house occupied by the Rev. W. S. Coffey of St. Paul's Church of East Chester was damaged by fire yesterday. The servant was preparing dinner when flames broke out in the kitchen. Before they could be subdued the kitchen and a room on the second floor were wrecked and the house flooded with water. A week ago the old rectory of St. Paul's was burned. The loss by the fire yesterday was less than a thousand dollars.

Rapid Transit Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of property owners and others interested in having the northern section of the city provided at once with additional transit facilities will be held at the Athenaeum, (Young Men's Christian Association Hall,) One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Among those who have accepted an invitation to address the meeting are the Hon. T. C. Crain, ex-City Chamberlain; Bartow S. Weeks, Arthur C. Butts, and others.

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portrays The Man, in His last hours, suffering as men do. It is written by Amory H. Bradford, D.D., and accompanied by a wonderfully beautiful drawing by W. L. Taylor.

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entitled "Baby's Fairyland," appears in the Easter number—both words and music.

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STREET RAILROAD BILLS

Many Measures of Value to the Companies Enacted by the Legislature.

MR. LAUTERBACH SUCCESSFUL

The Platt and Croker Men Unite to Give Him and the Interests He Represents What They Want.

ALBANY, March 27.—The nearer the end of the legislative session approaches the more noticeable becomes the series of measures in the interest of the surface railways, to which the methods of mystery used in the passage of the Eldridge bill first directed public attention.

The latest of these bills to arouse suspicion is one introduced by Senator Wilcox, professing simply to amend the railroad law "relative to extension of time for the performance of acts required by the article." This bill amends Section 142 of the railroad law so as to provide that "any company that has heretofore constructed or been authorized to construct or is now operating an elevated or street surface railroad shall be deemed to have been duly incorporated, notwithstanding any failure on the part of the Commissioners to insert in its articles of association provisions complying with the statutory requirements relative to such articles."

In just whose interest this measure was brought forward is not known, but it is the belief of legislators familiar with the surface railroad conditions of New York City that it is a part of the plan carried out more elaborately in the Eldridge bill to revive, legalize, and validate numerous old, lapsed, and illegal charters for surface railways in what are now the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn. The Wilcox bill, it is pointed out, would make legal unused franchises of companies which failed to comply with the statutory requirements, and by reviving these, may practically abrogate the charter provision for the sale of all franchises to the highest bidder.

The Wilcox bill is on the general orders calendar of the Senate, but was laid aside when reached yesterday. The fact that no effort was then made to advance it, practically means that it cannot pass, and is construed as indicating that the interests behind it found that all they desired in the direction of resuscitating obsolete franchises was accomplished by the Eldridge bill.

Another of Senator Wilcox's bills, which was expected to be taken up in the Senate yesterday, but was not, is that permitting any street surface railroad corporation to construct a street surface railroad through any tunnel or depressed roadway constructed or hereafter to be constructed in any public park, and to extend the same upon the surface of any street or avenue adjacent to or terminating at such parks, any special, local or general statute to the contrary notwithstanding. The effect of this would be to open up the entire west side in New York City to the street railways, and representatives of the West Side Property Owners' Association were here to oppose the bill. The bill has so little time left it now that it hardly can pass.

A companion to Senator Wilcox's bill to open all the streets on the west side to the surface roads is Senator Page's bill to admit them to West Ninety-sixth Street, from which they are now debarred by special statute. This bill is also on the Senate general order calendar.

Senator Page is also the author of another bill in the street railway series, which, however, seems to be in the public interest in that it allows the Third Avenue Railroad Company to cross such viaducts and bridges in upper New York as are necessary for the connection of its down-town lines with its newly acquired Huckleberry lines "so as to afford a continuous ride for one fare." This measure will be up for final passage in the Senate to-morrow night.

It appears probable that Assemblyman Trainor's bill to exempt street railroad companies in New York from the 3 and 5 per cent. franchise tax, under certain conditions, will be passed by the Senate. It is understood to be one of Edward Lauterbach's bills, and as Mr. Lauterbach's influence, backed by that of Mr. Platt, was strong enough to put through the Eldridge bill, with all its sweeping concessions to the surface roads, it is not expected to fall in this instance, in spite of the vigorous opposition made by Senator Cantor.

It is believed by lawyers among the legislators that the Eldridge bill will be found practically to destroy in large measure the effect of the charter provision for the sale of all surface transportation franchises, and the prediction is made that when the privileges, concessions, and immunities granted by the present Legislature to the surface roads of New York City become generally known a sensation rivaling that produced by the original Huckleberry grants will be created.

A noteworthy feature of all this street railway legislation is that it is strictly bipartisan. Platt men and Croker men have united to give Mr. Lauterbach and the interests he represents what they want.

CURFEW LAW NEEDED HERE.

Public Schools Report Argues for Keeping Children Home at Night and Gives Interesting Figures.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—The annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction which will be transmitted to the Legislature to-morrow evening, advocates the adoption of a "curfew law" to keep boys and girls from the streets at night. It says:

"The curfew ordinance in many cities is attracting attention. Over 300 cities and towns in the West have adopted the ordinance, which requires all children under fifteen years of age, unless accompanied by parents or guardians, or absent with leave, to be at home at 9 o'clock in the evening in the Summer and at 8 o'clock in Winter. The result has been a decrease of from 50 to 75 per cent. in the number of arrests of children. There has been a reduction of from 50 to 100 per cent. in commitments of youths to reform schools. The curfew law is opposed by those who consider it an infringement upon personal liberty, but it may well be asked whether society and the State should not have the power to protect themselves against vicious tendencies in street education. Statistics tell that last year there were 179,000 arrests of children under sixteen years of age."

The report calls attention to attempts made to use public schools for the purpose of distributing vile literature among the young. Detection of some does not deter others from continuing the practice.

Ninety-one school districts failed to furnish proof of compliance with the law requiring instruction in narcotics. These districts were notified that public money would be withheld because of such failure.

The work of education during the past year, it declares, "is a record which the people of a great State may well contemplate with justifiable pride." The total expenditure for public schools was $26,689,856, an increase in one year of $3,516,026, and in twelve years of $13,404,870. The general expenditures for all public educational interests directly connected with the department were $27,750,425, an increase over the previous year of $3,584,701.

The number of children of school age was 1,668,949, an increase of 17,091.

The number of children who attended school at any time was 1,203,199, an increase of 27,125.

The average daily attendance was 820,254, an increase of 48,200.

The number of teachers employed was 34,385, an increase of 565. There were 3,090 school districts, in which the average attendance was 10 or less.

The report gives in detail the school system in operation in Greater New York. It declares it to be "a system of organization that has been framed after the most thorough study of the problems involved, and with full knowledge of local conditions and possibilities."

The report advocates the establishment of teachers' pension funds.

Mr. Platt and Legislation at Albany.

Senator Platt returned to Washington early yesterday, so as to be on the scene for the developments expected there to-day. Before he went he received calls from

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

State Senators Krum and Pavey and Assemblymen Allds and O'Grady. Later it was reported at the Republican headquarters that Senator Pavey's bill transferring the canals from State to Federal control is to be killed, and that no further attempt is to be made to resurrect the Bipartisan Rapid Transit Commission bill. It was further said that, with the exception of appropriation bills, the Legislature would take no action upon any of the measures now pending in both houses.

NUSSBAUM BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Its Supporters in the Assembly Hopeful of Its Passage.

ALBANY, March 27.—Senator Nussbaum's bill in relation to the estates of insolvent debtors was reported from the Assembly Committee on Rules last week with amandments, ordered printed as amended, and restored to its place on the special order of second and third reading, where it now is.

Speaker O'Grady favors the bill, and Assemblyman Perkins of Rochester, who has charge of it in the House, is hopeful of its passage. Senator Nussbaum says it is sure to go through, and he does not doubt that the Governor will sign it when it does.

WOULD-BE SUICIDE'S STORY.

Hours After Cutting His Throat and Wrists He Sought Help, Saying He Had Been Assaulted.

A man with a terrible gash in his throat and both wrists cut was led into a druggist's store at 325 Eighth Avenue by a woman yesterday morning. The wounds were so serious that the druggist could do nothing except summon an ambulance from the New York Hospital, where the man was taken for treatment.

The injured man could only speak in gasps, but was able to say that he was John Perhan, fifty-eight years old; that he lived at 344 Eighth Avenue, and that he had been assaulted at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street by a stranger, who first cut his throat with a knife and then cut both of his wrists. His story was not believed and he was put under arrest on the charge of having attempted to commit suicide.

From inquiries made by Detectives Perkins and Milburn of the West Twentieth Street Station, it was learned that Perhan was formerly a butcher, but had been for a long time out of employment. For the last four or five years he had occupied a small room in the house of T. O'Gara, an undertaker, at 344 Eighth Avenue. Annie Fox, Mr. O'Gara's servant, was in the kitchen at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when Perhan appeared. He had a handkerchief wound around his throat, and was evidently suffering greatly. He told the girl that he had been cut by a man on Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-seventh Street, at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, and wanted her to send for an ambulance. She gave him 10 cents with which to go to Bellevue Hospital, and then went to mass.

On her return, about three-quarters of an hour later, she found him still in the kitchen. He left as soon as she came in and went into the butcher's shop of Alfred Weis, next door. There he repeated the same story, and said he wanted an ambulance. A woman who was in the butcher's shop led him to the pharmacy across the street.

In the man's room the detectives found ample evidence that he had attempted to commit suicide. The bed clothing was covered with blood, as was some of the clothing he had worn at the time. He had presumably attempted to kill himself some time early Saturday morning, and had fallen on the bed to die. A blood-stained jackknife was found in his clothing.

Perhan is not expected to recover, and the authorities of the New York Hospital said that they would transfer him to Bellevue Hospital.

JUSTICE FOR GEN. McLEWEE.

Ex-Gov. Morton Writes that He Would Not Have Removed Him if He Had Known Certain Facts.

Gen. Frederick C. McLewee, who was formerly Inspector General of the State National Guard, and was removed by Gov. Morton for criticising the report of Inspector General McAlpin, said yesterday that he had received a letter from former Gov. Morton avowing that the action of removal would not have taken place if certain facts had been known by Mr. Morton. The letter Gen. McLewee has received reads:

631 Fifth Avenue, New York.
March 24, 1898.

Dear General: I regret the delay that has occurred in endeavoring to adjust the matters in your behalf arising from the fact of your removal from office as Inspector General, and without going into details regarding these efforts I beg to advise you of the situations, as follows:

I wrote to Gov. Black on Dec. 20th, giving him a general statement of the facts. In that letter I requested the Governor to revoke so much of my order of Dec. 31, 1896, as removed you from office, if he felt he had the power to make such revocation, and to direct that a full and honorable discharge be issued to you.

Gov. Black is in doubt of his power to revoke the order, and has been so advised by competent legal authority. As to your discharge, that can and will be issued to you upon application made by you.

In my letter to the Governor, I stated that had I been aware at the time of making the removal order of facts and conditions which have since come to my knowledge, I would not have removed you from office, and I was not then aware that you had served almost twenty-five years in the National Guard, and the completion of which period would have entitled you to the gold long-service medal so much prized by members of the Guard.

In view of the opinion of competent judges, in the military service of the State, that you were a capable and efficient officer, especially as an Inspector General, I now desire that opportunity be afforded you for the completion of that term of service, and to obtain this mark of distinction your full and honorable discharge will be accorded you upon your application therefor, and I trust that you will have no difficulty in obtaining an appointment that will enable you to complete your full twenty-five years of service. Yours truly, LEVI P. MORTON.

Gen. Frederick C. McLewee, 18 Lafayette Place, New York.

Mr. Morton was not in the city yesterday. He will return home this morning.

MISS BROWNE'S AFFLICTION.

Boston Woman on La Burgogne Suffering from Mental Trouble.

Miss Nellie G. Browne, a young Boston woman, who has been studying music in Paris, was among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship La Bourgogne. When she left the vessel the stewardess, Mme. Jeannette, accompanied her, and it was understood that the stewardess would take her to her home in Boston.

It was learned that Miss Browne was suffering from some mental trouble and frequent attacks of hysteria. When put upon the steamship by friends at Havre she was placed in the charge of Capt. Santelli, and though she enjoyed the freedom of the ship, the stewardess kept her in sight and the surgeon treated her. She said that she was going home to her father, who was dying.

Inquiry in Boston elicited the information that her father, who is a furniture manufacturer, lives at the Hotel Bellevue. Though eighty years old, he is in good health. A cable from a stranger, he said, announced his daughter's sailing, but he did not know that she was in any way afflicted.

Not Invited to Wedding, Tried to Die.

Moritz Jankowitz, a dry goods dealer at 418 Washington Street, Hoboken, whose home is at 422 Washington Street, was found unconscious last night in a room behind his store, where he had turned on the gas. He was revived with little trouble, and said he tried to kill himself because Daniel Rosenberg of 519 Bloomfield Street owed him a large amount, and he was afraid he would not get it, as Rosenberg was squandering a lot of money to-night on his daughter's wedding, to which Jankowitz said he had not been invited.

Rosenberg declared that he was able and willing to pay Jankowitz all he owed him.

Mrs. Jankowitz said her husband had been despondent of late because business was bad, and had frequently threatened to kill himself.

Fire in the "White Elephant."

The fire from a cigarette at 10 o'clock last night in the smoking room on the second floor of the "White Elephant," a resort kept by J. P. Ellis at 470 Sixth Avenue, started a blaze in the building which threatened its destruction. Some artificial palm leaves caught fire, and the flames spread to other furnishings in the room and continued to the floors above. There was much excitement among the frequenters of the place, and with the fire engines came an immense crowd of spectators. The fire was extinguished in a half hour, after causing $1,000 damage to the building and half as much to the contents.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

CUBA TO BE ONE OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, an American, with no Spanish or Cuban admixture, to direct attention, from the standpoint of a property holder in Cuba, to a few common fallacies regarding the unfortunate, beautiful, and bountiful island about which so much is written and so little is known by those who write, and especially as to our ability to govern the Spanish-Cuban population.

When actively engaged in the Southern States, immediately after the war, we always knew a Northern man on his first trip South. His first question was, "What are you going to do with the niggers?" Our reply was, "Pay them for their work." When that was done the problem was solved. In turn the croaker has asked what will we do with the French of New Orleans, the cowboys of Texas, the half-breeds of Mexico, the Indians of the plains, the hoodlums and Chinese of California, the Alaskans, &c., all of whom seem to be getting on very well, without receiving special attention from Washington. The more worthless have been, and still are, being supplanted by a better populace when they fail to profit by the advantages afforded them by a greater civilization.

On the Island of Key West and in the village of Tampa, in Florida, the Spanish and Cubans far outnumber all the others combined. They are industrious, and both places have been built and are supported by their labor, and their business, social, and moral status is a decided improvement on that of the natives. By their industry two of the largest and most flourishing towns in the State have been built and are sustained.

Statistics will show that the exports of the Island of Cuba are much greater per capita in value than those of any State in our Union. Our people are more industrious, but the soil and climate of Cuba are superior to ours. There is no bill to pay for fertilizers and a very small bill for clothes; none for fuel except to cook with, and habitations do not require provision against cold weather. Glass windows and warming apparatus form no part of a Cuban house.

Recognizing these advantages, a few American have first and last invested money in plantations, warehouses, dwellings, &c We were satisfied with Spanish Government, or we would not have invested, but we are not satisfied with unauthorized American interference. We do object to being plundered and to having our estates burned by insurgents armed and equipped with money procured by the sale of bonds at 50 cents on the dollar, which, near the price the newspapers have stated that Mr. Astor paid for his holdings. Why Mr. Astor or other rich men should be protected while scheming to rob and plunder us by destroying our property, held under the protection of a friendly nation, is not apparent.

It has been expressly stated by well-informed Americans, Spaniards, Cubans, and Englishmen that the war could not and cannot exist but for the assistance received from people in the United States, and this statement has never been contradicted, for it is the truth.

Avarice and greed were the incentives that brought a devastating, merciless war upon a contented, industrious people in a time of their greatest prosperity. Not one of the instigators of the war owned property on the island.

Statistics show that Cuba in the years 1893 and 1894 was more prosperous than in many years before, and the Government was satisfactory to the industrious and the prudent. Money was plentiful. Adventurers were, however, not wanting, who made love of country—patriotism—their pretext. Everybody that has taken the pains and the cost to investigate knows that this pretense is false.

Of course, some honest people were deluded and made followers, but more were driven to follow by fear of starvation. Destruction of property, of means of subsistence, of lives of innocent women and children and the aged and the infirm, by war and by famine, was and is their mission.

Our commercial and manufacturing interests will soon recognize the necessity for the purchase of Cuba, and that Congress will ultimately do their bidding is my desire and firm belief. American money is now being invested in real estate in Havana and other Cuban cities, anticipating such action. Whether Spain will sell Cuba will be learned when representative men in their several spheres, like Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Depew, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Ramon O. Williams, &c., are commissioned with the grand undertaking that is worthy of the best efforts of the first statesmen, diplomatic and financial, of the present or any time.

The requirements of the Island of Cuba at this time would afford opportunities for profitable investments of large sums of unemployed money, for the employment of mechanics, and for the sale of surplus stocks of goods. It would give an impetus to business of every kind that nothing else can, very much the same as was our experience after the civil war, and no country in the world ever knew such an era of prosperity as that was.

My statements are the result of observation made during annual and more frequent prolonged visits to Cuba in the past ten years. Speculators, manufacturers of firearms, Cuban bondholders, &c., are ruining us. If any one acquainted with Cuban affairs and having property on the island and the welfare of a people driven to destitution and despair at heart can show differently, let him be heard. And here I wish to repeat that the destruction of our property on the Island of Cuba, the misery of its inhabitants, the destitution and famine that prevail there are attributable more at this time to the avarice, greed, and low cunning of a few selfish, thoughtless, or unprincipled people in this country than to the Cuban Spaniards or people of every degree.

The insurgents openly declare that their policy is rule or ruin; they have effected ruin and nothing but ruin of property, homes, families, hopes, and provision for the defenseless, the aged, and the infirm. They openly propose to continue in that course. Reason and regard for the rights of others are no part of their programme.

Such are the people that a deadhead blatherskite with less than a week's observation in Cuba proposed in Congress yesterday to place in a position to control the destinies and to dominate the property holders of Cuba, whether by inheritance or acquisition, after calling on his Maker to witness his proposition to have the United States assume the part of the dog in the manger as affecting Spain. He is not the first or only traveler of a week's experience in Cuba, more properly Havana, that has got cheap or free notoriety.

Independence is an impossibility.

Complete assured autonomy would be satisfactory.

Annexation by treaty is destiny, easy, honorable, and profitable; by conquest, costly and uncertain. J. A. WOOD.

New York, March 25, 1898.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Calvin Thomas of Columbia University, in a recent communication to your valuable paper, gravely contends that a boy can be easily prepared for college by a six-year course of study, commencing at the age of ten.

Yet the sixteen-year-old boy when he presents himself for examination for admission to Columbia must, after Jan. 1, 1899, be prepared to pass in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, and English on "the plan recommended by the conferences on uniform entrance requirements held at Columbia University Feb. 1, 1896." This plan, briefly stated, requires passage without condition in these studies:

In Latin—Translations of passages from Cicero's speech on the Manilian law, the four speeches against Cataline, and either the speech for Archias or the fourteenth Philippic "with additional speeches" at the option of the teacher, 90 to 120 pages "in all"; the first six books of Vergil's Aeneid, "with additional selections from Ovid and Vergil, 6,000 to 8,000 verses in all," with "questions designed to list the candidate's understanding of the passages, and also questions on the subject matter; sight translation of passages from Nepos Caesar and Ovid, Cicero's speeches, Vergil and Ovid's Metamorphoses accompanied by questions on "ordinary forms, constructions, and idioms, and on prosody;" a "thorough examination" on the second, third, and fourth orations of Cicero against Cataline, "directed to testing the candidate's mastery of the forms, constructions and idioms of the language; the test to consist in part of writing simple Latin prose, involving the use of such words, constructions, and idioms only as occur in the orations prescribed;" and "the translation into Latin prose of a passage of connected English narrative" from one of the required English works.

In Mathematics—Algebra, including quadratic equations and plane geometry.

In Greek—A thorough knowledge of the general grammatical principles of Attic prose Greek, the test to be made on the first two books of Xenophon's Anabasis, with translations of English into Greek; sight translations of passage "to show an accurate knowledge of the forms and structure of the language, and an intelligent comprehension of the whole passage;" ability to translate a passage from the first 493 verses of the Homeric odes, sight translations of "a passage of ordinary difficulty" from the Iliad or Odyssey; translation of a passage of connected English narrative into Attic prose.

In French—Sight translation of ordinary nineteenth century prose into clear and idiomatic English, as a test of having read at least 400 duodecimo pages from the works of at least three different authors; translation of sentences of short connected passages from English into French, and a knowledge of elementary grammar and pronunciation.

In German—Rudiments of grammar, syntax, and word order, as learned from reading not less than 200 duodecimo pages of simple German; sight translation of German into English; translation of English into German, and pronunciation.

In English—"No applicant will be accepted in English whose work is notably deficient in point of spelling, grammar, idiom, punctuation, or division into paragraphs." Required, "the writing of a paragraph or two on each of several topics * * * to show the candidate's power of clear and accurate expression * * * and a general knowledge of the substance of the books."

Prescribed readings for the examination for 1898 are: "Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' Books I. and II.; Pope's 'Iliad,' Books I. and XXII.; the Sir Roger de Coverley Papers in The Spectator; Goldsmith's 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' Coleridge's 'Ancient Mariner,' Southey's 'Life of Nelson,' Carlyle's Essay on Burns, Lowell's 'Vision of Sir Launfal,' Hawthorne's 'The House of the Seven Gables,' for "reading and composition," and "Shakespeare's 'Macbeth,' Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America, De Quincey's 'The Flight of a Tartar Tribe,' Tennyson's 'The Princess,'" for "study and composition." Examination on the first-named list is to include ability to answer "simple questions on the lives of the authors"; on the latter list as to "subject matter, literary form, and grammatical and logical structure."

Can it be reasonably believed that such a mass of knowledge can be acquired in boyhood, or, if it were possible, that the necessary application to study could be otherwise than seriously injurious to the boy, both mentally and physically? Fancy confronting a lad of ten with the awful necessity of getting all this knowledge within a period of six short years, during most of which he ought to be occupied in chasing butterflies and gaining strength for the real struggles of life! Teachers are not often men of the world, but should they not show more sense in matters of education, and a greater appreciation of the relative importance of things?

A large part of the requirements above cited were included in the old-fashioned "college course," and, in my judgment, it was for the very purpose of giving the advantage of such a course to the youth of average means that the colleges received their immense charitable endowments. This duty the colleges are now repudiating by throwing almost the entire burden of general education upon preparatory schools, and confining themselves to what are properly post-graduate and special studies. L.

New York, March 22, 1898.

PERNICIOUS "YELLOW" PAPERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note with interest a communication published in your issue of the 23d signed "An American," wherein is deplored the existence of "yellow journals" and the influence of "yellow journalism." These publications can hardly be considered in the light of newspapers, as they are too undignified and much too unreliable properly to fill that important office. They are issued more for the amusement and excitement of a certain class of ignorant and uncultivated readers than for public enlightenment, and are the result of a morbid craving on the part of the lower order of mankind for sensational reading and illustrations.

The "Day's Doings" never did as much harm to the community during the whole period of its existence as is now done by a single edition of the two publications referred to, the issues of which appear several times a day in this city, spreading their disgusting contents far and near over the land.

It is a most unfortunate fact that this kind of matter should be read with eagerness, notwithstanding its "fake" characteristics are clearly apparent even to the most stupid reader; and that the illustrations which appear in these papers should be relished, and all the filth contained therein devoured and assimilated, is a pity indeed; but there certainly exists a low-lived desire for that kind of trash on the part of a portion of the population which is coupled with an actual desire to be humbugged. There would be no demand for any such stuff if the minds of the people were cultivated into an appreciation of something better; in other words, if the readers of metropolitan papers were all people of intelligence or refinement, "yellow journals" would be impossible.

The worst feature of this kind of publication is in its effect upon the morals of the youth of the community. A daily exhibition of crime, accompanied by revolting pictures of bloody encounters, is the necessary food of publications of this class. Nor can there be anything so vulgar that it will not be described in more or less modified terms; no accident, murder, or suicide so horrible but it appears illustrated with all possible detail; the vivid imagination of the artist is employed, not to produce a likeness of the event, but to give the greatest possible exaggeration of it, and in like manner is the written description put together, without the smallest apparent regard to truth, and with every possible effort toward sensational exaggeration.

The minds of young people are influenced very largely by what they read. Character conforms to the mind, and it is easy to understand the outcome of an education based upon a daily diet of untruth and vulgarity. It is calculated to pervert every good thing in a youth, and will tend to lead him into the lowest of low and degrading channels.

The yellow-covered novels of twenty-five years ago, which were termed "pernicious literature," are nothing at all compared with the "yellow journalism" of to-day in their evil effect, and while the publication of this class of newspaper is occasioned by the demand for it, I believe, since we cannot immediately control that demand by educating the ignorant and making the coarse and vulgar refined, we should regulate to a certain extent at least the character of matter which these publications are permitted to print. In other words, if the law has it in its power to suppress The Day's Doings and to restrict the tendencies of The Police Gazette, it should have an equal power to insist upon weeding out all disreputable matter calculated to corrupt the morals of young people and to fill with disgust the minds of every reputable, self-respecting citizen.

W. W. HALLOCK.

New York, March 24, 1898.

Gen. Stanley to Succeed Rosecrans.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—By unanimous vote of the Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland Gen. David S. Stanley has been designated to act as President of the society, vice Gen. Rosecrans, deceased, until the next annual reunion.

Mrs. McKinley to Give a Luncheon.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Mrs. McKinley will entertain the alumnae of Brook Hall Seminary, of which she is a graduate, at luncheon on April 16.

A party of about 100 will come here on a special train.

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CONTRACT OFFICES

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ORDERED A LAWYER OUT.

Magistrate Who Evidently Misunderstood a Remark Had Him Put from Court.

Alice Murphy, twenty-one years old, a boarder at 48 West Twenty-seventh Street, in the boarding house kept by Mrs. Frances Hoffman, was arraigned along with the colored butler, William N. Burrow, in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, charged by Mrs. Hoffman with stealing notes to the amount of 1,000 marks sent to Mrs. Hoffman by her husband, a merchant in Strasburg, Germany. Mrs. Hoffman's story was that in January her husband sent her the notes in a letter, telling her to come to Europe with her son for a little visit.

She never got the letter and would not have known anything about it had she not received another letter a few days ago, in which her husband asked her why she had not come on to Germany. Then she made an investigation, and was told by one of the boarders that Miss Murphy had been heard to say that she had sent 1,000 marks down to Wall Street to exchange for American money. On this evidence she had Miss Murphy arrested, with Burrow, who was also implicated.

Miss Murphy told Magistrate Pool that she had not seen the stolen money, but that the colored man had told her it had been stolen, and she had told others. She denied that she had sent it down to Wall Street for exchange.

The policeman who made the arrest knew nothing about the circumstances, and did not want to make any charge. He made out a short affidavit at the suggestion of the magistrate.

Jacob Wolf, a lawyer, at 309 Broadway, when Miss Murphy was asked what she had to say about the charge, stepped upon the bridge and tried to speak. Magistrate Pool asked him what he wanted. "I am here to appear for this prisoner as counsel," he replied.

"Well, you just step down and outside. There isn't any charge against her yet," replied the Magistrate.

Wolf stepped down, but protested when he got outside the gate. "If there is no charge against this prisoner why is she held?" he demanded. "She is my client, and I should be allowed to advise her how to answer."

"You will be allowed to advise her when there is a charge against her," said the Magistrate, "and not till then."

"Her arrest was an outrage," continued the lawyer, "and I want to protect her."

"What do you mean by insulting this Court that way?" yelled the Magistrate, evidently misunderstanding what he had said. "I won't have this Court insulted that way. Officers, put that man outside the court. Put him out, I say."

Wolf was hustled out.

Lawyer Coleman, another police court lawyer, came into the court in a few minutes and demanded the right to speak to Miss Murphy.

"This prisoner's lawyer has been debarred from consulting her in the most high-handed way," he said, "and I demand the right as counsel in his place to consult with the defendant."

"Well, you can see her in a few minutes if you will behave yourself," said the Magistrate.

The papers were made out, and not until they were finished was Coleman allowed within the rail. When the case was ready to be called the Magistrate sent out for Wolf and both lawyers defended the woman. They asked for her discharge at once because of a lack of any evidence. The complainant asked that she be held till to-day as a suspicious person till some evidence could be brought.

The Magistrate decided to adjourn the case till this morning. Both prisoners were held in $500 bail

PRIZEFIGHT RAIDED.

Police Captured Twenty-seven Men—Principals Escaped.

Police Captain Early of the Hamburg Avenue Station, with twenty policemen, captured twenty-seven men early yesterday morning in the dancing pavilion of Christian Hohmeyer's picnic grounds at Halsey Street and Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn, where they had gathered to witness a prizefight. The principals in the fight were William La Rose and Charles Dericks, young Brooklyn pugilists, who made their escape, together with about twenty others.

The police arrived just as the fight was about to start, and their appearance caused a wild scramble among the spectators to get away. The police drew their revolvers and clubs and ordered a surrender, but no heed was paid to the demand. They succeeded, however, in capturing twenty-seven men. Christian Hohmeyer and his son, the proprietors of the picnic grounds, were also arrested, but discharged when they reached the station house, as they proved they knew nothing of the fight and were asleep when the police made the raid. The fence about the grounds was torn down by the crowd in order to get into the pavilion, where with the aid of several lanterns a ring was laid out.

The prisoners when arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court, and fined $3 each by Justice Lemon. Twenty-two of the number paid, the others going to jail.

Beckley Leaves the Hospital.

Lafayette L. Beckley of No. 158 Logan Street, Brooklyn, who was shot in the abdomen in his office, at 132 Nassau Street, on the 18th inst., by Dora Arnold of 256 West Thirty-eighth Street, left the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday in an improved condition. The bullet was extracted by Dr. Lewis A. Stimson on the day of the shooting, and Mrs. Arnold was locked up in the Tombs, where she is still confined. Beckley was taken directly to his Brooklyn home in a carriage.

How Wonderful! Not at all. It is merely a case of cause and effect. The cause was an Allcock's Porous Plaster placed right over the small of the back. The effect was the disappearance of the lameness so suddenly that "lost" was the only term which could fairly be used. But it is not lameness only that thus disappears under the touch of Allcock's Porous Plaster. It is equally effective in sprains, stiffness of the joints, sore muscles, pain in the chest, any trouble arising from taking cold from accident or over-exertion.

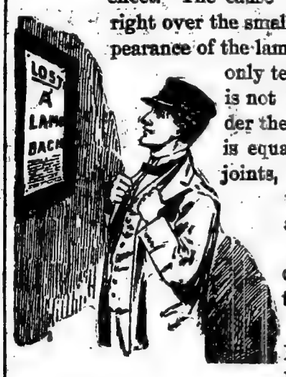

Bear in Mind—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

Allcock's Corn Shields and Allcock's Bunion Shields have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

A BIG GUN FROM FRANCE.

Henri Maurice Canon Weighs 600 Pounds and Has Come Here to Show H'uself.

Monsieur Henri Maurice Canon, at his hotel in Christopher Street, was indignant last evening when told of a report that he had been carried down the gang plank of the French Line steamship La Bourgogne on her arrival from Havre yesterday morning by six seamen, because he was so heavy that it was feared his weight would break the plank. He declared in two languages, French and German, that he tripped down the gang plank on his own legs, and felt like flipping a hand spring when he reached the pier. Then seeing the absurdity of the original proposition, as six men would not have lessened the strain on the gang plank, he lay back and shook with laughter the most capacious sides on record.

When the purser of La Bourgogne was asked yesterday morning if the vessel brought any naval or military consignments to the United States Government in the way of torpedo boats, guns, or ammunition, he said: "Gentlemen, we brought one 600-pound Canon, manifested on the passenger list under the name of Henri Maurice."

Henri Maurice Canon was born at Lake Constance, Switzerland, but he is a citizen of France. Since he came into the world forty-eight years ago he has steadily increased in size till he now weighs, in fact, 300 pounds 7 ounces and 3 pennyweights. With this weight the following dimensions go: Waist measurement, 100 inches; chest, 70 inches; calf, 40 inches; height, 5 feet 7 inches.

Mr. Canon frankly acknowledges that he has appeared before only one crowned head, that borne between the shoulders of the King of Wurtemberg. He is particular to have this known, as he does not cater to European royalty. His purpose is to give the citizens of this Republic the almost exclusive privilege of seeing him, and as soon as he can secure a good press agent and a competent manager he is ready to begin. He says in French that he came here on "spec."

He was very glad to get here, as are all prospective performers and artists, but he had a really good reason. He assured his visitors that he had never had a sick day in his life till he ventured the transatlantic passage, and the worst of it was that there was not in the second cabin of La Bourgogne a berth large enough for him to lie in. He was compelled, therefore, simply to recline, using the berth as a sort of half seat. He got very weary of this before he reached this roomy continent.

Speaking further of his health he said that he was regular about his diet, and always practiced moderation in partaking of malt and spiritous beverages. Asked what his capacity was for beer, he said: "Oh, I drink a few gallons a day, but of course if I wanted to make a hog of myself I could drink a good deal more." He is a brewer.

Mr. Canon says that he is an athlete, and that he can dance any heavyweight to a standstill.

He also says that while he believes that he is the heaviest man on earth, his parents were of ordinary size. He has a little brother who weighs only 380 pounds.

Mr. Canon is unmarried. A niece, who is a small, fragile woman, accompanies him on his tour of the United States.

DIED FROM A FALL.

Mrs. Oakley Walked Off a Porch of the Women's Memorial Hospital.

Mrs. Mary Oakley of 507 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, walked off the porch of the third story of the Women's Memorial Hospital, at St. Mark's and Classon Avenues, early yesterday morning, and was fatally injured.

Mrs. Oakley, who was sixty-five years old, was brought there three days ago, suffering from general debility. The night nurse, Miss Emily Beckley, left the room at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and ten minutes later a patient came to her and said that Mrs. Oakley had left her cot. Miss Beckley hurried to the room, but no trace of the woman was to be found. Another patient said she thought Mrs. Oakley had walked out on the porch. The woman was found lying on the ground and brought into the hospital. Her spine was broken, and she died within an hour.

Girl Commits Suicide.

Bertha Higsbee, twenty years old, who lived in a furnished room at 39 Grand Street, Jersey City, committed suicide last night by taking morphine. She had no relatives or friends and her reason for killing herself could not be learned.

Sterling Silver

For Easter Weddings.

We are now displaying a very select line of Cut Glass Salad Bowls, Compot, and Bonbon Dishes, with appropriate silver spoons.

Our regular line of silver spoons and forks are substantially made and properly finished; we sell them at the following prices:

Tea Spoons, regular size, $4.50 per ½ doz.
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RELIGION AND MORALITY.

Dr. Gotthell Says They Should Not Be Separated—Jesus a Messenger from God.

At the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, yesterday morning Rabbi Gustav Gotthell spoke on "Morality and Religion," saying, in part:

"There have been those who have tried to separate religion from morality. The claim has been advanced that they do not necessarily belong to each other and that they would get along better and lead to better results if the decree of separation were made into a permanent divorce. We need a religious basis for morality, to be its foundation, inspiration, and elevation. All morality is the result of some religion or other. Some have said that morality could take care of itself, but morality, without the guiding principle of religion, is at sea. Who are the educators of the poor? Who are those who strive to lift the children of the poor? They are those inspired by religion. If you will investigate you will find that every effort that has been put forth for the race has been inspired by religion.

"We need religion, or we are as a ship at sea without a compass. If morality is not based on the religious belief that no soul can live which is not presented to God in purity, what is the use of morality? Jesus of Nazareth and Paul were messengers of Almighty God, seeking to uplift those about them. All real morality must be religious effort."

SHE FOUGHT THE OFFICERS.

Insane Immigrant Overpowered and Taken to Bellevue.

Bridget McGillicuddy, a domestic, thirty years old, who has an uncle living in Glens Falls, N. Y., arrived on the steamship Umbria Saturday. The immigration officials yesterday decided to deport her, as she is demented. Pending the sailing of the Umbria, it was decided to keep her at Bellevue, and a telephone call was sent to the hospital for an ambulance.

Bridget, who is a muscular, well developed woman, resisted the attempts to put her into the ambulance and she fought like an enraged tigress. She was overpowered by numbers, however, placed in a straitjacket and bound down in the ambulance.

At the hospital she also offered resistance to entering the building, but was again overcome and lodged in one of the cells in the insane pavilion.

Passengers by La Bourgogne.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship La Bourgogne were H. Cissac, the French cyclist; Jaap Eden, the champion cyclist of Holland; Paul Van den Abeele, G. Converse, Marquis de Boutthillier Clavigny, Alex Dodin, Emile Fischer, C. E. Gautier, Baron Druon d'Halewyn, R. Jaffray, A. Kahn, Paul Lambert, Adolf Muller, Joseph Manuel, M. J. Newman, Stefano Pedroli, Frank Schmid, M. Vernet, and S. N. Warner.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DICKINSON, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN DICKINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Gallinger, her attorney, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1898.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Mikado—8:15.
BIJOU—The Man from Mexico—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Widow Jones—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Fun Aboard the Pacific Mail—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—East Lynne—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Divorcons—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE TERMS.

We can now take no backward step in regard to Cuba. The island must be free. It must be independent of Spain. The people of the country expect the President to make that the fundamental condition of any adjustment that may be reached. They will accept no other basis as satisfactory, because no other would be safe or enduring. They will support the President to the end in any policy he may adopt that leads surely to that ending of the difficulty.

There is possibly some room for a choice of measures. The preference must always be given to peaceful measures, if they can be made effective. If the President can peacefully gain the independence of Cuba he will win the gratitude of our own people and of the Cubans and the admiration of the world. The matter may perhaps be arranged on the basis of some form of compensation to Spain, an assumption of bonded indebtedness, or an annual payment for a term of years. It will not do to call it a tribute, for sovereign States do not pay tribute-money, and Cuba must be sovereign. We can put up with no arrangement which would give Spain the right of an overlord to maintain a war fleet in the waters of the dependent State. If we foolishly consent to any such half-settlement we shall have all the trouble to go through a second time. Once is enough. Let us finish the job once and for good.

It is quite uncertain whether Spain would accept or the Cubans offer compensation for the independence of the island. The Spanish would be inconceivably foolish not to accept anything rather than war with us and the dead loss of Cuba. The Cubans would be wise to assent to a small annual payment—they cannot afford a large one—to avert the necessity of any more fighting.

OUR GROUNDS OF ACTION.

The reports of the President's conversations with members of Congress who visited the White House on Saturday represent him as saying that if Spain refuses to put an end to the war in Cuba we shall make a compulsory peace by armed intervention on grounds of humanity. The unnamed authors of these reports tell us too much or not enough. The full and trustworthy accounts we now have of the frightful cruelties of the Spanish policy may be the last straw, but they are not the first ground of our resolution to intervene. It is altogether unlikely that the President will make them the sole reason for interference, neglecting to adduce other occasions of equal weight and greater legality.

The Armenian atrocities awakened our pity and indignation, but we did not attempt to stay the hand of the "grand assassin," though the Government was urgently importuned to intervene by persons who now protest that it would be a crime to go to war for the sake of the Cubans, who are so much nearer to us and whose afflictions sharply disturb our tranquillity and keep us in a continual turmoil at home. The slaughter of the Armenians never disturbed our peace or threatened to disturb it. They were far away, and we have almost no commercial or social relations with them. Our interest in them rested on sentiment alone, the noble sentiment of humanity. It harrowed up our feelings and sickened us to read of the violated women and the heaps of mangled corpses, but actual armed intervention to stop the savagery was never dreamed of at Washington. It was only talked of in England, although in her Cyprus arrangement England obtained the right to intervene for the protection of the Christian subjects of the Sultan. But when American citizens, missionaries in Armenia, suffered wrongs at the hands of Turks and reparation was not made, then we stood upon firm legal ground, and had the right to use sharp language to the Porte and to back it up.

So now we stand upon firm legal ground in respect to intervention in Cuba, with this difference as compared with the unheeded demand for reparation for the outrages upon the American missionaries, that, while we run no risk in continuing to rely upon diplomatic pressure as a means of getting satisfaction from the Turk, the disturbed condition of Cuba becomes every day a source of new danger, and the pacification of the island can be put off only at grave peril to us.

What Prof. WOOLSEY has well described as "the burden of neutrality" has not only become too heavy to be borne, but in view of the destruction of the Maine and the report of Senator PROCTOR we cannot any longer make even such a show of bearing it as would acquit us before a just tribunal of the charge of a violation of neutrality. The American people are now held in check by their perfect confidence that the President will do, firmly, justly, and fully, what our interests demand and what humanity justifies. But who can tell to what lengths the sympathies and the passionate resentment of our people would carry them if the President should announce to-day that he had dropped the Maine case altogether and that he saw no warrant for our having anything further to say to Spain about the affairs of Cuba? The true measure of the legal necessity of our doing something is what would happen to us if we did nothing.

We shall not permit it to happen. The Administration will not give the people provocation to rise in rage against it, nor will it by dispersing our fleets and ceasing all preparation for National defense set in motion a flood of armed and equipped emigration to Cuba that it would be perfectly powerless to stop. Yet for not stopping it we should become legally liable to Spain for the full amount of the damage it occasioned, say two hundred million dollars, or whatever the appraised value of Cuba might be, for the freeing of the island would be the inevitable consequence of our inability to enforce the obligations of neutrality. In law the plea that we could not restrain our citizens from unauthorized invasion would be no defense against the claim of the injured State. We are confronted by that danger, "grave, manifest, and imminent," which the writers on international law agree in holding to be a legal cause for intervention. "Just fear of an imminent danger," says BACON, whom we here quote not as a jurist, but as a man of observation and common sense, "though there be no blow struck, is a lawful cause of war."

The impulse of our own people to take an unauthorized part in the affairs of Cuba is not a thing for which Spain can demand explanations or apologies. It is a fact to be reckoned with, a fact which we are entitled to plead in justifying intervention, as has repeatedly been done in similar circumstances by other nations. It was the impassioned enthusiasm of his subjects that forced King GEORGE of Greece to send a fleet to prevent the landing of Turkish troops in Crete. He could not have kept his throne if he had made no move to defeat the Turkish reconquest of Crete; and it was the fear of the powers that the fervor of the Greeks in behalf of the Cretans of their race and their religion would bring on a general outbreak in the East that moved them to undertake that wretched counter-intervention which, while it did not prevent war, left Crete still in bonds, a lighted torch in that Levantine magazine of explosives.

The Andrassy note in which Russia, Germany, Austria, England, and France warned the Porte that it must put a stop to the abuses which provoked the revolt of the Christian subjects of the Sultan in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1875 set forth, as one of the grounds of interference, the danger to the peace of Austria, Servia, and Montenegro from the agitation among their Slavic subjects, who burned with desire to take up arms with their oppressed brethren against the Turks. This great historic intervention, indeed, supplies in many ways a close parallel to our own present situation. The Sultan, paying no attention to the Andrassy note, went on cutting throats. Austria, Germany, and Russia then joined in the sharper remonstrance of the Berlin Memorandum. Then followed the murder of the French and German Consuls at Salonica, and the hideous work of the Bashi-Bazouks in Bulgaria soon brought the Christian world to a white heat of indignation. England, whose policies were then directed by the great necromancer of European politics, DISRAELI, had refused to join in the Berlin Memorandum, and so had encouraged the Turk to continue in his course of bloodshed and resistance to the will of Europe. DISRAELI ridiculed the stories of Bulgarian atrocities as "coffee-house twaddle," and in the House of Commons dismissed the stories of torture with the facetious observation that Oriental races "generally terminated their connection with culprits in a more expeditious manner," a remark which finds its echo in some of the sneers we hear in these days about the "mongrel" population of Cuba. Encouraged by the policy of England's Prime Minister, against which the English people raged in vain, the Turk kept at his bloody ways until Russia, on April 24, 1877, declared war against him. As FYFFE puts it, "the religious enthusiasm of the Russian people and their sympathy for their kinsmen beyond the Danube forced the Czar into vigorous action." He fought for the peace of his empire and of Europe, and it was only through the evil machinations of DISRAELI, who forced upon England that policy of giving support to the principle of absolutism which she had laid aside more than half a century before, when CANNING became her Prime Minister, that the blessed consummation of breaking the Ottoman power in Europe was not then accomplished.

While there is no lack of legal justification for our intervention in Cuba, if Spain unwisely declines to listen to our demands for its pacification by her voluntary act, it cannot be denied that the moral reasons for it, based on grounds of humanity, are impressive, and would be held by the nations of the civilized world to justify the step. The statement of M. HANOTAUX in the Chamber of Deputies shows that the French Government fully appreciates our intolerable position and the justice of our demand that a stop be put to evils in which we ourselves have shared. Our position in the eyes of mankind is immensely strengthened by the identity of our real and our professed reason for interference. We do not covet Cuba. We have no hostility to Spain. Peace in the one and good behavior from the other are all we ask. We insist on having them, and we are prepared to enforce our demand.

FEDERAL RAILWAY REGULATION.

Prof. HENRY C. ADAMS is the statistician of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and naturally an authority, as to fact, in the discussion of the work of the commission. As to the principles by which that work has been or should be guided, his views are entitled to respect, but they are not necessarily conclusive.

He has just published in the April number of The Atlantic Monthly an article on "A Decade of Federal Railway Legislation." It is frankly an explanation of the reasons why the commission has not accomplished as much as Congress meant that it should, nor as much as was generally expected from it. These are practically two: (1) the decisions of the Federal courts by which the powers of the commission, especially regarding rates, have been declared less than the commission claimed under the law, and (2) the neglect of Congress to amend the law so as to give the powers withheld by the decision of the courts. We are entirely ready to admit that both these causes have been at work; that the commission has less power than the language of the law seems to confer, and certainly less than the chief advocates of the law wished and expected it to have, and that it has not been able to do what these advocates hoped. We are, however, by no means sure that it has not done quite as much good as if it had had this power, possibly much more; and we think that any extension of its direct share in fixing rates would be a serious and risky experiment.

The first practical success in the legal regulation of railway business in the United States was attained by the Massachusetts Commission under Mr. ADAMS. The principle on which that commission acted was that the best work it could do was to turn all possible light on the subject, and leave to public opinion, either acting directly on the railroad corporations or through the Legislature, the remedy for such evils or mistakes as might be disclosed. Of course, the work in Massachusetts was at that time relatively simple and limited, but the results obtained were signally valuable, and the principle was shown to be so sound and efficient that it could reasonably be applied to more extensive and varied affairs. The decisions of the courts have practically confined the United States Inter-State Commerce Commission to the application of this principle. Prof. ADAMS himself thinks that it has done some good. We believe that it has done a great deal, and we doubt very much that it could do any more by a system of more direct and immediate action.

There are some very broad generalizations laid down by Prof. ADAMS with which we cannot agree. For instance, there is the following:

"The merchant, the manufacturer, and the farmer, working under conditions of industrial liberty, do not seem to require any peculiar supervision on the part of the State, for competition is adequate to insure relative justice as between customers, as well as to insure the sale of the goods at a fair price. But in the railway industry competition does not work so beneficent a result. On the contrary, such is its nature that it imposes upon railway managers the necessity of disregarding equity between customers, and of fixing rates without considering their fairness, whether judged from the point of view of cost or of social results. Were this not true there would be no railway problem."

"Justice as between customers" and "the sale of goods at a fair price" are vague terms. Competition in trade has very little to do with "justice" or "fairness," and cannot have. Certainly it does not secure uniform terms for small and large customers, nor a uniform profit for small and large dealers. This seems to be the ideal of many with regard to railroads. It simply cannot be enforced either by competition or by regulation.

Again Prof. ADAMS says:

"The expenses incident to the operation of a railway do not increase in proportion to the increase in the volume of traffic. As an industrial fact, this does not pertain to the business of the manufacturer, the merchant, or the farmer, but is peculiar to the business of transportation."

This is true, in a limited degree, of the farmer—though the expense per acre of a farm large enough to admit of the steady use of machinery is smaller than on one of half the size—but it is not true of the manufacturer or the merchant. If it were, the many combinations to reduce expense by increasing output would never have been made. The inference drawn by Prof. ADAMS that railway business requires the peculiar kind and degree of State regulation he advocates has no sufficient foundation.

THE BOSSES AND THE PEOPLE.

We desire particularly to commend the recent performances in the controversy of the Bosses and the People to the attention of the 101,863 voters of the City of New York who voted for BENJAMIN F. TRACY for Mayor. The "analysis" of the Tracy vote is very difficult. No two students of past municipal elections will agree about it. They will, of course, agree that it was composed of two elements: First, there are the Boys, who are not in politics for their health, who live by politics, who therefore oppose the elimination of politics from municipal affairs, and who may be trusted to use their votes and their influence against any independent candidate. All these would have voted for VAN WYCK if they had thought their votes were needed to elect him, just as the Democrats who voted for PALMER the year before would have voted for MCKINLEY in the like case. Secondly, there were the Republicans who considered that no good thing could come out of Nazareth and who honestly believed that the true way to oppose Tammany was to vote for the straight Republican, even though he was PLATT's man.

Without doubt this latter contingent was the more numerous. If all of them had voted for Low it is doubtful whether VAN WYCK's plurality of 82,437 would not have been overcome. It is to these misguided persons to whom the current demonstrations of the complete union of the bosses against honesty and decency and good government may be commended. The most scandalous projects submitted to the present Legislature were the bill for the abridgment of the freedom of the press, in behalf of which it was announced that both bosses were united, and the bill for a bi-partisan Rapid Transit Commission, which needed no such announcement. Both measures were introduced by the same pleasing legislator, Senator ELLSWORTH. The first he withdrew on the ground that The Responsibility, meaning Boss PLATT, had become convinced that it was too strongly opposed to be passed. The second he abandoned, because he could not secure a favorable vote for it from the committee to which it was referred.

The failure of these measures is without doubt due to the decent opinion of "up-the-State." Boss PLATT's legislators have discovered that he cannot always protect them from the indignation of their constituents. Accordingly, they have come to inquire what their constituents think before committing themselves to Boss PLATT's schemes. And this referendum, in extreme cases, such as these two, is fatal to Boss PLATT. But Boss CROKER's henchmen have stuck at nothing. Even when The Responsibility quailed before the opposition excited by the outrageous project of intimidating the press; the Tammany legislators continued to support it. And even when The Responsibility could not force the Republican members of that committee into reporting "the bi-boss rapid transit bill," the Tammany members faithfully stood by their orders. They were not afraid of their constituency. They had been "indorsed" in advance. And among their indorsers were the 101,863 voters who voted for VAN WYCK via TRACY. These voters are treated at Albany as a trustworthy part of the fighting strength of Tammany. So they have been, but not all of them can be pleased to have the fact so clearly set forth.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Before yielding to the extremes of alarm in regard to the little flotilla now crossing the Atlantic, it will be the part of wisdom to remember the sort of work for which alone these vessels are adapted, and the conditions under which their fighting must be done. Those who speak of torpedo boats as "hornets" use a metaphor of much significance. The hornet is a creature far from despicable as an enemy, and creatures of several thousand times his bulk are not ashamed to fly before him, but for all that his victories are won at a desperate risk, and a single touch from any one of his larger foes can reduce him to wiggleless pulp. The hornet never stings without inviting instant destruction. In the same way a torpedo boat can rush upon a battleship, and, if luck favors, inflict a dreadful wound, but it must be manned by utterly reckless heroes, ready to accept a hundred chances of death for themselves in return for one chance of injuring an antagonist from which a single touch means sudden annihilation. Now, there is no question about the physical courage of the Spaniards; they can fight, and will, but just as certainly they are a people inclined to consider probabilities and to count cost. If this were not so the Cuban war would have been over at least two years ago. Neither the insurgents nor the royalists have shown any disposition to hazard the fate of the island in a single encounter; they have preferred to drag the conflict on by means of indecisive skirmishes, from which, in every case, a very large majority of the combatants have withdrawn in condition to do more fighting next day. The crew of a torpedo boat, to make it really formidable, must be of another type, not braver or even more intelligent, but quite different—of the type for which one in ten is a chance worth taking. Such, unless history is a deluder, are not the Spaniards.

—Year after year, at this season, comes news of lives and property destroyed by the rising of our rivers. These floods are as regular as Spring itself, and yet houses and factories are built along the river banks as confidently as though freshets were rare cataclysms of nature, like earthquakes and eruptions of volcanoes. Men are proverbially incapable of profiting by the experiences of others, but to profit by their own is not beyond their powers, and it does seem that, when a high-water mark has once been established, it ought to give a hint for at least a year.

—An indignant observer—feminine, by the way—declares that if the "higher education of women" is to produce such dreadful spectacles as are daily to be seen in ancient Oxford, an instant return to the ideas of other days is, all that will save us. And she gives details. Of all the studious maidens at the university, it seems, "only a few look neat and tidy," while "a large procession, whatever that may mean, "slouch along anyhow, with their hats and skirts awry and their hair disheveled." This is terrible enough, but there is worse to follow: "I counted at least six the other day who did not wear gloves!" Well may the critic say that "if this sort of thing goes on Oxford will become a byword for bad dressing." Unfortunately for the theory that all these horrors are the result of higher education, another observer, and this time a masculine one, deduces from his study of the Oxford students that "the male undergraduate becomes yearly shabbier." Perhaps in the fact that the woman saw no blemishes in the boys, and the man none in the girls, there may be a hint that the habilimentary sins of both were nothing more grave than departures from the fashions and customs of twenty or forty years ago. The belief, once so widely entertained, that learning and dowdiness went together in women, and learning and impracticability in men, is disappearing now, but it still clouds the vision of not a few elderly eyes.

PERSONAL.

—As might have been anticipated, the eminently respectable Mr. H. CARROLL WHITE, though too busily engaged in preparing himself for the assumption of pastoral duties to attend the funeral of the mother whose appeals for aid he considered it necessary, out of regard for himself, to refuse, has yet found time to answer the thoughtless criticism which his course has excited. In the first place, says Mr. WHITE, he is not an only son, as has been stated, but one of three, which fact, of course, divides whatever responsibility there may be for the cruel poverty in which his mother lived and died. Secondly, the divine-to-be declares that the late Mrs. WHITE was a decidedly disreputable old person, who drank to excess, and had a strong disinclination for the restraints incidental to life in the charitable institutions in which he had strongly advised her to hide herself and her weaknesses. These explanations go extremely well with the letter wherein Mr. WHITE so frankly outlined his own financial condition, and the high and holy ambitions to whose realization his life has been dedicated. Obviously, if the other two brothers neglected to contribute toward the mother's support, this theological one could not reasonably be expected to make up for their shortcomings. It is a little unconventional, perhaps, for a son to defend his own reputation by destroying that of his dead mother, but is it not well always to tell the truth, whatever the consequences? People who indulge in counsels of perfection may suggest that this young man so desirous of elevating the spiritual condition of his kind might have looked for a field of labor nearer than California, but remember that he is very respectable, and that a dissipated mother is a most inconvenient obstacle in the pathway of one who eagerly aspires to better his own condition and to rise from a tenement house to a parsonage.

—Sir HENRY BESSEMER, it is reported, received considerably more than $5,000,000 as royalties under his patents for making steel. As this process was only one of his many successful inventions, his services to the world cannot be said to have gone unrewarded. BESSEMER had his defeats as well as his triumphs, however, and some of the ideas in which he had most confidence turned out to be impracticable. Back in 1875, for instance, he spent a lot of money on a steamer with a swinging cabin which was to put an end to seasickness: The boat was an utter failure, and of all its many complex devices hardly one met the great mechanician's expectations.

—WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, a Baltimore architect, is quoted as telling a remarkable story, which bears, he thinks, upon the great mystery of the day. On Jan. 28 he was on his way from Chicago to Baltimore. Seated in the car near him were two men, one tall and dark, the other of shorter stature and wearing eyeglasses. The two were looking at a newspaper which contained a picture of the Maine and announced her departure for Havana. They talked to each other excitedly in Spanish, a language which Mr. Goodrich understands. "They gesticulated wildly," he continues, and one exclaimed about 'an insult to Spain.' The shorter man replied: 'It is a journey of death for the Maine,' and then he said: 'There won't be much left of her when I get to Havana.' They talked in this way all the way to Washington, where they got off. I informed them as they left that I understood Spanish and knew everything they had said. They implored me to say nothing about it, but I told them that I should. I wrote President McKinley about it and received a reply from him." The tale is not particularly impressive, as it stands, for real dynamiters of warships would hardly discuss their plans in railway cars.

CURRENT NOTES.

The People's Party of Massachusetts has a dinner in Boston annually, and the fourth one is to be given April 19. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease is promised as one of the speakers.

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Ex-Secretary of State Chilton of West Virginia promises to pay up all his shortage to the State by the 1st of June. He has already paid $4,000 and given security for the payment of $9,000 more.

* * *

Mrs. Emeline Holden and Mrs. Emily Hobbs, twin sisters, celebrated their eighty-second birthday together in Rutland, Worcester County, Mass., on Monday, March 21. Each is in good health.

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The Democrats of Tennessee say they want a Governor next time who will give the State a business administration, and many of them believe that in Congressman Benton McMillin they will find the man.

* * *

Col. John S. Mosby says that from his present knowledge, or want of it, he is opposed to going to war with Spain, but that if war comes the ex-Confederates will be first in the field, and he will be with them.

* * *

Ex-Gov. Carroll S. Page of Vermont contradicts a published report that he has the intention to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District of the Green Mountain State.

* * *

Iowa College, at Grinnell, is to celebrate its semi-centennial June 22, and President McKinley is expected to be present and make an address. It is a Congregational institution of good repute, and the oldest college in the Northwest.

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The German Society of Milwaukee, Wis., is raising a fund for the publication of a history of the German people of the State from the time of the first settler until the end of this century. The author is not yet selected so far as has been made known.

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Gov. Atkinson of Georgia has thanked the Ex-Confederate Association of his State for the tender of their services in case of war with Spain, and says that this offer, coming from men who have already been tried in war, merits more than ordinary consideration.

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The Ex-Confederate Veterans of Maryland have petitioned the State Legislature to issue bonds for the building and equipment of a battleship to be tendered to the United States Government, fully manned and equipped, for service against any foe of this country.

* * *

Somebody interested in the talked-of Pan-American Exposition has been sounding the City of Detroit, Mich., to ascertain if its citizens desire to have the exposition held there. It was purposed to have it on an island in the Niagara River, but now it seems to be homeless and a wanderer.

* * *

A vigilant policeman arrested the Mayor and one of the Aldermen of Florence, Ala., for riding their bicycles at night with lamps unlighted. He haled them to the Mayor's court, but the Mayor could not sit on his own case, and there the case halted until an officer having jurisdiction could be procured.

THE CANAL PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent report of Major Symons (U. S. A.) upon the project of a ship canal from the lakes to the Hudson River, proposes unquestionably the best general solution of the problem. A literal ship canal, 20 to 28 feet deep and of proportionate width, by means of which the steamships of the lakes will pass on their way from Chicago and Duluth to the ports of Liverpool and London, is an attractive dream. The cost of such a canal would be entirely disproportionate to the benefits to be derived from it—the more so that the lake freighters, rivaling as they do in size the transatlantic steamer, are not suited to the slow navigation of a canal.

The project is now suggested for a canal 12 feet deep, proportioned to be navigated by barges with a capacity of 1,500 tons. These figures are given as a first approximation, but they are probably very close to those which longer study would recommend. The estimated cost is $50,000,000. A waterway of these dimensions and of this cost can be built only by the General Government. Will it be done? Most probably yes, when the war or the war scare is over; but the process is somewhat slow, and we must not expect to see it soon an accomplished fact. Fifty millions cannot be appropriated in one year, and although the execution of the Chicago Drainage Canal has introduced more rapid methods of construction, 350 miles of a large waterway with its accessories cannot be made in a day.

Shall the State of New York transfer to the General Government the Erie Canal, with jurisdiction over it and over such other territory as it may need in this connection?

We think there is no question that it should and would do so, but that this movement is premature. There is much to be provided for in such a transfer. It cannot be done hastily or without careful consideration. The work must be so executed that navigation on the canal shall not be suspended even for a single season. The canal now passes through cities large and small. The jurisdiction of the United States must extend somewhat beyond the actual waterway, but even if it were so limited there might be question between the jurisdiction of the State and of the General Government. Moreover the new line will not follow the old one throughout its length. Considerable portions will remain unimproved or unenlarged. Provision must be made for maintaining these portions for the benefit of the populations they now supply. No doubt these questions can be solved in a satisfactory manner. They cannot be rashly neglected.

The question, when submitted to the people, should not be the bare question of transfer. The conditions upon which the grant is to be made should be attached, at least in a general way. If left to a commission the action of adverse interests may introduce undesirable features.

In the very intelligent report which has given rise to this discussion, Major Symons expresses the opinion that the Erie Canal, as it is being enlarged by the State of New York, will, if all restrictions upon its use be removed, give commercial advantages practically equal to those which would be given by a ship canal. This expression indicates that the proper course to be pursued is the completion of the present improvement by the State. But if the question of the seven millions required to complete the improvement is submitted to the people at the same time with the question of the transfer of the canals to the General Government, who can doubt that the result will be the failure of the present plan, a plan the results of which are within our grasp. And this for the remote benefit of a canal that will be somewhat better than that we have.

To sum up: The movement to submit to the people the question of transferring the canals to the General Government is premature. The present improvement will give advantages equal to those supplied by a ship canal.

The $50,000,000 additional improvement by the General Government will enable freight to be transported at a lower rate than by a ship canal, (see Symon's report, summary.)

The submission at this time to the people of the surrender of the present canal will unquestionably defeat the improvement. Substantial benefits will be derived from the improvement to compensate the State, although the General Government should build the enlarged canal within a reasonable time, which cannot, however, be very short.

There is no desire to delay or prevent the construction of the larger work. But the advantages of the present improvement should not be imperiled or postponed in the hope of Government aid within the indefinite future.

Frauds are charged in the expenditure of the nine-million fund. The present commission to examine the subject can be depended upon to discover them if they exist and to see if any mistakes of management, either business or technical, have been made. Let any who are guilty be punished, but let not the work be delayed on their account.

W. R. HUTTON, Civil Engineer.
New York, March 26, 1898.

THE NUSSBAUM BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article signed "Merchant" in your Sunday's issue makes statements as to the Nussbaum bill which do not coincide with the law he attempts to assail. That the mere fact of an unpaid debt of $250 is a cause to throw one into bankruptcy is an unfair representation, as certain enumerated acts, such as "fraud," &c., must be alleged in the petition, otherwise no ground exists for the application.

Furthermore, that "trust property is included" is contrary to the provisions of the act, and only when the trust is created by the debtor himself can the same be reached, which is to obviate the debtor stripping himself of the property to which creditors have a just right to seek payments of the obligation of the debtor. As to the right of arrest, this is based upon "fraud," and is a just remedy to punish "dishonest" debtors. An honest merchant does not commit fraud, consequently need have no fear of arrest under this provision or the law as it now stands.

It is a most singular statement to make that "under the present law a debtor may get his discharge by giving up all his property," when, in fact, unless he has effected a compromise a dividend of any sum less than the actual indebtedness allows judgment to be taken for the difference of the dividend and the debt. The evident intent of "Merchant" is to misquote the law and the provisions of the Nussbaum bill to prove the latter inequitable and contrary to the actual provisions therein.

Either "Merchant" has not read the bill at all or has done so in such a superficial manner that he cannot be accepted as an authority for his statements. I have read and am fully conversant with the details of the Nussbaum bill, and challenge "Merchant" to argue or debate the bill at any noon meeting in the rooms of the Merchants' Association or any other appointed place.

As a merchant who desires fair and equitable laws, both as to the debtor and the creditor, I deem it my duty to resent accusations wrongfully made and not based on facts, as in the article by "Merchant," and I charge that any one who reads the Nussbaum bill cannot conclude, as did "Merchant," that it is a dangerous measure, but, to the contrary, that it gives the "honest debtor new financial life," and metes out the proper punishment to every dishonest merchant or tradesman by placing him behind the prison bars, where he justly belongs as a menace to the business community, and every merchant who does business honestly will benefit by the enactment of the Nussbaum bill.

ANTI-FRAUD MERCHANT.
New York, March 27, 1898.

The Mayor and Rapid Transit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it be the official duty of Mayor Van Wyck to attend the meetings of the Rapid Transit Commission, and he does not so attend, and if, in consequence, he "has no means of knowing" what is being done at the board, is there no process by which Mayor Van Wyck can either be removed from office or from his state of ignorance and contumacy?

B. M.
New York, March 25, 1898.

Early Blooms in Central Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now I have been much interested in the "Earliest Flower" discussion in your paper. Possibly flowering shrubs may not be included among the early wild flowers, but on March 23 I found Lonicera tartarica—tartarian honeysuckle—and Cornus mascula, sometimes called cornelian cherry, in bloom in Central Park.

E. F. B.
New York, March 26, 1898.

The Trailing Arbutus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If your correspondent will visit Williamstown, Mass., at about this time of year he will be able to find trailing arbutus in large quantities on the mountain sides, especially on Petersburg Pass.

W. H. M.
Troy, N. Y., March 26, 1898.

DRY TORTUGAS.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

Up to a few weeks ago the garrison of Fort Jefferson, on Dry Tortugas, consisted of one sergeant, the place was protected only by old guns, and no warship was in sight. Captains of passing steamers out of Key West pointed it out to their passengers as a relic of the past, mentioning that the place was selected and the fortifications built upon the recommendation of Jefferson Davis, when he was Secretary of War in the late fifties. It was in idleness so long that people were inclined to ignore the great strategic value it possessed, and rather looked upon the enormous sums spent upon it as a piece of gross extravagance.

But Tortugas to-day is the key to the situation, or to be more exact, it may prove the key to a possible crisis between this country and Spain.

The improvement of the harbor, so that a modern navy may float under the guns of Fort Jefferson, is about to be accomplished; great coal storage bins are to be erected, together with apparatus for the quick coaling of ships, and, in addition, it is planned to build impregnable earthworks behind which will be mounted heavy disappearing guns, capable of throwing a projectile that will wreck a modern battleship hull down under the horizon. The three channels that approach the deep harbor are to be dredged and broadened, and other improvements made that will convert it into a veritable Gibraltar of the Gulf.

As the base of supplies for a fighting squadron, its value will prove inestimable.

NUGGETS.

Hasty Inference.

Banning—it takes a thief to catch a thief.

Dalton—I guess about all the honest men in this town must be on the police force.—Cleaveland Leader.

Two Views.

"By the way, did Biggars tell you about my telling him some unpalatable truths?"

"He didn't put it that way. He said you told him some things that were pretty hard to swallow."—Indianapolis Journal.

Well Guarded.

"Everybody is saying that we must have more coast defenses," remarked Maud.

"Well," replied Mamie, "it doesn't concern me. I never think of riding down hill without keeping one hand on the brake."—Washington Star.

His Excuse.

Lady (in railroad train on windy day)—Dear me! I can't get this window up.

Gentleman (behind)—I would assist you, madam, but I presume the railroad company has glued the windows down to prevent the loss of patrons by pneumonia.—New York Weekly.

Feels Safe.

A North Carolina man has settled the war question in a novel manner. "Whether they have war or not," he is quoted as saying, "it has made a good man of me already."

"How can that be?" he was asked.

"Well," he went on in dead earnest, "they tell me that if there is to be war the Government will call out the regular army first; then the militia is to be called, and after this the Baptists, because they can fight on water and Methodists can't. I went right straight and joined the Methodists!"—Atlanta Constitution.

TOLL FOR THE BRAVE.

A BRITISH LAMENT FOR THE LOST IN THE BATTLESHIP MAINE OFF HAVANA.

From The Penny Illustrated Paper, London.

The time foretold in ages past must surely be at hand,
When not one shore, but all the world, shall be the patriot's land;
When nations put aside their feuds, race-hatred, battle ban,
And take a nobler step toward the brotherhood of man.

No thunder-cloud of battle hung above the seas that night,
When with a shock that shook the world a vessel sank from sight;
Ay, shook the world—and in the shock our land has borne its part,
For those who 'neath the sea went down were hers in hand and heart.

And they that on the New World's shores are mourning now for these,
Are hers, in spite of circumstance and intervening seas;
One race, one blood, one language, sea-divided, spirit-blent;
If not the self-same flag to wave, the self-same proud descent.

Ay, nations put aside their feuds—all honor to the brave,
Who faced the fiery foe that night their fellow-men to save;
One step toward the franchise which the whole wide world shall free,
And nations shall one anthem own, keynote—Humanity.

'Twas sadder far, the vessel's loss, than if the tempest's roar
Had flung its challenge and foretold the fate that was in store.
The Stars and Stripes unto the last had floated on the breeze,
In battle with a human foe or on the stormy seas.

A fiercer foe than alien or storm was nigh at hand,
Before whose rush the gallant ship went down in sight of land,
With land a-near, with friends around, in view the harbor light,
And to the deeps she took, 'tis said, three hundred men that night.

Yet from the saddest scenes have sprung a nation's boast and pride;
E'en this has given new life to one which Time has long defied—
The grand belief of Britain that 'tis British blood that stirs
All hero hearts, though they may not own a sway that is not hers.

Was it the British spirit which awoke to urge him on
Who stood upon that burning wreck till hope itself had gone?
The death defying that was borne upon the lurid flood—
There told the Puritan descent, there spoke the British blood.

Some trait of those old Pilgrims who, defying tyrant's power,
Left Britain, yet bequeathed their sons a very British dower
Of pluck and prowess living—descent and blood will tell,
Proved has it been in battle shock and 'mid the ocean swell.

Now knits the Old World to the New a link of sympathy,
In trouble and in triumph it is "hands across the sea."
We two as one, in spite of time and change, will ever stand,
One boast, one race, one language, and one sturdy motherland.

CHINA'S GRANTS TO RUSSIA

Leases of Port Arthur and Talien-wan and the Railway Concession Signed at Pekin.

CONTROL TO BE GIVEN TO-DAY

China to Retain Sovereign Rights, but Russia to Take the Forts and Collect the Customs—A New Treaty Port.

PEKIN, March 27.—M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, signed to-day the agreement regarding the lease of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan and the railway concession.

Port Arthur will be given over to-morrow. Chin-Chow will remain Chinese, but the Russians will establish a small station in the environs. China will retain sovereign rights generally, and Port Arthur and Talien-wan will be open to the warships of all nations.

Regarding the customs, the Russians reserve to themselves the collection of the dues, but nothing is divulged as to their eventual destination.

The Russians probably will take the forts at Port Arthur.

The Chinese have decided to open Fuhning, Province of Fo-kien, as a treaty port.

ORDERS TO ENGLAND'S FLEET.

To Rendezvous in the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li—The British Cabinet Situation.

LONDON, March 28.—The Daily News says this morning it understands that after Friday's Cabinet council orders were dispatched to the British fleet in Chinese waters to rendezvous in the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, with a view of strengthening the diplomacy of Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister in China.

The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "Mr. Claude Macdonald has advised China to refuse to lease Port Arthur, as it is urnecessary since Ta-lien-wan has been conceded; but China has replied that she is powerless to resist the Russian demands."

The Times, commenting editorially on the extremely serious situation in the Far East, where it assumes the British fleet will now "resume the attitude in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, which should never have been abandoned," says:

"England at the present moment possesses practically neither a Prime Minister nor a Foreign Minister. Mr. Arthur Balfour would make a capital Foreign Minister if appointed permanently; but he cannot be spared from the leadership of the House of Commons. We hope, therefore, that Lord Salisbury will ere long devolve the Foreign Secretaryship upon one of his colleagues."

TO EXPEL LONA BARRISON.

Prussian Diet Declares the Dancer a "Notoriously Obnoxious Person."

BERLIN, March 27.—The Prussian Diet, by petitions and special commission, has requested the Government to expel Miss Lona Barrison, one of the Barrison sisters constituting the once much-talked-of Swedish dancing quintet, as a "notoriously obnoxious person."

GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

Bankers and Merchants Petition for Its Establishment.

LONDON, March 27.—A petition extensively signed by Indian bankers and merchants was presented on Friday last to Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, urging the immediate appointment of a select committee to inquire into the establishment of a gold standard for India.

SIGNOR CRISPI TO EXPLAIN.

He Goes to Meet His Constituents—His Cataract Worse.

ROME, March 27.—Signor Francesco Crispi, former Premier, has gone to Palermo to explain to his constituents his action during his Premiership, in connection with the Bank of Naples scandals and other proceedings that have been under consideration recently in the Chamber of Deputies, from which he has resigned as a protest against the "political censure" passed upon him at the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee of Investigation.

The cataract from which he has been suffering has grown worse and an operation will be necessary.

Wife of the Duc de Chartres Dead.

PARIS, March 27.—Princess Marie Amélie d'Orleans, the Princess de Joinville, daughter-in-law of the late Louis Philippe, King of the French, is dead.

Princess Marie Amélie d'Orléans was born at Neuilly, Aug. 14, 1844; she was the daughter of the old Prince de Joinville and the Princess de Bragance. In 1863 she was married to the Duc de Chartres, son of King Louis Philippe, and uncle of the Duc d'Orleans, the Bourbon Orleans pretender to the French throne. It was her son, Prince Henri d'Orléans, who, a few months ago, fought a duel with the Prince of Turin.

A Wedding in Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 27.—President Zelaya and Mme. Zelaya were the sponsors at the marriage this evening of Herbert Emery of Boston and Miss Winifred White of Richmond, Ind., at the residence of United States Consul Donaldson. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Tully, the Episcopalian clergyman of Bluefields. A large banquet was given in honor of the event at Lupone's Hotel.

The Tynemouth Castle Sunk.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—The British steamer Tynemouth Castle, from Carthagena March 14, for Mostyn Quay, has been sunk in the Mersey in collision with the British steamer Glanmire, bound for Cork. The latter had her bows damaged.

Peru's Budget Shows a Deficit.

LIMA, March 27.—The Government has published the budget for 1898, which shows a deficit of £70,239. It is reported that on Easter Eve the Government will pay its employes in Peruvian sovereigns.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

SEQUEL TO THE ZOLA TRIAL.—The avenging hand of the outraged French Army clique continues to fall upon the nape of those persons who had the temerity to believe with Emile Zola that Dreyfus was innocent. The Bar Council of Paris has just suspended Maitre Leblois, the avocat, for six months, on account of his aiding the unfortunate Col. Picquart in obtaining evidence against Major Esterhazy. The evidence at the Bar Council hearing showed that Col. Picquart had called upon Maitre Leblois and had asked his assistance in his professional capacity as a lawyer. But it seems that from the finding of the Bar Council that, as Maitre Leblois was acquainted that evidence against Col. Esterhazy might result in the freeing of the Ile du Diable prisoner, he should have refused to have anything to do with the Colonel's business. It will be remembered that on Feb. 8, the second day of the Zola trial, Maitre Leblois called an officer a liar for something the military man had said, and afterward slapped his face. But if this episode was offered as evidence at the Bar Council hearing, it was introduced in the same manner as the famous "document libérateur" in the Dreyfus court-martial—the public was not informed of its presence. M. Bertulus, Juge d'Instruction, has declared that there were no grounds for proceeding against MM. Léon and Mathieu Dreyfus on the charge of attempting to bribe Col. Sandherr. It is common talk in Paris that Mme. Dreyfus has made another pathetic appeal to the Minister of the Colonies, M. Lebon, requesting him to permit her to join her husband in his exile on the Ile du Diable.

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THE FINANCES OF SPAIN.—A trustworthy statement of Spain's finances was recently published in Paris, and probably in other European financial circles, in the form of a brochure issued by the Bank of Spain. It is stated that the revenue of the current fiscal year will not be more than 745,000,000 pesetas, while the expenditures will reach 911,000,000 pesetas, which places 106,000,000 pesetas, or about $32,200,000, on the wrong side of the balance sheet. There is also the budget recently voted providing for an income of 220,353,685 pesetas, and an outlay of the same sum, the former being made up of 93,000,000 pesetas, as "the (probable) net result of the loan guaranteed on the mines of Almaden," of 67,353,685 pesetas as the anticipated returns from the "navigation tax," and a loan of 60,000,000 pesetas from the Tobacco Monopoly Company. It is a well-known fact that the loan fell through, as the Bank of Spain would not discount, under the conditions made, the notes of the company, and the "financo" is yielding much less than had been expected, and is likely to give up still less in the future. At the end of the last fiscal year, according to the report of Sir George Bonham, the floating debt of Spain amounted to 457,346,000 pesetas, while at the beginning of March it stood at 508,177,790 pesetas. The total debt of Spain (not including Cuba) at present is the enormous sum of $1,425,395,000, which involves an annual payment of $53,015,000 in interest. The Cuban debt, according to the last official report, stood at $351,100,000, which demands an annual interest of $16,800,000. In the last three years Cuba has been made to pay about 10 per cent. of the interest due, hence giving her credit for that proportion this year, Spain, with the 90 per cent. remaining, together with the interest on the peninsula's debts, must be ready to pay $68,135,000 before the end of the present fiscal year.

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A SELF-CONFESSED MURDERER FREED.—Louis Rodot, formerly a police agent of Paris and a self-confessed murderer, has just been liberated. About a month ago he was arrested charged with the murder of a woman named Marie Bigot, in the Rue Pierre Legrand. He stoutly denied his guilt, but, as evidence was introduced to show that he had often boasted of being a murderer, he boldly confessed to having killed Marie Jouin, whom he strangled in her rooms in the Rue Condorcet fifteen years ago. The mystery of her death created great excitement at the time. Marie Bigot was also strangled. According to the French Criminal Code prescription is granted after ten years have elapsed after the commission of a crime, and so Rodot was beyond the reach of the law as far as the Jouin case was concerned. Another charge of murder in the Rue Saint Lazare was also brought against the prisoner. Like the others, a woman was found strangled. The evidence against Rodot was not sufficient to hold him on this case either.

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MAJOR ESTERHAZY TO GO TO LONDON.—It is said in Paris that Major Esterhazy, as soon as it has been definitely settled as to whether or not he is to meet Col. Picquart on the field of honor, will go to London for the purpose of pursuing an action for criminal libel against a London weekly journal whose Paris correspondent was particularly vehement in his aspersions on the Major's character during the Zola trial. The action has already been begun in London, and allegations of a most startling character will, it is said, be made by the Major against the correspondent. The charges are very grave and entirely opposed to the traditional purity of the British journal in question. It is also reported, on what seems to be good authority, that Major Esterhazy is slowly dying of consumption, and may not outlast the year.

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THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER COMING HERE.—London society journals are reviving the rumor of the alleged projected engagement between the young Duke of Manchester and Miss May Goelet, daughter of the millionaire, who died on his yacht at Cowes last year. Gossip is revived on account of the Duke's intended visit to this country. It is reported in London that Miss Goelet, when she comes into her fortune at twenty-five, will inherit something like £4,000,000. If the much-talked of alliance should ever occur, the Duke would be following in the steps of his father, who, in 1876, when Viscount Mandeville, married Miss Consuelo Yznaga.

BLIZZARD IN NEBRASKA.

Street Cars Delayed by Snow and Wheat and Fruit Injured.

LINCOLN, Neb., Marach 27.—A severe storm—probably the worst of the Winter—prevailed in Central and Southeastern Nebraska this afternoon. The snow, driven by a high wind, was blinding, and was followed by a drop in temperature in some localities of over 50 degrees.

In Lincoln street car traffic was badly interfered with, but railroad trains were little delayed. The only bad effects apprehended are to Spring wheat and fruit trees, which, with many days of unusually warm weather, made rapid development.

FIGHTING VICE IN DEADWOOD.

Chief of Police Arrested and Much Excitement Results.

DEADWOOD, S. D., March 27.—The attempt of the Law and Order League and Citizens' Committee to enforce the law against saloons and gamblers reached a sensational climax to-day, when Chief of Police Donovan was arrested, charged with wilfully violating the law to shield saloon keepers. He was arraigned, and released until to-morrow. Deadwood has always been a "wide open" town, and the present agitation has aroused the greatest municipal furor since the Black Hills became a gold mining centre.

CHICAGO ELECTION FRAUDS.

90,000 Names off the Lists and Officers to be Prosecuted.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Evidences of false registration have multiplied so in the last two weeks that the Boards of Revision have made wholesale erasures. Last night the boards worked till after midnight, and it is estimated that fully 90,000 names were erased last night, leaving the city's total registration about 360,000.

The Republican campaigners in the west part of the town will have at least thirty Judges and Clerks of Election in the Eighteenth Ward cited before the Election Board for conniving at registration frauds. The evidence warrants the prediction that all of them will be dismissed from duty. Nearly half of them are likely to face criminal prosecutions.

FOR THE BLODGETT MURDER.

William Davis Arrested at Troy for Complicity in the Crime.

SCHENECTADY, March 27.—Detective George S. Docherty, who has been working on the murder of George R. Blodgett ever since it occurred in this city on Dec. 3, believes that at last he has found the key to the mystery. Mr. Blodgett, who was the patent attorney for the General Electric Company, was shot by a burglar while defending his property, and died two days later. A reward of $5,000 offered by the General Electric Company brought a score of detectives to this city. They all worked in vain, however, for there apparently was not the slightest clue.

All gave up the task except Docherty, and he believes now that when he had William, alias "Buck" Davis arrested in Troy yesterday, he landed a participant in the crime. Davis is a notorious crook and burglar, and it is known that he was in Schenectady the day before the murder was committed. He was arrested on a bench warrant charging burglary and larceny on May 14, 1891. The warrant was dated March 8, 1898, and was signed by District Attorney White of Washington County. The crime was the blowing open of a safe at Greenwich. The real reason for his arrest, however, was that the evidence against him in the Blodgett murder case had become so strong that Docherty decided to have him placed in custody. As there was no indictment against Davis in Schenectady County, it was decided to arrest him on the Washington County charge.

Docherty refuses to divulge what evidence he has against Davis, but says he is confident that he is one of the men concerned in the murder.

Died at His Friend's Home.

James Mulerone, sixty-one years old, of 268 Twelfth Street, Jersey City, yesterday visited the house of August Brown, living opposite. While there he was prostrated by apoplexy, and died before a physician could be called. The body was removed to his home.

SUICIDE IN GRAND UNION HOTEL

Man Who Registered as Kestor Germaine Haines Shot Himself.

A man who registered as Kestor Germaine Haines committed suicide some time Saturday night by shooting himself at the Grand Union Hotel, where he engaged a room about 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The body was found yesterday morning. Lying on the dresser was the card of the dead man, with this writing upon it: "Notify Mrs. Porter, 282 Eighth Avenue. My clothes are in a tailor's shop on Amsterdam Avenue, above Eighty-eighth Street."

Policeman Penny of the Grand Central Station was sent to the Eighth Avenue address and saw Mrs. Porter. She said she was an intimate friend of the dead man's mother, who lived at 206 West Eighty-eighth Street. At this address it was found that a Mrs. Maria Haines was living in the first flat, rear. She denied all knowledge of the suicide and said he was no relative of hers.

John Scott, the janitor of the house, however, declared that the suicide was Mrs. Haines's son. The latter, he said, was a Boston man and came here about ten days ago. After a three or four days' visit he and his wife, who accompanied him, left for a Western trip. Three days ago he returned with his wife, and she was understood to have gone home to Boston. He added that there was no doubt of the identity of the suicide as Mrs. Haines had admitted it to him.

SOCIETY NOTES.

A notable social event of the last week was the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman at their home, 838 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday evening. Yellow was the tone of the decorations.

The Society of Decorative Art course will close on Thursday at Sherry's with a talk on the history of needlework. Miss Georgiana Roberts will lecture to the children on the same afternoon there as usual.

The last Lenten trio recitals will take place this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, 13 East Thirty-sixth Street. Gustav Dannreuther, Anton Hegner, and Richard Hoffman will be heard.

The Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer will address the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture on "Modern Philanthropy and Its Educational Features," at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, in the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. A social reunion will follow.

The third and last of the 'cello sonata recitals given by Anton Hegner at private houses on Thursday afternoons will take place at 3:30 P. M. Thursday, at Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff's, 23 West Fifty-seventh Street. Miss Charlotte Maconda, the soprano, and August Spanuth, pianist, will assist Mr. Hegner.

The Wednesday Morning Class of women, organized to sew for the babies of the orthopedic ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital, meets every week the year round, and has for six years. Miss Earle is the President. The class gave a musicale at the home of Mrs. G. H. Möller, Jr., in East Fifty-sixth Street, last week.

The final lecture in the Emma Weed Memorial Room Fund course, given under the auspices of the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College, will take place at 3:30 P. M. on Friday, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Pullman, 1,032 Park Avenue. Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler will discuss "Beginnings of the Universities."

The third of the course of art lectures given by Miss Alice Donlevy, President of the Committee on Instruction of the Ladies' Art Association, at the home of Mrs. Celia Doughty, The Rutland, Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, will take place at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. "The Dutch School" is the subject. There will be music and tea.

The last of the present series of free organ recitals given by Will Macfarlane, the organist of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, will take place at 8 o'clock to-morrow night at the church, Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. This recital will be the thirty-fifth. Mme. Marie Gramm, soprano, and Mr. Gramm, viola, will assist Mr. Macfarlane.

The Haarlem Philharmonic Society's course in the "Romantic and Classic in Music" will end on Wednesday morning with Miss S. C. Very's lecture on "The Dawn of a New Era," at the home of Mrs. John McLoughlin, 2,041 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Thomas H. Newman, President of the society, is contemplating the use of a public hall for Miss Very's third lecture course to the members next year.

There were a number of society people at the Rev. C. W. de Lyon Nichols's reading of advanced sheets of his novel "Blackwell's Island," in the Waldorf-Astoria last Wednesday morning. "A Fin-de-siècle Bowery Villain," "A Pseudo 'Parkhurst,'" "A Hester Street Gang of Sandbaggers," and "One of the Four Hundred on a Pauper's Cot, Behind Bars," were among his topics.

The money raised last week by the "Hijas de Cuba," (daughters of Cuba,) at their fair at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, for the benefit of the sick and wounded Cuban insurgents, will be transmitted through the Junta. Mrs. G. de Quesada, Mrs. B. J. Guerra, Mrs. V. E. Bazan, Miss Carmen Mantilla, Miss C. Baranci, Mrs. L. Bazan, the Misses Agramonte, and Mrs. Lombard were among the workers.

The last of three Lenten musicales by the Kaltenborn-Beyer-Hané String Quartette, will take place at the home of one of the patronesses, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, 10 West Forty-sixth Street, at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Foote will assist the quartette at the piano, and selections of Mozart, Dvořák, Svendsen, Hubay, Raff, and Rubinstein will be given. Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Thomas Bloodgood Peck, and Mrs. Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer are among the patronesses.

The annual exhibit of "fake" pictures painted by members of the Society of American Fakirs, an organization of Art Students' League pupils, formed to caricature the Society of American Artists, will begin on Tuesday, April 26, and last till Friday, April 29, when the annual dance in connection therewith will be held, all in the league's headquarters in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. The exhibit will be free, and the "fakes" will be caricatures of paintings by earnest artists. The auction of the "fakes" will take place on the third or fourth day of the show.

The Bellevue Hospital Sewing Class, a fashionable auxiliary to the Arthur Leary Mission, now established at Bellevue Hospital, will meet on Thursday morning at Mrs. Herman Oelrichs's home, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, and on April 14, two weeks later, for the last time this season, at the home of Mrs. John J. Wysong, 30 East Thirty-fourth Street. Miss Leary is President of this class, which is non-sectarian in regard to its beneficiaries, and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. William Lummis, Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Wysong, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, and Mme. Yznaga are among the other officers.

Epworth League Officers.

The Rev. Albert Swift, who was recently elected Secretary of the Metropolitan Federation of Epworth Leagues, has resigned the Presidency of Calvary (Harlem) Chapter, and will be given a farewell reception to-morrow evening, when his successor, William O. Ganns, will be installed to the Presidency of this, the largest chapter of the league in this city. As Secretary of the federation Mr. Swift will visit the various chapters and their officers, lecture on league work, preach, and try to create the necessary feeling of fellowship.

Just now interest among league members is centred in the "Story of the Life and Times of John Wesley," to be produced at Carnegie Hall on the evening of April 7, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Federation. It will be an illustrated musical and spectacular reproduction of eighteenth century religious events, and the rehearsals of the 250 young people representing 35 different churches who are to participate, have already begun. The object of the entertainment is to raise funds necessary for the extension of the work of the federation.

Mr. Kephart's Installation.

The Rev. William H. Kephart, pastor of the North New York Congregational Church, East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, near Willis Avenue, will be installed next Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The invocation will be made by the Rev. T. C. Miller of Woodbridge, N. J.; the reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. F. B. Kellogg of Mount Vernon Heights, and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle. The Rev. Dr. L. H. Cobb, Secretary of the Congregational Building Society, will offer the prayer of installation; the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, pastor of Pilgrim Congregational Church, Harlem, will give the right hand of fellowship, and the address to the people will be made by the Rev. W. T. McElveen, Ph. D., pastor of the New England Congregational Church, Brooklyn, followed by the benediction by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Kephart. A fine musical programme will be rendered by the quartet choir, and the prominent Congregational pastors of Manhattan and Brooklyn have accepted invitations to attend.

INDOOR FLOWER MART OPEN.

Old Clinton Produce Market Transformed Into a Fragrant Bower of Plants and Blossoms.

The old Clinton Produce Market, at Canal and West Streets, that relic of days when every good housewife thought it her duty to pay an early morning call to the little booths of Jersey and Long Island farmers for her vegetables, was turned into a flower garden at an early hour this morning. What had once been the scene of prosaic heaps of vegetable food in a state of preservation, better or worse, according to season, and pervaded with odors more or less—more frequently less—agreeable to the visitor was transformed so that its oldest friends and most constant habitues would not have recognized it.

Easter lillies in profusion, rich geraniums in all shades of red, azaleas by the hundreds and pot roses of every hue and variety imaginable crowded the floor space of the old building, and the atmosphere was laden with fragrance so heavily as to be almost intoxicating. Here and there the dying odors of some long forgotten cabbage or lettuce would intrude itself upon the nostrils, to be quickly lost in a fresh burst of sweet smells coming from a newly arrived lot of flowers.

The transmutation of the old building is the result of the agitation begun by the Association of Florists, formed last Fall and composed chiefly of flower growers on Long Island and in New Jersey. Since its organization the association has held meetings every fortnight to urge the necessity of obtaining an inside market, as heretofore the city has not allowed the florists to market their wares indoors. They had been banished to the pavements of Union Square and the little triangular park at West and Canal Streets, where in all sorts of weather they have been compelled to stand unsheltered and sell their products as best they could. They also had to pay 25 cents each for the rent of the pavement space and 15 cents each to a watchman. Still a good location was valuable and wagons would arrive on the spot as early as possible in order to secure a good stand.

When the Clinton produce market was abandoned the city offered the place to the florists and the offer was eagerly accepted. While until now the vendors of flowers had to close up at Union Square at 8 A. M. and at Canal Street at 9, they can under the roof of their new location continue as long as they choose.

Long before dawn this morning the florists and their assistants were at work making ready for the inauguration of their new indoor market. Forty-two stands had been engaged and the owners expect to increase their trade to a considerable extent now that they can offer their customers shelter.

SUICIDE OF JAY SAGE.

Wealthy Man in South New Berlin, N. Y., Shoots Himself.

UTICA, N. Y., March 27.—Jay Sage, a wealthy resident of South New Berlin, and uncle of E. A. Sage, the New York milk buyer, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head while his family was at dinner.

The act is believed to have been the result of ill-health. Mr. Sage was fifty-five years old.

HARVARD'S ANNUAL PLAYS.

Societies Announce Days and Places of Performances.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 27.—The Delta Upsilon and Pi Eta Societies of Harvard University have followed the Hasty Pudding Club with the announcement of their annual Spring plays. The Delta Upsilon has chosen the comedy, "The Shoemakers' Holiday," by Thomas Dekker, and will give three performances, April 28 and 29 in Pi Eta Hall in Cambridge, and April 30 at the Bijou Opera House, Boston.

The Pi Eta Society will present an original opera entitled "Spontania," the book of which is by H. Coonley, '99, and the music by J. A. Loud, '98. Performances are to be April 13 and 14 at the clubhouse and April 15 at Bijou Opera House in Boston.

TWO ALLEGED MURDERERS.

Italians Arrested for a Double Stabbing at Waterbury.

DANBURY, Conn., March 27.—Giovanni Genovo and Marciano Famigletti, who are alleged to have committed the double murder in Waterbury Friday night, when Felice Bellofatto was almost instantly killed and Angelo Ingrisani received cuts from which he is dying, were arrested in the woods near Sandy Hook at an early hour this morning by Chief of Police Ginty and Officer Bradley, and brought here.

They will be taken to Waterbury to-morrow. Genovo, who is about twenty-seven years of age, admits using his knife in a row in Waterbury, but did not know the serious results. Famigletti professes ignorance of the affair.

CLOVERDALE STOCK SALE.

Announced That It Certainly Will Take Place April 5, 6, 7, and 8.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., March 27.—It was announced to-day that, despite the order to prevent it, the executors' sale of Cloverdale Stock Farm will take place at Colmar, this county, April 5, 6, 7, and 8. The farm is one of the most famous horse-breeding establishments in the world, and it is said to have cost its owner, the late Andrew M. Moore of Philadelphia, upward of $2,000,000.

Attorney Francis Shunk Brown of counsel for the executors of the estate, said today that security would be entered in court to-morrow pending the settlement of proceedings brought against A. H. Moore on Friday, with the object of preventing the sale and testing the ownership of the property. Mr. Brown stated further that the executors had documentary proof that the famous stock farm was the property of Andrew M. Moore, and that his son, A. H. Moore, acted as manager, and that all the property claimed by the latter is in his father's name, and has been in possession of the executors since the latter's death.

The principal interest in the great sale, which will be conducted by William B. Fasig & Co. of New York, centres around the stallion Director, for which animal Mr. Moore paid $75,000, and Red Wilkes, now twenty-four years old, said to be the greatest sire in the world. In all 178 horses will be disposed of, including ninety brood mares.

Studying the Primary Bill.

The committee of Republican district leaders appointed Saturday to discuss the new Primary bill, with a view to preparing a digest of it for public distribution, met yesterday at the residence of Congressman Quigg, Chairman of the Republican County Committee. It was decided that each member of the committee—all are lawyers—should prepare an independent synopsis of the bill bringing out the salient points and that on Friday, when Chairman Quigg returns from Washington; a caucus be held to determine what further action shall be taken in the matter.

Newark Pastor Declines a Call.

NEWARK, N. J., March 27.—The Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, pastor of the North Reformed Church, has declined a call given him by the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago. An offer of $9,000 a year salary accompanied the call. It was believed that he would accept the call, but to-day he announced to his congregation that he had declined it. He also received a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore.

Gen. Sickles to Lecture.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles will lecture tomorrow evening at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for the benefit of the Harlem Relief Society. The former Minister to Spain will speak from his diary covering the period of his residence in Madrid.

$2,500 Prize for a Color Sketch.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Alexander H. Revell of this city has offered, through the Industrial Art Department of the Central Art School, a prize of $2,500 for a color sketch which will present the most practical suggestions for the decorating of a public school room.

Had Triplets for Second Time.

TRENTON, N. J., March 27.—Mrs. John Burke, formerly of this city but now of Princeton, has given birth to three girls at a birth. Five years ago Mrs. Burke became the mother of three boys. They are living and are strong and hearty, and the three girls are healthy and give promise of living.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN ATLANTA.

Man and Wife and Burglar Killed and the Building Fired by Surviving Burglars.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 27.—The dead bodies of W. A. Briley, a well-known grocery merchant, and his wife and a negro carpenter, Robert Wilkins, were found in Briley's store and residence, at 75 North Humphries Street, at 5 o'clock this morning. The building was on fire and when the firemen reached it they found it burning from all sides, indicating an incendiary origin. The store door was broken open and the body of Briley was found near the entrance. He had been killed with a knife and bludgeon, every indication pointing to a terrific struggle with two or more persons. In the bedroom adjoining the storeroom were the bodies of Mrs. Briley and the negro. Mrs. Briley's throat was cut and the negro had been killed by a terrific blow from an axe on his forehead. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Briley had retired.

The theory upon which the authorities are working is that when Briley was closing his store about midnight a gang of burglars entered from the rear and attacked Mrs. Briley, who was believed to have carried the money. She was killed with a knife. Her husband rushed to her rescue with an axe from the storeroom and dealt Robert Wilkins a fatal blow. He then ran to the front door to call for help, but was intercepted by the other members of the band and killed. The surviving burglars fled, but returned to the scene at an early hour and fired the building. Briley was fifty-five years of age and his wife was probably five years his junior.

MRS. WHITE BURIED.

The Rev. J. D. Steele's Defence of Her Son, the Divinity Student Who Refused to Help Her.

The body of Mrs. Catherine White, who died suddenly on March 23, at the home of Mrs. Swan, 514 West Twenty-seventh Street, and who had been repudiated by her son, H. Carroll White, a Philadelphia divinity student, was taken from the Morgue yesterday morning by Undertaker James B. Smith of 444 Eighth Avenue, placed in a hearse, and taken to Calvary Cemetery, where it was interred in a grave in the Strangers' Plot. Coroner's Physician Edward Donlin and the undertaker defrayed the expenses.

Undertaker Smith has received no replies to the two letters he sent last week to the son of the dead woman, who attends the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Twentieth and Vine Streets, Philadelphia. Undertaker Smith's letters, inclosing clippings from New York papers describing the circumstances of the woman's death and her probable burial in Potter's Field, asked for instructions as to what he desired done in the matter.

The Rev. James Dallas Steele, pastor of the Twelfth Street Reformed Presbyterian Church, made a short statement to his congregation at the close of the afternoon service yesterday concerning H. Carroll White. The Rev. Mr. Steele is Secretary of the Board of Superintendents of the seminary at Philadelphia, and made the statement to the congregation on behalf of the institution.

H. Carroll White, he said, was a third-year student in the seminary. He first knew of him in 1891 and first met him in 1895. White's expenses through his college course and also through the seminary had been paid by the Church boards.

The reports published in the papers after the death of his mother and the finding of the letter written by him, in which he refused to send her money would, Mr. Steele said, injure the young man's prospects, especially as he was to take his examination for licensure in Illinois next week. He thought that the criticism of White had been harsh in the newspapers and that the members of the church should know some things in his favor which had not been published.

White had, by his industry and good character in Illinois, proved himself worthy to be aided by the Church through all his course in college and seminary. He had shown himself to be a young man of good character, and his work at college and in the seminary had been good.

Mr. Steele did not go into details about White's family history, but said that his mother had never been a mother to him. While the boy was young she had shown very little of a mother's feelings toward him. He said that for several years White had not been in the position to send her any money, as every dollar he had really belonged to the people who were helping him through. White had been harshly treated because he did not attend his mother's funeral Saturday and had not made provision for her burial. The fact that he could not pay for the burial was the reason for the latter, and there were excuses for him for the first.

Mr. Steele added that Mrs. Catherine White was a Catholic, and that the Reformed Presbyterian Church was not the Church to hold responsible for her burial.

DEATH OF JOHN SIMPKINS.

Representative in Congress from the Thirteenth Massachusetts District.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Representative John Simpkins of the Thirteenth District of Massachusetts died last night at his residence in this city, 1,717 K Street, of heart failure induced by gastric complications. He was taken ill Tuesday.

Mr. Simpkins was born in New Bedford, Mass., June 27, 1862, attended the public schools at Yarmouth, and after preparing for college at St. Mark's School, Southborn, was graduated at Harvard University in 1885. He served in the Massachusetts Senate in 1890 and 1891, was a Presidential Elector for Harrison and Reid in 1892, President of the Republican Club of Massachusetts in 1892 and 1893, and a member of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee in 1892 and 1893.

He served in the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses, where he was known to his colleagues as a man faithful to the interests of his constituents, although rarely taking part in debate. Mr. Simpkins recently was made a member of the Congressional Committee. He was a man of large wealth.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Frederic Alden Brown.

Frederic Alden Brown, a member of the firm of Walston H. Brown & Brothers, bankers and brokers at 40 Wall Street, died yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital of consolidation of the lungs. His illness was of long standing, the first symptoms having appeared more than fifteen years ago. Until the 20th of last month Mr. Brown was at Aiken, S. C., but the physicians there gave him up, and he came back to this city on Washington's Birthday. His condition was so critical that it was thought best to remove him to the hospital. His vitality was considered most wonderful, and the physicians said it was almost a miracle that he lived as long as he did, as his lungs were almost a solid mass and had been in that condition for a long time.

Frederick A. Brown was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, forty-seven years ago, and was the second son of the late Augustus J. Brown, a prominent lawyer of that city and the partner at one time of Gen. Nat McLean and of Chief Justice Chase. He was educated in Columbia University, whence he was graduated as a Bachelor of Laws. He was an active and favorite member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. After his graduation his brother Walston H. induced him to enter the banking business as law was too arduous a profession for his delicate constitution, and, acting upon the advice of his brother, he entered Wall Street and became a member of the present firm in 1877, upon the death of his father. He paid little attention to business, however, on account of ill-health, and for the last sixteen years had spent most of his time in California, the South, or Morristown, N. J. He married a daughter of the late Prof. Chaulier, but leaves no children. He was a member of the Riding Club, the Union League Club, and the Morristown Golf Club.

John A. Hardenbergh.

John A. Hardenbergh, one of the old business men of this city, died on Saturday evening at his home, 13 East Twelfth Street. He was born in 1832 in Rhinebeck. He came from an old Knickerbocker family, and his father, the Rev. James Hardenbergh, was pastor of the Dutch Collegiate Church in New York. Mr. Hardenbergh was brought up in commerce and banking. He was a member of the firm of Hardenbergh & Sanders, bankers and brokers in Wall Street, and later became purchasing agent for the Erie Railroad during H. J. Jewitt's Presidency. For several years he was a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Hardenbergh & Fennel, and at the time of his death he was Treasurer of the firm of the J. Spencer Turner Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of duck.

Mr. Hardenbergh was connected with other commercial and charitable institutions as Trustee and member. For many years he was a Trustee of the Irving Savings Institution, a Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, a Trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital, a Trustee of the New York Society Library, a Trustee of the Bible Society, a Trustee of the Northern Dispensary, a School Trustee in the Fifteenth Ward, and a member of the St. Nicholas Club and of the Geographical Society.

Mr. Hardenbergh and Congressman S. S. Cox married sisters. His widow survives him. The funeral services will be held at 1:30 o'clock to-morrow in the First Presbyterian Church, and the remains will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

William Harrison Adams.

William Harrison Adams, who died at Orange, N. J., on Saturday, was well-known in the business world here and in the West as a manufacturer of and dealer in syrups. He also had extensive ranching interests in Colorado and an orange grove in Florida. He was particularly noted for his exact integrity and promptness in business matters. He took much interest in rowing and was a valued member of the Nassau Boat Club.

He was a native of Virginia, having been born in Alexandria, that State. His early youth was spent in Richmond, Va., but he had been engaged in business in this city since 1868. A widow, who was Miss De Witt of Virginia, and three children survive him. He was a member of Grace Church, this city.

Mrs. Charlotte S. Wing.

Mrs. Charlotte S. Wing, widow of Luman B. Wing of the Wing Piano Company of this city, died Saturday noon at her home, 233 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. On Tuesday last Mrs. Wing made an ineffectual attempt to wrest a razor from her son, Lewis F. Wing, who in a fit of delirium caused from typhus fever cut his throat, dying instantly. Mrs. Wing had not been ill before that time, and, although the physicians ascribe her death to pneumonia, it is believed that shock and grief over the death of her son caused it. She leaves a son and daughter. Funeral services will be held at the residence to-morrow at 8 P. M.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM GRIFFIN, Methodist, died Saturday at Troy, N. Y. He was eighty-two years of age. For years he was Presiding Elder of the Troy District.

The Rev. JOHN J. V. TALLY of the Faculty of the Niagara University died yesterday at Niagara Falls, N. Y. He was born in Ireland fifty-eight years ago. He came to America when twenty years of age, and took up his course for the priesthood in the University of St. Louis. His last charge before going to the Niagara University, two years ago, was in Germantown, Penn.

Mrs. RHODA A. BLISH died at Plainfield, N. J., Thursday after a lingering illness. She was the daughter of the late Mrs. Adeline Metzgar of this city, and the wife of Henry M. Blish, who is associated with the Standard Oil Company. They moved from New York to Plainfield five years ago. Mrs. Blish was a prominent worker in the First Presbyterian Church, and also in many charitable enterprises. Her husband and two daughters survive her. Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon.

JUSTUS C. HAVILAND, aged eighty years, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, died in Plainfield, N. J., Saturday evening of chronic gastritis. He was born in Bethlehem, Orange County, N. Y. He was a resident of Poughkeepsie for several years, and moved to Plainfield nine

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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American Express Co.
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000.
65 BROADWAY.

Issues TRAVELERS CHEQUES immediately available as funds everywhere.

Draws FOREIGN DRAFTS in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and Money Orders, on all parts of the Commercial World.

Makes CABLE TRANSFERS of money to England and the Continent.

These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

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Investment Bonds and Securities.
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NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up....$1,000,000
Surplus $200,000

Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

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Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

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S. L. CONKLIN WAGER SWAYNE
W. L. TRENHOLM.

REFUNDING 5% BONDS
FOR SALE.
Town of Guttenberg,
Hudson County, N. J.

The Board of Councilmen will receive sealed proposals until April 7th, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Ninety Thousand Dollars' five per cent. refunding Bonds, dated April 16th, 1898, denomination $500, maturing $10,000 on each of the 16th days of April of the following years: 1903, 1908, and 1913, and the balance of $60,000 April 16th, 1918. The interest will be payable semi-annually and principal and interest will be secured by a sinking fund.
For further information address
HERMAN WALKER,
Chairman of the Board of Councilmen.
GUTTENBERG, N. J.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 337, 471, 177, 221, 650, 297, 875, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, March 23rd, 1898.
The bonds of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, due April 1st, 1898, will be paid, on behalf of this company, at maturity, by the United States Trust Company of New York, 45 Wall Street.
Coupons due that date will be paid at this office as heretofore.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

H. W. ROSENBAUM,
60 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y.
Especial attention given to the execution of orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks and Bonds at the London Stock Exchange.
Loans negotiated and Options on Stocks and Bonds procured for all periods.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.,
March 9th, 1898.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 11th, 1898.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, March 9th, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable at the office of the company on the 1ST DAY OF APRIL next, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of March, 1898, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 2d day of April, 1898.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Franklin Trust Company,
Dividend No. 31.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 2, 1898.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable April 1, 1898, to stockholders of record at closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. March 25, until 10 A. M. April 1, 1898.
JAMES R. COWING,
Secretary.

Mexican National Railroad Co.,
New York, March 18th, 1898.
Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of past due interest, from the earnings of 1897, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 3 and 4, at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 4th.
ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
Quarterly Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after April 1st, 1898, to which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, March 25th, 1898.

Garfield National Bank,
New York, March 23d, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable March 31st, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed until Friday, April 1st, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company,
No. 45 WALL STREET.
New York, Feb. 15, 1898.
The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting, will be held at the General Office of the company, in Parsons, Kansas, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock M.
The stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 5 until the morning of April 9 next.
S. HALLINE, Secretary.
H. C. ROUSE, President.

OFFICE OF
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company,
PARSONS, KANSAS.
Feb. 18, 1898.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will be held at the General Office of the company, in Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M. This meeting is called pursuant to law, to act upon a contract of proposed consolidation of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, under the name of the latter company, and, if at such meeting a contract of consolidation is duly ratified and approved, to authorize the exchange, conformably with law and the by-laws, of common stock of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for stock of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, and to duly authorize such other acts and the taking of such steps as may be deemed expedient to carry such consolidation into effect.
Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 5 until the morning of April 9 next.
S. HALLINE, Secretary.
WM. DOWD, Vice President.
And by order of Board of Directors.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 12th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of said company, Penn Avenue and Tenth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna., on
TUESDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1898,
at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1897, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 26th, and reopened on Wednesday, April 13th, 1898.
S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Company.
NOTICE
is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the BUTTE AND BOSTON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Room 28, 81 and 83 Fulton St., New York City, New York, on Tuesday, April 5, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The business to be transacted at this meeting will be the election of two Directors for the term of three years, and any other business that may legally come before it. The transfer books will be closed from March 16, 1898, to April 5, 1898, both days inclusive.
W. J. LADD, Secretary.
Boston, March 8, 1898.

Kruse & Murphy Manufacturing Company.
A special meeting of the stockholders of Kruse & Murphy Manufacturing Company will be held on the eleventh day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of such company in No. 455 West 26th Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from $100,000, consisting of one thousand shares of the par value of $100 each, to $5,000, to consist of fifty shares of the par value of $100 each.
Dated New York, March 12, 1898.
EDWARD MURPHY,
JOSEPH MURPHY,
EDWARD MURPHY, Jr.,
All of the Trustees.

Office of the LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty St., New York. March 8th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 4th, 1898, at 3 P. M., at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 19th and reopened on April 5th.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the PARK ROW BUILDING COMPANY will be held on Monday, the 4th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.—Dated, New York, March 15, 1898.
JOHN E. FRYER, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 28, 1898.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 11, 1898. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 28 until April 11, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
135 and 137 Broadway,
New York, March 21, 1898.
The annual election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of next election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, March 29th, 1898. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GEO. W. DEWEY, Secretary.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending March 26....	$611,838,204
Balances week ending March 26....	38,966,193
Exchanges week ending March 19....	785,675,895
Balances week ending March 19....	48,963,653
Exchanges week ending March 12....	732,221,310
Balances week ending March 12....	39,548,544
Exchanges week ending March 5....	904,747,377
Balances week ending March 5....	50,181,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26....	803,511,668
*Balances week ending Feb. 26....	41,639,433
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19....	996,600,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19....	48,226,399
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12....	726,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12....	37,429,704
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5....	928,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5....	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29....	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29....	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22....	852,827,085
Balances week ending Jan. 22....	46,661,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15....	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15....	46,965,003
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8....	1,042,897,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8....	62,870,589
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31....	739,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31....	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24....	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24....	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18....	865,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18....	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11....	783,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11....	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4....	793,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4....	45,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27....	852,151,030
*Balances week ending Nov. 27....	41,889,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20....	728,626,090
Balances week ending Nov. 20....	44,443,031
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13....	792,006,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13....	38,472,103
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6....	725,052,553
*Balances week ending Nov. 6....	43,290,182
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30....	680,229,861
Balances week ending Oct. 30....	41,276,452
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23....	764,598,108
Balances week ending Oct. 23....	47,110,718
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16....	799,310,890
Balances week ending Oct. 16....	42,786,840

*Five days.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Saturday's sharp advance, in which the professional traders of Wall Street covered stocks by wholesale and reaped the profits of their bearishness, beyond doubt considerably improved the sentiment of the Street. Those prophets who have all along predicted that with the publication of the report of the naval board appointed to inquire into the causes of the Maine disaster there would be an end to declines in the market were partly vindicated by the sharp upward movement on Saturday, and their vindication created among many smaller speculators a feeling that the market must now recover from the weakness occasioned by the expectation of just such a report as the board is now known to have made.

Large Interests Holding Aloof.

The character of the buying on Saturday, however, was such as to make it doubtful that any of the larger and stronger financial interests have committed themselves to these views. As yet there has been shown no disposition on the part of these interests to take hold of the market again. There are in the situation factors which have come to be of more importance than the Maine disaster and its causes. There is talk of intervention, of the interception of Spain's vessels of war. As long as these matters are undetermined in so far as public knowledge goes, just so long will there be opportunities for sensational rumors and bear attacks upon the stock market.

The Granger Stocks.

Last week the Granger stocks were notably weak. In Rock Island alone was there any indication of inside support. Of St. Paul and Burlington strong financial interests were said to be sellers. Standard Oil brokers, who were conspicuous as buyers of St. Paul several points higher, were active last week as sellers of that stock. The talk of rate cutting and the various intimations as to the unsettled state of the trunk line situation are understood to have been partly responsible for the lack of support given these two Grangers.

Local Railway Shares.

Probably there is a larger short interest in the three local traction issues than in any other group of stocks. Metropolitan Street Railway and Manhattan were special favorites with the bears last week, and the extent of the short interest in them was shown by the rapidity with which they rallied on Saturday. Manhattan jumped from 91 to 95, and Metropolitan from 125¼ to 133. The shorts who tried to get stocks for covering purposes found a very small supply.

Sugar Trust.

Sugar Trust last week dropped about a dozen points, and at the close recovered four of them. During the week there was considerable liquidation of the stock, and there was also much short selling by the traders. It was this latter fact that was responsible for Sugar's sharp rally on Saturday. The liquidation, however, did not cease even on that day. Sugar Trust is in a position different from that of the majority of active stocks. With most of them declines are due to the war scare alone. The Sugar Trust, however, has on its hands a trade war that is real and that will necessitate enormous expenditures.

Anthracite Coalers.

According to current talk, affairs in the coal trade are not just what they should be. The companies are said to be producing more than their allotments, the restriction policy not being very strictly adhered to. In its last issue The Engineering and Mining Journal says that the indications are that March production, though on the basis of 2,500,000 tons a month, will again exceed the consumption. It would seem to be simply common sense to keep production as low as possible, yet it is said that some of the large producers are not keeping as well within their allotments as they might. This, too, in spite of the lesson taught their stockholders by the endeavor to make a tonnage showing last Fall.

Gold Arrives by La Bourgogne.

The French Line steamer La Bourgogne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, brought 5,870,000f. in specie.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.03
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	.03 11-16
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05½
Lard, prime	5.20
Copper, lake ingot	11.95
Tin	14.30
Lead	3.75
Spelter	4.30

CHICAGO, March 26.—Flour dull. No. 2 Spring wheat, 95c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 88@91c; No. 2 red, $1.01; No. 2 corn, 28¾c; No. 2 oats, 21½@26c; No. 2 white, 29@30c; No. 3 white, 27½@28c; No. 2 rye, 49c; No. 2 barley, 70@73c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17@$1.19½; prime timothy seed, $2.85@$2.87; mess pork, per bbl, $9.35@$9.40; lard, per 100 lb, $4.87½@$4.90; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.77½@$5.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19½; sugars, cutloaf, $5.88; granulated, $5.38; standard A, $5.26.

COTTON.

Cotton futures were depressed at the start by quite active Wall Street liquidation and some bear selling brought out by a weaker ruling of the stock market and more serious turn of political complications at Washington. On the opening, prices were 1@3 points lower, with the market quiet and easy. This was followed by a further drop, to a net loss of 4@5 points on the active options. There was a sudden change of sentiment later in the forenoon, stocks having changed for the better, while rumor had it that the situation at Washington was hardly as grave as pictured. There was quite a scramble of shorts to get under cover, and prices rallied 5@7 points, with the market finally steady, at net unchanged prices to 2 points advance. Total sales reached 64,700 bales. The local spot market closed dull, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 6 1-16c for middling uplands and 6 5-16c for middling Gulf; sales of 300 bales were for export, direct shipment.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.79	5.83	5.79	5.81@5.82
April	5.77	5.79	5.76	5.81@5.82
May	5.82	5.86	5.80	5.85@5.86
June	5.84	5.87	5.83	5.87@5.88
July	5.87	5.90	5.84	5.89@5.90
August	5.89	5.93	5.86	5.92@5.93
September	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.91@5.92
October	5.87	5.91	5.86	5.90@5.91
November	5.88	5.92	5.86	5.91@5.92
December	5.90	5.94	5.89	5.94@5.95
January	5.93	5.97	5.92	5.96@5.97

Southern spot cotton, middling, Galveston, 5⅝c; New Orleans, 5 7-16c; Mobile, 5 9-16c, 1-16c lower; Savannah, 5 9-16c; Charleston, 5½c bid; Wilmington, 5⅜c; Norfolk, 5⅜c; Baltimore, 6c; Memphis, 5½c; Augusta, 5 13-16c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—Middling, uplands, 3 5-16d; December-January, 316s; January-February, 316s; March, 316½s; March-April, 316½s; April-May, 316½s; May-June, 316½b; June-July, 317s; July-August, 317s; August-September, 316½s; September, October, 316b; October-November, 316b; November-December, 316s.

FUTURES.
NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	101½	101⅝	100⅝	101
May	98⅞	99	98½	99
July	85	86⅛	85	85⅞
Corn—				
May	33⅝	33½	33½	33½
July	34½	34¾	34 7-16	34¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	104	104	103½	104
July	82⅝	83 7-16	82¼	83⅛
Corn—				
March	..	..	..	27⅝
May	28½	28 13-16	28 7-16	28⅝
July	29¾	30½	29⅝	30
Oats—				
March	..	..	..	24½
May	25 3-16	25 5-16	24⅞	25¼
July	22⅞	23 1-16	22¾	23

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The course of wheat prices was determined principally by the advance of ⅛@⅜d in Liverpool cables, representing unexpected strength after Friday's decline on this side, and by the improved feeling in Wall Street. War rumors were numerous, but few of the reports received credit from traders. It was generally believed, however, that political affairs between this country and Spain were more critical than ever, and some disposition was shown accordingly to even up accounts. There was very little foreign interest in the market, and a sharp drop in the number of export orders. Reports from Chicago indicated that the May option was still being upheld by clique efforts, although later deliveries, if anything, displayed the greatest amount of strength. There seemed to be very little doubt either here or at the West that some sort of an arrangement had been perfected between the clique and Armour interests.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 26.—May, 94c; July, 91½c; No. 1 hard, 97¼c; No. 1 Northern, 95¼c.

DULUTH, March 26.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 96⅜c; May, 97¾c; July, 92¼c.

MILWAUKEE, March 26.—No. 1 Northern, 99c; No. 2 do, 95c; May, 96⅛c; July, 93⅝c.

Corn.

No. 2 corn closed 36c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 30c asked; No. 3, 29½c; No. 2 white, 32¾c; No. 3 white, 31½@31¾c; track, mixed, 30@32c; track, white, 32@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 57@58c; free on board, afloat; State rye, 57@57½c, free on board, afloat, and 54½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 42c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, and 33@33½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening of navigation. SEEDS—Clover seed, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy seed, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.40; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.60; Winter patents, $4.85@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.30@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. RYE FLOUR—$2.85@$3.25. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.00@$2.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 69@70c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 75@85c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 26.—Flour—First patents, $4.75@$4.85; second patents, $4.60@$4.70; first clear, $3.80@$4; second clear, $2.80@$3.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.50@$9.75; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 5½@5⅝c; 140 lb, 5½@5⅝c; 120 lb, 5½@5⅝c; pigs, 5½@5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¼c; 10 lb, 6c; 12 lb, 5⅝@5¾c; 14 lb, 5⅝@5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4⅝@4½c; pickled hams, 7⅞@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¾c; Western S. P., 7c.

TALLOW—City, 3 11-16c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. LARD—$5.20@$5.25; city lard, $5; refined, South America, $5.90; Continent, $5.50; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4½@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard stearine, 6¾c.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 30s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s; 40 to 45 lb, 28s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 3d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 38s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d.

COFFEE.

There was a slow market for coffee futures, with the greater part of business for the closing out of accounts over Sunday by less confident traders who feared possible sensational developments at Washington in the Spanish-American trouble. The market was steady, however, with prices at the opening unchanged and at the close 5 points higher on March and unchanged to 5 points net lower on other months. Total sales were limited to 8,500 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90@4.95
April	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90
May	..	..	..	5.00@5.05
June	..	..	..	5.05@5.10
July	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.15
August	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
September	5.35	5.35	5.30	5.25@5.35
October	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
November	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
December	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
January	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.50@5.55
February	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
March, 1899	5.65	5.65	5.65	.. ..

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Holiday. Hamburg—Unchanged; ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 12,000 bags. Havre—Quiet and unchanged; sales, 16,000 bags. January, 35.50; February, 35.75; March, 33.75; April, 34; May, 34; June, 34; July, 34.25; August, 34.50; September, 34.75; October, 34.75; November, 35; December, 35.25. Rio—Holiday.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4c; 3¼c for muscovado, 3¼c for molasses sugar.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19@19½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15@15½c; prime Summer, yellow, 21¼@22c; off Summer, yellow, 21@21¼c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter, yellow, 27½@28¼c; linseed, American, raw, 41@42c; American, boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 43@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East Indian and Asiatic: East India, Joria, and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, barrels, $3; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 32½@33c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.67½; H, $1.77½; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $1.95@$2; N, $2.05; W. G., $2.15; W. W., $2.35.

CHARLESTON, March 26.—Turpentine, nothing doing; resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, March 26.—Turpentine, 29¾@29½c. Resin, A, B, C, D, E, $1.30; F, $1.35; G, $1.50; H, I, $1.60; K, $1.75; M, $1.80; N, $1.85; W. G., $1.85; W. W., $2.10.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 26.—Turpentine, 29@29½c. Resin, $1.25@$1.30.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Firm. CALVES—City-dressed veals, 8@11c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, common to good, $4@$4.87½; lambs, fair to choice, $6@$6.60; clipped, $5.40. HOGS—$4.10@$4.40.

BICYCLE VICTIM DEAD.

Edward Bowman Rearrested for Causing James Desmond's Death.

James Desmond, fifty years old, of 327½ Seventh Street, Jersey City, who was knocked down by Edward Bowman, a wheelman, who was scorching through Seventh Street, on the night of March 24, died yesterday from his injuries.

Bowman, who had been arrested before and balled on a charge of assault, was rearrested and committed without bail. He is only seventeen years old, and felt his position keenly. He said that when the accident happened he was riding with his head bent down over the handlebars, and did not see Desmond until he struck him.

The force of the impact was so great that he was thrown and the front wheel of his bicycle was wrecked. Desmond's head struck the curbstone and his skull was fractured.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Beekman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.
1—Randolph vs. Feist.
2—Wetterer vs. Soubirnous.
3—Mulligan vs. Cox.
4—Sheffts vs. Chapman.
5—Bryan vs. Mannheim.
6—Bryan vs. Mannheim Insurance Co.
7—Freud vs. Mills.
8—Meehan vs. Wagner.
9—Rogalsky vs. Am. Watchman's Time Detector Co.
Appeals from order of City Court.
1—Kugelman vs. Hirschman.
Appeals from judgments of City Court.
1—Kraetzer vs. Thomas.
2—Whiting vs. Saunders.
Appeals from District Courts.
1—Alleman Law Co. vs. Frank.
2—N. Y. Cab Co. vs. Crow.
3—Rabinowitz vs. Mitchell.
4—Wetterer vs. Soubirnous.
5—Same vs. same.
6—Same vs. same.
7—Harlem Reporter Co. vs. Moffett.
8—Tannenbaum vs. Heyman.
9—Martin vs. Tarbox.
10—Goldfeder vs. Lincoln.
11—Wilner vs. Katz.
12—Wright vs. Duffie.
13—Same vs. same.
14—Johnson vs. Clark.
15—Freud vs. Mills.
17—Linden vs. Brustin.
18—Claffone vs. Moses.
19—Strock vs. Erigantine Trans. Co.
20—Stedeker vs. 3d Av. Railroad.
21—Wiener vs. Leary.
22—Smith vs. Hartog.
23—Taylor vs. Harnett.
24—Wiley vs. Bondy.
25—Stahl vs. Dohrman.
26—Vogel vs. Farrand.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Ullner vs. Hunter.
2—New York Life Ins. Co. vs. Wilson.
3—In re Rapp.
4—In re Cutting.
5—In re Edgecombe Road.
6—Manning vs. Scherrer.
7—Ludwig vs. Vandercook.
8—Wurtenberg vs. Williams.
9—Hanscheld vs. Hanscheld.
10—Hilton vs. Hilton.
11—Smith vs. Fisher.
12—Close vs. Kjelgaard.
13—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
14—Taylor vs. Acker.
15—Nassau Bank vs. Reid.
16—Mayer vs. Mayer.
17—In re Harda Lamp & China Co.
18—Rodenbach vs. Jung.
19—Fitzpatrick vs. Barnum.
20—People, &c., vs. Ebert.
21—Williams vs. Guterding.
22—Barro vs. Golden.
23—In re Peck.
24—Wollner vs. Quinn.
25—O'Brien vs. Grieff.
26—Adams vs. Ball.
27—Neufeld vs. Schlesinger.
28—Davidson vs. Dumay.
29—Smith vs. Bradhurst.
30—Brown vs. Morrison.
31—In re Buffalo Steel House Co.
32—Brennan vs. Varian.
33—Schuster vs. Met. Street Railway Co.
34—Humphreville vs. Kent.
35—Gaines & Co. vs. Simon.
36—Lastrictz vs. Olarovsky.
37—In re Mayer.
38—Bowen vs. Bowen.
39—In re Brook Av.
40—People ex rel. Glaser vs. Coler.
41—Gaylord vs. Fisher.
42—Smith vs. McGillin.
43—Ostranda Fire Brick Co. vs. Kalisbi.
44—Smith vs. Bliss.
45—Welch vs. Welch.
46—Hall vs. Bloch.
47—In re Paler.
48—Layman vs. John Anderson & Co.
49—Schieck vs. Schmidt.
50—Mullery vs. Lippmann.
51—Keegan vs. City of New York.
52—Dwyer vs. same.
53—Bulsom vs. same.
54—Spirbach vs. same.
55—Rawlins vs. same.
56—Coyle vs. same.
57—Bram vs. same.
58—Brush vs. same.
59—Otterman vs. same.
60—Murphy vs

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 400 feet east of Prospect Street, 24.3 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,967.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edwin B. Root, referee, 372 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-first Street, 19.9 by 68, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,718.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 18 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 173.7 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 17.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,005.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reuben Maplesden, referee, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 210 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $13,274; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

On the premises, at 12:30 P. M., by the referee, Harry V. Morgan, foreclosure sale, Delancey Place, east side, 112 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, 25 by 90, vacant. Due on judgment, $286.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—For Sale or to Rent, No. 92 Riverside Drive, near 81st Street. For particulars apply on premises, or address Owner, Room 212, No. 11 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

OFFICE FOR RENT.
BANKERS, BROKERS, LAWYERS
1 NASSAU ST..
Northwest Corner Wall St.
ENTIRE FLOOR, 25x75.
Will divide to suit.
WINDOWS ON ALL SIDES.
The most desirably situated and complete office building in this section.
FRANCIS T. UNDERHILL,
9 Pine Street.

TO LEASE, ELEVENTH AVENUE CORNER, near 23d St. Ferry, four lots; if long lease will build for good tenant. Apply to JAMES L. LIBBY & SON, No. 69 Liberty Street.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, otherwise known as F. PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1897. PAUL FULLER, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New York City. o25-1aw6mM

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT T. REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. n22-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business in the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM STEVEN, PHILIP HOFFMAN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—ISAAC N. MERRITT, plaintiff, against EDWARD HENDERSON FOGARTY, Eliza Fogarty, Mary Ann Delaile, Vincent Delaile, Almira M. Merritt as administratrix, with the will annexed of Alfred Fogarty, deceased; George Edward Fogarty, Hester Fogarty, Martha Sophia Fogarty, William James Fogarty, Mary Ann Frederica Fogarty, Lillian Fogarty, Alfred Fogarty, Frederick Fogarty, the People of the State of New York, Daniel P. Mahony, City of New York, John Doe, Mary Roe, (the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, their real names being unknown to the plaintiff,) and all persons unknown having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the heirs at law, devisees, grantees, assignees or next of kin of said Alfred Fogarty, deceased, and their respective husbands and wives, and executors and administrators, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as herein stated, are unknown to the plaintiff William I. Airy, defendants. Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 17th, 1898. J. BALDWIN HANDS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Edward Henderson Fogarty, Eliza Fogarty, Mary Ann Delaile, Vincent Delaile, George Edward Fogarty, Hester Fogarty, Martha Sophia Fogarty, William James Fogarty, Mary Ann Frederica Fogarty, Lillian Fogarty, Alfred Fogarty, Frederick Fogarty, John Doe, Mary Roe, the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, their real names being unknown to the plaintiff, and all persons unknown having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the heirs at law, devisees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin of said Alfred Fogarty, deceased, and their respective husbands and wives and executors and administrators, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as herein stated, are unknown to the plaintiff, and Mary Ann Keags and Arthur F. Maffett, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, March 21st, 1898. J. BALDWIN HANDS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, U. S. A. m21-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the City and County of New York, dated March 26th, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES G. WORRELL and EDWARD C. BEST, composing the firm of Worrell & Best, lately doing business at No. 2,037 Third Avenue, in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said Charles G. Worrell and Edward C. Best, composing the firm of Worrell & Best, at his place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, March 26th, 1898. JOHN A. FITZPATRICK, Assignee. JAMES A. MacELHINNY, Attorney for Assignee, No. 132 Nassau Street, New York City. mh28-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. ROGERS, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the firm name of F. F. Rogers & Co., to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, J. Austin Fagan, who has been duly appointed assignee of said John F. Rogers, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 42 Cortlandt Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, fifth day of March, 1898. J. AUSTIN FAGAN, Assignee. EVERETT D. BARLOW, Attorney of Assignee, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh7-1aw6wM

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against HARRIET DOTY individually, Harriet Doty and J. Edward Carroll as administrators of the goods, chattels and credits which were of Calista Doty, deceased, Orson Doty, Sumner Doty, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through or under the said Orson Doty or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any of the said Orson Doty, or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through, or under the said Sumner Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Sumner Doty, or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and County of New York.—Dated New York, March 18th, 1898. STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, New York City, U. S. A. mh21-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —Trial desired in New York County.—GRACE C. CUDLIPP, plaintiff, against WILLIAM C. CUDLIPP, Edward A. Cudlipp, all creditors, if any there be, of Harriet L. Cudlipp, deceased, late of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, the names of such creditors, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, and the next of kin, legatees, executors, administrators, and assigns, if any there be, of such creditors, the names of such persons, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 28, 1898. WILLIAM R. PAGE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Edward A. Cudlipp, all creditors, if any there be, of Harriet L. Cudlipp, deceased, late of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, the names of such creditors, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, and the next of kin, legatees, executors, administrators, and assigns, if any there be, of such creditors, the names of such persons, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fourth day of March, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on said day, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York. WILLIAM R. PAGE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh7-1aw6wM

J. LINCKS & COMPANY.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. LINCKS & COMPANY, to William Muth, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock, a. m., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William Muth, as assignee of above-named John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. Lincks & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, this 25th day of February, 1898. WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Att'y for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City. f28-1aw7wM&ap.14.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN H. CROMWELL, Adelaide B. Cromwell, and Miriam H. Cromwell, as executors of the last will and testament of JOHN CROMWELL, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. VAN COTT, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, lying, being and situate in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, distant three hundred and sixteen and seventy-seven-one hundredths feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side or line of said One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street with the easterly side or line of Boston Avenue as widened, or three hundred and twenty-five feet from said corner before the widening of said Boston Avenue; thence running northerly and at right angles with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, partly through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, seventeen and five-tenths feet; thence southerly and at right angles with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street partly through a party wall, one hundred feet to the said northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; and thence westerly, along said northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, seventeen and five-tenths feet, to the point or place of beginning. Being the westerly half of the premises conveyed to Maria L. Van Cott by James H. Moeran, referee, by deed, bearing date the 22d day of November, 1873, and recorded in the office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber 860, Page 190.—Dated New York, March 24th, 1898. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Referee.

JOHN H. CROMWELL, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 247 West 125th Street, N. Y. City.

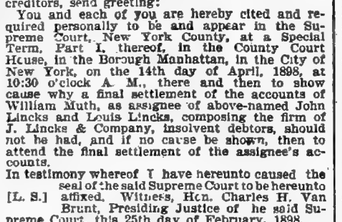

The above premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure the sum of $2,681.25, with interest thereon from the 21st day of November, 1897, at the rate of five and one-half per cent. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $1,067.11, with interest thereon from the 18th day of March, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $117.37, with interest from the 21st day of March, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is the sum of $479.57, and interest.—Dated New York, March 24th, 1898. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Referee.

mh28-2aw3wM&Th&ap20.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—GILBERT M. SPEIR, plaintiff, against CHARLES RUSSELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the 16th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, distant forty-six (46) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with the southerly line of Twenty-third Street; running thence easterly along the said southerly line of Twenty-third Street twenty-two (22) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the half distance line between said Twenty-third Street and Twenty-second Street; thence westerly along said half distance line twenty-two (22) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 11, 1898. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

J. C. O'CONOR, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing sale:

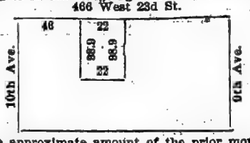

466 West 23d St.

The approximate amount of the prior mortgage upon the premises, with interest, is $18,765.

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $2,236.39, and of taxes and assessments and water rates is $262.50.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

mh14-2aw3wM&Th&ap4

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—NATHALIE E. BAYLIES, plaintiff, against SCHUYLER VAN CORTLANDT HAMILTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction by John N. Golding, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Broadway with the northerly line of Spring Street, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of Spring Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the westerly line of Broadway, seventy-five feet; thence easterly and parallel, or nearly so, with Spring Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel, or nearly so, with the westerly line of Broadway twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel, or nearly so, with the northerly line of Spring Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of Broadway, and thence southerly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, and the appurtenances, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, with the buildings thereon erected.—Dated New York, March 15, 1898. HAMILTON ODELL, Referee.

CARTER & LEDYARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

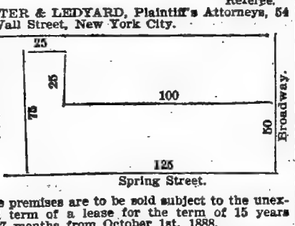

The premises are to be sold subject to the unexpired term of a lease for the term of 15 years and 7 months from October 1st, 1888.

There are two mortgages which are liens upon undivided interests in the above-described premises, and which are to be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale.

Upon one of these mortgages there is due the sum of ten thousand dollars and accrued interest from November 3d, 1897, at the rate of five per centum per annum.

Upon the other of these mortgages there is due the sum of fifty thousand dollars and accrued interest from November 1st, 1897, at the rate of five per centum per annum.

There are unpaid taxes on a portion of said property as follows: For the year 1896, $4,280, and for the year 1897, $4,410, with interest on each of said sums. The premises will be sold free from the lien of these taxes.

HAMILTON ODELL, Referee.

mh21-2aw3wM&Th&ap11

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. B. SMITH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Downing Street, distant one hundred and fifty-four feet (154 ft.) one and three-quarter inches (1¾ ins.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Downing Street with the westerly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches, (98 ft. 10 ins.,) thence westerly twenty-eight feet nine and one-half inches, (28 ft. 9½ ins.,) thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-one feet one inch (91 ft. 1 in.) to the southerly side of Downing Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet ten and one-quarter inches (27 ft. 10¼ ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The one westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 9, 1898. THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number is 44 Downing Street:

The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $27,653 74-100, and of taxes and assessments and water rents to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $875.00.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—HARLAN F. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against CLARK W. BRYAN COMPANY, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feby. 3, 1898. EDWARDS & BRYAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Notice.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of five hundred and four 14-100 dollars, ($504 14-100,) with interest from: On $100, from Jan. 17, 1897; on $100, from Dec. 17, 1897; on $50, from Dec. 20, 1897; on $35.98, from Dec. 19, 1897; on $37.50, from Jan. 23, 1898; on $37.50, from Dec. 23, 1897; on $30.92, from Dec. 23, 1897; on $50, from Jan. 17 1898; on $35.80, from Nov. 19, 1897, and with costs of this action. EDWARDS & BRYAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To Clark W. Bryan Co.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of March, 1898, and on the fifth day of March, 1898, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City of New York, in said State.—Dated, March 5th, 1898. EDWARDS & BRYAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. m7-1aw7wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the 17th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the AMERICAN GAS CONTROL COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the Assignee of the said American Gas Control Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at his office, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1898. ALBERT H. GLEASON, Assignee. GEORGE S. HASTINGS, Attorney for Assignee, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. f21-1aw6wM

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

BOARDERS WANTED.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Doctor's office; two rooms; parlor floor; also large rooms; superior board; no moving.

FURNISHEDD ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT BACK parlor, with extension, (use of front parlor,) as office for physician or dentist; house near Central Park and 93d St. "L" station; another room if desired. M. E., Box 198 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; willing and obliging. Call, Monday, 329 East 88th St. McCue's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, and side dishes; first-class baker. Call Monday at 128 Madison Av., present employer's, from 9 to 12.

COOK.—By German, first-class cook; private family; no washing. 137 West 51st St., top floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; excellent bread and cake baker; 5 years' city reference. 13 East 54th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook where a kitchen-maid is kept; best reference. 248 East 59th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—By reliable, well-recommended couple, would like position with widower or otherwise; competent to take entire charge of house; country or city; understand the care of children and invalids. Refinement, Box 85, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; speaks French, German, and English; hairdresser and dressmaker; first-class city references. Pauline B., 141 East 52d St.

MAID.—Mrs. Frederic Bronson wishes to recommend a very trustworthy maid. Call at 174 Madison Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 435 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a French person to do up laces, misses' and children's dresses, caps, &c. E. Lartet, 646 Columbus Av., first floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—As infant's nurse by competent, reliable woman; willing and obliging; personal reference. 751 Madison Av.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place a nurse, whom she can recommend. Call Monday, 436 Madison Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By a competent French seamstress and lady's maid; or would take care of a child from 10 to 14 years old; six years' best city references. M. H., Box 352, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER.—Used to all kinds of office work; unexceptionable references. Address Dispatch, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; excellent references; last employer can be seen. Butler, Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad would like to find situation for her English butler, whom she can thoroughly recommend; $50. Butler, Box 112, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER, &c.—By a single man as butler, valet, or house footman; all-round man; first-class reference; security if required. J. Mc., 5 East 39th St.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler in first-class private family; best city reference. 18 East 38th St.

BUTLER.—First-class in every respect; last employer seen; 12 years' city reference. Gardner, 238 East 55th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; best references. Butler, Box 197 Times.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, married; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; four years' best of reference from Mr. L. C. Lathrope, who can be seen at 37 Broad St., or Hotel Majestic, New York City; country preferred. A. McD., 13 South St., Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant; single; city or country; thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses, carriages, harness; willing and obliging; can make himself useful around house; good city references. R., 147 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; small family; thoroughly competent, careful driver, in all harness; ten years' reference from last employer. M. M., 124 East 75th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; references from three of the best families in New York. Hay, 48 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Single; understands greenhouses, flowers, vegetables, and the care of a first-class place; a good worker; references for the same. W. G., seed store, 16 John St.

Valets.

VALET.—French; speaking, corresponding in French and German; best European and American references; will accompany tourist to Europe. 822 6th Av., Ergen's hair store.

VALET or BUTLER.—Willing to travel, or care for invalid gentleman going abroad; excellent references. E. D., 115 West 28th St.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN, aged 30, sober and honest, nine years in last place, can furnish excellent reference, good penman, wishes a position at anything. John Donnelly, 285 Monmouth St., Jersey City, N. J.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 693-79th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

FREE SAMPLE BICYCLE TO AGENTS IN each locality; exclusive territory; guaranteed grades, $15 up. Baker Safe Co., Chicago, Ill., Dept. S.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-1aw6mM

CURTIS, ALEXANDER.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. John Low, Mary F. La Neur, Alma La Naux, Joseph J. Vocelle, William B. Isaacs, and Joseph J. McTernan on behalf of said William B. Lawrence and William M. Hoes as Public Administrator of the County of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the petition of Abel Easton should not be granted and letters of administration with the will annexed issue to said Abel Easton upon the goods, chattels, and credits of said ALEXANDER CURTIS, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, and are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the ninth (9) day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. f14-1aw6wM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 86th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897. ROBERT WATTS, GEORGE H. KEARNY, Executors. KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. d27-1aw6mM

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Mutual Reserve Building, 305, 307, 309 Broadway, New York.

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, President.

This Association will be glad to receive applications from gentlemen of ability and standing who desire to represent it. Previous experience unnecessary.

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THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

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Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
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Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
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Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Av. and beach; opens April 23; capacity, 350; steam heat, elevator; special Spring rates. M. C. ADAMS.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—60 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELDT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL MEETINGS IN THE BAPTIST Church of the Epiphany, Madison Av., cor. 64th St., every evening at 8 P. M. Monday, Rev. H. M. Sanders, D. D.; Tuesday, Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D.; Wednesday, Rev. G. M. Shott; Thursday, Rev. H. L. Jones, pastor; Friday, Rev. W. C. Bitting, D. D.

A. C. DIXON Lectures
In Broadway Tabernacle, cor. 34th St. & B'way, TO-DAY AT THREE O'CLOCK ON ELISHA.
J. H. BURKE SINGS. SEATS FREE.

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FUNCTIONS OF A LEADER

Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Hall Declares a New Type Is Needed.

THE DUTY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

Difference Between Serving the Public Interest and Being a Tool in the Hands of the People—Theory of False Equality.

Prof. Felix Adler lectured yesterday before the Society for Ethical Culture, at Carnegie Music Hall, his subject being "The Need of a New Type of Leaders." He said in part:

"In a democracy, where leaders are as necessary as, and even more necessary than, under any other form of government, it is far more difficult to obtain them. In a monarchy the Prince is the born ruler, and the members of the nobility are the born chiefs, and the subject mass of the population is by them determined to some kind of concerted action. But among a democratic people, how shall those who are really fitted to assume the responsibilities of leadership be sifted out? And after they have been sifted out, how shall the mass of their fellow-citizens be induced to follow and obey them?

"The main obstacle in a democracy is the false notion of equality. If all are equal, on what theory is it possible for one or a limited number to exercise authority? Equality and rulership are two mutually repugnant terms. If all have a right to govern, it must be that all are well fitted to govern, for no one has a right to do anything for which he is not fitted, and if nevertheless it is impossible that all shall govern; if some must be selected for this purpose, then trust the choice to chance, and thereby you will most emphatically show your belief that it makes no difference on whom the lot falls, every one and any one being equally fitted to rule.

"Now, in a democratic people, consisting of more than 70,000,000 persons, the selection of rulers by lot is, of course, out of the question. But upon what theory, then, do we pick out a few, among all that are equals, to set them in authority over the others?

Public Servants.

"We have invented a new designation which is intended to help us out of the difficulty. We say that those who actually are set over us, whose commands legally issued we are bound to obey, as much as any subject obeys his King, are really not our superiors at all, but are our servants. By calling the rulers 'public servants' we seek to reconcile authority and equality.

"There is, however, an ambiguity in the name 'public servant.' In one sense it is a beautiful title, one which the proudest nature might wear as a badge of honor, but with a narrower circumscription of meaning any one is a public servant, who has the mental grasp to perceive, the efficient will to execute, what is for the public interest. The other sense, in which the designation 'public servant' is a badge of servitude, a dog's collar around the neck, is that in which it is taken to mean that a man is the people's underling, a kind of clerk employed by them, a sort of political errand boy to do their bidding, or a mouthpiece that has the honor of letting the breath of the people pass through it and reverberate through the land.

"There is a great difference between serving the public interest and being the mere tool in the hands of the public. A person may serve the public interest best by standing for the very opposite of what the public want him to do, by using argument, reason, persuasion, appeal to dissuade them from what they have set themselves to do, by resigning office rather than to do their will.

"Yet in practice the people oscillate between the two meanings which the term 'public servant' may have. In the selection of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, of the members of the higher courts, of Ambassadors to foreign countries—sometimes, not always—the theory of equality is thrown to the winds. The plain common sense of the people guides them aright. They look about for men whose experience and ability is far above the ordinary, and, though they still call them servants, they treat them and suffer them to act as rulers.

"The democratic form of government has proved itself strong and effective, far more than its friends had dared to hope, on great occasions, and especially in great emergencies, and if the history of a nation consisted of a series of emergencies, then democratic government, in its present shape, might answer very well. But such is not the case. The danger is that, in the long intervals between the emergencies, the life of the people may become so weakened that in time they will not be able, even in an emergency, to rise to the needs of the hour.

The Theory of False Equality.

"The theory of false equality makes felt its baneful influence in the feeling of the minor administrative offices. Every citizen is supposed to benefit to fill such an office. Hence the opposition to civil service reform. To be more precise, the view entertained is not that every citizen is fit, but that he possesses the native capacity to make himself fit, and all he needs is the opportunity to demonstrate this.

"Especially does the theory of equality make itself painfully felt in the selection of our lawmakers. These are in very truth regarded as the mere creatures of the public. Their duty is, in a merely passive way, to reflect the opinion of their constituents. For this purpose they are hired, as a merchant hires his clerks, and the smallness of their pay is the measure of the value at which they are rated. The ignorance of many of our lawmakers, even in the elements of economics and politics, as shown in the discussions on the currency question, the corrupt practices of not a few, the tangled mass of confused legislation that fills our statute books, is a telling commentary on the results to which such a system leads.

"Now what is the proper place and function of a leader in a democratic society? And what is our chance of getting the right leaders? Our chance of getting them depends upon the view we take of the place they are to fill, of the qualifications they are to possess. If there is a demand for qualifications which are humanly possible, we are, at least, much more likely to call forth the supply than where there is no such demand. If we look for political underlings and errand boys, political underlings and errand boys we shall get. If we look for something higher, then higher qualities are likely to shine forth at our bidding.

"The radical change, the change that must take precedence of all other changes, in this particular is a change in what the people look for in their leaders. A new, a stronger, a more affirmative, a more spiritual interpretation of democracy is needed. The seed must be sown in the hearts of the people, and the fruit, in the shape of adequate outward changes, will come of itself, in due time. In the first place, we want superior men. Not men whom we regard as being just as good and no better than we are; men who stand on the low average plane of the mass; but men whom we can regard as superiors, and whom we must be willing to treat as superiors, to look up to as such.

Qualities of the Genuine Leader.

"And now let me briefly state the two chief qualities which in my opinion the genuine leader must possess if we are to accept him as such, if we are to follow him without shame and humiliation, without abasing our self-esteem, rather heightening it by recognizing his superiority. The leader must stand for justice. He must be an eminently just man. We want him in order that with his help we may achieve some end. He must be the sort of man who will oppose us, tooth and nail, if he believes the end we have in view to be unjust, possibly to the temporary advantage of ourselves, of our section, of our class, but to the detriment of other sections, and other classes whose claims ought in fairness to be considered as well as our own.

"Secondly, the genuine leader will be he who shall have the penetrating eye to discern our true needs, and distinguish them from what we erroneously consider such, our lasting interests from our ephemeral, momentary interests; who shall have the insight to see the things which we ought to desire, and shall make us aware that we ought to desire them; who shall formulate them for us and shall help us practically to realize them. The leader of a people is the embodiment of its higher self, the incarnation of its higher reason, of what has been called the general will—that is, of the things which it ought to will, according to the best light at the time available. The true leader of a people is its best mood become fixed, so to speak, in one man.

"But in order that the leader may fulfill this function, he must remain in touch with the people. He must stay with them and be of them. He must not stand aloof merely commanding the multitude to do what is right, and they in turn, finding salvation in blind obedience of his commands. The true leader does not command. He convinces. He helps people to discover the higher reason that is in themselves, puts them more completely in possession of themselves, and thus the relation of the follower to the leader, instead of being humiliating, is elevating. He catches us up to the height on which he himself dwells and, instead of being dependent, we become through him free."

CATHOLICISM IN AMERICA.

Father O'Keeffe of the Paulists Suggests that It Adapt Itself to Moving Conditions Here.

In the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, the Rev. Henry E. O'Keeffe, C. S. P., preached on the subject, "The Net In the Modern World." yesterday morning. He took his text from the words, "The kingdom of heaven is like to a net cast into the sea and gathering together of all kinds of fishes." In the course of his remarks the preacher said:

"The Church must be superior, yet not opposed, to the State, as the State must not be antagonistic to the Church, but each must have its own sphere. The Mediterranean to the south of France is quite unlike the blue waters of the Adriatic, and the Baltic Sea to the north of Germany is fringed with a country dissimilar from the Irish coast. By this I mean there is sometimes the danger of transplanting foreign measures to effect a domestic cause.

"Italy and Spain are lands rich in poetry and sentiment, romance and melancholy, art and religion; where the women are beautiful, and the skies ever soft; where every grain of dust is tinged with martyrs' blood, and every church treasure house contains a sacred relic. In Spanish churches pretty children, clad in white, in streaming flowers, dance before the tabernacle. The Italian festa is a national holiday, and the patron saint of the town is the hero of the hour. These people are artistic—so is their religion. They live on ideals, they love heroes, they must have bright lights and florid music, color, and form.

"With us religion is different; the country is practical; the people cast in severer mold. Essentially, we believe the same truths; accidentally, our applications are different. There are men in the Church to-day who will not make compromises in little things, thinking that they are sacrificing principle. They will not relax the cords of the net to give way to the action of the waters. The consequence is that the Church in many places is unduly under strains from the force of the current in the sea.

"It is of the nature of the Church to yield to the pitch and violence, the dash and fretting of the waves. The fabric of its net was stitched to be worn upon the crest and trough of the billow; its texture gives way with pressure and rises with the heaving of the swell. Shall we then make the net rigid until it snaps? Shall we not see that the fundamentals are few, that upon the outer margin of our line of work there is almost unfettered liberty, the capacity to adapt the Church to moving conditions in this new life in the United States?

"There are pressing problems all about us, ripe for solution. Men nowadays are not troubled by ripples on the surface, they strike down to the bedrock of the stream. It is not so much that they will not believe in a truth, but they deny the objective existence of all truth. There are the subtle difficulties of sociology, problems of justice, definition of rights, limitations of ownership, brokerage and interest, usury and speculation, a more thorough understanding between moral ethics and medical science, questions of crime and heredity, the rights of life as against the agents of destruction, and so on.

"Men say we are narrow and sometimes they are right. We shall never probably be understood upon the question of education until we make it clear that we are not seeking to destroy the present system, but rather looking for some method that shall assure moral discipline for the young. The ignorant will ever distort our motive until we show that our centuries of traditional teachings do not prevent us from bowing in reverence to the advance of pedagogy."

THE "SPIRIT OF CHARITY."

Recommended by the Pope to the Prayers of Catholics for April.

The "Spirit of Charity" is announced in the organ of the Apostleship of Prayer as the general intention for the month of April, recommended to the prayers of Roman Catholics by Pope Leo. It is set forth in this announcement that true charity is the "honorable wisdom" of Holy Writ, which makes one discern the evildoer from his evildoing and love the one and hate the other. True charity, it is declared, does not take scandal readily, and it is disposed to interpret everything in good part, "even the questionable proposition advanced by another," as St. Ignatius writes at the head of his Spiritual Exercises. "If men could but act on this postulate of the 'honorable wisdom' of charity, what idle quarrels and bitter contentions they would happily avoid."

Further, this explanation of the general intention for April says: "True charity, the charity of God, gives every man a hearing in his own defense, and should cherish, now more than ever in these days of a newspaper press which seems organized for public slander, the maxim that no man is guilty until his guilt is proved. True charity deplores the National strife that our newspapers and their owners, the money lenders, actively promote, and it grieves over the prejudices, the bigotry, and the foolish social traditions that make so many stand apart in hatred of the true Church of Christ; for the thoughts of charity are God's thoughts, and its ways are His ways, and as it rejoices in what He loves, so it is sad over all that offends Him."

Consecrating a Scroll of the Law.

The members of the Congregation Agudath Jeshorim consecrated a new Scroll of the Law at the East Eighty-sixth Street Temple yesterday afternoon. The services lasted several hours. During the ceremonies each member of the congregation was permitted to go up to the altar and make some mark or finish some unfinished word on the scroll. After this the scroll was carried around the temple, while the cantor, L. H. Martin, assisted by the full choir, sang. The services closed with the repeating of the blessing by the seven officers of the congregation. Rabbi A. Calman delivered a sermon. After the consecration ceremonies luncheon was served in the vestry.

St. Stephen's Church Dedicated.

The new St. Stephen's German Lutheran Church, the Rev. H. H. Rippe, pastor, Union Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, was dedicated yesterday. In the morning, the Rev. A. E. Frey of the local conference of the Missouri Synod, preached the dedicatory sermon, and in the evening the preacher was the Rev. J. H. Sieker of St. Matthew's Church, Broome Street. The congregation was organized in 1893, and in 1895 a chapel was dedicated, costing about $4,000. The church has cost about $16,000, a large amount of which was contributed, $1,000 having been subscribed by St. Matthew's, the mother congregation of all Lutheran churches in New York.

Alexander Avenue Church's Pastor.

Alexander Avenue Baptist Church, Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, has extended a call to W. Carey Newton, one of this year's graduates of Rochester Theological Seminary. He has accepted, and will begin work the first Sunday in June, when a council will ordain him to the ministry, and install him as pastor. The preacher at the church yesterday was Joel Werder. The church has been without a pastor since the withdrawal of the Rev. Dr. F. J. Parry, who went to Waterbury, Conn.

M. E. Church Corner Stone Laying.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., March 27.—The corner stone of the new First Methodist Episcopal Church was laid to-day by the Rev. H. S. Hull, President of the New York Conference. The new church is to replace the one burned in September last. It will cost $8,000. It is almost completed, the work of construction having proceeded in advance of the laying of the corner stone.

REV. DR. ABBOTT'S SERMON

He Shows the Effect of Paul's Teaching on Modern Christian Thought.

PAGAN FORMS IN THEOLOGY

The Preacher Says There Is Still Something of Jew and Pagan in the Most Sanctified Christians—Movement for a Freer Gospel.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached in Plymouth Church last night the last of his series of sermons on "The Life and Letters of Paul." His subject was "The Effect of Paul's Teaching on the Christian Thought of the World." He began by showing that paganism pictured an angry god, who could only be appeased by sacrifice, and that the sacrifice was measured by its costliness; that the Levitical system retained sacrifice, but eliminated the importance of cost, and thus modified the old paganism, and that when Christ came he disregarded, though he did not directly assault, "the pagan and the half-pagan, or Levitical, system."

"He always represented God as a Father," said Dr. Abbott, "who was ready at once to receive the erring child the moment he returned. Mosaism had said, 'You must render yourself acceptable to God by obedience to law.' Christ declared that obedience to external laws was not enough. Nothing, He said, will satisfy the law of God except purity of heart and love in the heart.

"The disciples did not understand it. Paul was the first and John the second to understand the essential spirit of this gospel. According to Paul, God is love; He gives His own life freely to men who are willing to receive. It is not to be purchased by sacrifice, or obedience, or repentance. The willingness to receive it, the choice of it, this is faith. Paul says: 'Pagans, you are wrong; there is no wrath to be appeased. Jews, you are wrong; there is no distance from God to be bridged by a priest and altar and ritual. Pharisees, you are wrong; there is no satisfaction of God to be purchased by obeying His laws. You are simply to take the free gift of God.'

"This gospel went out into imperial Rome. The northern barbarians conquered imperial Rome, and paganism, Judaism, Mosaism, and Paulinism intermingled together to make historic Christianity, as it has shown itself from the birth of Christ down to the present time. The days of our week borrowed their titles from paganism. It is not possible that we should have borrowed so much of our life from paganism that the very days of the week draw their names from it and not have borrowed something of their thought and incorporated it in our theology and our ecclesiasticism. If our very secular life has become thus pervaded by the traditions of a northern paganism, it ought not to surprise us that paganism has entered into our systems of theology, our creeds, and our church life.

Borrowed from Paganism.

"In the fifteenth century Christianity had borrowed certain essential features from paganism. Christians believed and taught that a great gulf separated God from His children. He must be interceded with by the Son, and the Son must be interceded with by the Virgin Mary, and the Virgin Mary by the saints, and the saints by the priests. So far had the Father who ran out to meet the wayward son when he was yet a great way off been removed by the incursion of paganism into the Christian faith by the fifteenth century.

"In place of the bloody Levitical sacrifices was what is known in Roman Catholic theology as the bloodless sacrifice of the mass, and it was taught that the priest who must be the intermediary between man and God offered in every communion service a real sacrifice in which he poured out the actual blood of Christ and broke His actual body. While thus they had borrowed the theology and the ceremonialism from paganism, they borrowed the legalism from the Jews. One could only reach the mercy of God through the intercession of priests, but he could also only reach it by obedience to the laws of God and the laws of God were wrought out in an elaborate system. The disciple must come to the priest and tell what he had done, and the priest must prescribe what he must do to win back the love and favor of God. Thus you have in Romanism the intermingling of paganism and Judaism, but still an intermingling also of Christianity. Romanism borrowed forgiveness from Christ, law from Judaism, sacrifice from paganism, and intermingled them in one common amalgam.

"In the sixteenth century rose Luther. He repudiated the whole intercessory system and the whole sacrificial system and the whole legalistic system of Rome, and he declared that there was no intercession necessary and that there was nothing to be paid for God's favor. If all Protestants could have been as radical as Luther the world would have made its theological progress much faster. But progress is very slow and prejudices yield very gradually; and there is still something of the Pagan and the Jew in the most sanctified of Christians. Protestantism began to divide into two streams, in which were seen in varying ratios the pagan element of sacrifice and the Jewish element of law.

Old Forms in the Anglican Church.

"There still remain in the Anglican Church the temple, the altar, the sacrifice, though greatly modified from the Roman Catholic conception. On the other hand, there remained in the Puritan churches the conception of law, the notion that men could not be acceptable to God except by obedience to certain laws, ceremonial or ethical. Sometimes it was, 'You must be baptized by immersion.' Sometimes is was, 'You must pay particular observance to a particular day or you cannot be a good Christian.' Sometimes it was, 'You must obey the Ten Commandments, or the epitome of them, the Two Commandments; and then, through that, you can get the love of God.' The way to God was by obedience and law.

"And thus there grew up in the Reformed Church these two elements, the paganism that demanded a sacrifice, and the legalism that demanded obedience before one could be a child of God. And still the voice of Paul might have been heard, if the clamor of theological controversy had not deafened the ears: 'You are God's children. When you wander from his paths, when you are disobedient to His laws, when you sin against Him, He loves you as the father loves the child.'

"But still there was more of Christianity—or, if you please, more of the Gospel, or more of Paulinism—in the Reformed Church than in the Roman Church, as there was more in the Roman Church than in the Jewish. For the most part the notion of the bloodless sacrifice had vanished. Romanism had said, 'A bloodless sacrifice of wine and bread will do.' Protestantism had said: 'If you will only believe that some one else has offered a sacrifice for you, that will do.'

The Progress of Christianity.

"I shall not try to go on and trace still further the progress of Christianity. I shall not try to point out how the two Wesleys brought a larger and freer gospel to the world, and repeated the message of Paul of an unbought love of God; how it came in a different form through the Quakers; how it was repeated again by Maurice and Erskine, prophets of the Old World; by Bushnell and Beecher and Brooks, prophets of the New. The history of actual organic Christianity through the ages is the history of the intermingling of these three conceptions, the Pagan, the Jewish, and the Christian.

"Still these three ideas are strangely intermingled in our conglomerate theology. Still the Gospel of God's unpurchasable love finds its way gradually, slowly, but surely, to the hearts of men. Wherever you find in modern theology the doctrine that men can be saved only by a sacrifice offered to placate God, you find a relic of paganism. Wherever you find the doctrine that men can get the love of God only by obeying the law, you find a relic of Judaism. Wherever you find men putting up an altar and a priest and a sacrifice, and insisting that only through them can you come to God, you find a relic of paganism. Wherever you find men teaching that there is no way to God except by baptism, or compliance with some ritual or ceremonial, or by the Ten Commandments, you find essential Judaism.

"And wherever you find this message, that God has infinite and eternal love; that the way to His heart has always been that He gives life without price, without purchase, you find a revival of Paul's teaching."

MISS ARNOLD NOW A CATHOLIC.

She Follows Her Friend, Miss E. M. Gurney, Who Recently Went into that Church.

Following closely in the footsteps of her friend, Miss Elizabeth M. Gurney, Miss Emma Arnold of 255 West Twenty-third Street, a well-known worker in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, has united with the Catholic communion, having been recently received into that faith by a priest in the Jesuit Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street. Miss Arnold communicated to none of the members of her family her intention of changing her faith, and all of them were greatly surprised at her action when they learned of it.

From her childhood Miss Arnold had always been identified with church work and was very devout. She comes of a family long prominent in the social world of Philadelphia, where they formerly resided. When she came here to live she immediately joined the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, of which Father Brown is the rector. But the high church tendencies of that parish were, apparently, not sufficient for her needs. In the course of her work in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin Miss Arnold became acquainted with Miss Elizabeth M. Gurney, the head and front of the Church Settlement House, an institution on the upper east side which was mainly supported by the Rev. Father William Everett Johnson and his parish of the Church of the Redeemer, when that church was situated at Park Avenue and Eighty-second Street, before it was sold under the hammer by the city for debt.

Miss Gurney left the Episcopal Church a few months ago and joined the Catholic Church. The two friends, after Miss Gurney had united with the Catholic Church, met frequently at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, which Miss Gurney attended. The beauty of the service and the music were attractive to Miss Arnold, and she finally was persuaded to change her faith. Two weeks ago she was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. John F. X. O'Conor, S. J., in the presence of a few friends from this city and Philadelphia.

WHY ITS DEBTS WERE PAID.

Pastor of St. Andrew's M. E. Church Tells His Congregation Why It Raised the Big Subscription.

The Rev. J. O. Wilson told the congregation of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, yesterday why it subscribed $105,000 on the Sunday previous with which to pay off the debts of the church. He took his text from II. Corinthians, xxviii., 24: "Wherefore show ye before the churches the proof of your love?"

Mr. Wilson prefaced his sermon by thanking his congregation and the secular press for spreading abroad the news of the surprising subscription. "According to the religious press," he said, "nothing has been comparable to it for a hundred years, and it has done a million dollars' worth of good to the church. If I should read to you the letters of commendation I have received during the last week I would consume the entire hour of service."

Then he said: "When a thing is successful everybody wants an interest in it. I beg to say that the account is not closed, and will not be closed in three years. I know that there are many here to-day who regret not being here last Sunday, and I shall give them an opportunity to add other subscriptions of an equal necessity. I desire to say also that of the entire amount subscribed but $15,000 came from outside the members of the church, notwithstanding the fact that I was informed that the amount could not be raised unless at least $50,000 came from outsiders.

"Now, why did we do it? It was not an accident. It was a straightforward and carefully planned achievement. It was an all-inspiring motive. I can tell you what it was not. It was not a motive of pride. Such a motive would have defeated the very end it sought. It was not a motive of revenge or rivalry or competition or crime. Had it been it would have been an inglorious failure. Great deeds are the offspring of lofty purposes. Now, what was it? Why did you lay on the altar this expensive sacrifice? You believed that your pastor was deserving of your sympathy. One member of the congregation told me that he did it for me alone. I am constrained to say that I do not believe that this was his highest motive. Why are our hospitals built? Because you have sympathy for the sick. Why are there schools? Because of sympathy for the ignorant. Why are they orphanages? Because of sympathy for the helpless. Why are there churches? Because of sympathy for the sinful. What is the cross? It is an expression of Christ's boundless and infinite sympathy for the lost.

"So that in this great deed of sacrifice one of the motives was your sympathy for suffering man. It is your belief that Christ's plan for saving suffering man is the best, and in this view it was a vote of confidence. Another of your motives was for self-preservation. You know that army of enemies who are ready to attack the Church. The enemies' ships are always ready to sail into port and drop shells into the Church. One of these ships is infidelity. Another is intemperance. Therefore your vote of last Sunday was a defensive appropriation."

Mr. Wilson stopped for an instant, and then raising his hands high above his head and bringing them down both together, he shouted: "This fort shall never fall into the enemy's hands; but the enemy shall fall into our hands. The enemy has never received such a terrible blow as was dealt him last Sunday."

At the end of his sermon the preacher called for another collection for the cause of the missions, wornout preachers, the Bible Society, and educational work. He said:

"You need not stand back because you came unprepared. You have had confidence in me and now I will have confidence in you. If you have not the money with you I will lend it to you and you can pay me back."

He then told the congregation to write what amount each cared to give and inclose it in an envelope, which would be found in every seat. It was noticed that nearly everybody dropped an envelope in the plate as it was passed around.

THE Y. M. C. A. LIBRARY.

Books Formerly in Twenty-third Street Are Now in the New Building.

The Rev. Charles F. Sitterly made an informal address yesterday afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, on "How Our English Bible Came to Us," before a large audience in the new library of the building. This was the first of a series of lectures and exhibitions which are to be held this week in connection with the opening of the library, the doors of which will be thrown open to the public for the first time this morning.

The library, which was formerly in the building in Twenty-third Street, was moved to its new quarters, as it was deemed safer to have it in a fire-proof building. It is situated on the sixth floor on the Fifty-sixth Street side of the building, where it occupies two large rooms, one used exclusively for the bookracks and the other as a reading room. It is lighted by electricity, and equipped with the latest improvements, the woodwork and tables being entirely in polished oak.

Two large American flags are tastefully draped in a prominent place, and the library, while large, presents a homelike and comfortable appearance.

Prosperity of Epiphany Church.

The fiscal year of the Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, of which the Rev. H. L. Jones is pastor, closed yesterday. It was announced that A. L. Lesher and George Leask had presented a group of three stained-glass windows to the church, and an additional single window, the whole costing about $10,000. It was also announced that other gifts in stained glass would bring the value, during the coming year, up to a total of about $20,000. A year ago the Epiphany Church was for sale, and the congregation was discussing removal and the possibility of disbanding as a separate organization. The report just made shows that there is no longer any need for selling the church, since prosperity has returned to it.

An Aged Pastor Resigns.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., March 27.—The Rev. Edwin A. Buckley, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, this morning announced his resignation. He said his advancing years made it necessary for him to cease from the duties which his charge imposed. This action was a complete surprise to his congregation. Mr. Buckley is seventy-five years old, and has been a minister for fifty-one years, twenty-one years of which he has served as pastor of the church here.

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SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

A Lively Discussion in Connection with the Druggists' Shorter Day Bill.

RIOTOUS SOCIALISTS SCORED

Why Some Delegates Do Not Want Their Names Published—Plea for Actors Who Are Asked to Give Their Services for Charity.

The delegates in the Central Labor Union who belonged to the Workingmen's Political League last year, and secured the nomination of Assemblyman John F. Maher, had a brush yesterday with those who were opposed to the league. Some of the delegates belonged to both the league and the Citizens' Union.

Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' League, and who was in the Citizens' Union, said that if the Druggists' Shorter Day bill, which is in the Legislature, was defeated it would be the fault of Assemblyman John McKeown, and he moved that the Central Labor Union write to Mr. McKeown and tell him that if the bill is defeated organized labor will hold him responsible.

Delegate William J. O'Brien, who is also the President of the Workingmen's Federation of New York State, became indignant.

"If the bill fails to pass," he said, "Delegate Thimme himself will be responsible for its defeat. He did nothing for it when he was in Albany, although he represents the druggists' clerks. He went up to Albany in a newspaper palace car to agitate the rapid transit question, which is now being fought over by the Republicans, Democrats, and reformers, and has nothing to do with labor. Thimme never could be found when the Druggists' bill was under consideration. Mr. Grogan of the Legislative Committee of the Federation, complained that Mr. Thimme never appeared before that body in reference to the bill. I know that Assemblyman McKeown was not opposed to the bill. He wrote twice to Thimme about it, but couldn't get any reply. I was present when Mr. McKeown wrote to the Committee on Rules asking that the bill be brought before it, as that was all that could be done when the Legislature adjourned. Mr. Thimme was not in evidence then or at any other time."

Delegate Thimme denied that he had not taken an interest in the bill, and added that Messrs. Maher and Crogan had done excellent work for it.

Delegate James P. Archibald said he was not in favor of writing to Assemblyman McKeown. When he heard that Thimme was behind the bill he knew that nothing would be done. Thimme's mission, he said, was not to build up, and his only ability was to tear things down.

"Oh, rats!" exclaimed a member of the Workingmen's Political League.

"You may shout 'rats' as much as you like," retorted Archibald, "but I know what I am talking about."

"Do not handle Thimme very roughly. He may have reformed," remarked Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan Musicians.

"Maher did excellent work," pleaded Thimme.

"We are not here to throw bouquets to Mr. Maher," said Delegate Lawrence of the Actors' Protective Union.

Recriminations followed between men of the Workingmen's Political League, who supported Thimme and the anti-leaguers, and then Chairman O'Connell declared all further debate out of order. Thimme's motion was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Delegate Heaning of the Last and Shoe Workers reported on the riotous conduct of the Socialists at a shoemakers' meeting that was held on Friday at Military Hall, in the Bowery, to discuss whether Socialist or non-Socialist trades unions were the better. Daniel De Leon and Daniel L. Brower, Socialist leaders, had been invited to take part in the debate.

"President Toben of our union," Heaning went on to say, "was not prepared for the debate, and suggested that it be deferred. The place, however, was packed with Socialists, whose conduct was disgraceful. Whenever any one of us started to speak some Socialist would begin cheering for the Socialist-Labor Party, and the other Socialists would howl like lunatics."

Delegate Prince of the Cigar Packers, who said he was also present at that meeting, corroborated Heaning's story.

"One part of the Socialists," he said, "ought to be dumped into the East River and another into the North River. A third part ought to be confined in a lunatic asylum, and the fourth, which is composed of harmless idiots, could be let free."

The Miscellaneous Section of the Central Labor Union sent in a resolution to the effect that the names of delegates who took part in discussions at meetings of the Central Labor Union should not be published. The reason given was that it might injure the delegates with their employers.

Delegate Brown of the Cigar Makers was in favor of the resolution. He said he had been called an Anarchist, and did not like it.

Delegate Schwabe supported the resolution for a similar reason.

"A man who is afraid of having his name published should keep away or remain as still as a clam at our meetings," said a delegate. "We want to have our names published, and we want the world to know that we are here."

The resolution was defeated.

Delegate O'Hare of the Machine Stone Workers said that 750 men of his trade were locked out, and that the employers were taking in new men and organizing them into a rival union.

Delegate O'Brien reported on the bill in the Legislature exempting granite from the provisions of the law that required all stone used on public works to be dressed in this State. The Granite Workers' Union was doubtful as to whether it could accomplish the defeat of the bill, and he asked the Central Labor Union to write to the leaders in both houses and to the Lieutenant Governor and ask them to oppose the bill. Delegate O'Brien said he believed that contracts for $3,000,000 worth of granite had been given, and if the bill became a law workmen in other States would get the work.

Delegate Lawrence of the Actors' Protective Union said that actors were often asked to give their services for charitable institutions and objects. Although actors were very willing to do so, they were poor, and were often put to great inconvenience. So he would like people who wanted actors' services free to make application before Fridays in the week.

Mrs. Friedel Poisoned Herself.

Mrs. Emma Friedel, twenty-six years old, wife of Joseph Friedel, committed suicide last night in her flat on the top floor of 261 Avenue B by taking acid. The woman had been at the Post-Graduate Hospital undergoing treatment for a weak heart, and for the past week had been acting despondently. The fact that her husband had no work made her worse. Shortly after 11 o'clock last night she took a two-ounce vial of acid and died in twenty minutes. A doctor from Bellevue Hospital did what he could for the woman, but the effect of the poison could not be counteracted.

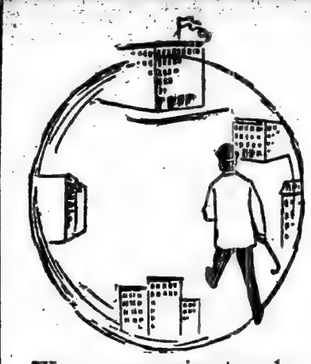

We are preparing to enlarge our borders.

The building in the rear of our Warren street store has been leased and will be occupied next autumn.

The 32nd street store is also to have more space—as soon as the abutting building on 33d street is completed.

At Prince street the hat and shoe departments are removed to the front of the corner store, where most customers enter; and the boys' clothing section has been brought to the front of the adjoining room.

These changes are all in the direction of bettering the auxiliary departments; for while these are essentially clothing stores, they are just as good hat and shoe stores.

For lack of suitable room the hats and shoes have never been properly displayed, especially in the Warren street store; but the goods and the service are worthy your consideration.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

EVOLUTION OF RELIGION.

The Revs. Thomas R. Slicer and Russell N. Bellows Talk of Heresy and Progress.

"The Religion of To-day and the Religion of To-morrow" was the subject of the addresses given last evening in the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, on the occasion of the second of the four weekly vesper services now being held in that church, as arranged by the Unitarian Club of New York. The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of All Souls' Church, spoke on "The Religion of To-day" and the Rev. Russell N. Bellows on "The Religion of To-morrow." The choir of All Souls' sang "Say, Watchman, What of the Night?" (anthem,) and "By Babylon's Wave," (motet,) and two hymns composed by the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, "Consecration" and "To Truth," were sung by the entire congregation. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Robert Collyer.

"No man," began the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, "surveying the religion of to-day, can fail of an abiding dissatisfaction. When we measure the cost of the religion of to-day, when we mark its kaleidoscopic variety and its contending jealousies, its inestimable waste of soul force, personal force, and national force, one is saddened by the thought that so great an engine produces as little a result."

Inquiring as to the reasons for the disparity between what is pretended by the religion of to-day and what it accomplishes, Mr. Slicer said:

"The prevailing religions of to-day are one uncured and, it would seem, incurable departure from the simplicity of the religion from which they sprang. Received religion, the religion that says it has been commonly held among us, the prevailing opinion of believers, and so on, is one unbroken belt of heresy. The indictment of an unhealed heresy and schism appears in that, in the middle of the second century, men began to inquire what it was that the Apostles taught, whereas for over 100 years after the death of Christ the inquiry had been, How did the disciples live? Then there grew up this prime heresy, that a formula of belief exactly phrased and adopted by a majority was a test of religion and a guarantee of salvation. And from the enunciation of the first creed in which a man expressed his belief and then insisted that others should believe the whole centre of gravity of religion was shifted from the rectitude of life and the integrity of character that adorned the life of Jesus and those who died for love of Him in those earlier years, to a nice prescription of religion, a clever phrasing of religion, and from the moment it was required that a human mind should measure its right in God by its intellectual exactness of expression the heresy began that has inundated the Christian world. They mistook the definition for the reality.

"The submerged tenth," continued Mr. Slicer, "those who belong to the delinquent classes, represent a sediment, a deposit of Christian effort that religion has not been able to clean up. That is the first indictment against evangelical religion—it cannot save its own.

"When Dean Stanley labored with one of our men who was going out of the English Church into the Unitarian body, and this man said to him: 'Thirteen times a year in the English Church I must recite the Athanasian creed, which I do not believe,' said Dean Stanley: 'No more do I; but I let my choir sing it.' That is the sign of a certain shallowness which is existing to-day.

"To be a party to what on its surface is a comedy in its substance is a commonplace and in its essence is a tragedy is no place for a serious man."

The Rev. Dr. Bellows said the Unitarian ministry were engaged in what might be called the making of religion, of a religious philosophy, something to stand on themselves, and something which could be given to their people to stand on. Therefore they were always interesting themselves in the religion that is to be—the religion of to-morrow.

"One of the great points of the religion of to-morrow," he said, "is that men are going not merely to understand but to feel and realize in their lives that God is speaking to them every day and constantly, and they cannot afford to turn a deaf ear or allow their eyes to be clouded with indifference and uncertainty as to what God says to them; and they are going to be more alive in their spiritual nature and understanding than they ever have been before. Through this new communication between God and man the world is coming to a faith more alive and real and effectual and influential upon the life than those forms of Christianity through which the world has been passing, or of other religions outside of Christianity.

"One of the things about the religion of to-morrow is that it is going to be like the type of the best religion of to-day."

Rev. Mr. Wyatt to Leave His Charge.

The Rev. A. H. Wyatt, rector of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, delivered what was probably his farewell sermon as pastor yesterday morning. Mr. Wyatt has requested the New York East Conference, which meets in the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, Monroe Street and Reid Avenue, commencing on Thursday, for a transfer from his present charge to another field, although his term does not expire until a year hence.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2 | Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOX OFFICE OPEN AT 9 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE HOUR.

and Congress of Rough Riders of the World.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,

Beginning WED. NIGHT, MARCH 30, and Continuing Every Aft. at 2 P. M. and Every Night at 8:15 for 3 Weeks and 4 Days.
Grand International Military Tournament.
Many New Military and Wild West

MARCH 28 1898

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks, week ending March 26.	1,686,283
Same week last year.	1,285,352
Stocks to date this year.	25,666,589
Corresponding date last year.	10,416,466
Bonds for the week.	$5,518,100
Same week last year.	7,173,660
Bonds to date this year.	230,448,200
Corresponding date last year.	108,566,498

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2; at three months, 5; at six months, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

A TEMPORARY SETBACK

Gen. Thomas L. James Sees No Reason to Fear the Results of a War with Spain.

Six or seven weeks ago the business situation looked strong and promising. Our banks had more money than they were able to get absorbed at very low loan rates. Since then large amounts have gone back to other centres, and there has been a better demand through activity in trade incidental to movements of the Spring season. Better rates for commercial loans are now obtainable. I believe now as I did then that higher rates will rule than have yet been reached.

Taking the actual developments of business, I am confident that all underlying conditions are healthy. It is not rational to regard them as anything else, for every industry reports progressive increases—some of them unprecedented—in the orders received. Mining is presenting figures from its every department and in nearly every section that show extraordinary outputs. Even gold is piling up from the yields of numerous mines being successfully worked in our Western States. In lumber, in farm products, the records that have been made within half a year or so are showing no signs of any reduction in the receipts to those who are engaged in raising these exports. Better employment at better wages than before is being given wherever the activity has demanded workmen, and there has been a greater general demand for almost all American products. That the underlying conditions are healthy cannot be questioned.

I am free to admit that recent events have disturbed business somewhat. There is a feeling of unrest and uncertainty pervading the business circles of the East. A waiting policy is taking the place of active enterprise. Something is holding back the development of business, notwithstanding the fact that improvement must come and that there is warrant for every expectation of prosperity. This state of uncertainty will probably last as long as the war scare lasts.

I do not believe there will be war, because we are ready for war; and to be prepared for war means that it will never come to war. If there should come war business for a time would be unsettled; then the boom would follow. I would much rather the boom would come without war, but I look for better times in any event.

There are worse things than war, in my opinion. It is worse to allow our National flag to be insulted. There are some things, too, for which a nation as an individual cannot disclaim responsibility. We cannot, as Dr. Woolsey said at a recent meeting, allow a man to starve his children or beat his wife on our very doorstep. Of course we do not want Cuba, but our National honor must be upheld at all hazards. Yes, there are worse things than war, and in defense of the flag or in sustaining noble principles this country will not hesitate to take whatever steps may be demanded by the necessities of the case. It cannot be said that we desire a war, however. The President has maintained himself and the dignity of his position with remarkable prudence all through a trying time, and the country has also kept cool.

It is to be remembered, should it come to war, that no setback can be other than temporary, and that some departments

THREE WAR SCARES

The Effect Upon Values of the Present Apprehension Compared With Two Former Alarms.

Since Feb. 15, when the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor and the diplomatic relations between the American and Spanish Governments became thereby strained, Wall Street has been several times upon the verge of panic and collapse. The fear of war and its consequences has wrought serious havoc with security market values.

Just previous to the Maine disaster stocks were at the highest of the year and were steadily advancing. Increasing earnings of the railroads, better conditions of trade throughout the country, prospects of a heavy inflow of gold from Europe, and the several other factors then influential were all promising substantial gains in stock market prices. On every hand there was prosperity; not a single disturbing factor was in the business situation.

But the whole financial aspect was suddenly changed by the catastrophe at Havana. Since that time all sorts of rumors have flooded the Street, and the prices of stocks and bonds have fluctuated nervously, advancing somewhat one day on intimations of an amicable settlement of our relations with Spain and falling sharply the next on the belief that events were shaping themselves toward only one ultimate end—war.

The Cuban situation has more than once within the past few years disturbed stock market values, but only once before, in December, 1896, as seriously as now. The facts leading up to the present situation are too well known to need recapitulation here, but it will be interesting to note just how prices have fluctuated since Feb. 15.

Immediately following that date there was weakness in the market, but it was of no pronounced character and not until March 7 did values decline seriously. On that day there was a semi-panic, but stocks rallied sharply almost immediately thereafter. As the gravity of the situation became more and more apparent, however, the nervousness of the market increased, and on March 12 a genuine scare seized speculators and investors alike, resulting in a rush to sell that carried quotations down with discouraging rapidity.

The equilibrium of the market was somewhat restored over the Sunday immediately following, and the decline was not continued on Monday. Since then the market has been ragged, but prices, in but a few instances, are above those made on that date.

To show how the prices of important properties have been affected it will be only necessary to cite a few instances. Burlington opened the year at 99⅝, sold up to 103¼ on Feb. 11, and closed at 102½ on Feb. 15. On Saturday last it sold at 85⅞, a net decline of 17⅝ from the highest of the year and 16½ from Feb. 15. St. Paul advanced from 94½ at the opening of the year to 97⅛ on Jan. 12. It was slightly below these figures, at 95⅝, on Feb. 15, but on March 12 it sold at 85⅝, a loss of 10¼ points within a month. Rock Island, from 88⅞ on Jan. 3, rose to 94½ on Jan. 28, closed at 91⅝ on Feb. 15, and sold at 80 on Saturday.

A better idea of the course of the market can be obtained from the following table, giving prices at the beginning of the year, the highest of the year, the closing on Feb. 15, and the lowest since that date:

	Jan. 3.	Highest.	Feb. 15.	Lowest.
Atchison pf.	30⅝	23⅝	31¼	22⅞
Brooklyn R. T.	87⅞	45½	41¼	35
Burlington	99⅞	106¼	102½	85⅞
Consolidated Gas	178	195½	193⅝	167
Louisville & Nash.	56½	60¼	60	45
Manhattan	111⅝	120¼	117¼	91
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36⅞	41	38⅜	28⅜
Missouri Pacific	34	35⅝	33¼	23
New Jersey Central	98	98⅝	98⅝	87½
New York Central	106	119¾	115⅝	103
Northern Pacific pf.	59¼	69	66⅞	56⅞
Northwestern	121¼	130¾	128½	113¾
Omaha	77½	79	77½	63
People's Gas	96⅝	99¼	96⅝	86¼
Reading 1st pf.	51	54⅞	51½	34
Rock Island	89¾	94⅝	91¾	80
St. Paul	94⅞	97⅛	95⅝	85⅝
Southern pf.	31½	38¼	35⅝	29⅞
Sugar	142⅞	145	138⅝	107¼
Tobacco	86	99¾	92	86
Western Union	91¾	97⅝	97⅛	82¾

***

The railroad bond market has also suffered particularly during the rallies

acted and prices were steadily advancing. But since that time the demand has dwindled, until now the transactions of a whole day are smaller than those of one hour a little over a month ago.

Prices, too, have been affected considerably, following to a great extent the course of the stock market. Below are given the prices of a dozen active bonds on Jan. 1, their highest previous to Feb. 15, their closing price on that date, and where they are now selling:

	Open.	High.	Feb. 15.	Low.
Atchison gen.	89⅝	94	93½	86⅝
Atchison adj.	58½	64½	63¾	54⅞
Brook. R. T. 5s.	94½	97	96	92
Ches. & O. 4½s.	83½	84½	84⅜	78
Erie gen. lien.	70¼	74½	74½	68½
L. & N. unif. 4s.	85⅜	91⅛	90½	85
M., K. & T. 1st	86⅛	91⅝	90	85½
M., K. & T. 2d.	63	67½	63⅝	58
N. P. gen. lien.	90⅞	93½	93	87½
Reading 4s.	83⅞	87½	85⅞	79¾
South. Ry. 5s.	92⅜	94½	94	88
Wabash 2d.	80¼	82¾	82½	74¾

***

Government bonds have been affected materially. There has been considerable talk of a new issue, although there has been no confirmation of this rumor. The table below gives the bid price for Governments at the opening of the year, the highest price at which actual sales have been made, the closing bid on Feb. 15, and the lowest since touched:

	Jan. 3.	High.	Feb. 15.	Low.
4s, 1907, reg.	112¼	113½	113	108
4s, 1907, coup.	113½	114⅝	114½	110
4s, 1925, reg.	128	129½	128½	118
4s, 1925, coup.	128	129⅝	128⅝	118
5s, 1904, reg.	114	115	113⅝	110¼
5s, 1904, coup.	114	115	113⅝	110¼

***

Reference has been made to the war scare of December, 1896, and it may not be amiss to review the events which led up to the panicky condition of the market during the greater part of that month.

With the election of President McKinley in November the stock market was buoyant and continued strong until the session of Congress began in December. The Cuban situation began almost at once to be the sole topic of interest, and with the introduction in the Senate of a bill recognizing the independence of Cuba Wall Street became alarmed and a selling movement began which developed almost a panic. The resolution was reported favorably on Dec. 18, 1896, and on that day occurred a most serious break in prices, the belief being that such a step could not result otherwise than in war with Spain. The consensus of public opinion was so opposed to this measure that when it came up for action on Dec. 21 it was laid over until after the holiday recess.

An idea of how sharp that break in prices was may be obtained from the following figures: Burlington fell from 79½ on Dec. 4, to 68½ on Dec. 18; Rock Island, from 70¼ on Dec. 4, to 64 on Dec. 18, and St. Paul, from 75⅝ on Dec. 2, to 70 on Dec. 18. The movement of important stock prices in 1896, an eventful year, by the way, may be worth recalling, and they are set forth below—the opening price of the year, the lowest, the highest in November, and the prices in the December break:

	High.	Low. Aug. Panic.	High. Nov.	Low. Dec.
Atchison pf.	28¼	14¼	27½	20⅝
Burlington	82⅞	53	83⅜	68¼
Chicago Gas.	70⅝	44⅞	78¾	70
Consolidated Gas.	164½	133	168	139⅜
Louis. & Nash.	56⅝	37¼	53¼	45¾
Manhattan	113½	73½	104	85¼
Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	31½	16⅝	31	24
Missouri Pacific	29⅝	15	26¼	18
N. J. Central	109½	87½	110	96⅜
N. Y. Central	99¼	88	98	92¼
Northwestern	106⅜	85½	106¼	100¼
Omaha	50⅞	25⅞	46½	44⅜
Rock Island	74⅞	49⅞	74⅝	64
St. Paul	79⅛	59⅝	80	70
Sugar	126⅞	95	125	108
Tobacco	96	51	84	73½
Western Union	87⅜	72⅜	90¼	80¾

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It will be seen that with the election of President McKinley the losses scored in the Bryan "free silver" panic of August had nearly been recovered, and in some instances even higher prices scored.

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The third war scare which Wall Street has had within recent years was also in the month of December, and will be forever known in history as the Venezuelan panic of 1895. It was most disastrous, and far reaching in its results. But, unlike the other two events of a like character, it came upon a market that was already disturbed, it having suffered from the preceding election and the financial situation abroad, which was then unsettled by the collapse of the "Kaffir boom."

When President Cleveland gave his

were passed in both the House of Representatives and the Senate appropriating money to defray the expenses of the commission asked for by the President to determine the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana. The message was considered very warlike, and the excitement on the Stock Exchange was intense. The declines in stocks were so rapid that margins were exhausted almost instantaneously and many houses were forced to the wall. Call-loan rates ran up to 100 per cent. per annum. To relieve the money market tension the Clearing House authorized an issue of loan certificates, but none were applied for. The move allayed the excitement and a calmer view of matters made the situation appear less serious than at first. A sharp recovery followed.

The course of prices in this panic is given in the following table, showing the highest of the year, the highest and lowest in December, and the final prices of the year:

	Highest.	High. Dec.	Low. Dec.	Last. Dec.
Burlington	82⅝	84¾	70	77¾
Chicago Gas.	78¼	71⅝	57⅜	65⅝
Consol. Gas.	161½	161½	136	148¼
Louis. & Nash.	66¼	54¼	39	45⅝
Manhattan	119⅝	107	95	102⅝
M., K. & T. pf.	41	32⅜	18¼	25⅝
Mo. Pacific	42½	30½	19½	29
N. J. Central	116½	110⅝	96⅞	99¼
N. Y. Central	104⅝	100⅜	90	96⅜
Northwestern	107½	107¼	93½	99¼
Omaha	46	42⅜	31	35½
Rock Island	84⅜	75¾	59	67⅝
St. Paul	76½	76½	60¼	68⅛
Sugar	121⅞	106¼	92	102⅝
Tobacco	117	83½	63	77½
West. Union	95⅞	89⅝	82½	85⅝

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That the present war scare has not as yet been so disastrous in its consequences as the Venezuelan affair can be attributed greatly to the better condition of the financial and commercial situations. Were it not for the prosperity on every hand, the results of the present situation could not have failed to be more far reaching in their consequences than they have as yet proved to be.

Spain's Financial Distresses.

"The difficulties of the Spanish Government," says The London Statist, "are unquestionably great.

"The Spaniards are a high-spirited people; they attach exaggerated importance to the remnant of their once great American empire, and it is undoubtedly no light thing to ask them to relinquish what they are so proud of. Moreover, a policy that would be very unpopular might overturn the dynasty. And the overthrow of the dynasty might plunge Spain into the most hopeless anarchy. Northern Spain is largely Carlist, Southern Spain is largely Republican. What Government, then, could be substituted for the existing one except a frank military dictatorship? And a military dictatorship might mean constant pronunciamentos. No one who understands the condition of Spain, then, will criticise too severely the hesitation of the present Cabinet in the presence of the Cuban difficulty.

"The Spanish finances are in a desperate state. The Spanish Army is dying away in Cuba. The regeneration of the country, therefore, is a task of immense difficulty, even under the most favorable circumstances. But if a war with the United States is added the outlook becomes gloomy indeed. Spain will lose all her American possessions, her navy will be destroyed, what little trade she has will be ruined, her credit will be annihilated. As a consequence of all that, revolution must ensue, and what will come out of revolution who can say?"

The Plethora of Money.

Says The Mexican Financier:

"So cheap is money all over the civilized world that one notes the eagerness of investors to lend to solvent borrowers on terms that would have seemed incredibly low twenty years ago. Even rumors of wars and the hoarse roar of anti-Semitism in Europe do not make lenders averse to enterprise. They must lend if they are to live other than by eating up their capital. Money is a drug in the great centres of the world's civilization, and men contemplate a net yield of 3, nay, of 2 per cent. without dismay, although it means that he who would live at his ease retired from active affairs must work longer or speculate more adventurously, with fragmental risks of [illegible]

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 26, 1898.

MARCH

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., March 26. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ending March 26, 1,404,355.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ending March 26. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. Mar 26, 1898.
*127½ Feb. 10.	100 Feb. 15.	100	102	— 3	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Mch. 1, '98.	$2	100	100	100	100	146½	322
18½ Jan. 10.	12½ Mch 25.	18	17½	— ½	American Cotton Oil	20,357,100			17	18	17½	18	22	930
75¾ Feb. 2.	66 Mch 14.	66	68	— ¾	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '97.	3	67½	67½	67½	67½	97½	110
128 Feb. 14.	117½ Jan. 3.	120	126	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	$3	127½	127½	127½	127½	113½	15
9½ Jan. 26.	6¼ Jan. 20.	6⅝	7	— ½	American Spirits Manufacturing	28,000,000			7¼	7¼	6⅝	7	11½	2,198
22¾ Feb. 17.	18 Mch 26.	17	19	— 1¼	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	7,000,000			17	17	16	16	30	230
118 Jan. 7.	107¼ Mch 25.	111⅜	112	— 7⅛	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3	110	110⅜	107¼	111⅜	110⅞	404,838
136 Jan. 6.	103 Mch 25.	104	106	— 3½	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1¾	107	107½	104	104	109⅝	3,810
43 Feb. 11.	39 Mch 8.	..	39	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1½	38	39	39	39	57	40
98¾ Mch 26.	89¾ Jan. 24.	94¾	94⅝	— 2⅜	American Tobacco	17,999,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	96	96¼	91¼	94⅜	73½	61,455
118⅝ Feb. 16.	*113 Jan. 26.	122¾	116	— 3⅜	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	122¼	112¾	112¼	113¾	109⅝	241
40½ Feb. 7.	34 Jan. 4.	34½	35⅝	— 1⅝	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			36	36	34½	34½	24	700
12⅝ Feb. 7.	10½ Feb. 24.	10⅝	11	— ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000			11	11⅛	10½	10½	10⅜	8,730
27½ Feb. 8.	23⅞ Mch 12.	26	24⅛	— 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	110,627,100			26	25	24⅛	24½	24¾	10,948
19 Feb. 8.	12⅝ Jan. 25.	15	16	— 1½	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4⅝	16½	16½	15¾	15⅝	23⅜	1,545
3⅝ Jan. 25.	2⅜ Mch 21.	2½	2⅝	— ⅛	Bay State Gas	40,000,000			2⅝	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝	7,050
43⅜ Jan. 18.	35 Mch 12.	36⅝	36⅞	— 1½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	28,000,000			37½	38¼	35	36⅝	20⅞	33,470
122 Jan. 24.	106 Mch 26.	106½	112	— 6½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	113⅜	113⅜	106	107½	97½	1,990
6¼ Jan. 3.	3½ Feb. 28.	3⅝	4⅞	— 1½	Brunswick Company, third installment paid	5,000,000			4¼	4¼	3½	3½	....	600
57½ Feb. 5.	44½ Mch 12.	47¼	46	— 1	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	49¾	47	44¼	45¾	47⅝	1,135
80¾ Jan. 20.	73 Mch 14.	79¾	78½	— 2⅝	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1½	82⅝	82¾	79	79¾	....	2,700
*11⅝ Feb. 5.	11⅜ Jan. 4.	10⅝	11⅜	..	Central Pacific	47,236,500	Jan. 3, '98.	½	12	12	11	12	5	100
19¾ Feb. 1.	17¼ Mch 25.	17½	17⅜	— 1⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,497,500			18¾	18¾	17¼	17½	16½	6,890
*38 Mch 24.	*36 Mch 24.	136	..	..	Chicago & Alton preferred	3,479,500	Mch 1, '98.	1¾	166	166	166	166	....	5
103⅝ Feb. 11.	85¾ Mch 26.	88¾	89⅜	— 2⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,082,880	Mch 15, '98.	1¾	90	90¾	87⅝	89⅜	71	173,793
10¾ Jan. 8.	9½ Feb. 24.	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western	20,880,245			10¼	10⅝	9⅝	10	4	4,440
39⅝ Mch 24.	28 Mch 25.	28	30	..	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,157,000			30	30	28	30	....	10
10¾ Jan. 14.	7 Feb. 24.	7	8	— ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			7	7	7	7	....	200
35½ Jan. 22.	23½ Mch 24.	22	22	— 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	3,883,750			24	24	23¼	23½	....	410
97¼ Jan. 12.	83⅜ Mch 12.	88	88¼	— 1⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Oct. 21, '97.	1	89¾	89¾	85½	86	74⅜	193,729
149½ Feb. 16.	142½ Jan. 8.	144	145	— 1¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	30,725,000	Oct. 22, '97.	3½	145	145	144	144	138½	195
120⅝ Feb. 11.	113¾ Mch 12.	114	114⅜	— 3½	Chicago & Northwestern	39,986,383	Jan. 7, '98.	2½	117	117¼	113¼	114⅜	105½	17,573
*173 Mch 2.	163 Jan. 8.	172	176	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,366,600	Jan. 7, '98.	1¾	171¾	173½	171¼	173½	156½	50
24½ Jan. 28.	20 Mch 25.	22	23½	— 1⅞	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	23	24¼	22	23¾	23⅝	57,581
9⅝ Mch 8.	4¾ Jan. 8.	7½	..	..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000			8	8	8	8	....	270
33 Feb. 8.	22½ Jan. 3.	27¾	29	— ½	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000			28	28	27¾	27½	....	1,250
33¾ Jan. 31.	25 Mch 12.	29½	28	— 2½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	27,987,835	Aug., '93.	1½	28	28	25	25½	28	4,150
23¾ Jan. 12.	11¾ Mch 25.	11¾	11⅞	— 1⅜	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			13	13	11¾	11⅜	....	2,907
28⅜ Jan. 11.	17 Mch 12.	18⅜	..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	11,000,000			18	18	17⅞	18	15	300
7½ Jan. 13.	4⅜ Mch 26.	5	6	— ⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in paid	47,980,080			6⅜	6¾	4⅞	5	3¾	1,110
8⅝ Feb. 10.	5 Mch 18.	5¾	6	..	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300			6	6	6	6	5½	60
27½ Feb. 10.	17 Jan. 17.	17⅝	25	..	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf.	2,500,000			19½	19½	19¼	19⅜	....	100
108⅜ Jan. 25.	107 Mch 26.	171	173	— 7⅞	Consolidated Gas	36,230,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	179	179½	167	171½	157	10,728
37⅜ Jan. 24.	27⅛ Mch 25.	28½	32	— 1½	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Feb. 10, '98.	1	30	30	27¼	27¼	....	250
91 Feb. 15.	81 Mch 25.	83	98	..	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	82	82	81	81	....	58
114½ Feb. 3.	106 Mch 12.	106¾	....	— 3	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Mch 15, '98.	1½	108½	108½	106	106	106¾	1,429
159 Feb. 5.	145 Mch 25.	145	150	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1¾	145	145	145	145	154⅞	390
52⅜ Feb. 9.	41½ Mch 26.	42¾	42⅝	— 2⅜	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	44½	44½	43½	42¼	38¼	1,760
133 Jan. 20.	127⅛ Jan. 8.	....	....	..	**Edison Electrical Illuminating of N. Y.**	7,938,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	106	1
16⅝ Feb. 1.	11⅝ Mch 25.	11⅞	12	— ⅝	Erie	100,000,000			12¾	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞	13½	2,240
45⅜ Feb. 11.	31⅛ Mch 25.	33	33⅝	— 3	Erie first preferred	30,000,000			34⅞	34⅞	31½	31⅝	30½	2,992
21⅝ Feb. 11.	16 Mch 26.	....	....	— 1½	Erie second preferred	1,600,000			16⅞	16⅞	16	16	....	379
42 Jan. 28.	*27 Mch 26.	....	....	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette** preferred	6,342,000	Feb. 15, '93.	2	27	27	27	27	....	10
28 Mch 5.	19½ Jan. 24.	....	....	..	Fort Worth & Denver City, stamped	2,555,000	Mch 15, '98.	2	25	25	24½	24½	....	221
89⅝ Feb. 7.	29¼ Mch 12.	31⅜	33	— ⅞	**General Electric**	30,460,000	Aug., '93.	2	32½	33½	30½	31⅜	32¼	9,425
36¼ Feb. 15.	24½ Mch 26.	25	26	— 5	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000			30¾	31¾	24½	26	....	1,700
103⅜ Jan. 31.	96⅜ Mch 26.	98¼	99	— 1¼	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2½	99½	99¼	96¾	98¼	92½	3,035
55⅝ Jan. 29.	45 Mch 12.	44	50	..	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,635	July, '96.	1½	45	45¼	45	45	33	375
55 Jan. 8.	26 Mch 12.	25½	27	..	Iowa Central preferred	5,569,376	Apl. 1, '92.	1	26	26	26	26	....	100
24½ Feb. 10.	18⅜ Mch 24.	18¼	....	— ⅝	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	19,863,000			20	20¼	18⅜	18⅜	....	1,010
48 Jan. 19.	37½ Mch 25.	39¼	39⅜	— 2½	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	42½	42½	37½	39¼	22⅞	5,630
15⅜ Feb. 1.	12¾ Mch 14.	13	14	— 1	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			13¾	13¾	12½	12¾	14	425
76½ Feb. 8.	66 Mch 14.	66½	69	— ½	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	67½	67½	67½	67½	69½	220
194½ Jan. 28.	170¾ Jan. 4.	180	181	— 6½	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 1, '98.	3	186	186	180	180	168	4,297
50 Feb. 4.	40 Jan. 20.	40	50	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	45	45	45	45	43	25
60½ Jan. 31.	45 Mch 26.	46½	46¾	— 3½	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	49½	49¼	45	46½	45⅞	35,864
120¼ Jan. 14.	91 Mch 26.	94½	94⅞	— 5⅞	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	100	100⅜	91	94¼	84⅝	105,889
171½ Feb. 14.	125¼ Mch 26.	130⅝	131½	— 9¼	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	139¾	141½	125¼	131	....	65,522
6¼ Jan. 8.	⅝ Mch 21.	....	....	..	Mexican Central	47,909,100			5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	....	100
114⅞ Feb. 8.	99⅞ Mch 12.	102	103	— 1¼	Michigan Central	13,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	104	104	101¼	103	99	1,542
30⅞ Feb. 15.	24 Mch 11.	22½	25	— 1¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			24	24	24	24	18	200
88¼ Feb. 15.	*83 Mch 24.	80	84	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2½	84	84	83	83	78	54
99⅝ Feb. 15.	46 Mch 25.	48	48	— 5½	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	50	51	48	46½	....	800
66 Feb. 4.	57 Jan. 20.	59¾	60	— 4	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '96.	1½	62	62	60	60	41½	1,960
14½ Jan. 28.	10¼ Mch 26.	10¼	11	— ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			11	11	10¼	10¼	11⅞	220
41 Jan. 28.	28⅜ Mch 12.	31½	33	— ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000			31⅜	32¼	30	31½	26	7,297
35⅝ Jan. 28.	22 Mch 12.	24½	25	— 1½	Missouri Pacific	47,442,375	July 1, '91.	1	25	25⅞	22⅝	24½	17⅜	11,462
32½ Feb. 7.	26 Mch 23.	26	28½	..	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,800	Feb. 28, '98.	1	26	26	26	26	20	200
*175 Jan. 14.	*167½ Jan. 4.	170	173	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3½	171½	171½	170½	170½	164¼	120
87⅞ Jan. 7.	26¼ Mch 26.	27¼	27½	— 2¼	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	29¼	29¼	26¼	28⅜	22⅝	2,907
109½ Feb. 10.	101½ Mch 14.	101½	102	— 2½	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Mch 15, '98.	1¾	102½	103	101½	101½	90¾	1,034
19 Jan. 14.	15 Mch 25.	15	15½	— ⅝	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sep. 16, '95.	1	16	16	15	15	....	415
*81 Jan. 24.	60 Mch 25.	60	83	..	National Starch first preferred	2,219,400	Nov. 1, '97.	2	60	60	60	60	....	100
96¼ Jan. 8.	88½ Mch 26.	88½	89¼	— ¼	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	92	92	89½	89½	85⅝	11,824
119¾ Jan. 28.	105 Mch 26.	106⅜	107	— 3¼	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	109⅜	110	105	106⅞	98	38,350
*195½ Feb. 2.	*182 Mch 26.	182	185	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,836,500	Dec. 3, '97.	2	184½	185	182	182	171⅜	146
15⅜ Jan. 31.	*11½ Mch 24.	11⅝	13	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000			11½	11½	11½	11½	12	10
40¼ Jan. 29.	28 Mch 25.	29½	30	— 3	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d preferred	11,000,000			30	30	27	27	....	532
18 Jan. 5.	8 Jan. 8.	11	12	..	New York, Susquehanna & Western	12,451,000			11	11	11	11	8¼	306
56¼ Feb. 7.	42½ Mch 12.	43¾	44	— 1⅞	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 23, '98.	1	45½	46	42¾	44	26	3,960
6⅜ Feb. 17.	4¼ Jan. 15.	5⅛	5⅜	..	North American	39,733,600			6¼	6½	5¼	5¾	4	3,725
23⅝ Jan. 31.	19 Feb. 24.	20⅝	21	— 1	Northern Pacific	79,800,000			21¾	21⅞	19⅛	21	12¼	19,948
60 Jan. 31.	56⅞ Mch 12.	58⅝	59⅛	— 2½	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Mch. 3, '98.	1	60¾	61⅝	57⅛	59	34¼	73,469
18⅞ Feb. 2.	13⅜ Mch 25.	13⅞	14	— ⅝	**Ontario & Western**	58,118,982			14⅜	14⅜	13⅜	14	13⅞	2,817
30½ Jan. 22.	19 Jan. 3.	22	26	— 1¼	Oregon Improvement, fifth installment paid	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	25½	26½	24½	24½	....	1,200
54½ Feb. 1.	35½ Jan. 7.	40¼	44	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000			41½	41½	40	40	....	630
53⅜ Feb. 17.	19⅜ Jan. 3.	27	30	— 1½	Oregon Short Line	24,778,600			30	30	27	27	....	532
52⅜ Feb. 4.	22 Mch 24.	23	23¼	— 1½	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1	24¼	24¼	22	23	28⅜	4,695
*350 Feb. 25.	*325 Mch 23.	325	....	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	4	325	325	325	325	390	24
120⅝ Feb. 7.	110⅜ Mch 12.	112½	113	— 2¼	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 30, '97.	2½	114⅜	114½	111¼	112¾	....	11,779
99¼ Feb. 11.	86½ Mch 26.	88⅝	89	— 2½	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '98.	1½	90¼	91	86¼	89½	77⅜	61,608
1½ Feb. 11.	⅝ Jan. 7.	⅝	1	— ¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3,400,000			1	1	1	1	....	100
48¼ Feb. 7.	38⅝ Jan. 5.	42⅝	46½	— 1⅜	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,354,827			46	46	42⅝	42⅝	12¼	1,710
71 Feb. 7.	57 Mch 23.	56	62	— 4	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,658,460	Jan. 27, '96.	2	60	60	57	58	49⅝	760
189⅜ Feb. 11.	165 Mch 12.	167	170	— 1½	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	2	170	170	165⅝	167½	158	4,855
23⅜ Jan. 6.	15½ Mch 25.	16	16⅝	— ¼	**Reading**	60,000,000			17	17	15¼	16¼	....	4,915
54½ Feb. 3.	36 Mch 12.	38	38¼	— 1⅜	Reading first preferred	28,000,000			39	39	36	37⅝	....	7,425
29 Jan. 6.	18⅞ Mch 26.	19⅜	20¾	— 1½	Reading second preferred	42,000,000			20½	20½	18⅞	19½	....	2,856
61¼ Jan. 8.	50⅝ Mch 15.	....	....	..	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,506,000	Feb., '98.	1¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	63¾	8
*123 Jan. 4.	*116¼ Mch 26.	116	119	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¾	120	120	116¼	116¼	118	132
8¾ Feb. 11.	5½ Mch 7.	5¼	7	— ¼	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,000,000			6	6	6	6	....	300
23⅜ Feb. 10.	15 Mch 11.	14	17	— 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,430,000			15⅞	15⅞	15	15	....	200
7⅜ Jan. 8.	6 Mch 26.	6¼	6½	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	20,000,000			6½	6½	6	6¼	4⅜	310
58½ Feb. 7.	53¼ Mch 12.	52	53½	— 1¼	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	55	55	53	53	38½	640
28 Feb. 8.	22½ Feb. 24.	24½	25	— 1¼	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	16,800,000			25	25	23¾	24½	13½	1,980
6 Feb. 2.	3¾ Jan. 24.	4	4¼	— ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000			4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	3¾	810
11 Jan. 27.	7¾ Mch 12.	8¼	9½	— ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			9¼	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	9	1,280
70 Feb. 11.	60 Mch 12.	66¾	67	— 2½	St. Paul & Omaha	18,280,187	Feb. 21, '98.	2	69	69½	65¼	66¾	57½	2,909
155 Feb. 28.	*148 Jan. 5.	145	150	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	11,259,912	Feb. 21, '98.	3½	153	153	148	148	140	166
22 Jan. 12.	13¼ Mch 26.	13	14	— 2¼	Southern Pacific	70,006,100			15¼	15¼	13¼	13⅝	14½	2,500
9⅜ Feb. 10.	7¼ Mch 26.	7⅞	7½	— ¾	Southern Railway	120,000,000			8	8	7¼	7⅜	8½	4,74
32½ Feb. 11.	22⅝ Mch 26.	25½	25⅞	— 1	Southern Railway preferred	54,300,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1	26¼	26¾	23⅝	25⅛	26	8,942
5⅞ Feb. 16.	3¾ Jan. 3.	5⅜	6	— ⅜	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	6⅞	150
23¼ Jan. 11.	17 Mch 12.	18⅜	19¼	— ¾	**Tennessee Coal and Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	19	19	17¾	18⅛	24⅜	5,985
12⅜ Feb. 15.	8⅝ Mch 12.	9½	10	+ ½	Texas Pacific	35,710,900			9¾	9¾	8⅞	9¼	8⅝	2,325
194½ Feb. 17.	160 Mch 26.	165	170	— 11¼	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Feb. 25, '98.	$3	175	176½	160	165	160¾	2,776
22½ Feb. 25.	20⅜ Mch 4.	19	21	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,030,000			20	20	20	20	....	79
22½ Feb. 25.	16½ Mch 25.	16⅞	17	— 2	**Union Pacific Railway**	61,000,000			18½	18½	16¾	17	....	8,292
63⅝ Feb. 2.	45⅞ Mch 12.	48⅞	49	— 2	Union Pacific Railway preferred	59,250,000			50¼	50¾	46⅝	48⅞	....	89,772
10⅜ Feb. 18.	6⅝ Mch 12.	6⅞	7	— 1	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts	29,380,182			8	8	6½	7	....	5,340
*49 Feb. 8.	40 Jan. 5.	38	42	..	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1½	42	42	42	42	....	2
7⅜ Feb. 5.	5½ Mch 12.	5⅞	5¾	— ¼	United States Leather	61,508,900			6	6	5½	5⅝	7	1,885
57 Jan. 31.	53⅜ Mch 26.	54½	54⅜	— 3½	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Jan. 3, '98.	1	57	57	53⅜	54⅜	55⅞	7,676
21½ Feb. 15.	14¾ Mch 12.	15⅝	17	— ⅝	United States Rubber	20,108,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	16⅜	16½	16	16⅜	14	560
74¾ Feb. 15.	60 Mch 12.	63¼	64¼	— 2¾	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	Jan. 15, '98.	2	65¼	65¾	63¼	64	62⅜	1,546
7⅞ Jan. 12.	6¼ Mch 25.	6¼	6⅜	— ¼	**Wabash**	28,000,000			6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼	5¼	1,440
19⅞ Jan. 13.	14¾ Mch 7.	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅝	Wabash preferred	24,000,000			14¾	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	13⅜	2,333
*220 Feb. 14.	*113 Jan. 10.	115	120	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2	115	115¼	115	115¼	100	39
102 Jan. 8.	89¾ Mch 25.	90	91	— 1¼	West Chicago Street	33,139,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	97¾	91⅝	89¾	90¼	....	2,113
8 Jan. 13.	7½ Jan. 5.	7	8	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 22, '97.	2	7¾	8	7½	8	....	1,441
98⅝ Jan. 10.	83¾ Mch 26.	84¼	84½	— 1¾	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	85¼	86	82¾	84¼	83	18,911
3¾ Jan. 11.	1⅞ Mch 12.	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 ass't. paid	15,800,000			1⅞	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	....	925
3⅜ Jan. 17.	1⅜ Mch 22.	1⅝	2	— ⅛	Wisconsin Central	12,800,000			1½	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	....	512

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †And 100 per cent. in bonds.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 26, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'g March 26. $5,757,100

	Week Ending March 26, 1898. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil 8s	105¼	105¼	105	105	5
American Tobacco scrip	79½	79⅝	78½	79¼	*11
Ann Arbor 4s	83⅝	83	82½	82½	16
Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fé general 4s	80½	80½	57½	57½	3465
Atchison, T. & S. F. general 4s registered	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	1
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	57½	57½	55½	56½	863
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	84¼	84¼	84¼	84	20
Broadway & Seventh Av. consol. 5s	119	119	119	119	9
Baltimore & Ohio 5s certfs, 1885-1925	92	92	92	92	10
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	94¼	95	93	93	56
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	94	94	94	94	7
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	9
Canada Southern 1st 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	6
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106½	106⅞	106	106	10
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Central of Georgia 1st income 5s	86⅝	86⅞	86	86	16
Central of Georgia consolidated 5s	88	88	88	88	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111	111	18
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	110½	110½	110½	110½	8
Central of New Jersey 1st con., 1899	104½	104½	104½	104½	88
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	77⅞	77⅞	78½	74½	97
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	113½	114	112½	112½	88
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	105½	106⅛	105	105	16
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div., 4½s	101	101	101	101	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115	115	114	114	29
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	97	97	96½	96½	21
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	6
Chi. & East Ill. general 5s	105	105	104	104	14
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	111	111	110½	110½	19
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	104	104	103½	104	12
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refunding 6s	100	100	100	100	8
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	82¾	82½	79½	80	51
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div., 4s, reg	90	90	90	90	1
Colorado Midland 4s, tr. r., all in, paid	17½	17½	17½	17½	9
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, t. r	60½	60½	59	59	21
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r., $65 pd	73½	73½	73¾	73½	11
Consumers' Gas (Chicago) 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	1
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	106½	108½	108½	108½	1
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89½	2
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
East. Tenn., Vir. & Georgia con. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	115	115	114½	114½	16
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	93½	93½	90	90	10
Erie prior lien 4s	87	87	86	86	63
Erie general lien 3-4s	69½	69½	69¼	69½	4
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	66½	66½	65	65	18
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95½	95½	31
General Electric debenture 5s	101	101	100¾	100¾	21
International & Great Nor. 2d 4½-5s	79	79	78	78	2
International & Great Northern 3d 3-4s	48	48	47	47	8
Iowa Central 1st 5s	100	100	97	97	22
Kansas City, F. & Gulf 1st 5s	78	78	75½	76	48
Kan. Pac. 6s, Denver Div., ex mat. coups	120	120	120	120	1
Kansas Pacific consol. gold 6s, tr. rects	100½	100½	97½	99	46
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	86½	86½	84¾	85	82
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	58½	59¾	57	57½	109
Kansas & Texas of Texas 1st 5s	80	80	80	80	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	36
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	102	102	102	102	5
Lake Shore 3½s	103	103	102⅝	102⅝	22
Lake Shore 1st 7s registered	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	102	102	102	102	1
Lehigh Valley Coal 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	2
Louisiana & Missouri River 5s	107	107	107	107	5
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s	86	86	85	85	12
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	117	117	117	117	11
Louis. & Nash., New Orleans & Mobile 1st	121½	121½	121½	121½	2
Louis. & Nash., Pen. & Atlantic 1st	100	100	100	100	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116⅜	116⅜	115	115	9
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	103¼	106½	102¼	102¼	7
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	109⅞	109⅞	109	109	32
Mexican International consol. 4s	72⅞	72⅝	71½	72¼	123
Michigan Central consol. 7s	113½	113½	112	112	4
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136	136	136	136	1
Mil., Lake Shore & West. 1st., Mich. Div	133	134	133	134	4
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	96¼	96¼	93	93	40
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	62	62	62	62	9
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	108	108	108	108	6
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	96	96	96	96	1
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	74½	75½	72	72	16
Morris & Essex consol. 7s, guaranteed	139	139	139	139	25
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	130	130	130	130	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	10
New York Central deb. 5s	107	107	107	107	6
New York Central deb. 5s registered	107	107	107	107	3
New York Central extended 4s reg	104	104	104	104	1
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116½	116⅝	115	115	7
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	103½	108½	103	103	25
New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s	106	106	106	106	12
New York, Ontario & Western rfdg. 4s	96¾	96¾	96	96½	28
New York, Susquehanna & West. rfdg. 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Norfolk & Western con. 6s	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	36
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	59⅝	59⅞	57⅞	58	105
Northern Pacific prior lien, 4s	94⅝	94⅝	93	93	88½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	96½	96½	96½	93½	7
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	112	112	112	112	2
Northern Railway of California 5s	102	102	102	102	20
Northwest 25-year debentures	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	1
Northwest. sinking fund 6s	117	117	117	117	6
Ore. Imp. con. 5s, 5th in. paid	53	53	53	53	5
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, trust receipts	106	106	104½	104½	2
Oregon Short Line con. 6s	99⅝	99⅝	96½	97½	73
Oregon Short Line 6s	120	120	120	120	29
Oregon Short Line In. B. and col. trust	45¼	45¼	45	45	22
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	61¾	62	59½	60	66
Oregon Railway & Navigation 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	2
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	102	102	102	102	2
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	111	111	110¾	110½	5
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	78	78	76	76	21
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	80	80	80	80	10
Reading general 4s	81	81	79¼	80	226
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	80½	80½	79½	80	11
Rock Island 6s, coupon	130½	130½	130	130	5
Rock Island 5s, coupon	106	106½	106	106	239
Rock Island 5s, registered	106	106	106	106	5
Rock Island debenture 5s	105	105½	104¾	104¾	123
St. Joseph & G. I. 1st 2-3-4s	70	70	70	70	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	90¾	90¾	88	88	48
St. L. & Iron Mt gen 5s, stamped	88	88	88	88	5
St. L. & Iron Mt., Ark. br. ext 5s	102	102	102	102	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	72¼	72¼	70¾	70¾	44
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	114½	114½	114½	114½	4
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	102½	102½	101¾	101¾	23
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	116½	117	116½	117	5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	75½	78	73¾	73¾	15
St. Louis Southern 2d income	25	25	25	25	1
St. Paul consolidated 7s	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝	2
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota Division 7s	140½	140½	140½	140½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. Cent. 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½	3
St. Paul, Min. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	120	120	118½	118½	10
St. Paul, M. & M. con 6s, reduced to 4½s	107	107	107	107	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	131	131	131	131	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	55½	55½	52	57	16
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96	96	36
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	106½	108½	108	108	11
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	104	104	102⅝	103⅝	33
Southern Railway 5s	89	89	87½	88	30
Standard Rope & Twine income 5s	11½	11½	11	11	20
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	54	54	54	54	5
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s	96¾	96¼	96	96	82
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham 6s	80	80	79	82	9
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Tennessee 6s	81	81	81	81	2
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	99½	99½	96	96	53
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	31	31	25	26½	393
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	69	70	69	70	7
Union Elevated 1st 5s, trust receipts	81	81	81	81	6
Union Pacific collateral trust 4½s, tr. r	45	45	45	45	1
Union Pacific new 4s	91⅛	92⅝	89¾	89¾	2,182
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r	54	54	51½	51½	194
United States Leather 6s	115⅝	116⅝	115½	115½	10
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Wabash 1st 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103	105	26
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	100	100⅝	100	100	20
Wabash debenture series B	23½	23½	22½	23½	10
Wabash 2d 5s	17⅝	17⅝	16½	16½	26
West Shore gtd. 4s	108	108	107	107	17

BONDS.

	Week ending March 26, 1898. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	107¾	107¾	106	106	15
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5s	51	51	51	51	10
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	35½	35½	35½	35½	1
Total sales					$5,518,100

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 26, 1898.

United States 2s, registered	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	110	110	110	110	2
United States 4s, 1925, registered	122	122	118½	118½	12
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	122	122	118½	118½	195
United States 5s, coupon	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	10
Total sales					$229,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 26, 1898.

Louisiana Consolidated 4s	101	101	101	101	10
Total sales					$10,000
Grand total					$5,757,100

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	96½	Mch. 23	98⅝	Mch. 22
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	109⅞	Mch. 8	110	Mch. 16
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅝	Feb. 8	110	Mch. 25	110	Mch. 25
United States 4s, 1925, registered	123½	Jan. 11	118½	Mch. 26	118½	Mch. 26
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	123⅝	Jan. 12	118½	Mch. 23	118½	Mch. 26
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	113½	Jan. 18	113½	Jan. 18
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	110¼	Mch. 26	110¼	Mch. 26
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	103	Mch. 11	103	Mch. 11

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	105½	Mch. 8	105½	Mch. 8	105¾	Mch. 10
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	101	Mch. 22	101	Mch. 25
Louisiana Consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	123	Mch. 23	123	Feb. 23
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	89	Mch. 8	89	Mch. 15
Tennessee Sett. 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5	88	Feb. 5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	Jan. 31	68	Mch. 16	68½	Mch. 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	4½	Feb. 15	4½	Feb. 15

STATE AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last sales in 1897 of Government and State Bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class B	104½	July 26	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	356	Mar. 9
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	170	Jan. 6	175	Mar. 11
Chatham	295	Mch. 2	294	Mch. 2	295	Mch. 2
Commerce	210	Mch. 1	210	Mch. 1	210	Mch. 1
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 27
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mch. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mch. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146	Mar. 8
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	Mar. 9
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15
Park	312	Mar. 23	263	Jan. 28	312	Mar. 23
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.		Date.
Broadway	242 Nov. 19	Manhattan	230 Nov. 12
Butchers & Drovers'	98 Nov. 27	Metropolis	475 April 21
Central National	162 Nov. 23	New York	240 Dec. 6
Chemical	4300 Feb. 2	New York County	800 March 23
Citizens'	132 Nov. 19	Phenix	100 Dec. 24
Columbia	170 May 10	Republic	155 Aug. 17
East River	140 Nov. 26	Seaboard	170 July 19
Fourth National	195 Nov. 30	State of New York	114 Dec. 2
Gallatin	310 Aug. 19	Third National	85 March 14
Importers & Traders'	535 March 23		

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 26th day of March, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.		
Gold coin	$146,706,336.37	
Gold bullion	62,034,592.01	
		$208,740,709.38
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,941,140.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,580,640.00	
		36,360,500.00
		*$172,380,281.38
Standard silver dollars	$395,598,709.00	
Silver bullion	897,330.34	
		$396,496,129.34
Outstanding silver certificates	$394,472,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,686,723.00	
		385,785,781.00
		10,710,348.34
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,674,744.00	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	98,082,536.25	
		$103,757,280.25
Less outstanding Treasury notes		103,757,280.00
		25
United States notes		$31,946,724.00
Outstanding currency certificates	$52,430,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	10,220,000.00	
		42,210,000.00
		89,736,724.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$3,815,648.00	
National bank notes	3,148,976.12	
Fractional silver coin	11,908,590.28	
Fractional currency	24.12	
Minor coin	1,234,707.80	
Deposits in National banks	31,355,105.46	
Bonds and interest paid	469,767.39	
		$51,075,432.38
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$3,492,508.94	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,550,252.70	
Disbursing officers' balances	30,054,163.62	
Post Office Department account	4,700,083.43	
Miscellaneous items	2,090,321.90	
		50,887,286.59
		1,088,145.79
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$223,915,499.76

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fis'l Yr.
RECEIPTS.			
Customs	$346,465.34	$13,227,225.06	$105,276,940.50
Internal revenue	387,336.83	11,080,481.08	121,640,670.56
Miscellaneous	16,736.50	2,089,264.57	74,767,811.81
Total receipts	$730,538.95	$27,337,960.71	$301,685,923.47
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	65,000.00	5,220,000.00	74,736,535.85
War	100,000.00	4,433,000.00	48,179,317.12
Navy	60,000.00	4,234,000.00	26,795,535.24
Indians	30,000.00	2,516,000.00	9,222,151.51
Pensions	557,000.00	12,274,000.00	113,112,986.46
Interest		851,000.00	25,602,272.57
Total expenditures	$812,000.00	29,182,000.00	309,639,528.99
Excess of expenditures over receipts	81,461.05	1,814,039.29	†7,953,605.52
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890		522,425.00	20,380,425.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	52,500.00	1,234,812.00	12,189,916.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$514,998,200.00	$91,698,422.00	$606,364,851.00
This fiscal year	30,151,151.00	1,800,271.00	31,951,422.00
This month	903,666.00	159,860.00	1,126,976.00
This day	24,961.00	10,940.00	45,801.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 35, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of receipts over expenditures.

ROADS

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990.	98½	Jan 13	92	Mar 25	92	Mar 25	91½	94½
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	118½	Feb 8	115	Mar 25	115	Mar 25	114	116
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	102¾	Mar 28	102¾	Mar 28	--	--
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	109	Mar 14	109	Mar 25	107½	--
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	119	Mar 16	119	Mar 26	--	--
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123½	Jan 14	117	Mar 11	117	Mar 15	--	--
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	124	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	117	Mar 15	--	--
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	66	Feb 10	66	Feb 10	--	--
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	--	--	--	--	29	April, 90	--	--
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	--	--	--	--	11¾	Sep 16, 96	--	--
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	73	Feb 28	70⅜	Feb 10	72½	Mar 26	71	--
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	113	Mar 25	113	Mar 25	--	--
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	105½	Mar 16	105½	Mar 16	--	--
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	--	--
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	--	--
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	--	--
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	--	--
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	--	--	--	--	90	Mar., 96	--	--
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	--	--	--	--	42⅜	No 12, 96	--	--
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	--	--	--	--	13	Jly 9, 97	--	--
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1940	--	--	--	--	100	Jan 30,97	--	--
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	--	--	--	--	143	Jly 22, 97	--	--
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	104¾	Mar 19	105	Mar 19	--	--
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	--	--	--	--	127	No 22, 97	--	--
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	--	--	--	--	129	May, 96	--	--
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	--	--	--	--	121¼	Au 31, 97	--	--
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91¾	Feb 4	84¾	Mar 26	85	Mar 26	84½	85
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	57½	Mar 26	57	57½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾	Jan 28	83¼	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	--	--
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g.5s,1942	85½	Feb 18	80	Mar 12	80	Mar 26	--	--
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	74	Mar 1	71	Jan 4	74	Mar 4	73	76
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84½	Feb 18	80	Jan 8	81¾	Mar 26	--	--
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	90½	Feb 14	94	Jan 5	96	Mar 22	--	--
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	100¼	Feb 15	93	Mar 26	93	Mar 26	93	93½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109	Jan 22	107¾	Jan 6	108	Mar 21	108	109½
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65¾	Jan 19	79	Feb 23	--	--
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72	Feb 4	62	Mar 14	62	Mar 25	60	62
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	102	Mar 23	102	Mar 23	--	--
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	106½	Feb 3	106¼	Feb 28	106¾	Feb 3	--	--
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st con. 4½s, 1947	111½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	107½	Feb 25	--	--
Do., 2d ext. gold 5s, 1946	105	Feb 23	104	Feb 28	105	Mar 16	--	--
Do., Arkans. Brch. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	102	Mar 26	--	102
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld.gr.g.5s,1931	94½	Feb 9	88	Jan 3	88	Mar 25	86½	87½
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	92¼	Feb 15	86	Feb 26	88	Mar 21	--	--
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	120	Mar 11	120	Mar 11	--	--
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	--	--	--	--	--	119	Dec 6, 97	--	--
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½	Feb 5	72	Mar 26	72	Mar 26	--	73
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	--	--	--	--	--	84	April, 96	--	--
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	Feb 3	129½	Mar 14	130	Mar 22	--	--
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	--	--	--	--	105¾	De 17, 97	--	--
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	106	Feb 10	102½	Mar 22	102½	Mar 23	--	--
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W.&Al.1917	--	--	--	--	108	Mar., 96	--	--
No. O. & N. East pr. lien 6s, 1915	--	--	--	--	108¼	Aug., 94	--	--
N. Y. Cent. & Hu. R. R. 7s, 1903	117¼	Feb 8	115	Mar 26	115	Mar 26	--	--
Do., do., registered	117¼	Feb 8	116¼	Feb 23	116¼	Feb 23	--	--
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	107	Mar 22	107	Mar 23	--	--
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	107	Mar 26	107	Mar 26	--	--
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	106½	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	--	--
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	103¾	Jan 19	105	Feb 9	--	--
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	--	--
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	106	Feb 8	103½	Jan 3	106	Feb 8	--	--
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104	Mar 26	--	--
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110¾	Feb 17	107	Mar 25	107	Mar 25	--	108
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	106	Mar 26	106	Mar 26	--	--
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	--	--	--	--	106½	No 16, 97	--	--
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s,Ser.A,1940	--	--	--	--	86	No 15, 97	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	104	Jly 24, 97	--	--
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	116¼	Feb 3	116¼	Feb 24	116¼	Mar 8	--	--
Do., do., registered	106½	Jan 27	106¼	Jan 27	106¼	Jan 27	--	--
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	--	--	--	--	103	May 7, 97	--	--
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123	Jan 24	120	Mar 18	120	Mar 18	--	122
Do., Tar. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	--	--	--	--	109	Jan., 97	--	--
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	--	--	--	--	110	Oct., 94	--	--
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	--	--	--	--	107½	Oct 14, 97	102	--
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	--	--	--	--	100	Mar., 96	--	--
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123	Feb 14	123	Feb 14	112	--
N. Y. Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107¼	Jan 12	103	Mar 24	103	Mar 25	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	103	Nov 4, 97	--	--
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st registered 4s,1903	--	--	--	--	103½	Oct 7, 97	--	--
Do., con. deb. certs., \$1,000	150	Jan 24	145	Jan	146	Mar 17	--	--
Do., do., small ctrs., \$100	146	Jan	145	Jan	146	Jan 14	--	--
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	--	--	--	--	123	Jne 16, 97	--	--
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	--	--	--	--	125½	Feb 6, 97	--	--
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	--	--
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	--	--	--	--	114	My 27, 97	--	--
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108¾	Jan 6	106	Mar 7	106	Mar 25	--	--
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	99	Mar 16	99½	Mar 26	96	98
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s,1937	108¾	Feb 11	103	Jan 6	105	Mar 22	--	--
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84¾	Jan 6	90	Mar 8	--	--
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1940	98	Feb 7	87	Jan 6	91	Mar 8	--	--
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jan 28	110¾	Feb 2	111	Mar 12	--	--
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	107¾	Feb 8	93¼	Jan 3	97	Mar 16	--	--
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan	120	Jan 10	121	Feb 16	--	--
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119¼	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	112	Mar 26	--	--
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	114½	Mar 11	114½	Mar 11	--	--
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	--	--	--	--	128	Dec 8, 97	--	--
Do., do. registered certificates	--	--	--	--	126	No 3, 97	--	--
Nor. Pac. Ry. pr. lien 4s, 1997	97¼	Feb 11	92½	Mar 25	93	Mar 26	92¾	93½
Do., registered	93¼	Feb 7	93¼	Mar 28	93¼	Mar 28	--	--
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63½	Jan 31	57½	Mar 12	58	Mar 26	57¼	58
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	107¾	Feb 16	104	Jan 5	106¾	Mar 18	--	--
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	106	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	106	Mar 5	--	--
Norfolk & West. P'l. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125¼	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 17	--	--
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	--
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 10	--	--
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	--	--	--	--	101	Feb 25,97	--	--
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	87¼	Feb 8	83½	Jan 7	86	Mar 18	--	--
Nor. & West. Ry. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 6	78½	Mar 12	78¾	Mar 25	78½	79½
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920	--	--	--	--	94	April, 96	93	--
Do., do., small	--	--	--	--	83	Feb., 97	--	--
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	95	--
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	--	--	--	--	85	Dec 16,97	85	--
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84¾	Feb 21	80	Jan 13	84¾	Feb 21	--	--
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10¼	Jan 7	14½	Feb 11	--	--
Do., do. eng. Trust Co. certs.	14¾	Jan 20	14½	Jan 22	14½	Jan 22	--	--
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1991	83	Jan 3	78¾	Feb 1	78½	Mar 9	--	--
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	--	--	--	--	108	Sep 21,97	--	--
Do., en. Trust Co. ctfs. of deposit	112¾	Feb 8	103¼	Jan 5	104½	Mar 26	103	110
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., 5th in. paid	62¾	Feb 15	51	Mar 12	53	Mar 21	52	55
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	--	--	--	--	120	Dec 13,97	115	--
Do., g. 5s, 1926	--	--	--	--	102	My 24, 97	100	--
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	102	Feb 17	96¾	Jan 3	97¼	Mar 26	--	98½
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	69	Feb 7	58	Jan 5	60	Mar 26	58	60
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	49¾	Mar 4	39	Jan 4	45	Mar 25	--	--
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115	Jan 28	112¾	Jan 3	113¾	Mar 18	--	--
Ore. R.R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	93¾	Jan 4	93½	Mar 22	90	--
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	127½	Jan 29	119¼	Mar 15	120	Mar 26	--	--
Panama sink. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	--	--	--	--	101½	Dec., 96	--	--
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	110	Mar 18	110½	Mar 21	109	--
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	112¾	Dec 21,97	109	110
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Feb 8	111⅜	Jan 4	113	Feb 11	--	--
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	112	Jan 11	112¼	Feb 23	--	--
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	--	--	--	--	111	Dec 17, 97	--	--
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	--	--	--	--	102	Oct 9, 97	--	--
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108¾	Mar 1	108¾	Mar 1	109¾	Mar 1	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	109¼	Apr 23,97	--	--
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¾	Jan 25	--	--
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan	140	Jan	140	Mar 15	--	--
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	--	--	--	--	126	Aug., 96	--	--
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	--	--	--	--	110¾	July 8, 97	--	--
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s, 1900	--	--	--	--	110¾	July 8, 97	--	--
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	--	--	--	--	113¾	April, 96	110	--
St. L., Van. & T. H. 1st 7s, 1898	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	--	--
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	102¾	Mar 7	102¾	Mar 7	102¾	Mar 7	--	--
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	--	--	--	--	110	Jne 27, 96	--	--
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	--	--	--	--	102	No 10, 97	--	--
Penn. R.R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	--	--	--	--	108	My 12, 97	--	--
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	--	110
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	100½	Mar 3	99¾	Jan 24	99¼	Mar 11	--	100
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	--	--	--	--	100	Dec 23,97	--	--
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs.	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	--	--
Do., Trust Co. ctz. for 2d g. 5s,1926	--	--	--	--	14½	Dec 30,97	--	--
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	--	--	--	--	112¾	Mar 8, 97	--	--
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½	Feb 23	85¼	Feb 23	85¼	Feb 23	--	--
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	--	--	--	--	127	No 17, 97	--	--
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	--	--	--	--	106¾	April, 98	--	--
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	--	--	--	--	124	Mar., 96	--	--
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s,Ser.A & B,1928	--	--	--	--	114	Mar., 93	--	--
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	--	--	--	--	117	Mar., 89	--	--
Pitts., Painv. &Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	--	--	--	--	95¼	April, 96	--	--
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	106¾	Jan 3	106¾	Mar 5	--	--
Do., 1st conn. g. 5s, 1943	--	--	--	--	96	Jly 14,97	--	--
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	86	Feb 9	77	Jan 7	80	Mar 25	--	--
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	--	--	--	--	83½	Mar 1, 97	--	--
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼	Feb 3	79	Mar 26	80	Mar 26	79	80
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	85¾	Feb 5	79	Mar 12	80	Mar 26	79¼	79¾
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	92½	Feb 2	94¾	Feb 16	--	--
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	--	--
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	76	Feb 18	70	Jan 5	70	Mar 22	--	--
St. L., A. & T. H. 1st & tr. g. 5s, 1914	--	--	--	--	105	Dec 28,97	--	--
Belleville & Carodt. 1st g. 6s, 1923	--	--	--	--	116	Jan 22,98	--	--
C., St. L. & Ped. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917	--	--	--	--	108	Jly 1, 97	--	--
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	--	--	--	--	90	No 12, 97	--	--
Do., 2d income 5s, 1931	--	--	--	--	72½	Feb., 98	--	--
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	116	Mar 14	115¾	Mar 17	113	114½
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¾	Feb 17	116½	Mar 21	114½	Mar 22	113	114½
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¾	Feb 23	115	Jan 6	116	Mar 17	113	114½
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	--	--	--	--	113¾	July, 96	--	--
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	118¾	Feb 8	116¾	Jan 25	117	Mar 21	116	116½
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	103¾	Feb 8	101¾	Mar 12	101¾	Mar 25	100	102
Do., 1st trust g. 6s, 1987	97¼	Feb 28	96	Jan 7	97	Feb 25	--	--

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	--	--	--	--	105	Oct 4, 97	103	--
St. L. & San Fran. R.R. g. 4s, 1996.	77	Feb 7	70½	Mar 26	70¾	Mar 26	--	--
St. L. & San Fran., S.W. Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	94	Jan 28	95½	Mar 4	--	--
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝	Feb 8	72	Jan 4	73¾	Mar 22	73	75
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts, 1989	30	Feb 3	25	Mar 25	25	Mar 25	25	28
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g.5s, 1937.	--	--	--	--	90	Nov 8, 97	--	--
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	113	117
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	107⅜	Jan 4	109	Feb 21	106½	108
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	122¾	Jan 7	122¾	Jan 29	--	--
Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	118½	Mar 25	118½	Mar 25	--	--
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	Feb 24	128	Jan 5	128	Feb 28	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	119⅜	Sept., 96	123½	--
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	106	Jan 4	107	Mar 21	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	106½	Mr 22,97	--	--
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100¼	Mar 4	94½	Jan 10	99	Mar 10	97	--
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	--	--
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	--	--
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	130	Feb 4	127	Jan 21	127½	Feb 8	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	115	Apl 24,97	--	--
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109½	Mar 18	108	Jan 14	100½	Mar 26	--	108½
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½	Jan 14	108	Mar 17	108	Mar 17	--	108½
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	--	--	--	--	--	111	No 23, 97	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	115	Apr 24,96	--	--
San. F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	--	--	--	--	100½	Oct 20, 97	--	--
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	--	--	--	--	114	Jan 25,97	--	--
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	--	--	--	--	104½	Oct 18,97	--	--
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104⅜	Feb 5	104¼	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	--	--
Seat. L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	90	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	--	--
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	94	Mar 8	94	Mar 9	94	--
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	--	--
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	106	Mar 5	100	Jan 17	105	Mar 5	105	--
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	96⅝	Mar 14	92	Jan 4	95½	Mar 26	95	--
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	--	--	--	--	102	Nov., 94	125	--
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110⅝	Jan 22	108¼	Mar 15	109	Mar 16	--	--
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	107	Mar 18	107	Mar 18	107	Mar 18	--	--
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	80	Jan 11	73	Mar 18	73¼	Mar 18	--	--
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	--	--	--	--	114	No 17, 97	--	--
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	--	--
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	76	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	--	--
San. An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	62½	Jan 21	57	Mar 26	57	Mar 26	--	--
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	--	--
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	--	--	--	--	106½	No 17, 97	--	--
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98⅜	Feb 21	96¼	Jan 3	98	Mar 22	98	--
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	104¼	Mar 17	100¼	Jan 4	103⅜	Mar 26	103	--
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	--	--
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97	Feb 19	92½	Jan 6	96	Mar 25	96	--
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 15	84	Mar 25	84	Mar 25	80	86
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	106½	Feb 17	105½	Jan 5	108	Mar 26	106	108
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	94½	Feb 10	87¼	Mar 26	88	Mar 26	87½	88
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100	Feb 16	--	--
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	--	--	--	--	112¼	Au 17, 97	--	--
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	--	--	--	--	110	Dec 22,97	--	--
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107	Jan 31	106¾	Mar 16	106¾	Mar 16	--	--
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 9	111½	Feb 28	113¼	Mar 10	110	--
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1950	111½	Feb 9	108¼	Mar 25	108¼	Mar 26	--	--
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	121	Feb 7	119¼	Feb 14	119¼	Mar 21	--	--
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117¼	Feb 18	116	Mar 2	116	Mar 2	114¾	--
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125	Feb 14	122	Jan 4	122½	Mar 17	--	--
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	--	--	--	--	101	No 22, 97	--	--
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	105	Feb 19	105	Feb 19	--	--
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	105¼	Feb 10	100	Mar 24	100	Mar 24	--	--
Do., do., gtd. stamped, 1936	105½	Feb 21	103¼	Mar 7	103¼	Mar 7	--	103
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd.4s,1924	--	--	--	--	84	Au 10, 97	--	--
West'n No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	112¾	Jan 3	115¾	Jan 21	--	--
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110¼	Feb 19	110⅜	Jan 12	110¼	Feb 19	109	--
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109½	Jan 12	106½	Feb 3	107	Feb 24	--	--
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	--	--	--	--	103	Oct 27, 97	--	--
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110¼	Feb 14	109	Jan 18	110¼	Feb 14	102	110
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	102⅝	Feb 8	96½	Mar 12	98	Mar 26	98	98¼
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	35	Feb 19	28	Jan 4	30½	Mar 26	29¼	--
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124	Feb 21	122	Jan	123	Mar 12	--	--
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	104¾	Feb 18	102¼	Jan 3	104¼	Feb 26	--	--
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½	Jan 7	102¼	Jan 3

United States Projectile Company—Books close.
West End Realty Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, March 29.

American Bell Telephone Company—Annual meeting.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stock.
Niagara Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, March 30.

American Bell Telephone Company—Books open.
Dan Talmage's Sons' Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Utica and Black River Railroad—Dividend payable.

Thursday, March 31.

American Malting Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Boston and Albany Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago City Railway—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn—Books close.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Dividend payable.
Minnesota Iron Company—Books close.
National Railway of St. Louis—Books close.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
Norfolk Southern Railroad—Books close.
Rio Grande Western Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Second Avenue Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Friday, April 1.

American Pipe Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Colorado Smelting Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Cambria Iron Company.—Dividend payable.
Canadian Pacific Railway.—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Chartiers Railroad.—Dividend payable.
Chatham National Bank.—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad.—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Chicago Junction Railway and Union Stock Yards.—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Cincinnati Street Railway.—Dividend payable.
Commercial Cable Company.—Dividend payable.
Continental Trust Company.—Books close.
Cutting Car Company.—Dividend payable.
Dan Talmage's Sons Company.—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Equitable Gas Company of Memphis.—Dividend payable.
Equitable Gas and Electric Company of Utica.—Books open.
Exploration Syndicate of New York.—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank.—Dividend payable.
Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn.—Dividend payable.
Garfield National Bank.—Books open.
Journeay & Burnham Company.—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Keokuk and Western Railroad.—Dividend payable.
Long Island Loan and Trust Company.—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Elevated Railway.—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Trust Company.—Dividend payable.
Mercantile Trust Company.—Dividend payable.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company.—Books open.
National Shoe and Leather Bank.—Dividend payable.
New York and Harlem Railroad.—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.—Books open.
Newtown (Mass.) Street Railway.—Dividend payable.
North American Oil Company.—Dividend payable.
Northern Railway of New Hampshire.—Dividend payable.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn.—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Traction Company.—Dividend Ldo nBookssa CLondo stons.ple payable.
P. Lorillard Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Pittsburg and Birmingham Traction Company.—Dividend payable.
Procter and Gamble Company.—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
Standard Gas Company.—Dividend payable.
State Street Trust Company, Boston—Dividend payable.
Sunbury and Lewiston Railroad—Dividend payable.
Texas Pacific Coal Company—Books close.
Title Guarantee and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Union Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
Union Typewriter Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred stocks.
United Traction and Electric Company of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
United States Leather Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
United States Projectile Company—Dividend payable.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Westmoreland Coal Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, April 2.

American Sugar Refining Company—Dividend payable.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company—Books open.
Commercial Cable Company—Books open.
Dan Talmage's Sons' Company—Books open.
Exploration Syndicate—Books open.
Keokuk and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Elevated Railway—Books open.
Manufacturers' Trust Company—Books open.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Books open.
North American Oil Company—Books open.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company—Books open.
Panama Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Standard Gas Company—Books open.
Sunbury and Lewiston Railroad—Books open.
Union Ferry Company—Books open.
United States Leather Company—Books open.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Books open.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books open.

MARCH

are compiled from [illegible] the first of each month, and are corrected by the secretaries of the companies. Any errors in the quotations of brokers' transactions in this list will be corrected if notice is sent to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Address: FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	106	110
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	104	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	..
Bleecker St. & Fltn F'y stock	93	93
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	109	113
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	115
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	92	95
Brooklyn City Railroad	197	198
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114	116½
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	195	200
B'klyn C'y & Newtown 1st 5s	111	114
Brooklyn El. c. p. 5s ass't p'd	11	11¼
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo St. Ry. stock	73	80
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	250	..
Central Cross-own 1st 6s	115	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	154	164
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	100	104
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	77	80
Cleveland City Railway	59	61
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	50	53
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock	195	200
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	99	99
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	95	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J	42½	43½
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	195
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	114	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	98	102
Eighth Avenue	310	325
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	105	..
42d St. & Grand Street	315	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nich Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	85	90
Kings County Elevated	1¼	2½
Louisville St. Ry. com	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pref	95	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	46	49
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	100	103
New Orleans Traction com	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf	13	15
New Orleans Traction notes	75	76
North Shore Traction com	10	13
North Shore Traction pf	70	77
Ninth Avenue	192	194
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	105	107
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	73	76
Rochester Ry.	17	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	95	98
Second Avenue stock	160	176
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107¼	108½
Second Avenue debenture 5s	104	..
Scranton Traction	7	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	165	170
Twenty-third Street	300	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	102	..
Twin City R. Transit. Co. com	..	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf	90	100
Union Railway	175	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	111½	114
West Chicago Street	90	91
West End, (Boston)	78	79
West End, (Boston) pf	102	103
Worcester Traction common	15	17
Worcester Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	80	82
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	56	58
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	..	180
Atlantic	137½	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co	190	198
Brooklyn	..	407
Central	1350	4000
Colonial	..	300
Continental	185	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	375	..
Fifth Avenue	..	380
Franklin	225	235
German-American R. E.	20	30
Guaranty	..	500
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	280	..
Knickerbocker	225	..
Lawyers' Surety	103	108
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	..
Manhattan	180	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	425	..
Metropolitan	310	..
Nassau	155	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1225	..
N. Y. Surety & Trust	375	..
People's	250	260
Produce Exchange	..	202½
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	200	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	..	295
Union	1025	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	285	295
United States	1175	..
Washington	230	240

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	..	112
Commonwealth	104	108
Continental	420	..
Eagle	240	250
Empire City	95	100
Farragut	..	100
German-American	450	475
Germania	250	260
Greenwich	158	..
Hamilton	110	115
Hanover	145	150
Home	195	205
Kings County	170	175
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	110	115
Niagara	160	..
North River	120	..

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	150	160
Peter Cooper	120	130
Phenix, Brooklyn	175	177
Putnam	120	130
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	115	120
Westchester	225	..
Williamsburg City	400	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	255	260
American Exchange	168	172
Astor Place	235	..
Bowery	300	320
Broadway	..	220
Butchers & Drovers'	..	100
Central	165	175
Chase	..	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	4000	..
Citizens'	125	135
City	300	..
Clinton	..	95
Colonial	125	..
Columbia	120	..
Commerce	195	205
Continental	125	..
Corn Exchange	270	280
East River	125	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First National of Staten Island	150	180
Fourth National	170	182
Fourteenth Street	130	180
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	300	..
German-American	112	..
Germania	225	..
German Exchange	250	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	120	130
Hanover	380	..
Hide & Leather	90	95
Home	..	155
Hudson River	150	..
Importers & Traders'	..	520
Irving	135	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	140	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	225	235
Market & Fulton	225	231
Mechanics'	165	175
Mechanics & Traders'	..	112
Mercantile	160	170
Merchants' Exchange	115	..
Merchants'	..	145
Metropolis	400	425
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	225	..
New Amsterdam	245	..
New York	235	..
New York County	300	..
New York National Exchange	..	80
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	..
North America	130	..
Oriental	145	..
Pacific	175	185
Park	300	315
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	95
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	115	120
Republic	150	..
Riverside	100	..
Seaboard	175	..
Second National	460	..
Seventh National	108	120
Shoe & Leather	95	100
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	110	113
Tradesmen's	110	..
Twelfth Ward	130	140
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	180	..
Western	140	150
West Side	290	310
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	194	200
Beech Creek	99	102
Boston & Providence	175	..
Cayuga & Sus.	145	..
Columbus & Xenia	190	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	138	140
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf	126	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co	106	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf	130	140
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	143	150
Little Miami	183½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf	160	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	216	..
N. Y., Lack. & West.	121½	123½
Norwich & Worcester pf	200	..
Old Colony	180	..
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	132	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	167	170
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	135	..
Providence & Worcester	280	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. Railroad & C. Co.	247½	250
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	166	170

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	96	99
American Bank Note Co	42	44
American Brake	87½	92½
American Grocery 1st pf	..	10
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain com	8	14
American Soda Fountain 1st pf	55	65
American Soda Fountain 2d pf	25	40
Am. Typefounders, new stock	40	42
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1887	109	..
American Graphophone	15	18
American Graphophone 1st pf	15	18
Anderson Tobacco	18	20
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	18	18
Barney & Smith Car pf	65	70
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf	100	112½
Carter-Crume pf	..	50
Celluloid Company	75	82
Central & South Amer. Tel	104	107
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	50	..
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	102	105
Chesebrough Mfg. Co	355	375
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf	93	..
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf	93	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commercial Cable	183	186
Consolidated Car Heating	30	35
Consolidated Fireworks com	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf	37½	..
Cramps' Shlp. & Eng. Bldg	60	67
Diamond Match Company	134	135
Electro-Pneumatic 8s, pd	1¼	1¾
Empire & Bay State Tel	65	75
Eastman Kodak Co	95	100
Erie & Western Trans	..	44
Glucose Sugar Refining com	85	90
Glucose Sugar Refining pf	91	92½
Gorham Mfg. Co. common	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf	..	114
Great Falls Ice	107	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	43	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	91	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105½	..
Hudson River Telephone	70	76
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com	40	..
J. B. Stetson pf	100	115
Journeay & Burnham com	16	22
Journeay & Burnham pf	62	72
Lanston Monotype	11	12
Lorillard pf	114	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	80	40
Malt Trust com	20½	21½
Malt Trust pf	69	71
Mechanical Rubber com	..	10
Mechanical Rubber pf	15	25
Mergenthaler Linotype	145	147
Mich. Pen. Car com	8	11
Mich. Pen. Car pf	45	50
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	86	92
Mosler Safe Co. pf	..	105
National Saw pf	..	53
National Casket Co	60	80
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock	..	54
N. Y. Loan & Imp	50	..
National Biscuit	20	21
National Biscuit pf	78	80
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	107	110
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
New York Air Brake	20	25
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Nicaragua Construction	6	8
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Penn. Salt Mfg.	105	..
Penn. Water com	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	132½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	34	37
Pratt & Whitney com	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf	85	89
Procter & Gamble	210	215
Procter & Gamble	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pf	40	56
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	87	92
Simmons Hardware com	100	103
Simmons Hardware pf	112	120
Singer Mfg. Co	320	360
Standard Oil	333	334
Southern Cotton Oil	15	30
Swift & Co	92½	95
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	45	50
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	100	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	72½
Trenton Potteries com	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	48	51
Trow Directory pf	35	40
Union Switch & Signal	31	32½
Union Switch & Signal pf	50	53
Union Typewriter com	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	81	82½
U. S. Glass com	25	30
U. S. Glass pf	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	158	160
Westinghouse Air Brake	215	230
Wool Exchange of N. Y	110	120
Worthington Pump	15	20
Worthington Pump pf	87	89½

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	56	57
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	..	109
Bay State Gas inc	60	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i	86	89
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	25
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	98	100
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	107	110
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	102	106
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	102	105
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	110	113
Chi. P. Gas & Co. 2d 6s	107	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	..	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104	104¾
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	103	104
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	85	89
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	97½	100
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	75	82½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	102½	104
Detroit Income 5s	92	95
Equitable	205	215
Equitable 1st 6s	102	103½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	113½	116
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	78	81
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	91
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	99	102
Ind. Nat. & Ill	57	60
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	78	83
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st 6s	90	91
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	74	75
Madison (Wis.) Gas	55	58
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	90	101
Minneapolis Gas 6s	98	102
Mutual of New York	310	325
New Amsterdam	21	23
New Amsterdam pf	57	59
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	93	96
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas com	70	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	102	105
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	57
Ohio & Indiana bonds	67	69
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	125	130
Standard Gas, New York, pf	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	111	114½
Syracuse Gas stock	16	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	89	91
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	78	80
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	100	101
Williamsburg 1st 6s	102	104½

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, March 26, total transactions included 1,688,283 shares of stock, $5,518,100 bonds, with $229,000 Government and $10,000 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Mch. 27, '97.	Mch. 26, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Mis.	1,286,352	1,686,288	*400,931
Banks	30	25	†5
Mining	4,980	3,980	†1,000

BONDS.

R. R. & Mis.	$7,173,560	$5,518,100	†$1,655,560
State	5,000	10,000	*5,000
Government	238,000	229,000	†9,000

*Increase. †Decrease.

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Minn. Iron	4
Am. Sug. Ref.	7⅛	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Am. Sug. R. pf.	2¼	Nat. Lead	1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¼	Nat. Lead pf.	2¼
Am. Tobacco	2⅛	N. J. Central	4
Am. Tobacco pf.	2⅞	N. Y. Central	3¼
Ann Arbor pf.	1⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅛	Norfolk & Wes. pf.	1⅛
Balt. & Ohio	1¾	Northern Pacific	1
Brook. Union Gas	6¼	Northern Pacific pf.	2½
Brook. R. T.	1½	Oregon Imp.	1⅜
Brunswick Co.	1¼	Oregon Short Line	½
Can. Southern	1	Pacific Mail	1½
Can. Pacific	2¼	Penn. R. R.	2⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1½	People's Gas	2⅛
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	2
Chicago & N. W.	3¼	P., C. C. & St. L. 5% pf.	4
C., B. & Q.	2⅝	Pullman Car	1½
C., C. C. & St. L.	2⅜	Reading	1½
C., M. & St. Paul	1¼	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1⅜	Reading 2d pf.	1½
C., R. I. & P.	1⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Cleve., L. & W.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Consol. Ice	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	7⅞	General Electric pf.	1½
Del. & Hudson	3	Gold & Stock Tel.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	2⅜	Great Northern pf.	2
Erie 1st pf.	3	Green Bay & Western	1¼
Erie 2d pf.	1¼	H. B. Claflin Co.	1
Hawaiian Sugar	5	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	1¼
Illinois Central	1½	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	1½
Laclede Gas	3½	Harlem	4
L. E. & Western	1	Homestake Mining	40
Louis. & Nash.	3½	Illinois Central leased line	2
Manhattan	1½	Iowa Central	1¼
Met. Street Ry.	9½	Kanawha & Michigan	2
Michigan Central	1¼	Keely Motor	3
Minn. & St. L.	1¼	Keokuk & Des Moines	1
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	5½	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	3
		Kingston & Pembroke	1
		Laclede Gas pf.	3
		Manhattan Beach	1
		Maryland Coal pf.	2
		Mergenthaler Linotype	5
		Mexican National certs.	1
		Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	1
		Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	2
		Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	2
		Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	1
		National Starch	9
		National Starch 2d pf.	6
		New Central Coal	7
		N. Y. Air Brake	6
		N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st pf.	2
		New York & East River Gas	3
		New York & East River Gas pf.	3
		N. Y., Lack. & Western	4
		New York Mutual Gas	4
		N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	1¼
		New Jersey & New York Tel.	2½
		Norfolk & Western	7
		Omaha & St. Louis	7
		Ontario Mining	5
		Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	1
		Panama	2
		Peoria & Eastern	1
		Pierre Lorillard pf.	2
		Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	4
		Pittsburg & Western pf.	1
		Quicksilver	1
		Quicksilver pf.	2
		Rensselaer & Saratoga	4
		Rio Grande Western	1
		St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.	2½
		St. Paul & Duluth	3
		St. Paul & Duluth pf.	2½
		St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	1½
		Silver bullion certfs.	5
		Sixth Avenue	3½
		Standard Gas	3½
		Standard Gas pf.	5
		Southern & Atlantic Tel.	2½
		Texas Central	3
		Texas Central pf.	3
		Texas Pacific Land Trust	6¼
		Toledo & Ohio Central	1
		Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	1½
		Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	1½
		Union Ferry	1
		United N. J. R. R. & Canal	2½
		Utica & Black River	3½
		Warren Railroad	3½
		Western Gas	3
		Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	3
		Wisconsin Central pf.	3

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. 4s	1⅝	Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1½
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1	Ore. Short Line con.	2⅜
Brook. R. T. 5s	1⅛	Ore. Short L., Inc. A.	2
Canada Southern 2d	1¼	Ore. Short L., Inc. B.	3
Cent. of N. J. gen.	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	1
Cent. of N. J. gen., R.	1½	Reading general	1½
Ches. & Ohio con.	1½	St. L. & I. M. gen.	2⅞
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	4	St. L. & S. F. 4s	2
Chi., B. & Q. con.	1	St. L. S. W. 1st	2½
Chi., B. & Q. deb.	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	3
Chi., B. & Q. conv.	1	St. P., M. & M. Dakota 6s	2½
Chi., B. & Q. Neb. 4s	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	2
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1909	1⅝	Mo. Pacific conv.	3
Chi. Term. T. 4s	2½	Mobile & O. gen.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div., R.	3	N. Y. Cent. 1st, C.	1¼
Col. Mid. 6s, t. r.	2	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	1¼
Erie prior	2	Nor. Pac. prior	1⅝
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	3½	Nor. Pac. general	2
Iowa Central 1st	3	Norf. & West. con.	4
K. C., F. S. & G. 1st	2	Southern Ry. 5s	1
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	3½	Standard R. & T. 6s	1
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	1	Texas Pacific 2d	1¼
Laclede Gas 5s	1½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1
Manhattan 4s	2⅝	Union Pacific 4s	2
Met. Elev. 1st	1½	U. P. D. & G. 1st, t. r.	2½
Met. Elev. 2d	1¼	Wabash 1st	1⅜
Met. Street 5s	1	Wabash 2d	1⅜
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1½	Wab. 1st, Det. & C.	1⅜
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1⅝	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	2⅝

There were no advances in either bonds or stocks.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.12	.13	.12	.12	1,000
Horn Silver	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	200
Plymouth	.08	.08	.08	.08	900
Standard	1.75	1.85	1.75	1.85	1,800
Total sales					3,900

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02	.02	.02	.02	1,000
Anaconda	.35	.35	.31	.31	1,500
Arg. Jun	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Brunswick	.10	.13	.10	.13	900
C. C. Con.	.09	.09	.09	.09	3,700
C. & C. C.	.04	.04	.03	.03	700
Comstock	.04	.04	.04	.04	700
C. C. & V.	.80	.91	.75	.91	1,200
Con. Imp.	.02	.03	.02	.02	1,000
Gold. Fl.	.49	.49	.49	.49	500
Hale & N.	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.40	600
Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22	1,700
Lacrosse	.16	.16	.16	.16	1,400
Leadville	.08	.08	.06	.06	1,900
Mol. Gib.	.13	.24	.13	.23	500
Mt. Rosa	.14	.14	.14	.14	400
Plymouth	.14	.14	.14	.14	600
Pharmac	.10	.10	.07	.07	3,500
Potosi	.40	.50	.40	.50	800
Standard	1.65	1.70	1.65	1.70	200
Sierra N.	1.75	2.00	1.75	2.00	600
Syndicate	.06	.05	.05	.05	500
Utah	.15	.15	.15	.15	2,000
Yel. Jack.	.33	.33	.33	.33	600
Total sales					25,900

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02⅛	.02⅛	.02	.02⅛	37,500
Amer. Flag	.06½	.25	.06	.06	47,300
Anaconda	.30¾	.36¼	.32¾	.32¾	4,700
Anch. La.	.76	.80	.65¾	.80½	11,400
C. C. C.	.09	.09¾	.06¼	.09¾	37,700
Elkton	.72¾	.72¾	.71¼	.71¼	5,600
G. Grouse	.06⅝	.06	.06¼	.06	23,500
Gold Mag.	.007	.007½	.007	.007½	25,000
Gold. Fl.	.40	.41	.38½	.38	7,000
Havana	.75	.75¼	.75	.75¼	2,100
Isabella	.22½	.22½	.21¼	.21½	7,500
Jefferson	.05	.06¼	.04½	.06	37,200
Justine	.04⅝	.07	.03	.06	49,000
Lillie	.75½	.81¼	.75	.81	6,900
Mol. Gib.	.20½	.21¼	.15⅝	.19⅝	21,000
Mt. Rosa	.13½	.13¼	.10⅝	.10⅞	24,700
Old Gold	.00⅝	.00⅝	.00⅜	.00⅜	4,000
Portland	.76	.78	.74¾	.74¾	4,700
Rocky Mt.	.12⅜	.15	.12½	.13	7,300
Red Mt.	.06	.06¼	.06	.06	7,200
Sentinel	.01⅛	.01⅜	.006	.006⅜	42,800
Union	.10⅝	.10¾	.09	.09⅝	23,900
Work	.02	.02¼	.02⅛	.02⅛	37,000
Yukon	.12½	.14	.12	.13	2,300
Total sales					366,900

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@2 per cent.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 5@6 per cent. for first-class four to six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for good names.

The Bank of England raised its rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent. on March 17. The average rate of discount for the week was 42.84, became 42.97 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 4,825,000f. gold and gained 3,750,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.83½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.80¾@4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.83½@4.83⅝ for demand, $4.84@4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80@4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅜ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 1-16 and 94 7-16, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—5@7½ discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55¾@56. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25 9-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 332,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $5,738,425. The banks now hold $33,891,475 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $7,419,600, an increase in specie of $7,063,200, and a decrease in legal tenders of $1,250,000, a decrease in deposits of $6,218,300, and a decrease in circulation of $1,000,000. The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements for two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Mar. 26,'98.	Mar. 19,'98.	Mar. 27,'97.
Loans	$600,168,400	$607,278,900	$504,478,200
Specie	136,280,800	129,275,900	85,906,900
Legal tenders	68,974,500	70,828,500	105,829,600
Net deposits	635,850,500	688,177,400	571,723,600
Circulation	12,961,400	12,964,800	15,336,800

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Mar. 26,'98.	Mar. 19,'98.	Mar. 27,'97.
Specie	$136,280,800	$129,275,900	$85,906,900
Legal tenders	68,974,500	70,828,500	105,829,600
Total res've	$205,254,100	$200,104,400	$191,836,500
Reserve required	171,612,625	172,044,850	142,930,750
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$33,851,475	$28,059,550	$48,905,750

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, with the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896 for comparison:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,284,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,988,775	52,172,825	32,845,850
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,900	37,425,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	38,625,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,457,050	51,685,225	38,818,875
Feb. 19	29,698,950	55,985,950	28,827,050
Feb. 26	22,859,325	57,530,975	24,432,150
March 5	20,525,500	55,336,025	22,554,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,983,550	21,446,825
March 19	28,060,950	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,986,750	18,147,425

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$33,851,475	1893	$9,262,300
1897	48,905,750	1892	16,007,425
1896	18,147,425	1891	4,442,650
1895	34,145,500	1890	8,381,650
1894	19,077,650	1889	5,095,825

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 27.—The money market is firmer, but there is no prospect of ease. The Stock Exchange is stagnant, owing to political uncertainties; small all around substantial declines are recorded.

There is much anxiety as to the settlement [illegible] having [illegible] boundary scare. Chinese securities have fallen on the poor subscriptions to the loan.

Home railway securities show moderate declines. All the American railway stocks are lower, the leading decreases being: New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, 5; Louisville and Nashville, 4½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 4¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 4⅝; Erie firsts, 4; Union Pacific, 4; Union Pacific preferred, 4; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 3⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 3½; Illinois Central, 3; Southern preferred, 2¾; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, 2½; Northern Pacific, 2¼; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, 2; Denver and Rio Grande, Central Pacific, Erie, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds, Norfolk and Western ordinary, Philadelphia and Reading firsts, Wabash ordinary, and Wabash preferred, all from 1 point to 1½ points.

Canadian Pacifics have fallen 3¼ points, and Grand Trunk Railway shares range from ½ point to 3¼ points lower.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
March 24, 1898	£35,390,742	.....
March 25, 1897	40,045,738	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
March 24, 1898	74,712,961	£45,671,467
March 25, 1897	75,788,989	40,085,600
BANK OF GERMANY.		
March 24, 1898	33,145,000	16,288,000
March 25, 1897	30,897,600	18,917,600
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
March 24, 1898	38,818,000	12,173,000
March 25, 1897	34,611,000	12,637,000
SPAIN.		
March 24, 1898	9,186,000	20,460,000
March 25, 1897	9,333,000	20,600,000
NETHERLANDS.		
March 24, 1898	2,172,000	4,122,000
March 25, 1897	2,265,000	4,398,000
BELGIUM.		
March 24, 1898	1,720,000	1,720,000
March 25, 1897	1,720,000	1,720,000

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing March. 28 Bid.	Asked.		Amount Outst'd'g.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	--	Albany & Susquehanna	$5,520,600	Jan., 1898	3½	*186	Feb. 8	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 5 1898
		American Bank Note	.....	Mar. 1, 1898	--	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5 1898
100	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar., L. 1898	4					125	Sept. 16 1897
..	23	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	Mar. 1, 1897	1	22	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19 1898
11	12½	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	--	15	Feb. 8	*11⅝	Jan. 19	12	Mar. 15 1898
..	5¾	6½	Baltimore & Ohio Southw. pf.	20,000,000	.....	--	7⅛	Feb. 3	5¼	Jan. 10	6¼	Mar. 9 1898
102	105	Boston Air Line pf.	1,425,000	Oct., 1897	2	*106	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	.....	--					*7½	Dec. 28 1897
..	21	30½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	--	30¾	Jan. 6	25	Mar. 12	25	Mar. 12 1898
59	64	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1	67¾	Jan. 8	65	Jan. 21	65¼	Feb. 1 1898
..	..	Burlington, Cedar Rap. & Nor.	1,500,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	*72	Jan. 10	*65	Mar. 10	*65	Mar. 10 1898
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897	65c	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	--					20¾	Oct. 13 1897
152	160	Chicago & Alton	18,751,100	Mar. 1, 1898	1¾	163¼	Jan. 5	*150	Mar. 14	15	Mar. 19 1898
52	56	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	.....	--	60½	Feb. 1	51½	Mar. 12	51½	Mar. 12 1898
102	106	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	4,850,700	Jan. 3, 1898	1½	113½	Feb. 1	102	Jan. 7	106	Mar. 19 1896
20	24½	Chicago Gt. Western pf., B.	7,444,130	.....	--	25⅝	Jan. 14	*20	Feb. 21	*20	Feb. 21 1898
..	..	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	12,050,500	.....	--					*75	Dec. 27 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1898	4					102½	May 22 1897
75	82	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	16,000,000	Jan. 20, 1898	1¼	87	Feb. 1	77½	Mar. 8	*79	Mar. 18 1898
44	48	Cleveland, Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1896	1	50½	Feb. 5	47	Feb. 23	48	Mar. 1 1898
108	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,050	Mar. 1, 1898	1½					*167	Dec. 23 1897
¼	1	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	6,000,000	.....	--	⅞	Jan. 28	⅜	Jan. 10	⅞	Jan. 28 1898
2	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	.....	--	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7 1898
..	80	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	20,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4					*80	Dec. 14 1897
160	180	Commercial Cable	1,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2½					*162¼	May 28 1897
41	..	Consolidation Coal	10,259,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	*45	Feb. 14	*45	Feb. 14	*45	Mar. 4 1898
10	11	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	--	13	Jan. 12	12	Jan. 12	*12	Feb. 19 1898
57	57½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,253,000	.....	--	15½	Feb. 2	11	Feb. 24	11	Mar. 11 1898
70	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	.....	--					*70	Dec. 31 1897
..	..	Detroit Gas	4,000,000	.....	--	61¼	Mar. 18	53	Feb. 2	61¼	Mar. 18 1898
2	4	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	--					4½	Sept. 16 1897
4	6	Duluth, South Shore & At. pf.	10,000,000	.....	--	7⅛	Feb. 5	5½	Mar. 17	5½	Mar. 17 1898
..	..	Eastern Elevator	1,000,000	.....	--	66	Mar. 11	65¾	Mar. 11	66	Mar. 12 1898
..	..	Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1898	1½	111	Feb. 8	106¾	Mar. 5	108¾	Mar. 5 1898
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct. 15, 1897	2					200	July 30 1897
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	48,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1					75	Oct. 14 1897
15½	22	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,132,100	Aug., 1893	7⅛	23	Jan. 7	*20	Feb. 17	*20	Feb. 17 1898
37	42	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	2,284,000	Apr. 15, 1897	1	*41	Jan. 11	40	Jan. 18	*40	Mar. 16 1898
9½	11½	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,398,200	.....	--	14½	Feb. 14	10	Mar. 12	10	Mar. 12 1898
10	14	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	--	16⅞	Jan. 31	*14	Jan. 22	16½	Feb. 1 1898
..	..	General Electric pf.	4,252,000	July 1, 1893	3½	..	..	..	..	75	Mar. 22 1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	1½	..	..	..	..	*108½	Dec. 14 1897
147	155	Great Northern pf.	25,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	1½	162	Feb. 24	130	Jan. 12	150	Mar. 19 1896
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....	--	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*32½	Feb. 24 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,329,100	Jan. 15, 1898	1¼	92½	Feb. 10	*91	Feb. 24	*91½	Feb. 25 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	1¼					*94½	Dec. 30 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1898	1¼					*94	Dec. 11 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Jan. 3, 1898	4	*220	Jan. 5	*220	Jan. 5	*220	Jan. 5 1898
40	..	Homestake Mining	18,650,600	Mar. 25, 1898	25c	*49	Mar. 18	44	Feb. 1	*39	Mar. 18 1898
90	95	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 18 1898
7½	7½	Iowa Central	8,457,425	.....	--	9½	Jan. 13	7¼	Mar. 18	7¼	Mar. 18 1898
..	6	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	.....	--	*6¾	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6	Mar. 18 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	.....	--					4½	Mar. 9 1898
3	4½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.....	--	4½	Feb. 8	*2½	Jan. 26	4½	Feb. 17 1898
12	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Jan. 15, 1898	90c	18	Feb. 2	*13⅜	Mar. 19	*13¾	Mar. 19 1898
30	35	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897	1	34½	Mar. 1	*33	Feb. 7	34½	Mar. 1 1896
1	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	--					1	Aug. 30 1897
84	88	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1898	3	94½	Jan. 14	85	Mar. 12	85	Mar. 18 1898
4	6	Manhattan Beach	350,000	.....	--	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	5¼	Jan. 24 1898
..	..	Maryland Coal pf.	1,885,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	51	Feb. 2	*50	Feb. 18	*50	Feb. 18 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	5	*147	Mar. 16	140	Mar. 9	*147	Mar. 16 1898
1	1¼	Mexican National certs.	33,350,000	.....	--	1¼	Feb. 8	1	Feb. 10	1¼	Feb. 18 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893	2	..	..	..	..	14	Sept. 9 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	5,000,000	Feb. 7, 1898	1	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29 1898
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	--	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 11	6½	Mar. 11 1898
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....	--					10	Dec. 2 1897
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	1					75	Dec. 14 1897
5¾	7	National Starch	4,450,700	.....	--	9	Feb. 10	6¾	Feb. 10	9	Feb. 10 1898
15	30	National Starch 2d pf.	1,846,800	Jan., 1893	6	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27 1898
6¼	7½	New Central Coal	5,070,000	Feb.	7	7	Mar. 1	5	Jan. 5	7	Mar. 15 1898
..	..	N. Y. Air Brake	5,000,000	1896	6	26	Jan. 24	22	Mar. 1	24	Mar. 3 1898
63	73	N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*67	Jan. 22	73	Feb. 23 1898
..	..	New York & East River Gas	5,000,000	.....	--					86	Sept. 15 1897
..	..	New York & East River Gas pf.	1,871,000	July 22, 1897	3					117½	Sept. 10 1897
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	1¼	*123¾	Feb. 16	121	Jan. 4	*123½	Feb. 3 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1898	4					*90	Nov. 16 1897
28	30	N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	12,951,100	Nov. 1, 1893	1¼	33	Feb. 11	28	Jan. 10	*28	Mar. 14 1898
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1898	2½					*124	Jan. 28 1897
11½	14	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	--	17	Feb. 7	*13¼	Mar. 7	*13⅞	Mar. 11 1898
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	321,900	.....	--	7	Feb. 7	5	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5 1898
3	5	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	75c	*3⅜	Feb. 10	*3	Mar. 8	*3	Mar. 8 1898
62	69	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	11,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	1	72½	Jan. 20	67	Mar. 17	67	Mar. 17 1898
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2					*95	Sept. 22 1897
..	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	--	5¼	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 26	4	Feb. 28 1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2					*115	Sept. 29 1897
166	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Jan. 4

MARCH

1898

High Grade Investment Securities

Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors.

FOR SALE BY

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 5	Apr. 1
Boston & Maine quarter	1½	Apr. 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 1
Canadian Pacific	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 4	Apr. 7
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 4	Apr. 7
Chartiers	6	Apr.		
Chi. & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Mar. 21
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul	2½	Apr. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 19
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	2½	Apr. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 19
Chi. & Northwestern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 6	Mar. 12	Mar. 23
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific (quarter)	1	May 2		
Cin., H. & D. pf., A. & B. (quarter)	1	Apr. 5	Mar. 21	Apr. 6
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	1¼	Apr. 20	Mar. 31	Apr. 11
Dayton & Michigan (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 21	Apr. 6
Dayton & Michigan pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 5	Mar. 21	Apr. 6
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 20	Apr. 9	Apr. 20
Keokuk & Western (semi-annual)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 2
Manhattan Elevated (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 18	Apr. 2
New York Central (quarter)	1	Apr. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 21
N. Y. & Harlem (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Apr. 2
N. Y. & Harlem pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Apr. 2
N. Y., N. H. & H. (quarter)	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 19	Apr. 1
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Apr. 11	Mar. 31	Apr. 12
Nor. of New Hampshire (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1		
Oregon R'way & Nav. pf. (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 17	Apr. 2
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)	¾	May 1	Mar. 31	May 2
Southwest. Pennsylvania	5	Apr. 1		
Sunbury & Lewiston (semi-annual)	4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 2
Utica & Black River (semi-annual)	3½	Mar. 30		

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Chicago City Railway (quarter)	3	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	Mar. 21
Cincinnati (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Mar. 22
Cleveland Electric (quarter)	¾	Apr. 5		
Inter-State Con. of N. Attleborough, Mass. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 1
Metropolitan Street	1¼	Apr. 15	Mar. 26	Apr. 13
National R'y, St. Louis, (quarter)	1½	Apr. 9	Mar. 31	Apr. 9
Newtown, Mass., (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 19	Apr. 1
Philadelphia Traction	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 1
Pittsburg & Birmingham Trac.	50c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 2
United Traction & Electric of N. J.	¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 21	Apr. 5
West End, Boston	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 18	Apr. 2

BANK STOCKS.

Chatham National	4	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
Fifth Avenue, New York	20	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
Fifth Avenue New York, extra	5	Apr. 1	Mar. 23	Apr. 1
Garfield National (quarter)	10	Mar. 31	Mar. 24	Apr. 1
National Shoe & Leather (quarter)	1	Apr. 1		

TRUST COMPANIES.

Brooklyn (quarter)	4	Apr. 1	Mar. 21	Apr. 1
Continental (quarter)	1½	Apr. 11	Apr. 1	Apr. 12
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarterly)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
Long Island Loan & Trust (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 19	Apr. 1
Manufacturers' Trust	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 2
Mercantile Trust (quarter)	3	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
People's, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
State Street, Boston, (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 1		
Title Guarantee & Trust (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 24	Apr. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Bell Telephone (quarter)	$3	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 15
American Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 11
American Pipe Mfg. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1		
American Sugar Ref. (quarter)	3	Apr. 2	Mar. 15	Apr. 4
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mar. 15	Apr. 4
Boston & Colo. Smelting (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 22	Apr. 1
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	Apr. 1	Mar. 5	Apr. 2
Cambria Iron	2	Apr. 1		
Chi. J. R. & U. S. Y. pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 19	Apr. 2
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 22	Mar. 1	Apr. 2
Cutting Car (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 23	Apr. 1
Dan Talmage's Sons Co. pf.	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 30	Apr. 2
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. (quarter)	1½	May 2	Apr. 18	May 3
Edison Elec. Ill. of B'klyn (quarter)	1½	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 16
Equitable Gas of Memphis	1	April 1		
Equit. Gas & El. of Utica (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 15	Apr. 1	Apr. 16
Exploration Syndicate (quarter)	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 22	Apr. 2
Journeay & Burnham pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 23	Apr. 1
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Mar. 31	Mar. 19	Apr. 1
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	2½	Mar. 31	Mar. 19	Apr. 1
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2½	Apr. 13	Apr. 6	Apr. 14
Minnesota Iron (quarter)	1½	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	Apr. 16
North American Oil	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 2
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 1
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)		Apr. 15	Apr. 1	Apr. 16
Standard Gas (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 2
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 4	Mar. 19	Apr. 5
Texas & Pacific Coal	1	Apr. 20	Apr. 1	Apr. 21
United Electric Securities (semi-an.)	$3.50	May 2	Apr. 20	May 2
Union Ferry Company (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 21	Apr. 2
United Gas Improvement (quarter)	2	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 16
Union Typewriter 1st pf. (semi-an.)	3½	Apr. 1	Mar. 17	Apr. 1
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	4	Apr. 1	Mar. 17	Apr. 1
United States Leather pf.	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 2
United States Projectile	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 28	Apr. 1
Westinghouse E. & Mf. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 2
Westmoreland Coal	8	Apr. 1		

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Bell Telephone	Mar. 24	Mar. 30	Mar. 29	Annual
Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat & Power	Mar. 24	Apr. 6	Apr. 5	General
Aravarpa Mining		Apr. 4	Apr. 4	Annual
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	Apr. 4	Apr. 15	Apr. 15	Special
Chicago & Alton Railroad	Mar. 15	Apr. 8	Apr. 4	Annual
Joliet & Chicago	Mar. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Kings County Traction			Apr. 11	Special
Lawyers' Title Insurance	Mar. 19	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Mexican Central			May 4	Annual
Mexican National			Apr. 4	Annual
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	Mar. 5	Apr. 9	Apr. 7	Annual
New York Central	Mar. 15	Apr. 21	Apr. 15	Annual
Niagara Fire Insurance			Mar. 29	Annual
Norwood Insurance	Mar. 29		Apr. 5	Annual
Panama Railroad	Apr. 2	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	Mar. 26	Apr. 13	Apr. 12	Annual
St. Paul & Duluth Railroad			Apr. 14	Special
Second Avenue Railroad	Mar. 31	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Southern Pacific	Mar. 26	Apr. 7	Apr. 6	Annual
West End Realty Company			Mar. 28	Annual

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended March 25, 1898	$11,198,038
Week ended March 26, 1897	8,250,062
From Jan. 1, 1898	109,775,073
From Jan. 1, 1897	112,659,679

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended March 22, 1898	$11,340,233
Week ended March 23, 1897	8,107,256
From Jan. 1, 1898	99,404,540
From Jan. 1, 1897	85,795,827

Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 25, 1898	$8,070,548
Week ended March 26, 1897	46,671
From Jan. 1, 1898	23,969,764
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,034,940

Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 25, 1898	$168,626
Week ended March 26, 1897	6,000
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,706,755
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,042,021

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 25, 1898	$7,901,922
From Jan. 1, 1898, to	20,263,009
Week ended March 26, 1897	39,671

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	7,061

Imports of Silver.

Week ended March 25, 1898	$89,980
Week ended March 26, 1897	16,072
From Jan. 1, 1898	652,837
From Jan. 1, 1897	488,479

Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 25, 1898	$778,762
Week ended March 26, 1897	911,640
From Jan. 1, 1898	9,875,533
From Jan. 1, 1897	10,741,106

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 25, 1898	$688,786
Week ended March 26, 1897	895,568
From Jan. 1, 1898	9,222,696
From Jan. 1, 1897	10,252,629

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 25, 1898	8,169,528
Week ended March 26, 1897	62,743
From Jan. 1, 1898	24,631,901
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,523,419

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 25, 1898	$947,388
Week ended March 26, 1897	918,440
From Jan. 1, 1898	13,539,788
From Jan. 1, 1897	11,783,129

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 25, 1898	$7,222,140
From Jan. 1, 1898	11,091,813

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 26, 1897	$855,697
From Jan. 1, 1897	10,308,710

VERMILYE & CO.,

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NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

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DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

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BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.

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FRANK TILFORD, *President.*

R. R. MOORE, *Vice-Pres.* G. J. BAUMANN, *Cashier.*

THE

HUDSON RIVER BANK,

COLUMBUS AV. AND 72D ST.

Capital $200,000
Surplus and undivided profits 186,327
OFFICERS: $386,327

FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.
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PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

OF NEW YORK.

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Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 27.—Last week was quiet but with a firm undertone. Business was considerably below the average, owing to the stiffness of sellers. India took shirtings, jaconnets, and dhooties, and China some heavy specialties. There was a moderate business for the Levant and South America, with fair sales.

The miscellaneous home trade was fair and business in printing cloths good, but large orders were unsatisfied because of the low limits.

Yarns sold moderately, both for home use and export, and prices all around were firm with a slight exceptional irregularity.

Advices from Germany and France show generally unchanged prices and a quiet business.

The Mercantile Trust Co

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

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W. A. NASH, Vice President.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

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METROPOLITAN TRUST COM'Y

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000 } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus, 1,000,000 }

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:

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39 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1887.

Capital . . . $1,000,000

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; colder; northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,043. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market booming.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.01¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 29⅜c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—A Ministerial statement regarding England's policy in China has been promised by the Foreign Office before Easter. The Russian flag was hoisted at Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan on the withdrawal of the Chinese. A French family of six persons was murdered by a robber named Cailliard. The German Naval bill was adopted in the Reichstag. W. S. Gilbert's libel suit against The Era was tried in London. Sir Henry Irving was not allowed to testify for the defense. Mr. Gladstone, it is said, expressed himself as thankful when told by his physicians that he has but a short time to live.—Page 9.

A message from the President, transmitting the Maine inquiry report, was read in both houses of Congress yesterday. In the Senate the report was also read, and the testimony submitted. Both halls and the corridors of the Capitol were crowded; nearly every legislator was in his place. The finding in the Maine case was that the battleship had been blown up by a powerful submarine mine placed near her keel; the explosion of two or more magazines followed. Officers and men of the ship were completely freed from blame. The report said that no testimony had been introduced pointing to the guilty person or persons. The President's message was a plain statement of known facts concerning the disaster. In it no action was advised. In the House the message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; in the Senate the report and testimony, together with the message, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Money made a speech on the Cuban question. Both houses finally adjourned out of respect to the late Representative Simpkins of Massachusetts.—Pages 1, 2, and 3.

Page 1.

Anton Seidl, the famous orchestra leader, died suddenly last night at the house of F. Bernstein, his business manager. It is thought death was caused by ptomaine poisoning, due to fish which he ate for luncheon.

Such information as was obtainable yesterday in Washington indicated the satisfactory progress of negotiations between this country and Spain with reference to the Cuban matter. It was reported that a note sent by the United States to Spain had received a most favorable answer, which greatly pleased the President and Cabinet. Moreover, it was said that Spain was glad to have the United States carry on relief work in Cuba and even extend it. It is believed in Washington that Spain's reply has made the way clear for the President's message to-day.

Page 2.

Supplies are opuring in upon the Cuban Central Relief Committee here in increasing volume and more satisfactory variety.

Work in connection with the organization of the National Volunteer Reserve was being pushed rapidly yesterday. Many letters and telegrams of approval were received from all parts of the country.

Page 5.

The demand for marine war insurance fell off yesterday.

Two squads of recruits for the navy came from Southern ports yesterday and were sent to the navy yard.

Mrs. Almeric Paget had a narrow escape from injury in a runaway in which her footman was badly hurt.

The body of a woman, well dressed, and bearing wounds inflicted before it entered the water, was found on the beach at Bowery Bay.

The Salem (Ohio) Wire Nail Company has entered the Wire Trust, which General Manager Baackes says will begin operations on April 1.

Mrs. Elizabeth Van Name of West New Brighton, Richmond, died yesterday, and hydrophobia was given as the cause. She was bitten twenty-eight times by a dog on February 7.

At the inquiry into the sanity of Mrs. Harriet Beach-Rogers yesterday, Stanley Beach, a grandson, testified that he had opened and read letters written to the woman by Dr. Henry R. Rogers, her present husband.

The report that President McKinley had opened negotiations with Spain for an armistice during the rainy season threw the Cubans in this city into consternation. Horatio Rubens said the insurgents would never consent to an armistice, and that to enforce it, this country would have to land a force against them. Gen. Palma left for Washington for a conference with the President, it was reported.

Page 6.

The Auxiliary Board has rejected a number of good ships because their owners ran the prices up to a fabulous figure.

Hamburg, the colt for which $60,000 is said to have been paid, is to be entered for races in England this season under the colors of Sir Broderick Cloete.

It was said at the navy yard that the hull of the battleship Texas was not injured in her contact with a coral reef. The accident occurred over a month ago. The yard is now busier than for twenty years.

Stocks bounded upward yesterday in Wall Street as a result of last week's overselling and the supposedly more peaceful aspect of affairs at Washington and Madrid. The bulls had complete control of the market, and the bears were in a panic.

Page 7.

A fusion State ticket under the name of the People's - Democratic - Silver Republican Party has been completed in Oregon and nominations made.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union continued the Committee of Fifty on Rapid Transit last night, with instructions to promote the underground plan.

The jury in the suit of H. J. Patterson against Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, for damages for alleged assault, tried in White Plains yesterday, failed to agree.

A committee and members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, headed by C. C. Shayne, will appear this week before Gov. Black to urge him to sign the Guy bill relating to honest advertising.

M. F. Scheiderup, an insurance solicitor, was shot and killed in presence of a crowd of theatre goers in Seattle yesterday by E. M. Bradley, a contractor. Scheiderup was waiting for one of Bradley's daughters, with whom he was going to a concert.

Justice W. W. Goodrich of the Supreme Court delivered a lecture in Brooklyn last night in which he said that Spain was responsible to our Government for the loss of the Maine. If an official destroyed her that was of itself war. If a private citizen did it, reparation must be made.

Some apprehension has been aroused at Albany among the friends of primary reform by the announcement made in the San Francisco correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the new California primary law has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of that State.

At the regular monthly meeting held in Hardman Hall last night the Republicans of the County of New York adopted resolutions indorsing the Primary bill, and started preparations for the enrollment demanded by it. A digest of the bill by W. H. Kenyon was ordered printed for distribution.

The Battalion of the East of the New Jersey Naval Militia will furnish a detail, by order of the Navy Department, to transport the monitor Montauk from Philadelphia to Portland, Me. A detail of men for the Portsmouth with a howitzer was precipitated into the river while hauling the gun along a board walk to the boat. No one was drowned.

In the State Senate last night Senator Grady's bill extending the operation of the Black civil service law to this city was withdrawn. It is said that Mr. Grady knew it could not pass, and that Mr. Platt has given orders that the passage of all civil service measures is to be prevented. The Pavey resolution to permit Federal ownership of the canals is dead. What is known as the "Savage Gun Scandal" has been revived by a bill appropriating $300,000 to purchase weapons of that pattern.

Page 9.

The Professional Woman's League is preparing to give a minstrel show, with various attractive features, about April 18.

The last Lenten trio recital of the season took place at the home of Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, 13 East Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon.

The Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer lectured on "Modern Philanthropy and its Educational Features" at the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture yesterday.

At the Aldermanic primaries in Hoboken last night Mayor Fagan and several election officers became engaged in a lively fist fight. James White was locked up.

Walter Sanger Pullman and his bride left San Francisco last night for Chicago, the object of the journey being, it is said, to seek his mother's approval of his hastily contracted marriage.

John Addison Porter, Secretary to the President, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Connecticut. George E. Lounsbury of Ridgefield is the candidate of the organization with which Senator Hawley is identified.

Page 12.

The Consolidated Traction Company of Jersey City decided yesterday to lease its road to the North Jersey Street Railway Company.

Nelson Perry, an electrician of Brooklyn, drank poison in mistake for water while conducting an experiment in a dark room of his residence.

The will of Prosecutor C. H. Winfield of Jersey City, filed yesterday, provides that in case of the death of his widow and son the estate may go to Rutgers College.

Feather importers met yesterday and protested against the Hoar bill, introduced in the United States Senate, which prohibits the importation of dead birds, birds' skins and plumage.

Page 13.

Several rulings on customs law were announced yesterday.

The hearing on the Cincinnati "cherry juice" case, involving the rate of duty to be assessed, will be continued in this city before the Board of Customs.

The New Hampshire lumber output this season is said to be the smallest for twenty years past. Paper manufacturers say that there is not enough to supply the pulp required, and that prices will have to be raised.

Page 14.

A hearing was held by Mayor Van Wyck yesterday on a bill to relieve from penalties property in Long Island City which has been long in arrears for taxes.

A shortage of $538 was found yesterday in the money sent to Long Island City to pay the teachers there their February salaries; so no money was paid out.

A physician notified the Coroners' office yesterday that Mrs. Mary Ellis had died from ptomaine poisoning after eating an oyster stew at an east side restaurant.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission replied yesterday to the State Board's inquiry about the new rules, saying that the latter body had no authority in the matter.

The Rapid Transit Commission will meet in a few days. Charles Stewart Smith will return next week and the commission can go ahead without the Mayor or Controller.

At the inquiry in the Richardson will contest yesterday Cortez Nelson, who nursed the millionaire in his last illness, testified that he had seen Mr. Richardson examine securities which were kept in a bag in the coal cellar.

Darwin R. James, President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, has addressed a letter in opposition to the Caffery bill relating to increasing the powers of the Marine Hospital Service. The board has indorsed the Spooner bill.

Col. Fred D Grant has gone to Washington with a letter from his late father, Gen. Grant, addressed "To the President of the United States," and asking a West Point cadetship for Ulysses S. Grant III., the General's grandson. Gen. Sherman indorsed the request.

Paul Bauer, alias George W. Duval, was convicted yesterday of carrying knock-out drops. On this conviction Recorder Goff sentenced him to serve ten years, and to three years on his conviction for attempting to escape from the Tombs. Extra precautions were taken to prevent the prisoner from carrying out his threats of suicide.

H. D. Ohlsen, a member of the Kings County Grand Jury which indicted Messrs. Willis, Phillips, and others in connection with the City Works scandals, committed suicide Sunday night or early yesterday morning. He was much worried by attempts which he said had been made to bribe him. He was troubled by financial difficulties also.

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FANNY DAVENPORT BETTER.

Her Physician in Chicago Thinks the Chances for Recovery Are Good.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The condition of Fanny Davenport took a decided change for the better to-day. The talented actress is still in a very precarious condition, but the symptoms are not nearly so alarming to-day as yesterday.

She is kept almost constantly under the influence of opiates, and experiences no pain.

"I am much encouraged about Miss Davenport's condition," said Dr. MacMartin this morning. "There was a time when I thought the chances were about even for my patient's recovery or death, but now I feel that her chances for recovery are in the excess."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has risen throughout the Mississippi and tributary valleys and the lake regions; it has fallen on the Atlantic Coast.

The weather is cloudy in the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts district, the lower lake region, and the Upper Ohio Valley. Rain has fallen along a narrow belt, extending from the lake regions southwestward to the mouth of the Mississippi.

The temperature has risen somewhat in the West and has fallen sharply in the lake regions, the Lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys. It remains warm along the Atlantic Coast.

Showers, followed by clearing and colder weather, are indicated for the Atlantic Coast districts and the East Gulf States, and generally fair weather in all other districts, with slowly rising temperature in the West.

The Ohio River continues to rise from Cincinnati to Cairo, and has reached a stage of 61 feet at Cincinnati.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather 1897.	Bureau.— 1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	32	44	45
6 A. M.	31	44	46
9 A. M.	35	43	50
12 M.	40	46	59
4 P. M.	42	47	55
6 P. M.	43	47	51
9 P. M.	38	43	43
12 P. M.	36	43	46

THE TIMES'S thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	50
Weather Bureau	45
Corresponding date 1897	37
Corresponding date for last twenty years	40

The maximum temperature yesterday was 48 degrees at 1:15 P. M.; the minimum was 42 degrees at 6:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M., was .70, and at 8 P. M., .67.

Every Patron Is an Advertiser.
The patrons of the New York Central's great through trains are never tired of telling their friends about the comfort of a trip via that line; the most popular passenger line in America.—Adv.

DEATH OF ANTON SEIDL

The Famous Orchestra Leader Expires Suddenly at the Home of His Business Manager.

PROBABLY POISONED BY FISH

His Physician Thinks that What He Ate at Luncheon Caused His Fatal Illness—A Sketch of His Busy Career.

Anton Seidl, the composer, musician, and musical director, died suddenly last night at 312 East Nineteenth Street, the residence of his business manager, F. Bernstein. He was apparently in his usual health when he reached the house at 5 o'clock.

While talking to Mr. Bernstein he was taken with a fit of vomiting, and before medical help could reach him he was quite exhausted. Dr. A. V. Mascovitz and Dr. Edward Wagner of the neighborhood were hastily summoned, and they ordered him undressed and put to bed. Mr. Seidl's family physician, Dr. Gustav Langmann, notified by telephone, arrived at 7 o'clock, with Mrs. Seidl.

Opiates were administered, but they gave no relief, and at 10:15 o'clock, after another attack, Mr. Seidl died in his wife's arms. Dr. Langmann made a report to the Coroners' office and obtained a permit for the removal of the body, and it was taken to Mr. Seidl's house, at 38 East Sixty-second Street, just after midnight.

The doctors in attendance believe that Mr. Seidl died of ptomain poison, and attribute his death to the fish he ate for luncheon. He ate luncheon with Mrs. Seidl at the Sixty-second Street house at 1:30 o'clock, and an hour later went down town to keep an appointment with some friends at the Vienna Café, at Tenth Street and Broadway.

For luncheon he had shad roe, green peas, and mashed potatoes and a cup of custard. He ate nothing at the café, but during the two hours he was there he drank several cups of coffee.

He walked from the café to Mr. Bernstein's house and complained of feeling tired, jokingly, saying that he was not as young as he used to be. He was discussing some business matter, when he was suddenly prostrated by the fatal attack.

A special meeting of the Philharmonic Society will be called for to-day at 832 Fifth Avenue, in the home of President Hyde to take action on Mr. Seidl's death.

Anton Seidl, considered for the past few years the greatest conductor of Wagnerian opera, was born in Budapest, the capital of Hungary, in 1850. Evincing from his earliest youth great talent for music, he was at the age of twenty a thorough musician. He had mastered not only the technical part of musical study, being proficient in most of the instruments of the orchestra, but he was also well equipped theoretically, harmony being his strong point.

He realized that his sphere was too circumscribed, and resolved to go to Leipsic, where he could receive the best instruction and at the same time hear all that was worth while hearing, as that city in 1870 was the musical centre of Germany. His feelings at that time were already decidedly in sympathy with Wagner, but for the moment he stifled them and devoted himself to a course of severe classical study, working for two years with the greatest application.

Returns to His Native Place.

In 1872 he received a letter from Richter, then conducting in Budapest, asking him to return to his native city, and he eagerly took advantage of the fortunate opportunity. He spent the entire Summer of that year with the master, devoting particular attention to Wagner, but still continuing his classical studies. His main desire was to become a conductor, and to the attainment of this object his utmost energies were bent.

At the close of that Summer he requested Richter to recommend him a competent musician who could assist him in preparing the preliminary work for the performances of the "Nibelungenring," such as arranging the orchestra parts, correcting the scores and lines, or about the same line of work that Richter himself had done for Wagner in Munich. Richter's reply was:

"As far as I can see, you now know how to conduct an orchestra. If you are willing to go through the same school that I went through, by all means go to Wagner. If the right material is in you, you will succeed. God be with you."

Went Right to Baireuth.

Seidl needed no further advice. He took the first train to Baireuth. His experience there was the most profitable and the most pleasant of all he had ever enjoyed. On more than one occasion he characterized those days as the happiest in his life. He not only became thoroughly familiar with the great master's own works, "not," as he explained himself, "by pedantic lessons, but through daily, constant, and intimate musical intercourse with the German genius," but also with all that was most beautiful in Beethoven, Weber, Mozart, and some of the great French composers, whom Wagner admired.

He learned in a friendly and intimately companionable manner, and the knowledge thus absorbed became indelibly fixed in his mind. His memory was naturally good, and naturally his persistent study served still further to train and develop it.

Seidl's traditions in regard to Wagner's own works have seldom, if ever, been impeached or even questioned, for having derived them from the master himself, they were considered beyond criticism. His theories with respect to the interpretation of Beethoven, though in many ways diverging from the old and deep-rooted traditions, were also regarded as authoritative and were followed by many celebrated conductors, including Richter, Levy, Mottl, and Sucher.

At Work on the Scores.

The particular labors assigned to Seidl at Bayreuth included teaching the parts to the singers and copying himself all the scores, and no doubt the latter fact accounts for his wonderfully accurate knowledge of all the details in music. During the performances of 1876 he, in company with Mottl and Fischer, assisted in the musical management of the whole. His ability as a conductor was readily recognized by Wagner, who held him in readiness to serve as a substitute for Richter, in the possible event of Richter's illness.

Prior to these historic performances at Bayreuth, Seidl accompanied Wagner to Berlin, Vienna, and Buda-Pesth, in each of which cities separate parts of the "Nibelungenring" were performed. The year following, 1877, he also went with Wagner to London and lent material assistance in the arrangement for the concerts given in Albert Hall. A year later found him back again in Leipsic, where the first "Nibelungen" representations were being given under the leadership of Sucher, directly representing Wagner with especial regard to the studies of the singers and the settling of the whole.

In the Winter of the same year he went, at the master's request, to Vienna, bearing the celebrated letter to Director Jauner of the Imperial Opera, in which Wagner says: "Unable to come myself, I send to you my 'Nibelungen aide de camp,' Seidl, who fully represents my wishes in every detail." The young conductor scored a tremendous success in that city, arousing more enthusiasm for Wagnerian opera than had ever been shown before by the Viennese, whose prejudice in favor of light opera, and especially of the Italian and French schools, was by no means easy to overcome.

First Conductor in Leipsic.

The Summer of 1879 found Seidl appointed as first conductor in Leipsic, where he produced, along with many other operas, "Tristan und Isolde," theretofore only given once or twice in Munich and Berlin. He kept, however, his connection with Baireuth and made frequent visits there.

On one of these occasions Frau Wagner gave him the score of a student-work of her husband's, an overture in C major. The parts were copied with great secrecy, and Seidl conducted it at one of the concerts in the old Baireuth Stadt Theater. Wagner was sitting with his wife in one of the boxes, and listened intently to the piece. Every few moments he would turn to his wife and say:

"What in thunder is this music? I've heard it somewhere before. It seems very familiar." She merely shrugged her shoulders and smiled. Not until the very end, when a daring fughetta appeared, did the master realize that he was listening to one of his early works.

At the conclusion of his engagement in Leipsic Seidl went with Angelo Neumann's traveling "Nibelungen" troupe through nearly all of the European countries, including Germany, Holland, Russia, and Italy, and when the tour came to an end he accepted the post of conductor at Bremen.

His Coming to New York.

In 1885 Director Stanton of the Metropolitan Opera House called Seidl to New York, and with his first appearance here his brilliant artistic career began. Not only did he conduct with unprecedented success the operatic performances at the Opera House, but he did his best to arouse the general interest of the public in classic music, and his popular concerts, inaugurated some years ago at Brighton Beach, met with the greatest artistic as well as financial success. Seidl became the rage.

A large musical society in Brooklyn was organized and named after him in recognition of his services to promote the appreciation of high-class music in that city.

When Theodore Thomas severed his connection with the Philharmonic Society Seidl became its leader. He recently refused a call to the Royal Opera in Berlin.

The offer was made to him for a term of years, but he preferred to remain in this country, where his greatest triumphs had been achieved. He only recently returned from London, where he conducted the Covent Garden opera during the past season. He was to conduct the opera in this city for the season of 1898-9, and his death leaves a gap that will be most difficult to fill.

At the time of his death he was conducting the Waldorf-Astoria concerts, and was to have been selected as the director of the permanent orchestra, for the maintenance of which a society was recently organized and subscriptions solicited.

He leaves a wife, but no children.

SPAIN'S MAINE REPORT.

Synopsis of the Document in Washington—No Evidence of an External Explosion, It Says.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A synopsis of the report of the Spanish Naval Commission which investigated the destruction of the battleship Maine has been received from Havana. It is taken from a copy of the original report, which is now on its way here from Havana, the synopsis being cabled in the meantime and to-day placed in the hands of this Government. The conclusions reached are directly opposite to those in the report of the Court of Inquiry submitted to Congress to-day. The synopsis is as follows:

"The report contains declarations made by ocular witnesses and experts. From these statements it clearly deduces and proves the absence of all those attendant circumstances which are invariably present on the occasion of the explosion of a torpedo.

"The evidence of witnesses comparatively close to the Maine at the moment is to the effect that only one explosion occurred; that no column of water was thrown in the air; that no shock to the side of the nearest vessel was felt, nor on land was any vibration noticed, and that no dead fish were found.

"The evidence of the senior pilot of the harbor states that there is abundance of fish in the harbor, and this is corroborated by other witnesses. The Assistant Engineer of Works states that after explosions made during the execution of works in the harbor he has always found dead fish.

"The divers were unable to examine the bottom of the Maine, which was buried in the mud, but a careful examination of the sides of the vessel, the rents and breaks in which all point outward, shows without a doubt that the explosion was from the inside.

"A minute examination of the bottom of the harbor around the vessel shows absolutely no sign of the action of a torpedo, and the Fiscal (Judge Advocate) of the commission can find no precedent for the explosion of the storage magazine of a vessel by a torpedo.

"The report makes clear that, owing to the special nature of the proceedings following and the absolute respect shown for the extra-territorial rights of the Maine, the commission has been prevented from making such an examination of the inside of the vessel as would determine even the hypothesis of the internal origin of the accident. This is to be attributed to the regretable refusal to permit of the necessary co-operation of the Spanish Commission both with the commander and crew of the Maine and the different American officers commissioned to investigate the causes of the accident, and later on with those employed in salvage work.

"The report finishes by stating that an examination of the inside and outside of the Maine as soon as such examination may be possible, as also of the bottom where the vessel rests will prove that, supposing the remains (of the wreck) be not totally or partially altered in the process of extraction, the explosion was undoubtedly due to some interior cause."

A WOMAN SHOT IN A HOTEL.

Whether It Is a Case of Murder or Suicide Has Not Been Decided—Identity Not Certain.

In a room of the New Amsterdam Hotel, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, a woman was found dead last night, with a bullet in her brain. The police think she was Laura Booth, an actress, thirty-five years old, of Holyoke, Mass. It has not been decided whether the case is one of suicide or murder.

The woman went to the hotel on Saturday evening with James S. Lee, who said he was manager of the Cissy Fitzgerald company. The man registered the woman as his wife. Little was seen of the couple about the house.

The body was found some time between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. Later a policeman was called in, who soon sent word to the East Twenty-second Street Station. Capt. Hasslacher took personal charge of the investigation at once. The Captain said that a bullet had entered the woman's head behind the right ear. Beside the body was a revolver.

"The wound is in such a position that the case looks uncertain," said Capt. Hasslacher. "We want to find Lee and get a statement from him. It looks to me like a murder."

No one in the hotel, so far as is known, is able to say when Lee left the hotel. He was not about when the body was found or later. Besides the detectives of the precinct, two detectives from the Central Office were working on the case early this morning.

BROOKLYN GRAND JURY WORK.

A Report that Jacob Worth, W. J. Buttling, and G. W. Harmon Will Be Investigated.

Following upon the investigation of the Brooklyn City Works Department it was reported last night that the Kings County Grand Jury will enter further into its probing of Brooklyn municipal and county affairs of the last administration by inquiring into the transactions of ex-County Clerk Jacob Worth, ex-Sheriff Buttling, and Register Granville W. Harman.

The Grand Jury, it was said, will proceed on the theory, as heretofore announced, that all the misconduct in the late Republican administration did not end with the departments already investigated.

The Grand Jury will doubtless enter upon their work very soon. No one could be found last evening who would speak with authority, but it was given out that all of the officials would not only court an investigation, but are anxious that it should begin at once.

In this connection it is recalled that Sheriff Buttling just before his term of office expired said that the business of his office was much greater than that of his predecessor, and that his books were always open for inspection.

THE CUBAN NEGOTIATIONS

Spain's Reply to a Note from the United States Meets Favorable Reception.

RELIEF MEASURES APPROVED

Madrid's Answer Apparently Clears the Way for the Second Message of the President—What Congressmen Say.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Several dispatches received to-day from Minister Woodford in Madrid were considered in Cabinet meeting. Although the details of these dispatches are not made public, it is known that they are reassuring in character and give a basis for the belief that the present strained relations may yet be satisfactorily relieved.

The United States Government had presented, through Minister Woodford at Madrid, a carefully prepared note dealing with the distressing condition of affairs in Cuba and making clear that this Government could not much longer withhold such definite action as will bring the present struggle and the suffering it is occasioning to a close. The note was submitted to the Spanish Government the latter part of last week.

The Spanish Government has made its reply to the note of the United States thus submitted by Minister Woodford. Both the note of the United States and the answer of Spain are marked by a conservative tone, which, however, does not overcome the dignity and firmness which characterize the representations of both Governments.

The Tone of Spain's Answer.

The general tone of the Spanish answer impressed the President and Cabinet officers most favorably, so much so that after the meeting it was stated by members that the outlook was far more reassuring and that Spain had shown such a conciliatory tone that it was believed she would make concessions sufficient to permit an amicable adjustment of the present strained relations. This was qualified, however, by the statement that the danger point has not yet passed, and that war, while no longer a probability, was yet a possibility. The President had distinctly disclosed to his Cabinet assistants his purpose to avert war if it was possible with a just solution of the Cuban problem, and he had felt from the disposition manifested by Spain that this just solution could be reached. This, however, is without considering Congress, which may, now that the subject is formally before it, take some radical action.

Meantime, at the State Department, cablegrams were being received from Minister Woodford and the Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y Bernabé, was in a lengthy conference with Judge Day as to the prospective adjustment. The meeting between the Spanish Minister and Judge Day came after the Cabinet conference, so that such representation as Spain submitted through him did not get before the Cabinet. At least two of these new phases submitted by the Minister were of exceeding importance. The Spanish Government made it known that no objection would be made to the humanitarian objects of the United States Government in extending relief to the sufferers in Cuba on a far greater scale than hitherto had been contemplated. On the contrary, Spain has made known that it recognizes the humane purposes animating this country, and that it does not doubt that these purposes will be executed in such a way as to avoid all opportunities for friction. It is not expected that the relief will be carried in warships, as this would introduce a political aspect into a project which is purely humane.

Spain Clears the Way.

This acquiescence by Spain clears the way for the President's message of the next few days, asking a large appropriation for the relief of the destitution in Cuba. It had been feared that this relief, given directly by the United States Government would be resented by Spain as indirect intervention. In that event there is little reason to doubt the relief would have been forwarded at any cost, even the cost of war, as the Administration has felt that a war in behalf of a humane object would command the universal approbation of the world.

Another important Spanish document which reached the Government during the day was the abstract of the report of the Spanish Naval Commission which investigated the destruction of the Maine. It is the only answer Spain has made to the action of this Government in submitting to Spain through Minister Woodford the findings of the American court. The conclusions reached by the Spanish commission are directly the opposite of those of the American court. No demands have been made in connection with the Maine, and therefore there is no response beyond the submission of the Spanish report.

Following the call of the Spanish Minister at the State Department, the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, had a conference with Judge Day. This renewed the talk of European mediation, which is assuming tangible form. The speech of Premier Hanotaux in the Paris Chamber last Saturday is looked upon as foreshadowing at least sympathy, if not direct steps toward mediation by France and other Continental powers. There is good reason to believe Spain is ready and anxious for this move, and has been encouraging it at the European capitals. It would not be an offensive intrusion, but more of a friendly offer to mediate the differences.

Alleged Stock-Jobbing Rumors.

There was a general unwillingness here to accept the reports as to Spain's disposition to come to terms with this country in the manner indicated. Members of Congress spoke of the reports as stock-jobbing rumors, and manifested many symptoms of disappointment at what they characterize as a transparent device of Spain to gain more time and postpone a settlement of the controversy until after the rainy season. There was still some disposition to stand by the President, supported in great degree by the expectation that he would make up in his relief message to-morrow for what was considered the "shortcomings" of his message to-day.

With the receipt of the President's message and the Maine report, the members of the two committees on foreign affairs became confidential in their communications. Not one of them could be induced to say a word to be quoted. Speaking with the assurance that they might be quoted if not named, they were found to be almost unanimously of the opinion that the President would not be able to hold the Senate and the House down to a policy involving the acceptance of autonomy and Spanish control, even with the offer of a Canadian degree of freedom.

"There is no use talking about Canadian freedom," said a prominent member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, "for Spain is not Great Britain. The Cubans will never trust Spain as Canada has trusted the mother country."

The President will certainly send in, with his message asking for not less than $500,000 to be expended in food for the Cubans, the reports of Consuls in Cuba delayed since the loss of the Maine. The most conservative members of the Senate and the House declare that, while almost everything contained in these reports showing the failure of the plan of autonomy and the starvation of the Cuban people has been anticipated, the accumulation of the mass of information will produce a profound feeling of indignation. In the opinion of one pronounced opponent of anything but intervention, it is likely to provoke a prolonged and heated discussion. It is regarded as doubtful whether Mr. Reed, who is an unswerving peace man, will be able to restrain the members of his own party from advocating and voting for propositions for vigorous intervention immediately after the bill for relief has been taken up.

BRITISH PRAISE THE MESSAGE.

President McKinley's Document Heralded in London as an Augury of Peace with Spain.

LONDON, March 29.—The Times says: "President McKinley's message is temperate and contains nothing that ought to wound the feelings of the most susceptible Spaniard. It has in no way verified the anticipations that he would throw down the gauntlet. This is a distinct gain. It must be admitted, with every desire to excuse Spain's reluctance to yield to pressure, that we cannot refuse our sympathy to the American people.

"If such an incident as the Maine's destruction had happened to us it would have been very difficult even for Englishmen to preserve their boasted calm. We share the grief at the loss of a noble vessel and her crew; and we admire the patience and reserve of a democratic Government under provocation and public excitement. The sentiments of England for America, which we hope are reciprocated, are expressed in the Laureate's cordial verses."

Proceeding to dilate upon the "necessity for American support in the Far East, where both England and America are ardently interested in keeping open trade," the editorial says:

"For this reason, if for no other, we should deeply regreat to see America involved in a war with Spain, which could be of advantage to neither and must cripple the strength of both."

The Daily News says editorially this morning:

"Again the unexpected has happened. According to our American correspondent's report the spirit of peace has descended upon the American people, apparently on the belief that United States Minister Woodford has sent a dispatch containing assurances that Spain is willing, under conditions, to withdraw her troops from Cuba and thus give the island effective autonomy, if not independence.

"If this be true, it throws the Maine disaster into its due perspective by giving America due satisfaction on the larger issue. Yet there are still uncertainties. The President's message undoubtedly suggests some kind of reparation. Then there is the question of Cuba's future, which is expected to be dealt with in to-morrow's Presidential message.

"Gen. Woodford's dispatch comes just in time to determine the character of that communication. The situation may thus be summarized: The United States is willing to stifle its resentment for the loss of the Maine if it receives satisfaction with regard to the Cuba of the future. It is a generous compromise, and Spain will do well to be wise in time."

The Daily Graphic says: "President McKinley's message is the work of a man of character and a statesman. Its moderation, perfect fairness, and un-American avoidance of all emotional verbosity must command the sympathies of the civilized world. The United States is fortunate in having a man of this calibre at its head at this moment.

"His dignified appeal should strike a responsive chord in Spain, which cannot afford to be less handsome than this American. The message is an olive branch and leads us to attach more importance than we otherwise should to rumors of a peaceful solution."

The Standard says:

"With a report so inconclusive and a Presidential message so cordial toward Spain, the latter should be able to make suitable amends. Therefore war on that issue need not be apprehended.

"Still, the situation is exceedingly grave. All the reports of compromise emanate from America. The danger is not passed. Let the United States continue in their patient mood. Their interests in Cuba, humanitarian or commercial, are not great enough to make it worth their while to break the peace of the world."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"It is inconceivable that the Spanish Government should be so mad as not to meet the feeling of America, as evidenced in the Maine report and the President's message, half way."

The Morning Post thinks the signs make for peace, and takes it for granted that there will be an armistice until October, Spain and the United States co-operating meanwhile for the relief of the suffering Cubans.

The Daily Telegraph and other papers comment generally upon the "brighter aspects of the whole question."

LONDON, March 28.—The St. James's Gazette, commenting this afternoon on the report of the United States Naval Court of Inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine, says:

"There can be no doubt Spain owes reparation to the American Government, to say nothing of the most humble apologies and the most extreme considerations for the feelings of the Nation which has lost a fine cruiser lying in peace in a presumably friendly harbor. The outlook is as threatening as it could be, but Spain is in the wrong, and it is for Spain to walk warily."

The Westminster Gazette remarks:

"The resources of diplomacy ought not yet be exhausted. We trust President McKinley will maintain his unexceptionable attitude, and not allow himself to be jingoed into war."

The Globe thinks the report "gives Spain ground for maintaining that it shows bias," adding:

"The evidence that a mine caused the explosion is meagre, unconvincing, and not borne out by previous experiences of the effects caused by mines exploding."

In conclusion, The Globe says:

"Whichever way we look at the matter, it is hard to agree with the verdict of the Court of Inquiry."

George W. Smalley's Opinion.

LONDON, March 28.—Mr. George W. Smalley, the New York correspondent of The Times, says:

"Whatever happens, to-day has been a triumph for President McKinley. Whatever truth there is in the various rumors, Señor Sagasta can accept to-day what he could not accept yesterday. The elections have made him master of Spain. The President is master here. Both desire peace. Why should there be war? There is no doubt that the Nation will accept Mr. McKinley's policy. He has made American diplomacy and influence respected, and seems likely to gain without war more than war could have given."

FRENCH NEWSPAPER OPINIONS.

The Figaro Expects a Ready, Active Policy from the United States.

PARIS, March 28.—The Figaro, commenting to-day upon the Cuban situation, says:

"There is more reason to-day than yesterday to suppose that the ostentatious policy of the United States will be transformed into a ready, active policy. The sole danger of war lies in the new Cortes allowing themselves to be drawn into replying to the impertinences addressed to Spain."

The Eclair says that "in spite of the pessimistic cable dispatches, we do not believe war is inevitable."

The Journal approves of M. Hanotaux's adoption of neutrality, "the moral standpoint of which permits him to assist in solving the difficulty."

The Temps admits President McKinley is in a most difficult position, and strongly urges the "disputants to consent to mediation, or even arbitration," adding:

"In any case, Europe is ready to offer her good offices."

CRUISER BOUGHT IN GERMANY.

Lieut. Commander Niblack Secures a Vessel Built for a South American Republic.

BERLIN, March 28.—Lieut. Commander Niblack, the United States Naval Attaché, has returned here from Kiel. It is understood he has conditionally purchased for the United States Government a protected cruiser building at the Germania Yards for a South American Government, and that he is considering the purchase of a vessel building at the Voss Yards, Hamburg.

ROME, March 28.—The Tribuna announces that a "superior officer of the United States Navy" is coming to Rome to negotiate for the purchase of warships, and that after visiting the Italian dockyards he will visit those of France and Germany.

MANDOLINS, $4, worth $6; $6, worth $9; $10, worth $15, &c. KRELL, 174 5th Av. (22d St.)

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Court of Inquiry Report Sent to Congress with a Statement of Facts About the Disaster.

NO COURSE OF ACTION ADVISED

Spanish Nation's Sense of Justice Expected to Dictate What It Should Do—Deliberate Consideration by Congress Invoked.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The President to-day sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

For some time prior to the visit of the Maine to Havana Harbor our consular representatives pointed out the advantages to flow from the visit of National ships to the Cuban waters, in accustoming the people to the presence of our flag as the symbol of good-will and of our ships in the fulfillment of the mission of protection to American interests, even though no immediate need therefor might exist.

Accordingly, on the 24th of January last, after conference with the Spanish Minister, in which the renewal of visits of our war vessels to Spanish waters was discussed and accepted, the peninsular authorities at Madrid and Havana were advised of the purpose of this Government to resume friendly naval visits at Cuban ports, and that in that view the Maine would forthwith call at the port of Havana. This announcement was received by the Spanish Government with appreciation of the friendly character of the visit of the Maine and with notification of intention to return the courtesy by sending Spanish ships to the principal ports of the United States. Meanwhile the Maine entered the port of Havana on the 25th of January, her arrival being marked with no special incident besides the exchange of customary salutes and ceremonial visits.

has been forced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water; therefore about thirty-four feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured.

The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V-shape A, the after wing of which, about 15 feet broad and 32 feet in length, (Frame 17 to Frame 25) is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

At Frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plates. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water and about thirty feet above its normal position.

Only a Mine Could Have Done It.

In the opinion of the court, this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about Frame 18 and somewhat on the shore side of the ship.

The conclusions of the court are:

That the loss of the Maine was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of her crew;

That the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines, and,

That no evidence has been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

I have directed that the finding of the court of inquiry and the views of this Government thereon be communicated to the Government of her Majesty the Queen Regent, and I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish Nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two Governments.

It will be the duty of the Executive to advise the Congress of the result, and in the meantime deliberate consideration is invoked. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, March 28, 1898.

CONGRESS HEARS THE NEWS.

The President's Message and the Maine Report Read—Adjournment on Account of Mr. Simpkin's Death.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Except on the occasions of the inauguration of a President, no such crowds as surged through the corridors and stormed the galleries for admission have been seen at the Capitol in a quarter of a century. Public interest in the findings of the board of inquiry appointed to investigate the disaster which sent one of Uncle Sam's noblest war vessels to the bottom of Havana harbor and sacrificed the lives of 260 American sailors was at white heat. At daylight this morning people were already seeking entrance to the Capitol, and hours before noon, when the two houses convened, the marble stairways were choked with pushing, jostling people pressing toward the galleries. Not an inch of space remained in the public galleries at 9 o'clock, though long lines of people stretching down the stairways to the lower corridors continued to press forward. Within a few minutes after the reserved galleries were thrown open they too were completely filled with the exception of those reserved for the diplomatic corps and the families of the President and Cabinet. Admission to these galleries was strictly by card. Many distinguished personages were in the galleries. The halls buzzed like a beehive with the sounds of myriads of voices.

In the diplomatic gallery of the Senate were Abner McKinley, the President's brother, and Mrs. Sigsbee, wife of Capt. Sigsbee, United States Navy. The attendance of Senators was unusually large. It was quite evident that the individual members of the body, despite the dignified reserve in which many of them were wrapped, were quite as deeply interested in the proceedings as was the general public. Every Senator at the Capitol was in his seat when the gavel of the Vice President fell.

The message from the President only was read in the House and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Resolutions were then adopted in regard to the death of Representative Simpkins of Massachusetts, and a committee was appointed to attend his funeral. As a further mark of respect the House adjourned.

In the Senate the report of the Maine inquiry board was read, together with the President's message. Both the message and the report, with the testimony, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Mason of Illinois gave notice that he would to-morrow address the Senate on the message, and Senator Money delivered a speech on the Cuban question. The Senate then adjourned out of respect to Representative Simpkins.

In the House.

Fifteen minutes before the House convened the floor was cleared. The diplomatic and executive galleries shortly afterward were opened, and before the gavel fell at noon not a seat was vacant. Altogether there were an unusually large number of women in the galleries, and their gay Spring costumes added much to the brilliancy of the notable scene. Chairman Dingley and Mr. Bailey and the other leaders entered the hall without demonstration. At exactly 12 o'clock the Speaker ascended the rostrum and called the House to order. Amid the impressive silence that followed the blind Chaplain delivered a solemn prayer, which rang through the hall like a warning. He referred to the storm clouds that hung above the country, threatening to break at any time. He prayed to God to interpose His power that these clouds might pass away, leaving us in peace and tranquillity. "Yet, if war must come," he prayed, "in vindication of truth and justice, mercy and right; help us to be prepared with brain and heart and brawn to meet it. To this end be with the President and the Cabinet, our counsellors, and all officially connected with the affairs of State."

There were no preliminaries. While the journal was being read, Chief Executive Clerk Pruden appeared with the message, which was announced as soon as the reading of the journal was concluded. The thronged galleries were hushed as the clerk carried the document down the main aisle and placed it on the Speaker's table. Speaker Reed himself broke the large red seal of the envelope and, without so much as looking at the message, handed it to the Clerk, at the same time announcing in a clear, distinct voice: "A message from the President of the United States."

No Presidential message was ever listened to with such breathless interest. Members sat with intense faces straining to catch every word.

When the reading of the message was concluded a wave of applause swept over the floor and galleries. The Speaker immediately announced the reference of the message to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, under the rules.

Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, arose and said he understood the message would take that course without debate, under the rules, but asked if the report of the board of inquiry had not accompanied the message.

The Speaker replied that a footnote to the message contained the information that the report and testimony had been transmitted to the Senate.

"Would it be in order to ask unanimous consent to set apart Wednesday for the consideration of the message?" asked Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.)

"The Chair thinks not," replied the Speaker.

Meantime Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) was on his feet, and when recognized he announced, as dean of the delegation, the death of his colleague, Representative Simpkins. The usual resolutions were adopted, the Speaker appointing the following committee to attend the funeral: Messrs. Gillett, McCall, Moody, and Lovering, of Massachusetts; Cousins of Iowa, Foss of Illinois, Littauer of New York, Newlands of Nevada, and Berry of Kentucky. Then, at 12:18 P. M., the House, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

Scene in the Senate.

At 12:01 P. M., in the Senate, Major Pruden, executive secretary to the President, delivered to the Senate the message of the President, transmitting the long expected and much discussed report of the Maine court of inquiry.

As Major Pruden was recognized by the Vice President there was a hush in the chamber, a majority of the spectators expecting that the message and report were to be read to the Senae immediately. Routine business, however, was taken up for a time.

At 12:12 Mr. Morgan (Ala.) rose and demanded the reading of the President's message. Instantly there was a hush in the chamber—a hush so profound that a whisper might have been heard. Vice President Hobart at once laid the message before the Senate and its reading was begun.

The closest attention was given to the reading of the message by every person within hearing. Around the inner semi-circular wall of the chamber many of those entitled to the floor stood. Among these were two score or more of the members of the House of Representatives. As that part of the message summarizing the findings of the court was read people scarcely breathed, so intense was the interest in the document.

At the conclusion of the reading of the message Mr. Davis, (Minn.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, amid a buzz of whispered conversation, arose and requested that the findings of the court of inquiry be read.

In reading the findings the clerks experienced great difficulty, as they had not been placed in typewritten form and were blindly written.

At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Davis moved that the message of the President, the findings of the court of inquiry, and the testimony taken before the court be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered printed. It was so ordered.

Mr. Lodge (Mass.) introduced a resolution that 2,000 additional copies of the message, findings, and testimony be printed for the use of the Senate. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Mason (Ill.) gave notice that he would to-morrow briefly address the Senate upon the President's message. Senator Money then delivered a speech on the Cuban question.

When the announcement of Representative Simpkins's death was received from the House, Mr. Hoar (Mass.) presented the usual resolutions, which were adopted.

On Mr. Hoar's motion the Senate then, at 1:35 P. M., adjourned.

MONEY MAKES HIS SPEECH.

The Mississippi Senator Wants Prompt Action to End Barbarities in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) spoke on the Cuban situation, basing his remarks on what he saw during his recent visit to Cuba, in company with Senators Gallinger and Thurston.

After discussing the situation in Cuba among the reconcentrados as he found it, Mr. Money said that much time had been wasted in efforts to bring about peace on the island through autonomy and through diplomatic agencies.

"Such negotiations are not, perhaps, imbecile," said he, "but their inutility ought to suggest itself to the commonest mind. As long as the yellow flag of Spain salutes the sky over the afflicted island, the Cubans would die to a man rather than accept anything less than independence."

There was only one remedy, Mr. Money said, and that was such action by the United States as would bring the war in Cuba to an end. He thought we should make decisive demands upon Spain for the cessation of hostilities in Cuba. If such action should bring war—let war come.

"Any sort of war is better," said Mr. Money, "than a rotting peace."

In the present condition of this country a tempest was needed to clear the atmosphere, and an honorable war with Spain would be from many points of view a desirable consummation of our present difficulty.

Mr. Money referred briefly to the message of the President and to the Maine disaster, and then declared that it was not becoming in Congress to await the slow processes of diplomacy. He had confidence in the American Congress. He did not desire to offer factious opposition to the Administration's policy, but for one he would not abdicate his right to act for himself and those whom he represented.

"This Government," said he, "will do nothing to tarnish the brilliant lustre of its past. While we do not and shall not ask for the approval of other nations, we will always command their respect. If any power, great or small, should interfere with us, we shall still stand undaunted. I despair of peaceful negotiations, and now have a contempt for them."

MICHIGAN STUDENTS WOULD FIGHT.

Secretary Alger Praises the Young Patriots of the University.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Secretary Alger to-day gave out for publication the following telegrams:

Ann Arbor, Mich., March 26, 1898.
To the Hon. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

The students of the University of Michigan stand by the Administration and tender services in case of war.

STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Washington, D. C., March 28, 1898.
To the Students of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.:

Message sent by you tendering your services to the Government, should we have war, was delivered by me to the President, who greatly appreciates it. I am sure all wish for continued peace, if we can have it with honor; but should we unhappily be plunged into war, it is gratifying to know that creeds, nationality, and party affiliations will all merge in one thought, and that the defense of the Nation's honor and its flag. I am happy to know that among those who are willing to make the sacrifice, if need be, the students of the great university of my State stand among the list of those noble young men who are ready for the call. R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS CAUTIOUS.

Decide to Wait Before Indorsing President McKinley's Policy.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—It is announced this afternoon that the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange will not follow the lead of the Boards of Trade of Boston and Philadelphia in officially indorsing the course of President McKinley in the present crisis, or officially assuring the Executive that its members would stand by him whatever his ultimate action might be.

President Christopher Sharpe refuses to put either of these questions to a vote, though he has been requested to do so. To-day he received a communication from the President of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, stating that that body had pledged itself to stand by the President of the United States, and asking him to obtain a similar pledge from the local Exchange. Preceding this message came one from the executive of the Boston Board of Trade, asking for an indorsement of President McKinley's policy.

Mr. Sharpe replied to both that the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange would defer action.

"The Exchange does not refuse to indorse the President," said President Sharpe. "I do not believe in indorsing a policy before I know what that policy is. As to pledging ourselves to stand by the decision of the President, that would be useless. Every American will do that once the decision is arrived at. It is not time for a body like ours to indorse a policy. That is a matter that Congress should deal with."

Veterans Offer Their Services.

UTICA, N. Y., March 28.—A letter from Department Commander G. A. R. Col. A. D. Shaw to Secretary of War Alger suggested that if necessary the veterans he could put into the field could be used to man all the stations where Federal troops are now placed, so that all regulars could be free for use in case of war. This would not make it necessary to hold regulars at such places as Buffalo, Sacket's Harbor, Plattsburg, &c., as veterans, who might not be able to take the field, could undertake the routine soldiers' police duty. Secretary Alger thanks Col. Shaw for his offer and says that he is very much interested in the suggestions, but hopes the future turn of events may not make it necessary to adopt them.

Chicago Wheat Market Buoyant.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The question of peace or war overshadowed all else on 'Change to-day. Assumptions of a peaceful solution of the Cuban question resulted in sharp recoveries from early declines, and, with the exception of oats, everything closed strong and higher. Wheat advanced ⅞c for July and 1⅛c for May. Corn closed ⅜@½c higher, oats a shade lower, and provisions 2½@12½c higher.

Peace Prayer in the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 28.—Another strong plea for the peaceful settlement of difficulties between this country and Spain was made by the Rev. Charles A. Richmond in his prayer at the opening of the Assembly to-night. He alluded to the tension in National affairs and called for divine guidance and patriotic support for President McKinley in his hour of trial.

IMPATIENCE IN CONGRESS

Members Generally Feel the Time Has Arrived for Intervention and Reckoning with Spain.

PEOPLE WANT NOTHING ELSE

The President's Policy Characterized as Giving Advantage to Spain and Lessening the Chances of the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—It was perfectly evident an hour after the report of the Maine board of inquiry had been received by the Senate and the House that the communication of that report by the President had not created the excitement that had prevailed in anticipation of it, nor created any new excitement in consequence of information contained in the report. There was much more talk in the halls of both houses about the message itself than there was about the findings of the board. It is to speak moderately to say that the general tone of comment on the message was one of disappointment. The vast crowd that had thronged the two houses came prepared to hear something more than a bare recital of facts.

It was a common expression in the halls after the crowd had begun to disperse that we had "apologized to Spain for having our battleship in Havana Harbor."

It was evident that the repeated announcements that the President would send simply a message of transmittal had not been carefully read, or if read, had not been believed.

The talk in the Senate and the House after adjournment made it evident that the members of those bodies were impatient and anxious to have an opportunity to hear at once the message of the President proposing relief to the Cuban people, and the opportunity to speak on the question of Cuban autonomy or independence. The bottled-up desire to bring the Cuban war at once to an end found expression on every side. Members who had been very calm and moderate and disposed to rely upon the judgment of the President to the uttermost declared at once that they would not longer consent to a policy that seemed to be giving advantage to Spain and gradually lessening the chances of the Cubans for independence.

Among the most significant utterances of the day were those of Representative Sayers and Representative Dockery. Gov. Sayers is the ranking Democrat on the Committee on Appropriations, and was Chairman of that committee in the last Democratic Congress. Mr. Dockery is next in rank on the committee, and is high in the councils of the Democratic Party.

"I will not vote for an appropriation," said Representative Sayers, "to furnish food for the suffering Cubans unless it be accompanied by armed intervention. Conditions, in my judgment, are such that no such appropriation should be made by Congress unless accompanied by intervention, in order to put an end to the strife. Unless this be done the practical effect of any such contribution by our Government to feed Spanish subjects would be so much substantial aid to the Spanish Government.

"Spain could well afford to let the United States support her starving noncombatants while her soldiers were fighting the revolutionists who were in arms against her authority. This, in my opinion, is the true situation, and the Administration should face it and deal with it accordingly."

Mr. Dockery said:

"I have not read the findings of the court of inquiry or the accompanying evidence, and therefore my opinion is based solely upon the President's message. I confess to a deep sense of disappointment at its tenor. Doubtless the language of diplomacy calls for respectful phrases; but the facts already known to the country in relation to the Maine do not, it seems to me, warrant any departure from a strict and simple recital, devoid of coloring either way. I do not know the contemplated policy of the Administration; but it may as well be understood now as later that the people of the United States will disapprove of any attempted settlement of the Cuban question involving the payment or guarantee of bonds or leaving the Spanish flag floating on the island, or any action resulting in the feeding of Cuban noncombatants while the Spanish Government is fighting the insurgents in the field.

"An appropriation for relief to the starving Cubans will be a very proper accompaniment of armed intervention."

Other members of the House talked as follows:

Mr. Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa.)—The report shows that the explosion was the result of a well-planned conspiracy involving many persons expert in the use of infernal weapons and having access to the military stores of the Havana Government. It was an act of barbarism, and if it were not overshadowed by the larger national duty in respect to Cuba would lead at once to a declaration of war. As the whole case now stands, our duty to end the misery in Cuba by whatever means are necessary is plain. I hope that there will be no hesitation and little delay.

Mr. Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee—There is no question now that the Maine was blown up by a Spanish mine, that the ship was anchored over a mine placed there by the Spanish, and the control exercised over the Spanish officers by its Government is all the control which any Government could have. I favor immediate intervention in Cuba by this country.

Mr. Curtis, (Rep., Kan.)—The message does not go as far as I expected. It is very conservative, the findings of the court are not as complete as I had hoped. I think the time has come to recognize the independence of Cuba, to notify Spain that its inhuman policy must cease at once, or this Government will intervene.

Mr. Babcock, (Rep., Wis.,) Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee—The President has treated the matter with great forbearance, and has been very conservative in his action

Mr. Warner, (Rep., Ohio)—The report settles the question beyond cavil that the Maine was blown up by a mine in Spanish waters. The time for talking on our part has passed. We should now act.

Representative Foss, (Rep., Ill.,) a member of the Naval Affairs Committee—The report fails to fix the responsibility, but it will be difficult to make the American people believe that Spain did not have something to do with it.

Mr. Quigg, (Rep., N. Y.,) a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee—The facts disclosed in the message are those, and only those, which have been anticipated, and their effect on public feeling is naturally discounted. The President states them clearly and defines a course which becomes the Chief Magistrate of a sober right intending, self-confident people. He is acting with absolute good judgment and I, as one Representative, purpose to sustain him. War is hideous and should be resorted to only when no other course is possible in justice and self-respect.

Mr. Livingstone, (Dem., Ga.)—The message reads like an apology.

Mr. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.)—The message is thoroughly non-committal and does not acquaint Congress with the policy of the Administration. I judge that we are expected to do nothing until Spain is heard.

Mr. Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) a member of the Naval Committee—In my opinion the blowing up of the Maine ought to be considered one of the main factors in the case against Spain. I have no comment to make. The American people will make their own comment and make it so loud that even the deaf will hear them.

Charles A. Russell, (Rep., Conn.,) a member of the Ways and Means Committee—The findings of the board of inquiry will further convince Congress and the country that the destruction of the Maine was an incident to a state of affairs in Cuba for which Spain is responsible, and for which the United States in proper time and with full force will hold Spain accountable. Congress and the country ought to receive this message of the President and the report as the forerunner of some decisive action, delayed for only two reasons—First, to exhaust every effort to preserve peace with honor to ourselves and justice to Cuba, and, second, to prepare most effectively for war.

Mr. Hartman, (Silver Rep., Mont.)—The message simply confirms what every one knows, that the President, in his every act, is responsive to the wishes of the Spanish bondholders and the so-called business interests of the country, which being interpreted means the moneyed interests and gold gamblers of the world. If the people of the United States will only keep in mind this supreme power as controlling the destinies of both Spain and the United States there will be no fear of war.

Representative McCleary, (Rep., Minn.)—The report is not full enough to warrant one in stating a final opinion. It does not attempt to locate the responsibility, but it seems to rest on Spain. She should in this case promptly disavow her responsibility, express her determination to find and punish those responsible, and express her anxiety to make such reparation as is possible. If she does not do so, I trust that the case will be so dealt with that she and all the world may know that such horrible crimes cannot be committed with impunity.

Mr. Landis, (Rep., Ind.) "I am in favor of ordering Spain out of the Western Hemisphere, and if she does not go I am in favor of putting her out. The people demand action. They indorse the President's course to date, and think the time has now come for business."

Mr. Maguire, (Dem., Cal.) "The evident purpose of the President's message is to relegate the Maine incident to a subordinate place and to diplomatic adjustment."

Thomas M. Jett of Illinois: "Intervention is wanted by the people, and nothing short of it will be satisfactory to them."

Mr. Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio:) "I believe in holding Spain strictly accountable for the loss of our vessel and the murder of our men. The former she can settle in money, but the only recompense she can make for the latter is immediate cessation of her barbarous warfare in Cuba and the recognition of the independence of the island. I feel that the time has come for intervention, even if that means immediate war."

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.)—I think the next step should be armed intervention. The death of 420,000 people under the military order of Spain calls for prompt and aggressive action.

Mr. Cooper (Dem., Texas)—I think the proposition to feed the Cubans weak and ineffective if not wrong in principle. We cannot afford to accept blood money for dead patriotic sailors."

Mr. Berry, (Dem., Ky.,) a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee—The massage gives no advice or any conclusions except those of the Naval Board. I am more impressed than ever that some one closely allied to the Spanish Government exploded the mine which destroyed the Maine and sacrificed the lives of our brave sailors.

Neither Speaker Reed, Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, nor Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader of the House, would make any comment on the message.

WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

In Accord, Ready for Business, and Chafing Under the Administration's Policy of Delay.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Navy and War Departments are chafing under the delay policy that the Administration is pursuing. Officials in both repeatedly say that the time has passed for uncertainty and that something positive ought to be done at once. Preparation, it is said, is as complete now as it will be within the next two months. Both departments have been working with the idea in view that war would either be in progress or declared off before this time, and everything was done that could be done in preparing for immediate hostilities.

If war does not folow soon, the departments will begin planning for remote possibilities and making ready more elaborate supplies and mobilizing heavier forces than have yet been thought necessary.

The opinion has prevailed that if war should be declared it would call for a short, sharp, and decisive campaign by sea and land, and preparations have been hurried forward with such a campaign in view. Now that rumors are floating from the White House that peace seems assured for a short time at least, they have settled down into the more serious work of arranging for campaigns and operations on a far larger scale.

Think War Should Come at Once.

The war sentiment has by no means abated in any of the departments, especially those of State, Navy, and War. Officials openly discuss the situation, and say that they feel that war is inevitable, and that it should come at once, if at all. A prominent official said to-day:

"I would rather see an ultimatum at this time than anything else. We have had a great deal of talk of ultimata, and I think the time has about arrived for sending one to Spain, or receiving one from her."

Another remarked, in referring to the President's message to Congress to-day, that the United States is fully prepared for war with Spain.

"To do anything more now," he said, "would look as if John L. Sullivan were training to fight me."

This was in allusion to his slightness of stature, as he is very thin, although he has seen plenty of rough service in the West.

Everywhere all talk of the "armistice" is met with a sneer and a suggestion that it would only mean six months more of starvation in Cuba and of preparation for war in the United States. In the meanwhile, it is said, business would be far more demoralized and injured than it would be by actual war. The near approach of the wet season in Cuba adds fire to the impatience of these officers.

An important conference is being held to-day between the War and Navy Departments with the view to their being able to operate in entire harmony in the event of war. There have been many reports that the army officers had refused to let the navy officers know where mines and torpedoes have been placed in the various harbors and along the coast. A Navy Department official to-day declared these reports to be "fakes," and said that the department has seen to it that the location of every mine, torpedo, disappearing gun, and coast mortar has been made known to the officers of the Navy.

Will Co-operate to Fullest Extent.

The War Department and the Navy Department are determined to co-operate to the fullest extent in all preparations for war, and whatever is done by one will be known to the other, if such knowledge is necessary for the proper conduct of contemplated or probable movements.

To insure the fullest mutual understanding between the two, Col. Wagner, Assistant Adjutant General, and Capt. Barker of the Oregon, and a member of the War Board, are conferring daily about the plans of the two departments. Usually the operations of the two are quite distinct and sharply enough defined; but in other cases where war would have to be carried on by sea and land, and where each arm of the service would have to support the other in Cuba or along the coast of this country, the fullest measure of success would be impossible without the fullest information concerning the plans and preparations made by each other.

If an army of occupation were sent to Cuba or Puerto Rico, it would probably be accompanied along the coast by a strong squadron. The same would be true of an army of defense along other shores, should a Spanish attack be made, and the army and navy would act in concert.

There was an apparent lull in preparations in the two departments to-day owing not only to the fact already mentioned that each has done about all it can do at present, but also because the President's message has practically called a halt to any feverish haste in preparing for contingencies. The vessels of the navy have been assigned to the several stations, and are moving into place to form squadrons at Key West, Hampton Roads, and Port Royal. All available ships have been disposed of, and all that is necessary is for them to proceed to their destination and wait further orders.

The Captains and Commodores are departing, the shouting and the tumult are dying away, and there is not much for the Navy Department to do but to look around for more ships in the European markets and put boilers and coats of paint on the monitors at League Island. This latter, it does not seem inclined to do, despite the urging of Engineer in Chief Melville and Chief Constructor Hichborn, who are very anxious to get the fighting machines into condition to give a good account of themselves. Secretary Long thinks that this is a matter that can wait, and he has decided to let the monitors take their turn at the docks for repairs.

War Department Equally Quiet.

The War Department is equally quiet. The army has been re-divisioned and assigned to its several headquarters, whence it is watching and waiting for further developments. The Secretary of War is confining himself to the transfers of privates to-day, all the officers having been looked after.

It is not probable that either this department or the Navy Department will take any very decisive steps until the report of the board of inquiry comes out of the Committees on Foreign Affairs. There is a general feeling in the departments and among army and navy men that the report has been shelved for a time at least; although they hope that the consular reports of the conditions of the Cubans may stir Congress so deeply that it may demand the immediate consideration of the matter.

Chicago Ministers for Intervention.

CHICAGO, March 28.—At the regular meetings of the Methodist and Congregational ministers of Chicago, resolutions were adopted favoring immediate intervention in behalf of the starving Cubans, and favoring the use of force if necessary in supplying them with food. The President's course in the matter was heartily commended at each meeting.

THE MAINE INQUIRY REPORT

Battleship Was Blown Up by a Submarine Mine Placed Near Her Keel.

THAT EXPLODED MAGAZINES

Catastrophe Not Due to Fault or Negligence of Officers or Men—No Conclusions Stated to Show Who Was Guilty.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following is the full text of the report of the court of inquiry:

UNITED STATES SHIP IOWA,
FIRST RATE.
Key West, Fla.,
Monday, March 21, 1898.

After full and mature consideration of all the testimony before it, the court finds as follows:

First—That the United States battleship Maine arrived in the Harbor of Havana, Cuba, on the twenty-fifth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and was taken to Buoy No. 4, in from five and a half to six fathoms of water, by the regular Government pilot.

The United States Consul General at Havana had notified the authorities at that place, the previous evening, of the intended arrival of the Maine.

Second—The state of discipline on board the Maine was excellent, and all orders and regulations in regard to the care and safety of the ship were strictly carried out.

All ammunition was stowed in accordance with prescribed instructions, and proper care was taken whenever ammunition was handled.

Nothing was stowed in any of the magazines or shell rooms which was not permitted to be stowed there.

The magazines and shell rooms were always locked after having been opened and after the destruction of the Maine the keys were found in their proper place, in the Captain's cabin, everything having been reported secure that evening at 8 P. M.

The temperature of the magazines and shell rooms was taken daily and reported. The only magazine which had an undue amount of heat was the after ten-inch magazine, and that did not explode at the time the Maine was destroyed.

Torpedo Warheads Did Not Explode.

The torpedo warheads were all stowed in the after part of the ship under the ward room, and neither caused nor participated in the destruction of the Maine.

The dry guncotton primers and detonators were stowed in the cabin aft, and remote from the scene of the explosion. Waste was carefully looked after on the Maine to obviate danger. Special orders in regard to this had been given by the commanding officer.

Varnishes, driers, alcohol, and other combustibles of this nature were stowed on or above the main deck and could not have had anything to do with the destruction of the Maine.

The medical stores were stored aft under the ward room and remote from the scene of the explosion.

No dangerous stores of any kind were stowed below in any of the other storerooms.

The coal bunkers were inspected daily. Of those bunkers adjacent to the forward magazine and shell rooms, four were empty, namely: B 3, B 4, B 5, B 6. A 15 had been in use that day, and A 16 was full of New River coal. This coal had been carefully inspected before receiving it on board. The bunker in which it was stowed was accessible on three sides at all times, and the fourth side at this time, on account of bunkers B 4 and B 6 being empty. This bunker, A 16, had been inspected that day by the engineer officer on duty.

The fire alarms in the bunkers were in working order, and there had never been a case of spontaneous combustion of coal on board the Maine.

The two after boilers of the ship were in use at the time of the disaster, but for auxiliary purposes only, with a comparatively low pressure of steam, and being tended by a reliable watch. These boilers could not have caused the explosion of the ship. The four forward boilers have since been found by the divers and are in a fair condition.

On the night of the destruction of the Maine everything had been reported secure for the night at 8 P. M. by reliable persons through the proper authorities to the commanding officer. At the time the Maine was destroyed the ship was quiet, and therefore least liable to accident, caused by movements from those on board.

The Explosions.

3. The destruction of the Maine occurred at 9:40 P. M., on the 15th day of February, 1898, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, she being at the time moored to the same buoy to which she had been taken upon her arrival.

There were two explosions of a distinctly different character, with a very short but distinct interval between them, and the forward part of the ship was lifted to a marked degree at the time of the first explosion. The first explosion was more in the nature of a report, like that of a gun, while the second explosion was more open, prolonged, and of greater volume. This second explosion was, in the opinion of the court, caused by a partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine. The evidence bearing upon this, being principally obtained from divers, did not enable the court to form a definite conclusion as to the condition of the wreck, although it was established that the after part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the destruction of the forward part.

The Condition of the Wreck.

The following facts in regard to the forward part of the ship are, however, established by the testimony: That portion of the port side of the protective deck which extends from about Frame 50 to about Frame 41 was blown up aft and over to port. The main deck from about Frame 30 to about Frame 41 was blown up aft and slightly over to starboard, folding the forward part of the middle structure over and on top of the after part.

This was, in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

5. At Frame 17 the outer shell of the warship from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel when in its normal position has been braced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water; therefore about thirty-four feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured. The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V-shape, the after wing of which, about 15 feet broad and 30 feet in length, (from Frame 17 to Frame 25,) is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

The Keel Broken in Two.

At Frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plating. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water and about thirty feet above its normal position.

In the opinion of the court, this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about Frame 18 and somewhere on the port side of the ship.

6. The court finds that the loss of the Maine on the occasion named was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew of said vessel.

7. In the opinion of the court, the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines.

8. The court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

W. T. SAMPSON, Captain, United States Navy, President.
A. MARIX, Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy, Judge Advocate.

The court having finished the inquiry it was ordered to make, adjourned at 11 A. M., to await the action of the convening authority.

W. T. SAMPSON, Captain, United States Navy, President.
A. MARIX, Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy, Judge Advocate.

United States Flagship NEW YORK.
March 22, 1898. Off Key West, Fla.

The proceedings and findings of the court of inquiry in the above case are approved.

M. SICARD, Rear Admiral, Commander in Chief of the United States naval force on the North Atlantic station.

MR. McCALL ON THE PRESIDENT

Obligations That Would Be Forced Upon the United States in Case of Intervention.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, who came to Washington yesterday, and who has had consultations with Vice President Hobart, Speaker Reed, and Attorney General Griggs since his arrival, this morning received an invitation from the President to call upon him at the White House. Mr. McCall arrived at the White House immediately after the Cabinet meeting.

After a very cordial reception by the President, and upon the suggestion of the latter, the two gentlemen went out into the grounds in the rear of the Executive Mansion and walked for an hour, engaged in conversation the entire time.

The President was anxious to learn from Mr. McCall the feeling he had noted in an extensive tour of the country and to obtain his advice as to the contemplated programme of the Administration.

"I found the President very sincere in his determination to avoid war," said Mr. McCall, "if it can be averted without sacrifice of National honor. He has plenty of backbone, and he is as ready to adopt heroic measures as the most pronounced of jingoes, if it becomes necessary to resort to force; but he is so averse to plunging the Nation into a war, with the horrors of which he has been acquainted, that he will not neglect any opportunity to avert such a disaster.

"The President undoubtedly has a plan, and much of it will be made known in his relief message to be sent in to-morrow. There is no doubt that a part of that message will depend upon the receipt of a message from Spain, conveying a definite offer of liberal autonomy for Cuba. I do not believe the President is prepared to pronounce for Cuban independence. To make such a declaration would not make Cuba independent unless we contributed aid to secure that independence. Nor do I believe that the President is prepared to employ the power of the United States to force upon Cuba a plan of settlement objectionable to the advocates of independence.

"The President is looking at the question from many points. He is profoundly in sympathy with the objects of the struggling patriots, but he is constantly brought to consider what shall be done if intervention should be resolved upon and Spain should be compelled to withdraw from its colony, exposing the Spanish residents to lawless and resentful Cubans. To him, as many other very patriotic Americans, it looks as if intervention would impose upon the United States duties so serious and so difficult that annexation would be the imperative step next to intervention.

"Indeed, it may be safe to say that unless Cuba will accept a plan of liberal autonomy, under the guarantee of the United States, its ultimate condition will be annexation."

INFANTRY MOVEMENTS ORDERED.

Gen. Miles Issues an Order Which May Have a Bearing on War.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Major Gen. Miles issued an order to-day transferring the headquarters and six companies of the Eleventh Infantry, now in the Department of Colorado, to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and also directing the commanding General of the Department of the Colorado to order the headquarters, staff, and band of the Fifteenth Infantry, from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and one company of the Fifteenth Infantry from Foray Bayard to Fort Apache, Arizona.

Orders were also issued discontinuing the post at Whipple Barracks. Although they do not seem to do so, these orders may have a bearing on the proposed reported concentration of troops for use in a possible emergency.

WAR CONFERENCE AT ALBANY.

Talk That Gov. Black Will Follow the Precedent of 1861 and Recommend an Appropriation.

ALBANY, March 28.—The possibility of extraordinary action by the State authorities in preparation for war is suggested by the action of some high officials who have been busied to-day looking up the records of what the State did when the civil war began.

There is no direct evidence that this is the result of more specific information concerning the imminence of hostilities than the public is in possession of, but there are good grounds for the statement that the Governor and his advisers are seriously considering the question of what shall be done if the emergency arises.

Investigation of the State records of 1861 shows that the Legislature was in session when Fort Sumter was fired on, and that two days after that event, on April 15, it passed a bill appropriating $3,000,000 to equip 30,000 State troops, and levied a tax of $2,000,000 for the purpose.

On April 17 another bill, appropriating $500,000 for arms for the troops, was passed, making the total war appropriation inside of three days $3,500,000.

It is related by men who were in the legislative service at the time that Gov. Morgan, who was in the Executive chair, and who was a very wealthy man, put his own name and credit behind the loan, and thereby made it immediately available.

This investigation of the precedents of 1861 is believed to shadow forth a conviction on the part of Gov. Black that he may be called on to face a similar emergency. It was actually rumored to-night that the Governor had in preparation a special message, to be sent to the Legislature, appropriating $1,000,000 for the use of the National Guard.

This is officially denied, but in spite of the denials there is a disposition among the legislators to regard such a message as not unlikely. If sent before the adjournment of the present session, it will have to come to-morrow or Wednesday, as the end will come at noon on Thursday.

The air of the Capitol is surcharged with expectancy and nobody would be surprised should such a message come at any moment. The Governor is anxious to avoid an extra session, and those who place credence in the reports flying about to-night look for him to take prompt action, so as to place the State in shape for the emergency if it comes without having to reconvene the Legislature for the purpose.

AN ENGLISH EX-CAPTAIN'S OFFER.

Places Himself at the Disposal of the Government in Case of War.

RAMSEYS, N. J., March 28.—Capt. Hugh Johnson, formerly of the English Army, but now a resident of this place, has written Secretary of War Alger the following letter:

Ramseys, N. J., March 27, 1898.

Sir: In the event of hostilities between the United States of America and Spain, I have the honor to offer my services to the Government. I served for ten years in the British Army, in the King's School Regiment, and resigned my commission two years ago. I obtained from the School of Musketry at Hythe a first-class certificate qualifying me to impart instruction in musketry and in the use of the Maxim and Nordenfeldt guns. I went through a course in the Mounted Infantry Regiment in England, and in 1890 in Burmah I trained and organized the Mounted Infantry of the Border Regiment and the Nineteenth Infantry. In command of the former I was employed in the suppression and capture of Dawita.

To the best of my belief there is no mounted infantry in the United States Army, and I venture to suggest that such a force would be found to be extremely effective against the guerrilla style of fighting usually adopted by Spain. My age is thirty-one, and I am in excellent physical training.

Trusting that you will give my offer your favorable consideration, I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

HUG

MAINE WRECK EVIDENCE

The Ship Destroyed by a Mine in the Water a Little Distance Away.

THE EXPERTS ALL THINK AND TESTIFY ONE WAY.

One Witness Unknown Seeks to Implicate Spanish Officers and Citizens.

No Change in Anchorage, and No Accusations Made in the Finding of the Court.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The immense mass of testimony taken by the Maine court of inquiry was taken on eighteen different days, the fourteenth day, however, being devoted to viewing the wreck. Every witness who was known to have any information was called to give testimony. The story of the destruction of the vessel is told not graphically, but in a manner which gives all the obtainable facts. No technical detail is omitted. Every movement and incident connected with the Maine from the time she left Key West until the last diver examined the wreck slowly sinking in the mud of Havana Harbor is given.

Capt. Sigsbee with elaborate care and in minute detail gives an account of the management of the ship, how she was handled, what was done from day to day on board, how she sailed into Havana, her anchorage, and what he knew about it, and, in fact, every point upon which the Government and the country desires to be informed. Nothing in his testimony shows that the anchorage was changed, or that it was considered dangerous by any one.

Testimony of equal interest and importance is given by Ensign Powelson, who had charge of the divers, and knew from day to day what these divers found. This officer was minutely informed as to the construction of the Maine and everything about her. His testimony was to a certain extent technical, bearing upon the construction of the ship, her plates, &c., but it was from these plates and this technical knowledge that he was able to declare that the explosion took place from the outside and to demonstrate scientifically and mathematically the reasons for his conclusions, which are:

That the Maine was lifted, a huge hole was torn in her bottom by a mine of tremendous strength sprung beneath her in the water at some little distance from her, and that she was literally broken in two;

That her broken bow is thrown to starboard and lies with its forepart down and its afterpart, the point of fracture, elevated;

That one magazine, at least, in the ship was exploded by the explosion from without.

The divers, Morgan, Olsen, and Smith, all contributed important evidence. They testified that the plates were bent inward on the bottom port side and outward on the starboard side, and curled upward above the great hole in the hull.

The story of the explosion, as seen upon and from outside the ship, is told by several witnesses.

Nothing in the testimony fixes responsibility; no conspiracy is apparent; no knowledge of the planting of a mine is shown. Capt. Sigsbee states that a somewhat bitter feeling existed against the American ships and Americans generally, and a witness whose name is suppressed tells of overhearing a conversation among Spanish officers and a citizen indicating a foreknowledge of the destruction of the Maine by intention to blow her up. An official of the American Consulate tells of information received anonymously tending to show that a conspiracy existed. But nothing is definitely stated which fixes any responsibility.

CAPT. SIGSBEE'S EVIDENCE.

Order and Discipline Perfect—The Explosion Described.

Capt. Sigsbee, in testifying before the court of inquiry, which convened in the Harbor of Havana Monday, Feb. 21, said that he assumed command of the Maine on April 10, 1897, and that his ship arrived in the Harbor of Havana the last time Jan. 24, 1898. The authorities at Havana knew of the Maine's coming, Consul General Lee having informed the authorities, according to official custom. After an official pilot, sent by the Captain of the Port of Havana, had been sent to the Maine, the ship was berthed in the man-of-war anchorage off the Machina, or the Shears, and, according to his understanding, had one of the regular buoys of the place.

He then stated that he had been in Havana in 1872, and again in 1878. He could not state whether the Maine was placed in the usual berth for men-of-war, but said that he had heard remarks since the explosion, using Capt. Stevens, temporarily in command of the Ward Line steamer City of Washington, as authority, that Capt. Stevens had never known in all his experience, which covered visits to Havana for five or six years, a man-of-war to be anchored at that buoy; that he had rarely known merchant vessels to be anchored there, and that it was the least used buoy in the harbor.

Where the Other Vessels Lay.

In describing the surroundings when first moored to his buoy, Capt. Sigsbee said that the Spanish man-of-war Alfonso XII. was moored in position now occupied by the Fern, about 250 yards to the northward and westward of the Maine. The German ship Gniesenau was anchored at the berth now occupied by the Spanish man-of-war Begaspe, which is some 400 yards due north from the Maine. He then located the German man-of-war Charlotte, which came into the harbor a day or two later, which was anchored to the southward of the Maine's berth about 400 or 500 yards.

In describing the surroundings at the time of the explosion Capt. Sigsbee said that the night was calm and still. The Alfonso XII. was at the same berth. The small Spanish dispatch boat Segaspe had come out the day before and taken the berth occupied by the German man-of-war, the Gniesenau, which had left. The steamer City of Washington was anchored about 200 yards to the south and east of the Maine's stern, slightly on the port quarter.

The Maine coaled at Key West, taking on about 150 tons, the coal being regularly inspected and taken from the Government coal pile. This coal was placed generally in the forward bunkers. No report was received from the chief engineer that any coal had been too long in the bunkers and that the fire alarms in the bunkers were sentitive.

Regarding the regulations regarding inflammables and paints on board, Capt. Sigsbee testified that the regulations were strictly carried out in regard to stowage and that the waste also was subject to the same careful disposition. As to the situation of the paint room, he fixed it as in the "eyes of the ship," just below the berth deck, the extreme forward compartment. As for the disposition of inflammables they were stowed in chests according to regulations, and when inflammables were in excess of chest capacity they were allowed to be kept in the bath room of the Admiral's cabin. Regarding the electric plant of the Maine, Capt. Sigsbee stated that there was no serious grounding nor sudden flaring up of the lights before the explosion, but a sudden and total eclipse.

Temperature in the Magazines.

As for regulations affecting the taking of temperature of the magazines and so on there were no regulations other than those usually required by the department. He examined the temperature himself and conversed with the ordnance officer as to the various temperatures and the contents of the magazines, and according to the opinion of this officer, as well as his own, the temperatures were never at the danger point.

"I do not think there was any laxity in this direction," said the Captain in reply to a question of Judge Advocate Marix.

He had no recollection of any work going on in the magazine or shell rooms on the day of the explosion. The keys were called for in the usual way on the day in question and were properly returned. At the time of the disaster the two after boilers in the after fireroom were in use, because the hydraulic system was somewhat leaky.

Speaking generally of his relations with the Spanish authorities, Capt. Sigsbee said that with the officials they were outwardly cordial. The members of the Autonomistic Council of the Government, however, seemed to have brought to the attention of the Navy Department the fact that he did not visit them, and that fact brought some embarrassment to the Government at Washington. He took the ground to the department that it was unknown etiquette to call on the civil members of the Colonial Government other than the Governor. Without waiting for an order, however, Capt. Sigsbee made a visit afterward, and was pleasantly received, and his visit was promptly returned by certain members of the Council. Later a party of ladies and gentlemen called, and the President of the Council made a speech which Capt. Sigsbee could not understand, but which was interpreted to him briefly, to which he replied.

"My reply," said Capt. Sigsbee, "was afterward printed in at least two papers in Havana, but the terms made me favor Autonomistic government in the island. I am informed that the Autonomistic Government in Havana is unpopular among a large class of Spanish and Cuban residents. I have no means of knowing whether my apparent interference in the political concerns of the island had any relation to the destruction of the Maine."

When asked whether there was any demonstration of animostity by people afloat, Capt. Sigsbee said that there was never on shore, as he was informed, but there was afloat. He then related that on the first Sunday after the Maine's arrival a ferryboat, crowded densely with people, civil and military, returning from a bull fight in Regla, passed the Maine, and about forty people on board indulged in yells, whistles, and derisive calls.

Took Unusual Precautions.

During the stay in Havana Harbor Capt. Sigsbee said he took more than ordinary precautions for the protection of the Maine by placing sentries on the forecastle and poop, Quartermaster and signal boys on the bridge and on the poop. A Corporal of the Guard was especially instructed to look out for the port gangway, and the officer of the deck and Quartermaster were especially instructed to look out for the starboard gangway. A quarter watch was kept on deck all night. Sentries' cartridge boxes were filled, their arms were kept loaded, a number of rounds of rapid-fire ammunition was kept in the pilot house, and in the Captain's spare pantry under the after superstructure were kept additional charges of shell close at hand for the second battery. Steam was kept up on two boilers instead of one, and positive instructions were given to watch carefully all the hydraulic gear and report defects. He said he had given orders to the master at arms and the Orderly Sergeant to keep a careful eye on everybody that came on board, and to carefully observe any packages that might be held on the supposition that dynamite or other high explosive might be employed, and afterward to inspect the route these people had taken, and never lose sight of the importance of the order. He said that very few people visited the ship, Lieut. Commander Wainwright being rather severe on desultory visitors. There were only two visits of Spanish military officers. Once a party of five or six Spanish officers came on board, but they were constrained and not desirous of accepting much courtesy. This visit was during the absence of the Captain. He said he made every effort to have the Spanish officers visit the ship to show good will, according to the spirit of the Maine's visit to Havana, but with the exceptions stated, no military officer of Spain visited the ship socially.

Capt. Sigsbee then went into details regarding the precautions in force, especially in relation to quarter watches, which he said had never been rescinded. One of the cutters was in the water at the time of the accident, and one of the steam launches, the first, was riding at the starboard boom. The Captain said that the night was quiet and warm, and that he remembered hearing distinctly the echoes of the bugle at tattoo, which were very pleasant. Stars were out, the sky, however, being overcast. The Maine at the time of the explosion was heading approximately northwest, pointing toward the Shears. He was writing at his port cabin table at the time of the explosion and was dressed.

Description of the Crash.

He then went into a description of his experience when he felt the crash. He characterized it as a bursting, rending, and crashing sound, or roar, of immense volume, largely metallic in its character. It was succeeded by a metallic sound, probably of falling débris, a trembling and lurching motion of the vessel, then an impression of subsidence, attended by an eclipse of electric lights and intense darkness within the cabin. He knew immediately that the Maine had been blown up, and that she was sinking. He hurried to the starboard cabin ports, but changed his course to the passage leading to the superstructure. Then he detailed the manner of meeting Private Anthony, which is much the same as has been publishe... Lieut. Commander Wainwright was on deck when Capt. Sigsbee emerged from the passageway, and turning to the orderly he asked for the time, which was given as 9:40 P. M. Sentries were ordered placed about the ship and the forward magazine flooded if practicable. He called for perfect silence. The surviving officers were about him at the time on the poop. He was informed that both forward and after magazines were under water. Then came faint cries, and he saw dimly white floating bodies in the water. Boats were at once ordered lowered, but only two were found available—the gig and whaleboat. They were lowered and manned by officers and men, and by the Captain's direction they left the ship and assisted in saving the wounded, jointly with other boats that had arrived on the scene. Fire amidships by this time was burning fiercely, and the spare ammunition in the pilot house was exploding in detail.

Wainwright's Whispered Warning.

At this time Lieut. Commander Wainwright whispered to the Captain that he thought the ten-inch magazine forward had been thrown up into the burning mass, and might explode in time. Everybody was then directed to get into the boats over the stern, which was done, the Captain getting in the gig, and he then proceeded to the City of Washington, where he found the wounded in the dining saloon being carefully attended by the officers and crew of the vessel. He then went on deck and observed the wreck for a few minutes, and gave directions to have a muster taken on board the City of Washington and other vessels and sat in the Captain's cabin and dictated a telegram to the Navy Department.

Various Spanish officials came on board, Capt. Sigsbee testified, and expressed sympathy and sorrow for the accident. The representatives of Gen. Blanco and of the Admiral of the station were among the Spanish officials who tendered their respects. About eighty-four or eighty-five men were found that night who survived.

By the time Capt. Sigsbee reached the quarterdeck it was his impression that an overwhelming explosion had occurred. When he came from the cabin he was practically blinded for a few seconds. His only thought was for the vessel, and he took no note of the phenomena of the explosion. In reply to the direct question whether any of the magazines or shellrooms were blown up, the Captain said it was extremely difficult to come to any conclusion.

The Centre of the Explosion.

The centre of the explosion was beneath and a little forward of the conning tower on the port side. In the region of the centre axis of the explosion was the six-inch reserve magazine, which contained very little powder, about 300 pounds. The ten-inch magazine was in the same general region, but on the starboard side. Over the ten-inch magazine, in the loading room of the turret and in the adjoining passage, a number of ten-inch shells were permanently placed. According to Capt. Sigsbee, it would be difficult to conceive that the explosion involved the ten-inch magazine and that no reports showed that any ten-inch shells were hurled into the air because of the explosion. The Captain went into details as to the location of the small-arms ammunition. He said that he did not believe that the forward six-inch magazine blew up. The location of the guncotton was aft under the cabin. The guncotton primers and the detonators were always kept in the cabin. He said that he had examined the wreck himself, and had conversed with other officers and men, but as the Spanish authorities were very much averse to an investigation except officially on the grounds as stated by the Spanish Admiral, that the honor of Spain was involved, he forbore to examine the submarine portion of the wreck for the cause of the explosion until the day the court convened. He said the discipline of the ship was excellent. The marine guard was in excellent condition. The reports of the medical department show that about one man and a quarter per day were on the sick list during the past year. In the engineer's department the vessel was always ready and always responsive. He paid a tribute to the crew and said that a quieter, better-natured lot of men he had never known on board any vessel in which he had served. He had no fault to find with the behavior of any officer or man at the time of the disaster, and considered their conduct admirable.

On his examination by the court, Capt. Sigsbee said that the highest temperature he could remember was 112, but that was in the after magazine, the temperatures in the forward magazines being considerably lower. There was no loose powder kept in the magazine. All the coal bunkers were ventilated through air tubes examined weekly by the chief engineer, and were connected electrically with the annunciator near his cabin door. The forward coal bunker on the port side was full. The forward coal bunker on the starboard side was half full, and it was in use at the time of the explosion.

This ended the first day of Capt. Sigsbee's examination. On the second day he was examined in detail as to the ammunition on board the Maine. He said that there were no high explosives, gun cotton, detonators, or other material in magazines or shell room, which the regulations prohibit. He testified that no war heads had been placed on torpedoes since he had command of the ship.

On the third day, being again recalled, he said that he had detailed Lieut. Commander Wainwright, Lieut. Holman, and Chief Engineer Howell, all of the Maine, to obtain information in regard to any outsiders who may have seen the explosion.

Capt. Sigsbee also gave as his opinion that if coal bunker A16 had been so hot as to be dangerous to the six-inch reserve magazine this condition would have been shown on three sides where the bunker was exposed, and that men constantly passing to and fro by it would have necessarily noticed any undue heat.

POWELSON'S MATHEMATICS.

Show the Ship's Distortion and Whence the Force Came.

Ensign W. V. N. Powelson was called the third day of the court. He testified that he had been present on the Maine every day from the arrival of the Fern, and during a great deal of the diving. The forward part of the ship forward of the after smokestack, he said, had been to all appearances completely destroyed. The conning tower lay in a position opposite the door leading to the superstructure aft and to starboard, inclined at about 110 degrees to the vertical with the top of the conning tower inboard.

Continuing, he described with close detail the condition under the main deck on the port side. The fixtures were completely wrecked, while fixtures in corresponding position on the starboard side were in some cases almost intact. The port bulkhead between the main and berth decks at the conning tower support had been blown aft on both sides, but a great deal more on the port than the starboard side. The fire room hatch immediately abaft of the conning tower had been blown in three directions, aft, to starboard, and to port. The protective deck under the conning tower supports was bent in two directions, the plates on the port side being bent up and on the starboard side bent down. Speaking with reference to their original positions, the beam supporting the protective deck a few inches abaft of the armored tube, to port of the midship line, was bent up to starboard of the midship line. Just forward of the conning tower underneath the main deck two beams met at right angles; one beam was broken and pushed from port to starboard. A grating was found on the poop awning just forward of the after searchlight.

Position of Broken Plating.

A piece of the side plating just abaft of the starboard turret was visible. This plate was bent outward and then the forward end bent upward and folded backward upon itself.

"This plate," he said, "was sheared from the rest of the plating below the water line. This plating below the water line has been pushed out to starboard."

The unarmored gratings of the engine room hatch were blown off. A compensation strainer was picked up from the bottom on the starboard quarter, at a point about opposite the poop capstan, and about seventy feet from it. The Chief Engineer throught the strainer was from the firemen's washroom. It was not a strainer in the ship's side.

Near the piece of outside plating to which witness referred above he said there were pieces of red-shellaced planks. On these planks was bolted a composition track two inches wide and an inch thick.

Ensign Powelson then asked if the court meant for him to say anything about what the divers reported, or just what he saw. The Judge Advocate replied that he would like to have him state any important discoveries which might lead the court to draw some conclusion as to the cause, and if a diver gave such information to state the diver's name.

The Bow Thrown to Starboard.

Before going further the Judge Advocate asked witness to state if the forward and after part of the ship were in line as they lay on the bottom. Ensign Powelson replied that, as far as he could judge, they were not. The end where the explosion occurred seemed to be pushed from port to starboard from 5 to 10 degrees, he should judge, with the apex to the starboard. The divers reported to witness that at a point where the ten-inch shellroom should be they discovered ten-inch shells, regularly arranged, but the ship had sunk down so much that some of the shells were in the mud. Gunner Morgan reported to him that in walking on the bottom he fell into a hole on the port side and went down into the mud. He also reported that, as far as he could judge, everything seemed to be bent upward in the vicinity of this hole. He also reported that the plates seemed to have been pushed over to starboard and bent down.

Ensign Powelson then said that a six-inch powder tank that he saw appeared to be an empty tank broken by the explosion, as it was not badly dented and was ripped for the length of the seam. A ten-inch tank was badly battered out of all conceivable shape.

Continuing, the witness said the divers up to the night before he was then on the stand had not been on the outside of the ship. The mud was too deep for them to walk on the bottom.

"What is the condition of the starboard turret?" the witness was asked.

"To my knowledge it has not been found, Sir," was the reply.

He understood something had been found under the place where the turret formerly was, but its exact character had not been determined.

"What impression is produced upon your mind by the reports so far as you have quoted them?" Ensign Powelson was asked.

"From reports alone or from the appearance of the wreck?"

"Either from such reports or from the conditions which you believe to exist."

Conclusions from Observations.

"The impression produced upon me," replied the witness, "is that an explosion took place well to port of the midship line and at a point in the length about opposite the conning tower."

Witness, in reply to further questions, said his opinion was based upon the observation of things above water. He gave no weight to Morgan's statement about falling into a hole on the port side because Morgan might have been mistaken about it. Referring to his notes made of things on the Maine, Ensign Powelson said that the arc of the engine room telegraph and the shaft of the steering geer coming down through the armored tube (turret) was bent from port to starboard. The port side of the protective deck was covered with a greasy deposit; the starboard side being comparatively free from it. The forward smoke pipe hatch between the main and superstructure decks did not show signs of the internal pressure of gases. On the main deck forward of the conning tower where the fore and after angle bulb beam was located, the planking was blown off on the only remaining plate of the main deck on the port side, while the wood was still attached to that part on the starboard side between the conning tower base and the turrets. What witness saw would indicate that the pressure lifted the protective deck up on the port side and the protective deck on the starboard side held fast and bent that deck downward. Witness here exhibited two sketches to the court showing diagram of various parts of the sunken ship, and explained them to the court.

The witness's evidence about the strip on the starboard side of the outside plating of the ship, which was folded and rolled back was recalled to him, and he said he could see the plate underneath it was bent outward, as it was only two feet under water where the shear occurred. He had taken soundings and had found five fathoms of water on both sides of the Maine down to the mud.

Taking a fourteen-pound lead line and dragging with a wherry for obstruction on the port side, dragging close to where he thought the waterways would be found, he found no obstructions whatever. On the starboard side he found obstructions for twenty feet, where he had reason to believe the waterways had originally been.

In answer to questions he said there was nothing left of the port plating at all. He dragged along the outside to see if anything had fallen out, and found nothing. Witness stated the ship on the port side was entirely gone opposite a point indicated on a diagram handed the court. It was entirely blown out.

The Tell-tale Plates.

On Feb. 25, the fifth day of the hearing, Ensign Powelson, again recalled, showed the plans of the Maine from which he had identified the bottom plates that were blown up through the upper deck. The finding of these plates on top of the wreck clear above water was among the first and most important points of evidence clearly disproving the possibility of an internal explosion.

After minutely describing the bottom plates, with their green coating of paint and the other marks by which they were identified, Mr. Powelson stated that they must have been blown up thirty-eight or thirty-nine feet to reach their present position. Besides the bottom plates he found some pipes from the bottom compartment lodged in the angle of the bottom plates that protruded above the water. The berth deck over this bottom compartment was also on top of the wreck and twenty feet forward of the plates, while this section of the main deck had disappeared. The diver who had been working for Mr. Powelson on this investigation informed him he had found the ammunition for the six-inch magazine pushed over to the starboard side.

Since his last testimony, he said, he had received a book of specifications of the Maine. Refreshing his memory from these records, he said the plates of the protective deck were one inch thick, weighing forty pounds per square foot.

Ensign Powelson, wishing to give some testimony regarding the condition of the wreck, Gunner's Mate Olsen, the diver, was admitted in order that he might correct any erroneous statement, the two having worked together.

Mr. Powelson said that on Feb. 26 Diver Olsen reported to him that on coming up from below he had followed the forward and after wings of the V-shape made by the bottom plating at Frame 17, and that on the forward wing of the V the plates ran down on a very steep slant and then turned under and out under the starboard side; that just above where the plates turned to go under the starboard side he found two dents as if the plating had been bulged in between the frames from outside in.

The court asked the size of the two dents. Mr. Powelson replied that they were about two and one-half feet long and bulged in about six inches.

He further testified that Olsen again went down and came to the surface at 11 o'clock, saying he thought he had found the flat keel. Olsen had reported the keel was sloping downward about 45 degrees and to port, with the after part of the keel uppermost. He said he had explored the after wing of the V and had found a semi-circular hole about two feet in diameter, with rivet holes all around it. He said that this semi-circular hole was about 20 feet from the top of the V made by the bottom plating. He said the hole presented a jagged appearance as if it had been torn, and that a crack had extended from the bottom edge of the semi-circular hole to a distance of about eight inches, and that the plates about this hole were bent away from the green side of the plating. Mr. Powelson continued to say that Olsen told him he had found a hole cut in a plate 25 feet from the angle of the V, and exhibited a sketch showing that the keel line was found by him sloping down 65 degrees below the horizontal and to port. The point where he had found the keel was about 20 feet under water. He had not followed the keel at that point, as the platings between which he was wedged opened out so that he had nothing to support him. Mr. Powelson said Olsen told him that about twenty feet from the sluice valve he found an opening in the ship's side. He had found boarding near the sea suction in Apartment A 10, about twenty-one feet from the sluice valve in an almost vertical position, although it was originally horizontal.

Locating the Point of Impact.

Replying to a question, Mr. Powelson said that he thought the explosion occurred on the port side, somewhere about frame 18, the centre of impact. The ship yielded at 17, and also at 15, but it was pretty hard to say exactly where the impact came. Frame 15 was blown in.

"How do you account for the immense damage done abreast of the reserve magazine, where there is nothing left, whereas between frames 16 and 18 you have found damaged plates?" Mr. Powelson was asked.

"My idea," he replied, "is that after the ship was raised up at Frame 18 the magazines, one or all of them aft of that, were exploded, for some powder tanks that I have seen I think were exploded, while others I have seen were not exploded. I saw a coffee can that was brought up this morning, which was about as badly battered as most of the powder cases that came up. It looks in very much the same condition."

"When you say some of the powder tanks had, in your opinion, exploded, and some had not, do you refer to six-inch tanks only, or two-inch tanks also?"

"I refer to both, as I have seen a six-inch tank that was very little ripped open, and I saw one this morning that had been burst open and flattened out, with evidences of burned powder on it. I saw one ten-inch tank that was scarcely battered at all, and only the head of it gone. I also saw ten-inch tanks with the packing which looked like excelsior, unburned, so that in my opinion some, but not all, of the ten-inch and six-inch charges were exploded."

Mr. Powelson said four or five tanks had been brought up that morning, but he did not see all of them. The only one he remembers seeing was exploded and burst out so that the case formed almost a plane surface. The ten-inch tank had its head removed, but it had preserved its approximate shape.

When questioned further as to what he regarded as the cause of the injury, Mr. Powelson said:

Force from a Distance Outside.

"On the bottom, forward, where that frame was thrown up, it would seem to me the force was communicated some distance through the water, because it was lifted up instead of being battered in. It was a force that was cushioned in some way, because the diver tells me that there was a bulge in plates between the two frames, and such a force as that would be a cushion pressure. So the plates in that part of the ship not having been broken in this explosion may have occurred aft, and the frames forward of the transverse armor being weaker than they are aft, the ship might have been lifted up there by this cushion pressure from further aft.

"It struck me," continued Mr. Powelson, speaking of the same part of the vessel, "that the mine there could not have been very close to the plates where they were lifted up, because, as I say, the plates are not so much damaged, are bent in the form of a V, and raised up a verticle distance. It seems to me that the mine was somewhat removed and the pressure came through the water which produced that cushion sort of pressure."

On the tenth day of the investigation Mr. Powelson continued his testimony regarding reports he had taken from Olsen. In part he said: "Olsen followed the second longitudinal down until he got to Frame 19. Then he worked himself down toward the direction of the keel, and there he found the first longitudinal, which is not shown in the sketch, because it is covered by inside plating. He found the bottom plating broken and edges pushed in from the green paint. This was on the outside of the ship. These edges were pushed in about eighteen inches from the original surface of the bottom plates."

Mr. Powelson said that on Feb. 28 Diver Smith went down to examine the forward part of the keel as far forward to the bow as he could get. He went down at the point D, and walked down on the green plating until he got near the keel. He worked his way aft.

"He found," said Mr. Powelson, "the flat part of the keel to be fourteen inches wide and found that the outer keel plate lapped up along the bottom plating on each side a distance of one foot eight inches. He examined the top of the wood backing level with the armor plate. The backing was split in a fore and aft vertical plane, and the inboard part of the backing was torn off. The outward part of the backing was still attached to the plate. The splinters were on the forward edge of the backing and pointed inboard, as he indicated in a sketch. These splinters were about six or seven inches long and pointed inboard, as he drew them, at an angle of about 45 degrees."

Runquist found a hole about Frame 41 where the splinters on the forward edge of the backing pointed outward.

On the afternoon of March 1 Runquist went down to examine the side plating under the waterways on the port side, abaft the port crane. Mr. Powelson said: "He went back to the ship's side and examined the backing of the armor. That looked to be pushed from out in, because at the place where the plate was gone the wood backing, about six or seven inches thick, was splintered, and all the splinters pointing inboard.

"He then worked himself forward until he came to the edge of Plate A, and then went down to the keel on the bottom plating until he got into the mud.

"On the afternoon of March 1 Diver Runquist went down on the port side of the ship, abaft the port crane. He went down a ladder placed about five feet abaft the port crane against the port superstructure and leading down to the main deck. Then he went over the side at a point about twelve inches abaft the break in the main deck. He found it still attached to the side underneath the waterways of the main deck a strip of plating three or four feet wide. This plating, he said, was bent inboard."

On the eleventh day Ensign Powelson was recalled and described the further reports made to him by the divers. He said: "I sent Olsen down the piece of keel, the vertical keel, on March 5, to make further explorations in the region of the ten-inch magazine. He went down to where the keel became horizontal, at frame 23; walked aft about twenty-five feet, and climbed over a lot of wreckage, consisting of plates and bulkheads, standing upright. The upper ends of these plates were ragged, and he crawled over them to what he thought was part of a boiler. He could not give definite details, but he thought it was a boiler.

A Clear Opening to Port.

"A little after this he walked out to port, clear of the ship into the mud. He was at this time forward of the break of the ship, at frame 41. Returning about ten feet in, he found wreckage. He examined this plate and found it curved as if it were a part of the ship. It pointed toward the starboard bow, but it was so dark he could not distinguish the color. All the edges of the plating were rough. The compartment seemed to be about 2½ or 3 feet wide. Forward from this point he found a six-inch tank. It was intact, and was sent up. It proved to be a full tank. He found a lot of broken tanks split up on the seams, and in one tank the cover of which has holes in it he found a lot of mud, which was brought up, and which looked like dissolved powder. There was any quantity of similar mud in the same place. The mud around the tanks was black, that of the harbor is gray."

At the beginning of the thirteenth day's hearing Ensign Powelson was asked whether he had taken an angle which would show the position of the ram with regard to the keel of the ship. He said he had sent the diver down to make a lead line fast as near to the point of the ram as possible. He could not find the point of the ram, as it was in the mud, and he made his lead line fast to some weights along a ram plate at a distance which he estimated from the curve of the keel at that point and the stem of the ship to be about five feet abaft the ram point. The man was sent out to plumb this point on the ram plate. A diver was also sent down to make a line fast to the vertical keel where the broken place occurs at Frame 18. Mr. Powelson then got into the moat and plumbed the latter point, taking the angle between the plumb line of the armor plate and the centre of the aft funnel of the Maine.

A Mathematical Demonstration.

Recalled on March 15, he explained how he got the data for his sketches, which played such an important part in the work of the court. He said he sent divers down at various points along the line of the keel as it lay broken and twisted on the harbor bed. Then he got into a boat and located the points on the keel by a lead line. On the wreck he established stations at the mainmast, the port crane, the smokestack, &c., and from these bases he would get the bearing by angles of his lead line as it rested on the keel and other points of the wreckage under water. Thus he was able to plat a map of the wreck both above and below water that was mathematically correct. By comparing this with the original plans of the vessel, it was possible to tell just how much and in what direction any part of the Maine had been distorted by the explosion, without relying on under-water estimates by the divers.

WHAT DIVER OLSEN FOUND.

Plates Under the Bottom Blown Inboard and to Starboard.

Chief Gunner's Mate Olsen of the United States steamship Iowa told how he had been sent to Havana for the purpose of doing diving duty on the wreck. He had descended four times, making about eight or nine hours of total examination.

On his first descent he went over the forward part of the ship. To use his own expression, he said: "I found the wreck all blowed up. I found a lot of grate bars down there."

The second time he went down he went further forward, and there located a lot of ten-inch shells. Forward of these the plates were bent inboard over them. Asked if he imagined himself looking forward, he stated that he did. Going over plates he struck into a lot of six-inch shells with the slings on them. Going to the right he found a lot of wreckage. It seemed to have been blown over to starboard. Olsen stated that he put his hand into the cranks and brought out several six-pounder shells.

The next time he went down he went outside the ship, forward of the crane on the port side. He followed the bottom along and found that the ship's side was blown outboard, and alongside the crane it could be walked on.

"At the part where she is blown up completely," witness said, "part of her bottom plates are turned up. Then you follow the bottom from there up and the plates are blown outboard. At the top and underneath the bottom they are blown inboard and bent in. About three feet forward of that spot there is a piece of iron laid along the bulkhead. The skin of the inside of the double bottoms is curled like a sheet of paper inboard from stem to stern.

"Amidships on the same place there is an armor plate, one plate complete, the top of the plate standing up. The plate is inclined over to starboard completely. It stands up with the thick part of the plate down. It is inclined forward, and over to starboard."

Below this armor plate Olsen found everything completely blown away. "There is nothing but the bare bottom of the harbor mud."

Questioned closely by the court whether he found a hole blown in the ship, witness stated that in most places the plate is cracked off, spread in ragged edges. In three or four places the plates were bent in like a curve.

Questions were asked this witness to determine whether or no the corrugations on the outside of powder tanks found by witness were produced by an outside force pressing the grains of powder into the tank. In concluding the President of the court said:

"It does not look very probable that it is due to a pressure from the inside, but that it is due to a pressure from the outside."

On his re-examination on the thirteenth day Olsen stated that the ram plate which he could feel was fastened on the bow of the ship and extending from the ship about 10 or 12 inches convex on the outside and extending fore and aft.

Cut Off at Frame 31.

He said that he could feel the bottom of the ship forward for ten frame spaces, but at Frame 31 he found her to be cut off entirely. This was as far as he could walk in the mud. He then went back to the point of beginning and counted six frame spaces forward or about Frame 35, and from there forward he found the frames blown up and open to starboard. At Frame 31 Olsen found the bilge keel and followed the break in amidships as far as he could. At the port bow he found a hawse pipe, but could not feel the chain. Underneath the keel he found scroll work on the bow of the ship and over the hawse pipe alluded to, but the chain was still missing. The appearance of the edge of the ship's bottom from Frame 41 to Frame 35, according to Olsen's testimony, is ragged going forward between the frames, but no ragged points tending in or out.

From Frame 31 to Frame 35, the ragged edge slopes in toward the keel. The appearance of things at Frame 35 would indicate that the ship's keel commences to be lifted at that point. He testified that he was able to get underneath the bottom of the ship forward at Frame 35. Technical details were then given by the chief gunner's mate as to the plating which is left on the keel at the frames above mentioned, which is interesting only to students of mathematics. Olsen stated that the steel part of the keel bilge was broken off, showing rough edges, and the wooden part extending forward of it ragged and torn in splinters. He found the bow of the ship on the starboard side and the ship was lying on the starboard side. The depth over the break of the keel at Frame 18 was found to be six feet, and was plumbed at the point where the keel plates are broken away from the bottom angle irons of the vertical keel. No wreckage was found on the port.

FOUND A HOLE IN THE MUD.

Excavation Beneath the Ship's Bottom Under the Break.

Gunner's Mate Smith told of three trips down in diving dress on Feb. 28. During one of these he located the break in the keel where the ship's back was broken by the explosion. He there found a hole in the bottom of the harbor about seven feet deep and seven feet in diameter. The mud in the bottom of this hole was harder than elsewhere, and one did not sink over eighteen inches in it. In this hole he found a tin about 20 by 10 inches. "There was a place in it with a big square hole where a gasket had been," he said, "and I sent it up to Mr. Powelson."

He did not find the forward turret, but it was missing from the place where it belonged.

The importance of this testimony caused it to be gone over and over again, and additional questions along the line already indicated were put, but they only served to point out more clearly that abreast of the six-inch shell room the whole side of the ship had disappeared from the harbor bed to water line and the edges of the rent were turned inward. Further, the ten-inch magazine had not exploded.

On the twelfth day the same witness, continuing his statement, said he found the bottom plates broken, with the edges pushed in. He located a circular hole between the sixth and seventh frame from the water's edge down. Later, when he went down to examine the keel, he found a hole in the mud about seven feet deep and the same in diameter. It was about under the forward V-shaped plate on the port side of the ship. In this hole he found a tin twenty inches long and ten inches square. Later he found the forward boiler on the port side in good condition.

Smith described his explorations in much detail. On his first descent, which landed him in the ten inch shell room, he found the shells there in good order, most of them nose up, but some toppled over by the shock of the explosion, which had wrecked the woodwork of the magazine and blown the aft bulkhead over from port to starboard. He crawled over this bulkhead, and down behind it found a ten-inch powder tank, bent and dented, but not exploded. It was intact with powder and cartridge bags.

On his next descent he went down from the port crane, following the side of the ship down till he struck plates that were blown from port to starboard in board. He followed these plates down till he came to the six-inch slugs used for sending shells out of the shellroom. They were lying with their noses pointing to starboard.

Walked Out into the Mud.

The forward part of the six-inch reserve magazine seemed to him to have been blown away altogether. The ragged edges of the steel floor to the shellroom were turned up and Smith walked over them out into the mud.

Coming back from his trip into the outer submarine world, the diver came across a lot of six-pounder shells and shell cases, some of them not even broken away from the shells. They were sent up to the deck of the lighter. There was also some of the apparatus for charging the air chambers of the torpedo.

Lying across the middle of the ten-inch shellroom he found an armor plate that had been torn away from the ship's side. These plates taper toward the bottom, and are thus easy to distinguish. The plate on being ripped loose by the explosion had turned a complete somersault and landed with the thick edge in the mud and the plate leaning obliquely over the wreck of the shell room. There were six-inch powder tanks scattered over the ten-inch shell room, most of them split. A number of them were sent up, but more remained.

Some of the tanks were still painted with excelsior on the bottom. Others were torn in fragments.

The third time Smith was down he landed in the ten-inch shellroom, and tried to get forward to the ten-inch magazine, but could make little headway, as everything seemed to be blown down in that direction. He here found much fixed ammunition intact.

On his fourth trip down he slid down the outside of the ship by the port crane. The skin of the ship, he said, is in good condition till you come to the jagged opening leading into the six-inch shellroom before mentioned. Here the steel edges are blown inward. Crawling into the hole, he felt the double bottom and the jagged edges of the cement turned up.

He described in detail the ten-inch tanks found here, none of them apparently exploded, but the soldered seams were split and the cases flattened. Some lids were to be found.

"You say you never reached the forward six-inch magazine shell room? Suppose I were to tell you there were no six-inch shell in that reserve magazine, how would you account for the sixinch shell you found there?"

Answer—They had been blown from the forward one.

Question—Blown off?

Answer—Yes, Sir.

Witness was questioned very closely as to the plates that he found blown inward and whether they might not have been bulkheads, he insisted that they were the outside skin of the ship near the bottom and located them accurately on the plans about the middle of the six-inch shellroom, where "in a big circle there is none of the outside of the ship left at all."

He said he had not been into the ten-inch magazine on the starboard, which was buried under a mass of wreckage.

THIS MAGAZINE INTACT.

Plates Broken In, but Powder Tanks Had Not Exploded.

Gunner's Mate Carl Rundquist, one of the divers, said he went down in the after part of the ten-inch magazine and found a lot of empty ten-inch powder tanks—dozens of them, with pieces blown in all directions. They did not look as if they had been exploded by a charge inside. It looked as if a pressure from the outside had opened them up. The ragged edges of the ship were bent in board. The bottom of the ship was all blown up. He found a hole in the bottom of the ship. Looked as if it was blown up from the outside, "because no explosive from the inside could make a hole like that. The pieces of armor plate also showed they were blown from the outside from the way they were bent."

On the eleventh day he testified to the progress of his exploration. He went down March 1 on the port side and found the berth deck sloping aft to starboard. There was coal several feet deep just forward of the crane. None of it had been blown out of the ship on that side. He also found a 10-inch tank, and powder bags were sent up. He also found a bunch of wires, "about fifty of them in a bunch." In the afternoon he went down in the same place and found the break where the armor plate ended. Here he found a long string of heavy wire fifteen feet long. Asked as to the condition of the backing of the armor, he replied: "The end was all twisted and torn and had ragged edges, and then they all looked and pointed inboard. I also examined the upper part of the backing and found the inside corner gone."

Q.—Then there was no plate of the ship under the armor plate

The Wanamaker Store

Foulards, Indias, Poplins

SPEAKING of the Poplins first, we have here a lot of the French-made kind, in which there is rather more silk than wool, woven in a whipcord surface, and woven firmly and hard to prevent slipping. The fabric is, as the silk men term it, "dry" to the touch,—yet it has a splendid lustre, a lustre that seems *deep* and is abiding under all usage.

The $1.25 kind for $1 a yard.

That tells the price story. It is a special lot at a very special price, and it won't last long.

Next, about 200 new styles in PRINTED FOULARDS,—some American, some Lyons, but mostly from Alsace, whence the best come. Newness is everywhere in the lot,—there are new designs, new effects, new printings, new pinks, new blues and some new prices.

65c. yd. for the very good, to $1.35 for the very best

Finally about *six hundred* styles in new Wash Silks; some white on colors, some colors on white, but all the prettiest we could find in a careful search of the market's offerings.

45c. a yard.

Conditions in Carpetings

The Carpet Store is exhibiting the biggest stock it has ever had. That is no light statement either, for it is a very big carpet store, and its chief is a prodigal buyer in your interests.

Carpets are much like silks in one thing,—it's astonishing how many kinds there are which you *don't* want. It takes a large stock to suit all tastes, but if there is a taste which we cannot suit to a dot, we have yet to know of it. That's one advantage of heavy buying. The other is, that the figures are fair,—sometimes very low.

A case in point is shown in some Velvet Carpets of the very highest grade. There are 28 patterns here which should be priced $1.40 and $1.50 a yard, to be in the fashion. We ask

A dollar and ten cents a yard.

Again, some Axminsters,—not the low-pile, light weight kind, but thick, heavy carpets which have always commanded a price of $1.25 a yard,

Now, 85c. a yard.

Jackets That Are Worth Seeing. IN this era of cheap tailoring you can seldom tell what a jacket is until you've seen it,—and then sometimes you don't know if it will last as well as it looks.

Here, however, you need have no doubts, for we hate "trash" rather worse than you do, and the trashiest kind of trash is trash clothing. These jackets are cheap, but they're *good*. You'll have to look at them to learn how cheap and how good.

At $10—Of tan and black broadcloth, fly-front, coat back; double stitched seams; lined with fancy striped taffeta silk.

At $11—Of black unfinished worsted; an imported coat; double breasted fly-front; half lined; seams bound; coat back.

At $13.50—Of covert cloth; fly-front; new style plain back; strapped seams; lined with plain taffeta.

At $17.50—Of black unfinished worsted; fly-front, coat back; front faced with silk; lined throughout with black taffeta.

At $20—Of covert cloth; double-breasted box front, showing 4 pearl buttons; wide revers; coat back, strapped seams; lined with fancy striped taffeta. Also one of black ottoman cloth—double-breasted and coat back—an excellent coat for stout women.

At $23.50—Of covert cloth; fly front; inlaid velvet notch collar; coat back; lined throughout with fancy colored satin.

At $25—Imported coat of navy blue or black kersey cloth; fly front; coat back; velvet collar; lined with fancy taffeta silk.

Second floor.

Custom Tailoring. HARDLY a day now but it brings some new arrivals of late fabrics for fashionable Spring suits. A complete stock of the most desirable patterns, from which we're making suits in correct style at $25, $30 and $35—prices greatly below those you've been accustomed to pay for high-class clothing such as this.

Trousers of English striped cheviots, the latest patterns, at $8, $9 and $10.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Furniture Re-upholstered. WE'RE showing furniture coverings in such assortment that any taste may be suited. Some at 55c. a yard, an excellent quality in attractive designs. And then, with many qualities intervening, up to $10.50, for the beautiful silk damasks.

Notify us and we'll send careful men to look at your furniture that needs re-covering, and give estimates on the work. Such repairs are made in our own factory by skillful men.

You'll be greatly surprised to see that your old chairs or sofas will look almost as well as when new, and the charges will be satisfactory. Among the many desirable coverings, we mention these few:

At 55c. and 65c.—Heavy and slightly cotton Tapestries, in all-over designs, of various colorings.

At 75c. and 85c.—Handsome Tapestries in repp and basket weaves; self colored and two-color effects.

At $1 and $1.25—Closely woven Tapestries in eight patterns, two to four colors in each pattern; very stylish designs.

At $1.50—Tapestries for library or dining-room, of good serviceable quality, in floral, Oriental and heraldic designs, in an ample variety of colorings.

At $2.25—An excellent copy of a silk-faced Gobelin Tapestry—very effective.

At $3.25, $3.50 and $3.75—Beautiful silk Tapestries in rare colorings.

At $5.25 and $7.50—French silk Damasks; some in classical designs; very elegant.

At $10.50—Magnificent silk Damasks, for the most particular parlor work.

Third floor.

Flannel Petticoats. IF you need one or more of these warm skirts you'll do well to look over this stock. See how much goodness may be crowded into moderately priced garments.

At $1.50—Of white flannel; deep hem; yoke band.

At $1.75—Pink or blue; fitted seams; silk crochetted edge; yoke band.

At $2.50—Of fine white French flannel; silk embroidered edge; herring-bone seams and yoke band.

At $2.75—White; elaborately embroidered edge; herring-bone seam; yoke band.

At $3—White, pink or blue; six-inch ruffle on bottom embroidered; yoke band.

Others, elaborately trimmed with ribbon or lace, some embroidered, up to $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

part of the ship would be similarly demolished, he replied that the violent explosive would cut a hole in the ship, blowing out the part that was cut in small fragments. Being shown sketches of the forward magazines and asked if their explosion or partial explosion would leave the bottom of the Maine in the condition it was in as shown by the sketches, he stated that the distortion of the keel of the Maine was too far forward and too remote from the magazine to have been caused by their explosion.

He was of the opinion that the bending of the plates on the bottom of the Maine could be produced by the explosion of a submarine mine containing a large amount of the lower explosives—gunpowder or similar—not in contact with the ship, but some distance below it, perhaps on the bottom. Continuing, he said that he had never in his experience seen any interior explosion that was possible to produce the effect upon the Maine.

"Do you think that necessarily there must have been an under-water mine to produce these explosions?"

"Indications are that an under-water explosion produced the conditions there," was the reply. With further statement regarding the impossibility in his opinion of an internal explosion causing the Maine's wreck, his testimony was closed.

ELECTRIC PLANT ALL RIGHT.

Lieut. Holman Recognized the Sound as That of a Mine.

Lieut George M. F. Holman, who performed the duty of navigator and ordnance officer and was in charge of the electric plant, testified that all possible precaution was taken to prevent accident. The temperature of the magazines was taken daily; 150 or 160 tanks of powder were stowed in the forward ten-inch magazine, representing seventy-five or eighty charges. The electric wires were separated from the magazine by a double plating of glass. He noticed nothing at the time of the explosion to indicate that anything was the matter with the electrical works. The explosion was in the forward part of the vessel. It shook the frame violently, sounded like a low, heavy grumbling, followed by a heavy, booming explosion.

"It was precisely similar to many other submarine explosions that I have heard, except that it was on a larger scale. A submarine explosion always gives two shocks—one transmitted by the water, the other, immediately afterward, the atmospheric shock. The lights were put out at once. My first impression was that the ship had been attacked. I called to the rest: 'We have been torpedoed! Get up on deck!'"

The Examiner referred to Holman's large experience in matters of explosives, and asked his impression of the whole affair. He said: "My impression, not yet verified by divers' findings, is that a very heavy mine went off under the Maine's bottom. The noise produced by a heavy mine would be great in itself, and adding to the second explosion would make the two practically one and the same explosion. From the noise alone, I could not tell whether the magazines also went off."

The ordinary temperature of the dynamo room, he said, was not far from 90 degrees. A serious rise in the temperature of Coal Bunker A 16, which abutted on a portion of the dynamo room, would not have been noticed unless it set fire to the woodwork in the bulkhead. He could conceive that such a necessarily high temperature, equal to igniting coal or wood, would manifest itself in the temperature of the dynamo room.

MORGAN IN A MAGAZINE.

Powder Had Not Exploded, but the Compartment Caved In.

On Feb. 24 Chief Gunner Charles Morgan, who was in charge of the divers, was called. On first going down in diving dress, he said, he landed in a mass of split and broken powder tanks of six and ten inch ammunition. He found what he thought was the ceiling and sides of the magazine. The powder tanks were split and crushed, some with the heads knocked off, and most of them empty. There were twenty or twenty-five in all. They did not seem to have exploded, but, being crushed open, the powder had melted out by the action of the water. All the frames and plates found had a list to starboard. The hold at this point was open to the outside of the harbor, and, walking to the engine, he fell off in what seemed to have been the same hole in the mud described by Smith. Morgan did not estimate the size of the hole beyond saying the sides sloped and it was "over waist deep."

Morgan said that some of the powder tanks had parts of the carriage bags in them. He did not personally find any tanks that were wholly intact with the powder in them. Men working under him found four six-inch shells and a ten-inch shell. These powder tanks were mixed up with the dynamo wires and accumulators that belonged in the hydraulic rooms. This was over the magazine. Morgan was quite certain he had gotten down into the magazine itself and that the electrical appliances had fallen through the roof of the magazine when the latter was crushed open in the general wreck.

Precaution Against Combustion.

Passed Assistant Engineer Bowers, senior assistant engineer to the Chief, was examined particularly as to the precautions taken on board the Maine against spontaneous combustion. He said the order had been to inspect the bunkers every day and log it. In the case of the bunkers that had an escape door, they had always opened these doors. He was on duty on the day before the explosion. The coal in Bunker A16 had been stored either in Norfolk or Newport News. There were about forty tons of it, and it was soft coal. The bunkers immediately after were empty. The door leading from the bunker to the ten-inch lodge room was kept closed.

As to the condition of the after boilers, he said they were practically banked and were in good condition. The safety valves blow at about 190 pounds, and only 80 to 100 were carried for auxiliary purposes. They had the usual thermotats in the bunkers, but as these instruments did not work very well the bunkers were examined daily by feeling.

Mr. Bowers said there had never been a fire from spontaneous combustion in the bunkers. They had once thought they had such a fire, but it was from a leaky exhaust pipe from the ice machine.

The Coal Bunkers Described.

Chief Engineer Charles P. Howell, United States Navy, who joined the Maine in December, 1895, on the third day described the location of the various magazines on the Maine and the coal bunkers, and showed by diagrame their proximity to each other. Two bunkers were adjacent to the ten-inch magazine. One of these bunkers, A 15, was difficult to put coal into or take it out of. A 16 was also difficult in the same way, as four other bunkers had to be emptied before it could be reached. He had never found any signs of heating in the bunkers. Bunker A 15 was half full of coal at the time of the explosion, and A 16 full. Any spontaneous combustion in the bunker would have been undoubtedly felt by people going to and fro in the passing room. There was no steam piping in dangerous proximity to the Maine's magazines.

Assistant Engineer Morris and a watch of reliable men were on duty when the Maine was wrecked. The witness said he was in the wardroom—messroom—when the explosion occurred.

"I was suddenly startled with an unusual shock," he said. "There was then a continued series of convulsions and a noise like the tearing of the ship to pieces, then a tremendous crash, then apparently a sound of falling debris. Then the ship felt as if it was waving and unsteady on the deck."

Examined in detail by Capt. Sigsbee, Chief Engineer Howell further explained the impossibility of the coal in the bunkers heating to any extent sufficient to fire a magazine without such condition being known long before such a result could be reached.

Shellrooms and Magazines Safe.

Lieut. John Hood, senior watch officer in charge of the powder division, said he had inspected the magazines and shellrooms, and there was nothing stored there contrary to the ordnance regulations. He was absolutely sure, he said, that on the night of the explosion "there was nothing being done beyond the ordinary work down there." These rooms had only been opened on the day of the explosion to take the temperature.

Mr. Hood was Officer of the Deck part of the time, and while acting in that capacity he had not noticed any hostile demonstration afloat, in the way of boats approaching the ship. He felt the explosion rather than heard it. It sounded and felt like an underwater explosion, and he was at the time under the impression that it came from the starboard, forward. There were two explosions, following closely. Immediately following the fall of objects he saw the water in a foam, much wreckage, and many groaning men. The first explosion was as if something had exploded under the vessel. He was sitting far aft. At the second explosion there was an upshoot of flame. His belief is that the whole of the forward part of the superstructure, that is now lying on the starboard gangway, was in the air when the second explosion occurred. The second explosion occurred on the starboard side.

Confirming Capt. Sigsbee.

Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright testified that the regulations in regard to paints and inflammables and all other precautions were strictly carried out on board ship. Every possible care was taken to avoid accident. All visitors were scrutinized before being allowed to come on board the ship. Nobody was allowed unaccompanied. Special "lookouts" were required at night. No unauthorized boats were allowed to approach the ship.

There was excellent discipline after the explosion. Orders were followed with the promptness of a drill. The only order not obeyed was the order to leave the ship. He first examined the wreck at daylight the following morning. He took a gig with Lieut. Hood and a few men and attempted to board the wreck. He was warned off by an armed boat's crew of Spaniards and then pulled around the wreck. There were still some burning fragments.

He affirmed the statement made by Capt. Sigsbee that the torpedoes had not been disturbed, and stated that there had been, to his knowledge, no large transfer of ammunition from the magazine into another on board the Maine.

The Officer of the Watch.

Lieut. John J. Blandin, who was watch officer on the deck of the Maine the night of the disaster, testified that the quarter watch was on watch all night. When he took the deck at 8 P. M., everything was in normal condition. Just before the explosion occurred he looked over the port side, but noticed nothing. There were fewer boats in sight than usual. He was standing on the port side of the deck, just abaft the after turret, talking to Lieut. Hood, when the explosion occurred. He thinks there were two explosions.

As he went forward something struck him on the head, nearly knocking him down. He reported to Capt. Sigsbee, who ordered the boats lowered. Mr. Wainwright reported to the Captain that it was useless to try to do anything. A few minutes later Capt. Sigsbee gave the order to abandon ship. The impression of the witness was that the explosion occurred on the port side forward. He saw a flare, but no actual flames. He couldn't locate definitely the explosion.

He saw no water thrown up by the explosion. Within a minute after the explosion the forward part of the ship was under water. In less than three minutes she was on the bottom. Although he was impressed by the idea that there were two explosions, he could not discover the difference between them. He noticed no upheaval of the ship.

Not a Ripple on the Water.

Private Edward McKay testified that he was on watch on the starboard side at the time of the explosion. He was at the time looking over the side of the ship to see if there were any boats around.

"There did not seem to be a ripple on the water," he said. "There was not a boat in sight. I did not have to challenge a boat that night. All at once, as I was looking over, there came a flash of fire which hit me in the face and knocked me almost half way across the deck. The explosion came immediately afterward."

There was but one explosion, he said, and it came after the first shock. Explaining further, McKay said the ship seemed to rise up in the water and tip over to the port side.

The Gallant Marine.

Private William Anthony of the United States Marine Corps, whose calmness at the time of the explosion in reporting to Capt. Sigsbee has become the theme of admiration throughout the world, was the next witness. He testified that he had the first watch, from 8 to 12 o'clock, on the night of the explosion. There was drill that day, and it was not necessary to open the magazines. In response to questions Private Anthony told his story.

"I was standing on the main deck just outside the door on the starboard side. I first noticed a trembling and buckling of the decks, and then this prolonged roar—not a short report, but a prolonged roar. The awnings were spread, and where the wing awning and the quarterdeck awning should join there was a space of at least eighteen inches. I looked out and saw an immense sheet of flame, and then I started in to warn the Captain."

"Did you notice any perceptible list to the ship at the first shock?"

"At the first shock the ship instantly—that is, the quarterdeck, where I was standing—dipped forward and to port, just like that, (indicating.) It apparently broke in the middle, like that, (indicating,) and surged forward, and then went over to port."

Witness said the upshoot of flame he saw was well forward. "It must have been forward of the superstructure. I could see the debris going up with it. I do not know what it was, but I saw firebrands going up."

"Was it on the port or starboard side?"

"It looked more to port than it did to starboard. It looked like it covered the whole ship. It was an immense glare that illuminated the whole heavens for the moment, as much as I could see for the awnings."

"Did you see any water within it?"

"I did not notice that, sir. I started in the cabin at once."

Chaplain Chidwick Saw Little.

Chaplain John P. Chidwick of the Maine was in his room on board the night of the occurrence. He said:

"I heard a loud report and everything at once became dark. The lights went out and there was a crushing sound of things falling. I rushed on deck and got to the Captain's poop, where I saw the Captain giving his orders. After trying to cheer up the men who were crying out in the water for help, I was ordered by Lieut. Jungen to go into a boat, which I did. He rowed around the ship and picked up one man. Then, at the orders of the Captain, we pulled for the City of Washington."

Asked how many shocks he felt, witness said he remembered only one.

Lieut. Jenkins's Last Moments.

Mess attendant John H. Tarpin was the last man who saw Lieut. Jenkins. He said it was a jarring explosion, "just one solid explosion and the ship heaved and lifted and then all was dark." Tarpin met Lieut. Jenkins in the messroom, and by that time the water was up to his waist and running aft. It was dark and Mr. Jenkins asked him twice "Which way?" to which he had responded that he did not know.

When Jenkins called the last time the water was up to his breast. Mr. Jenkins started forward, and then the whole compartment lit up. "That whole compartment where the torpedoes were lit right up and I saw Mr. Jenkins throw up both hands and fall right by the steerage pantry."

The System of Inspections.

Lieut. A. W. Catlin, who was in charge of the marine guard, said that when the ship went into Havana Harbor two extra night sentinels were put on, one in the forecastle and one in the poop, armed with rifles. They had special orders to challenge all boats which approached the ship near enough for a challenge. There was a picked man on the port gangway. The Corporal's guard inspected the ship lights below every half hour, the patrol taking his place while gone.

Mr. Catlin said he visited the sentries twice every night, once before and once after midnight, while in the harbor at Havana, and always found them vigilant and attending to business.

He was sitting in his room at the time of the explosion. He heard a dull sound, a loud concussion, and felt the shaking of the ship. The lights went out and he went on deck, and as he did so the whole heavens were full of sparks. There was no flame and he felt but the one shock.

City of Washington Trembled.

Capt. Frank Stevens of the City of Washington testified that he was standing amidship of his ship, where he could look toward the Maine, when she was blown up. He heard a dull, muffled explosion and commotion, as though it was under the water, followed immediately by a terrific explosion, lighting up the sky with a dull red glare and filling the air with flying missiles, which fell all around him.

He felt a trembling of his ship at the last of the explosions on the Maine. There was a decided interval between the first noise and the explosion. He was not standing where he could see the Maine lift.

Saw the Ship Rise and Fall.

Louis Wertheimer, a tobacco dealer of New York, who was a passenger on the steamer City of Washington, in Havana Harbor, on the night of the blowing up of the Maine, said that at the moment of the explosion he was in the stern of the Washington, and was looking directly at the battleship when the explosion occurred.

"I heard a report," said Mr. Wertheimer, "and at an interval of anywhere from five to fifteen seconds following the first report came a great explosion. In the burst of flame which followed I clearly and plainly saw the vessel rise up in the water apparently and then settle down before the light of the explosion went out. The whole thing was over so quickly that I could not hazard a guess at the length of time.

Sigmond Rothchild, also a passenger on the City of Washington, was with Mr. Wertheimer. He said there was the sound like a cannon shot in the darkness. He immediately looked toward the Maine. He saw the forward end of the vessel rise, he thought, a couple of feet out of the water. An instant later came a second distinct explosion.

"This seemed to burst from the interior of the vessel forward in a dull flame and the air was instantly filled with flying debris. The vessel lurched back in the water after the force of the first detonation that had lifted her bow, and quickly began to sink forward. In less than a minute her bow had disappeared.

A Mysterious Witness.

A witness was introduced whose name was suppressed by agreement between him and the court. He had to talk through an interpreter. This witness was crossing about 7:30 on the morning of the 15th from Havana to Reglas, on a ferryboat. He was sitting near three Spanish officers, two of the army, one of the navy, and a citizen. They were talking about the Maine.

One of the army officers said: "That is nearly arranged." The citizen asked if making explosions in the bay would not endanger Havana. The officers said "No." It was so that it would simply explode, open the vessel, and she would sink immediately. The other man joyously exclaimed: "I will take plenty of beer on that occasion." Some one came by and they suddenly stopped the conversation. They had said it was a shame she (the Maine) should be in the bay, and they would blow her up, anyhow.

An Anonymous Letter.

Henry Draine, a clerk in the United States Consulate, Havana, was examined as to the receipt of an anonymous letter received by the Consul General in regard to the explosion of the Maine. Witness produced the letter, the date of which was Feb. 18, of the present year. There was no signature, it being signed "An Admirer." Draine said it seemed to be the document of a fairly well educated man.

It was written in Spanish. The translation was produced, and was handed to the Judge Advocate and read by him. The letter was appended to the record and marked "F." In response to the question as to whether anything had been done to ascertain the truth of the statements contained in the letter, witness said that he had asked Gen. Lee to look into the matter, and he did not appear to know what to do, stating he had no secret service money.

A man by the name of Pepe Taco was mentioned in the letter. The witness said he had tried to discover the whereabouts of the man and the one to whom he spoke said the name was a mistake, and that the man mentioned had died a few days before the explosion of the Maine and that the letter referred to a Pepe Barquin, but that he also had died suddenly about two or three days before the explosion of the Maine. The witness declared that his informant was Mr. Charles Carbonnell, an American citizen.

More Evidence of Officers.

Lieut. Carl W. Jungen testified that all the ammunition was properly stowed the night of the explosion. He said, however, that there was an extra supply of ten-inch shells in the loading and passing room, which had been gotten ready for immediate use the night "we started over for Havana from Tortugas." He considered Neilson, in charge of the hold, a reliable man.

He was in the mess room talking to Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Holman when the explosion occurred. He described the explosion as a "dull, deafening roar, followed immediately by a tremendous crash, and it seemed as though the whole ship was going to pieces. Lieut. Holman jumped up and remarked, 'We have all been torpedoed,' which was the general impression we all had."

Naval Constructor J. B. Hoover's testimony was very technical, describing the various parts of the ship by number of frame and section. Summed up it was that the bottom plates of the ship at the point of explosion, the berth decks over them, and the protected deck, had been turned over and forward, revolving through an angle of 90 degrees. The six-inch magazine was just below these pieces of the deck as they originally stood.

Cadet Cluverius, who several months ago acted as assistant navigator, well informed about the electric wiring of the ship, testified that there was no electric wire on board so laid as to endanger the magazines or shellrooms.

Lieut. B. F. Blow was the officer of the day on the day of the explosion, and received the reports at 8 P. M. He said the usual reports were made that the lights, fires, and everything was secure. He said he had perfect confidence in the reports of his men.

James M. Forsyth, Commander United States Navy at the Key West Station, testified that on the 17th of February he had the anthracite coal pile at Key West thoroughly examined for "infernal machines." The pile contained 1,000 tons. The Maine had recently coaled there twice. The first time, Dec. 20 to 22; the second, Jan. 18 and 19. Nothing unusual was discovered in the inspection.

The testimony of Assistant Engineer John R. Morris simply confirms that of Passed Assistant Engineer Frederick Bowers.

Capt. Frederick G. Teasdale of the bark Deva, which was lying in the harbor on the night of the explosion, gave his testimony, but it was not material.

The testimony of the following men also was taken, but in no instance did it contain material information, consisting mostly of their personal experiences. Corp. Thompson of the Marine Corps, Sergt. Michael Mehan of the Marine Corps, Apprentice C. J. Dressler, Apprentice Ambrose Ham, Naval Cadet Holden, Seaman Peter Larsen, Seaman Louis Mortniere, Boatswain's Mate Charles Bergman, Landsman George Fox, Master at Arms John B. Lood, Landsman Michael Lanahan, Coal Passer Thomas Melville, Lieut. Hutchins, Fireman William Gartrell, and Naval Cadet Amon Bornson.

STORY OF A SECOND FLOTILLA.

Alleged that Spain Is Secretly Sending More Torpedo Boats and Weyler Is Returning to Cuba.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—A special cablegram to The Globe-Democrat, dated Madrid, March 26, but filed at Biarrits, France, to avoid the censor, says:

"About ten days ago I cabled that Spain was preparing a second torpedo flotilla at Cadiz with the intention of sending it across the Atlantic in the wake of the one which sailed from the Canaries three days ago. This second flotilla leaves Cadiz for the Canaries to-morrow, (Sunday,) and consists of six boats in all, namely, two destroyers and four torpedo boats.

"The Christobal Colon, a first-class cruiser, which was unable to reach Las Palmas in time to serve as convoy to the first flotilla of boats, has received instructions to wait at the Canaries the arrival of the second flotilla, and to accompany it across the Atlantic.

"The first flotilla consists of boats and destroyers, all of the most modern type, five of which showed a speed of no less than thirty knots per hour on their trial trip, and are, therefore, among the fastest craft afloat. It is escorted by a transatlantic liner equipped as a cruiser.

"Spain has a very large force of torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers, having, indeed, devoted much more money to the construction and purchase of this particular form of fighting craft than to the acquisition of cruisers or battleships. Indeed, her fleet of torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers of the first class, all launched since 1895, number no less than fifty-two vessels. She can, therefore, well spare twenty of these boats for service in Cuban and American waters without crippling her defenses here at home.

"Inasmuch as Gen. Weyler is, according to reliable information which I have received, to leave Spain to-morrow for Havana, I should not be surprised if he were to take passage on board the converted liner conveying the second flotilla to the Canaries, transferring himself and his staff to the Christobal Colon on reaching Las Palmas.

"Of course, I cannot give the source of my information, either with regard to the two flotillas or to Gen. Weyler. But it is reliable, and besides it alone accounts for the extraordinary precautions adopted by the authorities here to prevent a single line about the movements of the navy, and especially of the torpedo boats and destroyers, from being either published in the newspapers here or telegraphed about. The censor is liberal enough in other respects, but for the moment the movements of the fleet, and especially of the torpedo boats, must not be touched upon. It is a subject of absolute secrecy.

"Now, as all the world knows that the first flotilla has already left the Canaries and is on its way across the Atlantic, there could be no use in instituting such elaborate and sensational precautions with regard to its voyage. It is evident, therefore, that the precautions have been adopted to prevent news from leaking out concerning the dispatch to-morrow of the second flotilla, which, as stated above, I warned you ten days ago was being rapidly fitted out for sea at Cadiz.

"I need not point out how formidable will be the presence in American waters of this force of torpedo boats and destroyers, surpassing in speed every American craft afloat by many knots per hour. The two flotillas are evidently destined for use, not against the Cuban insurgents, but against the United States.

"In conclusion, let me again insist upon the fact that it is useless to expect Spain to make any concessions to the United States. It would be to such an extent contrary to popular sentiment here that even the slightest indication thereof would entail the overthrow, not alone of the Cabinet, but also of the dynasty. And the safety of the latter is the first consideration of Queen Christina and of Premier Sagasta."

SPAIN BUYS THE YACHT GIRALDA.

LONDON, March 28.—A London broker who had an option on Mr. H. L. B. McCalmont's steel yacht Giralda informs a correspondent of The Associated Press that she was sold to-day to Spain for about £60,000, ($300,000.

She is now at Barcelona. Last week she was offered to the United States Government, but was declined. She was built under the supervision of the British Admiralty and fitted for eight guns. She now carries two Maxims and two Hotchkiss guns, and can cross the ocean at a speed of twenty-two knots.

ALFRED AUSTIN'S POEM.

Poet Laureate Records a Feeling in Favor of an Entente.

LONDON, March 29.—All the morning papers give prominence to a poem by Mr. Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, which appears under a brief extract from a New York dispatch recording a feeling in favor of an Anglo-American entente. The poem is as follows:

What is the voice I hear
On the wind of the Western Sea?
Sentinel, listen from out Cape Clear,
And say what the voice may be.
"'Tis a proud, free people calling loud to a people proud and free.

"And it says to them 'Kinsmen, hail!
We severed have been too long.
Now let us have done with a worn-out tale—
The tale of an ancient wrong;
And our friendship last long as Love doth last, and be stronger than Death is strong.'"

Answer them, sons of the self-same race,
And blood of the self-same clan.
Let us speak with each other face to face,
And answer as man to man;
And loyally love and trust each other
As none but free men can.

Now fling them out to the breeze—
Shamrock, thistle, and rose;
And the Star-Spangled Banner unfurl with these—
A message to friends and foes,
Wherever the sails of peace are seen
And wherever the warwinte blows.

As message to bond and thrall to wake;
For, wherever we come, we twain,
The throne of the tyrant shall rock and quake,
And his menace be void and vain.
For you are lords of a strong, young land,
And we are lords of the main.

Yes, this is the voice on the bluff March gale:
"We severed have been too long."
But now we have done with a worn-out tale—
The tale of an ancient wrong;
And our friendship last long as Love doth last,
And be stronger than Death is strong.

Hypnotic Wonders.

No one need go to Paris now to see all that is marvelous in hypnotism. In the hypnotic wards of many hospitals of this country are hypnotic subjects that a mere glance, it is said, throws them into the trance state. But in order to overcome that obstinate kidney trouble, the persistent use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is necessary. Use it also systematically for malarial, bilious, dyspeptic, rheumatic, and nervous diseases.

MORE HOPEFUL IN SPAIN

Some Fear that the Far Eastern Question Will Divert the Powers' Attention.

THE MADRID PRESS COMMENTS

Succor to the Cubans Should be Confided to the Spanish Red Cross—Sagasta Denies the Story of the Relief Note.

MADRID, March 28.—The official newspapers are somewhat optimistic in their references to the "solution of the Cuban difficulty," although they emphasize the opinion that the recrudescence of the Far Eastern question is unfavorable to Spain, "as diverting the attention of the European powers."

The Imparcial and the Liberal to-day agree in saying that the mediation of the European powers will be difficult, in view of the crisis in the Far East, adding:

"Anyway, Spain is able herself to resent insults and repudiate unjust pretension."

The Liberal also says: "If the United States desires to succor the Cubans the simplest means is to confide the mission to the Spanish Red Cross, which was recently helped in the same object by France, Russia, Hungary, Portugal, Venezuela, and Argentina. The Spanish Red Cross is well organized in Cuba, besides many members are ready to go there from Spain if necessary.

"However, if the United States wants war let her say so frankly and not seek charitable or humanitarian excuses."

The Diario quotes the Minister for the Colonies, Señor Moret, as replying to a question of the Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, with the remark: "The storm continues, but the barometer is rising."

This is regarded as meaning that the situation is not so unfavorable to Spain as it was.

Señor Sagasta, the Premier, declares the Spanish Government has not sent a note to the Government of the United States on the subject of the relief of the Cubans.

The rumors current recently as to the possible assistance Spain might obtain in Europe have received no official confirmation. The public remains calm; but there is considerable latent irritation against the Government for having given the United States time and opportunity to prepare themselves for defense and to buy warships which, it is alleged, by a little timely energy Spain herself could have secured.

It is also argued that the Government ought to have taken care to have a big squadron already in Cuban waters. If this had been done, the people say, America would not have dared defy Spain.

The Archbishop of Grenada has issued a pastoral exhorting the people to rally round the "banner of faith, which is always that of the Spanish motherland," and "forgetting all discord, to form a single body for the common defense." He adds: "Spain has still occult energies which in the days of Napoleon, by a victory which surprised Europe, laid the foundation for the prison of St. Helena. Let not our present misfortunes dismay us. The genius of Spain lives in her sons."

LONDON, March 29.—The special dispatches from Madrid show that the press there does not yet reflect the more peaceful feeling of New York. The Heraldo says: "If we must resort to Quixotism, let's do it. The sooner the better; before the Yankees can gain ground over us."

The Liberal admits that "the day of trial has come for Spain," but says: "Having worked for conciliation with all our might, we won't retreat one line."

The Epoca says: "Diplomacy has not yet said the last word, but it is our duty to prepare even for war."

The Carlist organ, the Correo Español, says: "These are the moments when our people should show that our glorious traditions of patriotism and war have not lost ground, and that we are still a nation of heroes and martyrs."

The Nacional, the mouthpiece of the Weylerist faction, thinks the conflict cannot be prevented, and that the Government ought to act quickly.

THE FEELING IN HAVANA.

One Journal Says the Note to Spain Is a Declaration of War—Gen. Lee Talks.

HAVANA, March 28.—Deep interest is felt here in the news received to-day from the United States. The Lucha, in an editorial, says:

"The United States note to Spain, demanding that a date be fixed to end the hostilities, is simply a declaration of war. It was not issued until after the finding of the United States court of inquiry had been received, which finding is without scientific basis, and is open to question even upon the part of the most prejudiced. President McKinley has been forced by jingo opinion and the sensational newspaper press to close the debate on the question and to shield Capt. Sigsbee, who is one of the most popular officers in the United States Navy.

"It was needless to send the Maine to Havana, as American interests were amply protected by Gen. Lee and also by the Cuban Government, the latter often acting to its disadvantage and in favor of American interests."

Continuing, the Lucha remarks: "It is well for Spain to know at last the real purpose of the money-loving Americans. Spain now knows what to expect and how to act."

The Lucha then warns the United States that if they expect to have all their own way in Cuba "they can only do so with cannon."

In conclusion the Lucha says: "The United States is rich and Spain is poor; but the end of the war may find Spain with a good portion of American money."

The Lucha also quotes Gen. Lee as denying the report published in Madrid, which was to the effect that he was connected with the alleged syndicate whose purpose is said to be the purchase of Cuba. The Consul General says, according to the Lucha, that he attends only to the interests of Americans, never mixes with outside matters, and never had any communication with the insurgents, except when he tried to save the life of the late Lieut. Col. Ruiz, which step was taken with the consent of Capt. Gen. Blanco.

In conclusion Gen. Lee is quoted as expressing the hope that peace will prevail and that all the questions in dispute will be arranged to the best interests of both nations.

About 700 troops arrived here to-day from Spain.

WOODFORD CONFERS WITH GULLON.

A Paragraph from the Board of Inquiry's Court Discussed in Madrid.

MADRID, March 28—Midnight.—United States Minister Woodford had an important conference this evening with Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, and communicated to him an extract from the report of the American board of inquiry into the Maine disaster.

To-morrow Gen. Woodford will confer with the Premier, Señor Sagasta, and Señores Gullon and Moret, the Foreign and Colonial Ministers.

SAGASTA'S TRIUMPH AT THE POLLS.

Returns Show 192 Ministerialists and 46 Conservatives Elected.

MADRID, March 28.—The latest election returns show that 192 Ministerialists, 46 Conservatives, 7 Romeristas, 15 Republicans, and 3 Carlists have been elected.

Advices from Havana show that four Autonomists and two Conservatives have been returned.

BARCELONA, March 28.—As a result of the elections here yesterday to fill six vacancies in the Cortes, three Monarchists and three Republicans have been returned. An Anarchist candidate was ignominiously defeated. The Liberals obtained all the seats in the province except one, for which a Catalan home ruler was returned.

SPAIN BUYING WESTERN MULES.

Agents Purchase Over 600 Animals for the Army in Cuba.

KANSAS, CITY, Mo., March 28.—Señor Julian Ascue, an agent of the Spanish Government from Havana, and Antonio Maestra of St. Louis are in the Kansas City market purchasing mules for the Spanish Army. They have practically cleaned the market of medium-sized mules, having purchased 600 to be delivered on the wharf at New Orleans by April 6. Another Spanish contractor secured four carloads of mules here last week.

OUR NEGOTIATIONS WITH SPAIN.

London Daily Mail's Version Differs from that of The Standard.

LONDON, March 29.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail gives a version of the negotiations between United States Minister Woodford and the Spanish Cabinet last week, differing somewhat from that given yesterday by The Standard's Madrid correspondent. He says:

"The note which Gen. Woodford presented on Wednesday was of a comminatory nature. It demanded that Spain put an end to the war in Cuba immediately, recapitulating the damage done to American interests, and further hinting that the war was a danger to the public health of the United States, the continual smuggling between the coasts of Cuba and Florida being the means of conveying the yellow jack.

"Spain's reply was energetic. It declared that the war would have been ended long ago but for the material and moral help and support the rebels were continually receiving from the United States. The Spanish note complained of the policy followed by the United States in demanding from Spain the termination of a war which the United States was virtually maintaining by the presence of a squadron in the neighborhood of Cuba and by organizing succor for the reconcentrados in a manner that would be offensive to any nation, as well as by keeping in Havana a Consul who is publicly the agent and representative of the rebels.

"Public opinion rejects all idea of yielding and apparently neither desires nor fears war with the United States. Yet Spain knows she is confronted with the most serious conflict she has had to face since the Napoleonic wars. There is an ominous absence of excitement among the people, whose one topic is the possibility of war. It is the calm before a storm, which will break when the American ultimatum comes."

Spanish Fours Advance.

LONDON, March 28.—On the street American securities were booming at one to three points higher.

The sum of £375,000 ($1,875,000) in gold has just arrived from South Africa and has been sold at 77s. 10½d. for America.

Spanish fours on the Stock Exchange to-day opened lower, at 49½, further declined to 48¾, but reacted to 50%. They closed at 50. The closing price on Saturday was 49¾. They advanced to 50% after the closing of the market to-day.

PARIS, March 28.—On the Bourse to-day Spanish fours were quoted at 49¾, against 48⅝ on Saturday. After the close of the Bourse they were quoted at 50¼.

BARCELONA, March 28.—Spanish fours on the Bourse to-day were quoted at 68.75 against 78.00, the closing price on Saturday.

British Reserve Ship at Havana.

HAVANA, March 28.—The British steam yacht Rhouma, Capt. Hamilton, flying the British Naval Reserve ensign, came into port this morning from Bermuda.

AERONAUT OFFERS HIS SERVICES.

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SCHLEY ASSUMES COMMAND

Great Enthusiasm Shown When His Pennant Is Broken Out on the Brooklyn at Hampton Roads.

READY FOR INSTANT SERVICE

The Cruiser Columbia Leaves League Island to Join the "Flying Squadron"—Many Officers Report for Duty on the Ships.

FORT MONROE, Va., March 28.—More than the usual enthusiasm was displayed to-day by the officers and men of that portion of the American flying squadron already assembled at Hampton Roads, when Commodore W. S. Schley took command. There is always a perfunctory duty to be done in such cases, but the duty to-day was performed with an enthusiasm that bordered upon a breach of discipline. Officers smiled, however, the newly detailed commander could not in his pleasure at such a greeting find fault, and the men were allowed to give full vent to their feelings. The significance of the greeting was in the general feeling that the first step toward the completion of what will be the free fighting squadron had been taken, and the men apparently were gratified both with the step and with the choice of commanders, for Commodore Schley is known as a conservative, yet absolutely fearless and determined fighter.

Commodore Schley left Washington last night, and arrived at Fort Monroe early this morning. He was met by an Ensign and a boat crew of sailors, who relieved him of his baggage and received information that he would go aboard the Brooklyn, which has been designated as flagship.

At 9:30, after breakfast at the Chamberlin Hotel, the commander of the Brooklyn, with some other officers, took Commodore Schley aboard a launch and conveyed him to the fleet, which lies near Newport News. The Commodore was in civilian dress, but was saluted with the usual formalities as he passed up the Brooklyn's companionway to begin active service. He was shown to quarters, which are more elaborate than those of any warship afloat, having been prepared for exhibit when the Brooklyn visited England during the Queen's jubilee. Within half an hour after boarding ship Commodore Schley, in full uniform, was ready to take command, and the men of the fleet were drummed to quarters, the marines on deck and officers and gunners at post. Commodore Schley stepped to the bridge of the Brooklyn, and, reading his commission as commander of the squadron, took possession. At the same instant his pennant was broken out from the Brooklyn's mast and one of the guns belched forth a salute, which was answered by the Massachusetts, lying near. Then enthusiasm broke loose, and there was a roar of applause from the deck and yards. Shortly after the officers of the battleship Massachusetts came aboard, and, together with the officers of the Brooklyn, paid their respects.

The second step in the formation of the squadron will take place this week, when the assignment of vessels is complete. At present the battleship Massachusetts, of 10,288 tons, and capable of 16 knots an hour, and the protected first-class cruiser Brooklyn, of 9,271 tons, and capable of 22 knots an hour, form the nucleus of the squadron.

During the week it is expected that the Minneapolis, of 7,535 tons, with a speed of 23 knots, and the Columbia, 6,735 tons, with a speed nearly as great, will be added.

Commodore Schley said this morning:

"I have no orders to move, nor do I know when any will come. We are ready to move at the shortest kind of notice upon the completion of the fleet.

In addition to Commodore Schley, these officers reported to the squadron to-day: Lieut. Sears, detached from the Naval Home; Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., detached from the Monadnock; Naval Cadet E. McAuley, Jr., detached from the New York.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The cruiser Colombia sailed from League Island Navy Yard at 3:15 this afternoon for Hampton Roads.

The commander of the Massachusetts this morning, on the receipt of a private telegram announcing that Spain had "backed down," wired the Navy Department asking if his vessel should be painted. He soon received a reply instructing him to proceed with the painting at once. The order was promptly executed, and already a considerable portion of the battleship is clothed in the new color. The cruiser Brooklyn is short of men, and advertisements for seamen were published in the local papers this afternoon. Several men who had been absent from the ship more than a week and were classed as deserters returned to-day and received but slight punishment.

THE GUNBOAT PRINCETON READY.

Adapted for Cruising in Shallow Waters—Her Armament.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—It was announced to-day that the United States gunboat Princeton, which is being built at Dialogue's ship yard, Camden, is rapidly nearing completion, and that she will leave the ship yard in about a week for League Island Navy Yard to receive her fittings preparatory to her final trial trip. Since the first indication of possible trouble with Spain workmen have been engaged night and day on the warship, and as a result she is now practically ready for sea.

The Princeton is not a large craft, but is perfect in her appointments and admirably adapted for cruising in shallow Chinese and South American waters, for which she is intended. She draws but 12 feet of water, and her other dimensions are 108 feet water line, 204 feet over all, 36 feet beam, and 1,000 tons displacement. She is fitted with 850 horse power engines, and is expected to attain a speed of 12 knots per hour.

The new gunboat's armament will consist of six four-inch quick-fire guns, four six-pounders, two one-pounders, one three-inch breech-loading howitzer, and one Gatling gun. Her complement will be 160 officers and men. The boat has a steel hull, with a wood skin and copper, owing to which she will be able to remain a long time at sea without having to be docked.

WITH THE FLEET AT KEY WEST.

Capt. Sampson's Staff Appointments—Ships Put On War Paint.

KEY WEST, March 28.—Capt. Sampson announced his staff appointments to-day. Rear Admiral Sicard's force, with the exception of Commander West, who goes to take command of the Princeton, was reappointed. No chief of staff was named.

By nightfall all the ships in the harbor except the Cincinnati were painted a lead color from waterline to smokestack top. The Cincinnati will be finished to-morrow. It is probable the Cincinnati will be ordered to join the flying squadron.

The Wilmington will leave for Jacksonville and the Montgomery for Hampton Roads before to-morrow night.

TO WARN THE OREGON OF PERIL.

Spanish Torpedo Gunboat Leaves Montevideo Mysteriously.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Navy Department, guarding against all possible contingencies, has telegraphed to Callao and Valparaiso to intercept the battleship Oregon and warn her of the threatening situation. She is steaming as fast as possible for her destination, the North Atlantic Station, at Key West, and may not stop for coal but twice on her passage around the Horn. To be on the safe side two dispatches have been sent to Capt. Clark. He is warned that war may be in progress before he reaches American waters, and that he must be on his guard against surprise or attack of any kind.

Information has come to the department that the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario, which had been anchored at Montevideo for some time, has suddenly left that port in a rather mysterious way. It is feared that it has gone to sea to look out for the Oregon or the Marietta as they come from the Pacific. The dispatch was timed so as to intercept the United States vessels at Callao, but it is quite possible that it may miss them at that port and not reach them until they get to Valparaiso. In any event they will be warned in full time to be ready for the Temerario, or other Spanish vessels that may attempt, in case of war, to prevent their junction with the North Atlantic squadron.

TORPEDO BOAT STRINGHAM.

Rush Work on the Vessels for Which Her Builders Do Not Expect to Charge.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Secretary Long has written a letter thanking the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Del., for its "manifestation of patriotism" in hurrying work on the torpedo boat Stringham and declining any extra amount from the Government for work necessitated by the rush orders. The company's action was made known to the Secretary in the following letter from H. G. Morse, the President:

"In connection with your telegram regarding the work on the Stringham, I beg to advise you that we are pushing the construction of the boat by working until 10 o'clock at night in our machine shop and in our draughting room; have taken on about fifty additional men for day work and have employed a Superintendent for that boat.

"We do not expect to make any claim for extra cost due to the extra work we are doing to push the boat along."

A CORNER IN GUNS ABROAD.

Our Agents Prevented from Buying Them Except from Speculators.

LONDON, March 28.—The efforts of the United States Attachés among the war-munition manufacturers have not resulted in a purchase of a single gun, as the agents of American firms and speculators secured options, for the purpose of selling to the United States at great profits, on all the available stock which the eager rivalry of European Governments to increase their armaments, with the view of meeting Eastern developments, had left in the market.

Japan has been one of the largest buyers of war munitions, and Chile recently entered the field. All the guns secured by the United States abroad were bought from speculators.

The Attachés of the United States say the European firms were disposed to deal fairly and not raise prices, but, they add, "the Government has been bled by the rapacity of its own money-making citizens."

Forty rapid-fire five and six inch guns, completed by the Armstrongs and destined for the United States, will be shipped immediately.

Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bates, the United States Military Attaché, started to-day on a tour of Germany, Austria, and Belgium in an endeavor to purchase guns. He will confer with the leading manufacturers.

The United States Military Attachés at Berlin, Lieut. H. T. Allen, after scouring the country, reports that no guns are procurable in Germany. The Krupps' stock was all ordered before the guns were begun, and that concern is unable to sell any to the United States. It is expected, however, that the United States Government will be able to secure a lot of guns made in Belgium for the Belgian Government, which does not need them. But it is doubtful whether these guns will be deliverable at an early date.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

To Practice at the Big Guns—Capt. P. H. Cooper May Command the Chicago.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 28.—Capt. P. H. Cooper, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, went to Washington to-day in connection with the detachment of the first class of Naval Cadets, which is now scheduled for April 9.

At a meeting yesterday of the Academic Board, it was decided that there should be no extra examinations now, but that the semi-annual and monthly examinations should determine the standing of the class, and that the work during the remainder of the term should be devoted to practical duties, such as the practice with big guns, &c. It is understood that the detachment will be made within a week.

It is said here that Capt. Cooper will be detached shortly and ordered to command the Chicago as soon as that ship is ready for sea. Capts. Sigsbee, McNair, and Pythian are spoken of as Capt. Cooper's successors.

DESERTERS MAY BE TAKEN BACK

Navy Department Will Be Lenient Because Men Are So Scarce.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In view of the great desire for experienced men in the naval service just at this time it is more than probable that the Navy Department will exercise considerable leniency in dealing with the cases of men who are charged with having deserted from the service and who remain absent from fear of punishment.

In cases where the records of the men were good previous to their desertion they will, in all probability, upon surrendering themselves at a receiving ship be officially regarded as simple stragglers and not as deserters. According to the regulations a "straggler" is an enlisted man who has overstayed his leave, and is subject to minor punishment.

Deserters, however, are discharged from the service, and are ineligible for re-enlistment. It is recognized that many good men have left the service without permission during the past few years of peace, who would willingly re-enter the navy and render good service in the event of an outbreak of hostilities. The probable policy of the department looking to a more liberal treatment of technical deserters is due in a great measure to the difficulty the recruiting officers are having in securing men up to the naval requirements.

WITH "THE MOSQUITO FLEET."

Commander Horace Elmer Ordered to Inspect Desirable Small Craft—How the Vessels Will Be Manned.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The most significant of the naval orders issued by the Navy Department to-day was the detachment of Commander Horace Elmer from Cramps' shipyard and ordering him to duty "in re the mosquito fleet." This auxiliary organization of the navy to be called into active service in time of war is to be composed of small craft of all kinds that may be obtainable by the department upon which a gun may be mounted and other defensive devices placed.

The fact that the organization is to be composed exclusively of small craft of all descriptions that may be available gives the cause for its designation as "the mosquito fleet." Its prospective formation is the result of the observation and work of the naval college for the past five years, and the officials believe that with the material that may be obtainable and the manning of the vessels by the naval militia of the States a formidable organization of its kind will result. The naval militia of the States, however, will not be relied upon entirely to man the ships, but in case of necessity resort will be had to seamen wherever they may be picked up. Commander Elmer is at the New York Navy Yard, which will be the centre of his future operations. His duties respecting the selection of craft for the fleet are the same as those performed by the board which for the past two weeks has been engaged in the inspection of merchant vessels for the auxiliary defense fleet, preliminary to their purchase by the Navy Department. The commander and his assistants will visit various places along the coast and will communicate by letter with persons and firms owning small craft, with a view of determining just how many are available and at what price the owners would sell or charter them to the Government. So far as practicable, it is the intention of the department that there shall be a separate set of ships for the defense of each of the seacoast cities, the whole to compose the "mosquito fleet." In the event of necessity for a rendezvous of several of these local fleets, it can be arranged. The primary idea is for each local fleet to form the "mobile defense" of the particular city where it is made up.

The Bureau of Ordnance will be called into requisition to assist in furnishing armament for the vessels, and in the event of war naval officers will be assigned to the command of each of the several local fleets.

NAVAL MILITIA CALLED ON.

Jersey Sailors to Take the Montauk to Portland—Portsmouth Men and Howitzer Fall into the River.

The Federal Government issued its first call for the services of citizen sailors since the excitement following the Maine disaster yesterday, when Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt notified Acting Governor Voorhees of New Jersey that the department had immediate use for a portion of the New Jersey Naval Militia. Mr. Roosevelt indicated that a detail of men from the Battalion of the East was wanted, the duty on hand being to transfer the monitor Montauk from the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia, to Portland, Me., at which port she is to act as guard boat.

Acting Governor Voorhees transmitted the order to Adjutant Gen. W. S. Stryker, who sent it by telegraph to Commander Washington Irving of the Battalion of the East, instructing the latter to detail nine officers and ninety-five men. Commander Irving has selected and notified the members, who live in Newark and Jersey City. They are holding themselves in readiness and expect to get the order to transport the monitor in two or three days.

The boat has been put in shape for the trip, and Chief Engineer B. Franklin Hart, Jr., of the Naval Militia, with two assistants, has been on board of her for two or three days. Commander Irving will command the vessel and Lieut. Edward M. C. Peters will be navigator. There will be three other watch officers. Lieut. W. M. Irving, U. S. N., who has been detailed from his post as steel inspector at the South Bethlehem Steel Works, will sail on the Montauk, as the representative of the Navy Department.

The monitor will go by way of the Delaware Capes. Whether she will take the ocean course or traverse Long Island Sound is not known. The boat is a slow one, and the trip will take four days. On reaching Portland, the Jerseymen will be relieved by the Maine Naval Militia, and will return to Hoboken to report. The men of the battalion are elated over the order. The organization is a well-equipped one, and has an entire division of engineers and their assistants.

The Newark Division of the New Jersey Naval Militia was ordered to report on the Portsmouth at Hoboken last night, with a mounted howitzer. The Portsmouth lies about 200 feet from the shore, and is reached by a board walk. The howitzer, which weighs 500 pounds, had been hauled half way to the ship when the board walk gave way and the gun, with the twelve men who were hauling it, went down into the river. James Martin, a boy of twelve years, who was following, went down also, but was rescued by Lieut. Goldengay, who was in charge of the squad.

The water was only a few feet deep, and the men scrambled out with no more damage than a wetting. Communication with the shore was cut off, and all on board the ship were held prisoners until boats could be procured.

Thirty new recruits were sworn in and joined in the drill that followed. The lost gun will be recovered to-day.

It was said at Trenton that preparations to send a second detail to duty, made up of the Battalion of the West, was under way.

Velcrema

Lundborg's—quickly allays the irritation of the skin due to wind or sun. Excellent after shaving.

REVENUE MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Activity in the Service—Notes About Vessels and Men.

The revenue cutter Hudson, under command of First Lieut. Newcomb, which has been ordered to Key West, will not sail until Thursday.

Chief Engineer John W. Collins of the Revenue Marine Service returned to New York yesterday from the lakes, where he has been making arrangements to bring the two cutters now building at Cleveland through the canals by cutting off their overhang. Engineer Collins will go to Washington to-day to make his report, but before going he will superintend the insertion of the new separator in the cutter Hudson.

The cutter Dexter arrived yesterday from New Bedford, and as soon as she has taken on coal and stores she will sail for Norfolk, where she will receive her armament and proceed to Key West.

Capt. L. N. Stoddard, Supervisor of Anchorage in New York Harbor, went to Washington yesterday to confer with Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Marine Service, relative to the movements of the revenue cutters and the laying of cables from Willets Point to Fort Schuyler and Sandy Hook.

The cutter Manhattan is now at the foot of Thirteenth Street, East River, for repairs to her boilers and machinery, preparatory to going South for service.

RECRUITS COME FROM THE SOUTH.

Men from Savannah and New Orleans Sent to the Vermont.

A number of recruits from Southern ports arrived at the navy yard yesterday from the steamship Birmingham, which arrived from Savannah, and the Cromwell line steamer Louisiana, from New Orleans. The men were taken to the navy yard, where they will be quartered on the receiving ship Vermont until ordered for duty on the vessels now being fitted out. The Government tug Nina took the men from the steamship companies' piers to the navy yard.

In all about ninety men arrived at the yard. Of the fifty-six men that came from New Orleans, twenty-six were skilled machinists. They will be thoroughly drilled before being assigned for duty on any of the vessels. All the men who came from Savannah were members of the gunnery class which was graduated recently from the school of instruction on board the monitor Amphitrite. They will be rated as gun captains, and will be assigned to take charge of the batteries on the new ships. Among them were five men who were assigned to the gunnery ship from the ill-fated Maine.

MARINE INSURANCE DROPS.

The Demand for the War Hazard Falls Off Sharply.

During the first two hours of business yesterday, the demand of shippers and consignees for insurance against the marine war hazard continued unabated at the stiff rates which prevailed on Saturday. When, however, the President's submission of the Maine report to Congress was known, and the stock market moved upward, the demand for war insurance ceased almost entirely. Rates dropped one-half, and few risks were written during the remainder of the day.

A prominent marine underwriter said yesterday afternoon that marine insurance men did not think the real situation had undergone much change since Saturday, the falling rates being a temporary reaction which was as inevitable as the movement in the stock market.

WIRE TRUST COMPLETED.

Salem (O.) Wire Nail Co. in the Combine, Which Will Start Work at Once.

SALEM, Ohio, March 28.—It is learned that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Salem Wire Nail Company and of others directly interested in the American Steel and Wire Company was held here Saturday evening. All the members of the board were present or represented by agents. The matter of consolidation was placed before the officials by Frank Baackes, recently elected General Manager of the American Steel and Wire Company. The meeting resulted in the Salem Company entering the combine, which is now completed.

In an interview General Manager Baackes said:

"The combine will be in operation by April 1. All subscribed stock has been paid in and the articles of incorporation filed under the laws of Illinois. The company will have its main office at Chicago, and the mills included in the consolidation will be divided into four classes—Eastern, Central, Western, and Southern.

"The move is made in order to drive out competition and for the maintaining of prices. The latter, however, will not be advanced to any great extent. The combine includes fourteen plants and will control 75 per cent. of the output of the country, or even of the world. It will have a producing capacity of 700,000 or 800,000 tons of wire and wire rods and a foreign trade of $3,000,000, which is expected to be increased to $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 in the near future.

"The general manager and his helpers will be located at Cleveland."

Saranac Lakes Free from Ice.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., March 28.—The ice has gone out of the Saranac lakes. This is the first time it has done so in March as far back as known. Last year it disappeared on April 25. Spring weather prevails, and buds are beginning to appear on the trees.

EUROPE NOT TO INTERFERE

United States Would Have British Sympathy in War, and Spain that of Continental Powers.

SPAIN'S HOPE FOR HELP GONE

Germany the Most Hostile to the United States—Movement of the British Fleet to Bermuda Commented Upon by Diplomats.

LONDON, March 28.—The dispatch of the British fleet from Halifax to Bermuda, following the agitation for an Anglo-American alliance, is considerably commented upon by diplomats. The authorities explain it is merely considered desirable that British ships should be in the vicinity of Cuba, in order to safeguard British commerce and British subjects in case of war. The idea of Anglo-American co-operation in Cuba is scouted. A diplomat who is conversant with the inside negotiations on the Cuban question said:

"If Spain and the United States go to war they will fight without an ally on either side. The United States does not need an ally and Spain cannot get an ally. The United States will, however, have the sympathy of Great Britain and Spain will have the sympathy of all the Continental powers. But their attitude may be depended upon not to exceed sympathetic neutrality. M. Hanotaux's speech in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday was the deathblow to Spain's fondest hope of help. Austria would be willing to intervene, but she is unable to do so. Germany is the European nation which is most hostile to the United States, this hostility emanating directly from the Emperor, and his circle reflecting his personal opinion. It arises out of the growing realization that the United States is the greatest commercial rival of Germany."

GERMANY WOULD NOT MEDIATE.

She Would Be Glad of an Improvement in Spanish-American Affairs.

BERLIN, March 28.—A high official of the German Foreign Office said to-day:

"Germany will joyfully greet any step to improve Spanish-American relations; but this interest does not go so far as to induce Germany to participate in offering mediation. Moreover, there is no indication that America is inclined to suffer such mediation, nor on what basis."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The most dangerous is the second demand—namely, under the cloak of humanitarianism to aim at direct interference in Cuba. The Washington Government in that goes beyond the limits. Spain can make concessions without humiliation and loss of dignity; but if America insists upon these demands, swords will fly out of their scabbards."

The Tageblatt remarks:

"The American jingoes underrate the injuries such a war will bring upon America."

The Boersen Courier says:

"With an earnest desire that an understanding may be reached, even without mediation, diplomatic circles still count this as being the best solution, so long as neither one nor the other has taken the irremediable step."

The Berliner Post, in its comments, says:

"President McKinley will doubtless do everything to avert war; but popular sentiment may decide to the contrary."

Portuguese Neutrality Measures.

LISBON, Portugal, March 28.—The evening newspapers say that, acting under superior instructions, the commanders of the warships now moored in the Tagus met to-day for the purpose of discussing a patrol of the sea between Cape Verde, Madeira, and the Azores, with a view of maintaining neutrality in the event of a Hispano-American war.

Intervention Changed to Mediation.

LONDON, March 28.—It is remarked that the inspired dispatches emanating from Vienna, which for a long time have suggested European intervention in behalf of Spain, have since the Chinese crisis reached an acute stage been toned down to suggestions of mediation.

WOMAN PROBABLY MURDERED.

Her Body, Bearing Wounds, Was Found on the Beach at Bowery Bay.

The body of a woman, fully dressed, floated up on the beach at Bowery Bay, Queens, Sunday evening, and yesterday was examined by Coroners' physicians, who found that the woman was dead before the body reached the water.

Richard O. Trenchard of 228 West Seventeenth Street, this city, found the corpse. Coroner Rouff has taken charge of it, and it is now in the Morgue at Maspeth, L. I. It had been in the water probably from four to six weeks, and decomposition had set in, particularly on the head, where it is thought a cut may have been inflicted. The cause of death was not settled by the autopsy.

Four of the ribs on the right side were fractured, as if by a kick or a blow with a broad stick. These fractures occurred before death. The woman was apparently 35 or 40 years old, weighed between 135 and 140 pounds, and was 5 feet 6 inches in height. The hair is light brown, thick, and wavy; the features regular, the teeth sound, and the body well formed. The hands were covered with gloves, and seem not to have been used to hard work. The clothing of the body was good, but not expensive. The skirt and cape were of green cloth, trimmed with black braid, and the waist was a tight-fitting jersey.

Coroner Rouff notified the police of Queens that it was probably a case of murder, but no clew seems available. Bodies which entered the water miles east or west of Bowery Bay have been known to float in there, carried by the swift tides that start at Hell Gate.

FOR CROSS-TOWN FACILITIES.

Complaint Sent to the Rapid Transit Commission by T. A. Judson.

T. A. Judson of 1,116 Third Avenue yesterday sent a letter to the members of the Rapid Transit Commission, in which he complains that not enough attention is given to the subject of "cross-town rapid transit," as he expresses it. He says:

I am only one of the several hundred thousands of people who during the year, and in many cases daily, have occasion to go from the extreme east side to the extreme west side between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets. There are no means whatsoever of getting completely across between those limits. The only apology for accommodation is a horse car line, which runs part of the way on one side and part of the way on the other. To get over one must pay two fares, and then walk part of the way.

He suggests an underground line, as there seems to be no practicable means of obtaining cross-town transit on the surface lines. Mr. Judson incloses a letter to the members of the commission which he received from W. B. Parsons, the commission's chief engineer. Mr. Parsons writes:

Speaking as an individual, I agree with you that convenience, such as you describe, is entirely lacking. But would not the quickest, best, and most feasible method of furnishing the same be by means of electric and surface lines built along the depressed streets crossing the Park and connecting with the existing surface lines?

WOMAN DIED FROM DOG BITES.

Mrs. Elizabeth Van Name of Richmond Was Ill Six Weeks.

Mrs. Elizabeth Van Name of Bergen avenue, West New Brighton, Richmond, died at her home yesterday morning. The cause given is hydrophobia. She was bitten by a dog on Feb. 7. The animal, a mongrel, owned by Leon Harold of Livingston, ran through the streets of West New Brighton, biting five people. Mrs. Van Name was bitten in twenty-eight places.

All of the victims were taken to the New York Health Department Laboratory for treatment. Drs. Walser and Townsend said she was suffering from hydrophobia. She had not been able to swallow nourishment for a week, because of contraction of her throat. The others who were bitten have not shown any signs of hydrophobia. Mrs. Van Name was a widow, about fifty-five years old.

CUBANS SAY NO ARMISTICE

Report of Negotiations with Spain Causes Consternation at the Junta.

ADVANTAGE ALL FOR SPAIN

This Country Would Have to Use Force Against the Insurgents, Says Mr. Rubens, to Stop Rainy Season Hostilities—Palma in Washington.

In no place was greater consternation caused yesterday than at the headquarters of the Cuban Junta, when a report was published that President McKinley was carrying on negotiations with Spain looking to an armistice during the rainy season in the Island of Cuba.

Those not officially connected with the legation who gathered in the waiting room gave emphatic voice to their opinions on the subject. Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, who is clothed with full powers to act for the provisional Government of the Republic of Cuba, refused to talk. An interview alleged to have come from him, did not come from him. Horatio T. Rubens, who is counsel for the Junta, and generally the spokesman when statements are to be given out for publication, was the only one who spoke yesterday officially for the legation.

Gen. Palma went to Washington on the 8 P. M. train. It was said that he had been invited to a conference with the President. Mr. Rubens denied this. Then he said:

"The United States may make any arrangement it desires with Spain, but the Cubans will consent to no armistice, nor to any plan save that which gives to them absolute independence. The Cubans would appreciate and, of course, be thankful for any interest in them shown by this country, but they would have to respectfully decline all such propositions. It is an absolute loss of time for the United States to entertain any negotiations of this character. The Cubans naturally feel that it is unjust for the American Government to even indirectly espouse the cause of a nation convicted of wholesale murder, as against those who, emulating the example of Americans, are fighting for liberty.

Why Spain Wants an Armistice.

"The United States may be magnanimous enough to forgive the Spaniards for the loss of the Maine and her 266 bluejackets and officers, but the Cubans will never forgive the Spanish Government for the extermination of her 400,000 pacificos. The flag that covered that crime must cease to wave over Cuba.

"By an armistice Spain would save $10,000,000 a month for six months. The Spaniards know very well that the Cubans will not enter into an armistice. Spain desires that the United States should offer it to the Cubans, in the hope that their refusal may remove the sympathy and support of the American people.

"It must be well understood that to have the Cubans accept an armistice, the United States must land her forces in Cuba and compel the Cubans to do so at the point of the bayonet. The past three years have proved that the Cubans fight, and will fight during the rainy season, while Spain is admittedly powerless to do so. All of the advantages of the proposed armistice would therefore result to Spain—not only in the money she would save, but in the mortality of her troops, which would be as much as 40 per cent.

"The Cubans would lose the benefit of the season during which they are always strongest in the field, while the United States would receive the munificent privilege of relieving Spain of the duty of feeding the reconcentrados.

"The proposition of an armistice then means the alliance of the United States with Spain against the Cubans. We are better off now than ever. We never have had the assistance of the United States Government, and we are not asking for it now."

Gomez Uncompromising as Ever.

Before Gen. Palma left for Washington yesterday he received a letter from Gen. Maximo Gomez. The first part of the letter was of a private character, and was not given out for publication. In view of the fact that the Junta has been awaiting advices in response to inquiries, relating to the plan that would be followed by the insurgents to work conjointly with the United States in case of a Spanish-American war, there was a suspicion that Gen. Palma has gone to Washington to confer with the Government officials. Mr. Rubens denied this. He said that the General went to Washington on private business. Mr. Rubens then gave out the following translation of the latter part of the letter, which was dated March 10, at Sancti Spiritus:

"Here we are, all of us disposed and decided to run all the perils and inconveniences of war without allowing ourselves to be carried away by optimism or to feel favorable news that might reach us. Let this, then, serve as a stimulant to those on the outside whose sympathy for the success of the revolution has earned our greatest appreciation, and let there not be the slightest doubt in their minds as to our disposition to fulfill our duty until we have attained our deserved triumph—independence."

DISCREDITED CUBAN ARRIVES.

Jose L. Cepero, a Member of the Junta Says, Disobeyed Gomez and Was Reduced.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Yucatan from Havana was José L. Cepero, his wife, and four children. Mr. Cepero is of Cuban birth, but is a naturalized American citizen, who at the outbreak of hostilities in Cuba was a machinist in Buffalo. He went to Cuba and Gen. Gomez, he says, attached him to his staff with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

According to his story, he left Gomez in January, 1896, to come to the United States to assist in fitting out an expedition, but he was captured and held a prisoner by the Spaniards for sixteen months, when, through the good offices of Consul General Lee, he was liberated and came to New York. He then, he says, took out one of three expeditions sent by Emilio Nunez from New York and landed on the shores of Havana Province in September, 1897. When he finally reached Gomez, the General, he says, punished him for being so long on his mission by reducing him to the ranks. He fought in a number of battles, but his relations with the Cuban leader became so strained that he decided to come to New York and appeal to the Junta to be restored to his former rank.

Gomez offered no objection to his leaving. He reached Havana unmolested, to bring his family with him, and while there he called on Gen. Blanco, he says, and the General offered him $25,000 to fight for Spain.

Mr. Cepero announced his intention of calling at the Junta, but he will not be received. One of the principal members of the Junta said that the legation has no authority to bestow military rank. This same man added:

"Lieut. Col. Cepero is a man of undoubted courage and capability. When Gen. Gomez and Gen. Antonio Maceo were making the western invasion, this American citizen, who had lived in Buffalo, in some way joined Gomez and was created a Lieutenant Colonel and placed in charge of a certain tract of territory. Gomez had ordered that no cattle should be driven from the country into the towns, but in violation of this order and under conditions that could not be overlooked, Cepero allowed the Spaniards to drive some cattle into town. Gomez ordered a court-martial, and Cepero on hearing it went to Cienfuegos and there surrendered to the Spaniards. Through some misunderstanding he was not treated as a presentado, but was imprisoned till Gen. Lee secured his release on the ground that he was an American citizen and had surrendered.

"Coming to New York, he lived at the Hotel Havana, Fifty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, supported by charitable Cubans. He found his way back to Cuba last Fall, but how the Junta does not know. Gen. Lee looked out for him in Havana. The Junta will have nothing more to do with him."

MOTHER NEARLY SUFFOCATED.

She Tried to Rescue Her Two Children and Was Herself Overcome.

Mrs. Mary Bahn, wife of Cornelius Bahn, a carpenter living on the second floor of 262 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, nearly lost her life yesterday morning while trying to rescue her two children from a fire in her apartments.

Mrs. Bahn went up stairs to visit a friend at 10 o'clock, leaving her daughter Julia, three years old, and Cornelius, a baby of one year, playing on the floor. A few minutes later a young girl living in the house ran in and shouted to Mrs. Bahn that her flat was on fire. The frightened mother ran down stairs, but so dense was the smoke that she was unable to enter the rooms. Dropping on her hands and knees, and keeping her mouth close to the floor, she crawled into one of the bedrooms, where she found the two children overcome by smoke. She struggled to get back with her burdens, but was herself overcome.

Meanwhile the alarm had spread, and Philip White, the janitor, reached Mrs. Bahn's rooms just in time to drag the unconscious mother and her babes into the air, where they soon revived. Little Julia acknowledged that she had set fire to some excelsior while she was playing with matches. The damage was slight.

Hawaiian Sugar Plantations Safe.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—According to news brought here from Hawaii by the bark Albert to-day the plantations of the Hutchinson and Hawaiian Commercial Companies, on the Island of Maui, are not in the slightest danger from the eruption of the Mauni Loa volcano, the flow of lava having stopped within sixty miles of the town of Hilo. Sugar grinding in both locations is reported to be progressing under excellent conditions, and a large crop is being prepared for immediate shipment. The reports of damage to the plantations circulated by bears drove Hawaiian Commercial stocks down to 23.

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BOSTON—PHILADELPHIA—ALBANY — TROY.

MRS. PAGET IN A RUNAWAY.

Her Horses Take Fright and Dash Up Fifth Avenue—Her Footman Badly Hurt.

Mrs. Almeric Paget, ex-Secretary William C. Whitney's daughter, had a narrow escape from injury yesterday by the running away of her horses. Her footman, John Mackenzie, was seriously hurt.

Mrs. Paget was driving up Fifth Avenue about 5:15 P. M. in her victoria. She was seated alone, and Patrick Cockburn of 52 East Sixty-seventh Street, was driving. Mackenzie being with him on the box. At Fifty-ninth Street the horses took fright, seized the bits in their teeth, and ran. Cockburn sawing on the reins in vain.

The team turned into East Sixty-second Street, after the driver had vainly tried to turn them in at Sixty-first Street, where Mrs. Paget lives, thinking force of habit might induce them to stop. When they did turn east, the vehicle almost tipped over, and Mackenzie was thrown head first to the pavement. Bicycle Policeman Fullerton, who had been trying to stop the horses, dismounted and picked up the unconscious man, who was taken to the Flower Hospital.

The horses ran east through Sixty-second Street, just missing cars at Park and Third Avenues, while Cockburn pulled at the reins and Mrs. Paget clung, pale and silent, to her seat. At Second Avenue, Bicycle Policeman Gibson caught the bridle of the off horse and, with the aid of the driver, the almost winded team was brought to a halt. They were turned up Second Avenue and Mrs. Paget was assisted to alight by John D. Crimmins, who was superintending some work there.

Mrs. Paget was driven home to 11 East Sixty-first Street in another vehicle. Her own carriage was only slightly damaged.

MARRIED HIS HOUSEKEEPER.

Carolina Could Not Land Until Adolf Yuengling Agreed to Wed.

Adolf Yuengling, whose father is a wealthy butcher of Berlin, arrived here Saturday on the St. Paul. His father gave him 15,000 marks to come here and start a butcher's business in Chicago. Adolf brought with him an attractive young woman to be his housekeeper. He was much perturbed when the immigration officials told him that he might land, but that Carolina Krombach could not unless he made her his wife. Adolf said that she had been his housekeeper in Berlin, and so good a one that he had determined to bring her with him, but, as she was quite beneath his social position, he could not marry her. He did not leave to go to a hotel, however, but hung about the Barge Office, loath to part with her.

She had 8,000 marks just before she left Berlin, but some enterprising broker prevailed upon her to accept in exchange some Mexican bonds, which on arrival here she found were not easily convertible into cash. She said she had an uncle in Memphis, and the officials said that if he would become responsible for her she might land. The uncle was telegraphed to, and he wired back: "Send my niece here."

This apparently settled matters, but Adolf now came forward and said that he loved the young woman and they did not wish to be separated. There was some talk, it was across Battery Park to the house of Pastor Berkmeier, and when the party, including Adolf, Carolina, and Government Inspectors, left the pastor's house there was a new bridal couple in town and Carolina will continue to be Adolf's housekeeper.

Buying a House Without Cash

—a practical article by Barton Cheyney, telling how, without money, to own a home in city or country. It will be found of great interest to young married folks—and old ones, too. It is meant as a help for those of you who would like to stop paying rent.

INSIDE OF A HUNDRED HOMES

Photographic glimpses of interiors of all sorts—real rooms that are lived in—dainty boudoirs, dens, and cozy corners—sleeping-rooms, book rooms. Each with an idea in it for your helping. The fifth instalment of this popular series—one of the most interesting features the JOURNAL has presented.

MRS. RORER'S ARTICLES

in this number are of special interest to mothers. Under the title of "Proper Cooking for the Nursery" she tells what the tiny folks must not eat—as well as how to prepare their proper foods. "The Best Food for a Growing Child" continues the story for the babies who have grown into little men and little women.

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LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

AUXILIARY BOARD'S WORK

Many Good Ships Rejected Because Their Patriotic Owners Wanted Fabulous Prices.

OCEAN TUG ATLAS PURCHASED

The Board Has Prepared a Report for the Navy Department, Giving a Resume of Its Proceedings—Sovereign Deal Off.

Acting upon the recommendations of the Naval Auxiliary Board, the Government yesterday completed the purchase of the ocean-going steel tug Atlas from the Standard Oil Company, and the vessel was delivered at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She will be at once thoroughly overhauled and put in readiness to join the fleet which is being prepared for use in an emergency as a picket force.

The Atlas is practically a new boat, having been launched only about a year and a half ago. She is of 323 tons, is 130 feet long, 25 feet beam, and 14 feet deep, and with her triple-expansion engines can develop a speed of fifteen knots. She has heretofore been plying with coal barges between New York, Savannah, and Portland, Me.

The Naval Board has received no intimation from Washington to lead its members to pause in their work, and they were busily engaged throughout the day. A protracted secret session was held during the forenoon preparing a report to be forwarded to the Navy Department at Washington detailing the work of the board during the past two weeks. In this report was eliminated from the list of vessels all the undesirable craft offered. It is understood that by this means the list of vessels to be considered has been reduced by fully one-half.

Some Patriotic Citizens.

A member of the board stated yesterday that many vessels fulfilling in construction and general conditions all the requirements of the Government were abandoned at the last moment owing to the sudden raising of the purchase price by the owners. According to this officer, hordes of tugboat and yacht owners and agents have thronged the offices of the board for the past two weeks and with wonderful bursts of patriotism have pressed their craft upon the Government. Many of these men, however, just as soon as they learned that their vessels were being considered with favor by the board, ran their prices up to outrageous figures.

On several occasions during the past few days negotiations for certain craft have progressed so far that the commandant of the navy yard had been notified to prepare for their reception, when suddenly the price would be raised beyond the bounds of all reason. These vessels have all been stricken from the available list, and no more time will be wasted upon them. The board has also been badgered by swarms of fake patriots anxious to palm off all sorts of rotten craft. These nuisances have not been seriously considered in any case, however.

The small vessels secured thus far are five yachts and seven tugs, which in every instance are the best of their class. The prices paid for these vessels, while kept strictly secret by the Naval Board, are pretty well known by shipping men, and are said to have yielded a very handsome profit to those who sold them. It is said that negotiations for the yacht Sovereign have been abandoned. Her owner wanted $400,000 for her, and the Government decidedly refused to pay that amount.

May Buy P. A. B. Widener's Yacht.

Naval Constructor Fawrewsey and Chief Engineer Dixon left yesterday for Wilmington, Del., to inspect the yacht Josephine, which has been offered for sale to the Government by her owner, P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia. The Josephine is a new yacht, and is fitted with all modern improvements. After the inspection of the Josephine, the two officers will go to Baltimore to look over several fast tugs belonging to the Merchants and Miners' Line, plying between that city and Boston.

Lieut. Commander Reeder and Assistant Engineer Danforth during the afternoon made an extended and critical inspection of the Lone Star liner Miami, which plys between New York and Galveston. The vessel may be purchased for use as a distiller ship or as a collier. Members of the board stated yesterday that vessels now most desired were two vessels as colliers, two as repair ships, two as distiller ships, and at least two more tugs.

With regard to the American Line steamship St. Paul, it was stated that the board had not up to the present received any department orders to have her detained. Such orders would, in any event, they said, be sent direct to the company. General Manager Griscom of the American Line said that he had no idea the steamer would be held here.

ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY YARD.

The Departments Busier than for Twenty Years—Hull of the Texas Not Injured.

More than 1,000 men gathered about the main entrance, on Sands Street, to the navy yard yesterday, but only those who were seeking employment in the various departments or wanted to enlist were allowed to enter the yard. The recruiting officers on board the receiving ship Vermont were kept busy passing upon applicants for enlistment.

The Navy Department has issued orders to enlist an unlimited number of men for all grades. These include landsmen, ordinary seamen, able seamen, coal passers, and machinists. About fifty men a day are being enlisted. They will go to make up the crews of the vessels now being fitted out at the yard, as well as those being made ready for service at the other stations.

Since the squadron left the yard several months ago there have not been so many ships there or such activity as at present. In fact, there are more men at work in the various departments than for twenty years. About 100 mechanics and laborers are being added to the list of workmen in the various shops, and the Chief of the Labor Bureau has sent for the men who were recently placed on furlough to report at once for duty in the several departments. According to the order sent out by the Chief of the Bureau, work will be continued day and night until all the vessels have been fitted with armament according to the plans made for them.

The Mayflower will be taken out of dry dock on Friday. Her armor plates are in place, and all that remains to be done is to place the guns on the mounts. Like all the other vessels, her hull and superstructure are to be painted a dark steel gray.

A number of torpedo tubes for the vessels were taken to the factory of the E. W. Bliss Company to be refitted and adjusted. All the yachts and tugboats are to be fitted with search lights and the Ardois system of electric signals.

Orders were issued by Admiral Bunce yesterday to the chiefs of the several departments to give out no information concerning the work being done or contemplated. No information could be got at Admiral Bunce's headquarters. In fact the orderly on duty there said to the newspaper men that neither the Admiral nor his staff officers would see anybody, as their time was occupied in matters concerning equipment of vessels now at the yard, and sending stores and ammunition to the fleets at Key West and Hampton Roads.

A large supply of stores, consisting of clothing, food, ammunition, and projectiles, is being got ready to send to the southern naval stations. Most of the ships now on duty along the coast, it is said, are well supplied and the stores now to be sent south will be kept in reserve.

The battleship Texas, which arrived at the navy yard, on Sunday will remain about ten days. She comes to this station for the purpose of having the cranes, ammunition hoists and turrets overhauled. Considerable work is to be done on the turrets. About 200 men from the several departments are now at work on the repairs.

The Texas will be placed in the timber dry dock on Friday to have her hull cleaned and painted and the strainers to the outboard delivery pipes overhauled. It was said on board the vessel yesterday that the hull is in good condition, and she was not damaged by having come into collision with a coral reef near Dry Tortugas. This accident occurred more than a month ago. As soon as the necessary repairs have been completed the Texas will join the squadron at Hampton Roads.

The lack of dry docking facilities at the navy yard is being severely felt at present, and on this account the repairs and alterations to the vessels will be delayed. The two docks now available are being used to their full capacity while the work of getting the new timber dock in readiness is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

The force of men at work on the structure has been doubled, and the men are working day and night. The interior of the dock is finished, and all that remains to be done is to clear the gate seat and remove the piling in the cofferdam. Naval Constructor Bowles expects to have the dock ready for service in about a month.

NAMES FOR YACHTS AND TUGS.

Vessels of 1812 and Indians Recalled in Their Nomenclature.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Navy Department decided to-day upon the names for the tugs and yachts it has recently bought. In accordance with its new policy, the department has selected names of conspicuous Indians or Indian tribes, and in the case of the yachts has taken up again the famous names of the ships that fought in the war of 1812. As the yachts are being transformed into fighting vessels that will be in all probability as formidable as the ships that proved equal to the British ships of eighty years ago, it is thought that they will not bring discredit upon the names made famous by heroic sea fights.

The names are as follows:

Yachts.—The Alicia becomes the Hornet, the Almy becomes the Eagle, the Hermione becomes the Hawk, and the Columbia becomes the Wasp.

Tugs.—The Edgar F. Luckenback becomes the Tecumseh, the Walter A. Luckenback becomes the Uncas, the Winthrop becomes the Osceola, the P. H. Wise becomes the Sioux, and the Eltoro becomes the Algonquin.

The torpedo boat recently bought in Germany will be called, in accordance with practice, which has named these vessels after prominent naval officers, the Somers.

CHESTNUT STREET BANK.

Shareholders of the Philadelphia Concern Assessed 100 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Controller of the Currency has to-day levied an assessment of 100 per cent. on the shareholders of the Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia, payable April 1, 1898. The capital stock of the bank is $500,000.

He has also declared a dividend of 10 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the bank, which will be sent out as soon as checks can be prepared.

PEOPLE'S BANK CASE ARREST.

Richard F. Loper Taken into Custody in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Richard F. Loper, Vice President and General Manager of the Guarantors' Finance Company, was placed under arrest this afternoon, charged with conspiracy to cheat and defraud the People's Bank.

The warrant was sworn out by Albert Tafor, receiving teller of the People's Bank. When the bank closed its doors on March 25 it was indebted to that institution to the extent of about $600,000, for which Loper had given securities which are worthless. Cashier John S. Hopkins of the People's Bank committed suicide Thursday morning, March 24, after he had learned that application had been made for a receiver for the Guarantors' Company.

UMBRELLAS A CAUSE OF WAR.

Four Men in Sets of Two Become Mixed Up—Revolver Drawn.

Two men going down Exchange Place, Jersey City, under an umbrella, in yesterday's rain, met two men under another umbrella going up the street. They came into collision with such force as to rouse the passions of all four. One of the men drew a revolver, and a tragedy was imminent when Patrolman Entwistle seized the man with the revolver and his companion.

They described themselves as Philip Lessle of New York and Sullivan Morris of Jersey City. Lessle, who drew the pistol, was fined $20. Morris was fined $5.

TO JAIL INSTEAD OF THE ARMY.

A Would-Be Recruit Too Free with a Machete in Jersey City.

Michael Hogan, nineteen years old, recently came to Jersey City for the purpose of enlisting in the army at the recruiting headquarters, 49 Montgomery Street. At an early hour yesterday morning young Hogan created a disturbance in the tenement at 210 Fifteenth Street. When Policeman Toonan arrived he found Hogan flourishing a machete, a weapon used by Cubans and Spaniards. He threatened to run the machete through John M. Bowles and Patrick Murphy, inmates of the house, who were attempting to quiet him.

The policeman succeeded in disarming Hogan and took him to the station. Hogan told the police that he went out with the machete to practice and to become familiar with its use before he enlisted to attack the Spaniards.

Justice Nevins told Hogan this morning that instead of his serving his country in the army he would have to go to the penitentiary for six months.

Cashier J. T. Mills at Work Again.

Cashier John T. Mills of the Chase National Bank, who has been confined to his home with a cold, resumed his duties yesterday. He denied newspaper reports that his absence was due to pneumonia.

BASEBALL NOTES.

The Giants put in a good day of practice at Lakewood yesterday. In the afternoon the two teams known as the "Real Things" and "Yannigans" played a full nine inning game, the former again winning by a score of 14 to 8. Seymour did some good pitching for the "Real Things." Sullivan pitched for the losing side.

Jack Doyle, who recently announced that before he would play first base for the Washingtons he would give up baseball, has changed his mind and will sign a contract on Thursday. J. Earle Wagner of the Washington Club met the Baltimore's former first baseman in this city last Saturday night. Doyle at first said that his business at Holyoke, which represents his baseball earnings, demanded his attention for the next three months. Mr. Wagner finally proposed terms entirely satisfactory to Doyle, and he agreed to sign.

Long Island Trout Season Open.

The trout season on Long Island opens to-day, and will remain so until Sept. 1. All the clubs in Suffolk County have made preparations to enjoy the sport, and there is much rivalry to see who lands the first fish. Many of the members of the South Side Sportsmen's Club at Sayville were at the grounds last night waiting for daybreak to-day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NATICK, Mass., March 28.—Robinson & Hay's hay barn and several other small buildings were burned to-day. Loss, $20,000.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 28.—The canal supply store and adjoining barns belonging to Michael Travis of Rexford's Flats, Saratoga County, were burned this morning. Loss, $5,000.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 28.—Fire at Bessemer last night burned two buildings used by the Bessemer Printing and Publishing Company, publishers of The Bessemer Weekly, and a vacant building adjoining owned by the Schillinger Brewing Company. The loss is about $10,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:45 A. M.—1,556 First Avenue; Annie Shocker; damage, $75.

12:50 A. M.—221 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Kate Lynch; damage, $10.

12:55 A. M.—12 Bayard Street; Myer Sandon; damage, $1,000.

1 A. M.—70 Sullivan Street; Benjamin Sturgers; damage, $5.

9:25 A. M.—One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Railroad Avenue; S. Ullman; damage slight.

1:10 P. M.—78 Rivington Street; Sam Levy; damage slight.

4:20 P. M.—351 East Thirty-second Street; L. Kelman & Co.; damage, $200.

4:50 P. M.—10 East Fourteenth Street; Jennings Demarest; damage, $50.

6:30 P. M.—53 Suffolk Street; occupant not known; damage, $300.

7:15 P. M.—435 West Fifty-second Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

STOCKS BOUND UPWARD

Bulls in Full Control of the Market and the Bears in a State of Panic.

OVER 800,000 SHARES DEALT IN

Last Week's Over-Selling and a Supposedly More Peaceful Aspect of Spanish-Cuban Affairs Cause the "Bulge."

There was a tumultuous and violent bear panic on the Stock Exchange yesterday resulting from overselling the market last week and the pacific news from Washington yesterday. The stampede to buy was a sequence to the sharp recovery during the half-day market on Saturday. That disaster did not come to several commission houses yesterday was due to the transactions of Saturday, which acted as a safety valve because, as evidenced in the dealings of yesterday, the word was passed that on Monday a "bulge" might be expected, and that prudent bears would do well to take the long end of the market and get into the band wagon.

During the five full days of trading last week the sales of shares on the Stock Exchange were 1,423,635, or an average of 284,723 shares per day. Saturday 262,348 shares were sold. Yesterday the dealings were near to 873,000 shares, or exceeding the average of three days last week.

In the 103 stocks actively dealt in yesterday but two declined—Hawaiian Sugar closing at 24¼, a net loss of 1¾, and Wheeling and Lake Erie closed at 2, a net loss of ¼. Four stocks stood still—Edison of New York, Maryland Coal first preferred, Oregon Railway and Navigation preferred, and St. Joseph and Grand Island first preferred.

Some of the Big Guns.

The other items advanced to net gains in two instances, Pullman's and Consolidated Gas, of 7½ points. The average net gain for these 97 stocks was 2.37. The gains over 3 points were: Sugar, 6½; Sugar preferred, 4; Brooklyn Gas, 7; Canada Southern, 3¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 4⅞; Rock Island, 4; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 4⅞; Northwestern, 4⅞; Consolidated Gas, 7½; Delaware and Hudson, 4; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 3¼; Erie first preferred, 3⅜; Lake Shore, 5; Louisville and Nashville, 4½; Manhattan, 4⅛; Metropolitan Street Railway, 7; Minneapolis and St. Louis second preferred, 5½; Lead, 3¼; Central of New Jersey, 4¾; New York Central, 5; Norfolk and Western preferred, 3½; Northern Pacific preferred, 3⅜; Oregon Improvement, 3¼; Oregon Short Line, 5; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, 3½; Pullman's, 7½; People's Gas, 3⅝; Reading first preferred, 3¼; St. Paul and Omaha, 3½; Union Pacific preferred, 4⅛; Rubber, 4, and Leather preferred, 3¼.

Leading in the dealings were Sugar, with 78,145 shares, Tobacco, 16,325; Atchison preferred, 11,400; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 13,210; Burlington, 91,100; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 111,650; Rock Island, 33,780; Louisville and Nashville, 25,000; Manhattan, 44,300; Metropolitan Street Railway, 27,310; New York Central, 18,780; Northern Pacific, 20,500; Northern Pacific preferred, 30,300; People's Gas, 28,420, and Union Pacific preferred 56,700.

The market opened to these vast transactions with the bears keyed up to excitement by partial verification of the rumors of a pacific trend to the Spanish situation and news of higher quotations on the London market and the bull element complacently ready to exact ample profit. In the primary transactions the stampede to buy was so general among the shorts that it was barely possible to note all the transactions, and the ticker tapes were overloaded with reports of dealings so that the machines in the brokers' offices were never still until "good night" was signaled.

Quotations in a Muddle.

In the first half hour of dealings on the Exchange quotations in the turmoil of frantic bidding to cover speculative operations resulted in disparity of quotations. At the same moment St. Paul was variously quoted from 88½ to 89⅝, Burlington was between 89½ and 91, and other active items shared in the muddle due to soaring prices. In the brokers' offices few customers got "in the swim" who gave orders at fixed quotations, the upward tendency of the market carrying prices beyond limits before the orders reached the floor of the Exchange for execution.

An idea of the fluctuations may be had in the price of Sugar. At the opening it was 112⅜ and three-quarters of an hour later it was 110⅝; at noon it was 114¼, and at 2 P. M., 121½. Manhattan ranged during the day from 94 to 102¼, Metropolitan Street Railway, 133¼ to 142½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 88½ to 94¼; Rock Island, 82⅛ to 87⅜; New York Central, 106⅞ to 113; Central of New Jersey, 89½ to 95; Northern Pacific preferred 59⅜ to 64⅜; Pullman's, 168¼ to 175; Union Pacific preferred, 49¼ to 55¼; Brooklyn Gas, 110 to 116; Northwestern, 115⅜ to 121¾; Consolidated Gas, 171 to 182, and Lake Shore, 180½ to 185.

During the day prices waned on selling by speculators who were on the right side and took profits, and on various reports about President McKinley's policy not being acceptable to Congress, the attitude of the Cuban Junta on the armistice suggestion, and the supposed temper of the country as set forth in the "back-down" extras of the freak newspapers. The trading calmed a little in the early afternoon, but at the close of the Exchange the dealings were almost as feverish and excited as at the opening.

Advances Were Sustained.

The advances during the day were sustained, and the declines rallied by the knowledge that a belated investment element, intent on getting stocks at war prices, snapped up blocks of shares whenever offered. In the larger commission houses the business transacted was of immense volume, and it was estimated that the dealings of a dozen leaders in the market ranged from 15,000 to 30,000 shares each.

The transactions on the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange were in like turmoil and agitation, and in point of noise the brokers were more vociferous than those across the street. All sorts of rumors were current in regard to disaster both here and on the Stock Exchange. None was found to be true, although it was evident that some houses were tightly squeezed in covering.

The most persistent yarn, heard everywhere, was "Jim Keene's busted." Even ample denial of this misfortune by Mr. Keene's business agents and their activity in his interest did not suffice to satisfy those who regarded him as the head and front of the short interest.

The buoyancy of the stock market was shared by the bond department, nearly all classes advancing. In Governments there was a sharp rally. Outside securities reflected the strength of the Exchange situation, and the curb market closed strong. Standard Oil liquidating certificates, after touching 372, closed at 365, a net gain of 27 points from the opening quotation. There were marked advances in Glucose, Malt, and Amsterdam Gas.

Some Things That Helped.

The general situation was helped by the bank statement of Saturday, which showed no money stringency, the low money rate—1 per cent. for call loans, with one bank alone having $5,000,000 to put out—new European gold engagements amounting to nearly $1,000,000, and the opinions of such merchants, manufacturers, and traders as visited brokers' offices and chatted at the tickers that the Wall Street rally gave confidence, and that the raising of the war cloud would result in a business boom. Not without influence was a report, which was verified, that marine authorities reported few requests for war risks yesterday, and that there had been a reaction in such risks to greatly reduced rates.

Some of the shorts were not amiable over the day's doings. In brokers' offices expressions often heard were: "Who says now that Washington isn't in this market?" "Good-bye McKinley and the Republican Party." "A Democrat will be inaugurated in 1901." "Any Congressman who'll stand this will be elected to stay at home."

New York University Contests.

The freshmen of New York University held their class gymnastic contest yesterday afternoon in the university gymnasium, the events consisting of exhibitions on the horizontal, parallel, and vaulting bars, and the vaulting horse. J. C. Herrmann, won first prize; D. Belcher, second; M. Delamater, third, and the fourth place was a tie between H. Hadley and F. Denchfield. The first and second prizes were silver cups, and the others bronze medals. Physical Director P. D. Cann and Charles Bailey were the judges.

B. Altman & Co.

Dressmaking Department

(Third Floor.)

NOW READY WITH THE NEWEST FRENCH MODELS, ALSO THEIR OWN DESIGNS.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

A JOCKEY CLUB WINS A SUIT.

But It Objects to the Justice's Decision, as It Involves the Fact that It Violated the Law.

The Queens County Jockey Club won a suit in the Supreme Court Chambers in Long Island City yesterday, but the ruling of Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith practically showed that the club was violating the racing law. Charles Litt, a bookmaker, applied for a permanent injunction to restrain the Queens County Jockey Club from preventing him entering the track and doing business. On the stand he testified that on July 26 last, during the Summer meeting of The Jockey Club at Aqueduct, he was compelled to discontinue business by Robert A. Pinkerton of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, and that he was refused admittance on the 27th, the next day, although he had purchased a ticket.

His brother Jonas, and Henry Stockfloth, who worked for him, both testified that they were stopped. They said that Pinkerton told them on July 26 that they must go to the Secretary of the club before doing business. Charles Litt said that if he had paid $25 a day to the club for the privilege of making a book he would not have been interfered with. It was shown that Litt was allowed in the race course during the Fall meeting of the club, and that his brother and Stockfloth were with him.

Robert Pinkerton, for The Jockey Club, said that Litt was disorderly on the track, and that he was ejected the same as any other disorderly person would be.

They the counsel for The Jockey Club asked for a non-suit.

Judge Smith said that it was evident that if Litt had paid the $25 a day to do bookmaking he would have been permitted to do business. The Court said that this was shown by the fact that Litt was allowed to attend the Fall meeting, that he could go to any meeting if he paid the $25 a day fee. The counsel for The Jockey Club objected to the view of the Court regarding the $25, and tried to have the Judge change his decision, but Justice Smith said that no evidence had been introduced by The Jockey Club to show that $25 a day was not received, and that evidence had been put in by Litt that the amount had to be paid, and the testimony was not contradicted.

The Court then dismissed the application of Litt without costs.

It is against the law for a jockey club to charge any fee at the race track, and, in fact, no money is supposed to be transferred on a race course, and it was for this reason that the counsel of The Jockey Club endeavored to have the Justice change his views regarding the $25.

HAMBURG TO RACE IN ENGLAND.

High-Priced Colt Will First Be Tried on the New York Tracks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Marcus Daly, the copper king of Montana, has admitted that the colt Hamburg, for which $60,000 is reported to have been paid, is soon to be seen on the English turf. Hamburg is now being trained by Billy Lakeland, and will be started two or three times in New York. Mr. Daly said:

"If he comes out of the races all right he will be sent to England, where he will be raced under the colors of Sir Broderick Cloete, and then retired to the stud."

HORSEMAN DIES A PAUPER.

A. Smith McCann, Once Noted in Kentucky, Expires in Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 28.—A. Smith McCann, fifty-three years old, died to-day a pauper. Inheriting a fortune and embarking in the trotting horse business, he became a high roller and soon found his way into a private sanitarium.

A business assignment followed and finally a charity ward in a hospital became his habitation. He once sold W. C. France a half interest in Red Wilkes, for $30,000, and bought the noted Fairlawn Farm, once of the late Gen. W. T. Withers, for $105,000.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. La Mascotta won, Lucky Star second, McFarlane third. Time—1:02.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Valencienne won, Goodfriend second, Queen Nubia third. Time—1:13⅘.

THIRD RACE.—Olympia Stakes, handicap, nine-sixteenths mile. Sombre won, Sevens second, Frank Ireland third. Time—0:54⅘.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a half. 'Ostler Joe won, Alvarado II. second, The Bachelor third. Time—2:36¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, mile and a sixteenth. Satyr won, Marplot second, Go To Bed third. Time—1:48.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Linstock won, San Venado second, Woodford filly third. Time—1:41⅘.

A. A. U. WILL TAKE ACTION.

A Fight with the I. A. A. A. A. Over the Registration Rule Likely.

Secretary J. E. Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union received yesterday from Secretary Barringer of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. on the question of registration. It was duly acknowledged and a copy forwarded to President McMillan.

Secretary Sullivan stated that he thought the matter was of such widespread interest that the question of allowing the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. absolute exemption from the registration rule should be submitted to the Amateur Athletic Union Board in full.

As to the final outcome of the controversy Secretary Sullivan said:

"So far as I am concerned, I see no reason in the world why the Amateur Athletic Union should agree to the resolution. It would indeed be bad legislation to grant to the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. this concession and not grant it to the other active members of the Amateur Athletic Union and its allied interests. I feel firmly convinced, however, that the Amateur Athletic Union, through its Board of Governors, should take action at once, and I am in favor of not receding one inch from the stand taken by us already. If the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. had passed a resolution demanding that the rule be abolished entirely, there would have been some sense to it, but when they assume that they are so powerful that they alone can secure exemption from the registration rule, it is ridiculous.

"When this registration question is discussed by the members of the Amateur Athletic Union Board, it will mean one of two things, the abolishment of the registration scheme or an open rebellion with the Intercollegiate Association."

Broderick and Ernst to Meet.

The bout between Tom Broderick of Yonkers and Billy Ernst of Brooklyn, which is to take place before the Waverly Athletic Club of Yonkers Saturday night, is sure to be a good contest. Yonkers sports are willing to back their favorite pugilist to the limit, and Ernst's friends will not be slow with their money. Two eight-round preliminaries will also be presented, as follows: Neil Broderick of Yonkers vs. Jimmy Clare of Long Island, and Jimmy Rose of New York vs. Eddie Goodbody of New York.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Bronchitis and grippe yield at once to the healing power of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Take no substitute for this reliable remedy. 25c.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Dr. A. F. Magruder, United States Navy.

ASTOR.—Henry A. Vernilya, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Mrs. R. A. Alger, Washington, D. C.; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts.

GRAND.—Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

PARK AVENUE.—Major C. S. Isley, United States Army.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—F. Morgan Stewart of Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ayres, B. N., North Towanda, Penn.; general merchandise.
Academy Dry Goods and Clothing Company, Dubois, Penn.; M. Wile, dry goods and clothing.
Algir & Tyo, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; George E. Algir, general dry goods; 42 East Ninth Street.
Atwood, A. H., Lockport, N. Y. millinery.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Machelmer, domestics, flannels, and linings; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Adams, E. R. & M. L., Fort Plain, N. Y.; E. R. Adams, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Anderson, C. W., & Son, Richmond, Va.; J. W. Anderson, carpets; Continental Hotel.
Abrams, N., Greenville, N. Y., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Abrag, Isaac, Cambridge, N. Y., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, dry goods; Miss A. Connelly, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brock & Wiener, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Brock, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Bishop, S. L., Genesee, N. Y.; W. W. Bishop, dry goods.
Bayner, M., Rome, N. Y.; dressmaker; 881 East Fifty-second Street.
Brown, T. B., Bradford, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Lafayette.
Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. N. Jowett, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. A. Hawes, white goods, laces, and domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Braftman, S., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; J. Braftman, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Burt, Mrs. A. V., Montour Falls, N. Y., millinery; 20 East Twelfth Street.
Colle & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. E. Thornton, furniture.
Curran's, Waterbury, Conn.; Miss K. Curran, millinery; Miss Curran, dry goods and notions; Park Avenue Hotel.
Crandall, J. J., Scio, N. Y.; general merchandise; 347 West Forty-fourth Street.
Callender, McAusian & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. H. Keegan, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.
Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, notions; Hotel Marlborough.
Callender, McAusian & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. P. Burlingame, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.
Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. W. Helm, millinery; Grand Hotel.
Dey Brothers & Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Foster, gloves and ribbons; 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Dewey, Mrs. R. D., Watertown, N. Y.; millinery.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. S. Parker, cloaks; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Douglas & Martin, Whitehall, N. Y.; Miss Molina Martin, millinery and fancy goods; Margaret Louise Home; Mrs. Anna M. Douglas, Margaret Louise Home.
Dolley, E. B., & Co., Port Allegheny, Penn.; C. R. Bard, dry goods.
Dodge & Howard, Strowsberg, N. Y.; C. E. Dodge, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.
Donovan & Looby, Malone, N. Y.; T. P. Donovan, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Edelblut, Brothers, Punxsutawney, Penn.; H. G. Edelblut, dry goods; Blanche Keifer, dry goods; Anna Walker, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. D. Walker, Jr., prints and ginghams; W. H. Walker, domestics; 258 Church Street; Holland House.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. P. Bontier, dress goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.
Ellsworth, W. F., Bradford, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Lafayette.
Epstein, J. G., Elmira, N. Y.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Epstein, D., Hornellsville, N. Y.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. I. Mills, knit goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.
Fisk, The Misses, Montpelier, Vt.; Miss Hattie C. Fisk, millinery.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; Frederick D. Tourne, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Frein & Chapman, Allegheny, Penn.; V. J. Frein, millinery; 24 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.
Gilreath-Durham Company, Greenville, S. C.; D. C. Durham, crockery and housefurnishing goods; 16 Cortlandt Street, care of Rogers & Brother.
Hirsch, Frank & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; R. Frank, woolens; Grand Hotel.
Helman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery; J. Schiller, millinery; 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Kuehne, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. D. Fraser, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; 57 White Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Hudson, J. L., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss White, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Sturtevant House.
Harber, Mrs. A. J., Rosebud, Penn., general merchandise.
Hall, Mrs. Charles, Copenhagen, N. Y., millinery.
Henry, Mrs. K., Bradford, Penn., dressmaking; 10 Waverley Place.
Hunt, A. B., Pulaski, Va., general merchandise; New York Hotel.
Heffernan, T., Corning, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.
Hamilton, T. O., & Co., Penn Yan, N. Y.; H. C. Underwood, dry goods; Waldorf-Astoria.
James, S. R., Schenectady, N. Y.; M. B. Calo, crockery.
Kingsley, H. F., Mansfield, Penn.; boots and shoes.
Killduff Brothers, Lasalle, Mich.; F. Killduff, furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Leahy, T. J., Geneva, N. Y.; dry goods.
Long, J., Sons, Scranton, Penn.; L. M. Meyer, notions and fancy goods; 51 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.
Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; G. Millhiser, piece goods; 258 Church Street; Holland House.
Mantell, H. L., Syracuse, N. Y.; jewelry and musical instruments; Grand Union Hotel.
Newberry, Lulu, Poland, N. Y., millinery.
O'Hara, Eliza M., Utica, N. Y., dressmaker; Hotel Albert.
Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. A. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. L. Alden, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.
Purnell, J. H., Company, Baltimore, Md.; F. W. McCarthy, white goods, notions, and hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.
Parker, Peter, Vanclusa, S. C.; general merchandise.
Plaut, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. Plaut, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Pogue, The H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss M. Flannery, corsets; St. Denis Hotel.
Palmer Shoe Company, Brunswick, Ga.; J. T. Palmer, shoes and gents' furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.
Phillips, S., Mount Jewett, Penn., clothing and dry goods.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Mann, furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Reilly, Miss A., Pittsburg, Penn., dressmaking; Hotel Waldorf.
Root & McBride Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; C. B. Fargo, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Sliger, A. E., Oswego, N. Y.; silver plate; Hotel Savoy.
Salamanca Co-operative Mercantile Company, Salamanca, N. Y.; H. Hevenor, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Sycle, Julius, & Son, Richmond, Va.; S. Sycle, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Sammet, M. N., & Brother, Belmont, N. Y.; M. N. Sammet, general dry goods; Belvidere Hotel.
Seaman Brothers, Hyde Park, N. Y.; M. Seaman, general merchandise.
Sycle, Julius, & Son, Richmond, Va.; Samuel Sycle, dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.
Thomas, E. A., Randolph, Vt.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; T. P. Lyman, furnishing goods; 309 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Teall & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; G. E. Savage, caterer.
Weber, Henry F., & Co., Lowville, N. Y.; Henry F. Weber, dry goods, carpets, &c.; Hotel Albert.
Wellers, Staunton, Va.; D. E. Everett, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Wooding, F. E., Leroy, N. Y., dry goods.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies and infants' wear and corsets; 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss A. Metz, handkerchiefs; Miss M. Curran, gloves and parasols; Miss L. Mischell, dry goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, books; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Wells, Herbert S., Burlington, N. J.; millinery and dressmaking.
Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Curlee, woolens; 56 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.
Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; V. F. Sorro, notions; 600 Broome Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Zacharias, A. M., Coudersport, Penn.; Blanche Cole, millinery; 60 Clinton Place.
Zacharias, A. M., Coudersport, Penn., millinery; 60 Clinton Place.

**Buyers without

THE CUBAN RELIEF WORK

Supplies of Many Kinds Pouring In Upon the Central Committee in This City.

SATISFACTORY VARIETY

Interesting and Acceptable Consignment from St. Albans, Vt.—A Statement Expected To-day About Dr. Klopsch.

Neither Charles A. Schieren nor Stephen Barton, members of the Cuban Central Relief Committee, had returned from Washington yesterday, where they had gone to confer with the State Department and with Miss Clara Barton, President of the National Red Cross Society. They have delayed their return until to-day, when it is expected a statement will be issued defining the attitude of the committee as a body toward its third member, Dr. Louis Klopsch, in his controversy with the Red Cross Society.

Meanwhile the business of the committee, according to Secretary Cooper, is steadily on the increase. The receipts during the last week have doubled those of the week previous, and from present indications, it was said, this week's receipts will exceed those of the week just passed. Fifty tons of provisions and supplies will be shipped to Santiago this morning by the Ward Line steamer Santiago. The contributions are at last becoming satisfactorily diversified in character, and now include every conceivable sort of goods likely to be of aid to the reconcentrados, from flour and meal to old boots and hats.

Salt Is Welcome.

A most welcome communication was received yesterday from Francis D. Moulton & Co., 29 Broadway, stating that the firm had twenty-five barrels of fine table salt which was at the disposal of the committee.

Word was received from Cincinnati of the forwarding of a carload of sacked cornmeal, besides seven cases of condensed milk, ten cases of extract of meat, fourteen barrels of pork, and several cases of canned vegetables.

A carload of flour was received from Detroit, and also 165 barrels of cornmeal and three boxes of clothing.

The Nebraska State Committee, which sends the States thus far in its contributions, has notified the committee of the departure of two carloads of additional supplies, consisting of one carload of corn and another car loaded with 163 barrels of flour, beans, and miscellaneous supplies.

New Ulm, Minn., sends a carload of flour. Akron, Ohio, forwards 140 pounds of codfish, 140 pounds of cereals, 200 pounds of condensed milk, and 190 pounds of clothing.

The citizens of Waycross, Ga., have come forward with a particularly desirable contribution in the form of meal, flour, rice, meat, and a varied assortment of drugs, which latter are in great demand among the suffering Cubans.

The committee of Brunswick, Ga., besides sending a large consignment of groceries, has given 1,000 pounds of soap. It is hoped to create a demand for this article at the scene of distribution.

St. Albans Women Do Well.

The women of St. Albans, Vt., yesterday sent the most varied assortment of supplies yet received by the committee. The shipment included three barrels of flour, fifty-two cans of condensed milk, quinine, salt, counterpanes, bed quilts, needles, pins, napkins, carpets, shoes and hats, both old and new, combs, night gowns, "puffs," pin cushions, and several hundred other miscellaneous articles of wearing apparel, in varying qualities. The consignment is valued at more than $500, and, according to the committee, is sure to be of exceptional value to those in need.

It was announced that the business of the committee had increased to such an extent that several persons had to be added to the corps of assistants and more would be added to-day.

The following cable dispatch was received from Dr. Klopsch yesterday afternoon:

HAVANA, March 28.—The relief train conveying twenty-three carloads of supplies for the starving reconcentrados, which started from this city on Saturday, has made a very satisfactory trip. It has been heard from all along the line and is a pronounced success.

Dr. Klopsch, it is said, will probably return to New York at the end of the present week.

DR. LESSER'S SUCCESSOR.

Dr. Gordon to Take Charge of the Lee Orphanage in Havana.

HAVANA, March 28.—Dr. Gordon a well-known resident Spanish physician, has been elected by Consul General Lee, Gen. Blanco, and Bishop Manuel Santander y Frutos to take charge of the Lee Orphanage in succession to Dr. Lesser, who has gone to New York. Everything promises to work smoothly. Estimates are being made for improvements and additions, which will be carried out quickly, if not too expensive.

Special Commissioner Louis Klopsch is in receipt of frequent telegrams from the relief train that is bearing supplies into the interior. There has been no interruption in its successful progress. Twenty villages have been succored in the Province of Santa Clara, and to-day trains started from Cienfuegos and Cardenas.

United States Consul Barker of Sagua la Grande has made a thorough inspection of the relief work here, and also of the plans for relief in the interior. He expresses himself as highly pleased, and has complimented Mr. Klopsch on the result of his efforts.

GEN. FUENTES SHORT OF FOOD.

He Has a Hard Fight, but Is Unable to Join Another Spanish Column.

HAVANA, March 28.—It is reported at the palace that Gen. Fuentes reached Matias, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, last Thursday, after severe continuous fighting. The worst engagement took place near Matias, where, according to the Spanish account, Gen. Fuentes captured the headquarters of the insurgent Gen. Tovarez, destroying a tannery, several repair shops, and a quantity of harvested crops. The Spanish lost two killed and eight wounded, and the insurgents had many killed and wounded.

Gen. Fuentes's column, owing to the scanty supply of rations, has been unable as yet to effect a conjunction with the columns under Cols. Tovar and Tejeda, who are also in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, beyond Yajido.

CAPT. CHADWICK LEAVES CUBA.

More Guns Recovered, Leaving One of the Secondary Battery Not Found.

HAVANA, March 28.—The Naval Board, consisting of Capt. Chadwick and Lieut. Commanders Cowles and Wainwright, appointed to decide upon the disposition of the portions of the wreck of the Maine which it is not possible to salvage, held meetings last night and to-day. Its decisions have not been made public, Capt. Chadwick saying he is not authorized to talk about the board, its purpose, deliberations, or findings, but it is believed its purposes were accurately outlined in last night's cable dispatches.

Capt. Chadwick, on the Bache, sailed on his return to Key West at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Mangrove has moved near the wreck. The derrick barges have taken on board four six-inch guns and all the warheads of the torpedoes on board the Maine, as well as a number of rapid-fire guns and some shells. They may sail north to-day with a load of powder from the main magazine aft. It is in bad condition from immersion and difficult to get at, as are the big shells. One six-inch gun will be recovered soon, leaving one out of the entire secondary battery, which is not likely to be found.

The Mangrove will probably have sufficient salvage from the wreck to leave to-morrow.

Three bodies have been recovered to-day from the Maine wreck. One was recovered yesterday.

Helping a Cuban Family.

A Cuban mother, with four young children, was placed on exhibition in the Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, last night, when the pastor of the church, the Rev. R. S. Dawson, lectured on "Cuba." The church was crowded, the Rev. Mr. Dawson having announced that the proceeds from the lecture would be given to the mother, who would send it with other money to Cuba, and it would be used to defray the expenses of the woman's husband in coming to the United States. The woman is Mrs. Rosa Cabrera. She is twenty-five years old, but as she told through an interpreter of the starvation which she and her children had undergone she looked at least forty. The children range in age from seventeen months to eight years.

COAL IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Prospectors Find a Vast Bed in the Western Part of the State.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 28.—A burning coal bed covering several miles in extent, from 250 to 300 feet below the surface, was found by prospectors in the western part of the State last week.

It shows indications of having smoldered for years. Sulphurous fumes attracted the prospectors, who gave the subterranean fire a careful exploration. Coal was found in unlimited quantities.

A WHALE IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

Small Vessels Put into Annapolis for Fear of Shipwreck.

ANNAPOLIS, March 28.—A whale, said to be fully fifty feet in length, was seen in the bay last night by Capt. George Ward of the pungy Lillie May, of Annapolis, while on his way to Baltimore. Capt. Ward, along with several captains of vessels in the bay who came in close contact with the whale, put into Annapolis for safety. The whale was seen between Thomas and Sandy points and was making its way up and down the bay. The noise from its spouting could be heard a long distance off, while the water was thrown up like a tremendous fountain several feet in the air. The last whale seen in this section before this was sixty years ago.

A WATCHMAN SHOOTS A BOY.

Leroy Johnson of Paterson in a Serious Condition from His Wound.

PATERSON, N. J., March 28.—Leroy Johnson, twelve years old, was playing on the foundation of the new Court House tonight when the watchman, Patrick Nichols ordered him away. The boy refused to go, and when the watchman tried to chase him away he evaded capture. The watchman chased him for some time, but the boy being lighter and more daring than the watchman was able to keep a safe distance ahead.

The watchman finally drew his revolver and fired. He claims he simply shot to frighten the boy. The bullet struck the boy in the stomach. He is in the general hospital in a critical condition, and Nichols is under arrest.

SHOT IN PRESENCE OF A CROWD.

Man in Seattle Killed by the Father of the Girl He Was to Meet.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 28.—M. F. Schelderup, a well-known insurance solicitor, was shot and killed to-day by E. M. Bradley, a prominent contractor, on the corner of Third and Cherry Streets, in the presence of a large crowd of theatre goers.

Schelderup was standing on the corner waiting for Miss Bessie Bradley, with whom he was going to the concert at the theatre. Instead of the young lady her father appeared, and, without saying a word, drew an old-fashioned Colt's revolver and shot him through the body. Schelderup fell to the ground and expired in a few minutes.

Bradley was arrested. At the station he would make no statement beyond saying that he shot Schelderup because he had ruined three of his daughters.

PATTERSON-FITZSIMMONS SUIT.

Jury Fails to Agree as to the Alleged Assault.

WHITE PLAINS, March 28.—The often-adjourned suit of Howard J. Patterson, a coachman, against Robert Fitzsimmons, the champion pugilist, for $2,000 for an alleged assault at Beck's Hotel, Rye Beach, last September, was tried to-day in the County Court before Judge Smith Lent. The jury disagreed, and was discharged.

The story of the encounter was rehearsed in conflicting testimony. The plaintiff said that Fitzsimmons had discharged him because he failed to catch a train when he only had five minutes to drive two miles. When he asked Fitzsimmons for wages due him, at Beck's Hotel, and threatened to sue on being refused payment, Fitzsimmons pummeled him, and finally gave him a "knock-out" blow behind the ear. Witness admitted that he had been convicted of assault on Fitzsimmons in a Justice's court for the affair.

The pugilist testified that he was now an actor, and incidentally "the champion of all champions." He declared that Patterson assaulted him first, bringing him to his knees with a blow with a cane, and said that he was so dazed he didn't know what he did to Patterson.

FRANCES WILLARD'S ROMANCE.

A Love Affair with Bishop Fowler Referred to in Her Book.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 28.—It will be recalled that in Frances Willard's book she makes a delicate hint of a romance in her life, the only one that has been mentioned in anything that has ever been written or said about her. The story comes from Indiana, where Bishop Fowler is now presiding over the North Indiana Methodist Episcopal Conference, that there was an early love affair between that distinguished divine and Miss Willard.

In their youth Frances Willard and Bishop Fowler were students in the same Methodist college, both being members of the Methodist Church. Between them was a strong affinity, a friendship that eventually ripened into a deep, abiding love. The ring she speaks of wearing as "an allegiance based on supposition," was the gift of Bishop Fowler. Both had great strength of character, and were born leaders.

The similarity of their temperaments was often considered by the young people as a barrier to matrimony, and it was at last agreed that it would be best for them to choose separate paths in life. The engagement, after months standing, was accordingly broken. In after years they were often brought together in their life work, but the story of the early romance was never told until after Miss Willard's death.

Historic Spots Should Be Marked.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) Ledger.

When the Daughters of the Confederacy buy the Jeff Davis mansion at Montgomery they will proceed at once to improve it and keep it in perfect order. It will be a good thing for Montgomery, a good thing for Alabama. The State will aid the Daughters in this effort. There are other places in Alabama that ought to be bought and kept as historic spots. One of these should be the place above Mobile where the French had a capital for a time. A little park there would be proper. Another should be at old St. Stephen's, to have the original Capitol of Alabama in its borders. Another little park should mark the spot where the second Capitol of Alabama stood. Yet another historic spot is the old Capitol at Tuskaloosa, which should be bought and kept. It is a beautiful spot now, but could be improved.

To Classify Vagrants.

A question which recently arose between the Commissioner of Correction and the City Magistrates as to the disposition of vagrants after being committed to the care of the Correction Department, has been settled by the classification of vagrants as out-of-town and indigenous. The former wanderers, if captured in this city, will be treated as State offenders, and the State will pay for their "keep" in the workhouse. An old law, enacted in 1880, required out-of-town tramps to be sent to the penitentiary when arrested.

License in New Hampshire.

From The Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal, (Rep.)

It really appears that the license sentiment in New Hampshire is steadily growing, and in a few years the utterly impracticable prohibitory law will be abolished in favor of a practical license measure. The efforts of the Law and Order League to secure the enforcement of the prohibitory law are becoming weaker, and the questionable measures pursued by its agents have resulted only in bringing the law into greater disrepute, and common sense will soon conquer morbid sentiment, perhaps even at so early a date as next Winter.

RESPONSIBILITY OF SPAIN

Justice Goodrich of the Supreme Court Says It Was Her Duty to Protect the Maine.

WAS PART OF OUR TERRITORY

If an Official Destroyed Her, That of Itself Would Be War—If a Private Citizen Did It, Reparation Must Be Given.

A public utterance on the Spanish crisis by a recognized authority on international and admiralty law was made last night in a lecture before the Brooklyn Institute, delivered by Presiding Justice William W. Goodrich of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Justice Goodrich before his elevation to the bench was in the front rank of the American admiralty bar, and was a member of the International Maritime Congress of 1889. The subject of his lecture, which was delivered before the Law Department of the Institute, in the Art Building, on Montague Street, was "The Admiralty, with Special Reference to Laws Governing the Rights of Nations With Respect to Vessels of War." The audience was large and enthusiastic, and frequently interrupted the Justice with prolonged applause. Among the audience were many prominent men, including Supreme Court Justice Dickey, President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, School Commissioner John J. Williams, and Thomas G. Shearman.

The part of the lecture which had reference to the Maine disaster was as follows:

"In times of peace a war vessel of any nation is welcome to the ports of any other nation. Indeed, it may be said that a war vessel has the right of entry and protection in the seaports of any nation with which the nation whose flag she flies is at peace. This embraces the right of immunity while in the harbor against injury from external causes. It is customary to have local officials indicate the place where the vessel shall anchor, and this necessarily imposes upon them the duty of selecting a safe place. In time of war, but not in times of peace, a nation may pave the bottom of its harbors with mines and torpedoes, but when it assumes to point out a place of anchorage it also assumes the responsibility of selecting a safe place. [Applause.]

The Responsibility Clear.

"If there is at the place of anchorage a submarine mine known to the Government, but unknown to the commander of the vessel, it would seem to follow that the power which selects the place of anchorage is responsible for the injury which necessarily and naturally results." [Applause.]

Justice Goodrich said that where there is a general consensus of opinion upon any principle of municipal law, the international law usually follows the municipal law. He therefore examined the common law rules on negligence, and showed that they led to the same conclusion.

"The Maine," he continued, "a war vessel of the United States, proceeded to Havana after formal notification of her intention to do so, given by the Government of the United States to the Spanish Government. She was welcomed to the harbor by the authorities, and directed to be moored in a place indicated by the Government. Suppose that some miscreant floated down a torpedo and intentionally destroyed her and her precious cargo of humanity, to that some failure of watchfulness on the part of officers in charge of mines and torpedoes enabled a Spanish citizen, (whether loyalist, rebel, or autonomist,) to fire a mine or torpedo? In either case there is clear right to demand indemnity, apology, and reparation. [Applause.]

"We are not without precedents. In 1847 Don Pacifico, a British subject, resided in Athens. It was customary in that city to signalize the Easter festival by burning an effigy of Judas Iscariot. That year the ceremony was prevented, and the mob, attributing this action to his influence, plundered his house and maltreated his family. The British Minister called the attention of the Greek Government to the matter. In December, 1849, after patiently waiting nearly two years, the British Government delivered an ultimatum to the Greek Government, and in case of refusal ordered the English Admiral in the Mediterranean to lay an embargo on Greek shipping. This was done. Negotiations followed, and the indemnity was paid.

Cases in Which We Have Made Reparation.

"In 1851 riots broke out in New Orleans and Key West in which the Spanish Consul at New Orleans was attacked and injured. Spain demanded reparation, and Webster, as Secretary of State, held that reparation should be made, and it was done. In 1891 a mob in New Orleans lynched a number of Italians accused of complicity in the murder of the Chief of Police. Italy demanded reparation, and the Secretary of State advised Congress to make reparation. In 1893 a lot of Chinese were killed in Wyoming, and our Government took similar action.

"Some of these incidents only involved private persons, yet reparation was made by the Government on the ground that it was responsible for the lawless acts of a mob, which it might have prevented.

"Robert T. Lincoln has expressed the opinion that the right to place mines and torpedoes in a harbor exists even in time of peace. I must positively differ with this view. No government would dream of placing such dangers in the path of its own vessels in time of peace. It has no right to place them in the path of foreign vessels. The most that can be said is that if a government does place such dangers in its harbors, it is bound to give general notice, or else locate the vessel in such a place that danger may be avoided. [Applause.] Much stronger is the rule where a public vessel, a part of the sovereignty of a nation, is invited to the harbor and is located by public officials.

"International law is made up of the utterances of public officials as well as the adjudications of courts. In 1884 Mr. Frelinghuysen, then Secretary of State, addressed a letter to our Minister at Pekin in reference to obstructions in the Canton River, there being war with France. He said the obstructions were only to be tolerated as a temporary war measure. Secretary Bayard, in 1886, wrote a similar message. A much stricter rule should prevail where the obstructions are actively and affirmatively dangerous, like mines and torpedoes. In the present condition of Cuba there is no occasion for them. The insurgents have no fleet, and have never threatened attack by sea.

An Extension of Our Territory.

"A public vessel is entitled to the same protection as an Ambassador. A ship is held to be an extension of the territory to which she belongs, and an injury to her is an injury to the soil of her flag, for which reparation must be made; and a refusal to grant it is a justifiable cause of war." [Applause.]

Justice Goodrich then took up the treaty of 1795 between Spain and the United States, and showed that by its terms Spain was specifically bound to protect our war vessels in such a case. "Can it be supposed," he asked, "that with a large and disciplined Spanish army in Havana, with accomplished officers in command, with the shore guarded against possible attack, the Spanish Government could not have defended and protected the Maine? The court of inquiry has shown that the damage resulted from an external cause. Upon that report our Government should and surely will found its future action, without regard to the finding of any Spanish court. [Applause.]

"But it does not follow that war must necessarily result. If it had been clear that the Maine was destroyed by the act of an official, the incident itself would have been an act of war. In such case there would be no question of indemnity or reparation, and no alternative to war. No nation could permit the destruction of its war vessels without following it up by war. [Applause.] To act otherwise would be to destroy our National self-respect and incur the contempt of the world. But assuming that the act was that of a Spanish citizen, then representations must be made to the Government of Spain and reasonable opportunity afforded for reparation; and not until reparation is refused should war be declared."

Suicide of R. N. Jones of Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 28.—Richard N. Jones of the firm of Jones & Little committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor, presumably during a fit of insanity. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a Past Master of Hartford Lodge, and a Sir Knight of Washington Commandery. A year ago he married Miss Ella Boardman of New Britain as his second wife.

Those who know

The Gorham Company

only as makers of Sterling Silver Tableware, and have failed to note the remarkable development of their business in what may be classed as "personal belongings" should see the display of

Brooches, Belts, Girdles, Chatelaines, Etc., Etc.,

in various color effects, and set with

Semi-precious Stones

now being exhibited by the

Gorham Mfg. Co.,

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

ANTI-PLATT REPUBLICANS.

Resolutions Indorsing the New Primary Bill Adopted by the General Committee.

A discussion of the new Primary Reform bill, and of resolutions relating to it, occupied all the session of the General Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York at Hardman Hall last night. Digests of the bill, with accompanying resolutions, were offered by Chase Mellen and by W. Houston Kenyon. Mr. Kenyon's synopsis was adopted, and it was decided to have it printed and distributed about the different Assembly districts.

As soon as he had read his abstract, Mr. Kenyon offered these resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this organization recommend to all its members and sympathizers and to all Republicans generally in the County of New York, to enroll in the new Republican Party organization to be started under the provisions of the new primary election law.

Resolved, That the several Assembly district associations be recommended to urge and to secure a large enrollment of the Republicans of their respective Assembly districts in that new Republican Party organization;

Resolved, That the several Assembly district associations be recommended and urged and empowered to nominate for the June primaries of that new Republican Party organization, a full reform ticket for members of the County Committee of that new organization from their respective Assembly districts, and to arrange for and secure the nomination in each primary district of a full reform ticket for delegates to conventions to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention, and to print and circulate said tickets and to secure the success of those tickets at the primaries and at the same time to enlarge the membership of this organization.

Resolved, That the several Assembly district associations be recommended to so nominate said tickets and to so conduct the campaign as to unite in their respective Assembly districts all the elements of reform looking to the bettering of conditions within the party over what has existed in the old machine under the old methods and leadership.

Resolved, That a Special Campaign Committee of seven be appointed by the President, with power to conduct the general campaign for the said enrollment and primaries on behalf of this organization, in co-operation with the standing committees;

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be directed to take steps looking to the collection of a special fund to help meet the expenses of said campaign; and,

Resolved, That a Special Committee on Enforcement of the Primary Election Law, to consist of seven members, with power to add to their own number, be appointed by the President, to advise all inquirers with respect to the provisions of said law, to take measures to discover and prevent attempted breaches of the law and to secure the indictment and punishment of all offenders against the law, and generally to secure the full and fair enforcement of the law by the public officers charged with duties under it;

Resolved, That in the judgment of this General Committee, this organization should be continued and enlarged and directed permanently to the end of obtaining and maintaining within and throughout the Republican Party in the County of New York, fair and honest methods of party government, the right of every individual to an equal share therein, and the right of the majority to rule, and the maintaining, as a cardinal doctrine of the Republican Party in this county of the right and duty of non-partisanship in nominations and elections to municipal and county offices.

William Brookfield had also prepared a synopsis of the primary bill, but as he professed himself satisfied with the one offered by Mr. Kenyon it was not presented to the meeting. J. Noble Hayes suggested that, as the bill had not received the Governor's signature, it was premature to take action on its provisions, but the Chairman, Gen. Wager Swayne, ruled that as the bill emanated from Gov. Black it was safer to assume that he would sign it than to postpone action.

A resolution by Mr. Brookfield, seconded by Anson G. McCook, instructed the Chairman to appoint a special Ways and Means Committee of twenty-five from "members of this organization and Republicans in sympathy with its aims," to co-operate with the General Committee in connection with the new enrollment and primaries.

W. F. Daly of the special Committee on By-laws presented a set of by-laws that were accepted without debate, and Chase Mellen of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments reported progress.

Gen. Swayne said he would name the committees authorized within a few days.

CITIZENS' UNION WORK.

To Promote Rapid Transit and Consider a New Bridge.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union met last night at the headquarters, in East Twenty-third Street, with President Von Briesen in the chair. The Committee of Fifty appointed to fight the Ellsworth Bi-Partisan Rapid Transit Commission bill was continued, with instructions to do all in its power to promote the prompt establishment of rapid transit under the system devised by the present commission.

A committee, consisting of J. W. Weed of Queens, A. S. Haight of Brooklyn, and E. R. L. Gould of Manhattan, was appointed to consider the question of the early construction of a bridge across the East River over Blackwell's Island, to Queens, and Clarence D. Ashley and Boudinot Keith were named a committee to consider the propriety of the Citizens' Union, as such, taking part in the Senate and Assembly campaign of next Fall.

Secretary Hatch reported that a committee of workingmen from "an east side Assembly district" had reported that a strong Citizens' Union organization had been formed there of laboring men, but that storekeepers and house owners were afraid to join and incur the "persecution of the Tammany Hall Police and Health Boards."

FUSION TICKET IN OREGON.

Nominations of the People's-Democratic-Silver Republican Party.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 28.—A fusion State ticket under the name of the People's-Democratic-Silver Republican Party has been completed. The following nominations were made:

Governor—W. R. KING, (Populist.)

Congressmen—First District, R. M. VEATCH, (Democrat;) Second District, C. M. DONALDSON, (Silver Republican.)

Secretary of State—P. R. KINCAID, (Silver Republican.)

Justice of the Supreme Court—WILLIAM M. RAMSEY, (Democrat.)

State Treasurer—J. O. BOOTH, (Democrat.)

Attorney General—J. I. STOREY, (Populist.)

State Printer—C. F. FITCH, (Populist.)

Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. S. LYMAN, (Populist.)

The Middle of the Road Populists, who bolted the regular Populist Convention, nominated a separate State ticket.

Manchester, Conn., Woods Mystery.

MANCHESTER, Conn., March 28.—The body of the young woman which was found in the woods here Saturday has not yet been identified. There is still a possibility that it is that of Miss Bertha Mellish, the missing student of Mount Holyoke Seminary, although the detailed description of Miss Mellish obtained from the seminary at Mount Holyoke is somewhat at variance with that of the body.

Grand Nephew of Buchanan Killed.

ALTOONA, Penn., March 28.—James W. Buchanan, a grand-nephew of the late ex-President Buchanan, was run down by a train and killed in the Pennsylvania Railroad yard yesterday. The body was discovered by his wife, who left her house to search for him.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Bill Extending Black Civil Service Law to This City Withdrawn in Senate.

KILLED BY PLATT, IT IS SAID

Senator Brush Protested Against the Irregular Manner in Which the Measure Had Been Reported by Cities Committee.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Grady bill extending the operation of Gov. Black's civil service law to New York City enjoyed a comet-like career on the Senate calendar to-night. The bill was introduced on Jan. 14, but met with such opposition from the Republican Senators that it lay dormant in the Cities Committee until last Saturday, when it was reported from that committee, and, on Senator Ellsworth's motion, advanced to third reading so as to be ready for passage to-night.

This action was taken without any meeting of the committee being held, and without any ballot being taken. The matter was simply talked over by the Chairman and certain of the members, and the bill reported from the floor. In this way it escaped attention so completely that scarcely anybody outside the committee knew the bill had been reported until it appeared on the calendar to-night.

Among those who were most surprised was Senator Brush, who is a member of the Cities Committee, but who had not been notified of a meeting or of the action on this bill. Mr. Brush instituted an investigation, and found that other members of the committee, among them Senator White, were equally innocent of information on the subject. Senator Brush gave notice that he would protest against the irregular manner in which the report had been made, but before the bill was reached on the calendar Senator Grady moved its recommittal, thus ending its career irrevocably.

Chairman Stranahan said, in explanation of the curious procedure regarding the bill, that a great clamor for its passage had arisen from certain of the bi-partisan boards in New York City who thought the Black law would give them a better civil service than they could expect from the Tammany commission under the old law which now governs them. The bill had been put on the calendar, he said, so as to have it in shape to be passed in case it should be decided wise to do so. It had not been so decided, and Mr. Grady had withdrawn the measure of his own motion.

From an entirely reliable source it is learned that Mr. Grady had the bill recommitted because he found that it could not be passed. Orders, it is affirmed, have been received from Mr. Platt, to kill all civil service bills, and Grady's was the first to go.

THE SAVAGE GUN AGAIN.

Bill Appropriating $300,000 for Purchase of Arms of This Pattern May Be Rushed Through.

ALBANY, March 28.—What is known in legislative history as the "Savage Gun Scandal" has come to the front again.

The Savage gun is the invention of a Utica man, and for several years past a company, whose capital is said to consist largely of political influence, as represented by the presence of Charles W. Hackett and other Republican politicians among its stockholders, has been trying to get it adopted by the State. In 1895 this combination succeeded in securing the creation of a commission to select a rifle for the use of the National Guard. This commission, as a result of the same political pressure, selected the Savage gun, but the choice was attended with such suspicious circumstances that Gov. Morton refused to approve its findings, and the scheme fell through.

Last year another effort was made to put a bill through the Legislature to commit the State to the purchase of the Savage rifle, but the newspapers exposed the deal and again it was defeated. The influence of Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee, who is a stockholder in the company, was recognized in this attempt, as it had been in those that preceded it. It was shown, however, that the Savage Company had no factory to manufacture the rifles they proposed to sell the State, and that the whole scheme was a speculation, the result of which would be to put large profits into the pockets of its promoters, while foisting on the State an untried arm, different from any in use by the regular army or by the National Guard of the other States, a condition of things which was recognized as highly undesirable in case of actual war.

One day last week Mr. Coggeshall quietly introduced in the Senate a bill authorizing the Governor to enter into a contract for the manufacture and purchase for the use of the State of not less than 15,000 guns of modern pattern, consisting of magazine breech-loading rifles, "of the pattern recommended by the Board of Examiners of Improved Firearms, appointed under the provisions of Chapter 600 of the Laws of 1895." The sum of $300,000 was to be appropriated for the purpose.

The "Board of Examiners" referred to was the one which selected the Savage rifle, but whose findings were repudiated by Gov. Morton, and the bill was readily recognized as a revival of the Utica Savage gun scheme. The fact that State Chairman Hackett appeared here the day the bill was introduced and remained several days thereafter was taken as indicating that political power was again behind the undertaking. That Mr. Hackett's work was not unsuccessful was shown by the reporting of the Coggeshall bill by the Finance Committee and its advancement without opposition to the order of third reading.

With the prevailing war excitement and the influence of the Chairman of the Republican State Committee to help them, the promoters of the scheme hope to jam the bill through with little or no debate in the hurry and confusion of the closing days of the session.

THE PRIMARY QUESTION.

Friends of Reform Concerned Because the California Law Has Been Declared Unconstitutional.

ALBANY, March 28.—Some apprehension has been aroused here among the friends of primary reform by the announcement, made in the San Francisco correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the new California primary law has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of that State.

The California law, which was enacted March 13, 1897, differs radically in detail from the act just passed by the New York Legislature, and it is thought likely that the points on which it has been pronounced unconstitutional are not incorporated in the New York law. Even if they are, the friends of the law here point out, the differences in the Constitutions of the two States might make what is unconstitutional in one constitutional in the other.

While the grounds of the decision of the California Supreme Court are not known, it is suspected that they rest on the violation of the secrecy of the ballot. The California law provides what is known as an "open" primary. There is no preliminary party enrollment, but every elector whose name appears on the registry roll of the previous general election is entitled to vote on the annual primary day. The primaries of all parties are held at the same time and place, a separate ballot box being provided for each party, and the boxes being all set in a row in the polling place, with the name of the party plainly marked on each. The law provides that "as each voter approaches to vote, when it is ascertained that he is entitled to vote, it shall be noted in the register by the clerk in which box he votes, by writing in the register, opposite his name, the name of the box in which he votes." As this register is public, the secrecy of the ballot, it is pointed out, practically is done away with.

The New York law requires that the enrollment registers be kept sealed, and makes it a misdemeanor for any election official or any other person, on the days of registration or in the interval between any such day and the next ensuing day of general election, to "reveal or disclose the names or number of the enrolled electors of any party, or make, publish, or circulate a list of such names, or of any thereof, or do or permit any act by which the name of the party with which an elector may have enrolled, or the number of electors enrolled with a party, shall be disclosed."

This, it is seen, preserves the enrollment so inviolate as even to forbid a voter's telling with what party he himself has enrolled.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action on Various Measures in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 28.—The following bills passed the Senate to-night:

Mr. Paris—Appropriating $42,000 for an arsenal at Whitehall, (substituted for an identical bill introduced by Senator Brackett.)

Senator Daly—Amending the property laws in relation to the recording of conveyances.

F. Schmid—Requiring the County Clerk of Kings County to make monthly instead of quarterly returns to the Secretary of State in criminal cases.

Mr. Marshall—Authorizing cities of the first and second classes to appropriate moneys for the establishment of public art galleries.

Senator Grady—Providing that no devices or inscriptions shall be attached to the flag of the United States or the flag of the State of New York.

Senator Ford—Providing for the change of motive power in the operating of certain railways in and near public parks in cities.

Senator Cantor—Amending the New York charter relating to the collection of unpaid taxes levied prior to January, 1898.

Senator Guy—Permitting school grounds in Greater New York to be used in Summer as play grounds.

The following were among the bills passed by the Assembly:

Mr. Gale—Fixing the percentages of the tax on the business of foreign fire insurance companies in Richmond and Queens Boroughs, to be paid to the Exempt Volunteer Firemen's Association of these boroughs, of the New York Volunteer Firemen's Association, and the Firemen's Home at Hudson.

Mr. Taylor—Appropriating $350,000 for improvement of existing mechanical and other structures connected with the canals of the State.

Mr. McEwan—Prohibiting printing of photo-engraving in the State prisons.

Mr. Martin—Providing that the Court must appoint a new referee where a new trial is ordered.

Mr. E. C. Brennan—Providing for the transfer of a plot of land in Brooklyn to the Brooklyn Free Library.

Senator Coggeshall—Authorizing the Factory Inspector to designate deputies to visit and inspect all places where labor is employed in the construction of public works for the State or a municipal corporation, for the purpose of ascertaining if the provisions of the labor laws are complied with.

Senator Wray—Providing that the Appellate Division of the Second Judicial Department may direct that an appeal from the New York City Municipal Court may be taken direct to that court.

Also, providing that foreign corporations shall have the same authority in this State as in their own.

PAVEY CANAL RESOLUTION DEAD

Assembly Grants Extension of Time to Investigation Commission.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Assembly Committee on Rules to-day reconsidered its action in reporting favorably last week the Matteson-Pavey resolution authorizing the disposal of the canals to the Federal Government. This resolution is on the order of final passage in the Senate, and was down for consideration by the Assembly as a special order for to-night. The action of the committee takes the resolution from the Assembly calendar, and practically kills it.

The Assembly to-night passed the Nixon bill, extending to July 1 the time for the Canal Investigation Commission to complete its labors.

Investigation Commission Meeting.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—The Canal Investigation Commission met in this city to-day and appointed as engineer Edward P. North of New York City, Vice President of the American Association of Civil Engineers. After making this appointment the commission adjourned to meet in this city on Monday, April 4, to enable its counsel to consult with Engineer North to prepare for the work of the commission.

For the Omaha Exposition.

The New York State Commission appointed by Gov. Black to represent the State at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha held its first meeting yesterday at Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, in the office of Dr. W. Seward Webb, who resigned from the commission because he was a Vermont resident. Chauncey M. Depew was elected President. John Jacob Astor, Henry B. Hebert, Abel E. Blackner, all of this city; Charles M. Stone of Deposit, Jacob Amos of Syracuse, and John C. Graves of Buffalo, are the other members. It was decided to send Mr. Amos to Albany to ask the Legislature for $25,000 for the representation.

THE GUY ADVERTISING BILL.

New York Merchants, Headed by C. C. Shayne, Will Appear in Its Behalf Before the Governor.

Despite the knowledge that Gov. Black favors the bill introduced into the Senate by Senator Guy and recently passed by both the Senate and Assembly to prevent false and misleading advertising, the merchants and manufacturers of the State, who are behind the measure, are determined that it shall not fail to secure the Governor's signature. A committee composed of the leading merchants of New York and the other cities of the State will appear before the Governor in behalf of the bill some time during the coming week. The unanimous action of the Assembly, which passed the bill Friday, has been received with complete satisfaction by every merchant in this State.

The bill went through the Assembly by a vote of 109 to 5, and President C. C. Shayne of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, who has been working on the measure for the past two years, and through whose efforts it was prepared and pushed to its present status, said last night that he had information in which it was said to be certain that Gov. Black would sign the measure as soon as it was sent to him. To prevent any misunderstanding, however, and to overcome any opposition that may be made to the bill, the committees will appear before the Governor.

There is a general understanding at Albany that Gov. Black detests vetoing bills, so that when a measure is introduced to which the administration is antagonistic, such a bill is usually smothered in committee. The fact that the bill was passed by an almost unanimous vote in both the Senate and Assembly, leads shrewd watchers of legislation to believe that the bill will become a law within a week.

Once it is enforced the swindling methods of dishonest advertisers will have to cease, as a merchant or any other person who sells an article as one thing when it is another can be convicted of a misdemeanor and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. So great has been the false advertising abuse that hundreds of the most reputable business men of New York and those throughout the State have either ceased to advertise altogether or they have reduced their advertising to a minimum. Such merchants found that in many cases where they advertised a real article at a fair price they would find in the columns adjoining advertisements inserted by less reputable firms offering articles alleged to be the same, but which were not and which could not be the same, for less than half the money asked by reputable merchants.

In speaking of the efforts made in behalf of the bill Mr. Shayne said:

"We have needed this bill for a long time, and now that it is about to become a law I think the results will be great, in raising the standard of the present methods of business of hundreds of houses. The trend of advertising for a number of years has been toward injuring honest business methods as well as defrauding the purchasing public, and it is high time that it is stopped. I am certain that the bill will be signed, because I have great confidence in the judgment of Gov. Black. So far, he has signed every bill sent to him that has been of any benefit to the public and which upheld right over wrong. Reputable merchants throughout the State are watching the measure closely, and there is none but who hopes the Governor will make it a law. Gov. Black has done much to make himself powerful with business men, and his approval of the bill will place him higher than ever in their estimation."

All of the members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade are in favor of the measure, and they have done all they could to help Mr. Shayne in his fight for it. The Legislative Committee of the board which has done much for the bill, includes Vice President J. A. Heckman, Chairman, Andrew Patter

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Mikado—8:15.
BIJOU—The Man from Mexico—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Widow Jones—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Fun Aboard the Pacific Mail—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—East Lynne—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Divorcons—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Concerts—2:30 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements.—Page 14.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

"A SUBMARINE MINE."

The report of the board appointed to inquire into the loss of the Maine is now laid before the American people, by the authorization of the Government. The battleship, lying in the harbor of Havana under the protection of the Spanish Government, and moored to the same buoy to which she had been assigned by the authorities three weeks before, "was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine."

That is to say, the destruction was not an accident, but a deliberately organized massacre. It was carried out by means not ordinarily within the control of private persons. If a fanatical Spaniard had taken a rifle and from a boat or from the shore had killed one of the officers or men on the Maine's deck, it would be easy to believe that his act was all his own, and that nobody but himself was responsible for it. But this is a very different case. The preparation, placing, and explosion of a machine able to destroy a ship like the Maine involved a conspiracy. Such a massacre required long premeditation, expensive preparation, and a considerable number of accomplices. It was of course greatly facilitated by the situation of the ship, which had been fixed upon her arrival and had not been changed.

A submarine mine of such extent and power is an engine of warfare exclusively. It can have no peaceful use. It is not within the reach of any private person. No dealer has such a thing "in stock." It is doubtful whether there is any civilian in Havana capable of constructing one. A private person or a private association has no more use for a powerful submarine mine than for a battery of artillery or an armored cruiser. It is not an article of commerce. Governments may buy guns or even battleships, but submarine mines are made as they are wanted, in the ordnance department of armies. Neither the appliances for their construction nor the experience and skill required to construct them are to be easily found except in the military or naval services. An equal or greater degree of experience and skill is needed to direct them successfully against the object intended to be destroyed, and to insure the explosion at the right time. These qualities are not to be expected among civilians. To be sure of finding them it will be necessary to employ experts. The only experts are professional military or naval officers who are also specialists in the use of explosives. In the case of the Maine the care and skill with which the explosion was arranged in all its details are attested by its complete and unqualified success. The ship was entirely destroyed and five out of six of her crew were killed, the explosion being so timed as to reduce to a minimum their chance of escape.

Such are the awful presumptions created by the report of the Board of Inquiry. They are presumptions only, and they can be repelled by positive evidence that the destruction of the Maine was caused by some other persons than those who usually possess the means of destroying her as she was destroyed. But it is only by such evidence that they can be repelled. The questions raised by the report of the Board of Inquiry are questions for Spain to answer.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

The President's determination to send food to the starving people of Cuba is scarcely more admirable as an exhibition of humanity than as a piece of tactics. It illustrates in its perfection the great art of putting your opponent hopelessly in the wrong while reserving for yourself the substantial advantage of the eternal right. Spain would cut a poor figure in the eyes of the world if she should resist our attempt to feed those hungry mouths and bring back to life the men, women, youths, and babes who under her ministrations have come to their last gasp. She can dare much, but not that. It would be too monstrous, too dastardly. Besides, her refusal would avail her nothing, as it is to be presumed that the President would promptly take up the larger question if his humane proposition met with a rebuff.

The relief of the starving Cubans is therefore a most fortunate beginning of our policy of relieving all the Cubans. It is a peaceful beginning, and that is better than a warlike one. It advances our negotiations with Madrid to a stage where they must move with some rapidity and can move in only one direction. Having in the execution of the work of relief obtained the last irrefutable proofs of the frightful conditions that Spain has created in her futile efforts to maintain her rule it is not for one moment to be supposed that we should abate our pressure upon the Madrid Government for a permanent peace in Cuba. In purveying and distributing supplies to the Cubans we shall put ourselves in a position of friendly interest which will give us the right to urge upon Spain with the insistence of a party actually in interest some reasonable course which will extricate her from her helpless predicament and free us from our present anxieties.

There are two fundamental conditions of pacification upon which we must insist—that it shall be prompt and that it shall be permanent. Even the Madrid Government must see that it would be imprudent to ask for delay. Our own Government, we presume, has no intention of giving bounty with one hand and signing Spain's license to provide more recipients of bounty with the other. A continuance of the slaughter and savagery in Cuba will prolong the intolerable condition of strain and excitement and suspense under which we are suffering in the United States.

Permanency in the settlement is not less essential than promptness. To stop fighting now and begin again next Fall is not pacification. It would only put off the inevitable adjustment, subjecting us to the serious loss and the harassing anxieties of a Summer of war talk and yellow journalism in daily convulsions. We may rest assured that, by whatever name it may be called, any arrangement the Administration makes for ending hostilities will make no provision for their resumption. Time is in our favor and against Spain. If we persuade her to stop fighting now and to begin at once the negotiations for a permanent peace in Cuba, whatever may become of the negotiations, she will be in no mood or condition to take up the sword again at the end of the rainy season now beginning. There is an impression, which we hope is well founded, that the Sagasta Ministry, fortified by the vote of confidence with which it was honored by the Spanish people at the elections on Sunday, is disposed to accept any reasonable terms that we may propose for settling our differences.

"OUR BUSINESS" IN CUBA.

One does not go to Russia for accurate information on American affairs. But when the Novosti of St. Petersburg accuses this country of "a barbarous attempt to grab Cuba," what it says is worth attention because there is reason to believe that this is the common belief in Continental Europe, and partly accounts for what the Novosti goes on to say, that "all the European States sympathize with Spain."

Our Russian contemporary accuses us of attempting to do in Cuba precisely what Russia has been doing in China, of what it justly calls "a barbarous attempt" to seize the territory of a weaker power. Wherever this is believed we shall be condemned, and it appears that it is believed in capitals much less remote and much better informed than St. Petersburg. There is no American citizen who does not know that it is entirely unfounded, and who is not at a loss to know how so unfounded a notion came to be accepted in Europe.

All of us know that the United States will interfere in Cuba for the purpose of rescuing Cuba from a condition that has become intolerable, and for no other purpose. We have no ulterior designs on the island whatsoever. If it were offered to us as a gift we should doubtless decline it, as we are about to decline Hawaii, and for the same reason, that it is occupied by an alien population which could not be incorporated into our citizenship as a self-governing State, and which we have no means of governing otherwise than as a State. Our only desire respecting Cuba is to see it peaceful and prosperous, in a condition of good neighborhood and mutually profitable commercial intercourse. If Spain could bring it to that condition we should be more than content. But that supposition is entirely inadmissible. For thirty years, since the breaking out of the insurrection of 1868, there has been in Cuba a state of open or of smothered war. Whatever the Spanish official pretensions that the war is "brigandage," the Spanish Government practically recognizes that the entire native population of Cuba is hostile to it, and it acts upon this recognition. Spain long ago exterminated the aborigines of Cuba. She is now engaged in the operation of exterminating another population of the island. She requires our assistance in this operation as an act of friendliness, and we have for years been recognizing this obligation by an expensive and troublesome patrol of our own coast.

Meanwhile the devastation of Cuba has gone on till it threatens "the destruction of the subject matter of the controversy." The horrible sufferings of the Cuban non-combatants have been repeatedly recounted by American witnesses, most recently and most impressively by Senator PROCTOR. We should be less than human if these accounts did not excite our sympathy with the sufferings of the Cubans. The same case is presented to the United States by Cuba that was presented to Europe by Armenia. The mutual jealousies of the European powers prevented intervention in Armenia and left the powers a divided responsibility. There is no jealousy and no division in this case. We constitute the American concert, and our responsibility, if we left the Cubans to be exterminated, would be undivided and complete. At present our "barbarism" is shown in an attempt to convey food to Cuba to prevent the Cubans from dying of starvation. But we recognize that that is but a palliative, and that Cuba can never be peaceful or prosperous until Spain has abandoned the attempt to govern it. When that happens, the object of our intervention will have been accomplished. We know that our business in Cuba is the business of humanity. If Europe does not know that, Europe does not know the cardinal fact of the Cuban question.

SPAIN'S OPPORTUNITY.

The impressive calmness of the President's message and of the Maine report will arrest the attention of the civilized world. A story so momentous was never before told with such perfect self-control. No head of a State ever communicated to its people facts of such gravity and such import and giving rise to such presumptions in language of such temperateness and dignity. The vicious and ignorant yellow press which rails at the message as timid and halting convicts itself of astonishing lack of perception, but can do no public harm, since any person of sufficient education to spell out its pestilent headlines must also have spelled out the President's message and so have come at the truth.

In announcing the transmission of the report to the Government at Madrid the President says: "I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two Governments." It was in language strikingly like this that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, speaking through the British Minister at Washington, communicated to Secretary of State SEWARD the hope of her Majesty's Government that the United States would take a just, legal, and reasonable view of its blunder in the Trent affair. It was a terrible blunder. The American people did not at first think it was a blunder, and they blustered much as the Spaniards are blustering now. But Great Britain had swiftly prepared for war—and we were in the wrong, which was a still graver reason for yielding. We yielded.

The studied moderation and courtesy of the President's language, the unmistakable clearness with which the facts and the practice of nations point out to Spain the path of justice and of honor, and the reports she must have received of our marked activity on sea and land during the last forty days will prompt Spain, we sincerely hope, to follow our high example in the case of the Trent.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

The discovery that a nation of seventy millions is at a disadvantage in dealing with a nation of seventeen millions has brought to the mass of Americans "a realizing sense" of their National defenselessness. War is now as it always has been the last argument of nations. A nation which is not prepared for war cannot carry on, upon an equal footing with a nation which is so prepared, the earlier stages of a controversy of which war may be the final stage. The nation which is not prepared, in the last resort, to fight for its rights is in danger of losing them. Such a nation can have no guarantee of peace with honor.

These are the truths which our military and naval men have been uttering in official reports and unofficial speeches and writings for many years without succeeding even in attracting the public attention. They have pointed out that we were at the mercy of a third-class power, and that that was a shameful and intolerable situation. Yet no Congressman regarded them. On a sudden we have found ourselves in a controversy with a third-class power, and we have discovered that we were altogether too nearly at her mercy, in case of a sudden outbreak of hostilities. The whole nation felt the situation to be shameful and intolerable, and a credit was at once opened to the President for $50,000,000 to be used at his discretion and to hold good for a year.

This result is worth a war scare. The authors of perfected plans for the National defense by land and sea find themselves able to do more in months, almost in weeks, than they had hoped to be able to do in years, toward carrying these plans into execution. It is true that battleships cannot be improvised nor can fortresses. But it is not in these great requirements that our weakness has lain, so much as in the smaller things which we have omitted to prepare in advance, assuming that they could be made ready when the time came. We need the torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, "the cavalry of the navy." We need great guns and ammunition for them and men to work them for the seacoast defenses. We suddenly discover that these things are not to be improvised, either; that we can neither build nor buy them in time for a sudden need. And with these things we are now engaged in supplying ourselves.

Without reference to our relations with Spain or the course of the negotiations with that power, it is to be assumed that our preparations for defense will be pushed rapidly forward, and that the money appropriated by Congress, or so much of it as is needed, will be spent as rapidly as is consistent with getting the worth of it. This will not be a menace or a cause of just offense to Spain. It is true that it is our controversy with her that has been the occasion of these preparations. But that has been because our controversy with her has for the first time impressed the public with the fact of our defenselessness and with the conviction that that defenselessness was no longer to be borne.

DEFECTS OF THE CAFFERY BILL.

The communication addressed by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation to Senator GALLINGER, published to-day in THE TIMES, states more strongly than ever the needs of the Nation for a National Board of Health. The committee that has prepared this report addressed personal letters of inquiry to nearly one thousand professional men, experts in sanitary science, and men engaged in transportation and commercial pursuits. These inquiries related to quarantine policies in foreign countries, to quarantine in the United States, and to the requisite legislation for lessening injury to and restrictions on commerce and travel.

The conclusions reached from the almost uniform testimony of the replies to these inquiries were that no such scheme as the Caffery bill contemplates, namely, an enlargement of the powers of the Marine Hospital Service, would give to the country the protection required or to trade and transportation the relief they seek in the enforcement of sanitary regulations.

This report is a strong argument in favor of the Spooner bill, of which, in conclusion, it says: "The Spooner bill is in full accord with the most enlightened modern views of health protection. It does not abolish quarantine, but in time would bring about conditions which would make quarantine almost unnecessary."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A simpler answer than any that has been made by our correspondents to the inquirer who wanted to know where "mayflowers" can be found would have been, "Wherever the plants have not been exterminated by their cruel admirers." The trailing arbutus is extremely hardy and not especially particular about its surroundings. A warm hillside with few trees, but thickly carpeted with mosses and fallen leaves, provides what is, perhaps, the favorite habitat. It often grows well, however, both in thick forests and in open clearings not yet smoothed by the plow. All of New England and far to the north, west, and south of that section the conditions and climate are suitable for the plant's growth, and there are many places within the limits of Manhattan Borough where it probably was common not many years ago and where it would still flourish if allowed to do so. But the average urbanite is never content to spare a wild flower's life, and the consequence is that now we must go to the wilds of Jersey and Long Island to see this pink and white marvel of earliest Spring. Destruction of the arbutus is quite without excuse, for the flowers are too small to be decorative, and the leaves are so coarse of texture, so rusty in color, and so severely plain in shape that nothing can be done with them. The blossoms have a most delicious perfume, however, at once delicate and vigorous, and to this fact, no doubt, they owe most of their popularity—and all of their misfortunes. Another very common plant that seems to have been driven from the immediate vicinity of New York is the checkerberry, whose tender leaves in Spring and whose spicy red fruit in Fall are the delight of country boys and girls all through the East. Westchester County has numberless woods and fields where checkerberries should abound, but somewhat extensive wanderings through that region has failed to reveal even one bed of them. They are common enough on Long Island.

—This campaign of the theatrical managers against the ticket speculators is most interesting, chiefly because it seems to disprove a theory long held by practically the whole public. If, as has been so long believed, the speculators were merely the managers in another form, the present demonstration of implacable hostility would not have gone as far as it has. Of course, if the profits of tickets sold outside of the box offices had been divided between the original owners and the nominal middlemen, the latter would now have an easy defense. Simply by giving a detailed account of past transactions they could silence instanter those who are posing as foes of the whole sidewalk fraternity. Not a word of this sort is said, so the public will be forced to readjust its ideas.

—Somebody whom The Boston Post leaves unnamed has informed it that "nearly all the safety deposit boxes in Springfield have been taken by Boston capitalists," and it hears that savings banks in many smaller towns are receiving applications for accommodation of the same sort. Can it be that Boston capitalists are really as timid as that? The phenomenon, if it exists, deserves serious consideration, and will doubtless get it. Perhaps in time these cautious persons will inform an inquisitive Nation what it was they feared and how they thought their treasures were imperiled. Even if the Spaniards appeared off Boston Harbor it is hard to see why the deposit vaults of the city would not have served every purpose to be fulfilled by those of Springfield.

—London Truth, which complains about most things English and Governmental, has the audacity to question the wisdom shown by the army authorities recently in a case of considerable difficulty. It seems that in the course of the Afridi war a Color Sergeant who had been sent with a small force to hold a certain hill and keep the enemy in check, while the rest of his battalion was retiring, became so interested in his work that he staid in the exposed position too long. The result was that after the retreating army was out of sight the Afridis swarmed around the little squad in great numbers, and the few of them who were not killed became prisoners of the tribesmen. The Color Sergeant was among those captured. He was kept as a hostage for several weeks, but was finally released and made his way back to his regiment. Immediately he was arrested, convicted of absence without leave, and deprived of his pay for the whole period of his absence. Truth calls this an absurd procedure. Well, it was, but then what a good joke would have been lost if the Color Sergeant had been praised and paid for his heroic self-forgetfulness.

PERSONAL.

—When the Duke of VERAGUA was in this country he received treatment of a cordiality and generosity altogether out of proportion to the slight claim upon us which his distant and somewhat dubious relationship to COLUMBUS gave him. The best the country had was freely placed at the man's disposal, and for weeks he lived literally on the fat of the land. Before the visit ended some of his hosts had reason to criticise his manners and to anticipate his ingratitude, but they said little or nothing about their unpleasant experiences, and since the titled guest went home Americans have tried to forget his existence and their own rather unnecessarily demonstrative recognition of it. But the Duke has refused to remain in obscurity. He has been moved, at this crisis in the affairs of two nations, to air the views of us which he acquired while taking every possible advantage of our hospitality. And instead of expressing the good will that might have been expected to result from the fervid demonstrations of that quality of which, while in the United States, he had been the object, this representative of Iberian courtesy calls President MCKINLEY "an ignorant sutler, who believes himself a Napoleon." The description is too ludicrously inaccurate to awaken any real anger, but it does excite contempt—does, that is, till one remembers that the noble Duke is by profession a raiser of bulls for use in the arena, a purveyor of material for perpetuating a so-called sport, at once so cruel and so cowardly as to put the nation which applauds it outside the pale of civilization. When that fact recurs to mind, contempt gives place to something like pity.

—It would have added emphasis to the Rev. J. D. STEELE'S vindication of the intensely respectable H. CARROLL WHITE if he had gone a little deeper into the case. Admitting that it would have been malversation of funds for Mr. WHITE to relieve his mother's necessities with money given to him for another purpose, to wit, the attainment by himself of certain material and spiritual advantages, what prevented the young man from returning the gift to the donors, from abandoning temporarily his chosen career, and from accepting any honest employment from which he could have earned enough money to support himself and his reprehensible parent?

—Pennsylvania has in ROBERT BROWNLEE an official who is likely to earn his salary. The last Legislature created a Bureau of Mines, and Mr. BROWNLEE was put at the head of it. Already he has collected a lot of valuable statistics in regard to coal production, the causes of accidents, and the effects of strikes. He even considers sociological problems, and in a way that shows ability to see beneath the surface of things. The poverty of the miners, he says, is not so much due to inadequate compensation for work done as to the fact that there is not enough work of this particular sort to give a livelihood to anywhere near all who now depend upon it. The remedy he suggests is to seek another field of employment. Easier said than done, of course, but not impossible for any ambitious man. "The miner," continues Mr. BROWNLEE, "should not think because he was born a miner that he cannot do something else. He should take advantage of his many opportunities; spend his spare moments in self-improvement and stay away from the saloon. Let him read and keep informed of the current events of the day, all of which will tend to broaden his capabilities for good and better enable him to judge for himself when and how to take advantage of the conditions that maintain and make him in intelligence an equal of his employer and much more the equal of the demogogue who now profits by his credulity." This isn't the kind of talk that is popular among the followers of professional agitators, but it is certainly more practical than the appeals which they are accustomed to hear.

CURRENT NOTES.

Semi-annual dividends and interest money aggregating the tidy sum of $10,946,852 are to be paid in Boston in April.

* * *

John E. Fitz Gerald has been appointed Superintendent of the force of 180 men which is speedily to take the school census of Chicago.

* * *

Irving McDougall Garfield, son of the late President, is now practicing law in Boston, and has just won his first case in the Municipal Civil Court.

* * *

The walnut library and bedroom sets of furniture in Jefferson Davis's old home, in Beauvoir, Miss., have been shipped to Richmond, Va., for preservation in the Confederate Museum.

* * *

The Assessors' valuation of New Haven, Conn., this year is $61,159,080, an increase of $2,273,775 over last year, being the greatest increase in any year since the settlement of the town.

* * *

The new law library in the City Hall, Philadelphia, is to be formally opened tomorrow. President Samuel C. Perkins will deliver the presentation address, and it will be responded to by Chancellor Bispham.

* * *

The Wanamaker committee is arranging to make a vigorous campaign throughout the entire State of Pennsylvania. They intend to put speakers into every town, and will have over a hundred engaged in the work.

* * *

The citizens of Keokuk, Iowa, want a warship to be named Keokuk. They say it is a genuine American name, and no other city in the world bears it. It was borne by "a big chief of a tribe of Indian warriors mighty in war and peace."

* * *

The heirs of a man who died of typhoid fever, contracted as they assert while he was imprisoned in the jail at Wayne, West Va., on a charge of highway robbery, are about entering suit against the county, it is said, for $10,000 damages.

* * *

The ladies of New Orleans are endeavoring to raise $15,000 for a bronze statue of J. J. Audubon, the naturalist, to be erected in Audubon Park, New Orleans. They hope the city will present a pedestal for it. Audubon was born on a plantation at Mandeville, La.

* * *

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson has been tarrying a while in New Orleans, en route from San Francisco to Washington, this city, and London. She expects to sail hence May 10. She says the last of the works of her husband have been published and whatever remains in the shape of memoranda will be preserved by the family.

AGAINST WAR WITH SPAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At present there seems to be in the public mind a great tendency in favor of action, immediate action, upon the part of our Government. In other words, a great many newspapers which are daily forming public opinion, urge the advisability of warfare between this country and Spain. It is to be hoped that those in position to shape public opinion will exert themselves against every act on our part which might tend to bring about bloodshed.

If it be popular to favor war under existing conditions, then I want to take the unpopular side in the controversy. On general principles I am not in harmony with the policies of the present Administration, but I cannot too highly commend the course thus far taken as regards our relations with Spain and the Cuban question by the Administration now in charge of our National affairs.

Why should not the policy usually adopted by sensible men in their private affairs also govern in public controversies? If two men should have a dispute over some matter involving a question of right or property or honor, and in order to settle it they deliberately proceed to see which one can kill the other, would we for a minute, as a people, commend their action? On the contrary, I think the decision would be that the one who got killed in the contest was an unfortunate fool, and should have known better than to resort to that method of settlement; and the one who came out victorious would be considered guilty of murder. Under our present laws, if two men should engage in a duel they are both guilty of the perpetration of a crime and amenable to the law which fixes a penalty for such conduct.

It seems that those who are opposed to a war with Spain are charged with the worship of the almighty dollar or are habitués of the Stock Exchange. Such insinuations are unjustifiable. We claim to be a civilized people. At best, warfare is a relic of barbarism, with all the cruelty that the term implies. Every dictate of humanity and the claim of possessing civilization suggests to us the advisability of submitting our controversies to peaceable arbitration and not that of the sword. Even if we had something to gain by launching forth into a bloody warfare I should still be opposed to it until every possible means which could be suggested in favor of peace had been tried and exhausted, regardless of the time it would take to do so.

While we may deplore the fact that thousands of the helpless non-combatants of Cuba have died from sickness and starvation, and are still dying, yet, we should not forget that Spain too has already lost millions of dollars in her Cuban warfare besides, perhaps, one hundred thousand, or more of her best soldiers. It has been truly said by a great soldier that "all warfare is hell." Let us not engage in it. Let us all labor to prevent it. We have all to lose and nothing to gain should we engage in it, even if we are victorious. A war with Spain on the facts as they now exist is apt to be far-reaching in its consequences. If we have war let it be only when the time comes that all men and all nations not directly interested will be forced to admit that our cause is just. A victory under those circumstances would reflect credit upon us. A victory now under the present circumstances might bring down upon our heads the condemnation of all other nations, as well as our own self-accusation.

The destruction of the Maine, so far as the evidence yet shows, is a mere incident, and offers not even a suspicion of a shadow of ground for a declaration of war between the two countries. The board of inquiry fails to fix any responsibility upon anybody, except to find Capt. Sigsbee and his officers not guilty. It is true they think the disaster was caused, primarily, by an outside explosion; but from any report in newspapers or otherwise I fail to see any effort made to bring to light the best evidence of which the case is susceptible. I refer to the wire used to explode the mine, if a mine was exploded under the vessel. If a wire attachment reached from the mine to the shore at the time of the explosion it is still there, unless it has been removed. A thorough dredging of the harbor within a radius of from 150 to 200 feet around the wreck would, no doubt, supply the best possible evidence of guilt, if any guilt attaches. It may be said, however, that if there had been a wire laid from the mine to the shore it has been removed before now. This might or might not be the case. If attention is directed to this phase of the investigation it may bring forward some very material evidence. It may further be urged that Spain would refuse to permit a dredging of the harbor for the purpose of finding the wire. Notwithstanding the probable refusal, the demand should be made anyway, and give Spain a chance to refuse if she will. Such course would strongly tend to cast further suspicion upon her. If any one of us should be in a certain neighborhood and hear a report of a pistol and immediately thereafter see a man drop dead with a bullet wound in his body, and close by the corpse, within shooting distance, we should see a man standing, and say to him: "Sir, I have my suspicions aroused; I am inclined to think that you fired that shot, and I desire to search you to see if you have a weapon upon your person." If he should refuse it would certainly tend to confirm our suspicion of his guilt. If he should submit willingly, his action would immediately tend to remove our suspicions; even though he might, in fact, have been guilty of the crime, having previously rid himself by some means of the evidence of his guilt.

The Government of Spain is suffering heavily by reason of her present colonial warfare. Many of her innocent and helpless subjects are also suffering. Let us help them—the helpless non-combatants. Let us tell Spain that if she will not do so, and do so immediately, and to the entire satisfaction of the demands of humanity, that we will; that the United States is rich enough, generous enough, and humane enough to feed and clothe those helpless people until the cruel war is ended. By this means we can put Spain to shame, if she has any shame, and we can win for ourselves the admiration of the whole civilized world.

J. J. RUSSELL.

OUR CONSULAR SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many Americans who have visited Germany and France have read with great pleasure the Berlin letter dated March 15, signed by Mr. Edward Breck. The facts are clearly stated, and if we had more Consuls like Mr. Charles de Kay and Mr. Goldschmidt, the United States would certainly benefit, as the exports and imports would certainly be doubled in amount in a very short time.

After my return from Europe I interviewed several members of Congress about the Consular service, and was promised that this important question should be taken up with a determination to force the State Department to inquire into this very useful service.

The Consuls ought to be well paid, and not hampered and harassed at every innovation they make in their offices. The consular clerks, who are independent of the Consuls, are generally very impolite, and apparently think they are superior to any Consul General. They should be placed directly under the orders of their superior officers.

Dr. Edward Breck is one of the most courteous and amiable gentlemen in the consular service, and every American who has visited Germany will more than indorse this statement. I, with many others, hope THE NEW YORK TIMES and Dr. Breck will keep up this campaign, so important to the foreign trade of this country.

EUGENE F. AUCAIGNE,
President of the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Company.
New York, March 28, 1898.

FOR CUBA'S GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We do not want to annex Cuba, but we want a just, humane, and liberal Government there. Spain professes her willingness to accord autonomy to Cuba. Thus the two powers are nominally in accord as to the duty of extending to Cuba a just, humane, and liberal Government. The difference is as to the methods. Spain wishes to retain her sovereignty. We may accord so much if while doing so we can adjust her sovereignty so as to harmonize it with a just, humane, and liberal Government. I suggest the following as the outline of a scheme which may be perfected: Let Spain grant to Cuba a perpetual charter, the acceptance thereof by the people of Cuba to be guaranteed by the United States, and not to be changed except by Spain, with the consent of both Cuba and the United States, declaring that henceforth Cuba shall be free of the sovereignty of Spain, but that her [illegible] grace of Spain, shall henceforth be free and independent, with power of self-government under a Constitution declaring all power shall be in the people by the grace of God; that it shall be framed by three Commissioners, one to be a part of Spain, three upon the part of the President and Commander in Chief of the armies of the so-called Cuban Republic, three to be chosen by the President of the United States, each, however, of the Commissioners to have one vote, which shall be cast by the majority of the three. The other Commissioner, to be chosen by the Executive of France, shall preside and have a casting vote in case of a disagreement. The United States, as shall be provided in the Constitution or the supplement thereto, shall pay $100,000,000, Spain to abate $100,000,000, and Cuba to assume the balance.

Pending the formation of the Constitution and the installation of the Government under the same, the details of which shall be provided in the supplement, hostilities shall cease. Spain shall withdraw her army, the insurgents shall disband, Emilio Castelar (?) shall be Dictator, existing laws shall prevail, except as modified by the Dictator, who shall have power to organise and command such military and police force as shall be necessary to establish justice, maintain order, collect taxes, and provide for the general welfare. The United States, if he request it, shall from time to time supply him with troops up to the amount of 10,000 under its officers, but he shall be the Commander in Chief thereof. The Constitution shall specify the basis of the commercial relations of Cuba with Spain and the United States; also, as to their respective right, for ten years to come, to dissent from treaties with other powers, or to laws upon the ground that they are in violation of the Constitution, or impair the obligation of contracts; also, as to the right of Spain or the United States to assist by military force or civil association in the maintenance and administration of the Government, and shall provide that in case of a disagreement between the three powers as to the exercise of these rights or the manner thereof, in the absence of their agreement upon an arbiter, the Executive of France (?) shall name him.

Good men can work out a scheme somewhat on these lines, war can be averted, the honor of Spain be glorified, the liberty, happiness, and prosperity of Cuba be safeguarded, and mankind receive a fresh proof that peace has victories more blessed than war.

F. E. L.

A Letter of Appreciation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have seldom been as much pleased with an editorial as with the one which appeared in your issue of yesterday under the heading "Trust in the President." This is one of the best pieces of writing that I have seen for a long time. It is in style, in spirit, and in every way equal to the editorial matter that appeared in THE TIMES in its best days or in any other newspaper in its best days. I could not restrain myself from sending you this assurance of my appreciation of the editorial. There have been many excellent articles in THE TIMES recently, but it seems to me that this is the best one I have seen.

With the very strong hope that war, with all its horrors, may be averted, I remain,

D. O. EHRHARDT.

New York, March 28, 1898.

Where to Find Trailing Arbutus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 26th inst. Mr. G. E. Hendrickson asked when, where, and how trailing arbutus may be found. This beautiful and fragrant early Spring flower may be found anywhere in the highlands between Peekskill and Fishkill on either side of the Hudson. As its name signifies, the vines run along the ground and are sheltered by the leaves. To-day at this place I found some half-blown buds which in another week, with favorable weather, would have been fully developed. In a week or ten days it will be out in abundance.

MABEL F. IRVING.

Garrisons-on-Hudson, N. Y., March 27, 1898.

The Real Secretary of State.

Washington Dispatch to The Sun.

Judge William R. Day of Canton, Ohio, the First Assistant Secretary of State, is in immediate and direct charge of all diplomatic negotiations in the controversy with Spain. John Sherman of Ohio is Secretary of State, but Judge Day attends Cabinet meetings and is at the White House in close consultation with the President almost hourly, night and day. Judge Day knows to-night just what messages have been sent to Spain and what replies have been received, but he is sharing that knowledge with few, if any, persons, except, of course, the President of the United States. Judge Day is the Sphinx of the Administration, and even Senators of influence and prominence who talk with him are unable to learn from his lips or from his manner the status of the controversy with Spain.

An Address Wanted.

Will Mr. James Barnes, who wrote for publication a letter to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, kindly send his address to this office?

NUGGETS.

Realized at Last.

Most of us are a great trial to our friends.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Changed Times.

It's a long time since grandma used to spin; her granddaughters do it now.—Boston Courier.

The Czar of the Household.

Freak—What, by the way, is your wife's ruling passion?

Meek—That's exactly what it is.—Richmond Dispatch.

Dissimilar.

"The difference between a glass of Schuylkill water and a tailor's bill," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "is simply that the water will settle itself if it's allowed to stand."—Philadelphia Record.

The Big Type a Necessity.

"The Spanish Minister says the American newspaper men should all have their heads cut off."

"But if you cut off the heads who will read the articles?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE SCARE CROW PRESS.

From The Chicago Record.

"The Tribune's sources of news are too numerous to depend upon one or two individual agencies and the various conflicting stories are printed for the information of the reader."—Chicago Tribune.

If we say that war is on us and our shore have gone to bottom
Don't permit the dread intelligence to grieve you.
That is Correspondent 20—he's been drinking and has got 'em,
And in playfulness he writes thus to deceive you.
When we tell you "Consul Lee has sworn at Blanco in the palace,"
We may hit it, but the chances are with it.
Yet we print the story free from [illegible] prejudice or malice.
Just to let you size it up for what it is worth.
We may tell of cannon roaring and of other firearms cracking,
We'll describe the gunboats plunging through the seas, too.
And announce defeat or triumph or retreating or attacking,
And you only need believe just what you please to.
Possibly we'll make assertion in a double-leaded column
That the President has died from being frightened—
Don't be anxious, don't be gloomy, apprehensive, sad, or solemn;
That is just our way of keeping you enlightened.
Of our correspondents each one is a frank ambidexter,
Using right or left—or both hands when he need 'em;
We don't ask that truthful statement be a portion of his text or
Hamper his imagination in its freedom.
Special wires and special cables, special agencies, commissions,
Private spies and smug officials send the news to
Us for scarehead publication in [illegible] editions,
And you pay your coin and [illegible] you choose to.

BRITAIN'S POLICY IN CHINA

A Ministerial Statement on the Situation in the Far East Promised Before Easter.

IMPORTANT MOVE LOOKED FOR

Naval Activity at Hongkong Said to Indicate an Intention to Take Part in the Partition—Japan Likely to be Satisfied.

LONDON, March 28.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, Government leader, and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House, promised a Ministerial statement on the situation in the Far East before Easter.

The Globe (Conservative) says this afternoon:

"The disappointment of the Government supporters at the progress of affairs in the Far East is becoming more acute. Unless it is found that the Government has secured some tangible advantage, riot will set in among its supporters. It is reported, however, from the best quarters that the apparent diplomatic defeat of Great Britain masks a move of the greatest importance, which will give Great Britain a favorable position."

A statement has been obtained in a competent quarter respecting British intentions in China, in view of the naval movements in the Far East. It is admitted that the British policy of maintaining the integrity of China and the equal commercial status of all nations has been abandoned owing to the concessions made to Russia and Germany. It is added:

"The only course left Great Britain is to follow suit, obtain equal advantages with the other powers, and secure adequate compensation in her own interests. This explains the British naval activity at Hongkong and elsewhere. Therefore, a movement upon the part of Great Britain may be anticipated in the near future. It is deemed improbable that Japan, single handed, or still less, in conjunction with China, will combat the policy of the European powers. She will probably rest content with a compromise satisfactory to her pride and securing the position due her as the fruit of her victories over China."

RUSSIAN FLAG HOISTED.

Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan Pass Out of Chinese Control.

PEKIN, March 28.—The Chinese garrisons were withdrawn to-day from Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan, the Russians landed, and the Russian flag was hoisted at both places.

ENGLISH CONCESSION IN CHINA.

The Daily Chronicle Tells About an Area of 10,000 Square Miles.

LONDON, March 29.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning it has reason to believe that an area of 10,000 square miles in the Province of Shan-Si has been conceded by China to a syndicate of English capitalists. "If this be true," says The Daily Chronicle, "it is obvious that Lord Salisbury has approved the scheme."

LI HUNG CHANG IN RUSSIA'S PAY.

It Is Alleged in Pekin, and He Is Accused of Treason.

PEKIN, March 28.—There is a feeling of intense dejection among the Chinese, who regard the concessions to Russia as the beginning of the end. There are many complaints of the attitude of Li Hung Chang. It is asserted by those knowing inner Chinese affairs that since his visit to St. Petersburg Li Hung Chang has received regularly Russian pay.

A high Chinese official, whose patriotism is unquestioned, describes Li Hung Chang as a traitor.

As yet Japan has made no protest.

LONDON, March 29.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Pekin, telegraphing by way of Tien-Tsin, says:

"It is believed that Li Hung Chang is about to return to power, and that another mission to Europe is possible. Prince Kung has refused to sign the Russo-Chinese convention, and has resigned the Presidency of the Tsung-li-Yamen."

AMERICAN FLEET'S PURPOSE.

Assembled at Hongkong, It Is Said, in Sympathy with England.

LONDON, March 29.—There is reason to believe, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, that the American squadron at Hong Kong, instead of waiting, as was at first supposed, in proximity to Manila preparatory to a Hispano-American war, is really intended as a practical display of American sympathy with Great Britain's Chinese policy. The American and British Admirals, the despatch says, have had frequent interviews.

Prince Henry of Prussia will leave Hong Kong forthwith in consequence of the accentuation of the crisis.

The British squadron, according to a despatch from Hong Kong to The Daily Mail, has been ordered to Che-Foo, on the north coast of the Shang-Tung promonotory.

Japan's Press Divided.

YOKOHAMA, March 28.—The unofficial section of the press is actively urging the Government to resist Russia's action in China; but the official press is silent.

The Diet will meet May 20.

FIREARMS SEIZED IN IRELAND.

Farm Houses Searched for Weapons on Account of the Centenary.

DUBLIN, March 28.—In connection with the centenary of the revolution of 1798, the police have searched the farmers' houses in the Counties of Limerick and Cork, taking possession of all the firearms found and announcing that they will be returned after the celebrations.

GERMAN NAVAL BILL ADOPTED.

Admiral von Tirpitz Receives Congratulations on Its Success.

BERLIN, March 28.—The Reichstag today definitely adopted the Navy bill without division, and amid cheers.

The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and the other Ministers congratulated Admiral von Tirpitz, the Secretary of the Navy.

FRENCH FAMILY MURDERED.

A Robber Named Cailliard Takes the Lives of Six Persons.

PARIS, March 28.—A terrible tragedy is reported from Bernay, in the Department of the Eure. A robber named Cailliard murdered a family of six persons there yesterday evening. From a window of the house inhabited by the family he shot and killed with a gun the husband, his wife, and two of their children who were playing at a table. Cailliard then entered the house and cut the throat of a little girl who was in the next room. Finally he blew out the brains of a paralytic, bedridden woman seventy-one years of age.

The murderer was arrested, and confessed to committing these and a number of other crimes.

American Concession in Honduras.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, (via Galveston, Texas.)—March 28.—Congress adjourned to-day. Among the business of the session was a concession to Mr. John E. Wood of Cleveland, Ohio, representing an American syndicate, of a navigation franchise for the Patook River, the principal river of the country.

Argentina's Trouble with Chile.

LONDON, March 29.—The correspondent of The Times at Buenos Ayres says there is a good prospect of an early settlement of Argentina's difficulty with Chile.

GLADSTONE AWAITS THE END.

Thankful When Doctors Tell Him the Truth About His Illness—Death Not Far Away.

LONDON, March 28.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon, referring to the health of Mr. Gladstone, says:

"It is no news, we fear, to say, that Mr. Gladstone's illness must necessarily be fatal in a comparatively short time. Mr. Gladstone is fully informed as to his own condition. He asked the doctors to tell him the truth, and he was thankful when informed that he had no chance of recovery. His state of mind is one of complete happiness. His life goes on quietly and evenly. Music is his chief solace. It soothes the pain. The death of a black Pomeranian pets, which for nine years had been a constant companion of Mr. Gladstone, has been an additional pang to the whole family. When Mr. Gladstone went to Cannes the petz was left with the Drews, but he pined, would not eat, and was returned to Hawarden the day Mr. Gladstone returned, and he died on Friday.

W. S. GILBERT'S LIBEL SUIT.

Sir Henry Irving Not Allowed to Testify for the Defense in London.

LONDON, March 28.—There was a large crowd present in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice to-day, the attraction being the opening of the libel suit brought by W. S. Gilbert against The Era, owing to the publication in that paper of an article taxing Gilbert with "pomposity, envy, ingratitude," &c., apropos of an interview in which he fell foul of Sydney Grundy, actors, and critics generally. Gilbert claims £1,000 ($5,000) damages. Sir Henry Irving, Beerbohm Tree, Fortescue, and Bram Stoker were among those present in court.

During the course of his examination Gilbert admitted attacking the critics, but said he referred to the "American herd" of journalists in London, "who, without literary ability or experience, are given positions as critics, as the easiest work for incompetent journalists."

Sir Henry Irving was called as a witness for the defense, but his evidence was ruled out as being inadmissible.

The case was adjourned.

Earl of Strafford Dead.

LONDON, March 28.—The Earl of Strafford is dead.

George Henry Charles Byng, third Earl of Strafford, was born in London in 1833. He has been Lord in Waiting to the Queen, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Under Secretary of State for India.

Sir John Arnott Dead.

LONDON, March 28.—Sir John Arnott, Baronet, proprietor of the Irish Times, is dead. He was born in 1817, was knighted in 1859, and was created a Baronet in 1896.

Yacht Barracouta's Shaft Broken.

NASSAU, N. P., March 28.—The American steam yacht Barracouta, recently purchased by Mr. D. P. Reighard of Pittsburg, Penn., which sailed from Philadelphia for a cruise to the West Indies, has arrived here from Jamaica, with her shaft broken.

Delagoa Bay Arbitration.

LONDON, March 28.—The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the final report of the Delagoa Bay arbitrators might be expected early in the Autumn.

Salisbury Leaves for Beaulieu.

LONDON, March 28.—The Marquis of Salisbury started for Beaulieu to-day.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S PLANS.

The League Will Give a Minstrel Show About April 18.

The Professional Woman's League is about to take a new departure. It has been on the stage in an ordinary, everyday fashion at different times. For various reasons grand opera is not now to be thought of, so the league is going into the minstrel business. It is to be a benefit performance, around April 18, and the league is to take part in a body—all in frock coats and white shirt fronts. The lower part of the costume will undoubtedly be skirts, but it is not specified particularly, being uninteresting.

There are to be 75 or 100 women in the chorus, step dancing, and other attractive features. Mme. Cottrelly is to be a "Dutch nigger," Mrs. Yeamans an "Irish nigger," and Miss Sarah McVickar a "Yankee nigger."

A scene from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is to vary the performance.

LAST LENTEN TRIO RECITAL.

Fashionable Music Lovers at Mrs. Henry C. Valentine's Home.

The last Lenten trio recital of this, the eleventh series, took place at the home of Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, 13 East Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. These subscription affairs were organized about eleven years ago by Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, and Mrs. Matthew C. D. Borden. For the last few years, Gustav Dannreuther, violinist; Anton Hegner, violoncellist, and Richard Hoffman, pianist, have furnished the music, as they did yesterday.

The organization of fashionable music-loving women supporting these annual recitals is known as the Pianoforte Trio Club, and includes Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Vernon H. Brown, Mrs. Gillett, Mrs. J. J. Higginson, Mrs. Arthur Whitney, Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. E. D. Trowbridge, and Mrs. W. H. Wickham, among others. Yesterday the musicians played Saint-Saëns's trio, opus 92; the Elegia and finale from Arensky's trio, opus 32, and Dvorak's Slavonic Dances, 1, 6, and 8. Mr. Hoffman's solos were a piece by Scarlatti and Bach's Suite in B minor, for string orchestra and flute, which Mr. Hoffman transcribed for the pianoforte.

A tea for the artists and some of the guests followed the recital.

AS TO MODERN PHILANTHROPY.

The Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer of Providence lectured yesterday at the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture, in the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, on "Modern Philanthropy and Its Educational Features." Mrs. Ollesheimer presided.

"We are learning these days," said the speaker, "that we may be co-workers of the divine forces that make for human progress and help on the evolution of the race. Social science is the student side of that co-operation, the study of that which will elevate the mass of humanity. Charitable work has the duty of bringing up to the average those individuals who are backward in the race.

"Organized charity forbids that we feel longer complacent over giving alms in lavish indiscretion. When one asks us for help we must find out whether he really needs before we give, and further must find why he is incompetent. Is he depraved? We must not give him the means of further gratifying his bad tendencies. Is he shiftless? We must not make him a lazy, contented pauper. A large part of the work of organized charity is the trying to reform the unformed and the badly formed."

In discussing the inmates in American almshouses, where the vicious and heartless are often kept together, the speaker said there were two remedies for this danger proposed; first, the classification of the inmates, and second, the removal of the very best as well as the misdemeanants to other places, thus leaving only the ordinary run of paupers behind. "It is wonderful what has been accomplished by the classification remedy," she said. "In the almshouse near San Francisco, presided over by Mrs. Weaver, the sister of Gen. Armstrong, of Hampton Institute fame, the inmates are classified according to habits and character. The best ward is known as 'Grand Avenue,' and the worst as 'Pauper Alley,' and it is the constant ambition of those in Pauper Alley to so improve in manners, neatness, language, &c., as to deserve promotion to Grand Avenue."

D. H. Fancher's New Place.

Bertram H. Fancher, discount clerk of the Fifth Avenue Bank, has been appointed assistant cashier, to succeed Samuel Wooiverton, now cashier of the Gallatin National Bank.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Frau Sorma as Cyprienne, and Mrs. Fiske as Tess.

"DIVORCONS" DONE IN GERMAN

Stoddard's Dramatization of Hardy's Novel Reproduced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre—Merriment at the Casino.

Frau Sorma appeared last night as Sardou's petted, capricious, audacious heroine, Mme. des Prunelles, thus challenging comparison with Mme. Réjane, Mrs. Fiske, Marie Aimée, and a dozen or so other actresses, French, German, English, and American. She played the part well, of course, denoting the many moods of the spoiled child-wife of that celebrated lecturer on the art of managing wives, M. des Prunelles, with her customary graphic skill, with a quickness of perception and a facility of execution few French actresses could surpass, and no lack of humor, though the slower and heavier humor of the Teuton supplanted the sparkling vivacity of the Gaul in the whole performance. As a matter of fact, Agnes Sorma's Cyprienne is not one of portrayals she will be remembered by in this country, while Sardou's "Divorçons," though it will probably survive pitifully as long as audiences can be found who care for its rather labored wit and it salacious suggestiveness, belongs not to the national stage of this actress, and plays quite as well in English as it does in German.

In the supporting cast last night, Seyffertitz was undeniably amusing in his extravagant way as the Oberkellner, while Wilhelmine Schlitter and Auguste Burmester acted small rôles very well. The others were surely not interesting.

Frau Sorma's present engagement will end Friday night. Thursday she will be seen in "Die Bezähmte Widerspänstige," which is the amusing German equivalent of "The Taming of the Shrew."

MRS. FISKE AS TESS.

The Dramatization of Hardy's Novel Again at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Minnie Maddern Fiske began a new engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night, presenting Lorimer Stoddard's painstaking and interesting dramatization of "Tess of the d'Urbervilles." Mrs. Fiske's portrayal of Tess, though disappointing, at first, to the eye of the impressionable reader of Hardy's graphic descriptions of his heroine, is a remarkably fine piece of acting, which has moments of irresistible pathos, and is of thrilling effect in at least one episode. It is not free from grotesqueness, and it is doubtful if Mrs. Fiske's affectation of extreme "naturalness" does not, itself, frequently offend the "modesty of nature." But these are minor points, and of small importance, too, in the frequently expressed opinion of a minority of Mrs. Fiske's friends and critics, that her remarkably original powers of expression are best adapted to the comic rather than the tragic field. Her portrayal of Tess is a present achievement; one that has received a very large share of public approval, and that certainly deserves respectful attention.

Discussion of "Tess" from a "moral" point of view would be profitless, too. To be sure, the play deals as frankly as some which have been condemned in a ruthless and unprofitable way this season with the subjects of unchastity and the wages of sin. But its view of life is wholesome, and no one but a finicky person who found "The Tree of Knowledge" immoral would be likely to object to it.

The supporting cast now includes Frederic de Belleville as Alec, Forrest Robinson as Angel Clare, John Jack as the drunken old peasant, Wilfred North as the pumpkin, Mary Barker as the mother of Tess, and Mary Shaw as Marion. The house was well filled last night, and the audience was appreciative.

FUN AT THE CASINO.

"In Gay New York," with a Kind of Epilogue.

"In Gay New York," with Walter Jones, Julius Steger, Jeannette Bageard, Lee Harrison, Crissie Carlyle, and other popular performers, was reproduced at the Casino last night, and with many "encores" and a too large assortment of antique gags, its performance was made to last until midnight. About that hour there was a ceremony on the stage. The members of "The Belle of New York" company, who are going to London, (perhaps to walk back,) appeared on the scene, and there were speeches and a confused and noisy singing of new words to old tunes. Of course, every amiable person hopes that such a genuinely funny fellow as Dan Daly will be duly appreciated in London, and that his able and comely associates will have all the success they deserve. But their going abroad is not an event of National importance, in spite of last night's array of flags and banners and its too generous selection of patriotic airs.

Nor is "In Gay New York" quite as young as it was. Much of it is still diverting, but much has grown old and wan. But it was performed with great spirit and drollery.

"THE MIKADO" ONCE MORE.

Gilbert and Sullivan's Operetta Well Performed at the American.

A prominent pianist was once asked, "Which of Beethoven's concertos do you like best?" He answered, "The one I am playing." If a lover of operetta were asked which of Gilbert and Sullivan's operettas he liked best, he might fairly answer, "The one I am hearing." Certainly, when one is listening to "The Mikado" is does not seem possible that anything could be more delightful. How such a genuine work of art makes the flimsy stuff which passes for operetta in these days sink to its true level. Here is a work, which, like the plays of Shakespeare, appeals equally to all classes. A college professor and a bootblack can both enjoy "The Mikado." The literary polish of its libretto only brings into brighter light the purely human wit of it, while Sullivan's music combines learning with clearness of piquant rhythm and beauty of melody.

It is a delight to listen to such a work at all times and in all places, and the large audience which assembled at the American Theatre last night enjoyed a really good performance. In fact, it was the very best performance which the Castle Square Opera Company has yet offered to this public, and it could not be spoiled even by the conductor's utter inability to get at the correct tempi of the ensemble numbers. The merits of the performance were general rather than particular. Every one worked with a will and the members of the cast were generally well suited to their parts. Miss Lillian Swain repeated her old-time success as Pitti-Sing, and won her inevitable encore for "He's going to marry Yum Yum." Miss Golden was a charming Yum Yum, and as Nanki Pooh Joseph F. Sheehan did unusually good work. Bessie Fairbairn sang extremely well as Katisha, but marred the effect of her songs by bad enunciation of the text. Raymond Hitchcock made a genuine hit as Koko, and W. G. Stewart was an acceptable Pooh Bah. The chorus sang well and the operetta was well put on the stage.

"Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush."

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A play, or series of dramatic sketches, founded on Ian Maclaren's Drumtochty sketches was produced at the Lafayette Square Theatre this evening, with J. H. Stoddart as Lachlan Campbell and Marie Burroughs as Kate Carnegie. It is in four acts and five tableaus. The audience was large and friendly, and included the President, Mrs. McKinley, Vice President Hobart, Secretaries Sherman, Long, Wilson, and Gage, Attorney General Griggs, Senator Mark Hanna, Controller of the Currency Dawes, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, and Gen. Miles.

Theatres and Music Halls.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Rice's production of "The Ballet Girl" is on view this week.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Two lively performances of vaudeville, with burlesque, song, dance, and living pictures, are given daily.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—Flo Irwin is this week's star, and her play is McNally's

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mollie Gayler, the dancer, who appeared in all of Rice's recent productions is dangerously ill with pneumonia at her home.

Rudolph Aronson is trying to induce Willie Collier, now appearing in "The Man from Mexico" at the Bijou, to return to this city after his Pittsburg engagement on May 9, and produce his new play, "Mr. Smooth."

Ida Conquest retired last night from "The Conquerors" company at the Empire, and her place will be filled by Sarah Perry. Miss Conquest leaves to-day for Washington, where she will join William Gillette's "Secret Service" company. On Wednesday of next week she sails for England, where she will appear in "Too Much Johnson," opening in London.

Hilda Clark will resume her part in "The Highwayman" this evening in place of Camille Darville. No reason is given for the change except that as Miss Clark is under contract for the season, and the play is to run only two weeks more in this city, it was thought best to dispense with the services of Miss Darville. Miss Clark in all probability will go on the road with the company.

Silver-tipped foxes' tails for the ladies and silver-tipped rabbits' feet for the men were given as souvenirs last night at the Knickerbocker on the occasion of the sixty-first performance of "A Virginia Courtship." A double bill is announced for the Knickerbocker next week. In addition to "A Virginia Courtship," a one-act comedy entitled "His Last Appearance" will be produced. The piece was produced recently at the Waldorf-Astoria, and was well received.

TALE OF A DREADED SONG.

It Delayed the Show at the Harlem Opera House.

The audience at the Harlem Opera House, where "The Ballet Girl" is being played, suffered a delay and enjoyed a diversion last night. Both were results of a dispute between George Blumenthal, manager of the house, and Samuel Harrison, who directs the company, as to the exact entertainment that should be furnished for the evening.

Some time ago, when "The Whirl of the Town" was being played, a prominent member of the Harlem Republican Club is said to have presented a jeweled garter to one of the women of the company. Mr. Harrison's merrymakers got up a topical song on the event, and Mr. Blumenthal insisted that it should not be sung. The difference of opinion brought about a personal encounter between the two men last Tuesday.

Yesterday evening Mr. Harrison called on Mr. Blumenthal and renewed the merry war of words. The latter refused to let the song be presented to the sensitive ears of Harlem residents and would not let the curtain go up till Harrison promised not to have it sung. The latter did not capitulate until the audience had howled and stamped away half or three-quarters of an hour, when the curtain finally rose.

The evening's revels went on peacefully enough, and the young lady who was to have given the ditty omitted it. But when a pair of duet singers got in their fine work and were encored, they appeared with scraps of stray paper and proceeded with the dreaded song. Mr. Blumenthal and Mr. Lichtenstein, the owner of the house, rushed behind the scenes and had them stopped after the first verse.

The Harlem Republican Club member was freely scored in the song, and it is said that he left the house after realizing what was happening. Mr. Blumenthal swears the song shall not be given to-night.

MISS MILLWARD COMING OVER.

LONDON, March 28.—Charles Frohman has engaged Jessie Millward, who was for a long time with William Terriss as his leading lady to succeed Viola Allen in the Empire stock company.

Miss Millward will make her first appearance in "The Conquerors" in Chicago, in September, and will appear in New York in Anthony Hope's "Phroso." Next Spring Miss Millward and William Faversham and the Empire company will play in London.

Benefit for Mrs. West.

A benefit for the widow and daughter of Percy West, late business manager of the Carnegie Lyceum, will be given on Saturday evening in the form of an entertainment, under the direction of Franklin Sargent. A number of artists from the Lyceum, "Never Again," and "Southern Romance" companies have volunteered their services. Percita West will appear in a monologue entitled "Methusaleh," and also in "Seven Ages." Mrs. West will take part in a scene from "Rough Diamond," in which she will play the part of Margery.

Actor Willard's Condition.

CHICAGO, March 28.—It is now stated as to Mr. E. S. Willard, the actor, that the attack of typhoid fever from which he is suffering must run its course. It will probably be two or three weeks before he can sail for Italy.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Beatrice Herford gave a series of monologues at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday evening.

Miss M. Eleanor Ford held her usual Monday morning Lenten conference at Sherry's yesterday. About fifty persons attended.

The last meeting of the subscription whist party organized by Mrs. John M. Duncan took place at 2 P. M. yesterday in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria, prizes being awarded as usual.

Miss Florence Sigsbee Cured.

Miss Florence Sigsbee, twenty-four years old, of 145 East Seventeenth Street, who went to Bellevue Hospital on Saturday suffering from a derangement due to the paregoric habit, was discharged as cured yesterday afternoon. Miss Sigsbee says she is a niece of Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine.

A Depository for Margin's Money.

The Produce Exchange Trust Company has been designated by the officers of the Produce Exchange as one of its depositaries for margins money, of which there was $1,042,975 in depositaries on March 28.

JOHN A. PORTER'S AMBITION

Secretary to the President in the Race for the Nomination for Governor of Connecticut.

LOUNSBURY A LEADING RIVAL

He Is on the Ground and May Control the Rural Strength in the Convention—Opponents to Senator Hawley Appear.

HARTFORD, March 28.—The unusual spectacle of a secretary to the President of the United States as a candidate for an elective office lends considerable interest to the candidacy of John Addison Porter for Governor of the State of Connecticut. For several years it has been Mr. Porter's ambition to be Governor of his native State, and he has sought the office in the past by fair and open methods that have provoked little criticism, even from his opponents. Mr. Porter is one of the leaders of the young Republicans of the Nutmeg State, a band of young men rapidly growing in numbers, who think it time for the older party leaders to retire and give the younger element a chance.

In 1896 Mr. Porter was the man around whom the young Republicans rallied, and they succeeded in giving the old men a scare and a shaking up, although they were not successful in wresting the control of the organization from them. The convention of that year was a lively and interesting one. Mr. Porter was the standard bearer of the young men, and in spite of lack of organization polled 181 votes for Governor to 315 for Mr. Cooke, the successful candidate, who represented the graybeards. It was evident to lookers-on at the convention that there was a strong undercurrent in favor of the young Republicans, and that with time and better organization their day of triumph would not be remote.

State Convention in August.

The Republican State Convention this year will meet in New Haven in the latter part of August, and already a quiet canvass is being made. Mr. Porter's friends in various parts of the State are making a preliminary survey of the field on his behalf, and are keeping him advised as to the situation, which they regard as extremely favorable. There have been rumors afloat that Mr. Porter had decided not to be a candidate, but would remain at his present post out of deference to Mr. McKinley's wishes, as well as to avoid any conflict with Senator Hawley, who desires to be elected to succeed himself next Winter. There has been some clash between Gen. Hawley and Mr. Porter in the past, but the story goes that a truce has been effected. Gen. Hawley and Mr. Porter are both owners of Republican newspapers in Hartford, and that may have engendered some feeling. Gen. Hawley always has trained with the oldfellows in the party, and Mr. Porter has led the young men.

The recent visit of Speaker Joseph L. Barbour of the Connecticut House of Representatives to Washington has set gossips agog. One story has it that Mr. Barbour went to the capital to inform Mr. Porter as to the exact situation in the State, and another report is that Mr. Porter, having decided not to make the race for Governor, sent for Mr. Barbour to urge that gentleman to stand for the nomination. The Speaker and the secretary are warm personal friends, and it was Mr. Barbour who led the Porter forces in the convention of 1896. The speaker would make a very good piece of Gubernatorial timber. He is a fine campaign speaker and a lawyer of high standing. If Mr. Porter is satisfied that he himself cannot be nominated it is probable that his influence will be shown for Mr. Barbour, but he now intends to be a candidate himself.

There is very little important federal patronage in Connecticut, and Mr. Porter is not seriously accused of manipulating it in his own interest. The Collector of Internal Revenue is the most important Federal office holder, and his influence is not great. The new appointee to this office, former Senator Lake, was a compromise candidate, and is not a political manager.

Lounsbury in the Race.

Nor have the Postmasters appointed under the present Administration been selected with a view to helping Mr. Porter's candidacy, although some of them are friendly to him. Mr. Porter's policy with regard to appointments has been one of hands off, for the most part. In this he has shown considerable shrewdness. He has kept on friendly terms with the Republican delegation in Congress, and each member has controlled the appointments that belonged to his district without Mr. Porter's interference. Mr. Porter is not relying on the influence of the McKinley Administration to secure him the nomination.

The candidate of the anti-Porter men, or the machine, as the Porter men would call it, is State Senator George E. Lounsbury of Ridgefield, in the western edge of the State. Mr. Lounsbury is a brother of former Gov. Phineas Lounsbury. He is a man of large wealth, the head of the big shoe factory of Lounsbury, Matthewson & Co. of South Norwalk. Mr. Lounsbury is fifty-nine years old, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1863, and was formerly a clergyman. He is strong with the church element in the State, and among the farmers. He is now engaged in a tour of the rural districts with an eye to the delegates to the State Convention.

Here in Hartford the older politicians believe that Mr. Lounsbury is a sure winner. There is no defection from the ranks of the old-timers who supported Cooke in 1896. They are all for Lounsbury. It is conceded that there is a strong Porter sentiment in New Haven, Hartford, and the larger towns, but the rural delegates, under the present plan of representation, will control the convention when it comes to making the nominations.

Representation Unjust to Cities.

The convention will be composed of twice as many delegates as there are Representatives in the General Assembly. The basis of representation in the Legislature has been long regarded by men of both parties as manifestly unjust. The Constitution provides that each town having five thousand population shall be entitled to two Representatives, and no more.

This is grossly unfair to the cities. Thus the town of Groton, with 5,000 population, and the town of Thompson, with an equal number, each have two Representatives in the Legislature and four delegates each in State Convention, while New Haven, with 90,000 inhabitants, and Hartford, with 65,000, have the same representation as these two little towns. The rural districts, however, see their advantage and will not permit the Constitution to be changed so as to give the cities a representation proportioned to population.

For this reason Senator Lounsbury is a formidable opponent for Mr. Porter. He is on the ground and is working in the back districts, and Mr. Porter is in Washington. Geographically, too, Mr. Lounsbury holds a good position. He is not in Gen. Hawley's way, and Mr. Porter is, although the Secretary calls Windham County his legal residence. To all intents and purposes, however, he is a Hartford man, as is Gen. Hawley.

The Senatorial and Gubernatorial contests are likely to get more or less tangled up as convention time draws near. There is National Committeeman Sam Fessenden, who wants to go to the United States Senate. Fessenden lives in Stamford, which is near enough to Mr. Lounsbury's home to embarrass that gentleman if Fessenden should try for Hawley's shoes. An alliance between Porter and Fessenden might prove interesting for both Lounsbury and Hawley. It is conceded, however, that in case of war with Spain, popular sentiment would demand Hawley's return to the Senate.

Morgan G. Bulkeley's Aspirations.

Another waiting Senatorial aspirant is former Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley, who is an anti-Hawley man, and would try conclusions with the General, if there were half a chance.

To sum up the situation in a sentence, Porter is the candidate for Governor who stirs up the most enthusiasm among the young men of the party and whose nomination would insure a brilliant and interesting campaign, while Mr. Lounsbury's nomination would bring out the full voting strength of the rural districts and perpetuate the rule of the graybeards. Lounsbury will be a more popular candidate before the convention that was Cooke, the present Governor, but Porter also has grown in strength, and if he stays in the field will give him a tight race. It is anybody's fight yet.

There is a third candidate for Governor who may poll a few votes. He is James G. Dewell, the present Lieutenant Governor, who wants to run on a good-roads platform. Connecticut towns pay no taxes, the State deriving its revenue from a tax on

MAYOR FAGAN IN A FIGHT.

Hoboken Factions Resort to Fists at the Primary Contests—James White Locked Up.

Primaries for the selection of candidates for Aldermen were held in Hoboken last night. There was a lively fight in every district between the Fagan and anti-Fagan factions. In the First District of the Second Ward there was a free fight, in which Mayor Fagan took part and received several blows.

In this district the selection officers were M. Hopkins, Clerk; James White, Judge, and W. Dempsey, Inspector. One hundred and thirty-five votes were said to have been cast. While the count was going on Mayor Fagan, who was watching it, claimed that when White pulled a ballot out of the box there were two ballots folded together. The Mayor demanded that only one vote be counted. Then the Mayor and Mr. White called each other liars.

Mayor Fagan tried to grab the ballot box, which was a cigar box. Mr. White promptly landed a heavy right-hander on the Mayor's jaw, and the Mayor brought his fist with stunning force upon Mr. White's left ear. Then the other election officers and the watchers jumped into the fray, and for five minutes it was a case of hit a head when you see it.

Policeman McGuinness brought peace with his club, and on orders from the Mayor arrested White, whom the Mayor charged with assault. White was locked up.

Louis Rathjen, secretary of the Mayor, made a further charge against White, charging him with violating the primary law. It is asserted by Mayor Fagan that when the ballot box was opened the lower ballots were ranged in regular order, side by side. The ballots were scattered during the fight and the box smashed.

City Treasurer Smith gave bonds for White. Counter-charges are likely.

Two Appeals for Aid.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $40, to pay for the transportation to Germany of a young widow with a baby. She has assurance of a welcome there, and she has been in this country only two years. The society also appeals for $100, to aid in supporting a man helpless from paralysis. He requires such constant care that his wife, who is industrious and capable, cannot undertake much other work. Any money for these cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

Growth of the City Bank.

The business of the National City Bank since it absorbed the Third National Bank has so increased that it has been compelled to move its foreign exchange department into the basement of the bank building, and it will soon require another floor to accommodate its staff of clerks and give much-needed room to its officers and tellers.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John E. Moore.

John E. Moore, Superintendent of Landing at the Barge Office, died on Sunday at his home, 427 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Moore was born in Troy, this State, in 1829. He had been an invalid for a number of years, but remained up to the time of his death at the head of the firm of J. E. Moore & Co., which firm, since 1872, has had the contract for the transferring on steamboats and barges all immigrants arriving in this city, Brooklyn, and Hoboken to Ellis Island, and since the Ellis Island station was destroyed by fire, to the Barge Office, and the retransferring of these immigrants to the depots of the various railroads. His son, W. E. Moore, succeeds him in the management of the business. He was a member of Putnam Lodge, F. and A. M. His funeral will take place at 8 o'clock to-night.

Augustus Laver.

Augustus Laver, the architect, died at his home in Alameda, Cal., yesterday. Among the noble structures he designed were the Canadian Parliament Buildings, the new City Hall and the Flood Mission in San Francisco, and the Coleman and Flood residences at Menlo Park.

Obituary Notes.

BENNETT B. BOTSFORD died yesterday morning at his residence, 2,100 Calumet Avenue, Chicago. Mr. Botsford was born in Chicago Aug. 3, 1840. During the early sixties he was taken into partnership by his father, in the management of the J. K. Botsford & Son's hardware firm, at 107 Lake Street. After the fire he became connected with the D. B. Fisk Millinery Company.

JAMES R. ROBINSON, ex-County Treasurer of Richmond County, died at his home, in Clifton, S. I., yesterday. He was a widower, and about seventy years of age. Old age had much to do with his death. He was the former owner of the parrot which was buried on Saturday in a casket. Robinson gave the parrot to William Parkinson, who lived with him, and when the bird died Parkinson had the body laid out just as a human being is prepared for burial.

ANDREW MARSHALL of 316 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, died in Ireland on Friday while on a visit to his married daughter. Intelligence to this effect reached his relatives yesterday. Mr. Marshall was born in Ireland, and came to America when very young. After working at various occupations he and his brother and Mr. Waterbury started the Waterbury Rope Works. Mr. Marshall became the Superintendent. He made a fortune and then retired. He was a volunteer fireman, and also belonged to the Williamsburg Yacht Club.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. "Loma." E. & W.
A new collar.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Sunday morning, March 27, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Frederic Alden Brown, son of the late Augustus J. Brown, in his 47th year.

Funeral services will be held at All Souls' Church, Madison Av. and 66th St., Tuesday, March 29, at 10 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

BRUCE.—On Friday, March 25, Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late Adam Todd Bruce.

Funeral services at her late residence, 869 Madison Av., on Tuesday afternoon, March 29, at 4:30.

FRANKLIN.—On Sunday morning, March 27, Edward Vernon, in his 22d year, son of Lindley M. and Martha L. Franklin of Flushing, N. Y.

Funeral services at St. George's Church on Tuesday afternoon, on arrival of train leaving Long Island City at 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

HAVILAND.—At Plainfield, N. J., seventh day, Saturday; third month, 26th, Justus C. Haviland, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence, 53 Sandford Av., third day, (Tuesday,) at 2:30 P. M.

HINCKLEY.—On March 23, in New York, Anne Cutler Hinckley, widow of Samuel Lyman Hinckley of Boston, aged 84.

Funeral at Trinity Church, Boston, Wednesday noon.

MARCOTTE.—On Sunday, 27th inst., Susan M. Marcotte in the 61st year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, George W. Weeks, 190 Hooper St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 29th, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

PRIOR.—At White Plains, N. Y., March 27, inst., Maria, wife of John Prior.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, White Plains, on Wednesday, the 30th, at 9:30 A. M. Train arriving at Grand Central Depot 11:51. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

ROBINSON.—On Sunday, March 27, at Clifton, Staten Island, James R. Robinson, aged 84 years.

Funeral services will be held from St. John's Episcopal Church, Clifton, S. I., on Wednesday, March 30, at 2 P. M. Relatives, friends, Edgewater firemen, and lodges invited. Kindly omit flowers. Staten Island papers please copy.

SALISBURY.—On Friday last, Elisabeth Mary Salisbury, daughter of the late Samuel B. Salisbury of Ripon, Wis., and niece of the late Charles Fitzsimons of this city.

Funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

SIMPKINS.—At Washington, D. C., March 26, 1898, John Simpkins, son of the late John Simpkins of Brooklyn.

Funeral on Thursday morning, March 31, at Yarmouthport, Mass.

WING.—On Tuesday, March 22, Lewis Frederick Wing, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral services were held privately on March 28 at 8 P. M. at his

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $3,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
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Bankers,
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York,
Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.
Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

FINANCIAL.

Denver City Railroad Company
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and hereby request the deposit of said bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, under the terms of a bondholders' agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the Trust Company on and after March 28, 1898.
Negotiable certificates will be issued for bonds deposited.
F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WM. L. BULL,
CHAS. H. MERRIMAN,
DAVID S. BAKER,
ARTHUR K. HUNT,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.
New York and London, February 19, 1898.
Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1898.
The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Friday, April 1, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1898. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1898, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.
The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.
DRAWN BONDS.
Interest ceased on February 1st, 1898, upon the following "SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879," drawn for the sinking fund on January 31st, at 105 and accrued interest, and the holders are requested to surrender the same to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, at No. 20 William St., New York, and receive payment; the drawn bonds carry four months' interest, making 106 2-3 for the Five Per Cents. and 107 for the Six Per Cents., viz.:
5 PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS.
Nos. 0100, 0103, 0663, 1806, 2539, 3097, 3251, 3561, 3684, 3729, 3846, 3871, 3963, 5313, 5975, 6001, 6002, 6028.
6 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
Nos. 835, 973, 1959, 2311, 3020, 3556, 3584, 3618, 5916.
M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.
New York, March 28th, 1898.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

THE ADVERTISER SEEKS ENGAGEMENT as manager of mercantile or manufacturing business, or as assistant to principal; an expert accountant, financier, and possessed of executive ability; no remuneration required until practical fitness is demonstrated; A1 references. Address MERCANTILE, Box 124, Times Office.

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DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market booming.

Over 80,000 shares were dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, and there were record-breaking advances throughout the list. From start to finish the market was buoyant. Average gains did not fall short of five full points. Conspicuous shares rose more than that. The day's record was that of a panic among bear speculators.

***

Impetus was given to the market by Washington dispatches representing that President McKinley had come to an arrangement with the Premier of Spain for an armistice providing for suspension of hostilities in Cuba for six months, Spain meanwhile granting to the United States the privilege of feeding the starving people of Cuba. This announcement was accepted upon every side as authentic, and the whole stock market moved under the influence of it.

To what extent this unexpected development was effective is shown by the following exhibit of quotations, presenting advances scored at the opening of yesterday's market, and the far greater gains recorded at the market's top notch, along with the final gains of the day for about a score of conspicuous stocks, there being also tabulated the changes that have taken place since Feb. 15 last, Maine disaster day:

	Advance at Opening.	Adv'ce at Highest.	Adv'ce at Close.	Change from Feb. 15.
Atchison pf.	⅝	3¾	2⅝	–5
B'klyn Rap. Tr.	3½	2¾	2¾	–2¾
Burlington	1½	6⅝	4¾	–9⅜
Consol. Gas.	½	10½	7½	–14½
Louis. & Nash.	¾	5	4⅞	–9⅝
Manhattan	1	7¾	4½	–18½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1	3½	3	–4¾
Missouri Pacific.	⅝	3⅝	2½	–6¼
N. J. Central	2	6½	5¾	–3⅝
N. Y. Central	⅝	6½	5	–6½
North. Pac. pf.	1	5⅝	3⅞	–4
Northwestern	1	7	4⅞	–4
Omaha	1⅜	5¼	3½	–7⅝
People's Gas	⅝	3⅝	2½	–4½
Reading 1st pf.	1	4¼	3¼	–10½
Rock Island	⅞	5⅝	4	–5⅝
St. Paul	½@1⅝	6¼	4⅞	–2⅝
Southern pf.	1	2⅝	1⅞	–5¼
Sugar	⅞	9⅛	6½	–20½
Tobacco	⅝	4⅞	2⅞	+5
Western Union.	½	4	2	–6⅜

***

Succinctly shown, this score of conspicuous stocks has made the following record—quotations of yesterday compared with the prices of Feb. 15, day of the Maine's destruction, and the market values which ruled a year ago, being as follows:

A Year Ago.	Feb. 15.	High. Mch. 28.	Last. Mch. 28.
20 Atchison pf.	31⅜	27⅞	26¾
20½ B'klyn Rapid Tr.	41¼	39⅞	39
71 Burlington	102½	95	93⅛
151¾ Consol. Gas.	193⅛	182	179
44½ Louis. & Nash.	60	51½	50⅝
83 Manhattan	117¼	102¼	99
26 M., K. & T. pf.	38¾	35	34½
14½ Missouri Pacific.	33¼	28⅛	27
84 N. J. Central	96⅞	95	93¼
102 N. Y. Central	118⅜	113	111⅞
33½ Nor. Pacific pf.	66⅞	64⅝	62½
103½ Northwest	128½	1 18¼	119⅝
58⅜ Omaha	77⅛	72	70¼
81⅝ People's Gas.	96¾	93	92½
40½ Reading 1st pf.	51½	42	41
60⅜ Rock Island	91¾	87⅝	86½
71¼ St. Paul	95⅝	94¼	92⅞
24¾ Southern pf.	32⅜	27⅞	27⅜
109½ Sugar	138⅞	121	118⅝
71¼ Tobacco	92	98½	97
82⅜ Western Union.	92⅞	88½	86½

***

Above all else shown in the rush upward of prices yesterday was the tremendous extent to which the short interest had extended. It was large not in a few places only, but apparently throughout the whole market. Stocks of stanchest intrinsic value seemed to be as heavily oversold as where manipulation has been the sole reliance to provide market firmness. This sort of unreasonable speculation seldom avoids its natural punishment, though yesterday's scramble of the shorts represented demoralization on the bear side beyond anything the Street has known for years. There have been a few occasions in Stock Exchange history when business in larger volume was transacted, but never was there a day with such enormous trading for the professional crowd. Nine-tenths of the purchases made yesterday seemed to be directly for the account of speculators short at lower prices. And this accounts for the stampede, the scramble, the panic of it all.

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Intrinsic values have been utterly ignored during the past fortnight. The fact that dangerous international complications had arisen seemed to be recognized all over Wall Street as warrant for counting on utter market demoralization. The fact that railroads were never earning so much money, and that earnings week by week are growing larger, was put aside as immaterial. The ease of money, the influx of foreign gold—all the elements in the long list of inspiriting factors—were contemptuously dismissed. It pleased professional Wall Street only to hail the coming of war. As a sequence to such irrationality yesterday's rushing advance was but natural.

***

Conservative veterans in Wall Street were, however, last night advising clients that perhaps it is not yet time for buyers to trust the market's firmness too far. They regard it as politic to wait for further tests before taking too determined a position. Maintained market improvement seldom comes at bounds. They will be safest—so argue the conservatives—who are not too much in a hurry.

***

Government bonds rallied sharply. There were sales of $2,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 108⅜; $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 119½; $34,000 do, coupon, at 119@118⅞@121, and $6,000 District of Columbia 3-65s at 115.

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In State bonds, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 68.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	Minn. & St. Louis.	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil.	2	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	6½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Minnesota Iron	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	6½	Missouri Pacific	2½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	4	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	3
Am. Tobacco	2⅝	National Lead	3¼
Am. Tobacco pf.	3	Nat. Lead pf.	1¼
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
A., T. & S. F.	1¼	N. J. Central	1¾
A., T. & S. F. pf.	2⅝	N. Y. Central	1
Balt. & Ohio	1	Norf. & West. pf.	3½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	2¼	Northern Pac.	1½
Brook. Union Gas.	1¾	North. Pac. pf.	3⅞
Can. Southern	3¼	Ontario & West.	1½
Canadian Pacific	2⅝	Or. Imp., all in. pd.	3¼
Ches. & Ohio	2	Or. R. & Nav.	3
Chi. Gt. Western	1	Oregon Short Line	5
Chi. & Northwest	4⅞	Pacific Mail	3
C., B. & Q.	3½	Penn. R.	2¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	Peo. Gas, Chi.	3⅜
C., M. & St. P.	4⅞	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Pullman Car	7½
C., R. I. & Pac.	4	Reading	1¾
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	3¼
Clev., Cin., C. & W.	¾	Reading 2d pf.	1¾
Col. Fuel & I.	2	St. Jo. & G. I.	¾
Col. & H. Coal, all in. pd.	⅞	St. Jo. & G. I. pf.	1
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Consol. Ice	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Consol. Gas	7⅝	St. L. Southw. pf.	⅞
Del. & Hudson	4	St. Paul & Omaha	3¼
D. & R. G. pf.	3½	Southern Ry.	⅞
Erie	1⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅞
Erie 1st pf.	3¾	Tenn. C. & I.	2
Gen. Electric	1½	Texas Pacific	¾
Illinois Cent.	2½	Third Avenue	2½
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	Union Pacific	2⅝
Kan. City, P. & G.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	4⅞
Laclede Gas	2⅝	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	⅞
L. E. & W. pf.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	3¼
Lake Shore	5	U. S. Rubber	1⅜
Louis. & Nash.	4½	U. S. Rubber pf.	4
Manhattan Cons.	4½	Wabash	⅜
Met. Street Ry.	7	Wabash pf.	1⅞
Michigan Cent.	3	West. Chi. St.	3
		West. Union Tel.	2

Stocks Declined.

Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	7	Hawaiian Sugar	1½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 1st	1	Col. Mid. con. 4s	2¼
A., T. & S. F. gen.	2⅜	Erie prior	2
A., T. & S. F. adj.	2¾	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	5
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	2	Houst. & Tex. 1st	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	3½	Iowa Cent. 1st	1½
C. & O., R. & A. 2d.	1½	Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	4½
Chi. Term. 4s	1¾	Louis. & N. unif. 4s	1
Col. Mid. 1st	4	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	4¾

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. con.	1	L. E. & West. 2d.	2½
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st. con.	1⅛	Morris & Essex con.	2
Chi. Gas, L. & C.	1	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	1
C., St. P. & M. 1st.	2	Nor. Pac. 1st, t. r.	2½
Reading gen.	1½	Omaha & St. L. 1st.	2
St. L. & I. M. 4s.	2½		
St. L. & S. F. 4s.	1½		
Southern Ry. 6s.	2		
Tex. Pac. 1st.	1⅜		
Tex. Pac. 2d.	1½		
Union Pac. 4s.	2¼		
U. P., D. & G. 1st.	3		
Wabash 1st	1½		
Wabash 2d.	4		
Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	4¾		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 5½@6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 5¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $70,834,433; balances, $4,806,259; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $91,821.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 3@3⅛ per cent. for short and 3 for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¾@4.80½ for sixty-day bills, $4.83⅛@4.83¼ for demand, $4.83⅝@4.83⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.79¾@$4.80⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 93 15-16@94 and 94⅝ and guilders at 39 13-16 and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—45c discount. Boston—8@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

GOVERNMENT BONDS HIGHER.

As was natural in view of the peaceful news yesterday, Government bonds advanced sharply. The new 4s, coupon, sold at 121, an advance of 2½ points. The active Governments at the close were from 1 to 1½ per cent. higher on the bid price than at noon on Saturday. Responding to the same influences that advanced United States Government bonds, Spanish 4s on the foreign Bourses were decidedly strong. At Paris they sold at 50½, against 48⅞ on Saturday.

MORE GOLD FOR IMPORT.

Gold to the amount of $905,000 was engaged for importation yesterday. Sterling exchange was decidedly weak, actual rates for sixty-day bills falling ½c. Of the gold taken yesterday, $600,000 was for Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $225,000 for Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., and $80,000 for the National City Bank. Including this, the gold imported from Europe or engaged there since Feb. 25 amounts to $29,580,000.

CALL MONEY RATES DECLINE.

Call money rates declined yesterday, no loans being made higher than 1½ per cent. Toward the close of business call money was offered in large quantities at 1 per cent. Offerings in the time department were larger than for some time. In time money, however, there was no change, neither the demand nor the supply increasing to any extent. Bankers explain the ease in call money by pointing out that in panicky times like the present there are always offered in the call market funds which have been withdrawn from the time department, because of disposition among lenders to place their money where it can be easily taken in.

BOND MARKET ADVANCES.

Those bonds in which there is more or less speculation, and which usually follow the course of the stock market, were all decidedly strong and active yesterday, many of them making advances equal to those made by stocks. Union Pacific 4s, on large transactions, sold up above 92, and gained 2½ points net for the day. Atchison adjustments were also heavily traded in, and sold up to 60, gaining nearly 3 points net. Atchison general 4s, after selling early at 87¾, touched 91, and made a net gain of 2⅝ points. Texas Pacific firsts gained 1¾ points and the seconds 1½ points. Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf firsts advanced 3 points. Northern Pacific 3s gained 3 points and the 4s gained 1½ points. Kansas and Texas 2s gained 4⅝ points. Wisconsin Central firsts gained 4¾ points. Throughout the bond list advances were general.

GAINS ON LIGHT TRANSACTIONS.

Illustrative of the "climbing" process that was so much in vogue yesterday were the substantial advances made by stocks in which the transactions were comparatively light. Sugar preferred, on sales of about 900 shares, gained 4 points. Brooklyn Union Gas, with 650 shares to its credit, advanced 7 points. Less than 2,000 shares of Consolidated Gas put that stock up 7½ points. Oregon Short Line, on transactions of 400 shares, gained 5 points. One hundred shares of Oregon Navigation put that stock up 3 points, and 800 shares of Oregon Improvement advanced that quotation 3¼ points. Pullman, with only 200 shares to its credit, gained 7½ points. Lake Shore, with 1,100, gained 5 points, and Delaware and Hudson, with 650, gained 4 points. Three hundred shares of Minneapolis and St. Louis second preferred advanced that stock more than 5 points.

NORTHERN PACIFIC EARNINGS.

Northern Pacific's estimated gross earnings for the third week of March were made public yesterday. The total for the week is estimated at over $390,000, an increase of $105,000, or nearly 37 per cent., over the corresponding period of last year. Including this estimate, the road's earnings for the three weeks of March are nearly $2,000,000, an increase of over 47 per cent. For the fiscal year to date they are over $17,500,000, an increase of 27½ per cent.

RECORD-BREAKING DAYS.

Yesterday will go down into history as one of Wall Street's "big days." Transactions in stocks amounted to 858,006, which, with one exception, is the largest total since the panic of February, 1893, when the Philadelphia and Reading went into the hands of a receiver. Last September Wall Street had one day in which transactions on the Stock Exchange were greater than yesterday. On the 21st of that month the sales ran up to 888,500. The market was then decidedly weak, the Summer boom having culminated and talk of yellow fever in the South creating considerable apprehension in financial circles.

On Nov. 4, 1896, the day after the election of President McKinley, sales on the Stock Exchange aggregated nearly 550,000 shares. On Dec. 20, 1895, when the Street was thrown into a panic by President Cleveland's Venezuela message, sales amounted to 753,280.

Wall Street's two biggest days were Feb. 20, 1893, and Feb. 11, 1892. On both of those days sales ran considerably over 1,000,000 shares. The activity of Feb. 11, 1892, was brought about by the announcement of the great anthracite coal deal. The excitement in February of the following year was produced by the failure of that combination and the resultant Reading receivership. On Friday, Feb. 17, 1893, sales were over 888,000 shares. On the following day, Saturday, 697,098 shares changed hands during the two hours of business. Of these, 518,310 were Reading. On Feb. 20, 1,476,650 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange. Of Reading alone, 957,665 shares were traded in. These, of course, were half shares, which makes the total a bad one for purposes of comparison.

The Stock Exchange had its first notably large session Dec. 15, 1896, in the money panic, when for the first time in the history of the Exchange the sales exceeded 1,000,000 shares. The actual total for the day was 1,095,159 shares.

OUTLOOK FOR MONEY ABROAD.

Says The London Standard in an article on the prospects for the London money market:

"Over all other present causes of weakness with us stands the outlook in the money market. This is so entirely contrary to what recent years have taught operators to expect, that speculation is palsied at many points by the mere prospect of a 4 per cent. bank rate. After more than two years, when the bank rate was never moved from 2 per cent., there came brief periods when it had to be raised, and it was 4 per cent. at the beginning of last year. But it did not stand there for more than a week or two, and immediately sank back again, by swift steps, to the long familiar 2 per cent. The market expected the same course to be followed this year, and is quite disconcerted to find that not only has no decline come, but that an advance to 4 per cent. is this week quite possible.

"The amount of weak speculation 'caught' by this unlooked-for hardness in money is incalculable; but the existence of it has been plentifully demonstrated by the sensitiveness of market prices to every fresh invention. A feeling of nervousness—a sure sign that everybody has been trusting to cheap money—has been developed which is quite beyond anything that the facts warrant. Nobody but the weak speculator for the rise has as yet suffered materially from all that has happened, and nobody need suffer much. When everything is said, we have seen a four per cent. rate before and consols well above par. There is every probability that we shall see the two together again; and if people will only keep calm, and not fly to the market to sell their stocks and shares because they observe prices going down, they may hope to come scathless through the next few weeks or months.

"It is rarely the man who holds on to sound securities in troubled times who loses money; it is the man who sells in haste. Those who have the moral courage to go against the stream of sentiment and buy when all the world cries 'sell' rarely fail to gain. We see nothing at present to take alarm at in the state of our market. Wars or none, money must be dearer this coming Summer than last, because food all over Europe is dearer. Prices of securities will, therefore, range lower than we have been accustomed to of late; but this does not mean a breakdown in public credit, nor yet terrible losses, if people will only keep cool."

WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

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Meeting of Consolidated Traction Company of New Jersey to consider proposition to lease lines controlled by the Northern Railroad of New Jersey.

Increase of $16,071 in "Big Four's" surplus earnings for February.

Increase of 2,500 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week, as compared with previous week, and increase of 90,000 tons, as compared with corresponding date last year.

Arrival of heavy amounts of foreign gold. Announcements of further heavy engagements for import expected.

Some uneasiness in London as to outcome of fortnightly settlement.

Increase of $7,642 in Minneapolis and St. Louis' total income for February.

Belief in London that Northwestern rate war is about over. Canadian Pacific said to have refused to sell any more tickets at reduced rates. Report not confirmed here.

Decline in Spanish 4s in London from 49¾ on Saturday to 48¾ yesterday, with a later advance to 50⅝.

Sharp advance in Standard Oil shares in the outside market.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in March showed increases:

Chicago & West Michigan	$8,181
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chi. & St. L.	15,379
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western	1,512
Evansville & Indianapolis	372
Evansville & Terre Haute	6,474
Flint & Père Marquette	1,367
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	4,390
Mexican National	705
Northern Pacific	105,118
Pittsburg & Western	10,949
St. Louis & San Francisco	20,282
Western New York & Pennsylvania	2,800

***

Kanawha and Michigan showed a decrease of $224.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

At the opening of the outside security market yesterday there were but few stocks offered, and brokers appeared to be waiting for orders at the market. In the traction group no new feature presented itself. Ferries were better and natural gas stocks unchanged, but the illuminating gas list, both for local and out of town, experienced a sharp rally as the day advanced. Very handsome gains for the day were made by Amsterdam common and preferred. Buffalo bonds and stocks showed a decided improvement.

Among the industrials there was good demand for Glucose and Malt, both common and preferred, but the sensation of the day was the advance made by Standard Oil. This stock opened at about 340, nearly 7 points above the closing figure of Saturday. After a few sales it receded to Saturday's figure, going upward again without a reaction until 373 was recorded, a net advance of 40 points. It closed about 5 points from the top price of the day, gaining over 30 points net. Wagner Palace Car was strong, with light offerings.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	117
Broadway Surface 2d 5s	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	197	198
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 2d asst. pd.	11	11½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad	164	167
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	81	83
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	57	60
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas Bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	93
Lafayette Gas Company stock	73	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex. int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26	28
Amsterdam pf.	65	67
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	26	28
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	95
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	99	102
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	115	125
Municipal (Philadelphia) stock	35	45
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	103	105
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	36	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	128	135
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	78	80
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders	40	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	37½	38¾
Glucose preferred	94½	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	43	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	22½	24
Malt preferred	73	74
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com.	20	21
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	59	65
Standard Oil Trust	366	368
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	91	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	92½
Wagner Car Company	160	163
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¾	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	46	49
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	576
3d week March	$37,496	$29,317	$28,486
From Jan. 1	381,679	277,049	312,076
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,833	1,833	1,833
3d week March	$268,849	$251,470	$220,080
From July 1	10,395,756	9,486,011	10,115,748
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
3d week March	$24,372	$22,860	$19,815
From Jan. 1	260,585	227,850	212,184
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
3d week March	$4,953	$4,551	$5,441
From July 1	244,556	200,335	231,191
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
3d week March	$24,051	$17,577	$21,344
From July 1	898,342	741,004	920,516
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	648	648	637
3d week March	$32,498	$31,131	$56,108
From Jan. 1	637,473	584,549	612,755
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, March 28, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	82	Adams Express	101	101	101	101	
16¾	17¾	500	American Cotton Oil	17	17½	17	17½	+2
67½	70	810	Am. Cotton Oil pf	67½	68	67½	68	+ ½
125	130	51	American Express	123	125	123	125	
7	7¾	1,525	American Spirits Mfg.	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼	+¼
17¾	17¾	15	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	17	17	17	17	+1
118¾	118¾	179,824	Am. Sugar Ref.	112¾	121	110¾	118¾	+8¾
108	120	900	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	105	110	104	109	+4
...	90	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	88½	88½	88½	88½	
97	97½	16,752	American Tobacco	94½	98?	94½	97	+2¾
114	117	206	Am. Tobacco pf	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	+3
36¼	37½	301	Ann Arbor pf	35½	35¾	35½	35¾	+1¼
11¾	11¾	1,750	At., T. & S. F.	11	11¾	11	11¾	+1¼
26¾	26¾	12,076	At., T. & S. F. pf	24½	27½	24½	26¾	+2¾
16¾	17	800	Baltimore & Ohio	16	16½	16	16½	+1
2¾	3	1,060	Bay State Gas	2¾	3	2¾	2¾	+ ½
38	39¼	18,235	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	36¾	39¾	36¾	39	+2¼
114	118	660	Brooklyn Union Gas	110	116	110	114¾	+7
45¾	49	910	Canada Southern	47¼	48¼	47¼	48½	+3¼
81¾	82¼	500	Canadian Pacific	80¼	81¾	80½	81¾	+2¾
19¼	19½	5,855	Chesapeake & Ohio	18	20	17¾	19½	+2
93¾	96¼	90,335	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	89½	95	89¼	93½	+4¾
10¾	10¾	3,200	Chicago Great West	10	11¾	9¾	11	+1
92¾	93	109,675	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	88¾	94¼	88½	92¾	+4¾
146	147	277	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	145	146	145	146	+2
119¾	120	9,660	Chicago & Northw	115¾	121¾	115¾	119¾	+4¾
86	86¼	82,335	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	85	87¾	85¼	86¾	+1
7¾	8½	172	Chi. Term. Trans.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
29	29	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	28½	28?	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
27¾	27¾	2,480	C., C., C. & St. L.	26	28	26½	27¾	+2¼
11	12¾	2,000	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	12	12½	11¾	12¾	+ ¾
19	21	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20	20	20	20	+2
5¾	6¼	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
6	6¼	500	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5¼	6¼	5¼	6	+1
173½	182	1,897	Consolidated Gas	171	182	171	179	+7½
29¾	30	100	Consolidated Ice	29	29	29	29	+1¾
107	110½	589	Delaware & Hudson	107	110	107	110	+4
42	46	660	Denver & R. G. pf	43	45½	43	45¾	+3¼
123¼	125	200	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	120	124	120	124	+7
12¾	13	400	Erie	12¾	13½	12¾	13½	+1¼
35	35¾	1,850	Erie 1st pf	33	35¾	33	35½	+3¾
33¾	33½	6,765	General Electric	32¾	34	32	33¾	+1½
24½	26	400	Hawaiian Sugar	24	24½	22½	24½	−1½
100½	101	1,945	Illinois Central	98	101	97¾	100¾	+2¼
45¾	50	50	Illinois Steel Co	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	
27	28	100	Iowa Central pf	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
18¾	21	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	19	19¼	19	19¼	
41¾	42¾	2,100	Laclede Gas	40¼	42¼	39¾	42¼	+2¾
69½	70	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	+1½
184	185	972	Lake Shore	180¾	185	180½	185	+5
50¾	50¾	25,270	Louisville & Nashville	47¾	51½	46¾	50¾	+4½
98¾	99¼	41,310	Manhattan Con	95½	102¼	94	99	+4½
45	55	200	Maryland Coal pf	...	45	45	45	
138	139	27,026	Metropolitan St. Ry	134	142½	134	138	+7
105½	109	660	Michigan Central	104	106	104	106	+3
25¼	26¾	600	Minn. & St. Louis	24½	25¾	24½	25¼	+1¼
50	54	400	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	49½	52	49½	52	+5½
62	63¼	138	Minnesota Iron	61	61	61	61	+1
24¼	24½	4,565	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	23¾	25	23¾	24½	+3
27	27¾	8,075	Missouri Pacific	25¾	28½	24¾	27	+2½
30	30¼	2,375	National Lead Co	27	31	27	30	+3¼
102¼	105	135	National Lead Co. pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	+1¼
16¾	17	450	National Linseed Oil	15	16	15	16	+1
93	93¾	3,600	New Jersey Central	90½	95	89½	93¾	+4¾
111¾	111¾	18,910	New York Central	107¼	113	106¾	111¾	+5
30	32	10	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf	30	30	30	30	
47¼	47½	2,725	Norfolk & West. pf	45	48	44¾	47¼	+3¼
5¾	5⅝	700	North American	5¼	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ¼
22¾	22¾	21,135	Northern Pacific	21¾	24½	21¾	22¾	+1¾
62¾	62¾	38,100	Northern Pacific pf	60	64¾	59¾	62¾	+2¾
15	15½	2,820	Ontario & Western	14½	15¼	14	15⅛	+1⅛
27¾	28	795	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	25¾	27¾	25¾	27¾	+3
43	45	100	Oregon R. & Nav.	43	43	43	43	+3
65	67	100	Ore. R. & Nav. pf	67	67	67	67	
30	31½	395	Oregon Short Line	30	32	30	32	+6
25½	26	3,885	Pacific Mail	23	27	23	26	+3
114	115	8,422	Pennsylvania R. R.	113	115	112¾	114½	+2¼
92½	92¾	16,998	People's Gas, Chicago	80½	93¾	89½	92¾	+3¾
60	62	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	62	62	61¾	61¾	+3½
172	175	250	Pull. Pal. Car Co	168¾	175	168¾	175	+7½
17¾	17¾	7,510	Reading	16¾	17⅝	16	17⅛	+1⅝
41	41¾	7,225	Reading 1st pf	37¾	42	37½	41	+3¼
21	21½	2,020	Reading 2d pf	19¾	21¼	19¾	21¼	+1¾
6	6¾	200	St. J. & G. I.	7	7	6¾	6¾	+ ¾
49	50	500	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	49	50	49	50	
14	17	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	16	16	16	16	+1
55¼	56	280	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	54¾	55	54¾	55	+2
25¾	26	1,510	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	25	26	25	25¾	+1¼
9¼	9¾	210	St. Louis Southw. pf	...	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
120	135	90	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	120	120½	129	129½	
70¼	71	1,280	St. Paul & Omaha	68¾	72	68½	70¼	+3½
13½	14	100	Southern Pacific	14	14	14	14	+ ⅜
8	8¼	900	Southern Railway	7½	8	7½	8	+ ⅜
27	27¾	7,305	Southern Railway pf	25½	27⅞	25¼	27⅝	+1⅞
20½	20¾	8,345	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19	21	19	20½	+2
10¼	10¾	1,650	Texas Pacific	10⅛	10⅞	10	10¼	+ ¾
164	167	1,570	Third Avenue	165	169	162	167½	+2½
19¼	19¾	6,221	Union Pacific	17¼	21	17⅜	19⅝	+2⅝
53	53¼	50,370	Union Pacific pf	43¾	55	49¼	53	+4⅞
7⅝	7½	8,595	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7	7¾	7	7½	+ ⅛
38	42	25	United States Express	41½	41½	41½	41½	
55¾	57½	360	United States Leather	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ¼
58	58½	3,045	U. S. Leather pf	55¼	58¼	55	58	+3½
17½	18	1,965	United States Rubber	16½	19	16½	18	+1⅝
67	67¼	923	U. S. Rubber pf	67	68	67	68	+4
7¼	7¾	675	Wabash	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+¾
16¼	16¾	2,315	Wabash pf	15	16⅜	16	16¼	+1½
93½	94½	2,300	West Chicago St	91	94	90⅞	93½	+3
86	86½	9,106	Western Union Tel	85	88½	85	86½	+2
1⅞	2¼	200	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2	2	2	2	− ¼
Sales		858,006						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..	Com. Cable	160	180	Nat. St. 2d pf	15	30
4s, r., 1907	109	110	Consol. Coal	41	..	New Cent. C.	6¼	7½
4s, c., 1907	111	112¼	Consol. Ice pf	84½	88	N. Y. & N. H.	183	188
4s, r., 1925	120½	121	Del., L. & W.	145	150	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12½	13
4s, c., 1925	120½	121	Den. & R. G.	10½	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	73
5s, r., 1904	110¾	111½	D. M. & Ft. D.	10	14	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	31½
5s, c., 1904	110¾	111½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	N. Y. & Northw.	90	95
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	2	4	Ontario Silver	6	7
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	4½	6	Pacific Coast	11	13
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	Eighth Avenue	..	325	Pacific Mail	22	23
Dist. Col. 3-65s	110	..	Erie 2d pf	16¾	18	Pullman Palace	168½	172
			Ev. & T. H.	18½	22	Quicksilver	1⅝	2
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	42	Quicksilver pf.	8	12
American Coal	110	140	Ft. W. & R. G.	10	16	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23	Gt. Nor. pf.	148	154	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	¾	1¼
Ann Arbor	11	13	H. B. Claflin	..	99¾	Peo. & Eastern	3½	6
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5½	6½	Homestake	42	..	P., C., C. & St. L.	45	46¼
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	P., Ft. W. & C.	166	..
Brunswick Co., 8d in. paid	4¼	4⅝	Iowa Central	7¾	8	Quicksilver pf.	1⅝	2
Buff., R. & P.	21	80½	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver pf.	8	7
Buff., R. & P. pf.	90	66	Kanawha & Mich.	..	6¼	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Central Pacific	11¾	..	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½	R., W. & O.	117½	120
Chi. & Alton	154	160	Keokuk & West	32	35	St. L. & S. F.	6½	7
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. L. & S. W.	4	4½
Chi. & E. Ill.	55	59	Laclede Gas pf.	83	88	St. P. & Duluth.	20	24
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	108	L. E. & W.	13¾	15	St. P. & D. pf.	76	86
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	26	30	Long Island	40	50	St. P. & O. pf.	145	150
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	20	24¾	Manhattan Beach	5	8	Sil. bullion certfs.	55½	55¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8	Mexican Central	5	5¾	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	23	25	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	Standard R. & T.	3¾	4
Clev., L. & W. pf.	44	48	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	84	Tol. & O. C.	15	24
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Mo., K. & T.	11	11¾	Tol. & O. C. pf.	36	42
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Mobile & Ohio	27	28½	Wells-F. Express	115	120
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3	Morris & Essex	170	173	West. Union Beef.	7¼	8
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	80	National Starch	5¾	7	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. pd.	9¾	10¾
C., H. V. & T. pf.	18	25	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	7	Wis. Central pf.	3	6

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place.	$250,000	$2,557,400	$185,200	$37,100	$110,900	$133,300	$2,634,100
Clinton	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonial	100,000	673,500	8,300	59,300	137,500	.....	768,300
Columbia	300,000	1,866,100	110,000	97,000	168,500	.....	1,842,500
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,118,100	70,900	94,000	201,900	.....	1,384,900
Fourteenth St.	100,000	698,100	13,000	93,700	136,100	.....	862,800
Franklin Nat.	200,000	470,000	108,000	15,000	86,000	.....	480,000
Gansevoort	200,000	671,500	8,300	35,500	67,800	5,600	506,200
Hamilton	200,000	1,239,900	58,000	94,400	98,200	.....	1,298,800
Hide & L. Nat.	500,000	1,988,500	248,100	41,200	129,500	.....	1,426,300
Home	100,000	468,400	98,000	57,400	48,800	17,700	566,700
Hudson River	200,000	1,188,000	41,000	60,000	98,000	.....	1,100,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,410,400	69,300	75,200	58,100	258,300	1,796,700
Mutual	200,000	837,300	18,100	124,100	193,800	81,100	959,000
19th Ward	100,000	605,000	33,000	92,000	96,000	70,000	850,000
Plaza	100,000	1,175,000	14,400	141,600	106,400	.....	1,224,200
Riverside	100,000	762,400	8,400	37,200	91,100	.....	762,600
Standard Nat.	200,000	445,300	14,000	34,000	62,700	600	289,000
State	100,000	1,456,000	57,000	29,000	83,000	73,000	1,596,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,099,700	27,000	79,100	138,800	142,700	1,477,500
23d Ward	100,000	675,900	19,000	74,600	60,500	101,800	838,900
Union Square	200,000	2,079,200	50,300	171,500	197,100	.....	2,354,400
Yorkville	100,000	1,116,900	95,000	78,100	105,200	.....	1,176,100
Astor National	300,000	909,600	90,600	166,400	67,500	.....	937,900
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	958,400	27,500	48,800	136,900	85,000	1,097,100
Broadway	100,000	1,162,400	25,800	103,000	76,000	.....	1,218,600
Brooklyn	300,000	1,163,400	61,000	70,100	162,500	16,400	1,368,500
Eighth Ward	100,000	274,200	12,100	16,400	38,200	1,000	224,300
Fifth Avenue	100,000	521,300	23,100	19,100	51,100	58,100	511,400
Fulton	300,000	967,600	56,100	39,300	95,500	.....	825,400
Kings County	150,000	604,600	32,200	24,200	79,600	.....	675,000
Manufrs' Nat.	252,000	2,150,900	230,400	234,800	646,400	.....	2,749,000
Mechanics'	500,000	2,326,600	97,000	118,000	140,400	.....	2,153,200
Mec. & Traders'	100,000	896,000	42,500	32,500	75,800	23,600	863,700
Nassau, National	500,000	3,332,000	212,000	174,000	640,000	61,300	3,749,000
National City	300,000	2,314,000	80,000	307,000	397,000	87,000	2,713,000
North Side	100,000	966,300	10,300	52,300	64,200	299,900	1,204,500
People's	100,000	778,300	43,200	23,900	89,100	93,900	875,900
Queens County (Long Is. City)	100,000	1,518,200	170,400	214,800	371,400	98,100	2,199,100
Schermerhorn	100,000	476,300	31,500	15,300	106,900	.....	480,300
17th Ward	100,000	394,400	7,100	37,600	98,700	.....	368,500
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,065,900	90,100	14,000	320,000	10,900	1,040,000
24th Ward	100,000	340,300	9,000	19,300	55,200	50,300	390,400
Union	100,000	278,900	7,400	14,700	31,300	51,700	244,600
Wallabout	100,000	469,000	12,600	33,700	75,000	2,500	467,000
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,864,000	139,800	216,000	450,400	147,300	3,936,600
Hud. Co. Na., J.C.	250,000	2,077,100	85,800	54,500	208,500	865,900	2,120,900
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,549,600	55,600	63,600	396,400	.....	1,460,400
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	855,200	32,400	66,200	185,300	198,900	991,800
1st Na., Hoboken	110,000	1,508,300	102,900	26,500	145,700	188,900	1,455,300
2d Na., Hoboken	125,000	701,600	40,100	37,100	65,900	105,900	772,800
Bank of S. I.	25,000	411,800	17,600	12,900	80,700	700	488,500
1st Nat. S. I.	100,000	547,300	21,900	26,700	62,900	.....	505,900
Total	$9,212,000	$59,942,100	$3,222,900	$3,903,600	$7,776,200	$2,794,400	$64,196,300

*As per official reports—Fifteen National Banks, Feb. 18, 1898; thirty-seven State banks, Dec. 16, 1897. †$51,000 decrease, reserve.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares closed strong in the London market. The principal changes were:

Advanced—Erie first preferred, 1¾, to 34½; Canadian Pacific, 1½, to 83¾; St. Paul, ¾, to 91¾; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 48¾; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 101¼, and Erie, ⅝, to 12¾. Declined—New York Central, ⅝, to 111; Reading, ⅝, to 8, and Atchison at 11¼. British consols declined ⅛, to 111 13-16, for money, and 3-16, to 111 3-16, for the account. The Bank of England gained £25,000 on balance.

In Paris, rentes closed at 103f 15c, and exchange on London at 25f 31½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 166.80 and in Rome at 106.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Hanover	390
City	240	New Amsterdam	245
Columbia	150	New York	235
Garfield National	250		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co sc'rip 200	79½	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s 1,000	114½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 3,000	83½	Erie 1st con 7s 8,000	142
At., T. & S F gen 4s 24,000	87¾	Erie 4s prior bonds 10,000	88
4,000	88	9,000	88
1,000	87½	Erie gen lien 3-4s 4,000	60
5,000	87¾	Ft W & D C 1st 3,000	60½
5,000	87¾	1,000	70
4,000	87¾	H & Tex Cent G M 4s 5,000	78
66,000	88	H & Tex Cent 1st 5s 1,000	109¾
10,000	89¾	2,000	110
5,000	89¾	Iowa Central 1st 5s 2,000	98½
5,000	89¾	Kan Pac 1st con, Trust Co certfs 20,000	103½
91,000	90¾	Lake Erie & W 2d 5s 1,000	99½
15,000	90¾	L S & Mich So 3½s 4,000	108½
1,000	90¾	Lehigh Val Term 5s 9,000	111
84,000	90½	Louis & Nash unified gold 4s 12,000	85¼
Adjustment 4s 15,000	57	5,000	86
130,000	56¾	9,000	86
1,000	56¾	28,000	86½
1,000	56¾	7,000	86
1,000	56¾	Met St Ry gen 5s 2,000	109¾
81,000	56¾	2,000	109¾
25,000	57¼	Mexican Inter 1st 4s 5,000	72
2,000	57¼	5,000	72¼
5,000	57¼	12,000	72¾
8,000	57½	20,000	72¾
10,000	57¼	1,000	72¾
5,000	58	1,000	72¾
87,000	58¼	53,000	73
10,000	58¼	25,000	73
20,000	58¾	1,000	73
50,000	59	5,000	73¼
4,000	59¾	70,000	73¼
49,000	60	10,000	73¾
3,000	59½	10,000	73¾
12,000	59	37,000	73¾
20,000	58¾	1,000	73¾
1,000	58½	1,000	73¾
53,000	59¾	Mich Cent cons 7s 18,000	118
25,000	58½	Mil & St P, I & D Div 4,000	140½
1,000	59	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 10,000	85¾
5,000	59¼	5,000	85½
70,000	59¼	Mo, K & T 2d 2,000	89¾
10,000	59¾	5,000	61
4,000	59¾	11,000	61½
71,000	60	Mo Pacific 1st cons 6,000	95
40,000	60¼	Mo Pac 1st col 5s 2,000	63
10,000	61	Morris & Essex con gtd 1,000	187
5,000	59½	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 19,500	73
28,000	59¾	16,000	74
37,000	59	6,000	75
10,000	59¾	Nash, C & St L con 13,000	102½
10,000	59½	N Y Cent 1st coup 1,000	115
40,000	59¾	N Y Cent deb 5s 20,000	106½
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch 13,000	117	20,000	107
Brooklyn R T 5s 12,000	98¼	N Y C & St L 4s 30,000	103
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 1,000	94	N Y, O & W con 5s 42,000	106
Bur, C R & N 1st 2,000	105¾	N Y, S & W G M 5,000	89
Canada Southern 2d 3,000s20F	105¼	3,000	90
Cent Ga Ry 1st ino 4,000c	88	Nor Pac 1st reg 5,000	112
9,000	88	Nor Pac gen lien 3s 15,000	59
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 1,000	87½	25,000	59¾
10,000	87	5,000	60
Cent of N J gen 6s 5,000s20F	111½	25,000	60¼
Registered 20,000	110½	20,000	60¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 5,000	75	25,000	61
10,000	75½	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 10,000	93¼
5,000	76	1,000	93¾
18,000	77	15,000	94½
18,000	77¾	Norf & W Ry con 4s 500	82½
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st con 4s 20,000	102	Nor Ry of Cal 5s 10,000	102
2,000	102	Omaha & St L 1st 1,000	76½
22,consol 4s 1,000	93½	Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 5th installment paid 20,000	54½
Ches & Ohio con 5s 1,000	112½	10,000	56
Chi, B & Q con 7s 1,000	114¾	Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs 10,000	106
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s 5,000	95½	Oregon R & N 4s 5,000	93
Chi G L & C Co 1st 4,000	103	5,000	93¼
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 102,000	106½	Oregon S L 1st con 5s 8,000	98
Chi, R I & P deb 5s 10,000	105	5,000	98½
Chi, R I & P 6s 50,000	130	2,000	99
Chi, St P & M 1st 10,000	130	Ore Imp 5s 41,000	60¼
Chi Term Trans 4s 16,000	81¾	25,000	61
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs 5,000	61	5,000	61½
5,000	62	5,000	62
5,000	63	P, C & St L 4½s, Series A 10,000	111
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 5,000	19	Pitts & West 1st 5,000	81
5,000	19¾	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s 20,000	90
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $65 paid 14,000	73	5,000	90½
2,000	73½	St L & Iron Mt, Arkansas branch ext 5s 2,000	102
Dal & Waco 4st 5s 5,000	81¾	Rio Grande West 1st 5,000	80¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 4,000	109	Reading Co gen 4s 15,000	73¼
		21,000	70¾
		9,000	70¾
		11,000	70¾
		10,000	90¾
		20,000	90¾
		2,000	91
		1,000	91¼
		2,000	91½
		St L & S F 4s 17,000	70¾
		1,000	71½
		5,000	72
		St L & S F G M 5s 6,000	102
		San An & Ar Pass 4s 2,000	56¼
		20,000	56¾
		2,000	57
		So Pac of Ariz 1st 5,000	104
		9,000	104¼
		Southern Ry 1st 5s 11,000	88¾
		5,000	88½
		5,000	89¼
		5,000	89¾
		13,000	90
		2,000	90¼
		Term C. I & R 6s, Term Div 6s 8,000	84½
		Birmingham Div 1st 3,000	80½
		Tex & N O cons 5s 10,000	98¼
		Tex & Pac 1st 5s 10,000	99
		20,000	99
		5,000	99¾
		Tex & Pac 2d inc 10,000	30½
		5,000	31½
		1,000	32
		1,000	31¾
		10,000	31½
		10,000	32
		38,000	31¾
		3,000	32
		Union Pacific 4s 20,000	89¼
		2,000	89¾
		25,000	90
		5,000	90½
		24,000	90
		2,000	89½
		10,000	90
		1,000	90½
		8,000	90½
		50,000	90¾
		1,000	90¾
		1,000	91
		11,000	90½
		6,000	91
		28,000	91¼
		8,000	92
		50,000	91½
		5,000	91¾
		5,000	92
		20,000	91¾
		10,000	91½
		20,000	91¾
		25,000	91½
		44,000	92
		5,000	92½
		4,000	92¼

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Good-Sized Trades Enliven An Otherwise Uninteresting Day—Dealings in the Auction Room.

A trade has been negotiated between Mrs. Freda Hart and D. G. Yuengling, by which the former gets possession of the Yuengling property in the Adirondacks, together with a mansion, stables, boathouse, and other buildings, and gives in part payment the buildings, 9, 11, and 13 Walker Street. The out-of-town property, it is said, figured in the transaction at $250,000, and that on Walker Street at $225,000.

Brokers Hiram Rinaldo & Brother confirm the sale, recently reported, of the factory building covering a plot 103 by 114 at the southeast corner of Jefferson and Monroe Streets, by Mandelbaum & Lewine to Fay & Stacom. The price was about $100,000.

It is reported that Charles H. Taylor has traded with the Washington Life Insurance Company the eight-story building, 43 and 45 East Nineteenth Street, 50 by 92, taking in payment several flats on the south side of Ninety-seventh Street between Second and Third Avenues.

R. T. Barnum has purchased the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 156 East Thirty-seventh Street, 20 by 98.9.

Pease & Elliman have leased for J. G. Wells to Countess Sandoe the premises 20 West Thirty-second Street, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of about $20,000.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary M. More, for $10,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling, 16 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 17.8 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure to E. O. Beale, for $26,600, the plot, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 210 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, 97 Crosby Street, east side, 114.2 feet south of Prince Street, 25.3 by 66, seven-story building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $36,683.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Herbert Parsons, referee, 2,357 Hoffman Street, west side, 277 feet north of King's Bridge Road, 75 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,968.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward M. Burghard, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 112.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,422; subject to other mortgages for $24,666.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 302 East Fiftieth Street, south side, 21 feet east of Second Avenue, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Benno Lewinson, referee, 2,099 and 2,101 Eighth Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 75 by 100, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,529; subject to other mortgages for $80,876.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, C. W. West, referee, 294, 294½, and 296 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet east of Eldridge Street, 50 by 87.6, two two-story brick and frame stores on 294 and 294½; five-story stone-front tenement, with store, on 296. Due on judgment, $34,855.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 1,141 Washington Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 22.9 by 91.4, two-story and attic frame dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Irving N. Tompkins, referee, Tenth Street, Wakefield, north side, 180 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 114, vacant. Due on judgment, $941; subject to another mortgage for $1,950.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 470 West Twenty-second Street, south side, 125 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.8, four-story English basement brown-stone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Hamilton Odell, referee, 42 East Nineteenth Street, south side, 253 feet east of Broadway, 20 by 92, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 232 and 234 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 425 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 145.6 by 50 by 144.6, two five-story brick tenements, with stores, and two-story brick stables and sheds at the rear. Due on judgment, $10,567; subject to another mortgage for $22,500.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Brown Place, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,321; subject to another mortgage for $22,664.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, Greene Avenue, Westchester, east side 139 feet south of Fifth Street, (proposed,) 19 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,066.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 1,690 Avenue A, east side, 61.5 feet north of Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 75, four-story stone-front tenement, with stores; all title and interest of Michael Springer on July 28, 1897.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, trustee's sale, the country seat of Philip Herrman at Highland-on-Hudson, consisting of 50.3 acres of land, frame residence, stables, and other outbuildings.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 45 Ludlow Street, for a six-story brick store and flat, 25.2 by 76.3; Isaac R. Horowitz of 156 Madison Street, owner; Samuel Sass, architect; cost, $20,000.

Sixty-fifth Street, southeast corner of West End Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25.1 by 95; John McKelvey of 412 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 26 and 28 Suffolk Street, for two six-story brick tenements, with stores, 25 by 85.9; William H. Mills of Mamaroneck, N. Y., owner; Samuel Sass, architect; cost, $22,000.

Second Avenue, west side, 80.6 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, for a one-story steel coaling bridge, 31 by 22; Manhattan Railway Company, owner; L. Morse, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 1,636 Third Avenue, for a five-story brick store, with lofts, 28 by 94 and 84; Marcus Beckmann of 1,894 Third Avenue, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 204 Edgecombe Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 20.9 by 88.6; Annie M. Geraty of 415 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 1,031 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Seventh-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 24 by 64; Mary Bracken, owner; Kerby & Co. of 722 Tremont Avenue, architects; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,578 Park Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Matthew Smith of 1,582 Vanderbilt Avenue, owner; James J. F. Gavigan of 1,823 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Webster Avenue, northeast corner of Anna Place, to a three-story frame dwelling; John Listerman, owner; C. F. Lohse of 900 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Westchester Avenue, south side, 85 feet east of Eagle Avenue, to a one-story and attic brick stable; Elizabeth Wright of Philadelphia, Penn., owner; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Seventy-seventh Street, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; G. & G. E. Fountain, owners; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $7,000.

No. 598 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; estate of Louis Ash of 11 Broadway, owner; E. W. Greis of 36 Union Square, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 265 Greene Street, to a four-story brick factory, with store; Sailors' Snug Harbor, owner; William E. Mowbray of 5 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, March 28.

BOONE ST, w s, 125 ft n of 172d St, 300x100; Emil S. Levi to Augustus B. Carrington 100

BOULEVARD and Concourse, e s, 150 ft n of 182d St, runs n 100x e 178.6 to Hyer Av x150x irregular; Edward P. Steers to Frank R. French 1

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 155th St, 200 ft to 156th St x150x irregular to 155th St x125; Boulevard, s e corner of 156th St, 100x175; Emma L. Kerner to Charles H. Kerner 1

BOULEVARD, w s, 64.3 ft s of 74th St, 26.2x113.5x25x105.9; George O. Hall to William E. D. Stokes 100

BOWERY, 89, 85, and 85½; Julia B. Sterling to Mary C. Bux, 1-10 part 6,000

BURKE AV, e s, 800 ft s of Jefferson Av, 100 ft to Wall St x102x39x100; Land Company B of Edenwald to John Nordstrom and others 1,000

CONVENT AV, w s, 82.11 ft n of 148th St, 17x75; Mary Cahill to Stasia Somers. 1

FRANKLIN AV, n w s, Lot 125, map of Village of Morrisania, 17.2x76.7x18.8x 66.8; John H. Quigley and others to James Tingley, ¼ part 1

HALL PLACE, s w corner of 167th St, 49.11x108.10x40.4x113.4; Pennington Whitehead, referee, to Robert W. Todd. 10,500

INTERVALE AV, 1,228 and 1,232; John F. Steeves to Victor Gerhards 1

LENNOX AV, s w corner of 134th St, 25x100; Mary J. and Francis J. C. Thomson to Henry Foster 1

LOT 8, map of lots in Village of William's Bridge, property of W. F. Duncan; Antonio Barbetta to Nicolo Barbetta 1

LOT, 5, map of lots in Village of Williams's Bridge, property of W. F. Duncan; Hattie L. C. Duncan, administratrix, to Antonio Barbetta 2,700

LOT 209 to 216, rear part, map of 280 lots adjoining Bedford Park, &c.; Annie Selfridge and another to William Millar. 1

LOT 33, plan of part of Barnum estate, Morrisania; Alexander Spier to Patrick Meehan 2,300

LOTS 363 and 368, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest station; Ida Plamar to Herman E. Schnabel 750

MARION AV, w s, n ½ of Lot 161, map of Village of East Tremont; Edward Kopp and wife to Nathan Hayman 160

NORFOLK ST, w s, 75 ft s of Broome St, 25x150; John Tyson to Jacob Pizer 1

NORFOLK ST, w s, 75 ft s of Broome St, 25x150; Sarah A. Tyson to Jacob Pizer .. 1

NORFOLK ST, w s, 100 ft s of Broome St, 25x50; John H. Judge, trustee, &c., to Jacob Pizer 10,250

NORTH OAK DRIVE, s s, Lots 48, 49, 59, and 60, map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge; Annie G. Love to Catharine M. Taylor 1

WEST BROADWAY, w s, 123 ft n of Houston St, 25x75; William G. Davies to Ellen C. Benedict and others, executors 21,700

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 300.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 31.4x175x29.4x166; Frederick C. Dexter to George E. Hanson 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 300.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 31.4x175x29.4x166; George E. Hanson to Carsten H. Bohlen, ... Exchange

6TH AV, 557, 125x100; Noah Green to Thomas Donner 1

6TH AV, 557, 25x100; Thomas Donner to John M. Connor 1

1ST ST, n s, 180 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 216 to 2d St; Kasimir Lafnk to George Held 500

2D ST, 181 to 187, s s, 210.6 ft w of Avenue B, 83.11x irregular; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Louis Cohen 68,000

2D ST, 181 to 187, s s, 210.6 ft w of Avenue B, 83.11x irregular; David J. Stein, by attorney, to Harris Mandelbaum and another 1

2D ST, s s, 252.5 ft w of Avenue B, 21x 100.5; Michael Horrner to David J. Stein 18,000

22D ST, 146 and 14; Chatham National Bank to Walter B. Boice 1

41ST ST, n s, 170 ft e of 5th Av, 22x98.9; Anna A. Driggs to Annie S. Driggs and others ..... Gift

43D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 20x 100.5; 116th St, s s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, 18.7x100.10; Thomas P. Walsh to Ella F. Walsh and others 1

46TH ST, 119 West, 50x100.5; Mary S. Williams to Grand Central Stables, 2 C. 1

55TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 21.10 x100.5; Margaret Mehl to Second Church of the Evangelical Association of North America 7,500

55TH ST, s s, 296.10 ft w of 9th Av, 21.10x100.5; Jane Quirk to Second Church of the Evangelical Association of North America 7,500

72D ST, 304 West, 18x irregular; Augustus B. Carrington to Emil S. Levi 1

90TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 75x102.2; Anna S. Wilson to Selig Housah 100

97TH ST, s s, 383 ft w of 8th Av, 17.6 x100.11; Catharine M. Taylor to Annie G. Love 1

111TH ST, s s, 185.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100.11; George H. Hart, referee, to Eliphalet W. Tyler, trustee 11,500

116TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Madison Av, 30x100 and adjoining 10-inch strip; also n s of 116th St, 50 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100 and adjoining 10-inch strip; Samuel Hoffman and wife to Henry H. Sommer 70,000

120TH ST, 127 West, 21x ½ block; Martha F. Conlin to James Everard 1

120TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Fannie E. Wright to John Moody 24,000

122D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 100x 100.11; Cornelius J. Reilly to Jennie Lyman 1

126TH ST, n s, 174 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x 99.11; 132d St, 270 West, 16.8x99.11; Edmund Y. Jacobus to Emma C. Jacobus 1

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Herman Engelhardt and wife to Bertha Engelhardt, Jr. 1

138TH ST, 310 West, 16x99.11; William H. Scott to Elizabeth Mateer 1

140TH ST, s w corner of Boulevard, 75 x99.11; Julia P. French to Charles W. Griffith 7,000

141ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Margaret O'Brien to William W. Strouse 1

183D ST, n s 104.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 75x74.11; John Murray to James Rogers 1

Recorded Leases.

BLOCH, Arthur and Samuel, to Rudolph C. Gilbert; 412 to 416 East 23d St, and 412 East 23d St, store and factory, 3 years.. 1,500

CLARK, James H., individually and as guardian, to Robert Burgess; 306 Washington St, s e corner of Duane St, 5 years $2,600

GALLATIN, Albert H., and others to Thomas G. and Walter R. Patten; s s of Harrison St, 119 ft e of West St, 22.6x 87.6x22.6x87.4, 21 years 700

GALLATIN, Albert H., and others to Thomas G. and Walter R. Patten; s s of Harrison St, 141.6 ft e of West St, 22.6x 87.8x22.6x87.6, 21 years 700

GEISS, Fred, to Edward Hauss; 267 and 269 William St, 3 years 768

GILL, Frank N., to John A. Hamann and another; 9 to 13 Maiden Lane, store and basement, 10 years 7,500

JETTER, Frederick, to Franz Sachse; 81 Allen St, 5 years 900

RECTOR, &c., TRINITY CHURCH to Mary L. Corley, executrix; n s of Reade St, Lot 677A, map of Church Farm, 25x 61, 21 years 1,000

ROHDENBURG, Louis, to Charles S. Locke; s w s of Brook Av and 138th St, store, &c., 3 years 1,200

SCHNEIDLER, Bernhard, to Samuel Gross; 220 2d St, 10 years 2,800

TAUSSIG, Nicolaus, to David Zierler; 127 Norfolk St, 3 years 600

WOOD, Mary A., to Michael Casazza; 206 to 211 East 97th St, 5 years ..... 4,560 to 4,800

Recorded Mortgages.

APPELL, Jacob, to Joseph Devling; 509 West 23d St, 3¼ years 3,000

BARBETTA, Nicolo, to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 8, plan of lots of Village of William's Bridge, property of W. F. Duncan, installments 3,500

BLEIER, Sigmund H., to Leopold Barth; 149 West 128th St, 3 years 5,000

CARRINGTON, Augustus B., to Thomas B. Gracin; w s of Boone St, 125 ft n of 172d St, 2 years 6,300

COHEN, Louis, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 183 to 187 2d St, 1 month.. 23,500

CONNOR, John M., to Patrick J. Carlin; 557 5th Av, installments 50,000

CORBETT, Elizabeth C., to Elizabeth Cullen; n s of 48th St, 450 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year $500

CORN, Henry, to Morris J. Warnstadt; 424 Broome St, 2 years 3,000

COUSINS, Emma E., to Herman Scheidberg; 106 and 108 West 127th St, leasehold, 1 year 1,000

DART, Giles R., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 14 Platt St, 3 years 15,000

DONNER, Thomas, to Noah Green; 557 5th Av, 3 years 75,000

ENGELHARDT, Herman, and wife to Bertha Engelhardt; n s of 136th St, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 2 years 2,000

EWEN, Abbie L., to Ella M. Lloyd; 122 and 124 Cannon St, 3 years 2,000

FERGUSON, Emily L., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 75th St, 280 ft e of West End Av, 5 years 10,000

FISCHEL, Harry, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 127 and 129 Orchard St, 5 years. 33,000

FLYNN, Margaret W., to Pauline Schwaab; s s of Opdyke Av, 375 ft e of 3d St, 1¼ years 500

FORSTER, Frederick P., to John Rogers, Jr.; n w corner of 8th Av and 116th St, 3 years 3,000

FORSTER, Frederick P., to John Rogers; n w corner of 8th Av and 116th St, 3 years 6,000

FUNK, John and Dorothea, to Catharine M. Teese; w s of 1st Av, 74.1 ft s of 25th St, 5 years 14,000

GALLAGHER, William W., to Don A. Gaylord; 445 West 21st St, 1 year 3,500

GILBERT, Frank W., to Henry H. Jackson; n e corner of 129th St and Madison Av, installments 11,000

HALL, Lucy A., to John Duer, trustee; 326 West 85th St, 3 years 16,000

HALL, Lucy A., to Frederick G. Potter; s s of 85th St, 258.4 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 3,000

HELD, George, to Kasimir Tofnik; n s of 1st St, 180 ft w of Avenue B, Unionport, 3 years 500

HELD, George, to Kasimir Lofnik; n s of 1st St, 180 ft w of Avenue B, Unionport, 3 years 800

HERGENROTHER, Edward and Maria, to John H. Schroeder; n s of 157th St, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 800

HIGBEE, William H., to the Greenwood Cemetery; 19 West 32d St, 3 years 25,000

HOUSAH, Selig, to Anna S. Wilson; s s of 90th St, 125 ft w of West End Av, 2 years 35,000

ISAACS, Barney, and another, to Annie Isaacs; 266 Delancey St, demand 10,000

KEHOE, Harry F., to Peter Doelger; 699 6th Av, leasehold, demand 5,000

KENNEDY, Mary S., to Alice J. Swinnerton; s s of 126th St, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 1,500

LAWRENCE, Caroline M., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 113th St, 271.6 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years 7,200

LAWSON, Marion W. and Charles B., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; w s of Bergen Av, 26 ft s w of Westchester Av, 101.10 ft to Gerard St, 1 year 7,500

LEVI, Emil S., to William T. Laing; w s of Boone St, 125 ft n of 172d St, 2 years 4,800

LEVINE, Edward, to Samuel Stiner, as guardian; 18 Orchard St, 2½ years 20,000

LEVY, Betsy B. and Abraham, and Dorah and Frank Goldstein to Anna D. Bliss; 52 Rutgers St, 5 years 20,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Levine to David J. Stein; 181 to 187 2d St, 1¼ years 44,000

MATEER, Elizabeth and Matthew H., to William H. Scott; 310 West 138th St, 8 years 2,000

MILBOURNE, Sarah, to Peter De Baun; s s of 16th St, 254.2 e of 7th Av, 5 years 8,000

MOODY, John, to F. Annie E. Wright; n s of 120th st, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 12,000

MYERS, Mary A., to Mary Fitzgibbon; n s of 47th St, 461.3 ft e of 10th Av, demand 1,350

NICHOLAS, George, and wife to Mary C. Baldwin; n s of 43d St, 330 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 10,000

NIESS, Otto, and George Diemer to Louis Gans, as executor; 137 West 100th St, 3 years 11,000

O'CONNOR, Mary and Katherine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 203 East 74th St, 3 years 5,000

PISER, Annie, to the East River Savings Institution; s w corner of 3d Av and 145th St, 1 year 28,000

PIZER, Jacob, to Sarah A. Tysen, executrix; w s of Norfolk St, 75 ft s of Broome St, 1 year 10,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, and William Feinberg to Julius Goldman and another, executors, &c.; 13 Rutgers Place, 4 years 22,000

RILEY, Matthew F., and Patrick Meenan to Alexander Spier; Lot 33, plan of part of Barnum estate, Morrisania, 2 years.. 1,300

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; s e corner of 145th St and Bergen Av, ½ year 4,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lambert Suydam; n e corner of 115th St and St. Nicholas Av, ¼ year 10,000

SCHWARIN, Henrietta and Bernhard, to James J. Phelan; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 95th St, 2 years 2,500

TAYLOR, Catharine M., to Josephine L. J. Graham, executrix; lots 48, 49, 59, and 60, map of Bronxwood Park, 5 years.... 1,000

UPLINGER, Marie T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of St. Ann's Av and John St, 287.4 ft to Brook Av x67 ft to German Place, &c., 1 year. 16,000

VANDERVEER, Theodore, to Charles B. Fiske: e s of Lexington Av, 84.3 ft s of 108th St, demand 5,000

WALKER, John, to Alexander W. Fraser and another; 533 West Broadway, 1 month 8,970

WALKER, John, to Isaac R. Robinson and another, trustees; 533 West Broadway, 3 years 47,000

WEISS, Samuel, to Louis Tobias and others, trustees; 312 East 51st St, 5 years.. 5,000

WOLFF, Charles and Benjamin, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Stebbins Av, 170.7 ft n of 165th St, 1 year 1,800

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNOLD, Edith M., to Mary B. Hoyt.... $2,200

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF City of New York to H. Ward Ford....Nominal

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Excelsior Savings Bank 7,500

HASBERG, Estelle, to Max Goebel, (two assignments) 1,068

LEE, Joseph T., general guardian, to Edith M. Arnold, (two assignments)...Nominal

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook 18,500

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Max Goebel 2,757

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 28,136

MILLS, Isaac N., to the N. Y. Security and Trust Company 516

POST, Charles A., and another, trustees, to Lina P. Webster ..... Nominal

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to the Nassau Bank...Nom.

SPEIR, Francis, Jr., to the Trustees of Princeton University ..... Nominal

STOVER, John H., to John W. Haaren...Nominal

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the Bowery Savings Bank 10,000

WARNSTADT, Morris J., to Eugene Sondheim 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

FRONT ST, 232 and 234; Thomas Silk against John H. O'Rourke, owner; John J. Gallagher, contractor 58

PRINCE ST, 106; Louis F. Bergman against William Schadd, lessee and contractor 198

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 75 ft s of 186th St, 25x100; Walter Carson against Henry Mas on, owner; Robert Picken, contractor 34

4TH ST, 185 West; George Schillinger, & Co. against Michael Hallanan, owner; A. von den Driesch, contractor 549

19TH ST, 43 and 45 East; Matthew D. Halpin against Charles H. Taylor, owner and contractor 75

94TH ST, 21 East; Sturin & Son against T. E. Schoenberger, owner; T. Riemer, contractor 28

105TH ST, s s, 164.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 85.8x100; Edwin Shuttleworth against Vincent Carrito, owner; Vincent and Joseph Carrito, contractors 1,720

136TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Katharine Rossi against Herman Engelhardt and John Kaiser, owners and contractors 800

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Paul Schreyer against Herman Engelhardt, owner and contractor.. 738

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Joseph Pesciotto against Herman Engelhardt, owner and contractor.. 551

152TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Boulevard, 75x 100, the Simmons Furnace Company against Isma Schreyer, owner; Anna T. Dale, contractor 120

165TH ST, n s, 330 ft w of Washington Av, 25x100; Henry G. Silleck against Bertha Hagele, owner; John Marx, contractor, (redocket) 159

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 189; Charles Fletcher against Charles Remsen and another, executors, &c., (action to recover profits, &c.;) attorney, H. L. Cole.

CANAL ST, 111; Olaf S. Thompson against Henry H. Snedeker and others, (partition;) attorney, G. H. Pettit.

CONVENT AV, e s, 479.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x 100; Henry A. C. Taylor against Jacob D. Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

FERRIS AV, St. Mary's Av, St. Agnes's Av, and Pelham Park, e s of St. Mary's Av, Westchester Av, St. Agnes's Av, and Ferris Av, the block; Railroad Av, n e corner of Main St, 25x 100, and other parcels, all in Pelham Park, excepting parts released; Robert J. Howe against George P. Sirmer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. J. Halstead.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, 125 ft s w of 145th St, 25x100; the Cook & Bernheimer Company against Antonia Pollock, individually and as administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Platzek, Stroock & Gerdes.

7TH AV, n w corner of 56th St, 100.5x100x— to street x78; John H. Browning against William Noble and others; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Swayne & Swayne.

TEN AV, s w corner of 57th St, 100.5x—x 114.11; the Brooklyn Savings Bank against William Noble and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Schenck & Punnett.

21ST ST, s s, 375 ft w of 4th Av, 25x110x irregular; George H. Byrd against Rosario M. Downing and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

47TH ST, n s, 575 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Alice E. Meyers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

96TH ST, n s, 305 ft e of Central Park West, 20x100.8; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Edward Kilpatrick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

118TH ST, 54 East; Julius Robertson against Eva E. Disken and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. F. Stern.

151ST ST, s s, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 225x irregular; Anna M. Tuttle against Adrian Tuttle and others, (partition;) attorney, W. B. Harison.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 182—The United States, appellant, vs. Wong Kim Ark.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Order affirmed. Opinion by Justice Gray; dissenting, Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Harlan. Justice McKenna, not having been a member of the court when this case was argued, took no part in the decision.

No. 585—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. Henry W. Behlmer.—Motion to vacate the supersedeas denied. Opinion by Justice Fuller.

No. 646—Charles Meyer et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Nettie L. Carter et al.—In error to the Superior Court of Milwaukee County, State of Wisconsin. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction on the authority of Werner v. Charleston, 151 U. S., 360; Insurance Co. v. Kirchoff, 160 U. S., 374.

No. 802—William W. Dodge et al., petitioners, vs. the Menasha Wood Split Pulley Co. et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

Original ex parte—In the matter of the Chappell Chemical and Fertilizer Company, petitioner. Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of prohibition denied.

No. 617—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Samuel W. Hood.—Motion to advance submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the appellants.

No. 623—George Thompson, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Missouri.—Leave granted to docket and proceed in forma pauperis on motion of C. F. Joy for the plaintiff in error, and cause advanced and assigned for argument April 18.

No. 616—Francis Henry, petitioner, vs. the Pittsburg Clay Manufacturing Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals from the Third Circuit submitted by Frederic D. McKenney and Albert H. Clarke in support of petition.

No. 550—P. H. Kirwin, as United States Survevor General, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Simeon J. Murphy et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted by S. D. Luckett in support of motion, and by Solicitor General Richards and W. J. Hughes in opposition thereto.

Original ex parte—In the matter of Albert B. Nelson, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus submitted by B. W. Bradford for the petitioner.

No. 528—Sterling R. Cockey, receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the United States National Bank of New York.—Motion to dismiss submitted by John Fletcher in support of motion, and by S. H. Cockey in opposition thereto.

Call for Monday, April 11: Nos. 431, 588, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 201, 204, and 205.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Beekman, P. J., Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

8—Meehan vs. Wagner. Appeal from order of City Court.
2—Kamerman vs. Risner & Mendelson Co. Appeal from judgment of City Court.
5—Kelly vs. Theiss. Appeals from District Courts.
22—Smith vs. Hartog.
23—Taylor vs. Harnett.
24—Wiley vs. Bendy.
27—Moss vs. Erie R. R.
29—Potter vs. N. Y. City Baptist Mission Society.
30—Rose vs. same.
35—Curry vs. Schlicht.
38—Siegel vs. Cohen.
41—Stein vs. Rice.
43—Chevra B'nai Israel, &c., vs. Chevra Bikur Cholim, &c.
44—Same vs. same.
45—Levene vs. Lascaropulos.
46—Alexander vs. Ostjan.
49—Abbott vs. Abbott.
43—Perini vs. Dailey.
44—Herzog vs. Reinmuller.
45—Graham vs. Reynolds.
46—Army & Navy Inv. Tr. Co. vs. Wyukoop
47—U. S. & South Am. Inv. Trust Co. vs. same.
48—Bankers' Inv. Trust Co. vs. same.
49—Saloonons vs. same.
50—Ashley vs. same.
51—Trustees, Ex. & Securities and Gen. Tr. Co. vs. same.
52—Mercantile Inv. and Gen. Trust Co. vs. same.
53—Wortman vs. Behrens.
54—Hirschel vs. Mayer.
55—Hazard vs. Hazard.
Hazard & Co.
56—People, &c., vs. Garland.
57—Frank vs. Barry.
58—Bliss vs. Hornthal.
59—Whitcher vs. same.
60—Auffmordt vs. same.
61—Arnot vs. Knox.
62—Cuthbert vs. Sullivan.
63—Beals vs. Stover.
64—Rak vs. Rosenfeld.
65—Stevens vs. Garfinkel.
66—Welch vs. Welch.
67—Vause vs. Weldon.
68—Layman vs. John Anderson & Co.
69—People ex rel Turner vs. Coler.
70—Griswold vs. Caldwell.
71—Edwards vs. Carroll.
72—Delaney vs. Potter.
73—Bender vs. Lanzer.
74—Barrows vs. T. E. Ward & Co.
75—Squyer vs. same.
76—Richardson vs. Richardson.
77—In re Hargrove.
78—Cooper vs. Cooper.
79—Batchelor vs. Bacon.
80—Miller vs. Miller.
81—People ex rel Farley vs. Roosevelt.
82—Greentree vs. Menton

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
Motions.
1—Ker vs. Striker.
2—Stones vs. Stones. Demurrer.
Preserved Cause.
6457—Hough vs. Barker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III, room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.
6067—Levy vs. Passavant.
6340—Manuel vs. Muller.
6348—Koppel vs. Hohn.
6267—Brodie vs. Falvey.
5903—Kinkele vs. Krone.
1282—Lazarus vs. Lehman.
6027—Spieler vs. Spieler.
5851—Drinker vs. Cabot.
5364—Gabriel vs. Sicilian Asphalt Co.
2740—Ross vs. Schade.
6300—Van Arnberg vs. Smith.
5431—Milne vs. Northwestern Life Assur. Co.
5405—Morgan vs. Rosenstein.
6373—Coffin vs. Iris.
6230—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Broads.
6233—Plastenstein vs. Hoes.
5640—Murphy vs. Hadden.
Highest number reached in regular call, 6410.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Hiscock, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Preferred Causes.
15269—Leahy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15351—Buderus vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14698—Moses vs. Hatch.
14454—Ferris vs. Baird.
15175—Israel vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
15350—Kleiner vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15068—Klein vs. German Odd Fellows' Home.
15234—Read Fertilizer Co. vs. Wells.
9087—Wanamaker vs. Nalle.
13628—Heffernan vs. A. Barber's Sons.
15060—Calahan vs. The Mayor, &c.
9045—MacKnight Flintic Stone Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
13964—Wagner vs. Grunhut.
15786—Dunkin vs. Nafis.
15207—Schwartz vs. Thornburgh.
15306—Fleischer vs. Altman.
15154—Coppolo vs. Cosgrove.
14061—Sheffield vs. Trustees, &c., of Exempt Firemen's Ben. Assn.
13961—Austen vs. Sherry

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

The "Brandy Juice" Case of Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co.—Canadian Feldspar Free.

Ex-Judge H. M. Somerville, Chairman of the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers, has returned from Cincinnati, where he went several days ago to conduct a hearing in the "cherry juice" case of Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co. The firm imported a quantity of red cherries preserved in spirits with the expectation of paying a moderate duty on them. These goods were at first appraised as invoiced, but Henry D. Lamon, the Surveyor of the Port of Cincinnati, revoked the original appraisement and classified the merchandise as cherry juice at a much higher rate of duty. The hearing before ex-Judge Somerville lasted two days, and several witnesses were examined and distinguished counsel appeared on both sides. United States District Attorney Harlan Cleveland appeared for the Treasury Department, and ex-United States Attorney General Harmon was associated with the counsel for the importers. It was found necessary to adjourn the hearing to some future date in this city in order to secure certain desirable Eastern testimony. The exact date of the adjourned hearing will be fixed within a few days.

Inquiries based on an alleged decision of the Board of General Appraisers have lately been made at the Treasury Department regarding the importation of Canadian feldspar. Assistant Secretary Howell says that it "appears that the Appraiser at the Port of New York has no record or any knowledge of an opinion of the Board of General Appraisers sustaining the alleged views of Special Agent Gallen, 'that when the rock was blasted from the quarry and hoisted to the surface the operation of mining ceased,' and that the subsequent process of washing or breaking off the impurities, such as mica, flint, tourmaline, &c., from the crude ore mined was a process of refining.'"

In the opinion of the Treasury Department such a process was held to be one of selection rather than one of refining. Such selection is usual in the mining of gypsum, fluorspar, and other crude materials, and such feldspar is entitled to be "free of duty as a crude mineral, not specially provided for under Paragraph 614, Act of July 14, 1897."

RULINGS ON CUSTOMS LAW.

Admission of New Crop of Teas—Marking of Reimported Whisky.

An order has been issued by the Treasury Department that all teas shipped to this country after March 1, and arriving prior to May 1, at an exterior port are to be governed by the present standards.

Assistant Secretary Howell rules that a customs bond may be legally executed by an attorney duly constituted as such by a proper power under seal. He says further that "there is no incompatibility in the execution of a bond in behalf of both principal and surety by one and the same person acting as the duly constituted attorney in fact of the respective constituents, and that the attorney acts in his representative capacity and may therefore serve as the agent of both."

In reply to a request for information regarding the marking of reimported whisky, Assistant Secretary Howell says that whisky of domestic origin sent abroad in casks and returned in a bottled condition must be treated as of foreign origin because its identity cannot be established. Such whisky is entitled to the privilege of the bonded period under Section 2,977. Mr. Howell also rules that Section 8 of the act of July 24, 1897, regarding the marking of goods is not applicable to domestic whisky as such section relates only to foreign manufactures.

An application from Denver, Col., for the substitution of antimonial lead produced from domestic ores for refined lead produced from imported ores has been denied by the Treasury Department, because there is no provision of law for any such substitution.

Assistant Secretary Howell has instructed the Collector of Customs in Philadelphia to allow a drawback on railroad crossings, frogs, and switches manufactured by William Wharton, Jr., & Co. of Philadelphia in part from imported steel rails, fish plates, and bolts. The drawback is to be equal in amount to the duty paid on such imported materials.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LUMBER CUT.

Smallest in Twenty Years and Price of Paper May Advance.

LANCASTER, N. H., March 28.—The great timber cut of the lumber region of New Hampshire for this season is finished, and the amount of logs landed on the banks of the rivers and at the mills is the smallest for the past twenty years. The reason for the light output was the low price that manufactured timber sold for last season and the great depth of snow in the woods, that made operations in the forests very difficult, and in some places impossible.

The total cut amounts to about 200,000,000. This, with the exception of the big drive of the dikes down the Connecticut River of 40,000,000, will be manufactured into lumber and used about equally for lumber and pulp at the Berlin and Groveton Mills. The immense Forest Fibre Sulphite Company of Berlin alone consumes 50,000,000 yearly. This is the largest concern of the kind in the world, and turns out 1,000 tons of pulp weekly.

The mill manufacturers say that the lumber cut this season will not suffice to turn out the amount of pulp required, and that the price of paper will have to be advanced over last year. The lumbermen say that the demand for timber for pulp is now so great that before long the whole cut will be devoted to that purpose.

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Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.

A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., near beach; capacity 300; steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street level; cuisine and service unsurpassed. Special Spring Rates, $2.00 from Saturday P. M. to Monday A. M. Tel. 378. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

LINDEN HALL,

Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Av. and beach; opens April 23; capacity, 350; steam heat, elevator; special Spring rates. M. C. ADAMS.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Ky. Av., 100 feet from beach, steam heat; sun parlor; elevator; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $10 to $15 per week. American Plan. L. V. STICKNEY.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for terms and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. E. GOULD.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

48D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable second floor; also other rooms; with board; references exchanged.

FURNISHEDD ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT BACK parlor, with extension, (use of front parlor,) as office for physician or dentist; house near Central Park and 93d St. "L" station; another room if desired. M. K., Box 198 Times Office.

ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, single or en suite; pleasant surroundings. Mrs. Hadden, 223 West 48th St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL MEETINGS IN THE BAPTIST Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue, corner 64th Street, every evening at 8 o'clock. Tuesday, Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D.; Wednesday, Rev. G. M. Shott; Thursday, Rev. H. L. Jones, pastor; Friday, Rev. W. C. Bitting, D. D. The music in charge of Mr. J. Henry McKinley.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH RED ASH AND Locust Mountain Coal at lowest Cash rates. Yards, cor. 87th St. & West End Av., 54th St. & 10th Av., 32d St. & 10th Av. THOMAS STOKES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Personal reference. 263 West 16th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By middle-aged Scotch woman as good cook; good baker; no objection to assist with washing; city or country; good city reference. 319 East 32d St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl as good cook and to assist with coarse washing; five years' reference from last place. H., Box 906, Times Up-town Office, 1,299 Broadway.

COOK.—By woman as cook; assist with washing and ironing; by day or month; comfortable home desired. N. C., 650 8d Av.

COOK.—By thorough, competent, first-class cook; French; excellent; city reference. J. S., 221 West 20th St., first floor, west.

COOK.—By reliable woman as good cook. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, 19 West 57th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city references. E. H., Box 6, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—By reliable, well-recommended couple, would like position with widower or otherwise; competent to take entire charge of house; country or city; understand the care of children. Call Wednesday, Refinement, Box 35, 1,242 Broadway.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl; general housework; small private family; city reference. 206 East 26th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an Alsace-Lorraine girl as maid and seamstress; willing and obliging; good reference. Julia Hinsberger, 154 East 50th St.

MAID.—By thoroughly competent French maid; dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; wages from $25 a month; best city references. B., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

MAID.—As maid to lady or children. M. C., 147 East 52d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS or HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman to do fine washing or general housework by the day; city reference. 1,168 2d Av., between 61st and 62d Sts.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by day or at home, or plain cook; undoubted personal references. 535 3d Av. Costello's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; best city references. 155 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 435 West 30th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as nurse to infant or young child; capable of taking entire charge; very efficient in sickness; excellent references. 260 West 15th St., care Quirk.

NURSE.—By an experienced young girl as nurse; with best city references. Ward, 632 East 138th St.

NURSE.—By young girl, 18, in American family as nurse to a child from 3 to 6 years old. W. Vonderluth, 414 East 81st St.

NURSE.—By young American girl as nurse to one or two children; city reference. Sadie Girvin, 1,023 1st Av., near 56th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By a competent French seamstress and lady's maid; or would take care of a child from 10 to 14 years old; six years' best city references. M. H., Box 852, Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class waitress in small private family; makes all kinds of salads and understands serving wines and dinners; good career; best city references; lady can be seen; wages $25; city or country. 209 East 58th St.; Egan's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as waitress in a private family; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 430 5th Av.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as competent waitress; private family; city reference. H. C., 17 Scammel St.

Miscellaneous.

CORRESPONDENT TO LADIES; BY DAY OR hour. Advertiser, 923 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. J., 157 East 33d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—As chef; well recommended; able manager for any class of kitchen. Constant, Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; single; city or country; thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses, carriages, harness; willing and obliging; can make himself useful around house; good city references. R., 147 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; personal reference from present employer. M., 430 West 18th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; small family; thoroughly competent, careful driver, in all harness; ten years' reference from last employer. M. M., 124 East 75th St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By young man (Protestant) as coachman or second man; references from last employer. A. D., 112 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—English; 33; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, harness; excellent city references; willing to be generally useful; city or country. Charles, 261 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly understands his business; five years' London experience; first-class references from high family; age, 31; single. Johnson, 216 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; references from three of the best families in New York. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Strictly first-class; married; 14 years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., Bridgeman's seed store, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—Grown family; thoroughly understands care of gentleman's place, greenhouses, vegetables, fruits, shrubbery; fourteen years in present place. M. R., care of Alexis McConnell, 546 5th Av.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—As gardener and florist competent to take charge of gentleman's place; German; aged fifty; small family; best references. Gardener, 641 Steinway Av., Long Island City.

GARDENER.—Married; understands raising all kinds of vegetables, fruits, and flowers; can also milk and attend horses and do general work on gentleman's place; best reference. Joseph Ferris, 232 East 81st St.

GARDENER.—Married; understands growing vegetables, flowers, and lawns; also under glass; best references. Deitschman, 230 East 42d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—As second man by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his duties; can have excellent references. J. P., 21 East 31st St., care Jones.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,834 8d Av.; telephone 393-79th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Hollywood Hotel and Cottages,

WEST END, NEW JERSEY.

Renovated, Sanitary Plumbing, Sewerage, etc.

PARTIES DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS SEASON 1898 CALL OR COMMUNICATE WITH

R. T. DUNLOP,

HOTEL IMPERIAL,

BROADWAY AND 32D ST.

GARDEN CITY.

GARDEN CITY, L. I.
WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JULIE B. BRETTELL, plaintiff, against AUGUSTA A. BRUNJES and JOHN EDMONDS, defendants.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and eight feet and four (4) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and St. Ann's Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with St. Ann's Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, sixteen feet, eight inches; thence southwardly, parallel with St. Ann's Avenue, one hundred feet to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Augusta A. Brunjes by John Sinkwich and Louise E. Sinkwich, his wife, by deed bearing date the 12th day of November, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 12th day of November, 1891, at 2 o'clock 33 minutes P. M. in Block Series, (Conveyances,) Section 10, Lib. 3, Page 49, and indexed under Block Number 2,548 on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated March 11th, 1898.

QUINCY WARD BOESE, Referee.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is known by the street number 861 East 135th Street:

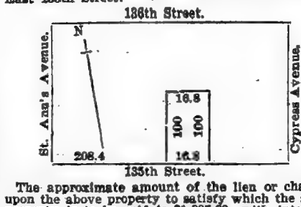

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above property to satisfy which the said property is to be sold is $1,897.69, with interest thereon as to the sum of $1,742.50 from the 28th day of February, 1898, and as to the sum of $155.59, the balance of said amount, from the 10th day of March, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. And the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $98.

The said premises are sold subject to a first mortgage to secure the principal sum of $3,500, with interest from December 15th, 1897, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

QUINCY WARD BOESE, Referee.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
m18-2aw3wTu&Th&apr5

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ELIAS KEMPNER, plaintiff, vs. WALTER B. ATTERBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 2nd day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street, distant eastwardly from the easterly line of the Third Avenue two hundred and ten feet, and running thence southerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue, ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the centre of the block; thence easterly parallel to the said southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the last mentioned line twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated March 4th, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

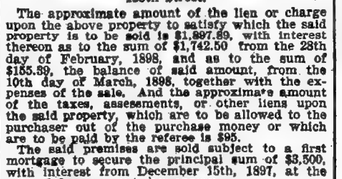

Centre of block.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Three thousand six hundred and seventy-seven and 70-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 18th day of February, 1898, and the costs of this action, amounting to $370.70, with interest thereon. Also unpaid taxes and assessments, and water rates, amounting approximately to Four hundred and fifty-seven and 80-100 ($457.80) dollars.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure the principal sum of Two Thousand Dollars, with interest thereon.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

m8-2aw3wTu&F&m29

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, New York County.—GUSTAV FALK, plaintiff, vs. JAMES W. KETCHAM, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, distant two hundred and thirty-four feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said street and Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue; thence running southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-one feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, and thence easterly along said street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 28th, 1898.

DONALD McLEAN, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 38 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, known as Number 60 East 110th Street.

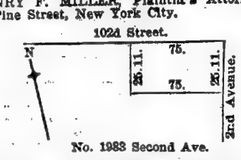

No. 60 East 110th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is as follows: Amount due plaintiff on mortgage mentioned in the complaint, $10,353.33, with interest thereon from March 22d, 1898; costs and allowance, $343; expenses of sale, about $150; annual taxes for 1896, $160.50, with interest; annual taxes for 1897, $157.50, with interest; water rates for 1896, $25.35, with interest; water rates for 1897, $25.35, with interest. The above amounts are stated approximately pursuant to Rule 14 of the Supreme Court First Department.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898.

DONALD McLEAN, Referee.
m29-2aw8wT&F&a19

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—WALTER F. KINGSLAND, plaintiff, against KARL M. WALLACH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the first day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, County of New York, borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-law6mTu

DE MIRANDA, LUCIANA GOVIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at No. 66 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1897.—ANGELINA M. DE QUESADA, Executrix. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Executrix, 56 New Street, New York City. n9-law6mTu

DUVAL, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE DUVAL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 97, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1897. MARGARET DUVAL, Administratrix. JOSEPH G. GAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. o26-law6mTu

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-law6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh9-law6mTu

LEDGER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEDGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmot L. Morehouse, No. 28 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of November, 1897. CARRIE E. LEDGER, Executrix. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor. No. 28 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. n9-law6mTu

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALBERT RAUE, CARRIE RAUE BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. d7-law6mTu

RIDLEY, CARRIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE RIDLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of BOWERS & SANDS, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. LEOPOLD GUSTHAL, FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. s28-law6mTu

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAFORD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Att'ys for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-law6mTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

BREWSTER, JAMES B., & CO.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JAMES B. BREWSTER & CO., (Reorganized,) incorporated, lately doing business at 311 to 319 West 43d Street, in the City of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said James B. Brewster & Co., (Reorganized,) for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

SHERMAN EVARTS, Assignee.

WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Attorney for Assignee, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, April 6, Noon | Teutonic, May 4, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon | Britannic, May 11, noon.
Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon | Majestic, May 18, noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and July 26, according to tide. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rates $60 and upwards.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Werkendam....Saturday, April 2, 10 A. M.

THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S. ROTTERDAM, Sailing Sat., April 9, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)

Sailing at 10 A. M. as follows:

From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.
La Bourgogne..March 30 | La Navarre.....April 23
La Bretagne.....April 9 | La Normandie....April 30
La Gascogne.....April 16 | La Bourgogne....May 7

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Carlson St.
Umbria..April 2, 10 AM | Campania, Apr. 23, 8AM
Lucania, April 9, 8 AM | Aurania, Apr. 26, 10 AM
Etruria, April 16, 10 AM | Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS. NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.

Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS.....April 2

For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Victoria.....Apl. 2 | Alexandra.....Apl. 16
Boadicea.....Apl. 9 | Winifreda.....Apl. 23

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons. SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free. F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

BELGIC, via Honolulu.....April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....April 12, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 19, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 327 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIM

SUICIDE CAUSED BY WORRY

H. D. Ohlsen of the Grand Jury That Indicted Willis and Philips Kills Himself.

TROUBLED BY BRIBERY HINTS

He Said Some One Wanted to Bribe Him and Mysterious Notes Were Pushed Under His Door—In Financial Difficulties, Too.

Henry D. Ohlsen, a member of the Kings County Grand Jury, which indicted Police Commissioner Philips and ex-City Works Commissioner Willis, committed suicide early yesterday morning or late Sunday night by shooting himself through the heart in his factory at 381 Adams Street, Brooklyn. A letter which he wrote to his son-in-law, Arthur Hild, indicates that he was worried by business reverses, but his daughter, Mrs. Mary Hild, says that he was also troubled over the indictments, and that he had told her some one wanted to bribe him. Her story is a strange one, and indicates the possibility that Mr. Ohlsen was pursued and badgered to the point of suicide by some unknown persons. Mysterious notes, all unsigned, written in a disguised handwriting, and pushed by an unknown hand under the front door of his house, figure in the story.

Mr. Ohlsen was a manufacturer of patent medicines, and lived at 164 De Kalb Avenue. On Sunday Mr. Hild asked him to go with him to the benefit performance for the Maine monument at the Montauk Theatre. Mr. Ohlsen replied that he had an engagement with a man in Manhattan for 8 o'clock in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Hild went to the theatre and Mr. Ohlsen started for Manhattan. They went down town together in a trolley car, parting at Bond and Fulton Streets.

A Note from Ohlsen in His Pocket.

As the Hilds arrived at their home after the performance, Mr. Hild happened to put his hand in his pocket and felt an envelope.

"Why, this is strange," he said, producing it. "A letter has been placed in my pocket without my knowing it."

"It's from papa," exclaimed his wife, looking at the address.

Mr. Hild hurriedly opened the letter, and read as follows:

My Dear Arthur—If anything should happen to me I ask you to take my following advice:

First—Go with Mary, dear, to Pastor Ludwig and ask him if he knows somebody who is willing to buy your house as it is, even if you lose something. Speak also with the other people; for instance, Cornell and Hanken. You must do this immediately, for you know how deeply you are in trouble. Maybe that Stephen Reve knows somebody. Give up the business at once and do not have anything to do with it any more, for you need too much money for it. Do not have anything more to do with Galvin Young, and treat Packer as friendly as possible, for you know he can make it very disagreeable for you if he wants to. If you should be asked for the formula say you have never seen it, and that you do not know how the medicine is made. After the business is sold and the house as well, go out to the country immediately, and keep away from Fourteenth Street forever.

You and I have found out what it means to be without money and to have debts. You can expect nothing but slander from my former friends and joy over our troubles. All my money but a few dollars is gone. I ask don't show this letter to anybody and do not talk about it.

YOUR PAPA.

I ask you the last time to stick to mamma, Mary, dear, and your dear child. Then everything will be all right again, and save your money if you get some again, as I have told you so, and take the damned fool's advice. PAPA.

Found Dead in His Office.

Filled with forebodings, Hild hurried to his father-in-law's office in Adams Street. On the way he stopped at his brother's house and asked him to go along. The front door of the factory was locked, but Mr. Hild's brother, who was a bookkeeper for Ohlsen, had a key, and opened the door. The office door was locked from the inside, but they forced it open and found Ohlsen lying on the floor, face down, with a bullet through his heart and a twenty-two-calibre revolver clutched in his right hand.

The Hilds notified the police of the First Precinct, and the son-in-law said that Mr. Ohlsen had for some time been in depressed spirits because of failure to get his medicines on the market.

But the strange feature of the story, especially when taken in connection with Mr. Ohlsen's trip to Manhattan, was made known yesterday by Mrs. Hild, the daughter. Her father, she said, had told her that he was much worried about the questions under consideration by the Grand Jury. She had asked him what troubled him, and he had vaguely answered that some one had been trying to get him to "do something." She pressed him further, and he finally said that some one wanted to bribe him.

"I said to him," continued Mrs. Hild, "'Don't take a bribe from any one, no matter what trouble you are in. You know it will surely come out some time, and then it will be all the worse for you.' He replied, 'Don't be afraid. I won't take a bribe, but it worries me.'

"But the trouble continued. Notes were slipped under the door, and when he read them he was very much troubled. One of these notes attempted to make an appointment at the Clarendon Hotel.

"He always assured me that he would never take a bribe. He was very good, and I know he would not do anything of that sort unless he did not realize what he was doing. The notes continued to come, and always annoyed him very much. He seemed to be afraid of something or some one. Only yesterday morning one of these notes was pushed under the door. When he picked it up and read it, he found the words, 'You know what is wanted,' or something to that effect."

What the Mysterious Notes Said.

Mrs. Hild had three of the notes in her possession. The first read as follows:

"Pleased to see you at Clarendon Hotel."

Next came one which read: "Come to Newark Sunday night; we will meet you." This may refer to the appointment which Mr. Ohlsen kept on the night of his suicide.

The third one was: "Kindly advise us what night we can see you at, you know."

Each of these notes was inclosed in a common yellow envelope. They appear to have been written in a disguised hand, and some of the words were misspelled.

Hild was asked about the alleged attempt at bribery, and replied: "Mr. Ohlsen told me of a letter he had received from some one threatening him, but he did not give me much information about it. There were some notes put under the door, and all were unsigned.

Mr. Ohlsen leaves a wife and three married daughters. When he was summoned on the Grand Jury he complained that his health was poor and his business demanded his attention, and said he did not wish to serve. He was seldom present at the sittings of the jury.

This is not the first report of attempted bribery in connection with the City Works indictments. On the day that the indictments were handed up to Judge Aspinall, it was rumored that some one had unsuccessfully attempted to bribe the foreman, Thomas E. Edwards. Mr. Edwards refused to discuss the story.

The Grand Jury Continues Its Work.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday resumed its investigation of the conduct of the Brooklyn City Works Department under Commissioner Willis. The Water Works are now under examination, and the principal witness yesterday was Laurens C. Eisenhut, who was an engineer in that department, and who has severely criticised some of the contracts given out. Christian Hoffman, a Bath Beach contractor, was also summoned before the Grand Jury.

Statement from Emil L. Boas.

Emil L. Boas, General Manager in New York of the Hamburg-American Line of steamers, sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday a contradiction of a statement contained in a letter from Berlin and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday. The letter, referring to certain attacks on Dr. Pitcairn, United States Consul in Hamburg, said they "undoubtedly emanated from the agents of the Hamburg-American Line in the United States." Mr. Boas said that one of the company's steamers leaves Hamburg on Sundays. Dr. Pitcairn declined to sign the papers or do any work on Sundays, and the matter had been referred to the Treasury Department. The difficulty had been rectified. Dr. Pitcairn or his deputy now signs the papers Sunday, and the little dispute was at an end. No attacks were made on the Consul by the company, and there had been and is no unpleasantness of any sort.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE SALE OF IMPURE MILK WAS NOT PROVED.—A judgment given in favor of John Kellina, in a suit brought against him in the First District Court, in the name of the people of the State, to recover a penalty of $200 for alleged violation of the Agricultural law of 1893, prohibiting the sale of adulterated milk, was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Gildersleeve. The decision of the District Court, by Justice Lynn, was upon the ground that no proof was given that adulterated milk was sold. It appeared that about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 23d of last July two Milk Inspectors boarded defendant's milk wagon, driven by one Wilder, when near the Twenty-third Street ferry, and took some samples of the milk, which were examined by Government experts and found to be adulterated. Mr. Kellina testified upon the trial that none of this milk was sold by him, and that when he was informed of what had occurred it was all returned to the farm of G. D. Parsons of Oxford, Orange County, from whom he got it. The detectives who examined the cans upon the wagon said five of them were all right, but that one was not right. Mr. Kellina produced railroad receipts to show that he had shipped back all of this milk, and Parsons said he received it back the next night, at the same time receiving complaint that it was supposed to be adulterated. Justice Gildersleeve, in his opinion, said, in part: "The statute does not declare the mere possession of such milk unlawful, and it only applies where there is some action taken or intended to be taken by the person charged, whereupon traffic in the adulterated article may be found. McGuire, the Inspector, swears that he boarded the wagon at 3 A. M. at Thirteenth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, near the ferry. He did not know what became of the milk or where it was taken. The defendant swears that his driver went every morning and got milk at Jersey City. It cannot be presumed that the defendant was engaged in an unlawful act. The presumption is that his conduct would be upright and honorable, and in accordance with the law. It cannot be said that the testimony adduced points with reasonable certainty to the conclusion of guilt. The inference that the driver was on his way to defendant's place of business, where an inspection was to be had before offering the milk for sale, is quite as rational an hypothesis. There is no sufficient evidence to sustain a finding that the defendant's driver was delivering milk to customers at the time the impure milk was found upon the defendant's wagon. His driver had apparently just received it from the shipper. There is no evidence of collusion with the shipper, and none will be presumed. The conclusion of the trial Justice is fully supported by the evidence."

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CONVERSION OF TRUST FUNDS.—Mrs. Mary H. Holley was a widow with two daughters when she married William R. Bunker, one of the members of the firm of Caldwell & Bunker. Mrs. Bunker, who died in August, 1891, by her will left her residuary estate to her husband as executor, in trust for her two daughters for life, with remainder to their children. Bunker, at various times had pledged, without his wife's knowledge or authority, bonds belonging to the trust estate, to Caldwell & Bunker during the existence of the firm, as collateral security for loans to himself individually. In November, 1894, the firm failed, and made a general assignment to Sherman W. Knevals. Gertrude M. Randall and others, the beneficiaries under Mrs. Bunker's will, then brought suit against Mr. Knevals, impleaded with others, to recover $14,000 of bonds in the possession of the Bank of America, which held them as security for notes of Caldwell & Bunker. The bank's right to the bonds as pledges in good faith was not questioned, but plaintiffs claimed that other securities which the bank held for the notes should first be applied to their payment, and that the bonds, or what was left of them, should be delivered to their trustee. The assignee claimed that the firm was a bona fide holder of the bonds for value, and that he, as assignee, had succeeded to its rights. The referee before whom the case was tried, reported in favor of the plaintiffs. That decision has now been affirmed by the First Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice Barrett. The main questions presented by the appeal were whether the declaration of Bunker made to plaintiffs' agent, in February, 1894, during the existence of the firm, was admissible as against the assignee, and if it was, whether Caldwell & Bunker were holders of the bonds in good faith. Justice Barrett held that the declaration having been made by one member of a partnership during its continuance, with regard to partnership affairs and property, was evidence as against the firm. The trust ownership of the bonds being thus proved, it followed that Caldwell & Bunker were not purchasers of them in good faith, and for value. Bunker's guilty knowledge was clearly imputable to the firm. "The burden was upon the firm," Justice Barrett said, "to show good faith, and that called for proof on its part of the circumstances attendant upon the transaction between Bunker and itself. No such proof was given. The bad faith of Bunker was beyond peradventure."

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VIOLATION OF BUILDING COVENANT.—In May, 1896, Ephraim B. Levy sold four building lots in this city to John Schreyer, the latter covenanting in the deed that he would not erect on any part of the premises any "tenement house" or any "houses except private dwellings," the front walls of which should set back "at least ten feet from the front line of the lot." Schreyer soon after began to build on one of the lots, when Levy sought to enjoin him, because the front wall was not ten feet from the front line of the lot and because the building was not a private residence, but a flat or tenement house. The trial court sustained the contention of the defendant, Schreyer, that the construction of the building did not violate the covenant, but held that a portion of the front wall did not set back ten feet from the front line of the lot. On appeal by both parties the judgment has been reversed by the Appellate Division, Justice McLaughlin giving the opinion. The appellate tribunal holds that the side of a bay window projection is but 8 feet 8 inches from the front line of the lot for 4 feet 2 inches of length, and that the trial court was right in holding that the construction of the bay window was a violation of the defendant's covenant. The court also holds that the building violates the covenant not to erect houses except private dwelling houses. "It is constructed," Justice McLaughlin said, "so that it can be occupied by three families living separate and apart. This characterizes the building and prevents it, as it seems to me, from coming within the class of buildings which the parties termed a private residence." Justices Rumsey and O'Brien dissented.

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AWARD FOR FEE AND EASEMENT.—An award to unknown owners for a lot of land taken in a proceeding by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement to acquire title to Decatur Avenue, from Brookline Street to Mosholu Avenue, was claimed by Cornelius B. Schuyler, as owner of the fee, and also by Henry D. Purroy, as owner of an easement, to which the land taken was appurtenant. After the award was paid into the court, a referee, appointed to take proof, reported that Schuyler owned the fee, subject to an easement that the property should be kept open as a street, vested in Purroy. Schuyler was awarded $75, and Purroy $482.66. The Appellate Division, on Schuyler's appeal, has affirmed the order of confirmation of the referee's report, holding, by Justice Ingraham, that the two claimants together were the owners of the land, and were entitled to the fund which stood in place of the land, according to their respective interests.

Buffalo Bill's Annual Parade.

The annual parade of Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders of the World will take place this morning. It will include several hundred horsemen gathered by Col. Cody from the four quarters of the globe. Each one of this curious procession will appear in the garb of his calling at home. The parade will leave Madison Square Garden at 10 o'clock, and will move on Madison Avenue to Twenty-third Street, thence to Lexington Avenue, to Fifty-seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Waverley Place, to University Place, to Wooster Street, to Grand, to Bowery, to Fourth Avenue, and thence back to Madison Square Garden, where it will disband. A feature of the procession will be the presence of Col. Delgado of the Cuban Army, the companion of Maceo, who will be at the head of fifteen Cuban soldiers. The Cuban flag will be carried.

Epiphany Church Meetings.

A series of meetings will be held at the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, every evening this week, beginning at 8 P. M., under the direction of the pastor, the Rev. H. L. Jones; the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, the Rev. G. M. Shott, and the Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting. The public is cordially invited to attend.

BAUER CONVICTED AGAIN

Precautions Taken to Prevent the Prisoner from Killing Himself.

A THIRTEEN-YEAR SENTENCE

Recorder Goff Tells the Prisoner that Sooner or Later He Would Have Committed Murder—To be Tried Again To-morrow.

Paul Bauer, alias George W. Duval, who last week was found guilty of attempting to escape from the Tombs, was tried and convicted before Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday on the charge of carrying knockout drops. Immediately after the jury had given its verdict the Recorder sentenced him to three years in State prison on the first conviction and gave him the maximum sentence of ten years on the second. There is still another charge against him—that of robbing Sadie Miller of her diamonds, for which he will be placed on trial to-morrow.

Bauer had made threats to kill himself if convicted on the second charge, and, through fear that he might attempt to carry out these threats, eight Central Office detectives were stationed in court to help the court officers in case of trouble. But the prisoner had no opportunity to make away with himself, even if he had so intended. He had been searched very carefully, and during the trial several officers were sitting almost within reach of him.

His Relatives Testify.

Among the witnesses who testified in the case were Bauer's step-mother, Mrs. Rosina Bauer, and his half sister, Isabelle Bauer, both of Newark. The sister, a respectable-looking young girl with spectacles, testified that Bauer had kept chloroform in a large bottle, from which she often saw him fill small bottles, which he put in his pocket. The mother testified to the same effect. An attendant in the Tombs testified that the prisoner had asked him for chloroform for a toothache. Bauer did not get the chloroform as he had asked for it, but Dr. O. J. Ward, the Tombs physician, had prescribed for him a solution of the drug.

After the announcement of the verdict Bauer showed signs of breaking down. He showed signs of anger, too. He threw his hat across the table at which he sat, and, sinking far down in his chair, pulled out his handkerchief and wiped away the tears that gathered in his eyes. When he was called to the bar he looked around the room as if contemplating escape.

The Recorder's Comments.

In sentencing the prisoner the Recorder said:

"I do not wish to say anything that would increase the enormity of your offense and the unfortunate position in which you are, but I consider that the safety of the community, even the degraded members of it, would be better safeguarded by your being protected against yourself. I think the interests of the community require that a criminal of your intelligence and capacity should be put beyond doing harm to your fellow-men. Being in possession of these anaesthetics or narcotics is a most heinous offense. One who purposes himself with such deadly instruments as that would commit murder. You are not a chemist, and you could not understand the degree of application or the quantity of chloroform that might safely be administered to a person. You use it in its original condition in a way that no chemist or physician in America would dare to use it upon an animal, much less upon a human being; so that murder would follow sooner or later from your practice. I therefore consider it my duty, for the protection of the public, and as an exemplary warning to all such inclined, that the full intent of the Legislature should be given to this offense—ten years in State prison, to commence at the expiration of the first term to which you have been sentenced."

A REQUEST FROM GEN. GRANT.

Col. Grant in Washington with His Late Father's Letter Asking a Cadetship for U. S. Grant III.

President McKinley will probably be reminded to-day of a campaign promise made in response to a most effective appeal which came from his late predecessor, Gen. Grant, and was indorsed by one other famous Union General, Sherman. The request is for an appointment to West Point for Ulysses S. Grant III., which Col. Frederick Dent Grant, the young man's father, and the son of Lee's conqueror, carried yesterday to Washington. Its form was a letter dictated to Col. Grant by his father nearly thirteen years ago, addressed to "The President of the United States," and indorsed two years later by Gen. W. T. Sherman.

Ulysses S. Grant III. is a student at the Cutler School, in East Fiftieth Street, and is sixteen years old, having been born on Independence Day, 1881. When he was in his fourth year and his famous grandfather was nearing the Summer of 1885, which was to prove fatal to him, the latter, who wanted his small namesake to have a soldier's training, bethought himself of writing a note to the man who should fill the President's chair when the youngster was of an age to go to West Point, and asking him to favor the boy's appointment. So he dictated the letter referred to in a few brief lines. This was done in the old Grant home, 3 East Sixty-sixth Street. The understanding was that the letter should be delivered to the Executive when young Ulysses reached the age of sixteen. A short while after the boy attained his fourth year, Gen. Grant died.

Two years later, Col. Grant asked Gen. W. T. Sherman to add his indorsement to the letter of his old chief, and the latter did so in a brief note, written across the foot of the sheet. This double request would naturally assure U. S. Grant III. the cadetship he wants, but he has an even further guarantee in the promise of President McKinley. In the Summer of 1896, Col. Grant passed through Canton with his son, and at that time William McKinley said that "he would be glad to appoint" the grandson of Gen. Grant to the cadetship, if he should be elected President.

Col. and Mrs. Grant and Miss Julia Dent Grant, their daughter, left their home, at 25 East Sixty-second Street, yesterday for a visit to Washington. Col. Grant took the letter with him, and will wait his chance to present it. Ulysses S. Grant III. is a tall, sturdy young man, proficient in his studies and fond of athletics, though his parents have kept him from football. An injury would make a soldier's life out of the question. He learned German during his father's term as United States Minister to Austro-Hungary under Harrison, 1889-93. He finishes his course at the Cutler School this year, and purposes to study one year at the Columbia School of Mines, going to West Point in 1899, if he is appointed this Spring.

DIED AFTER EATING OYSTERS.

Two Physicians Say Mrs. Ellis Was Killed by Ptomaine Poisoning.

The Coroners' office was informed yesterday by Dr. P. T. Leyendecker of 138 Second Street that Mrs. Mary Ellis of 157 Second Street had died of ptomaine poisoning after eating an oyster stew.

At 11 o'clock last Thursday night Mrs. Ellis and her husband went to a restaurant at 13 Avenue B, and she called for an oyster stew. After she reached home she fell ill, and grew rapidly worse until she died. Dr. Carl H. Leilman of 71 East Fifty-fifth Street concurred in the opinion that the woman had died from the cause named.

Oyster stew is sold at the restaurant they patronized for 12 cents a plate, but the proprietress of the place says it is just as good as any stew ever made. She says Mrs. Ellis did not die from eating the stew, but was sick when she came into the restaurant.

Lecture on Spurgeon.

A lecture on the life and work of the Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon, the famous English Baptist divine, will be delivered in the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church this evening by the Rev. J. W. Ashworth. The lecture will be free. Dr. Ashworth for thirty years enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with the great English preacher.

RAPID TRANSIT WORK.

The Commissioners to Meet in a Few Days—Charles Stewart Smith Returns Next Week.

A meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners will be held this week, probably Thursday afternoon. The calling of an earlier meeting will depend upon whether or not Engineer McLean, of the Finance Department, makes his report to the Controller on the proposed franchise for the Manhattan Company, which was referred to him last week. The disposition of the seven franchises for the Manhattan, recommended by the Committee on Contract, is the chief immediate concern of the board, it being the desire and purpose to bring the negotiations with Mr. Gould and his associates to a head as soon as possible and reach some definite settlement. Charles Stewart Smith will return to this city next week and after that time the board will no longer be dependent upon the attendance at its meetings of either the Mayor or Controller.

President Orr has signed the stipulation as to the bond to be required of the contractor or contractors of the proposed underground road, upon which the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court conditioned its approval of the report of its Commissioners in favor of the construction of the road. The form of advertisement for bids for the construction, equipment, and operation of that road yet remains to be determined, and is a subject that will doubtless be taken up in the near future.

The appointment of George H. Peagram as consulting engineer of the Manhattan Railway Company was announced yesterday by one of the newspapers as a piece of news having significance in view of the Manhattan Company's announced intention to improve and extend its lines. Mr. Peagram's appointment to this place was made some time ago and was published in these columns at the time.

THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Reply of the Municipal Commission to the State Board's Inquiry About Them.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has made a reply to the recent inquiry sent to it by the State Board of Civil Service Commissioners as to what grounds it had for not submitting the new municipal civil service regulations to the State Board for approval.

The answer of the municipal commission, which was made through its Secretary, Lee Phillips, denies the right of the State board to have any say in regard to the civil service rules relating to positions under the municipal Government. Mr. Phillips, in speaking of the matter last night, said:

"The Commissioners' reply to the State board was couched in courteous terms, and merely stated that the old law which required that the Mayor prescribe the regulations to be approved by the State Board of Civil Service Commissioners, was made null and void when the new city charter went into effect, as this provides that the municipal Commissioners shall make the regulations and submit them to the Mayor for his approval. They could make no other answer to the inquiry under the circumstances, as their position is demonstrated so clearly in the charter, and I do not think the question will be brought up again."

HEARING ON TAX ARREARS.

Mayor Van Wyck Considering a Bill Relieving Property in Long Island City.

Patrick J. Gleason, ex-Mayor of Long Island City, and his enemies in the Borough of Queens, appeared before Mayor Van Wyck yesterday at a hearing on a bill to relieve from penalties property in arrears of taxes within the boundaries of the former city. At the hearing it developed that there is now about $1,000,000 unpaid taxes, the penalties on which are in some cases twelve per cent., amounting to a total of about $200,000. It is these penalties which the bill seeks to wipe out.

Benjamin Estes, representing a number of properties, appeared in favor of the bill, as did former City Treasurer Lucian Knapp. Mr. Knapp said that some of the arrears extended for a period of twenty years. The property on which the taxes were due was principally unimproved. There were spots here and there which for a time enjoyed a boom, but which were in reality farm lands assessed away above their real price, and unsalable at present.

Mayor Van Wyck asked if there was not also some improved property which would be relieved also if the bill went into effect.

Mr. Knapp said that was so, but the amount was so small as to be not worth taking into account.

"Suppose such a bill were proposed for the Borough of Manhattan," suggested the Mayor.

Mr. Knapp said the conditions were radically different in the two boroughs.

Mr. Gleason said: "I represent a man who owns more property in Long Island City, who has paid more taxes and more assessments there, than any other man, and that is myself. I am opposed to this bill. It has come before me year after year, and I have without hesitation vetoed it, because I believe this property should bear its just burden of taxation. I would be a beneficiary under the bill because I own property which is in arrears of taxes, but I would not take anything. It is the rich real estate owners, the men who own large tracts and hold them for speculative purposes, who will benefit by this bill, not the poor home owner who has his property paid for."

Mr. Gleason presented a table showing large increases in the assessed valuation of property in the old city. "This would be a good table for the tax assessors," he said.

"Leave it with me, and I will see they get it," said the Mayor.

The Mayor intimated that the provisions of the bill were too sweeping, and he is likely to veto it.

TEACHERS DISAPPOINTED AGAIN

Shortage in the Money Sent to Long Island City for Them.

Auditor Clare of the Borough of Queens received yesterday the wages of the teachers for February. On counting the money over he found that it was $538 short.

The teachers had been informed that they would be paid their February salaries today, and all were anxiously waiting for their money. Although there is nearly another month's pay, that of March, due them, they were disappointed again, for Auditor Clare announced that because of the shortage in the amount he would not pay out any money, and referred the whole matter back to Manhattan. It is believed that another week will be spent in righting the mistake.

Appointments to City Places.

The following appointments were announced yesterday: Meyer Bickart, purchasing agent for the Department of Correction, salary of $2,000; John Brady and Stephen N. Dowd, keepers at the penitentiary; Robert Van Buren, engineer in chief of water supply, Borough of Brooklyn, $5,000; Gustav H. Boullier, engineer in charge of the water supply, Borough of Queens, $2,500; Edward De Voe, engineer in the Department of Bridges, $1,800; Patrick Larkin and Cornelius J. Lynch, Superintendent and Inspector of Bridges, respectively, in the Borough of the Bronx.

The Margaret Clarkson Case.

A jury impaneled by Coroner Zucca decided yesterday that Margaret Clarkson, the woman found strangled on March 14 in a yard at 27 Monroe Street, came to her death at the hands of a person or persons unknown to the jury. "Sailor" Brown and the four other prisoners in the case were sent back to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Major Richard Allison Promoted.

Major Richard Allison, Chief Liquidator of the Seventh Division, Liquidations, of the Custom House, has been appointed Chief Clerk and Acting Deputy Collector of the Eighth (Drawbacks) Division, succeeding James A. Cryan, now Deputy Collector in charge of this division.

Archibald H. Welch Ill.

Archibald H. Welch, Second Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, is ill at his home at Morristown, N. J. A message received from there last evening said that he was resting comfortably.

Each Spring and Fall gives birth to new shapes in Derbys; the old ones are good enough, but how else could the manufacturers live?

These several shapes, endorsed by the leading manufacturers, become the fashion.

We have those fashionable shapes and no others.

We have them of the best felt, best trimmings, put together by the best workmen money can obtain.

$3.

Spring overcoats; Spring furnishings and a Spring book describing them are also ready.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
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NATIONAL HEALTH MEASURE

New York Board of Trade Tells Why It Opposes the Caffery Bill.

PRESIDENT JAMES'S LETTER

He Explains to Senator Gallinger the Bill Would Be Inoperative Unless Backed by Marshals or United States Troops—The Spooner Bill Indorsed.

Darwin R. James, President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, has written a letter to Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, at Washington, on behalf of the board, protesting against the Caffery bill, which provides for the granting of more power to the Marine Hospital Service. Last November the board appointed a committee to investigate the conditions existing between the State, or local, and the National health authorities, growing out of the epidemic of yellow fever last year in the Southern States, and on March 9 the committee reported its conclusions. Mr. James in his letter says that the committee, which was appointed to make its investigation "owing to the lack of harmony of action between the local and National health authorities, and the inability of the latter to enforce its regulations," addressed personal letters of inquiry to nearly 1,000 professional men, sanitarians, and men engaged in transportation and commercial pursuits, their questions covering matters pertaining to the quarantine status in the United States and foreign countries.

These matters were covered from every standpoint, and Mr. James says that, of the hundreds of valuable replies received, only thirteen indorsed the proposition to enlarge the powers of the Marine Hospital Service, on the chief ground that it was a good nucleus upon which to build a National Health Bureau.

The Caffery Bill Obnoxious.

"On the other hand," Mr. James goes on to say, "a very large majority of the replies expressed the opinion that the National Government can never hope to create a successful National health organization based upon the Marine Hospital Service as a nucleus, because in many States the bitter hostility to the Marine Hospital Service, engendered by its own acts, is so formidable as to preclude any possibility of harmony between it and such State and local authorities. The opinion was that to give the Marine Hospital Service still more arbitrary powers, as proposed in the Caffery bill, without the obligation to consult or in any way regard the local authorities, would only widen the breach, intensify the bitterness and render resort to force necessary to carry out the Marine Hospital Service regulations.

"An officer of the Marine Hospital Service, in his statement to our committee, admitted that under the conditions existing in the South last Fall the Marine Hospital Service would have been powerless to enforce its regulations even if it had the entire standing army of the United States at its command. For this reason few attempts were made to enforce the law locally, and none met with success except where State and local authorities co-operated. The Caffery bill, if passed, would be absolutely inoperative unless backed and enforced by United States Marshals or United States troops.

"The Caffery bill exaggerates the importance of quarantine, and makes no other provision for public health protection, while advanced sanitary science pronounces quarantine to be barbarous and obsolete. The practically uniform opinion was that the country is now ready for a law which will make quarantine of constantly decreasing importance as local sanitary administration shall be stimulated and perfected. And it was very clearly shown that any law that will successfully meet the situation and the needs of the country must of necessity have due regard for the wishes and views of the people, must foster and encourage good will, a spirit of harmony, and co-operation between States and between the National authorities and local authorities for the common well-being. The Caffery bill is the antipode of this view. It is obnoxious in its spirit, and would be more so in its enforcement, to the great mass of the American people in all the States."

In Favor of the Spooner Bill.

Mr. James then makes reference to the Spooner bill, which, he says, is in full accord with the most enlightened modern views of health protection. It does not abolish quarantine, he says, but would in time bring about conditions which would make it almost unnecessary, and the committee reported favorably on the bill, recommending some amendments, which the board heartily indorsed, and which the board understood had met with the approval of Senator Spooner and the friends of the bill. Touching on the Spooner bill, Mr. James says:

"It recognizes several departments of the National Government and every State and Territory as interested and important factors in the scheme of health protection, and gives to each a voice in the framing of heath regulations, and this is done by means of organization so simple as to be immediately moved to action in emergencies. It removes friction and hostility and promotes harmony and co-operation, which are essential to the success of any National health law. It violates no principle of National or local policy.

"Our committee went over all this ground with the greatest deliberation, and although their views upon taking up the question had a decided leaning toward the proposition to give the Marine Hospital Service the absolute and arbitrary power it asks for, they finally and unanimously reached the opinion that the passage of the Caffery bill would be a serious injury to the people of the United States by delaying and hindering the broader, better, and more certain solution of the problem which the Spooner bill will afford."

In closing, Mr. James makes reference to the Marine Hospital Service as follows:

"I can only add that when I served with you in the House I had the highest regard for the Marine Hospital Service, and still have the greatest respect for it, but conditions have changed and demand a broader and more comprehensive plan of health protection, and I therefore feel that the conclusions of our committee are wise, practical, and patriotic, and I sincerely hope that they will have some influence upon Congress."

THE RICHARDSON WILL CASE.

A Nurse Declares that the Millionaire Kept Some Securities in the Coal Cellar.

The contest over the will of Joseph Richardson, builder of the "spite house," was continued before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday. Mrs. Hetty Green was an interested listener.

Cortez Nelson, a nurse employed by Mr. Richardson during his last illness, was the first witness. In answer to questions of counsel, he said that he had never heard the decedent say that he thought there was a conspiracy to rob him. He believed Mr. Richardson was perfectly rational.

Nelson said that Mr. Richardson was in the habit of keeping his securities hidden in the coal cellar of the house. "I saw him go down into the coal cellar once," said he. "He came back in a few moments carrying a bag. When he got up stairs he opened it. It contained a lot of legal documents, securities, and stocks. After Mr. Richardson had examined them carefully he again locked them in the bag, and at his request I locked the bag in a closet in the room."

"A night or two after I had come to Mr. Richardson's house," continued Nelson, "his son George came to me and asked me to make a daily report to him of everything that went on in the house. I was to take notice of everybody that came to the house and listen to whatever conversation went on. I was to report to George Richardson in writing."

"Did you make those reports?"

"Yes. I wrote it out each evening before I left the house."

There was a long argument between the lawyers at this point over the request for the production of these letters. Mr. Peckham, counsel for George Richardson, refused to produce but two of the letters. In one of them Nelson wrote, "Your father is more rational than he was when you were here this afternoon." In the other the writer said, "Your father still imagines that he is in London."

As to the word rational in the first letter, Nelson said he did not use it in the legal sense. He said that he meant that Mr. Richardson was more reasonable.

The case went over until April 6.

Inquest in Bowery Fire.

The management of the Bowery mission at 105 Bowery, in the burning of which eleven men lost their lives early in the morning of March 13, was exonerated from blame yesterday by a jury impaneled by Coroner Zucca. The jury found that the men lost their lives by "accidental conflagration." John H. Wyburn, Superintendent of the mission, in his testimony, attributed the great loss of life to the fact that the men were intoxicated when they went to bed. He said that they could have escaped easily if they had had their wits about them.

"English Mary's" Body Identified.

The body of "English Mary," who was murdered early last Friday morning in a saloon at Oliver and South Streets by "Gus" Eckhardt, was identified at the Morgue yesterday as that of Mary A. Gasting, thirty years old, who is believed to have lived somewhere on Forsyth Street. The body was identified by Mary E. Morgan of 17 Hamilton Street, who said she was a friend of the murdered woman.

Aid Society Wants $150.

The Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured asks for $150 for the purpose of purchasing skeletons, charts, &c., needed for its classes in the Fire Department. Two hundred and seventy-five men are now attending the lectures, and the number could be largely increased if the society were able to supply the necessary appliances. Contributions for this object are therefore earnestly solicited, and may be sent to Charles H. Marshall, President, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, by whom they will be promptly and gratefully acknowledged.

In Memory of Miss Willard.

It is proposed to make The Temple in Chicago a memorial building bearing the name of Frances E. Willard, to be used not only for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but also for other philanthropic work. To raise the needed funds, committees will be organized in each city of the Union. A committee will be formed in this city, with ex-Postmaster James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, as Treasurer.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

VENETIAN CLOTH SUIT.

$25.00.

Fly-front Jacket and Silk Drop Skirt, tailored in rows of straps and made in Black, Blue, Brown and Castor,

$25.00.

FINE BROADCLOTH SUIT.

$35.00.

Tailored in squares on the Skirt, new in shape, with Taffetas Silk Drop Skirt of best quality. The Jacket is the "two button box" style, finished with straps and lined with Silk as in the Skirt,

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Made to order would be $60.

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Grand Free Street Parade

of

BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST

and Congress of ROUGH RIDERS of the World.

THIS FORENOON,

Starting from Madison Square Garden at 10 o'clock and moving over the following route: Madison Av. to 23d St., to Lexington Av., to 57th St., to 5th Av., to Waverley Place, to University Place, to Wooster St., to Grand, to Bowery, to 4th Av., to Garden.

OPENING EXHIBITION AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TO-MORROW (WED.) NIGHT, MARCH 30.

All the old and many New Features.

BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN AT THE GARDEN.

Prices: Gallery, 25c.; Balcony, 50c.; Balcony Reserved, 75c.; Boxes, $12; Seats in Boxes, $1; Seats in First Tier Boxes, $1.50.

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1897—FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON—1898.
ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR
8th Public Rehearsal, Friday, April 1, at 2.
Eighth Concert, Saturday, April 2, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAMME:
Prelude, Chorale and Fugue.....Bach-Abert
"Cleopatra," Scene for Soprano.....Henry Holden Huss
Mme. CLEMENTINE DE VERE.
Overture, "Euryanthe".....Weber
Symphony, No. 9 (Choral,).....Beethoven
SOLOISTS: Mme. CLEMENTINE DE VERE, Soprano; MRS. CARL ALVES, Contralto; MR. WM. H. RIEGER, Tenor; Mr. HEINRICH MEYN, Bass. CHORUS, selected from the RUBINSTEIN and APOLLO CLUBS, Mr. WM. R. CHAPMAN, Director.
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ORATORIO SOCIETY
WALTER DAMROSCH...Conductor
GRAND FESTIVAL OF FOUR CONCERTS
in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Society by
DR. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH.
April 12, 13, 16, Evgs.; April 15, afternoon.
"SULAMITH".....Dr. Leopold Damrosch
(in memory of the founder of the Society,)
and the principal choral numbers sung at the first concert given by the society, 1873.
"DAMNATION OF FAUST".....Berlioz
"ST. CHRISTOPHER".....

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; northerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,044. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.00⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅞c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday devoted itself to private bills. It passed a bill to pension the widow of Gen. Stevenson at $30 a month. The claim of the heirs of Gen. Robert E. Lee's widow was rejected. In the Senate eulogies were pronounced on the late Joseph A. Earle, Senator from South Carolina.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—The Anglo-Egyptian forces captured Shendy by assault, 160 Dervishes being slain in the engagement and 1,000 slaves liberated. The Dervish army is cut off from its base and a crushing defeat is expected. Russia has sent out an official circular regarding her occupation of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan. A discussion in the Prussian Diet in regard to the prohibition of American apples in Germany was attended by applause. The outbreak among the Albanian and Kurdish troops in the Yildiz Kiosk on March 15, it is reported, was the result of a plot to kill the Sultan, and 100 men were slain.—Page 7.

The feeling in Washington last night was that Congress was losing faith in the President's policy for the pacification of Cuba by means of diplomacy, and was slipping away from his control. The Administration is said to be cognizant of the attitude of Congress and apprehensive that it may take some action which will cause a rupture between the United States and Spain before the pending negotiations are concluded. It is declared that all the propositions looking to a peaceful settlement have come from the United States, and that Spain has failed to reply. Minister Woodford held a conference in Madrid yesterday afternoon with Premier Sagasta and other members of the Spanish Cabinet, upon the result of which it was said would depend the reply of Spain to the Minister's note demanding an immediate cessation of hostilities in Cuba. As far as can be learned, the outcome of the conference was unknown to the Washington Administration at a late hour last night. The attitude of Congress was indicated to some extent by the introduction yesterday of no fewer than eight resolutions looking to intervention and Cuban independence. A more important event in this line was a meeting of about fifty Republican members of the House who are bent on securing early action by this country to secure the freedom of Cuba. The meeting adjourned without making up its plan of action, deferring that matter until to-day.—Pages 1 and 2.

Page 1.

A train bearing relief to suffering Cubans was wrecked yesterday two hours out from Havana. Four freight cars were overturned. Nobody was injured.

The German bark Marie Seidenburg was sighted off Scotland Lightship seventeen days ago and ordered to Philadelphia. She has not been heard from and it is believed has been lost.

Page 2.

The National Volunteer Reserve Association yesterday mailed more than 2,000 postal cards to military and naval officers in the veteran lists throughout the country. Many letters were received approving the movement.

Bank officials yesterday announced that all the banks in the city will continue the salaries and reserve the places of their employes who are members of the National Guard, if they are called to do duty as defenders of the country.

A large number of Brooklyn women held a meeting yesterday to form a corps of nurses to care for the National Guard in the event of war. The name selected was the Women's Auxiliary Corps of the National Guard of the State of New York. Committees were appointed and a uniform decided upon.

It is understood that negotiations have been practically concluded by the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers for the purchase of more yachts and tugs, and at least two big steamers. The Government purposes fitting out two distilling ships to supply water to the crews of the small craft accompanying the big warships.

Page 3.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, says that so far as the State Department and Miss Clara Barton know, no difference has arisen between Miss Barton and Dr. Klopsch. Seventy tons of supplies were sent to Cuba on the Ward Line steamer Santiago yesterday. Eighty tons are waiting to be forwarded. An immense quantity of food and clothing is on its way here from various States. A gentleman in Pennsylvania, desiring his name withheld, has offered to send sixty carloads to any point in Cuba Miss Barton may direct.

Page 4.

Karl Woxen, the Consul General for Norway and Sweden, has disappeared. Vice Consul Ravn believes his mind is affected, but a cable from Christiania calls for his arrest on the presumption of embezzlement.

Members of the Cuban Junta yesterday would not deny that Delegate Palma's visit to Washington was in connection with the co-operation of the insurgent troops with the United States forces in the event of war. Horatio S. Rubens declared that no overtures for an armistice would be listened to by the Cubans, who will fight till independence is won. He did not think that Spain would dare to make recognition of the Cuban Republic by this country a casus belli.

Page 5.

The Austrian warship Donau arrived from Havana yesterday and anchored in the North River off Forty-second Street.

Joseph Skoda, a machinist, fatally shot Mrs. Cerny, wounded her husband, who interfered, and then killed himself. He once boarded with them, and presumably shot the woman because she refused his request for food.

Senator Pavey's resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment permitting the transfer of the State canals to the Federal Government was defeated in the State Senate yesterday by a vote of 13 to 32. To-day Senator Cantor will call up his bill to submit to the people the question of appropriating $7,000,000 to complete the canal improvement. The Senate yesterday passed the annual supply bill and the bill requiring the rules of the New York City Civil Service Commission to be submitted to the State Commission. The Assembly passed the Genesee River Storage Dam bill, which confers extensive powers upon a Rochester corporation. Gov. Black signed the Primary Election Reform bill.

Page 9.

The Board of Classification of the General Appraisers has received a protest regarding the duty assessed on gutta percha imported for use in the manufacture of golf balls. There is also a dispute regarding the duty on "mercerized" silk. General Appraiser Hunt has completed his investigation into the value of the three Boldini paintings.

Page 10.

Ex-Mayor and Mrs. A. Oakey Hall have formally joined the Catholic communion.

Chairman Kelly of the Board of Education Finance Committee, said yesterday that he did not think there would be any further delay in the payment of school teachers' salaries.

A test case has been brought in Brooklyn the object of which is to weaken the powers of the new Court of Special Sessions by throwing the burden of trials for misdemeanors on the County Court.

Page 12.

M. J. Dady, the Brooklyn politician who courted investigation for alleged water contract frauds, is now getting it. The Grand Jury reached his case yesterday and heard expert witnesses.

The public funeral services for Anton Seidl will be held in the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. Deputy Coroner Donlin performed an autopsy on the body yesterday, and decided that death was due to acute gastritis, caused by some irritant poison.

At the meeting of the Municipal Council yesterday a communication was received asking the city to reconsider its refusal to accept the Heine fountain. The Board of Aldermen received Mayor Van Wyck's veto of a resolution authorizing the Department of Docks to furnish the recreation pier at the foot of Twenty-fourth Street, East River, with an electrical lighting and heating plant.

President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday made a statement denying Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer's allegation that he is interested in the Manhattan Railway Company. The Committee on Contracts of the commission has determined upon all the minor details of the proposed underground railroad, and will submit its report at the meeting of the board to-morrow.

There is much mystery in the death on Monday of Laura Booth, the actress, who was found shot in the head in her room at the New Amsterdam Hotel. James S. Lee, who registered her as his wife, has not been seen since Sunday night, and the police are looking for him. An autopsy disclosed the fact that death was instantaneous, and the presence of blood spots about the room are not accounted for.

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EMPEROR WILLIAM'S OPINION.

Ambassador White Denies the Statements Attributed to Him.

BERLIN, March 29.—The United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, denies the statements attributed to him by The Sunday Special of London, which quoted its Berlin correspondent as saying he had learned from Mr. White that Emperor William had expressed the belief that the Maine was not destroyed from the outside, and that in order to study the cause of the disaster Emperor William had commanded a naval committee, presided over by Admiral von Knorr, to study a series of exhaustive reports which his Majesty had caused to be cabled from Havana, and that the committee had concluded the explosion was due to the overheating of the coal bunkers of the battleship, and not to the explosion of a torpedo or submarine mine. Mr. White, according to this correspondent, said he was of the same view as the committee, which the Ambassador also denies.

FRANCE EAGER TO MEDIATE.

Has Selfish Reasons, but Waits for Somebody to Ask Her.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—There is little doubt that the French Government is ready to tender its good offices as mediator between the United States and Spain, if any intimation is conveyed by this country that such offices would be acceptable. Without such intimation it is doubtful whether France will take the initiative. In diplomatic circles it is pointed out that the interests of France, both material and sentimental, favor an avoidance of war. One material reason is that France is preparing for the international exposition, when the world's travel will be turned toward the French capital. It is said that war at such a time would be seriously prejudicial to this great project.

Another material interest affecting France is that her citizens own many Spanish securities, so that any decline resulting from war would fall largely on French capitalists. While these are important considerations urging France to avert hostilities, yet they are not, of course, such as could be advanced as the actual grounds for a tender of good offices. Such a move would be premised solely on sentimental grounds, namely on the friendship of France for both parties engaged in this controversy.

LONDON, March 30.—Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has proposed, according to special dispatches from Vienna and Berlin to M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, a joint mediation by France and Austria-Hungary between the United States and Spain. The initiative is left to M. Hanotaux, but the Austrian representatives at Madrid and Washington have been instructed to assist the movement.

The Hamburgische correspondent, referring to the communications that have passed between Count Goluchowski and M. Hanotaux on the subject, expresses the belief that Russia also will join; but adds that no official steps have yet been taken.

VIEWS IN LONDON AND PARIS.

One City Praises the President; the Other Blames Him.

LONDON, March 29.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon voices the general tone of the afternoon newspapers of this city in saying that President McKinley's message to Congress "gives Spain a broad way to escape," adding: "It does not contain a word which need ruffle a feather of Castillian punctilio. Events are evidently moving toward a peaceful settlement."

PARIS, March 29.—The Journal des Debats blames President McKinley for his "hurry" in sending his message to Congress" and expresses the hope that Spain "will continue her admirable patience and not play into America's hands."

AMERICAN NEWS IN LONDON.

Correspondents Report the Difficulty of the President's Position.

LONDON, March 30.—All the dispatches of the American correspondents of the London morning papers deal to-day with President McKinley's difficult position in the face of the "revolt in Congress" and the "attitude of the jingoes." George W. Smalley cables The Times that he believes President McKinley "still holds the key to the situation."

The Daily News says editorially: "The true test of President McKinley's influence and statesmanship will be furnished to-morrow. His message will either settle the difficulty or precipitate war."

OPINION ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, March 30.—The Vienna correspondent of The Standard says:

"The latest aspect of the Cuban difficulty is welcomed here, assuming that it does not prove a pretext to gain time for the completion of the American armaments. It is understood that the United States still requires a month to prepare for war.

"Every chancellory in Europe, however, believes that President McKinley sincerely desires peace in the interests of America herself and out of regard for a higher object than even Cuba—an object which makes it imperative that the United States should possess untrammeled freedom of action. But the hope of peace rests chiefly on the willingness of the Queen Regent and her Government to make the utmost possible concessions."

THE MARQUIS OF HOYOS TALKS.

VIENNA, March 29.—The Marquis of Hoyos, Spanish Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, who is about to leave Vienna, and, therefore, is able to speak frankly, is reported as describing, in an interview, what American possession of Cuba would mean for Europe.

"Cuba," he said, "is the key to the Atlantic. Directly a Panama or other canal is cut it will also become the key to the Pacific."

The Marquis of Hoyos referred to the "serious consequences for the United States of any blockade of New York Harbor."

TRAIN ROBBERS REPULSED.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 29.—Meagre details have been received of an attempt to rob the west-bound Santa Fé passenger train, near Grant, New Mexico, early to-day.

The train was flagged some distance from the lonely station, and slowed down. The engineer, however, suspecting the cause of the flagging, was moving ahead when the robbers opened fire. The train was stopped and five masked men approached.

Just then Express Messenger Fowler stepped from the train and opened fire with a brace of pistols. The robbers were unprepared for this, and fled. One of them was wounded severely, but his comrades got him away.

A CONFERENCE AT MADRID

Minister Woodford Meets Premier Sagasta and Other Members of the Spanish Cabinet.

A SETTLEMENT HOPED FOR

The Reply of Spain to the Demand for Immediate Cessation of Hostilities in Cuba Involved in This Meeting.

MADRID, March 29.—Beyond the fact that a few policemen and a couple of Civil Guards stand outside the American Legation, there is absolutely no sign in Madrid of the tension between Spain and America. So far as the general public is concerned, the matter is little discussed, even the press being to-day generally hopeful of a peaceful settlement.

The note United States Minister Woodford presented to the Spanish Government is practically a repetition of the one presented in September, which, in the interests of humanity, asked Spain for an immediate cessation of hostilities in Cuba. Spain's reply to this note will depend upon the result of a conference held at the Presidency this afternoon, at which Señor Segasta, the Premier; Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister; Señor Moret, the Minister for the Colonies, and Gen. Woodford were present.

The conference adjourned to 4 o'clock. Minister Woodford seemed pleased with the result, and every indication points to a settlement.

In the course of an interview after the conference Señor Sagasta said that United States Minister Woodford at the conference stated that he desired on that occasion to express the desires of his Government on the subject of the situation in Cuba and of the reconcentrados. Señor Sagasta added that the conference discussed some of these points, and that he had promised to study Gen. Woodford's proposals and to submit them to the Queen Regent, and then to a Cabinet council, considering them from every point of view in order that the Cabinet might take a resolution thereon.

"Both Governments are absolutely agreed as to the desirability of a settlement," said a diplomat to-day, "but the tension is so great between the two that it would only take a little further strain to split the hawser."

Great enthusiasm is manifested here in connection with the performances at the Royal Theatre to collect funds by national subscription to increase the strength of the navy. Seats are selling at fabulous prices.

The Madrid press to-day prints a bare half column of the report of the American court of inquiry into the Maine disaster. El Pais calls the report "the result of a mountain in labor," and adds: "In declaring that a mine existed, the American commission has incurred the ridicule of the entire world, as all technical experience proves the non-existence of a mine."

"President McKinley," El Liberal (semi-official) says, "will find no pretext for war in the commission's report. The report on the Maine contains no grave statements. Therefore President McKinley will not use that pretext for declaring war, but will use the relief of the Cubans."

"We believe," El Liberal adds, "the Spanish Government will never tolerate a foreign nation, in the guise of philanthropy, invading our territory, for it would be followed by the unanimous protest of the Spanish people."

The same paper then counsels Spain to prepare to repel every kind of intervention, to be uncompromising, and to "accept nothing affecting the dignity or sovereignty of Spain."

The greater part of its editorial is devoted to opposing the proposed help for the reconcentrados, and to combating the argument that America's relief of distress in Ireland affords an analogy. "At that time," says El Liberal, "Great Britain was not engaged in subduing a rebellion, and the American people—for it was the people and not the Government—did not send their succor in warships. The civilized world applauds charity, but not the mixture of charity and politics." The article concludes by urging the Colonial Government to relieve the reconcentrados.

El Imparcial says:

"The better feeling with regard to the situation is undeniable and is reflected on the Bourse, which is the best political barometer. At the same time the Government should continue its preparations. Spain does not wish war, and in proportion as she inspires America's respect the latter will be less inclined to provoke it. The day that sees six ironclads anchored in Havana Harbor, with the cruisers and torpedo boats there, will be the day of less danger of friction between the two countries."

El Globo, referring to the report of the American court of inquiry, says:

"What threatened to involve both countries in war, according to transatlantic statements, has now dwindled into a silent diplomatic incident, but if America still proposes giving support to filibusters we fear we shall yet arrive at an open quarrel."

BLANCO FEARS AN OUTBREAK.

Not from Cubans, but from Americans in Havana Who Want War—Correspondents a Danger.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Assistant Secretary Day said to-day that there was no basis for the reports that riots and disturbances were threatened in Havana. The State Department posted the following statement:

"A telegram from Gen. Lee shows there is no occasion for the alarming reports as to the situation in Havana."

It appears that Capt. Gen. Blanco has sent a communication to Washington, in which he says he believes that a demonstration may be precipitated at any moment by an element made up of certain Americans of strong anti-Spanish tendency now at Havana. Gen. Blanco states that he does not fear any disturbances and riots coming from the Cuban people. The suggestion that the Weyler element is threatening riots is emphatically repudiated by the Captain General. Gen. Blanco expresses complete confidence in his ability to preserve quiet among the native population. He is convinced, he says, that a riotous demonstration at Havana amounting to an overt act designed to precipitate war between the United States and Spain is being systematically fomented by a certain class of American citizens.

Gen. Blanco clearly and unequivocally declares that the presence of American correspondents in Cuba makes the situation, in his view, more critical.

Rumors have been in circulation since last night that there will be no war between the United States and Spain. But, in spite of this, owing, it is said, to the report of the United States naval court of inquiry on the loss of the battleship Maine, many families have been preparing to leave Havana, and some of them will go on board the Olivette to-morrow. Every one fears great events will transpire in the United States without the knowledge reaching the Americans or the public in Havana. There is no doubt the censorship is more rigid than ever, over both the incoming and outgoing wires.

Sunday was a day of much suppressed excitement among the Americans here. Something strange seemed to be in the air, while, to those who were not accustomed to reading similar stuff in the "yellow dodgers," calling for the killing of the American correspondents at 2 in the afternoon, it seemed full of deadly portent. In fact, the day was very quiet, policemen, with their rifles, revolvers, and swords, being much in evidence.

HAVANA OFFICIALS SERENE.

Talk of Their "Cross Fire" and Ignore the Matter of Food.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., March 29.—It is impossible to explain or understand the serene confidence of the civil, military, and naval officials here, who, believing war with the United States is imminent, declare Havana is impregnable. They are pleased to attribute this "impregnability" to what they term the "concentration of a heavy cross-fire," referring to the number of heavy guns (a few twelve-inch guns, and the majority eight and ten inch guns) mounted along the horseshoe curve of the shore, above and below the narrow entrance of the harbor. When asked if they suppose United States war vessels would enter under such a cross-fire, the Spaniards shrug their shoulders and smile, as if it was a grave question.

As to the food supply, for which no apparent provision has been made, the Spanish officers have nothing to say. But the Spanish merchants, bankers, and other prominent people here are not so confident, nor are they so reticent. Such people aver that if Havana is attacked or blockaded and no stores are provided to feed the besieged, the soldiers and residents will be the first to rebel, even to the extent of blowing up the palace itself. Everybody recognizes that there is no food in the country districts, and it is generally admitted that the insurgents will keep the troops outside busy in case of hostilities between Spain and the United States.

CUBAN ELECTION FARCES.

Little Public Interest and the Ballot Boxes Stuffed.

HAVANA, March 29.—No deep interest was felt in Sunday's election for delegates to the Cortes in Madrid, in view of the graver matters occupying public attention. The election, however, was farcical, as was expected. In many of the districts of Havana six bona fide votes were cast out of hundreds which were eligible. In one province in the interior, with a total vote of over 2,000, the total number of votes polled was 59. The Government denies these statements, and the Censor refuses to allow them to be sent direct over the wire, but all the local papers indicate the facts plainly, intimating that the ballot boxes were stuffed to repletion with unvoted tickets.

It is also said openly here that Capt. Gen. Blanco and the Autonomist secretaries should resign at once, it being claimed that it is useless for them to wait for the local elections of April 24 to April 26, when, it is asserted, the tactics of Sunday last will be repeated. It now appears that the returns show 22 Autonomist and 8 Conservative delegates chosen, the Conservative candidates losing in Artemisa and Cardenas in spite of an agreement to the contrary entered into by the Government.

SPANISH SWINDLING GAINS.

Havana Banker Shows How a Protracted War Is Profitable.

HAVANA, March 29.—A Spanish banker of prominence said to a correspondent:

"It is not hard to explain why the war has lasted here so long. Corn costs 56 cents a bushel delivered in Havana. That is the maximum price. For years the contractors have been selling this corn to the troops at $1, gold, for a package of twenty-five pounds. Every official has had his bit out of this, and corn is only one item.

"The end of the war to these men means a played-out gold mine."

ARTILLERY FOR THE CANARIES.

Clerks in Barcelona Offer a Day's Pay Monthly for the Giralda.

BARCELONA, March 29.—A quantity of artillery is about to be embarked here on two vessels for conveyance to the Canary Islands, to be used in their defense in case of war.

Employes of business houses here have offered a day's pay monthly to cover the cost, about $300,000, of the purchase by Spain of Mr. H. L. B. McCalmont's steel yacht Giralda, which was offered to the United States, but was declined. The Giralda is now here, was built under the supervision of the British Admiralty, is fitted for eight guns, and carries at present four rapid-fire guns. She has a speed of about 22 knots.

SHARP RALLY IN SPANISH FOURS.

A Gain of 2 Points in London, 2½ in Paris, and 3.25 in Madrid.

LONDON, March 29, 12:30 P. M.—Spanish 4s on the Stock Exchange to-day opened strong, at 52⅝, an advance of 3⅜ over yesterday's closing price. They closed at 52⅝, a net gain of 2 points over yesterday's prices.

PARIS, March 29.—On the Bourse to-day Spanish 4s were strong at 52⅝, against 50⅛ yesterday. They closed at 52⅝, a net advance of 2½ points over yesterday.

MADRID, March 29.—Spanish 4s were quoted on the Bourse here to-day at 72. The quotation yesterday was 68.75.

The Osada and the Audaz.

QUEENSTOWN, March 29.—The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Osada proceeded this morning to Waterford to escort to this port the damaged Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Audaz, which is coming here for repairs.

GERMAN BARK MAY BE LOST.

The Marie Seidenburg Sighted Off Scotland Lightship 17 Days Ago, and Sent to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The German bark Marie Seidenburg, from Dublin Jan. 31, in ballast for this port, is missing, and fears are entertained that she has foundered and that her crew of twenty-one men found watery graves almost in sight of land.

Seventeen days ago the missing bark was sighted off Scotland Lightship, outside of New York Harbor, and orders were put on board of her by a pilotboat, addressed to Capt. Menkens, her master, instructing him to proceed to Philadelphia, where she had just been chartered to load crude oil for Marseilles.

Since that time the Marie Seidenburg has not been seen or heard from. The mysterious disappearance of this ship is one of the strangest events in shipping annals. She had only 100 miles to cover when last sighted to reach the Delaware Capes, and she should have reported there the next day. Tugs are cruising for her, and her agents are watching day and night for news of the missing ship.

A RELIEF TRAIN WRECKED.

Four Freight Cars Derailed Two Hours Out from Havana—Nobody Injured.

HAVANA, March 29.—The relief train carrying supplies to towns in Havana Province which left the city this morning at 9 o'clock was wrecked about 11 o'clock twenty-one miles outside of Havana, between Cienaga and Bejucal. No one was hurt or even bruised.

Four freight cars left the track, and one was overturned in a ditch. A puff of smoke was seen just at the moment of the wreck, but the track was not damaged.

Special Commissioner Louis Klopsch, Leo Leander Redding, correspondent of The New York Herald, and others were in the passenger coach behind the freight cars. This did not leave the track.

The armored car with the soldiers was behind the train. There was considerable delay in clearing the tracks. A quantity of provisions was put off at Bejucal, and the rest of the supplies will be delivered to-morrow.

A guard of troops was placed over the wreck soon after the disaster.

PLAYERS IMPROVE IN CHICAGO.

Fanny Davenport and E. S. Willard Both Reported to be Better.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Fanny Davenport is said by her physicians to be still in a precarious condition, although the chances for her recovery are better to-day.

E. S. Willard is reported slightly improved.

PRESIDENT'S PEACE POLICY

Administration Worried by Signs that It Is Losing Its Hold on Congress.

SITUATION NOT IMPROVING

All Propositions Looking to a Settlement Have Come from the United States, and Spain Has Made No Reply.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Unless the President can restrain the evident intention of Congress and inspire it with a renewal of confidence in his ability to bring about an arrangement with Spain touching Cuba that will be acceptable to Cuba as well as to Spain and the United States, it is evident to-night that the Cuban situation will at once become graver than it has been at any previous time.

The President remains steadfast in his convictions as to what is his duty in respect to the Cuban question, and adverse criticism, which, it is asserted, is due mainly to misinformation as to the situation or ignorance of the President's purposes, will not be permitted to swerve him in the least degree from the course he has planned.

At the close of the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Alger gave out the following statement:

"So far from there being any difference of opinion among the members of the Cabinet, they are all in hearty accord with the President, and have been without a single exception. When he read to them yesterday his message on the Maine there was not a dissenting voice or a suggestion of change. It commanded the approval of every member. How could the President have said more? He gave Congress the report at once and stated that he had forwarded it to Spain, and is awaiting her reply.

"He must take one step at a time. It may be said further that there need be no fear that he will not take the next. He has not lost a moment in presenting not only the Maine incident, but the whole situation, to Spain. The country can well afford to await the result of the negotiations, which will be promptly made known, whatever the result."

President Hopeful Until Now.

Until now the Administration has been hopeful and calm, trusting that something could be done to avert the war that threatens the country. To-day, however, it has been evident at the White House that the talk about a restive Congress is not all talk, but that it is the expression of a feeling moving both bodies and probably a very large majority of each. The Administration begins to feel that control of Congress is slipping away from it.

President McKinley has been hopeful that without action by Congress he would be able to bring about an agreement between Spain and the insurgents that would be satisfactory to Spain and Cuba as well as to the United States. Apprehensive that Spanish feeling might precipitate hostilities, he appealed to Congress for the money and discretion to prepare for any emergency. His request was granted with full confidence, as shown by the unanimous vote, that he would find a way out of the unsatisfactory situation that would meet the expectations of the people of the United States.

He was averse to the idea of war, and from the beginning he conducted the negotiations with Spain under the belief that the Government of that country was as greatly opposed to a destructive war as the most anxious advocate of peace in the United States. Everybody has known of the constant efforts of the Administration since the loss of the Maine to restrain expressions of public feeling in resentment of that loss. The President has done everything that lay in his power to allay the excitement.

Acting upon the belief that Spain shared the desire of the United States that peace be continued, he has delayed sending the reports of the United States Consuls in Cuba to Congress, and has been in doubt as to whether he would send in those delayed reports with his message asking for relief for the starving reconcentrados. The objects in view were many. The difficulties seemed great. The sensitiveness of Congress, made known in consultations with the leading men of all parties, constantly informed the President of the risk of provoking an explosion by the submission of reports calculated to appeal further to their sympathies, already fully awakened by the report of Senator Proctor.

No Proposition from Spain.

For a fortnight or more there have been reports emanating from Washington that the Spanish Government was ready to propose plans for the settlement of the Cuban question. Broader autonomy, a Government like that of Canada, an adaptation of the Egyptian plan, with nominal suzerainty on the part of Spain, a plan for the purchase of Cuba by the insurgents or persons acting in their behalf have been suggested in turn in the newspapers. Some of these propositions have purported to come from Spain. It is admitted to-day by a man speaking with some authority for the Administration that none of these propositions has been mentioned by Spain. Every effort that has been made to secure a method of relieving the tension about Cuba has come from the United States. Spain has not put forward one request of that kind.

For several days Minister Woodford has been discussing with the Madrid authorities the desire of the Administration that they shall take some action to assure the United States that Spain is in earnest in its efforts to improve the condition of the wretched people of Cuba. He has brought to the attention of the Sagasta Government the idea of liberal autonomy and permission to the United States to supply the immediate material for the starving Cuban population. Spain has not responded with readiness. Indeed, up to to-night it hardly can be said to have responded at all.

The Administration yet hopes for a response from Spain that will prevent a collision between the two countries. The President is aware that it is a difficult task for the Madrid authorities to find a method that will be satisfactory to the United States and tolerable to the Spanish people.

The President does not see his way clearly to intervention. He does not wish to talk about war as the outcome of all the heated controversy over the Cuban struggle. But in his efforts to secure an agreement with Spain he is vexed by the thought that if a proposition for an armistice, for broader autonomy, or for purchase is not accepted by the insurgents and is accepted by Spain, the United States will appear to have entered into an alliance with Spain to compel the insurgents to stop fighting. Should an agreement be made with Spain that could be interpreted as requiring the United States to become the ally of Spain, there is much concern about what Congress would do. What it would do no one outside the White House doubts for one moment.

Congress in the Dark.

The President does not feel that diplomacy has been exhausted. For Congress to break out just now, in the midst of the negotiations with Spain, with demands for war as the alternative of Spanish recognition of the independence of Cuba, gives him and his Cabinet great concern. He had intended to send his brief message to Congress to-morrow. Indeed, he had proposed to send it in to-day. But to-night he is doubtful whether he will send it in to-morrow or delay it for several days.

Congress does not know about the negotiations through Gen. Woodford to secure a cessation of the war by agreement between Spain and the United States. It has been suggested to the President that perhaps he may be able to revive confidence in his ability to solve the difficulties by informing Congress of the character and progress of the negotiations between Washington and Madrid. Excepting a few members, the two houses have been in the dark about the correspondence recently carried on. And the President may help the situation by candidly informing Congress of the condition of the correspondence and the chance of reaching a satisfactory conclusion.

There is just a chance that Spain may reply to the note presented by Gen. Woodford in a rude, peremptory rejection of the propositions of the Administration. Should the President report such a conclusion of his efforts to preserve peace, Congress would be more excited than ever and desirous of proceeding at once to hostilities. Whatever may turn out to be the result of the prolonged correspondence, these members of the House who have heard of it up to this date are disposed to consider it as so much fuel added to the fire.

At a late hour to-night it cannot be ascertained that Minister Woodford has obtained a gratifying reply from Sagasta to his latest request that Spain make a proposition to be entertained by the United States.

THAT ANONYMOUS LETTER.

Alleged Story of the Plot That Resulted in the Maine's Destruction—Witnesses All Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—An interesting feature of the published report of the Maine testimony issued from the Government Printing Office to-day was the famous anonymous letter mentioned in the testimony of Henry Drain, the clerk of the American Consulate at Havana. The letter was received by Gen. Lee a few days after the Maine disaster. It was dated Feb. 18, 1898, and signed "An Admirer." It was in Spanish, written apparently by a fairly well educated person. The certified translation is as follows:

"It should be remembered that at dawn of the day of the terrible catastrophe an individual was killed in a small boat, together with another who was found wounded and a prisoner. They were going about the cruisers Maine and Alphonso XII., and as the said individuals are of the worst antecedents as harbor thieves, I have interested myself in investigating what connection this occurrence could have had with the explosion of the Maine, and I have discovered that those two men, together with another who is called Pepe Taco, had bought in a hardware store in Mercaderes Street, called La Marina, a hose such as is used by divers, and that the three left Regla in a small boat, which they placed under the wharves of Santa Catalina, and they were loitering about more than an hour and a half, while Pepe Taco, who is a corker and diver, probably the best in these parts, did the work to bring about the explosion of the Maine. With the data I went to Regla and discovered that the family of the dead man, who lived in the utmost misery in a house in Rodriguez Batista Street, had moved to a well-furnished one on Gelabert Street. There I learned that they had agreed with some merchants of Muralla Street for the work of blowing up the ship for the sum of $6,000, ($2,000 in advance and the other $4,000 after seeing the result.) But as they did not come off the adventure very well, having been attacked when they were retiring, the result of which was the death of one, who left his teeth in the boat, and another one wounded, the third one has not presented himself to collect the rest of the money, and it could probably secretly done that, by paying him the rest, that the others will not now pay him, he would declare the truth of all this. The one whom I called the third is the diver, Pepe Taco, who is unwounded, who is no doubt afraid to present himself to collect the result. In Muralla Street, they tell me, was the place where the business was arranged with Messrs. Garcia Corujedo, Villasuso, Mariesna, and others whom I do not remember. The man who is arrested is being administered morphine constantly to see if he will die and not give evidence, so as not, as they express it, to spoil the affair after it has come off so much to their taste.

Drain, the consular clerk, stated in his evidence that an effort was made to ascertain the authenticity of this letter, although the Consulate was handicapped, having no secret service fund. Witness discovered, however, that the name Pepe Taco must have been a mistake, as the man mentioned had died a few days before the explosion took place. Witness thought the name should have been Pepe Barquin, who had died a couple of days after the explosion.

HONORS TO LIEUT. JENKINS.

Reception of the Body of the Maine Officer at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—The body of Lieut. F. W. Jenkins of the Maine was received with military honors on its arrival here to-day. A Pittsburg undertaker came here to receive the remains. When through him it became known that the body would reach here to-day an arrangement was made by which a company of the Sixth Infantry, under command of Capt. Wetherill, was detailed by Col. M. A. Cochrane of Fort Thomas to do escort duty. Col. Cochrane, Lieut. Col. Egbert, and nearly all the officers of the regiment also were present, together with Gen. B. R. Cowen, commander of the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and some twenty-five or thirty members of that order.

When the train arrived eight soldiers removed the box containing the officer's body, and bore it along the platform to the Pittsburg train, the soldiers standing at present arms and the officers and members of the Loyal Legion uncovered, while the band played a dirge. When the body was deposited in the car, the troops moved out, the band as it passed the funeral car playing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in all districts. The centre of high pressure is in the Upper Missouri Valley. The weather is clear in the lake regions, the Upper Mississippi, and the Missouri Valleys. It is cloudy in Atlantic and Gulf Coast districts, except in Florida. During the past twenty-four hours rain has fallen in the Middle and North Atlantic and Gulf States. The temperature has fallen on the Atlantic Coast and in Western Texas. The weather will clear in New England and the Middle States in the morning, followed by fair weather to-day and to-night. Showery conditions are indicated in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and a continuance of fair weather in other districts. It will be somewhat colder in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and warmer in the Rocky Mountain districts and Northwest. The Ohio has begun to fall at Cincinnati, but heavy rains in the upper valley will cause a second rise. Heavy rain is reported in the Tennessee and Cumberland Valleys and will cause an additional rise at Cairo. A moderate overflow will occur in the Mississippi between Cairo and Helena during the next eight or ten days.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	33	42	48
6 A. M.	32	43	48
9 A. M.	38	46	52
12 M.	45	48	56
4 P. M.	54	49	56
6 P. M.	44	49	52
9 P. M.	44	47	50
12 P. M.	43	46	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	51¼
Weather Bureau	46½
Corresponding date 1897	41½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	39

The maximum temperature was 50 degrees, at 2:10 P. M., and the minimum 43 degrees, at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90, and at 8 P. M. 96.

In Just 24 Hours

you make the trip between New York and Chicago by either "The Lake Shore Limited" or the "North Shore Limited"—the banner trains of the New York Central.—Adv.

WAR TALK IN CONGRESS

Eight Resolutions Introduced in the House and Senate Providing for a Free Cuba.

EXCITING DAY IN THE SENATE

A Speech by Mr. Mason of Illinois Arouses Enthusiasm in the Galleries—Demand for Armed Intervention.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Four warlike resolutions bearing on the Cuban question were introduced to-day in the Senate and as many more in the House. In the House, under pressure of the rules, there was no Cuban debate, and the crowds in the galleries, who had assembled expecting to listen to patriotic and exciting speeches were greatly disappointed.

The crowds in the Senate galleries had a different experience. Within five minutes after the Senate convened, Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) introduced a resolution recognizing the independence of the Cuban Republic. This was followed by a resolution proposed by Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) declaring war against the Kingdom of Spain. Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) then introduced a resolution declaring for such intervention in the Cuban war as would bring about independence of the Cubans. Following this came a resolution by Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) demanding that Cuba be made free.

The resolutions followed one another so rapidly as almost to stun the auditors, both Senators and spectators. The galleries were in a commotion, and the people were prepared for anything.

This was the condition when the Vice President recognized Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) for his announced speech on the President's message transmitting to Congress the findings of the Maine court of inquiry. Mr. Mason read his speech from manuscript, but it was delivered with all the vigor and fire of which he is capable.

The intensity of the feeling of those in the galleries was evinced by the storm of applause which was elicited by Mr. Mason's declaration that he was for war. Vice President Hobart had great difficulty in suppressing the demonstration.

Mr.

be given a fair trial. A reasonable time seemed now to have elapsed.

The people of the country realized that all necessary time had been given Spain to bring peace to the stricken land. Autonomy had absolutely failed, but just as its failure was realized the country was confronted by the De Lome incident. Hardly had the excitement created by this subsided when what has been styled the 'Maine incident' threw the country into a hurricane of excitement.

"Since that time," said the Senator, "we have been waiting patiently and under restraint for the report of the board of inquiry. That report is now before the Committee on Foreign Relations. Whatever may be done as to the 'Maine incident,' action must come on the general Cuban question."

Mr. Foraker said he hoped at a later date to address the Senate at length upon his resolution.

Frye for Cuban Independence.

Mr. Frye, at once taking the floor, said he had not intended to offer a resolution at this time, but in view of others proposed he would present the one he had prepared. The resolution follows:

Whereas, The war which has been waged in the Island of Cuba for the past three years has been conducted by the Spanish Government in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, and said Government has driven the unarmed and peaceable inhabitants from their homes and forced them within the armed camps, where it has permitted hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children to die of starvation; and as a result of this system of inhuman warfare tens of thousands of the helpless people are now dying for want of food; and,

Whereas, The war has paralyzed and almost destroyed the large commercial relations which have heretofore existed between the United States and Cuba, and has rendered useless and brought to ruin the many millions of dollars of property of American citizens invested in the island; and,

Whereas, The existence and prolongation of the hostilities have imposed heavy financial expenditures and burdensome official labors upon the Government of the United States in the enforcement of its neutrality laws; and,

Whereas, The Consuls of the United States and other impartial and competent observers have reported that the Spanish Government has lost control of much of the greater portion of the island; that it is powerless to restore its authority and bring about peace, and that a continuance of the contest will have no other effect than to increase the horrors, misery, and starvation which now exist, and utterly extinguish the commerce with and destroy the property of American citizens and add to the expense and burdens of the Government of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed and empowered to take such effective steps as, in his discretion, may be necessary to secure a speedy termination of the hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba, the withdrawal of the military and naval forces of Spain from said island, and the complete independence of said people.

All the resolutions, except Mr. Allen's, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mason Takes the Floor.

At the conclusion of the presentation of resolutions, Mr. Mason was recognized for a speech on the President's message of yesterday. Mr. Mason said he believed it was due the country to know the general expression and intention of the members of the Senate. While he would not apologize for discussing the Cuban question at this time, he did not intend by so doing any disrespect either to the Administration or the Committee on Foreign Relations, but he was tired of the dilatory tactics that had been employed for three years to prevent any assistance from the United States to the starving Cubans.

"More than two years ago," continued Mr. Mason," the plan of the Spanish Government to starve the women and children and non-combatants was begun. Every intelligent man, woman, and child was informed of it through the ordinary channels of information—the newspapers, and by the statements of disinterested witnesses, day after day, week after week, month after month, and year after year, but it received practically no attention from this Government. The some of the members of this body visited the scene of death and distress, and brought back to us their words of honor that no picture had been drawn by the press that fully stated the horrors of the situation. Then the gentlemen and newspapers who had pretended, at least, to discredit those statements in this body began to talk about it as though it was a new discovery, when within nine, miles of our shores for two years they had continued to murder women and children.

Atrocities of Long Standing.

"When, nearly a year ago, I called attention to the situation, as given at that time, and since corroborated by four of our colleagues upon this floor, from personal observation, the statement was received with sneers by many of my colleagues, and I had the pleasure of being insulted over the wire by stock brokers and scalpers in the markets. For two years the process of imprisonment of the reconcentrados and their starvation has proceeded, yet any one who dared to call attention to the fact has had to withstand the assaults of those controlling the press, who denied in their editorial columns the news they printed in their news columns. Thousands had been starved, millions of dollars of our legitimate commerce has been swept from the high seas, and the man who worships the eagle on the dollar and does not see the one on his flag says, 'Be silent; think of the horrors of war and the dangers to business.'

"When the order of concentration came they cooped at least 800 American citizens with the reconcentrados, and refused to allow them to go out and earn a legitimate and honest living. It amounted to imprisonment. We claimed so at the time, yet many professed to not believe it until the honorable Senator from Vermont described the dead line and the gun of the Spanish soldier that kept concentrados together.

"Any other self-respecting nation in the world would have ordered their release and better treatment, or they would have opened the gates of hell on Morro Castle. This Government, however, upon the suggestion of the President, took $50,000,000 of the people's money out of the Treasury of the United States and begged permission of Spain the poor privilege of feeding our citizens American bread on Spanish soil.

"I am not complaining; I am not criticising; there is no other such record in all the history of the world. I only repeat this humiliating statement to call attention to the fact that every effort that has been made by the President has been construed by Spain to be an act of cowardice, and absolute and conclusive evidence that we are afraid of that mighty power, and every such act of careful consideration on our part has made Spain more cruel to her own people and more insulting to us."

The Maine Affair.

Mr. Mason, turning his attention to the destruction of the Maine, said:

"The battleship Maine, our gallant ship, went down and 268 of our gallant citizen sailors with her. At the time every citizen of the United States familiar with the Spanish character felt confident it was Spanish treachery. Our ship was there by right of custom, of tendered hospitality, and also by treaty contract she had an absolute right to be there. The day closed, and she rode the harbor a messenger of peace.

"No message had been sent by our Executive inconsistent with the national honor of Spain. Our only offer was to try and restore peace, alike honorable to all. Our Treasury had been opened to feed our people. Definite plans were not even suggested by the President, fearing to injure our relations with Spain. Spain could not conquer her own insurgents. Had we been a grasping Nation we could any time within two years have made aggressive and forcible annexation, taking advantage of the crimes of Spain and the misfortune of Cuba.

"The night came on—a dark, a gloomy night, natural and proper time for Spanish bravery. Our men were asleep in a friendly harbor; they were never challenged to try their courage. They were not whipped in honorable battle, but choked, burned, strangled, and drowned without a chance to die fighting for life, without a moment to say a prayer. In the twinkling of an eye they stood in the presence of their Maker.

"Suppose ninety of them had been United States Senators, suppose the balance had been members of Congress, or made up of Judges and leading professional and business men, would forty days have elapsed before war began, or suppose each Senator had a son or a father there?

Declares Himself for War.

"Do we tell our children the truth when we say that the life of every American citizen is of equal value before the law? They were not Senators; they were sailors. Their widows and orphans cry aloud to us, the silent appeal of 268 seamen comes to us again and again, saying: 'We are flesh of your flesh, bone of your bone, and blood of your blood; we loved and died for the flag that shields you.' What is to be our answer? Shall we answer with money?

"Mr. President, I speak only for myself, and I am for war. (Applause in the galleries.)

"But gentlemen may say: 'Don't say you are for war—say that you are for armed intervention, which means war.' I believe in calling things by their right names. If we believe that murdering our men, sinking our ship, and lowering our flag is not cause for war, say so, and refer it, as they did the Virginius affair, and allow our brothers to be sold like stock for gold. If it is a cause of war, let's assume the responsibility put upon us by the Constitution and say so not only to Spain, but to the whole world. Let us not say one thing and mean another. For God's sake let us not Spanishize our diplomacies, but rather speak the truth and prove ourselves true disciples of James G. Blaine.

Cannot Hide Under the Executive.

"We can hide no longer under the Executive wing. He can neither declare war nor refuse it. Congress alone can declare war. I for one am ready to vote now. You may continue to cry 'Peace! peace!' but there can be no peace while Europeans own and butcher their slaves on the same continent where our flag floats.

"But there are those who say that the court does not fix the responsibility. It was not necessary; the 'Peace-at-any-price' man cannot escape so. The law fixes the responsibility.

"We were in Spanish waters and over Spanish soil. The harbor is owned and controlled by Spain. The explosives in that harbor were owned and controlled by Spain. If it was a torpedo, it was a Spanish torpedo; if it was a mine, it was a Spanish mine. No explosives have been on sale in Havana for over a year to private citizens; if it was gun cotton, it was Spanish gun cotton, and if it was dynamite, it was Spanish dynamite. The power to explode it was controlled by Spain.

"A Government acts only through its agents and officers, as much as they control the discharge of their cannon. It was owned, located, and exploded by Spain, and Spain must answer.

"I shall oppose any plan to assist Spain to place any kind of autonomy on Cuba. Spain cannot be trusted to keep her promise, and we cannot undertake to compel her to. Aside from that, poor Cuba has paid a larger price for liberty than we did, and she must be free.

"I shall oppose any plan that looks to forcing Cuba in the future to pay Spain in cash for her liberty. Her land is full of graves and her future generations must not be mortgaged. It is claimed by some that Cuba ought to be willing to pay Spain's war debt. Cuba to pay for the powder and lead that killed her people! To pay for the torches that burned her homes, to pay the back wages of the Spanish soldiers who ravished their wives and daughters! Never by any vote of mine.

No Time for Waiting.

"Some tell us we must wait for Spanish elections. If her elections are as rotten as her diplomacies we cannot wait. It is claimed that if we will wait until the Spanish elections, Sagasta will give all concessions. Are we to be fooled twice with the same trick? Is De Lome so soon forgotten?

"Some tell us we are not prepared. When shall we be better prepared? Will it be when the Spanish torpedo flotilla has crossed the water and rests complacently on her base of supplies within five or six hours' distance of our fleet? We know now officially what we have believed for forty days.

"Shall we wait until she can destroy more of our ships and men? God forbid that such a crime should be charged to us. Let us awake. Shake off the Chinese narcotic that locks us in drowsy indolence, murmuring 'peace at any price.' Awake as our forefathers did at Concord and Bunker Hill; awake to glorious war against a nation that burns homes and murders women and children; awake to glorious war that seeks no gain for us in treasure or territory, but a war to drive the oppressor from the continent, to set the Cuban flag in the sky forever, and a war that will help us for generations to come by giving notice that the honor of our flag and the lives of our citizens must be respected among the nations of the world."

Mr. Mason concluded his speech tremendous applause broke from the galleries. It was evident the Illinois Senator's sentiments had found echo in the hearts of his auditors.

The House resolutions were introduced by Mr. Bell, (Pop., Col.,) Mr. Ridgely, (Pop., Kan.,) Mr. Hartman, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) and Mr. Marsh, (Rep., Ill.)

Mr. Bell's resolution was as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives that the separate political existence and independence of the Republic of Cuba, now and for some time heretofore maintained by force of arms be, and the same is hereby recognized as a separate and independent nation. That the United States shall immediately intervene and put an end to the war now being waged on the island of Cuba, and secure and release from imprisonment the people there concentrated for the purpose of starvation and extermination. And for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act and enabling the President of the United States to furnish such concentrated people with food, raiment, and medicine, the sum of $500,000 is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. Ridgely introduced the same resolution, but prefixed it with the numerous whereases indorsed at the Populist and silver Republican conference meeting, and incorporated in the Allen Senate resolution.

Mr. Hartman's resolution declares that the Government of the United States hereby recognizes the independence of the Republic of Cuba and pledges the full measure of its support for the maintenance of that independence.

Mr. Marsh's resolution is as follows:

That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist between the Government of Spain and her dependencies and the United States and her territories, and that the President of the United States is hereby authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the United States, including the militia and the naval militia thereof, to carry the same into effect.

Representative Marsh stated that the resolution introduced by him was the exact language of the declaration of the War of 1812, issued by this country against Great Britain, except that it omits conferring authority on the President to issue letters of marque and reprisal.

Why Marsh Wants War.

Mr. Marsh said that while prior to the submission of the Maine report he had not believed it possible that the Spanish Government had anything to do with the Maine disaster, the report had established conclusively that the Maine was blown up by a submarine mine, and that the mine could not have been placed there by private parties. It could have been placed there, he said, by no other power than that which controls the island. He added that he believed that a Government that could deliberately starve 200,000 men, women, and children in the last six months was capable of just such an act.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) from the Finance Committee, reported the joint resolution providing for the importation, free of duty, of military supplies secured abroad into the United States, and asked for its immediate consideration. It was passed.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) presented and secured the passage of a resolution calling upon the President for information as to the disposition made of Congress's appropriation of $50,000 for the relief of American citizens in Cuba and as to the number of American citizens relieved from the fund.

THE HOUSE DEMANDS ACTION.

Republicans Who Favor Early Intervention in Cuba Meet—Decisive Steps Postponed Until To-day.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The revolt in the House against further delay of action on the Cuban issue culminated to-day in a conference of Republican members whose ideas are in accordance with a positive early course. About fifty Representatives attended, representing all sections. Representative Hopkins of Illinois, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, presided. Representative Joy of Missouri was Secretary. The meeting was called to take steps to secure immediate intervention in some form and the recognition of Cuban independence. It was the first definite step following discussions in the cloakrooms and lobbies since the President's message was submitted yesterday by members who favor immediate and aggressive action. Up to this afternoon the sentiment was a half-concealed but strong feeling against voting money for Cuban relief unless accompanied by action to stop the war. The meeting to-day was called with a view to accomplishing the unqualified removal of the Spanish troops from Cuba and the prompt armed intervention in the affairs of that island.

Late this afternoon it was decided to call a meeting immediately after adjournment. The word was quietly passed around, but many who are enthusiastically in favor of intervention failed of notification, though the number present would be sufficiently large by a consolidation with the Democratic forces to carry out a programme. Representative Hopkins, as Chairman, briefly stated the objects of the meeting. He indicated his disappointment that the President's message carried no line of definite responsive policy toward Spain, and that he did not believe further delay should be brooked. He, however, thought the Administration might have another day or two within which to act, and failing to do so, that Congress should take the matter into its own hands independently and at once.

Spain Denounced for the Maine's Loss.

He favored action looking to Cuban independence, but made no specific suggestions as to the method of its accomplishment. Representative Tawney of Minnesota, another member of the Ways and Means Committee, said this country should not stop short of securing the absolute independence of Cuba. He referred to efforts to have the matter brought directly before the House, and said he wished to secure a resolution for the prompt consideration of the question on the floor. Representative Belknap of Illinois, who favors immediate decisive action, took the floor to ask a number of questions tending to bring out the sentiment of the meeting and the policy to be followed. Various views were presented as to the best means for securing action, though the feeling that no action other than the cessation of hostilities on the island and absolute independence apparently was unanimous.

Representative Marsh of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on the Militia, made a vigorous speech, in which he denounced Spain as the proved culpable party to the blowing up of the Maine. He had hitherto taken a most conservative view of the situation and had not believed it would be shown that Spain had had a hand in the disaster. Now, he said, he would put an end to Spanish rule there by immediate intervention and a formal recognition of Cuban independence just as early as Congress could act. His reference to Spanish policies as to reconcentrados and other phases of the war were warmly applauded.

For Congress to Declare War.

Representative Lorimer also spoke at considerable length, and said he was in favor of securing absolute independence by any means whatsoever. He deprecated the delay that had already occurred, and protested that the people of this country would not stand the withholding of action. Other speakers were Representatives Reeves of Illinois, Pierce of Missouri, Hicks of Pennsylvania, Brumm of Pennsylvania, Mann of Illinois, Joy of Missouri, Kirkpatrick of Pennsylvania, Arnold of Pennsylvania, and Lawrence of Massachusetts. Their speeches were largely on the same lines. It was pointed out that while it was fit that the Executive should have, as he had had, a reasonable time within which to advise, it was exclusively the function of Congress to declare war, commence hostilities, or take action of that character. The remarks made carried the view that a mere recognition of belligerency was not to be considered, for it would not of itself bring a cessation of hostilities, and that intervention, armed and immediate, and recognition of independence only would be considered. Some more conservatively put it, "To intervene, and, if necessary, support such action by the prompt dispatch of our land and naval forces to Cuba."

Action Deferred Until To-day.

After some vigorous speeches denunciatory of Spain, it was decided to defer action until 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The present programme is to present to Speaker Reed evidence that a large majority favors the step, and the Cuban sympathizers believe that, once convinced of the numbers enlisted in its support, he will yield to them. It is also proposed to communicate their sentiments to President McKinley. The step to-day is expected to bear fruit in important action in the House Thursday. To-morrow a poll of the House will be taken.

The following were among those who participated in the conference: Messrs. Hopkins, Mann, Martin, White, Reeves, Belknap, Marsh, and Lorimer of Illinois, Tawney of Minnesota, Spaulding, William Alden Smith, Samuel W. Smith, Mesick, Sheiden, Corliss, and Hamilton of Michigan; Mercer of Nebraska, White of North Carolina, Mudd of Maryland, Sulloway of New Hampshire; Knox and Lawrence of Massachusetts, Johnson of North Dakota, Brownlow of Tennessee, Colson of Kentucky, Brown of Ohio, Ellis of Oregon, Joy and Pierce of Missouri, and Brumm, Hicks, Kirkpatrick, and Arnold of Pennsylvania.

The Michigan delegation met this afternoon in the room of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and unanimously decided to call on President McKinley to-morrow morning in a body and urge upon him the necessity and advisability for prompt and vigorous action on the Cuban question. They will say that in asking for intervention they represent the overwhelming sentiment of the people of Michigan. William Alden Smith is Chairman of the delegation.

SENATE COMMITTEE'S ACTION.

A Resolution Favoring Intervention Expected in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Much interest is felt in the meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which is called for 10:30 A. M. to-morrow to consider the various resolutions introduced in the Senate to-day. The only question of doubt is whether the committee will take action at its sitting to-morrow. In view of the records of the members of the committee on the Cuban question and their present attitude, there is no uncertainty that their action will be pronouncedly favorable to the Cubans. It is too early to say what form as to phraseology the resolutions to be reported will take, but the members of the committee individually spoken with express the opinion that it will declare for forcible invention. Such is the purport of all the resolutions introduced to-day, and the general feeling is that any less radical action would be of no avail and devoid of meaning in view of the former action of the Senate. The committee may accept the form of one of the resolutions presented or formulate a new one.

Senator Gray of Delaware is the only member of the committee who did not vote for the recognition of belligerency and independence when the resolutions for those purposes were formerly before the committee, but the fact is recalled by other committeemen that at no recent meetings he expressed the opinion that intervention would be necessary. On the other hand, Senator Morgan appears to be disposed now to regard the President's wishes to the extent of opposing precipitate action without careful inquiry before hand. If the committee does not reach a conclusion to-morrow, it will be asked to sit daily until something can be agreed upon.

It is considered possible that the testimony before the Maine court of inquiry may be officially examined in committee before action is taken, and, if this course is pursued, it is not probable that one sitting will suffice to reach a conclusion. Others contend that the Maine testimony is unnecessary to the consideration of the real question at issue, and that the resolutions should be taken up immediately upon the assembling of the committee.

The Senators favoring intervention think if they can secure prompt action by the committee, the Senate will also take up the question and dispose of it soon, but this is by no means certain, as any resolution reported is almost sure to arouse considerable debate.

SELECTING A WAR BASE.

War and Navy Men Discuss New Orleans, Mobile, and Tampa.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A conference was held to-day between representatives of the War and Navy Departments to determine whether New Orleans, Mobile, or Tampa was best adapted as a base of operations, both military and naval, in the event of war. The representative of the navy was Capt. Barker, naval aide to Secretary Long, and for the army, Col. Wagner, Chief of the Bureau of Information of the Army. These officers were named last week as a commission to harmonize the action of the war and naval branches. Their work is not to be confined to harmonizing the mere administrative routine, but takes a much wider scope in anticipation of possible hostilities. Their examination to-day was particularly directed toward ascertaining the railroad facilities from all sections of the country leading to the points on the gulf named above. No determination has yet been reached on the subject, as it is but one of a number of important questions which this commission will investigate.

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FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET

Negotiations for More Yachts, Tugs, and Steamers Practically Concluded, It Is Said.

PROPOSED DISTILLING SHIPS

Will Be Fitted with Great Plants to Supply Water for the Crews of the Small Craft Accompanying the Squadrons.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers yesterday continued the work of examining yachts colliers, and other sea-going craft at this port, Wilmington, and Baltimore. Lieut. Nathan Sargent is conducting the examination at Wilmington, Naval Constructor Tawresey and Chief Engineer Dixon are engaged at Baltimore, and the remaining members of the board who are here are looking up suitable colliers with a capacity of from 2,000 to 3,000 tons.

It is understood that negotiations are practically concluded for more yachts and tugs, and at least two big steamers.

The purchase of P. A. B. Widener's crack steam yacht Josephine is believed to have been effected yesterday afternoon, although the members of the board would not confirm it. James Widener, son of the owner of the vessel, was in consultation with Capt. Rodgers for more than an hour discussing the terms of sale. The vessel was thoroughly inspected at her pier at Wilmington, and is understood to have fulfilled every condition imposed by the Government.

Lewis Luckenbach offered to the board yesterday the tug Tillie, now undergoing repairs and a complete overhauling at Twenty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn. The Tillie is 181 feet in length, 23 feet in beam, 10 feet deep, and registers 300 gross tons. She will be supplied with a new set of triple-expansion engines calculated to drive her at a speed of more than fifteen knots an hour. It is said that the board will not recommend her purchase before she is launched, which will be in about eighteen days' time.

The steamship H. F. Dimock of the Metropolitan Line was visited during the day by two members of the board and minutely inspected. It is said that she was found to be adaptable for use as a distiller ship. The Government, as has already been stated, is determined to secure two large vessels to be fitted for exclusive use as distiller ships.

Such vessels will be practically new departures in naval warfare. No other navy has heretofore found it necessary to make use of them. Every one of our warships is equipped with distilling apparatus capable of supplying water for drinking purposes, with a small surplus for use in the boilers. In operations conducted about Cuba, however, it will be necessary to distil drinking water for the crews of all the small craft, such as tugs, colliers, lighters, &c. Besides this, a supply of fresh water to the boilers of all the big battleships and cruisers will enable them to remain at sea from one to three weeks longer than is possible under the present system of feed water supply.

The Government purposes fitting out two vessels of about 3,000 tons register with enormous distilling plants, run on the Baird system, which will have a combined capacity of about 40,000 gallons an hour of pure distilled water. This will be tanked, and from the sides of the supply vessel will be extended huge hose, capable of connecting with and transferring a full supply of water to any other vessel of the fleet within a few minutes.

A member of the board stated yesterday that, while its work was yet practically unlimited, the beginning of the end of it could be seen. Nearly every vessel in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia likely to be useful to the Government in case of war has been inspected, and now only in cases where there is an immediate prospect of a vessel being bought or chartered will further inspections be made.

It was stated at the offices of the board that that body had not been informed of the offer by Dr. Seward Webb of his fast yacht Elfrida to the Government as an auxiliary vessel. It was admitted, however, that the vessel might have been offered to the Navy Department direct.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The steam tug Winthrop, built by the Charles Hillman Company of this city for the Staples Coal Company has been sold to the United States Government. The tug has been used for towing barges between this port and Fall River, and is one of the finest steel tugs on the coast. She is 125 feet long, 26 feet beam, 15 feet draught, and of 240 tons register. She has triple-expansion engines.

HURRYING WORK ON VESSELS.

Tugs to be Used as Scouts Only and Yachts Armed with Guns—More Ships to be Bought.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department is now devoting its entire energies to the task of expediting work on the vessels under construction in the various shipyards and to the transforming of the yachts and tugs recently bought into fighting ships.

No new contracts for shipbuilding have been given out; there is nothing to be done in overhauling vessels of war purchased abroad, and nothing is to be done immediately toward reconstructing the old monitors or other vessels that need extensive repairs. The bureau, therefore, is concentrating its attention upon the contractors who are engaged in building war vessels and upon the changes being made in the yachts and tugs.

The tugs which Secretary Long at first thought would be used for torpedo boats by putting in torpedo tubes have been degraded to the rank of mere scout boats. They are to be the police force of the navy while its fleets and squadrons are stationed in harbors. Only submarine tubes could be used on the tugs, and to put these in would require great expenditure of money and time and the introduction of compressed air machinery, which is not now used in the American Navy. Besides, the tugs are too slow to be of any use as torpedo boats, or, indeed, as fighting boats of any kind whatever.

They are to be armed with small guns of rapid fire, and will be assigned to patrol and scout duty. Their speed is so inconsiderable that they will not follow the fleet to sea; but will go ahead of it to its destination, or follow it at their own pace, and make up a small police cordon around the fleet on its station. They are, by reason of their lowness in the water and heavy structure, considered unfit for transporting ammunition or supplies, or to carry heavy guns.

A different course will be followed in regard to the yachts. They will be armed with five-inch guns and other smaller rapid-fire guns, and will be protected by strips of armor one inch thick and 100 feet long to shield the engines and other machinery. The decks will also be strengthened or protected as far as possible. The five-inch gun is considered rather heavy for these light boats, but the Navy Department wants to make them as effective as possible, as they might be useful, it is thought, because of their speed, for sallies upon an enemy's fleet.

The Mayflower will have a torpedo tube put in. All of these vessels will be ready for service in a short time, as the department is anxious to assemble the squadron of light boats and give it some sea practice.

It is probable that several more fast ships will be bought in a few days. The only delay in their purchase has been due to the exorbitant price put upon them by their owners. In one or two cases more is asked than the ship actually cost several years ago. If reasonable terms can be arranged the department will close with several good vessels it has in view. Reports from Europe also indicate that possibly some very good war vessels can be had there shortly.

HONORING NAVAL HEROES.

Their Fame to be Perpetuated in the Naming of the New Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—At the request of the Navy Department, Prof. E. K. Rawson, Superintendent of Naval War Records, has prepared a list of the most distinguished naval officers of this country for use by the Secretary in selecting names for the torpedo boats as fast as they are completed. All yachts and other craft acquired by the Government are to receive the names of vessels that won fame in our wars of the past; the tugs are to be named after Indians and Indian tribes, and the torpedo boats are to be used as memorials of the most renowned sea Captains and commanders of the American Army.

The list was sent to the department yesterday, and when it was announced that the torpedo boat bought in Germany was ready to start for this country it was christened at once the Somers, in honor of Lieut. Richard Somers, who distinguished himself in the war with Tripoli. The names of the naval heroes selected are accompanied by brief sketches of their lives and most noted acts at sea, so as to form a sort of record of their services, and to show cause for naming boats after them. In this roll of honor are the names of John Paul Jones, Lawrence, Perry, Bainbridge, Hull, Barney, Truxton, Waike, Barry, Decatur, and more than a score of others.

Commodore Ingraham is missing from the list, barred, possibly, by his after participation in the civil war. But for this it is likely that his services in Levantine waters, in the case of Martin Kosta, would have been commemorated by conferring his name upon some little fighting machine.

AT NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Significant Order Received for One-Year Enlistments.

NORFOLK, Va., March 29.—Naval officers construe the order received at the Norfolk Navy Yard to-day to mean that, despite the recent pacific talk, they may have a fight on hand shortly. These orders are for the enlistment of seamen and machinists for the term of one year, and are very significant.

A board of survey has inspected the revenue cutter Hamilton, in order to determine the work necessary to be done to convert her into an effective gunboat. The torpedo boat Rodgers, which has been accepted and painted dark green, has reached Norfolk. The Rodgers is ordered to Key West. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is expected to arrive here from Washington soon, to receive needed repairs. The work will be rushed. The gunboat Vicksburg, which recently arrived at Old Point, has been ordered to the yard for repairs. This work also will be rushed.

A MASSACHUSETTS SQUAD.

Naval Militia Called to Help Work Boston's Monitors.

BOSTON, March 29.—Gov. Wolcott has received a letter from Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, requesting that a detachment from the Massachusetts Naval Brigade be sent to the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, to form part of the crews to take the monitors Catskill and Lehigh to Boston Harbor. In pursuance of this request, orders have been issued to Capt. Weeks of the Naval Brigade to furnish the detachment.

Torpedo Boats' Mimic Attack.

KEY WEST, March 29.—The torpedo boats to-night made a mimic attack on the flagship New York and the battleship Indiana, the largest number of such boats ever employed in the United States Navy in an evolution of this kind participating.

ARMY AND NAVY ANIMATED.

Senate Resolutions Revive the Martial Ardor of Both Branches of the Service.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The bellicose resolutions introduced in the Senate this morning put the Navy and War Departments into good humor again. There appears to be a complete revival from the droopy feelings of yesterday that followed upon the President's message to Congress. Both departments had their bristles up to-day, and everybody was talking war, not as a remote possibility, but as a very near and a very desirable thing. The bureaus and offices became more bustling than they have been for several days, and there was a spirit of alertness and preparation everywhere.

Officials in both departments say that the army and navy are completely ready for war. Every day gives some opportunity to strengthen a point here and there, or to fit out some vessel or finish repairs on the ships in the docks; but all the work that is now doing can be finished they say in a few days, if necessary to take prompt action. In other words, these departments feel that they can send to sea or move upon the coast for the occupation of Cuba fleets and armies that would assure victory in a very short time. Under these circumstances, they feel more and more irritated at what they conceive to be a policy of mere delay for preparations.

A Blow Now Worth a Campaign Later On.

Any delay now to accomplish anything must, they say, retard operation for several months, and the wet season would make war more difficult and harrowing. The army of occupation would have to fight fever and other disease, just as the Spaniards have had to fight them for years of revolution. Officers in both branches of the service say that a blow now would be worth a campaign two months from now, and would be far less costly in men and treasure. It is clear that the fighting departments—war and navy—take more kindly to the fiercest of the resolutions, as they feel that all efforts to avoid war will prove futile, and they think the effectiveness of a blow will depend largely upon its promptness. They also say that any recognition of Cuban independence, or belligerents' rights, or any effort to provision the people that have been reduced to their present state by Spanish methods of warfare through trochas and holding of the people between these guarded ditches, will alike result in war. The latter modes of procedure would take longer, they say, to bring on actual warfare, but they would be none the less certain to do so than a declaration of war, or the recognition of a state of war, as now existing between the two countries.

Torpedo Boats Give Less Concern.

In speaking of the Spanish torpedo flotilla and of the reports received from Spain of the cruisers that are to be dispatched to Cuban waters at once, a navy official said to-day that Spain has no serviceable cruisers for such duty, and that she has already sent in this direction the flower of her naval strength, the torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers. In every other class of vessels, he said, this country far exceeded Spain in weight, equipment, and effectiveness of its individual ships, and can crush her fleets on the seas in short order. The torpedo flotilla, on the other hand, while it is still recognized as the most powerful menace Spain could have sent to American waters, has lost much of its terrors, and there is now no doubt as to the ability of the navy to cope with and destroy it, should it become necessary to do so.

Rumors were constantly afloat to-day that the flying squadron is being prepared to be dispatched on this service, in the event of war, the plan being to intercept the flotilla at sea and destroy it while it would be hampered by want of facilities for coaling, and by possible heavy weather. There is still considered to be a safe margin between the time of probable definite action on the part of this Government and the arrival of the flotilla at Havana or San Juan de Puerto Rico. In the meanwhile, the flying squadron, growing stronger every day, watches from its point of vantage at Hampton Roads.

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FINANCES OF THE MAINE.

Paymaster Ray Makes His Report to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Paymaster Ray, the financial officer of the Maine, reported his arrival to the Navy Department to-day. He is here to settle the accounts of the officers and men of the vessel. He will take as a basis for the settlement of all accounts the latest reports that were made by his predecessor, and from them will determine the amount that is due to the officers and crew.

Whatever amounts are found to have been due to those who lost their lives will be turned over to their families and relatives as far as they may be located. Paymaster Ray had paid out about $1,000 during the two weeks he was aboard, while the remainder of his cash account, about $2,500, was in the safe of the ship when the accident occurred. As this was recovered, the Government lost not a dollar in money.

Bill to Guard Military Secrets.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Representative Bennett of New York introduced a bill to-day making it unlawful for any person or persons, corporation or association, to print, publish, photograph, or reproduce by any process whatever so as to make public any information giving the power of the guns or the strength of any fortifications of the United States. The bill names maximum penalties of ten years' imprisonment or $25,000 fine, or both.

A Bid for Pensioners to Enlist.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Representative Chickering of New York to-day introduced a bill to encourage the enlistment of veterans of the late war in case of war with Spain. It provides that soldiers drawing pensions who may enlist in the army or navy shall continue to draw pensions during their term of enlistment.

OUR NAVAL AFFAIRS ABROAD.

American Flag on the Somers—The San Francisco Able to Proceed at Nine Knots Only.

BERLIN, March 29.—Lieut. John J. Knapp, United States Navy, detached from the United States cruiser San Francisco, hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the torpedo boat purchased for the United States at the Schichau Yards, on Monday. She was rechristened the Somers.

LONDON, March 29.—Ensigns Robinson and McMorris, who have been studying naval architecture at Glasgow, and who recently have been assisting Lieut. Commander Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché, have been recalled by orders from Washington. They will sail for the United States on Saturday.

The cruiser San Francisco, which, with the cruiser New Orleans, (formerly the Amazonas,) sailed from the Thames on Sunday last for the United States, is proceeding at nine-knot speed, owing to a defect in her engines. The New Orleans has been ordered by Commodore Howell to keep behind the San Francisco.

Agents of the Spanish Government kept a watch on the San Francisco and the New Orleans while they were in the Thames.

It is reported here that the United States Government is again negotiating, at Athens, for the purchase of three Greek cruisers.

BERLIN, March 29.—Lieut. Commander Albert P. Niblack, the United States Naval Attaché, has opened negotiations with the Stettin and Vulcan Yards for the purchase of torpedo-boat destroyers.

ROME, March 29.—Commander Willard H. Brownson, United States Navy, has conferred with the Minister of Marine, Admiral Brin, relative to the purchase of ships building in Italy. The Commander has been authorized to visit the private yards and see what vessels are available.

Charles H. Cramp in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—Mr. Charles H. Cramp, the shipbuilder of Philadelphia, has arrived here.

ORDERS TO COLORED TROOPS.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment of Regular Infantry Going to Dry Tortugas.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—By direction of Gen. Miles, commanding the army, orders were issued to-day for the transfer of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry to the Dry Tortugas. The fact that this regiment is made up of colored troops is regarded as quite significant, in showing the purpose of the War Department to concentrate colored troops in the vicinity of Cuba, inasmuch as it is recognized that the negro is better able to withstand the Cuban climate than the white man.

There are three other colored regiments in the army. Their aggregate strength is 2,188. The regiments are the Twenty-fourth Infantry, at Fort Douglas, Utah, Col. J. F. Kent commanding; the Ninth Cavalry, at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, Col. David Perry commanding, and the Tenth Cavalry, at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, Col. Guy V. Henry commanding. The only colored officer, outside of Chaplains, is First Lieut. Charles Young of the Ninth Cavalry, who at present is on duty at the Wilberforce University. Four colored Chaplains are attached to the colored regiments.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment is now located at Forts Missoula, Assiniboine, and Harris, Montana, where they have been for the last eighteen years. There are about 450 men in all, under the command of Col. A. S. Bird. Their movement will begin in about two weeks, and the troops, on arriving at Tortugas, will go into camp, there being no regular barracks accommodations for them at that place. It was announced some time ago that the department would detail a company of artillery to man the improved calibre guns which the Ordnance Bureau intends to mount at Fort Jefferson. The colored troops, upon their arrival, it is presumed, will be instructed in artillery practice, and thus will be enabled, in case of necessity, to assist the artillery in its work.

WAR SPIRIT IN THE WEST.

President Schurman Tells What He Saw and Praises McKinley.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 29.—President Schurman of Cornell University has just returned from a two weeks' trip in the West, in the course of which he visited the principal cities of Illinois, Missouri, Colorado, and Nebraska, to meet with Cornell alumni associations. He says that the further West he went the more intense was the war feeling. It was greater in Chicago than in New York, and when he reached Denver he found it at white heat.

"Until Senator Proctor spoke," said President Schurman, "most of us had supposed that Weyler's method of warfare had been abandoned by Blanco. It appears,

THE DAMAGE TO THE MAINE

Marked Plans Showing Where the Explosion of the Submarine Mine Occurred.

ITS EFFECT UPON THE HULL

Position of Magazines, Coal Bunkers, &c., and of the Frames Referred to in Court of Inquiry's Report.

The report of the naval court of inquiry upon the destruction of the battleship Maine, which has been issued, says that the forward part of the ship was completely demolished. In order to show clearly where the disaster occurred, a profile plan of the forward part of the vessel, a hold plan and a cross section plan at the twenty-fourth frame are herewith printed. The frames are numbered from the bow of the boat.

According to the report, at Frame 18 the vertical keel is broken and the flat keel bent into an angle, and the verdict is that it was at this part of the ship on the port side that the explosion occurred. Frame 18 is in front of the six-inch magazine, in which, according to Ensign Powelson, some of the powder exploded. It was Mr. Powelson's opinion that the explosion occurred at this point. He said the ship yielded at Frame 17 and at Frame 15, which was blown in.

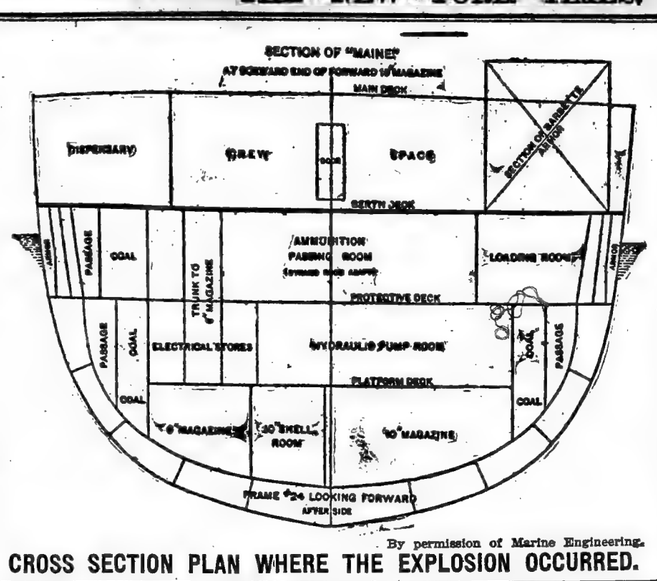

By permission of Marine Engineering.

CROSS SECTION PLAN WHERE THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED.

At Frame 17 the outer shell of the warship from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel when in its normal position has been braced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water; therefore about thirty-four feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured. The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V-shape, the after wing of which, about 15 feet broad and 30 feet in length, (from Frame 17 to Frame 25,) is doubled back upon itself against the

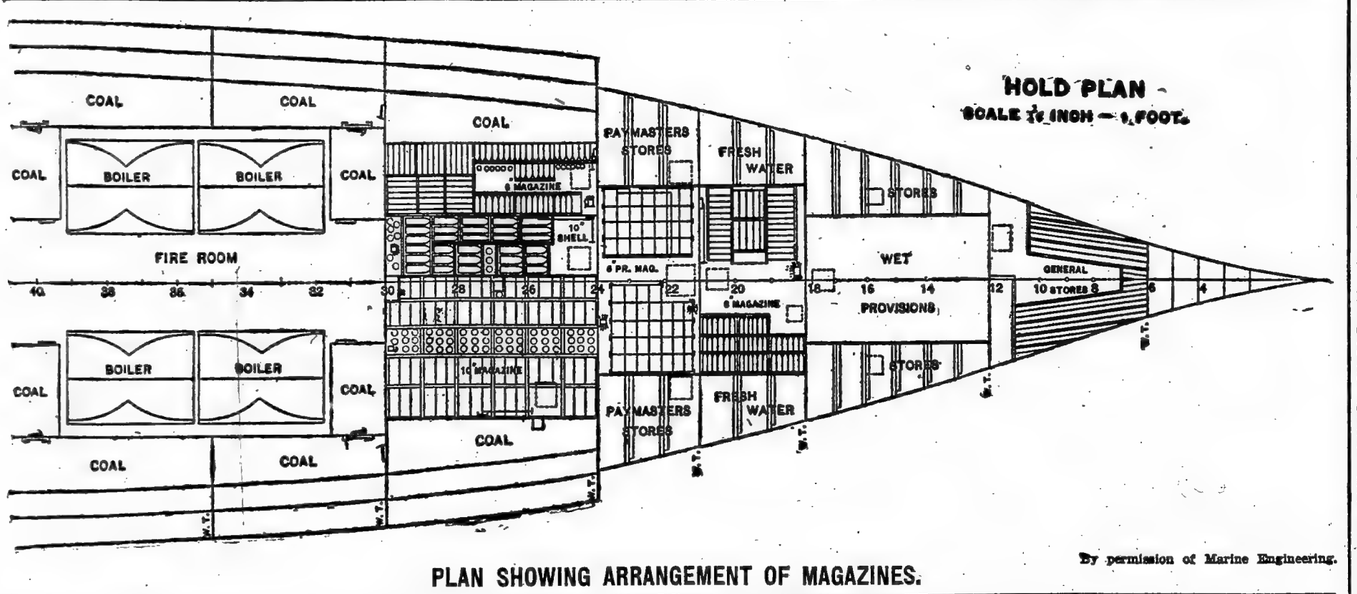

By permission of Marine Engineering.

PLAN SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF MAGAZINES.

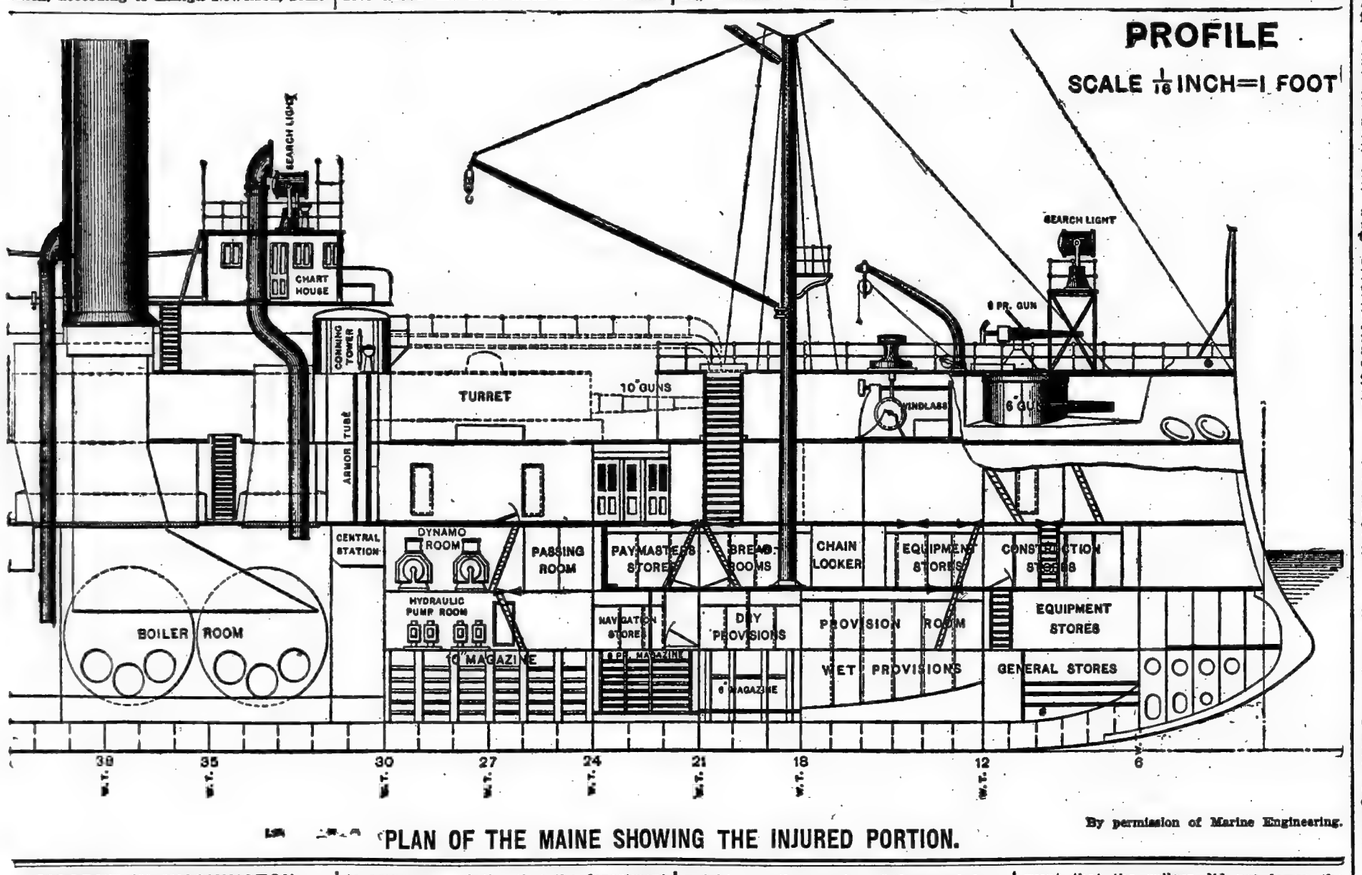

By permission of Marine Engineering.

PLAN OF THE MAINE SHOWING THE INJURED PORTION.

SIGSBEE IN WASHINGTON.

Was Received as a Hero and Formally Reported Himself Returned and Ready for Duty.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Capt. Sigsbee of the wrecked steamer Maine arrived in Washington this morning from Havana at 7:41 o'clock. He was accompanied by Paymaster Ray, Chief Engineer Howell, Naval Cadet Holden, and Dr. Heneberger. The last named left immediately for his home, in Virginia. The Captain was immediately driven to his home, 1632 Riggs Place. His neighbors on both sides of the square on which he lives had profusely decorated their residences with flags and bunting, and many of his friends and fellow-officers had sent large bouquets of American Beauty roses and flower designs of ships, anchors, &c., as an expression of their friendship and esteem. At 10:30 o'clock the Captain went to the Navy Department to report his arrival, and in the course of a conversation said he had not yet received any assignment to duty nor did he know what command would be given him. He would be ready, however, as soon as he could get his wardrobe replenished to go anywhere or perform any duty that might be given him. He had not yet made any formal written report to the department on the loss of the Maine, he said, but would do so as soon as he had a little time. As to the cause of the wreck Capt. Sigsbee said that he could add nothing to his testimony before the court of inquiry. The Spanish officials, he added, were making an inquiry into the cause of the disaster, but what their conclusions were, if any had been arrived at, he did not know. A few divers under the direction of some non-commissioned officer were working leisurely about the wreck, but he had understood that the court was paying special attention to outside matters. The Captain said that, as every one knew, the general feeling among Spaniards in Havana was bitter against this country, but he did not know whether the proposed sending of Governmental aid would meet with any serious opposition. He knew very little of the general situation, and therefore had formed no opinion as to whether this country was likely to become involved in a war with Spain. Residents of Havana, he said, knew little or nothing of what was occurring in Madrid beyond what is reported in American newspapers. The Captain seemed in good health and spirits, considering the intense strain that had been upon him during the last six weeks, and felt himself physically fit to perform any duty which should be assigned to him.

He visited the Navy Department, reporting his arrival, and expressing his readiness to assume any duties that the department wished to assign him. He is well known at the department, having served as Chief of the Hydrographic Office, and his return after the dramatic and tragic experience he has passed through attracted the greatest interest of officials, subordinates, and the throngs of tourists who just now happen to be making the Navy Department a centre of their observations. A large party of school teachers surrounded him soon after he entered the building, and each in turn was presented and received a handshake. Everywhere he was greeted with expressions of the most affectionate character from his old naval asscciates. He had little to add concerning the Maine disaster, and there was a general desire among naval officers to give him some relief from this subject.

Secretary Long was not at his office when Capt. Sigsbee arrived, so that the latter reported to Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, and then talked with Capt. Crowninshield and other bureau officers. He recommended that Commander Wainwright, the only Maine officer remaining at Havana, be relieved at the earliest day practicable, as the climatic conditions are against him, and moreover he had been, as executive officer, under constant strain for the past six months. He has been in charge of the wrecking operations, and this has kept him constantly on the water, exposed to the fetid odors abounding there.

Capt. Sigsbee had several talks with Secretary Long during the day, and at the close of office hours the Secretary accompanied Capt. Sigsbee to the White House and presented him to the President. Mr. Long says no determination has been reached as to Capt. Sigsbee's next assignment. But one of the high officials of the Navy Department remarked that the commander of the wrecked battleship can have about anything he wants.

DIVERS LEAVE THE MAINE.

Indications that Further Wrecking Work Will Be Abandoned.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 29.—All of the divers of the United States Navy who have been at work on the wreck of the battleship Maine returned from Havana on board the Bache. Capt. Chadwick, United States Navy, who went to Havana to investigate the feasibility of further wrecking work on the Maine, was also a passenger on the Bache. It is believed he finds further work to be impracticable.

The officers of the Bache and the Mangrove say everything is outwardly calm at Havana, but that the talk of an anti-American demonstration and riot continues.

HAVANA, March 29.—Whatever news there is in the meetings and decision of the naval board composed of Capt. Chadwick and Lieut. Commanders Cowles and Wainwright over the remains of the wreck here must be obtained through Washington department sources, as Capt. Chadwick and his companions have refused to talk on the subject. But it is clear there was not much to talk about. The impression prevails generally that the board was only perfunctory, called for by the navy regulations.

SPANISH OFFICIALS BLAMED.

Statement of the Stenographer of the Maine Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—John W. Hulse, who was the official stenographer of the naval court of inquiry into the loss of the Maine, was interviewed this afternoon. In view of the fact that not only the report of the court of inquiry has been made public, but the testimony as well, Mr. Hulse believes there is no reason why he is not now entitled to express his views on the matter.

In the opinion of Mr. Hulse the Maine was blown up by Spanish officials. From the testimony which he recorded stenographically and from his conversation with naval officers and others while at Havana and Key West, Mr. Hulse reached this conclusion. He takes the position that a mine of the size used in blowing up the battleship cost a large sum of money, a larger sum, in fact, than any private individuals or individual would be likely to expend for such a purpose. From Mr. Hulse's words the intimation may be drawn that similar views are entertained by all the officers and men who were connected with the Maine.

SAMPLE SPANISH THEORIES.

Evidence Does Not Stir Havana—Newspaper Suggestions.

HAVANA, March 29.—While great interest is felt among the Americans here, the report of the court of inquiry had been so completely discounted by publications in the Havana, Madrid, and American newspapers as to its principal features that no special surprise was manifested on the publication of the findings. Naval men regard the order not to talk about the Maine explosion as still in force, and are therefore unwilling to discuss the report or to throw side lights on the testimony.

La Lucha publishes a communication signed "Silvius" asking a number of questions, among them: "What about the discontent of the sailors of the Maine on account of being denied shore leave? Did the officers of the Maine say that life on the United States warships is so hard that they hoped to see the whole navy blown up? How about the dinner on the steamer City of Washington, where all the officers saved were present? What kind of precautions were taken when guns were loaded and torpedoes primed? Why were no torpedoes found after the wreck? and What about the confusion after the explosion, so great that the sailors did not lower the boats?"

La Lucha's correspondent says these are grave questions that the American court of inquiry should have settled before insulting Spain by deciding that the explosion was external.

BOARDED BY SPANIARDS.

Report by an American Vessel—Windward Passage Guarded.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 29.—The American schooner Hester of Pensacola, Fla., loaded with lumber, arrived here yesterday evening, and her Captain reports that while on the voyage he was boarded by a boat's crew from a Spanish gunboat and that the gunboat towed his schooner into Casilda and detained her there for three days. The Captain of the Hester has reported the matter to the United States Consul here.

Dispatches from Havana early in March announced that an American schooner, described as the "Esther," had been captured by a Spanish gunboat, the Ardilla, in an inlet near Casilda, on the south coast of Cuba. It was added that the commander of the Esther claimed he had simply put into the inlet for repairs to the rudder of the schooner, which had been damaged, and the understanding was that if this turned out to be correct the schooner would be released. A later dispatch from Havana, on March 8, said the Ardilla had towed the schooned to sea, after the latter had repaired her rudder. The Esther is then said to have been released and to have sailed for Jamaica.

Capt. Paine of the British steamer Belvidere, from Boston, March 24, for Port Antonio, which has arrived there, reports that a Spanish ironclad is watching the Windward Passage, about forty miles off the coast.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Chocolate pudding, chocolate cake, chocolate ice cream—the kind that make your mouth water for more—are made best with
WILBUR'S CHOCOLATE

CUBAN RELIEF COMMITTEE

Miss Barton Says She Knows Nothing About the Reported Difference with Dr. Klopsch.

GREAT QUANTITY OF SUPPLIES

Another Cargo Sent Off, Eighty Tons Awaiting Shipment, and Many Carloads on the Way Here—A Philanthropist's Offer.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, and Charles A. Schieren, the treasurer of the committee, returned yesterday from Washington, where they have been in consultation with the State Department and Miss Clara Barton, President of the National Red Cross Society, with reference to the difficulty said to exist between Miss Barton and Dr. Louis Klopsch, the third member of the Relief Committee. Mr. Barton said:

"You may state positively that so far as the State Department and Miss Barton know, no difference has arisen between Miss Barton and Dr. Klopsch. At the request of this committee and the State Department Miss Barton will return to Cuba just as soon as she can finish the private business that called her home. She left this country for Cuba on twenty-four hours' notice, and her return was imperative. The State Department and this committee have but one opinion of her work and methods."

The origin of the rumor of the difference between Dr. Klopsch and Miss Barton is known to the committee, it is said. Mr. Barton declared yesterday that the committee had not heard from Dr. Klopsch officially.

The committee was almost overwhelmed with work yesterday, and it is said that the office staff will be largely increased today.

The Ward Line steamer Santiago, which left her pier during the forenoon, carried seventy tons of supplies of every conceivable character to be delivered at Santiago, Cienfuegos, Guantanamo, and Manzanillo. There were 150 tons ready, but there was not room aboard the steamer for more than 70 tons.

A gentleman in Pennsylvania, desiring his name withheld, writes Miss Clara Barton that he will send sixty carloads of cornmeal, bacon, condensed milk, groceries, and clothing to any point in Cuba that she will direct.

The Relief Committee of Poughkeepsie has raised a carload of miscellaneous supplies, which reached here yesterday.

Notification was received yesterday by telegraph that the second section of the Oregon donation was being assembled at Portland and would be under way for New York to-day. This section consists of six carloads of provisions and supplies of a varied character. The first section, consisting of seven carloads of flour and meal, has already been received and forwarded to Cuba.

The Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald announces that fourteen tons of provisions and wearing apparel, in memory of Mrs. Thurston, will be ready for shipment from that city by April 9. A carload of meal and flour is on its way here from Mason, Neb.

A carload of flour and meal left Chicago yesterday, and two carloads of flour and meal are ready for shipment from Salina, Kan.

The Arkansas City (Kan.) Committee notified the committee by telegraph yesterday that a carload of cornmeal was ready for shipment. The citizens of Kingland, Kan., announced by telegraph that a carload of flour was on its way to New York.

The Atlanta Journal has succeeded in raising another carload of provisions, which is now on its way to New York.

Letters and telegrams are pouring in from all sections of the country volunteering assistance, and assuring the committee that the relief work is actively under way.

The employes of the American Express Company of Cincinnati and the firms of H. S. Pague & Co. and Semsheimer & Co. of the same city sent $30 to the American Express Company of this city to be handed to Tomas Estrada Palma of the Cuban Junta, for the relief of the starving Cuban reconcentrados. Señor Palma declined to accept it on the ground that the Junta received contributions only for the purchase of arms and ammunition. The amount has been handed to the Cuban Relief Committee.

Spaniards Help Reconcentrados.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Señor Polo, the Spanish Minister, received a telegram to-day saying that at a meeting of Spaniards resident in Mexico $240,000 was subscribed for the relief of the Cuban reconcentrados, and that it was confidently hoped the fund would reach a million dollars during the week.

NO VESSEL TO CARRY SUPPLIES.

Stores for Starving Cubans Accumulate at Key West for Two Weeks.

KEY WEST, March 29.—Provisions for the Cubans which arrived here two weeks ago to-morrow still lie useless in the naval station for want of authority to ship them to Cuba. The authorities to-day asked permission to use the survey boat Bache for this purpose, but no answer has yet been received.

The provisions do not improve with the delay, and, according to reports, the Cubans continue to starve. The original programme was to send this shipment by the Fern, but the arrangements were broken by the sudden call of that vessel to Havana.

CUBAN TOBACCO DESTROYED.

Spaniards Report the Demolition Also of Intrenchments.

HAVANA, March 29.—Col. Tejeda, who is operating toward Baracoa and Sierra Maestra, Province of Santiago de Cuba, has destroyed, according to the Palace accounts, extensive entrenchments of the insurgents, used in defending the zone of cultivation. The Spanish lost five killed and four wounded, but captured large stores of tobacco the insurgents expected to export.

Gen. Vara Rey reports having destroyed large quantities of insurgent tobacco, stores, and provisions. He has lost four killed and two wounded.

LETTER FROM GEN. GOMEZ.

Speaks Strongly of Cuba's Gratitude to the Big Republic.

Rutland, Vt., March 29.—A letter has been received here from Gen. Maximo Gomez of the Cuban Army.

William F. Mussey, son of Mr. Charles W. Mussey of the Merchants' National Bank, wrote Gen. Gomez for an autograph, and has a reply, written in Spanish, with Gomez's signature. The Hon. Paul Brooks, a leading Cuban citizen, who is stopping in this city, and who is familiar with it, pronounces the signature genuine. The letter, as translated, is as follows:

"Gratitude is the strongest tie that binds men together. Such is the feeling between the United States and Cuba. The former extends a helping hand to the latter to console it in its afflictions. M. GOMEZ."

Paul Brooks was a leading planter and public man of Cuba, whose property was early confiscated. Since then he has been in this city.

MASON WRITES DR. POWELL.

The Senator Wishes Fighting with Spain to be General.

LA CROSSE, Wis., March 29.—Dr. George E. Powell, who accepted the challenge issued to Senator Mason by Baron El Cardo, a Spanish editor, has received the following letter from Senator Mason:

Washington, March 25, 1898.

Dr. George E. Powell, La Crosse, Wis.:

Dear Doctor: I thank you for your magnificent letter and the spirit of patriotism it shows. I must decline to let you fight for me. Let's clear out the whole nation and move them off the continent. I inclose you a letter from a young man of Dayton, Ohio, who wants to take your place.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM E. MASON.

War Talk Spoils a Horse Sale.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 29.—The probability of war caused buyers at the annual Spring sale of trotters which began here to-day to bid slowly, and only $8,700 was realized for the seventy-five head sold.

Fort Reno Troops Coming East.

EL RENO, Oklahoma, March 29.—At noon to-day troops from Fort Reno began loading at this point on the Rock Island tracks, taking Gatling and Hotchkiss guns and all the available field pieces at the fort. It is understood they are to be sent to Eastern coast points and will go via Fort Worth, Texas.

Big Disappearing Gun.

The Scott Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia has just commenced work at the old Central Forge Works, in Whitestone, Borough of Queens, on a thirty-three foot disappearing gun, to cost $30,000. It will take at least two months to complete it. The gun will be built in sections and will be strengthened by heavy steel bands. It will throw a fifteen-inch shell.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	5:47	Sun sets	6:22
Moon sets	1:42		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	12:31	Gov. Isl'd	1:08
H. Gate	2:59		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	1:06	Gov. Isl'd	1:34
H. Gate	3:30		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Augustin, Santiago de Cuba	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Bremen, Southampton and Bremen		12:00 M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Russian Prince, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska		

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

Benedict, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Granda, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2.

Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ems, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zelandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 31 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Mowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March †18 and up to March 31 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 30.

Altai, Port Limon, March 22.
Bratten, Hull, March 15.
California, Gibraltar, March 14.
Caracas, La Guayra, March 24.
Colorado, Hull, March 16.
Comal, Galveston, March 23.
El Monte, New Orleans, March 24.
Ems, Gibraltar, March 21.
Glenisle, Gibraltar, March 15.
Havel, Bremen, March 22.
Hildebrand, Para, March 18.
Jersey City, Swansea, March 15.
Olivedene, Grenada, March 20.
Remus, London, March 11.
Strathlyon, Shields, March 10.
Teutonic, Liverpool, March 23.
Viga, Fayal, March 20.
Vigilancia, Havana, March 26.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, March 18.
Palatia, Hamburg, March 19.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, March 17.
Seminole, Jacksonville, March 28.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

Advance, Colon, March 25.
Buffon, St. Lucia, March 24.
Lucania, Liverpool, March 26.
Niagara, Nassau, March 28.
Port Adelaide, Gibraltar, March 18.
Sardinian, Glasgow, March 19.
Titania, Dundee, March 18.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 30.
Virginian, London, March 20.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2.

Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 30.
St. Louis, Southampton, March 26.

SUNDAY, APRIL 3.

America, London, March 22.
Cluden, Shields, March 19.
Hampstead, St. Lucia, March 26.
La Bretagne, Havre, March 26.
Martello, Hull, March 20.
Nerida, St. Lucia, March 26.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, March 24.

MONDAY, APRIL 4.

Betty, Gibraltar, March 21.
Chicago City, Swansea, March 23.
City of Washington, Havana, March 31.
Cymric, Liverpool, March 25.
Excelsior, New Orleans, March 29.
Lucerna, Liverpool, March 21.
Massapequa, Swansea, March 23.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, March 21.

Arrived—Tuesday, March 29.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) De Vries, Rotterdam March 17, with mdse. and passengers to Holland American Line. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Arabia, (Ger.,) Schroeder, Hamburg March 14, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg American Line. Arrived at the Bar 11:30 P. M. 28th.

SS Folsjo, (Nor.,) Bull, Cardenas March 22 and Matanzas 24th, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Gottfried, Schencker, (Austr.,) Paravich, Trieste, &c., Feb. 4, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool March 19, with mdse. to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Schroder, Rotterdam March 14, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Gate City, Googins, Savannah March 26, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Croatan, McKee, Georgetown, S. C., March 24 and Wilmington, N. C., 26th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Smith, Porto Cortes March 14, and Port Maria 23d, with mdse. and passengers to the Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Mills, Catania, &c., Feb 28, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Leon, (Nor.,)) Lampe, Port Antonio March 23, with fruit to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Menantic, (Br.,) Mann, Leith March 13, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8:10 A. M.

SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) Luke, Havana March 17 and Sagua 21, with sugar and one passenger to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 29, 9:30 P. M., east, gentle breeze, raining and thick.

Sailed.

SS La Hesbays, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
SS Oscar II., (Nor.,) for Perth Amboy, N. J.
SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) for Macoris, &c.
SS Salerno, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Trave, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Plymouth.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Georg Dumois, (Nor.,) for Sanchez.
SS Agapanthus, (Br.,) for Delagoa Bay, &c.
SS Patria, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS El Rio, for New Orleans.
SS Santiago, for Nassau, &c.
SS Orinoco, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Allianca, for Colon.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Ship Galgate, (Br.,) Jones, from Liverpool for New York, was spoken March 18 in lat 42, lon. 35.

Notice to Mariners.

FORT SUMTER (SWASH CHANNEL RANGE FRONT) LIGHT STATION—SOUTH CAROLINA.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about April 1, 1898, this light, and the structure from which it is shown, will be moved 270 feet northwesterly to a point on the northwesterly parapet of Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor. No change in direction of the range line will be made. About the same date the fog signal tower will be moved 250 feet northwesterly and located at a point on the parapet of the fort at the intersection of the north and northwesterly curtains.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," page 120, No. 660, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1896," Pages 16 and 19.

NAVESINK LIGHT STATION, (SOUTHERLY LIGHT)—NEW JERSEY.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about June 1, 1898, the first order fixed white light in the southerly tower at this station, on the easternmost spur of the Highlands of Navesink, entrance to New York Harbor, will be permanently discontinued.

On or about June 30, 1898, there will be established in the southerly tower, in place of the discontinued light, an electric light showing a white flash, of about 1-10th of a second duration, every 5 seconds.

The height of the focal plane of the electric light above mean high water will be the same as that of the present light, 246 feet, and the light will be directly visible 22¼ nautical miles in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the sea.

Under certain conditions the reflection of the light in the sky will be visible at a greater distance.

The present first-order fixed white light in the northerly tower will be continued until further notice.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Pages 66 and 78, No. 321, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 95, 99, 101, and 111.

Miscellaneous.

HAVRE, March 29.—SS Breckfield, (Br.,) Capt. McGeorge, which a... here Friday last from Galveston, Texas, March 2, carried away her dock chains while going into dock.

HAMBURG, March 29.—Bark Mentone, (Nor.,) from Savannah for this port, before reported towed into Nieuwe Dieppe Jan. 6, full of water, after being ashore at Texel, and whose cargo was discharged Feb. 19, the vessel being pumped out and towed into shallow water, was driven into a gully Thursday last and sank. She has since been sold at auction for $600, part of her materials fetching $25 more.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 29.—SS Caprivi, (Nor.,) Capt. Nielsen, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Stag, (Br.,) Capt. Bruce, from Palermo, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa March 26.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Croma, (Br.,) Capt. Tindale, from New York via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsden, sld. from Palermo for New York March 26.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Sharp, sld. from Catania, for New York March 27.

SS Swansea (Br.) sld. from Shields for Sandy Hook yesterday.

SS Craigearn, (Br.,) Capt. Kirkwood, from New York for Singapore, &c., arr. at Algiers March 25.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from New York, arr. at Antwerp March 27.

SS Sceptre, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Amsterdam yesterday.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, sld. from Hull for New York to-day.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Goudie, from New York for London, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogeman, from New York, arr. at Gibraltar at 3 P. M. to-day and proceeded for Naples and Genoa.

McGibbon & Co.

The Goods We Keep.

In Linens—Bed Linen, Table Linens, Towels for the Toilet and Bath, Bed Spreads, also Handkerchiefs at every price and style.

In Window Curtains—Those suited for the Parlor or Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, as well neat simple designs made for Bedrooms.

In Upholstery—Morris Velvets, English Chintzes, Old-time Dimities, Silk Wall Coverings, and many other new fabrics.

Our Display better than ever for Easter, and Prices made wonderfully low.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

That Can

marked Cottolene, contains the shortening that makes everything else in the market basket more fit for food. It is the sign of a healthy household, where lard has been thrown aside; wherein thrift and good living and freedom from dyspepsia result from the use

OF COTTOLENE

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins with our trade-marks—"Cottowreath"—on every tin. Made only by

"Cotolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way.

The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

The Wanamaker Store

Some New-comers from Paris

PERHAPS they're too late for the Easter gowns, but they will have a welcome, none the less. Such beautiful goods will create their own demand and usefulness.

They are some *very* new novelty dress goods,—the very latest Spring thoughts of the daring and versatile French designers. They have only just come off the ship, and shown yesterday for the first time.

One of them is a modification of that ever-new and inexhaustible pattern—the plaid. The general effect is of a strong black and white combination, beautifully relieved and delicately tinted by a free use of satin bars of varying shades, mostly light shades of blue, castor, reseda and gray. $3.50 a yard, and exclusively yours, because exclusively ours.

Another is a Broche,—wholly new, of course, in all its features, and strikingly pretty. Voiles of silk, in bayadere fashion, give the fabric an additional "tone." It is almost wholly silk, and costs $4.50 a yard. You'll not find it elsewhere.

Then there's a very effective Grenadine in colored plaids the colors being skillfully used in combination with black, so that the whole result is at once rich and striking, yet quiet and dignified. This pattern, like the others, is ours alone. $2.75 a yard.

There are many others, but there's little use in trying to describe them. Come in and see them.

A Chiffonnier Offering. NOT many of a kind, but many kinds. In fact, the shipment just received is a very large one, but we're going to sell these chiffonniers at such figures that they surely won't linger with us long. If they were marked a third more they would still be low priced. Just a half-dozen price hints below that prove our ability to sell good furniture cheaply:

At $4.25—Of oak; 4 ft. 6 in. high, top 33x17; 5 large drawers; carved back.
At $4.50—Of oak; 4 ft. 6 in. high, fancy shaped top 33x19; 5 large drawers, fancy pressed carved back.
At $7.25—Of oak; 5 ft. 4 in. high, top 33x18; 5 large drawers; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 12x18.
At $7.50—Of quartered oak; 4 ft. 10 in. high, shaped top 33x18; 5 large drawers; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 7x14; carved back.
At $11—Of quartered oak; 5 ft. 6 in. high, shaped top 24x18; 3 large and 2 small drawers and hat box in base; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 14x24; cast brass handles.
At $16.50—Of quartered oak; 6 ft. 2 in. high, fancy shaped top 36x22; 5 large drawers in base, top drawers, swell front; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 16x24; cast brass handles.

Fourth floor.

Jardinieres and Plants. THE near approach of Easter will make this offering doubly attractive. A jardiniere with plant makes a very acceptable gift. They're also very desirable for your own home decoration. Here is one lot of jardinieres in blue, green, olive and brown, in six sizes, marked to go thus:

6, 7 and 8 inch, 50c. each.
9, 10 and 11 inch, 60c. each,

These are about half prices.

40 Jardinieres, various decorations in color, flowers and gold; pretty shapes and mostly one of a kind; sizes 7 to 12-inch; also go at half prices and less.
50c., now 25c. $2.25, now $1
$1.25, now 60c. $4.75, now $2
$10, now $5.
10 Jardinieres and Tabourettes; green, blue and gold stippled; were $14, now $9.
6 Jardinieres and Pedestals; yellow, blue and gray; were $13, now $7.50.
Another lot of Plants and Jardinieres, just received; $1.25 for both; regularly $2.50.

Basement.

Made-to-Order Shirts. WE'RE anxious to have *particular* men give us an order. We're positive we can satisfy them. The men, too, who are looking for something new will find in this stock of London and Paris shirtings, which comprises the latest patterns in Madras, Percale, Cheviot, Flannel, Batiste and Silk. Depend upon a perfect fitting shirt, well made and of the best materials. The prices will be less than you've been accustomed to pay for this grade of custom-made shirts.

Ninth street.

Rainy Day Wear for Women. WANT to tell you of a new kind of mackintosh we're showing. Separate skirt and cape. They're readily put on, look well, make a very light and convenient protection in inclement weather. Of cashmere, double texture and the price is $6.75. The same style, of the very desirable cravenettes, neat, durable, dressy, at $12.

A complete line of the ordinary Mackintoshes, at $4 to $12. Cravenette Coats, $10 to $14.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Long Trouser Suits. ORDINARILY, boys' between the ages of 14 and 19 know how to dress. They are close observers in this matter, and they soon learn the correct styles. We should like to have such boys—accustomed to good dress—know this clothing store. As an example of what we've been planning for them, this one instance is cited here.

Suits of fancy cheviots, velours or neat worsted effects; three-button sack coats some with double-breasted vests; trousers cut in high-priced tailor fashion. In these some as low as $7.50; many qualities between these and $18.

This is a line of boys' clothing, the equal of which we think has never been shown in this city. Small men can be fitted here at great saving.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Selton Mowbray Cutaway; The Very Latest. A TAILOR-MADE suit, entirely new in design,—a suggestion from Europe, but the work of skillful American tailors. An artistic costume, in perfect taste, and as original and attractive as it is practical and sensible. The model is ours alone, and altho' we've been showing it but a day or two, it has found many and instant admirers. The newest materials, the richest lining, the best workmanship. Prices are from $22.50 to $42.50. We should like you to visit the second floor and look them over.

Artists' Materials. CONNECTED with our Commercial Stationery Store, is a complete stock of everything which the artist can possibly need.

First, of course in importance, comes the matter of paints. We sell paints in this fashion:—

OIL COLORS
"Ordinaries," 5c. a tube.
The 12c. kind, for 8c. a tube.
The 18c. kind, for 13c. a tube.
The 23c. kind, for 17c. a tube.
Double tubes of white, 6c.

WATER COLORS
Windsor & Newton in half pans, ordinary colors, 9c.
25c. colors, 17c. 35c. colors, 22c.
50c. colors, 35c.

CHINA PAINTS (Windsor & Newton's)
14c. kinds for 10c. 20c. kinds for 15c.
17c. kinds for 13c. 25c. kinds for 18c.
19c. kinds for 14c. 35c. kinds for 26c.
and so on, up to 60c. kinds for 43c.

Paints are not all, however. Everything else is here, from brushes to easels, including canvases and Academy board. And, of course, all kinds of drawing instruments and mathematical and mechanical helps. Low prices on all, or they wouldn't be here.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

KARL WOXEN DISAPPEARS.

Orders for the Arrest of the Consul General of Sweden and Norway Wired from Christiania.

CHRISTIANA, March 29.—Orders have been cabled to New York City to arrest Charles Woxen, the Swedish and Norwegian Consul General, who has disappeared from New York, and who is supposed to be guilty of embezzlement.

Karl Woxen, who has been Consul General to the United States for the last seven years from Sweden and Norway, has been missing from his office since last Wednesday. The Consulate it at present in charge of Vice Consul Ravn. Mr. Ravn said yesterday that he had notified his Government of the absence of the Consul. He thinks that Mr. Woxen's mind is affected, as he had seemed to act strangely for the past six months. Mr. Woxen is about fifty years old.

Robert S. Kroyer, a special agent of the State Commission on Lunacy, was in the office of the Consulate yesterday morning. He said that he had been at the office daily since Mr. Woxen left, as he was anxious to find him. He had known him for a year, and believed his mind to be affected.

A Swede, whose name is Hellstroem, is anxiously awaiting the return of Mr. Woxen, as he had intrusted to him $5,000, secured by the sale of property in Texas, to obtain a draft for use on a visit to Sweden. The Vice Consul says that he has not yet examined Mr. Woxen's books. He thinks that they will be found all right, however, and that the desired draft is somewhere among the papers.

A letter, it was said, had been received from Mr. Woxen shortly after his disappearance, saying that he had left town for a few days.

Malt-Nutrine is the greatest of flesh builders. Its use means the gain of from 1 to 2 pounds of healthy flesh every week. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

HISTORY versus FICTION.

"In fiction, the principles are given to find the facts; in history, the facts are given to find the principles."

—MACAULAY.

The historian who does not *explain* the facts as well as *state* them performs only one half his office. To tell not only *what* happened but *why* it happened,—*to find the principles is the philosophy of history*,—the most valuable and interesting part.

In this particular, no record of the human race and its manifold achievements compares with that scholarly and fascinating production,

Ridpath's History of the World

To note how clearly historical lessons are deduced from historical facts, it is only necessary to read the story of any nation as told by Dr. Ridpath. These lessons are drawn from actual human experiences, and are therefore of the greatest value in the affairs of life.

The work therefore becomes a great teacher which enables us to apply the lessons of the past to our own affairs.

8 Massive Volumes. 6,500 Pages. 4,000 Engravings. Abundant Maps and Charts

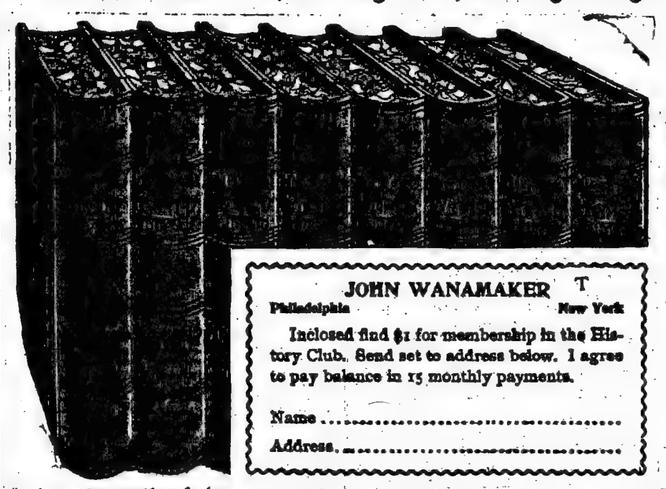

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Philadelphia New York

Inclosed find $1 for membership in the History Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.

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Address .....

This invaluable Historical Library has, until recently, been beyond the reach of very many of the intelligent readers for whom Dr. Ridpath thought and studied and wrote. Now, however, through a remarkably favorable arrangement with the publishers, it is obtainable by almost anyone who acts promptly.

The Wanamaker History Club

affords the opportunity. We thought the price too high, and by agreeing to sell $150,000 worth of the sets we have been able to make a reduction for our book public which

Cuts the Price in Half.

The terms, too, are easy. The entire eight-volume set being delivered upon payment of **ONE DOLLAR**—each member agreeing to make fifteen monthly payments as follows:

For cloth, $1.50 a month. For half-Russia—by far the more attractive and durable, $2 a month. For sumptuous full morocco, $2.50 a month.

Resignations from the club accepted within ten days, when club fee will be refunded.

Ridpath's History is endorsed by eminent men in all walks of life. Write for specimen pages, with illustrations, colored plates, testimonials and full information.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CUBANS ON THE SITUATION

Unalterably Determined to Carry on the War Until Independence Is Won.

SPANIARDS MUST WITHDRAW

Horatio S. Rubens Does Not Think that Spain Would Make Recognition of the Insurgents by This Country a Casus Belli.

Members of the Cuban Junta refused yesterday to discuss further the visit of Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate, to Washington, but on inquiries being made among them they permitted the belief to go unchallenged that his visit may have to do with the co-operation of the Cuban troops with United States forces, should war break out between the United States and Spain. Incidentally it was further intimated that if Gen. Palma's opinion was sought by the authorities in Washington, he would impress upon them how unalterable is the purpose of the Cubans to fight till there are no more lives to give for the cause of absolute independence.

Horatio S. Rubens, the Junta's counsel, discussed yesterday the probable result of the recognition by the United States of Cuban independence.

"I have been asked," said he, "if I thought Spain would regard such a move as a casus belli. I replied, 'No.' All precedents show that when this country has taken a decided stand with Spain she has recognized that discretion is the better part of valor, and submitted. She refused to pay the Mora claim, but she paid it when the United States insisted, and under similar conditions she apologized for the firing on the Alliance, and admitted this Government's contention that the Windward Passage, within three miles of Cape Maysi, must be considered a free passage; she agreed on the Government's insistence to the liberation of all American prisoners in Cuba; she protested against the sending of an American commission to investigate affairs in Cuba, but she nevertheless received Calhoun. She withdrew Weyler because the United States insisted; despite her protest the Maine visited Havana Harbor, but she did not declare war; she objected to the sending of supplies until this Government insisted, and she opposed the Red Cross at first, but was compelled to permit its ministrations among the starving reconcentrados; the United States refused to recall Lee, and Spain submitted. Finally, it was due to the firm attitude of the United States that Spain permitted the shipment of supplies in United States National vessels.

"In no case was a mere request sufficient. Not until the firmness of this Government's attitude became apparent did Spain bow to the inevitable.

"There is every reason to believe that if Spain must withdraw from the island the request will be complied with. At all events, the recognition of the independence of the Cubans by the United States will not lead to a declaration of war by Spain.

"I have also been asked," said Mr. Rubens, "if the Cubans would agree to an armistice if the United States agreed to guarantee the independence of the island in October. The Cubans will not accept any promises or guarantees for the future. They want tangible facts. There is no use to drag the United States into any guarantee of this nature. If we are to be free in October, why not now? We appreciate the fact that Cuba will be an unhealthy place for the Spanish army during the coming Summer, and we would be willing to help Spain financially to withdraw her troops. But we will not cease fighting until either Spain or the United States shall have recognized our independence and we are assured of the immediate evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish troops.

"The suggestion that a new form of autonomy will be offered us hardly needs attention. We have drawn a line as broad as Cuba is long between any form of monarchical government and the object of our fight—an independent republic. Whether it be the most ideal autonomy or the most liberal suzerainty of Spain, it will be mere loss of time for the American Government to consider it. Our decision is unalterable. The Spanish forces may be withdrawn from the island, and leave her flag behind to satisfy her pride, but it will never be with Cuban consent, and we promise to speedily throw that flag into the sea. That flag, the red and yellow of which originated in the eighteenth century by the placing of two streaks of blood across the golden shield of the Count of Barcelona, has been of too dire consistency. Spain has robbed us of the fruits of toil and she has dyed the soil with the blood of the innocent. She has taken these, and the symbol of both, our blood and our gold, must go from the Island of Cuba."

STATE WAR APPROPRIATION.

Gov. Black Considering the Propriety of Immediate Action.

ALBANY, March 29.—Gov. Black has had under consideration all day the propriety of sending a special message to the Legislature recommending an appropriation of $1,000,000 to be expended in case of an outbreak of hostilities in arming, equipping, and mobilizing the National Guard of the State. He has been in conference with the Republican leaders on the subject, and has gone so far as to have an appropriation bill drawn. Some objection has developed to the plan, however, and partly because of that and partly because of the more peaceful aspect of the situation, this morning the Governor decided to postpone his decision until to-morrow. The message may be sent in then or it may not be sent at all.

The Governor is between two fires. He does not wish to add unnecessarily to the tax rate, as would have to be done if $1,000,000 more is appropriated, and he is anxious to avoid an extra session, which would be necessary if no appropriation is made now and war should be declared after the Legislature adjourns. Members who talked with the Governor to-day say that he believes war is practically certain and is anxious to have New York prepared to take the part her standing entitles her to. Should the situation to-morrow seem to justify his anticipations, the Governor will, it is said, call the leaders of both parties into consultation over the course to be pursued.

A RESOLUTION IN CINCINNATI.

The Chamber of Commerce Demands a More Aggressive Policy.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 29.—The Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati had before it to-day a resolution expressing confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the Administration in dealing with the Cuban question, but the following substitute, offered by Gen. Hickenlooper, was adopted in its stead:

"Resolved, That from this time forth we insist that the honor and dignity of the Nation demand the enforcement of a firm and vigorous policy, which will have for its purpose—peacefully if we can, but forcibly if we must—the redress of past wrongs and the complete and unqualified independence of Cuba."

There was no opposition to the substitute, and its passage was greeted by shouts of applause.

Crew Selected for the Montauk.

Commander Washington Irving of the Department of the East, New Jersey Naval Reserve, has selected the men to man the monitor Montauk, now at the League Island Navy Yard, in Philadelphia. Nine officers and ninety-five men of the department are to take the Montauk from Philadelphia to Portland, Me. Commander Irving will command the vessel, and the officers who will accompany him are Navigator Edward McC. Peters, Paymaster Colby, Ship's Surgeon Simpson, Lieut. B. Franklin Hart, Chief Engineer; Junior Grade Lieut. H. A. Anderson, Lieut. Blount, Lieut. Mather, Coxswain McMillan, and Gunner's Mate Thielman.

Machines for Making Projectiles.

MADISON, Wis., March 29.—The Gisholt Machinery Company of this city is at work on a Government order for heavy machines used in the manufacture of steel projectiles for big guns. The company is figuring on another Government order for fifty similar machines to be turned out in from ten to sixteen days. The work is being rushed night and day to complete the order.

A Body Taken from the Maine.

HAVANA, March 29.—To-day the body of Frank Andrews of Chemung, N. Y., was recovered. It was identified by marks on the clothing. It is believed that one of the bodies recovered yesterday is that of John Anderson.

Swift Government Printing.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Government printing office broke all previous records in the expedition with which the report of the board of inquiry on the Maine disaster and the testimony were printed. The manuscript did not reach the office until 6 o'clock last night. It contained twenty-four illustrations, some of them in colors. At 10 o'clock this morning the printed documents, making over 800 pages in all, were delivered to the Foreign Affairs Committees of the House and Senate.

ADMIRAL SICARD NOT RETIRED.

Navy Department Denies a Report that He Was Forced Out of Active Service.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Navy Department denies emphatically the rumors in circulation to-day that Read Admiral Sicard was forced into retirement. It is said by those in authority that the Admiral is not retired at all, and will not be until the latter part of September, when he will retire on the age limit. The rumor grew out of the fact that he is on sick leave upon the recommendation of the Medical Board of Survey, which is supposed in some quarters to have been ordered by the Navy Department. The facts are that in the late Winter Rear Admiral Sicard was taken ill and asked for sick leave for two weeks. It was granted at once and the Secretary of the Navy authorized him to go to Tampa, where he says he wanted to go on one of the vessels in his squadron. He stopped at Key West, however, as he felt better, and sent word to the department that he was quite able to command the squadron as long as it remained in port, but that if it should be sent to sea he did not feel equal to the severe duties such a course would involve.

Later, when the crisis grew acute, and it looked as if the squadron might be ordered to sea at any moment, the Admiral again suggested that he was not equal to sea duty, and Secretary Long replied that if the squadron were sent to sea he should, of course, wish to have its commander in sound health. Admiral Sicard then ordered a board of survey, and as commander of the squadron ordered himself to appear before it for examination.

It is therefore upon the recommendation of a board of survey suggested and ordered by himself that he has obtained sick leave for six months. When this leave of absence is out, he will have just six days of active service before him. The leave expires on Sept. 30. It is probable that it will be extended to cover these six days, so that he will not in all probability go into active service again. The result is that he will get full pay, instead of three-fourths for these months.

This is done as a recognition on the part of the department of his past services.

Patriotic Mexican Spaniards.

HAVANA, March 29.—It was announced at the palace this morning that a Spaniard, Señor Telesforo Garcia, residing in Mexico, had telegraphed to Capt. Gen. Blanco informing him that a Spanish committee had agreed to remit him $200,000, adding that he had promises of $1,000,000 toward a "patriotic fund."

SEVENTY-FIRST'S PRIZE NIGHT.

Gen. Roe Presents Individual and Company Shooting Trophies.

The Seventy-first Regiment was reviewed by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe last night, and nearly every member was present. After the review the presentation of medals and trophies for marksmanship for the season took place. The individual list included sixteen experts, thirty-five sharpshooters, and 661 marksmen's badges, presented by Gen. Roe.

Company B received the Colonel's Cup for the highest percentage of marksmen. It is now the personal property of the company, having been won three times. Company B also won the Grant Trophy for the highest State figure of merit. The trophy is a handsome life-size bust of Gen. Grant.

The Veteran Association presented a trophy to the regiment, known as the "Veterans' Trophy," to be awarded annually to the company having the highest percentage for all drills and parades during the year. The prize is a bronze reduction of the "Minute Man of 1775." It is one of the series of bronzes placed on the market by Theodore B. Starr.

Spalding's Baseball Guide.

Spalding's official baseball guide for the season of 1898 has just been issued. It contains an official code of playing rules and complete record of National and minor league clubs, as well as interesting statistics of the various universities and colleges.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. S. Halden, State Fish Commissioner, Syracuse, and B. B. Smalley, Collector of Port, Burlington, Vt.

HOFFMAN—Edward W. Bok, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Lieut. A. Barlow, Royal Berkshire Legion, Halifax, and E. D. Self, Johannesburg, South Africa.

MURRAY HILL—Bishop John P. Newman, California; Asa Gabriel, Beyrout, and Lieut. J. F. Brady, United States Army.

WALDORF—Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, Troy, and W. Hibirty, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Austin, C., Canton, N. Y.; dry goods; 113 West Forty-ninth Street.
Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens, 676 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks, 2 Walker Street; Westminster Hotel.
Bullock, Lucy J., Adams, N. Y.; millinery.
Chadwick, E. M., Adams, N. Y.; millinery.
Brown, M. S., & Co., Halifax, Canada; J. Watson Yidito, jewelry; St. Denis Hotel.
Brennan, J. D., Pleasant Mount, Penn.; general merchandise; Sinclair House.
Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; C. E. Bell, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Bissell, C. H., Southington, Conn.; dry goods and notions, 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Briggs, J. M., Rome, N. Y.; dressmaking; Hotel Albert.
Crawford & Co., Coshocton, Ohio; W. K. Crawford, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Cohen, S., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; A. Brough, notions; E. B. Russell, clothing; 2 Walker Street.
Chamberlain, N. E., Burlington, Vt.; S. L. Ketcham, white goods and linens; Broadway Central Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. E. Leach, dress goods and silks; 2 Walker Street.
Clarkson, E., Canisteo, N. Y.; E. Clarkson, general merchandise; Lida G. Richardson, general merchandise; 121 West Twelfth Street.
Collins, William H., Little Falls, N. Y.; dry goods and shoes.
Coonradt, F. A., Coldbrook, N. Y.; general merchandise.
Dye & Fox, Albion, N. Y.; H. W. Fox, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Ashtabula, Ohio; H. T. Carlisle, notions and carpets; Stuart House.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. W. Gross, laces and embroideries; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. F. Newhard, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Sturtevant House.
Fitch, C. S., Towanda, Penn.; confectioner; Hotel Albert.
Fechelmer, Kiefer & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Kiefer, clothing; D. Kiefer, clothing; 59 Leonard Street; Plaza Hotel.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Rice, dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. V. Farwell, Jr., dry goods; 115 Worth Street.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. G. Siddal, neckwear; 104 Worth Street; Stuart House.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. Weatherhead, wash goods, 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Cosgrove, housefurnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Fitzgerald Brothers, Salamanca, N. Y.; E. B. Fitzgerald, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Grogan Brothers, Rome, N. Y.; R. H. Grogan, restaurant; Grand Union Hotel.
Goldenberg Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; L. N. Goldenberg, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; W. P. Leidy, cloaks and suits; J. Goldenberg, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; O. Greenwald, domestics, 377 Broadway; Stuart House.
Greenwald & Kline, Cambridge, Ohio; H. Greenwald, clothing; Belvedere House.
Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.
Greenbaum, I., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Greenbaum, clothing; Grand Hotel.
Gutman, Julius & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Gutman, dress goods and velvets; Hotel Marlborough.
Goldenberg, C. & L., Williamsport, Penn.; L. N. Goldenberg, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hillman, B. F., Portland, Me.; groceries; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hyde, J. M., Watertown, N. Y.; supplies and cutlery.
Hallen, Margaret; dressmaker; 155 East Fifty-fifth Street.
Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hanke Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Hanke, furnishing goods; Belvedere House.
Hall & Co., Burlington, N. C.; W. Hart, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Horne, Normecult & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. A. Horne, laces and embroideries; Miss Trasch, millinery; Miss Poland, ribbons; St. Denis Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; U. Grant, Japanese goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Horne & Normecutt Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Albert A. Horne, general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Stratton, yellings, 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel
Levy & Jacobs, Portsmouth, Va.; N. Levy, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
McAuslan, J. W., Company, The, Burlington, Vt.; R. C. Fraser, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Moody & Brewster, Atlanta, Ga.; G. S. Brewster, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
M. Schulz, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Gluecka, hosiery and gloves, 409 Broadway; Belvedere House.
McCurry & Inman, Fairbairn, Ga.; W. A. McCurry, dry goods; C. A. Johnson, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Miner, H., & Son, Elkland, Penn.; A. B. Miner, general merchandise; Continental Hotel.
New York Cutlery Company, Gowanda, N. Y.; C. B. Morgan, cutlery.
Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Fisher, domestics and dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Palace, The, Detroit, Mich.; S. J. Weil, china and fancy goods; Astor House.
Root, C., & Sons, Pittsfield, Mass.; John Allen Root; boots and shoes; Park Avenue Hotel.
Rohrheimer, Joseph, Cleveland, Ohio; department store; Hoffman House.
Robinson, J. A., & Son, Bangor, Me.; J. A. Robinson, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Rowe, James R., Lockport, N. Y.; delicatessen; Continental Hotel.
Rothschild, M., & Brother, Woodville, Miss.; Morris H. Rothschild, general merchandise; care of K. Mundell & Co., 24 Howard Street.
Rothschild, Jacob, Cawker City, Kan.; clothing and furnishings; 108 East Fifty-fifth Street.
Steinbeck, F. W., Watertown, N. Y.; meats and canned goods.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Clark, linens and white goods; Hotel Vendome.
Samuels & Sons, Jamestown, N. Y.; M. Samuels, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Seligman Brothers, Santa Fé, N. M.; B. Seligman, notions and furnishing goods, 372 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.
Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. P. Robinson, furnishing goods; Albemarle Hotel.
Sleeper, Mrs. C. W., Canajoharie, N. Y.; millinery; Margaret Louise Home.
Sheridan, J., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; John Sheridan, dry goods and millinery.
Slosson, Harriet G., Seneca Falls, N. Y.; millinery.
Wright, A. S., Ionia, Mich.; A. S. Wright, dry goods, &c.; G. A. Wright, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. G. Ratcliffe, dress goods and silks; 56 Worth Street.
White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; P. J. Reilly, ribbons; 490 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; J. W. Hayden, Jr., trunks; 490 Broome Street.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, toys, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Wise, Charles, Perry, N. Y.; dry goods; Putnam House.
Wallace, Miss E., Rome, N. Y.; millinery; 17 West Nineteenth Street.
Weeks, H. C., Laytonsville, Md.; general merchandise; New York Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

9:50 A. M.—239 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner unknown; damage, $15.
10:15 A. M.—322 East Eighty-fifth Street, Joseph Muddleton; damage, $5.
11:05 A. M.—239 Broadway, owner unknown; damage slight.
11:30 A. M.—340 Eighth Street, occupant unknown; damage slight.
3:15 P. M.—244 Second Street, S. Brof; damage, $5.
8:20 P. M.—240 Rivington Street, Lena Freedman; no damage.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; purse. One-half mile. Toluca won, Winifred second, Humidity third. Time—0:49.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; two-year-olds. Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Leo Vertner won, Goldscratch second, Zacatosa third. Time—0:56½.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile and a quarter. Song and Dance won, Satyr second, Tulare third. Time—2:08½.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse. Seven furlongs. Geyser won, Fleur De Lis second, Paul Griggs third. Time—1:26½.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. One mile. Suscol won, Major Hooker second, Rosormonde third. Time—1:41¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Free Lady won, Daisy F. second, Blarney Stone third. Time—1:28.

WELSBACH PATENT SUSTAINED

INJUNCTION GRANTED

Judge Townsend, in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, has sustained the Welsbach Light Company's Patent and granted an Injunction.

Every manufacturer, seller or user of incandescent gas lights other than the Welsbach is, under this decision, an infringer of this patent.

All infringers will be proceeded against at once.

We again caution the public against the purchase of any incandescent mantle other than that made and sold by the Welsbach Company or its agents. Every genuine Welsbach lamp has trade-mark—"Welsbach"—conspicuously printed upon the package and upon the burner itself. Dealers desiring to handle the genuine article should communicate at once with the address given below.

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931 BROADWAY,
517 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Wool for outer clothing just as the sheep wear it, because it won't absorb moisture.

Deimel Linen-Mesh

for under-garments, because it will absorb and dissipate the moisture and other skin excretions, and so keep the body in a sound and vigorous condition.

Registered Trade Mark.

Send for descriptive pamphlet and samples of material, or call and examine the goods at

"The Linen Store"

Headquarters for all good things in linen.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

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Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "How to reach the Gold Fields of Alaska;" "Answers to every day queries;" "Map of Alaska;" "Alaska excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 30 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast ports from Mexico to Alaska, inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line.

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—26 Vesey St.—

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Pavey Resolution for Federal Control of the Canals Defeated in the Senate.

BUT 13 VOTES IN ITS FAVOR

The Cantor Bill, Looking to an Appropriation of $7,000,000 for Canal Improvement, to be Considered To-day.

ALBANY, March 29.—In the Senate to-day Senator Pavey's resolution proposing to amend the Constitution so as to allow the State to dispose of the canals to the Federal Government was taken up for consideration on the order of final passage.

Speaking to the resolution, Senator Pavey reviewed the expenditure of the $9,000,000 canal appropriation, and said that it would be difficult to pass the additional appropriation of $7,000,000, and under no circumstances could that be made available until 1900. The United States, he said, would complete the work on the canals if permitted to do so.

Senator Cantor argued against Federal control. The work of improving the canals, he said, must be completed at one time or another. The work undertaken could not be dropped. To illustrate the difficulty of securing Federal appropriations, Senator Cantor reviewed the unsatisfactory efforts to obtain Congressional aid for the improvements of New York Harbor. He denied that the people of the State had ever shown a disposition to relinquish the canals, and said that they always had been generous in making appropriations for their improvement and maintenance.

Senator Lexow charged that the passage of the Pavey resolution would mean the death of the canals of the State, and would be tantamount to serving notice of their abandonment and would leave the way open for the Government to make any terms with the State that it saw fit. He had had some experience in this matter through the introduction of a resolution ceding to the Federal Government the Palisades. "What," he asked, "has the Federal Government ever done for their care? How has the Federal Government taken care of that trust? Can we expect that it will treat the canals with any more consideration than it has the Palisades?"

Senator Guy read a letter from the New York Marine Exchange expressing disapproval of the Pavey resolution.

The resolution was defeated by a vote of 13 yeas to 32 nays, as follows:

Yeas—Senators E. R. Brown, W. L. Brown, Daley, Higgins, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, McCarren, Pavey, Raines, Sheppard, Sullivan, Wilcox—13.

Nays—Senators Ahearn, Brackett, Brush, Burns, Cantor, Chahoon, Coffey, Coggeshall, C. Davis, G. A. Davis, Ellsworth, Featherson, Foley, Gallagher, Grady, Guy, Harrison, Higbie, Koehler, Lamy, Lexow, Martin, Munzinger, Nussbaum, Page, Parsons, Siebert, Stranahan, Tibbits, White, Wieman, Wray—32.

Senator Cantor gave notice that he would move to-morrow to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of his bill providing for vote of the people on the question whether or not an additional $7,000,000 shall be appropriated for the completion of the canal improvement.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

An Extra Appropriation of $15,000 for the Commission.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Canal Investigating Commission is to have the additional funds it asked for to enable it properly to conduct its inquisition.

The Annual Supply bill as passed by the Senate to-day contains an item which was not there in the original bill, appropriating $15,000 for the use of the commission. This, added to the $10,000 appropriated by the bill creating the commission, gives it $25,000 with which to defray its actual expenses and to employ experts and counsel.

This additional appropriation has been made, it is known, in response to the representations of the members of the commission, who lost no time after assembling here in informing the Governor that they could not possibly carry out the investigation properly without more funds.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action on Various Measures in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 29.—The following bills were passed to-day by the Senate:

Senator Coggeshall—To prevent fraudulent representation in labor conventions by delegates representing defunct organizations.

Mr. Tiffany—Authorizing the improvement of Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn.

Senator Ellsworth—To provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Col. Christopher Greene and Major Ebenezer Flagg.

Senator Higgins—Extending the time allowed to the canal investigating commission to make its report for one month.

Mr. Gallagher—Providing for carrying out a contract for grading a portion of Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Coughtry—Amending the lien law relative to foreclosures of chattels.

Mr. De Graw—Providing for enlarging the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment.

Senator Page—Relieving hotel proprietors from responsibility to guests for goods lost in hotels unless negligence shall be shown and removing the limit of responsibility in case of negligence.

Senator Coggeshall—Amending the election law relating to the division and alteration of election districts.

Mr. Miles—Amending the agricultural law in relation to the sale and transportation of calves, and giving the agricultural department the right to make inspections in New York City.

Senator Pavey—Providing for filling the angles, frogs, guard rails, switches, and crossings of railroads.

Mr. Hutton—Establishing a State Board of Embalmers to regulate the practice of embalming.

Mr. Kelley—Making the general corporation law conform to the banking law by providing that less than a quorum of a Board of Directors may transact business.

Mr. Trainor—Regulating the payment of percentages of earnings of street surface railway corporations to cities.

Also—Extending the time of the commencement of construction or the completion of railroads that have been placed in the hands of receivers by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Pierce—Providing that Boards of Supervisors shall audit the bills of attorneys employed to assist District Attorneys in the trial of criminal cases.

Mr. Weekes—Relating to the taking of webfooted wild fowl in Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties, and in Long Island Sound.

Senator Wieman—Providing for the payment of the keeper of the Hall of Records in Kings County.

Senator Cantor—Providing that the proceeds of the sales of lost property on a surface road shall be devoted to the benevolent association of the road's employes.

Senator Lamy—Providing for extraordinary repairs on the canals.

Senator Coggeshall—Giving water companies the right to supply electricity.

Senator Brackett—To license the business of private detectives and detective agencies.

Senator McCarren—Relating to the proceedings for the opening of streets in the late City of Brooklyn.

Senator Grady—Amending the act relating to the salaries of stenographers in the City Court of New York.

Senator Wray—To strike from the town survey map of Kings County that portion of Sherman Street lying between Vanderbilt Avenue and Adams Street.

Mr. Davis—To confirm appointments made by the Fire Commissioners of the former City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Tiffany—In relation to the construction of railroads on East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Bondy—Authorizing railroad companies which have lines on either end of a bridge to connect them over the bridge.

Mr. Kelsey—Amending the charities law relating to the discharge of patients at the Craig Colony of Epileptics.

Mr. De Graw—Providing for the appointment of two officers to collect the tax levied on racing associations.

Mr. Sullivan—Requiring certain private bankers doing business in first-class cities to file bonds for the security of certain depositors.

Mr. Williams—Authorizing the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to ascertain the prevailing rate of wages paid employes on public works.

Mr. Nixon—Amending the act of incorporation of the Grand Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Finn—Extending the time for the completion of the Hudson Tunnel Railway.

Senator McNulty—Amending the Civil Code relating to claims for funeral expenses.

Senator Lexow—Codifying the laws relating to the administration of justice.

Mr. Steadman—Amending the religious corporation law.

Mr. Chanler—Amending the New York charter relative to the Municipal Court.

Mr. Guider—Incorporating the New York Mutual Title Insurance Company.

Mr. Tiffany—To facilitate the collection and recovery of assets of corporations for which receivers have been appointed.

Mr. Glaser—Forbidding persons not admitted as attorneys to practice in any court in New York City.

Senator Wray—Amending the real property law relative to the forms of conveyance.

Mr. Burr—Amending the New York charter relating to newspapers in which corporate notices are to be advertised.

Mr. Laimbeer—Amending the charter of the Inter-State Mortgage Debenture Company and permitting it to do business as a trust company.

Mr. Eldridge—Amending the railroad law by allowing the Railroad Commission to permit a company, which applies for permission to construct a road, to build part of the road, if a public necessity does not demand the entire road.

The following bills were passed by the Assembly:

Senator Grady—Permitting the City of New York to lease a building for twenty-one years instead of five years for court purposes.

Senator Parsons—Regulating the use of bicycles and preventing discrimination in ordinances affecting wheelmen.

Mr. De Graw—Dissolving the corporation known as the Inebriates' Home for Kings County.

Mr. Miller—Amending the tax law relative to the transfer tax Assistant District Attorney.

Senator Guy—Releasing to William R. Peters certain lands to which the State has a claim near New York City.

Mr. Bondy—To prevent abuses connected with the placing out of children.

Mr. Eldridge—Amending the railroad law relative to the use of sand and salt on the tracks of surface railroads.

Mr. Palmer—To compel the issuance of mileage books by railroads at 2 cents a mile.

Mr. Tiffany—Providing for the completion of certain roads and highways in Brooklyn commenced prior to the annexation of the borough to New York.

Mr. Sandford—Providing for the construction and maintenance of an outlet sewer for the City of Mount Vernon.

Senator McCarren—Legalizing certain taxes levied in the Borough of Brooklyn before its annexation to New York.

Senator Ford—Regulating the sale of poisonous substances by druggists upon physicians' prescriptions.

Senator Coggeshall—Authorizing the State Engineer and Surveyor to continue co-operation with the United States authorities in making a topographic survey and map of the State and appropriating $25,000.

Senator Guy—Authorizing the use of schoolhouses in New York City for recreation purposes.

Senator Lamy—Abandoning the Main and Hamburg Street canal in the City of Buffalo to that city.

Mr. Roche—Providing that the Superintendent of Banks shall have supervision of all corporations which issue full-paid certificates of stock or scrip convertible into stocks and bonds.

THE GENESEE DAM PROJECT.

Bill Granting Extensive Rights to a Rochester Corporation Passed by the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 29.—The bill of Senator Parsons granting to a Rochester corporation practical control of the Genesee River, and technically known as the "Genesee Water Grab," passed the Assembly to-day by a vote of 103 yeas to 34 nays.

The negative votes were cast by three independents, twelve Democrats, and nineteen Republicans, as follows: Boland, Dale, Griggs, Kullman, Mahar, Palmer, Streifler, Tompkins, Van Hoesen, Vroman, Weill, and Wright, Democrats; Cottle, Cowles, Davis, Ellis, Fish, Hanna, Hill, Johnson, Litchard, Lowenthal, Matteson, Patton, Raplee, Simmons, Stoneman, Tiffany, Tremper, Vincent, and Zimmerman, Republicans; Laimbeer, Seligsberg, and Weekes, independents. Those not voting were Burr, Brown, Chanler, Delaney, Gibney, Green, Harburger, Moloney, Mohring, Pickett, and Schultz. The Speaker did not vote.

Analysis of the vote showed that Assemblymen Weill and Mahar were the only Tammany members recorded in the negative. For the first time, on a measure of such importance, the group of Citizens' Union Assemblymen, as originally constituted, voted together, Messrs. Davis and Tiffany being recorded with Weekes, Laimbeer, and Seligsberg against the "grab." Assemblymen Wright, Griggs, Dale, and Kullman parted company with their Tammany associates and opposed the bill, as did the country Democratic contingent, composed of Palmer, Van Hoesen, Vroman, and Tompkins.

The bill as passed and sent to the Governor incorporates William A. Boland, Casius M. Wicker, Theodore W. Myers, George W. Rafter, and George F. Keller of Rochester as "the Genesee River Company," with a capital stock of $3,000,000 and permission to increase it to $12,000,000. To this company the bill substantially turns over the control of the Genesee River. The corporation is authorized to maintain, construct, and operate a main dam or reservoir upon the Genesee River near Portageville, with subsidiary reservoirs and power dams on the same river and any of its tributaries within one mile of the mouth of each below the site of the main dam or reservoir, and to use the water of the Genesee River and its tributaries for the generation of hydraulic and electrical power and for compressed air, together with the right to construct, maintain, and operate machinery, transmission lines, and other apparatus for the purpose of generating and transmitting power by water, electricity, or compressed air for power or other purposes, and to sell, lease, and dispose of the hydraulic and electrical power and compressed air so generated.

It is provided in the bill that the company may acquire by condemnation proceedings such land, water, water rights, and easements as it may need. Actual work must be begun in five years, and the company must furnish the State free of charge each season 2,500,000,000 cubic feet of water for the Erie Canal.

The bill was opposed vigorously by Mr. Litchard of Allegany, Mr. Griggs of Kings, and Mr. Fish of Madison. Mr. Litchard contended that it would wipe out the homes of 15,000 people in the Genesee Valley without adequate compensation, that it would deprive the State of the ownership of its second largest river without a dollar of remuneration therefor, and that it would make the canals the objects of the charity of a private corporation. He pleaded against the bill in behalf of the people whose homes would be destroyed. Mr. Fish thought the dam ought to be built as a great public improvement, but it should be built by the State. He objected to the State's turning over to a private concern free water power which should bring the people an annual revenue of half a million dollars.

Mr. Perkins of Monroe, who defended the bill, contended that it was favored by the great majority of the people whose property would be flooded, that it fully protected the rights of the riparian owners to whom the stream belongs, and that it provided for supplying to the State free of charge all the water it needed for the canal. Mr. Kelsey of Livingston and Mr. Oliver of New York also urged the passage of the bill.

Some doubt is entertained as to whether the Governor will sign the measure. His attention will be called to the farreaching powers it confers, to the wide invasion of private rights which it proposes, and to the immensely valuable franchises which it gives away, and it is thought that these arguments may have more effect with the Executive than with the Legislature.

The Assembly to-day also passed Senator Parsons's companion measure authorizing a change of routes of railways affected by the building of the Genesee River dam.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 29.—Among the bills signed by Gov. Black to-day were the following:

Senator Stranahan—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the service of notice in actions brought against the State or the City of New York.

Senator Higbie—Repealing that section of the fish and game law which prohibited fishermen from allowing their nets to remain in the waters of Raritan Bay on Sunday.

Mr. Goodsell—Providing that the salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District outside of Kings County shall be the same as those of Justices residing within that county.

Mr. Sheneck—Providing for the transfer to the general fund of New York City of moneys held by the Treasurers of the several counties embraced within that city for the purpose of paying jurors' fees.

Mr. Miles—Amending the Adirondack land purchase act by giving to the State Forest Preserve Board exclusive power to bring actions to set aside cancellations of tax sales, and to determine the title to lands in the State Adirondack Park.

Mr. Greenwood—Amending the act incorporating the Baptist Missionary Convention of the State of New York.

Senator Ahearn—Providing that no insurance corporation transacting a credit guarantee business in this State shall advertise any assets or capitalization which are not held in its sole and exclusive right.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

THE ANNUAL SUPPLY BILL.

Department Appropriations Increased by the Senate Committee.

ALBANY, March 29.—The annual Supply bill was reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee to-day, and passed under the operation of an emergency message from the Governor certifying to the necessity for its immediate consideration. The bill carries a total appropriation of $1,495,105. This is an increase of about $400,000 in the bill as it came from the Assembly. Chairman Higgins says that the greater portion of this amount is made up of deficiencies in the various departments. The largest of these is $125,000 for the National Guard and an independent appropriation of $35,000 for the equipment of the Naval Militia.

Other items of increase include $25,000 for the Agricultural Department for the extermination of insects on shade and fruit trees and an additional $10,000 for the State experimental station at Geneva. An appropriation of $50,000 is added for improvements to the park and grounds surrounding the Capitol and $19,000 for new elevators on the Senate side of the building. An appropriation of $20,000 is made for the Onondaga salt springs.

The Assembly this afternoon disagreed with the amendments made by the Senate, and conference committees were appointed.

PRIMARY BILL NOW A LAW.

Gov. Black Attaches His Signature to the Measure.

ALBANY, March 29.—It was announced at the Executive Chamber late to-night that Gov. Black had attached his signature to the Primary Election Reform bill.

New York City Civil Service.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Senate to-day passed the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee providing that the rules and regulations of the New York City Civil Service Commission shall be submitted to the State Civil Service Board. This provision represented all that was left of the Civil Service Reform Association's bill introduced by Senator Brush. Mr. Lexow explained that the failure of the charter to provide for the submission was clearly an oversight. Senator McCarren contended that it was intentional. The vote was: Yeas, 34; nays, 7.

Legislative Notes.

Senator Lamy's bill to create a commission to license barbers and providing for the sanitary inspection of barbers' shops was defeated in the Senate yesterday.

Mr. Oliver's bill to provide for the labeling of poisonous articles when sold by druggists was lost in the Assembly yesterday by a vote of 73 yeas to 41 nays, 76 votes being necessary to pass it.

Senator Humphrey's bill permitting the verification of reports of bank officers "to the best of their knowledge and belief," which was lost last week in the Assembly, was called up yesterday and passed by a vote of 89 to 34.

In the Assembly yesterday Senator Lexow's bill providing that titles to lands purchased in certain cases by guardians of infants shall be valid, especially where dower of widows is used for purchase money, was defeated.

Senator Higbie yesterday introduced a resolution authorizing the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Committee of the Senate to investigate during the recess of the Legislature the condition of the Adirondack lands and the advisability of continuing the purchase of such lands, the expense of the committee to be limited to $5,000. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

In the Senate yesterday Senator Lexow's resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to empower the Governor to appoint as many as ten additional trial Supreme Court Justices for the First Judicial District, to hold office during the term of the Governor appointing them, was laid aside after considerable discussion, owing to the objections of New York City Senators.

MRS. ROSENTHALER'S BURGLAR.

Found Him Eating in Her Dining Room and Caught Him.

Mrs. Fannie Rosenthaler of 204 South Street, Jersey City Heights, went out yesterday to do some shopping. When she returned at 4 o'clock P. M. she found a strange man seated at the dining-room table. Before him was spread a lunch, to which he had helped himself from the refrigerator. He had made some sandwiches, most of which he had devoured, and had just attacked a pie and a bottle of German wine when Mrs. Rosenthaler arrived.

Her sudden appearance almost caused him to choke himself with a section of pie, and for the moment he was unable to answer the questions Mrs. Rosenthaler was firing at him with the rapidity of a gatling gun. Even when he had succeeded in gulping down the pie he did not attempt to answer, but made a bolt for the door.

Mrs. Rosenthaler pursued him and caught him at the gate. She seized him by the collar and shouted for help. Albert Franck, who was passing in a wagon, relieved Mrs. Rosenthaler of her prisoner and took him to the Webster Avenue Police Station, where he described himself as Henry King, thirty-nine years old, of 500 Germania Avenue.

He said he went to the house to beg. He found the door open and no one at home, and, being hungry, helped himself. Police Justice Potts sent him to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, the police having discovered that he had entered the house through a window.

A DESPONDENT REPUBLICAN.

David Martin of Pennsylvania Retires, Fearing Defeat.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Secretary of the Commonwealth David Martin, for a number of years the member of the Republican City Committe from the Nineteenth Ward, to-day presented his resignation as a member of that body, giving as his reason the pressure of personal business, which prevents for the present his active participation in party management.

Mr. Martin has for several years been one of the leaders of the anti-Quay movement in this State, and latterly he has been regarded as favoring the candidacy of John Wanamaker for the Governorship as against the candidate supported by Senator Quay. His action of to-day has therefore created a sensation in Republican political circles.

Mr. Martin thus explains his position: "I am convinced that the Republican Party is about due for a licking next Fall, owing to the combined issues that have been apparent for some time past. As the recognized leader of the party, I have been assailed and vilified to an extent that would drive any other man away from the party, but I refused to retire under fire, and held on and accomplished everything that I had set as a task for myself. With defeat staring the party in the face, heroic politics must be resorted to in order to save it, and, should victory not be accomplished, it will be blamed on me, and this, coupled with my official duties as Secretary of the Commonwealth and other private business, leads me to retire from the party leadership, at least so far as my seat in the City Committee is concerned."

CHICAGO CO-OPERATIVE MART.

Small Dealers Combine to Wage War on Department Stores.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Chicago will soon be the scene of a battle between the department stores and the small merchants of the city, the latter having leagued together and formed a gigantic co-operative mart, wherein they assert goods will be retailed at prices calculated to effectively compete with the department stores.

The association of the small merchants is to be thoroughly co-operative, and has a membership of 1,000. The officers have rented a building at Wabash Avenue and Monroe Street at an annual rental of $35,000, and work will begin immediately in renovating and refitting that structure to accommodate the merchants' co-operative mart. The permanent organization now formed has a capital of $300,000, to which sums are constantly being added by retailers in sympathy with the movement.

When thoroughly refitted the co-operative mart will be equipped, it is said, with as large a stock as that of any of the department stores.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Private Bill Day in the House—Claim of Heirs of Robert E. Lee's Widow Rejected.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The House today quietly proceeded with the order of the day—the consideration of private bills. Although several Cuban resolutions were introduced no opportunity was afforded under the rules of debating the Cuban topic.

Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.,) moved to decrease the amount carried by a bill to pension the widow of Gen. John D. Stevenson from $50 to $30 per month. The former was the amount agreed upon by the Committee of the Whole at the session last Friday night.

Mr. Pearce (Rep., Mo.,) in opposing the amendment urged consistency on the part of the House. In twenty-two years, he said, only one bill to pension the widow of a General had carried less than $50.

Mr. Ray's amendment was adopted, and the bill was passed.

The bill to pay certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the Bowman act, which was under consideration last week, was then taken up. The bill carries about $1,200,000. There were about 850 separate claims in the bill. The one which excited the most interest to-day and upon which a warm contest was made was a claim of the heirs of the widow of Gen. Robert E. Lee, for $217,236. Mr. Evans (Rep., Ky.,) moved to strike out the item. The claim, he said, was for 108,000 cords of timber taken from an estate in Fairfax County, Va., in which Mrs. Fitzhugh, the widow of W. H. Fitzhugh, had a life estate. Although Mrs. Fitzhugh was loyal, nobody claimed loyalty for Mrs. Lee, and as a legal proposition it was absurd to claim that the residuary legatee, who was disloyal, should have an interest under the Bowman act.

Mr. Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) who championed the payment of the claim, said that Mrs. Lee was the heir of Mrs. Fitzhugh and he thought in this enlightened age it was outrageous to set up the contention that the blood of Robert E. Lee could not inherit property given by a loyal citizen of the United States.

The claim was stricken out by a vote of 92 to 81. When the bill was reported to the House Mr. Swanson demanded a roll call on the Lee claim. The vote in committee was confirmed—132 to 91. Without taking a vote on the bill the House took a recess until 8 o'clock. The evening session was devoted to pension legislation.

Among the bills passed was one to pension at $50 a month the widow of Capt. Cushing, the commander of the torpedo boat which sank the Confederate ram Albemarle.

EULOGIES IN THE SENATE.

Tributes to the Memory of Joseph A. Earle of South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) presented resolutions concerning the death of Joseph A. Earle, a Senator from South Car delivered by Mr. McLaurin, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Clay, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Chilton, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Kenney, Mr. McEnery, and Mr. Tillman.

One of the most remarkable eulogies ever delivered in the Senate was that pronounced by Mr. Tillman. He and Senator Earle had been long-time political antagonists, and in the common acceptation of the term never had been friends or political allies. In paying a brilliant tribute to the late Senator, Mr. Tillman said he felt that if he failed to pay it, the history of the fame and virtues of Gen. Earle would lack the important testimony which he alone could give.

Mr. Tillman then reviewed what he said was one of the most remarkable political campaigns ever waged—that for the Gubernatorial nomination in the Palmetto State in 1890, in which he and Gen. Earle were rival candidates. In that campaign the reform movement headed by Mr. Tillman was successful, Gen. Earle carrying only four of the thirty-five counties of the State. Mr. Tillman said that in that campaign Gen. Earle won the admiration of all by the intrepidity and distinguished ability with which he conducted himself and paved the way to his subsequent election to the Senate. In conclusion Mr. Tillman said that while this might not be the highest tribute that could be paid to Gen. Earle, none could be more sincere and heartfelt.

PRESIDENT FILLS OFFICES.

Collectors of Customs, Consuls, and Army and Navy Promotions Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Collectors of Customs—ARTHUR B. ENAS, District of Nantucket, Mass.; THOMAS C. WALKER, District of Taphahannock, Va.

CAMPBELL L. MAXWELL of Ohio, Consul General at Santo Domingo.

Consuls—CHARLES C. GREENE of Rhode Island at Antofagasta, Chile; LOUIS KAISER of Illinois at Mazatlan, Mexico.

War—Major GEORGE W. DAVIS, Ninth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Captains to be Majors—J. B. BURBANK, Third Artillery; SAMUEL M. MILLS, Fifth Artillery; J. P. STORY, Fourth Artillery; WILLIAM P. VOSE, Second Artillery; G. G. GREENOUGH, Fourth Artillery; F. C. GRUGAN, Second Artillery; W. H. BOYLE, Twenty-first Infantry. First Lieutenants to be Captains—S. E. SPARROW, Twenty-first Infantry; G. N. WHISTLER, Fifth Artillery; W. L. BUCK, Thirteenth Infantry. Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—P. E. PIERCE, Sixth Infantry, and L. W. HAL, Fifth Infantry.

Navy—Lieut. Commander EDWARD H. GHEEN to be a Commander, Pay Inspector GEORGE A. LYON to be a Pay Director, Paymaster CHARLES W. SLAMM to be a Pay Inspector, Passed Assistant Paymaster JAMES S. PHILLIPS to be a Paymaster, JOHN W. MORSE of Massachusetts to be an Assistant Paymaster.

O'BRIEN STAYS IN THE ARMY.

First Lieutenant's Resignation Invalidated Through Influence.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Secretary of War to-day signed an order recalling the acceptance of the resignation of First Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, Fifth Infantry. This officer figured in the court-martial proceedings held at Atlanta, Ga., a few months ago as a result of trouble with Capt. Romeyn; Capt. Romeyn was court-martialed, but was allowed to retire without punishment.

More recently Lieut. O'Brien was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, but pending action on the charges Lieut. O'Brien resigned, and the resignation was accepted to take effect to-morrow. Through the intercession of influential friends the Secretary of War has been induced to withdraw the acceptance of resignation. This will continue Lieut. O'Brien in the service.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed as follows:

New Jersey—Wenonah, George C. Wilson. New York—Bolton Landing, A. Fallon; Dover Plains, John A. Hanna; Mount Lebanon, Sarah A. Neale; Odessa, P. H. Catlin; South Cambridge, Charles Dodd.

MAURICE WORMSER SUED.

A Former Servant Wants $20,000 Damages for False Arrest.

Susan Dunn, a servant once in the employ of Maurice Wormser, a Wall Street broker, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover $20,000 damages from her former employer for false arrest. Miss Dunn alleges that on Jan. 19 Mr. Wormser caused her arrest on the charge of having stolen silverware to the value of $500.

In default of bail she was locked up in jail until Jan. 31, when, there being no indictment found against her, she was released. She alleges that her health has been impaired by the confinement, and that she was forced to associate with immoral characters. She further avers that the news of her arrest became known, and by reason of the false charges her reputation as a servant has suffered and that she cannot secure employment.

Tenth Avenue Bridge, Mount Vernon.

ALBANY, March 29.—The State Railroad Commission to-day decided that the bridge by which North Tenth Avenue of Mount Vernon is to cross the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company must span the entire right of way of the railroad company at the point of crossing.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Meditate no longer—we will make you a suit to order that will be perfect in every detail. You have everything to gain—nothing to lose.

Money back or a year's guarantee! That's the protection we offer!

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The South Jersey Sold to R. P. Linderman, President of the Bethlehem Iron Company, for $300,000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The South Jersey Railroad was sold at public sale at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Winslow Junction, N. J., the northern terminus of the line, to Robert P. Linderman, the only bidder, for $300,000. Mr. Linderman, who is President of the Bethlehem Iron Company, represented the creditors and bondholders, and the purchase included all of the property and franchises owned by the railroad company. The road will be reorganized as outlined in the plan of the Reorganization Committee. The South Jersey Railroad is a single track line running between Cape May and Winslow Junction, connecting at the latter point with the Philadelphia and Reading Company's Atlantic City branch.

It has branches to Ocean City and Sea Isle. It has been in existence about ten years, and has always been operated at a loss, this condition of affairs necessitating the appointment of Francis I. Gowen as receiver a few years ago.

A New Jersey Street Railway Leased.

The Consolidated Traction Company of New Jersey has decided to lease its system to the North Jersey Street Railway Company, which will therefore control all trolley lines in Northern New Jersey except the North Hudson County. The Consolidated was capitalized at $15,000,000 and the North Jersey at $5,000,000. The lease from the Consolidated provides for a guaranteed dividend of 2 per cent. for the first year and an annual increase to 4 per cent. in eight years. The new board of the Consolidated, just elected, consists of Peter A. B. Wideney, William L. Elkins, Thomas Dolan, Almeric H. Paget, John D. Crimmins, Thomas F. Ryan, Edward F. C. Young, Jeremiah O'Rourke, Clement A. Griscom, George F. Perkins, A. J. Cassatt, David Young, Abram G. Garretson, Elisha B. Gaddis, and J. R. Shanley. The officers of the North Jersey are: President—J. K. Corbiere; Vice President—H. M. Doremus; Secretary and Treasurer—Wilbur S. Johnson.

Baltimore and Ohio Interest.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will pay on April 1 the interest on the carfloat certificates, on the loan of 1853, extended from 1885, and on Baltimore and Ohio equipment trusts, Series A. The principal of the equipment trust has been arranged for. Interest will not be paid on the Philadelphia division of the Sterling loan and Parkersburg branch loan of 1879.

AUSTRIAN WARSHIP HERE.

The Donau Arrives from Havana and Anchors in the North River.

The Austrian training ship Donau arrived yesterday morning from Havana, and after exchanging salutes with Governors Island she went to an anchorage in the North River off Forty-second Street. The Donau, though built only five years ago, is a full rigged ship, being designed for training purposes. She is of 2,300 tons displacement, and she has auxiliary engines, the old-fashioned clipper bow, and is of composite construction, her frame being steel covered with planking. She carries in her primary battery ten 4-inch Krupp guns and she has four Hotchkiss guns on her upper deck. Her complement consists of seventeen wardroom officers, twenty-three midshipmen, who have completed a four years' course, and are now making a one-year sea cruise, and 310 blue jackets.

She sailed from Pola in October last, and has visited Mediterranean, American, and West Indian ports. While at New Orleans her commander, Capt. Emile Edl. von Herman, was taken ill with heart trouble, and returned to Austria, the command devolving on the executive officer, Lieut. Ludwig Ritter von Hohnel.

The vessel went to Havana March 3, and while there Lieut. von Hohnel was represented as responding, at a dinner in the palace, to the toast, "The Emperor of Austria," and, in alluding to the Queen Regent of Spain, declaring that the friendly relations between the two countries must be continued in any event. Lieut. von Hohnel speaks good English, and he said yesterday in very plain English that not only did he make no such speech, but that he attended no dinners and made no speeches; and had he it would not have become an officer of his rank to presume to so speak.

The Donau came here under sail from Havana, taking twelve days, steam being used only in leaving and entering port. Off Hatteras she encountered a gale that necessitated reducing canvas almost to bare poles. She will be here till April 21, when her new commander is expected. He is Capt. Victor Ritter Jennik Gasodsky von Yansendorf.

TRAGEDY IN A LOVE AFFAIR.

Long Waddle of South Carolina Killed by His Daughter's Lover.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 29.—Long Waddle lived at Whitney Mills, Spartansburg County. In his family was a very pretty daughter, Annie, aged fifteen, who fell in love with Henry Greenway of Tucapan. Greenway was eighteen. The parents of both objected to the marriage, but the couple decided to marry.

Greenway met the girl near her home and started in a buggy for the preacher's house. At the door the father dashed up and opened fire on the boy. Annie threw herself between, but Greenway returned the fire, with fatal result.

BELL TELEPHONE'S MEETING.

Phenomenal Growth and Prosperity Reported by President Hudson.

BOSTON, March 29.—At the annual meeting of the Bell Telephone Company, which was held here to-day, the surviving members of the old Board of Directors were re-elected and J. Malcolm Forbes and Thomas D. Bailey were chosen to succeed William H. Forbes and Gardner C. Hubbard, deceased during the past year.

President Hudson, in his address to the stockholders, said:

"The output of the telephones and the increase in the number of exchange subscribers are unprecedented in the history of the business. The gain of exchange stations reported for the past two years equals the aggregate gain of the six years which preceded.

"The underground wire system is now in use in 130 of the exchanges, and 282,684 miles of exchange wire, or nearly 50 per cent. of the total mileage of the United States, are now carried on by means of underground conduits. The annual report shows a total income of $5,130,844, as compared with $4,827,324 in 1896. The expenses for 1897 were $961,170; in 1896, $943,744. The net income in 1897 was $4,169,674; in 1896, $3,883,580. Dividends for 1897 were $3,682,948; for 1896, $3,361,233. Surplus for 1897, $486,726; for 1896, $22,347. Total surplus, $2,590,521; increase, $349,510. The balance sheet of the company of Dec. 31, 1897, shows total assets of $60,779,841.55, against $55,503,723.69 in 1896, and a reserve of $4,025,626.29, in addition to the surplus of $2,590,521.

MONEY FOR TIES AND TOYS.

Mrs. Regan Spent $1,500 on Her Lawyer, Mr. Regan Says, and He Objects to Paying More Alimony.

Mrs. Jennie A. Regan, who was awarded a decree of separation from her husband, Thomas, in September last, applied yesterday to Justice Cohen for an order appointing a receiver over the personal and real estate of her husband, in order to insure the payment of the $2,400 yearly permanent alimony awarded her under the decree. Mrs. Regan also asks that the alimony be increased on the ground that though she was only awarded the custody of two of her minor children, six of them were living with her and maintained by her, as they refused to live with their father, on account of his treatment of their mother.

It was alleged that the defendant was worth over $200,000, and that he was disposing of all his real estate, to prevent Mrs. Regan from getting her alimony. She asserts that he had repeatedly said he would get rid of all his property, so that she could get nothing.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre appeared for Regan, and said that the defendant had faithfully carried out the order of the court, and did not want to deprive his wife of her alimony, but wanted the provisions of the decree carried out, and that he could not pay more, as he was not as well off as when the litigation was commenced. Mr. McIntyre said that Regan was worth over $500,000 when his wife began to bring separation suits. Mrs. Regan, he said, had been brought up in a menial position, but when her husband became rich she wanted to go into society and indulge in all kinds of expensive luxuries.

"Why," said Mr. McIntyre, "in one year she used 5,000 quarts of milk, and she didn't keep a dairy either. She spent $1,500 in nine months on neckties for her lawyer and toys and doll houses for his children. Regan objected to this expenditure of his money, and when he remonstrated with her she got Lawyer Kugelman to bring suit for her."

When Regan demanded the return of the things given by his wife to Kugelman with his money, he said, Mrs. Regan had her husband arrested and charged with larceny, which so enraged Regan that he charged her with infidelity with Kugelman and assaulted her. But for this, Mr. McIntyre said, the fifth suit would not have succeeded, as infidelity was not proved.

Justice Cohen reserved decision.

EX-MAYOR STRONG'S ADDRESS.

He Will Talk to the Merchants To-morrow at Noon.

Ex-Mayor Strong will deliver an address at the third Spring convention of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, to be held in the rooms of the association, in the New York Life Building, to-morrow at noon. Mr. Strong has chosen for his subject "The Benefits to the City of New York from the Merchants' Association."

Secretary Sayward of the Boston Associated Board of Trade, who was a guest of the Merchants' Association a few days ago, and who came here to see if an alliance cannot be formed between the commercial interests of Boston, Baltimore, New York, and the other large Eastern cities, yesterday wrote to the New York association. He said that at a meeting of the Committee of Commerce of his organization, the report of his experience in New York had been cordially received. Acting under instructions, he had written to the representative commercial bodies of Philadelphia and Baltimore, asking for their co-operation in the proposed alliance.

The next series of meetings of the New York association will begin about the middle of April.

WRECKERS NEAR READING.

Fifth Attempt in Four Weeks Made on the Reading and Columbia.

READING, Penn., March 29.—For the fifth time in four weeks, an attempt was made to-day to wreck a passenger train on the Reading and Columbia Railroad at a point about eight miles above Reading by wedging large steel plates between the rails at a siding.

In each case the obstructions were discovered by men walking along the tracks before the arrival of the train intended for destruction.

HE ADVERTISED BIRMINGHAM.

J. E. Ewing of New York Sues a Land Company of That City.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 29.—J. E.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. —Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Mikado—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Man from Mexico—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Teas of the D'Urbervilles—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Fun Aboard the Pacific Mail—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—East Lynne—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '96—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Divorcons—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—8:00.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

The situation in which members of the House and Senate find themselves is very trying. They have for some time borne its difficulties and met its responsibilities with patience, self-restraint, and dignity. It would be a great pity if at the last moment, when these qualities are more than ever needed, and when any precipitancy or serious error on the part of Congress would have the gravest results, the good record of the immediate past should be reversed.

Congress undoubtedly has the right to declare war, subject only to the assent of the President to the joint declaration of the two Houses or to a two-thirds vote, should that assent be withheld. In no case can war be declared without the approval of Congress. Its powers, therefore, are great, and its responsibility is equally great. It should not act, or undertake to act, save on the fullest information, and with careful consideration of all the facts. Primarily it can get such information only from the President. He and he alone is in a position to secure and transmit it.

The only imaginable case in which Congress would be justified in independent action would be one in which it believed, with reason, that the President was unfaithful to his duty in the premises, or that he lacked the sound judgment and firmness of purpose to take the proper course, or that he was determined upon a policy in conflict with what Congress held to be the interest and honor of the country.

It should be plain to every member of Congress that if the country is to enter upon war, it would be a grave disadvantage should there be any ground of suspicion that the President did not possess the full confidence of the representatives of the people, not only in his character and patriotism, but in his ability, courage, and wisdom. In all our relations with foreign Governments, he embodies the Government, receives and makes all communications, conducts all negotiations, and appears as the head of our really complex system. This is true in time of peace. In time of war, he is the Commander in Chief, possessed of greater direct control over the forces of the Government and over its policy than any but the most absolute of rulers in modern Europe. What would be thought of our case if on the eve of a conflict Congress should give the world reason to suppose that our President was at odds with the Legislature, who are assumed to be the representatives of public sentiment? Especially what would be thought of our situation if there were ground given for the inference that the President was forced into the conflict against his better, or, at least, better-informed, judgment? That would be to proclaim to the world that our Executive arm was benumbed and that our cause did not command the full force which in any conflict it ought beyond all question to possess.

We urge these considerations at the present time upon the members of each house, not only because there are signs of some undue impatience among them, but also because the nearer we get to a decisive moment and the harder it is for them to preserve the patriotic attitude they have already shown, the more need there is that they should not give way. A blunder of that sort now would deprive the country of the great advantage it has so far enjoyed, and make the future more difficult. As our readers know, THE TIMES has at no time concealed its belief that war might be unavoidable, or its conviction that under conditions which we have plainly set forth it would be justifiable. It is from no blind desire for peace and from no unreasoning fear of war that we urge Congress to maintain the utmost harmony with the President. It is because that is the only way in which to secure an honorable peace, if that be possible, or to wage an honorable and successful war, if that must come.

WE CANNOT TURN BACK.

Spain must quit this continent. That is manifest destiny, and the hour has struck. There is no stopping place short of the absolute independence of Cuba. There is no peace short of that. It would have been as easy to end the War of the Revolution at Bunker Hill or the civil war at Bull Run as to turn back now. We have become the instrument, the evolutionary force, by which Spanish rule in the New World she once owned is brought to its historical end. Finality is the very essence of the undertaking. We should be very great fools to make these martial preparations and go through all this worry, suspense, and loss for some miserable compromise that would break down next Fall or next year or in ten years, and leave us to make our martial preparations and go through the worry, the suspense, and the loss again. Time and again we have temporized and postponed. We were within a measurable distance of war with Spain in 1873, and again in 1875. We had a "Cuban war panic" in 1896, and McKINLEY'S solemn words of warning last December brought the ultimate necessity of intervention and possible hostile action clearly into view. The "war scare" of 1898 will end the series.

Spain must get out of Cuba altogether. We need not worry about Puerto Rico. She will withdraw from that last foothold betimes, but from Cuba she must withdraw now. She can go out peaceably and wisely, or she can if she chooses add the calamity of defeat in war with us to the calamity of losing the island. We are prepared to extend to her every assistance, every indulgence, if she has the good sense to go without war. Any concession to her pride that we can in decency make that does not compromise the foundation principle of the settlement we will freely and generously make. But we cannot conceal from her the inevitable end of the negotiations. It would be an act of monstrous bad faith to lure her along step by step in negotiations entered into on her part with the expectation that she would be permitted to resume her savagery in Cuba if the negotiations failed, and on our part with the determination to put her out of Cuba forcibly if she would not go peaceably. That would not only be a dishonest proceeding, but it would surely bring on war, which is to be avoided if possible.

The one way to a peaceful emancipation of Cuba is to make known at the outset our firm determination to insist on and achieve the independence of the island. Terms and conditions are subordinate. We can offer anything not at variance with the main demand. If Spain is not absolutely determined to fight we can probably make terms to suit her.

The American people are showing signs of impatience with the Administration. That is natural enough, but there is no occasion for it. The Administration is proceeding with great wisdom and as fast as the circumstances, a desire for peace and for the National welfare as well as regard for National dignity and honor, will permit. The President has the unreserved support of the sober, conservative masses of the people of the United States for two things—to exhaust the possibilities of reason and diplomacy in the effort to reach a permanent and satisfactory settlement of differences without war and, if peaceful methods fail, to use force.

ENGLISH FEELING.

It can be only a pitiful fraction of the American people which does not very cordially appreciate the tone of English feeling as reflected by the London press and the verses of the British Laureate. In the first place, it is most satisfactory to have a foreign observer do justice to the behavior of our Government and of our people in a very trying situation. The dry and businesslike precision of the report of the board of inquiry into the loss of the Maine seems to have caused British commentators to overlook the terrible implications of that report. On the other hand, the British do more complete justice than many among ourselves to the moderation and reserve of the message with which the President accompanied the report, and do not make the mistake of assuming that his moderation involves weakness. As one of her own poets has said, "Beware of England when she grows polite." It might equally be said that it behooves Spain to go very warily when the United States makes a studied understatement of an international case which involves the destruction of an American National ship and the killing of two hundred and sixty-six American seamen.

Apart from the satisfaction which we have in finding ourselves understood, there is a more practical consideration. If the worst comes to the worst, it will be a great advantage to us to have secured the benevolent neutrality of Great Britain. For benevolent neutrality is not distinguishable from moral support, and the moral support of the first maritime power in the world is a great thing to have on our side. A naval war between Spain and the United States would inevitably inflict much inconvenience upon British interests. To be assured that Great Britain finds us in the right is to be assured that if we remain in the right it is not us, but exclusively Spain, whom she will blame for that inconvenience. The result will be that a British pressure will be brought to bear upon Spain to end the war upon the only terms that the United States will accept.

This is very far short of an alliance, but it amounts to an excellent understanding. It is our business to maintain that understanding, and especially to maintain it by supporting Great Britain in pursuing the objects which we have in common with her. It is quite out of the question that if we had a statesman at the head of the State Department he should have allowed these months to go by without expressing approval, on the part of the United States, of the position Great Britain has taken with reference to the trade of China. If the President finds himself forced to be his own Secretary of State it would be well for him to acknowledge the friendly feeling shown by Great Britain in the most welcome and the most practical way, while at the same time promoting American commercial interests.

ENGLAND'S WAY.

Although the destruction of the Maine by a submarine mine in the harbor of Havana is a much graver international event than the removal of the Confederate Commissioners MASON and SLIDELL from the British packet Trent by Capt. WILKES, the procedure of Great Britain in the Trent affair presents highly interesting points of comparison with our present conduct toward Spain.

It was on the 8th of November, 1861, that Capt. WILKES of the United States Navy, in command of the San Jacinto, stopped the Trent one day out from Havana, bound for St. Thomas, where connection was made with Southampton steamers, and took from her by force the two Commissioners sent by the Confederate Government to the European powers and their secretaries. Capt. WILKES's view of his duty was that these agents were "living dispatches," and therefore contraband liable to seizure. This view finds no support in international law, and it is now held that his act was wholly without warrant. But in the heat of war time, and in ignorance of law which it must be said not a few of our public men shared, the people of this country not only took the ground that the act was justified, but they gave banquets to Capt. WILKES and roundly declared that we would fight England before we would give up MASON and SLIDELL, who had been committed for safe keeping to Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor.

There was no Atlantic cable in those days, and we did not know until about the middle of December what view her Majesty's Government would take of the affair. The first files of the English newspapers informed us pretty fully on that point. Troop ships had been hurried to Canada and Bermuda filled with British soldiers. In every dockyard and arsenal of England the preparations for war had begun the moment the news was received, and by the 18th of December, when the messenger of the Foreign Office arrived in Washington with instructions for Lord LYONS, we knew that in addition to the war with the Southern States we were upon the very eve of war with Great Britain.

We do not yet know in what terms President MCKINLEY has submitted the question of Spain's duty in regard to the Maine to her sense of justice and honor. We will quote from Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S dispatch of instruction to Lord LYONS in regard to the Trent. After reciting carefully the facts of the case, Earl RUSSELL wrote:

"It thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law.

"Her Majesty's Government, having in mind the friendly relations which have long existed between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the United States naval officer who committed the aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his Government or that, if he conceived himself to be so authorized, he greatly misunderstood the instructions he had received. For the Government of the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to the national honor to pass without full reparation, and her Majesty's Government are unwilling to believe that it could be the deliberate intention of the Government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two countries a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

"Her Majesty's Government, therefore, trust that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the Government of the United States that Government will, of its own accord, offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation, namely, the liberation of the four gentlemen and their delivery to your Lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression that has been committed.

"Should these terms not be offered by Mr. SEWARD you will propose them to him."

This is a model of form, an admirable dispatch. But in a second and private communication to Lord LYONS, bearing the same date, Earl RUSSELL wrote:

"Should Mr. SEWARD ask for delay in order that this grave and painful matter should be deliberately considered, you will consent to a delay not exceeding seven days. If, at the end of that time, no answer is given, or if any other answer is given except that of a compliance with the demands of her Majesty's Government, your Lordship is instructed to leave Washington with all the members of your legation and repair immediately to London."

That meant war. The tone was peremptory and the time short. That is England's way. The seven days' grace had nearly expired when Mr. SEWARD announced in a communication to Lord LYONS that the Government would comply with the demand for the release of MASON and SLIDELL. There was a good deal of argument and some bad law in the dispatch. Its strongest point was the statement that we released the prisoners strictly in compliance with American principles of the rights of neutrals.

It is a tolerably close parallel. Undoubtedly Spain owes us reparation and an apology for having allowed our warship to be blown up by a submarine mine while on a friendly visit to her harbor with her assent and while, according to the recognized principles of law, the ship was under her protection. And if we may judge the tone of the Spanish people from the tone of the Spanish newspapers, they are about as blustering and defiant as we were in our ignorance and foolishness in November and December, 1861. There is a further likeness in our extensive and tolerably complete preparation for war. Will the Spaniard behave as sensibly as we behaved?

SPAIN'S NEMESIS.

The long decline of Spain is now about to reach its nadir. No rational and well-informed Spaniard can expect that at the beginning of the twentieth century she will retain one of the outlying possessions which in the early part of the sixteenth constituted an empire on which it was the boast of all Spaniards that the sun never set. From the end of the sixteenth century to the end of the nineteenth this vast domain has been steadily dwindling. "Spanish pride" clings with the clutch of desperation to the two shreds and patches of it that are left, the one in the Caribbean and the other in the Pacific. In each Spain has incurred the enmity of the inhabitants, even of the inhabitants of Spanish descent. She has been driven to show and almost to proclaim her purpose to depopulate her possessions, and assert her sway over their bare and devastated soil, rather than to resign her sway. She may succeed in the Philippines. She cannot succeed in Cuba because the United States has declared that it will not permit a war of extermination to be carried on in Cuba.

This is indeed a humiliation for Spanish pride. It is the more humiliating because it is Spain herself which has alienated her colonies. It is sharpened by the contrast between herself and her successor in the possession of a vast colonial empire. While the Spanish colonies hate Spain, the British colonies love Great Britain, and even while Spain has been trying to maintain a show of sovereignty over her remaining possessions by exterminating their inhabitants, the British colonists have been rallying to the golden jubilee of Queen VICTORIA.

The difference is a difference of national character. It is the sins of their fathers as well as their own that the Spaniards of our day are expiating. The people whose national sport is the bullfight, and whose indifference to human and to animal suffering horrifies every tourist of a civilized country in Spain, have illustrated their national vices in the government of their colonies. From the times of BIZARRO and CORTES and ALVA to the time of WEYLER, cruelty and greed and treachery have been the marks of the government of Spanish Viceroys. The destruction of the Maine and the massacre of her crew, which mark the final stage of Spanish rule in Cuba, bring home to us in this country what have always and everywhere been the characteristics of that rule.

"Above all treaties, all combinations of the powers," said Lord SALISBURY in a famous speech, "in the nature of things, is Providence. GOD, if you please to put it so, has determined that persistent and constant misgovernment must lead the Government which follows it to its doom." It was of the Turk that Lord SALISBURY was speaking, but his words were as true of the Spaniard. Great Britain could not carry out her determination that the Turk must go from Europe. But we are able to execute our will, and after four hundred years of "persistent and constant misgovernment" to drive the Spaniard finally and forever from America. In losing Cuba, Spain is reaping the aftermath of the harvest of what she has sown.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Everybody knows that Mormonism is still very much alive, but it has been generally supposed that the "peculiar institution" which most people think of when the followers of JOSEPH SMITH are mentioned, was a thing of the past. This impression does not seem to be warranted by the facts, for copies of a paper called The Advocate, published at Richfield, Utah, have come to hand, full of apparently exact information about the survival of polygamy in many of the State's smaller towns and its almost open practice by men of prominence in these communities. At Richfield, "plural wives," it says, if not numerous, are not rare; their status is known to all, and no social disgrace attaches either to these women or to their husbands. The Advocate recently called attention to this condition of affairs in a paragraph which contained a very unpleasant old Anglo-Saxon word, and asked why the local authorities did not deal with the insolent violations of law that were going on. The result was a storm of indignation among the Mormon residents, and one of the "plural wives" avenged The Advocate's "insult" by striking its editor a vigorous blow in the face as she passed him on the street. The Mayor of the town, who is also a Mormon Bishop, is quoted as commending her course, and as saying that if he had the power he would excommunicate every church member who allowed in his home a paper that spoke harshly of polygamy. Several Mormon newspapers have joined in denouncing The Advocate, though they have no denials to enter as to its charge, and, taking things all in all, the prospects for excitement are encouraging. The folly of this, from a Mormon point of view, ought to be obvious, for discussion of the subject is sure to have the result of setting in motion agencies beyond the control of sectarian influence.

—In voting a grant of £120,000 in aid of the West Indian planters, great care was taken by Parliament to warn the recipients of this bounty that it was not to be taken as establishing a policy. The gift, the Colonial Secretary said, was merely to tide over a pressing need, and other remedies for the troubles of the sugar islands would have to be found. The present reliance is on "reciprocity" with this country, but the English economists are not confident of, drawing any great or permanent advantages from the concessions they may be able to secure. The United States, they declare, ask too much. It is from North America that the West Indies get their foodstuffs—the salt pork, the codfish, and the flour which, with the plantain, make up most of the subsistence of the negroes—and to reduce the import duties on these will disorganize Colonial finances to a degree not likely to be compensated by an easier entrance of West Indian products into the American market. The real difficulty, of course, lies deeper, and prosperity will return to the islands only when they abandon sugar and raise crops for which the world has a greater need. The planters are to be congratulated on the fact that the home Government no longer neglects them entirely, as it has done so long, but at last considers them worthy of attention and assistance.

PERSONAL.

—Another grammatical problem has been forced upon Boston's reluctant attention. In the Court House on Pemberton Square—a building, by the way, which holds the world's record for architectural ugliness, but never mind that—there has just been placed a fine, big statue of RUFUS CHOATE. The inscription on its pedestal declares that it was "Erected by the City of Boston from money bequeathed for the people by GEORGE B. HYDE." President ELIOT usually writes the inscriptions for Boston's monuments, but it is said that he was not even consulted as to this one, and consequently the weight of his authority cannot be used in crushing the critics who question its accuracy. Some people say the inscription, though a little peculiar, is all right as it stands, while others turn their heads aside on passing it in order to save their eyes from the horror of what they consider a grotesque misconstruction. The controversy is getting bitter, and what the final decision will be nobody can foresee. Of course it would be the height of presumption for an outsider to venture an unsolicited opinion. It is safe to record, however, that one cynical Bostonian has ventured to smile as he noted that the statue of CHOATE stands between those of Temperance and Prudence. But he didn't venture to tell why he smiled, so his life was spared.

—While by no means as important as many of the offers of willing service which the authorities at Washington have received in the last few weeks, that made by Capt. HUGH JOHNSON of Ramseys, N. J., still deserves especial notice and cordial acknowledgment. Capt. JOHNSON is a man who might be extremely useful, for as an officer in the English Army he has studied war both in military schools and in the field, and the special information thus acquired he places, very modestly, but with full recognition of its value, at our immediate and unconditional disposal. He well embodies the belief in our cause which seems to be so general among all classes in England, and every demonstration of that belief, with its implied sympathy, is welcome. A few such signs of amity will go far toward making impossible the petulant bickerings that keep alive ancient animosities.

—In a letter written to his wife a few hours before his suicide, JOHN S. HOPKINS, cashier of the People's Bank of Philadelphia, told the old, old story of a single false step and its consequences. "Some two years ago," he said, "I let Guarantors-Loper Company have some securities of the bank and could not get them back, and then from that I had to loan them money to keep them afloat, and my hand was in the lion's mouth and I could not get it out. The only thing that has kept me alive was the hope that the tide would turn with them and I could get the securities back, but now I see it can never be, and I cannot bear this pressure on my brain any longer." A declaration that not a penny of unearned money was ever spent by him for his own needs or pleasures concludes the letter. This sort of protestation is not always, perhaps not often, to be accepted without question, but it usually receives more or less support from the very nature of things. The only morals to be drawn from such experiences as those which this man says he went through are tiresomely obvious and hackneyed, and yet "the lion's mouth" catches many a hand and holds it fast.

NUGGETS.

A Mean Imputation.

With some women, devotion to a mean husband is merely an obstinate determination not to admit having made a mistake.—Chicago Record.

Politest of Men.

She—Why don't you talk more when we're out together?
He—I'm too polite to interrupt you, my dear.—Detroit Free Press.

Tantalising.

Hoax—If the driver of an ice wagon weighs 200 pounds, what does the man on the back of the wagon weigh?
Joax—All right; I give it up.
Hoax—Ice.—Philadelphia Record.

Boston's Religion in Part.

It wouldn't be a genuine Boston statue unless fault was found with the inscription thereon. We always do that when a statue is erected in Boston. It's a part of our religion.—Boston Herald.

Chicago Willing to Concede It.

A Boston girl who has been trying to find out why her bicycle often runs into objects she tries to avoid thinks she has solved the problem at last. She says: "It is hypnotic influence of concentrated attention, rendering the movements incoordinate, so that the rider becomes the victim of perverted reflexes of purposeless effort and the object subject of an optical delusion." And perhaps she is right.—Chicago Times-Herald.

APRIL IN GUILFORD.

Springtime in Guilford, hear that bluebird trillin',
Sunny days hev come agin; everybody's willin';
Snowdrift and boot-top mud bin worst you ever see,
Everybody's glad it's gone; least I guess they be.

Spring beauties peepin' through the snow, a-smilin' at the sun,
Smoke above the sugar house, sap is on the run;
Harkl jes' hear thet pattridge drum, guess he'll get his wish;
I'm huntin' a dry settin' place so't I kin fish.

See those crows on lazy wing, sailin' to the meetin'
Over on the hilltop there; hear thet lamb a-bleetin',
"Daffy dills" a-comin' on; maple buds are red,
Crocus's are wakenin' and gettin' out of bed.

See thet turkey gobbler strut; hear those bullfrogs "cheep";
Robins talkin' buildin' sites; chickens cryin' "peep!"
Hummin' birds to-morrow, sure; April's on the drive,
Springtime in Guilford! Gosh! Glad thet I'm alive.

JASPER PIDGEON.

AMERICAN PAINTERS' DISPLAY.

There will open to the public this morning in the Durand-Ruel galleries, 389 Fifth Avenue, for the brief period of a fortnight, the first exhibition of the recently organized Society of Ten American Painters. These ten painters are Frank W. Benson, Joseph R. Decamp, T. W. Dewing, Childe Hassam, Willard J. Metcalf, Robert Reid, Edward Simmons, Edmund C. Tarbell, J. H. Twachtman, and J. Alden Weir, all of whom recently resigned their membership in the Society of American Artists on the argument that the older society, of which they had been prominent members, was no longer truly representative of American art progress, and that its annual exhibitions were too much made up of pictures painted to sell, and also of canvases borrowed to make the displays more popular. Various titles have been adopted by these seceding artists as bestowed upon them, but they have themselves now finally elected to be called "Ten American Painters."

The first exhibition of the Ten American Painters is both an interesting and a significant event. Twenty years have elapsed since J. Aiden Weir, J. H. Twachtman, and T. W. Dewing, now numbered among the "Ten," with William M. Chase, Carroll Beckwith, Walter Shirlaw, and other painters, now prominent in the American art world, founded the Society of American Artists as a protest against the illiberal management and fossilized rules and regulations of the old Academy of Design, which they considered were retarding the progress of American art and were benefiting the few older Academicians and Associates against the interests of the many younger, more energetic, and abler painters. The success of the new society, the impetus it gave to American art; and the effect which it in time produced upon the old Academy, liberalizing and improving the same, will be at once recalled.

A generation passes, and the Society of American Artists in turn becomes the object of criticism by a few younger and older painters of advanced ideas; because, as they assert, it is departing from the art and is worshipping instead the commercial idea, or, in other words, that it prefers readily salable canvases, or such as will draw a large attendance and increase its receipts for its annual displays, to those painted for art's sake alone by artists who paint first to express their individual art message, and to whom the pecuniary return is a secondary or entirely minor consideration.

There are forty-five pictures in the exhibition, which well fill the large and handsome gallery of Messrs. Durand-Ruel, but which are not too numerous to allow of all the more important ones being hung on the "line." The pictures were hung on a somewhat novel plan. The gallery walls, with the exception of the south wall, were divided into ten spaces and drawn for by lot by the members of the "Ten." Each painter then hung from five to two of his canvases in his allotted space and any additional examples desired on the south wall. The plan has its advantages in that it enables the visitor to study the work of each painter by itself, and then as compared with that of his fellows, but as no consecutive system of numbering has been employed it renders the artistic and tasteful little catalogue, illustrated by tinted reproductions of sketches by the artists, hopelessly confusing until explained. A key should go with the catalogue.

Clever and interesting are the terms that best apply to the exhibition. It is not great, and its importance lies in the fact, as said above, that it makes a new departure in the history of American art as to whose timeliness and wisdom there is certainly room for wide and decided difference of opinion. Some members of the "Ten," and notably Messrs. Benson, Dewing, Hassam, Reid, Simmons, Twachtman, and Weir, have won deserved reputation through years of earnest study and effort for their ability and cleverness, and their work is widely recognized as having high artistic value. Any display made by these painters could not well be uninteresting or lack in cleverness. To their work has been added that of Joseph Decamp, Willard Metcalf, and Edmund C. Tarbell, who, if not heretofore classed in the same rank as their present associates, long since won their spurs and have now acquired certainly deserved recognition by and among the elect.

The work of Weir, Reid, Twachtman, Hassam, and Simmons dominates the present display. Weir is more largely represented than his fellows, having eight examples. Hassam follows next with seven, Twachtman with six, and Reid with five. Simmons has only three examples, and Decamp and Metcalf but two each. There are four canvases by Benson, four by Dewing, and four by Tarbell. It will not surprise the art-loving reader to learn that the atmosphere of the display in general is that of modern French impressionism. They have been diligent students, these younger and older men, of Manet and Monet, of Degas, Lenoir, Pissarro, and Sisely, but they have enough of originality and individuality to make their pictures as a rule something more than mere reflections of these leaders and masters of the French plein airists. In this the exhibition, swell as it is, is better than that of the Society of American Artists, now open. There are far too many reflections, if not copies, in that display of the French impressionists, and hence far too little really original work.

Of Alden Weir's exhibits, which include five landscapes and three figure works, the best landscape is the large and finely conceived "Noonday Rest," bought by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, a remarkably strong canvas, well composed, and with true outdoor feeling. A "Mill on the Shetucket" has a deliciously clear and delicate color scheme, is full of air and light, and is charmingly artistic in conception. There are good color and fine light effect in the "Sand Pit." Of Mr. Weir's figure works "The Green Bodice" is the strongest, well drawn and good in color.

Robert Reid, who is essentially a decorative painter, is at his best in the present display. Graceful and yet forceful drawing, refined and delicate color, and attractive composition mark all his pictures. "The Trio," a group of three young women singing, has admirable expression and charming light effect. The colors in "Gladiolus" are effective if a little too prominent. "A Breezy Day" and "Autumn" have unusually fine sense of movement, and the latter is one of the best pieces of decoration the artist has done. Of Twachtman's examples the best are "New Bridge," "Early Spring," and "On the Terrace." The two former canvases have the artist's characteristic delicate and delicious color scheme, and the last has an atmosphere and sentiment which almost recalls Breton. It is a serious and able work.

Childe Hassam has never done anything better than, if as good as, his little "The Rain—New York," a view on West Fifty-fifth Street, looking east to Fifth Avenue, wherein the artist has combined the details of a city street, picturesque to no one else, but which he has made, with a distance effect and some architectural details, into a surprisingly masterly whole. Excellent, also, are the two Parisian scenes and the large and delicately colored and feeling "Bridge—the Arno." Edward Simmons shows two portraits—one of Thomas F. Clark, Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and a study. His portrait of Mr. Clark is an exceptionally strong one—a truthful likeness, fine in color, and with well-modeled head.

Of the other works shown, mention must be made in closing this first review, of Benson's "Figure in Yellow," a sober, thoughtful work, and his "Twilight"; of Joseph Decamp's two nude studies, noteworthy for the fine and true flesh coloring, but one, "Magdalene," marred by careless drawing, the right arm appearing as if amputated to a stump; of Dewing's two color symphonies, "Before Sunrise" and "In Green," and of E. C. Tarbell's "Girl with Azaleas."

THE MUSIC OF YESTERDAY.

An American Pianist Makes Her First Appearance.

Miss Josephine Hartman, an American pianist who has been studying abroad, made her first appearance since her return at Mendelssohn Hall last night. Her concert was planned on large dimensions and enlisted the assistance of Katherine Fisk, soprano; Max Karger, violinist, and an orchestra conducted by Hermann Hans Wetzler. The discouraging state of the weather prevented a large attendance, but the efforts of the young pianist received the customary encouragement in the shape of applause and flowers.

Miss Hartman's principal number was Beethoven's concerto in E flat, and this was quite sufficient to reveal the full measure of her powers. While this is not a composition demanding the execution of the highest feats of modern technics, it is none the less one calling for the most substantial musical gifts to make a satisfactory performance. It is regarded as a test piece for pianists, and Miss Hartman, in essaying it courageously, invited comparisons which could not possibly be favorable to her.

Nevertheless, her performance was not without merits. Her technic was equal to the requirements of the work, and her performance showed taste, appreciation, and some command of tone. But her fingers seemed heavy and her touch leaden. She would probably shine to greater advantage in a work requiring more power and less delicacy. She is a pianist of respectable acquirements, and nothing more. Mr. Karger played a part of Vieuxtemps's D minor concerto with spirit, but with rough execution. Mrs. Fisk's part of the concert need not be discussed here, as she is soon to be heard in an entertainment of her own. One of the orchestral numbers was the funeral march from Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, played in memory of Anton Seidl.

HENDERSON-SNELLING RECITAL.

Fashionable People Attend the First Meeting at Mrs. Clews's.

The first of three recitals on "The History of Song," given in co-operation by W. J. Henderson, the musical critic, and Mrs. Grenville Snelling, the soprano, took place in the parlors of Mrs. Henry Clews, 9 West Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, and was well attended by society people.

There were two parts, one devoted to old and the other to modern French songs. Mrs. Snelling sang them delightfully, to the accompaniment of Mr. Henderson, who presaged each with a brief talk on the songs to be given. Among the old French songs given were "Par un Matin" and "Maman, dites-moi," shepherdess ditties of the time of Louis XVI.; "Les Cloches de Nantes," "Le Joli Tambour," and "La Belle Bourbonnaise."

Before taking up the modern songs Mr. Henderson said that the modern French composers had written mainly for the stage. "There is no great French composer," said he, "of absolute instrumental music which has no dramatic quality. You will look in vain among their works for a symphony like that of Beethoven or Mozart. All that France has done in music has the idea of a story behind it. The great French writers are not distinctive song writers, and France is not a great song-producing country, except in so far as the song is a part of the national opera. Modern French song is the result of a deliberate purpose on the part of the great composers to breathe that national spirit which is so naturally evident in the old Troubadour songs."

Mrs. Snelling then sang Gounod's "Chanson de Printemps," "Dans ton Coeur," by Saint-Saëns; Massenet's "Aubade," "Fillex de Cadix," by Delibes; Chaminade's L'Eté, and "Obstination," by H. de Fontenailles.

Mrs. Clews, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Miss Eloise Breese, and Miss de Forest were in the audience.

The Kneisel Quartet Concert.

The third and last chamber music matinée of the Kneisel Quartet of Boston, took place yesterday afternoon in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall. The programme consisted of Dvorak's quartet in F major, Opus 96, the variations from Beethoven's quartet in A major, Opus 18, and Taschaikowsky's trio, Opus 50. In the last number Messrs. Kneisel and Schroeder were joined by Alexander Siloti, pianist.

The Dvorak quartet is the one written by the eminent Bohemian while he resided in this country, and was endeavoring to demonstrate his theory that we might found a National music on negro melodies. Its performance has always been a labor of love with the members of the Kneisel Quartet, who made it known to the public, and it was played most beautifully yesterday. The trio was also played in a manner passing all criticism, and in it Mr. Siloti again revealed his admirable ability as a performer of chamber music.

Musicale in Aid of a Summer Home.

Some 500 people gathered in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria last night to attend an interesting musicale given in aid of the Summer home in connection with the Bethany Day Nursery.

David Bimberg, violinist, and William W. Lowitz, pianist, opened the programme with a duet of Beethoven, and Earl Percy Parks, baritone, then sang Schubert's "Am Meere" and "Ungedult" and other solos. Mme. Torriani gave Dell' Acqua's "Villanelle" as a soprano solo, (Mlle. Magdalen S. Worden accompanying her,) and later, "Nymphes et Sylvains," by Delibes. Miss Edna Scott, soprano, sang Tosti's Mattinata, and Meyerbeer's "Huguenots, Nobil Signor." A recitation by Harry B. Kiralfy, Hauser's "Hungarian Fantasie," played by Mr. Bimberg, and a solo by Mr. Lowitz completed the programme.

The Performance of "Hedda Gabler."

Henrik Ibsen's social drama called "Hedda Gabler" will be acted at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this afternoon in English for the first time in this country. A German translation of the play was performed here six or seven years ago. To-day's cast will be as follows:

George Tesman.....Leo Ditrichstein
Mrs. Hedda Tesman.....Elizabeth Robins
Miss Juliana Tesman.....Mrs. Griffith
Mrs. Elvsted.....Maida Craigen
Judge Brack.....William Courtleigh
Ejlert Lovborg.....Ernest Hastings
Bertha.....Ellen Cummens

Woman's Press Club Benefit.

The Woman's Press Club held a benefit yesterday afternoon at the Garden Theatre, which Mr. Frohman gave them for the purpose. The affair was managed by Mrs. Linthicum and Miss Anna Warren Story, and was a financial and artistic success. Jean Gerardy played two violoncello solos, and Miss Linthicum and Julie Opp also appeared. There was also a vaudeville programme, including some comedy sketches, one of which, a two-act affair, was entitled "Raspberry Shrub Sec."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Virginia Earle and Marguerite Lemon returned to their respective parts in "The Geisha" at Daly's last night, having recovered from an attack of grip, which compelled their absence for some time.

Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, Andrew Freedman, and Justice Augustus Van Wyck occupied a box at the Bijou last night, and John Jacob Astor and a party were interested spectators of "The Man from Mexico" in another box.

The English version of Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" will be produced for the first time in this country at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this afternoon. The title rôle will be played by Miss Elizabeth Robins, who attained considerable success in that part in England.

Hilda Clark assumed her part in "The Highwayman" last night, but after the performance it was announced that Camille Darville had recovered from her indisposition and that she will appear to-night again as Lady Constance Sinclair. She will also accompany the troupe on its coming tour.

The principals engaged for the Lyceum Theatre stock company thus far for next season are Mary Mannering, the leading lady; Mrs. Whiffen, Mrs. Walcot, Rhoda Cameron, Katharine Florence, Elizabeth Tyree, Adelaide Keim, and Messrs. Charles Walcot, Edward Morgan, William Courtleigh, Theodore Babcock, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., John Findlay, Harry Woodruff, William Kittredge, E. W. Thomas, Seymour George, H. S. Taber, and Thomas Whiffen, Jr. June 1 Daniel Frohman, Julie Opp and her mbother, James K. Hackett, M

RUSSIA WARNS THE POWERS

Official Circular Sent Out Regarding the Cession of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan.

MOUNTED COSSACKS IN PEKIN

They Escort M. Pavloff to the Foreign Office When He Goes to Sign the Agreement—Ta-lien-wan Declared a Free Port.

PEKIN, March 29.—M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, when visiting the Tsung-li-Yamen, (Chinese Foreign Office,) for the purpose of signing the agreement arrived at between Russia and China regarding the cession of Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan, was escorted by mounted Cossacks.

A number of Russians left Tien-Tsin, accompanied by a priest, to take part in and bless the ceremony of the taking over of Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan.

Two thousand Russian troops, including cavalry, have been landed at Port Arthur, and it is said that 170 guns are en route to fortify Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan.

The Chinese flag is hoisted beside the Russian to save China's face, but the Chinese do not attach any importance to the lease feature, since they are aware that the Russians will remain in perpetuity.

There are nine Russian warships now at Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—The Official Messenger publishes a circular which has been telegraphed by Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the representatives of Russia abroad. It is as follows:

"By virtue of a convention signed at Pekin on March 27, Port Arthur and the port of Ta-Lien-Wan, and the territories adjacent, have been ceded to Russia in usufruct by China. You are requested to notify the foregoing Government whereto you are accredited, adding that the abovementioned ports and territories will be immediately occupied by Russian troops, and that the Russian flag will be hoisted by the side of the Chinese flag.

"You may at the same time inform the Foreign Minister that the port of Ta-Lien-Wan will be open to foreign trade, and that the largest measure of hospitality will be extended to the ships of all friendly nations."

An official communication issued to the press adds:

"The cessions are for twenty-five years, but may be extended later by common accord.

"Further, China has conceded the right of constructing a railroad to connect the ports with the Trans-Siberian main line."

After stating that the arrangement is the direct and natural consequence of the amicable relations between two neighboring States, anxious to advance the interests of their peoples, the official communication continues:

"While safeguarding the integrity and sovereignty of China and satisfying the essential needs of Russia, the arrangement injures the interests of no foreign State. On the contrary, it affords all nations the possibility of entering in the near future into relations with the river regions of the Yellow Sea, hitherto closed to them. The opening of Ta-Lien-Wan to the merchant ships of all nations will create a new and wide market for commerce and industry, owing to the Trans-Siberian line, which is henceforth destined to connect the extremities of two continents and the Old World. The arrangement, therefore, is of high historical value to Russia, and should be hailed as a fortunate event by all those who have at heart the benefits of peace and the development of good relations among nations."

PRINCE HENRY IN HONGKONG.

He Proposes "Prosperity to the Colony" at a Ball in His Honor.

LONDON, March 29.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says:

"A brilliant ball was given to-night (Tuesday) in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia, who felicitously proposed 'Prosperity to the Colony.'

Gen. Black, responding, thanked Prince Henry for his gracious words, and declared that there was no reason under heaven why England and Germany should not be friends."

ENGLAND PREPARING FOR WAR.

Lord Selborne Says She Has Obtained Compensations in China—Adverse Newspaper Views.

LONDON, March 29.—Warlike preparations continue here. Considerable importance is attached to a speech of Lord Selborne, Under Secretary for the Colonies, in this city to-day, in which, although he disavowed speaking as a responsible member of the Government, it is believed he expressed the Government's views.

Lord Selborne declared that there was no more humiliation for England in failing to exclude Russia from Manchuria than there would be for Russia in failing to exclude England from Khartoum. "We should receive from any power carving out a sphere of influence in China," he said, "a confirmation and reassertion of the rights we now enjoy, and any Government should make the infringement of those rights a casus belli.

"England has lost nothing in China which ought to have been kept. The policy of an open door is intact. We have already obtained valuable compensations and are in a position to obtain more if we require them."

LONDON, March 30.—The Times, commenting editorially on Lord Selborne's speech yesterday, says:

"The language of Lord Selborne is not calculated to dispel the dangerous illusion expressed by the Russian newspapers that Great Britain will not go to a greater length than protests."

The Morning Post says:

"Lord Selborne's speech appears to indicate that the Government is conscious of having lost the game against Russia."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Government may be preparing some brilliant stalemate for the Russian game, but the British citizen is not fool enough to accept the story that the door has been kept wide open. The treaty of Tien-Tsin is being torn up and the door will soon be slatted."

The Daily News says:

"It is a serious rebuff, and makes the Government look very foolish. The hue and cry the Tory papers are raising, however, is mischievous and undignified. Clearly it was not worth England's while to go to war to prevent Russia's action. What we have to do is to see that British rights and interests are not imperiled."

RUSSIAN CONTEMPT FOR ENGLAND.

The Novoe Vremya Declares She Will Never Go Beyond a Protest.

LONDON, March 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says:

"The greatest indifference, amounting almost to contempt, is shown here for any possible British protests against the Russo-Chinese agreement. The Novoe Vremya declares: 'England will never go beyond a protest. Her predominance in the Far East is gone forever, and it will be worse for her if she fails to come to a timely agreement with Russia, France, and Germany.'"

Japan's Policy Not Yet Disclosed.

YOKOHAMA, March 29.—There is still no indication of what the policy of the Japanese Government is or will be with reference to Russia's action. The presumption is that the Government is waiting until China shall have paid the indemnity.

American Student's Murder in China.

SHANGHAI, March 29.—The Mercury of this city says the country militia of the Kiang-Pih district, which, as announced in these dispatches on March 22, refused to allow the execution of the condemned murderer of the student of the American Methodist Medical Mission, previously attacked by a mob, has been dispersed. The Taotai, however, refuses to make any arrests until instructed to do so from Pekin.

INDIAN CURRENCY DEBATE.

Lord George Hamilton Tells the House of Commons the Mints Cannot Be Reopened.

LONDON, March 29.—The House of Commons was occupied for some time to-day in a debate on the Indian currency. Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, admitted that it would be impossible to reopen the mints without some international arrangement, which at present seemed quite out of the question.

He pointed out that nobody had blamed the Government for declining American and French invitations to reopen the mints. As matters now stood, he said, he believed an international bimetallic agreement impossible, because France could not accept a less ratio than 15½ to 1, which could not be secured.

To his view it seemed impossible that any nation by its own unaided efforts should rehabilitate silver. America had made a great effort, but had not succeeded. He contended that the policy introduced in India in 1893 had fully justified itself, and that to attempt to reverse it now would be lunacy.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal leader in the House, congratulated Lord George Hamilton upon his "monumental speech," which he (Harcourt) hoped would carry conviction to the President of the Local Government Board, (Mr. Henry Chaplin) and the First Lord of the Treasury, (Mr. Arthur Balfour.)

The House then adopted Lord George Hamilton's motion appointing a committee, which will have practically all the powers of a royal commission, to inquire into the practicability of the Indian Government's proposals for a gold standard.

No Silver Standard for India.

CALCUTTA, March 29.—During the budget debate in the Legislative Council yesterday Sir James Westland, the Financial Member of the Council, announced that, without binding the Imperial Government, he could declare on their authority that a silver standard or the reopening of the India mints was now impossible.

A PLOT TO KILL THE SULTAN.

100 Men Slain in the Revolt of Troops in the Palace on March 15.

LONDON, March 29.—According to a special dispatch from Bucharest, the outbreak among the Albanian and Kurdish troops in the barracks of the Yildiz Palace, Constantinople, during the evening of March 15, was in reality a fight which followed the discovery of a plot to assassinate the Sultan of Turkey. It is added that 100 men were killed.

AMERICAN APPLES IN GERMANY.

Request for Their Prohibition Attended by Cheers in the Diet.

BERLIN, March 29.—During the discussion of the agricultural estimates in the lower house of the Diet to-day, Herr Knebel, National Liberal, asked that more stringent regulations be enforced for the exclusion of the San José scale. In so doing, Herr Knebel said the Cider Manufacturers' Union demanded the complete prohibition of the import of American apples, adding that it would be impossible eventually to avoid such a prohibition, pointing out that the industry was in such a flourishing condition that the moment was particularly favorable. Moreover, he insisted the complete exclusion of American apples would be less burdensome than the present costly examinations at the entry ports.

Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, the Minister of Agriculture, in reply, said that if a more stringent operation was found necessary he would make further recommendations to the Imperial Government. The announcement was greeted with cheers.

No Verdict in Gilbert's Libel Suit.

LONDON, March 29.—The jury in the libel suit of W. S. Gilbert against The Era, the playwright claiming £1,000 damages against the paper, owing to the publication in it of an article taxing him with "pomposity, envy, ingratitude," was unable to agree upon a verdict. The case began yesterday in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice.

French Torpedo Boat Run Down.

BREST, March 29.—The French cruiser Friant came into collision with the torpedo boat Ariel early this morning during the manoeuvres. The torpedo boat sank and the members of her crew jumped into the sea. They were picked up by the Friant's boats.

Emperor William at Homburg.

HOMBURG, March 29.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany reached this city today. The buildings and main thoroughfares were decorated in honor of their Majesties, who received an ovation.

American Bark Harvard Wrecked.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 29.—The American bark Harvard, Capt. Colcord, from Santos, Feb. 19, for the Barbados, Turk's Island, and Providence, has been wrecked on Turk's Island.

The Harvard was built in Newburyport, Mass., in 1878. She hailed from Boston, and was owned by Foster & Pray. She was a double decker of 982 tons register.

Earl of Cawdor Dead.

LONDON, March 29.—John Frederick Vaughan Campbell, second Earl of Cawdor, is dead. He was born in 1817 and succeeded to the title in 1860. He was member of Parliament for Pembrokeshire from 1841 to 1860.

French Line's Postal Contract.

PARIS, March 29.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted the postal contract with the French Transatlantic Steamship Company from Havre to New York.

Admiral von Tirpitz Honored.

BERLIN, March 29.—Admiral von Tirpitz, the Secretary of the Imperial Navy, has been appointed a Prussian Minister of State.

FIRE IN A SISTERS' HOME.

The Inmates Pray on the Stoop—The Building Is Saved.

WHITE PLAINS, March 29.—A fire, caused by an overheated range, did about $1,000 damage to the residence of the Sisters of the Divine Compassion, in Broadway, this village, at midnight last night.

The sisters hurried from their rooms, and, seeing the fire was in the back of the house, dressed themselves in the front and prayed on the stoop for the saving of the building. In a short time they were able to return to their rooms. The residence is worth $30,000.

SAVED A BABY'S LIFE.

At His Own Risk, a Detective Entered a Burning House.

Acting Detective Masterson of the Hamilton Avenue Station, Brooklyn, saved the life of a baby at the risk of his own yesterday. Fire broke out in a three-story house at 555 Court Street, and Masterson entered the house to see if all the tenants were out. The only one remaining in the building was Mrs. Andrew Wilkins, who was on the top floor and seemed dazed. Masterson carried her to the street. Just as she reached the sidewalk she remembered that her two-month-old baby girl was still in the room, and began to scream and implore Masterson to save the child.

By this time the smoke in the house had become so thick that it was almost impossible to breathe, but Masterson fought his way up the stairs and rescued the child. The damage to the house by the fire was only $100. The owner is John Anderson, who lives on the first floor.

Y. M. C. A. Library Exhibit.

The opening of the library of the Young Men's Christian Association at their new building, Fifty-sixth Street, near Eighth Avenue, is attended this week with an interesting programme. Silas H. Berry is the librarian, and the books of which he has charge have been gradually purchased by the association and just lately moved up town from the Twenty-third Street Branch. Yesterday there was a splendid exhibit of prints and illustrations, and in the evening a talk by W. Lewis Fraser, manager of the art department of The Century Magazine, on "Graphic Art in Books."

EGYPTIANS TAKE SHENDY

About 160 Dervishes Killed in the Assault and a Battle Now Must Soon Be Fought.

ARMY CUT OFF FROM ITS BASE

The Garrison Pursued for Twenty Miles in Its Retreat—News of a Crushing Defeat of the Dervishes Expected in Cairo.

LONDON, March 29.—A special dispatch from Cairo announces the capture of Shendy by the Anglo-Egyptian forces. It is added that 150 Dervishes were killed and that many were wounded. Shendy is, roughly speaking, half way between Berber, the Anglo-Egyptian base of operations, and Khartoum. Therefore, the Anglo-Egyptians are now about 100 miles from the great Dervish stronghold, Omdurman, near Khartoum.

CAIRO, March 29.—It is officially announced that the gunboats and Anglo-Egyptian troops attacked Shendy on Saturday, destroyed the forts, captured quantities of grain, cattle, and ammunition, and liberated over 600 slaves, mostly Jaalins. The Dervishes lost 160 men. There were no casualties on the Anglo-Egyptian side.

Shendy was taken by surprise. The gunboats, with a battalion of Egyptians on board, ascended the Nile from the mouth of the Atbara River, and arrived at Shendy by dawn on Saturday. The gunboats shelled the forts and then the battalion was landed and attacked the town.

The attack was made by a flank movement and the Dervish garrison was completely routed, the Egyptians pursuing them for twenty miles.

The capture of Shendy was a brilliant manoeuvre, as the main body of the Dervishes who advanced against the Anglo-Egyptian forces from Shendy is now cut off from its base and its reserve depot is destroyed. The Dervishes who advanced against the Anglo-Egyptian Army are entrenched at El Hilgi, on the Atbara River. They are suffering severely from lack of food, and are subsisting on palm nuts. The destruction of their supplies at Shendy will compel them to give battle, for which the Anglo-Egyptian expedition has been eagerly awaiting. News of a crushing defeat of the Dervishes is expected here hourly.

NEWPORT, ARK., IN PERIL.

White and Black Rivers Rising, and the Town Almost on the Point of Being Washed Away.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 29.—Reports reaching here to-night from Northwestern Arkansas say the White and Black Rivers have flooded the country, and everything submergeable is now under water. Thirty-three feet is the danger line at Newport, and at 10 o'clock to-night the gauge at that place registered 32.5. The report further states that by 1 o'clock to-night the White River would go over the levee, and the total submerging of the town would follow.

Newport is the county seat of Jackson County, and the principal town between here and St. Louis, having a population of about 5,000. All cattle that has not already been drowned has been hurried to higher ground, followed by the fleeing people. Everything washable has been carried away by the high water, and only desolation, want, and misery stare the once happy population of that county in the face. The water is rising at the rate of an inch an hour, and heavy rains are reported from the country north. It is the most direct calamity which has ever happened to the people of that section of the State, and the end cannot be now foretold.

So far no loss of life has been reported from telegraph stations, but it is feared the remote sections submerged will carry a life loss from those sections. The telegraph office at Newport was under water at 11 o'clock, and boats were being used by the people on guard at the threatened places. There is no telling the consequence after the water sweeps over the levee. Strenuous efforts have been made to strengthen the protections, but at the rate at which the water is coming up it is feared all efforts will prove futile. Eyelids are unclosed at Newport to-night.

SEVEN DROWNED IN INDIANA.

Fatalities Caused by Flood in the Neighborhood of Greensburg.

GREENSBURG, Ind., March 29.—The loss from the flood in this county will reach $150,000. The fatalities are larger than at first reported. Three members of the Walters family, in the Tanner's Creek bottoms, are missing, and a farmhand, Albert Phillips, was a victim in the cloudburst at Moscow.

There was one fatality at Westport, the drowning of Claude Shane. Late reports indicate loss of life on Flat Rock, below St. Paul, at the junction of Conn's Creek, where two members of one family perished.

THE JUNIOR BADMINTON CLUB.

Their Second Tournament This Year at Berkeley Armory.

Many society people either witnessed or engaged in the second tournament this year of the Junior Badminton Club, a handicap affair, at the Berkeley Armory last night. The club will hold two more regular meetings on the next two Tuesdays and an extra meeting on April 19, when the third and last tournament of the season will be held.

The winners last night were a scratch team—Miss Sarah P. Smith, Miss Florence Clarke, Spotswood D. Bowers, and John T. Wainwright. The runners-up were Miss Margaretta S. Beasley, Miss Sarah Cole, Rudolph Neeser, and Harry McK. Ferriday. The prizes, given by patronesses, were: For women, a cut-glass, silver-topped flower vase, given by Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, and a chased silver vase from Mrs. Howard H. Henry; for men, a pair of gilt-topped liqueur decanters, from Mrs. Gouverneur Kemble, and a silver-topped claret decanter, from Mrs. Neeser. A light supper was served in the evening.

DERELICT WARR ASHORE.

Reported Bottom Side Up on the Long Island Coast.

The Shinnecock Life-Saving Station yesterday reported that the derelict schooner Julia A. Warr came ashore early in the morning two miles east of the Mecox Station. She was dismasted and bottom up, and had been in that condition apparently a long time.

The Julia A. Warr was reported lost the first of the year. She sailed from Calais, Me., for Vineyard Haven and a Southern port in the early part of December last, laden with lumber, laths, and shingles, and was first reported at Boston, having been sighted about 230 miles east of Boston Light, bottom up, and some of her spars floating in the vicinity.

The revenue cutter Daniel Manning was sent to destroy her, but returned to Boston Jan. 14 without having found her. She was afterward sighted by the German steamer Armenia on Jan. 22, near where she was first reported. Other steamers have since reported the derelict in several localities.

Nothing has been heard of the crew, and it is believed that all were lost. The Julia A. Warr was valued at $7,000, and was said to be insured for $2,500.

$4,501,500 More Gold to Come.

Additional gold engagements in Europe announced yesterday amount to $4,501,500, as follows: Lazard Frères, $1,125,000; Baring, Magoun & Co., $1,000,000; Bank of British North America, $500,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $500,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $500,000; J. & W. Seligman & Co., $400,000; L. Von Hoffmann & Co., $250,000; Produce Exchange Bank, $200,000, and Morris Express Company, $26,500. This gold increases the European engagements for this port and Boston for twenty-one firms and corporations to more than $35,000,000. Talk of the financial district yesterday, based on the rate of sterling exchange, 4.84¼, was of further large shipments of gold Westward.

CONFERENCE OF METHODISTS.

At the Campfire Commander Wright Said the Veterans Are Ready to Fight Spain.

The New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened last evening with the eleventh annual campfire of the veterans of the church in the Metropolitan Temple in Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street. The meeting was under the auspices of the Hawkins Zouaves, and the following Grand Army posts were represented: Cameron Post, No. 79; Dix Post, No. 135; Hooker Post, No. 138; Phil Kearny Post, No. 8; Reno Post, No. 44; Kimball Post, No. 100; Farnum Post, No. 458; Gliss Post, No. 264; Meade Post, No. 38; Sheridan-Ellsworth Post, No. 67, and Wadsworth Post, No. 77.

A large American flag was planted on the platform, another covered the reading desk, and several other flags decorated the rear and sides of the platform. The full vested choir, the largest in the country, and the assembled veterans joined in the opening hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," and in the following hymn, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Bishop John F. Hurst, who is to preside at the Conference, and was to have offered the prayer, was unable to be present, and so the Rev. J. P. Race, one of the veterans, was substituted. In his prayer Mr. Race referred to the impending trouble with Spain and said: "If Thou canst in harmony and consistency remove the impending danger that is threatening us, we pray Thee to let peace continue. But above all let right prevail. May the leaders stand up as pillars in behalf of humanity and of liberty, and if it is necessary to unsheath the sword, may that sword in God's right prevail."

The prayer was followed by the war song "Tenting To-night," in the chorus of which the veterans joined heartily, and several of the grizzled old warriors were seen to wipe their eyes with their handkerchiefs.

Commander C. Wright, in introducing the Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman, who was to deliver the eulogy on Lincoln, also made reference to the Cuban troubles. "I believe," he said, "that God takes care of the American Republic, and whenever any peculiar emergency arises He always has the right man in the right place—George Washington, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, and now William McKinley."

Here the audience broke out into loud applause, and three times three cheers, with tigers, were given for the President. When quiet was restored Commander Wright continued: "I think President McKinley will hear these cheers in Washington, and they will drive away the blues, if any, that Spain may telegraph him. To-day there is a war cloud in the sky larger than a man's hand. We thought that our neighbor Cuba had fallen among thieves, and we went like good Samaritans with medicine and food and clothing, and for this the Spanish fleet is on the way to our shores.

"But the Samaritan of to-day is different from the old Samaritan, and when we are ready to help we are also ready to shoulder muskets. And I predict that if Spain persists, and there is a declaration of war, we will sing the song 'We're Coming Father McKinley,' and we'll send 500,000 men every six months for the next twelve years."

Then followed the oration, the National hymn, "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and the Doxology.

PITCHER BECKWITH RELEASED.

Robert T. Lincoln's Son-in-Law May Stop Playing Baseball.

OTTUMWA, Ia., March 29.—Pitcher Warren W. Beckwith of the Ottumwa Ball Club was released to-day by the manager. He was signed only a fortnight ago, and his release was granted on the plea of his mother, Mrs. W. W. Beckwith of Mount Pleasant, who always has been opposed to his professional ball playing.

Mrs. Beckwith hoped her son, after his romantic marriage to Jessie Lincoln, daughter of Robert T. Lincoln, would go into some other business.

It is understood Mr. Lincoln has expressed his willingness to provide suitable employment for his son-in-law if he will quit the diamond.

ICE TRUST FORMED IN CHICAGO.

Twenty-eight Companies Combine Under the Name of Knickerbocker.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Twenty-eight ice companies, controlling the greater part of the Chicago business, have formed a trust. Negotiations between the different companies are almost completed, and in a few days the business world will be formally notified that a corporation with a capital of $8,000,000 will succeed to the business of the smaller concerns.

The trust will operate under the name of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, that being the name of the largest ice company in Chicago at present, as well as of the largest ice companies in New York, Philadelphia, and a number of other places.

NEW STATE HOSPITAL STEWARD.

L. P. Gillespie to Succeed D. P. Lord in That Capacity.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 29.—The Commissioners in Lunacy have decided to make a change in the stewardship of the Hudson River State Hospital. D. Porter Lord, who has filled the position for many years in a very satisfactory manner, is to be succeeded by L. P. Gillespie of New York.

Mr. Gillespie is a much younger man than Mr. Lord, and has all the qualifications for the position, having had considerable experience in similar capacities. The growth of the institution has caused the demand for a man of Mr. Gillespie's age. Mr. Lord will retire from the position in July, it is stated, with a very creditable record. The position is worth about $2,500 a year.

CASHIER STEELE ARRESTED.

Philadelphia Bank Officer Charged with Making False Reports.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Following the collapse of the Guarantors' Finance Company and the suspension of the People's Bank, there came to-night another bank sensation in the arrest on a warrant issued by United States District Attorney Beck of Cashier William W. Steele of the Chestnut Street National Bank, of which institution the late William M. Singerly was President. The bank closed its doors in the latter part of December, and Bank Examiner Hardt immediately took charge.

He began an investigation the result of which was the warrant for the Cashier's arrest. Steele is charged with making false reports and statements to the Controller of the Currency. The affidavit alleges on March 9, 1897, he reported $3,899.77 overdrafts, whereas the amount was $42,528.18; again on May 11, $18,004.19, when it should have been $90,714.67. July 23 overdrafts reported amounted to $4,442.11, and Oct. 5, $3,552.34, when the former really was $98,252.19 and the latter over $100,000.

QUEER EXCESS OF WIDOWS.

Knoxville, Tenn., Pension Statistics Cause Suspicion.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Pension Commissioner Evans thinks that the Pension Agency at Knoxville invites some investigation. In the territory embraced by that agency, which includes all Southern States except Kentucky and Maryland, there appears to be a surplus of widows. One of the favorite dodges of pension sharks is to draw pensions for alleged widows of the soldiers, and to keep these pensions going, no matter whether the fictitious widows die or not. The Commissioner fears that a large number of these widow pensioners are on the rolls in the Knoxville agency. It was discovered by a pension clerk that there are about 37,000 invalids and about 18,000 widows on the Knoxville rolls, or a percentage of one widow to two invalids. This percentage is considered very excessive, as the following comparative figures will show:

In the agency at Indianapolis there are 4 invalids to 1 widow; in the Topeka agency, 4½ invalids to 1 widow; in the Des Moines agency, 5¼ invalids to 1 widow, and in the agency at Milwaukee there also are 5½ invalids to 1 widow.

A case has recently come up in this city where a negro woman commenced drawing a pension in 1880 as the widow of a soldier to whom she had never been married, and at her death the pension was drawn regularly by another negro woman, and was finally turned over to still another negro woman, who had drawn it for several years. Commissioner Evans will investigate the Knoxville agency, to see if similar practices have not been carried on there on a large scale.

ACTOR JEFFERSON HONORED

Complimentary Dinner by the Aldine Club and the Up-Town Association.

ADMIRAL ERBEN ON THE NAVY

He Declares that Our Warships Are Undermanned and that It Is Impossible to Get Sailors at Such Short Notice.

The Aldine Club and the Up-town Association gave a complimentary dinner to Joseph Jefferson last night at their clubrooms, in the Constable Building, 111 Fifth Avenue. Two hundred members and their guests were present to pay their respects to the veteran actor, and incidentally to listen to the speeches which Mr. Jefferson and the other prominent speakers were down on the programme to make.

The menu was an elaborate affair, containing a large bust portrait of Mr. Jefferson, and also two pictures of him in his famous characters, Bob Acres and Rip Van Winkle. During the dinner the President of the club, H. B. Dominick, presided at the speakers' table, and in addition to Mr. Jefferson, who sat on his right, the following were seated at the table:

Richard Watson Gilder, Parke Godwin, Rear Admiral Erben, Seth Low, W. D. Howells, J. B. Gilder, F. Hopkinson Smith, Col. George E. Waring, Prof. William M. Sloane, William Bispham, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, Laurence Hutton, E. C. Benedict, Dr. A. Shaw, Daniel Frohman, and Sidney Low of London.

Among the guests at the other tables were Robert Bridges, E. W. Bok, William M. Johnston, James T. Harper, Charles De Kay, E. C. Heath, W. W. Appleton, A. C. Barnes, J. J. Little, W. W. Ellsworth, J. C. Cady, A. W. Drake, Dan Beard, W. F. Clarke, Robert C. Ogden, J. Stern, Isaac Stern, Benjamin Stern, J. S. Clarke, B. Van Wagener, C. L. Andrews, E. D. North, F. D. Warren, H. Duveen, W. E. Marcus, C. J. Mills, J. S. Inglis, T. E. Kirby, C. Mapes, and J. P. Townsend.

During the dinner the orchestra played several patriotic airs, which met with instant approval, the guests rising and singing the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Marching Through Georgia," and "America." A toast to President McKinley was also drunk, each man standing and giving three cheers for the President.

Hamilton W. Mabie, the toastmaster, introduced Mr. Jefferson as the first speaker, paying him a glowing tribute.

"It is almost embarrassing to be presented as such a virtuous man as Mr. Mabie makes me out to be," said Mr. Jefferson, "and if I don't get mixed up in some scandals pretty soon my friends will begin to suspect me."

He then complimented the guests on their singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "Marching Through Georgia," although he said in the latter song the voices of the guests had pitched in keys enough to have unlocked the prison bars of the Spanish Inquisition. He then told of the time he first attempted to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," and how he stumbled at the first verse and was hissed off the stage.

"I am very patriotic," he said, "and love 'The Star-Spangled Banner'; but I wasn't very much overpowered with the thing then."

His First Appearance in This City.

His first appearance in New York, he said, was in 1837, when he was a boy of seven, on the occasion of a benefit performance to Edwin Titus, then nine years old.

"Titus and I," he said, "fought a terrific sword combat. He representing an American sailor, and I—how humiliating to tell it!—a Spanish pirate. Of course the American sailor, aged nine, was victorious, and put his foot on the chest of the Spanish pirate, aged seven, and the curtain came down amid the applause of the audience. How mortifying it is when I think of it! I was not only deprived of my nationality, but was defeated as well. I have often thought lately that I was probably, but innocently, the primary cause of the present strained relations between this country and Spain."

Ex-Judge Howland, who was introduced as the champion story-teller, drew on a fund of humorous stories which created the greatest merriment. He said that Mr. Jefferson could always "gag" a play into success, which reminded him of a story of a manager who found fault with an actor for introducing "gags" into the play, which made it a success.

"The Manager said to the actor," ex-Judge Howland went on, 'Why do you spoil the play by introducing so many gags in it?' 'I have to,' said the actor, 'to amuse the audience.' The manager then asked him why he did not just say the lines as written and wait for the audience to laugh, to which the actor responded, 'I can't do it. I have to catch the 12:30 train.'"

Rear Admiral Erben, who spoke on "The Navy," made a ringing speech, denouncing the stories which had been circulated regarding lax discipline on the Maine. Referring to the naval officers composing the board of inquiry, he said:

"There was never a better set of men assembled for the work that had to be done, and I want to say that no one, not even the President of the United States, could have gotten an expression of opinion from them before they had rendered the report to their superior officer, Admiral Sicard.

"Fortunately the accident occurred when it did. Had it occurred before 8 o'clock, before everything had been closed and the keys all turned in to Capt. Sigsbee, God knows what might have been said! That settled, as far as the court was concerned, any chance of the accident resulting from interior conditions.

"The Maine was blown up. The question is now, who did it? That is for the Administration to say. With the political side of the question I have nothing to do.

Trials of the Navy.

"As far as the navy is concerned, it has had a hard struggle for many years. At the beginning of the civil war the Government had to buy up everything, as they are doing now—ferryboats, tugboats, yachts, and everything that would float. In 1868 all the patriotic wind petered out, and they began to cut down the navy. Things began to get so that we were ashamed of ourselves when we went on a cruise. We got into ports and couldn't get out of them. Then the Government built a lot of grand ships—floating volcanoes—but for me I prefer the old wooden ships.

"Now, when we are in another crisis we find ourselves with lots of ships and no men. That's God's truth. There are ships in the squadron at Key West from 100 to 200 men short. Sailors have got to be trained. You can't make them in a day. You can't march the Seventh Regiment down Broadway and put it aboard a ship and send it to sea—the soldiers would get seasick.

"We want men. We haven't got them, and where we will get them God only knows. The first thing in the art of self-defense is to keep a civil tongue in your head, and I think we should have done that until we were ready. If we are going all over the world with a chip on our shoulder, we ought to insist that the Government keep up the navy. Sailors nowadays must be scientific men, trained to handle the big guns on the ships, and if Congress would allow it, there are thousands of young men in the country who would enlist, and who could be molded into good men."

Seth Low, F. Hopkinson Smith, and Laurence Hutton also made short addresses, paying tributes to the guest of honor.

Letters of regret were read from ex-President Cleveland, Bishop Potter, T. B. Aldrich, R. H. Stoddard, Frank R. Stockton, Thomas Nelson Page, Abram S. Hewitt, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Augustin Daly, and Bronson Howard.

Julia Arthur Disabled.

BOSTON, March 29.—Miss Julia Arthur, the actress, who plays the heroine in "A Lady of Quality," either met with an accident or was taken ill suddenly in to-night's performance at the Hollis Street Theatre. In youth's attire, as Clorinda Whidairs, she fences a bout with Sir John Oxen, played by Mr. Edward Arden. In the course of the encounter to-night Miss Arthur suddenly dropped her foil and fell to the stage unconscious. The curtain was rung down, and after fifteen minutes' delay the audience was dismissed with the statement that Miss Arthur was ill. It was rumored that the actress had been "pinked" by Mr. Arden's weapon, but the theatre people say that Miss Arthur had a mere temporary indisposition, and that she will play as usual to-morrow night.

RAPID TRANSIT DISCUSSED.

Commissioner Rives Addresses the Social Reform Club—Meeting at Washington Heights.

George L. Rives, Rapid Transit Commissioner, talked of rapid transit before the Social Reform Club last night. The greater part of his address was a history of the early boards of rapid transit. He told of the Broadway underground road, which had been planned, and for which a franchise was offered in 1892, with but one bidder, and that one, he added, "a straw bidder." He dwelt at length on underground roads in several cities of the world, and told why an underground road built to-day could far excel any in existence because of the advancement in electrical matters in the past few years. Speaking on the debt limit of the city, he said that the latter was in the position to build the proposed underground Elm Street road.

A large number of people met last night in the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in response to a call of the Washington Heights Rapid Transit Association, to express their desire for rapid transit for the heights. Robert E. Saul was Chairman. Arthur C. Butts denounced the Rapid Transit Commission as useless, and so did ex-Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain. Lawson N. Fuller spoke in favor of the extension of the elevated system. Resolutions asking for the extension of the elevated system and the passage of the Ellsworth bill to abolish the present commission were adopted.

NURSE AND CHILD DISAPPEAR.

The Former Is Fifteen Years Old and Married—Her Husband Gone.

The police of the Hamilton Avenue Station, Brooklyn, are engaged in trying to find some trace of George Hickey, a two-and-a-half-year-old baby, and his fifteen-year-old nurse, known to the Hickeys as Lena Ryan. Mrs. Hickey, when her husband lost his position, obtained one in a tobacco factory. A week ago Hickey obtained employment, but his wife decided to retain her place. In their improved circumstances she felt that she could employ a nurse for her two children, and on Saturday she employed Lena Ryan.

On Monday afternoon, Lena and the older child, George, disappeared. They were last seen crossing the Ninth Street bridge over Gowanus Canal. After waiting all night for their return, Mrs. Hickey concluded that Lena had kidnapped the baby, and notified the police.

It was discovered yesterday that Lena, young as she is, is married, and that her husband is Henry Asche, a boy of seventeen, who lived with his stepmother at the corner of Clinton and Ninth Streets. Asche has also disappeared. A week ago Lena's father, Patrick Ryan, obtained employment on a canalboat, and asked Lena to go with him, but she refused unless she could take her husband along.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Angelo Grossi.

Angelo Grossi, at one time a famous ballet master in this country, died Monday at his home in Baltimore, aged seventy-three years. In his day he traveled all over the world and played with many distinguished stage celebrities. He was well acquainted with Forrest, Edwin Booth, and McCullough, and was for some time ballet master at Booth's Theatre in this city.

Mr. Grossi was born in Greece, and at an early age moved to Paris, where he studied dancing and vocal culture in the Conservatory. In 1847 he came to this country with the then famous Montplaisir, who brought from Paris his pantomimists, dancers, and spectacular show. For about six years they toured the country, Mr. Grossi acting as manager, performer, and agent at the same time.

When Montplaisir returned to France, in 1853, Mr. Grossi remained here and joined the Ravel Company, conducted by Gabriel Ravel and Mr. Martinetti. His company gave one of the greatest pantomimic shows of the time. About twenty years ago Mr. Grossi wrote and arranged "Jack and Jill" for Gail Fox, and the piece was produced at the old Bowery Theatre. A year or two ago he wrote "Tourmaline," which had quite a run in London.

Obituary Notes.

Circuit Judge JAMES GOGGIN of Chicago died yesterday, aged fifty-five years.

WILLIAM H. EDMONDS, founder and editor of The Southern States Magazine, died yesterday at his home in Roland Park, near Baltimore. He was one of the founders of The Manufacturers' Record, and was at one time proprietor of The Anniston (Ala.) Hot Blast.

Judge GEORGE W. HARMON, one of the most prominent citizens of Vermont, died yesterday at Bennington. He was prominently identified with the banking interests of that section, and was counsel for several railroad corporations. He was the oldest member of the Vermont bar both in point of age and practice.

Ex-Judge JOEL FITHIAN, formerly of this city, died on Friday night at his home, in Santa Barbara, Cal., where he had a fruit farm. He was fifty-eight years old. He was well known in this city some years ago, and was said to be wealthy, but recently a series of unfortunate speculations reduced his wealth considerably.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Easter Suggestions.

Vases, Loving Cups, etc., in artistic glassware, **C. Dorflinger & Sons**, 915 Broadway, near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., N. Y.

There is but one Angostura Bitters—Dr. Siegert's, imported from South America. Beware of the "just as good" dangerous substitutes.

Carl H. Schultz's Distilled Waters, the only PURE, CORRECT mineral waters.

E. & W. "Loma." **E. & W.** A new collar.

DIED.

HORWITZ.—March 19th, Arnold B. Horwitz, 16 years of age, beloved son of Otto and Bertha J. Horwitz.
Funeral private.

ROBINSON.—On Sunday, March 27, at Clifton, Staten Island, James R. Robinson, aged 84 years.
Funeral services will be held from St. John's Episcopal Church, Clifton, S. I., on Wednesday, March 30, at 2 P. M. Relatives, friends, Edgewater firemen, and lodges invited. Kindly omit flowers. Staten Island papers please copy.

SIMPKINS.—At Washington, D. C., March 26, 1898, John Simpkins, son of the late John Simpkins of Brooklyn.
Funeral on Thursday mor

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270 Broadway.

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Hanover National Bank
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Central National Bank
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Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

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CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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Daily Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND COMMITTEE'S CERTIFICATES.

In compliance with the wishes of the stockholders who are supporting my efforts to prevent the watering of our securities, I submit to all parties in interest the following statement of the situation of these properties:

The purchase of the Union Pacific Main Line has placed us on the following financial basis, crediting us with the Nine Millions cash assessments paid to the Committee—

Issue of First Mortgage Bonds.	$71,235,000
Issue of Preferred Stock.....	45,000,000
Issue of Common stock.....	61,000,000
Total issues	$177,235,000
The Net Earnings of the Main Line for the year 1897 are about	5,400,000
The payment of 4 per cent. on the above issues of bonds and preferred stock requires about.	4,600,000
The balance applicable to Dividends on Common Stock at present moderate rate of earnings, 1½ per cent.....	800,000

In contrast with the favorable foregoing showing for our stock, the following adverse conditions will arise if the purchase of the Kansas Pacific be consummated. It will require the issue of the following securities of the new Union Pacific Railroad Company:—

First Mortgage Bonds.....	$23,000,000
Preferred Stock	25,000,000
Total issue for purchase of Kansas Pacific	$48,000,000
Four per cent. interest and dividends on above issues...	1,920,000
The net earnings of the entire Kansas Pacific Railroad, from Kansas City to Cheyenne, are only about	750,000
Annual loss by purchase of Kansas Pacific	$1,170,000

The above statements demonstrate that if the Committee be prevented from carrying out its effort to unload the Kansas Pacific on us, our stock has a present intrinsic value, and increased dividends will be realized upon it with the continuance of existing business conditions. But if we are burdened with the Kansas Pacific transaction, involving the issue of Union Pacific bonds and preferred stock to the extent of three times the showing of Kansas Pacific earnings, our Union Pacific stock would have little present value or future prospect under such a watering process.

Information of the progress of the efforts to maintain the intrinsic value of our investment will be furnished to stockholders on sending their names, addresses, and amounts of holdings to A. W. BARNARD, 44 Broadway, New York City.

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44 Broadway.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

The boom of Monday was not continued in the stock market yesterday, but the reactionary swing did not go far enough to afford much gratification to speculators on the bear side. For the most part, net changes for the day were on the side of declines, and some of the declines were substantial; but fair judgment requires the statement that there was at no time during the day any marked evidence of renewed liquidation. People who hold and own securities were evidently inspirited by the demonstration of Monday's buoyancy, the sudden panic then forced upon the bear contingent; and though quotations yesterday fell off, the recessions induced little selling which could be recognized as that of long stock.

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Upon the other hand, evidence appears of a very large reduction in the short interest, which for some time past has been so unwieldy as to make the bear scramble of the day before yesterday. The speculative fraternity on the Stock Exchange would find further declines acceptable, for four out of five of the room traders are always inclined to take the short side, and this disposition accounts for the quickness with which the short interest can be extended.

So far as the bigger operators of Wall Street are involved, it is difficult to find just what their immediate inclinations are. Most of them are doing nothing; all of them profess to be doing nothing. In one or two of the Vanderbilt stocks yesterday there appeared to be some disclosure of plans to buy substantially, and the same evidence was to be found in local traction stocks and in the Granger list, but in every instance where smaller investors and traders seek advice from important operators the counsel is almost uniformly to await developments, and meanwhile keep wholly out of the market, either upon one side or the other.

The same conservative counsel continues also to come from practically every commission house of consequence.

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More Government bond talk is heard, but it is still vague, and bankers here who should have knowledge of such important developments—if they be pending—say positively that New York financial circles have not yet been canvassed on any such proposal.

A tightening tendency in money showed on the Stock Exchange yesterday, the first notable move of the sort during the recent international uneasiness. Call rates jumped to between 3 and 4 per cent., and some passing effect was exerted upon the course of stock market quotations; but few bankers were willing to consider the incident as significant of any such change in local money market conditions as is likely to be lasting or influential. And though this view is not altogether the opinion universally prevailing in New York banking circles, it seems to have the adherence of a majority of Wall Street veterans.

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Government bonds made a further recovery. There were sales of $7,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 109½, $2,000 do, coupon, at 111½, $86,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 121@121½@121¼, and $1,000 fives, coupon, at 111¾.

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In State bonds, $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 68½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Canadian Pacific	½	K. C., P. & G.	¾
Central Pacific	½	Lake Erie & West	1¼
Hawaiian Sugar	2	O. R. R. & Nav	1⅝
Iowa Central pf	½	St. Louis S. W	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	National Lead	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	2¾	N. J. Central	1¼
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	3	N. Y. Central	1⅛
A., T. & S. F.	½	Norfolk & W. pf.	1⅝
A. T. & S. F. pf.	1½	North. Pacific pf.	⅞
Brook. Rap. Tr.	¾	Ontario & West	⅝
Brook. Union Gas	2⅜	Oreg. R. R. & N. pf.	1½
Canada South	1½	Oregon Short Line	3½
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Penn. R. R.	1½
C., B. & Q.	1¼	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi. Gt. West	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Pullman Car	2
Chi. & Northwest	1¾	Reading	⅞
C., R. I. & P.	½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	1¼	St. Paul & Dul. pf.	1¼
Erie	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1¾	South. Pacific	½
Gen. Electric	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	1¼
Illinois Central	1½	Third Avenue	4
Laclede Gas	¾	Union Pacific	⅝
Lake Shore	3½	Union Pacific pf.	1⅝
Louis. & Nash.	1⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Manhattan Cons.	1½	U. S. Rubber	1
Met. Street Ry.	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Michigan Cent.	½	Wabash pf.	⅞
Minn. & St. Louis	¾	West. Chi. St.	1½
Mo., K. & Texas pf.	1½	West. Union Tel.	1
Missouri Pacific	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. R. T. 5s	1	Erie gen. 3s	1⅜
Cent. of N.J. gen. 5s	1	Laclede Gas 5s	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 5s	3	N. Y. Cent. 1st c.	1
C., R. I. & P. 6s	1	Norfolk & West. con.	1⅞
C., H. V. & T. 5s, $65 pd.	1	Oregon Imp. 1st, t. r.	1

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & Ohio, 4½s	1⅞	Reading gen. 4s	1¼
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	4	So. P., Ariz. 1st	2¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2	Southern Ry. 5s	1
Kent. Cent. 4s	1	Texas Pac. 2d	1
M., K. & T. 2d	1	Wabash 2d	1
Mobile & Ohio 4s	2½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $140,027,975; balances, $9,845,206; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,173,994.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was very dull but firmer. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¾@$4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.83½@$4.83¾ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94 and 94⅜, and guilders at 39 13-16 @39⅞ and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—40@25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 84⅝. Declined—St. Paul, 1⅜, to 94½; Erie first preferred, 1, to 35½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅞, to 51¼; Reading, ¾, to 8⅞; Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 58¾; Atchison, ¼, to 11⅞, and Erie, ¼, to 13⅞. New York Central sold at 115½. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111¼, for both money and the account.

In Paris, rentes closed at 103f 32½c. Exchange on London was 25f 32c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 166.20, in Rome at 106.27, and in Lisbon at 52.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,645,891, against $11,340,238 in the preceding week, and $8,876,689 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $110,049,931, against $94,672,216 in the corresponding period last year.

HEAVY GOLD IMPORTS.

Large engagements of gold for import, amounting to $3,425,000, were announced yesterday. Of this amount, $1,125,000 was for Lazard Freres, $500,000 for Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $500,000 for Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $500,000 for the British Bank of North America, $400,000 for J. & W. Seligman & Co., $200,000 for L. Von Hoffman & Co., and $200,000 for the Produce Exchange Bank. Since Feb. 25, when the present import movement began, there has been imported from and engaged in Europe $33,005,000. In addition to this the San Francisco banks have imported from Australia $6,100,000 gold.

Predictions are being freely made that before May 1 the imports of gold will have amounted to $60,000,000.

COMMISSION HOUSE COUNSEL.

Although there is an evident improvement in Wall Street sentiment, none of the conservative commission houses is advising clients to take on lines of stocks for speculative profits. The larger commission firms are still counseling prudence and caution, believing that with the many uncertainties that are at present affecting the market it is wiser to wait before getting into the market to any extent. Said a representative of one of the most important Wall Street commission houses yesterday:

"I am buying moderately, but only for those of my clients who can instantly mark down their stocks as far as may be necessary. Outside conditions are so favorable that many stocks at their present market values seem to me to be bargains. But I am advising the greater part of my customers to stay out of the market until there is less uncertainty in the situation. Men with plenty of money can buy stocks now and be assured of ultimate profits. But with the weaker speculators the safest plan is to wait."

CALL MONEY AT 3 PER CENT.

After loaning all day at 1½ per cent. call money suddenly advanced in the last hour yesterday to 3 per cent. There was a large demand which came unexpectedly, but which was soon filled. Money market authorities were inclined to look upon the advance as artificial. Time money was a shade easier yesterday, offerings being more liberal than for some time. Rates, however, were unchanged.

GOVERNMENT BONDS STRONG.

Government bonds were again strong yesterday, fairly large sales being made at the better prices. The new 4s sold at 121½ and the old 4s at 111. At the close all issues were ½ to ¾ higher on the bid. The new 4s have now regained 3 points of their recent loss, and the old 4s have recovered 1½ points. The recovery in the former issue represents an increase in their market value of nearly $5,000,000, while to the old 4s the 1½ points gained since last week represents about $8,400,000. In other words, these two issues of Governments alone have increased in value during the last few days considerably over $13,000,000.

THE SUGAR TRUST'S WAR.

There was yesterday a revival of the stories regarding an understanding between the Sugar Trust and the coffee interests, with which it is at present waging war. The story was precisely the same as that with which Wall Street has been fooled several times before, and was put out apparently in the interest of traders long of the stock. Wall Street, however, paid but little attention to the story, preferring to wait for confirmation. Needless to say, there was none. The Sugar Trust's war is being carried on with just as much aggressiveness as at any time since it began. Upon neither side are there as yet any indications of weakness.

MR. WORMSER'S COUP.

The younger set on the Stock Exchange are congratulating and praising Mr. A. J. Wormser, who has been so conspicuous in the market during the past week. Mr. Wormser has only recently returned from an extended trip abroad, but no sooner did he reach Wall Street again than he began to make himself felt on the Stock Exchange. Last week, when prices were tumbling discouragingly, and when buyers of long stock were few and far between, Mr. Wormser attracted much attention by his large purchases. His course was indorsed by Monday's boom, in which, according to the most conservative estimates, he cleaned up about $250,000. In many quarters his profits are calculated at far more than this. It took nerve and a cool head to buy stocks last week, but, as is always the case in Wall Street, these qualities made big winnings.

THE BURLINGTON STATEMENT.

Burlington's statement for the month of February, which was published yesterday, was considered disappointing. The increase in gross earnings for the month was $370,000 and in surplus earnings $52,000. The gains were smaller than had been expected, and much of the selling of the stock was due directly to this. The Boston houses were all sellers. The greater part of Burlington's support came from short covering.

STANDARD OIL FLUCTUATION.

Standard Oil dropped off about 10 points yesterday, reacting in common with the whole market from Monday's advance. The market value of the capital stock of Standard Oil on Monday appreciated to the extent of $30,000,000. Yesterday $10,000,000 of this disappeared. The speculation that is going on in the stock is shown by these rapid fluctuations and by the way in which the certificates advance and decline with the rest of Wall Street's speculative securities. A short time ago it was all manipulation in Standard Oil, and outside influences had very little effect upon the course of the stock. Now, however, it seems to be a game in which there are more than one set of players.

A BOSTON SCHEME.

Seventeen National banks of Boston is the maximum number said to have agreed to cease lending balances at clearing from April 1. These banks are to loan to institutions over the counter at 4 per cent., each lender to decide what security to ask. The result of this experiment will be worth watching. It probably does not require the prophetic quality of the seventh son of a seventh son to forecast the final outcome. The professed object of this experiment is said to be not to advance loan rates, but to abolish the dependence of weak banks upon strong ones for funds for the conduct of business. Inasmuch as the present clearing rate is 2½ and the proposed rate is 4, it would seem as if both objects might be held in view.—Boston Herald.

ON THE ALERT FOR BARGAINS.

A curious feature of present stock market conditions is that while actual trading is confined almost solely to "professionals," yet the public at large appears to consist of more than interested spectators.

Brokers report continual inquiry about stocks from investors who intend purchasing as soon as they think prices have got down as low as they will go. There are scarcely any orders now coming from the best class of customers, either to buy or sell, yet brokers find these same customers in their offices every morning, closely watching the blackboards and sizing up the "tips" from the tickers. Also many people who never speculate, and are rarely seen in brokers' offices, are now noticed. They are giving no orders to buy, but are watching and evidently waiting the time when they may make some bargain purchases.

The unusual presence of a large number of people of the investing class in their offices has been noticed by practically all of the leading brokers in town. It is evident that these people think stocks will go still lower, and that they are perhaps delaying their purchases until the moment when war shall be declared, or until the published finding of the Maine court of inquiry might give them a chance to buy on another sharp break. They are doubtless attracted to the market by the intrinsic cheapness of stocks, but are holding off on the principle that nothing is really cheap which is going to be cheaper.—Chicago Tribune.

WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

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Heavy amount of American eagles withdrawn from Bank of England.

Conference in Buffalo of representatives of Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Canadian Pacific, and other railroads. Outlook for settlement of Northwest rate difficulties considered brighter.

Advance of 2 points in Spanish 4s on the London market, and 2⅝ points in Paris.

Official denial of report that S. R. Calloway will be elected President of the New York Central to succeed Chauncey M. Depew.

Increase of $52,387 in Burlington's surplus earnings for February.

Statement that Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Reorganization Committee has completed a settlement of differences with Union Pacific, and that reorganization of property will be speedily pushed.

Completion of steel and wire combination and its operations to begin within a few days.

Decrease of $700,000 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with previous week.

Increase of $489,000 in surplus earnings of American Bell Telephone Company for year 1897.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in March showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$11,586
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf	8,422
Georgia and Alabama	10,386
Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Memphis	6,314
Kansas City, Mem. and Burlington	6,997
Norfolk and Western	18,796
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	72,259

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	197	198
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 6s	83	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 2d asst. pd.	11	11½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	200
Third Avenue Railroad	164	167
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	81	83
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	57	60
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas Bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex. int	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26	27
Amsterdam pf	63	64
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	26	28
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	95
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	99	102
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company, of New York	310	325
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	55	58
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	102	105
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	128	135
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	80
Western Gas Company stock	78	80
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	38	41
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramp Shipyard stock	68	73
Glucose common	37½	38¾
Glucose preferred	91½	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	43	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	21½	22½
Malt preferred	72	73
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com.	20	21
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	355	357
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	160	163
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¾	1¾
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	46	49
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

50 shares Cheshire Lime Company, $100 each, (hypothecated,) 25c each.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 159 per cent.

6 shares First National Bank of Pullman, Washington, $100 each, $210 lot.

38 shares B. Kreischer & Sons, $100 each, $50 lot.

$2,000 Lotos Club 6 per cent. income bonds, (4 bonds of $500 each,) 25 per cent.

$10,000 New York and Perry Coal and Iron Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, (Central Trust Company reorganization receipts,) and 10 shares Automatic Telephone Construction Company, $100 each, $700 for both.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that the Guaranty Trust Company of New York will receive on deposit up to and including April 14th, shares of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, and will issue its receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company of Feb. 4.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55½@56¼c. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 700 shares of Anaconda sold at .85, 200 Argentum Juniata at .18, 700 Breece at .35, 500 Consolidated California and Virginia at .87, 1,000 Crippie Creek Consolidated at .09, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04 seller 10, 400 Isabella at .21, 300 Plymouth at .14 seller 8, and 500 Utah at .12.

On the Mining Exchange, 400 shares of American Flag sold at .06½@.06.06, 17,000 Alamo at .02¼@.02⅝, 3,500 Anaconda at .30 @.30¾@.30⅝, 18,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08⅝@.08¾, 15,000 Cannon Ball at .003¼@.004 buyer 30@.003¼, 200 Elkton at .70¼, 3,000 Garfield Gr. at .05½@.06, 200 Golden Fleece at .87, 10,000 Gold Magnet at .007½ buyer 30@.006, 500 Havana at .75, 500 Isabella at .22, 14,000 Jefferson at .04¾@ .05½@.05⅝, 14,000 Justine at .04 cash@.05½ buyer 30, 500 Lillie at .80, 2,700 Mollie Gibson at .19¾@.20½@.19⅝, 5,000 Mount Rose at .10¼@.10½, 300 Portland at .74½, 2,000 Rocky Mountain at .12½ buyer 60, 4,000 Red Mountain at .03¼@.03½, 91,000 Sentinel at .01 buyer 30@.00¾, 3,000 Union at .09½, 2,000 Work at .02¼, and 300 Yukon at .18½ buyer 30.

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The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Monday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.70	1.10	.70	1.10
Alta	.10	...	.10	...
Belcher	.24	...	.24	...
Best & Belcher	.37	.45	.37	.45
Breece	.35	.42	.35	.42
Brunswick	.11	...	.11	...
Challar	.45	...	.45	...
Chrysolite	.09	.13	.09	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co	.03	.04	.03	.04
Con. Cal. & Va	.80	...	.80	...
Crown Point	.25	...	.25	...
Deadwood	.75	1.10	.75	1.10
El Cristo	.09	.06	...	.06
Enterprise Mining Co	.29	...	.29	...
Father de Smet	.16	.23	.16	.23
Gould & Curry	.22	...	.22	...
Hale & Norcross	1.00	...	1.00	...
Horn Silver	1.25	...	1.25	...
Iron Silver	.45	...	...	...
Kingston & Penn. Iron	.17	.21	.17	.21
La Crosse	.15	...	.15	...
Leadville	.08	...	.08	...
Little Chief	.14	...	.14	...
Mexican	.40	...	.40	...
Ophir	.43	...	.45	...
Phoenix Gold	.06	.09	.05	.09
Potosi	.42	...	.42	...
Savage	.25	...	.25	...
Standard Consolidated	1.75	1.85	1.75	1.85
Union Consolidated	.10	...	.10	...

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.65	...	.70	...
Albany G. M. Co	...	...	...	.04
Belcher	.22	...	.20	...
Best & Belcher	.30	...	.30	.40
Breece	.30	...	.30	.40
Brunswick Consolidated	.12	.13	.12	.13
Caledonia B. H.	.50	...	.50	...
Challar	.42	...	.40	...
Crown Point	.20	...	.20	...
Chrysolite	.09	...	.09	...
Con. Cal. & Va	.78	...	.75	...
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	...	.03	...
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	...	.03	...
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	...	.03	...
Catalpa	...	...	.04	...
Deadwood Terra	.07	...	.07	...
Eureka Consolidated	.75	.75	.75	1.00
Father de Smet	.10	...	.15	...
Gould & Curry	.17	...	.17	...
Hale & Norcross	.20	...	.20	...
Homestake	1.20	...	1.30	...
Horn Silver	37.00	...	37.00	...
Iron Silver	1.25	...	1.25	...
Kingston & Pembroke	.34	...	.35	.45
La Crosse	.10	...	.10	...
Leadville Con	.16	...	.16	...
Little Chief	.08	...	.08	...
Mexican	.14	...	.14	...
Ontario	.35	...	.33	...
Moulton	.30	...	.30	...
Ophir	2.50	...	2.50	...
Occidental	.45	...	.80	...
Potosi	2.25	...	2.25	...
Quicksilver	.40	...	.30	...
Quicksilver pf	1.00	...	1.00	...
Savage	2.00	...	2.00	...
Sierra Nevada	.24	...	.20	...
Standard	1.50	...	1.50	1.70
Small Hopes	1.65	1.85	1.70	1.85
Union Consolidated	.80	...	.90	...
Utah	.40	...	.35	...
Victor	.12	...	.10	...
Yellow Jacket	1.00	...	1.00	...
Argentum Juanita	.25	...	.22	...
Alamo	.18	...	.17	.03
Anaconda	.28	...	.25	...
Cripple Creek Con	.06	.11	.08	.11
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	.05	.03	.05
Golden Fleece	.28	...	.28	...
Isabella	.19	...	.20	.23
Mollie Gibson	.19	.23	.19	...
Mount Rosa	.10	...	.10	...
Pharmacist	.05	.07	.05	.07
Portland	.71	...	.74	...
Specimen	...	...	.02	...
Union	...	...	.08	...
Work	.02	...	.02	...

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
American Flag	.05	.08	.05	.07
Alamo	.02	.02¼	.02½	.02¼
Anaconda	.30	.35	.30¼	.32
Anchoria	.65	.70	.78	.80
Cripple Creek Con	.08¾	.09	.08¾	.09
Cannon Ball	.003¼	.004	.003¼	.003½
Elkton	...	...	.70¼	.71
Gold Magnet	.005½	.006	.004	.006
Gold Coin	1.50	2.00	...	...
Garfield Grouse	.05½	.06	.05¾	.06
Golden Fleece	.37	.38¼	.38	.41
Havana	.75	.76	.75	.76
Isabella	.20½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, March 29, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	108	9	Adams Express	108	101	100	101	.....
16½	17¼	200	American Cotton Oil	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	—1
67¼	69¼	70	Am. Cotton Oil pf	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	.....
126	130	18	American Express	127	127	125	125	.....
6¾	7¼	100	American Spirits Mfg.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	—¼
115¾	116¾	119,222	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	117	117¾	114¼	115¾	—2¼
100	102	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	107	107	106	106	—3
87	90	84	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	89	89	88	88	.....
96¾	97	7,110	American Tobacco	96½	97¾	96¼	97¼	+1¼
11¾	11¾	855	At., T. & S. F.	11¾	11¾	11	11¼	—¼
25¾	26¾	5,060	At., T. & S. F. pf.	25½	26	25¼	25¾	—1¼
16	16½	100	Baltimore & Ohio	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	.....
2¾	2¾	500	Bay State Gas	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
38¾	38¼	9,530	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	38½	38¾	37¾	38¼	—¼
112	113	150	Brooklyn Union Gas	112½	112½	112¼	112½	—2½
4¾	4¼	100	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd.	4	4	4	4	+¼
47	47½	825	Canada Southern	48¼	48¼	47	47¾	—1¼
83¼	83½	610	Canadian Pacific	82¼	82½	82¼	82½	+¼
12	12½	100	Central Pacific	12½	12½	12½	12½	+½
18¾	19	2,505	Chesapeake & Ohio	19	19½	18¾	19	—½
91¾	91¾	44,020	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	92½	92¾	90¾	91¾	—1¼
10¾	10¾	820	Chicago Great West	10¾	11	10¼	10½	—½
...	...	100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	92	92	92	92	.....
88¾	88¾	45,200	C., M. & St. P., ex div.	89½	89¾	88	88¾	—1¾
141	143¾	100	C., M. & S. P. pf., ex d.	143	143	143	143	.....
113	115¾	5,000	Chicago & Northwest.	115¼	115¾	117	117¾	+¼
83¾	85¼	13,980	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	85½	86¾	84½	85½	—1
26¾	26¾	910	C., C., C. & St. L.	27½	27½	26¾	26¾	—¼
112	112	1,400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	12	12	11¾	11¾	—¼
177	179	835	Consolidated Gas	178½	178½	176	177¾	—1¼
29¾	30	50	Consolidated Ice	30	30	30	30	.....
109	110	46	Delaware & Hudson	106	106½	106	106½	.....
43¾	44½	50	Denver & R. G. pf.	45	45	45	45	.....
120	124	7	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	123½	123¼	123¼	123¼	.....
12¾	12¾	200	Erie	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	—⅜
33¾	34	400	Erie 1st pf.	34	34	33¾	33¾	—¼
32¼	33	1,280	General Electric	32¾	33	32	32½	+½
26¼	27½	2,190	Hawaiian Sugar	27	27	27	26½	—¼
99¼	100	535	Illinois Central	100	100	98½	99	—1½
26	28	100	Iowa Central pf.	27	27	27	27	+¾
18¾	19½	200	K. C., Ptts. & Gulf	19¾	20	19¾	20	—1
41	43	600	Laclede Gas	40	41¼	40	41¼	.....
84	88	60	Laclede Gas pf.	86	86	86	86	.....
13¾	15	100	Lake Erie & West.	14	14	14	14	+1¼
68	69¾	7	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70	70	70	70	.....
181¼	183	174	Lake Shore	183½	183¼	181¼	181¼	—2½
48¾	48¾	11,555	Louisville & Nashville.	49¾	49¾	48¼	48¾	—1⅝
97	97¼	28,377	Manhattan Con.	97½	98⅞	95¼	97¼	—1¼
136¾	137	13,156	Metropolitan St. Ry.	138	139	135¼	136¾	—1¼
104¼	105½	332	Michigan Central	104¼	104¼	104	104	—2
23½	25	200	Minn. & St. Louis	24½	24½	24½	24½	—¾
30	34	50	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	32	32	32	32	.....
58	60	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	47	47	47	47	.....
48½	52	60	Minnesota Iron	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	.....
61	63	10	Minnesota Iron	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	.....
10¼	11½	10	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	.....
33	34	1,215	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34½	34½	33	33	—1¼
25¼	25¾	3,540	Missouri Pacific	26	26¼	25¾	25¾	—1¼
28¼	29	220	National Lead Co.	29½	29½	29	29	—1
103	108	5	National Lead Co. pf.	105	105	105	105	.....
92¼	92¾	1,080	New Jersey Central	93	93¼	92	92	—1¼
109¾	110	6,047	New York Central	110½	111¼	109	110	—1⅞
184	186	27	N. Y., N. H. & H.	184	185	184	185	.....
45¼	46	1,600	Norfolk & West. pf.	46¾	46¾	45¼	45¾	—1¾
22¾	22⅞	12,505	Northern Pacific	23¼	23½	22¾	22¾	.....
61¾	62	13,297	Northern Pacific pf.	62¼	62¼	61	62	—⅞
14¼	14⅝	970	Ontario & Western	14⅜	14¾	14¼	14½	—⅝
27¾	28	100	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	27¾	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+⅛
45	47	1,250	Oregon R. & Nav.	44	44⅝	44	44⅝	+1⅜
65	68	165	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	—1½
29	31	110	Oregon Short Line	28½	28½	28½	28½	—3¼
25	26	1,190	Pacific Mail	26	26¼	25¾	26	.....
112½	113	1,390	Pennsylvania R. R.	111¾	114¼	112¾	113	—1¼
91¼	91½	8,740	People's Gas, Chicago	91¾	91⅞	90½	91¼	—1¼
58	60	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	60	60	60	60	—1½
170	174	680	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	174½	174¾	173	173	—2
17	18⅜	580	Reading	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅞
39½	40	2,140	Reading 1st pf.	40⅝	40⅝	39½	39½	—1½
20	20¼	380	Reading 2d pf.	21	21	20½	20½	—¾
6¼	6¾	30	St. L. & San Fran.	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
54	56	20	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56	56	56	56	.....
25½	26	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26	26	25¾	25¾	—¼
4	5	100	St. Louis Southw.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
8⅝	9¼	50	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	.....
79	80	107	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	79	79	79	79	—1¼
70	71	615	St. Paul & Omaha	70½	70½	69½	69½	—⅝
13½	14½	400	Southern Pacific	13¾	13⅞	13½	13½	—⅞
7¾	8	550	Southern Railway	8¼	8¼	7¾	7¾	—¼
26¼	26⅜	1,995	Southern Railway pf.	26½	26¾	26½	26⅜	—⅛
3¾	4	100	Standard R. & T.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
20	20¾	1,628	Tenn. Coal & Iron	20¼	20¾	19¾	20¼	—¼
10¼	10½	530	Texas Pacific	10⅜	10⅜	10	10¼	.....
164	166	200	Third Avenue	164	164	163¾	164	—4
18⅝	19⅜	5,220	Union Pacific	19¼	19¼	18½	19	—⅝
51⅝	51¾	40,098	Union Pacific pf.	52¼	52¼	50½	51⅜	—1⅝
7	7⅛	6,180	U. P., D. & G., t.	7⅜	7⅜	6⅞	7	.....
38	42	5	United States Express.	41½	41½	41½	41½	.....
5¾	6	460	United States Leather.	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾	—1
56¼	57½	612	U. S. Leather pf.	57½	57⅜	57	57¼	—¾
16¾	17½	100	United States Rubber.	17	17	17	17	—1
65½	66¾	250	U. S. Rubber pf.	66	66	66	66	—2
6¾	7	400	Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅜
15¾	15½	1,550	Wabash pf.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	—⅞
91½	92	530	West Chicago Street.	94	94	92	92	—1½
85¼	86	2,681	Western Union Tel.	86	86¾	85⅝	85½	—1
1¼	1⅝	100	Wisconsin Central	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	.....
Sales.....		441,293						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip 2,500 81
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 83½
At, T & S F gen 4s 1,000 ..... 90⅜ 17,000 ..... 90½ 500 ..... 90¾ 1,000 ..... 90⅜ 1,000 ..... 90¼ 2,000 ..... 90 40,000 ..... 89⅞ 2,000 ..... 89¾ 4,000 ..... 89⅝ 2,000 ..... 89¾ 7,000 ..... 89⅝ 10,000 ..... 89¾ 30,000 ..... 89⅜ 15,000 ..... 89¾ 45,000 ..... 89⅝
Brooklyn R T 5s 3,000 ..... 94¼ 5,000 ..... 94 2,000 ..... 94¼
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 1,000 94
Bur, C R & N 1st collat trust 5s 1,000 106
Canada So 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 108½ 1,000 109
Cent of N J gen 5s 10,000 112
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 10,000 ..... 76¾ 10,000 ..... 76½ 10,000 ..... 76¼ 33,000 76
Chi, B & Q cons 7s 6,000 ..... 114¾
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s 50,000 ..... 95½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 1,000 ..... 104¼
Chi G L & C C 1st 3,000 103
Chi, Ind & L r fdg 5s 1,000 ..... 83 Refunding 6s 1,000 96
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 55,000 ..... 106¼
Chi, R I & P deb 5s 8,000 105
Chi, R I & P 6s 5,000 ..... 131 Registered 5,000 129
Chi Term Trans 4s 30,000 ..... 81¾ 2,000 ..... 81½
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs $65 paid 9,000 ..... 74½
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s 2,000 109
Erie 1st con 7s 1,000 ..... 141½
Erie gen lien 3-4s 7,000 ..... 69¾ 5,000 ..... 70⅜
Ft W & D C 1st 10,000 68
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s 10,000 ..... 95⅜
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s 1,000 88
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 101½
Total sales..... 136,820

Gen Elec Co deb 5s 3,000 ..... 100¼ 2,000 100
L S & M So 3½s reg 5,000 103
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s 10,000 86
Louis & Nash, Ev, H & Nash 1st 5,000 113
Manhattan Ry con 4s 5,000 ..... 92¾
Met St Ry gen 5s 3,000 ..... 110 8,000 ..... 108¾ 1,000 ..... 109⅞ 7,000 ..... 108¾
Mexican Inter 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 72¼ 4,000 ..... 72⅜ 6,000 ..... 72⅝
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac Western 5s 2,000 114
Minn & St L con 5s 4,000 105
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 86½ 2,000 ..... 86¾ 1,000 86
Mo, K & T 2d 4,000 ..... 60½ 1,000 ..... 60 11,000 ..... 59½ 18,000 ..... 60 10,000 ..... 59½
Missouri Pacific 3d 3,000 108
Missouri Pac cons 5,000 ..... 95 2,000 ..... 95½ 11,000 95
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s 5,000 ..... 72¾ 10,000 ..... 72½
N Y Cent 1st coup 7,000 116
N Y, C & St L 4s 4,000s20F 103
N Y, O & W refdg 4s 5,000 93
N Y, O & W con 5s 10,000 ..... 106 10,000 ..... 106½
N Y, S & W G M 5,000 ..... 89½ 5,000 ..... 89¾ 3,000 90
Norf & W Ry con 4s 5,000s20F ..... 80¼ 15,000s20F ..... 80 8,000 ..... 80⅛
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 1,000 ..... 93⅝ 2,000 ..... 94½ 2,000 ..... 94⅜ 2,000 ..... 94⅛ 500 ..... 94 2,000 ..... 94½
Oregon Imp Co 1st, Tr Co certfs 2,000 ..... 108 5,000 107
Oregon R & N 4s 1,000 ..... 93¼ 1,000 ..... 93 Inc A 5s 40,000 ..... 62 10,000 ..... 62½
Reading Co gen 4s 10,000 ..... 81⅝ 17,000 ..... 81 13,000 ..... 80¾ 5,000 ..... 80½ 35,000 ..... 80¼ 2,000 ..... 80¼ 10,000 ..... 80⅜ 5,000 ..... 80⅝ 4,000 ..... 80½ 6,000 ..... 80⅜
People's G L & C of Chi 2d gtd 6s 1,000 102
Rio Grande West 1st 6,000 ..... 80½ 8,000 ..... 80⅝ 1,000 ..... 80 1,000 80
St L & Ir Mt gen 5s 5,000 ..... 90 15,000 ..... 90¼ 19,000 ..... 90 5,000 ..... 90¼ 5,000c 90½
St L & S F 4s 14,000 ..... 72 2,000 ..... 71½ 1,000 ..... 71¼
San Fran & Ar Pass 4s 6,000 ..... 57¾ 10,000 ..... 57½ 8,000 57
So Pac of Ariz 1st 1,000 ..... 103 5,000 102
So Pac of Cal 5s consld 8,000 96
So Pac of N M 1st 10,000 ..... 107½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 6,000 ..... 90 5,000 ..... 89¼ 6,000 89
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000 99
Tex & Pac 2d inc 5,000 31
Third Avenue 1st 5s 4,000 123
Union Pacific 4s 5,000 ..... 91⅝ 10,000 ..... 91½ 10,000 ..... 91⅝ 20,000 ..... 91⅞ 500 ..... 92¼ 10,000 ..... 91⅞ 1,000 ..... 91¾ 4,000 ..... 91⅝ 5,000s3 ..... 91⅞ 5,000 ..... 91⅞ 4,000 ..... 91¾ 2,000 ..... 91⅝ 3,000 ..... 91½ 5,000 ..... 91¼ 3,000 ..... 91¾ 500 ..... 91⅞ 5,000 ..... 91⅞ 21,000 ..... 91½ 6,000 ..... 91⅝ 6,000 ..... 91¾ 14,000 ..... 91⅝ 6,000 ..... 91½
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 5,000 ..... 54 5,000 ..... 55 5,000 ..... 54⅝ 15,000 ..... 55 50,000 ..... 55½ 31,000 ..... 55 6,000 ..... 54¾ 10,000 ..... 54½ 16,000 ..... 54¼ 6,000 ..... 54 6,000 ..... 54¼ 1,000 ..... 54¼
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 106½ 1,000 ..... 106 2,000 ..... 106¼
Wabash 2d mtge 5s 10,000 ..... 77½
West Shore gtd 4s 4,000 ..... 107 Registered 2,000 ..... 106½
W N Y & P gen 10,000 51
West Union col tr 5s 2,000 100
$1,506,500

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Disputes in the Cases of Golf Ball Material, "Mercerized" Silk, and Boldini's Verdi Portrait.

The fact was made known before the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers yesterday that all of the regulation golf balls used in this country are imported. The first importation of gutta percha for the manufacture of these balls has given rise to a controversy. Gutta percha from the Malay Islands was entered at the Custom House by Spalding & Brothers, who claimed that it ought to be admitted free, as crude material.

The Collector classified the importation as a manufactured article, because before shipment it had passed through a boiling process, and a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem was assessed. The importers contend, in testimony submitted yesterday, that the boiling of the gutta percha was simply for the purpose of cleansing it and preparing it readily for handling in commerce.

A dispute over the classification of "mercerized" cotton goods was brought before the Board of Customs yesterday, on a protest filed by Converse, Stanton & Cullen. The local Appraiser and the Collector held that the goods were bleached and colored in the piece, and subject to specific duties according to the number of threads. The importing firm denied that the goods were either bleached or colored, and insisted that they be admitted as unbleached cottons. Expert testimony was introduced. The Government claimed that the process of "mercerizing," by which a silk effect is imparted to the goods, was in the nature of coloring.

General Appraiser Wilbur F. Lunt has completed his investigation into the value of the three Boldini paintings which were alleged to have been undervalued in the invoices. The pictures were taken to the offices of the General Appraisers in Bleecker Street, and there examined by art experts, whose sworn testimony was subsequently taken. The valuation of only one of the three paintings was advanced by General Appraiser Lunt. This was the pastel portrait of Verdi, which was entered for duty at 1,000f., and was advanced to 5,000f. The unfinished portrait of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg was allowed to remain at its original appraisement of 1,000f., as also was the portrait of Mlle. Concha, which was entered at 2,500f.

All of these portraits are now in the hands of Collector Bidwell, and the artist owner can regain possession of them by paying the assessed duties. Should the Verdi portrait not be reclaimed it will be sold to the highest bidder.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	...
4s, r., 1907	109	110
4s, c., 1907	111	112
4s, r., 1925	121	121½
4s, c., 1925	121	121½
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½
5s, c., 1904	111½	112⅞
Currency 6s, 1899-1908	½	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899-1900	¾	...
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	...
Alb. & Sus	180	...
American Coal	110	140
Am. Dist. Tel	23	60
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	16	18
Am. Tobacco pf.	114	118
Ann Arbor	11	13
Ann Arbor pf.	35	38½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5¾	6¼
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105
Buff., R. & P.	21	30½
Buff. R. & P. pf.	80	93
Chi. & Alton	154	160
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	...
Chi. & E. Ill.	55	59
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	108
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	26	29
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	20	24¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	23	25
Chi. & N. W.	172	174
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	27½	29
Clev., L. & W. pf.	47½	49
Cleve. & Ptts.	168	...
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	...
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3
Col. Fuel & Iron	18½	20
Col. F. & I. pf.	...	80
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5½	6¾
Col., H. V. & T.	5¾	6½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	18	25
Com. Cable	160	180
Consol. Coal	41	...
Consol. Ice pf.	84½	88
Del., L. & W.	145	...
Den. & R. G.	10	12
D. M. & Ft. D.	10	14
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	...
Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	4½	6
E. R. of Brklyn	104	108
Eighth Avenue	300	330
Erie 2d pf.	16¾	17¼
Ev. & T. H.	19½	22
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	42
Gt. Nor. pf.	147	154
Green Bay & W.	30	40
H. B. Claflin	...	99¾
Homestake	42	...
Ill. Cent. L.	90	98
Ill. Steel Co.	45	50
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	...	8
Iowa Central	7¼	8
Joliet & Chicago	160	...
Kanawha & Mich.	...	6
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	12	15
Keokuk & West.	32	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Long Island	40	50
Manhattan Beach	5	8
Md. Coal pf.	45	55
Mexican Central	5	6½
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¾
Minn. St. P. & S. M.	5	...
Minn. St. P. & S. M. pf.	14	...
Mobile & Ohio	27	28½
Morris & Essex	170	173
Nat. Lin. Oil	12	16
National Starch	5¾	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	83
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30
New Cent. G.	6¼	8
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	12½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29	32
N. Y., S. & W.	11	13
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	30	32
Norfolk So.	62	66
Nor. & West.	11½	14½
North American	5½	5¾
Ohio Southern	...	5
Ont. Mining	3	5½
Penn. Coal	325	...
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	¾	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3	6
P., C., C. & St. L.	44	46
Ptts., Ft. W. & C.	160	...
Quicksilver	1⅝	2
Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	...
R., W. & O.	117	120
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5	7
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	43	50
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	14	17
St. P. & Duluth	20	25
St. P., M. & M.	129	135
St. P. & O. pf.	145	150
Sil. bullion certfs.	55½	56¾
Sixth Avenue	196	210
Tol. & O. C.	15	24
Tol. & O. C. pf.	36	42
Wells-F. Express	115	120
West. Union Beef	7¼	8
W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	1⅞	2½
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	9⅜	10⅝
Wis. Central pf.	3	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
59,970	Am. Sug. Refs.	117¼	117¼	114½	115⅝
300	Am. Tobacco	96⅜	97	96¼	97
10	At., T. & S. F.	11	11	11	11
10	At., T. & S. F. pf.	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	25¾
23,880	Chi., B. & Q.	92¾	92¾	90⅞	91⅝
30,570	Chi., M. & St. P.	89¾	89¾	88	88¾
5,130	Chi., R. I. & P.	85¼	86¼	84½	85⅛
80	Cent. of N. J.	93	93	92	92
20	Chi. & N. W.	118	118	118	118
500	General Electric	32¾	32⅞	31¾	31¾
770	Louis. & Nash.	49¾	49¾	48¾	48⅞
8,080	Manhattan	97⅞	98	95¼	97
910	Mo. Pacific	26¼	26¼	25¼	26
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	33½	33¼	33¼	33¼
20	Met. Street	136½	136½	136½	136½
220	N. Y. Central	111¼	111¼	109¼	110¼
170	Nor. Pacific	22¾	23	22¾	22¾
2,000	Nor. Pac. pf.	62	62¾	61½	62
120	Pacific Mail	26	26	25⅝	25⅝
780	People's Gas	91¼	92	90½	91
100	Reading	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16¾
40	Reading 1st pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
40	Rich. & West. pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½
40	Tenn. C. & I.	20¼	20¼	19⅝	19⅝
40	Texas Pacific	10¼	10¼	10	10
60	Union Pacific	19⅝	19⅝	18¾	18¾
2,300	Union Pac. pf.	52	52	50½	51
30	Wabash pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½
90	Western Union	86	86	85¼	85¼
136,820					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$23,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	58½	58⅝	58½	58⅝
3,000	Can. South. 1st	108¾	109	108¾	109
4,000	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	68	68	68	68
25,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	59½	60¼	59¼	60¼
5,000	Nor. Pac. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½
6,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s	89½	90¼	89½	90¼
4,000	Texas Pac. 1st	99	99	99	99
9,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	53¼	54	53¼	54
$79,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,524
3d week March	$100,652	$89,066	$96,588
From July 1	4,381,808	4,187,445	4,281,932

CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF—

Mileage	220	220	220
3d week March	$18,156	$9,734	.....
From Jan. 1	224,513	129,187	.....

GEORGIA & ALABAMA—

Mileage	458	450	365
3d week March	$29,397	$19,031	$10,720
From Jan. 1	289,291	241,441	135,644
From July 1	922,277	766,637	414,750

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—

Mileage	975	975	961
3d week March	$90,896	$84,582	$72,312
From Jan. 1	1,052,020	952,996	897,181

KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—

Mileage	276	276	276
3d week March	$25,911	$18,914	$18,214
From Jan. 1	870,874	280,118	264,594

NORFOLK & WESTERN—

Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
3d week March	$238,950	$220,154	$234,716
From July 1	8,245,586	7,083,066	.....

OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.—

Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
3d week March	$151,612	$79,353	.....
From July 1	5,023,267	3,493,317	.....

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for February—

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings	142,769	127,414	Inc. 106,428
Exp. and taxes	105,242	97,752	86,266
Net earnings	37,527	29,662	20,162
From July 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	1,213,507	1,121,634	1,184,189
Net earnings	449,083	407,859	432,854

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for February—

Gross earnings	495,502	474,979	520,016
Exp. and taxes	311,285	288,812	327,765
Net earnings	184,217	186,167	192,251
From July 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	4,061,216	3,883,768	3,988,211
Net earnings	1,554,672	1,529,591	1,527,919

CANADIAN PACIFIC for February—

Gross earnings	1,494,597	1,272,094	1,325,256
Op. expenses	1,070,930	887,271	991,524
Net earnings	423,667	384,823	333,732
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	3,167,225	2,585,013	2,800,054
Net earnings	939,295	758,166	829,682

CHICAGO, BUR. & QUINCY for February—

Gross	$3,139,716	$2,769,462	$2,568,416
Op. expenses	1,843,240	1,595,120	1,646,584
Net	1,296,476	1,230,342	921,832
Charges	890,000	876,202	881,107
Surplus	406,476	354,140	40,725
For eight months—			
Gross	29,132,583	24,026,428	24,151,406
Net	12,037,006	10,287,562	9,685,910
Surplus	917,006	3,271,947	539,572

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLA. for February—

Gross	73,959	67,228	71,023
Expenses and txs.	50,888	44,611	49,066
Net	23,003	22,617	21,957
From July 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross	625,100	603,495	601,043
Net	216,456	211,997	248,398

PITTS., CIN., CHI. & ST. L. for February—

Gross	1,221,555	1,069,272	1,177,000
Op. expenses	920,214	859,800	952,390
Net	301,341	209,472	224,610
Charges

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Small Sales Effected at Private Contract—Auction Room Dealings—To-day's Sales.

Jones & Son have sold, for Albert Etzel to A. C. Grimme, for $25,500, the five-story brick tenement, 763 Washington Street, 22.5 by 76.3.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold, for John Davis to Gustave B. Treloar, the three-story limestone-front dwelling, 522 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 17.6 by 50 by 100.11. This transaction completes the sale of the row recently erected by Mr. Davis.

D. D. Brandt has sold, for W. E. D. Stokes to a builder, two lots on the north side of Eighty-fifth Street, 200 feet east of Riverside Drive.

Edward Polak has sold for Eliza Dunn to Mary Schillinger the house 2,129 Bathgate Avenue.

It is reported that Max Hart has purchased from Randolph Guggenheimer the property, 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday L. J. Phillips & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Mary McWalters, for $30,465, the plot, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 112.6.

L. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George M. Miller, trustee, for $38,000, the seven-story brick building, 97 Crosby Street 25.3 by 66; also in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Second Universalist Society of the City of New York, for $1,000, the plot, Hoffman Street, west side, 277 feet north of King's Bridge Road, 75 by 100.

William Kennelly sold, in partition, to Fredericka Katz, for $10,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 302 East Fiftieth Street, 18.6 by 80.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Sadie B. Clocke, for $2,000, the two-story frame dwelling, Tenth Street, Wakefield, north side, 180 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 114; also, at executor's sale, to Martha C. Bergman, for $4,000, the two-story and attic frame dwelling, 1,141 Washington Avenue, 22.9 by 91.4.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Olivia G. Bates, for $34,250, the five-story stone-front building, with store, 42 East Nineteenth Street, 20 by 92.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, for $28,964, the plot, northeast corner of Brown Place and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 50 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 60 Sixth Avenue, east side, 22 feet north of Washington Place, 21 by 65, four-story brick building, with store, and two-story brick extension.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 219 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 247.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.6 by 75, three-story brick dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 231 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 241 feet west of Second Avenue, 19 by 100.11, four-story brick flat, with store.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, Southern Boulevard, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, runs west 150 by south 84.6 to Southern Boulevard, thence along the latter to beginning, vacant. Due on judgment, $9,434; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

By John N. Golding, public auction sale, 228 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling.

By Solomon de Walltearss, public auction sale, Elsmere Place, south side, 25 feet west of Marmion Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100; Elsmere Place, north side, 300 feet west of Marmion Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100; Jefferson, or Hughes, Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of Columbine Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100; Tremont Avenue, or One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 43.3 feet west of Daly Avenue, plot 36.5 by 143, with "L" at rear 50 by 45.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 38 East Houston Street, northeast corner of Elm Street, as widened, 27.6 by 102.4 by 18.3 by 100.8¾, vacant, excavated and ready for building.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 223 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 260 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.10, three-story stone-front dwelling.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 212 East Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 210 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $4,048; subject to another mortgage for $24,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry S. Sayers, referee, 227, 229, and 231 East Seventy-second Street, north side, 290 feet east of Third Avenue, 75 by 102.2, three-story brick and stone tenement, with two-story brick building at the rear on 227; five-story brick tenements on 229 and 231. Due on judgment, $27,845; subject to another mortgage for $30,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 18 West Ninety-third Street, south side, 175 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,449.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 119 to 125 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $69,710.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, 231 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 408.4 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,114.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, 518 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 208 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 17 by 80, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,012.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, Vyse Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,354.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, James M. Ward, referee, 195 East Third Street, north side, 103 feet west of Avenue B, 24 by 96.2, four-story brick tenement, with store, and four-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $2,016; subject to other mortgages for $12,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninety-fifth Street, south side, 13.6 feet west of Exterior Street, for a two-story frame shed, 93 by 42, Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 303 and 305 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 85.6, Joshua T. Howes of 187 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; Edwin C. Georgi of 228 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 108 and 110 Eldridge Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 38.6 by 73, Kidansky & Fine of 309 Henry Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $35,000.

No. 22 Rivington Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 87.4, Joseph L. Buttenwieser of 233 Lenox Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $27,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 200.2 feet west of First Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 73.6, Cecelia Haft of 152 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $69,000.

No. 150 Madison Street, for a six-story brick flat with store, 25 by 88.2, Samuel J. Ruths of 22 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $22,000.

No. 48 Harrison Street, for a five-story brick store and lofts, 21.11 by 75, Annie S. Miller of 37 West Eighty-third Street, owner; Pailliser, Pailliser & Co. of 237 East Forty-fourth Street, architects; cost, $15,000.

Eightieth Street, northwest corner of Columbus Avenue, for a ten-story brick flat, with stores, 51.2 by 92.8, Henriette K. White of 208 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; Henry F. Cook of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $235,000.

No. 20 East Seventeenth Street, for an eight-story brick warehouse, 25 by 92, George W. Levy of 121 West Seventy-eighth Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $95,000.

Alterations.

No. 321 East Seventeenth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, Philip Scheu of 440 East Sixteenth Street, owner; E. W. Dreis, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 1,147 Broadway, to a five-story brick office building, James D. Black of 43 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; P. F. Brogan of 19 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,400.

Amsterdam Avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, to remove the three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 27.3, to One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, Peter F. Heins, of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 29.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 25.4 ft n of 180th St, 25.4x93.6x25.2x92.4; Marcus Nathan and wife to Bridget Mathews..... 1

BEEKMAN ST, 136 and 138, and 769 William St; Centre St, 212, 220, 222, 217, 219, and 143 and 145 Elm St; 12th St, 24 and 26 East, and 68, 70, and 74 Thompson St; Spring St, 345 and 347, and 88 University Place; Piers 23 and 24 East River, 1-24th part of all; William T. Van Zandt to Marie A. Van Zandt and another..... 1

BUCKHOUT ST, n s, 232 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Annie F. Vreeland to Jacob F. Paulsen..... 1

CEDAR ST, n e corner of West St, 60.6x 48x64.9x47.2; L. Napoleon Levy to Germania Life Insurance Company..... 1

CRESCENT AV, s e s, 69.10 ft n e of Hughes Av, 29.8x89.3x23x107.11; Mary Woods to Winifred A. Beisiegel..... 2

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 75th St, 17.2x79.6; James K. Atkinson to Lotta C. Hall..... 1

LOGAN ST, n s, Lots 53 and 54, map of Village of William's Bridge, 50x100; George W. Benjamin and wife to Albert N. Tunstall..... 1,800

MADISON AV, w s, 24.8 ft n of 80th St, 24.8x85; Albert Crane, executor, to Albert Crane..... 50,000

MONROE ST 235, n s, 168 ft e of Scammel St, 23.8x96.4x24x96; Louis Gordon and others to Freda L. Shapiro..... 1

MORNINGDALE AV EAST, e s, 66.10 ft n of 121st St, 60x100; Marian E. Moore to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company..... 100

PERRY ST, n s, 80 ft w of Washington St, 20x78.7x20x78; Sarah M. Mandeville and another to Mary A. Collins..... 100

PERRY ST, s s, 80 ft w of Washington St, 20x78.7x20x78; William H. Mandeville and others, executors, to Mary A. Collins 12,000

PLOT OF LAND in Baychester, on n w s of lands of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, containing 10 53-100 acres; Edward Gottheimer to Patrick J. Sweeney..... 1

PLOT at Baychester, on n w s of lands of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, containing 10 53-100 acres; Emanuel G. Bach to Edward Gottheimer 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 75 ft s of 88th St, 25.8x100; Joshua W. Sharpe and wife to Henry D. Pierce and wife..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 75 ft s of 88th St, 25.8x100; Henry D. Pierce and another to Joshua W. Sharpe..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 229, 25x63; Mollie Rosenzweig and others to Hannah Nathan.. 1

RIVINGTON ST, 229, 25x63; Rebecca Nathan and another to Hannah Nathan.... 1

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 283.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x72.4x50x72.10; George Wolfen and wife to George Hooks..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 75 ft n of 137th St, 25x102.9x25x102; Herman Schmuck and others to Helen L. Sullivan..... 22,000

WATER ST, s s, 57.8 ft e of Montgomery St, 25.8x74.4; Dennis Hayes and wife to Patrick Hayes, ½ part..... 1

WEST BROADWAY, s e corner of Prince St 101x75; T. Quincey Browne and wife to Gerald Wynan..... 1

2D AV, n e corner of 27th St, 24.9x100; Nathan S. Hart and wife to Frank W. Dykeman..... 46,000

2D AV, n e corner of 27th St, 24.9x100; Frank W. Dykeman to Solomon Weinhandler..... 46,000

11TH AV, w s, 40.9 ft n of 42d St, 19.9x 70; Margaretha C. Giegrich to Andrew K. Baum..... 16,000

3D ST, s s, 205 ft e of Avenue B, 200x 216; Avenue A s w corner of 3d St, 205x108; 3d St, 2d St, Av A, and Westchester Creek; Albert Crane and others to Albert Crane, ¼ part..... 1,500

3D ST, 235 East, 20.3x96; Christina Schneider and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 1

10TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 114, Wakefield; Irving N. Tompkins, referee, to Elizabeth W. Gwynne..... 50

12TH ST, s s, 122 ft e of Avenue B, 20x 90; Mary Betz to Schanett Oppenheim.... 1

34TH ST, n s, 92 ft w of 3d Av, 15x 98.6; John H. Hull and wife to Andrew E. Townsend..... 11,000

51ST ST, s s, 260 ft w of 8th Av, 20x 100.5; Samuel B. Hamburger, referee, to Frederic A. Tanner and another..... 12,500

52D ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x 92.6; George Hooks and wife to George Woltjen..... 1

52D ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9 x92.6x — x96.1; William F. Cox and wife to George Hooks..... 1

64TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.5; Albert Crane and others, executors, to Albert Crane..... 12,000

64TH ST, 141 West, 17.6x100.5; Benjamin F. Cohen and wife to Mary T. Quirk.. 1

65TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100.5; Albert Crane and others, executors, to Herbert Crane..... 18,000

69TH ST, n s, 82 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.5; John T. Farley and wife to George E. Dodge..... 1

75TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Thomas O'Keefe to Henry H. Jackson.. 7,000

75TH ST, 321 East, 25x102.2; Henry H. Jackson and wife to Julius E. Stelber.. 7,500

75TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Henry H. Jackson and wife to Julius E. Stelber..... 7,500

76TH ST, s s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Amelia Ihlenburg and others, executors, to Edward Ihlenburg..... 4,600

82D ST, s s, 231.6 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Ida Sisch to Philip Potash..... 1

82D ST, 201 East; Philip Potash and wife to Ida Sisch..... 13,000

82D ST, 201 East, 18.2x82.3x18.2x82.2; Ida Sisch to Sarina Sisch and another. 1

86TH ST, s s, 97.1 ft w of Avenue A, 30.11x102.2; James H. Hamersley and wife to Charles J. Wichmann..... 100

86TH ST, s s, 188.6 ft w of Avenue A, 30.3x102.2; James H. Hamersley and wife to Frederick W. Wichmann..... 100

86TH ST, s w s, 100 ft s w of Avenue A, 30x102.2; James H. Hamersley to Charles J. Wichmann..... 100

86TH ST, s s, 158.3 ft w of Av A, 30.3x 102.2; James H. Hamersley to Frederick W. Wichmann..... 100

99TH ST and 100th St, 1st Av and exterior street, block; Albert Crane and others executors, to Albert Crane..... 35,000

103D ST, 13 and 15 West, 54.4x100.11; Furman V. Gaines and another to Anna S. Hemphill..... 100

104TH ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.11; Isaac E. Sternberg to Simon Sternberg..... 8,500

117TH ST, n s, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x 1"9.11; Charles Riley to David Burton.. 44,000

117TH ST, 337 and 339 East, 50x100.11; Louis Schworer and wife to George Schworer..... 27,500

124TH ST, 210 West, 16x1½ block; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Frank L. Liese..... 7,500

131ST ST, 161 West, 16x99.11; Annie McReynolds as executrix, to Martha Moorhead..... 12,000

135TH ST, n s, 208.4 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 16.8x100; Augusta N. Brunjes to Henry Meyer and wife..... 6,000

137TH ST, n s, 1,150 ft w of Home Av, 150x100.6x150x100; John McLoughlin, as executor, to Herman Schmuck and another 1

142D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Boulevard, 75x 99.10; Andrew A. Bibby to George T. Arnoux..... 16,000

142D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Boulevard, 75x 99.10; David Stewart to Andrew A. Bibby..... 1

143D ST, 225 West, 25x99.11; Theodore A. Klenke and wife to Ulysses S. Tanco.. 10

143D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Ulysses S. Tanco to Theodore A. Klenke..... 10

144TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11; Mazie M. Shaw and another to George F. Lewis..... 10

149TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Ernst Marx Nathan Company to Elizabeth Moore..... 100

161ST ST, n s, 136.11 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 18x99.11; William Broadbelt to Herman Kertscher..... 1

162D ST, n s, 80.6 ft e of Brook Av, runs n w 6.2x n e 100x s e 6.3x s w 100; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Elizabeth Meyer..... 1

184TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Avenue B, 25x96; Rosa H. Butenschon to Edward E. France..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CLINTON PLACE, n s, 285.7 ft w of Broadway, 37.6x93.11; Trustees of Sailors' Harbor to Joseph Thorn and another, executors..... $1,850

HESTER ST, 102, store, &c.; M. Epstein to Louis Greenbaum..... 684

LAND UNDER WATER, on w s of Harlem River, at n line of estate of William Lynch, runs n 500 ft to a street or place x — x320 to n s of estate of William Lynch x e to beginning; to the City of New York to the Manhattan Railway Company, 10 years..... 6,500

MADISON AV, 1,695, store; Clara Strauss to Otto Kuhlmann..... 1,200

WASHINGTON ST, 872; estate of Catharine M. O'Neill and others to August Beringer, 2 1-6 years..... 720

5TH AV, 127, upper floors; Susan M. C. Livingston to A. Edmonds, 4 1-12 years 900

8TH AV, 75; Schuyler Philip, as executor, to William Grossman, 5 years..... 2,000

8TH AV, 2,633, store, &c.; Aaron Bader to Sigmund Elkin, 3 years..... 420

63D ST, 33 East; Bertha Rosenstein to Julius Rudisch, 3 years..... 2,300

121ST ST, 19 West; Amy U. Boardman to Joseph Libmann, 3 years..... 420

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNOUX, George T., to Andrew A. Bibby; n s of 142d St, 200 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... $7,000

BAUM, Andrew K., to Margaretha C. Giegrich, w s of 11th Av, 40.9 ft n of 42d St, demand..... 3,000

BEISIEGEL, Winifred A., to John F. Steeves; s e s of Crescent Av, 69.10 ft n e of Jefferson or Hughes Av, 4 months. 3,000

BIBBY, Andrew A., to Frederic Kernochan and another, trustees; 142d St, n s, 200 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 3,500

BROADBELT, William, to Jacob D. Butler; n s of 161st St, 99.11 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 1 year..... 2,500

BROADBELT, William, to Jacob D. Butler; n s of 161st St, 154.11 ft e of Grand Boulevard and 10 adjoining lots, 1 year, (eleven mortgages)..... 23,900

BROADBELT, William, to Bradley L. Eaton; n s of 161st St, 400.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 2,764

CLARKE, Lena W., to John T. Metcalfe and another, executors; 97th St, n s, 402 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years. 13,000

COHEN, Louis, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 181 to 187 2d St, 1 year..... 31,500

CORPORATION OF MEMORIAL BAPtist Church of Christ to American Baptist Missionary Union; Washington Square South, s w corner of Thompson St, 154x109x152.2x100..... 300,000

DEVLIN, William J., to Elizabeth C. Gunner; n e corner of 84th St and 10th Av, 5 years..... 22,500

DEYERBERG, Friedrich, to Carl G. Wolff; 329 East 170th St, 5 years..... 1,500

DODGE, George E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 69th St, 82 ft e of West End Av, 2 years..... 5,000

ENTZ, Mary L., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 83d St, s s, 105 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years..... 5,800

FRICK, Mary, to Louis P. Mahler; 182 East 108th St, 1 year..... 3,500

GEORGE, James H. and Mary A., to Richard Grant; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 11 ft n of 137th St, — to 137th St, 1 year. 12,000

GLOVER, Frances L., to Henry J. S. Hall and others, trustees; Platt St, 17, 1 year..... 16,000

GRIFFITH, Charles W., to Alfred B. Scott; s w corner of Boulevard and 140th St, 1 year..... 5,000

HALL, Lotta C., to Joseph C. Lord, trustee; 1,054 Lexington Av and 124 to 130 East 75th St, 1 year..... 30,000

HEMPHILL, Anna S., to Furman V. Gaines and another; 13 and 15 West 103d St, 1 year..... 100

HERMES, George, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 30th St, s s, 391.2 ft e of 2d Av, 2¾ years..... 6,000

HOLLY, Augustus F., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s s of 111th St, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 100x171.10 to Cathedral Parkway, 1 year..... 35,000

HYLAND, William J., to Mitchel Valentine; 5th St, s s, Lot 96, map of Unionport, 2 years..... 5,000

KERVAN, Matthew C., to Bradley & Currier Company; s s of 113th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, demand..... 2,500

LIESE, Frank L., to Lillie B. Lilienthal; s s of 124th St, 145 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years..... 6,000

LORENZ, Adolf, to Louis Maas; 276 Grand St, 1 year..... 1,000

MANDEVILLE, Emma L., to Laura N. Richard; Union Av, n e s, 200 ft w of Emmet St, 3 years..... 5,800

McCAFFREY, Margaret A., to Joseph and Elise Grundler; n w corner of 149th St and Trinity Av, 2 years..... 8,000

MEYER, Elizabeth, to John B. Pine, trustee; Elton Av, 699, w s, 25 ft n of 155th St, 3 years..... 12,000

MEYER, Elizabeth, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; n e s of 162d St, 80.6 ft s e of Brook Av, demand..... 1,000

MOORE, Elizabeth, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; s s of 149th St, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year and ½ year, (two mortgages)..... 28,000

O'BRIEN, Henry S., to William R. Hutton and another, trustees; n s of 31st St, 188.9 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years..... 25,000

O'BRIEN, Henry S., to Elizabeth Randol; in s s of 31st St, 188.9 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years..... 5,000

QUIRK, Mary T., to Benjamin F. Cohen; n s of 64th St, 375 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 3,000

ROMMEL, Margaret T., to Deborah Neagle; 133d St, 18 West, 1 year..... 500

SHAPIRO, Freda L., to Louis Gordon and others; 235 Monroe St, installments.. 500

SIMON, Monroe L., to Rudolph Schoverling and another, trustees; 367 West 126th St, 3 years..... 15,000

STEIBER, Julius E., to Henry H. Jackson; n s of 75th St, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 50x102.2, 5 months, (two mortgages).... 15,000

TANCO, Ulysses S., to Randolph W. Townsend; 225 West 143d St, 3 years.. 17,000

TUNSTALL, Albert N., to George W. Benjamin; Lots 53 and 54, map of lots in William's Bridge, property of W. F. Duncan, 3 years..... 800

WEISS, Samuel, to Louis Tobias and others, trustees of Henry Harris; 952 2d Av, 5 years..... 7,000

WIEDHOPF, Jacob, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 103d St, n s, 80.2 ft w of Park Av, demand..... 14,500

WOOD, May S., to Sophie V. S. Lester; 11th St, 271, n s, 176.9 ft w of 4th St, 2 years, gold..... 4,000

WOOD, Robert C., to William D. and Wells Olmsted, executors of John Olmsted; Plots 272 to 275, map of Oloff Park, Yonkers, 3 years, (re-recorded)..... 2,500

WYANT, Samuel, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 71st St, 415 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BENSON, Sarah V., to Sarah V. Benson, as general guardian, &c..... $12,000

BENJAMIN, George W., to John Bussing, Jr..... 800

BLOOD, Isabell M., to Fannie M. Koss.. 3,000

BURTON BROTHERS & CO. to John L. Garvey..... 600

CRANE, Charlton W., to J. Romaine Brown..... 1

ENO, Amos F., and others, executors, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.... 180,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Marian B. Moore..... 8,250

GAINES, Furman V., and another to William Henry Crane..... Nominal

GOLDSMITH, Moses, to Alfred T. Leward..... 3,500

HAWKINS, Naomi E., to Elizabeth S. Hart..... Nominal

HOFFMANN, Edward T., to William Hartfield..... 3,000

HOHL, Charles, to Augustus Gareiss.... 2,000

HUNTER, Frances A., executrix, to Lelia A. Wilcox..... 10,000

KIMBERLY, Louisa, to the New York Loan and Improvement Company.... 52,000

NEW YORK SKIN AND CANCER HOSPITAL to the New York Loan and Improvement Company..... 29,000

O'NEILL, Eliza, to Katie T. O'Neill.... Nominal

POWERS, James G., to Catherine and another..... 1,519

STIGELER, Wilhelmine C., to Mary E. Wetzel..... 2,000

THE PHILADELPHIA SAVINGS FUND Society to the Metropolitan Savings Bank..... 22,000

WEIL, Jonas, and another to Samuel Weil..... Nominal

WILCOX, Leila A., to Frances A. Hunter. 10,000

WILHELM, Nicholas, to Burton Brothers & Co..... 700

Mechanics' Liens.

MELROSE AV, n w corner of 153d St, 25x 100; John Madden against Thomas Taylor, owner and contractor..... $181

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 75 ft s of 186th St, 25x100; James A. Schurman against Henry Masson, owner; Robert Pickens, contractor..... 25

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e corner of 15th St, 114x60; Mayor, Lane & Co. against Mary and Frank P. Dussie, or Drusie, owners; George Lier, contractor..... 125

53D ST, 215 East; Ignatz J. Barth against Margaret White, owner and contractor. 144

84TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Orrin D. Person against Joseph Cirrito, owner and contractor..... 556

104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Joseph Cirrito against Rose Wiederman, owner and contractor..... 3,550

104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Orrin D. Person against Rose Wiederman, owner; Vincent Cirrito, contractor..... 443

105TH ST, s s, 164.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 25.8x100; Orrin D. Person against Vincent Cirrito, owner and contractor... 947

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; Orrin D. Person against Vincent Cirrito, owner and contractor..... 54

109TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; Christ Anderson against James H. Havens, owner; Max J. Katz, contractor..... 267

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; the Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against Herman Engelhardt, owner and contractor; John Kaiser, contractor..... 201

150TH ST, s s, 325.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Max Walther against George Pickel, owner; Patrick Donohue, contractor..... 112

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

2D ST, 181 to 187; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine, with Louis Cohen, 10 payments..... $31,500

149TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, with Elizabeth Moore, 11 payments..... 18,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, 1,627; John A. Rutherford against Hannah Wallach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson.

BROOK AV, w s, 75.1 ft s of 163d St, 25x62.8x 25.2x60.4; Emma Hassey against Lewis Z. Bach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. A. Hassey.

ST. ANN'S AV, s e corner of 136th St, 100x100; August Schieck against Fritz Selje, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Cook.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, (8th St.,) 55; Louis and John Bossert against Edward R. Poerschke, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, F. Obermier.

WESTCHESTER AV, to King's Bridge Highway, n e corner of Old Boston Post Road, 97.5x 108x112x109.5; the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Allen G. Macdowell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. G. Whitaker.

2D AV, 155; Marion Lathers against William Lathers and others, (partition;) attorney, H. E. Lee.

2D AV, 155; Deborah L. Hohlweck against Mary Fisher and others, executors, (partition;) attorney, William R. Page.

3D AV, w s, 180 ft n of 172d St, if extended, 100.2x105.6x100x95.6; Luciano Pasca against Matthew R. D'Amora and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman.

50TH ST, 331 East; James W. and Jenny A. Gerard against Anita Pinto and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

62TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 25x 100.5; William T. Ryle and others against Anna Jordan, (action to obtain injunction, &c.;) attorneys, Putney & Bishop.

136TH ST, n s, 191.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x 99.11; Augustus G. Cobb against Matilda Williams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. M. Clute.

147TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Prospect St, 24.3x100; August Schieck against Anna C. Schmidt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Cook.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Beekman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion.

20—Weinstein vs. Fleximan. Appeal from order of City Court.
1—Kuglemann vs. Hirschman. Appeals from District Courts.
48—Thornall vs. Turner.
49—Mulligan vs. Cox.
7—Harlem Reporter Co. vs. Moffett.
36—Bernstein vs. Heinemann.
32—Feldman vs. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Butler vs. Richardson.
2—Stevens vs. Stanfield.
3—Cowles vs. Cowles.
4—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
5—Demorest vs. Lynch.
6—People, &c., vs. Gillorenzo.
7—Rothschild vs. Rothschild.
8—Trahan vs. Trahan.
9—Bucki vs. Bucki.
10—Cash vs. Roosevelt.
11—Brophy vs. same.
12—Brady vs. Rothschild.
13—Bernheimer vs. Forsch.
14—Herter Brothers vs. Yerkes.
15—In re Wilkins Place.
16—In re East 176th St.
17—Same vs. same.
18—Fortunato vs. Mayor, &c.
19—Miller vs. Miller.
20—Millar vs. Jones.
21—Oppenheimer vs. Tamsen.
22—Forge vs. Ives.
23—Cohen vs. Cohen.
24—Crain vs. Kearney.
25—In re Biggio.
26—Gould vs. McGillin.
27—McGillin vs. Claflin.
28—Cooper vs. Hills Bros. Co.
29—Weldon vs. Brown.
30—Ten Schaefer.
31—Tracy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
32—Fuerstenberg vs. Am. Soda Fountain Co.
33—In re Elmwood Cycle Co.
34—Burns vs. N. Y. Transfer Co.
35—McHugh vs. same.
36—Sawyer vs. White.
37—Brewer vs. Ochs.
38—Daly vs. Williams.
39—Smith vs. McGillin.
40—Munson Belting Co. vs. Austin.
41—Bode vs. King.
42—Fischer vs. Friedel.
43—Schinotti vs. Cuddy.
44—Glickman vs. Loew.
45—Paddock vs. Arnold.
46—Humberville vs. Kent.
47—Rowland vs. Nat. Spirometer Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

6575—Schiavello vs. Schiavello.
6588—Noquis vs. Noquis.
6152—Brandt vs. Brandt.
5164—Erickson vs. Erickson.
5902—Park vs. Park.
6574—Kornblum vs. Kornblum.
6577—Silverstein vs. Silverstein.
6585—Schlegel vs. Schlegel.
6589—Drucker vs. Drucker.
6590—Thomas vs. Thomas.
6591—Thomas vs. Thomas.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV, room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
6340—Manuel vs. Muller.
6027—Spieler vs. Spieler.
5364—Gabriel vs. Sicilian Asphalt Co.
2740—Rosa vs. Schade.
6302—Van Arnberg vs. Smith.
5431—Milne vs. Northwestern Life Assur. Co.
5405—Moreau vs. Rosenstein.
6220—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Broade.
5640—Murphy vs. Hadden.
6088—Roberts vs. Roberts.
5815—Pierson vs. Van Bergen.
5898—Phelan vs. Phelan.
5739—Phoenix Nat. B'k vs. Reim.
6107—Mount Morris B'k vs. Roosevelt.
6126—Klinkenberg vs. Klinkenberg.
6232—Mikola vs. Mikola.
6244—Nat. B'k of Deposit vs. Sardy.
6251—Shepard vs. Arnoldt.
6315—McKnight vs. Geon.
6329—Van Buren vs. Heinrich.
6337—Carswell vs. Burrell.
6341—Rossut vs. Ernst.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6410.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Hiscock, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Preferred Causes.

15269—Walch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15351—Buderus vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14454—Ferris vs. Baird.
15175—Israel vs. Dry Dock, &c., E. B. R. Co.
15350—Kleiner vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15234—Read Fertilizer Co. vs. Wells.
9937—Wannemaker vs. Nalle.
13626—Heffernan vs. A. Barber's Sons.
15060—Calahan vs. The Mayor, &c.
9045

WINTER RESORTS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL MEETINGS IN THE BAPTIST Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue, corner 64th Street, every evening at 8 o'clock. Wednesday, Rev. G. M. Shott; Thursday, Rev. H. L. Jones, pastor; Friday, Rev. W. C. Bitting, D. D. The music in charge of Mr. J. Henry McKinley.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid, seamstress, or wait on lady; in small family; five years' reference. 980 6th Av., ring Molloy's bell.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a refined young lady pianiste; a companion or nursery governess; best city references. 139 East 49th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook and do coarse washing of private family; best city reference; no objection to country. 449 West 43d St., ring Arrowsmith's bell.

COOK.—By a thorough cook; understands meats and pastry; makes excellent soups; good baker; private family; city reference. Thorn, 843 Amsterdam Av.

COOK.—By respectable young girl as first-class cook in private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 106 East 53d St.; ring third bell left side.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly competent; French girl; best city references. G. S., 221 West 20th St.

COOK.—By reliable woman as good cook. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, 19 West 37th St., present employer's.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By refined Englishwoman as visiting governess to young children for afternoon hours; references required. Apply, between 4 and 6 o'clock, at 21 West 81st St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a lady's maid and seamstress; accustomed to waiting on an elderly lady. Can be seen at present employer's Wednesday and Thursday from 9 to 2 o'clock, 10 West 31st St.

MAID, &c.—By a young Englishwoman as child's maid and dressmaking. Miss B., care Mrs. Cummins, 216 West 36th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; would go to the country; personal references; wages, $25. 416 West 50th St.; Burse's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; very best city references; last employer can be seen. S., Box 300, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call, two days, at 209 East 56th St., Cowley's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; private family; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing. 322 East 31st St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; well recommended; city reference. Anna McMahon, Box 864, 1,209 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse; good city reference. 209 3d Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a good French seamstress; understands every kind of alterations; day or week. S. E., Box 64, 1,242 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

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Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; where secondman is kept; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; reasonable employer can be seen. F. C., 456 Madison Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; six feet tall; thoroughly competent; first-class references; strictly sober. Butler, Box 200, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER or YACHT STEWARD.—Speaks good English; competent in every respect; personal reference. Japanese Beruo, 401 West 57th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; personal reference. Butler, 455 6th Av.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to recommend an honest, reliable, and competent Frenchman as butler and valet. Benjamin, 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—Experience; best references. Butler, Box 199 Times.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By highly recommended couple to take care of private house; wife first-class laundress. Address Caretaker, 1,334 3d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Married; middle-aged; English; understands thoroughly care of horses, cattle, dogs, and poultry raising by incubator; also lawns and vegetable garden; several years in charge of gentleman's country place; references as such. B. P., 641 10th Av.

COACHMAN.—By single coachman; thoroughly competent; seven years' references from last employer; country preferred. Box 16, Greenwich, Conn.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; personal reefrence from present employer. M., 430 West 18th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; knows his business; best city reference; city or country. J. Talbert, Box 363, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—English; good, steady position; city or country; willing, useful; excellent reference. Frederick Swan, 161 East 58d St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; references from three of the best families in New York. Hay, 48 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Protestant; married; small family; thoroughly understands growing flowers, vegetables, and general work on gentleman's place; handy with tools; poultry raising; five years' best reference. C. C., Box 197, Times Office.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; thoroughly understands care of gentleman's place; greenhouses, vegetables, fruits, shrubbery; fourteen years in present place. M. K., care of Alexis McConnell, 546 5th Av.

GARDENER, &c.—By excellent vegetable gardener; care flowers, lawns, and roads; can milk; single; wages $20. M. Condon, 206 West 25th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By a first-class English body servant; highest personal reference. A. H., 632 Park Av.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 893-79th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent young Protestant as waitress and chambermaid; must have best city references. Apply, from 10 until 3, at 309 West 88th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—WAKEFIELD INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, complainant, against THE FAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that, by decree duly made and filed herein, on the 8th day of February, 1898, the undersigned were duly appointed receivers of all the assets of the FAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, within the Southern District of New York, and that we have duly qualified as such and do require:

First—All persons indebted to said corporation, within said district, to render an account to us of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to us at our office, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April, 1898.

Second—All persons in said district having in their possession any property and effects of said corporation, to deliver the same to us at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Third—All creditors of the said corporation who may be entitled to payment out of the assets thereof, within the Southern District of New York, to present a statement of their respective claims, with proper vouchers in support thereof, at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.

Dated New York, March 1st, 1898.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
CLARENCE A. COOK,
Receivers.

MASTEN & NICHOLS, Solicitors for Receivers, 49 Wall Street, New York. mh2-2aw6w

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. LEEDS and CHARLES A. HUNTER, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by WILLIAM J. LEEDS of the City of New York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-first day of April, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New York, on the twenty-eighth day of March, 1898. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.
mh30-1aw3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. LEEDS and CHARLES A. HUNTER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

Southern District of New York, ss:

At the City of New York, the twenty-eighth day of March, 1898, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of WILLIAM J. LEEDS and CHARLES A. HUNTER of the City of New York, in said district, who were on the twenty-third day of August, A. D. 1893, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New York.

ROBERT A. B. DAYTON, Assignee.
mh30-1aw3wW

SUPREME COURT.—NEW YORK COUNTY.—MICHAEL C. ALLEN and JOHN E. SAVACOOL, plaintiffs, against SAMUEL H. VANDERBEEK, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Feb. 21 1898.

LEWIS H. ALLEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Samuel H. Vanderbeek: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of March, 1898, and on said date filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the County of New York.

LEWIS H. ALLEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
35 Nassau Street, New York City.
mh30-1aw6wW.

SPEAR, THEODORE A.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of THEODORE A. SPEAR, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part I., to be held in the County Court House in the County of New York on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a settlement of the accounts of William C. Fligner, assignee of the above-named Theodore A. Spear, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court of the County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John J. Freedman, Justice of said Supreme Court, this 14th day of February, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

G. W. HOPKINS, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman Street, New York City, N. Y.
f16-1aw6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, made on the 9th day of February, 1898, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the said day, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FRANKLIN MILLER, lately carrying on the business of a dealer in tiles and plumbers' materials under the name of Miller & Coates, at No. 279 Pearl Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Franklin Miller for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 101 Beekman Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, February 16, 1898.

JOHN H. COMER, Assignee.
MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Assignee, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f16-1aw6wW&mh30

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. MATHEWS and Mary, his wife; Robert H. Mathews and Fannie C., his wife; Andrew W. Mathews and Lottie, his wife; Anna M. Tucker and Henry E. Tucker, her husband; Catherine M. Mathews, Sarah J. Steele, William J. Mathews, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of James Mathews, deceased; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman, John P. Kane, Matthew Baird, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of John P. Kane; Charles Eggers, Mount Morris Bank, Jacob Meurer and Andrew Meurer, the Brainerd Quarry Company, the Shaler and Hall Quarry Company, the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, Herbert A. Shipman, August T. Hirt and Paul Hagdorn, Jacob Vorhaus, the Canda & Mathews Manufacturing Company, Limited; Maillard M. Canda, as receiver of the Canda & Mathews Manufacturing Company, Limited; Hugh O. Kelly, Hugh Kelly, the Young & Farrell Diamond Stone Sawing Company of Chicago, Illinois; Herman Harvers, Frederick G. Moore, George B. Robbins and Harry W. Bell, Michael C. Foertsch, P. William Nickerson, the John Kress Brewing Company, American Encaustic Tiling Company, Limited; Hattie Kottek, Henry F. Mohrmann, Nicholas J. O'Connell, Nicholas J. O'Connell, as assignee, for the benefit of creditors of George A. Douglass; Lillie M. Henderson, Reuben W. Ross, Joseph Thomson and Peter M. Wilson, as executors of the last will and testament of Reuben Ross, deceased; the New York Gas Fixture Company, Henry M. Bendheim, Henry Rauch and Moses H. Rauch, Daniel Schwartzkopf, Benjamin F. Kraft, George N. Manchester, surviving partner of the firm lately composed of George N. Manchester and William N. Philbrick; J. C. Watson Company, the Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, Emanuel Lowinson, James King, Howard D. Hamm, Gustave Palmer, Theodore H. Martin, Charles A. Christman, as general assignee for the benefit of creditors of George Mackenzie; the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; Ronald K. Brown and George Chesterman, as substituted trustees under the last will and testament of George Chesterman deceased; George N. Reinhardt and John G. Reinhardt, Thomas F. Devine, Henry Heuer, John J. McPhee, Hieman A. Meyer and Oscar F. Miller, composing firm of Meyer & Miller; Gustavus W. Rader and Michael Schmitt, composing the firm of G. W. Rader & Company, and Adam Unger, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated November 27, 1897.

RICHARD H. CLARKE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office and Office Address, No. 49 Chambers St., New York City.

To the defendants, Frederick G. Moore and Theodore H. Martin: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of February, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in said county.—Dated Feb'y 21, 1898. Yours, &c.,

RICHARD H. CLARKE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
f23-1aw6wW&ap6

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Pirsson, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d15-1aw6mW

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next. Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHARINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway. d1-1aw6mW&je1

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 103 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator.

CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 103 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-1aw6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City.
f12-1aw6mW

GOULD, JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY GOULD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Lyndhurst, in Tarrytown, Westchester Co., New York, or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1897. GEORGE J. GOULD, EDWIN GOULD, HELEN M. GOULD, HOWARD GOULD, Executors. JOHN F. DILLON, Attorney for Executors, 195 Broadway, New York. o20-1aw6mW

GRAINGER, MARY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Bernard Westervelle, Heinrich Westervelle, and Fritz Westervelle, the only heirs and next of kin of MARY GRAINGER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles M. Grainger, of the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of January, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY GRAINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John E. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
f16-1aw6wW

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. EDWARD RONDEL, Executor. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York. d29-1aw6mW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JAMES CARRIGAN, Frances C. O'Connor, Joseph F. Carrigan, Anna C. McCreery, Louisa C. McCreery, Mary B. Hooper, Joseph V. Pardow, Robert R. Pardow, Mary Carrigan, Andrew Carrigan, William L. Carrigan, Louis R. Carrigan, John N. Carrigan, Clarence Carrigan, Joseph Carrigan, and Jeremiah J. Campion, as executors of the last will and testament of Catharine Carrigan, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Andrew Carrigan, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Thomas H. O'Connor, as surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and [L. S.] county, at the City of New York, the 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
R. & F. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executor, &c., 49 and 51 Chambers St., New York City.
mh23-1aw6wW

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

THE GARDEN CITY HOTEL
GARDEN CITY, L. I.,
WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST,
And Remain Open Throughout the Year.

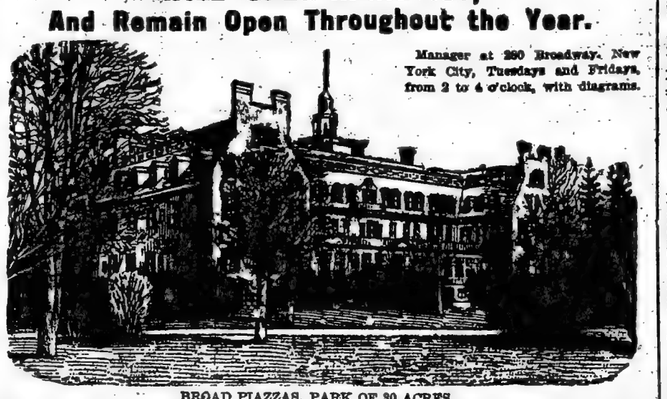

Manager at 260 Broadway, New York City, Tuesdays and Fridays, from 2 to 4 o'clock, with diagrams.

BROAD PIAZZAS, PARK OF 30 ACRES.
FINE CUISINE, UNEXCELLED SERVICE, FINE ROADS FOR BICYCLING AND DRIVING. 18-HOLE GOLF LINKS, WHICH ARE SUPERIOR TO THOSE ON ANY OTHER COURSE. NEW MACADAMIZED ROADS TO LONG BEACH AS WELL AS POINTS ON THE SOUND.
FOR TERMS AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ADDRESS C. E. ADAMS, MANAGER.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAVEMEYER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, No. 41 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, JENNIE B. H. CAMPBELL, Administrators. EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Attorneys for Administrators, 41 Wall Street New York City.
o13-1aw6mW

MORGAN, EDMUND R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to MARTHA M. MORGAN, Allen Morgan, George A. Morgan, Jesse M. Morgan, Milton A. Morgan, John F. Morgan, Mary E. Morgan, Fannie E. Morgan, and Emma Melson, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 16th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of EDMUND R. MORGAN, deceased, should not be granted to Catharine Paull, the petitioner herein, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the Fourth day of [L. S.] February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Petitioner, 52 William Street, New York City.
f16-1aw6wW&mh30

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City.
d15-1aw6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER J. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and eighty-one (181) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the same, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898. ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 597 East 136th Street:

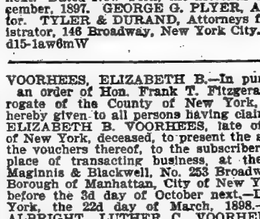

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $14,971.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rents, with interest to the date fixed for sale is $260.00.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant two hundred and six (206) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898. ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 599 East 136th Street:

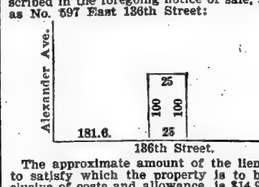

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $15,132.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest to the date fixed for sale, is $260.00.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARQUIS, ROBERT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT M. MARQUIS, late of the City of New York, engineer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 42 West 20th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. HELEN M. MARQUIS, Administratrix. EDWARD B. MERRILL, Attorney for Administratrix.
o13-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
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Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J.Hotel St.Charles, ap., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)...Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
do .....Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md..Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up

THE DEATH OF MR. SEIDL

Funeral Services Will Be Held at the Metropolitan Opera House To-morrow.

AN AUTOPSY REVEALS POISON

Sympathy from All Quarters Showered Upon the Grief-Stricken Widow—The Philharmonic Society Concerts to be Given.

The announcement in yesterday morning's newspapers of the sudden death of Anton Seidl fell upon the friends and admirers of Mr. Seidl with the force of a crushing blow. Among lovers of music, American and German, their almost irreparable loss was the chief topic.

There is little to add to the story of the death as told yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES. After taking luncheon with his wife at home at 1:30 P. M. Monday upon shad roe and sausages, he went to the Vienna Café, at Tenth Street and Broadway, where he was in the habit of meeting friends. There he met Nahan Franko, who was in his company for some time, and to whom he said nothing of feeling badly. From the café Mr. Seidl walked to the house of his manager, S. Bernstein, 312 East Nineteenth Street. On the way he felt weak, and shortly after reaching Mr. Bernstein's house he complained of feeling ill. He had an attack of nausea, which caused vomiting, and said to Mr. Bernstein that there was something hard in his stomach, which gave him trouble, adding: "I wish I had not eaten that sausage." Mr. Bernstein sent for Dr. Swan, who lives near, and that physician thought that Mr. Seidl was suffering from a bilious attack, and that he would soon recover. But the nausea increased, causing continuous retching. Dr. A. N. Moschcowitz, Dr. Edward Wagner, and finally Dr. Gustav Langmann, the Seidl family physician, were sent for by Mr. Bernstein, and word was sent to Mrs. Seidl. The physicians did not give up hope of saving their patient until just before his death. Dr. Langmann sent for a stomach pump, but when one was obtained it was no longer of any avail.

Before lapsing into unconsciousness Mr. Seidl asked Mr. Bernstein if it were not time for him to go to the theatre. Mr. Bernstein replied that he would not go until Mrs. Seidl came.

The Cause of Death.

Deputy Coroner Edward J. Donlin, assisted by Dr. Langmann and Dr. William Miller, performed an autopsy on the body yesterday afternoon, and the death certificate issued by Dr. Donlin gave the cause of death as "acute gastritis from irritant poisoning, and cirrhosis of the liver."

Dr. Donlin said last night: "Where marked cirrhosis exists there are apt to be heart, kidney, and stomach complications. These are compensatory conditions, which make up for the diseased conditions of the liver. That is, you put on them extra work, which causes them to be enlarged, and often shows a chronic condition. These conditions would eventually have caused Mr. Seidl's death in any case. It is improbable that he would have lived long in the condition he was in. Any slight irritant, as a cold in the lungs or exerexertion which would have caused congestion; would have resulted in death. The immediate cause of death was poisoning. I have made no analysis of the stomach. I should have liked to have made an analysis of it, for my own satisfaction, but it was impossible, unless I bore the expense myself."

The Widow's Deep Grief.

Mrs. Seidl, who was summoned from the dinner table, at which she was entertaining some of her husband's friends, to find him unconscious and dying, was completely prostrated yesterday, and only her most intimate friends were permitted to see her. Her stony grief when she first realized that her husband was dead was terribly distressing to those who strove to comfort her. It was a long time before the relief of tears came.

There was a steady stream of callers yesterday at the house, 38 East Sixty-second Street, where the body lay in the coffin surrounded with flowers. Among them were Ysaye, Pugno, Gerardy, A. Schueler, F. Stockinger, the Austrian Consul General; the Misses Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. Walston H. Brown, Howard H. Coates, Adolph H. Loomis, Mme. Nordica, George G. Haven, Marie E. Hyde, Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Charles T. Barney, E. Francis Hyde, Adolph H. Borman, and Nahan Franko.

Many telegrams of condolence and sympathy were received by Mrs. Seidl during the day and evening. Among the senders of such messages were Mr. and Mrs. Victor Herbert, Xaver Scharwenka, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Rudolph Aronson, Julie Rive King, Elkan Naumburg, Joseph and Gisela Staudigl, F. Emil Meyer, F. Von Inten and wife, Robert G. Ingersoll, Louis Speckler, Rudolph J. Schaefer, John Lund, Frank Von der Stucken, Cincinnati; E. L. Langford, Edward Remmel and family, Smith N. Penfield, and Severin Froelich.

A meeting of representatives of various musical societies was held at the Seidl house late in the afternoon, to arrange for the funeral. The Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House sent a message tendering the opera house and all its service, and the offer was accepted. It was decided to hold public services there at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Admission will be by card.

The stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House will be allowed to use their boxes at the funeral, George G. Haven issuing the cards. A limited number of tickets for the funeral may be obtained by subscribers to Mr. Seidl's concerts, between 4 P. M. to-day and 10 A. M. to-morrow, as follows: Philharmonic subscribers, at Schuberth's, Union Square; Astoria concert subscribers, at Loewenstein's, 4 West Thirty-third Street; Metropolitan Opera season subscribers, at the Opera House.

For the funeral, Mme. Nordica, the Philharmonic Society, the Rubenstein and Apollo Clubs, the Musical Art Society, the Musical Protective Union, the Arion and Liederkranz Societies, and the choir of St. Bartholomew's Church volunteered their services, which were accepted. The Metropolitan Orchestra and the Seidl Orchestra will assist.

H. E. Krehbiel, who presided at the meeting, appointed the following committee to arrange the details, including the disposition of the musical talent offered: John Elderkin, Richard Arnold, Oscar B. Weber, Edgar J. Levey, E. N. Burghard, Nahan Franko, H. T. Finck, W. R. Chapman, Albert F. Stettheimer, David Liebmann, August Spanuth, Henry Schmitt, Louis Josephthal, and H. E. Krehbiel. One of the duties of this committee will be the selection of a man to deliver an oration.

At his own request, the body of Mr. Seidl will be cremated.

The Philharmonic's Plans.

The Board of Directors of the Philharmonic Society met yesterday morning at the house of its President, E. Francis Hyde, and decided to give the concerts already announced for Friday afternoon and Saturday evening of this week at Carnegie Hall. Messrs. Schmitt and Hoch were appointed to represent the society in arranging for Mr. Seidl's funeral. Mr. Hyde said after the meeting:

"We all felt strongly disinclined to go on now with the series and wanted to see a way out. Next week is Holy Week, and we found that the Oratorio Society had engaged the hall for the week after. As we had engaged soloists, a large chorus, and the hall, in justice to our subscribers, we decided to go ahead. We have telegraphed to Prof. Frank Van Der Stucken of Cincinnati asking him to conduct. He took Mr. Seidl's place two years ago, when he had such a severe attack of pneumonia. If we cannot get him, Richard Arnold will lead. He will conduct a rehearsal to-morrow."

This determination of the society was severely commented upon by some of the friends of the Seidls, and there was talk of making a written protest. The opening piece at Friday's concert, Mr. Bernstein said yesterday, is to be the funeral march from "Die Götterdämmerung."

The orchestral concert which Mr. Seidl was to have conducted at Chickering Hall on Tuesday afternoon, April 5, will be given, it was said yesterday. Xaver Scharwenka will probably be the conductor.

Carl Loewenstein, manager of the Seidl subscription concerts at the Waldorf-Astoria, decided at once to postpone the last concert, which was scheduled for April 7.

Mr. Bernstein said yesterday that the engagements of the Seidl Orchestra would be kept, though he did not yet know under what conductor. These engagements include a concert at the Midland Beach Casino, Staten Island, April 6; participation in a three days' festival in Montreal, beginning April 12, and concerts in Toronto, Rochester, Washington, and Philadelphia. Mr. Bernstein said he did not believe the orchestra would be permitted to disband, and he hoped to see Paur of Boston, or some one of the few great conductors in Europe, secured to lead it.

The Permanent Orchestra.

The effect of Mr. Seidl's death upon the movement to establish in New York a permanent orchestra is a matter of opinion. Dr. William H. Draper, who is one of the leaders of that movement, said last night that he did not care to speak on the subject now. Charles T. Barney, President of the Orchestra Society, said: "The death of Anton Seidl will not cause the disbandment of our society, though it is a very severe blow. However, nothing further can be said on the subject until the Board of Directors meets."

Walston H. Brown said yesterday afternoon at the Seidl house: "I look upon the death of Mr. Seidl as a fatal blow at the permanent orchestra movement. My wife and I went into it solely because we wanted to retain Anton Seidl here."

The trustees and other officers of the Arion Society met last night and adopted resolutions of sympathy to send to Mrs. Seidl. They also decided to attend the funeral in a body.

The Board of Directors of the Seidl Society of Brooklyn held a meeting yesterday, and it was decided to send a letter of condolence to Mrs. Seidl. A delegation was appointed to represent the society at the funeral. It was also resolved to publish a full history of the society's work under his leadership during the nine years of its existence.

At a meeting of the Lotos Club last evening resolutions of sympathy for the widow in her grief were adopted, and a committee of thirty, including the President and other officers, was appointed to attend the funeral.

The U. S. Government Tests Show the Absolute Superiority of Royal Baking Powder.

CHANGES AT THE TOMBS.

Warden Fallon Transferred to the Penitentiary and Succeeded by J. J. Hogan—O'Shea Removed.

Commissioner of Correction Lantry announced yesterday that he had found Deputy Warden Edward J. O'Shea of the Tombs Prison guilty of the charges of incompetency preferred against him by Warden Fallon, and had removed him from office. Warden Fallon was transferred yesterday afternoon from his position as Warden of the Tombs to be Warden of the penitentiary, where he takes the place of Warden Pillsbury. Warden Pillsbury resigned, his resignation to take effect to-morrow, when he will have completed fifty years of prison service.

James J. Hogan, who has had charge of the jury box in Part II. of the General Sessions Court, has been appointed Warden of the Tombs. Warden Hogan comes from the Nineteenth District, of which Police Commissioner Sexton is the leader.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

City Asked to Reconsider Its Refusal to Accept the Heine Fountain—A Resolution Vetoed by Mayor.

Neither of the two houses of the Municipal Assembly had anything of importance to discuss at yesterday's meeting. Some routine business was transacted, and the Council accorded Buffalo Bill permission to parade with his troop last evening. Councilman Sulzer offered a resolution to regulate the length of straps in the surface railroad cars and asked immediate consideration of it. The request was denied and the matter was referred to the Committee on Railroads. A communication from President Haffen, asking the city to reconsider its refusal to accept the Heine fountain, was referred to the Committee on Parks. Permission was given to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to maintain several drinking fountains in Brooklyn, and the Council adjourned.

The Aldermen talked for two hours on the report of the Finance Committee, accepting the ruling of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as to the salaries of the Coroners of Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens. The Brooklyn Aldermen declined to vote for the report, on the ground that the Coroners and clerks in Brooklyn were entitled to the same pay as the like officers in Manhattan and the Bronx. It was finally decided to make the matter the special order of next Tuesday's session.

The board received without debate this veto from the Mayor:

"I return herewith, without my approval a resolution adopted by you on Feb. 1, 1898, authorizing and directing the Department of Docks and Ferries to furnish the recreation pier at the foot of Twenty-fourth Street, East River, with an electrical plant for the purpose of lighting and heating said pier, without public letting, at a cost not to exceed $35,000.

"My objection to this resolution is that it is not desirable to incur so considerable an expenditure for this purpose at the present time. I have arrived at this conclusion after considering a detailed statement of the cost of the proposed work presented to me by the Department of Docks and Ferries.

"My objection is not to the proposed work itself, but to doing it and incurring the expense for it now. The public can have the full enjoyment of the pier during the Summer season if it is lighted as it has been in the past."

Board of Municipal Statistics.

The Commissioners of Municipal Statistics yesterday decided by lot their respective terms of office. Harry Payne Whitney and Julius G. Kugelman will serve two years, Thornton N. Motley and Ernest Harvier four years, and F. W. Grube and R. T. Wilson six years. Their successors will each serve six years. The office of the commission is at 346 Broadway.

THE BODY AT NORTH BEACH.

It Is Identified as Susan Degraw of Ewen Street, Brooklyn.

The body of the woman found at North Beach on Sunday was yesterday identified as that of Susan Degraw, fifty-four years old, of 288 Ewen Street, Brooklyn. She had been an inmate of an insane asylum. She lived with her son.

A grandchild to whom she was deeply attached died some time ago, and Mrs. Degraw brooded over the loss and suffered from melancholia. On Jan. 6 she left home and was never heard of since. At the time of her departure she left a note saying that she was weary of life and intended to commit suicide. Apparently she wandered around for over a month, unable to bring herself to carry out her resolution.

PANIC AT A FLATHOUSE FIRE.

Janitor Mullaney Rescued a Boy Afflicted with Scarlet Fever.

A fire which started early yesterday morning in the basement of the apartment house at 204 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street did only $150 damage, but created a panic among the ten families tenanting the house and the eighty guests of the Hotel Cecil, directly adjoining. The janitor, Patrick Mullaney, who discovered the fire, ran into the street, and, after notifying a policeman, went back to the house and aroused the tenants, who speedily started to make their escape.

Mrs. Williams, the wife of a concert singer, was alone in her apartments on the second floor, with her twelve-year-old son, who is sick with scarlet fever. Mullaney, meeting her trying to carry her son out in her arms, took the boy from her and carried him across the street to a neighbor's house. He then went back into the building and, finding that Mrs. Williams had fainted, also carried her out.

Policeman Brayd of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station found Julia Hankinson overcome with fear on the fifth floor, and carried her out by way of the roof, as the smoke had become too dense to descend by the stairway.

The guests of the hotel were huddled together in the lobby, but, after being assured by the manager that their building was not on fire, they went back to their rooms. The origin of the fire is not known.

Gen. Roe Makes Appointments.

Several appointments to the staff of Major Gen. Roe were announced yesterday. First Lieut. Gilford Hurry, Commissary of Squadron A, was made Commissary on the division staff, and Adjt. John I. Holly of the squadron a Division Quartermaster. Adjt. Holly's rank in his new position will be that of Lieutenant Colonel.

THE CASE OF LAURA BOOTH

Police Not Sure Whether the Actress Committed Suicide or Was Murdered.

HUNTING FOR JAMES S. LEE

He Has Not Been Seen Since Monday Morning—Autopsy Shows Instantaneous Death—W. F. Boothe Claims the Body.

Deputy Coroner Donlin yesterday made an autopsy of the body of Laura Booth, the actress, who was found dead in the New Amsterdam Hotel, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, on Monday night, with a bullet wound behind her ear.

The autopsy was held in the undertaking establishment of J. W. Stolts, 227 Bowery, and there were present Capt. Hasslacher and Detective Kelly of the East Twenty-second Street Station and Detectives Foye and Reidy. The woman had been shot behind the right ear. The bullet entered the protrusal bone, went forward about an inch, was deflected, and passing across the head lodged in the medulla oblongata at the base of the skull.

Death was instantaneous, and Dr. Donlin said that at most there was a mere twitching of the muscles after the shot was fired. The woman could not have moved an inch afterward. The pistol had been pressed close to the head, as there were numerous powder marks.

Dr. Donlin said that the woman had probably committed suicide, although it is significant that as soon as the Coroner announced the instantaneous death-dealing nature of the wound, the detectives evidently redoubled their efforts to find James S. Lee, who had registered the woman as his wife at the hotel, and who has not been seen since about 1 A. M. Monday.

A Blood-Stained Robe.

The most significant part of the case, the detectives believe, besides the disappearance of Lee, is that a blood-bespattered bath robe was found in the room, and there were blood stains in and around the bathtub connected with the room in which the body was found. That the woman could have gone from the bathroom to the bed where she was found after firing the shot into her head, the Coroner and other physicians say, is an impossibility.

When Margaret Lundy, the chambermaid in the New Amsterdam Hotel, discovered the dead woman at 10 o'clock on Monday night, the woman was lying on her back, her head buried in the pillow. There was not room enough between the right side of the head and the pillow to allow the revolver to have been held there while she was lying down, unless the head fell to that side after the shot was fired, and it seems equally sure from the position of the body that the woman did not sit up when she fired the shot, if she did fire it.

James S. Lee, who is well known in theatrical circles, went with the woman to the hotel on Saturday. He registered as "James S. Lee and wife," and they were assigned to Room 59, on the third floor. Both were seen about the hotel on Saturday and Sunday, and on Sunday afternoon the woman drove out in a cab, returning early in the evening. Lee came in at 12:55 A. M. Monday, and Charles I. Swan, whose room adjoined that of the Lees, said he heard them talking, and that it seemed as if the woman refused to open the door to Lee, who was clamoring for admission. Whether he finally got in or went away does not seem to be clear, but at all events no person about the hotel remembers having seen Lee since that time.

What the Manager Says.

Manager Foster said yesterday that it was quite possible for Lee, or any other person, in fact, to have come into the hotel and gone up stairs, without being seen from the office, although the probabilities were against such a state of facts. In any event, if the woman refused to open the door to Lee, she must have unlocked it some time prior to her death, for it was found in that condition when the chambermaid finally determined to see if there was anything wrong in the apartment.

The room was not made up on Monday, so that it is impossible to fix the time the fatal deed was committed, except between midnight on Sunday and Monday night, when the body was found. The day chambermaid rapped on the door several times during Monday, but received no reply, and when she went off duty at 4 o'clock in the afternoon mentioned to Margaret Lundy that No. 59 had not yet been made up. Finally, at 10 o'clock, when still no sign came from the room, the girl tried the knob and found the door unlocked. In the dim light she saw the occupant stretched on the bed, and after calling and receiving no reply, she lighted the gas. It was then that she discovered the woman was dead. A pistol lay on the bed within reach of her hand.

No shot had been heard. Mr. Swan said he would have heard it had there been one during the three hours after midnight, but if it was fired after the other guests had left their apartments on Monday morning, the fact of its not being heard is accounted for.

Lee May Have a Clue.

The police would like to find Lee, not so much for the reason that they suspect him of a crime as that he might throw light on the matter. He was acting manager of the "Foundling" company now playing at the Gaiety Theatre, in Williamsburg, of which the woman was also a member. He has not been seen there. It was understood that he and Miss Boothe were married, but there are those who deny this and say that Lee had a wife living in this city. It is also said that Lee lately inherited a large sum of money from his mother, who died a short while ago.

A Mrs. James S. Lee has been occupying rooms for the last three or four months, up to Saturday, at 230 West Forty-fourth Street. She frequently told the landlady, Mrs. Green, that her husband was a theatrical manager, and from time to time she received remittances from him. On Saturday afternoon she had a visit from a man, and soon afterward told Mrs. Green that her husband had returned, and she would join him, paid her bill, and left. It could not be found last night who took her effects or where they went, as the servants had paid no especial attention to the visitor.

W. F. Boothe, a dealer in pianos at 207 East Forty-ninth Street, called at the hotel yesterday and identified the body as that of his sister, whom he had not seen for several years. Laura Boothe was her real name. She was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. W. T. Boothe of Holyoke, Mass., and her parents still reside there. Miss Boothe married Walter Woodall, an actor, but was divorced from him in 1895. A decree of divorce was found among her effects.

The body was last night removed from the undertaking establishment of Joseph Freed, 237 Fourth Avenue, where it was taken after the autopsy, to Mr. Boothe's home, at 2,312 Western Boulevard.

Mr. Boothe does not incline to the theory that his sister committed suicide, and asked the police to make a careful investigation. He had never heard of Lee. Miss Boothe was thirty-three years old.

G. W. Pancoast Made Cashier.

George W. Pancoast, assistant cashier of the Sixth National Bank, has been appointed its cashier, to succeed the late Andrew E. Colson.

Before the fever, headache, and oppressed breathing which come with "a bad cold" have assumed a dangerous form, cure it with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Sale of *Oriental Rugs.*

Fine Shirvan,

$11.00.

155 Large Antique Kasak & Karabagh,

$13.60,

worth $18.00 to $22.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE ACTION WAS ON CONTRACT, AND NOT FOR CONVERSION.—George Putnam Smith had agreed, in 1895, to buy from Adele W. Leach 141 shares of stock in the Bradstreet Company, a Connecticut corporation, and to pay for them about $50,000. Upon 100 shares of this stock an attachment had been levied in the State of Connecticut in an action against Mrs. Leach. Mr. Smith wished to pay for the stock and receive the certificates, and Mrs. Leach was anxious that he should do so, but before the certificate could be transferred it was necessary that the lien of the attachment should be removed. On June 7, 1895, Mr. Smith, to that end, gave Mrs. Leach a paper certifying that he had withheld from the purchase price of the stock $7,000 as a substitute for the lien of the attachment in the suit against her, and that sum, less the amount of any judgment in that suit or any sum paid with her consent to settle it he agreed to pay back to her. He procured the consent of the attaching creditors to remove the lien, upon condition that he would retain this money for their protection, and then the certificates were delivered to him, and he paid over the remainder of the purchase price to Mrs. Leach. Then the attaching creditors' claim was settled for $3,250, and Mrs. Leach demanded that Mr. Smith should pay her the remainder of the sum retained by him. This he refused to do. She therefore brought suit against him, and he was beaten. On his appeal the First Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment. The defendant claimed that no trust was created in behalf of plaintiff by withholding the money, and that it did not constitute the setting aside of a specific fund in such a way that upon a failure to pay it over he would be responsible for the conversion of it, and as this action, he insisted, was purely for conversion, it could not be maintained. The Court held, by Justice Rumsey, that the action was not for the conversion of this money, but was on a cause of action upon contract for the failure of the defendant to comply with the terms of the agreement of June 7, 1895.

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AWARD IN CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS.—George G. Youngs brought an action in equity against Charles A. Stoddard and others, to secure a proportionate part of an award made to Stoddard by Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed in a proceeding brought by the city to condemn lands in One Hundred and Eighty-second Street between Audubon and Eleventh Avenues. It appeared that in December, 1889, members of the Snowden family, who are defendants, conveyed to Louise J. Morgan a lot fifty feet wide on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, with all their right, title, and interest in one-half of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street in front and adjoining. Mrs. Morgan conveyed the premises to Youngs, who held them at the time of the award. A month previous the Snowden family quit-claimed to John J. Vail a large tract, including one-half of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street in front of the premises conveyed to Morgan. Then Vail contracted to pay the Snowdens all moneys awarded for the taking of the land for public use. He also gave a mortgage to the Snowdens to secure performance of the latter contract. Vail subsequently quit-claimed these premises for a nominal consideration to Stoddard, subject to the terms of the agreement between himself and the Snowdens. The Commissioners, in condemning the land, awarded $4,755.50 to Stoddard for the lands, embracing one-half of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a strip 350 feet long, in which plaintiff's fifty feet were included. The plaintiff asked judgment that he be declared to be the owner of a proportionate part of the award to Stoddard, that the city be directed to pay it over to him, and that the deeds to Vail and Stoddard be declared void. The Appellate Division, by Justice Barrett, has reversed the interlocutory judgment below, which sustained demurrer to the complaint. The court holds that every right which the Snowdens possessed under the transaction with Vail was, by their warranty deed to Morgan, conferred upon the latter. The plaintiff, as grantee of the mortgagee of the lands in the street taken by the city, was equitably entitled to whatever award was made therefor and was not foreclosed of his right in a proportionate part of the award, either by the action of the Commissioners or by the confirmation of their report, and he might maintain his action in equity to recover directly from the city.

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CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING CONTRACT.—Patrick Gallagher recovered judgment in Supreme Court, Special Term, in his action against Susanna S. Minturn for the balance claimed to be due upon a contract made with him for building a house in this city and for extra work he performed. In the contract, by which the defendant was to pay $4,790 to the plaintiff, she agreed, in consideration of the covenants and agreements being strictly performed by plaintiff, to pay him the amount named, and the final payment was to be made upon the completion and acceptance of the work by the architects, provided a certificate should be obtained from and signed by them. The final certificate, signed by the architects on Nov. 30, 1896, stated that $3,075.60 was due the plaintiff. The defendant claimed that in many respects the work had been improperly done, and sought to deduct $970 from the sum named in the certificate. The court held on the trial that the certificate was final, and refused to hear defendant's testimony showing that plaintiff had failed to complete the work according to the contract. The First Appellate Division holds that the court erred in this respect. Justice Ingraham, who gave the opinion, says there was nothing in the contract that would justify a finding that either party understood that he was absolutely bound by such a certificate, so as to be precluded from showing that the contract had not been complied with.

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A CONTRACT INVOLVING USE OF SECRET PROCESSES.—In September, 1895, John J. Braendly, who was in the employ in this city of a Mr. Delery in the business of making mica pulp, flour paste, gums, and like articles, which are extensively used in the manufacture of wall paper and other business of that kind, approached the President of the National Gum and Mica Company and endeavored to induce him to buy Delery's business. Delery's plant was worth but little, the value of the business consisting almost entirely in the secret processes for making the different articles in which Delery dealt. These secret processes, although owned by Delery, were known only to Braendly, who was his manager. An agreement was made between them that if the company purchased and carried on Delery's business and would engage Braendly as its agent at $25 a week, with an interest in the profits, he would work as such agent, would disclose to the company the secret processes it was about to purchase and any improvements he might discover, and would not communicate them or any secret processes which he learned from the company's employes to anybody else, and would agree not to manufacture the articles from such processes himself, and should he leave the company's employ would not engage in the same line of business. The company, relying upon that agreement, purchased Delery's business and engaged Braendly at the agreed salary. Braendly remained in the company's employ but a short time, refused to disclose the secret processes, and finally left without any reason, organized a corporation to carry on the same business, and disclosed or threatened to disclose these processes to the competitor of the company in whose employ he had entered. In a suit by the company to restrain Braendly from violating the contract the complaint was dismissed on the trial, at Special Term, but on appeal a new trial has been directed by the First Appellate Division. The opinion of the court, by Justice Rumsey, was concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice McLaughlin. To the objection of the defendant that there was no consideration for the contract, because plaintiff did not agree to employ defendant for any particular time and was at liberty to discharge him whenever it saw fit, Justice Rumsey says there are two sufficient answers; first, that the purchase from Delery at defendant's request was a sufficient consideration to make this a binding contract, and, second, that plaintiff did employ defendant and pay him the agreed salary until he saw fit to leave. As to the claim that plaintiff did not give defendant an interest in the profits, as agreed, there were also two valid answers; first, it did not appear that any profits had been made, and, second, defendant did not base his leaving plaintiff's employ and threaten disclosure of processes upon any such grounds. The court holds the agreement to disclose to plaintiff the secret processes for manufacture and not to disclose these secrets to anybody else was valid and could be enforced, and, though the court could not compel disclosure, had power to restrain from disclosure to anybody else and to punish a violation of injunction imposing that restraint. Justices Ingraham and Barrett gave dissenting opinions, holding that the contract imposed no obligation upon the plaintiff to do anything, and for it the defendant received no consideration. He was at the mercy of the plaintiff, to be dismissed at any moment. "Equity cannot aid the plaintiff," Justice Barrett said, in his opinion, "because the contract permitted it to discharge the defendant at its pleasure, and because its agreement to give him an interest in the profits was hopelessly indefinite."

RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION.

Mr. Orr Answers Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer—Committee on Contracts to Report To-morrow.

President Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday made a statement in reference to Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer's allegation at Albany that Mr. Orr was interested in the Manhattan Railway Company, inasmuch as he was executor of the David Dows estate, which owned some stock in the company. Mr. Orr said:

"It is true that Mr. Dows at one time owned considerable stock in the Manhattan Railway as well as in other transportation companies, but all his holdings were disposed of prior to his death, on March 30, 1890. His estate retained some Manhattan bonds, but these were called in and paid off on Jan. 1, 1897, since which time the estate has had no interest whatever in the Manhattan Company. The only fact in Mr. Creamer's statement is that I am the executor of the estate, or, rather, the President of the Board of Executors."

The Committee on Contracts of the Rapid Transit Commission has determined upon all the minor details of the proposed underground railroad, and will submit its report to the board at the regular meeting to-morrow. President Orr said that the committee had already prepared the form of contract, and that it would probably be indorsed at to-morrow's meeting of the board.

The form of advertisement for bids for construction, equipment, and operation of the road has not yet been determined, and as the approval of the Corporation Counsel will be necessary before bids can be advertised for, Mr. Orr was asked whether he did not think the matter would be delayed when it came before the Corporation Counsel on account of the alleged hostility of the Municipal Government toward the proposed rapid transit scheme. He replied that he did not think so, as in his opinion no one can stand in the way of the project for any unusual length of time after the commission has given its indorsement.

HANS KILLED HIS NEIGHBOR.

Bossert Entered His Flat by Mistake, Evidently Intoxicated.

Adam Bossert, a painter, forty-one years old, who lived with his wife and three small children, Kate, Andrew, and Tessie, respectively six and four years and sixteen months old, at 169 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, was instantly killed yesterday by his next-door neighbor, Martin Hans, who mistook Bossert for a burglar. The killing took place in Hans's front room. Hans is a bricklayer, twenty-nine years old, and, with his wife has a first flat, right side, in a three-story double frame house at 171 Stanhope Street. Bossert had a similar flat in the house adjoining.

Bossert was employed by Henry Hoch of Starr Street and Knickerbocker Avenue. Often he drank to excess and did not reach his home until about midnight. On such occasions it was his habit to rattle the front shutters and so awaken his wife, who would let him in.

It was after 1 o'clock yesterday morning when Bossert left a saloon to go home. He evidently mistook Hans's flat for his own, and crawled in through the window. Hans's bedroom is next to the parlor. He was awakened by a noise in the parlor. Telling his wife there must be a burglar in the flat, he took a single-barreled rifle of 32-calibre and opened the parlor door. He was confronted by a man who subsequently proved to be Bossert. Not a word was said. Hans simply raised his rifle and fired. Bossert uttered a groan, turned, and fell dead to the floor, shot through the heart.

Hans and his wife were placed under arrest, and at the station house Hans declared that as he was only slightly acquainted with Bossert he failed to recognize him, and was under the impression that he was a burglar. The Hanses were held without bail. Bossert left his family in a destitute condition.

Henry Wright a Suicide.

Henry Wright, the father of ex-Supervisor Richard Wright of the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, committed suicide late on Monday night at his home, 55 Jewell Street, by shooting himself in the mouth with a thirty-two-calibre revolver. He was sixty-two years old and for more than twenty years was an engineer in the employ of ex-Gov. Morton. About two years ago Mr. Wright underwent an operation on his throat, and it was necessary to remove part of his tongue. At intervals after that he had intense pains. He leaves a widow, five daughters, and a son.

$3.=

Last Fall, as the Anglomaniacs stepped from the incoming steamers, they looked self-conscious; they were wearing what at first seemed boy's Derbys.

This Spring each of the leading hatters turn out a small Derby, and proclaim it the fashion—their fashion; just as though men's fashions were not made in London.

All the correct shapes, in the best materials money can buy, $3—not $5.

Our Spring book, treating of dress from the bathtub to the drawing-room, gives prices on Spring overcoats, Spring neckwear, shirts, hosiery and everything else men or boys wear.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BEST & CO.

A Problem in Boys' Clothing.

Suppose you buy two suits of Boys' Clothing for $3.98 = $7.96; And one of our suits for $6 or $7.

And our ONE suit, because it was made by Boys' Tailors from cloth especially adapted for Boys' Wear, outlasts the other TWO and looks 50 per cent. better all the time—which would be more economical?

These would be good for a trial;

Sailor Suit, of Alstata serge, a fabric made especially for us, light in weight, but designed to withstand the rough wear of the average boy. Several handsome colorings, neatly embroidered, silk sailor tie, 6.50

The same cloth in Norfolk Jacket Suit, 5.50

60-62 West 23d St.

DADY ON GRAND JURY RACK

Pond-Cleaning Contracts Awarded by Mr. Willis Being Investigated.

HYGIENIC EXPERTS TESTIFY

Dr. Emery and Engineer De Varona Believed to Have Given Important Testimony—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's Park Department Books Being Examined.

Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Kings County, is the latest prominent Brooklyn Republican to come under examination at the hands of District Attorney Marean and the Grand Jury. Some time ago, when certain newspaper articles were published reflecting on Dady's work in connection with the Brooklyn water supply improvements, the Republican leader demanded an investigation. He is now getting it.

Dady was the contractor who, during the great scare of 1896 over the polluted water supply of Brooklyn, got the work of cleaning the sources. The charges which he wanted investigated are that he drew the money for the work but did not perform it, and left the water supply a continuing menace to the health of the city, and that this was the outcome of a conspiracy between himself and the ring in the City Works Department. Mr. Willis awarded Dady the contract for cleaning without advertising for bids.

Dr. Z. Taylor Emery, who was Health Commissioner in the Cabinets of Mayors Schieren and Wurster, was one of the witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday. Another was Chief Engineer I. M. De Verona of the Water Supply Department. Commissioner Emery was perpetually at war with Commissioner Willis over the water-supply question, and Mr. Willis's fighting against Emery was done through De Verona.

The other witnesses were Dr. George F. Rowell and ex-Alderman Theodore Maurer. Maurer was a constant assailant of the water-supply work, and made much trouble for Mr. Willis's department. He said over and over again that thousands of dollars had been appropriated and thousands more were being asked for, and that the evils complained of still existed.

Dr. Rowell and Dr. E. B. Bartley, who will also appear before the jury, were members of a commission of sanitary experts sent out in 1896 by Commissioner Emery to investigate the water-supply sources. Dr. Bartley made another investigation in 1897, after Dady's work was completed, and reported that the lower ponds were in a vile condition and a constant menace to health. It was chiefly the reports of Drs. Bartley and Rowell which brought about the war between Commissioners Emery and Willis.

District Attorney Marean was asked yesterday whether he intended to bring to the notice of the Grand Jury the alleged attempt to bribe Henry D. Olsen, the Grand Juror who committed suicide on Sunday night.

"We have bigger game in view," said Mr. Marean significantly. "I heard rumors of attempted bribery ten days ago. As to this last statement it is anonymous, and I don't think I will do anything."

Controller Coler's experts now have the books of the Park Department, under the successive administrations of Frank Squier, Timothy L. Woodruff, and Jacob G. Dettmer and are examining them. The March Grand Jury will be through with its work by Friday, and if it is not able to complete the work before it the task will be taken up by the April Grand Jury. It is thought, from present indications, that the work of the April jury will have as sensational results as that of its predecessor.

SUING FOR KATEN'S ESTATE.

Alleged Children of the Coney Island Hotel Man in Court.

An attempt is being made in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, by three alleged children of the well-known old Coney Island hotel keeper and sporting man, "Garry" Katen, to get possession of his estate, amounting to $250,000. The claimants are Charles F. Katen, Mary Frances Ferris, and Edith McDougal. The defendants are Rosella Margaret Katen, the widow, and Margaret Larkey and Julia Green, sisters of Katen.

Garret Katen died on Jan. 1 last. Letters of administration were issued to the widow. As the proprietor of "Katen's Castle Content" on Coney Island he was known to every prominent sporting man in the country, and he was one of the island's oldest settlers. His wealth was acquired in a curious way. When he came to Coney Island forty-five years ago he built a small tavern on the northerly side of what is now Surf Avenue. The ocean came within a hundred yards of his place. Katen bought the land to the water's edge for a mere song, and, acting on advice of a friend, secured a patent for land under water. The ocean steadily receded and Katen's "land under water" came above water and grew to be immensely valuable when Coney Island became a popular resort. He became wealthy without an effort.

It is alleged that he married Eliza Ackerson thirty years ago and that the plaintiffs are his children by her. Both allegations are denied by the defendants. They mention a curious and dramatic incident in support of their denial. According to their story, on the day of her death Mrs. Ackerson pleaded with him to marry her "in order to give her children a title." The rough old hotel keeper at first refused, but, becoming softened by the entreaties of the dying woman, he yielded and sent for a minister. Before the clergyman arrived Mrs. Ackerson died.

The case will be tried to-day.

Dr. Cleaveland's Case.

Bartow S. Weeks made a motion before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions yesterday to quash the indictment for manslaughter against Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland. Mr. Weeks gave as grounds for the quashing of the indictment the contention that the action of the Grand Jury had been premature, inasmuch as the case had not been disposed of in the police court. Judge Cowing denied the motion. The case also came up in the Centre Street Police Court, and Magistrate Olmsted announced that as the Grand Jury had found an indictment the proceedings in the police court were ended.

AMUSEMENTS.

Madison Square Garden

BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST and Congress of ROUGH RIDERS of the World.

OPENS TO-NIGHT.

OVER 1,000 MEN AND HORSES. LARGEST ON EARTH.

Prices: Gallery, 25c.; Balcony, 50c.; Arena, $1; Boxes, $12

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; with northeasterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.0[illegible]; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36c; cash cotton, 5-16c.

CONGRESS—In the House yesterday the minority, led by Mr. Bailey, made an ineffective attempt to secure consideration of a resolution declaring Cuba free and independent. The minority evidently counted on stampeding to the support of the resolution the large number of Republicans who are in favor of action such as the resolution marked out. The Republicans, however, sustained the Speaker in his ruling that the resolution was not in order. They did this because they felt that whatever action was to be taken on the Cuban question should originate in their own party. They also were influenced, it is said, by assurances from the White House that the Spanish question would come to a settlement within a short time. There was no Cuban excitement in the Senate. The Alaskan Civil Government bill was passed, and Mr. Caffery completed his speech on the National Quarantine bill.—Pages 3 and 5.

FOREIGN.—Sir Charles Dilke in the House of Commons gave notice of a motion to the effect that the conduct of foreign affairs during the past twelve months has shown that it is not to the interests of the country to have the Premiership and Foreign Secretaryship combined in one person. The Russian press says that Russia has taken China indirectly under her protection. The House of Commons rejected an amendment to the Irish land laws introduced by Michael Joseph Flavin. The Hungarian Government was questioned in the lower house of the Diet at Budapest regarding the New York Life Insurance Company. The Minister of Justice promised legislation treating upon insurance. A carrier pigeon has reached Swansea from the French Line steamer La Bretagne. The pigeon bore a message announcing that the French liner has succored an English sailing vessel. It was reported on the London Stock Exchange that President Krüger of the Transvaal Republic had been killed. The report was regarded as a Stock Exchange canard.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Dr. A. S. Lesser of the Red Cross Society returned from Cuba yesterday. He confirms the stories of starvation among the reconcentrados.

Page 2.

Many thousands of enlistment blanks have been distributed by the National Volunteer Reserve officers.

Work was pushed at the Navy Yard with great vigor yesterday. There were fourteen vessels of different kinds there on which work was being done.

As soon as word comes from Washington 190 men and 14 officers of the New York Naval Militia, who have been selected for the work, will go to Philadelphia to bring the monitors Jason and Nahant here.

Page 3.

James S. Lee, the theatrical manager who, the police believe, knows something about the death of Laura Boothe, gave himself up. He says he can prove an alibi.

One hundred laborers of the Smith Street line in Brooklyn started preliminary work for track laying on the Coney Island Concourse last night, but were stopped by the police after a portion of the thoroughfare had been torn up.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee has decided to charter a vessel to carry supplies to the island, as the present means of transportation are inadequate to dispose of the provisions coming from all parts of the country.

Page 4.

The annual New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened its ninety-ninth session yesterday in the Metropolitan Temple. A resolution of loyalty to the President in his policy in the present crisis was unanimously adopted.

Page 5.

Senator Wolcott arraigned the Secretary of the Treasury for his alleged flippant treatment of a committee's request for his opinion regarding postal savings banks.

Secretary Bliss, in sending to Congress a deficiency estimate of $8,000,000 for pensions, explained that the roll had increased 90 per cent. since 1890, and would still increase.

Page 7.

Moses Knapp, who was a salesman in the store of his uncle, Sheppard Knapp, killed himself by inhaling gas.

Trouble has broken out in Company H, Ninth Regiment, between the supporters of ex-Capt. Silsby and the friends of Lieut. Young.

The first annual banquet of the National Association of Knit Goods Manufacturers was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria.

William Churchill, ex-Consul General to Samoa, has disappeared. It is feared he has committed suicide because of inability to find employment.

Complete returns from the elections held Tuesday in the various towns in Westchester County show that the Democrats will have a majority of two in the Board of Supervisors.

The Rev. Charles H. Snedeker of Newburg has forsaken the Methodist Church, and will be an assistant to the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.

The Haarlem Philharmonic Society's course in the Classic and Romantic in Music closed yesterday with a lecture by Miss Very on "The Dawn of a New Era" at Mrs. John McLoughlin's home, 2,041 Fifth Avenue.

Page 12.

A schoolgirl of West New York died from meningitis brought on from overindulgence of rope skipping.

Grace P. Brant has begun suit for limited divorce against Capt. Louis P. Brant, United States Army, on the ground of abandonment.

The indicted Brooklyn officials pleaded not guilty and time was given to file a demurrer. The defense was accused of trying to force dilatory tactics.

Suits for damages have been brought against the New York Central Railroad in behalf of ten Chinamen, who were killed in the disaster at Garrison's.

Hearings on various subjects were held before Mayor Van Wyck yesterday, and in one of them he spoke sharply to one of his East River Bridge Commissioners.

The Board of Public Improvements decided yesterday to hold up all asphalt paving until charges in regard to such paving made by Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney are investigated.

Justice Daly confirmed the decree of separation, with $25 a week alimony, granted to Mrs. Frances E. Patterson from Charles G. Patterson. The Justice declares the alimony must be paid.

Stocks went upward again yesterday, and there were heavy transactions on the Exchange, but the record of Monday was not equaled either in the extent of the advance or in the amount of the dealings.

Aneurin Jones was yesterday appointed Chief Engineer of Boulevards, Driveways, and Parkways in the Department of Highways. The place was created for him, and its duties have not been fixed as yet. Horgan and Curran are to be day and night Wardens of the Tombs.

Chauncey M. Depew is about to retire from the Presidency of the New York Central Railroad to become Chairman of the united Boards of Directors of that road, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and "Nickel Plate." S. R. Callaway succeeds Mr. Depew as President of the New York Central.

Michael H. Hyland has been arrested and held for the Wyoming County Grand Jury on a charge made against him by William F. Sullivan and other heirs of the late Josiah A. Hyland, who charge him with having obtained releases from them by false and fraudulent representations. Letters of administration have been applied for in this county.

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QUEEN REGENT SEEKS HELP.

Pressure Brought on European Sovereigns to Exert Their Influence to Preserve Peace.

LONDON, March 31.—The Vienna correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Queen Regent of Spain, I learn, wrote personally last week to Emperor Francis Joseph and other sovereigns, including Emperor Nicholas, requesting not precisely intervention, but the exercise of such influence at Washington as might conduce to a peaceful settlement without injury to Spain's dignity and vital interests.

"To her relatives in Austria her Majesty wrote that she regards herself as more fettered than a real sovereign, because she is only a trustee, who has undertaken to hand over to a son an inheritance from his father unimpaired and uninjured. 'I am in a difficult position,' she said, 'having to act as the guardian of the dynasty, which I must not expose to any danger, and at the same time as the defender of the rights, honor, and interests of Spain. To surrender Cuba in any form would unquestionably injure the dynasty under which it occurred; whereas to fight for it would keep those interests intact, together with my country's honor. But the disadvantages Spain would have to fight under are obvious, and a peaceful solution would best serve every purpose.'

"I do not pretend to give the text of the Queen Regent's letters, but only their general sense. The recipients have been deeply impressed by the seriousness of such communications from a woman of remarkable energy and sense of duty, confronted by such a momentous crisis."

SPANISH PRESS TALKS PEACE.

The Pais Thinks Spain Would Make Further Concessions.

MADRID, March 30.—The general tenor of the press to-day foreshadows peace.

The Pais (Republican) alone, referring to the conference yesterday between the United States Minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and Señor Sagasta, the Premier; Señor Gullon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Señor Moret, the Minister for the Colonies, sees therein that the United States is "gaining time, and awaiting the rainy season to take Spain at a disadvantage in Cuba."

Continuing, The Pais also expresses the belief that the Spanish Government is prepared to make further concessions to the United States, and fears the upshot "may mean the loss of Cuba, money, and dignity." It further says that all the questions pending between Spain and the United States were discussed yesterday, but that nothing further is known.

The tone of the article is pessimistic.

The Liberal (Moderate Republican) says nothing has leaked out beyond the official note, adding:

"We respect this secrecy, provided it does not hide a definite decision prior to the opening of the Cortes. The nation must be consulted as well as the Queen Regent and the Ministers."

According to The Imparcial, (independent,) Señor Sagasta will have an interview with the Queen Regent to-day respecting the conference of yesterday.

The Globe (Liberal) heads its editorial article, "Reserve, Serenity, Confidence," declining to lift a corner of the veil of Ministerial secrecy.

The Imparcial opens a long article by exclaiming "There is patriotism! That is what is heard everywhere in connection with the generous offers arriving from all the provinces. It is a national spirit like this which accomplishes what bribes cannot."

"The great mass of the people," The Imparcial adds, "responds to the call to lend help in the defense of the honor and integrity of the Fatherland, in which is wrapped up the honor and dignity of the nation. Nothing will so decisively prevent the Government at Washington, on humanitarian pretexts, from interfering in the internal affairs of Cuba. Charity, as the Americans understand it, is not charity, it is an outrage to the pious, Christian sentiment existing in Spain. In the minds of other peoples Spain's consent to allow United States officials to succor Cubans constitutes true ignominy. There is the moral integrity necessary to the honor of the nation, as well as the material integrity. It is the former the United States is trying to wound. With the sums collected and collecting by subscriptions in Havana, by theatrical performances and other means in Spain and South America, the Government at Madrid ought to say to the Government at Washington that Spain is in no need of its indigent subjects being succored by the charity of another State, this constituting the most humiliating intervention, and that she desires to depend upon her own resources, voluntarily given, and not extracted like your half a million dollars from Congress. The moral effect and diplomatic result of such a pronouncement would be incalculably greater than that of any warship which could be purchased."

AMERICANS ARE IN DANGER.

Passengers from Havana Say They Are Not Safe in that City.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 30.—There were ninety-four passengers from Havana by the Mascotte to-night, and among them about fifty Americans, who say that Americans are not safe in Havana now.

Big Order for Armor Plate.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 30.—The Government sent the Carnegie Steel Company a rush order for 100 tons of 1½-inch ship plate for armor purposes, to-day at noon. A Pennsylvania Railroad special will have a clear track to the coast to-night.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the central valleys and the West. A trough of low pressure extends along the Atlantic Coast from New England to Florida. A storm, as yet of small energy, is forming on the South Atlantic Coast. The weather is clear in the upper lake region and over most of the West. It is cloudy from the lower lakes and Ohio Valley to the Atlantic Coast and southward to the Gulf. Rain has fallen during the past twenty-four hours in the Middle South Atlantic and Gulf States and the Arkansas and Red River Valleys. Rain is indicated for to-day in the Middle Atlantic States, Southern New England, and the Upper Ohio Valley; fair weather in the other districts. Lower temperature will prevail in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and there will be a gradual rise in northern districts from the great lakes westward to the Rocky Mountains. The Mississippi has reached a stage of 47.2 feet at Cairo, 32.6 at Memphis, and 40.6 at Helena. The river will reach the danger line at Memphis to-day.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	43	44	47
6 A. M.	43	40	44
9 A. M.	45	40	48
12 M.	46	45	54
4 P. M.	54	52	56
6 P. M.	51	51	54
9 P. M.	47	46	50
12 P. M.	38	43	47

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	50
Weather Bureau	45½
Corresponding date 1897	45⅞
Corresponding date for last 20 years	40

The maximum temperature was 52 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 39 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 75 and at 8 P. M. 91 per cent.

The Spanish Navy and Starving Cuba.

The first and only authentic pictures of Spain's war vessels ever published in the United States, and reproductions of startling photographs of starving Cubans, made by the special representative sent by LESLIE'S WEEKLY to Cuba, appear in LESLIE'S WEEKLY, now out. Price, 10 cents. No other pictures compare with these in startling interest.—Adv.

SPAIN'S NEW MOVE IN CUBA

Gen. Blanco Decides to Rescind the Reconcentrado Order and Help the Destitute.

PLAN TO ADVANCE THEM MONEY

Spanish Council Approves a Credit of 3,000,000 Pesetas to Enable Them to Start Farming—Kitchens for Their Support.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Spanish Legation here late to-night received a cablegram from the Governor General of Cuba saying that the Captain General reported the pacification of the eastern provinces so far advanced that it had been decided to rescind the reconcentrado order in these provinces and allow all subjects of this decree to return to their homes in the country.

To aid in the re-establishment of the reconcentrados upon their farms, the cablegram states, the Government will grant them the protection of the Spanish military forces, augmented by local relief committees, to look after their immediate needs. Economic kitchens, it says, are to be established to support the reconcentrados while waiting for their first crops to mature, and they are to be furnished farming implements and seeds by the Government.

To supply them with ready money, such of them as are able will give employment upon public works, and it is asserted by the authorities that these measures will result in speedy rehabilitation of the rural communities in the eastern provinces. This cablegram was not made public till an hour after midnight, and no official comment upon its significance could be secured.

MADRID, March 30, Midnight.—At the Cabinet Council Señor Capdepon, Minister of the Interior, explained the results of the elections; and Señor Moret read a series of important documents relative to the situation of the reconcentrados in Cuba, and the results of the efforts hitherto made for their relief.

In view of these documents Señor Moret proposed, and the Council approved, an open credit of 3,000,000 pesetas, to be placed at the disposition of Gen. Blanco by cable, to be used in succoring necessitous reconcentrados and to facilitate means of work for those willing to return to their holdings, with the supply of needful advances to enable them to till the ground.

The documents read by Señor Moret tended to show that the healthy reconcentrados who were desirous of working could find sufficient labor in the fields, but that those who had lost their implements or the small capital necessary to sustain them for three months while waiting for the produce of their husbandry, needed some kind of administrative organization more complex than the simple distribution of food by commissions created.

This intention appeared also from the fact that many heads of families had emigrated, seeking work in the towns of Mexico and leaving abandoned wives and children, who remained without resources, there being large numbers of children especially whose future must inspire the liveliest sympathy.

Señor Sagasta gave an account of the conference with United States Minister Woodford and explained America's proposals, their character, and significance. The Council deliberated at great length, and, after consideration of the important issues depending upon its decision, resolved to submit the results of the deliberations to-morrow to the Queen Regent.

The report that the Government has obtained the Queen Regent's signature to a new credit from the Bank of Spain is unfounded.

DELIBERATING IN MADRID.

America's Proposals Said to Include Armistice, Relief, and Negotiations with Cubans.

MADRID, March 30.—A Cabinet council was held this afternoon to consider the American proposals. Another will be held to-morrow at noon, presided over by the Queen Regent, and at 4 o'clock to-morrow there will be a final conference between United States Minister Woodford, Señor Sagasta, the Premier; Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, and Señor Moret, the Minister for the Colonies.

The proposition to which Spain will answer covers two points only, and its publication will be a revelation to some of those abroad who have been denouncing America's aggressive attitude.

It is as follows:

First—Spain to proclaim immediately an armistice in Cuba to last until October, during which interval the United States will use its good offices with the insurgents to make this temporary peace permanent.

Second—Spain to do her best toward relieving suffering and starvation on the island, with America to be allowed to assist in this work.

While the situation here is outwardly of the calmest description, the actual position of affairs is regarded as critical by both the United States Legation and the Spanish Government.

The United States Minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, is working energetically and will continue to work energetically for Spain's peace until the first gun is fired. It is known the Spanish Government admits the desirability or necessity of complying with the demands of the United States, and it is only in the disinclination of the Ministers to put this willingness into concrete form that the danger lies. If a conference was to be held with British, German, or French diplomats the matter would be settled without question.

War Preparations Active.

A severe censorship is exercised to prevent the leakage of news as to naval movements, while the war preparations continue with the greatest activity and, as far as possible, the greatest secrecy.

The utmost efforts are making night and day to get the first-class ironclads Pelayo and Carlos V. completed, when, it is regarded as certain, they will be dispatched with the cruisers Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon to join the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo in Cuban waters, thus forming a squadron of six armored vessels against America's seven.

The Marquis Cornillac, President of the Spanish Transatlantic Steamship Line to Cuba and South America, who is an ardent patriot, has daily conferences with Señor Sagasta, the Premier. The Marquis Cornillas, Señor Emilio Castelar, Gen. Lopez Dominguez, Secretary of War in Sagasta's former Cabinet, and Mgr. Cardona, Bishop of Zion, the Queen Regent's Chaplain, are the leading spirits in a movement for a national subscription to build a warship, to be called "Second of May."

The original idea was that every Spaniard should contribute a day's earnings on May 2, the ninetieth anniversary of the rising of the people of Madrid against French domination, toward the national defense.

This wave of patriotism, with the enrollment of the volunteer corps, is spreading enthusiasm throughout the country. All the seats have been sold for to-morrow's opera performance, realizing about £5,000 ($25,000) for the navy, and similar performances are being arranged in other cities. It is said that £8,000 ($40,000) was realized by the Havana performance.

South Americans Raising Money.

The Madrid papers allege that the South American republics have already subscribed enough to build a new warship, to be called Rio de la Plata, while Mexico has sent huge donations. The Spanish Army will give a day's pay.

Orders have been sent to strengthen the defenses at Manila and Puerto Rico. There is a good deal of comment upon America's purchase of twenty-three heavy guns from the Armstrongs; and it is alleged that both Spain and Japan had previously refused them after a trial.

The impression of the press and the public generally is that Spain will be able to make a good show in the event of war, although her men-of-war are smaller than the American. She would depend upon her greater strength in torpedo boats, torpedo catchers, and torpedo boat destroyers.

Public opinion, however, is swayed by every passing wind, and since the presentation of the Maine report to Congress has not produced a crisis, and, inasmuch as exaggerated reports of M. Canotaux's speech have excited hopes of European support, the present feeling is one of extreme optimism, increased by hopes of the outcome of the Woodford-Sagasta conference, an optimism which prevails especially in financial circles.

To-day's Conference Awaited.

Minister Woodford's proposals are not yet known to the public here. The papers assert that when he gave assurances of America's friendliness Señor Sagasta pithily retorted by alluding to the warlike preparations of the United States, the attitude of the American Congress, and to American popular feeling.

Gen. Woodford is said to have explained this as "only natural in order to be ready for emergencies." The result of to-morrow's conference is awaited on all sides with the greatest anxiety and hope.

The point which Gen. Woodford is now pressing is that in the interests of humanity hostilities in Cuba must cease immediately. No date was fixed either in the first or in the present note, but the United States is now dwelling upon the meaning of the word "immediately," and insisting that Spain accept its general interpretation.

The Armstrongs' Spanish agent, a Spaniard, who is in touch with the Government and commercial people in Spain, has expressed the belief that unless the powers intercede there will be war. He added:

"If the United States offered money for our clearing out of Cuba we could not accept, but if the proposition emanated from another power it is not unlikely that it would be accepted."

This view of the case is echoed by a portion of the Spanish press, which advises Spain to wash her hands of Cuba.

Señor Ortiz de Zarato, a prominent former Carlist Deputy, who has just been defeated at Vittoria, expressed the opinion that there would be no war, saying:

"We have neither ships, sailors, soldiers, plans, nor money, and the Government knows it. It will struggle to the last and then cave in."

Señor Zarato, who was recently at Cadiz, says the Spanish warships Pelayo and Carlos V., which the Government announces to be ready for sea, cannot possibly be made ready sooner than in two months.

LONDON, March 31.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Señor Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, has already secured sufficient gold to pay the first installments on the cruiser and dispatch boat bought from Italy. The furor of patriotism is growing with such ardor that it is believed if war occurs the Government will have a splendid opportunity to raise a large internal loan by popular subscription."

Spanish People Rely Upon Europe.

LONDON, March 31.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, commenting on the "cheerfulness of the Spanish public," suggests that this is due to the hope that Europe will be willing to confront America on Spain's behalf, the public being "apparently incapable of discriminating between material alliances and courteous, but platonic, phrases."

$1,000,000 FOR THE GUARD.

Will Be Appropriated by the State Legislature at Its Final Session To-day.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—The Legislature of the State of New York to-morrow, at its final session for 1898, will make an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the use of the National Guard if it should be called into active service in the near future.

This extraordinary appropriation will be made in response to an emergency message from Gov. Black on its necessity.

The proposition to make this appropriation has been under the consideration of Gov. Black and the financial heads of the State Government for two days past, as has been noted in previous dispatches. It was not affirmatively decided upon until late this afternoon. The decision was arrived at by the Governor after a lengthy conference with Controller Roberts, Senators Higgins, Stranahan, and Ellsworth, Speaker O'Grady, Assemblyman Nixon, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, and the Governor's legal adviser, Prof. Lincoln.

The appropriation will be a contingent one, to be used for the Guard, under the direction of the Governor, only in case of war. It was the sense of the conference that the appropriation was not to be made with the idea that war was inevitable, or would be declared, but that it was to be made simply to place the guard on an immediate war footing if war was declared.

In such a case the appropriation will obviate the necessity for calling an extra session of the Legislature to appropriate money to equip and properly provision the guard. No money in the State Treasury is available for any purpose without specific legislative appropriation.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Assurances of Support Coming from Many Directions.

Among the physicians who yesterday offered their services to the National Volunteer Reserve in case of war were Dr. R. N. Mayfield of 159 West Forty-ninth Street, and Dr. N. C. Scudder of Rome, N. Y.

Among the telegrams received was the following from Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, United States Navy, retired: "Please enroll my name among the men of the National Volunteer Reserves. I stand with all men who are opposed to the starving of innocent women and children and the wanton butchery of our seamen sent on a peaceful mission."

Congressman Joseph Wheeler of Alabama, who was a Lieutenant General in the Confederate Army, writes as follows: "Will come when you think imperative. 'Johnnies' will be all ready for duty."

Secretary of War Alger writes: "I have no hesitancy in saying that I am in thorough accord with your patriotic movement."

Edward W. Serrell called on Gen. O. O. Howard late yesterday afternoon at the Reserve Headquarters and said that he was advised at a meeting of Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, held Tuesday night, to say that 4,000 men were ready to enroll in New York.

Many thousands of application blanks have already been distributed from the Reserve Headquarters.

President Indorsed in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 31.—A long message was sent to the Cook County Congressmen and the Illinois Senators to-night. It was signed by about fifty prominent business firms and stock brokers. The message says in part:

"We believe the patriotic, conservative business elements of the country are opposed to overtaxation, and the expression of hostility on the part of the United States, and will deprecate war with Spain, except as a last resort and after all honorable diplomatic efforts to avert it shall have failed.

"We think it only just to our Congressional representatives to say to them that the views of the sensationalists are not cherished by the majority of our thoughtful and conservative citizens as we meet them. We hope they will continue to act in harmony with the President."

Ninth Cavalry in Fighting Trim.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., March 30.—Anticipating an order to move at short notice the Ninth Cavalry are busy packing up their property. Each troop has its tents pitched at the east end of the new parade for the purpose of careful inspection and repairs, if any be found necessary. The Quartermaster also has all the field canvas for which he is accountable spread out and inspected. Should an order come the soldiers will be ready to start at once. The commanding officer and troop commander met to-day and made provision for any emergency which may arise.

Krell Pianos Have No Equal,
174 Fifth Av., (23d St.), cash or installments.—Adv.

SPANISH WAR FLEET SAILS

Two Armored Cruisers and a Torpedo Boat Destroyer Leave Cartagena and Go Westward.

HEADED PROBABLY FOR HAVANA

Most Formidable Array of Vessels That Has Yet Left Spain for the West Indies — Alarm Shown in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Navy Department has received a dispatch saying that three Spanish warships have left Cartagena, Spain, westward bound.

The news of the sailing of this fleet caused a great deal of excitement at the Navy Department. Naturally there was a disposition to criticise the action of Spain in this particular, in view of the many peace protestations that have been made by that country, and such action was regarded as anything but a friendly move.

The information of the sailing of the Spanish fleet was contained in a dispatch to the State Department from United States Minister Woodford at Madrid. The ships sailed from Cartagena, a Spanish naval station on the Mediterranean Sea, and, according to the Minister's dispatch, they were headed "westward." This, it is said, is undoubtedly the most formidable array of vessels that has departed from Spain in this direction during the present crisis, and the presumption generally held by the Navy Department officials is that they are headed ultimately for Havana, and will be first heard of at the Canaries. The fleet is composed of two armored cruisers of the second class, under the convoy of a formidable torpedo boat destroyer. The names of the cruisers are the Infanta Maria Teresa, a sister ship to the Vizcaya, which visited New York preliminary to her trip to Havana, where she now is, and the Cristobal Colon. The former is built of steel, is 384 feet over all, of 65.2 feet beam, and has a displacement of 6,890 tons, with a mean draught of 21.6 feet. Her speed is put down as slightly over twenty knots an hour. The Cristobal Colon is 328 feet long and 59.8 feet beam. She is of 6,840 tons displacement, and has a speed of twenty knots. Both cruisers are heavily armored. The convoy of the vessels, the Destructor, is a formidable ship of her class, of about 400 tons displacement, and capable of excellent service.

The presence in the Western Atlantic of the four Spanish armored cruisers, while a significant event, is not considered as very threatening. They would be effective against our fleet, naval officers say, only by being supported by a strong flotilla of torpedo boats, as they are no match for the battleships or for the cruisers New York and Brooklyn. The vessels that are coming over are the Infanta Maria Teresa, a sister ship to the Vizcaya, and the Cristobal Colon, in the same class. These cruisers are accompanied by one torpedo boat destroyer. They will probably overhaul the torpedo fleet before it reaches Havana. This will give the Spaniards four good armored cruisers in Cuban waters, the Almirante Oquendo being the fourth.

All of them are reported to be in first-class condition, thoroughly armed and equipped, and prepared to give a good account of themselves against any ships of their class. In weight of armor and guns they exceed somewhat similar vessels of our navy. It is supposed that they will join the torpedo flotilla at San Juan de Puerto Rico, whence the entire fleet will steam for Havana harbor, reaching there not before April 15.

MOBILIZING SPAIN'S FLEET.

Four Vessels Are Said to Hve Been Obtained in France and Others in Italy and England.

MADRID, March 30.—El Pais says that orders have been issued to mobilize all the Spanish warships, and that a second torpedo squadron is being prepared for sea at Cadiz. The Balearic Islands, according to El Pais, are being fortified and military engineers are starting for the Canary Islands.

El Pais says four warships have been obtained by Spain in France, and that negotiations are pending for the purchase of several torpedo boats in Great Britain.

Italy, it is said by El Pais, has decided to sell the armored cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi of 6,840 tons, and well armored, a sister ship of the Varese, to Spain.

Two regiments, still according to El Pais, are going to the Canary Islands to strengthen the Spanish garrison there.

A dispatch from Barcelona says that the armed steam yacht Giralda, purchased by the Spanish Government from Mr. Harry McCalmont, the well-known English racehorse owner, after the vessel had been rejected by the United States, is now being fitted up as a dispatch boat.

WHERE SPANISH WARSHIPS ARE.

Torpedo Flotilla's Departure and the Vessels in the Philippines.

LONDON, March 30.—Mail advices received here to-day from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, under date of March 28, confirm the Washington advices of the sailing of the Spanish torpedo flotilla. The letters received here say that on that date three Spanish torpedo boats, three torpedo boat destroyers, and their escort, the transport Ciudad de Cadiz, received telegraphic orders to proceed to Cuba.

According to the Heraldo of Madrid, March 20, the distribution of the Spanish warships in the Philippine Archipelago at that time was as follows:

In Manila and its arsenal are the cruisers Reina Christina, Castilla, Velasco, Don Juan de Austria, Ulloa, Elcano, Lezo, and Marques del Duero; the transports Alava, Manila, and Cebu, and the gunboat Paragua.

Between Jolo, Rio Mindanao, Mismais, and Illana Bay, forming the southern division, are the gunboats Samar, Miraveles, Mindoro, Manileno, Pampanga, Arayet, and Paray, and the launches Urdarota, Vasco, and Gardoqui.

In the Lanao lagoon are the launches Gen. Blanco, Lanao Corcuero, and Almonte.

According to the latest advices, the gunboats Albany and Callao patrol the Paragua Isle, and the gunboat Calamianes is at Balabac.

The gunboat Bulusan is at Subic, the Leyte in the Taal lagoon, and the Otalora in the Bay Lagoon.

Finally Ilo Ilo, Cebu, Ponape, Yap, and both groups of the Caroline Islands are respectively guarded by the protected cruisers Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, and the gunboats Quinos and Ruy Lopo de Villaoboes.

HOPEFUL FEELING IN HAVANA.

No Visible Preparation for Hostilities —The Reports of Plots Against Gen. Lee.

HAVANA, March 30.—Sunday and Monday were days of decided anxiety in the political and business circles of Havana, but yesterday and to-day there has been a much quieter feeling. Without being able to give any good reason for their belief, many prominent men seem satisfied that peace is assured. The word "armistice" is repeated from lip to lip as if there were some magic within it to solve the whole problem of Cuban strife.

Those, however, who know Gen. Maximo Gomez, Gen. Calixto Garcia, Señor Bartolomeo Masso, and the other insurgent leaders best say that all reckon without their host who believe these men will agree to an armistice, even if asked to do so by the United States, unless it is plainly understood that the truce is to be followed by a recognition of Cuba Libre.

It is argued that Gen. Gomez, after holding out all through the dry season, will decline to agree to a truce during the rainy months, in which the insurgents would have the advantage. On all sides it is regarded as almost certain that if war does come it will not come until all possible plans of accommodating difficulties fail.

A Spaniard's Sanguine View.

A Spaniard of high influence while talking recently with Consul General Lee said:

"The Sagasta Ministry will not be compelled to fight to insure self-protection. Sagasta could quiet Spain by proclaiming, 'We have made Cuba an ashpile, a desert. It is no longer worth any outlay of blood or treasure. It is only fit for negroes and mixed bloods. Let it go.'"

But very few take such a view of the situation, although ignorant Spaniards might be deceived by such a declaration. Meanwhile it seems as if the Spanish military and naval powers that be are either convinced that there is no danger of active hostilities or are utterly careless of the grave consequences that the future may hold.

There are no visible preparations to provision Havana in case of a blockade, nor is there any notable increase in the coal supply for naval uses. In the opinion of Americans here one of the gravest dangers lies in the fact that the ignorant classes of the city are not in any way advised as to the chances of war or siege. They believe Havana impregnable, and the fleet of Spain all conquering. If rudely awakened to other views, they might become dangerous and foster internal disorders.

Lee Laughs at Warnings of Plots.

Consul General Lee continues as cheerful as sunlight, despite the fact that he was warned last Sunday and Monday of five distinct plots against his life. Of course, he does not give credence to such stories, and he is carefully guarded by the Government, but continued warnings of this kind are not a pleasant mental diet. The last story was that he would be poisoned by a bribed employe of his hotel. To this Gen. Lee replied by asking the newspaper correspondents who sit near him at meal time, in case he is suddenly taken ill, first to shoot the waiter and then to run for a stomach pump.

Since the reports of the two courts of inquiry, the American and Spanish, have been sent in, the newspapers, clubs, and cafés have been alive with all sorts of old and new theories. The exploded scandal about the drunken dinner on the City of Washington and the other about carelessness and bad discipline on board the Maine are revamped day by day. It is interesting to recall the fact that in the course of a recent interview with Capt. Peral, who presided over the Spanish naval court of inquiry, the officer earnestly denied all such stories, paying Capt. Sigsbee, his officers, and men a high compliment upon the efficiency of the discipline on board the Maine.

Among Spaniards of the lower classes it is rumored that there is a plot on foot to blow up the Maine wreck with dynamite and to blow up the Vizcaya or the Almirante Oquendo. Recently the story gained circulation that three Americans had been arrested during the night for trying to blow up the wreck and had been sent to Cabanas Fortress. The only foundation for this was that a press correspondent, with a companion, visited the Fern after dark for the purpose of reading a bulletin to the officers, and had his boat challenged repeatedly, as is usual, by the marine sentinels.

The Court of Inquiry.

It is now known here that Capt. Chadwick was the last of the members of the Court of Inquiry to make up his mind that the evidence pointed incontestably to an external explosion. Capt. Sampson, Lieut. Commander Potter, and Judge Advocate Marix were earlier convinced. As soon as Capt. Chadwick was satisfied by a study of the wreck, the plans of its submarine condition, and the testimony offered, Capt. Sampson said: "There is no use waiting here any longer," and the Mangrove sailed for Key West four hours after their minds were made up. The decision to go was taken so suddenly that there was no chance to send the battleship Iowa for the court, as it had been thought would be done.

Dr. José Congosto, the Secretary General, has countersigned the orders Gen. Blanco made on Monday that the moment hostilities are declared between Spain and the United States all American correspondents are to be expelled from Cuba. The orders are not dated, and can be enforced at any time.

The Diario de la Marina, commenting editorially to-day on the strained relations between Spain and the United States and the hopes expressed here that the end of the trouble may be that the United States will declare itself in favor of the annexation of Cuba, and not the independence of the island, says:

"Spain will spend her last dollar before giving Cuba up to either the insurgents or the Americans."

SAYS WAR IS IMMINENT.

Lieut. Tisdale Thinks a Clash with Spain Cannot be Avoided.

PITTSBURG, March 30.—Lieut. R. D. Tisdale, United States Navy, in charge of the manufacture of guns at Washington, arrived here this morning to attend the funeral of Lieut. Friend W. Jenkins. Speaking on the subject of war, he said:

"I do not see how a clash can be avoided unless Spain should accede to the demands of our Government. Spain cannot prevail. She has a good navy. Her people are proud and boast of their prowess in the past, but look at the conditions. Suppose Spain should send her entire navy to this country. For a time it might be potent, but great navies cannot be maintained without supplies, particularly coal. Spain has not coaling stations.

"With our mosquito fleet of auxiliary vessels we can cut off any supplies from Mexico or any of the South American countries. Spain would be then compelled to get her coal and other supplies from Europe, and that would practically leave her navy powerless. I do not believe that in case of war there would be any invasion of the United States.

"Recently I made a calculation and found that by giving Spain all the transports and passenger-carrying vessels available she could not get troops to our shores fast enough. For every convoy of troops so landed twice as many men could be thrown to meet them by this country. Aside from that, our seacoast cities are amply protected in case of war. I do think that in case of war United States troops would be landed in Cuba and most of the fighting would be naval."

CAPT. SIGSBEE'S NEW DUTY.

Maine's Commander Detailed as Aide to Secretary Long.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, who commanded the battleship Maine at the time of the explosion, has been assigned to duty as aide to Secretary Long. This detail was determined on to-day after a conference between the Secretary and Capt. Sigsbee.

It is especially satisfactory to the latter at this time, as it will enable him to recuperate from the great strain to which he has been subjected during the stay in Havana after the ship was blown up. Capt. Sigsbee will, in part at least, assume the duties formerly performed by Capt. Barker, who, with Col. Wagner of the army, compose the Joint Board on Defense Plans. Capt. Sigsbee's presence at the department will be especially valuable, for there will be many questions regarding the disposition of the hulk of the Maine and other matters concerning which the officials will want to consult him.

CONGRESSMAN COOPER REBUKED.

Wisconsin Constituents Ask Him to Support the President.

RACINE, Wis., March 30.—A number of manufacturers here do not approve of Congressman Cooper's utterances on the Cuban question, and this afternoon forwarded the Congressman a telegram notifying him that they heartily indorsed the President's action regarding Cuba and the destruction of the battleship Maine and asked Mr. Cooper to support the President in his contentions.

Morning, Noon, and Night.
you may leave Grand Central Station for the West on one of the great through trains of the New York Central—justly styled "America's Greatest Railroad."—Adv.

WAR OR PEACE MONDAY

Spain Must Yield to the Demands Submitted by this Country or Take the Consequ

ernment several propositions to be offered by the United States. Like all of the other propositions offered by the United States in the way of friendly advice, these all originated here, and were not contrived by Spain. The Administration has been averse to taking up Spanish propositions, believing that they would be regarded with distrust and received with impatience.

Spain has been slow to answer, and not until yesterday was there a response to indicate that a full and respectful answer to the President's many well-meant suggestions would be vouchsafed. Late last night Minister Woodford sent a dispatch reporting that the suggestions of the United States had been presented, that they had been considered in Council, and that the Council had adjourned for forty-eight hours, when response of a definite nature might be looked for.

Freedom of Cuba Demanded.

The propositions which Spain had been asked to consider all expect that the Madrid Government will agree to Cuban freedom on some basis of settlement. The purchase plan, by which Spain is to withdraw from and surrender all claim to the island upon payment of $200,000,000, is one. Another is that the Spanish Government consent to accept the insurgent offer of $100,000,000 and declare freedom at a later day, with assurance that the United States will guarantee the performance by Spain and the Cubans of the obligations entered into. Independence at once or very soon is a condition of all the propositions.

Autonomy having utterly failed, and the Cubans being determined not to make it successful, the President has not considered it worth while to attempt to become responsible for the enforcement of that plan upon the insurgents.

These are the outlines of the plan said to have been offered to Spain by Minister Woodford.

Spain's Reply Expected Thursday.

The adjourned meeting of the Spanish Council will be held, it is expected, on Thursday, at 4 o'clock. At 11 o'clock Thursday night, or at 6 o'clock Washington time, Minister Woodford expects to begin sending his dispatch containing the answer of Spain to our propositions.

This dispatch will come in cipher, and after it has reached the Department of State it will be converted by Chief Clerk Michael into readable English. This is a slow process, but the President may know of its contents before he retires to-morrow night. It may not be read to him until Friday morning. At all events, he will have the reply before the hour for the Cabinet meeting on Friday.

Spain may send a peremptory declination to accept any of the propositions which Minister Woodford has been pressing for weeks. Her answer may be doubtful, and propose modifications of the suggestions of the United States.

Independence may be rejected as utterly out of the question, or the terms of purchase may be objected to as unsatisfactory, or time may be asked for in order that conditions more satisfactory to Spain may be formulated.

An Ultimatum Friday.

The impression among members of the Cabinet is that Spain will not make a favorable reply to the demand for independence. They believe that it will be necessary for the Cabinet to agree to the sending by the President of an ultimatum.

The State of feeling in the War and Navy Departments is so settled for war that it is assumed that the heads of those departments have obtained the conviction that when the President again instructs Minister Woodford it will be in terms something like those employed by Great Britain in the Trent case, when Lord Lyons, the British Minister in Washington, was instructed that if the demand of Great Britain was not complied with in a week the Minister was to leave Washington and return to London.

This course, which would be the beginning of war, to be followed by a declaration by Congress as soon as it was reported by the President, may be averted by Spain by accepting the suggestion that Cuba be made free upon conditions which the insurgents may be able to carry out, with the help of the good offices of the United States.

War May Be Declared Monday.

As the facts have reached the members of both Houses, the spirit of revolt that was so conspicuous yesterday on both sides, and that had not been subdued on the Democratic side until after the House had voted on the ruling of Speaker Reed on Mr. Bailey's independence resolution, has been allayed.

But the excitement is increasing every hour, and promises to be so intense before Friday as to well-nigh demoralize the city.

The President has asked that nothing be done by Congress before Monday. That will enable him to get Spain's acceptance or rejection of the propositions of the United States, and also to hear from the ultimatum that may follow a rejection of every proposition.

By Monday the House may be called upon to ratify an agreement for peace or to declare that a state of war exists between the United States and the forces of the Queen Regent of Spain.

EXPECT WAR AT ONCE.

Navy and War Department Officials Think It Cannot Be Longer Delayed—Order for Secrecy Issued.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—War within forty-eight hours sums up the situation as it is reflected in the Navy and War Departments to-day. Officials, while thoroughly dissatisfied with the policy of the President, feel now as if the matter had been taken out of his hands and that Congress can be depended on for a vigorous and martial course.

The important conference of Republican members of the House last night, the war-like resolutions that have been introduced in both houses in the last two days, the assurance of the Speaker and the President to-day that something decisive would be done at once, and the intimation from the White House that a significant note would be received from Minister Woodford to-morrow, have made the departments regard war as an absolute certainty, and that the crisis has reached such an acute stage that actual hostilities cannot be longer delayed.

There was a feeling of great relief to-day when the department officials learned of the resolute determination of the Republican members of the House. Many of the officials had intimated, time and again, that war would be averted as long as the President could hold Congress off by promising further negotiations with Spain.

Delay an Advantage to Spain.

Spain, they said, was quite willing to have matters remain in statu quo until the rainy season should begin, and an aggressive war in Cuba be made impossible. This might entail a delay of eight months, which would mean a great deal to Spain, as she could put more ships on the sea, and possibly have a half dozen friendly nations in Europe, relieved of the tension in the East, to encourage her and aid her with arms, ships, and funds. These possibilities did not seem encouraging to the officers of the army and navy, as the United States would be losing the tremendous advantage it now has, in the opinion of the military authorities.

The present attitude of the House, therefore, has reassured the departments, and the war feeling is again rampant and confident. It is evident on every side that in his present policy the President has not the support of any of the departments that would have the conduct of a possible war. From the start these departments have favored war, because hey felt it was justified by the action of Spain, and they have been anxious for immediate war, because they felt prepared for it and that any delay would be playing into the hands of Spain.

To-day, however, the situation is pleasing to even the most belligerent. The believer in peace, that man who thinks that peace will be maintained and war averted by some diplomatic wile, has disappeared, and there are only buoyant believers in immediate war to be found in the departments.

Interest Centred Upon the Capitol.

Interest has turned from the White House, upon which it has persistently stood fixed for weeks, and is now centred upon the Capitol. There is a general feeling that within five days, at the latest, the armies and fleets of the United States will move on Spain. It is understood to-day that plans have just been formulated for the closest co-operation of the naval and land forces. Arrangements are complete for the rapid massing of troops on the coast at the most convenient points for transportation to Cuba, and when the time comes several thousand soldiers, probably half white and half colored, will be sent to the island to co-operate with the insurgents.

Orders were issued to-day for the completion of all ship movements in the formation of the different squadrons, and the work of repairing and arming vessels was ordered pushed as rapidly as possible. The last reserves of the navy have been summoned to the front, the "mosquito fleet" of auxiliary craft, and the fleet of revenue cutters. The former is to act as an inner line of defense along the coast; and the latter is to assemble at Norfolk by April 1 to be ready for further orders, and will probably be assigned to similar duty.

To-day the Navy Department was put on a war basis by the following order from A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation:

"Officers, clerks, and all employes of the bureau are forbidden to make public any information concerning the movements of ships, orders to officers, or other official business of the bureau, except they have personal and explicit permission from me."

A navy official was asked what was the significance of this order, and he replied:

"It means that the department recognizes the necessity of getting on a war basis, and must close the mouths of all who could give out damaging information. Such an order would not be issued except in a grave crisis, when information of the movements of our ships would be of advantage to the enemy."

The effect of the order was soon visible. The reserve became almost painful, and every question was carefully weighed before it was answered. Only the unimportant movements of vessels are to be given out, and all orders to officers are to be guarded as official secrets. The same effect was noticeable in the War Department, although no order enjoining secrecy was made public. Important movements and plans in both departments are to be withheld from publication as far as possible.

Up to to-day there has been comparatively little reserve, although, of course, very important matters were not disclosed, and the new policy is considered as the most significant war measure the departments have yet adopted.

TALK OF RANSOM FOR CUBA.

American Financier Reported to be in Berlin Trying to Raise the Purchase Money—Denials Made.

BERLIN, March 30.—The Tageblatt to-day announces the presence in this city of an American financier, representing a syndicate, who is said to be trying to interest Berlin financiers in a project for purchasing Cuba and paying Spain 1,500,000,000 pesetas, the syndicate recouping from the customs of Cuba.

Inquiries made at the United States Embassy and at the leading banks here show that they have no knowledge of the matter.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—It was stated by a Senator who called upon President McKinley to-day and discussed the Cuban question that the Administration was taking no part in the alleged purchase negotiations. He said that this may be talked of in New York and by New York men, but he did not think it was a part of the Administration's policy regarding Cuba.

John J. McCook of New York to-day again denied that he was a member or representative of any syndicate to put up an indemnity for Cuban independence, taking Cuban bonds in return. He added that he thought if there were any such proposition Spain or the Spanish people themselves would take a large portion of any bonds Cuba might issue.

The Spanish Minister to-day declined to speak to the press concerning the reports of a Spanish settlement. When pressed, however, as to the report published in New York that a solution had been reached comprising the payment by a Republic of Cuba of $200,000,000, the embarkation of Spanish troops for home, &c., the Minister said that the story as a whole was unwarranted and absurd.

The report that Spain was ready to grant independence to Cuba in consideration of $200,000,000, and that President Palma of the Cuban Junta, representing the insurgents here, was favorable to the proposition, was the subject of considerable discussion at the rooms of the Junta yesterday. Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Junta, in speaking on the subject said:

"This is the old plan revived. Two years ago we were perfectly willing and anxious to settle the trouble in this manner, but conditions have changed since them. I may say that Mr. Palma is not favorable to the proposition of paying $200,000,000 to Spain at this time. Cuba is not able to pay such a sum now. It would be simply sticking the country's neck into the yoke of almost irretrievable financial trouble to get out of the one of Spanish persecution.

"The payment to Spain of such a sum at this time would mean double that amount to her. Her bonds and securities are away down now, and the money would raise them fully 100 per cent. Then our chances of success have increased. There is no disposition on the part of Cuba to disregard any reasonable proposition on the basis proposed. We know how much money we can give, but we cannot give as much as we could have given two years ago. We will enter into an agreement to pay a reasonable amount for our independence, but not $200,000,000."

CONGRESS IN WAR TIMES.

Length of Sessions Not So Great as in a Period of Peace.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—There has been considerable discussion of the length of the sessions of Congress in the event of war, it being the prevailing idea that a declaration of war would involve the prolongation of the sessions of Congress.

The sessions of Congress, beginning with the war of 1861-5, are given below, with the sessions following, showing that in war times Congress did not consume as much time as is usual in times of peace:

Thirty-seventh, 1861-63—Three sessions, 365 days.
Thirty-eighth, 1863-65—Two sessions, 299 days.
Thirty-ninth, 1865-67—Three sessions, 329 days.
Fortieth, 1867-69—Three sessions, 382 days.
Forty-first, 1869-71—Three sessions, 341 days.
Forty-second, 1871-73—Three sessions, 228 days.
Forty-third, 1873-75—Two sessions, 291 days.
Forty-fourth, 1875-77—Two sessions, 344 days.
Forty-fifth, 1877-79—Three sessions, 342 days.
Forty-sixth, 1879-81—Three sessions, 393 days.
Forty-seventh, 1881-83—Two sessions, 337 days.
Forty-eighth, 1883-85—Two sessions, 311 days.
Forty-ninth, 1885-87—Two sessions, 330 days.
Fiftieth, 1887-89—Two sessions, 412 days.
Fifty-first, 1889-91—Two sessions, 397 days.
Fifty-second, 1891-93—Two sessions, 340 days.
Fifty-third, 1893-95—Three sessions, 347 days.
Fifty-fourth, 1895-97—Two sessions, 280 days.

GEN. MILES ON THE OUTLOOK.

He Says War Is Speculative and the People Will Declare Themselves.

BUFFALO, March 30.—Gen. Miles, in an interview here to-day said that war with Spain was speculative; that the majority of the people were a thinking people, and if they wanted war they would so express themselves. In the event of war, he said, the problem is to defend our coast cities. The old fortifications were too close to the cities, enabling ships of the enemy to keep out of range and to throw shells into the cities; new defense forts are being built further away. The Sandy Hook fortifications were an instance of this.

Speaking of the New York militia, he said that if they should be called out "some of them probably would be used in protecting their own coast in any way that might be thought advisable. If assigned to the coast defenses they would be used as infantry reserve. They could not be expected to man any guns; those modern engines are at once the most delicate and the most massive of machines."

SPECIAL PRAYERS AT HARVARD.

Dean Hodges Says Nations Should Be Governed Like Individuals.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 30.—At Harvard College this morning Dean Hodges, university preacher, read special prayers for the President of the United States and Congress. His brief address was an earnest appeal for the maintaining of the ethical standard in National dealings as that by which men are ruled.

"Much," he said, "that is considered feeling when the individual is the actor is allowed in the conduct of the Nation. In the days of chivalry men used to attack each other with force and arms on little or no provocation. Now that has passed away, and nothing should be allowed in the dealings of nations with each other which the principle of the Christian religion will not sanction in the case of the individual. That is the unfailing rule."

PRESIDENT UPHELD IN THE SOUTH.

Commercial Bodies in Charleston Adopt Resolutions.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 30.—The commercial bodies of Charleston, the Cotton Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Exchange, and the Young Men's Business League, met to-day and unanimously adopted resolutions calling on the Senators and Representatives of South Carolina to stand by President McKinley in his efforts to maintain peace. The resolutions, which were signed by the Presidents of the bodies named, were addressed to Senator Tillman and are as follows:

"As a strong sentiment and desire exists among the business men of Charleston that President McKinley be given full time to complete his plans to maintain peace with Spain consistently with the honor of our country, we respectfully urge our Senators and Representatives to support and uphold the President in such efforts. Please communicate this telegram to the entire South Carolina delegation."

SPAIN APPEALS TO EUROPE

A Note Addressed to the Powers Asking for Mediation or Intervention in Her Behalf.

THE GOOD OFFICES OF FRANCE

Ambassador Cambon Says France Would Exert Her Influence for Peace—Austria Has Not Seen Fit to Do Anything.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—It was stated to-day in a high diplomatic quarter that the Spanish Government within the last ten days had addressed a note to the great powers of Europe fully setting forth the grave aspect of the controversy with the United States, and at least inferentially suggesting that the time was now opportune for European influences to be exerted. It is said that this note led to the utterances of Premier Hanotaux in the French Chamber last Saturday and has been the cause of the activity at European capitals within the last few days in connection with Spanish-American affairs. Up to the present time, however, no actual step toward mediation or intervention has been taken by any of the great powers, although there is little doubt that France stands ready to take the initiative if there is the slightest evidence that the United States Government will view such a move with favor.

The French Ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, has received no definite instructions directing him to tender the good offices of France. At the same time the Ambassador, taking the cue from the remarks of Premier Hanotaux, has called on Judge Day and has said that if this Government at any time feels that the French Government can aid in averting the present grave crisis and maintaining peace he has no doubt that France will readily undertake to exert such good offices as will be acceptable to both powers. This, as stated, is not a formal tender by the French Government, for as yet the French Ambassador has received no positive instructions, but it clearly indicates the tendency and the willingness of France to act as mediator in the present emergency at any moment.

It is probable that the suggestions have not taken a more formal form owing to the delicate character of such overtures. A tender of good offices is one of the last resorts of diplomacy, when all other means of averting war seem to be at an end. There is additional difficulty from the fact that when two nations are involved in a crisis any external influence may be resented as an intrusion. There is reason to believe that the French authorities are fully conscious of these delicate and difficult phases, and that no step will be taken unless it is clearly apparent in advance that the United States desires the friendly offices of other nations.

The Spanish Government has earnestly hoped within the last week that some of the European powers and more likely Austria or France would take the initiative without waiting to consult the desires of this Government. This hope has proved vain, however, and it is stated to-day on high authority that recent negotiations in Europe have disclosed positively that while the sympathy of some of the Continental powers was toward Spain, no one of them stood ready to espouse her cause, by mediation or by arms. Most had been expected of Austria owing to the dynastic relations between Austria and Spain. The present Queen Regent of Spain, Maria Christina, is an Austrian Princess, being the second child of Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, and a cousin of Emperor Franz Josef of Austria. The young King of Spain through the same genealogy is of Austrian blood. This creates a natural tie between Austria and Spain, and it has been most influential within recent days in inducing Austria to secure the co-operation of other Continental powers in behalf of Spain. Up to the present time, however, Austria has not felt ready to take the initiative alone.

The reports from Vienna last night that the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Goluchowski, had instructed the Austrian representative at Washington to co-operate in the steps to be taken by France, are not borne out by any actual developments which have thus far occurred here. The Austrian Minister has not been at the State Department during the present week, nor have any suggestions in this line been received by the State Department from him. It is a passing coincidence that the French Ambassador, the Austrian Minister, and the Spanish Minister are more closely associated together than any other diplomats in the corps.

THE PRESIDENT WELL GUARDED.

More Police Stationed at the White House as a Precaution.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—An indication to many persons of the belief in Administrative circles that trouble is at hand was found to-day in the increase of police force at the White House. The force about the building and grounds has been the same as that maintained when Mr. Cleveland was President, there being a detail during the day of some twenty-five officers, who serve in and out of the house, watch and watch. There was no intimation of concern from the occupants of the White House, but Major Moore, the Superintendent of Police, who has had much experience in observing the tendency of cranks and other pests to develop in periods of excitement, has made a slight increase in the force and will have a detective constantly on service at the door.

The President is not a man who entertains any great concern about his personal safety, but his position will be one of danger should the relations with Spain become suddenly unpleasant. Discreet officers may be needed to keep off prowling partisans of Spain who are not in their right minds, or peace-at-any-price men who have not yet been made a public charge.

Naval Reserves Vexed at Delay.

TAMPA, Fla., March 30.—As a mark of disapproval of President McKinley's supposed peace policy, the Port Tampa Naval Reserves met last night and the members tendered their resignations. They finally decided to wait a few days for developments. If there is no change in the situation the company will disband.

A TALK ON THE SPANIARDS.

W. S. Perry, Just Back from the Peninsula, Gives His Impressions of the People.

A talk on Graeco-Roman painting was given in Assembly Hall, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, by Walter S. Perry yesterday. Interest in his talk was intensified by its being the first of a series of eight since Mr. Perry returned from Spain, where he has been collecting material for his lectures on Spanish painting, which he will deliver soon. After the lecture on painting he gave a brief talk on Spain and the Spaniards. He said:

"We do not understand the Spaniards, and have narrow views of them. Before I left Brooklyn I was advised not to go to Spain, and was told when I returned that I was fortunate to escape with my life. Now, as a matter of fact, I enjoyed as pleasant an experience as I ever had while traveling. The people were courteous and of a happy disposition, and are not barbarous excepting in their bull fights, which are, however, an institution of long standing. From what I saw and heard I can say that the people of Spain are as sick of the Cuban question as they can be.

"The soldiers sent to Cuba by Spain are not soldiers in the true sense, but are mostly boys sixteen or eighteen years old, untrained and inexperienced. The mothers of these boys consider it as patriotic a duty to send their sons to quell the insurrection as we would if there should be an insurrection in our own country, saying the while: 'It's a shame to send such a man as Weyler to Cuba as Captain General only to fatten his purse.'

"I saw Mr. Woodford a number of times, not only at his office, but at his home. I am not at liberty to tell you all he said to me. He said, among other things, 'My mission as long as I have been in Madrid is for peace, and always shall be.'

"I may say in closing that we belittle the Spanish Nation, and if war is declared the shot will be heard around the world, and we will not conquer Spain as easily as we think, although eventually I think we would win."

Mr. Perry will give a talk on the same subject Sunday night at Plymouth Church.

NAVAL WORK AT THIS PORT

Fourteen Vessels at the Brooklyn Yard in Various Stages of Preparation.

THE TEXAS NOT MUCH INJURED

Board of Inspection Continues Its Labors—Vessels Considered by Its Members—Austrian Lieutenant Commander Sees the Texas.

The condition of the battleship Texas is still troubling the Navy Department, and the advisability of docking that vessel is now being considered at Washington. It is thought that a decision will be reached to-day. The report of the diver who examined the hull of the vessel showed that the injury received through touching the coral reef is of a trifling character, and does not impair the efficiency of the warship. He found that two of the plates were slightly indented. Naval Constructor Bowles yesterday thought that the ship would not be put into dry dock.

A gang of men were put to work yesterday to paint the vessel, and when they are through the hull instead of being white will be a leaden gray above the water line and red below.

The dispatch boat Dolphin is nearly ready to go to sea. Her engines have been tested satisfactorily, and she is now taking on her ammunition. The Dolphin will sail for Key West next Monday.

The Mayflower will be ready to leave the dry dock to-morrow, and the work of mounting her guns will begin then. She is to carry twelve six-pounders, in addition to her four-inch rapid-fire guns. The belt of armor plating it is expected will be all on to-day. When finished the Mayflower will be the most formidable of all the auxiliary fleet so far selected.

The Hawk in Dry Dock.

The Hawk, formerly the yacht Hermione, is in Dry Dock No. 1. She is being painted the regulation lead color. Her main mast has been lifted out to make more room for the crew's quarters.

There are now fourteen vessels in the navy yard to be overhauled and put in fighting shape. These are the battleship Texas, the dispatch boat Dolphin, the yachts Mayflower, Almy, Alicia, Hermione, and Columbia, and the tugs. The tugs and yachts are to be protected with a girdle of steel around the waist. On the smaller boats this will be half an inch thick, but on the larger ones will be an inch or an inch and a half. All will carry four-inch rapid-fire guns and six pounders. The yachts will be fitted with torpedo tubes, and the Mayflower has two fitted already. Torpedo tubes are not to be put on the tugs, as it has been found that they would have to be equipped with under-water tubes, which would cost a great deal and entail much work. The tugs have not the requisite speed for torpedo boats, and they will be used as scouts.

Orders were received at the Navy Yard yesterday making the following transfers: Lieut. H. H. Halsey, to the receiving ship Vermont; Lieut. A. C. Diffenbach, to the E. W. Bliss torpedo works; Lieut. York Noe, to command the Nezenscot, formerly the tug Ivins.

There were several hundred men waiting to enlist at the yard yesterday morning. The work of enlisting is in charge of Lieut. Commander Marix, who has just returned from serving on the Maine Board of Inquiry. As soon as the men are accepted they are sent over to the Vermont and begin to drill. No landsmen are accepted. The men wanted are able and ordinary seamen, firemen, machinists, blacksmiths, and coal passers.

Visit from the Austrian Officer.

Lieut. Commander von Hohnel of the Austrian training ship Donau, which is now anchored in the North River, made an official call on Commodore Bunce in the morning and afterward visited the battleship Texas.

Lieut. Nathan Sargent, Naval Constructor Tawresey, and Chief Engineer Dixon of the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers have returned to the city. They have inspected several vessels at Wilmington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and made certain recommendations to the department at Washington. It is said that they have recommended the purchase of the steamers H. F. Dimock and Herman Winter of the Metropolitan Line. They have been looking for vessels suitable for coal carrying and for water distilling purposes. Four colliers, two repair ships, and two distillers are wanted.

Direct Propulsion Considered.

The board has been looking into the merits of the Secor direct method of propulsion for vessels, with a view to ordering several boats to be built for the navy. This method, as far as experiments have been made, has been very successful. The works of the company are at the foot of Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, and two boats have been built for experimental purposes. The boats, one fifty feet in length and the other much smaller, are very similar to ordinary boats, but have no propellers. Instead of propellers they have two cylinders, one of which is placed on each side of the rudder. Into these cylinders is injected a spray of petroleum and compressed air, which is exploded by an electric spark. The force of the explosion ejects the water and forces the boat forward.

The explosions take place alternately in each cylinder, and there are about three hundred a minute. It is claimed for this craft that the speed is practically unlimited, and the boat has an advantage over a steamer because little space is required for the machinery, which is of very light construction; no coal is required, and the boat is always under control. Several naval officers have been watching the experiments and are well pleased with the success of the craft.

Charles L. Seabury of the Gas Engine and Power Company has gone to Washington to consult with the Secretary of the Navy regarding the building of the torpedo boat destroyer which his firm volunteered to construct. This boat is to have a speed of 35 knots and is to be built in three months if the Government orders it.

Work on the Holland.

The crew of the Holland submarine boat was at work all day yesterday on the interior of the boat under the direction of Engineer Morris at Perth Amboy, and it is expected that the boat will be thoroughly tested in the waters in Prince's Bay to-day.

Max and Julius Fleischmann, the sons of the late Charles Fleischmann of Cincinnati, have placed their yacht Hiawatha at the disposal of the Navy Department. They decline to sell the yacht, but if she is wanted she can be had. The Hiawatha is a steel boat, 180 feet in length, and has a speed of eighteen knots an hour.

The tug Alice, which was purchased several days ago, has been sent to Norfolk, Va. She will be used as a supply steamer for the special benefit of the vessels composing the flying squadron so long as they remain at Hampton Roads. Secretary Long has decided to make no change in her name. An inspection was made yesterday afternoon by the Naval Board of the wooden tug C. W. Morse at Pier 7 East River. The vessel is said to be the largest if her kind in the harbor, measuring 154 feet on the water line, 30 feet in beam, and 17 feet in depth. She registers 254 gross tons.

ST. THOMAS MAY BECOME OURS.

Negotiating with Denmark to Purchase It for a Coaling Station in the West Indies.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—As stated repeatedly in these dispatches, the Navy Department has had in view the acquisition of a coaling station in the West Indies. The Government is now without any coaling station in a foreign country of any importance, a matter of considerable regret among naval officials.

Ever since the trouble with Spain has been threatened, Capt. Bradford, the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has been looking over the field very carefully, and has indicated to Secretary Long several desirable places in the West Indies where excellent harbors exist, which, in his judgment, might be acquired by the Government.

One of these locations is the Island of St. Thomas, a Danish possession, where, it is said, the facilities for the establishment of a coaling station are admirable. Secretary Long has recognized the force of Capt. Bradford's arguments and representations in the matter, and has laid the question before the State Department officials with a view to the acquisition of St. Thomas.

Capt. Bradford also made a statement of his views before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day relative to the importance of the purchase of St. Thomas, the ownership of which, he said, would be of vast importance to this country in case of war with Spain. There is a resolution pending before the committee providing for the opening of negotiations for the acquisition of the island, and the disposition of the committee, after hearing Capt. Bradford, seemed favorable to early affirmative action upon it.

It is said at the Navy Department to-day that no purchase of the island has yet been consummated, but that negotiations are under way.

TORPEDO BOATS VERSUS SHIPS.

Night Attack at Key West a Victory for the Little Craft.

KEY WEST, March 30.—The torpedo boat attack upon the Indiana, Iowa, and New York in last night's evolutions resulted in a torpedo boat victory. The torpedo boat men claim that the Iowa could have been blown up with a loss of only two torpedo boats, while the Indiana and New York were in serious danger.

NAVAL MILITIA FOR THE MONITORS.

Men and Officers Held in Readiness to Get the Jason and Nahant.

ALBANY, March 30.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, at the direction of Gov. Black, this afternoon issued an order directing Capt. Miller to assemble 190 seamen and 14 officers of the State Naval Militia to proceed to Philadelphia to man the Nahant and Jason, which have been ordered into service for the protection of New York Harbor. The men await an order from the Navy Department of the United States specifying the time when they shall move. The order of the Adjutant General was the result of a dispatch received in this city this morning from Assistant Secretary Rooseveit. It asked for two complements of ninety-five seamen and seven officers each, to proceed to Philadelphia for active service as soon as the time of departure was determined.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast had a conference with Gov. Black, and at once sent a dispatch to Capt. Miller, in New York City, asking him when he could have the required number of men ready.

He replied: "At a moment's notice. They are awaiting your command."

This was followed by the formal order which places the men in readiness to move when the final order arrives from Washington.

Capt. Miller was seen at his home, 113 East Thirtieth Street, last night. He said:

"I don't expect any orders from the Navy Department to-night. We are all ready. In fact, we have been ready for the last two weeks. The men who will go to Philadelphia have been selected, and we are ready to carry out orders as soon as they are given.

"No, there is no special enthusiasm among the men," he said, in answer to a query. "There is perfect calm. The men have known that there was work ahead for them, and they have been prepared all along for it. The enthusiasts, generally, are those who stay at home. If the Congressmen who are making so much noise could be compelled to go to the front there would not be so much shouting in Washington."

Commander Irving at League Island.

Commander Washington Irving of the New Jersey Naval Reserve, Battalion of the East, went to League Island yesterday to inspect the Montauk and get an idea when the detail that is to take her to Portland, Me., would be called on. He is expected to return to the Portsmouth, at Hoboken, to-day. It was reported that the detail had been instructed to report for duty to-night, but the officers who were on the Portsmouth refused either to confirm or deny the statement. They said that they had received no new orders in relation to the matter.

GEN. LEE HAS NOT RESIGNED.

Secretary Long Denies a Rumor Concerning His Dissatisfaction.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Secretary Long is authority for the statement that there is no truth in the report published this morning that Consul Gen. Lee is dissatisfied with the President's Cuban policy and has cabled his resignation to the State Department, at the same time requesting that he be relieved at once.

The report was that a telegram to that effect was received from Gen. Lee last night. Secretary Long said to-day in the most positive manner that no such telegram had been received, and he had every reason to doubt the report that Gen. Lee was dissatisfied with the present policy of the Administration.

COMMODORE SCHLEY'S FIRST ORDER

He Will Move His Ships Nearer Fort Monroe To-day.

FORT MONROE, Va., March 30.—The first order of Commodore Schley was issued to-day, and merely detailed the junior officers. Within two days the staff of the Commodore will be announced. Commodore Schley wants more water room for his ships, and will move late to-morrow to an anchorage near Fort Monroe.

The Brooklyn took on coal to-day, the Massachusetts finished painting, and everything is in readiness.

The big searchlight that graced the top of the Manufeotures Building at the World's Fair has been brought here from Sandy Hook, and will be in running order in a day or so. It is 35,000 candle power, and will illuminate Hampton Roads from shore line to shore line.

Several disappearing guns have been mounted, and the recruit class now numbers about sixty men.

OLD MONITORS TO BE REFITTED.

The Miantonomoh and Minneapolis Ready to Leave League Island.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Orders for the immediate refitting of the old monitors Mahopac, Canonicus, and Manhattan were received at League Island Navy Yard to-night. When the eight monitors at this station were recently inspected these three were discarded as useless without an expenditure of $90,000.

In pursuance of the orders received the monitors will be boarded to-morrow morning early by machinists. The boats require new boilers and repairs to the machinery. The big monitor Miantonomoh will receive her finishing touches of war paint to-morrow, and will be ready to sail at a moment's notice. To-day additional rapid-fire guns were mounted in her fighting top.

The cruiser Minneapolis is expected to sail to-morrow to join the flying squadron at Hampton Roads. A detachment of twenty-one men from Washington arrived to-day.

P. A. B. WIDENER'S YACHT WANTED.

Negotiations Pending for the Purchase of the Josephine.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Negotiations are pending between the Government and P. A. B. Widener of this city for the purchase of the latter's ocean-going steam yacht Josephine. Capt. Rodgers, President of the naval board which is inspecting available vessels; Lieut. Commander Kelley, and Lieut. Sargent have made a number of inspections of the yacht and are favorably impressed with it. A final inspection was made to-day, and an offer of $175,000 is said to have been made, while the price fixed by Mr. Widener is $244,000. It was stated to-night on good authority that the matter will be definitely settled to-morrow, and the Government will probably get the vessel at a compromise price.

The yacht is now at Wilmington, Del. She is 182 feet over all, 28 feet beam, draws 16 feet of water, and is of about 400 tons register. She can carry 300 tons of coal, and has a speed of about 18 knots an hour.

The New Patterns
GORHAM
SILVERWARE
for SPRING
now on view 1898
Broadway and 19th Street
23 Maiden Lane

BUYING WARSHIPS ABROAD.

Lieut. Niblack Trying to Get an Armored Cruiser from Brazil—Italian Yacht Reported Bought.

BERLIN, March 30.—Lieut. Commander Albert P. Niblack, United States Naval Attaché here, is continuing his negotiations with the Germania Yard for a 3,000-ton armored cruiser, which is being built there for Brazil, but which will not be finished for a long time.

PALERMO, March 30.—The Giornale di Sicilia announces that the United States has bought the steel steam yacht Aegusa belonging to the Florio-Rubattino Company, for a dispatch boat. The price paid is £80,000 ($380,000.)

The Aegusa was built at Greencok by Scott & Co., in 1896. She has a registered bonnage of 975.65, is 264.7 feet long, 31.65 in breadth, and 18.5 in depth, and is schooner rigged.

MARINE INSURANCE RATES LOW.

War Clause Demanded by Shippers in Few Instances Yesterday.

Marine underwriters wrote few risks with the addition of the war clause yesterday. In those instances the demand was made because of the requirement of the bankers, which was insisted upon before letters of credit were issued. The low rate charged is evidenced by the action of the Atlantic Mutual in writing a British vessel, sailing from Europe to the United States, at one-sixteenth of 1 per cent. additional for the insertion of the war clause. A Norwegian vessel, sailing from Havana to the United States, was written at one-eighth of 1 per cent. additional, and an American vessel to Havana at one-half of 1 per cent.

One peculiar feature of yesterday's business was the comparative lack of demand for war insurance of American bottoms. The low rate and small demand is only indicative of the opinion of shippers, consignees, and underwriters as to the chances of war during the voyage of vessels sailing immediately. The situation in the Far East causes nearly as much apprehension as the Cuban problem.

Second Battalion Election.

The First Division of the Second Battalion, Naval Militia, met last night at 38 Court Street, Brooklyn, and elected Ensign Theddeus Beale of Manhattan Junior Lieutenant. Gunner's Mate E. J. Welch of Manhattan was elected Ensign. To Bugler Milton Chapman a handsome gold battalion pin was given for winning a bicycle race in the military tournament. The battalion will not go to Philadelphia to bring one of the monitors from the League Island Yard for several days. The monitor will be commanded by a Lieutenant Commander in the navy.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Judge H. B. Brown, United States Supreme Court, Washington.

EVERETT—G. Guion, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. J. M. Schofield, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Sheridan P. Read, ex-United States Consul to Tien Tsin, China.

MANHATTAN—Congressmen J. J. Belden, Syracuse; Dr. G. C. Davis, Hartford.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Albany; Major J. W. Hinckley, Poughkeepsie.

WINDSOR—F. A. Wilson, President Maine Central Railway, Bangor.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, linens and white goods, 621 Broadway; Hotel Albemarle.
Allan, T. T. & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. T. Allan, dry goods; Everett House.
Brazer, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Johns, housefurnishing goods; Imperial Hotel.
Bloomsburg Elevator and Machine Works, Bloomsburg, Penn.; A. Z. Schoch; Westminster Hotel.
Bishop, V. B., Monterey, Va., general merchandise.
Boyle, P. H., Essex, N. Y., horseshoe nails; Park Avenue Hotel.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; J. F. O'Connell, domestic and dress goods, 108 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Sherman, linens and white goods, 484 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Brown, Evans & Co., Charleston, S. C.; R. P. Evans, clothing; Westminster Hotel.
Combination Cash Store, Rutland, Vt.; F. W. Stafford, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Collin, E. H., Red Hook, N. Y., millinery.
Cline Brothers, Culpeper, Va.; C. L. Cline, general merchandise.
Caufman & Silmans, Ridgeway, Penn.; A. Caufman, general merchandise; Occidental Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; W. H. Bennethur, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street.
Emerson, D. R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss E. Williams, braids; St. Denis Hotel.
Ensign, A., Greenwich, N. Y.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fairchild, A. C., Towanda, N. Y.; groceries; Smith & McNeil's.
Foltz, G. T., Wytheville, Va., general merchandise.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. G. Rogers, carpets, 2 Walker Street; Westminster Hotel.
Fowler, Joseph, Shirt and Collar Company, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Joseph Fowler; St. Denis Hotel.
Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Freudenthal, linens and white goods, 79 Grand Street; Marlborough Hotel.
Gehrman, C. A., Springfield, Mass.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Grube, Andrew, Rhinebeck, N. Y., furniture.
Grey, Alfred, Utica, N. Y., grocer; Grand Union Hotel.
Gross, Strauss & Co., Worcester, Mass.; L. Strauss, dry goods; 188 Spring Street; Belvedere House.
Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, dry goods, &c.; 338 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Haskell & Tripp, New Bedford, Mass.; J. A. Ruggles, cloaks and suits; Grand Union Hotel.
Heviner Brothers, Elkins, West Va.; J. B.

CUBAN FIGHT IN THE HOUSE

Minority Attempt to Get a Vote on a Resolution Declaring Cuba Independent Defeated.

REPUBLICANS STAND BY REED

Sustain His Decision that the Resolution Is Not in Order—Their Attitude Due Partly to Reassuring Statements at White House.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A vast audience, filling every seat and all the standing room in the House galleries as well, and an almost equally large number of excited people crowding the halls in the hope of getting in, indicated to-day the pervading interest in the proceedings of Congress and the prevailing belief here, notwithstanding reported pacific assurances from the White House, that the country is on the verge of war. Indeed, there was no doubt among many of the occupants of the galleries this morning that before the afternoon was over the House would declare the independence of Cuba and perhaps go as far as to declare war.

The determination of Representative Bailey to offer a resolution declaring Cuba to be a free and independent State was known to a few Democrats. It also was known to the Speaker and a few of the leading Republicans. Before noon, however, and in time to prepare the members of the majority for the brief parliamentary conflict that was to ensue, the Republicans, fortified by assurances from the White House that a firm course had been adopted toward Spain, and that a response to a positive demand might be looked for any moment, passed the word that whatever might happen the majority was to stand in line to prevent a stampede by a motion that might be merely a political adventure to gain popularity in a moment of great excitement.

The air of the chamber was charged with suspense for the few moments after the Speaker had rapped for order and the Chaplain had made his customary invocation. The expectant auditors were impatient of the interference with the war programme by a pension bill brought over from a previous session.

Cheers from the Gallery.

When at last Mr. Bailey obtained the floor and offered his resolution, the gallery people let themselves out. Disregarding the rules, the frantic admonitions of the doorkeepers, and the gavel of the Speaker, they broke out in cheers and clapping, which were long continued. The Democrats on the floor joined in the tumult.

There was great disappointment among the gallery people when, in obedience to the objections of Representative Boutelle of Maine and Representative Hull of Iowa, the Speaker ruled the resolution of Mr. Bailey out of order as not constituting a question of privilege entitled to immediate consideration. Even the pointed assurance of Mr. Reed, that a gratifying settlement of the Cuban trouble might be looked for, did not pacify the audience.

Mr. Hull, who joined in objecting to the consideration of the resolution, is one of the most determined of intervention men. With nearly a hundred other Republicans, he is prepared, upon the announcement by the Administration that its efforts for a pacific settlement have been abandoned, to support a proposition for intervention to expel the Spanish forces from Cuba. But he did not think to-day the time had arrived to go as far as that, and he was as unwilling as his party associates to be made a part of the tail to a Democratic kite.

There was not a Republican member who did not consider the Speaker's ruling absolutely correct. While it was distasteful to the Democrats, particularly to Mr. Dockery, who several times was mentioned by Mr. Reed with distressing respect, the parliamentary experts on the minority side knew that the ruling was just what it should have been. They had hoped to find the Republicans enthusiastic and unprepared and subject to the effort to stampede them. In that expectation Mr. Bailey was mistaken.

Mr. Bailey's Resolution.

The resolution which was offered by Mr. Bailey is as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the heroic struggle of the Cuban people against the force of arms and the horrors of famine has shown them worthy to be free, and,

Second—The United States hereby recognizes the Republic of Cuba as a free and independent State.

It was offered as a matter of privilege, and no sooner offered than antagonized by Mr. Evans, (Rep., Ky.,) who urged that a pension bill coming over from last night was in order. Amid intense excitement the Speaker, with white, stern face, held that the regular order was the consideration of the pension bill, which he directed the Clerk to read.

While it was being read, Mr. Bailey requested that the resolution be sent back to him. As soon as the pension bill was passed he again was on his feet demanding recognition.

But Mr. Boutelle, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, also was calling for recognition, and the Speaker recognized him, pausing amid the clamor and confusion to inform Mr. Bailey, calmly, that his rights would be respected.

Mr. Boutelle then moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole and resume the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

"Pending that motion," announced the Speaker, "the gentleman from Texas states he desires to present a privileged question. The gentleman will state it."

Mr. Bailey then offered the resolution again, and it was read.

Mr. Boutelle immediately made the point of order that the resolution was not privileged, and upon that Mr. Bailey demanded to be heard. He declared that the subject with which the resolution dealt was too serious and the occasion too important to be hastily disposed of. He insisted that he had a right to present the resolution under the rules and rulings, and the responsibility must rest with the majority if it was ruled out of order and the ruling sustained.

He called attention to the fact that in the Fifty-third Congress, when Mr. Crisp was Speaker, Mr. Boutelle, who now made the point of order that this resolution was not privileged, presented a resolution of a similar character relating to Hawaii, which the Speaker held was privileged, but must go to a committee. Against that latter ruling an appeal was taken and the whole Republican side had voted against tabling the appeal. When he said that at the head of the list of distinguished Republicans who voted on that occasion was the honorable Speaker of this House the Democrats broke into rapturous applause.

Meantime the confusion was great. The Republican leaders were evidently rallying their forces.

Mr. Hull Appeals to Republicans.

Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, who was one of the prime movers in the movement for prompt and vigorous action, came forward with a strong appeal to Republicans not to be carried off their feet. At the outset he acknowledged that his sympathies were with the resolution, which, it transpired afterward, he believed at that time contained a declaration of war, but he argued that, although a resolution declaring war was privileged, it did not present a question of higher privilege than the consideration of an appropriation bill. We could have war, said he, whenever we wanted it.

"But this is not a resolution declaring war," interposed Mr. Bland. "It is a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba, which does not necessarily involve war."

"If the resolution falls short of that," replied Mr. Hull—"I did not hear it fully read—if it falls short of that point, it is not operative and to my mind it does not present any question of privilege at all. As I have already said, I am in favor of this Government intervening at the very earliest date, unless conditions change materially, and insuring the liberty of the Cubans and a cessation of the deplorable conditions that prevail in that island at the present time. [Applause on the Republican side.] I am in favor of that principle and state now and here that I will go as far as any man on this floor for the purpose of preserving the rights of the struggling patriots in their heroic efforts on that island. [Applause on the Republican side.]

"And I am in favor of the United States controlling the destinies of this continent and saying to Spain that she must get out of the Western Hemisphere. But I am not willing, Sir, to inject in these proceedings here to-day a proposition to lay aside an appropriation bill for the navy [jeers and derisive laughter on the Democratic side] which contains in itself a proviso or article of legislation available to allow the gentleman from Texas to come in and make a motion of this character."

"The gentleman declares that he is ready for armed intervention at any time," interrupted Mr. Bailey. "I ask the gentleman if he does not know it to be a fact that the representatives of the Cuban people tell us that all they ask is to be recognized in their independence, and that they will do the rest?" [Applause on the Democratic side.]

"I state to the gentleman in response to his inquiry," returned Mr. Hull, "that I do not care what the agents of Cuba want us to do. I want the House to act independently of any outside influence with reference to these matters and do what is best for the honor and the dignity and right of the country." [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.,) argued that a question involving a matter of privilege was in fact one for the House to decide.

The Speaker's Reconcentrados.

While Mr. Terry was speaking the Republicans were conferring, the leaders were moving rapidly about the chamber, and such confusion resulted that Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) raised a laugh amid the excitement by asking for order among the "Speaker's reconcentrados."

Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) another of the Republicans who openly favors armed intervention, called attention to the distinction between the resolution in the precedent cited by Mr. Bailey and the present resolution. In the former resolution it was contended that the dignity of the House had been infringed upon by the Executive. There was no such contention here.

There was no pretext that the resolution affected any member or the dignity of the House. It was simply a declaration of opinion regarding the struggling patriots in Cuba. Under the rules the resolution should go to the committee and come back in the regular order.

"I am not willing for one," said Mr. Hopkins emphatically, "to be carried off my feet because of my zeal for the cause of Cuban independence, and I trust that not one Republican on this floor will be."

Continuing, he appealed to his colleagues to rally to the support of the Speaker. The Speaker, he said, had always expressed a willingness to abide by the sentiment of the majority. The Republican members knew, he said, that within a brief time action would be had, so that there was no necessity for resorting to revolutionary methods. This was not the first Cuban resolution. A number had been introduced by Republicans within the last few days.

"One has slumbered in the Foreign Affairs Committee for six months," interposed Mr. Williams. (Dem., Miss.) "How are we to secure a vote upon it?"

"By the action of the majority of the House."

"Vote upon it now!" shouted Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) amid applause.

Amid profound silence the Speaker then made his ruling. He spoke in deliberate, distinct, and emphatic tones, and decided that the resolution was not privileged.

"A question of privilege which concerns the House," said the Speaker, "is one which concerns the exercise of its functions in accordance with the principles which govern parliamentary bodies. Every parliamentary body has to have rules for its government, otherwise it would have no government at all, and upon adherence to those rules depends its success as a parliamentary body. The rights of the House under the Constitution are in no way to be confounded with the privileges of the House and of every member in it in the sense in which this matter is presented here to-day.

"Congress has certain powers conferred upon it, and in the exercise of those powers each House is governed by its rules. It is authorized expressly by the Constitution to make rules, and without the authorization of the Constitution it would be at liberty to make rules. These rules are the protection of the rights of the House.

Powers Conferred Upon Congress.

"Now it would be noticed in the Constitution—if the gentleman will turn to it—that there are certain powers conferred upon Congress—the power to declare war, the power to legislate for the general welfare, and a series of other enumerated powers. No man up to this date has for an instant pretended or suggested that, because the Congress has the right to pass laws upon certain topics, proposals for those laws become questions of privilege; never before except once, and the Chair will present the decision to the House.

"The same language is used with reference to treaty relations with foreign nations that is used with reference to the creation of the courts of law and all other power which is concerned. It is a legislative power, and is exercised under the Constitution by rules adopted by each body. This is the first preliminary idea that we ought to have in regard to this matter. But this proposition in regard to war, or about recognition, or any of those subjects which may or may not be within our purview, do not become questions of privilege at all, because we have a right to pass upon them, because that would make everything a question of privilege, and end by making nothing a question of privilege.

"Now, let us see what this is founded on. This is a matter that we should not have given any attention to except in times of interest, not to say excitement. The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Boutelle) some time ago presented to Speaker Crisp a proposition which had in it certain elements charging that the Executive was interfering with some of the rights and privileges of the legislative body. The Speaker ruled that it was a question of privilege, and you will perceive that it is entirely different from the present proposition, has no aspect like it at all, not the faintest resemblance to it; but the Speaker ruled that that was a privileged question. He also ruled that, being a privileged question, it should go to a committee.

"Well, now against that doctrine the Chair has always been opposed, and the question, as members will see by turning to the record, that was put to the House was on that part of the Speaker's decision as to whether it should go to a committee or not, and if it appears, as the gentleman from Texas says, I voted on that subject. I voted according to my lights and voted against it.

"But he has omitted to state to you that this other question, the same question almost, was put before to Speaker Crisp and by him promptly decided to be out of order at an earlier day, on the 30th of July, 1894.

"The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Boutelle) demanded its immediate consideration as presenting a privileged question, and the gentleman from Missouri, an old and experienced member, (Mr. Dockery,) made the point of order that the resolution was not privileged. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.] Well, now, as a matter of course, the Speaker sustained the point—and that is precisely this question."

Mr. Bailey—May I inquire of the Chair if there was any appeal taken on the decision of the Chair?

The Speaker—There was no appeal. It was too clear for an appeal. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Bailey immediately appealed from the decision of the Chair.

In putting the question on the appeal, Speaker Reed made the following significant and impressive statement: "As far as any question arising out of this matter is concerned, the Chair has not the slightest doubt that the wisdom of the House, which has always been able to arrive at important questions in a suitable way, will get at them now and at a speedy time for the occasion." [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Bailey—In reply to that suggestion, which was not a part of the decision, of course, I understand that it was made to hold our friends on the other side, and I venture to say—"

At this point Mr. Boutelle moved that the appeal be laid on the table.

The division was eagerly awaited. The Republicans rose en masse when the Speaker called for the yeas. The Democrats, who anxiously surveyed the solid phalanx for a sign of a break, were disappointed. A solid minority voted against the Republicans. The division resulted 180 yeas to 139 nays. As soon as the result was announced the yeas and nays were demanded, and the roll was called, resulting: Yeas 180, nays 139. On the roll call two Republicans, Acheson and Robbins of Pennsylvania, voted with the Democrats.

The Republicans greeted the announcement of their victory with a round of applause.

A wrangle followed over an attempt of Mr. Bailey to appeal from what he contended was a ruling of the Chair relating to the disposition of the resolution he had offered, but the Chair said that there could be no appeal from the reply to a parliamentary inquiry.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, made a point of order against the paragraph authorizing the construction of a floating steel dry dock at Algiers, La. In the course of the debate on the point of order Mr. Cannon inveighed against reckless extravagance under cover of emergency excitement. He was opposed to the inauguration of new work not absolutely necessary. "Ground has not been broken for this dock yet," said he.

Mr. Boutelle—We don't break ground for a floating dock. It is built on the water. [Laughter.]

The Chair overruled the point of order.

From time to time during the afternoon the Cuban question was brought forward and aroused intense feeling.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) said that this morning the country had been stirred by the announcement that the Republicans of the House had at last revolted, and action was to be taken. To-morrow the American people would be humiliated when they found that the Republicans of the House had joined the temporizing policy which was betraying the American Government and the American name.

Mr. Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.)—How much time would it require considering the prospective alliance between the Governments of Spain and the United States to put down the patriots of Cuba? [Great applause in the galleries.]

"With my head bowed in humiliation," replied Mr. Wheeler, "I have watched how matters have gone, but I do not believe the Administration will go so far as to extend a friendly hand to the murderers of the sailors of the Maine and the patriots of Cuba." [Renewed applause.]

An amendment was adopted on motion of Mr. Elliott (Dem., S. C.,) to appropriate $50,000 for a steam engineering shop at the Port Royal naval station.

Is Sure There Will Be War.

Mr. Cummings, speaking to this amendment, aroused the galleries to a high pitch of enthusiasm. "The Port Royal dock," said he, "is the nearest dock to Key West. It is the nearest dock where you can have a man-of-war repaired in case she is disabled. The gentleman from South Carolina (Elliott) tells us that this work can be done within three months. You will need it before the three months are over, Mr. Chairman. That there will be war between this country and Spain is indicated by every pulsation of the popular heart to-day. I have received from my own constituents this batch of letters in one mail, asking me why my voice is silent at this time, asking me why, after I have visited Cuba and know the facts, I remain silent.

"I wish to say, Mr. Chairman, I remain silent because under the rules of a former House, adopted under a false plea by this House, [Applause,] my lips are sealed, my mouth is padlocked by the majority of this House through its rules. I will say further to the constituents who are writing me every hour that to-day I besought the Speaker of the House to give me an opportunity to tell what I saw and not what I heard, and was told that at the proper time the opportunity would be given me."

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama—Next year.

Mr. Cummings—The Representative from the First District of Maine deciding what would be the proper time.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, I shall not vote for any $400,000 appropriation to feed the reconcentrados of Cuba until this Government explicitly says to Blanco and to Sagasta, 'Repeal your Weyler order which is starving these people.' [Applause.] There is the place to take the initiative. Make them repeal that murderous order of Weyler's. From even a Spanish standpoint or a Weyler standpoint it is no longer necessary that that order should continue in force.

"Weyler said he made the order for the purpose of destroying the basis of supplies of the Cuban patriots in the west, in Havana, in Matanzas, in Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe. Well, they are already destroyed. There are no provisions raised there. There are not ten acres in all these provinces planted with provisions. The country is devastated and ruined. It is an utter impossibility, unless they bring their provisions with them, for Gomez and Garcia to march into the western provinces of Cuba. Therefore, I say that the initiative should be a peremptory demand by this Government for the repeal of the Weyler order.

"When that is done feed the reconcentrados if you please. First give them homes, give them plows, given them oxen. And, in God's name, send them back to the blackened ashes of their homes, and give them the opportunity to raise provisions for themselves." [Applause.]

Mr. Boutelle objected to an extension of Mr. Cummings's time beyond the five-minute limit and was hissed by the galleries.

Without reaching the provisions relating to the increases in the navy, the committee rose and at 5:05 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned.

115 REPUBLICANS FOR ACTION.

More Than a Majority in the House Will Insist on the Complete Independence of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Republicans of the House who are aggressively in favor of prompt and energetic action in the Cuban matter, and who met last night in conference, held another meeting after the House adjourned to-night. At last night's meeting 46 members were present. To-night they were reinforced by 69, making a total of 115. This constitutes considerably more than a majority of the Republican membership of the House, and the members present to-night say that it by no means represents the full strength of those who will be satisfied with nothing short of the complete independence of Cuba.

Many of the radicals favor armed intervention, and a few, like Representative Marsh of Illinois, believe the blowing up of the Maine is a casus belli. The speeches at to-night's meeting, while vigorous and yielding nothing, were in favor of giving the President an opportunity to mature his policy and of completing the negotiations in which he is now engaged.

Many of the leaders in the movement, including Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, Mr. Hull of Iowa, Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, Mr. Brosius of Pennsylvania, Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, and W. A. Smith of Michigan, saw the President to-day, and all he asked was a brief delay. Action by Congress before the pending negotiations are completed, he told them, would embarrass him and might result in a complete rupture. Mr. Hull and Mr. Bromwell and others explained this situation to the conference. They counseled acquiescence in the President's desires. A rupture with the Administration was greatly to be deplored, and should, they argued, only occur as a last resort.

They informed the conference that the President had said that the negotiations now in progress would either fail or be successful by the end of the week. He believed they would be successful. He did not indicate their nature, they said, and they pointed out that it would be manifestly ruinous for the details to be made public at this time. They said further that the President informed them that he would in the event of the failure of the negotiations place the whole subject before Congress and share with it the responsibility for what might follow.

Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House in the absence of Mr. Hitt, who is ill, explained that the sentiment of the committee was strongly against further delay, although he himself was a conservative. He said the committee was willing to defer to the wishes of the President, and no action would be taken at the meeting to-morrow. On Monday, however, if a satisfactory solution had not previously been reached, action would be had.

All the members present professed ignorance of the details of the President's plans and negotiations also. Several of them said the President assured them that, if successful, he would, he thought, be satisfactory. While these different reports were made to the conference, they were unofficial, and the conference decided at last to appoint a committee of eleven to wait upon the President to-morrow and explain their views of the situation, the committee to report at a meeting to be held to-morrow night. The committee appointed consisted of the following members: Messrs. Hopkins and Lorimer of Illinois, Joy of Missouri, Sullowav of New Hampshire, Cooper of Wisconsin, Arnold of Pennsylvania, Mercer of Nebraska, Knox of Massachusetts, Faris of Indiana, Hager of Iowa, and Smith of Michigan.

Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio has expressed his willingness to call a caucus of the Republican members to decide upon action with relation to the Cuban situation if one is desired. But some of the most radical Republicans do not believe a caucus should be held yet, as they are of the opinion that it would necessarily lead to open division between Republicans in Congress and the President.

QUIET SESSION IN SENATE.

No Cuban Excitement, but Promise of a Debate To-day.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—There was no Cuban talk in the Senate to-day, much to the disappointment of the people who had packed the galleries.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations the Senate resolution:

That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate all of the Consular correspondence relating to the conduct of the war in the Island of Cuba, the condition of the people, and other matters relating thereto.

Mr. Frye asked that the resolution be laid on the table until to-morrow, when he would ask for its consideration.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) of the Military Affairs Committee reported a joint resolution, providing that in any case of emergency in which the immediate erection of any fort or fortification is, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, deemed necessary and urgent where the Legislature of the State is not in session, so much of the existing law as prohibits the erection of such fortification until the consent of the Legislature has been obtained shall be suspended so as to authorize the construction of such temporary fort on the written consent of the owner of the land.

Mr. Hawley asked for immediate consideration of the resolution, but Mr. Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) desiring to examine it, objected, and it went over.

Mr. Frye inquired of Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) if he had any objection to the reference of his Cuban resolution, offered yesterday, to the Committee on Foreign Relations, that committee now having under consideration resolutions of that character.

Mr. Allen consented to the reference of the resolution, saying he was satisfied that the committee would take action on the subject-matter promptly.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) concluded his speech on the National Quarantine bill, after which the measure making further provisions for a civil government for Alaska was passed.

FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

Action Postponed at the Urgent Request of the President.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held two sessions to-day and adjourned a few minutes before 5 o'clock without reaching any agreement.

The committee as a result of its session agreed to postpone the completion of its work on the Cuban situation for a few days in order to afford time to the President to continue his diplomatic negotiations with the Spanish authorities. This concession was the result of a request made direct to members of the committee by the President, and it was granted by the entire committee without any murmur of dissent.

Previous to this action on the part of the Committee the President had been very frankly informed that neither the committee nor the Senate would be disposed to acquiesce in any agreement for an armistice. This opposition is understood to have been made clear on behalf of the joint Republican and Democratic steering committees of the Senate, and it is understood to have been met by the President with the response that this Government would not press the matter.

The President freely admitted to all visiting Senators that the negotiations with Spain were rapidly approaching a crisis, and said that he felt quite confident a conclusion would be reached by Friday night at the latest. His representations were of a character to satisfy the committee, and when it adjourned one of its members, who is among the most radical of Cuban sympathizers, stated that the committee was operating in perfect sympathy with the President.

Its members feel that they will be free to act when the President indicates a failure of present negotiations with Spain. They think these negotiations are for the freedom of Cuba, and if they do not so result they expect to report very promptly a joint resolution looking to that end.

The actual proceedings of the committee to-day consisted of a general exchange of views concerning the situation and the proper course to be pursued by the committee; of the reference of the various Cuban resolutions to a sub-committee; of the reading of a part of the testimony of the Maine court of inquiry, and of an examination of Capt. Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment. Capt. Bradford was asked to supply the committee with the information at his command concerning the relative strength of our navy compared with that of Spain, and was questioned at length as to our torpedo boats and the length of time necessary to supply others.

The committee was authorized to sit during the sessions of the Senate, and will meet again to-morrow.

MICHIGAN WANTS A FREE CUBA.

Delegation in Congress Asks the President to Act Without Delay.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Republican members of the Michigan delegation in the House had a conference with the President to-day, in which the Cuban policy was reviewed. The delegation comprised every Republican member from Michigan.

Representative William Alden Smith acted as Chairman. They informed the President of the sentiment in their State, as well as the strong Cuban disposition of the House. They urged there should be action, prompt and decisive, and that the country, as judged by the sentiment of the House and of their own State, would allow little further delay. They insisted that nothing should be considered which does not effect the permanent removal of the Spanish flag from the island and the assurance of a complete independence. It was suggested that no negotiations should be entered into with Spain without first giving the Cubans a status. The President, however, suggested that that was a matter of detail. The delegation, with much feeling, appealed to the President never to allow the Maine incident to become a matter of international arbitration.

The President listened throughout with great interest. He said he desired to confer with the Senators and Representatives, and desired the widest latitude of discussion and conference.

He hoped, however, that Congress would not act precipitately. The Administration, he stated, was pursuing a course it deemed proper, and he wanted the fullest advice, even if the suggestions were not in accord with his own views and judgment. He stated he was expecting hourly important advices from Minister Woodford at Madrid, on which much would depend. He said the Administration was pursuing a course consonant with a cool judgment, and that if there should be war, he trusted that the country would be united in support of whatever action was deemed wise.

Hypnotic Wonders.

No one need go to Paris now to see all that is marvelous in hypnotism. In the hypnotic wards of many hospitals of this country are hypnotic subjects that at a mere glance, it is said, throws them into the trance state. But in order to overcome that obstinate kidney trouble, the persistent use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is necessary. Use it also systematically for malarial, bilious, dyspeptic, rheumatic, and nervous diseases.

B. Altman & Co.

Dressmaking Department

(Third Floor.)

NOW READY WITH THE NEWEST FRENCH MODELS, ALSO THEIR OWN DESIGNS.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Easter

Old English Silver

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. invite an examination of their collection of Old English Silver, comprising tankards, loving cups, mugs, candlesticks, tea services, salvers, etc.

The authenticity of these pieces has been established and the interesting associations of many of the objects make them very attractive for gifts at this season.

Tiffany & Co.

Catalogue sent upon request.

UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

THE CUBAN RELIEF WORK

A Vessel Soon to be Chartered by the Central Committee to Carry Provisions.

A RUSH OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Present Means of Transportation Inadequate—Plans for the Mass Meeting in Chickering Hall on Saturday Night.

It has been definitely decided that a ship will be chartered by the Central Cuban Relief Committee for the purpose of carrying provisions and other commodities to the sufferers in Cuba. Chairman Stephen A. Barton stated yesterday that, while supplies were being sent to Cuba with as much expedition as possible now, it was becoming impossible to transport the goods as fast as they arrive. There are now between 600 and 700 tons of provisions on the way to this city from cities and towns all over the country, and the committee's storehouses are becoming inadequate.

"It is probable," he said, "that the first cargo will be sent by the chartered vessel between the middle and 20th of April. There are ports along the northern and southern coasts of the island which have as yet received little or no relief. At Baracoa, on the northern coast, although we have received advices that great suffering is taking place, no relief has been sent because there is no way as yet of sending supplies there. The only vessels which stop there are banana boats, and their trips are few and far between. When we get our vessel chartered it will be an easy matter to reach there and relieve the suffering.

"It is not probable that the ship will put in at Havana, because that place can be supplied in the usual way. As it now stands, people all over the country are willing to send supplies, but take their time about it. When they know that at a specific time a vessel will start from here they will make their shipments accordingly. We have been advised that there are about to be shipped from Omaha 400 tons of provisions, known as the "Mrs. Thurston memorial contribution," and we hope to make this the nucleus of the first cargo of the vessel under our charge. While we have not as yet chartered a vessel, we have a number under consideration."

Mr. Barton estimated that it would cost between $4,000 and $6,000 a trip for the vessel.

Preparations are nearly completed for the big mass meeting to be held in Chickering Hall next Saturday evening to consider the chartering of a supply vessel by New York and New Jersey. The meeting will be presided over by Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, who will speak as the representative of the city government. Miss Clara Barton will probably be present also and speak. Addresses will also be made by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, Seth Low, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, and others. Music will be furnished by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band. Indications point to the assembling of a big audience, including representatives from the churches, fraternal, and humanitarian societies, and other organizations of the city.

The Newark (N. J.) Committee yesterday forwarded eleven cases of condensed milk and ten barrels of cornmeal, the thirtieth large shipment from that city. President Howell of the Philadelphia Red Cross visited the Relief Committee yesterday and requested that his society be called upon for special supplies that may be desired either by the committee or the American Red Cross, and he offered the voluntary efforts of several members of his society, if needed, to assist Miss Barton.

FIGHTING GOES ON IN CUBA.

Insurgents Blow Up a Railroad Bridge —Gen. Agudo Reported Seriously Wounded.

HAVANA, March 30.—The great iron railroad bridge near Palmira, Province of Santa Clara, was destroyed by the insurgents on March 28 with the use of dynamite. The report of the explosion was heard fifteen miles away.

A Spanish column commanded by Col. Escario, in the District of Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, has, it is announced by the Spaniards, destroyed ninety-four farms, a sugar-cane mill, a coffee plantation, some barracks, and two hospitals during the last three days. In addition Col. Escario's troops captured six insurgents.

The palace authorities announce that the Spanish forces at Cacagual, in the Sancti Spiritus district of the Province of Santa Clara, have been engaged with the insurgents. It is added that the latter left nine men killed on the field and retired with their wounded. Among the latter, it is alleged, is Gen. Chucho Monte Agudo, who is reported to be seriously wounded in the breast.

The local guerrillas of Calabazar, Encrucijada, and Senito, Province of Santa Clara, under Capt. Sarabia, according to a palace notice to-day, have surprised a party of insurgents, who left three men killed on the field. The guerrillas, it is added, lost one man killed and had five men wounded.

TWO NEWSPAPER MEN EXPELLED.

Victor Hohenstein, a German, Arrested on Landing in Havana.

HAVANA, March 30.—Victor Hohenstein, a German subject, was arrested on landing here this morning from the Mascotte. He claims he is a member of the German Red Cross Society; but, when searched, it is claimed, he destroyed documents. The police secured some of the pieces of paper, which, when put together, are understood to be an insurgent document.

A man named Garcia, who has acted as interpreter here for a New York newspaper, left for Key West to-day by order of the Chief of Police, who accuses him of being the author of many sensational stories and of having been in communication with the insurgents.

George C. Musgrave, the correspondent of a New York newspaper, was deported to-day. He was charged with having come direct from the camp of Maximo Gomez. Mr. Musgrave claims to be a British subject, and British Consul Gollannot is known to have made an effort to prevent the deportation. The young man was sent on board the mail steamer Buenos Ayres without his baggage. She is bound for Cadiz, making her first stop at Puerto Rico. The trip usually takes about thirteen days.

Commissioner Klopsch Returns.

HAVANA, March 30.—Special Relief Commissioner Louis Klopsch sailed by the Plant Line steamer Mascotte to-day, and expects to reach Washington by Saturday.

WOXEN'S BOOKS IN DISORDER.

Swedish Minister Says Consul Is Not Wanted on Criminal Charge.

Nothing was learned yesterday concerning the whereabouts of Karl Woxen, the Swedish Consul General in this city, who has been missing from his office since Monday of last week. A. W. Grip, the Swedish Minister at Washington, who is in the city investigating the accounts of the missing official, said that the arrest of Woxen was not ordered from Stockholm on any criminal charge, but because he had deserted his post. Mr. Grip said he had not yet discovered the slightest clue to the whereabouts of Woxen. He took no extra clothing with him when he left his boarding house, in West Sixtieth Street.

For some time past he had given evidences of mental trouble. His books at his office were kept in a very confused condition, but it has not yet been definitely ascertained whether they contain irregularities.

Mr. Grip said it was true that a Swede named Hellsfroem complained that he had given Woxen a draft for $5,000 to have cashed, and had not received the money, and that other complaints had been received of alleged irregularities on the part of the missing Consul in conducting money transactions.

Hoboken Republican Nominations.

At the Republican City Convention in Hoboken last night, D. J. Winkleman was nominated for Water Register, William E. Skinner for Recorder, and Peter H. Kessler for Water Commissioner.

Oldest Lager Beer Brewery in the United States.

The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co's Bock Beer

Now on Draught at all Customers.

Bottled at the Brewery

and delivered direct to Families. Park Ave., 50th to 51st St. New York.

RAILROAD'S ATTEMPTED GRAB.

Smith Street Line Employes Begin Track Laying on the Coney Island Concourse, but the Police Step In.

A bold attempt at seizing a thoroughfare was made on the Coney Island Concourse last night, apparently by employes of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, otherwise known as the Smith Street line. At about 7:30 o'clock 100 Italians, with half a dozen section foremen, arrived in two trolley cars at the foot of West Second Street, which is the terminal of the Smith Street line. They brought two flat cars laden with wooden ties, tracks, and other material for laying a road.

The place was deserted and there was bright moonlight. As soon as the cars stopped, the Italians jumped out and set to work without the loss of a second. Part of the gang, armed with picks, began cutting up the asphalt pavement, while the others dug into the sand and started to lay the ties.

While they were engaged in these operations Policeman Ballou of the Coney Island Station came up and demanded to see the permit. The men kept on with their work and paid no attention. Two other policemen joined Ballou, and he renewed his demand. He was referred to one of the foremen, who referred him to another, and so on until Ballou discovered that they were making sport of him. One of the foremen finally gave Ballou a blank envelope supposed to contain a permit. Ballou found that it contained nothing but a blank sheet. The officer was thoroughly angry by this time, and threatened to arrest the foreman if the work was not stopped.

"You insolent scoundrel, I'll report you to the Captain," exclaimed the foreman, and started on a rapid walk toward the police station. The three policemen started after him. As soon as they had got far enough away a sharp word of command rang out, and in a few seconds the gang of Italians had bundled into the trolley cars and were whirled toward Brooklyn as fast as electricity could send them. The ties and tracks were left on the concourse.

The Concourse is a wreck, as far as the depredations of the gang before they were interrupted could make it so, and the place is dangerous for bicyclists or drivers. The design apparently was to extend the tracks of the Smith Street line across the Concourse, which would have given it an immense advantage over all other railroads in the competition for Coney Island traffic.

LEE GIVES HIMSELF UP.

He Says He Can Prove an Alibi the Night Miss Boothe Died.

James S. Lee, the theatrical manager, gave himself up to the police yesterday. He was wanted on the charge of causing the death of Laura Boothe, the actress. He denied any complicity in the woman's death, and said that he was able to establish a complete alibi. Accompanied by his wife, Capt. Hasslacher, and Detective Valiely, he went to Howe & Hummel's office at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning and from there to the Coroners' Office.

To Coroner Fitzpatrick Lee made a statement, in which he said he was not in the New Amsterdam Hotel when the shooting occurred, and that he knew nothing of it until he read of it in the newspapers. He said that the woman had been jealous of him for a long time, and that on former occasions he had feared she would commit suicide. He said he last saw Miss Boothe Saturday, when she accused him of intending to desert her to return to his wife.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:46	Sun sets...6:23	Moon sets...2:17	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:27	Gov. Isl'd...1:55	H. Gate....3:44
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....2:16	Gov. Isl'd...2:36	H. Gate....4:25

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Bremen, Southampton and Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Russian Prince, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska	.....	.....

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

Benedict, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2.

Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Massachusetts, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Victoria, London	.....	.....
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zelandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 31 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Japan, China, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Isl

The Wanamaker Store

A Wholly Unexampled Showing in Imported Street, Dinner and Evening Gowns, Silk Waists, Skirts and Lingerie.

A word at the beginning. The Exposition which begins this morning and is to continue three days, is not intended as a mercantile enterprise. It is a demonstration of power.

That is not a feat deserving of this extended mention which has in it anything of the commonplace. There is nothing of the commonplace in this event. We are of the firm belief that no such showing as this has ever been attempted in New York, nor, we think, in any store in the world.

Strong talk; but earnest and honest.

This is particularly an opportunity for modists and dress designers. We throw it open to them. There shall be no exclusion in our College of Fashion.

As to the Costumes

To evidence the care and thought that has gone into this showing, let us briefly state the method of its preparation.

It is every-day merchandising to go to Paris and select models from prominent designers. The question comes,—*what is it that is selected*?

Even Parisian designers are not omniscient. Not even Paquin or Mayer can tell with certainty in February what will be acceptable in April. They can at best but speculate,—which is dangerous,—or generalize, which is temptingly easy. Consequently there is more than a chance that the models for American trade—necessarily ordered early—do not represent the best nor the most acceptable, when purchased in the every-day way.

There is a place where costume fashion is born. That place is *not* Paris,—it is the Riviera. At Nice, at San Remo, at Monte Carlo the coming styles see the light for the first time *on the wearers*. It is on the Riviera in February that Paris itself studies the consensus of style, and then goes home and patterns its millinery and costumes accordingly.

This year our Costume Chief studied with Lewis, Paquin, Corne and the rest, and with them learned the drift of fashion. The costumes here shown are, therefore, not guesses,—they are results.

Further interest is added to this collection by the models now shown from the hands of certain private and Court designers who have never before allowed their productions to go out for other than their own eminent personal clients.

Another feature lies in the showing from Vienna. Berlin is here, too, but in character not widely differing from Paris, which she copies. Vienna, however, is a law unto herself, and her specialty is *daintiness*. Witness these exquisite Summer gowns, in Organdies and Cotton stuffs generally.

As to the Evening Wraps

in matters of selection the same rule was followed as in the case of costumes. The productions are largely Parisian, with a fair representation from Berlin.

As to the Waists and Lingerie

We shall make a very strong feature of the Silk Waists, Blouses, Petticoats, and Lingerie. Such a tremendous showing is it that the Little French Store deserves a wider title, and becomes "Little Paris."

In the Lingerie buying an absolute *carte blanche* was given the most famous makers of Paris,—Mlles. Corne and Elise Poret, with instructions to exhaust their abilities. The results are here, and they can be described only by the word "indescribable." We think you will find the collection as a whole a perfect apotheosis of daintiness,—the incarnation of the exquisite. It is hard to resist the "adjective habit" in speaking of this collection.

As to the Silk Waists,— well, there can be little more said than that there are *four hundred in this new lot, no two alike*. From Paris, Vienna and Berlin, and they are the *originals*,—not copies.

As to the Children's Wear

The little ones are well taken care of. Here are choice productions in dresses, bonnets, caps and underwear from such people as Merlet & Carthelet, Reveille, Leonie Berthelemot, L. Tellier and others of that ilk. The Children's showing will be found in no sense submerged by the superiority of the garments for adults.

The Roster of Celebrity

Here is a partial list of those whose works will be found in this collection. Some are world-famous,—some have even a higher reputation than mere celebrity,—that of invariable excellence and rigid exclusiveness.

DRECOLL, of Vienna, the dressmaker to the Courts of both Russia and Austria, and whose work has probably never before been shown in a store. Without doubt the most exclusive modist in all Europe. He numbers the Princess Stephanie among his customers, and the list of his clients would be a list of the blood royal of two nations. We have several of his best productions, and count it a triumph.

WORTH—A name requiring no explanation nor introduction. It is represented in this showing by several evening dresses,—among them a duplicate of a gown made a month ago for the Queen Regent of Spain.

DOUCET—The leader of what might be called the mercantile modists. His productions here are of dinner dresses, in his inimitable style, as characteristic as any of the recognized schools of painting.

MLLE. CORNE—Unknown three years ago, she is already among the leaders and bids fair to become the most celebrated dressmaker in the world. Her wonderful creative power seems only to increase as the demands upon it multiply. She is nothing if not original. We have a strong showing of her productions, markedly characteristic, and prominently in the delicate, summery muslin and lace gowns which are her favorites.

HENRIETTE FAVRE, who counts among her clients the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Devonshire and other notables of England. Hers is the province of richness and dignity in dress. We have several very choice selections from her hands.

ROUFF—The designer for the extremists, brilliant and eccentric, typically Parisian in the light and frothy sense. His specialty is evening dress, and his productions are well represented in carefully selected models.

PAQUIN—Coutourier to the beau monde of two hemispheres. We have many of his gowns here, especially of street gowns in his own original style; wholly different from anything yet shown.

LAFERIERRE, who has recently received the appointment as coutourier to the Princess of Wales. His strong point is street gowns. Several exquisite examples.

STAMLER & JEANNE, of which firm Mlle. Jeanne is the moving spirit in designing. She has never before been represented to such advantage. Dinner dresses are her forte.

SARA MAYER, whose particular specialty is the designing of outer garments, and whose costumes and wraps go to the courts of every civilized nation. We show her wraps in great variety, and some of her evening gowns.

CALLOT SOEURS, a firm of Paris dressmakers which has hitherto confined its productions to the very cream of the private trade of Paris and London. We think its models have never before been exhibited in America, except possibly in private.

In Capes and Wraps we show productions by **SARA MAYER** (above mentioned), **BRIAMONT FRERES,** well-known Paris designers, and **GERSON,** of Berlin.

In Children's Wear, Lingerie, Embroidered Caps and Aprons, the makers represented are **CORNE,** probably the most famous in the world; **ELISE PORET,** a close competitor of Mlle. Corne; Merlet & Carthelet, Chas. Glover, L. Tellier, Reveille, Berthelemot, Laurent and Bassier, Caillet, Thebeaut, Cordier, Levy Freres, and numerous other smaller Vienna houses.

Regarding the extent of the collection, we have devoted one-half of the entire second floor to the showing of to-day, and filled it full, but could withdraw the whole to-morrow and make another and an entirely new display of equal extent. We have used no half-way measures in this exposition.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

STRING QUARTET MUSICALE.

The last of three Lenten musicales given by the Kaltenborn-Beyer-Hané String Quartet under fashionable patronage took place at 4 P. M. yesterday at the home of Mrs. Charles B. Foote, 10 West Forty-sixth Street, an amateur pianist and one of the patronesses.

The programme opened with Mozart's Quartet in D Major, and later Raff's Quartet Suite, Opus 27, and Rubinstein's Quartet, Opus 17, No. 3, were played. With Mrs. Foote they played Dvorák's Quintet, Opus 81, in two movements. There were two violin solos, and Miss Grace Gregory sang, with Harvey Worthington Towns as accompanist, "Und schliefst du, mein Mädchen," by Jensen; "Angedenken," by Cornelius; "Mädchenaug'," by Moskowski; "There Is Sweet Music by Here," by H. H. Huss, and Hahn's "Reverie."

Turkish Minister Presented.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—All Ferouck Bey made a formal call on President McKinley to-day and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Sultan of Turkey to the United States.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN GEORGIA.

One Engineer Killed and Another Fatally Injured.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 30.—Two freight trains on the Western and Atlantic Railroad collided this morning near Adairsville, Ga.

Engineer E. S. Elliott was instantly killed and Engineer John McDade fatally and several brakemen slightly injured. The two locomotives were demolished and a score of cars smashed into kindling wood.

Telephone Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, March 30.—The City Telephone Company of New York City was incorporated to-day with a capital of $100,000 to operate a telephone and telegraph system in New York City, Albany, and to cities and villages in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. The Directors are Thomas D. Bowen, F. D. Britton, W. F. Chester, and Jacob Schwartz of Manhattan, W. J. Scott of Richmond, J. H. Hingle of Rutherford, N. J., and W. J. Kelley of Jersey City.

Major W. Arthur to be Retired.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 30.—A brother of ex-President Chester A. Arthur, Major William Arthur, paymaster at Fort McPherson, leaves next Thursday for New York on leave until May 28, when he will be honorably retired on account of the age limit. Major Arthur was four years younger than his brother, with whom he was a favorite. He made a record for bravery with the Fourth New York Artillery during the civil war, and entered the command as First Lieutenant, and in 1867 had reached the title of Brevet Major.

MEETING OF METHODISTS.

Annual Session of the New York Conference of the Church Is Opened.

Incidents indicative of a deep concern for the National welfare and of readiness to support the President's policy punctuated the customarily calm deliberations of the annual New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which opened its ninety-ninth session yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street.

Nearly 350 ministers were present at the morning exercises yesterday, which opened with the celebration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The elders represent a total of church membership estimated for 1897 at 54,631. Bishop John F. Hurst, President of the conference, was presiding officer.

In his opening remarks Bishop Hurst referred to the great success of the Church for 1897, especially in the mission fields. Several conferences had been established in India, and the Church was not satisfied now to see less than 25,000 yearly increase in that field. He also touched upon the success in Germany, and mentioned the union of the Wesleyan Brethren with the Methodist Episcopal Church through the sympathy of a German woman of title.

"We have to-day," the Bishop continued, "somewhat of a war cloud above us, and yet I believe we never had a greater right to be proud of the American Church than we have this day. We are proud to note the equipoise, the calmness of a peace-loving Church in these ominous days, and its confidence in a peace-loving President. McKinley has seen war—not from the further side of an embankment, either, and he knows the value of peace.

"We are in sympathy with the feeling that with a little calmness, a little patience, a little trust in the good sense of the Christian head of the country all will be righted."

J. M. King, the General Secretary of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions, stirred up a demonstration of approval by moving that the following message be telegraphed to President McKinley, to indicate, as he said, at the opening of the conference the path which they proposed to tread:

The Bishop and members of the New York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled in the City of New York send loyal greeting to the Christian Chief of our Christian Nation, assuring him of their confidence in his patriotism, courage, and capacity, and that they implore the God of Nations to guard his person and grant him the wisdom that shall enable him to lead the Republic out of darkness into light, out of discord into honorable peace, out of consenting copartnership with barbarous cruelty into active alliance with Christian civilization.

A standing vote showed a unanimous approval of the message. J. W. Macomber then moved that the Trustees of the Temple raise the American flag over the church during the sessions of the Conference, and his suggestion was unanimously adopted.

LIEUT. JENKINS BURIED.

Highest Honors Paid to the Body in Pittsburg and Allegheny.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 30.—The cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny united to-day in paying the highest civic and military honors to the remains of Lieut. F. W. Jenkins, who perished on the United States battleship Maine.

The body arrived in Pittsburg at 6:05 o'clock this morning. It was taken to Allegheny and placed in state in the Post Office corridor. A squad of Division C, Pennsylvania Naval Reserves, formed the guard of honor. At 11 o'clock, escorted by the military guard and a detachment of policemen, the body was brought to the Court House in this city, where it again lay in state for two hours. While the people filed by the bier and the bells tolled, the National Guard organizations and the Grand Army of the Republic posts assembled in the vicinity.

At 2:30 o'clock the casket was placed on a caisson and the march to Allegheny began. The procession was headed by Gen. Wiley and staff of the Second Brigade, N. G. P. Then followed the Fourteenth and Eighteenth Regiments, N. G. P.; Division C, Pennsylvania Naval Reserves; Battery B, Washington Infantry; Hibernian Rifles, Grand Army of the Republic, and other patriotic organizations.

The funeral service was held in Christ Church, (Protestant Episcopal,) and the interment took place in Uniondale Cemetery.

Among the floral offerings was an anchor sent by the class of '98 of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, and a battleship from the Western University of Pennsylvania, from which deceased was graduated before entering Annapolis.

It is estimated that during the short while the casket was lying in state, 15,000 persons in Allegheny and 18,000 in Pittsburg paid their respects to the dead officer, and thousands were disappointed at not being able to gain admission.

A memorial mass meeting was held to-night in Carnegie Hall, Allegheny. The hall was far from adequate to accommodate the crowd, and an overflow meeting was held in Common Council Chamber.

Carnegie Hall was beautifully decorated with flags, flowers, and plants. F. J. Torrany presided, and patriotic addresses were made by Chancellor W. J. Holland, Attorney R. B. Scandrett, Attorney Clarence Burleigh, Mayor Ford, Superintendent of Schools John Morrow, the Right Rev. Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead, and others. Many letters were read from prominent people, among them one from Secretary John D. Long of the Navy, received by Mayor Ford. The letter was in response to one from the Mayor respecting the arrangements for the funeral of Lieut. Jenkins, and was as follows:

"It is exceedingly gratifying to the department to know that such action will be taken, as the active services of this officer, his record in the navy, and his death at his post of duty in the disaster of the Maine entitle him to every consideration and public honor. The department expresses its sincere sympathy with his relatives and friends, its high appreciation of his services, and the sorrow of the navy to lose so valuable an officer."

Another Body Taken from the Maine.

HAVANA, March 30.—One body has been recovered to-day from the wreck of the Maine, but it is not yet identified. A considerable quantity of ammunition was also taken out, but thus far no distinct effort has been made to hoist the ten-inch guns.

Maine Relief Bill Approved.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The act for the relief of the sufferers by the Maine disaster has been approved by the President.

FORTIFICATION OF BOSTON.

Heavy Rapid-Fire Guns to be Placed at Different Points.

BOSTON, March 30.—Now that the work on Boston's outer line of defense, represented by the batteries of mortars and breech-loading rifles on disappearing gun carriages, is fairly under way, the United States engineers are turning their attention to the suplementary batteries, consisting of heavy calibre rapid-fire guns.

The plans for the fortifications of Boston Harbor include a number of these pieces, mounted at different points, and a part of the whole number recommended will be soon placed in the positions where it is thought they will do the most effective work. The first place that will be fortified with these guns is Long Island Head. These guns are expected to effectually prevent the passage of a fleet of light draught vessels by way of the Broad Sound, and will also constitute an effectual protection of the mine fields both there and to a certain extent in the narrows beyond Fort Warren.

Lieut. Sewall knows nothing of the small calibre Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns that are reported as having been shipped to Long Island Head yesterday from Fort Sheridan, near Chicago.

71 SPANIARDS PERHAPS KILLED.

Blown Up by an Explosion at Mantanzas It Is Alleged.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 30.—It is reported by a Cuban merchant here that seventy-one Spanish soldiers were killed in an explosion this afternoon at Matanzas. It is impossible, as yet, to verify this rumor.

Mgr. Del Val Sees Cardinal Rampolla.

ROME, March 30.—Mgr. Del Val, the Spanish Ambassador at the Vatican, had a long interview to-day with Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State. This has revived the rumors that the Pope will intervene in the Cuban affair. It is known, however, that thus far offers of mediation from the Vatican have been firmly, but respectfully, declined.

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SPAIN'S ENORMOUS DEBT.

M. L. Muhleman, Deputy Assistant U. S. Treasurer, Gives the Figures of It.

Maurice L. Muhleman, Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer, prepared yesterday from official data the following summary of the Spanish debt, as it stood on Jan. 1, 1898:

	Principal. (Pesetas.)	Interest and Sinking Fund. (Pesetas.)
Perpetuities, external, 4%-	1,971,151,000	78,846,000
Perpetuities, internal, 4%..	2,350,806,300	93,939,000
Redeemable loan, 4%.....	1,538,575,000	101,304,000
Customs obligations.....	358,250,000	20,972,000
Treasury obligations.....	464,512,000	23,249,000
Tobacco loan, 5%.....	80,000,000	3,000,000
Rothschild Almaden quicksilver	9,375,000	4,750,000
Savings banks interest....	.....	2,500,000
Minor items	.....	272,153
Cuba, 1885, 6%.....	530,850,000	2,500,000 25,991,000
Cuba, 1890, 6%.....	529,850,000	2,500,000 42,927,000
Floating (Treasury obligations)	20,145,100	1,206,904
Advances, Bank of Spain.	800,000,000	16,000,000
Loss in exchange on 198,564,000 pesetas, exterior debt, Cuban bills, 83%, year 1897	.....	34,000,000
Total.....	8,546,516,400	526,185,957
In dollars.....	1,709,000,000	105,000,000
Total for Cuba, 1,448,000,000 pesetas, or $290,000,000.		

THE HURLBUT WILL CONTEST.

Bolton Hall, Whose Wife Is One of the Contestants, Gives Testimony in the Case.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday heard further testimony in the contest over the will of Henry A. Hurlbut, brought by his son Henry A. Hurlbut, who received his portion of the million-dollar estate in trust, and by the testator's granddaughter, Mrs. Bolton Hall, who was practically ignored. The allegations are that the principal legatee, William H. Hurlbut, used undue influence with his father to get him to make the will.

Bolton Hall, a son of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, and husband of Mrs. Hall, the contestant, testified that he had first met the testator in 1877, when the latter was a member of his father's church. He said that his wife had always stood in the relation of a daughter to her grandfather, who was very fond of her, and that she had been led to understand that she was to have her deceased mother's share of the estate.

"Did you ever talk to Mr. Hurlbut about his son William?" was asked.

"Yes," Mr. Hall replied.

"What did Mr. Hurlbut say about him?"

"He told me at one time that William had cost him a great deal of money."

"And did he ever speak to you about his other son, Henry?"

"Yes. He said that he was very dependent upon Henry. He said that Henry took care of him, and very seldom left him alone at night."

Asked how often he and his wife visited Mr. Hurlbut, Mr. Hall said that they usually stopped in on their way from church on Sundays.

"But you testified that you visited him about once every fortnight," said Mr. Parsons.

"Yes, I did not go to church every Sunday," replied Mr. Hall.

"And you are the son of the Rev. Dr. John Hall!" exclaimed Mr. Parsons.

"Oh! He is not the only bookish man I know," remarked Mr. Choate, laughing at Mr. Parsons.

The hearing will go on to-day.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Fierce War of Words in the Senate Over the Cantor Canal Appropriation Bill.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR IN HOT WATER

His Threat to Have Senator Pavey Excluded from the Chamber Causes a Tumult—Bitter Charges and Counter-Charges.

ALBANY, March 30.—The canal question was forced to a final issue in the Senate to-day, and that body went on record by a vote of 23 to 22 against submitting the $7,000,000 loan for completing the pending improvements to the people this Fall. The incidents attending this vote were the most sensational of the session.

Senator Cantor, who had led the fight for the referendum bill, moved to discharge the Finance Committee from its further consideration. Discovering that a motion to that effect which he had previously made, had been laid on the table, he changed his motion to one to take from the table the motion to discharge. This motion was lost by the (to the Republican leaders) uncomfortably small majority of 1, the vote being as follows:

Yeas—Ahearn, Brush, Cantor, Coffey, Coggeshall, C. Davis, G. A. Davis, Featherson, Foley, Gallagher, Guy, Harrison, Koehler, Larry, Martin, McCarren, McNulty, Munsinger, Parsons, Pavey, Seibert, and Sullivan—22.

Nays—Brackett, E. R. Brown, W. L. Brown, Burns, Chahoon, Daley, Ellsworth, Ford, Higbie, Higgins, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Lexow, Nussbaum, Page, Raines, Sheppard, Stewart, Stranahan, Tibbits, White, and Wilcox—23.

Senator Pavey then moved that the Finance Committee be discharged from the consideration of the $7,000,000 appropriation measure, and began to speak to his motion. Senator Ellsworth interrupted to say something, but Senator Pavey insisted that he had not yielded the floor, and was sustained by the Chair. Senator Ellsworth appealed from this decision. On the motion of Senator Raines a call of the House was ordered. An interruption of nearly an hour followed, and a motion was then made that all proceedings under the call be suspended. This was adopted, and Senator Pavey immediately resumed the floor, demanding his right to be heard upon Senator Ellsworth's appeal. His voice was effectually drowned by the shouts of at least a dozen Senators, all clamoring for recognition.

In the middle of the uproar Senator Ellsworth's shout was heard withdrawing his appeal.

"I claim he has no right to do so," asserted Senator Pavey. "I claim the right to the floor and am going on with my argument. Neither Senator Ellsworth nor the Chair can stop me."

Mr. Ellsworth Wants Him Removed.

"I move that the Sergeant at Arms remove Senator Pavey from the floor," Senator Ellsworth's voice was heard to say above the din.

"He can't do it," came in a chorus from the other side of the chamber.

"No such motion is in order and everybody knows it," continued Senator Pavey. "Senator Ellsworth knows no more about parliamentary ruling than the most ignorant page boy on the floor. Yet the Senate took a recess to permit him to instruct the Chair as to his ruling."

Repeated pounding of the gavel brought a moment's silence, and the Lieutenant Governor took advantage of it to declare: "That statement is absolutely false, and if the Senator does not withdraw it I will have him excluded from the chamber."

"No you won't! No you won't!" again came a shout in chorus. "You have no right to do so."

"If my statement was inaccurate, as I respect the honor of the Chair, I will withdraw it and apologize," remarked Senator Pavey.

"The apology is accepted," said the Lieutenant Governor, who then explained that he was somewhat inexperienced in parliamentary law, but declared he did not propose to be bulldozed by Senators of greater experience.

The confusion was quickly resumed, everybody talking at once.

Finally Senator Raines secured recognition to move to lay the motion of Senator Pavey on the table, and a roll call was ordered amid such confusion that the voice of the clerk could scarcely be heard. The roll call was frequently interrupted by Senators rising to explain their votes.

Senator Cantor on the roll call charged that the proceedings were the most revolutionary in his experience. "I tell the presiding officer that he is treading on dangerous ground when he indulges in such revolutionary proceedings," he said. "It is the Governor of the State who is responsible for this scene. He has directed that the passage of the bill must be stopped in defiance of the demands of every commercial organization of the State, in defiance of an overwhelming public sentiment. This Senate is no longer a representative body. It is dominated by the Governor. It is not the Senators who are voting now; it is the Governor who is voting through them."

Senator Ellsworth in answering the attacks of Senators Pavey and Cantor, spoke more vigorously than at any other time during the session. He declared that in renewing a motion upon which a vote had already been taken an attempt to perpetrate a fraud had been made. "And that fraud was attempted by Senator Pavey," he shouted. "He is responsible for all this tumult and disorder here this morning, and he must bear that responsibility."

Senator Foley Hits Back.

Senator Foley said that through the dense ignorance of parliamentary procedure manifested by Senator Ellsworth and supported by the Chair over an hour had been frittered away. The same procedure had been resorted to upon every important measure this year. "You have branded yourselves as political cowards," he shouted, shaking his finger at Senator Ellsworth. "By your attitude you practically admit that the $9,000,000 has either been misspent or stolen. You have made your record and will get your reward."

Senator Guy said that the Chair asked the courtesy of the House to make an explanation, not to withdraw a ruling. "I regret that the opponents to the canals should have adopted tactics so disgraceful that they would not be tolerated in a country caucus," he added.

Senator Lexow said that it was the first time in his memory that the friends of the canal had been obliged to stand shoulder to shoulder with Democrats in order to protect a member of the Senate.

Senator Pavey said that by reason of the ignorance of parliamentary rules on the part of the Chair and of Senators, he had been twice deprived of his right to debate a subject. He charged that the leaders of the Republican Party had stifled all efforts to improve the canal, and that by the method of their procedure all attempts to improve the canal would be laid over until 1900. "They cannot escape," he said, "the responsibility of killing the canal resolution in committee, and their attempting to stifle debate in the Senate."

Senator Raines charged that Senator Pavey had attempted to avoid the rules of the Senate. "I think it is time that the motive of the man be unmasked," he said. "During the Revolution they had men denominated as 'cowboys.' They were on one side and both sides. He (Senator Pavey) lost his measure to turn the canals over to the Government, and now he comes over to the other side."

Senator Stranahan discussed the entire canal question. "Not until the harpies of the Senate began to attack the officials who had in charge the expenditures of canal improvements," he said, "did the Republican Party hesitate to expend the necessary funds for the completion of the canal. Now we propose to wait until we know from some responsible authority the amount that will be required to complete the work."

After further discussion, Senator Raines's motion to table the Pavey motion was declared carried by a vote of 33 to 16.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action on Various Measures in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 30.—The following bills were passed by the Senate to-day:

Senator Parsons's Genesee River Water Power bill, as amended in the Assembly.

Senator Cantor—Providing for the payment by the City of New York to ex-Sheriff Tamsen of expenses incurred by him in the trial of charges preferred against him.

Also amending the stock corporation law relative to railroads in the course of construction, as to their unsecured indebtedness.

Mr. Eldridge—Making it a misdemeanor for a person to dispose of a transfer ticket on a street railroad.

Mr. Nixon—Authorizing the Boards of Supervisors of each county to provide for the time of holding town elections.

Senator Ford—Providing for the changing of the position of the street railroad tracks on Amsterdam Avenue.

Senator Page—Amending the lien law in relation to the sale of personal property to satisfy liens.

Mr. Burr—To provide for the punishment of fraudulent entries of trotting horses.

Mr Glaser—Providing a tax budget and regulating the levying of taxes in Long Island City.

Mr. Tiffany—Providing for the payment of the Volunteer Firemen of Flatbush for services to the former City of Brooklyn.

Also, providing that the proceeds from the sale of school lands in the Borough of Brooklyn shall go into the Treasury of that borough.

Mr. Russell—Exempting the volunteer firemen in towns from the highway poll tax.

Mr. Dillon—Amending the New York charter so as to provide for the improvement of tenements and lodging houses.

Mr. Brennan—Transferring certain land in the Borough of Brooklyn to the Brooklyn Free Library.

Mr. Bondy—Exempting the Gerry society from the operation of the law giving the State Board of Charities jurisdiction over the placing out of children.

Mr. McEwen—Prohibiting printing in the penal institutions of the State except for the use of state institutions.

Mr. Gale—Providing for a division of the moneys collected for taxation on fire insurance companies in New York among the exempt firemen of the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond.

Senator Lexow—Amending the domestic relations law by making a married woman liable for the debts which she has individually contracted.

These bills were passed by the Assembly:

Senator Burns—Authorizing the Board of Police of Yonkers to borrow money to pay the expenses of the board.

Senator Ellsworth—Providing for the removal of the remains of Col. Christopher Green and Major Ebenezer Flagg and erecting a monument to their memory.

Senator Ford—Regulating the hours of drug clerks in cities of the first class.

Senator Brackett—Abolishing Coroners' juries except in cities of the first class, and providing that their duties shall be performed by a Coroner.

Senator Tibbits—Regulating the use for canalboats of certain piers and wharves in the East River.

Also regulating the business of detectives and detective agencies.

Senator Coggeshall—Preventing fraudulent representations in labor organizations.

Also amending the election law by providing that there shall be a redistricting of election districts when the population exceeds 600 or is less than 250.

Senator Wiemen—Providing for the Office of Inspector of Construction, Alterations, and Repairs of Public Buildings in Kings County.

Mr. Kavanaugh—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to warrants of attachment in the City Court of the City of New York.

Senator McCarren—Providing for the completion of old roads and highways commenced in Brooklyn prior to its annexation to New York.

Department Stores and Page Bill.

ALBANY, March 30.—The department stores of New York City have asked Gov. Black to give them a hearing against the Page bill to prevent their selling wines and liquors, which has passed both houses. Gov. Black has set April 7 for the hearing.

Legislative Notes.

A handsome loving cup was presented to Senator Lexow, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, yesterday, by the members of that committee, the presentation being made by Senator Cantor.

A resolution introduced by Senator McNulty asking representatives of the State in Congress to secure the passage of an act to revise the consular service regulations was adopted by the Senate yesterday.

The Pavey bill, for the establishment of a farm colony for the reformation of habitual drunkards, was lost in the Assembly yesterday. Senator Page's bill prohibiting the sale of theatre tickets by other than an authorized agent of the theatre met with the same fate in the Senate.

Mr. Fitzgerald's bill incorporating the Merchants' Transportation and Storage Company, which caused some excitement in the Assembly yesterday, where a resolution to recall it from the Senate was lost, was recommitted in the Senate without opposition, on the motion of Senator G. A. Davis. The bill is therefore dead.

The Nussbaum Bankruptcy bill failed of passage in the Assembly yesterday. The bill was advocated by Assemblyman Perkins of Monroe, Stedman of Albany, and Redington and Oliver of New York. A. F. Schmid of Kings was the only member to speak against it. The vote on its passage was 72 to 30, and, falling short of the Constitutional majority of 76, it failed. There is a bare possibility that another effort to pass it may be made to-day.

Gov. Black yesterday signed the last of the "ten-day bills." It is understood that to-day he will sign a number of thirty-day bills, which circumstances require should become laws at once. After the adjournment of the Legislature to-day he will leave Albany for a few days' rest before he takes up the consideration of thirty-day bills. He will, however, be within call of Albany in case an emergency should arise in consequence of the Cuban problem.

When Senator Wray's bill providing for the regulation of public accountants by the members of that profession came up in the Assembly yesterday, Mr. Marshall urged that the bill should pass, if for no other reason than to refute the charges made by Mr. Oliver last week that one of the accountants, Mr. Broker, had been dismissed for being dishonest. Shielded by his prerogative as a legislator, Mr. Oliver had made this unjust charge and the Legislature should refute it by passing the bill. Mr. Oliver declared he had affidavits to prove every statement ever made concerning Mr. Broker. The bill was lost.

PENSION ROLL STILL GROWS.

Secretary Bliss Tells Congress the Increase Has Been 90 Per Cent. Since 1890—Deficit of $8,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In sending to Congress a deficiency estimate of $8,070,872 for pensions for this year, Secretary Bliss makes an interesting statement on the general subject on pensions up to date. Secretary Bliss says:

"On the 1st of July, 1897, there was available $140,000,000 for the payment of army and navy pensions; $4,000,000 of this amount was set apart for navy pensions, leaving $136,000,000 for payment of army pensions. The total number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1897, was 976,014, while on Feb. 28, 1898, there were 989,613 on the roll, a net increase of 13,599. Between the latter dates there was disbursed for the payment of army pensions $95,370,872.46, leaving the sum of $40,629,272.54 for the payment of pensions to the end of the present fiscal year. The Commissioner of Pensions estimates that $48,700,000 will be required for the payment of pensions during the remaining four months of the fiscal year, more than $8,000,000 in excess of the unexpended appropriation.

"The Commissioner has recently expressed to me an opinion as to the future course of pension payment at variance with his views thereon as stated in the annual report, which was to the effect that after the close of the current year payments would rapidly decline. It is now his opinion that, in view of the increasing applications for original pensions and for increase of pensions, there will be an increase of the sum required for the payment of the army and navy pensions for some time to come.

"In this connection the appended table, showing the number of pensioners on the roll and the value of the roll annually since 1887, is significant. From this it appears that the pension roll has substantially doubled since a quarter of a century after the close of the war. In 1890, twenty-five years after the war closed, the number of pensioners on the roll was 537,944. At the close of the current fiscal year the number on the roll will approximate 996,000, an increase of nearly 90 per cent. since 1890. In that time the value of the roll has increased from $72,052,143.49 in 1890 to approximately $132,000,000 in the present fiscal year.

"The roll is now larger than at any former time, notwithstanding that thirty-three years have elapsed since the cessation of hostilities. It contained about 5,500 more pensioners in 1897 than it did in 1896, and approximately 20,000 more in 1898 than in 1897, and the value of the roll has also increased in the same period."

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW JERSEY—Lindenwold, G. H. Higgins.

NEW YORK—Buskirk Bridge, D. M. Pratt; Chestertown, F. J. Mundy; Cross River, E. H. Smith; Easton, Gideon P. Baker; Eaton, Frank B. Morse; Igerna, Harlon Russell; Java Centre, A. E. Conner; Lynnbrook, Sylvester Pearsall.

ONE does not tire of Lundborg's Perfumes they are so like the flowers themselves.

DEAD BILLS DISINTERRED

Measures Obnoxious to Independents Rushed Through Assembly on Adjournment Eve.

MR. ARMSTRONG'S LAST STAND

Energetically but Vainly Opposes the Burns Insurance Bill—Wray and Page City Magistrates Bills Also Adopted.

ALBANY, March 30.—The worst fears of the independent members of the Assembly were realized this morning when the calendar of the day as reported by the aristocratic Committee on Rules was found to contain a number of objectionable bills which they had been led to hope were dead. It is a fact generally recognized by veterans in legislative matters that the worst legislation of the session frequently is jammed through in the last day and a half. When every member is busy looking after his own bills there is a universal relaxation of vigilance, and a general impression that responsibility will be hidden in the prevailing rush and confusion.

The experience of this adjournment eve was no exception to the rule. Among the bills reported out by the Rules Committee and passed were the Page bill, making former Police Justices in New York City eligible for appointment as City Magistrates, the Wray Bill to the same effect, but applicable to the Second Judicial Division, and the Burns Insurance bill, materially impairing the rights of holders of life insurance policies, in particular by permitting companies to omit notifying policy holders when quarterly or semi-annual premiums are due.

It had been supposed that the Page bill was intended to pave the way for the restoration to the bench of Patrick Divver and Senator B. E. Martin, but it was given out by the supporters of the bill to-day that Senator Page himself is to be one of the beneficiaries of the bill, Mr. Martin being the other.

A "Deal" Openly Charged.

It was also openly intimated by Tammany members that the bill was the result of a "deal" made early in the session. Assemblymen Laimbeer and Weekes both made speeches against the bill and worked against it on the floor, where they were assisted by Mr. Seligsberg, the third member of the Citizens' Union trio, but the "deal" went through by a vote of 81 to 41.

When the Wray bill, amending the charter so as to permit the appointment as Justices of the Court of Special Sessions and City Magistrates of men who have never been practicing attorneys came up, Mr. Tiffany claimed that the change was favored by the Charter Commission, and that he had a letter from Gen. Tracy indorsing it. The bill went through by a scratch, receiving 77 votes to 42 against.

There was a flutter of excitement on the floor when the Burns Insurance bill was reached. Mr. Armstrong, who had in the last discussion of the measure caused a sensation by construing a note of introduction from Senator Burns as an effort to use lobby influence upon him, read a statement purporting to be an apology, and which was in reality a politely worded reiteration of his belief that the inference he had drawn from Mr. Burns's note was justifiable.

Every man, he said, knew what motive had dragged the bill again from the grave. It was the insurance companies, and, in addition—although it had been denied—the Superintendent of Insurance was in favor of the bill. State Committeemen had been telegraphed to use their influence to have it passed. There was no politics in the bill, as both Democrats and Republicans were against it, so no whip could be cracked.

Insurance Superintendent Denounced.

Mr. Armstrong denounced the State Superintendent of Insurance for his "pernicious activity" in behalf of the bill, and openly charged him with lobbying and bullyragging members to vote for it. Extraordinary political pressure had been brought, he declared, to pass this bill, which was drawn solely in the interest of the insurance companies and had no politics in it. Telegrams had been sent to State Committeemen and men prominent in politics all over the State to get them to urge their men to vote for it. It was a burning shame, he exclaimed, that such methods should be resorted to by the head of the Insurance Department to force through the House a measure which found practically no defenders on the floor.

Other earnest speeches were made against the bill by Messrs. Green of New York, Wallace of Queens, Palmer of Schoharie, Griggs of Kings, Van Hoesen of Cortland, Hutton of Rensselaer, Dale of Kings, Fish of Madison, and Perkins of Monroe. Mr. Allds of Chenango, who had become converted to the bill since it was last under consideration, and Leader Nixon were its sole defenders. The bill passed by a vote of 82 to 64.

The roll call showed that Mr. Payn's work had been especially successful with the Tammany Democrats, every one of them but five—Chanler, Green, S. W. Meyer, Jr., Murray, and Weill—voting for the bill. Those who voted in the negative were: Armstrong, Axtell, Baker, Chanler, A. L. Clark, C. J. Clark, Costello, Cottle, Cowles, Dale, Davis, Ellis, Evartz, Fish, Fuller, Glaser, Green, Griggs, Haight, Hanna, Hill, Hutton, Ives, Johnson, Kelsey, Kullman, Laimbeer, Litchard, Marshall, Martin, Matteson, McEwan, S. W. Meyer, Jr., Miles, Murphy, Murray, Palmer, Paris, Patton, Perkins, Peterson, Pierce, Post, Raplee, Sage, Seligsberg, Simmons, E. L. Smith, Stedman, Stoneman, Streifler, Taylor, Tiffany, Tomlans, Van Hoesen, Vincent, Vroman, Wallace, Weekes, Weill, Whipple, Witter, Wright, Zimmerman.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—Among the bills signed by the Governor to-day were the following:

Mr. Nixon—Appropriating $200,000 for the support and maintenance of the State's prisons, and $224 for incidental expenses of the Department of the State Superintendent of Prisons.

Mr. Haight—Repealing the section of the charter of the Rochester and Turnpike Road Company, which permits it to charge a toll of 5 cents for bicycles.

Mr. Watter—Providing that the manufacturers of butter, cheese, or condensed milk shall not keep milk in unclean vessels or amid unsanitary surroundings, and giving the Commissioner of Agriculture jurisdiction to see that the law is complied with.

Mr. Hill—Providing that owners of vessels who fail to procure a bill of lading as provided by the domestic commerce law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Also, amending the domestic commerce law as to the statements to be set forth in a bill of lading.

Mr. Armstrong—Providing for the registration of attorneys at law, authorized to practice in courts of record in this State.

Senator Parsons—Authorizing towns and cities of the State to use the Standard Automatic Voting Machines.

Senator Burns—Amending the insurance law providing that the Superintendent of insurance shall not grant authority to any insurance company to do business whose name is similar to that of an existing company and directing him to require domestic companies hereafter incorporated to have their number of Directors not less than the number of incorporators required to organize such corporation.

Senator Ford—Authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to consist of two members from each judicial district, eight of whom shall be women, to represent the State of New York at the Universal Exposition of Works of Art in 1900.

SECRETARY GAGE CENSURED.

Senator Wolcott Complains of His Reply on Postal Savings Banks to the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Wolcott of Colorado, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, made a remarkable and caustic arraignment of the Secretary of the Treasury on account of the Secretary's alleged flippant treatment of a request made by Mr. Wolcott's committee.

Mr. Wolcott said that on March 10 the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads had asked the Secretary of the Treasury for his opinion upon a postal savings bank system. A similar communication had been sent to the Postmaster General and a courteous and extended reply in due time had been received. The views of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the question were particularly desired by the committee, as it was expected that some opinions of value would be presented.

After waiting for an unusual time, the committee, Mr. Wolcott said, had received the Secretary's reply. "I have to report to the Senate," said he, "that the reply was of such a nature that I have been unanimously instructed by the committee to respectfully return it. Before it was sent to the committee it was given to the newspapers. It was not of a character in consonance with the importance of the subject. The whole circumstances of the case are most remarkable. I will not ask here to have the letter of the Secretary read. It was flippant and impertinent and has no place on the records of this body."

Mr. Wolcott then asked that the entire correspondence on the subject be printed, and it was so ordered.

BID TO MAKE POSTAGE STAMPS.

American Bank Note Company Competes with the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which has been printing the postage stamps for the Government since 1894, did not send in a bid for the new contract, for which bids were opened this morning, or for which one bid, that of the American Bank Note Company, was submitted. The American Bank Note Company proposes to make all the stamps at a uniform price per thousand of 565-100 cents.

The bureau gets different prices for different sorts of stamps, the average being 846-100 cents per thousand. Based upon the expectation that the number of stamps for the first year of the new contract will be as great as that used last year, the Government will need 3,093,080,000 stamps. At the prices charged by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Government will pay, if the work is done there at existing rates, $261,674, at the average charge of 846-100 cents per thousand.

At the rate of 565-100 cents, for which the American Bank Note Company proposes to print them, the Government would get the year's supply for $174,758, or at a saving of $86,916. As it is reported that the Government will keep the work, it is assumed that the printing office expects to produce them at as low a rate as the American Bank Note Company.

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String Bows and Ties, made of same silks. 12½c

Another Easter Opportunity for Men Who Dress Well.

Just one more opportunity for New York's stylish dressers to obtain a high-grade made-to-order suit for less than half the price your exclusive tailor would ask for the same work. Commencing to-day and until Saturday we will take orders for high-grade Coats and Vests, to be made of best English Clay Worsteds (non-shine wearing), black or blue Serges, black or Oxford-mixed Vicunas and Unsheared Worsteds—to be cut and tailored in the best possible way, lined with best grade imported all-silk Serge or Merveilleux, any style except Prince Albert or full dress, warranted to equal in appearance and workmanship any made-to-measure $30 coat and vest ever produced, *at the very special price of* $15

GOLF DATES FIXED.

Amateur Championship to Begin Sept. 12, and the Open Event Will Be Played in June.

Several important golf matters were settled at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association yesterday. The meeting was held at the office of the Secretary, Robert B. Kerr, 24 Broad Street, and the members were in session longer than has ever been the case before in a similar meeting. With a single exception, that of Charles B. Macdonald of Chicago, the entire committee was present, those on hand being Lawrence Curtis, President, of Boston; Ransom H. Thomas and John Reid of this city, Henry May of Washington, George D. Fowle of Philadelphia, and Secretary Kerr.

The dates for the amateur championship tournament, which is to be held at the Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J., were fixed for the week beginning Monday, Sept. 12, and two radical changes were made, one in permitting thirty-two contestants to qualify in the first medal play round of thirty-six holes, and the other in increasing the match play rounds to thirty-six holes instead of eighteen. Formerly the qualifying contestants were limited to sixteen. No limit was placed on the number of competitors.

No date was fixed for the women's championship event at Ardsley, although it was stated last week that the club would ask for the last week in September. The Secretary was authorized to confer with the officers of the club and arrange a satisfactory date.

The open championship contest was awarded to the Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston for June 15 and 16. It will be seventy-two holes, medal play.

The challenge sent for a team match from the Royal Canadian Golf Association was accepted and Secretary Kerr, John Reid, and George D. Fowle were appointed a committee to arrange all details including the selection of the American team. It was suggested by the Canadians that the match come in October.

Mr. Fowle and Mr. Thomas were appointed to arrange some satisfactory plan for scoring in team matches, and will report at the next meeting.

Eleven new clubs were elected to membership and the Lenox Golf Club was elected an associate member, formerly having been an allied member. The Baltimore Country Club was also made an associate member, and the following ten were admitted as allied members: Jersey City Golf Club, Rock Island Arsenal Golf Club, Illinois; Country Club of Richfield, Conn.; Chevy Chase Hunt Club, Washington, D. C.; Mount Anthony Club, Bennington, Vt.; Waumbek Golf Club, Jefferson, N. H.; Marine and Field Club of Bath Beach; Mount Pleasant Field Club, Sing Sing; Country Club of Detroit, Mich., and Braeburn Golf Club, West Newton, Mass. The full membership of the association is over 100.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Results at Ingleside:

First Race.—For two-year-olds; seven-sixteenths of a mile. Native Son won, Sweet Cakes second, Reina de Cuba third. Time—0:43.

Second Race.—Selling; six furlongs. Montgomery won, Fortunate second, Midlight third. Time—1:13¾.

Third Race.—Three miles; Jullman Stakes. Ace won, The Bachelor second, Lincoln II. third. Time, 5:28¾.

Fourth Race.—Steeplechase; selling; full course. Captain Reese won, Esperance second, Huntsman third. Time—6:01.

Fifth Race.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Paul Pry won, Lena second, William O'B. third. Time—1:48¾.

Sixth Race.—Handicap; six furlongs. Glorian won, Ed Gartland II. second, Daily Racing Form third. Time—1:14.

Sale of Trotters at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 30.—Bidders were panicky at the sale of trotters here to-day, and the seventy-seven head sold fetched only $8,490, or an average of $110. Nelson Rofland of Lexington got the top-priced animal, the four-year-old horse Trustwood, by King Nutwood, dam by Windsor, for $500.

Montclair Defeated at Hockey.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—The hockey team of the Montclair Athletic Club lost a very close match at the West Park Ice Palace to-night. Their opponents were the Quaker City Hockey Club, who scored 6 goals to 4 made by Montclair. Kennedy, Dobby, M. Hornfeck, and Koehler scored for Montclair, and Willett and Orton shot the goals for the Quakers, the former scoring 5.

Hurt in a Trolley Collision.

Henry E. Bemisch, twenty-seven years of age, of 462 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, was hurt severely last night in a collision between Car No. 139 of the De Kalb Avenue line and Car No. 267 of the Nassau line, which occurred at the corner of Marcy and De Kalb Avenues. Bemisch was standing on the rear platform of the De Kalb Avenue car. He was severely shaken up, and received deep lacerated wounds of the head and face and contusion of the right knee.

Bar Association Librarian.

William F. Kip, recently in charge of the Supreme Court library in this city, has been appointed librarian of the extensive law library of the Bar Association, and will enter upon his new duties to-morrow.

CAPT. ANSON RAISES $110,000.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank to Hold All Funds Subscribed.

CHICAGO, March 30.—It is reported unofficially that Capt. Anson has raised $110,000 of the $150,000 that he must secure before April 15 if he is to become the owner of the Chicago Baseball Club. From official sources, however, comes the information that Capt. Anson has arranged with the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank to act as trustee of all funds subscribed to the proposed stock company.

The bank becomes responsible for the return of the money in case of the failure of the enterprise to reach a consummation. Capt. Anson and his intimate supporters regard the movement as important, and think it will increase confidence in the enterprise. Capt. Anson admits that the bank has agreed to act as trustee as above stated, being of the opinion that this will facilitate getting the balance necessary to purchase the stock of the minority stockholders. He is already assured of $76,500, the sum necessary to acquire a controlling interest in the club, and is steadily working on the balance with good prospects of success.

Yale Beats Holy Cross at Baseball.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 30.—Yale's first game of the baseball season was played with Holy Cross this afternoon. It was principally a pitcher's battle, two twirlers being placed by each of the teams. Only five innings were played and resulted: Yale, 6; Holy Cross, 4.

Princeton, 16; St. John's, Fordham, 8.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 30.—Princeton played the nine of the St. John's College at Fordham, N. Y., this afternoon, and the Tigers won by the score of 16 to 8.

Ptomaines May Have Killed Vincke.

George Vincke, aged thirty-seven, of 411 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, who was Superintendent of the factory of the Wissner Piano Company, was taken suddenly ill at 9 o'clock yesterday morning while in the factory. Dr. F. Stewart of 123 Joralemon Street was called, and found his condition so alarming that he had him taken home, where he died at 11:30 o'clock. The symptoms were those of ptomaine poisoning, and it was learned that Vincke had eaten ice cream the night before. Dr. Stewart requested the Coroner to perform an autopsy, which will be done this morning.

An Appeal from Liberia.

The Rev. Dr. Hartzell, the American Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Africa, who, in the last six months has traveled 6,000 miles in the Dark Continent, arrived here yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Teutonic. He was appointed to his present post by the Cleveland (Ohio) Conference in 1896. He is accredited by President Coleman of Liberia as confidential emissary to Lord Salisbury and President McKinley, appealing to Great Britain and the United States to insure the independent development of the republic. This step is prompted by fear of German and French encroachments threatening the integrity of the country.

Child Killed by Brewery Wagon.

While Mary Hoffman, age fifteen, a nurse, was leading Frederick Shultweck, age three, of 28 Debevoise Street, Brooklyn, across the trolley tracks in Flushing Avenue, near Morgan Avenue, yesterday afternoon, she tried to dodge a trolley car. At that moment a brewery wagon, driven by Joseph Leibhen of 33 Central Avenue, ran down the boy. The child was taken home, where he died at 10 o'clock in the evening. The driver was arrested.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Mikado—8:15.
BIJOU—The Man from Mexico—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Widow Jones—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Fun Aboard the Pacific Mail—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—East Lynne—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Taming of the Shrew—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—2:00 and 8:15.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Concert—2:30.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE PRESIDENT, CONGRESS, AND THE PEOPLE.

We do not think that what our more excitable contemporaries call "the revolt of Congress" is likely seriously to affect for the worse the course of events.

There will be a good deal of talk in the Senate and perhaps in the House. It is neither practicable nor desirable wholly to prevent this. Some of the talk will be rash and wild, while the soberer members will probably maintain the reticence they have steadily shown. The temperament and character of the men will largely determine this. We must remember that, after all, Congress is charged by the Constitution with the duty of representing the people, not only in action, but in the expression of opinion and sentiment, and each member is bound to discharge this duty as he understands it. He may do it wisely or foolishly; he may be careful to fortify himself with correct information as to what the people feel and think, or he may yield to his own impulses and listen only to what agrees with them; he may even be guilty of demagogy and lash himself into a factitious fury in response to what he believes the people wish. But he is in law a representative, and the behavior, good or bad, of himself and his fellow-members is a factor in the situation which must be reckoned with, and cannot be either ignored or wholly controlled.

The talk in Congress, therefore, is likely to serve two purposes. It will, properly interpreted, be a guide for the Executive; it will, on the other hand, work off some of the excitement which long restraint has bred, and very possibly leave the two houses in a calmer frame of mind. We do not permit ourselves to believe that it will take anything like the form of a "revolt" against the President. The good sense, the essential patriotism of Congressmen, must, we are confident, prevent that. The consequences would be too grave. Mr. MCKINLEY has shown himself from the outset so anxiously faithful, so determined to do nothing that would not stand the searching test of time and experience, and he has kept toward the people an attitude of such candid trust and sympathy, that it would be a cruel wrong, as well as a monstrous blunder, for Congress now to seek to "force" him. Nor could that be attempted without bringing to Congress a knowledge of the real spirit of the Nation that would give pause to the most reckless.

That spirit is at once remarkable and admirable. The Nation is profoundly moved; it is not excited. It has at last gradually, patiently, almost reluctantly, reached a definite notion of the situation and of the end that must be pursued. In great part this is the result of that assimilation of facts which goes on almost unconsciously. It was greatly aided by the luminous report which Senator PROCTOR submitted of the results of his personal observations in Cuba; that brought home to the minds and hearts of the people the Spanish policy of extermination. But what crystallized public sentiment, like a shock to a chemical in suspension, was the report of the court of inquiry upon the destruction of the Maine. That made inevitable the withdrawal of the Spanish Government from Cuba. The court did not fix the responsibility and did not need to do so. Our people knew instantly where the essential responsibility lay. And they knew as promptly what the end should and must be. They did not cry for vengeance, but they felt that the Government under which this massacre was allowed, by means which that Government alone could supply and ought to have controlled, must take itself away from our door or be driven. The means, the time, they leave to their trusted and responsible agents; as to the end there was no longer any doubt or hesitation.

This feeling, we have said, is profound. Its very depth and solidity make for calmness. Congress has no occasion to arouse the people and just as little to press the Executive. The President knows the spirit and purpose of the Nation, and is in full sympathy therewith. He measures each step, as he should, with regard not only to the one that went before, but to that which is to follow and to the goal whither finally they must lead.

THE IMPLIED COVENANT.

At the request of the Hon. LEVI P. MORTON Mr. E. J. PHELPS, our former Minister to England and for many years Professor of Law at Yale University and Lecturer on Equity and International Law in the Yale Law School, has written a letter giving his views of the legal aspects of the Cuban situation in which we find this admirable and concise derivation: "The fundamental principles of international law have been established by the general concurrence of civilized and Christian nations, because found by long experience to be both just and indispensable." For its own protection, continues this distinguished writer, as well as for that of others and for the general peace every nation is bound by these principles, "and is under an implied covenant with mankind to observe them." This is a very happy definition of the obligation of nations to themselves and each other under that wonderful body of public law which without tribunals or any appointed constabulary is respected and obeyed by the civilized world. It is an "implied covenant."

As Mr. PHELPS construes this covenant it forbids us to concern ourselves with the internal affairs of Cuba to any extent beyond offering mediation, and the attempt to intervene by force of arms would be "a crime." Among the imperative rules of international law he holds that "none is more clearly defined than those which limit the right of military intervention," and he considers it an established proposition that

> "No cause whatever, except the necessary self-defense of a nation's material interests, or of the national honor, which is its highest interest, can justify forcible interference in the affairs of another country with which it is at peace."

This is the eleventh paragraph of Mr. PHELPS's letter. But in the twenty-fourth paragraph we find this:

> "It is true that international law recognizes as the sole and rare exception to the rule above stated in respect to intervention that a nation may interfere where to prevent unjustifiable slaughter and outrage in another country it becomes absolutely necessary. But this exception, which has very rarely acted on, applies only in extreme and very clear cases, and has no application whatever to this case."

Where and when has "international law" recognized intervention to stop bloodshed as a legal intervention? That was not the chief or the justifying ground of the intervention that set Greece free. The grounds set up were the request of one of the parties, the desire to stop further bloodshed, and to afford protection to the commerce of the intervening powers by suppressing piracy in the Levant. International law accepts only the third of these as a justifying ground. It was not humanity that led to the armed intervention of Russia in the affairs of Turkey in 1877. The Czar was forced to intervene for his own peace and safety by the ardent desire of his subjects to stop the massacre of the men of their own blood and religion in the Balkans. Neither CALVO, nor HEFFTER, nor PHILLIMORE, nor WOOLSEY, nor T. J. LAWRENCE, nor FIORE, nor BELLO recognizes humanity as one of the grounds of lawful intervention constituting an exception to the rule. Has Prof. PHELPS upon his bookshelves other modern writers whose authority outweighs these? T. J. LAWRENCE speaks with the general voice of international law writers when he says that intervention to put a stop to barbarous and abominable cruelty "is destitute of technical legality, but it may be morally right and even praiseworthy to a high degree."

We have abundant moral sanction for intervention in Cuba on grounds of humanity. History and our own conscience would approve the act. Our legal ground for intervention is that first and correctly stated by Prof. PHELPS—the self-defense of our material interests, the assurance of our own peace and safety. It is the facts that Prof. PHELPS denies under this head, not the principle. In the calm of his scholar's cell no rumor reaches him of the still repressed but deep and dangerous feeling throughout the country that there must be no more massacres of our sailors in the harbors of this "friendly" nation, no more orders to starve and devastate, no more assassination of prisoners, no prolongation of aimless and purposeless horrors, no new grant of time in which the repeated warnings of our President may be safely treated with contempt, and no further tolerance of conditions of tumult and disorder in Cuba that keep us in tumult and disorder at home. Cuba demands our attention and absorbs our political energies to the exclusion of pressing domestic interests. The situation has become steadily more urgent and more perilous until a stage has now been reached where we can come to peace and safety by but one path, the path of intervention, peaceful if Spain assents, armed if she will have it so. That American citizen who does not perceive in the speech of people about him, in the tone of discourse held by serious-minded public men, in the conduct of the President and the measures of public preparation taken by that conservative and conscientious servant of the people, the presence of a crisis which constitutes a "grave, manifest, and imminent danger," must be singularly unobserving. Prof. PHELPS invokes the pity of GOD on this Nation if "the infamous newspapers which address themselves solely to the ignorant multitude and inflame their passions on a subject about which they know nothing by all the resources of mendacity" speak the sentiment of the majority of the American people. In the same devout spirit he should pray for light to look deeper than the bubbles on the surface when he wishes to measure the depth and volume of the river at flood.

Having assured his client that we have no shadow of right to interfere in defense of our peace and safety, Prof. PHELPS proceeds to argue that the grounds for intervention for humanity's sake are also wholly wanting. Robust denial is here his chief reliance:

> "No one pretends that Spain had not the right to put down the rebellion. The complaint is that she has not put it down. If these people are to be regarded as rebels and their condition is truly depicted, it would seem that it results from their own fault, and that the contest, so far as they are concerned, has come to an end. Nor can it be maintained that any cruelty or outrage is visited upon them by the Spanish Government, or that their destitution results from any other cause than the poverty that the civil war has occasioned, as it generally does, and the inability of the Government to relieve it fully."
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> * * *
>
> "It cannot be pretended that the reconcentrados have been generally engaged in the rebellion, or that a large part of them have ever taken the field, or fired a shot in its support. They are not now prisoners of war, as they would be had such been the case, but refugees from the ravages of the real insurgents, thrown upon the protection of the Spanish Government, under whose orders they are thereby brought."

We cannot believe that Prof. PHELPS has been so indifferent to the momentous chronicles of the time as to toss aside unread the convincing report of Senator PROCTOR. Yet if he has read it, why does he deny its averments? Has he better evidence or more authentic reports of the status and condition of the reconcentrados? One of these two eminent Vermonters absolutely misstates the facts. Is it the Senator who went to Cuba, saw with his own eyes, talked with everybody, gathered on the spot a mass of information and put it before the country in a statement void of all passion or rhetoric, but deeply impressed with the truthfulness of his own high character? Or is it the learned professor who sits in his chamber and calmly writes that these penned-up and starving Cubans are suffering from nothing but "the poverty that the civil war has occasioned" and that they have been "thrown upon the protection of the Spanish Government" by "the ravages of the real insurgents"? We present a single quotation from Senator PROCTOR'S statement and there leave the matter:

> "Outside Havana all is changed. It is not peace, nor is it war. It is desolation and distress, misery and starvation. Every town and village is surrounded by a trocha, (trench,) a sort of rifle pit, but constructed on a plan new to me, the dirt being thrown up on the inside, and a barbed wire fence on the outer side of the trench. These trochas have at every corner and at frequent intervals along the sides what are there called forts, but which are really small block houses, many of them more like a large country box, loop-holed for musketry, and with a guard of from two to ten soldiers in each.
>
> "The purpose of these trochas is to keep the reconcentrados in as well as to keep the insurgents out. From all the surrounding country the people have been driven into these fortified towns, and held there to subsist as they can. They are virtually prison yards, and not unlike one in general appearance, except the walls are not so high and strong, but they suffice, where every point is in range of a soldier's rifle, to keep in the poor reconcentrado women and children."

Of the real insurgents Prof. PHELPS has a poor opinion:

> "Who, then, are the real insurgents? They are a body of men of uncertain number, who keep out of sight, who have no capital, or abiding place, or attempt at organized government, (unless in a Junta in the City of New York,) mere guerrillas and bandits, who have been carrying on what they call warfare by crimes not recognized as war in any civilized country; by destroying the homes and industries of the people of the island not in arms, until it has become a desolation; by blowing up with dynamite trains which contained only peaceable travelers, and murdering in cold blood a Spanish officer bearing under a flag of truce the offer of autonomy.
>
> "Their force is made up of Cubans, negroes, renegades, and adventurers of all sorts from the United States and elsewhere. Is theirs the cause we are to take up?

Prof. PHELPS is reckless. The "Republic of Cuba" is not yet recognized, but it is organized, with a Constitution, a President, and a Cabinet. Is it any reproach to the insurgents to say that their ranks are filled with "Cubans and negroes," who are the people of the country? What should they be filled with? Bostonians and cherubim? And how does Prof. PHELPS know about the "renegades and adventurers"? We once heard the Union army described as "made up of ruffscuffs from the cities." But do renegades and adventurers stick to the hard business of fighting year after year just for the love of it, as the men commanded by MACEO, who was of African descent, if you please, but was a hero and a gentleman; by GOMEZ, and by their Lieutenants, have done?

One statement made by Prof. PHELPS demands proof or retraction. It is this:

> But the rebellion would long ago have perished from exhaustion had it not been supported and supplied by continual expeditions from this country, in violation of our own neutrality laws and treaty obligations. Our Government has not, it is true, countenanced these expeditions, and has made some efforts to suppress them, sincere, no doubt, but always ineffectual, though the United States Marshals who have usually arrived at the wharves from which the vessels sailed soon after their departure. A twentieth part of the naval force which we are now ransacking the world to collect for what are called "the purposes of National defense" would have put an end to the only source from which the rebellion has been kept alive."

This is a direct charge that our Government, which has spent more than two millions of money and has maintained an extensive patrol of the coast and has made numberless arrests in the effort to prevent violations of neutrality, has been so remiss and neglectful of its duty as to permit "continual expeditions"—in another place Prof. PHELPS uses the words "armed expeditions"—to depart from our shores, thus giving Spain lawful ground for damages to the extent not of the paltry Alabama award, but of the entire value of the Island of Cuba, whose retention by her has now become impossible. This is a most serious accusation. Where are the proofs? The author of it is a lecturer on international law. He knows that it is no violation of neutrality for the citizens of the United States to sell and ship arms and supplies to the insurgent Cubans. He cannot be talking loosely or in ignorance. He means "armed expeditions," for he says so—that is, ships equipped for fighting and sent out filled with men to prey upon the commerce of Spain or to attack her fleets. From what ports have these expeditions sailed? Have they brought their prizes into New Haven, or to Essex Junction? This charge, unless proofs are adduced, is as unworthy of a serious legal writer as the assertion that the insurgents "murdered in cold blood a Spanish officer bearing under a flag of truce the offer of autonomy." The "murdered" officer, according to the statement of the insurgent chiefs, abused his flag of truce by attempting to bribe some of their officers to accept the plan of autonomy in order that he might more easily win the assent of the rest. Prof. PHELPS knows very well that a flag of truce covers no such transaction as that.

Almost every position taken by the professor provokes either a shudder or an indignant remonstrance, but a shudder is not an argument and indignation never yet disconcerted a practiced special pleader. We can only express the hope that our esteemed townsman Gov. MORTON has taken no undue financial risks on the advice of his international lawyer.

ST. THOMAS.

The project of acquiring the Island of St. Thomas is very familiar. It has been mooted at intervals ever since the reconstruction of the navy began, and with it the discussions of "coal endurance" and "steaming radius." The availableness for a naval station of an island something like a thousand miles from our own coast, in the centre of the West Indies, and almost on the route to South America, has been plain to naval experts all along. Perhaps the availableness of St. Thomas for that purpose is in part its unavailableness for any other. Although the island measures 13 miles by 3 in extreme dimensions, it is practically a harbor with enough surrounding land to make it very capacious and very safe, and nothing more.

The willingness of Denmark to sell St. Thomas has for a long time been unconcealed. It does not pay, has not, in fact, paid since the abolition of slavery in 1848 destroyed its labor system, and its industrial decline thus began earlier than that of the other sugar-growing islands of the group. Of the 14,000 inhabitants the white part are excellent civic material, since, although their nationalities are various, their common language is English. Doubtless Denmark would be willing to sell St. Croix and St. John also, and close out her "holdings" in the West Indies, for which she no longer has any use. But these would be quite worthless to us for naval purposes from the lack of good harbors. St. Thomas, in our hands, might become a naval station as secure as that which the British have established at St. Lucia. It would be even more available in time of peace as a coal market for the mercantile marine of the Caribbean. The harbor is already equipped with a floating dock and a steam-slip of considerable capacity.

A very strong case might be made out, and has been made out, for our acquisition of St. Thomas "on general principles." But, of course, the case is immensely strengthened by the particular exigency which now presents itself. The island lies just to the eastward and within sight of Puerto Rico and in the track of the traffic between Spain and what remain of her American possessions. Communication between her and them would be difficult, to the point almost of impossibility, in case of war, if the island were strongly held by our navy. The announcement that negotiations for its purchase had been begun was to be expected. It is to be expected that they will soon be closed by its purchase. Apparently nothing should or could prevent that consummation unless Denmark puts an exorbitant price upon a piece of property which is of less than no use to her. But this is not to be assumed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Nothing could illustrate more clearly the fact that the Government is preparing with intelligent care as well as with patriotic vigor for the dreadful contingency of war than does its announced intention to purchase two good-sized steamers for use exclusively as "distiller ships." This name is likely to give the Prohibitionists a shiver, but apprehensions on their part are needless, for the product of these floating distilleries will be pure water, an adequate supply of which will materially reduce the dangers of a Summer campaign in the tropics. A naval or military force that went to Cuba between now and next October would, if dependent on the island's sources of supply for drinking water, be sure to suffer far heavier losses from malarial fevers than from Spanish bullets. In other days the sending of unacclimated men on such an expedition was little less than the condemning of them to death. Many an English regiment has buried five in ten of its number in Jamaica, and the mortality of French troops in San Domingo was often greater than this. The peril of a Spanish army when quartered in Cuba is to-day hardly less than was that of their predecessors 100 or 200 years ago, but that is simply because the sons of Spain are not allowed to profit by the sanitary knowledge which has done so much for the rest of the world. With adequate precautions as to food and drink the Cuban Summer loses most of its terrors, and there is no reason why our sailors could not lie off that coast for an indefinite period without developing a single case of yellow fever or of any other. Ashore it would be more difficult to prevent men from quenching their thirst from the most convenient well or spring, but much could be accomplished in that direction, and doubtless would be. From smallpox, from which the Spaniards suffer so severely, of course, our men would have nothing to fear.

—One man with a brace of pistols and the inclination to use them put to flight five bandits who stopped a train in New Mexico this week. Here is new support for the theory, several times propounded in this column, that a little ordinary courage displayed by passengers, train crews, and express messengers will furnish all needed protection against the ruffians who so often succeed in duplicating on land the achievements of the old sea rovers. There is not the faintest excuse for the docility almost invariably shown when trains and stages are attacked. Whenever hands are put to a more manly use than the making of signals of submission, the ambitious criminal either ceases to live or he runs away and resumes the more congenial occupation of stealing doormats.

—What must be, judging from the printed descriptions, a most remarkable specimen of painting on glass has just been placed in the Emanuel Baptist Church at Camden, N. J. It is a window designed to perpetuate the memory of a gunner's mate who lost his life in the Maine explosion. On it is portrayed the great battleship, and in the bow, beside an anchor, stands the sailor man in whose honor this work of art was constructed. It is said that the portrait is excellent, from which the deduction must be made that the laws of proportion were severely strained by the artist. For the Maine was a somewhat magnitudinous vessel, and when reduced to come within the limits of a church window the figures of her crew would not be large enough to give much scope for accuracy. In many old pictures of ships, the Captain or some important passenger towers half as high as the mast, but such naïvetés are a bit out of date at present. However, a Philadelphia paper says that this window is "the finest piece of work in the stained-glass line within a radius of many miles," so it is rather absurd to criticise what one has never seen. The gunner's mate deserved a memorial, that is certain, and the promptness which has been shown in giving him the honor is most commendable. What if his effigy isn't in accord with certain rules?

PERSONAL.

—Evidently a blight has fallen on the English libel laws. The eminent W. S. GILBERT, though a London critic accused him of "pomposity, envy, and ingratitude," has been able to get no satisfaction from the jurymen to whom he submitted his wrongs, and must go about his work weighed down by the harrowing suspicion that perhaps he is pompous, envious, and ungrateful. This is all the fault of that iconoclastic person, Lord RUSSELL of Killowen, who has persistently jeered at gentlemen with grievances like that of Mr. GILBERT, and has at last inspired the British juror with something very like a sense of humor. But imagine an American librettist bringing suit because of epithets so mild as these!

—CAVALLOTTI, the Italian poet and politician recently killed in a duel, was a man of such well-deserved popularity that his fate may arouse the Italians to vigorous action against the miserable form of scarcely mitigated murder of which he was the victim. Duelists nowadays are usually men of no great consequence to the world, and this fact may account for the survival among a few nations claiming to be civilized of a system whose lack of logic is even more obvious than its utter barbarity. CAVALLOTTI was an advanced republican in politics, but had attained to distinction as a classical scholar as well as to some fame as a dramatist. He wrote Greek verses with grace and facility, and it is said that once he received from the Bishop of his diocese an envelope bearing the episcopal seal. The poet opened it and read one of his Greek poems elegantly translated into Latin verses. The amiable gift was signed GIOACCHINO PECCI. Shortly after this the translator became Pope. CAVALLOTTI remembered then that he had a debt to pay, and the fire-eating follower of GARIBALDI set himself down to translate in his turn the Virgilian Latin poems of GIOACCHINO PECCI into exquisite Greek verses, which he sent to his Holiness LEO XIII. This incident furnishes a proof that in the serene region of poetry the Pope and the poet might commune.

—Discussion of ptomaines and ptomaine poisoning is sure to be started anew by the tragedy of Monday, and it is to be hoped that the need of constant precautions against the mysterious products of incipient decomposition will be strongly emphasized. The ptomaines are alkaloid substances resulting from the activities of the micro-organisms whose task in the economy of nature is to break up animal and vegetable tissues as soon as possible after life departs. Some of the ptomaines are harmless, many dangerous, and a few fatal, but little is known about the exact conditions under which foods containing them cease to be edible. They are probably present in greater or less quantity in everything we eat.

SUSTAIN THE PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The voice of humanity demands the independence of Cuba. The voice of reason demands restraint upon hasty action, which will plunge the country headlong into war, and bring untold-of miseries upon all classes of our people. We have a patriotic President, tried in war, and experienced in statesmanship. Accord to the President a reasonable time, he will not be content unless Cuba is free on terms that shall be satisfactory to the people of this country. It is time enough if this attempt fails for Congress to act. It is for us and not for the insurgents to decide what shall be an equitable settlement. Should they hold out for unsubstantial demands which have no other purpose than to humiliate their enemy, the responsibility of refusal is theirs, and our duty, even on the basis of humanity is at an end.

The United States above all other countries is committed against armed intervention, except for causes of self-preservation, and to maintain its continental policy. It is committed by reason of the well-established principles of international law; by its unbroken precedents, guided by Washington, proclaimed by Jefferson and Monroe, and enforced by Lincoln during our civil war. It is committed by the terms of the Monroe doctrine. That doctrine enunciated our determined stand against the threatened action of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, combined, known as the Holy Alliance, to intervene in behalf of Spain for the purpose of reducing the revolutionized colonies of South America to their former dependence. The result of this determined protest of ours against armed intervention disrupted the Holy Alliance and transformed the South American continent into a continuous chain of republics. President Monroe, in announcing that doctrine to the world, said: "With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere." To reverse this action now by declaring war, especially while there is every reason to believe that the President will be successful in freeing Cuba, is to sanction the objects of the Holy Alliance and to destroy the validity of the Monroe doctrine. As a practical proposition, aside from international law, is Cuba worth this sacrifice? Let Congress ponder.

That Spain is unable to govern Cuba need not be proven, she has demonstrated that beyond the possibility of denial. Spain can no longer hold Cuba, but she must contend for her prestige at home, for her national honor, in order to maintain her home Government against the forces of revolution, anarchy, and disorder. The voice of humanity demands that Cuba shall be free. Are we not perverting that appeal to our sympathies should we plunge our country into war, when there is every reason to believe that the President, through diplomacy and statesmanship, and a just regard for the principles of civilization, will gain all the results that a successful war would accomplish without the horrors of war, and the possible responsibility of breaking the peace of the world? To rush into war to keep alive patriotism is a contradiction. The object of all patriotism is to secure peace with honor. The only case in modern times of armed intervention which bears a resemblance to the present crisis was the combined intervention of Great Britain, France, and Russia in the struggle by Greece for her independence from Turkish rule. That intervention, while based on grounds of humanity, and to put an end to anarchy, was, in fact, to free their religious brethren from Mohammedan rule. Even that ground is wanting here. That intervention is not always supported, so distinguished an authority as Sir W. Harcourt said: "The emancipation of Greece was a high act of policy above and beyond the domain of law," and be it remembered in that struggle our country, urged by the jingoes of that day, backed by college professors, refused to intervene, and Congress negatived a bill appropriating $50,000 for relief. Let us not forget in our sympathy for the insurgents the duties of patriotism, and let us not override the conservative forces of our Government, and the counsels of our President, whose wisdom and courage has been tried in war as well as in peace. Let us not forget that war will obstruct the very objects of our humanity, the rescue of the starving reconcentrados, while the President's policy for the freedom of Cuba will put an end to all these horrors and reclaim for life hundreds of thousands that war will condemn to death. Surely our international honor is not at stake, except we sacrifice it by beginning war without reason and conducting it without justification. The injury Spain would inflict upon us will be trifling compared with the injury we will inflict upon ourselves, not counting the possible intervention of other nations to enforce a peace which can only be humiliation to us. The President is seeking by every means to save us from this. OSCAR S. STRAUS.

New York, March 30, 1898.

SPAIN NEEDS A LESSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every one with a proper sense of moral dignity and the good reputation of the United States at heart must hope that the treacherous destruction by the Spaniards of the United States steamship Maine, with the consequent appalling loss of life, will be dealt with by our Government in a manner calculated to dispel the deeply seated conviction of the Spanish Nation that we are only influenced by money and business considerations in all our affairs of life. This impression, which for some time has been actively spread by Spanish agencies in all the countries south of us, coupled with the emphatic assertions that this country is afraid of Spain, is doing no good to the name and influence of the United States, and if the Government continues its present policy of apparent cowardice, we shall reap the unfavorable consequences, which will be of a moral and material nature. I dare say the blowing up of the Maine is confirmatory of the truth of my statement, because the Spaniards would never have dared blow her up had the United States shown a bolder front and followed a less hesitating policy in the Cuban question previous to that time. The Virginius affair was a disgrace to this country; the ship was scuttled and never reached here, and $70,000 to $80,000 was considered sufficient compensation at the time, but the mistake made then by the United States Government in accepting inadequate satisfaction to its flag and to humanity, has largely been the cause of the Maine crime, for the Spaniards have been well persuaded all these years that the United States would never go to the extreme of fighting them for such crimes. If the Maine offense is no better avenged than the President's message leads one to expect, I very much fear a certain moral detriment in our naval service. Officers and sailors of our men-of-war would be justified in feeling that they would not enjoy the proper protection of this Government in case of foul play to their ships and themselves while in the discharge of their duties in foreign ports. CONSTANT READER.

New York, March 30, 1898.

NUGGETS.

There's the Rub.

"Pooh! I know a story that's just as good as that," exclaimed the bore.

"Undoubtedly," they replied; "if you could only tell it as well."—Chicago Post.

Correct Prescription.

"I shall prescribe a bicycle for you, Mrs. Frankstown," said Dr. Pellet to his patient, after an examination.

"Good!" replied Mrs. Frankstown, "and it must be a chainless bicycle, of course."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Trustful.

"Do you consider Mittimus to be depended upon?"

"I would trust him with millions."

"But you haven't the millions."

"I know. Perhaps that is the reason why I would trust him with them."—Boston Transcript.

The Last Word.

"What's the reason we don't go ahead of Spain?" asked one schoolboy. "Haven't we any pride?"

"That's just it," replied the other. "After we got through with it, Spain would be just as likely as not to turn around and ask us if we couldn't take somebody of our size."—Washington Star.

THE YANKEE SPIRIT.

Joe Lincoln in L. A. W. Bulletin.

Old Uncle Sam he sez, "I guess
I'm gittin' played out," sez he,
"They're growin' so in the big U. S.
That they've got no use fer me.
The East and West don't seem ter hitch
And the North and South won't mix,
And all that jibes with their pesky tribes
Is money and politics."

Old Uncle Sam had said his word
And he set him down and sighed,
But a sneakin', mean, little rascal heard,
That lived on the other side.
"Well now," sez he, "I can pay my grudge,
That feller is almost gone,
Here's a chance ter lick." So he fetched a kick
On old Uncle Sam's pet corn.

Old Uncle Sam he felt the whack,
And riz with a kinder moan,
"My folks hain't standin' behind my back,"
Sez he, "I must fight alone";
He stopped, fer up from the land behind,
In thunderin' crash and beat,
Rang out the hums of a thousand drums
And the tramp of a million feet.

Old Uncle Sam he turned his head
And looked at a monstrous throng
Who sang with the starry flags outspread,
The old "Star Spangled" song.
And there wa'n't no North and there wa'n't no South
And there wa'n't no East nor West,
But each was part of a mighty heart
That beat in a Nation's breast.

Old Uncle Sam he heard 'em yell
In a voice like the ocean's roar,
"Go in, and we'll back yer up as well
As our fathers done afore.
We'll give yer money, we'll give yer men,
We're with yer heart and hand,
And we'll strew our slain from the Gulf ter Maine
Fer the honor of Yankeeland."

Old Uncle Sam he whirled around,
And his face was all aglow,
And he sorter smiled at that furrun hound
And he sez "Well, I dunno,
We may seem lost in the greed fer gold,
Divided and all upset,
But when we're right and we've got ter fight,
I reckon we're true blue yet."

DRAMATIC AND MUSI

Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" Perfor... English at the Fifth Aven... Theatre.

The well-ordered, sympathetic, and ... inely interpretative performance of Ib... "Hedda Gabler," given by Elizabeth ... ins at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterd... afternoon, was honestly enjoyed by a con... siderable portion of the not very larg... audience—by all present, in fact, who could appreciate Ibsen's exquisite technical skill, his graphic denotement of complexities of human character, his adroit management of a plot involving the closest interests of half a dozen understandable human beings, without resort to any of the ancient tricks of the playwright. Rightly understood, no drama could be clearer, more logical, more absorbingly interesting than "Hedda Gabler." But to rightly understand it, one must surrender his mind completely to the dramatist and his interpreters, the actors. It has no sort of pictorial quality, except for one who falls completely under its spell, to whom the play of expression on the actors' faces becomes a delight, and every motion on the stage is suggestive. To closely follow the performance is not an easy pastime. It requires as much and as close application to enjoy such a play as to enjoy a Schumann sonata. One goes home actually tired.

Moreover, there is very little to be said in favor of the philosophy of life indicated in this drama. It is certainly not a "... work. At least one of the personages is as nearly "universal" in his fidelity to human nature as to be almost Shakespearean, and all are obviously true; but the view of society and poor humanity is harsh, bitter and uncompromising.

Hedda is a rara avis, a "degenerate," presumably, a woman whose exceptional individuality has been crushed by the petty conventions of the little society in which she is pent up. She has had repressed yearnings. She has been impelled to an evil life and restrained by fear of the consequences. She is selfish, morbid, cruel, bitter, jealous, something of a visionary, something of a wanton, something of a lunatic.

Miss Robins's interpretation of Ibsen through this medium is as clear and comprehensible as need be; the meaning of every one of Hedda's moods is graphically expressed, but the representation lacks breadth, eloquence, and sustained force in the most difficult passages, which are in the climaxes of Hedda's two extraordinary scenes with Lovborg and at the culmination of the drama. Otherwise Miss Robins's acting is remarkably good. It is very elaborate in pose, gesture, and tone, without ever seeming stiff or artificial; and it is worthy of cordial praise.

A perfect portrayal yesterday was Lyn Ditrichstein's George Tesman, which may fairly be called beautiful in its illuminative power, and remarkable for its fidelity to Ibsen and to nature, and also for the quality of personal charm, which, perhaps, a professed Ibsenite would deplore. Ernest Hastings but faintly and coarsely indicated a few of the traits of the debased man of genius, Lovborg, but William Courtleigh's Judge Brack was intelligent and consistent in spite of its evident leaning toward mere theatricalism. This performance will be remembered.

MRS. JOHN WOOD COMING.

To Act in "The Rivals," as Mrs. Malaprop, with Joseph Jefferson.

It was reported yesterday that Mrs. John Wood would return to this country to act with Joseph Jefferson the rôle of Mrs. Malaprop in "The Rivals." It was known that Rose Coghlan had been offered this rôle by Mr. Jefferson, but declined it, as she intends to retain "on tour" her present character, Lady Janet in "The White Heather," which, by the way, was "created" by Mrs. Wood in London.

The distinguished English actress has reached a ripe maturity. Her maiden name was Matilda Vining, and she is a member of a famous English theatrical family which has many ramifications on the stage of England and America. But no one living remembers her acting under the name of Vining. She has been Mrs. John Wood since—well—the "fifties," anyhow. Her husband was a droll comedian, who came to this country with her in 1856. They acted in Boston and at Wallack's and Niblo's in this city. 1859-60 she was associated with Mr. Jefferson in some performances of comedy, farce, drama, and travesty at Winter Garden. She succeeded Laura Keene, in 1863, as lessee and manager of the theatre on Broadway, near Houston Street, which she renamed Mrs. John Wood's Olympic Theatre. Three years later she returned to London and took charge of the St. James's Theatre. She returned here in 1871-2 to act in burlesque at Niblo's, and was engaged by Augustin Daly for "Le Roi Carotte" and other spectacular productions at the Grand Opera House.

The present generation of New York playgoers knows her not—but a playgoing generation is very short. Many "old stagers," who are not so old, either, remember her beauty, her high spirits, her sense of humor. For a long term she was manager of the Court Theatre in London, and produced Pinero's farces, "The Magistrate," "The Schoolmistress," "Dandy Dick," and "The Cabinet Minister." Lately she has accepted "special" engagements, chiefly in Drury Lane melodrama.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Camille Darville resumed her part in "The Highwayman," at the Broadway Theatre last night, and was well received.

Henrietta Crosman announces her purpose to become a star actress, producing a new comic play by Mrs. Pacheco, author of "Incog." Miss Crosman is pleasantly remembered for her comic acting in "The Idler," "Mr. Wilkinson's Widows," "Ghosts," and "The Other Man."

Handsome souvenirs in the form of German beer tankards, were given out last night at the Empire Theatre on the occasion of the one hundredth performance of "The Conquerors." Paul Potter, the author of the play, sent a cable message from England congratulating the company and the management on its success.

THE HAARLEM PHILHARMONIC.

Closing Lecture of Miss Very's Second Course on Music.

The final lecture in the Haarlem Philharmonic Society's course on the Classic and Romantic in Music, their second annual course of musical study, with Miss B. C. Very as lecturer, closed yesterday morning with a lecture on "The Dawn of a New Era," at the home of Mrs. John McLoughlin, 2,041 Fifth Avenue. Miss Very will give the society a still further advanced course next year.

Yesterday she reviewed the achievements in music of the nineteenth century, the work of the romanticists, noting specially the symphonic poem and lyric drama, the excavation at Delphis, and improvements made in wind instruments by Boehm and Sax.

She touched on woman's sphere in music and recounted the pessimistic prophecies on woman's work that have proved false, and dwelt on feminine achievements in the art. The French horn was exhibited and explained, a résumé of the whole course taken, and Miss Very closed by playing Grieg's

ENGLAND AND THE EAST

Russia Gives Assurances that the Duties at Ta-lien-wan Shall Not Exceed 7 1-2 Per Cent.

DILKE WANTS A DISCUSSION

He Thinks the Combination of Two Offices Under Lord Salisbury Has Brought Disaster—Russia's Withdrawal from Korea.

LONDON, March 31.—The Daily Graphic this morning says:

"We understand that Russia is willing to give Great Britain assurances that, while Ta-lien-wan is held on the present leasehold tenure, the duties shall not exceed 7½ per cent., which will assimilate the Ta-lien-wan tariff to that existing at other Chinese ports, and will include the local likin dues. We believe that the object of Russia's withdrawal from Korea was not to propitiate Japan, but to deprive Great Britain from reoccupying Port Hamilton."

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S VIEW.

Thinks It Is Not Good to Combine Two Offices in One Man, as in Lord Salisbury's Case.

LONDON, March 30.—Sir Charles Dilke, Advanced Radical, member for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, gave notice in the House of Commons to-day of a motion to the effect that the conduct of foreign affairs during the past twelve months has shown that it is not to the interest of the country to have the Premiership and the Foreign Secretaryship combined in one person, and asked the Government to fix a day to debate the motion.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, First Lord of the Treasury and Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that the Government could not do so, as the discussion would resolve itself into a direct attack upon the conduct of foreign affairs, and, he explained, if this was desired, it would be more convenient in the form of a vote of censure.

However, continued Mr. Balfour, there would be a discussion of the foreign vote, but only informal and inconclusive, owing to the absence of papers on the Far Eastern question. When the latter were submitted, he expected a fuller discussion.

Sir Charles Dilke retorted that he desired a discussion of the whole foreign policy, and not merely the question of China.

To this Mr. Balfour answered that if the Government received a representative request for such a discussion, he would arrange a date for it.

The House then adjourned.

RUSSIAN PRESS JUBILANT.

Said to Have Taken China Indirectly Under Her Protection.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—The press is jubilant over the Russian occupation of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan. It counsels Great Britain to put the best face upon the matter.

The Viedomosti says that Russia thereby assumes great responsibilities. She must prevent Japan's territorial designs by every means in her power. Russia indirectly takes China under her protection, and further exploitation of the celestial empire therefore will give offense to Russia.

CHINA'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

William Pritchard, M. P., Leaves England for a Syndicate.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 30.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Capt. Engelbart, which left this port to-day for New York, had among her passengers Mr. William Pritchard, a Liberal member of Parliament interested in mining, who is on his way to China in behalf of a syndicate formed at the request of China to develop its mineral resources.

KRUEGER REPORTED KILLED.

A Story on the London Stock Exchange Is Discredited.

LONDON, March 30.—It was reported on the Stock Exchange early to-day that President Krüger of the Transvaal Republic had been shot and killed.

The General Agent here of the Transvaal Republic discredits the report, which is probably a Stock Exchange canard.

PRINCESS LOUISE LOCATED.

King Leopold's Daughter with Her Lover at His Croatian Castle.

BUDAPEST, March 30.—Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, eldest daughter of King Leopold of Belgium and wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and her lover, Lieut. Mattachich-Koglovitch, (with whom Philip recently fought a duel,) are at the castle of the Lieutenant, which is situated near Golubovocz, Croatia.

BARRING AMERICAN APPLES.

British Trying to Keep Out a Quantity Rejected in Germany.

LONDON, March 30.—It is said that the Board of Agriculture will take steps to prevent the landing in England of a consignment of American apples which has been refused admission into Germany, because the fruit is alleged to be infected with the San José scale.

IRISH LAND LAW AMENDMENT.

House of Commons Rejects a Bill Introduced by M. J. Flavin.

LONDON, March 30.—The House of Commons to-day, by a vote of 243 to 138, rejected the bill introduced by Mr. Michael Joseph Flavin, Anti-Parnellite, member for North Kerry, to amend the land laws of Ireland in favor of the tenants, and including the restoration of the evicted tenants.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Gerald Balfour, opposed the measure, pointing out that the Irish land laws are now more favorable to the tenant than in any country in the world, giving figures to show that under the existing law the evicted tenants are making good progress.

NEW YORK LIFE IN HUNGARY.

Minister of Justice Promises Legislation on Insurance.

BUDAPEST, March 30.—The Government was questioned in the lower house of the Diet to-day regarding the New York Life Insurance Company, attention having previously been called to alleged abuses in its Budapest branch.

The Minister of Justice, M. de Erdelyi, said Parliament could not deal with the complaints. The Government, however, thought the regulation of insurance was necessary, and immediately after the question of the compromise with Austria was settled the Government would introduce a bill treating upon insurance.

Polish Homicide Gets Ten Years.

LONDON, March 30.—Karazewaki, who shot and killed Marta Wysocka and Clement Kuermierowich, in Whitechapel, on Feb. 5, was sentenced at the Old Bailey to-day to ten years' penal servitude. The condemned man was the paramour of Marta Wysocka, whose husband is said to be in Chicago. Jealousy was the motive which prompted the crime. All the parties are Russian Poles.

Austria to Strengthen Its Navy.

VIENNA, March 30.—The Neue Freie Presse to-day announces that the Austrian-Hungarian Government intends to ask for 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 florins for the purpose of increasing the strength of the Austrian Navy.

New South Wales's Wheat Yield.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 30.—The official wheat returns for New South Wales, covering the season just ended, show that 980,496 acres cut yielded 10,548,288 bushels.

A PIGEON FROM LA BRETAGNE.

French Liner Succored the Dismasted Bark Bothnia, Which Had Three Men Killed.

SWANSEA, March 30.—The British steamer Challerton, from Port Nolloth for Swansea, which has just arrived here, reports that when about 250 miles south of the Scilly Islands a carrier pigeon boarded her and the following message was found attached to the bird:

"March 27, 8 A. M.—An English sailing vessel has been succored by La Bretagne. Delay probable. Capt. RENAUD."

The following was also appended to the carrier pigeon:

"Saved the crew of the Bothnia. Three of that crew killed."

FALMOUTH, March 30.—The British bark Bothnia, Capt. Davies, which sailed from Lobos d'Afuera on Nov. 5, and which was reported off Queenstown on March 26, was towed in here to-day by the German steamer Castilia, Capt. Gronmeyer, from New Orleans March 6, via Newport News March 22, for Hamburg, but which passed the Lizard, bound for this port, to-day. The Bothnia, which was dismasted, reports that the British steamer Avalon, Capt. Orchard, from Norfolk March 11 for Nyhang, which passed the Lizard on March 29, towed her for six hours, but was compelled to abandon the bark after two tow ropes had parted.

The Castilia took the Bothnia in tow when about 100 miles southeast of the Scilly Islands, on Monday.

When La Bretagne left Havre on Saturday last she had on board 100 carrier pigeons, shipped with the view of testing the possibility of establishing communication with the shore in case of accident. It was added that if the experiment proved successful all steamers of the French line would hereafter carry pigeons. In Great Britain the experiment was regarded with interest, though doubts were expressed as to its success.

WILD WEST IN THE GARDEN.

Buffalo Bill's Show Opens the Season with Some New Features.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West, with its attendant congress of rough riders from almost every quarter of the globe, opened the season at Madison Square Garden last night and was greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience. The show has almost all of the former features, and some new ones picked up during the trip of the show abroad.

The attack on the Deadwood mail coach by the Indians, the battle of Little Big Horn, in which Gen. Custer and his followers were killed, and the emigration of the settler's family in the "prairie schooner" were all realistically enacted and brought forth applause.

One of the new features is a band of Cuban insurgents who have seen service in Cuba and who are now here to recuperate. They wore white uniforms, carried machetes and as each member of the band was introduced he galloped around the ring and was greeted with applause. One of the men, a Lieutenant, who carried the Cuban flag, was described as a member of Maceo's staff and the only man alive who knows the spot where the late Cuban leader is buried. Several of the others were described as escaped prisoners from Cabanas Fortress, and when they rode around the ring a spectator arose in his seat and shouted "Three cheers for free Cuba!"

The Russian Cossacks gave an exhibition in rough riding, but were excelled at their own game by the rough riders of the Sixth United States Cavalry from Fort Myer, Va.

The military drill by a detachment from the Fifth Royal Irish Lancers and a detachment from the German Garde Cuirassiers was another new and interesting feature. The drill, in which the Germans gave sabre exercise, was one of the best features of the entertainment.

LONA BARRISON IN GERMANY.

American Embassy Intervenes to Prevent Her Expulsion.

BERLIN, March 30.—Mr. John B. Jackson, the Secretary of the United States Embassy, representing the United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, who is sick, has made representations at the Foreign Office in behalf of Miss Lona Barrison, one of the Barrison sisters, whose expulsion from Germany has been requested as a "notoriously obnoxious person." Miss Barrison has asked for the intervention of the Foreign Office, and the latter assured Mr. Jackson that if Miss Barrison kept within legal limits her public appearance would not be forbidden.

The Cologne Gazette ridiculed the proposed expulsion of Miss Barrison as being "a grave injustice."

Miss Arthur's Condition Critical.

BOSTON, March 30.—Miss Julia Arthur, who was taken suddenly ill during last night's performance of "A Lady of Quality" at the Hollis Street Theatre, was still in an unconscious condition at the Parker House to-day, and her condition was regarded as somewhat critical. The manager of the theatre and Miss Arthur's manager have decided to close the house, and bring Miss Arthur's season to a finish. Her illness is attributed to overwork.

Fanny Davenport Improving.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Fanny Davenport, the actress, reached the crisis in her illness at noon to-day, and at once began to improve. Her physician now believes she will soon be able to book a short season of four or five weeks.

THOUGHT A CONVICT ESCAPED.

A Keeper Fired at Four Men in a Surrey and Killed a Horse.

TRENTON, N. J., March 30.—A horse attached to a surrey containing four men was shot dead by Deputy Keeper George Smith of the State prison at a late hour to-night. It was supposed one of the men was an escaped convict, but this does not seem to have been the case. A small boy informed Towerman Douglas that he saw a convict escape over the wall. Head Keeper Moore inspected all the wings and all appeared to be accounted for.

The four men in the surrey escaped. One of the men was probably wounded. They were fired upon in the first excitement.

MAINE SPRUCE FOR EUROPE.

Bangor Firm Sells 8,000,000 Feet of Deals for Shipment.

BANGOR, March 30.—One of the largest lumber firms in Bangor has sold 8,000,000 feet of spruce deals for shipment to Europe this season. This is the largest amount ever sold in one shipment to any European firm, and is 3,000,000 feet in excess of that sold to the same firm last year.

Other firms, it is said, have made, or are negotiating for, large sales, and there seems now to be no doubt that the export business in this class of lumber, which many predicted would amount to nothing this year, will exceed that of 1897.

Several steamships are already chartered to load here, and the mills will begin sawing next month. The domestic lumber market is very weak owing to the war scare.

FLOODS IN ARKANSAS.

1,500 Feet of the Iron Mountain Railway Track Washed Away.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 30.—The high water of White River went over the levees near Newport, eighty-five miles north from here, this morning, completely inundating that place and washing away 1,500 feet of the Iron Mountain Railway track between Grand Glaizer and Oliphant. Only one street in the town is above water, and the entire population has sought refuge on higher ground.

A couple of flatboats, guided by men who are guarding the property to note just when it leaves its moorings for the lower country, now ply the streets.

The same danger is reported from Desarc, Prairie County, seventy-five miles down the White River and hundreds of cattle and hogs were killed along the stream.

A Lot of Diamonds Seized.

William Escharsier, said to be a wealthy Spaniard with large interests in Mexico, a passenger on the steamer Ems, which reached this port yesterday morning from Genoa, was searched by customs officers at the dock and about $3,000 worth of diamonds were seized. The gems were all set in brooches, pins, watches, and fob chains. Unusual secrecy was maintained concerning the seizure.

VAN INGEN-TERRELL WEDDING.

The Rev. Dr. Heber Newton and the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer Officiate at All Souls' Church.

Miss Elizabeth W. Terrell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Leslie Terrell, and McLane Van Ingen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Van Ingen of 9 East Seventy-first Street, were married in All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's.

The church decorations were among the most notable of the year, 10,000 Easter lilies being used by Small to bank the arches of the edifice within. The church choir of boys and women preceded the bridal party to the altar, singing the Wedding March from Wagner's "Lohengrin." The ushers, who came next, were Prescott Slade, Hamilton Hill Durand, Wilfred Buckley, Wilbur F. Day, Philip Van Ingen, John K. Mohr, Robert Cooper, Oliver Billings, Prentice Shethar, and Alexander White. The bridesmaids, who followed, gowned in white, wearing black hats and carrying mauve orchids, were Miss Frances Isham, Miss Ruth Moore, Miss May L. Fisk, Miss Faith Moore, Miss Van Ingen, Miss Anne Van Ingen, Miss Marian Rean, and Miss M. Kate Brice, ex-Senator Brice's daughter.

The bride's sister, Miss Bertha L. Terrell, who came next as maid of honor, wore white peau de sole, a lace waist, short tulle veil, and carried lilies of the valley and mauve orchids. The bride came in on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore white satin and lace, a tulle veil caught with orange blossoms, and carried white violets. Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played on the conclusion of the ceremony. A wedding breakfast followed at the home of the bride's parents, 16 East Fiftieth Street.

Mr. Van Ingen is a Yale graduate, a member of the Up-Town Association and the City Club, and is in business with his father. He and his bride will sail for Europe in about three weeks, and return to this city in June.

Vreeland—Stillwell.

A marriage that united two of the oldest and best-known families in Canarsie took place last evening. The contracting parties were Miss Dora Stillwell of Stillwell Lane and East Eighty-ninth Street, and William Vreeland of Vreeland's Lane and East Ninety-second Street, Canarsie. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Hull, at the home of the bride. Miss Eliza Stillwell, a sister of the bride, served as the bridesmaid, and Richard Guider of Brooklyn was best man. The ceremony was witnessed only by relatives and intimate friends. The couple left immediately after for their new home at Avenue K and Ninety-fourth Street, Canarsie, where they will give a large reception this evening, and at midnight will leave for the South.

Pendas—Alexander.

Miss Emily E. Alexander, daughter of Samuel G. Alexander, of 241 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, and José W. Pendas were married on Tuesday afternoon in St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn. Miss Grace Alexander was maid of honor, and Ysidero Pendas was best man.

Wedded Sixty Years.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Nimrod Myer celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary to-day. He is eighty-five and she is eighty-one, and both are healthy and active. They were married at Hagerstown, Md., and came to Ohio in a big wagon. It took weeks to make the trip. Mr. Myers is wealthy, and supervises a large business.

KLONDIKE PACKERS' TROUBLES.

Indians Driven Out by Whites and Tramways to Supersede All—Ice in the Canyon May Go Out.

DYEA, March 24, via Seattle, March 30.—The white packers at the summit, to the number of several hundred, have driven off the Indian packers, who have been packing goods here every Summer. Chilkoot Ike, one of the Indian packers, has appealed to Gov. Brady for protection from the white men. The Governor referred him to Deputy Marshal Cuddihee first, and instructed him that if the Marshal failed to give him the desired protection, he should then appeal to Col. Anderson. It is understood that Col. Anderson will not tolerate any such action by the white men, even if they are American citizens.

The price for packing from the scales to the summit is 2 cents per pound at present. There is a perfect stream of men going up with packs on their backs. Packers make from $6 to $15 per day. The Burns hoists are working, one by horse power and one by steam. The Dyea-Klondike Company has just got its aerial tramway in operation. Other proposed tramways are not yet completed. The Burns hoists only run from the scales to the summit and the Dyea-Klondike Company from a short distance below the scales to the summit.

Threats appeared that if the tramway companies get to working too soon the packers will take measures to stop their work, as the successful operation of the tramways will throw practically all the packers out of employment.

Over 100 teams came in the last week and joined the crowd that has been employed on the scows and hauling freight to the sheep camp. The prices for hauling from Dyea to Sheep City during the week were from 3 to 2 cents per pound. It fluctuates according to the condition of the roads and demand. Teams have been making from $150 to $200 per day for several weeks, and many tons are yet piled up ready for forwarding. The price for having freight taken from Dyea to Lake Bennett has been in the neighborhood of $10.50 a pound. A large number of men have been taking their own outfits up the trail, either by their own muscle or by dogs, horses, oxen, or mules.

Every one is apprehensive that the road in the cañon will give out any day, when teaming with two-horse, and, in fact, with any sleds, will have to be abandoned in the cañon and the trail resorted to. The price will then be advanced to 4 or 5 cents at least per pound. It is estimated that the ice in the cañon cannot last more than fourteen or fifteen days if the present mild weather continues.

Travel is proceeding regularly on the Skaguay trail. Goods are hauled through to Lake Bennett. Probably three-fourths of the people who have come here the last month have gone up by the Dyea route, but nine-tenths of those who have reached Bennett have gone over the Skaguay trail.

Many very large stocks of goods have gone by the White Pass, while the other trail has done more of the small business. When the bottom falls out of the other trails, the Skaguay wagon road and the Dyea tramways, if they are done by that time, will have their hands full of business.

BIG FIND OF PLACERS.

Chicago and New Jersey Men Report a Rich Strike.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Charles Denham of Chicago and W. A. Conover of Red Bank, N. J., returned from the Alaskan gold fields to-day, and recount some thrilling experiences and big finds of placers.

"We discovered a remarkable ledge of quartz at Kenai Peninsula and a gold placer," said Mr. Conover, "which means a rush in that direction as soon as the news is circulated." Mr. Denham exhibited some fine specimens of quartz and gold nuggets.

Both Denham and Conover have planned to return to Alaska in a short time.

PASTOR FORSAKES METHODISM.

The Rev. C. H. Snedeker of Newburg to Assist the Rev. Dr. Greer.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 30.—The Rev. Charles H. Snedeker, for three years pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church here, has resigned from the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal denomination and joined the Protestant Episcopal Church. He goes to St. Bartholomew's parish house, Forty-second Street, New York City, and will be one of the assistants to the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, while preparing to enter the Episcopal ministry.

Mr. Snedeker has been pastor of the Methodist Churches at Milton, Fishkill Landing, Poughkeepsie, and Newburg, having been a member of the New York Conference since 1886.

He is a graduate of Amherst College, Union Theological Seminary, and studied two years in Leipsic, Germany.

SEIDL FUNERAL SERVICES

Many Thousands Ask for Admission Cards Who Cannot Be Accommodated.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright Will Deliver the Oration—Prof. Van der Stucken to Conduct the Philharmonic Society's Concert.

The public interest in the memorial services for Anton Seidl in the Metropolitan Opera House, which begin at 1 o'clock this afternoon, if measured by the applications for tickets of admission, is second to none shown in any like exercises ever held in this city. The opera house seats 3,300 persons, and it was estimated yesterday that requests had been received for more than 11,000 tickets, and most of these requests were from persons who, under the ruling of the Committee of Arrangements, are entitled to admission. The men in charge of the tickets, in despair of giving satisfaction under the circumstances, adopted the rule of first come first served.

The Committee of Arrangements unanimously turned to Carl Schurz as the man best qualified to deliver the oration, but Mr. Schurz, admonished by his experience at the funeral of William Steinway, did not care to trust himself to speak on this occasion. The committee then invited the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, and he accepted. Owing to lack of time for rehearsals, the committee decided to dispense with the proposed mixed choruses and to ask only the Arion and Liederkranz Societies to sing separately. The programme as finally arranged is as follows:

1. Dirge.....Musical Mutual Protective Union Conductor, Nahan Franko.
2. Male Chorus.....
   "Wenn sich Zwei Herzen scheiden"
   Arion Society. Conductor, Julius Lorenz.
3. "Adagio Lamentoso," from Symphonie Pathetique.....Tschaikowsky
   Philharmonic Orchestra. Conductor, Richard Arnold.
4. Helden Requiem.....H. Zoellner
   Deutscher Liederkranz. Conductor, H. Zoellner.
5. Address by the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright.
6. Siegfried's Funeral March, "Goetterdaemmerung".....Wagner
   Philharmonic Orchestra. Conductor, Henry Schmitt.

Orchestra Floored Over.

The orchestra of the opera house has been floored over and the first four rows of seats thereon have been shut off with ropes for the use of the pall bearers, representatives or committees of various musical organizations, and newspaper men. In the middle of the orchestra a catafalque has been erected about the height of the stage, and upon this the coffin will rest. On the stage there will be no one but the orchestra and the singers.

Chief McCullagh completed yesterday all the police arrangements, which will be supervised by Inspector Brooks and Capt. Sheehan. Four sergeants, five roundsmen, and 150 patrolmen will be under their orders. The following notice to the public was issued:

Stage entrance on Fortieth Street for choral societies and Philharmonic Orchestra, by ticket only; Fortieth Street balcony entrance, admission for public, by ticket only; Thirty-ninth Street stage door, for admission of employes of Opera House, by card only; Thirty-ninth Street entrance, admission for box holders, by box tickets; Broadway entrance, admission of public, by ticket only. Carriages must come from south and leave going north. The body will be received from the hearse at the Fortieth Street entrance. Members of the Musical Union to the number of 100 or 150 allowed to play in front when body is received.

The following is a list of the pall bearers: A. Schueler, Oscar B. Weber, E. Francis Hyde, David Liebmann, Richard Arnold, Henry Schmitt, Albert Stettheimer, Henry T. Finck, Walston H. Brown, Louis Josephthal, H. E. Krehbiel, Xaver Scharwenka, August Spanuth, Albert Steinberg, Carl Schurz, Charles T. Barney, Rafael Joseffy, Julian Rix, James Speyer, Edgar J. Levey, Dr. William H. Draper, Richard Watson Gilder, Paul Goepel, E. N. Burghard, Eugene Ysaye, Victor Herbert, and George G. Haven.

Body to be Cremated.

After the services at the opera house the body will be taken privately to the crematory at Fresh Pond, L. I., and there, in compliance with Mr. Seidl's wish, reduced to ashes.

Before the public memorial services there will be simple services at the Seidl house. These will be strictly private, and only intimate personal friends of the Seidls will be admitted. Although Mr. Seidl was a Roman Catholic and Mrs. Seidl is of that faith, no Roman Catholic clergyman will attend or conduct the services. The Roman Catholic Church forbids the cremation of the human body, and the fact that Mr. Seidl's body is to be cremated, in accordance with his verbally expressed wish, accounts for the non-appearance of any priest of that Church at his funeral. It was said last night that H. E. Krehbiel would probably make some remarks, and the Rev. Mr. Wright read from Scripture. The body will be accompanied from the house to the opera house by the pall bearers and a few intimate friends of Mr. Seidl, and will reach the opera house just before 1 o'clock.

Mrs. Seidl yesterday received by cable messages of condolence from Frau Cosima Wagner, Baireuth; Capellmeister Fischer, Munich, and Maurice Grau, London. Messages of sympathy were also received from Helena Modjeska, Miss Sophie Traubman, Mr. and Mrs. August Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Powelson, Helena Gilder, Julius Holz, Frederick Redmond, and F. Lorenz Smith.

Among the callers at the Seidl house yesterday were Emma C. Thursby, Mrs. Leopold Damrosch, Fannie Hirsch, Henry Holden Huss, Henry von Daur, Mrs. Walden Pell, Frank Eugene, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Noble.

Prof. Frank Van der Stucken has accepted the invitation of the Philharmonic Society to conduct its public rehearsal and concert Friday afternoon and Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall. Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, which will be given then, concludes with Schiller's "Ode to Joy." The Siegfried funeral march from "Die Götterdämmerung" will be substituted.

In reply to criticism upon the determination of the society to finish out its season, notwithstanding the death of Mr. Seidl, E. Francis Hyde said yesterday:

"The Philharmonic Society has never yet broken a contract; and when we found that we could not obtain Carnegie Hall until a date so late that our subscribers would be scattered, we decided to go ahead. Then we have the soloists and chorus engaged for a definite date. Those who feel that it would be inappropriate to attend a concert under the circumstances have the remedy in their own hands. We have a precedent for our action in our own history. In 1876 our conductor, Carl Bergman, after conducting one public rehearsal, died, and the public performances were given under the leadership of George Matzka, first violin."

The Directors of the Manuscript Society, of which Anton Seidl was a member, met yesterday afternoon and adopted resolutions of regret at his death and of sympathy with his widow. A Committee was appointed to represent the society at the funeral.

The Directors of the Music Hall Company of New York have instructed their Secretary to send resolutions to Mrs. Seidl and the Philharmonic Society expressing sympathy.

The Hungarian Society met last night at 156 Second Avenue. A delegation of thirty members was appointed to attend the Seidl funeral, and it was decided to lay a wreath of laurel on Mr. Seidl's bier in the name of the society. Resolutions of sympathy with the widow were adopted.

MOSES KNAPP KILLS HIMSELF.

He Worked in the Store of His Uncle, Sheppard Knapp.

Moses Knapp, a nephew of Sheppard Knapp, killed himself some time yesterday afternoon by inhaling gas, at 317 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Knapp was twenty-seven years old. He occupied a hall bedroom in the house, and had been employed as a salesman for his uncle. He had not worked much recently and seemed despondent. During the last few days he drank heavily.

When he did not go to dinner last evening, a servant of the house was sent to call him. Knapp was found dead on his bed, and in his mouth was a rubber tube, which connected with an open gas burner. Sheppard Knapp went to the house and made the necessary arrangements for his nephew's funeral.

TROUBLE IN NINTH REGIMENT.

Disputes Between an ex-Captain and Lieutenant Involve Their Supporters and a Court-Martial May Result.

There has been trouble in Company H of the Ninth Regiment, and it is said that Gen. McCoskry Butt may order several members to be court-martialed. The trouble dates back a year ago to a dispute between ex-Capt. Jerome B. Silsby and Lieut. Warner Sherwood Young over the preferring of charges by the latter against a member of the company. Capt. Silsby supported the man. A court-martial followed, and the member was dismissed from the regiment.

Then the company developed antagonism against Capt. Silsby and favored Lieut. Young, and the feeling against Capt. Silsby became more intense when he reduced to the ranks his First Sergeant, who had been his main support against Lieut. Young. The company refused to drill under him. Silsby resigned, but a few weeks ago his friends in the company found that they had a majority and decided to run him for Captain against Young.

Among these was Corp. George A. Knobloch, a lawyer, and he and other friends of Silsby held a meeting in Harlem, where it is said that language of very incendiary character was used. One of the men present was reported to have said: "If we are called out as volunteers by Col. Seward, we must refuse to fight against Spain under Lieut. Young." Another member asked the Chairman what they were to do if they were ordered out, and not requested to volunteer.

"Fill him full of lead. That's the quickest way to get rid of a martinet on the battlefield," a tall private is said to have suggested.

Other privates objected to such a procedure, and the meeting decided to request Lieut. Young to resign and Capt. Silsby to return.

The plans of these plotters were said to have been reported to Young, and the matter was called to the attention of the proper authorities. Knobloch was elected Second Lieutenant, but was rejected by the Brigade Examining Board because of his participation in the scheme to subvert Lieut. Young's authority.

TRAINS CRASH AT FULL SPEED.

Veteran Engineer in Georgia Ignores His Son's Entreaty to Jump.

ADAIRSVILLE, Ga., March 30.—A terrific collision occurred one mile south of here early this morning between north and south bound freight trains on the Western and Atlantic Railroad. The north-bound freight was in charge of Charles E. Elliott, as engineer, and his son as fireman.

The train was dashing toward Adairsville at full speed at about 3:40 o'clock, expecting to meet the south-bound freight there. When within a mile of the station the engineer heard a long whistle in the darkness, and looking up the track discovered the south-bound freight rushing on him with the speed of lightning. At the same moment his son saw the danger, and implored his father to jump.

The old man said not a word, but reversed his lever and vigorously applied the air brakes. With a final appeal to his father to save himself, young Elliott sprang from the flying locomotive, landing in sand and escaping with a few bruises. The father remained on his seat, and when the crash came was killed instantly, his legs and neck being broken. The shoulder of J. W. McDade, engineer of the south-bound, was dislocated, but the others escaped with unimportant injuries. The wreckage is piled 30 feet high and the track will be impeded for hours.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL MISSING.

It Is Feared the ex-Consul General to Samoa Has Killed Himself.

There is a fear that William Churchill, who disappeared from his home, 163 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, has committed suicide. He was for eighteen months the United States Consul General at Samoa, and was well known as a magazine writer. On Sunday night, according to his wife, he attempted to end his life with laudanum. She restrained him.

Mr. Churchill is thirty-nine years old, and besides his wife has a nineteen-year-old son, Perry. He was born in Brooklyn, and studied in Yale College. After graduating he went to England. The London Geographical Society sent him to the South Sea Islands. Mr. Churchill had his own yacht, and during his absence he made a long stay in Samoa, where he acquired the language of the Samoans. On his arrival in San Francisco he entered journalism and became a contributor to magazines. He dropped literary work in order to accept a position in the Signal Service Bureau in Washington. He gave up the place seven years ago to become the literary editor of The Brooklyn Times. He remained there until June, 1896, when President Cleveland appointed him Consul General to Samoa. Mr. Churchill took his wife and son to Apia with him, where they remained until last November, when President McKinley appointed Samuel Lloyd Osborne.

At that time Mr. Churchill's son had just recovered from typhus fever, and Mrs. Churchill herself had been made ill by constant attendance on the boy. All started for America, and they reached Brooklyn five weeks ago. Mrs. Churchill still being very ill. Mr. Churchill vainly sought employment in the newspaper field. His failure disheartened him, and he became despondent. At 4 o'clock on Monday morning Mr. Churchill after kissing his wife left the house.

A general alarm for the missing man has been sent out. He is described as 6 feet 2 inches in height, has a brown beard, and at the time he left his home he wore a black diagonal suit and eye-glasses.

WESTCHESTER DEMOCRATS WIN.

They Gain a Majority of Two in the Board of Supervisors.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 30.—Complete returns from the towns in Westchester County which held elections yesterday show that the next Board of Supervisors will be Democratic by 17 to 15. The last board stood 18 to 14 Republican. Herbert D. Lent, Democrat, is re-elected in East Chester by only one majority over Alexander Masteston. James P. Teed, Republican, who has been Supervisor for Somers for about fifteen years, was beaten by Samuel P. Lounsberry.

The Supervisors elected yesterday were: Bedford, Isaac W. Purdy, (Dem.;) Cortlandt, James H. Haight, (Rep.;) East Chester, L. D. Lent, (Dem.) Greenburg, Alexander McClelland, (Dem.;) Harrison, George T. Gray, (Dem.;) Lewisburg, James F. Lawrence, (Rep.;) Mamaroneck, Charles M. Baxter, (Dem.;) Mount Pleasant, Moses W. Taylor, (Dem.;) New Castle, J. O. Miller, (Dem.;) New Rochelle, M. J. Dillon, (Dem.;) North Salem, Isaac Purdy, (Dem.;) North Castle, Joseph B. See, (Rep.;) Ossining, Gilbert M. Todd, (Dem.;) Pelham, John M. Shinn, (Rep.;) Poundridge, George I. Ruscoe, (Rep.;) Rye, Charles Eldredge, (Rep.;) Scarsdale, Chauncey T. Secor, (Dem.;) Somers, Samuel P. Lounsberry, (Dem.;) White Plains, F. G. Schirmer, (Dem.;) Yorktown, Edward B. Kear, (Rep.)

FOR FUSION IN TENNESSEE.

Democratic and Populist Executive Committees Hold a Conference.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 30.—There is a movement on foot looking to a fusion of the Democrats and Populists in this State, and at a conference of members of the Executive Committees of both parties, held in this city to-day, sub-committees were appointed to take the matter into consideration.

No definite action was taken at the conference of the sub-committees this evening, and another will be held at an early day. Should a fusion be agreed upon there will be only one ticket put out.

Neither the Democratic, Republican, or Populist Committee have yet issued calls for the State Gubernatorial convention.

John C. Sheehan at Home Again.

John C. Sheehan reached the city yesterday much benefited in health by his four weeks' sojourn in Florida. He was met in Jersey City by about fifty of his adherents in the Ninth Assembly District, and escorted to the Pequod Club. There about 300 members were waiting with a brass band to welcome him. The anti-Sheehan element, which three weeks ago started a demand for his resignation as leader of the district, was not present. Mr. Sheehan said he had enjoyed his trip, but was glad to be home again with his friends.

KNIT GOODS MEN DINE.

Wilbur F. Wakeman Talks on Protection and Revenues.

The National Association of Knit Goods Manufacturers held its first annual banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria, in the Astor Gallery, last night. Senator Mason was to have spoken, but did not appear. Major A. B. Valentine presided.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of the Port of New York, was the only speaker of the regular programme heard. "The conditions from 1893 to 1897," said he, "were unfortunate. In 1896 there were 1,100,000 men out of work in this country. To-day the conditions are changed in all branches of business. More men and capital are employed than was the case two years ago. The Government revenues are increasing. Those of last month surpassed those of February, 1897 by over $2,000,000, and those of this month will surpass those of March, 1897 by from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000." Mr. Wakeman invited business men who were not suited with present customs duties in their lines to bring their cases before the customs officers here, and added: "The principle of protection is as dear to my heart as my head. I am proud of being an ultra-protectionist."

C. H. Windsor of South Dakota made a patriotic address, in which he said that the business interests of the country would unitedly support the flag in 1898 as in 1861, after which the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner," and three cheers for the flag were given. George Sutton and ex-Commissioner John P. Faure were among the other speakers.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Rabbi Emanuel Schwab, an Aged Linguist, Passes Away.

Rabbi Emanuel Schwab died on Tuesday at his home, 321 East Fifty-sixth Street, at the age of 101 years. When William McKinley was elected President, Rabbi Schwab, who had voted for him, sent him a note of congratulation, and mentioned his own age. He got the following reply, (which he framed and hung up in his parlor,) from Mr. McKinley's secretary, dated Dec. 10, 1896:

Major McKinley directs me to congratulate you on arriving at such a great age, and also to thank you for your expression of good wishes. He regrets that, owing to the great demands upon his time, it is impossible for him to make personal acknowledgment of your letter.

Rabbi Schwab was born at Roedelheim, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, on January 13, 1797, and came to this country fifty-three years ago. In Germany he was a Court officer and also received a theological education. He had congregations at Schenectady, N. Y., and Bridgeport, Conn. In Hebrew, German, French, and English he was well versed, and earned his living here by teaching these languages to the children of wealthy people. His first wife died half a century ago, and he married Miss Sophie Hirsch, in Germany, in 1862. She died here three or four years ago, and as the old man had no children, he would have been alone in the world, had not two poor women, on whom he had no claim, cared for and supported him when his health failed. They are sisters, Fräulein Marie and Fräulein Anna Pötysch.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Humboldt Society, a Jewish order to which he belonged, will hold funeral services at his home. The Rev. Kaufmann Kohler, pastor of Temple Beth-El, at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, Rabbi Schwab's old friend, will officiate. The burial will take place in the Machpel plot, Cypress Hills Cemetery, and there the Rev. Mr. Hass, cantor of the Adas Israel Synagogue, 350 East Fifty-seventh Street, will speak.

Obituary Notes.

PERCIVAL ROBERTS, President of the A. & P. Roberts Company, which operates the extensive Pencoyd Iron Works, at Manayunk, a suburb of Philadelphia, died yesterday. He was sixty-six years old.

WILLIAM H. ELLIS, Jr., son of ex-Mayor Ellis of Hoboken, died in St. Mary's Hospital yesterday from erysipelas. He was thirty-three years old, and lived with his father. Funeral services will be held in St. Joseph's Church Saturday morning.

HARRIS L. JOHNSON, sixty-three years of age, sexton of the First Presbyterian Church, at Elizabeth, N. J., for the past twelve years, died at his home yesterday. He was Treasurer of the Masonic Board of Relief of Elizabeth. He leaves a widow and three children.

CHARLES DOUGLASS LORD of Orange, N. J., died yesterday of apoplexy. He was born in 1826 at Canaan, Four Corners, Columbia County, N. Y., and was well-known in financial circles in this city. He is survived by his widow and two children; Miss Nellie M. Lord and William A. Lord, Clerk of the District

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
230 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL..... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS..... 1,250,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business. Acts as Trustee, Registrar, and Transfer Agent; Executor, Guardian, Administrator, &c. Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates. Acts as Fiscal Agent for States, Municipalities, and Corporations. Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds. Interest allowed on Deposits. Checks pass through the New York Clearing-House. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young.....President
Luther Kountze.....Vice-President
James Timpson.....2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull.....Treasurer
William P. Elliott.....Secretary
Clark Williams.....Asst. Treasurer
Richard M. Hurd.....Asst. Secretary

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock, Gustav E. Kissel,
C. Ledyard Blair, Luther Kountze,
Dumont Clarke, Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Richard A. McCurdy,
William P. Dixon, Theodore Morford,
David Dows, jr., Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss, Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, jr., James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson, Eben B. Thomas,
James J. Hill. George W. Young.

Denver City Railroad Company
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and hereby request the deposit of said bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, under the terms of a bondholders' agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the Trust Company on and after March 28, 1898.

Negotiable certificates will be issued for bonds deposited.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WM. L. BULL,
CHAS. H. MERRIMAN,
DAVID S. BAKER,
ARTHUR K. HUNT,
Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

54,	197,	1389,	1865,	2146,	2383,	2852, 2940,
64,	245,	1372,	1869,	2174,	2397,	2865, 2959,
72,	305,	1494,	1900,	2210,	2417,	2688, 2968,
112,	323,	1522,	1905,	2220,	2429,	2699, 3029,
125,	357,	1597,	2003,	2236,	2454,	2741, 3039,
128,	382,	1617,	2042,	2263,	2486,	2766, 3058,
133,	388,	1714,	2045,	2285,	2502,	2806, 3140,
160,	402,	1771,	2069,	2302,	2507,	2849, 3222,
166,	420,	1774,	2119,	2308,	2515,	2865, 3235,
171,	444,	1809,	2128,	2323,	2804,	2931, 3263,
185,	453,	1840,	2136,	2328,	2830,	2937, 3281,
194,	1365,					

as the numbers of the ninety bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY H. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.
DRAWN BONDS.

Interest ceased on February 1st, 1898, upon the following "SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879," drawn for the sinking fund on January 31st, at 105 and accrued interest, and the holders are requested to surrender the same to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, at No. 20 William St., New York, and receive payment; the drawn bonds carry four months' interest, making 106 2-3 for the Five Per Cents. and 107 for the Six Per Cents., viz.:

5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
Nos. 0100, 0106, 0663, 1806, 2559, 3097, 3251, 3561, 3684, 3729, 3846, 3871, 3963, 5313, 5975, 6001, 6002, 6028.

6 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
Nos. 835, 973, 1989, 2311, 3020, 3556, 3584, 3618, 3916.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.
New York, March 28th, 1898.

The Union Pacific Railway Co.
EQUIPMENT TRUST BONDS,
SERIES B.

All of the above-named bonds due April 1, 1898, together with the coupons thereon, will be paid on and after
FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1898,
on presentation at the office of the
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
JAMES G. HARRIS, Treasurer.
New York, March 26, 1898.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, March 23rd, 1898.

The bonds of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, due April 1st, 1898, will be paid, on behalf of this company, at maturity, by the United States Trust Company of New York, 45 Wall Street.

Coupons due that date will be paid at this office as heretofore.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

H. W. ROSENBAUM,
60 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y.
Especial attention given to the execution of orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks and Bonds at the London Stock Exchange.
Loans negotiated and Options on Stocks and Bonds procured for all periods.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

The stock market had another violent advance yesterday. Closing quotations showed net gains for all of the active stocks, ranging from 1 to 7 points. The advance, like that of Monday, was sensational. Except for a short reactionary period in the afternoon the market was continuously strong.

***

Although much of the market's strength was due to covering by the shorts, who seemed to be as much frightened as they were on Monday, considerable of the buying came from strong financial interests. There was more of what seemed to be investment buying than Wall Street has known for some time. Representatives of many of the more important interests of the Street were conspicuous as purchasers of standard stocks.

***

Such news as received attention was bullish. Although there was no real confirmation of the story that negotiations are under way looking to the purchase of Cuban independence from Spain, yet it seemed to be the prevailing opinion that all immediate danger of war has passed. Some of the Washington dispatches were of a disquieting character, but these received scant notice. Wall Street believes that the end of the war scare is in sight, and, according to its custom, it has begun to discount that end.

***

There is probably less of a short interest in the market than at any time since the break which followed the Maine disaster. Since Saturday the shorts have been "run in." Their enormous paper profits have disappeared as by magic, and beyond doubt their capital has been impaired.

***

Significance is to be found in the character of much of yesterday's buying. From the new position taken by important interests it is evident that in many quarters there is a belief that the panic is over, and that prices have been at their lowest. In all probability such beliefs are based on knowledge of matters pending at Washington. Congress, of course, is at present an unknown quantity; what the legislative department of the Government may do in the Cuban matter can be only conjectured. But the Stock Exchange tape indicates that the stories which are current regarding the Executive's plan to settle the Spanish trouble and to stop the Cuban slaughter without resorting to force are generally believed in.

***

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $65,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 121¼ @122, and $1,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112½.

***

In State bonds $21,500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 68½@69@70 seller, 20 flat.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	M., Kan. & Texas pf.	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Missouri Pac.	1½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Mobile & Ohio	2½
Am. Sugar Refs.	5¼	National Lead..	2
Am. Tobacco	1½	N. J. Central..	2½
Ann Arbor pf.	2	N. Y. Central..	3
A., T. & S. F.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	N. Y., Sus. & West.	3½
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	Norf. & West. pf.	2
Brook. R. T.	1⅝	North. Pacific.	1⅝
Brook. Union Gas.	1½	North. Pacific pf.	1⅝
Canada. South.	1⅝	Ontario & Western.	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅔	Or. Imp., all in pd.	2⅞
C., B. & Q.	3½	Or. R. R. & Nav.	1⅝
Ch., Mil. & St. P.	3¼	Oregon Short Line.	2½
Ch., Mil. & St. P. pf.	1½	Pacific Mail..	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	3½	Penn. R. R.	2½
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	2½	People's Gas, Chi.	2¾
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	¾	Pullman Car.	3
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Reading.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
Consol. Gas.	5¼	Reading 2d pf.	1
Erie.	½	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	2	St. Louis & S. F.	½
Flint. & P. M.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Gen. Electric	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Illinois Central	2	St. Paul & Omaha.	1½
Iowa Central pf.	½	Southern Ry.	⅝
Kan. City, P. & G.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	1¾
Laclede Gas.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	1½
Lake E. & West. pf.	1	Third Av.	7
Lake Shore	3½	Union Pacific	2
Louis. & Nash.	2¼	Union Pacific pf.	2½
Manhattan Cons.	3¼	U. S. Rubber	1
Met. St. Ry.	6¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Michigan Central	1	Wabash pf.	1½
Minn. & St. Louis	½	West. Chi. St.	½
Minnesota Iron.	2	West. Union Tel.	1⅝
Mo., Kan. & Texas	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Consol. Ice pf.	1	Hawaiian Sugar	1
Great Northern pf.	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1½	N. Y. S. & W. ref. 5s	1
At., T. & S. F. gen.	1	Nor. & W. con. 4s	1⅝
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1¼	Or. Imp. con. 5s, all in pd.	1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. Inc.	1	Or. Short L. con. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. Inc.	1	Reading 4s	1⅝
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	2	Rio G. W. 4s	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	2¼	St. L. & S. F. con. 6s	2¼
Des M. Union 1st	2	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	2¼
Erie gen. 4s	1⅛	St. L. Southwest. 1st	1½
Erie prior 4s	1	St. L. Southwest. 2d	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	So. Pac., Ariz., 1st	1
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	2	Southern Ry. 5s	1
L. E. & West. 2d	1⅞	Texas Pacific 1st	1
Manhattan 4s	2½	Texas Pacific 2d	1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	2¼
Mo. Pacific con.	1	Wabash 1st	1
Mobile & O. 4s	1½	Wabash 2d	1
N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	1⅛	West Shore 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

B. & O. 1st, Parks.	2	South Car. & Ga. 1st	1
St. L. & S. F. 2d, cl. C	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $145,692,429; balances, $8,794,796; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $460,764.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 3⅛@3¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was very dull but firmer. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.83⅛@$4.83⅜ for demand, $4.84¼@$4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.80¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 93 15-16 and 94 5-16@94⅜, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Slight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 60c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—40@25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, 3½, to 94¼; Louisville and Nashville, 2½, to 52⅞; Illinois Central, 1⅝, to 103⅛; New York Central, 1, to 114½; Erie first preferred, 1, to 35¾; Pennsylvania, ⅞, to 58⅝; Reading, ¾, to 9; Atchison, ⅝, to 12¼, and Erie, ⅝, to 13½. Canadian Pacific sold at 85. British consols were steady at 111 3-16 for money and 111 7-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £85,000 bullion on balance. India Council bills were allotted at 1s 2 11-16d per rupee. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 164.30 and in Rome at 105.87. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 40c.

A NEW PRESIDENT.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Mining Exchange of New York yesterday, the resignation of Mr. W. C. Dornin as President was accepted, and Mr. B. T. Martin was chosen as his successor. The new President is regarded by the members of the Mining Exchange as having special qualifications for building up the business of the Exchange. His circle of personal friends in Wall Street is large.

GOLD FOR IMPORT.

Further large engagements of gold for import, amounting to $2,825,000, were announced yesterday. Of this $1,000,000 is for Baring, Magoun & Co., $600,000 for Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston, $250,000 for Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $250,000 for Muller, Schall & Co., $125,000 for Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and $100,000 for the National City Bank. This brings up the total since Feb. 25 to $41,430,000, including gold imported by the San Francisco banks from Australia. Although the exchange market was somewhat firmer yesterday, because of the easier tone in the New York money market, exchange authorities continue to predict large importations of gold in the next fortnight. It seems to be the general opinion that there will have to be considerable weakness in money rates before gold imports will stop.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions, The Iron Age, highest iron trade authority, will say to-day:

"Those who argue that a war might bring prosperity to the iron trade are likely to be soon undeceived, if the present period of harrowing suspense be long continued. The past week has brought out clear evidence that work on new enterprises is kept in suspense and financing of schemes is altogether out of the question. That is naturally the first phase. It is equally true that there is as yet no evidence of an approach to the second phase, when orders now on the books or in course of being filled will be canceled. No one need worry much over the first, because in the iron trade all the live concerns are busy for a long time to come, so that delay in securing further work is not likely to cause alarm, if the fact is not really welcome.

"Proofs of the extraordinary tonnage moving into consumption are conspicuous every day, and some among managers of the large steel works begin to express the fear that there may be a serious scarcity of Bessemer pig iron. A few weeks since a large Western interest, which is a heavy producer, purchased 10,000 tons in St. Louis. It is reported that the Eastern market is now similarly bare, and the Central West alone now carries some stocks of this grade.

"The movement of the Bessemer furnaces in the valleys and in the Cleveland district therefore seems peculiarly opportune from their point of view. They have reached a preliminary agreement, and have fixed prices, naming $10.10 at valley furnace, $10.65 for Pittsburg and Cleveland, and $10.75 for Wheeling delivery. The question of guaranteeing prices is now under consideration. Since considerable contracts for steel billets and bars are based upon pig iron sliding scales, the movement may receive the support of important steel producers. Pending developments the market in the Central West has been quiet.

"Little is doing in steel billets, the main effort being to keep up prompt deliveries on old contracts. It is understood that one wire interest has recently purchased 10,000 tons for one plant, and is now in the market for 15,000 tons for another works. In wire rods there has been a moderate movement at lower prices.

"A very interesting struggle is now coming to an issue, and that is over an order for 35,000 tons of steel rails for the Russian Government, the material to be used on the Pacific Coast end of the railroad system. It is understood that German, Belgian, and American works are pitted against each other, the English makers not having been asked to bid. The buyers expect to handle the freight question, so that the makers deliver at shipping ports.

"Some very good plate orders have been taken in the West, both Pittsburg and Chicago booking quite heavily. The influence of the demand for plates for steel cars is shown by the placing of an order for 6,000 tons for that purpose with a Pittsburg mill.

"In the structural trade there has been a marked falling off in the demand for new buildings in the seaboard cities, due principally to the war scare. The demand for merchant pipe for pipe lines in the Central West is expanding, and the outlook is good.

"The markets for foundry iron are quiet throughout, and are far from strong. Sales of warrants at very low prices have had a slightly disturbing effect lately."

GOVERNMENT BONDS ADVANCED.

Government bonds were strong again yesterday, the new fours advancing five-eighths of 1 per cent. on sales and 1½ per cent. on the bid price at the close. Several large blocks of the bonds, which have been hanging over the market for some time and which were a depressing influence, have been withdrawn. Bond market authorities, however, state that as yet there is practically no demand for Governments.

SUGAR TRUST'S STRENGTH.

About one-fourth of the trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was in Sugar Trust. Around 160,000 shares of that stock changed hands, it being by far the most conspicuous stock of the day, both by reason of its activity and its strength. Sugar Trust sold up to 122½, against 115⅝, its closing price on Tuesday. It closed at 120⅞, with a net gain of over 5 points. The buying of the stock came principally from the shorts, many of whom were panic-stricken and apparently willing to pay any price to get what they wanted. The Street heard nothing more of the rumors regarding a settlement of the fight between the Sugar Trust and its coffee trade competitors, the many denials which the story met yesterday having evidently discouraged its promoters. Prices on some grades of refined sugars were advanced one-sixteenth and one-eighth of a cent per pound yesterday.

GRANGER STOCKS BUOYANT.

The Granger stocks were all conspicuously strong and active yesterday. St. Paul had over 70,000 shares to its credit and sold up to 92¼, which, calculated with the dividend, is equal to 94¾. On Saturday the stock sold at 85⅛, dividend on. Burlington yesterday was traded in to the extent of nearly 60,000 shares. It sold up close to 96 and made a net gain of 3½ points for the day. Rock Island, on a much smaller volume of trading, sold up above 88, and gained 2½ points net. Commission brokers and houses having out of town connections were buyers of all three of the Granger stocks, and there was also considerable buying of them by the traders, presumably for the short account. The stories regarding a probable settlement in the near future of the Northwestern rate war are responsible for much of the bullish talk that is heard on the Granger group.

METROPOLITAN AND MANHATTAN.

Metropolitan Street Railway yesterday got up to 144, making a net gain for the day of nearly 7 points. About 22,000 shares changed hands. Although its advance was somewhat sensational, there was no apparent scarcity of the stock, there seeming to be quite a liberal supply, and they bid the price up on themselves.

Manhattan Elevated was bought both by traders and commission houses. Above par there seemed to be plenty of the stock for sale, probably by people who bought for a speculative turn around 92 and 93. Manhattan yesterday sold above 101, closing near par with a net gain of 3¼ points.

UNION PACIFICS STRONG.

The Union Pacific stocks made notable gains yesterday. Reorganization interests, commission houses, and London were buyers of the preferred, of which about 55,000 shares were traded in, and which, after selling up close to 55, closed a point lower with a gain of 2½ points. Union Pacific common was comparatively inactive, the trading in it amounting to only 5,000 shares. The stock, however, sold up to and closed at 21, a gain of 2 points. Reorganization interests have all along been quietly absorbing the Union Pacifics, as well as the stocks of several of those properties which were formerly in the Union Pacific system.

A WESTERN VIEW OF BUSINESS.

No conditions other than those eminently satisfactory to the varied wholesale interests of the city made themselves apparent last week. A review of the week in the different lines must of necessity be a ringing of the changes on all the encouraging statements that have been made during the last weeks. A simple statement that business is satisfactory hardly covers the ground. It is more than that. In dry goods, especially, more than one of the representative houses insist that their records covering volume of business have been broken, and that prospects are bright for an indefinite continuation of present activity. The most satisfactory condition in this trade is that country merchants are buying with unexampled freedom, not so much because stocks of goods at all interior points are abnormally low, as because the demand justifies the putting in of larger and more complete stocks than have heretofore been carried. Prices are less an object than formerly. Higher grades of goods are being purchased, and being readily turned into money, which finds its way to trade centres with less delay than at any time during recent years. Collections throughout all the agricultural districts are on a most satisfactory scale, and encourage the Chicago wholesaler in the belief that the Spring, Summer, and Fall trade is to be in an enormous volume. Depression continues to exist in cottons mainly because of overproduction at all Eastern mills and a decreased cost of manufacture at Southern points. Surplus stocks, however, are being made way with as fast as possible, and steps taken at all producing points to guard against a repetition of the discouraging features which for several months have been a source of considerable embarrassment to the trade. In the case of woolens, however, the situation is entirely different and vastly improved. Prices are firmly held, and stocks are so far from excessive as to make it within the probabilities that values will increase rather than decline.—Chicago Tribune.

WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

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Advance 1-16@⅛c in price of refined sugars.

Decision of Cotton Exchange not to close on Good Friday on account of present financial situation.

Passage of bill by State Senate appropriating $7,000,000 for canal improvements.

Heavy trading in American shares by London houses.

Unsuccessful opposition by Canadian Pacific to the granting of a charter by the Dominion Government to the Platte River Railway.

Expectation of an advance in Bank of England rate of discount. Selling price of American eagles by Bank raised ½d, to 76s 8d.

Decrease of $7,605 in Pacific Mail's net earnings for February and $24,186 for the fiscal year to Feb. 28.

Application of Utah Northern Railway to Stock Exchange to have listed $3,964,000 additional first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.

Satisfactory close of the fortnightly settlement in London.

Ratification of lease of North Carolina Railway to the Southern for ninety-nine years.

Declaration of the regular dividends on American Tobacco Company's stocks and scrip.

Increase of 475 instruments in net output of American Bell Telephone Company for month ended March 20.

Opening of navigation on Delaware and Hudson Canal next Monday.

Sailing of J. P. Morgan yesterday for this city.

Henry Allen & Co. have removed to their new offices, at 14 Wall Street.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons will be paid as follows:

At the office of Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine Street, New York, the coupons maturing April 1 on the Illinois Steel Company non-convertible debenture bonds and Mississippi River Bridge Company first mortgage bonds.

April 1, by the Manhattan Trust Company, New York, the coupons on first mortgage bonds of the Detroit and Lima Northern Railway Company and of the Lima Northern Railway Company.

By R. T. Wilson & Co., 33 Wall Street, New York, on presentation, April 1, the coupons then maturing of the Yonkers Railroad Company's bonds.

Coupons maturing April 1 of the Missouri, Kansas and Eastern Railway Company, at the office of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, 45 Wall Street, New York.

The Consolidated Ice Company of New York has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable April 15 next. Transfer books close April 5 and open April 18.

Holders of over a majority of the preferred stock and common stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, not theretofore held by the Erie Company, having accepted the offer of March 18 last to exchange such stock on terms given, notice is now given by the Erie Railroad Company that such offer will be terminated on April 11. Holders of stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad who wish to accept the exchange must deposit their holdings with J. P. Morgan & Co.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Generally improved stock market conditions were reflected yesterday in the outside security market. In the traction group there was little activity except in Third Avenue Railroad, which scored an advance. Higher prices were made in the ferry and gas securities. Amsterdam common, the prime favorite of the speculative gas stocks, sold above 30, making at the close a reaction of about 1 point. Amsterdam preferred was in good demand. Buffalo was also in lively demand, and was bought up to 28½ on information regarding net earnings, it being confidently asserted that this stock will take its place among the dividend payers. Standard Gas, although inactive, showed an improvement of several points.

In the industrials, Standard Oil led the list as usual, showing 15 points net gain for the day. This brings the stock to a higher figure than was reached at the close on Monday. Glucose common was firm, making a slight gain for the day, and Malt common and preferred both scored advances of 2 per cent.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	197	198
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 2d asst. pd.	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad	168	170
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	85	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	58	61
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas Bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex. int.	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	28½	29½
Amsterdam pf.	64	65
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27¾	28¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91¾	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	99	102
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	310	325
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	102	105
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	140
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	150	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	78	80
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	38	41
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	68	73
Glucose common	38	39
Glucose preferred	91½	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	43	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	23¼	24½
Malt preferred	73½	75
Michigan-Peninsular Car.	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com.	21	23
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	372	374
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	3¼	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	159½	161½
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅜	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	49
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.17	.16
Alpha Con	.07	.06
Andes	.12	.11
Belcher	.21	.20
Best & Belcher	.32	.31
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.24	.24
Challenge Con	.28	.27
Chollar	.46	.45
Confidence	.69	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.83	.81
Con. New York	.02	..
Crown Point	.23	.23
Gould & Curry	.25	.22
Hale & Norcross	1.45	1.40
Julia	..	.01
Justice	.26	.24
Kentuck Con	.02	.03
Lady Washington Con	..	.03
Mexican	.38	.37
Occidental Con	2.70	2.70
Ophir	.74	.72
Overman	.09	.08
Potosi	.42	.40
Savage	.24	.24
Scorpion	.05	.06
Sierra Nevada	1.90	1.85
Silver Hill	.02	.03
Standard	1.60	1.55
Union Con	.46	.43
Utah Con	.11	.10
Yellow Jacket	.25	.24

Silver bars, 54⅞; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 30.—Gardener & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2	2⅞	2	2⅞
Anaconda	25	40	25	40
Anchoria	77	81	74	80
Argentum	19	20	18¾	19½
Consolidated	8¾	9¼	8⅝	8⅞
Elkton	71	71¼	71¼	71⅝
El Paso	6½	6½	6	6½
Gibson

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 30, 1898.

Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	104	75	Adams Express	101½	102¼	101¼	102	.....
17¾	18	900	American Cotton Oil	17¼	18	17	17¾	+1¼
89	70	130	Am. Cotton Oil pf	69	69	69	69	+1
7⅞	7¾	280	American Spirits Mfg.	6⅞	7⅞	6¾	7⅞	— ½
120¾	121	162,395	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	116	122½	116	120⅝	+5¼
116	110	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	.....
98¾	99	15,505	American Tobacco	97¼	99½	97	99	+1¾
115	120	25	American Tobacco pf	115	115	115	115	.....
38	37½	100	Ann Arbor pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	+2
11¾	12	825	At., T. & S. F	11⅞	12¼	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
27	27¼	8,976	At., T. & S. F. pf	26¼	27½	26	27	+1⅜
17	17½	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	16¾	17½	16¾	17⅜	+ ⅛
6	6½	200	B. & O. Southw. pf	6	6¾	6	6¾	— ⅛
3¾	8	1,322	Bay State Gas	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
39¼	40	14,780	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	38¾	40½	38¾	39⅝	+ ⅛
114	116	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	115	115	114	114	+1½
...	...	100	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pf	4	4	4	4	.....
48¾	48⅝	810	Canada Southern	47½	48⅝	47½	48⅜	+1⅝
82⅝	82¾	900	Canadian Pacific	82⅝	82¾	82½	82⅝	+ ⅜
19⅜	19⅝	5,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅜	20	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
95¾	95⅝	56,002	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	92½	95⅞	92½	95⅝	+3
10⅝	11	1,225	Chicago Great West.	10⅜	11	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
91⅞	92	61,231	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	89⅜	92¼	89⅜	92	+3¼
135	144¾	170	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	144½	144½	144½	144½	+1½
121	121¼	5,820	Chi. & Northw	119¾	121¾	119	121	+2¼
87⅜	88	22,880	Chi. Rock Isl. & Pac.	85⅞	88¾	85⅞	88	+2½
8½	9¼	12	Chi. Term. Trans	8	8	8	8	.....
28½	29½	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	+ ¾
28¼	28½	1,079	C., C., C. & St. L	27¼	28½	27½	28¼	+1⅞
12	12⅛	2,500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	11⅜	12⅜	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
20	21	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
5	6	300	C. & H. C., all in. pd	6	6	5¼	5½	— ⅛
6	6¼	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	.....
183	185	4,355	Consolidated Gas	178	185	178	183	+5¼
87	90	130	Consolidated Ice pf	86	86	86	86	— ½
45½	46	510	Denver & R. G. pf	45	45¾	45	45⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	13¼	335	Erie	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
35	35⅝	920	Erie 1st pf	35½	35¾	35½	35⅝	+2
12	13	100	Flint & P. M	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+2½
...	...	50	Ft. W. & D. C., st	28	28	28	28	.....
34	84½	5,245	General Electric	33	34¼	33	34	+1½
149	155	100	Great Northern pf	149½	149½	149½	149½	— ½
26	28	100	Hawaiian Sugar	25½	25½	25½	25½	— 1
101	102	1,135	Illinois Central	100	101¼	100	101	+2
27	29¼	100	Iowa Central pf	27½	27½	27½	27⅞	+ ½
19¼	20¼	400	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	20¼	21	20¼	21	+1
41⅞	41¾	955	Laclede Gas	41	42	41	41¾	+ ⅛
71	73½	105	Lake Erie & West. pf	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
183½	185	405	Lake Shore	183	185½	183	185	+3½
51	51¼	20,345	Louisville & Nashville	50¼	52	50⅛	51	+2¼
100½	100⅝	33,465	Manhattan Con	98½	101¼	98	100⅝	+3¼
143⅞	143¾	22,091	Metropolitan St. Ry	139	144	138½	143½	+6¾
104¾	105	500	Michigan Central	105½	105¼	104½	105	+1
25	26	300	Minn. & St. Louis	24½	25	24½	25	+ ½
80	85	20	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	82	82	82	82	.....
50	54	300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	50	50½	50	50½	—1½
63	65	500	Minnesota Iron	63	63	63	63	+2
12	12½	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¾	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+⅛
34	34¼	1,225	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	33¾	34½	33¾	34	+1
27¼	27⅝	7,700	Missouri Pacific	26½	27⅝	26½	27¼	+1½
27	30	100	Mobile & Ohio	28½	28½	28½	28½	+2½
170	171	22	Morris & Essex	170	170	170	170	.....
31	31¼	1,835	National Lead Co	31	31¼	30¼	31	+2
94½	94¾	1,460	New Jersey Central	95	95	94	94½	+2½
112⅞	113	6,731	New York Central	111	113	111	113	+3
12⅞	13¼	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+1¼
13½	14	1,000	N. Y., Sus. & West	14	14⅛	14	14	+3⅛
31	34¼	5	N. Y. Sus. & West. pf	32	32	32	32	.....
47⅝	47¾	3,795	Norfolk & West. pf	47	48	47	47¾	+2
5½	5¾	600	North American	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
24⅝	24½	16,435	Northern Pacific	23¼	24⅝	23¼	24⅛	+1⅝
63⅝	64	24,315	Northern Pacific pf	63	64⅜	62⅞	63⅞	+1⅞
15⅛	15¼	2,600	Ontario & West	14⅞	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ¾
30	31	1,500	Ore. Imp., all in. pd	28	30	28	30	+2½
48	50	100	Oregon R. & Nav	46	46	46	46	+1⅝
30¾	32	1,000	Oregon Short Line	31	31	31	31	+2½
26½	26⅝	2,820	Pacific Mail	26	27	26	26⅝	+ ⅛
115	115⅝	2,240	Pennsylvania R. R	113½	115¼	113¼	115⅛	+2½
94	94¼	17,050	People's Gas, Chicago	91¼	94¼	91¼	94	+2¾
45	46	4	P., C., C. & St. L	43¾	45¾	43¾	43¾	.....
177	178	215	Pull. Pal. Car Co	176	176	176	176	+3
17⅝	17¾	3,880	Reading	16¾	17⅝	16¾	17⅝	+1
41⅛	41½	6,730	Reading 1st pf	40	41½	40	41⅛	+1⅝
21½	21¾	1,820	Reading 2d pf	20¼	21½	20¼	21½	+1
49	50	157	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	48½	50	48½	50	.....
18	18½	102	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	17	17	17	17	—1
6½	7	100	St. L. & San Fran	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ½
56	57½	115	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	56	56	56	56	+1
27¼	27½	1,808	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	26	27¼	26	27¼	+1½
9¼	10	900	St. Louis Southw. pf	...	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ½
71¼	71½	870	St. Paul & Omaha	71¼	71¾	71	71	+1½
14	15	200	Southern Pacific	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
8⅝	8½	945	Southern Railway	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	28	4,470	Southern Railway pf	27½	27⅞	27	27⅞	+1¾
21¾	21⅝	3,395	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19½	21½	19½	21⅜	+1⅜
10½	10⅝	500	Texas Pacific	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
168	170	932	Third Avenue	165	170½	165	170½	+7
20¾	21	5,295	Union Pacific	19½	21⅛	19½	21	+2
53¾	54	55,182	Union Pacific pf	52⅜	54⅞	52⅜	53⅞	+2½
7¼	7⅝	4,525	U. P., D. & G., t. r	...	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
57½	58	1,235	U. S. Leather pf	57½	58½	57	57½	+ ¼
18	18¼	1,025	United States Rubber	17⅝	18½	17⅝	18	+1
67	68	375	U. S. Rubber pf	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	+2½
6⅞	7	120	Wabash	7	7	7	7	+ ½
16⅜	16¾	2,880	Wabash pf	15⅝	16¾	15½	16½	+1⅝
91½	92½	440	West Chicago Street	93	93	92½	92½	+ ½
87½	87½	5,890	Western Union Tel	85	87½	86	87⅜	+1⅝
1½	2¼	200	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2	2	2	2	.....
9¾	10⅜	100	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	10	10	10	10	.....
Sales		655,430						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
1,000 ..... 106½
Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000 65
Am Tobacco Co scrip
11,000 82
1,000 84
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 83½
At, T & S F gen 4s
32,000 ..... 90¼
12,000 ..... 90⅝
10,000 ..... 90⅝
1,000 ..... 90½
3,000 ..... 90⅜
1,000 91
2,000 ..... 91¼
2,000 ..... 91⅛
5,000 91
Adjustment 4s
20,000 59
30,000 ..... 59⅛
10,000 ..... 59¼
20,000 ..... 59⅜
32,000 60
10,000 ..... 60½
10,000 ..... 60¼
100,000 ..... 60⅜
5,000 ..... 60½
5,000 ..... 60⅝
19,000 ..... 60⅝
13,000 ..... 60⅝
4,000 ..... 60¼
20,000 60
10,000 ..... 59⅞
50,000 60
20,000 ..... 60¼
46,000 60
9,000 ..... 60½
21,000 ..... 60¼
10,000 60
11,000 ..... 60¼
5,000 ..... 60⅝
9,000 ..... 60½
80,000 60
10,000 ..... 60⅜
Austin & N W 1st
10,000 84
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
5,000 115
Brooklyn R T 5s
2,000 95
2,000 ..... 94½
2,000 ..... 95½
3,000 95
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
2,000 94
Canada So 1st 5s
4,000 109
Canada Southern 2d
1,000 106
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
5,000 89
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
5,000 13
Cent of N J gen 5s
10,000 112
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
14,000 77
13,000 ..... 77½
69,000 78
1,000 ..... 78½
1,000 78
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000 ..... 113½
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
6,000 102
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
1,000 ..... 114½
Chi & N W cons 7s
1,000 141
Coupon gold 7s
1,000 115
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
18,000 ..... 106¼
Chi Term Trans 4s
1,000 ..... 81⅞
10,000 82
1,000 ..... 82¼
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $65 paid
9,000 75
Col & Ninth Av 1st
5,000 117
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 102½
Des Moines Un 1st
5,000 100
Erie gen lien 3-4s
5,000 71
1,000 ..... 71½
Erie 4s prior bonds
3,000 89
Ft W & D C 1st
10,000 ..... 69¼
3,000 ..... 69½
5,000 69
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
10,000 ..... 78½
Total sales $2,382,000

Kan Pac 1st con, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ..... 105½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 101½
1,000 101
1,000 ..... 101½
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s
10,000 101
L S & Mich So 3½s
5,000 103
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented
7,000 100
Manhattan Ry con 4s
3,000 95
Met St Ry gen 5s
58,000 ..... 109½
5,000 110
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 72⅝
18,000 73
6,000 ..... 73¼
Mil & St Paul, Mineral Point Div
5,000 107
Mil & St Paul con 7s
1,000 143
Mil & St P 7s gold
1,000 143
Minn & St L con 5s
5,000 ..... 104½
Mo, K & T 2d
18,000 ..... 60½
11,000 ..... 60¾
5,000 61
8,000 ..... 60⅞
6,000 61
1,000 ..... 61½
8,000 61
5,000 ..... 61¼
5,000 ..... 61⅝
1,000 61
Mo Pac 1st cons
1,000 95
4,000 ..... 95¼
5,000 96
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
2,000 ..... 74½
3,000 74
N Y Cent 1st coup
1,000s3 115
N Y Cent & H ext 4s
2,000 ..... 102½
N Y, C & St L 4s
2,000s20F 104
10,000 ..... 104½
2,000 ..... 104⅞
N Y, L & W con 5s
1,000 ..... 106½
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
2,000 ..... 96½
4,000 ..... 96¼
N Y, S & W G M
4,000 90
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
2,000 106
Norf & W Ry con 4s
22,000 81
2,000 ..... 81¼
3,000 ..... 81⅜
5,000 ..... 81⅝
2,000 ..... 81½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
3,000 60
20,000 ..... 60¼
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
4,000 ..... 94½
40,000 ..... 94¼
500 ..... 94⅝
500 ..... 94¾
42,000 ..... 94¼
500 ..... 94⅝
500 ..... 94⅞
500 ..... 94⅞
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000 56
10,000 57
23,000 ..... 57½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
1,000 ..... 98¾
2,000 99
10,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99⅜
5,000 ..... 99½
Income A 5s
3,000 ..... 62¾
89,500 63
5,000 63
1,500 63
Pitts & West 1st
5,000 ..... 81½
Rio Grande West 1st
6,000 81
St L & S F G M 6s
2,000 ..... 116½
2,000 117
St L & S F 4s
5,000 ..... 71⅞
1,000 ..... 73½

St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
6,000 ..... 90¼
2,000 ..... 90¾
3,000 91
4,000 ..... 91¼
15,000 ..... 91½
4,000 91
St L & S F gen 5s
11,000 102
St L & S F 2d, Class C
11,000 114
St L S W 1st
1,000 75
1,000 ..... 73½
1,000 ..... 74⅞
3,000 75
St L S W 2d inc
3,000 26
San An & Ar Pass 4s
2,000 ..... 57½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
2,000 93
So Pac of Ariz 1st
9,000 103
Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 89½
3,000 90
Tex & N O con 5s
10,000 ..... 98½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 100¼
2,000 100
Tex & Pac 2d inc
8,000 32
10,000 ..... 32¼
15,000 ..... 32½
2,000 ..... 32⅝
20,000 ..... 32½
Tenn C, I & R, Birmingham Div 1st
2,000 ..... 82½
2,000 ..... 82¾
Union Pacific 4s
10,000 ..... 91⅞
10,000 92
46,000 ..... 91⅞
10,000 ..... 91¾
35,000 ..... 91½
13,000 ..... 91⅝
25,000b3 ..... 91⅞
23,000 ..... 91⅞
17,000 92
9,000s10F 92
5,000 ..... 92⅜
5,000 ..... 92½
58,000 ..... 92⅜
10,000 ..... 92¼
60,000 ..... 92⅜
20,000 ..... 92½
11,000 ..... 92⅜
5,000 ..... 92½
33,000 ..... 92⅜
500 ..... 92½
30,000 ..... 92⅜
Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs
5,000 ..... 45½
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000s30F 54¼
5,000 ..... 54½
20,000 ..... 54⅝
35,000 55
40,000 ..... 55⅛
10,000 55
10,000 ..... 55⅛
7,000 ..... 55¼
10,000 55
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 106¼
5,000 ..... 106⅛
1,000 ..... 106⅜
1,000 ..... 106⅝
3,000 ..... 107¼
Det & Chi ext
2,000 ..... 100½
Wabash 2d 5s
52,000 ..... 77¼
5,000 ..... 77⅜
9,000 78
37,000 ..... 78½
1,000 78
14,000 ..... 78½
West Shore gtd 4s
2,000 108
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ..... 39⅜
24,000 40
5,000 ..... 40¼
3,000 40
Reading Co gen 4s
13,000 ..... 80⅞
12,000 81
20,000 ..... 81¾
1,000 81
6,000 82
10,000 ..... 81⅞
5,000 ..... 81⅝
5,000 ..... 81¾

$2,382,000

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$20,000 Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due January, 1900, coupons January and July, accrued interest from Jan. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 103¾.

50 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 116.

135 shares Bowery Bank, $100 each, 310.

257 shares Westchester Fire Insurance Company, $10 each, 230.

$30,000 Sanford and Lake Eustis Railroad first mortgage bonds, September, 1894, coupons on, 5.

164 shares Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, 50.

$85,000 the Akron Street Railway and Illuminating Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1926, interest January and July, (hypothecated,) 20.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	German-American	112
City	900	Hanover	390
Columbia	150	Mech. & Traders'	100
Commerce	200	Merchants' Ex.	116
Garfield National	350	Republic	150

There were sales of 3 shares of Western National at 150 and 1 do. at 148.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..
4s, r., 1907	109	110
4s, c., 1907	111	112¾
4s, r., 1925	122	123
4s, c., 1925	122½	123
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½
5s, c., 1904	111½	112½
Currency 6s, 1899	103¾	105
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¼	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	110	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23
Am. Express	125	130
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	17	20
Am. T. & C.	88	90
Ann Arbor	12	13
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105
Buff., R. & P.	21	30½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	66
Central Pacific	12	12¾
Chi. & Atlan.	154	160
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	55	59
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	108
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	26	29
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	23	25
Chi. & N. W. pf.	173	175
Clev., L. & W. pf.	44½	48½
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¾	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	80
C., H. V. & T. pf.	17½	25
Com. Cable	160	180
Consol. Coal	41	..
Consol. Ice	31	32

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Del. & Hudson	108	110
Del., L. & W.	148½	..
Den. & R. G.	11¾	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	10	14
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	4½	6
Eighth Avenue	300	330
Erie 2d pf.	17	19¾
Ev. & T. H.	18¾	22
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	42
Flint & P. M. pf.	32	..
Ft. W. & R. G.	10	15
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake	42	..
Ill. Cent. 1.	90	96
Ill. Steel Co.	47	50
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	13
Iowa Central	⅞	¾
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kan. & Mich.	3¼	4½
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	12	15
Keokuk & West.	32	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	84	90
L. E. & W.	14½	15½
Long Island	40	50
Manhattan Beach	5	8
Md. Coal pf.	45	55
Mexican Central	5	5⅝
Mex. Nat. certfs	1	1¼
Minn. St. P. & S.	..	..
S. M.	5	..
Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	..	..
Nat. Lead pf.	108	108
Nat. Lin. Oil	14	17
National Starch	5¾	7

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Nat. St. 1st pf.	90	93
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	20
New Cent. C.	7	8
N. Y. & N. H.	184	186
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	66	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	81	83
Norfolk So.	22	68
Nor. & West.	11½	15
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	..	5
Ore. R. & N. pf.	65	70
Penn. Coal	225	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3	6
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	60	64
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	166	..
Quicksilver	1¾	2
Quicksilver pf.	5	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5¾	7
St. L. S. W.	4	4¾
St. P. & Duluth	20	25
St. P. & D. pf.	75½	79½
St. P., M. & M.	129	135
St. P. & O. pf.	147½	150
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Standard R. & T.	3⅝	4¼
Tol. & O. C.	15	24
Tol. & O. C. pf.	36	46
U. S. Express	39	42
U. S. Leather	5⅝	6
Wells-F. Express	115	120
West. Union Beef	7¼	8¼
Wis. Central	1¼	2
Wis. Central pf.	3	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
79,220	Am. Sug. Ref.	117	122⅜	117	121¼
3,160	Am. Tobacco	97¼	99	97¼	98½
10	A., T. & S. F.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
150	A., T. & S. F. pf.	26½	27½	26½	26⅝
700	Brook. R. T.	39	40¼	38⅝	39¾
500	Bay State Gas	3	3	3	3
10	C., C., C. & St. L.	27	27	27	27
28,810	C., B. & Q.	93	95⅞	92½	95¼
25,440	C., M. & St. P.	89⅝	92⅜	89⅝	91⅝
5,310	C., R. I. & P.	86	88½	86	87⅝
10	Central of N. J.	94⅞	94⅞	94¼	94¼
460	Gen. Electric	32⅜	33⅞	32⅜	33½
940	Louis. & Nash.	50¼	51⅞	50	51⅝
5,120	Manhattan	99	101¼	97½	100⅜
10	Met. Street	139½	139½	139½	139⅝
880	Mo. Pacific	26⅞	27⅜	26⅝	27
520	N. Y. Central	111	113	111	112⅝
170	N. Pacific	23⅜	25	23⅜	24⅝
2,760	N. Pacific pf.	63½	64¼	62⅝	63⅝
30	Pacific Mail	26¼	27	26¼	27
1,040	People's Gas	91⅝	94⅜	91⅝	94¼
160	Reading	17½	17½	17¼	17⅝
40	Reading 1st pf.	41	41	41	41
40	Southern pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
100	Tenn. C. & I.	20	21¼	20	21¼
120	Union Pacific	19⅝	20⅞	19⅝	20⅝
1,220	Union Pacific pf.	52⅜	54⅝	52⅜	54
100	U. S. Leather pf.	58½	58½	58½	58¼
10	Wabash pf.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
200	Western Union	86	86¾	86	86½

157,240.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$34,000	A., T. & S. F. adj. 5s	60½	60½	59½	60¼
7,000	A., T. & S. F. gen. 5s	91	91	91	91
6,000	Reading 4s	81¼	81¾	81¼	81¾
10,000	St. L. S. W. 1st	75¼	75¼	75	75
3,000	Tex. Pacific 1st	100	100	100	100
10,000	Tex. Pacific 2d	32½	32½	32½	32½
2,000	Wabash 2d	78½	78½	78½	78½

$72,000.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 30.—The local market has had a lively day, with Sugar, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Montana, and Union Pacific preferred as leading factors. Some 15,000 shares of copper stocks changed hands in the forenoon, representing thirteen different companies. The highest prices of the day were reached about 1 P. M. After that the market quieted somewhat, with partial recession, but the net result of the day's trading was complete recovery of yesterday's decline. Call loans, 3@4; time money, 4½@6; commercial paper, 5@7.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	217	218
Boston & Lowell	218	220
Boston & Maine	½162	..
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	108¾	109
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	113	115
Fitchburg pf.	99	99½
Old Colony	187	189
Oregon Short Line	31	32
West End	80¾	81¼

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1¼	2
Arnold	10¾	10¾
Atlantic	29	30
Boston & Montana	176½	177¼
Butte & Boston	24¼	24¾
Calumet & Hecla	515	..
Centennial	13½	13¾
Franklin	11½	..
Gold Coin Mines	1¾	1⅞
Napa, (quicksilver)	6¾	..
Osceola	40½	41
Pioneer, (gold)	5	5½
Quincy	106	108
Santa Ysabel	6½	7
Tamarack	148	150
Tecumseh	2¾	3
Wolverine	20¾	21

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	250	254
Dominion Coal	19	19½
Dominion Coal pf.	103	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	170
Erie Telephone	64	..
General Electric	33¾	34¼
General Electric pf.	..	90
Illinois Steel	47	50
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	22
Mexican Telephone	24	25
New England Telephone	122	125
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	178	..
United States Oil	13¼	..
United States Rubber	18	18¼
Westinghouse Electric	20¾	21½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	52

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	5¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27½	27¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—There was an active and buoyant market to-day, especially for the Choctaws and street railway issues. In another month Choctaw preferred will get a 2½ per cent. dividend. Net receipts show that much more than this has been earned, so that there is something left over for the common stock. Both issues sharply advanced to-day. United Gas Improvement advanced 4 points, Pennsylvania, 11½, and Welsbach Light the same. Marsden moved up ¾, and the bid prices of the Electric Storage Battery stocks were raised a point each. Union Traction touched 15¾. Commission houses were buyers, as the short interest in local issues has at no time been large.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	22	22½
Northern Pacific Common, t. r.	23

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Dealing Continues, Involving Flats and Dwellings—Plaintiffs the Buyers in the Salesroom.

Charles S. Kohler & Brother have sold for J. H. Havens to Bennett, Sloan & Co., for $95,000 cash, the five-story apartment houses, with stores, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 40.11 by 110.

William K. Vanderbilt has purchased from Susan G. Main the four-story dwelling, 666 Fifth Avenue, adjoining his residence, at the northwest corner of Fifty-second Street. Mr. Vanderbilt, it is understood, does not contemplate making any changes in the property, but has acquired it simply as a protection against any undesirable improvement.

D. D. Brandt has sold for the Bradley & Currier Company to a builder, a plot of about four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 100 feet west of First Avenue.

Benjamin F. Hillery has sold to Mary A. Collins for $12,000 the four-story brick dwelling 154 Perry Street, 20 by 78.

P. S. Treacy has sold for Joseph E. Weed to Joseph L. Stanton, for about $15,000, the three-story dwelling, 149 West Sixty-third Street, 16.9 by 50 by 100.5.

Charles Wiener & Co. have sold for Anne Bogge to Adolph Mayer the five-story tenement, 37 Forsyth Street, 18.2 by 100.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold at executors' sale to Henry Tietjen, for $16,100, the four-story brick building, with store, 60 Sixth Avenue, 21 by 65; also, at executor's sale, to S. L. and S. Frank, for $6,900, the three-story brick dwelling, 219 East Twenty-second Street, 18.6 by 75.

Solomon de Wallterass sold, at public auction, to Paul Dannhauser, for $3,000, the plot, Jefferson Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of Columbine Avenue, 100 by 100; also, at public auction, to Leo Hutter, for $2,850, the plot, Tremont Avenue, north side, 43.3 feet east of Daly Avenue, 36.5 by 143 and irregular.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Robert Hall and John Entwistle, for $14,410, the plot, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and the Southern Boulevard, runs west 150 by south 84.6 to the Southern Boulevard, thence northeasterly along the latter to the point of beginning.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, S. Mitchelbacher for $55,000 the three-story brick and stone tenement, with a two-story brick building at the rear, 227 East Seventy-second Street, 25 by 102.2, together with the two five-story brick tenements, 229 and 231 East Seventy-second Street, each 25 by 102.2.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Elias Kempner, for $28,100, the five-story brick tenement, 212 East Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Arnold H. Wagner, for $9,700, the three-story brick dwelling, 231 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 18.7 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Edward and Henry Hirsh, for $50,000, the four five-story brick flats, 119 to 125 West Ninety-sixth Street, each 25 by 100.11.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, for $2,500, the three-story brick tenement, 518 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, lot 17 by 80; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Helena B. Acker, for $3,100, the lot, Vyse Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100.

Charles A. Berrian sold, in foreclosure, to Peter Egan, for $16,600, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, and the four-story brick tenement at the rear, 195 East Third Street, 24 by 96.2.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, public auction sale, Southern Boulevard, north side, 150 feet east of Willis Avenue, six lots, each 25 by 100.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, 172 Sixth Avenue, east side, 20 feet north of Twelfth Street, 20.2½ by 80, four-story brick building, with store.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Charles Decker, referee, 178 West Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 43 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 77.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,587.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee, 38 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 163.2 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, 16.10 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,620.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Louis C. Raegener, referee, 315 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 220.6 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 34.10 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $53,443.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Seward Baker, referee, 165 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 350.2 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 24.11 by 97.4 by 26.9½ by 97.2, five-story brick double flat; 171 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 275 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 96.11 by 25 by 96.9, five-story brick double flat; Cornell Place, Mosholu, east side, 100 feet north of Rock Street, 25 by 100, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 2,036 Fifth Avenue, west side, 40.10 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 20 by 85, four-story brick-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,057; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, block bounded by Ninth Avenue, Hudson, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, 170.10 by 5.6 by 185.10 by 70, five-story brick factory, known as the "Herring Building." Due on judgment, $137,051.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, Ninety-sixth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $67,710.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thos. Darlington, referee, Prospect Avenue, east side, 320.10 feet northeast of Tremont Avenue, 130 by 150.2, vacant; Prospect Avenue, east side, 265 feet south of Samuel Street, 66 by 150, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,893; subject to another mortgage for $2,500.

By Thompson & Pryor foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Kinney, referee, 44 Downing Street, south side, 154.2 feet west of Bedford Street, 27.10 by 91.1 by 28.9 by 98.10, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $27,654.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, George L. Nichols, referee, part of Lot 26 on the map of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, being on the south side of Mosholu Avenue, 125 by 200 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,482.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 24 West Nineteenth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of John G. and Florence I Silver on Dec. 18, 1893.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 200 feet west of Boulevard, for five three-story and basement brick dwellings, 15 by 46; N. L. Arnoux of 178 West Tenth Street, owner; C. Steinmetz of 60 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 88; John D. Mennie of 1,543 Madison Avenue, owner; Adolph Balschun, Jr., architect; cost, $96,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 76 by 95; Stein, Cohen & Roth of 41 Union Square, owners and architects; cost, $100,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Tacoma Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42; Charles Knauf, owner and architect; cost, $3,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for two four-story brick tenements, 25 by 91; Louis Lutjens of 312 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Thomas Graham of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $28,000.

Tremont Avenue, south side, 75 feet west of Carter Avenue, for six three-story frame tenements, 16.8 by 46.6; C. Winninger, Westchester, owner; Charles S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $27,000.

Vanderbilt Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for six two-story and basement frame dwellings, 16.8 by 40; Winslow E. Buzby of 311 Fifth Avenue, owner; M. Schiff, architect; cost, $21,000.

Alterations.

No. 224 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; 25 by 60; William Riley of 1,062 First Avenue, owner; Frans Spuhrmann, architect; cost, $600.

Nos. 14 and 16 East Sixteenth Street, to a six-story brick and frame hotel, 51.6 by 104; Young Women's Christian Association of 7 East Fifteenth Street, owner; William N. Jacobus of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $8,500.

Nos. 510 and 512 West Thirty-third Street, to a one and two-story brick stable; Carl Peter of 818 Second Avenue, owner; B. W. Berger, Bible House, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 1,000 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Henry Dale of 2 Wall Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 162.2 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Louis Riegel of 558 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; H. Drasser, architect; cost, $1,000.

Willis Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, to a five-story brick flat, with store; John Smith of 661 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $1,400.

No. 875 King's Bridge Road, to a two-story frame dwelling; Esther Elemold, premises, owner; W. Murray of 2,227 Adams Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 30.

ALL LAND in block bounded by 108th St, 107th St, Columbus, and Manhattan Avs; Pauline Schaphins to Charles Schmidt..... 1

AVENUE B, e s, 51.4 ft s of 84th St, 50.10 x89; Dederick Siedenburg to Catharina D. Siedenburg..... 1,000

CANNON ST, 59, 25x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Aaron Gottlieb and another..... 23,500

CAULDWELL AV, 908, e s, 360 ft n of 161st St, 20x125; Clara Decker to Henry Roeder..... 1

LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 125.11 x100.11x irregular; John Glass, Jr., to Orrin D. Person..... 10

LIND AV, e s, 27.4 ft s of 166th St, 27.4x 94.7x26.6x87.10; J. Schuyler Anderson to Alexander Berry..... 3,600

MOTT AV, w s, new line, 20 ft n of 146th St, 81.9x80x82x75.1; Henry Korn to Fannie C. Korn..... 1,100

RIDGE ST, 26, 25x72; Moritz Goldberger and wife to Fanny Krauss..... 16,500

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 78, 25x89.6; 4th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x96.2; 1st St, 44, 25.3x100; Extra St, e s, at dividing line between Plots 1 and 2, map of Philip Minthorne, 25x25x16x26.6; William T. De Forest to E. De Forest and others..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 98 ft n of 7th St, 48x150; Jacob Fleischhauer to Julius Fleischhauer..... 1

WARREN ST, 57, s s, 25x75; John M. Thompson to Caroline Brinley..... 53,500

WARREN ST, 57, s s, 25x75; John Boyle to John M. Thompson..... 1

WAVERLEY PLACE, 202, 18.10x75; Joseph Fistere to Arleanna M. Doremus... 1,000

WILLOW AV, s w corner of 134th St, 106.6x104x106.8x104; Daniel Vossler, Jr., to Dora Fernschild..... 1

2D AV, n e corner of 83d St, 55.10x100; Paul Haenlein to Elise Goetz and another..... 1

2D AV, n e corner of 83d St, 55x100; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Christian Goetz and wife..... 78,000

4TH AV, w s, 46 ft n of 19th St, 18x 58.9; Rebecca King to James O. Halsey. 27,000

5TH AV, n e corner of 97th St, 100.9x200; United States Trust Company, trustee, to Edmund Coffin..... 95,000

5TH AV, n e corner of 97th St, 100.9x200; Edmund Coffin to Euphemia S. Coffin..... 1

3D ST, s s, 105 ft e of 4th Av, 50x114x irregular, 24th Ward; Henry Burmester to Sarah Burmester..... 800

15TH ST, 208 West, 24.9x86.6; Alexander E. Wells to Jeanie W. Wentworth..... 1,800

30TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 98.9; Lena Michael and another, executors, to Lena Hermes..... 17,150

45TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of 6th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Benjamin F. Spink and wife to Bertram Levyn..... 1

46TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Carrie M. Von Wallbrunn to Anna La Cord, ½ part..... 16,125

46TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Mary H. Jenness to Anna La Cord, ½ part..... 16,125

47TH ST, n s, 400.4 ft e of 1st Av, 74.8x 200.10 to 48th St, x irregular; Lewis Hurst and another, executors, and others to Charles A. Stadler..... 42,000

47TH ST, n s, 400.4 ft e of 1st Av, 74.8x 200.10 to 48th St, x irregular; Charles A. Stadler to the American Malting Company..... 1

48TH ST, 138 West, 20x100.5; Israel M. Schloss, executor, to Edward Ashforth..... 20,250

51ST ST, n s, 106.8 ft w of 2d Av, 18.4x 100.5; Jacob Fleischhauer and wife to Julius Fleischhauer, ½ part..... 1

62D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Lillie Goldshear to Alice S. Levy..... 1

73D ST, 179 East, 20x102.2; Marx E. Harby, referee, to Albert Brown..... 10,600

74TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 17.6 x72.2; Oscar Uhlmann to Maurice C. Beringer..... 1

90TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Gottlieb F. Weber to Herman Schwarz... 1

92D ST, 82, s w corner of Park Av, 21x 67.7; Frederic T. James to Alva Cudebeck..... 1

116TH ST, s s, 333 ft w of 5th Av, 27x 100.11; George Holliday to John Roth... 1

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Allen Townsend to William T. Monroe..... 1

133D ST, s s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Lafayette Olney to Nathan Wise.. 100

137TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Emma V. Short and another to George V. Morton..... 100

141ST ST, s s, 156.8 ft e of Alexander Av, 24.9x100; Adelaide R. Cuff to Herman Schmuck and another..... 1

150TH ST, 530, West, 15x99.11; John L. Howe to Sadie Howe..... 1

161ST ST, n s, 99.11 ft e of Boulevard, 19x 99.11; 161st St, n s, 154.11 ft e of Boulevard, 219.7x99.11; William Broadbelt to Mary T. Quirk..... 1

161ST ST, s s, 23 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 27x99.11; George J. Fernschild to Christian D. Meyer..... 1

183D ST, n s, 180 ft e of 11th Av, 20x99.11; Bernard Havanagh to David Buchsweller..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ABELMAN, Abraham, to John W. Foley; Madison Av, 1,808, store, &c., 5 years.. $1,020-$1,200

CHISOLM, Mary A., to Grace W. Kernochan; 8th St, s s, 24.3 ft e of Macdougal St, 24.3x100, 20 years..... 800

CHRISTIAN, George B., to Julius Wallach and another; 2d Av, 1,210, 5 years... 2,600

COOPER, Howard, to William Hartkopf; Bowery, 281, n e corner of Houston St, 21 years..... 6,000

DARRAGH, John, to Carl Fring; Amsterdam Av, w s, 28 ft n of 164th St, 3 years..... 900

DOSCHER, Rebecca, to Lewis Cohn and another; Carmine St, 29, extension, 2 5-12 years; $360; entire store, &c., 10 years.. 1,320

GERKEN, John, to Basilius Busch; 1st Av, 2,352, 10 years..... 180-240

LARGE, John W., to F. F. Gerwins; Brook Av, e s, 110 ft s of 164th St, 5 years....168-192

McCAULEY, Maria, to Julius April; East Broadway, 157, 5 years..... 1,200

ROGERS, Mary A. C., to David Magie, executor; 8th St, s s, 25x100; Lot H, map by Edwin Smith, 21 years..... 338

Recorded Mortgages.

ASHFORTH, Edward, to Laetitia M. Myers; s s of 48th St, 400.5 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years..... 17,000

BERRY, Alexander, to J. Schuyler Anderson; e s of 42d Av, 27.4 ft s of 166th St, 5 years..... 2,100

BORMANN, John and Amelia F., to Mathias Faust; w s of Lenox Av, 77 ft s of 129th St; also, 130 West 129th St, 3 years..... 3,500

BRINLEY, Caroline, to John M. Thompson; Warren St, 57; also s s of Warren St, Lot 366, map of the Church Farm, 1 year..... 15,500

BUCHSWEILER, David, to Bernard Havanagh; n s of 183d St, 180 ft e of 11th Av, Bank; 251 West 58th St, 1 year..... 65,000

COFFIN, Edmund, to the United States Trust Company, as sub-trustee; n e corner of 5th Av and 97th St, 5 years..... 80,000

CRUICKSHANK, Alexander, to Henry G. Silkman, Jr.; s s of Ford St, 100 ft w of Webster Av, 1 year..... 1,600

DEWEY, Ella F., to German Savings 5 years, (two mortgages)..... 9,250

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Stephen Butler; s w corner of Dean Place and Hilton Av, 5 years..... 2,000

FALVEY, James V., to Ferdinand R. Minrath; 108 West 46th St, demand.... 5,600

FISCHEL, Jacob, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; Monroe St, or Rutgers Place, n e corner of Jefferson St; Jefferson St, e s, 110 ft n of Monroe St, 5 years..... 55,000

GILL, Frank N., to William A. Garrigues; n s of 84th St, 468 ft w of West End Av, 18.9x102.2, secures contract, (three mortgages)..... 12,000

GOETZ, Christian, to the Mercantile Trust Company; e s of 2d Av, 49.5 ft s of 28th St, 3 years..... 10,000

GOETZ, Christian and Elise, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 1,602, 1,604 2d Av, 2 years..... 50,000

HERMES, Lena, to Lena Michel and another, executors; n s of 30th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years..... 12,000

JOHNSON, Amund, to J. Allen Townsend; s w corner of the Boulevard and 99th St, (seven mortgages)..... 60,000

KLATTHAAR, John H. and Katharine, to Gottlieb and Herman F. Epple; e s of Orchard St, 102.6 ft n of Grand St, 1 year..... 2,500

KNAUF, Charles, to Alfred Q. Elgar; Lot 351, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years..... 2,000

LACORD, Anna, to Mary H. Jenness; 62 West 46th St, installments..... 14,000

LACORD, Anna, to Caroline M. Von Wallbrunn; 62 West 46th St, installments..... 14,000

LAWSON, Marion W. and Charles B., to William H. Field, administrator; w s of Mott Av, widened, 20 ft n of 146th St, widened, 3 years..... 3,500

LEVYN, Bertrem, to Irving Savings Institution; 57 West 45th St, 1 year..... 18,000

LEVYN, Bertrem, to Benjamin F. Spink; 57 West 45th St, installments..... 12,000

LEVY, Betsy B., and Deborah Goldstein to Callman Rouse; 52 Rutgers Place, 1 year..... 4,000

LOVE, Amelie G., to Josephine L. J. Graham, executrix; s s of 97th St, 383 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years..... 3,000

LUDIN, Susan A. and Eugene C., to George Wiley; n e corner of 12th Av and 49th St, 4 years..... 20,000

MARTINI, Vincent, and another to Joseph De Marco; 159 West 125th St, installments..... 650

McLAUGHLIN, Josephine D., to James Suydam; 158 Waverley Place, 3 years... 4,000

MEYER, Christian D., to George J. Fernschild; s s of 161st St, 23 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 5 years..... 3,300

MORGAN, Thomas, to Nathaniel Reynolds; Lot 237, map of Section A, of Vyse estate, 3 years..... 3,000

MONROE, William T., to J. Allen Townsend; s s of 117th St, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, (two mortgages,) demand..... 62,000

NORMAN, Frank G., to Don A. Gaylord; 22 West 4th St, 4 months..... 1,415

OESTING, William C., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 727 Courtlandt Av, 5 years..... 9,000

PETTIT, John, to Jules P. Storm; 13 Dutch St, leasehold, ¼ year..... 5,000

POWERS, Thomas J., and wife and Robert W. Taller, trustee, to United States Trust Company; s e corner of 74th St and Boulevard, 181 ft to Amsterdam Av; also n s of 84th St, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 240,000

RIPLEY, Nellie H., to the Bank for Savings; n s of 58th St, 142.6 ft w of Madison Av; also n s of 39th St, 145 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year..... 60,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and Jacob Feinberg to John A. Brown, Jr.; 86 and 88 Stanton St and 172 Orchard St, 3 years.. 45,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and Jacob Feinberg to Abraham Stern and another; n w corner of Stanton and Orchard Sts; also Stanton St, n s, 21.6 ft w of Orchard St, demand..... 6,000

RULAND, Anna, to the New York Building Loan Banking Company; n s of Elmwood Place, 125 ft w of Clinton Av, installments..... 3,600

SCHWARZ, Herman to Gottlieb F. Weber; s s of 90th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 6,000

STADLER, Charles A., to Lewis Hurst and others, executors, &c.; n s of 40th St, 400.4 ft e of 1st Av, — to 48th St, 2 years..... 24,000

STUENEGGER, Edmund, to Katharine Moesle; n e corner of 100th St and Melrose Av, 7 months..... 5,500

THOMPSON, John M., to John Boyle; 57 Warren St; also, s s of Warren St, Lot 366, map of Church Farm, ½ year.... 29,200

WEIBEL, Dorothea, to Herman Bergman and another; n s of 114th St, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 56,000

WICHMANN, Charles J., to William Rothschild; s s of 86th St, 97.1 ft w of Avenue A, and adjoining lot, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 18,000

WICHMANN, Frederick W., to William Rothschild; s s of 86th St, 158.3 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... 9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BALL, Clinton H., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... Nominal

BENSON, Sarah V., general guardian, to Sarah V. Benson, as general guardian, &c..... 10,000

BROWN, J. Romaine, to Mary F. Skidmore..... Nominal

CRUIKSHANK, Alexander, to George Mackenzie..... Nominal

DEAL, Catharine A., to the Wappingers Savings Bank..... 3,500

GODDARD, Minna G., to Fanny C. White. 8,500

GUSTHAL, Leopold, and another, executors, &c., to Hannah J. Sawyer, ½ part.. 2,500

KENNELLY, Bryan L., to Sarah Spero..Nominal

KERNOCHAN, William S., to William A. Lincoln..... 2,738

KNOX, Effie V. V., to Mary Taber and another..... 12,000

MACKENZIE, George, to Jacob F. Paulsen..... Nominal

MANNING, William D., to Charles E. Hall..... Nominal

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to William Seaver.....Order of court

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to Frances S. Hall and another.. Order of court

SIAS, Eliz H., to Nicholas Binninger...Omitted

TAILER, Robert W., executor, to Robert W. Taller, trustee, (two assignments).. 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Atlantic Trust Company, trustee. 5,000

TOMBACK, Samuel D., to Martin D. Fink..Nom.

ULLMANN, Sarah, to Karl M. Wallach.. 5,175

Lis Pendens.

PARK ROW, 3; Joseph Pulitzer against National Life Association, (ejectment proceedings;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

PLEASANT AV, w s, 33.1 ft n of 122d St, 16x 66; Rosa Palm against Louis J. Horowitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Holl, Wagner & Burghard.

PROSPECT PLACE, e s, 93.9 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x58; Prospect Place, e s, 150.5 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x58; Herman Wronkow against Charles Althof and others, (two actions foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. S. Ritterband.

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lewis St, 25x 100; Ludwig Zodikow and another against Sarah and Louis Levinthan, (partition;) attorneys, Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind.

WATER ST, 195; Augustus T. Gillender, executor, &c., against Sarah A. Fay, (specific performance;) attorney, E. Fixman.

24TH ST, 45 West; William F. Vanse, trustee, against Mortimer Weldon and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Vanse.

88TH ST, 147 West; John A. Straley and others against Henry Van Hoevenbergh and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder.

143D ST, s s, 215 ft w of Brook Av, 0.2½x72.11x 0.2x72.11; John J. Fleming against George Connor and others, (action to recover possession;) attorney, M. P. Doyle.

Mechanics' Liens.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,154; Henri Maillard, against James Atkinson, owner; J. J. Collins owner and contractor..... $176

MONTGOMERY Av, 177; A. P. Dienst & Co., against Mrs. F. Del Genovese, owner and contractor..... 84

150TH ST, 538 East; Adamant Mfg. Co. of America, against George Pickel, owner; Patrick Donohue, contractor..... 179

159TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Boulevard, 150x99.11; Bernard J. Lenahan, against Anna Schreyer, owner; Anna T. Dale.. 2,719

159TH ST, 534 to 538 West; William T. Hookey, against William Topping, owner and contractor; Anna T. Dale, contractor..... 4,261

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Chap. 418, Laws of 1897.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner 131st St, 109.8x100; Moses J. Wolf, with Webster White, 10 payments..... $43,000

117TH St, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; J. Allen Townsend with William T. Monroe, 11 payments..... 44,000

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kirby vs. Gilland.
2—Tin Box Creery.
3—Hahnemann vs. Goldstein.
4—Auerbach vs. Windsor.
5—Wallach vs. Rosenthal.
6—Smith vs. Fountain.
7—People ex rel. Tuthill vs. Board of Estimate.
8—Kirkpatrick vs. McAlpin.
9—Goodwin vs. Coddington.
10—Met. Sav. Bank vs. Tufts.
11—Kane vs. Donlon.
12—Jacobs vs. Jacobs.
13—Glossner vs. Glossner.
14—Harris vs. Collans.
15—Braman vs. Del Monte.
16—Stake vs. Stake.
17—Nelson vs. Connelly.
18—Halladay vs. Gess.
19—Priest vs. Int. North & South Am. Trans. & Express Co.
20—Mason vs. Morgan.
21—Schaye vs. Paskusz.
22—Fornes vs. Valentine.
23—Con. Nat. Bank vs. Myerle.
24—In re Pigner.
25—Hirschel vs. Mayer.
26—In re Gunning.
27—Linch vs. Rhoads.
28—Ludwig vs. Vandercook.
29—Ritacca vs. Fragetto.
30—Hertzberg vs. Hertzberg.
31—Kovaco vs. Blumenfeld.
32—Army & Navy Inv. Trust Co. vs. Wynkoop.
33—Wall vs. Benner.
34—Hauscheld vs. Hauscheld.
35—People ex rel. McNulty vs. County Cavan Young Men's Ben. Assn.

Preferred Cause.
6460—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Sands.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Fay vs. Mulholland.
2—Norris vs. Roberts.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
6027—Spieler vs. Spieler.
2740—Ross vs. Schade.
5405—Morean vs. Rosenstein.
6230—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Broade.
6088—Roberts. vs. Roberts.
5815—Pierson vs. Van Bergen.
5898—Phelan vs. Phelan.
6107—Mount Morris B'k vs. Roosevelt.
6126—Klinkenberg vs. Klinkenberg.
6232—Mikola vs. Mikola.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6410.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Hiscock, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

12154—Coppolo vs. Cosgrove.
14061—Shafield vs. Trustees, &c., of Exempt Firemen's Ben. Assn.
15264—Rush vs. Bishop.
15278—Schulze vs. same.
15279—Same vs. same.
14561—Mechanics' Nat. Bank vs. Crawford.
15346—Goddard vs. Harris.
14509—Feiner vs. Deutsch.
13448—Greenbaum vs. O'Neill.
14175—McGillicuddy vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
14354—Goffe vs. Van Nostrand.
14788—Connaughton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8157—Kennedy vs. same.
10026—Miller vs. Cohen.
2829—Carpenter vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
1222—Emerald & H. Co. vs. Tannenbaum.
9703—Hecker vs. Callan.
9990—Weibler vs. News.
7906—Clark vs. Turnbull.

Highest number reached in regular call, 10889.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII. and XI. for trial.

8930—Moross vs. Cohen.
8315—Richter vs. Luning.
10155—Solomon vs. Barry.
10168—Burkart vs. Piercy.
9124—O'Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10330—Leniberger vs. Walton.
10339—Kelly vs. Kitching.
8175—Kaiser vs. Morning Journal Assn.
8229—Same vs. Weil.
10449—Klay vs. Wainwright.
10481—Crooks vs. Illingworth.
10642—Noble vs. Janson.
10630—Bloom vs. Pariser
10730—Hewitt vs. Hazard.
5979—Mulligan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., X., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1348—Contested will of Henry A. Hurlburt. Will for Probate.—At 11 A. M. 10 A. M.
Catharine M. Johnson. At 10:30 A. M.
Gustav Jergins.
Eliza Sloteman.
Catherine L. Muller.
At 11 A. M.
Isidore W. De Jonge. At 2 P. M.
Daniel Doyle.
Erhard Guttentg.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Part II. floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV. O'Dwyer J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 11 A. M. Equity and nonjury cases. Case on.

270—Fox vs. Tyzes.
271—Same vs. Brockner.
280—Sukin vs. Byk.
252—Mass vs. Jarius.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Gordon, and McCann for the People.

1—Louis Berman.
2—John Dolan.
3—John Hochhauser.
4—John Bernard.
5—Cassar De Angelis.
6—Dora H. Nellis, alias Blakely.
7—Michael Daly.
8—William Dex.
9—Edward Sullivan.
10—Emilla Kamber.
11—Hugo Hoffman.
12—Maud Wendell.
13—Paul Vogel.
14—Edward Wehman.
15—William Wehman.
16—Baruch Reich.
17—John Grant.
18—Christian Ohlschlagen.
19—Mabel Sella.
20—Julius Singman.
21—Annie Ullman.
22—Burton Stein.
23—Gussie Smith.
24—Louis Flamenhauft.
25—Charles Krumm.
26—Isaac Bernstein.
27—Pasquale Venezio.
28—Louis Flor.

Pleadings.

1—Bertha Schaub.
2—Jacob Spinler.
John Singer.
3—Edward Murrell.
4—John O'Brien.
5—Neil McCallum.
6—Giovanni Baldi.
7—Joseph Borgenicht.
8—Elias Trad.
9—William O. Reeves.
10—Florence Marvel.
11—Mary Lester.
12—Otto Kiefer.
13—James Foley.
14—Philip Kivent.
15—William J. Todd.
16—Nicholas Wolf.
17—Harry Reilly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Hennessy for the People.

1—Abraham Cohen.
2—Bessie Schuyler.
3—Charles Rovatos.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Walsh for the People.

1—George W. Duval.
2—William O'Neill.
3—Albert Sommer.
4—Thomas Trainor.
5—James McDonald.
6—Charles Sabatell.
7—George Shrady.
8—Edward Reynolds.
9—Vincenzo Dorazzo, Michael Chafuco.
10—Paulo Sautorasino.
11—Simon Greenberg.
12—Frederick Seeman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District

SUMMER RESORTS.

Hollywood Hotel and Cottages,

WEST END, NEW JERSEY.

Renovated, Sanitary Plumbing, Sewerage, etc.

PARTIES DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS SEASON 1898 CALL OR COMMUNICATE WITH

R. T. DUNLOP,
HOTEL IMPERIAL,
BROADWAY AND 32D ST.

Somerset Inn

EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open Apr. 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D. L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.
The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.
J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., near beach; capacity 300; steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street level; cuisine and service unsurpassed. Special Spring Rates, $2.00 from Saturday P. M. to Monday A. M. Tel. 376. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Ky. Av., 100 feet from beach, steam heat; sun parlors; elevator; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $10 to $15 per week. American Plan. L. V. STICKNEY.

LINDEN HALL,
Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Av. and beach; opens April 2d; capacity, 350; steam heat, elevator; special Spring rates. M. C. ADAMS.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam elevator, sun parlors; write for terms and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $10 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

WELLWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL MEETINGS IN THE BAPTIST Church of the Epiphany, Madison Av., corner 74th St., every evening at 8 o'clock, Thursday, Rev. H. L. Jones, pastor; Friday, Rev. W. C. Bitting, D. D. The music in charge of Mr. J. Henry McKinley.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

BOARDERS WANTED.

42D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable second floor; also other rooms; with board; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT BACK parlor, with extension, (use of front parlor,) as office for physician or dentist; house near Central Park and 93d St. "L" station; another room if desired. M. K., Box 198 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid alone; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 430 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting. C. C., 70 8th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an English woman as first-class cook in all branches where a kitchenmaid is kept; French, English, and American cooking; can take entire charge and get up company dinner and luncheon; has first-class personal reference. 250 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a New England trained family cook; thoroughly experienced; plain and fancy French and American made dishes; baking, catering, marketing; entire charge; reference. 698 6th Av. Bolten.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best city personal reference; wages, $20. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK, &c.—By a Protestant woman as good, plain cook; willing to assist with washing; city or country; good reference. 152 West 64th St.

COOK, &c.—By a woman cook, or go out by day, week, or month; no objections to boarding house; reference. M., 554 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—By plain cook; assist at washing; in private family; best city references. 435 West 30th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook; excellent baker; fine laundress; free after April 1. Present employer, 11 Livingston Place.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; excellent city reference. 154 East 32d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter desires more engagements in private families; supplies own designs; references given; best work guaranteed. Louis Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter, trimmer; by the day; formerly with Connoly; reference. Dressmaker, 240 East 79th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—As governess, companion, and nurse; German; diploma; teaches kindergarten school branches, elementary music, object drawing, painting, needlework; highest testimonials. Fraulein, Box 900, 1,227 Broadway.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID. — First-class; city reference. Bridget Finnegan, Box 303, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent North German girl; will go out as maid and seamstress or nurse; best city references. E. D., Box 69, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By a thorough, competent French maid; hairdresser, packer; good knowledge of dressmaking; best city references. B., Box 310, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By first-class French maid; competent; best city references. Maria L., Box 272, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—As maid and seamstress; good dressmaker; best references. Box T, 1,513 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress in a private family; very best city references; last employer can be seen. L., Box 343, Times Up-town Office, 1,239 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; private family; no other work; wages, $25 to $25; best personal reference; discharged April 8. G. R., 990 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call, two days, at 209 East 56th St., Cowley's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent French Protestant as infant or child nurse; good seamstress; best reference; speaks English; wages, $20; car fare. Robins, 390 3d Av.

NURSE.—By infant's nurse; perfectly capable and trustworthy; last employer seen. L. Van Eecke, 351 West 24th St.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; well recommended; city reference. Anna McMahon, Box 324, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE GIRL, &c.—By young girl to mind children and assist with up-stairs work. Mrs. O'Connor, 330 West 52d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse; good city reference. 406 5th Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WEINY PHILLIPS CO.

Notice is hereby given that THE WEINY PHILLIPS COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Electric Novelty Company.—Dated, New York, February 23d, 1898.

THE WEINY PHILLIPS CO.
By PRESTON J. HURLBURT,
President.

F24-law6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. mi7-law6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-law6mTh

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City. n26-law6mTh

PARKER, FORREST H., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORREST H. PARKER, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, The Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. FORREST H. PARKER, Executor. s30-law6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. APOLLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. f3-law6mTh

PLUNKETT, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PLUNKETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of her attorney, Francis T. Garrettson, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. MARY ANN LARKIN, Executrix. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney for Executrix, 26 Broad Street, New York City. s30-law6mTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. ja6-law6mTh

SCHMITT, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SCHMITT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Werner, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1897. JOHN WEBER, JACOB E. McMICHAEL, Executors. SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. o21-law6mTh

RANDOLPH EDWARD F.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Wilson G. H. Randolph of full age, Harold S. Randolph, and Peter Randolph, infants over fourteen years of age, and Marion Randolph, an infant under fourteen years of age, the heirs and next of kin of Edward F. Randolph, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harry F. F. Randolph of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 21st day of October, 1897, relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Edward F. Randolph, late of Newmarket, County of Middlesex, New Jersey, deceased.

Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said county at the County of New York, the ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] JAMES FAHY McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

f17—law6wTh

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN S. NEWTON, Executors. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Attorney for Executors, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. n11-law6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of November, 1897. ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York. n4-law6mTh

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 80 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKER, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 97 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. mh10-law6mTh

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-law6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN H. CROMWELL, Adelaide B. Cromwell, and Miriam H. Cromwell, as executors of the last will and testament of JOHN CROMWELL, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. VAN COTT, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, lying, being and situate in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, distant three hundred and sixteen and seventy-seven-one hundredths feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side or line of east One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street with the easterly side or line of Boston Avenue as widened, or three hundred and twenty-five feet from said corner before the widening of said Boston Avenue; thence running northerly and at right angles with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, partly through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street seventeen and five-tenths feet; thence southerly and at right angles with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street partly through a party wall, one hundred feet to the said northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; and thence westerly, along said northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, se nteen and five-tenths feet, to the point or place of beginnin. Being the westerly half of the premises conveyed to Maria L. Van Cott by James H. Moeran, referee, by deed, bearing date the 22d day of November, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber 860, Page 190.—Dated New York, March 24th, 1898.

RICHARD W. FREEDMAN,
Referee.

JOHN H. CROMWELL, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 247 West 125th Street, N. Y. City.

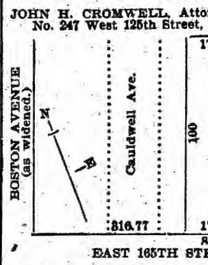

EAST 165TH STREET.

The above premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure the sum of $2,681.25, with interest thereon from the 21st day of November, 1897, at the rate of five and one-half per cent. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $1,057.11, with interest thereon from the 18th day of March, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $117.37, with interest from the 21st day of March, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is the sum of $478.57, and interest.—Dated New York, March 24th, 1898.

RICHARD W. FREEDMAN,
Referee.

mh28-2aw3wM&Th&ap20.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—GILBERT M. SPEIR, plaintiff, against CHARLES RUSSELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the 16th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, distant forty-six (46) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with the southerly line of Twenty-third Street; running thence easterly along the said southerly line of Twenty-third Street twenty-two (22) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the half distance line between Twenty-third Street and Twenty-second Street; thence westerly along said half distance line twenty-two (22) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 11, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER,
Referee.

J. C. O'CONNOR,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 27 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing sale:

466 West 23d St.

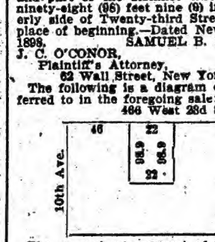

The approximate amount of the prior mortgage upon the premises, with interest, is $18,765.

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $2,266.69, and of taxes and assessments and water rates is $262.50.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER,
Referee.

mh14-2aw8wM&Th&ap4

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. B. SMITH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Downing Street, distant one hundred and fifty-four feet (154 ft.) one and three-quarter inches (1¾ ins.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Downing Street with the westerly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches, (98 ft. 10 ins.;) thence westerly twenty-eight feet nine and one-half inches, (28 ft. 9½ ins.;) thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-one feet one inch (91 ft. 1 in.) to the southerly side of Downing Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet ten and one-quarter inches (27 ft. 10¼ ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 9, 1898.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number is 44 Downing Street:

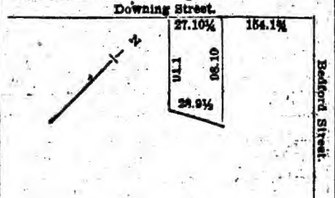

The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $37,855 74-100, and of taxes and assessments and water rents to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $375.00.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—NATHALIE N. BAYLIES, plaintiff, against SCHUYLER VAN CORTLANDT HAMILTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Broadway with the northerly line of Spring Street, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of Spring Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the westerly line of Broadway, seventy-five feet; thence easterly and parallel, or nearly so, with Spring Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel, or nearly so, with the westerly line of Broadway twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel, or nearly so, with the northerly line of Spring Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of Broadway, and thence southerly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, and the appurtenances, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, with the buildings thereon erected.—Dated New York, March 15, 1898.

HAMILTON ODELL,
Referee.

CARTER & LEDYARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

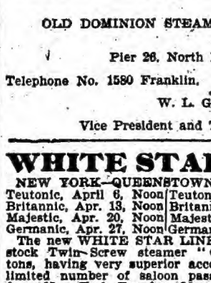

The premises are to be sold subject to the unexpired term of a lease for the term of 15 years and 7 months from October 1st, 1888.

There are two mortgages which are liens upon undivided interests in the above-described premises, and which are to be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale.

Upon one of these mortgages there is due the sum of ten thousand dollars and accrued interest from November 30d, 1897, at the rate of five per centum per annum.

Upon the other of these mortgages there is due the sum of fifty thousand dollars and accrued interest from November 1st, 1897, at the rate of five per centum per annum.

There are unpaid taxes on a portion of said property as follows: For the year 1896, $4,280, and for the year 1897, $4,410, with interest on each of said sums. The premises will be sold free from the lien of these taxes.

HAMILTON ODELL,
mh21-2aw6wM&Th&ap11 Referee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH RED ASH AND Locust Mountain Coal at lowest Cash rates. Yards, cor. 87th St. & West End Av., 54th St. & 10th Av., 32d St. & 10th Av. THOMAS KORKER.

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VIA

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Telephone No. 1580 Franklin.
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Vice President and Traffic Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic,	April 6, Noon	Teutonic,	May 4, Noon
Britannic,	Apr. 13, Noon	Britannic,	May 11, noon.
Majestic,	Apr. 20, Noon	Majestic,	May 18, noon
Germanic,	Apr. 27, Noon	Germanic,	May 25, noon.

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin-Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and July 26, according to date. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rates $60 and upwards.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Werkendam....Saturday, April 2, 10 A. M.
THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S.
ROTTERDAM,
Sailing Sat., April 9, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing at 10 A. M. as follows:
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.

La Bretagne,	April 9	La Normandie,	April 30
La Gascogne,	April 16	La Bourgogne,	May 7
La Navarre,	April 23	La Touraine,	May 14

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria,	April 2, 10 AM	Campania,	Apr. 23, 8AM
Lucania,	April 9, 8 AM	Aurania,	Apr. 26, 10 AM
Etruria,	April 16, 10 AM	Umbria,	Apr. 30, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS.....April 2
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Victoria.....Apl. 2 Alexandra.....Apl. 16
Bostdices.....Apl. 9 Winifreda.....Apl. 23
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

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HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
PERU, via Honolulu.....April 12, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....May 28, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Algonquin, Thrs., Mar. 31 Iroquois, Mon., Apr. 4
Seminole, Sat., April 2 Comanche, Wed., Apr. 6
From Pier 29 East River, foot Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Ebner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 1 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 10 AM		Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM	
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 12, 10 AM		Kai. W. d. G., May 10, 10 AM	
Trave, Tu., Apl. 26	10 AM	Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM	
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Apr. 12, 10 AM			

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Saale, Sat., Apr. 16	10 AM	Havel, Tu., May 3,	10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Bremen,		Thurs., March 31,	Noon
Friedrich der Grosse,		Thurs., Apr. 7,	Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems,	Apl. 2, 10 AM	Kai. W. II.,	Apr. 30 10 AM
Aller,	Apl. 16, 10 AM	Fulda,	May 7, 10 AM
Werra,	Apl. 28, 10 AM	Ems,	May 14, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 23, 9 AM A. Victoria, May 26, 9 AM
Columbia, May 12, 9 AM F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM
First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Palatia...Apr. 9, 7 AM Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM
Pretoria...Apr. 16, 2 PM Pennsylv'a, May 14, Noon
Patria.....Apr. 28, 7 AM Palatia...May 21, 4 PM
First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS—	April 6	ST. LOUIS	April 27
PARIS	April 13	NEW YORK	May 4
ST. PAUL	April 20	ST. PAUL	May 11

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

NOORDLAND	April 6	KENSINGTON	April 20
FRIESLAND	April 13	WESTERNLAND	April 27

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

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3 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45. Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily —24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Conects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo

MR. DEPEW TO BE CHAIRMAN

Retires from New York Central Presidency to Become Head of Vanderbilt Directorates.

WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT'S PLAN

S. R. Callaway to Succeed to the Presidency of the Central—All of the Board Chairmanships of the System United in Mr. Depew.

Chauncey M. Depew will retire from the Presidency of the New York Central Railroad after the annual election of that company on the 20th of next month. His successor will be S. R. Callaway, now President of the Lake Shore Railroad. This change was foreshadowed in this newspaper some weeks ago. In pursuance of W. K. Vanderbilt's policy of greater unity of administration in the Vanderbilt system of railroads Mr. Depew will become Chairman of the Boards of Directors of the New York Central, the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate) Roads, succeeding Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt in those positions. H. B. Ledyard retains the Presidency of the Michigan Central. The Presidents of the Lake Shore and the Nickel Plate lines are yet to be chosen.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's protracted illness and practical retirement from business and W. K. Vanderbilt's policy of concentration in the management of the properties controlled by his family have led to these important changes. William K. Vanderbilt has for some time felt that the "Vanderbilt system," by reason of its segregation, was placed at a disadvantage in competition with the other trunk lines operating between New York and Chicago. The Pennsylvania, the Erie, and the Baltimore and Ohio, each with through lines to Chicago and other Western points, are operated under a single head.

No Close Union Heretofore.

The New York Central, the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, and the Nickel Plate had no other union than a controlling ownership in the stock by the same persons. Officially they had no connection with each other, except that Cornelius Vanderbilt, being the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Central and the Michigan Central, and William K. Vanderbilt being Chairman of the Lake Shore and the Nickel Plate boards, the harmonious and cordial relations of the two brothers was the bond of union. By the proposed change the Messrs. Vanderbilt retire from these Chairmanships, though they remain in the different Directories, and will continue their active interest in the property.

Mr. Depew in becoming Chairman of the Boards of Directors of the four roads, constitutes the single administrative head of the Vanderbilt system. Through him as the general Chairman is secured a unity of administration and operation in all that relates to the general traffic of the system as exchanged between the several lines. In all places and at all times where one voice is needed to define and uphold the united policy of the Vanderbilt lines Mr. Depew will furnish that voice. He will be the chief representative of the Vanderbilt system in the Joint Traffic Association and in similar organizations.

The Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, and the Nickel Plate, individually, will maintain the same connections they have always had, because each line naturally does a great deal of business with lines other than the New York Central, but the New York Central under the new order of things will be placed on an equality in the traffic associations and in competition for through business with the Pennsylvania, the Erie, and the Baltimore and Ohio. On more than one occasion the Vanderbilt lines have been handicapped in joint traffic matters because the Presidents of the different lines could not agree. The Lake Shore at times has voted one way while the New York Central voted another way.

The Charge Progressive.

Mr. Depew said last evening that he thought this change was a progressive step. He felt confident that it would result in improved management of all the lines and in increased earnings as well. The idea, he remarked, had been in contemplation for several years without, however, the time having been propitious until recently for putting it in practical operation. It had always been felt that such a union would inure to the benefit of the entire Vanderbilt system, of its patrons, and of the public.

"The union strengthens, in the general traffic of the country," said Mr. Depew, "the position of New York's great road, which lies wholly within this State, and it will benefit the State and the city. It also gives the strength which always comes from harmonious administration, both to general and local business of the lines east of Chicago."

Another reason for the change, continued Mr. Depew, was that the Vanderbilt brothers felt that if they should die the relations which heretofore existed between the several roads might be broken up by antagonistic interests, impairing the value of the large investments which their families hold in these properties.

The Messrs. Vanderbilt, it is stated authoritatively, in putting Mr. Depew in the official position which they have occupied so long, regard the change as a distinct promotion and a recognition of their distinguished spokesman's ability and wisdom. Mr. Depew has been in the service of the Vanderbilts for more than thirty years. He became a Director of the New York Central Railroad June 3, 1874, and was Second Vice President from May 4, 1883, to June 17, 1885. He has held the office of President since June 17, 1885.

Director of Many Roads.

He is now and will continue to be a Director in the following lines: Boston and Albany, New York, New Haven and Hartford, New York Central, West Shore, New York and New England, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, Harlem Railroad, Lake Shore, Ontario and Western, Geneva and Corning, Pine Creek and Beach Creek, Michigan Central, the "Nickel Plate," Canada Southern, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Chesapeake and Ohio, Chicago and Northwestern, and Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha.

S. R. Callaway, who is to succeed to the Presidency of the New York Central, is a successful railroad man and is regarded as "a money earner." He has demonstrated financial abilities of a positive order. He is about fifty-five years old, and has been in railway service since 1863, when he began as a clerk in the Auditor's department of the Grand Trunk Railway. After working his way up through the different grades in the Grand Trunk offices, he became private secretary to the General Manager of the Great Western Railroad, and subsequently Superintendent of the Detroit and Milwaukee Road. From 1881 to 1884 he was General Manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk and President of the Chicago and Western Indiana Belt Line. He was appointed Second Vice President and General Manager of the Union Pacific in September, 1884, and held those positions until June, 1887. In the Fall of the latter year he became President of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, from which office he was called by the Vanderbilts to the Presidency of the Nickel Plate. On the death of President Caldwell of the Lake Shore, Mr. Callaway was elected his successor.

CAPT. BRANT'S WIFE SUES HIM.

She Asks for a Limited Divorce from the Army Officer.

Suit was begun against Capt. Louis P. Brant, United States Army, by Grace P. Brant for a limited divorce, on the ground of abandonment. Capt. Brant is at present stationed at Presidio, in San Francisco.

Mrs. Brant sets forth in her complaint that she married the Captain on Nov. 1, 1875; that they have one son, Philip Paulding Brant, twenty-one years old; that in December, 1886, Capt. Brant joined his regiment at Presidio, refused to permit her to accompany him, and has since refused to contribute to her support. Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed an order permitting the defendant to be served through the mails.

Father Sheppard at St. Michael's.

Information was received in Jersey City yesterday that Bishop Wigger had appointed the Rev. John Sheppard of Passaic to be rector of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, to succeed Mgr. Januarius de Cicanillo, deceased.

LEGAL NOTES.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—A question of interest to landlords and tenants was decided yesterday by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, in a suit by Morris Goldberg and another, to recover from Henry Mittler and another, rent for the premises 16 Essex Street for the month of May last. The defendants, who had a lease of the premises for one year to May 1, 1897, held over until the 3d of May. They had previously notified the landlord of their intention to quit, and a written lease was entered into by the plaintiffs with another tenant from the 1st of June last until May 1, 1898. The new tenant was permitted to take possession in May. The plaintiffs recovered judgment in the Fourth District Court, upon the ground that, having continued in possession after the expiration of their lease, defendants became tenants for the ensuing year. The Appellate Term has directed a reversal. Presiding Justice Beekman, who gave the opinion, holds it to be well settled that when a tenant, under a demise for a year, holds over without a new agreement, he may be treated as a tenant from year to year; that the landlord has an election to treat him either as a trespasser or a tenant, and it was for the landlord to determine that question. "We think," Justice Beekman said, "that the act of the landlords in this case in making a new lease of the premises to another tenant, some fifteen days after the appellants had removed, for the period of nearly a year, is conclusive evidence of an election on their part not to treat the appellants as tenants for another year. Their conduct in thus dealing with the premises was utterly inconsistent with the theory upon which the action was brought. For if they are entitled to recover the month's rent for the month of May, the appellants would certainly be entitled to expect and demand possession of the property for the year ending May 1, 1898, and the respondents would be compelled to claim that they never intended to consider the appellants as their tenants for any such period. It has been well said that no landlord can have two tenants for the same premises at the same time, under conflicting claims. We, therefore, see no escape from the conclusion that the respondents did not elect to treat the appellants as tenants after the 1st day of May, 1897, and the latter must therefore be considered as trespassers for the time they actually occupied the property, and consequently liable only for the damages flowing from that relation."

***

PUBLICATION LIBELOUS PER SE.—Three days after the marriage of Ida M. Gates, about five years ago, The New York Recorder stated that she was a "dashing blonde, twenty years old, and is said to have been a concert hall singer and dancer at Coney Island," and it was charged in substance that she had been secretly married to her husband, Gen. Theodore B. Gates, who was seventy-five years old, and "fond of pretty women." In an action by Mrs. Gates against The New York Recorder Company for libel it was admitted that the statements as to plaintiff and her alleged secret marriage were false. The Court of Appeals has affirmed judgment of the late General Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, which affirmed judgment for damages given for plaintiff on the trial. Judge Bartlett, who gives the opinion, holds that such a statement concerning a woman was libelous per se, when published in a newspaper circulating in the community where the character of Coney Island concert halls was well known. Judge O'Brien gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Chief Judge Parker. Judge O'Brien holds that the fact that plaintiff's reputation had been injured by the words must be proved at the trial by evidence of the consequences that directly resulted from their publication. Referring to the contention on behalf of plaintiff that to publish of her that she was once a concert hall singer and dancer at Coney Island was per se libelous, while to publish that she had been a concert hall singer and dancer generally, or at some other place or locality, would not be, Judge O'Brien said: "But how can the courts take judicial notice of the fact that a concert hall singer and dancer at Coney Island is one thing, and a concert hall singer and dancer generally, or at some other place, is quite another thing? The law determines the actionable character of words, from their natural and necessary import. When a person is represented as engaged in a particular occupation or profession, the courts cannot say that the profession or occupation means one thing in one county of the State and something else in another county."

***

NEGLIGENCE OF CO-SERVANT.—A judgment recovered some years ago by Thomas E. Park, who was an engineer in the employ of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, against the company for injuries he received from a collision with a freight train, because of the negligence of a brakeman, has been reversed by the Court of Appeals, and a new trial was granted, because of the improper admission of evidence as to the brakeman's competency. A freight train had become stalled near Canastota, N. Y., after having been switched from its regular track to the east-bound passenger track, about 800 feet east of the end of a curve. Sanford Brown, the rear brakeman on the train, who was sent back upon the track to signal the approaching passenger train, neglected to go a sufficient distance to give the signals required, and in the resulting collision Park suffered the injuries. The court holds, by Judge Haight, on appeal from the Fourth Department, that such an action cannot be maintained without showing that the co-servant whose negligence caused the accident was incompetent for the service in which he was engaged, and that such incompetency was known, or should have been known, by the master. Such incompetency could not be shown by general reputation, but by the co-servant's specific acts, followed by proof that the master knew, or ought to have known, of such incompetency. This might be shown by evidence tending to establish that such incompetency was generally known in the community. A witness for the plaintiff was permitted to testify that at a time eight or ten years before the accident the co-servant was called by the nickname "Crazy Brown." The reversal was upon the ground that this evidence was incompetent and prejudicial.

***

SUITS AGAINST INCOMPETENTS.—In a suit brought over a year ago by Eugene K. Smith against Alice Keteltas, as committee, &c., and others, two of the defendants were incompetents, for whose persons and estates a duly appointed committee was acting. After the service of the summons, the plaintiff obtained, ex parte, the appointment of a guardian ad litem. Recently, upon notice to the plaintiff's attorney, the service of the summons was set aside, and the order appointing the guardian ad litem was vacated upon the ground that leave to bring the action against the incompetents had not been obtained. That order is now sustained by the Appellate Division, Justice McLaughlin giving the opinion. It is held that the Court, in whose control the estate of an incompetent is vested, will not permit an action to be maintained against one of its officers, which the committee is, until leave to do so has been granted by it. The Court overruled the contention of plaintiff's counsel that Section 428 of the Code authorized the appointment of a guardian ad litem, inasmuch as the paper upon which the order was made established that the interest of the committee was adverse to the interest of the incompetents.

***

INSURANCE, "GAME OF CHANCE."—A suit brought by Patrick J. French to recover $675 from the Society of Select Guardians has been decided by Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court in favor of the defendant. The organization agreed to pay members in good standing, when disabled, from its relief fund a sum not exceeding $25 a week and not more than $1,000, less disability benefits, at the expiration of seven years' membership. French drew $325 in sick benefits, and when his seven years' membership terminated brought suit to recover the balance of $675. He died while the action was pending and the action was continued by his administrator. The defense was founded on a by-law providing that if the assessment on the death of a member did not exceed $1,000, the sum payable to a certificate holder after placing one-third of the sum collected in the reserve fund should not exceed the amount actually realized. The assessment in French's case only realized $455.75, which left $303.83 after the one-third for the reserve fund had been deducted. This was less than the amount French had received in sick benefits. Justice McAdam says that, "while the plaintiff cannot recover, the avowed scheme of the defendants to pay a member $1,000 in seven years in consideration of less than one-third of that amount received by it in installments, depended for its success upon so many doubtful contingencies that it would have been a miracle if it had not failed just as it did. It was nothing more than a game of chance or gamble, which has no place in any system of life insurance, for in that, if in nothing else, the utmost good faith must be observed. Fraternal societies should not engage in methods which are delusive, for they are fraught with danger to an unsuspecting and worthy class of people seeking to guard against improvidence."

STOCKS GO UPWARD AGAIN

Heavy Trading and Sharp Advances, but the Monday Record Not Equaled.

FACTORS IN THE MOVEMENT

Reports from Washington and London Buying for Settlement Day—Big Transactions in Sugar and Other Speculative Favorites.

Speculators took the bull end of the stock market yesterday, and, while the bear panic of Monday was not repeated, the day's transactions resulted in placing quotations at a higher level. The volume of dealings in listed and unlisted securities was under 665,000 shares, against 870,000 on Monday and 442,000 on Tuesday, and the bond transactions, the key to the investing interest, were $2,400,000, against $4,420,000 on Monday and $1,500,000 on Tuesday, in rough figures.

During the day the claim was made and contested that investing interests were in the market and that their purchases of blocks of stock to put away in vaults were large. The judgment of conservative houses like that of Poor & Greenough was against this contention. Their opinion was that, while there was some investment buying, a safe gauge was the bond transactions, whose volume for the day did not warrant a belief that there was more out-and-out purchasing than usual, and that the market was almost entirely speculative. It was added that want of definite news on the Spanish situation warranted this view of the transactions.

At the opening of the market the dealings did not foreshadow advances. The brokers were rather nervous than excited, and on the floor of the Exchange there was little demonstration of agitation except at the "dynamite" stands, as the rendezvous of traders in Sugar, Consolidated Gas, Manhattan, Metropolitan Street Railway, and a few other active stocks have been termed.

The London market at the outset did not encourage buying. Presently, however, there was stimulus from this quarter, which was helped by "tips" that the peace outlook had improved, and that President McKinley's hold on Congress was firmer because of the decision against Representative Bailey.

In the commission houses were throngs of customers either "taking a fly" or hesitating about speculating until after the first hour of trading, when the marked and, in some instances, sharp advances of active stocks started a boom, which held the advances until well into the afternoon, when quotations wavered on the predominance of war rumors and the bellicose disposition of Congress over pacific indications and the securing of delay in the negotiations at Madrid.

The buying for London account on settlement day transactions was a factor in the rise of the market. The transactions in the afternoon were largely in excess of those in the first three hours of business, but this was due to selling to secure profits.

A flitip was given to the trading by the enormous transactions in some favorite speculative stocks. Sugar led, with over 157,000 shares, almost a quarter of the day's transactions, with a difference of 6½ points between low and high, and a net gain of 5¼ points. The other heavy dealings were in Burlington, St. Paul, Rock Island, Manhattan, Metropolitan Street Railway, Northern Pacific, People's Gas, and Union Pacific preferred. Consolidated Gas, Metropolitan, and Third Avenue Railroad scored the net gains of the day, over 5 points, the highest being Third Avenue, with 7 points. The general net gain averaged 1½ points.

A feature of the recent developments of the stock market, a craving for news, whether true or false, or from bedrock or millionaire, was not absent yesterday. A broker remarked that, in his opinion, there was more darting in and out of the Stock Exchange to buy extras and devour the headlines than on any day since that following the destruction of the Maine. Any one rated as having a fair judgment and opportunities to pick up items on the Spanish situation outside of the beaten path was certain to be buttonholed and pumped by every broker or speculator of his acquaintance.

There was the usual and promptly denied rumor that James R. Keene had been "caught." This time it was in Sugar, and for a cool half million.

To use a gambler's phrase, the market was "played under the limit" yesterday, considering that its full expansion to conditions which prevailed before Feb. 15 would be a rise all along the line of 10 points, and that the rumors at the decline no more warranted it than those when prices were "rocketing."

To Keep Open on Good Friday.

It was announced yesterday that because of the disturbed international conditions the Cotton Exchange, contrary to its usual custom, will not close on Good Friday, April 8.

CHARLES C. DUNCAN'S DEATH.

Peculiar Official Experience of the First New York Shipping Commissioner Recalled.

The death of Charles C. Duncan, formerly Shipping Commissioner in this city, which occurred last Friday at his home, in Northfield, Mass., recalls the circumstances of a peculiar official career. Mr. Duncan, or "Captain Duncan," as he was called, was born in Bath, Me., in 1821, and when a mere lad went to sea. He was in command of a vessel at the age of twenty years. Subsequently he engaged in business in New York City, and became prominently identified with Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn. He was Superintendent of the Sunday school there. Some time before the beginning of the war of the rebellion Duncan removed to England, and it was at his house in Liverpool that Henry Ward Beecher was a guest during part of the time that he spent in England endeavoring to influence British sentiment in favor of the North.

In 1865 Duncan returned to this city and again engaged in business. He organized and commanded the "Quaker City" trip to the Holy Land, to which was given a lasting fame by Mark Twain in "Innocents Abroad." In after years Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) made some caustic and uncomplimentary remarks about Mr. Duncan, but after their publication Mr. Clemens evinced a disposition to disavow them. Soon after the passage by Congress of the Shipping act of 1872 Duncan was appointed the Shipping Commissioner at this port at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce. His method of managing his office invited criticism on account of the absorption of the greater part of the revenues of the office by his own family. He was formally accused in 1884 of misappropriating the funds, and it was shown that three of his sons, who acted as his deputies, averaged about $3,600 compensation yearly, while the other clerks in the office got only $600, $775, and $950. About this time Commissioner Duncan was publicly accused by THE NEW YORK TIMES of corruption in office and with "dishonestly appropriating to his own use and to the uses of members of his family money that should have been paid into the public Treasury."

Commissioner Duncan sued THE NEW YORK TIMES for $100,000 damages, and the case was tried before a jury, resulting in a verdict of 12 cents damages. The jury held that there was lack of technical proof on two of the minor charges. Mr. Duncan applied for a new trial, but the Court denied the application. Early in May, 1884, Commissioner Duncan was directed by Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court to show cause why he should not be removed from office. He failed to satisfy the Court as to the propriety of his official methods, and on May 14, 1884, he was removed from office. Soon after his retirement from the Shipping Commissionership he went to live in Northfield, and a few years ago he was licensed to preach by the Franklin County Conference in Massachusetts.

Katen's Children Win Their Suit.

The children of the late "Garry" Katen, the Coney Island hotel keeper and sporting man, who died in January, yesterday established their legitimacy and their right to his estate. The case was tried before Justice Keogh and a jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. They claimed that their mother, Eliza Ackerson, had been married to Katen by a Police Justice. This was not proved, but it was shown that she had been known as Mrs. Katen for sixteen years before her death, and that on the day of her death Katen sent for a minister to marry them, but was too late. The jury was out only six minutes.

Stern Bros

will place on sale to-day

A large purchase of

Nainsook and Swiss

Embroideries

at 9c, 12c, 17c, 24c and 30c yd.

Very Much Below Prevailing Prices

West 23d St.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

A Place Created for the Benefit of Aneurin Jones in the Department of Highways.

Aneurin Jones was yesterday appointed Chief Engineer of Boulevards, Driveways, and Parkways in the Department of Highways by Commissioner Keating. The place was specially made for him, and its duties and salary have not been fixed as yet.

Mr. Jones was appointed Superintendent of Parks in this city in 1881, and was removed for incompetency four years later. In 1890 George V. Brower, the present Commissioner of the Park Department for the Borough of Brooklyn, who was then Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, appointed him Superintendent of the department. He served there for a short time, and then in response to public demand, it was said, was superseded.

In Wilkesbarre, Penn., where Mr. Jones was born, he learned the trade of house carpentering. His appointment to the New York Park Department was attributed to politics, and made considerable trouble. He was removed from his place in May, 1885, on the grounds "that he possessed neither the requisite knowledge nor the executive ability needed, and that the condition of Central Park had greatly deteriorated under his charge." On May 26, 1885, THE NEW YORK TIMES said: "In the four years of his superintendency he demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Board of Commissioners that a first-rate house carpenter does not always make a competent Superintendent of a plot of ground so extensive as Central Park."

Mr. Jones's specialty was "vistas." He held that a person goes to a park to enjoy the "vista," and, consequently, while he was Superintendent, whenever he found a clump of bushes or the waving branches of trees interfering with the "vista," he had the trees or bushes removed. He created so many vistas in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, that committees of citizens complained to Mayor Schieren that the park was being ruined. The Mayor took the Commissioner to task, and shortly afterward Mr. Jones left the department.

Commissioner Landry of the Department of Correction yesterday announced that the office held by William Coughlin as master mechanic in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island had been abolished. He also announced these appointments for the near future: James Hogan as Day Warden and John Curran as Night Warden in the Tombs Prison. Dr. Hand, the visiting physician of the penitentiary and workhouse, and Deputy Warden Morgan of the workhouse have resigned their places.

BOARD OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Paving of Streets with Asphalt Held Up Pending Investigations of McCartney's Charges.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday decided to hold up all paving of streets with asphalt until certain disclosures made by Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney are investigated. The paving of the newly widened parts of Elm Street was ordered postponed.

Soon after the board convened Mr. McCartney made the following statement: "I want to call attention to the monopoly of our streets established by the asphalt companies and to the exorbitant charges they are exacting from us. It would seem as if they are taking advantage of the system of fifteen years' guarantee to bleed everybody they can and especially those who seek to make openings for laying gas, water, and sewer pipes. While they are supposed to exact only $2.25 per yard for asphalting, the companies have in many instances personally demanded and obtained $4.50 to $4.75 per yard for opening streets on which their work is in progress. In some cases the price per yard for excavations has been as much as was originally contracted for the whole job. It is an outrage."

Commissioner of Highways Keating remarked: "Yes, I have tried to stop this, and as far as possible have done so. The asphalt companies, instead of making small openings, make large ones and charge accordingly."

"Yes," replied Mr. McCartney, "there is not a plumber nor a contractor that is not being soaked by the companies. It really costs more of late to restore pavements than to build new sewers."

Mr. Grout of Brooklyn suggested that the city establish its own asphalting plant and declared that a great deal of money could be saved, both to the city and contractors if this were done.

Herbert C. Smith, owner of property on Somers Street, Brooklyn, sent a letter to the board asking whether public improvements authorized by old boards in Brooklyn and assessable to the property owners must be completed by the city in cases where the property owners have paid their assessments. Mr. Smith said that an attempt had been made to collect the assessment upon his property, but he wished to know whether he was sure to get the improvement before he paid up.

President Grout said that Mr. Smith's was not the only case of this kind, but that there were many cases where property owners had paid assessments and were waiting for the improvements.

President Holahan replied that cases had been brought to the attention of the Finance Department where money had been paid for improvements and the department had not yet been able to find out where the money they paid went.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE MAYOR.

He Speaks Sharply to One of His East River Bridge Commissioners.

Hearings on various matters were conducted by Mayor Van Wyck yesterday, and in one of them he spoke with a decided tinge of tartness to Smith E. Lane, one of the new East River Bridge Commissioners. Mr. Lane had urged favorable action on an amendatory bill permitting the Bridge Commissioners to add thirty feet to the approaches on both sides of the river. As nobody opposed the bill, Mr. Lane asked the Mayor when he was going to send it back to Albany.

"I won't answer that question," said the Mayor, sharply. "I have never indicated what action I intend to take on bills, and I won't do it now."

There was a hearing on a bill to legalize the issue of bonds to the amount of $290,000 to pay for the building of the westerly end of Neptune Avenue, in the former town of Gravesend. This work was done by John Y. McKane. Mayor Van Wyck did not say what action he would take on the bill, but he remarked that if the bonds had been held by the courts to be legal there was no need for the bill.

Hearing on two bills for the relief of Mount Sinai Hospital was deferred until to-morrow.

DIED FROM SKIPPING ROPE.

Schoolgirl Suffered from Meningitis from Overindulgence.

Frances Gerisch, twelve years old, daughter of Christian Gerisch of Fifteenth Street, West New York, died Tuesday night from spinal meningitis brought on by excessive exertion in skipping a rope.

The sport was indulged in during the noon recess at Public School No. 1, and as a result Principal Van Syckel yesterday issued an order forbidding the children to use the skipping rope hereafter while at school.

Ladies' Suits.

Canvas Cloth Suits, fancy silk lining,

$29.50,

value $40.00.

Serge Skirts, percaline lining,

$7.50 & $8.50.

Order Department.

We are showing a line of materials, heretofore unexcelled for

Tailor-Made Suits,
Golf and Bicycle Costumes.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

JOSIAH A. HYLAND'S ESTATE

His Brother Michael Arrested in Wyoming County Charged with Defrauding Heirs.

NIECES AND NEPHEWS ACT

They Were Induced to Sign Releases for Their Shares, They Say, on False Representations Made by Their Uncle.

Michael H. Hyland, a brother of the late Josiah A. Hyland, at one time a well-known lawyer in this city, and a resident of Oneida County, was arrested on Tuesday at his home by the Sheriff of Wyoming County upon charges made against him by his nephew, William F. Sullivan, that he had used false and fraudulent representations to persuade the complainant and other heirs of Josiah A. Hyland to sign releases and part with their share in the estate. Mr. Hyland was arraigned before a Magistrate in Warsaw, and bound over for the May Grand Jury.

These allegations of fraud are also made in an application made by Mr. Sullivan and now pending before Surrogate Fitzgerald for letters of administration on his uncle Josiah's estate. In this application he sets forth that Josiah A. Hyland died insane in November last. He had been incompetent for several years prior to his death, and his brother Michael, the defandant, had taken him to his home in Oneida County, where he was appointed a committee of the person and estate of the incompetent. Josiah Hyland was a bachelor, and left as heirs only his brothers, nephews, and nieces.

Sullivan alleges that he left no will, having been for years incompetent to make one, and that immediately after his death, Michael went among the nephews and nieces and represented to them that the estate had been left to him and another brother, Thomas, and that it was not worth in all over $50,000. He alleges that Michael told the heirs that unless they released their claims their shares of the estate might be used up in litigation, and on these representations he obtained from the complainant and other heirs releases for which he paid them sums ranging from $1,000 to $1,600.

In these allegations Mr. Sullivan is supported by Tereso Gibson, Agnes Farnsworth, George Farnsworth, and other nieces and nephews residing in Wyoming, Wayne, and Oneida Counties and in Michigan, who allege that similar representations were made to them, and that on them they were induced to assign their claims on the estate to Michael.

Now the heirs claim to have discovered that instead of being worth $50,000, the estate is worth nearly $700,000, and they point out that in a sworn appraisal made by Michael and Thomas Hyland in an application by them to the Surrogate of Oneida County for letters of administration on Michael's estate they give its value as $130,000.

The estate, it is claimed by the nieces and nephews, consists of sixteen pieces of property in New York, with other parcels in New Jersey and in France. One of these parcels consists of four lots in Amsterdam Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, which have been appraised at $60,000, and the complainants swear that Michael Hyland told them that these lots were worth only $1,200.

The complainants have retained Henry W. Scott to look after their interests, and since the arrest of Michael Hyland his attorney, T. A. Devereaux of Oneida, has written to Mr. Scott offering to surrender the releases obtained by his client upon the repayment by the complainants of the money paid to them.

The Surrogate of Oneida County has postponed consideration of the application of the brothers for letters testamentary until Surrogate Fitzgerald disposes of Mr. Sullivan's application here.

LITTLE GEORGE HICKEY FOUND.

Nurse Took Him to a Home, Where a Policeman Arrested Her.

Little George Hickey, the two-year-old boy who was taken from his home on Monday by his nurse, Lena Ryan, or Asche, was found yesterday in the Home for Friendless Women and Children, at 20 Concord Street, Brooklyn. Lena was there, and Roundsman Charles Pugh of the Eleventh Precinct, who found them, placed her under arrest.

When arraigned in the Butler Street Police Court she pleaded not guilty to a charge of kidnapping. She said she would have returned the child on Tuesday if it had not been raining. The authorities at the home say that the girl went there on Tuesday and asked to be kept for a week until she managed to secure employment, saying that the baby was her own. She was placed in charge of the Children's Society pending investigation of her story. The boy was taken to his parents' home at 731 Hicks Street.

CHINAMEN WANT DAMAGES.

The New York Central Sued for Losses in the Garrison's Disaster.

Among the victims of the New York Central Railroad disaster at Garrison's-on-the-Hudson last October, were several Chinamen, who were in one of the cars which slipped from the track into the river. Soon after the disaster formal claims for damages were filed with the company by representatives of the dead Chinamen, allegations being made in each case that valuable baggage had been lost. Action on these claims by the New York Central law department not being sufficiently prompt to satisfy the claimants, suits were begun in the Supreme Court a few days ago.

One of these suits was brought on behalf of Ong On, by Administrator Fong Ling Sing, who is a merchant, with a place of business at 11 Pell Street in this city, and also in Hongkong. Ong On was an importer of general Chinese goods to this country. His administrator, who is represented by J. A. Donegan, as counsel, sues for $50,000. This suit is now a preferred cause on the calendar of the Supreme Court, with a motion making it returnable April 4.

There were nine other Chinamen in the party with Ong On when the disaster occurred, including Wong Gim, Chin Luon Hong, Chin Lee Song, and Chin Fong Hof. The administrator in each of these cases also brings suit for $50,000.

Is there any reason why a clothing store should not sell as good hats as a store that sells nothing but hats?

There's no corner in felt or silk trimmings; no corner in men with a knowledge of hats or ability to buy and sell them. Style and shape is an open secret long before the season opens.

Our $3 Derby can't be bettered.

If our hats are so good, certainly our clothing is—Spring overcoats $15 to $30.

That Spring book of ours is ready.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BROOKLYN POLITICIANS PLEAD.

The Indicted Republicans Deny Their Guilt—Fight Over Admission of Grand Jury Minutes.

The indicted members of the Wurster administration in Brooklyn were arraigned yesterday before Judge Aspinall in the County Court of Kings County. The interest taken by Brooklyn people in the case was shown by the crowd which packed the courtroom and by the other crowd which thronged the corridors trying to get in. The accused were represented by ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll, Col. Albert E. Lamb, ex-Justice Nathaniel H. Clement, Mirabeau L. Towns, Charles J. Patterson, A. C. Wheeler, ex-Assistant District Attorney John M. Ward, John D. Lindsay, and Alfred E. Mudge.

When Theodore B. Willis and Police Commissioner Philips were called to the bar, Col. Lamb, Mr. Nicoll, and Mr. Lindsay announced that they represented these defendants and entered a plea of not guilty, but asked for ten days' time in which to withdraw the plea and file a demurrer. They requested that copies of the minutes of the Grand Jury be furnished.

District Attorney Marean at once objected, but Judge Aspinall said the request should be granted. Mr. Marean then asked that an inspection only be permitted, and the opposing lawyers objected. Mr. Marean hinted that the giving out of copies might lead to the publication of the minutes in the newspapers.

"I am not in the habit of spreading my cases in the newspapers," said Col. Lamb. "We will do by the District Attorney as we would have him do by us."

"What is the objection to giving counsel a copy of the minutes?" asked Judge Aspinall. "Here is evidence produced before a Grand Jury which is a relic of the Middle Ages, anyway. The Grand Jury brings in accusations in writing against these men. They are entitled to know on what evidence they have been accused. I think they are not only entitled to inspection, but to a copy, and I so order."

The defendants were then arraigned. Robert W. Fielding being the first to plead. He pleaded not guilty and requested ten days' time in which to withdraw the plea and demur.

"I give notice now," said the District Attorney, "that I will move this case of Fielding for trial on the second Monday in April."

Mr. Patterson objected, saying that he would not be able to do anything until he received a copy of the minutes. Assistant District Attorney Clarke retorted that the defense evidently intended to pursue dilatory methods.

"This Court has something to say about when a man shall be tried," retorted the Judge. "This Court is likely to be busy with jail cases until Summer. I doubt whether Judge Hurd or myself will be able to try these cases. I will grant the motion for ten days' time."

Ex-Aldermen Clark and Leaycraft, Frederick Milne, Oscar Knapp, E. Lawrence Jensen, and William H. Goff then pleaded not guilty and obtained ten days' time to demur.

Mr. Marean will ask the Supreme Court to try the city works cases. From the fact that Fielding's case will be the first tried it is presumed that the case against him is the strongest. Mayor Van Wyck has requested the District Attorney to try Commissioner Philips as soon as possible, but Mr. Marean will not place him on trial until the Fielding case has been disposed of.

The Grand Jury yesterday continued to investigate the work of Michael J. Dady in cleaning the ponds on Long Island.

HOW THEY WERE POISONED.

The Sardines the Sheehans Ate Were Killed with Fishberries.

G. A. Krauss, official chemist of Jersey City, who analyzed the mustard sardines by which the Sheehan family were poisoned a week ago, has filed a report with the Health Board, in which he says that the fish were poisoned by fishberries, which were thrown among the school of fish when taken.

The juice of the berries kills the fish and causes them to float on the water, when they are taken up in scoop nets. Usually the process of curing destroys the effects of this poison, but these fish, Mr. Krauss says, were not cured soon enough, and after being canned they became putrid.

The stock seized at Weiss's grocery was destroyed. The sardines were canned at Eastport, Me.

MR. PATTERSON TO PAY ALIMONY

The Award to the Railroad Man's Wife Is Confirmed.

Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, confirmed the report of Stephen H. Olin, as referee, granting a decree of separation to Mrs. Frances E. Patterson from her husband, Charles G. Patterson, and awarding her permanent alimony of $25 a week. The divorce was sought on the ground of abandonment. Patterson opposed the confirmation of the referee's report, claiming that his wife was not a resident of this State, and that he was unable to pay her anything.

It was shown by the testimony that, in December last, Patterson had spent $8,583, and was paying $75 a week for rooms and $35 a week for meals. Justice Daly holds that Mrs. Patterson is a resident of this State, and says that the only means of estimating the amount of alimony he should pay is by considering the manner in which he lives. He says the alimony awarded must be paid.

Patterson was in the dry goods business when he married, thirty years ago, but afterward invested his money in railways. He is sixty-two years old. He built the Topeka, Salina and Western Railroad, which he sold to Jay Gould in 1886 for $400,000.

Calvary Methodist's New Pastor.

It was settled yesterday, subject to approval by the Bishop of the Conference, that the successor to the Rev. Dr. Ensign McChesney, as pastor of Calvary Methodist Church, Harlem, will be the Rev. Dr. Willis P. Odell, now pastor of Richmond Avenue Church, Buffalo. The Rev. Dr. Odell is only a little past forty years of age, and has been in his present charge for two years, where he has dedicated a new church costing about $100,000. Previous to his Richmond Avenue Church he was pastor of Delaware Avenue Church, Buffalo.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée Saturday. To-night EAST LYNNE. Next Week—THE 8 BELLS.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.

THE GREAT GARDEN'S GREATEST EXHIBITION

BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST

TWICE DAILY—2 AND 8:15 P. M.
SOUL-STIRRING FEATURES
SUCH AS YOU
NEVER SAW BEFORE.
REALISM RUN RIOT.

Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, according to location. Boxes, $9.00 and $12.00. Seats in Boxes, $1.50 and $2.00.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....Begins 8:15.
.....Daniel Frohman, Manager.
Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2.
LAST 3 NIGHTS.
The TREE of KNOWLEDGE
***NEXT MONDAY ONE WEEK.
EVERY EVENING AT 8:30, The SERVISS PICTORIAL LECTURES.
SERVISS PICTORIAL LECTURES.
MONDAY EVE., "Spain." TUESDAY, "Peter the Great." WEDNESDAY,